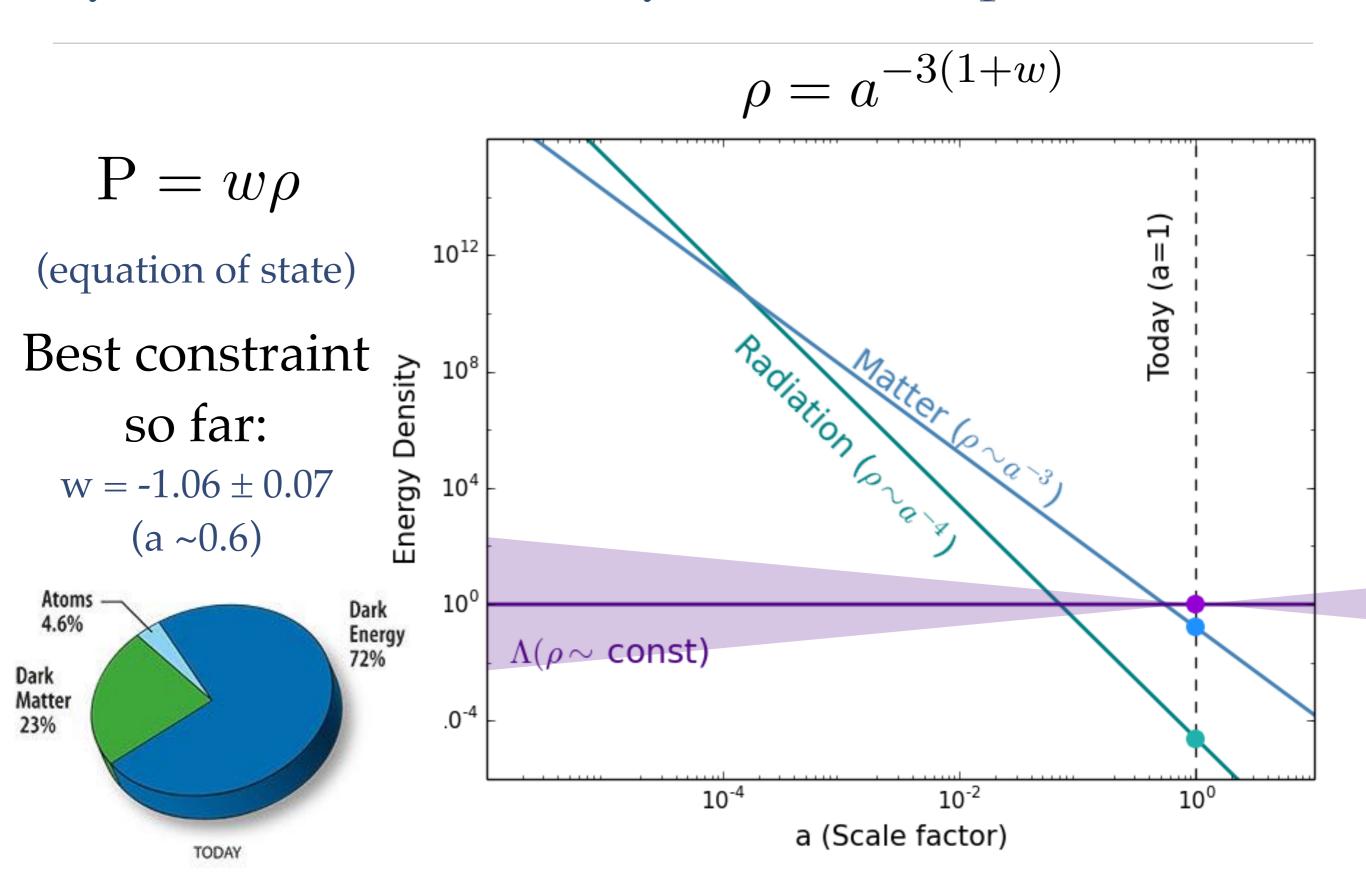
21cm Dark Energy Cosmology with CHIME

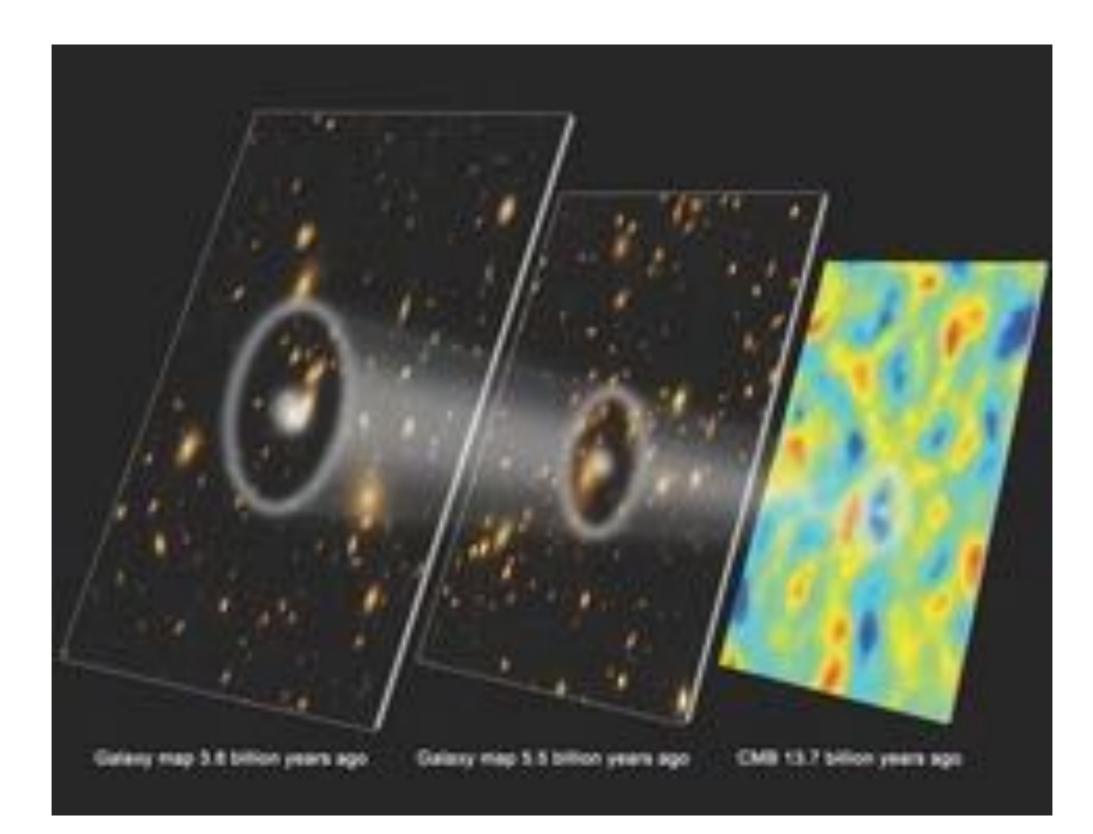
Laura Newburgh

Yale University @ CIPANP May 30, 2018

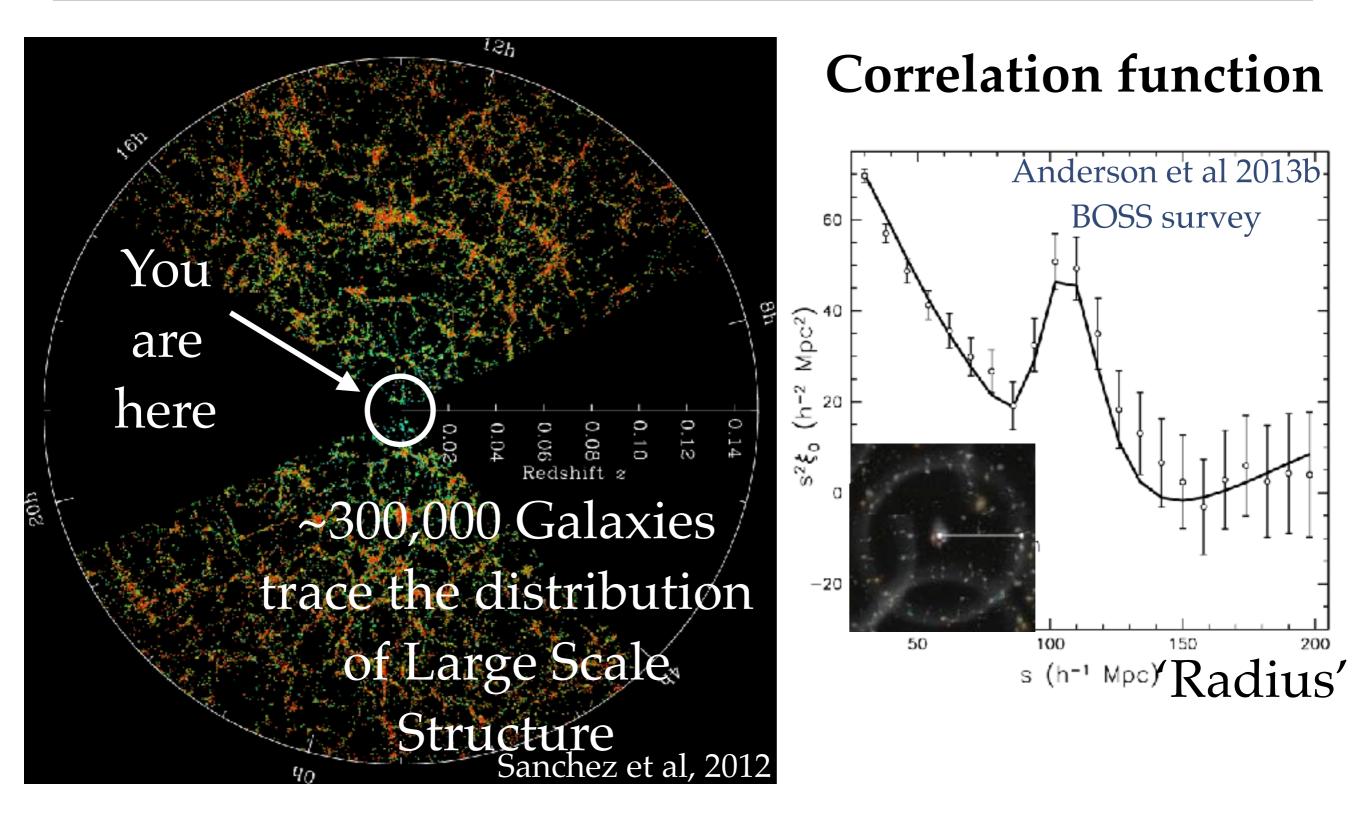
"If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it" - Kelvin



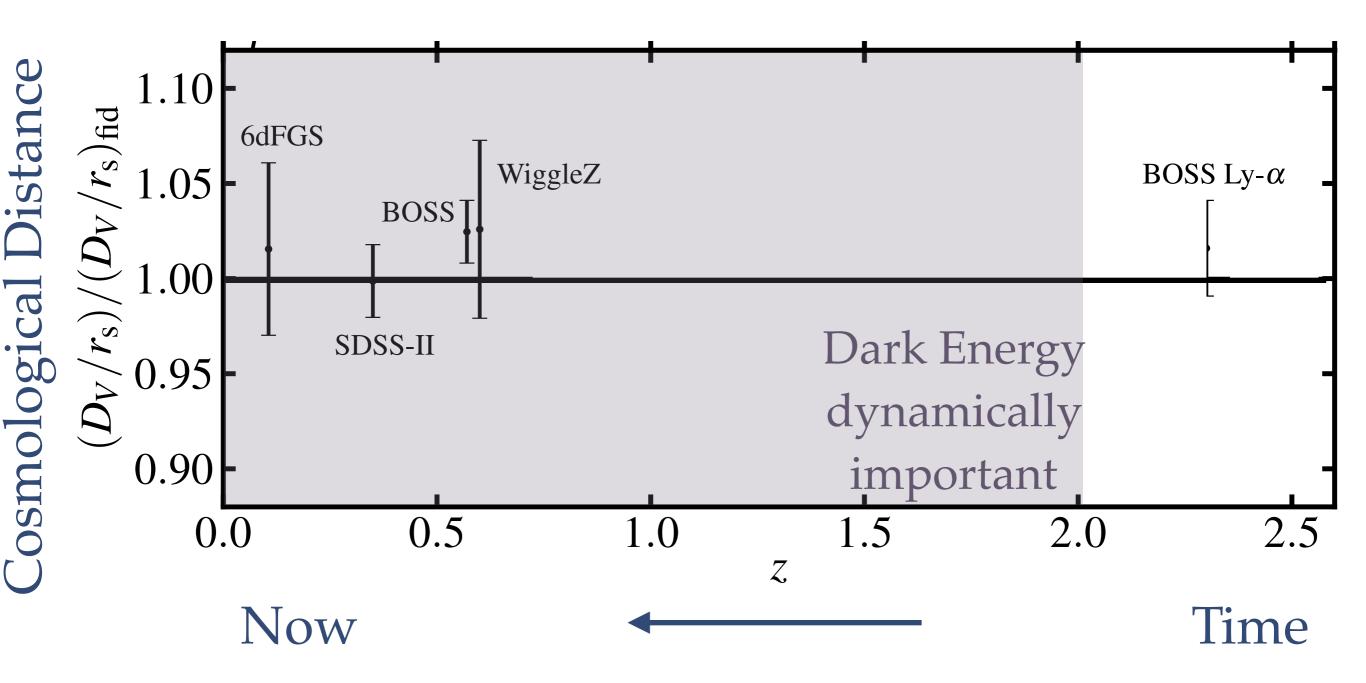
Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) Standard Ruler



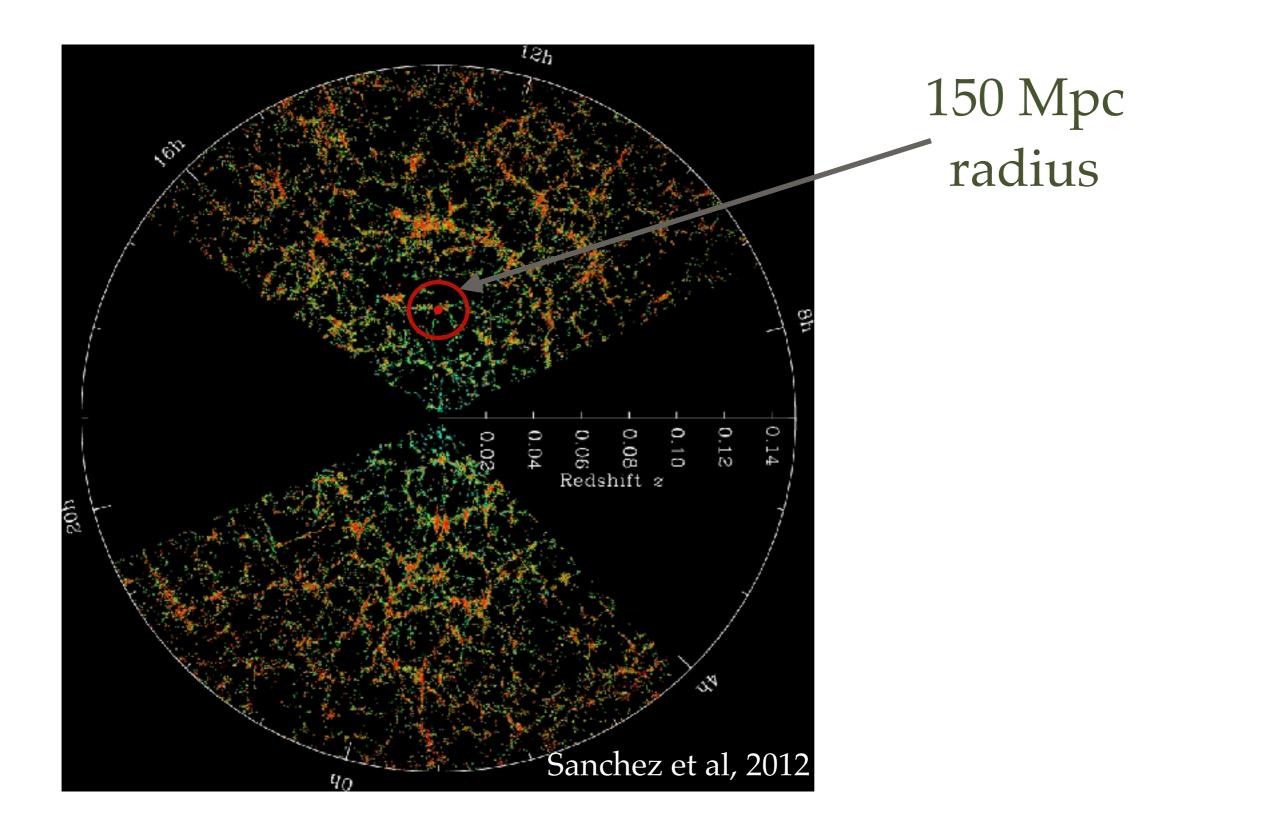
BAO from galaxy surveys



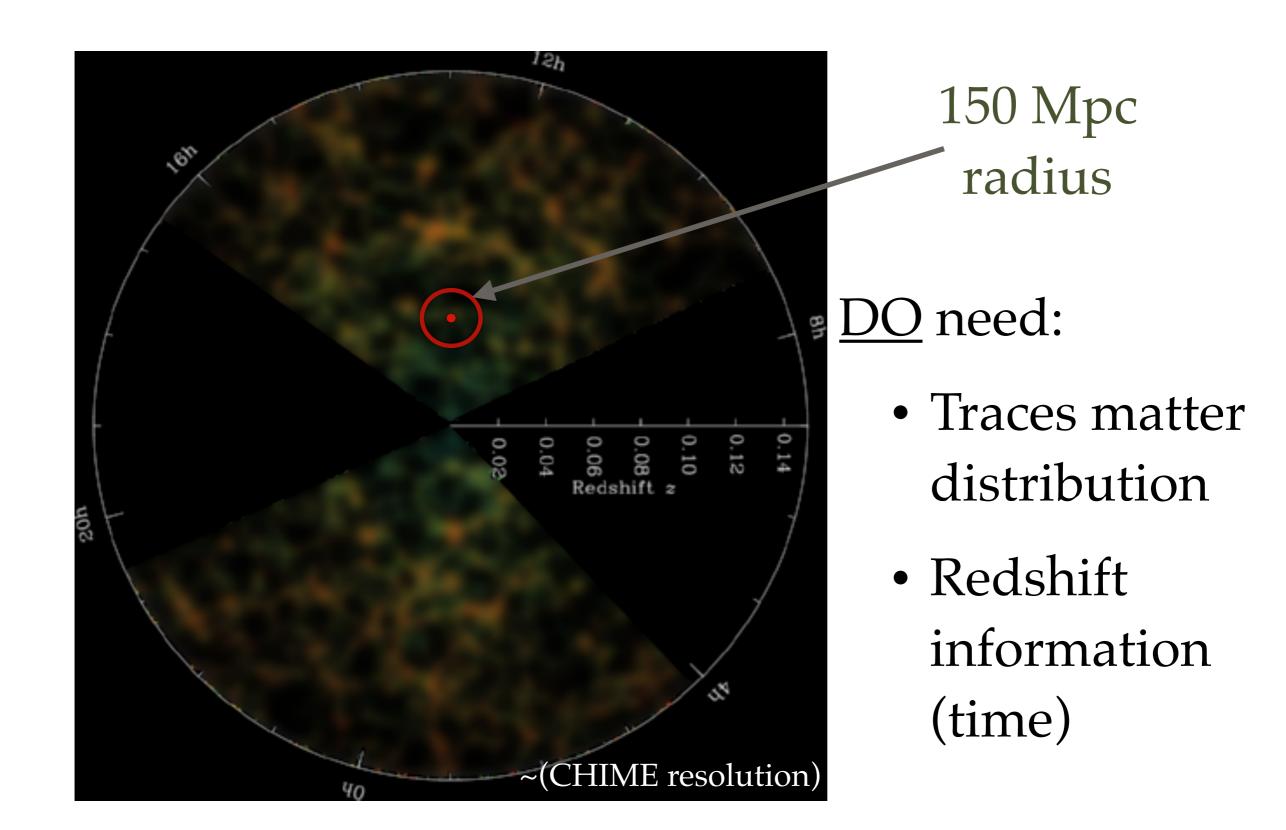
How are we doing so far (BAO probes)?



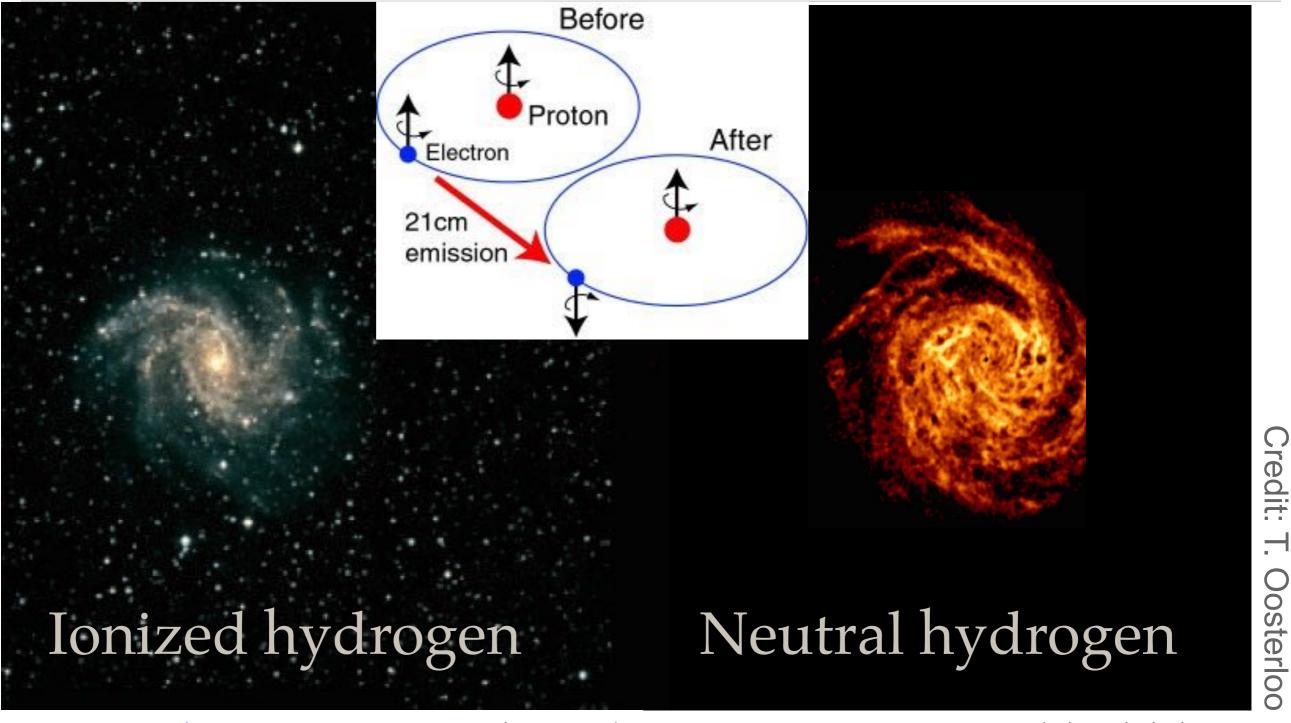
The scale of interest is *Large*...



So we don't need to resolve individual galaxies

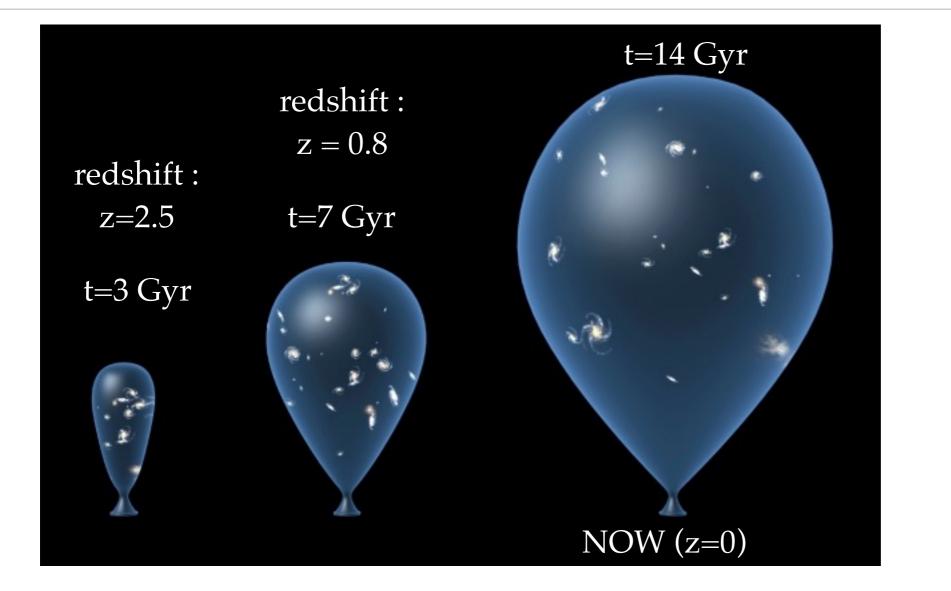


Hydrogen Intensity Mapping



Same Galaxy — Neutral Hydrogen in un-ionized bubbles, supported within galaxies

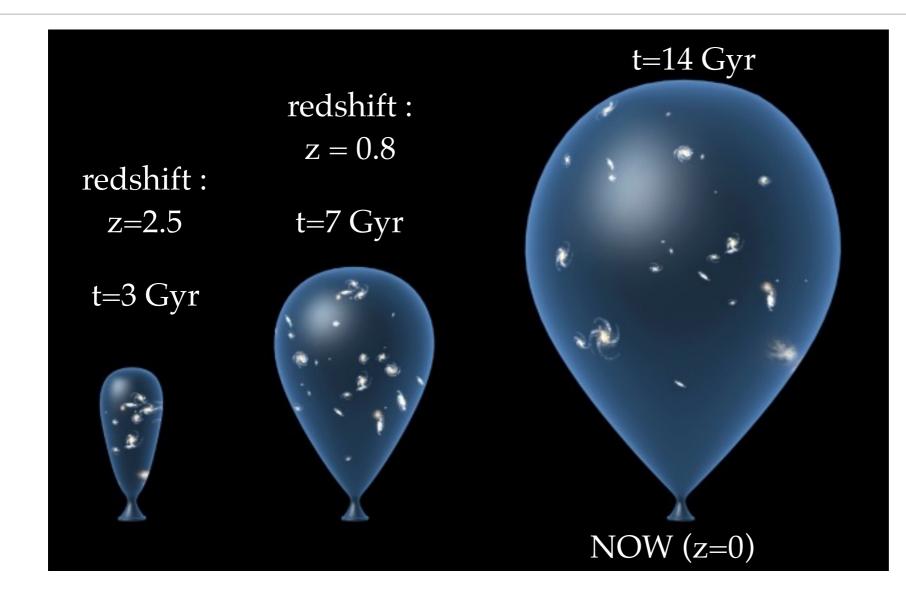
What do I build?



Radio astronomy

21cm 38cm (800 MHz)

What do I build?



z~0.8 HI has been detected in crosscorrelation (GBT and WiggleZ/ Deep2)

21cm 38cm (800 MHz)

The Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME)

80m

chime

- 4 cylinders: 20m x 100m
- 1024 dual-polarization feeds
- 400-800MHz
- First light ceremony was Sept 7, 2017!

The Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME)

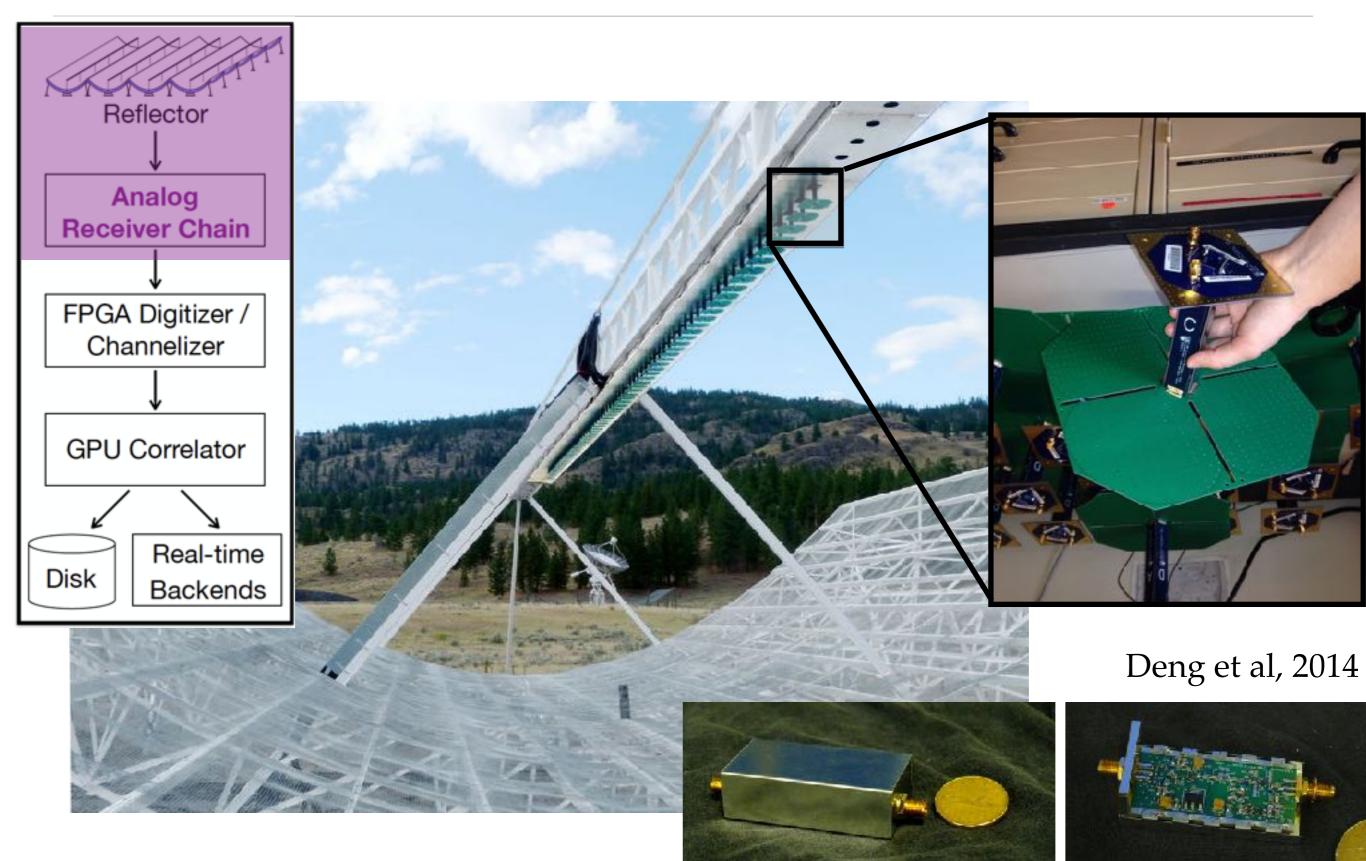


The Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME)



Credit: Peter Klages

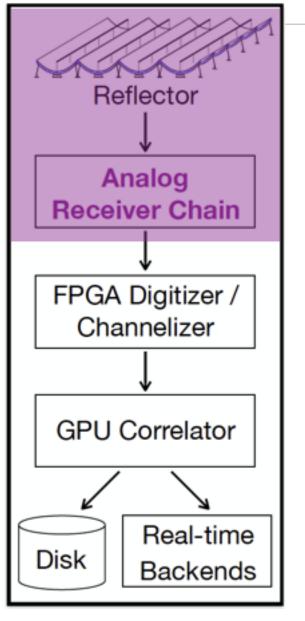
Front End: Reflector + Feeds



(Canadian Minister of Science for scale)

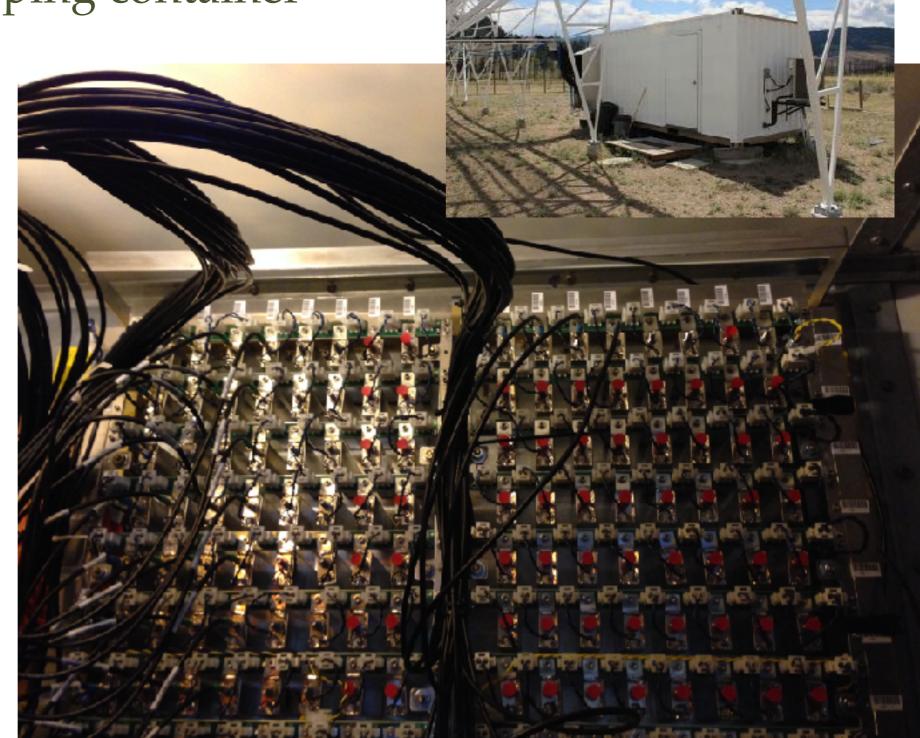


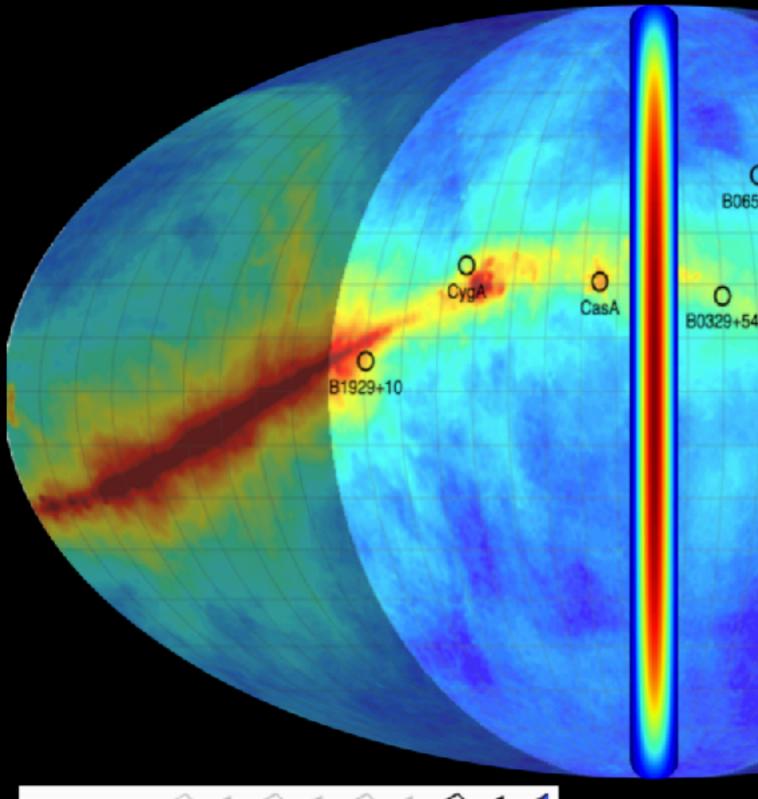
Front End: Filter Amplifiers

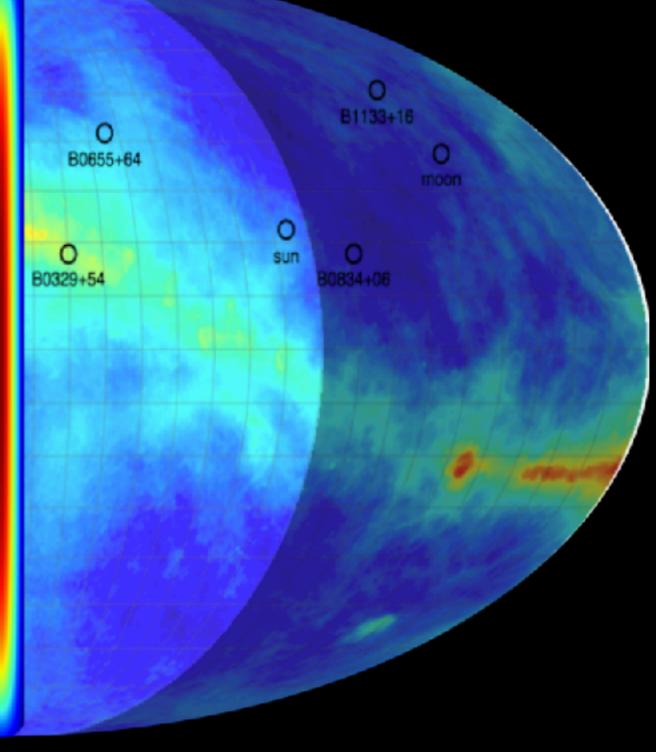


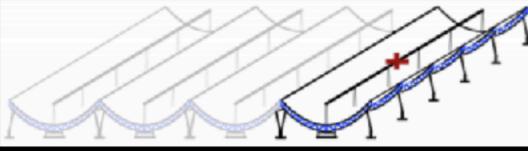


Shipping container

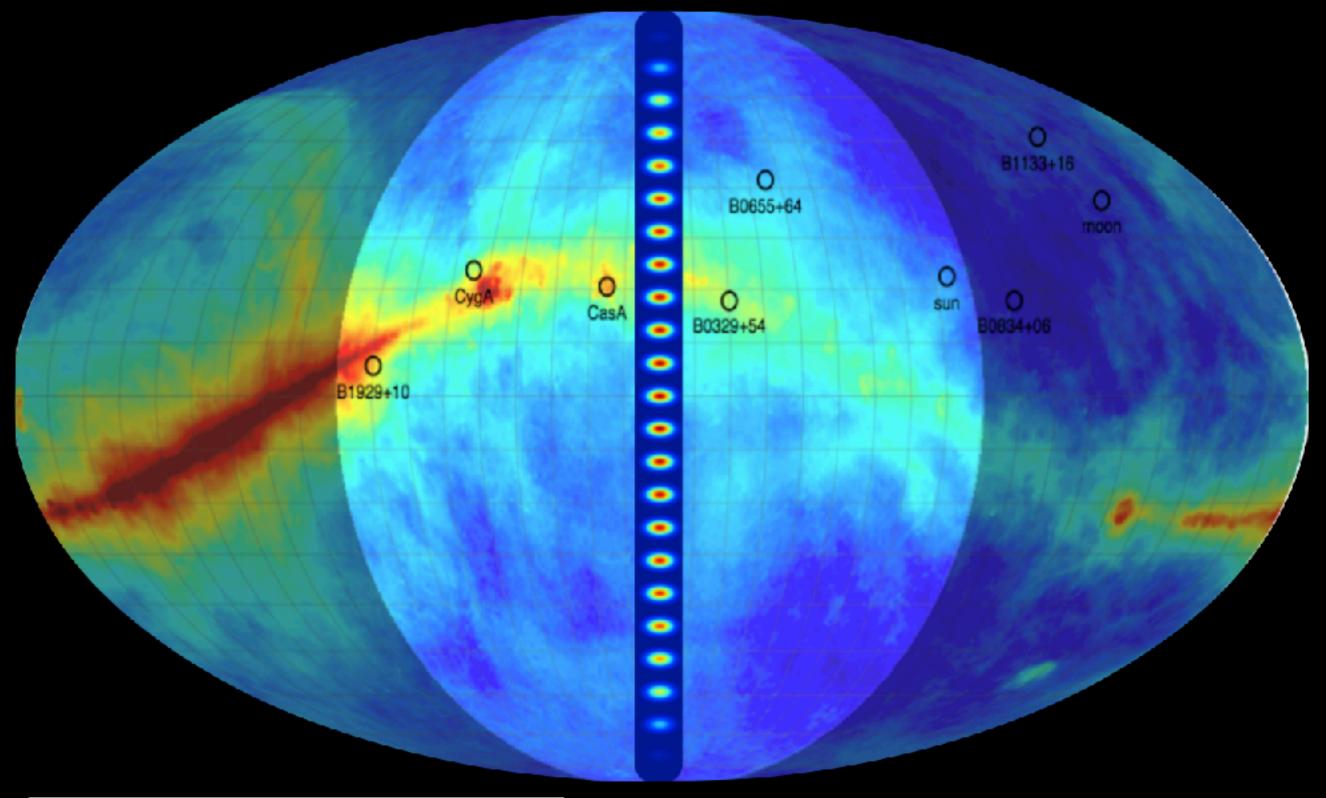


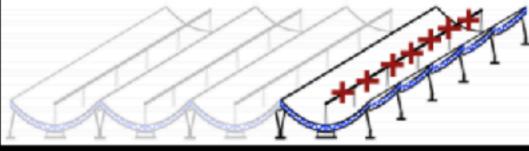




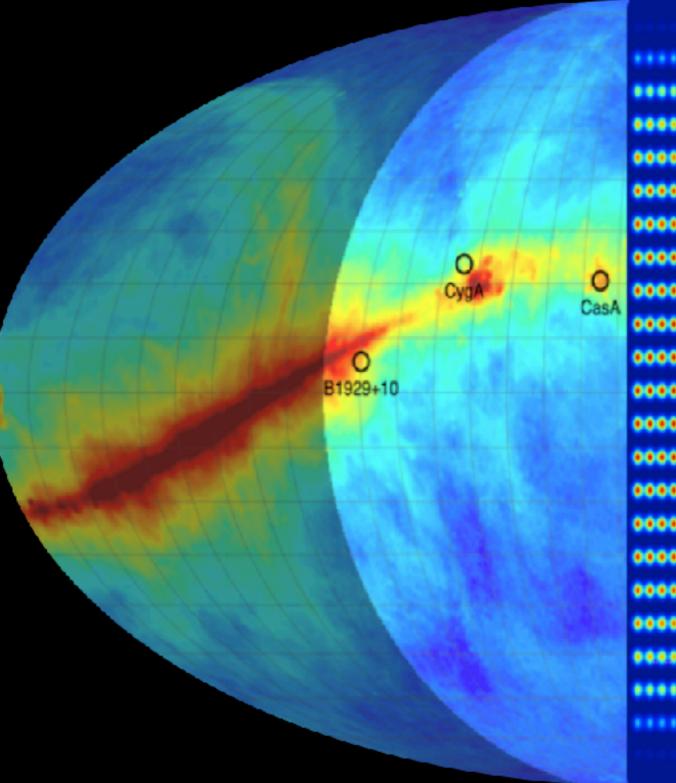


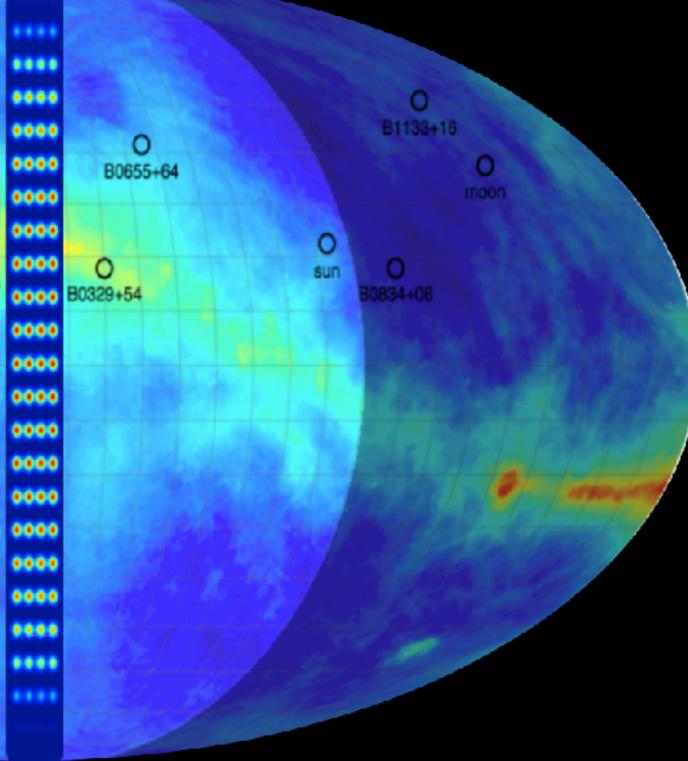
slide: Liam Connor

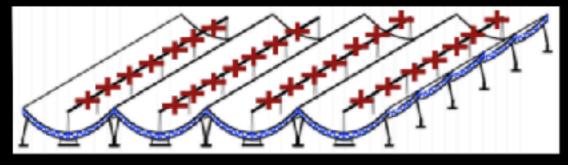




slide: Liam Connor

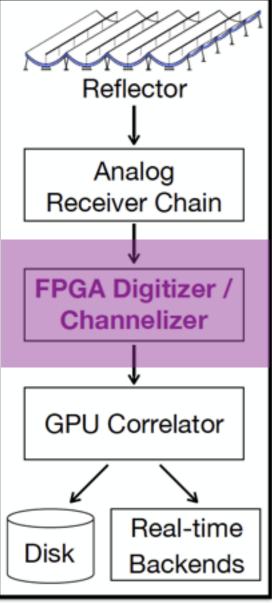


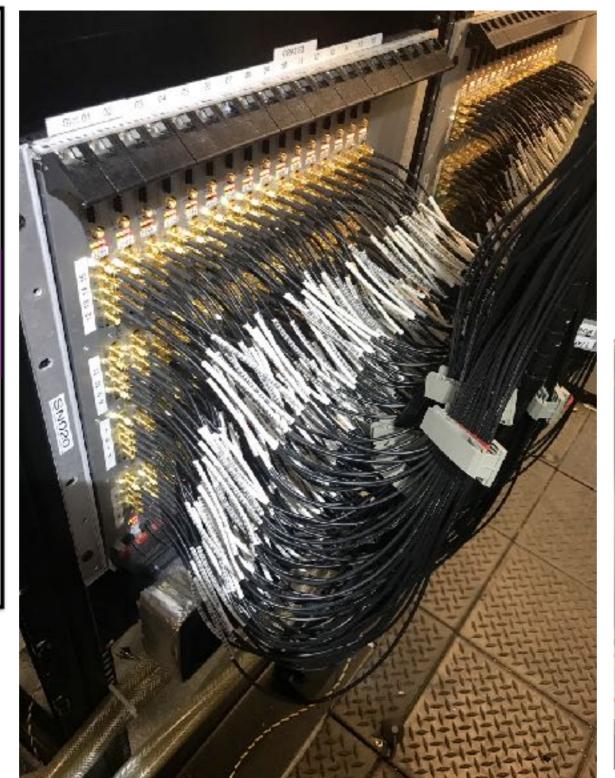




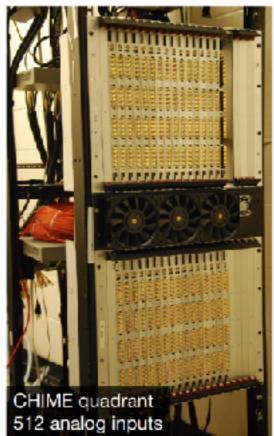
slide: Liam Connor

F in FX

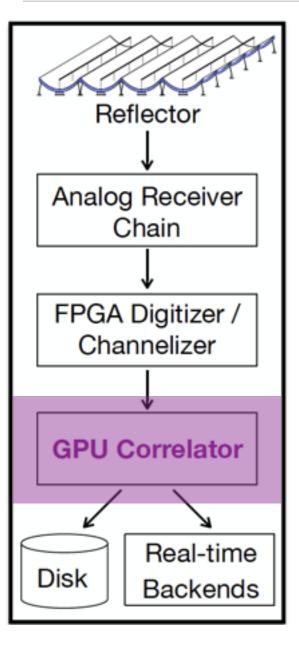


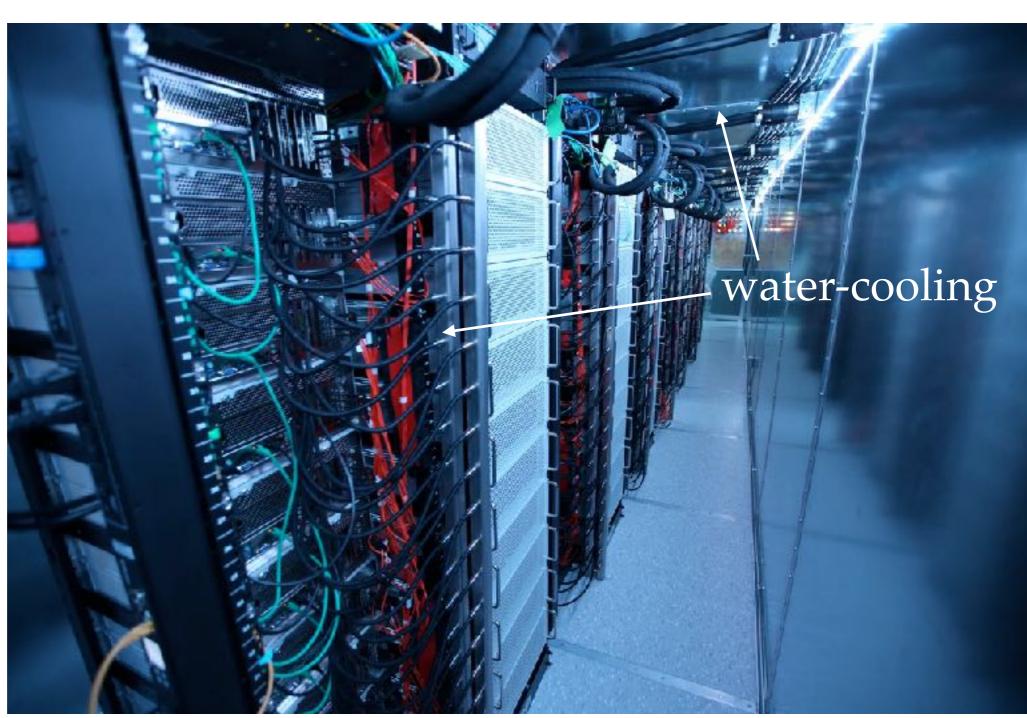


Digitizes and channelizes: each channel does a small FFT and produces 1024 frequencies per spatial input

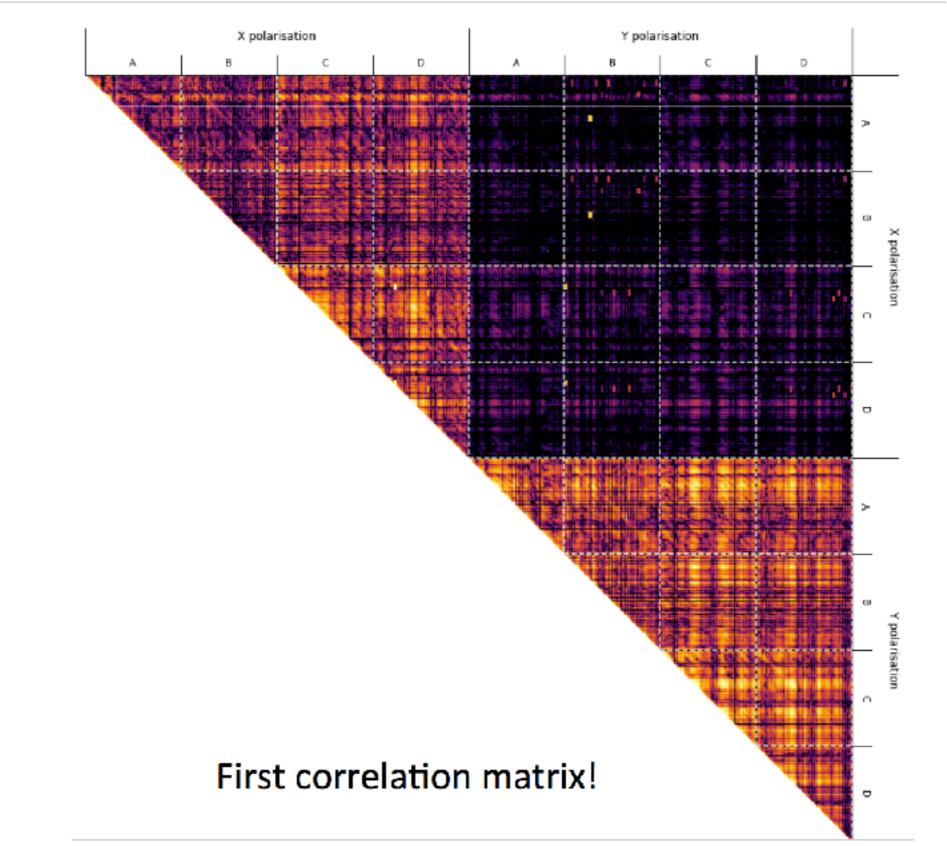


X in FX



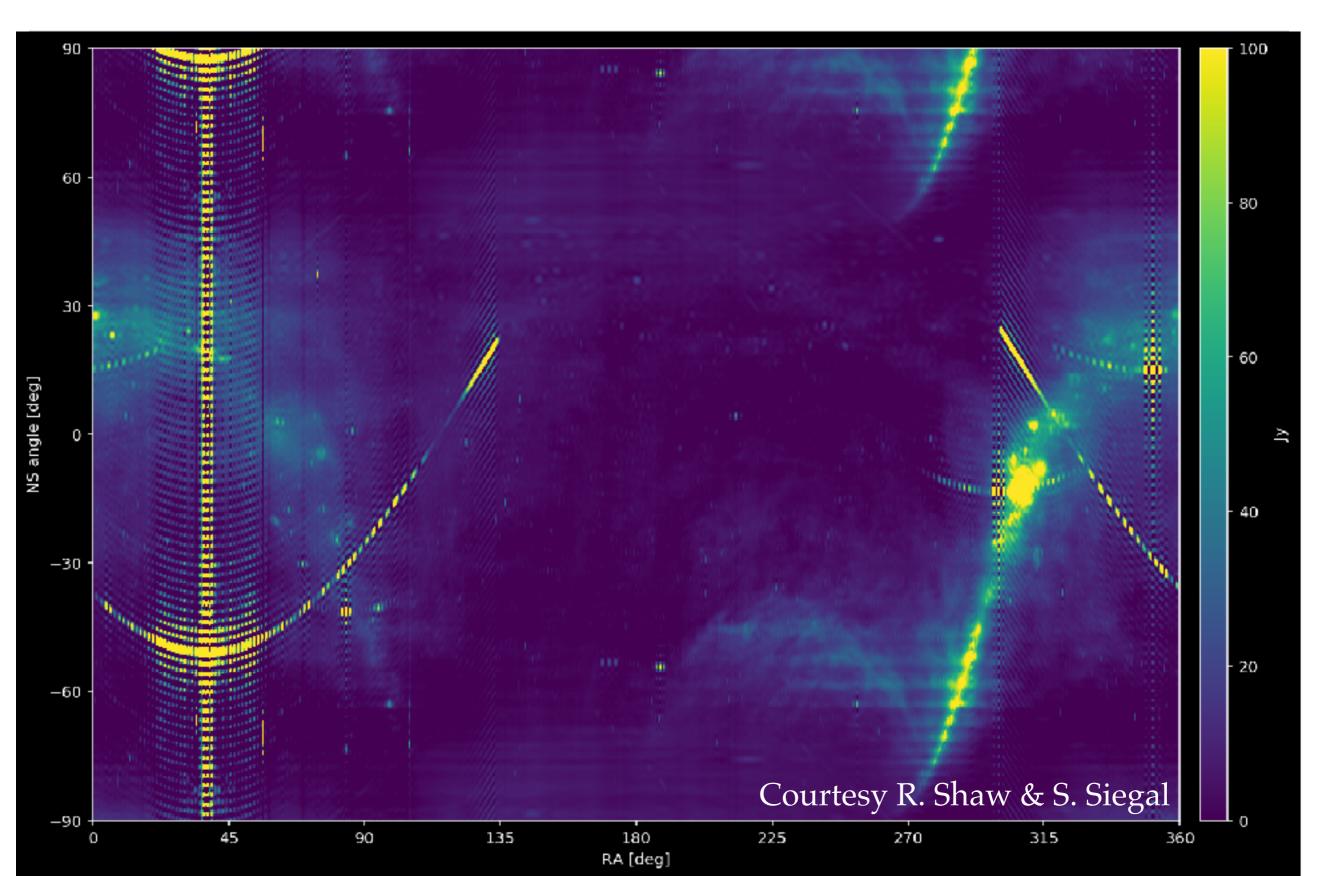


CHIME - it lives!



2048 x 2048: We make 1024 of these (1 per frequency) every 10s

CHIME - it lives!



If you're going to try crosscountry skiing, start with a small country - (Anonymous)

CHIME Pathfinder

- Pathfinder is a test-bed
 - 2 shorter cylinders (20m x 40m)
 - 128 dual-pol feeds
 - See Bandura et al 2014 (arXiv 1406.2288) for more instrument details
 - Fielded and taking data!





vpr 2017 20 [astro-ph.HE] arXiv:1702.08040v2

LIMITS ON THE ULTRA-BRIGHT FAST RADIO BURST POPULATION FROM THE CHIME PATHFINDER

CHIME SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION,¹ M. AMIRI,² K. BANDURA,^{3,4} P. BERGER,^{5,6} J. R. BOND,^{7,5} J.F. CLICHE,⁸
L. CONNOR,^{9,10} M. DENG,² N. DENMAN,^{11,12} M. DOBBS,^{8,7} R.S. DOMAGALSKI,^{12,6} M. FANDINO,² A.J. GILBERT,⁸
D.C. GOOD,² M. HALPERN,^{2,7} D. HANNA,⁸ A.D. HINCKS,^{2,13} G. HINSHAW,^{2,7} C. HÖFER,² G. HSYU,¹⁴ P. KLAGES,^{12,15}
T.L. LANDECKER,¹⁶ K. MASUI,² J. MENA-PARRA,¹⁴ L.B. NEWBURGH,¹⁷ N. OPPERMANN,^{5,12} U.L. PEN,^{5,7,18,12}
J.B. PETERSON,^{19,12} T. PINSONNEAULT-MAROTTE,² A. RENARD,¹² J.R SHAW,² S.R. SIEGEL,⁸ K. SMITH,¹⁸ E. STORER,⁸

¹ The Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment, DRAO, Kaledan B.C., V0H 1k0

²Department of Physics and Astronomy, the University of British Columbia

³LCSEE, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26505, USA

⁴Center for Gravitational Waves and Cosmology, West Virginia University, Chest Ridg search Building, Morgantown, WV 26505. USA

nada

⁵Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics, 60 St. George St., Toronto, O. M5S H8, Canada

⁶Department of Physics, University of Toronto, 60 St George St, Toronto N, M H4, Canada

- ¹¹Department of Astronomy, the University of To one
- ¹²Dunlap Institute for Astronomy & Astrophys 50 🐓. George St., Toronto, ON, M5S 3H4, Canada
- ¹³Department of Physics, University of Rome "La Septenza, Sazzale Aldo Moro 5, I-00185 Rome, Italy
- ¹⁴Department of Physics, McGill University, 3600 Department St., Montreal, QC H3A 2T8, Canada
- ¹⁵Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX 75390

¹⁶Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observative, Herzberg Program in Astronomy and Astrophysics, National Research Council Canada ¹⁷Department of Physics, Yale University, N. Huven, CT 06520

¹⁸ Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Planes, Waterloo, ON N2L 2Y5, Canada

¹⁹ McWilliams Center for Cosm, bogy, Dept. of Physics, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15208, USA

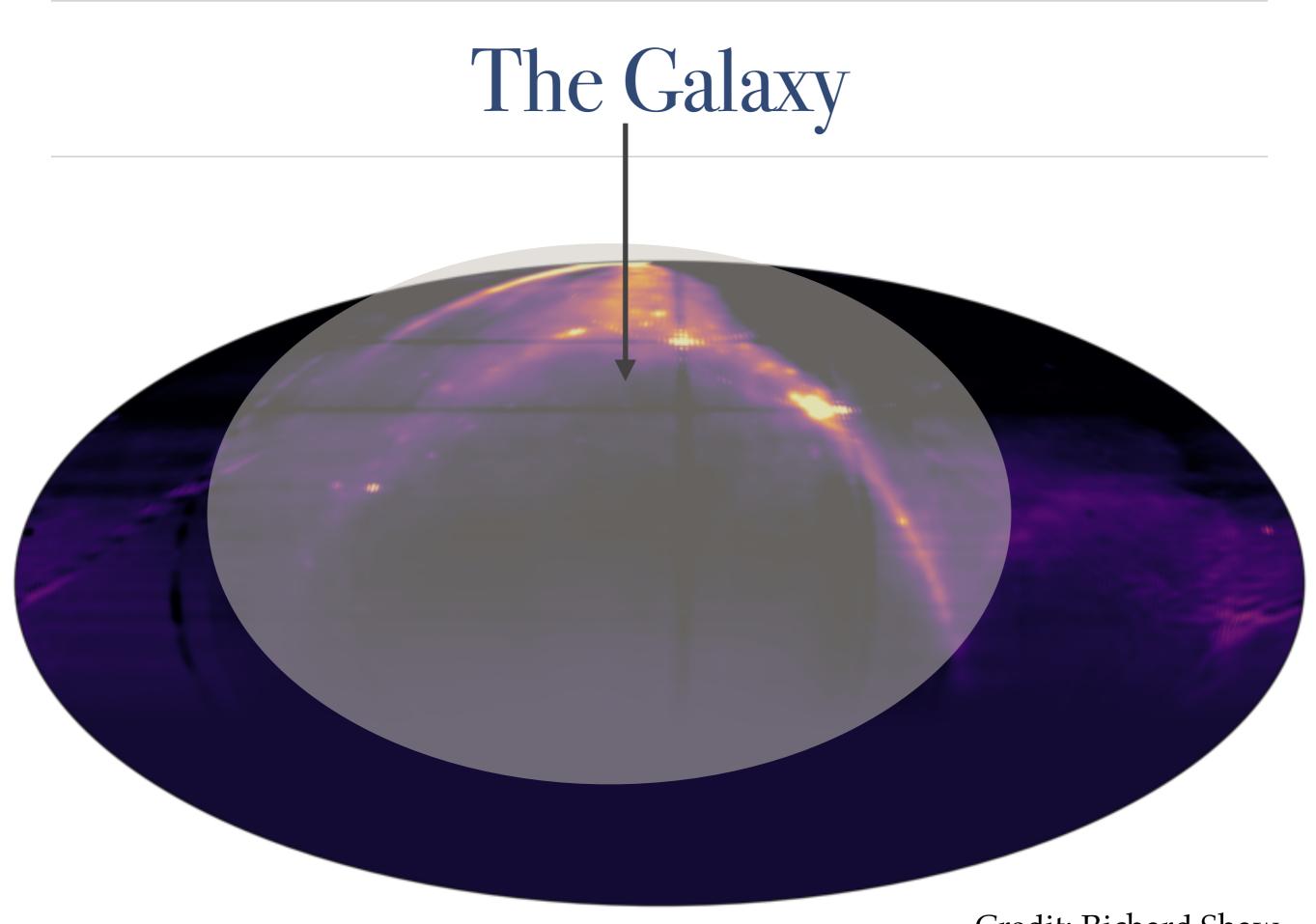
ABSTRACT

We present result from new incoherent-beam Fast Radio Burst (FRB) search on the Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHLME) Pathfinder. Its large instantaneous field of view (FoV) and relative thermal insensitivity allow us to proble the ultra-bright tail of the FRB distribution, and to test a recent claim that this distribution's slope, $\alpha \equiv -\frac{\partial \log \Lambda}{\partial \log S}$ is quite small. A 256-input incoherent beamformer was deployed on the CHIME Pathfinder for this purpose. If the FRB distribution were described by a single power-law with $\alpha = 0.7$, we would expect an FRB detection every few days, making this the fastest survey on sky at present. We collected 1268 hours of data, amounting to one of the largest exposures of any FRB survey, with over $2.4 \times 10^5 \text{ deg}^2$ hrs. Having seen no bursts, we have constrained the rate of extremely bright events to $< 13 \,\mathrm{sky}^{-1} \,\mathrm{day}^{-1}$ above $\sim 220 \sqrt{(\tau/\mathrm{ms})}$ Jy ms for τ between 1.3 and 100 ms, at 400–800 MHz. The non-detection also allows us to rule out $\alpha \lesssim 0.9$ with 95% confidence, after marginalizing over uncertainties in the GBT rate at 700–900 MHz, though we show that for a cosmological population and a large dynamic range in flux density, α is brightness-dependent. Since FRBs now extend to large enough distances that non-Euclidean effects are significant, there is still expected to be a dearth of faint events and relative excess of bright events. Nevertheless we have constrained the allowed number of ultra-intense FRBs. While this does not

⁷Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, Toronto, ON, Canada, MG 12

⁸Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec H3A 278

⁹ASTRON, Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy, Postberg, 7990 A. Dwingeloo, The Netherlands ¹⁰Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Ansterdam, science Park 904, 1098 XH Amsterdam, The Netherlands



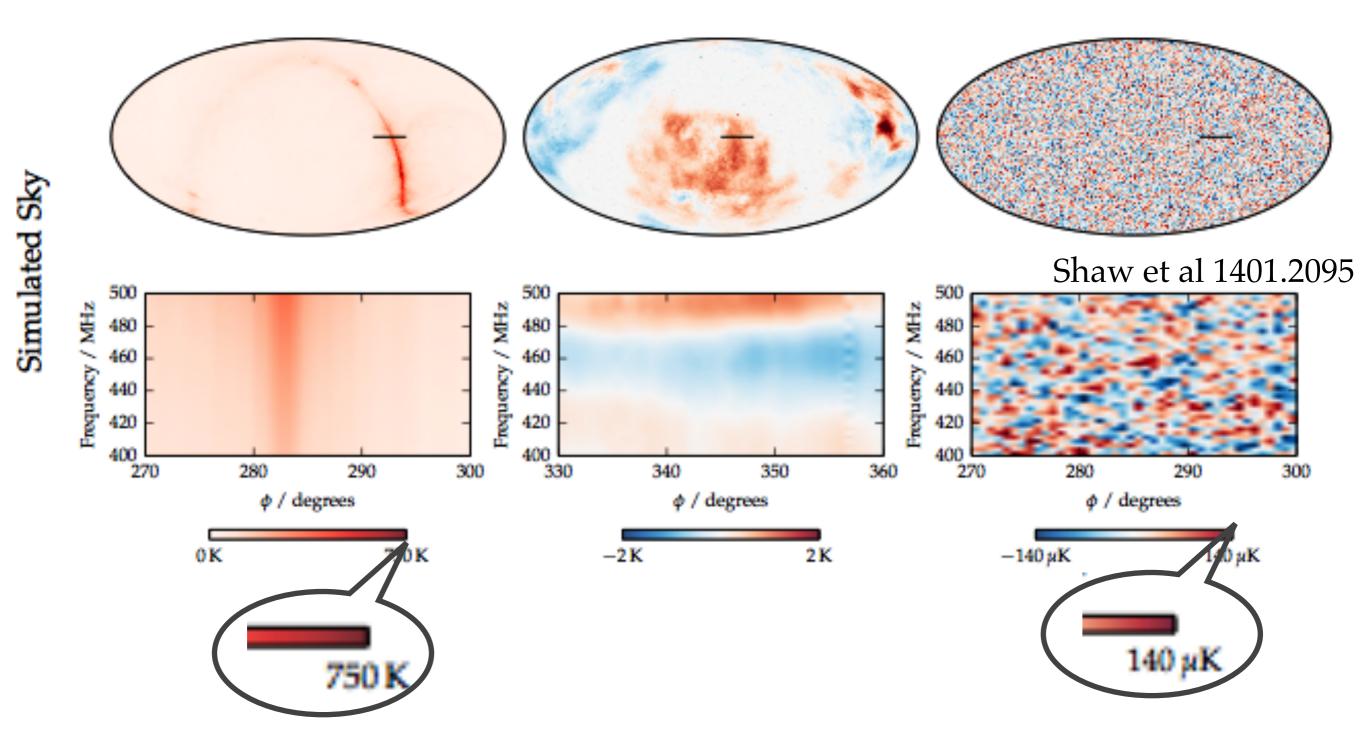
Credit: Richard Shaw

We have some problems challenges...

Unpolarised Foreground

Polarised Foreground (Q)

21cm Signal

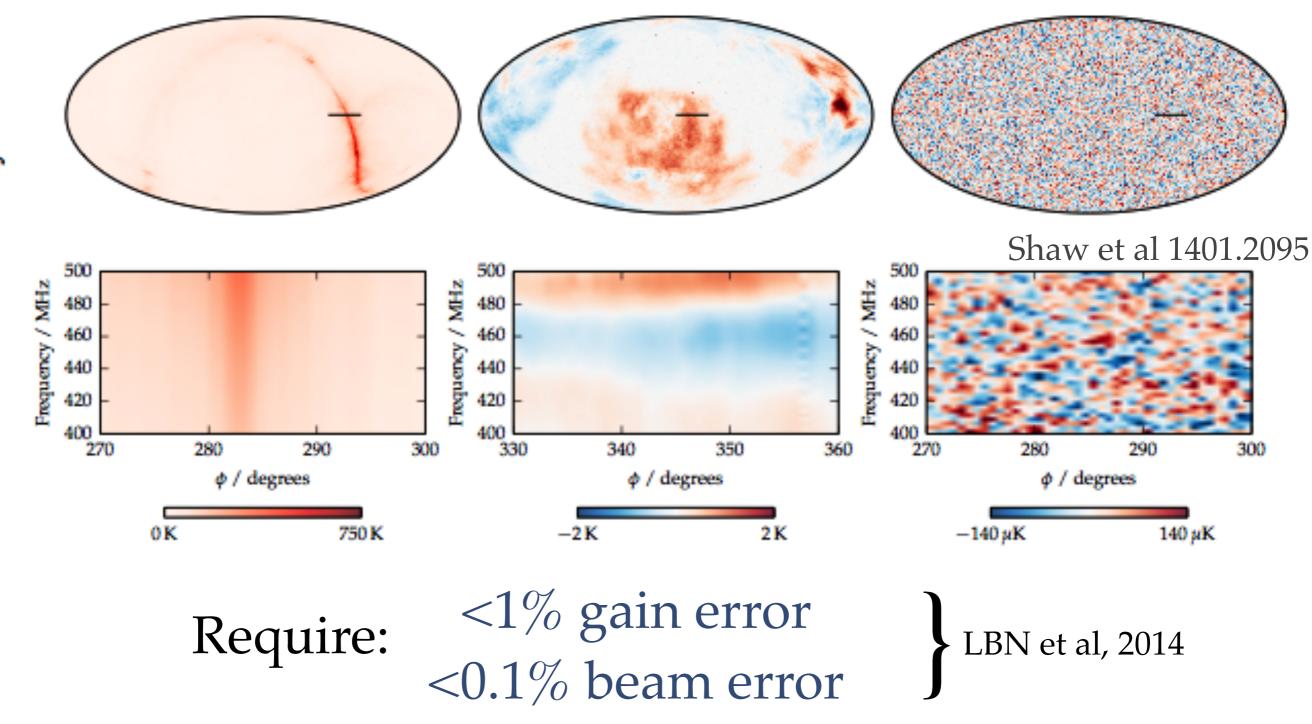


We have some problems challenges...

Unpolarised Foreground

Polarised Foreground (Q)

21cm Signal



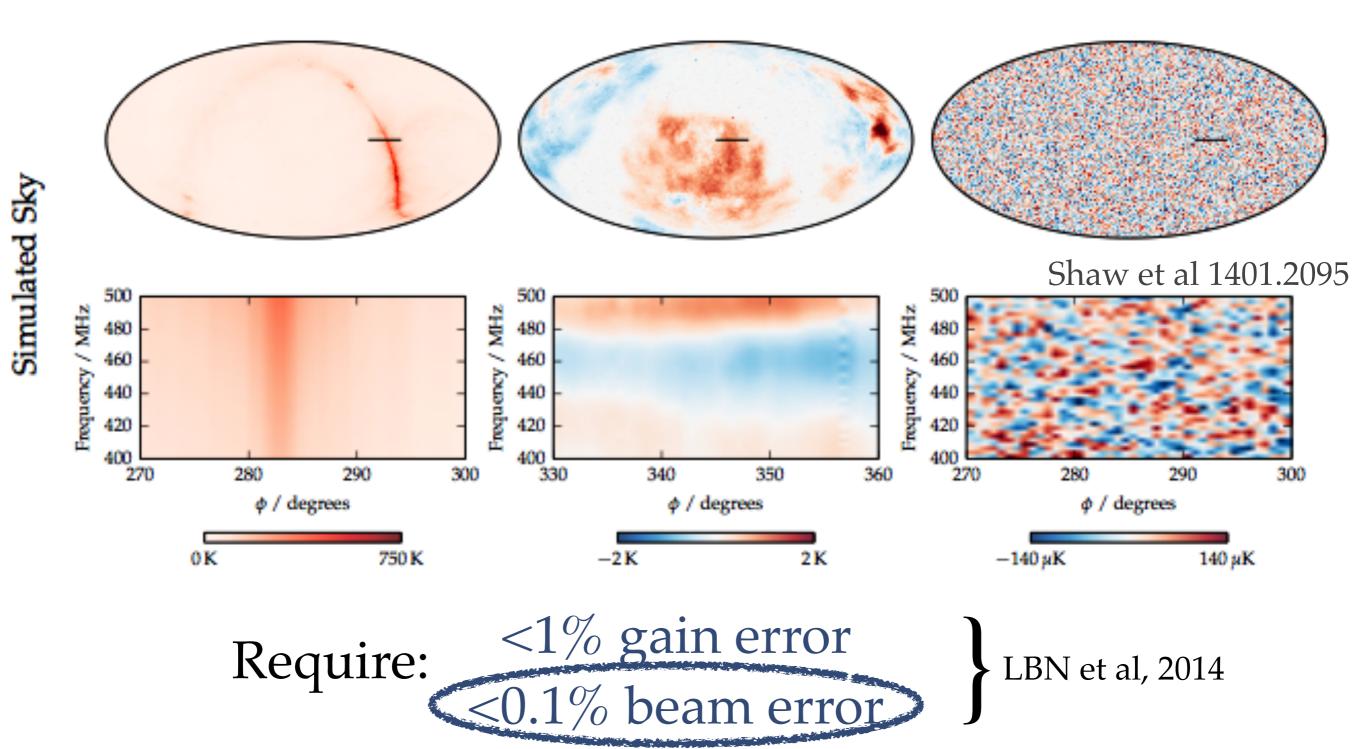
Simulated Sky

We have some problems challenges...

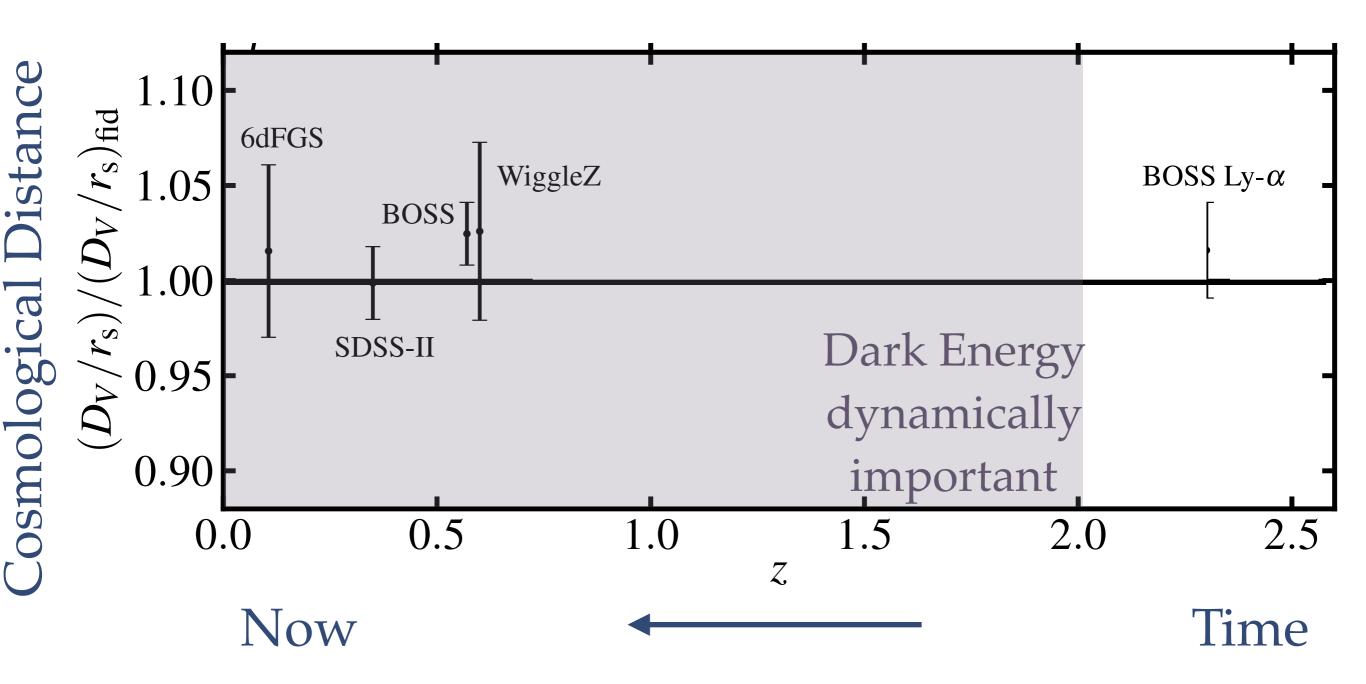
Unpolarised Foreground

Polarised Foreground (Q)

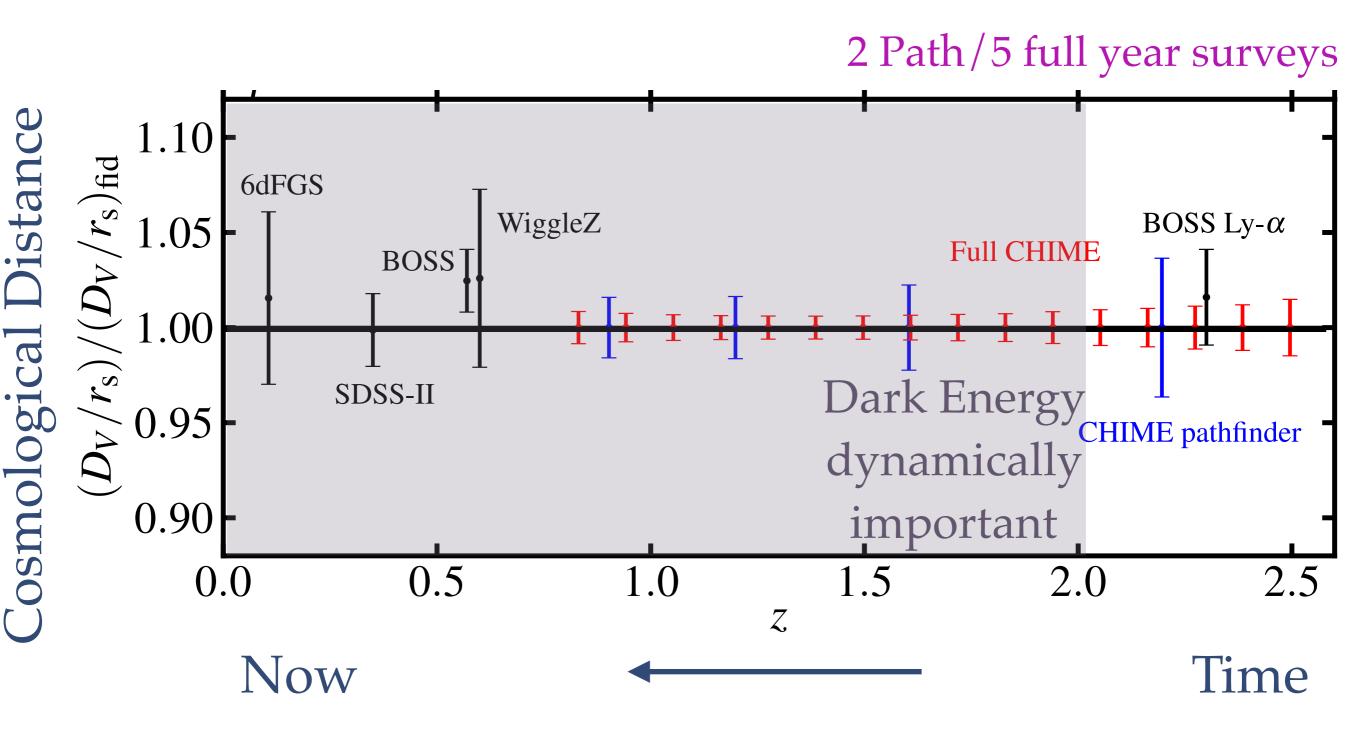
21cm Signal



Current state-of-the-art



Current state-of-the-art



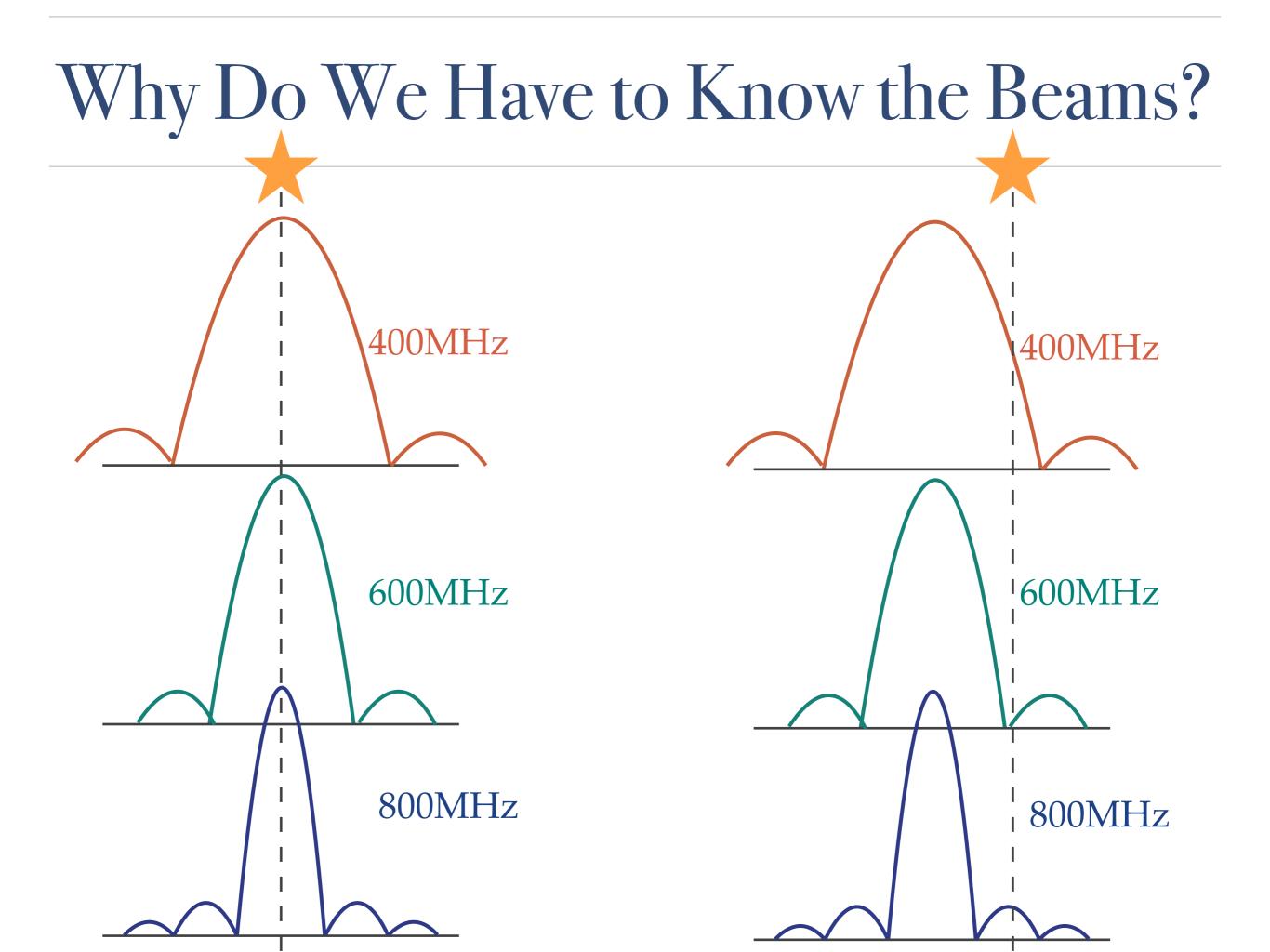
Summary

- Pathfinder has >2 years of 'data in the can'
- CHIME is nearing the end of its commissioning, have ~1 month of stable data in the can



• Busy analyzing data!



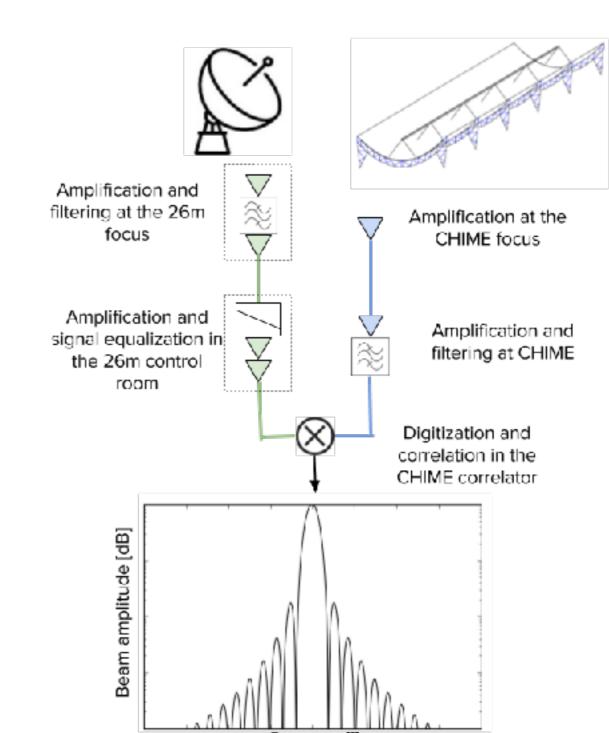




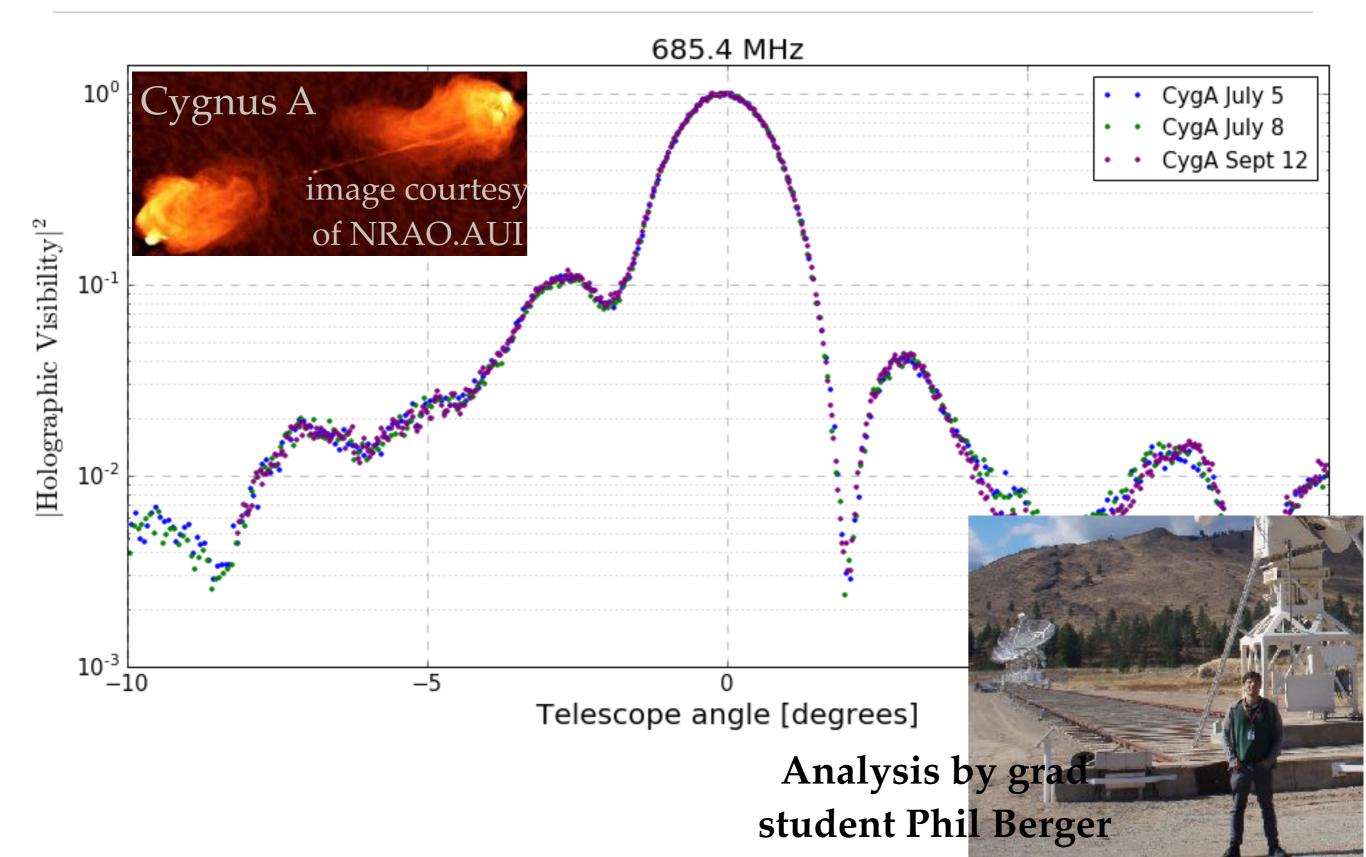
Beam map with Holography

Tracking dish

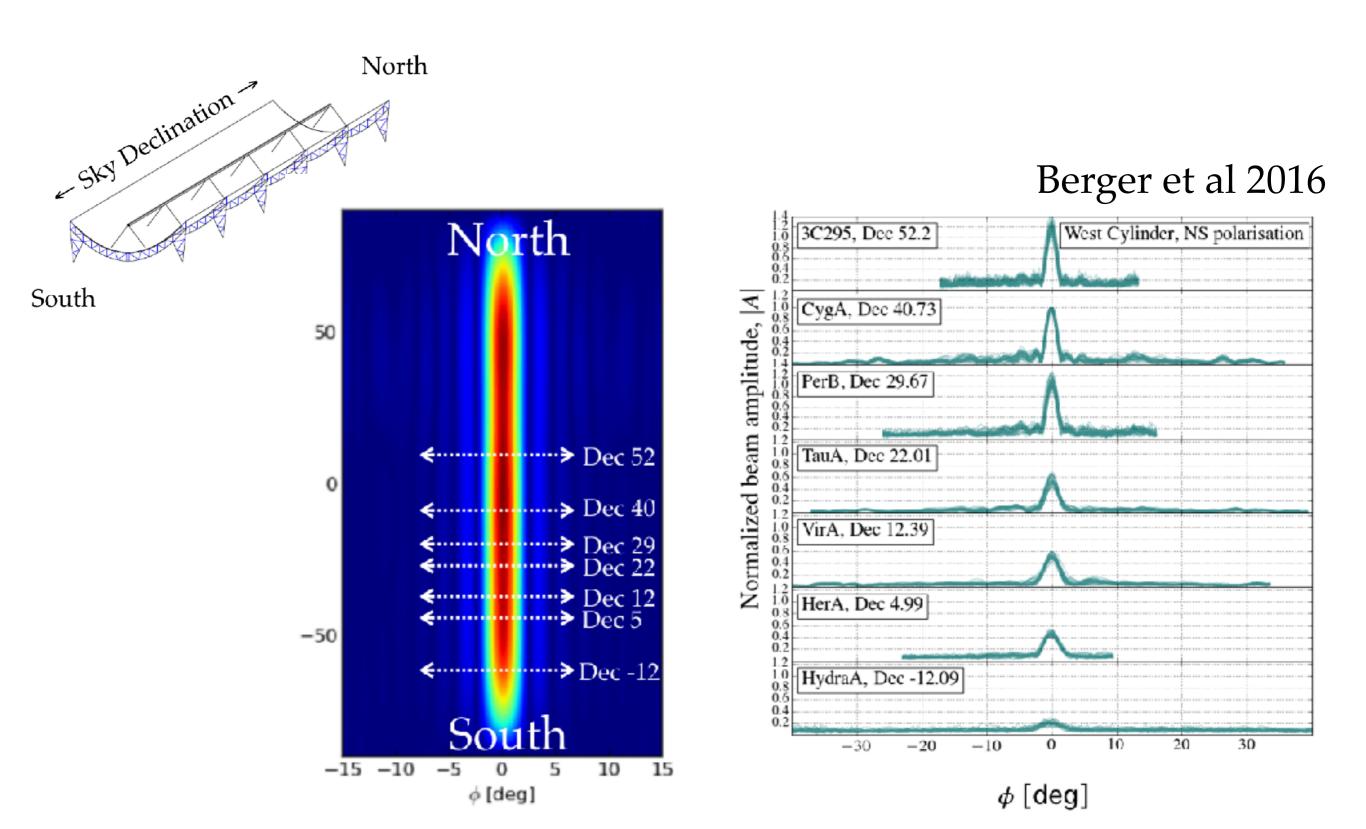




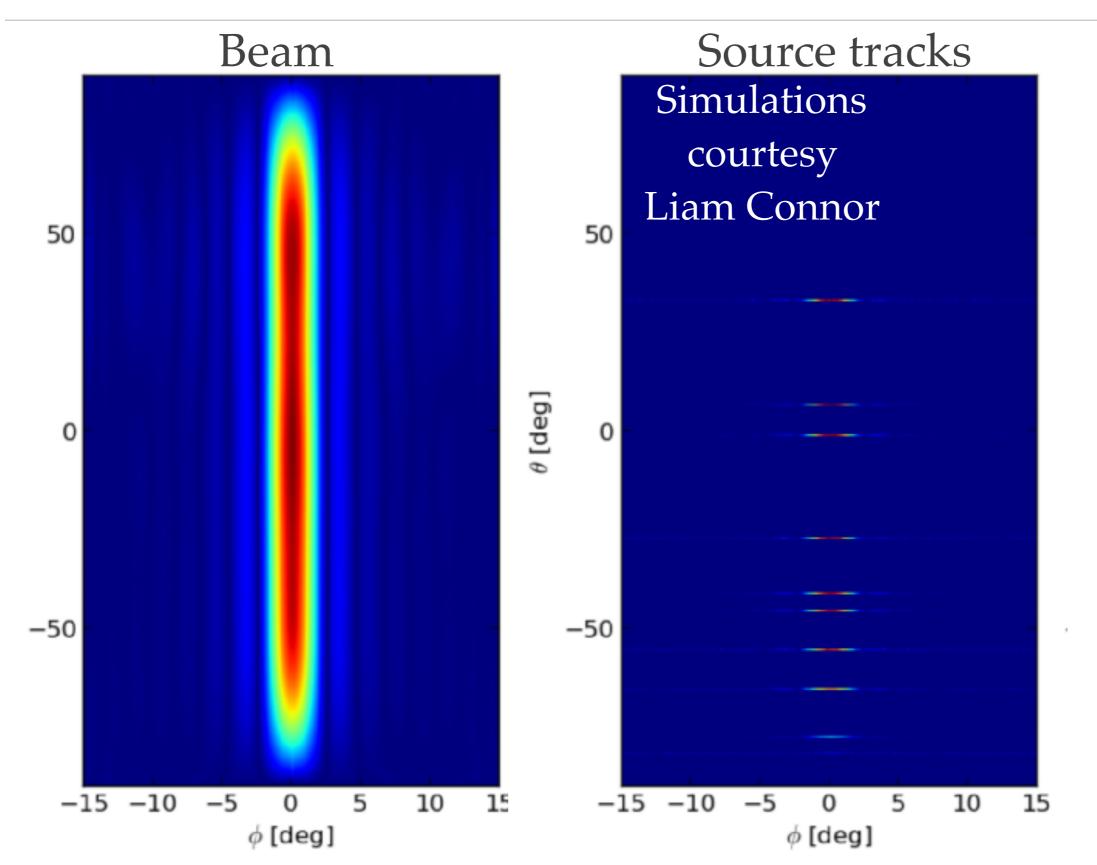
Holographic beam scans from CygA



Holographic beam scans from multiple sources



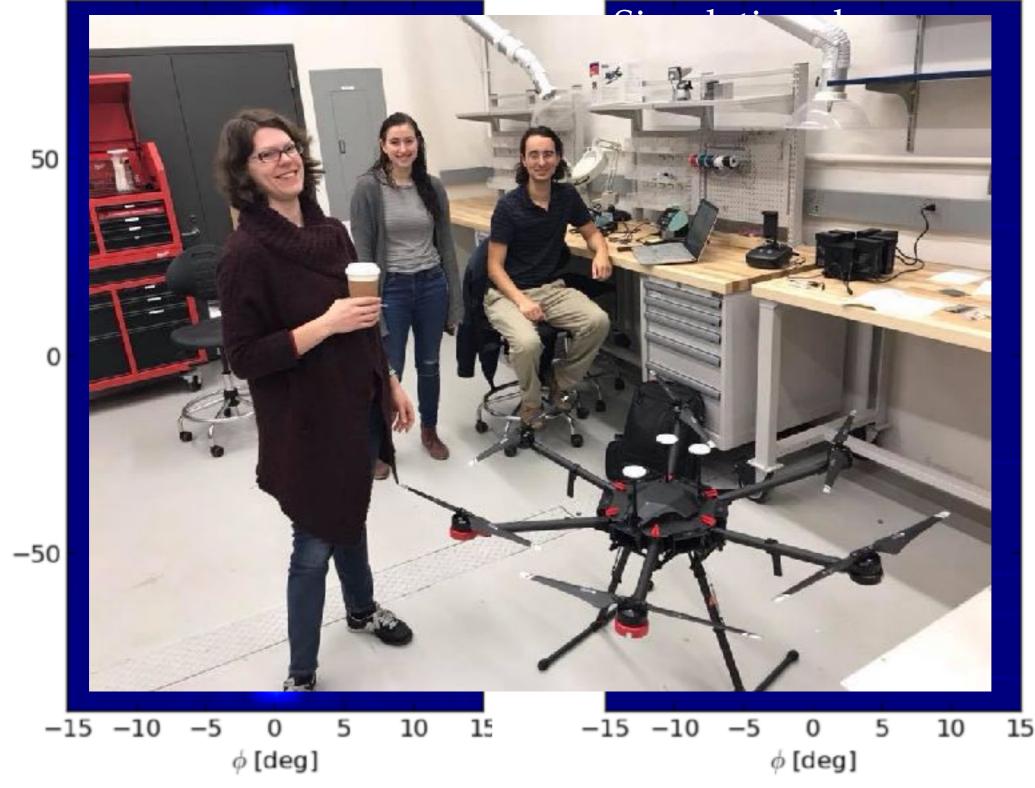
Building up a beam map



Building up a beam map

Beam





Actually mapping the NS beam Drones!

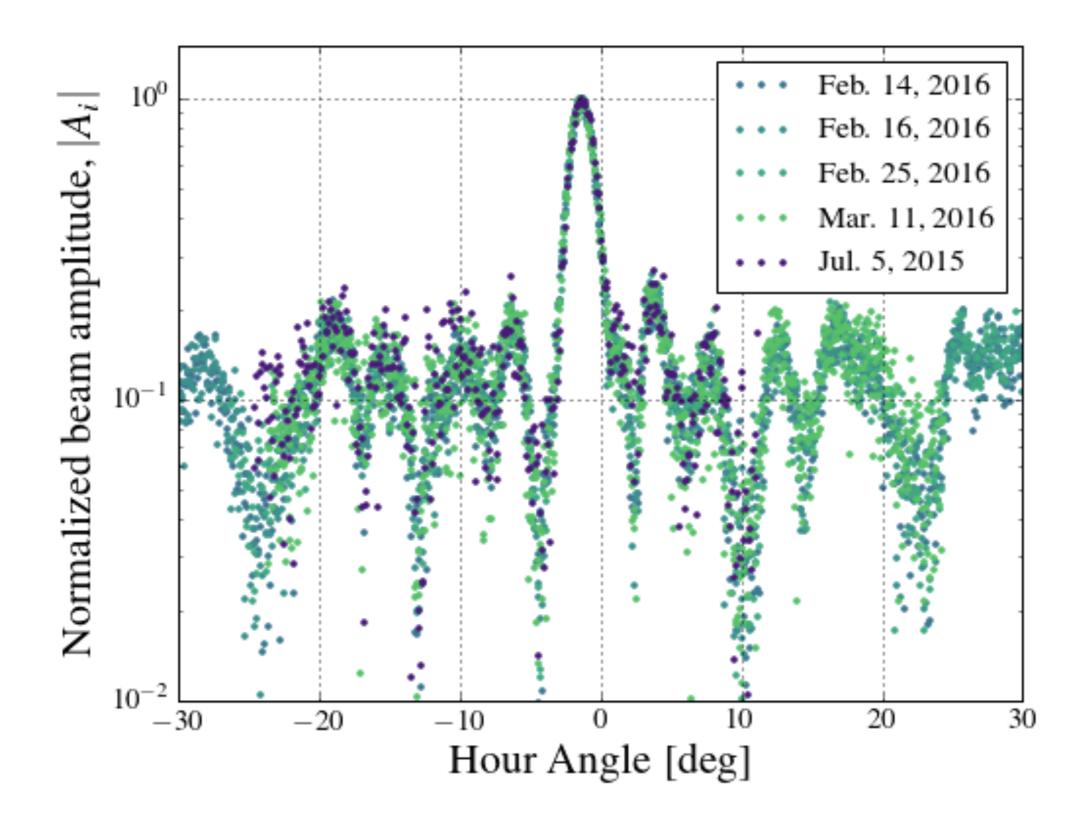
Some fun (non Cosmology) numbers

- >110km of coaxial cable
- 135TB/day (we compress via redundant baselines to a mere 0.5TB/day)
- 13Tb/s of data across correlator backplane (6Tb/s total global cellphone traffic in 2014)
- 6.7POps (6x ALMA)
- >100 cows

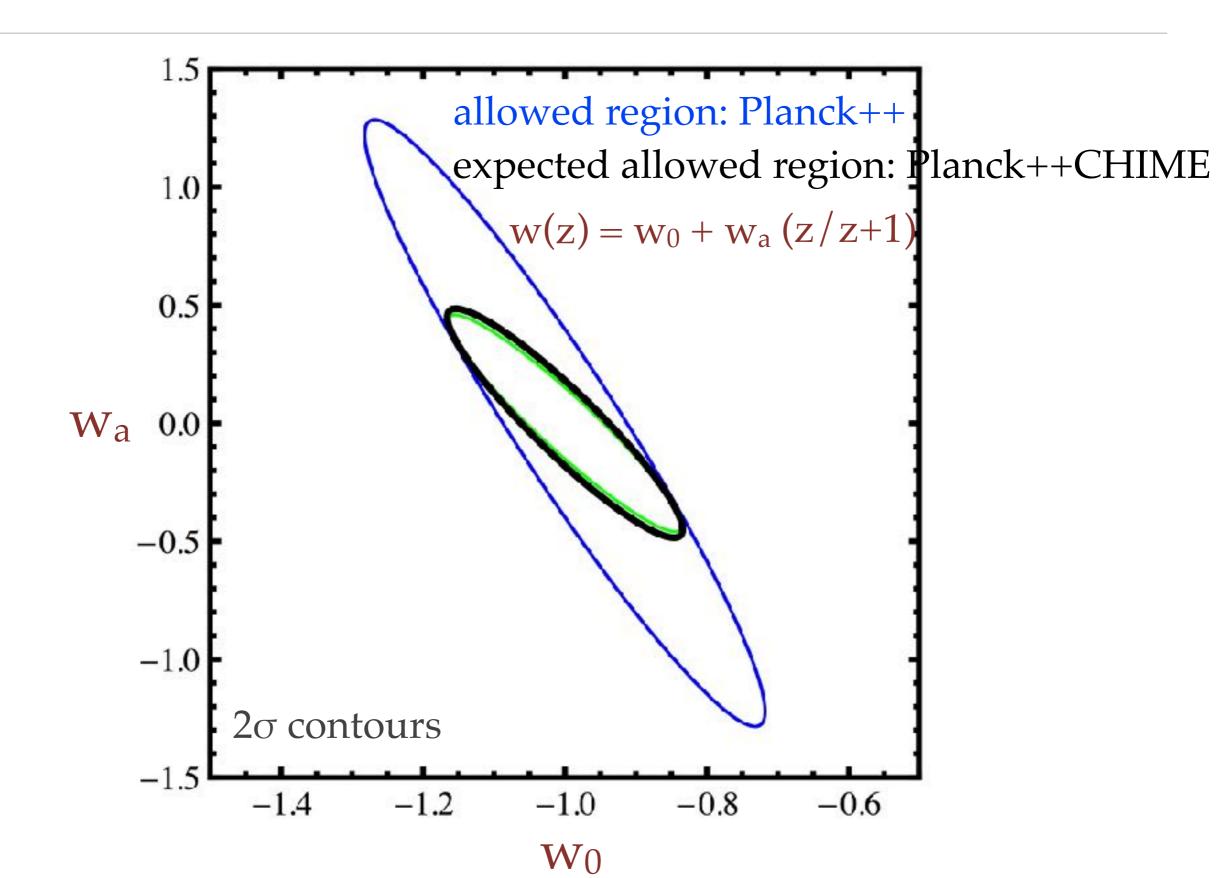




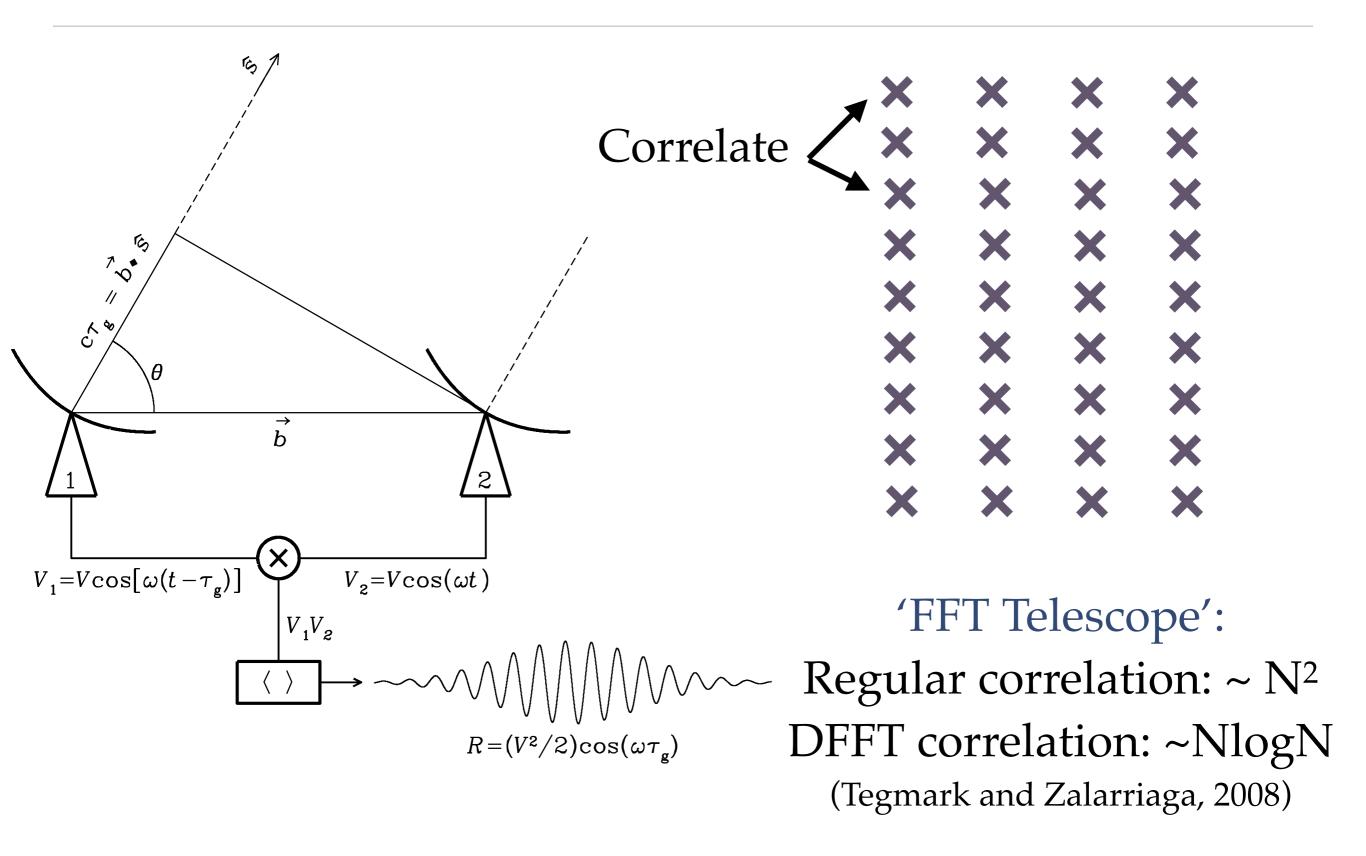
Current Beam Measurements



CHIME : A 21cm Stage 4 Dark EnergyExperiment



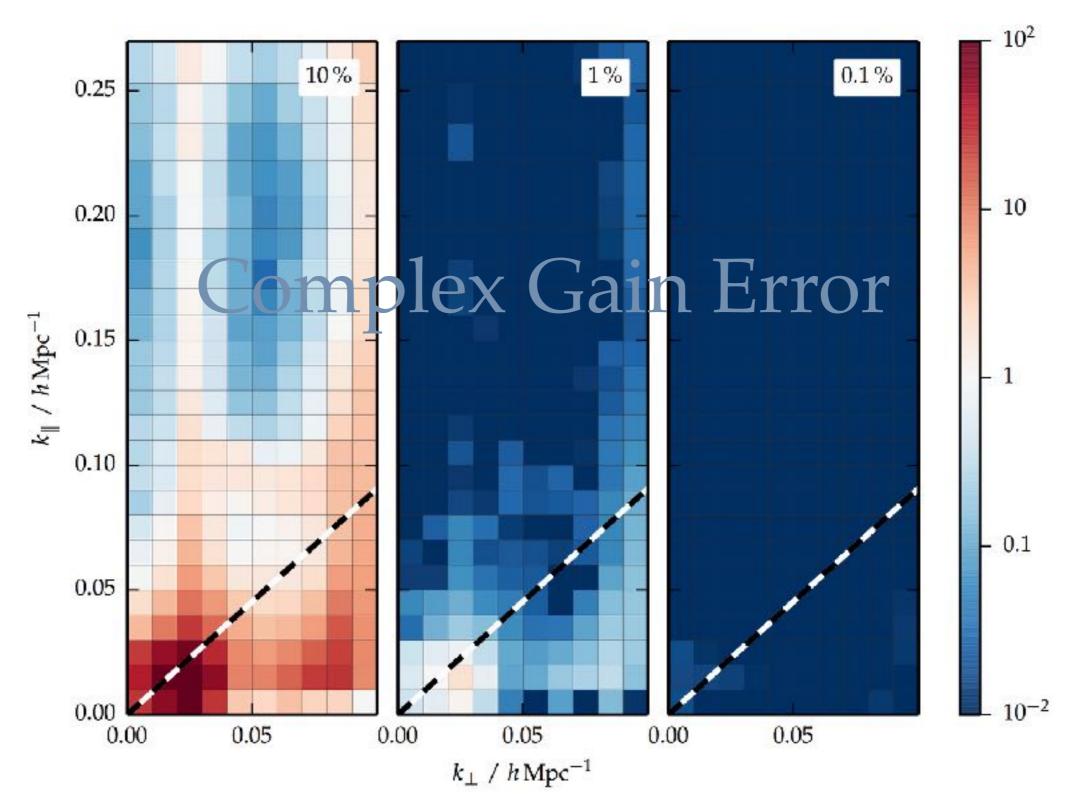
A Fast Fourier Transform Interferometer



Can remove them! Shaw et al 1401.2095 - 1.00 No FG No Pol Full FG 0.25 Power spectrum errors (400-500MHz) 0.70 0.20 0.50 0.30 $k_{\parallel} / h \,\mathrm{Mpc}^{-1}$ 0.15 - 0.20 - 0.15 0.10 - 0.10 0.05 - 0.07 0.05 0.00 0.00 0.04 0.08 0.00 0.04 0.08 0.00 0.04 0.08 k_\perp / $h\,{\rm Mpc}^{-1}$

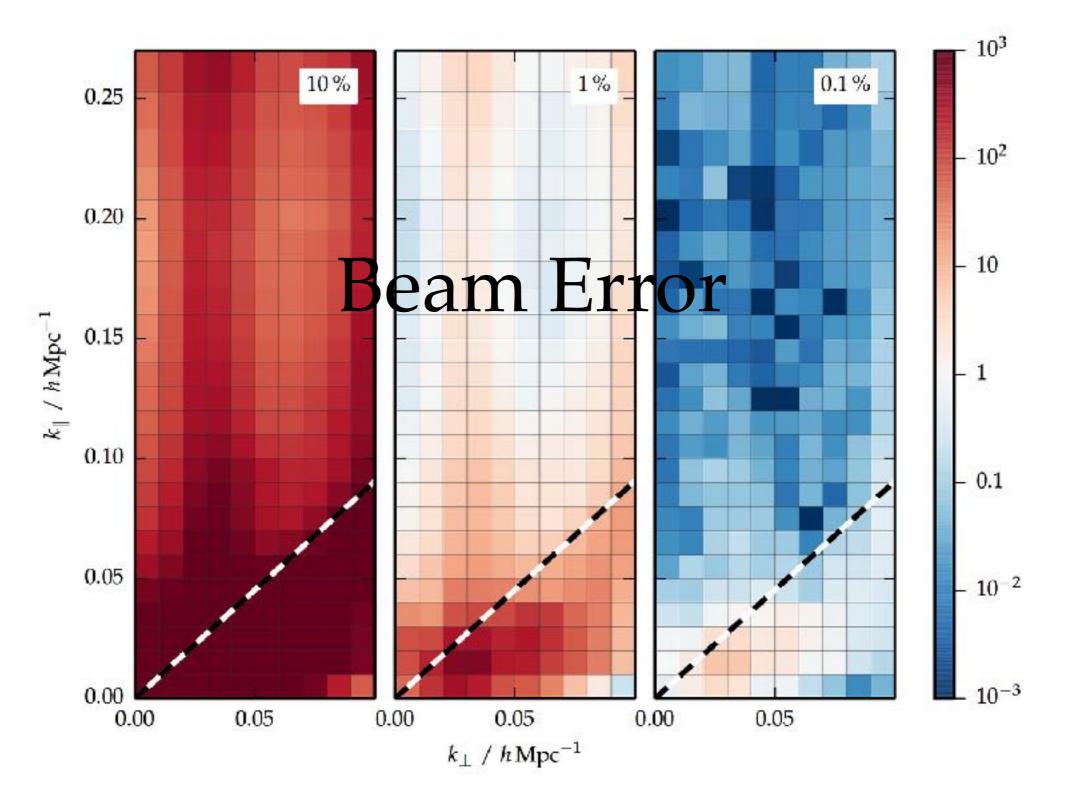
(As long as we know our instrument)

Shaw et al 1401.2095



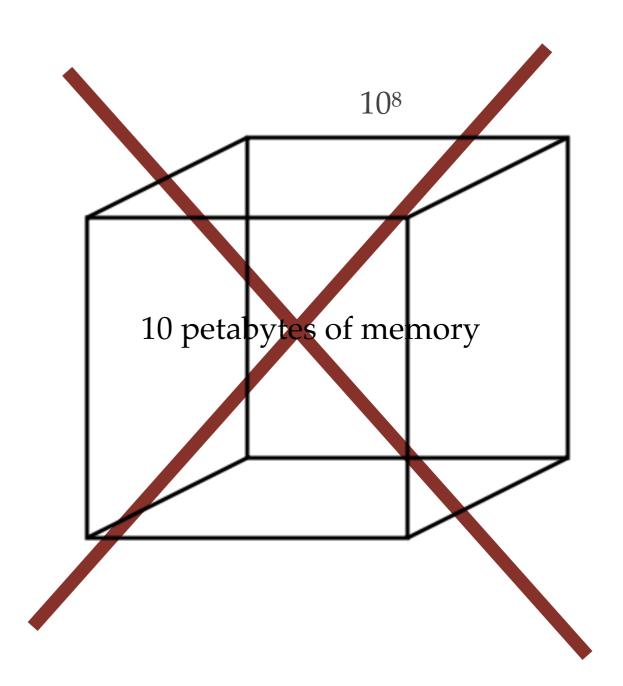
(As long as we know our instrument)

Shaw et al 1401.2095



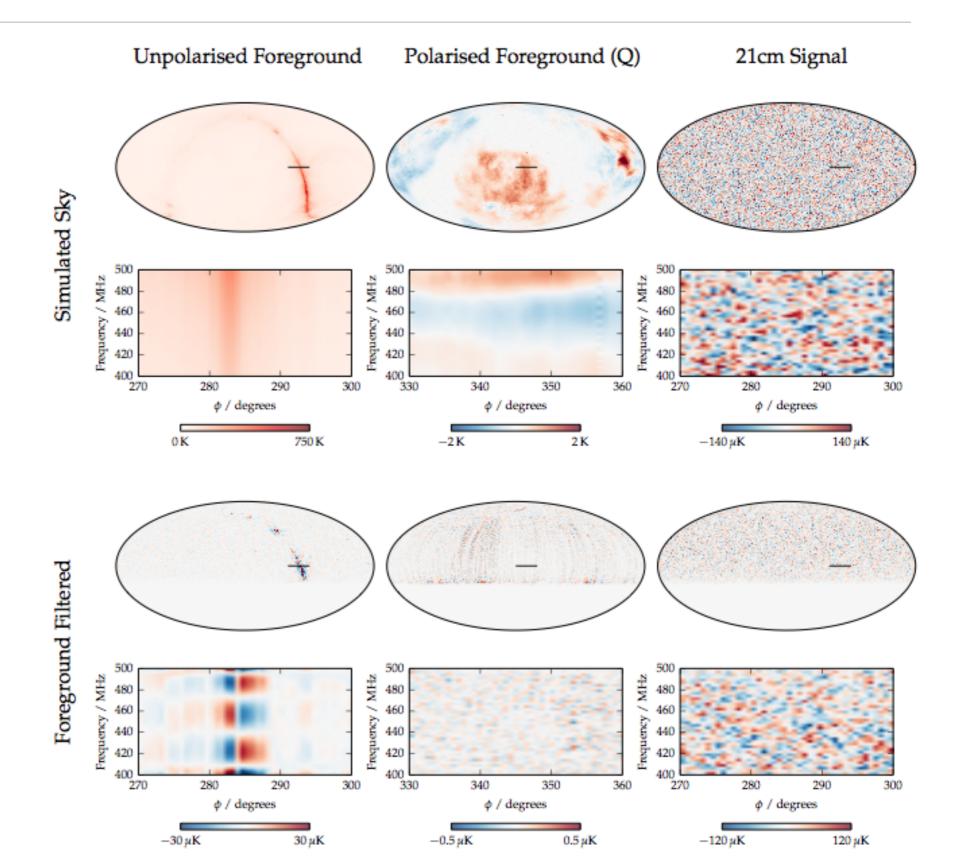
Foreground Removal?

- Foregrounds are highly correlated
 - Can change basis into one where that is more apparent with the Karhunun-Loeve transform
 - But, this requires covariance matrices:



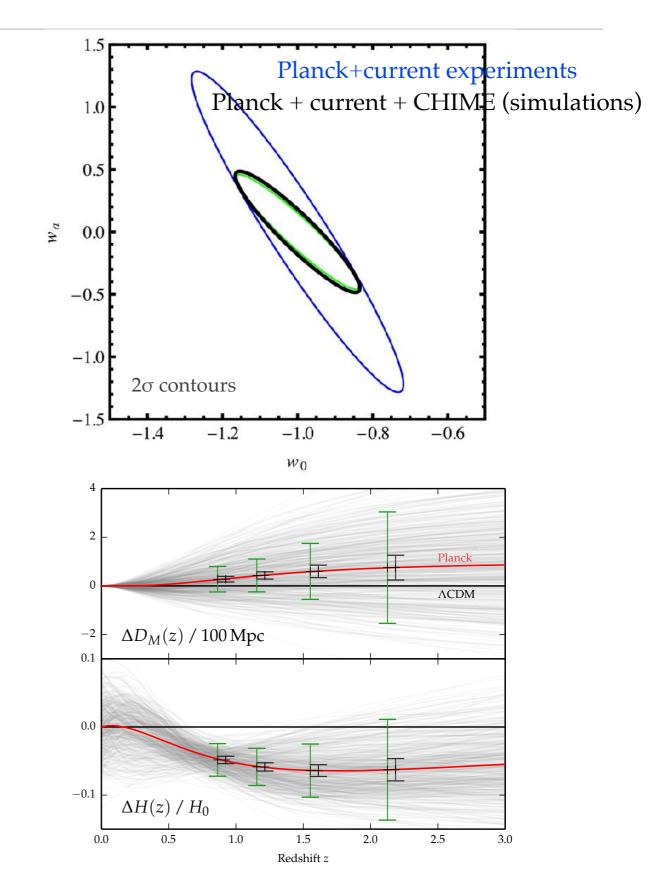
Solution: M-Modes

- Data has periodicity in sky angle (\$\phi\$),
 encouraging an additional
 spherical
 harmonic: m
 (Shaw et al 1302.0327 & 1401.2095)
- M-modes are statistically independent

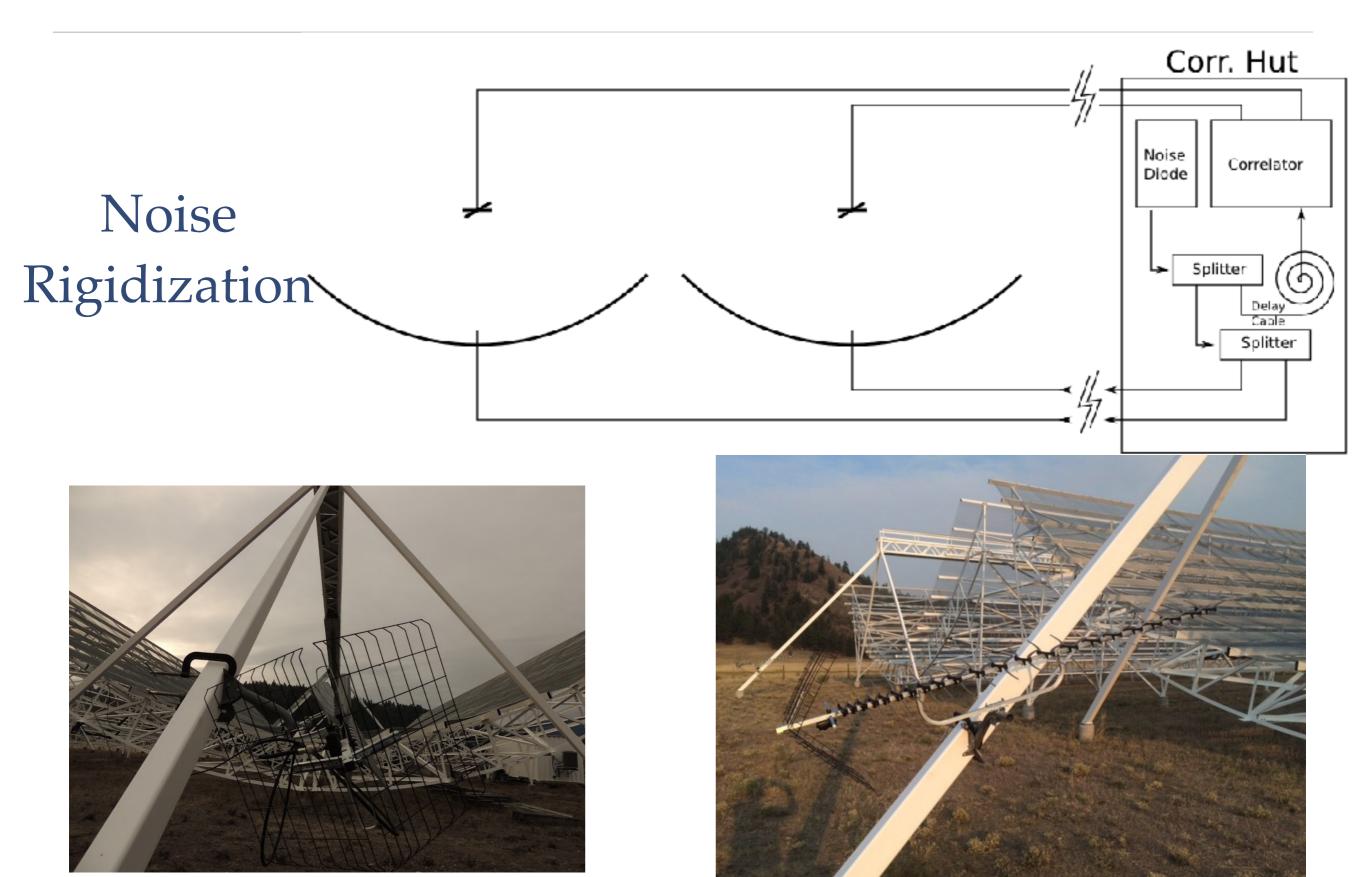


CHIME Forecasts

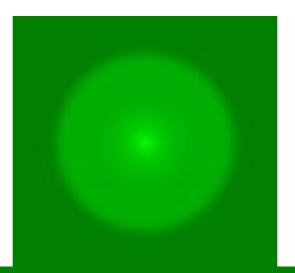
- Can do science with the pathfinder
- Full CHIME breaking ground this summer, anticipate 5 years of data
- 0.52 0.26 deg beamsize (400-800MHz)
- 10 45 Mpc resolution (400-800)
- 50K, 2K/Jy, 1.5uJy/pixel final sensitivity (50uJy/pixel daily),



Calibration: Gain and Phase



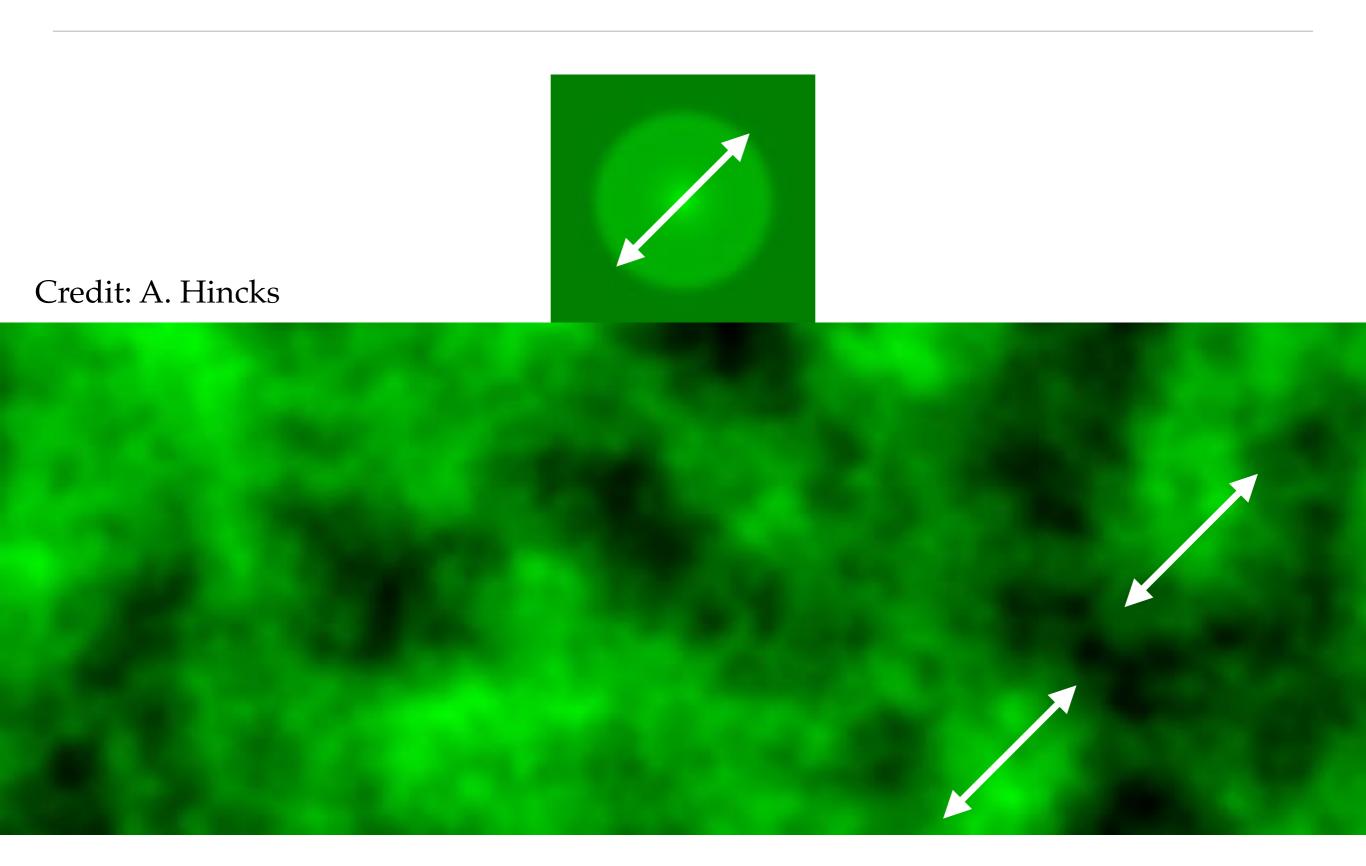
It's a statistical statement



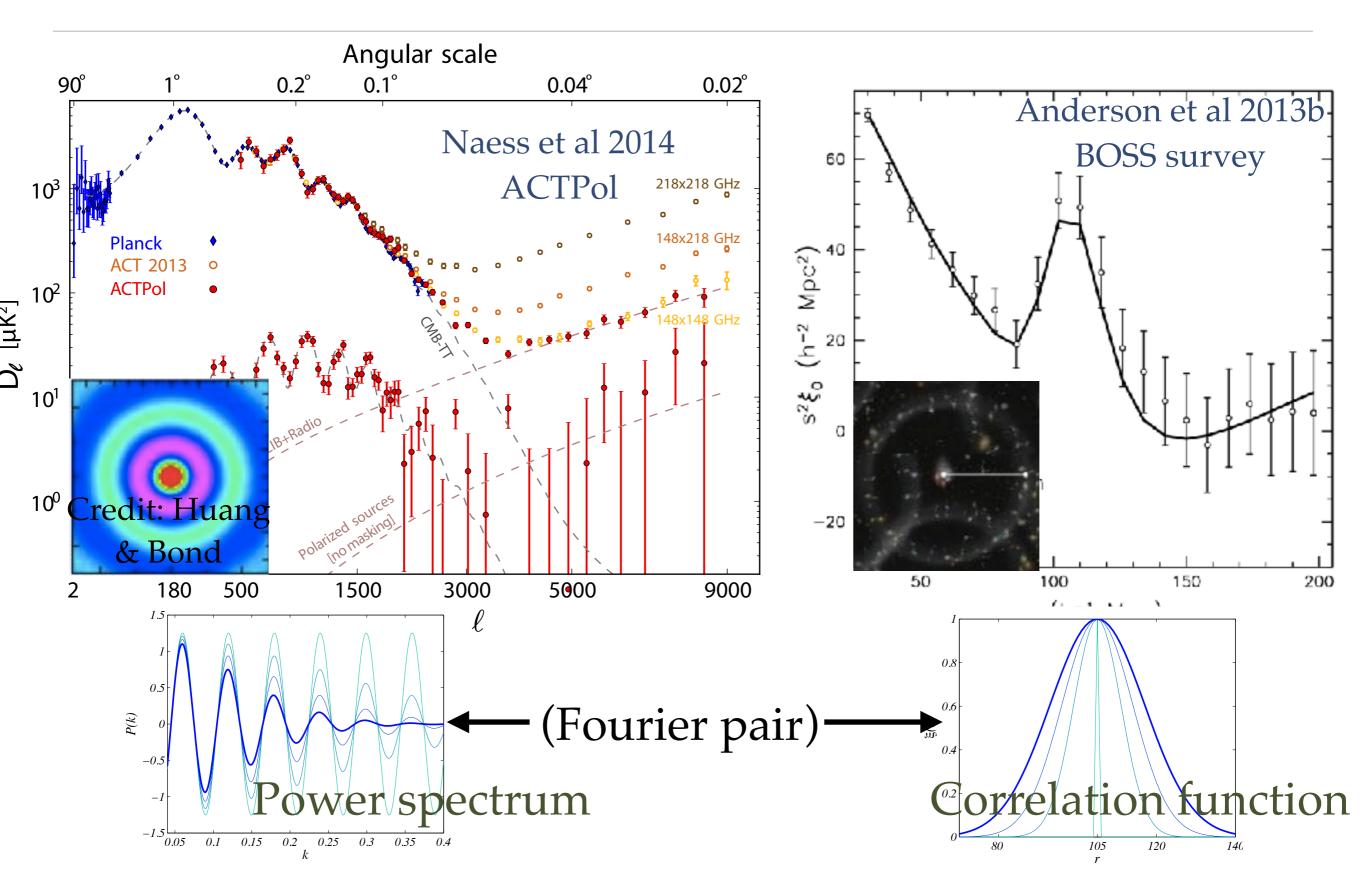
Credit: A. Hincks



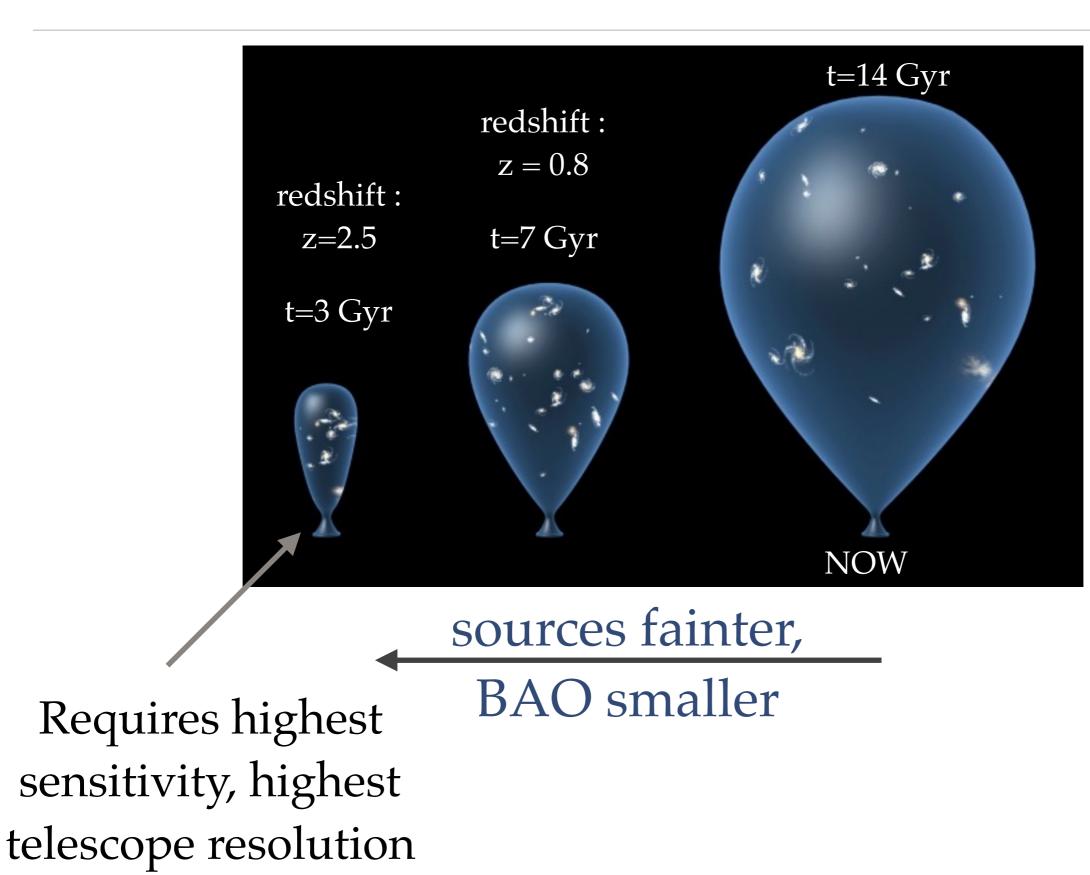
It's a <u>statistical</u> statement



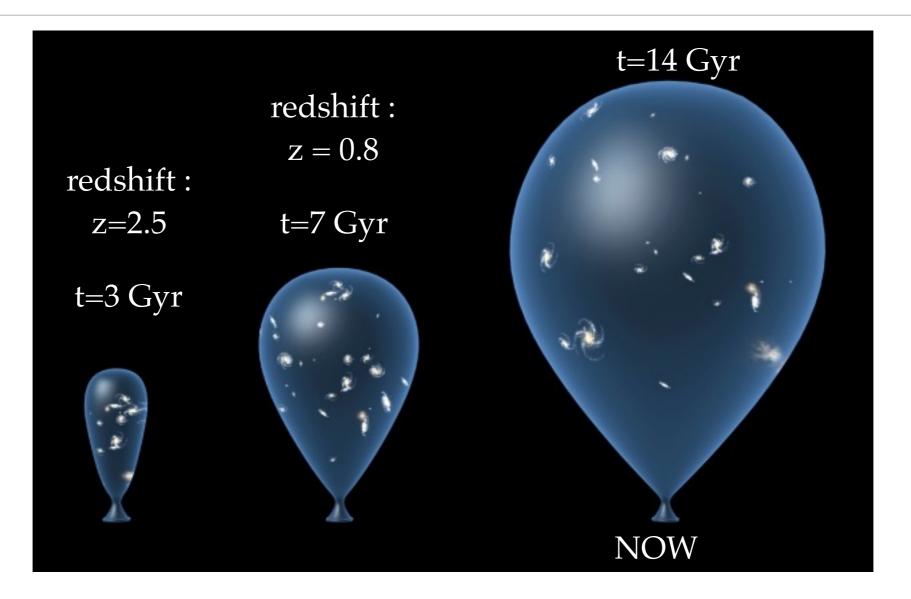
(aside)



What do I build?



What do I build?



75 cm $50 \text{ Mpc} \iff \sim 0.5 \text{ degrees}$ Resolution ~ λ / D -> 80 m dish!

Signal level: ~100µK, need:
1) ~ 1000 detectors
2) a lot of collecting area
3) low noise

What does this look like?

