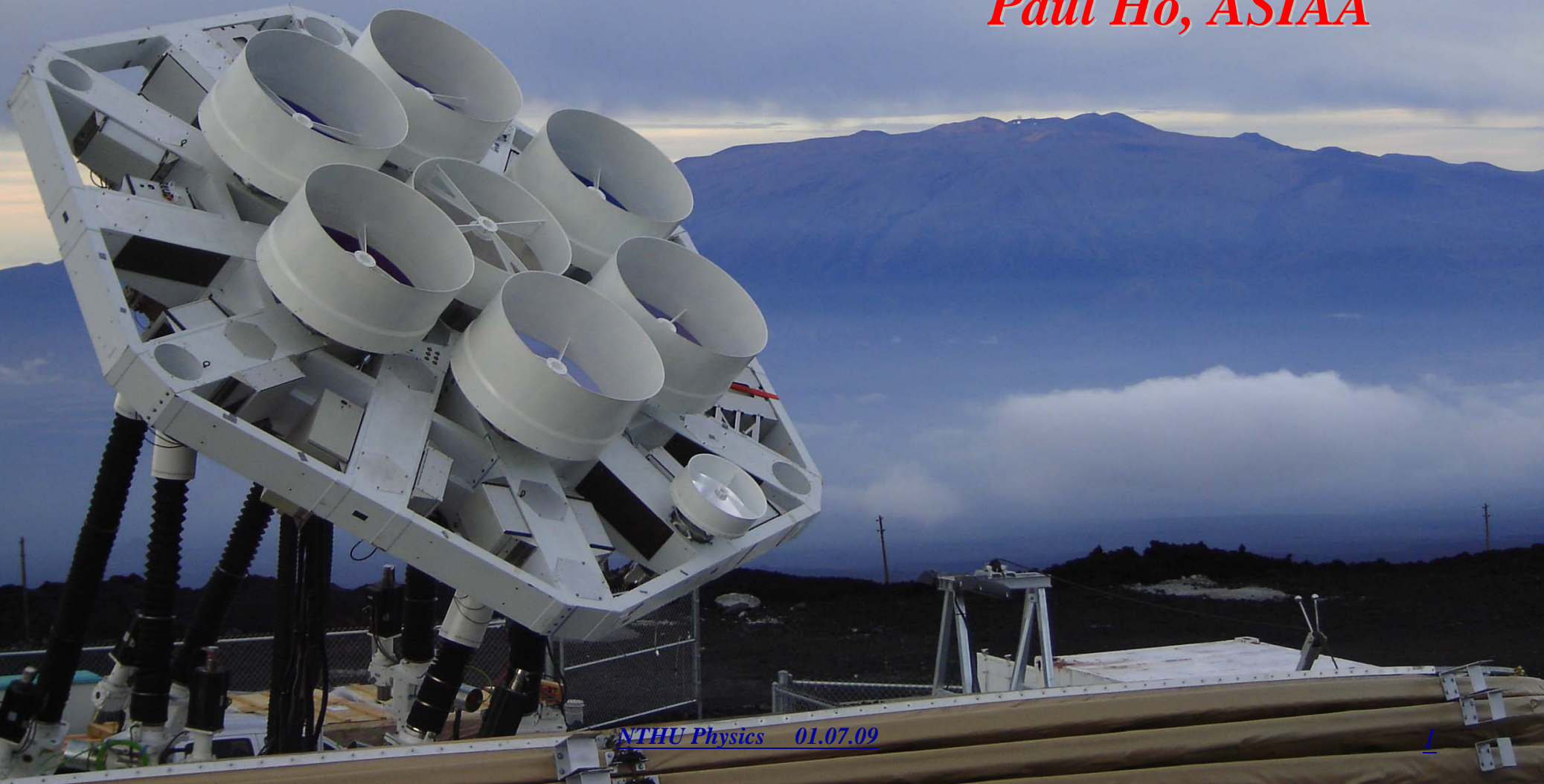


# Experimental Cosmology in Taiwan

*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

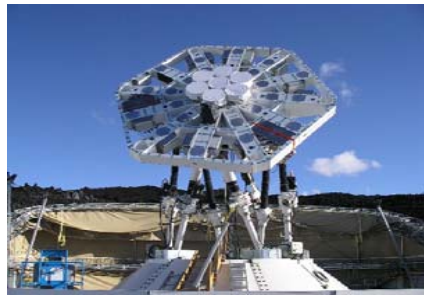
**Working Language: English**

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

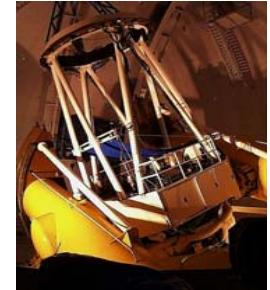
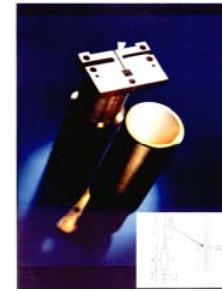
# MAJOR ASIAA PROJECTS (2008)



**SAO**



**SMA : Array Completed, Upgrading**



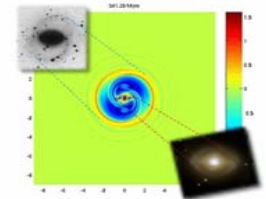
**NTU**

**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?)**

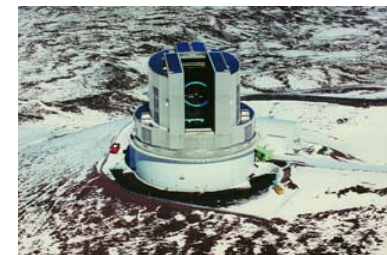
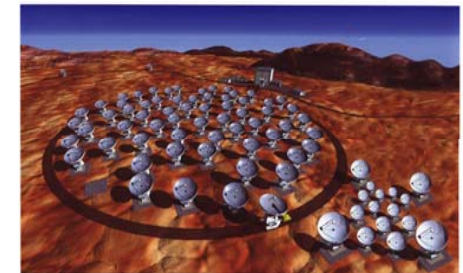
**NAOJ**

**Hyper Suprime Cam: Signed MOU**

**NTU**

**ASMAB: on schedule to finish 2009**

NTHU Physics 01.07.09





# AMiBA Summary

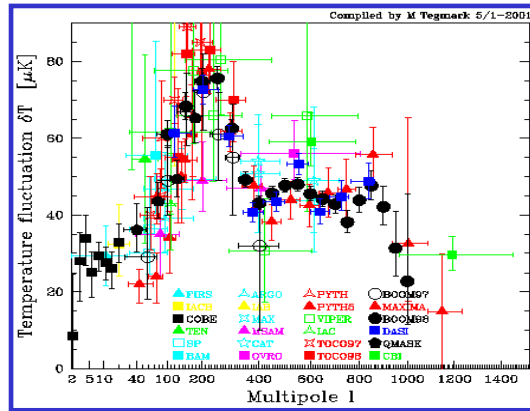
- **AMiBA is 1st CMB Telescope in Asia**
- **AMiBA is 1st Taiwan-Led Big Astronomy Project**
- **AMiBA is MoE CosPA Excellence Initiative**
- **Progress has been Very Fast (6 years)**
- **Project is Flagship of AS-University Partnership**
- **ASIAA Continues Strong Collaboration with NTU Physics and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

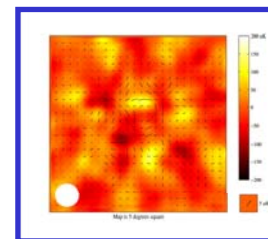
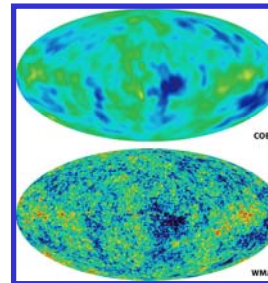
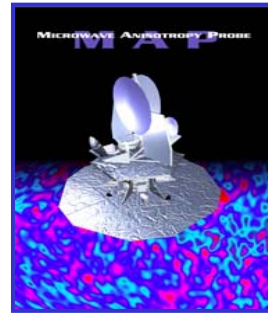
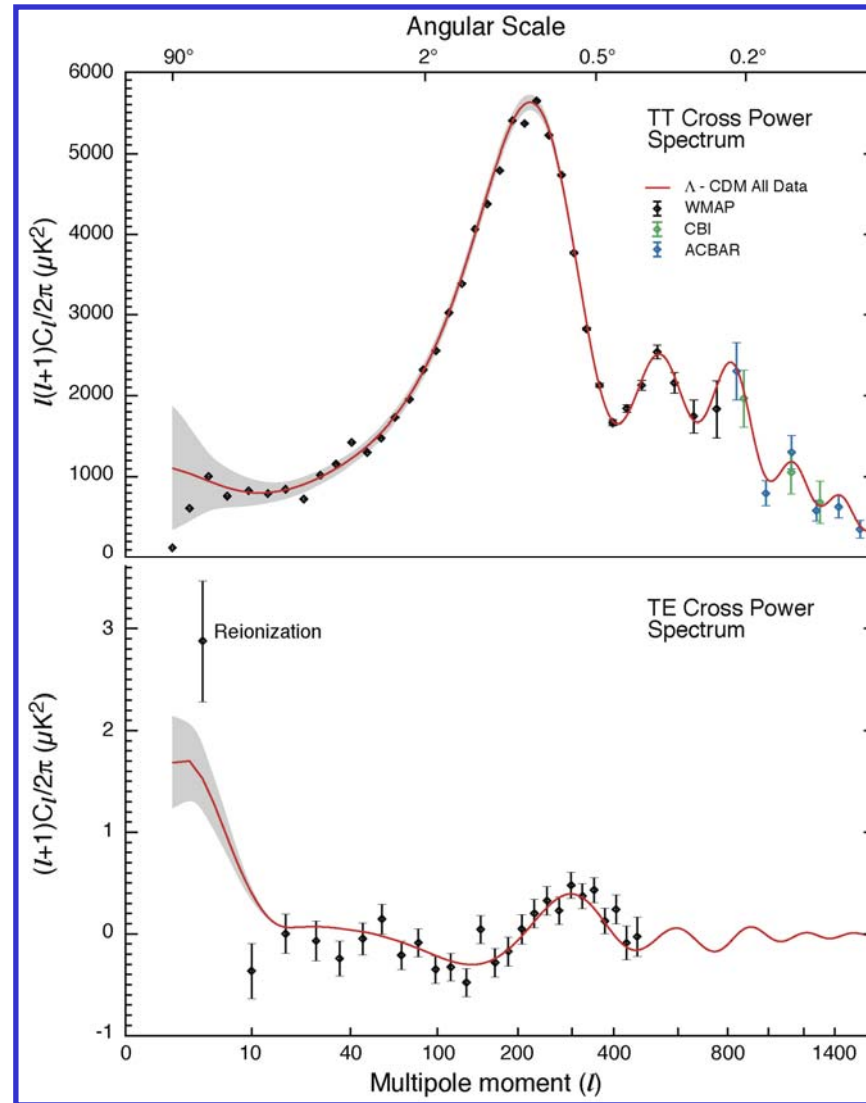


WMAP Samples to  $l = 500$

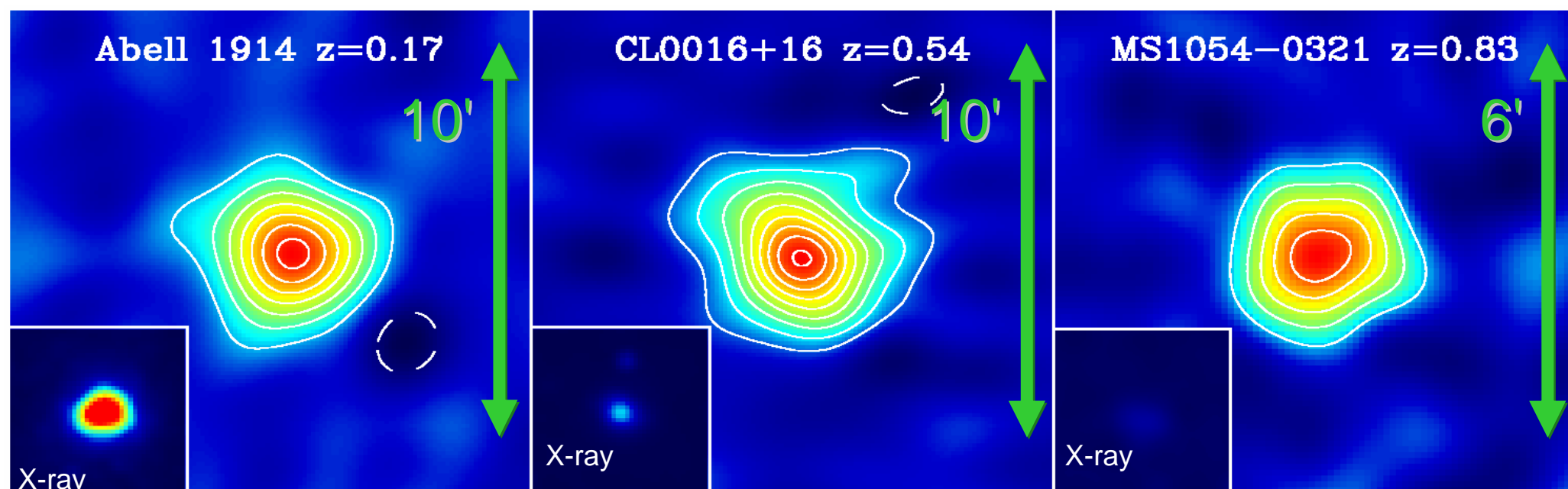
Polarization Consistent With  
Temperature Structures

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  $\mu\text{K}$  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



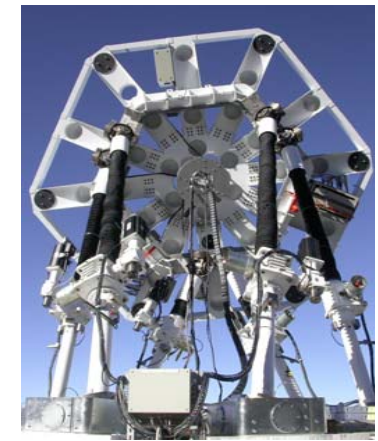
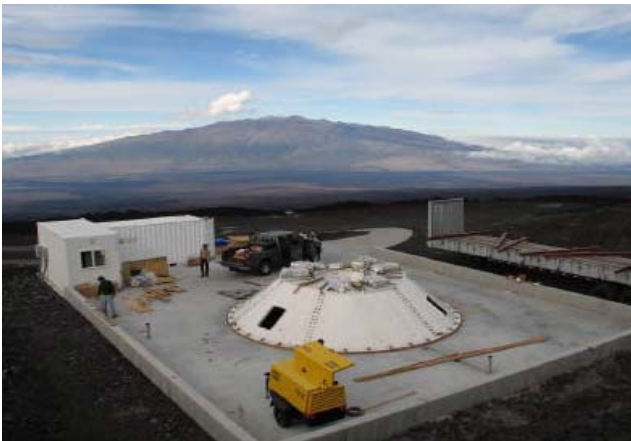
SMA



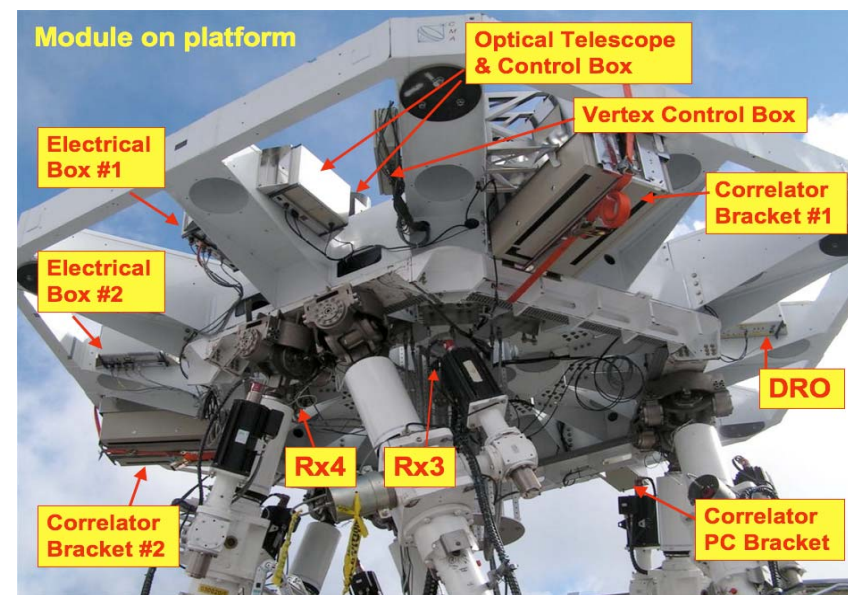
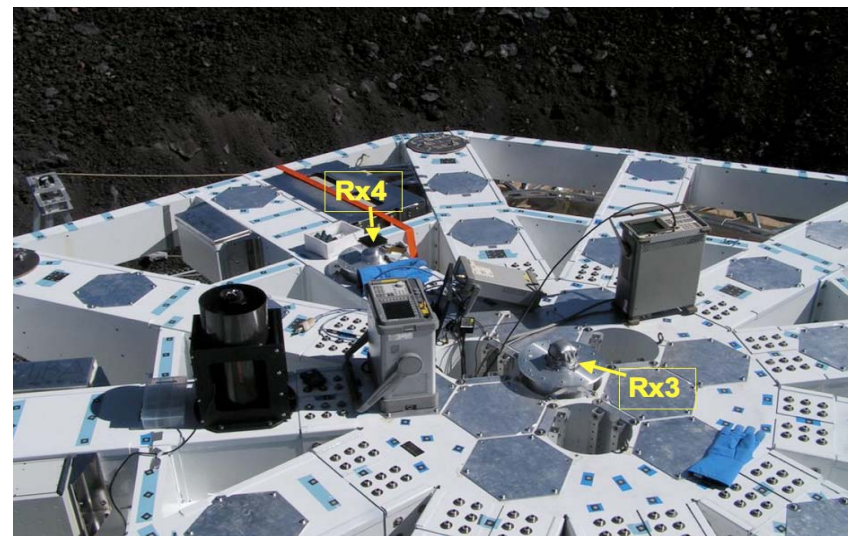
Construction  
Cost Large



# AMiBA Installed on Mauna Loa



# *Integration on Platform 2006*





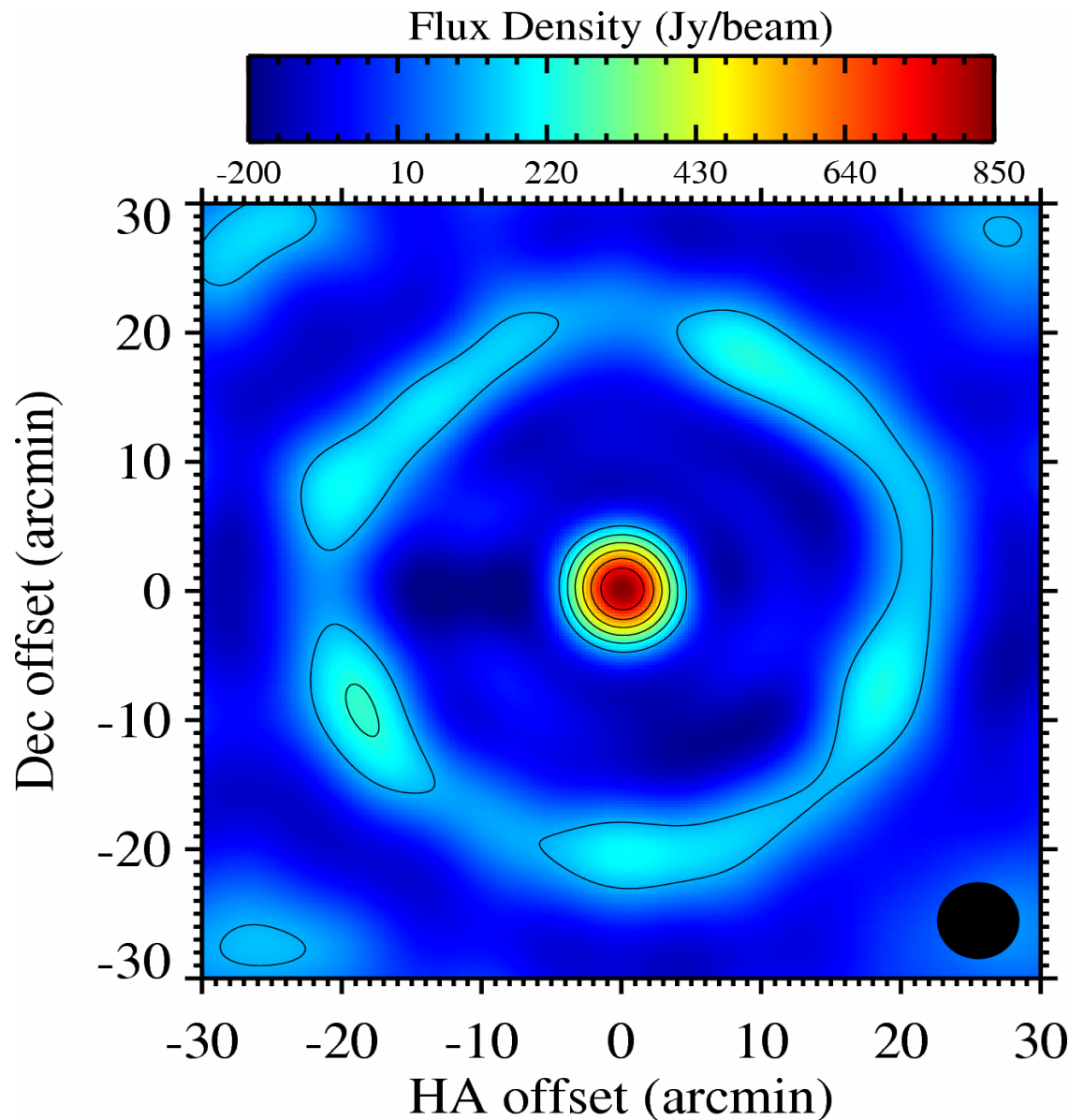
# A Nice Day in Hawaii 10.2006

## AMiBA Named after Yuan Tseh Lee





# AMiBA First Image: Jupiter



Dirty image

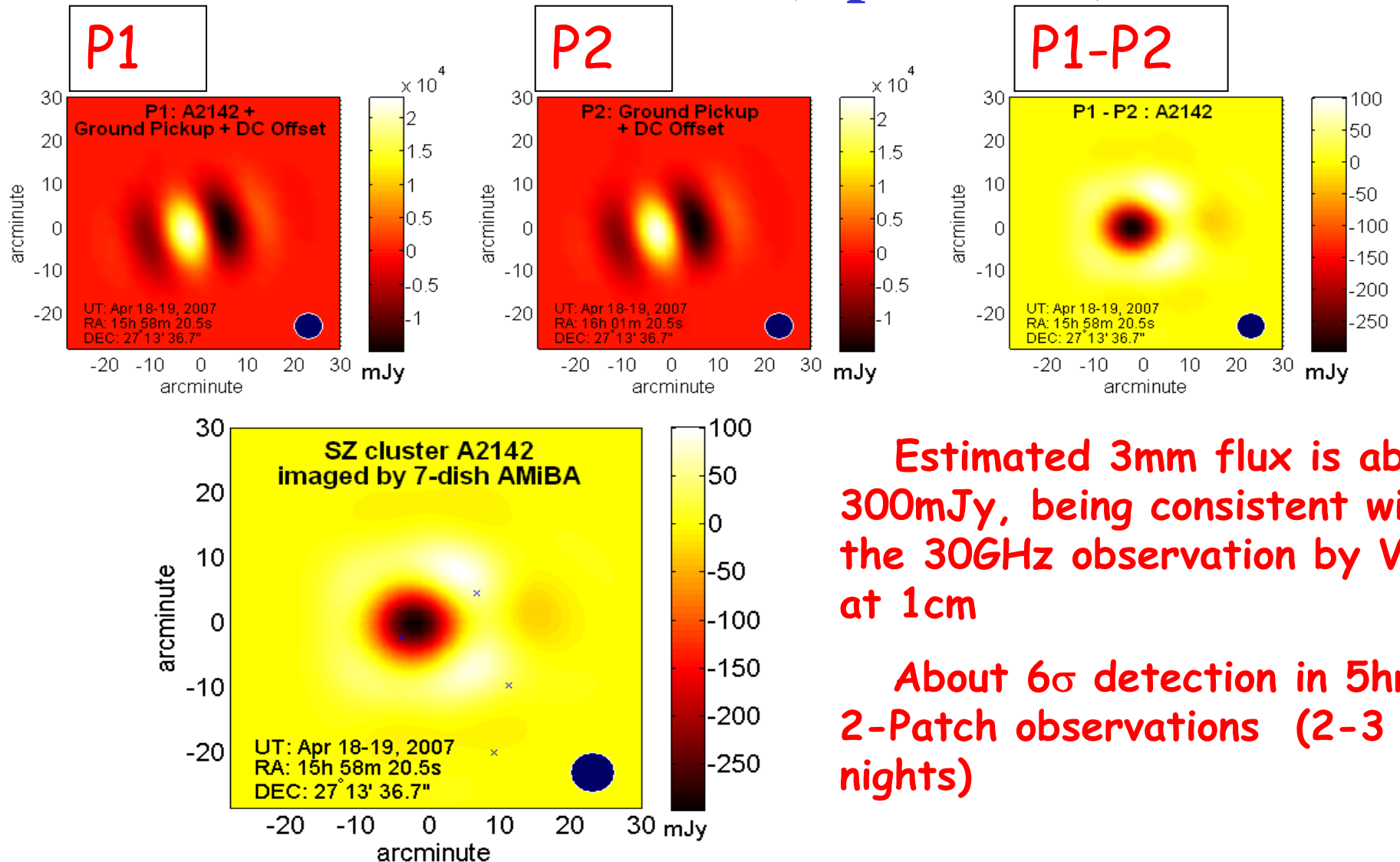
$$I(\vec{x}) = \mathbf{FT}^{-1}[S(\vec{u})V(\vec{u})]$$

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

Noise rms  $\sim 1$  Jy/beam  
(in 12s, 42 baselines)

Synthesized beam FWHM (6')

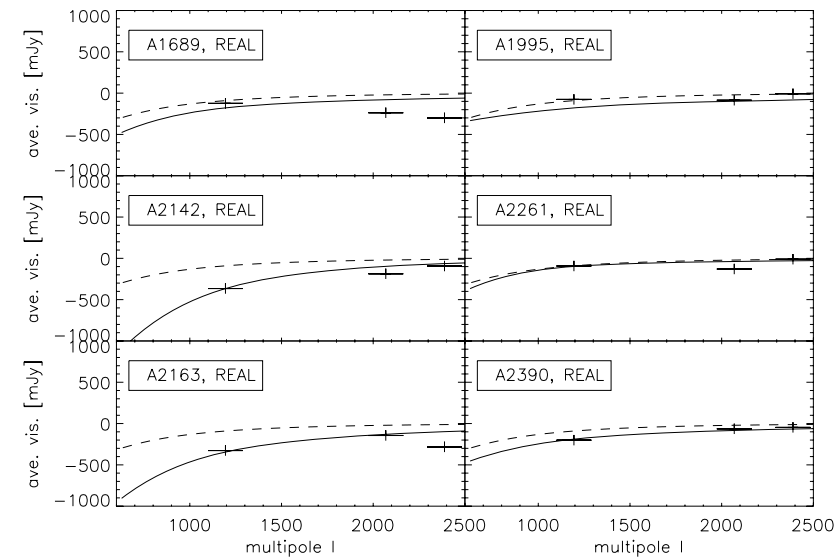
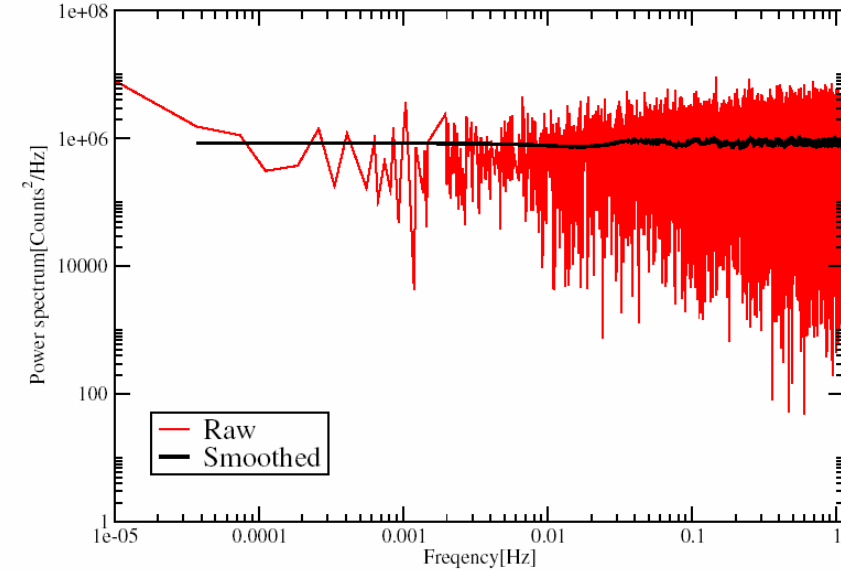
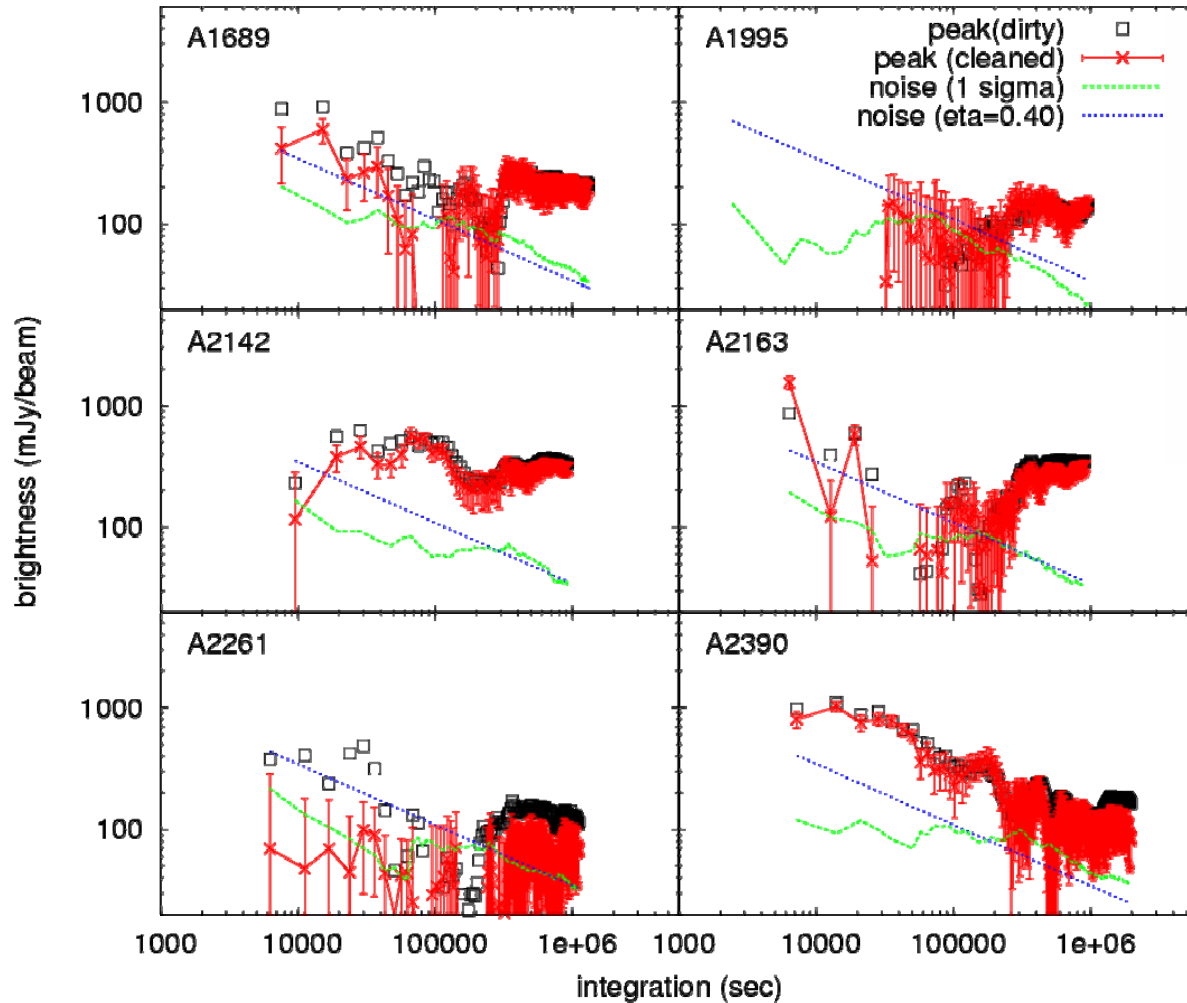
# First SZE Detection towards A2142 @z=0.09 (April 2007)



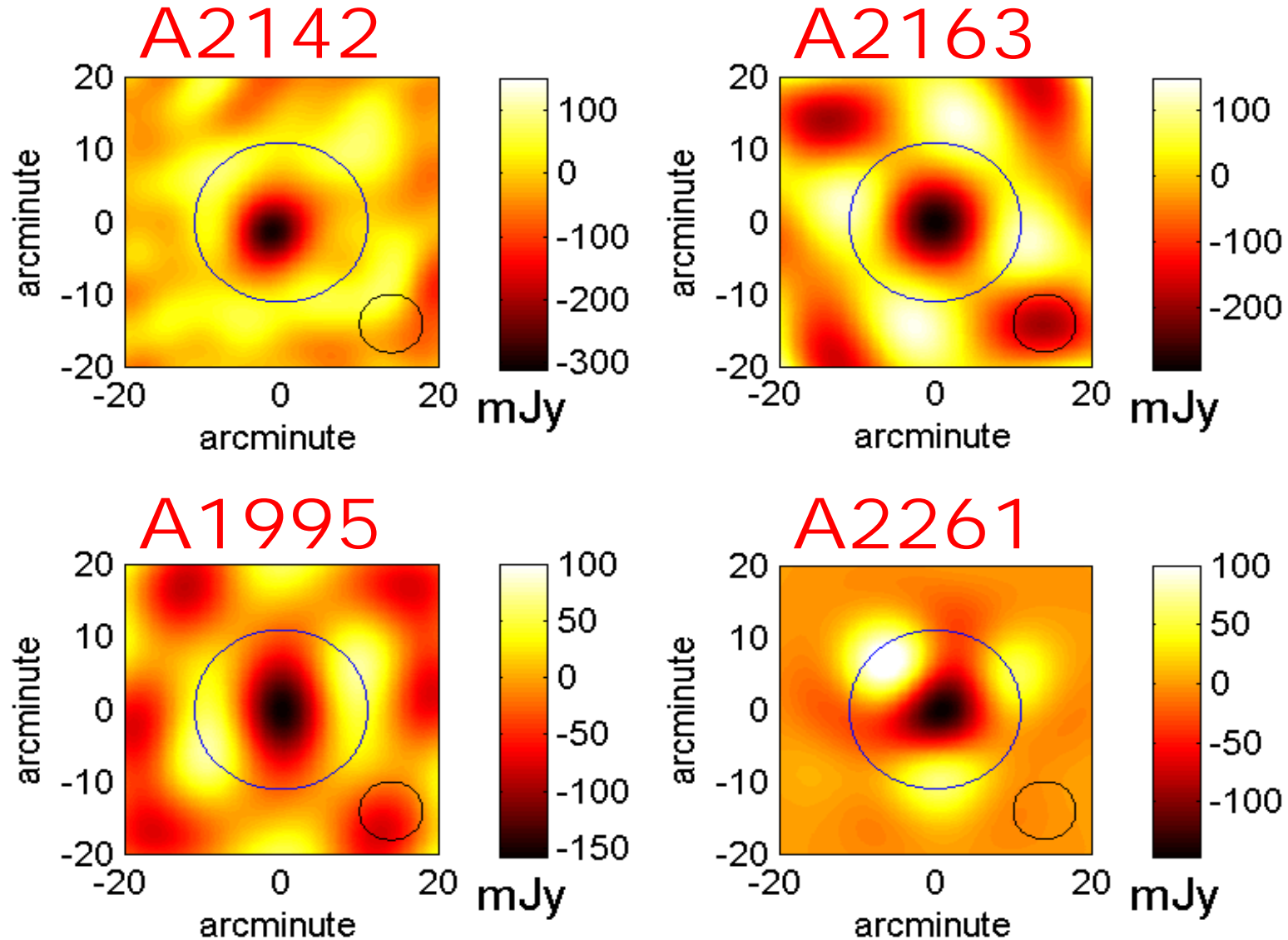
Estimated 3mm flux is about 300mJy, being consistent with the 30GHz observation by VSA at 1cm

About  $6\sigma$  detection in 5hr x 2-Patch observations (2-3 nights)

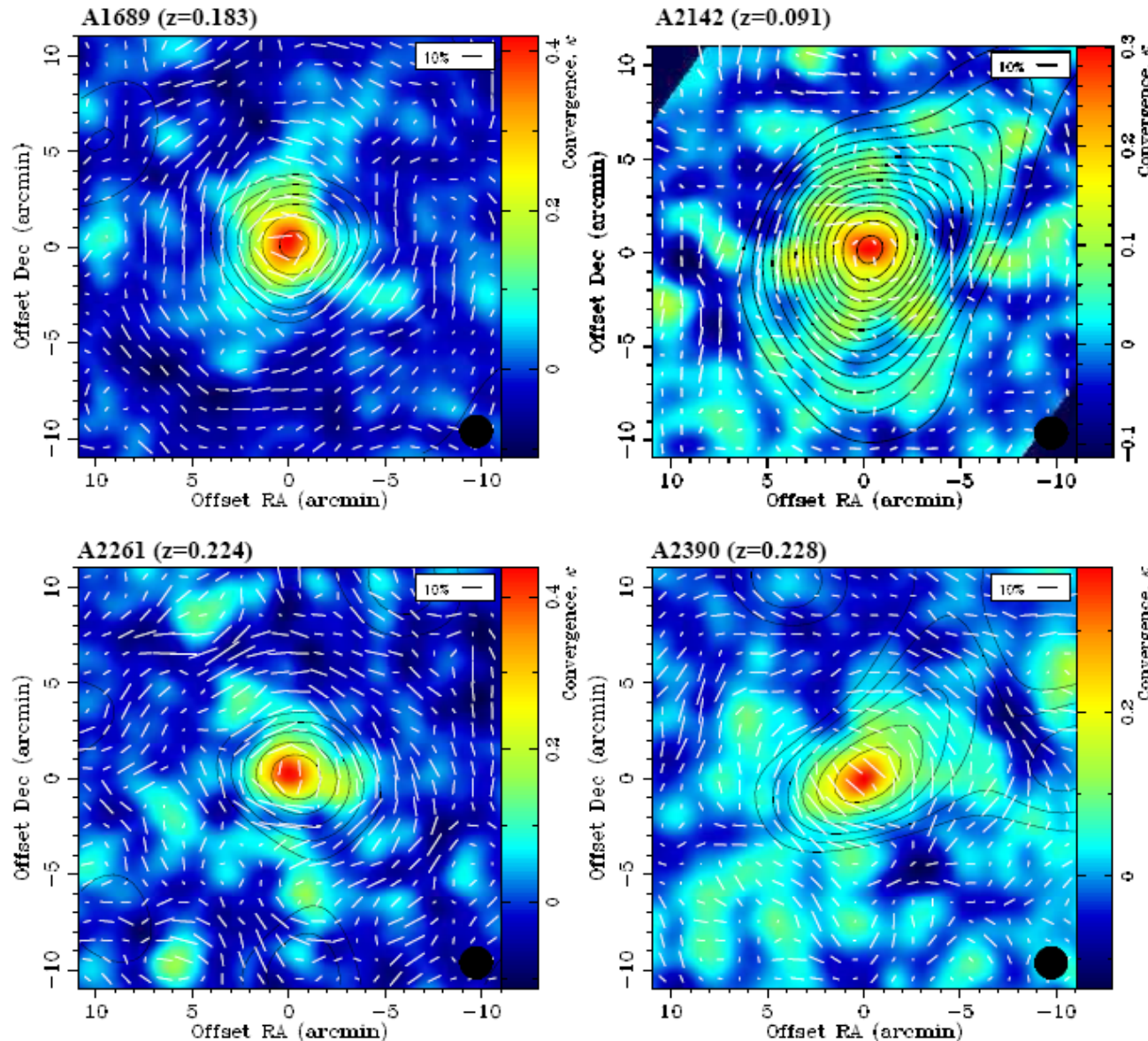
# Checking Gaussianity, Contamination, Noise Behavior



# More Clusters



# SZE and Dark Matter



**Dark Contour:**  
**AMiBA SZE**

**Color Plot:**  
**Gravitational Mass**

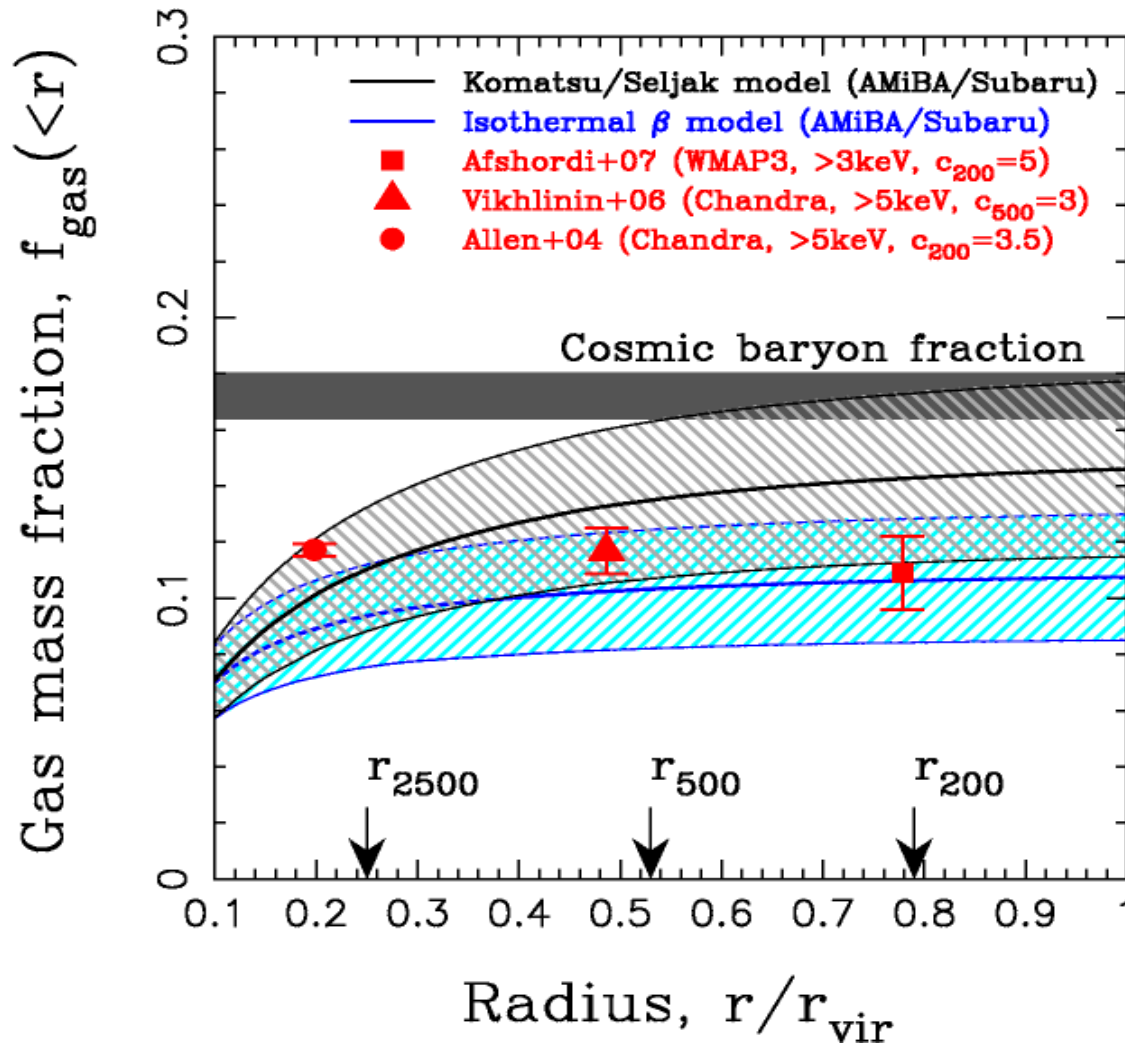
**White Bars:**  
**Gravitational  
Shape Distortions**

**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 ~80% of the cluster virial radius ( $r_{200} \sim 0.8 * r_{\text{vir}}$ )



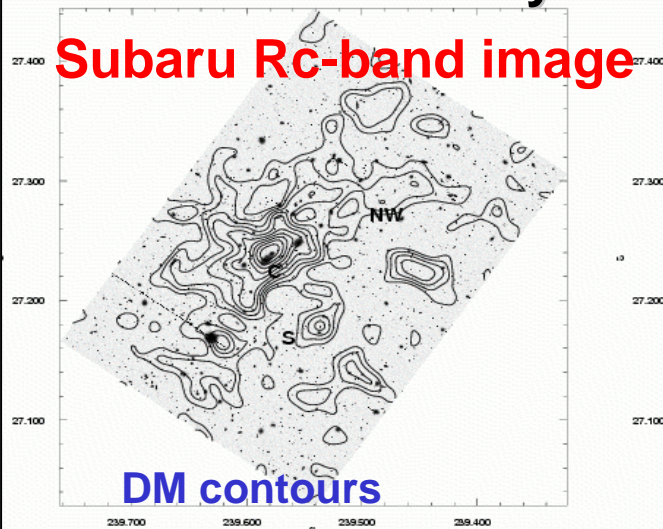
**First** gas mass fraction measurements out to large radii **without assuming** the hydro-static equilibrium assumption.

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

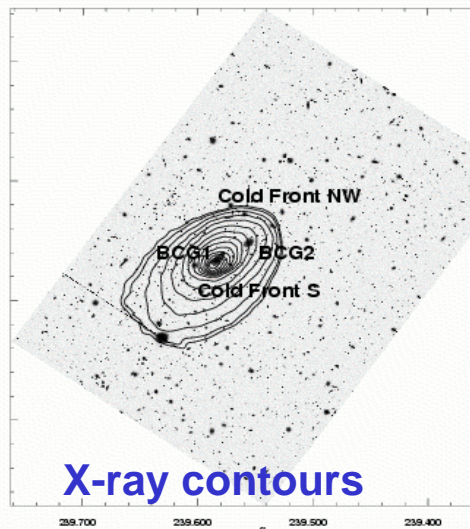
# AMiBA: “Multi- $\lambda$ Study of Clusters”

## DM vs. Baryons in A2142

Subaru Rc-band image

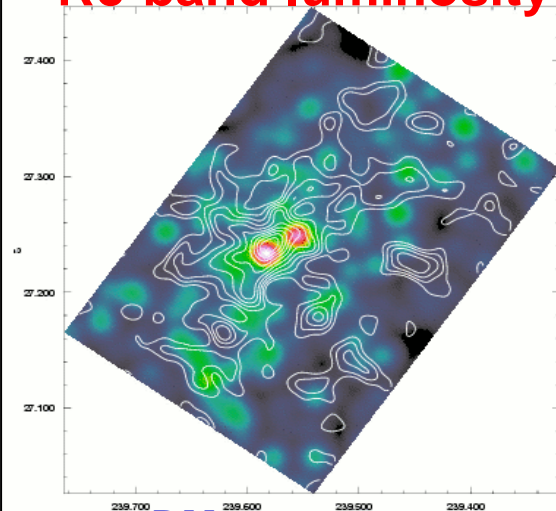


DM contours



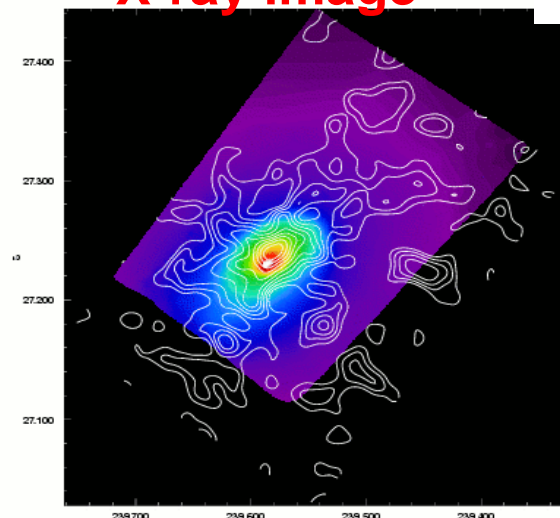
X-ray contours

Rc-band luminosity

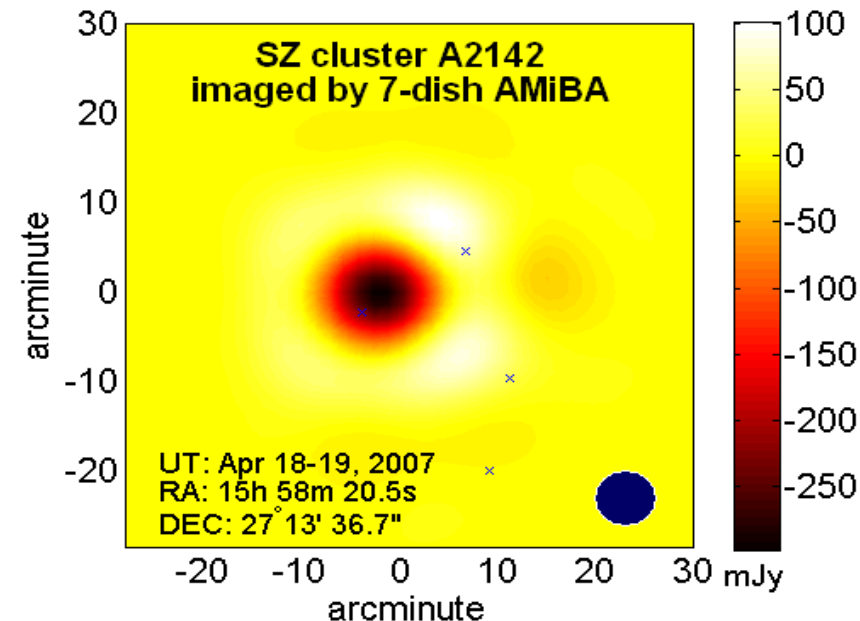


DM contours

X-ray image



DM contours

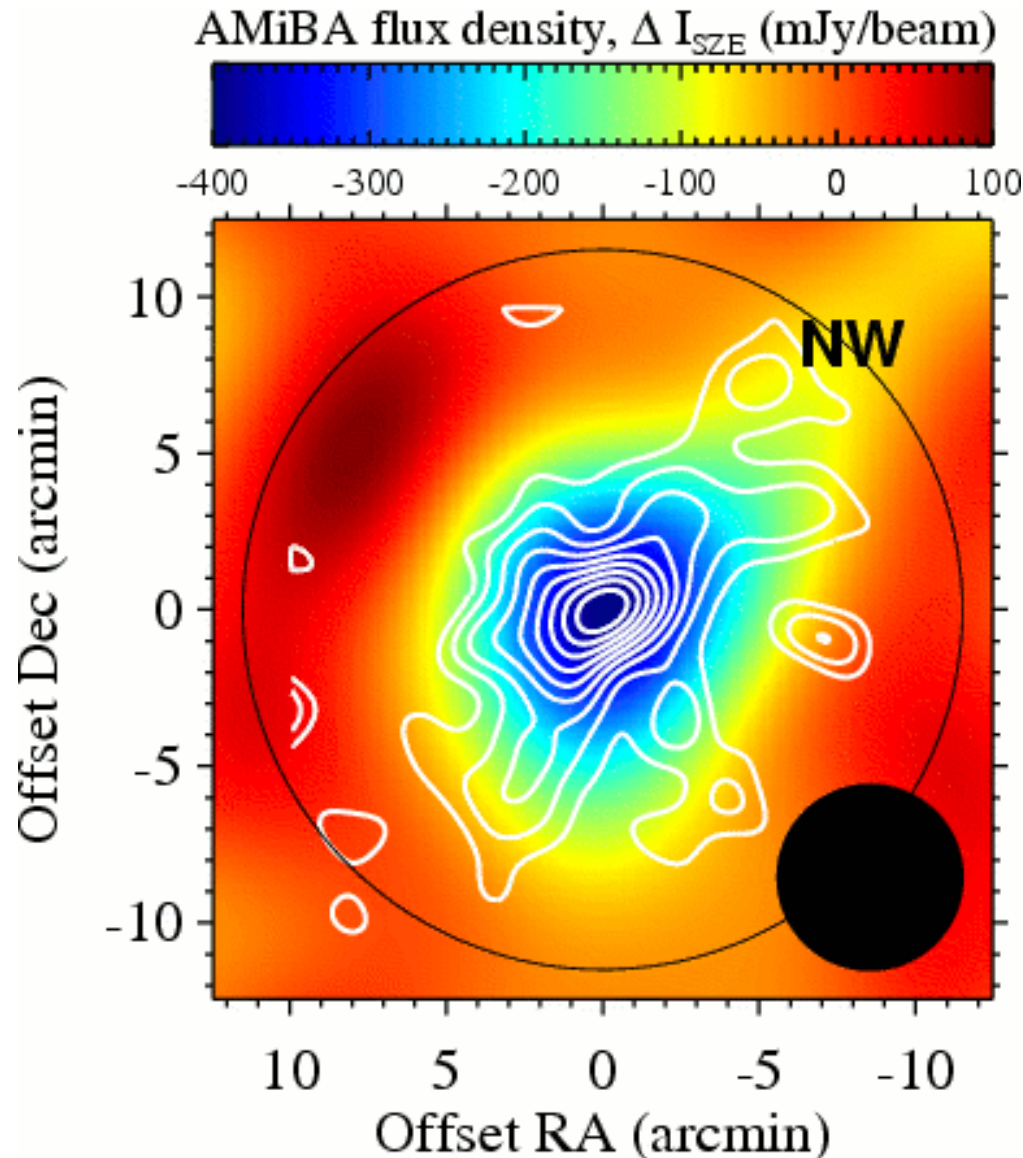


Lensing + X-ray + Optical + SZE,  
probing the cluster physics

*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 =  $1.8 \text{ Mpc } h^{-1}$

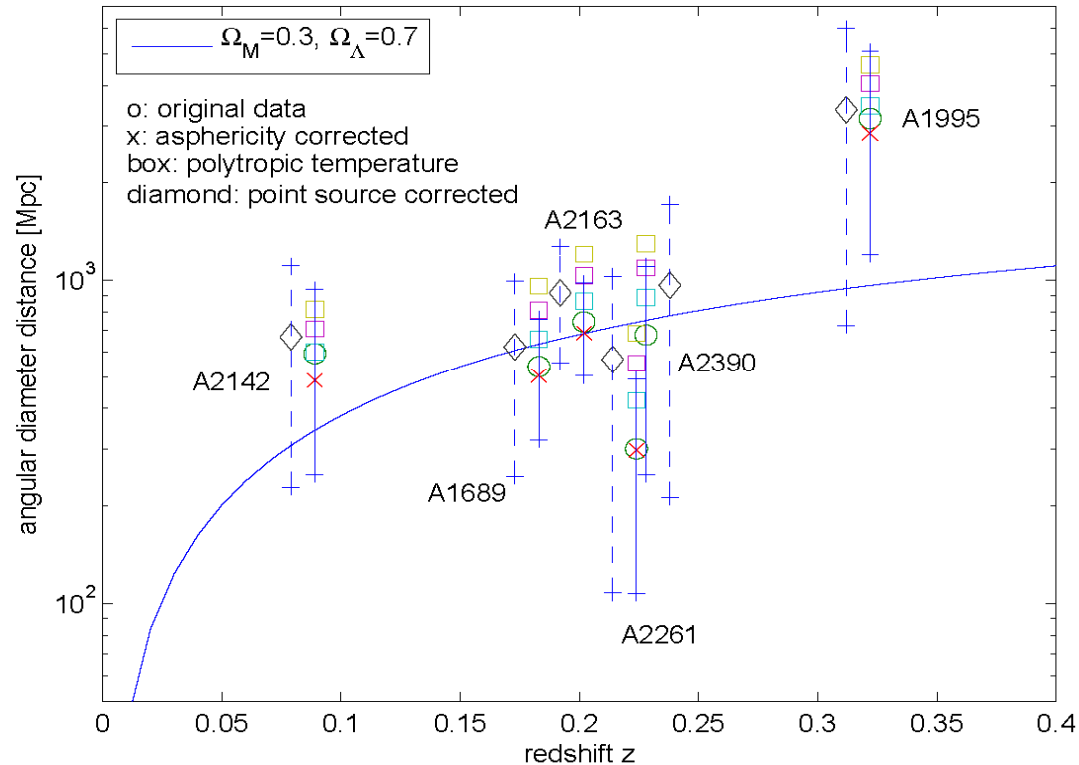
Merging Cluster with  
two X-ray cold fronts

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



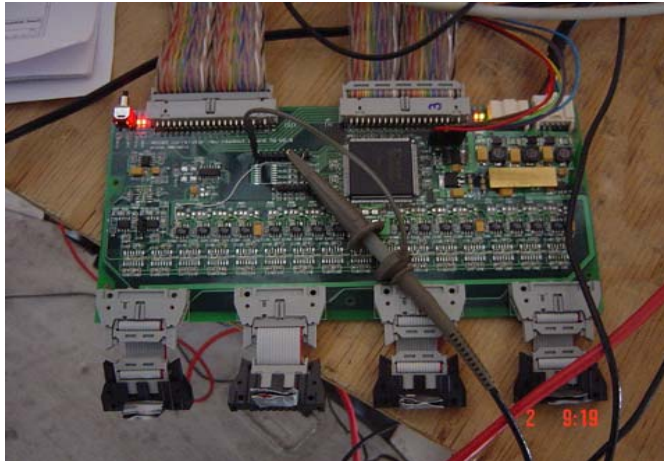
Angular Diameter Distances ( $D_A$ ) for original data (o) and corrected

$$H_0 \sim 1/D_A$$

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

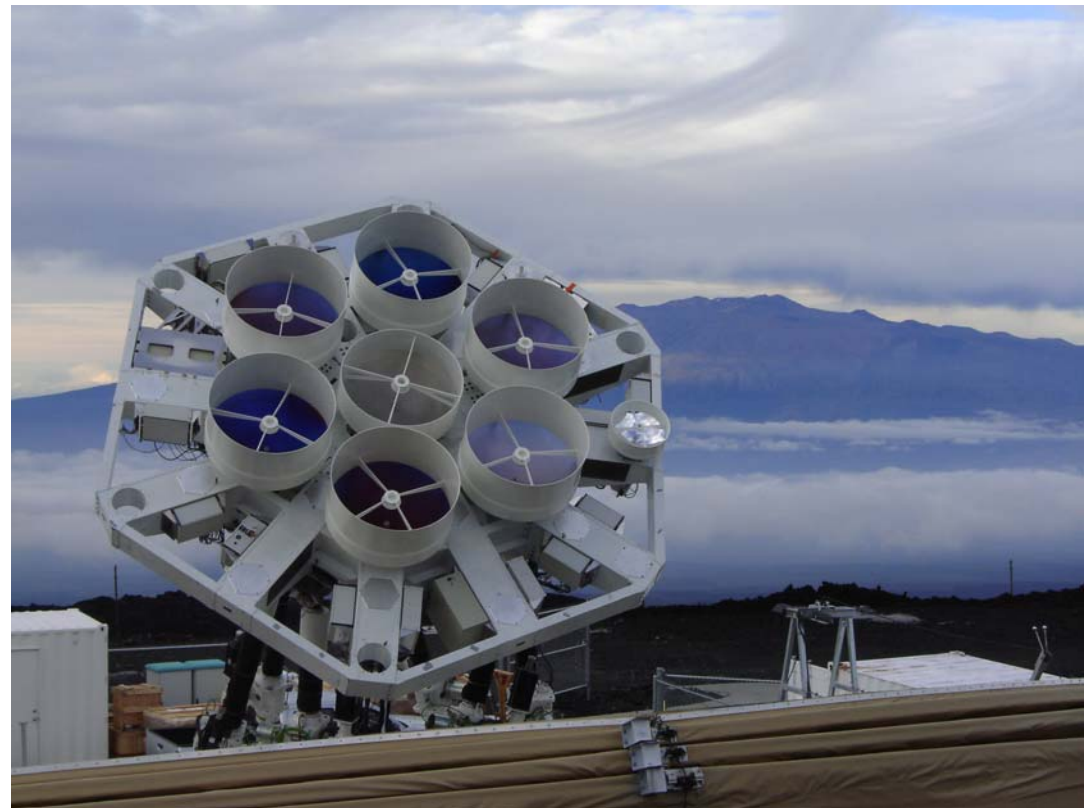
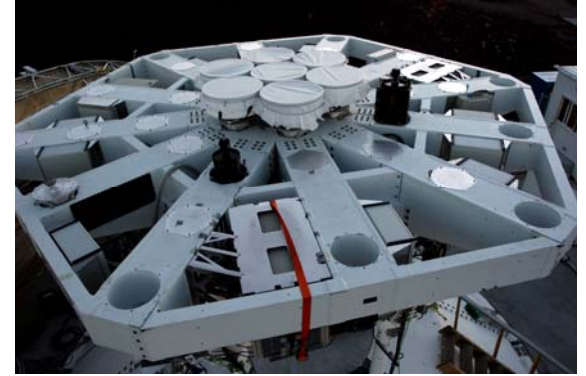


# Improve Electronics, Add 6 Rx's Expand Correlator, 1.2m Dishes





# 7 1.2m Reflectors Installed



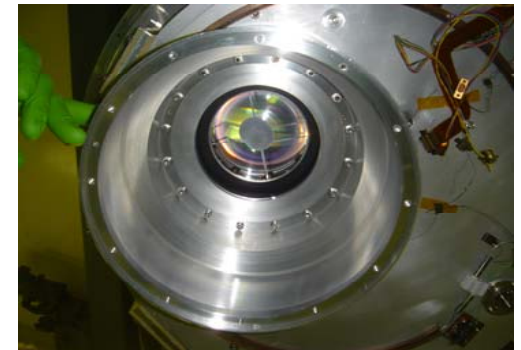
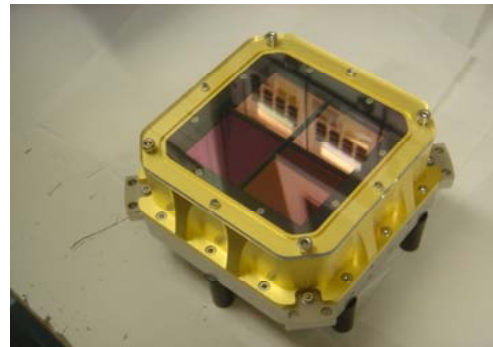
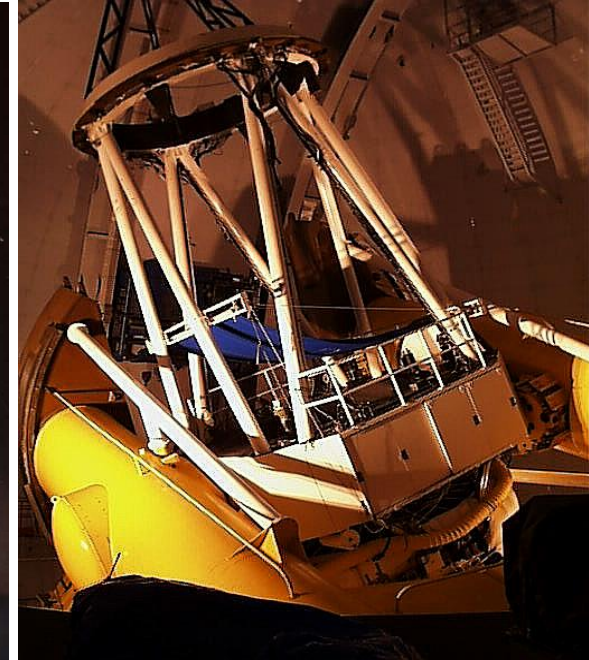
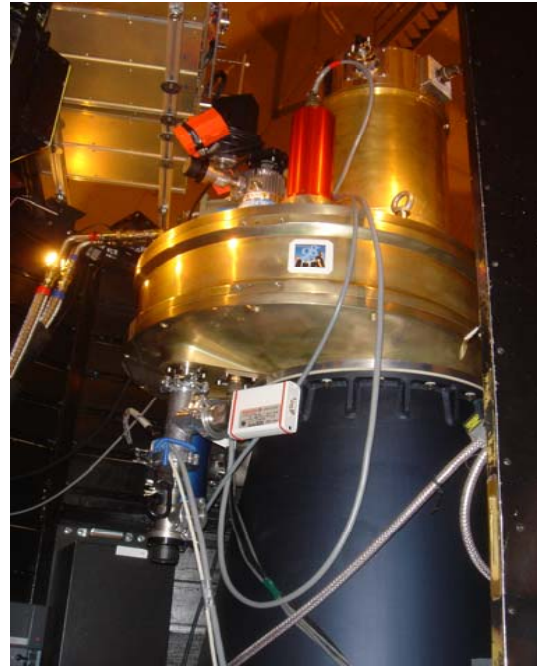
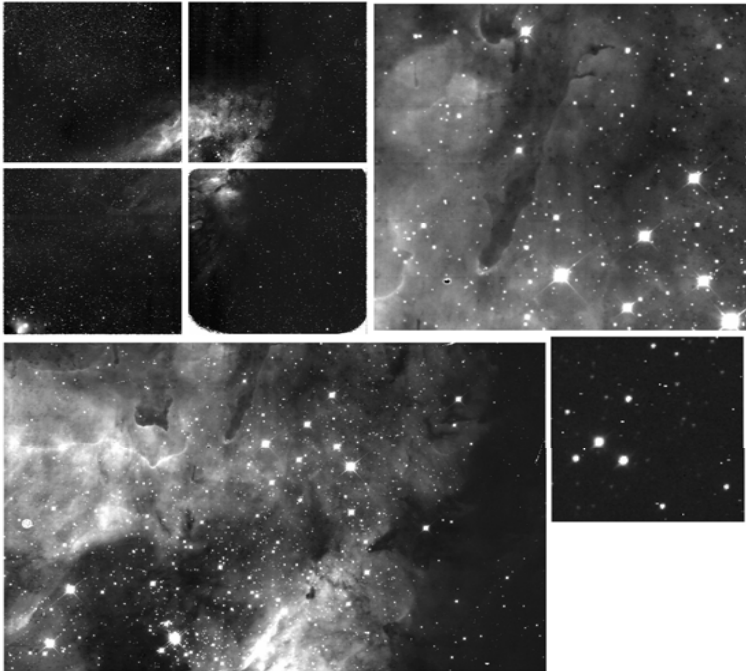
# 7 1.2m Reflectors Installed





# WIRCam Deployed on CFHT 2006

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



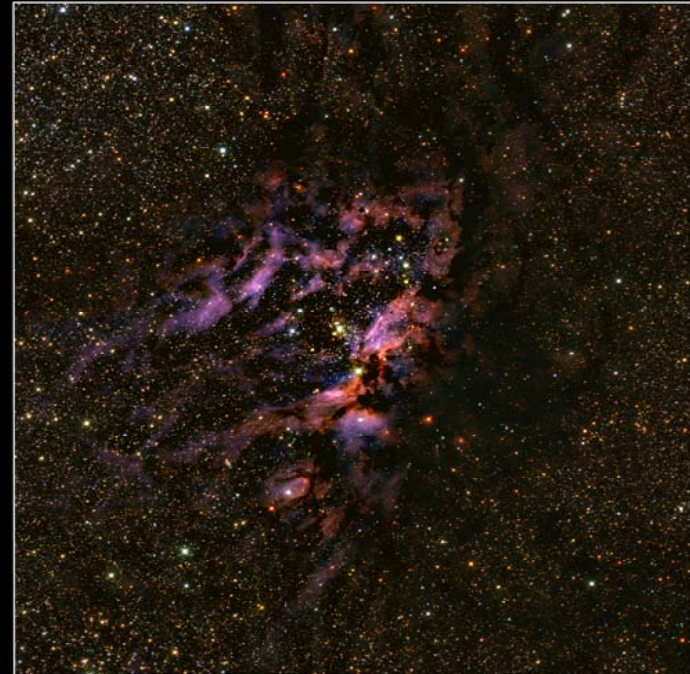


# CFHT 2008



**GOODS North Deep Field**  
CFHT / ASIAA / Li-Hwai Lin & Chi-Hung Yan

CFHT & Subaru



**Star Formation Region M17**      **CFHT/WIRCam**  
Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Academia Sinica

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

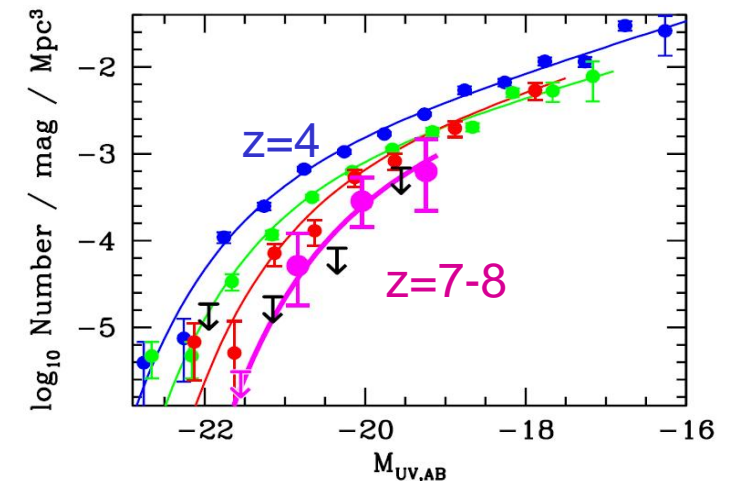
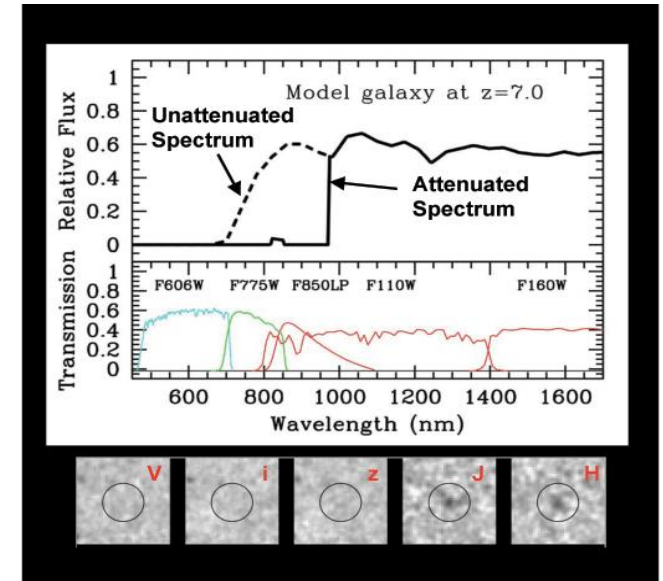
**Will continue to work with CFHT on AO, spectro-polarimeter projects**

# 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.

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

Dropout (or Lyman-Break) Technique

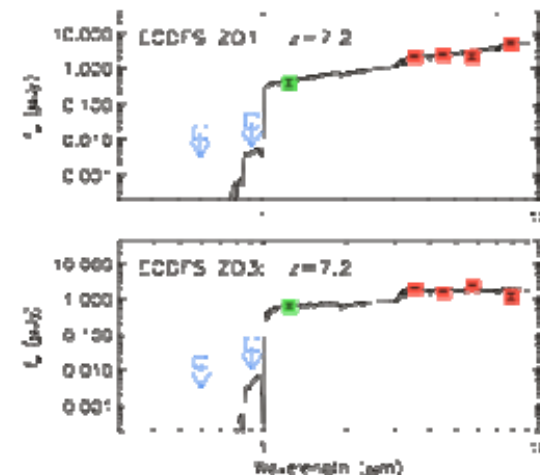
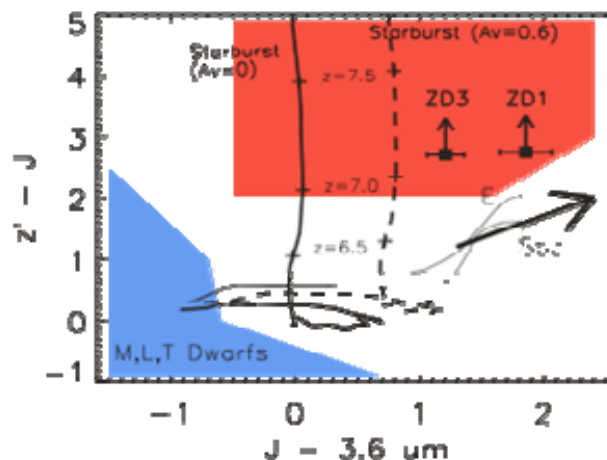




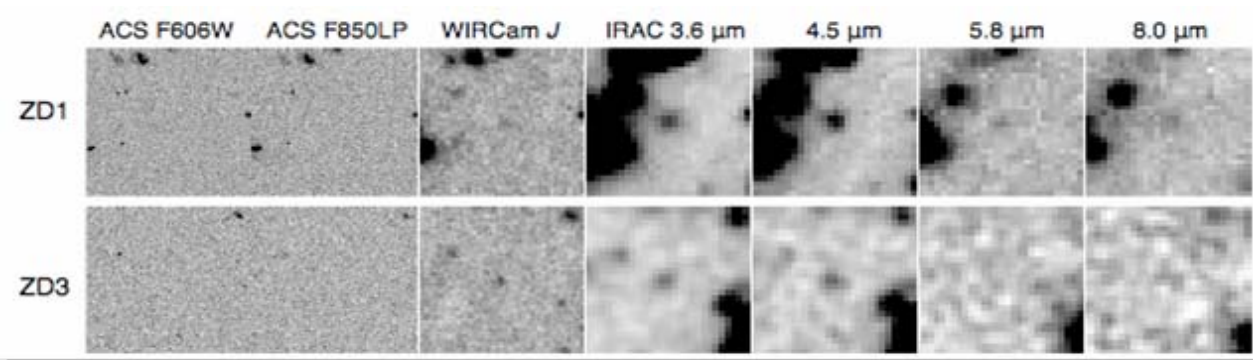
# Probing the Dark Age

## 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)

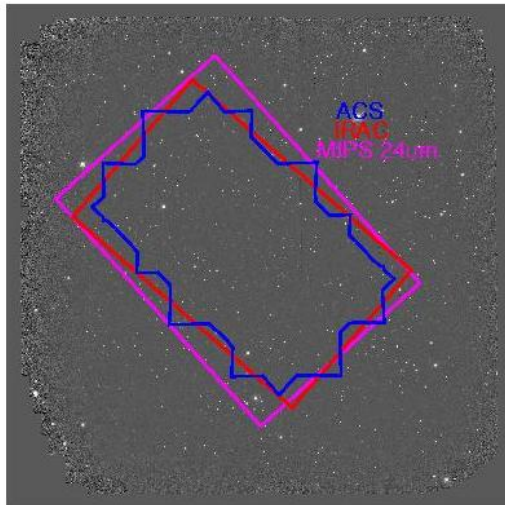
■ Taiwan: 52 hrs in J

■ 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

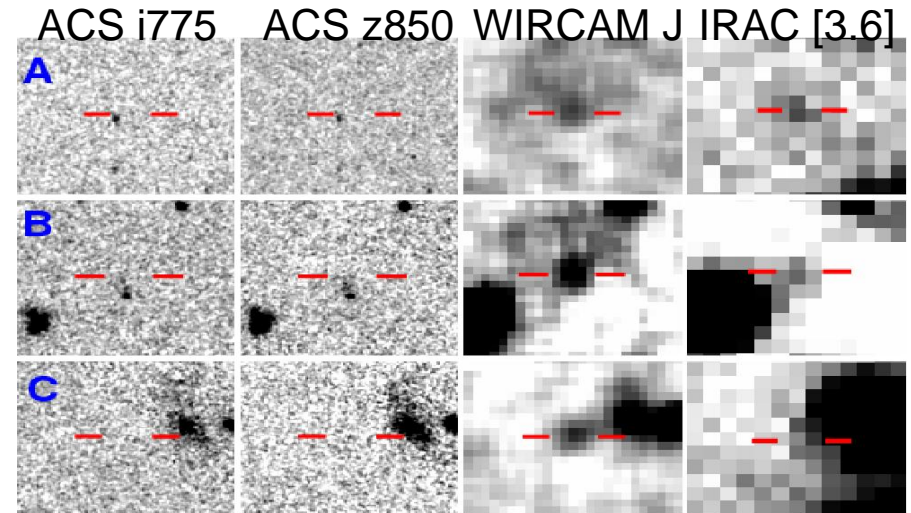
**External:** H. Yan, M. Dickinson, N. Meger, A. Pope, D. Koo, D. Scott, L. Simard



■ 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 deg<sup>2</sup>

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

10<sup>4</sup> 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 deg<sup>2</sup>, Tx>5Kev)

200 SNe + MAP + Clusters

## Current Status

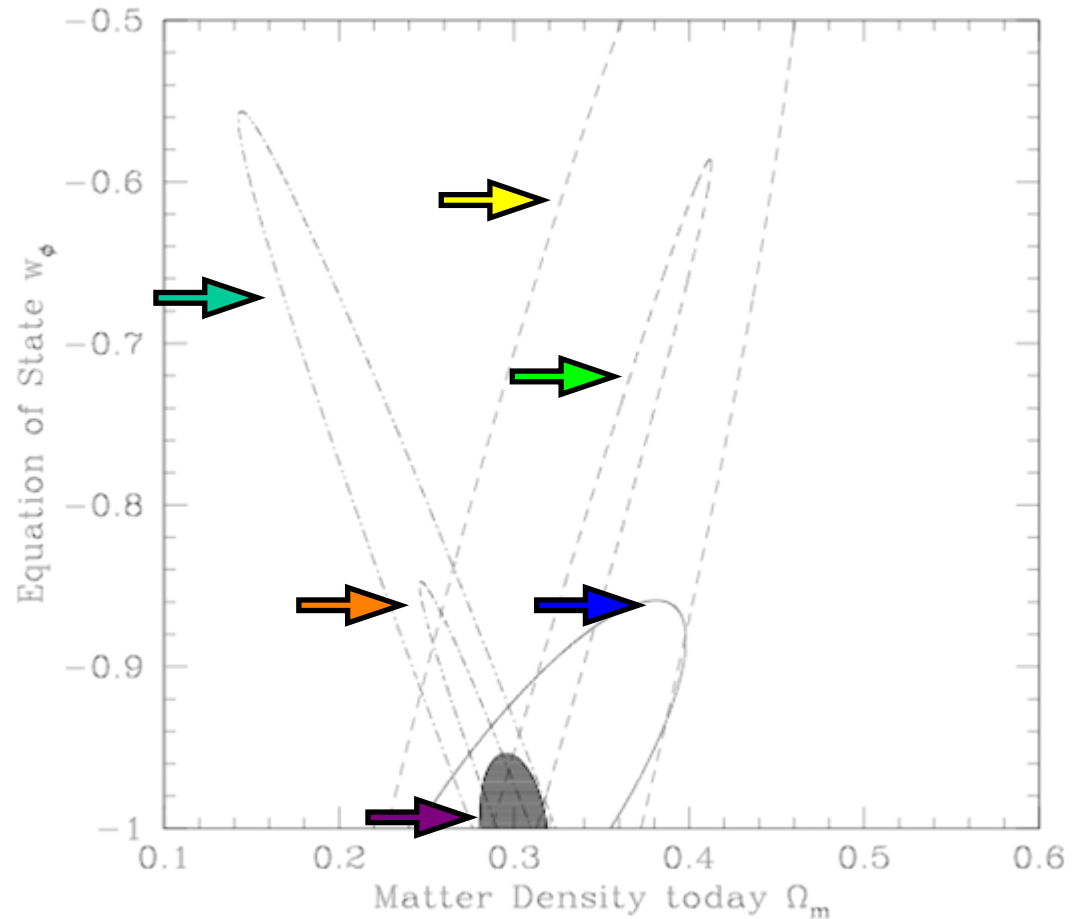
Data reduction pipeline is running

First cluster catalog 2009

## Science Goal

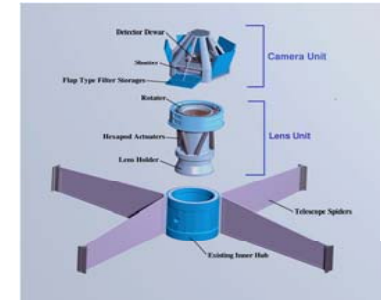
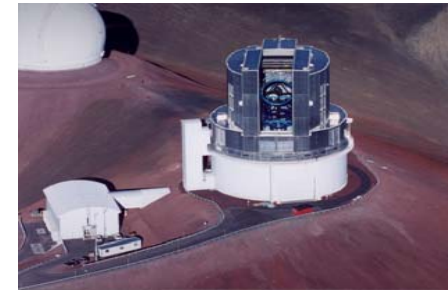
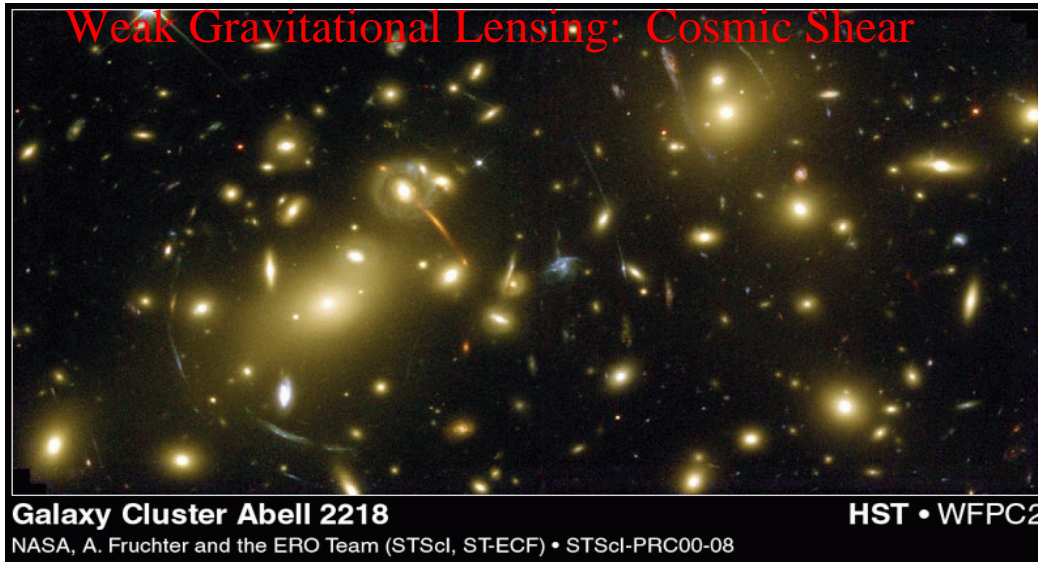
Providing constraints in the w- $\Omega_m$  plane

Discovering 50-100 strong lensing clusters





# ASIAA Joins Subaru Hyper SuprimeCam Project 10.08

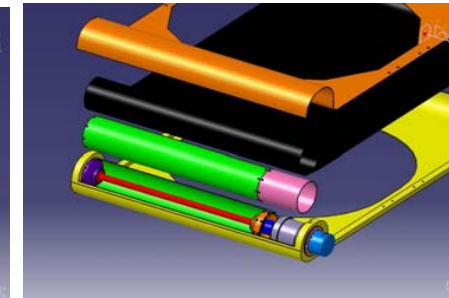
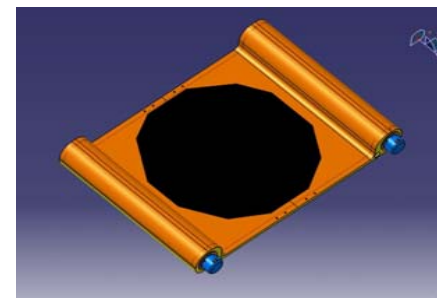
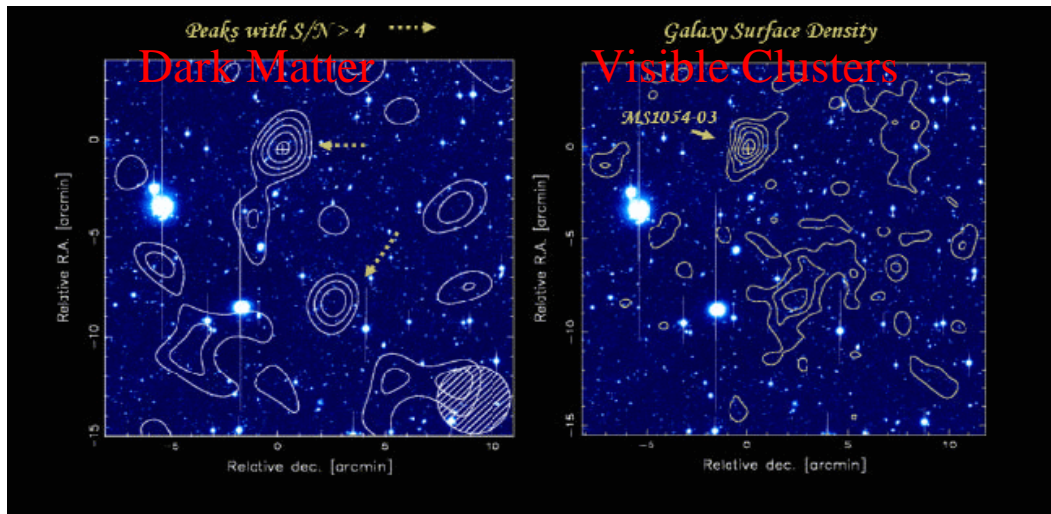


1.5 degree FOV, 10 x FOV (Suprime Camera)

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

ASIAA: Detector Electronics, Shutter, Filter Exchanger

Weak Lensing Tomography;  $z > 6$

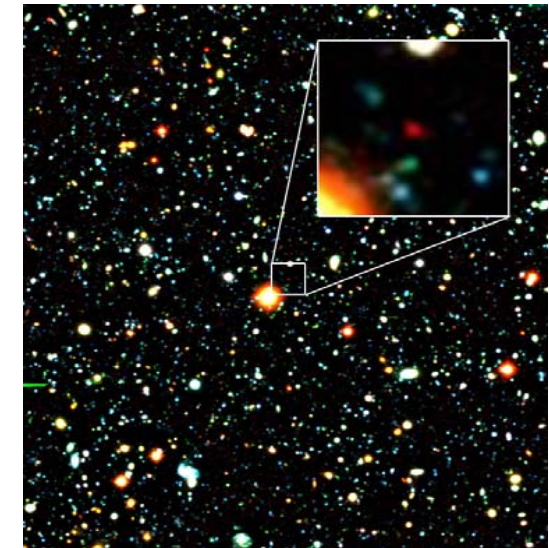
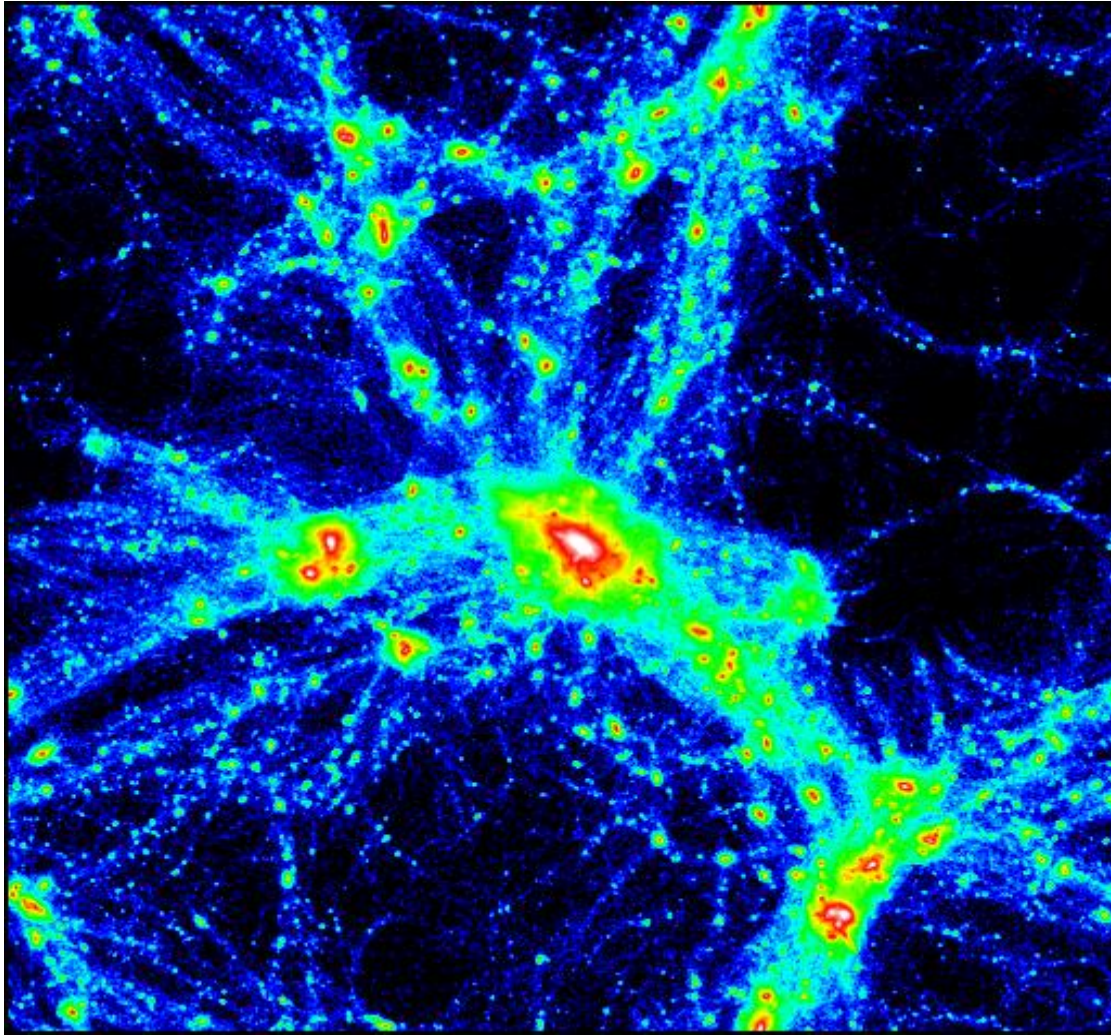


ARL designing shutter, filter exchanger

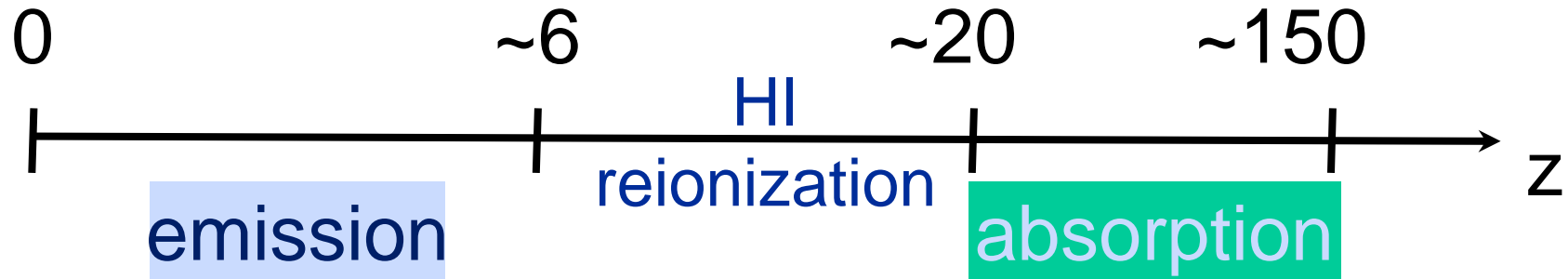
AS IAA procures detectors, do testing



# Many Science Targets for HSC



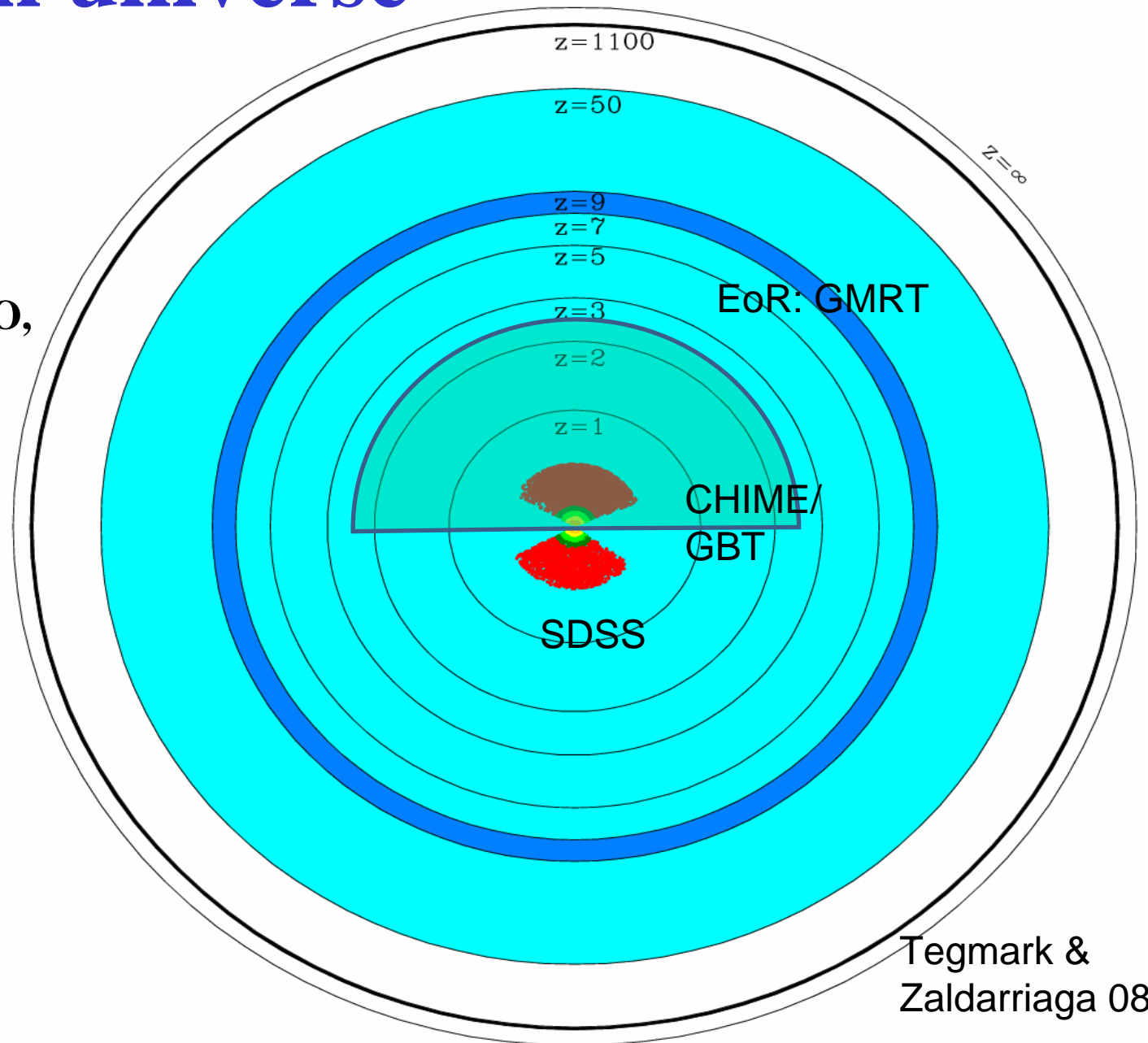
# 21cm Cosmology



- 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  $T_{\text{cmb}}$
- $\sim 20 < z < 150$ ,  $T_s < T_{\text{cmb}}$ , 21cm in absorption
- $0 < z < \sim 15$ ,  $T_s > T_{\text{cmb}}$ , 21cm in emission

# The 21cm universe

- Up to  $10^{18}$  modes to  $z=50$  (Hubble/Jeans)<sup>3</sup>
- 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

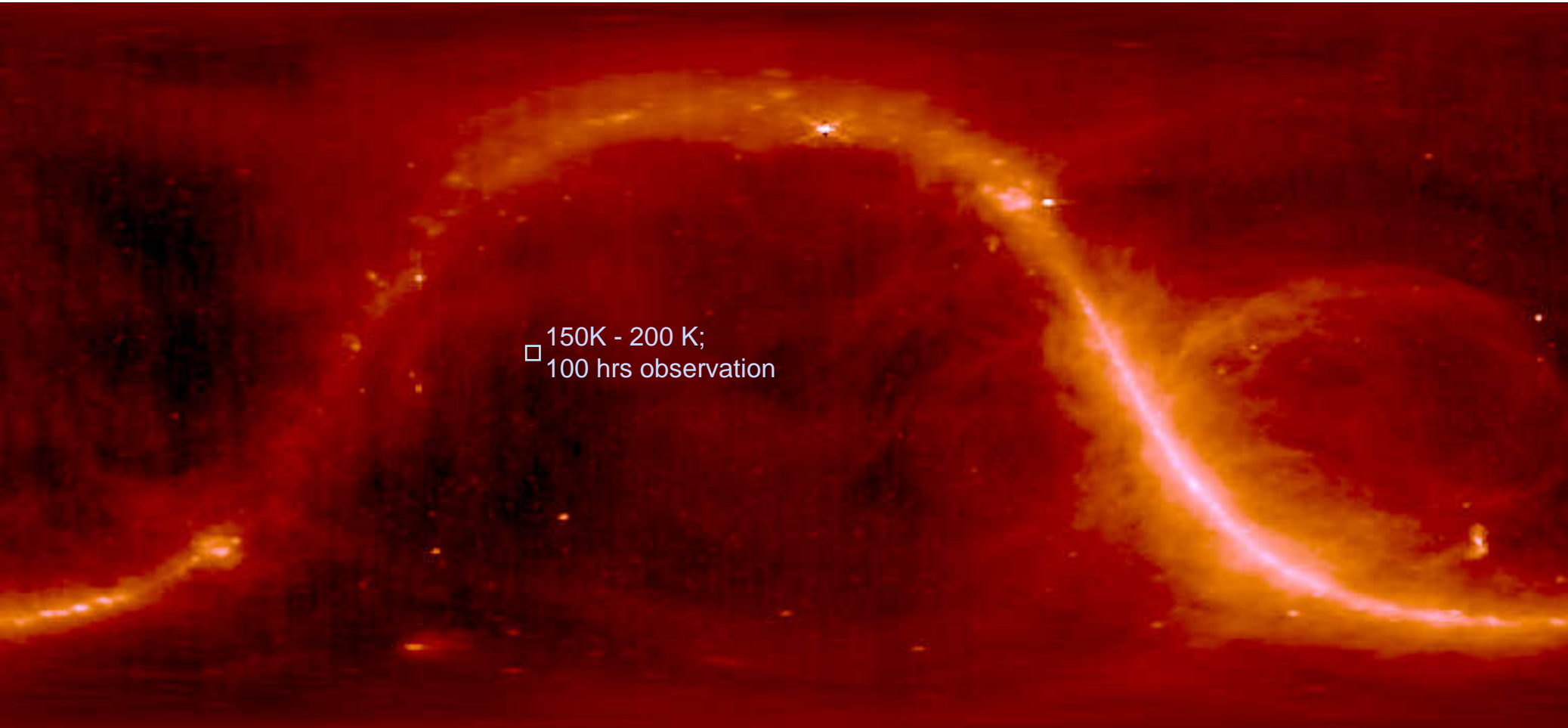


**30 antenna; 45-m diameter dish; 1km central core**

**collecting area  $\sim 4 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^2$ , 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



□ 150K - 200 K;  
□ 100 hrs observation

Haslam 408 MHz

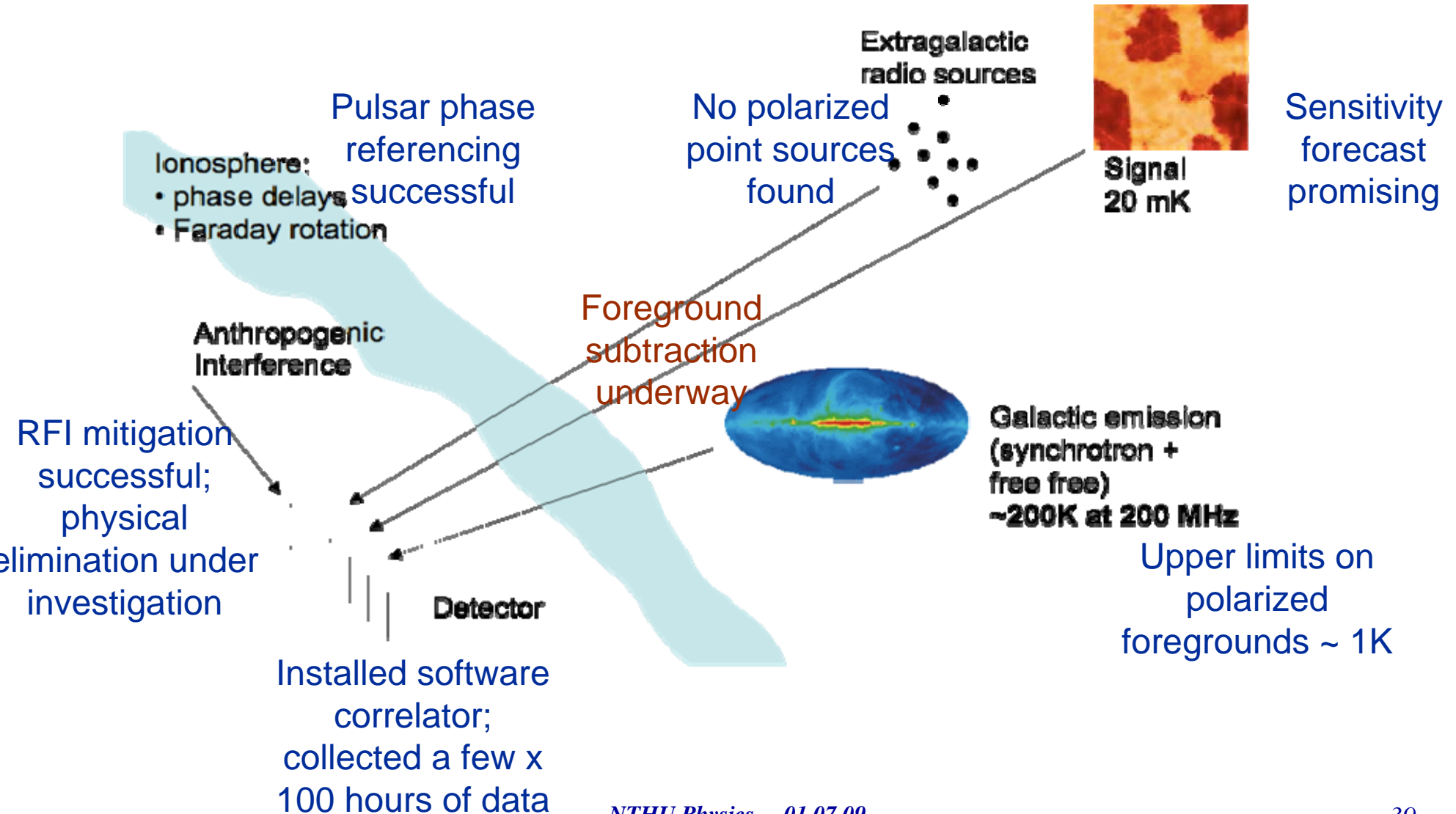
**Foregrounds: much brighter than signal, but no spectral structure**

*NTHU Physics* 01.07.09

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# GMRT Current Status



# BAO - Tool for Precision Cosmology

WMAP 5-year Cosmological Interpretation

15

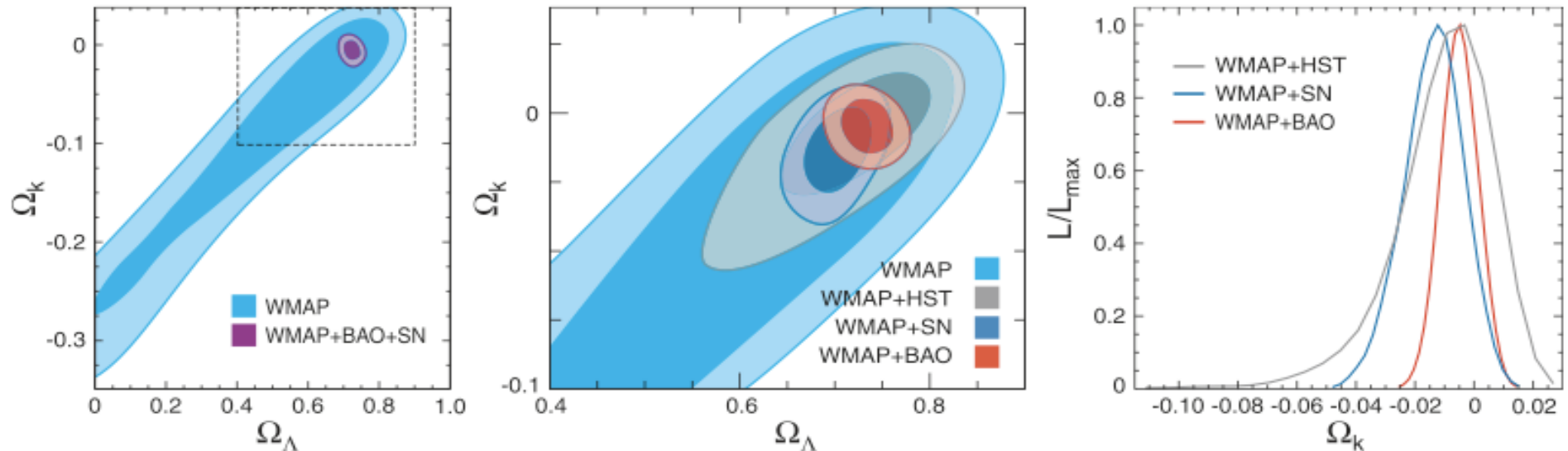


FIG. 6.— Joint two-dimensional marginalized constraint on the vacuum energy density,  $\Omega_\Lambda$ , and the spatial curvature parameter,  $\Omega_k$  (§3.4.3). The contours show the 68% and 95% CL. (Left) The WMAP-only constraint (light blue) compared with WMAP+BAO+SN (purple). Note that we have a prior on  $\Omega_\Lambda$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda > 0$ . This figure shows how powerful the extra distance information is for constraining  $\Omega_k$ . (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  $\Omega_k$ . (Right) One-dimensional marginalized constraint on  $\Omega_k$  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  $\Omega_k$  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**



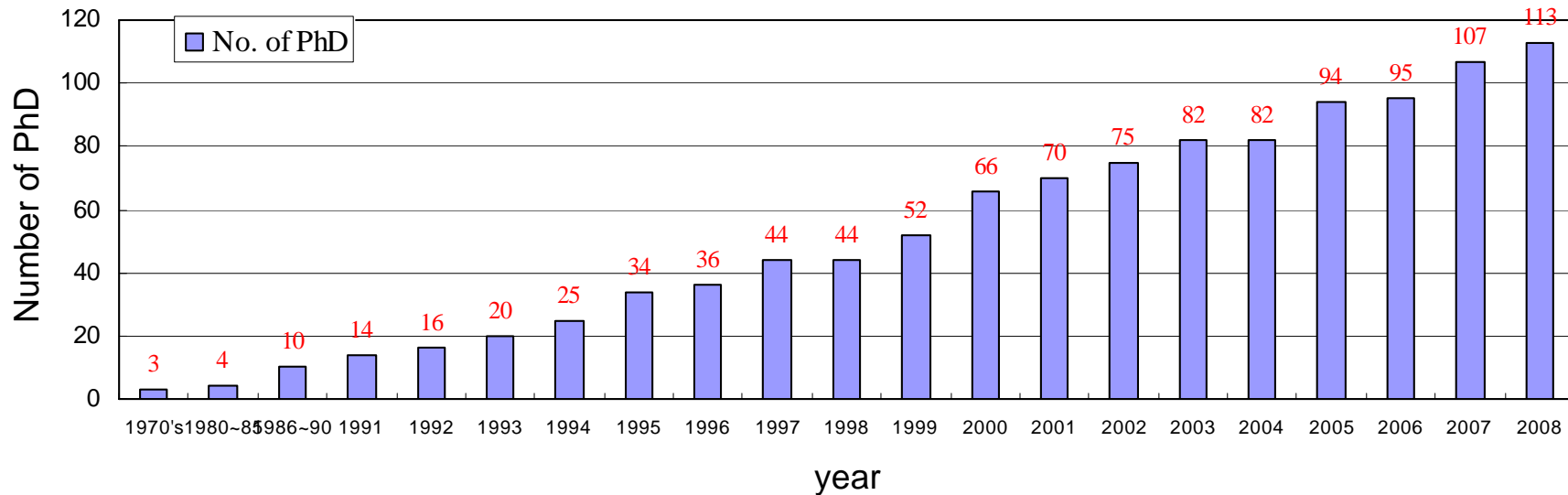
**Chang, Pen, Peterson, McDonald 2008**

**Pittsburgh Cylinder Prototype**



# MANPOWER in Taiwan

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



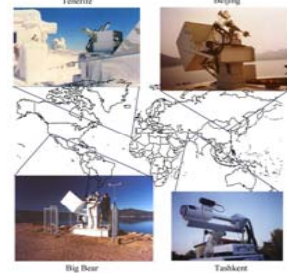
Almost 10 times Growth in Manpower in the last 15 years

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