#### BAO from Integrated Neutral Gas Observations HI Intensity Mapping using a novel single-dish radio telescope

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on behalf of the BINGO collaboration

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### Plan of the talk

- Introducing BAOs and Intensity Mapping
- Introducing BINGO
- Why BINGO is competitive scientifically
- Challenges & how to address them
- Additional science possibilities
- Conclusions and project status

## **Introducing BAOs and Intensity Mapping**

# Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAOs)

- Acoustic waves imprinted on CMB 380,000 years after Big Bang
  - Acoustic scale set by distance light travelled at that time
  - Scale known to 0.2% precision from CMB power spectrum (147.4±0.3 Mpc)
- Simulations clearly show that this preferred scale is imprinted on all matter in the Universe at the level of ~5%
- BAOs are a "standard ruler" to measure expansion history of the Universe
  - Constrain cosmological models and dark energy





## BAOs at optical wavelengths

- First BAO detection (Eisenstein 2005)
  - ~47000 galaxies correlation function
- Massive improvements over last few years with large spectroscopy surveys
  - 2dF, 6dF, WiggleZ, BOSS (SDSS-III)....
- Future surveys: DES, DESI, Euclid....





## **BAO Hubble diagram**

- Relative volume-averaged distance vs redshift
- Test expansion rate models of the Universe
- Requires precise measurements over a range of redshifts



BOSS papers (e.g. Anderson et al. 2014)

# (HI) Intensity Mapping in a nut-shell

- Efficient alternative to measuring >10<sup>6</sup> galaxies individually (Peterson 2006)
  - e.g. BOSS, WiggleZ, Euclid, SKA...
- Use emission line to map \*fluctuations\*
  - HI, CO, CII...
  - Power spectrum as a function of frequency (redshift)
- Use relatively large beam on the sky (small telescope)
- Redshift directly given by frequency
- No absorption along line-of-sight
- HI is a good tracer of mass on large scales (not strongly biased)





Large beam on the sky (~1 deg) contains large number of galaxies

#### Typical expected frequency spectrum



Battye et al. (2013)

## The HI (21cm) power spectrum

Cosmological HI signal is weak! (≈100 µK rms) and on degree scales



l≈(200/θ) degrees

## SKA

- SKA-MID
  - Phase 1: ~200 15m dishes in South Africa acting as an interferometer!
- Baselines too long to be useful for BAOs via intensity mapping
- Bull et al. (2014) showed that in single-dish ("autocorrelation") mode, it could be hugely sensitive!
  - More powerful than Euclid!







## **Introducing BINGO**

# **BINGO** concept

- A pathfinder for SKA
- Key specifications:
  - Dish diameter : 40 m
  - Resolution: ~2/3 deg
  - Frequency range : 960 1260 MHz (z=0.12-0.48)
  - Number of feeds: 50 (dual pol)
  - Field-of-view: ~15 deg, at (-5) -20 dec
  - No cryogenic cooling : Tsys ~ 50K
  - Digital correlation receiver
  - Channel width << 50 MHz ( $\Delta z$ <0.05)
  - Majority of receiver components "off-the-shelf"
  - Transit telescope (no moving parts): observe declination strip with drift scans
  - 2 years observing (~1 year on source)

**Guiding principle : simplicity!** 



Battye, Browne, Dickinson, Heron, Maffei, Pourtsidou, 2013, MNRAS, 434, 1239 [arXiv:1209.0343]

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#### Crossed-Dragone configuration



Battye, Browne, Dickinson, Heron, Maffei, Pourtsidou, 2013, MNRAS, 434, 1239 [arXiv:1209.0343]

# **BINGO** players

#### • U. Sao Paolo, Brazil

- Elcio Abdalla (P.I.), Raul Abramo, Mike Peel (FAPESP Fellow, ex-Manchester), Andreia Pereira de Souza (engineer), Benjamim Galvão (engineer, industry liaison), Marcos Lima
- INPE, Brazil
  - Alex Wuensche, Thryso Villela, Renato Branco (engineer)
- U. de la Republica, Montevideo; Ministry of Communications, Uruguay
  - Gonzalo Tancredi, Manuel Calas, Emilio Falco, Ana Mosquera
- JBCA, Manchester, UK
  - Richard Battye, Ian Browne, Tianyue Chen, Peter Dewdney (SKAO), Richard Davis, Clive Dickinson, Keith Grainge, Stuart Harper, Lucas Olivari, Mathieu Remazeilles, Sambit Roychowdhury, Peter Wilkinson
- ETH, Zurich, Switzerland
  - Alex Refregier, Adam Amara, Christian Monstein
- UCL, London, UK
  - Filipe Abdalla
- IAS, Paris, France
  - Bruno Maffei (ex-Manchester)
- U. Cardiff, UK
  - Giampaolo Pisano
- UKZN, South Africa
  - Yin-Zhe Ma (ex-Manchester)
- U. Portsmouth, UK
  - Alkistis Portsidou (ex-Manchester)

# Why BINGO is competitive scientifically

## BINGO on BAO Hubble diagram



- Additional points on BAO Hubble diagram competitive with current surveys
- Consistency check with different technique and systematics
- Proof-of-concept/pathfinder for SKA autocorrelation

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## **BINGO** sensitivity

1 year on-sky (2 years in practice)



- Ultra deep HI maps over ~5000 sq. deg.
  - ~100 µK sensitivity
- Detection of BAOs at  $\sim$ 5-7 $\sigma$ 
  - Measurement of acoustic scale to  $\delta k_{\text{A}}/k_{\text{A}} \sim 0.024$
  - Constrain dark energy δw/w ~ 0.16

Much more cosmological information from the HI power spectrum itself (Olivari et al., in prep.)

### Challenges & how to address them

## It is not going to be easy!

- Large telescope!
- Novel horn fabrication to reduce weight and cost
- 1/f noise (pink noise correlated over various timescales)
- Radio Frequency Interference (RFI): satellites, mobiles, aeroplanes, ...
- Bright foreground emissions 10<sup>5</sup> times stronger!
  - Diffuse Galactic radio emission
  - Extragalactic sources
- Calibration and stability  $\rightarrow$  in time and frequency
- Sidelobe pick-up

. . . .

Atmospheric fluctuations

Custom built to keep instrumental effects under control from design stage itself

Quantify effect of other sources of error by designing an end-to-end pipeline

Improve methods for doing component separation, etc.

## Tackling 1/f noise



- 1/f knee frequency of typical receivers ~1 Hz
  - Produces long time-scale fluctuations of total-power (1/f noise)
  - larger noise level, stripes in the map...

## **Correlation receiver**



- 1/f knee frequency of typical receivers ~1 Hz
  - Produces long time-scale fluctuations of total-power (1/f noise)
  - larger noise level, stripes in the map...
- Perfect pseudo-correlation (e.g. WMAP/Planck) can remove 1/f noise
- Use (South) Celestial Pole as reference

Battye et al. (2013)

## **Correlation receiver**



- 1/f knee frequency of typical receivers  $\sim$ 1 Hz
  - Produces long time-scale fluctuations of total-power (1/f noise)
  - larger noise level, stripes in the map...
- Perfect pseudo-correlation (e.g. WMAP/Planck) can remove 1/f noise
- Use an 'active' cold noise source, COLFET as reference

(Frater & Williams, 1981)

## **BINGO** beams

Pixel Position	Forward Gain	Ellipticity	Peak X-Pol	FWHM
	$^{\mathrm{dB}}$		dB	arcmin
Centre Edge	49.8 49.6	$10^{-3}$ 0.07	-40 -35	38 39

- Careful optical design (Bruno Maffei)
- Beam must be well-known with minimal sideline and X-pol response
- New 2-dish compact antenna range design gives even better performance





Battye et al. (2013)

## **Foreground contamination**

- Diffuse Galactic continuum radiation synchrotron and free-free radiation
- Spectrum expected to be smooth (should allow for it to be subtracted)
- Mean ~5K at 1 GHz

•

Fluctuations on degree scales ~70mK



## **Foreground contamination**

#### • Extragalactic point sources

- 1.4 GHz source counts well known above ~1 mJy
- Not well known below this
- <u>
   <u>
   AT~6 mK</u> from Poisson part

  </u>
- Clustered sources at lower flux density may dominate on ~1 deg scales
  - NVSS: w<sub>I</sub>~0.0048 I<sup>-1.2</sup>
  - ΔT~48 mK

Battye et al. (2013)



## Foreground contamination

Foreground	$\bar{T}$	$\delta T$	Notes
	(mK)	(mK)	
Synchrotron	1700	67	Power-law spectrum with $\beta \approx -2.7$ .
Free-free	5.0	0.25	Power-law spectrum with $\beta \approx -2.1$ .
Radio sources (Poisson)	_	5.5	Assuming removal of sources at $S > 10$ mJy.
Radio sources (clustered)	_	9.1	Assuming removal of sources at $S > 10$ mJy.
Extragalactic sources (total)	205	10.6	Combination of Poisson and clustered radio sources.
CMB	2726	0.07	Blackbody spectrum, ( $\beta = 0$ ).
Thermal dust	_	${\sim}2  imes 10^{-6}$	Model of Finkbeiner, Davis & Schlegel (1999).
Spinning dust	_	${\sim}2 imes10^{-3}$	Davies et al. (2006) and CNM model of Draine & Lazarian (1998).
RRL	0.05	$3 \times 10^{-3}$	Hydrogen RRLs with $\Delta n = 1$ .
Total foregrounds	$\sim\!\!4600$	${\sim}67$	Total contribution assuming that the components are uncorrelated.
HI	$\sim 0.1$	$\sim 0.1$	Cosmological H1 signal we are intending to detect.

## **Component separation**

- Dominant foregrounds are expected to be spectrally very smooth
- HI signal fluctuates in frequency allowing for it to be extracted
- Simple PCA can do a remarkable job by removing the first few eigenmodes of the frequency-frequency covariance matrix
  - BUT assumes calibration is \*perfect\*!
- Generalized Needlet internal Linear Combination (GNILC): New method which uses frequency and spatial information → developed by Olivari et al., (2016)



## Intensity Mapping Pipeline



**Cosmological Parameters** 

### Additional science possibilities

## Additional science with BINGO

#### 1. BAOs and HI spectrum contain additional information

- Matter density, RSD, anisotropic BAOs, curvature, neutrino masses, non-Gaussianity, growth of structure...
- Life history of hydrogen ( $\Omega_{HI}$ , bias,  $T_{spin}$ )
- Cross-correlation with other LSS tracers (ISW, weak lensing...)
- 2. Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs/"Lorimer" bursts)
  - New transient sources (~20 known)
  - Very bright but only last a few milliseconds!
  - First one localized recently (Chatterjee+ 2017)
  - BINGO is an ideal survey instrument (~1 detection/week estimated)
  - BINGO phase-3 : add outriggers to do accurate astrometry



Lorimer et al. (2007)

# Additional science with BINGO

#### 3. Associated HI absorption in selected continuum sources

- Allison et al. 2014 → from 4 compact AGNs and nuclear starbursts using shallow HIPASS survey with 15.5 arcmin beam
- The HI cloud (~100 pc) covers the region having majority of the emission



- BINGO: sensitive coverage of a large part of sky upto higher z → many such potential sources which would have otherwise been flagged
- Any detection will be followed up by targeted interferometric observations

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# **Conclusions and project status**

#### • BINGO is a novel experiment to make an ultra-deep redshifted HI survey at z-0.1-0.5

- Much cheaper than large optical surveys (hardware  $\sim$ \$3M)
- Complementary to optical galaxies/surveys
- Test of HI intensity mapping technique
- Pathfinder for SKA and future intensity mapping experiments
- More data points on the BAO Hubble diagram  $\rightarrow$  constrain cosmology
- Deep large-area spectral radio survey will have many other benefits
   → suggestions regarding potential additional (HI) science very welcome!
- We are basically ready to go!
  - Good collaboration with wide range of expertise
  - Basic design ready
  - Hardware components and software techniques being tested
  - Good site identified with local support
  - Funding from FAPESP (Brazil) approved for ~\$3M
    - One year long Phase I started in December 2016

