




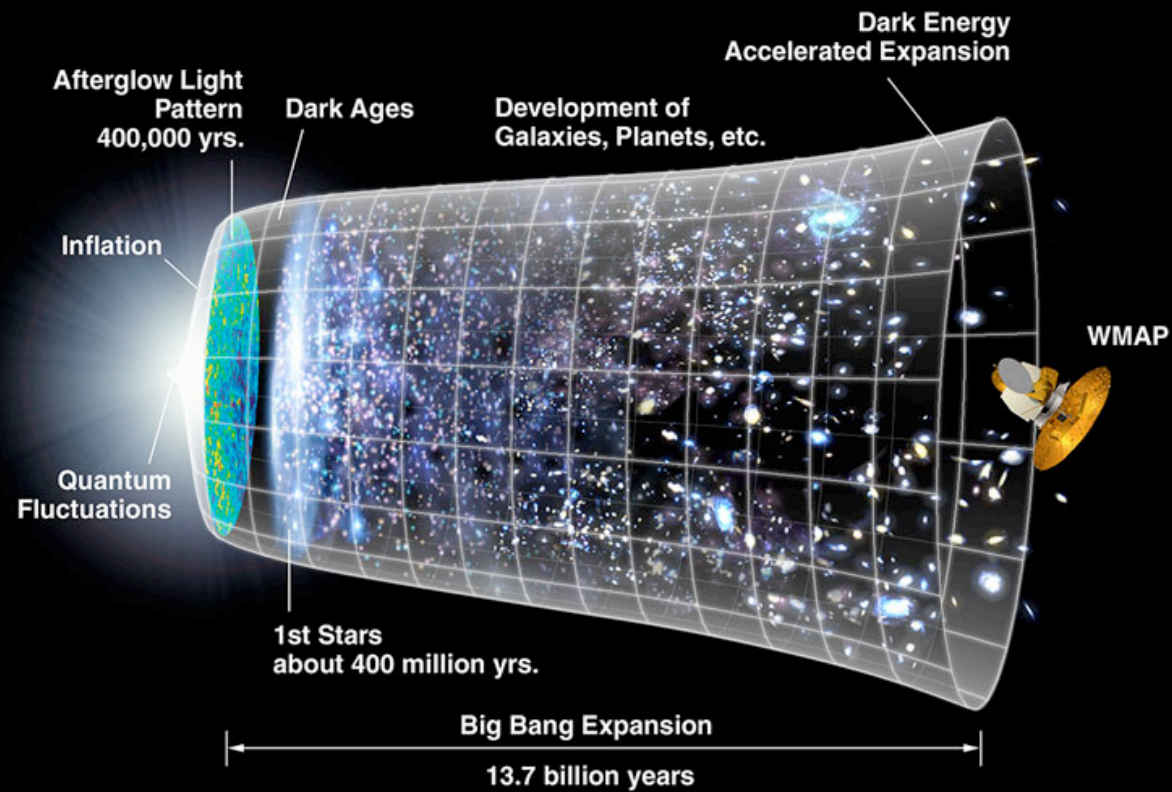
STAR-FORMING GALAXIES AT $z \approx 8-9$ FROM *HST*/WFC3: IMPLICATIONS FOR REIONIZATION



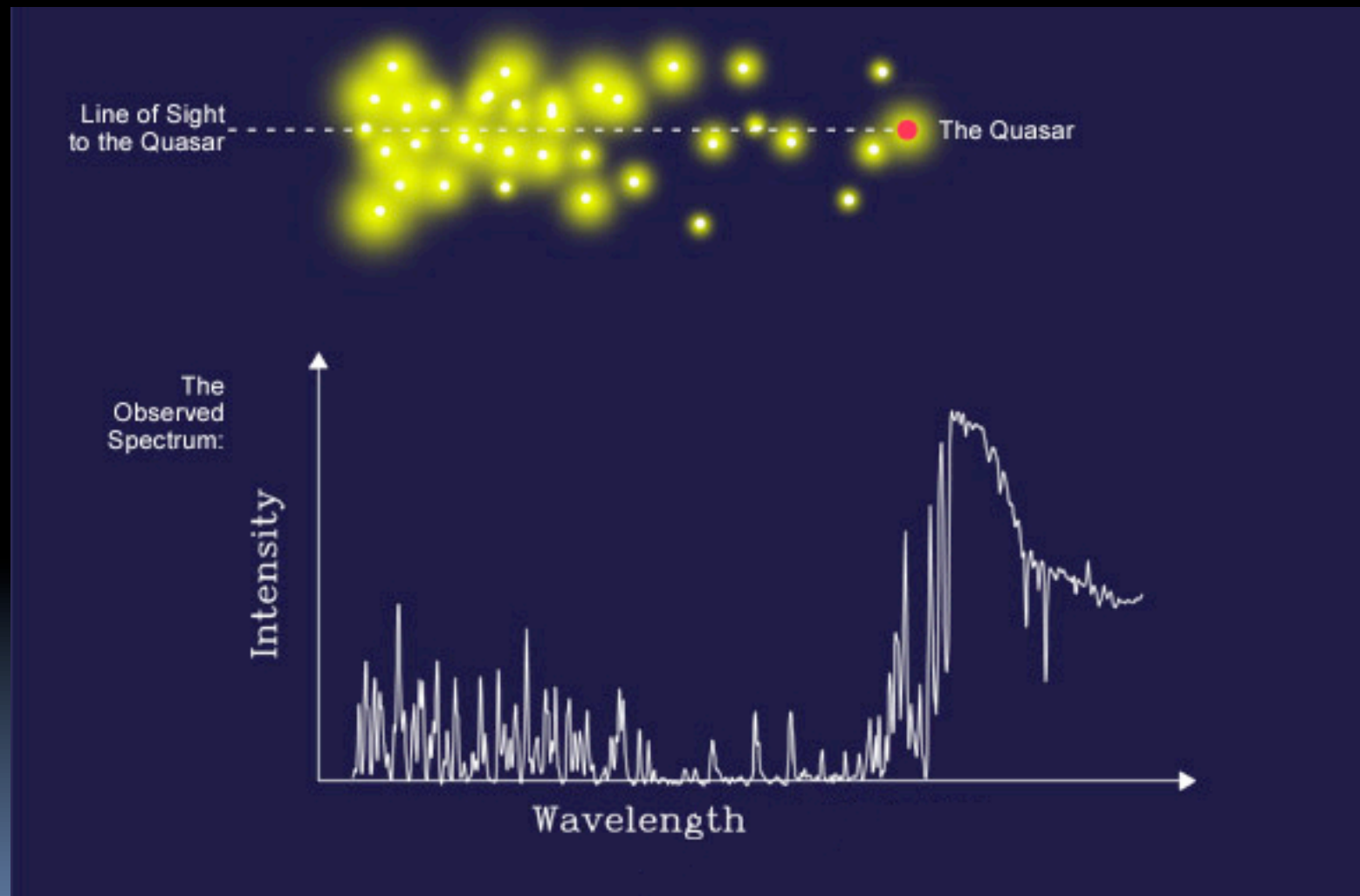
Silvio Lorenzoni, Andy Bunker, Stephen Wilkins, Joseph Caruana

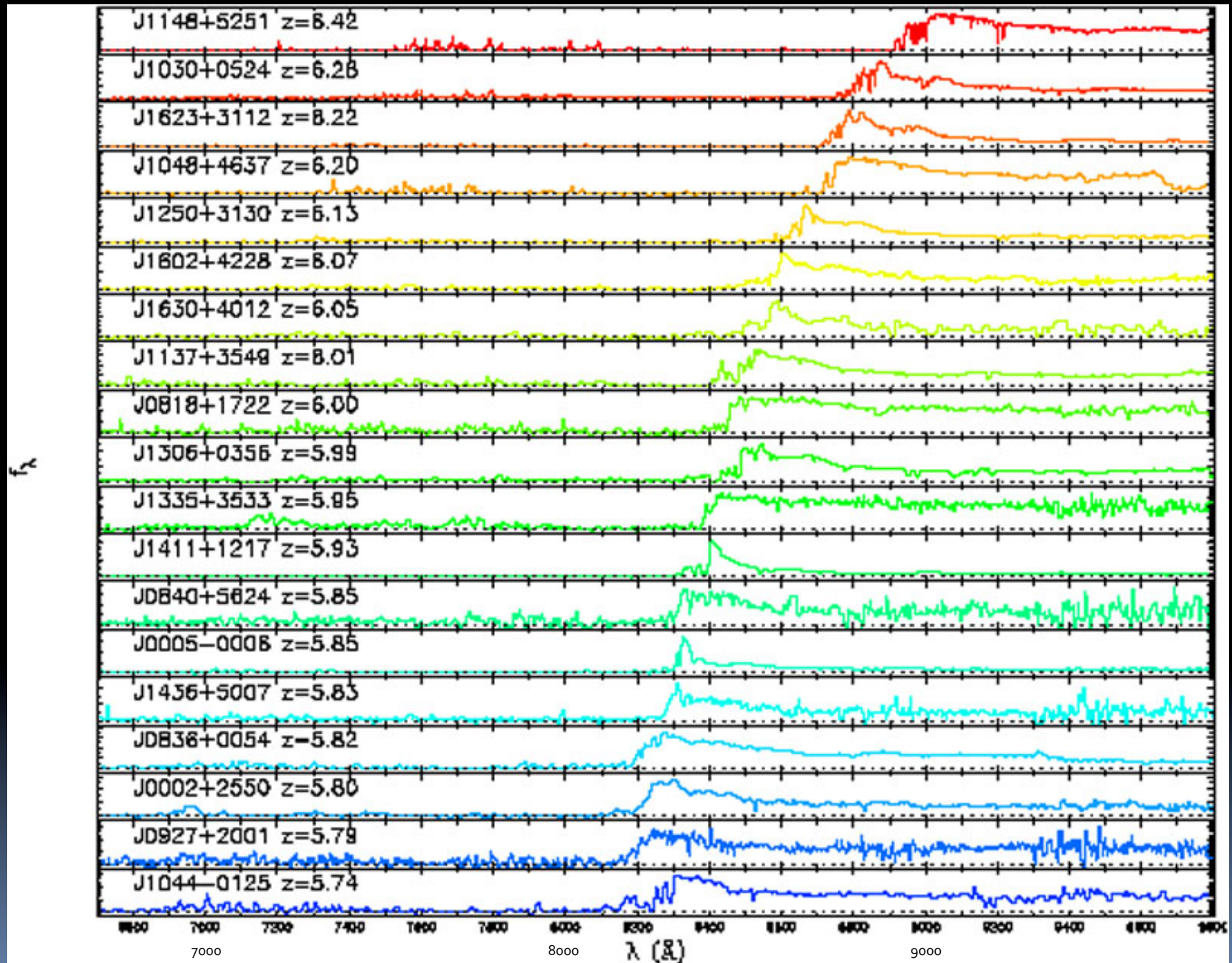


Reionization

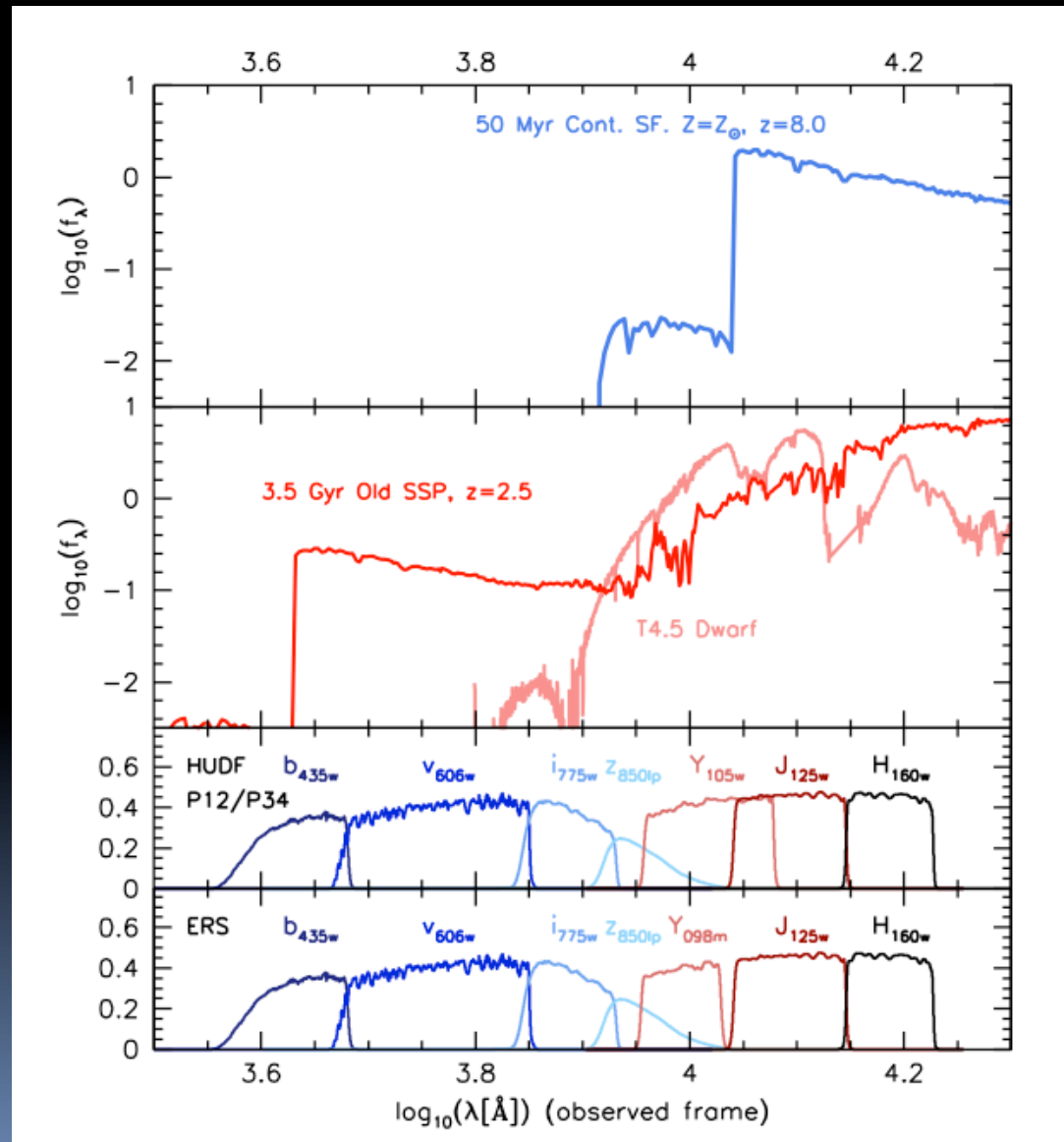


Gunn-Peterson effect





Lyman break technique



Data

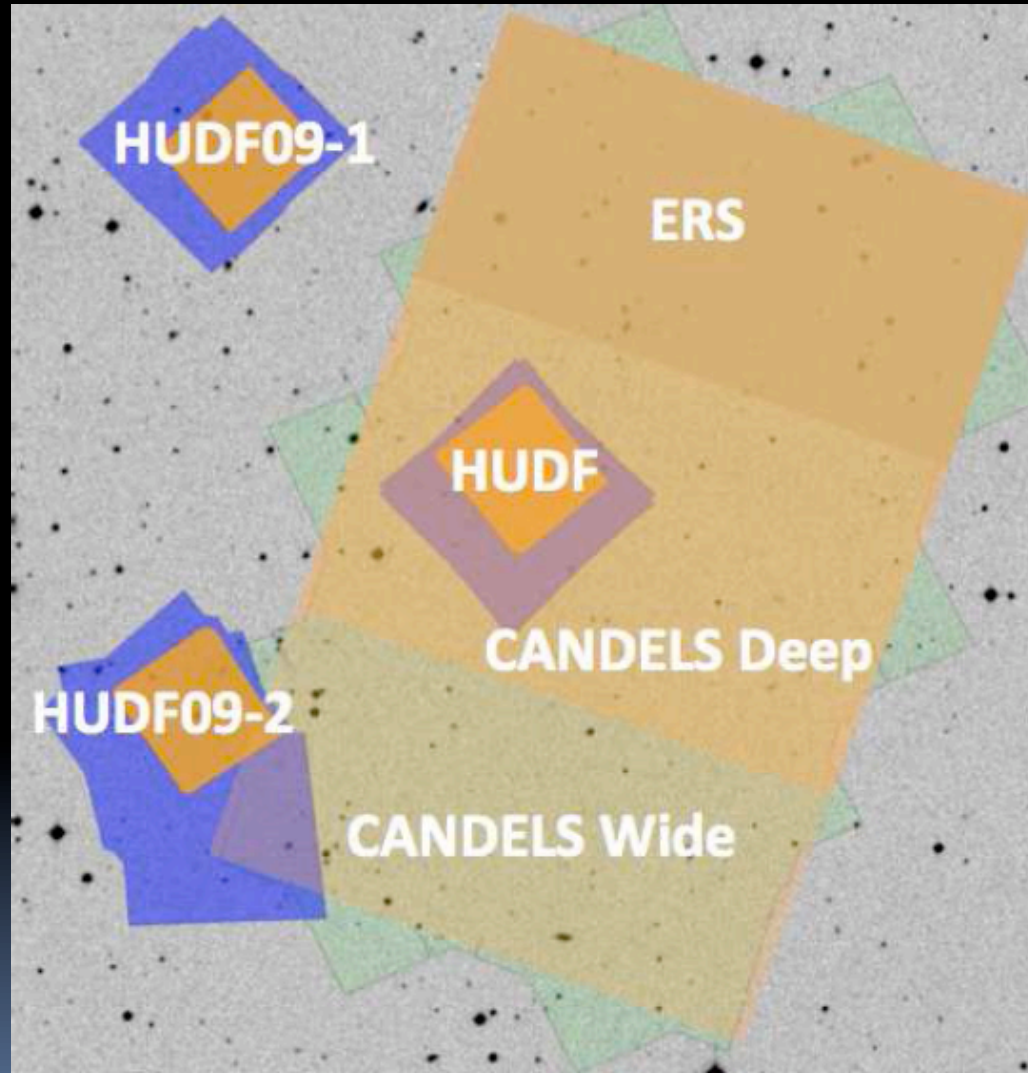
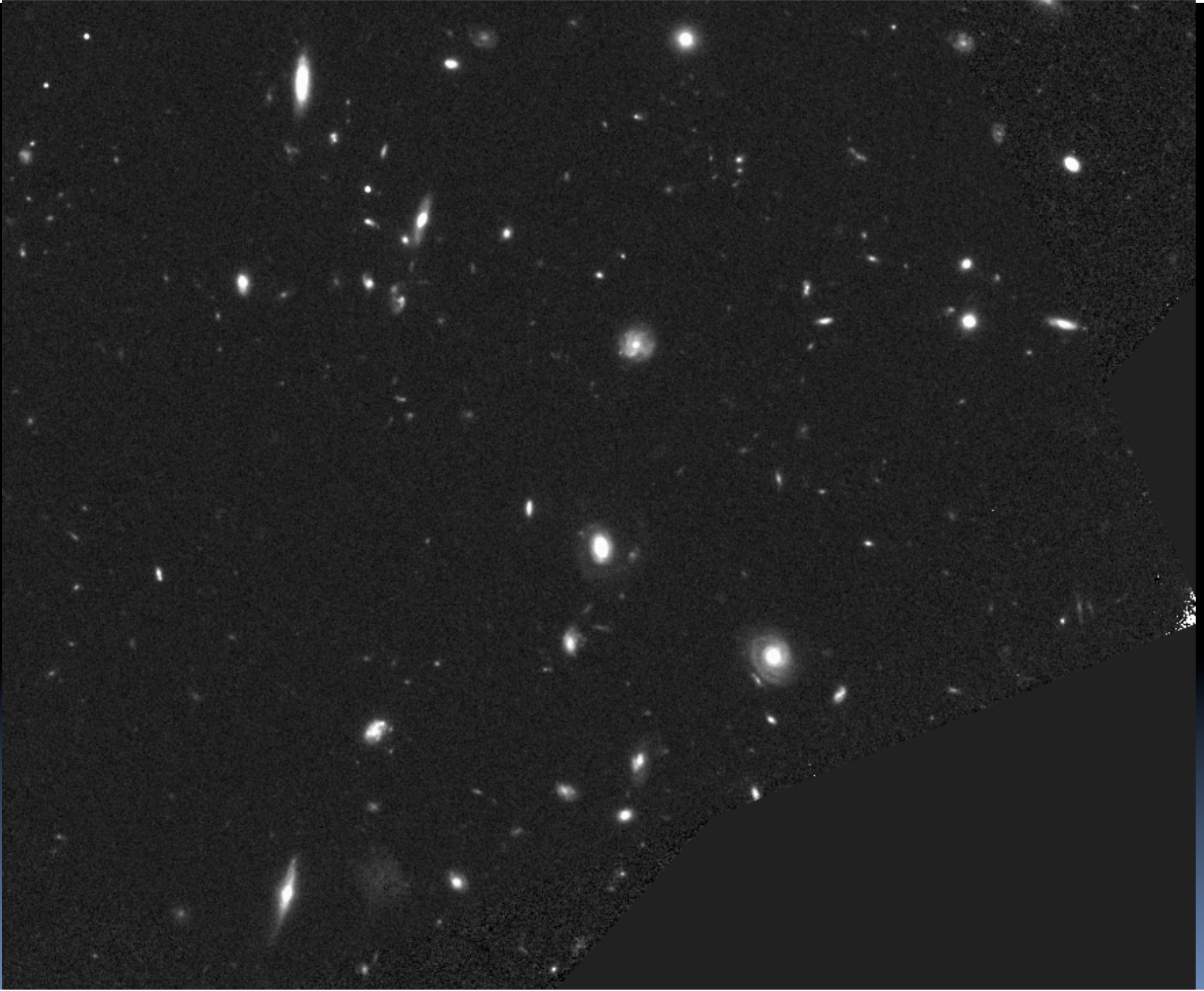
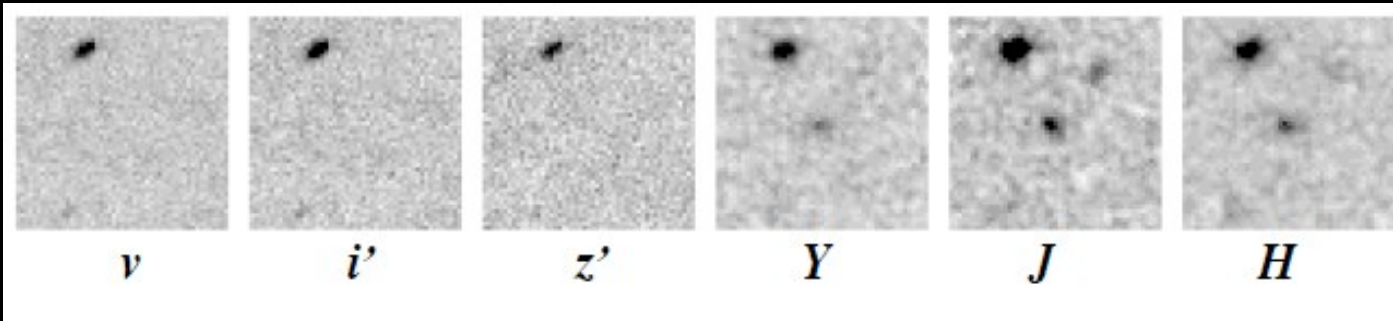


Figure from Oesch et al. (2011), arXiv:1105.2297

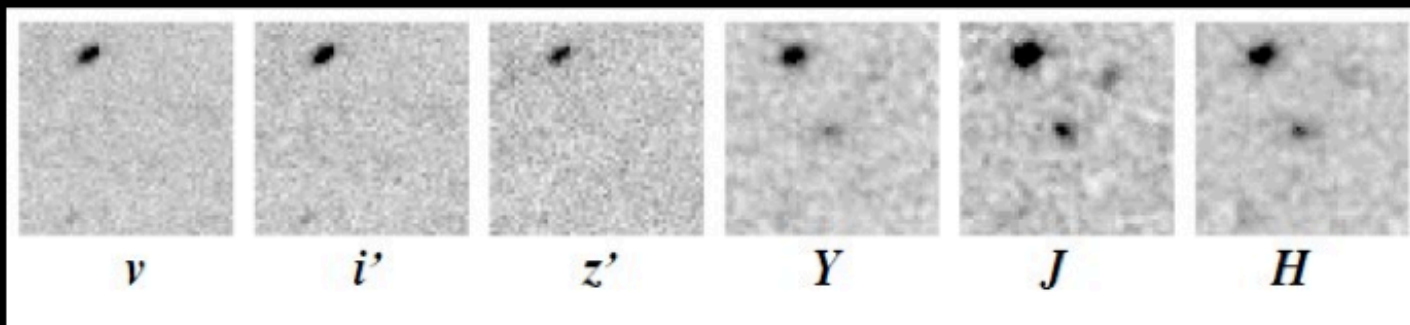


Candidates

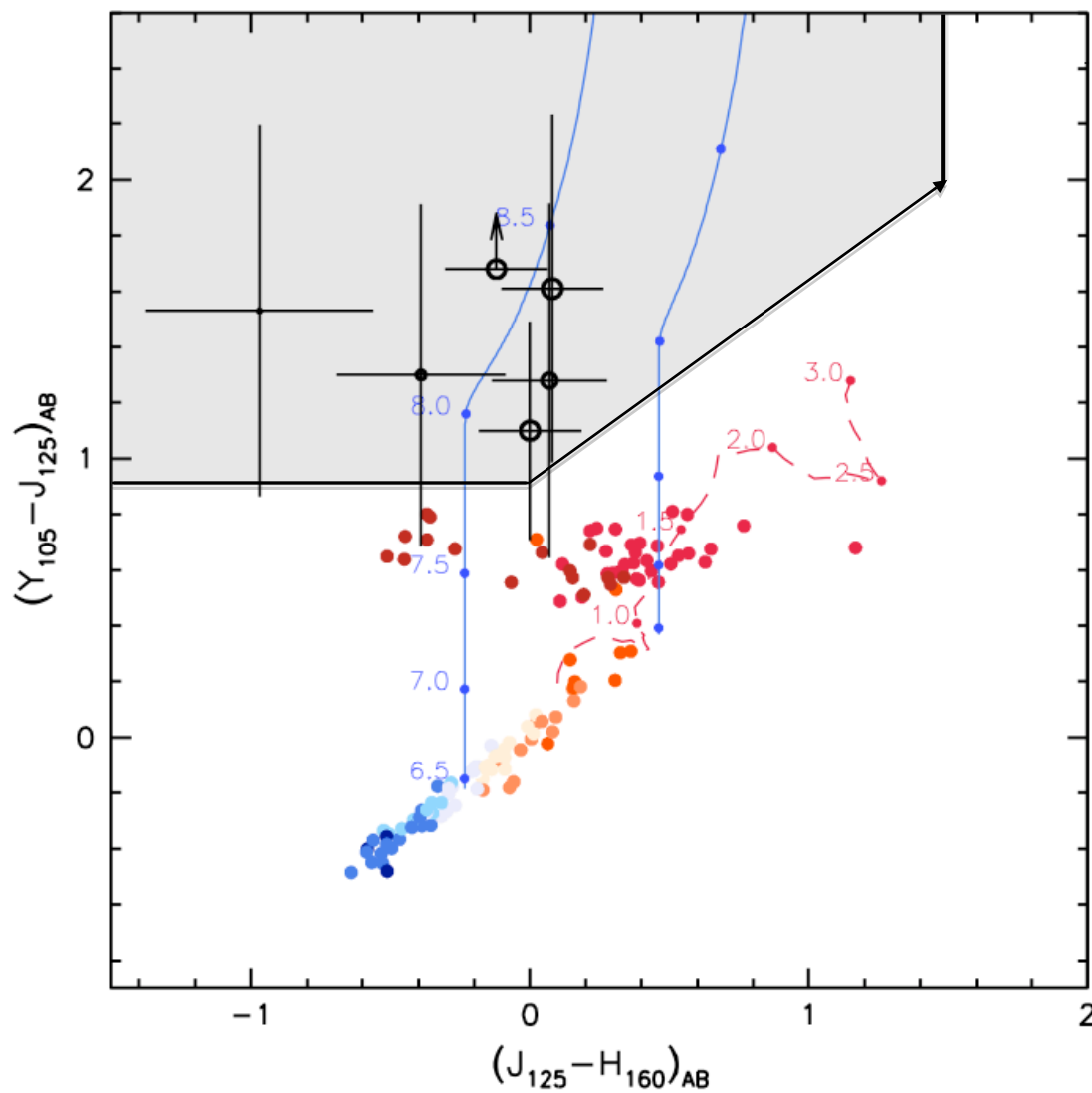




Candidates



Selection criteria



- $J_{AB} > 6\sigma$
- signal in b, v, i, z-band $< 2\sigma$
- $Y - J > 0.9$
- $Y - J > 0.73 \times (J - H) + 0.9$
- $J - H < 1.5$

Lorenzoni et al. (2011), MNRAS, 414, 1455



HUDF-YD2

HUDF-YD1*

HUDF-YD3

HUDF-YD4

HUDF-YD8

HUDF-YD9

P34-YD1

P34-YD2

P34-YD3

P34-YD4

P34-YD5*

P34-YD6

P34-YD7*



P12-YD1*

P12-YD2*

ERS-YD1

ERS-YD2*

ERS-YD3

ERS-YD4

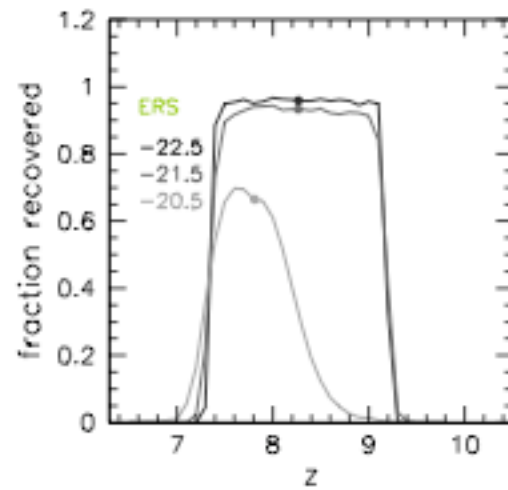
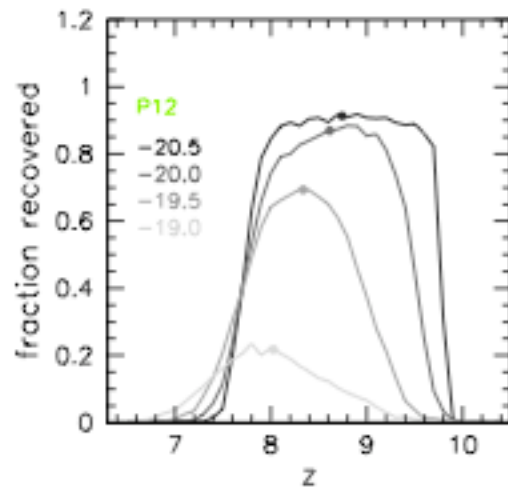
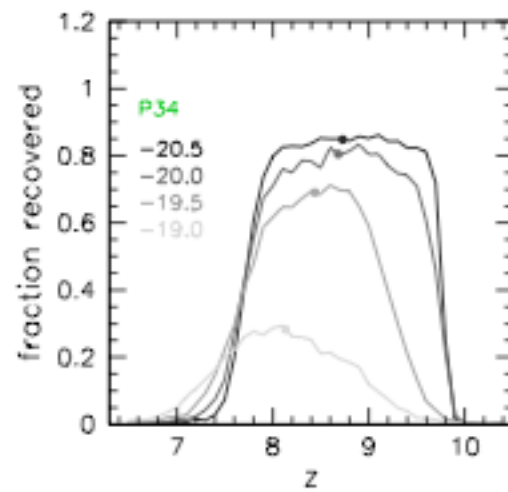
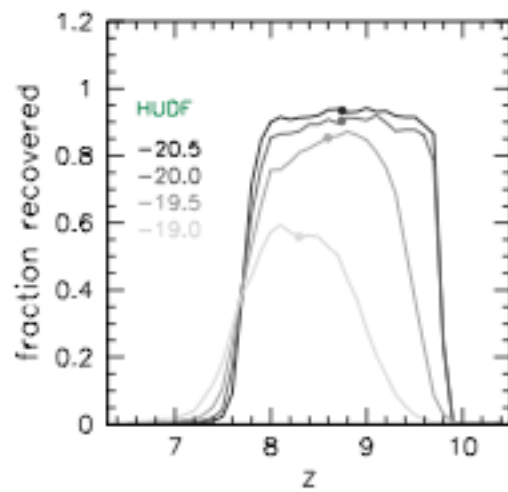
ERS-YD5*

ERS-YD6

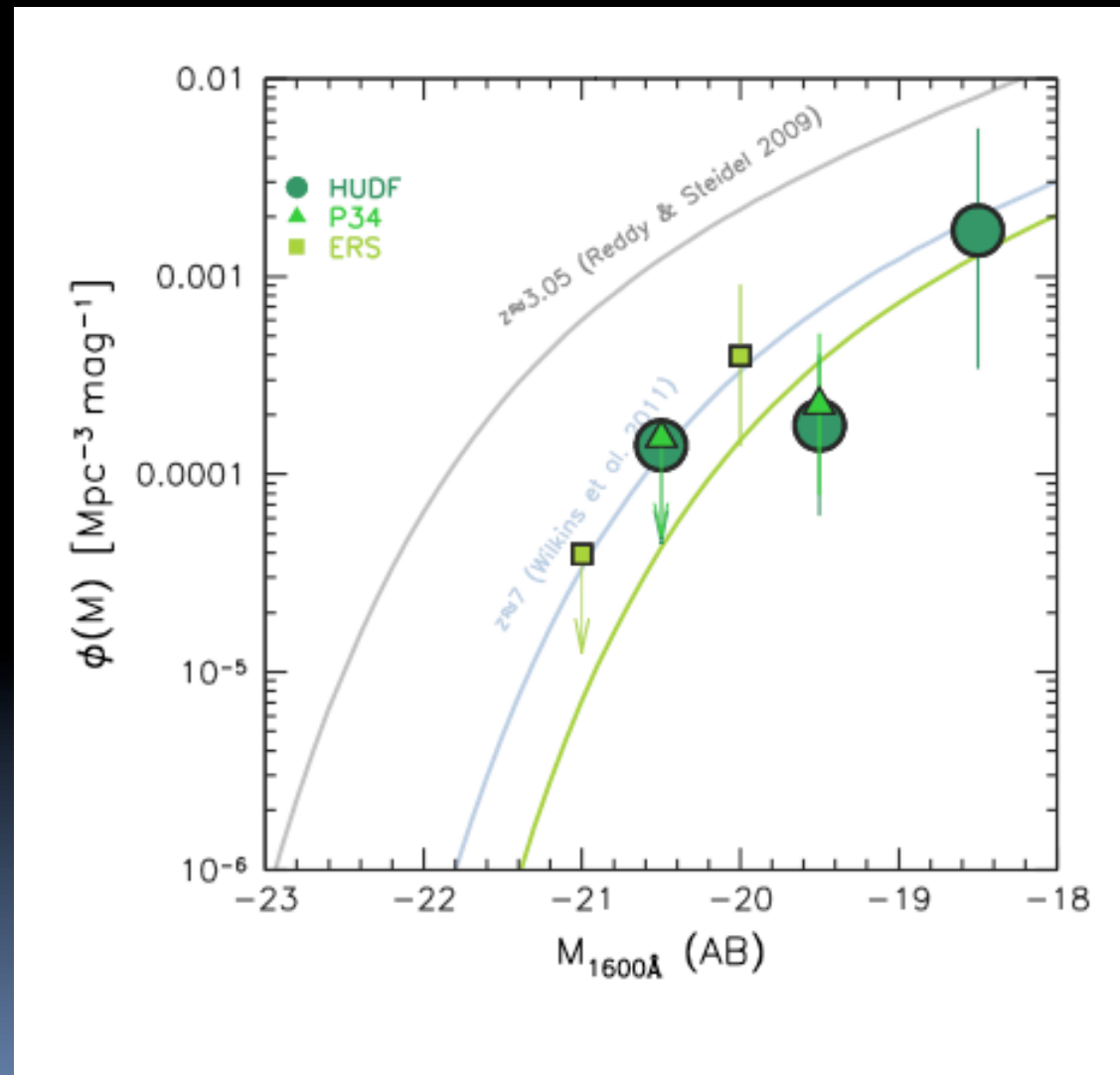
ERS-YD7*

ERS-YD8*

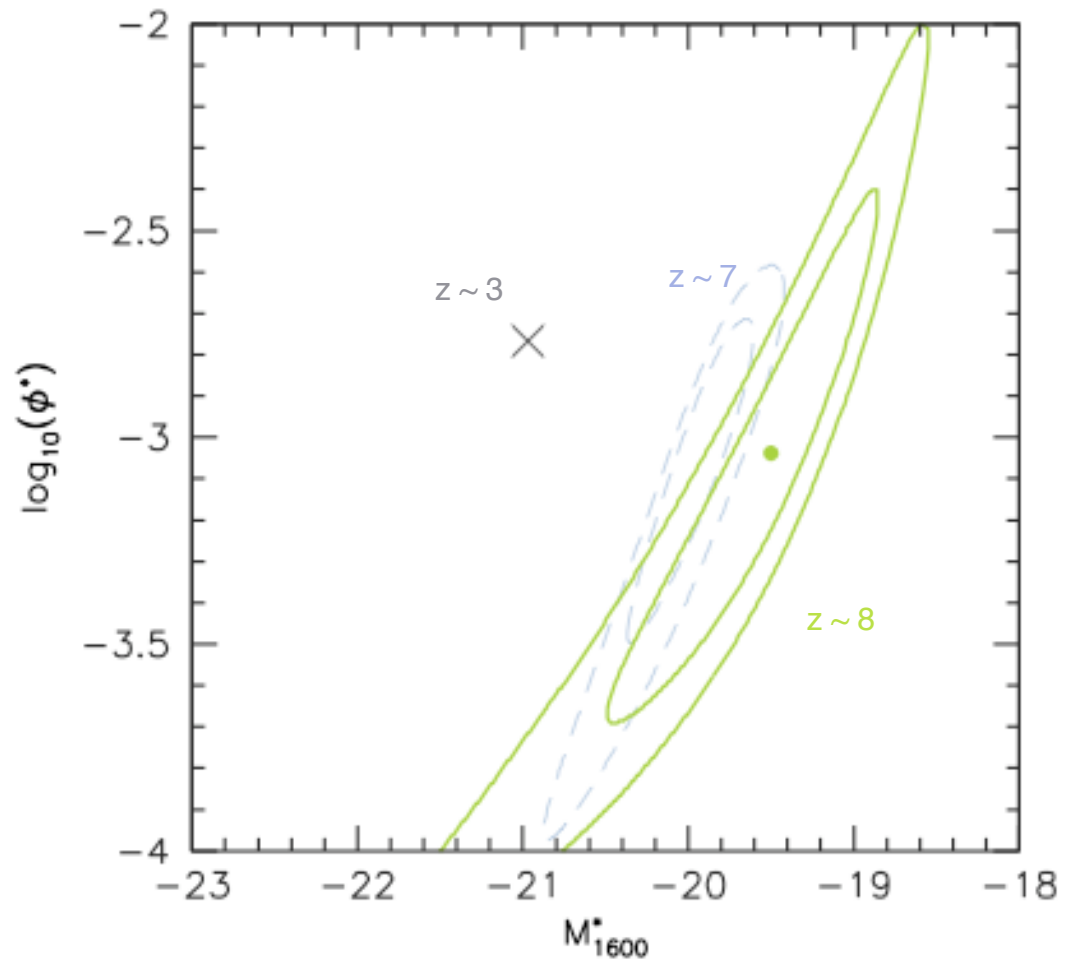
ERS-YD9*



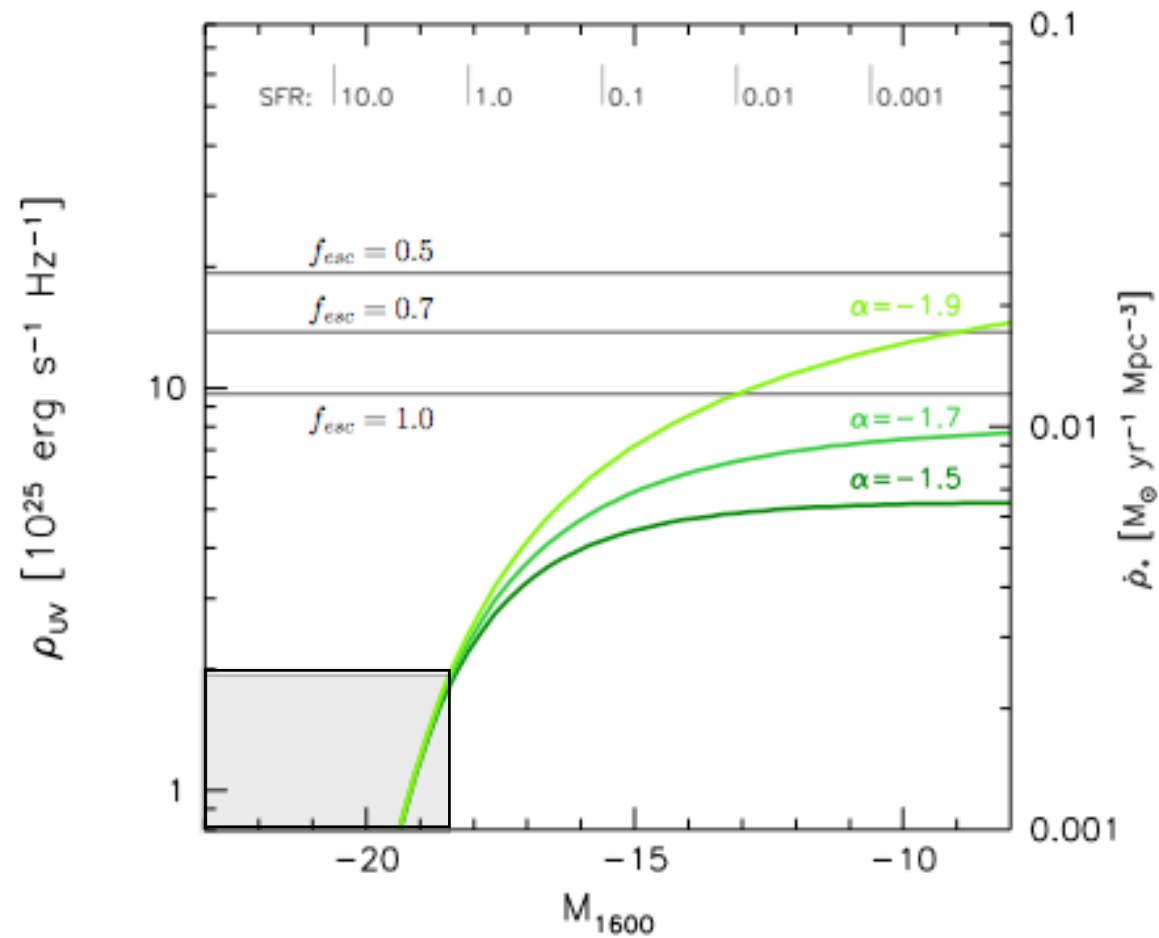
Luminosity Function..



..and its evolution



Implications for Reionization



Conclusions

LF evolution:

clear from $z=3$

evidence for evolution from $z=6-7$ to $z=8-9$

both in ϕ and M^*

not enough data to constrain faint end slope.

Reionization:

candidates we detect have insufficient flux for reionization, but a steep faint end slope, low metallicity population and a top heavy IMF could all be factors that might provide enough ionizing photons



Future

Spectroscopic confirmation of candidates
(ongoing), Joseph Caruana

More data (CANDELS program)





(in case you didn't notice, it's over)

WFC3 exposure times, in ksec (number of exposures).

Field ID	<i>Y</i> -band ^a	<i>J</i> -band	<i>H</i> -band	<i>J</i> _{AB} 7σ limit
HUDF	28.1 (20)	44.8 (32)	75.8 (54)	28.65
P34	28.1 (20)	39.3 (28)	47.7 (34)	28.33
P12	16.8 (12)	33.7 (24)	5.6 (4)	28.22
ERS	2.6 (6)	2.6 (6)	2.6 (6)	27.16

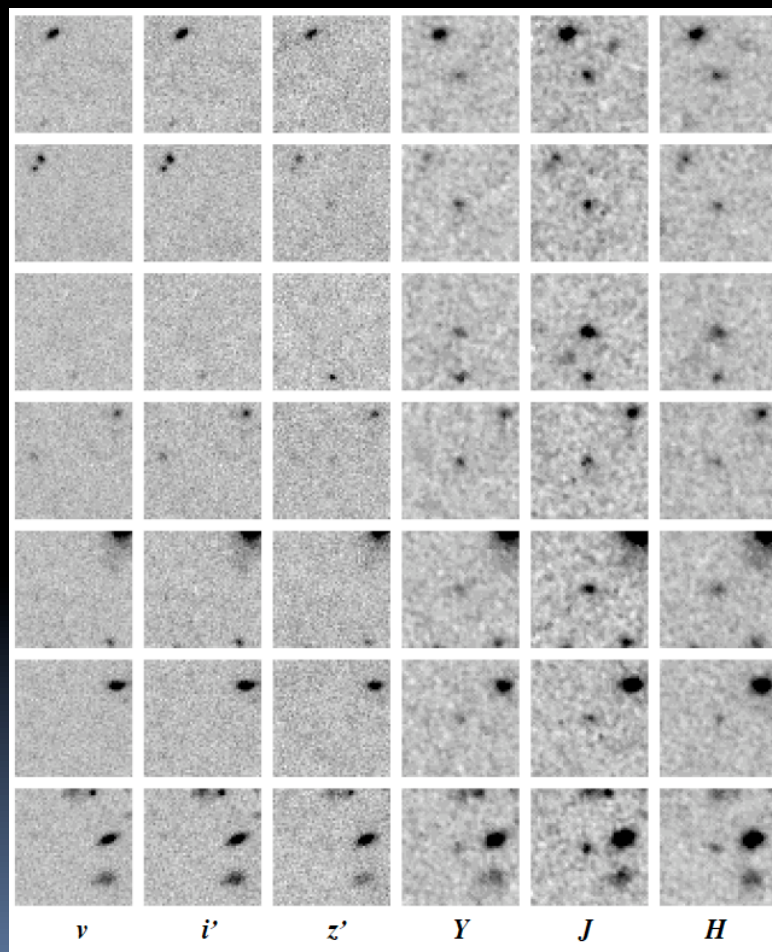
^a Y_{098m} for the ERS fields and Y_{105w} for the HUDF/P12/P34 fields.

Table 1. The total exposure time (in ksec) is listed for each filter, with the number of individual exposures given in parentheses. The final column gives the 7σ magnitude limit in the *J*-band.

α	M_{1600}^* [AB mag]	ϕ^* [Mpc ⁻³]	ρ_{1600} [10^{25} erg s ⁻¹ Mpc ⁻³ Hz ⁻¹] (ρ_* [M_{\odot} yr ⁻¹ Mpc ⁻³])		
			$M_{1600} < -18.5$ (SFR > $1.5 M_{\odot}$ yr ⁻¹)	< -13 (> $0.01 M_{\odot}$ yr ⁻¹)	< -8 (> $10^{-4} M_{\odot}$ yr ⁻¹)
-1.5	-19.34	0.00117	1.65 (0.0022)	4.61 (0.0060)	4.88 (0.0064)
-1.7	-19.5	0.00093	1.71 (0.0022)	6.22 (0.0081)	7.27 (0.0095)
-1.9	-19.66	0.00070	1.73 (0.0023)	9.05 (0.0119)	13.46 (0.0176)

Table 6. The best fit values of M_{1600}^* and ϕ^* for a Schechter function assuming fixed $\alpha \in \{-1.5, -1.7, -1.9\}$ together with the UV luminosity densities (and star formation rate densities in parentheses) determined by integrating the luminosity function down to various limiting absolute magnitudes.

Candidates



Candidates

