

21-cm Cosmology at BNL

Christopher Sheehy
Goldhaber Fellow, Brookhaven National Lab
KIPAC Tea Talk, SLAC
November 17, 2017

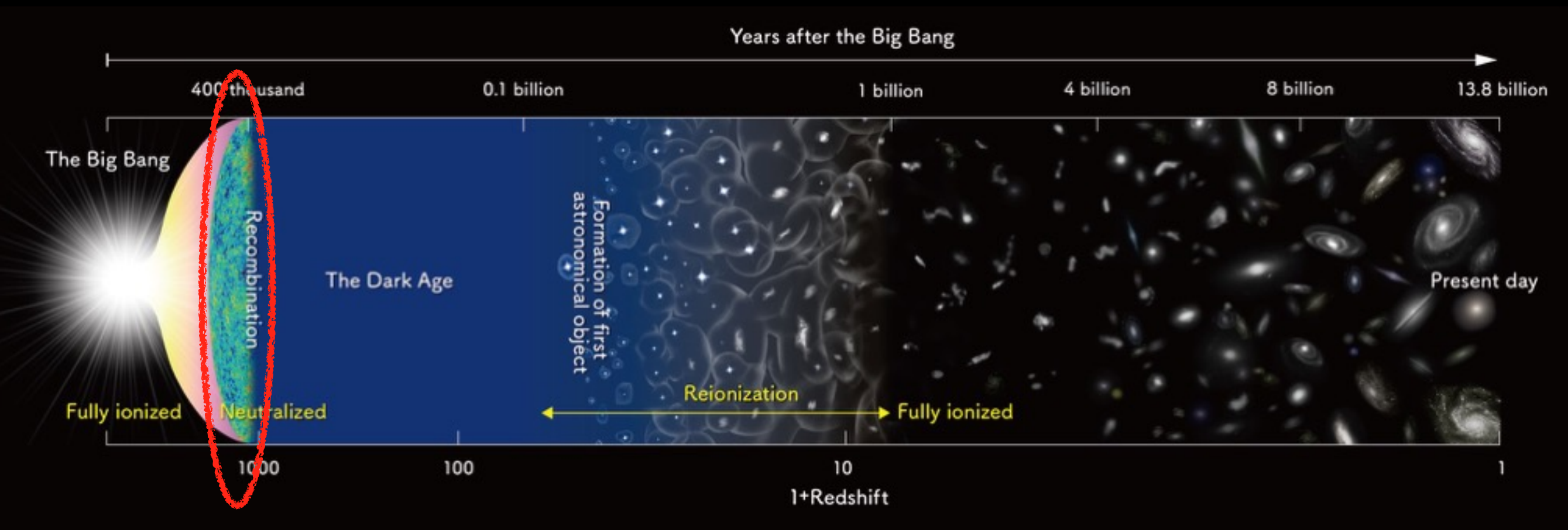
Cosmological paradigm

DOE funded cosmological surveys currently come in two varieties:

Cosmological paradigm

DOE funded cosmological surveys currently come in two varieties:

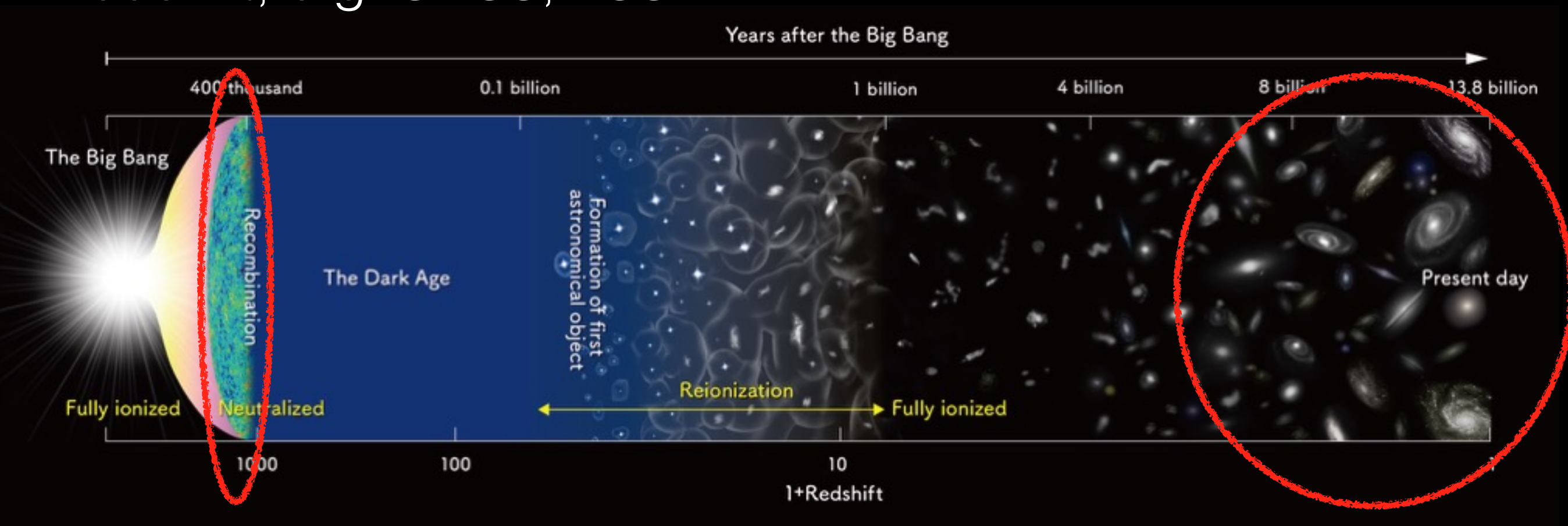
1 - **Cosmic Microwave Background surveys:** uniform, low resolution 2D maps of the CMB produced using microwave telescopes (~ 100 GHz), e.g. CMB Stage 4



Cosmological paradigm

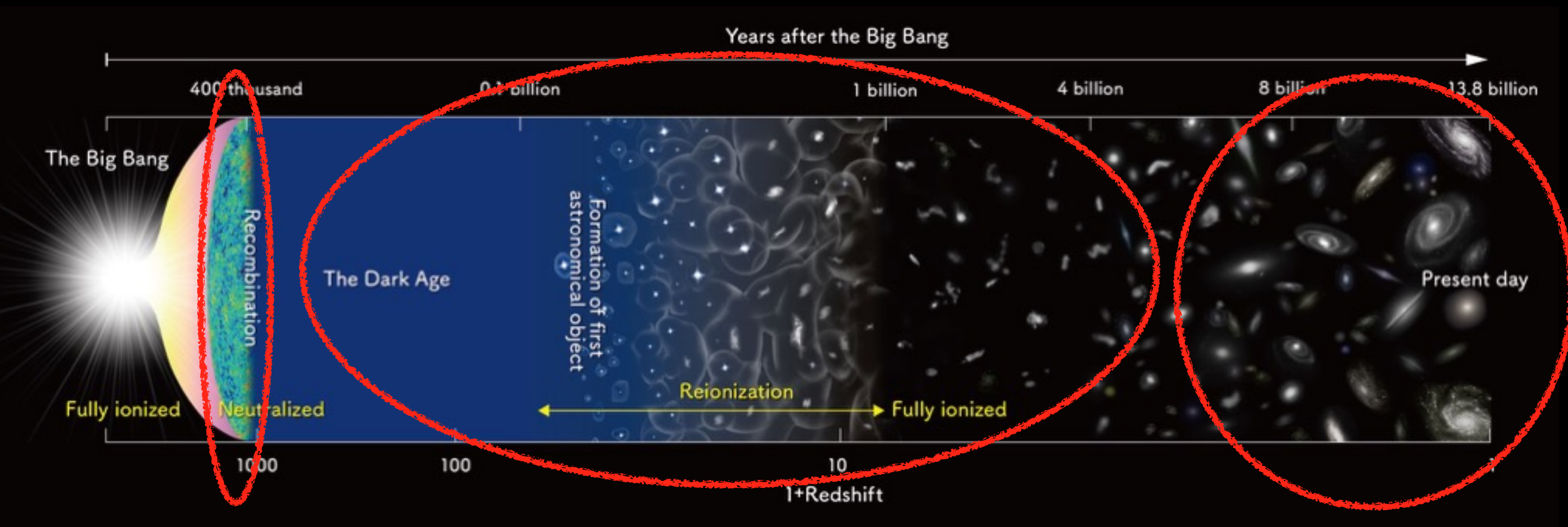
DOE funded cosmological surveys currently come in two varieties:

2 - **Galaxy surveys:** 3D catalogs of individual galaxies produced using comparatively high resolution optical telescopes, optionally including a spectrometer to get redshift, e.g. SDSS, LSST



Cosmological paradigm

How do we map the rest of the Universe, when there are few to no galaxies to measure? Mapping the “dark ages” in particular is the dream — it’s like the CMB in 3D, with pristine primordial fields and everything linear.

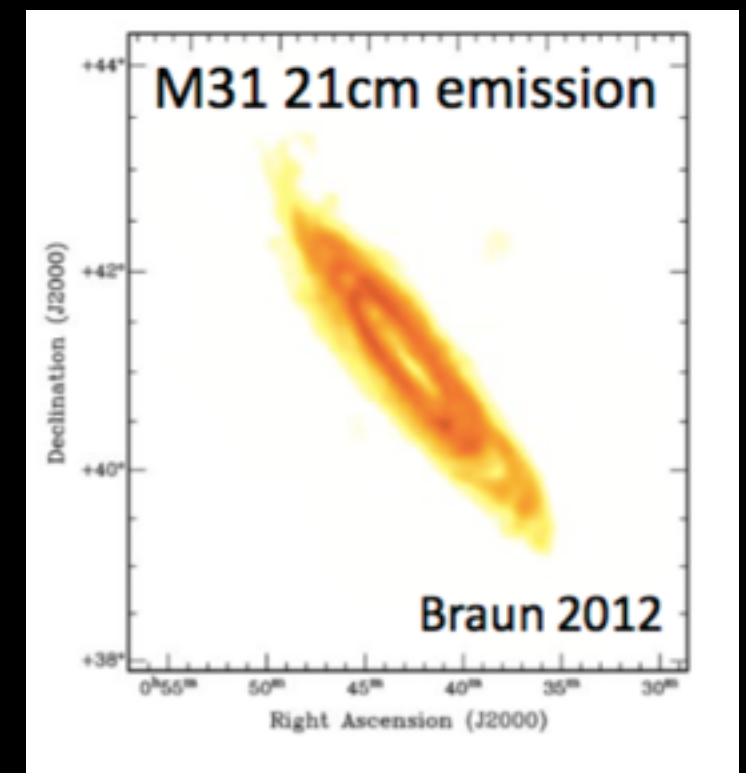
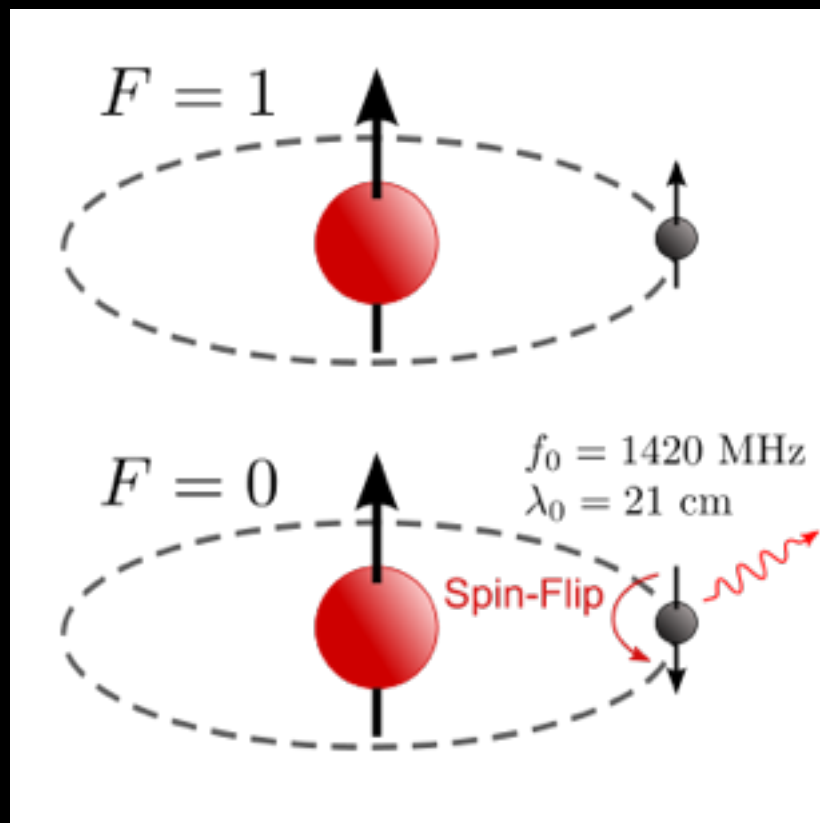


21-cm intensity mapping

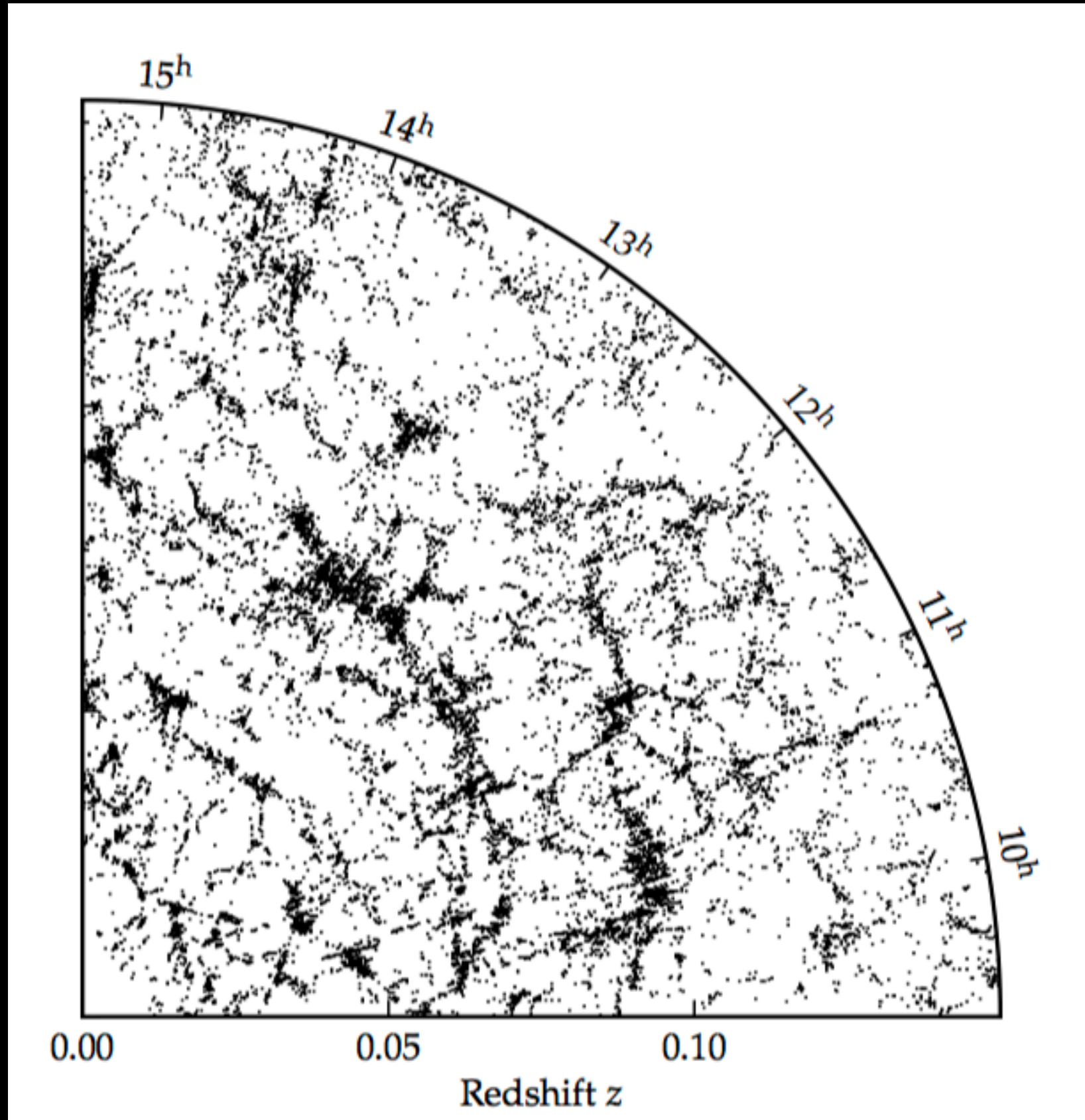
Instead of detecting optical starlight from galaxies, detect radio emission from neutral hydrogen. Make low resolution, CMB-like maps of this emission.

21-cm intensity mapping

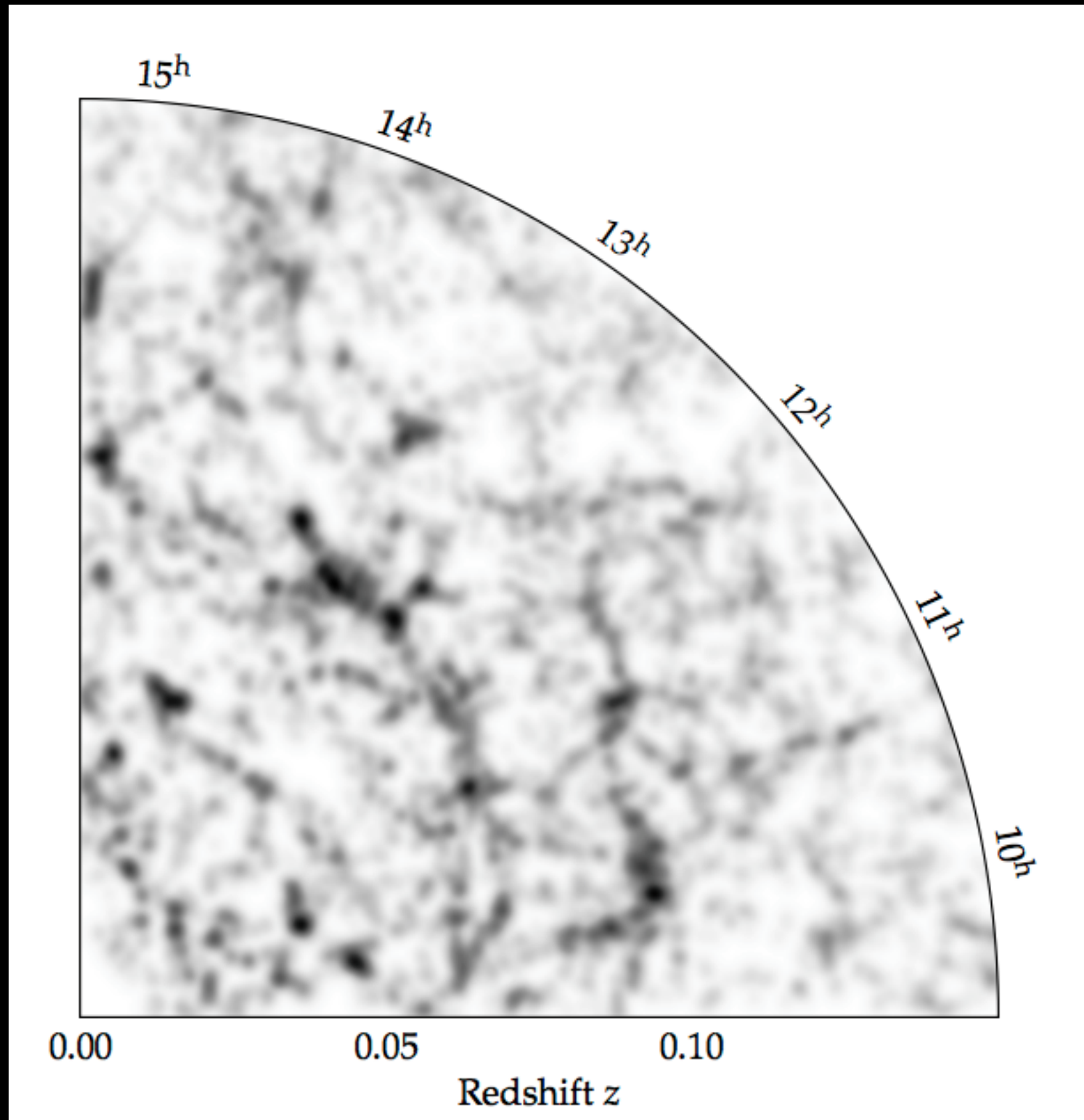
Neutral hydrogen has a line at **1.4 GHz (21 cm)** from a hyperfine transition. Galaxies have neutral hydrogen in abundance. Observe them at radio frequencies.



21-cm intensity mapping



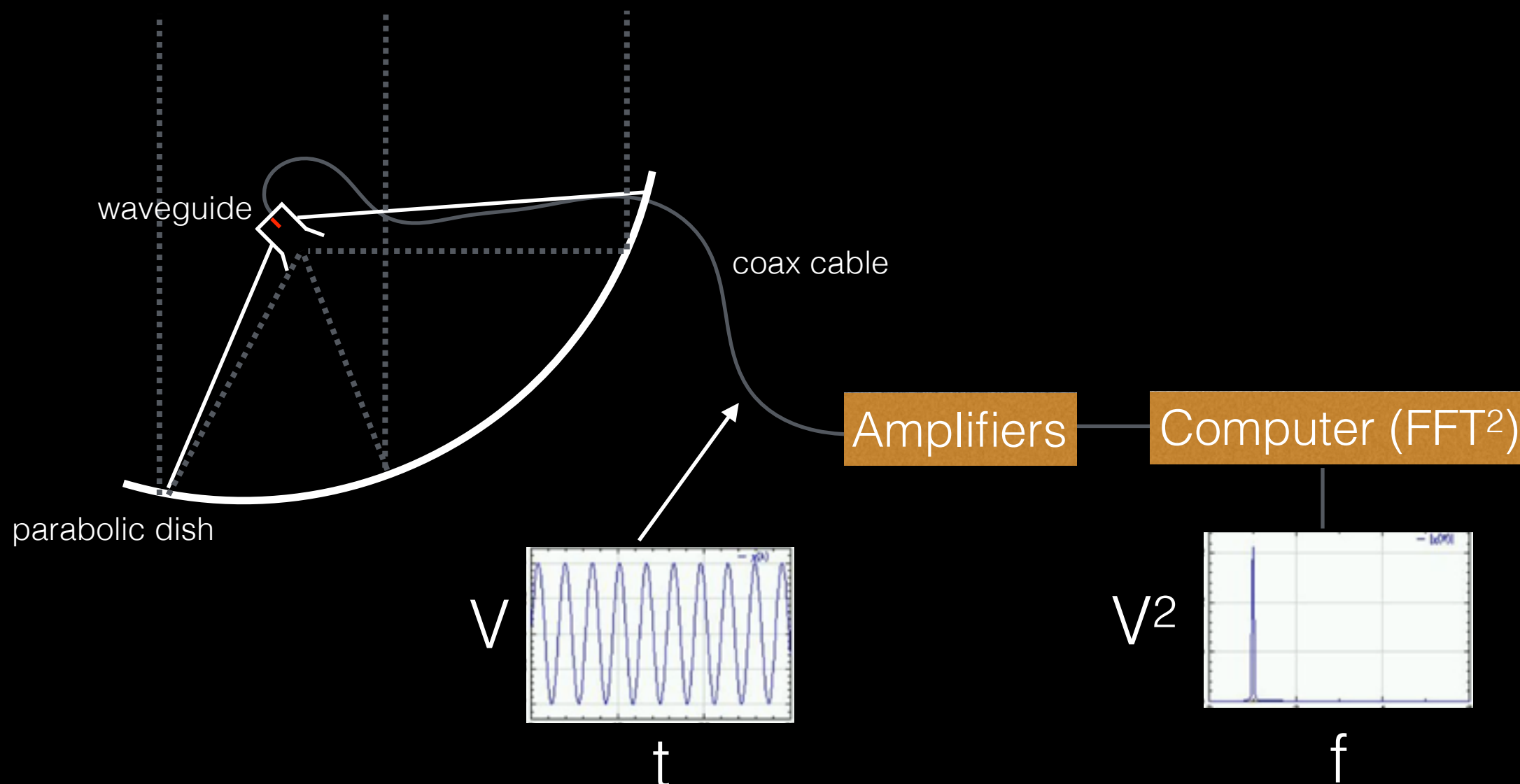
21-cm intensity mapping



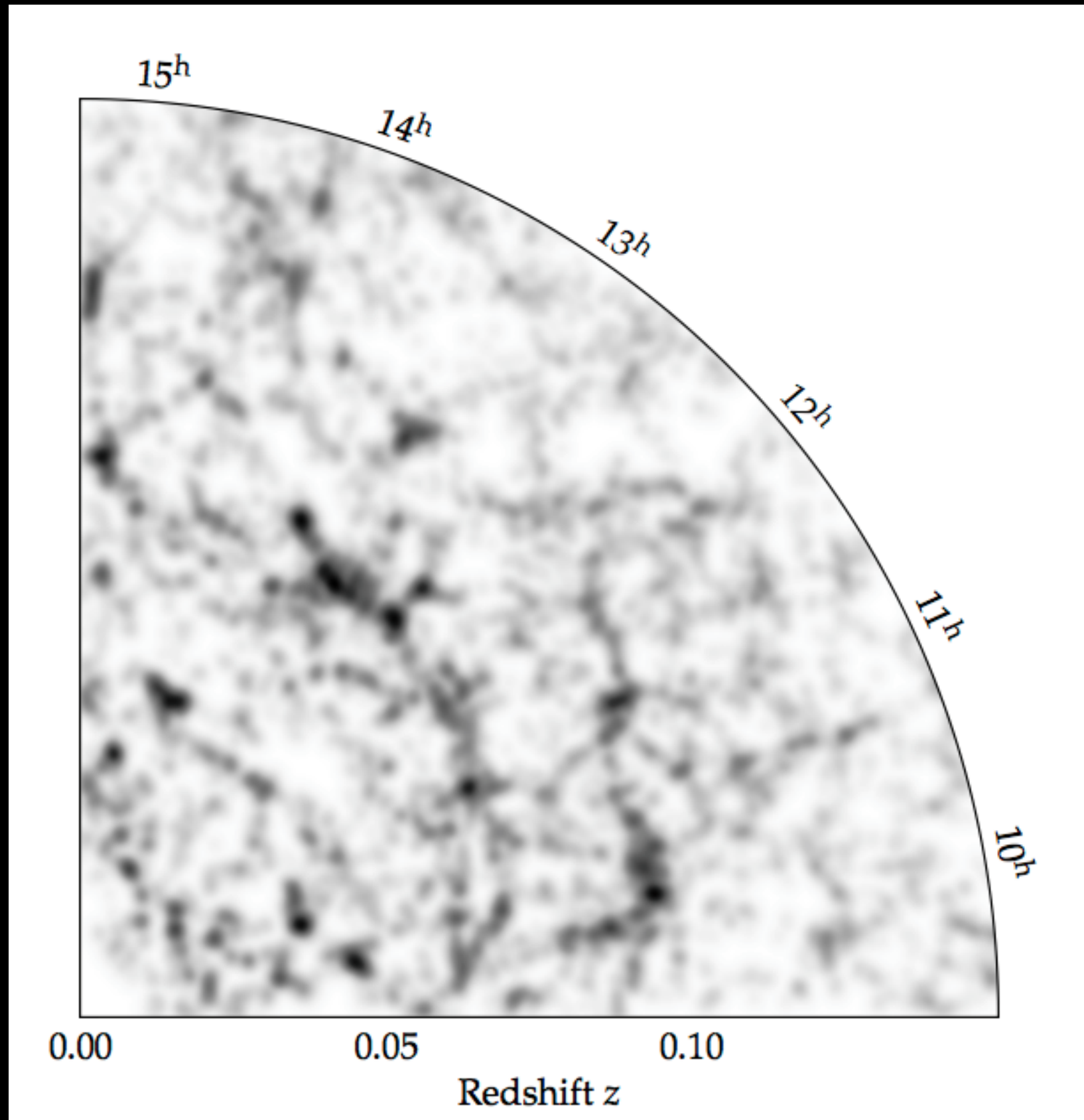
Radio telescopes

At frequencies $<$ few GHz, one can just directly sample the electric field, Fourier transform, and square to get $I(\nu)$.

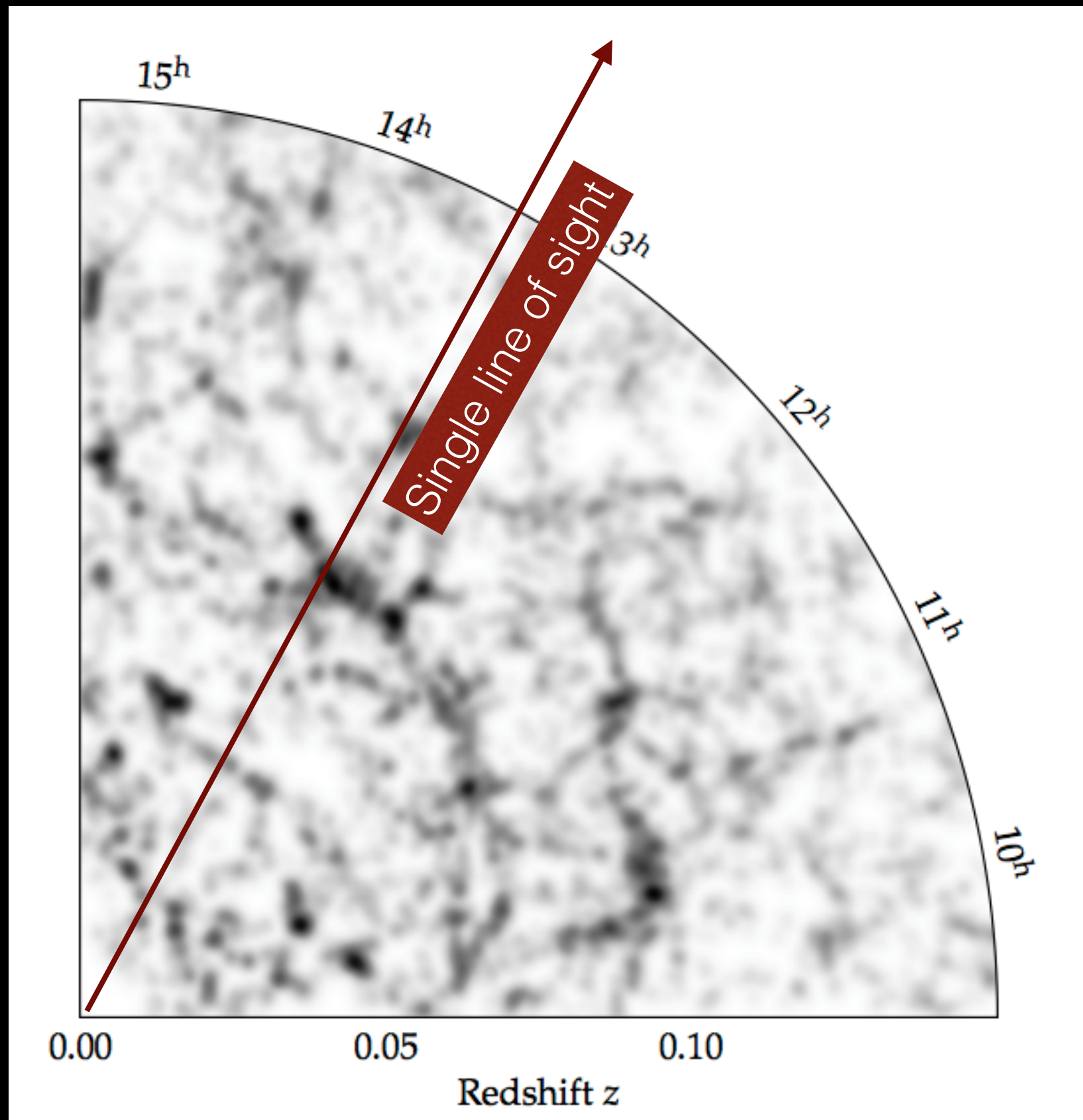
Automatically get high resolution mapping of structure along the line of sight.



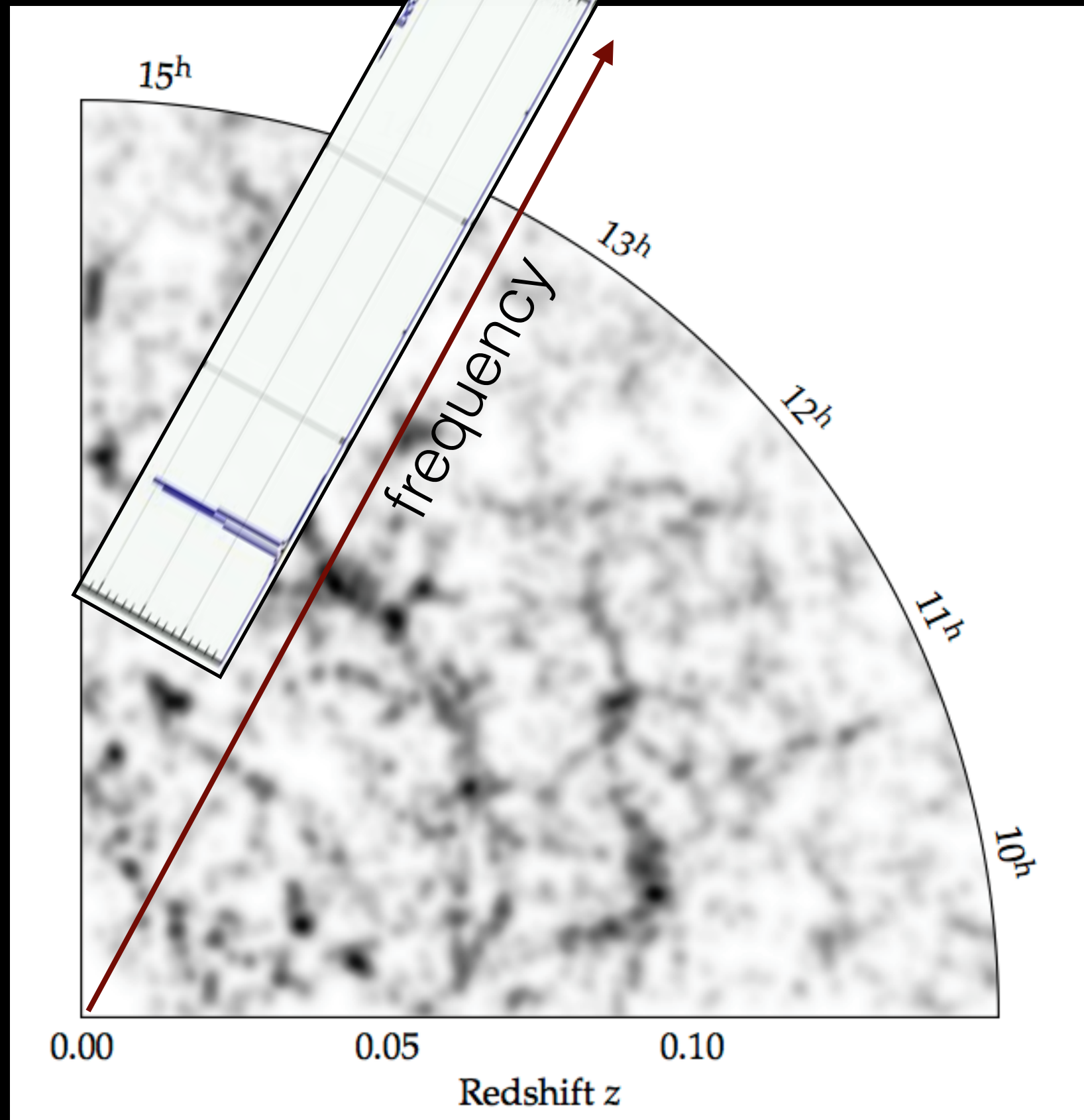
21-cm intensity mapping



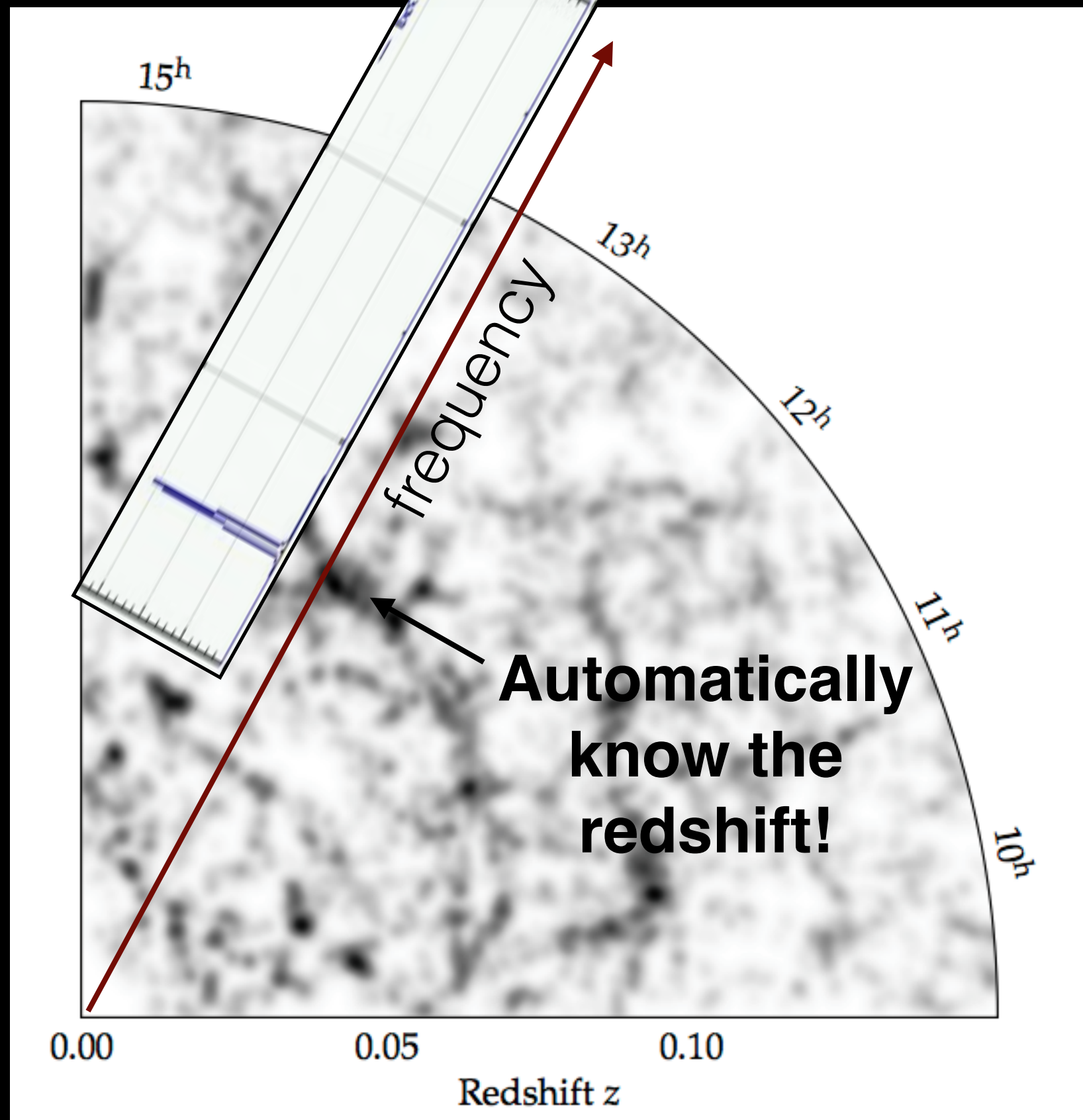
21-cm intensity mapping



21-cm intensity mapping

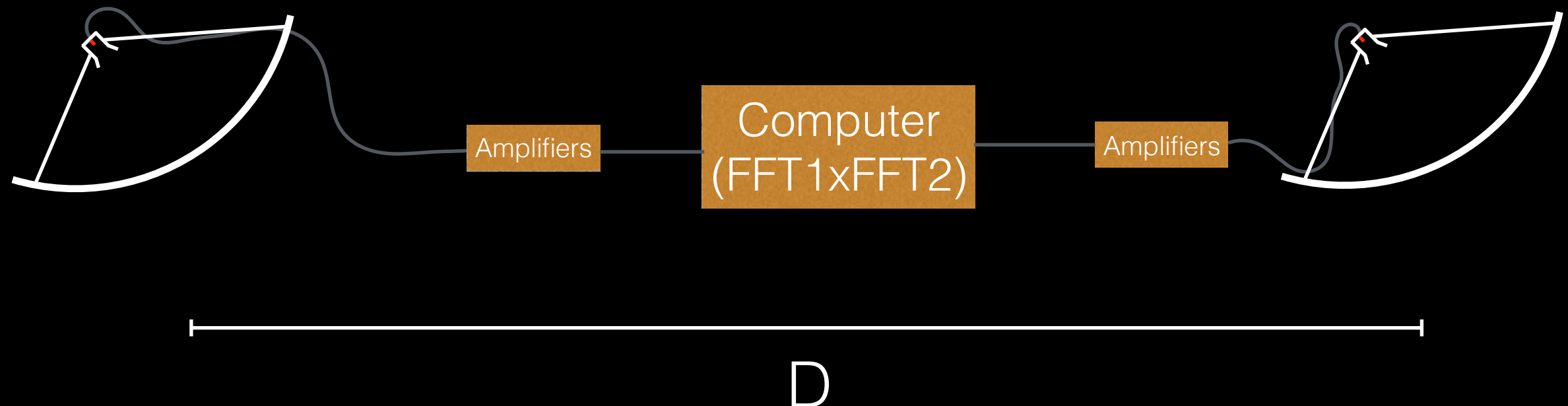


21-cm intensity mapping



Radio telescopes

Operate multiple dishes as an interferometer to increase the effective D and get better angular resolution.

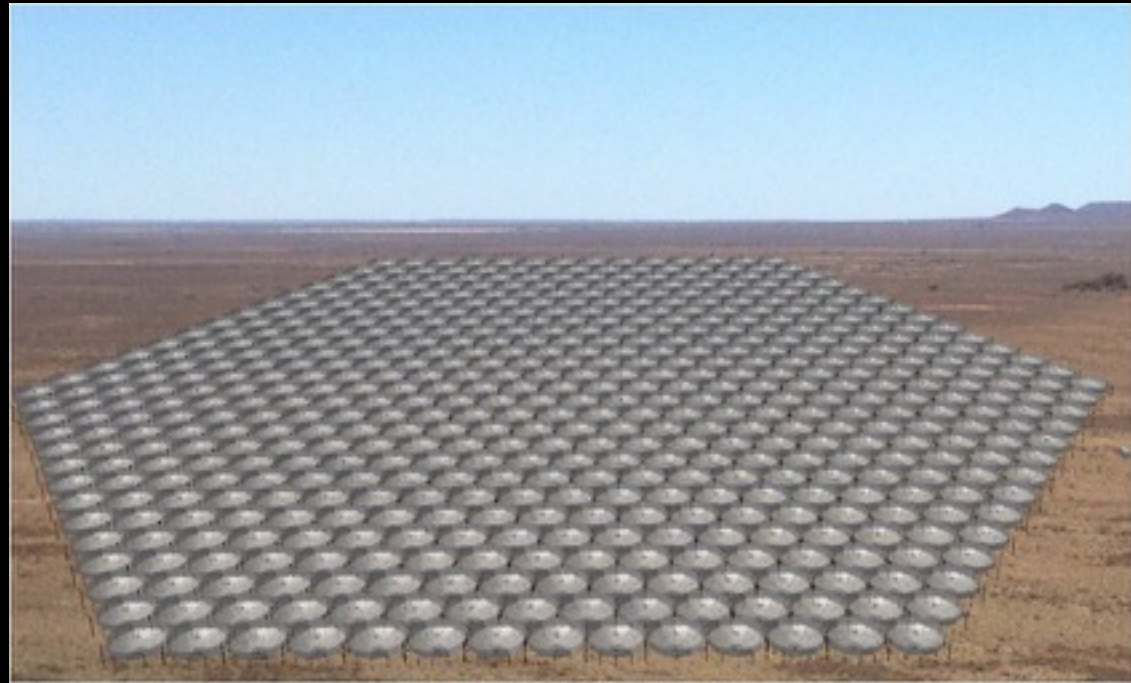


Current dedicated 21-cm experiments

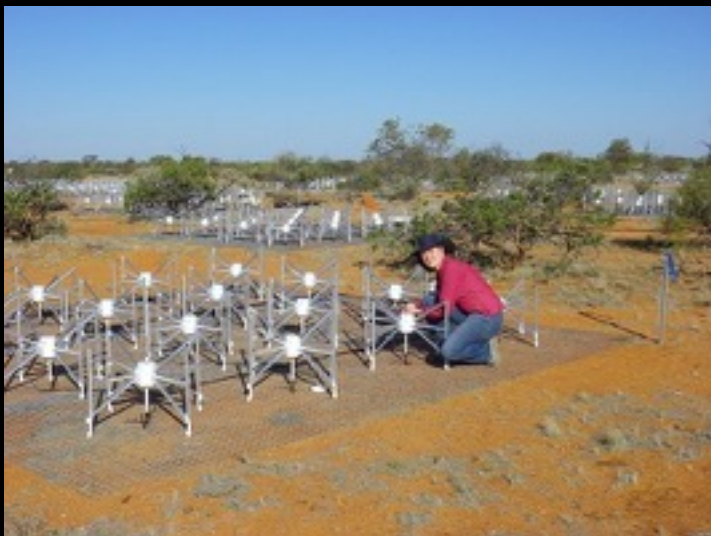
LOFAR



HERA (funded)



MWA



CHIME



PAPER

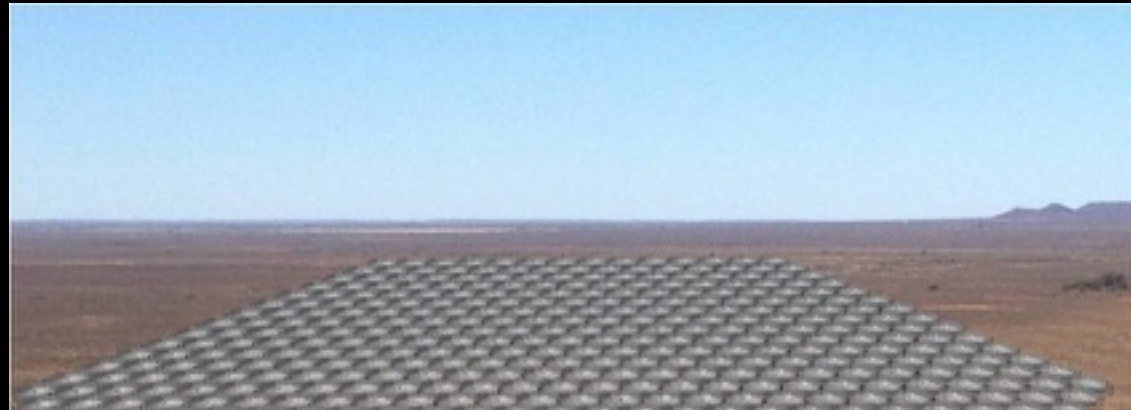


Current dedicated 21-cm experiments

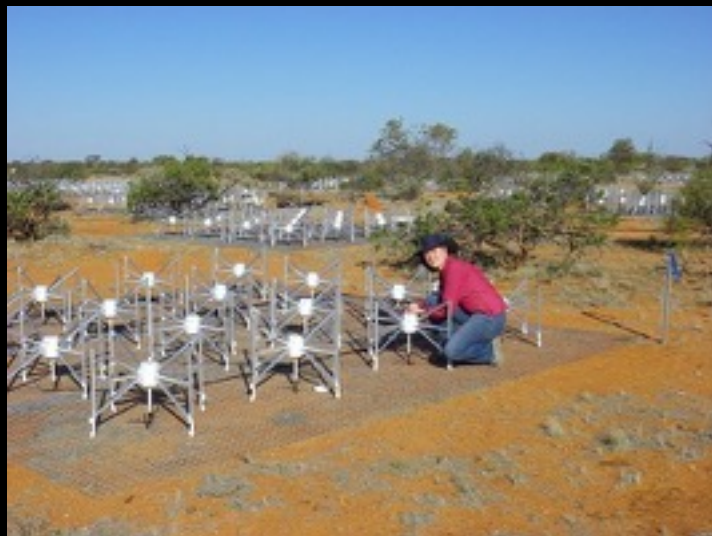
LOFAR



HERA (funded)



MWA



Only CHIME, a Canadian project, is focused on cosmology (BAO) instead of reionization, $z < 2.5$.

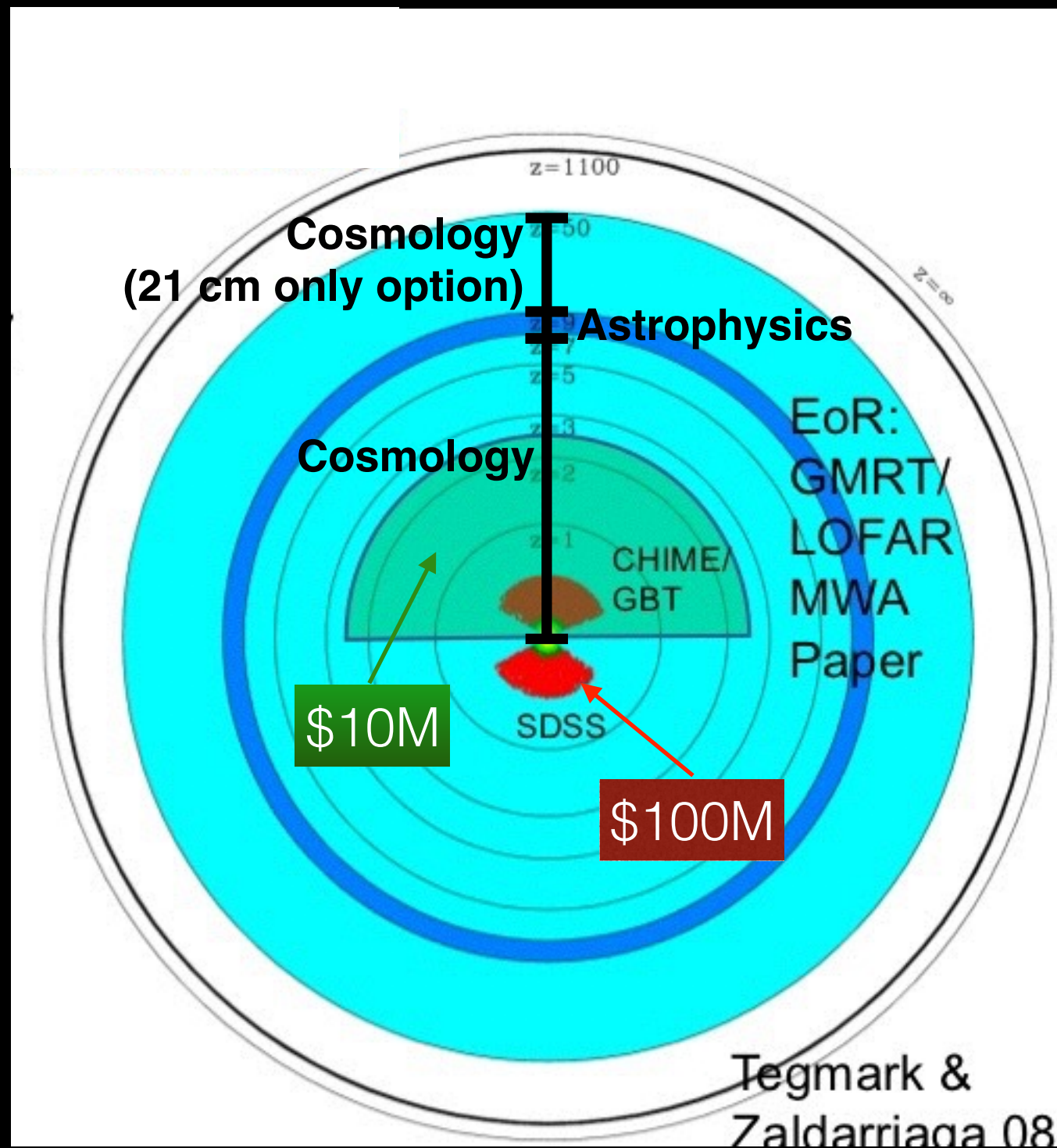
PAPER



CHIME



Current experiments



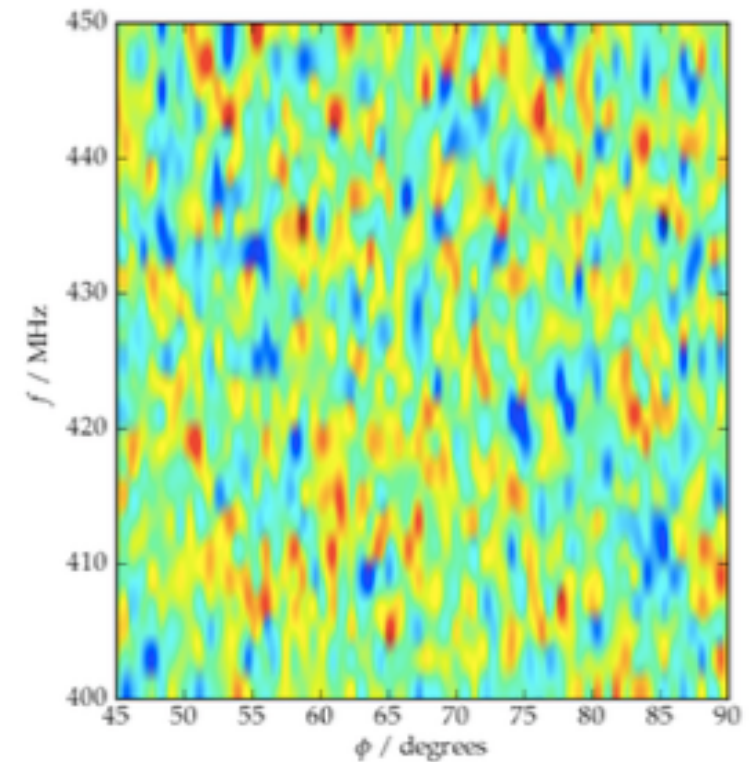
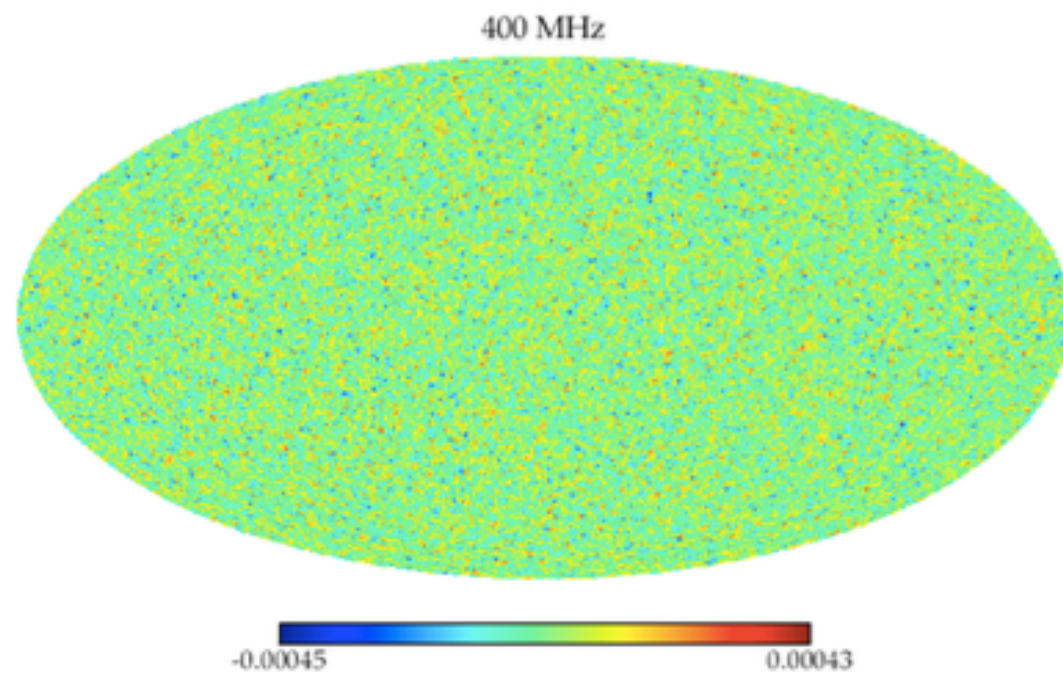
Future of dark energy surveys

The DOE will fund a Stage IV dark energy survey. An obvious next thing to do is a spectrographic follow up to LSST, but things are starting to get expensive, perhaps \$1B scale.

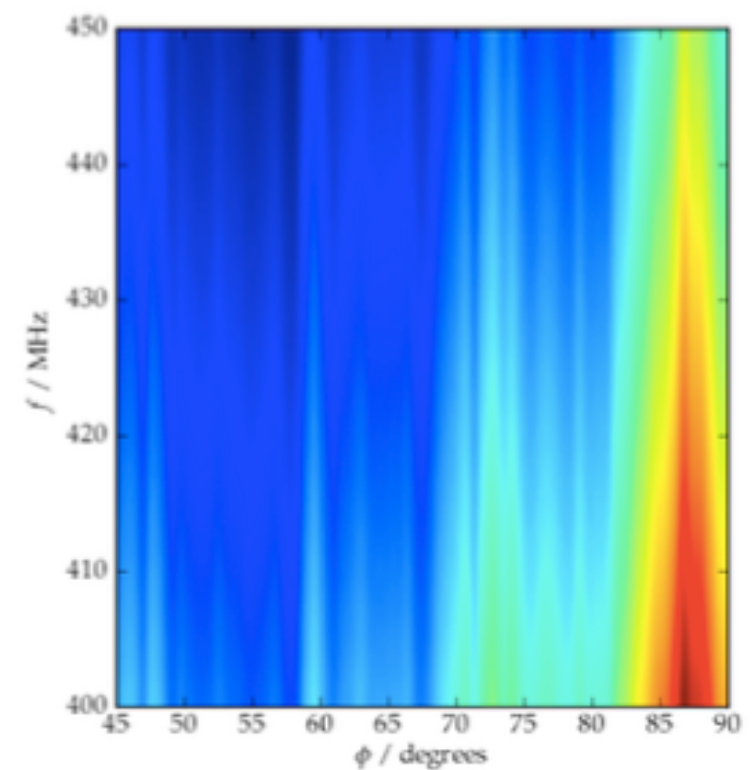
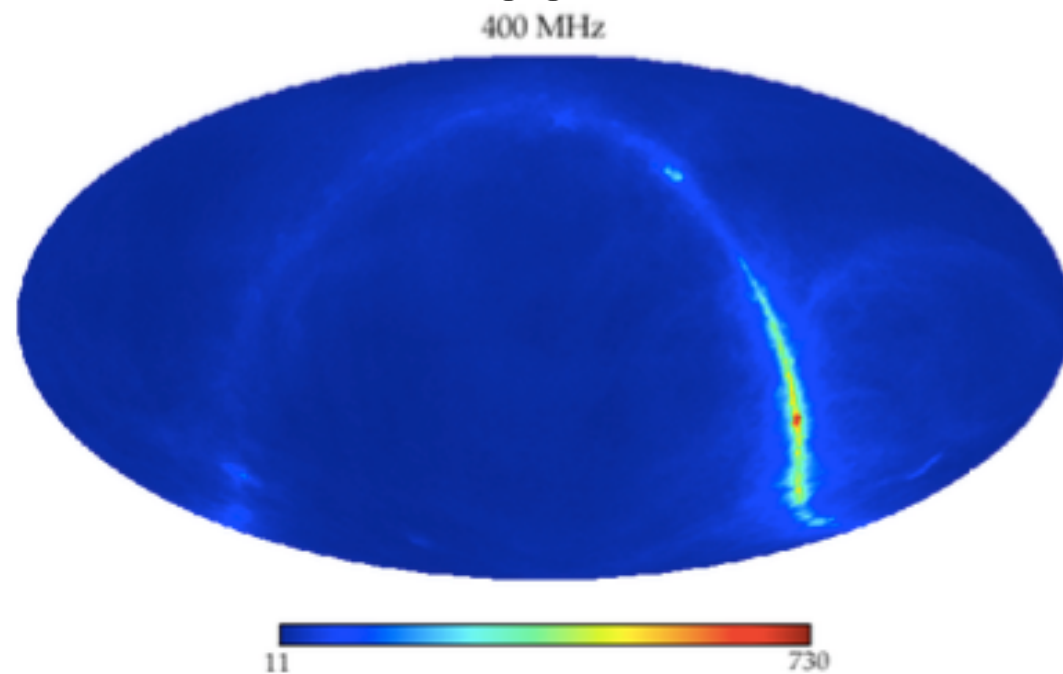
21-cm is identified by the DOE Cosmic Visions Dark Energy panel as one of a few options for a next generation survey.

Why is 21-cm hard? Lots of reasons, but one big one:
Galactic foregrounds

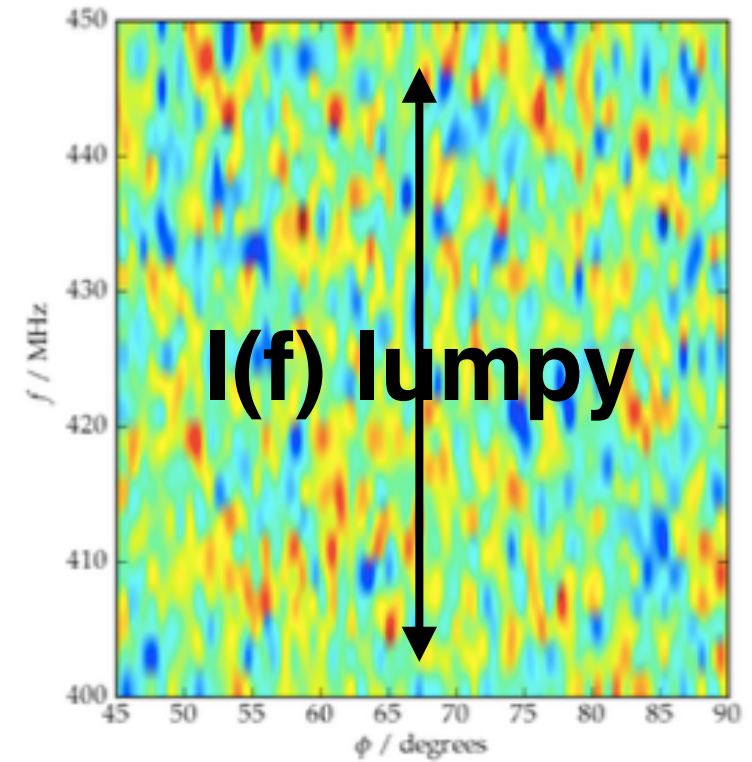
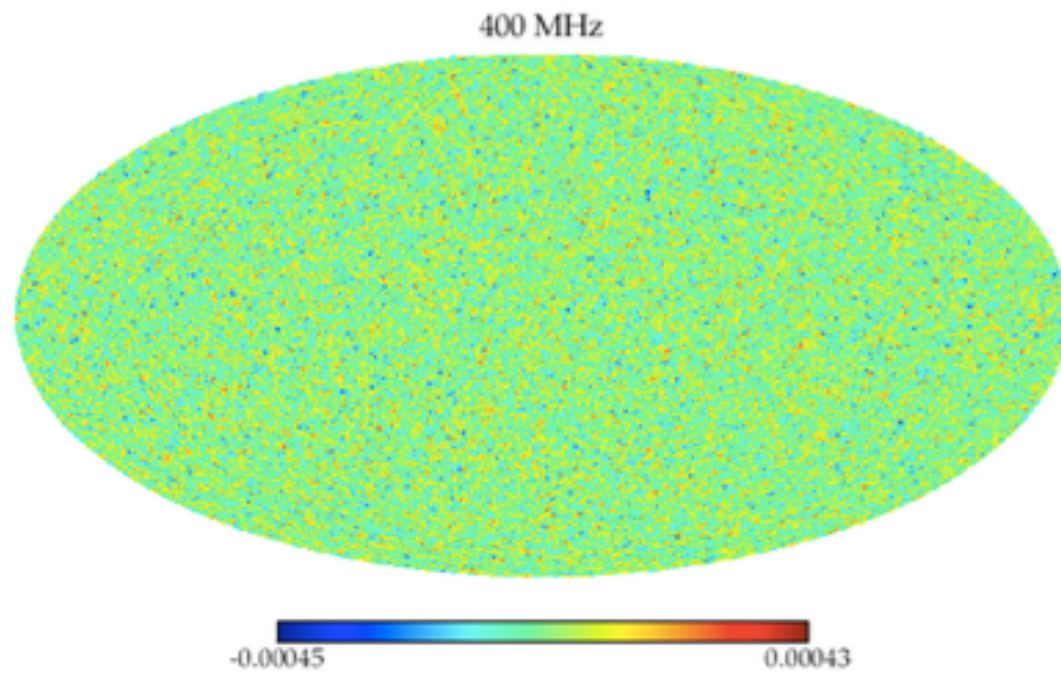
Signal ~ 1 mK



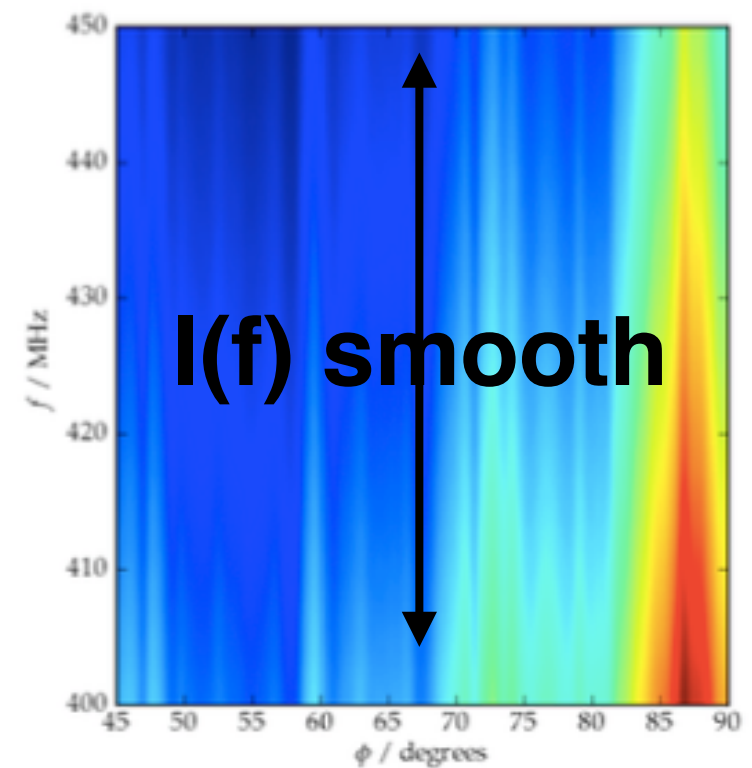
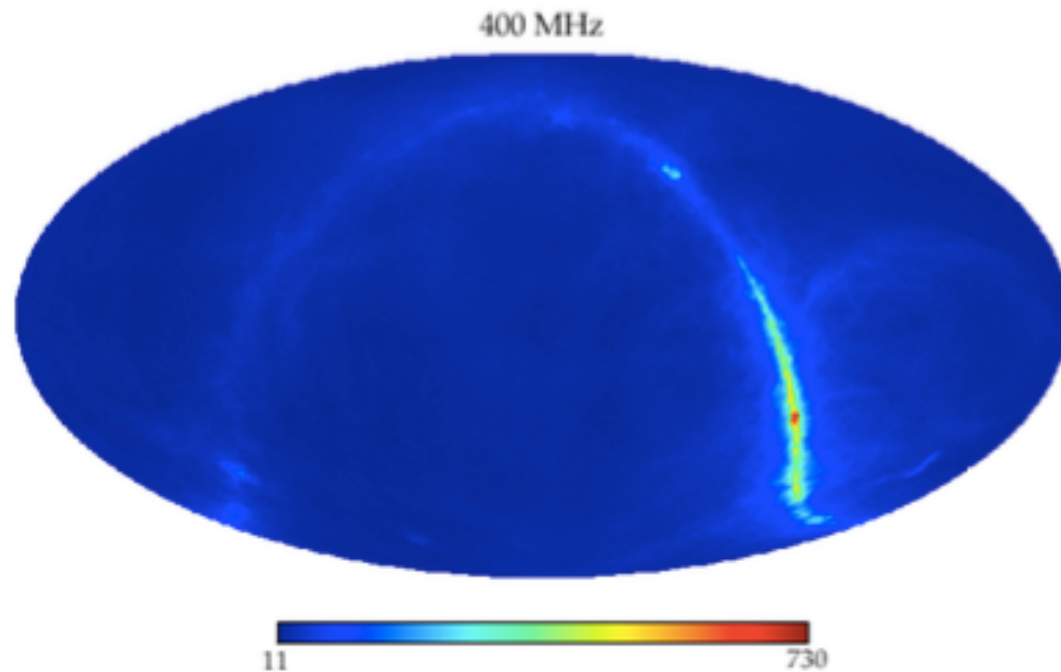
Galactic synchrotron up to
700 K



Signal ~ 1 mK



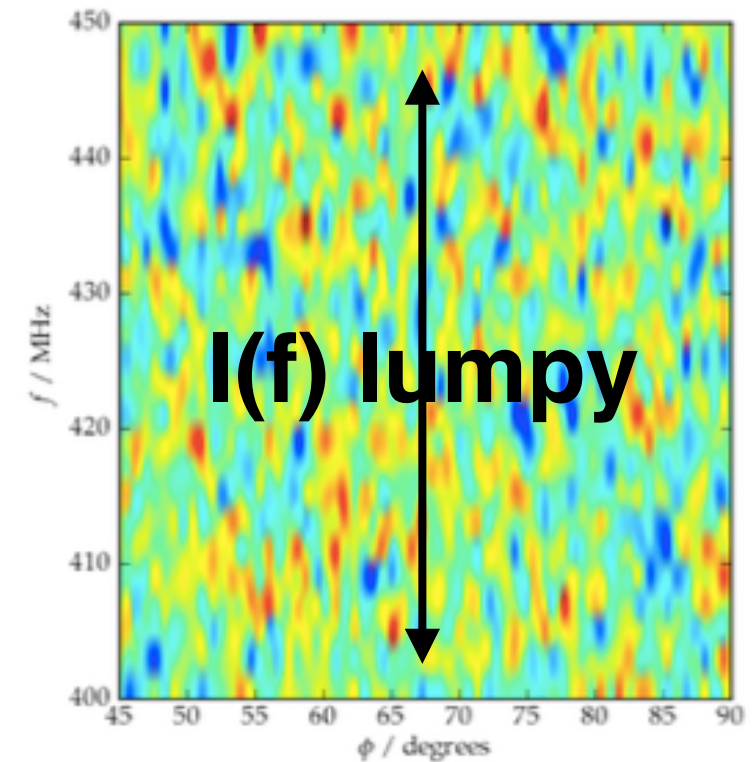
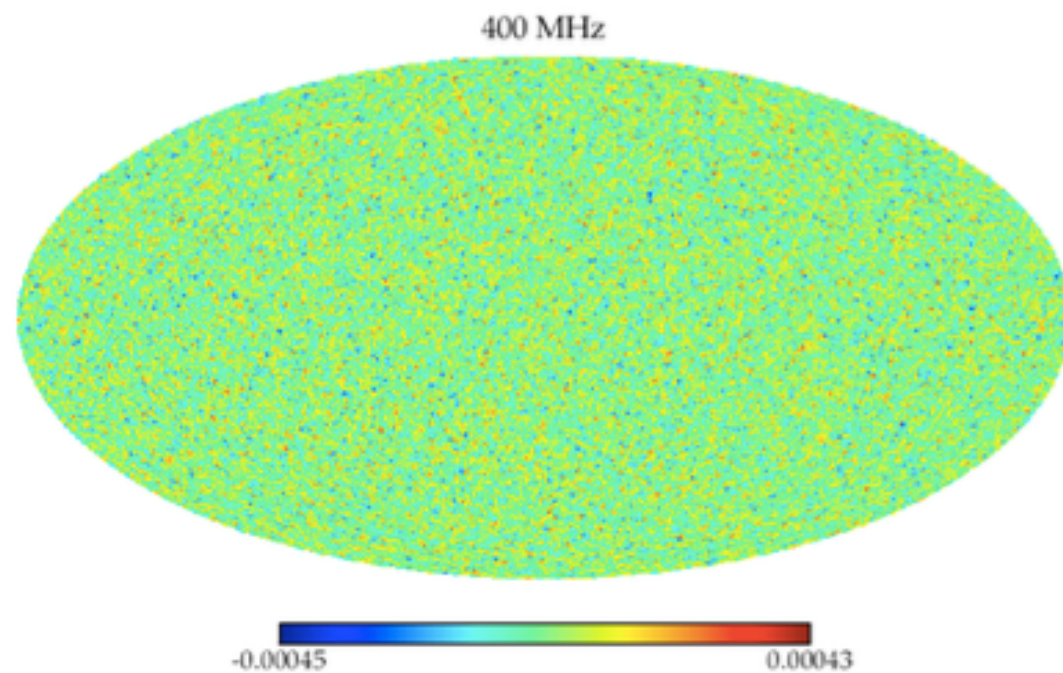
Galactic synchrotron up to
700 K



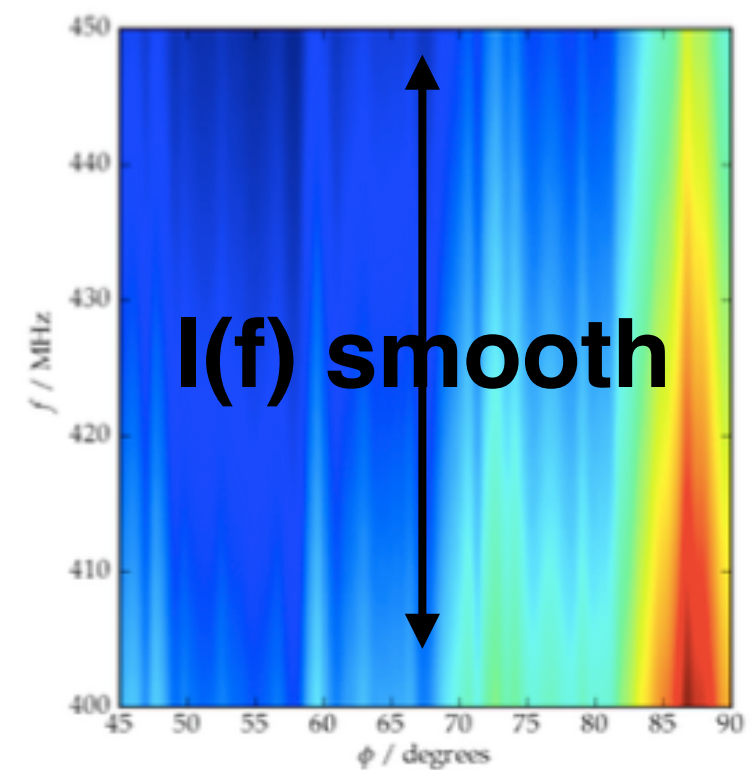
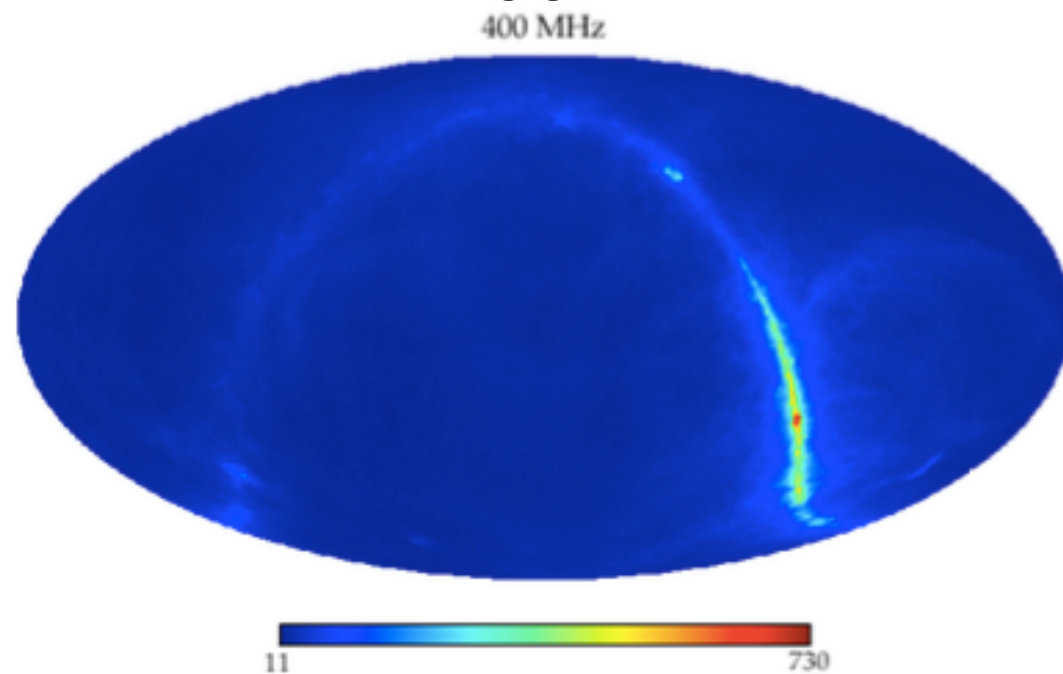
Galactic foregrounds

The beam (or point spread function, if you're an optical astronomer) is a function of frequency.

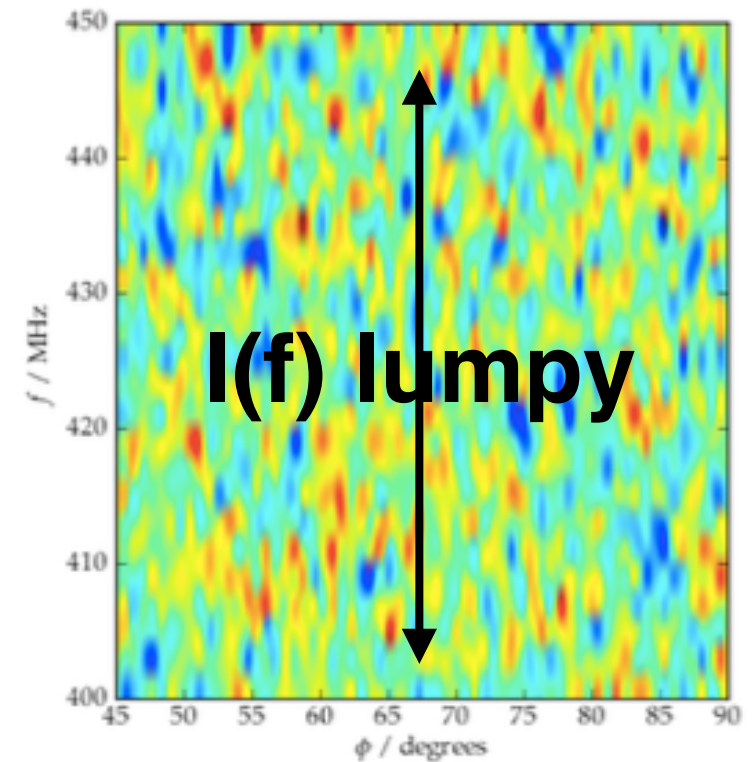
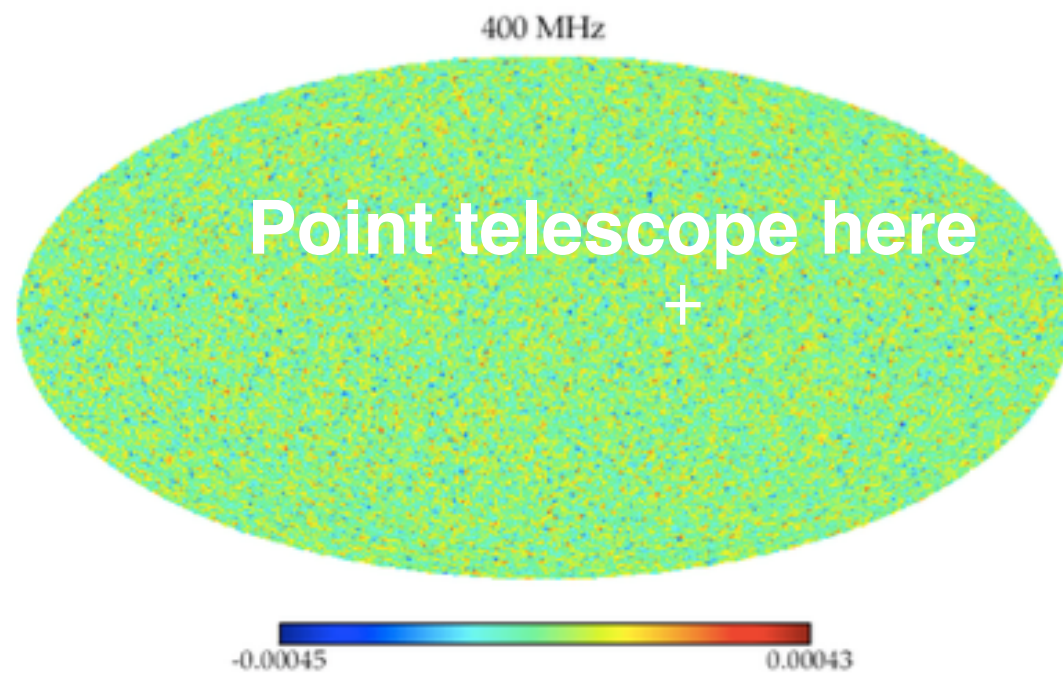
Signal ~ 1 mK



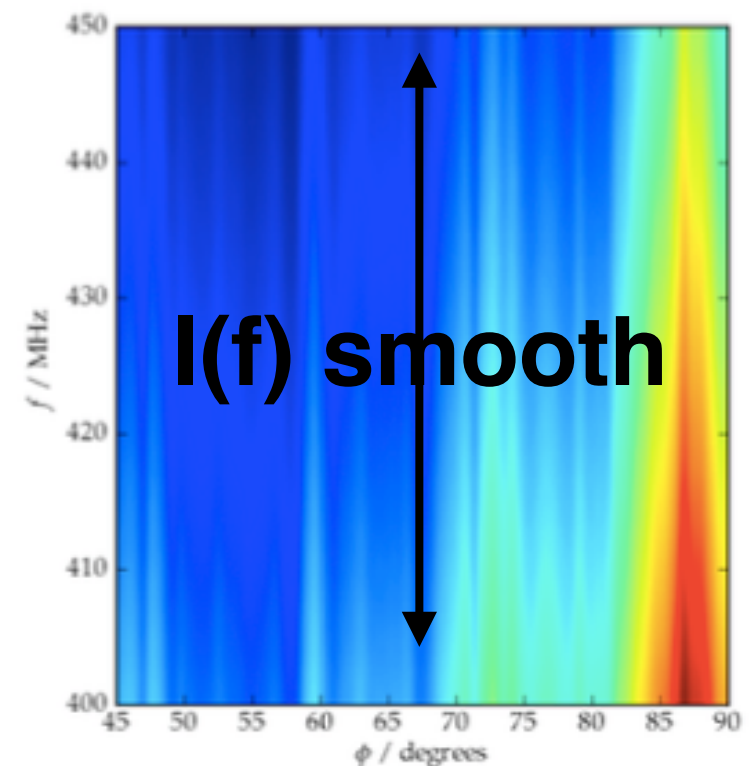
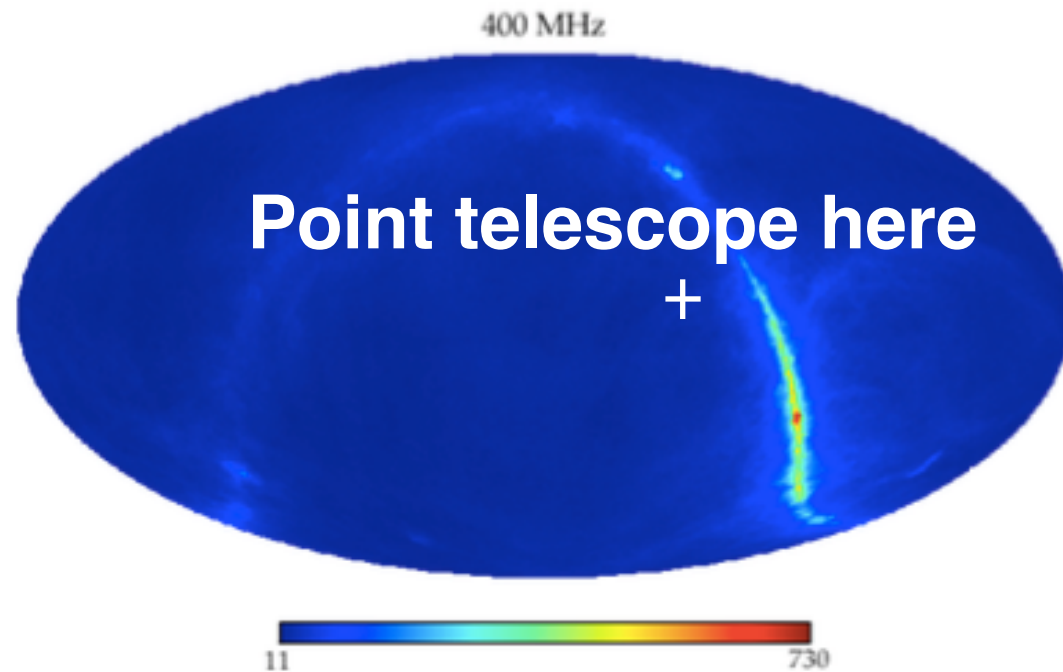
Galactic synchrotron up to
700 K



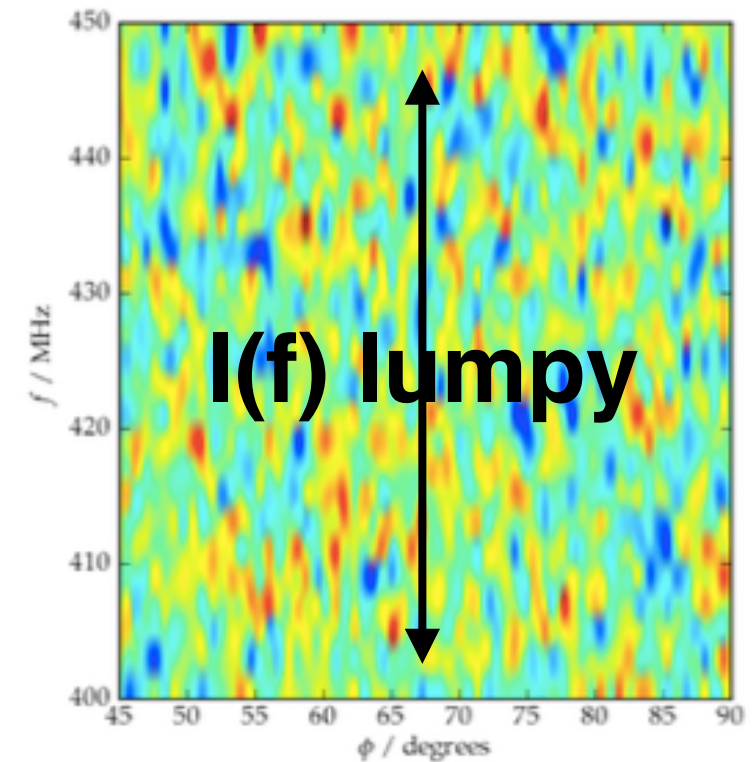
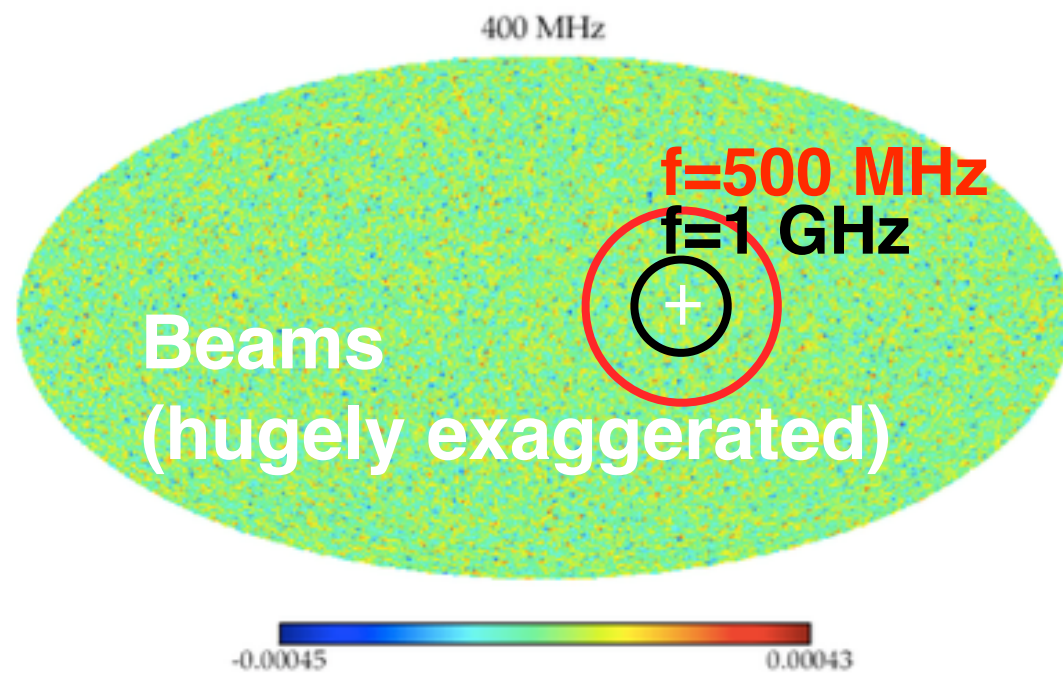
Signal ~ 1 mK



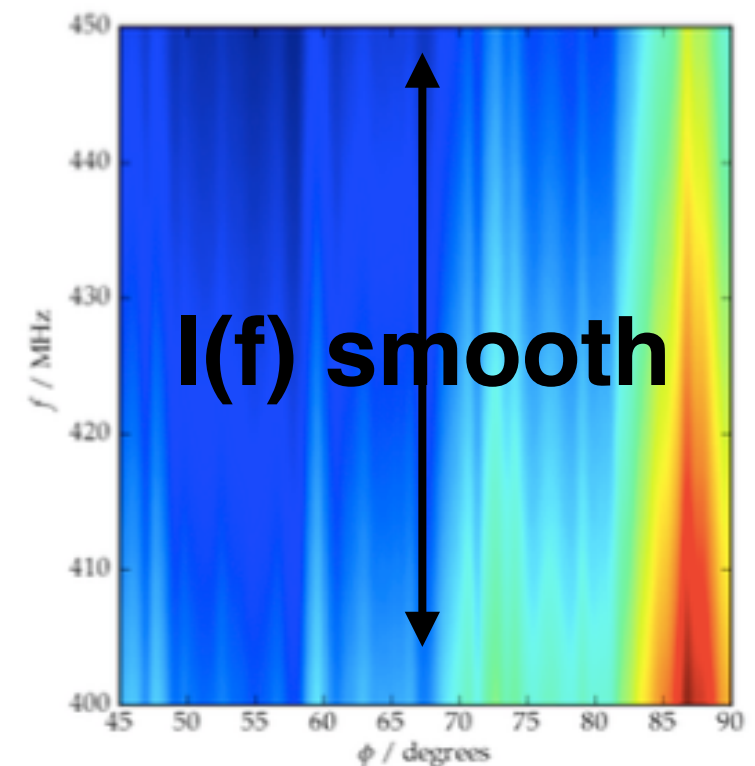
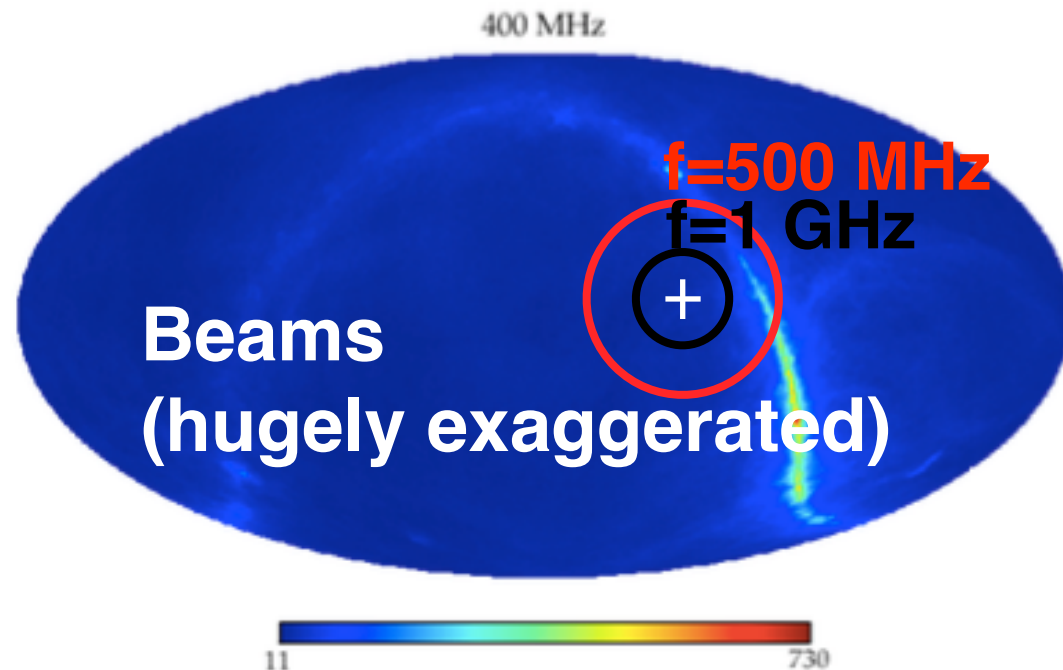
Galactic synchrotron up to
700 K



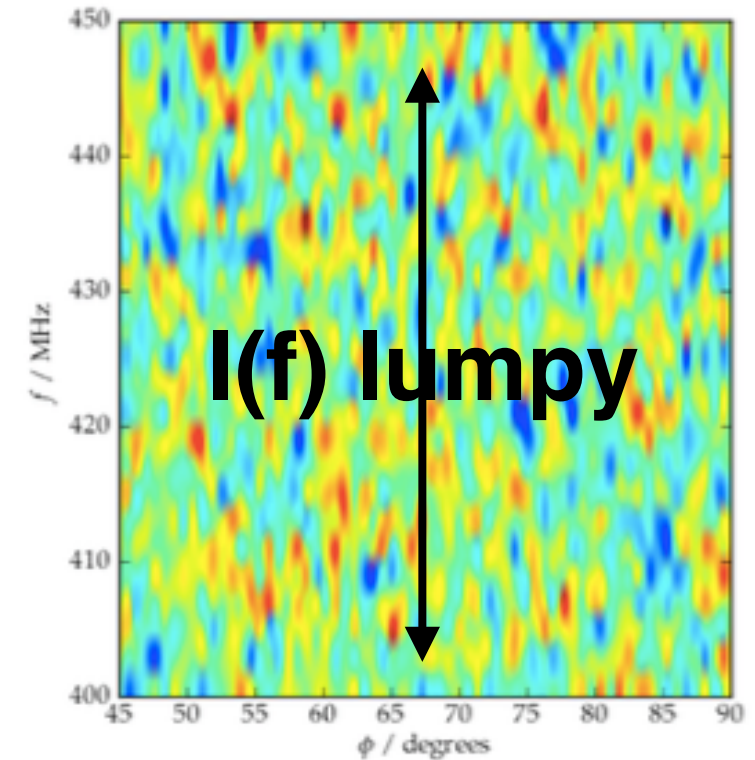
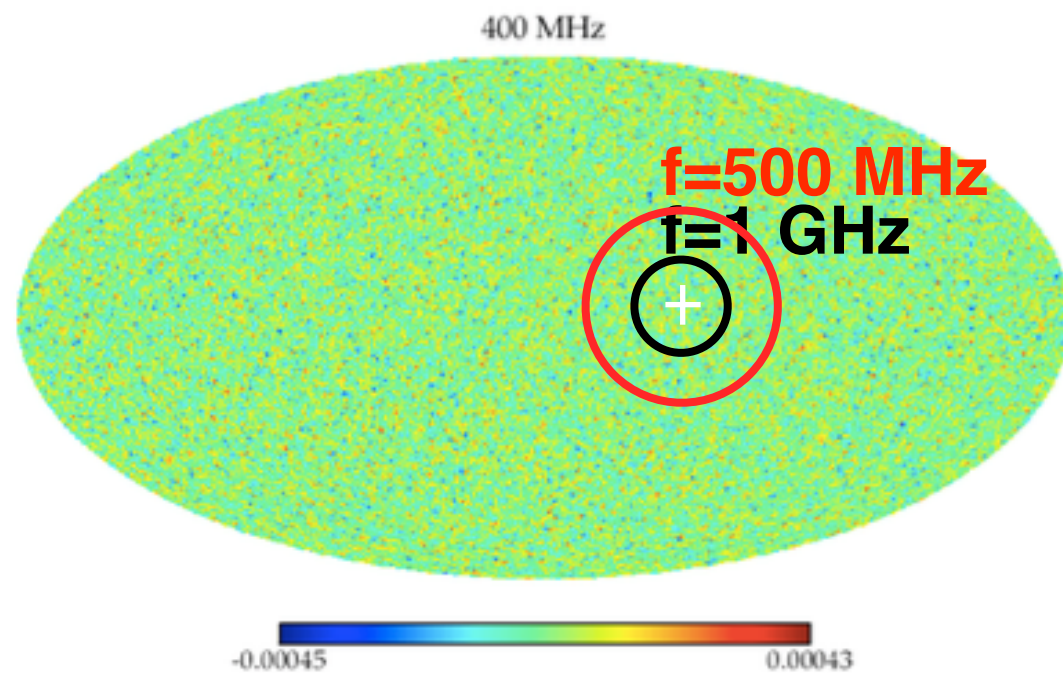
Signal ~ 1 mK



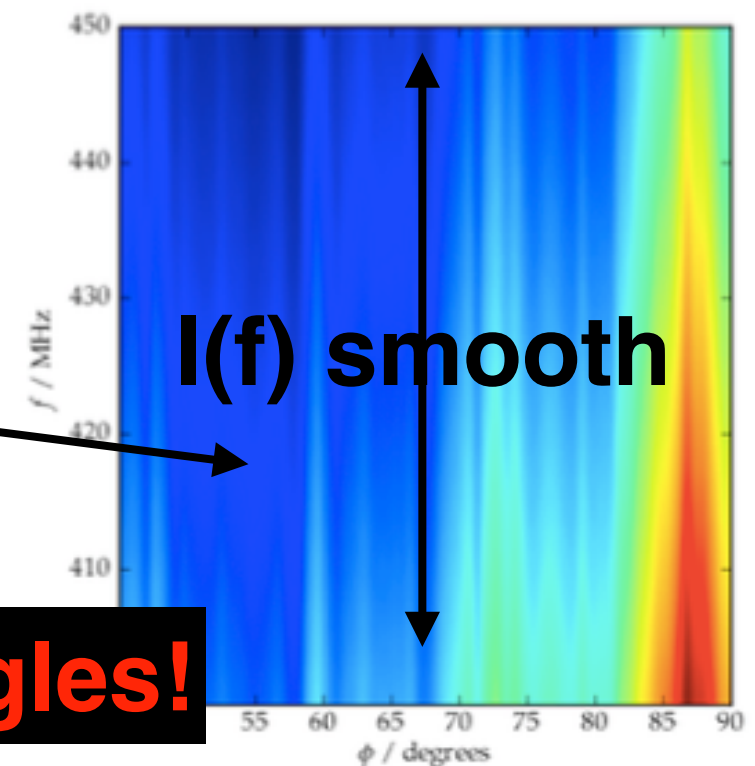
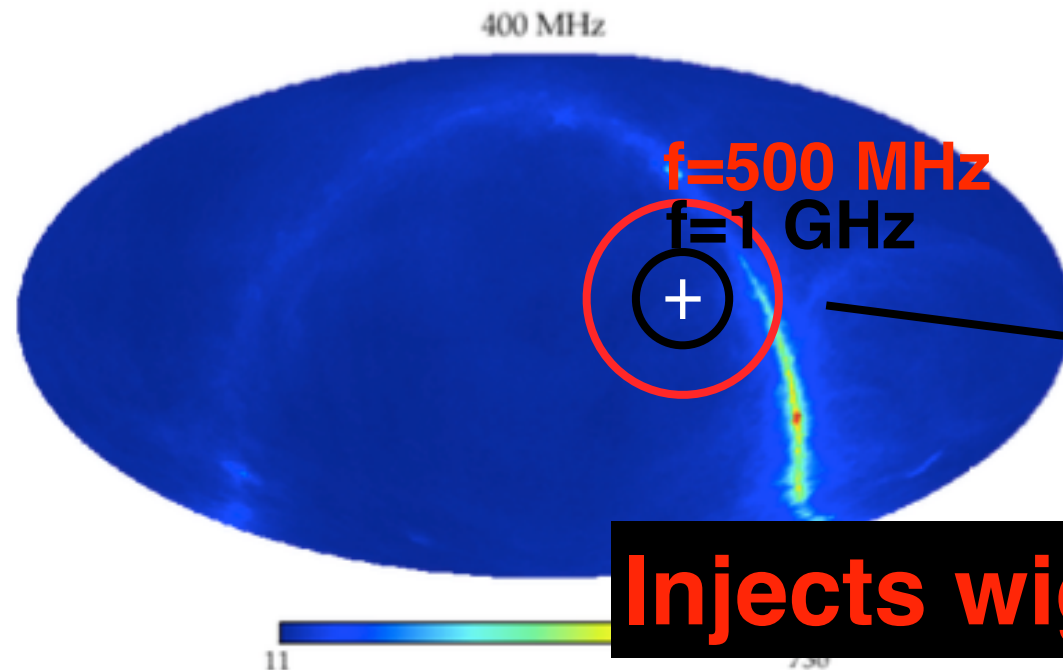
Galactic synchrotron up to
700 K



Signal ~ 1 mK



Galactic synchrotron up to
700 K



Injects wiggles!

Galactic foregrounds

Need very good control and calibration of telescope beam!

In this sense, “galactic foreground” contamination is actually an ***instrumental systematic*** rather than an astrophysical systematic. This makes it potentially tractable.

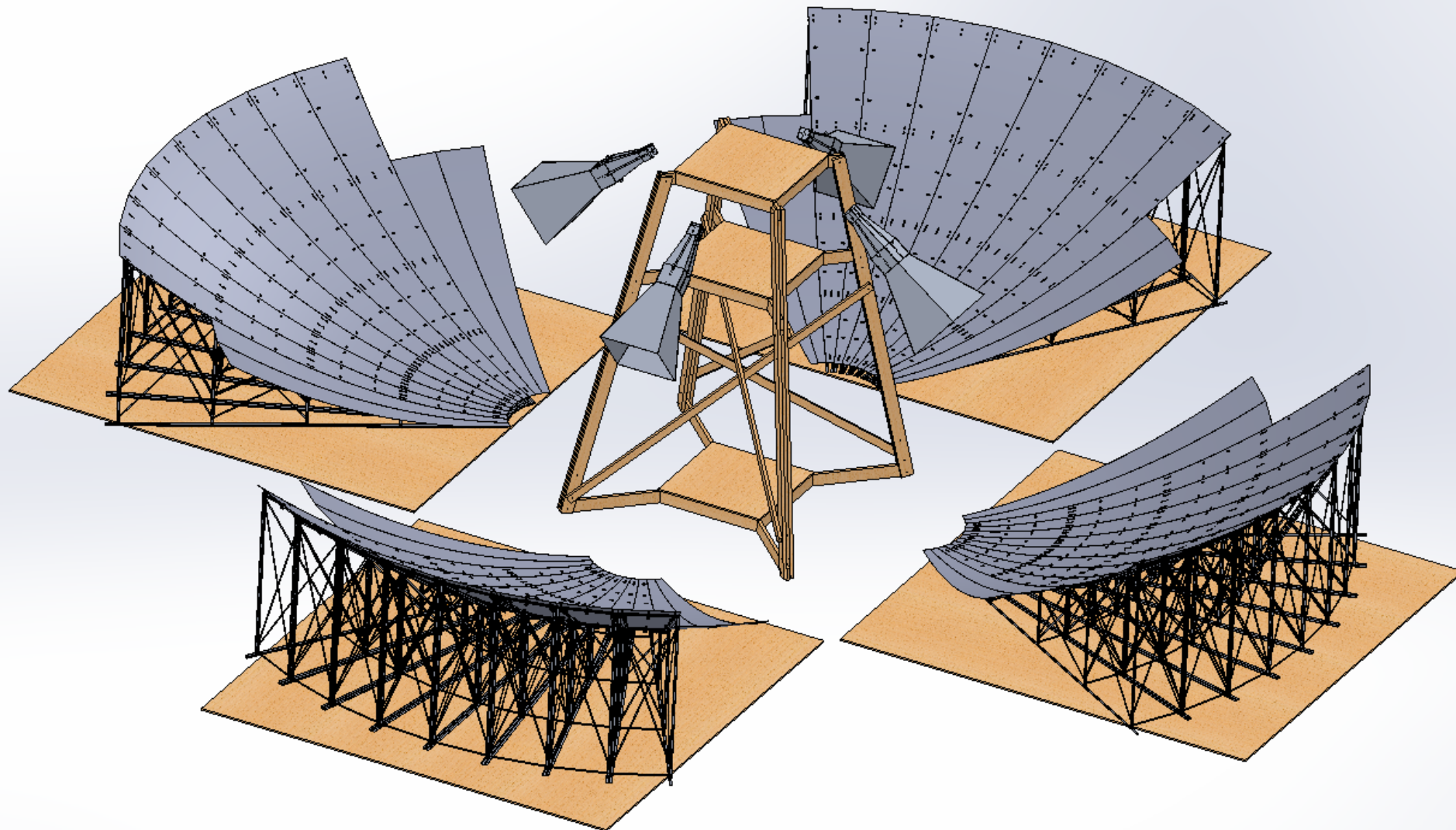
DOE funded 21-cm?

BNL has ~ \$1M in LDRD funding to design and build a pathfinder instrument as a prototype that can demonstrate calibration requirements for a DOE funded dark energy survey.

BMX

(baryon mapping experiment)

- Four dish interferometer
- zenith pointing, drift scanning
- 700 - 1500 MHz ($z = 0 - 1$)
- GPU correlator



BMX



Justine Haupt (engineer)
Paul O'Connor (scientist)
Chris Sheehy (Goldhaber fellow)
Anže Slosar (scientist)
Paul Stankus (scientist)



Evan Arena (undergrad)
Neelima Sehgal (prof.)
William Tyndall (grad)



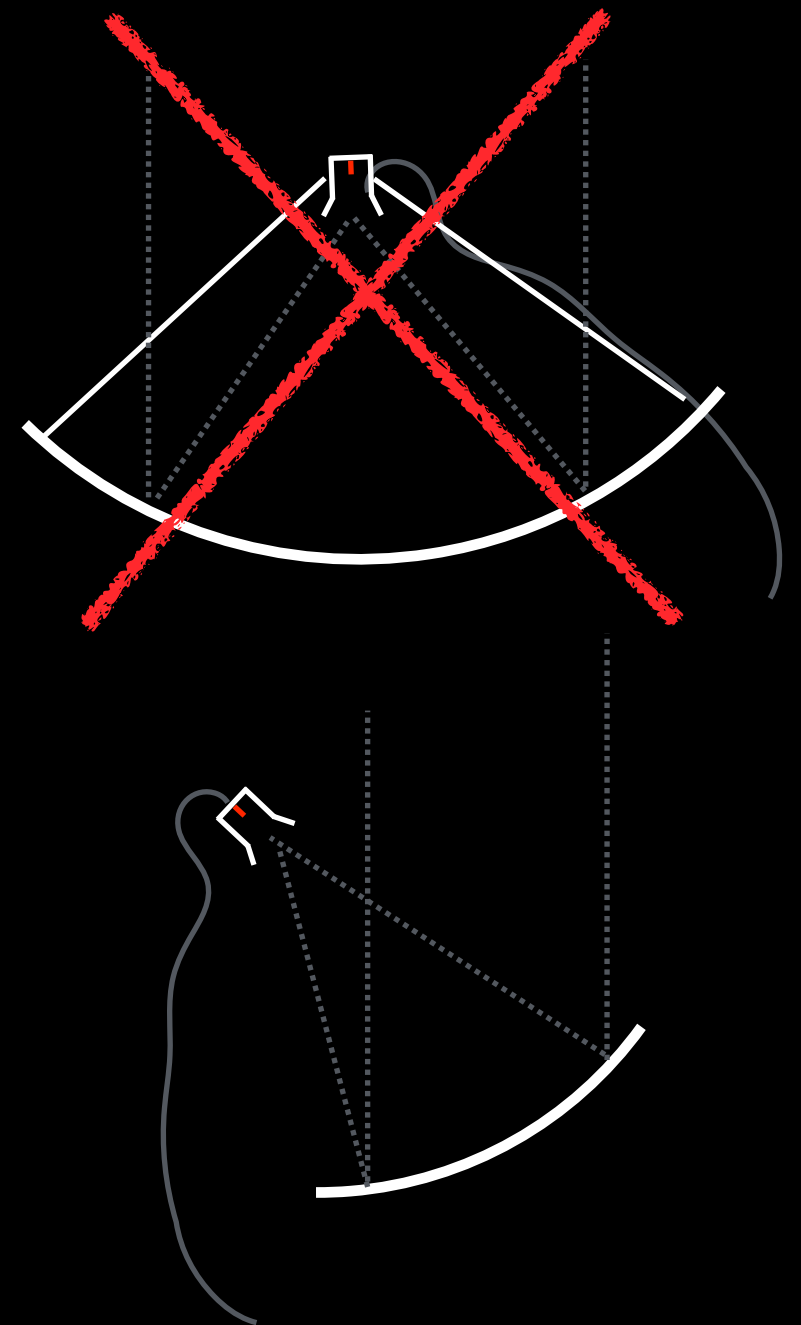
Remington Gerras (undergrad)
Jeff McMahon (prof.)



Hamdi Mani (engineer)
Phil Mauskopf (prof.)

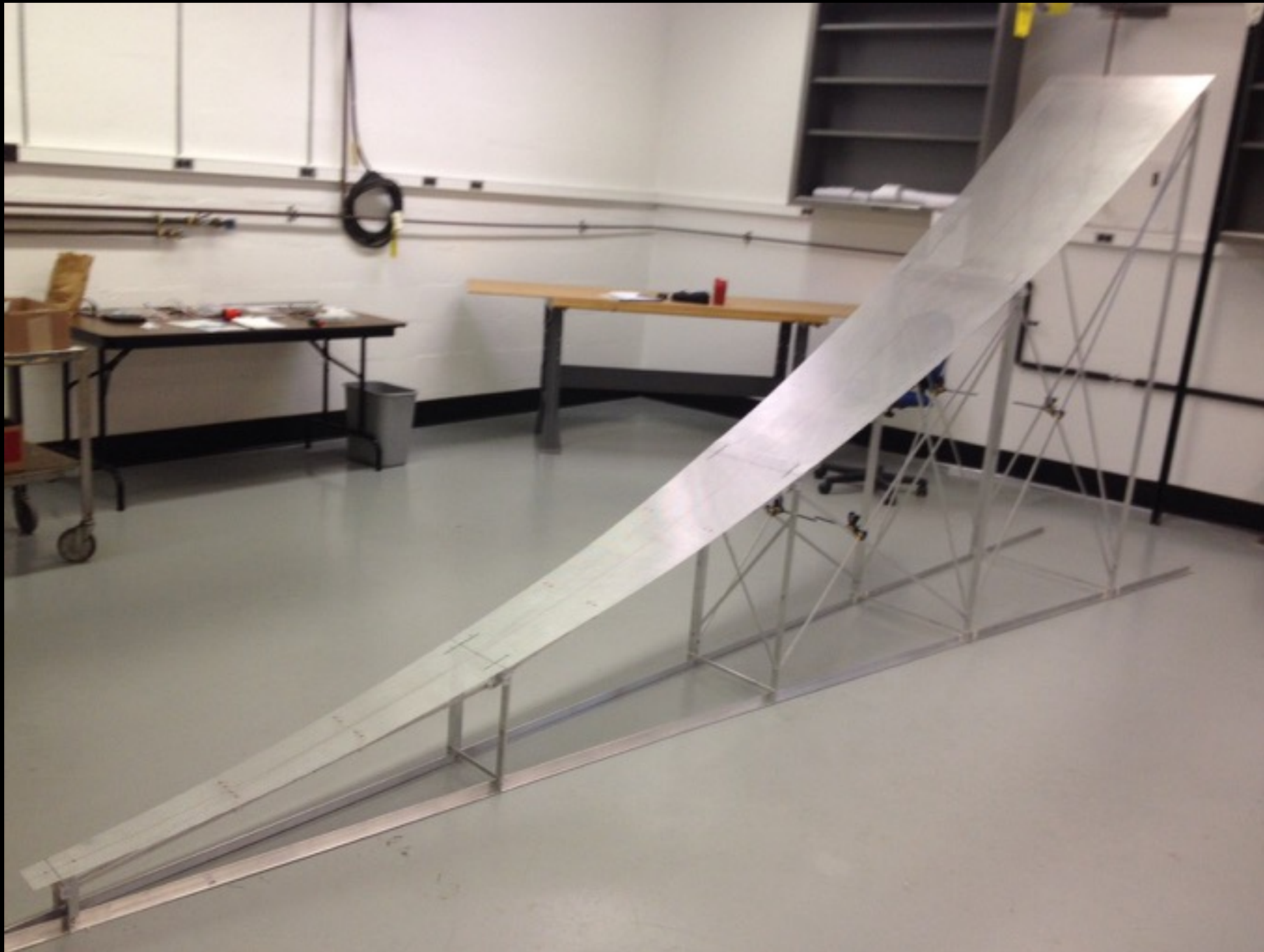
Dish

Off axis parabola for beam purity (reduces scattering off struts holding feed)



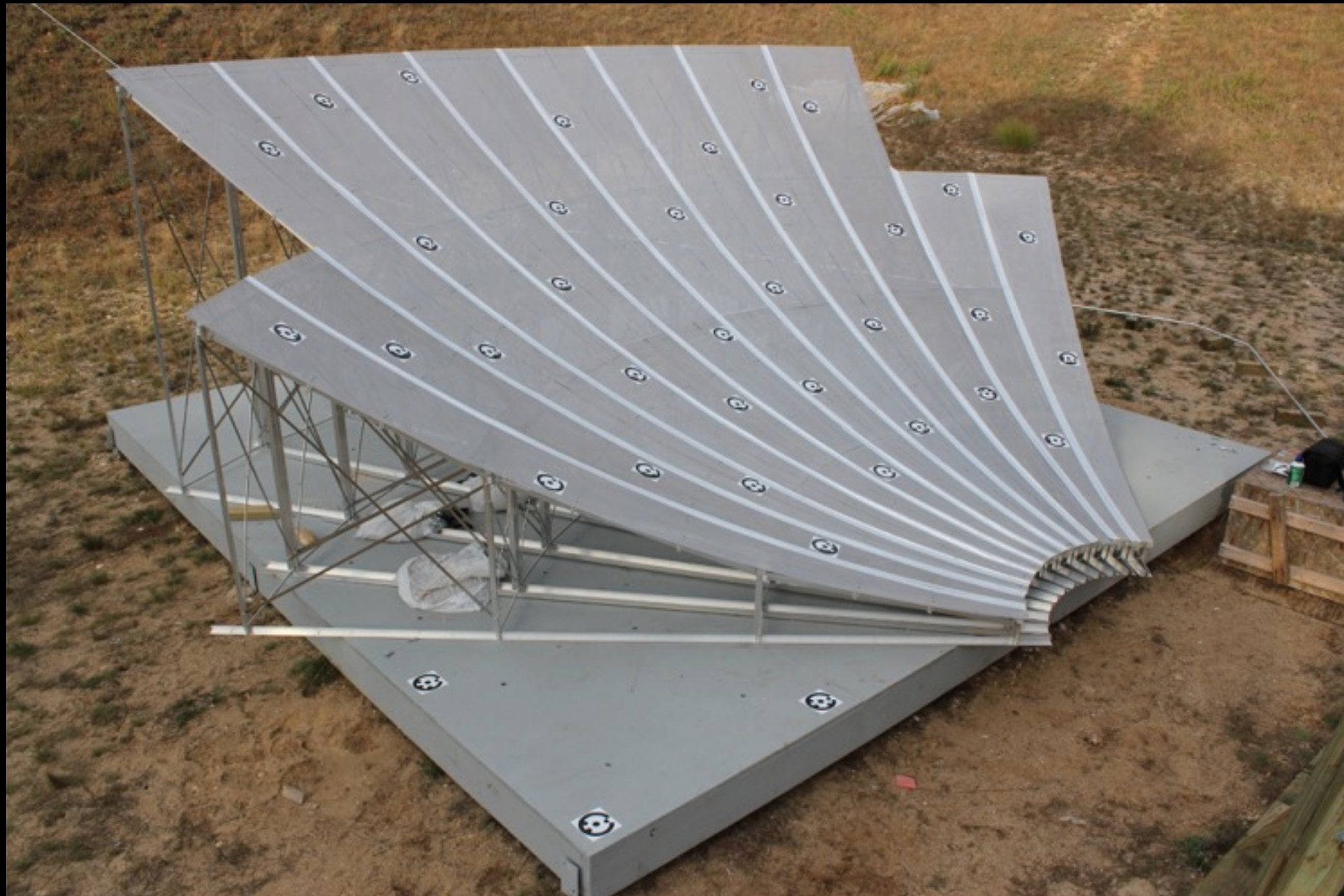
Dish

Clever design for ease of manufacturing: flat sheets roll out into a single “petal.” Only complicated parts are 3D printed to define dish height and join petals. Cheaply replicable for a large array!



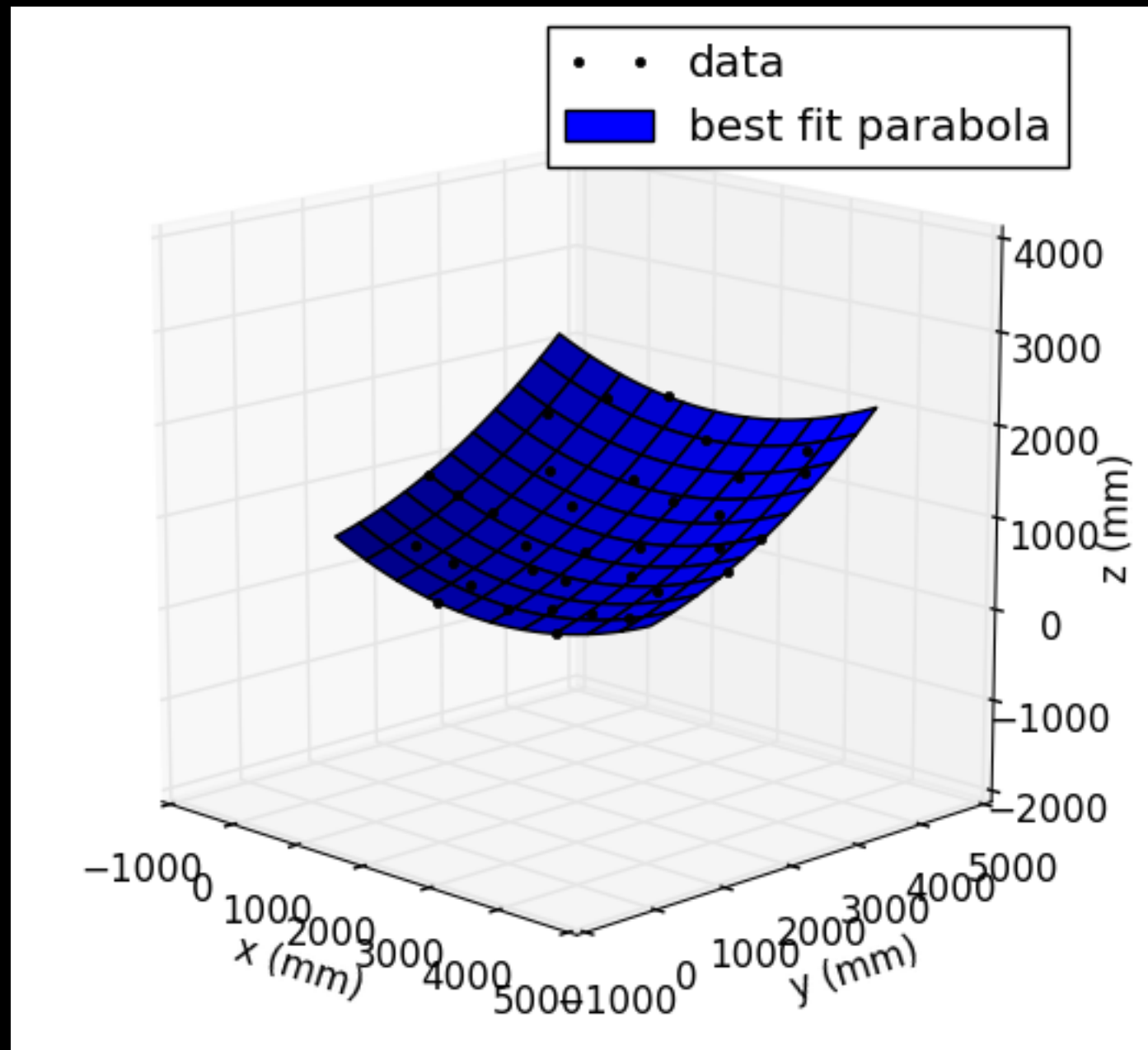
Dish

Clever design for ease of manufacturing: flat sheets roll out into a single “petal.” Only complicated parts are 3D printed to define dish height and join petals. Cheaply replicable for a large array!



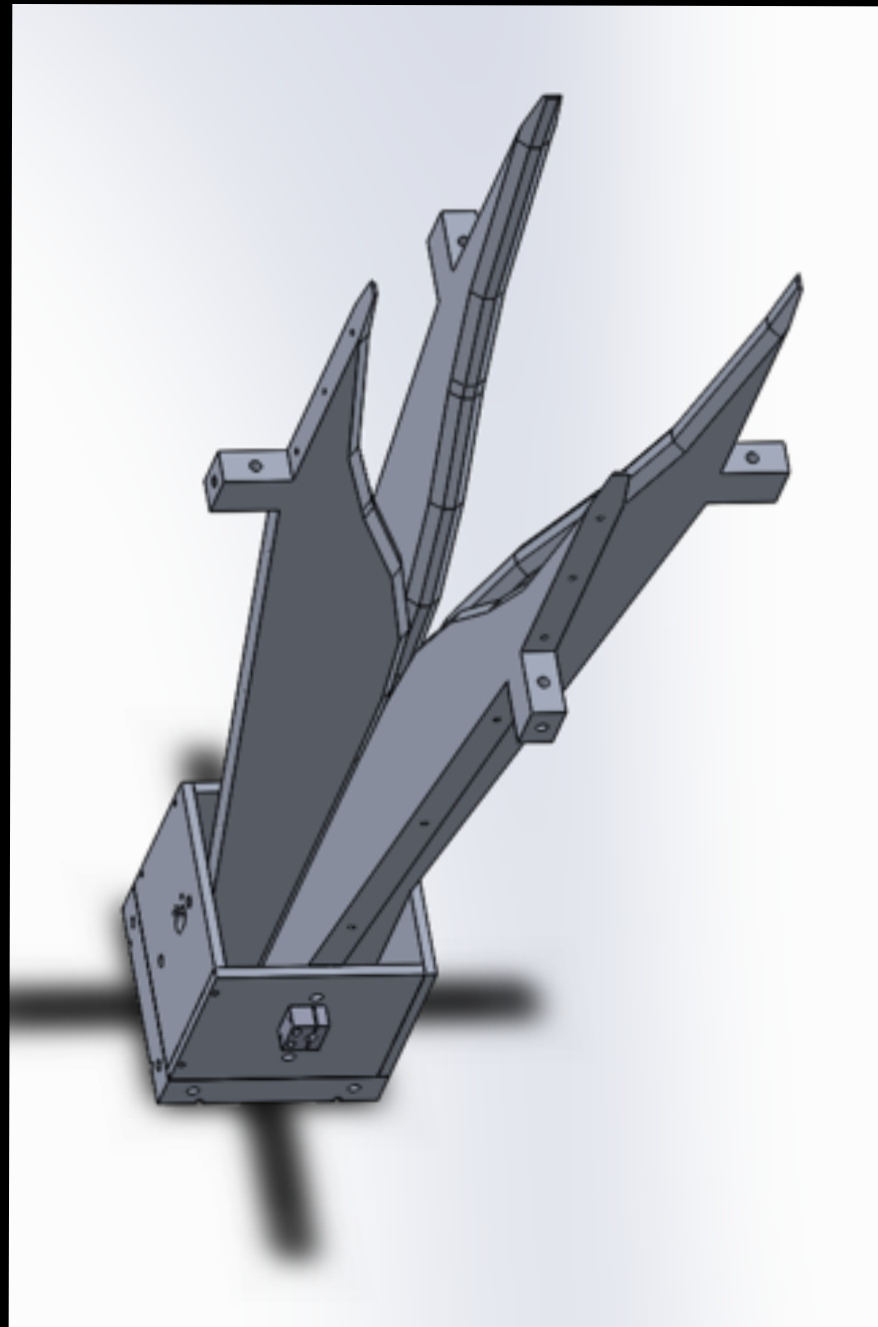
Dish

Surface accuracy \sim few mm



OMT

Octave bandwidth “orthomode transducer” (OMT, splits E-field into orthogonal polarizations) designed using HFSS microwave simulation software, based on scaled up VLA design.

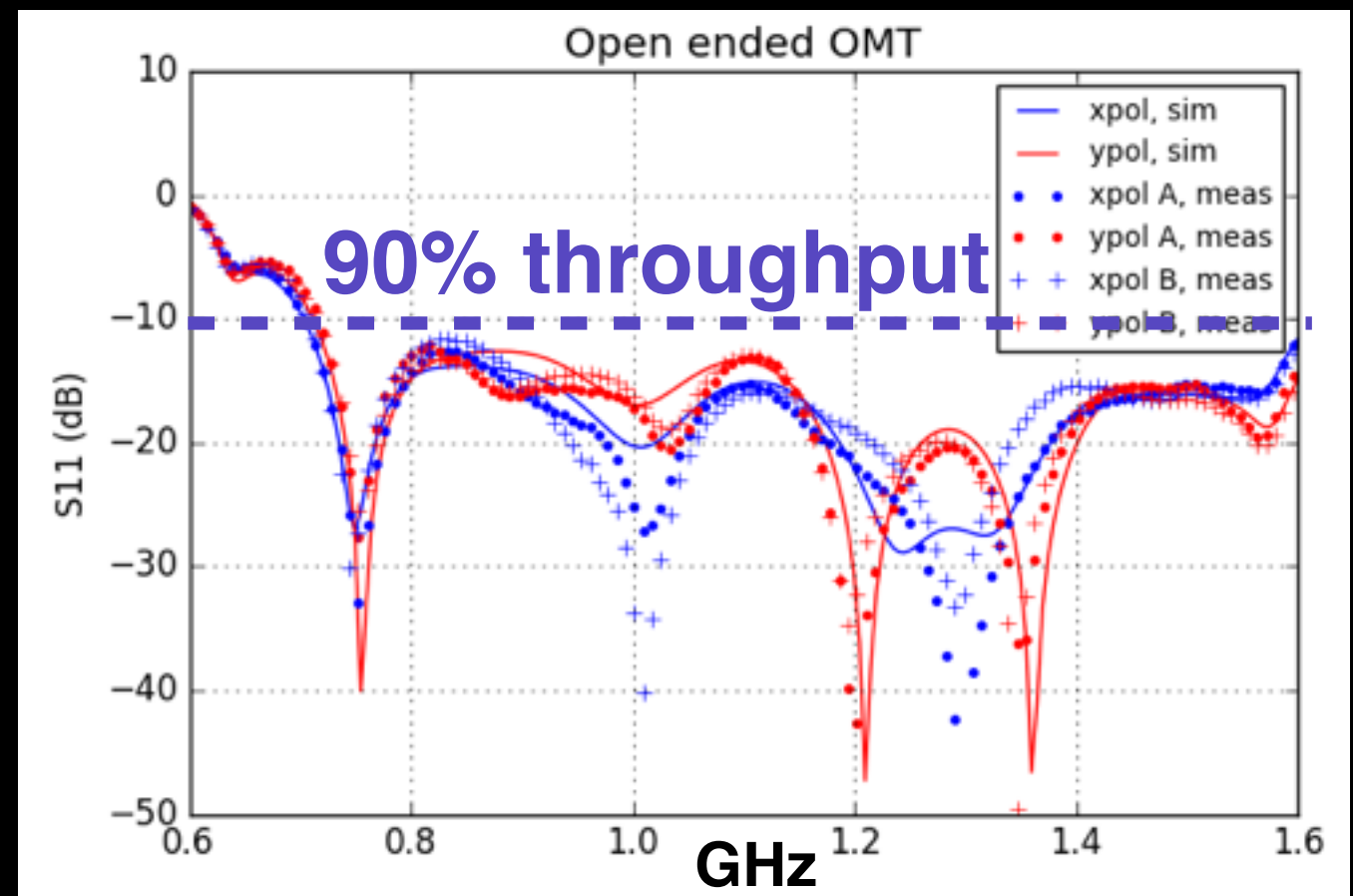
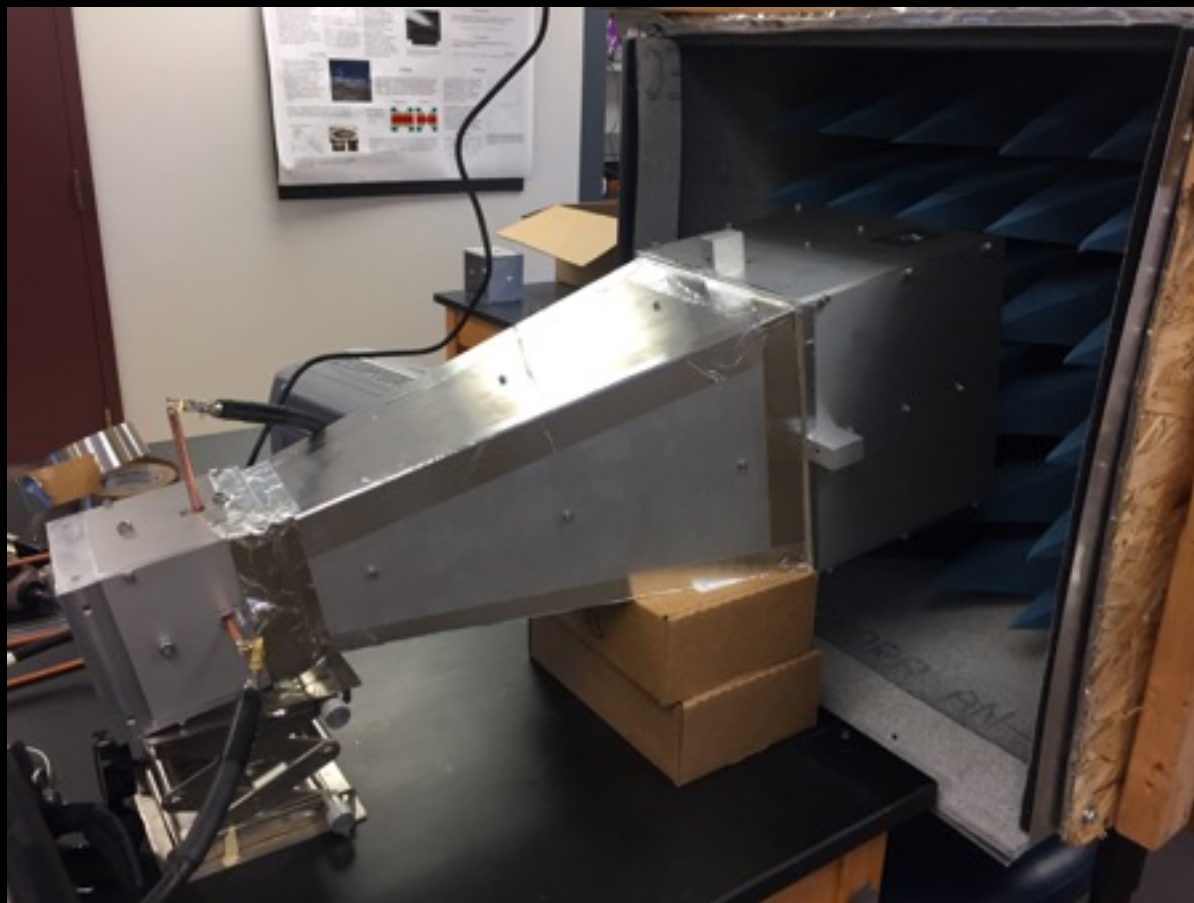


OMT



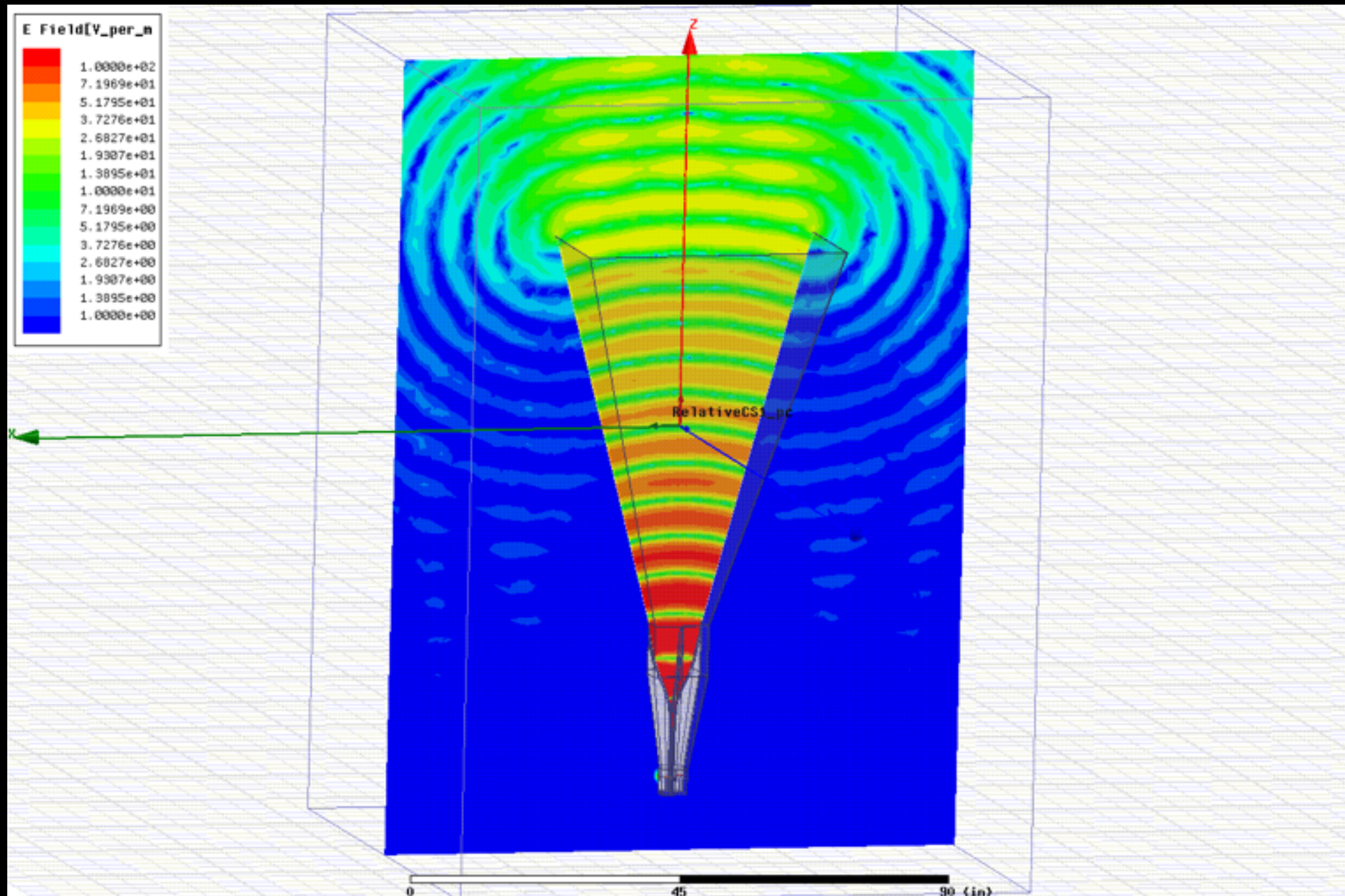
OMT

Data matches sims, successful design.



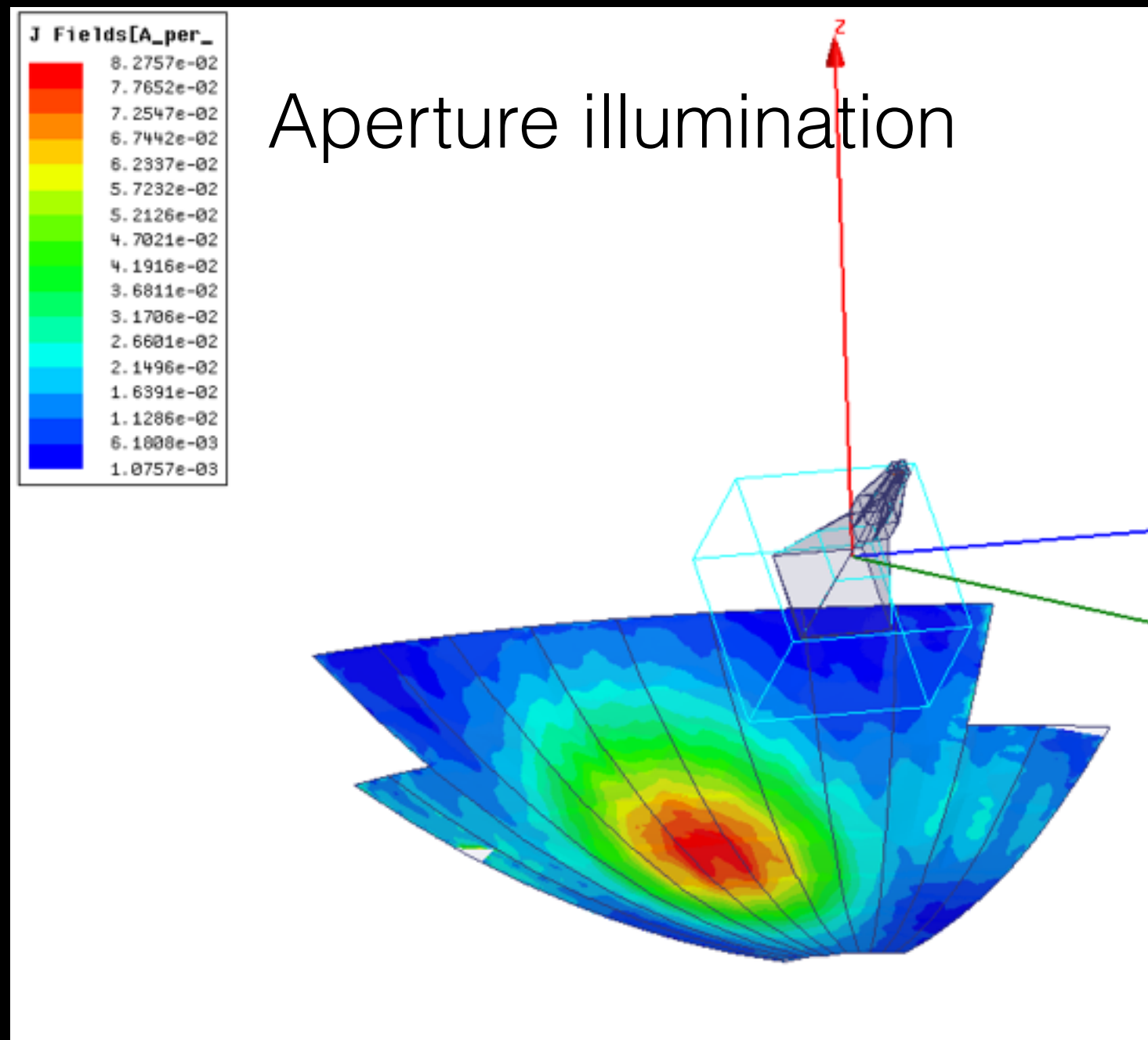
Feed horn

Feed horn defines aperture illumination.



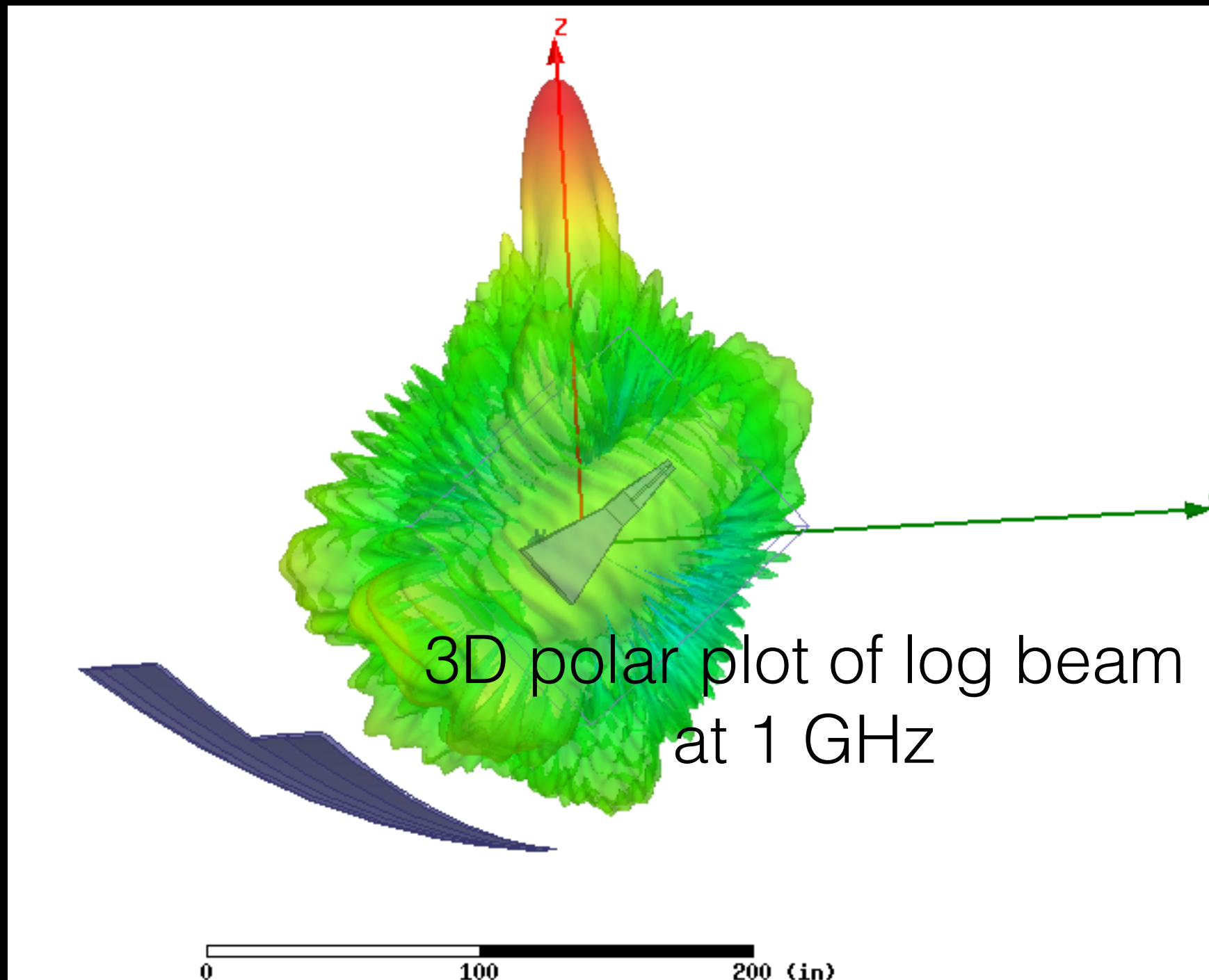
Feed horn

Full end to end beam simulations.



Feed horn

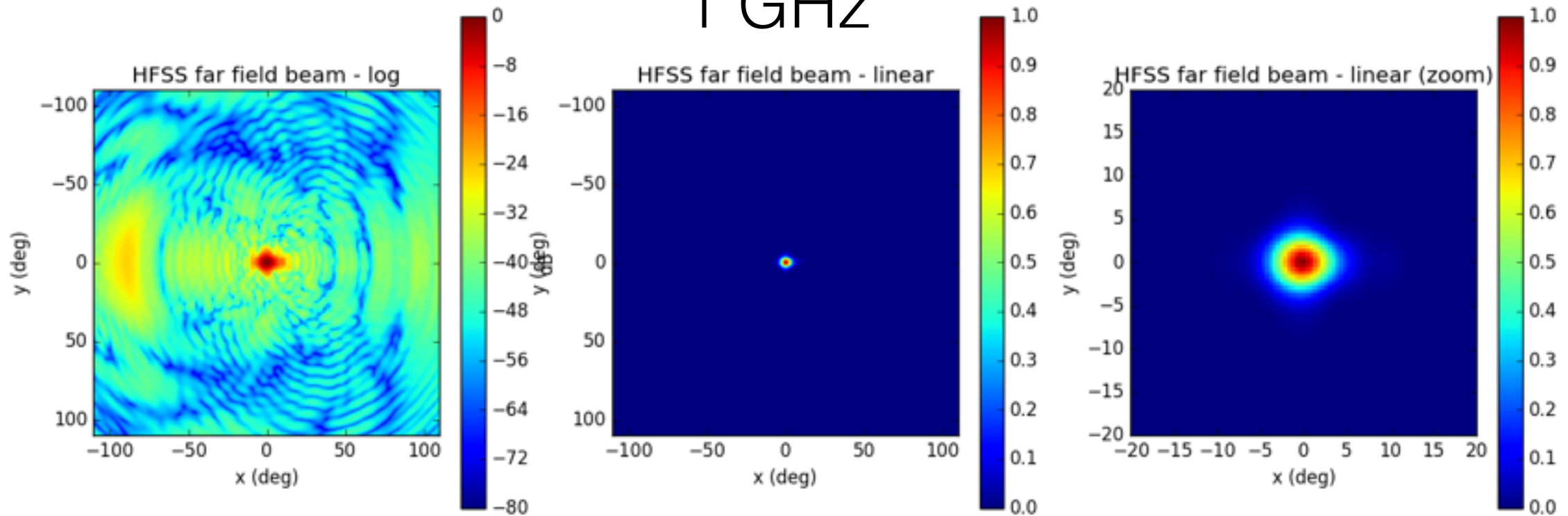
Full end to end beam simulations.



Feed horn

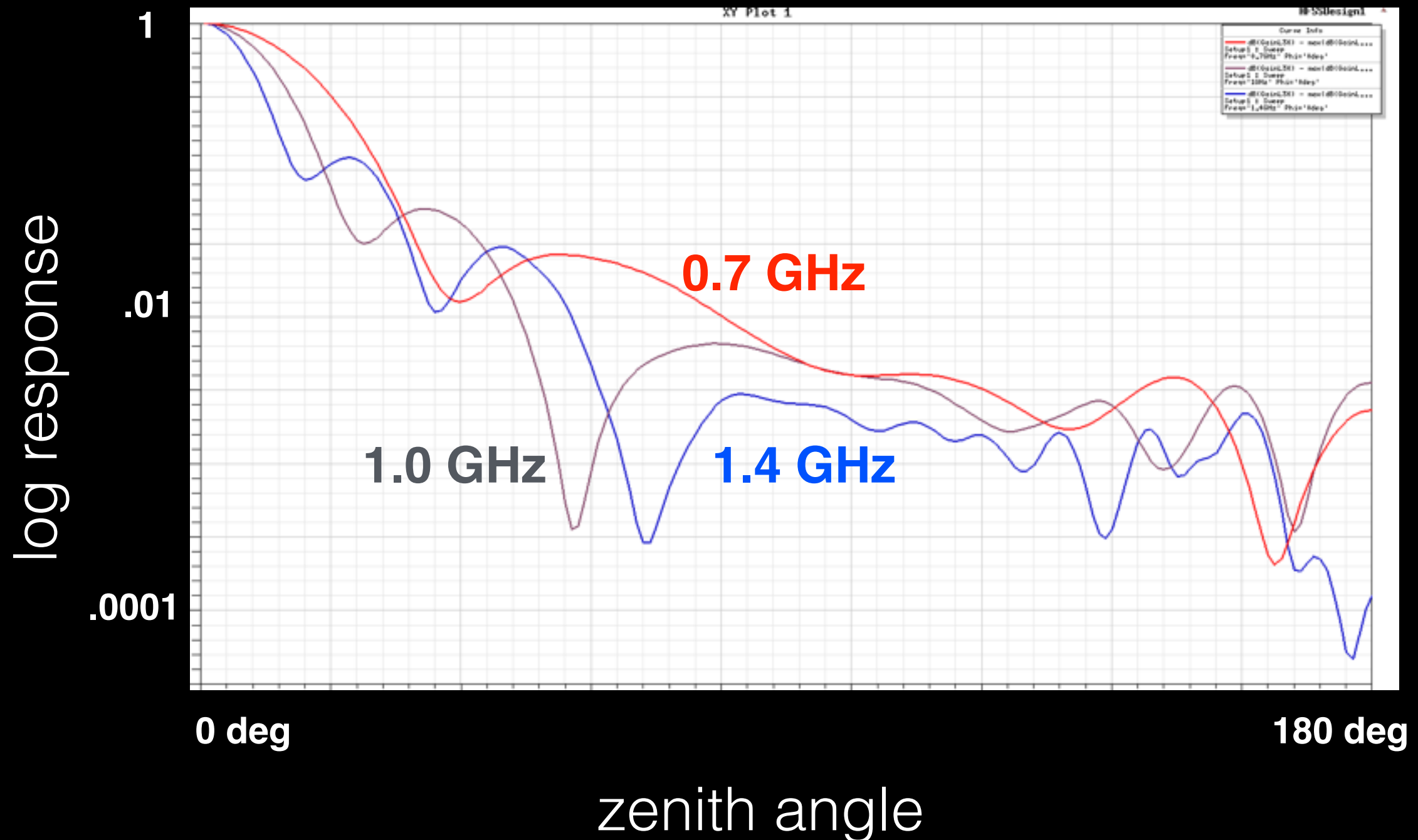
Full end to end beam simulations.

1 GHz



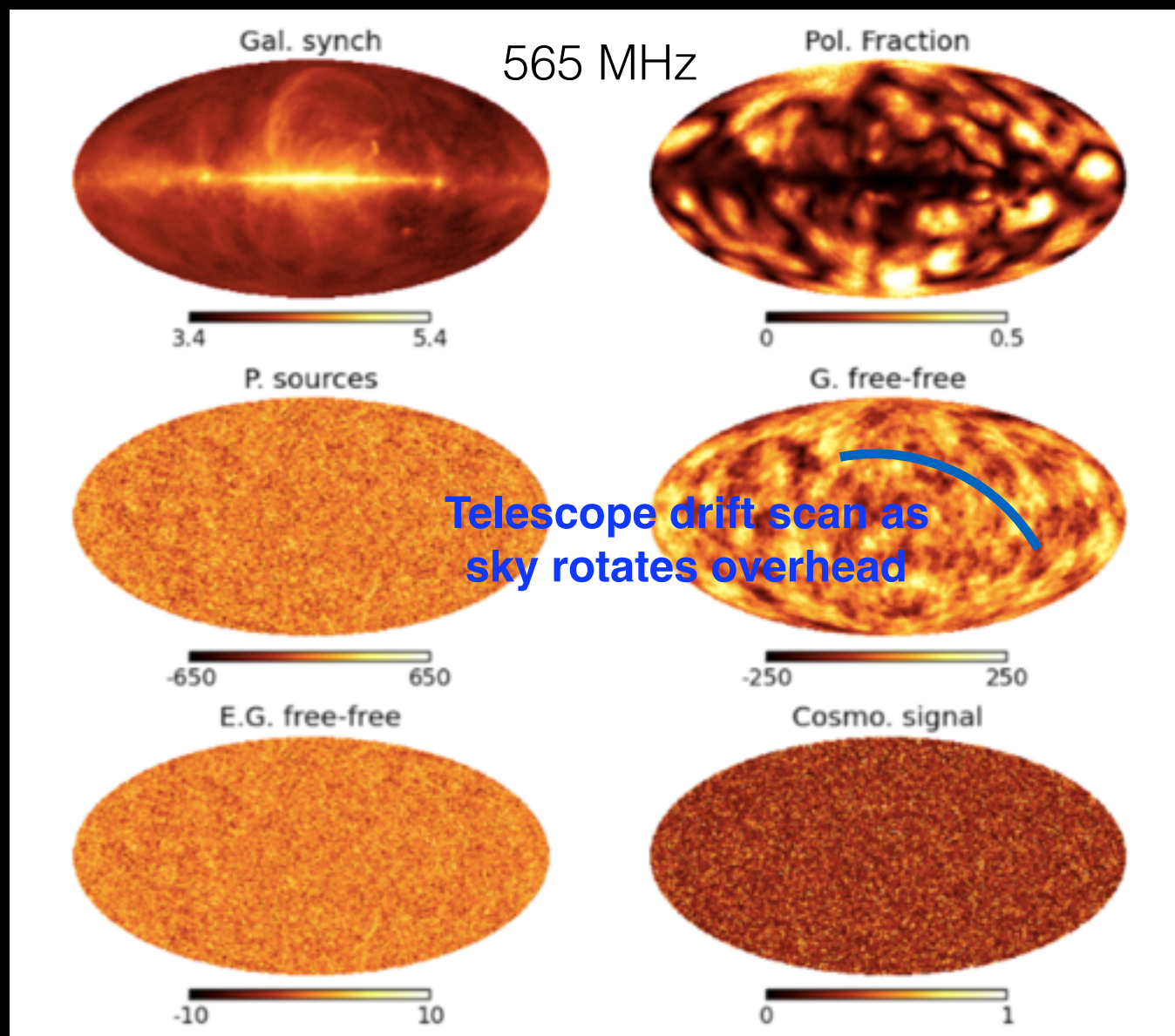
Far field beam

Full end to end beam simulations.

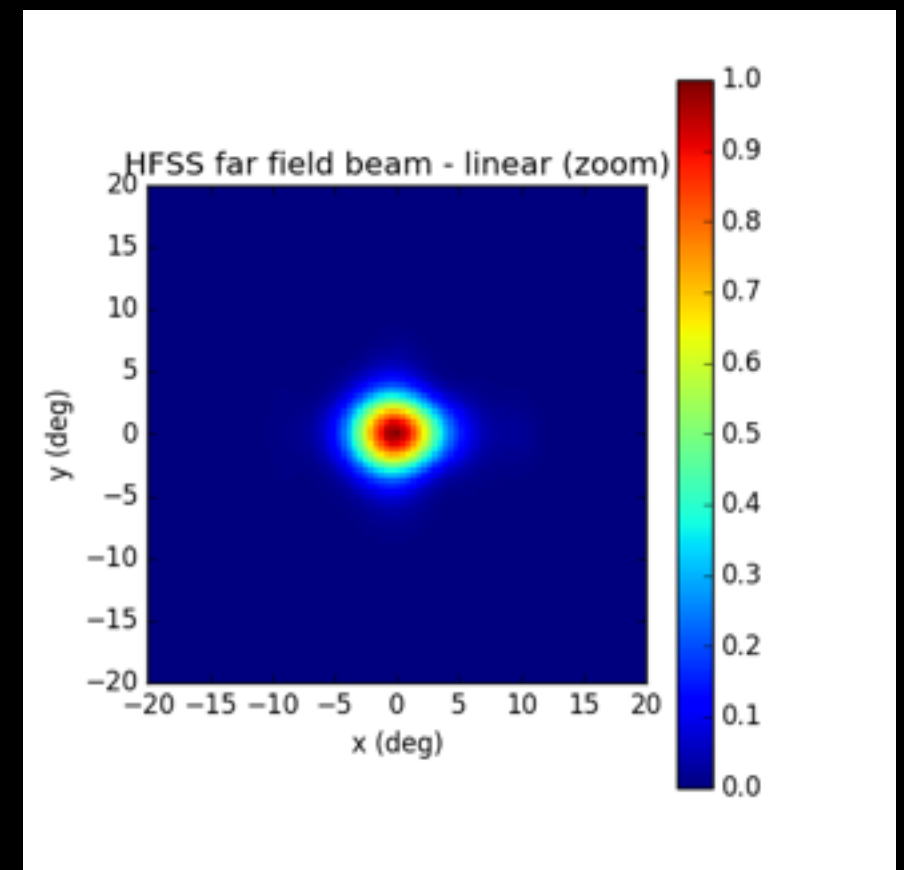


Simulations

Cosmological simulations with realistic
instrument beam



Convolve with
instrument beam



Simulations

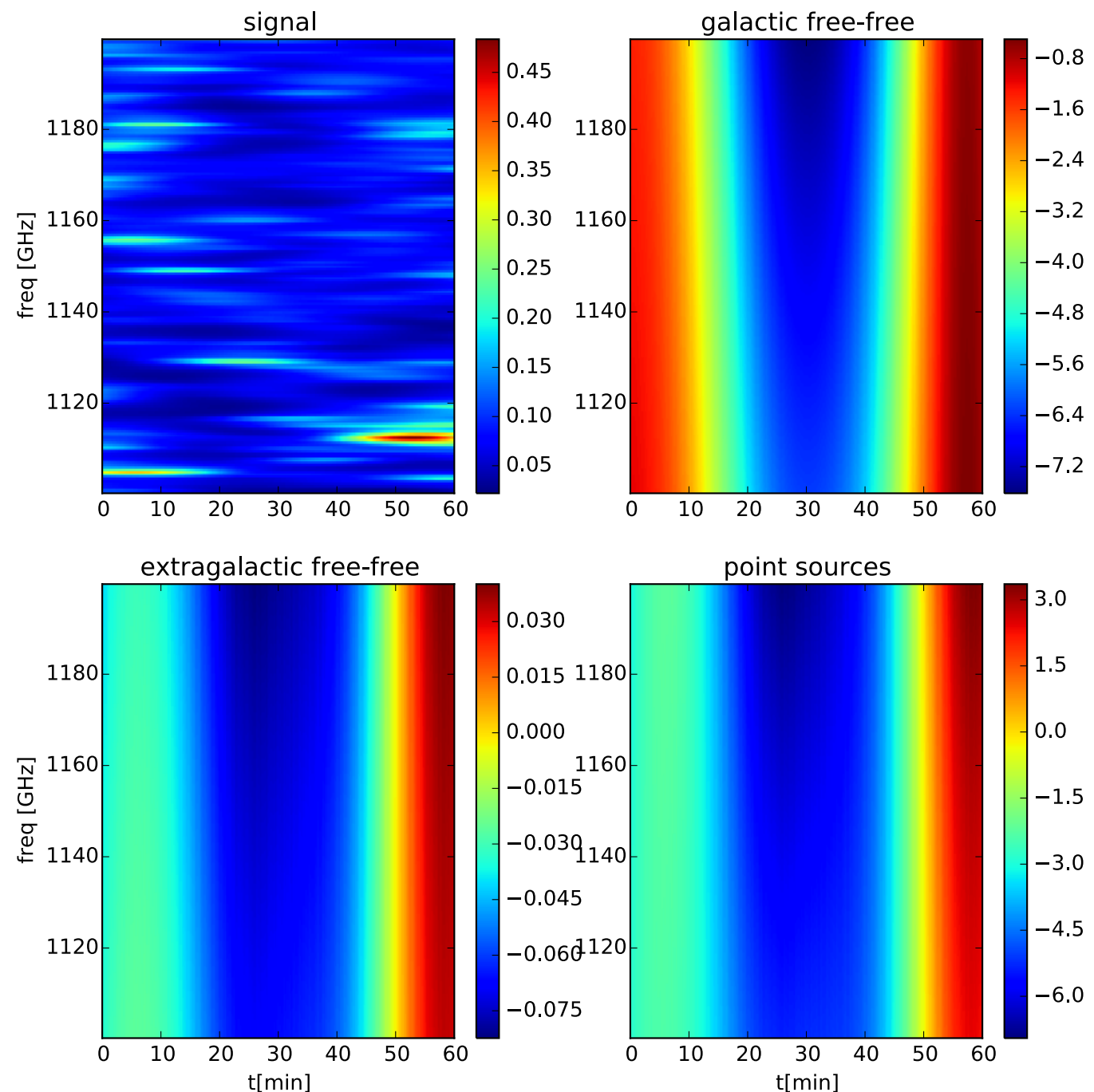
**Simulated time
ordered data.**

Bin into map pixels
(really 3D voxels)

Do same to real
data.

Compare.

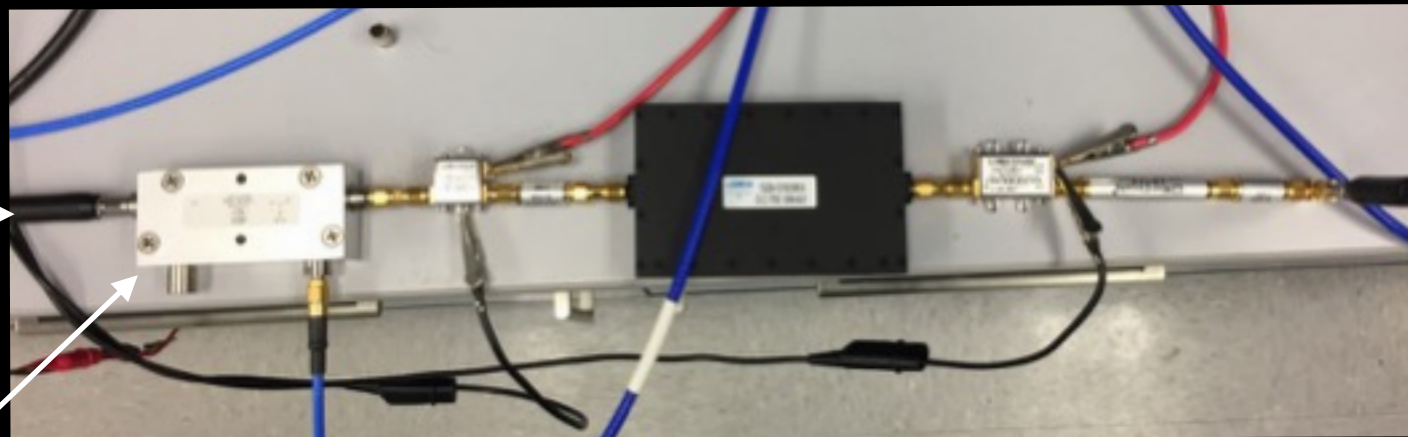
Test systematics
mitigation
techniques



Front end amplifiers

Front end amplifier chain uses off-shelf components, which are cheap, low noise, and readily available thanks to telecommunications industry.

OMT + horn
(tiny signal)



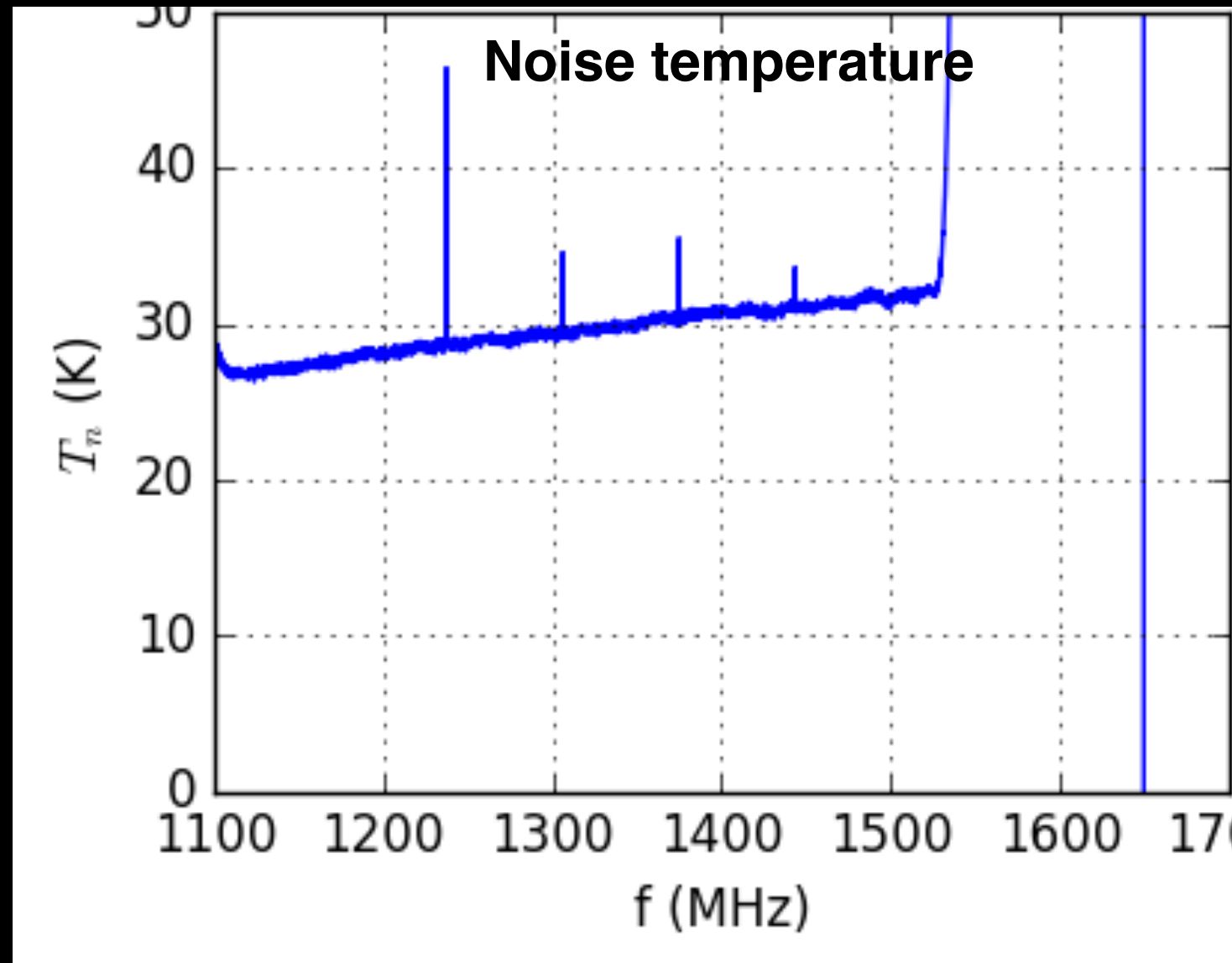
GPU
correlator

Low noise amplifiers and filter

30 dB coupler chopped noise diode
injection for calibration

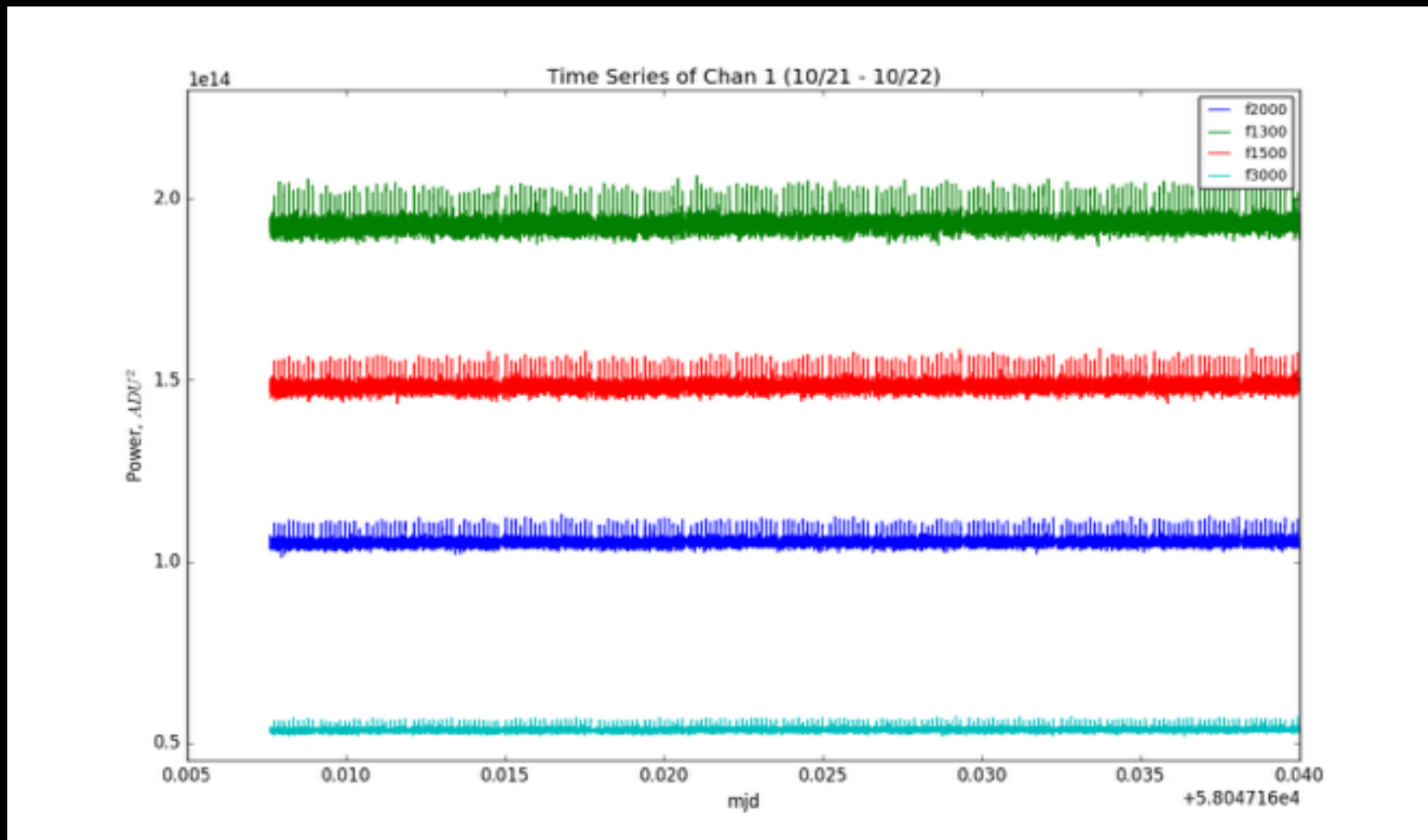
Receiver noise temperature

Achieved receiver noise temperature.



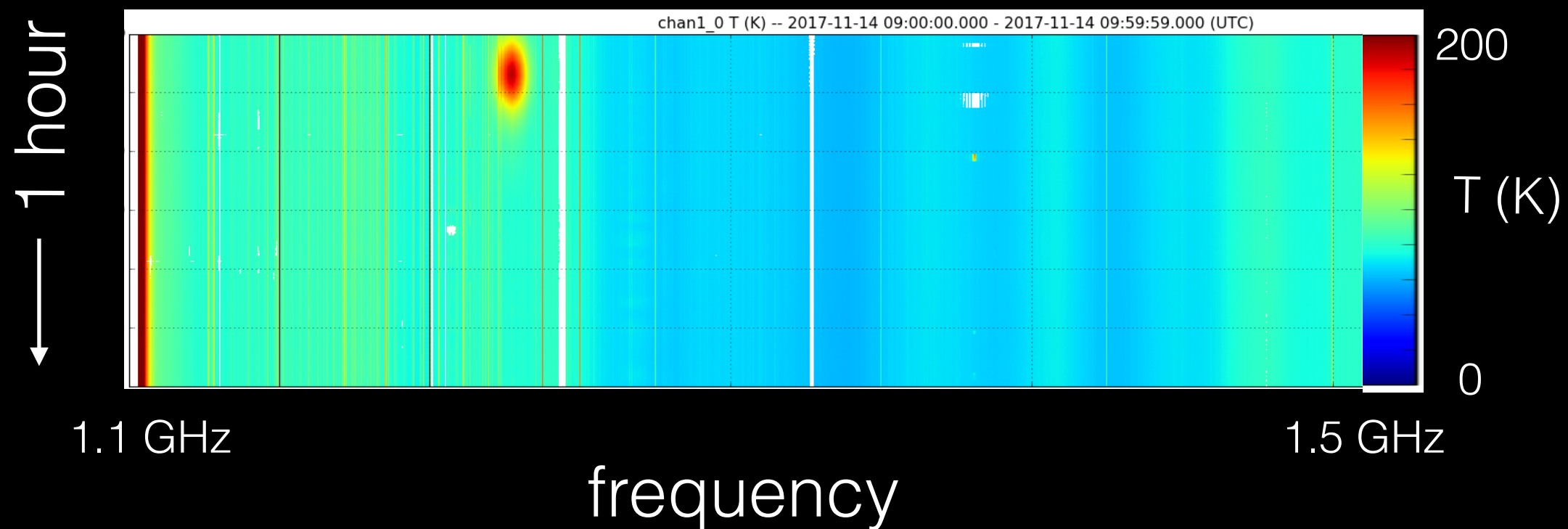
Calibration noise injection

Chopped noise source



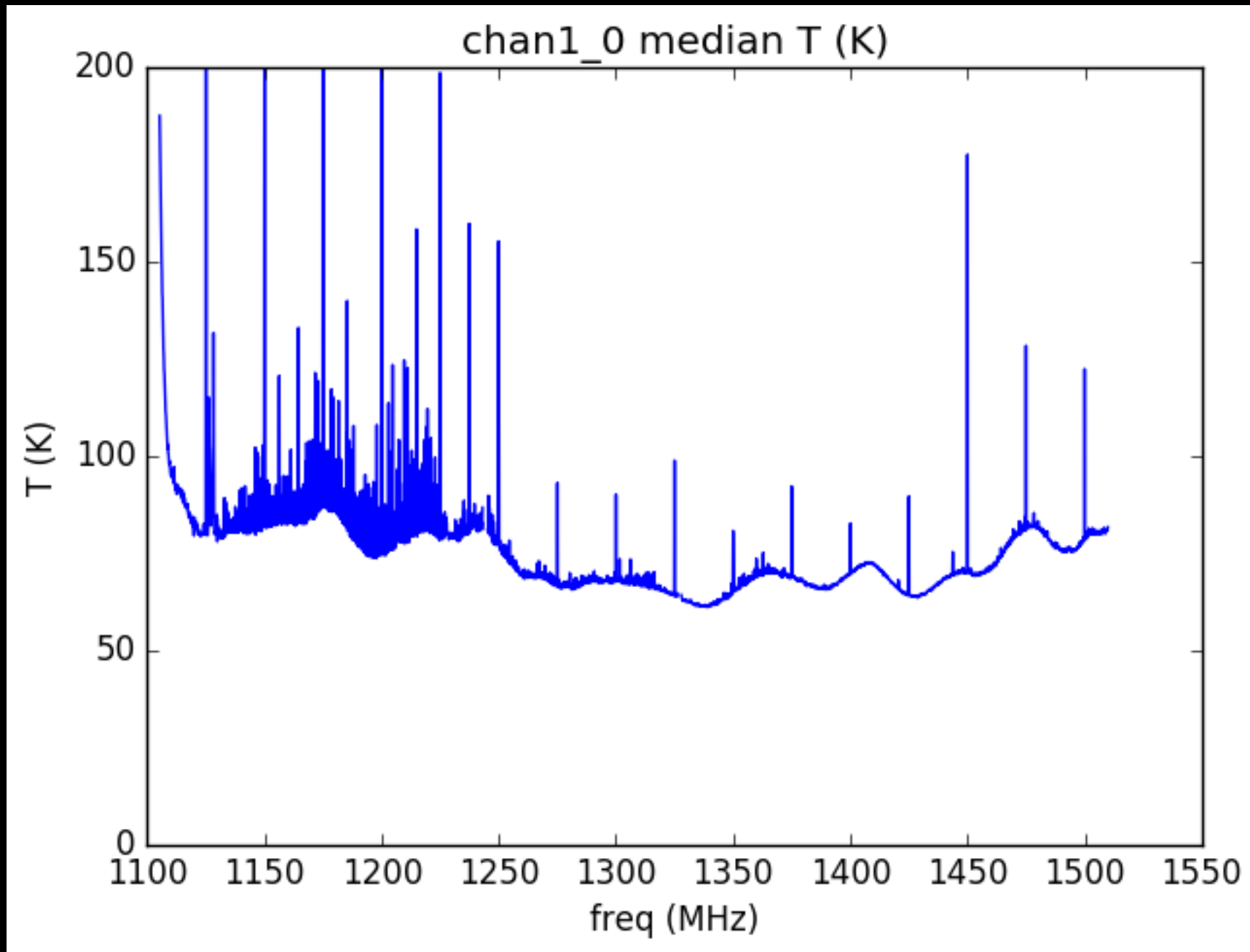
On sky data

Calibrated spectrum as function of time (waterfall plot)



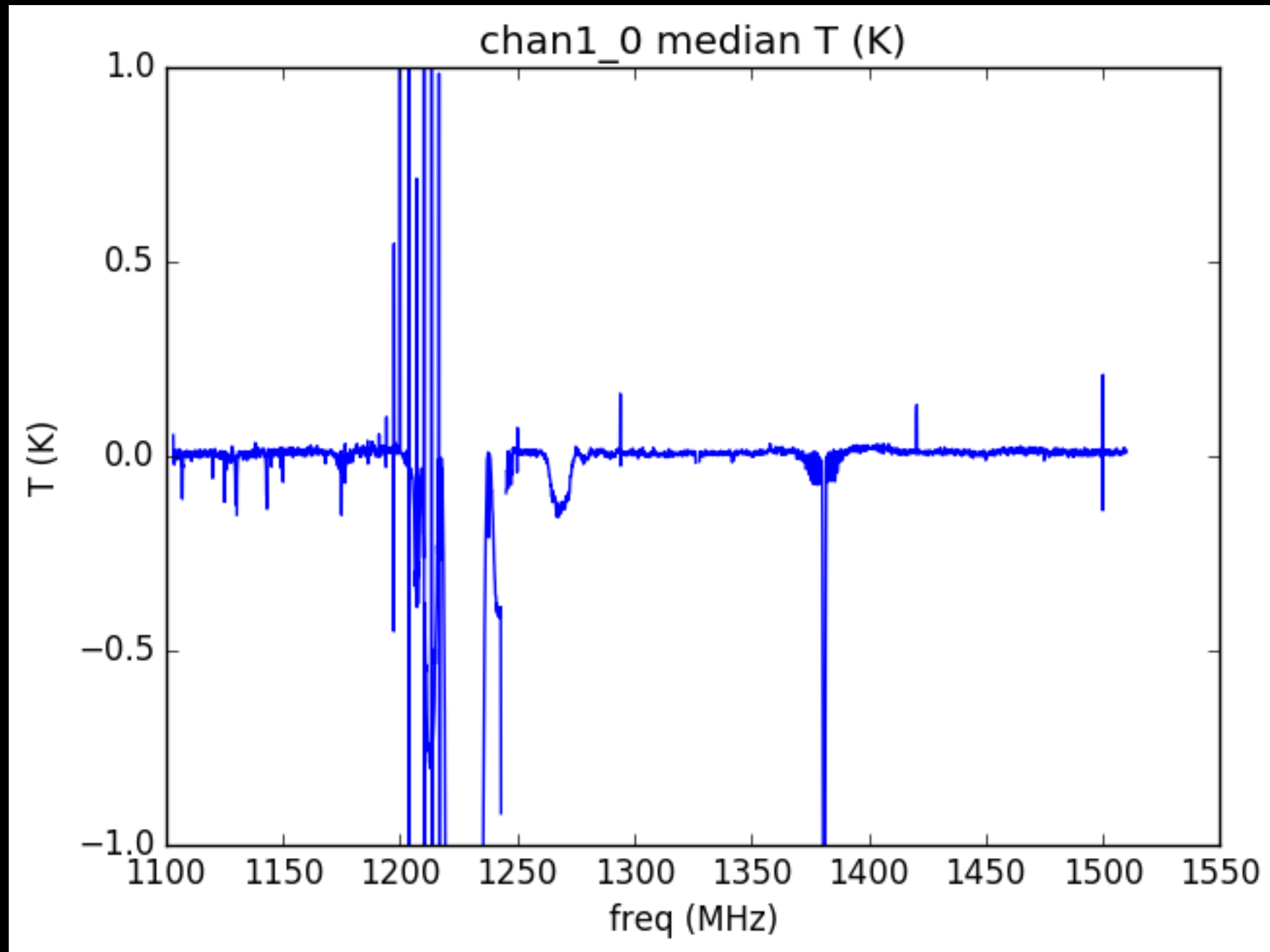
On sky data

Calibrated spectrum, median over 1 hr



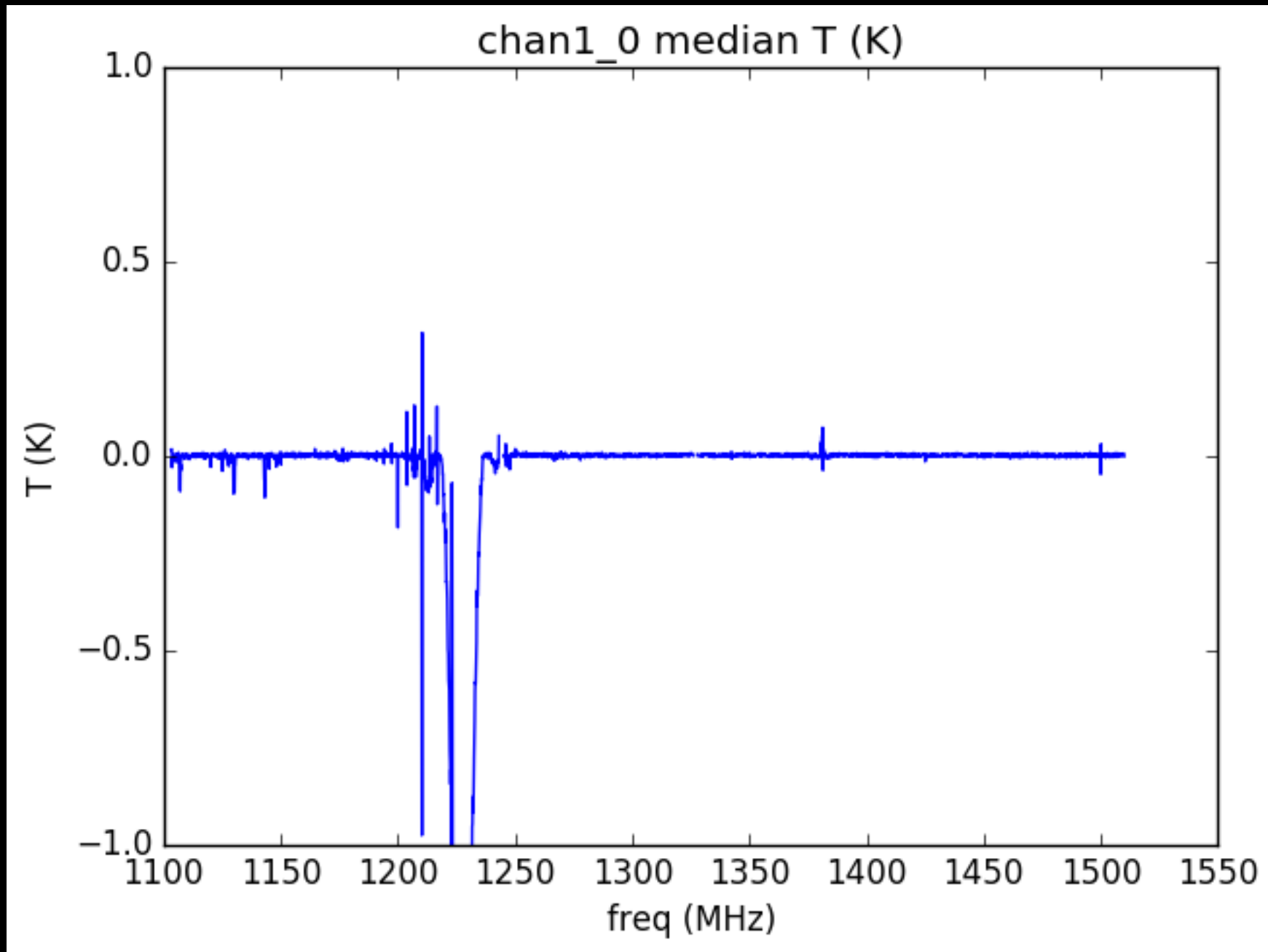
On sky data

Subtract mean over time from each frequency



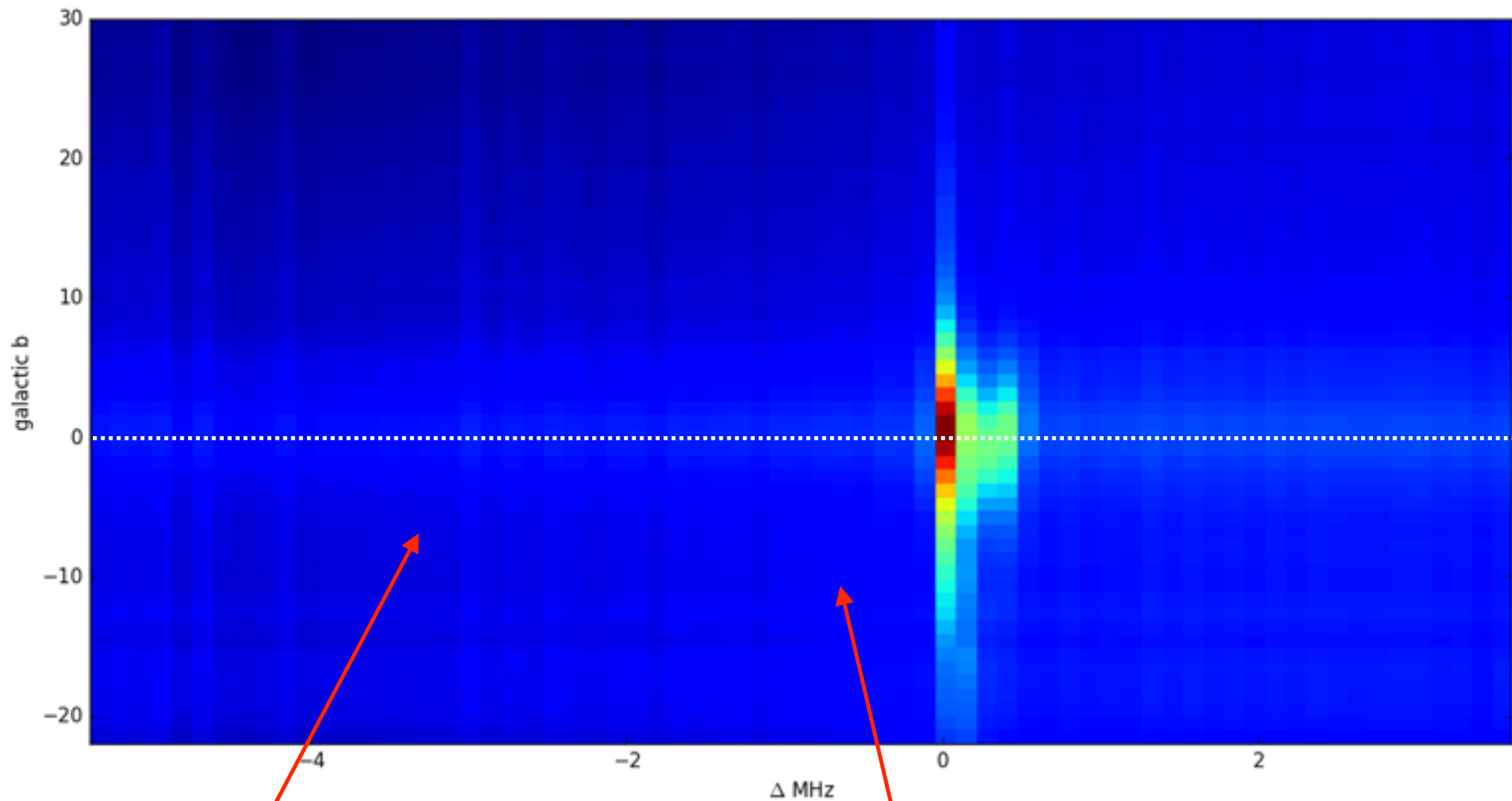
On sky data

Remove first 10 eigenspectra (SVD filtering)



On sky data

Galactic plane passing overhead



galactic synchrotron

galactic 21 cm

Summary

Thanks!

