

# The EoR sensitivity of the Murchison Widefield Array

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## ABSTRACT

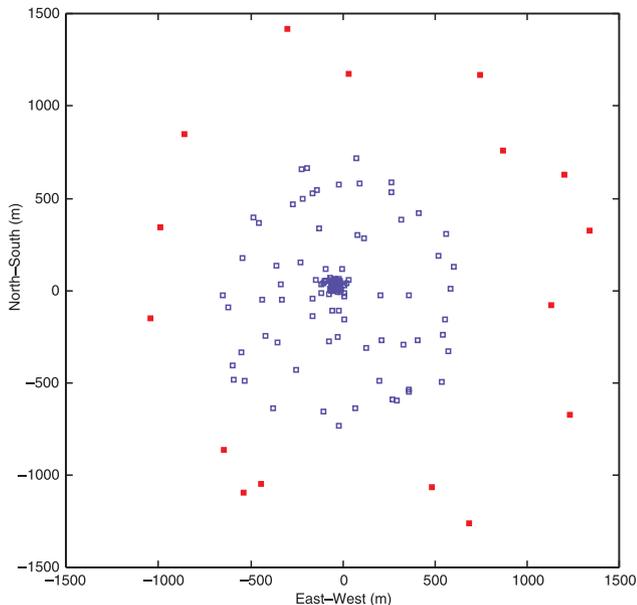
Using the final 128 antenna locations of the Murchison Widefield Array (MWA), we calculate its sensitivity to the epoch of reionization (EoR) power spectrum of redshifted 21 cm emission for a fiducial model and provide the tools to calculate the sensitivity for any model. Our calculation takes into account synthesis rotation, chromatic and asymmetrical baseline effects, and excludes modes that will be contaminated by foreground subtraction. For the fiducial model, the MWA will be capable of a  $14\sigma$  detection of the EoR signal with one full season of observation on two fields (900 and 700 h).

**Key words:** instrumentation: interferometers – cosmology: miscellaneous.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The cosmic dark ages and the epoch of reionization (EoR) remain a largely unexamined chapter of the history and evolution of the Universe. Observation of redshifted 21 cm emission shows promise of probing the EoR (see Furlanetto, Oh & Briggs 2006; Morales

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**Figure 1.** The antenna locations for the 128 antenna MWA. Positions are measured relative to  $-26^{\circ}42'4.396''$  latitude,  $116^{\circ}40'13.646''$  longitude. The blue squares show the core 112 antennas which will be integrated for an EoR measurement. The solid red squares represent the outlier antennas used for solar measurements, but are not used for EoR measurements. While the antennas are indeed square, the squares shown here are not to scale.

& Wyithe 2010 for recent reviews). Indeed, studies of the EoR and dark energy were rated with high priority by the 2010 Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey. Several ground-based radio experiments are currently under construction to probe the EoR through 21 cm power spectrum measurements, including LOw Frequency Array (LOFAR)<sup>1</sup>, Precision Array for Probing the Epoch of Reionization (PAPER)<sup>2</sup> and the Murchison Widefield Array (MWA)<sup>3</sup>.

The MWA is being built in the radio-quiet Murchison Radio Observatory in Western Australia, and aims to measure the EoR power spectrum via the 21 cm signal over a large range of redshifts. The originally planned MWA was to consist of 512 antennas, distributed over a circular region of radius 1.5 km (Lonsdale et al. 2009). With current funding the instrument has been rescoped to 128 antennas, but will have similar layout characteristics to the originally planned 512 antenna array. A full description of the 128 antenna instrument is presented in Tingay et al. (2012), and a thorough description of the science capabilities will be presented in Bowman et al. (2012).

Here we calculate the MWA's expected sensitivity to the EoR signal using the physical antenna locations. A given baseline (the separation vector between any two antennas) is sensitive to a particular angular Fourier mode on the sky, so the baseline distribution is directly related to the EoR sensitivity of an array (Morales 2005). The MWA baseline distribution will have a dense core for EoR sensitivity and a smooth extended radial profile for calibration and foreground subtraction purposes (Bowman, Morales & Hewitt 2006). The locations of the 128 antennas for the MWA were optimized using the algorithm presented in Beardsley et al. (2012) and shown in Fig. 1. A table of the locations of all 128 antennas is available in the electronic supplement.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.lofar.org/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://eor.berkeley.edu/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.mwatelescope.org/>

**Table 1.** Observational parameters for sensitivity estimation.

Parameters	Values
No. of antennas	112 <sup>a</sup>
Central frequency	158 MHz ( $z \sim 8$ )
Field of view	$31^{\circ}$
Effective area per antenna	$14.5 \text{ m}^2$
Total bandwidth	8 MHz
$T_{\text{sys}}$	440 K
Channel width	40 kHz
Latitude	$-26.701^{\circ}$
Primary field RA	$6^{\text{h}}$
Secondary field RA	$0^{\text{h}}$

<sup>a</sup>16 of the 128 antennas are not integrated for EoR measurements and are not included here.

We use a fiducial model to calculate the MWA's sensitivity and in attached tables provide the information needed to quickly apply any model. The EoR observing plan for the MWA is to track fields when they are above  $45^{\circ}$  elevation and the Sun and galactic centre are below the horizon. Over an annual cycle, this yields a full observational season of 900 h integration on a primary field and 700 h on a second field. For the fiducial model, we find that with a full season of observation the MWA will be capable of a  $14\sigma$  power spectrum detection, along with constraints on the slope.

Throughout this Letter we use a  $\Lambda$  cold dark matter ( $\Lambda$ CDM) cosmology with  $\Omega_m = 0.73$ ,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.27$  and  $h = 0.7$ , consistent with 7-year *Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe* (WMAP7) results (Komatsu et al. 2011). All distances and wavenumbers are in comoving coordinates.

## 2 EOR SENSITIVITY

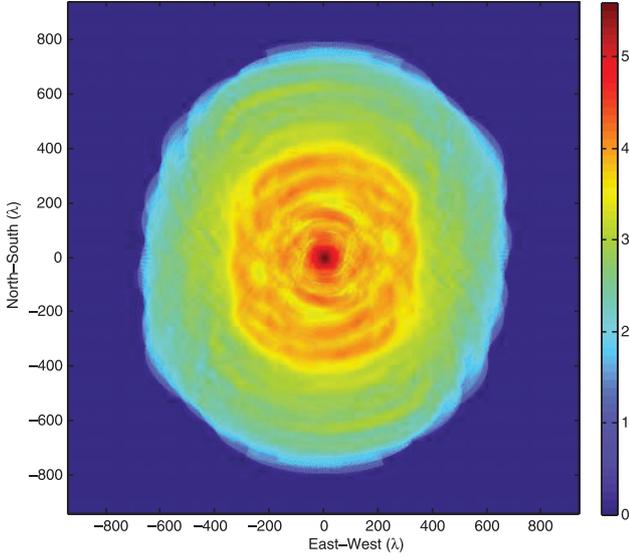
The power spectrum measurement of the sky temperature is done in three dimensions (two angular directions, and the line-of-sight direction achieved through redshift), so we must find the uncertainty in each three-dimensional (3D) voxel in cosmological wavenumber ( $\mathbf{k}$ ) space, then perform a weighted average in spherical bins to arrive at 1D sensitivity (Morales & Hewitt, 2004; Morales 2005; McQuinn et al. 2006; Morales & Wyithe 2010).

The fundamental visibility measurement of an interferometer is done in  $(u, v, f)$  space, where  $u$  and  $v$  are the baseline coordinates (measured in wavelengths), and  $f$  is the frequency of the observation. The thermal uncertainty on the visibility measurement is given by

$$V_{\text{rms}}(u, v, f) = \frac{c^2 T_{\text{sys}}}{f^2 A_e \sqrt{\Delta f \tau}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $T_{\text{sys}}$  is the system temperature,  $A_e$  is the effective collecting area per antenna,  $\Delta f$  is the frequency channel width and  $\tau$  is the total integration time for the mode including redundant baselines (Morales & Wyithe 2010). Observational parameters for our calculation are shown in Table 1. The system temperature is dominated by galactic foreground emission, and redshift dependence is discussed in Bowman et al. (2006). Here we assume a constant system temperature over the observational bandwidth.

To determine  $\tau$ , the integration time per  $(u, v, f)$  voxel, we use the surveyed antenna locations, and perform an aperture rotation for 3 h on either side of zenith. We approximate chromatic effects by calculating the baseline migration along the frequency dimension,



**Figure 2.** Effective integration time per day per  $(u, v)$  cell including rotation synthesis for 128 antenna MWA at  $z \sim 8$  ( $\lambda = 1.89$  m). The colour-scale units are the logarithm of effective seconds observed per day per angular mode, assuming six hours of integration per day on one EoR field. Note that the total number of seconds observed per day is 21 600, but an angular mode can be effectively observed longer due to redundant baselines. The most observed mode in this array is  $\sim 4 \times 10^5$  s  $d^{-1}$ . The  $uv$  cell size is dictated by the size of the instrumental window function. Following Bowman et al. (2006) we used a cell size of  $(8.3 \text{ m})^2$ . Data for this figure will be available in a machine-readable table to easily plug into equation (3).

then averaging. This includes chromatic effects while avoiding a full covariance calculation (Hazelton et al., in preparation).

The sampling matrix for one day of observation on a single EoR field is shown in Fig. 2. The MWA will have a very dense, highly redundant  $uv$  core, with a smooth radial profile extending to 1.5 km. The large number of baselines in the core will beat down the thermal variance for those modes because the effective observing time is the sum of all the baselines observing the mode.

The  $(u, v)$  coordinates map directly to the transverse cosmological wavenumber by the relation  $k_{\perp} = 2\pi u/D$ , where  $D$  is the comoving distance to the observation. The observing frequency dimension maps to the line-of-sight direction, and must be Fourier transformed to the  $k_{\parallel}$  dimension. Once these conversions are done, our data are in 3D  $k$ -space, and we square to reach the power spectrum. Propagating errors, the thermal uncertainty per  $k$ -space bin is given by

$$C^N(\mathbf{k}) = T_{\text{sys}}^2 \left( \frac{D^2 \lambda^2}{A_e} \right) \left( \frac{\Delta D}{B} \right) \frac{1}{\tau}. \quad (2)$$

The second term can be thought of as converting the  $uv$  bin size ( $A_e$ ) to cosmological wavenumber space and has units of  $\text{Mpc}^2$ . The third term converts the width of the observation from bandwidth to line-of-sight spatial extent and has units of  $\text{Mpc s}$  (for flat space the line-of-sight and transverse distances are equivalent), and  $\tau$  is the integration time for the  $k$ -space bin (in seconds). Inserting the values from Table 1 for all terms except the integration time gives

$$C^N(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{6.95 \times 10^7}{\tau} \text{K}^2 \text{Mpc}^3. \quad (3)$$

There is also a sample variance contribution to the uncertainty. Assuming that the distribution is Gaussian, the sample variance per 3D voxel is given by the power spectrum itself (McQuinn et al.

2006). Combining the thermal and sample uncertainties gives the total variance per 3D  $k$ -space voxel:

$$\sigma_P^2(\mathbf{k}) = [P_{21}(\mathbf{k}) + C^N(\mathbf{k})]^2. \quad (4)$$

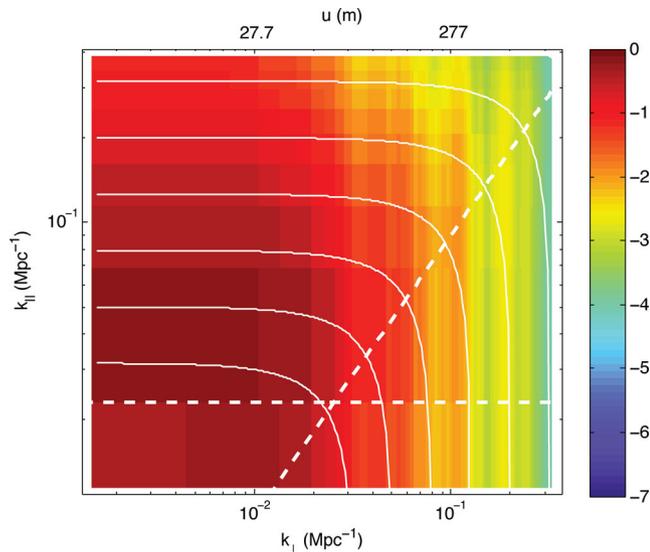
Because of the sample variance term, the calculated sensitivity of an array depends on one's choice of theoretical EoR model. While surveying the landscape of EoR models is beyond the scope of this Letter, we have included a table of the effective seconds observed per day per  $(u, v)$  cell in the electronic supplement (data for Fig. 2). The seconds per day can be combined with the observing strategy to calculate the integration time per cell,  $\tau$  in equation (3), and combined with the theoretical model in equation (4) to accurately determine the sensitivity of the MWA for any proposed model. The coefficient values in equation (3) and the coordinates of the supplemental table can be scaled to different redshifts with  $\sim 5$  per cent error on the resulting sensitivity, or the antenna locations and synthesis rotation can be used to recalculate the integration time per bin using the supplemental table as a cross-check. In the remainder of this Letter we use the fiducial model of a fully neutral intergalactic medium (IGM) (Furlanetto et al. 2006)<sup>4</sup> as an example of how to accurately calculate the EoR power spectrum sensitivity.

The underlying EoR fluctuations are assumed to be isotropic; however, velocity distortions will amplify the signal in the line-of-sight direction on relevant large scales (Barkana & Loeb 2005). For our fiducial model this angular dependence is given by  $P_{21}(\mathbf{k}) = (1 + 2\mu^2 + \mu^4)P_{21}(k)$ , where  $\mu = k_{\parallel}/|\mathbf{k}|$ . This effect depends on whether dark matter or ionizing sources is sourcing the fluctuations. Throughout reionization both sources will be relevant and the above expression will depend on the cross-power spectrum between the fluctuations. Because our fiducial model is a fully neutral IGM we can use this simplified relation. In addition the MWA is sensitive to much smaller  $k_{\perp}$  modes compared to  $k_{\parallel}$  modes, so this effect is significant for the dark matter sourced fiducial model.

Fig. 3 shows the signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) per voxel in a slice through the 3D  $k$ -space. At low  $k$ , a large signal and dense baseline distribution result in an S/N approaching 1. Moving up in  $k_{\parallel}$ , the signal diminishes, but the baseline density remains constant, so the sensitivity drops relatively slowly. Moving up in  $k_{\perp}$ , however, both the signal and the baseline density drop, resulting in a more drastic drop in sensitivity.

Foreground contamination limits the observability of the EoR. Fortunately, the contamination is localized in 3D  $k$ -space, leaving a relatively uncontaminated EoR window (Morales et al. 2012; Vedantham, Shankar & Subrahmanyam 2012). The spectrally smooth foregrounds are fitted to low-order polynomials over the full 30.72 MHz instrument bandwidth, contaminating low line-of-sight wavenumbers (Bowman, Morales & Hewitt 2009). However, an individual observation is limited to  $\sim 8$  MHz due to cosmic evolution, so only our  $k_{\parallel} = 0$  bin will be contaminated. This exclusion zone is shown in Fig. 3 by the region below the horizontal white line. In addition, mode mixing effects will throw power higher in  $k_{\parallel}$ , creating a wedge shape of contamination (Datta, Bowman & Carilli 2011; Morales et al. 2012; Trott, Wayth & Tingay 2012). The location of this contamination is indicated in Fig. 3 by the region below the diagonal line. The ‘EoR window’ is to the left of the diagonal line and above the horizontal line. In this calculation we only use modes within the EoR window.

<sup>4</sup> Available online at [www.astro.ucla.edu/~sfurlane/21cm\\_pk.htm](http://www.astro.ucla.edu/~sfurlane/21cm_pk.htm) (last accessed 30 October, 2012).



**Figure 3.** Estimated power spectrum sensitivity to EoR signal per voxel for the MWA. The quantity plotted is  $\log_{10}[P_{21}(k)/(\sigma_P(k))]$  for a 2D slice of the 3D data cube with 900 h of integration. The white curved lines show the bin edges used for the 1D plot (Fig. 4). The data below the horizontal dashed line and to the right of the diagonal dashed line will be contaminated by foregrounds. Only data within the EoR window (the upper left) are used to calculate the sensitivity in Fig. 4. For reference, the corresponding baseline lengths are given on the top axis.

The next step is to perform a weighted average to condense the 3D data into a 1D power spectrum. The underlying power spectrum is expected to be isotropic, so averaging in spherical shells of constant  $|\mathbf{k}|$  is appropriate. As discussed earlier, the velocity distortion terms cause the power spectrum to be anisotropic, but can be remedied by dividing the signal and noise by the angular dependence,  $(1 + 2\mu^2 + \mu^4)$  in our case. Then voxels within a constant  $k$  shell have the same power spectrum signal, and can be averaged weighting by the uncertainty per voxel.

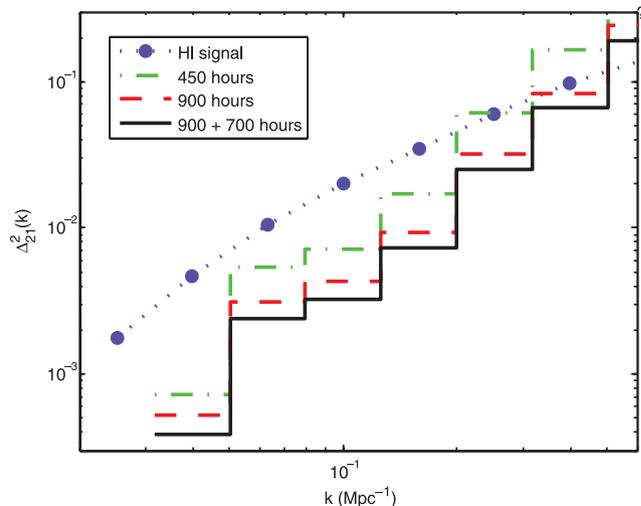
Fig. 4 shows the sensitivity of the MWA to this EoR power spectrum. The theoretical 1D spherically averaged power spectrum (dotted blue line) and the uncertainty per bin (various step lines) are plotted. The uncertainty is plotted as a step function to show the binning used in the spherical average with the edges of the steps corresponding to the white curved lines in Fig. 3.

The uncertainty is shown for 450 and 900 h on one field, as well as a two-field observation with 900 h on one field ( $RA = 6^h$ ) and 700 h on a second ( $RA = 0^h$ ), corresponding to one full season of observation. The lowest  $k$  bin approaches the sample variance limit as the S/N per voxel reaches  $\sim 1$  and the array begins to image the largest EoR scales. The higher  $k$  bins, however, are thermal noise dominated at 900 h.

We can follow Lidz et al. (2008) and fit an amplitude and slope to  $\ln \Delta_{21}^2(k)$  in  $\ln(k)$ ,

$$\ln \Delta_{21}^2(k) = \ln \Delta_{21}^2(k = k_p) + \alpha \ln(k/k_p), \quad (5)$$

where  $k_p$  is a fixed pivot wavenumber. The uncertainty on the amplitude depends on the pivot wavenumber, and we choose  $k_p = 0.06 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ . The uncertainty is estimated assuming Gaussian statistics, and we fit directly in the 3D  $k$ -space to avoid binning effects and biases. For a full season of observation (900 h on a primary field and 700 h on a secondary), we predict an S/N of 14 on the amplitude and 10.9 on the slope ( $\alpha$ ) for the fiducial model. This does not take into account instrument downtime due to inevitable



**Figure 4.** Estimated 1D sensitivity for the MWA, for various integration scenarios. The dotted blue line is the theoretical spherically averaged power spectrum (Furlanetto et al. 2006), where  $\Delta_{21}^2(k) = P_{21}(k)k^3/(2\pi^2T_0^2)$  and  $T_0 = 28[(1+z)/10]^{1/2} \text{ mK} \approx 26.6 \text{ mK}$ . The several step functions represent the uncertainty per bin, with the edges of the steps corresponding to the edges of the bins when averaging (white curves in Fig. 3). Single-field observations are shown for 450 h (dash-dotted green) and 900 h (dashed red) of integration. The solid black line corresponds to 900 h on a primary EoR field, combined with 700 h on a secondary field. This averaging excluded any data that would be contaminated by foreground subtraction (below the horizontal line, and to the right of the wedge in Fig. 3).

maintenance, nor loss of data for unforeseen reasons. With a more conservative observation time of 450 h on a single field, we expect an S/N of 7.1 on the amplitude and 5.0 on the slope. Even with less than half a full observing season, the MWA has the potential for an EoR detection.

This calculation does not account for systematic biases from calibration and foreground subtraction errors. Efforts are underway to understand these affects and to achieve this level of sensitivity (Trott et al. 2012).

### 3 CONCLUSIONS

Using the proposed 128 antenna MWA, we have estimated the instrument sensitivity to a model EoR power spectrum, taking into account synthesis rotation, chromatic and asymmetrical baseline effects, and excluding modes that are contaminated by foreground subtraction. We provide the tools required to calculate the MWA sensitivity for any model. With an optimistic full season of observation, we would expect to detect the fiducial power spectrum amplitude with S/N  $\sim 14$ , and constrain the slope with S/N  $\sim 10.9$ . At the time of publication, commissioning is underway and first light of the full 128 antenna MWA is expected early 2013.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Two supplementary tables are available for electronic download. First, `MWA_Antenna_Locations.txt` provides the absolute coordinates of the antennas as they have been placed. The first column is the antenna number. The second and third columns are the Easting and Northing coordinates for a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection in metres. The fourth column is the elevation in metres. All coordinates refer to the south-west corner of the antennas. The second table, `obs_time_table.txt`, provides the expected observed time per  $uv$  cell per day. This table is the data used to produce Fig. 2. The first two columns are the  $(u, v)$  coordinates in wavelengths at 158 MHz. The third column is the observation time per day for the corresponding  $uv$  cell in seconds. The grid size is 8.3 m due to the instrumental window function (Bowman et al. 2006) (<http://mnras.oxfordjournals.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1093/mnras/sls013/-/DC1>).

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