

Cosmology with Line Intensity Mapping

Tzu-Ching Chang (JPL/Caltech/ASIAA)

GBT-HIM

Victor Liao (ASIAA) Chun-Hao To (Stanford), Chen-Yu Kuo (Chung-Shan U.)

Kiyo Masui, Richard Shaw (UBC), Eric Switzer (Goddard)

Nick Luciw, Niels Oppermann, Ue-Li Pen (CITA),

Jeff Peterson (CMU), Tabitha Voytek, Yi-Chao Li (UKZN)

Chris Anderson, Peter Timbie (U.Wisc)

TIME

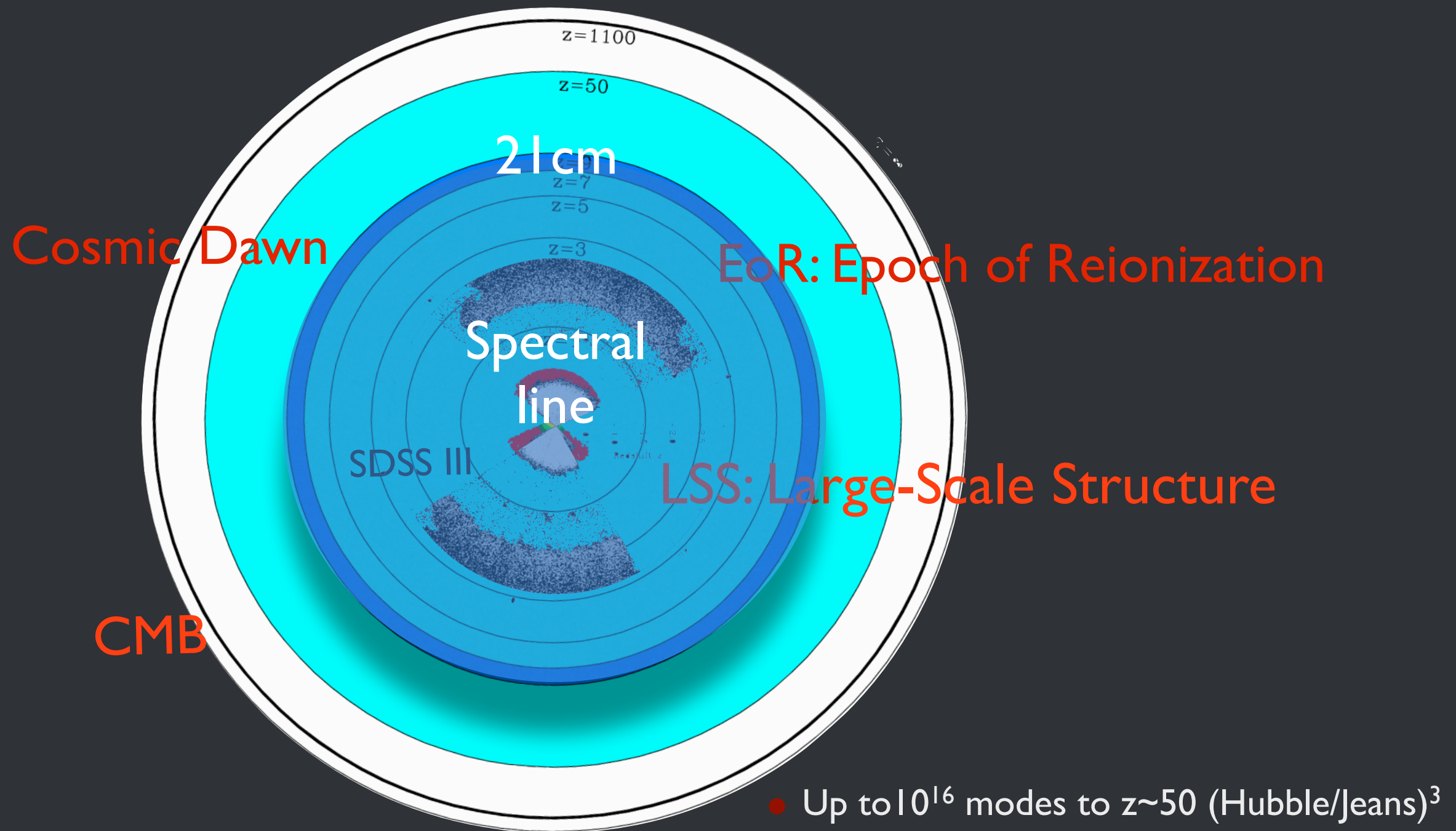
Jamie Bock (PI), Matt Bradford, Abigail Crites, Yun-Ting Cheng, Steve Halley-Dunsheath

Jonathan Hunacek, Roger O'Brient, Jason Sun, Bade Uzgil (Caltech/JPL)

Geoff Bower, Patrick Koch, Chao-Te Li (ASIAA), Mike Zemcov (RIT)

Dan Marrone (Arizona), Asantha Cooray, Yan Gong (UCI)

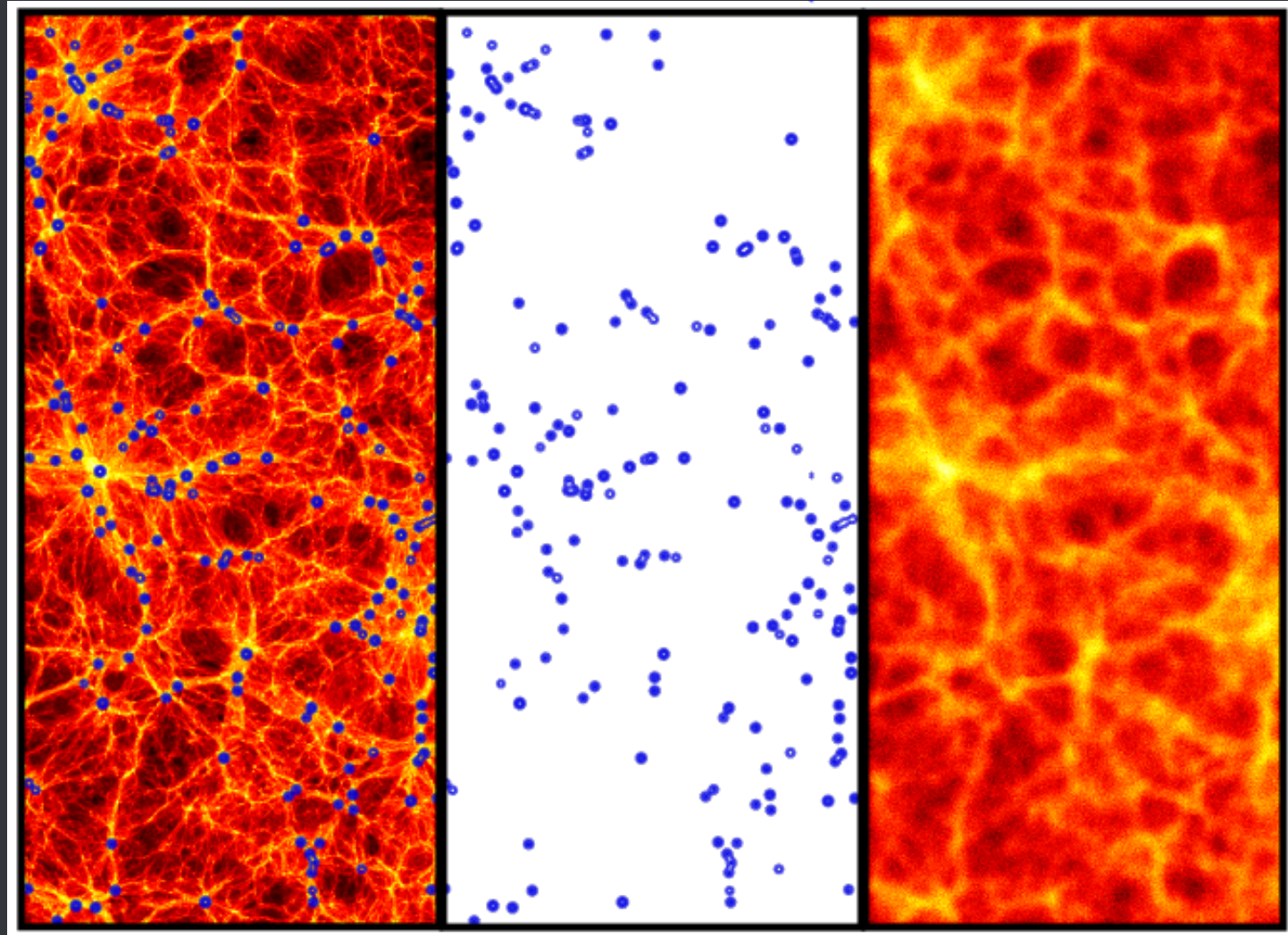
Line Intensity Mapping



derived from Tegmark &
Zaldarriaga 08

Line Intensity Mapping

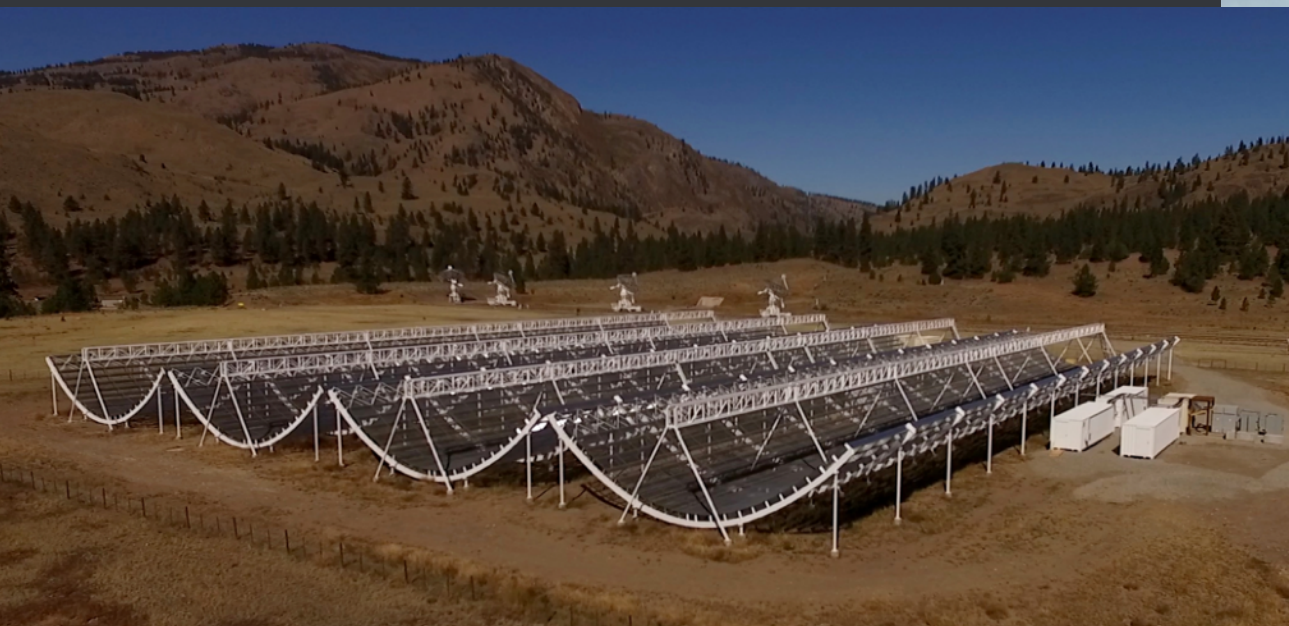
- “Intensity Mapping” (Chang+ 2008, Wyithe & Loeb 2008):



courtesy of Phil Korngut (Caltech)

- Measure the collective emission from a large region, more massive and luminous, without spatially resolving down to galaxy scales.
- Use spectral lines as tracers of structure, retain high frequency resolution thus redshift information
- Measure brightness temperature fluctuations on the sky: just like CMB temperature field, but in 3D
- Low-angular resolution redshift surveys: economical, large survey volumes
- Confusion-limited. Foreground-limited.

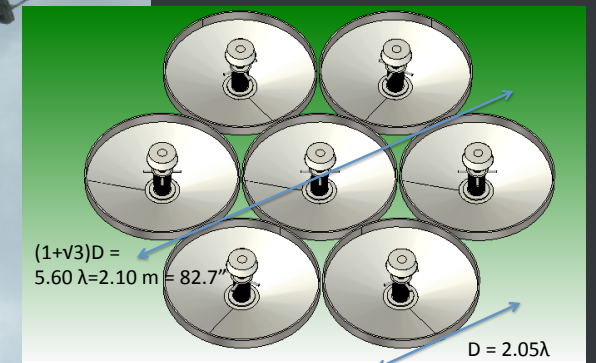
21cm Intensity Mapping Experiments



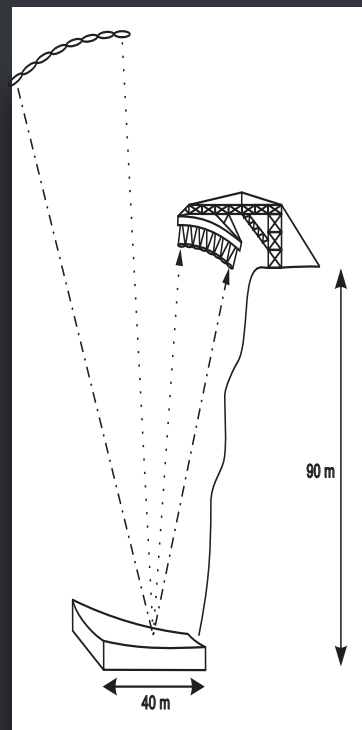
CHIME



GBT-HIM multi-beam



HIRAX



BINGO



Tian-Lai/
CRT/BAORadio



Parkes IM



SKA-mid Telescope

Status Update:
21 cm Intensity Maps at $z \sim 0.8$
with Green Bank Telescope

GBT-HIM

Pilot program at the Green Bank Telescope (GBT)

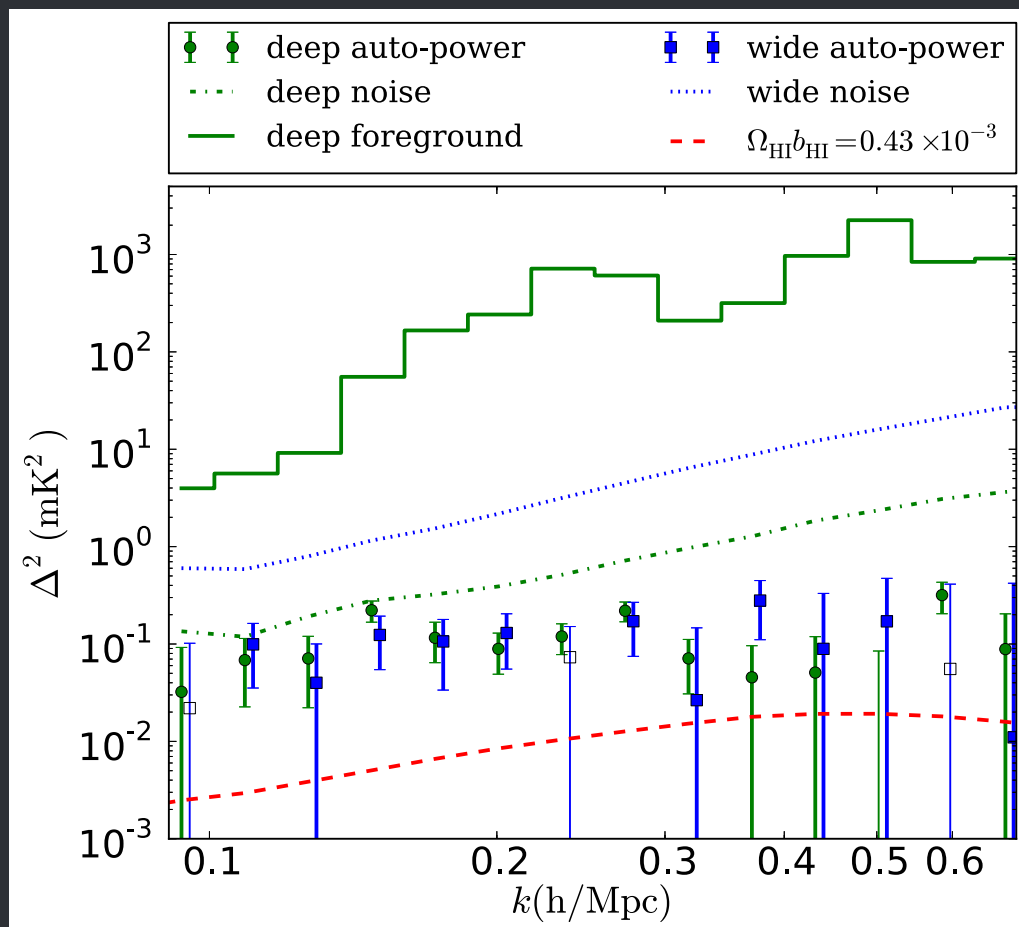


- Frequency: 700-900 MHz
 - $0.6 < z < 1$
- Spatial beam $\sim 15'$
 - $9 h^{-1}$ Mpc at $z \sim 0.8$
- Spectral channel ~ 24 kHz
 - binned to 0.5 MHz
 - $\sim 2 h^{-1}$ Mpc
- 100-m diameter. Large collecting areas
- Foregrounds are $\sim 1000\times$ stronger than the 21 cm signals
- First detection in cross-correlation with DEEP2 galaxies at $z=0.8$ (Chang, Pen, Bandura, Peterson, 2010, Nature)

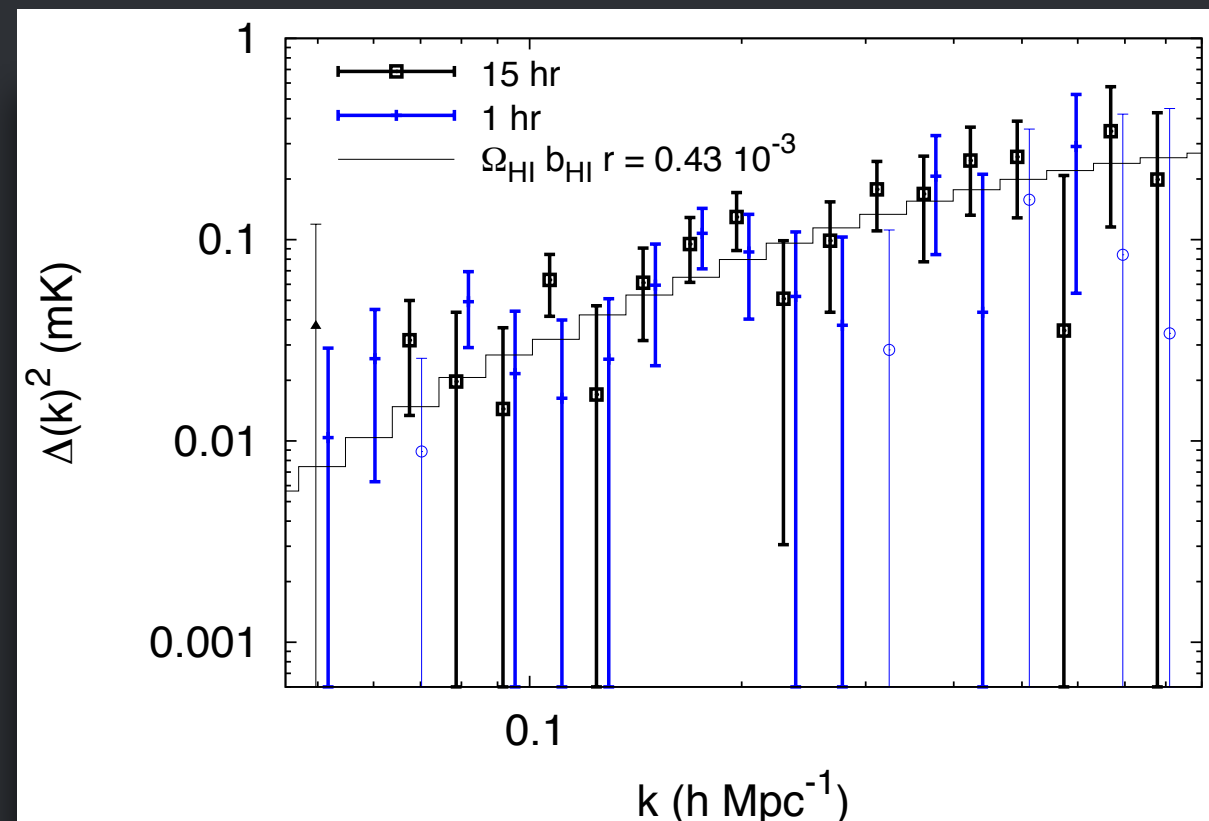
21cm Intensity Mapping at the GBT

- Frequency: 700-900 MHz
 - $0.6 < z < 1$
- Spatial beam $\sim 15'$
 - $9 h^{-1}$ Mpc at $z \sim 0.8$
- Spectral channel ~ 24 kHz
 - binned to 0.5 MHz
 - $\sim 2 h^{-1}$ Mpc

- 200-hr HI survey of the WiggleZ fields at $0.6 < z < 1$
- HI cross-power and auto-limits in 2013 at $z=0.8$ implies:
- $\Omega_{\text{HI}} b_{\text{HI}} = [0.62^{+0.23}_{-0.15}] \times 10^{-3}$

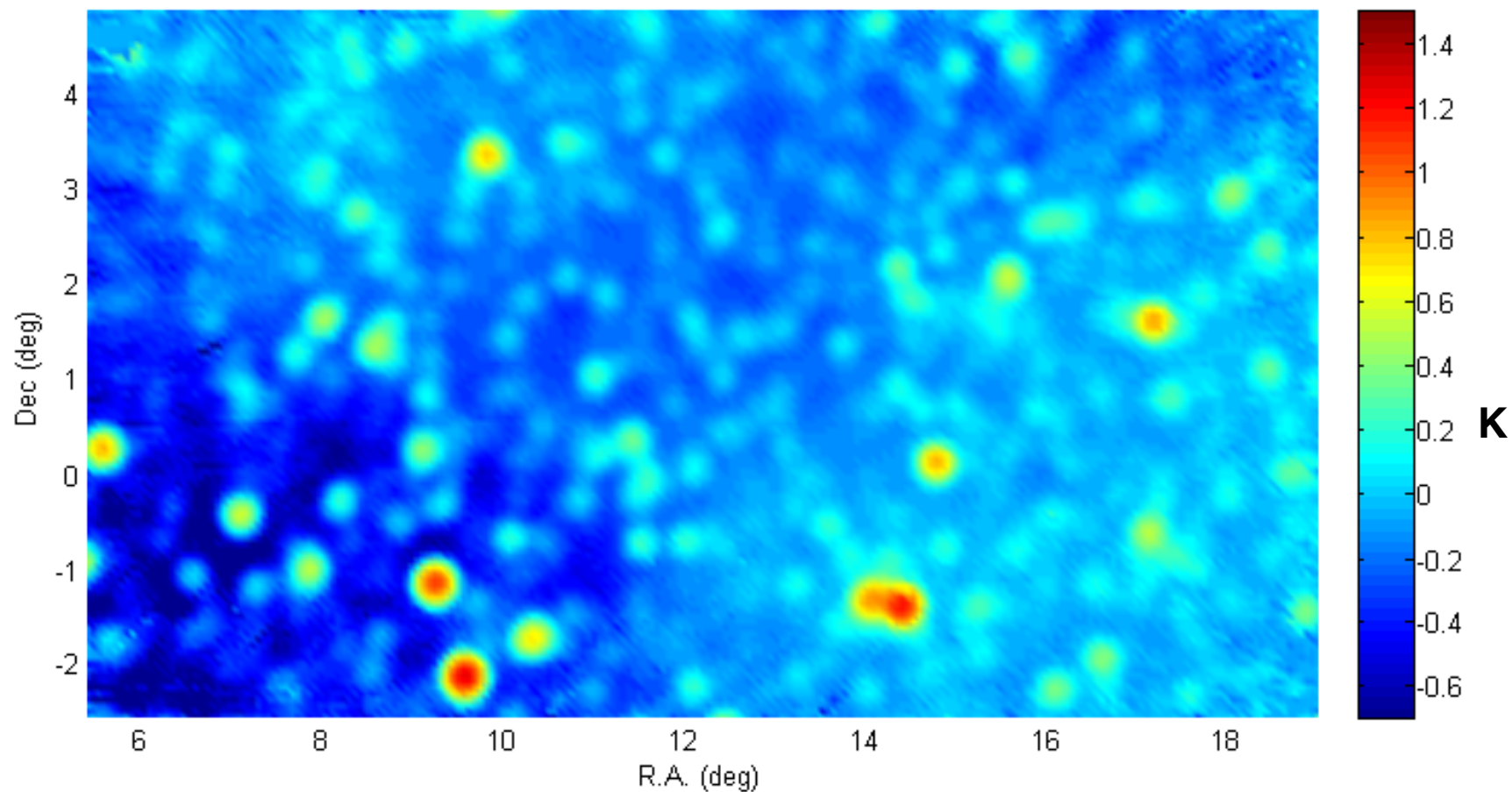


Auto-power limits, Switzer+13, GBT-HIM



Cross-power, Masui+13, GBT-HIM

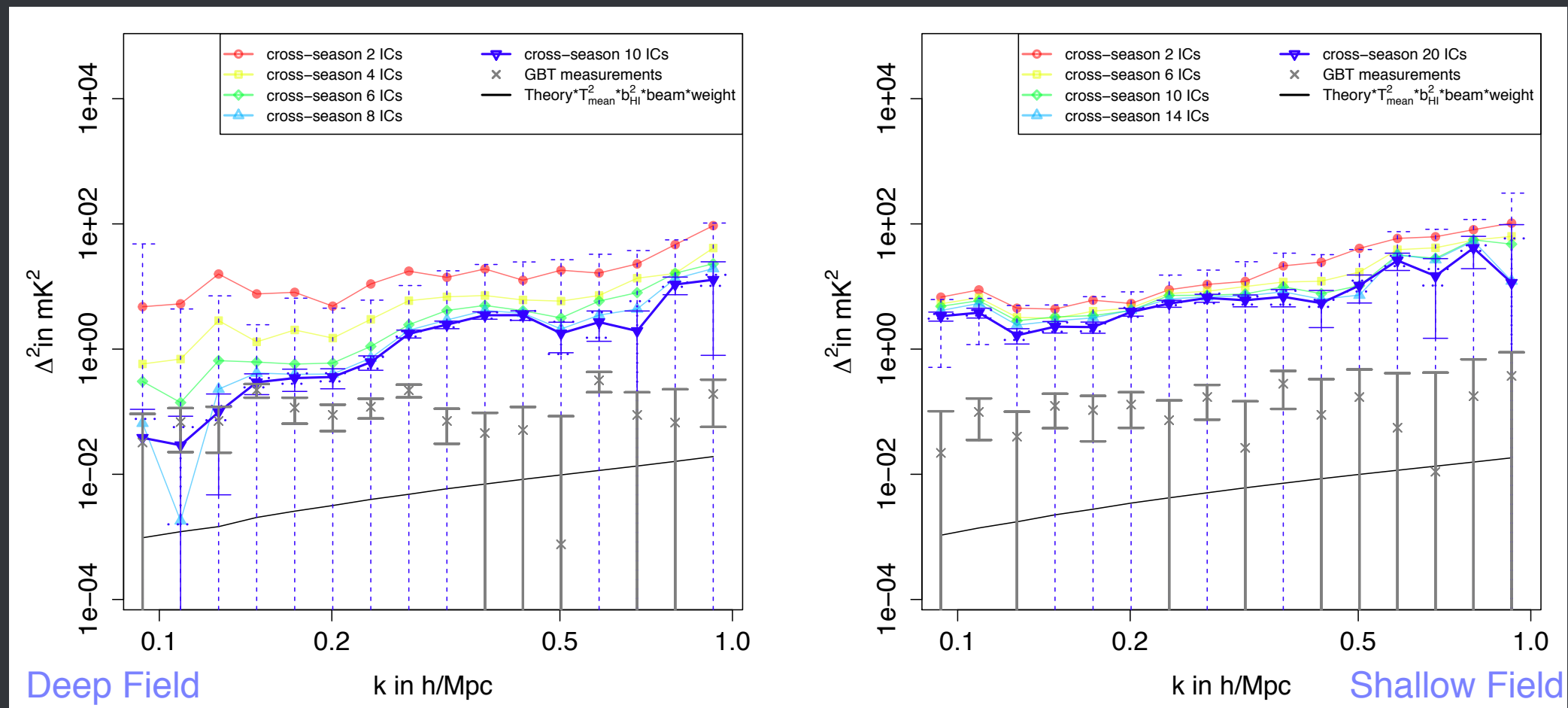
GBT-HIM Status Update



GBT WigglesZ 1hr field

- Analysis of ~800 hours of GBT observations 2010-2015.
 - WigglesZ 1hr, 11hr, 15hr, 22hr fields
- Improve HI power spectrum limits
- Measure HI-optical cross-power RSD effects
- Focus on the 1hr field, ~100 square deg, $0.6 < z < 1$:
 - Alternative Foreground cleaning techniques (Wolz + GBT-HIM team, 2016)
 - Polarization calibration improvement (Liao, Chang et al. 2016)
 - Polarization leakage power spectrum estimates (To, Chang et al., in prep)
 - Handling of residual ground-spill contamination (Liao, Chang, Masui et al., in prep)

Foreground Mitigation: SVD v.s. ICA

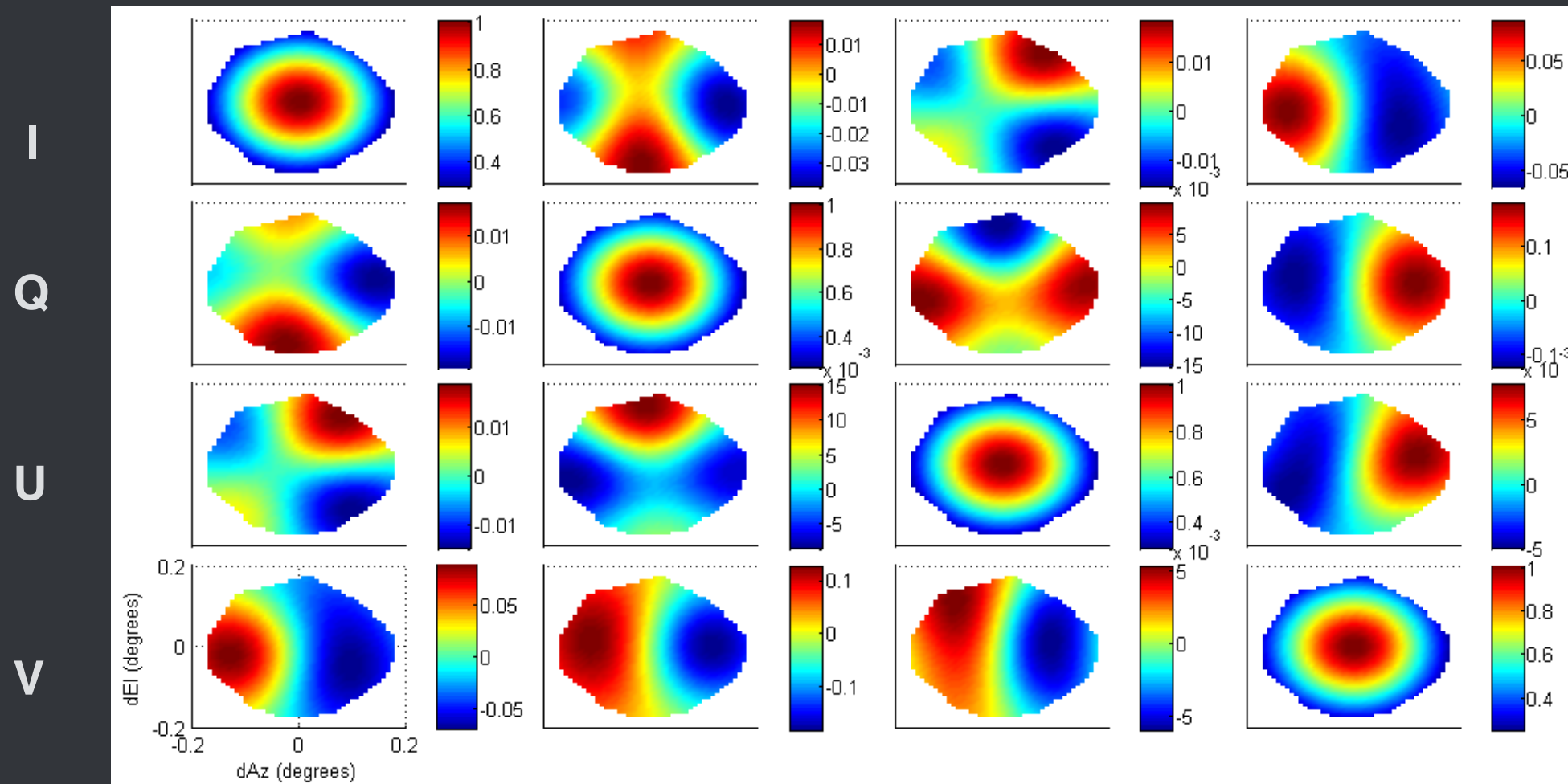


Laura Wolz et al., +GBT-HIM team, 2017

- **Foreground Projection/Subtraction Methods:**

- SVD - singular value decomposition: spectral and spatial eigenmodes (Switzer, Chang, Masui, Pen, Voytek 2015).
- ICA - independent component analysis. FastICA (Wolz et al. 2014).
- SVD: signal loss, compensated by calculating transfer functions.
- ICA: no signal loss. But more difficulty in handling systematics.
- ICxICA, SVDxICA maps: no obvious improvement on the power spectrum limits

Precision polarization calibration at GBT



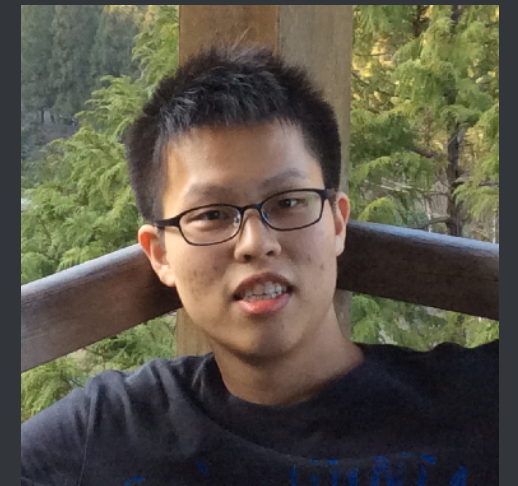
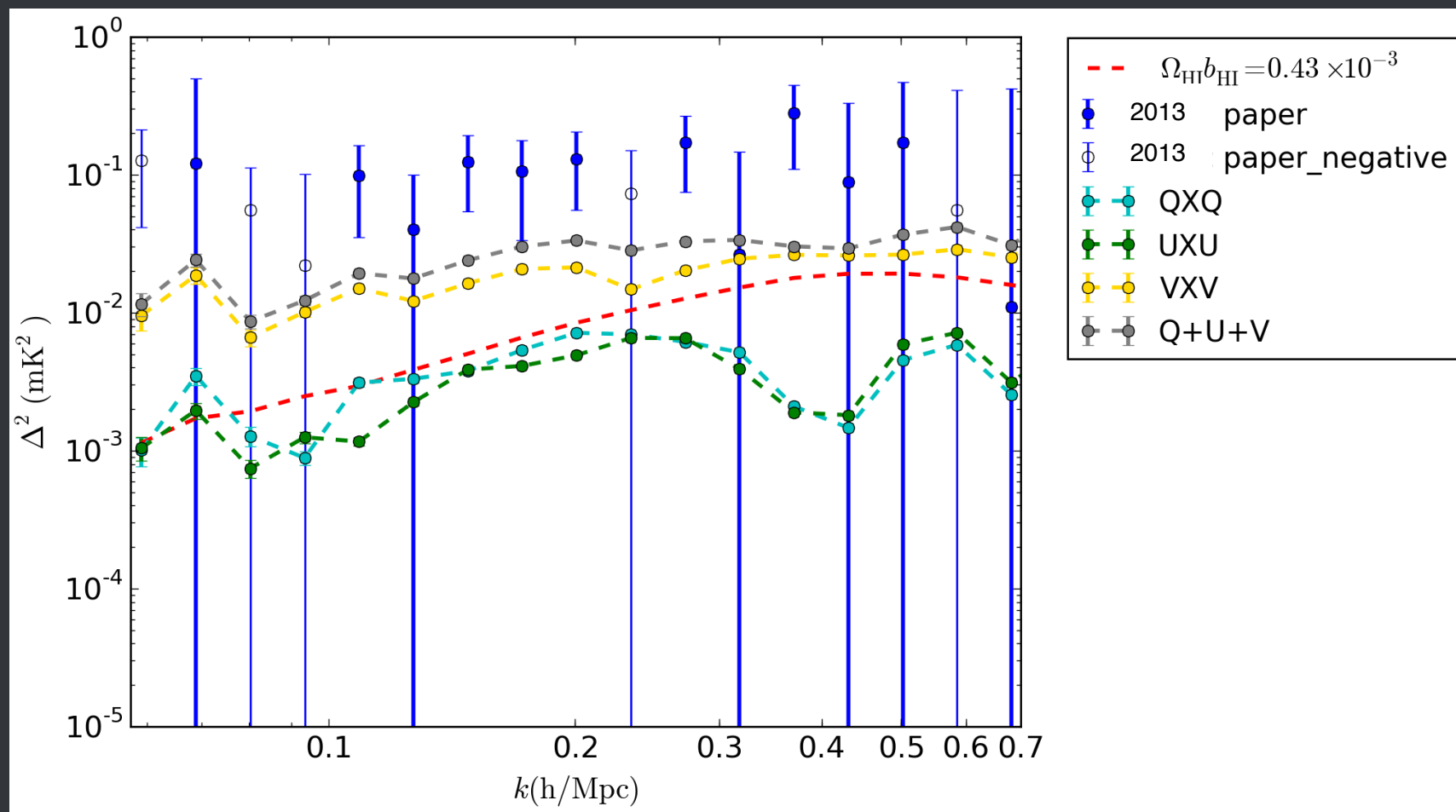
- GBT Mueller 4 x 4 beam

Liao, Chang et al., 2016

- $$S' = J_B R_{\hat{v}}(\phi) S$$

- Make use of quasars, pulsars and noise-diode (switching at 16 Hz) to constrain six-parameter Jones/Mueller matrix.
- Reached $\sim 0.6\%$ precision on-axis (boresight).
- Correct for ionospheric RM $\sim 2 \text{ deg m}^{-2}$. Polarization angle rotation $\sim 10\text{-}20 \text{ deg}$.

Leakage power spectrum estimate

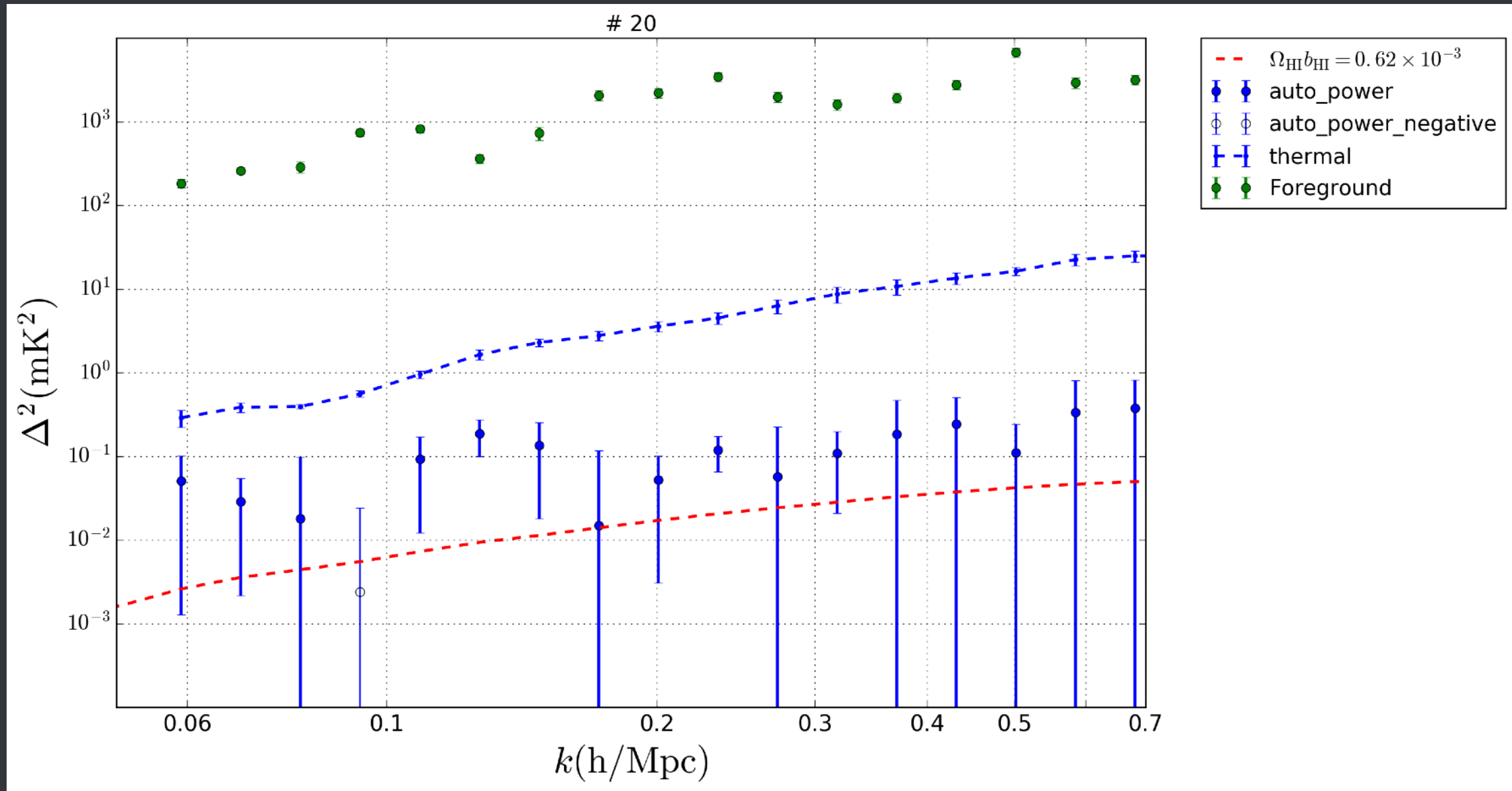


Chun-Hao To (Stanford)

To, Chang, Liao, GBT-HIM, in prep.

- Upper limits on leakage power spectrum contamination
 - Estimate (scan-averaged) pol-beam deconvolved maps, and calculate expected leakage.
 - Polarization leakage power spectra $< 10\%$ HI upper limits but can be 10x expected HI signals; working on detailed simulations and error estimates
 - Incorporate full polarized beam model in map-making?

Work in progress: Updated HI auto-power spectrum at $z \sim 0.8$

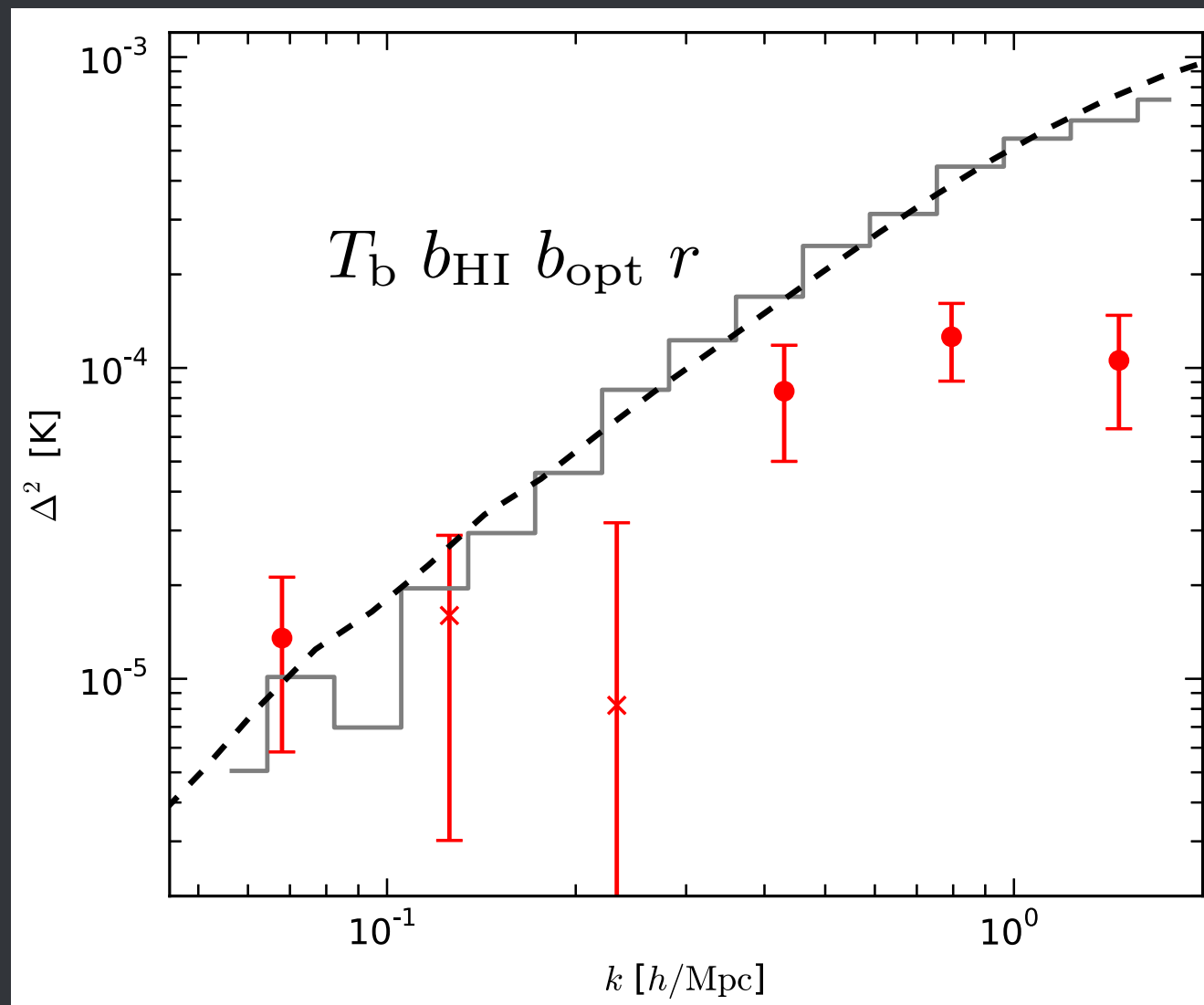


Chang, Liao, To + GBT-HIM, in prep.

- A ~ 4 -sigma detection... of systematics?
- Currently running jackknife tests.
- More SNR would help!

Cross-correlation:
21 cm Intensity Maps at $z \sim 0.08$
with Parkes Telescope

Parkes HI-2dF Cross-power spectrum



Chris Anderson
(UW Madison)

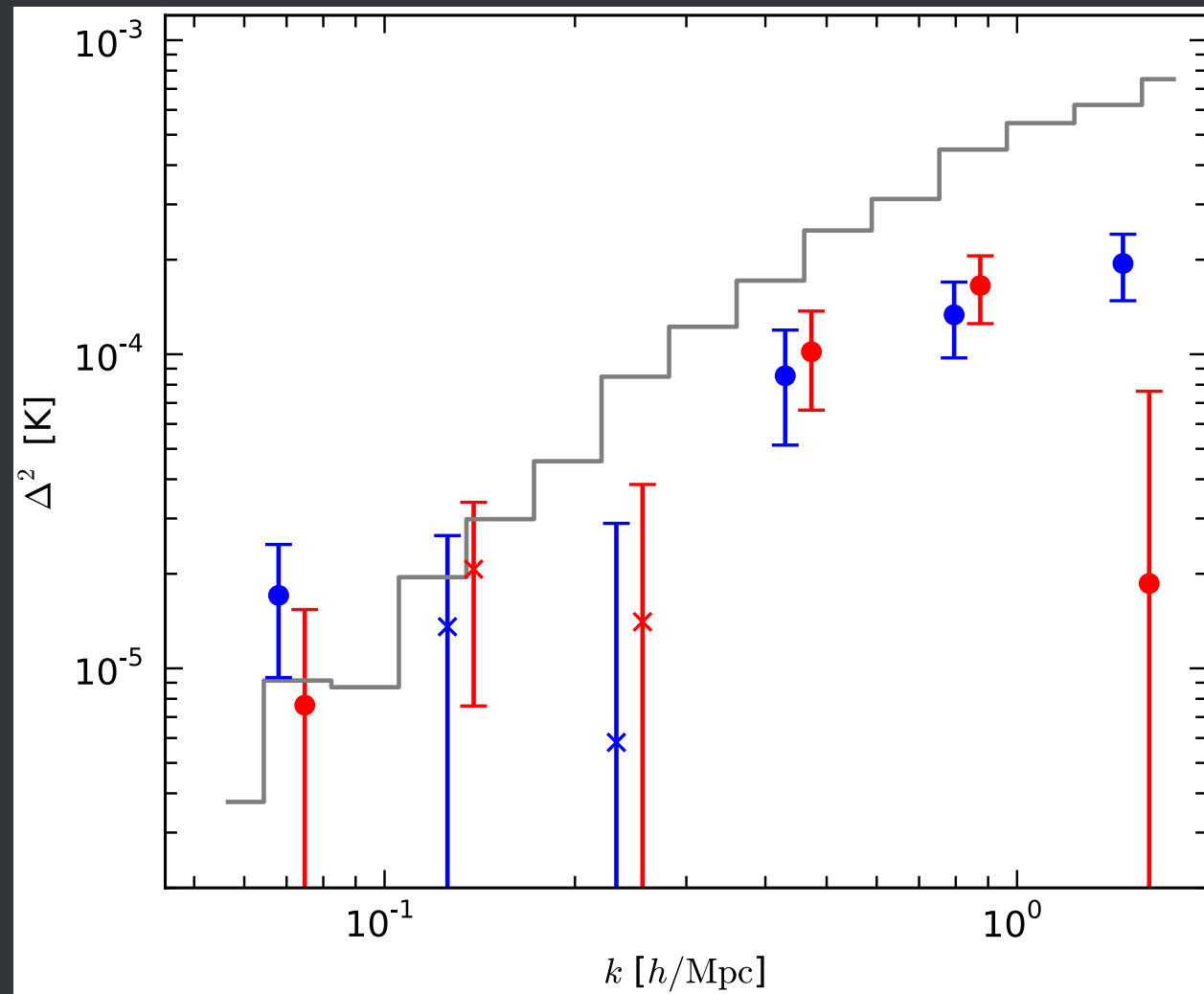


Nick Luciw
(CITA)

Anderson, Luciw + GBT-HIM, in prep.

- Parkes L-band multi-beam observation, $0.06 < z < 0.1$, over 1500 sq. deg., 150 hrs
- Significant cross-power spectrum with 2dF galaxy measured at ~ 12 sigma.
- Comparison with individual detection HI surveys, HIPASS and ALFALFA.
 - Cross-power amplitude $\sim T_b b_{\text{HI}} b_{\text{opt}} r$
 - $b_{\text{HI}}=0.85, T_b=0.064$ mK (ALFALFA; Marin+ 2010), $b_{\text{opt}} \sim 1$ (Cole+ 2005).
 - Cross-power shape: curves include linear + non-linear RSD effects.
 - r likely < 1 . Power deficit at $k \sim 1.5$ h/Mpc

Parkes HI-2dF Cross-power spectrum



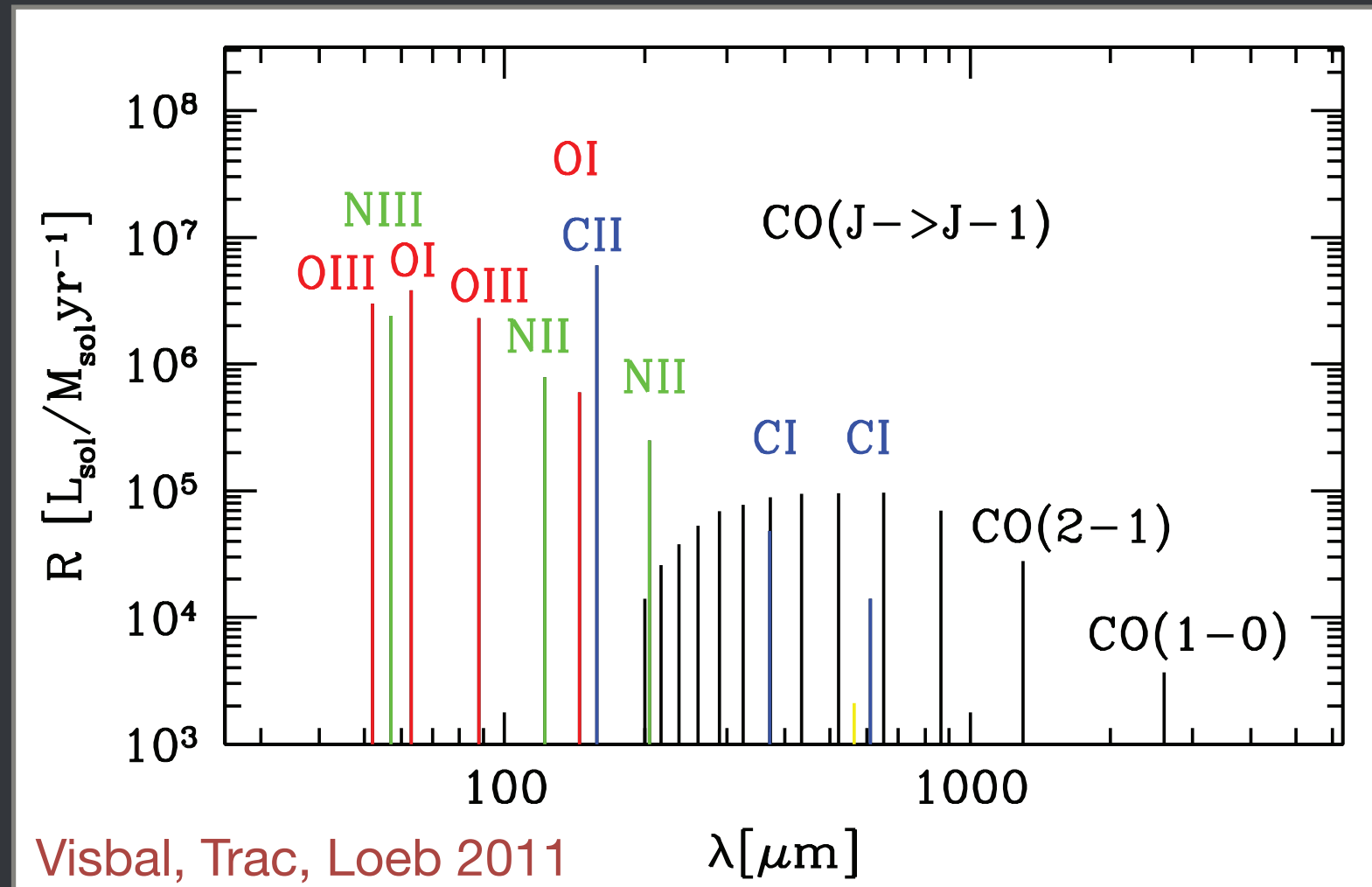
Anderson, Luciw + GBT-HIM, in prep.

- Cross-correlating with 2dF blue and red galaxies separately.
- HI follows distribution of blue galaxies but does not trace red galaxies at $k \sim 1.5$ h/Mpc
- HI-galaxy cross-correlation coefficient appears scale- and color-dependent.
- Neither simple HI halo model (e.g. Padmanabhan+16) nor naive large-scale sims can capture this feature. We need better small-scale modeling!

EoR Sciences

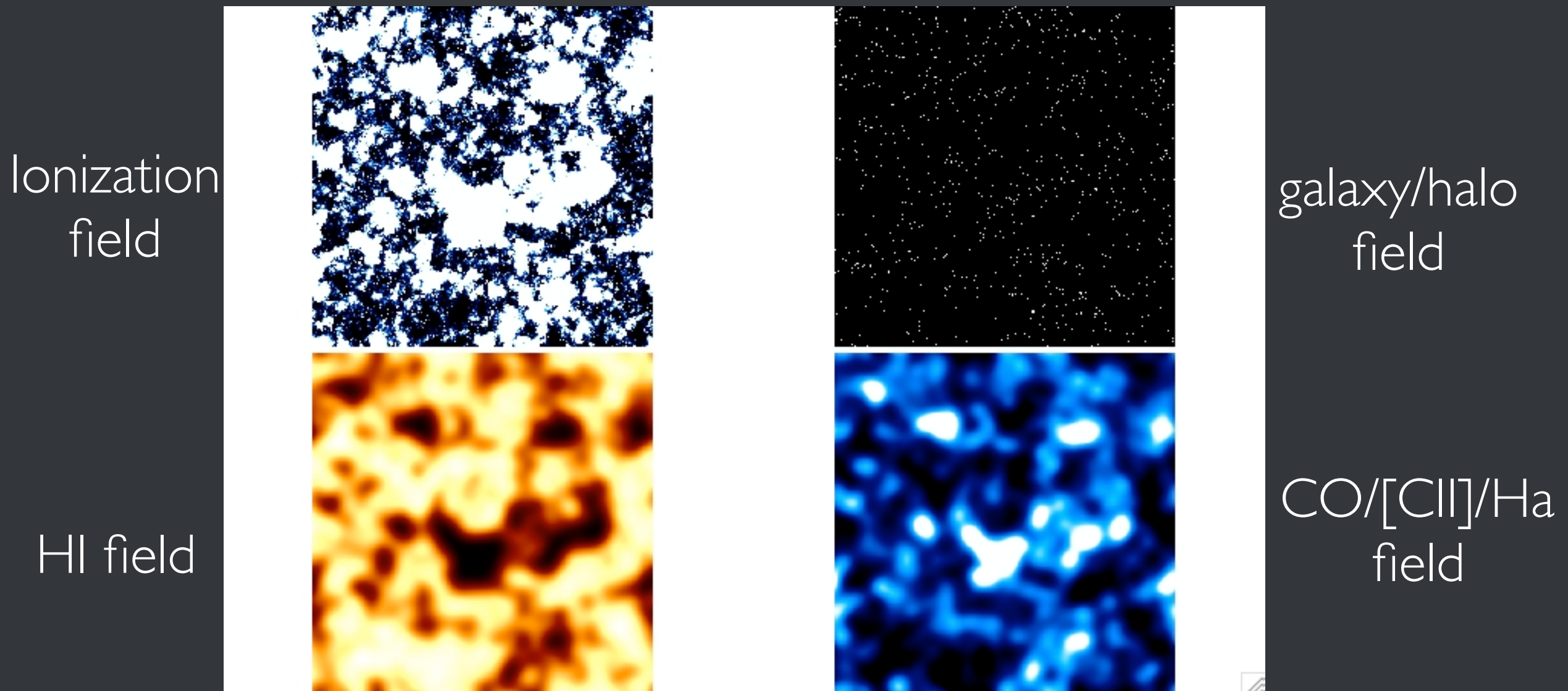
[CII] Intensity Maps at $z \sim 5-9$
with TIME

And all other spectral lines



- CO IM - CO rotational lines (CO(1-0) at 115 GHz rest frame): Righi+ 08, Visbal & Loeb 2010, Carilli 2011, Gong+ 11, Lidz+ 11, Pullen+ 13, Breysse+ 14, Breysse+ 15, Li+ 15, Mashian+ 15, Keating+ 15, Keating+ 16)
- [CII] IM - singly ionized carbon (158 μm rest frame): Gong+ 12, Silva+ 14, Yue+ 15, Serra+ 16, Cheng+ 16
- Lyman-alpha IM - Lya emission (1216 Å rest frame): Silva+ 12, Pullen+ 13, Croft+ 16
- H-alpha IM - Ha emission (6562 Å rest frame): Gong+ 16; Silva+ 17
- HeII IM - HeII (1640 Å): Visbal, Haimann, Byran 2015

CO/[CII]/Ha intensity mapping

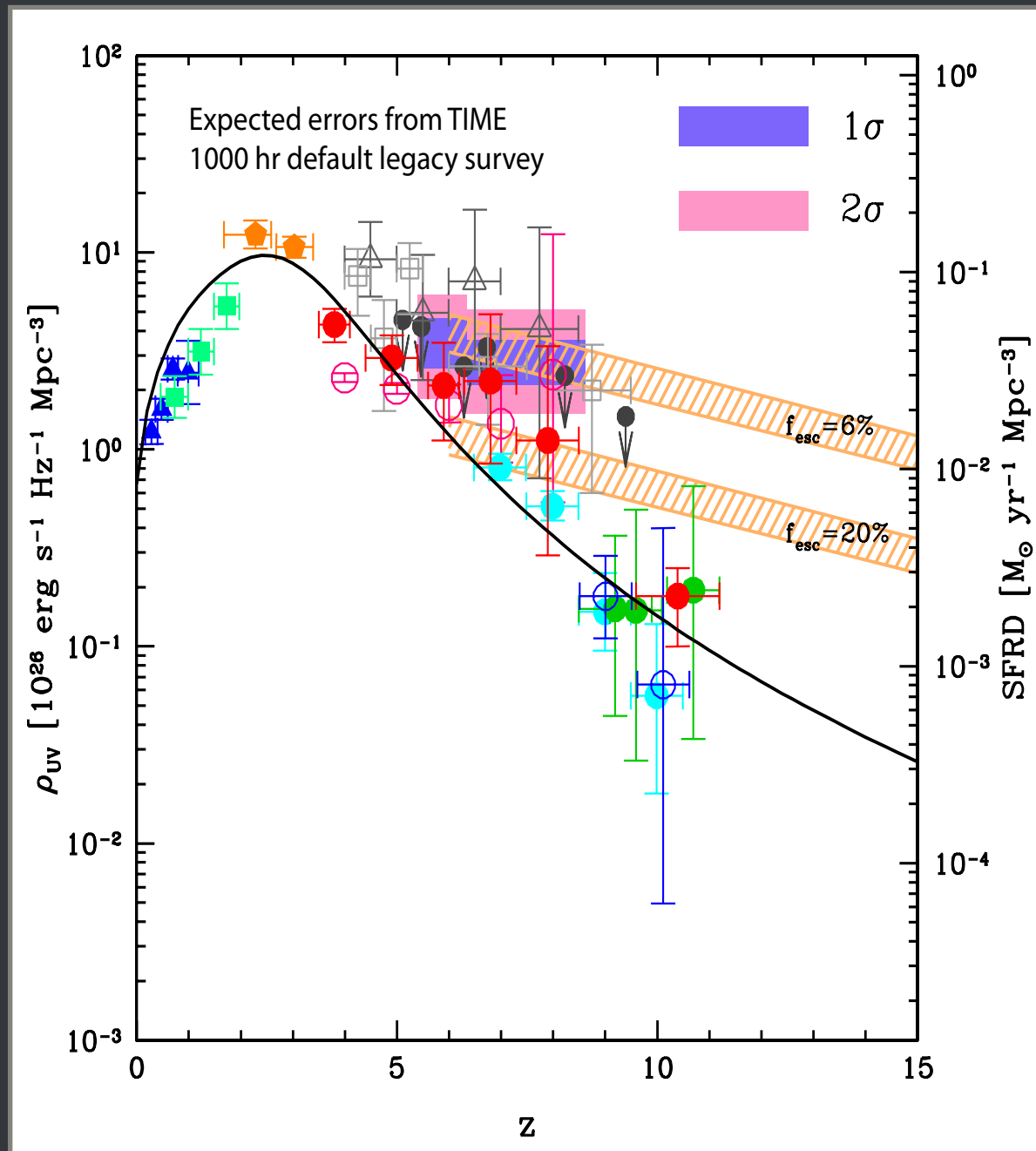


Lidz et al. 2011

- CO/[CII]/Ha trace star formation activities on large-scales at EoR, anti-correlate with 21 cm emissions on ionized bubble scales and can be used to derive **bubble evolution** and reionization history (Lidz et al. 2009; Chang et al. 2015).
- Continuum foregrounds are much less of an issue. Need to worry about line interlopers.

TIME: [CII] Intensity Mapper

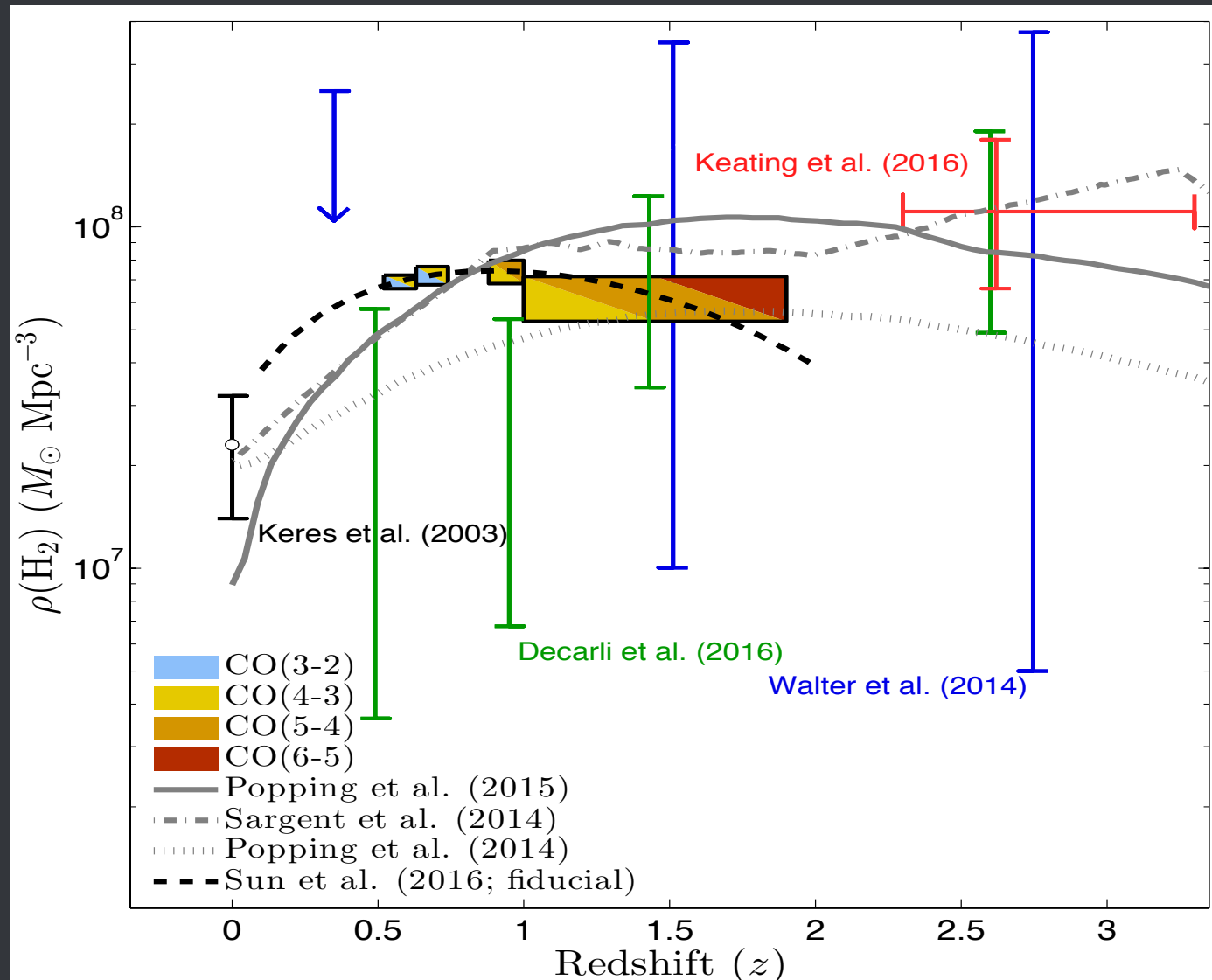
Tomographic Ionized-C Mapping Experiment



TIME collaboration

- A [CII] Intensity Mapper for EoR at $6 < z < 9$
 - 1840 TES bolometer array
 - 195-295 GHz, 32-channel spectrometer
 - to be installed on APA 12-m.
 - Caltech (J. Bock), JPL (M. Bradford, T.-C. Chang), ASIAA (C.-T. Li), UCI (A. Cooray), U Arizona (D. Marrone)
 - Engineering run expected fall 2018.
- [CII] IM traces star formation activities
- 1000 hours of observation, starting ~2019
- Measure [CII] $P(k)$ at several 10s of sigma (model dependent)

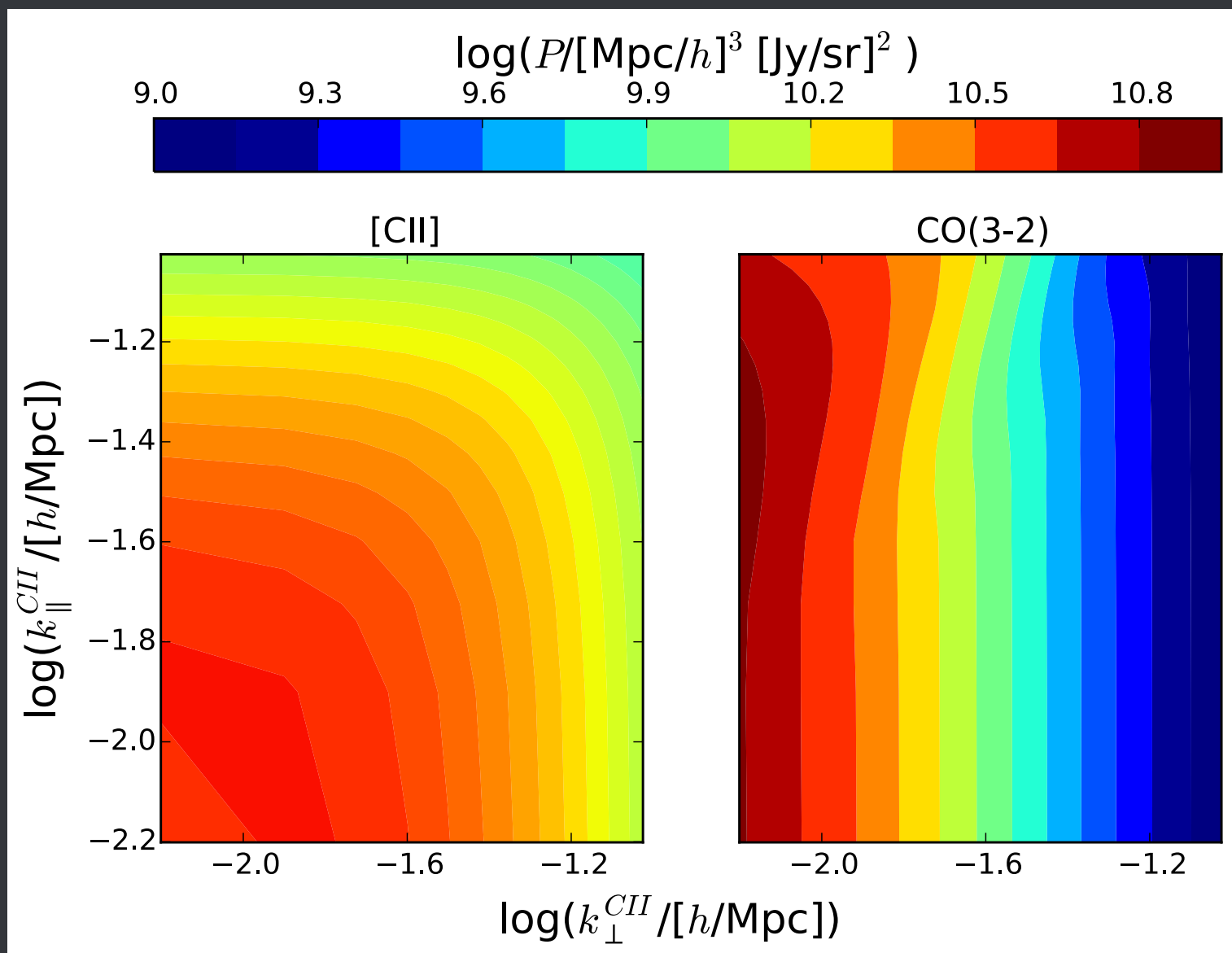
TIME measures CO/H₂ abundance at $z=0.5-2$



TIME collaboration

- TIME will measure multiple CO J rotational transitions at $0.5 < z < 2$
- Can be achieved via in-band cross-correlations of different J lines
- TIME will constrain the cosmic molecular hydrogen abundance across redshifts

CO, [CII] signal de-confusion



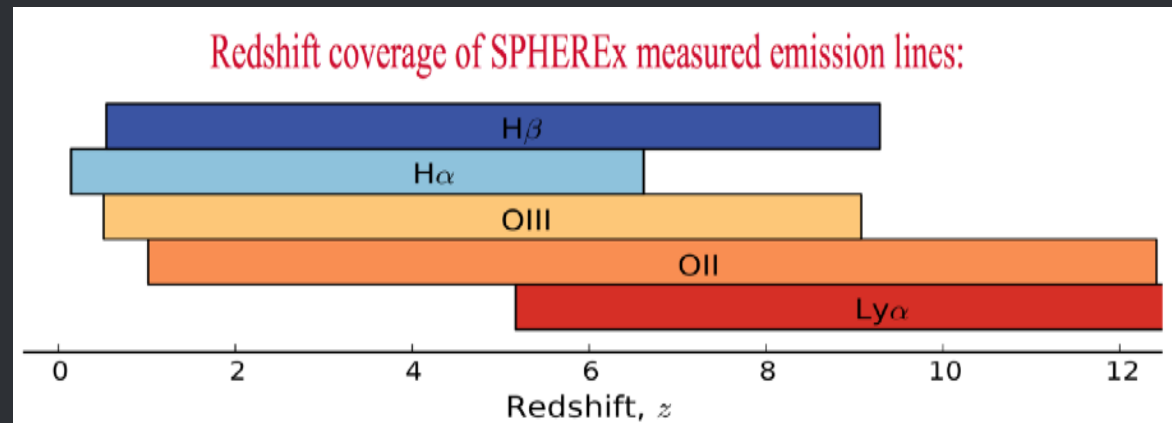
TIME collaboration (Cheng, Chang et al. 2016)

- High-z [CII] and low-z CO rotational lines can be confused in TIME
- Can use the redshift-dependence of CO and [CII] from observing to comoving coordinates to distinguish the lines (Lidz & Taylor 2016; Cheng, Chang et al. 2016).

EoR Sciences

Lya, Ha Intensity Maps at $z\sim 6-9$
with SPHEREx

Line Intensity Mapping with SPHEREx

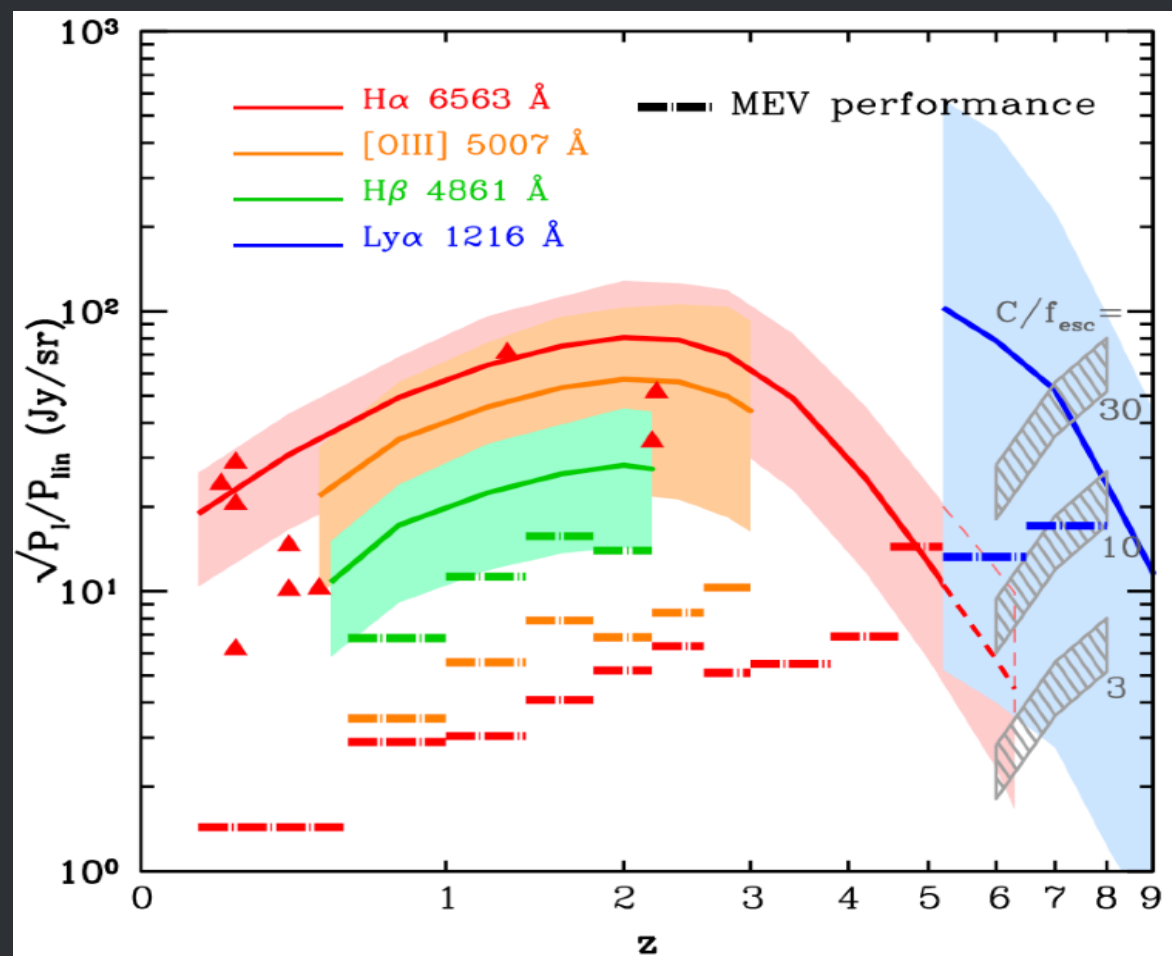


SPHEREx: low-resolution spectroscopic all-sky survey

For every $\sim 3''$ pixel over the entire sky:

- R=40 spectra spanning ($0.75 \mu\text{m} < \lambda < 4.81 \mu\text{m}$).
- R=150 spectra ($4.1 \mu\text{m} < \lambda < 4.81 \mu\text{m}$).

Fluctuations in Line Emission



Doré, Bock et al., arXiv:1412.4872

- SPHEREx will measure 3D clustering of multiple line tracers at high SNR their luminosity-weighted biases.
- SPHEREx will map SFR throughout cosmic time
- SPHEREx might have sensitivity to detect Ly α from EoR
- SPHEREx currently in MDEX competition.

Summary

- Line Intensity Mapping offers an exciting and unique probe of a significant fraction of the Universe
- 21 cm Intensity Mapping proof of concept demonstrated at $z \sim 0.8$ (Chang et al. 2010).
 - Opens up 21-cm 3D large-scale structure studies (GBT-HIM multi-beam array; HIRAX, CHIME, Tian-Lai in progress; and possibly SKA1-mid.)
- [CII] Intensity Mapping offers a complementary probe of the Epoch of Reionization
 - TIME will probe the [CII] source clustering at $6 < z < 9$. First light expected 2018.
- CO Intensity Mapping: a ~ 2 -sigma detection at $z=2-3$ (Keating et al. 2016).
 - COMAP (PI: K. Cleary; Caltech) and AIM-CO (PI: Y.-H. Chu, ASIAA) underway
- Lyman-alpha IM: a 3-sigma cross-correlation detection at $z \sim 2-3.5$ (Croft et al. 2016).
 - SPHEREx may potentially probe Ly α IM at $z \sim 6-8$. HETDEX at $z=2-3$.
- EoR 21-cm detection may come from several groups with different approaches soon (LOFAR, PAPER, MWA). HERA/SKA1-LOW will bring next generation transformational sciences.