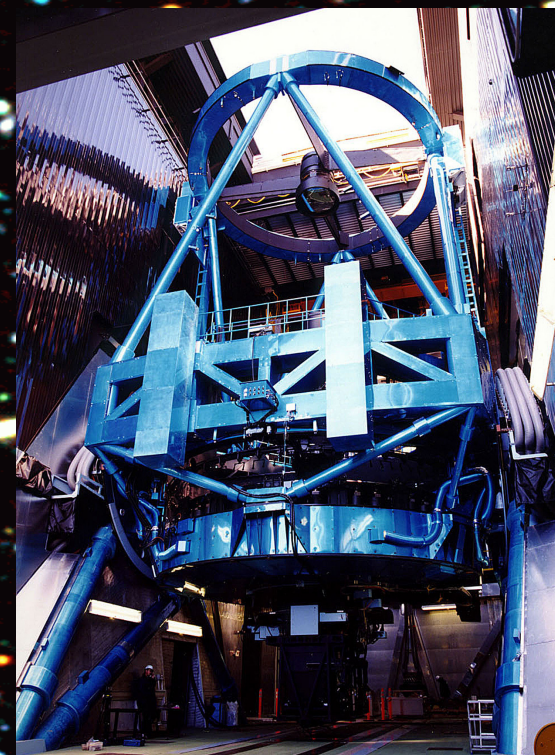




Reionization and Galaxy Evolution probed by $z=7$ Ly α Emitters

Kazuaki Ota
Univ. Tokyo

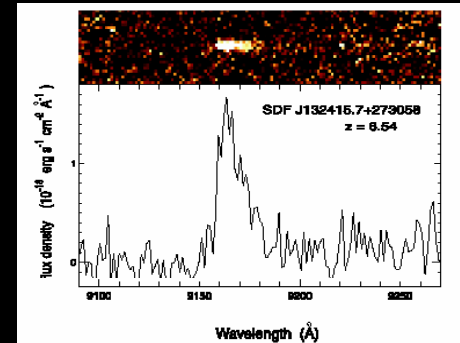


Introduction

How far back in the past can we still find objects ?

Previously most distant one:
 $z=6.6$ Ly α emitting galaxies.

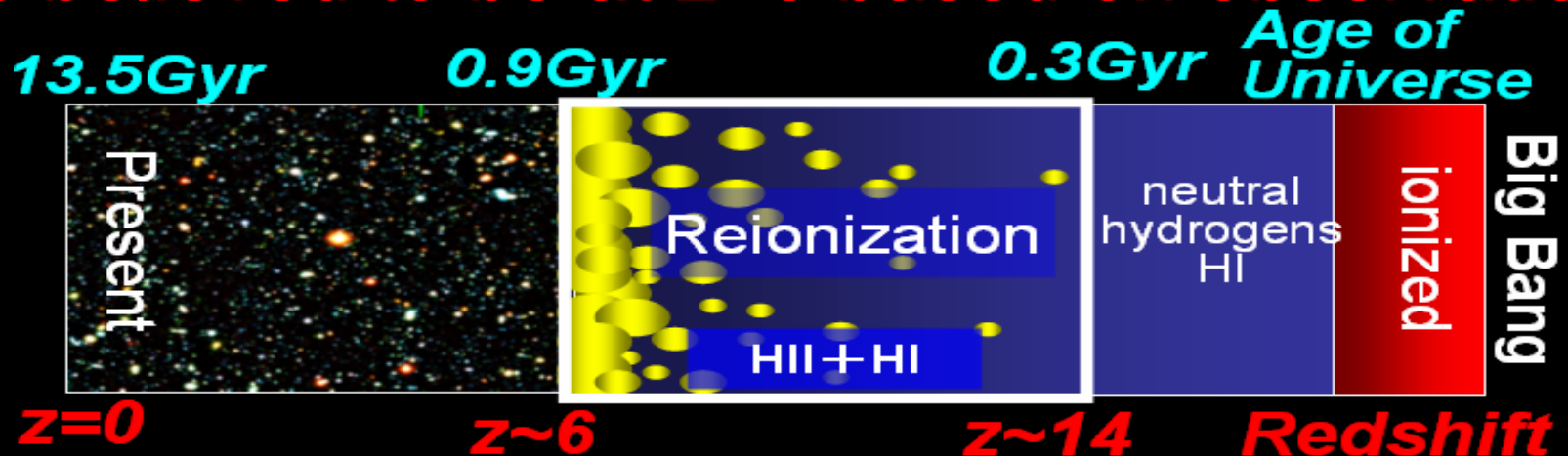
But, were there any at $z>6.6$, also?



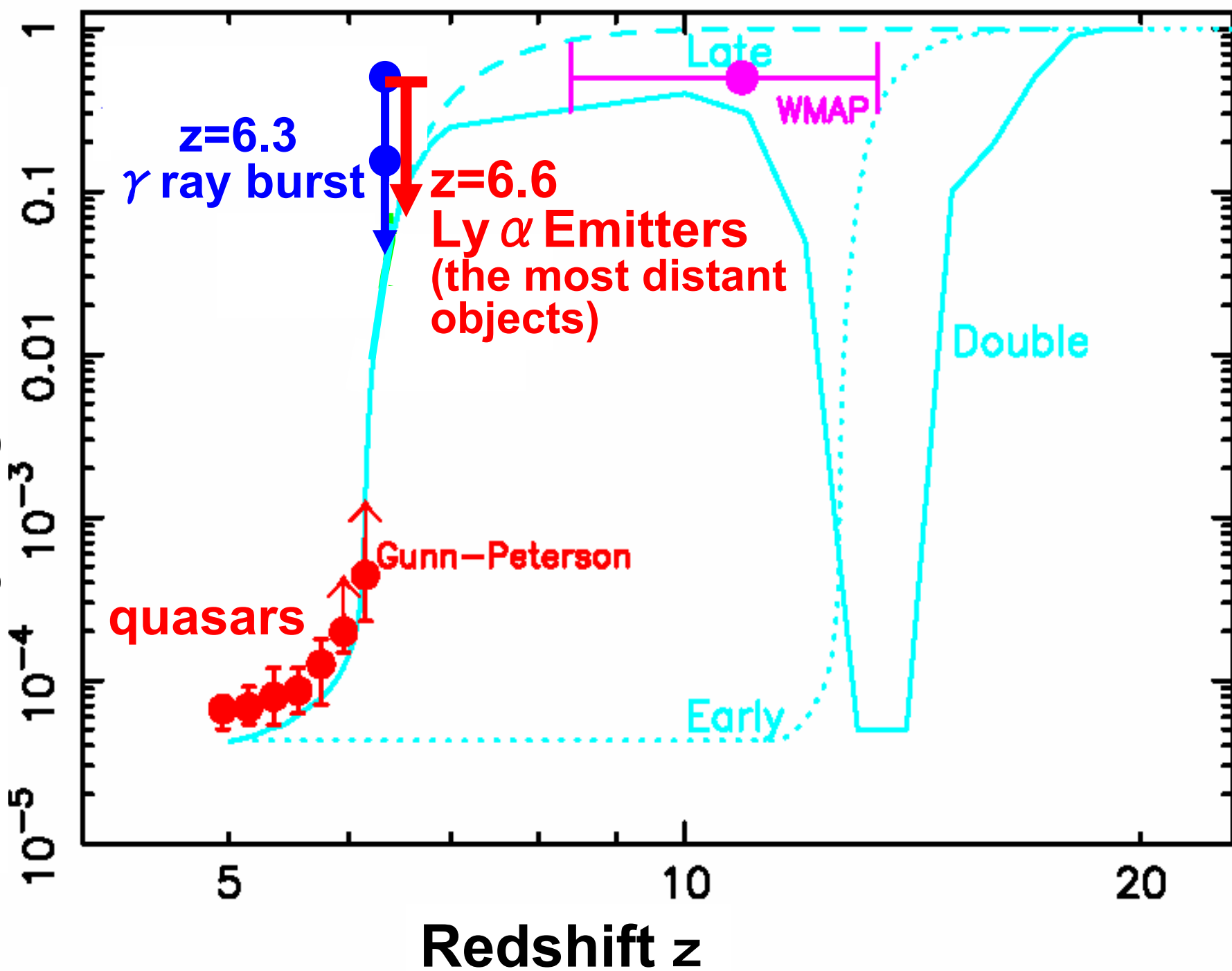
Taniguchi et al. 2005

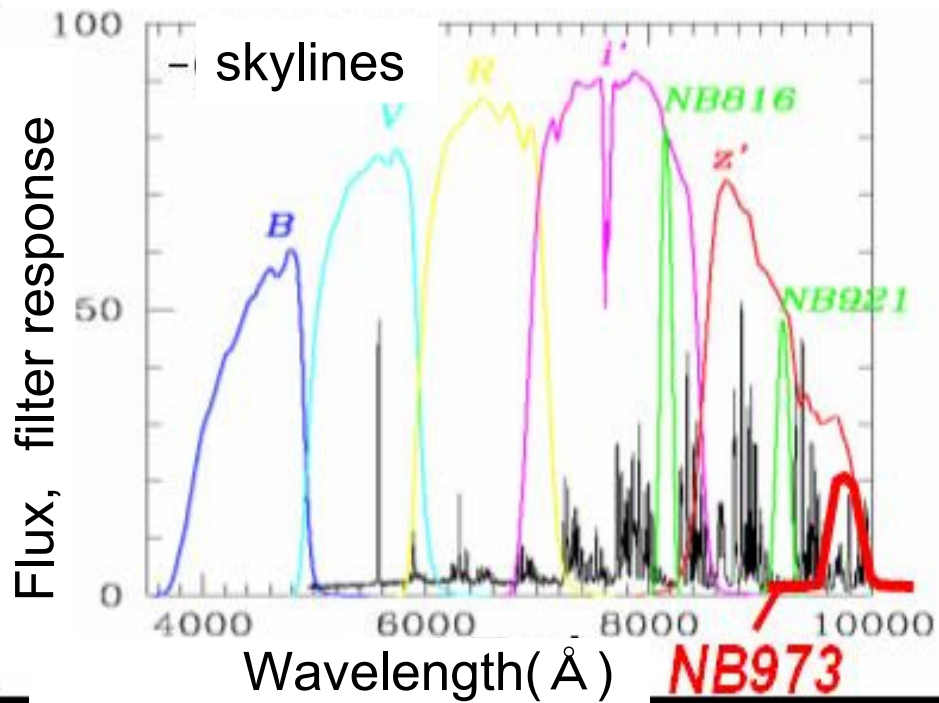
When did the reionization complete?

It is believed to be at $z \sim 6$ based on observations.

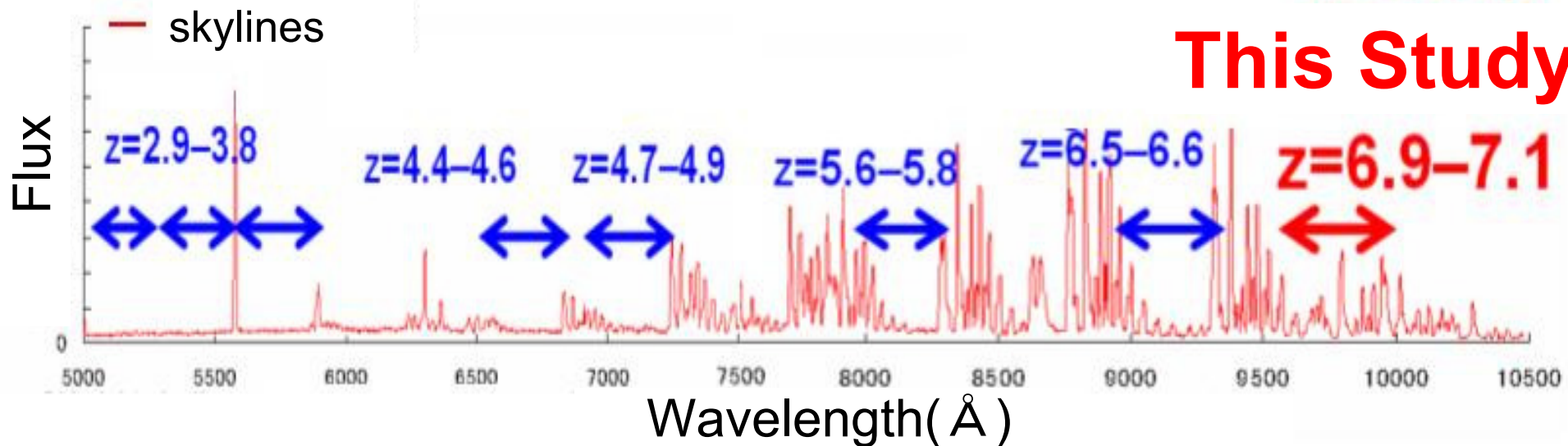


Neutral Hydrogen Fraction

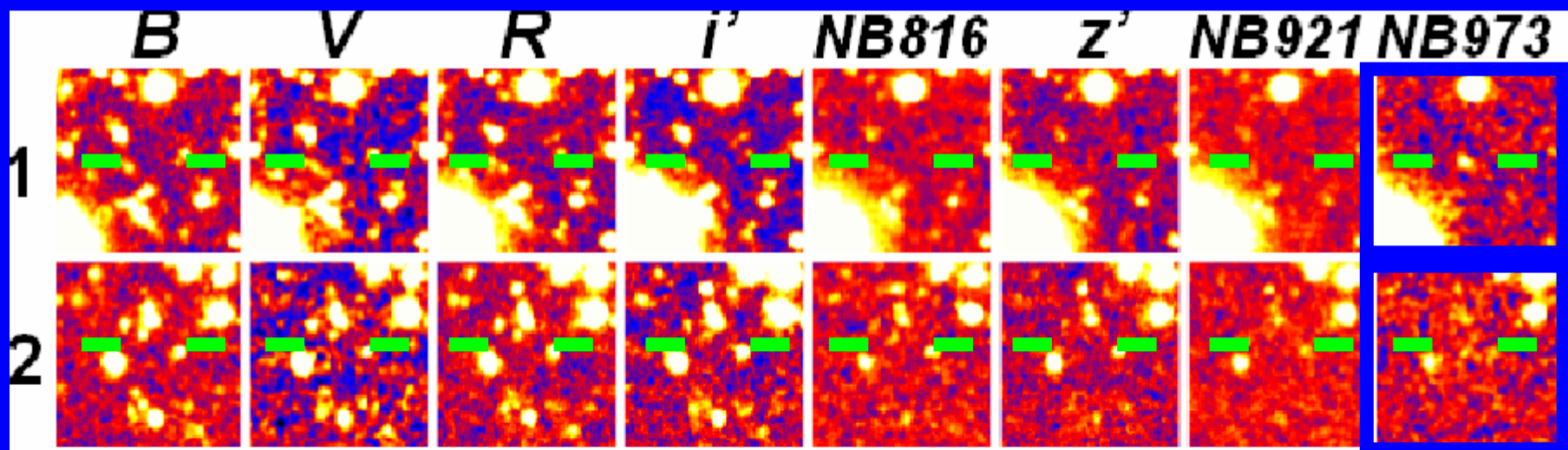




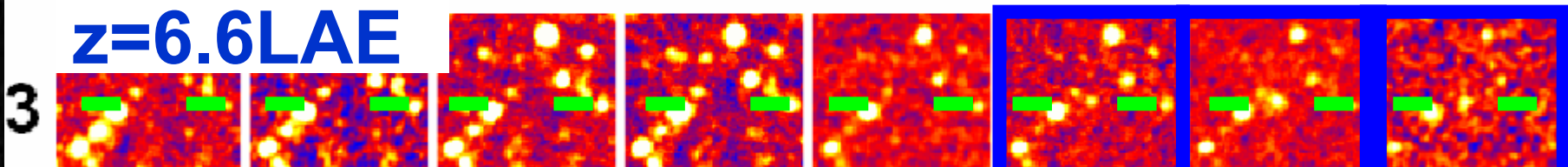
Subaru Deep Field Suprime-Cam **NB973** ($\lambda_c = 9755 \text{ \AA}$, $\Delta\lambda = 200 \text{ \AA}$)



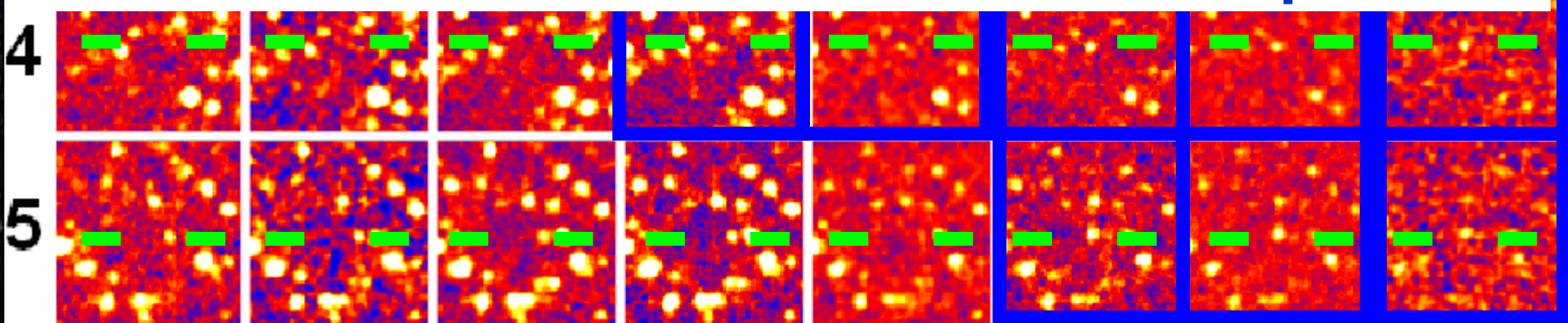
$z=7$ LAE Candidates



$z=6.6$ LAE



$z=6.2-6.3$ LAE or M/L/T dwarfs or $z\sim 2$ ellipticals



Follow-up Spectroscopy

May, June 2005, April 2006

Subaru + FOCAS

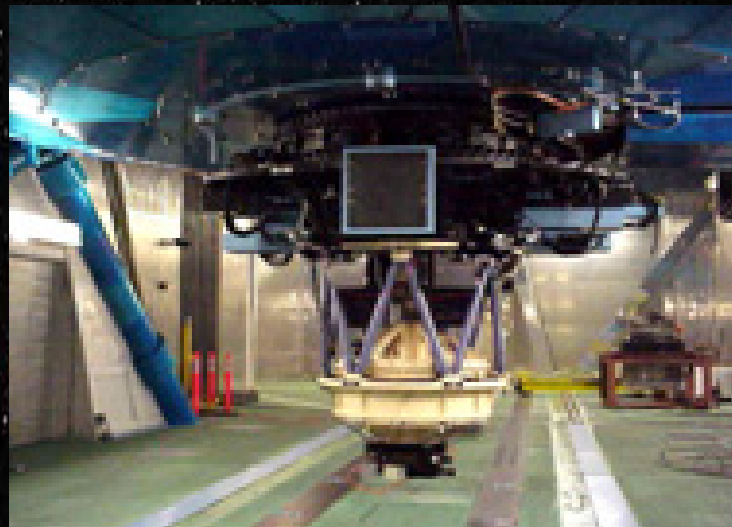
10000 Å



slit

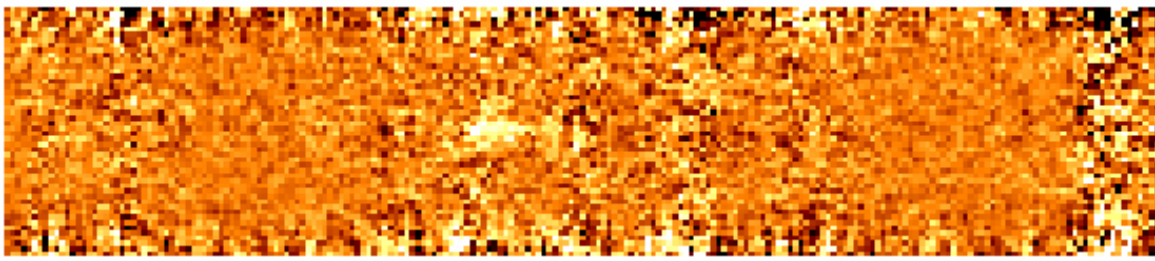
W: 0." 8

L: 8 - 15"

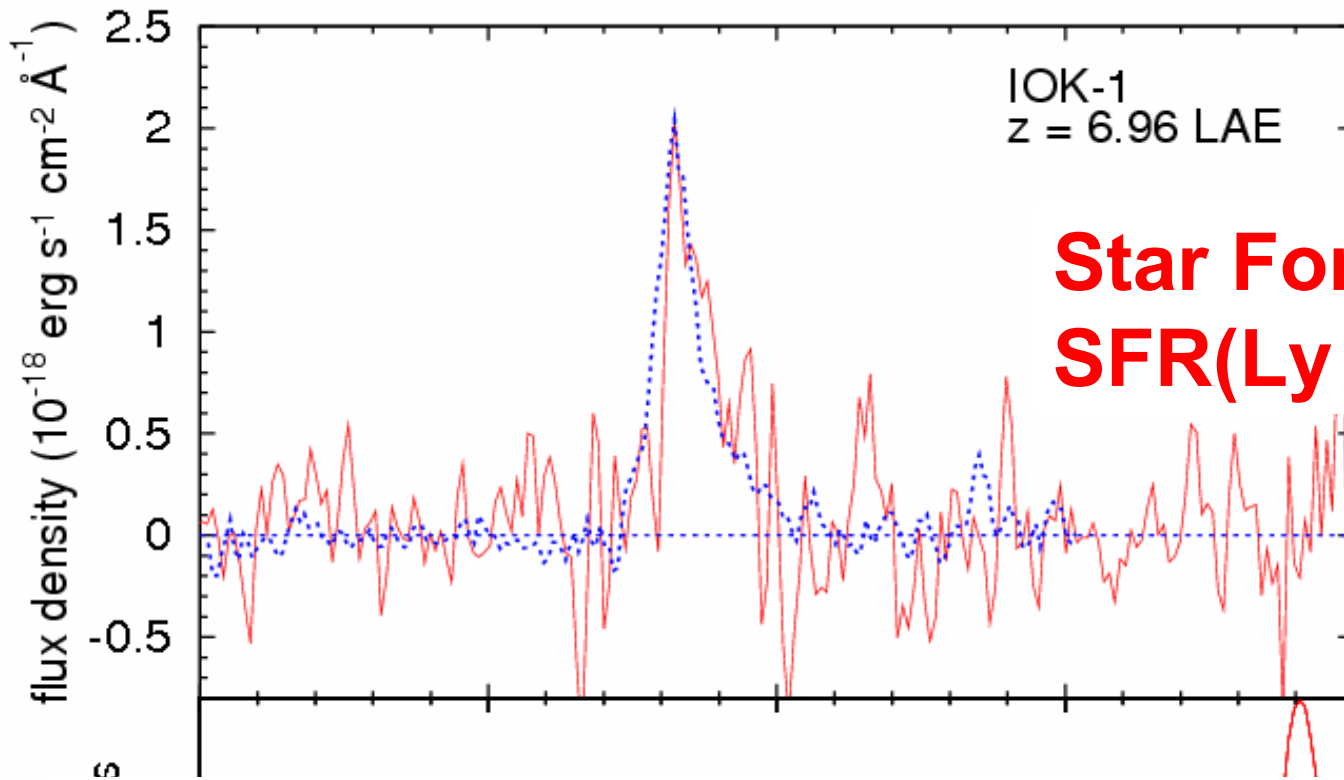


8300 Å

- **Echelle grism + z' filter**
(175 lines/mm)
- **Resolution ~ 1600**
- **Dispersion = 0.98 Å/pixel**



IOK-1
z=6.96
LAE

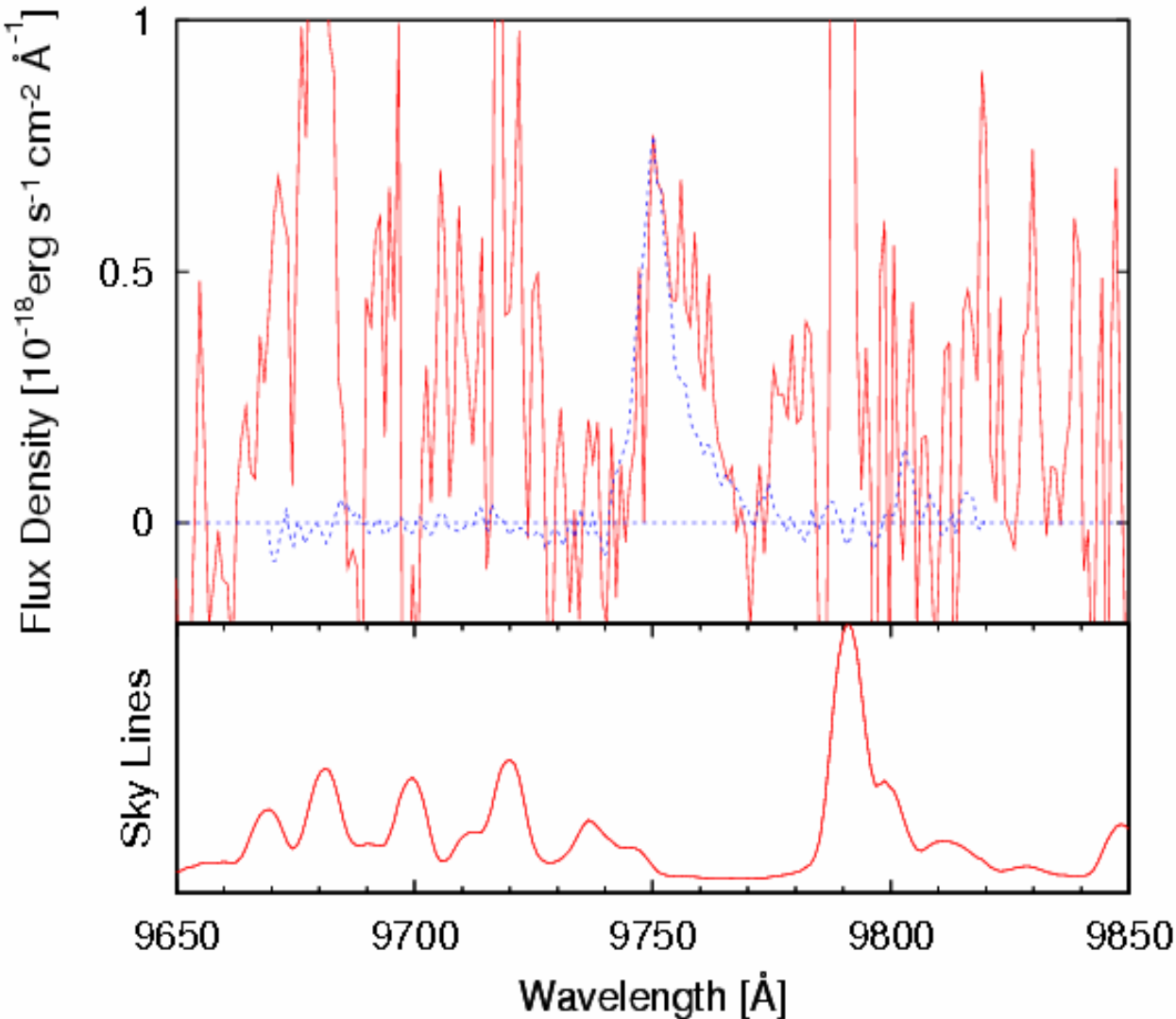
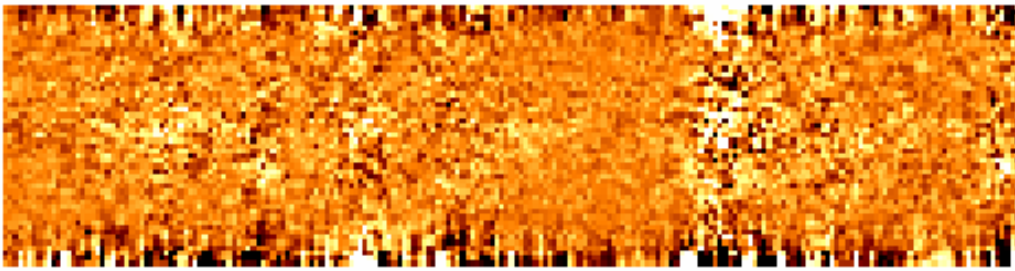


Star Formation Rate
SFR(Ly α) $\sim 10 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$

5.5hr exp.
S/N=5.5

Galaxy formation was already under way just 750Myr after the Big Bang (only $\sim 6\%$ of the present age of the Universe)!

observed wavelength (A)



IOK-2

z=7.02

LAE ?

3hr exp.

S/N~2



**Need additional
spectroscopy for
confirmation.**

Did the reionization really complete at $z \sim 6$?

Now we compare the

- Ly α line LF (gal. evol. &/ reionization)
- UV LF (gal. evol.)

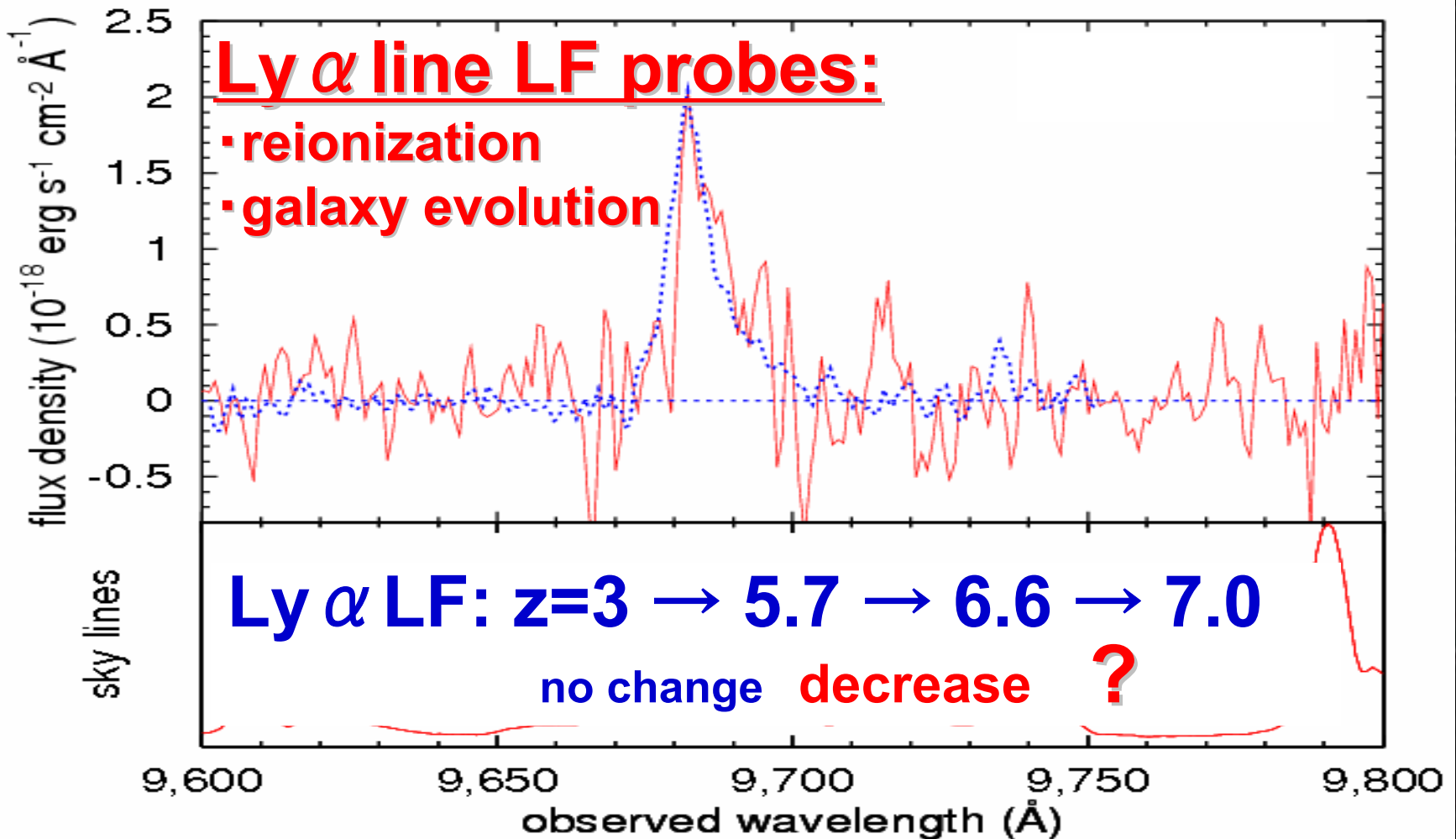
of $z=7$ LAE with those of $z < 6.6$ LAEs

$z=6.96$ LAE: deriving Ly α line LF

At $z > 6$, if the reionization was still in progress,

Ly α photons could be attenuated by HI

→ observed number (luminosity) density could be smaller

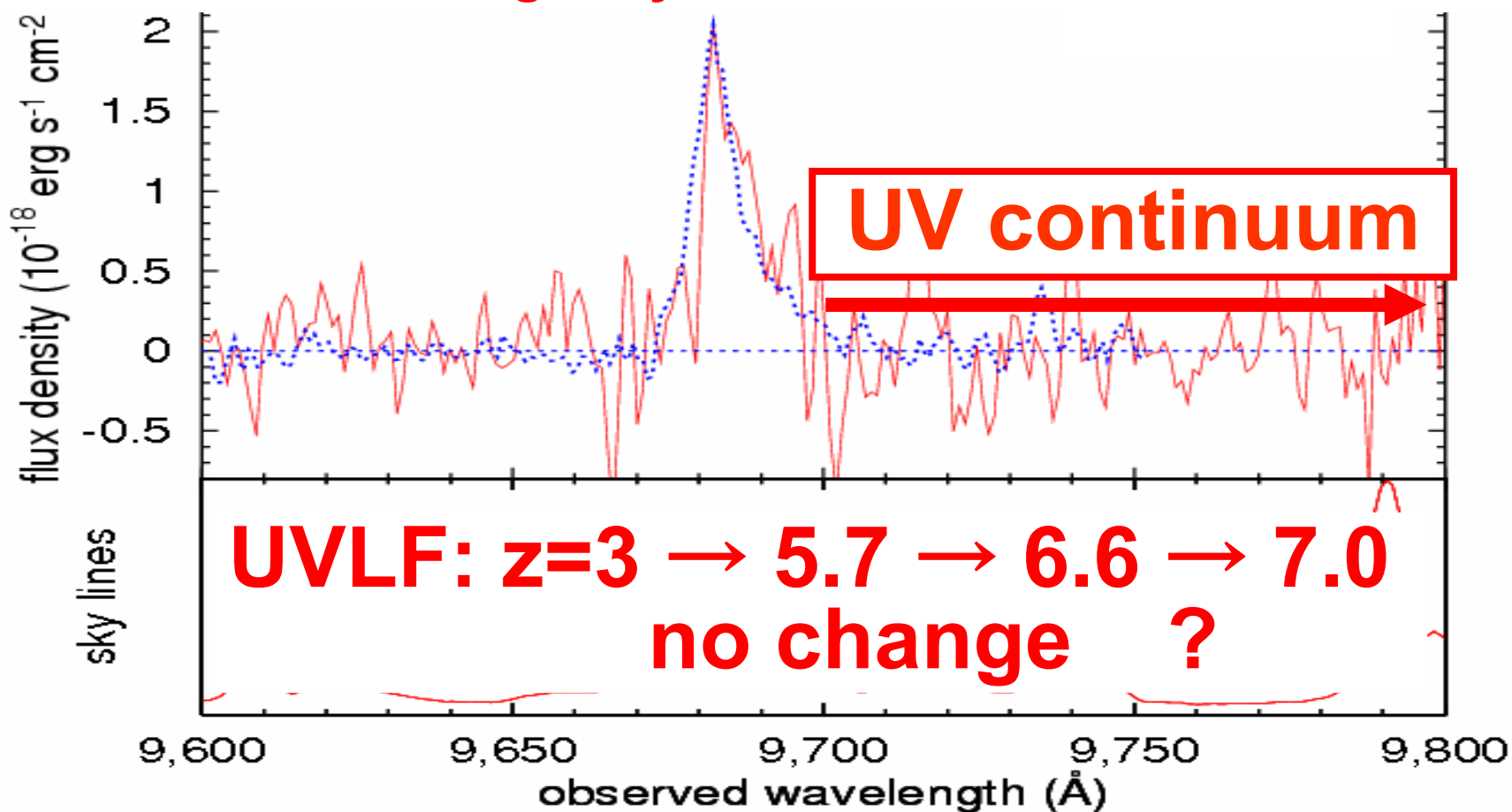


$z=6.96$ LAE: deriving UV LF

UV photons are NOT attenuated by HI.

LAEs are believed to have no/negligible dust.

→ Change in observed number (luminosity) density in UV LF could be due to galaxy evolution alone



Luminosity Functions(LFs)

Ly α line LF

UVLF

LAE
obs.

Reionization

LAE evolution

LAE evolution

model

LAE evolution

—

LBG
obs.

—

LBG evolution

How
to
derive
LFs

Luminosity Functions(LFs)

Ly α line LF

UVLF

LAE
obs.

Reionization
LAE evolution

LAE evolution

How
to
derive
LFs

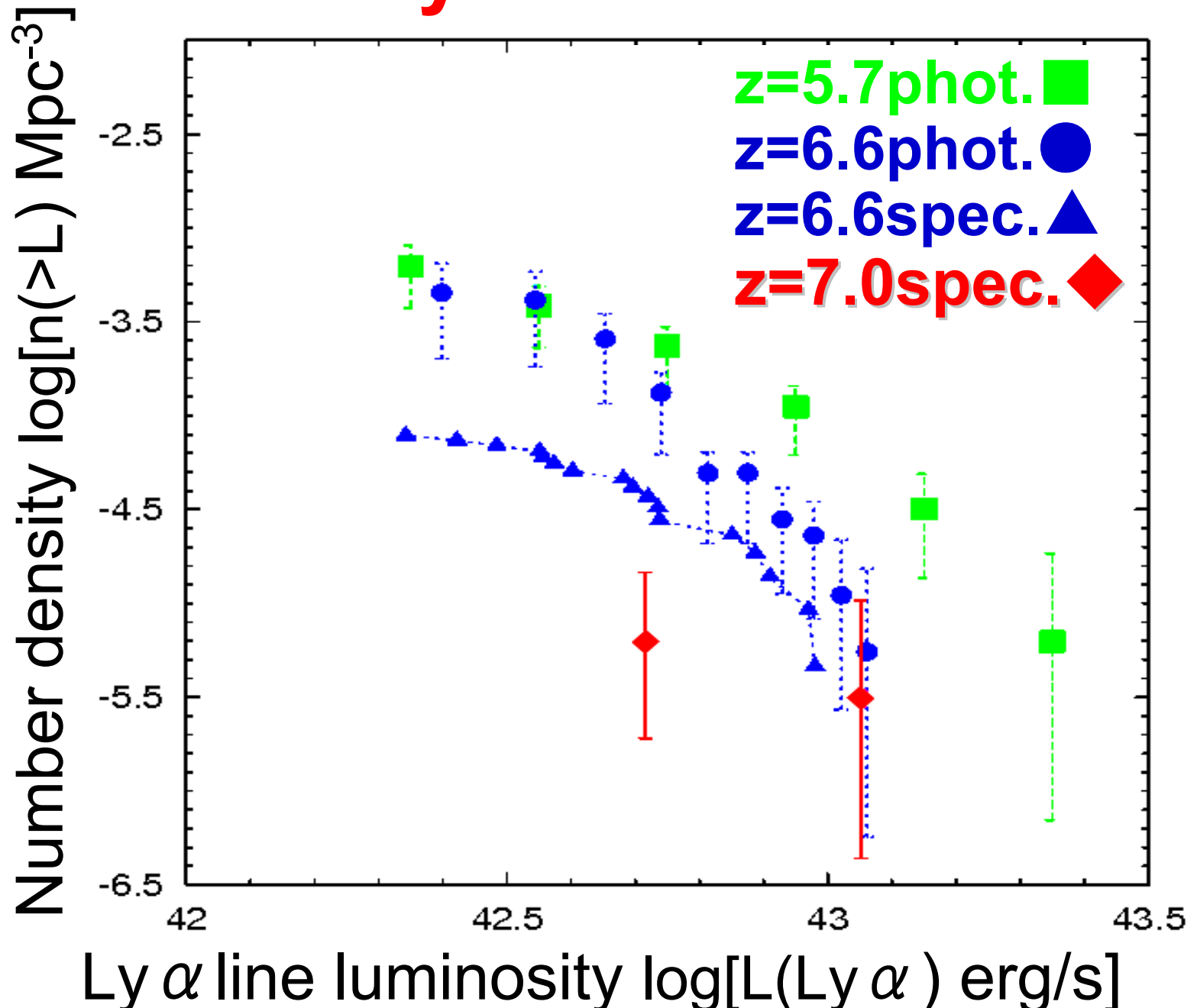
LAE evolution

LBG
obs.

—

LBG evolution

Ly α Line LF

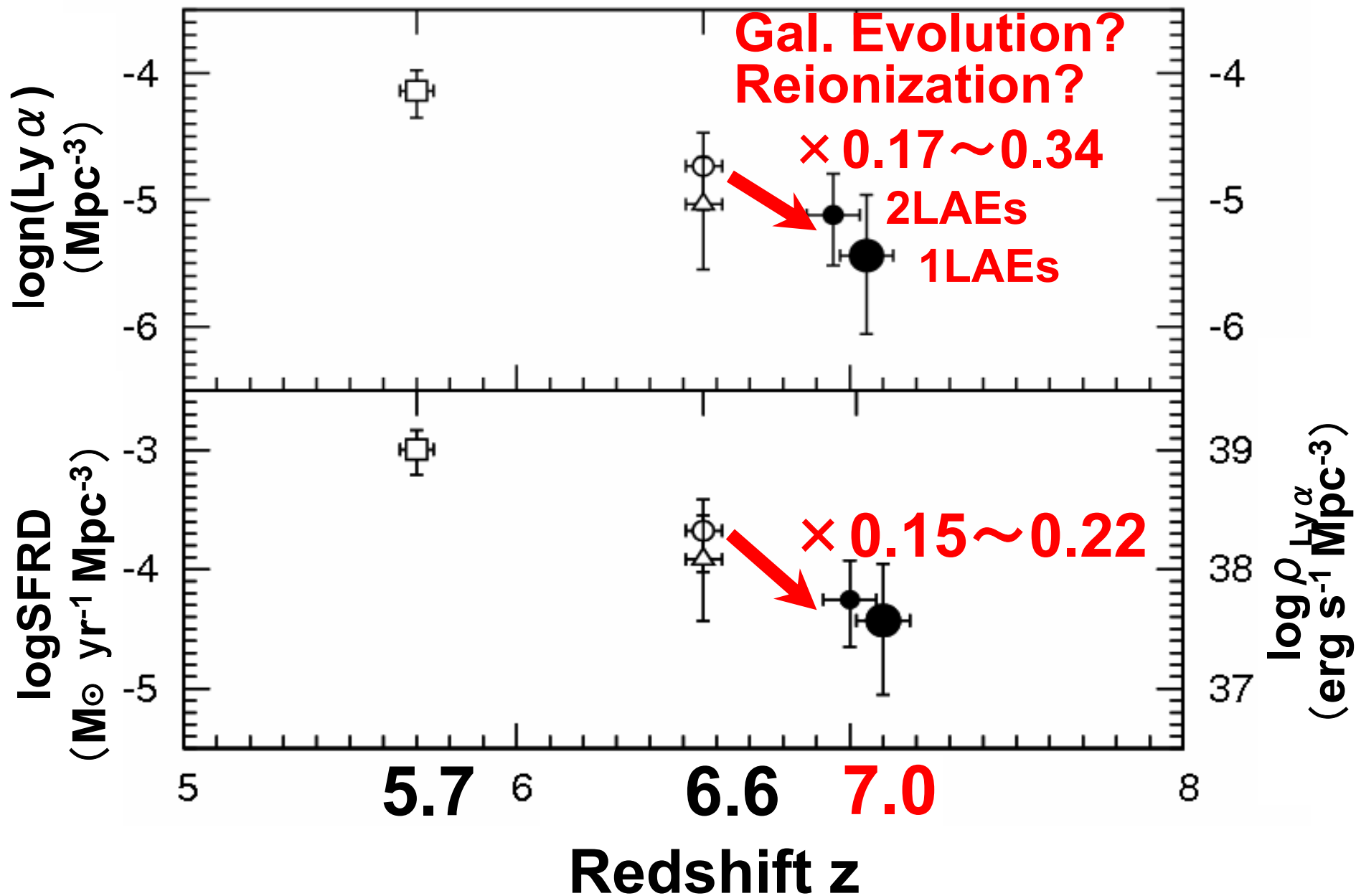


Age of the Universe (Gyr)

0.97

0.81

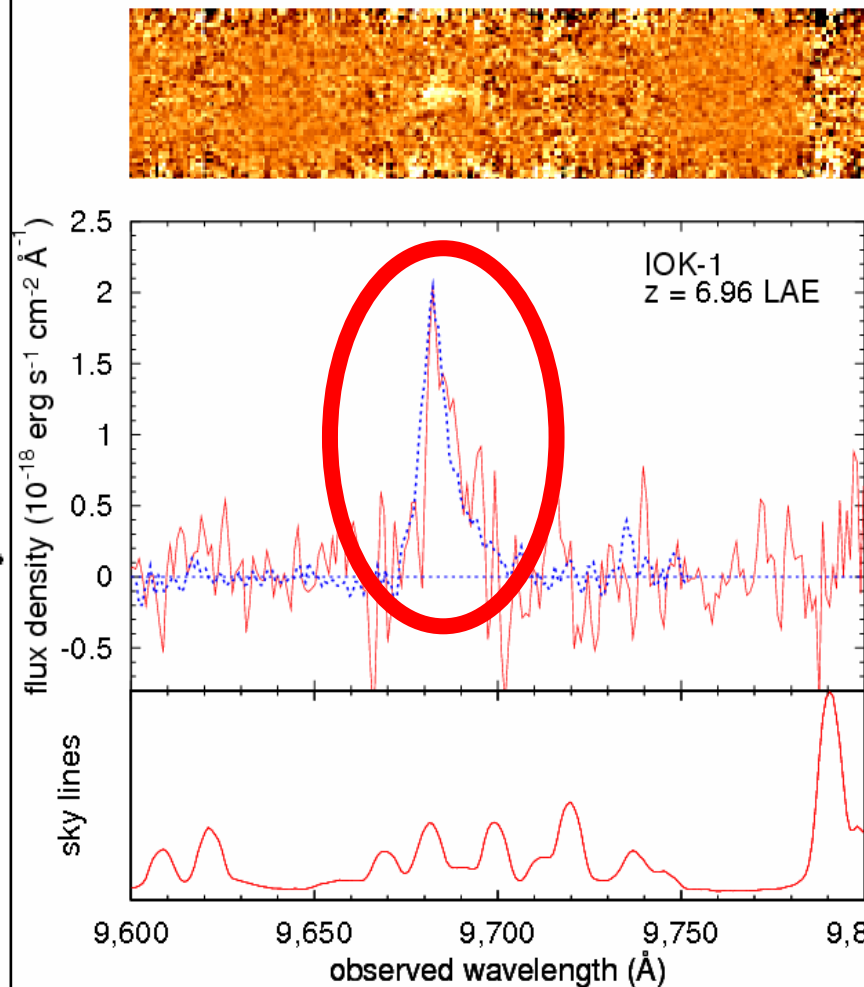
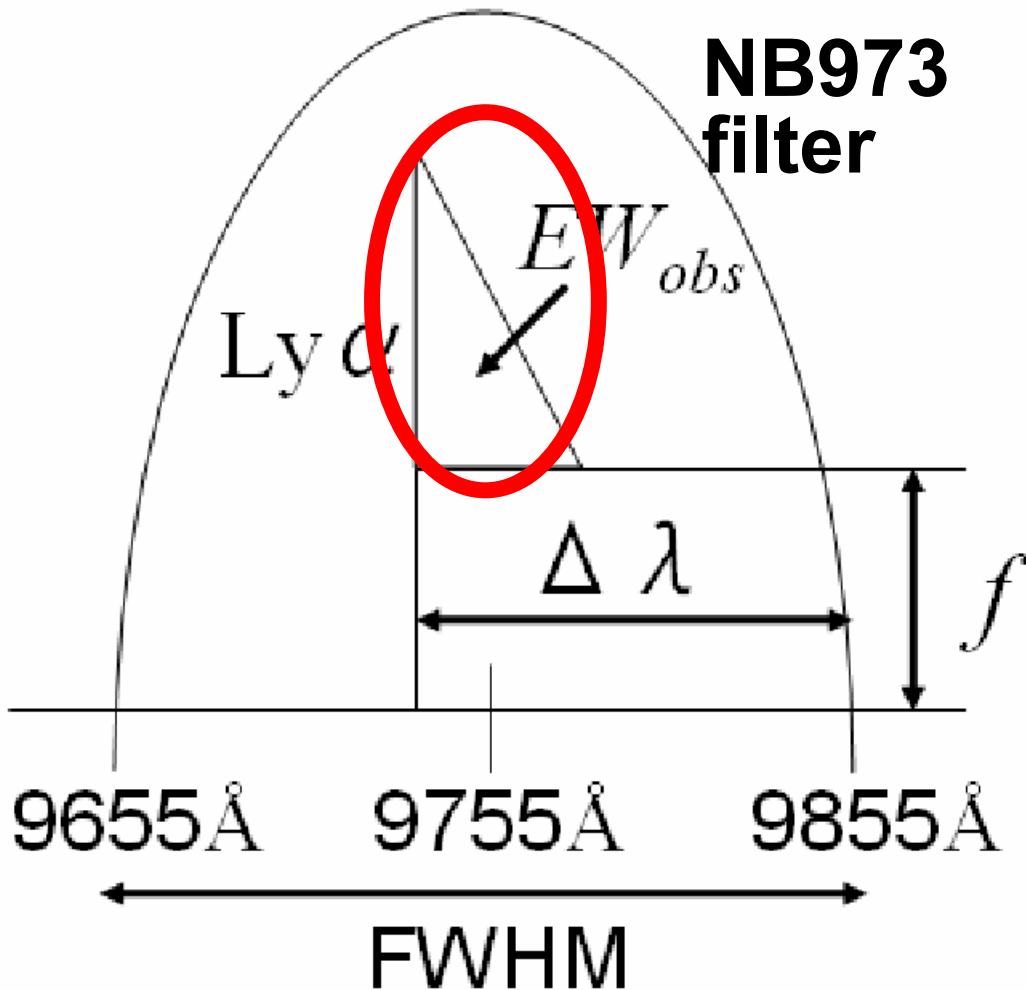
0.75

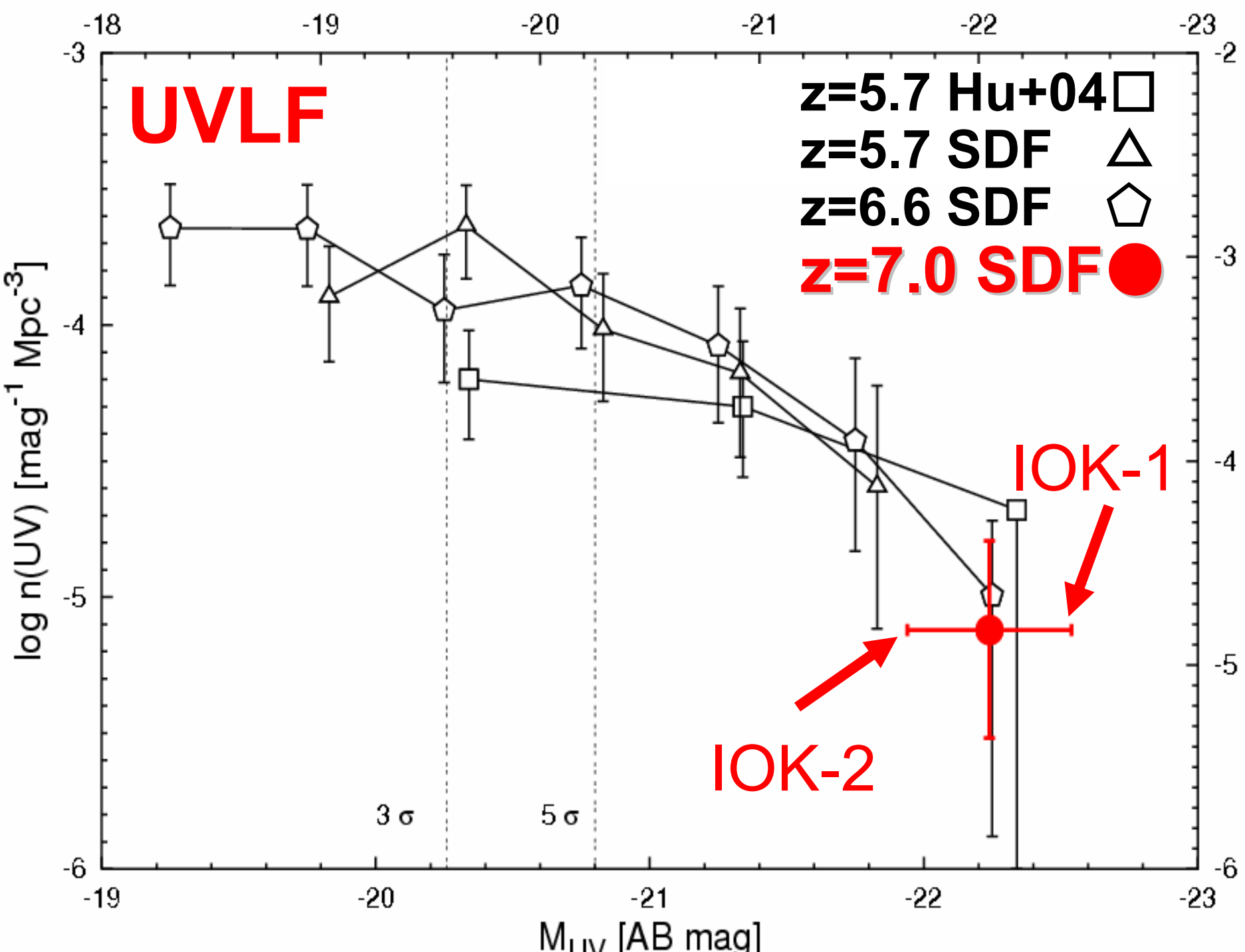


Calculating UV Luminosity

NB973 photometry

Spectrum





Luminosity Functions(LFs)

Ly α line LF

UVLF

LAE
obs.

Reionization

~~LAE evolution~~

~~LAE evolution~~

How
to
derive
LFs

~~LAE evolution~~

LBG
obs.

~~LBG evolution~~

Luminosity Functions(LFs)

Ly α line LF

UVLF

LAE
obs.

Reionization
~~LAE evolution~~

small statistics
less reliable

~~LAE evolution~~

How
to
derive
LFs

LAE evolution

LBG
obs.

LBG evolution

Semi-analytic Galaxy Formation Model

Mitaka model

(Nagashima & Yoshii 2004)

Hierarchical Clustering

OUTPUTs:

Physical properties of galaxies at each redshift

gas, magnitude, metallicity, **star formation rate**, etc.

Intrinsic Ly α line luminosity

$$L(\text{Ly}\alpha) [\text{erg s}^{-1}] = 1.366 \times 10^{42} \text{ SFR } [M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}]$$

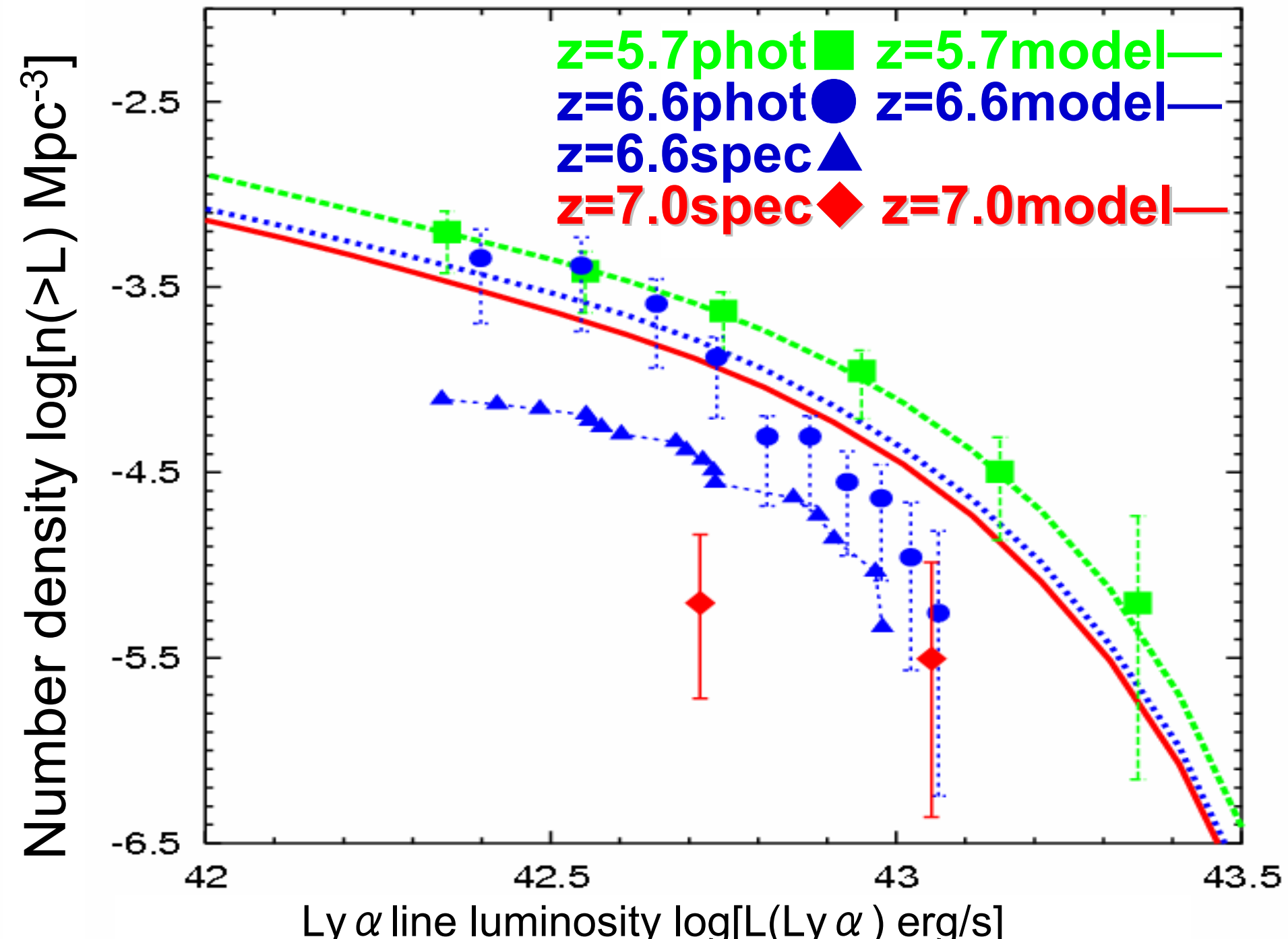
\times Ly α photon escape fraction

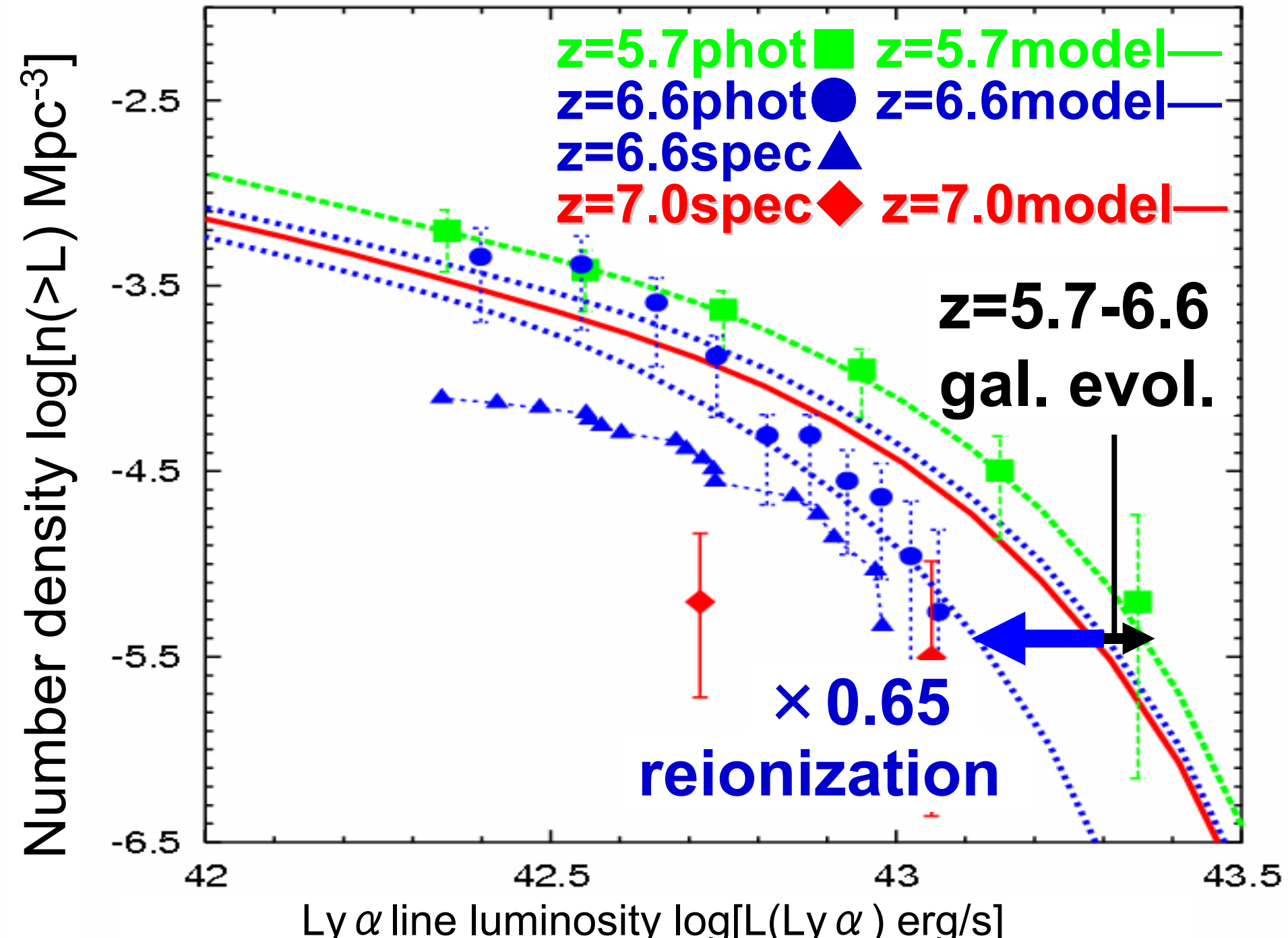
$$f_{\text{esc}} = f_{\text{esc}}^0 \exp(-N_{\text{Z}}/N_{\text{Z}}^0)$$

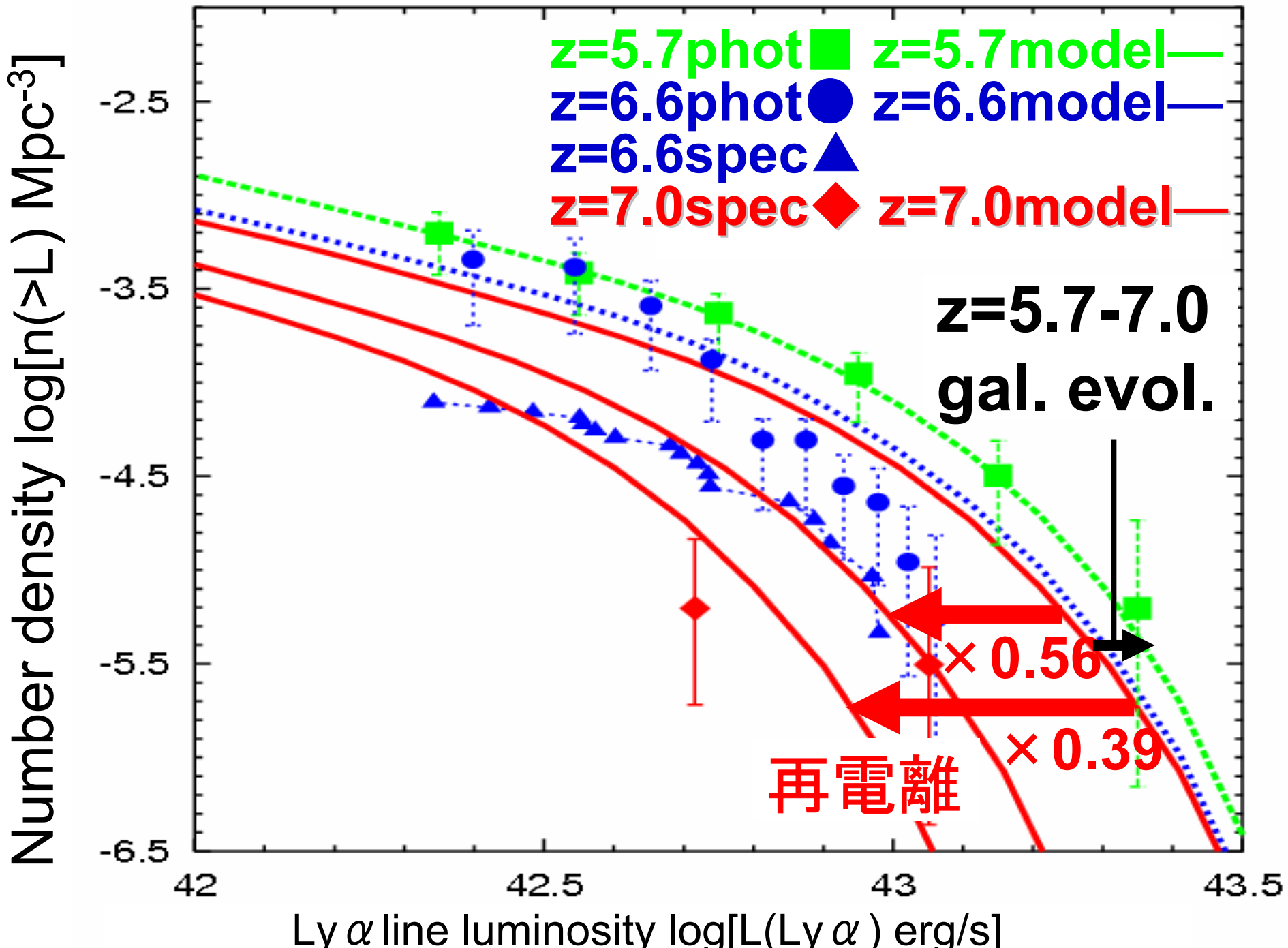
$N_{\text{Z}}^0 = \text{metal column density}$
 $f_{\text{esc}}^0 = 0.3, N_{\text{Z}}^0 = 4 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

**→ Observed Ly α line luminosity $L(\text{Ly } \alpha)$
not attenuated by IGM HI**

Kobayashi et al.
(2007, in prep.)





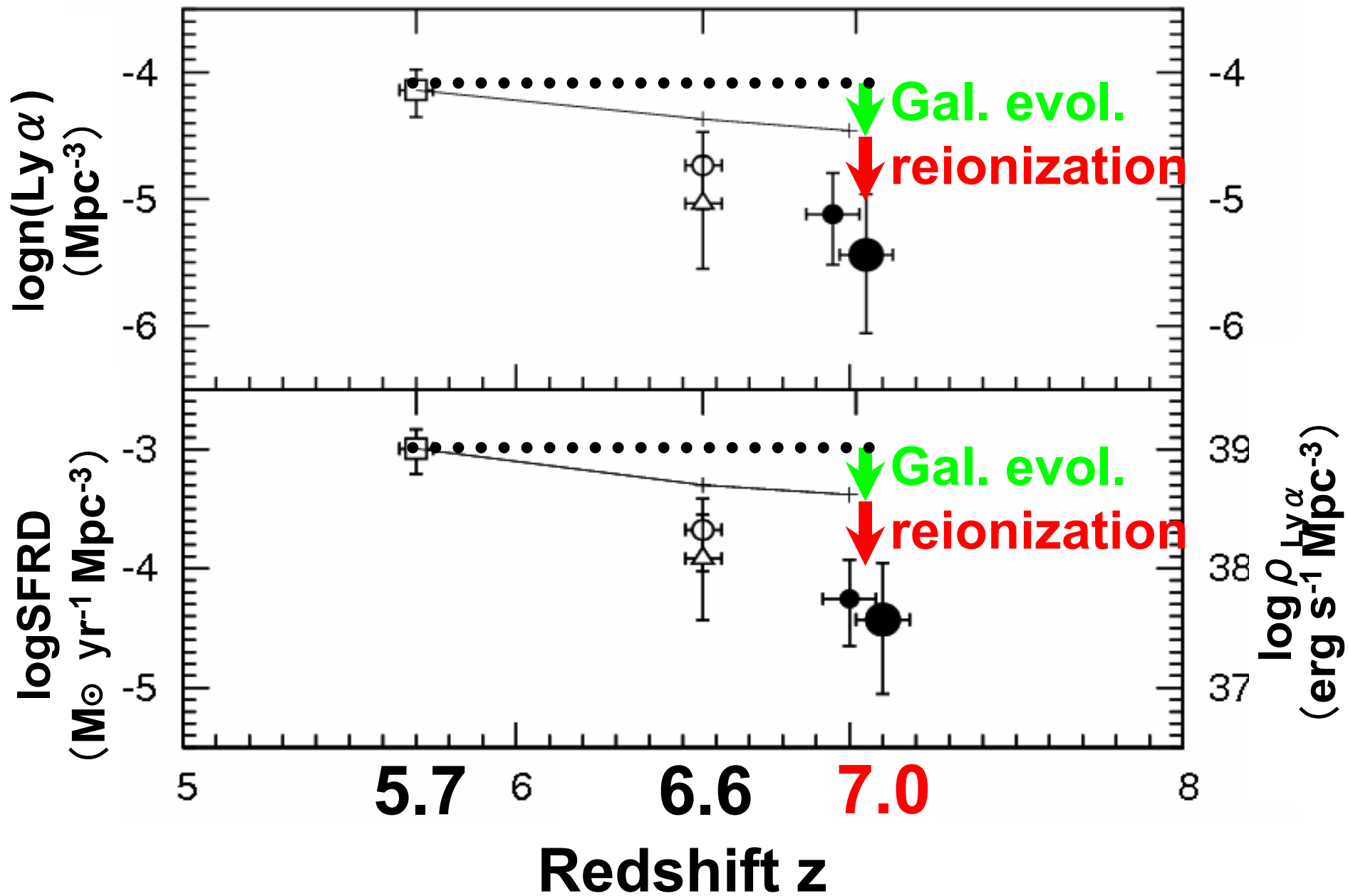


Age of the Universe (Gyr)

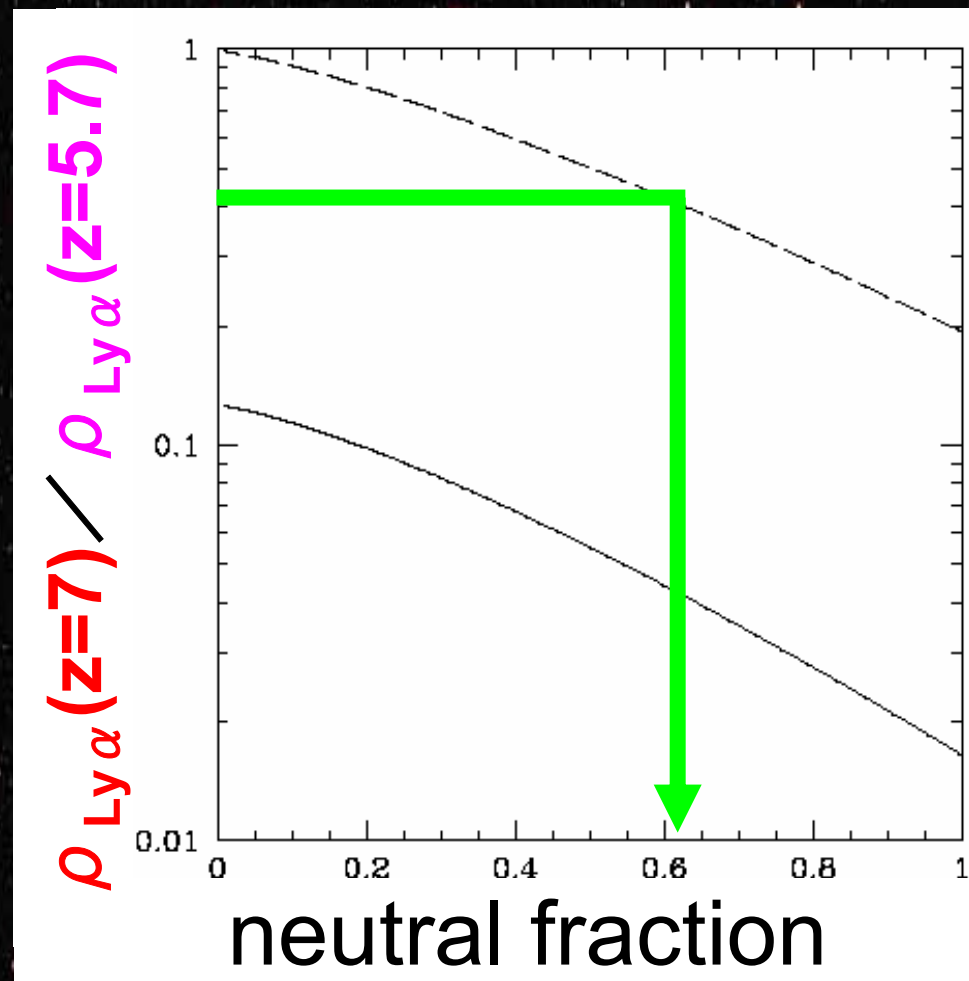
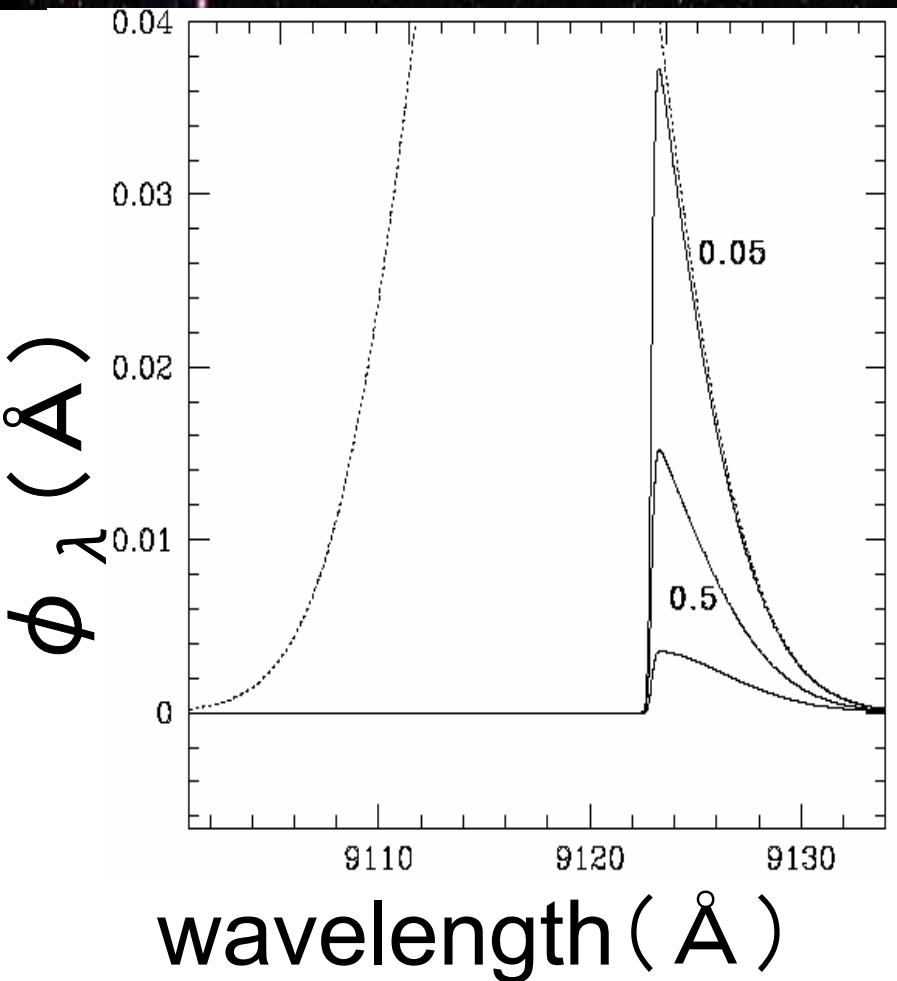
0.97

0.81

0.75

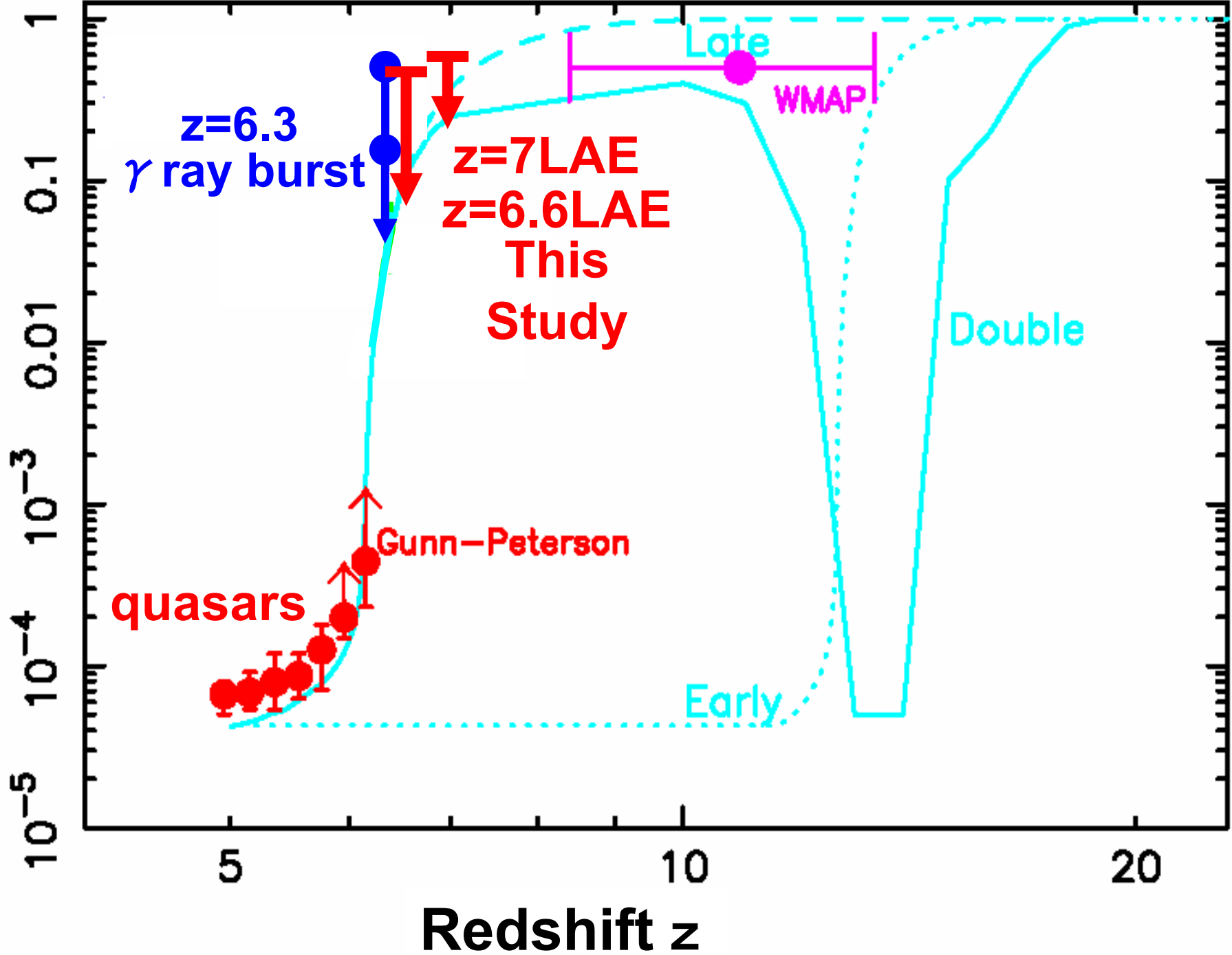


attenuated $L(\text{Ly}\alpha)$ \div intrinsic $L(\text{Ly}\alpha)$
 \rightarrow neutral fraction @ $z=7.0$: 42-62%
 @ $z=6.6$: $\sim 33\%$



Santos (2004)

Neutral Hydrogen Fraction





The End