

The Cosmic Expansion History from Line-Intensity Mapping

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arXiv:1907.10065

JLB, P. Breysse, E. D. Kovetz

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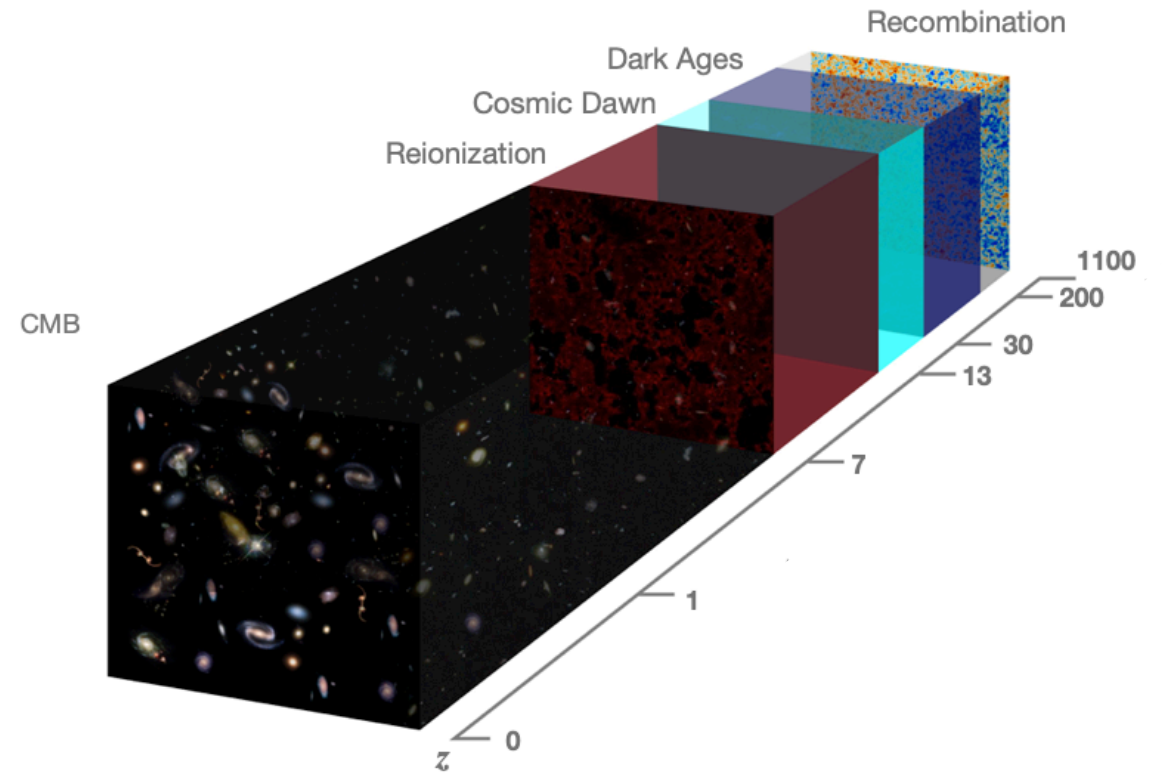
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“A User’s Guide to Extracting Cosmological Information from Line-Intensity Map”

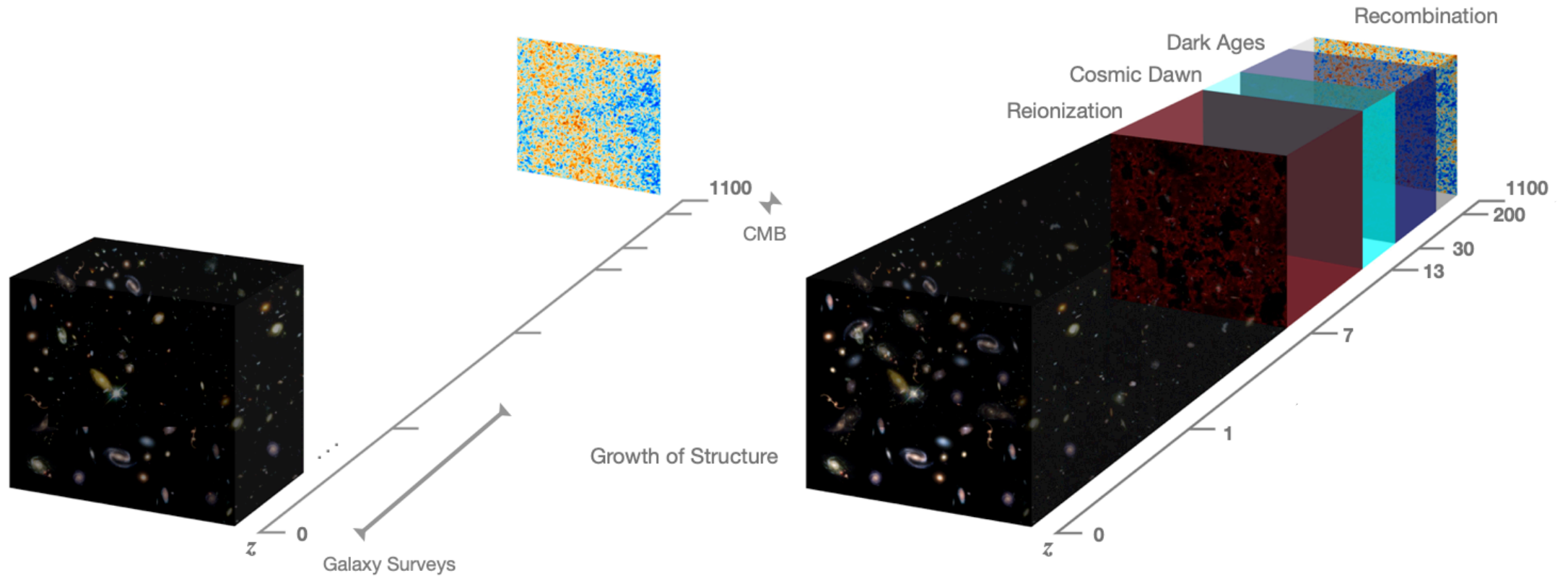
Cosmic Controversies

10/05/2019

What happens at $2 \lesssim z \lesssim 1000$?



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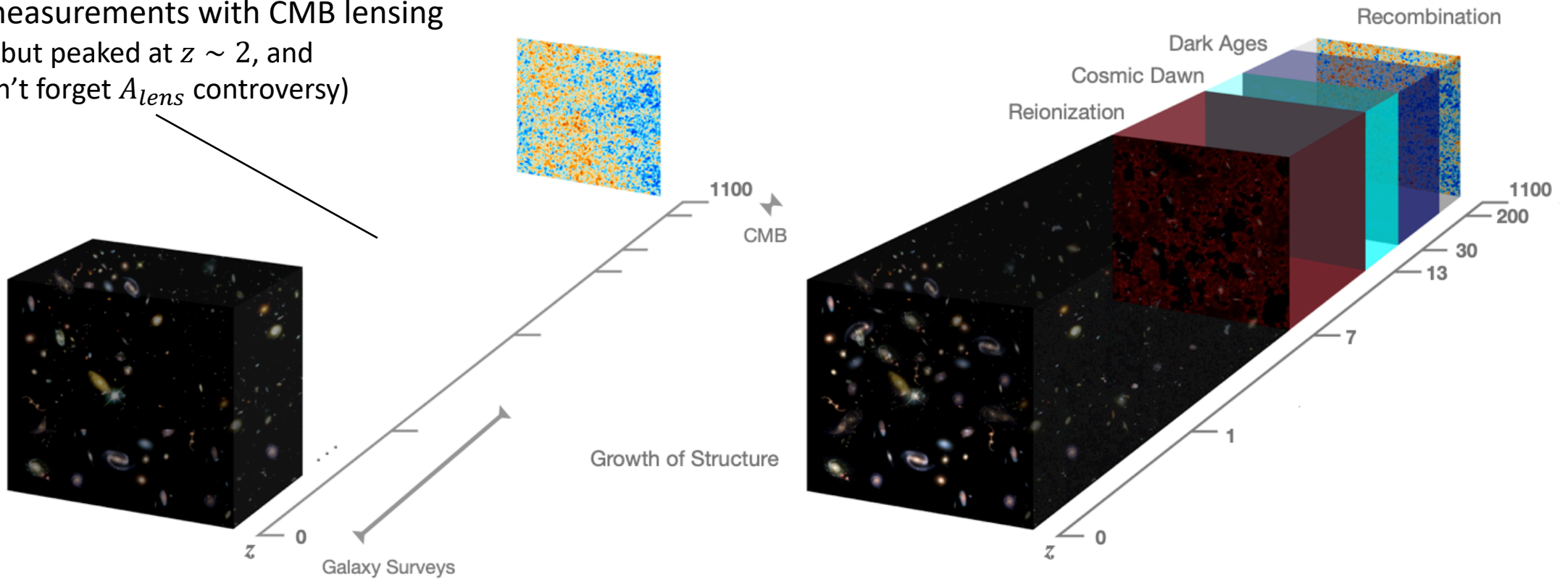


E. D. Kovetz

Probed Universe

What happens at $2 \lesssim z \lesssim 1000$?

Indirect measurements with CMB lensing
(but peaked at $z \sim 2$, and
don't forget A_{lens} controversy)

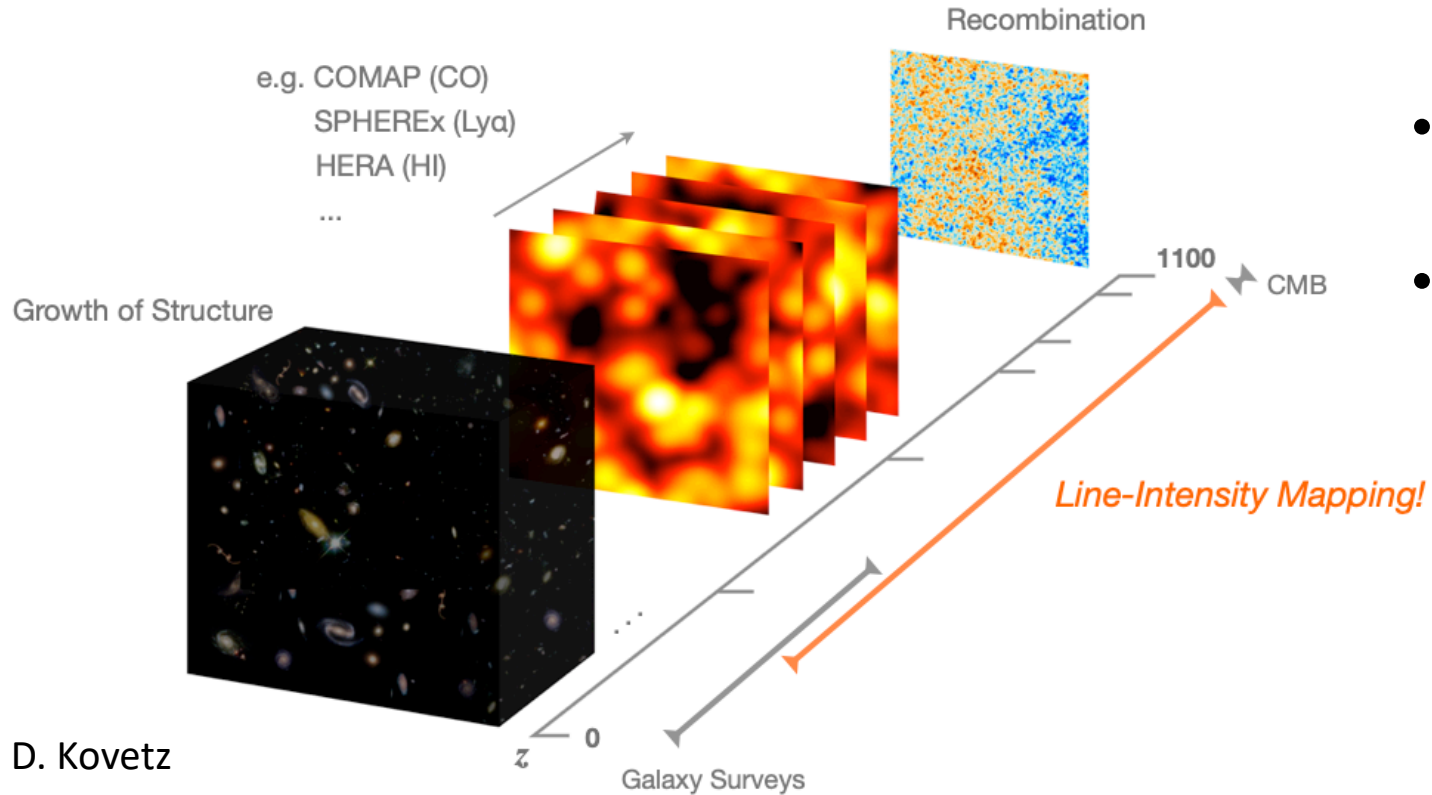


E. D. Kovetz

Probed Universe

What happens at $2 \lesssim z \lesssim 1000$?

How do we access the rest?



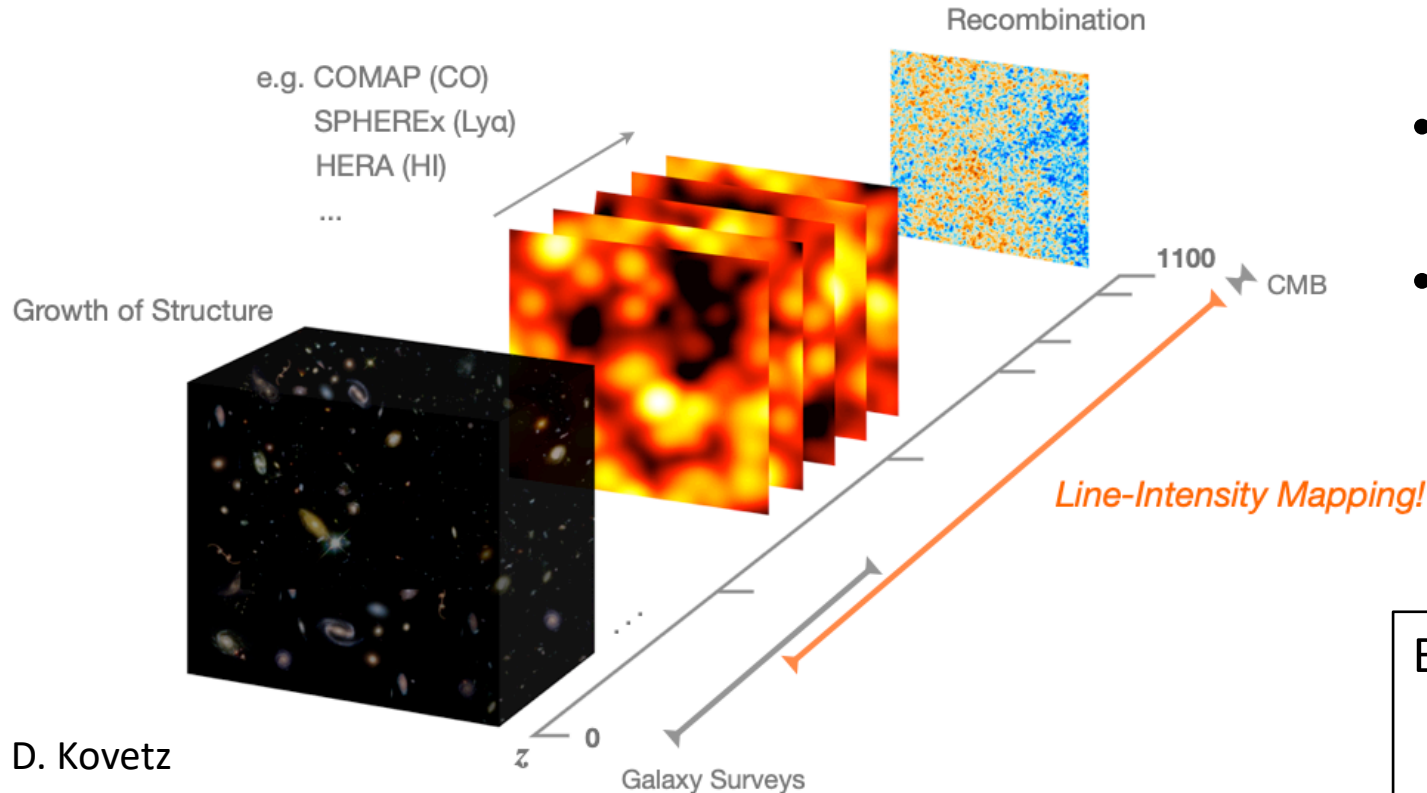
E. D. Kovetz

- Different stages of evolution across time
- But we have only exploited a small part
- LIM: integrated signal from all sources

Optimistic experimental status

What happens at $2 \lesssim z \lesssim 1000$?

How do we access the rest?



E. D. Kovetz

Optimistic experimental status

- Different stages of evolution across time
- But we have only exploited a small part
- LIM: integrated signal from all sources

Biased tracer of the density fluctuations

Cosmological information

But degenerate with astrophysics

Using LIM for cosmology

- Focus on the anisotropic power spectrum:

$$P(k, \mu, z) = \langle T(z) \rangle^2 b^2(z) F_{RSD}^2(k, \mu, z) P_m(k, z) + P_{shot}(z)$$

$\swarrow \quad \langle T(z) \rangle \propto \int L \frac{dn}{dL} dL \quad \quad \quad \searrow \quad P_{shot} \propto \int L^2 \frac{dn}{dL} dL$

Using LIM for cosmology

- Focus on the anisotropic power spectrum:

- Alcock-Paczynski effect: $k_{\parallel}^{meas} = k_{\parallel}^{true} \alpha_{\parallel}$; $k_{\perp}^{meas} = k_{\perp}^{true} \alpha_{\perp}$
 $\alpha_{\parallel} = \frac{(H(z)r_s)^{fid}}{H(z)r_s}$ $\alpha_{\perp} = \frac{D_A(z)/r_s}{(D_A(z)/r_s)^{fid}}$

BAO feature helps to measure the AP effect

Using LIM for cosmology

- Focus on the anisotropic power spectrum:

- Alcock-Paczynski effect: $k_{\parallel}^{meas} = k_{\parallel}^{true} \alpha_{\parallel}$; $k_{\perp}^{meas} = k_{\perp}^{true} \alpha_{\perp}$

- Breaking degeneracies: $P(k, \mu, z) = \left(\frac{\langle T \rangle b \sigma_8 + \langle T \rangle f \sigma_8 \mu^2}{1 + 0.5(k \mu \sigma_{FOG})^2} \right)^2 \frac{P_m(k)}{\sigma_8^2} + P_{shot}(z)$

$$\vec{\theta} = \{ \overset{\text{Cosmo params}}{\alpha_{\parallel}, \alpha_{\perp}, \langle T \rangle f \sigma_8}, \langle T \rangle b \sigma_8, \sigma_{FOG}, P_{shot} \} \quad \text{Using a template for } P_m(k, z)$$

Using LIM for cosmology

- Focus on the anisotropic power spectrum:
- Alcock-Paczynski effect: $k_{\parallel}^{meas} = k_{\parallel}^{true} \alpha_{\parallel}$; $k_{\perp}^{meas} = k_{\perp}^{true} \alpha_{\perp}$
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- Include experimental window function: $\tilde{P}(k, \mu, z) = W(k, \mu, z)P(k, \mu, z)$

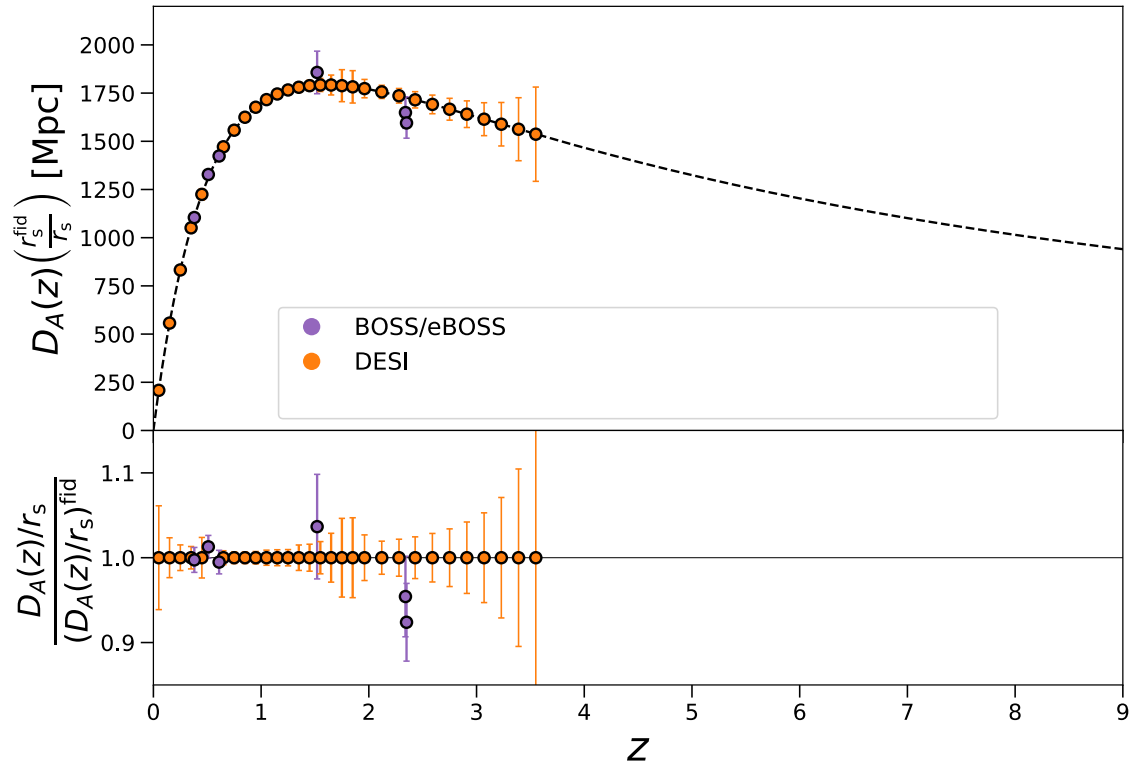
Using LIM for cosmology

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- Include experimental window function: $\tilde{P}(k, \mu, z) = W(k, \mu, z)P(k, \mu, z)$
- Legendre multipoles: up to the hexadecapole! $\alpha_{\parallel}, \alpha_{\perp}, \langle T \rangle f \sigma_8$

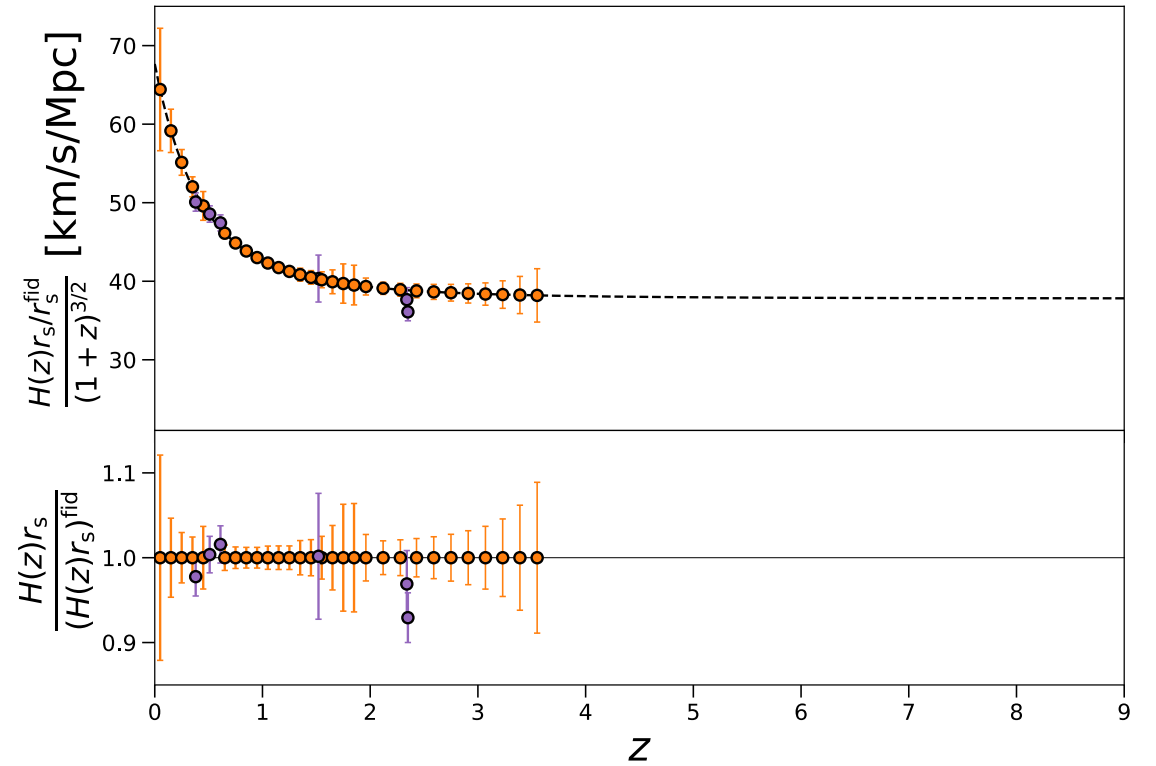
$$\tilde{P}_{\ell}(k^{meas}, z) = \frac{H(z)}{H^{fid}(z)} \left(\frac{D_A^{fid}(z)}{D_A(z)} \right)^2 \frac{2\ell + 1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu^{meas} \tilde{P}(k^{true}, \mu^{true}, z) \mathcal{L}_{\ell}(\mu^{meas})$$

LIM BAO

Angular diameter distance




Hubble parameter

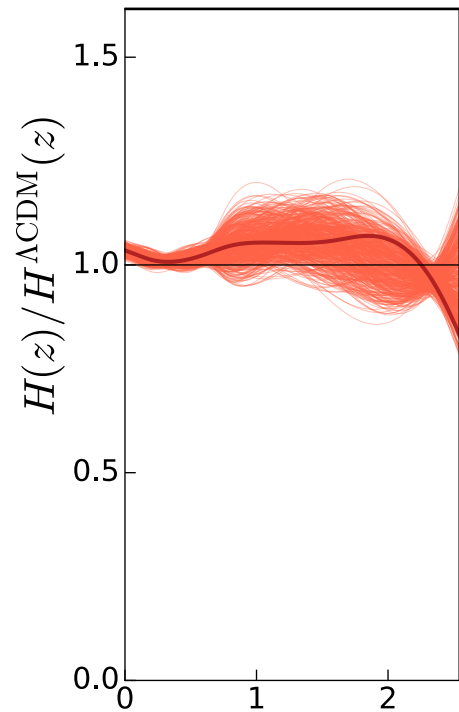


Current and coming constraints using galaxy surveys

Constraining the expansion history

 $H_0^{\text{SHOES}} + \text{SN} + \text{galBAO} + \text{Ly}\alpha \text{ For. BAO} + r_s^{\text{Planck}}$

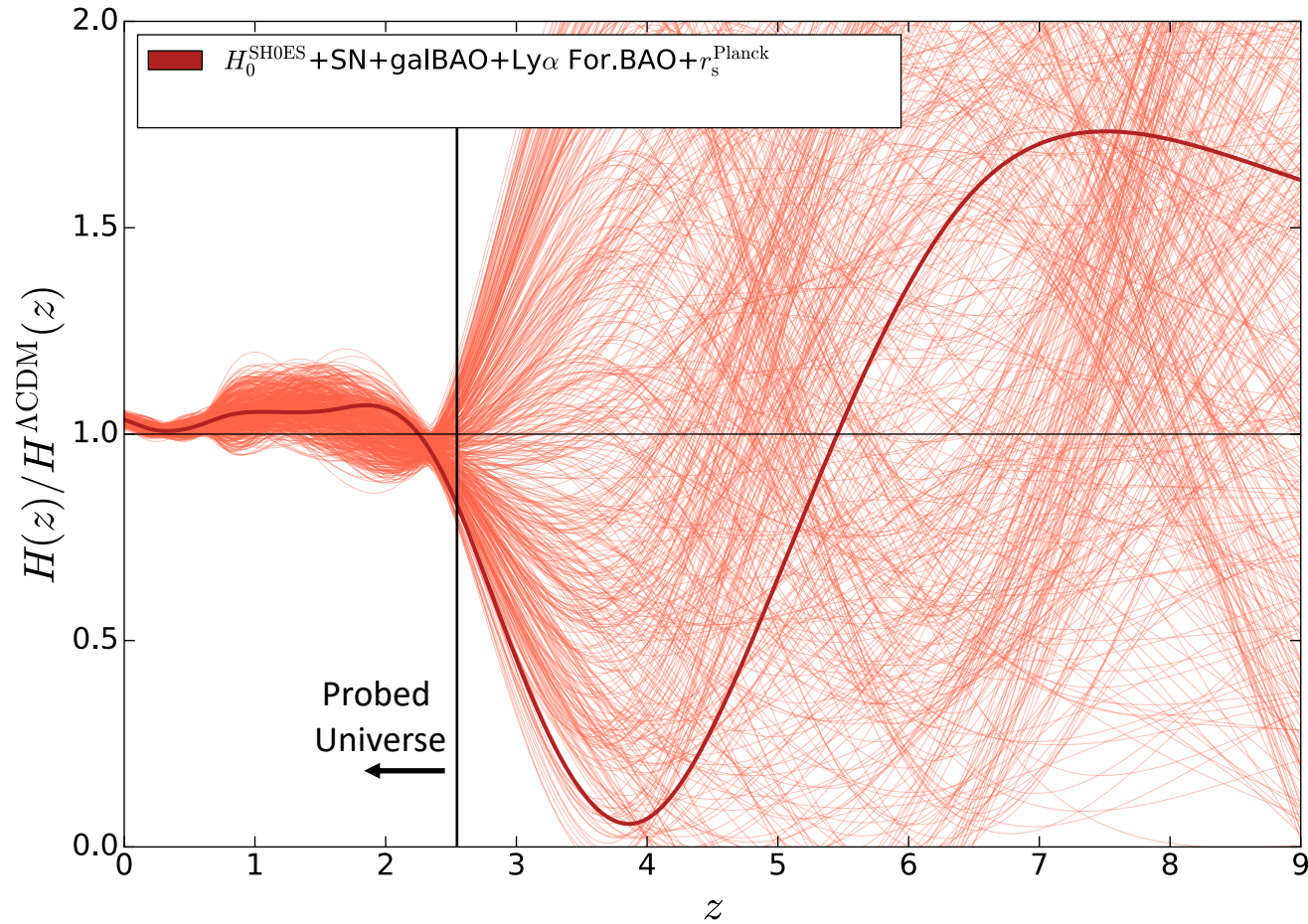
Model
independent $H(z)$
reconstructed with
cubic splines



Current constraints using galaxy surveys
(and H_0 and r_s)

Constraining the expansion history

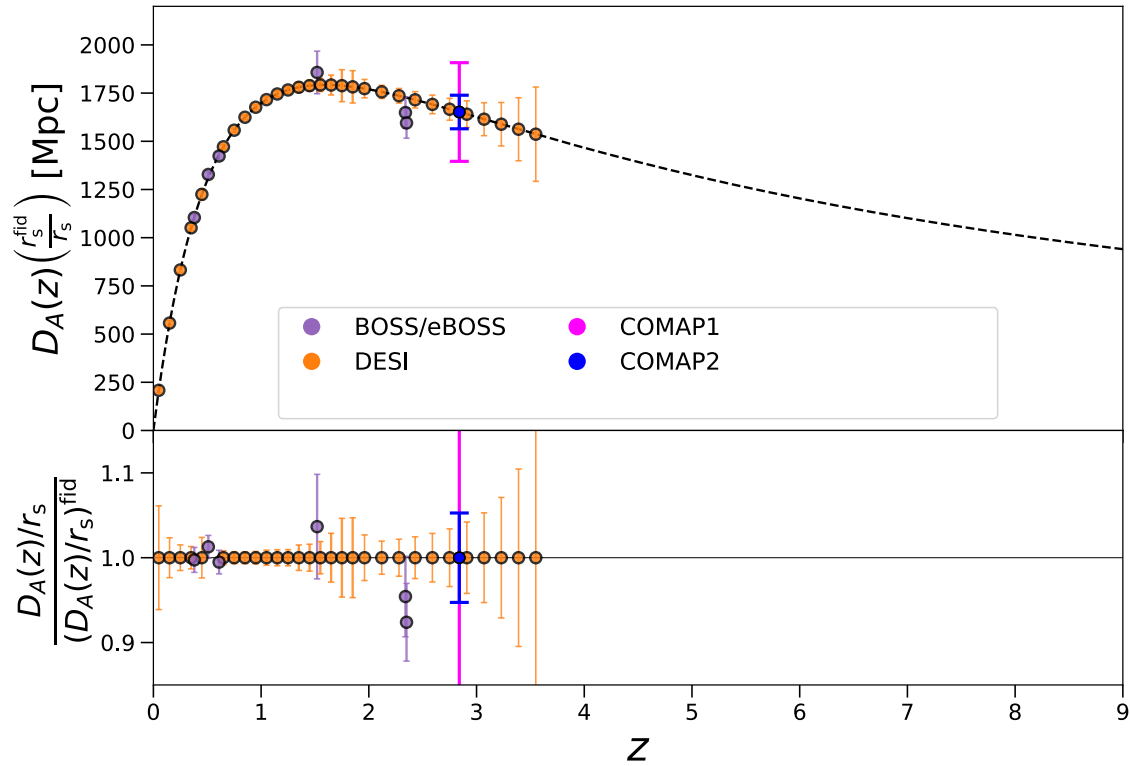
Model independent $H(z)$ reconstructed with cubic splines



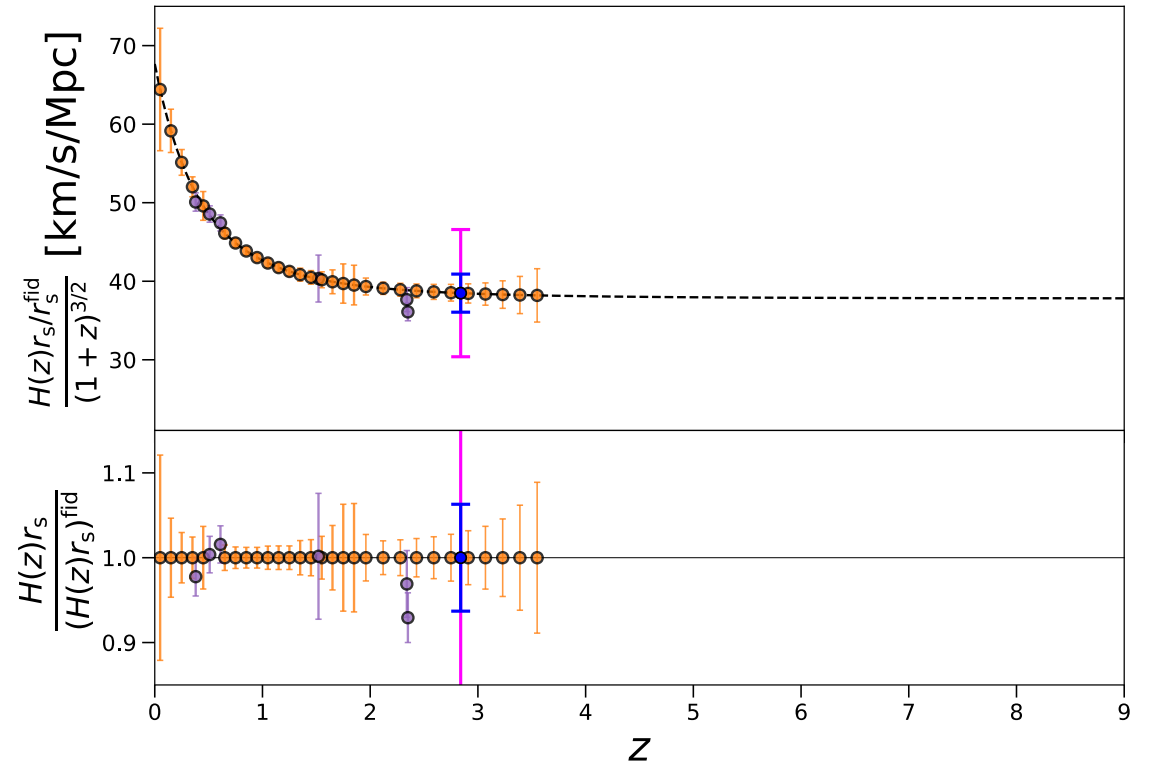
Current constraints using galaxy surveys
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LIM BAO

Angular diameter distance



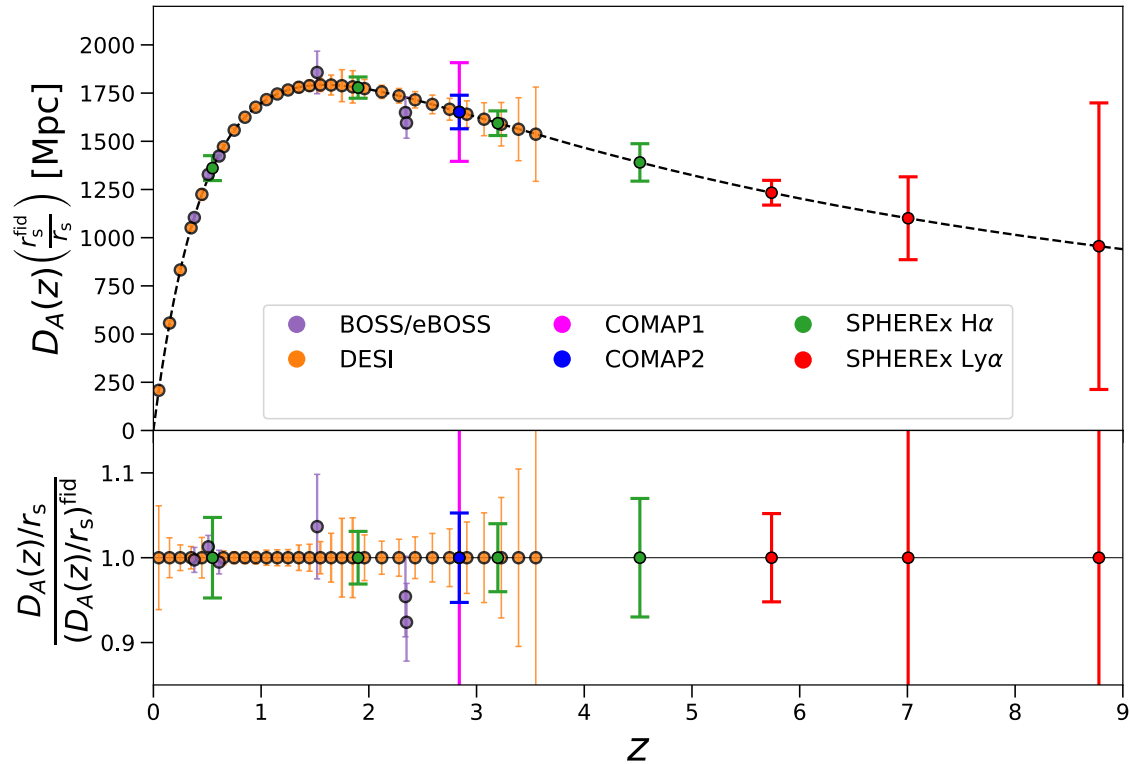
Hubble parameter



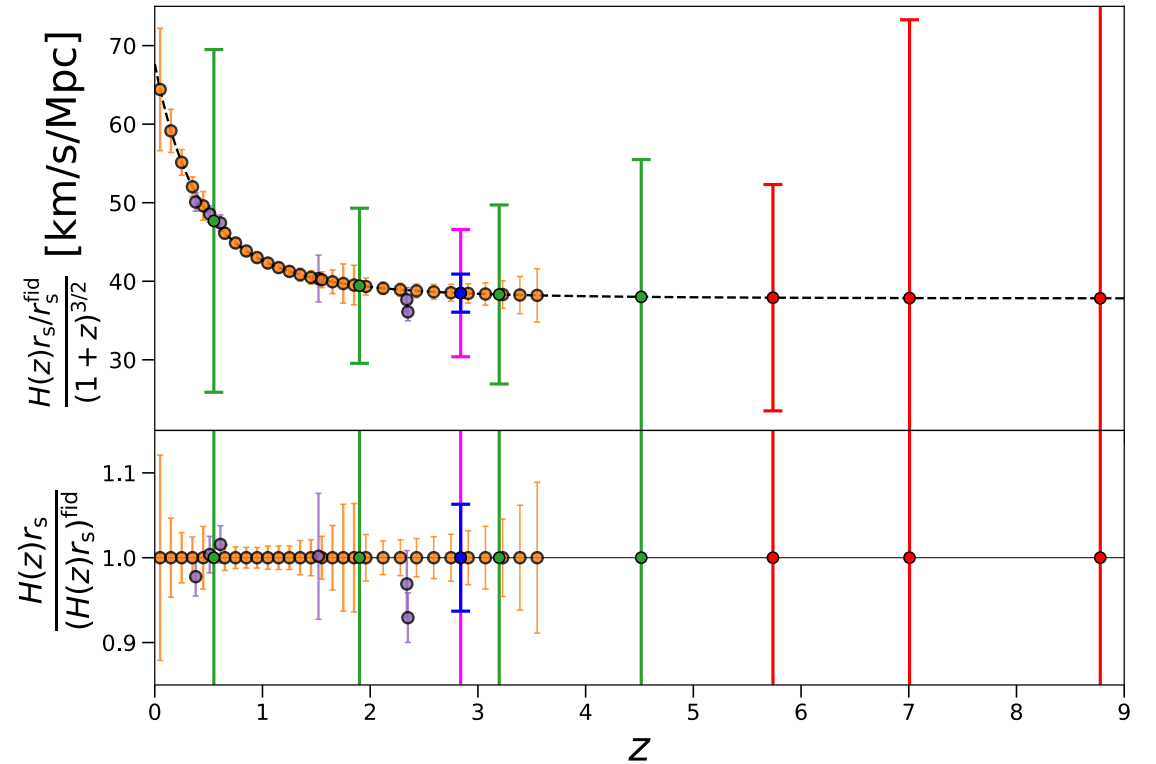
Current and coming constraints using galaxy surveys
+ **Star-Formation-related LIM BAO**

LIM BAO

Angular diameter distance



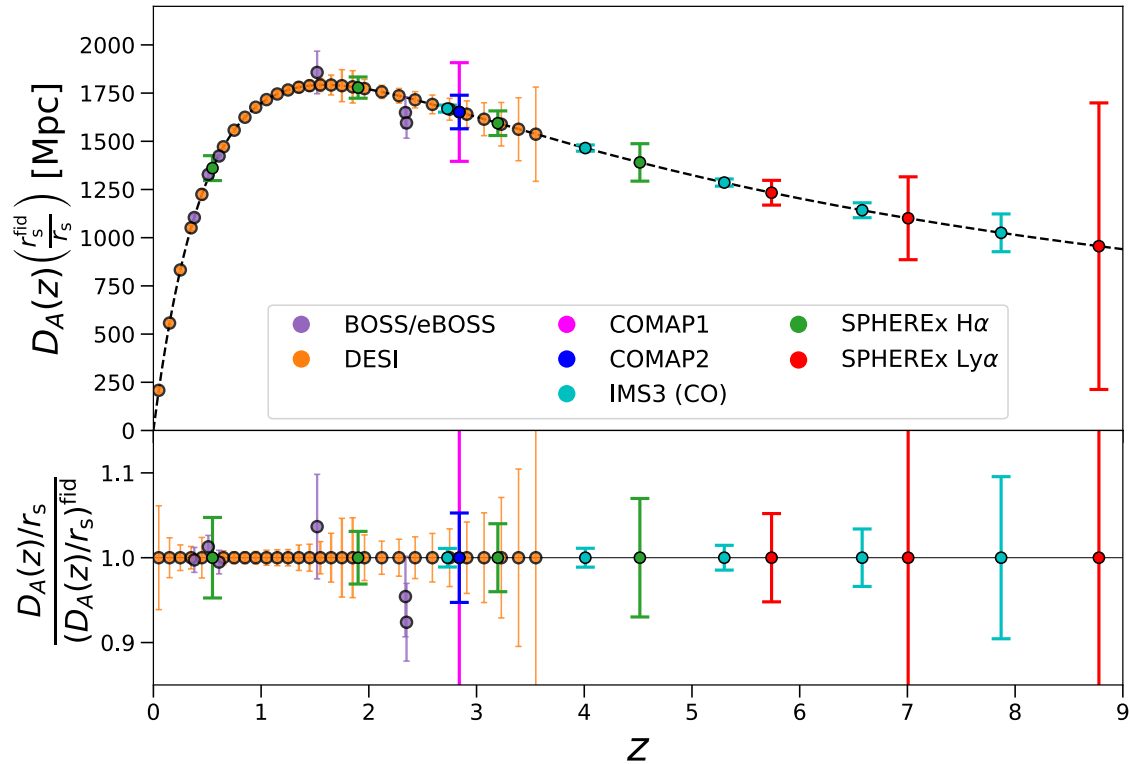
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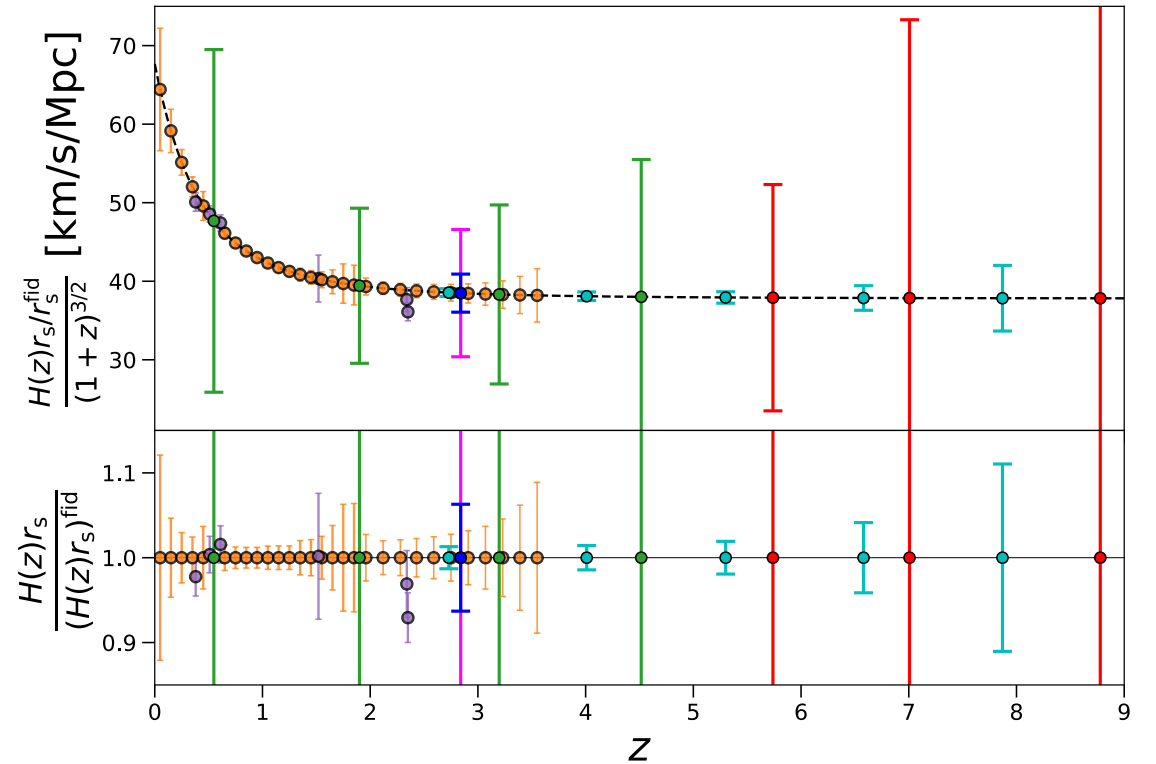
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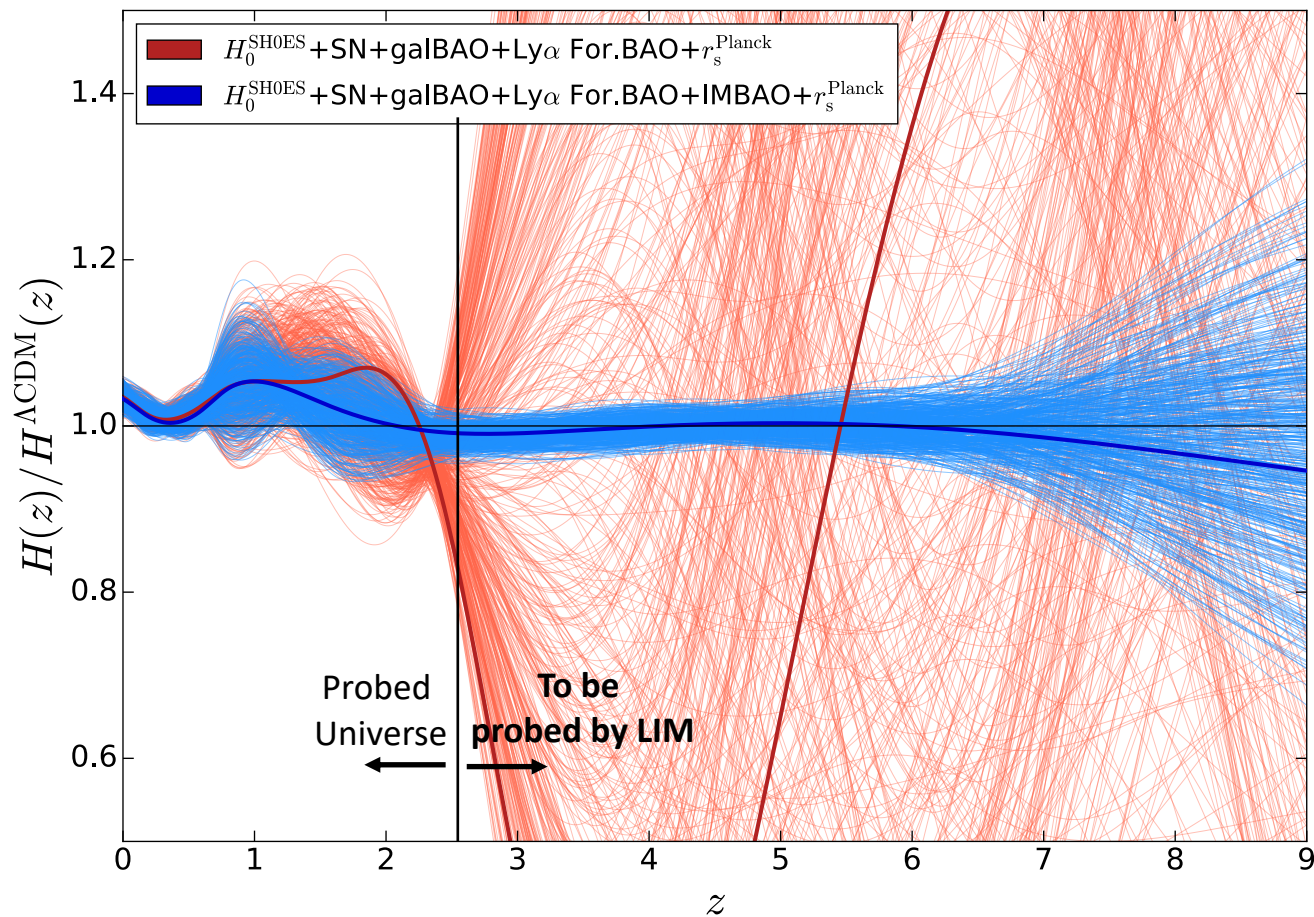


Hubble parameter



Current and coming constraints using galaxy surveys
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Constraining the expansion history



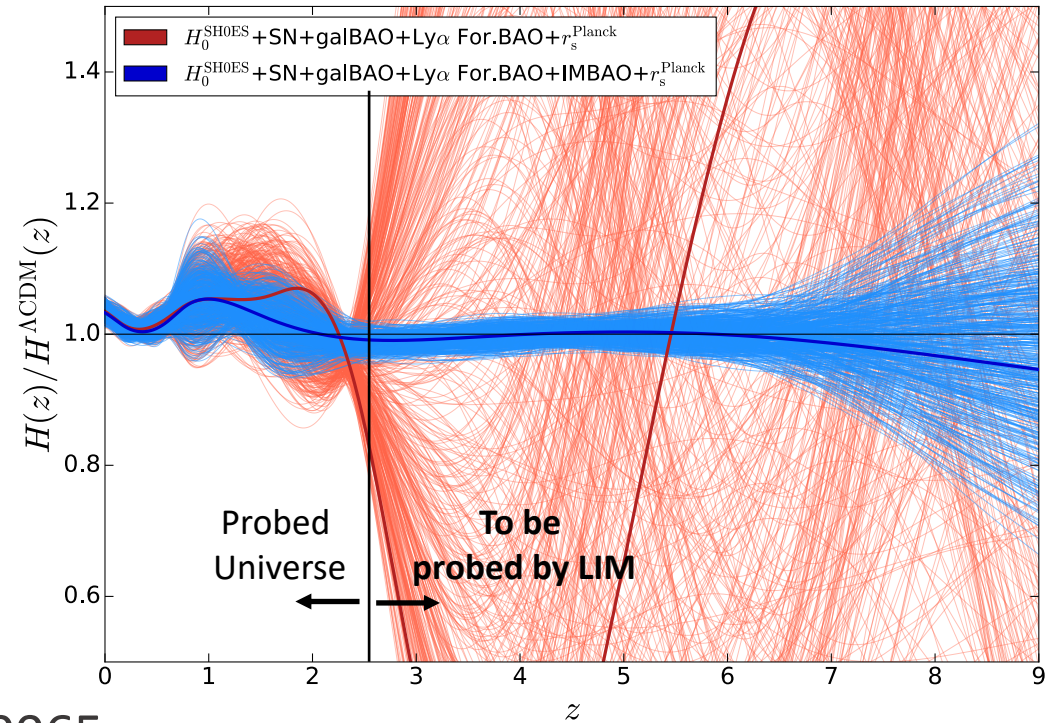
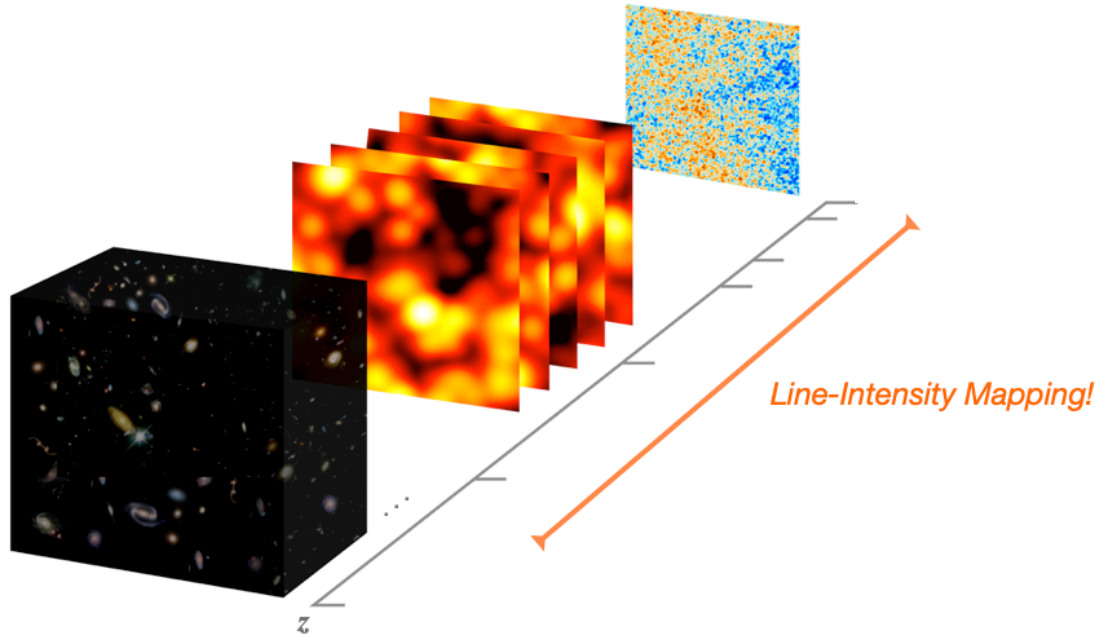
Bridge early and late Universe to probe post-recombination solutions

Current constraints using galaxy surveys (and H_0 and r_s) and **ADDING LIM BAO**

Conclusions

- Optimal exploitation of the anisotropic LIM power spectrum for cosmology:
 - Identify degeneracies and isolate the cosmological information
 - Multipole expansion up to the hexadecapole
 - Experimental window
 - Flexible for models beyond Λ CDM
- LIM will grant access to unprobed stages of the Universe
- LIM will bridge between late and early Universe and probe $H(z < 7)$ to $\sim 10\%$ in the coming years ($\sim 2\%$ with IMS3) in a model independent way
- Best way to probe post-recombination solutions to the H_0 tension

For more information



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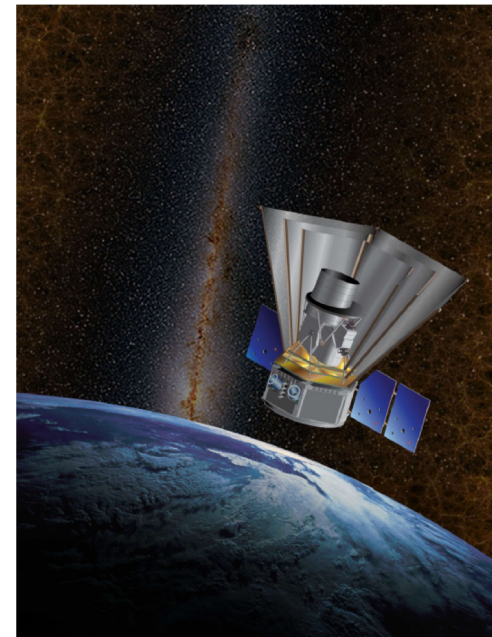
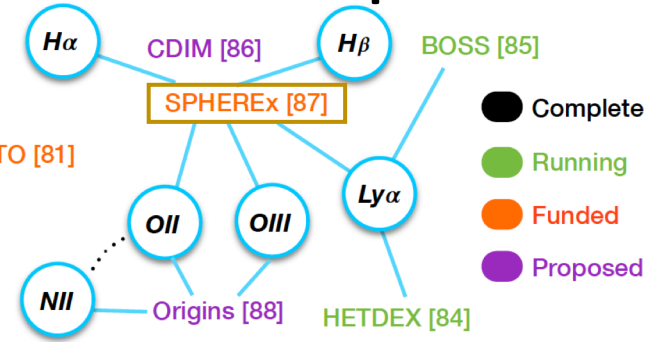
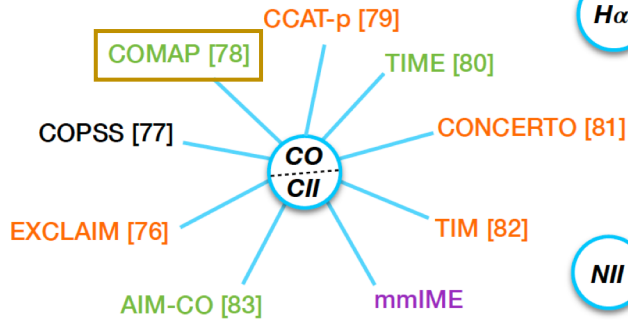
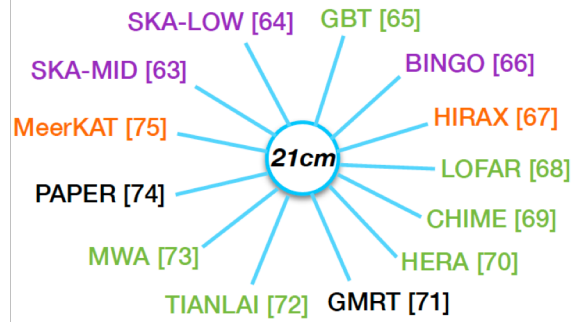
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Back up slides

LIM experimental landscape



Instrumental Parameter	COMAP 1	COMAP 2	IMS3 (CO)
T_{sys} [K]	40	40	$\max(20, \nu_{\text{obs}})$
Total # of independent detectors	19	95	1000
Ang. resolution (FWHM) [arcmin]	4	4	4
Frequency band [GHz]	26-34	26-34	12-36
$\delta\nu$ [MHz]	15.6	8.0	2.0
t_{obs} [h]	6000	10000	10000
Ω_{field} [deg ²]	2.25	60	1000

$H\alpha$	$Ly\alpha$
80-300 THz	250-360 THz
200 deg ²	200 deg ²

6.2 arcsec
R=41.4