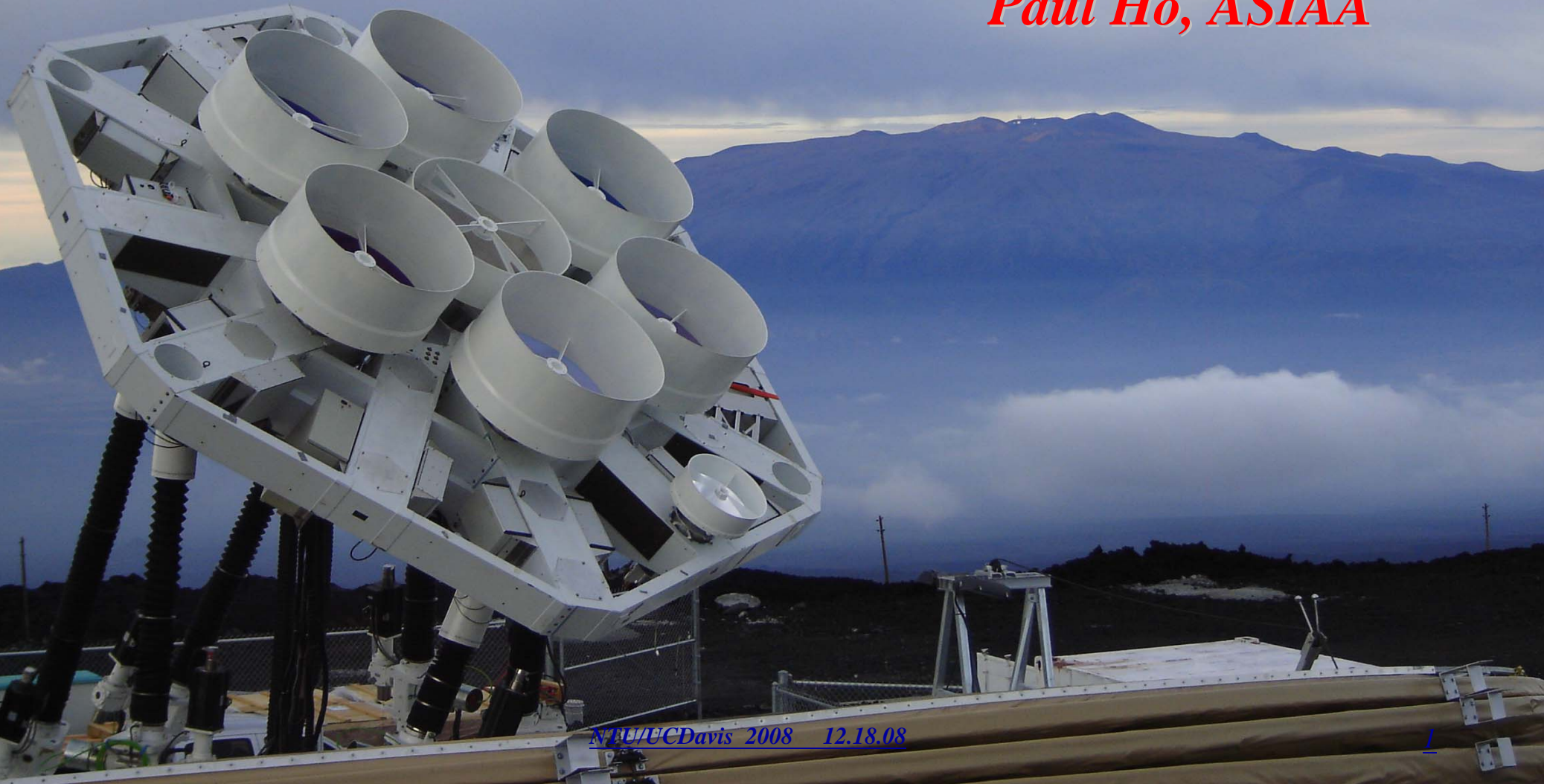


Experimental Cosmology in Taiwan

Paul Ho, ASIAA



Sketch of Talk

- **Astronomy at ASIAA**
- **AMiBA Project**
- **CFHT WIRCam Project**
- **Subaru HSC Project**
- **CMB power spectrum, SZE Cluster physics**
- **High Z Surveys**
- **Weak Gravitational Lensing**
- **GMRT Re-ionization Studies**
- **Baryon Acoustic Oscillations**

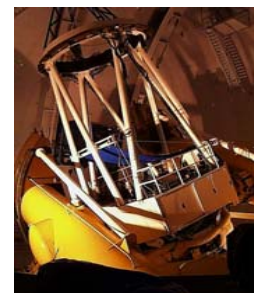
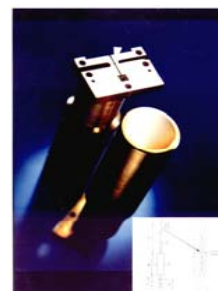
PERSONNEL at ASIAA

- 31 ASIAA Faculty (22 Regular, 9 Research)
- 11 Adjunct Faculty
- 23 Postdoctoral Fellows
- 14 Visiting Scholars
- 13 Ph.D. Students
- 16 Master Students
- 3 Undergraduate Students
- 7 Research Assistants
- 38 Technical Staff
- 23 Administrative Staff

Working Language: English

Staff: (Australia), Canada, (China), France, India, Japan, (Korea), Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, U.S., Vietnam

MAJOR ASIAA PROJECTS (2008)



SAO

SMA : Array Completed, Upgrading

NTU

AMiBA : 7-element Dedicated, 13-element underway

NTHU

TIARA; SIS Junction : 230, 345, 400, 690, 900 GHz

NAOJ, PMO

NCU

TAOS : 4 Telescopes Working; TAOS-2

YONSEI, SAO

ASIM

CFD-MHD : 2-D Hydro Codes

CFHT

WIRCam : Working well on Telescope

NAOJ

ALMA-J : FEIC started; band-10

NRAO

ALMA-NA: Approved; (FEHV?)

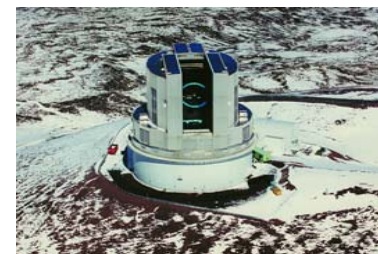
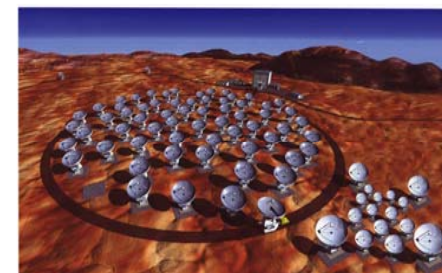
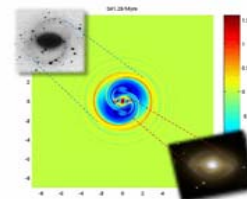
NAOJ

Hyper Suprime Cam: Signed MOU

NTU

ASMAB: on schedule to finish 2009

[NTU/UCDavis 2008 12.18.08](#)



AMiBA Summary

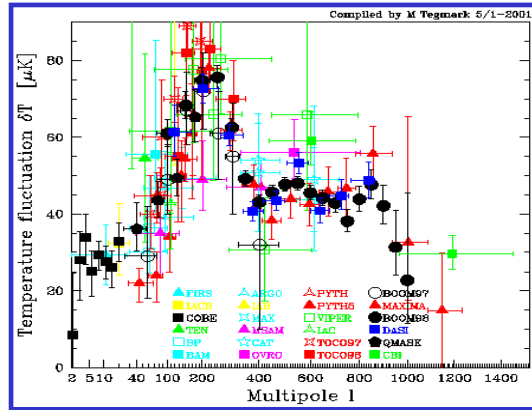
- **AMiBA is 1st CMB Telescope in Asia**
- **AMiBA is 1st Taiwan-Led Big Astronomy Project**
- **AMiBA is MoE CosPA Excellence Initiative**
- **Progress has been Very Fast (6 years)**
- **Project is Flagship of AS-University Partnership**
- **ASIAA Continues Strong Collaboration with NTU Physics and Electrical Engineering**
- **AMiBA is Operational, and currently Upgrading**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Goals Set in 2005, after Project Reorganization

- **Science Objectives: CMB at $l=800$ to 8000**
 - Polarization Power Spectrum and Structure**
 - High-Z Cluster Survey via SZE**
 - Large Scale Structures via SZE**
- **Operations at 3mm (suppress synchrotron, dust)**
- **7-Element Dual Polarization Interferometer**
- **Funding: MOE, AS, NSC, NTU**

Polarization Power Spectrum

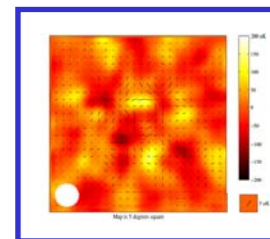
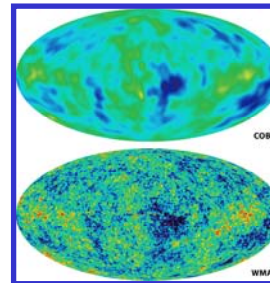
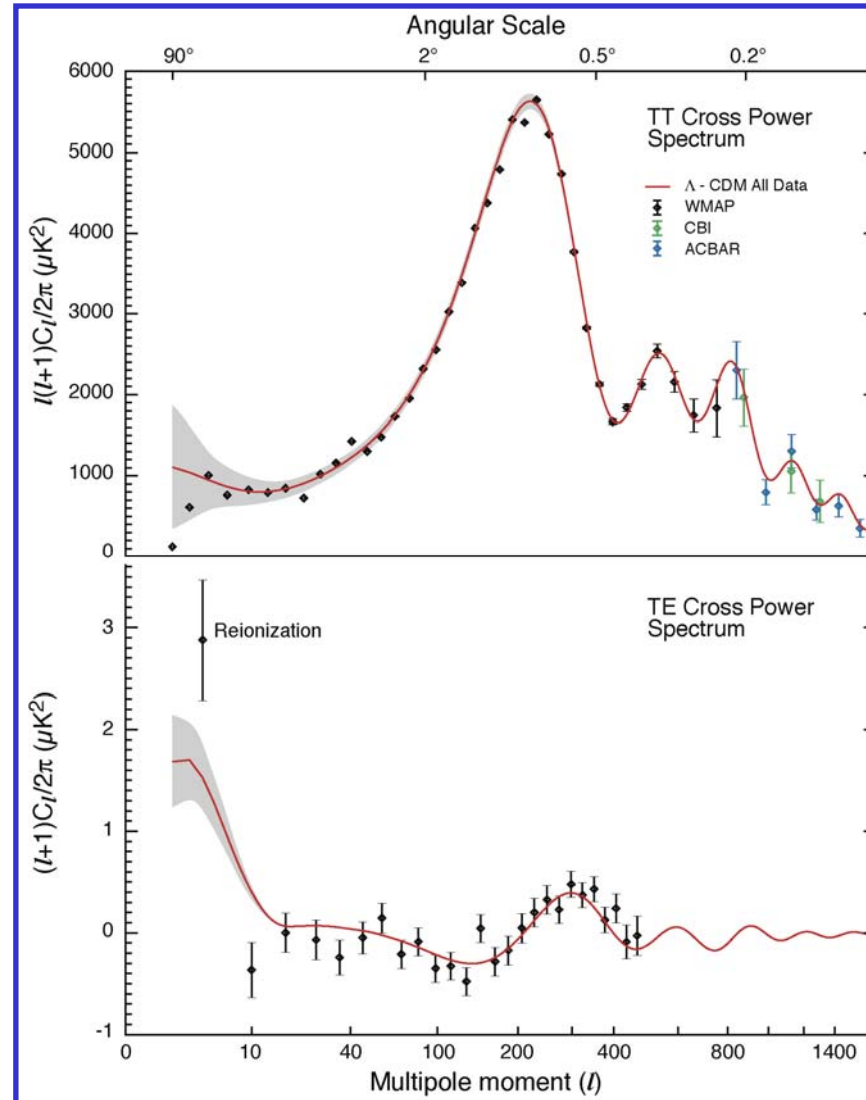


WMAP Samples to $l = 500$

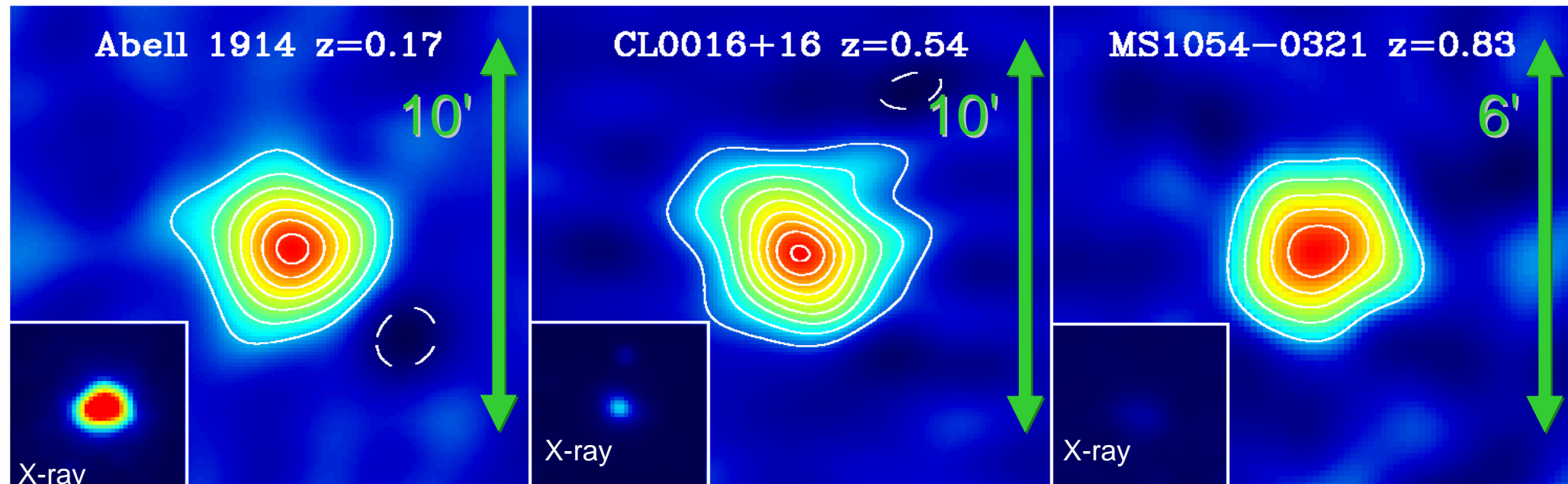
Polarization Consistent With
Temperature Structures

Reionization Signature Seen

AMiBA will sample
 $l = 800$ to 8000



Sunyaev Zel'dovich Effect



**SZE brightness independent of distance (z),
while X-ray/Optical/Lensing signal of clusters gets fainter**

What we look for is a 10-100 μK weak signal !!

Timeline of AMiBA

- **2000-2004** MoE “Excellence” Funding
- **2003-2006** AS “Key Project” Funding
- **2004-2008** NSC “Continuation” Funding
- **2000-2002** Design, Prototype
- **2002-2005** Contracting, Construction
- **2006-** Dedication, Operation
- **2007-** First Science Results
- **2008-** Publish or Perish!
- **2008-** Upgrade to 13-elements
- **2009** 10-element operations (30x faster)
13-element operations (2x faster)

Site Development in Hawaii



AMiBA

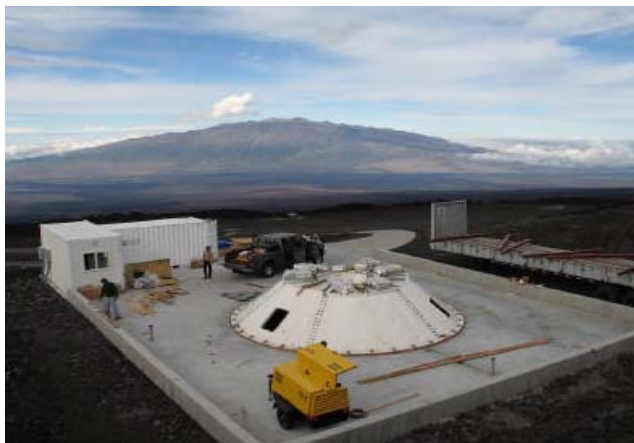


SMA

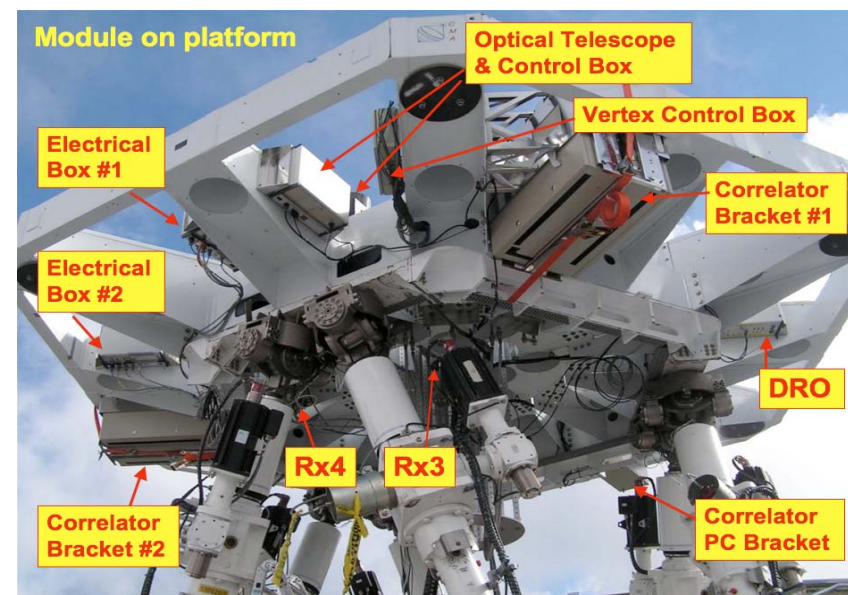
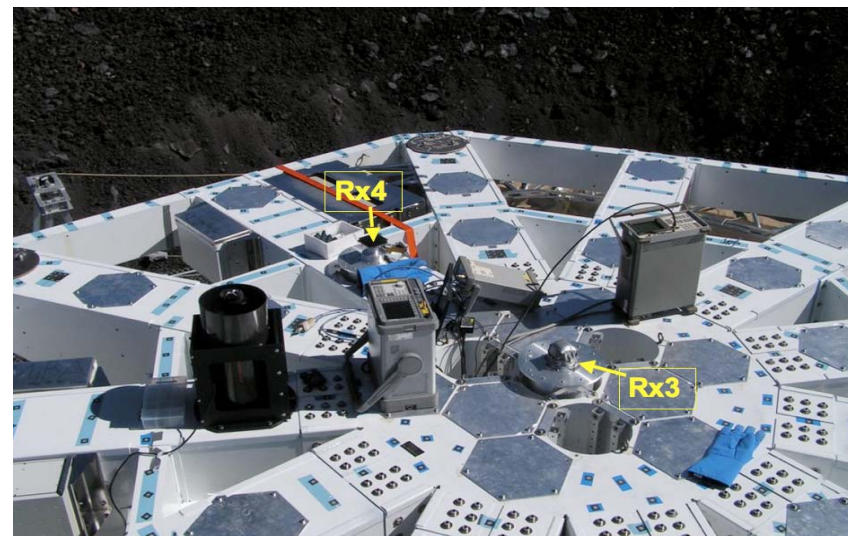


Construction Cost Large

AMiBA Installed on Mauna Loa



Integration on Platform 2006



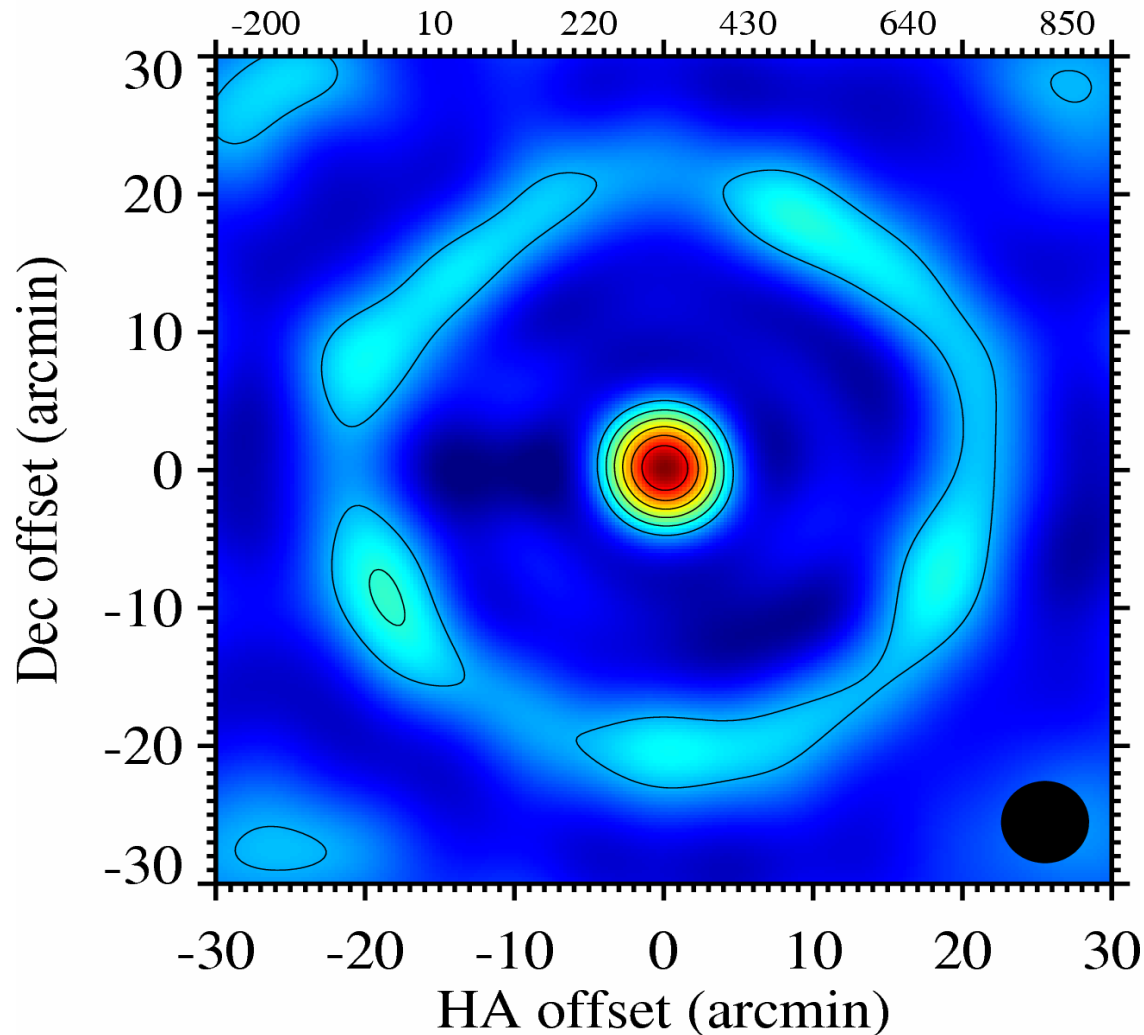
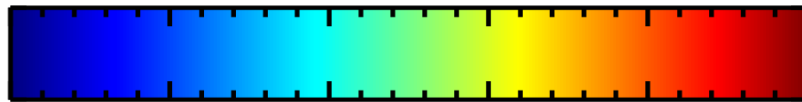
A Nice Day in Hawaii 10.2006

AMiBA Named after Yuan Tseh Lee



AMiBA First Image: Jupiter

Flux Density (Jy/beam)



Dirty image

$$I(\vec{x}) = \mathbf{FT}^{-1}[S(\vec{u})V(\vec{u})]$$

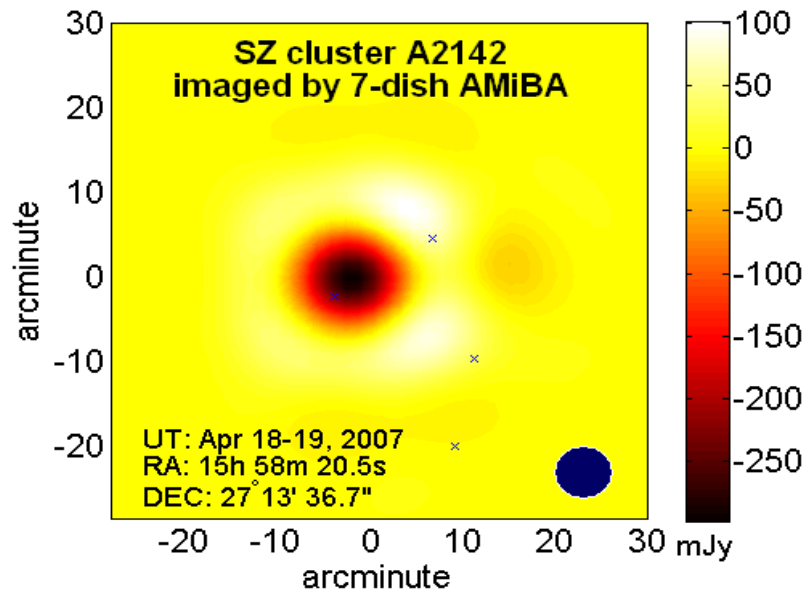
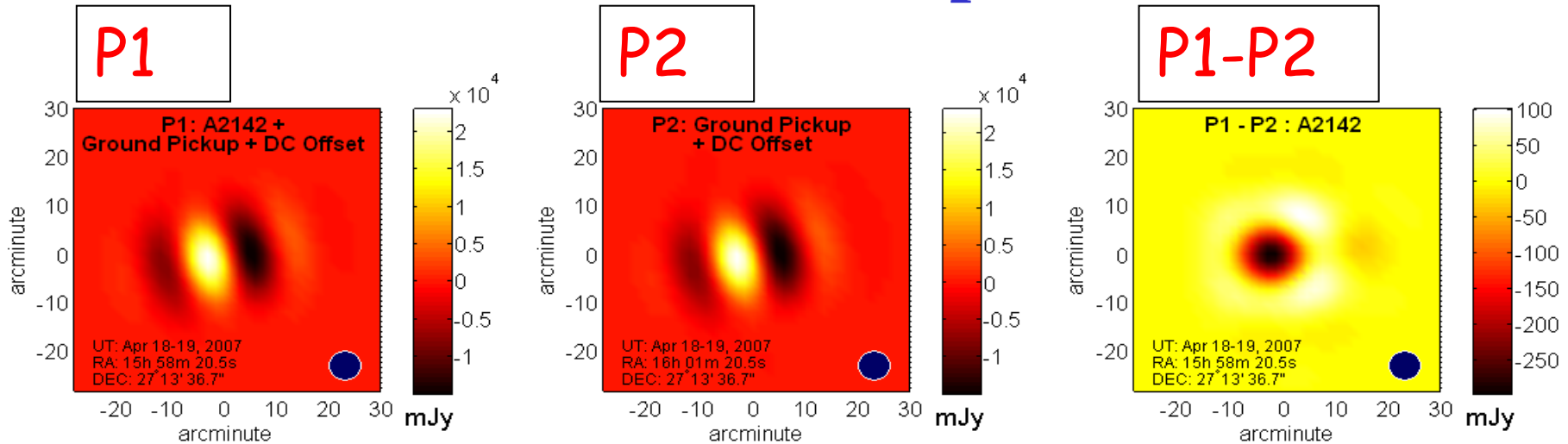
**End-to-end verification =
hardware + software
(calibration, analysis
pipelines)**

Noise rms ≈ 1 Jy/beam
(in 12s, 42 baselines)

Synthesized beam FWHM (6')

First SZE Detection towards

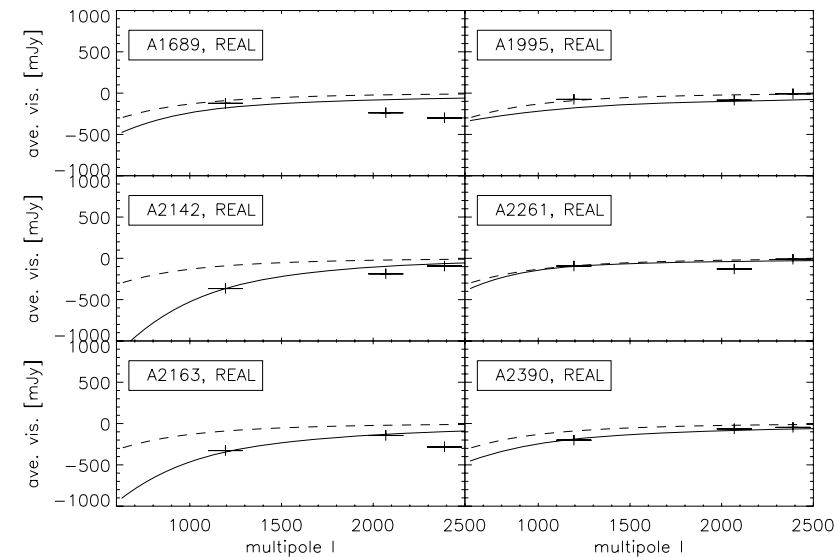
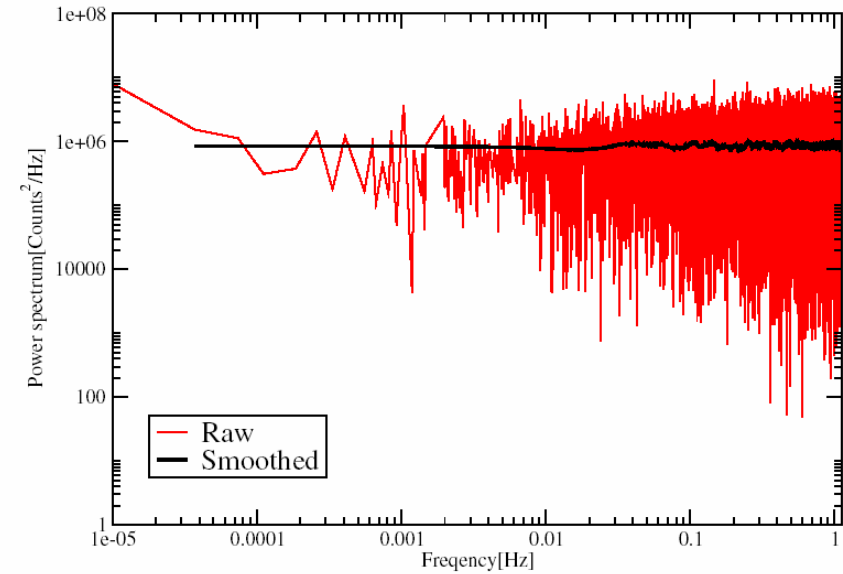
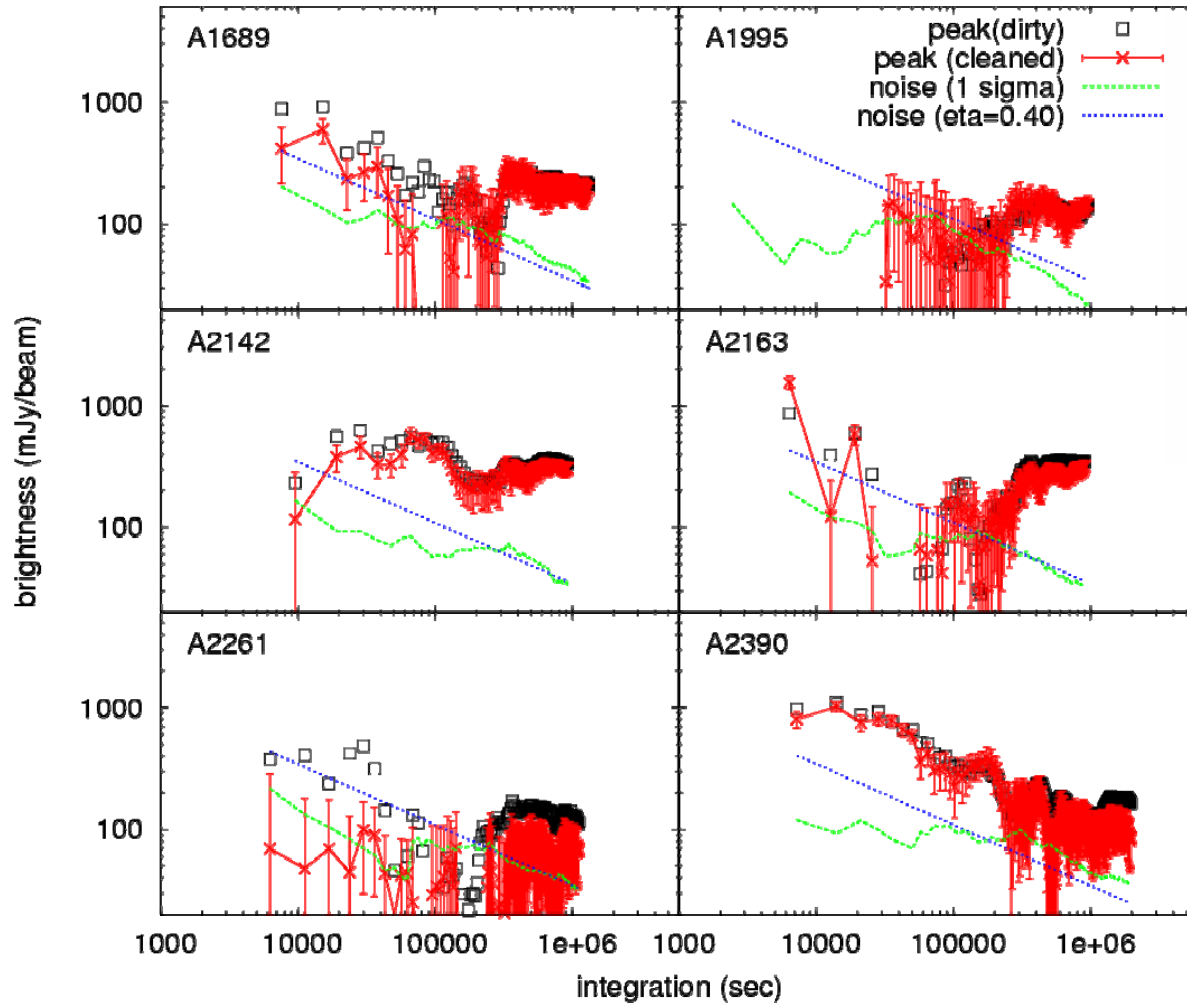
A2142 @z=0.09 (April 2007)



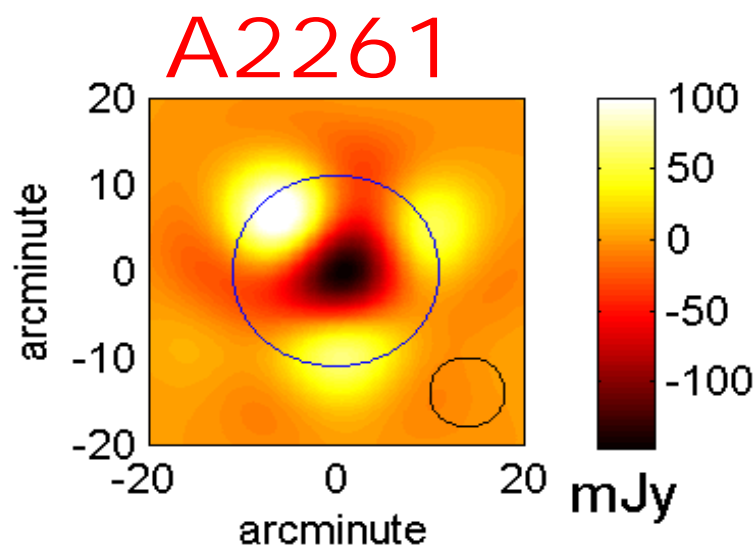
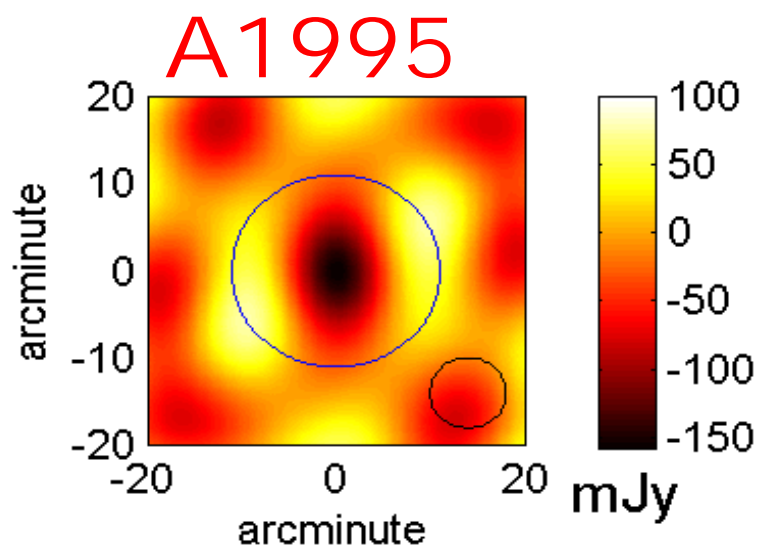
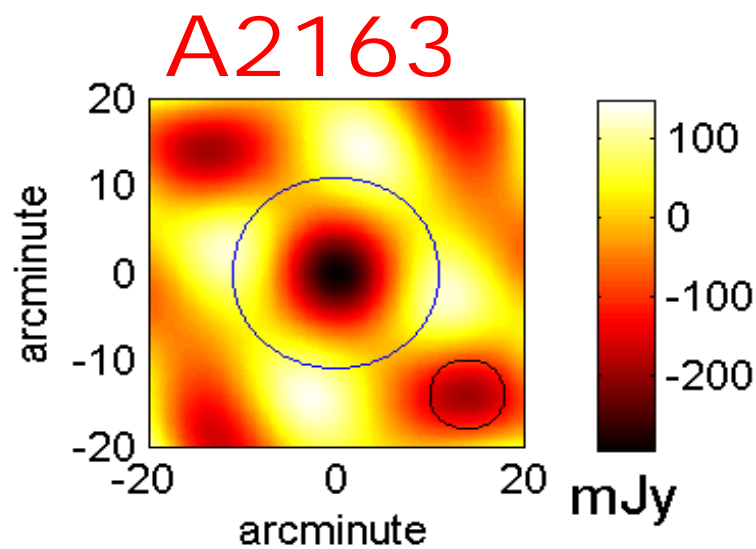
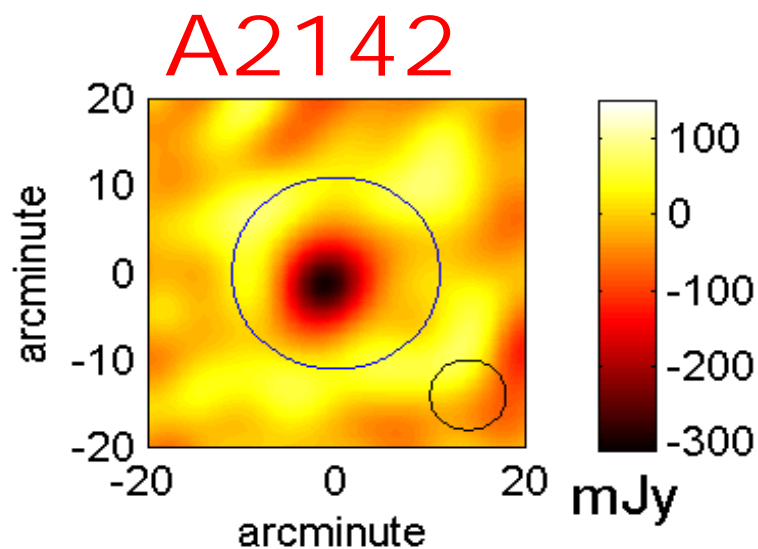
Estimated 3mm flux is about 300mJy, being consistent with the 30GHz observation by VSA at 1cm

About 6σ detection in 5hr x 2-Patch observations (2-3 nights)

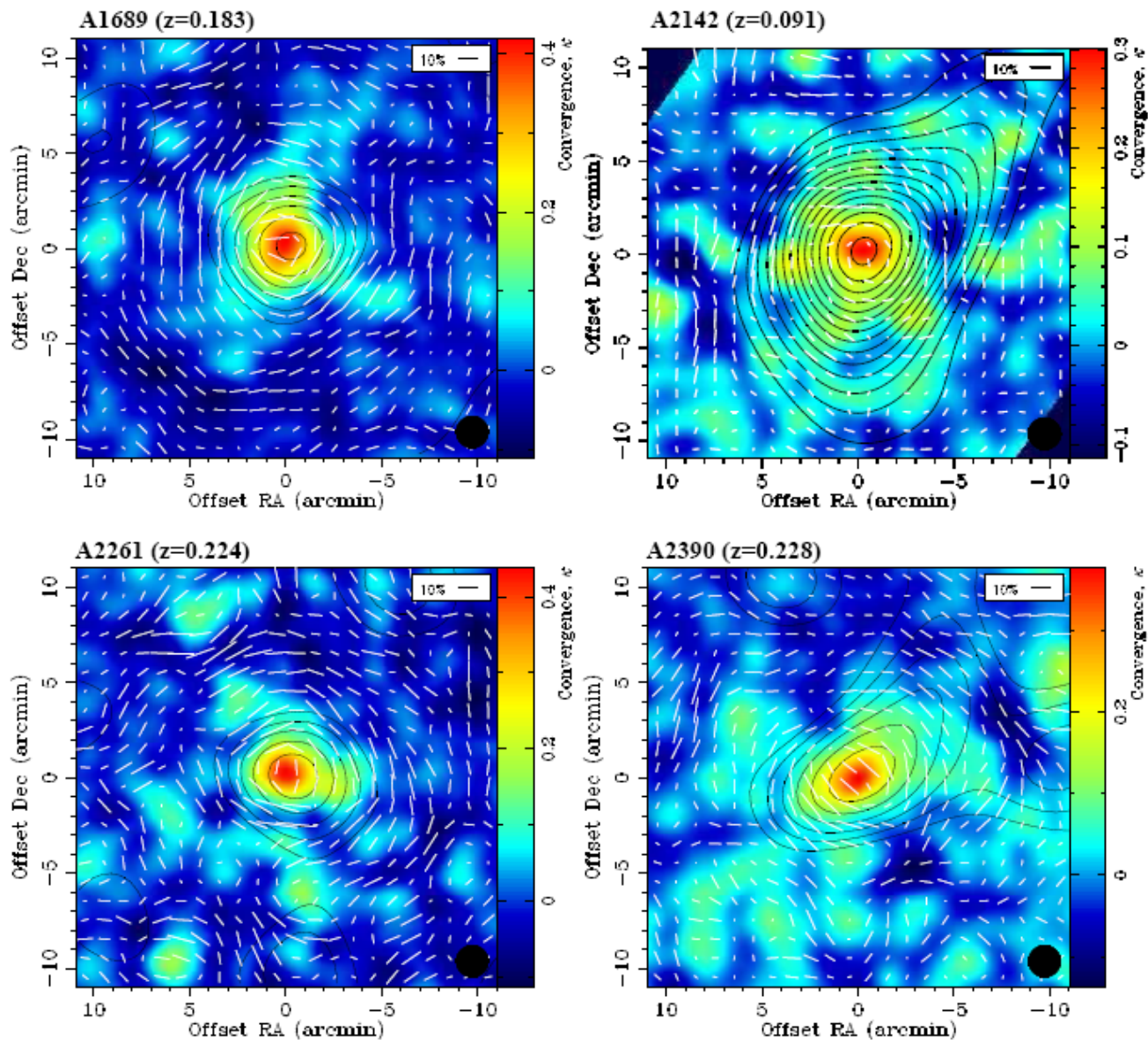
Checking Gaussianity, Contamination, Noise Behavior



More Clusters



SZE and Dark Matter



Dark Contour:
AMiBA SZE

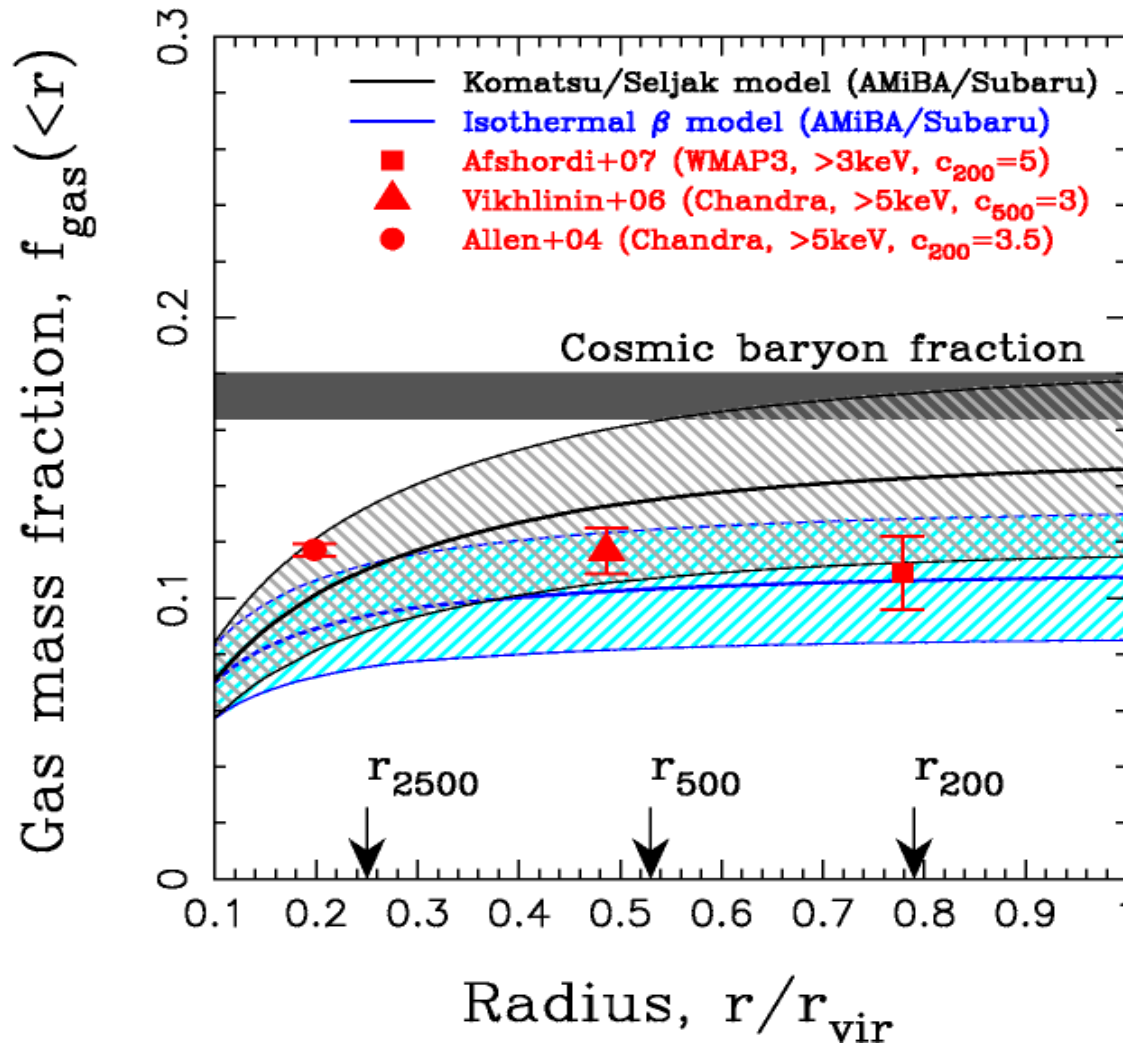
Color Plot:
Gravitational Mass

White Bars:
Gravitational
Shape Distortions

85-94% cross correlation found between WL and SZE maps, indicating that the cluster plasmas are tracing the DM potential fairly well.

Cluster Hot-Baryon Fractions from AMiBA SZE & Subaru Weak Lensing

Joint "AMiBA + Subaru" data, probing the gas/DM distribution out to $\sim 80\%$ of the cluster virial radius ($r_{200} \sim 0.8 * r_{vir}$)



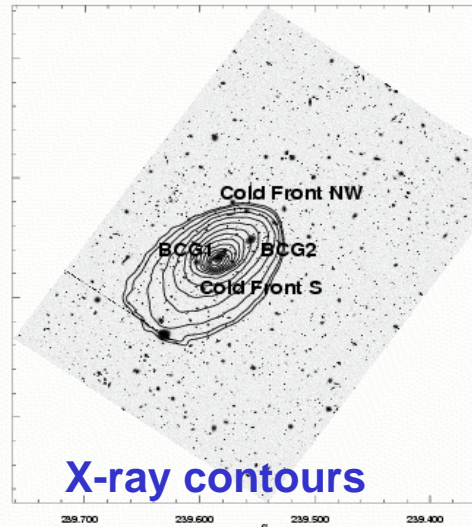
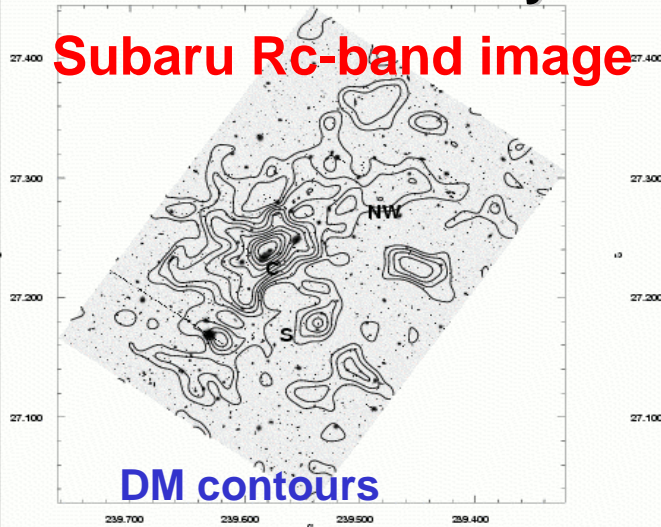
First gas mass fraction measurements out to large radii **without assuming** the hydro-static equilibrium assumption.

When compared to the WMAP 5yr constraint on the cosmic baryon fraction, our CDM-based halo model (black, cross-hatched) shows that $\sim 83\%$ ($\pm 18\%$) of the baryons are in the hot plasma phase of clusters.

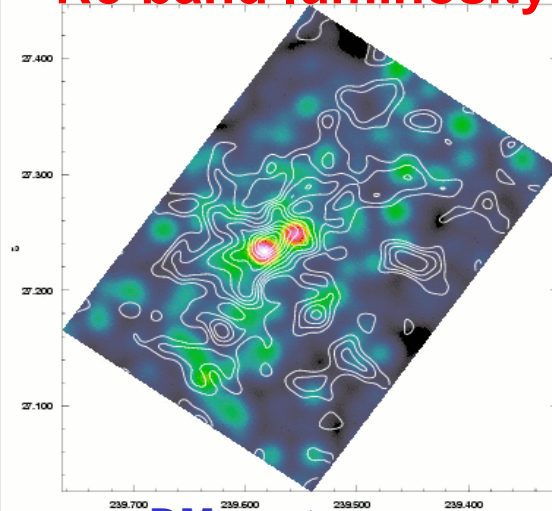
AMiBA: “Multi- λ Study of Clusters”

DM vs. Baryons in A2142

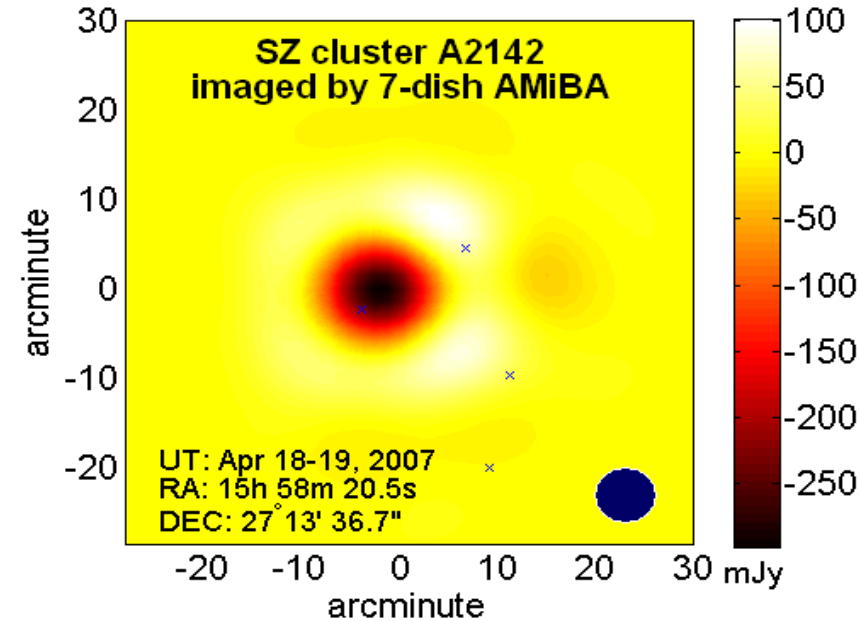
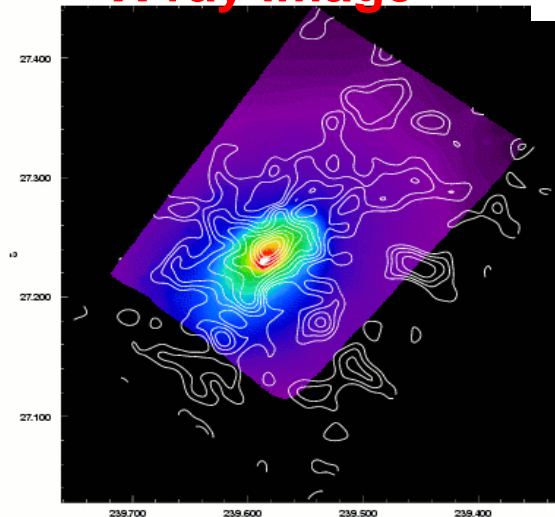
Subaru Rc-band image



Rc-band luminosity



X-ray image

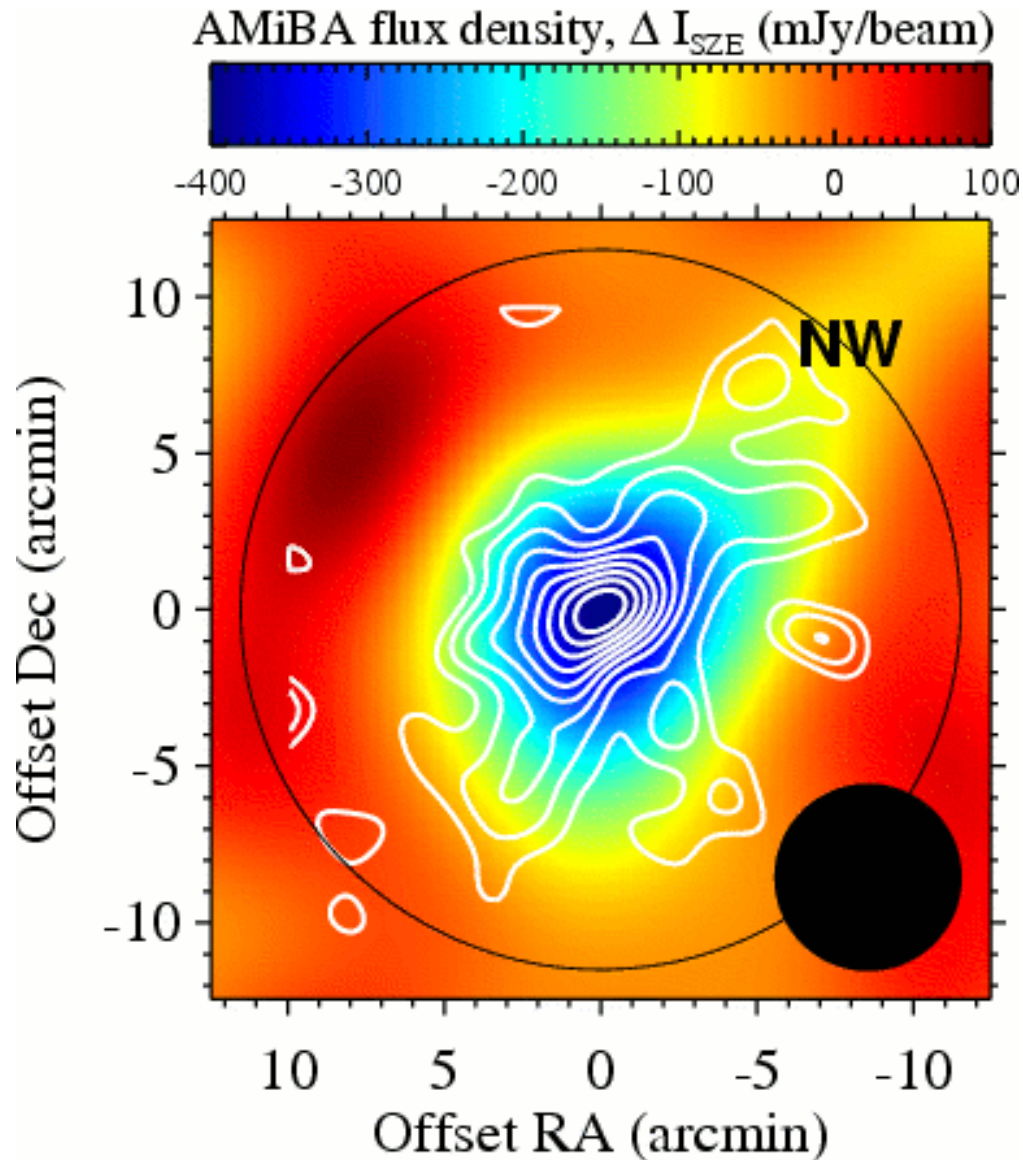


Lensing + X-ray + Optical + SZE,
probing the cluster physics

*Weak lensing, X-ray, and
optical study of 7-merging
clusters of galaxies by*

Okabe & Umetsu (2007)

A2142 SZE vs Weak Lensing



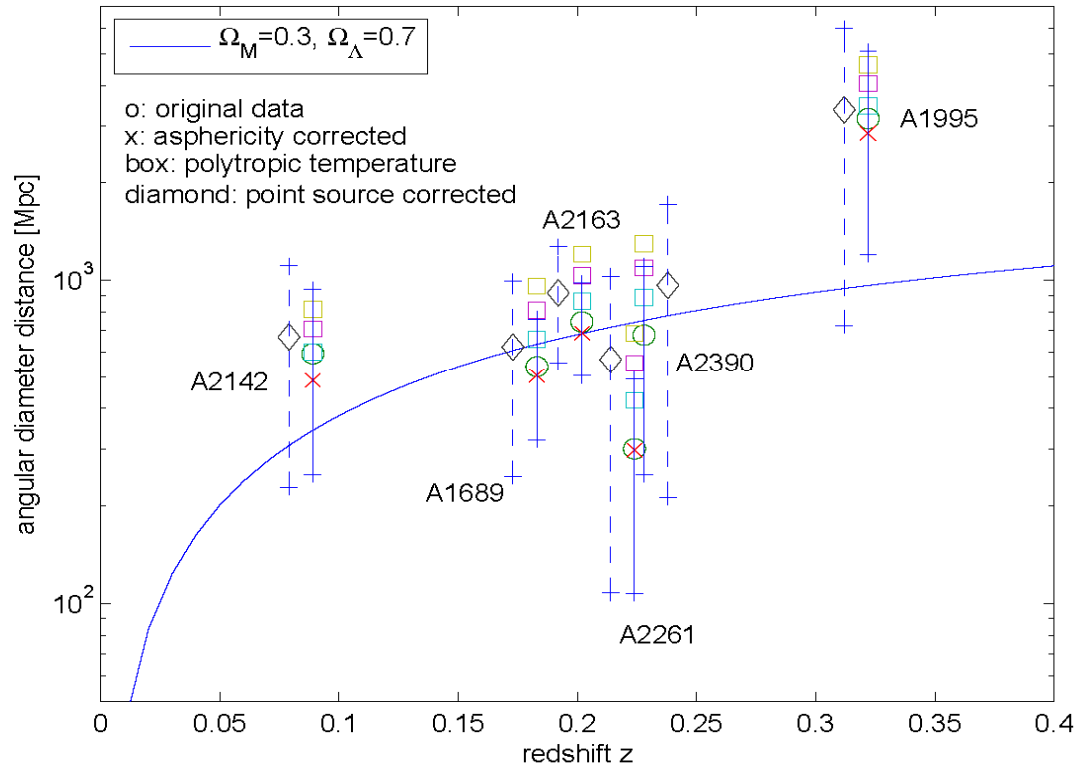
A2142 at $z=0.091$
FOV = $1.8 \text{ Mpc } h^{-1}$
Merging Cluster with
two X-ray cold fronts

At $5'$ angular resolution
SZE shows shape
consistent with Dark
Matter distribution.

NW enhancement may
be overpressure of ICM

SZE more sensitive at
edge of cluster to ICM

Hubble Constant: AMiBA SZE + X-ray

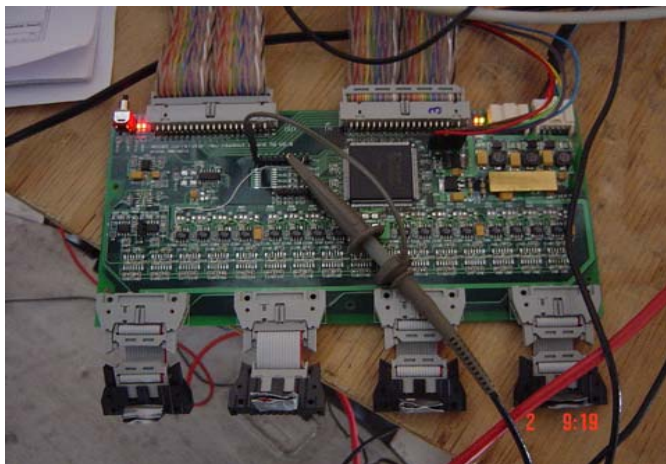


Angular Diameter Distances (D_A) for original data (o) and corrected

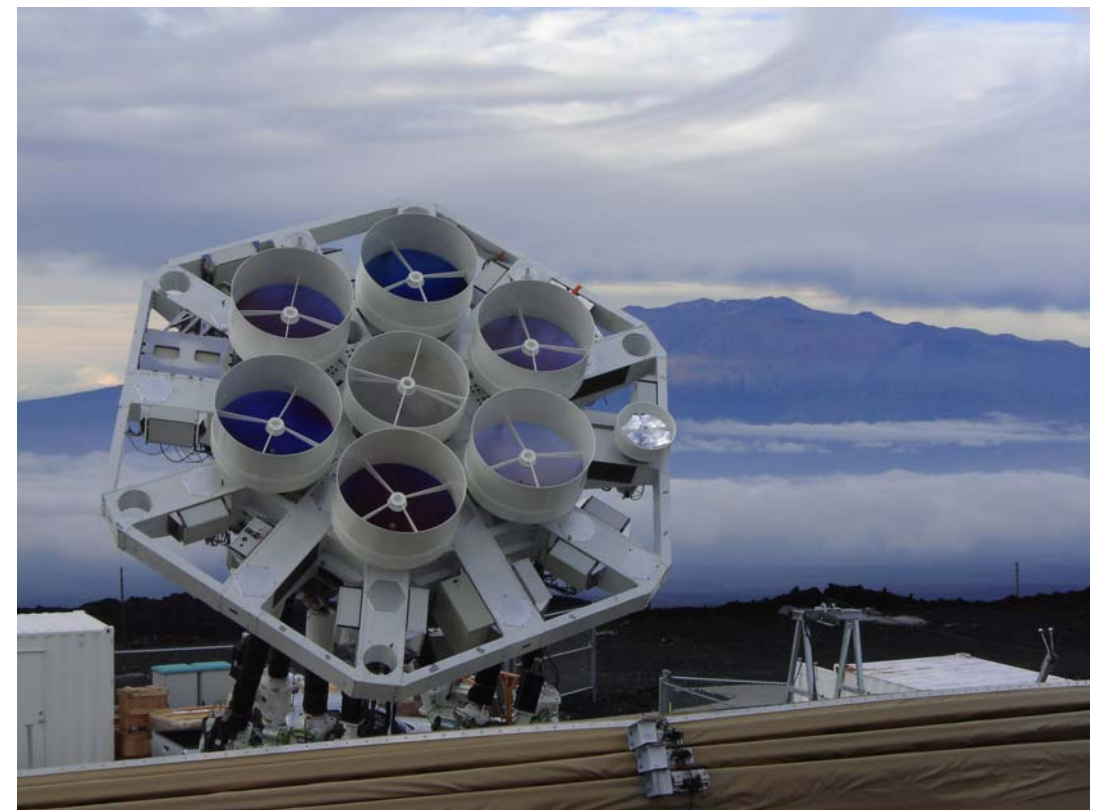
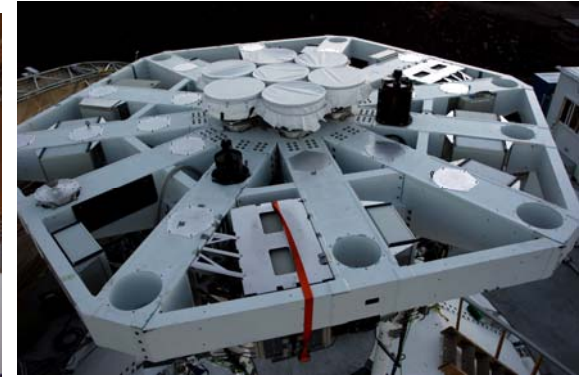
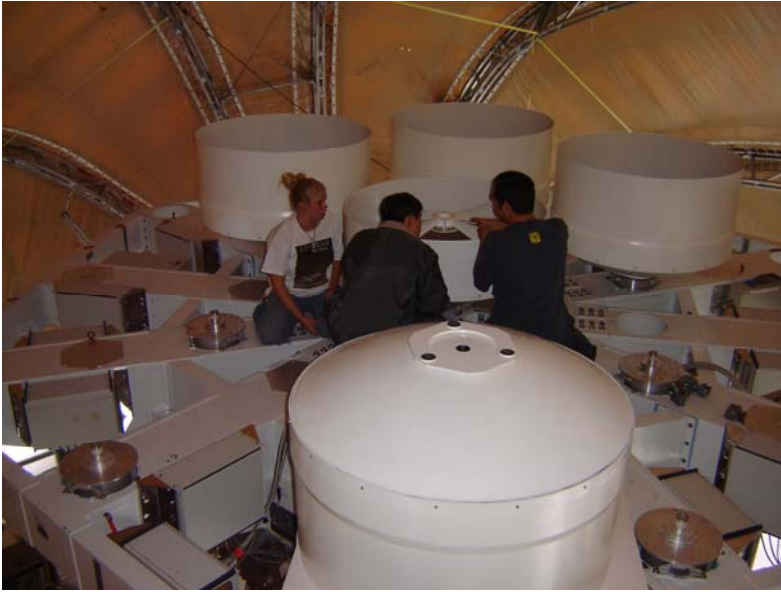
$$H_0 \sim 1/D_A$$

Best-Fit (from asphericity correction): $H_0=54\pm 16 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ (1σ error)

Improve Electronics, Add 6 Rx's Expand Correlator, 1.2m Dishes



7 1.2m Reflectors Installed

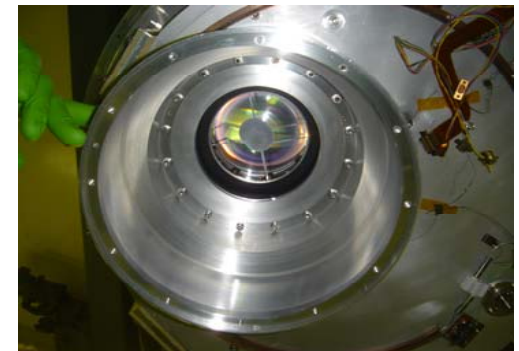
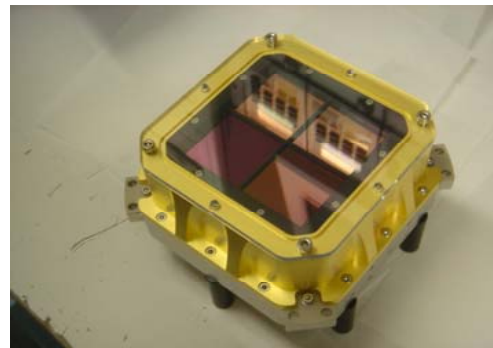
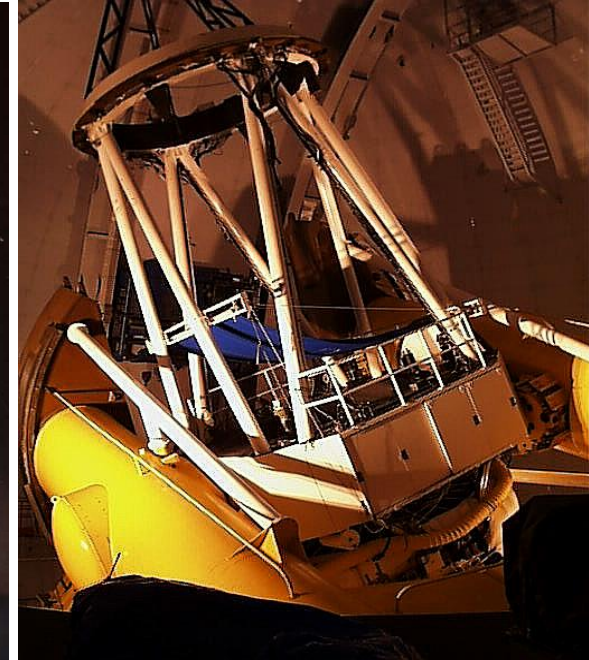
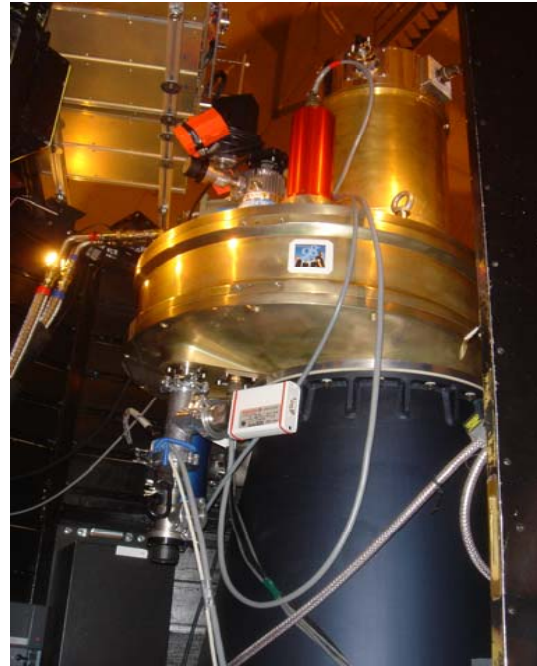
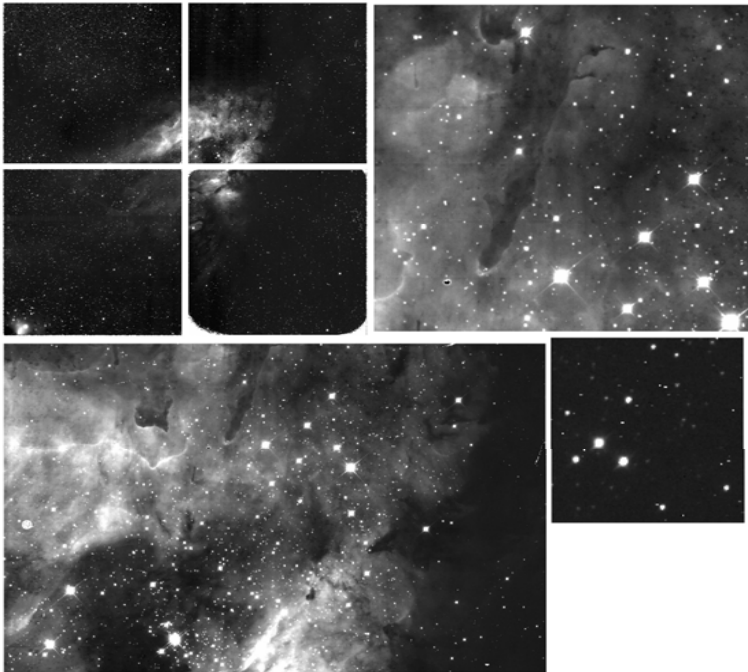


7 1.2m Reflectors Installed



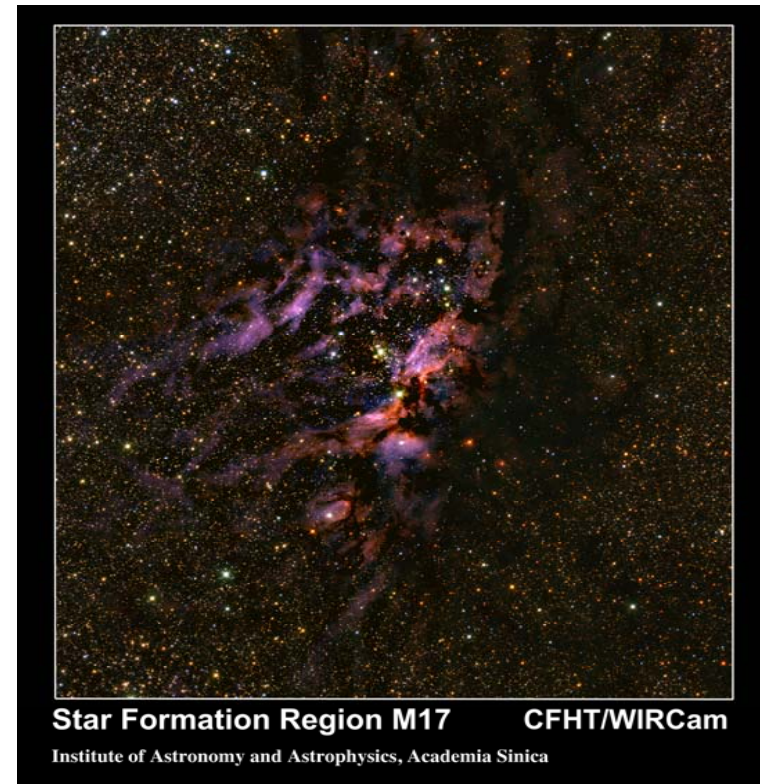
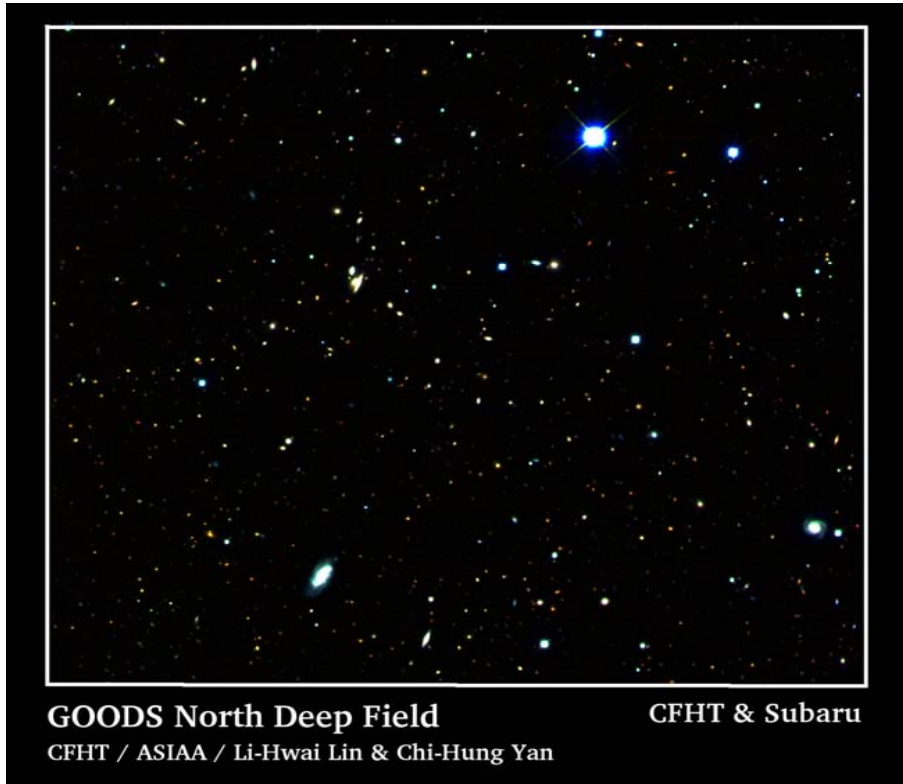
WIRCam Deployed on CFHT 2006

Wide Field (20')
Images with 4 HgCdTd
Detector Arrays





CFHT 2008



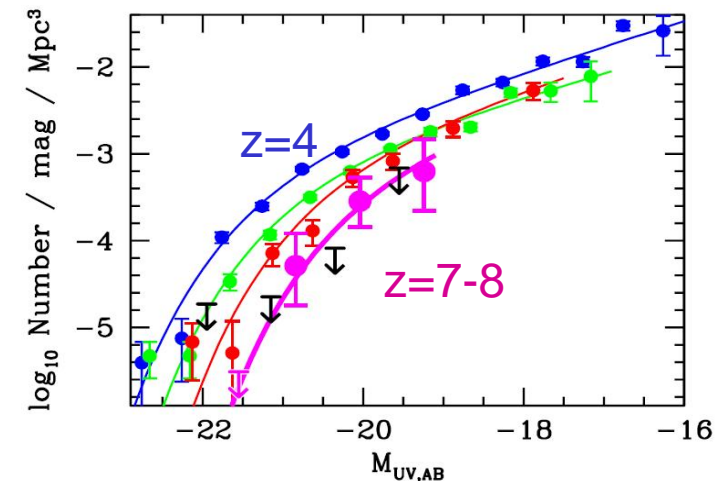
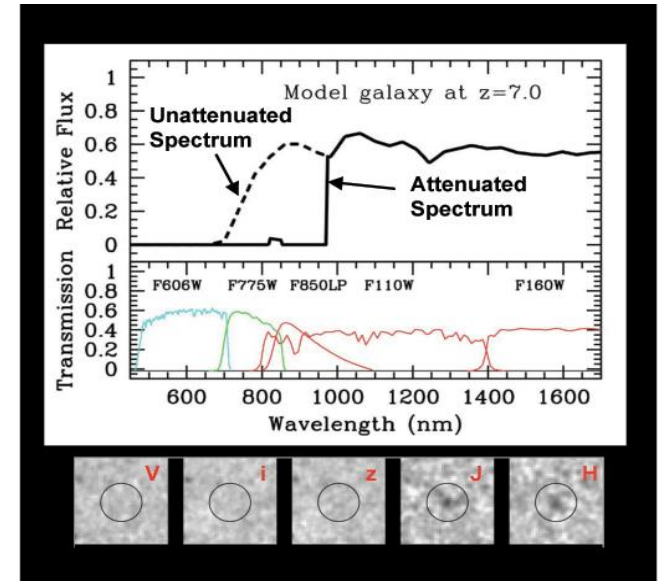
Will continue to access CFHT at a minimum of 10 nights per year

Will continue to work with CFHT on AO, spectro-polarimeter projects

Search for the High- z galaxies

- Pushing the redshift limits of high-redshift galaxies are essential in:
 - ✓ quantifying the contribution of early star formation to cosmic reionization
 - ✓ characterizing the history of cosmic star formation rates
 - ✓ probing the formation mechanism and evolutionary path of early galaxies
- To date most candidates at $z > 7$ are selected in extremely deep pencil beam surveys with very small areas, but none has been spectroscopically-confirmed yet.

Dropout (or Lyman-Break) Technique

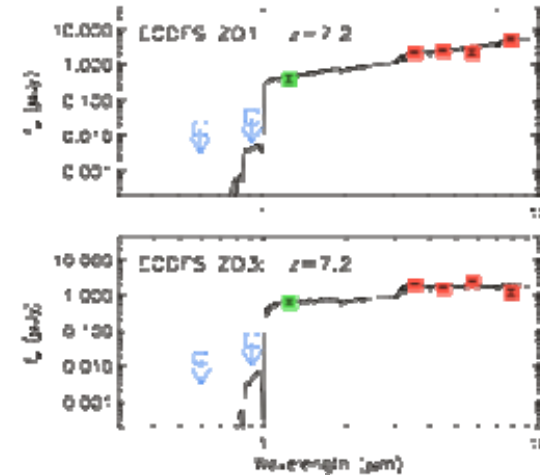
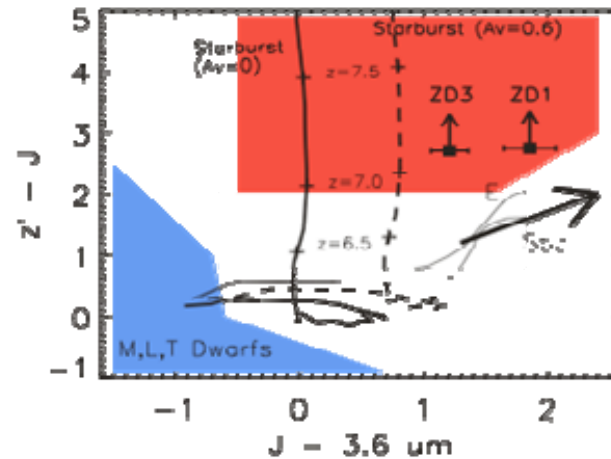


The populations and properties of $z > 7$ galaxies are still poorly understood !

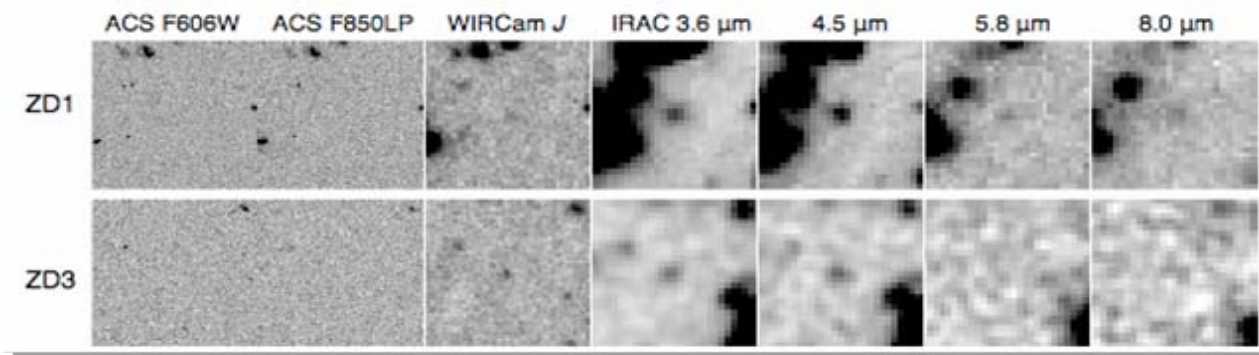
Probing the Dark Age

A Deep WIRCAM J Survey for $z > 7$ Galaxies in the ECDF-S

- Search for z' -dropout candidates at $z > 7$
- Field: Extended Chandra Deep Field-South
- 5X wider than published survey
- ACS v & z' band and IRAC data are public
- Contaminators (color-color diagram):
- Galactic objects: blue area
- low- z galaxies: thin solid lines
- Red area for $z > 7$ z' -dropout candidates



- Two excellent candidates are found
- ECDFS ZD1: $J=24.92$
- ECDFS ZD3: $J=24.42$
- Not seen in deep space-based opt data
- detected in all bands redder than z'
- SED fittings give photo- $z=7.2$
- Estimated stellar mass: $10^{10.3} M_{\odot}$
(not predicted by cosmological model)
- Estimated ages: 100-200 Myrs
- Subaru, HST, and Gemini follow-up



Hsieh et al. (in prep)

z-dropout candidates ($z > 7$ galaxies) found in GOODS-N

■ Joint CFHT program between Taiwan and Canadian (06A, 07A, 09A)

■ Taiwan: 52 hrs in J

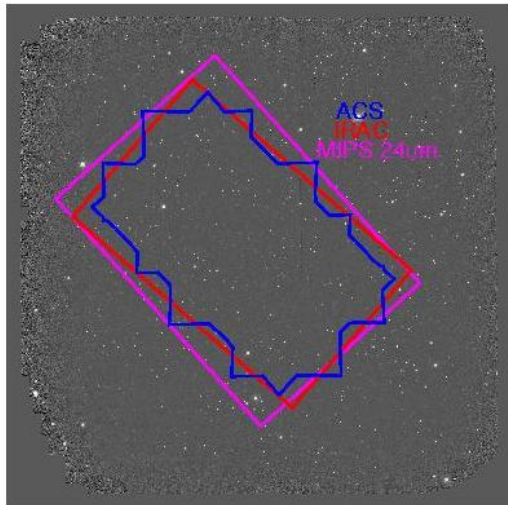
■ Canada: 10 hrs in K (plus 70+ hrs in K

taken by the Hawaiian group)

■ People:

Taiwan: L. Lin, C. Yan, Y. Cheng, S. Wang

External: H. Yan, M. Dickinson, N.

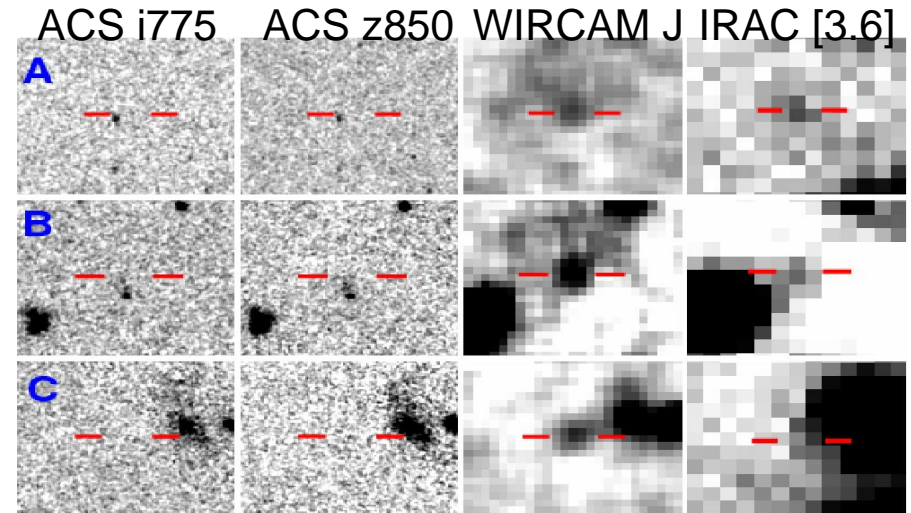


. Simard

■ Proposing HST/NIC3 study to follow up on these candidates.

– If null detections: a stringent upper limit of bright $z > 7$ galaxies would be set.

– If positive detections: we will look for spectroscopic confirmations.



Yan, Lin et al. (in prep)

Red-sequence Cluster Survey 2

International collaboration (Canada, USA, Taiwan, & Chile)

Survey Design

Covering 1000 deg²

Using CFHT MegaCam (g', r', & z')

10⁴ galaxy clusters will be found

Levine et al. 2002, astro-ph/0204273

Supernovae 200

Supernovae 400

MAP (CMB)

PLANCK (CMB)

Cluster mass function

(z < 1.2, 1000 deg², Tx > 5Kev)

200 SNe + MAP + Clusters

Current Status

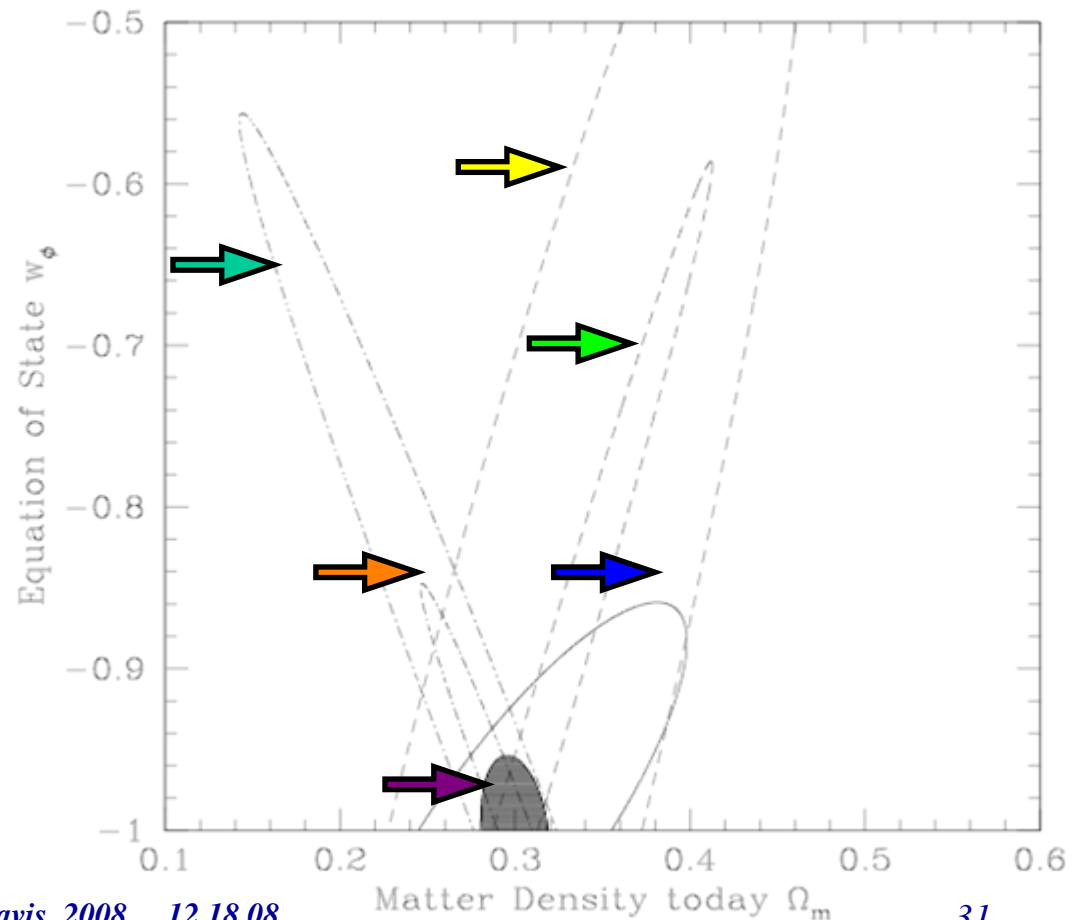
Data reduction pipeline is running

First cluster catalog 2009

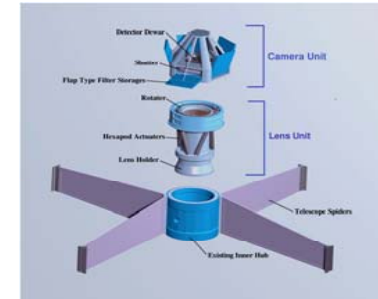
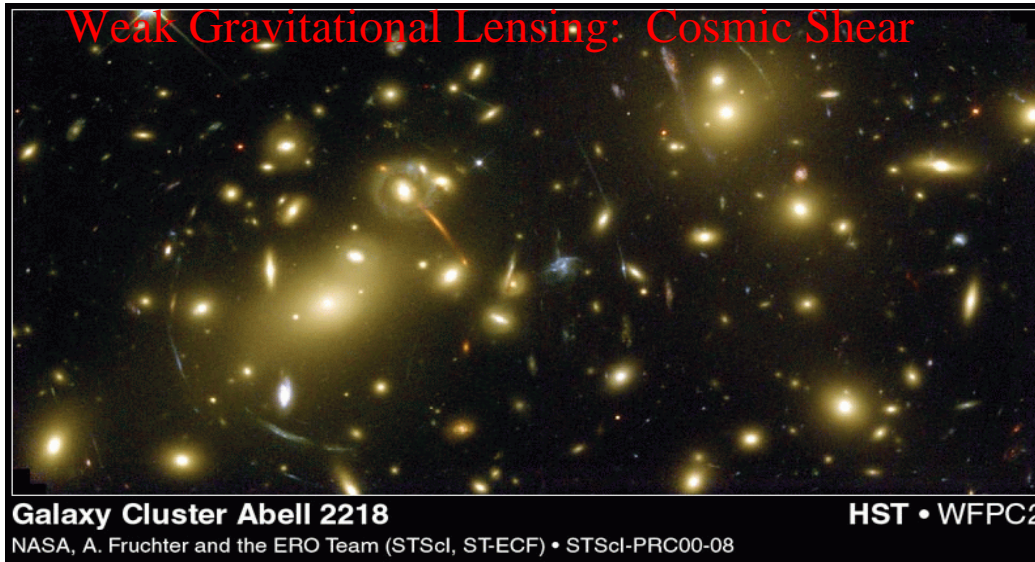
Science Goal

Providing constraints in the w- Ω_m plane

Discovering 50-100 strong lensing clusters



ASIAA Joins Subaru Hyper SuprimeCam Project 10.08

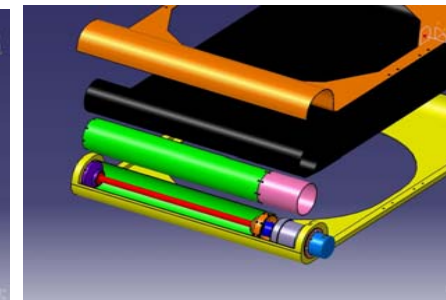
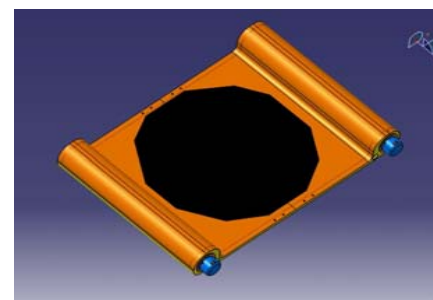
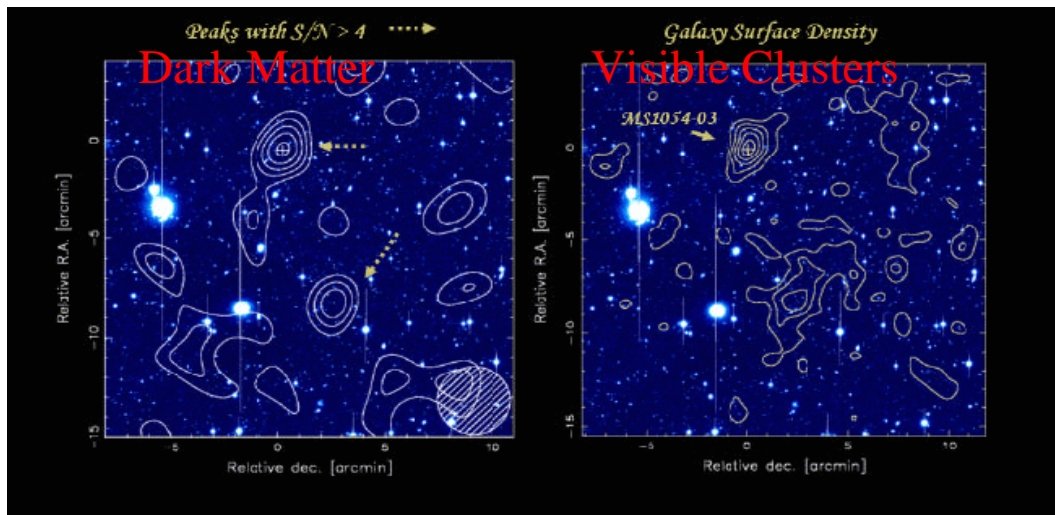


1.5 degree FOV, 10 x FOV (Surpime Camera)

25 M USD Budget (Taiwan 5M) , 5 year timescale

ASIAA: Detector Electronics, Shutter, Filter Exchanger

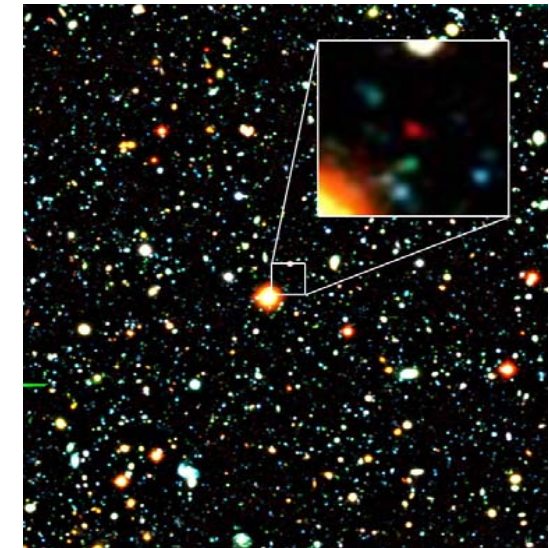
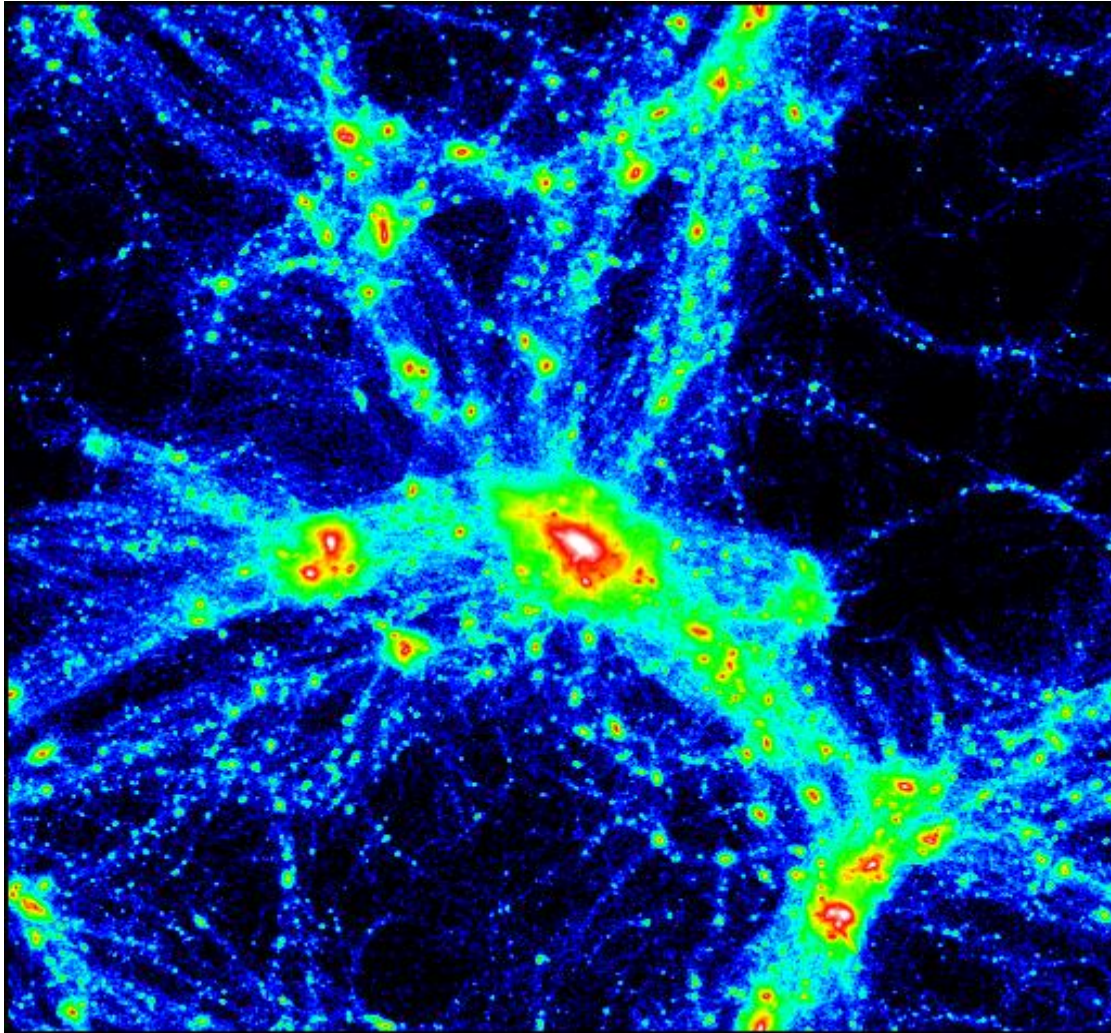
Weak Lensing Tomography; $z > 6$



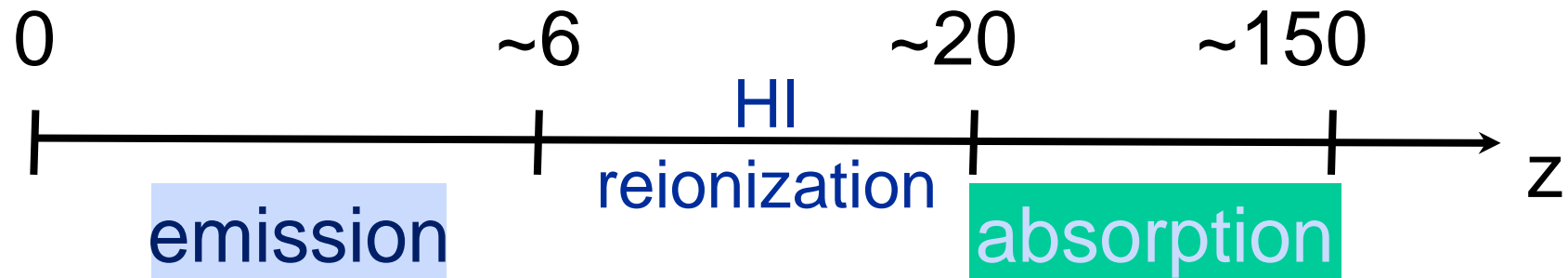
ARL designing shutter, filter exchanger

AS IAA procures detectors, do testing

Many Science Targets for HSC



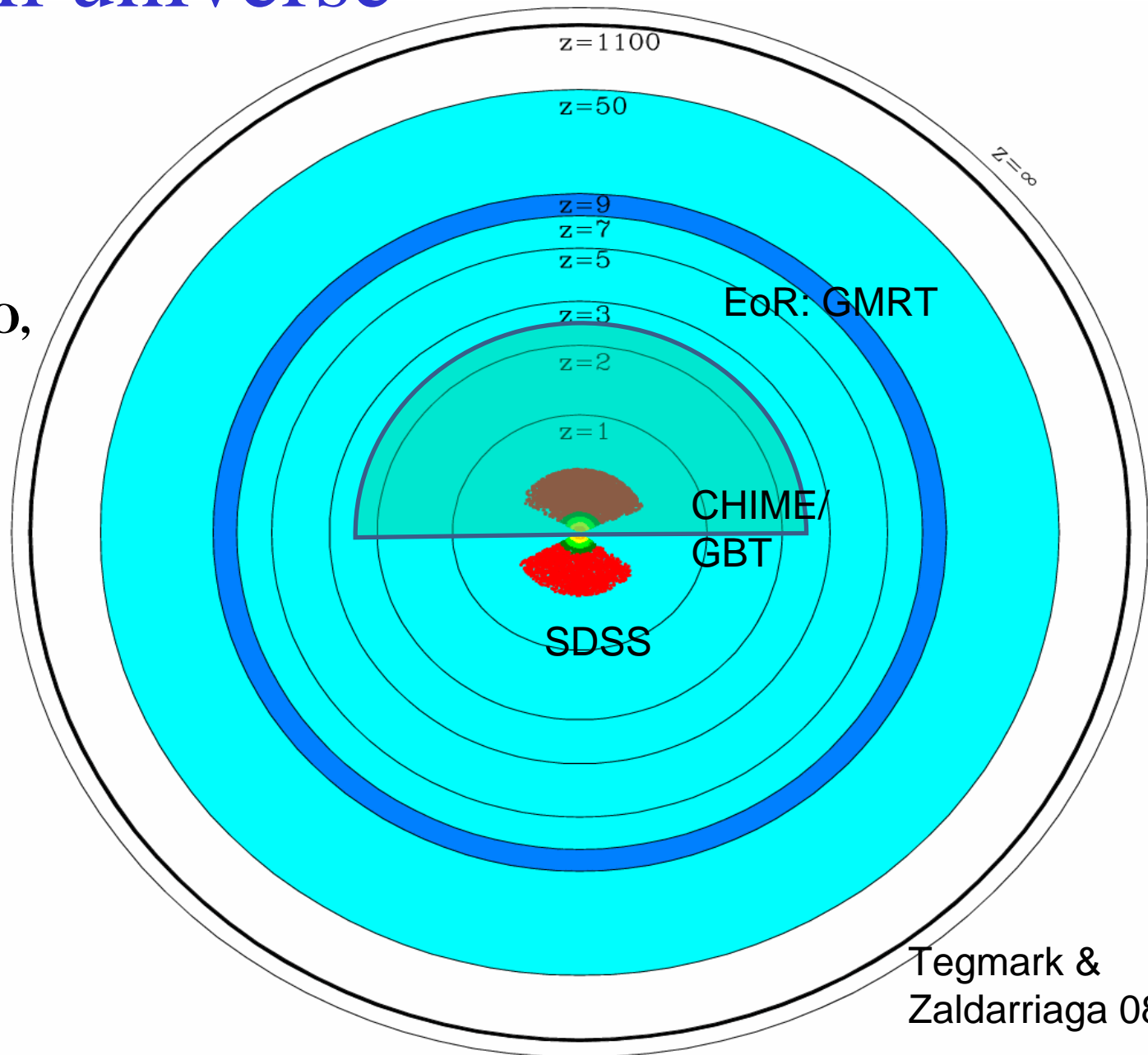
21cm Cosmology



- **neutral hydrogen: most abundant element**
- **optically thin through out the universe**
- **line transition: gives 3D information**
- **visible from $0 < z < \sim 150$, when T_s decouples from T_{cmb}**
- **$\sim 20 < z < 150$, $T_s < T_{cmb}$, 21cm in absorption**
- **$0 < z < \sim 15$, $T_s > T_{cmb}$, 21cm in emission**

The 21cm universe

- Up to 10^{18} modes to $z=50$ (Hubble/Jeans)³
- Physics: Lensing, gravity waves, primordial NG, BAO, AP
- Astrophysics: EoR, galaxy evolution
- Experiments NOW
 - EoR : GMRT
 - BAO : GBT/CHIME



Why 21cm?

- **Astrophysical -- probing the Epoch of Reionization (EoR):**
 - Traditional observation can't see anything before there were luminous matter
 - Can probe full ionization structure (Ly-alpha saturates except at the end of reionization)
- **Precision cosmology -- measuring cosmological parameters:**
 - at high z , pre-reionization: linear, 10^{18} modes; much more than the CMB (10^7), LSS (10^7 at $z < 1$)
 - at low z , “ionized”: use HI intensity mapping to make an efficient redshift survey: Baryon Acoustic Oscillation measurements; Lensing (T.T. Lu, O. Dore, U. Pen)

GMRT - Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope

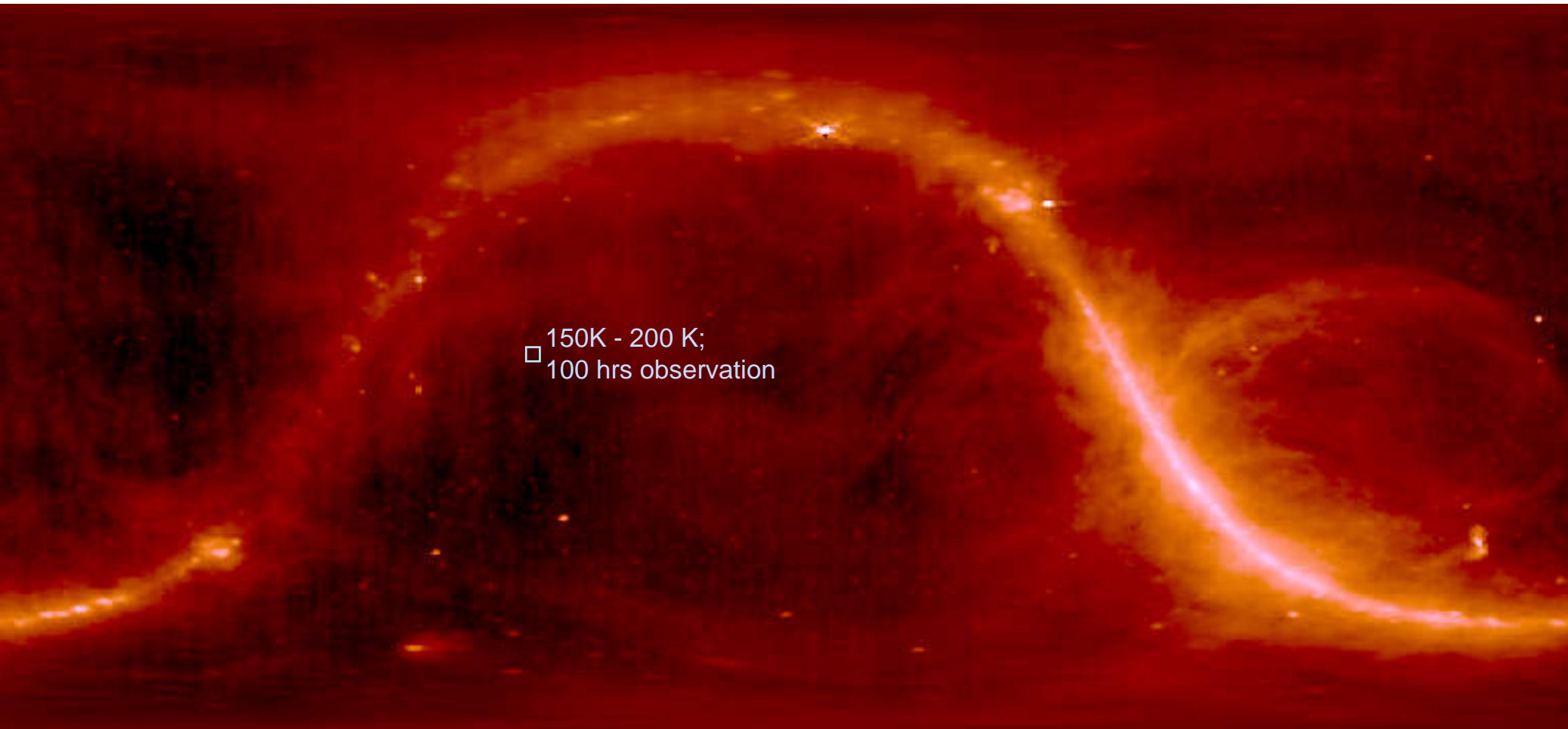


30 antenna; 45-m diameter dish; 1km central core

collecting area $\sim 4e4 \text{ m}^2$, 140-156 MHz, $8 < z < 9$

U.-L. Pen, T. Chang, J. Peterson, J. Roy, Y. Gupta, J. Odegova, C. Hirata, K. Sidgurdson, J. Sievers, S. Meyers

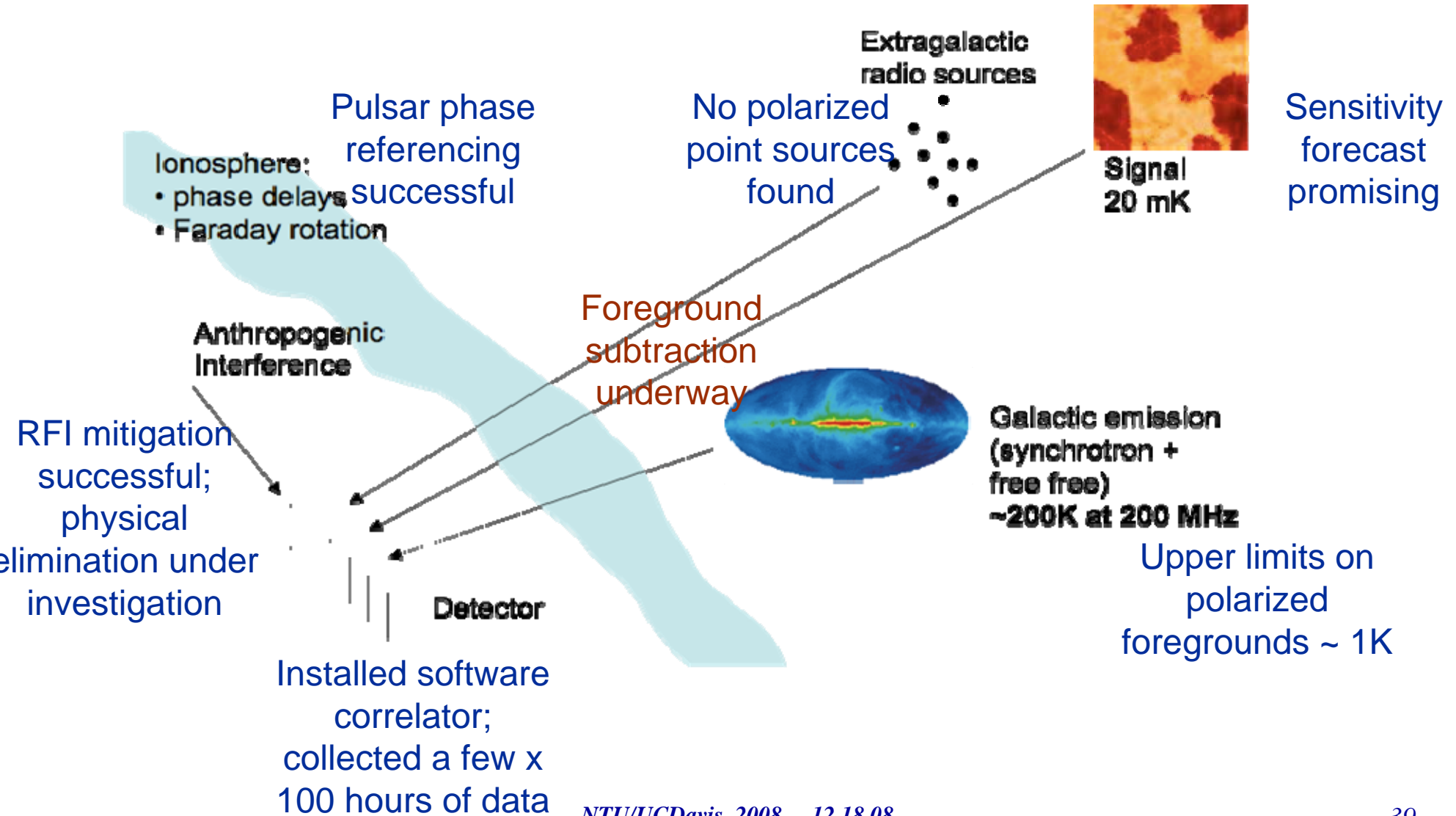
Foregrounds



Haslam 408 MHz

Foregrounds: much brighter than signal, but no spectral structure

GMRT Current Status



BAO - Tool for Precision Cosmology

WMAP 5-year Cosmological Interpretation

15

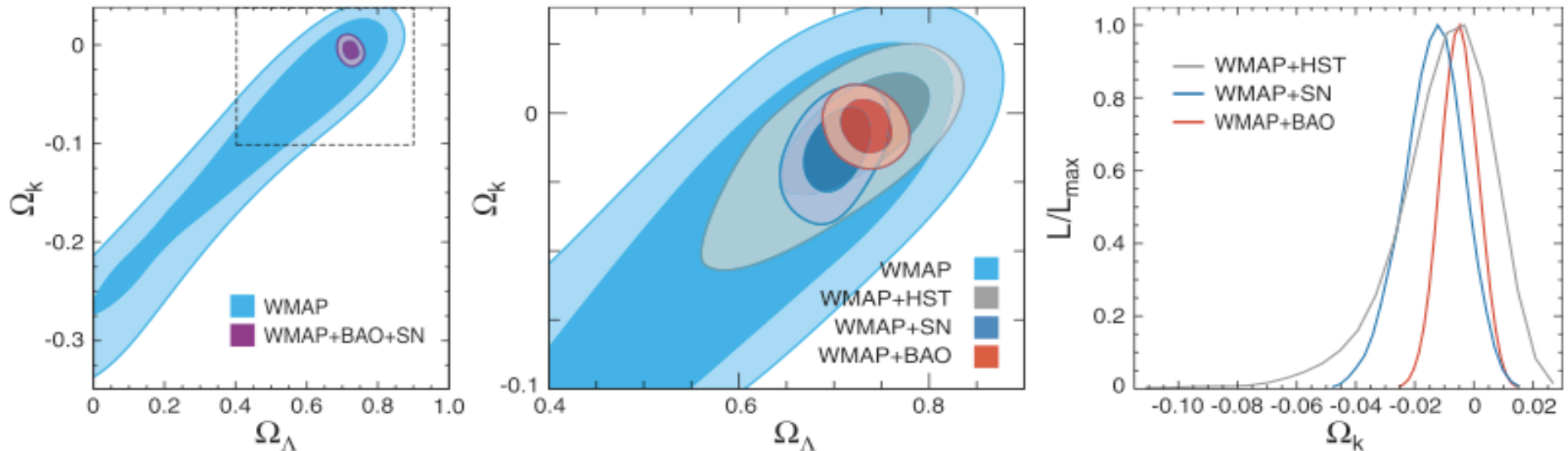


FIG. 6.— Joint two-dimensional marginalized constraint on the vacuum energy density, Ω_Λ , and the spatial curvature parameter, Ω_k (§ 3.4.3). The contours show the 68% and 95% CL. (Left) The WMAP-only constraint (light blue) compared with WMAP+BAO+SN (purple). Note that we have a prior on Ω_Λ , $\Omega_\Lambda > 0$. This figure shows how powerful the extra distance information is for constraining Ω_k . (Middle) A blow-up of the region within the dashed lines in the left panel, showing WMAP-only (light blue), WMAP+HST (gray), WMAP+SN (dark blue), and WMAP+BAO (red). The BAO provides the most stringent constraint on Ω_k . (Right) One-dimensional marginalized constraint on Ω_k from WMAP+HST, WMAP+SN, and WMAP+BAO. We find the best limit, $-0.0181 < \Omega_k < 0.0071$ (95% CL), from WMAP+BAO+SN, which is essentially the same as WMAP+BAO. See Fig. 12 for the constraints on Ω_k when dark energy is dynamical, i.e., $w \neq -1$, with time-independent w .

Komatsu et al. 2008

- **HI BAO Experiment Prospects**
- **CHIME (Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment); Cosmic Variance limited Hubble Survey**

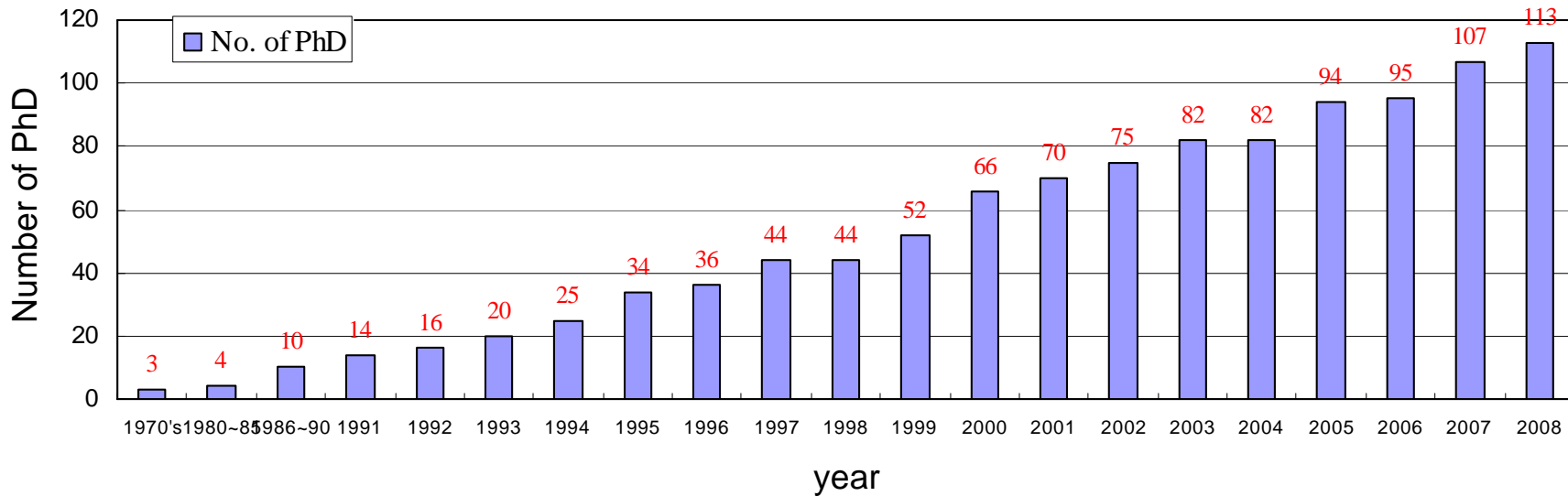


Chang, Pen, Peterson, McDonald 2008

Pittsburgh Cylinder Prototype

MANPOWER in Taiwan

No. of PhD working in Astronomy, Astrophysics & Particle Astrophysics in Taiwan



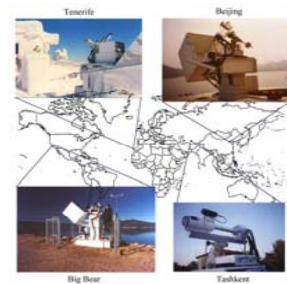
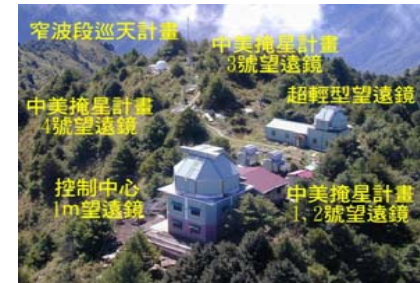
Almost 10 times Growth in Manpower in the last 15 years

Strategy: Invest in Technology; Embed and Train Overseas, then Recover

Taiwan Astronomical Research 2008

Pan-STARRS, 2-m Telescope

- **National Central University (NCU)**
 - Institute of Astronomy, 1992
- **Academia Sinica (AS)**
 - ASIAA, 1993
- **National Tsinghua University (NTHU)**
 - Institute of Astronomy, 2000
- **Normal, Cheng-kung, Tamkang, Chiaoda**
 - Geology, Physics departments ...
- **National Taiwan University (Taida)**
 - Institute of Astrophysics, 2002



Taiwan Oscillation Network (TON), (EAST), Compton



Leung Cosmology Center