

Session IX. Possible Future Measurements and Models



Jim Condon
NRAO, Charlottesville

Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array
Expanded Very Large Array
Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope
Very Long Baseline Array



Session VIII. Possible future measurements and models

ARCADE2 non-CMB monopole $T_b = 54$ mK at 3.3 GHz

ARCADE2 plus old “all sky” maps are consistent with $T_b \propto \nu^{-2.6}$,

a typical synchrotron spectrum (our Galaxy, extragalactic sources, SNRs, ...)

JVLA monopole from counts of discrete extragalactic sources stronger than ~ 1 μ Jy/beam (in an 8” beam) at 3.02 GHz is only $T_b \sim 13$ mK (versus 68 mK ARCADE2)

No *observational* disagreement is possible because the JVLA monopole is only a lower limit to the actual monopole. Tension arises from *modeling* the temperature difference as being primarily extragalactic, in which case a bright and smooth “new population” of sources seems to be required.



Revisit T_b at frequencies $\ll 3.3$ GHz?

ν (GHz)	T_b (K)	“Sources” $\propto \nu^{-2.7}$
3.3	0.054	
3.02	0.068	0.013
1.4	0.50	0.10
0.408	12.6	2.9
0.3	28	6.6
0.12	300	79

Compare with CMB = 2.7 K , ambient = 300 K, $T_{\text{sys}} / (BT)^{1/2} < 0.1$



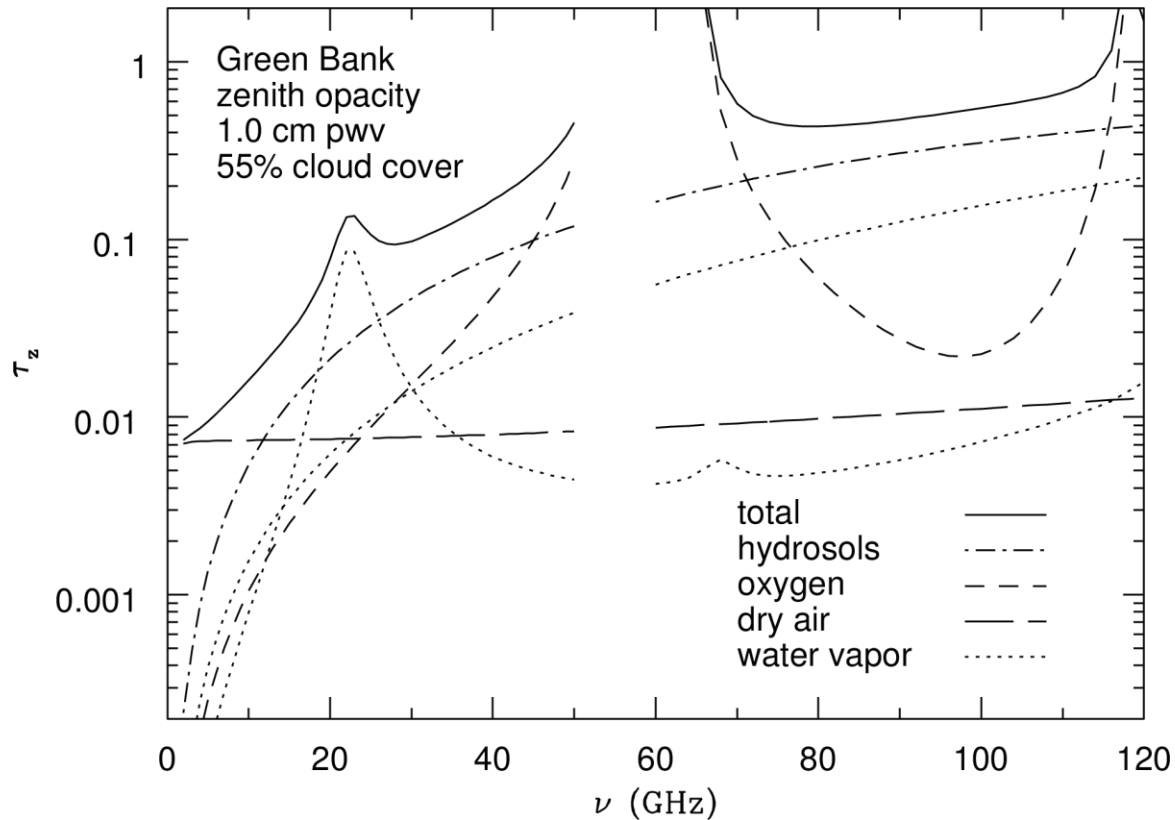
GBT



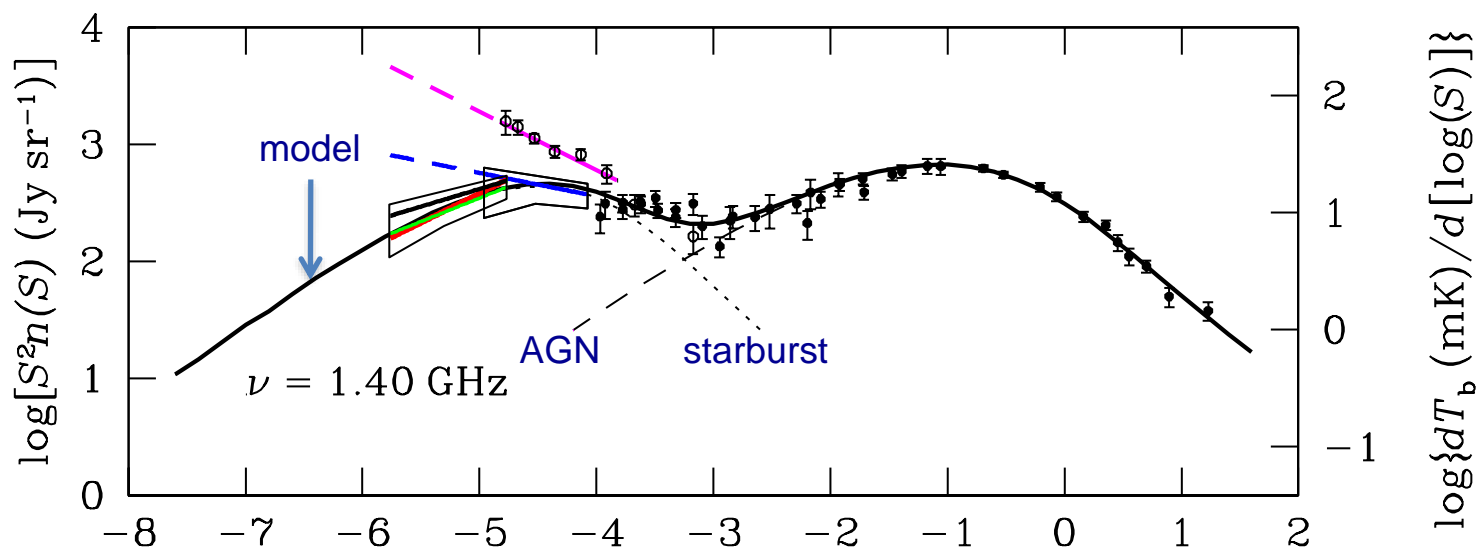
GBT prime focus boom and feed



GBT atmosphere and spillover



Source counts and sky brightness



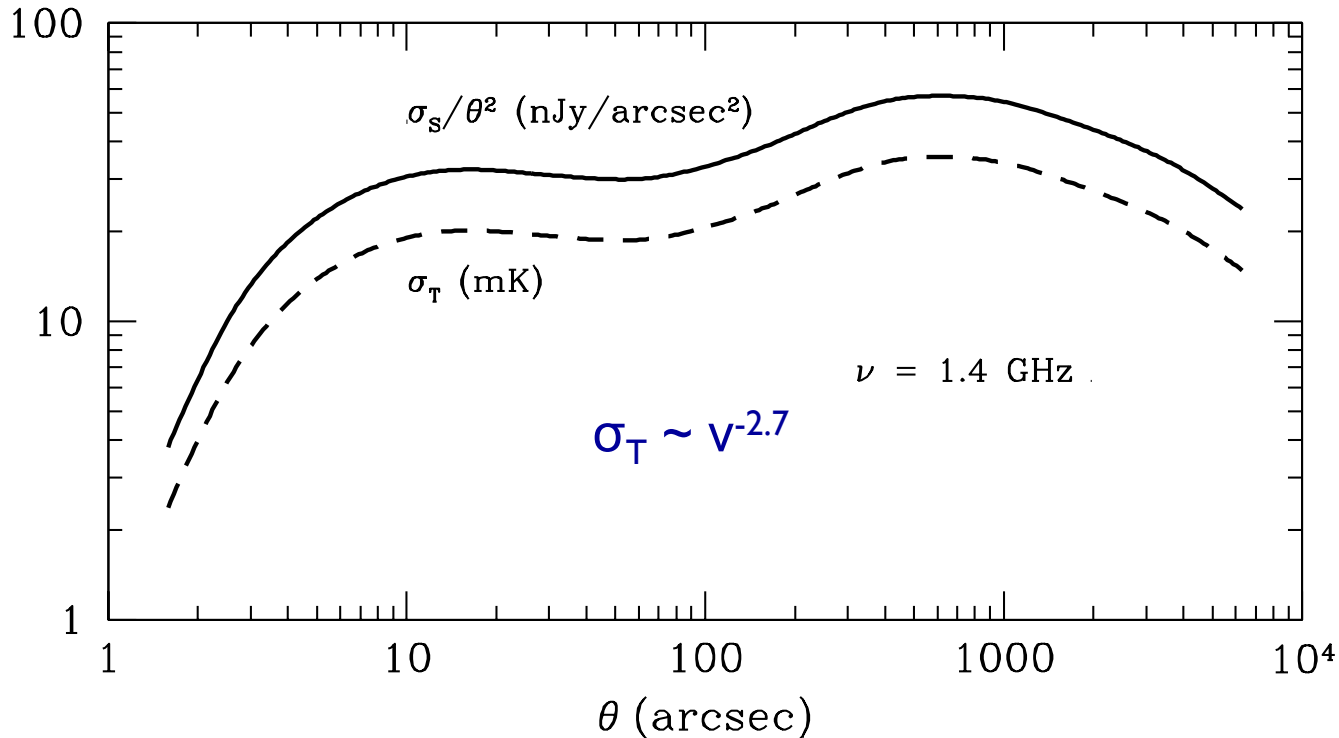
$$S = \frac{2k_B T_b \Omega}{\lambda^2}$$

$$dT_b = \frac{\lambda^2}{2k_B} S^2 n(S) d \ln(S)$$

$$S n(S) dS = \frac{2k_B dT_b}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{dT_b}{d \log(S)} \right] = \left[\frac{\ln(10) c^2}{2k_B \nu^2} \right] S^2 n(S)$$

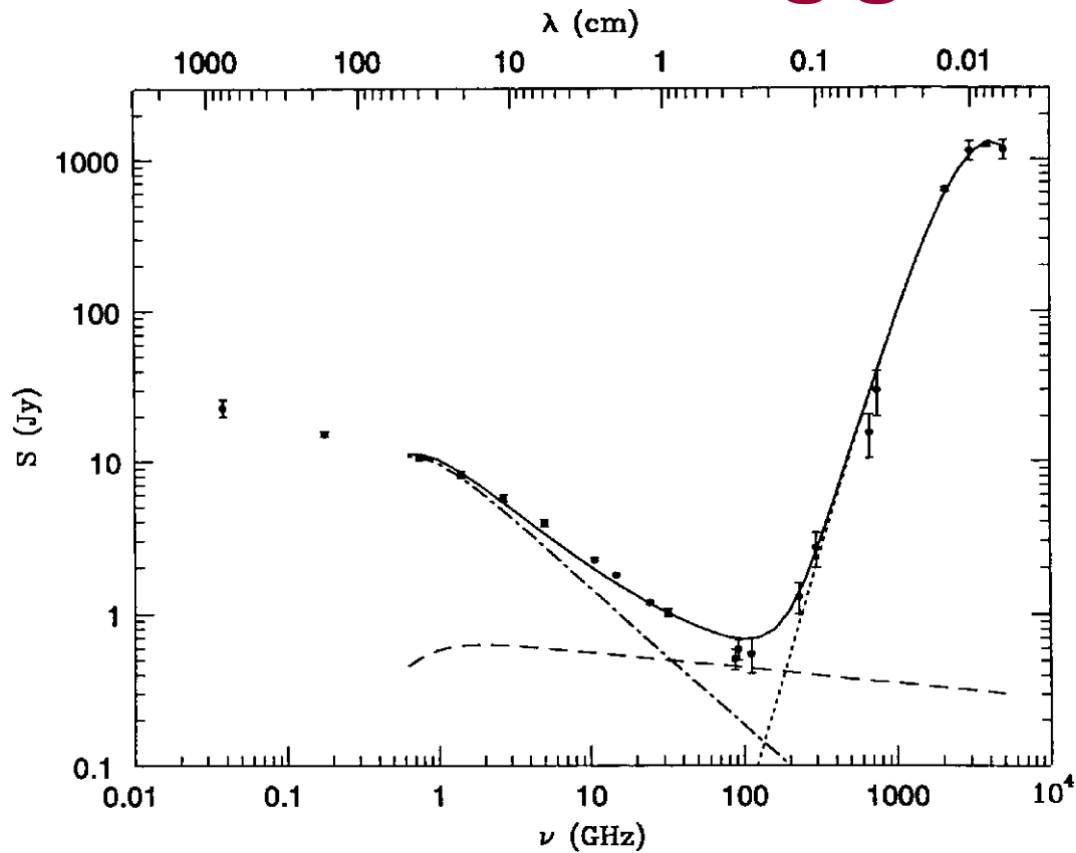
Observed confusion from non-overlapping sources



$\sigma_T \sim 30$ mK on GBT, could be reduced to ~ 3 mK by NVSS point-source subtraction to infer large sources making 500 mK background unless more than about $(500/3)^2 > 10^4$ sources overlap



T_b limits on star-forming galaxies



$T_b < 10^5$ K at 1.4 GHz

IC scattering off CMB at high z

$$\frac{P_{\text{IC}}}{P_{\text{syn}}} = \frac{U_{\text{rad}}}{U_B}$$

$$U_{\text{CMB}} \propto (1+z)^4$$

$$U_B = B^2 / (8 \pi)$$

$$U_{\text{CMB}} = U_B \text{ when } B = 3(1+z)^2 \mu\text{G}$$

e.g., 3000 μG for a Pop III SNR at $z = 30$

