

Cross-correlations: Leading to a Greater Understanding of the High Redshift Universe

Elizabeth Fernandez

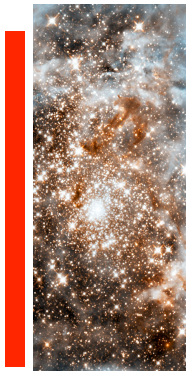


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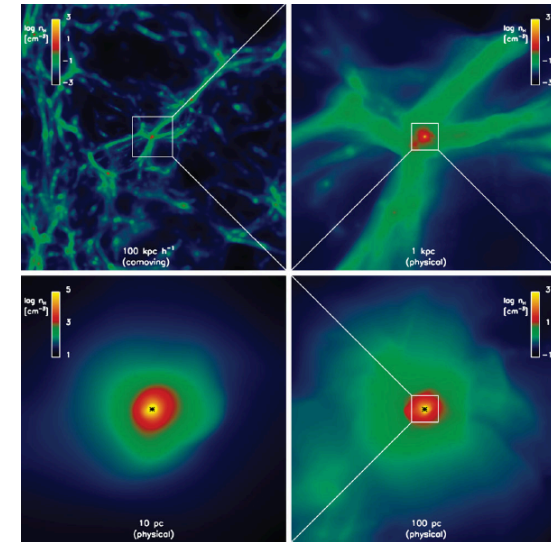
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The First Generations of Stars



- ⊙ First generations of stars could have been fundamentally different than stars we observe at lower redshifts
- ⊙ No metallicity – Population III stars
- ⊙ Were they massive (10s to 100s M_{\odot})?
- ⊙ When did Population II (metal-poor) stars begin to form?
- ⊙ What were the masses of galaxies that were responsible for reionization?
- ⊙ How quickly did reionization progress?



Stacy et al 2010

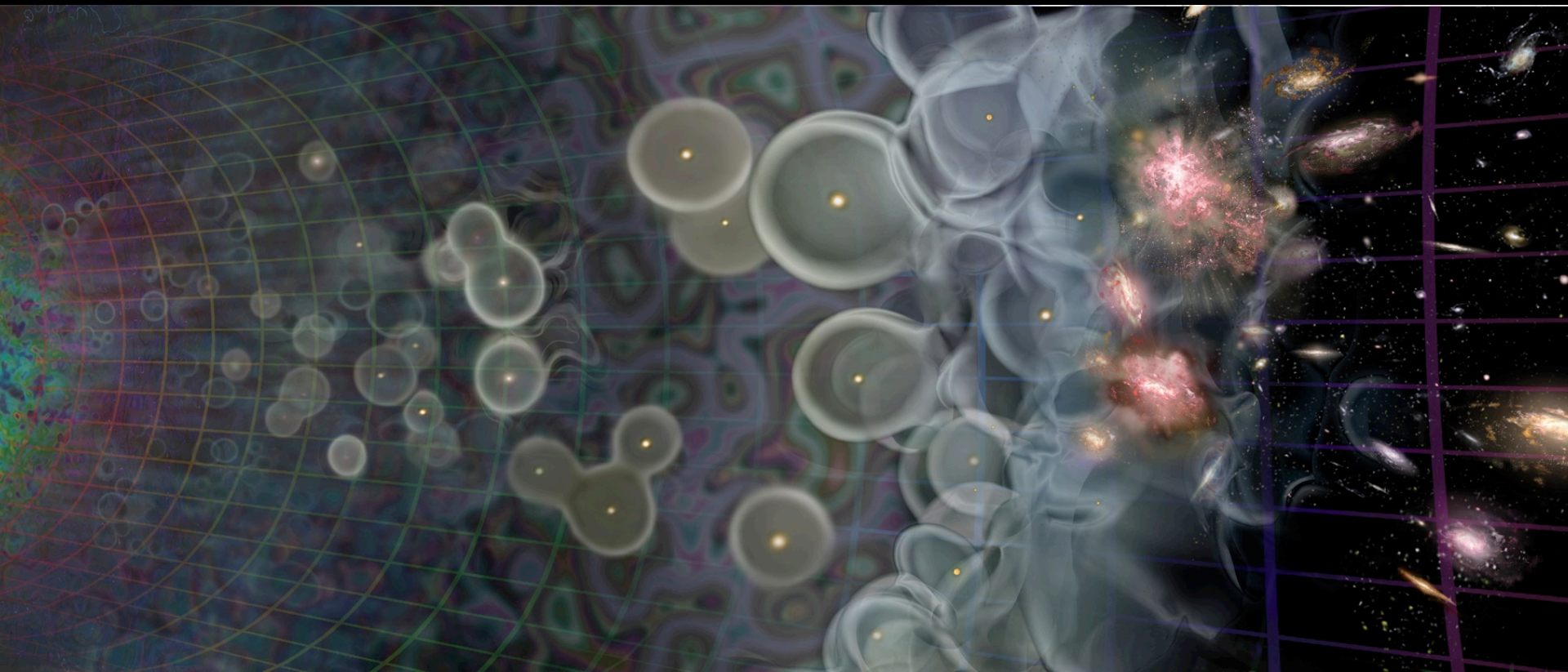


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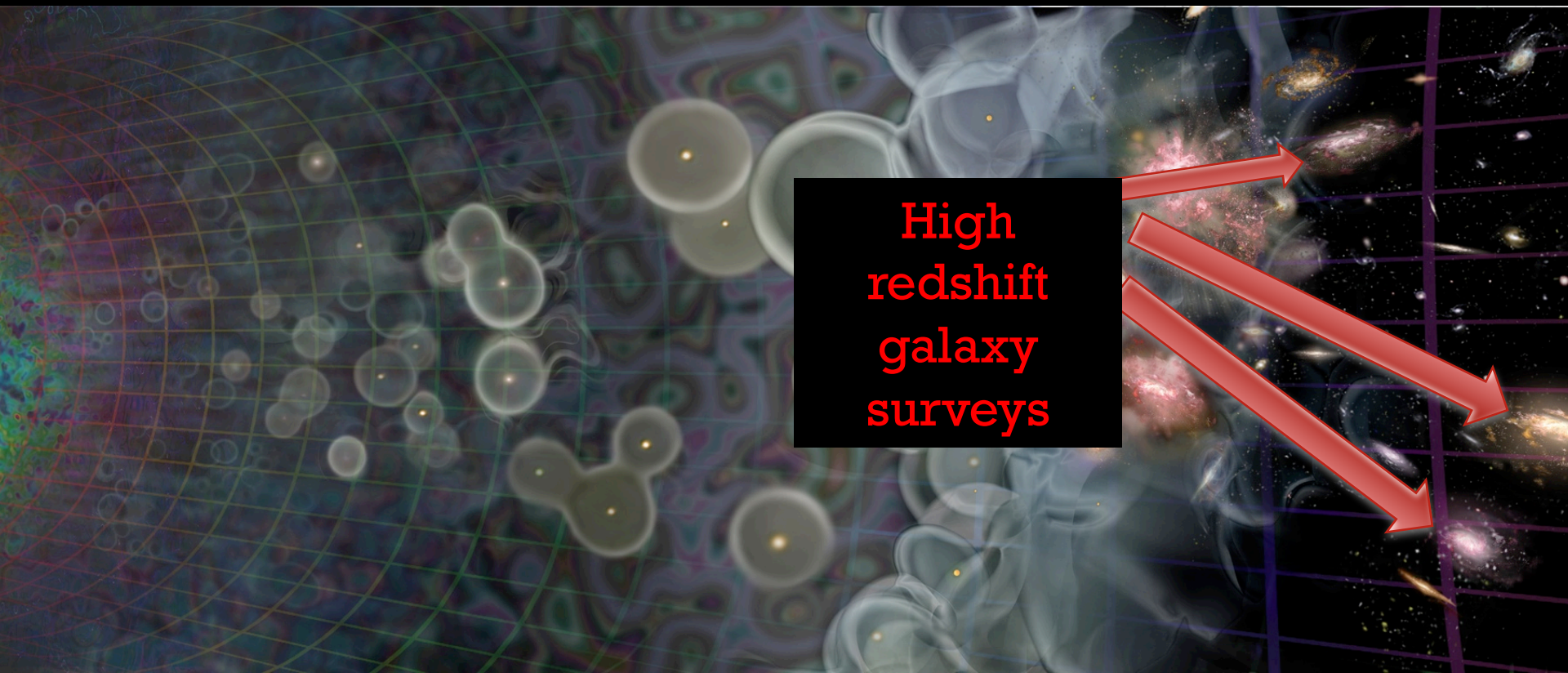
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What can be Observed?

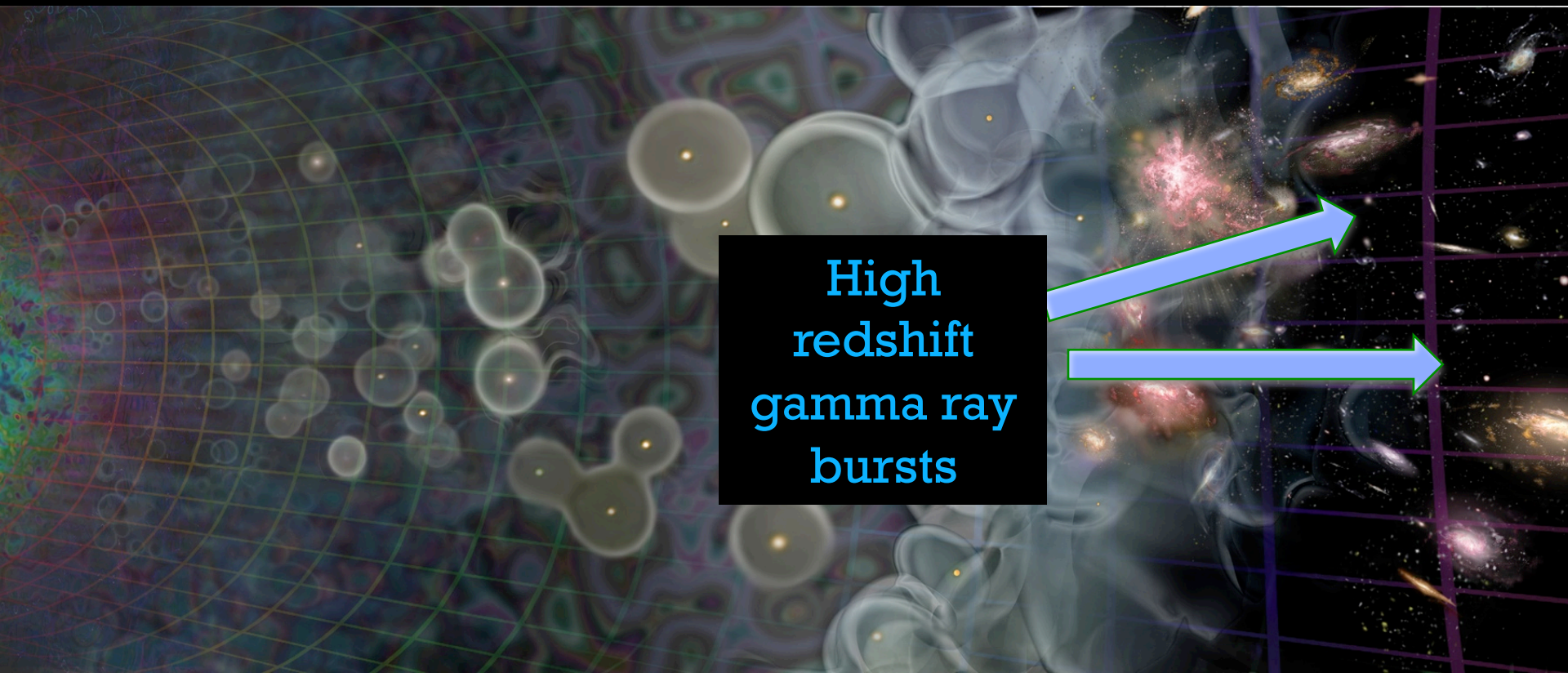


What can be Observed?



High
redshift
galaxy
surveys

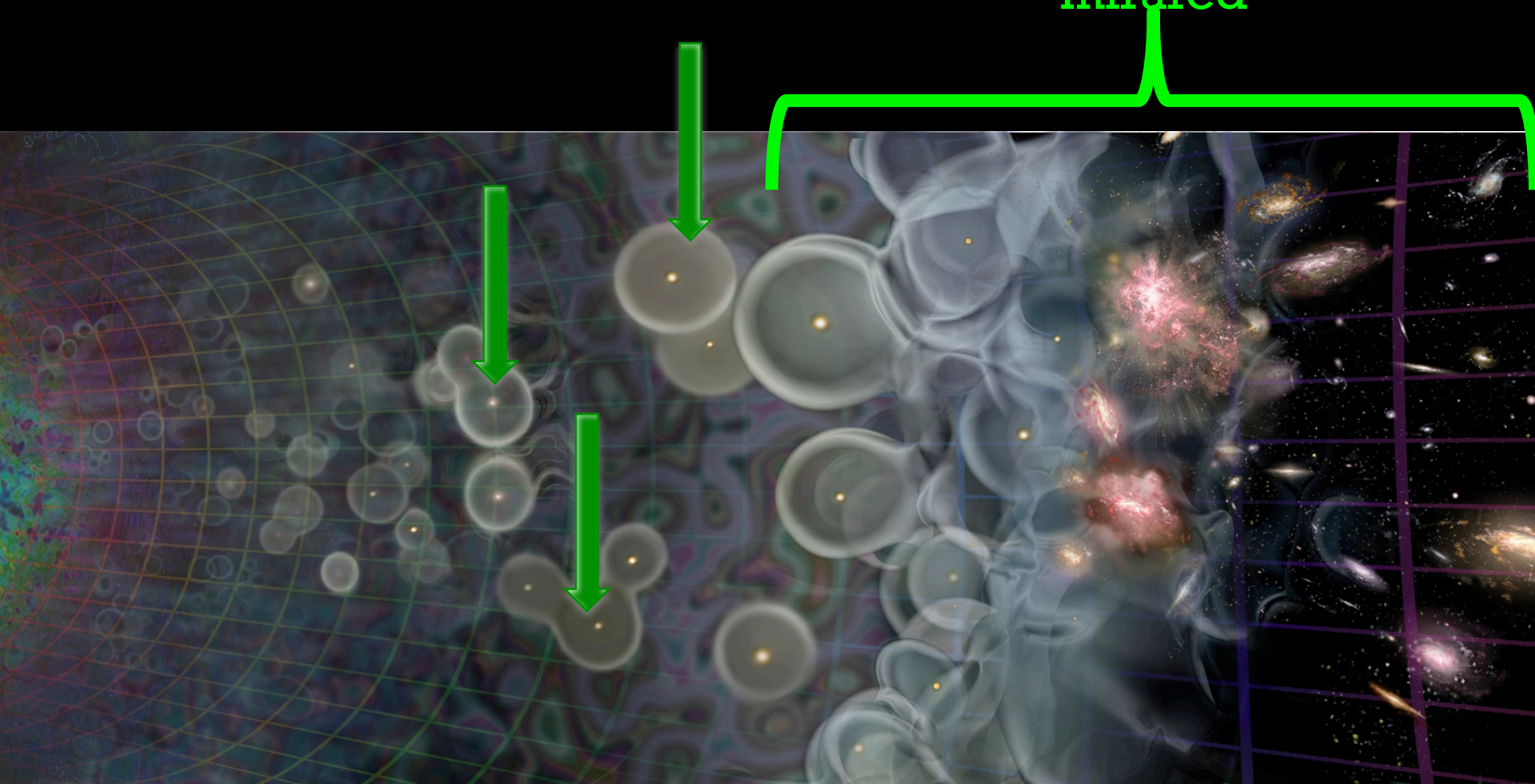
What can be Observed?



High
redshift
gamma ray
bursts

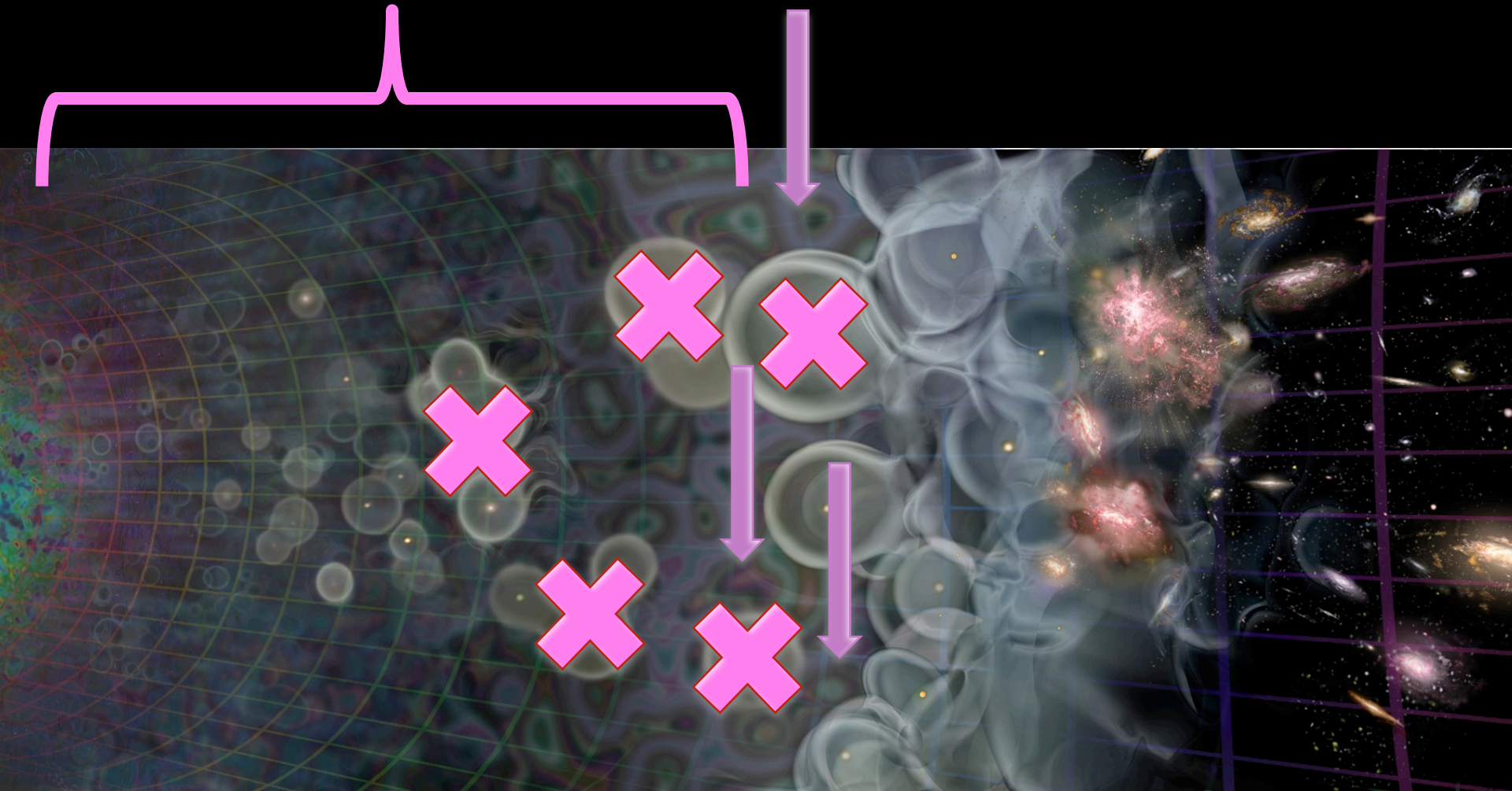
What can be Observed?

Cumulative
Light in the
Infrared

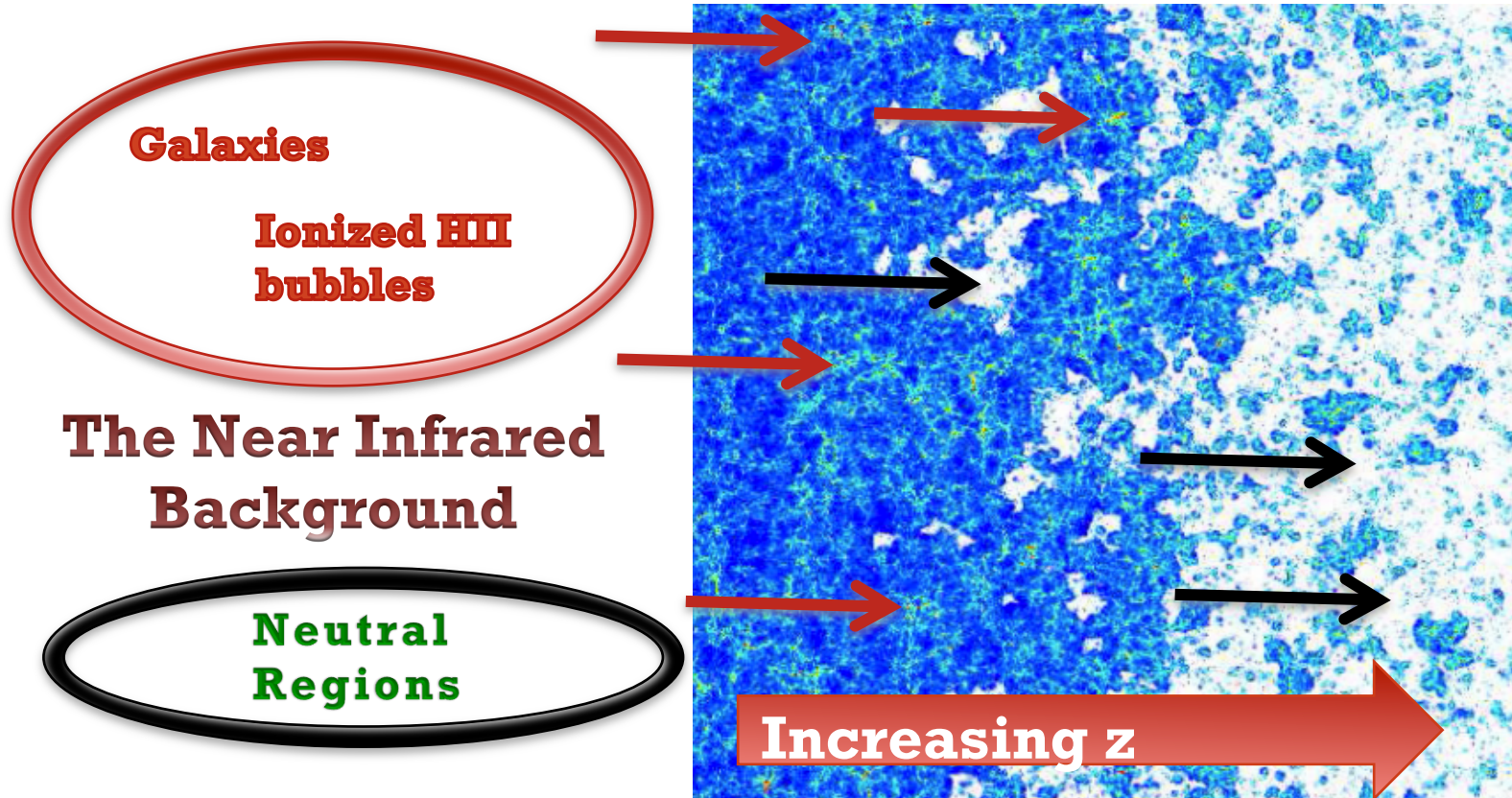


What can be Observed?

21cm line
emission



Emission from High Redshifts



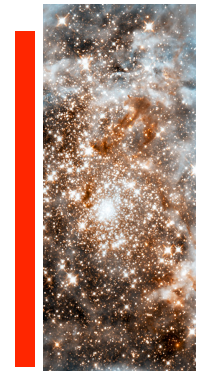
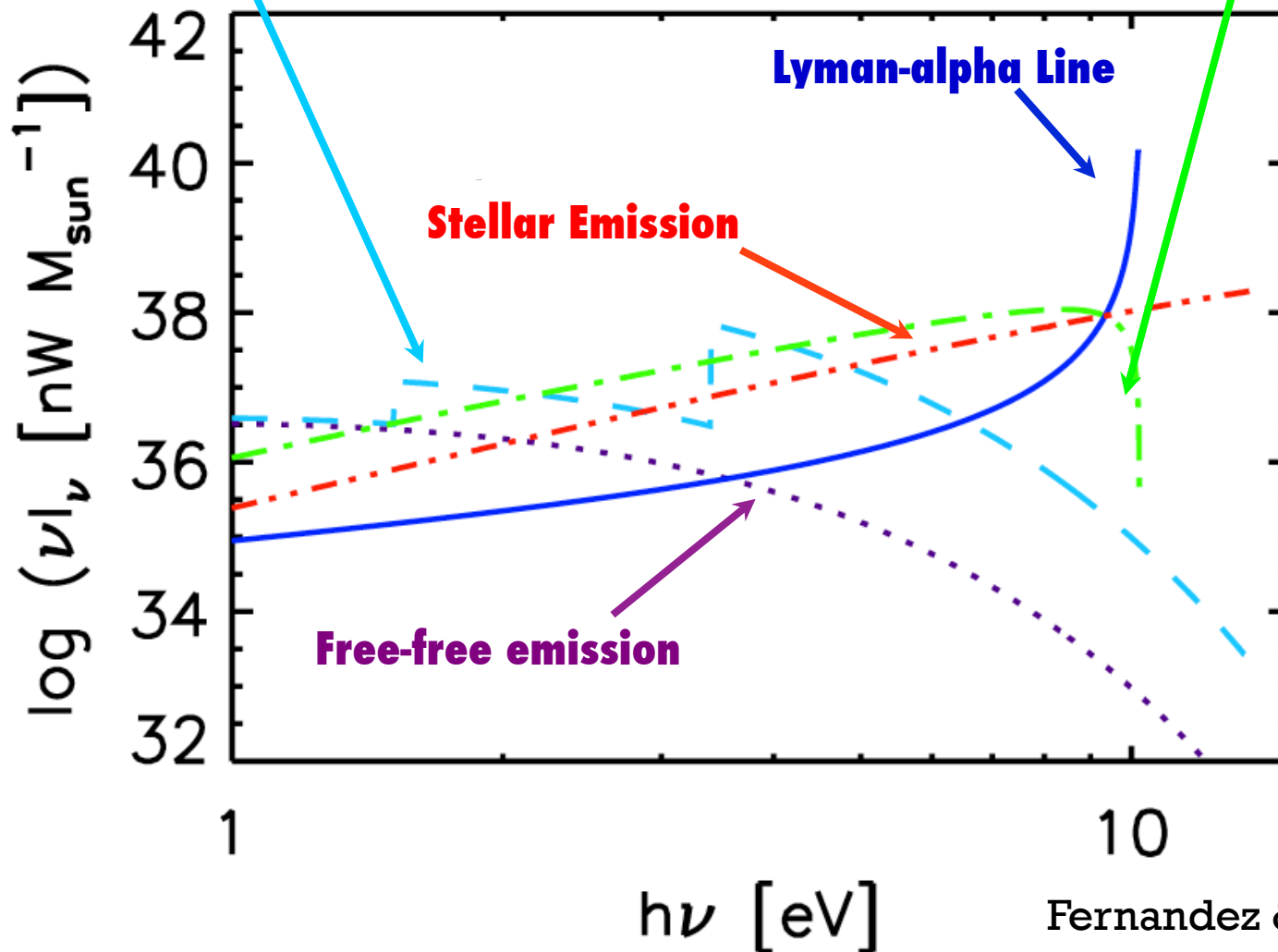
21 cm line

The simulation – 425/h Mpc
Park et al 2013

Emission from Galaxies

Free-bound Emission

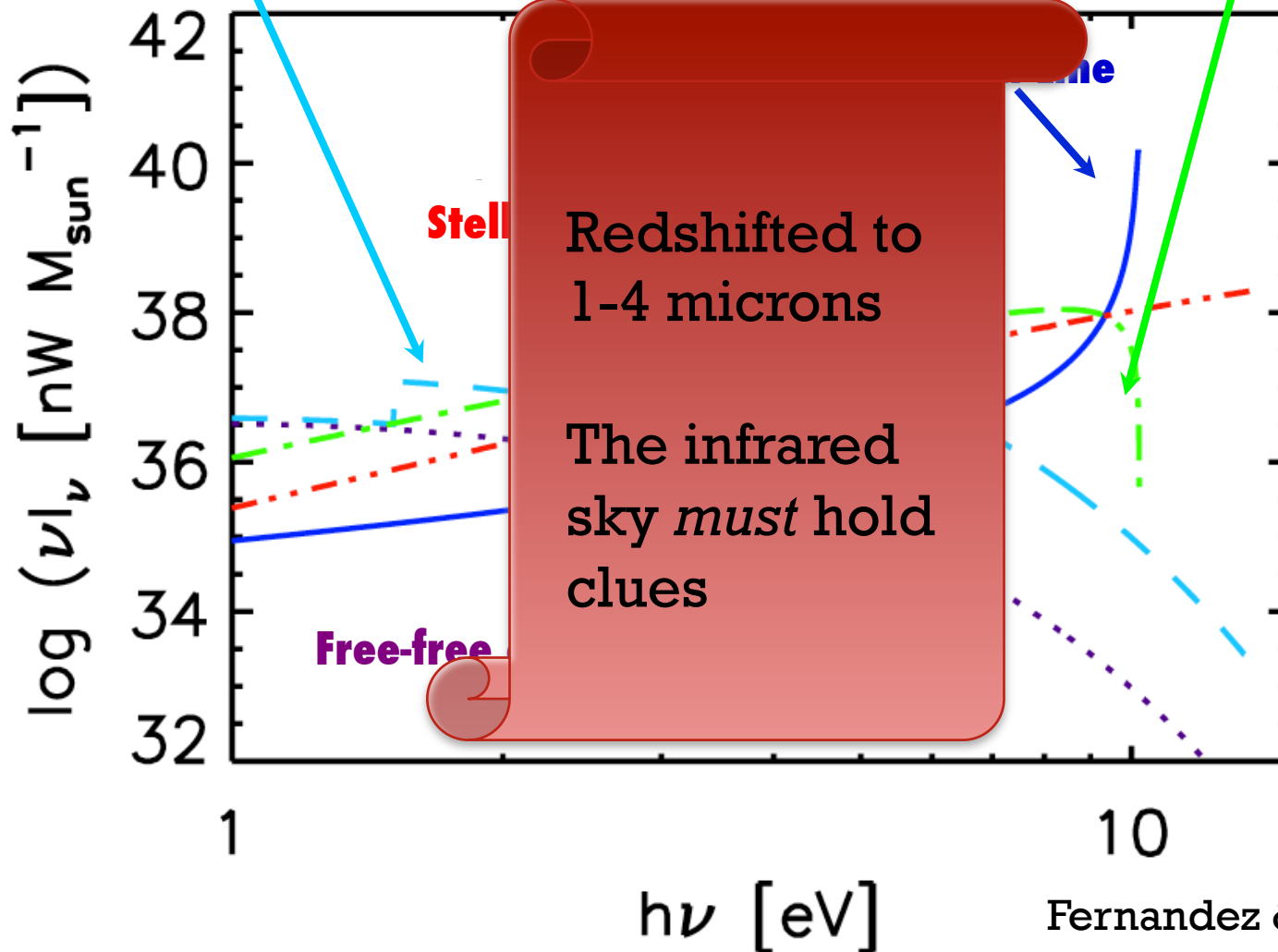
Two-photon emission



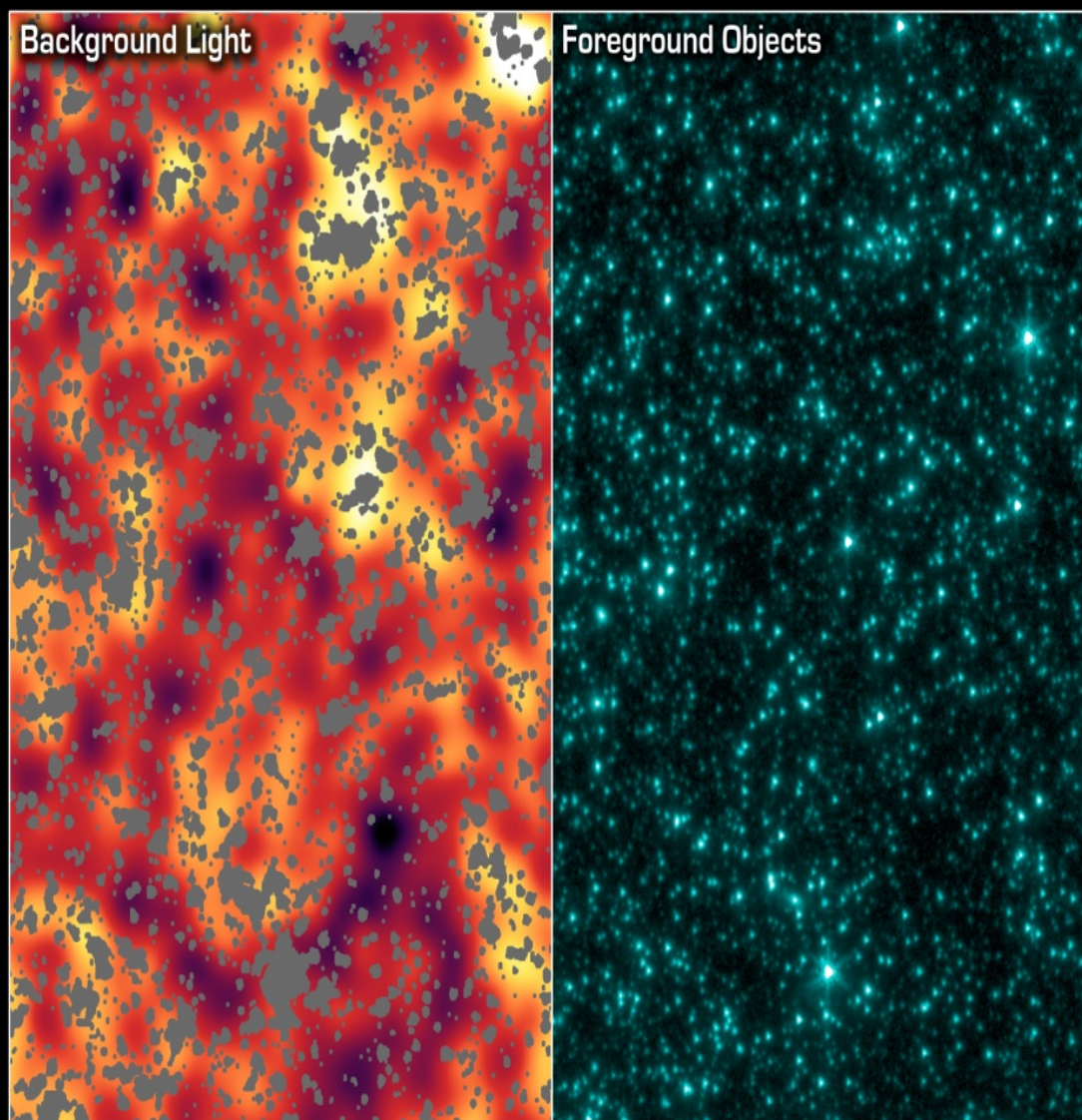
Emission from Galaxies

Free-bound Emission

Two-photon emission



Rest frame spectrum



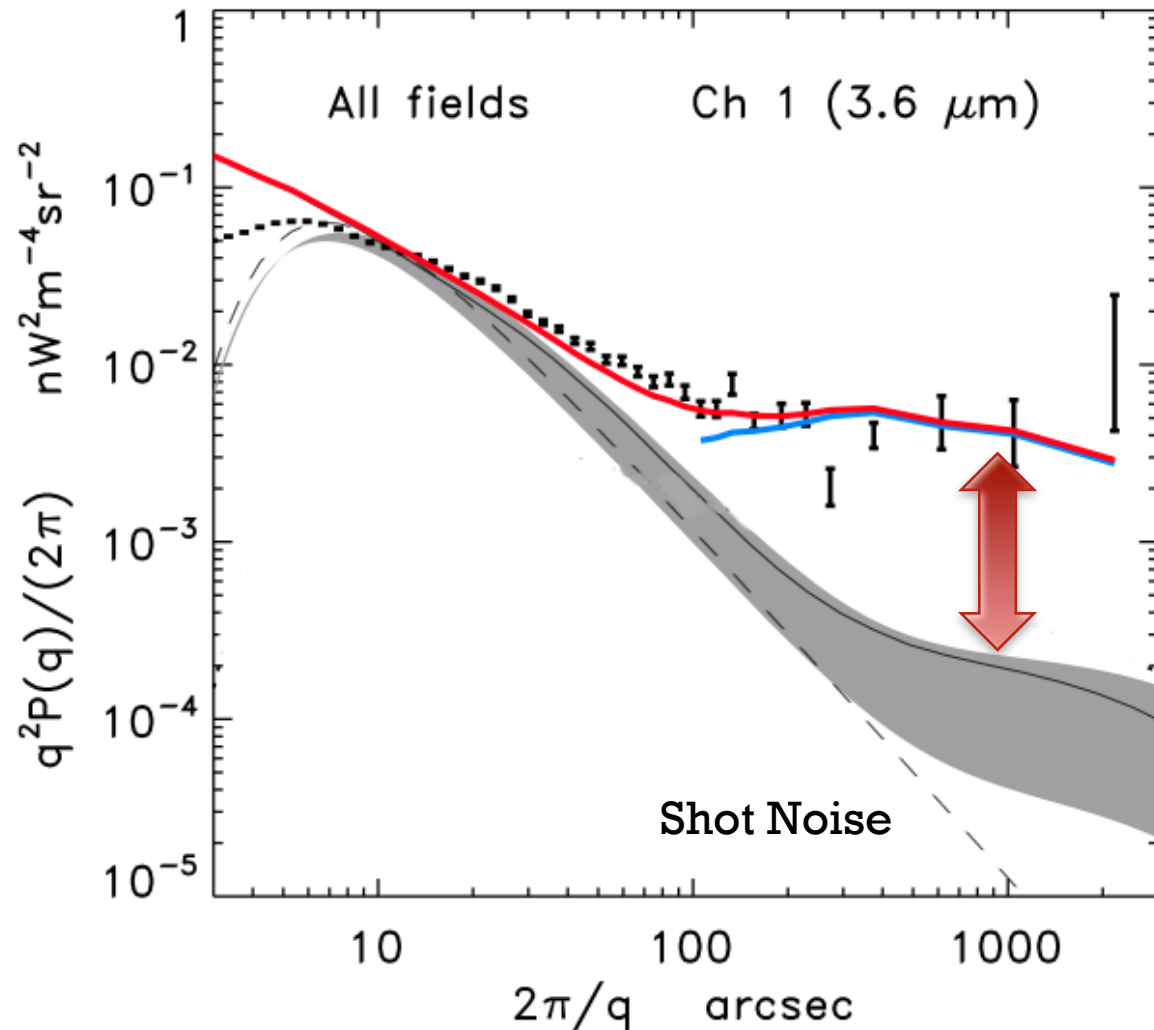
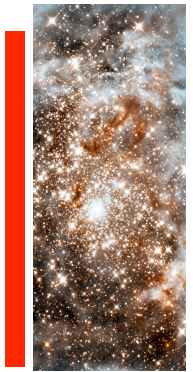
First Light after the Universe's "Dark Ages"

NASA / JPL-Caltech / A. Kashlinsky (GSFC)

Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC

ssc2006-22a

The High Redshift Component



High Redshift Galaxies?

Low-z Galaxies

Kashlinsky et al
2012



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LOFAR

- Epoch of Reionization team – identify 21 cm line

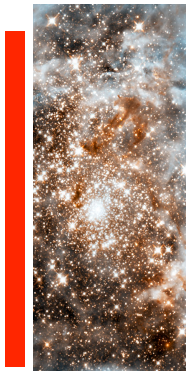


- And map reionization!



Cross Correlating for More Information

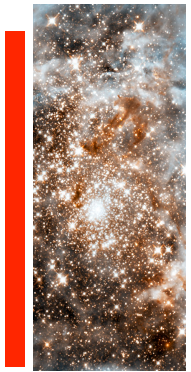
Cross-correlations



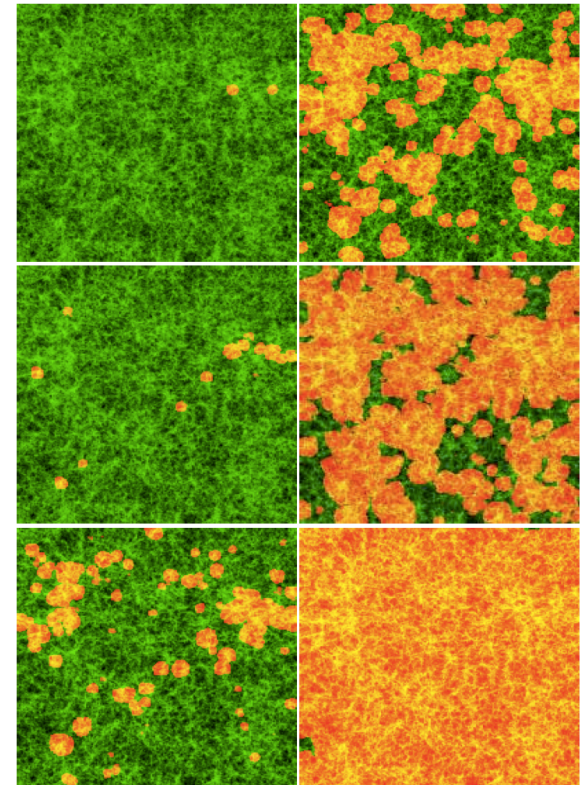
- ⊙ Region dependent
 - ⊙ 21 cm \rightarrow IGM \rightarrow Ionization
 - ⊙ NIRB \rightarrow Galaxies \rightarrow Stars doing the ionizing
- ⊙ The 21 cm line gives redshift information
 - ⊙ This is not given by the NIRB measurements
- ⊙ The NIRB and the 21cm line are fundamentally linked



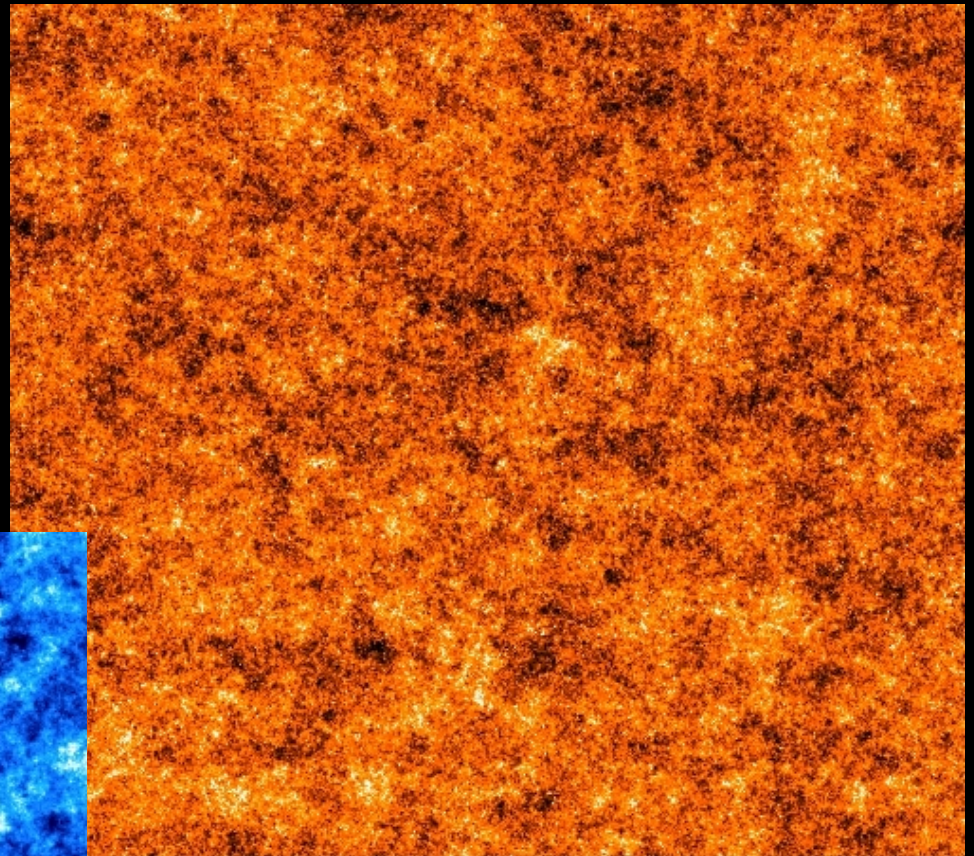
Structure Formation through Simulations



- ⊙ N-body code with radiative transfer (Ilian et al 2006, 2007, 2011, 2013)
 - ⊙ $M_{\min} = 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$
 - ⊙ Box sizes: $(425/h \text{ Mpc})^3$
- ⊙ Small galaxies near large ones are suppressed
- ⊙ Combine with predicted galaxy luminosities and 21cm emission

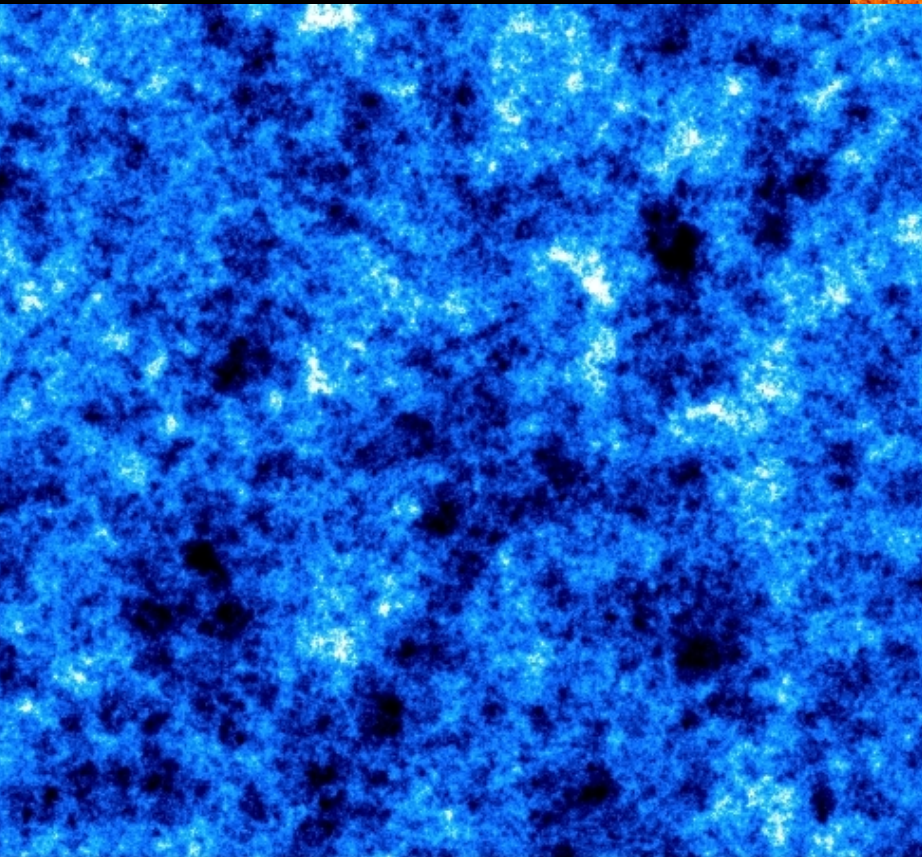


Raw NIRB map

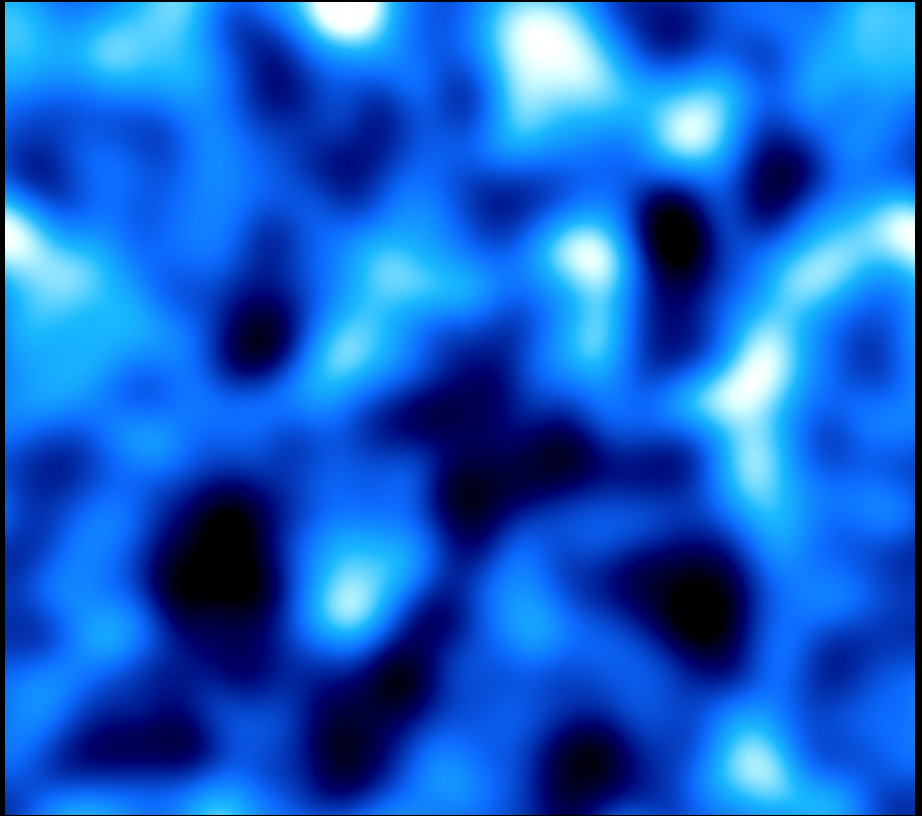
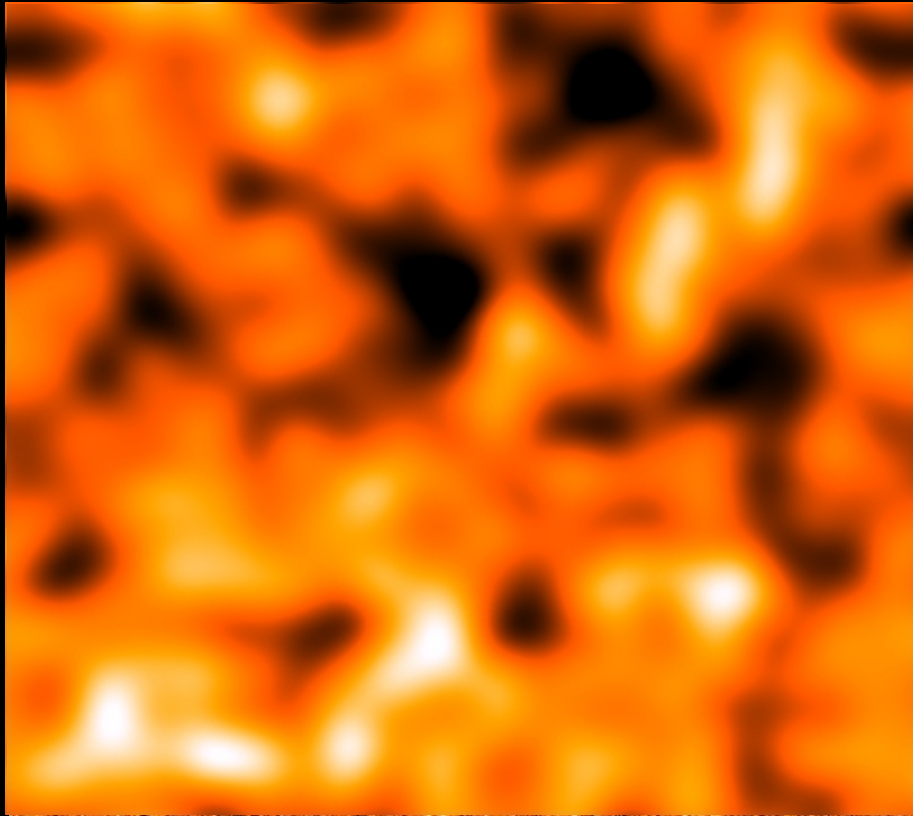


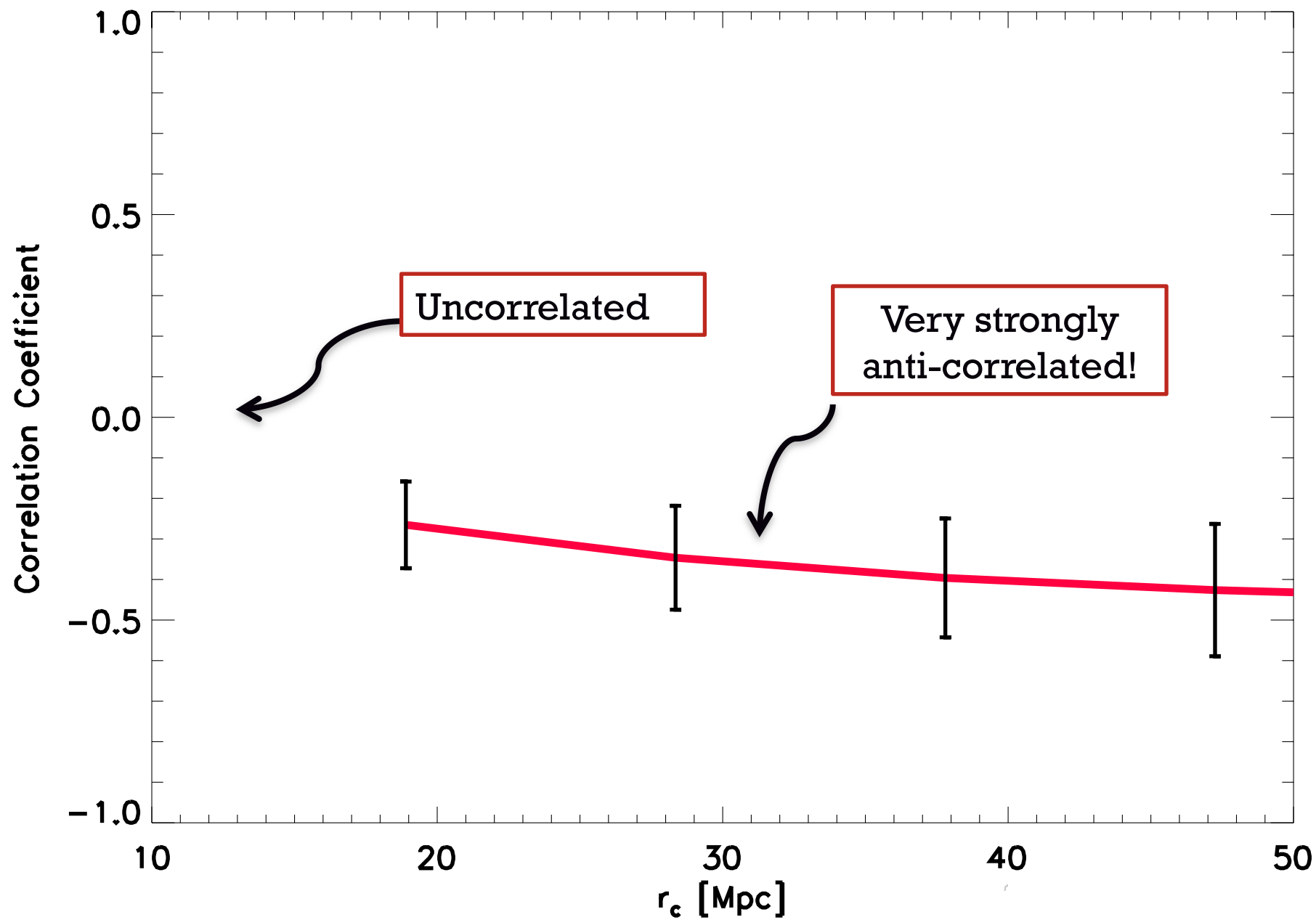
$\sim 4^\circ$

Raw LOFAR map

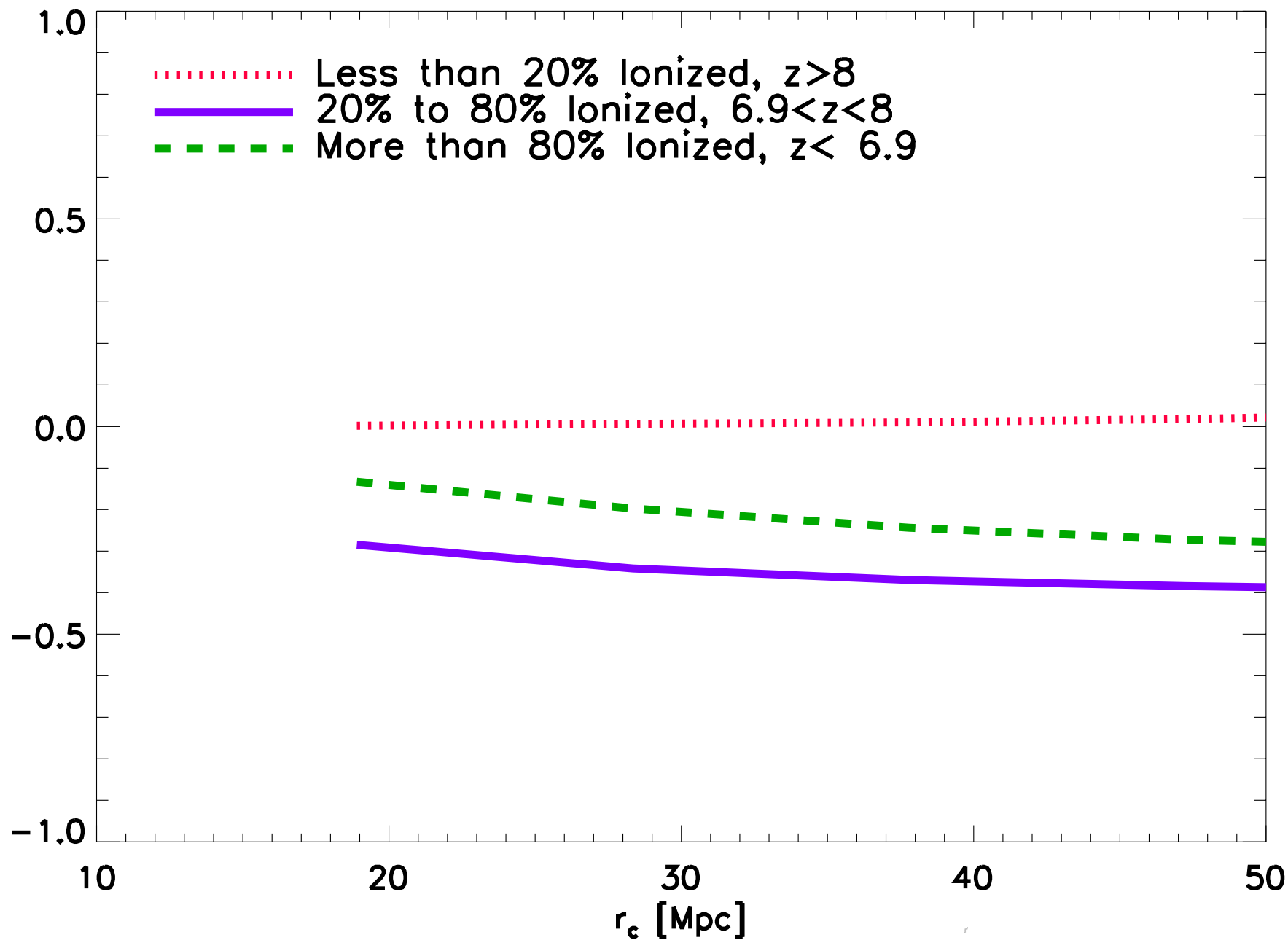


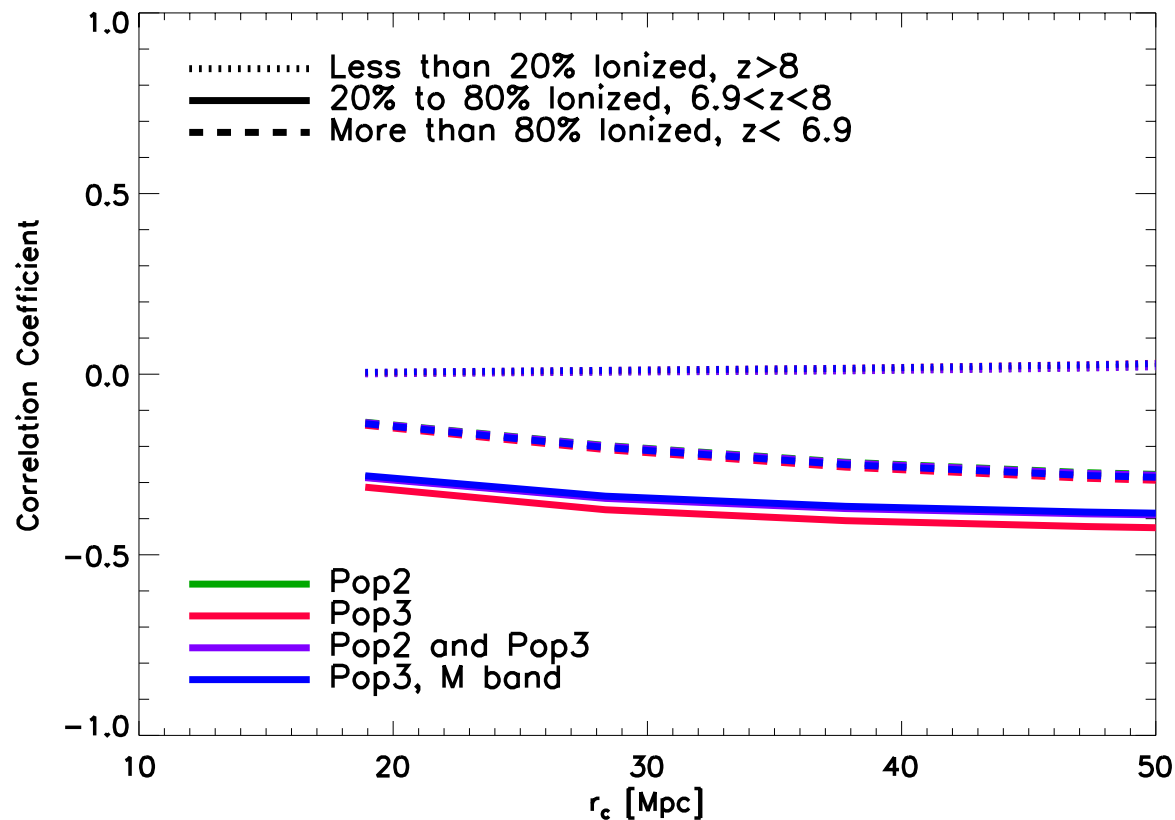
Perform Gaussian Smoothing



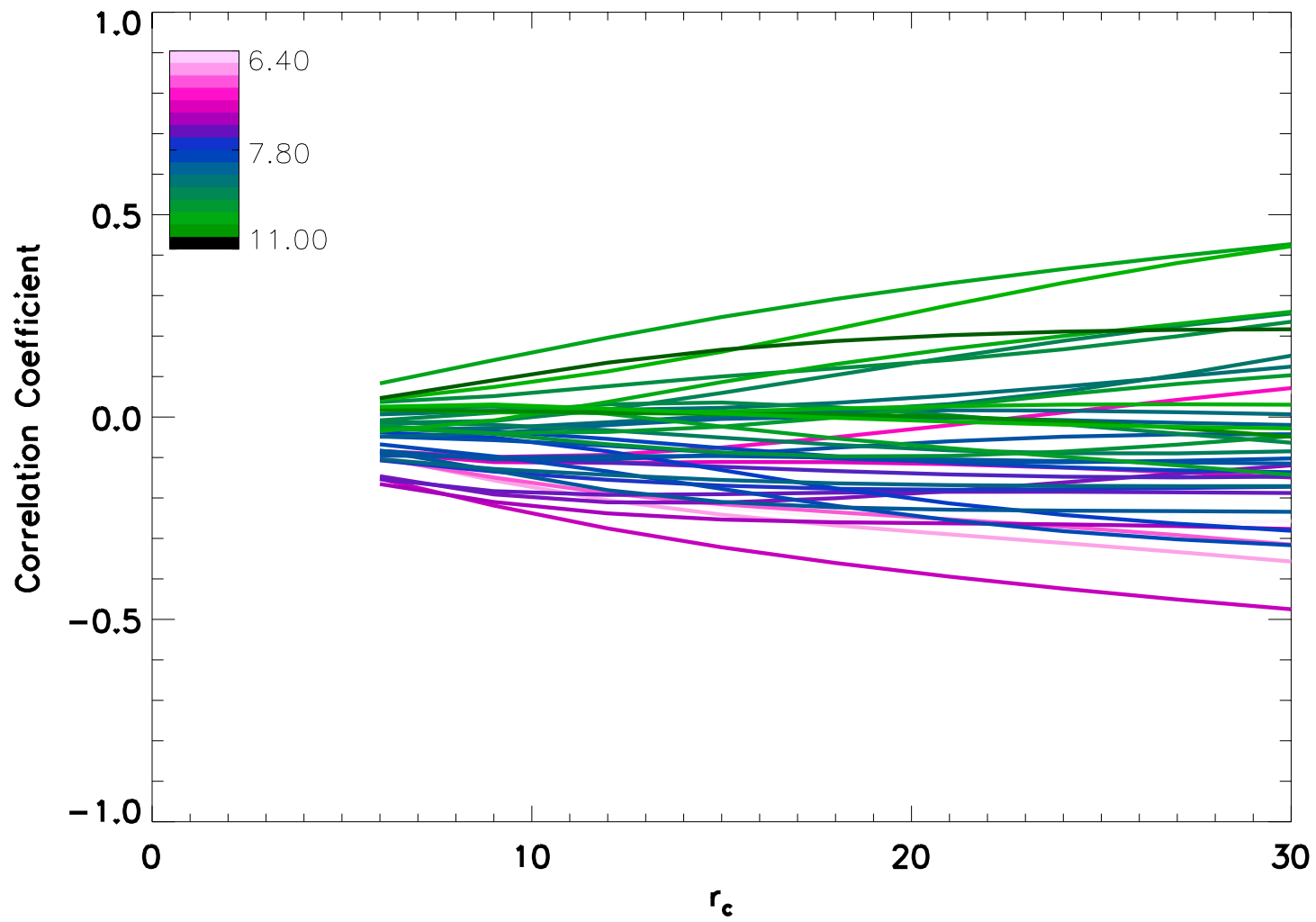


Correlation Coefficient

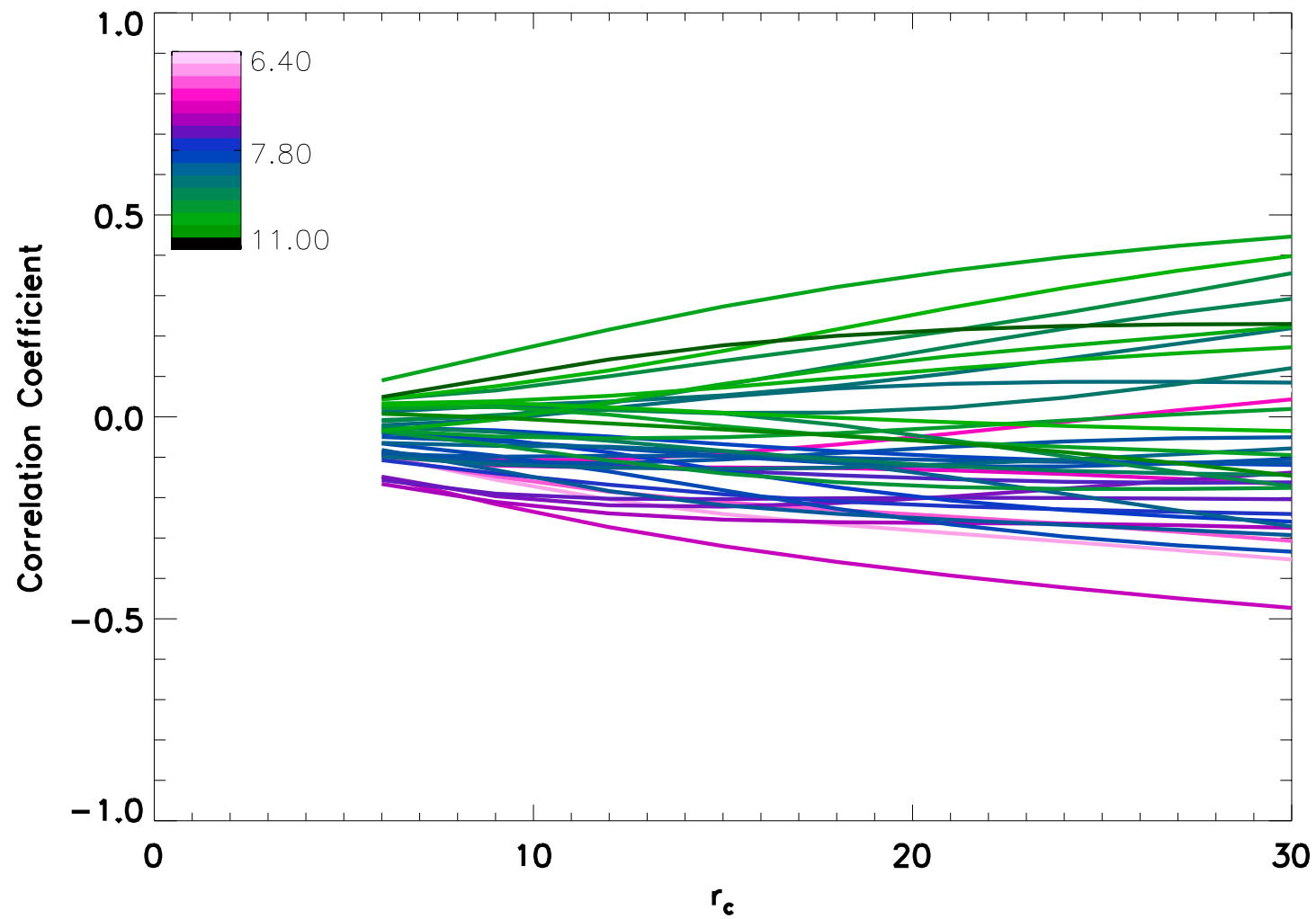




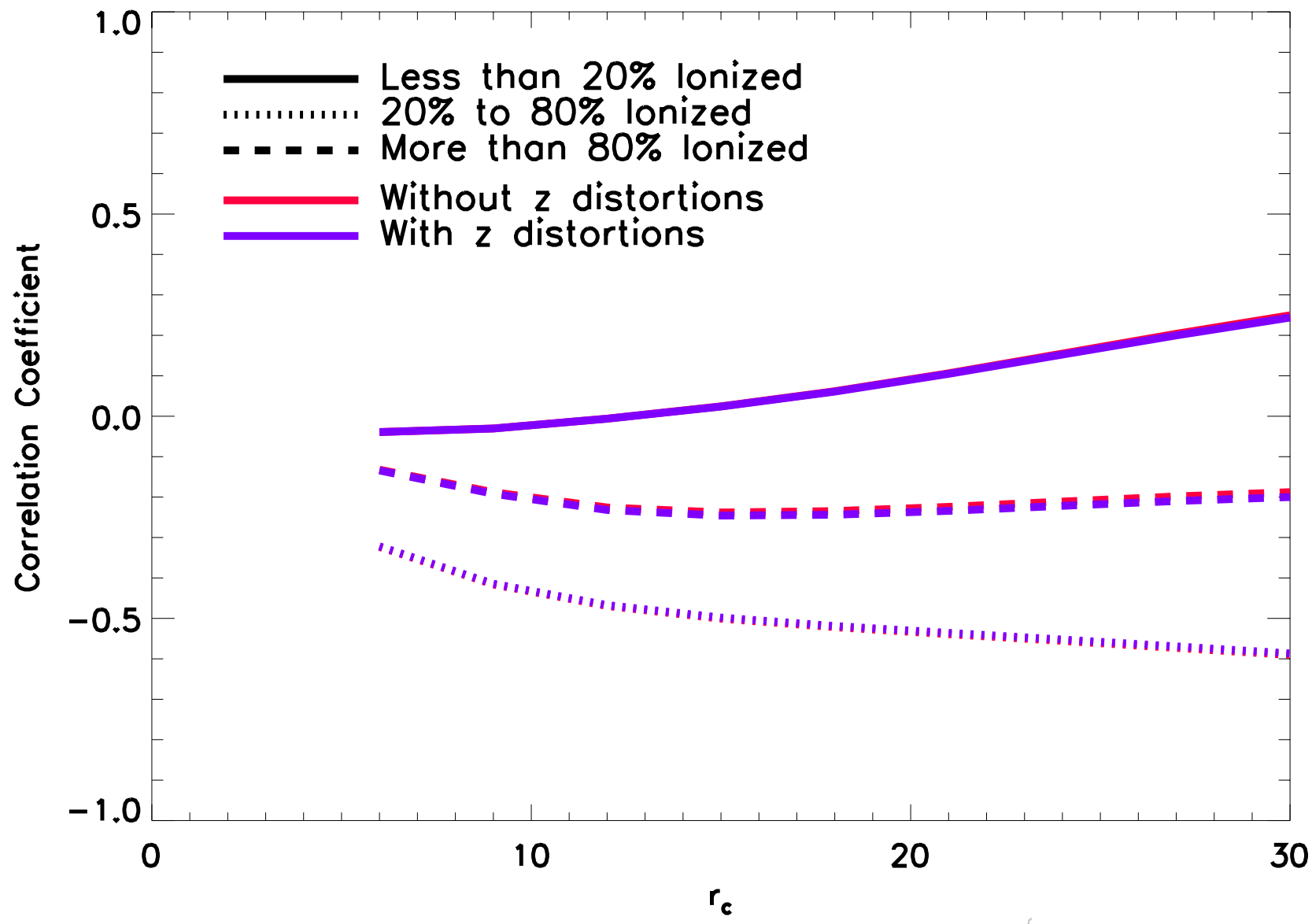
- ⊙ Population III (metal free) or Population II (metal poor)?
- ⊙ Mass of stars?
- ⊙ Band of NIRB observations?
- ⊙ Escape Fraction?
- ⊙ Star formation rate?
- ⊙ No effect as long as reionization history is the same



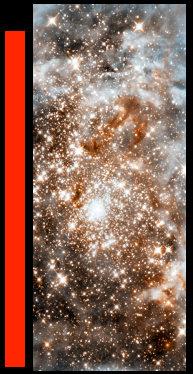
No redshift distortions



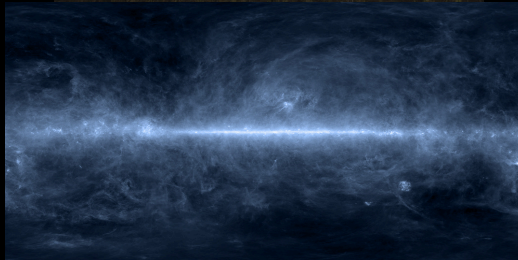
With redshift distortions



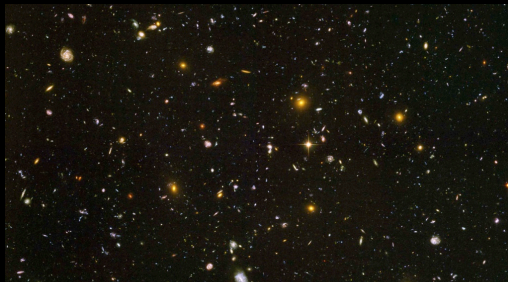
Challenges to Observe the NIRB and the 21 cm line



Zodiacal Light



Our Galaxy



Foreground galaxies

Cross-Correlations Won't

- ⊙ Give information about the mass, metallicity, and escape fraction of high redshift galaxies.
- ⊙ Depend on the band of the observations of the Near Infrared Background
- ⊙ Be affected by redshift distortions



Cross-Correlations Should

- ⊙ Should show a similar story for both the 21cm line and the NIRB
 - ⊙ Which component is high z ?
- ⊙ Depend on redshift range
 - ⊙ Most negative cross correlation expected when reionization $\sim 50\%$ complete
- ⊙ Depend on reionization history!



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