

# Simulation for LIM with TIFUUN

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SUBLIME-TIFUUN All Hands Meeting  
14-15 Oct. 2025

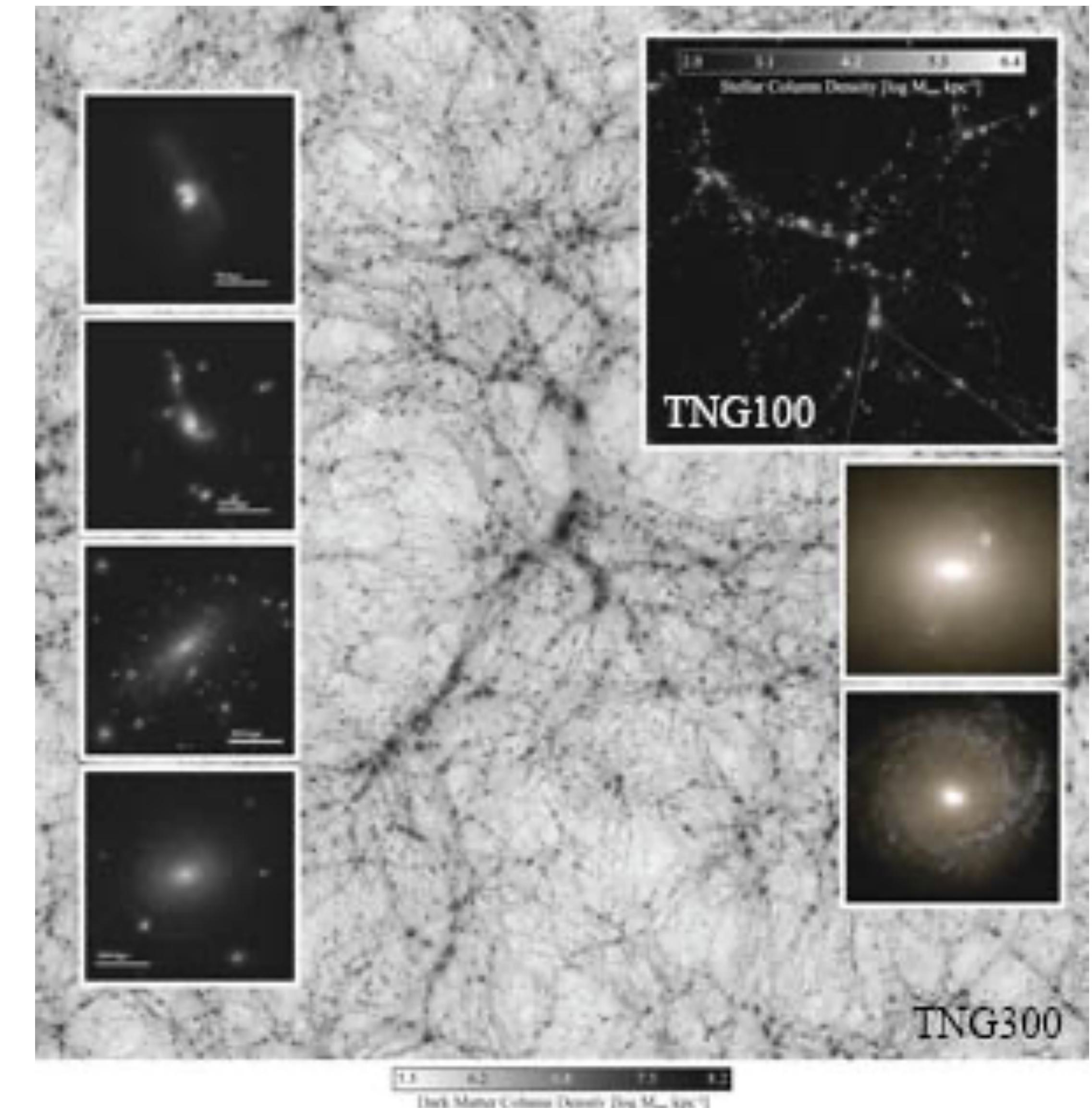
# Today's talk

- Simulation and emission models for LIM mock  
<https://sublime-tifuun.kibe.la/notes/34>
- Power Spectrum Calculation
- Future prospects (what if we have a much better mapping speed?)

# Simulation and Emission Models for LIM Mock

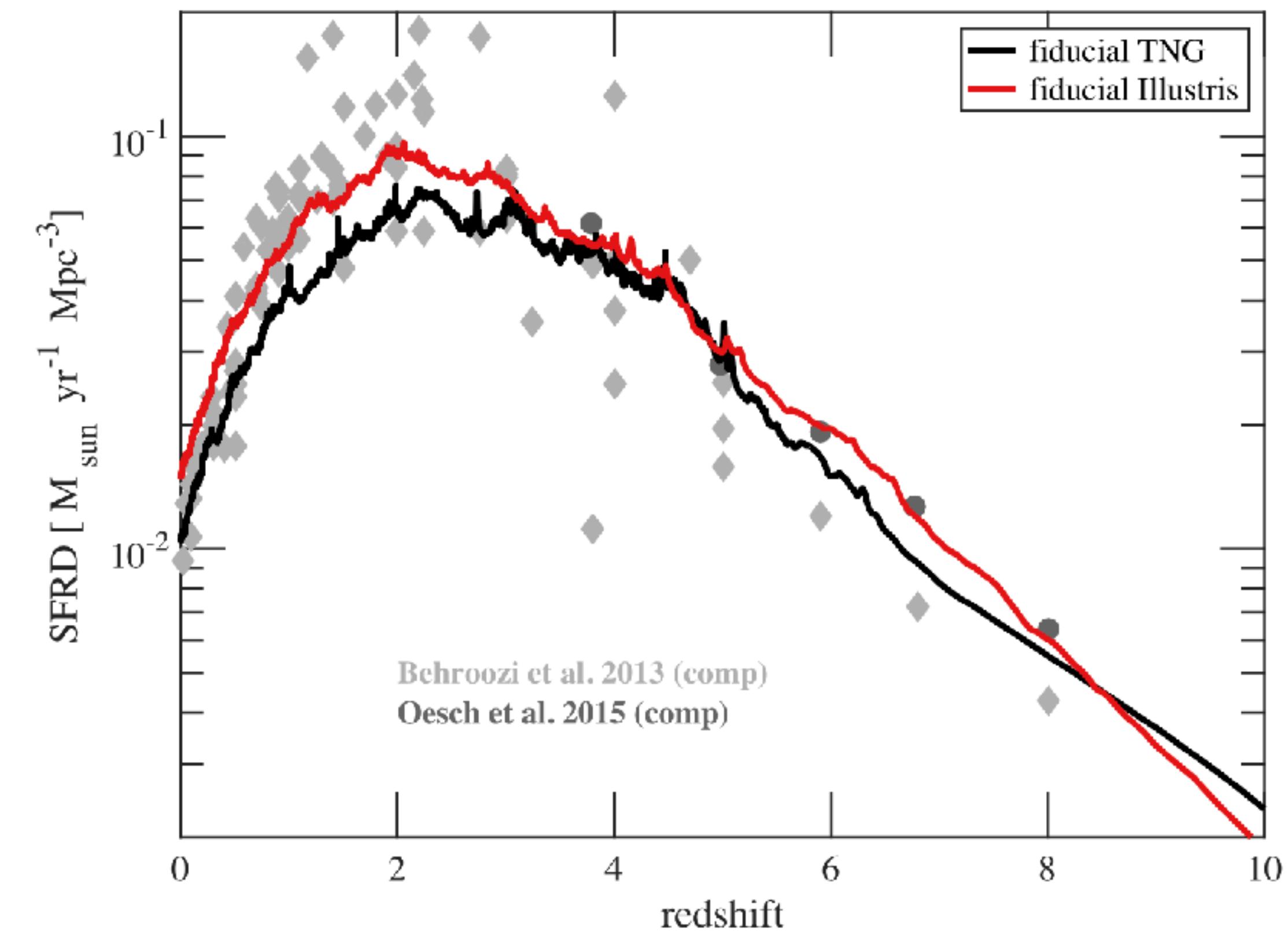
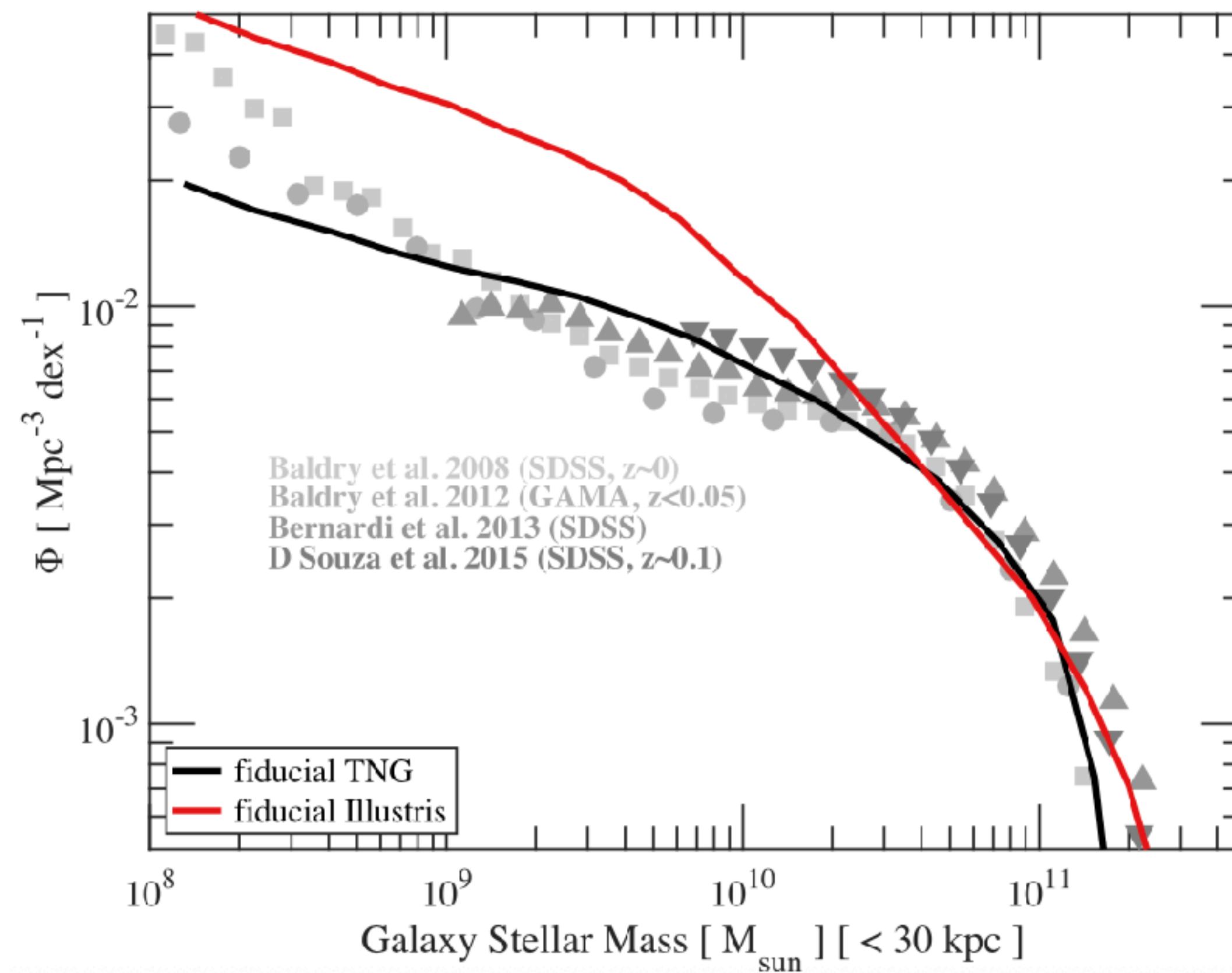
# IllustrisTNG simulation

- Cosmological hydrodynamics simulation IllustrisTNG (Nelson+2019)
- Outputs are publicly available
- Follow star formation with *subgrid models*
- Subgrid model parameters are tuned to reproduce observations (e.g., stellar mass function, stellar-to-halo mass relation, cosmic SFRD at  $z < 10$ , etc.)



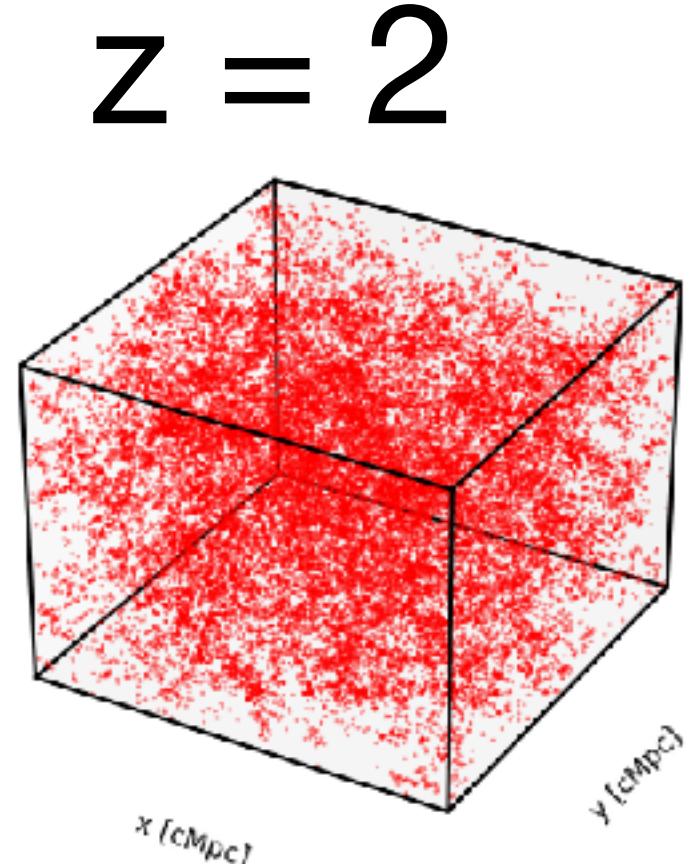
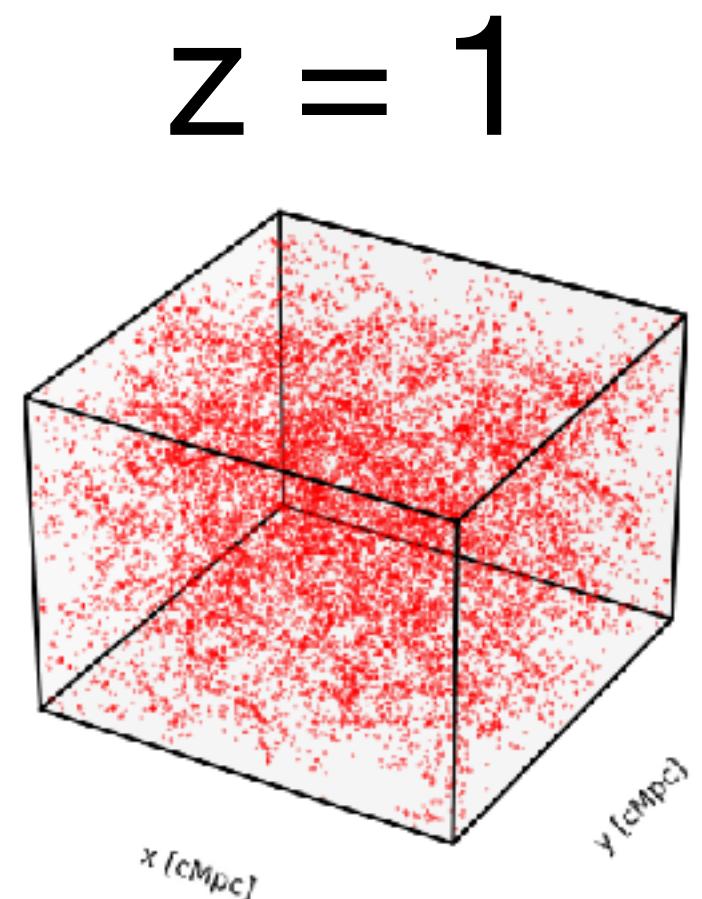
# Simulation for LIM Mocks

- Subgrid model parameters are tuned to reproduce observations (e.g., stellar mass function, stellar-to-halo mass relation, cosmic SFRD at  $z < 10$ , etc.)

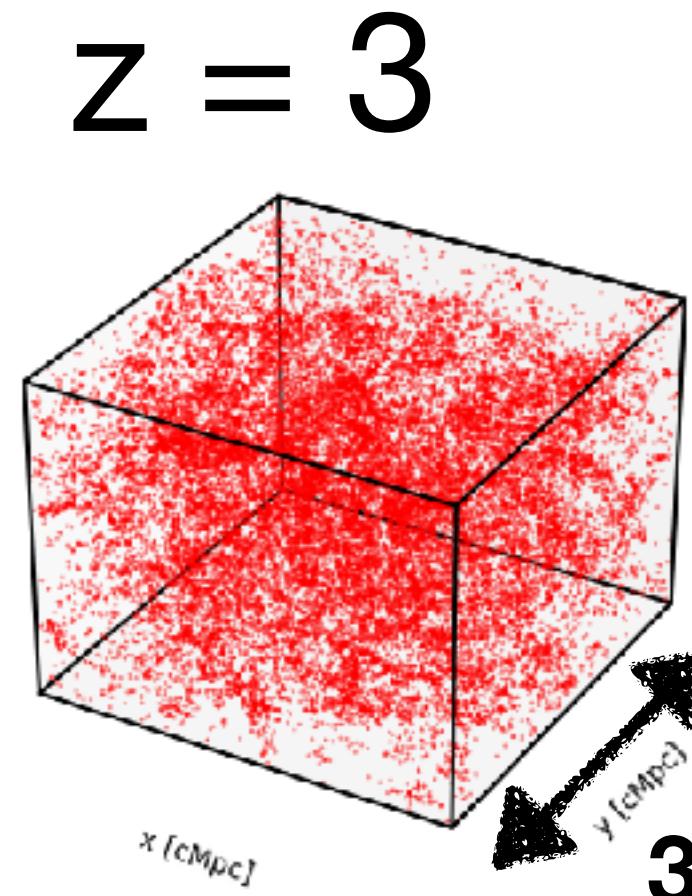


# Data in cosmological simulation

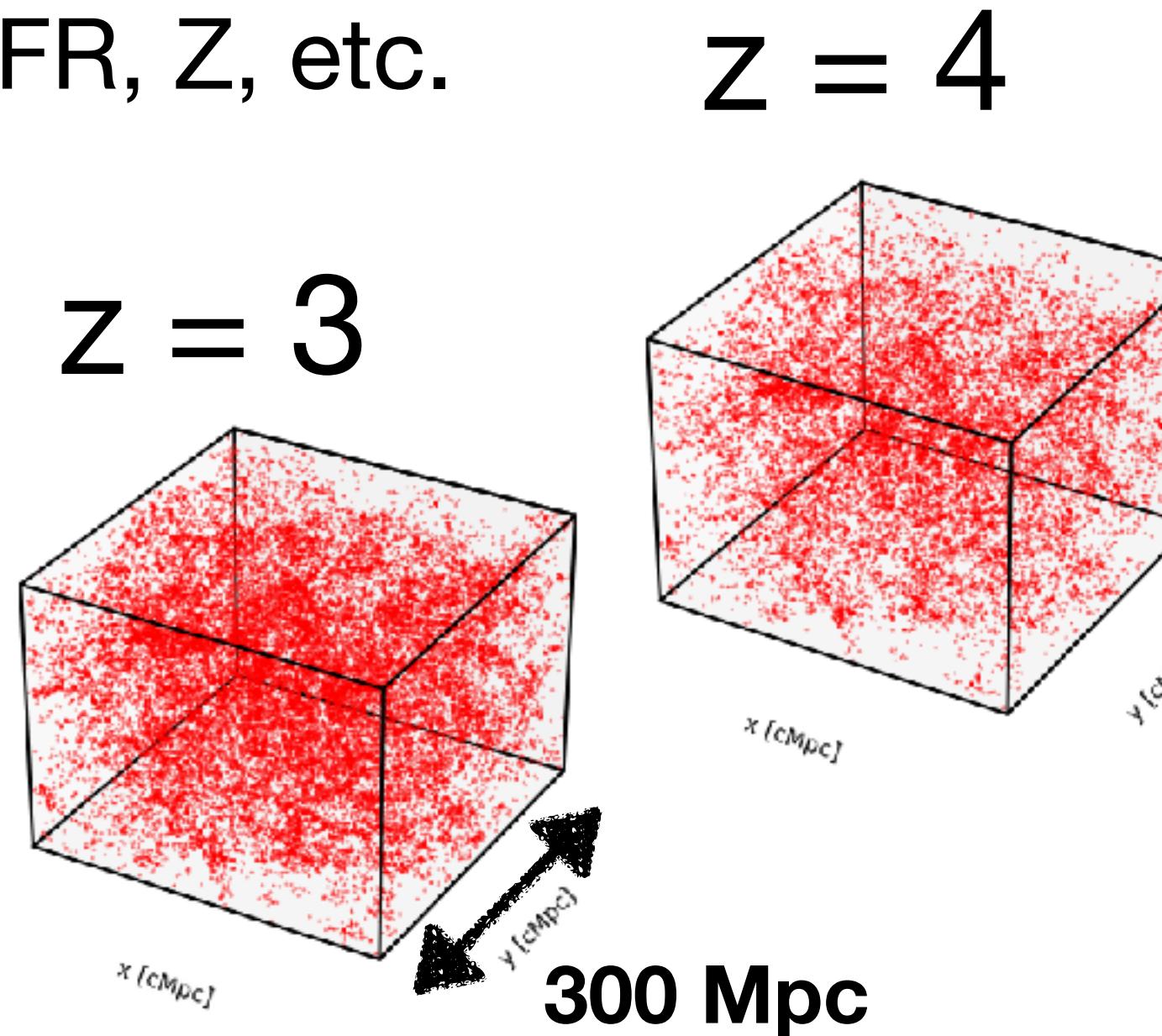
- 100 Snapshots
- Comoving coordinates
- Each galaxy has  $M_{\text{star}}$ , SFR, Z, etc.



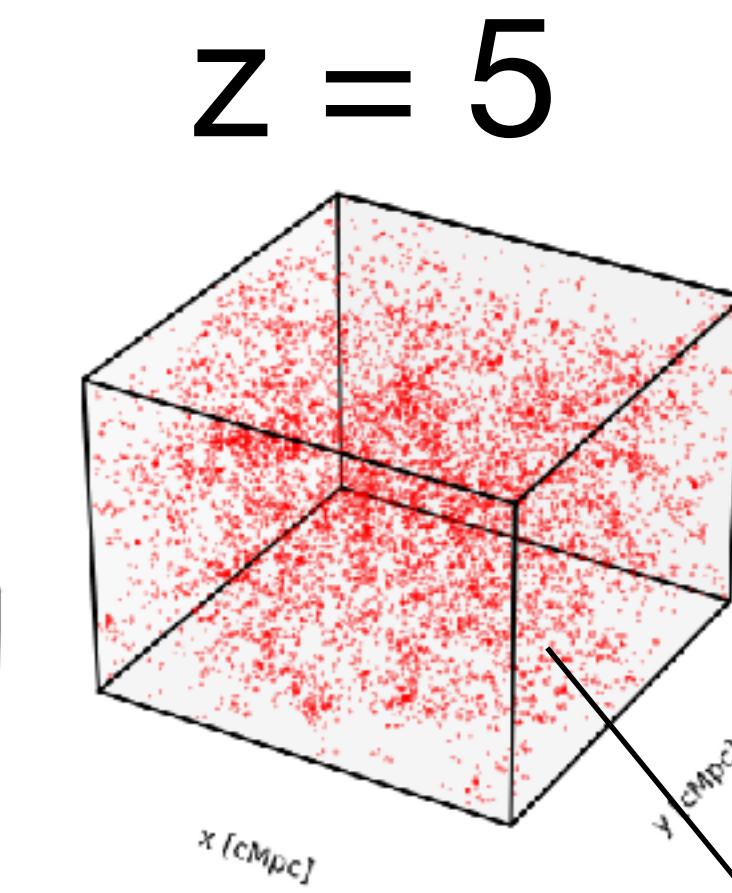
$z = 2$



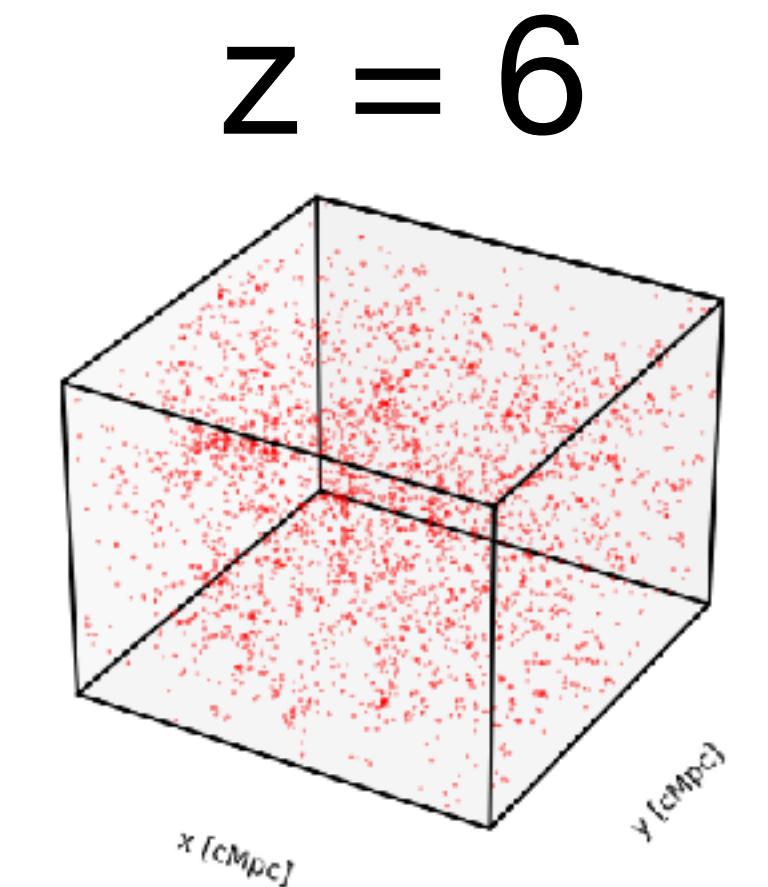
$z = 3$



$z = 4$



$z = 5$

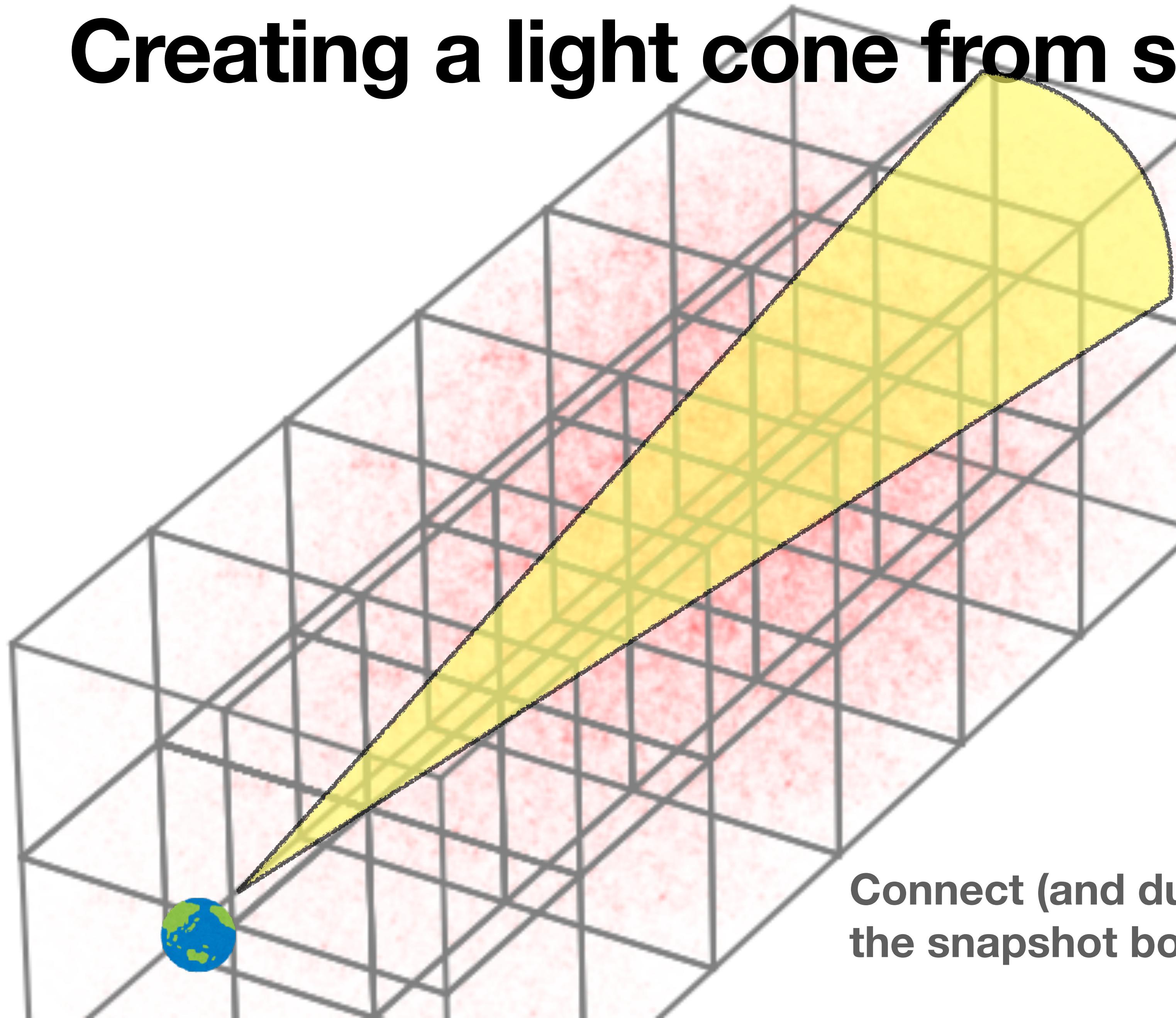


$z = 6$

**galaxies ( $M_{\text{star}}$ , SFR, Z, etc.)**

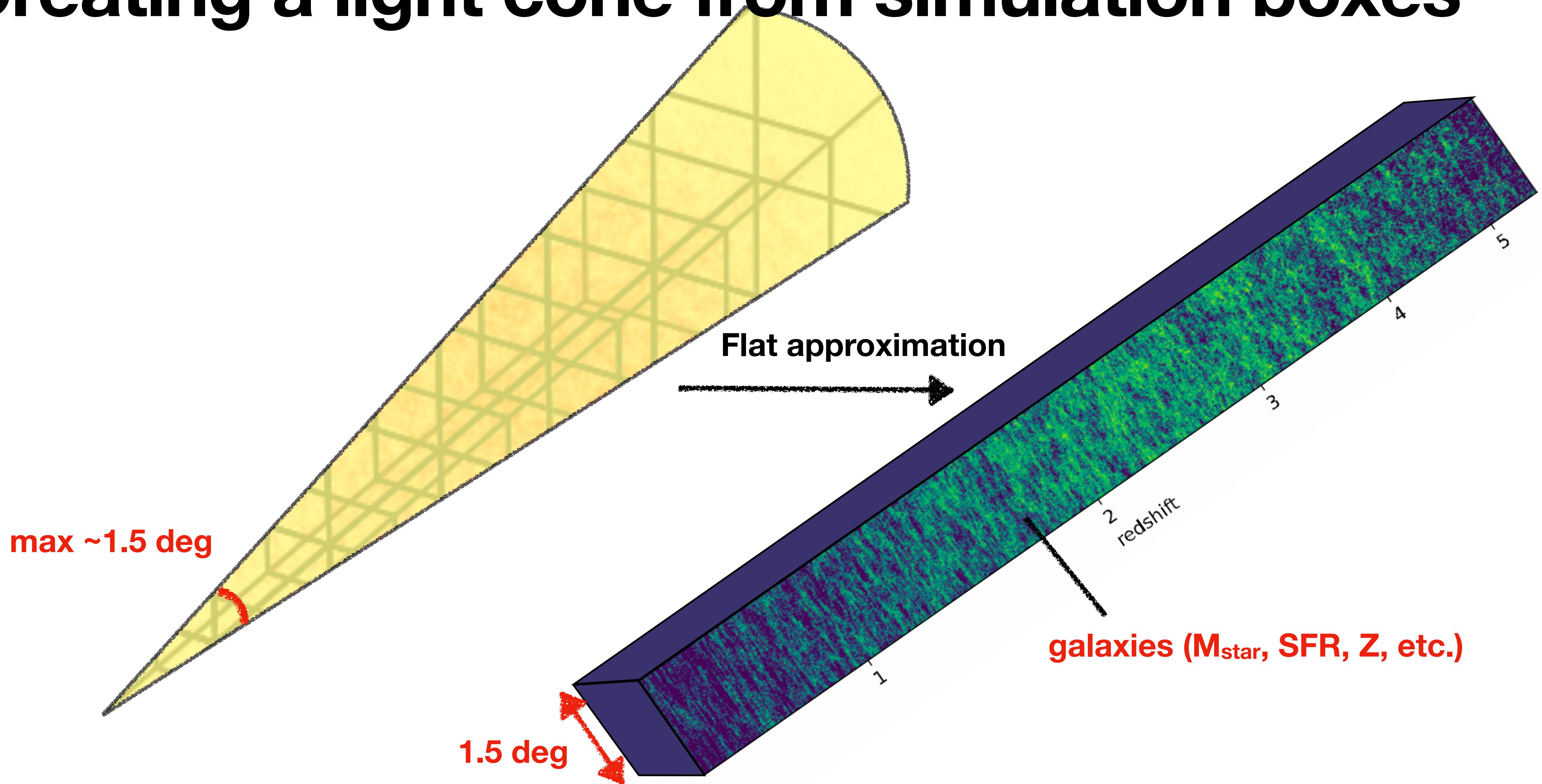
$z = \dots$

# Creating a light cone from simulation boxes



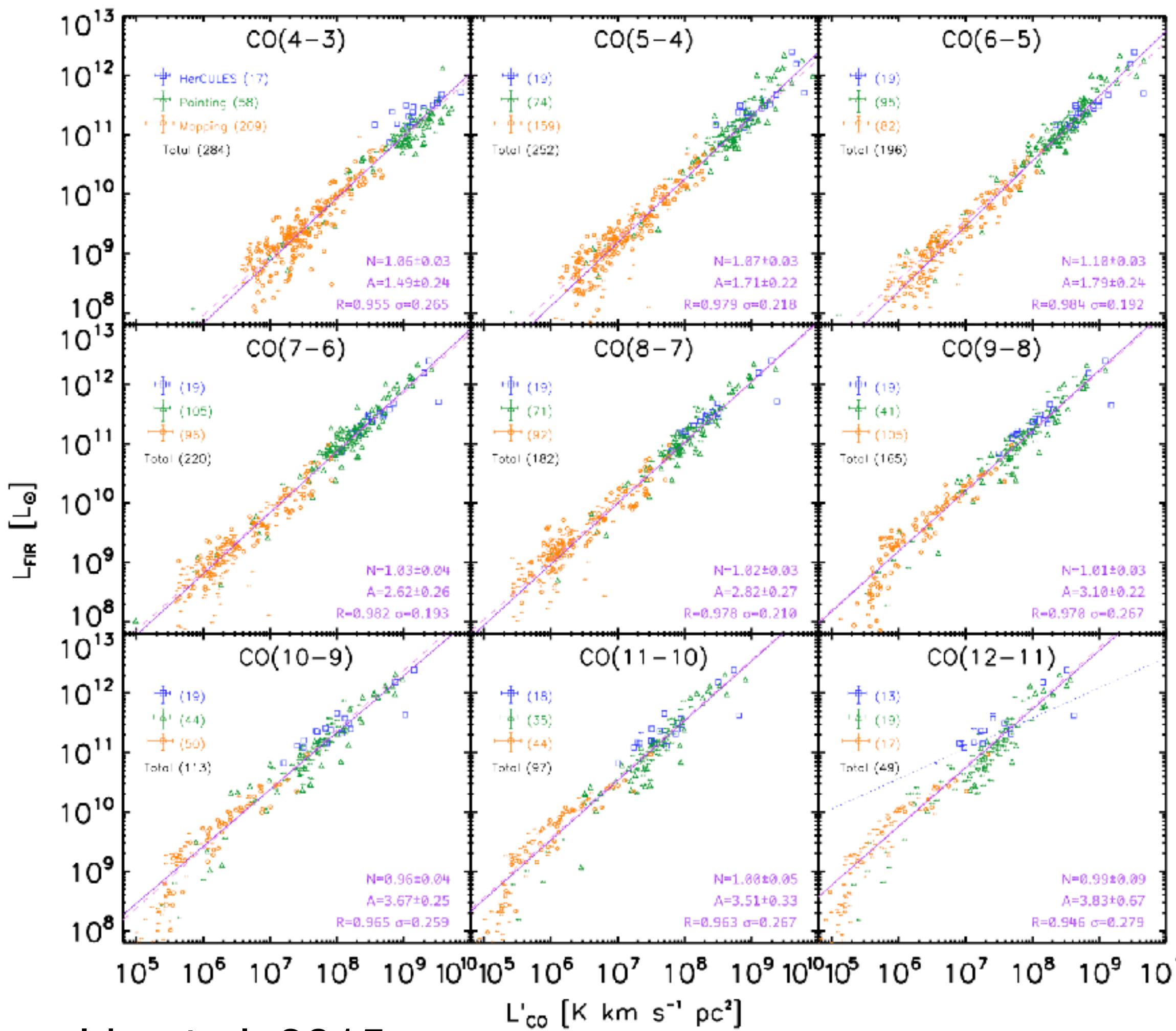
Connect (and duplicate if necessary)  
the snapshot boxes to fill the space.

# Creating a light cone from simulation boxes



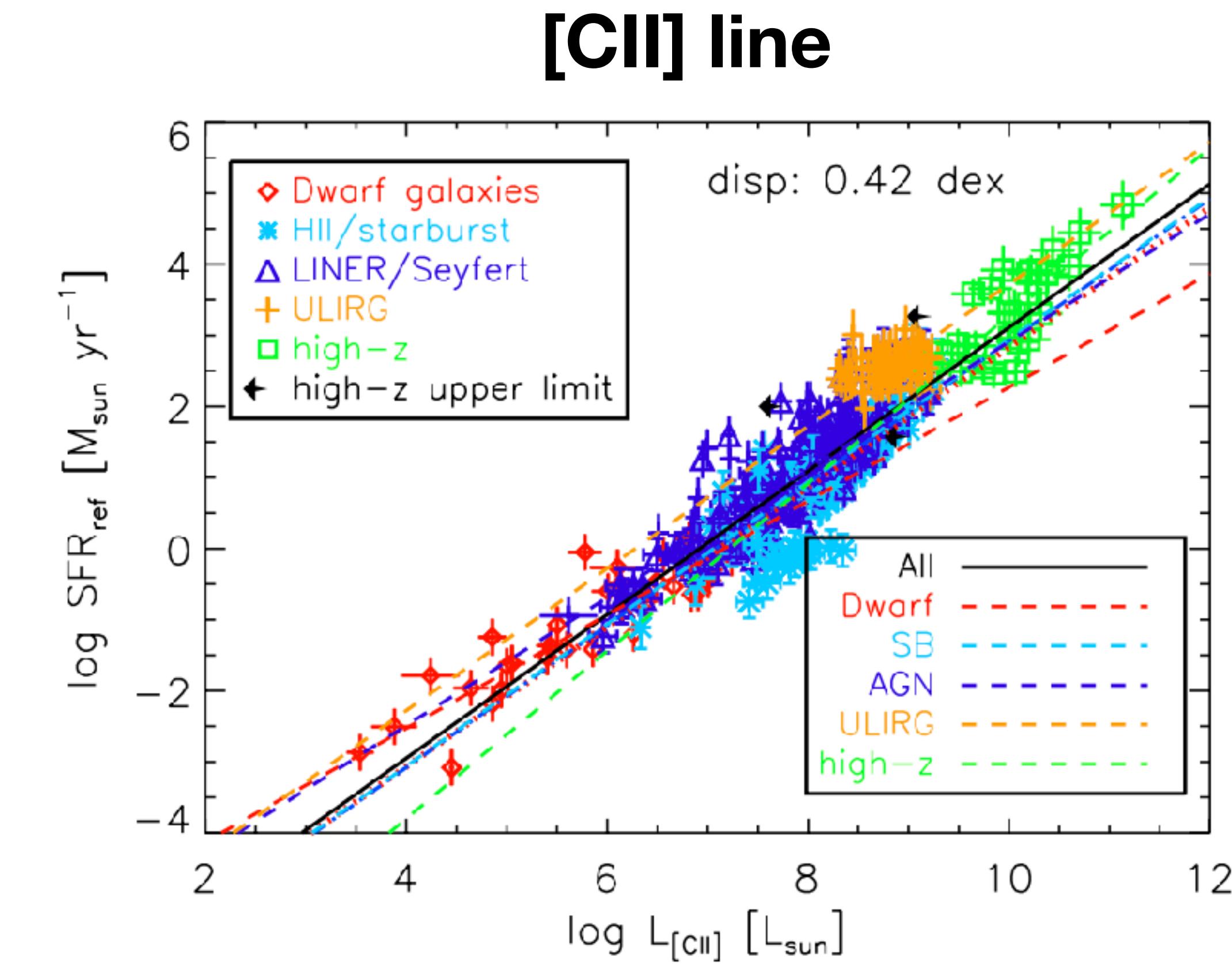
# Emission Line: Empirical L-SFR relations

## CO lines



Liu et al. 2015

We do not assume any CO-SLED model for now

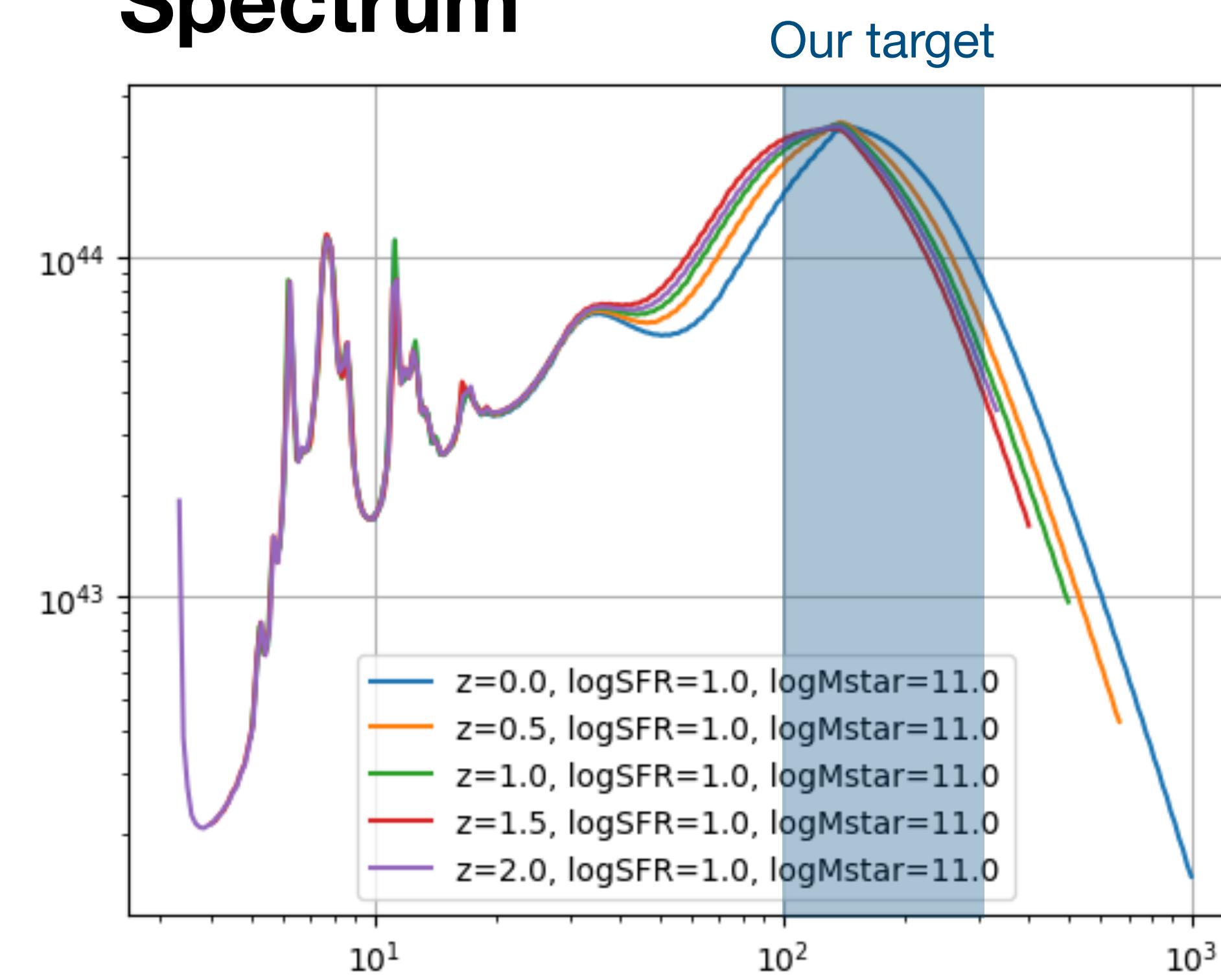


De Looze et al. 2014

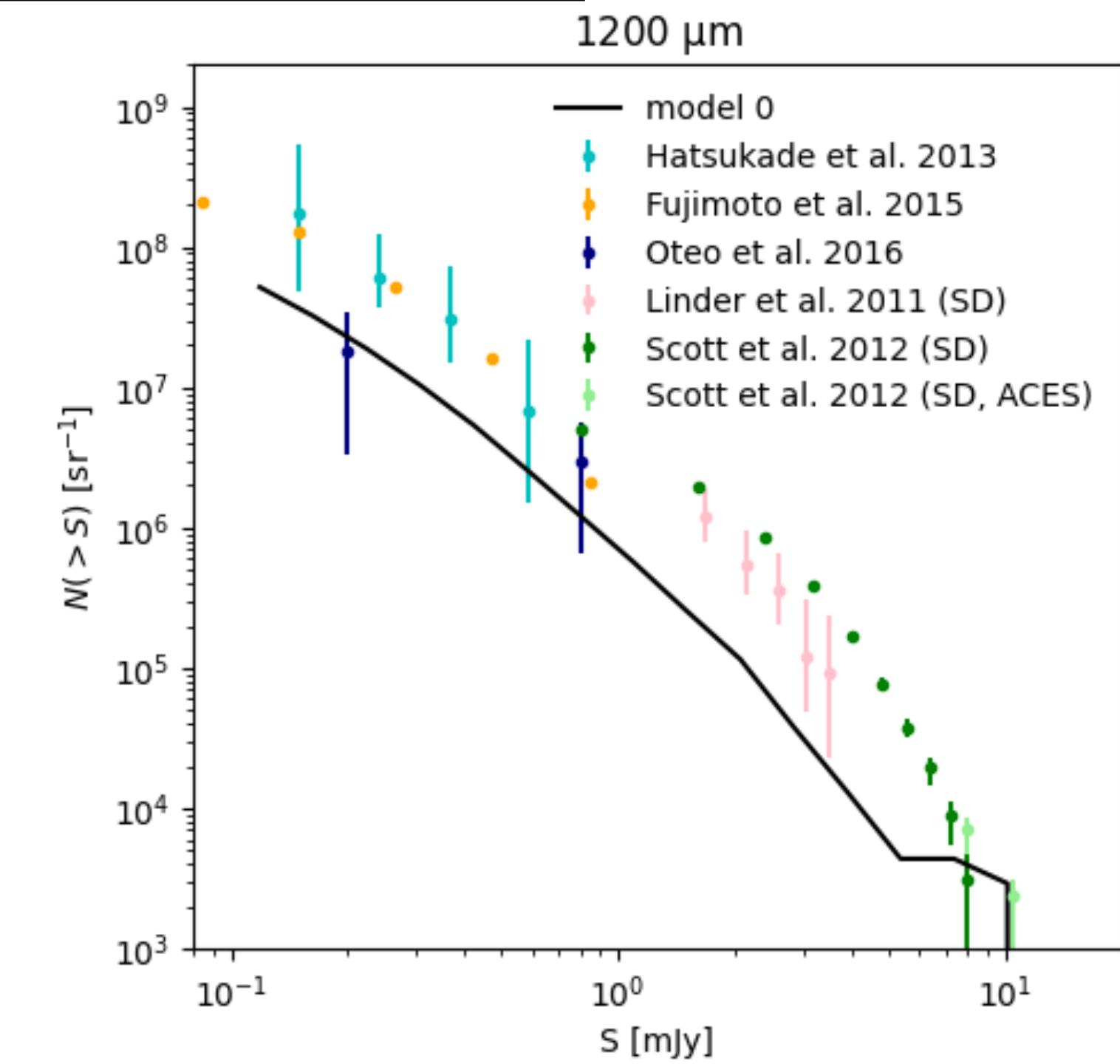
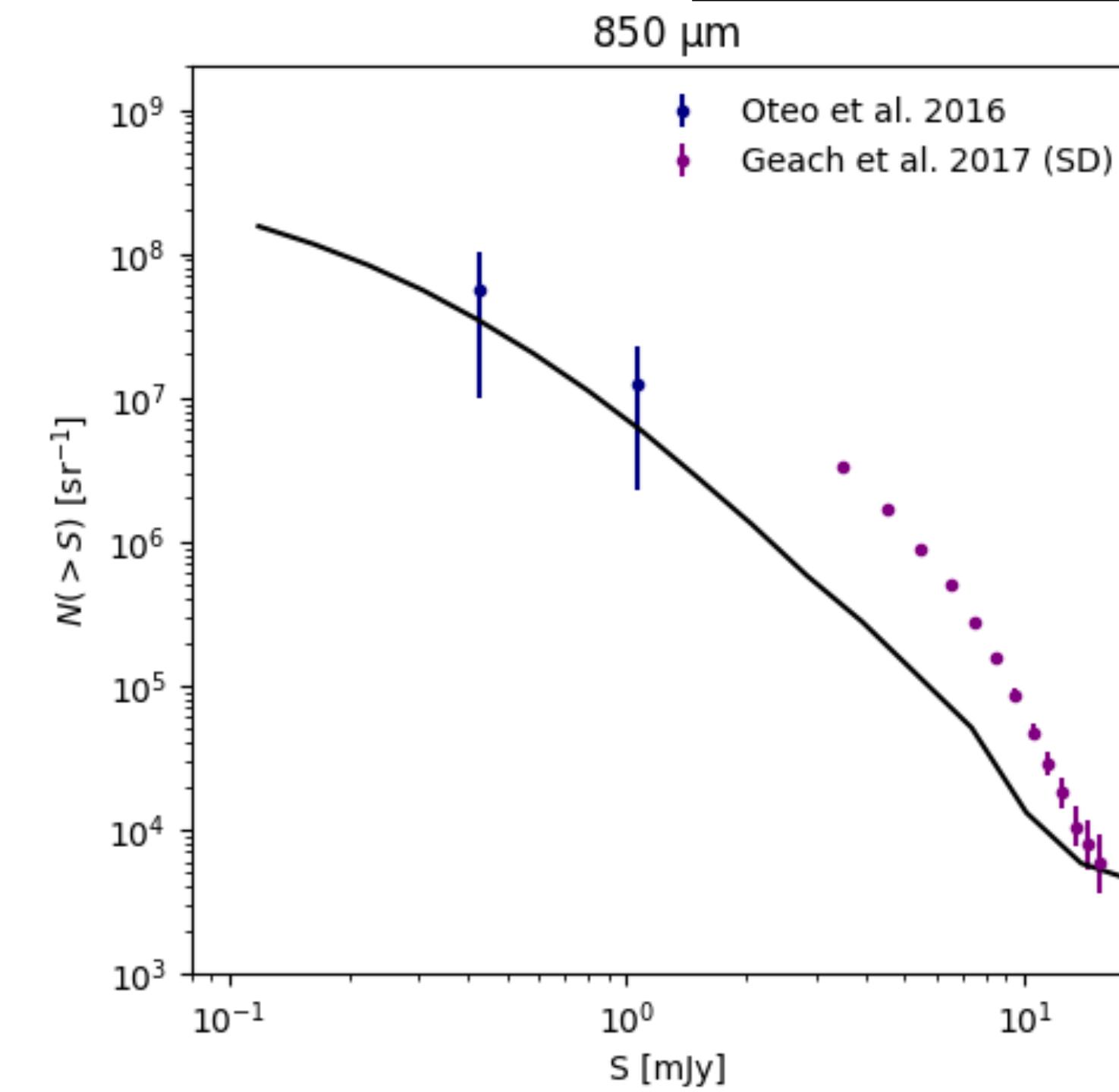
↑ Local relation – might be different at high-z

# Continuum model: Bethermin et al. 2017 (CONCERTO)

## Spectrum



## Result: Number counts

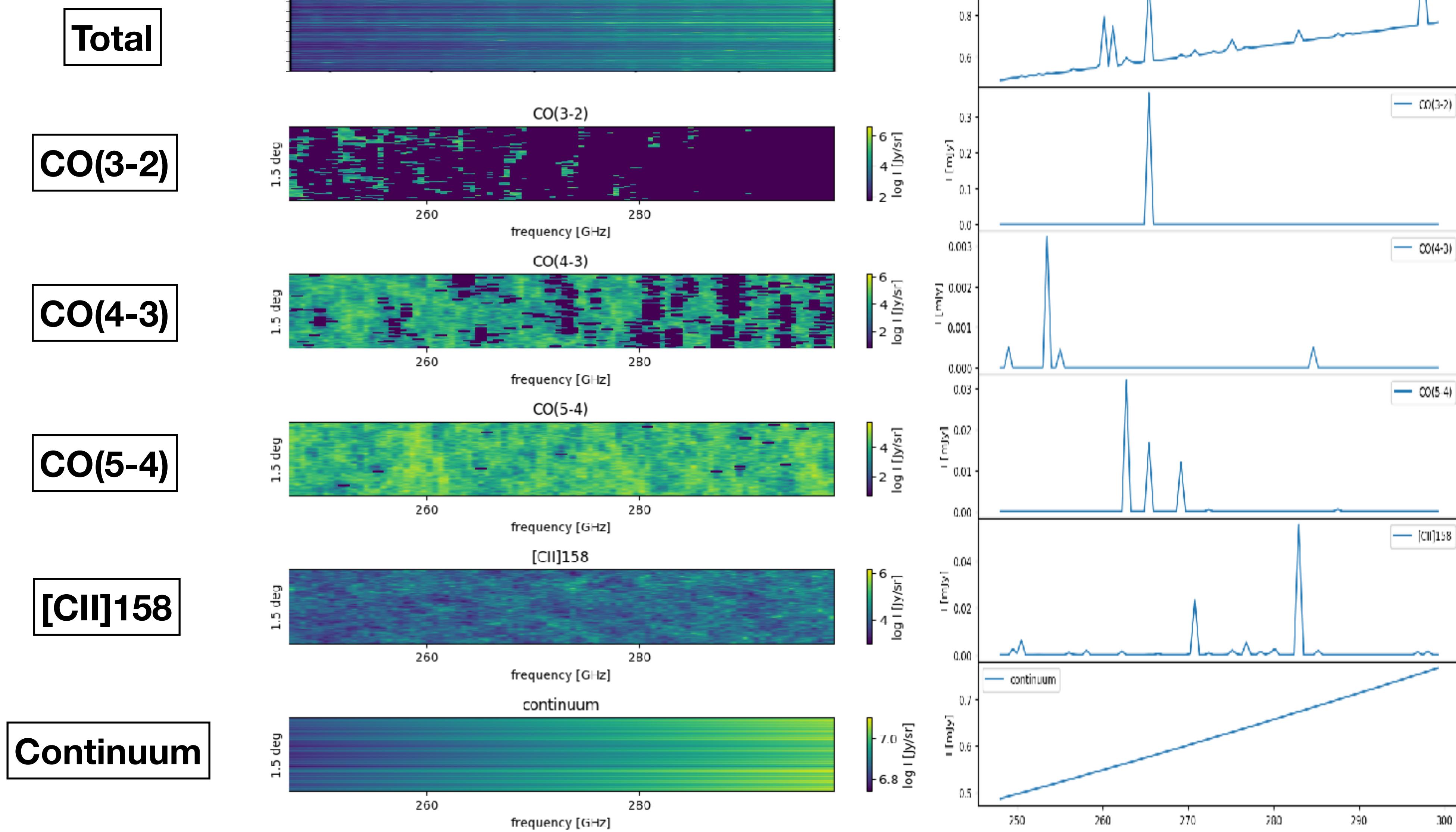


Spectrum shape depends on  $z$ , SFR,  $M^*$   
Bolometric luminosity  $\propto$  SFR

# lensing effect is not considered

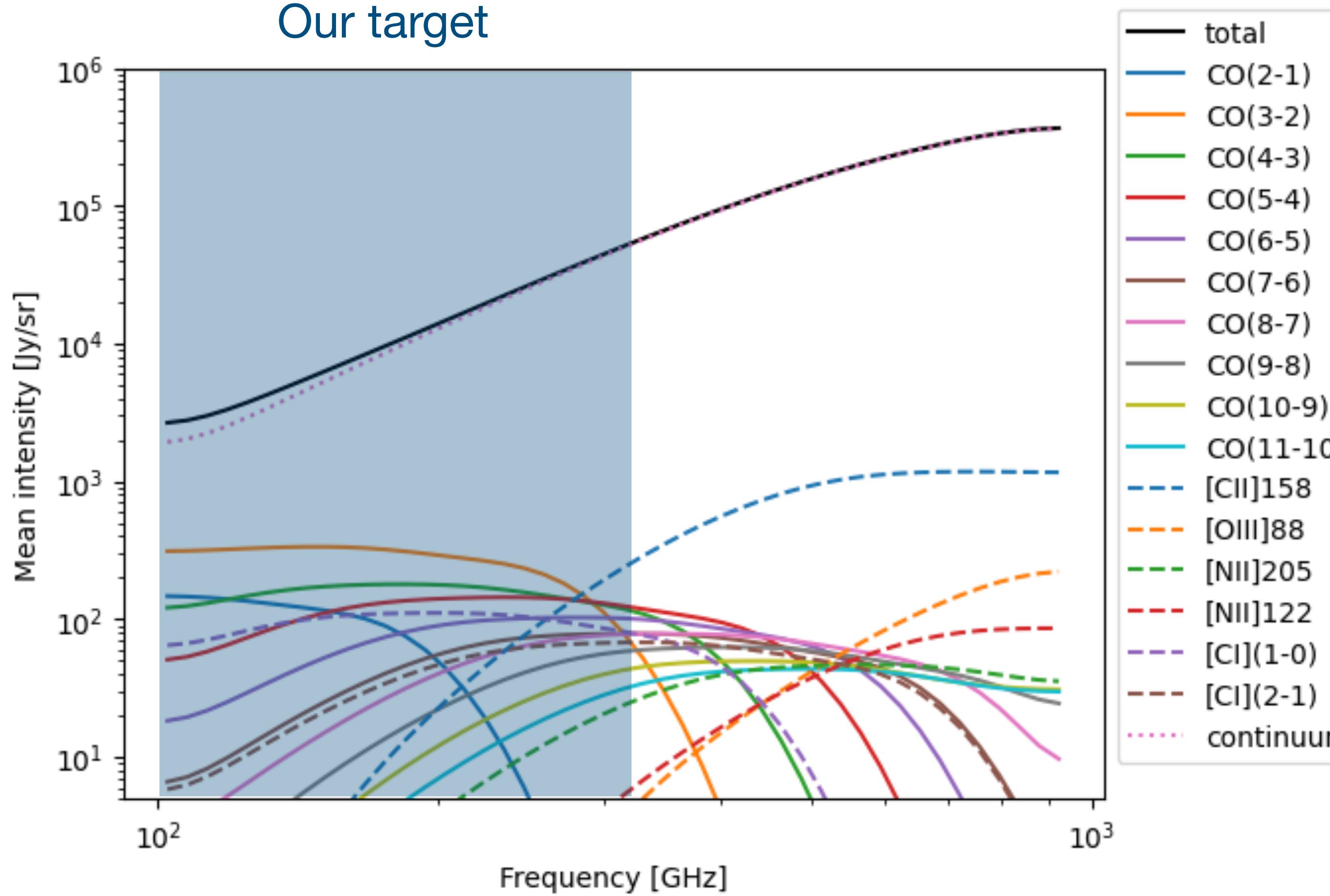
# Intensity Map

# Example spectrum at a randomly chosen pixel

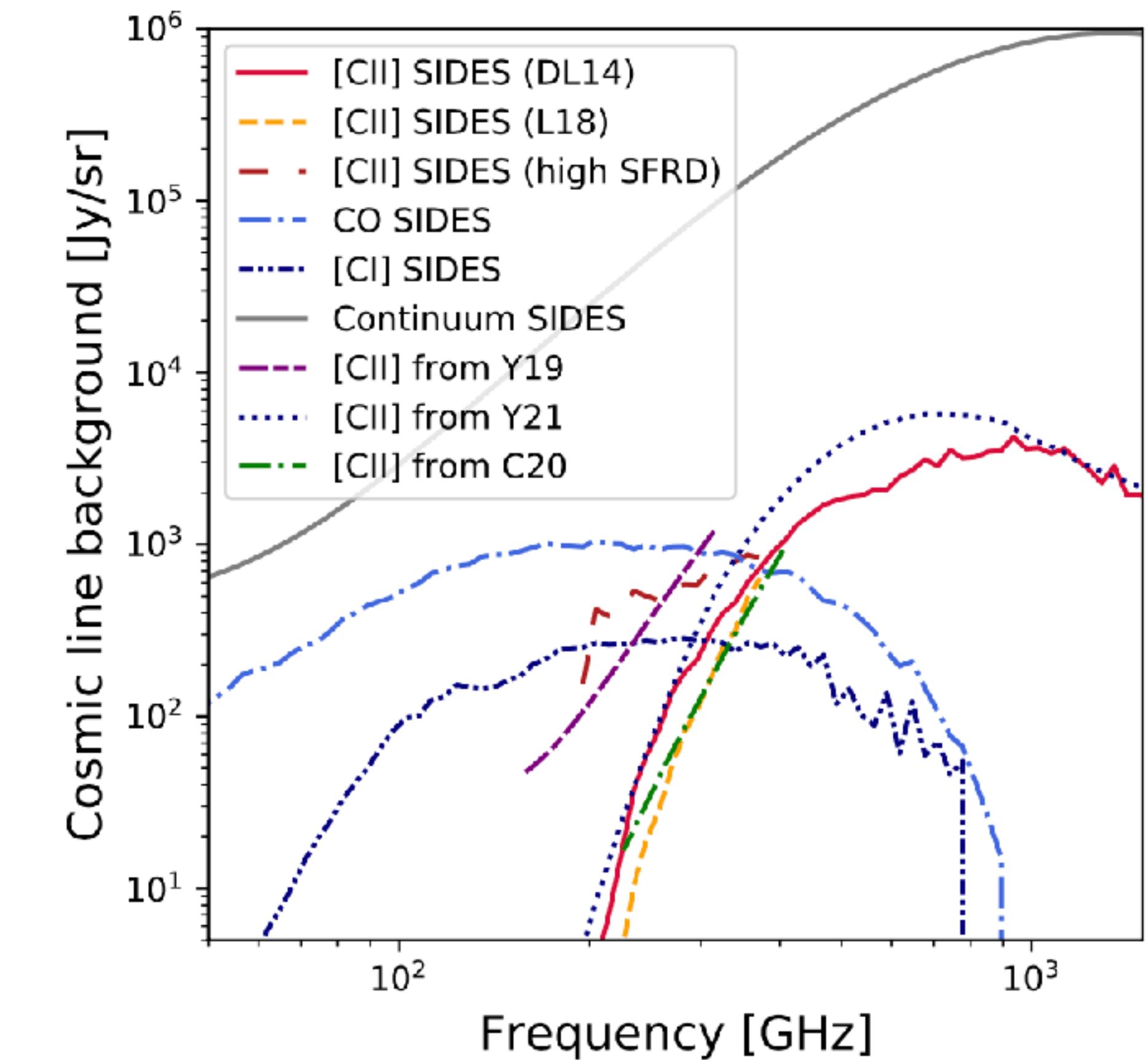


# Mean intensity

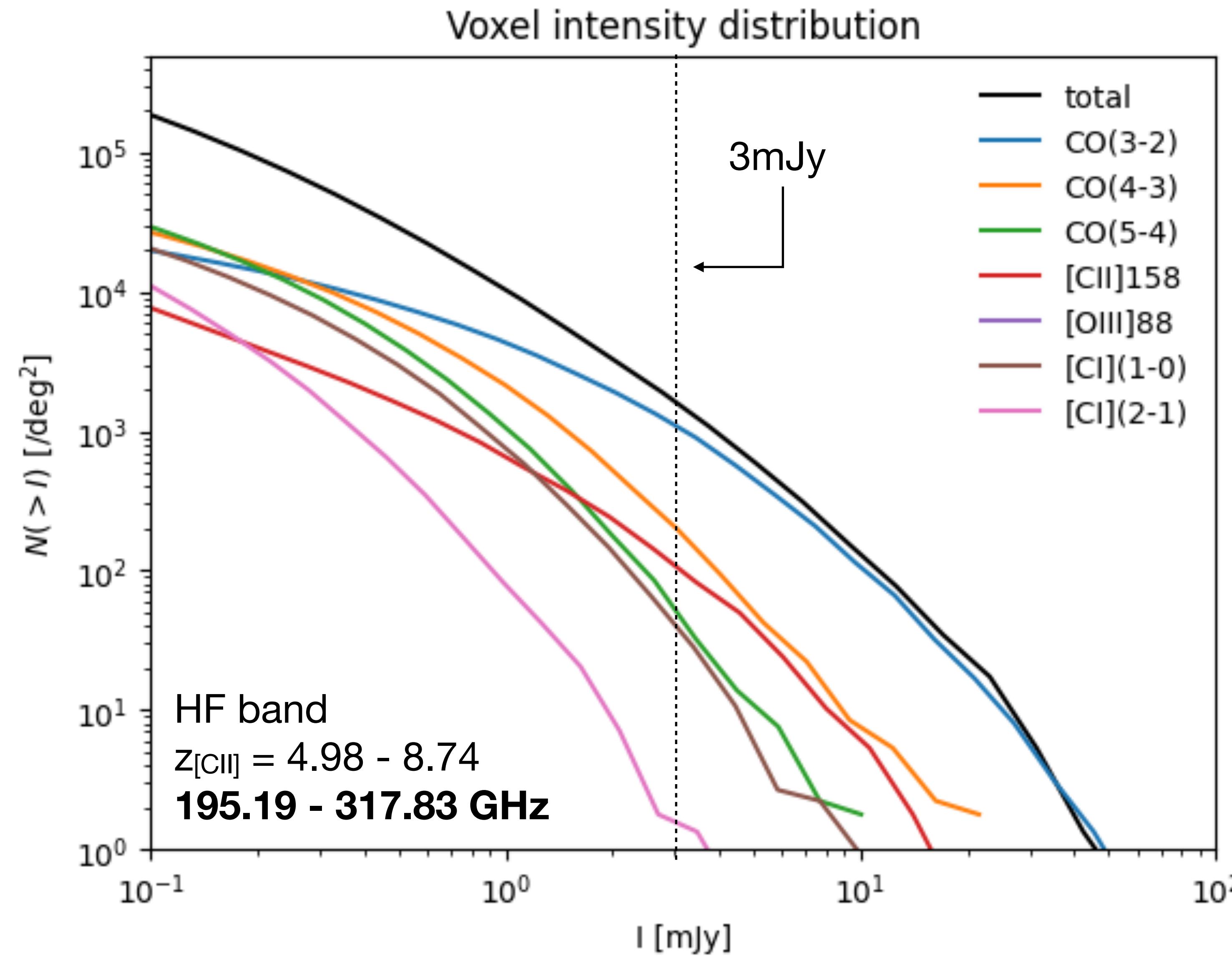
Our target



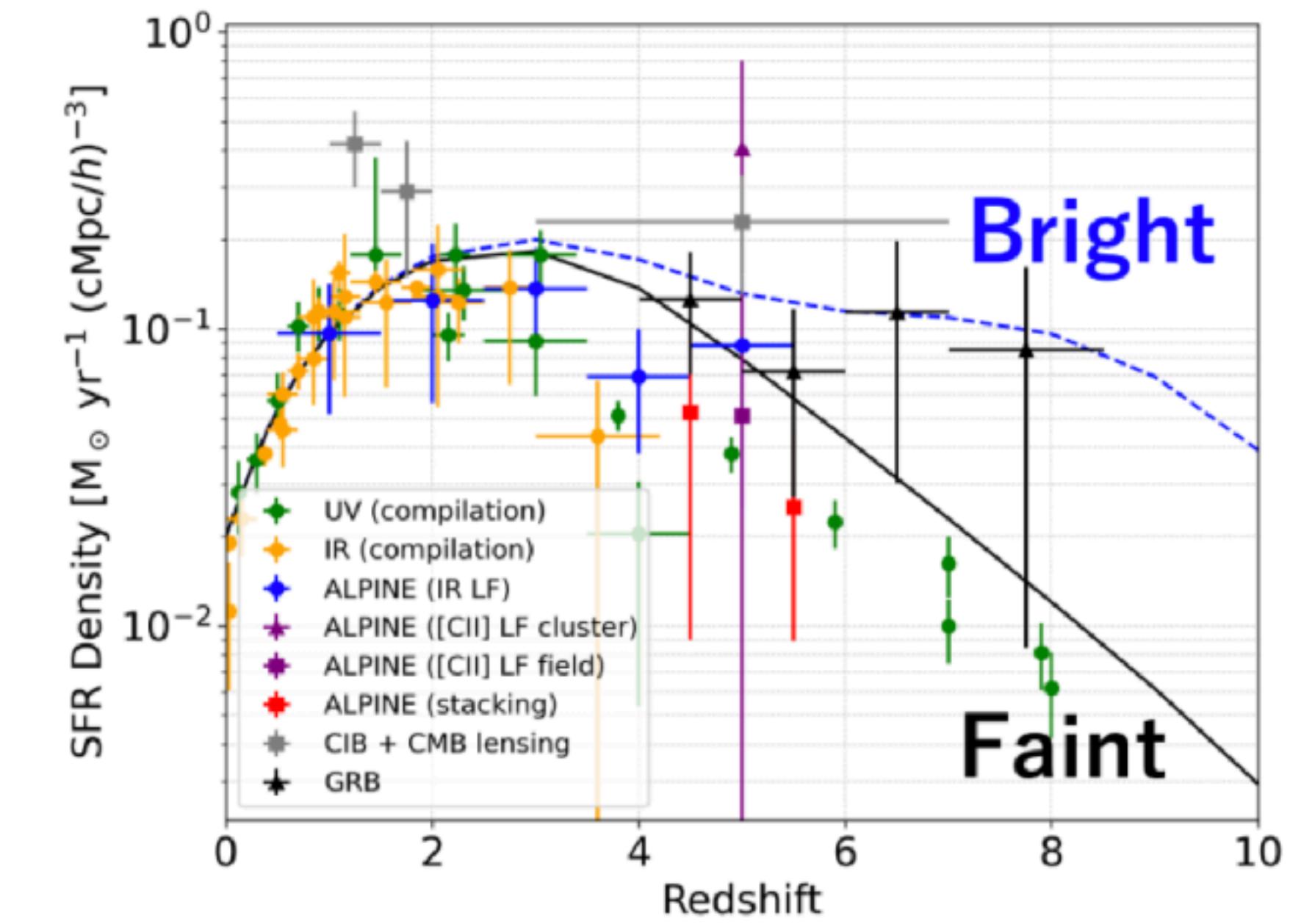
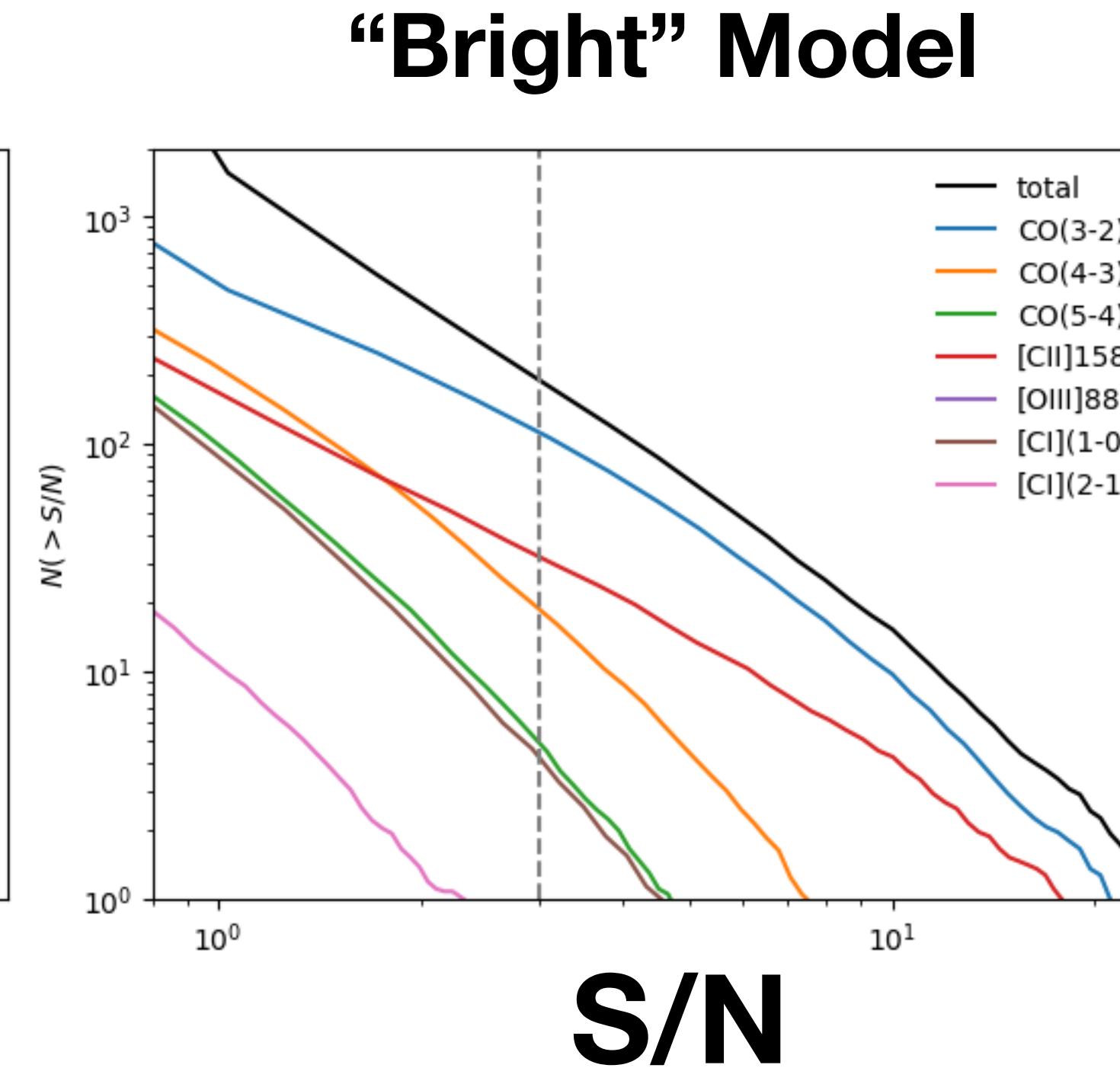
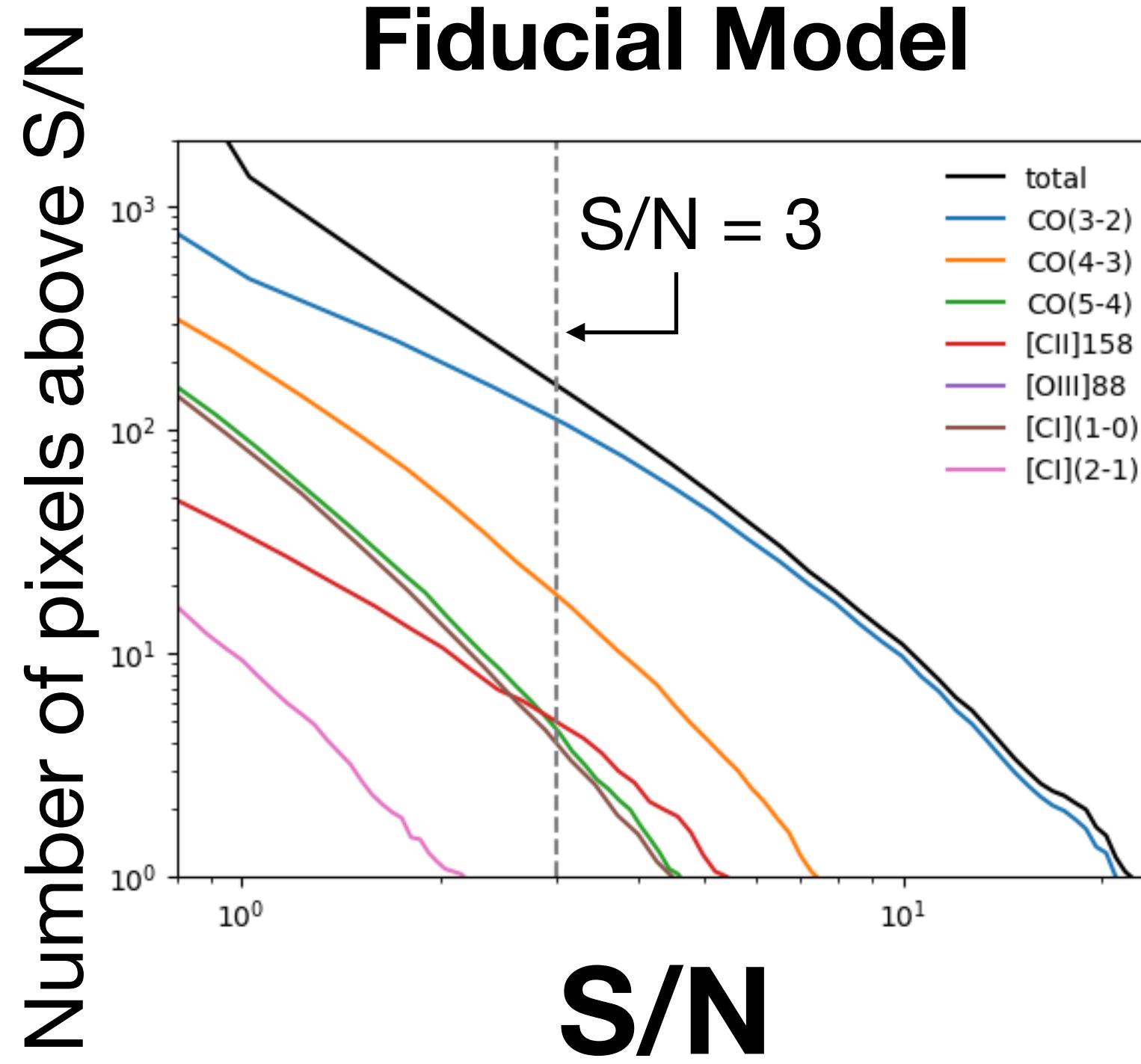
Cf. Bethermin+22 (CONCERTO)



# Intensity Distribution and Individual Detection



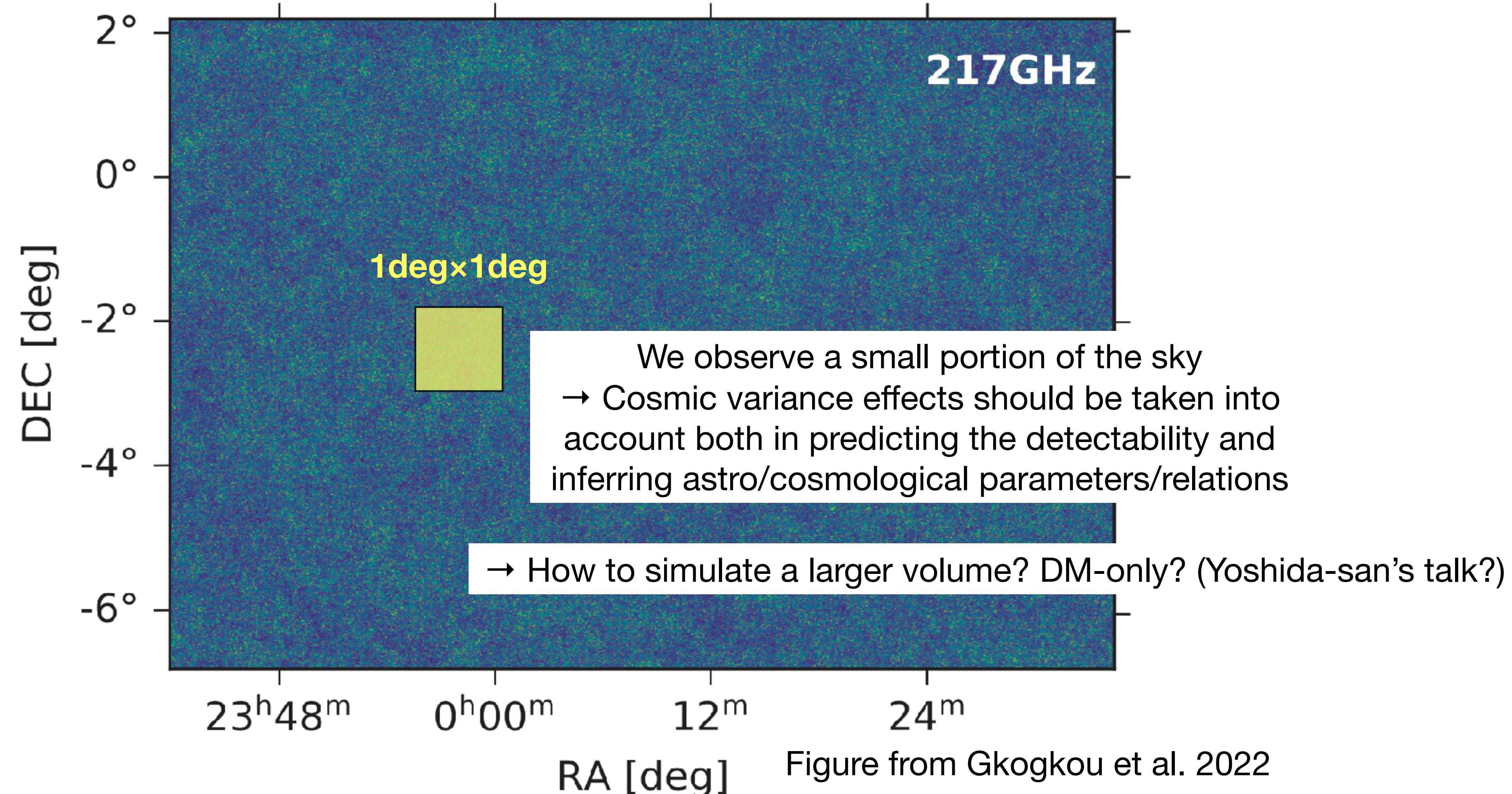
# Individual Galaxy Detection (LB) with Vici



$$\text{SFR}_{\text{bright}} = (\alpha \text{ Sigmoid}(z - z_0) + 1) \text{SFR}_{\text{TNG300-1}}$$

$\alpha = 14$  and  $z_0 = 8$  for bright model

# Challenge: Simulation Volume is Limited



see also

Ihle et al. 2021 (COMAP) arXiv:2111.05930

Stutzer et al. 2024 (COMAP) arXiv:2406.07511

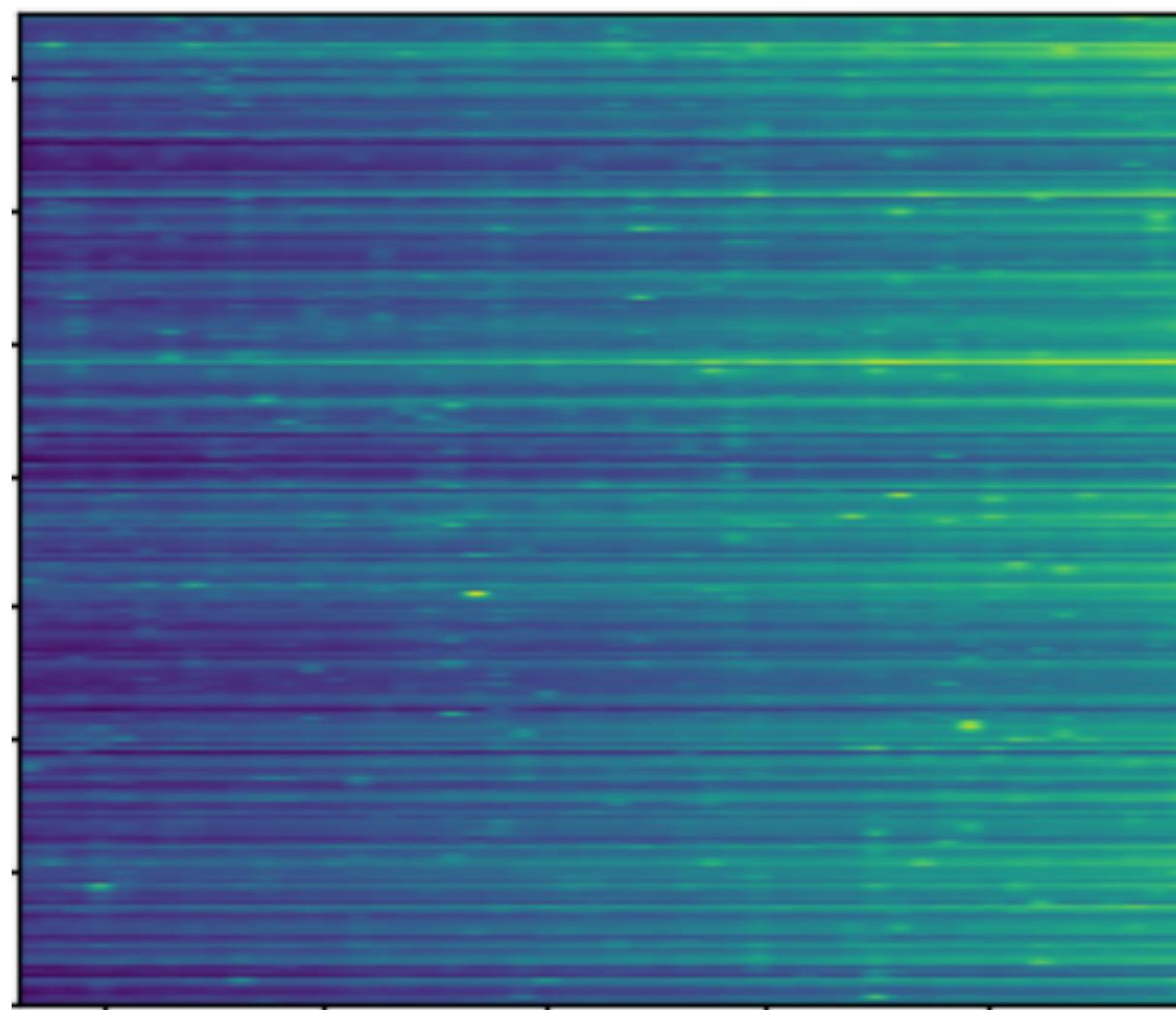
# Power spectrum calculation

- Step 1: Convert to comoving scales
- Step 2: Compute power spectrum
- Step 3: Average over  $|k| \sim k$
- Power spectrum with gateau's output
- Note: Transfer function

# Step 1: Conversion to comoving scales

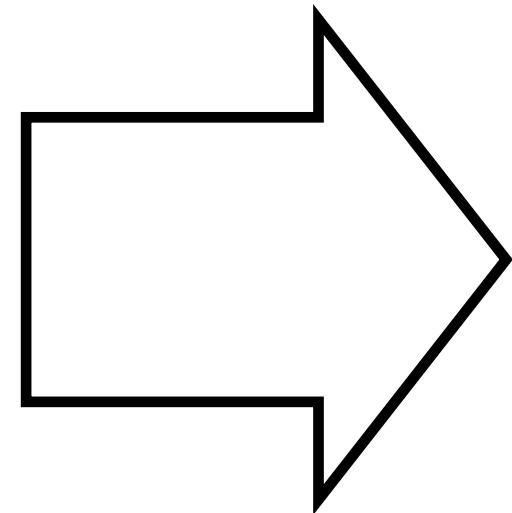
[CII]:  $z = 5.7 - 6.4$

$dx = 30 \text{ arcsec}$

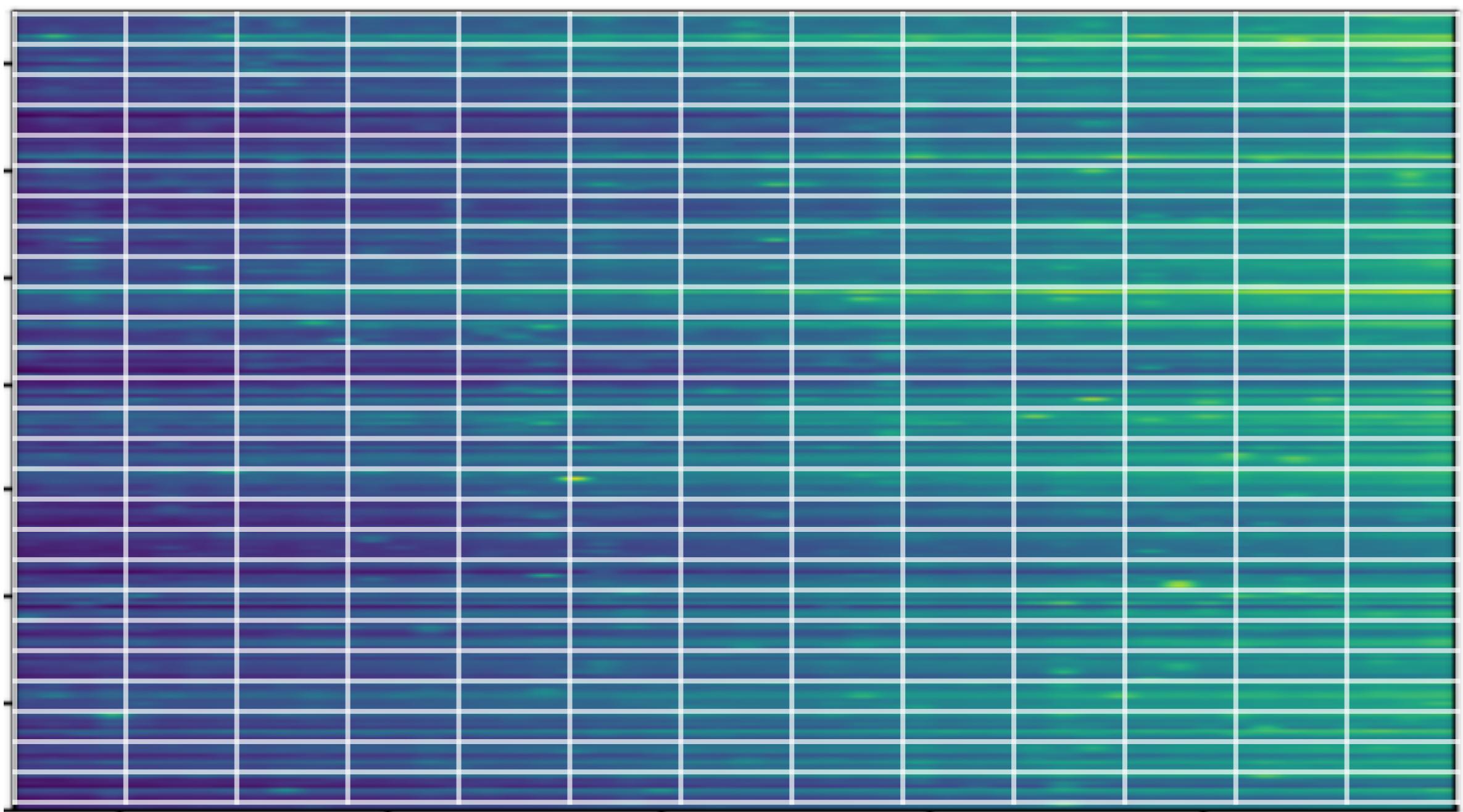


e.g., 258 GHz - 285 GHz

$R = 500$



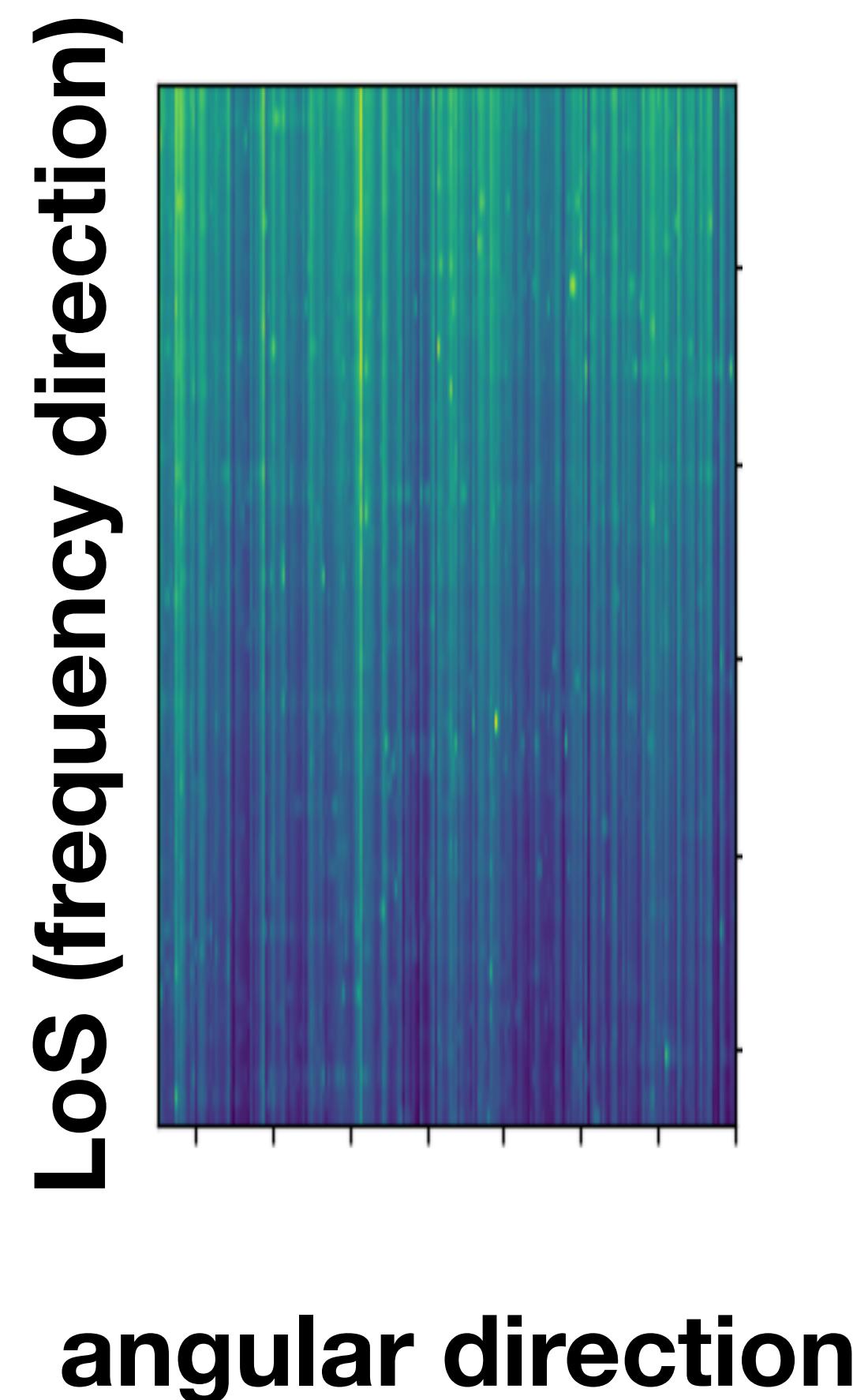
150 Mpc  
 $dx = 1 \text{ Mpc}$   
( $N_x \sim 150$ )



300 Mpc  
 $dx = 6 \text{ Mpc}$   
( $N_z \sim 50$ )

Comoving scales at  $z \sim 6$

# Step 2: Compute power spectrum



Fourier transform

frequency direction

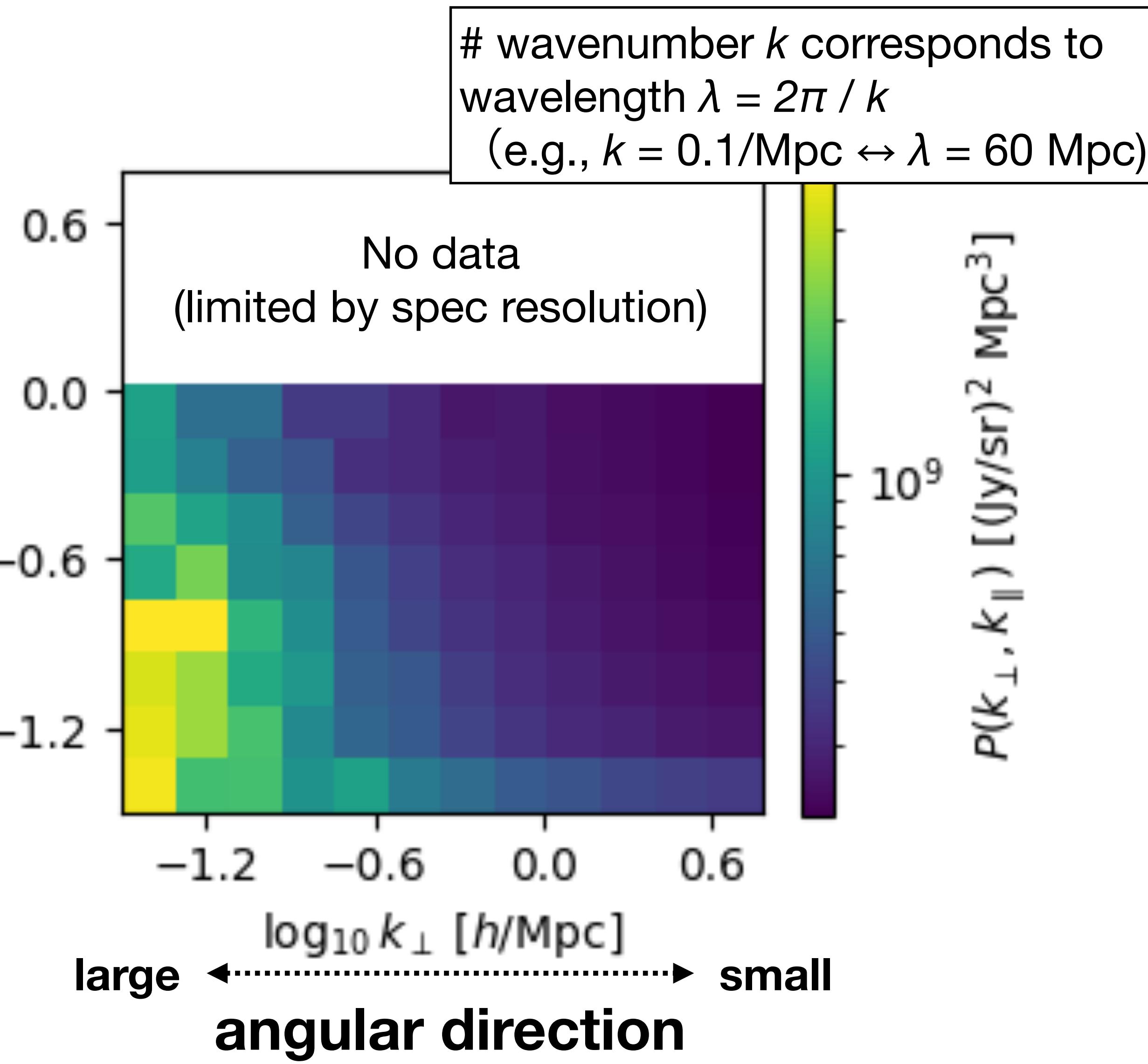
large

smooth

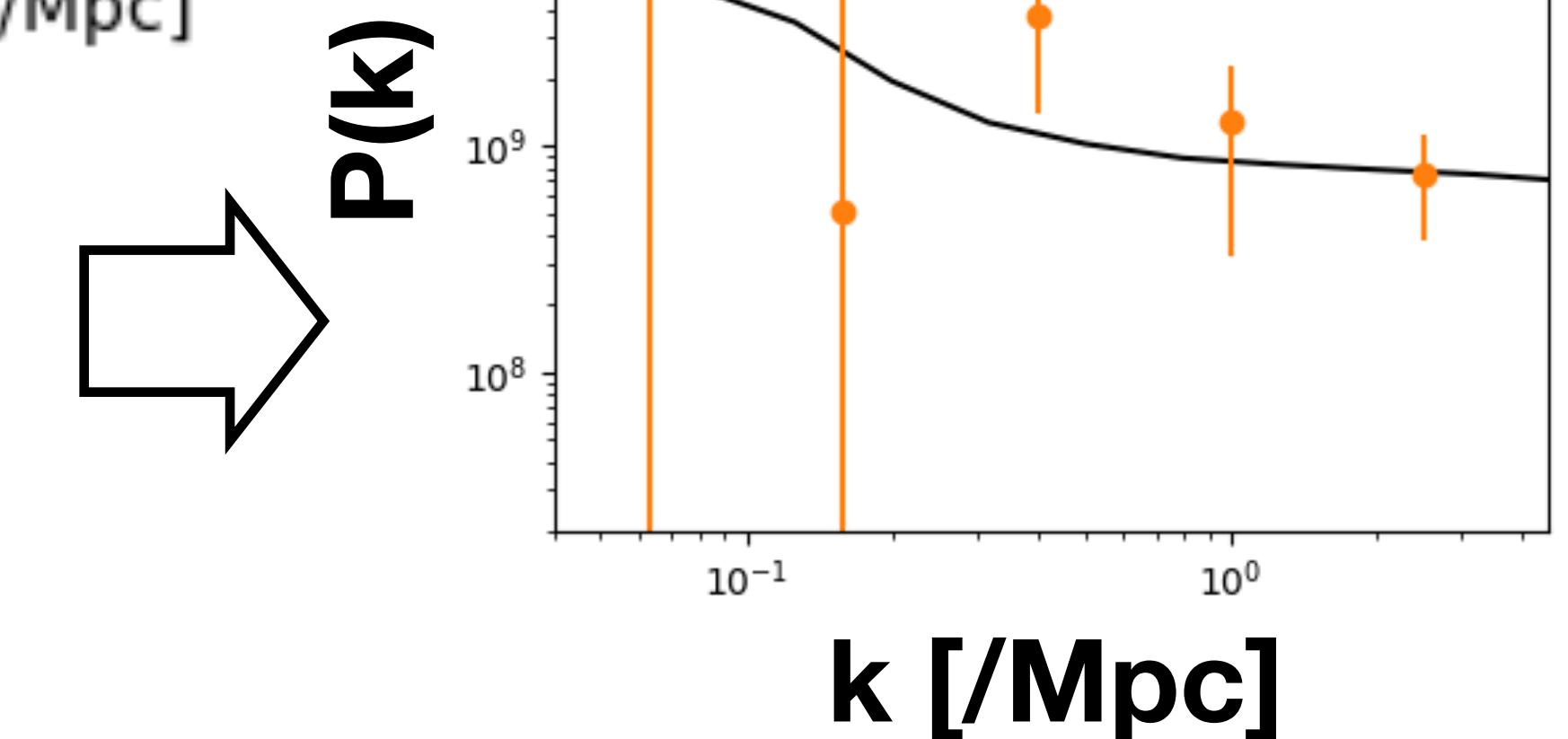
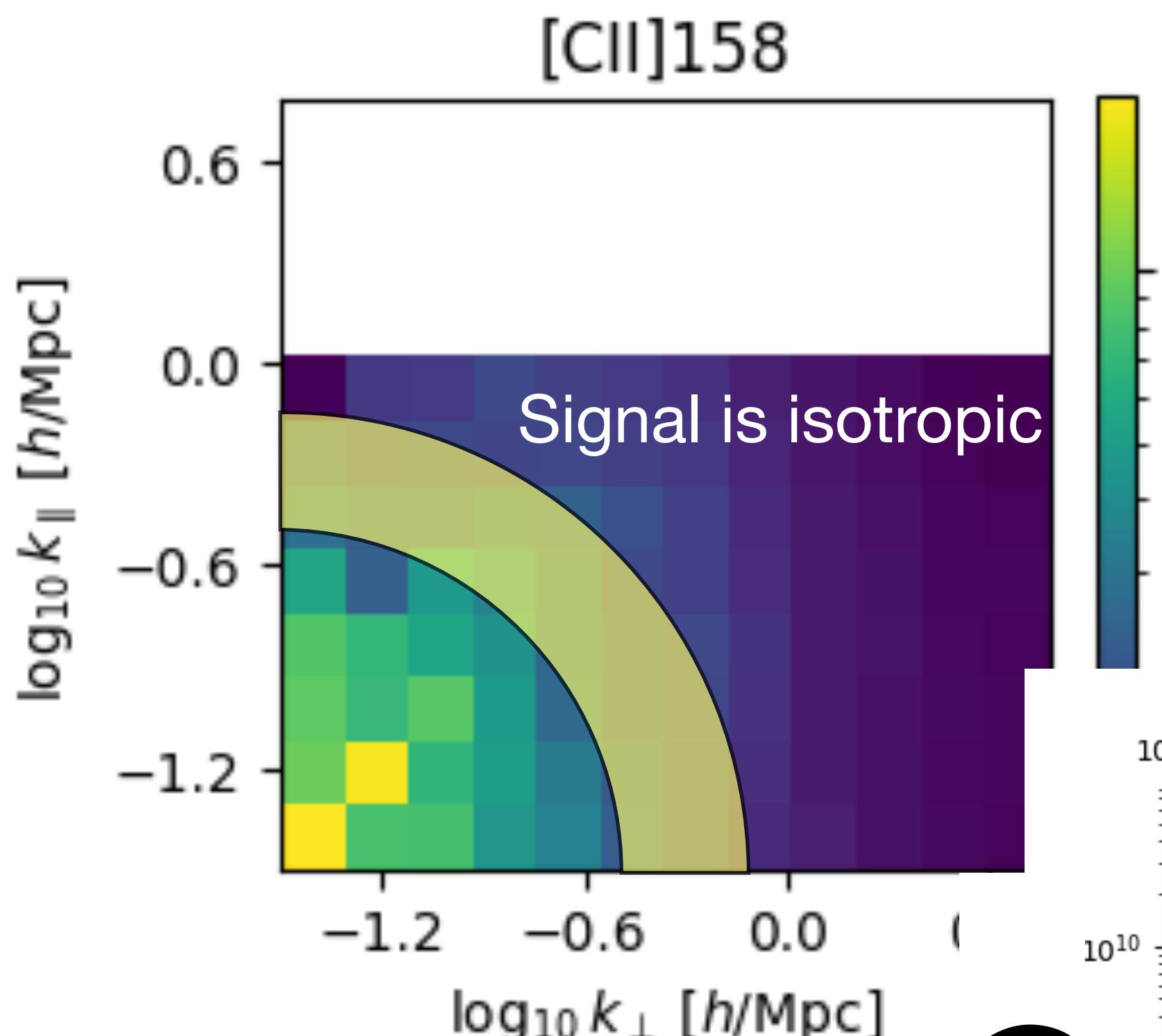
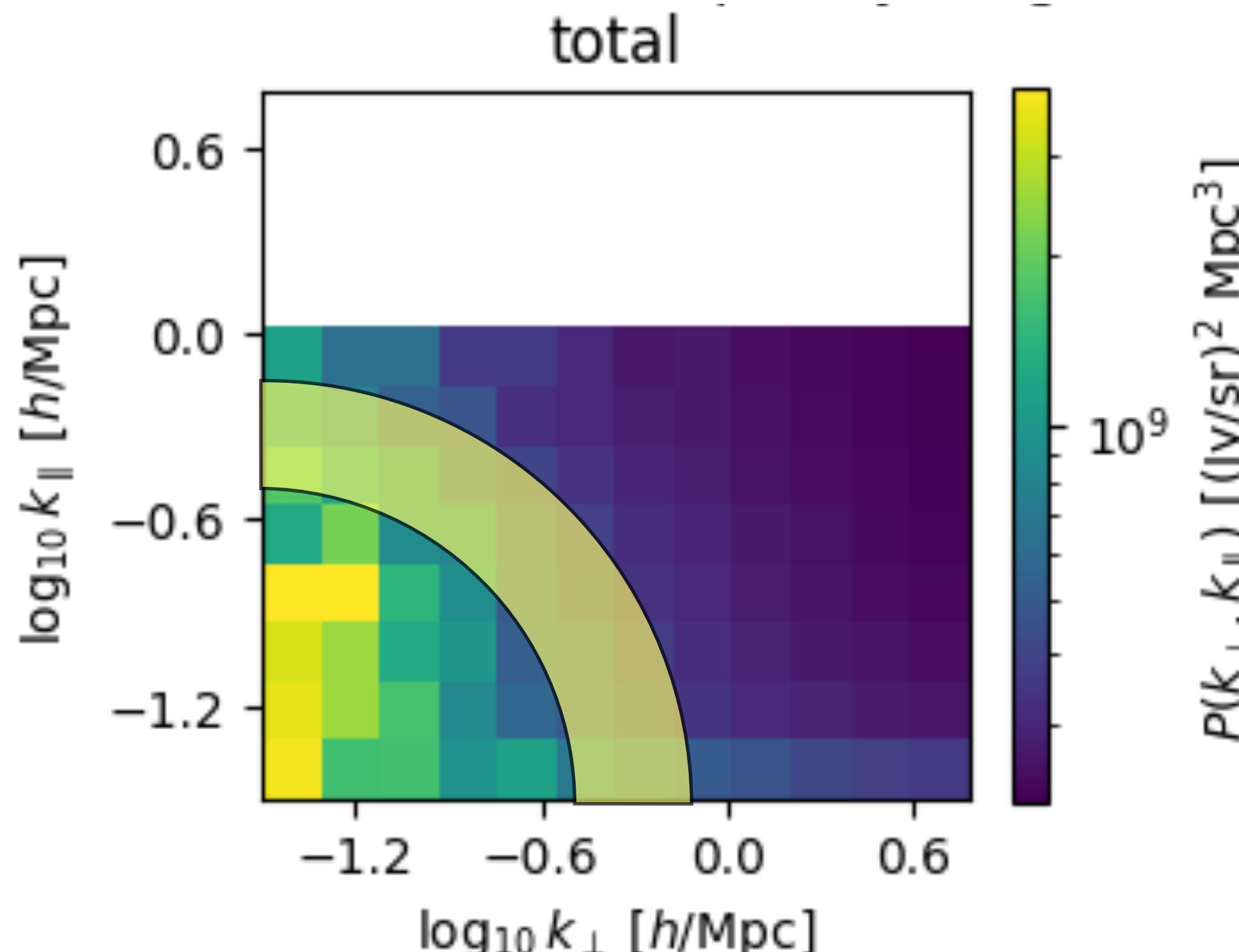
small

non-smooth

Large vertical arrows indicate the transformation from the angular direction to the frequency direction. The frequency direction is ordered from large (bottom) to small (top), with a smooth transition from large to non-smooth regions.



# Step 3: Average over $|\mathbf{k}| \sim \mathbf{k}$

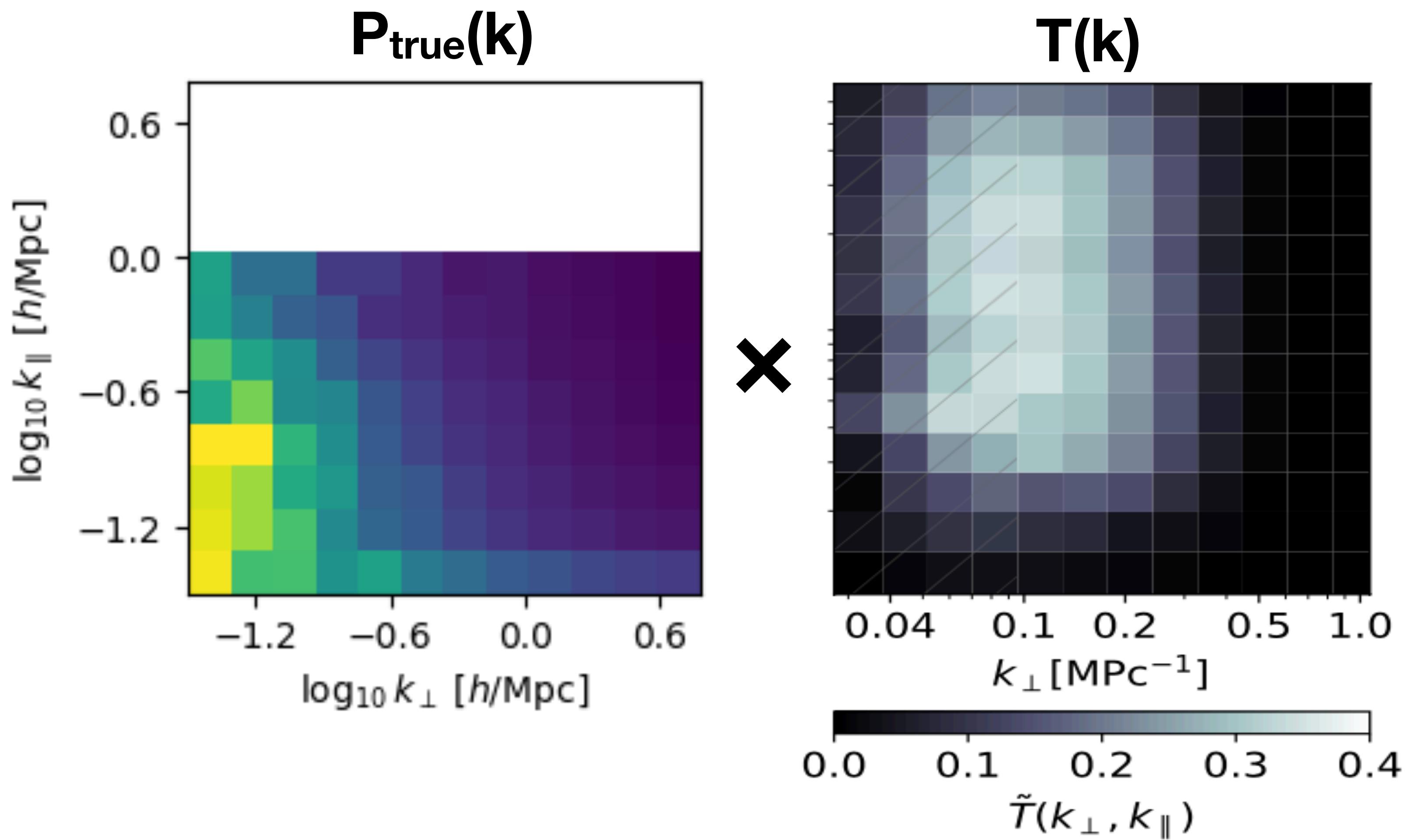


Compute angle average

# Note: Transfer function

$$P_{\text{obs}}(\mathbf{k}) = T(\mathbf{k}) P_{\text{true}}(\mathbf{k})$$

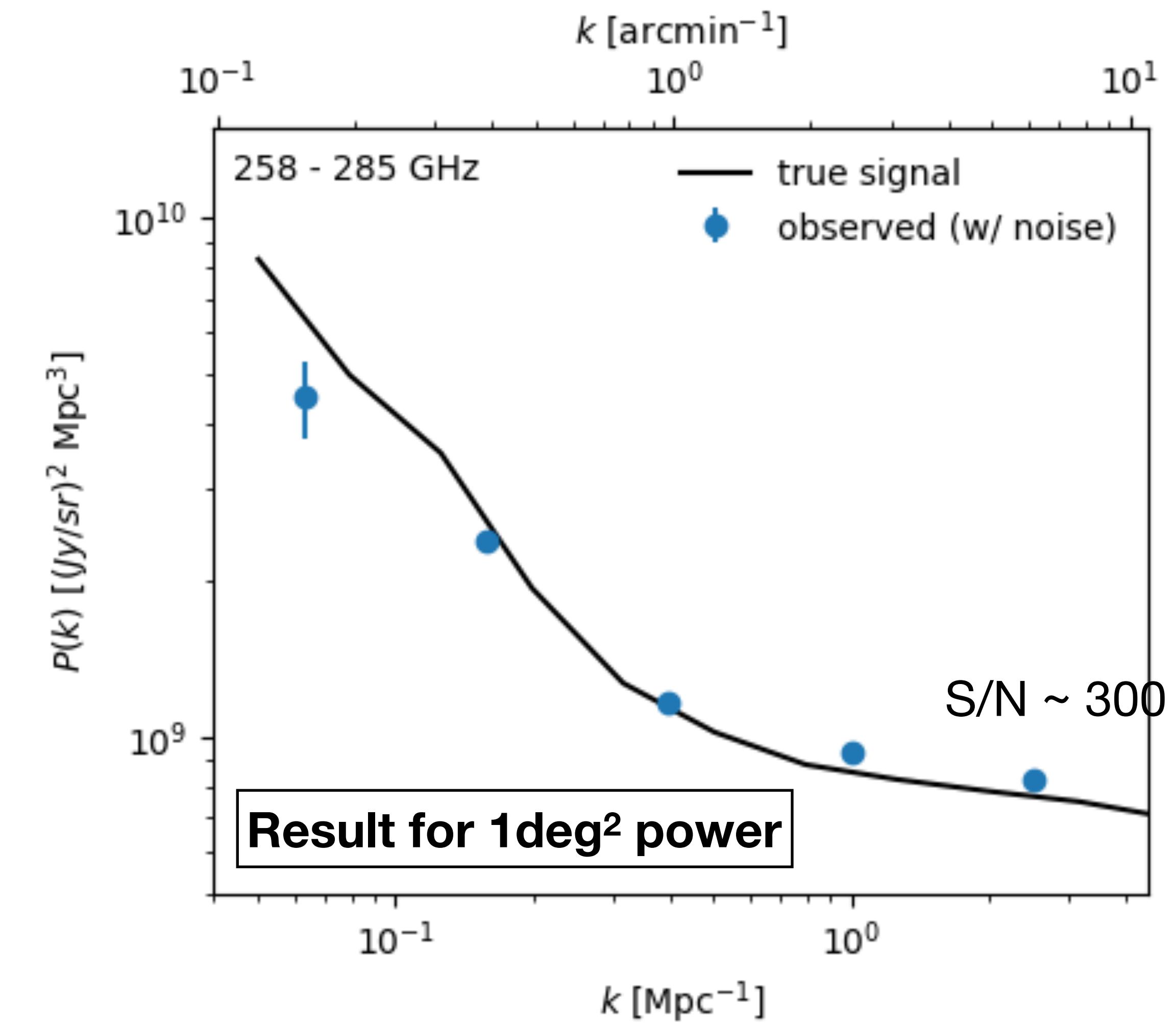
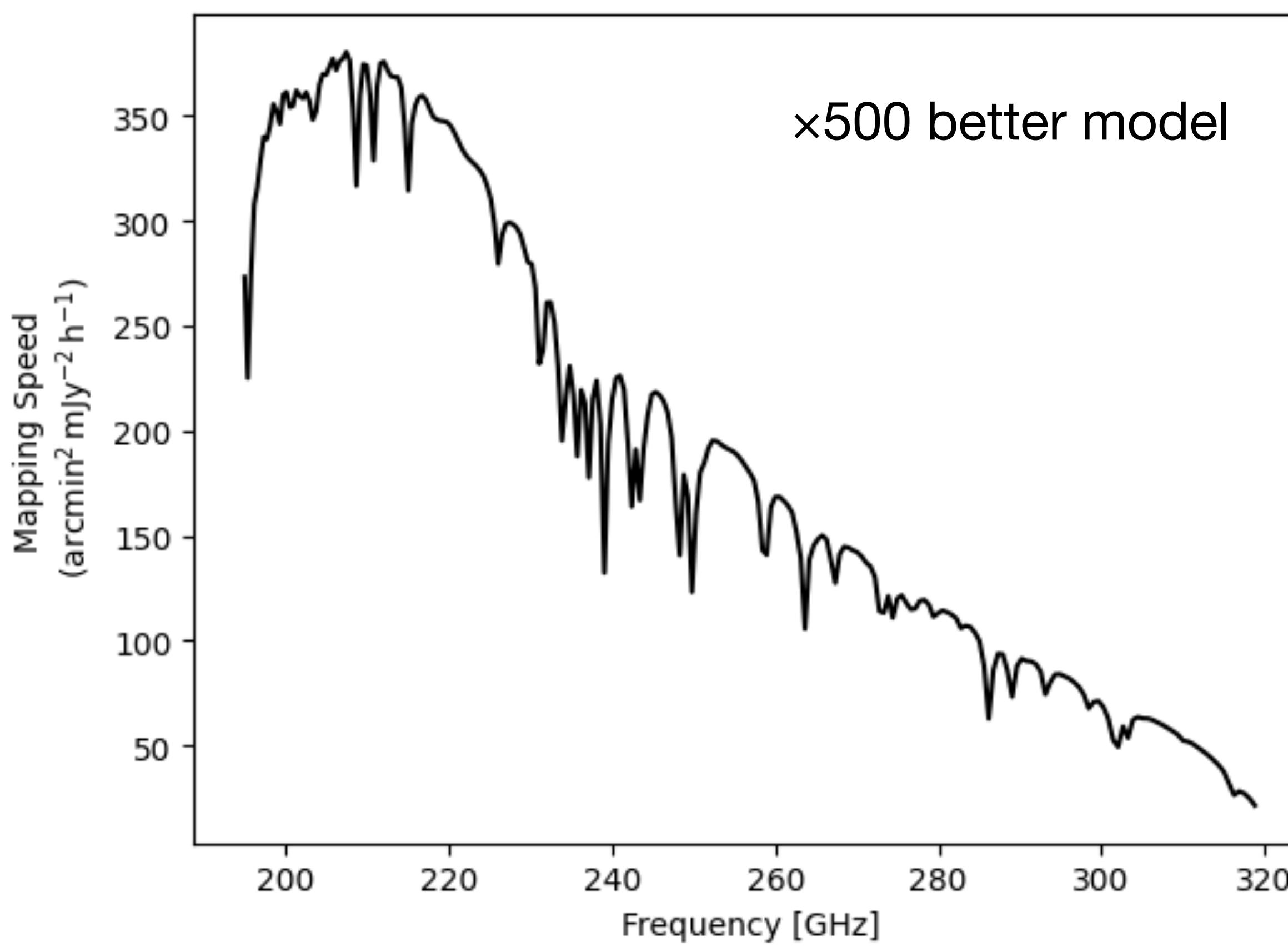
- Some modes will be reduced in data analysis (e.g., foreground removal). The transfer function describes how much they are reduced
- In the observation, we need to de-bias this effect by taking  $P_{\text{obs}} / T$



$T(\mathbf{k})$  of COMAP (Lunde et al. 2024)

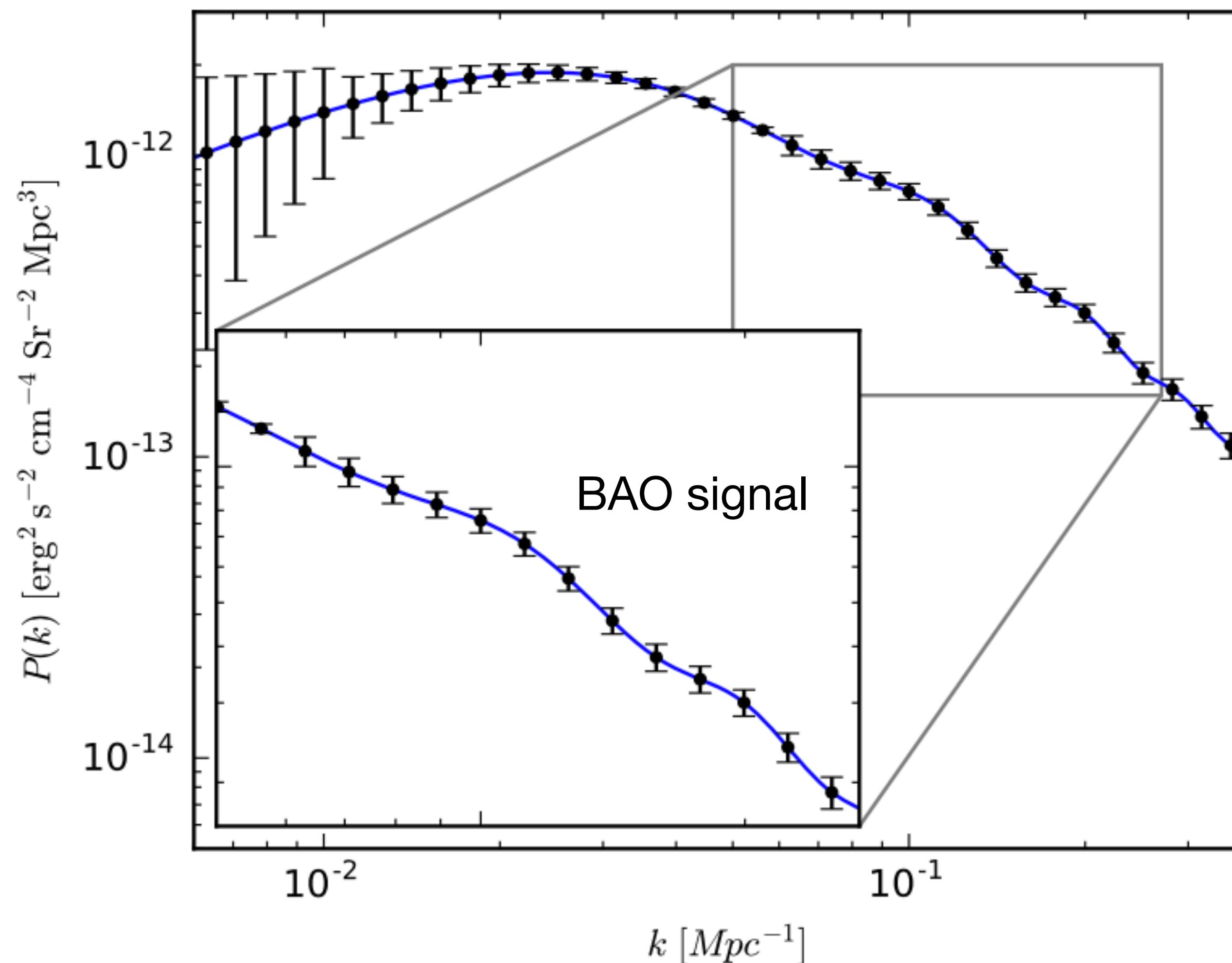
# Future Prospects

# What if we have $\times 500$ better mapping speed?



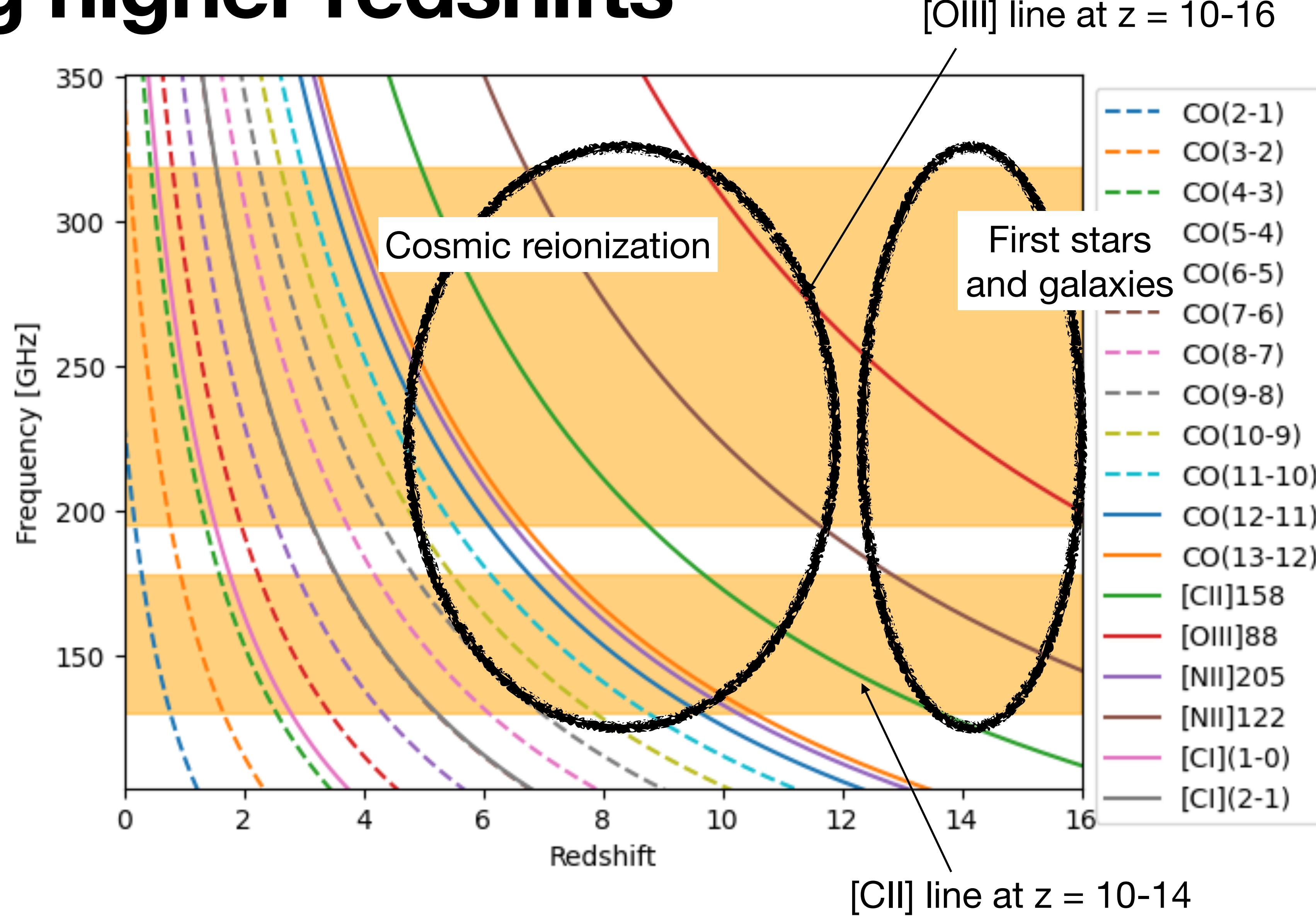
# Cosmology – Mapping larger volume

Cf. predicted SPHEREx H $\alpha$  LIM signal at z = 2

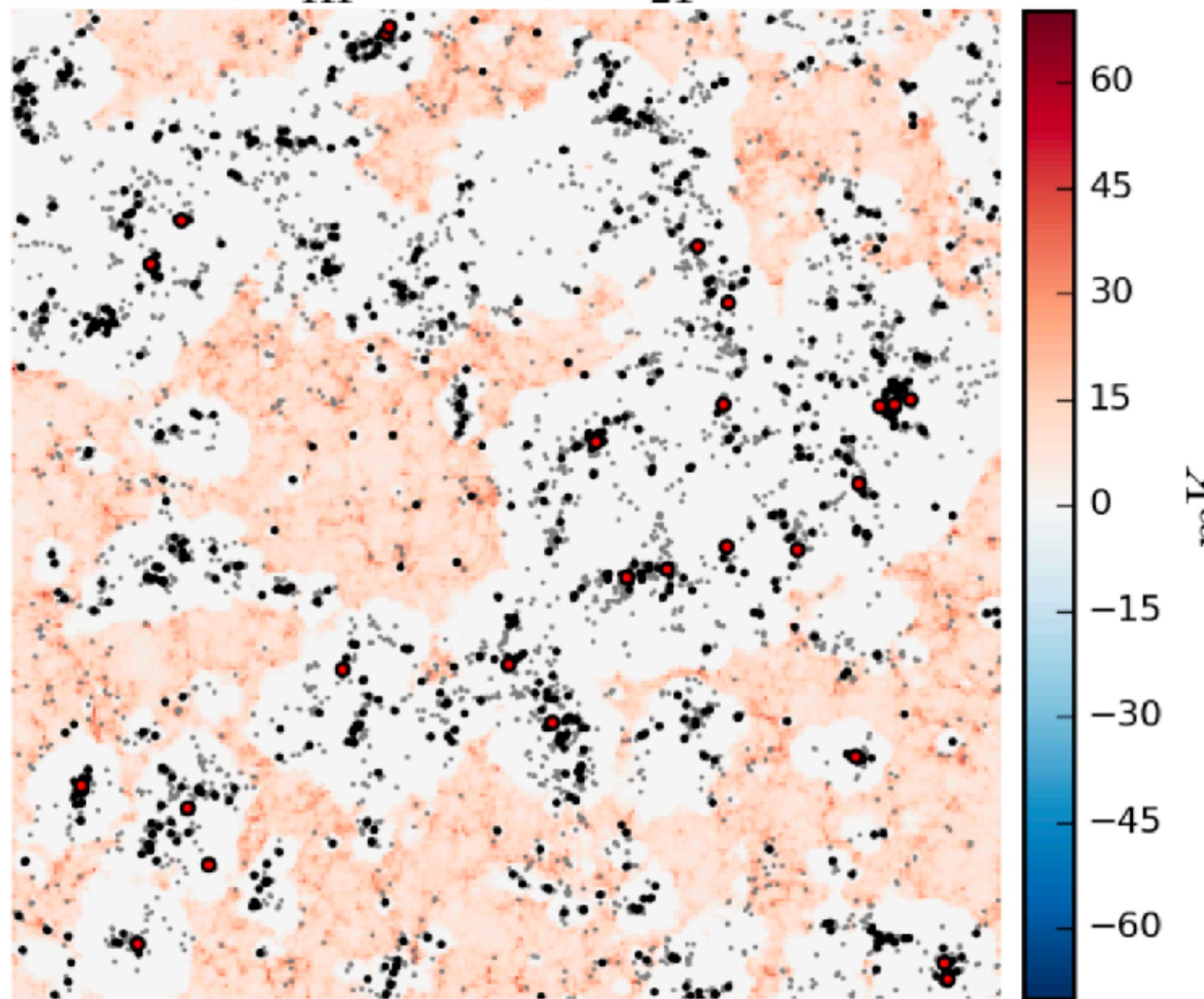


- High-z BAO
- Primordial non-Gaussianity
- Deviation from  $n_s = 1$  (Yoshida-san's talk?)
- etc.

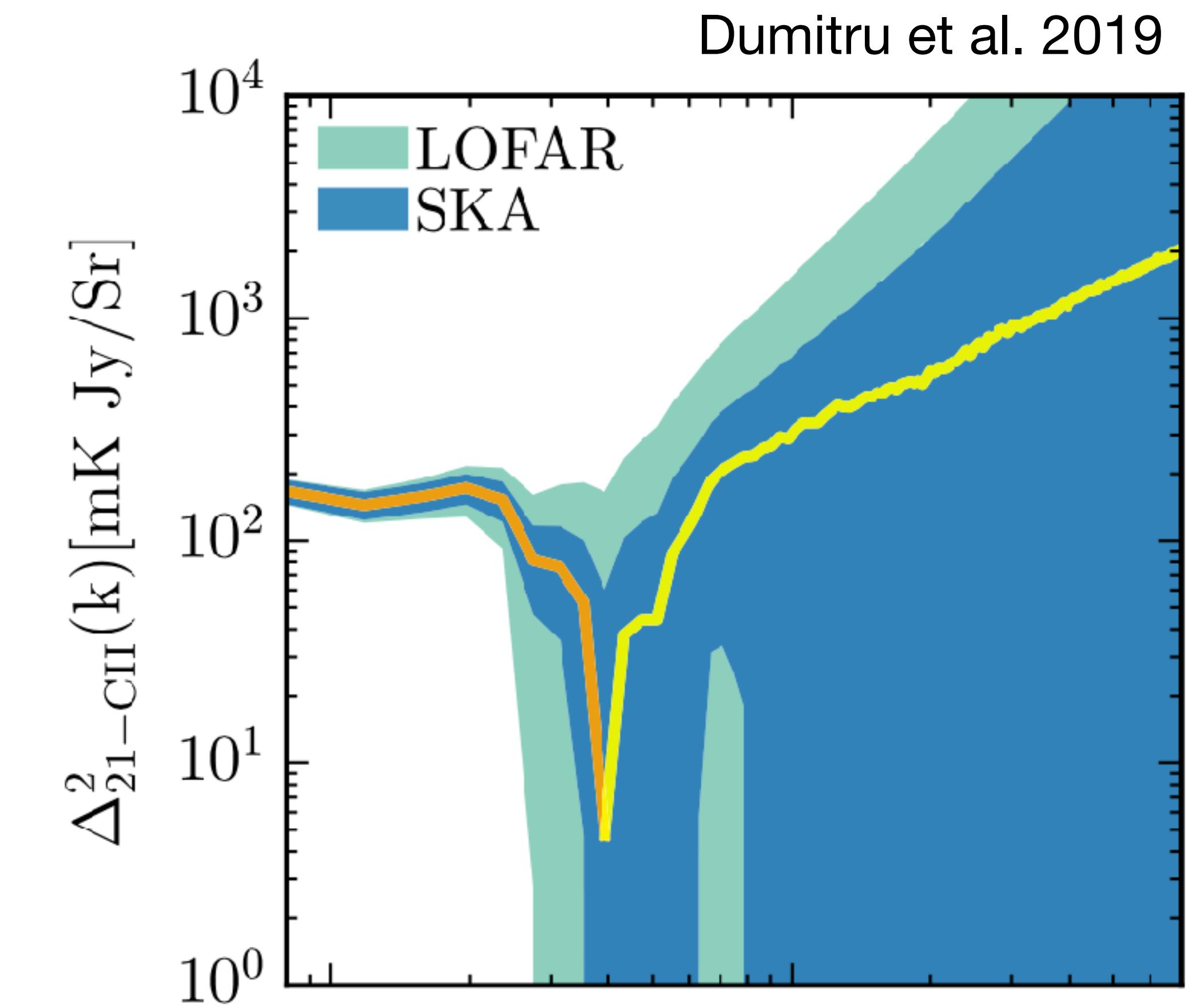
# Going higher redshifts



# Cross-correlating with EoR 21cm

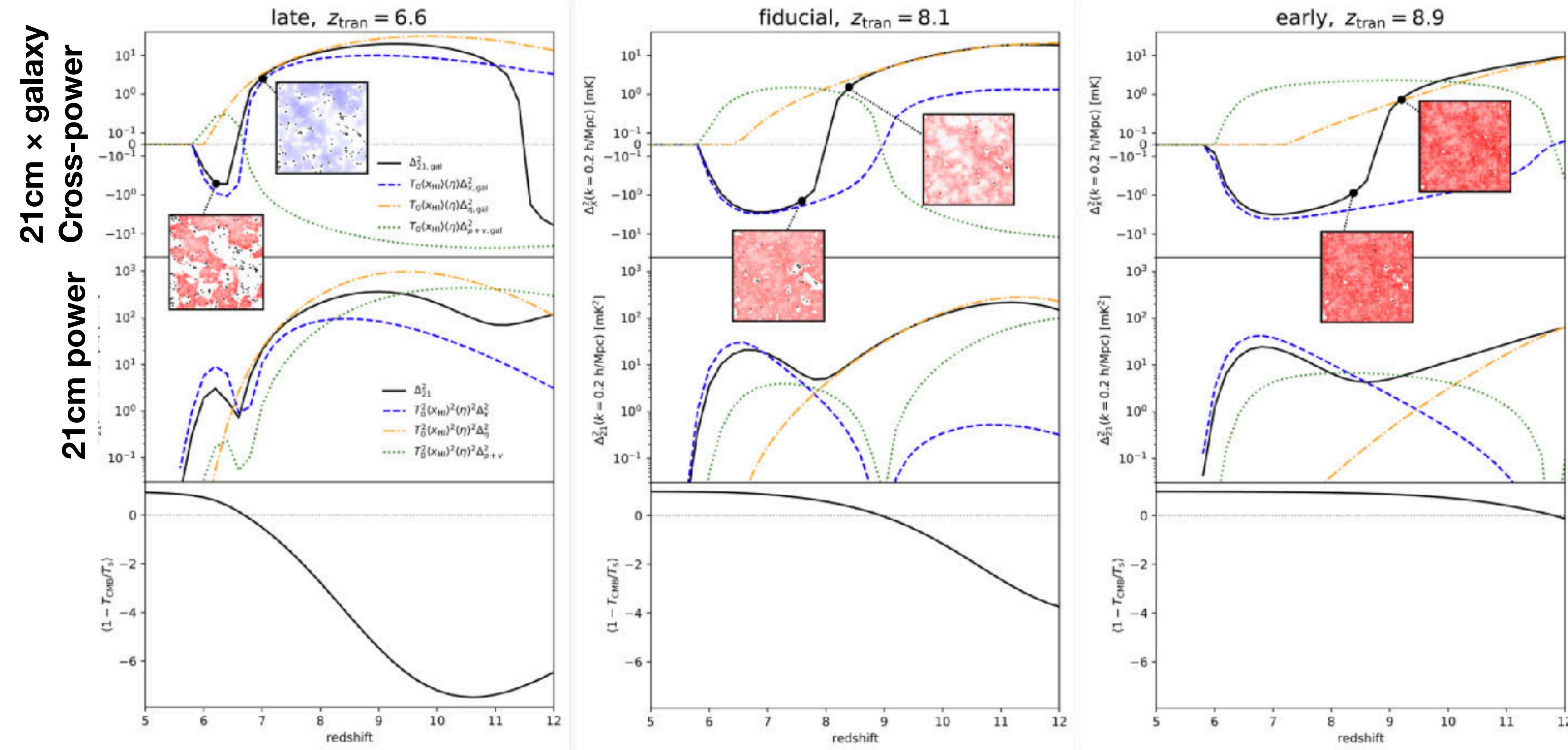


Anti-correlation between neutral gas  
(21cm) and galaxies ([CII])



21cm signal is weak, but high-S/N [CII]  
or [OIII] observation can help detection!

# Cross-correlating with EoR 21cm



**Redshift evolution of cross-power spectrum** is the most informative probe of the cosmic reionization and IGM heating (and therefore the formation of the first luminous objects)

Moriwaki, Beane, Lidz 2024

# Summary

## Mock data

- TNG with empirical line and continuum model
- Reproduce the observed number counts of galaxies
- Limitations: boxsize and resolution (problematic especially for very high- $z$  faint gals)

## Power spectrum

- We should evaluate transfer function to obtain unbiased power

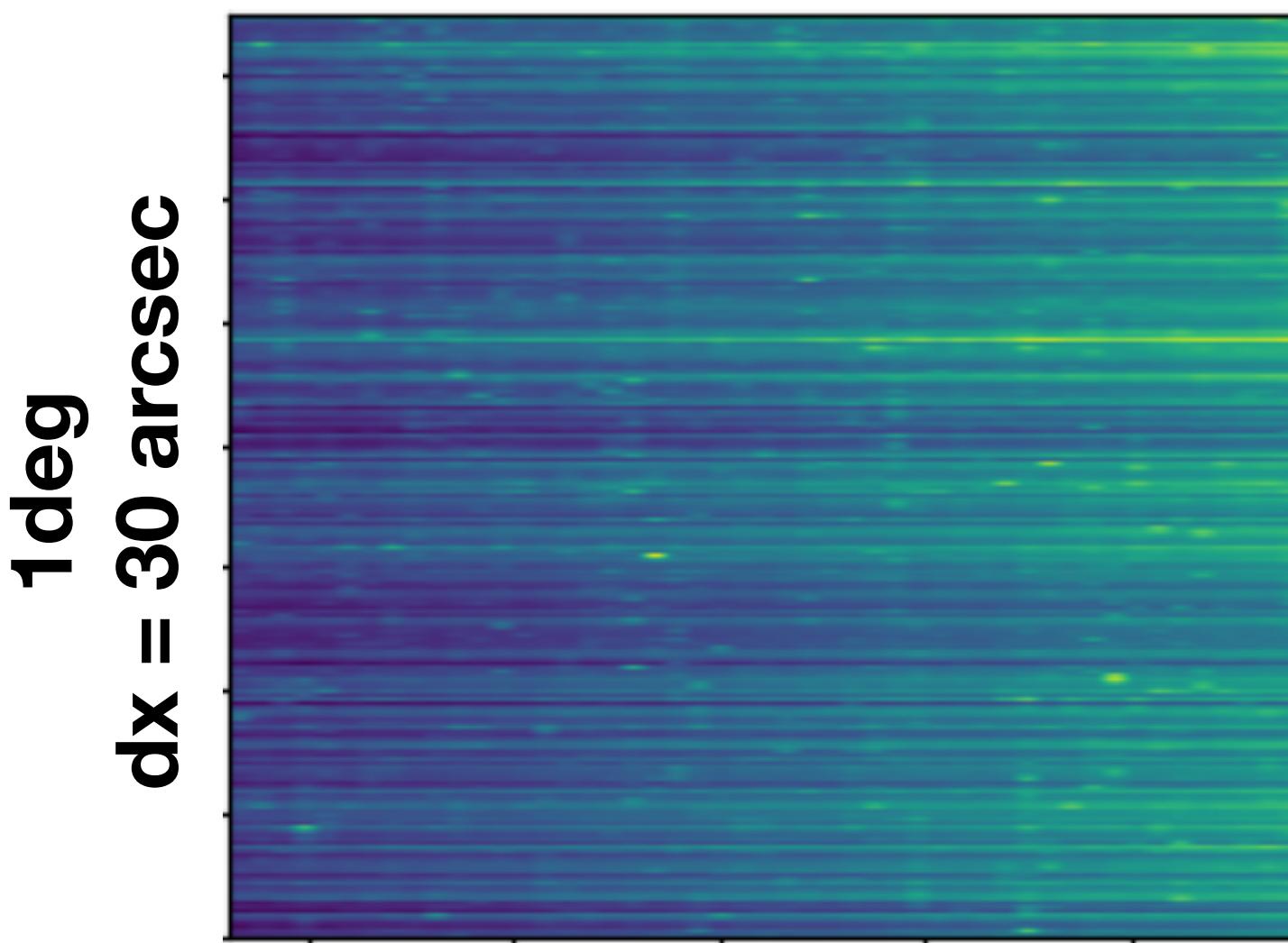
## Future prospects

- High- $z$  cosmology, cosmic reionization, first stars and galaxies

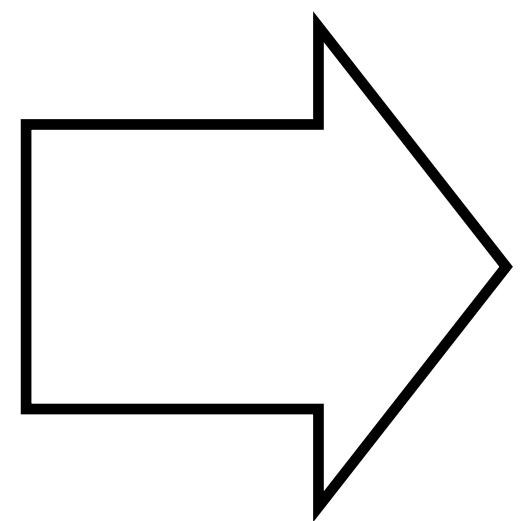
# Appendix

# Cf. What if converting at other lines' redshift?

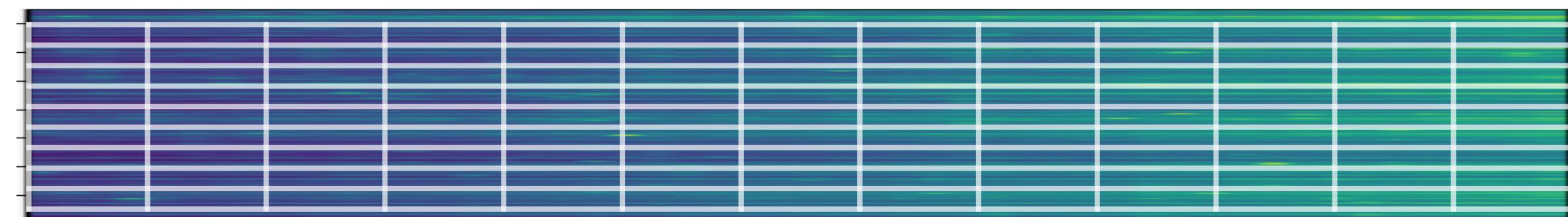
**CO(4-3):  $z = 0.6 - 0.8$**



**258 GHz - 285 GHz**  
 **$R = 500$**



**$45 \text{ Mpc}$**   
 **$dx = 0.4 \text{ Mpc}$**



**$500 \text{ Mpc}$**   
 **$dx = 10 \text{ Mpc}$**

# Transfer function predicted in COMAP

