

## First Stars, Reionization & GRBs

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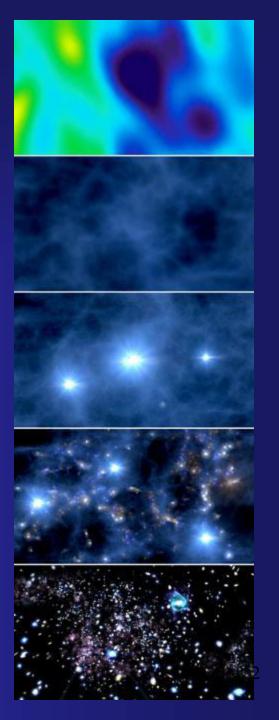
At z=1000 the Universe has cooled down to 3000 K. Hydrogen becomes neutral ("Recombination").

At z < 40 the first "PopIII" star (clusters)/small galaxies form.

At z ~ 6-15 these gradually photoionize the hydrogen in the IGM ("Reionization").

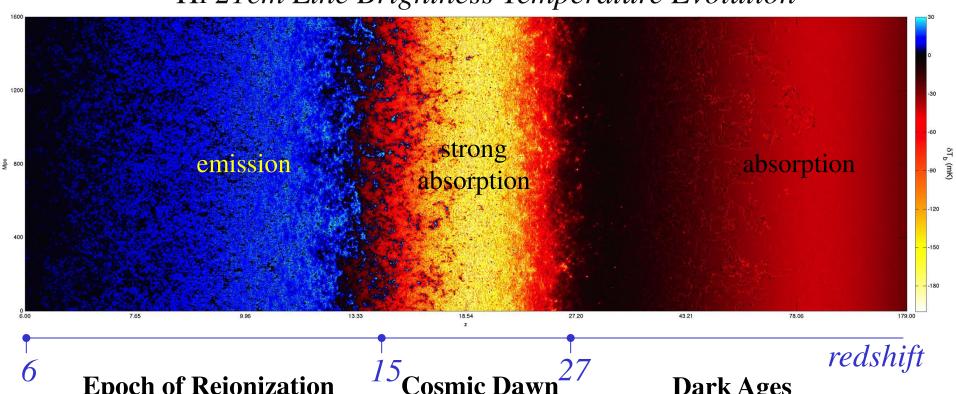
At z<6 galaxies form most of their stars and grow by merging.

At z<1 massive galaxy clusters are assembled.



#### SIMULATED SIGNAL

### HI 21cm Line Brightness Temperature Evolution



### **Epoch of Reionization**

- IGM warmer than CMB
- Strong  $T_s T_k$  coupling

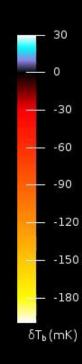
- IGM colder than CMB
- Lya coupling (WF effect)
- *X-ray preheating*

### **Dark Ages**

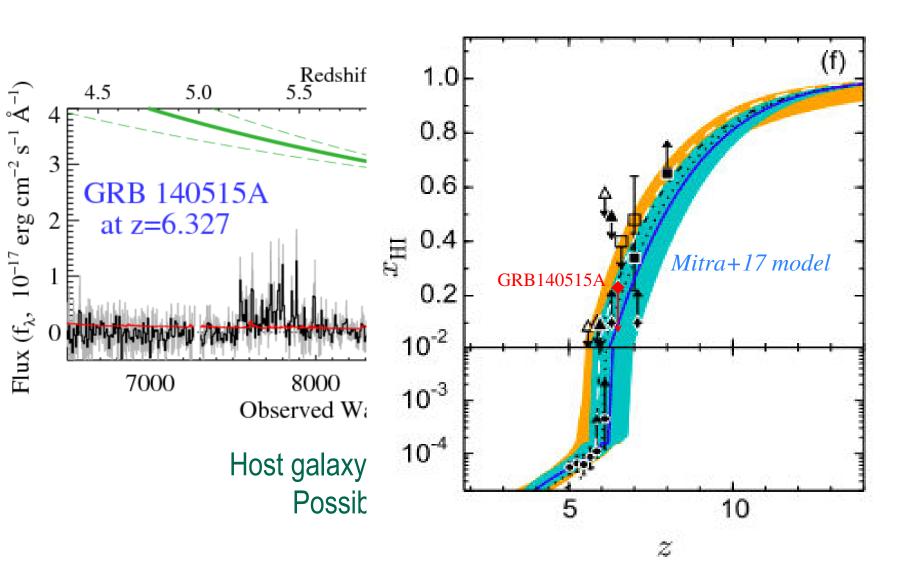
- IGM colder than CMB
- Weak  $T_s T_k$  coupling

### HI 21cm Line Brightness Temperature Evolution

Box length=800Mpc z=029.96

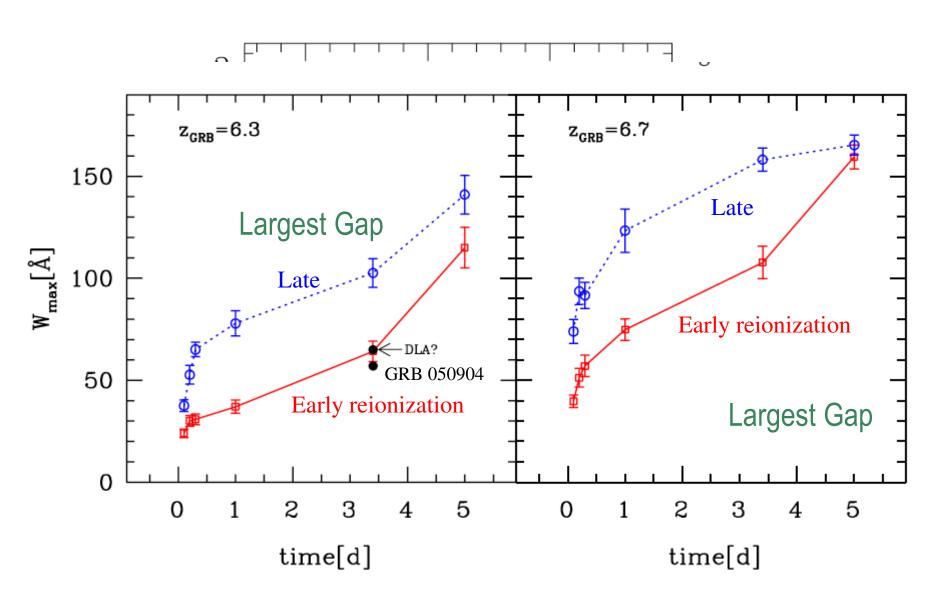


#### GRB ABSORPTION LINES



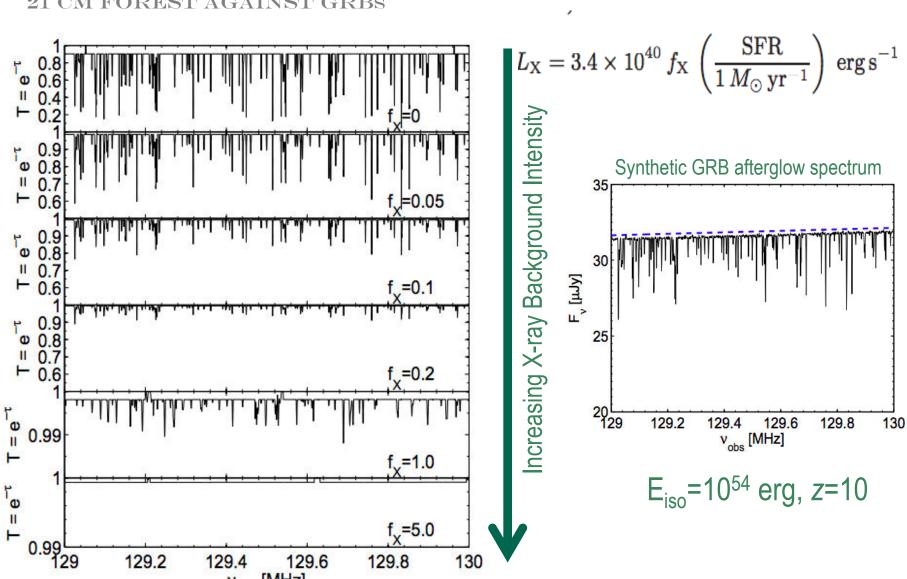
Gallerani+07

#### DARK GAPS IN GRB SPECTRA



#### 21 CM FOREST AGAINST GRBs

 $v_{obs}$  [MHz]



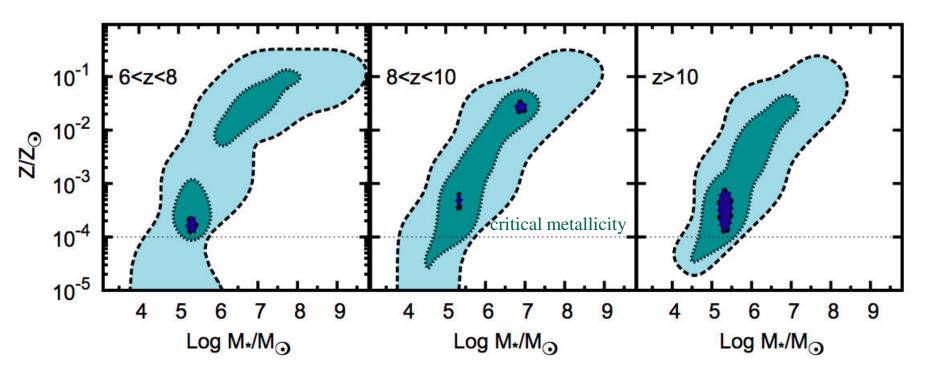


Tornatore+07, Xu+15, Muratov+16, Jaacks+17 POPIII/II TRANSITION *Pallottini*+14,15 10 z=5 v[A'Mpc] Pop III 6  $\mathsf{Mpc}\;\mathsf{h}^{-1}$ Pop II 2 1000 0.001 z=32 8 10  ${
m Mpc}~{
m h}^{-1}$ v[A"Mpc] **OBSERVATIONAL IMPLICATIONS** Increasing fraction of PopIII galaxies PISN and CC supernovae

x [ h' M pc ]

Increasing rate of PopIII GRBs

At z>6 (z>10) 10% (40%) of all long GRBs are from PopIII stars

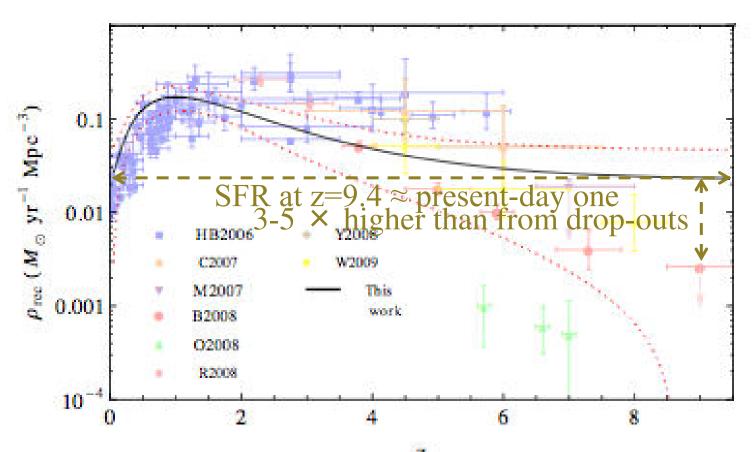


PopIII GRBs trace low mass galaxies ( $M_{\star}$ < 10<sup>7</sup>  $M_{\odot}$ ) at all z's

Ishida, de Souza & AF 2011, Robertson & Ellis 2012

#### HINTS FROM GRBs

### Cosmic SFH deduced from PCA of GRB data



# Conclusions

GRBs are key to high redshift studies

They will allow to:

- ♦ Map cosmic reionization
- ♦ Trace IGM evolution and enrichment
- ♦ Discover PopIII stars and study their IMF
- ♦ Complement 21cm intensity mapping experiments
- ♦ Pinpoint and study faint galaxies powering reionization