



# Non-Gaussian Simulation of Post-Reionization Cosmological Neutral Hydrogen based on a Halo Model Approach

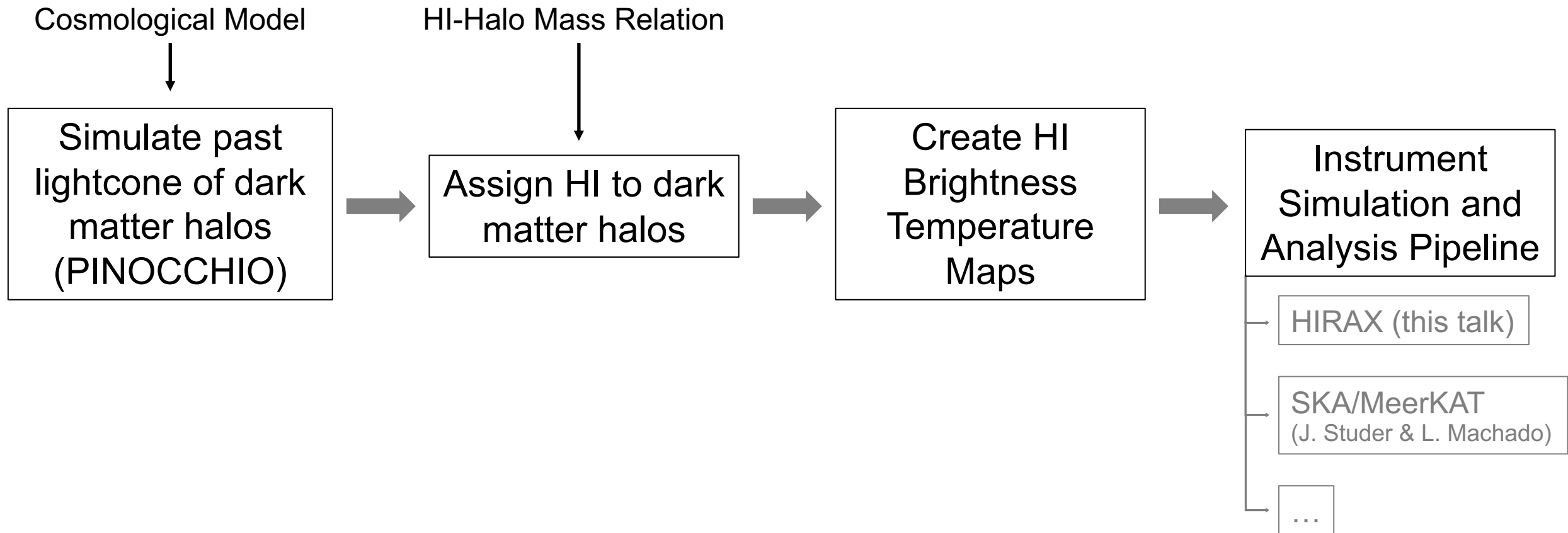
Pascal Hitz  
ETHZ Cosmology Group<sup>†</sup>

Swiss SKA Days 04.09.2024

<sup>†</sup> Alexandre Refregier, Pascale Berner, Devin Crichton, John Hennig, Luis Machado, Joël Mayor, Jennifer Studer

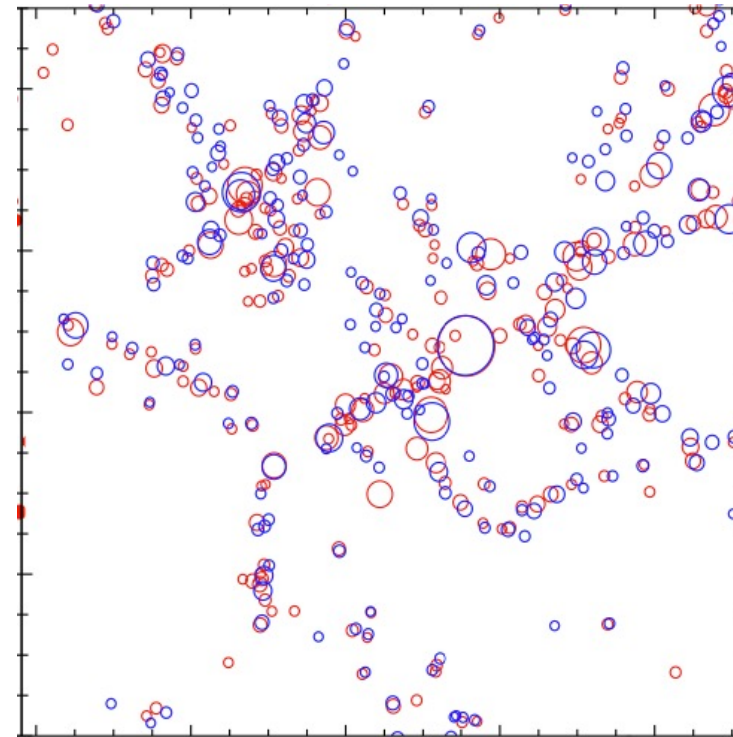
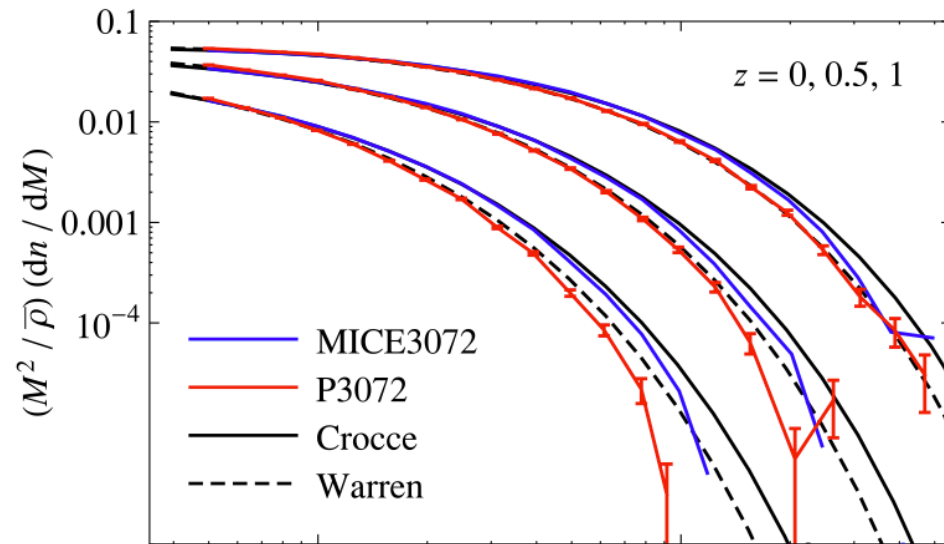
# Overview

- Fast and large volume simulations of neutral hydrogen (HI) distribution
- Test instrument simulation and analysis pipeline to measure the HI emission



# PINOCCHIO: Dark Matter Halo Simulation

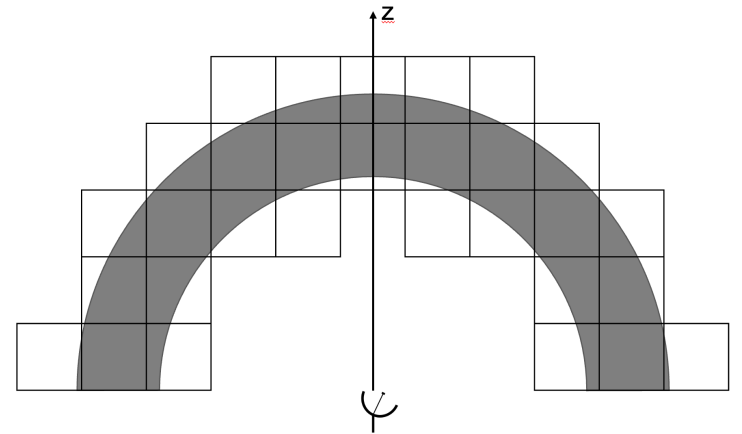
- Monaco et al. (2002, 2013), Taffoni et al. (2002), Munari et al. (2017)
- Lagrangian Perturbation Theory
- Collapsed points grouped into halos, hierarchical growth
- Catalog of dark matter halos
- Much faster than N-body



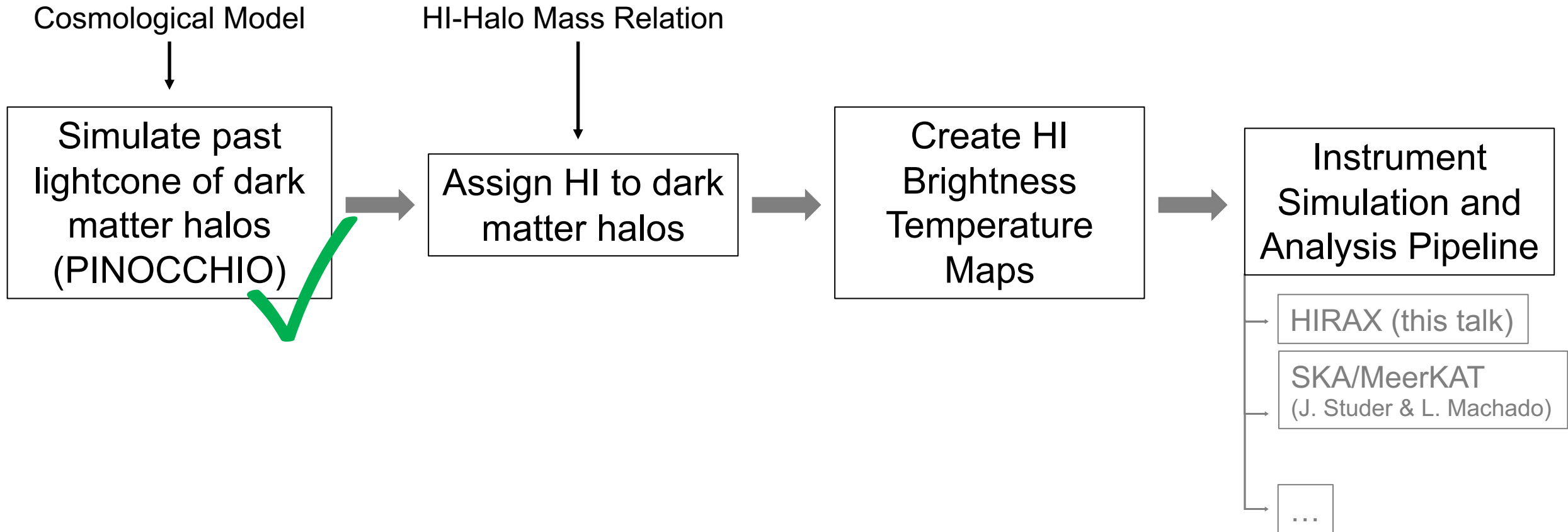
Monaco et al. 2013

# Current Setting of DM Simulations

- 1 Gpc/h box size ~~(500 Mpc/h)~~
  - $6700^3$  simulation particles ~~( $2048^3$ )~~
  - $\geq 10$  particles per halo  $\leftrightarrow \geq 4.3 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$   
~~( $1.89 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ )~~
- }  $\rightarrow 1.5 - 3\%$  HI mass missing  
~~(20 - 30%)~~
- Lightcone settings:
    - Frequency range: 700 – 800 MHz  $\leftrightarrow$  Redshift 0.77 – 1.03
    - Declinations between  $-15^{\circ}$  and  $-35^{\circ}$  ~~(Half-Sky)~~
  - Ran on Piz Daint with MPI parallelization
    - 2400 nodes with 12 cores each ~~(39 nodes with in total 1032 cores on Euler Cluster of ETHZ)~~
    - 150 TB RAM, 40'000 CPU h runtime ~~(2.75 TB RAM, 332 CPU h runtime)~~



# Overview

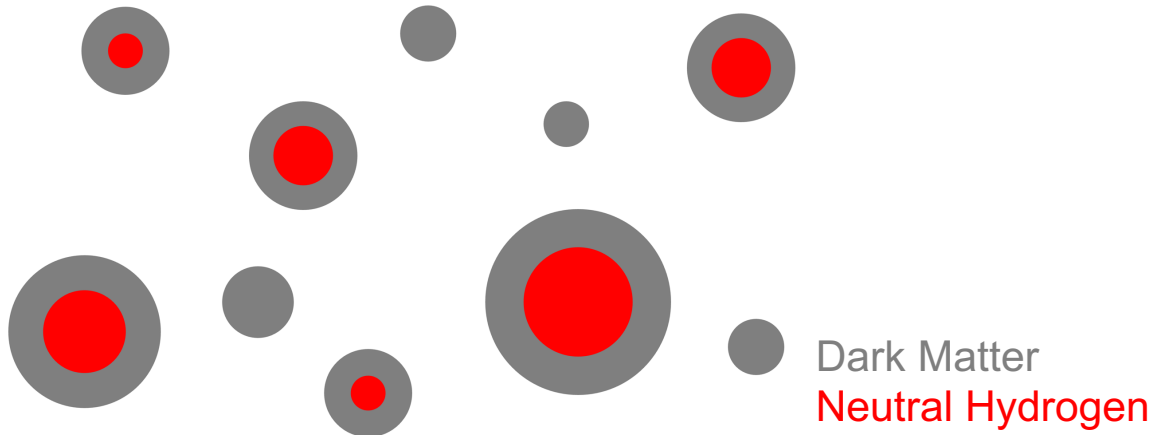
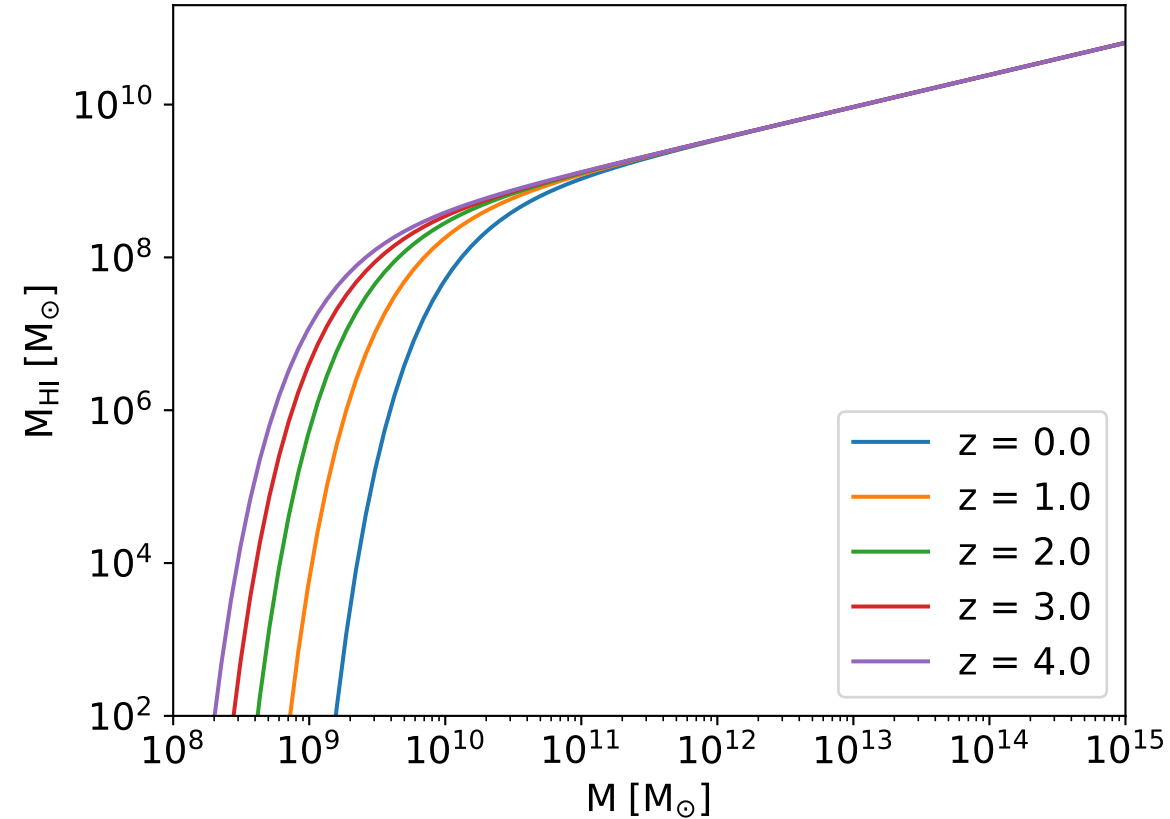


# Halo Model for Cosmological HI

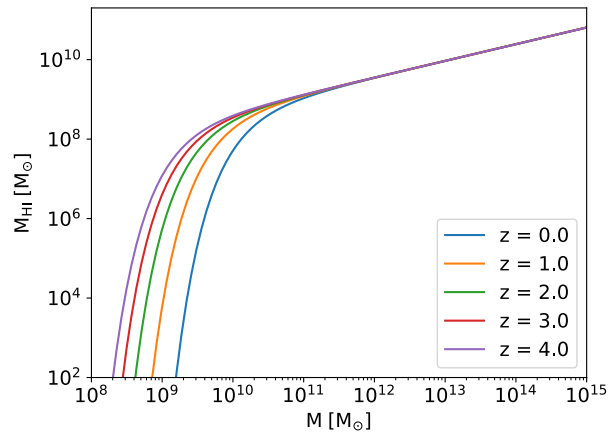
HI-halo mass relation fitted to observations:

$$M_{\text{HI}}(M, z) = \alpha f_{\text{H,c}} M \left( \frac{M}{10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot}} \right)^{\beta} \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{v_{c,0}}{v_c(M, z)} \right)^3 \right]$$

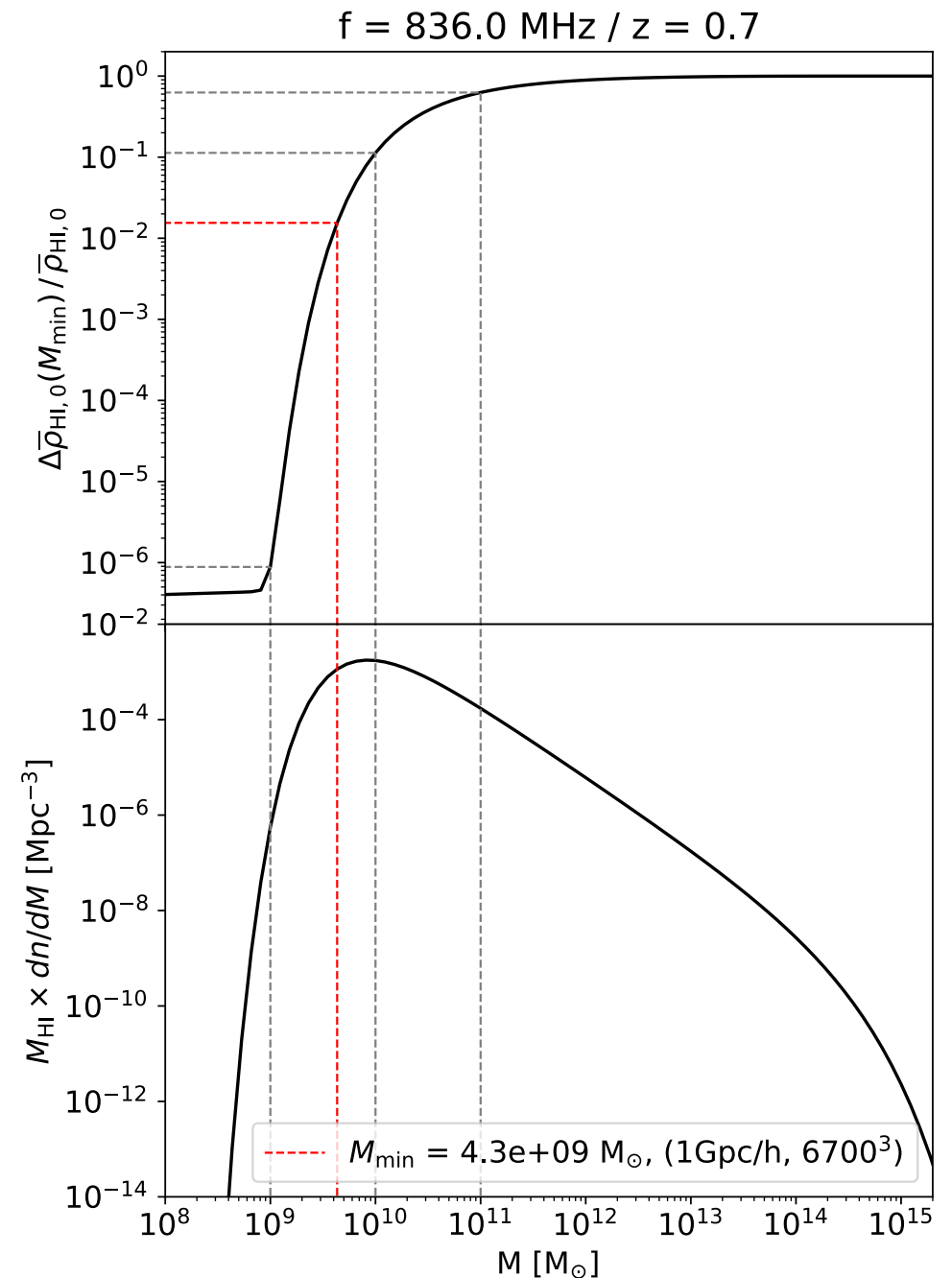
Padmanabhan et al. 2017



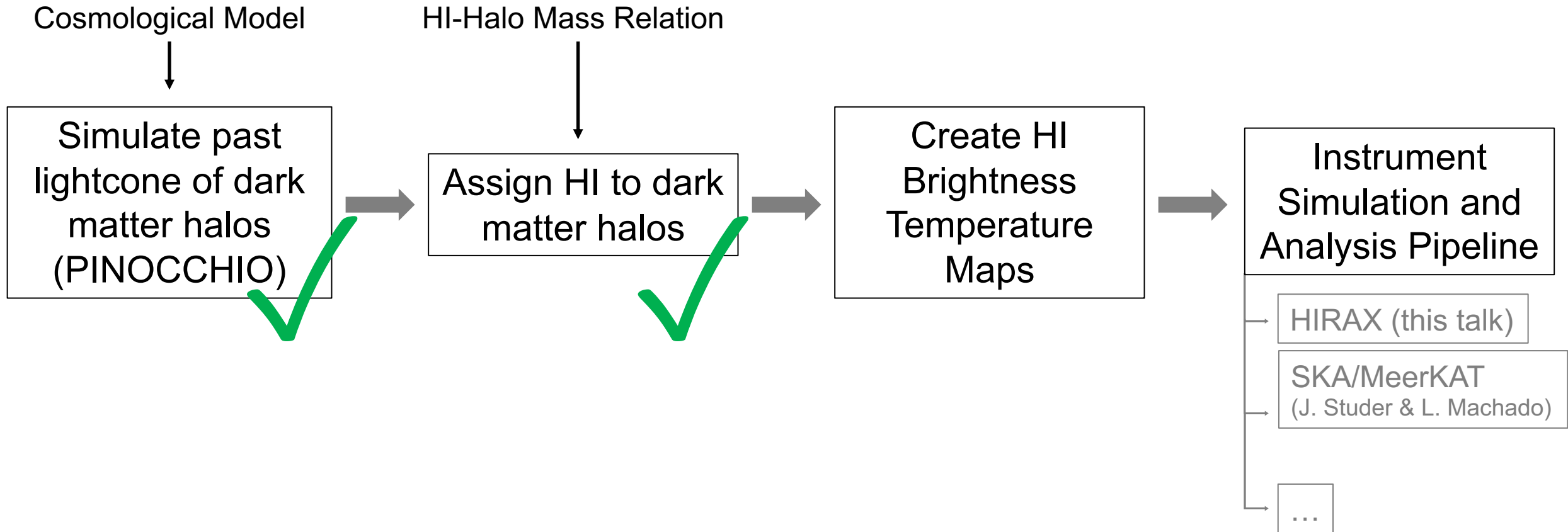
# HI Mass Loss



- More massive halos contain more HI
- **But:** Many more small halos than large ones
- ➔ Important not to neglect small halos.
- 1.5 – 3% loss over considered redshift range.

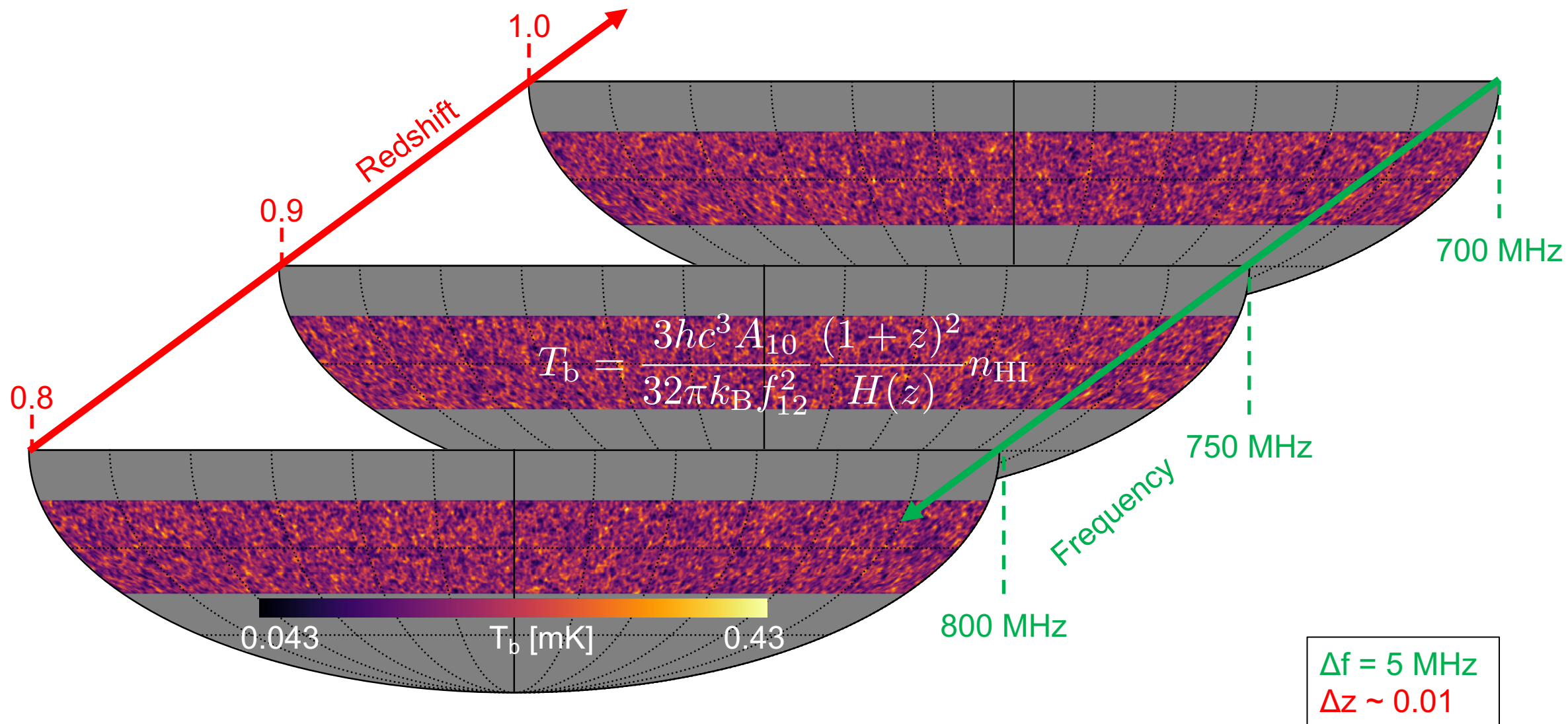


# Overview

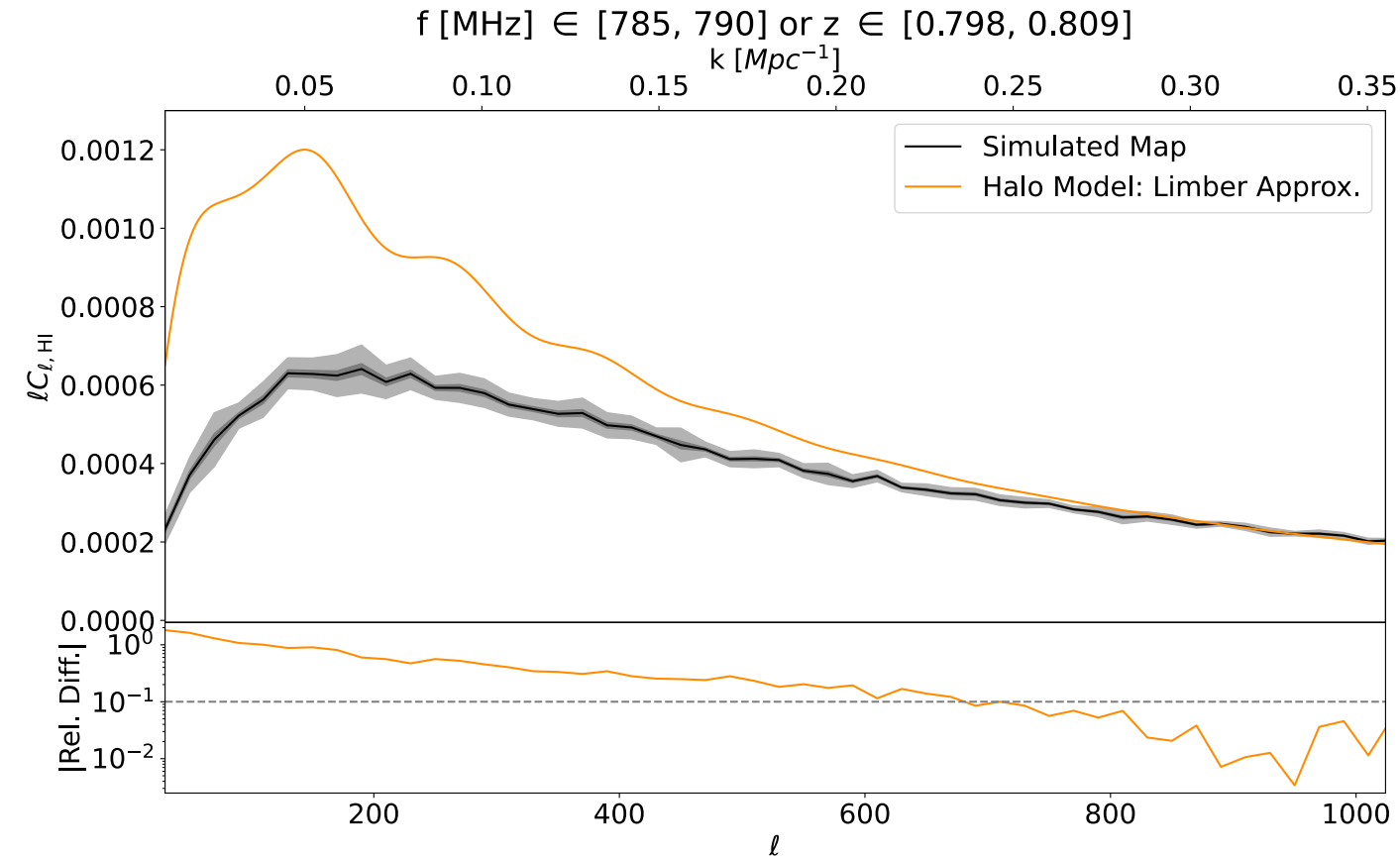




# Brightness Temperature Maps



# HI Angular Power Spectrum



Simulation:

$$\delta_{HI} = (T_{HI} - \bar{T}_{HI}) / \bar{T}_{HI}$$

$$\langle \delta_{HI, \ell m} \delta_{HI, \ell' m'}^* \rangle = \delta_{\ell \ell'}^D \delta_{m m'}^D C_{\ell, HI}$$

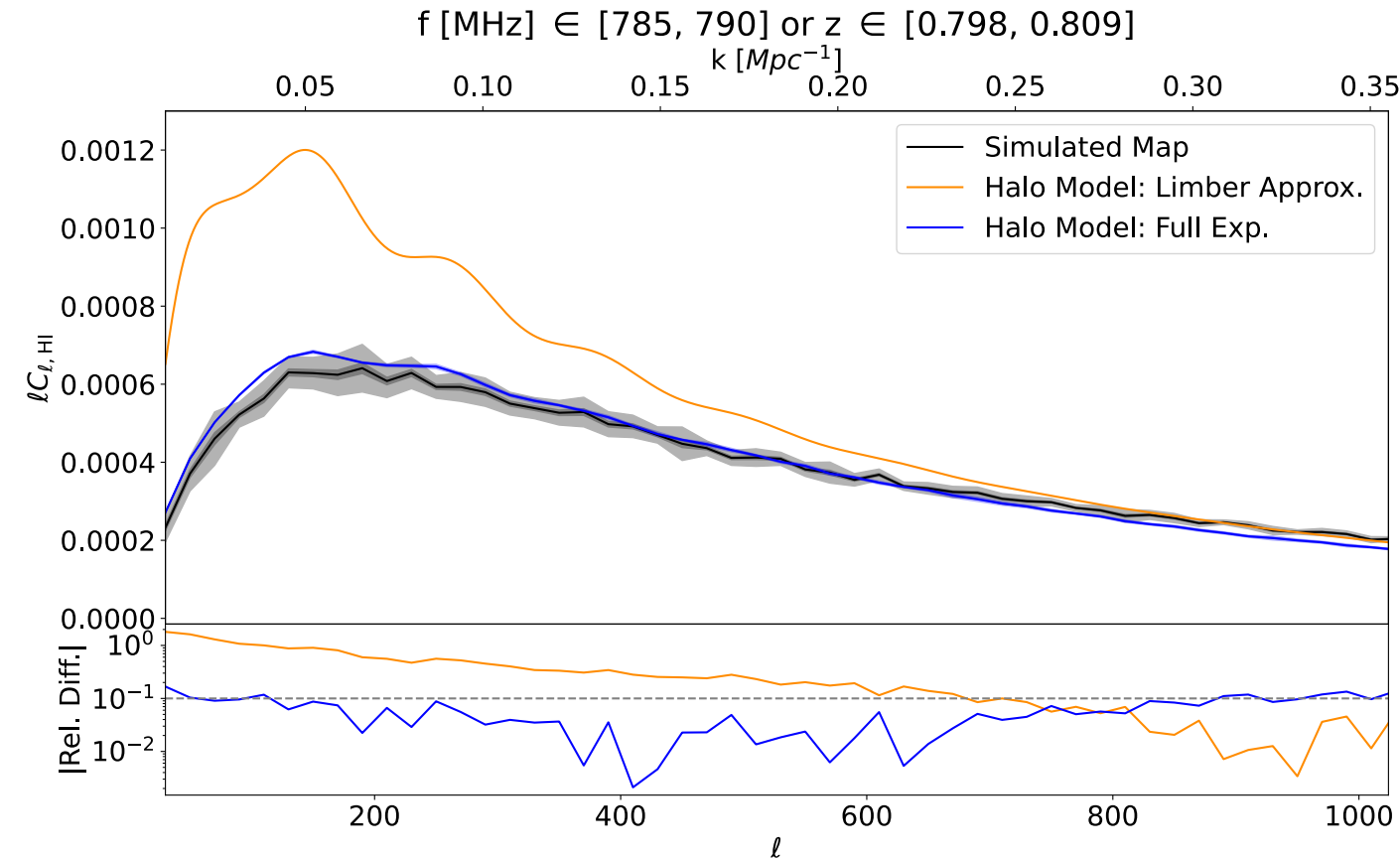
Limber Approximation:

$$C_{\ell, HI} \approx \int dz \frac{c}{H(z)} \frac{W^2(z)}{r(\chi(z))^2} P_{HI} \left( \frac{\ell + 1/2}{r(\chi(z))}, z \right)$$



Refregier et al. 2017

# HI Angular Power Spectrum



Simulation:

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Limber Approximation:

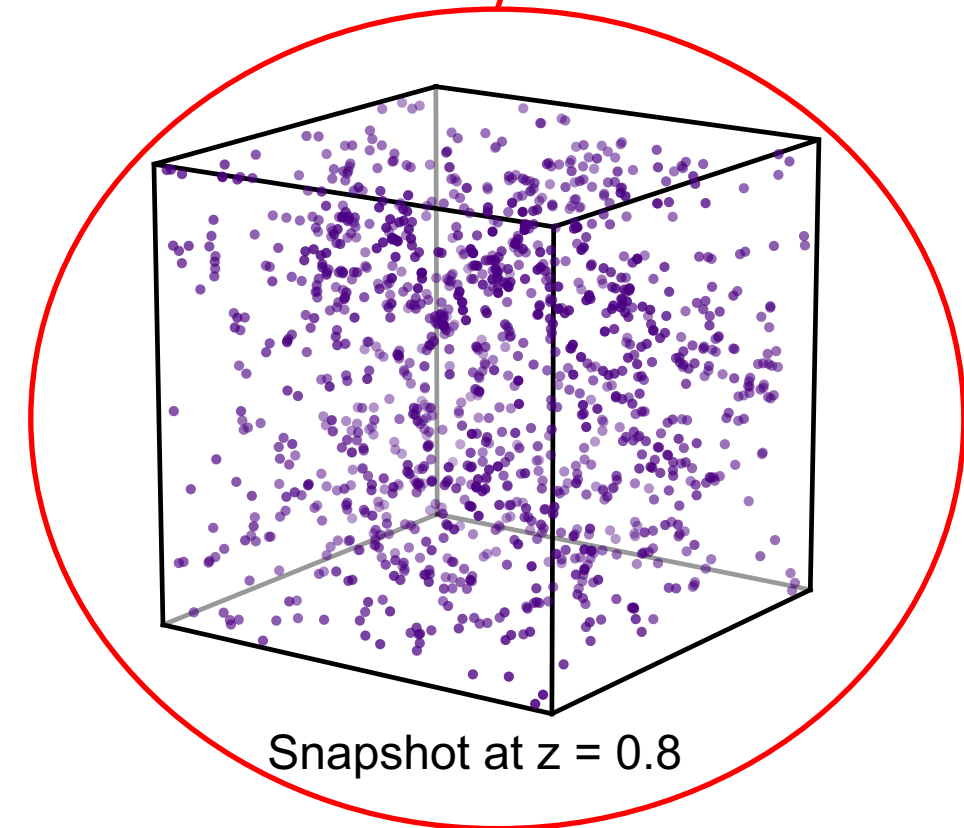
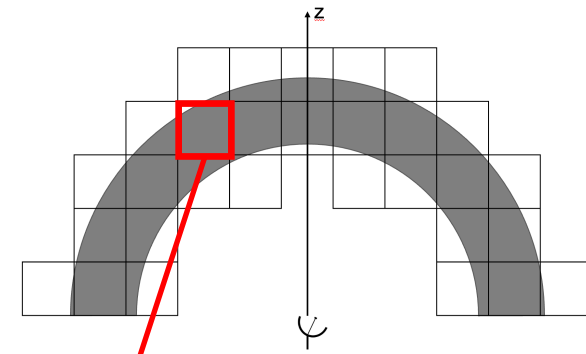
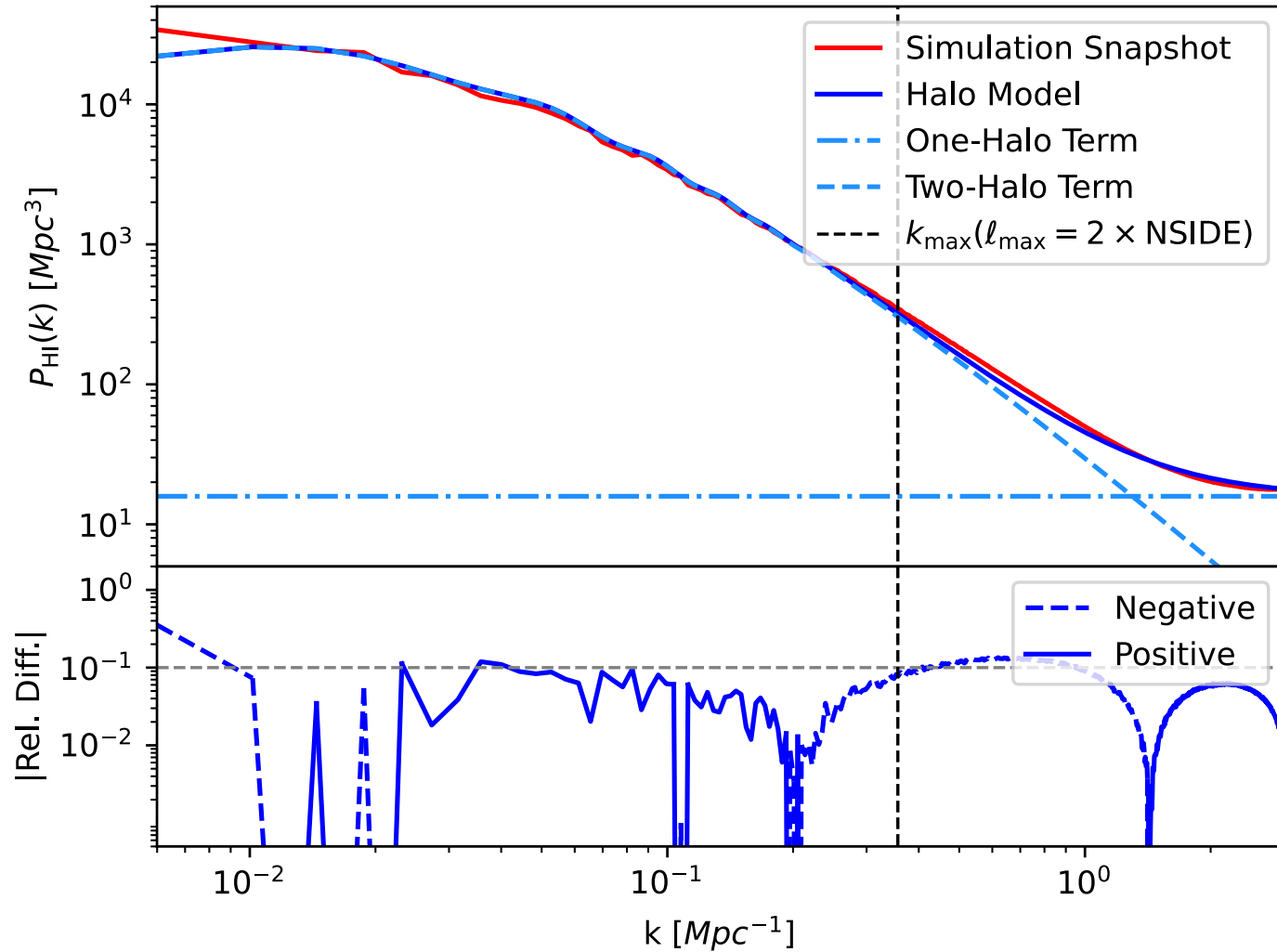
$$C_{\ell, HI} \approx \int dz \frac{c}{H(z)} \frac{W^2(z)}{r(\chi(z))^2} P_{HI} \left( \frac{\ell + 1/2}{r(\chi(z))}, z \right)$$

Full Expression:

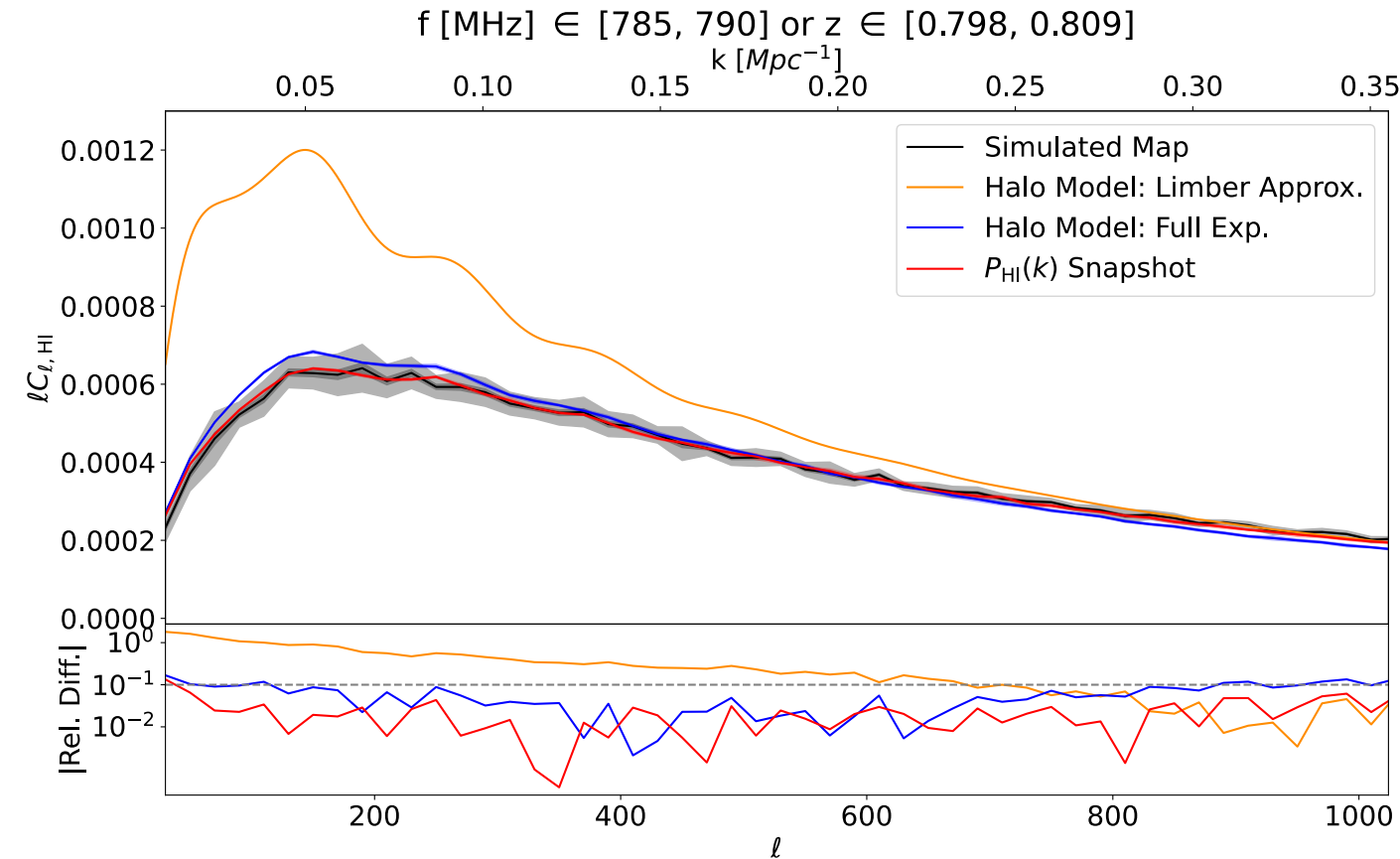
$$C_{\ell, HI} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int k^2 dk \int_0^\infty d\chi W(\chi) j_\ell(k\chi) \sqrt{P_{HI}(k, z(\chi))} \\ \times \int_0^\infty d\chi' W(\chi') j_\ell(k\chi') \sqrt{P_{HI}(k, z(\chi'))}$$

# HI Power Spectrum

$f = 790 \text{ MHz} / z = 0.8$  (MF: ST, Bias: Ti)



# HI Angular Power Spectrum



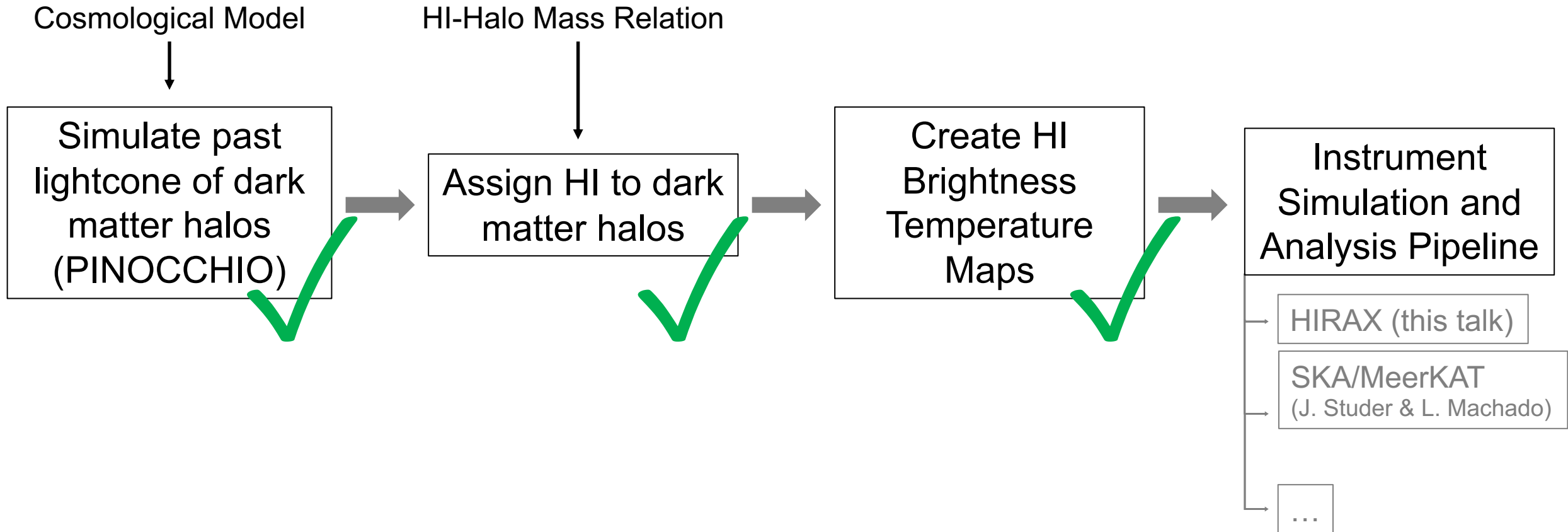
Full Expression:

$$C_{\ell, \text{HI}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int k^2 dk \int_0^\infty d\chi W(\chi) j_\ell(k\chi) \sqrt{P_{\text{HI}}(k, z(\chi))} \\ \times \int_0^\infty d\chi' W(\chi') j_\ell(k\chi') \sqrt{P_{\text{HI}}(k, z(\chi'))}$$

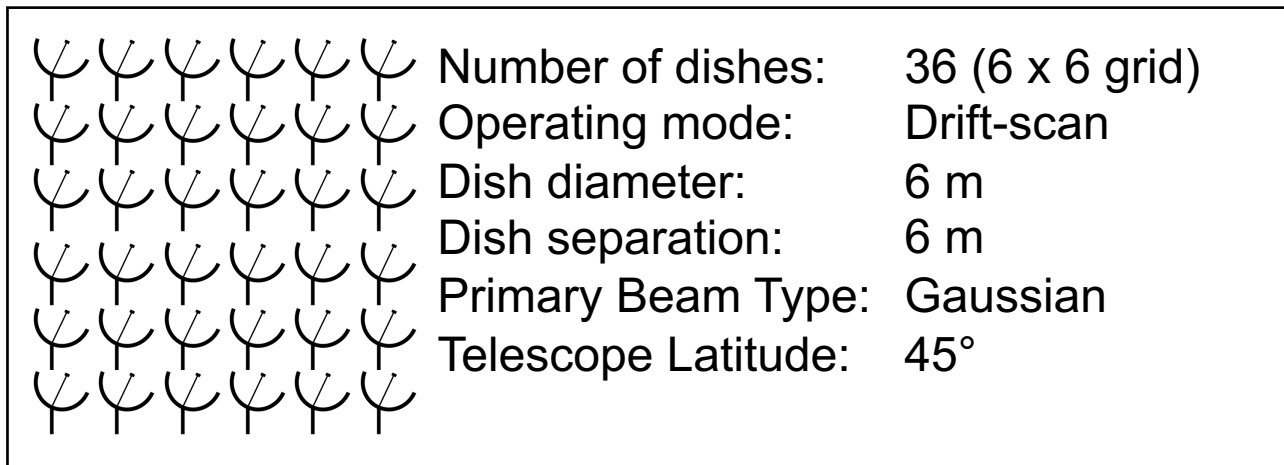
— :  $P_{\text{HI}}(k, z)$  from halo model

— :  $P_{\text{HI}}(k, z)$  from snapshot

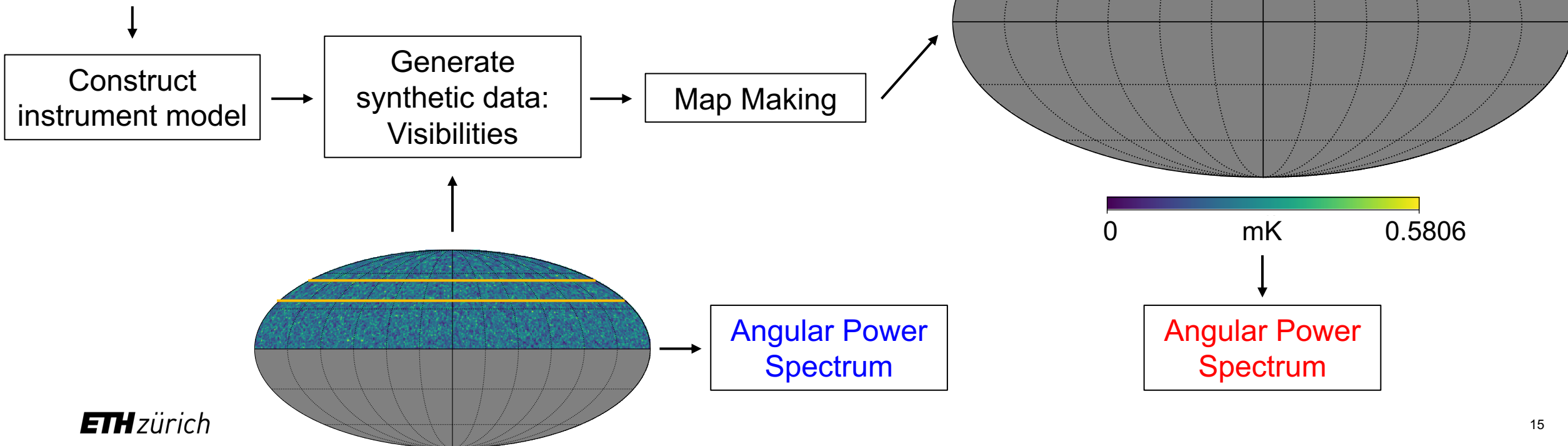
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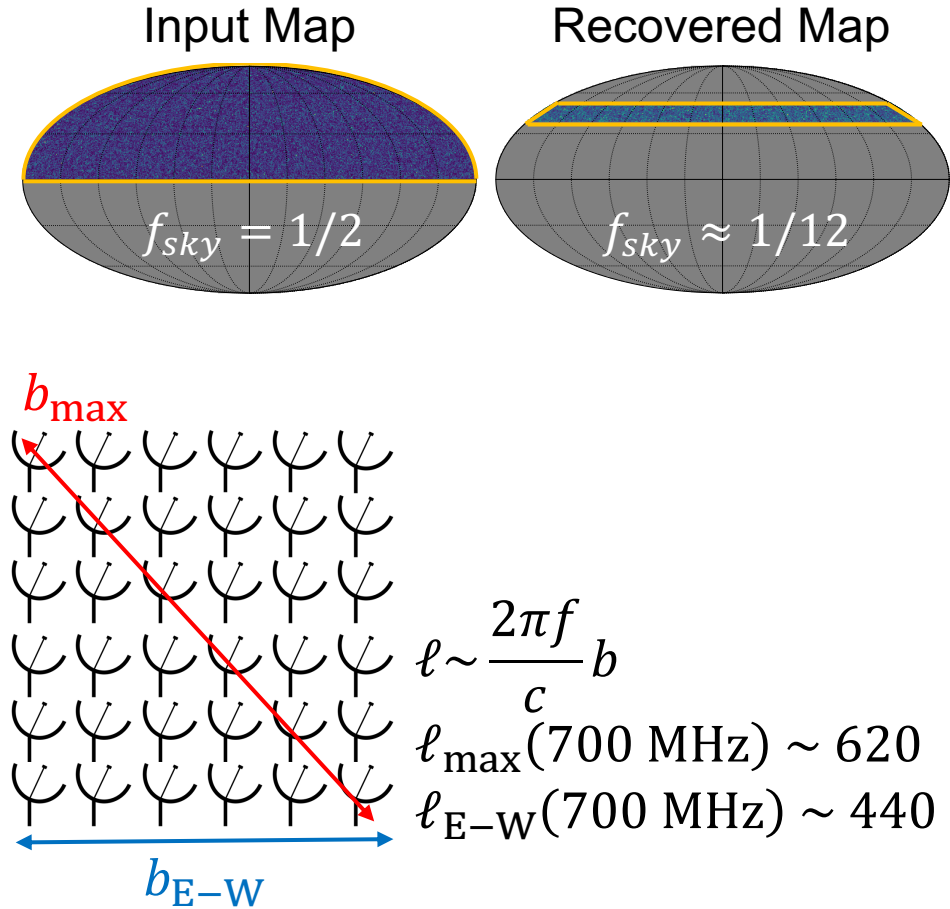
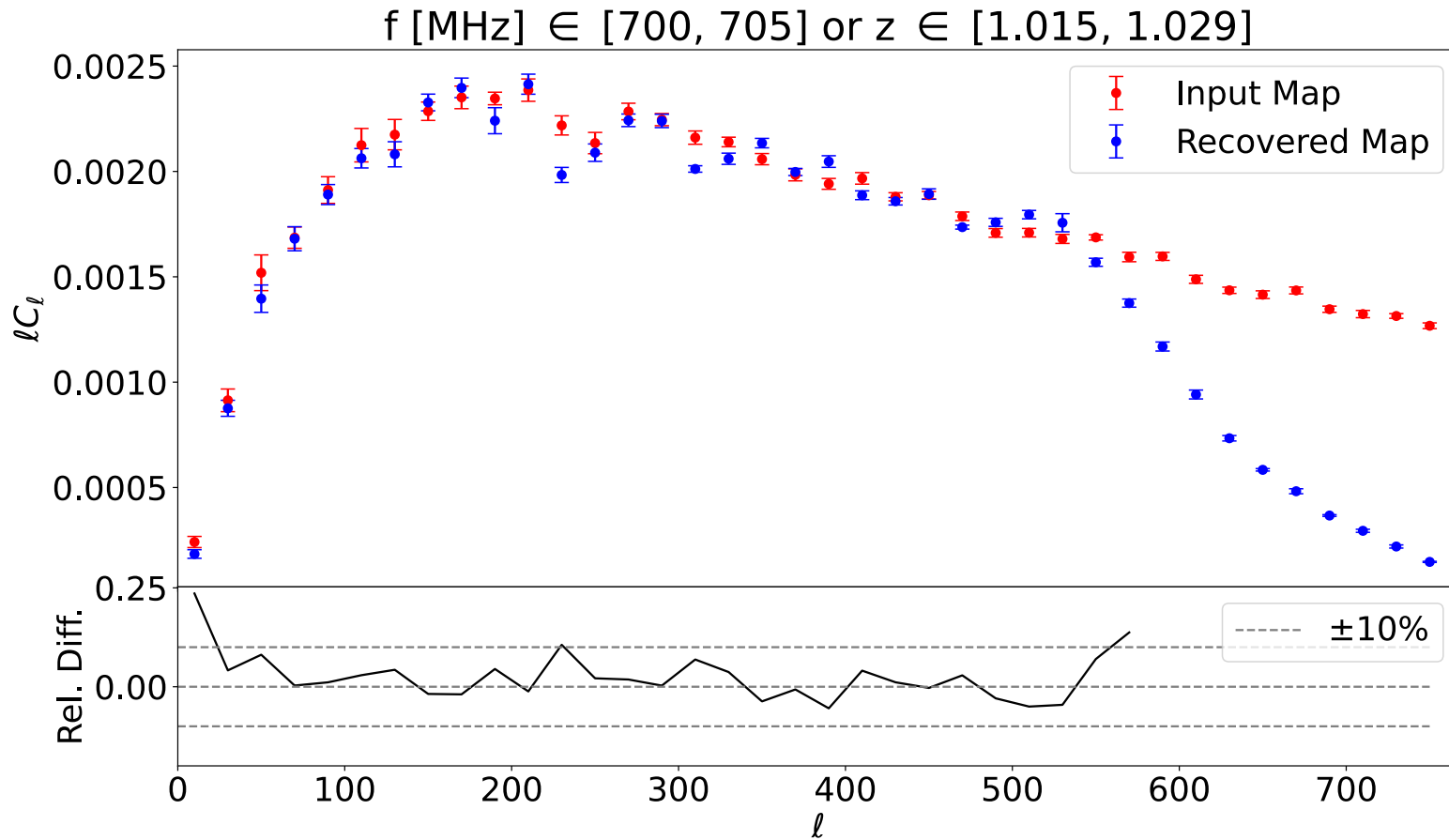
# Instrument Simulation and Analysis Pipeline



Simplified HIRAX  
array configuration



# Recovered HI Angular Power Spectrum





# Summary

- Simulation pipeline of HI maps for intensity mapping
- Apply it to HIRAX and SKA/MeerKAT
- Theoretical predictions of power spectrum
- Future developments:
  - Vary cosmology and astrophysics (HI-Halo mass relation)
  - Consider foregrounds, noise and RSD
  - Cross-correlations with other probes

Hitz et al. (in prep.)

# PyCosmo HI Halo Model

- Fundamental assumption: All matter in the universe is arranged in halos of different sizes and masses

$$P_{\text{HI}}(k) = P_{1\text{h,HI}}(k) + P_{2\text{h,HI}}(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} &P_{1\text{h,HI}} = \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_{\text{HI}}^2} \int dM \frac{dn(M, z)}{dM} M_{\text{HI}}^2(M) |u_{\text{HI}}(k|M)|^2 \\ &P_{2\text{h,HI}} = P_{\text{lin}}(k) \left[ \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_{\text{HI}}} \int dM \frac{dn(M, z)}{dM} M_{\text{HI}}(M) b(M) |u_{\text{HI}}(k|M)| \right]^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$