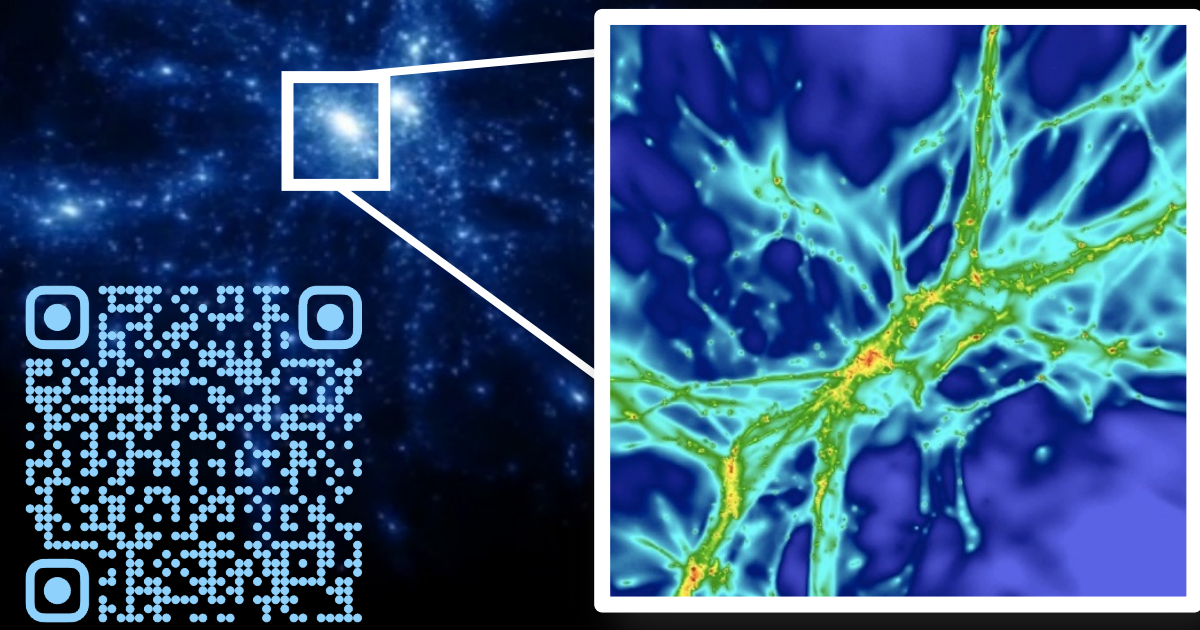


# Probing the Diffuse Ly $\alpha$ Emission on Cosmological Scales

## Ly $\alpha$ Emission Intensity Mapping Using the Complete SDSS-IV eBOSS

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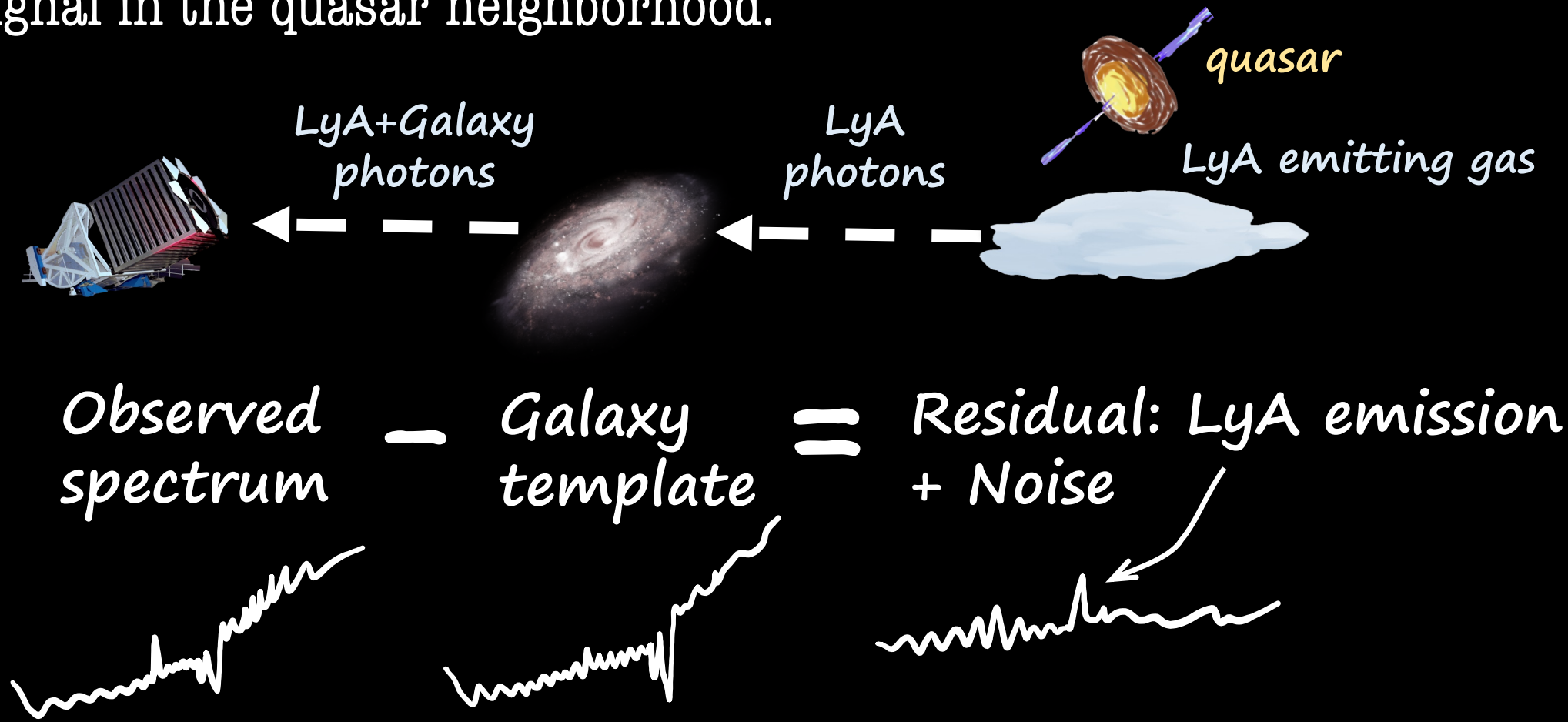


The filamentary structure of the cosmic web is predicted to be a rich reservoir of nearly pristine gas. However, direct imaging of the intergalactic medium (IGM) Ly $\alpha$  emission is challenging because of its low surface brightness (SB). Applying the Intensity Mapping technique to SDSS DR16, we probe the large-scale structure of Ly $\alpha$  emission on scales up to several Mpc from quasars at the cosmic noon, and develop an observation-motivated empirical model which suggests the bulk of Ly $\alpha$  photons originated from star-forming galaxies and their diffuse gas halos.

this poster

### Method: Ly $\alpha$ Intensity Mapping by quasar-Ly $\alpha$ emission cross-correlation

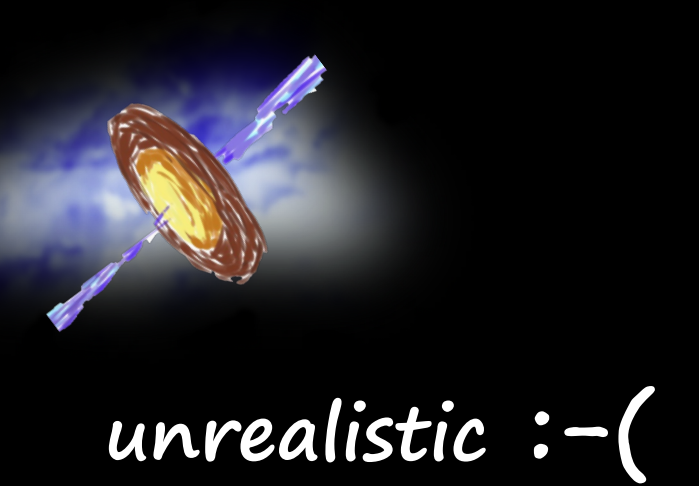
When you are observing a galaxy, the Ly $\alpha$  photons from the background gas clouds, illuminated by ionizing sources nearby, are also captured. Cross-correlating the residual spectrum pixels (see below) with quasar positions is equivalent to stacking the Ly $\alpha$  signal in the quasar neighborhood.



### Modelling: The powering sources of the large-scale Ly $\alpha$ Who is responsible for the large-scale Ly $\alpha$ we observed?

Star-forming galaxies around the overdensity?

The central quasars in the density peak?



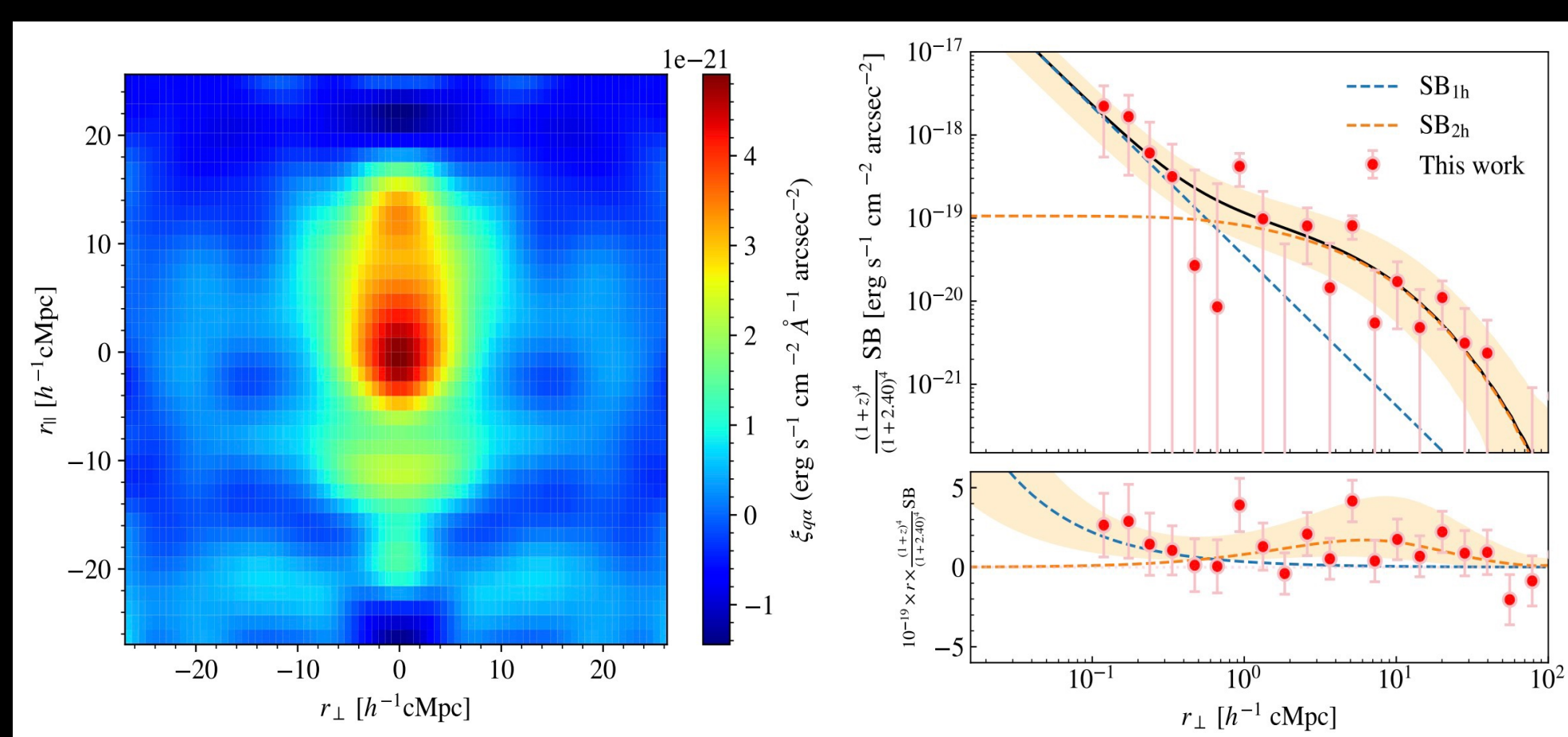
If galaxies: all star-forming galaxies and their diffuse gas halos contribute

If quasar: require quasar Ly $\alpha$  luminosity  $> 10^{45}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup>, 10-100 times brighter than typical quasars!!!

### Result: Large-scale Ly $\alpha$ emission around QSOs at z=2.4

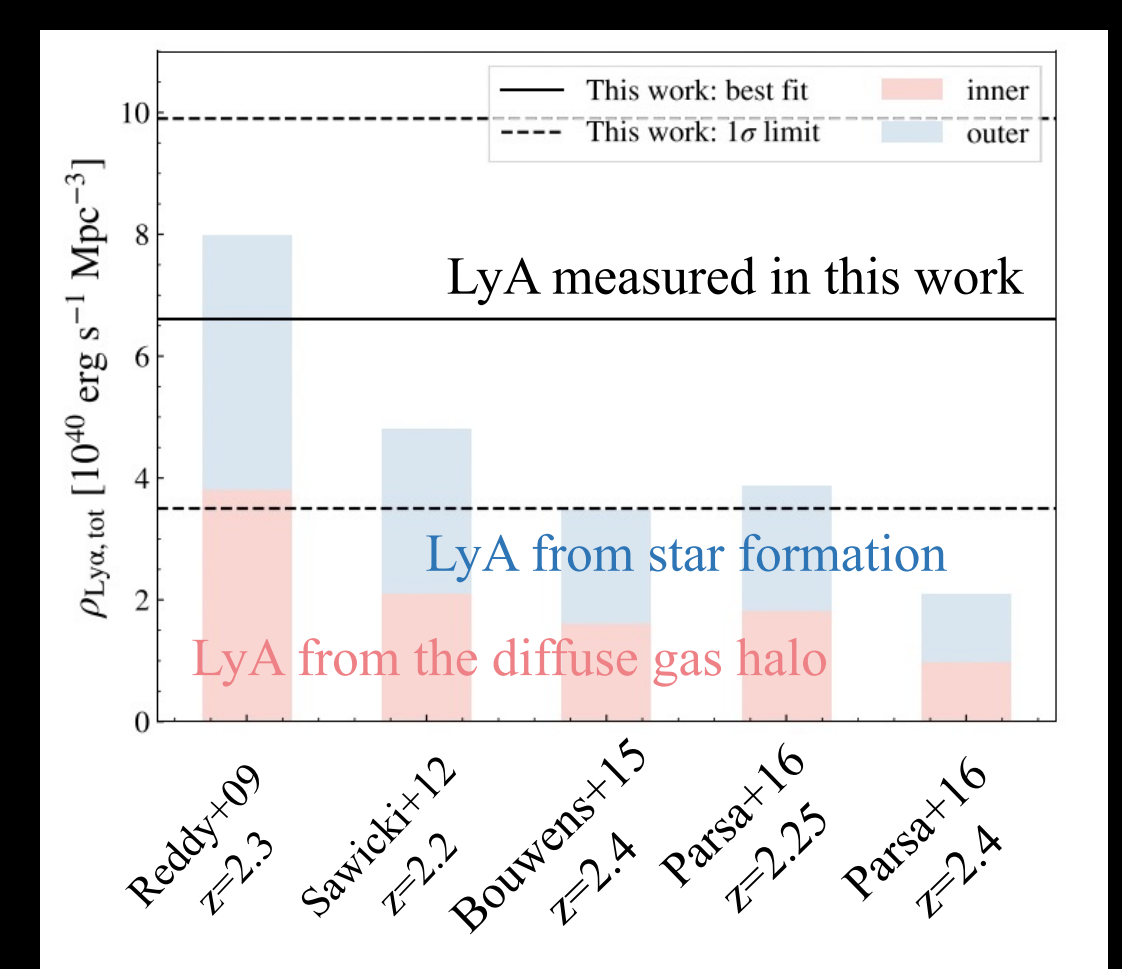
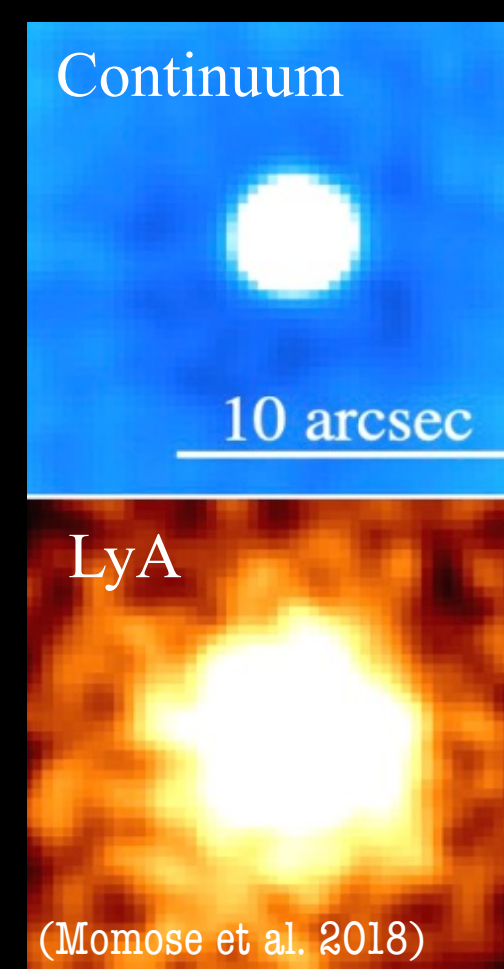
- Apply to SDSS DR16:  $\approx 2.55 \times 10^4$  quasars at  $2.0 \leq z < 3.5$  and  $\approx 1.39 \times 10^8$  galaxies at  $0.15 \leq z < 1.0$
- Surface brightness down to  $10^{-21}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> arcsec<sup>-2</sup> on scales up to  $>15$  cMpc
- Cosmic Ly $\alpha$  luminosity density  $\rho_{Ly\alpha} = 6.6^{+3.3}_{-3.1}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup> cMpc<sup>-3</sup>

Ly $\alpha$  2D SB distribution parallel and vertical to the LoS Radial profile of Ly $\alpha$  SB well described by the one- and two-halo terms

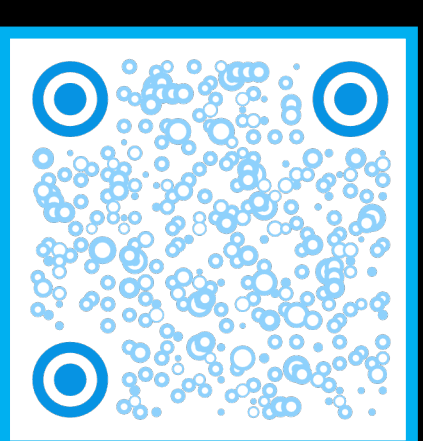
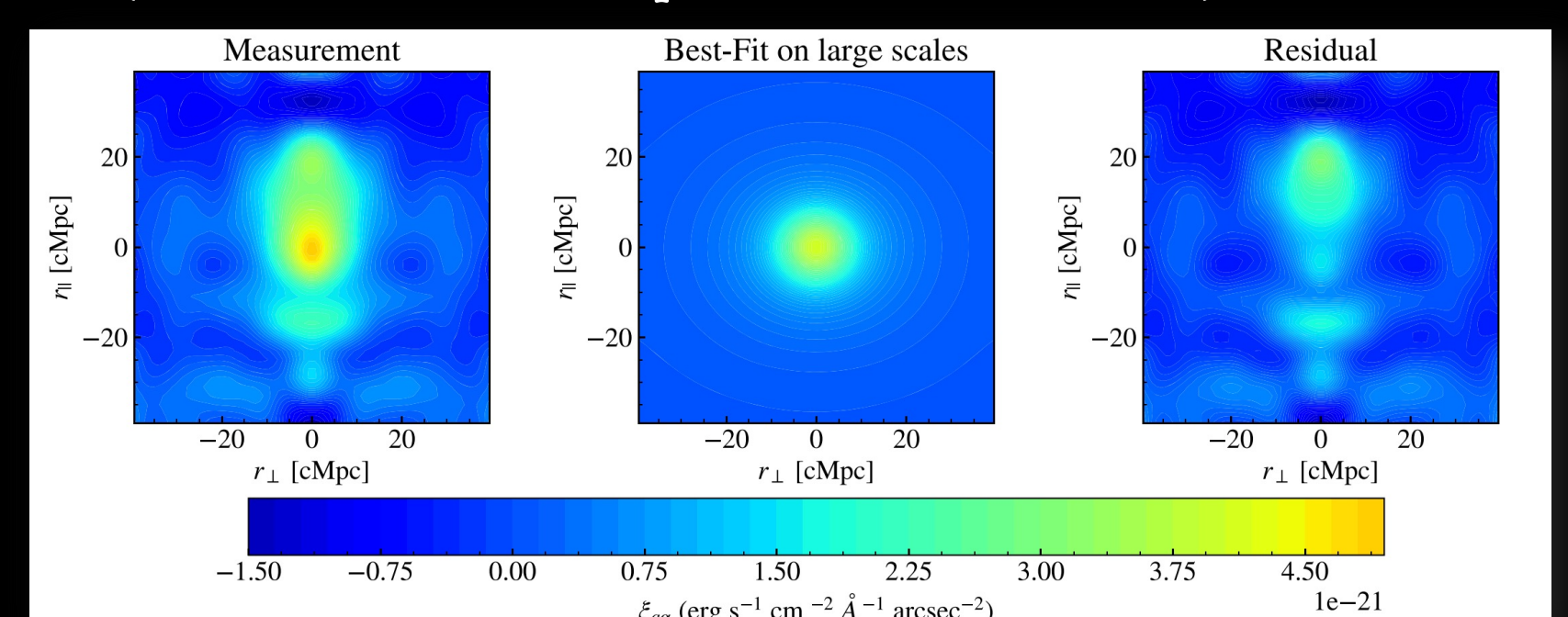


Diffuse gas halos are prevalent

Ly $\alpha$  luminosity density predicted by our model with different observed UV LFs



The reconstructed large-scale Ly $\alpha$  SB by our model (small-scale anisotropies are not included)



### Our Paper

Lin et al. 2022, The ApJS, 262, 38

10.3847/1538-4365/ac82e8  
10.48550/arXiv.2207.10682



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