



**UCL**



# THE FIRST GALAXIES: A VIEW FROM HST AND SPITZER

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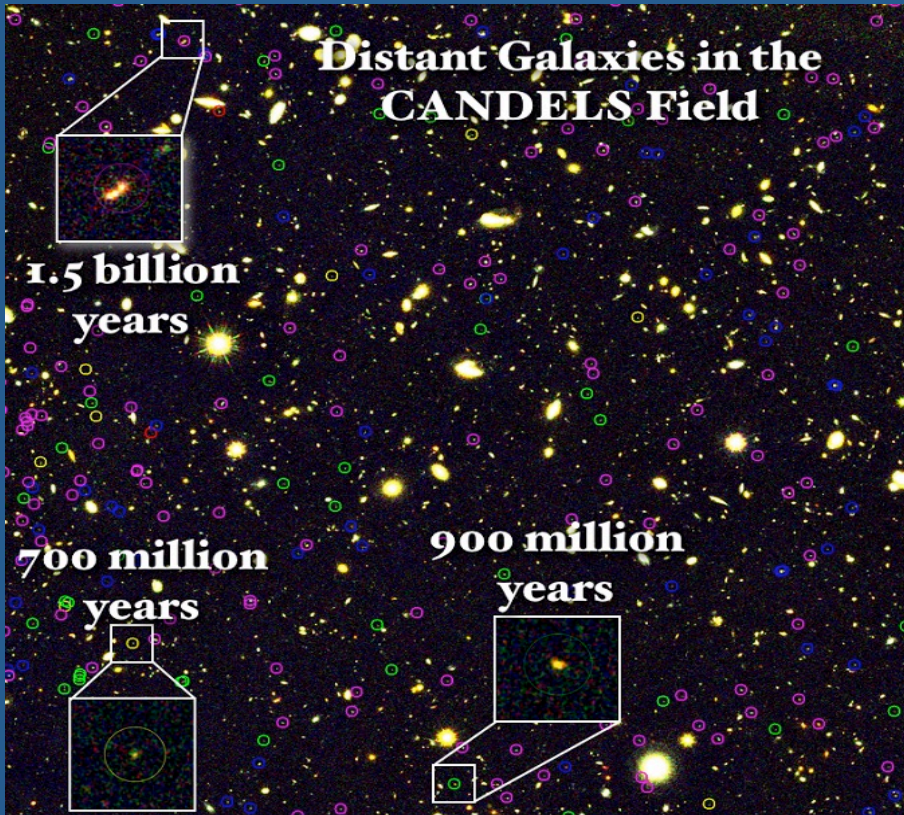
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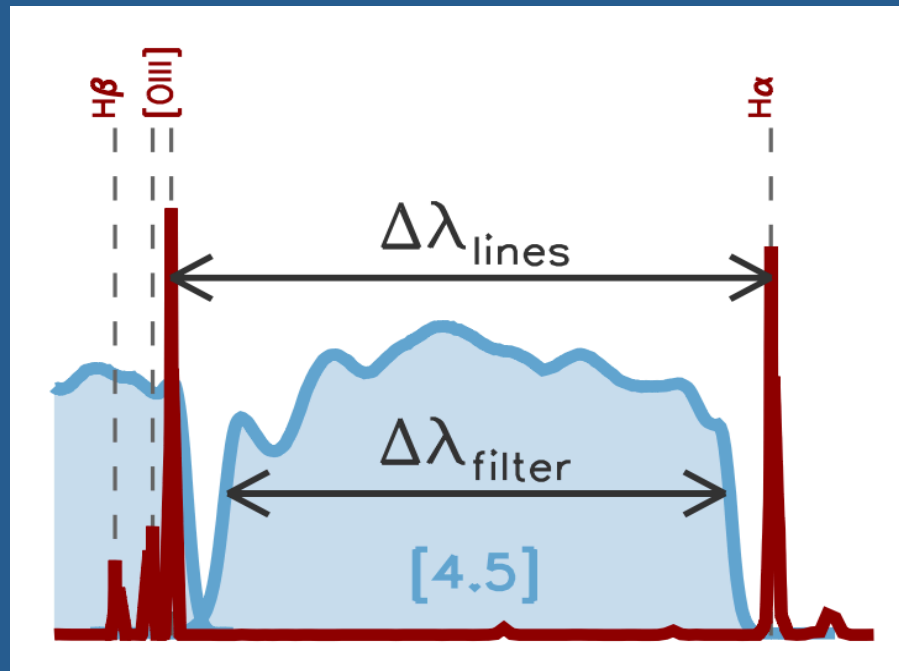
# The HST CANDELS Survey



- Near-infrared survey with HST, covering  $\sim 900$  arcmin<sup>2</sup> - largest survey undertaken by Hubble
- Started in 2010 and completed in 2013 ( $\sim 902$  orbits)
- Separated into 5 fields: EGS, COSMOS, UDS, GOODS-NORTH, GOODS-SOUTH
- Deep imaging of more than 250,000 galaxies with the WFC3 and ACS camera on HST
- Problem: lacks Y-band data needed to select Lyman-break galaxies at  $z \sim 7-9$ .

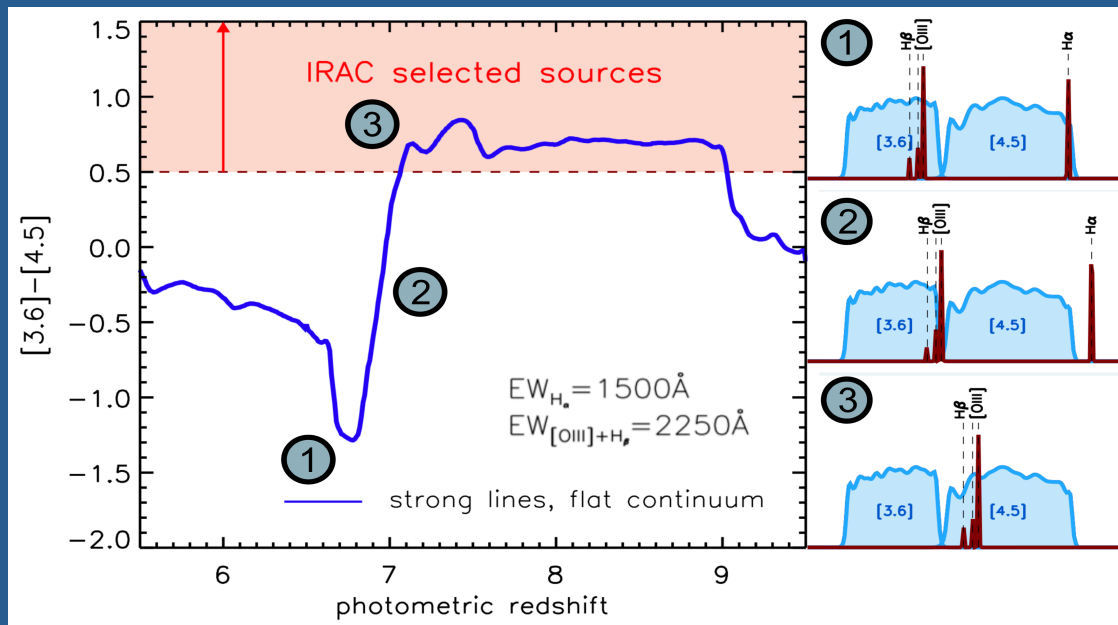
# Emission Line Contamination

- Studies (eg., Stark et al., 2013; Labbé et al., 2013; Smit et al., 2013) have suggested the presence of strong nebular emission lines in LBGs, contaminating photometric filters.
- Examples are  $H\alpha$  (6563 Å) and  $[OIII]$  (5007 Å).
- The lines boost the fluxes in the contaminated filters, rendering photometry sometimes unreliable.



Smit et al. (2014)

# Spitzer/IRAC Color Selection



Roberts-Borsani et al. (2015)

Can use IRAC [3.6]-[4.5] colors to segregate  $z > 7$  galaxies!

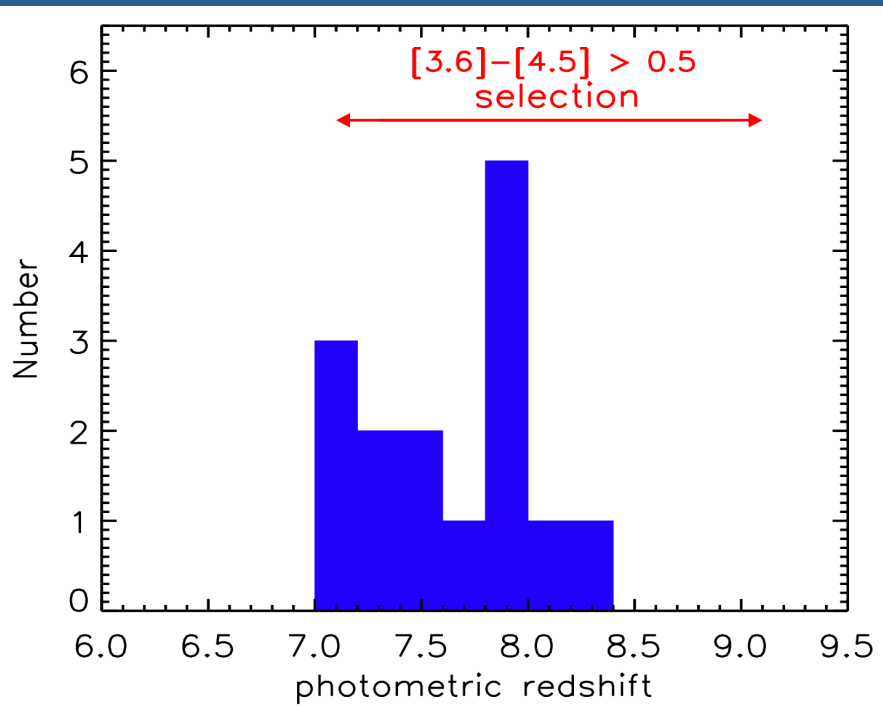
- 1) H $\alpha$  is leaving the [4.5] band, [OIII]+H $\beta$  are in the [3.6] band: very blue
- 2) H $\alpha$  has left the [4.5] band, [OIII]+H $\beta$  are transiting bands: neutral color
- 3) Only [OIII]+H $\beta$  contaminate the [4.5] band: very red

## Our Aims

Using HST, Spitzer and ground-based photometry from Bouwens+2015 and Skelton+2014 catalogs, we:

- Search for the brightest ( $H_{160} < 25.5$ ) galaxies in the full CANDELS survey
- Require Spitzer/IRAC [3.6]-[4.5]  $> 0.5$
- Require  $< 1.5\sigma$  detection in  $V_{606}$  filter and  $2.5\sigma$  non-detection blueward of Lyman-break to remove any low-redshift candidates
- Use EAZY (Yale) to estimate redshifts and fit SEDs to found candidates

# Prior Validation

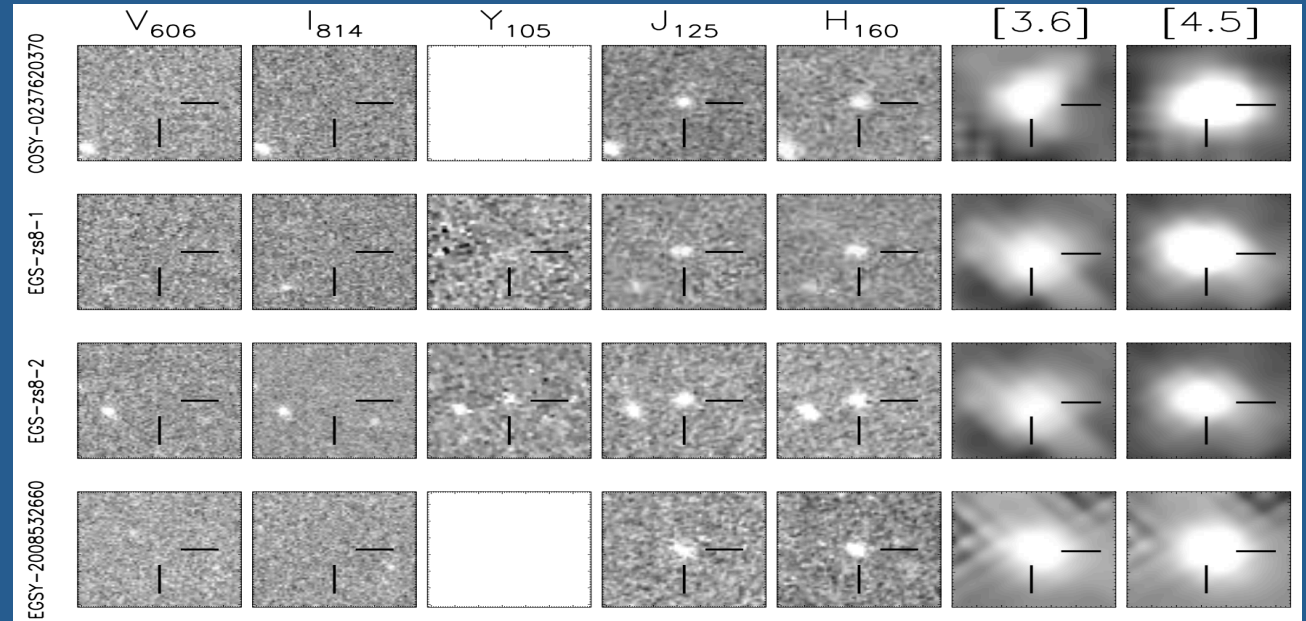
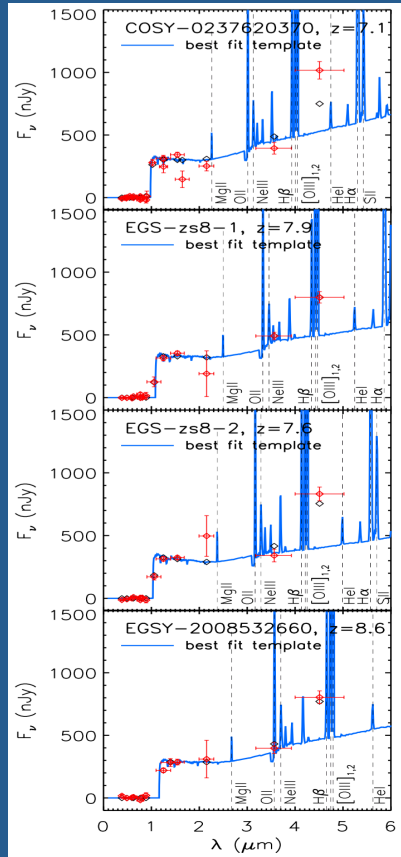


Roberts-Borsani et al. (2015)

- Searched over UDS, COSMOS, GOODS-N, GOODS-S, ERS, where Y-band is available.
- 15 candidates found at  $z \sim 7-8.3$ .
- All 15 candidates have  $[3.6]-[4.5] > 0.5$  and are at  $z > 7$ .
- Photometric redshifts estimated with EAZY (including Y-band).
- No IRAC data is used in EAZY's fitting for these objects, to ensure the two redshift measurements are entirely independent.

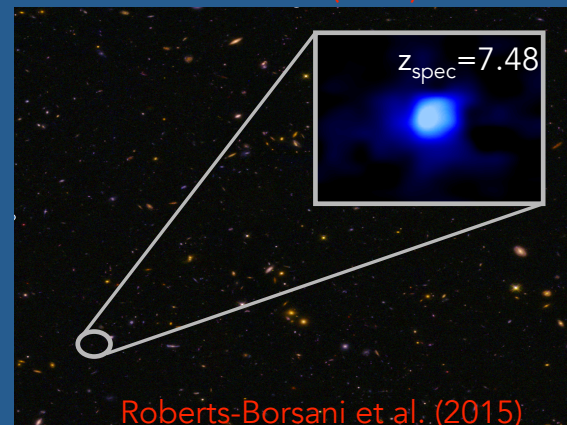
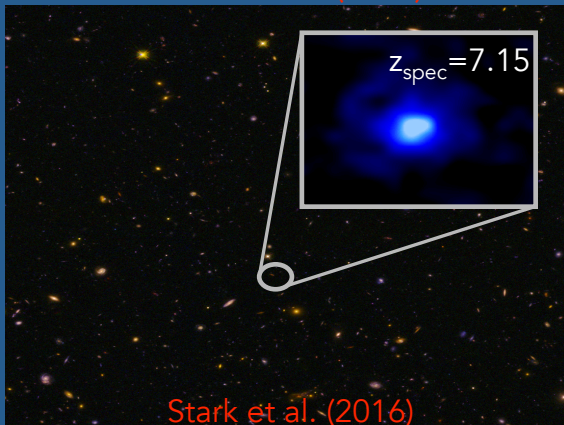
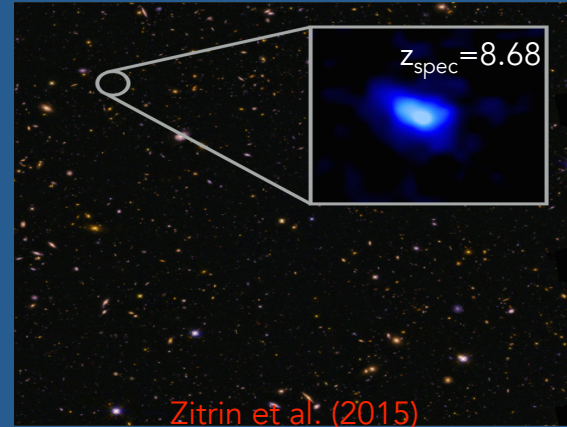
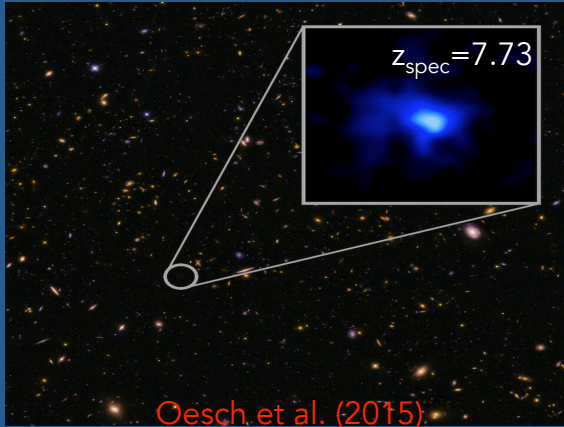
# Results?

- 4 candidates at  $z > 7$  with red Spitzer/IRAC colors
- Brightest-known ( $H_{160}$ ) galaxies at  $z > 7.5$  (to date)

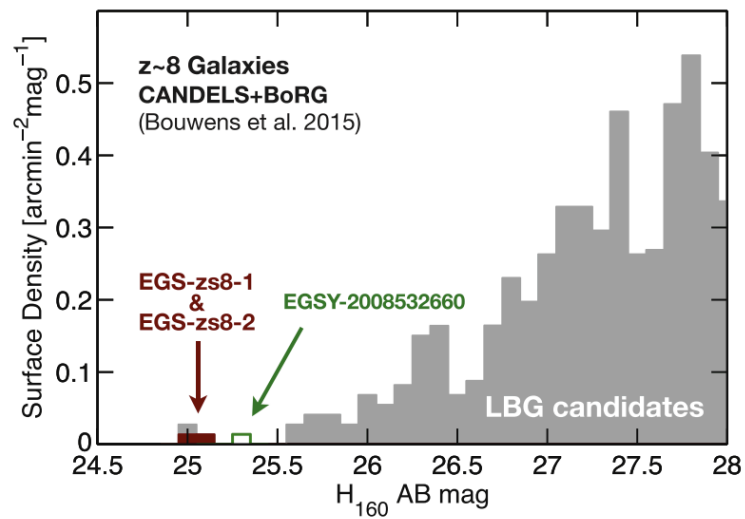
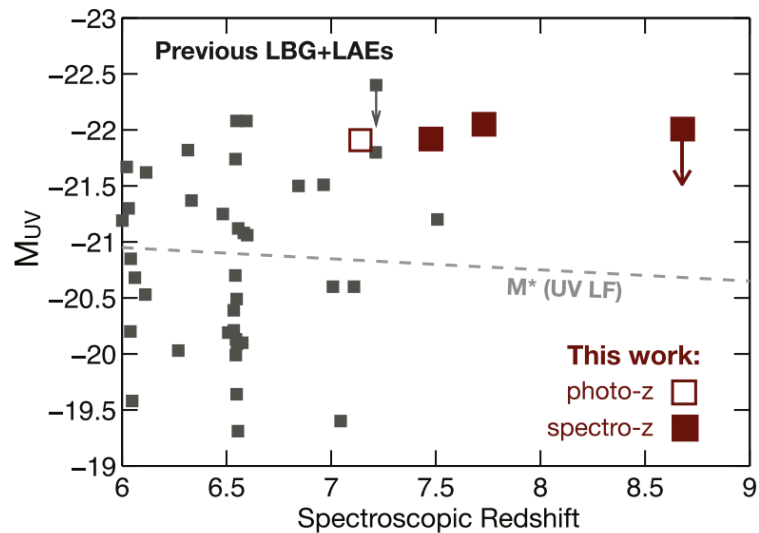


# Spectroscopic Confirmations!

All candidates spectroscopically confirmed ( $\text{Ly}\alpha$ ) with Keck/MOSFIRE.  
Spectroscopic redshifts in excellent agreement with our photometric redshifts!

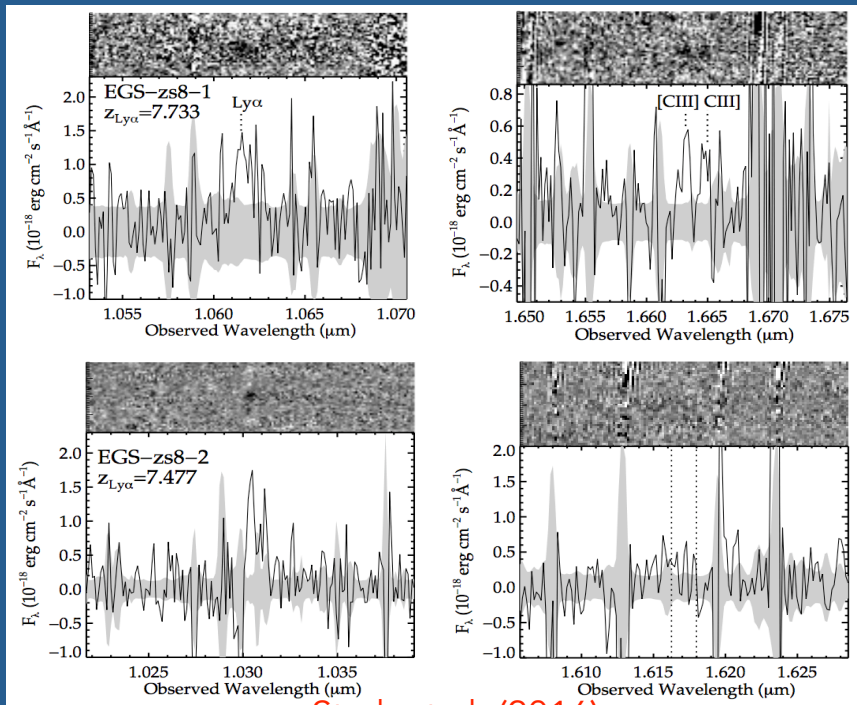






# Why do we see them?

- 100% success in Ly $\alpha$  detections at such high  $z$  is puzzling. Universe is likely still dominated by surrounding hydrogen.
- Stark+2016 find CIII] emission in 1/2 observed galaxies of the RB15 sample.



Photoionization models suggest high [OIII]+H $\beta$  EW pick out galaxies with low metallicity and a hard ionizing spectrum resulting from very massive and young stellar populations.

## SUMMARY

- We used a Spitzer/IRAC [3.6]-[4.5] color criterion to select the brightest galaxies at  $z > 7$  over the full CANDELS survey.
- 4 unusually bright objects were found at  $z > 7$ : 3 in EGS, 1 in COSMOS.
- All galaxies were spectroscopically confirmed and are in excellent agreement with the derived photometric redshifts from EAZY.
- [OIII]+H $\beta$  preselects low metallicity systems with a hard ionizing spectrum from massive, young stellar populations.
- Although a small sample, the confirmation of these galaxies at  $z \sim 8$  challenges our understanding of reionization until now.



*That's all Folks!*