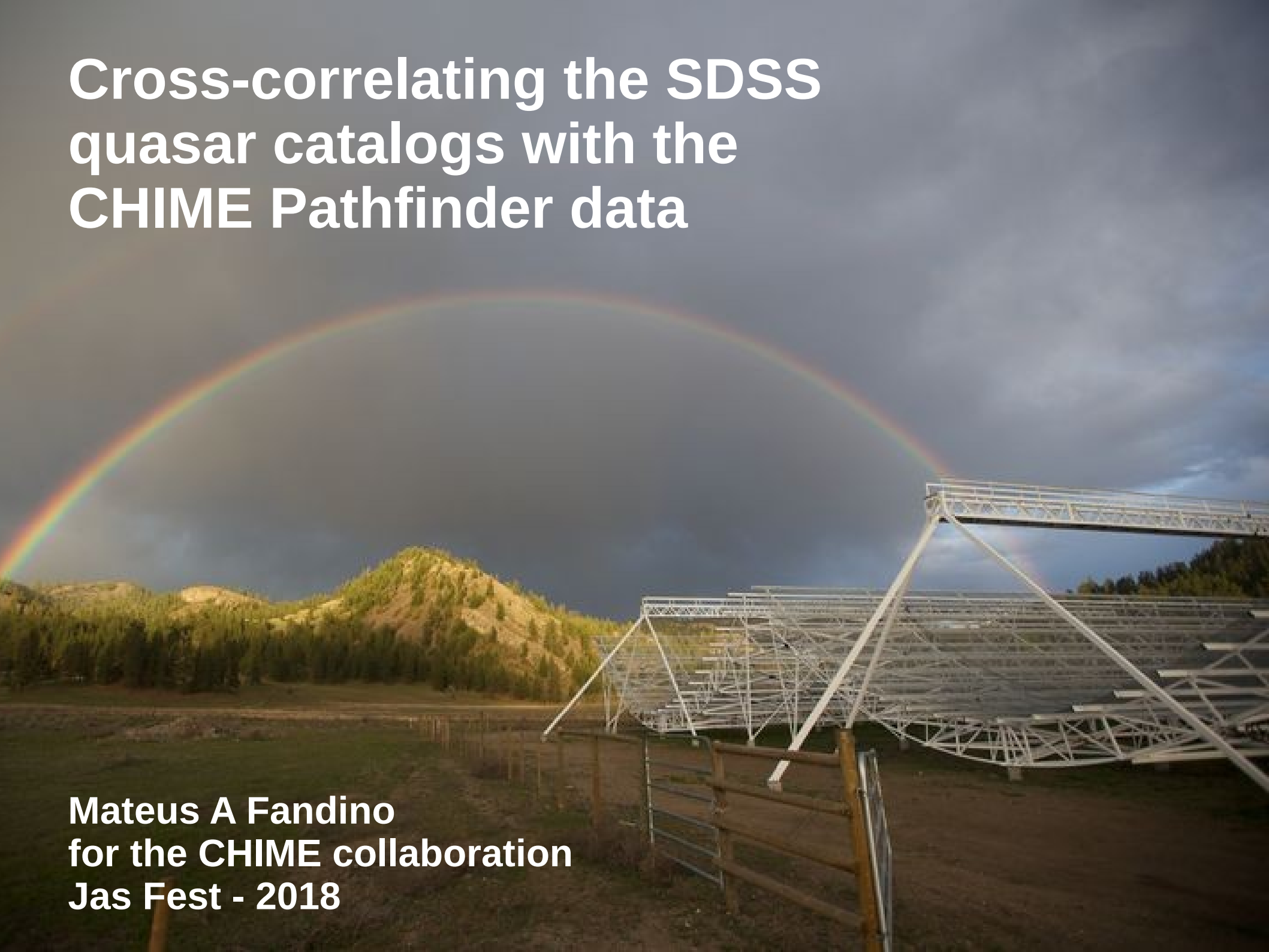


Cross-correlating the SDSS quasar catalogs with the CHIME Pathfinder data

Mateus A Fandino
for the CHIME collaboration
Jas Fest - 2018



Outline

Motivation

Instrument/Datasets

Redshift stack

Realistic simulations

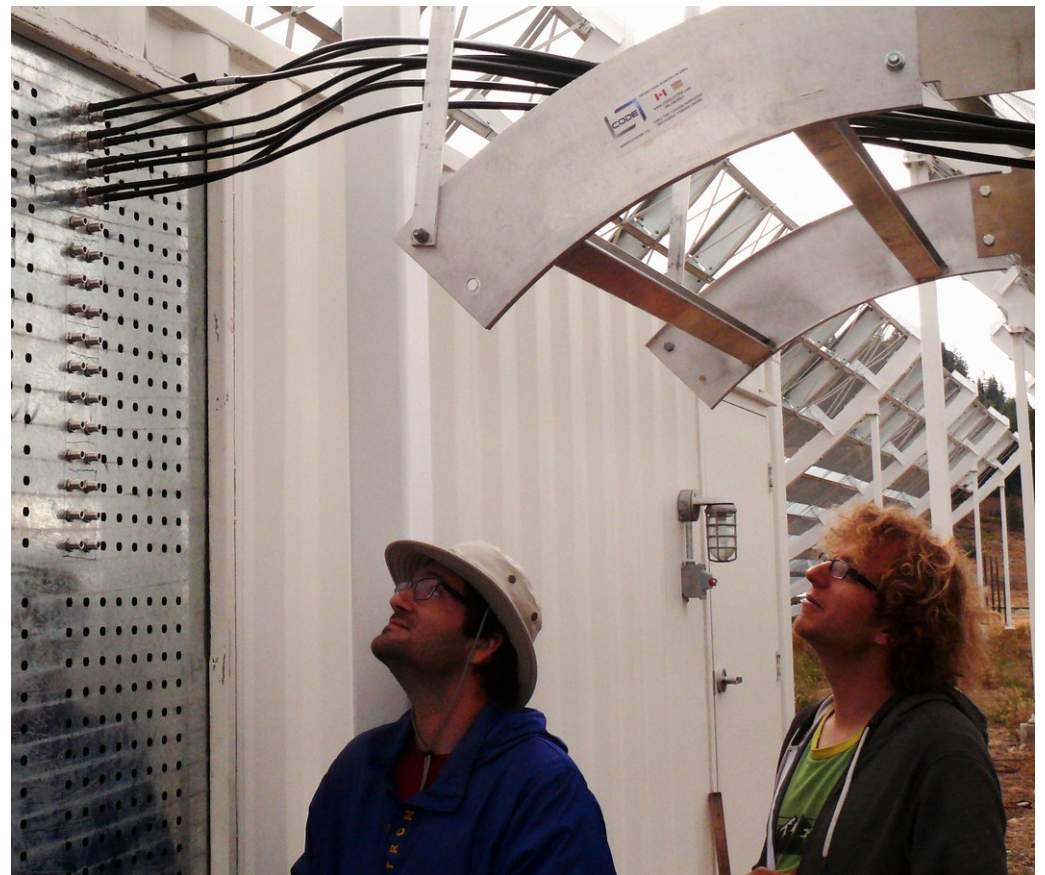
+ Mock catalogs

+ Expected signal

Pathfinder results

Next steps

Collaboration with J Richard Shaw



Motivation

Different tracers of LSS

Circumvent calibration challenges

Early detection of HI signal

A possible probe on:

HI x Quasar correlation

HI and quasar bias

Overall HI abundance (Ω_{HI})

HI fraction in massive halos (containing quasars).

Instrument – CHIME Pathfinder

- Scaled down (1/8) version of CHIME
- 2 cylinders (20x36m)
- 128 dual polarization feeds
- Full N^2 correlation at 20 seconds cadence (1 TB/day)
- Over 3 years of data collection

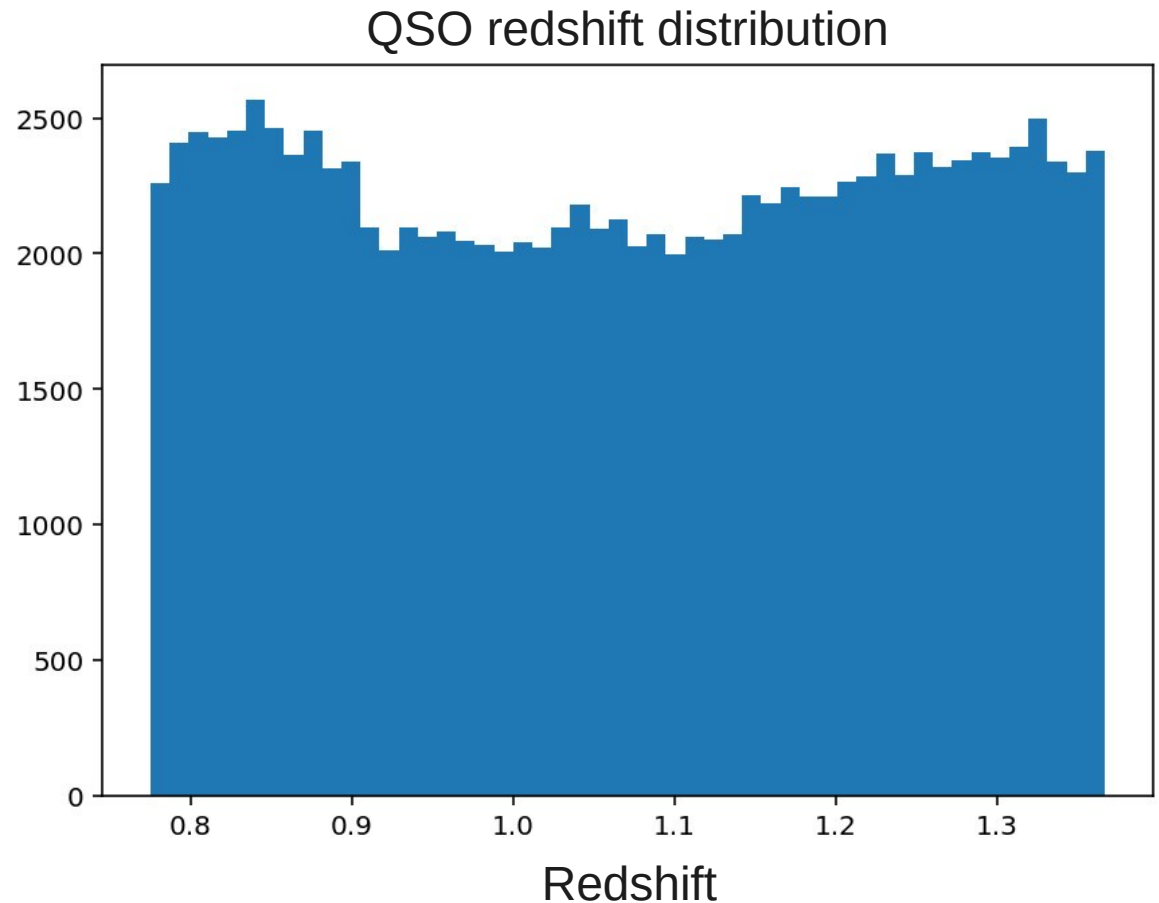
arXiv:1406.2288,
arXiv:1406.2267



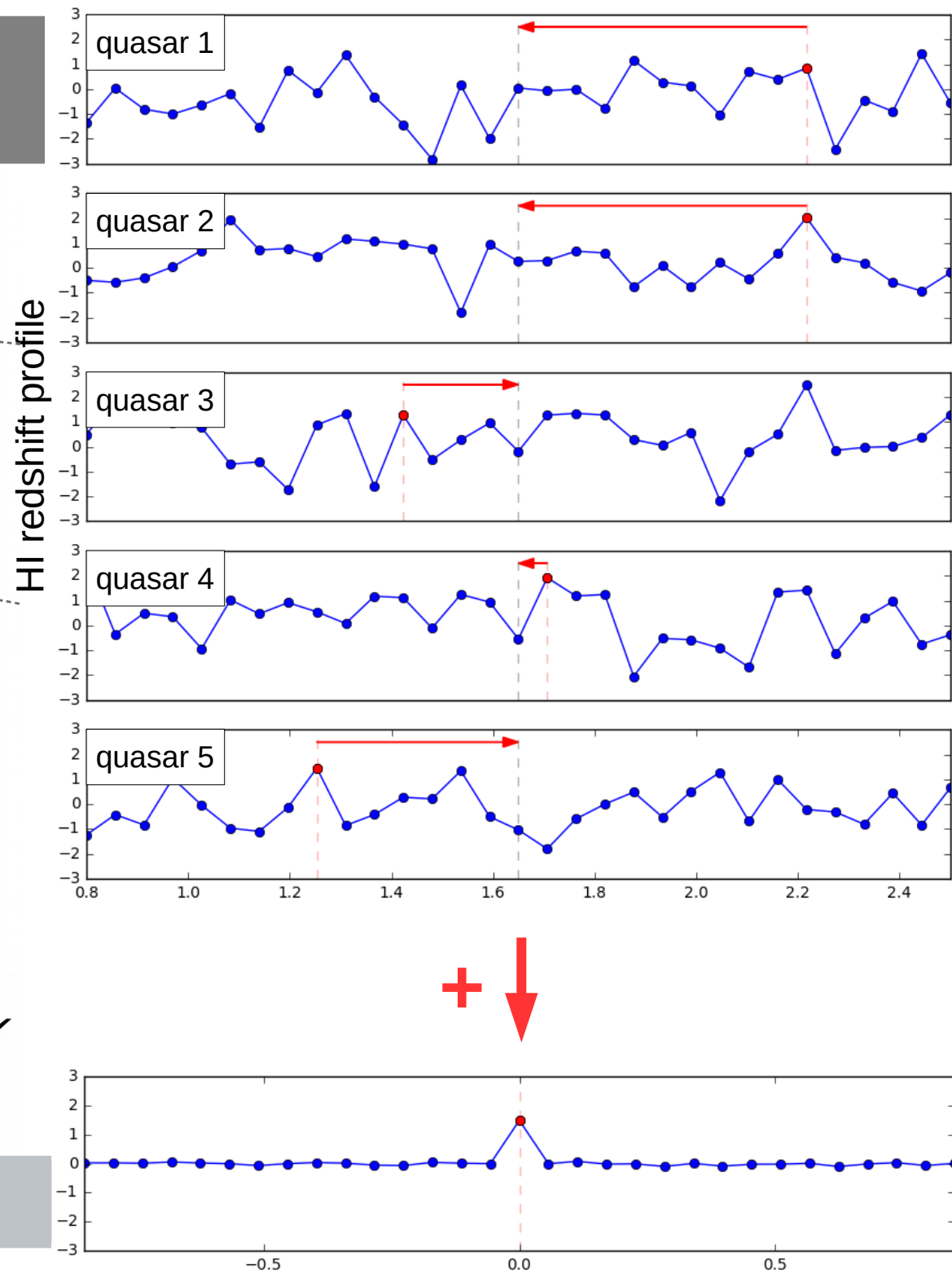
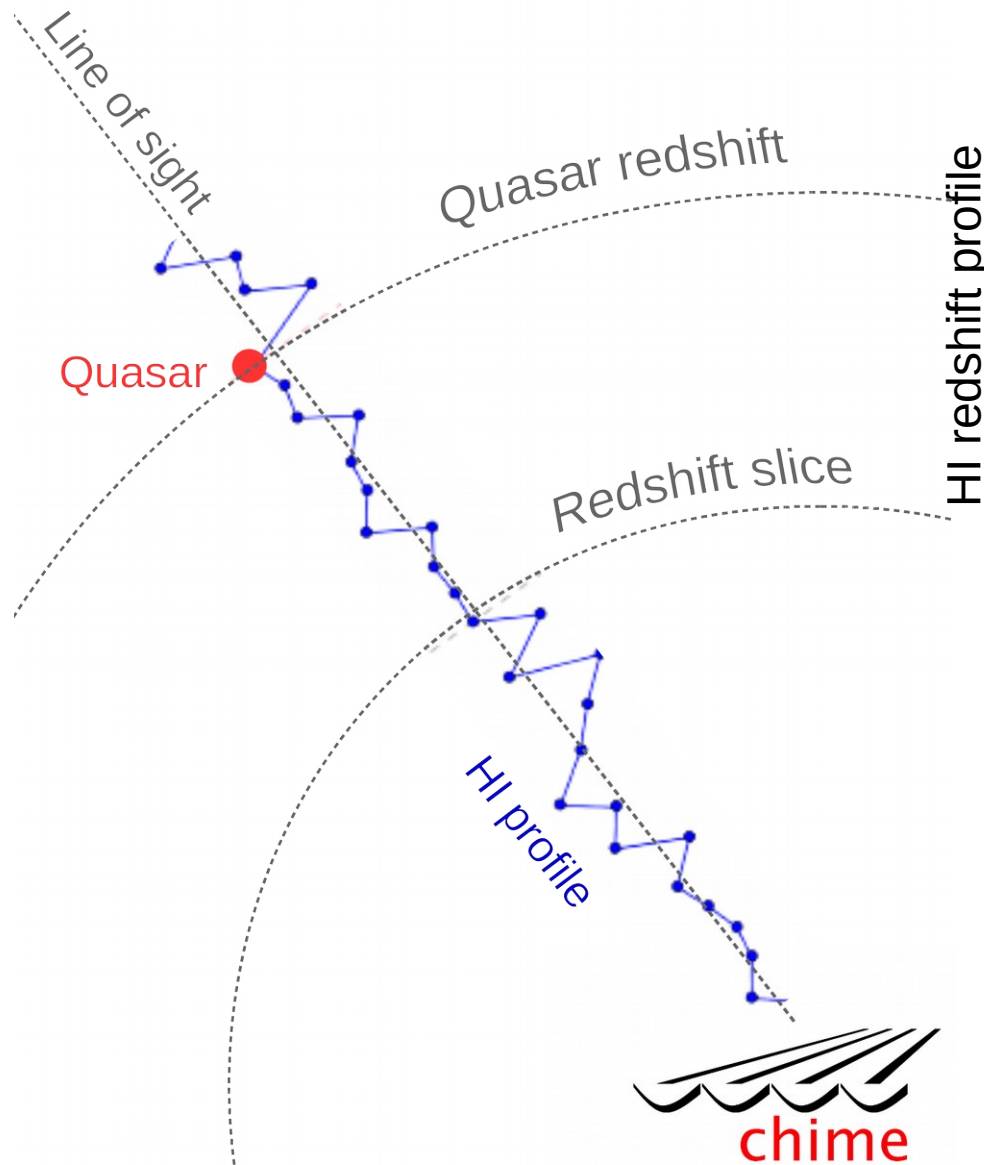
Quasar dataset – SDSS Catalog

- **DR 7, 9, 10, 12, 14**
- **Only using 1/2 band for simplicity here.**
- **More than 100,000 quasars in the CHIME lower half redshift range**

**arXiv:1208.0022, arXiv:1508.04473,
arXiv:1101.1529, arXiv:1712.05029**



Redshift stack (cartoon)



Realistic simulations

Need more realistic simulations.

Provide estimate for the amount of lost signal / amount of integration needed.

Allow to interpret the results in terms of quantities of interest:

HI x Quasar correlation

HI fraction in massive halos containing quasars.

Ω_{HI} , b_{HI} , b_{QSO}

Simulations – Zeldovich Approximation

From linear theory

(energy conservation)

$$\nabla \cdot \psi = -\delta$$

ZA

Zeldovich approximation

$$\chi = q + \psi$$

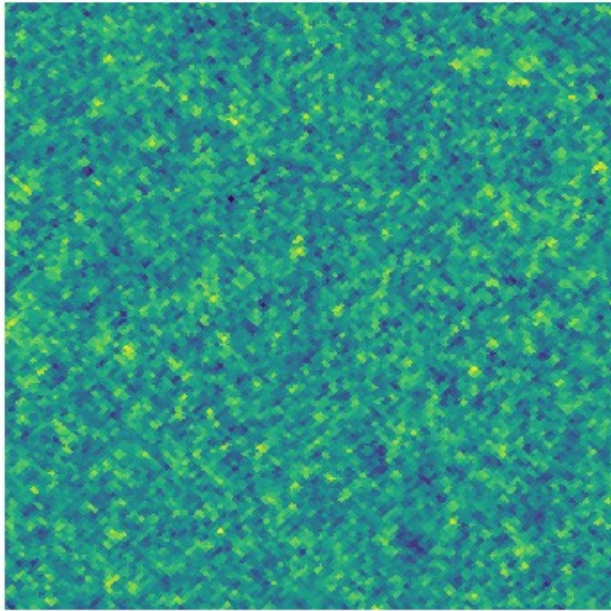
RSD

Redshift space distortions

$$s = q + \psi + f(\psi \cdot \hat{n}) \hat{n}$$

Simulations – ZA

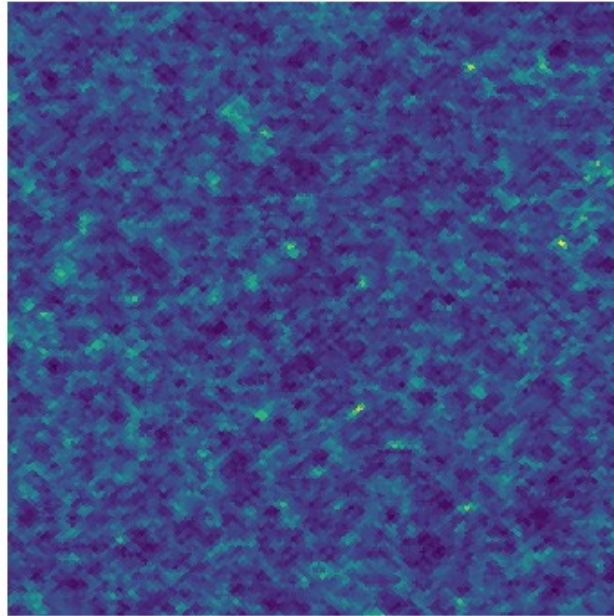
Linear



(0,0)



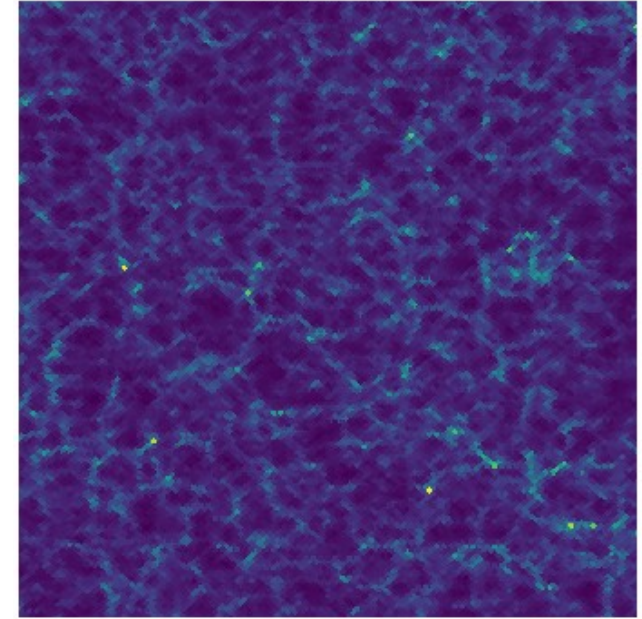
ZA ($z=2.5$)



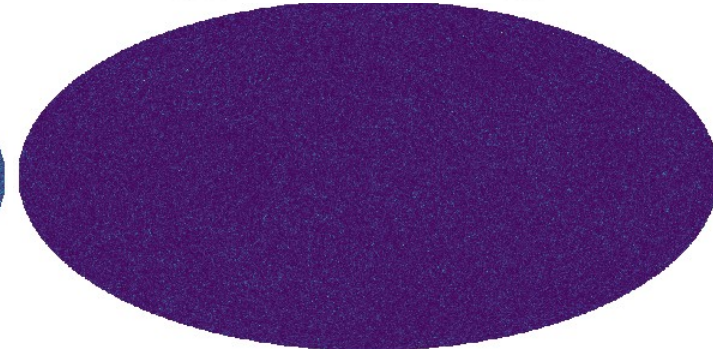
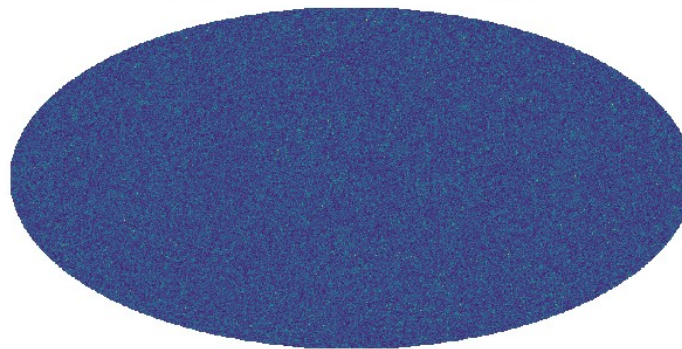
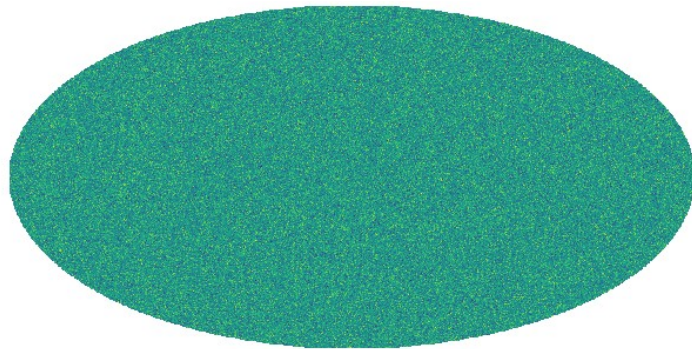
(0,0)



ZA ($z=1.4$)



(0,0)

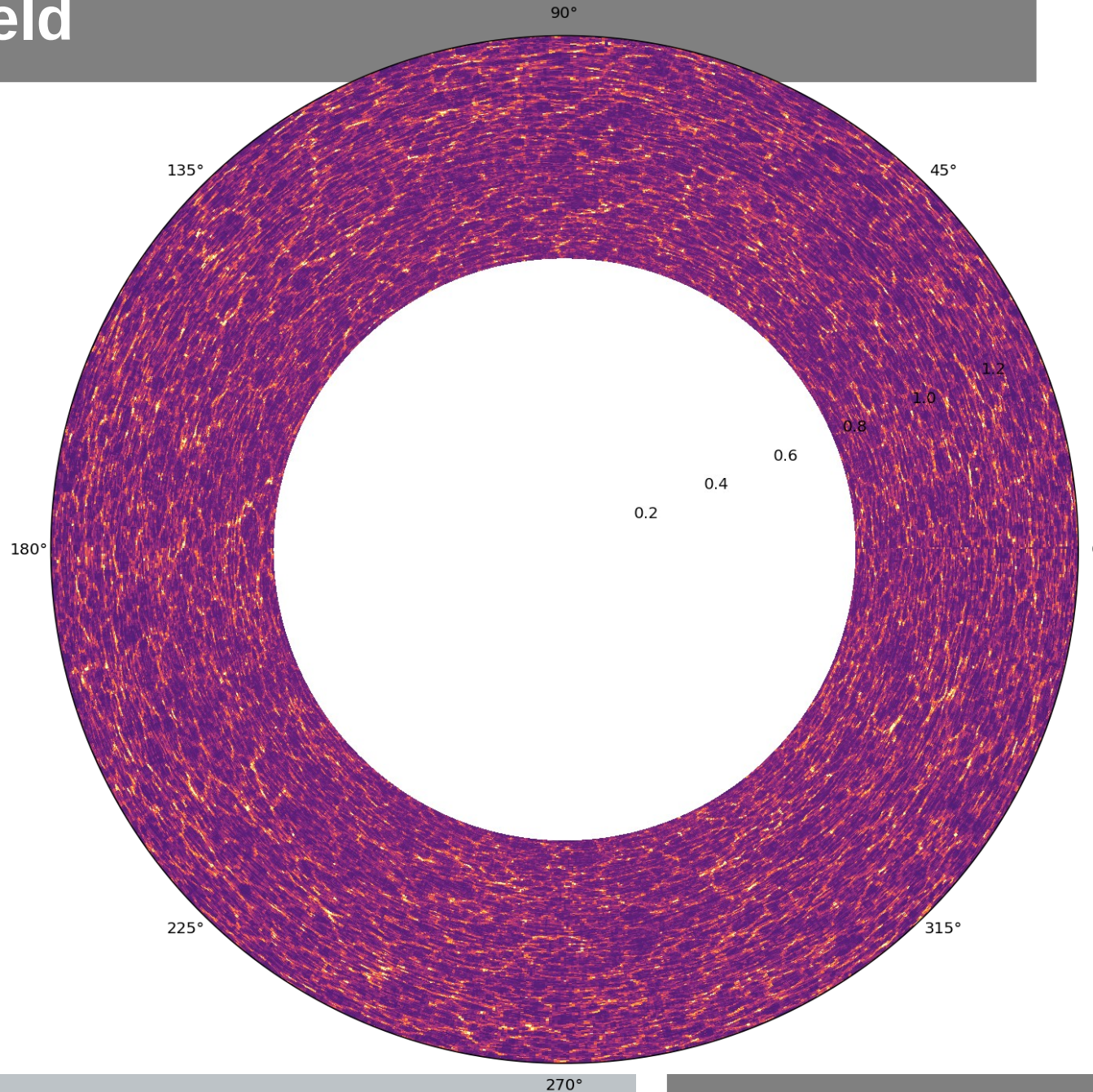


Simulations – HI Field

- Density field by displacing mass points
- Lagrangian bias from Sheth-Mo-Tormen HMF (arXiv:astro-ph/9907024)

+

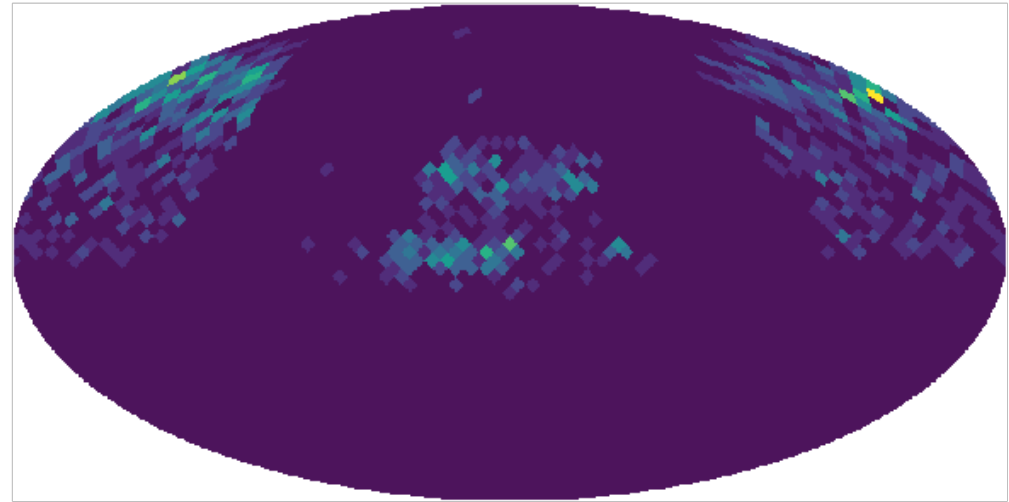
M_{HI} from
arXiv:1804.09180



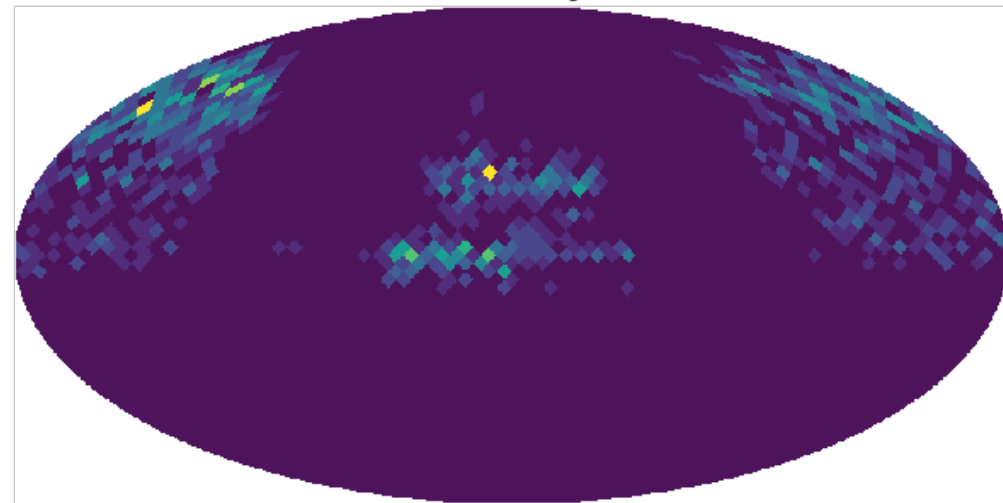
Simulations – Quasar Field

- Lagrangian bias from arXiv:1705.04718
- SVD the original catalog to approximated the Selection Function with rank-7 reconstruction.
- Selection Function \times Quasar density maps gives a PDF to draw random quasars from.

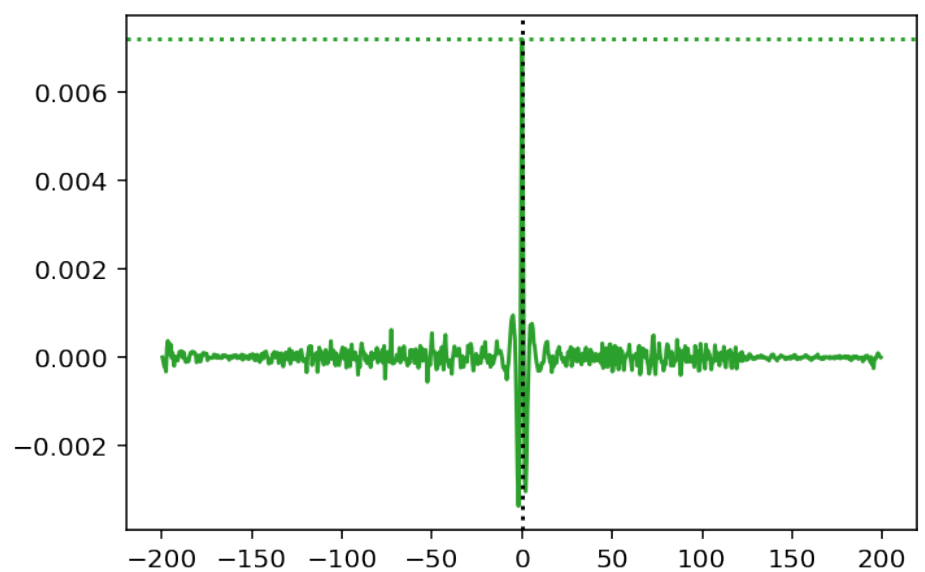
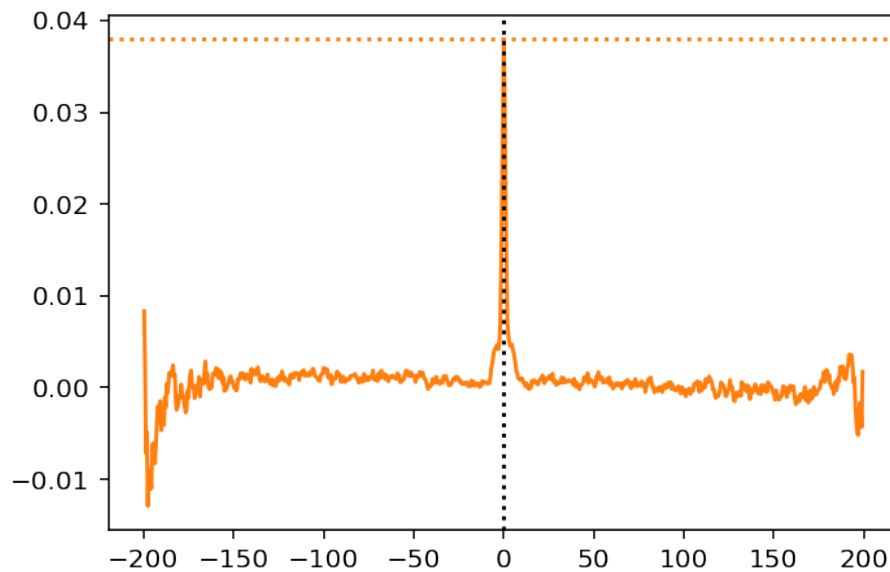
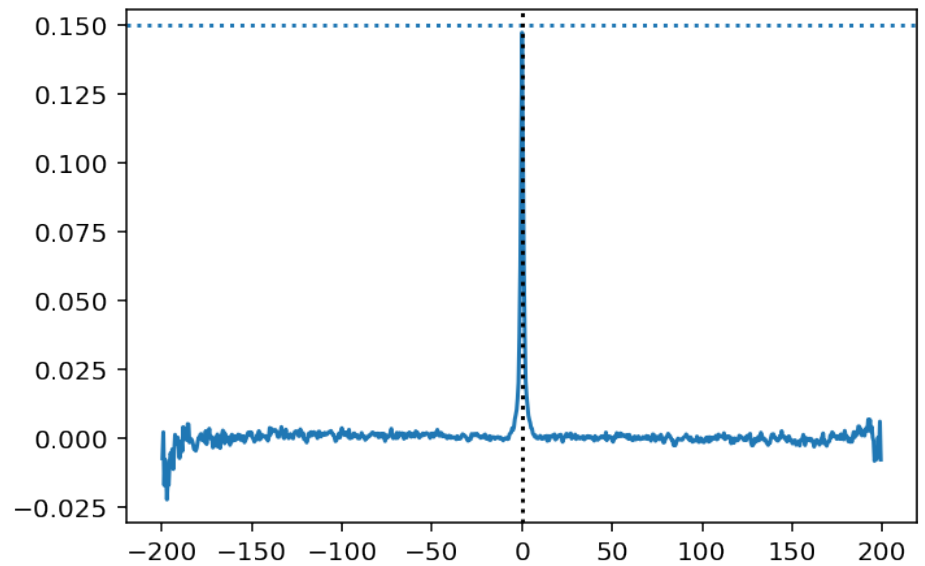
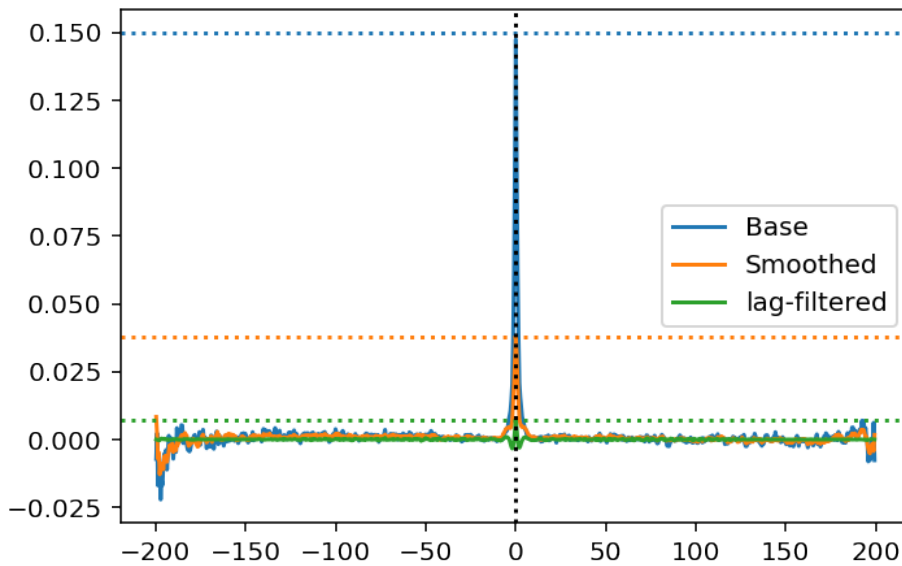
Original catalog



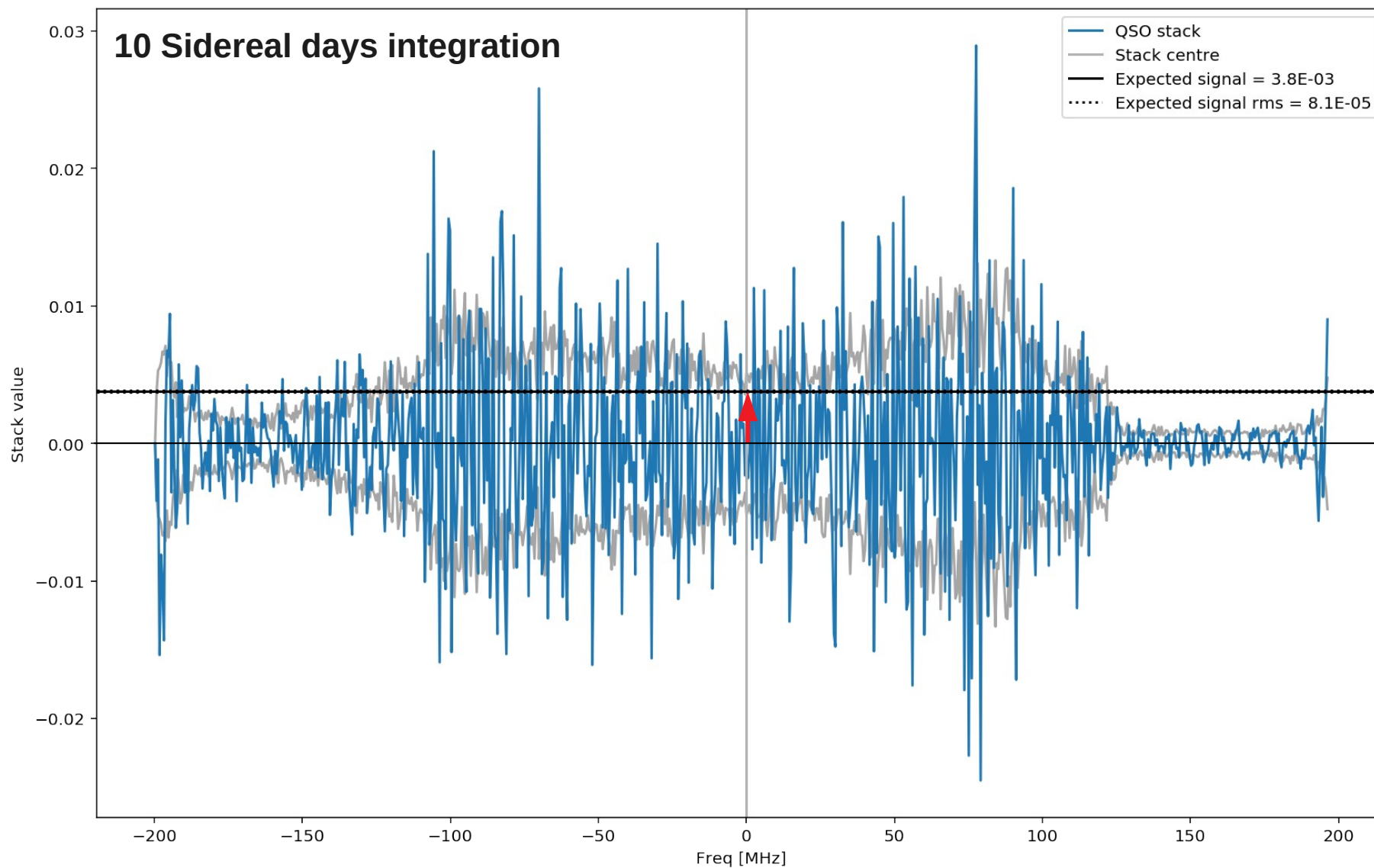
Mock catalog



Simulated Stack Signal



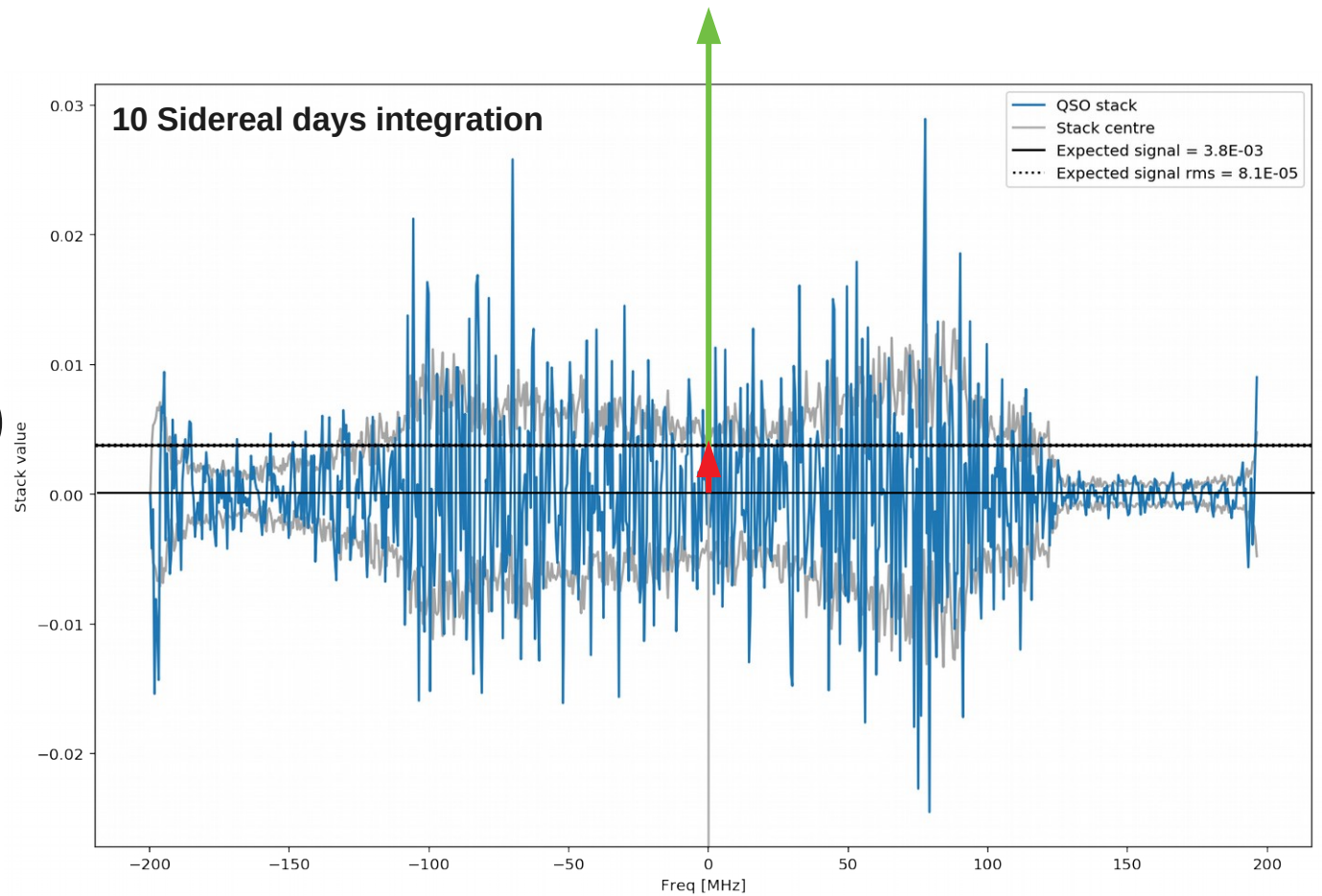
Data Stack – Pathfinder - Expected Signal



Data Stack – CHIME Data

CHIME data:

- Higher resol. (x 3)
- More sensitivity (x 9)



Thank you!



a collaboration between



THE
UNIVERSITY OF
BRITISH
COLUMBIA



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO



McGill



Dominion
Radio
Astrophysical
Observatory

NRC · CNRC

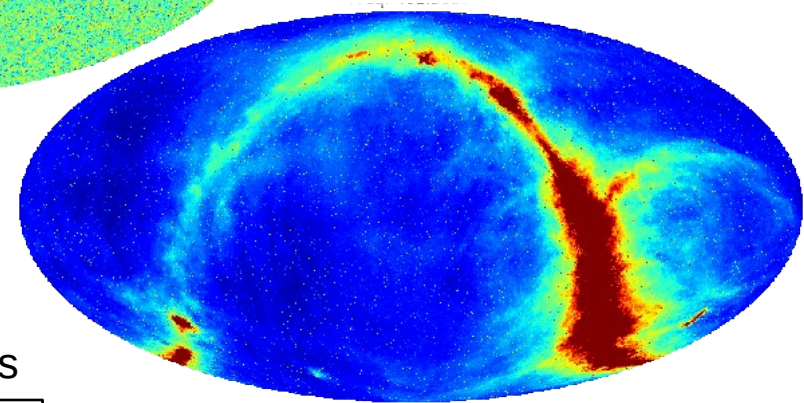
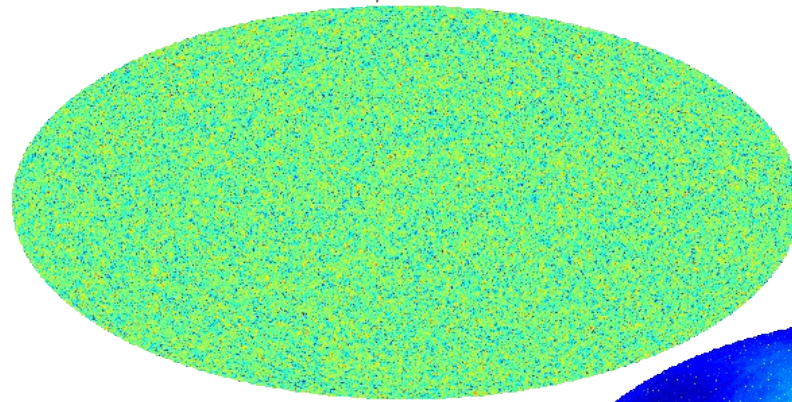
Extra slides

Simulation – Proof of concept

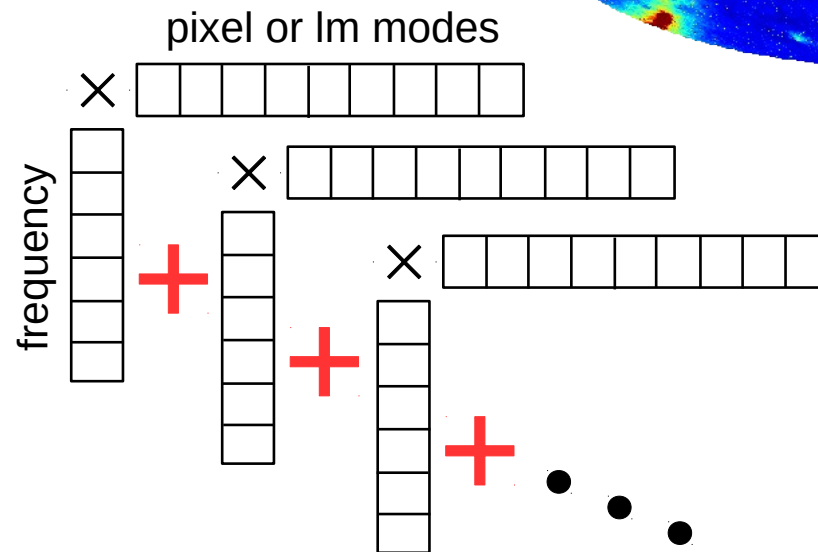
HI from linear
(Gaussian) LSS

+

Foregrounds
(Galaxy +
Point sources)



↓
SVD filtering
(remove higher modes)



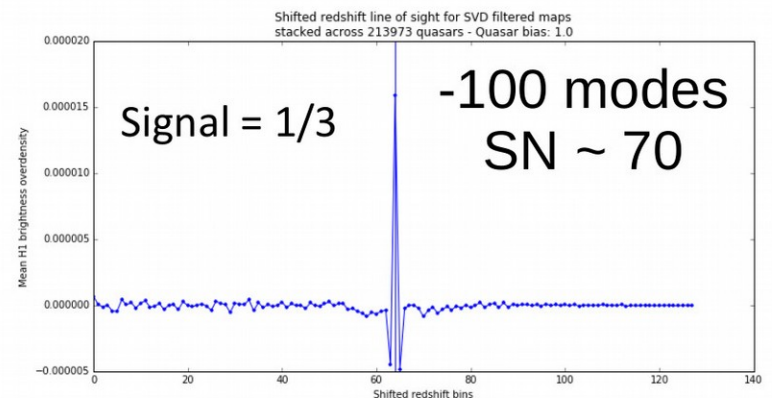
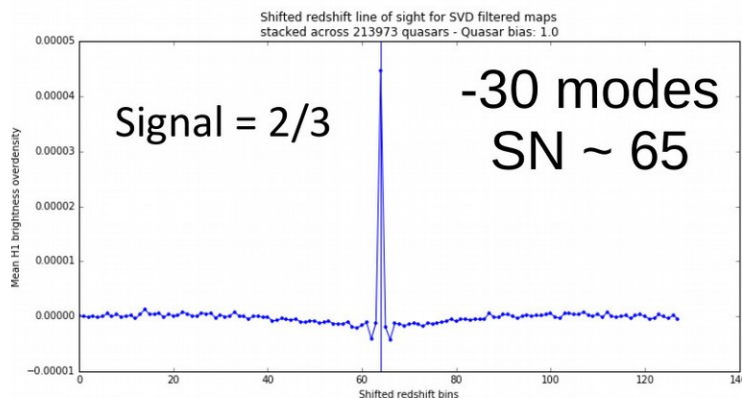
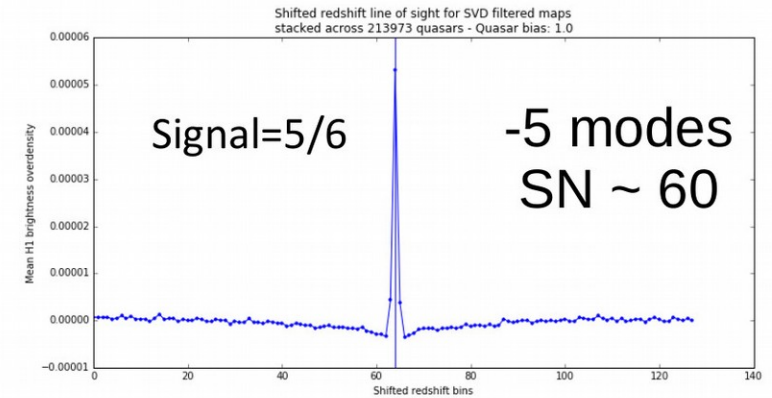
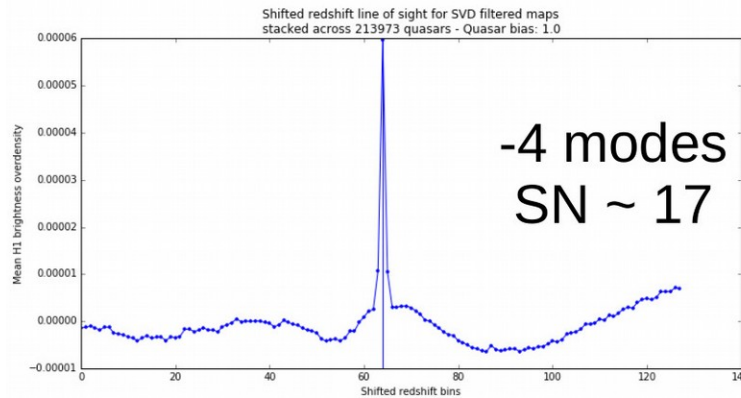
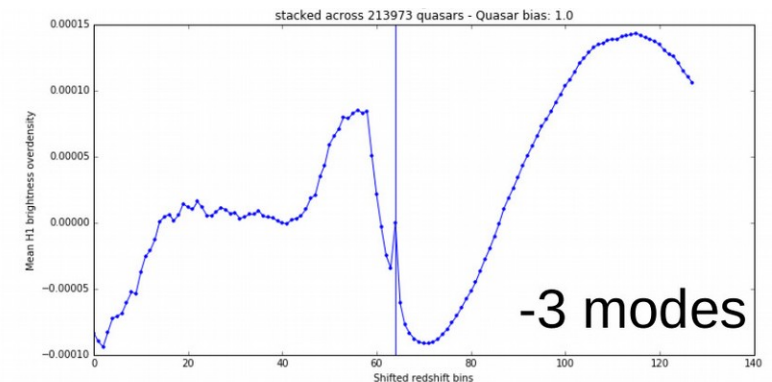
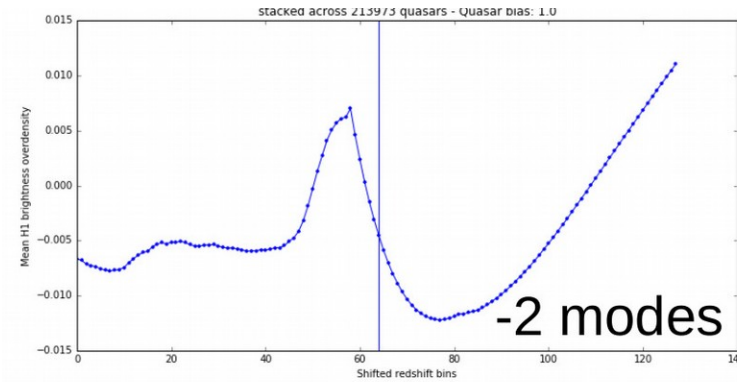
Simulations – Proof of concept

Noise-free

~200,000 quasars stacked

Foregrounds fall fast with number of modes removed.

HI signal falls roughly as n_{rem}/n_{total}



Simulations – Zeldovich Approximation

From linear theory

(energy conservation)

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \frac{d\chi}{dt} \rightarrow \boxed{\nabla \cdot \psi = -\delta}$$

ZA

Zeldovich approximation

$$\boxed{\chi = q + \psi}, \quad \psi(\mathbf{k}, t) = i \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \delta_L(\mathbf{k}, t)$$

RSD

Redshift space distortions

$$s = \chi + \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}}{aH} = \chi + f(\psi \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}) \hat{\mathbf{n}} \rightarrow \boxed{s = q + \psi + f(\psi \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}) \hat{\mathbf{n}}}$$

Spherical realization

$$\psi = -\nabla(\Phi), \quad \Phi = \nabla^{-2} \delta = \left(\frac{a}{4\pi G \bar{\rho}_0} \right) \phi$$

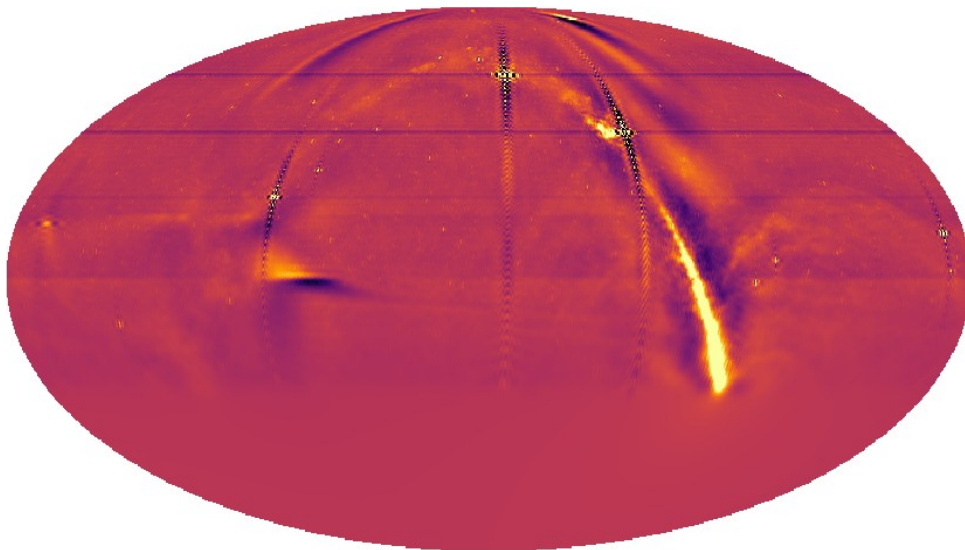
$$P_\Phi(k) = \frac{1}{k^4} P_\delta(k) \rightarrow C_l^\Phi(z, z')$$

Unit Conversion

$$\frac{2k_B\Omega}{\lambda^2 \times 10^{-26}} \sim \frac{2k_B}{\alpha A \times 10^{-26}} = 1 \sim 0.5 \times 10^3$$

$$A = 0.3 \times 20 = 6 \text{ m}^2$$

Mollweide view



Mollweide view

