

Ultra-Deep Spectroscopy of Lyman Break Galaxies at $z \sim 6$

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The Status of LBG Spectroscopy at $z \sim 6$

- Challenges

- Lyman Break Galaxies are much harder to confirm than Lyman- α Emitters
- LBGs at $z \sim 6$ are very faint ($m_{AB}^* > 26$)
- The sky is bright at these wavelengths (OH line emission)

- Fields

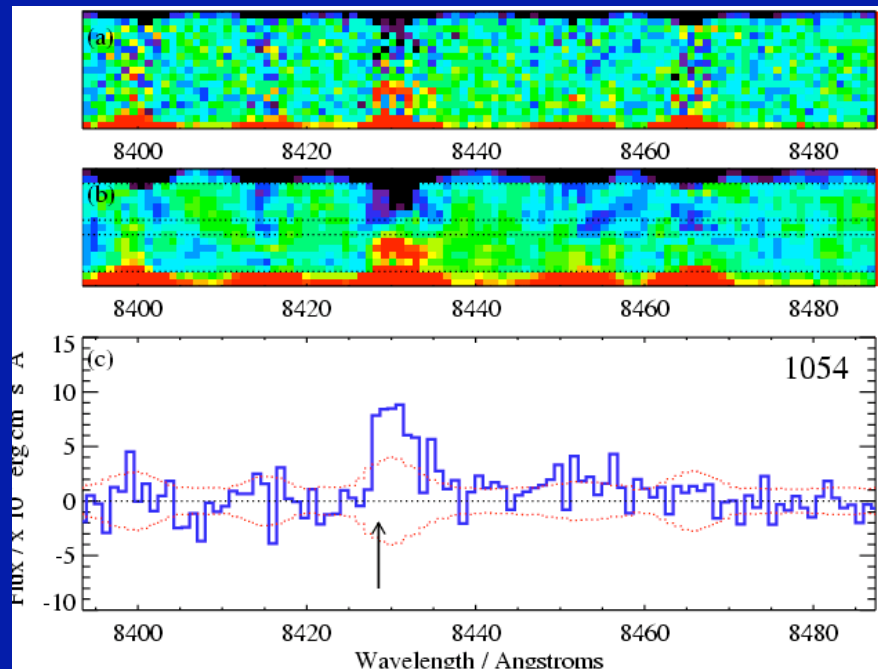
- The majority of spectroscopy has been on public imaging
- Private fields include CL1252 (Dow-Hygelund et al 07), BDF (Lehnert & Bremer 04), ERGS (Douglas et al 07)

- Instruments

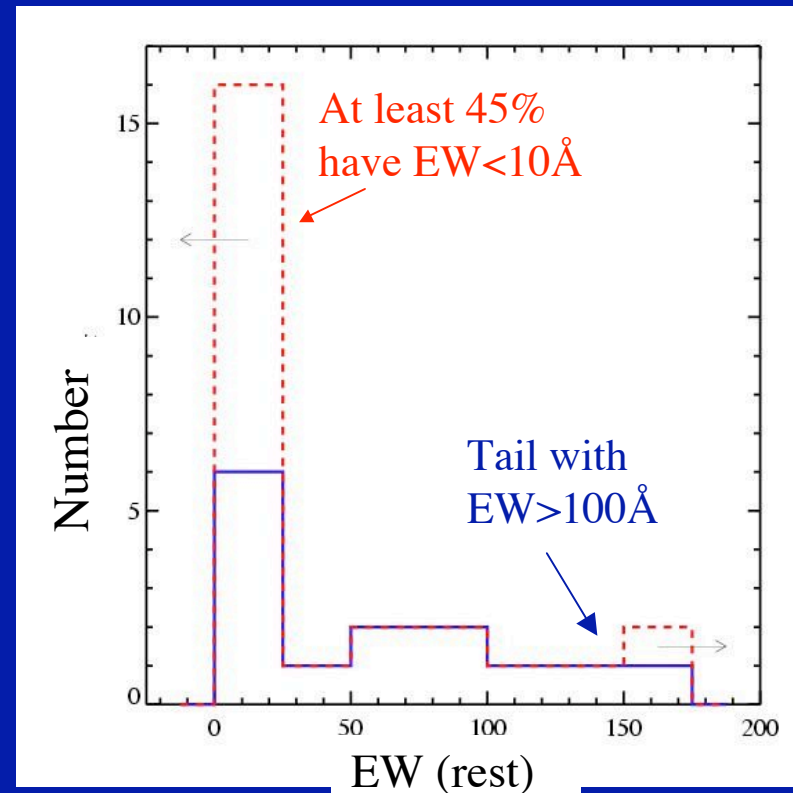
- Require good red sensitivity
- Require either good sky subtraction or high resolution
- Spectrographs used include GMOS, DEIMOS, LRIS, FORS2

GLARE: Gemini-GMOS spectroscopy

- Targeted galaxies in GOODS-S and the HUDF
- 22 slits placed on i'-drops, 36hrs of integration with $R \sim 1000$
- 5 galaxies with secure redshifts, 9 more possible line emitters.
- Tight limits ($W_{\text{lim}} < 10 \text{ \AA}$) on remaining candidates.

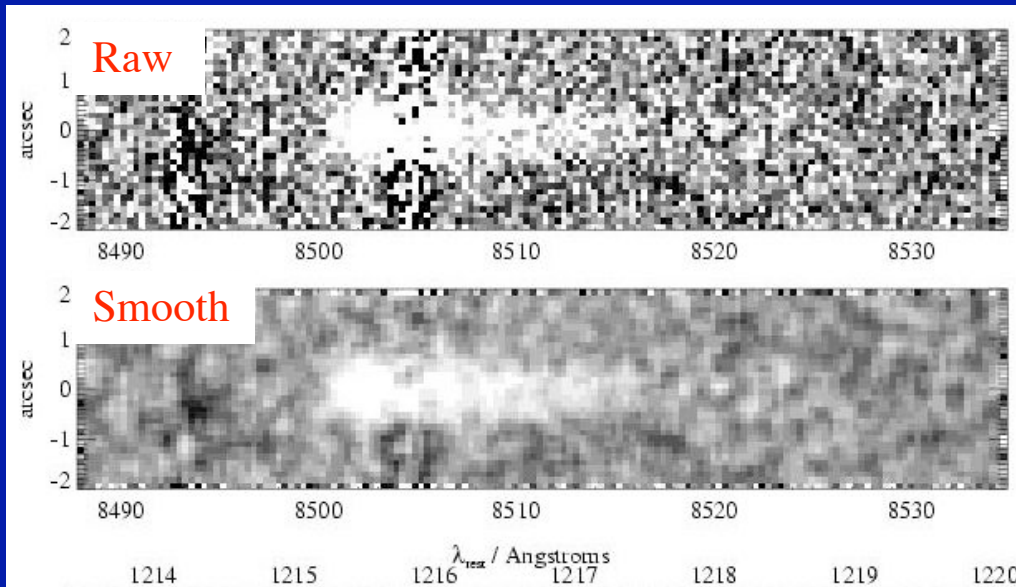


Nod & Shuffle reduction => dipole signal

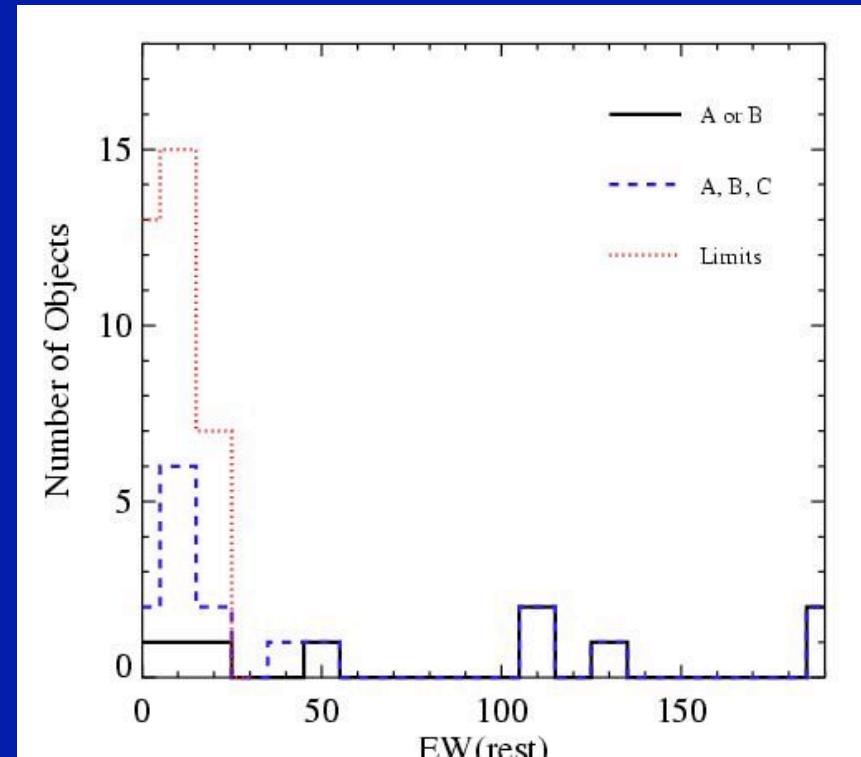


Keck/DEIMOS spectroscopy

- Targeted galaxies in GOODS-S and the HUDF
- 39 slits placed on i'-drops, min 3hrs/mask, $R \sim 5000$
- 9 galaxies with secure redshifts, 8 more possible line emitters.
- Limits $W_{\text{lim}} < 12 \text{\AA}$ on GOODS candidates, $W_{\text{lim}} < 10-30 \text{\AA}$ in HUDF.

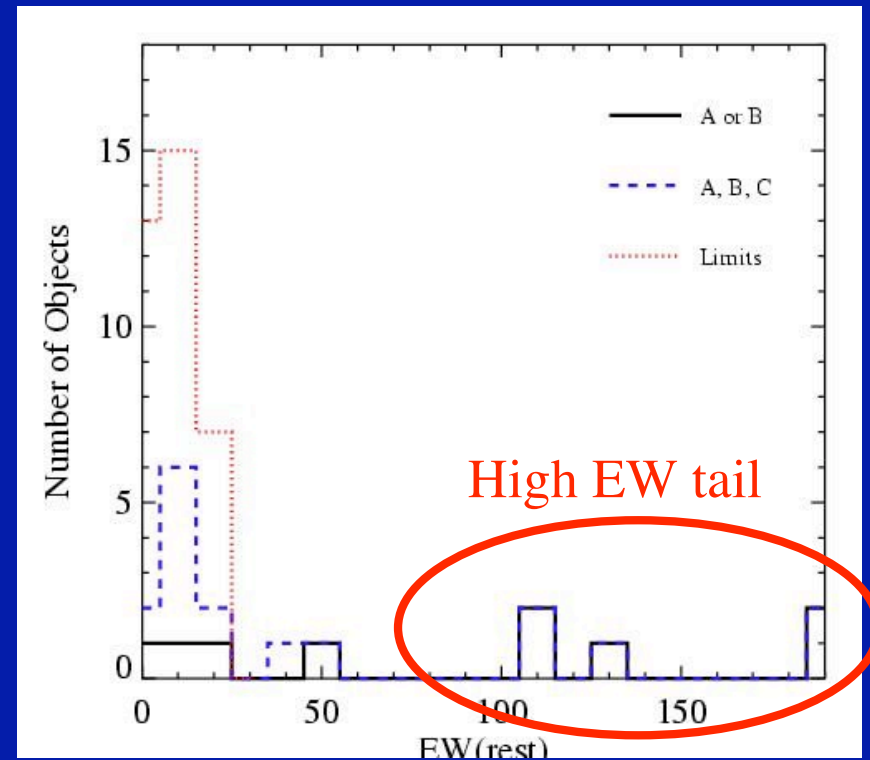
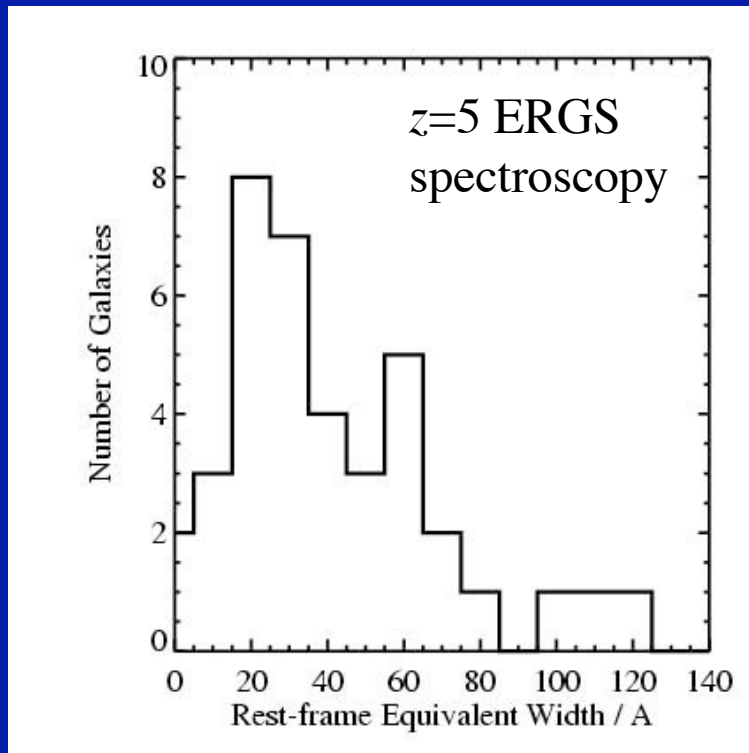


$z=5.99, z'=26.93, W_0 > 250 \text{\AA}$

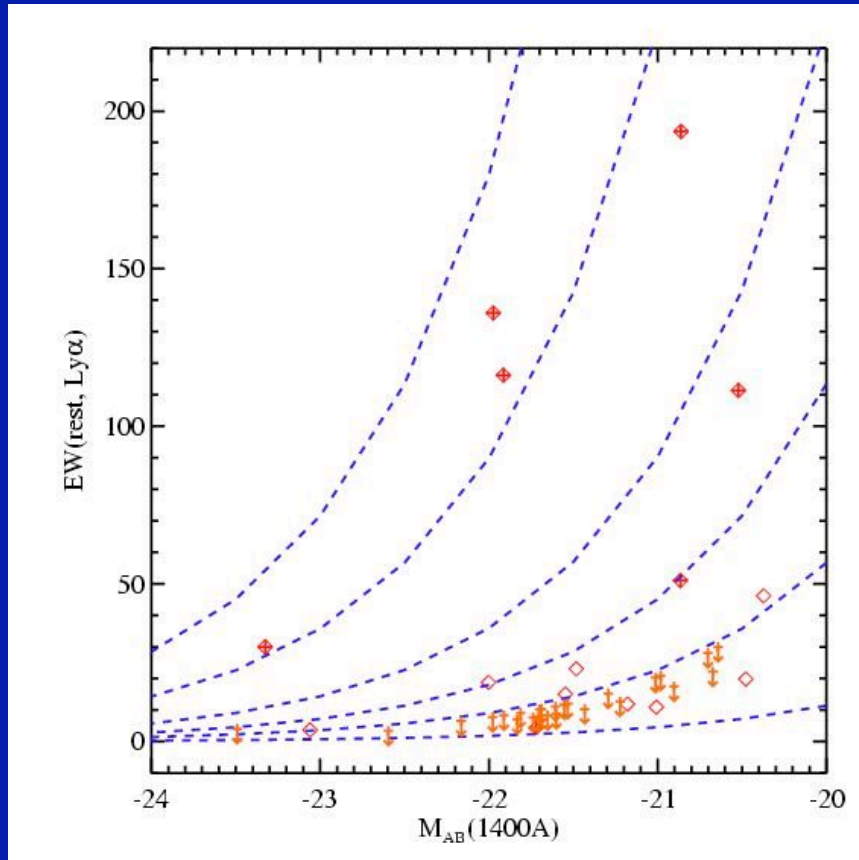


Keck/DEIMOS spectroscopy

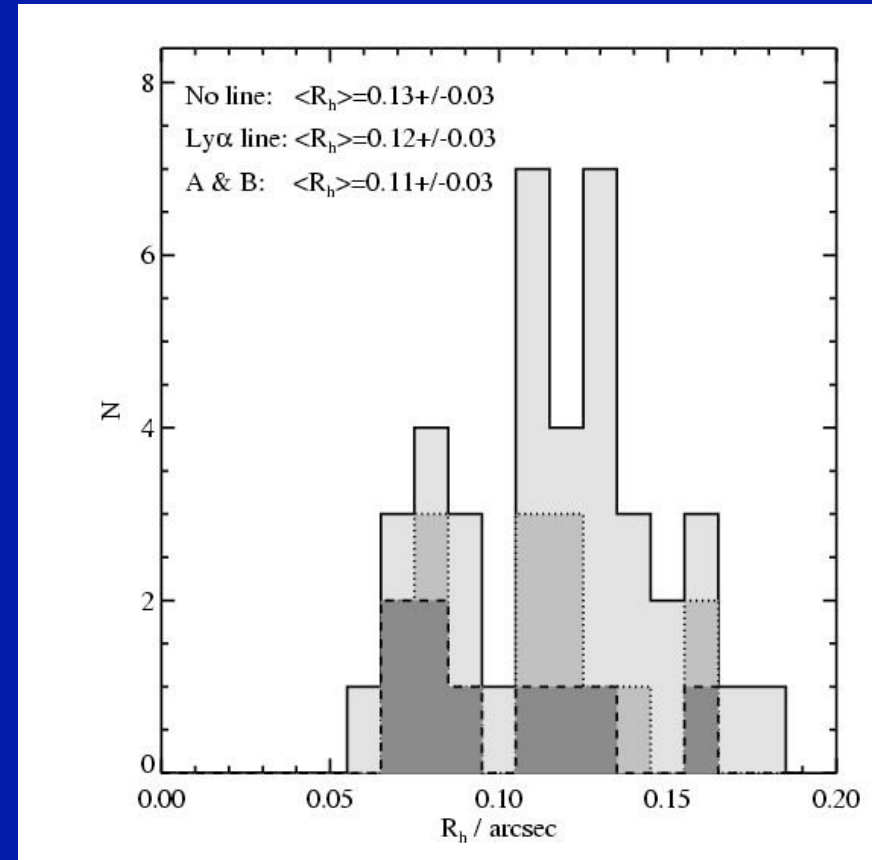
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$z=6$ LBGs in a Cosmological Context



We see galaxies with large EW at both bright and faint magnitudes => top heavy IMF? Metallicity evolution? Age evolution?



We see no evidence for a difference in size between emitters and non-emitters, BUT have small number statistics

Conclusions

- Spectroscopy of LBGs at $z=6$ has benefited from enormous investment of telescope time in recent years
- The sample of confirmed galaxies is nevertheless small compared with those at $z=5$ and below
- But the EW distribution is quantifiably different to that at lower redshifts (with a high EW tail).
- This sample is HUDF dominated and therefore
 - a) intrinsically fainter and b) slightly more distant

⇒ LBGs at $z=6$ are younger sources?