

Cosmology and Dark Energy with future *HI* galaxy surveys

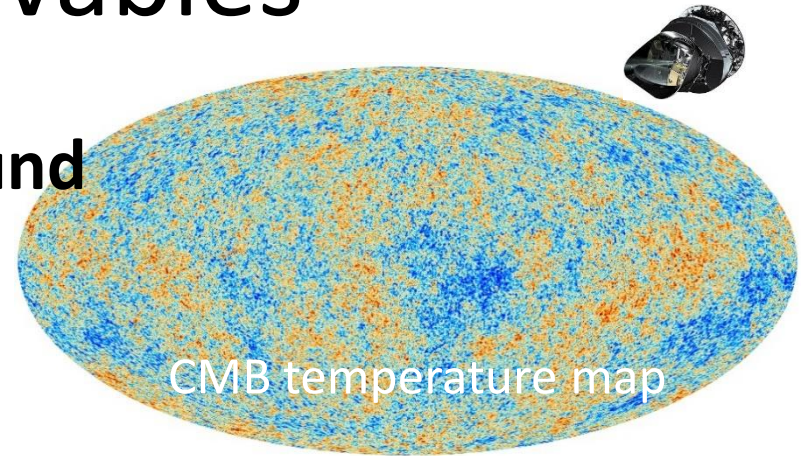


Daisuke Yamauchi
Kanagawa University

Cosmological observables

➤ Cosmic Microwave Background

→ radio



➤ Large-Scale Structure

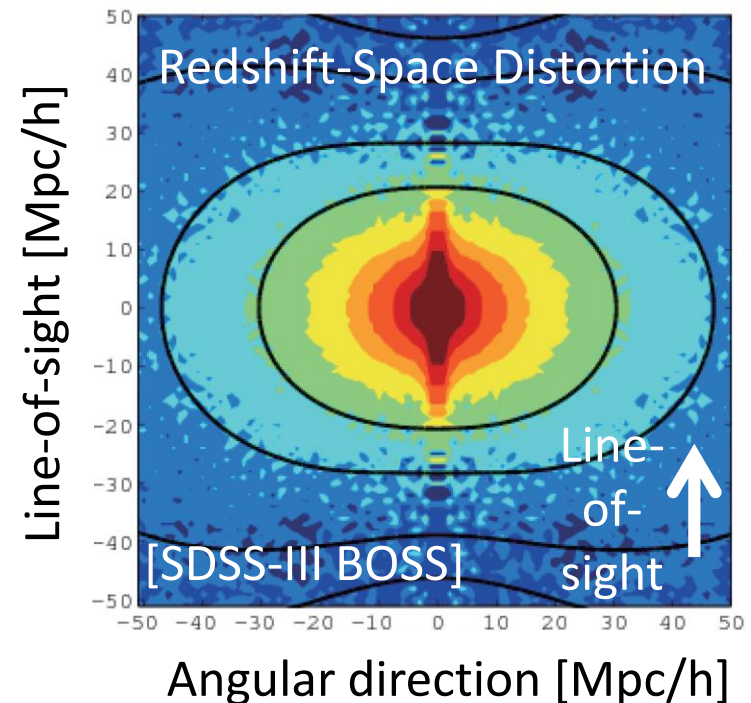
◆ Baryon Acoustic Oscillation

◆ Redshift-Space Distortion

◆ Gravitational Lensing

→ optical + Radio (New!)

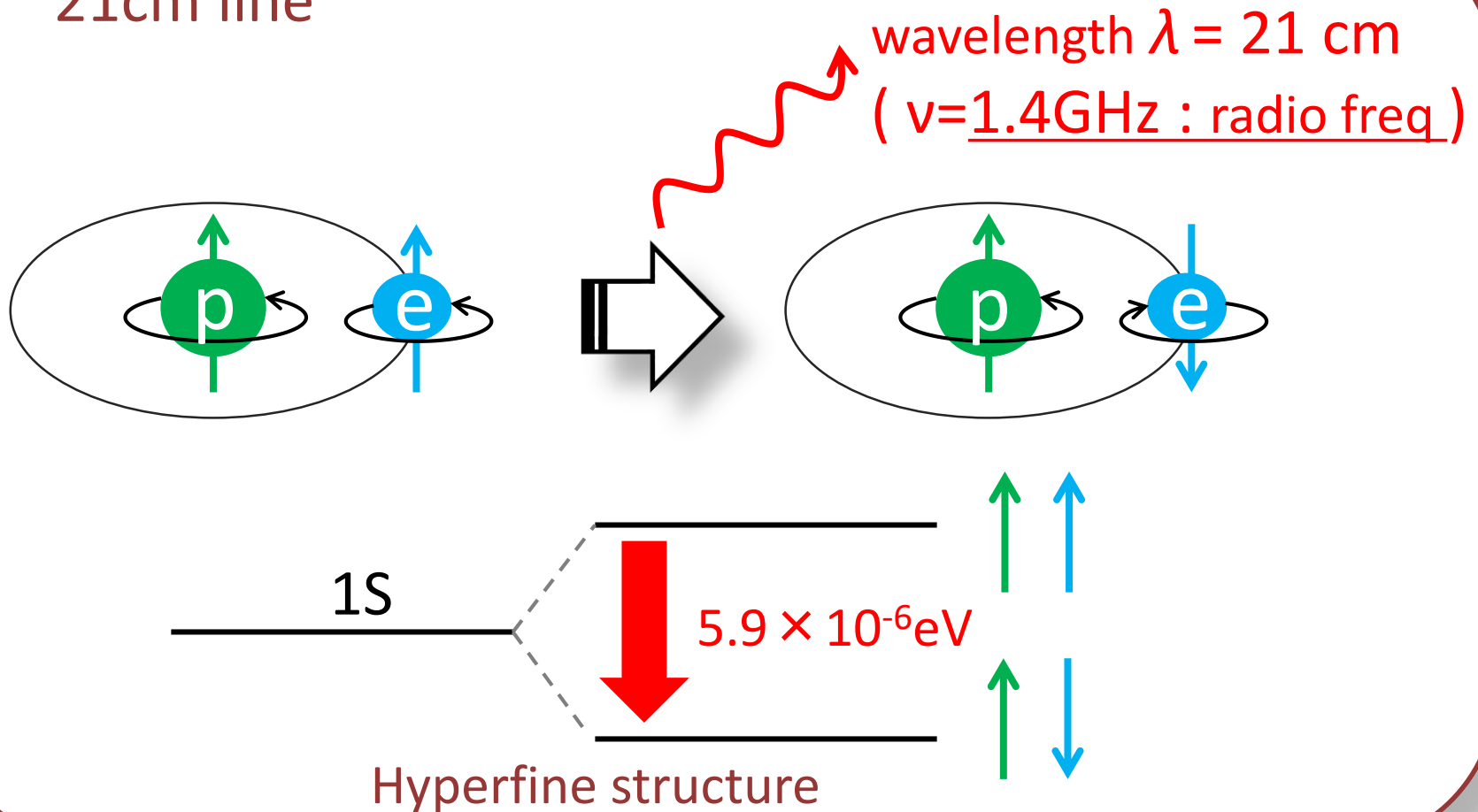
↻
complementary



Takahashi and de Souza's talk (yesterday)

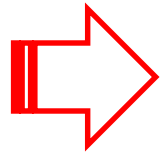
Why “radio” frequency?

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



Why “radio” frequency?

21cm line
observations

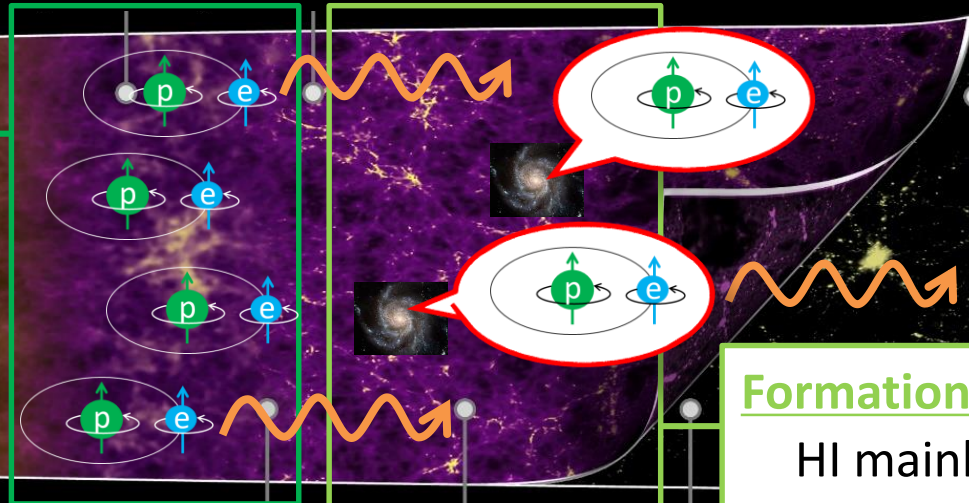


**Spatial distribution of
IGM/galaxies in
dark age/structure formation**

= Information of growth!

Dark Age

HI mainly lives
in IGM.



Formation epoch

HI mainly lives
in galaxies.

Brief Review of

Square Kilometre Array



SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY



➤ Open a new window for Astronomy

✓ **New frequency regime**

50MHz -- 10^4 MHz

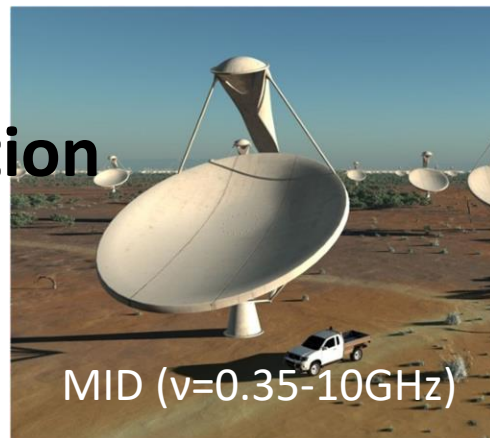
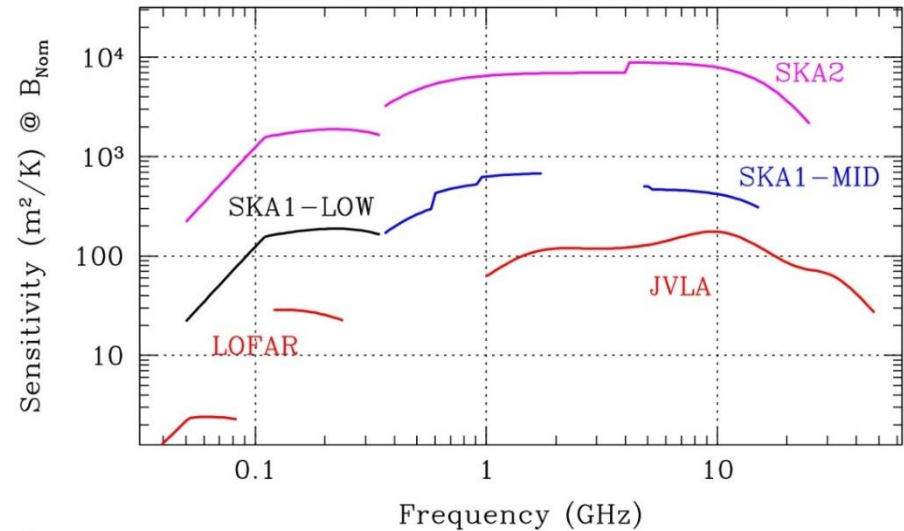
✓ **High sensitivity**

collecting area : 1km^2

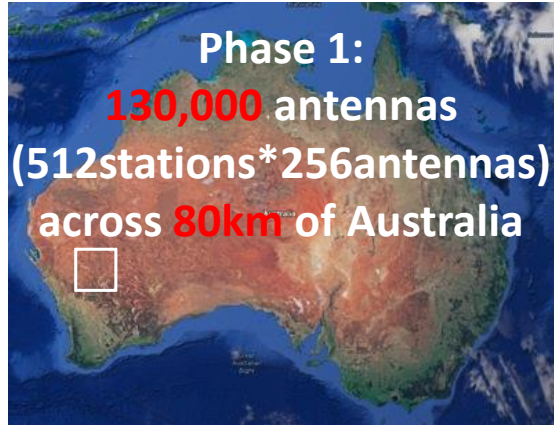
✓ **Wide sky coverage**

available full-sky

✓ **High angular resolution**



SKA Phase 1 (2019 – 2028)



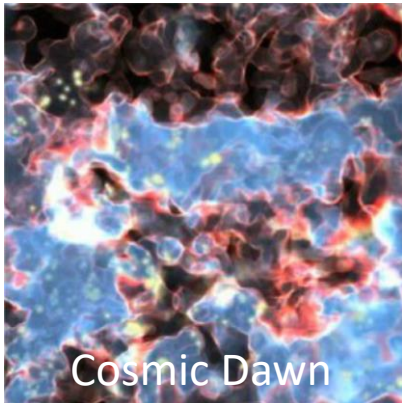
Construction will start soon!

Scientific goals of SKA

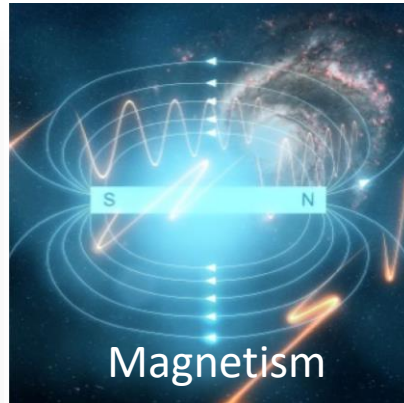


The SKA aims to solve some of the biggest questions.

- ◆ **Fundamental physics** : Gravity, Dark Energy, Cosmic Magnetism
- ◆ **Astrophysics** : Cosmic Dawn, First galaxies, galaxy assembly and evolution, +...
- ◆ **The unknowns** : transients + ...



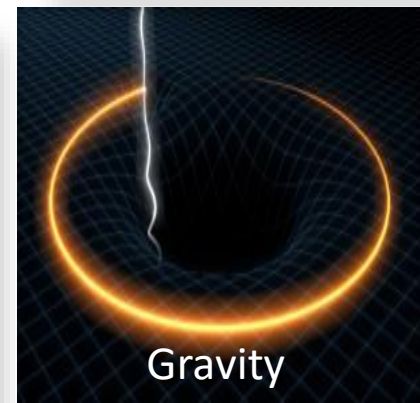
Cosmic Dawn



Magnetism



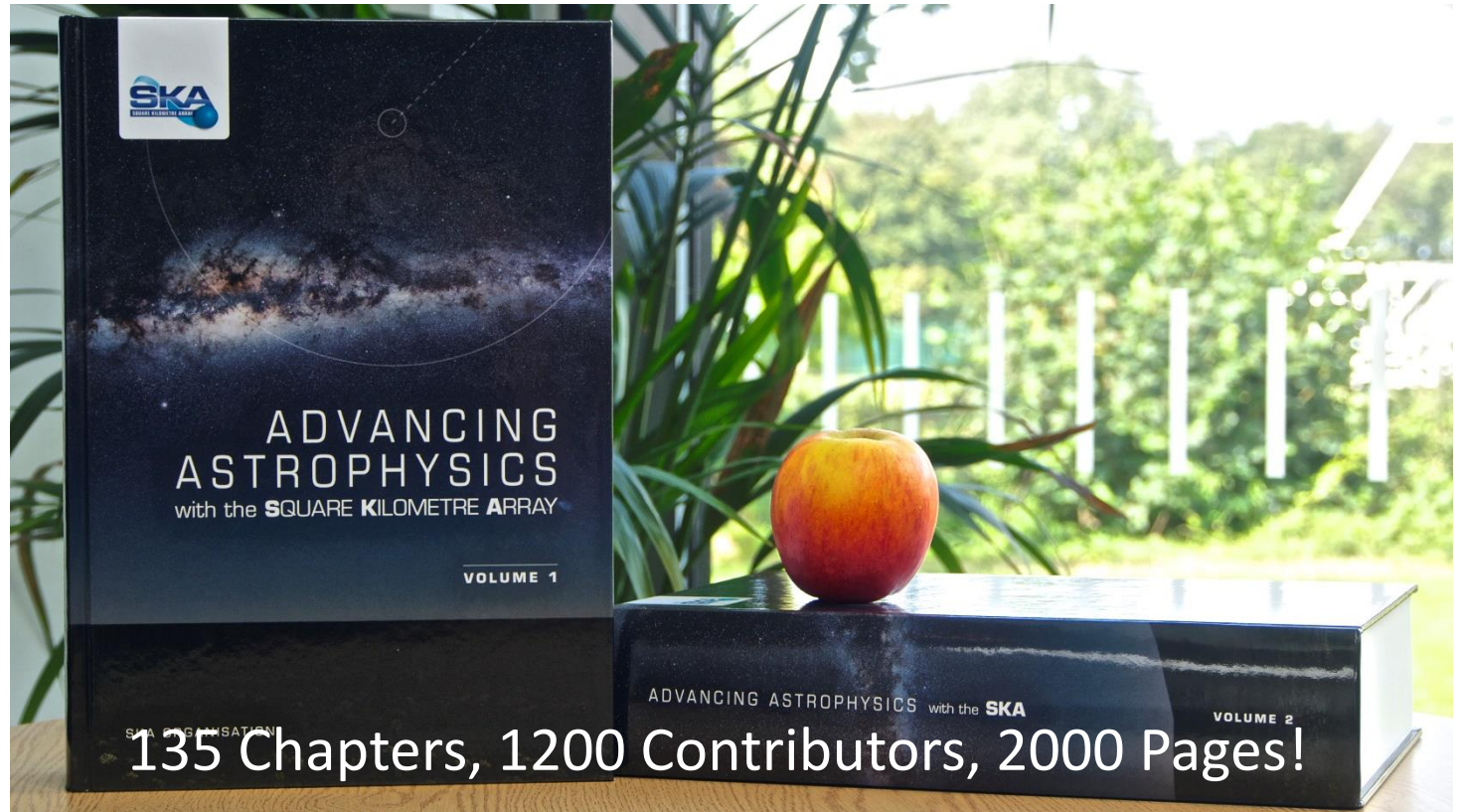
Galaxy &
Transients



Gravity

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

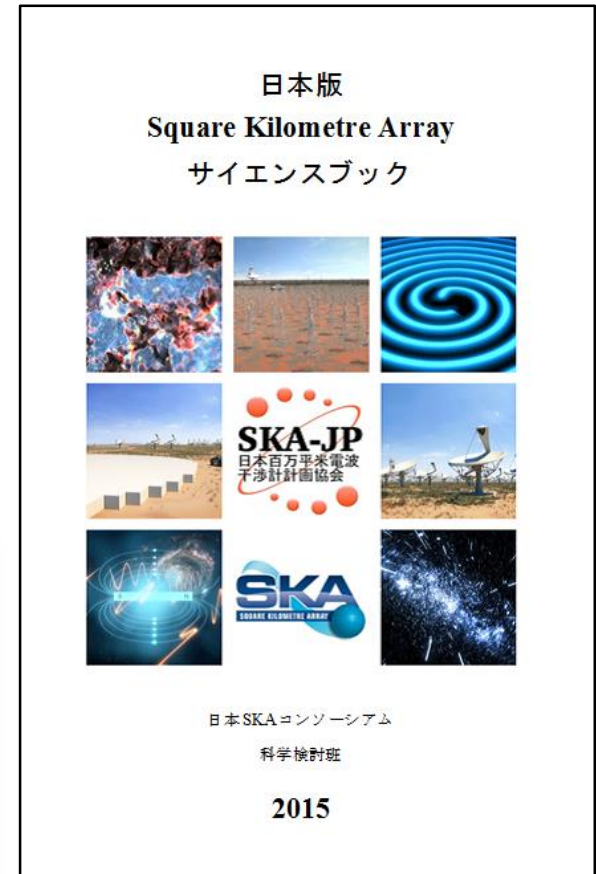
◆ SKA-Japan SKA Science Book →
[2015, in Japanese(sorry!)]

◆ Review (in English) [DY+(2016)]

Review

Cosmology with the Square Kilometre Array by SKA-Japan

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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



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.

✓ **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.

de Souza's talk (yesterday)

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

- Measure the large-scale distributions of the HI inside the IGM via the brightness temperature. **Takahashi's talk (yesterday)**

➤ *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	$\sim 10^8$

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

Observer	SKA	SKA	Sky coverage	Galaxy number	
HI [21cm line]	HI intensity mapping survey (MID-IM)	Phase-1	$z < 3$	3/4	$\sim 10^7$
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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.

Observables	Survey	Phase	z	Flux	Galaxies
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 $\Delta\theta = 1(\text{SKA1}), 0.1(\text{SKA2}) [\text{arcsec}], t_{\text{int}} = 10^4 [\text{hr}]$

A Key Science with SKA

➤ List of highest priority SKA1 science

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

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

How do we characterize **Dark Energy**?

◆ Expansion history

Equation-of-state

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

◆ Growth of large-scale structure : $\delta = \delta\rho/\rho$

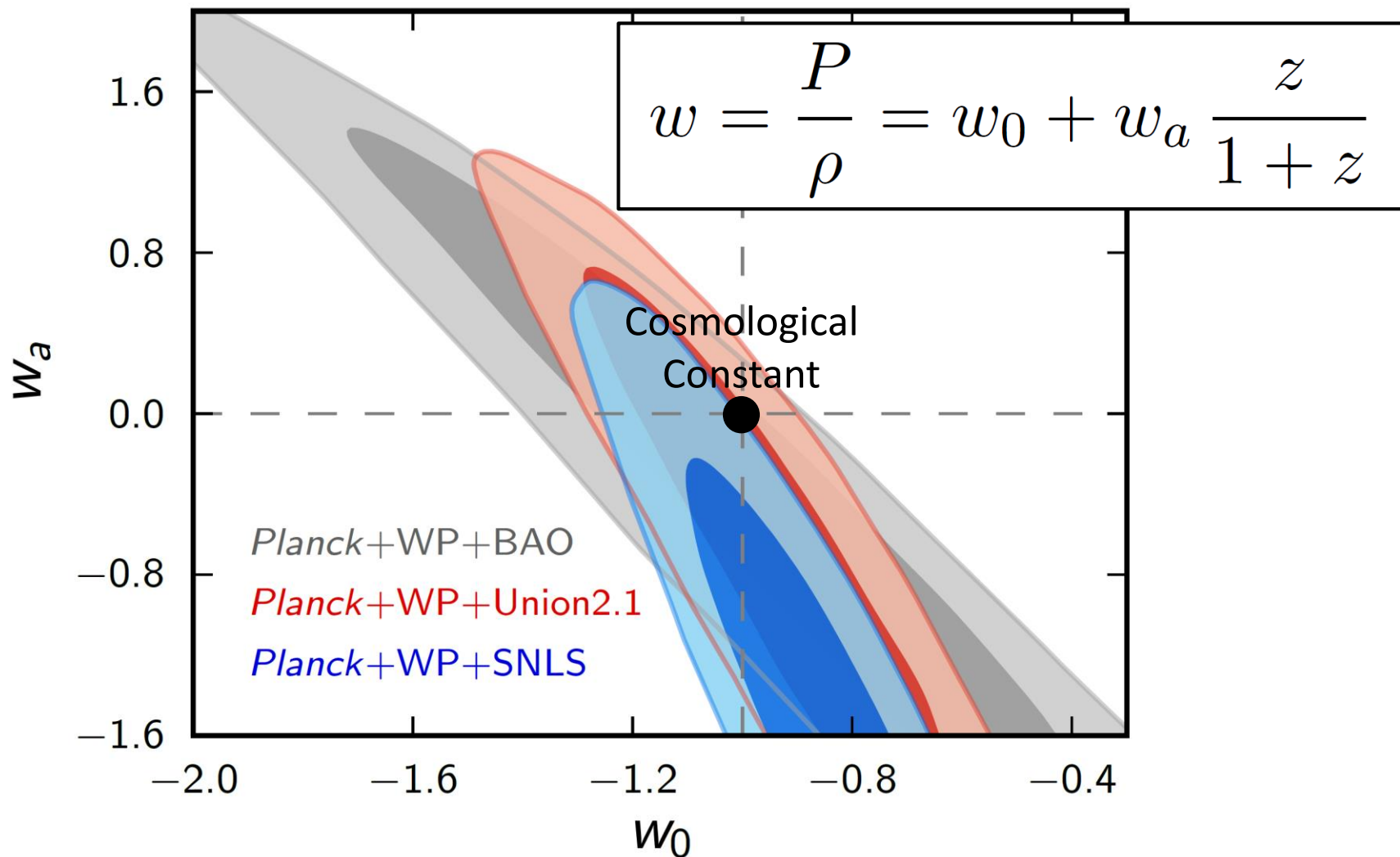
$$\delta(a, \mathbf{k}) = \delta_L(a, \mathbf{k}) + \left[F_2(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2; a) \delta_L(a, \mathbf{k}_1) \star \delta_L(a, \mathbf{k}_2) \right]_{\mathbf{k}} + \dots$$

Growth index

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

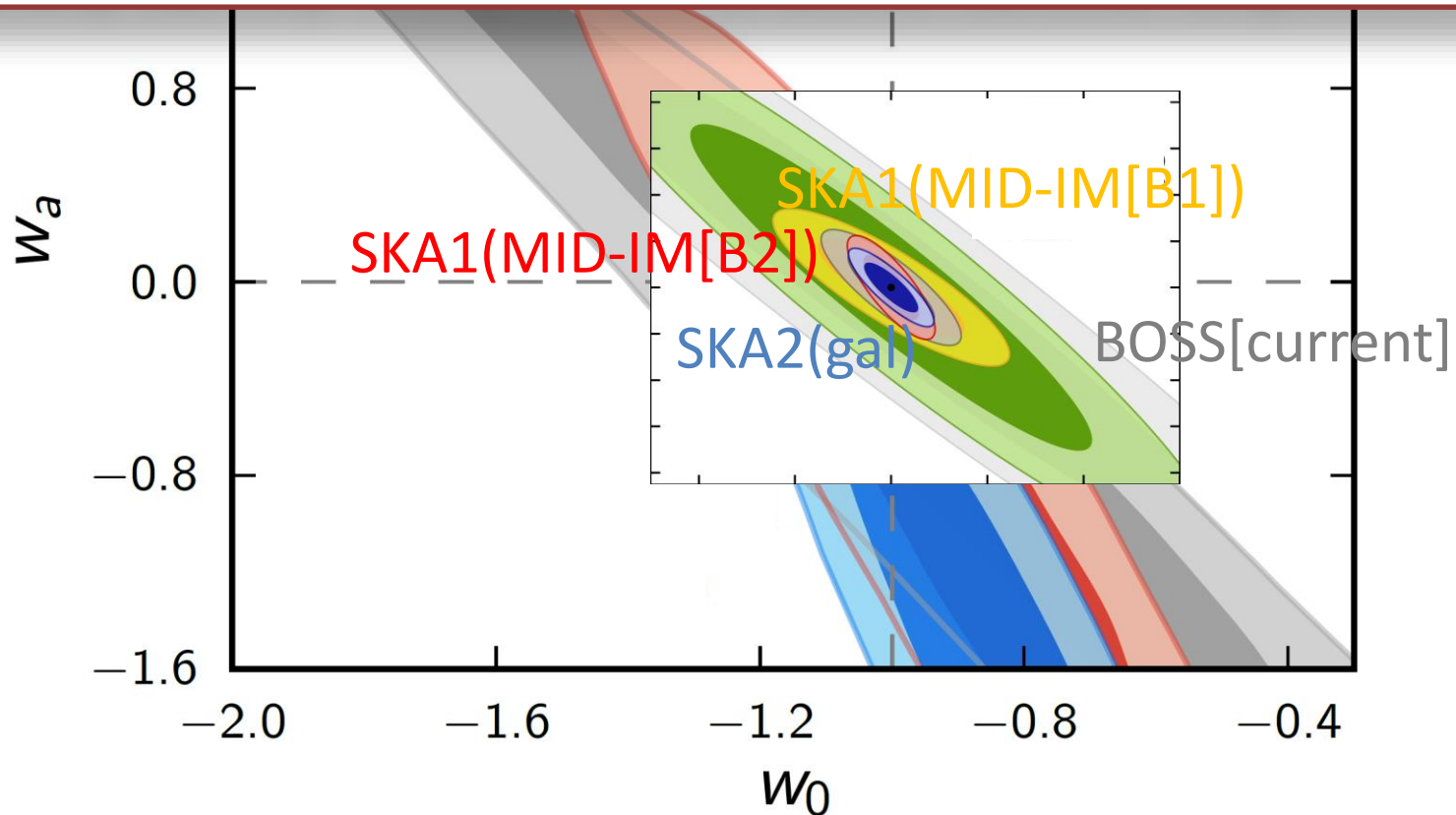
Dark Energy Equation-of-State

Yamaguchi's talk



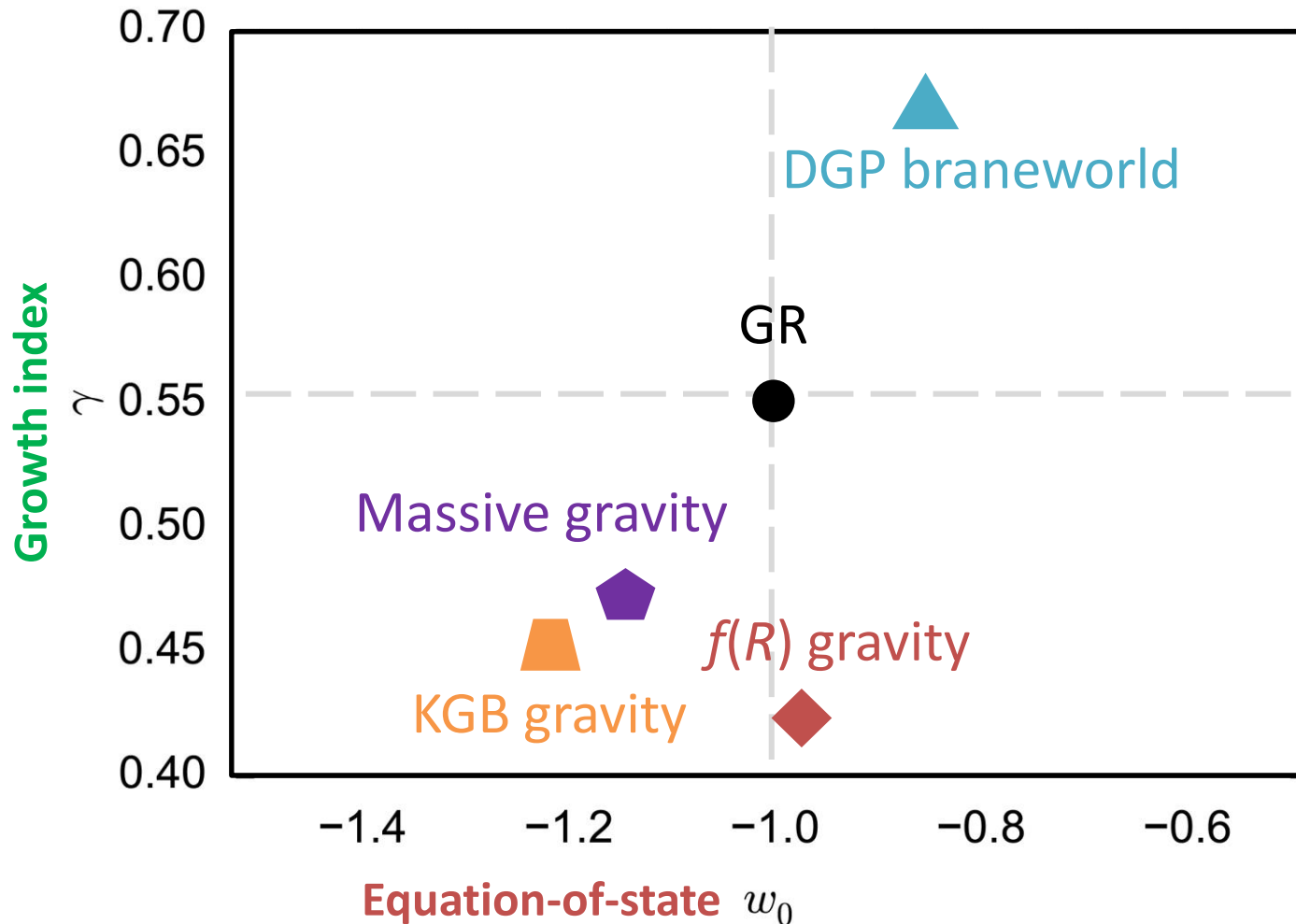
Dark Energy Equation-of-State

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.



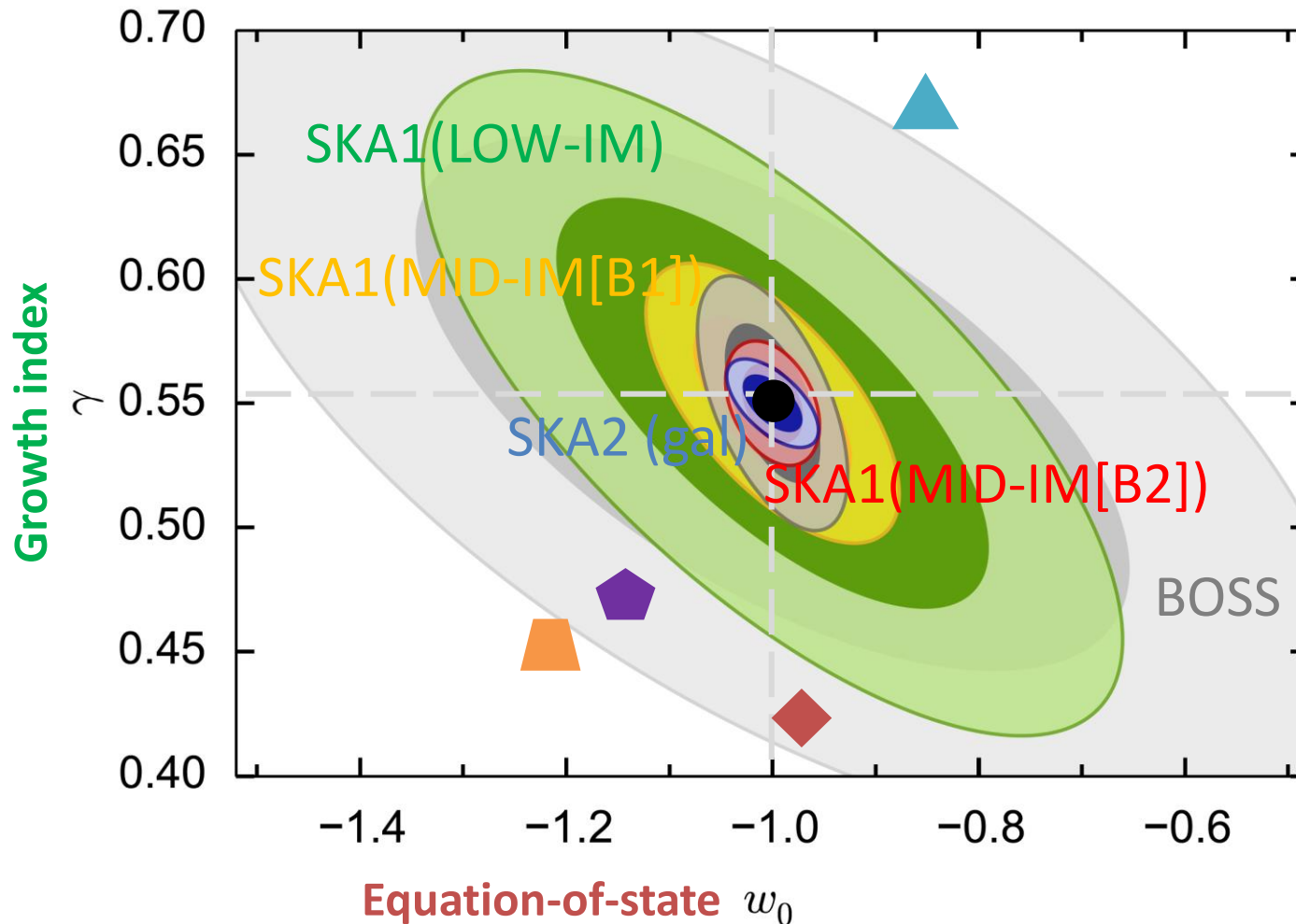
Growth index and Dark Energy

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



Growth index and Dark Energy

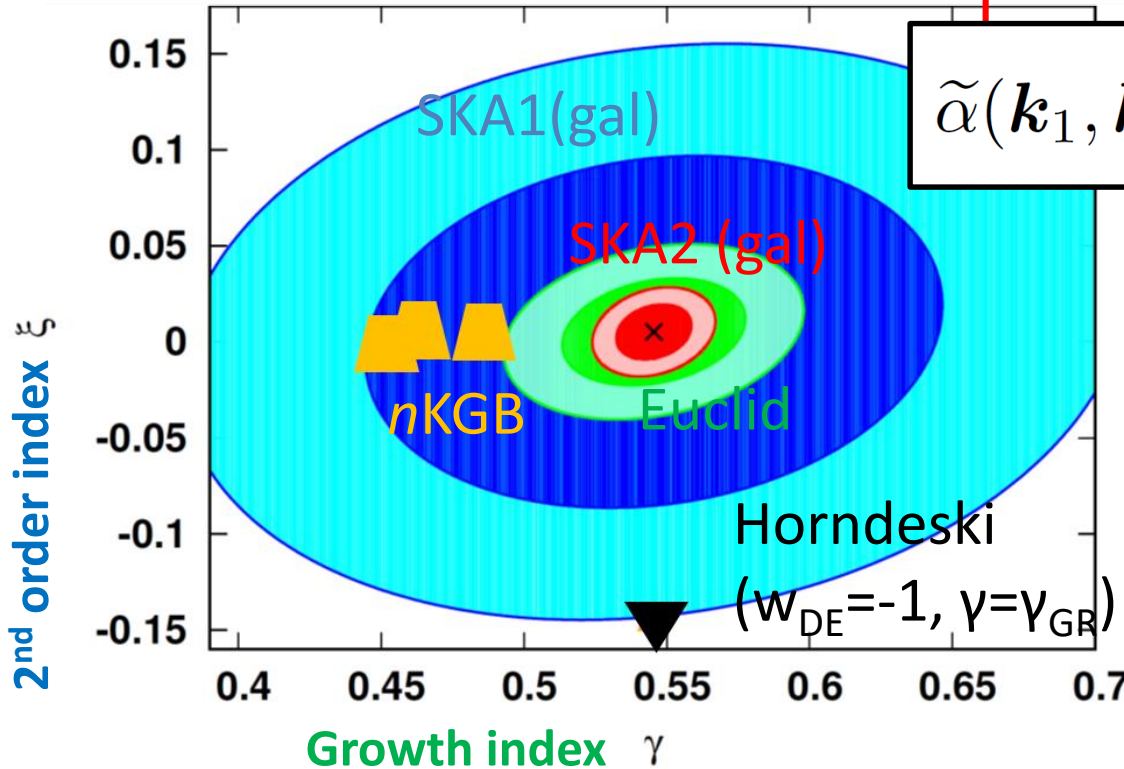
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Quasi-nonlinear Growth and Dark Energy

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

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



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

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. **Yamaguchi's talk**

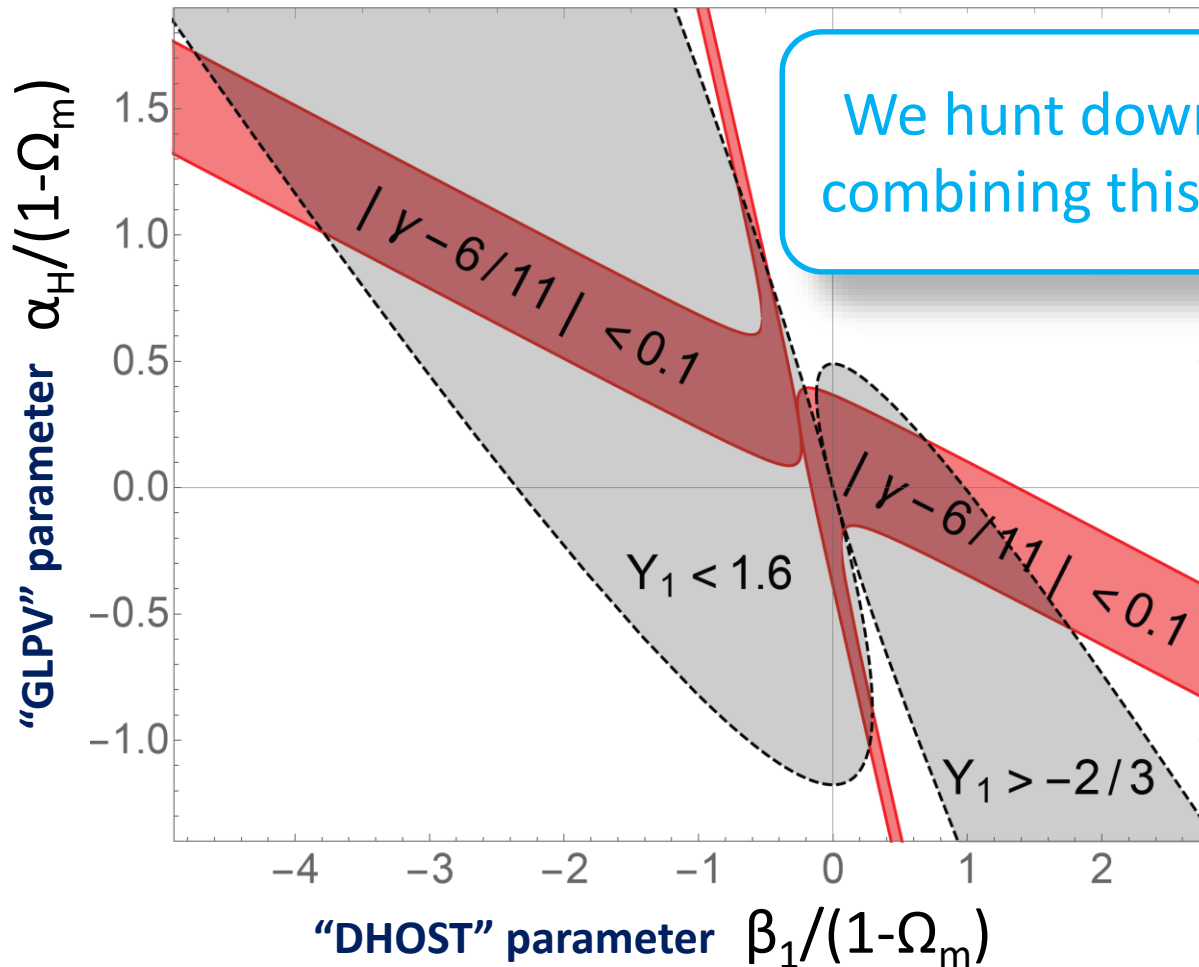
The most general framework that has been developed so far

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

[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.



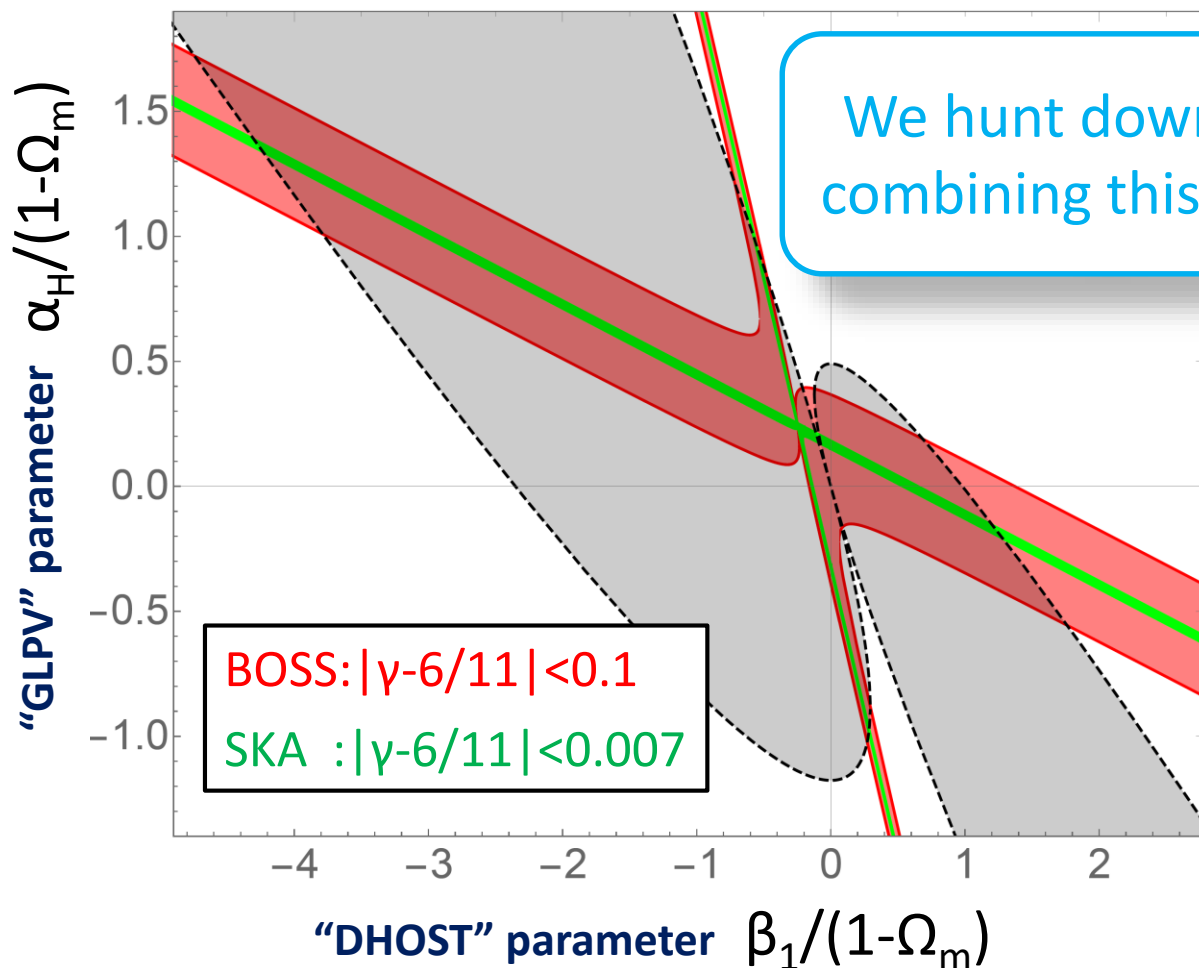
$$\alpha_H = -\frac{2X F_X}{F}$$

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

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

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RSD and coupling between DE and DM

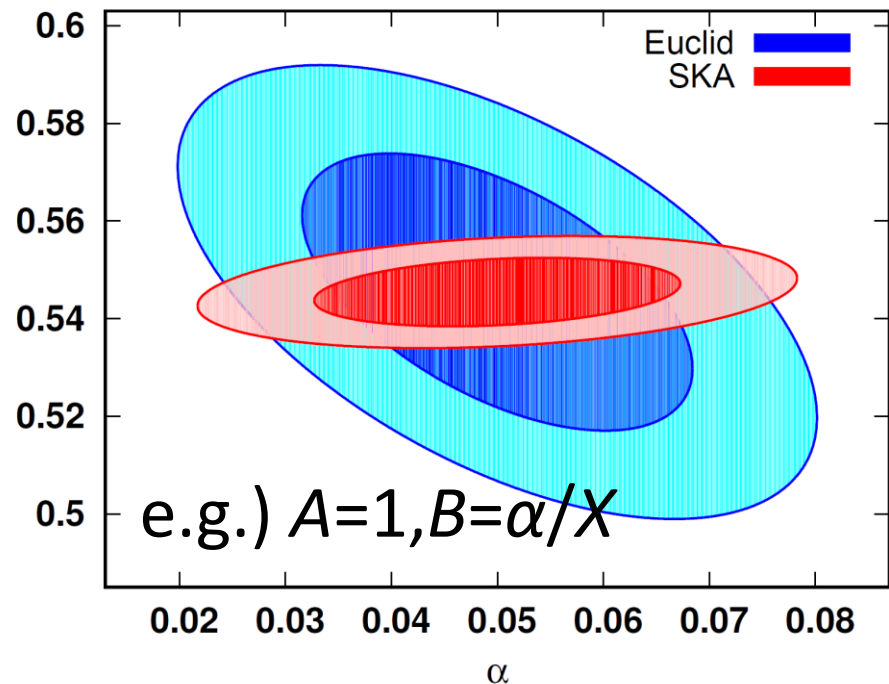
- In the presence of a coupling between DE and DM through the conformal-disformal metric:

$$\bar{g}_{\mu\nu} = A(\phi, X)g_{\mu\nu} + B(\phi, X)\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi$$

The information of coupling is encoded in the peculiar velocity field

= Redshift-Space Distortion!

Chibana's talk (tomorrow)



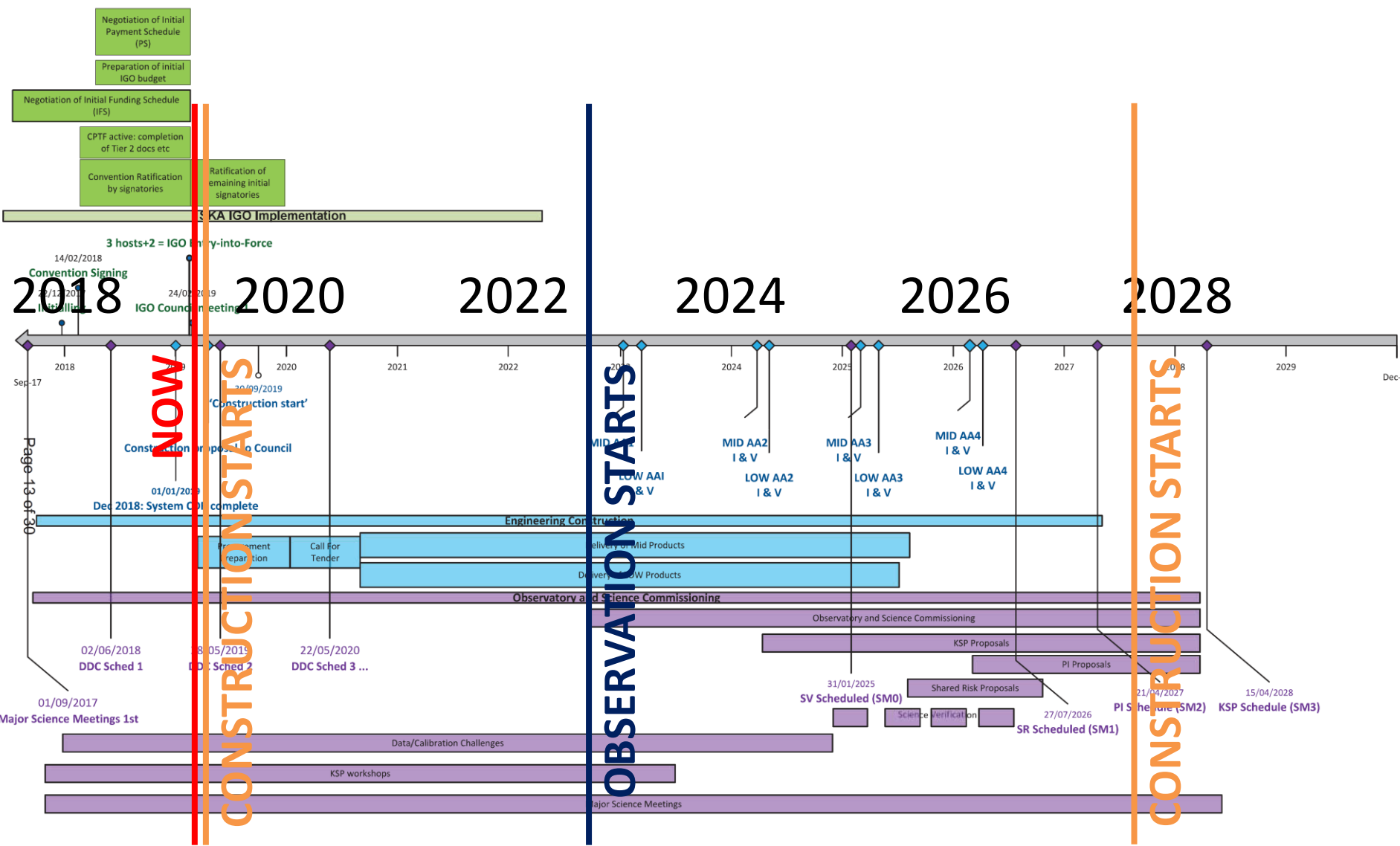
Summary

- **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 survey: Multitracer**
[DY+ (2014), DY+K.Takahashi(2015), DY+Yokoyama+K.Takahashi(2016)]
 - ❑ **With particle physics: Lepton asymmetry, ν ,...**
[Kohri+Oyama+Sekiguchi+T.Takahashi (2014),...]

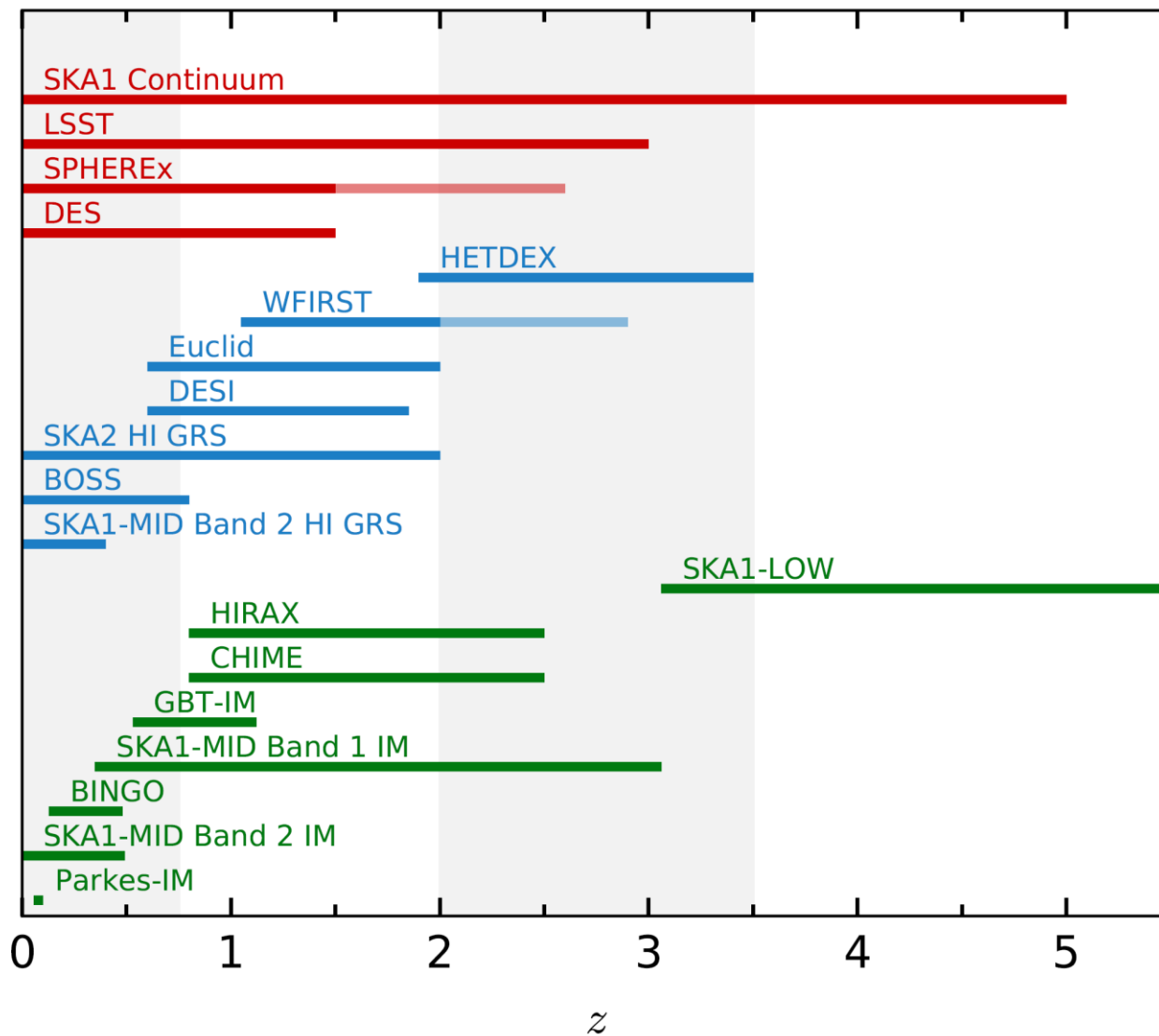
Thank you!

SKA configuration



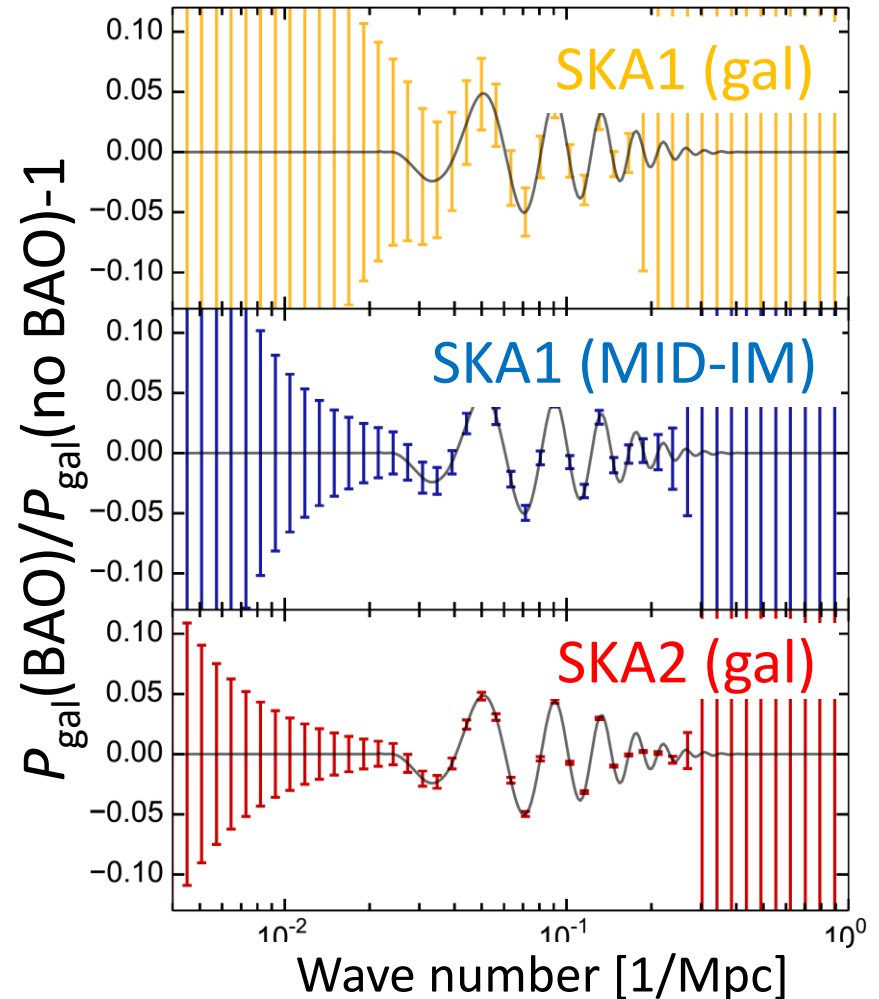
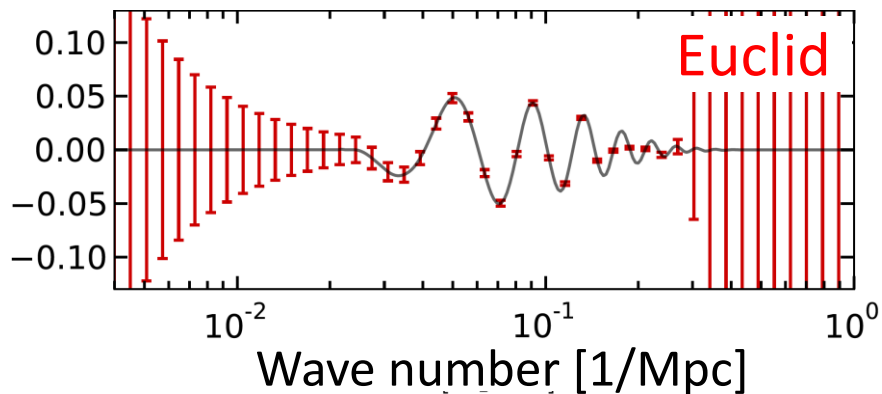


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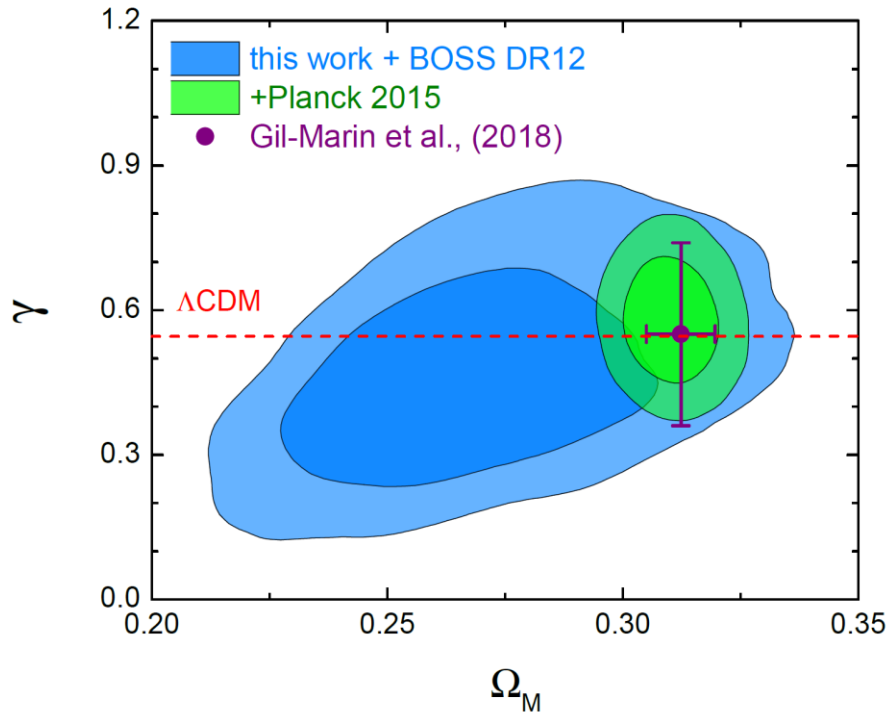


SKA constraining power

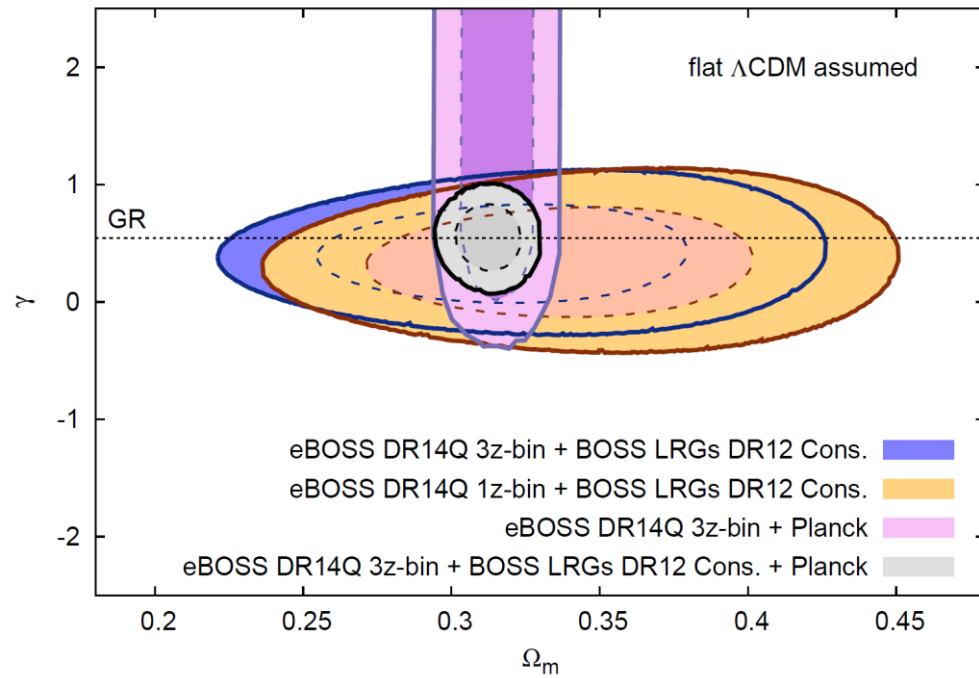
- ✓ gal, MID-IM : high-precision measurement of BAO and RSD
- ✓ conti : No redshift info, but possible to detect high-z gal
- ✓ LOW-IM : fluc remains linear-order even on small scales



Current status : Ω_m - γ plot



[Zhao et al.(2018)]



[Gil-Marín et al.(2018)]

