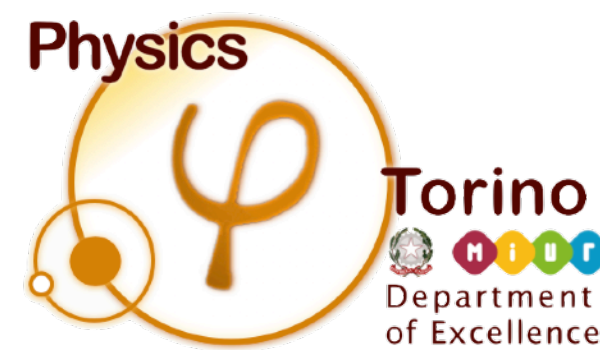




Hi intensity mapping in the era of the SKAO

Stefano Camera

Department of Physics, Alma Felix University of Turin, Italy



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Finanziato
dall'Unione europea
NextGenerationEU



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA

Disclaimer(s)



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The SKAO vs the SKA

"SKA" should never be used on its own and should always be qualified by saying "The SKA Project", while "SKAO" refers to the organisation overseeing the construction and operation of its telescopes. For example: I work on the SKA Project, I work for the SKAO.

Disclaimer(s)



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Square Kilometre Array

We are retiring the use of the full name Square Kilometre Array. A legacy from the initial collecting array believed to be needed to achieve the telescope's original ambition, it no longer reflects today's SKA Project. Its use should be avoided wherever possible and restricted to boilerplate statements and official or legal documents.\

Disclaimer(s)



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SKA1 and SKA2

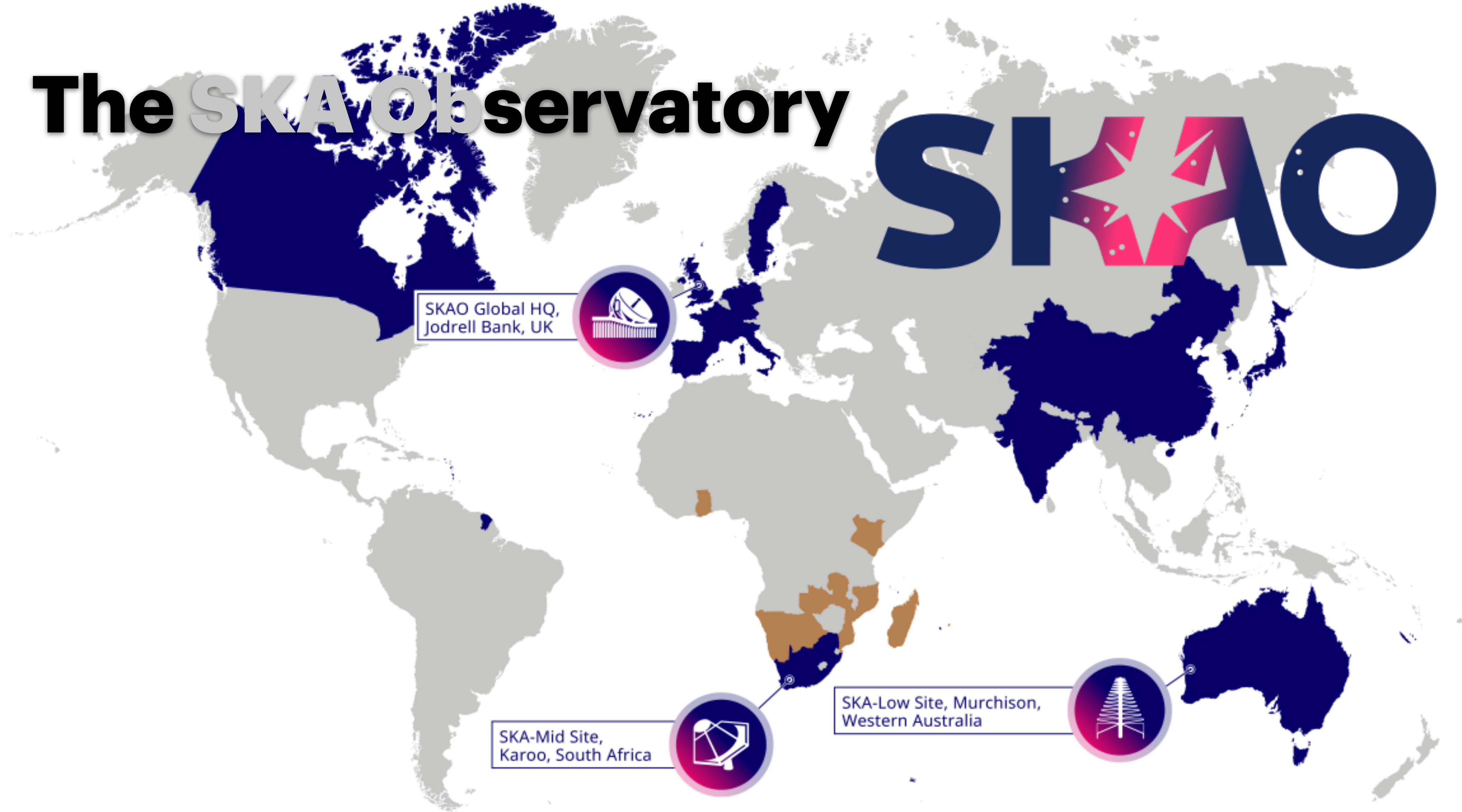
The use of SKA1 and SKA2 and all related quantifiers is to be retired in all public communications. The SKAO is delivering the SKA Project, consisting of the current baseline design for the SKAO telescopes, to which there may be a future expansion. That expansion should not be quantified in any way, as exact scope is still to be defined, and engineering and cost-analysis is yet to be conducted.

The SKA Observatory

SKAO



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The SKA Observatory



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- The **SKA Observatory** (formerly known as ‘**Square Kilometre Array**’) will be the largest radio-telescope on Earth and will be built in two locations

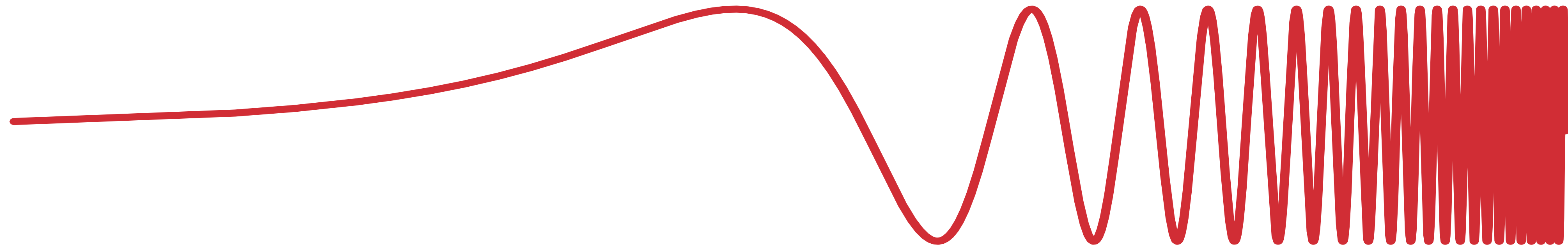


The SKA Observatory



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50 MHz



15 GHz

SKA1 LOW - the SKA's low-frequency instrument

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be the world's largest radio telescope, revolutionising our understanding of the Universe. The SKA will be built in two phases - SKA1 and SKA2 - starting in 2018, with SKA1 representing a fraction of the full SKA. SKA1 will include two instruments - SKA1 MID and SKA1 LOW - observing the Universe at different frequencies.



Location: Australia

Frequency range:
50 MHz to **350 MHz**

~130,000 antennas spread between **500 stations**

Total collecting area:
0.4km²

Maximum distance between stations:
65km

Compared to LOFAR Netherlands, the current best similar instrument in the world

25% better resolution
8x more sensitive
135x the survey speed

www.skatelescope.org [Square Kilometre Array](#) [@SKA_telescope](#) [The Square Kilometre Array](#)



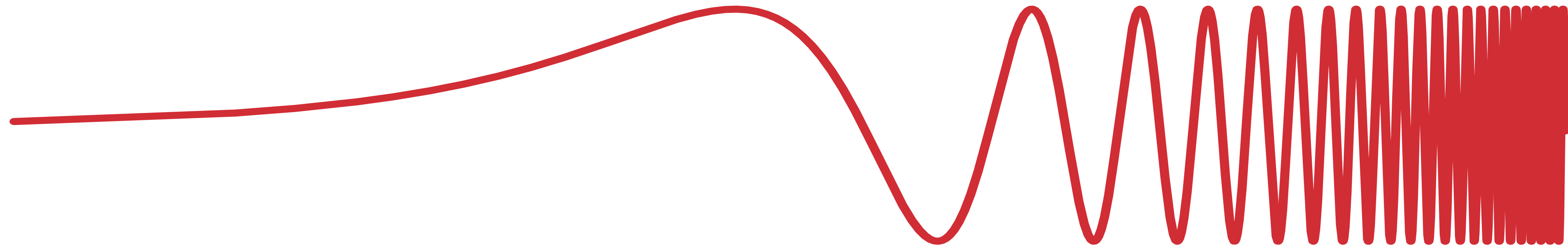
**Location:
South Africa**

The SKA Observatory



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50 MHz



15 GHz

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The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be the world's largest radio telescope, revolutionising our understanding of the Universe. The SKA will be built in two phases - SKA1 and SKA2 - starting in 2018, with SKA1 representing a fraction of the full SKA. SKA1 will include two instruments - SKA1 MID and SKA1 LOW - observing the Universe at different frequencies.

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25% better resolution
8x more sensitive
135x the survey speed

www.skatelescope.org | Square Kilometre Array | @SKA_telescope | The Square Kilometre Array

SKA1-mid - the SKA's mid-frequency instrument

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) is a next-generation radio astronomy facility that will revolutionise our understanding of the Universe. It will have a uniquely distributed character: **one** observatory operating **two** telescopes on **three** continents. Construction of the SKA will be phased and work is currently focused on the first phase named SKA1, corresponding to a fraction of the full SKA. SKA1 will include two instruments - SKA1-mid and SKA1-low - observing the Universe at different frequencies.

Location: South Africa

Frequency range: 350 MHz to 15.3 GHz with a goal of 24 GHz

197 dishes (including 64 MeerKAT dishes)

Total collecting area: 33,000m² or 126 tennis courts

Maximum distance between dishes: 150km

Compared to the JVLA, the current best similar instrument in the world:

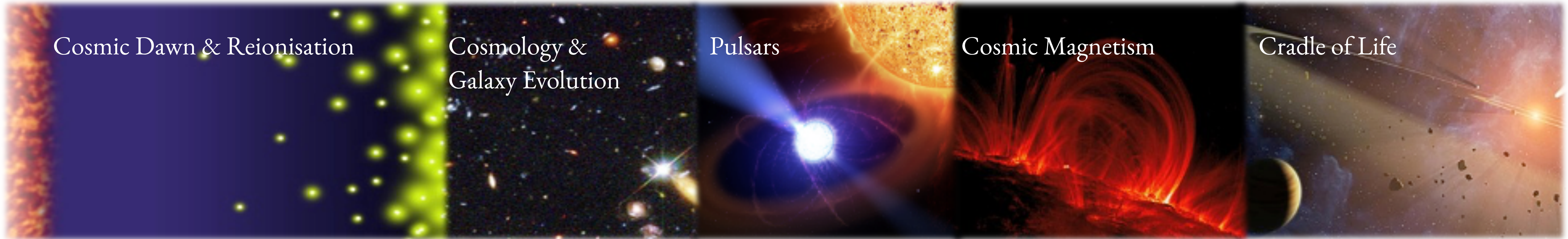
4x the resolution
5x more sensitive
60x the survey speed

www.skatelescope.org | Square Kilometre Array | @SKA_telescope | The Square Kilometre Array

SKAO Science



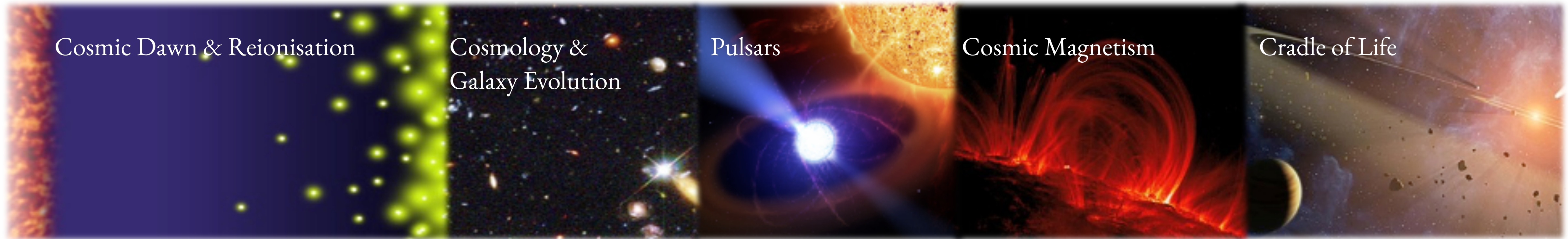
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SKAO Science



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SKAO's Low telescope

50-350 MHz

SKAO's Mid telescope

Band 1
0.35-1.05 GHz

Band 2
0.95-1.76 GHz

Band 3
1.65-3.05 GHz

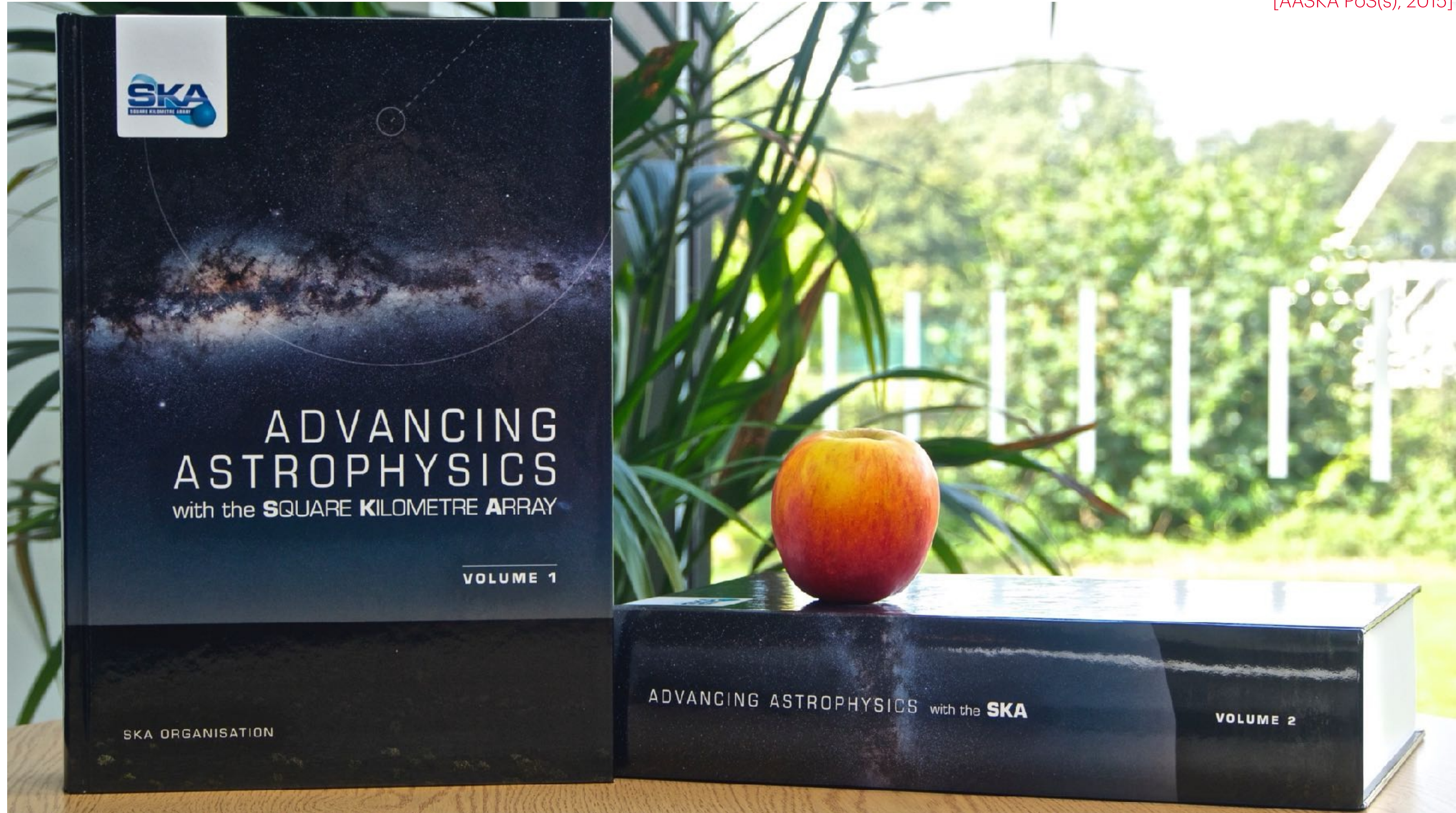
Band 5
4.6-24 GHz

SKAO Science



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[AASKA PoS(s), 2015]



SKAO Cosmology



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Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia (2020), **37**, e007, 31 pages


doi:[10.1017/pasa.2019.51](https://doi.org/10.1017/pasa.2019.51)

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

[SKA Cosmology SWG \supset SC 2020]

Research Paper

Cosmology with Phase 1 of the Square Kilometre Array Red Book 2018: Technical specifications and performance forecasts

Square Kilometre Array Cosmology Science Working Group: David J. Bacon¹, Richard A. Battye² , Philip Bull³, Stefano Camera^{2,4,5,6}, Pedro G. Ferreira⁷, Ian Harrison^{2,7}, David Parkinson⁸, Alkistis Pourtsidou³, Mário G. Santos^{9,10,11}, Laura Wolz¹², Filipe Abdalla^{13,14}, Yashar Akrami^{15,16}, David Alonso⁷, Sambatra Andrianomena^{9,10,17}, Mario Ballardini^{9,18}, José Luis Bernal^{19,20}, Daniele Bertacca^{21,22}, Carlos A. P. Bengaly⁹, Anna Bonaldi²³, Camille Bonvin²⁴, Michael L. Brown², Emma Chapman²⁵, Song Chen⁹, Xuelei Chen²⁶, Steven Cunnington¹, Tamara M. Davis²⁷, Clive Dickinson², José Fonseca^{9,22}, Keith Grainge², Stuart Harper², Matt J. Jarvis^{7,9}, Roy Maartens^{1,9}, Natasha Maddox²⁸, Hamsa Padmanabhan²⁹, Jonathan R. Pritchard²⁵, Alvise Raccanelli¹⁹, Marzia Rivi^{13,18}, Sambit Roychowdhury², Martin Sahlén³⁰, Dominik J. Schwarz³¹, Thilo M. Siewert³¹, Matteo Viel³², Francisco Villaescusa-Navarro³³, Yidong Xu²⁶, Daisuke Yamauchi³⁴ and Joe Zuntz³⁵

Cosmology at radio wavelengths



- Surveys carried out at *radio* wavelengths:
 - *HI-line* galaxy surveys
 - *Continuum* galaxy surveys
 - *Radio* weak lensing surveys
 - *HI intensity mapping* surveys
- *Multi-wavelength* synergies

HI intensity mapping

- **Origin:** integrated emission of 21-cm photons in galaxies (after the EoR ends)
- **Pros:** no photon lost, better than spectroscopic redshift accuracy
- **Cons:** poor angular resolution, huge foreground contamination
- **Examples:**
 - GBT (~1 sq. deg. in cross-correlation w/ WiggleZ @ $0.53 < z < 1.12$)
(~100 sq. deg. in cross-correlation w/ eBOSS & WiggleZ @ $0.6 < z < 1.0$)
 - Parkes (1.3k sq. deg. in cross-correlation w/ 2dFGRS @ $0.057 < z < 0.098$)
 - MeerKAT (~200 sq. deg. in cross-correlation w/ WiggleZ @ $0.400 < z < 0.459$)
 - CHIME (three fields stacked against eBOSS LRGs, ELGs, QSOs @ $0.78 < z < 1.43$)

[Chang et al. 2010]

[Wolz et al. 2021]

[Andeson et al. 2018]

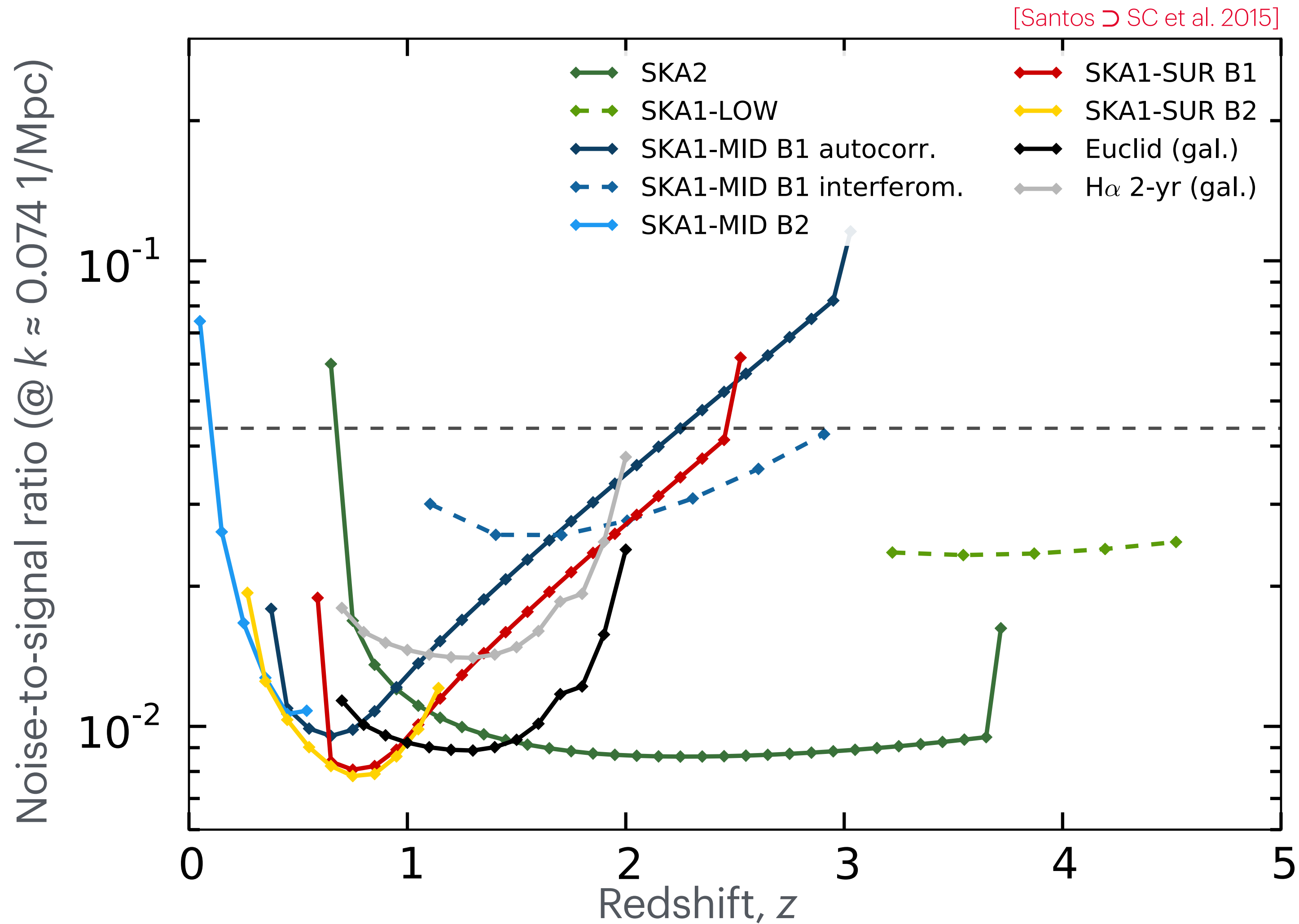
[MeerKLASS Collaboration 2022]

[CHIME Collaboration 2022]

SKAO HI intensity mapping cosmology



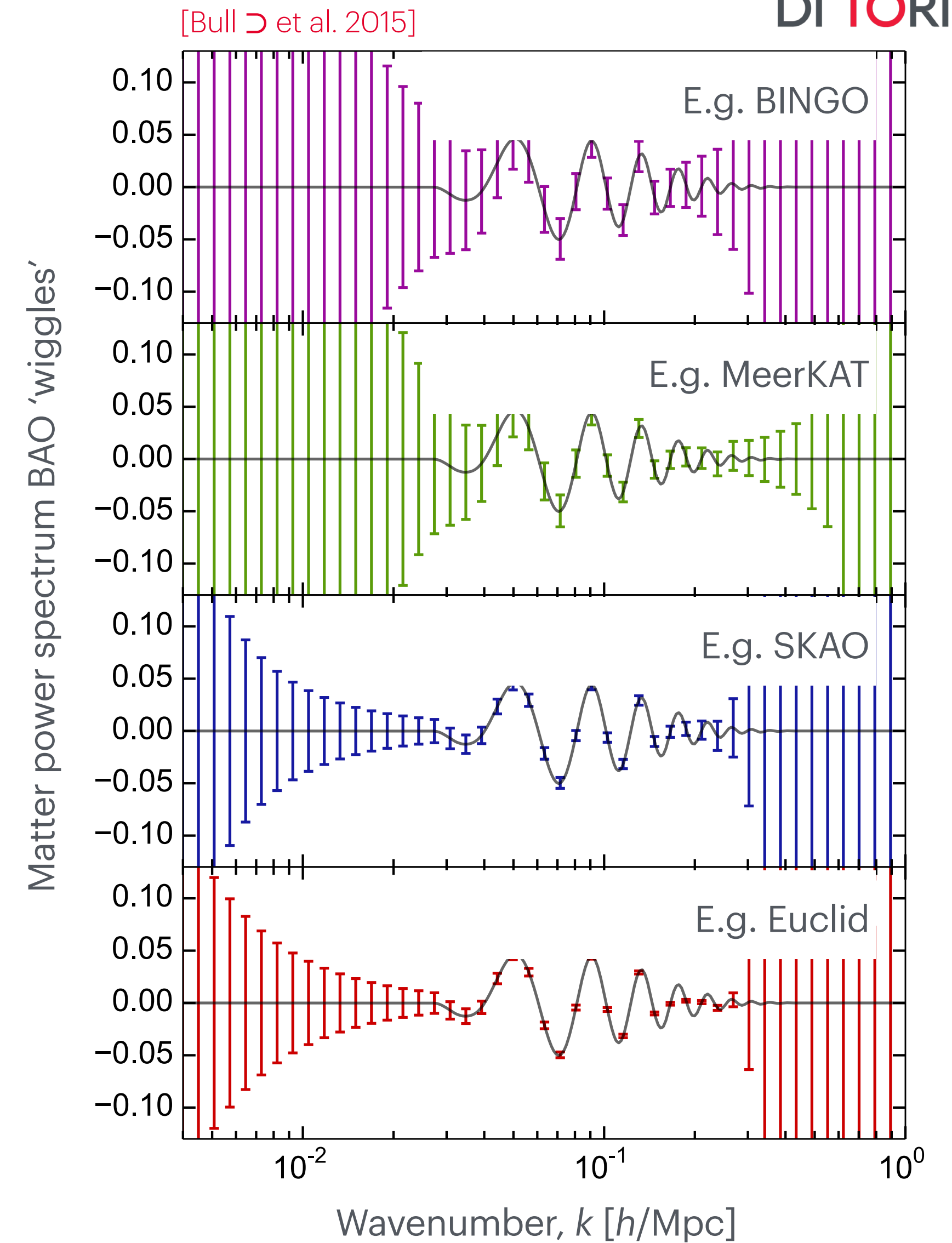
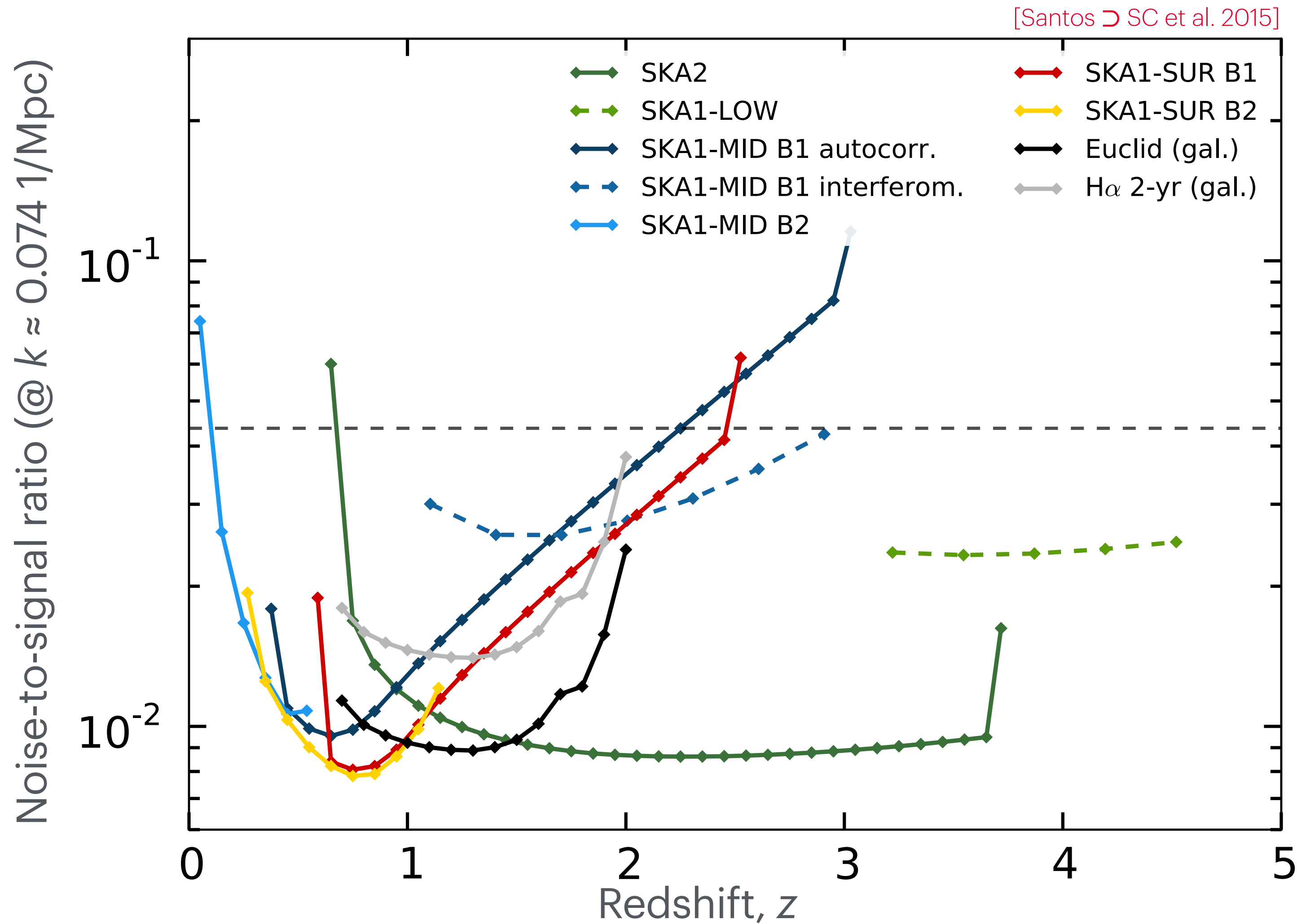
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SKAO HI intensity mapping cosmology



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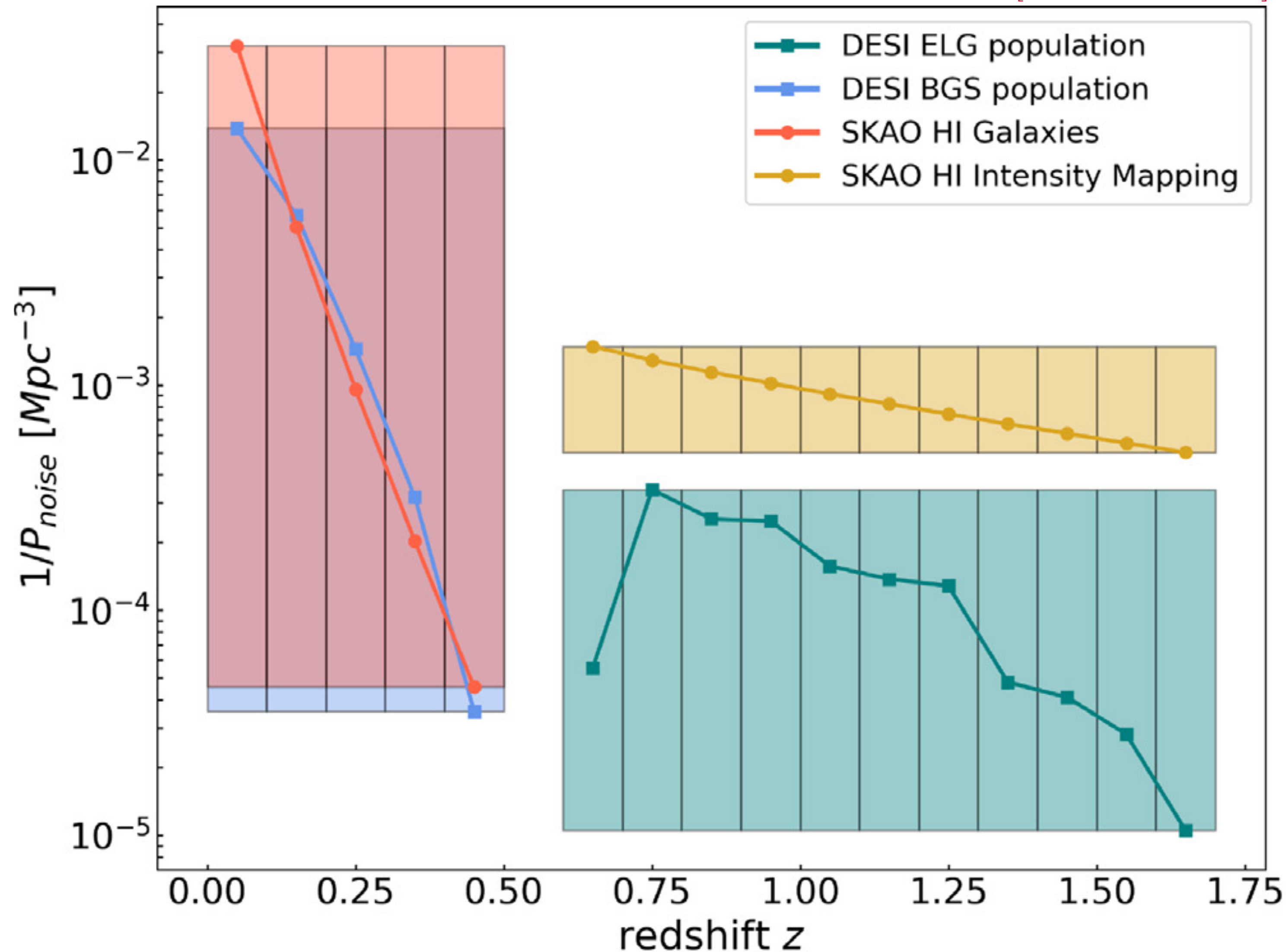


SKAO HI intensity mapping synergies



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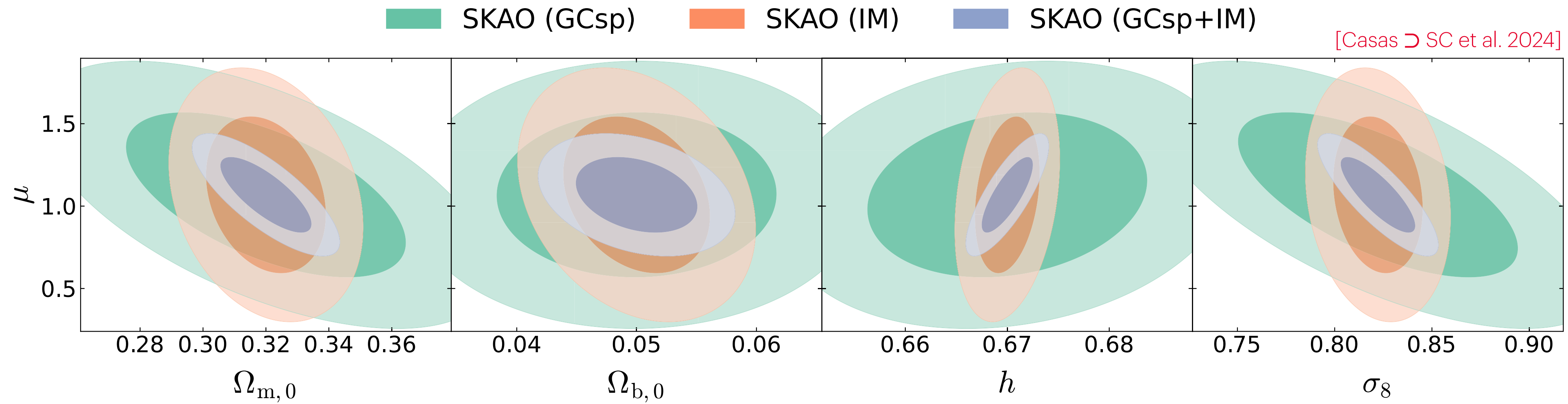
[Casas & SC et al. 2024]



SKAO HI intensity mapping synergies



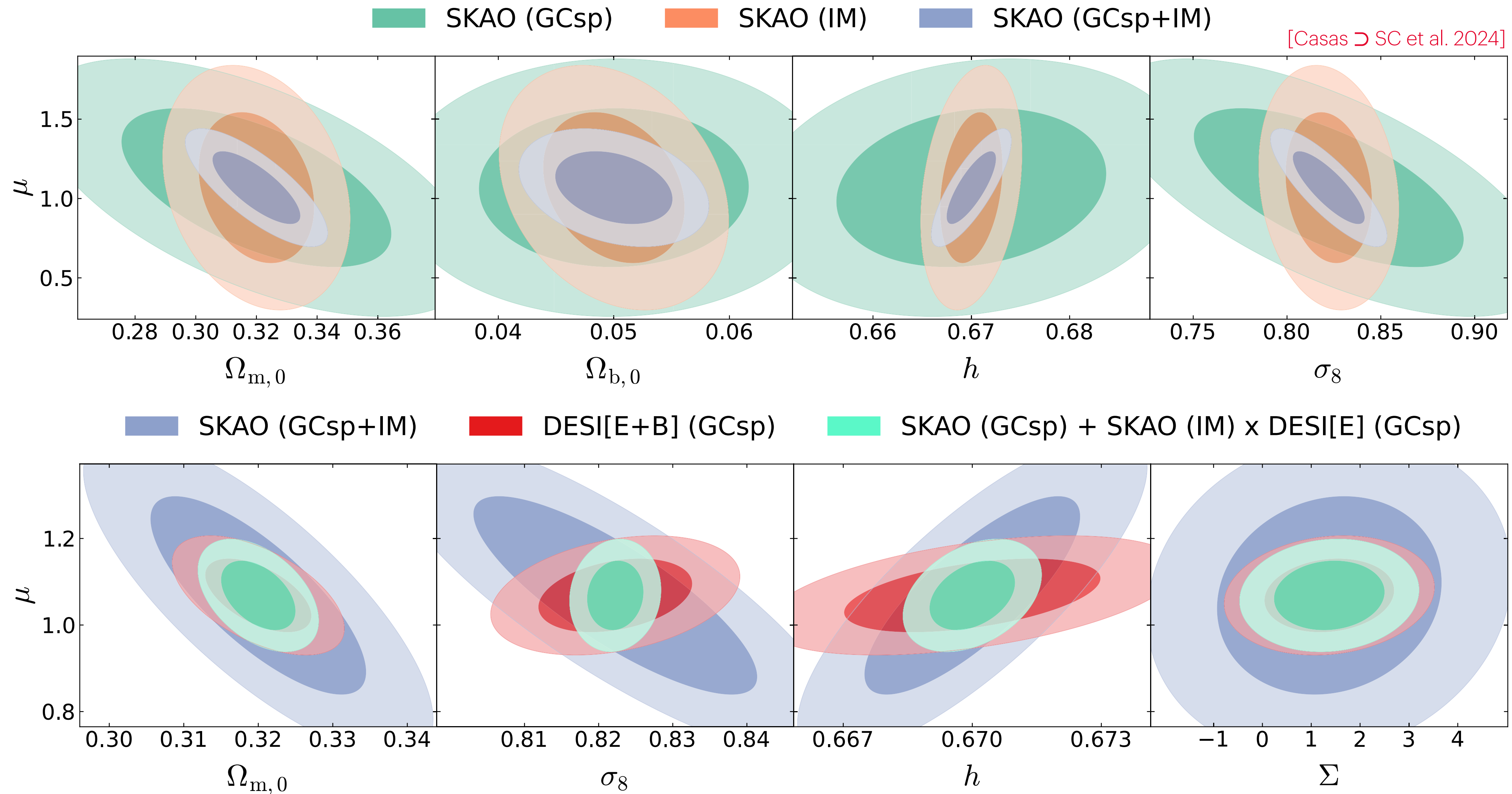
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SKAO HI intensity mapping synergies



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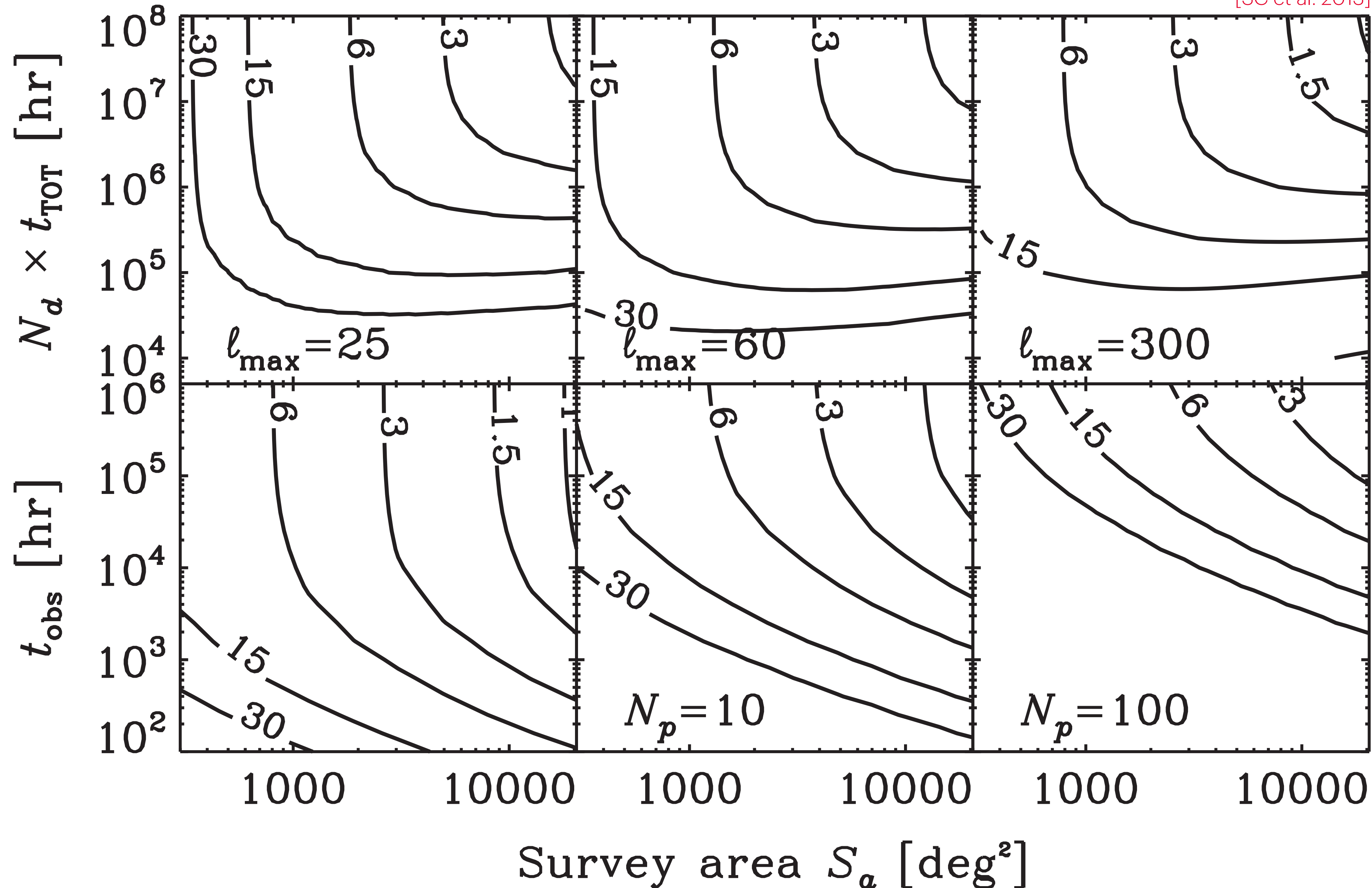


PNG with SKAO HI intensity mapping



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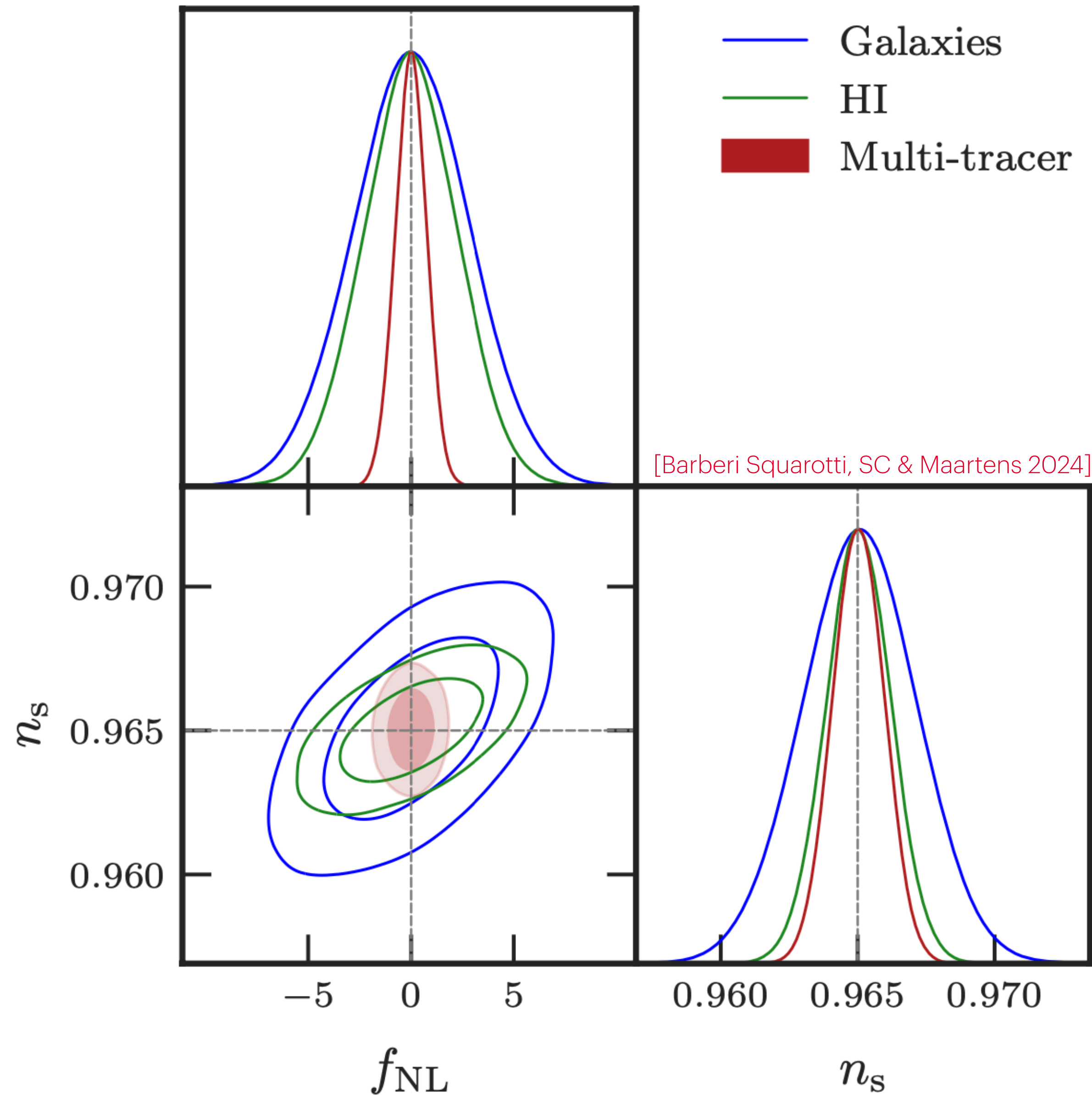
[SC et al. 2013]



PNG with SKAO HI intensity mapping



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PNG with SKAO HI intensity mapping



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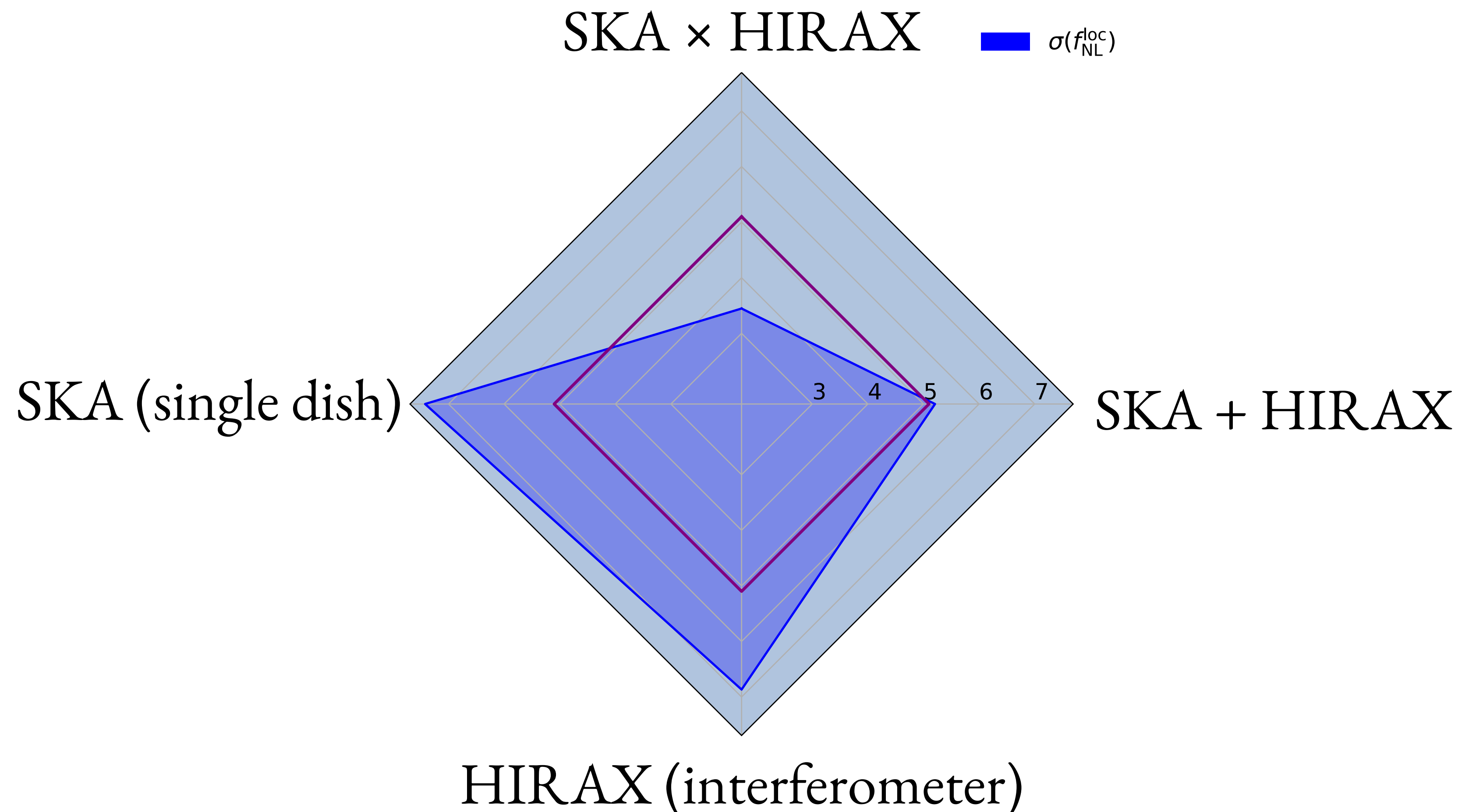
$$\langle \Delta^{\text{IF}}(\mathbf{k}_1) \Delta^{\text{IF}}(\mathbf{k}_2) \Delta^{\text{SD}}(\mathbf{k}_3) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{(\text{D})}(\mathbf{k}_{123}) B_{\Delta}^{\text{SD} \times \text{IF}}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3)$$

[Karagiannis et al. \square SC 2024]

PNG with SKAO HI intensity mapping

$$\langle \Delta^{\text{IF}}(\mathbf{k}_1) \Delta^{\text{IF}}(\mathbf{k}_2) \Delta^{\text{SD}}(\mathbf{k}_3) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{(\text{D})}(\mathbf{k}_{123}) B_{\Delta}^{\text{SD} \times \text{IF}}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3)$$

[Karagiannis et al. \square SC 2024]



Towards the SKAO



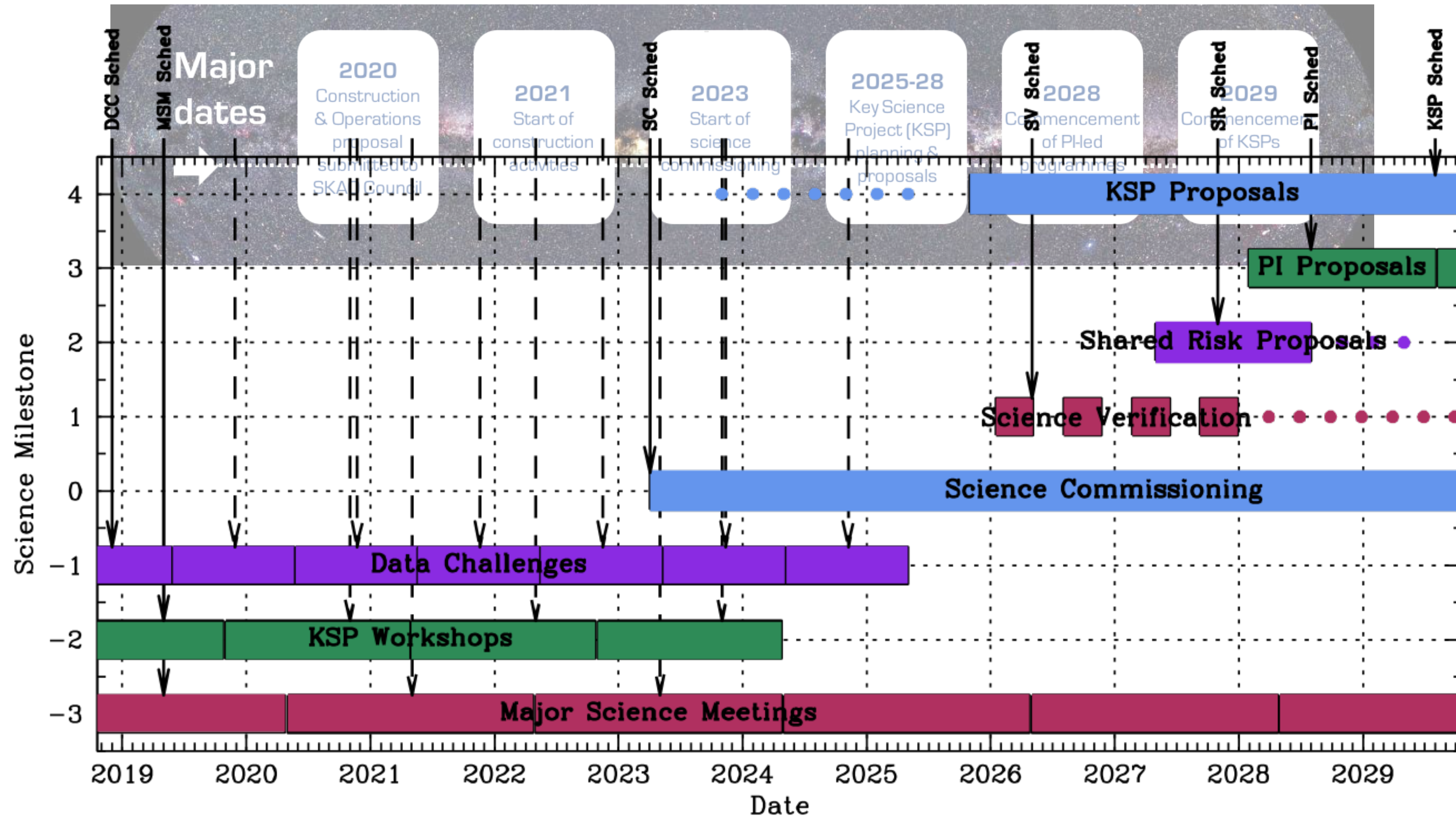
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Towards the SKAO



[Credits: R. Braun]



Towards the SKAO



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[Courtesy of A. Bonaldi]

Precursors

*Located at future SKA sites
(South Africa and Australia)*



Towards the SKAO



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[Courtesy of A. Bonaldi]

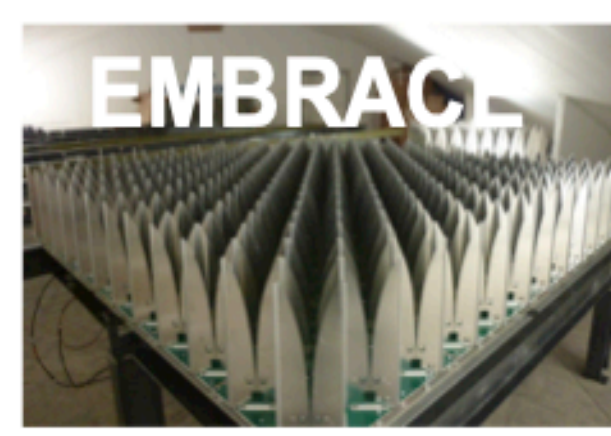
Precursors

Located at future SKA sites
(South Africa and Australia)



Pathfinders

Engaged in SKA related
technology and science
studies



MeerKAT



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- The MeerKAT Large Area Synoptic Survey (MeerKLASS)
 - Aiming at HI intensity mapping and continuum cosmology (lots of commensality)
 - Focus of sky patches with multi-wavelength data for cross-correlations
 - L-band: 900-1670 MHz ($z < 0.58$)

[Santos et al. \square SC 2016]

PoS

PROCEEDINGS
OF SCIENCE

A Large Sky Survey with MeerKAT

Mário G. Santos*,^{1,2} Philip Bull,^{3,4} Stefano Camera,⁵ Song Chen,¹ José Fonseca,¹ Ian Heywood,⁶ Matt Hilton,⁷ Matt Jarvis,^{1,6} Gyula I. G. Józsa^{2,8,9}, Kenda Knowles,⁷ Lerothodi Leeuw,¹⁰ Roy Maartens,^{1,11} Eliab Malefahlo,¹ Kim McAlpine,¹ Kavilan Moodley,⁷ Prina Patel,^{1,2} Alkistis Pourtsidou,¹¹ Matthew Prescott,¹ Kristine Spekkens,¹² Russ Taylor,^{1,13} Amadeus Witzemann¹ and Imogen Whittam¹

MeerKAT



- Detection of **baryon acoustic oscillations** using **HI**

[Santos et al. \square SC 2016]

