

Enabling hydrogen intensity mapping

Isabella Paola Carucci



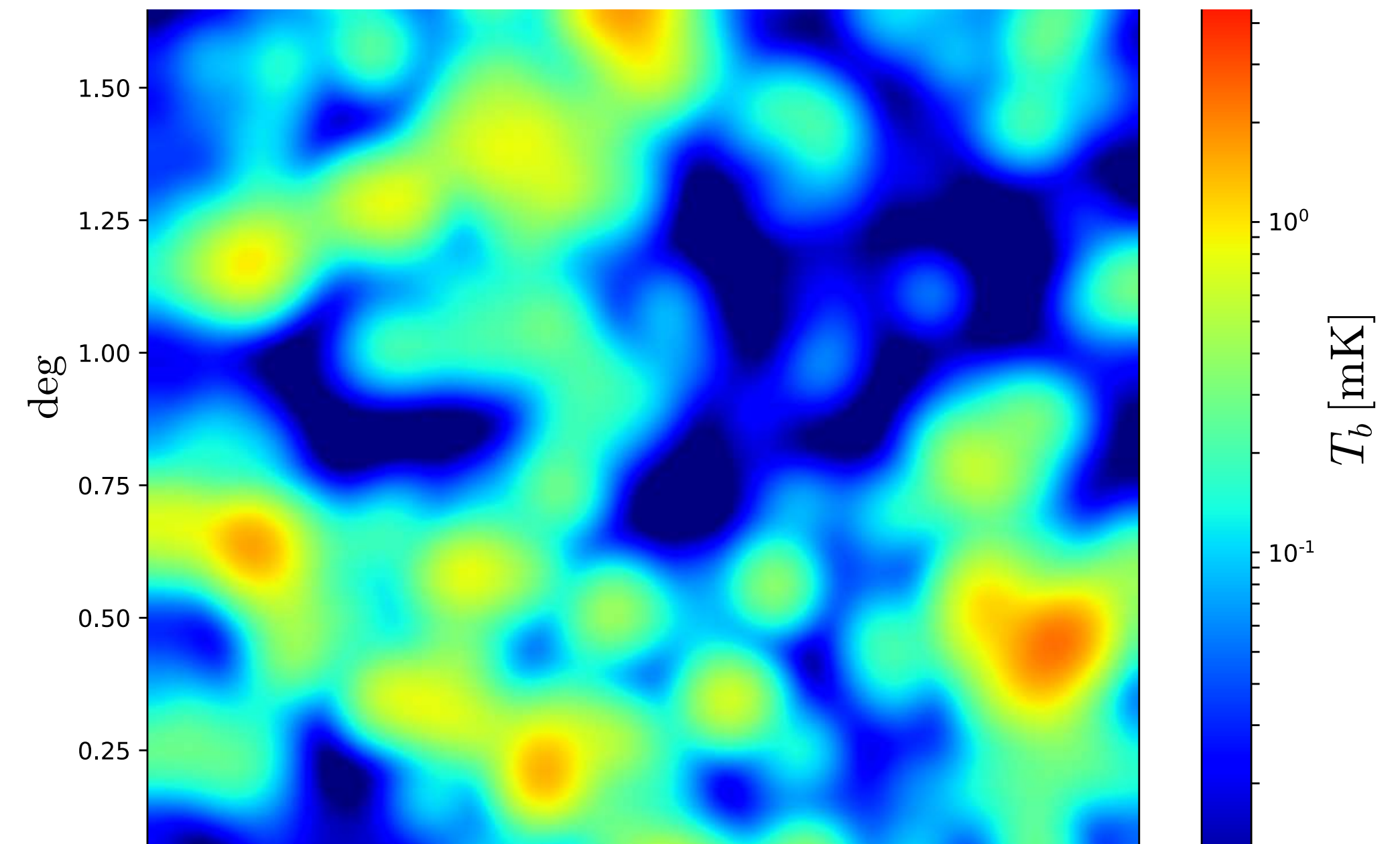
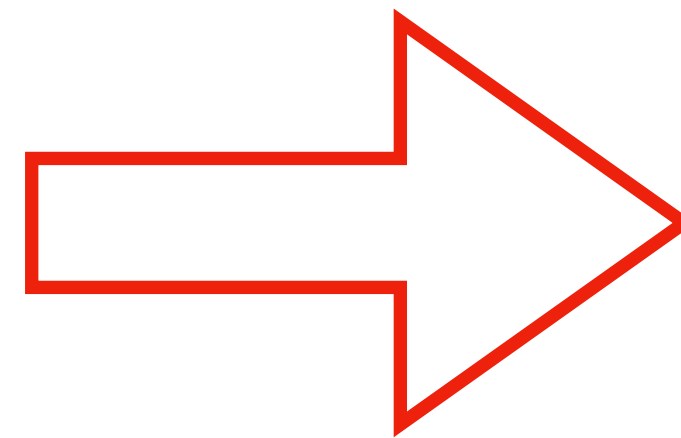
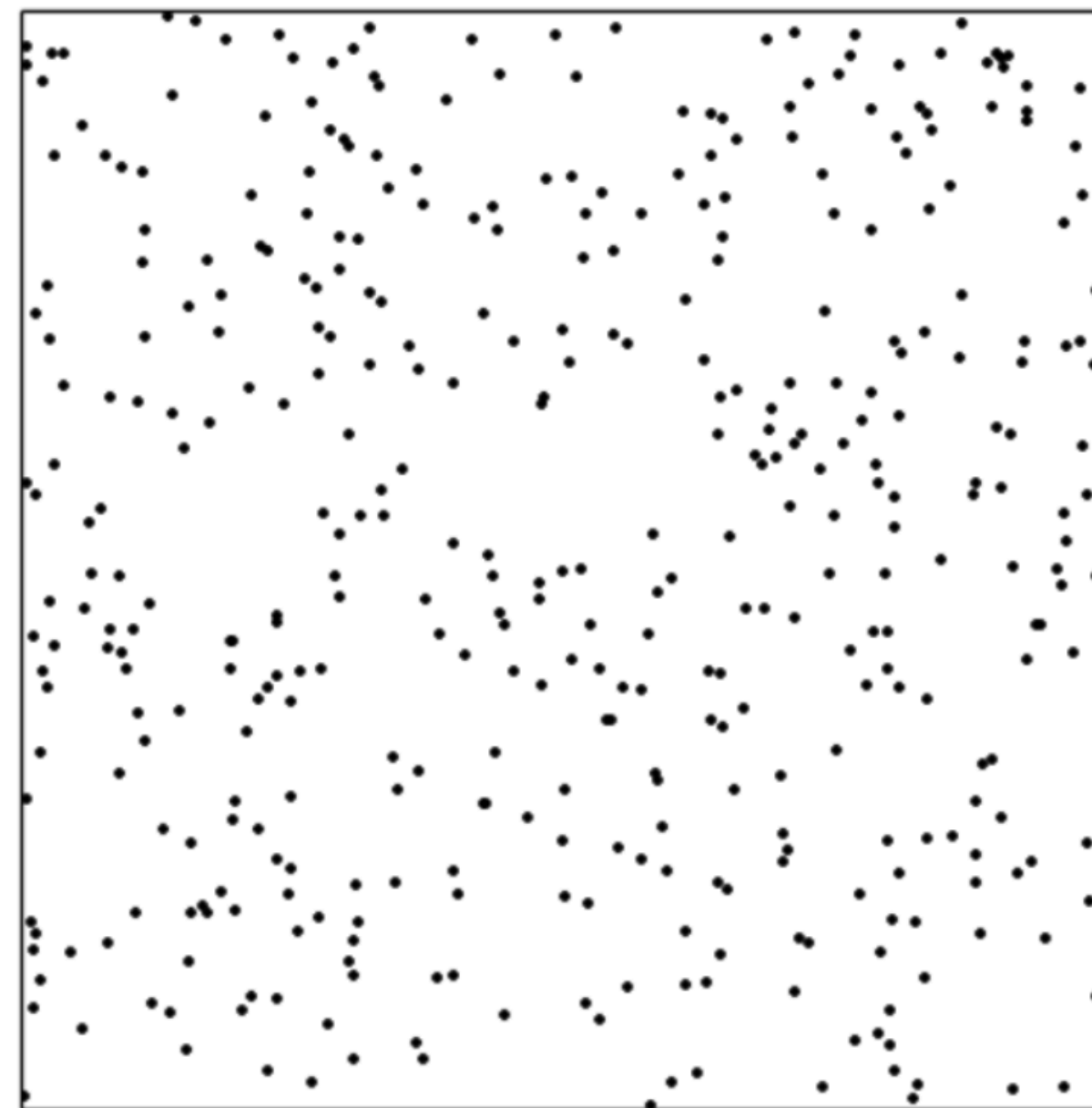
**UNIVERSITÀ
DI TORINO**



8th November 2022

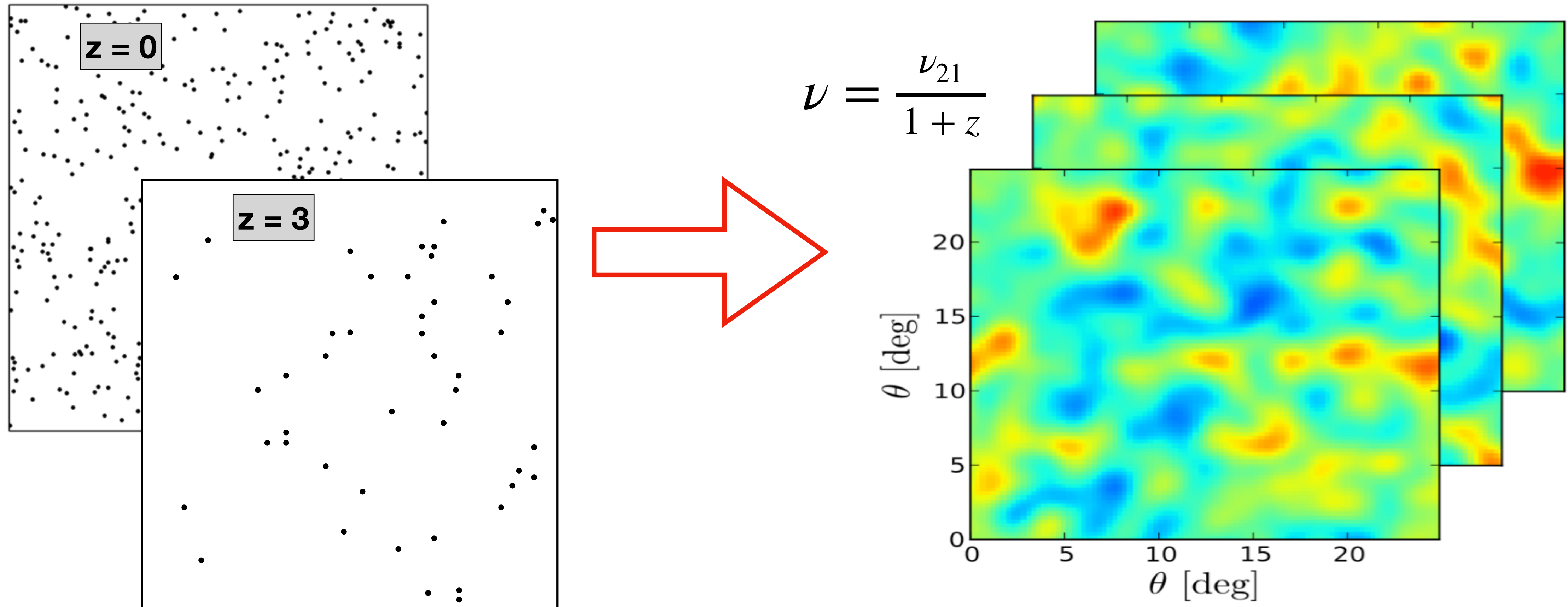
**Paris-Saclay Astroparticle
Symposium 2022**

Hydrogen intensity mapping



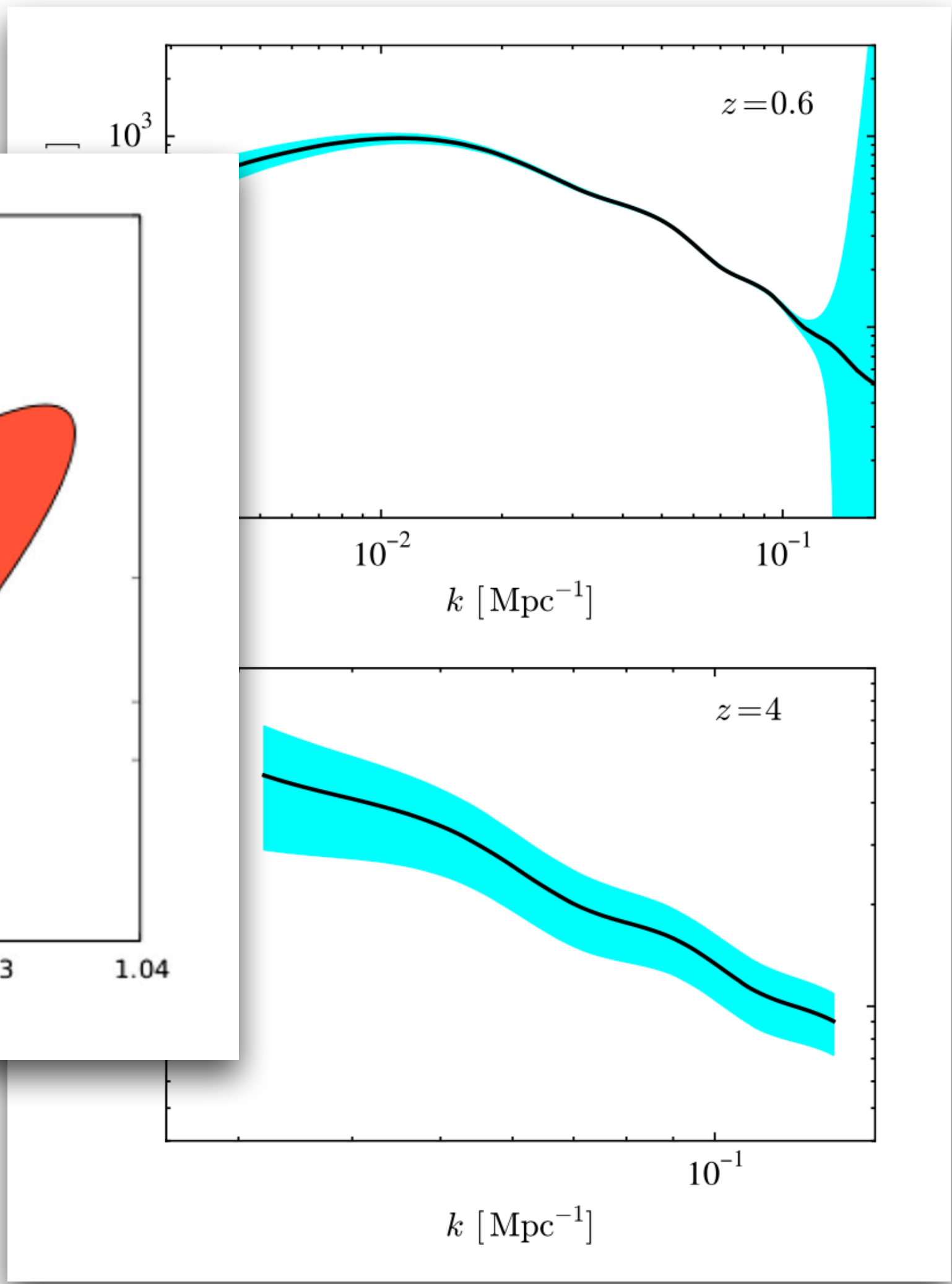
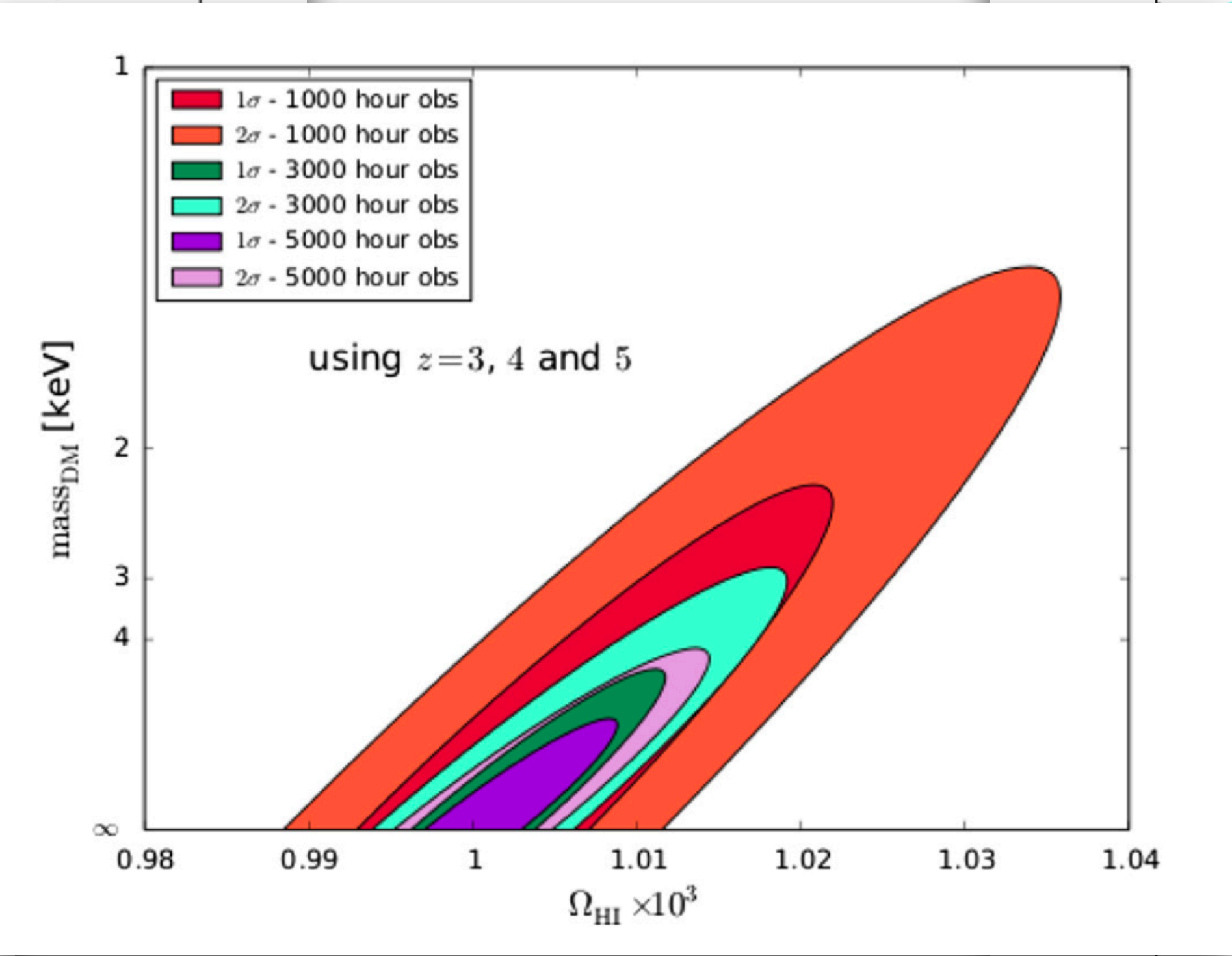
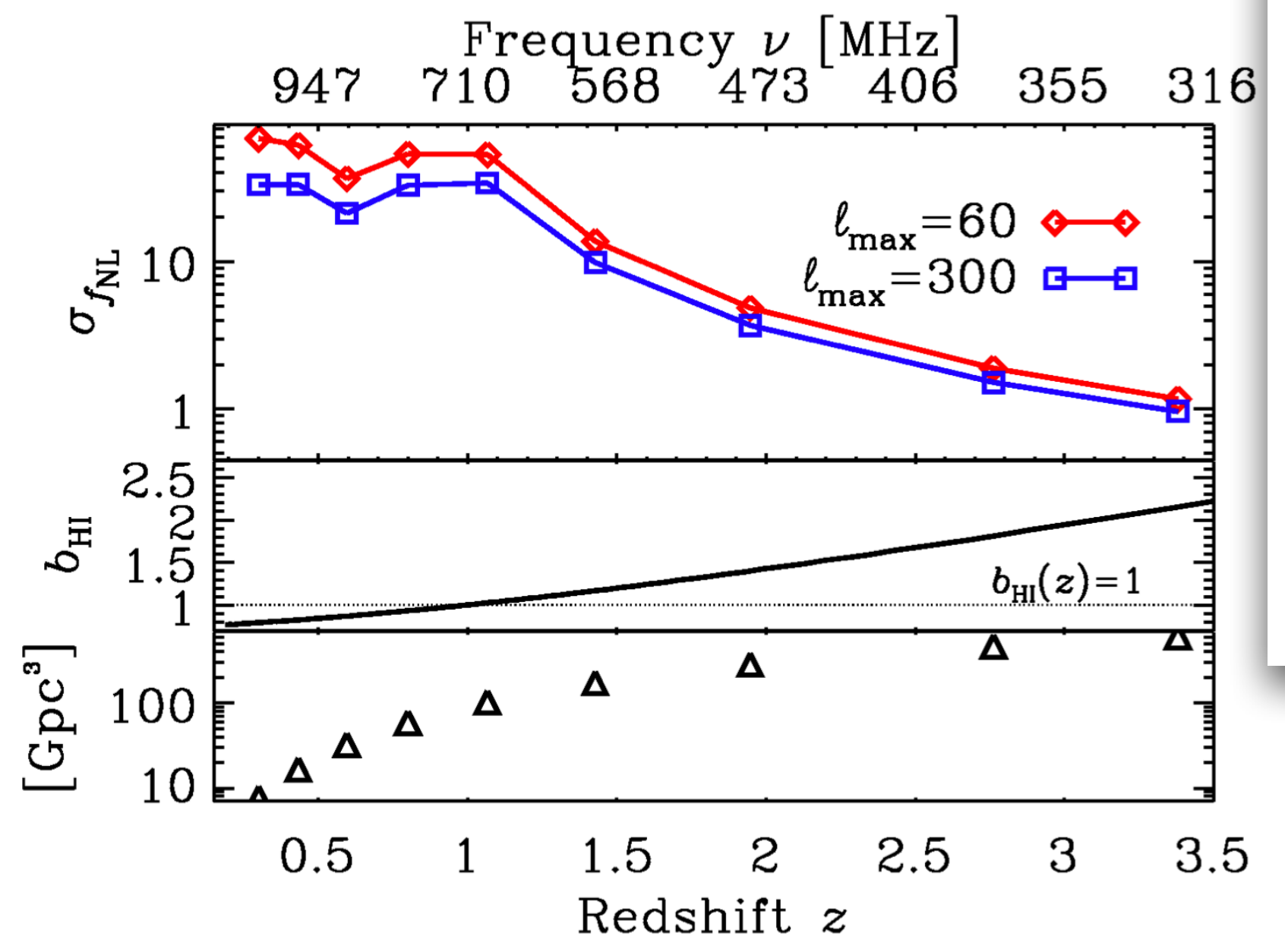
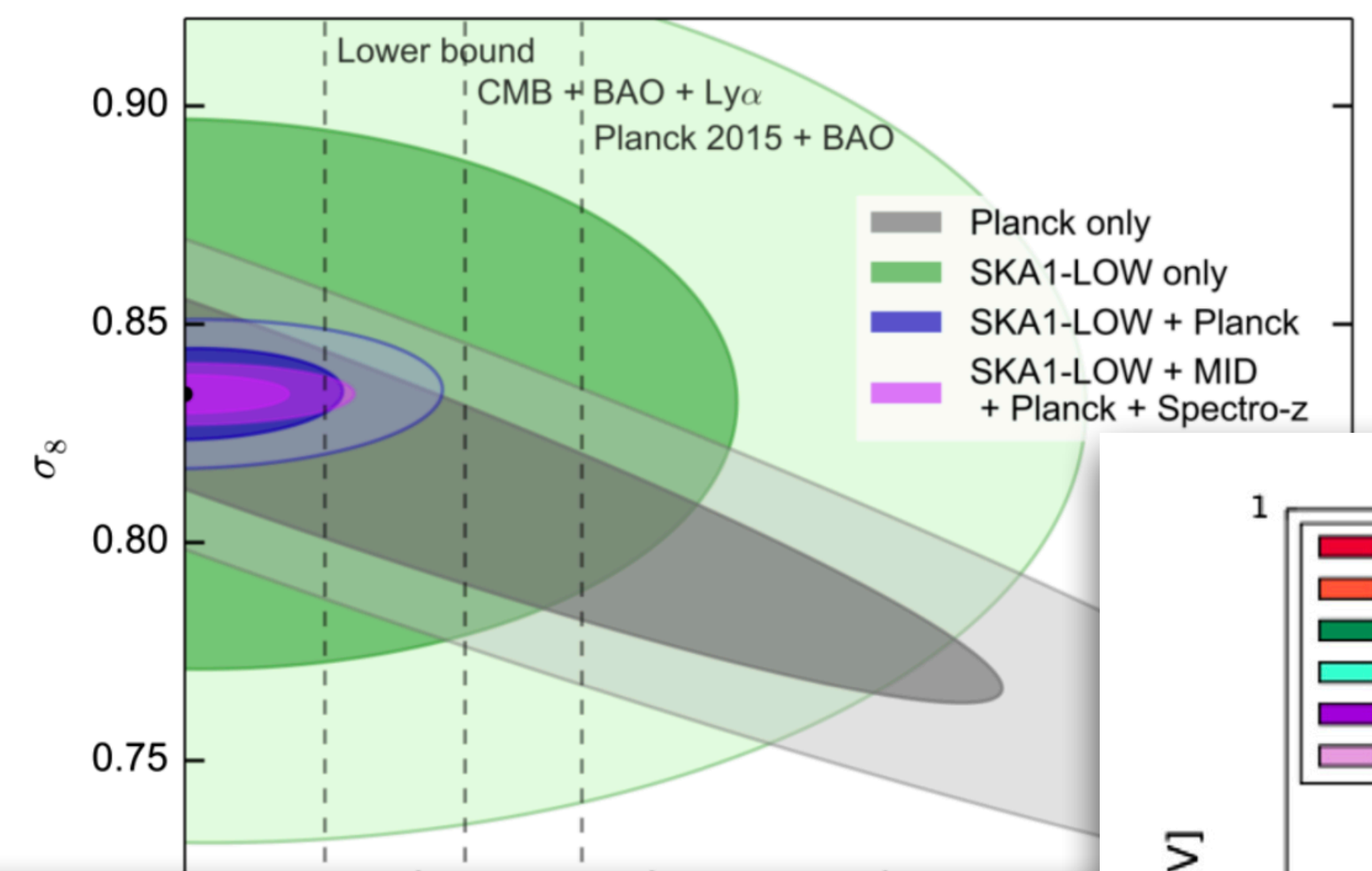
Put signal-to-noise where you really need it: **linear large scale modes**

Hydrogen intensity mapping



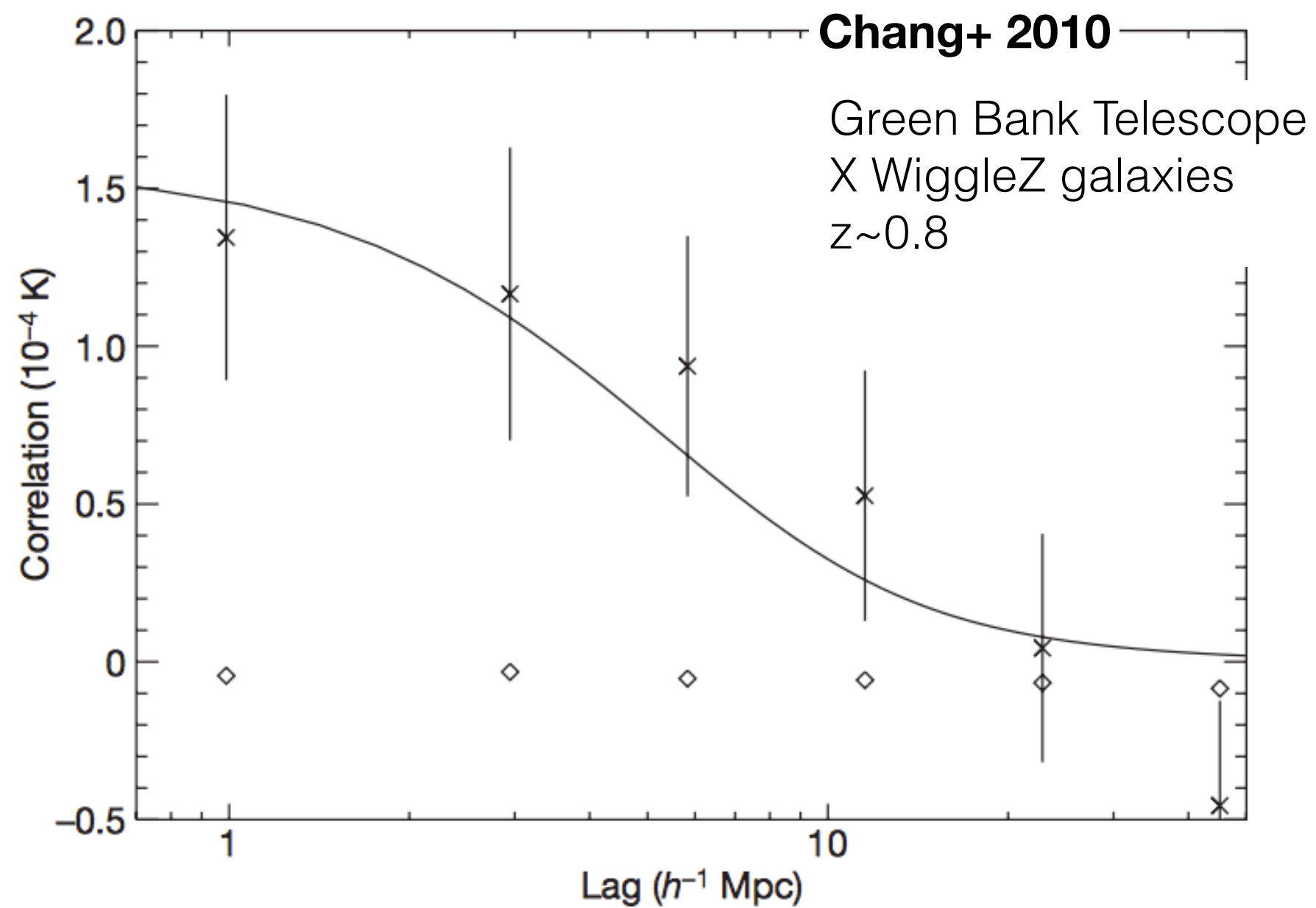
Big volumes (for cheap) and high redshift resolution

All plots from "Cosmology with Phase 1 of the Square Kilometre Array **Red Book**", 2018

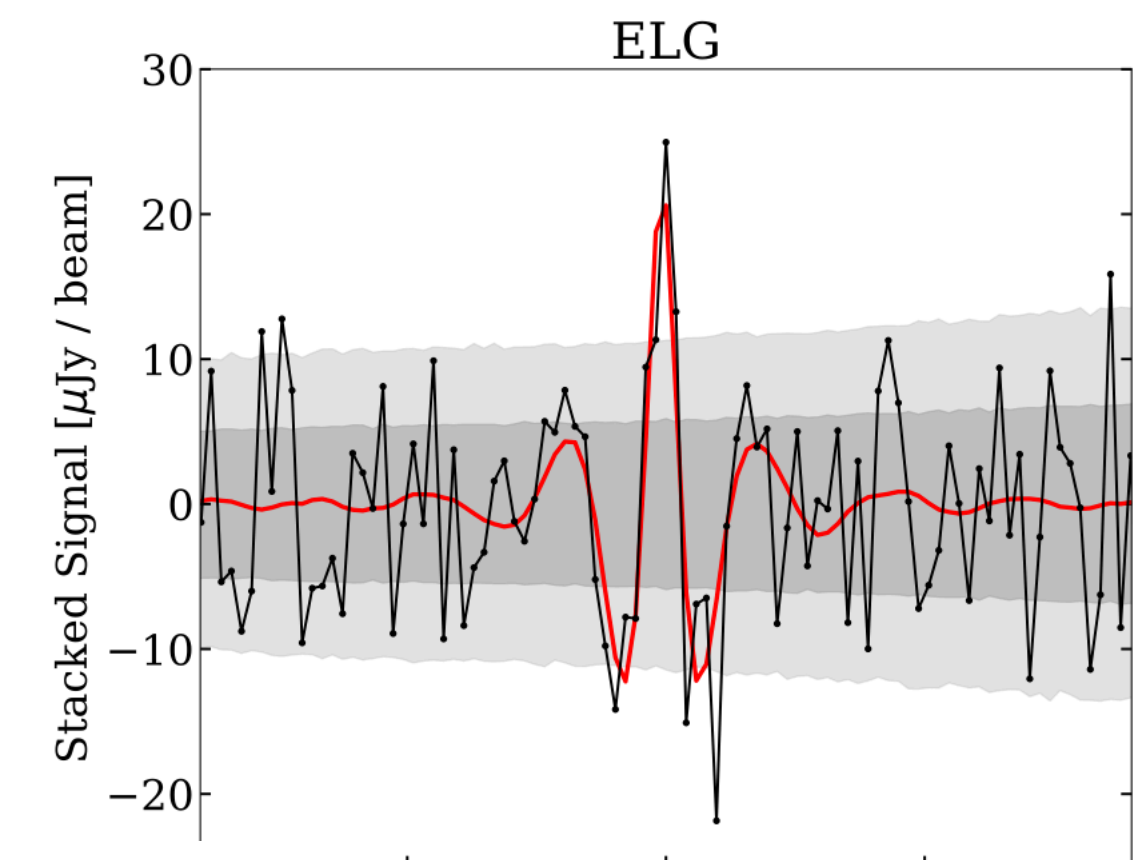
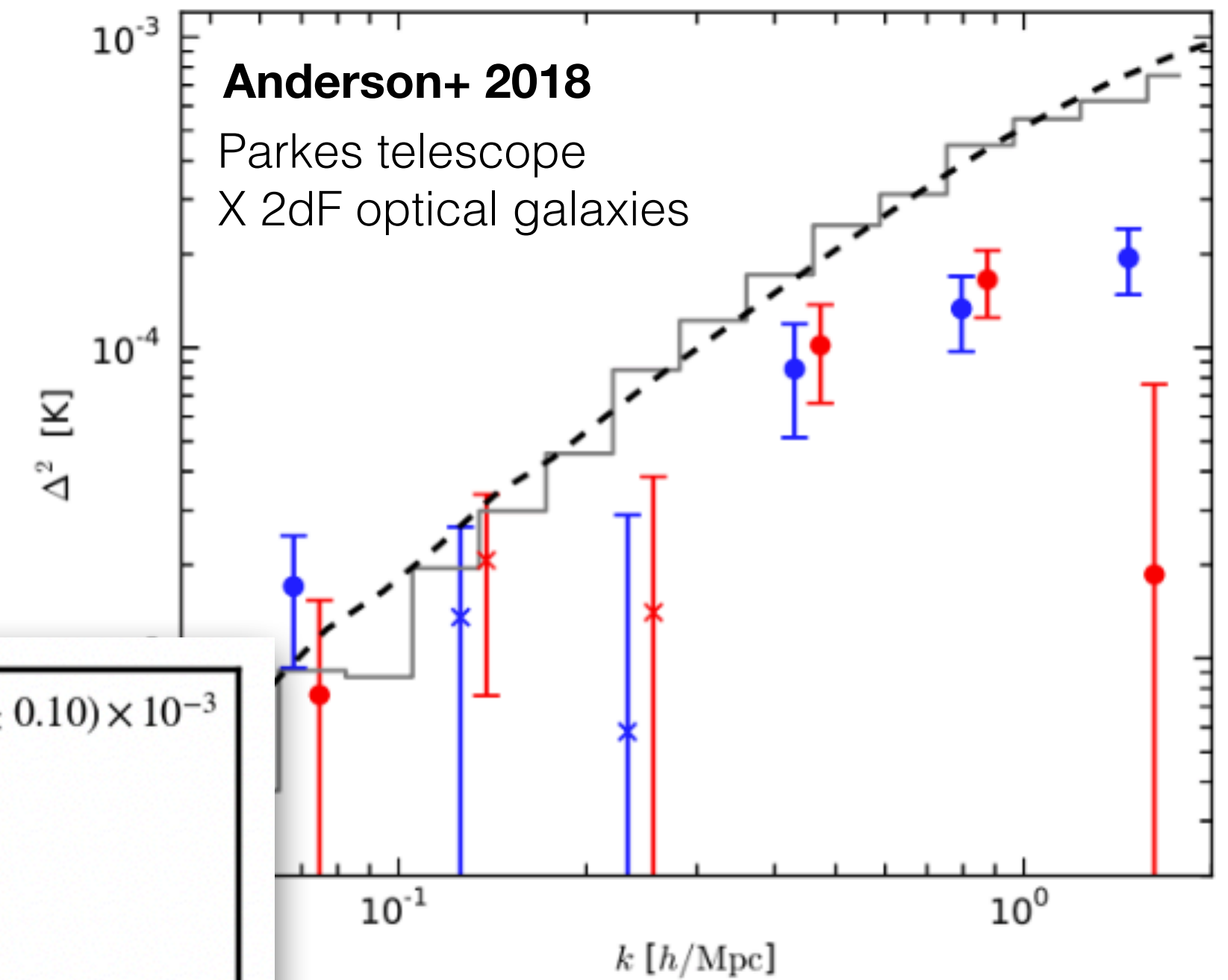
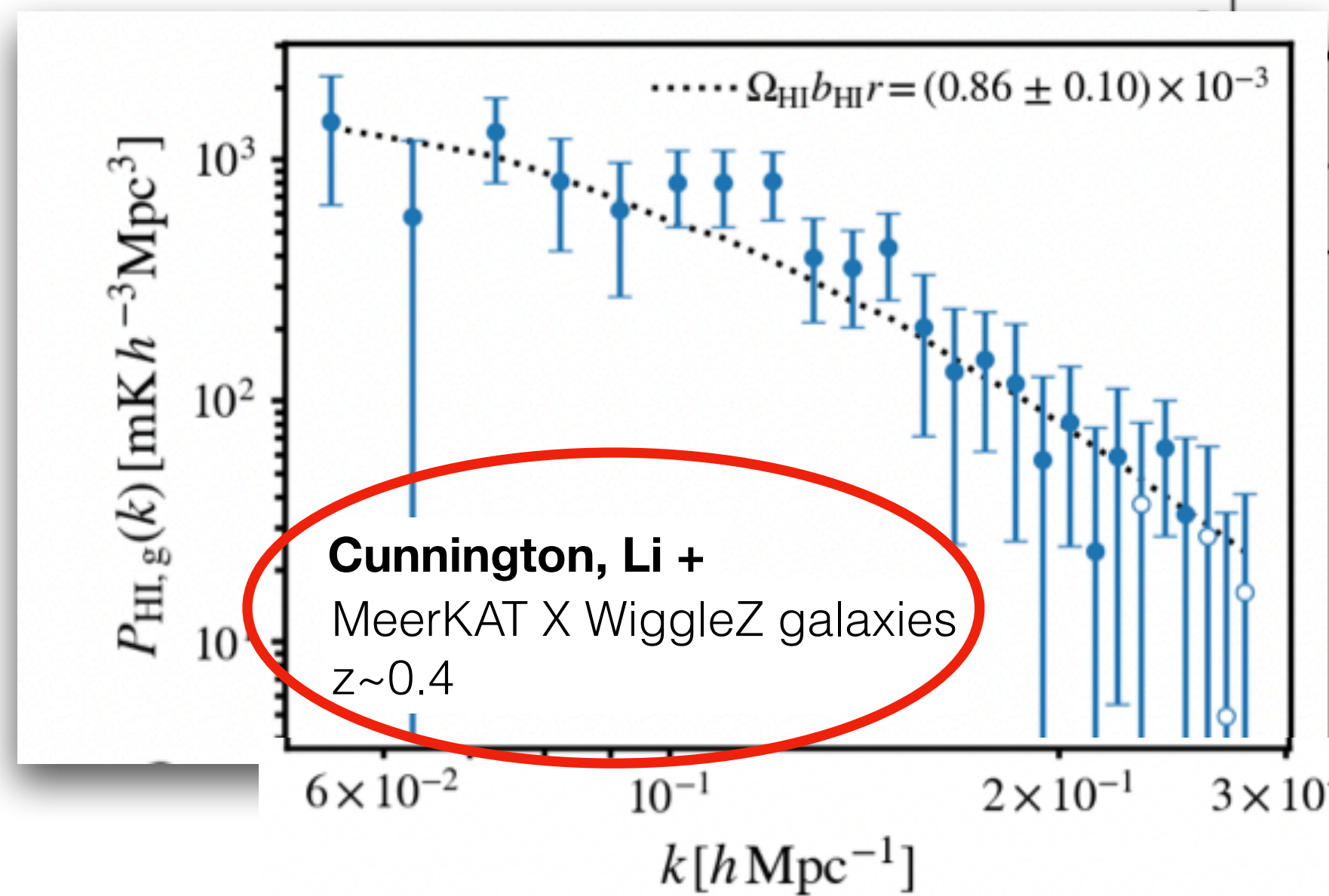


HI intensity mapping

State-of-the-art

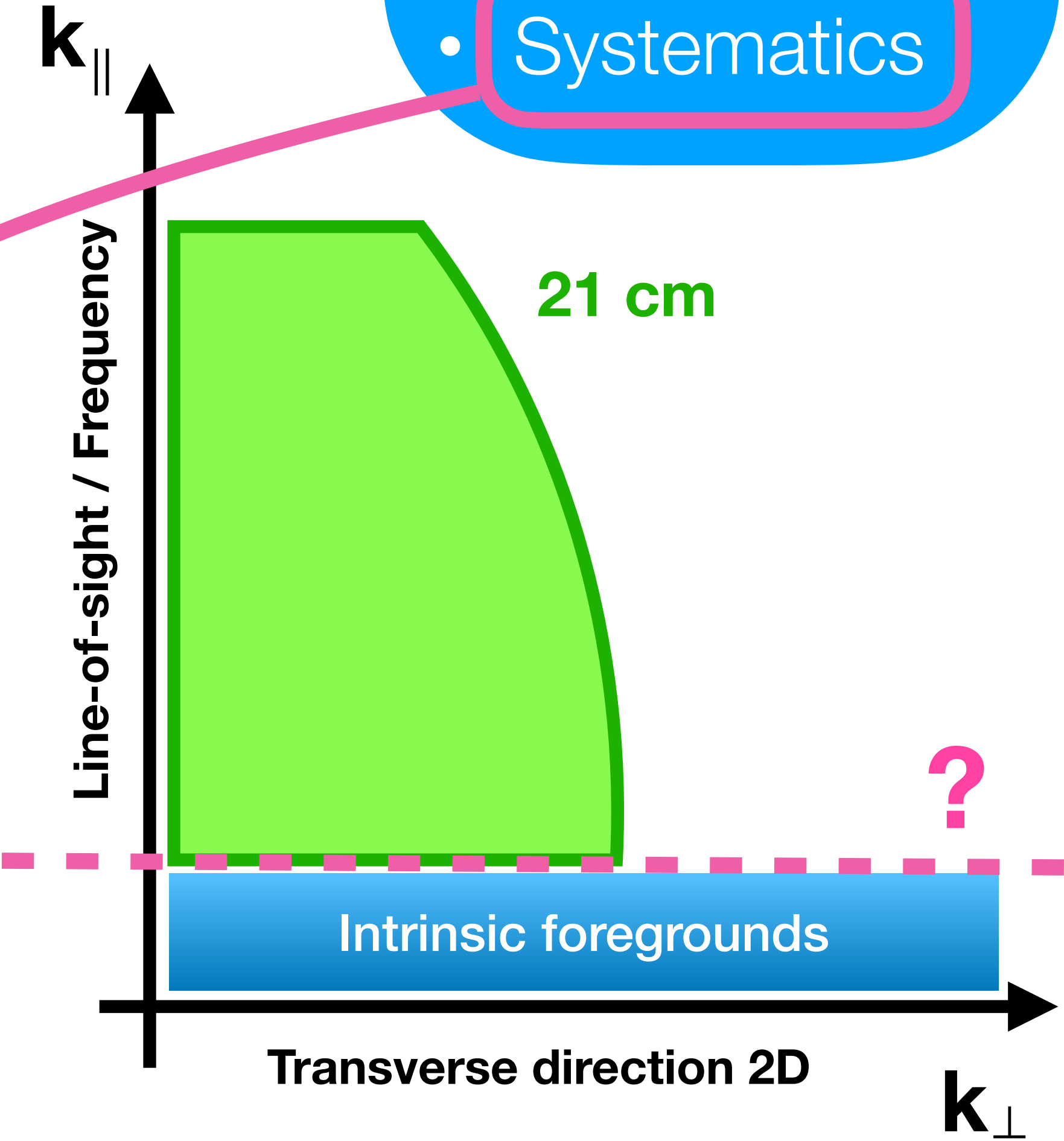
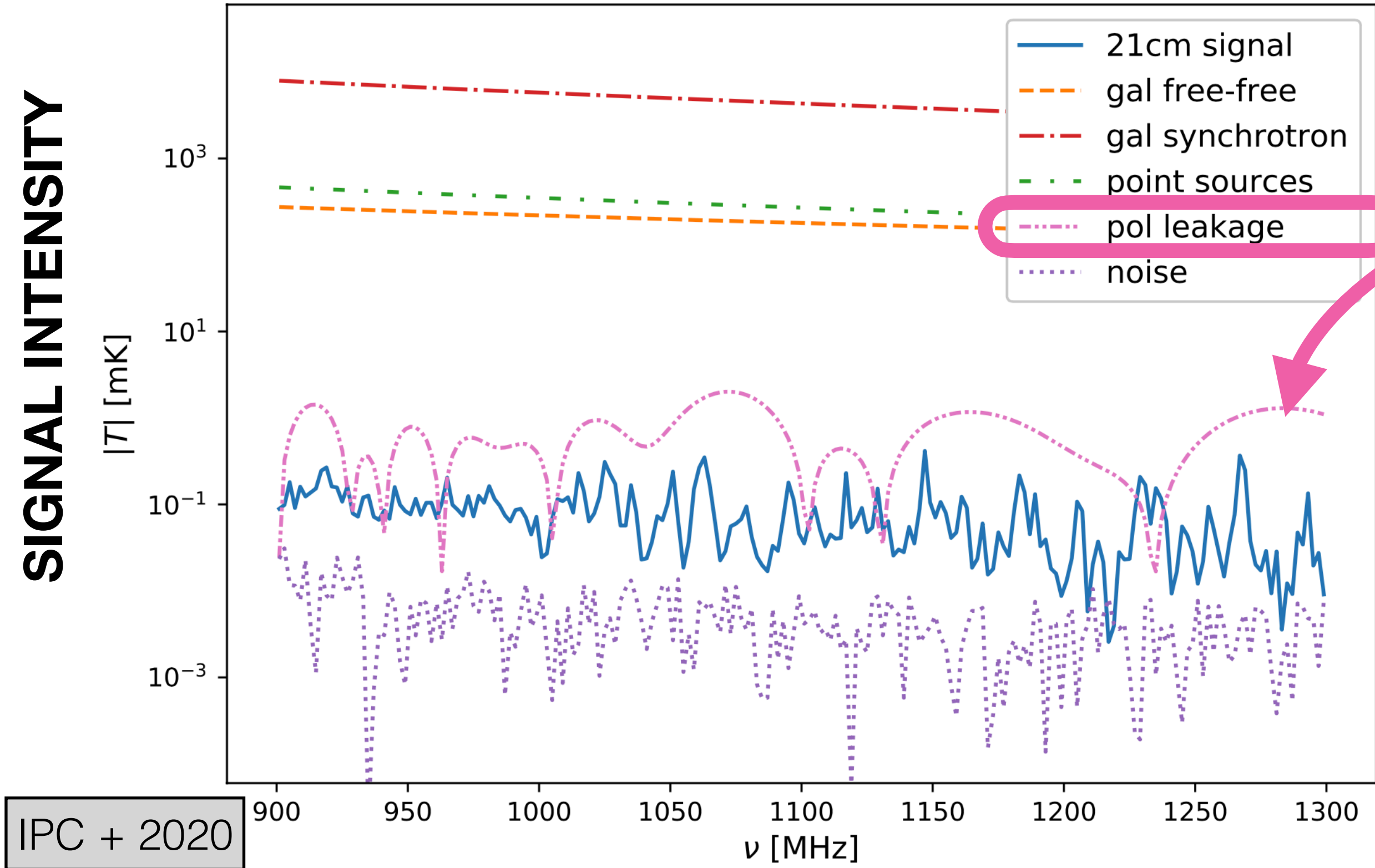


also Masui+ 2013, Switzer+ 2013,
Wolz+ 2017,2022



HI intensity mapping: buried under the foregrounds

- CHALLENGES:
- Foregrounds
 - Systematics



HI intensity mapping: buried under the foregrounds

1. **Ongoing** efforts:
 - statistical learning techniques (borrowed from the signal processing community) and
 - optimised statistical estimators, based on 2- and 3-point correlations.
2. Testing on simulations & **data** —
MeerKLASS

Blind Source Separation algorithms

The separation of a set of source signals (contaminants) from a set of mixed signals (the maps), with little or no info about the source signal or the mixing process.

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{X} \\ \text{signal} \\ (f,p) \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{mixing} \\ \text{matrix } (f,n) \\ \mathbf{A} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{S} \\ \text{sources} \\ (n,p) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{N} \\ \text{HI signal!} \end{array}$$

- **Decorrelation** —> diagonalise the covariance matrix
- **Independence** —> as more independent sources are mixed the signal becomes more Gaussian (central limit theorem). So, let's maximise the non-gaussianity of the sources to *unmix* them.
- **Sparsity** —> mixtures are less sparse than sources!

Principal Component Analysis (**PCA**)

Independent Component Analysis (**ICA**)

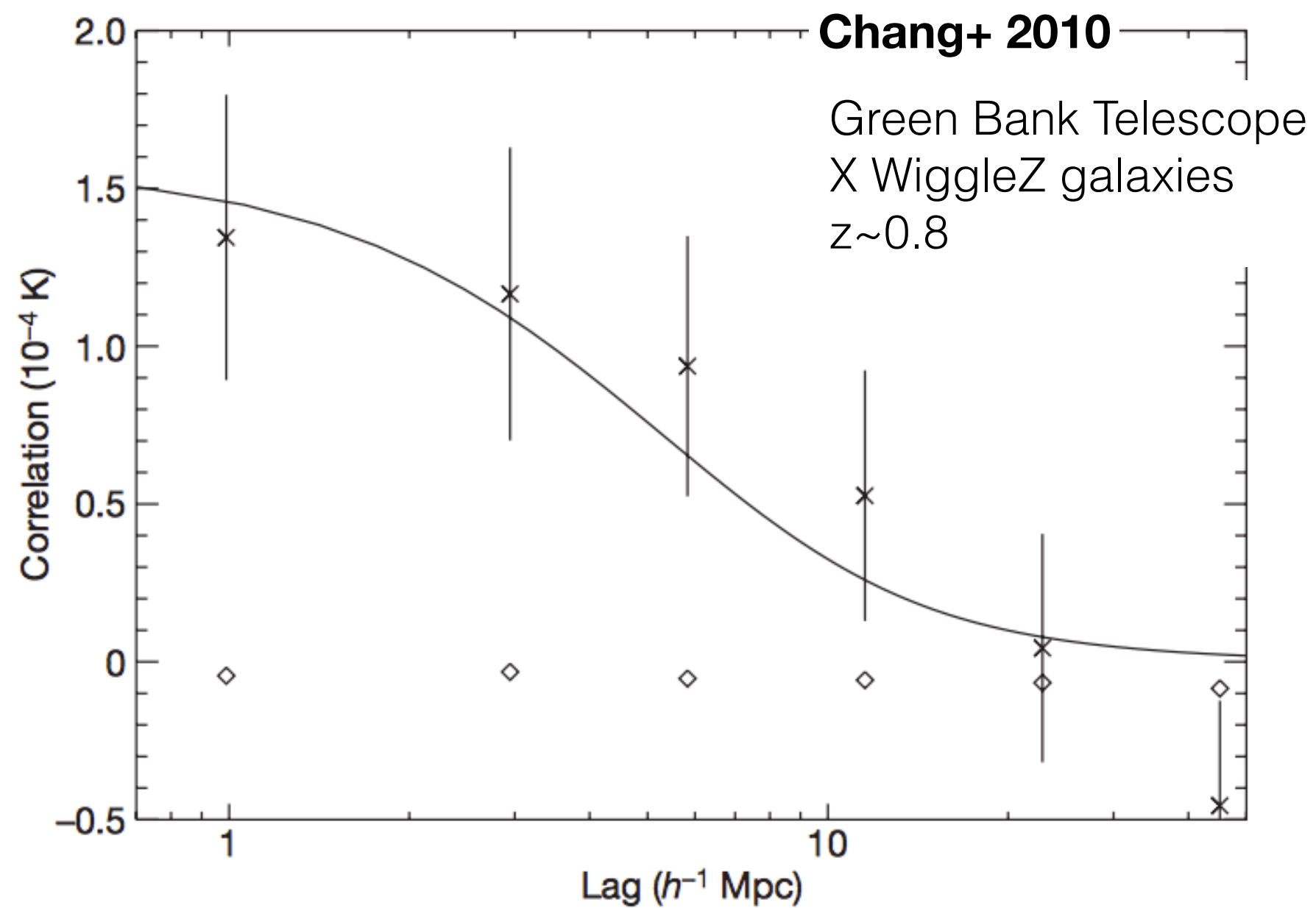
Hyvarinen + 1999

Generalised Morphological Component Analysis (**GMCA**)

Bobin + 2007

HI intensity mapping

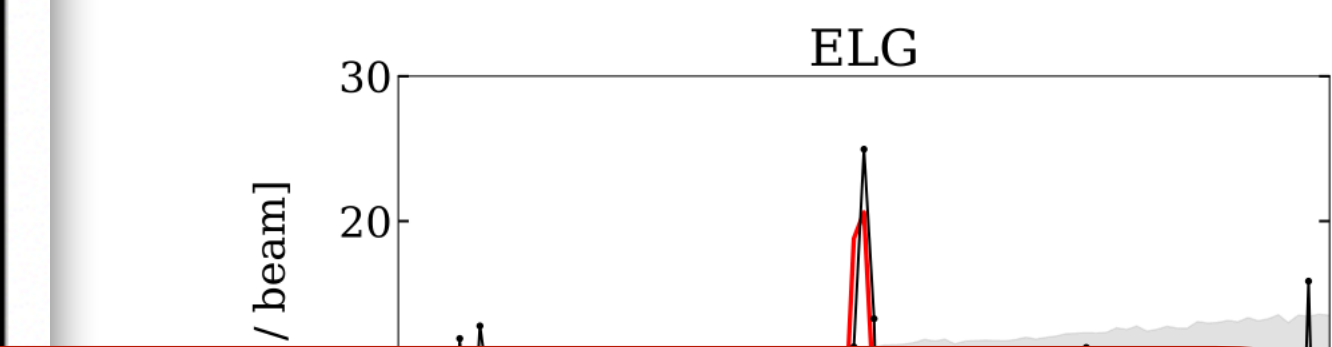
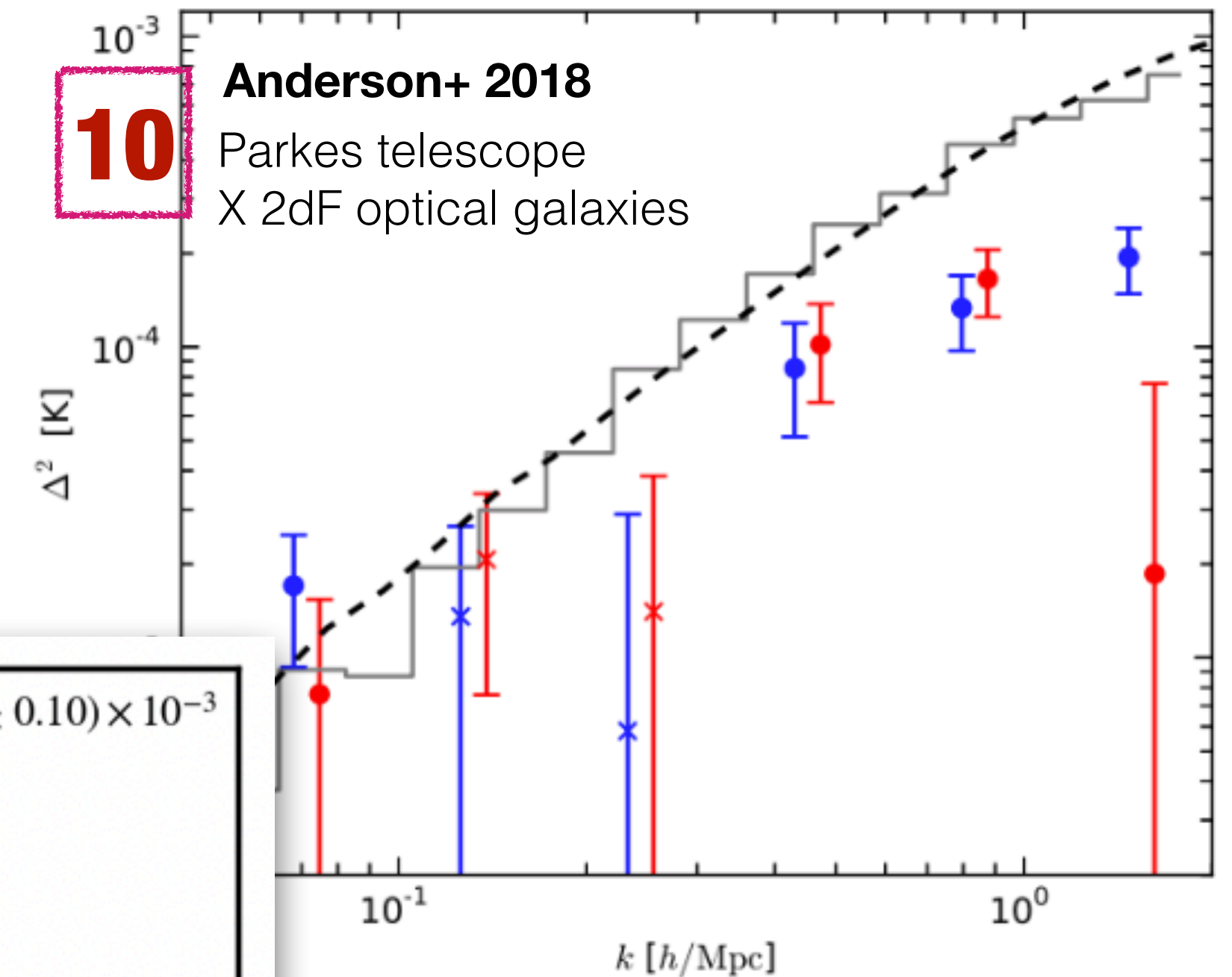
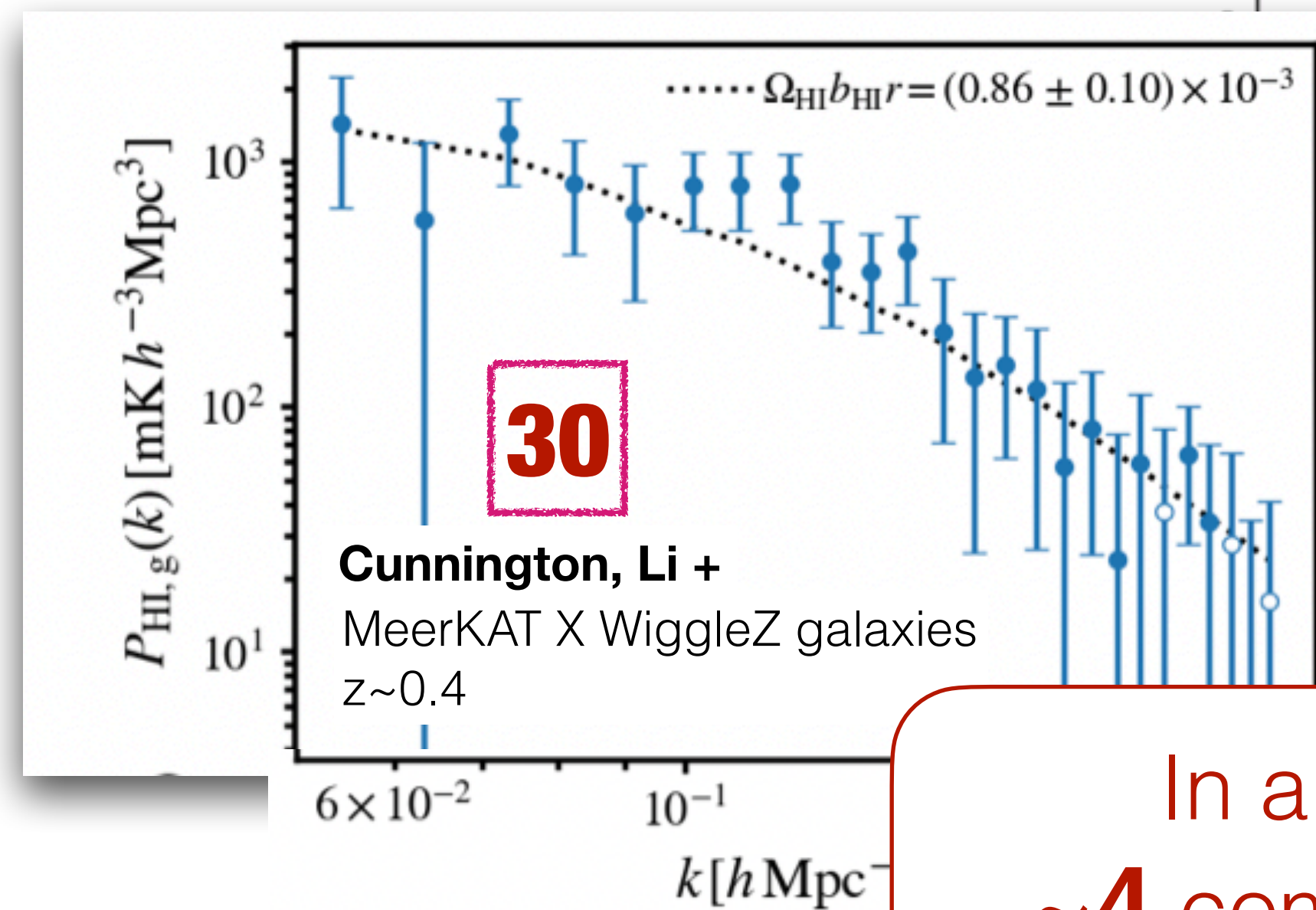
State-of-the-art



also Masui+ 2013, Switzer+ 2013,
Wolz+ 2017, 2022

10 - 20

20 - 36

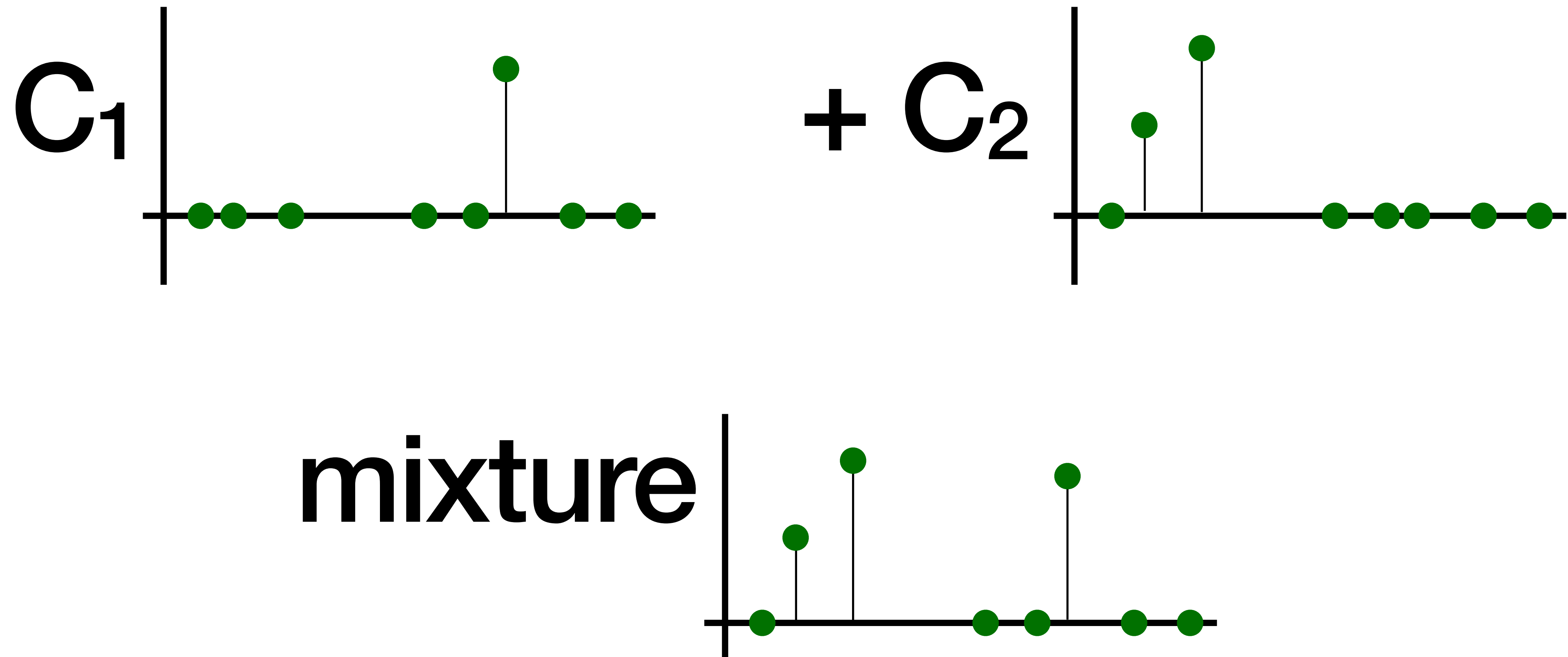


In all theoretical works:
~4 components removed are
enough

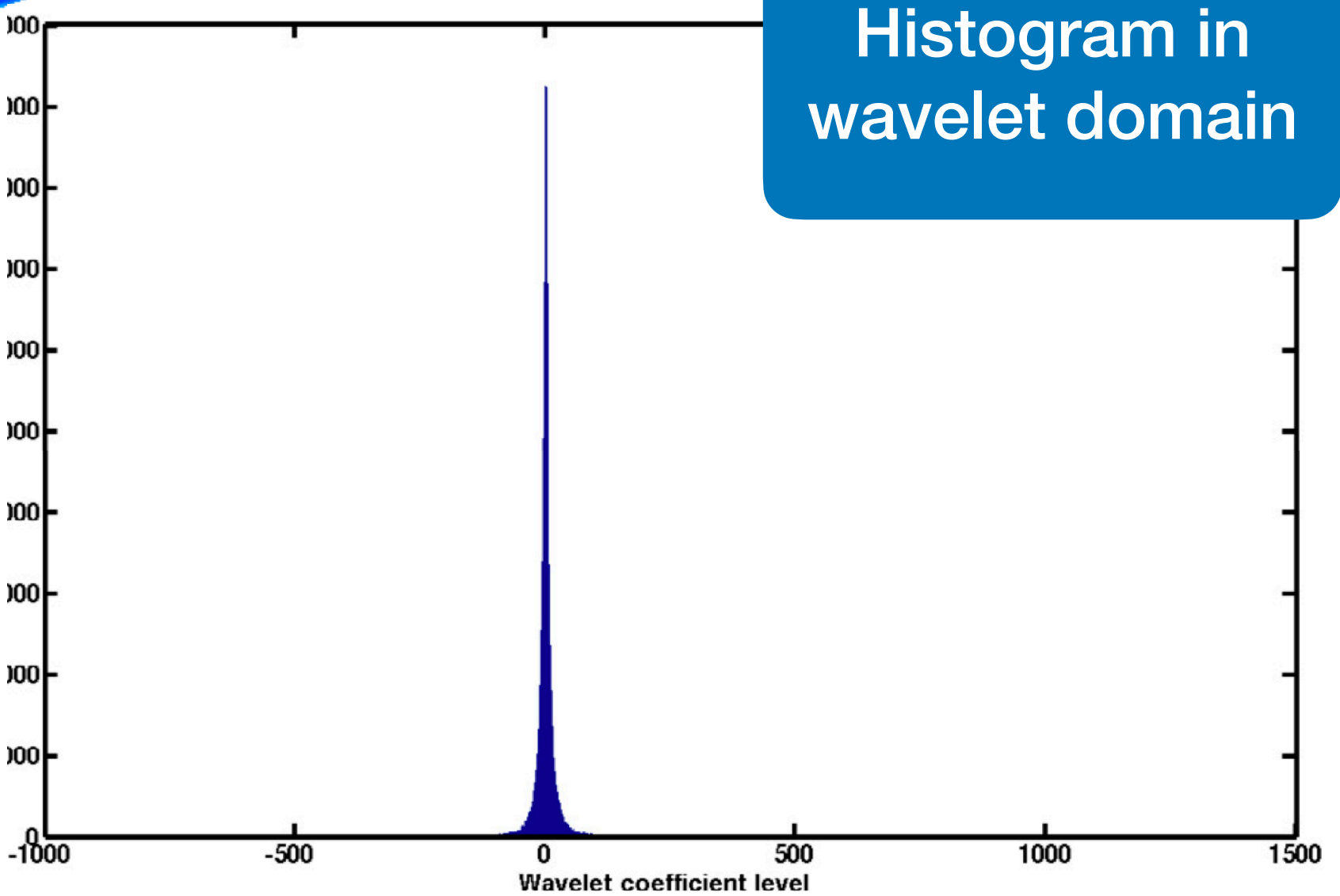
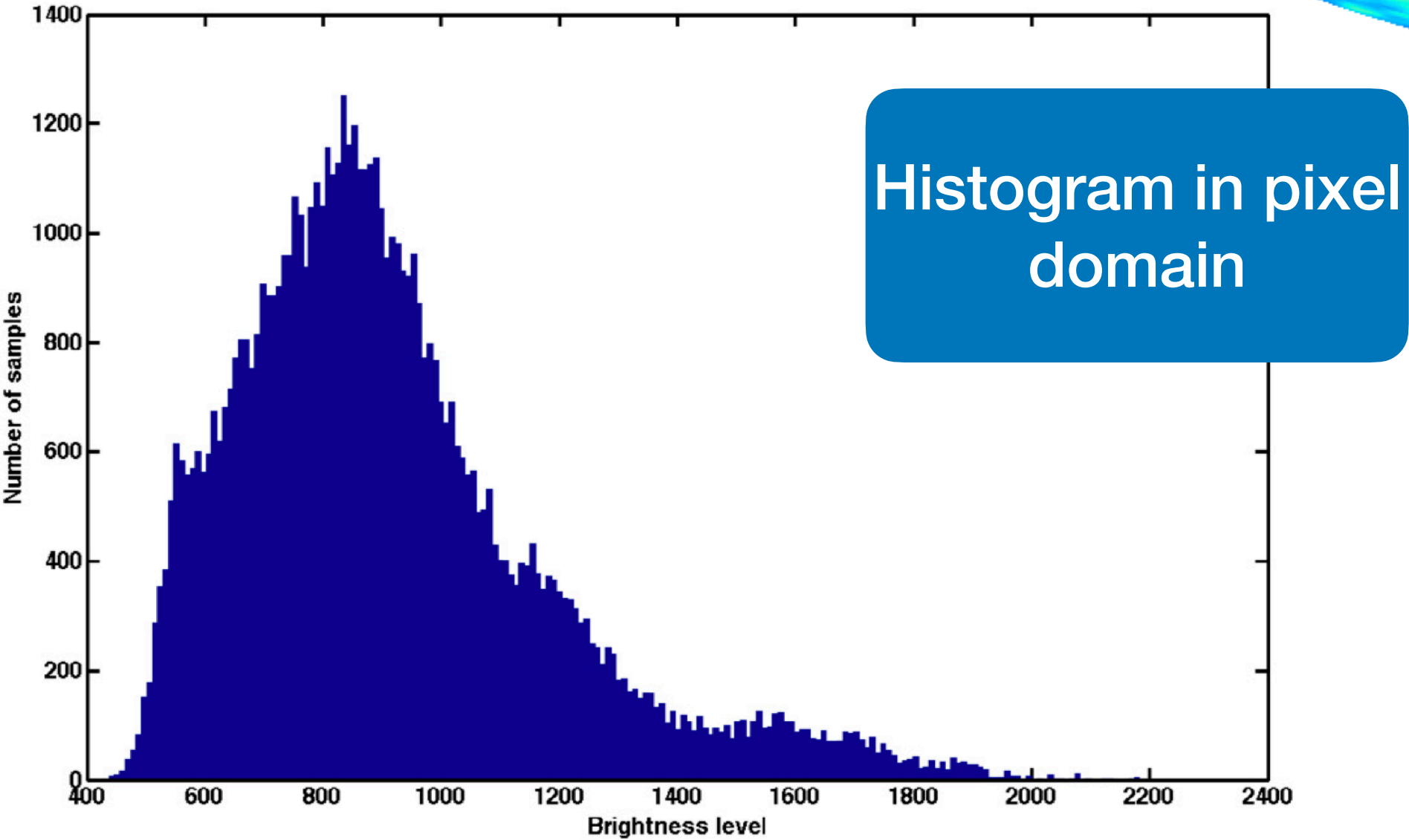
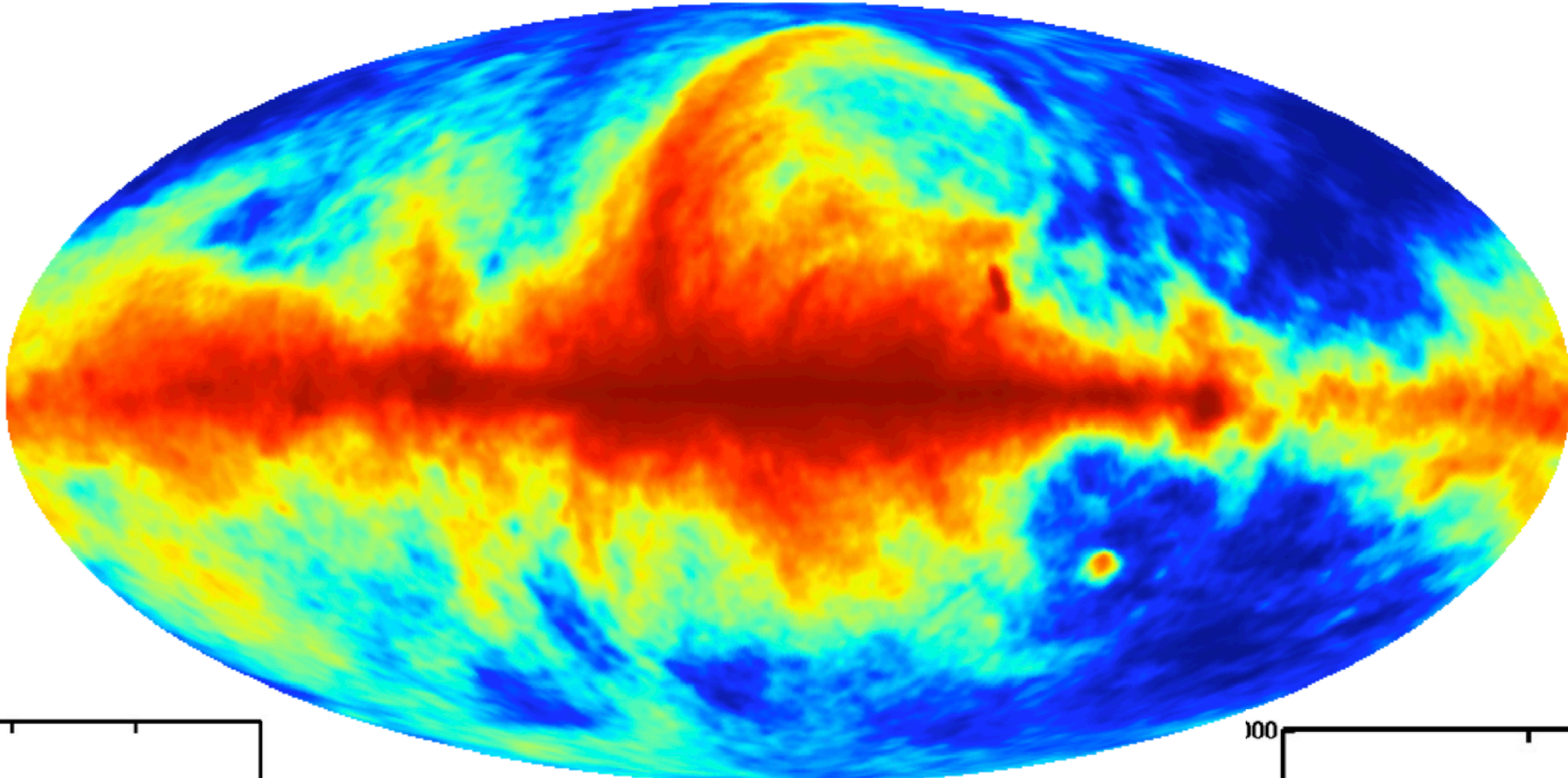
(e.g., Wolz+ 2014, Alonso+ 2015, Cunningham+ 2019)

why sparsity?

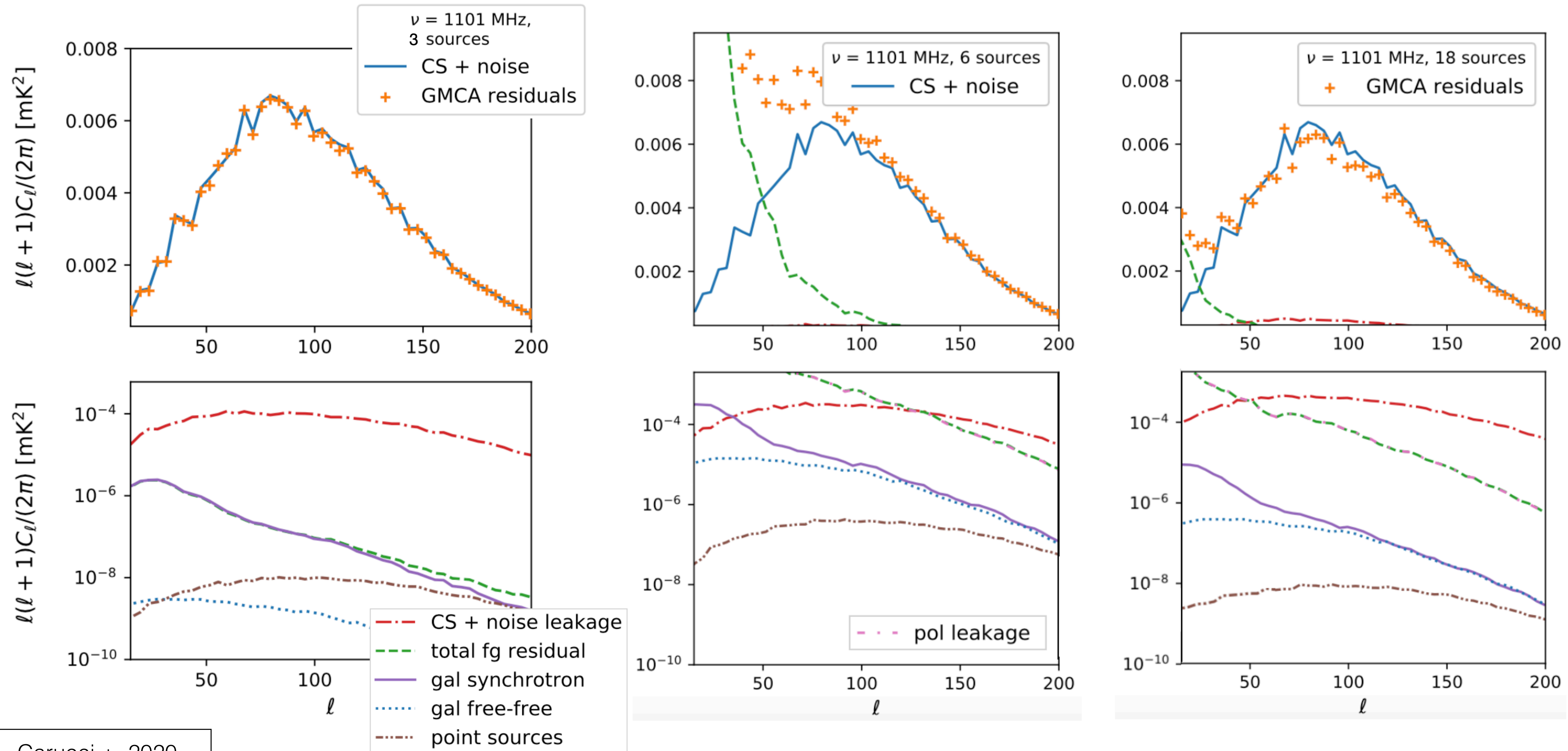
mixtures are less sparse than components



Enforcing sparsity: in which domain?



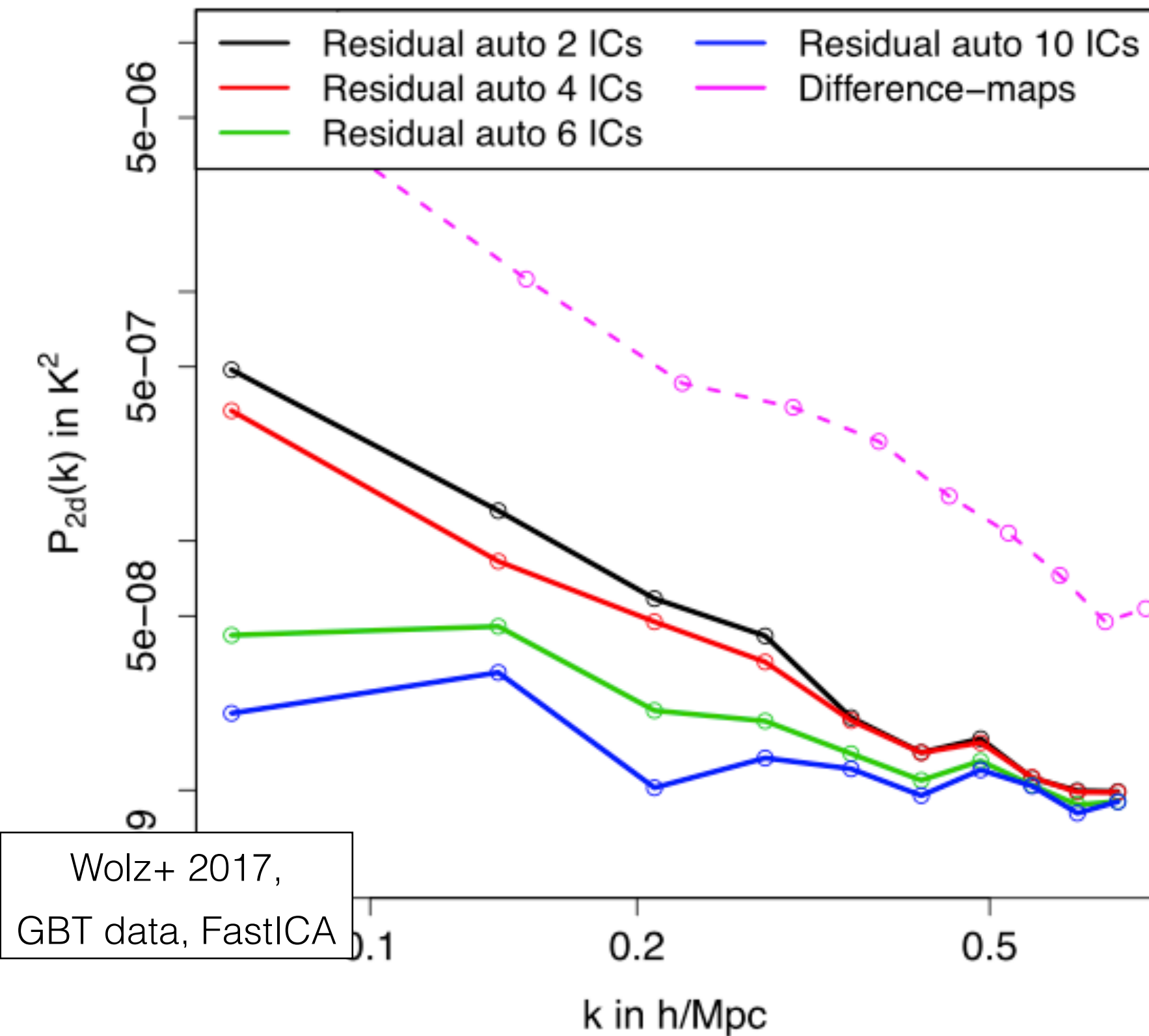
Different scales need different care



Carucci +, 2020

Different scales need different care

The wavelet domain is a multi-scale framework!



- GMCA performs very well on small scales, can fail at the large scale
- PCA / ICA \rightarrow overfit the large scales

PCA on the large scale
+
GMCA on the small scales

mixGMCA

See also Hothi+2020 with LOFAR data

MeerKLASS: MeerK_{AT} Large Area Synoptic Survey

ArXiv: 1709:06099

**Alkistis Pourtsidou, Amadeus Wild, Brandon Engelbrecht, Isabella Carucci,
Jingying Wang, Keith Grainge, Laura Wolz, Marta Spinelli, Mel Irfan, Mario
Santos, Phil Bull, Stefano Camera, Steve Cunnington, Zé Fonseca, ...**

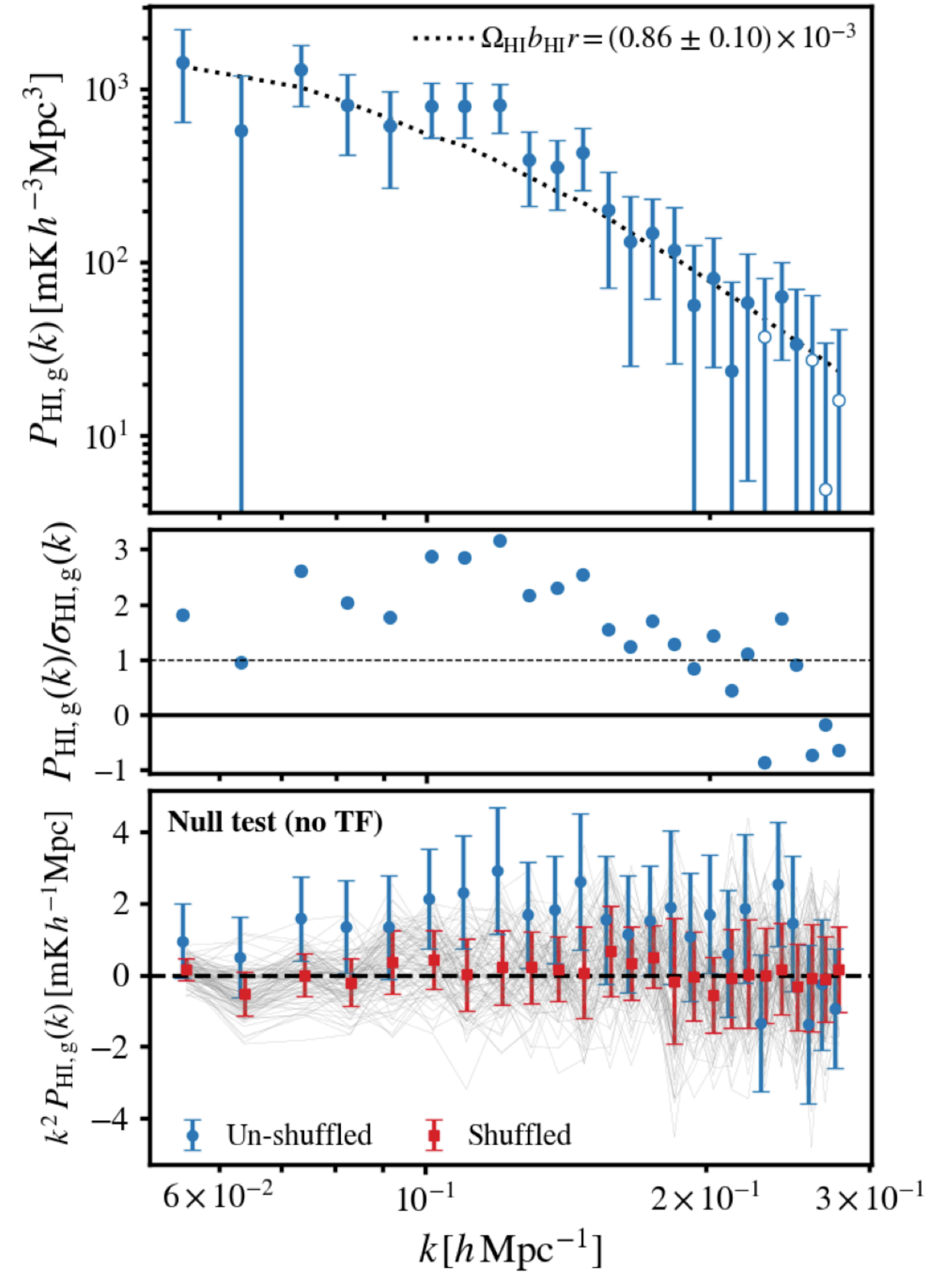
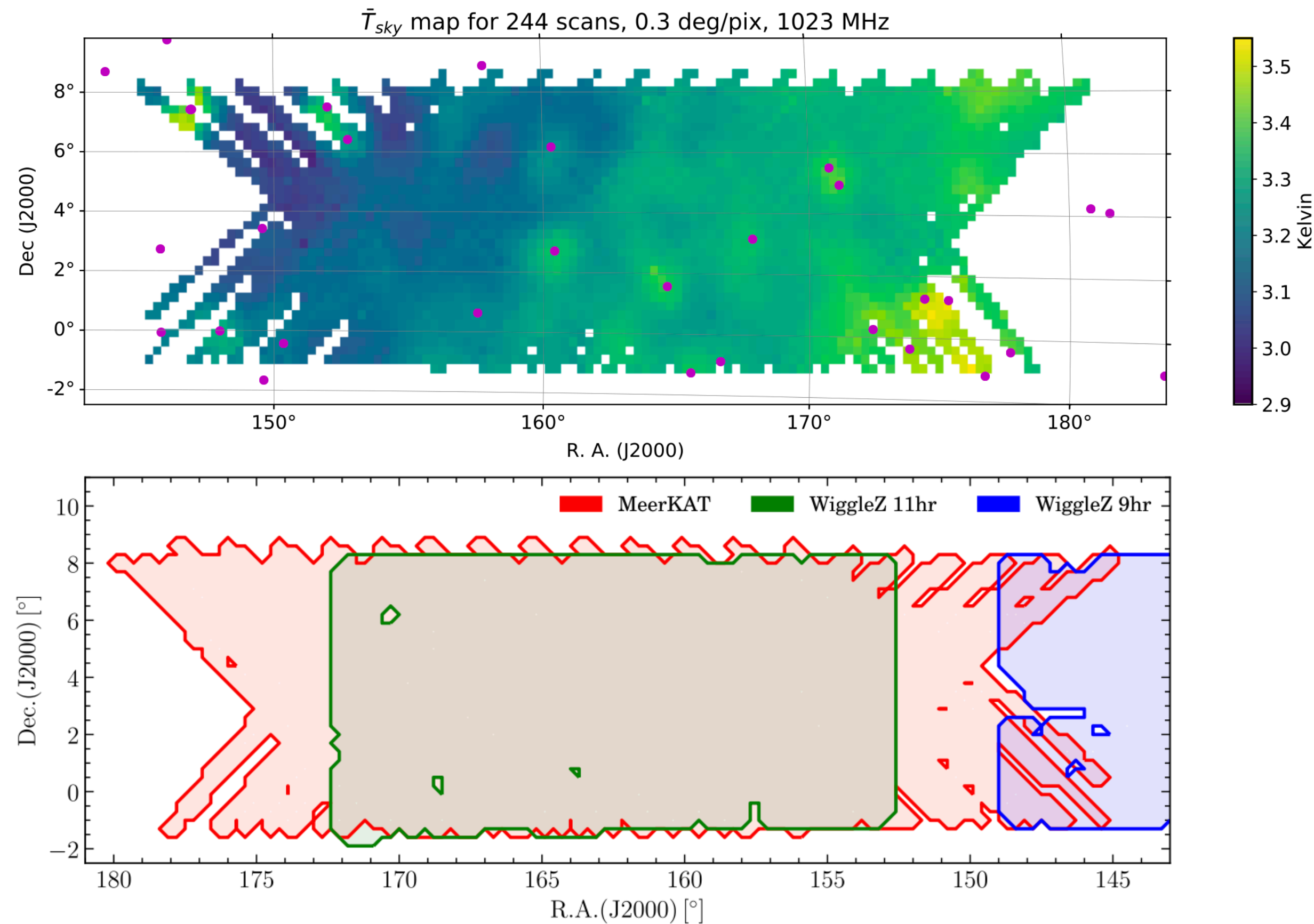
MeerKLASS: MeerK_{AT} Large Area Synoptic Survey

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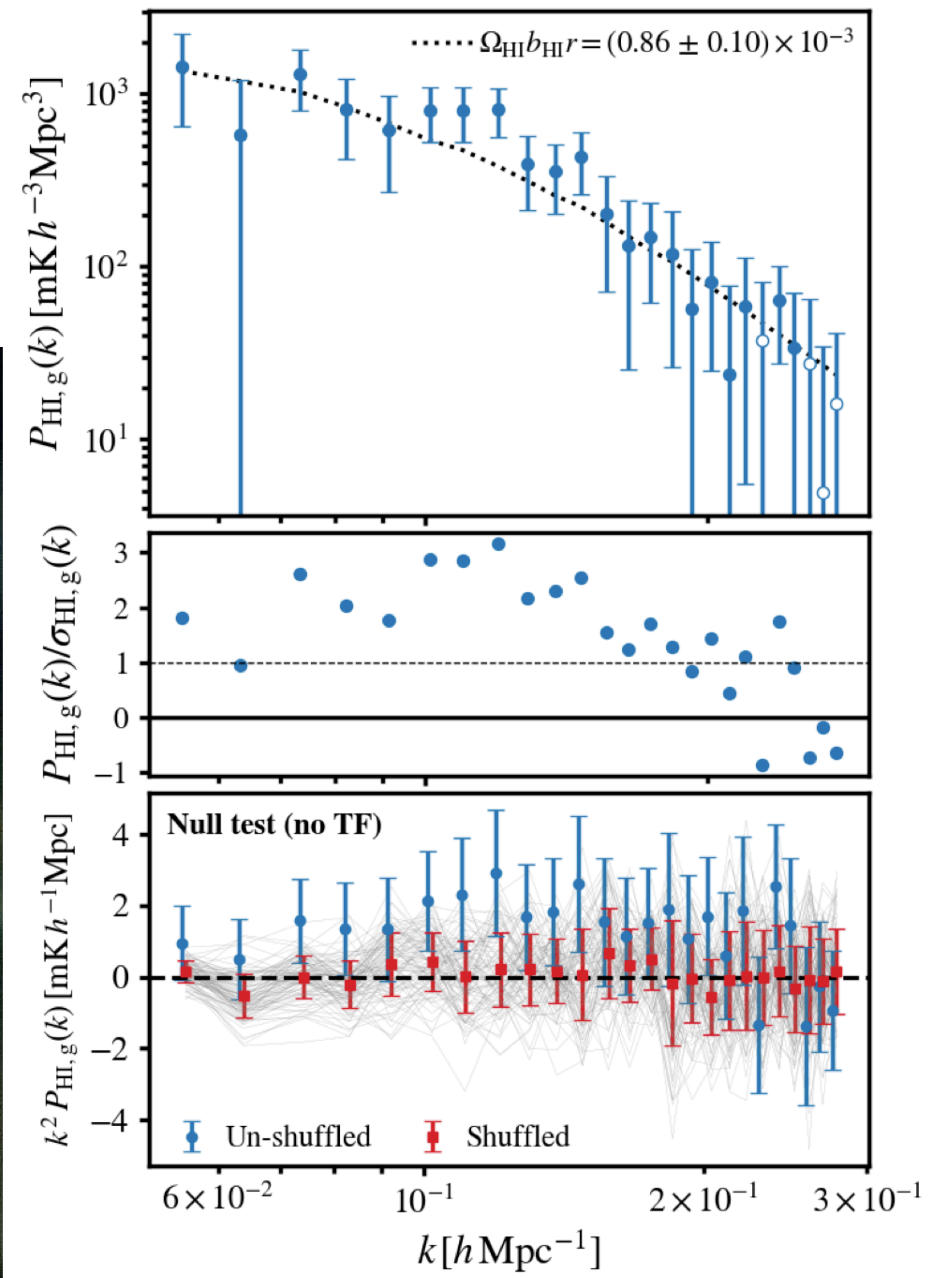
- Wang + 2021 — Calibration paper
- Irfan + 2022 — Synchrotron Spectral Index Measurement
- Cunnington, Li + — Detection in cross-correlation with WiggleZ galaxies

Pilot survey data (2019):

- 10.5 hours of data from six nights of observations
- Overlapping with the WiggleZ 11hr field (~ 200 deg²)
- We use data in range 973-1015 MHz ($0.40 < z < 0.46$)

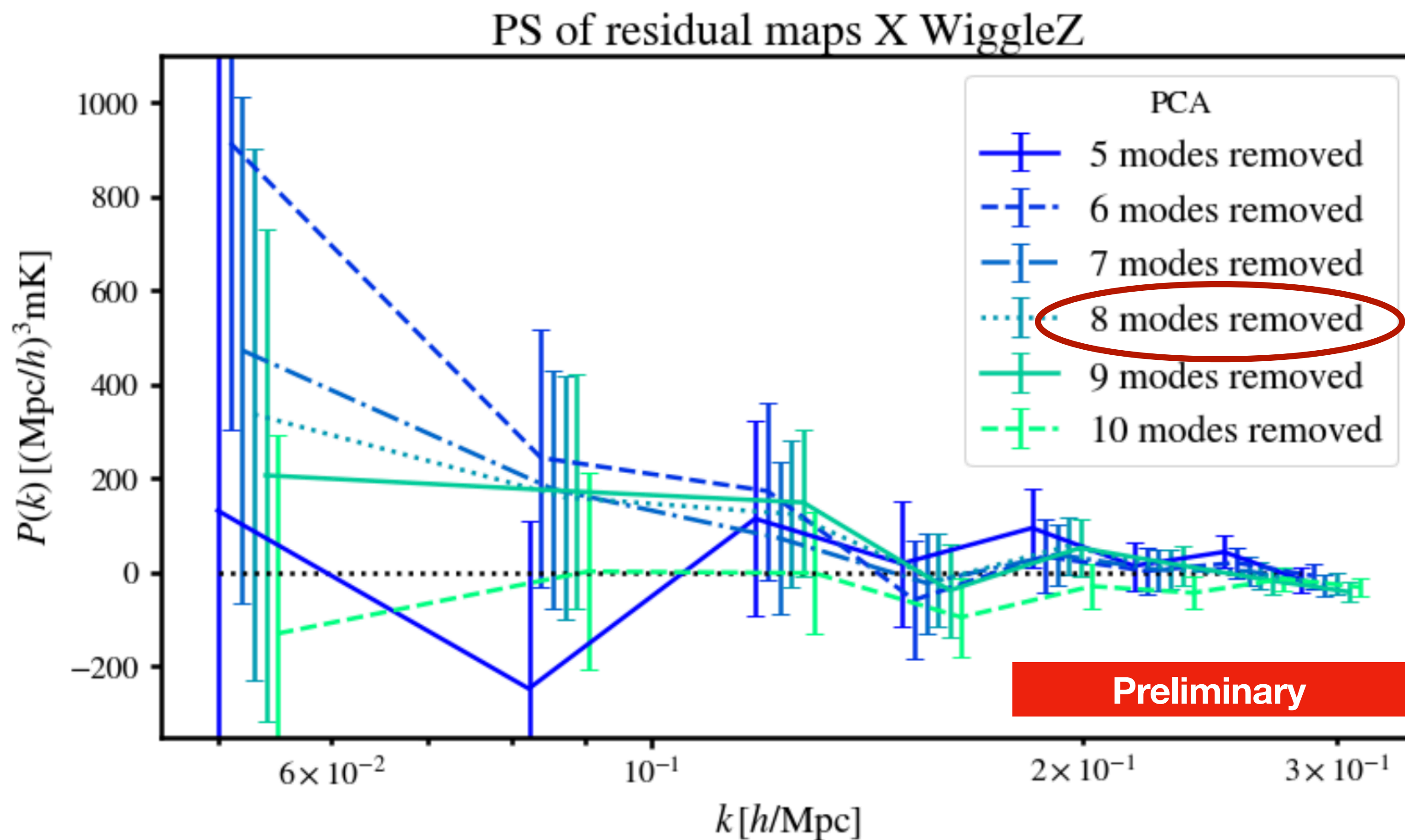


Our precious!!



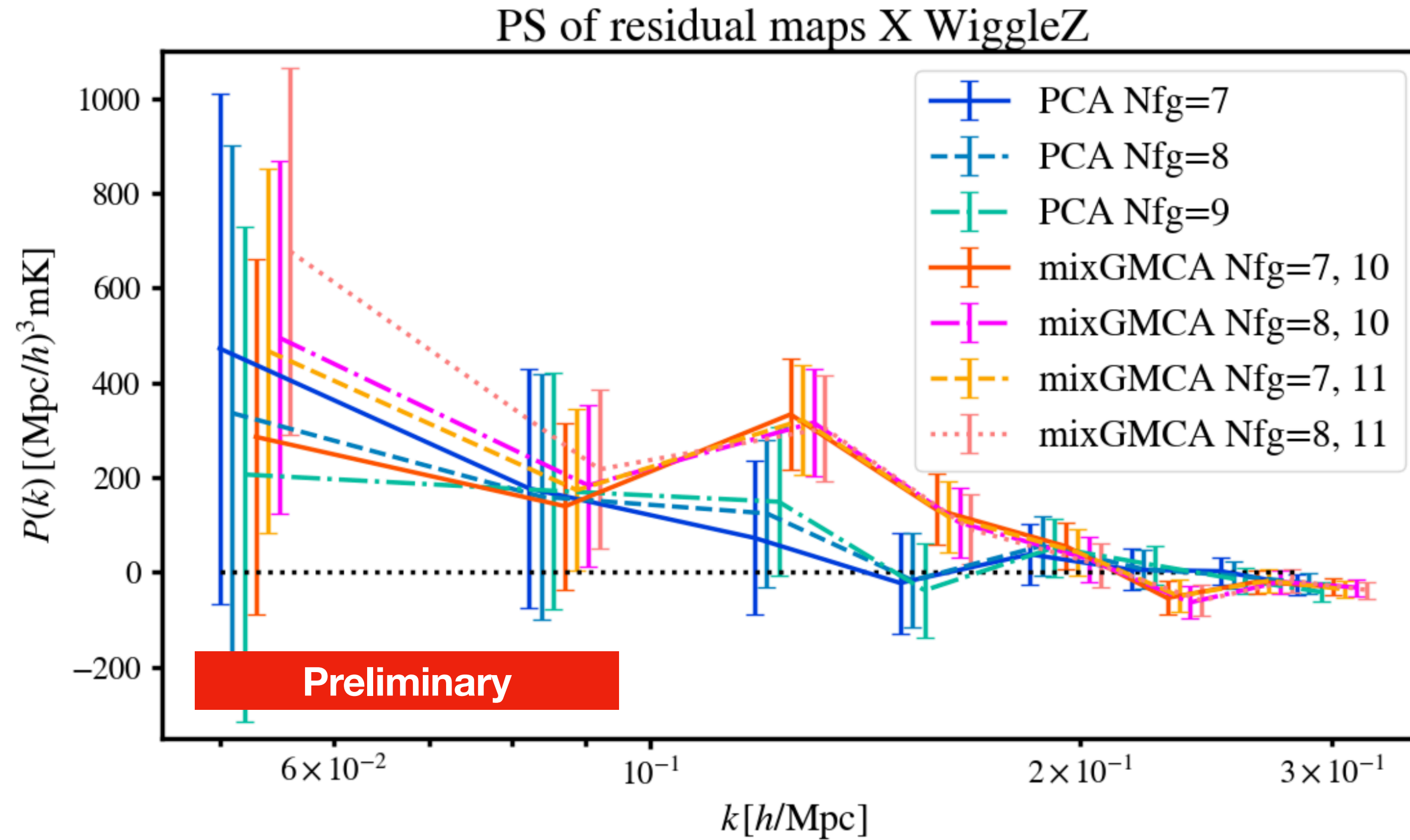
How many modes to subtract with e.g. PCA ?

Seems there's a clear sweet-spot with the cross-measurement

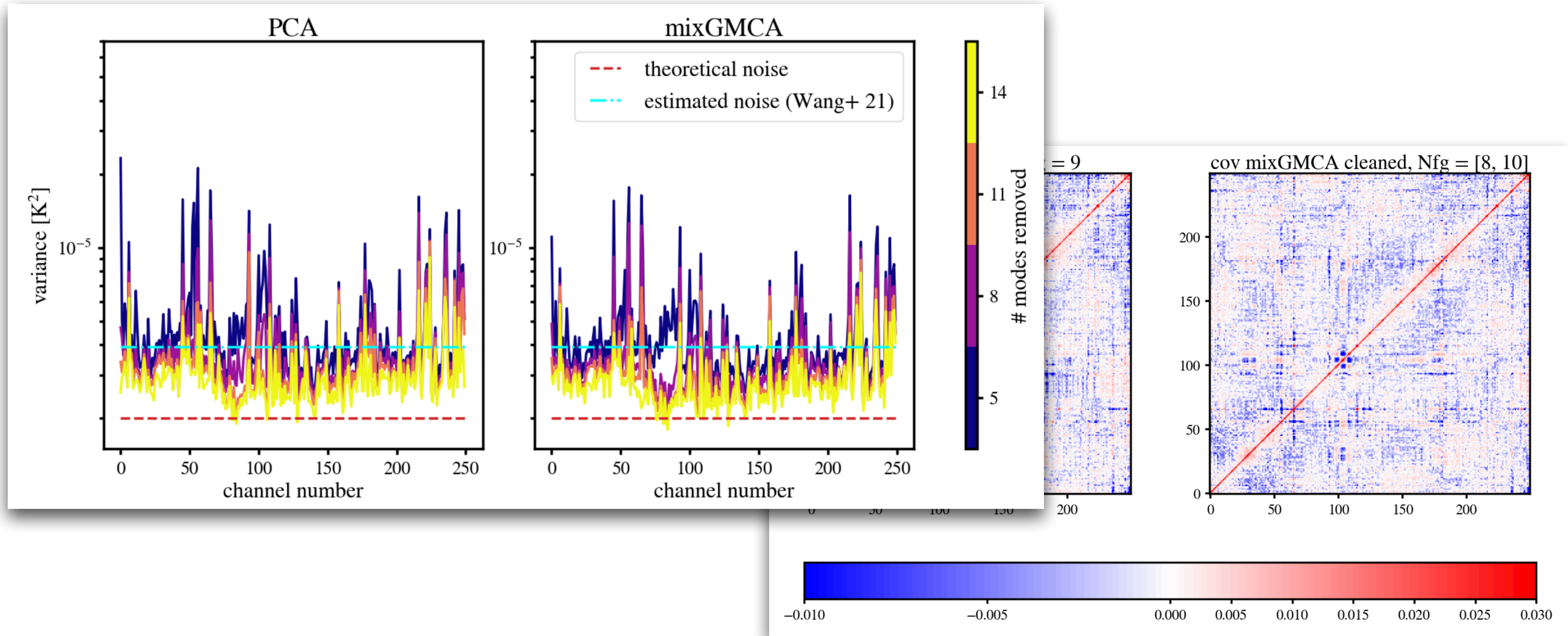


To be compared with 30 !

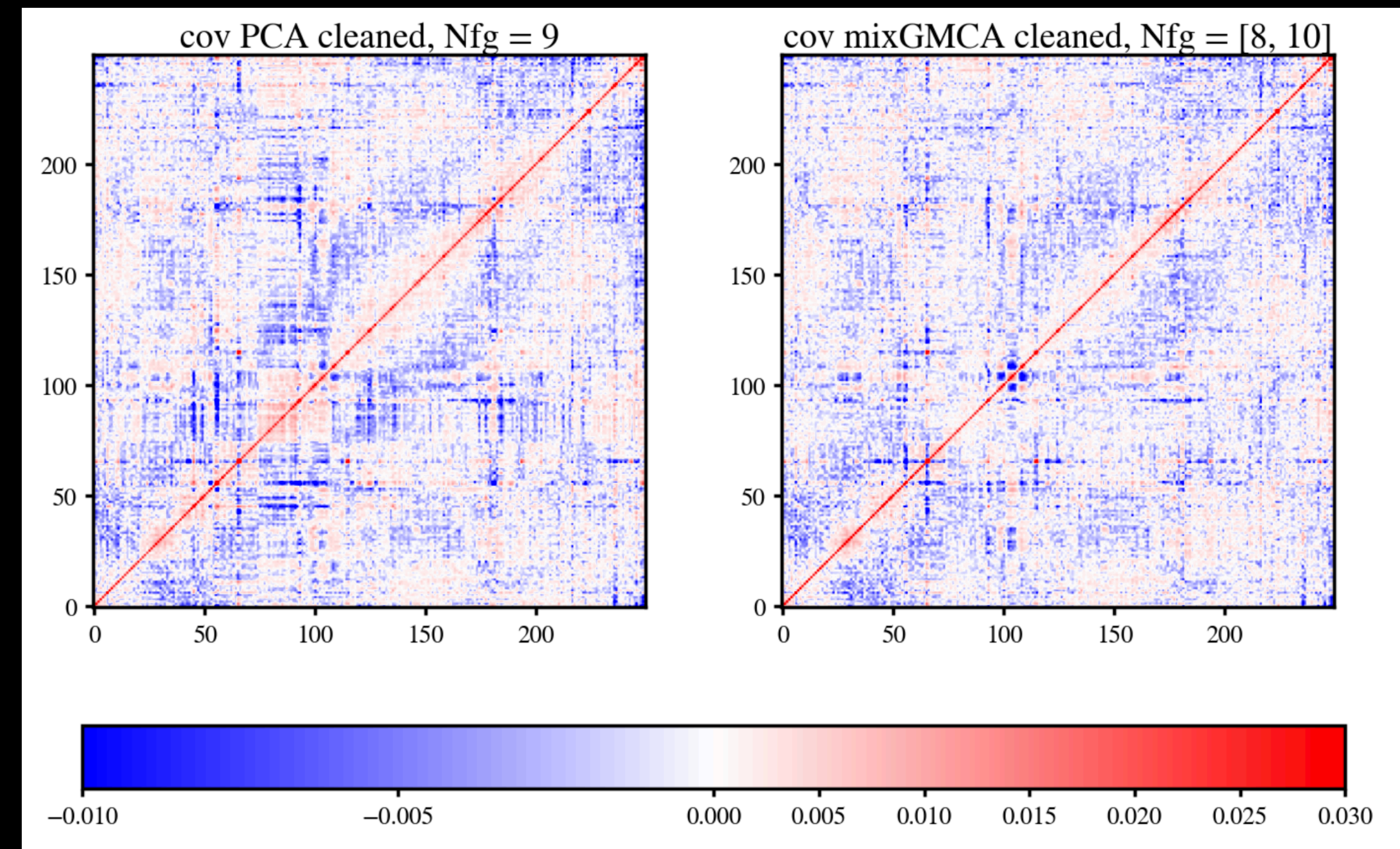
Comparing the different methods



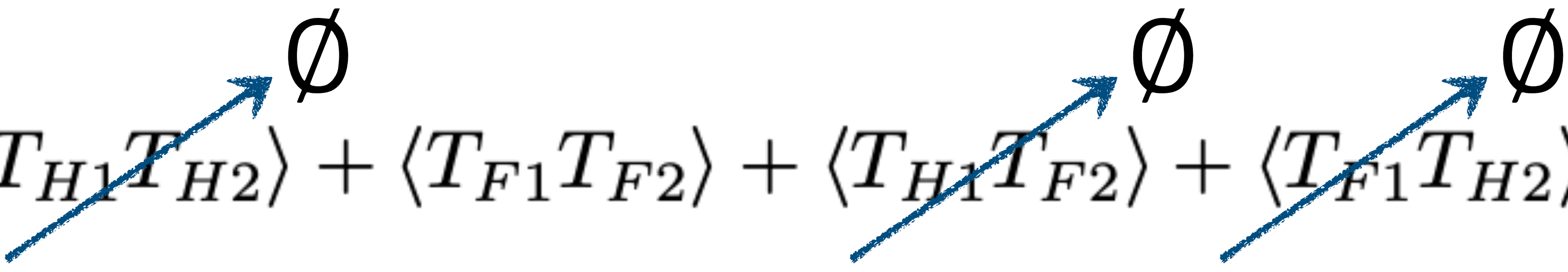
Could we tell about the N_{fg} to remove WITHOUT the cross info?



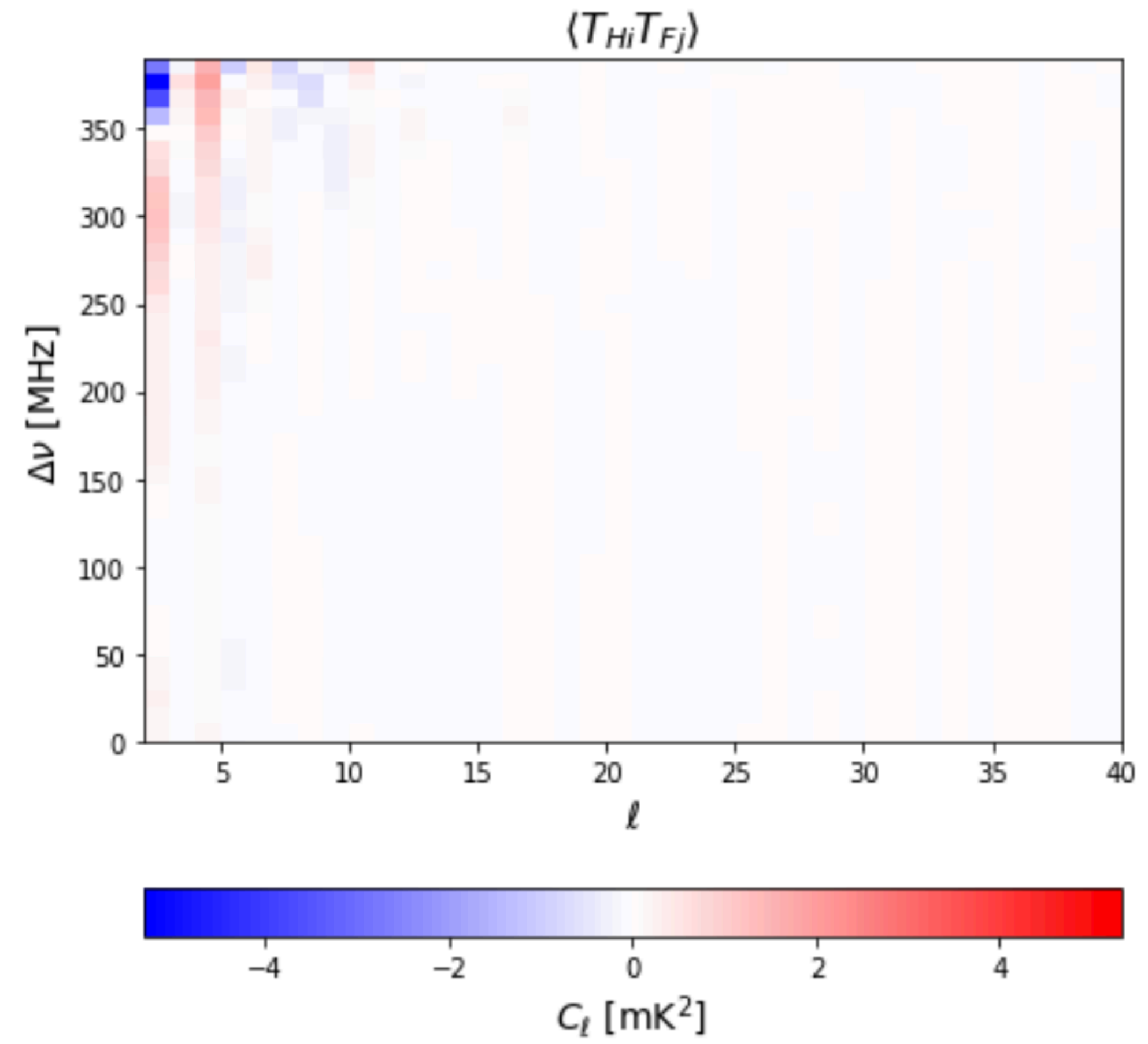
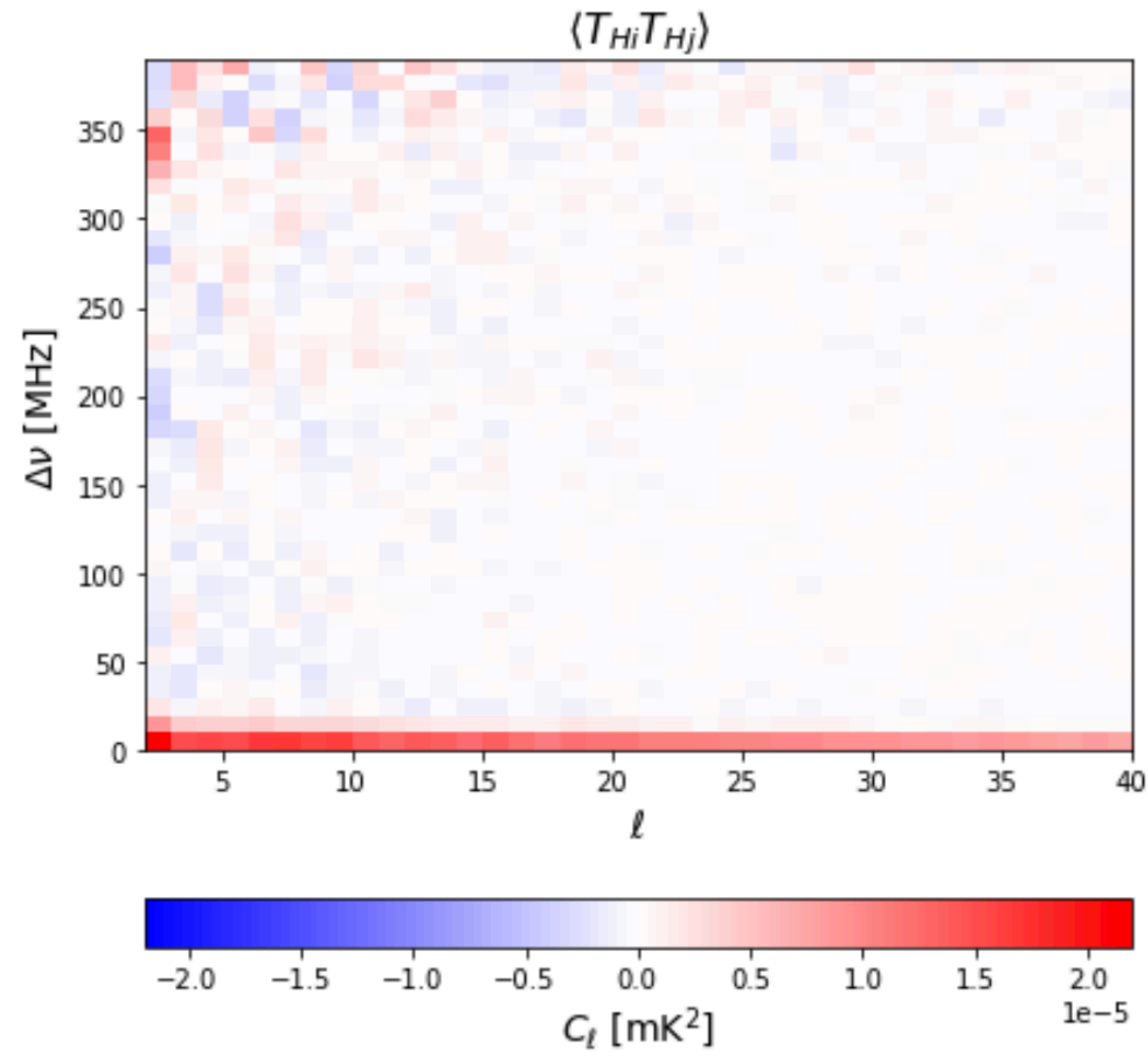
The frequency-frequency covariance of the HI intensity mapping signal is diagonal



$$T_o(\theta, z) = T_H(\theta, z) + T_F(\theta, z).$$

$$\langle T_{o1} T_{o2} \rangle = \langle T_{H1} T_{H2} \rangle + \langle T_{F1} T_{F2} \rangle + \langle T_{H1} T_{F2} \rangle + \langle T_{F1} T_{H2} \rangle.$$
The diagram shows three blue arrows pointing from the first, third, and fourth terms of the equation above to a central empty set symbol (∅). The first arrow points from the first term to the first ∅, the second arrow points from the third term to the second ∅, and the third arrow points from the fourth term to the third ∅.

C_ℓ [mK²] as function of bin distance ($\Delta\nu$) and scale ℓ



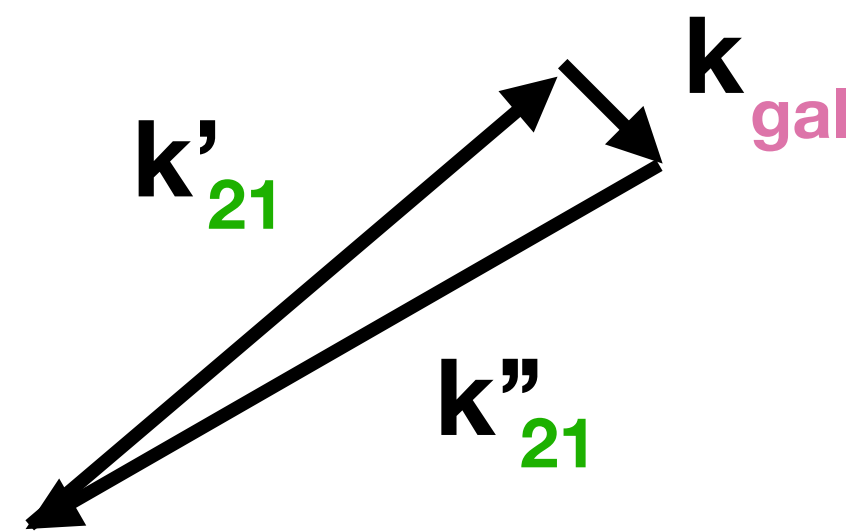
$$\langle T_{o1} T_{o2} \rangle = \langle T_{H1} T_{H2} \rangle + \langle T_{F1} T_{F2} \rangle + \langle T_{H1} T_{F2} \rangle + \langle T_{F1} T_{H2} \rangle$$

↗ \emptyset
↗ \emptyset
↗ \emptyset

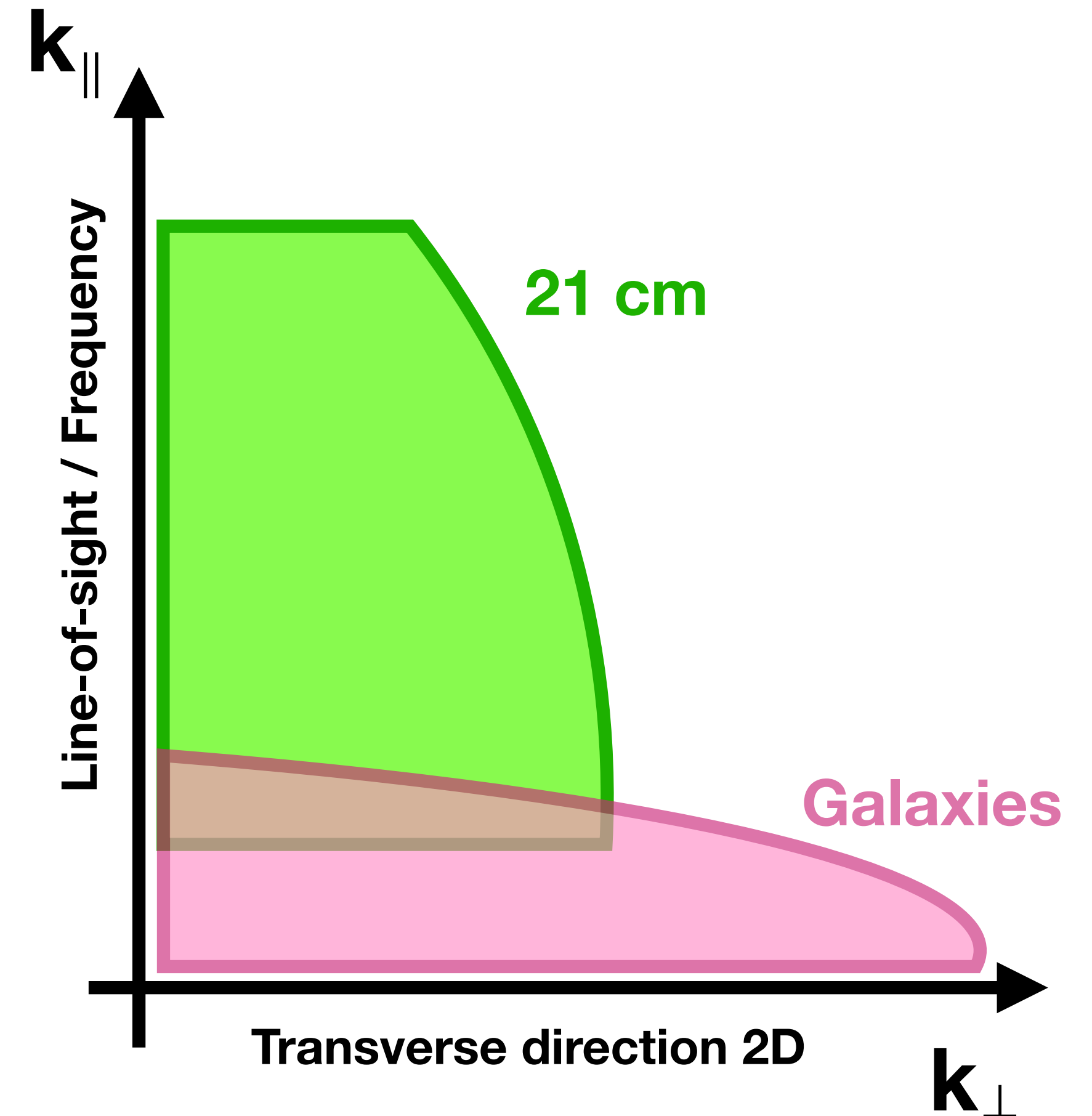
Beat systematics: cross correlations

Direct 21 cm x galaxies signal vanishes due to foregrounds in long wavelength line-of-sight modes. Need to use higher order correlations.

- e.g., a *squeezed* bispectrum estimator:
1 low-k mode from galaxy survey X 2 high-k 21 cm modes.

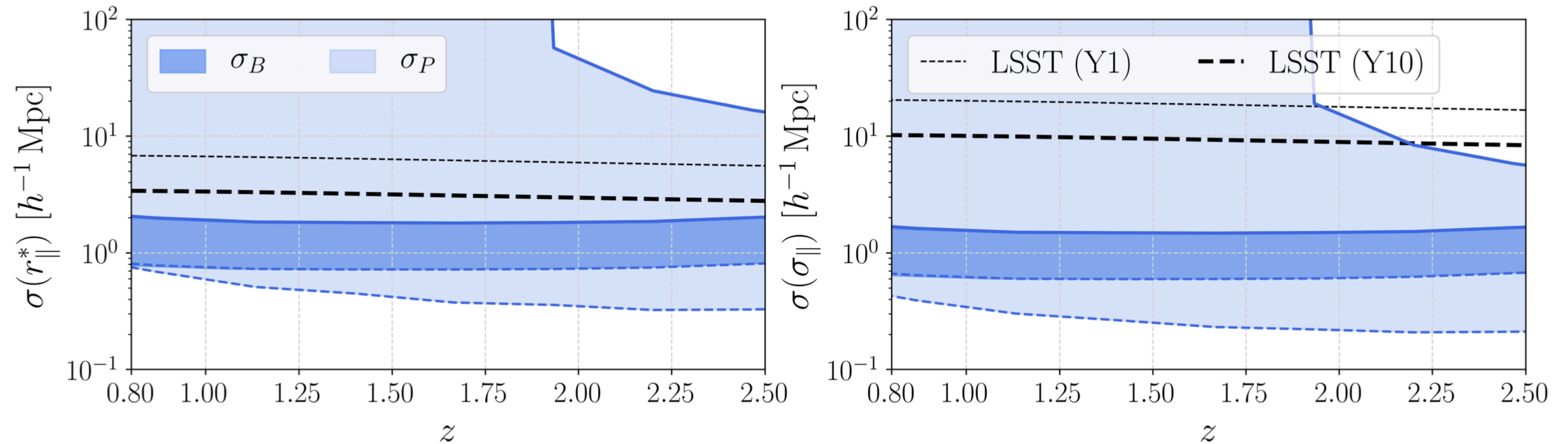


$$\langle \delta(\mathbf{k}) \delta(\mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k}'') \rangle = \delta_D(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{k}'') B(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}')$$



Beat systematics: cross correlations

Direct 21cm x galaxies signal vanishes due to foregrounds in long wavelength line-of-sight modes.
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Guandalin+ 2022

Summary

- **HI IM** will be game changer in cosmology
- Contaminants-removal is the biggest problem, lots of efforts devoted to this (also collectively within the SKA Cosmology SWG - IM Focus Group)
- Smart estimators + clever cross possibilities: we can get plenty of new/complementary info out of the maps
- **MeerKLASS** ongoing!

Enabling hydrogen intensity mapping

Proposed SKA1 Cosmology Surveys

- a) Medium-Deep Survey of 5,000 deg² at 0.95-1.4 GHz for
 - HI galaxy redshift survey with 3.5 million objects
 - Weak Lensing shape measurements with ~50 million objects
 - Continuum galaxy survey with ~60 million objects
- b) Wide Survey of 20,000 deg² at 0.35-1.05 GHz for
 - Continuum galaxy survey with ~100 million objects
 - • HI intensity maps for $0.35 < z < 3$
- c) Deep Survey 100 deg² at 200-350 MHz for
 - • HI intensity maps for $3 < z < 6$

Cosmology with Phase 1 of the Square Kilometre Array **Red Book** 2018: Technical specifications and performance forecasts