

## Contact

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(LinkedIn)

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(Other)

## Top Skills

Astrophysics & Cosmology

Digital Image Processing

Python (Programming Language)

## Languages

French (Professional Working)

Arabic (Native or Bilingual)

English (Professional Working)

# Ali Hamie

Space Scientist

Paris

## Education

Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse III

Master's degree, Astrophysics, Space Sciences, Planetology | Co-accredited by UPS and ISAE SUPAERO · (2019 - 2021)

Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse III

Bachelor's degree, Physics - L1 & L2 at Lebanese University · (2015 - 2019)

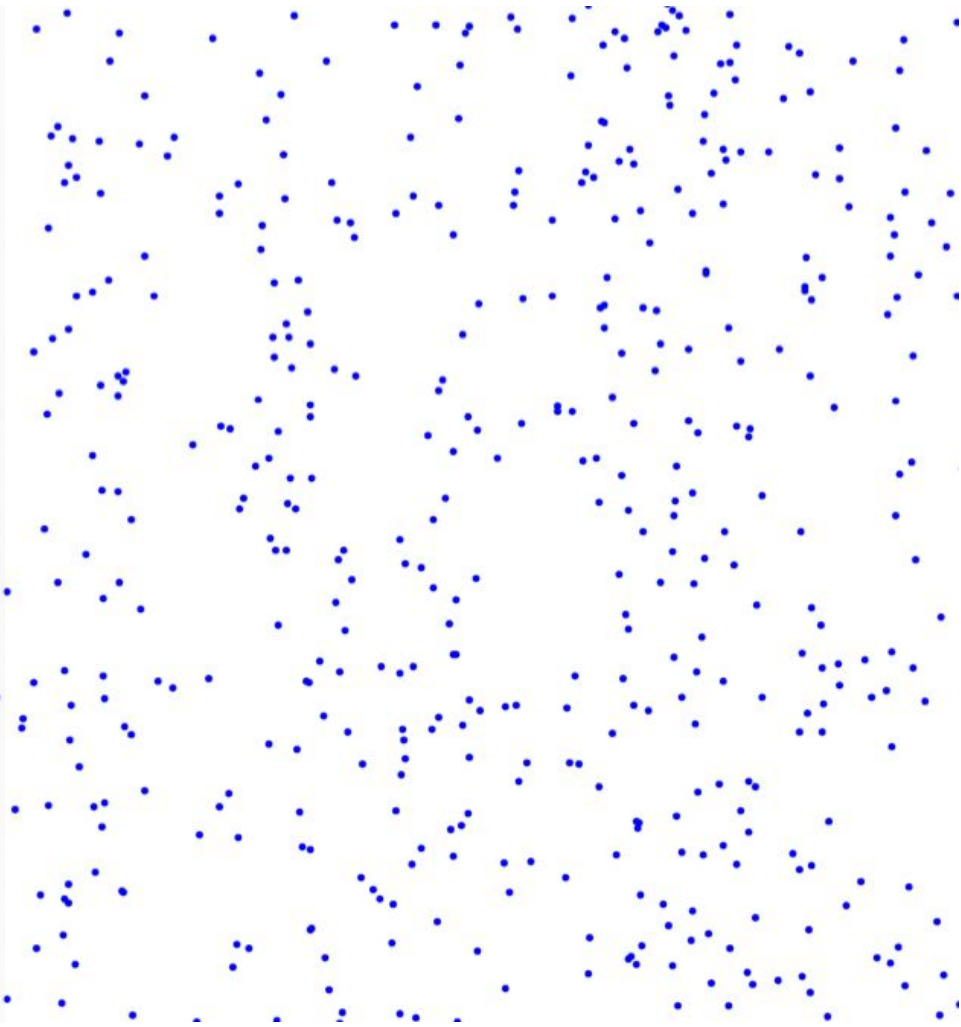
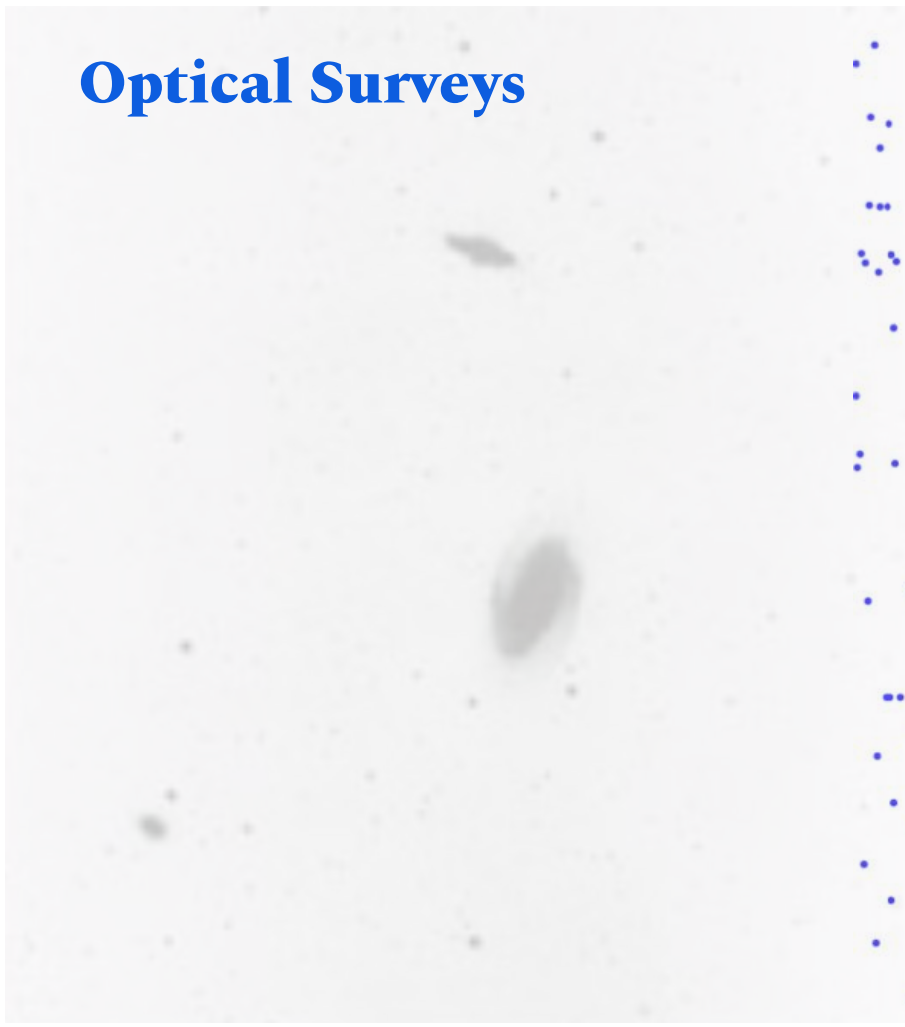
## Experience

IJCLab

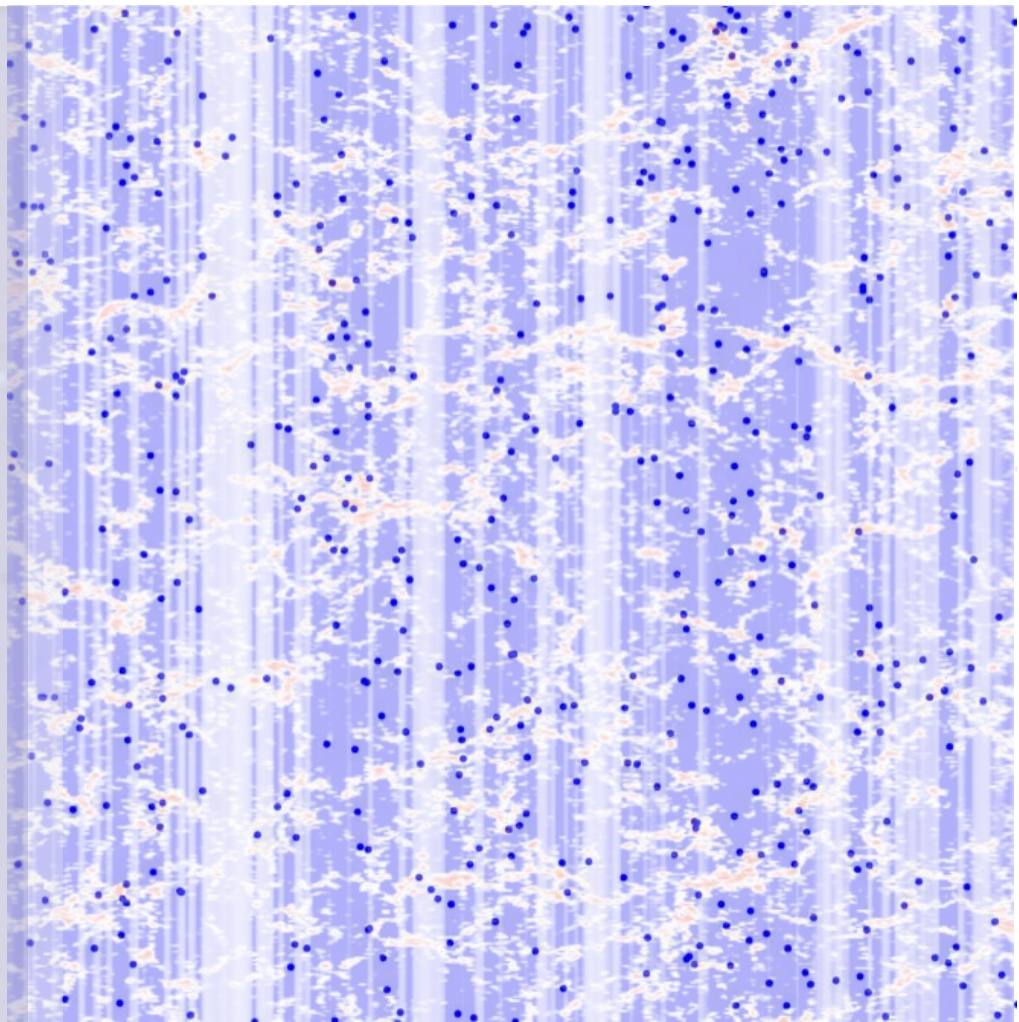
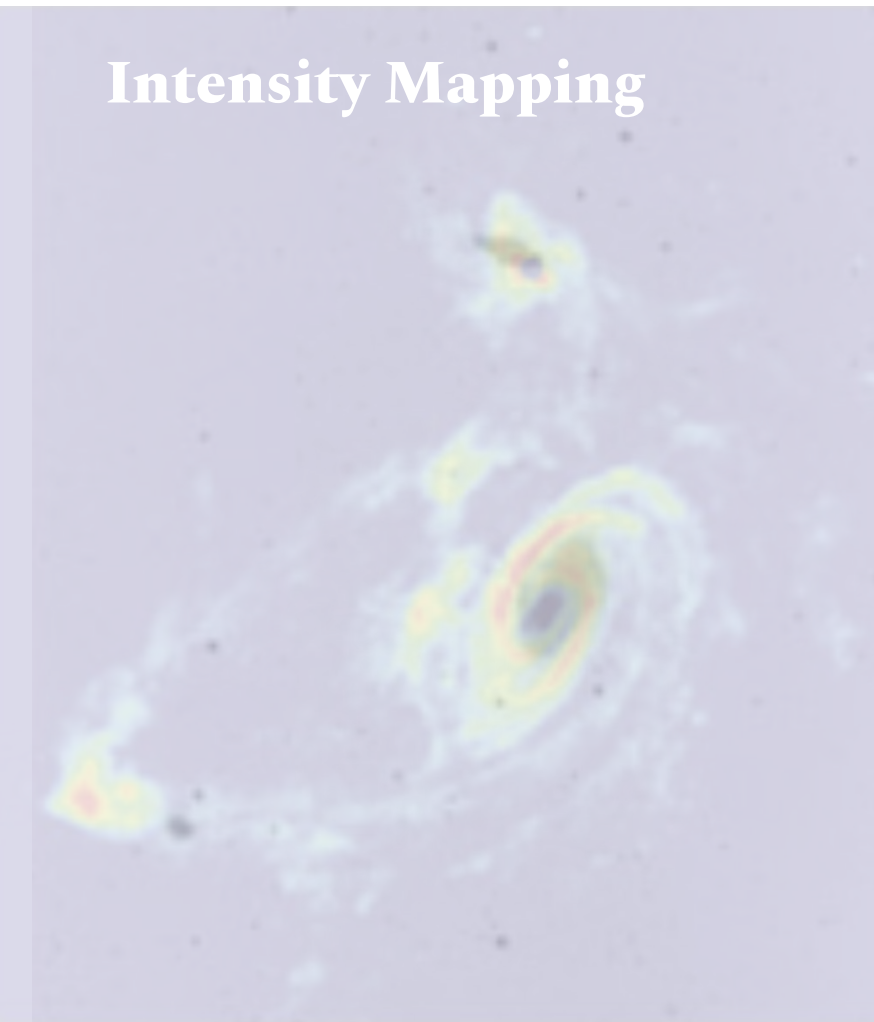
Cosmologist

February 2021 - July 2021 (6 months)

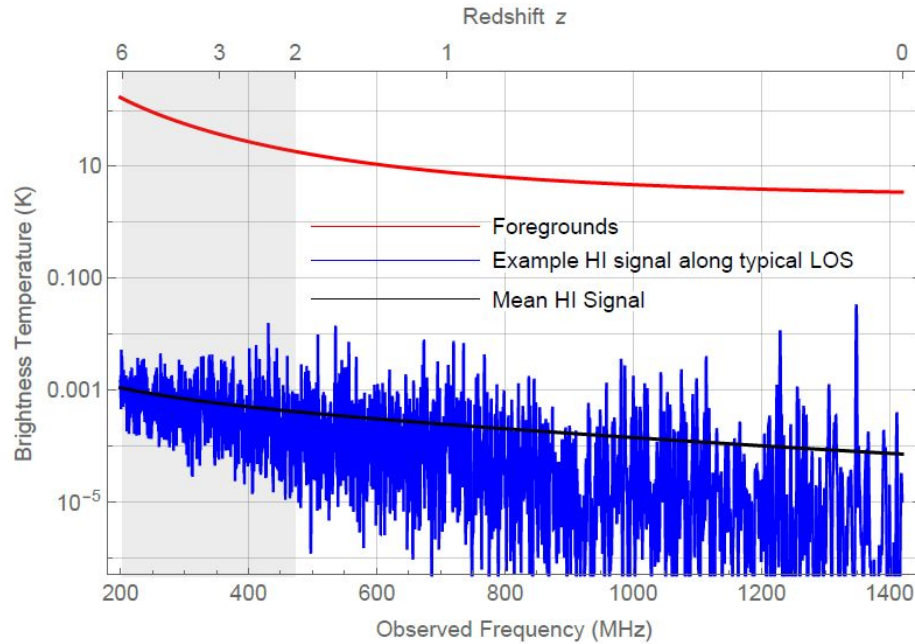
# Optical Surveys



# Intensity Mapping

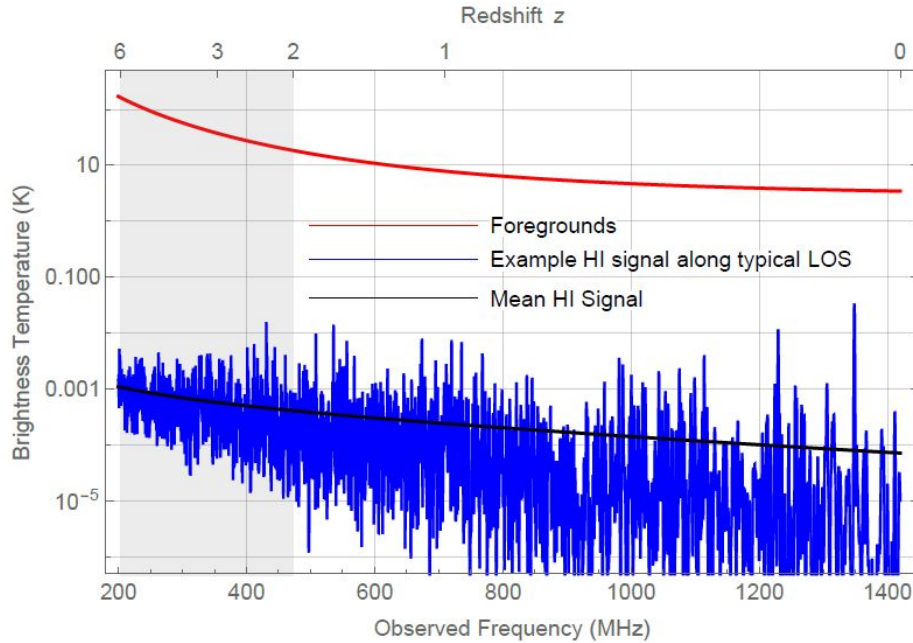


# Aims



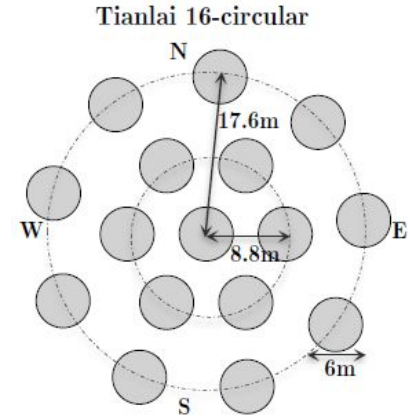
$$\sigma_{noise} = \frac{T_{sys}}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu\Delta T}}$$

# Aims



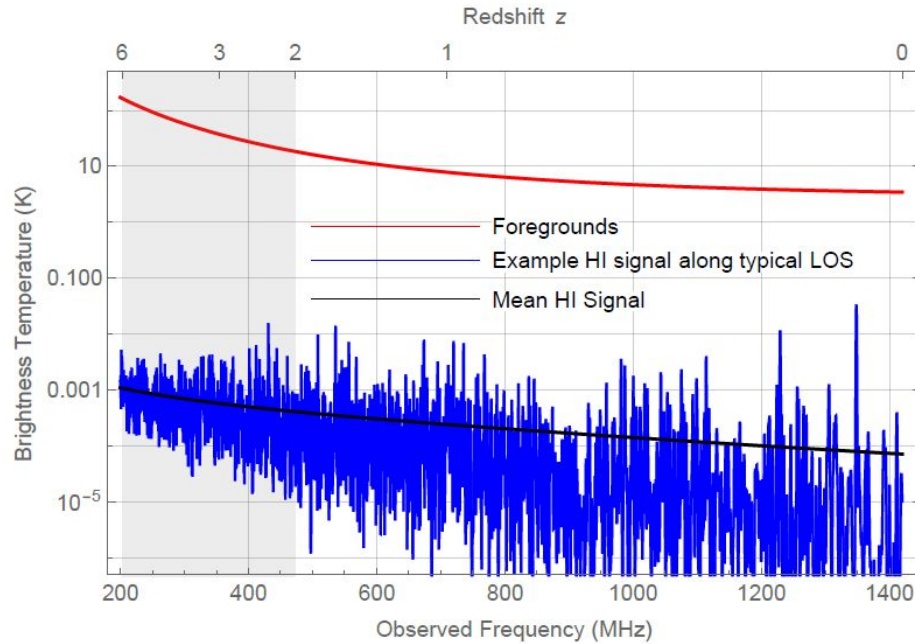
$$\sigma_{noise} = \frac{T_{sys}}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu\Delta T}}$$

NCP surveys



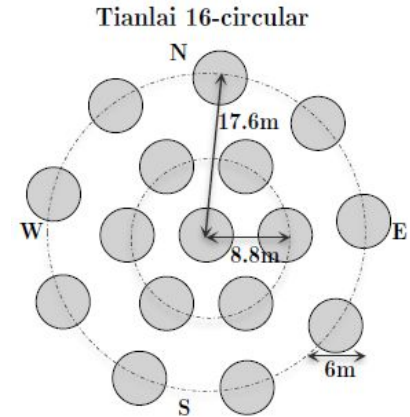


# Aims



$$\sigma_{noise} = \frac{T_{sys}}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu\Delta T}}$$

NCP surveys



Redundancy



# Aims

Proving HI clumps detection as a preliminary proof of future BAO's detection



$$\sigma_{noise} = \frac{T_{sys}}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu\Delta T}}$$

Redundancy



# Aims

Proving HI clumps detection as a preliminary proof of future BAO's detection

We detected with 70 % efficiency clumps with S/N=1.5 in 42 days per declination: six months of total exposure

$$\sigma_{noise} = \frac{T_{sys}}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu\Delta T}}$$

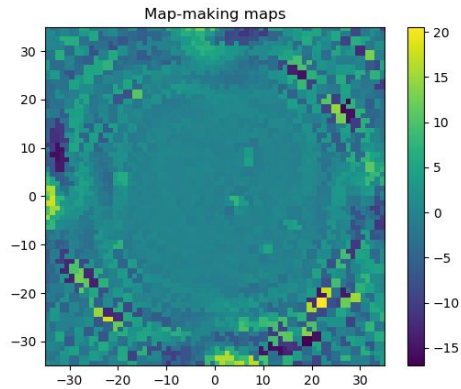
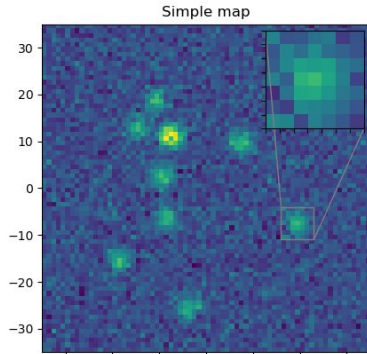
Redundant



# Method



# Method

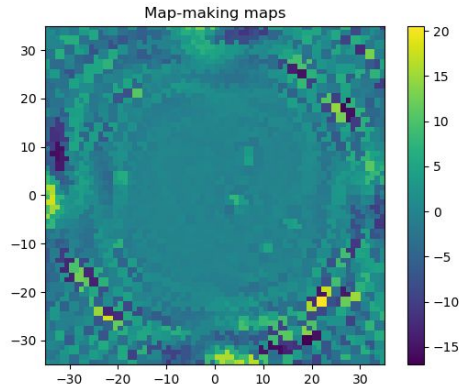
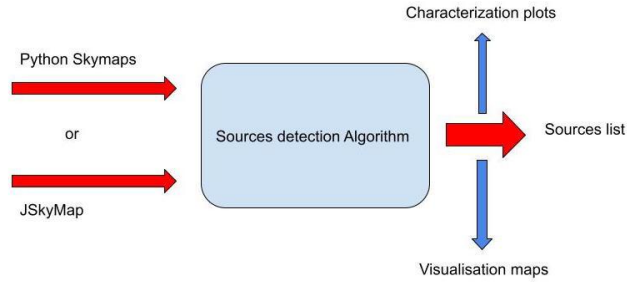
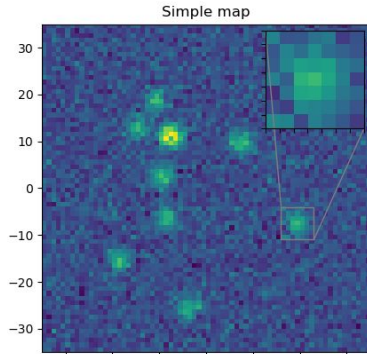


Sky-Maps Simulation

Source detection algorithm

Post processing

# Method

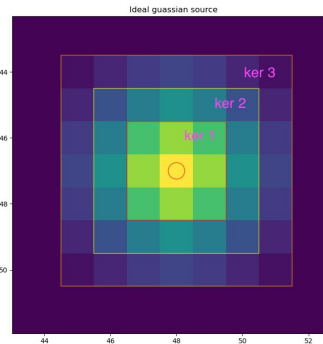
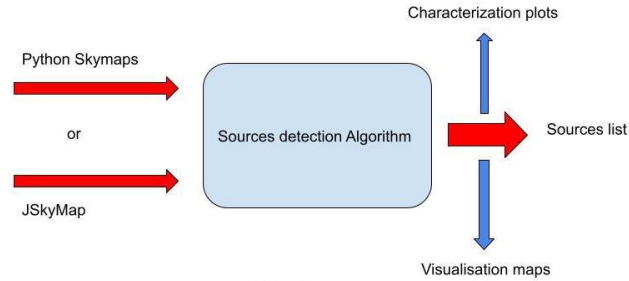
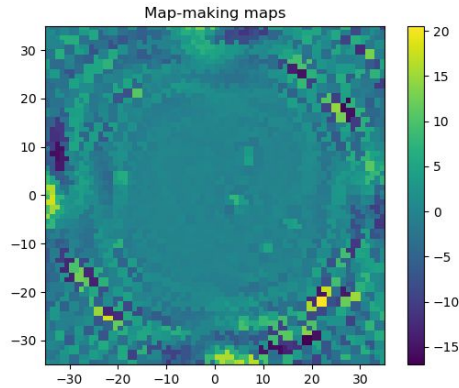
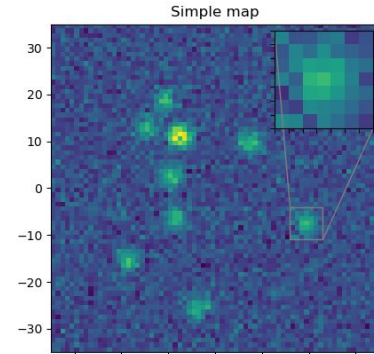


Sky-Maps Simulation

Source detection algorithm

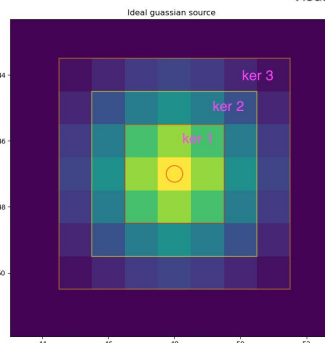
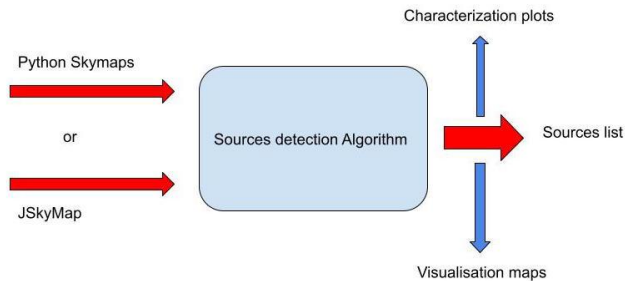
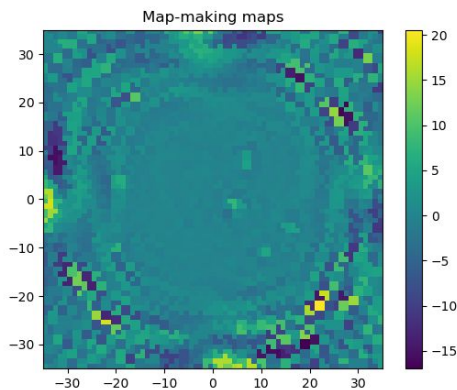
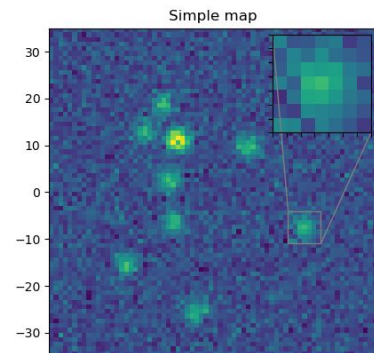
Post processing

# Method



$$\text{mean}(\text{ker1}) > \text{background} + n \times \sigma_{bg}$$

# Method



$$\text{mean}(\text{ker1}) > \text{background} + n \times \sigma_{bg}$$

Frequency		
1300 MHz	1400 MHz	1420 MHz
1378 MHz	1380 MHz	1382 MHz

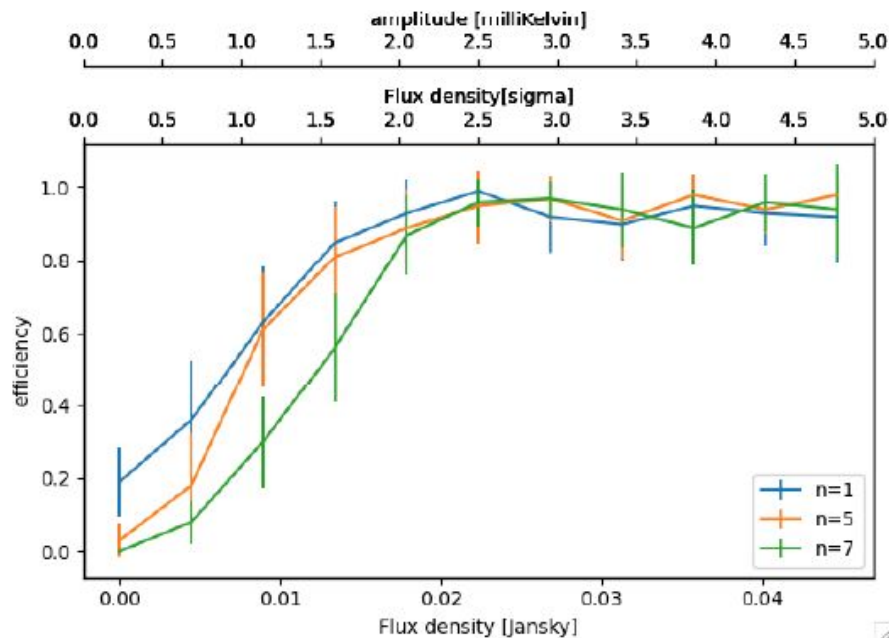
Noise level	
1 mK	5 mK
10 mK	15 mK

Threshold	
n=1	n=3
n=5	n=7

Flux density		
20 mJy	40 mJy	60 mJy
80 mJy	100 mJy	120 mJy

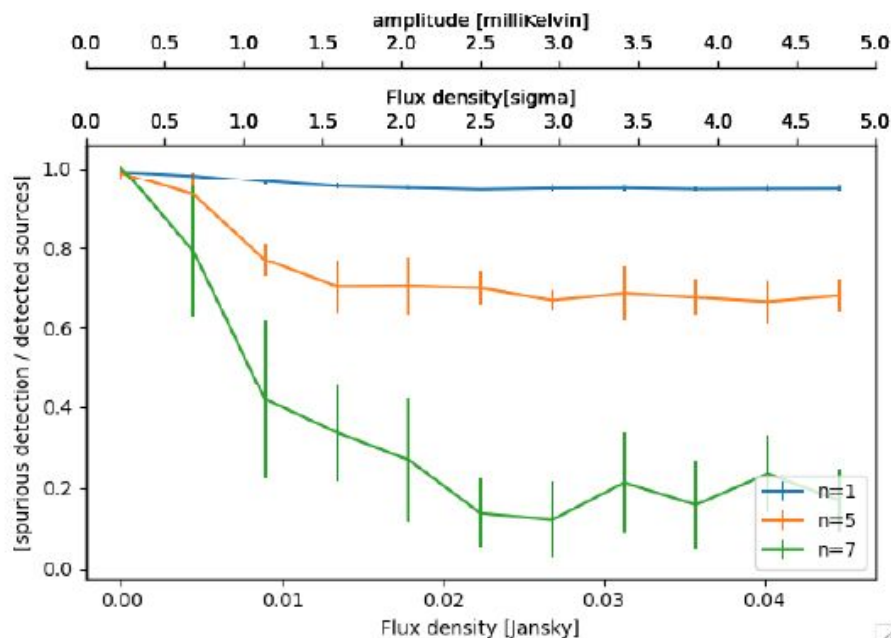
Iteration		
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

# Results - Python maps



$$\text{mean}(ker1) > \text{background} + \boxed{n} \times \sigma_{bg}$$

Detection efficiency

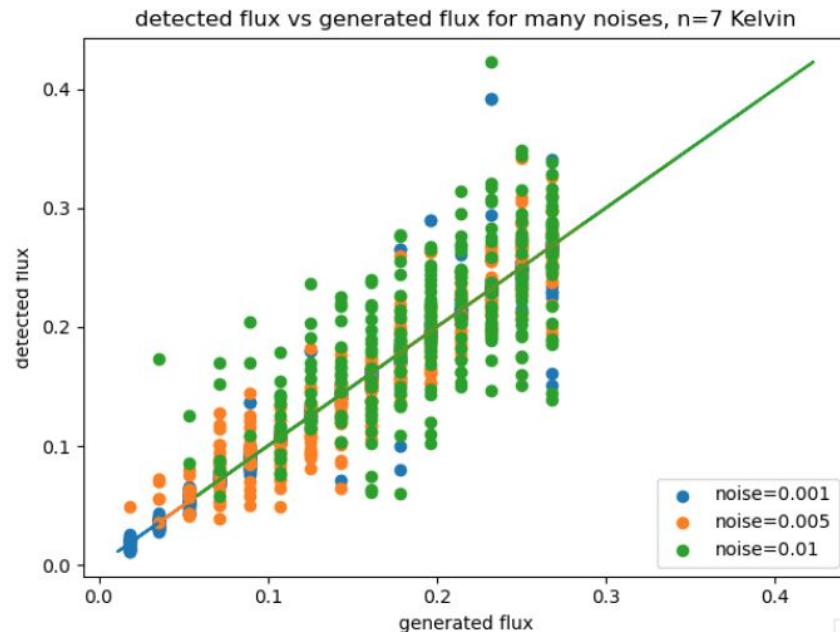
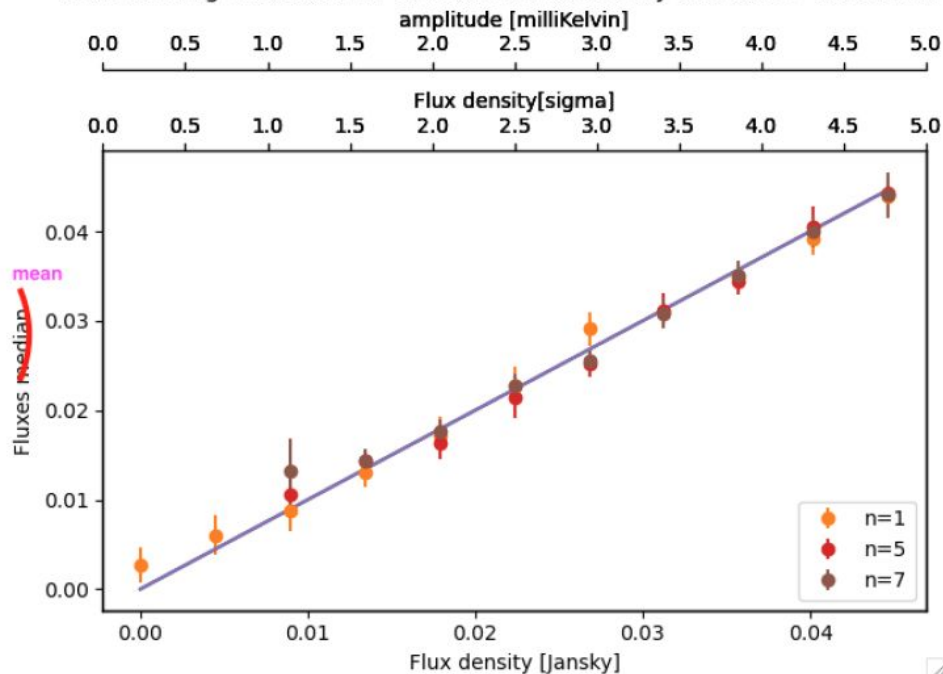


False detection rate



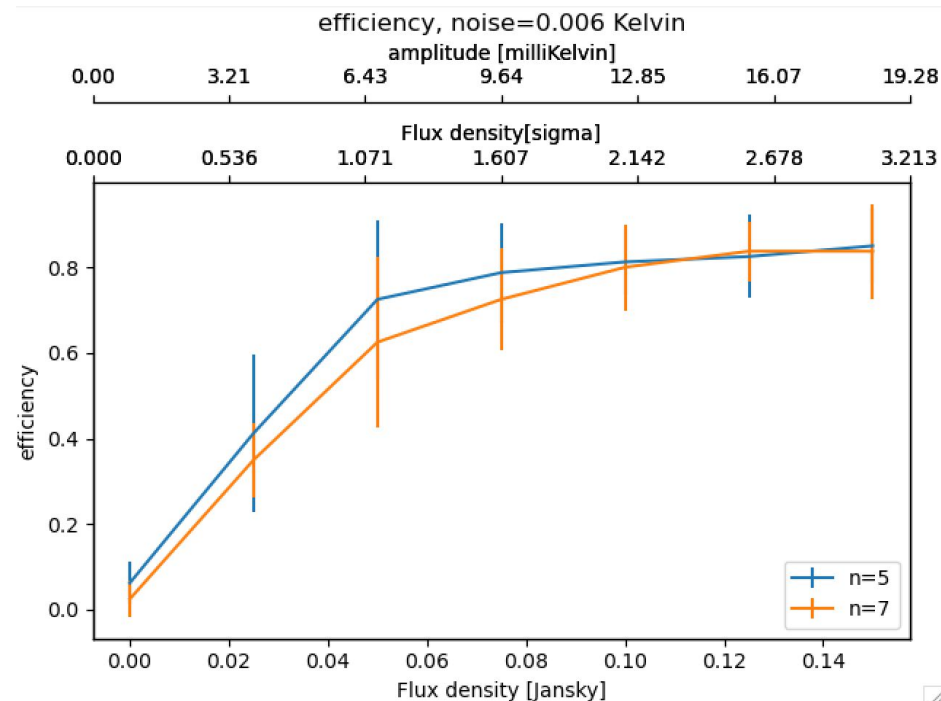
# Results - Python maps

Fluxes fitting as a function of sources flux density and noise=0.001 Kelv

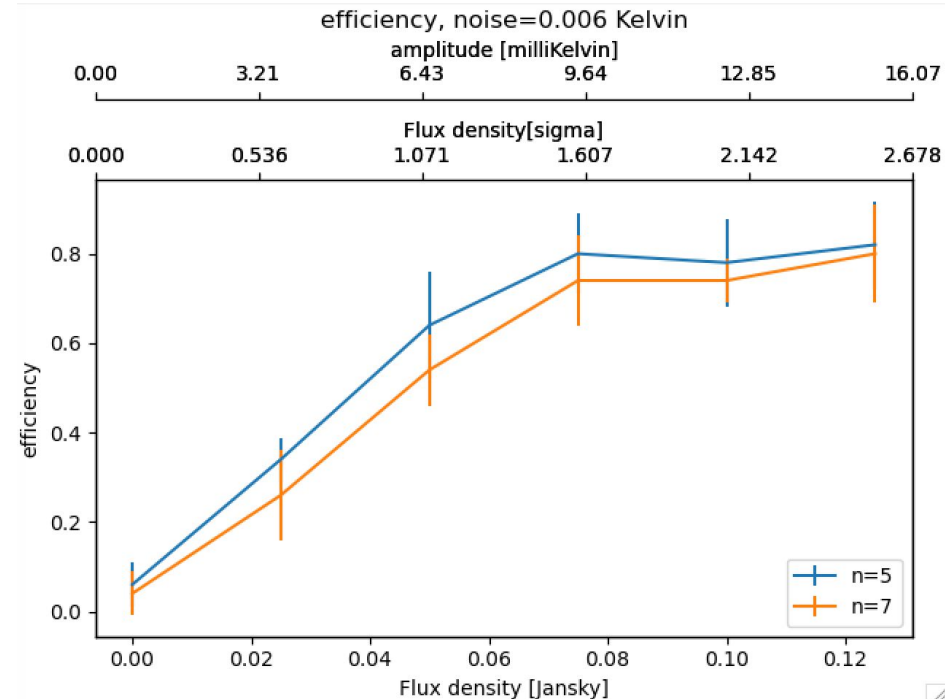


Reconstructed fluxes

# Results - JSkyMap maps



HI clumps + Instruments noise



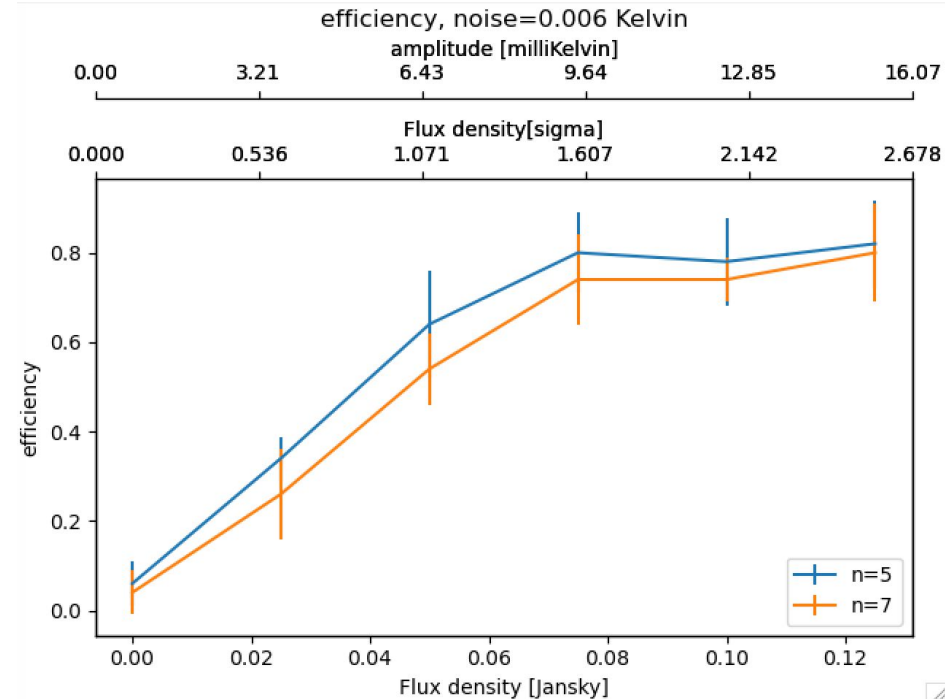
HI clumps + Instruments noise +  
Foregrounds. Results after subtraction,

# Results - JSkyMap maps

We can detect with an efficiency of 70 % clumps with  $S/N=1.5$  in 42 days per declination.

This corresponds to six months of total exposure

Forecast [arXiv:2205.06086](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.06086)



HI clumps + Instruments noise +  
Foregrounds. Results after subtraction,



**Thank you**