

Interstellar Scintillation as a Cosmological Probe: Prospects and Challenges†

J. Y. Koay^{1*}, J.-P. Macquart¹, B. J. Rickett², H. E. Bignall¹,
D. L. Jauncey³, J. E. J. Lovell⁴, C. Reynolds¹, T. Pursimo⁵
L. Kedziora-Chudczer⁶ and R. Ojha⁷

¹International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research, Curtin University, Australia
*email: kevin.koay@icrar.org

²Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, University of California, San Diego, USA

³CSIRO Astronomy & Space Science, Australia Telescope National Facility, Australia

⁴School of Mathematics & Physics, University of Tasmania, Australia

⁵Nordic Optical Telescope, E-38700 Santa Cruz de La Palma, Spain

⁶School of Physics & Astrophysics, University of New South Wales, Australia

⁷Institute for Astrophysics & Computational Sciences, Catholic University of America, USA

Abstract. The discovery that interstellar scintillation (ISS) is suppressed for compact radio sources at $z \gtrsim 2$ has enabled ISS surveys to be used as cosmological probes. We discuss briefly the potential and challenges involved in such an undertaking, based on a dual-frequency survey of ISS carried out to determine the origin of this redshift dependence.

Keywords. intergalactic medium, galaxies: active, radio continuum: ISM, scattering

1. Prospects

The radio variability observed in many compact active galactic nuclei (AGN) at intra-hour and intra-day time-scales has been linked to scintillation caused by scattering in the interstellar medium (ISM) of our own Galaxy (Kedziora-Chudczer *et al.* 1997; Jauncey & Macquart 2001; Rickett *et al.* 2001; Dennett-Thorpe & de Bruyn 2002). Two factors make interstellar scintillation (ISS) an ideal probe of the physics of the ISM and of the background sources themselves. (1) The amplitude of scintillation decreases with increasing source angular size (thus, in the case of atmospheric scintillation at optical wavelengths, stars twinkle but planets do not), so ISS can be utilized to probe source sizes down to μas scales (Lazio *et al.* 2004), which is orders of magnitude better than any ground-based radio telescope can achieve. (2) The phenomenon is pervasive; the 5 GHz Microarcsecond Scintillation Induced Variability (MASIV) Survey found that $\sim 60\%$ of flat-spectrum AGNs exhibit 2–10% rms flux density variations due to scintillation (Lovell *et al.* 2008).

Both the fraction of scintillating sources and their scintillation amplitudes have been found to decrease for sources with redshifts $z \gtrsim 2$ (Lovell *et al.* 2008), thereby imbuing ISS surveys with a cosmological significance. What causes that redshift dependence of ISS? Possible explanations include (1) a $(1+z)^{0.5}$ scaling of angular size due to cosmological expansion (Rickett *et al.* 2007) in a flux-limited and brightness temperature-limited sample of sources, (2) selection effects due to the redshift dependence of source luminosities, Doppler boosting factors or spectral indices, (3) evolution of AGN morphology, (4)

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scatter broadening in the ionized intergalactic medium (IGM) due to multi-path propagation (Rickett *et al.* 2007), and (5) weak gravitational lensing by foreground objects.

There are great prospects for ISS as a cosmological probe at μas resolution. Investigations into its redshift dependence can potentially probe the angular size–redshift relation of flat-spectrum AGNs, AGN evolution, turbulence in the IGM, and/or the distribution of matter in the Universe; at the very least it will place strong constraints on them.

2. Observations and Challenges

We observed 140 compact, flat-spectrum AGNs at $0 \lesssim z \lesssim 4$ to investigate the origin of the redshift dependence of ISS. The sources were observed simultaneously at 4.9 GHz and 8.4 GHz on two VLA sub-arrays; each was observed for one minute at 2-hour intervals for a total duration of 11 days, scheduled in sidereal time. The main motivation for the observations was to determine whether the redshift dependence of ISS scales with frequency, since scatter broadening, intrinsic source size effects and space-time curvature each scale differently with frequency. The observations also function as a precursor for future larger-scale surveys with next-generation radio telescopes, providing a platform for exploring the challenges (discussed below) involved in such an experiment.

- *Instrumental and Systematic Errors.* Possible errors in the time domain are flux-dependent errors (variable calibrators, residual gain and pointing errors) and flux-independent errors (system noise, resolved sources, and confusion). Many of them appear as flux-density variations that repeat daily, since our observations were scheduled in sidereal time. We developed various methods to estimate them—see Koay *et al.* (2011).

- *Intrinsic Source Variability.* Owing to their compact nature, some of the sources may exhibit intrinsic variations that are difficult to deconvolve from ISS. The variability amplitudes of our sources were found to be significantly correlated with line-of-sight Galactic H α intensities (Koay *et al.* 2011), confirming that ISS dominates their variability on a statistical level at least.

- *Source Selection Biases.* Since our survey was flux-limited and involved relativistically beamed sources, it is likely that the high-redshift sources are more luminous and have larger Doppler boosting factors. The fact that the sources are observed at increasing rest-frame emission frequencies with increasing redshift adds to the bias. We devised a means of mitigating those effects by examining the ratio of the variability amplitudes at the two frequencies for each source individually, and then comparing the distribution of the ratios at high and low redshift.

- *Complexity of ISM and Source Properties.* The anisotropy and inhomogeneity of the ISM, coupled with the complexity of source structures, complicate the interpretation of the redshift dependence. We used Monte-Carlo simulations to model the statistics of ISS amplitudes for comparisons with observed distributions.

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