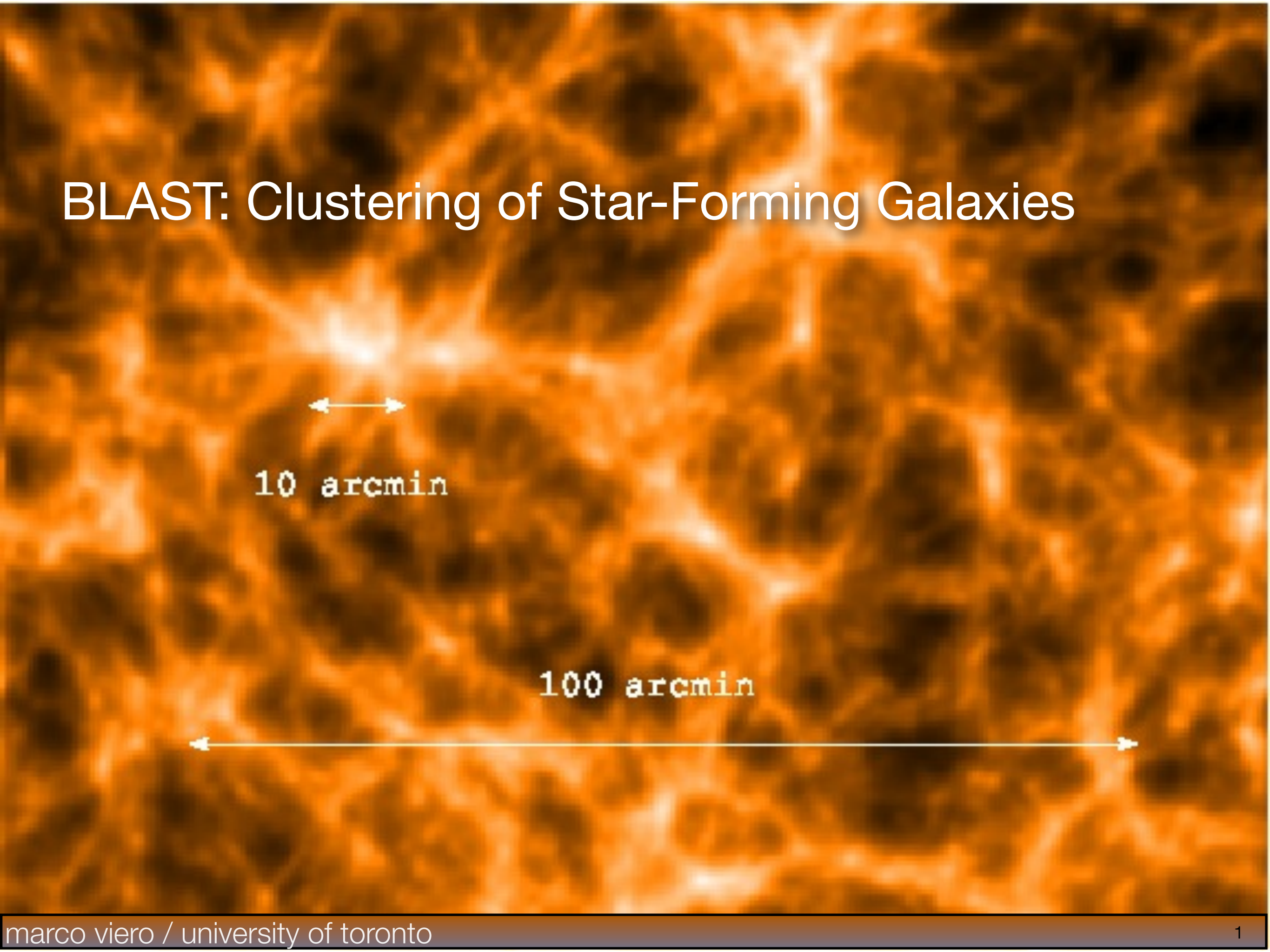


BLAST: Clustering of Star-Forming Galaxies



10 arcmin

A false-color map of the BLAST (Big Bang Legacy All-Sky Survey) showing the clustering of star-forming galaxies. The map displays a complex, filamentary structure of bright orange and yellow regions against a darker orange background, representing the distribution of star-forming galaxies. A horizontal double-headed arrow is positioned above the text '10 arcmin', indicating a scale of 10 arcminutes.



100 arcmin

A false-color map of the BLAST (Big Bang Legacy All-Sky Survey) showing the clustering of star-forming galaxies. The map displays a complex, filamentary structure of bright orange and yellow regions against a darker orange background, representing the distribution of star-forming galaxies. A horizontal double-headed arrow is positioned below the text '100 arcmin', indicating a scale of 100 arcminutes.

BLAST TEAM



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Nick Thomas

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Luca Olmi

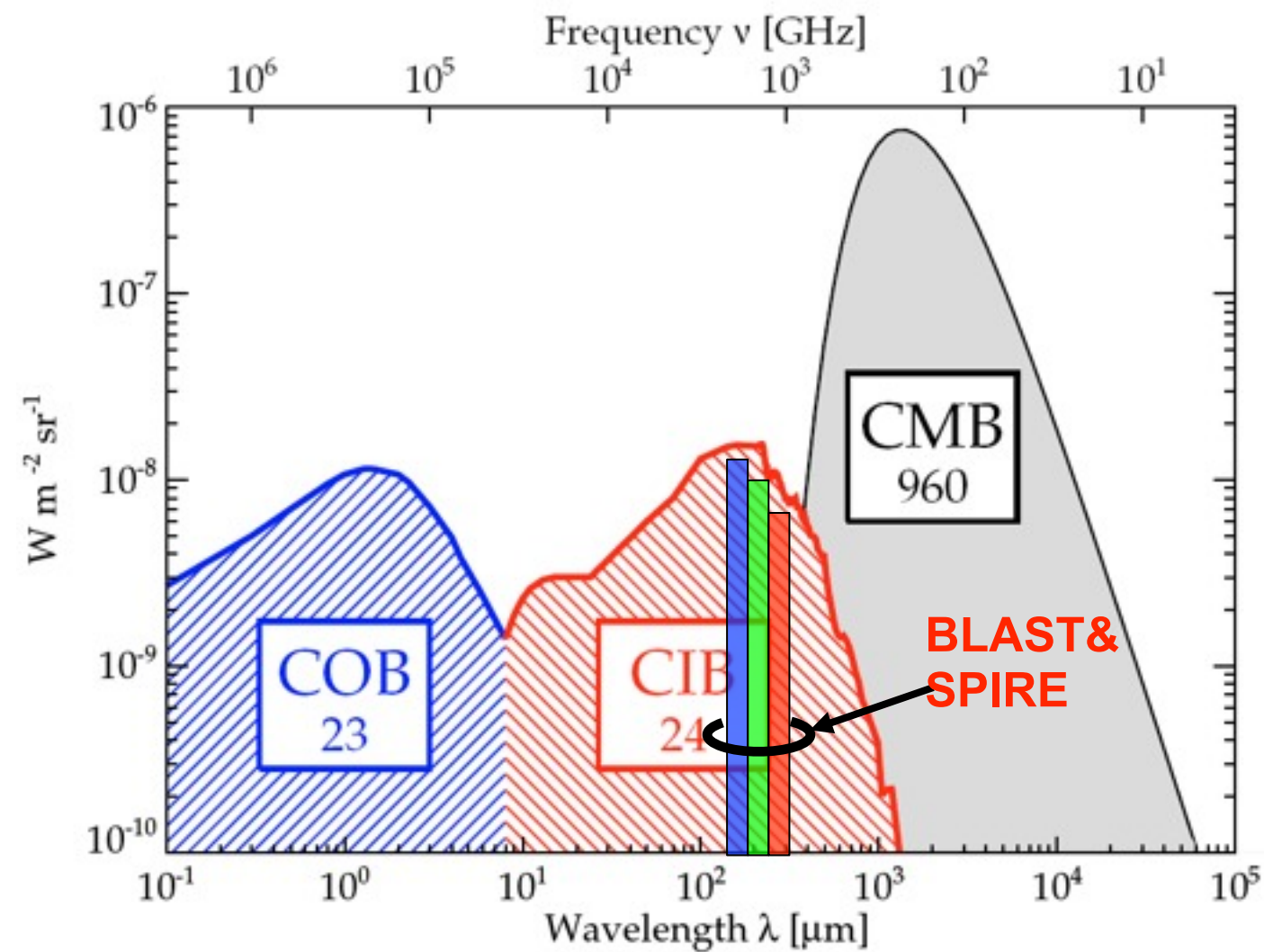
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Enzo Pascale
Lorenzo Moncelisi

Open
University
Mattia Negrello

Observing Dusty Galaxies with BLAST

Observing Dusty Galaxies with BLAST

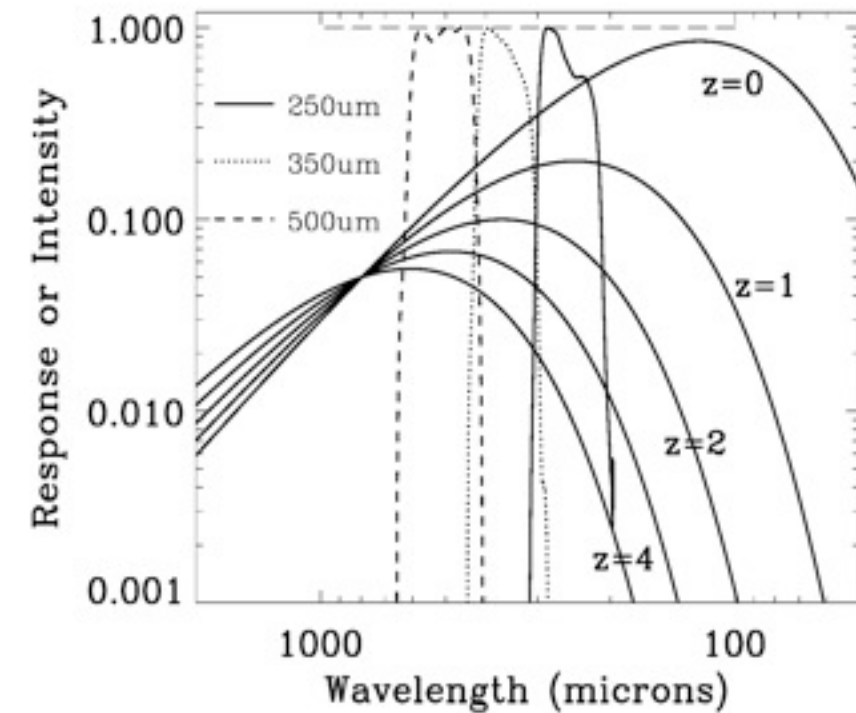
- Half of all light emitted by stars is absorbed and reradiated in the IR



Dole et al.

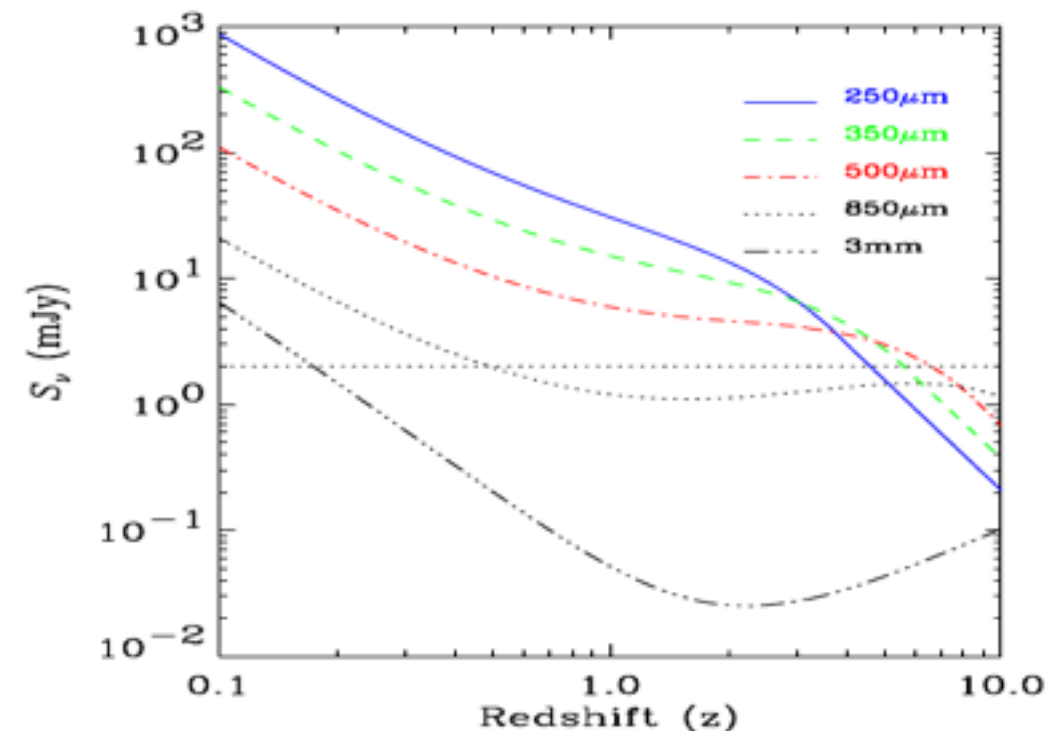
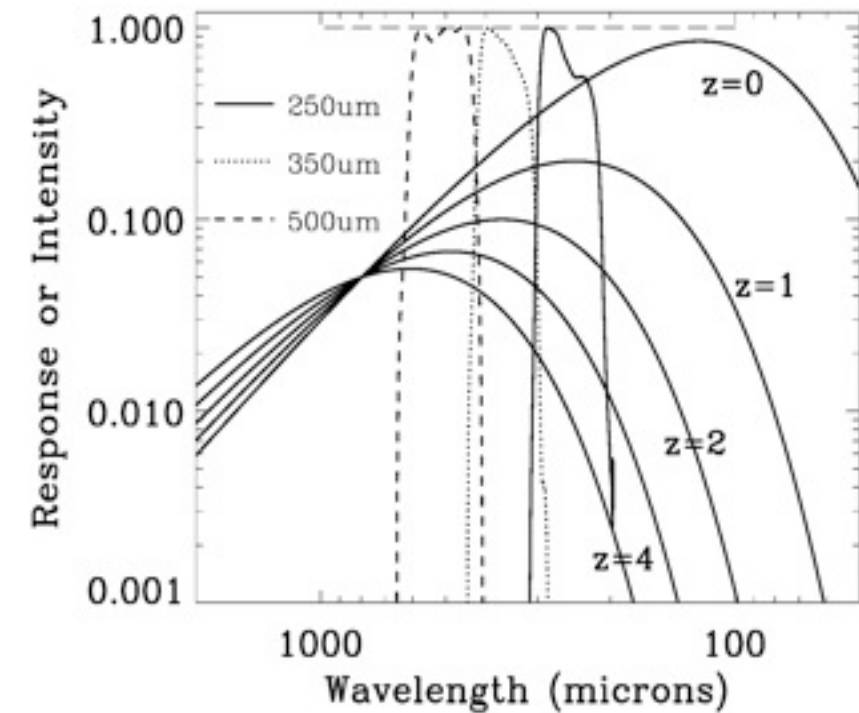
Observing Dusty Galaxies with BLAST

- Half of all light emitted by stars is absorbed and reradiated in the IR
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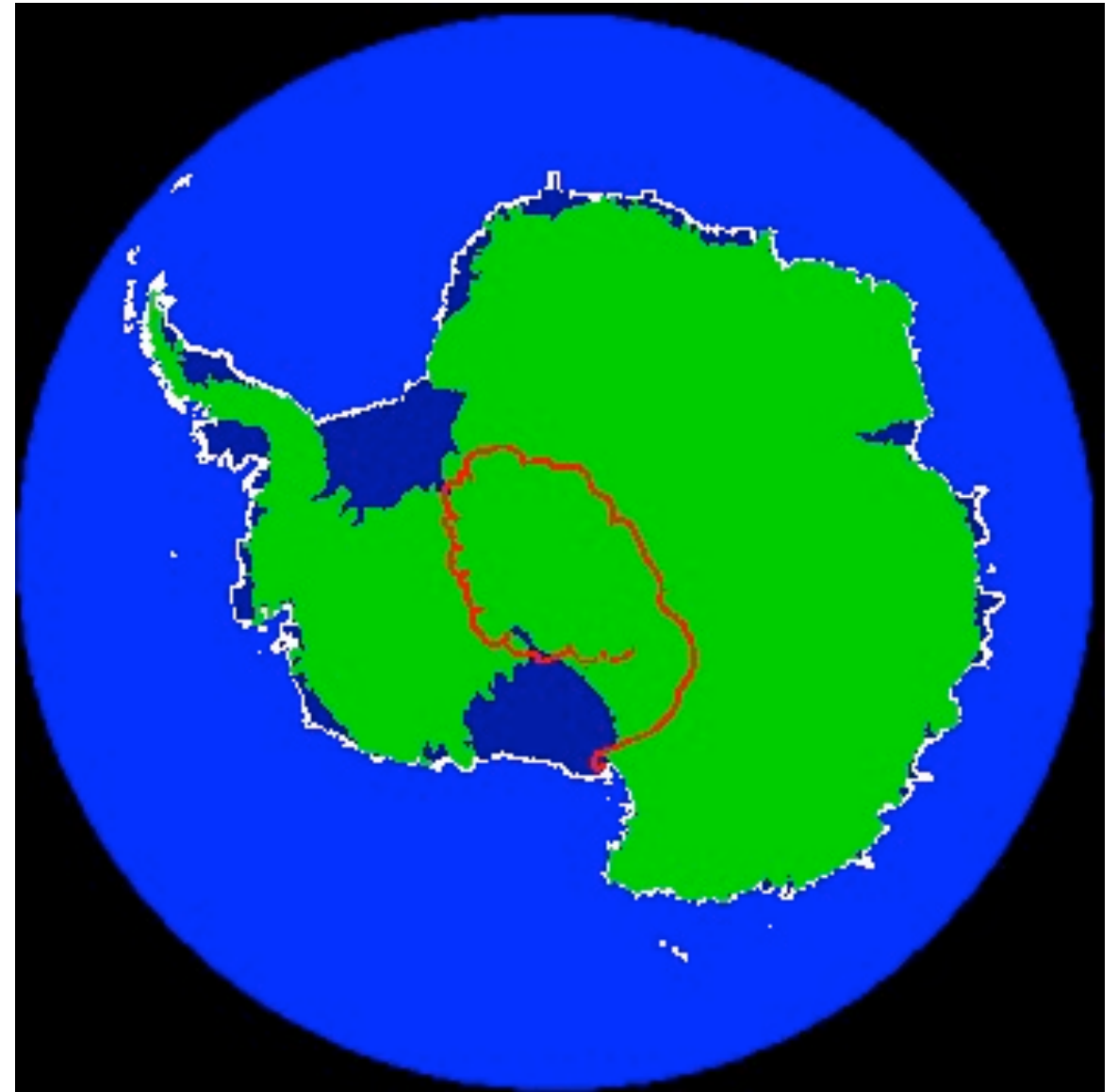
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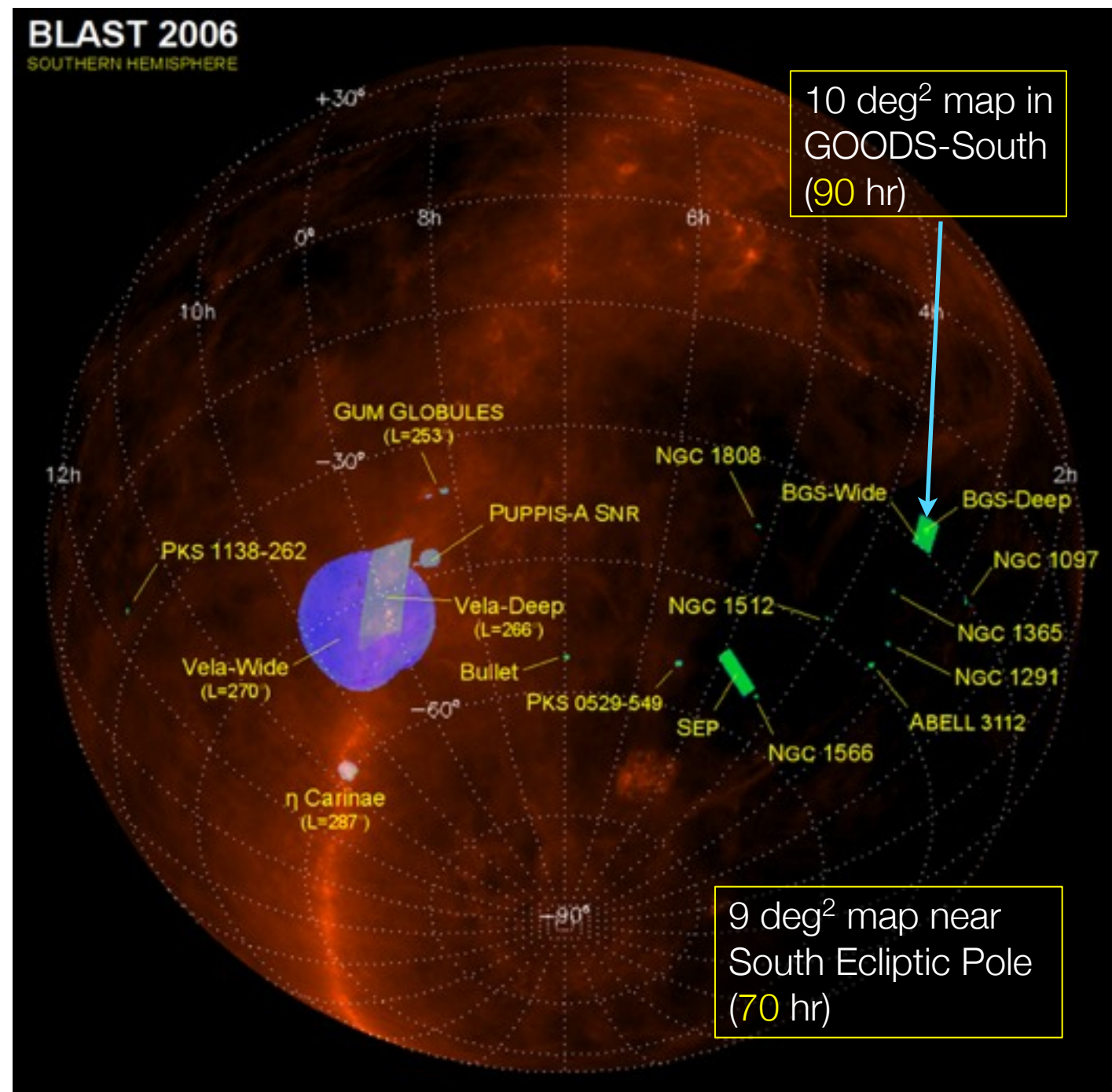
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1. "Over half of the far-infrared background light comes from galaxies at $z \sim 1.2$ ", M. J. Devlin, et al. 2009, Nature, 458
2. "BLAST: Resolving the Cosmic Submillimeter Background", G. Marsden et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1766
3. "BLAST: A Far-Infrared Measurement of the History of Star Formation", E. Pascale et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1740
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5. "Radio and Mid-Infrared Identification of BLAST Source Counterparts in the Chandra Deep Field South", S. Dye et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 703, 285
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7. "BLAST: the Redshift Surveys", S. Eales et al, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1779
8. "Submillimeter Number Counts From Statistical Analysis of BLAST Maps", G. Patanchon et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1750
9. "The BLAST 250-micron selected galaxy population in GOODS-South", J. S. Dunlop et al., 2009, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, submitted, arXiv:0910.3642
10. "BLAST: the far-infrared/radio correlation in distant galaxies", R. J. Ivison et al., 2009, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, accepted, arXiv:0910.1091
11. "The Balloon-borne Large Aperture Submillimeter Telescope (BLAST) 2006: Calibration and Flight Performance", M. D. P. Truch et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1824
12. "Temperature Profiles and the Effect of AGN on Submillimeter Emission from BLAST Observations of Resolved Galaxies", D. V. Wiebe et al. 2009, 707, 1809
13. "The Mass Function, Lifetimes, and Properties of Intermediate Mass Cores from a 50 Square Degree Submillimeter Survey in Vela ($\ell = 265^\circ$) From the 2006 Flight by BLAST", C. B. Netterfield et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1824
14. "The BLAST Survey of the Vela Molecular Cloud: Physical Properties of the Dense Cores in Vela-D", L. Olmi et al. 2009, Astrophysical Journal, 707, 1836
15. "AKARI and BLAST Observations of the Cassiopeia A Supernova Remnant and Surrounding Interstellar Medium", B. Sibthorpe et al., 2009, Astrophysical Journal, submitted, arXiv:0910.1094

Motivation

- Why Clustering?
 - ◉ On large scales:
 - relates galaxy formation to structure formation
 - find typical halo masses which host galaxy populations
 - ◉ On small scales:
 - distribution of galaxies within halos
 - ◉ Link galaxy populations through cosmic time

Outline

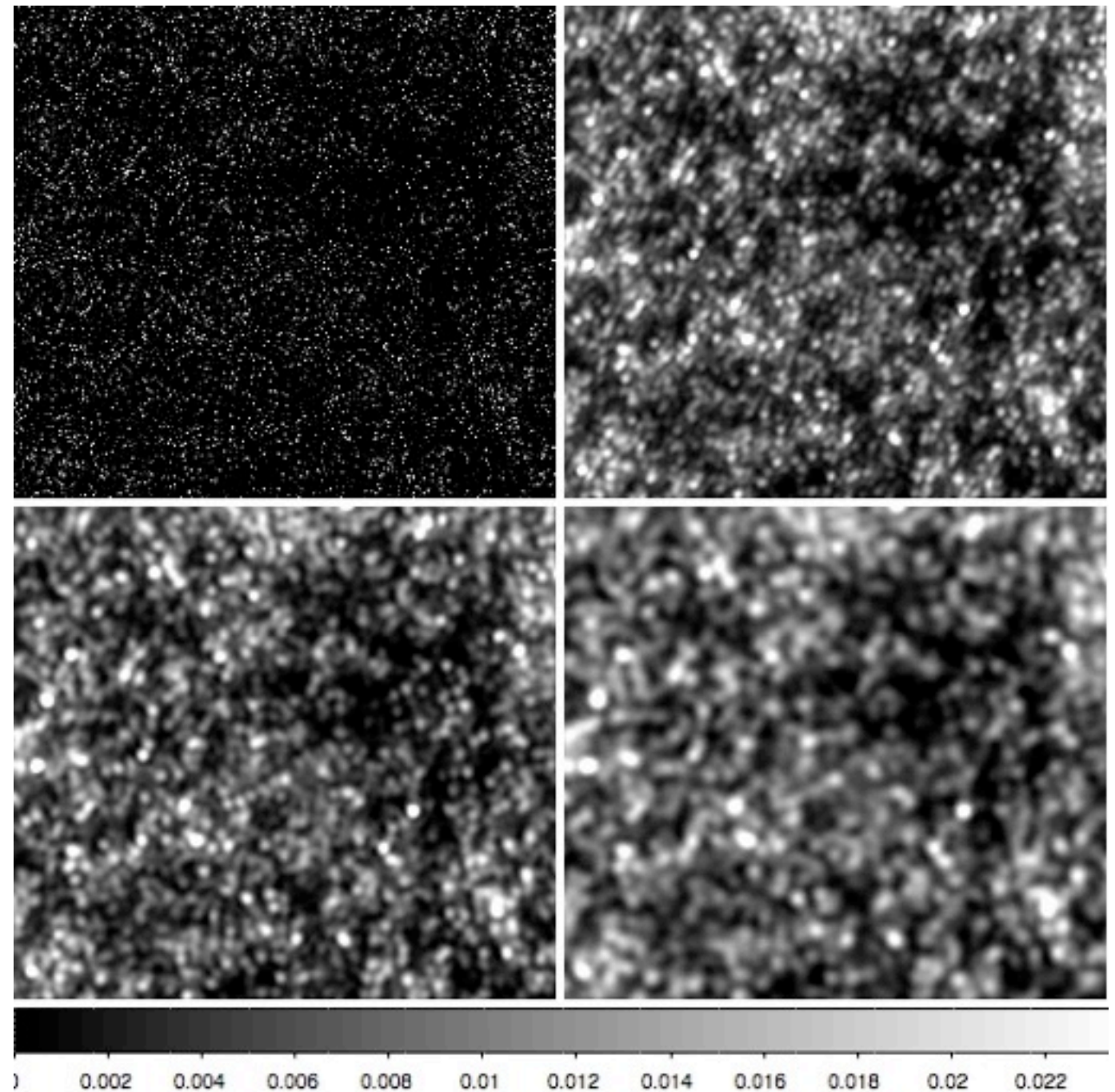
- Measurements - maps vs. catalogues
 - ◉ Complications
 - ◉ Maximizing information
- BLAST
 - ◉ Clustering from correlations of background fluctuations
 - ◉ Physical Interpretation
- Implications

Measurements

Complications

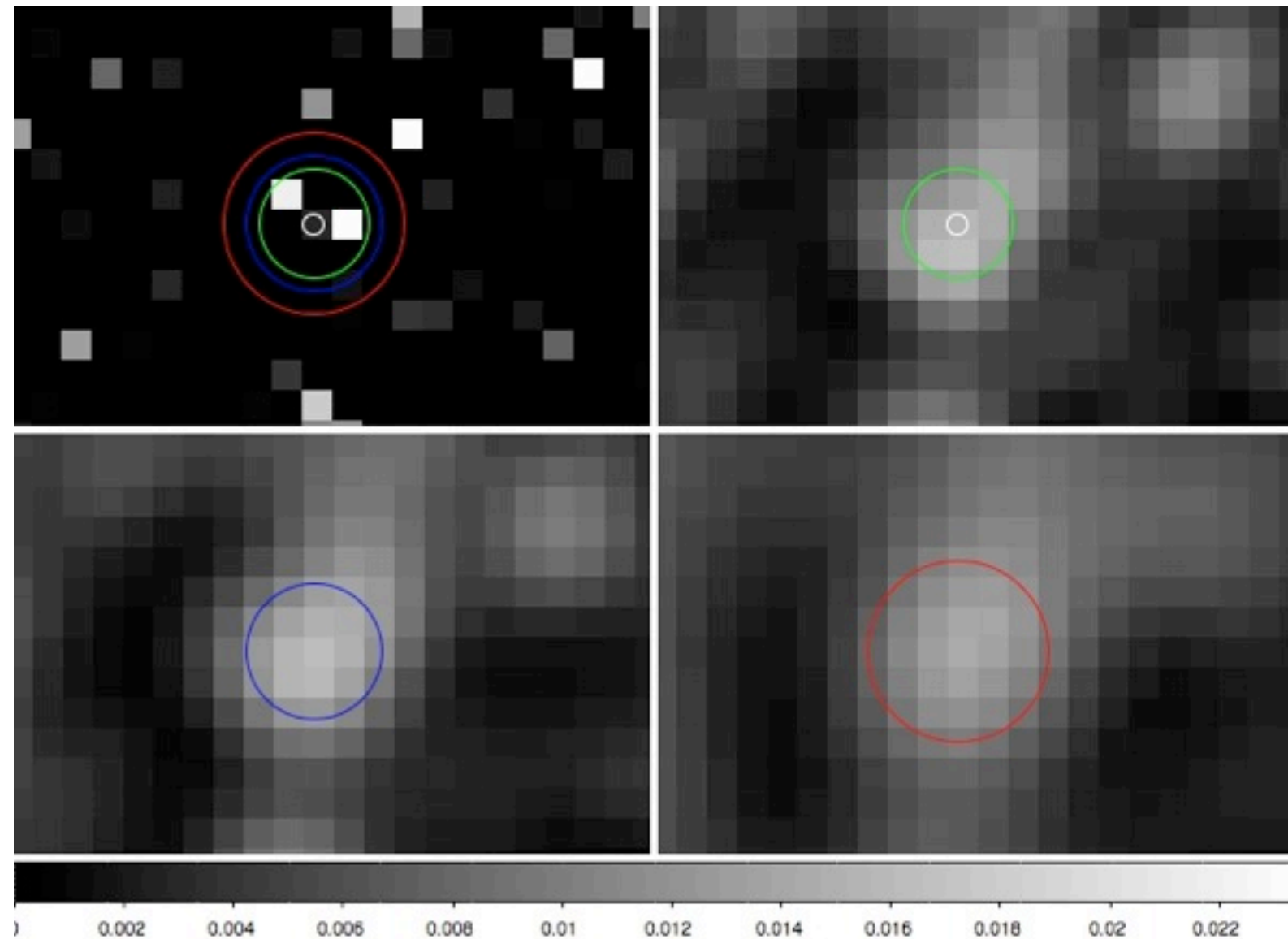
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- While *large scales* well traced



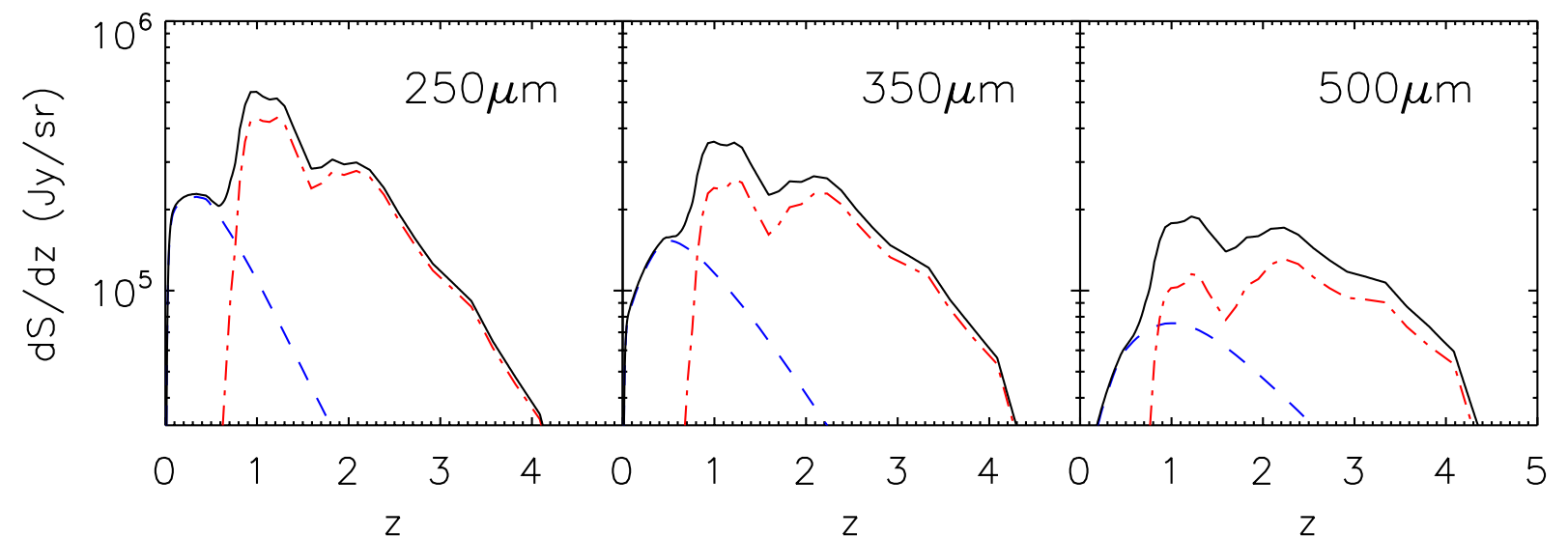
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 - ◉ What is a submm source?



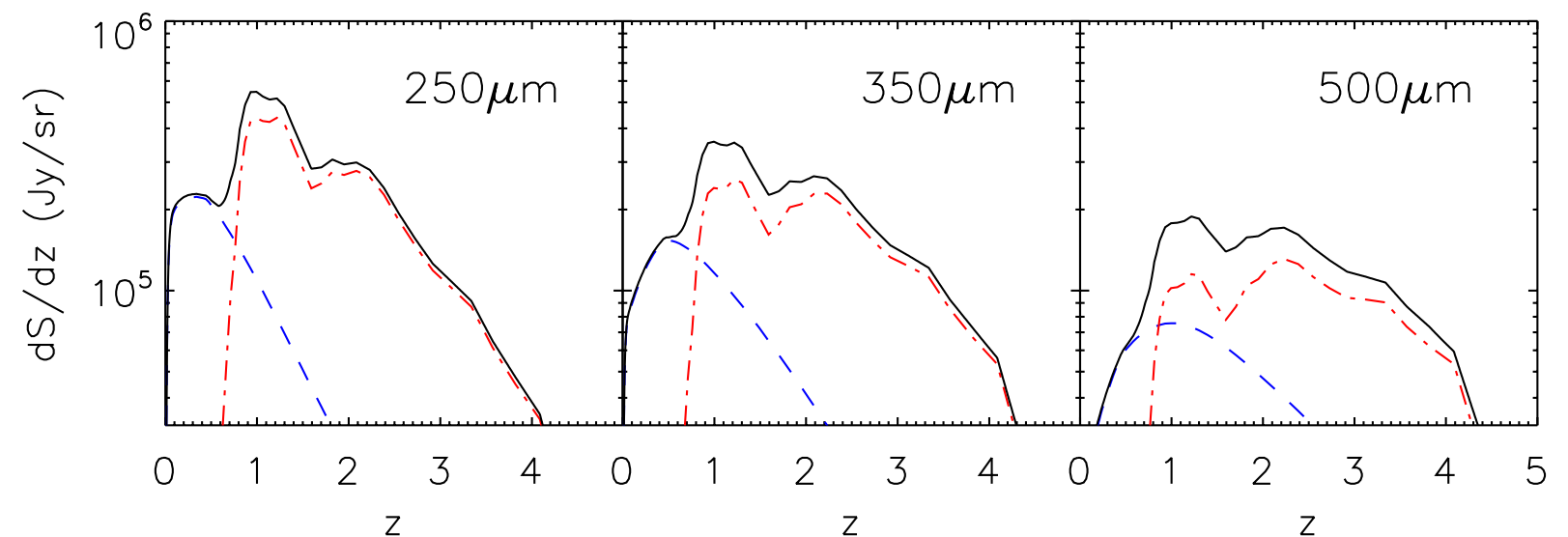
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- Confusion limits number of sources / area, i.e.,
more sources = more area



Clustering from Power Spectrum

Clustering from Power Spectrum

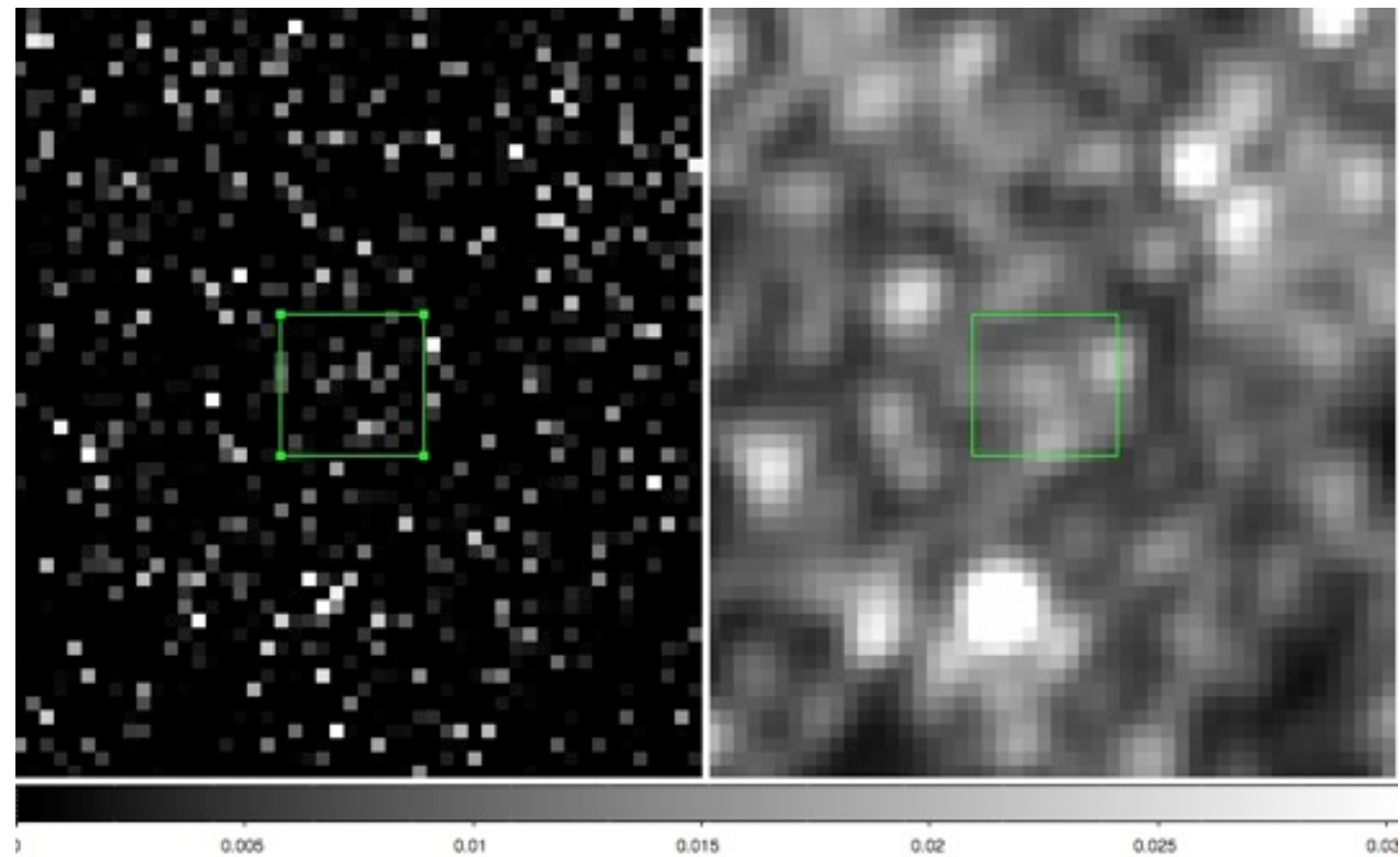
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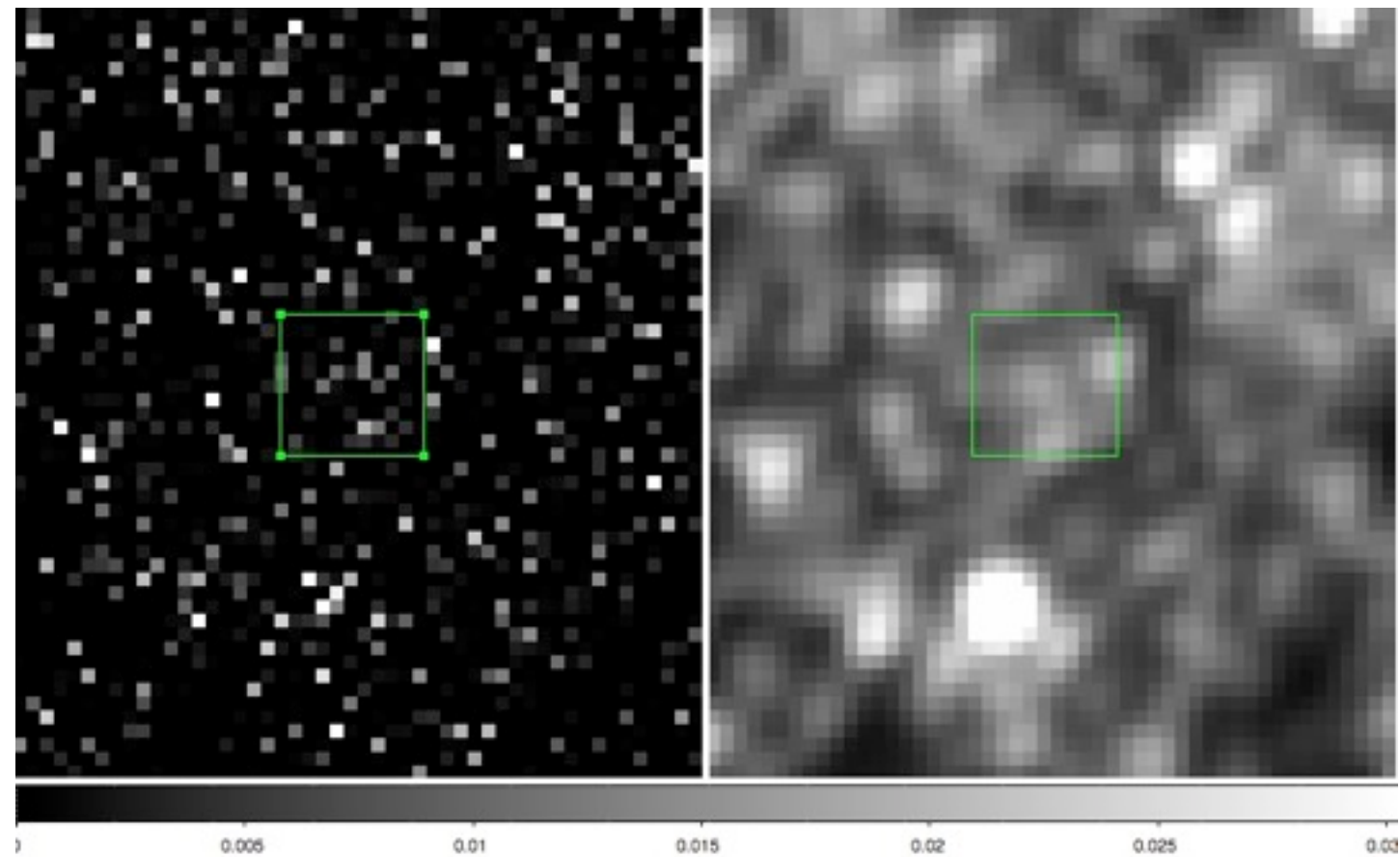
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 - ◉ ~ 20 sources arcmin^{-2} from counts
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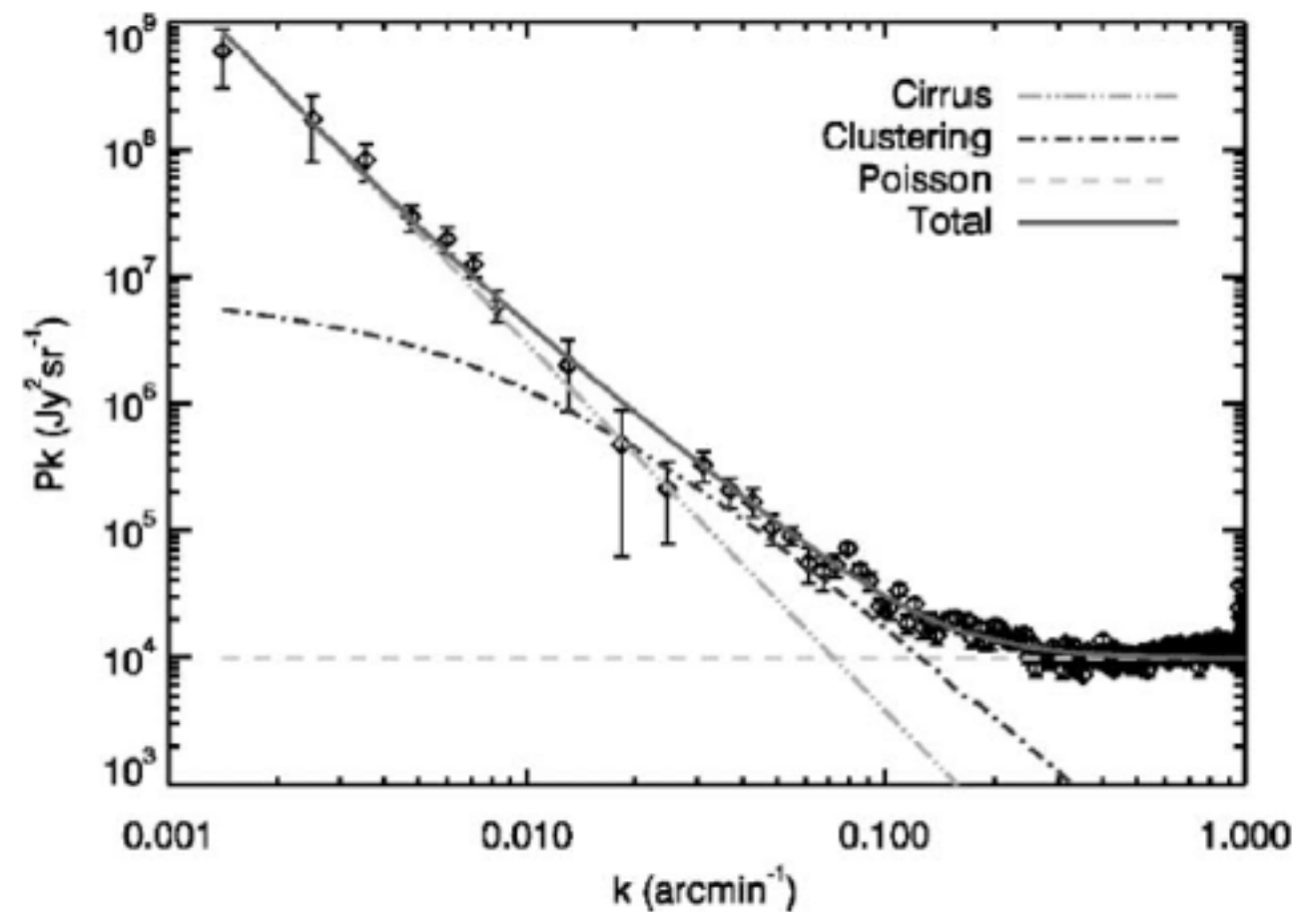
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 - ◉ Grossan & Smoot 2007 (Spitzer 160 μm)



Lagache+ 2007

BLAST

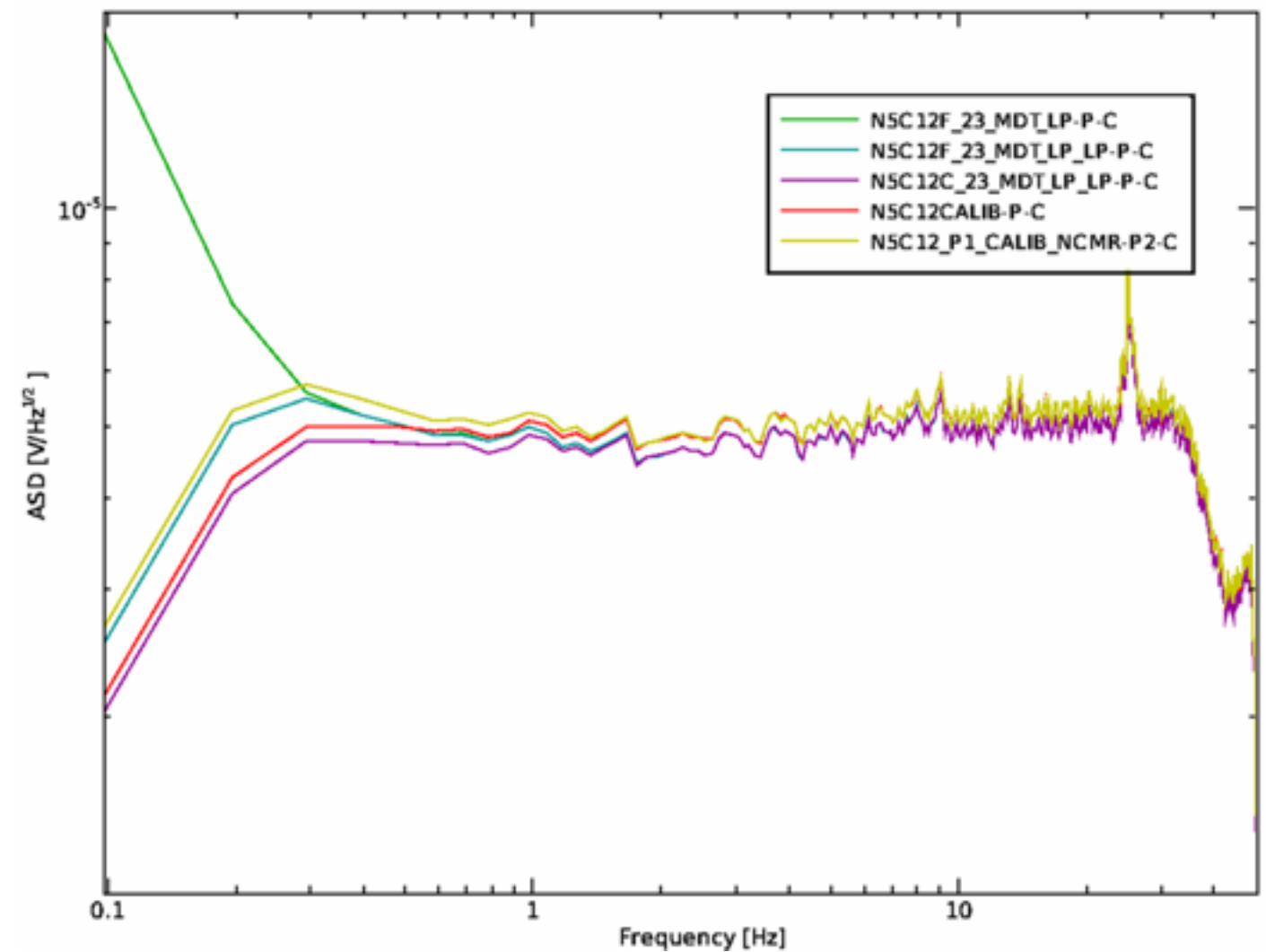
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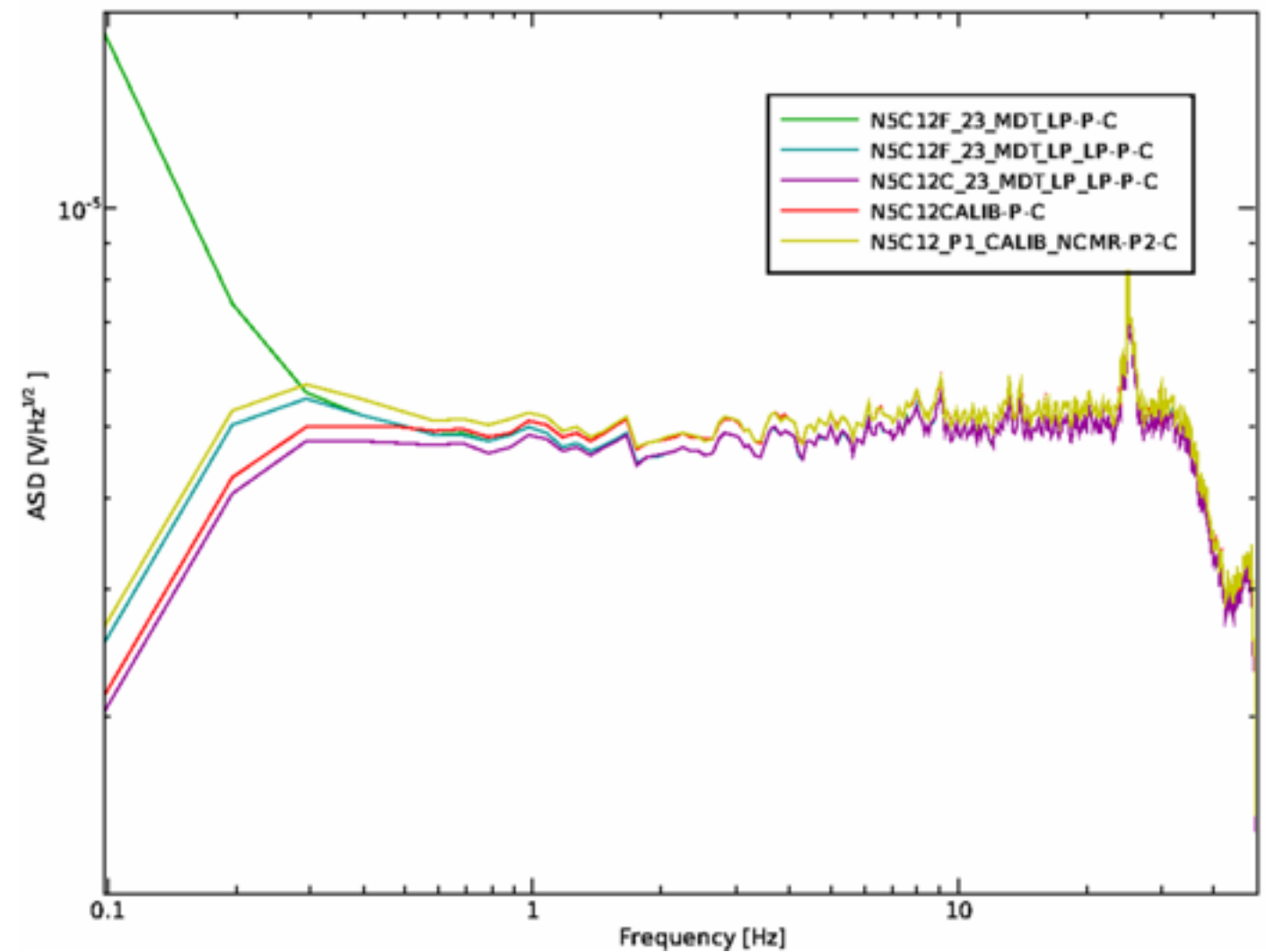
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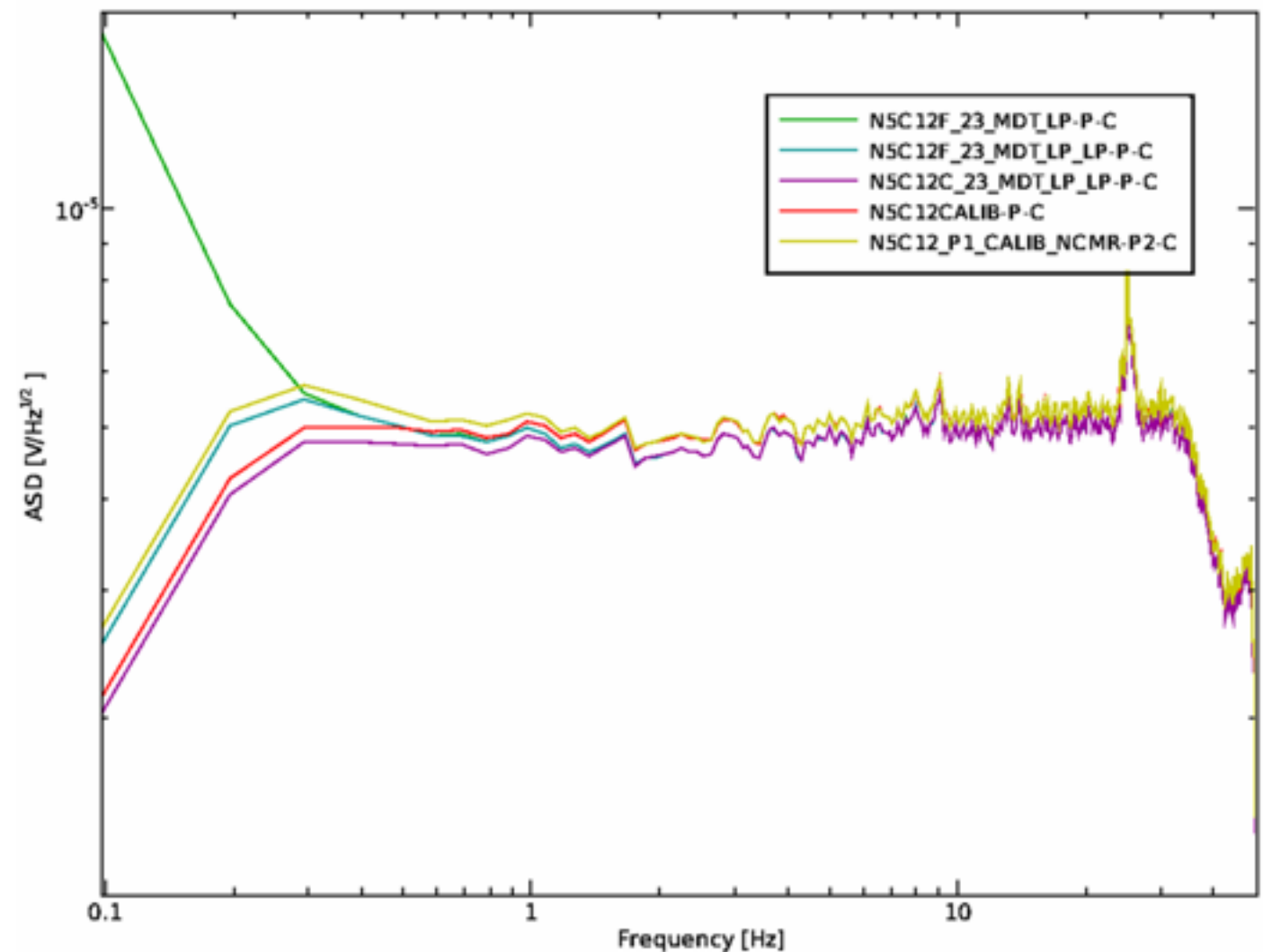
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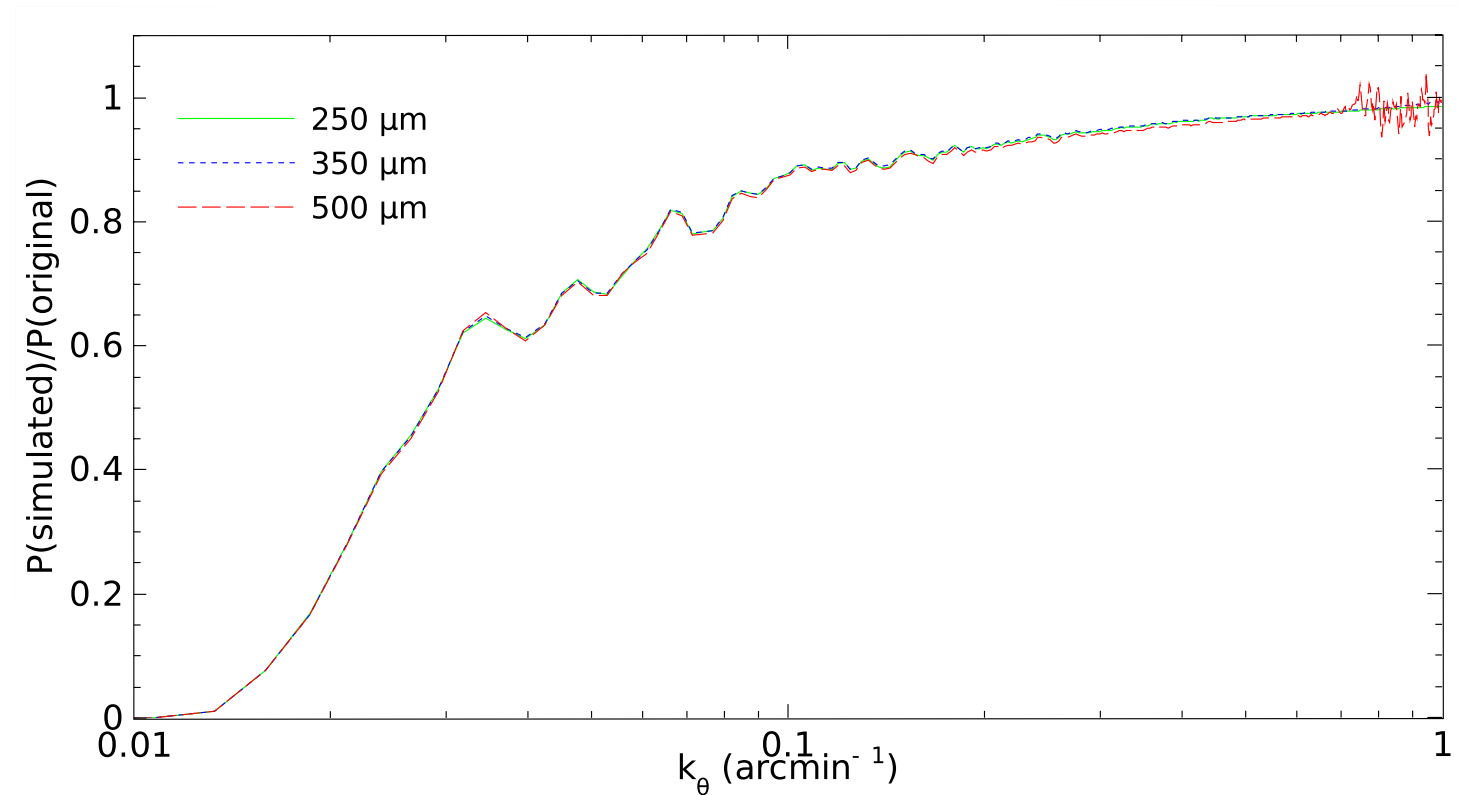
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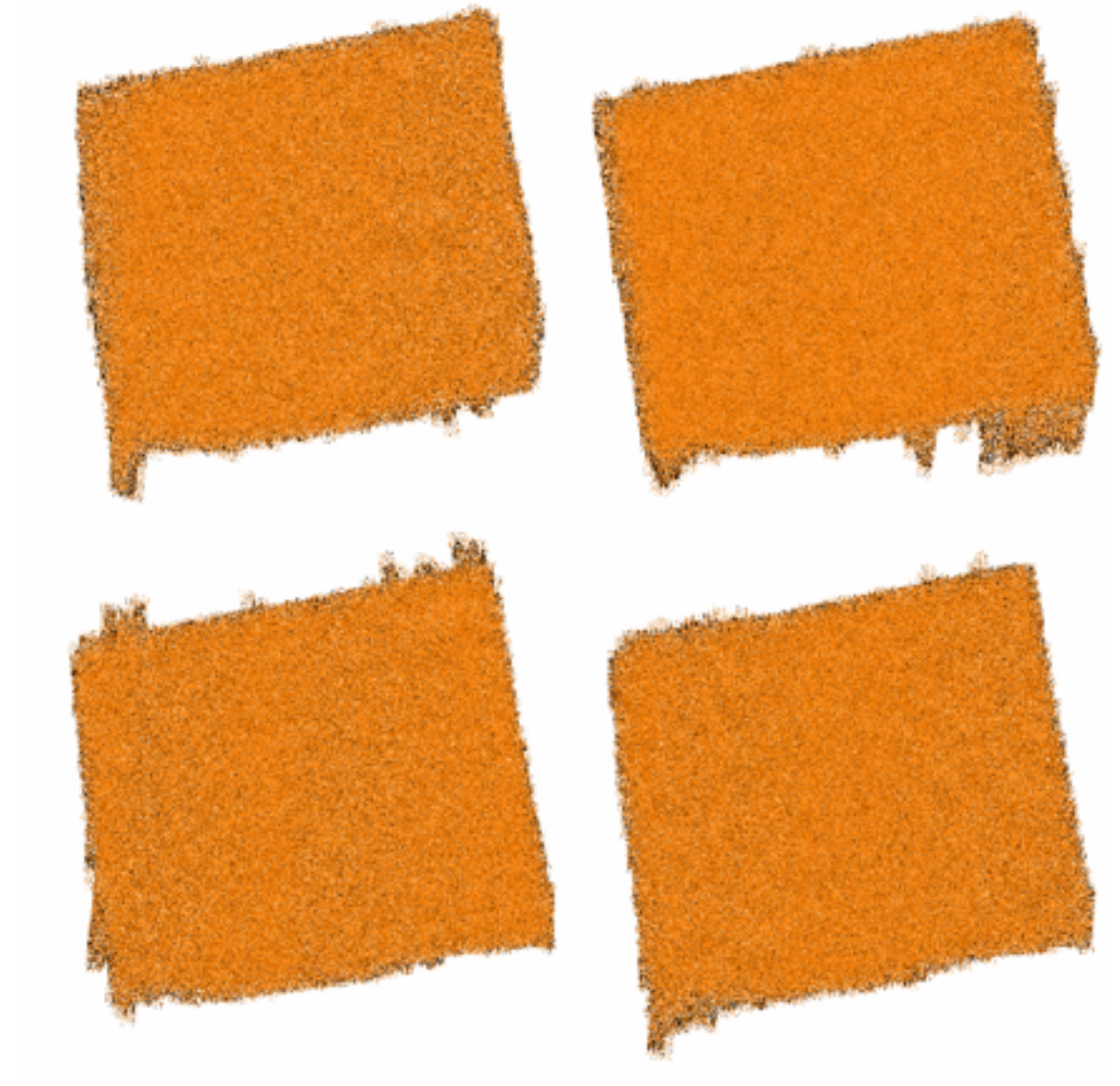
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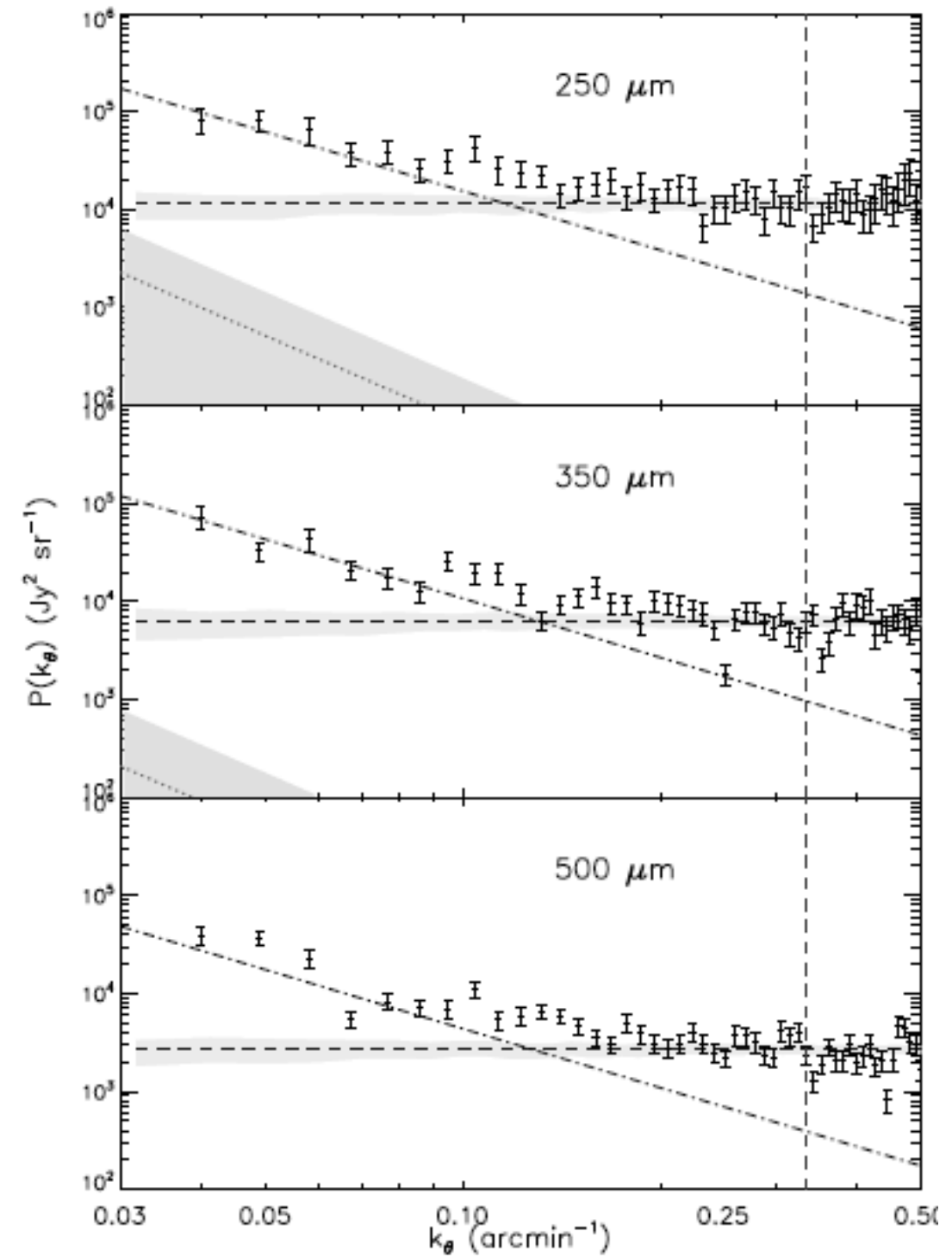
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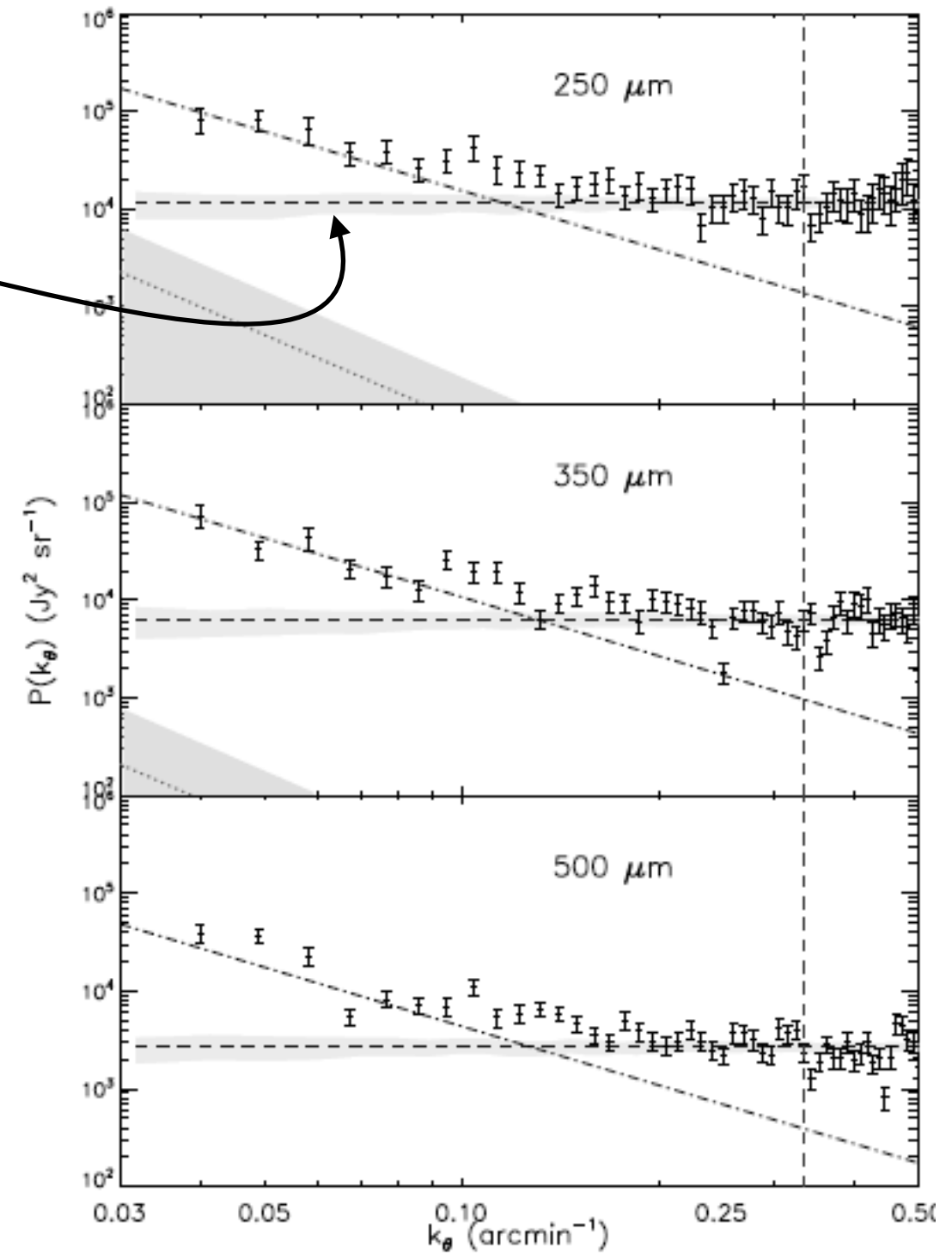
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 - ◉ power spectrum of cross-correlation of sub-maps



BLAST Clustering Power Spectrum

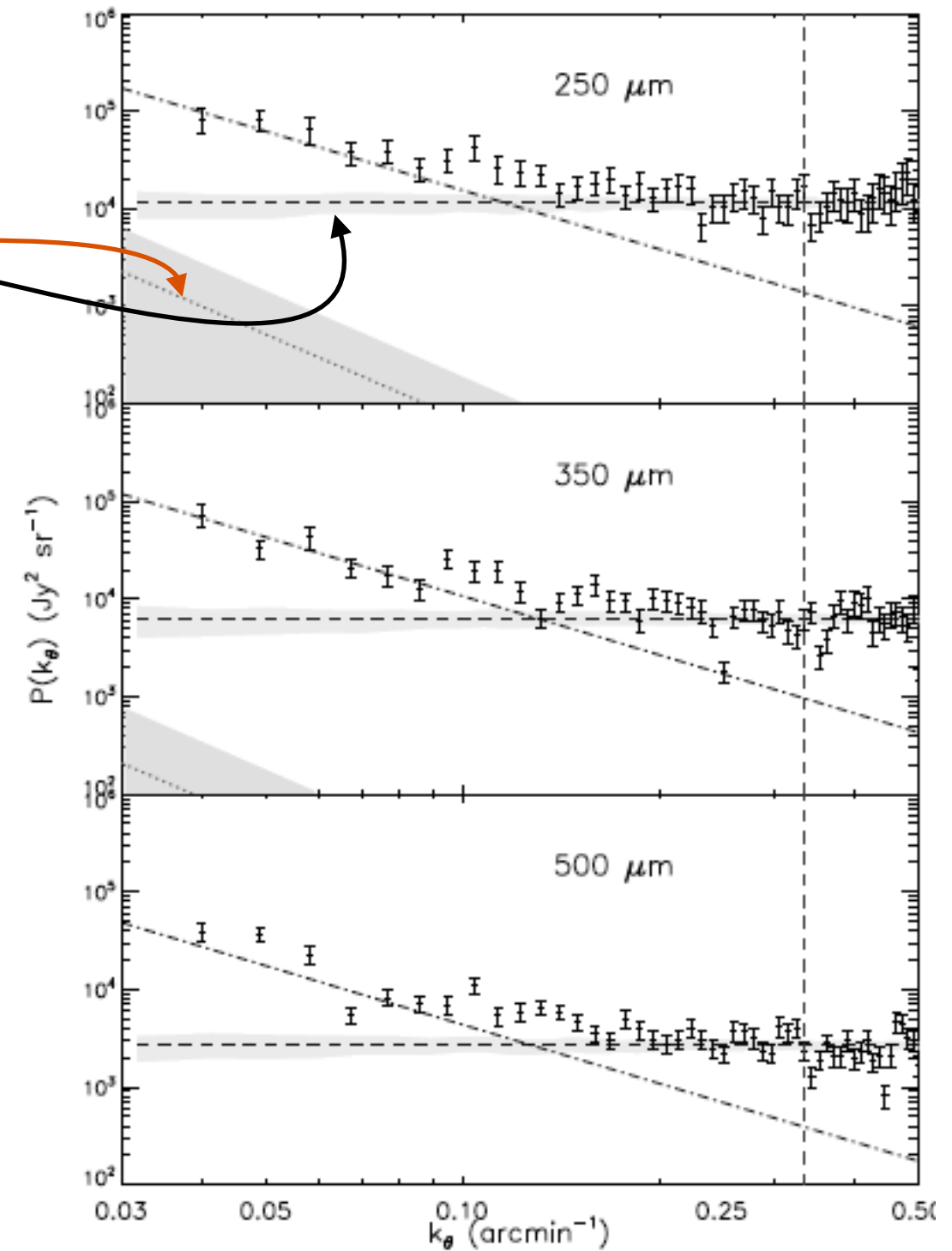
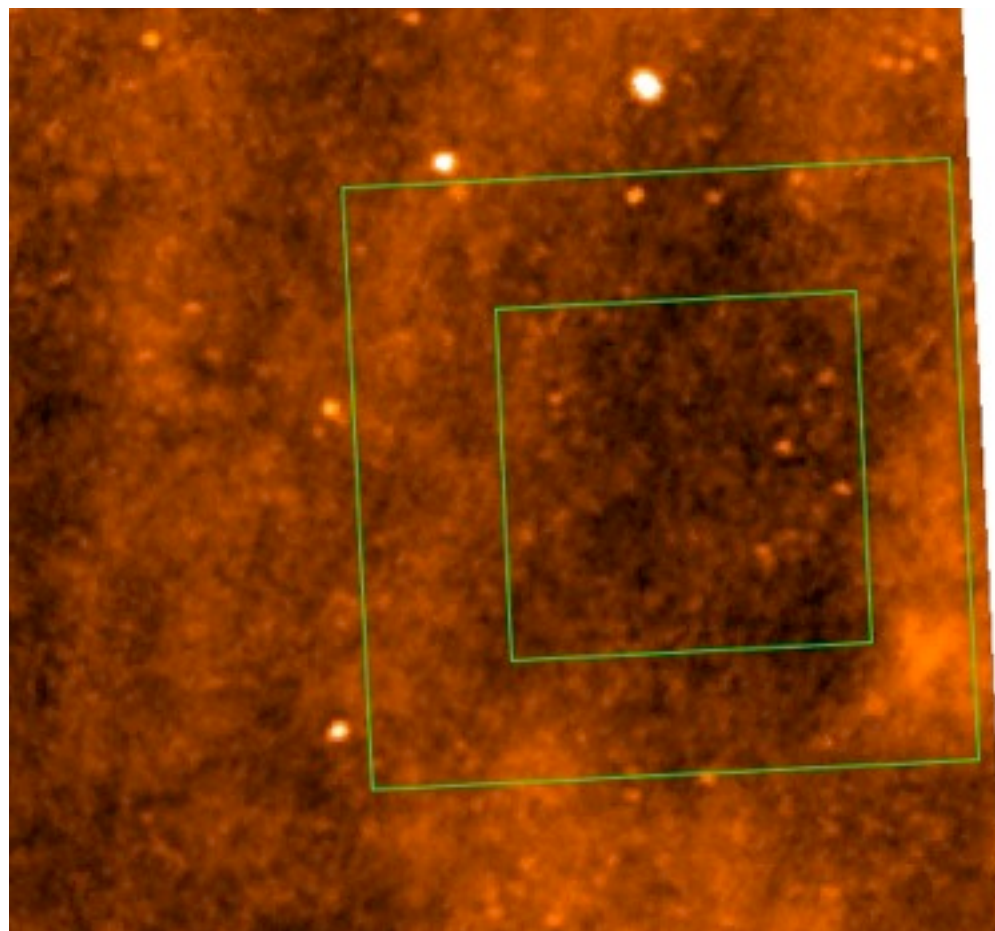
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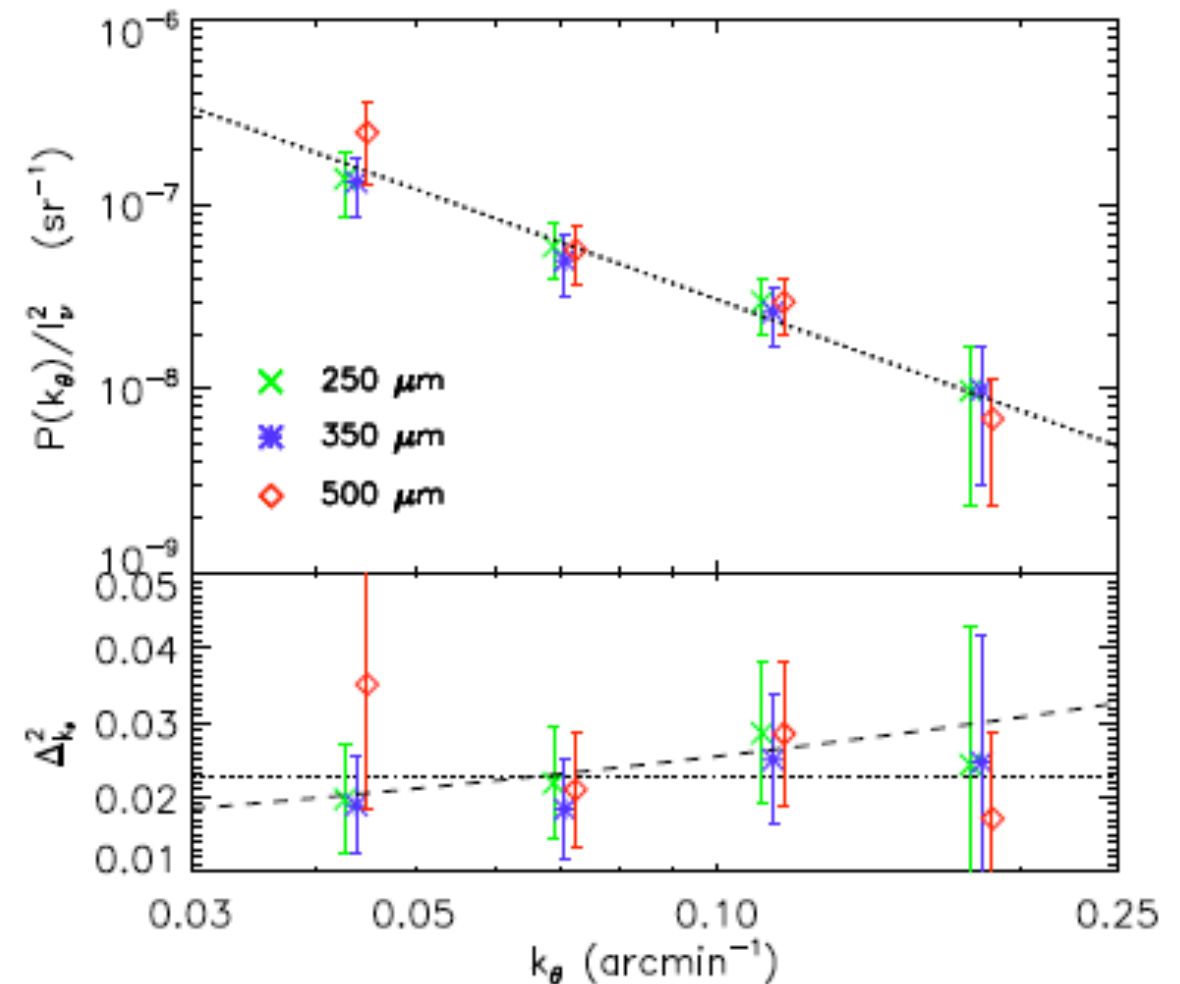
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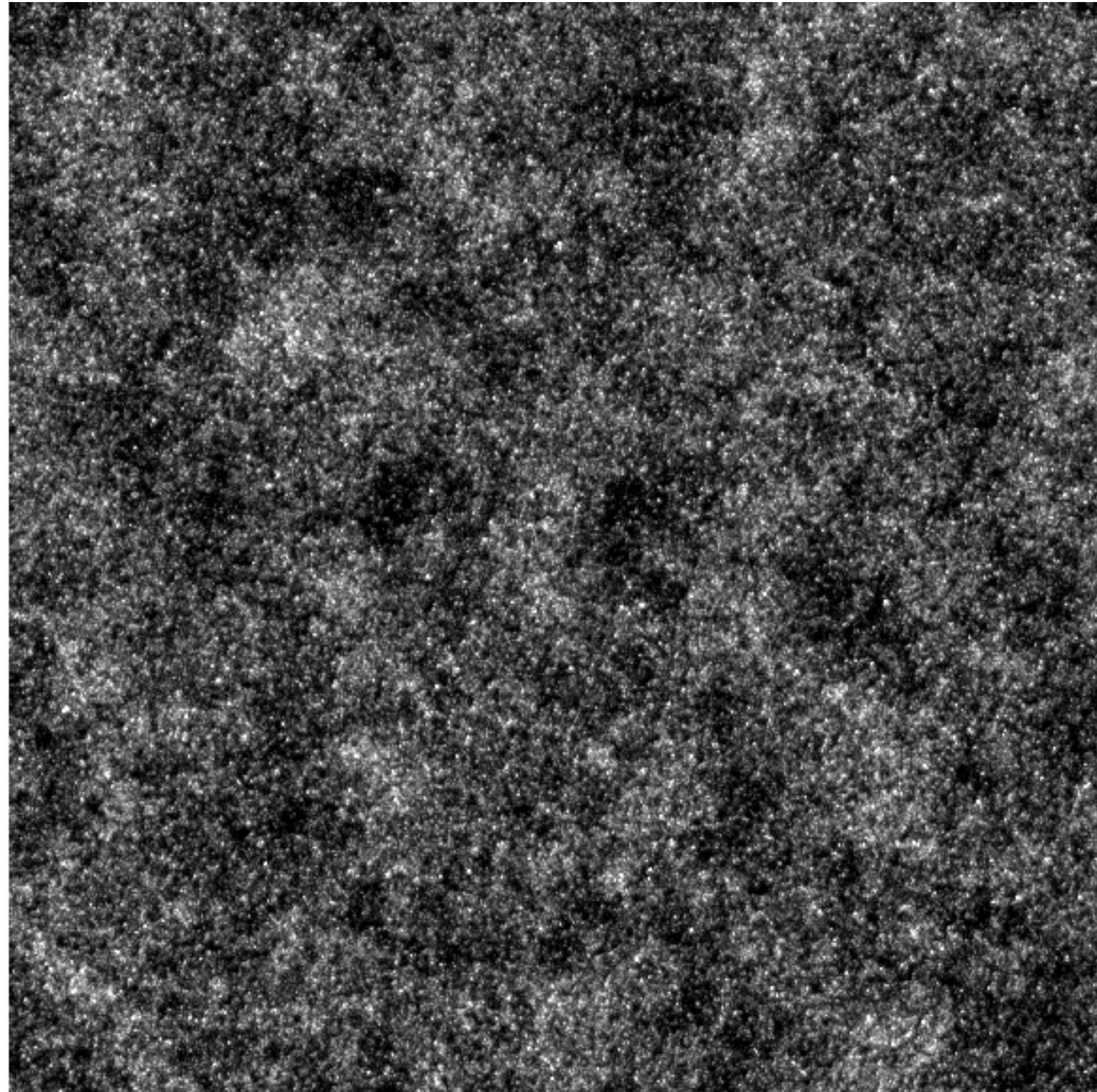
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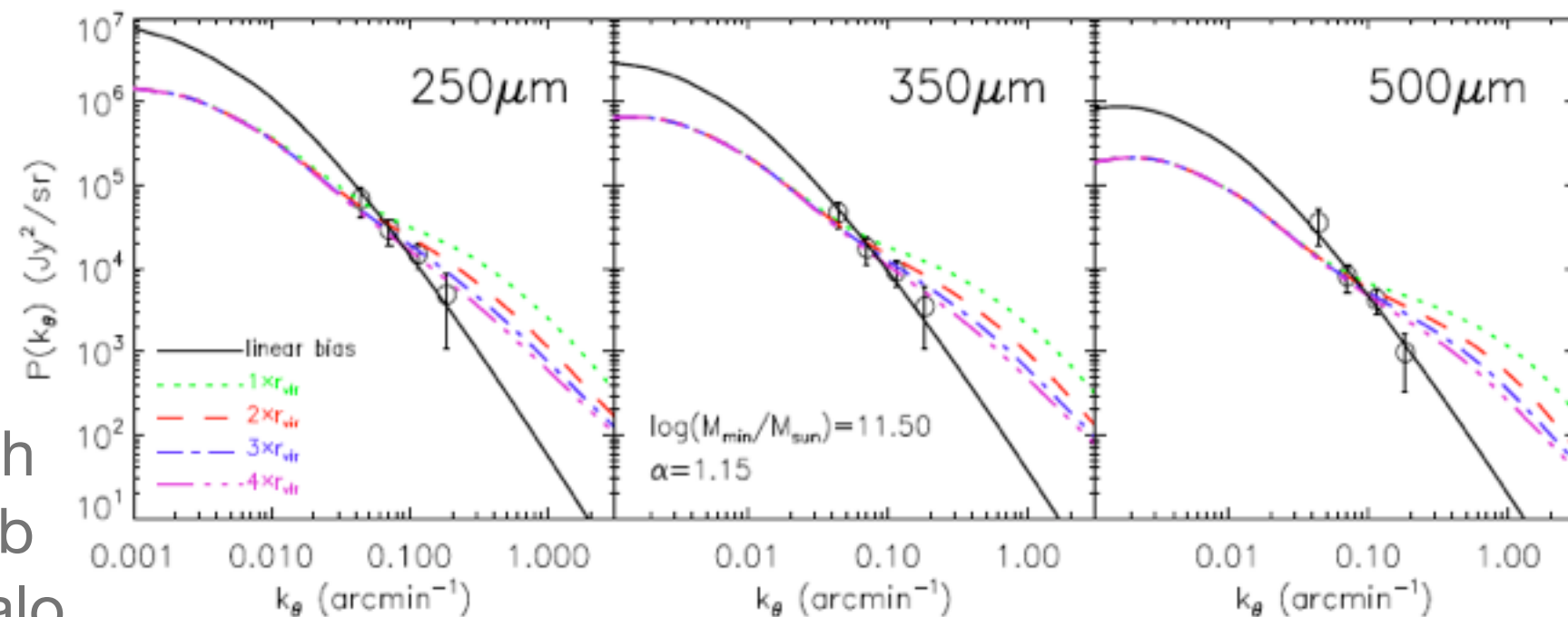
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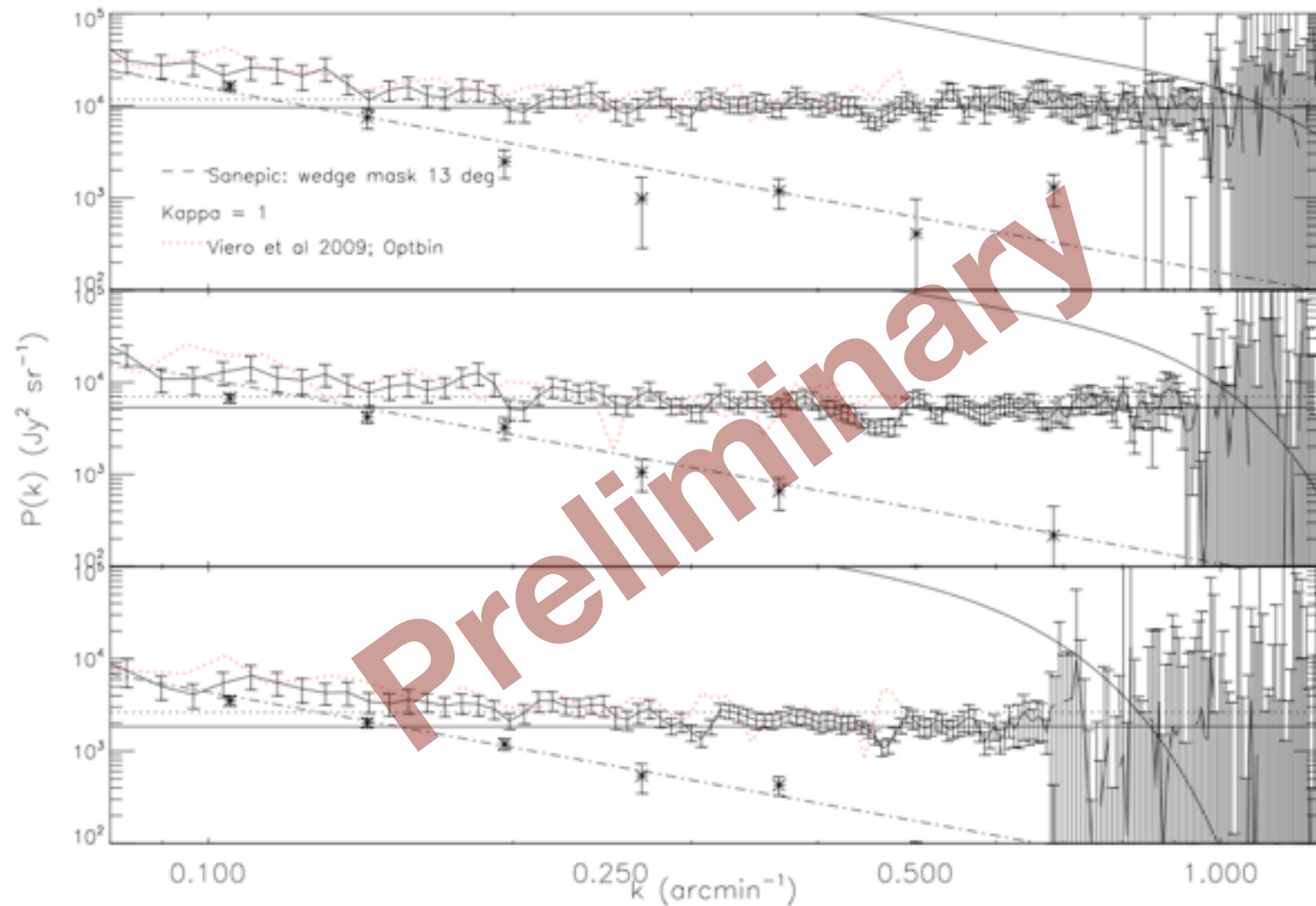
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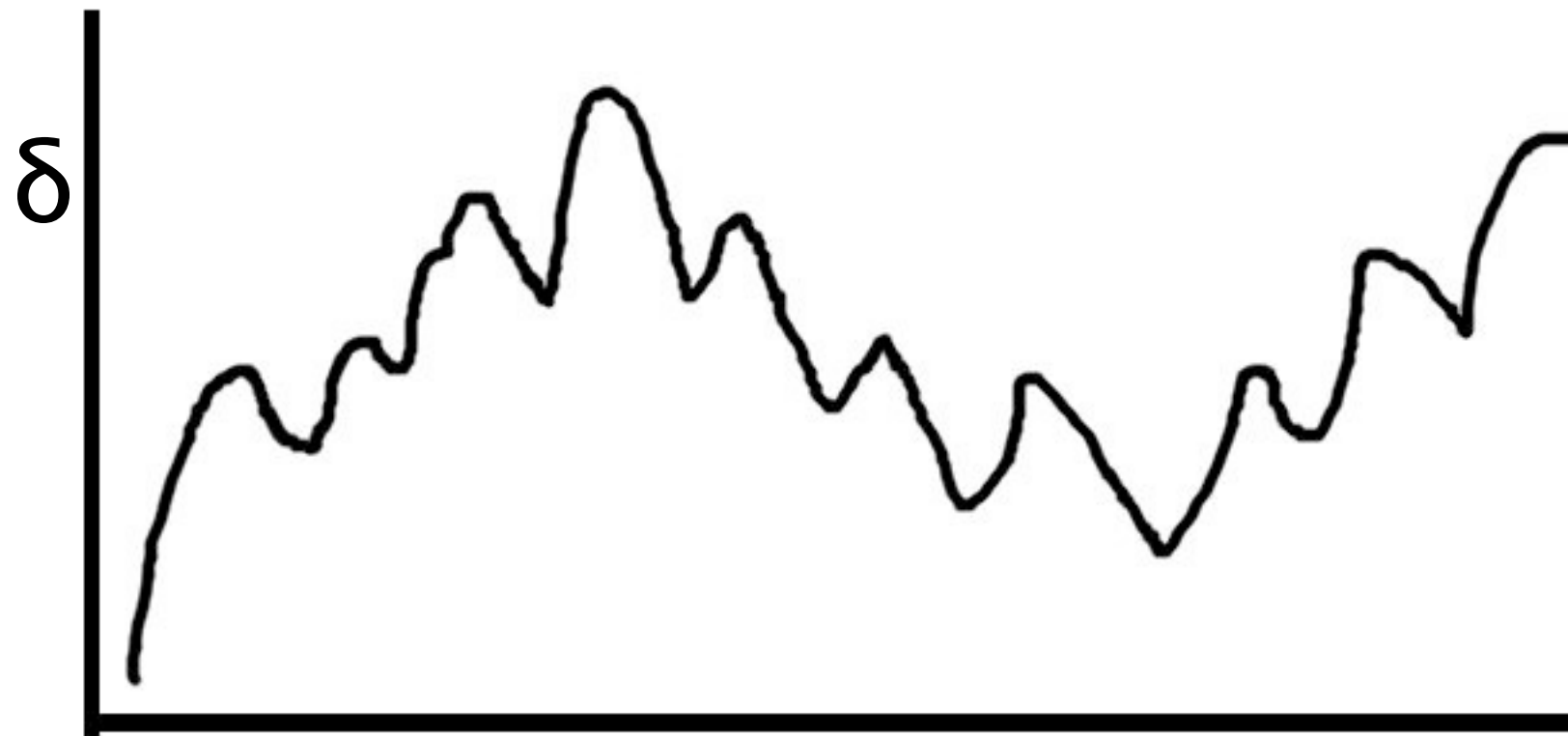
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- Further (ongoing) analysis with twice the data confirm this behaviour on small scales



Briefly: Halo-Model

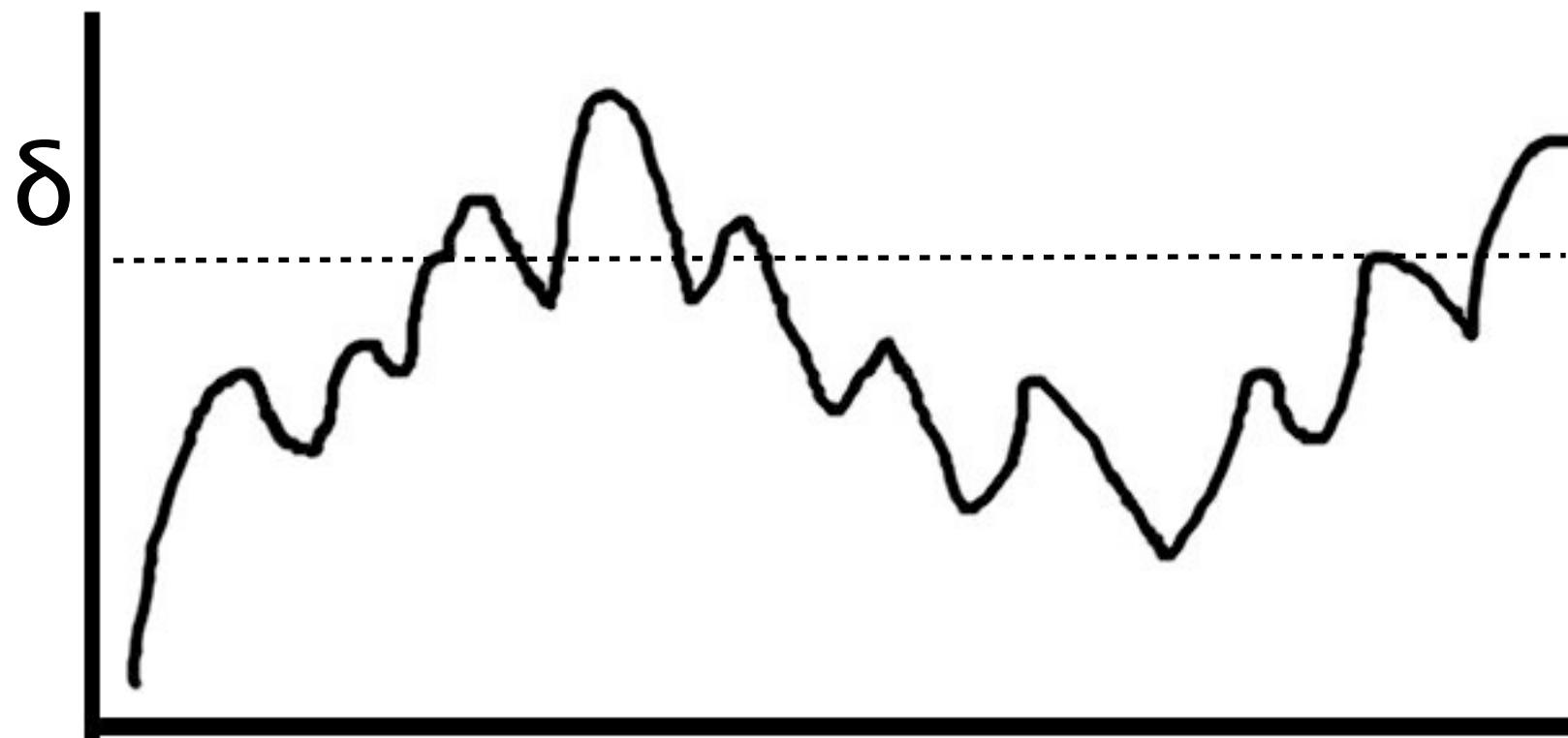
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- Assume Halos are *Biased* Tracers of the Dark Matter



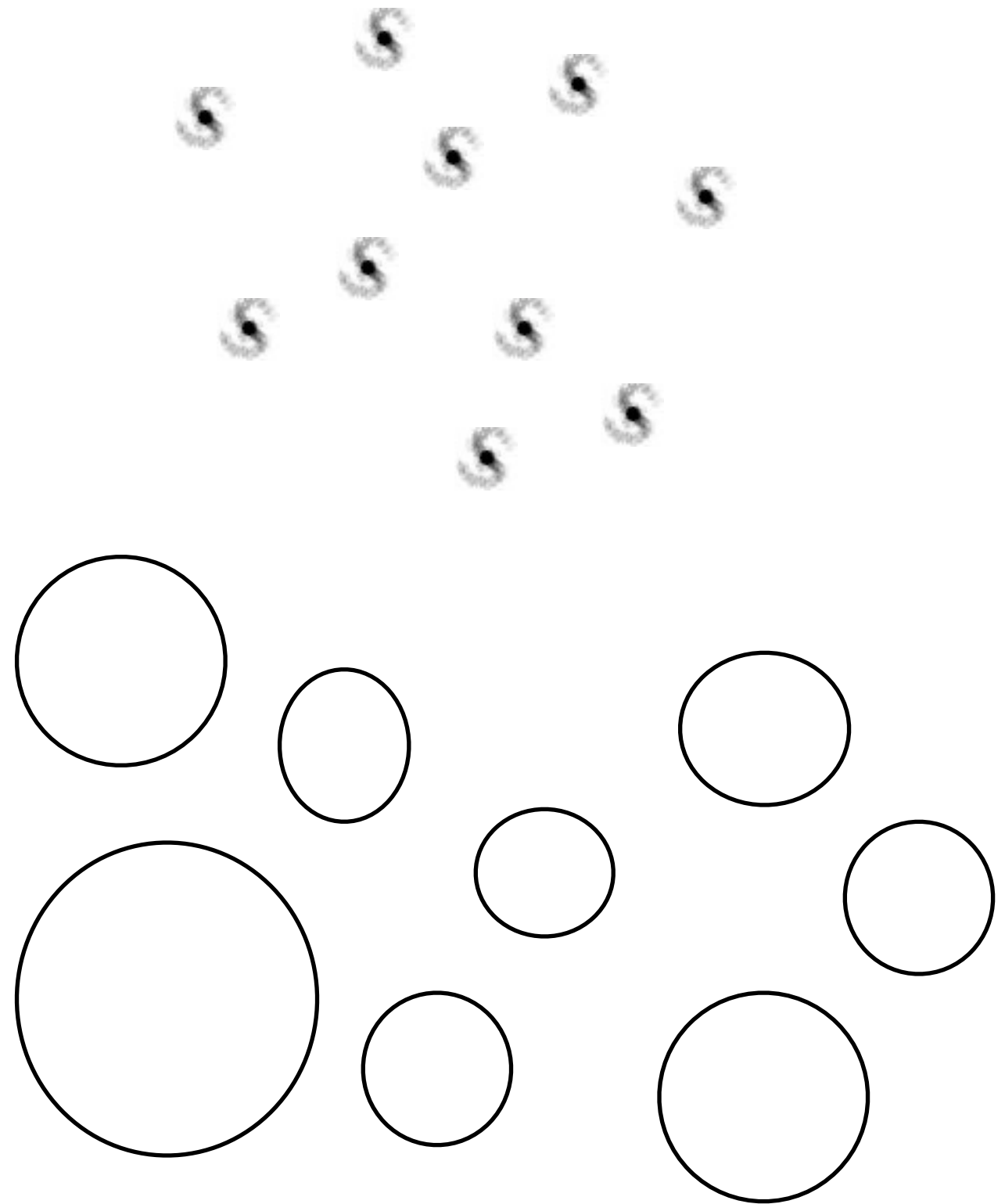
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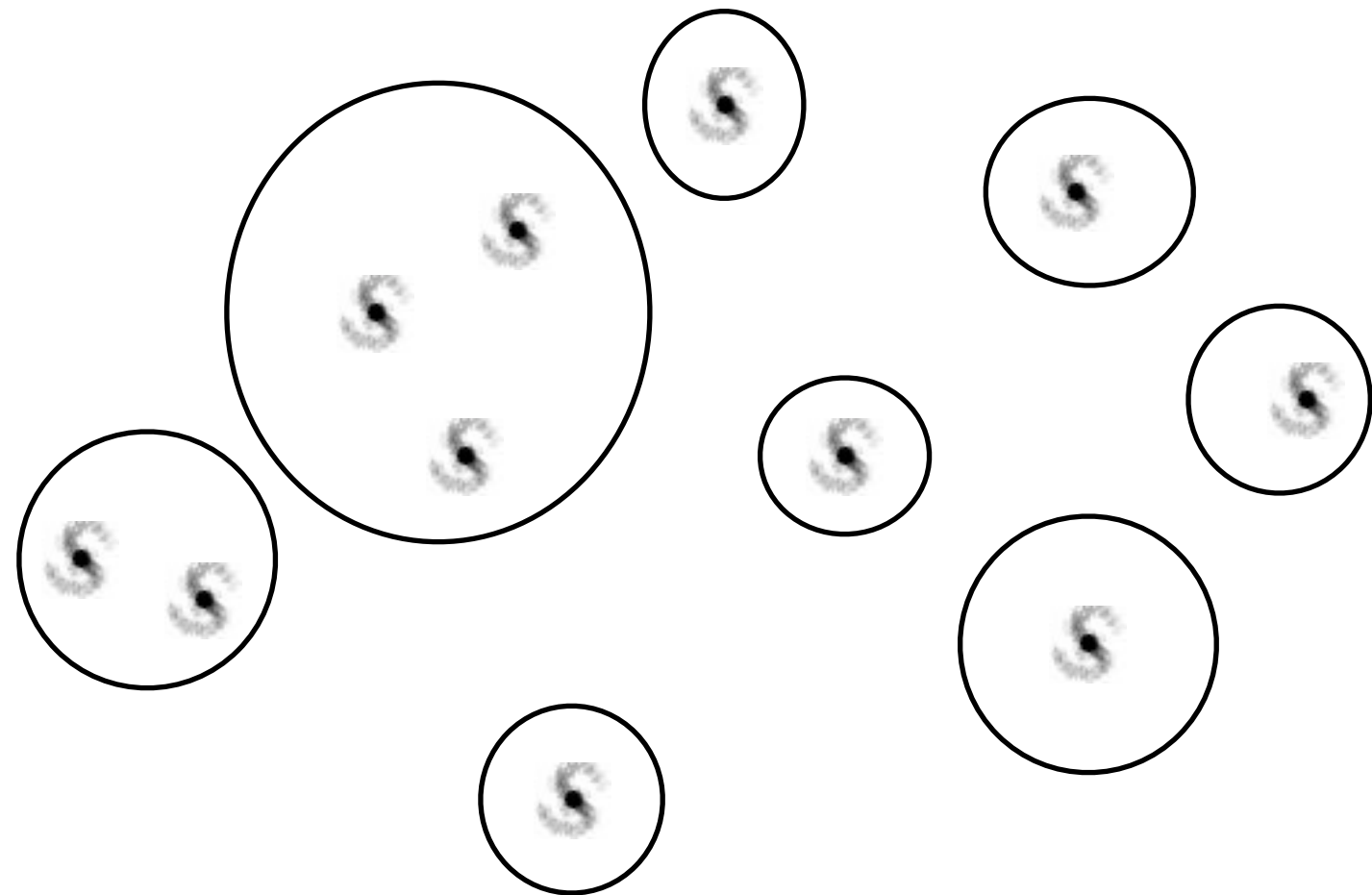
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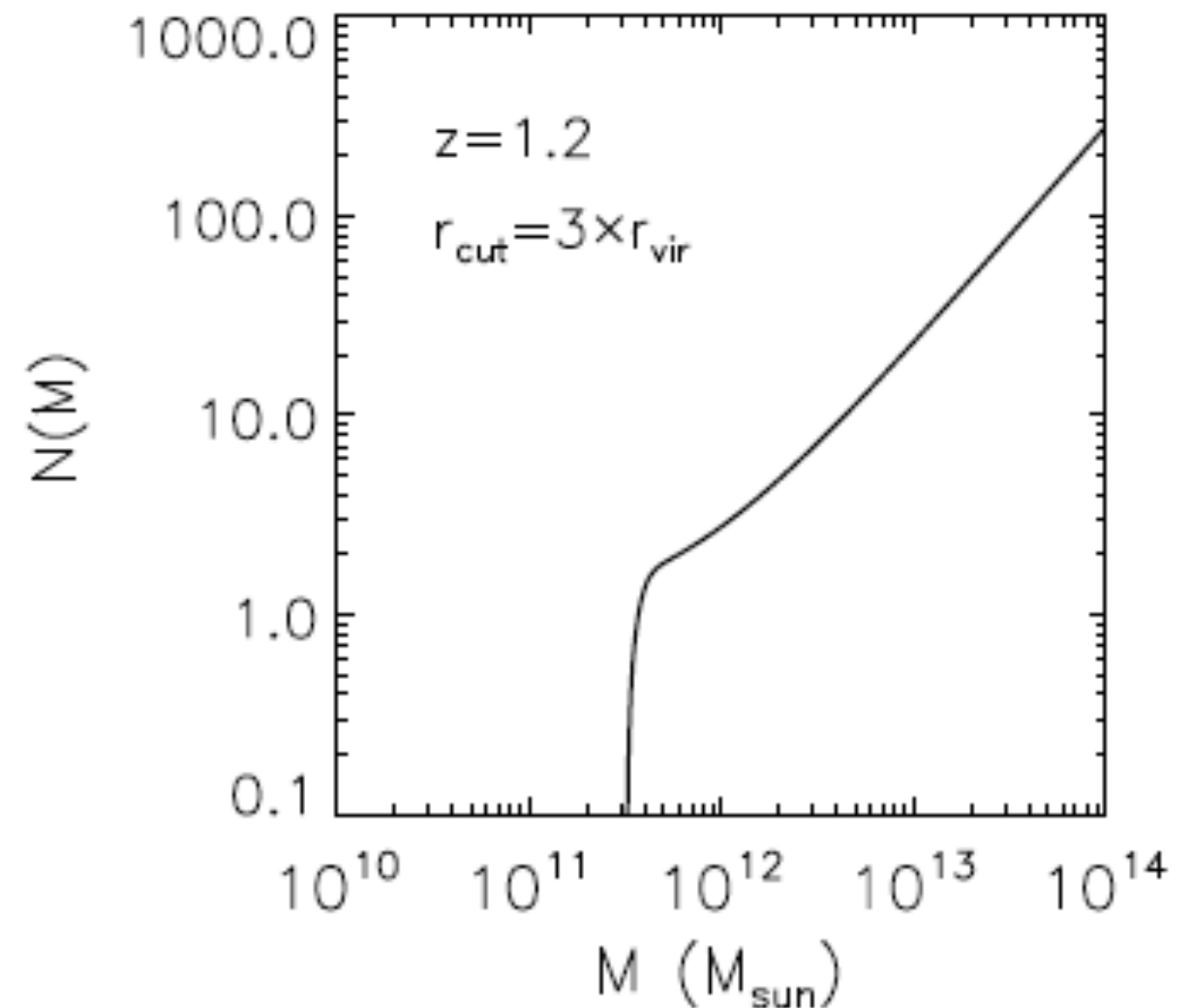
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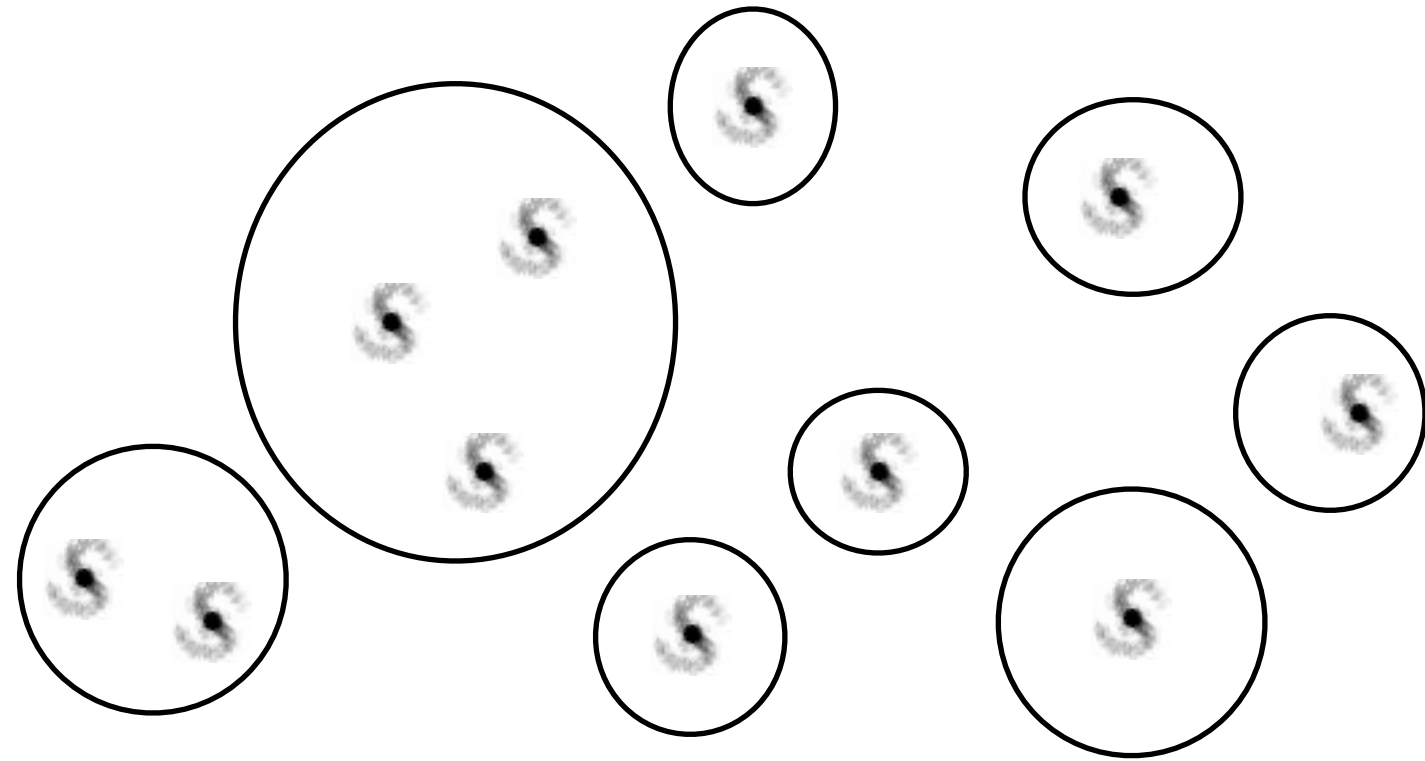
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- Prescription for assigning Galaxies to Halos as Function of Mass (aka HON):
 - ◉ $N = (M/M_1)^\alpha$



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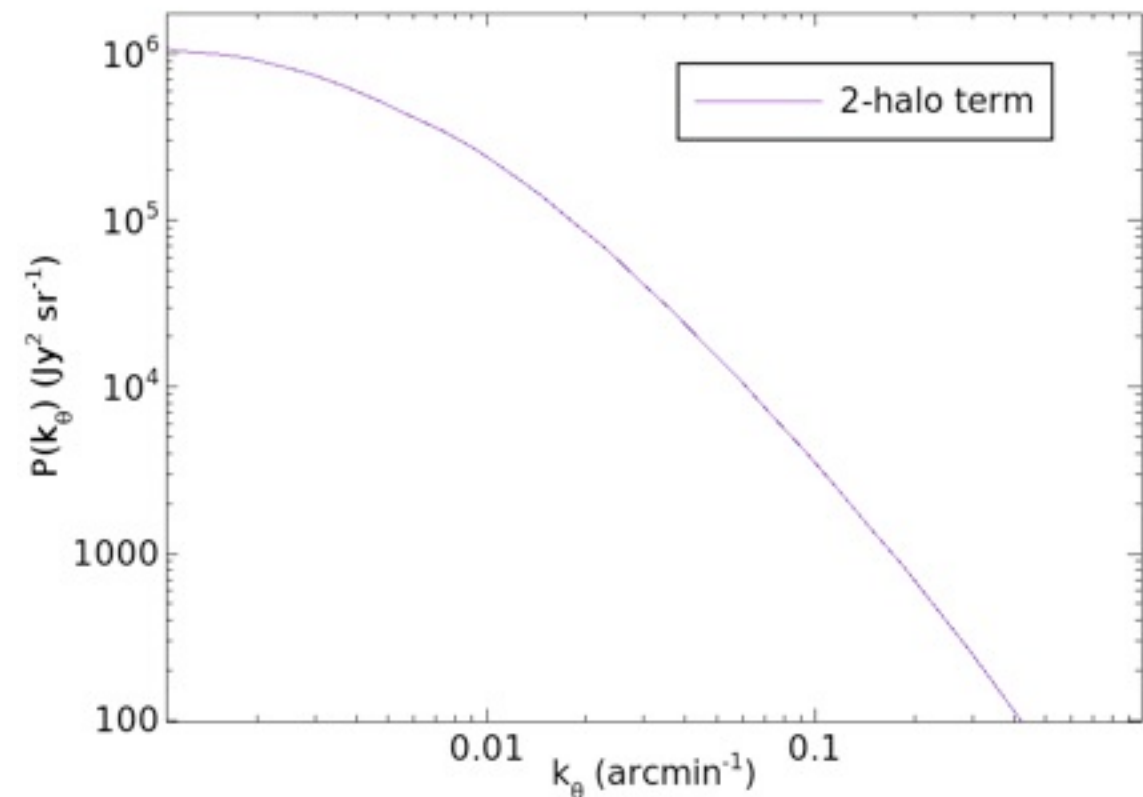
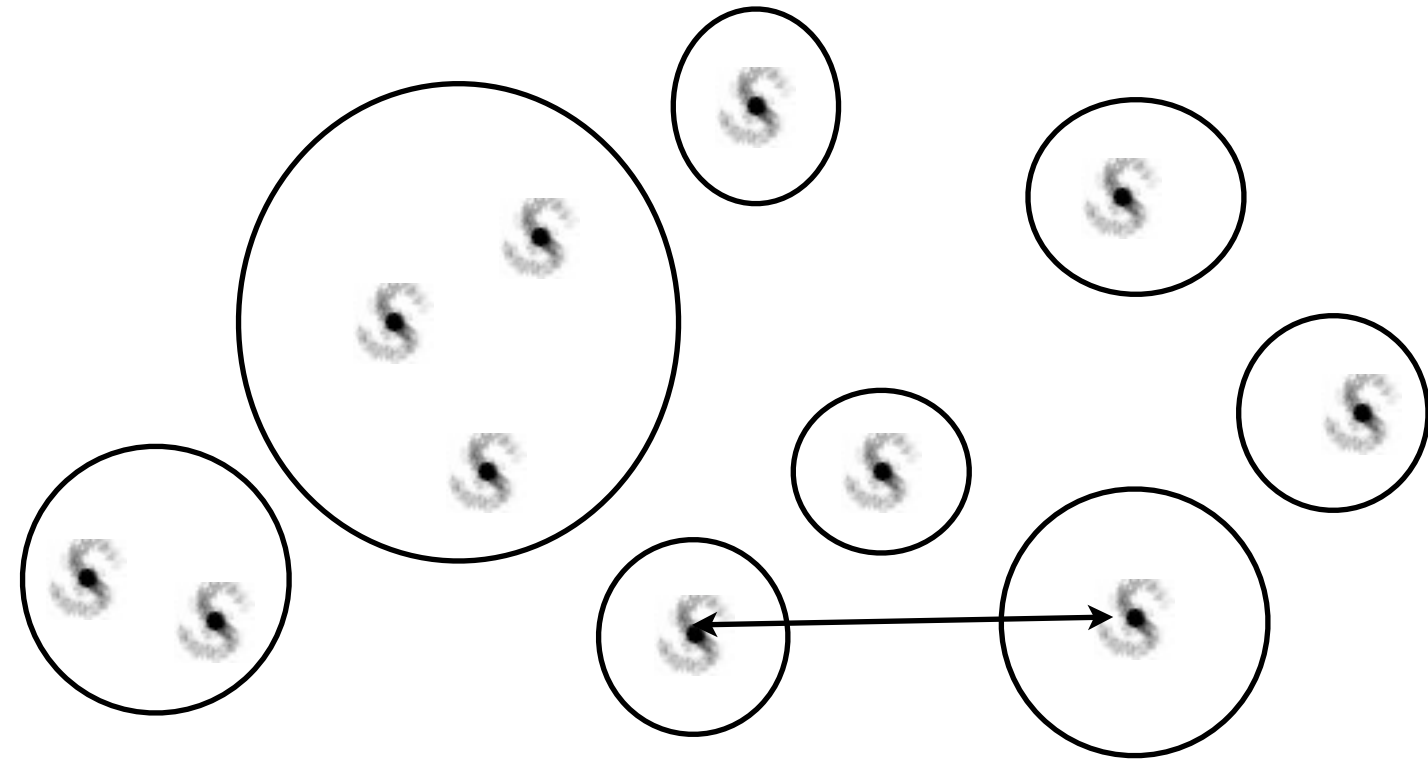
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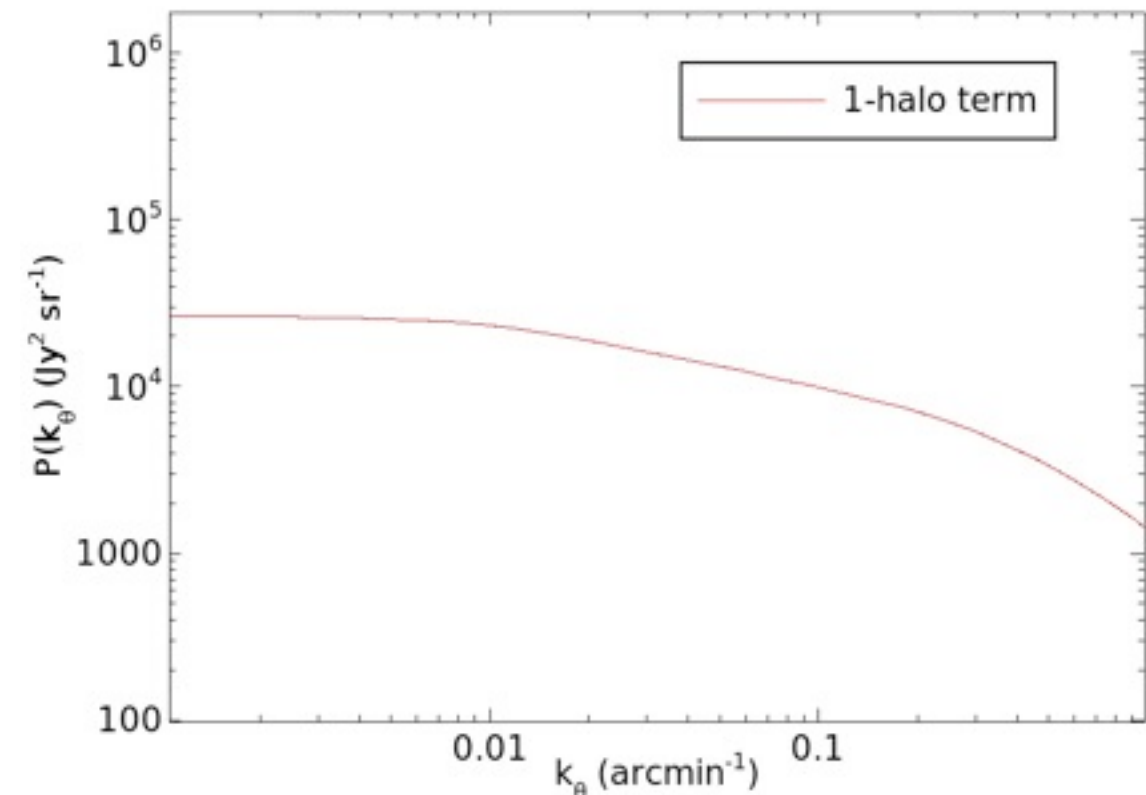
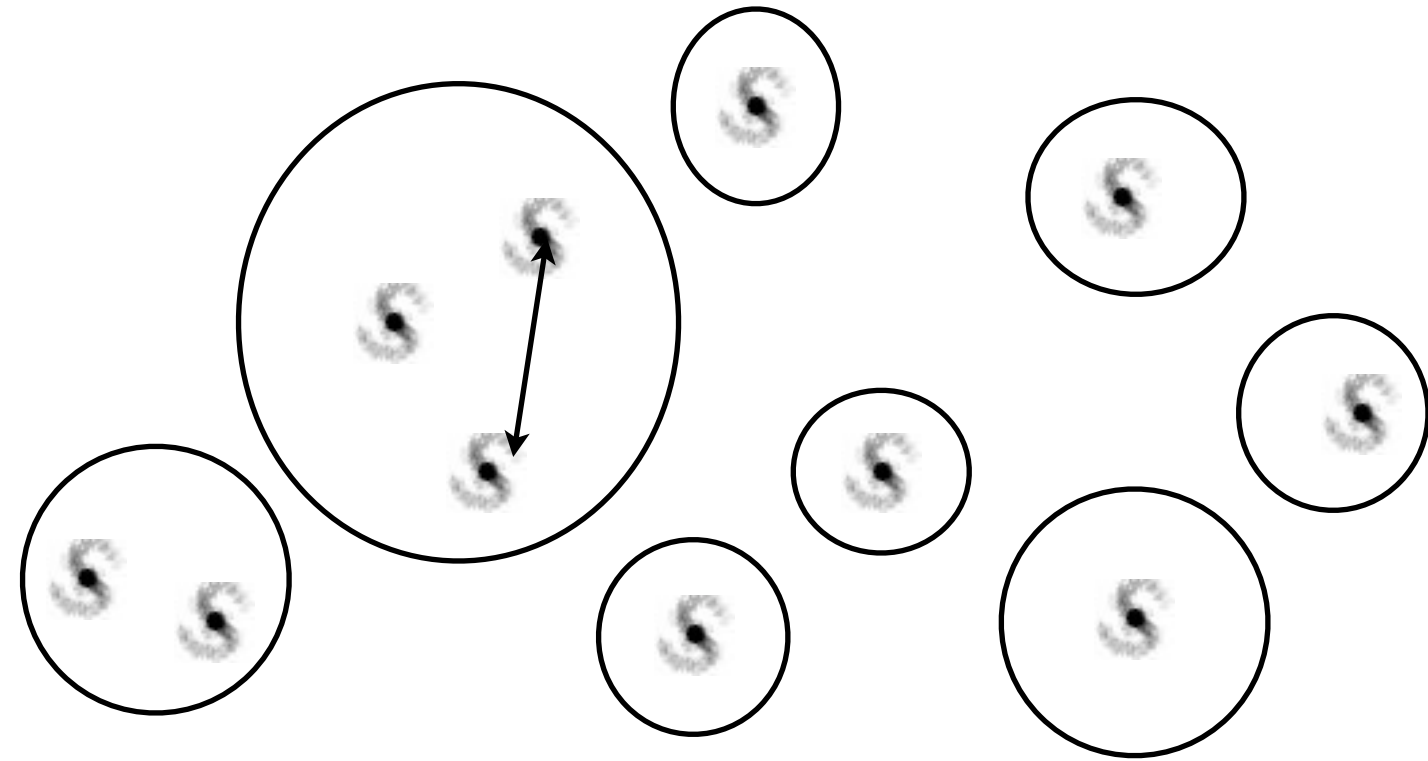
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 - ◉ 2-halo: Linear Regime (large scales)



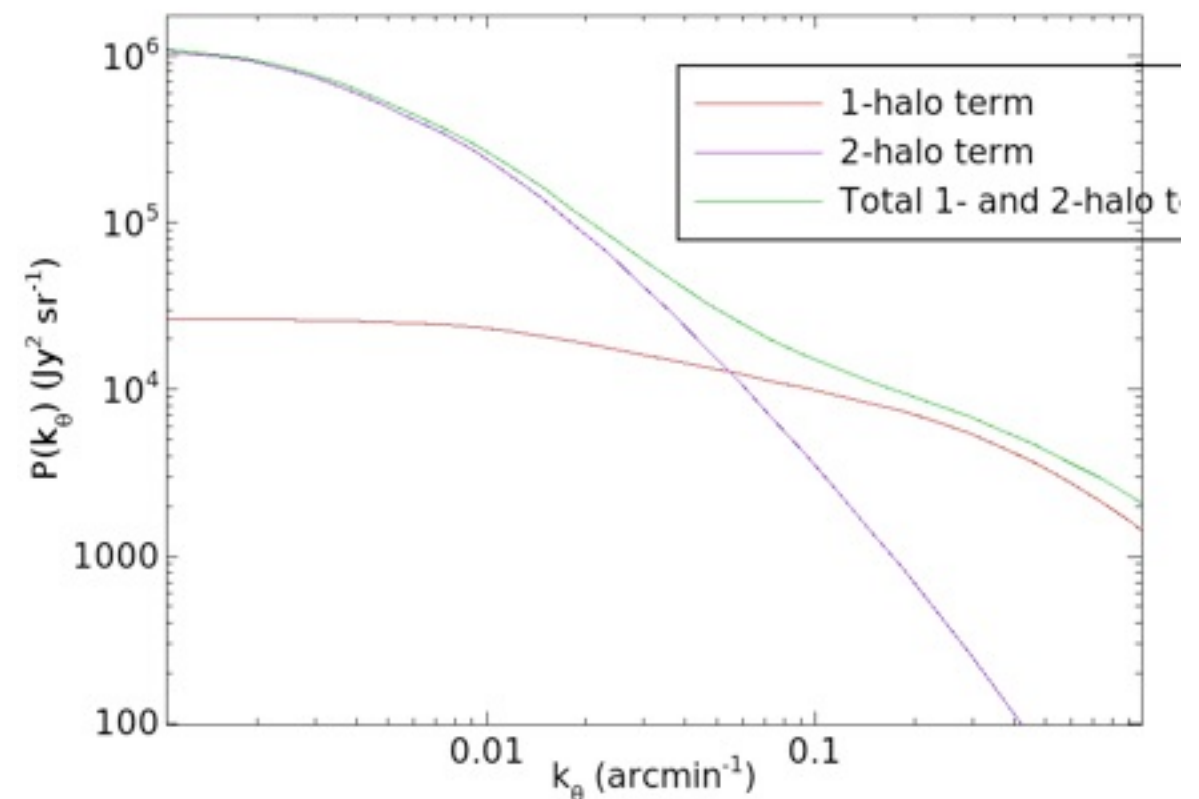
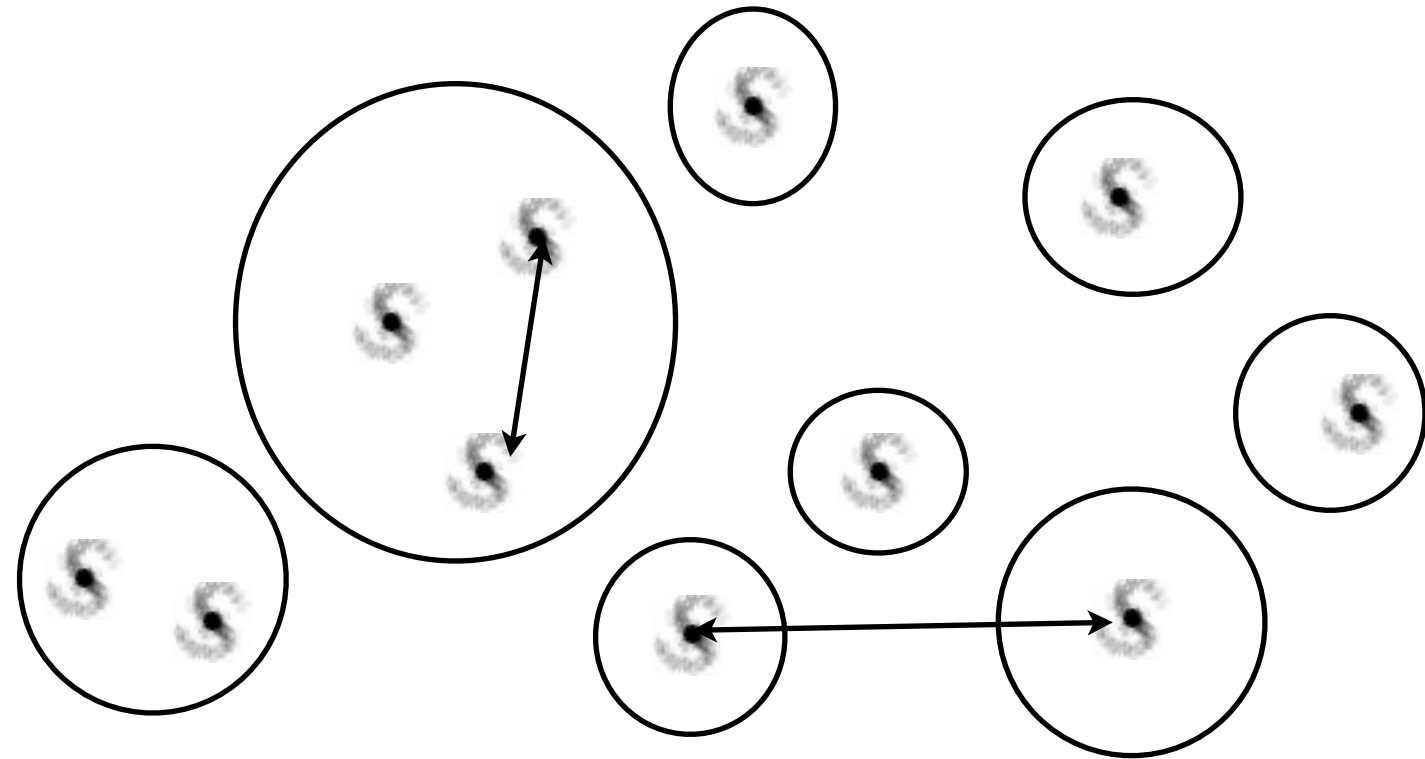
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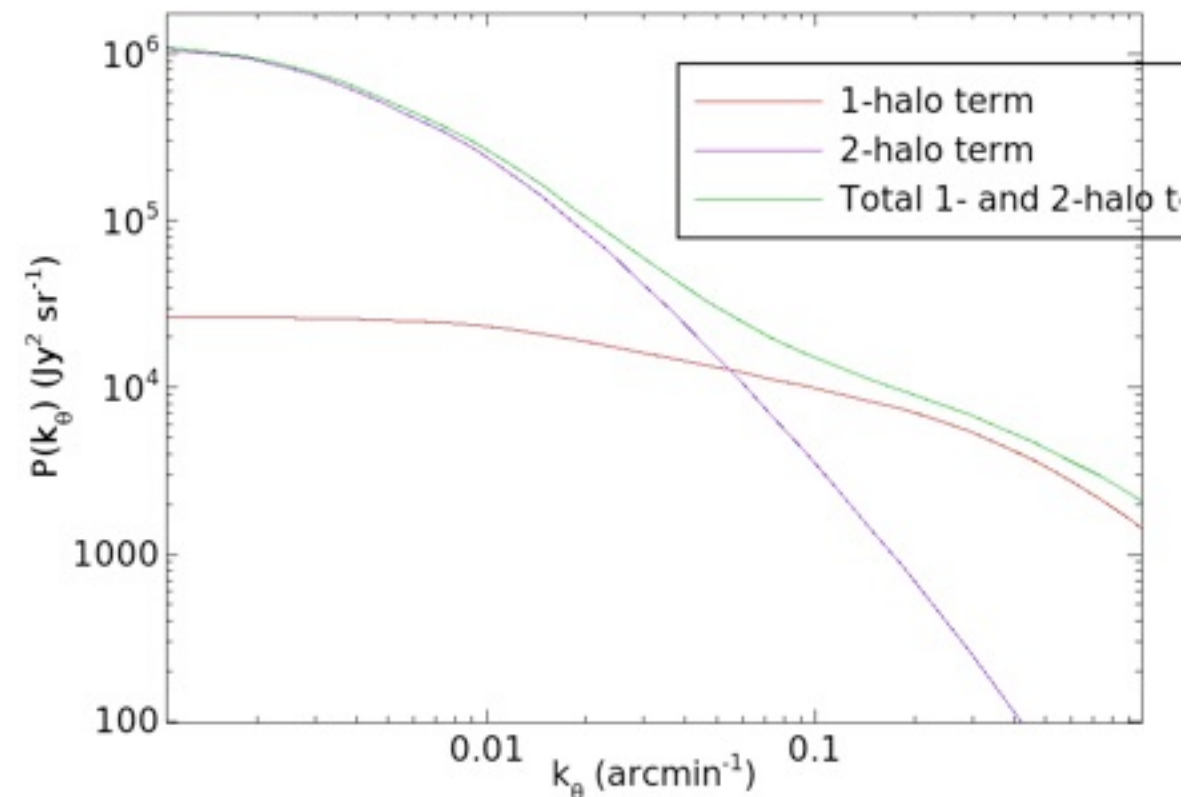
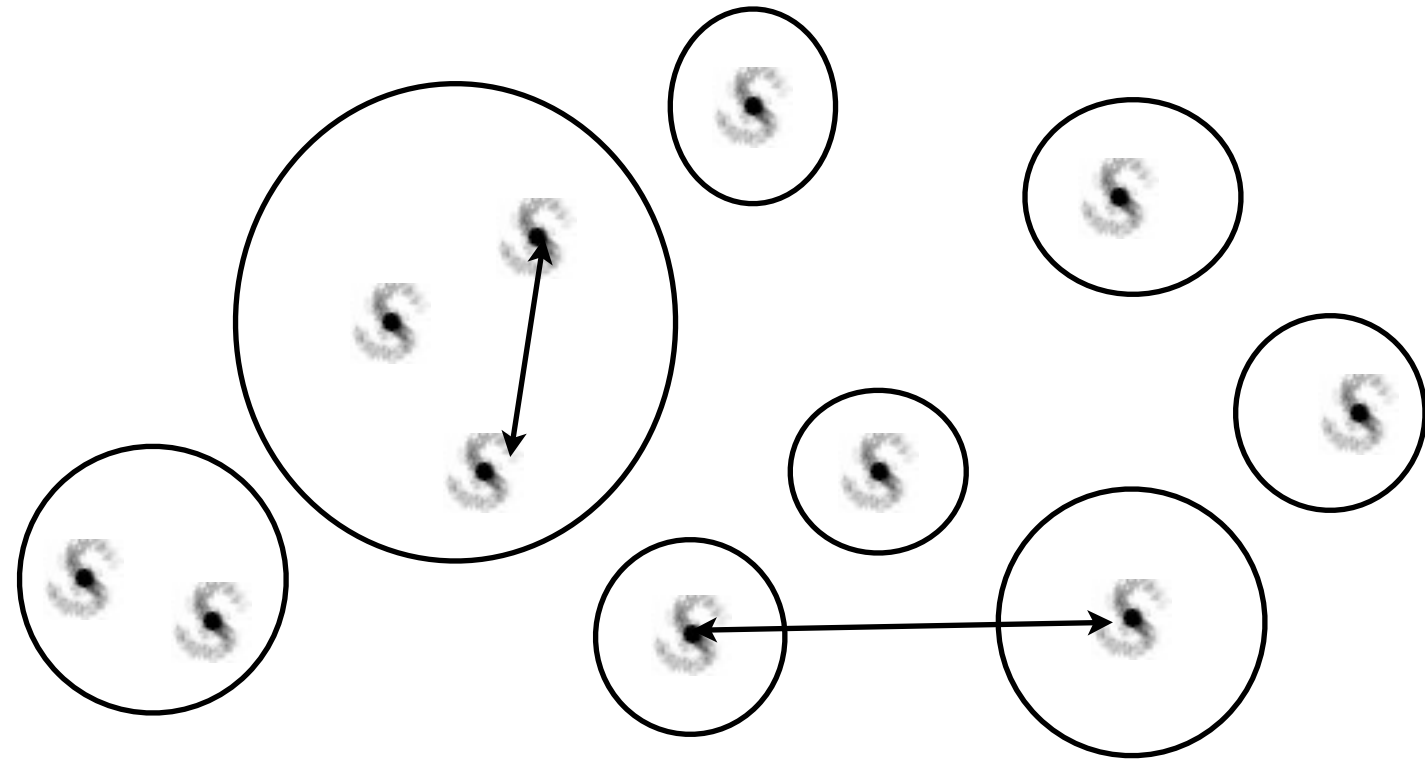
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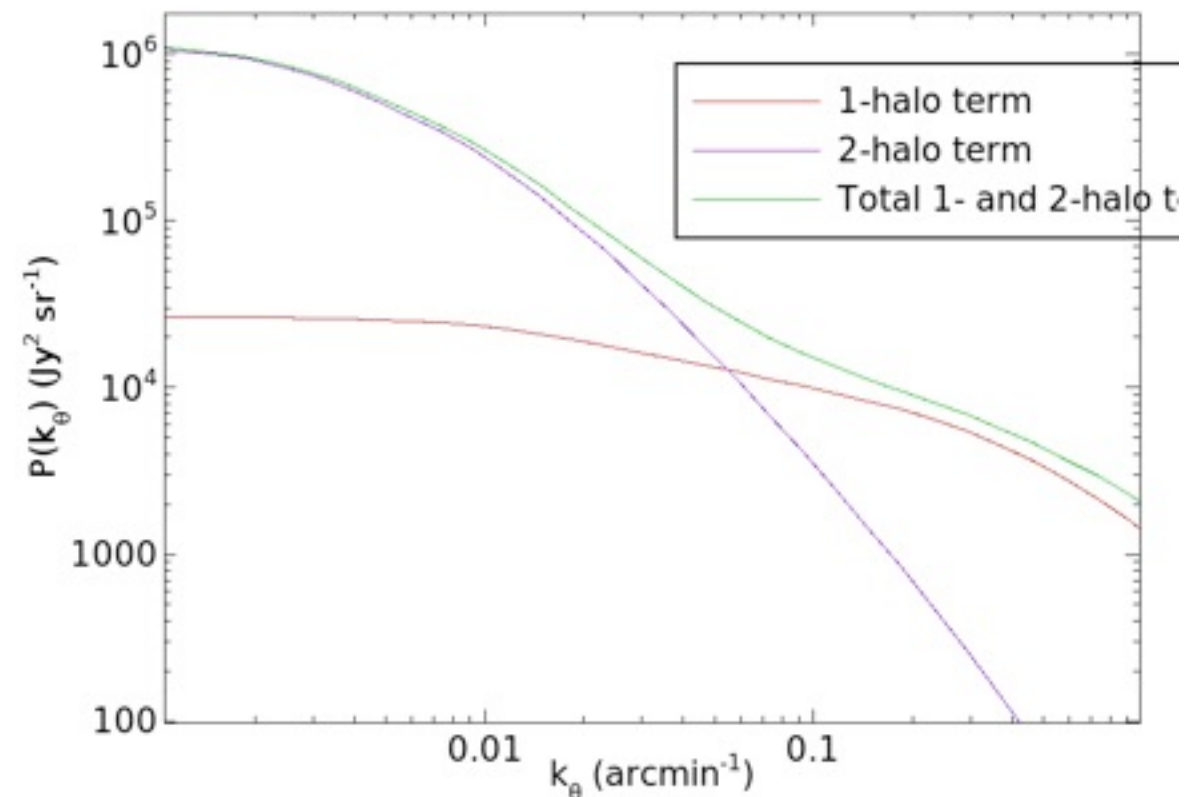
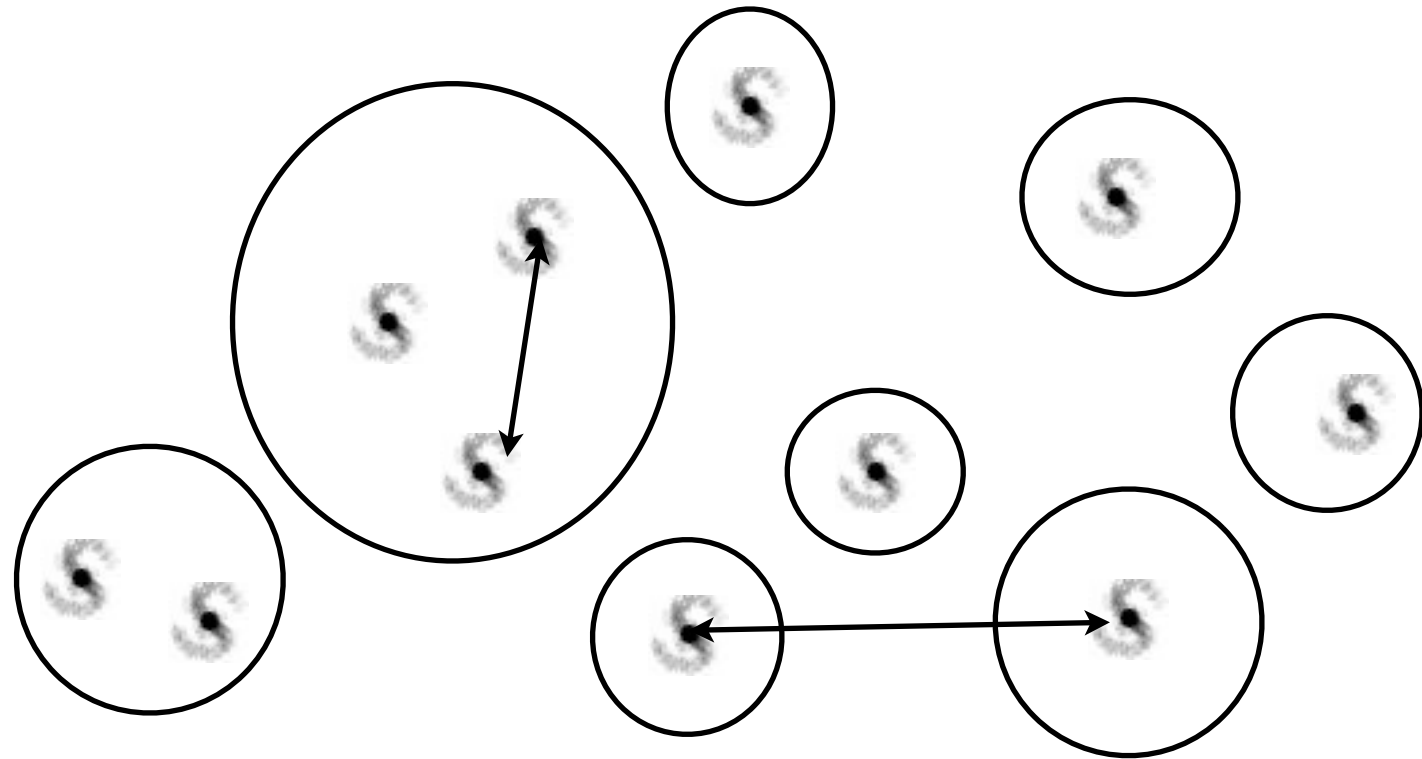
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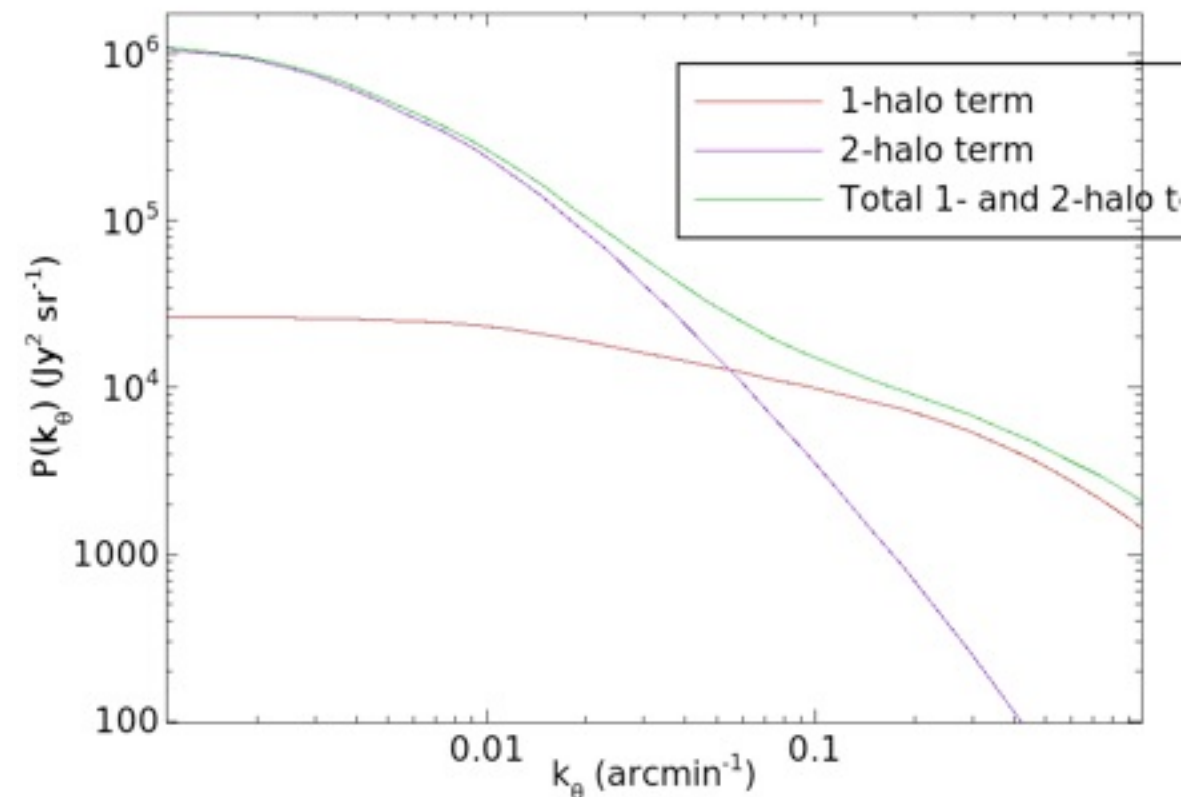
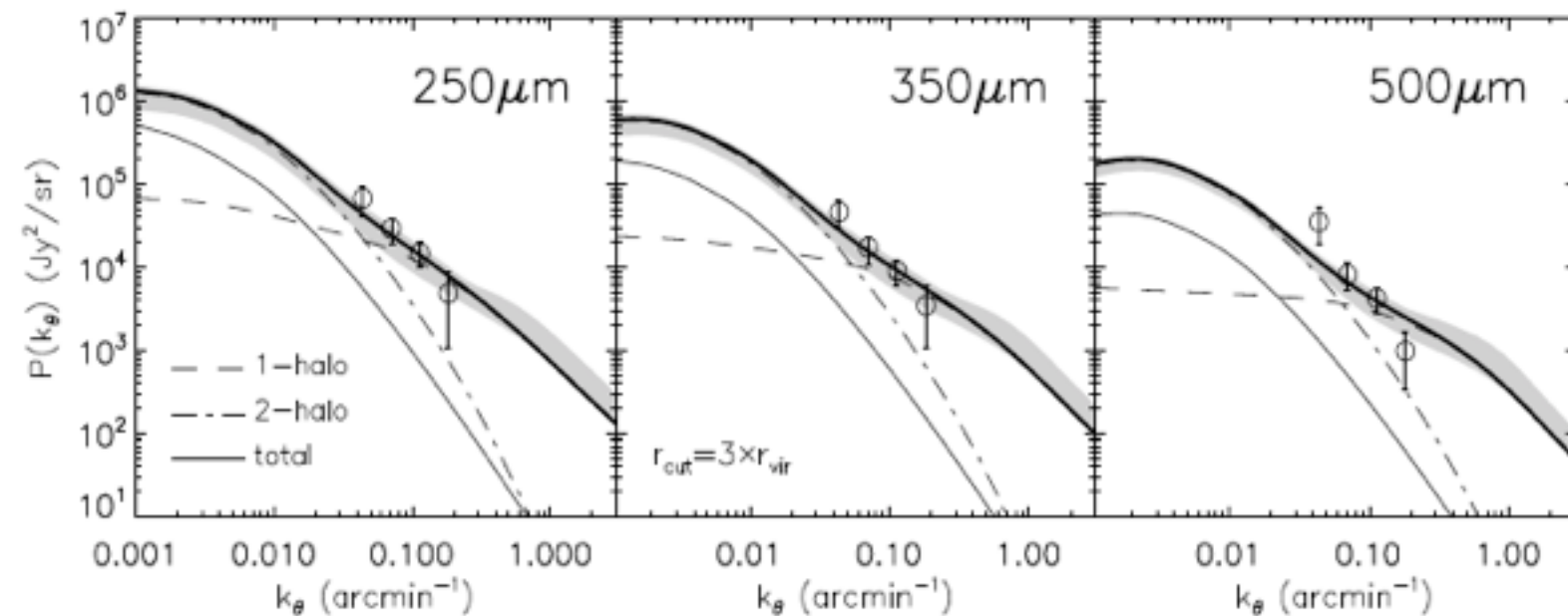
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 - ◉ Model *Must* have a Bump!



How to Change Model to Fit Data?

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Change the Halos



How to Change Model to Fit Data?

Change the Halos

Change How Galaxies Trace Halos

How to Change Model to Fit Data?

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 - halos must be artificially truncated: typically
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- Model Halos are Spherical, whereas simulations show they are fact tri-axial

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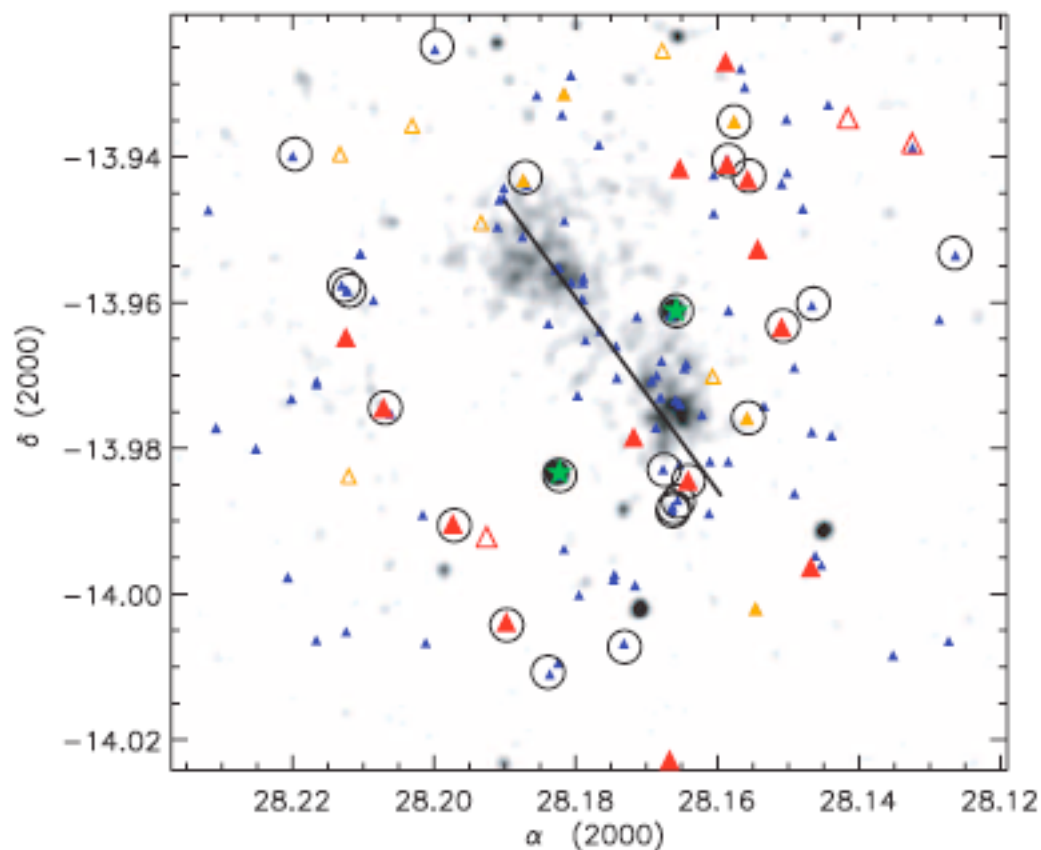
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- From *Models*:
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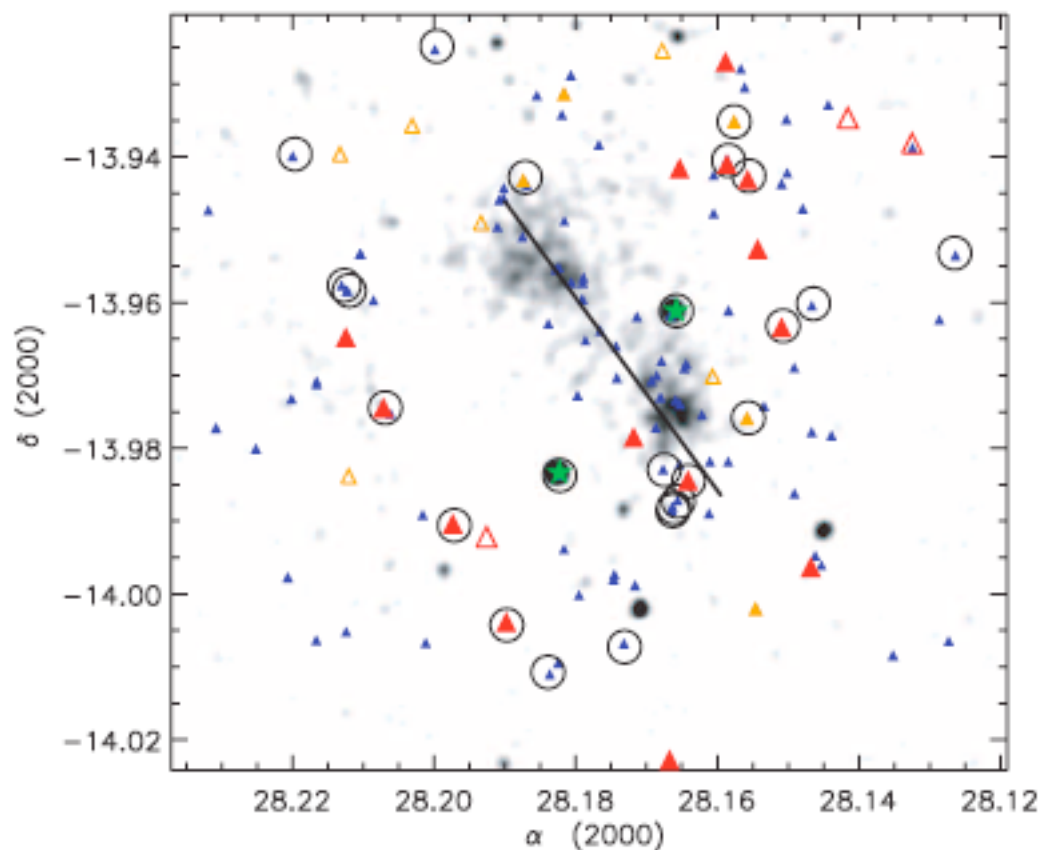


Marcillac et al. 2007

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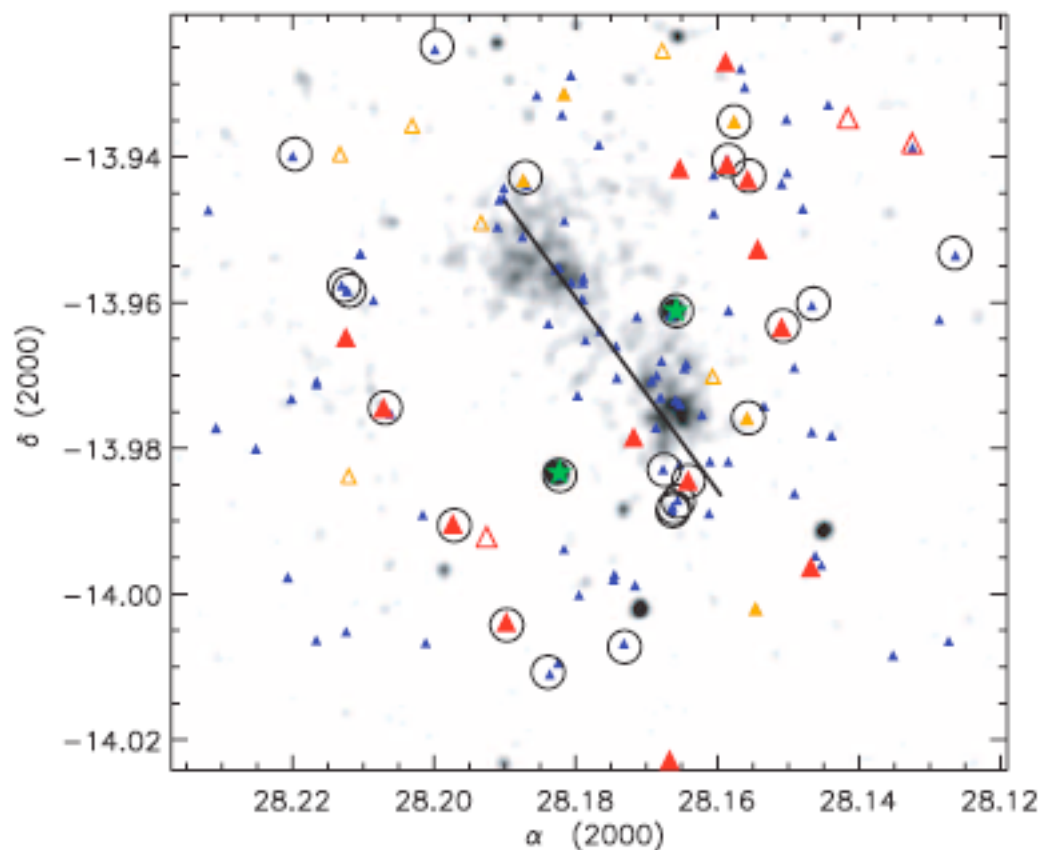


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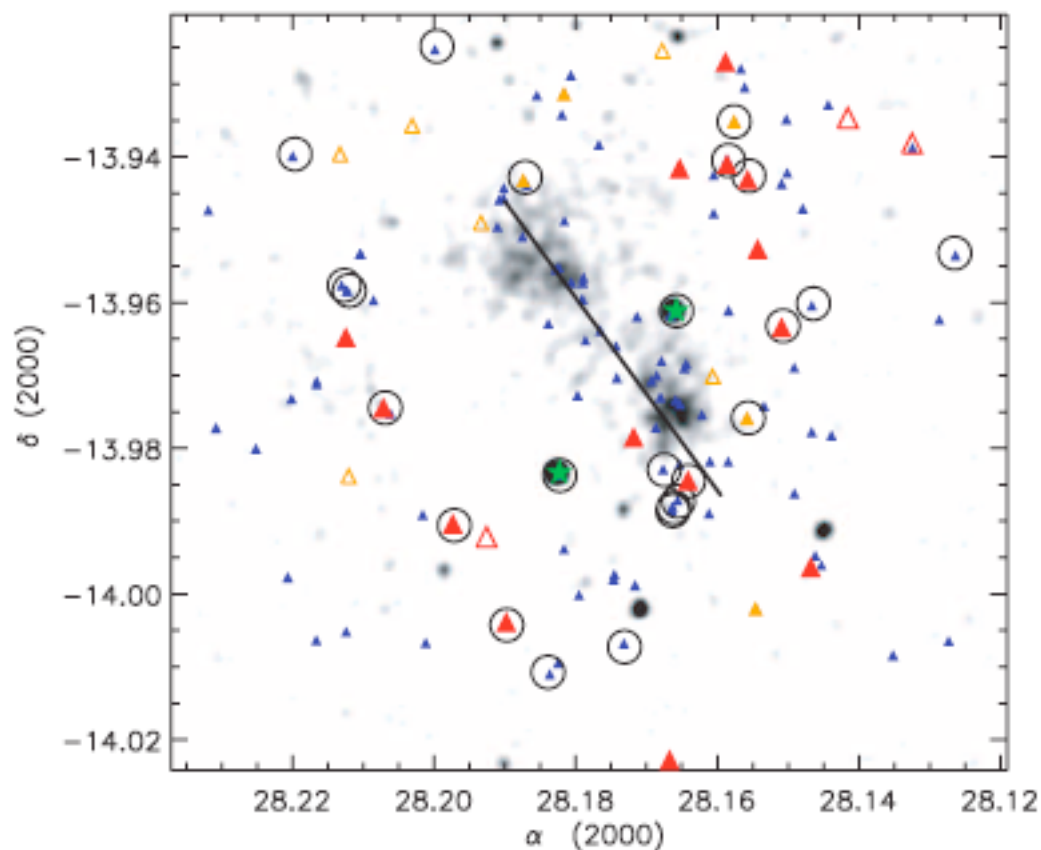


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- It may be that the *environment* influences **where** Star Formation takes place!



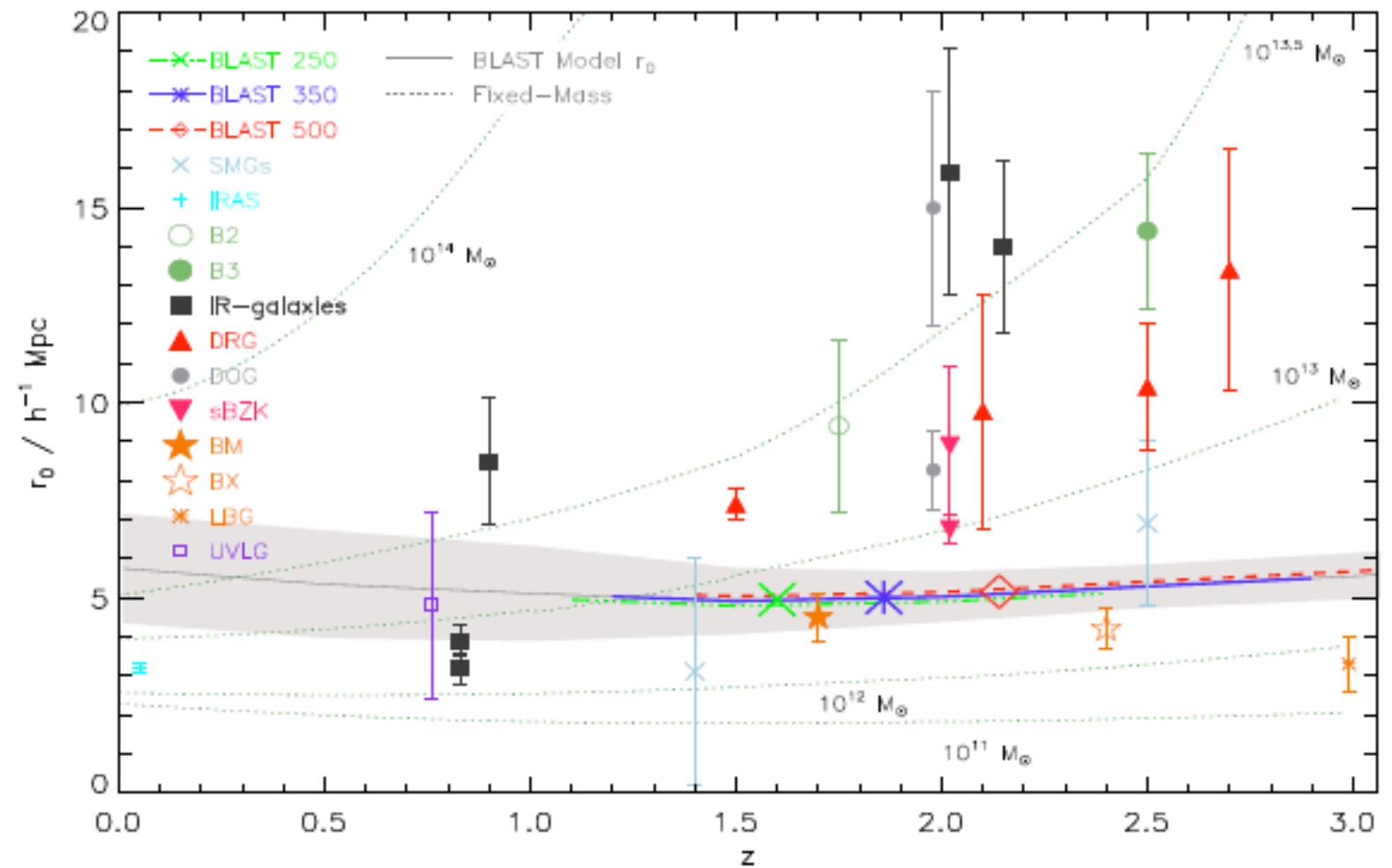
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Implications

Clustering in Context

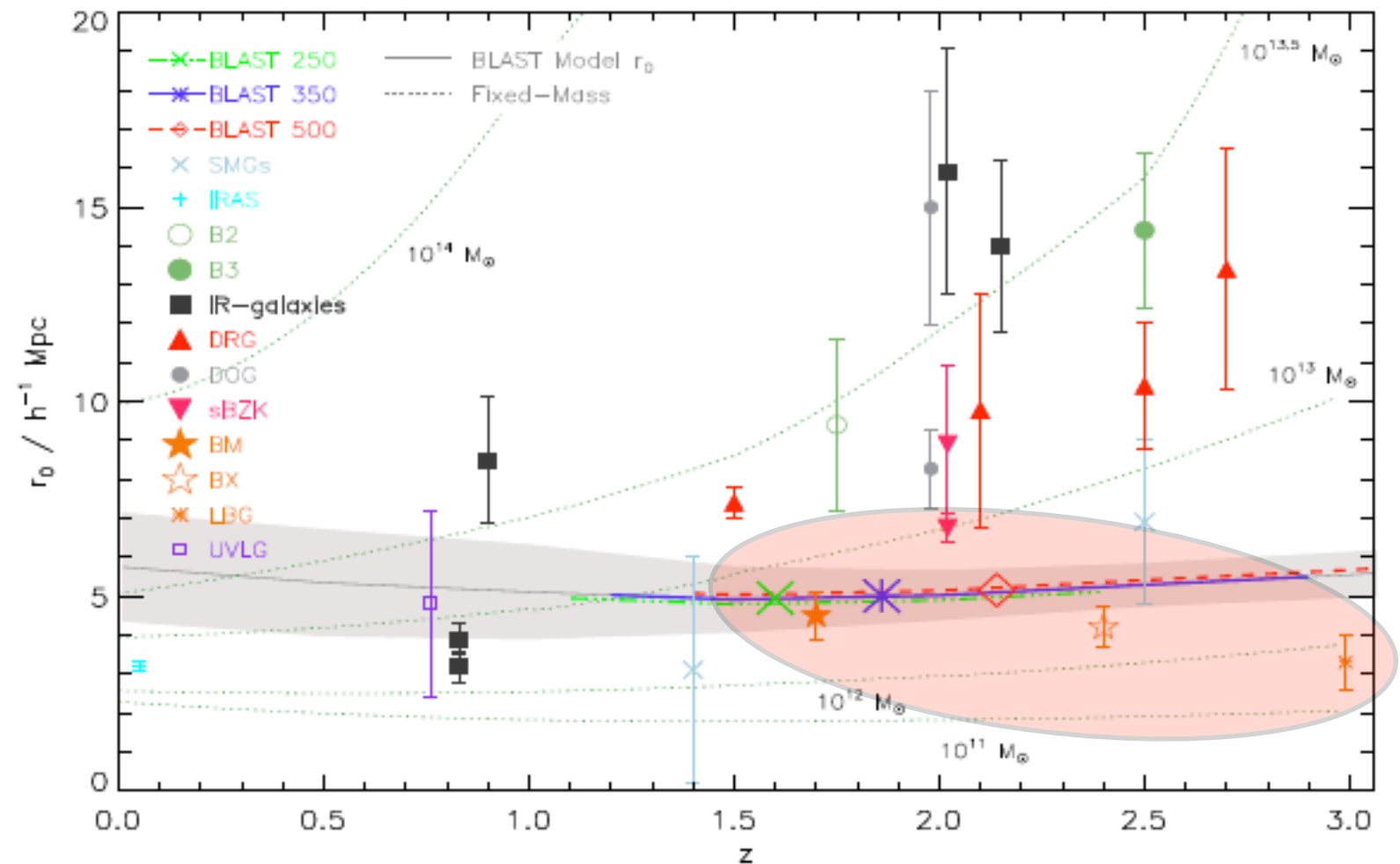
Clustering in Context

- Clustering Properties



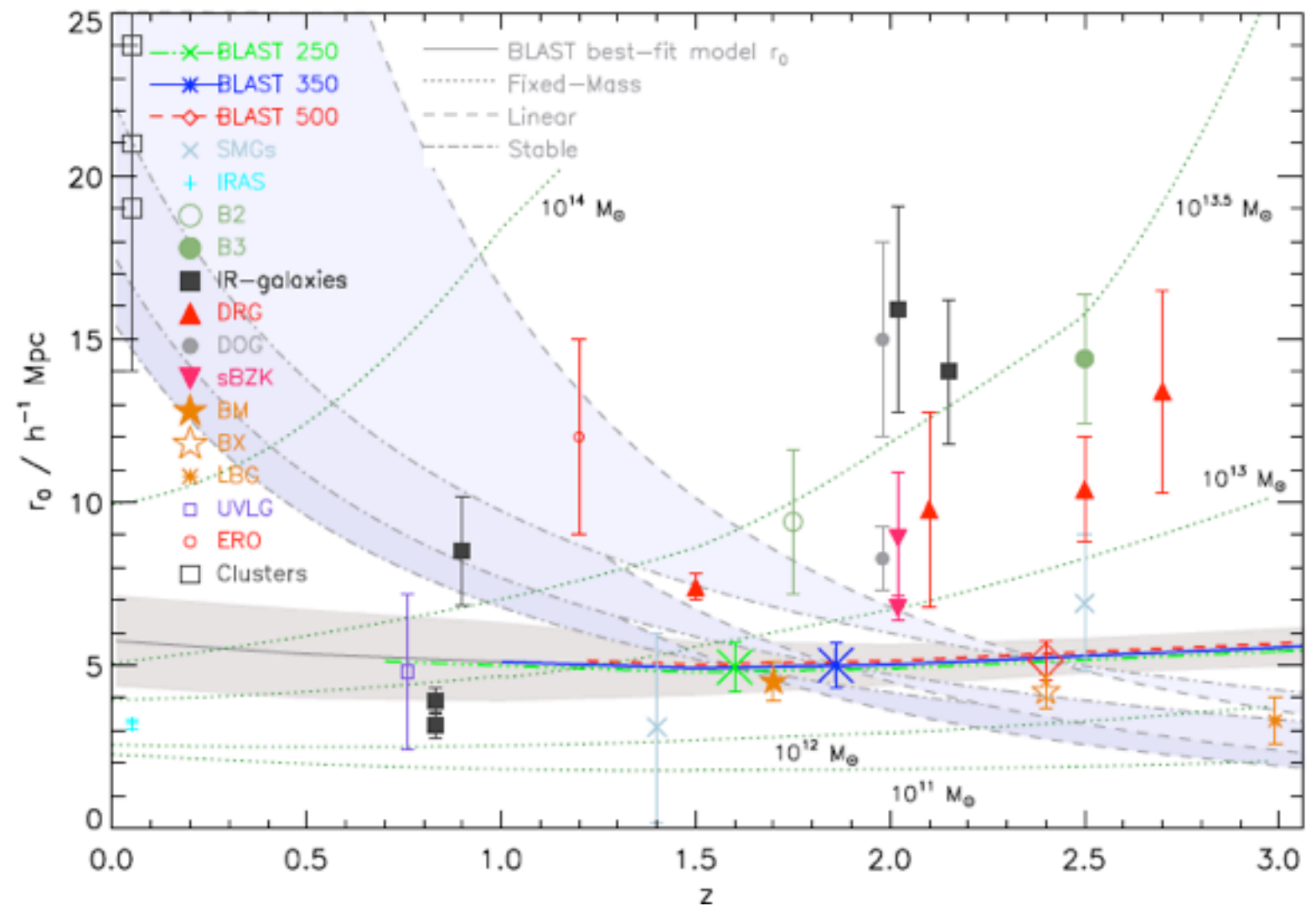
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Clustering in Context

- Clustering Properties
 - BLAST, BX/BM and LBGs all seem to have similar clustering properties
- Clustering Evolution
 - $\xi(r,z) = (r/r_0)^{-\gamma}(1+z)^{\gamma-(3+\epsilon)}$
 - Stable Clustering $\epsilon = 0$,
 - Linear Clustering $\epsilon = 1$



Maps, Papers and more at:

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- (1) Power Spectrum a complementary way to measure galaxy clustering, and the natural choice for confused maps

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- (2) BLAST clustering on small scales may indicate dusty star-forming galaxies do not trace halos in a simple way
 - Possibly due to environmental effects in large halos



to be continued . . .



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Balloon-borne Large-Aperture Sub-millimeter Telescope



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