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Synergy with CO/[CII] Line Intensity Mapping

Chang[*†], **Aguirre, Gong, Pritchard, on behalf of the EoR/CD-SWG**
ASIAA
E-mail: tcchang@asiaa.sinica.edu.tw

This subchapter will describe cross-correlation sciences and synergy with the SKA1-low 21-cm EoR surveys enabled by other programs, in particular promising line intensity mapping surveys of CO rotational lines, [CII] and Ly-α emissions during reionization are discussed.

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[*]Speaker.
[†]A footnote may follow.

1. Introduction

While the distribution of neutral hydrogen mapped by SKA1-low provides an excellent and unique view of the reionization process over a large range of redshifts, detecting sources responsible for reionization directly sheds light on the crucial stage of galaxy formation and complements our understanding of EoR. Extremely deep imaging with the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) has begun to probe the very bright end of the UV luminosity functions at $z > 6$ [1, 2], with improvements expected with the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST). In the sub-mm, ALMA has detected individual high redshift, luminous objects known from existing surveys (e.g., [3]). However, observations that are aimed at detecting individual galaxies at $z > 6$ are difficult and time consuming, and neither of these space-borne facilities nor ALMA is expected to resolve the majority of sources responsible for reionization at $z > 8$ [4]. Approaches which can access the entire luminosity function of reionizing sources are needed.

Line Intensity Mapping has emerged as a promising technique that is sensitive to the integrated light produced by faint galaxies: instead of resolving individual sources, one measures on larger spatial scales the collective emission from an ensemble of sources, while retaining the spectral thus redshift information. This allows efficient redshift surveys that probe the integrated luminosity function of sources and provide three-dimensional information to study star formation activities at EoR.

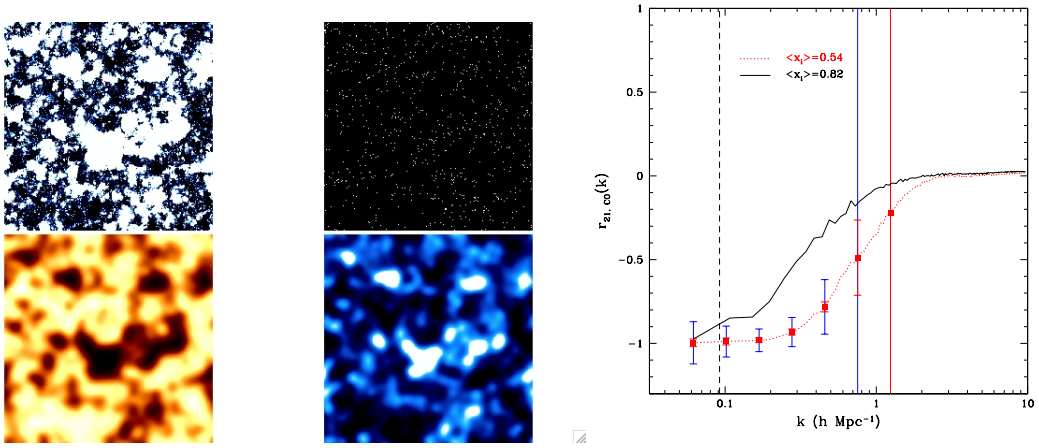

Figure 1: *Left panel:* 21cm, CO, galaxy, and ionisation fields [5]. *Right panel:* Cross-correlation between CO and 21cm signal [6].

Figure 1 illustrates the utility of an intensity mapping survey. Molecular gas is associated with the galaxies that produce ionisation photons leading to an anti-correlation between the 21cm signal and the CO signal. This anti-correlation is potentially detectable and gives a clear indication of the size of ionised regions [6]. Simultaneous detection of the intensity mapping signal from galaxies responsible for ionising photons and 21cm detection of the remnant neutral hydrogen would provide a powerful constraint on process of reionization.

2. CO

3. CII

4. Ly-α

5. Paths to Phase 2

6. Summary

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