

Cosmology and Dark Energy with future HI galaxy surveys

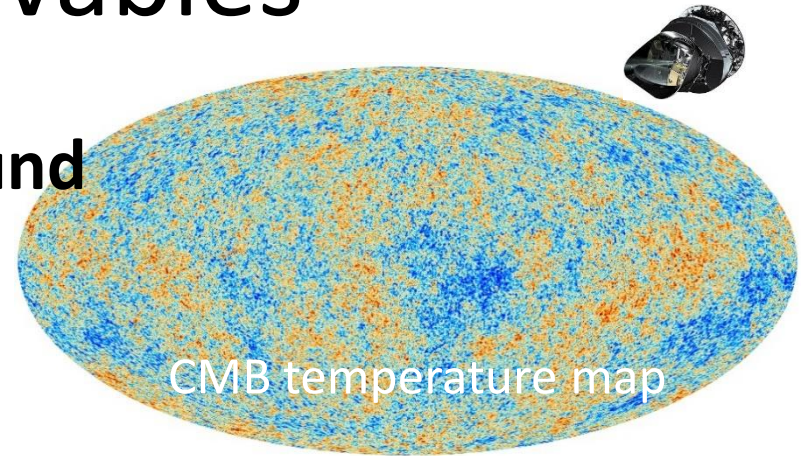


Daisuke Yamauchi
Kanagawa University

Cosmological observables

➤ Cosmic Microwave Background

→ radio



➤ Large-Scale Structure

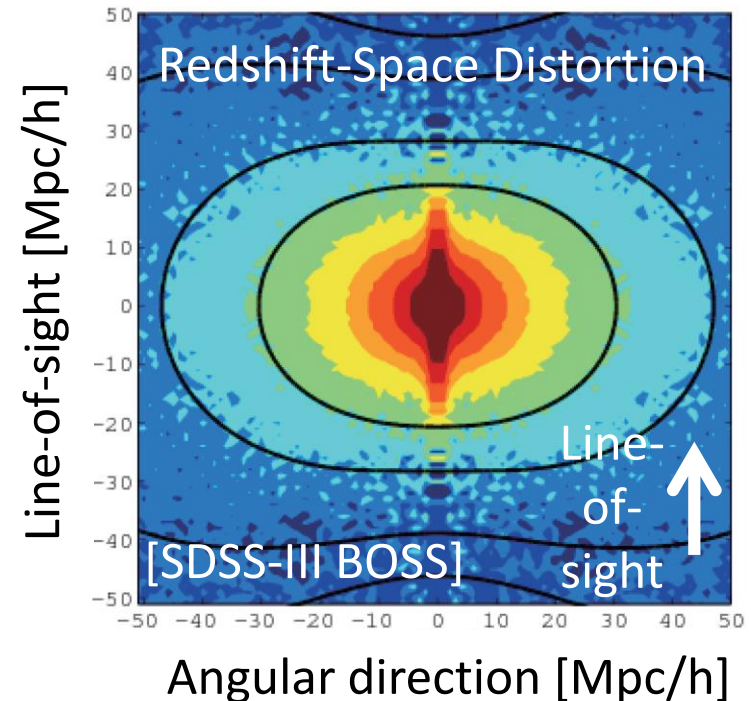
◆ Baryon Acoustic Oscillation

◆ Redshift-Space Distortion

◆ Gravitational Lensing

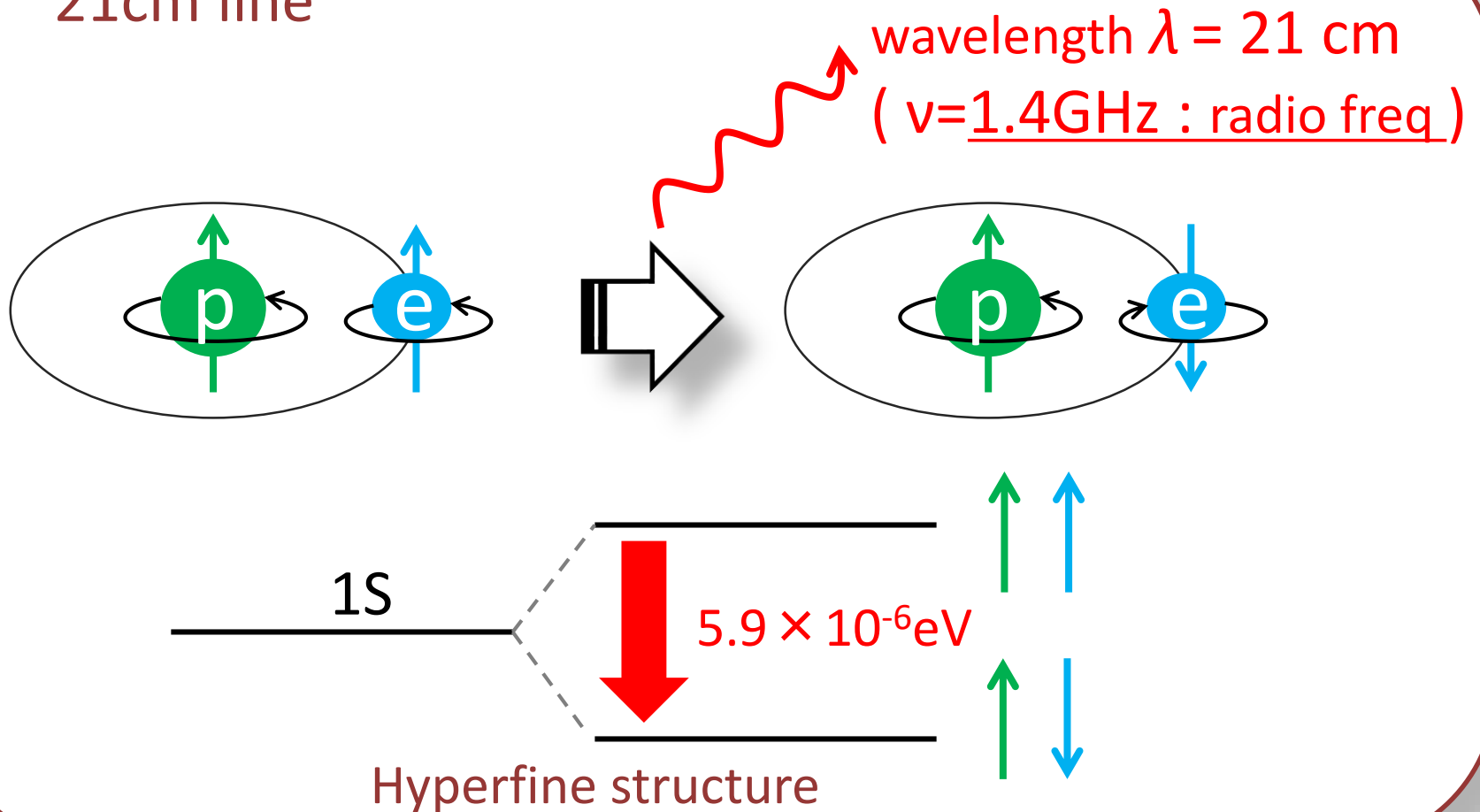
→ optical + Radio (New!)

↻
complementary



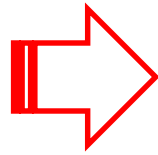
Why “radio” frequency?

- ◆ Hyperfine transition radiation of neutral hydrogen:
21cm line



Why “radio” frequency?

21cm line
observation

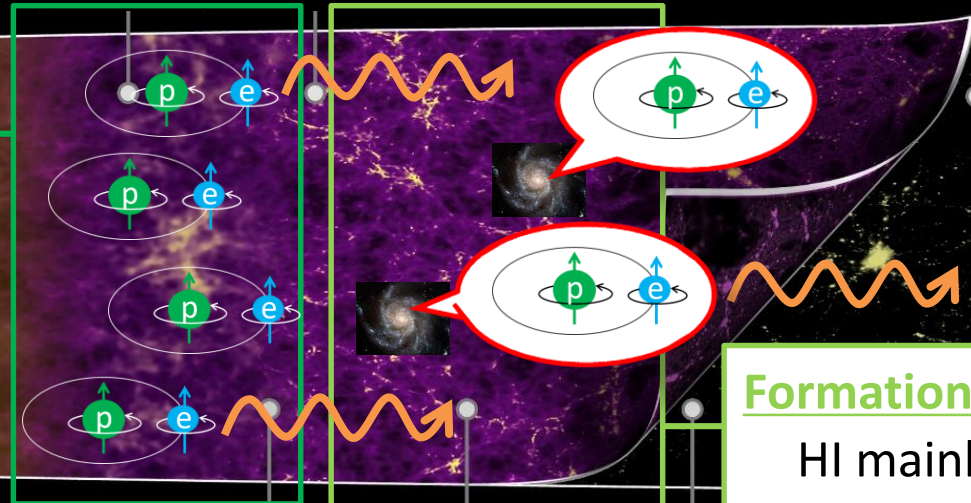


traces spatial distribution of
IGM/galaxies in
dark age/structure formation

= Information of growth!

Dark Age

HI mainly lives
in IGM.

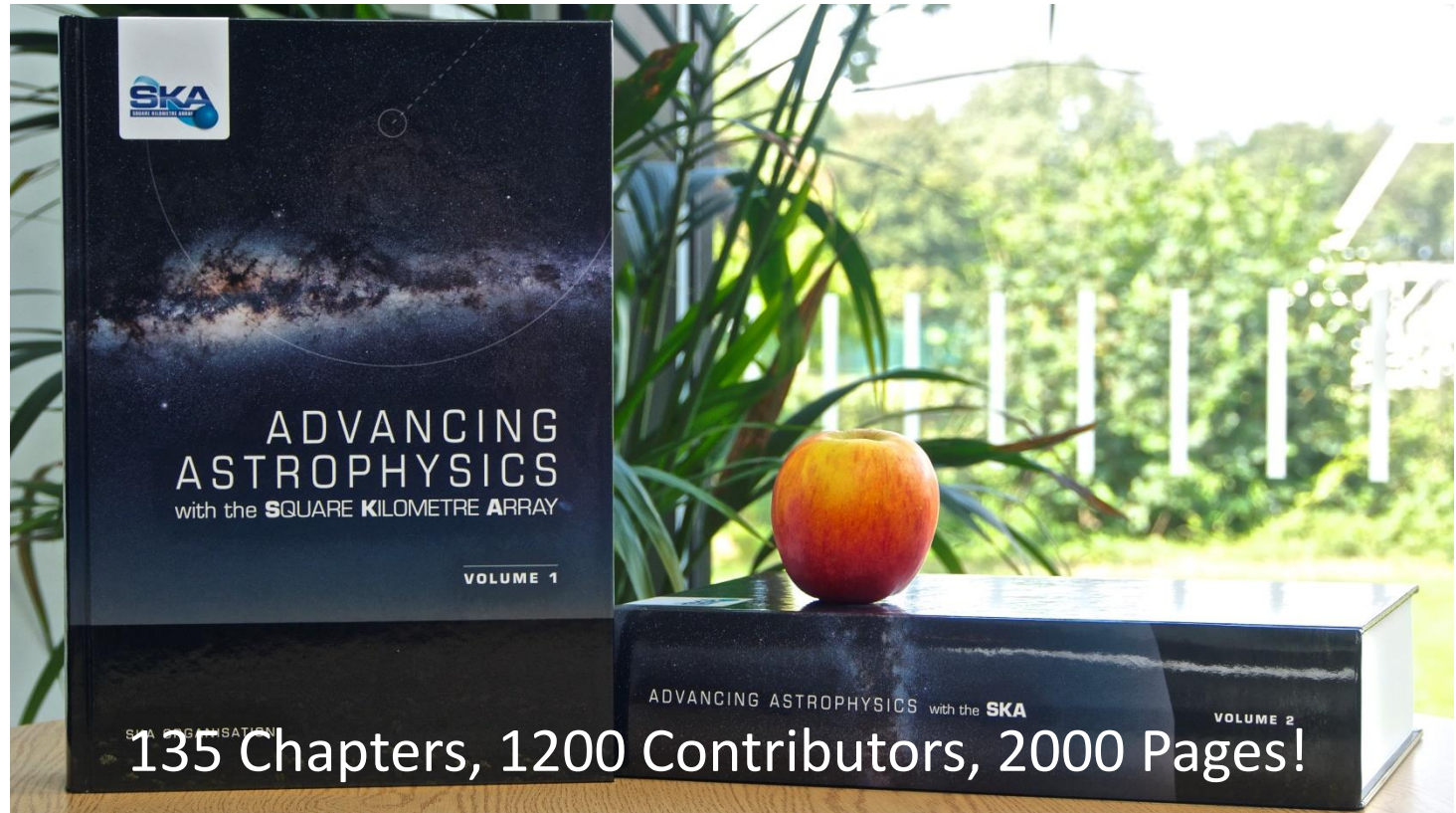


Formation epoch

HI mainly lives
in galaxies.

SKA Science Book/Red Book

◆ SKA Science Book [2015] <https://www.skatelescope.org/books/>



◆ Red Book
[Bacon+DY+(2018)]

Cosmology with Phase 1 of the Square Kilometre Array

Red Book 2018: Technical specifications and performance forecasts

Contributions from Japanese community



➤ SKA-Japan Consortium

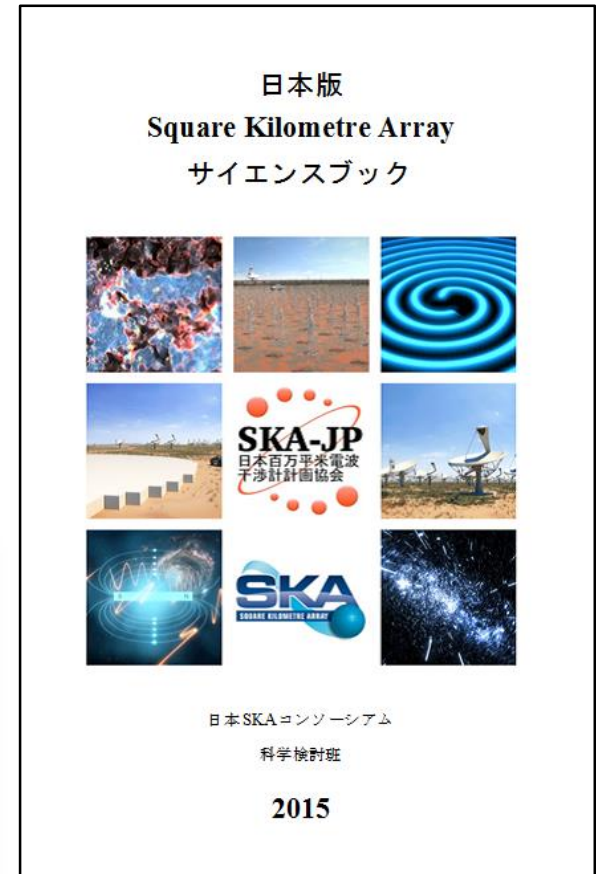
◆ SKA-Japan SKA Science Book →
[2015, in Japanese(sorry!)]

◆ Review (in English) [DY+(2016)]

Review

Cosmology with the Square Kilometre Array by SKA-Japan

Daisuke YAMAUCHI,^{1,*†} Kiyotomo ICHIKI,^{2,3} Kazunori KOHRI,^{4,5}
Toshiya NAMIKAWA,^{6,7} Yoshihiko OYAMA,⁸ Toyokazu SEKIGUCHI,⁹
Hayato SHIMABUKURO,^{2,10} Keitaro TAKAHASHI,¹⁰ Tomo TAKAHASHI,¹¹
Shuichiro YOKOYAMA,¹² and Kohji YOSHIKAWA¹³



SKA-Japan Cosmology SWG



D. Yamauchi (Kanagawa, Chair)

R. Ando (Nagoya)

→ today's talk!

K. Ichiki (Nagoya)

K. Kohri (KEK, Sokendai)

T. Minoda (Nagoya)

A. Nishizawa (Nagoya)

S. Saga (Kyoto)

T. Sekiguchi (Tokyo)

H. Shimabukuro (Tsinghua) → today's talk!

K. Takahashi (Kumamoto) → tomorrow's talk!

T. Takahashi (Saga)

S. Tanaka (Kumamoto) → today's talk!

S. Yokoyama (Nagoya)

K. Yoshikawa (Tsukuba)

S. Yoshiura (Melbourne)

Brief review of

SKA Cosmological Surveys

➤ *HI [21-cm] line survey*

◆ The redshifting of HI-line provides the **redshift information**.

✓ **HI galaxy redshift survey**

- The 3D matter distributions can be reconstructed.
- Measure the peculiar velocity field → info on how structure grows.

✓ **Mid-freq HI intensity mapping** [*after* CD/EoR]

- The detection of individual galaxies is NOT required.
- The integrated HI intensity of several galaxies in one pixel is measured.

✓ **Low-freq HI intensity mapping** [*before* CD/EoR]

- Measure the large-scale distributions of the HI inside the IGM via the brightness temperature.

➤ *Radio continuum survey*

- Measures galaxy synchrotron radiation radio emissions, which is advantageous in detecting high-z galaxies.
- Provides a featureless spectrum → **The redshift info is not available.**

<i>Observable</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>SKA Phase</i>	<i>redshift</i>	<i>Sky coverage</i>	<i>Galaxy number</i>
<i>HI [21cm line]</i>	<i>HI galaxy survey (gal)</i>	Phase-1	$z < 0.8$	1/8	$\sim 10^7$
		Phase-2	$z < 2$	3/4	$\sim 10^9$
<i>HI [21cm line]</i>	<i>HI intensity mapping survey (MID-IM)</i>	Phase-1	$z < 3$	3/4	--
		Phase-2	$z < 3.7$	3/4	--
<i>HI [21cm line]</i>	<i>HI intensity mapping survey (LOW-IM)</i>	Phase-1	$3 < z < 27$	1/40	--
		Phase-2	$3 < z < 27$	3/4	--
<i>Synchrotron radiation</i>	<i>Continuum survey (conti)</i>	Phase-1	$z < 6$	3/4	$\sim 10^8$
		Phase-2	$z < 6$	3/4	$\sim 10^9$
<i>Optical</i>	<i>e.g. Euclid</i>		$z < 2$	3/8	$\sim 10^8$

$S = 70(\text{SKA1gal}), 5(\text{SKA2gal}), 1(\text{SKA1cont}), 0.1(\text{SKA2cont}) [\mu\text{Jy}]$
 $\Delta\theta = 1(\text{SKA1}), 0.1(\text{SKA2}) [\text{arcsec}], t_{\text{int}} = 10^4 [\text{hr}]$

Observation	Survey	SKA	Redshift	Sky coverage	Galaxy number
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Even phase-1 IM and RC surveys will cover the extremely large survey volume (available full sky out to very high-z)!

S = 70(SKA1gal), 5(SKA2gal), 1(SKA1cont), 0.1(SKA2cont) [μ Jy]
 $\Delta\theta = 1$ (SKA1), 0.1(SKA2) [arcsec], $t_{\text{int}} = 10^4$ [hr]

When the Phase-2 is constructed, the flux threshold will be drastically improved ($\sim 5\mu\text{Jy}$), providing ***the spectropic survey of 1 billion (!) HI galaxies*** can be delivered.

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A Key Science with SKA

➤ List of highest priority SKA1 science

Science Goal	SWG	Objective	SWG Rank
1	CD/EoR	Physics of the early universe IGM - I. Imaging	1/3
2	CD/EoR	Physics of the early universe IGM - II. Power spectrum	2/3
4	Pulsars	Reveal pulsar population and MSPs for gravity tests and Gravitational Wave detection	1/3
5	Pulsars	High precision timing for testing gravity and GW detection	1/3
13	HI	Resolved HI kinematics and morphology of $\sim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ mass galaxies out to $z \sim 0.8$	1/5
14	HI	High spatial resolution studies of the ISM in the nearby Universe.	2/5
15	HI	Multi-resolution mapping studies of the ISM in our Galaxy	3/5
18	Transients	Solve missing baryon problem at $z \sim 2$ and determine the Dark Energy Equation of State	=1/4
22	Cradle of Life	Map dust grain growth in the terrestrial planet forming zones at a distance of 100 pc	1/5
27	Magnetism	The resolved all-Sky characterisation of the interstellar and intergalactic magnetic fields	1/5
32	Cosmology	Constraints on primordial non-Gaussianity and tests of gravity on super-horizon scales.	1/5
33	Cosmology	Angular correlation functions to probe non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole	2/5
37 + 38	Continuum	Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) – I+II. Non-thermal & Thermal processes	1+2/8

“Constraints on primordial non-Gaussianity and tests of gravity on super-horizon scales”

= “Inflation & Dark Energy”

Cosmology and **Dark Energy** **with HI galaxy surveys**

How do we characterize **Dark Energy**?

◆ Expansion history

Equation-of-state

$$\frac{H^2(a)}{H_0^2} = \frac{\Omega_m}{a^3} + \frac{\Omega_r}{a^4} + \frac{\Omega_K}{a^2} + \Omega_{\text{DE}} e^{-3 \int_1^a (1 + w_{\text{DE}}(a')) d \ln a'}$$

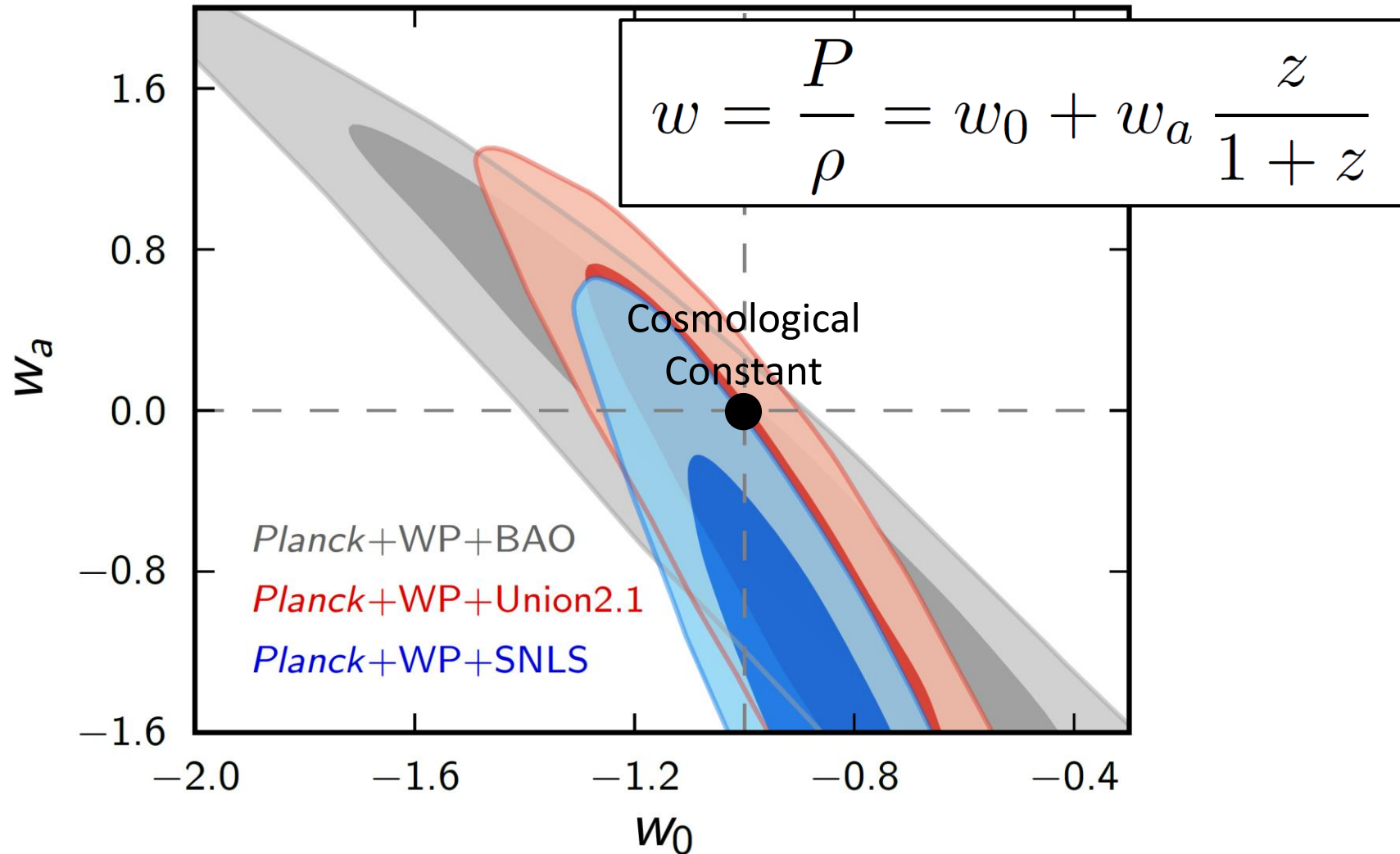
◆ Fluctuation of galaxy number count: $\delta = \delta n/n$

$$\delta(a, \mathbf{k}) = \delta_L(a, \mathbf{k}) + \left[F_2(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2; a) \delta_L(a, \mathbf{k}_1) \star \delta_L(a, \mathbf{k}_2) \right]_{\mathbf{k}} + \dots$$

Growth index

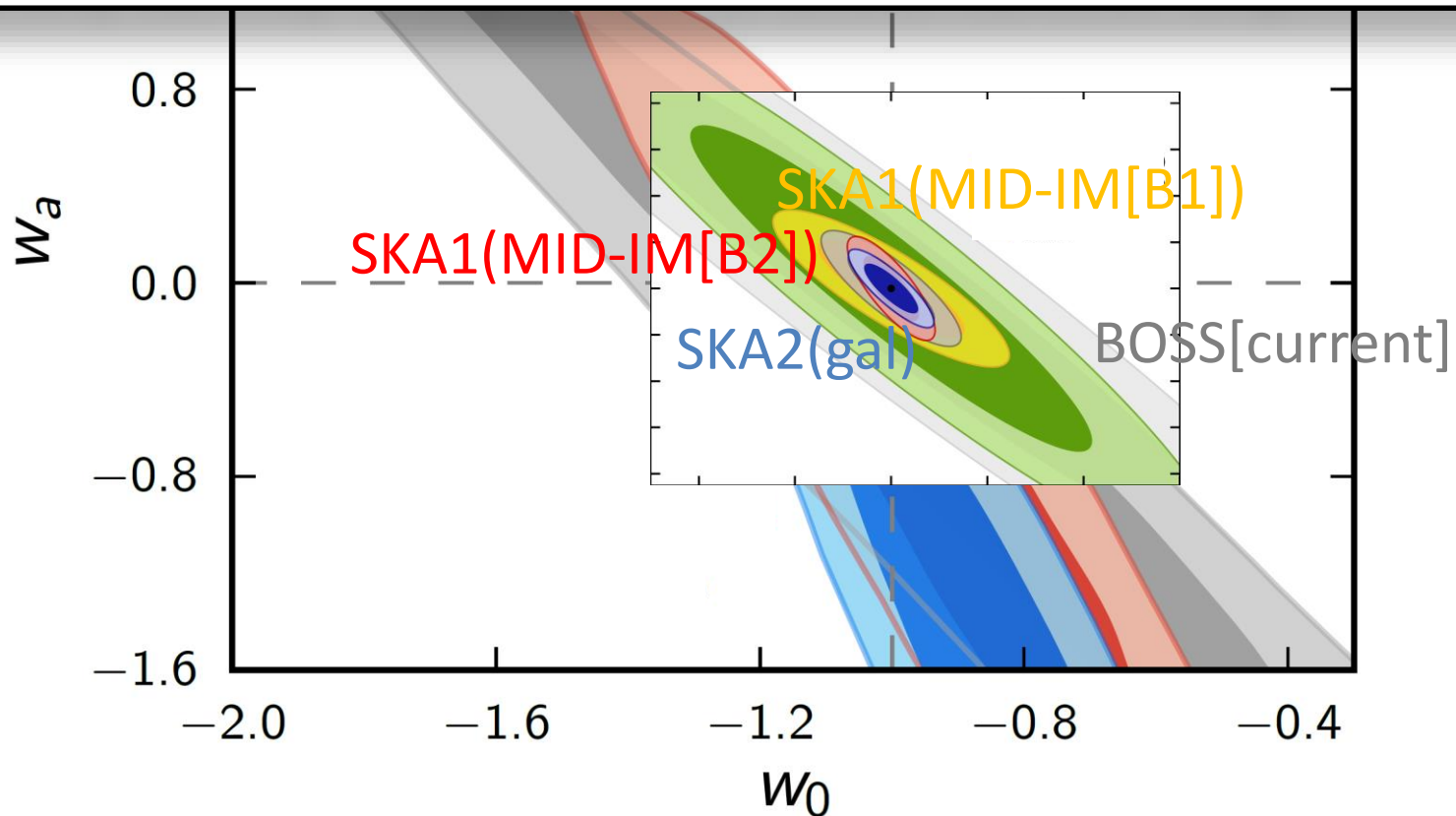
$$\frac{d \ln \delta_L}{d \ln a} = \Omega_m(a)^\gamma$$

Dark Energy Equation-of-State

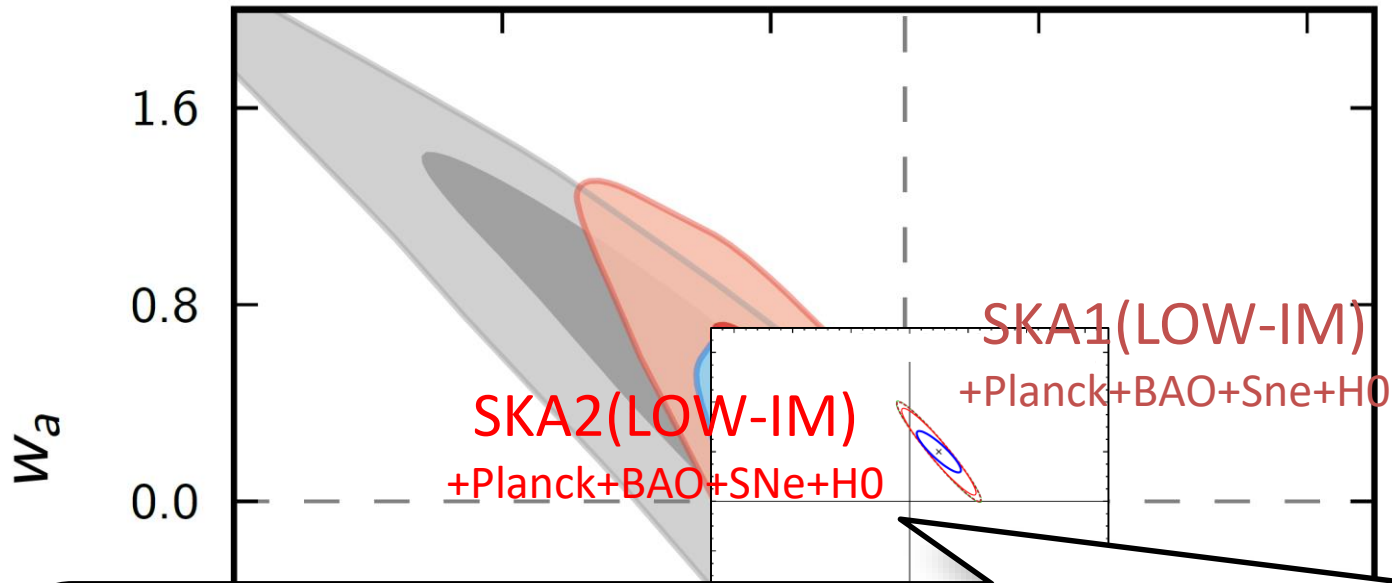


Dark Energy Equation-of-State

The **SKA1 MID-IM survey** will be able to provide comparable constraints with e.g. Euclid, and the SKA2 HI galaxy survey is expected to allow further improvements.



Dark Energy Equation-of-State



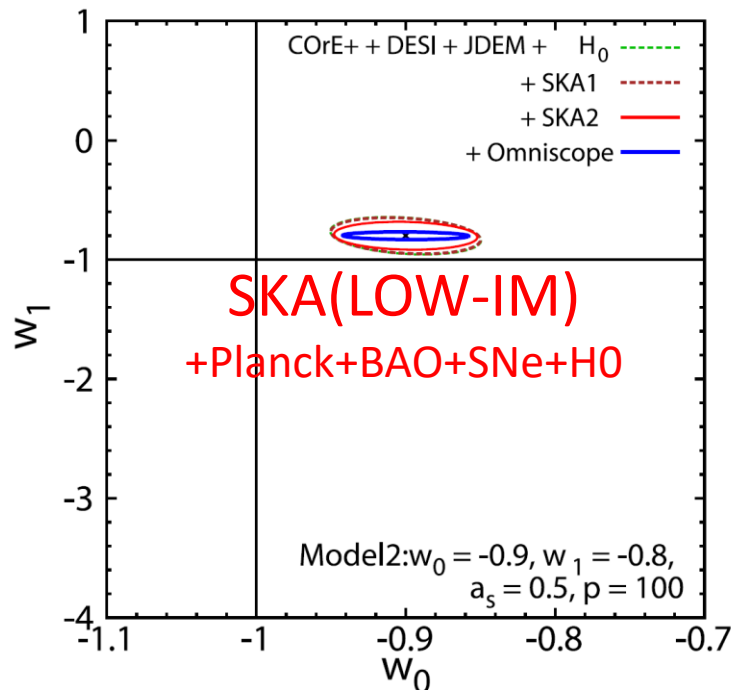
Since **LOW IM survey** probes different redshift epoch compared with other observables, the constraining power improves significantly (if we can reduce the foreground)! *Note : the collaboration with EoR/CD SWG is essential!

W_0

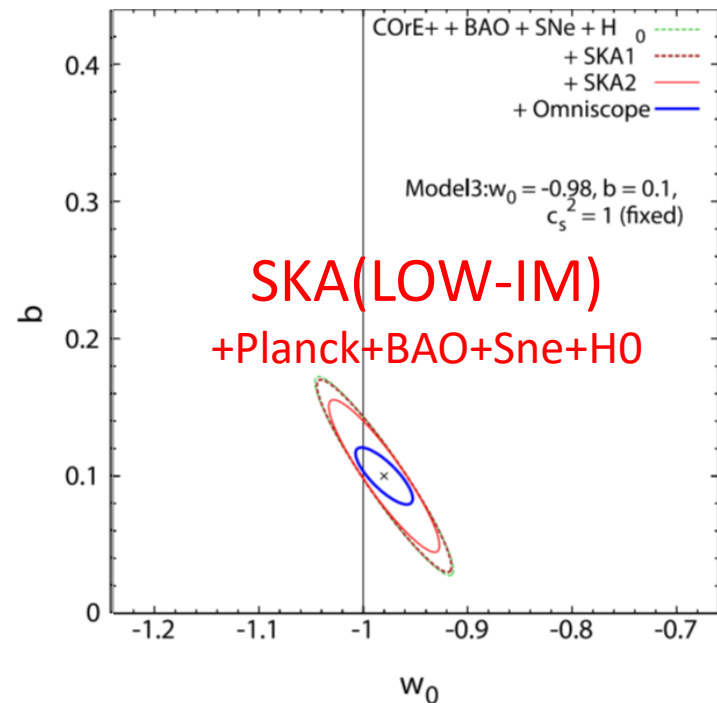
DE EoS z-dependence from LOW-IM

- ◆ The z-dependence of EoS is highly model-dependent.
- ◆ SKA constrains the model in which the EoS changes at high-z.

$$w = w_0 w_1 \frac{1 + \left(\frac{a_s}{a}\right)^p}{w_1 + w_0 \left(\frac{a_s}{a}\right)^p}$$

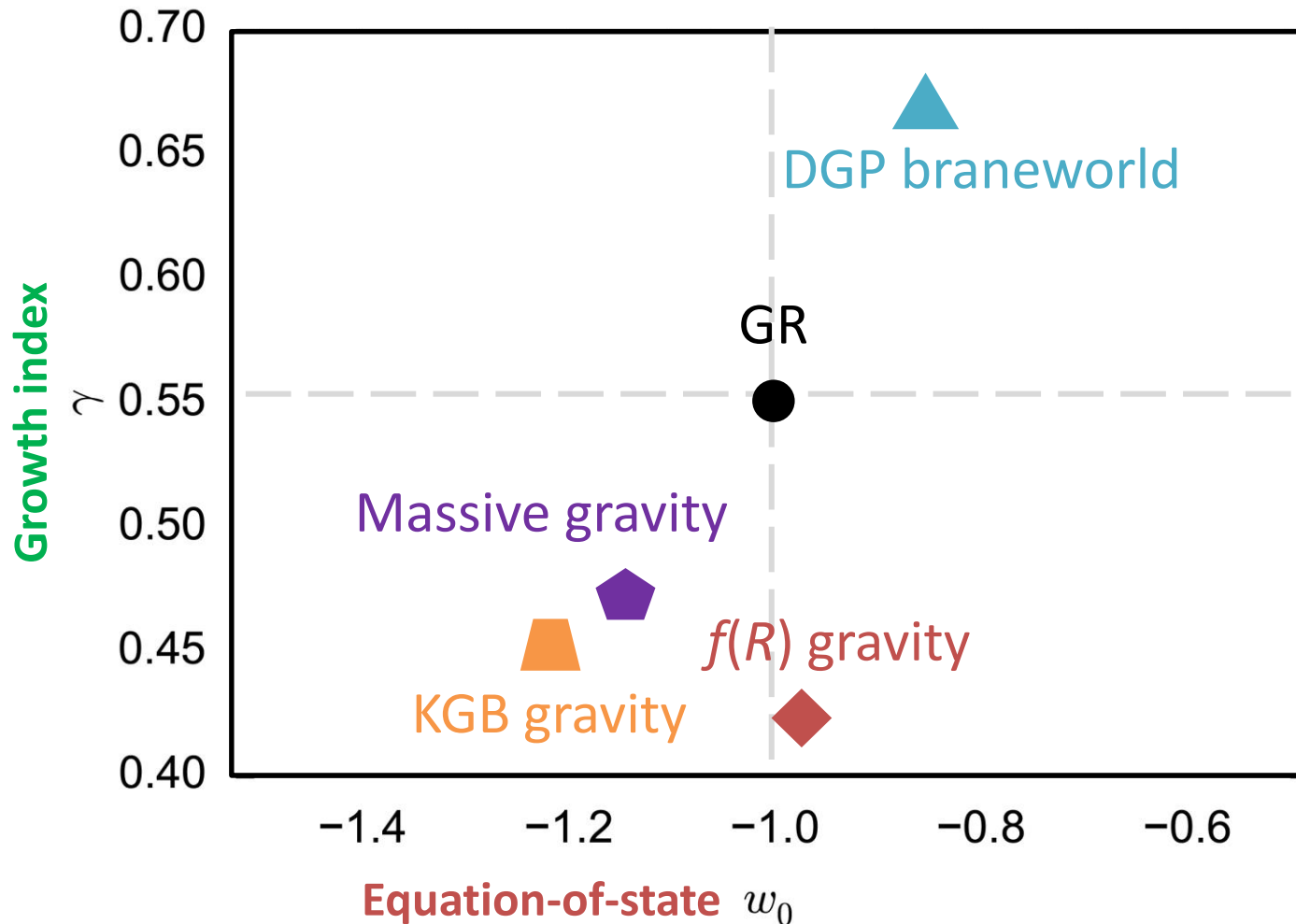


$$w = \frac{w_0}{[1 + b \log(1 + z)]^2}$$



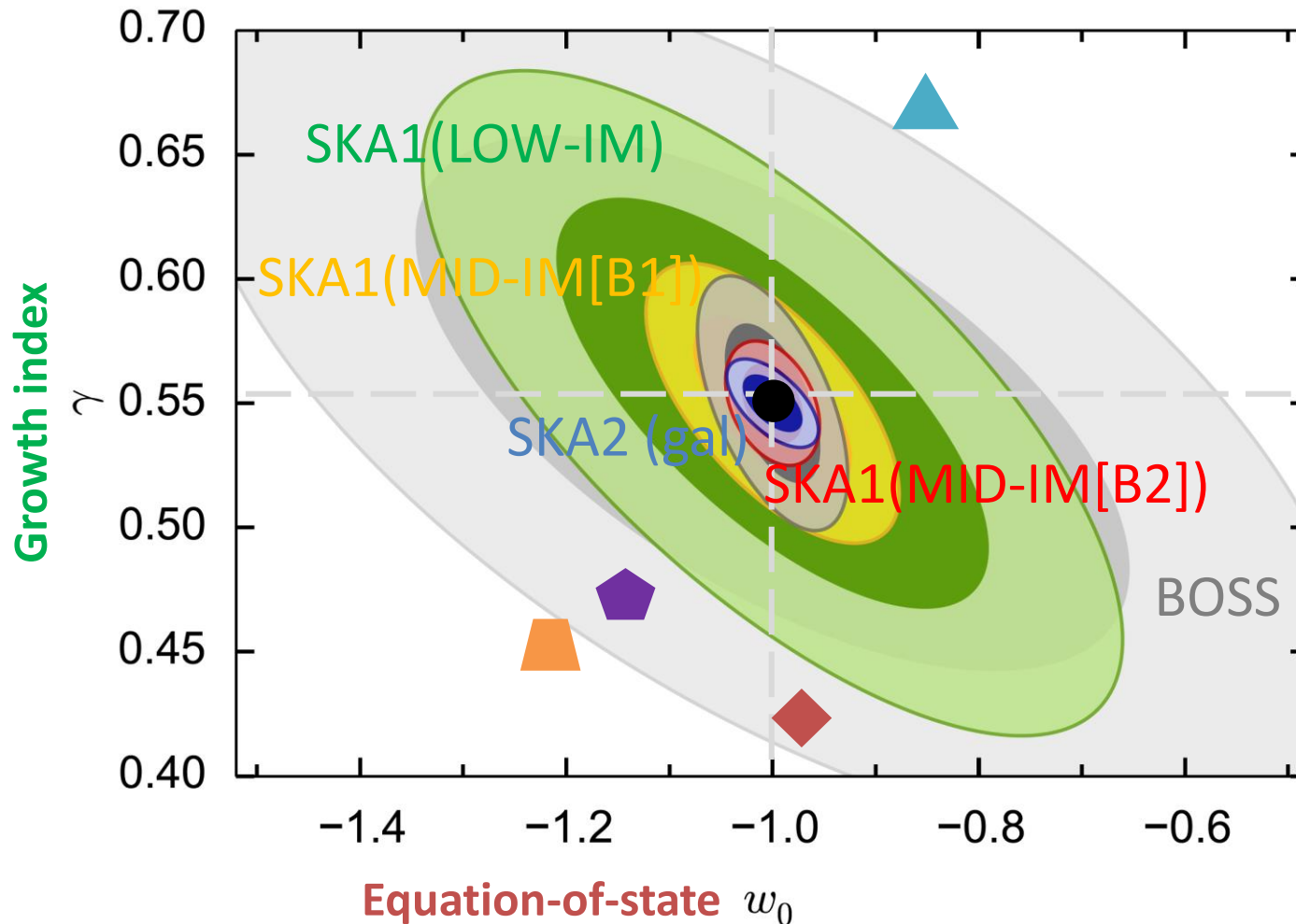
Growth index and Dark Energy

- ◆ can trace the (linear) growth history.
- ◆ can distinguish and hopefully exclude the dark energy models.



Growth index and Dark Energy

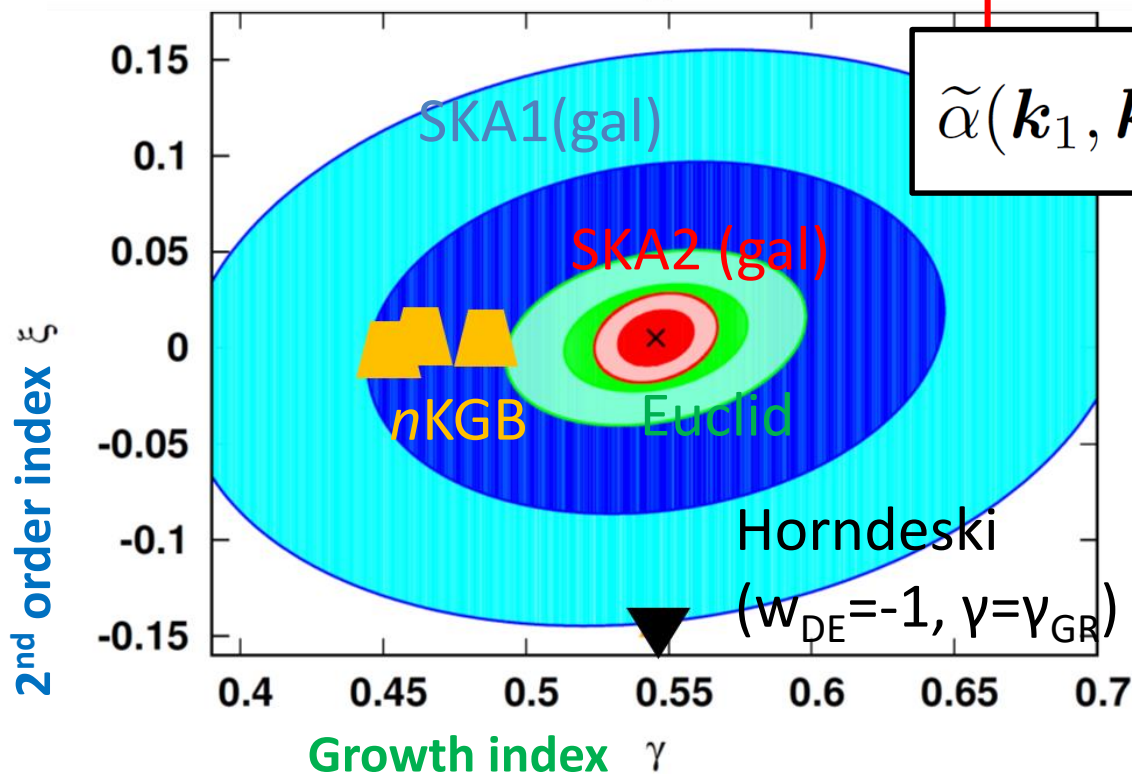
- ◆ can trace the (linear) growth history.
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Nonlinear Growth and Dark Energy

- ◆ Even if $w_{\text{DE}}=-1$ and $\gamma=\gamma_{\text{GR}}$, it is **NOT** necessary that our Universe is described by Λ CDM with GR.
- ◆ Non-Gaussianity should be generated from nonlinear growth.

$$\delta(a, \mathbf{k}) = \delta_{\text{L}}(a, \mathbf{k}) + \left[F_2(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2; a) \delta_{\text{L}}(a, \mathbf{k}_1) \star \delta_{\text{L}}(a, \mathbf{k}_2) \right]_{\mathbf{k}} + \dots$$



$$\tilde{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) + \Omega_{\text{m}}(a) \xi \tilde{\gamma}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2)$$

2nd order index

can carry new info that is not included in the linear-order!

Dark Energy and Scalar-Tensor Theories

- **Scalar-Tensor Theories** have been widely studied as an alternative to the dark energy.
- **GW170817+GRB 170817A** gave the stringent constraint on the speed of GW : $|c_{\text{GW}}/c_{\text{EM}} - 1| < 10^{-15}$, which rules out theories which predict a variable GW speed.

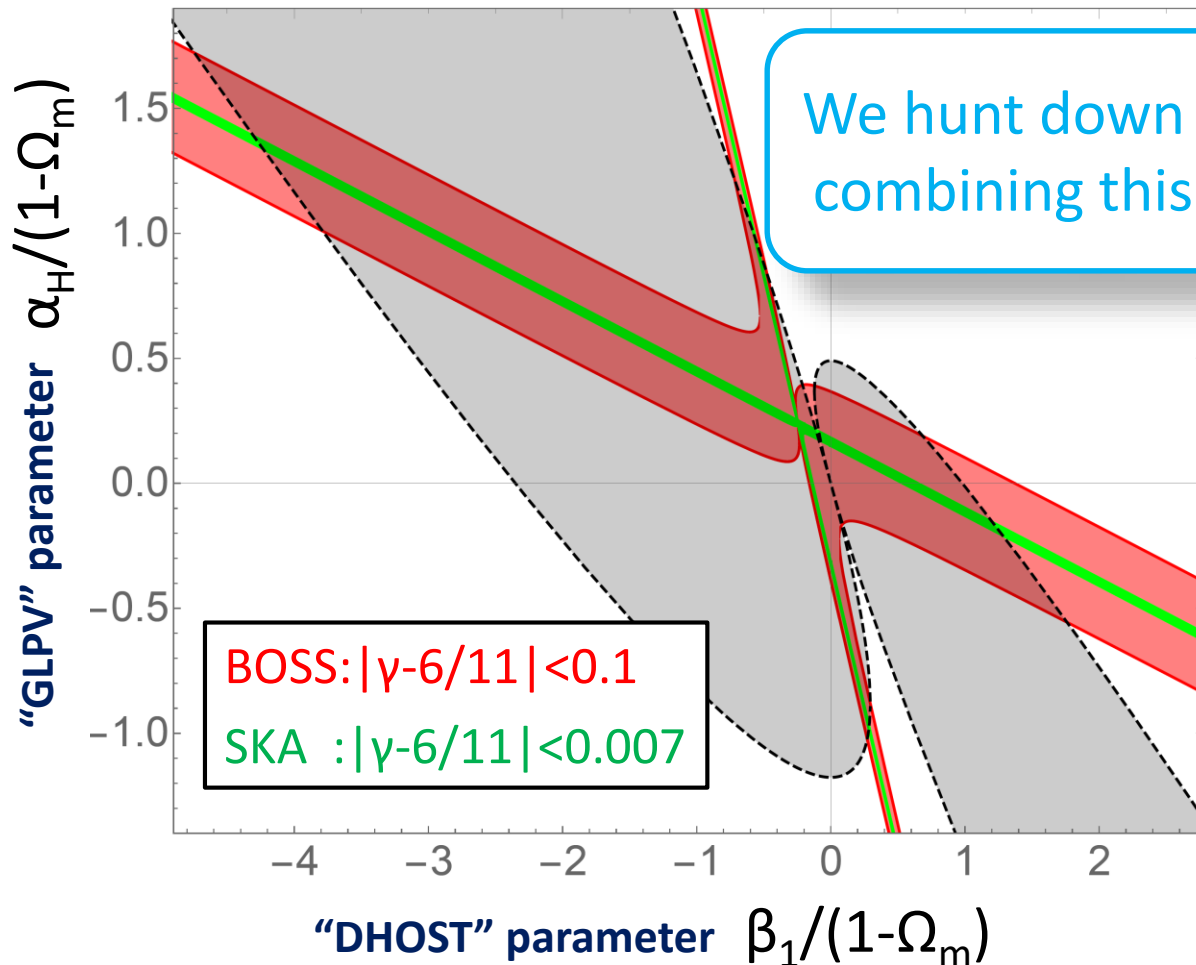
The most general framework that has been developed so far

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & F(\phi, X) R + A_3(\phi, X) \square \phi \nabla^\mu \phi \nabla^\nu \phi \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi \\
 & + \frac{1}{8F} \left[48F_X^2 - 8(F - XF_X)A_3 - X^2 A_3^2 \right] \nabla^\mu \phi \nabla_\mu \nabla_\rho \phi \nabla^\rho \nabla^\nu \phi \nabla_\nu \phi \\
 & + \frac{1}{2F} (4F_X + XA_3) A_3 (\nabla^\mu \phi \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi \nabla^\nu \phi)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

[Langlois+Saito+DY+Noui (2018)]

Growth index and Scalar-Tensor Theories

- ◆ The precise measurement of growth of structure can provide the severe constraint on the wide class of modified gravity.



$$\alpha_H = -\frac{2X F_X}{F}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{X(F_X + X A_3)}{F}$$

[Gray(stellar structure):
Kobayashi+DY+(2015),
Saito+DY+(2015),
Sakstein+(2015)]

Summary

➤ The SKA will provide new information of DE and hopefully single out the true model of DE.

➤ Other topics : Various Synergies

□ With CMB observations: Delensing

[Namikawa+DY+Sherwin+Nagata (2015)]

□ With optical galaxy surveys: Multitracer

[DY+ (2014), DY+K.Takahashi(2015), DY+Yokoyama+K.Takahashi(2016)]

□ With particle physics: Lepton asymmetry, ν ,...

[Kohri+Oyama+Sekiguchi+T.Takahashi (2014),...]

Thank you!