



# Fast Generation of 21cm Emission Maps for Intensity Mapping

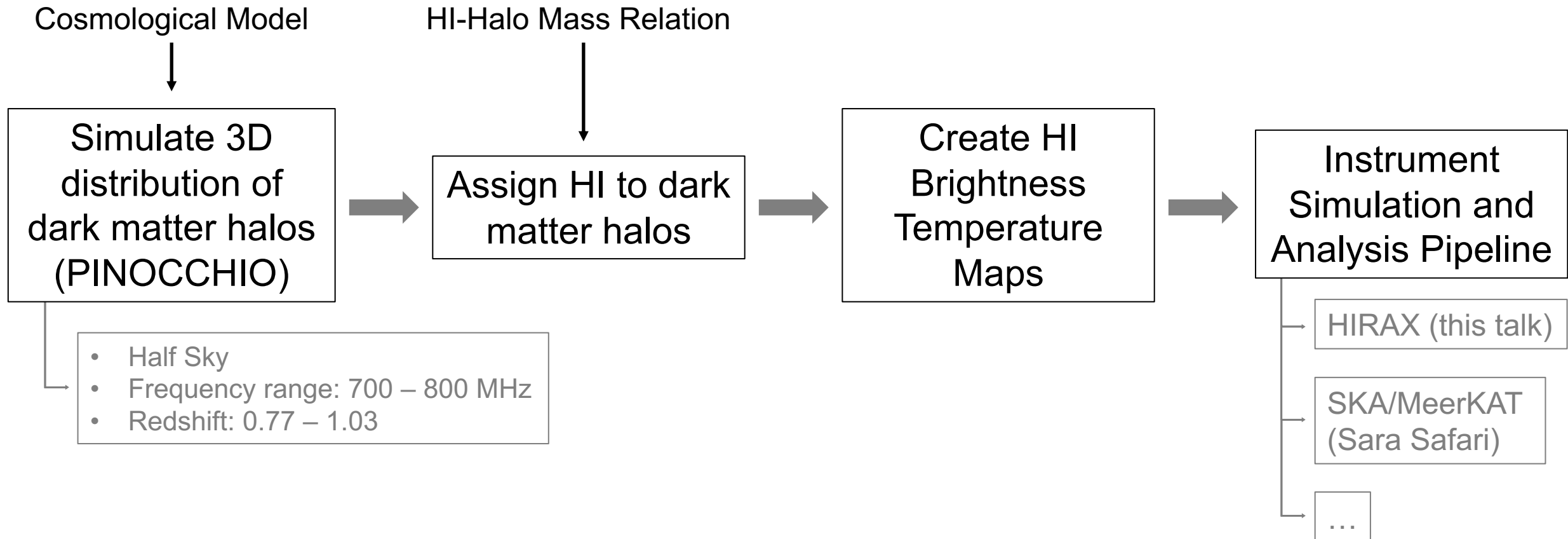
Pascal Hitz and ETHZ Cosmology Group†  
Swiss SKA Days 03/04.10.2022

† Alexandre Refregier, Devin Crichton, Marta Spinelli, Pascale Berner, Sara A. Safari



# Overview

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



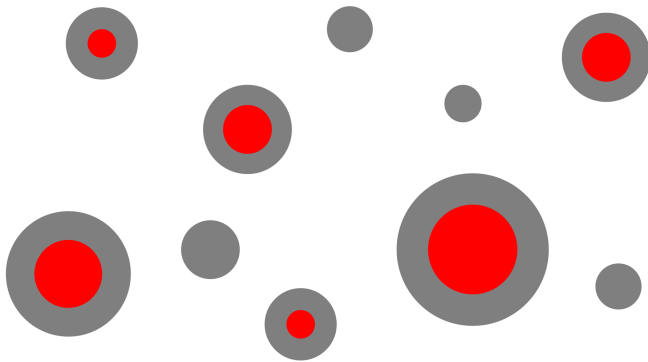
# Halo Model for Cosmological HI

HI-halo mass relation fitted to observations:

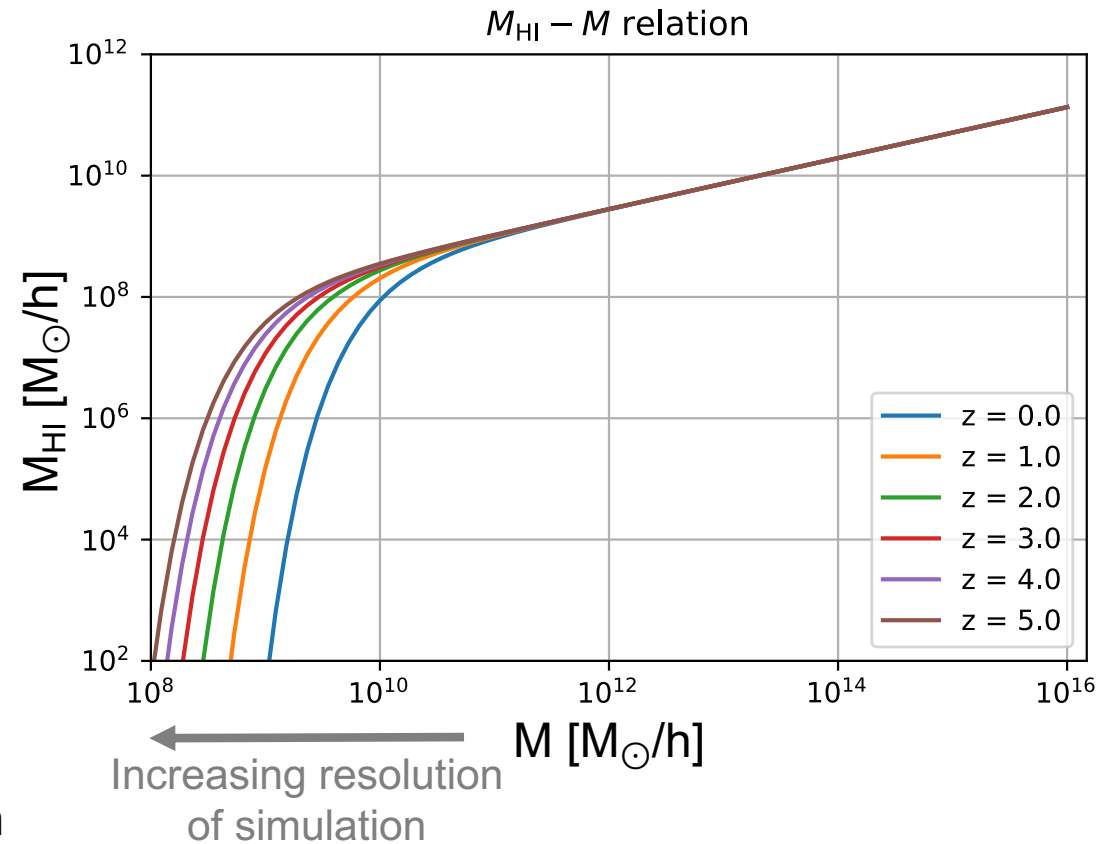
$$M_{\text{HI}}(M, z) = \alpha f_{\text{H,c}} M \left( \frac{M}{10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot}} \right)^{\beta} \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{v_{c,0}}{v_c(M, z)} \right)^3 \right]$$

Padmanabhan et al. 2017

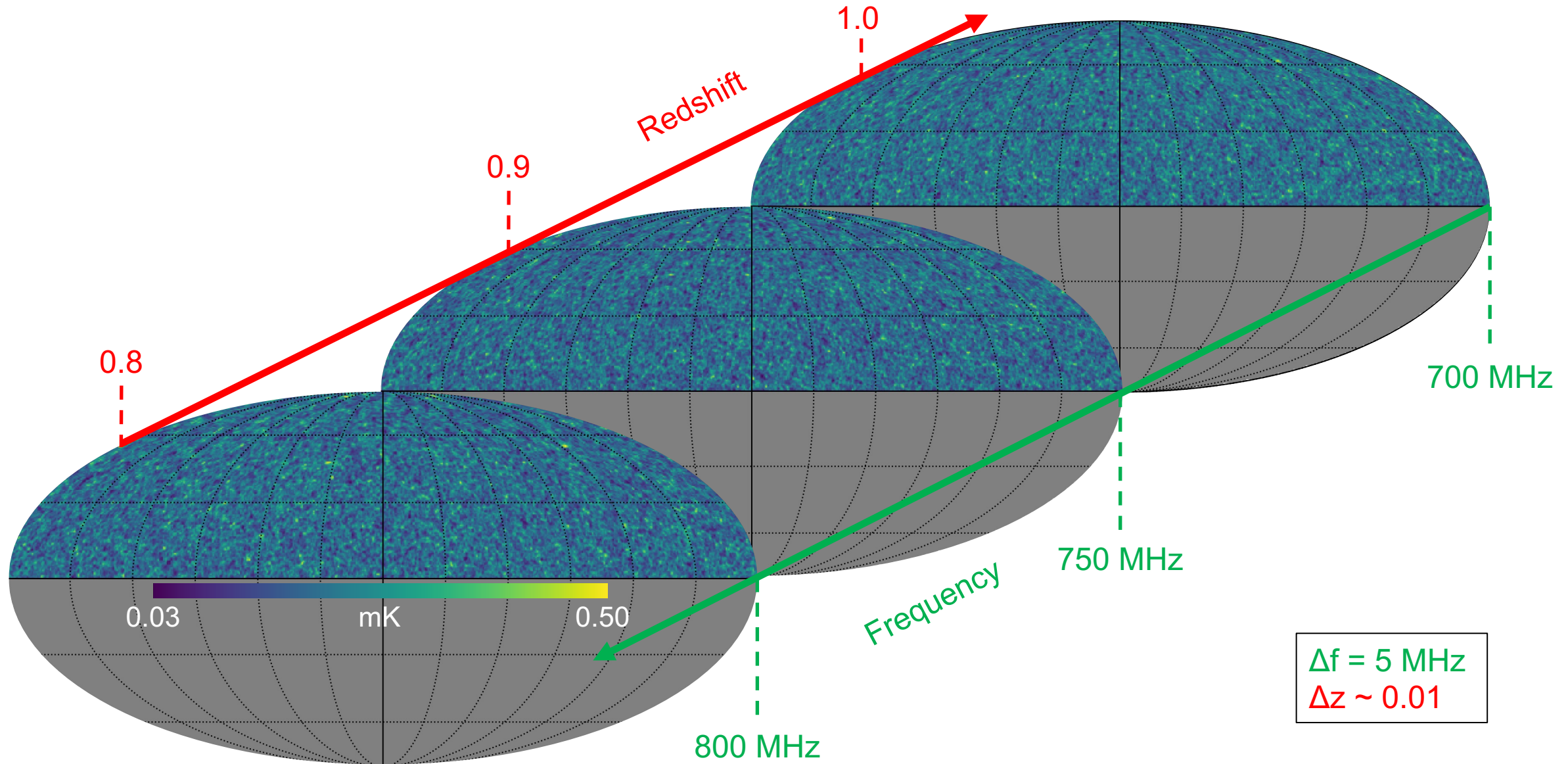
Dark Matter  
Neutral Hydrogen



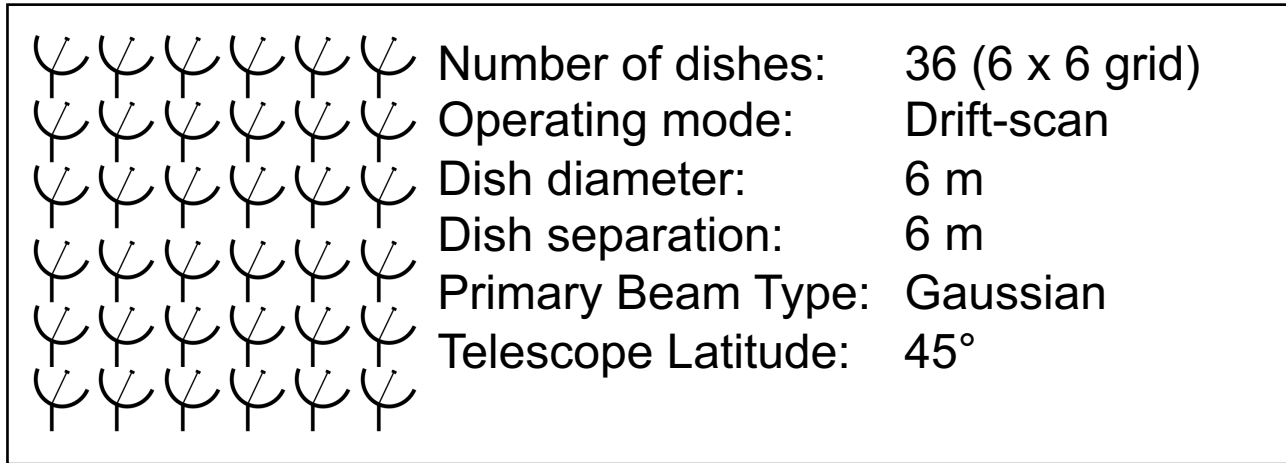
- More massive halos contain more HI
  - Many more small halos than large ones
- ➔ Do not neglect small halos.



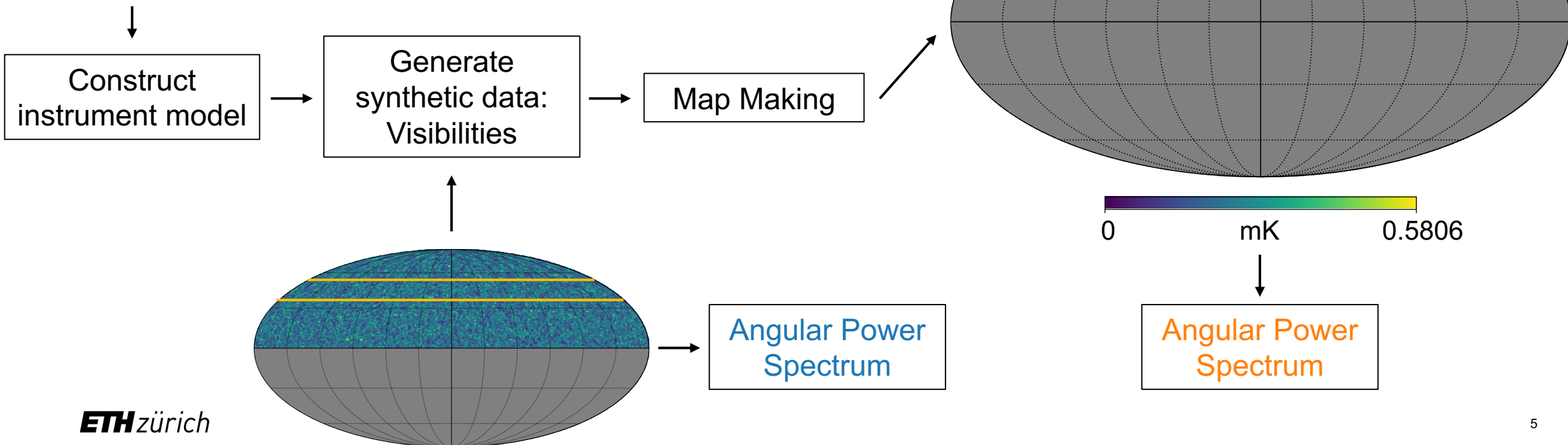
# Brightness Temperature Maps



# Instrument Simulation and Analysis Pipeline



Simplified HIRAX  
array configuration



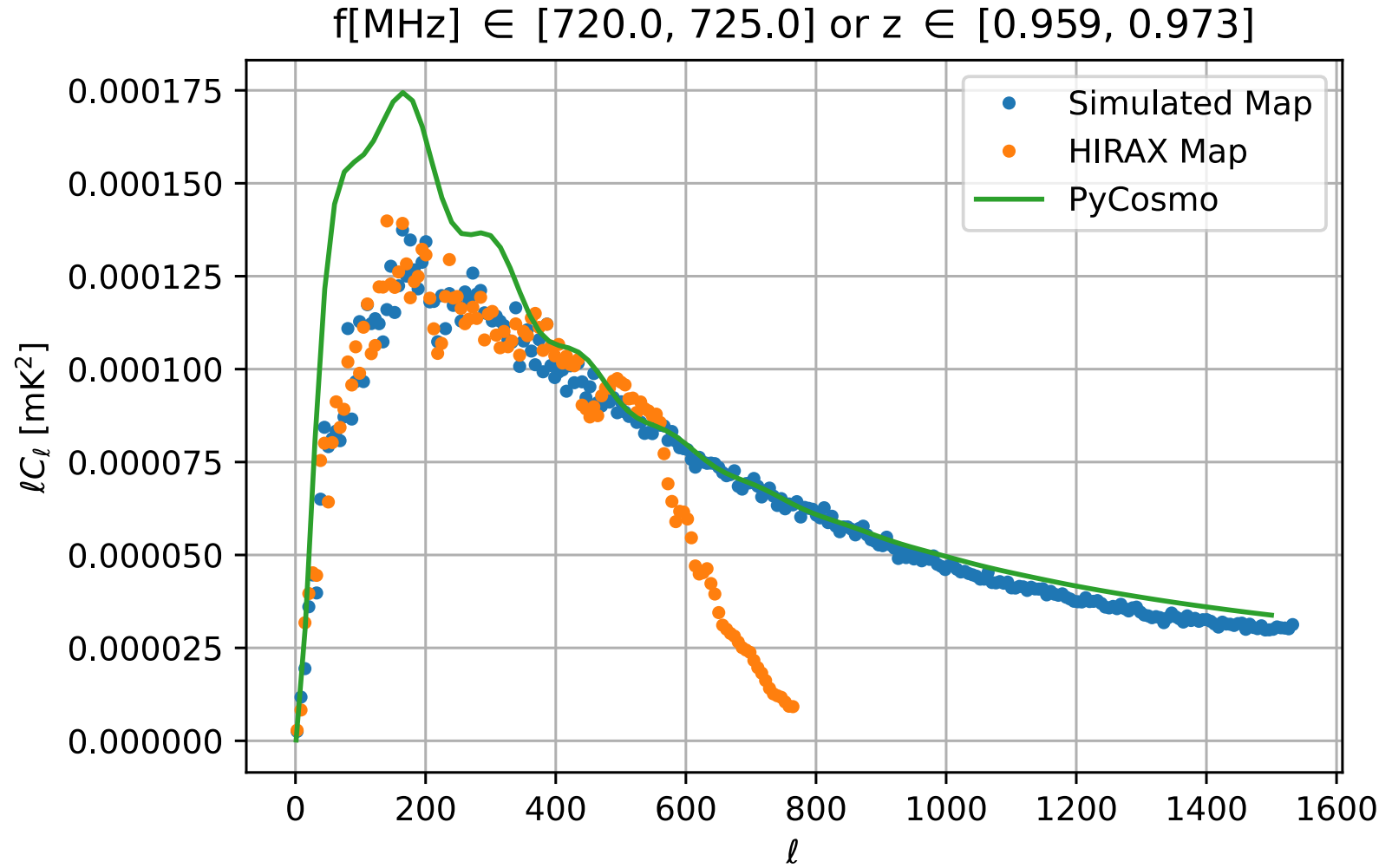
# HI Angular Power Spectrum

- Simulated Map:  
Input sky model
- HIRAX Map:  
Output map of analysis pipeline
- PyCosmo:  
Theoretical prediction  
Refregier et al. 2017

## Summary:

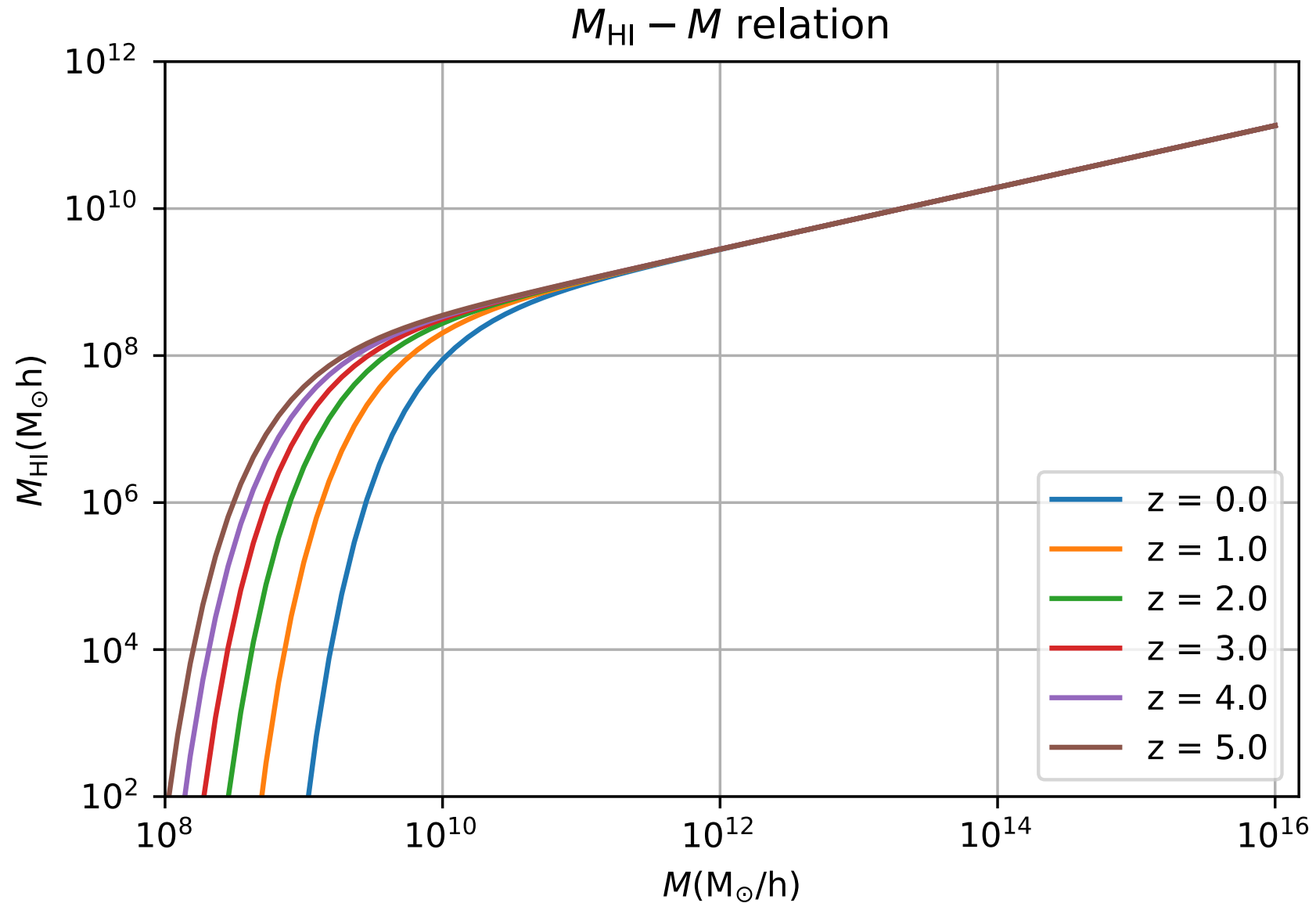
- Simulation pipeline of HI maps for intensity mapping
- Apply it to HIRAX and SKA
- Current developments:
  - Increasing resolution
  - Extend theoretical predictions
  - Vary HI-Halo mass relation
  - Consider foregrounds and noise

Hitz et al. 2022 (in prep.)



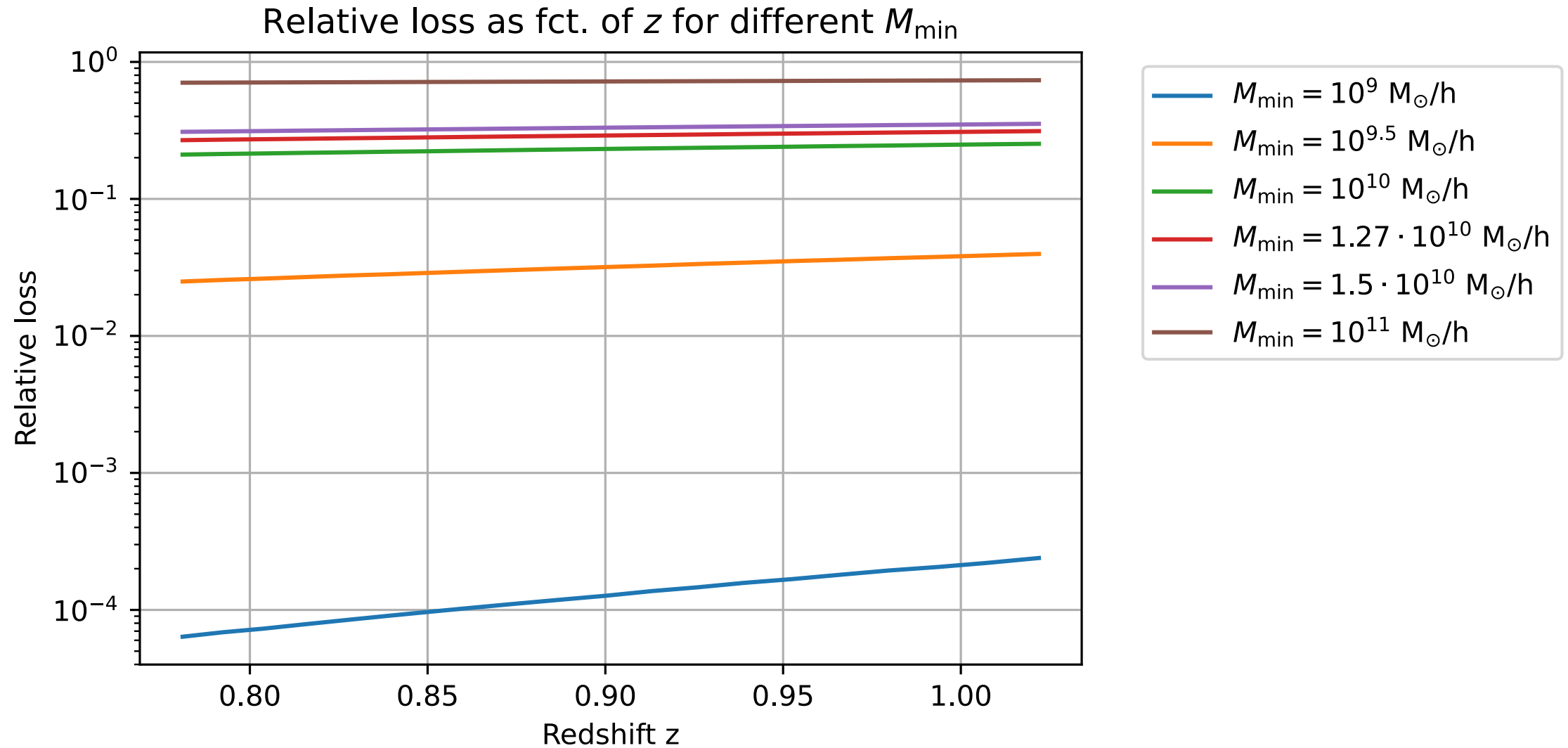
# Backup Slides

# Halo Model for Cosmological HI



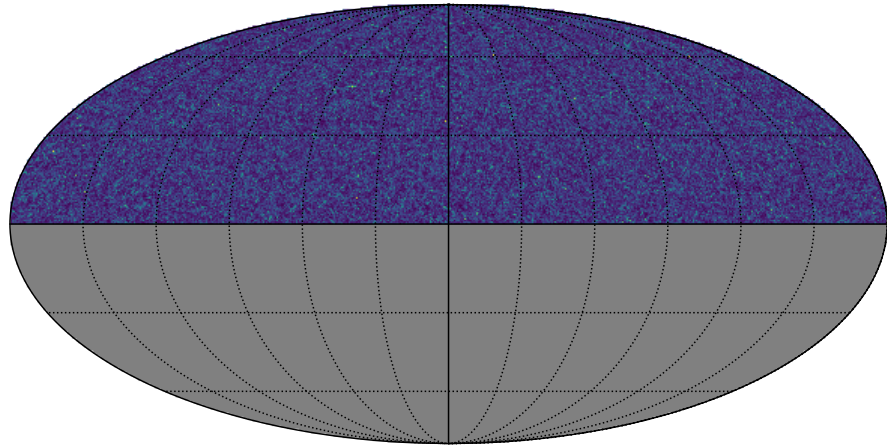


# Relative Loss of Total HI Mass



# Brightness Temperature Maps

$f$  [MHz]  $\in$  [750, 755]

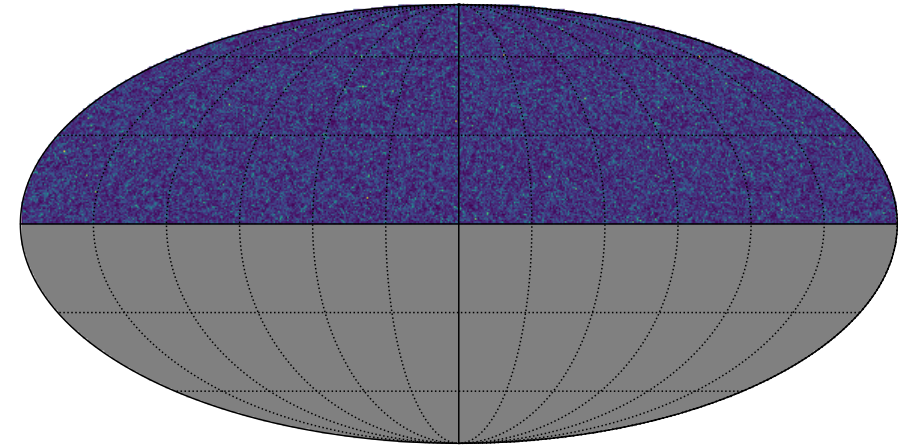


0  $M_{\odot}$   $7.8654e+11$

$$T_b = \frac{3hc^3 A_{10}}{32\pi k_B f_{12}^2} \frac{(1+z)^2}{H(z)} n_{\text{HI}}$$

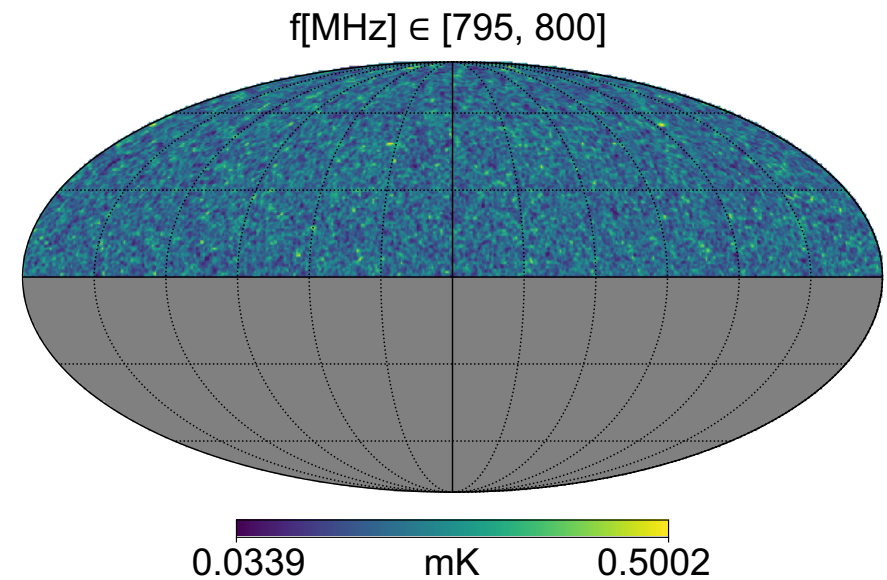
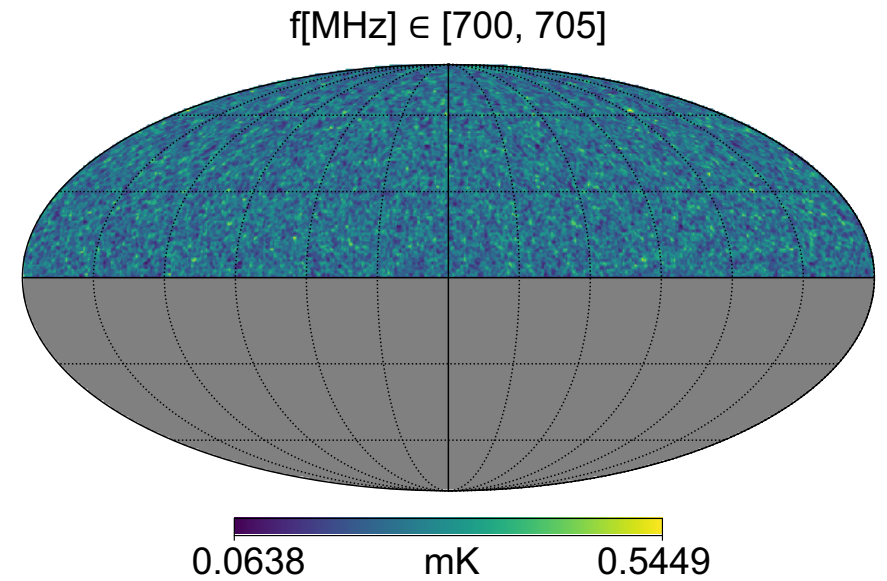
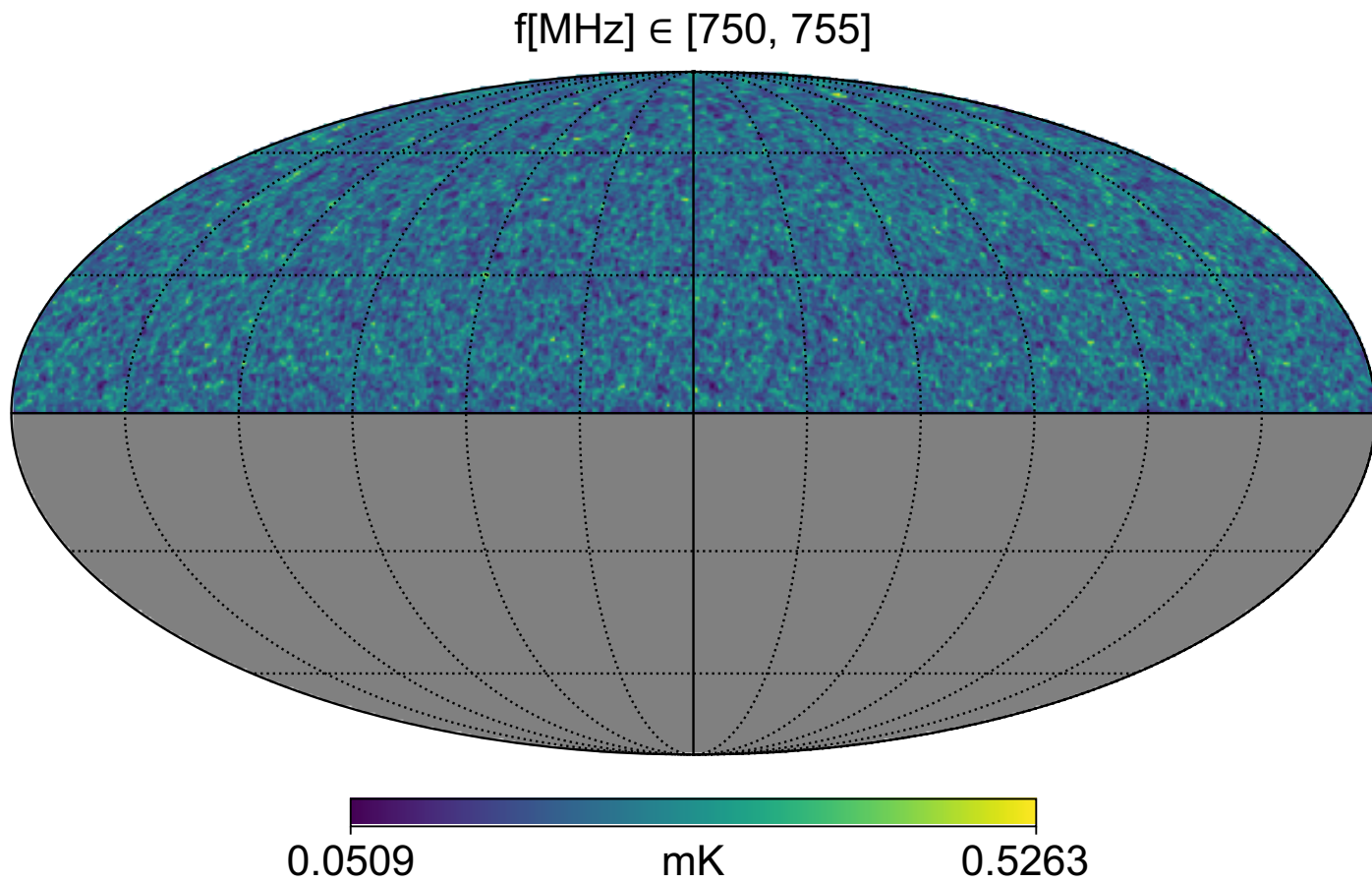
Bull et al. 2015

$f$  [MHz]  $\in$  [750, 755]

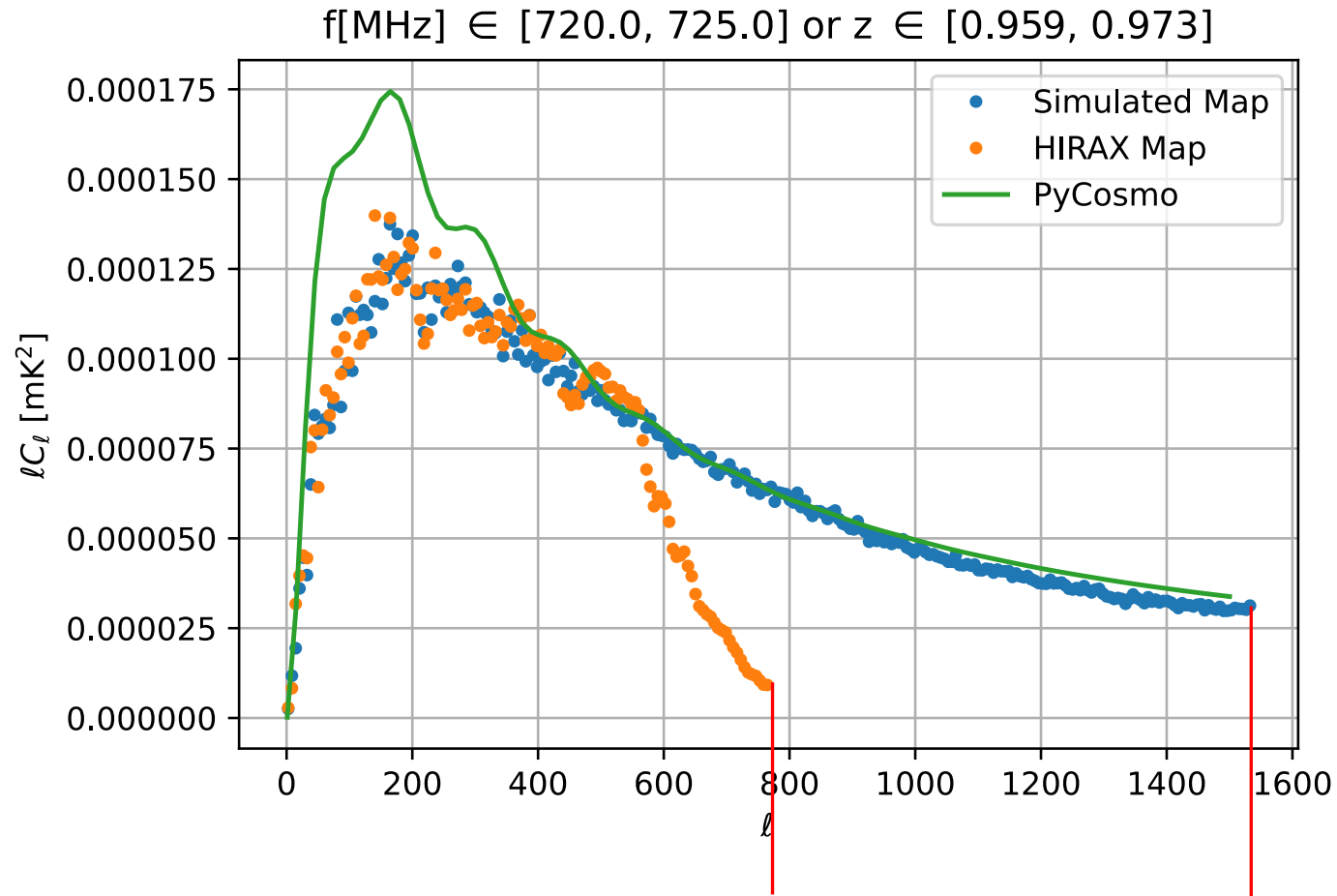
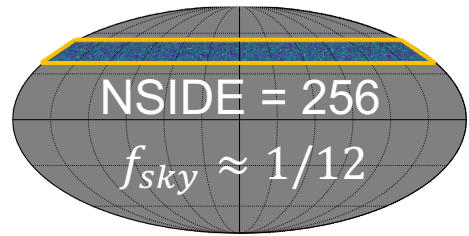
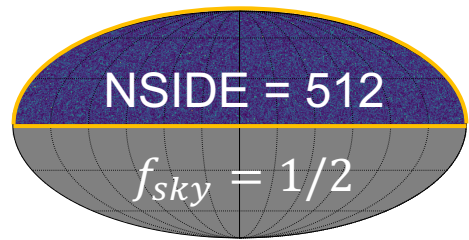


0 mK 1.3203

# Brightness Temperature Maps

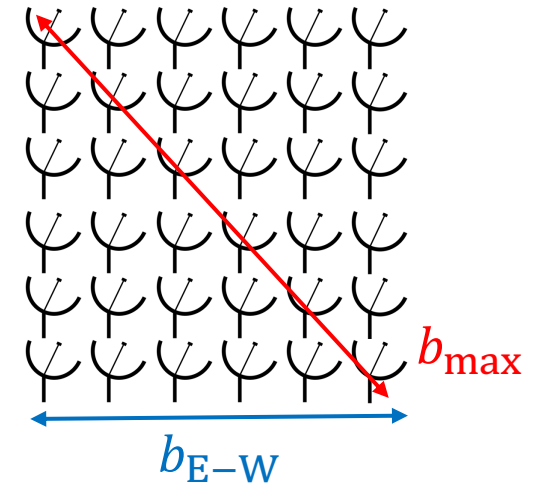


# HI Angular Power Spectrum



$$l = 3 \cdot NSIDE - 1 = 767$$

$$l = 3 \cdot NSIDE - 1 = 1535$$



$$l \sim \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} b$$

$$l_{max}(720 \text{ MHz}) \sim 640$$

$$l_{E-W}(720 \text{ MHz}) \sim 450$$