

Galaxy Evolution Workshop 2018:

A Hard Ionising Spectrum in $z=3-4$ Lyman Alpha Emitters

Kimihiko Nakajima (NAOJ)

In collaboration with

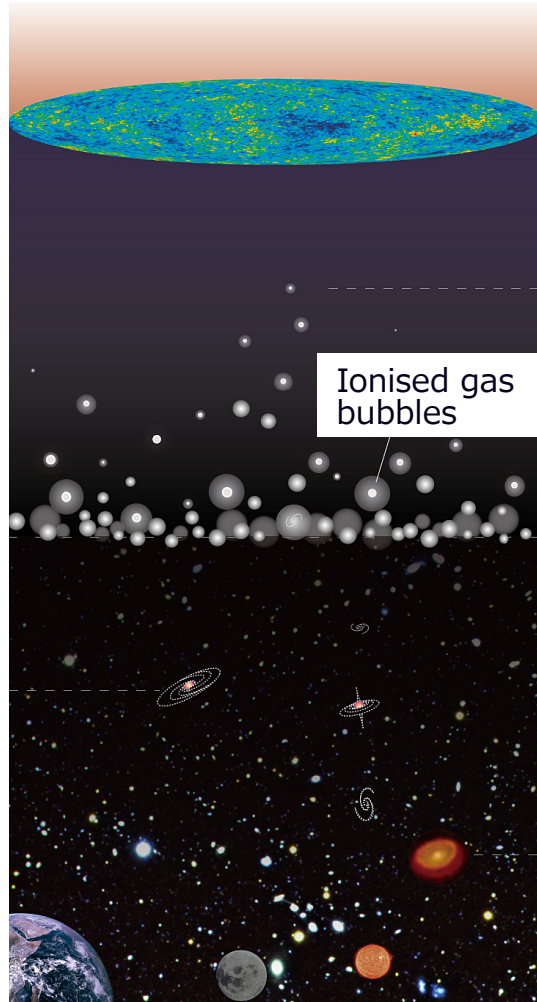
R. S. Ellis (ESO/UCL), T. Fletcher (UCL), B. E. Robertson (UCSC),

D. P. Stark (U. Arizona),

I. Iwata (Subaru), A. K. Inoue (Osaka Sangyo U.)

When and How Cosmic Reionisation occurred?

$z \sim 1100$:



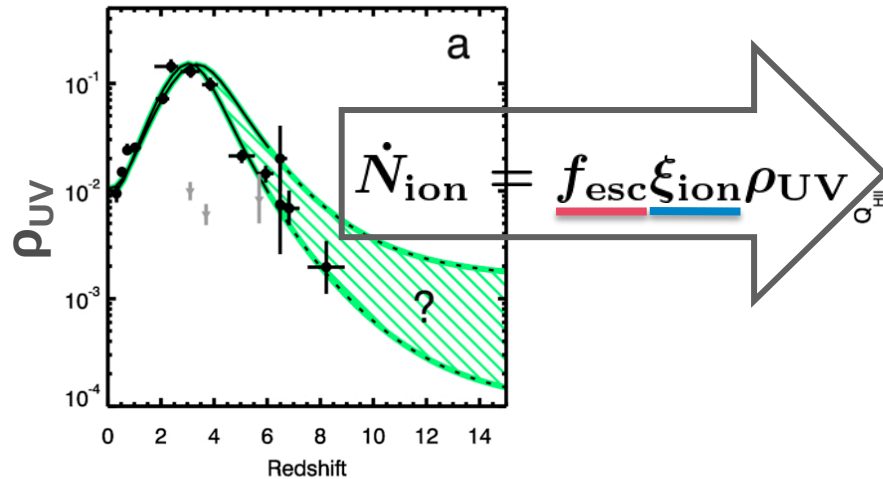
Recombination
Neutral Universe

Reionisation
Ionised Universe

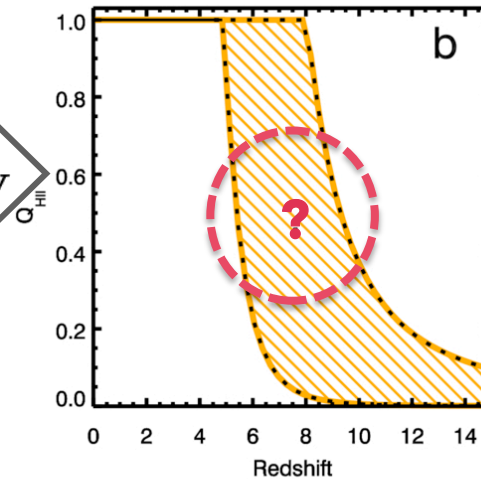
credit: Subaru telescope, NAOJ

Galaxies governed Reionisation process?

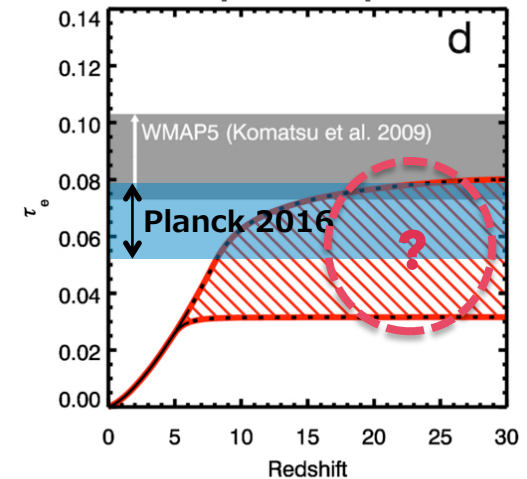
History of cosmic star-formation



Fraction of ionised hydrogen



$$\dot{Q}_{HII} = \frac{\dot{N}_{ion}}{\langle n_H \rangle} - \frac{Q_{HII}}{t_{rec}}$$

Electron scattering
Optical depth

$$\tau_{el}(z) = \int_0^z c dt n_e(z) \sigma_T$$

Robertson et al. 2010, Nature 468, 55

See also Robertson et al. 2015, Faisst 2016

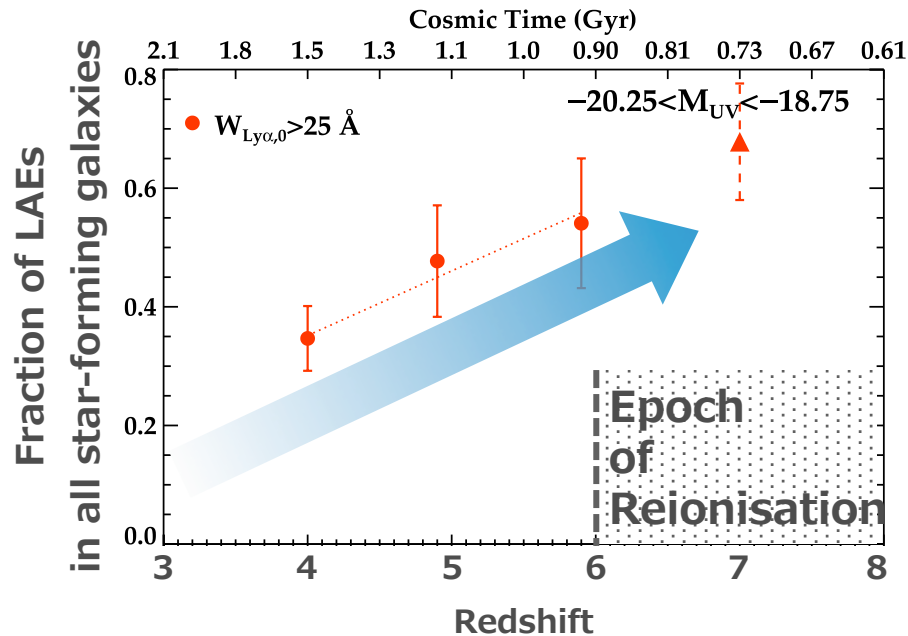
$$f_{esc} = \dot{n}_{ion,esc} / \dot{n}_{ion}$$

Fraction of ionising photons that
escape into IGM

$$\xi_{ion} = \dot{n}_{ion} / L_{UV}$$

Efficiency of ionising photon production

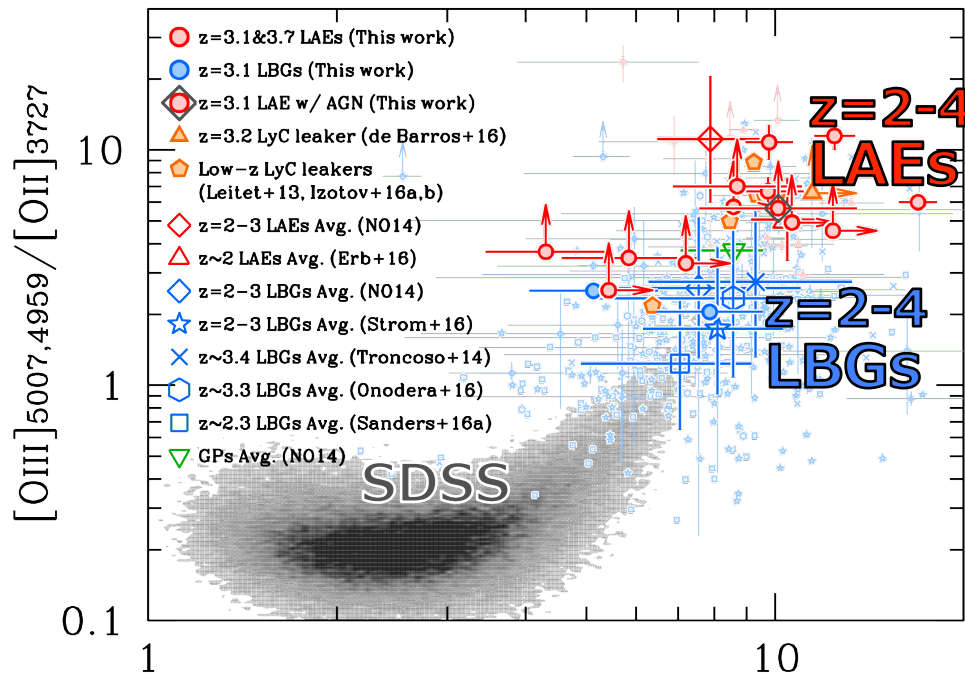
Ly α emitters (LAEs) as Probes of Early galaxies



Stark et al. 2011, ApJL, 728, L2

- Low-mass, metal-poor, young star-forming galaxies
- Typical in early universe

Ly α emitters (LAEs) as Probes of Early galaxies



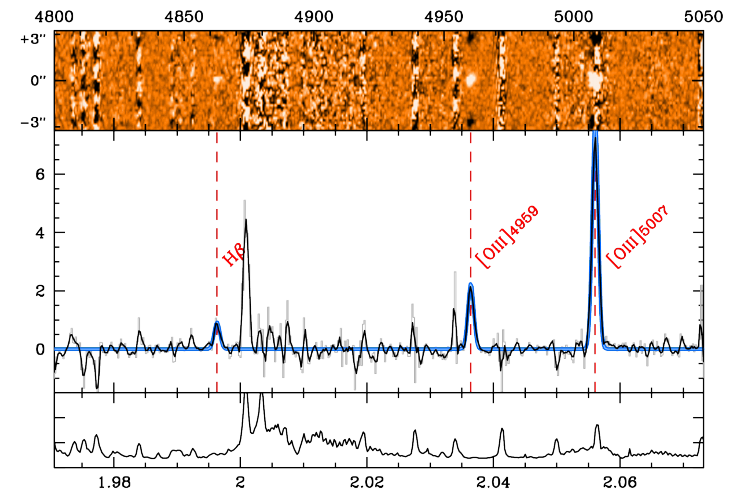
Nakajima et al. 2016

$R23$

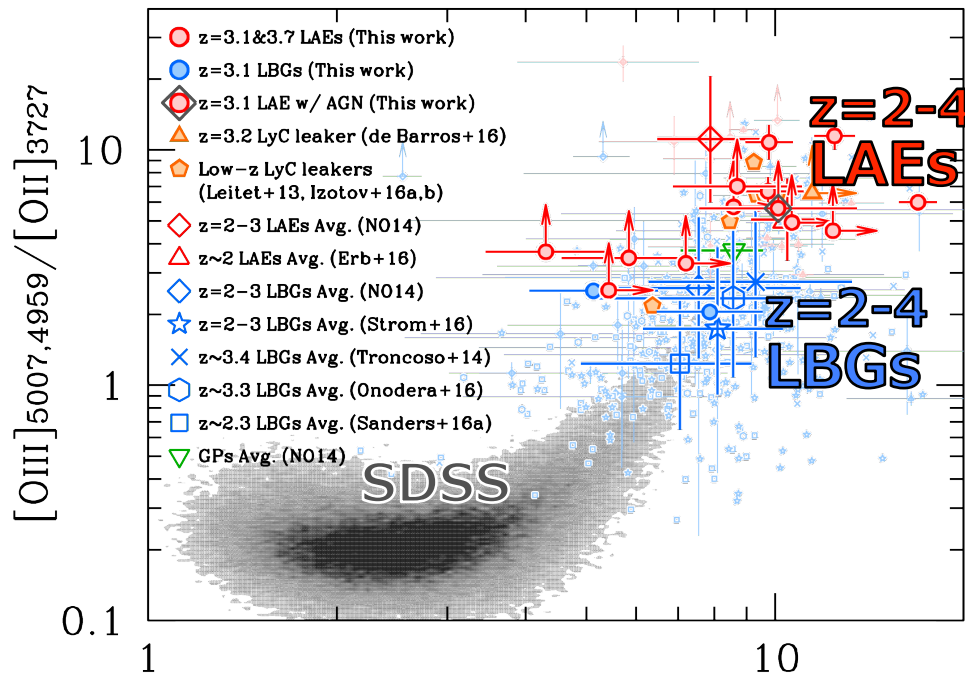
See also Nakajima&Ouchi 2014, Erb+2016, Kojima+2017

- Low-mass, metal-poor, young star-forming galaxies
- Typical in early universe
- Intense nebular lines, e.g. [OIII]5007,4959

$z=3.1$ LAE's MOSFIRE K spectrum



$\text{Ly}\alpha$ emitters (LAEs) as Probes of Early galaxies



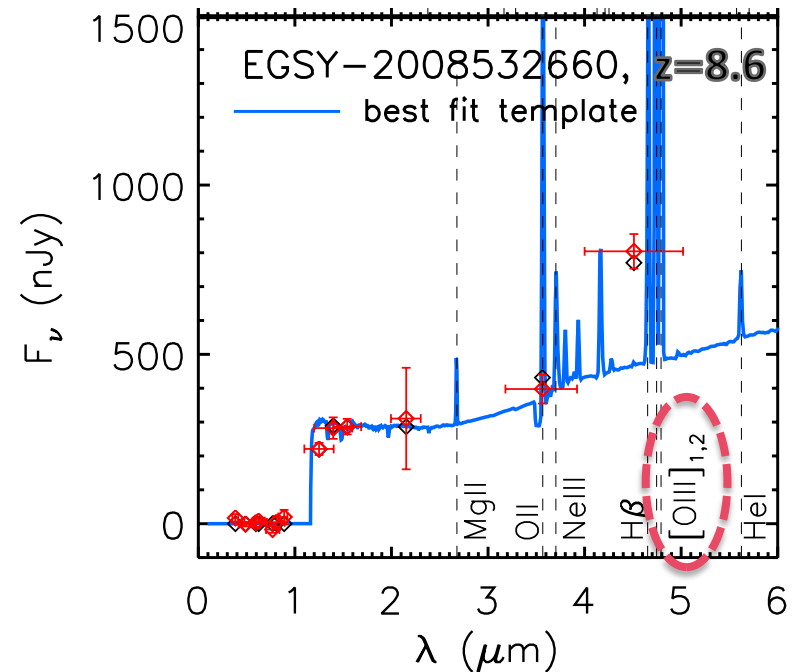
Nakajima et al. 2016

 $R23$

See also Nakajima&Ouchi 2014, Erb+2016, Kojima+2017

- Low-mass, metal-poor, young star-forming galaxies
- Typical in early universe
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Roberts-Borsani et al. 2016



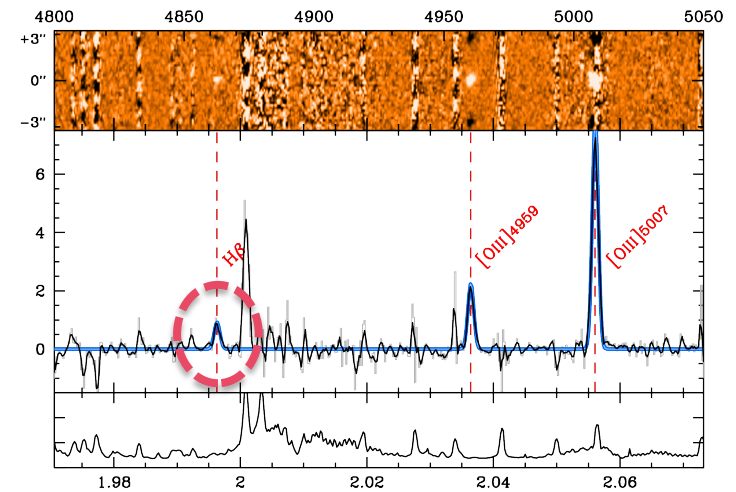
See also Smit+2014,2015

LAEs present Hard Ionising Spectrum ..?

$$\xi_{\text{ion}} = \dot{n}_{\text{ion}} / L_{\text{UV}}$$

Efficiency of ionising photon production

z=3.1 LAE's MOSFIRE K spectrum

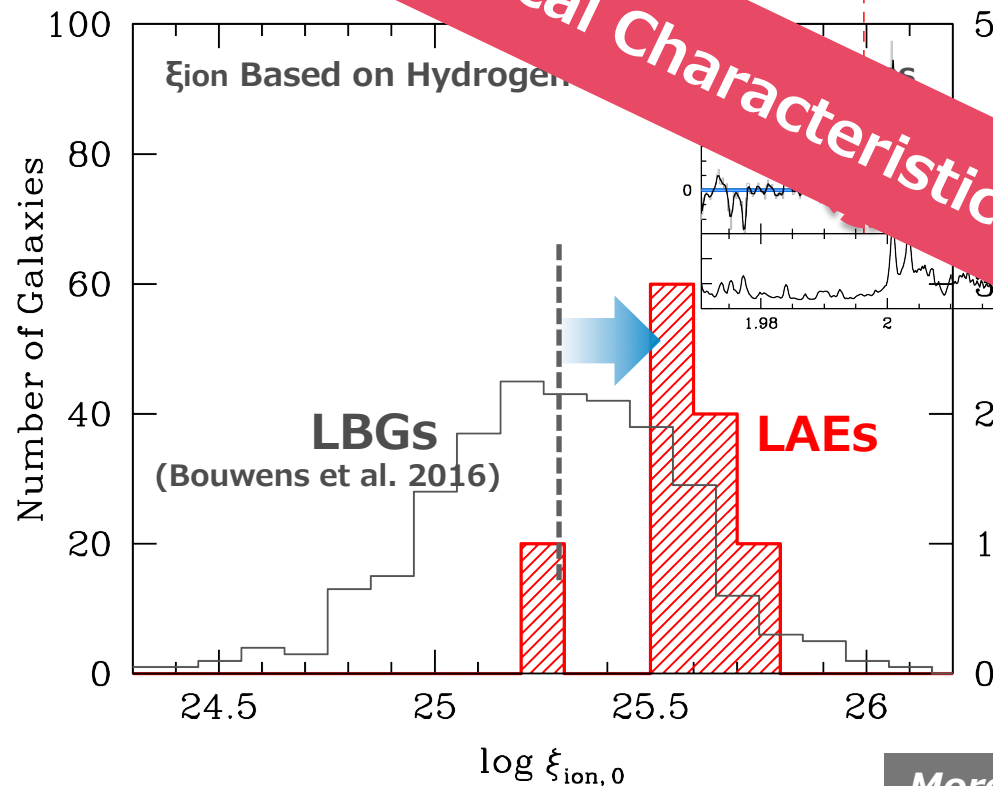
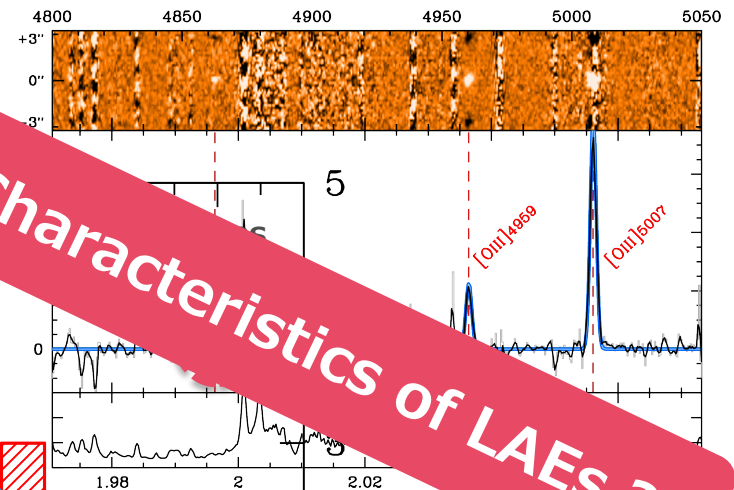


LAEs present Hard Ionising Spectrum ..?

$$\xi_{\text{ion}} = \dot{n}_{\text{ion}} / L_{\text{UV}}$$

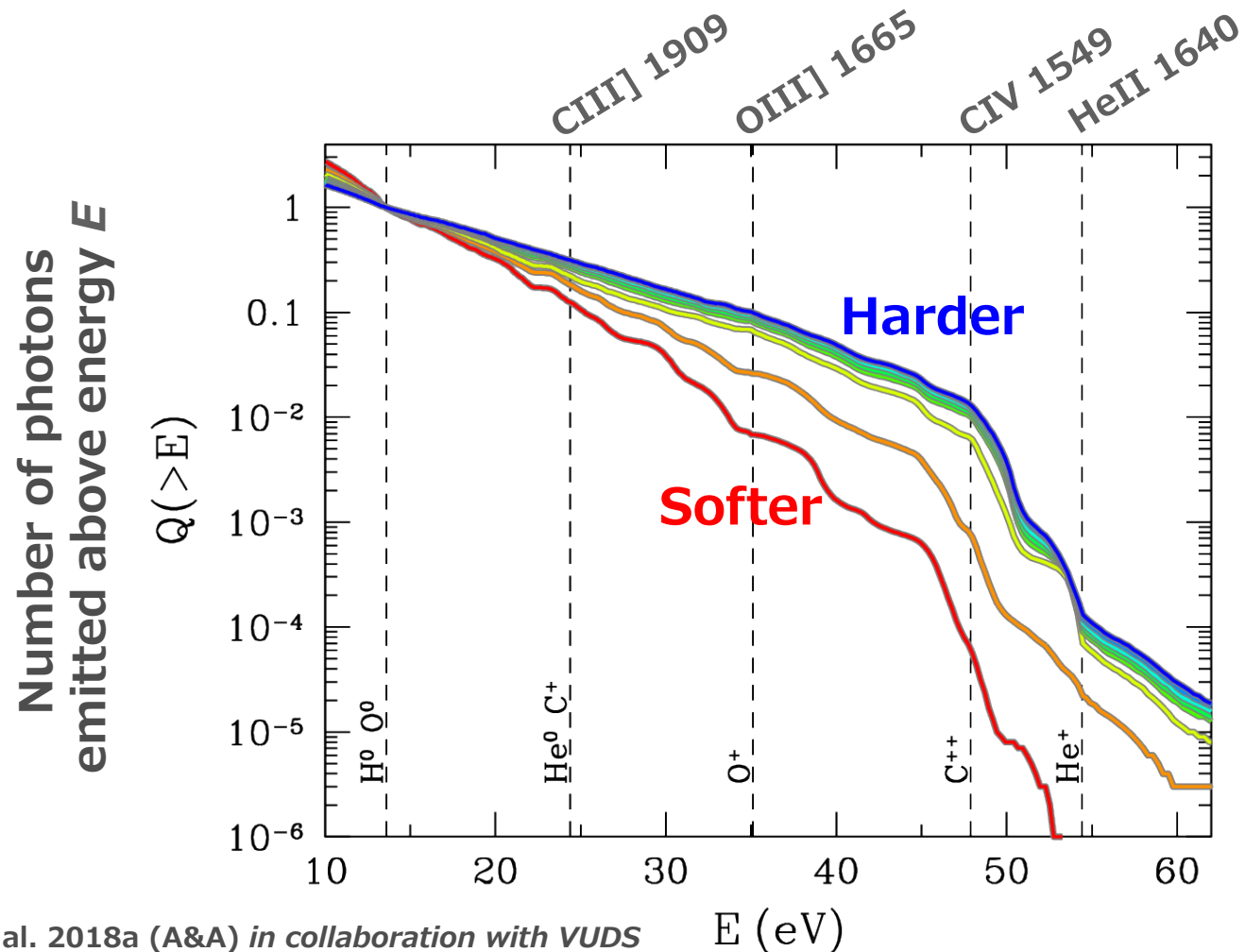
Efficiency of ionising photo

z=3.1 LAE's MOSFIRE K spectrum



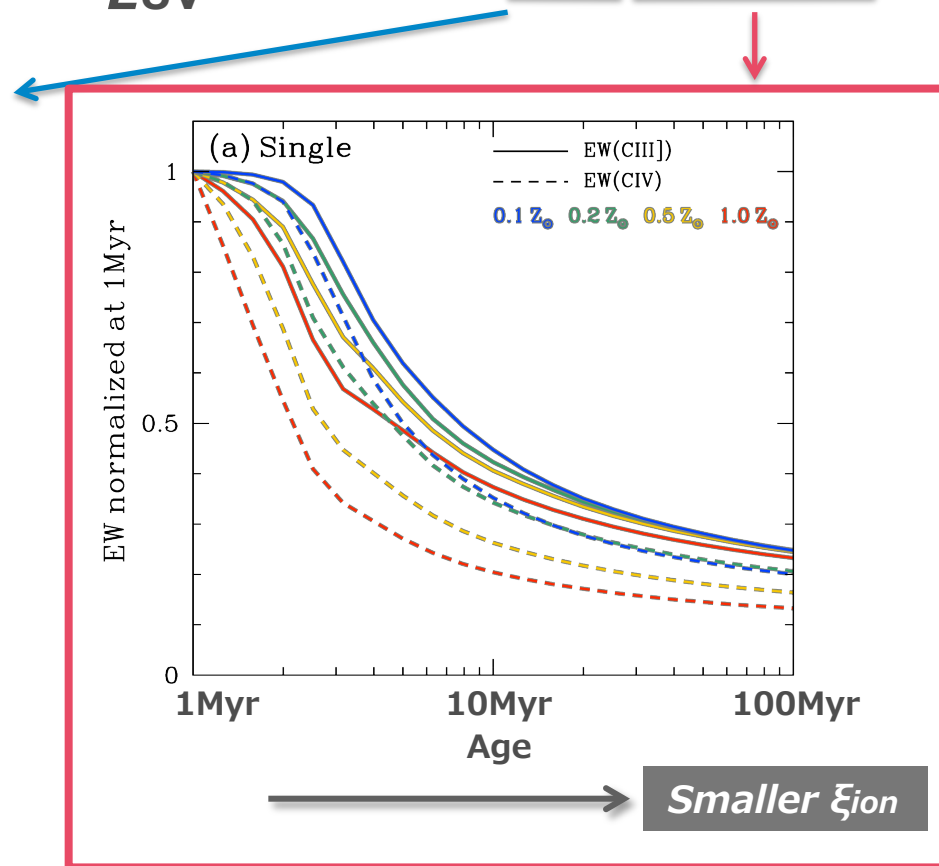
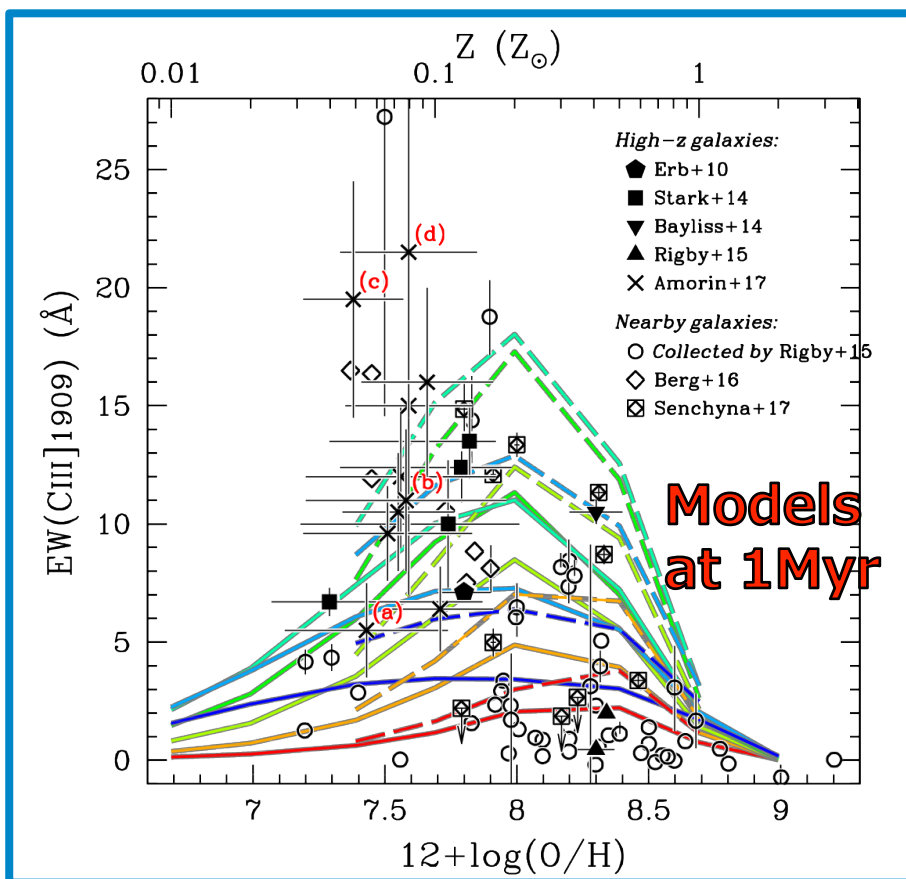
Typical Characteristics of LAEs ?

Nature of Ionising Spectrum Examined by UV Emission lines



UV line diagnostics of ξ_{ion}

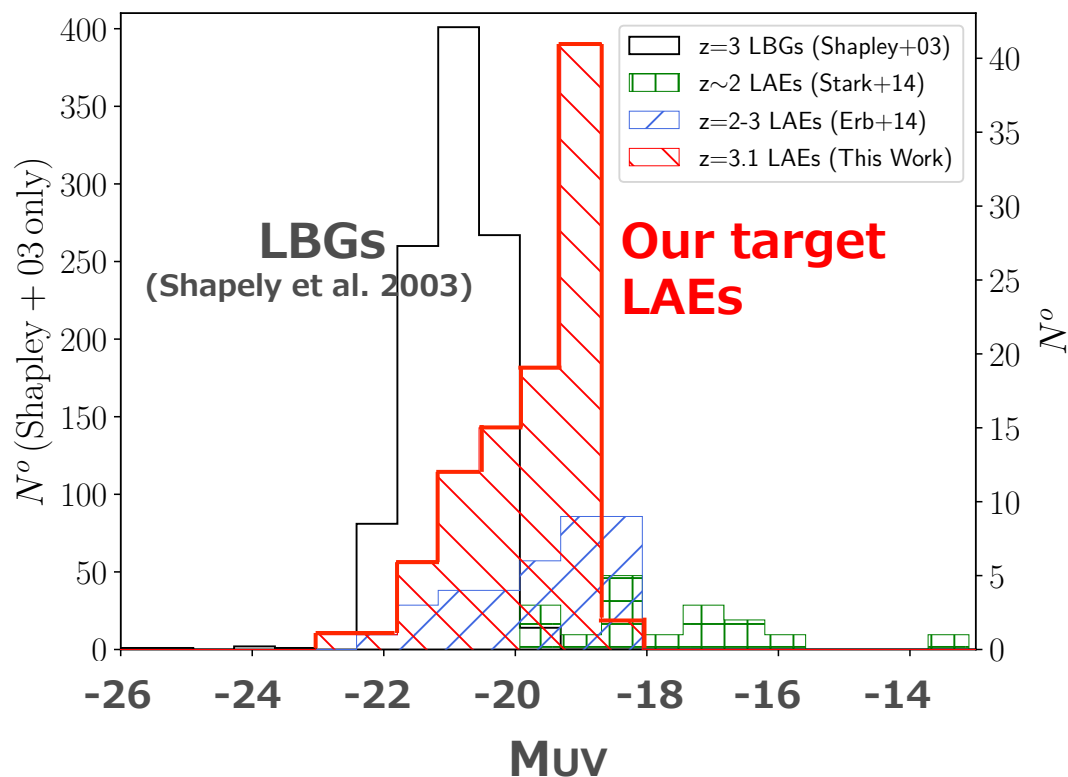
$$\text{EW(CIII]}) = \frac{\text{Flux(CIII]})}{f_{\lambda, 1909}} \propto \frac{N_{\text{ion}}(>24.4\text{eV})}{L_{\text{UV}}} = f(\underbrace{Z, U}_{\text{blue}}, \underbrace{\xi_{\text{ion}}(\text{age})}_{\text{red}})$$



Nakajima et al. 2018a (A&A) in collaboration with VUDS

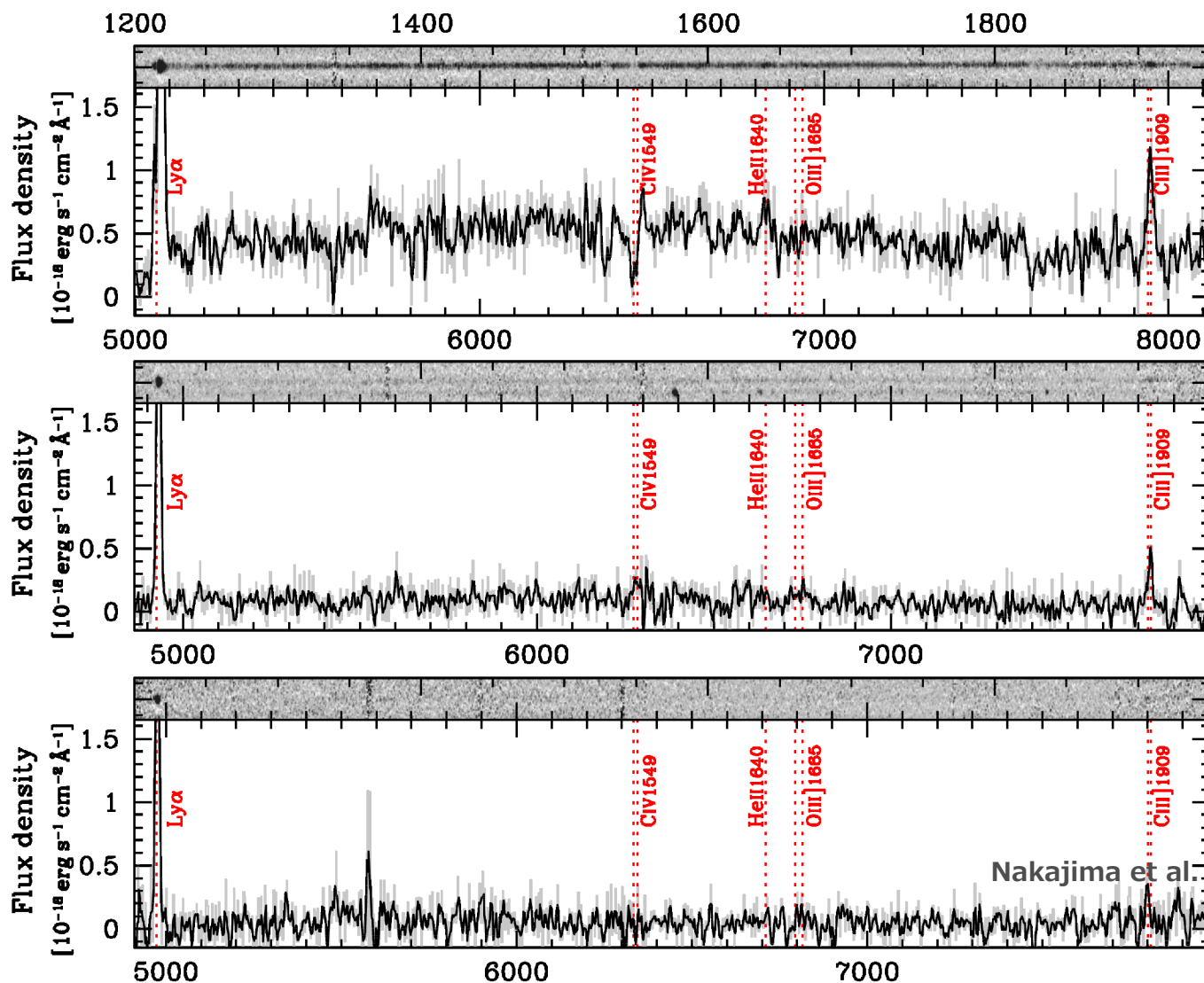
See also Stark+2014, Gutkin+2016

VLT/VIMOS (11hrs) Observation Identifying Ly α from ~ 70 Faint $z=3$ LAEs



VLT/VIMOS (11hrs) Observation

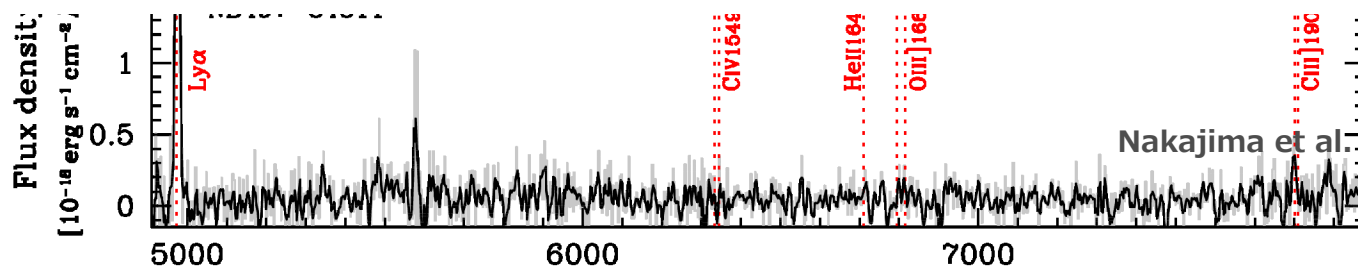
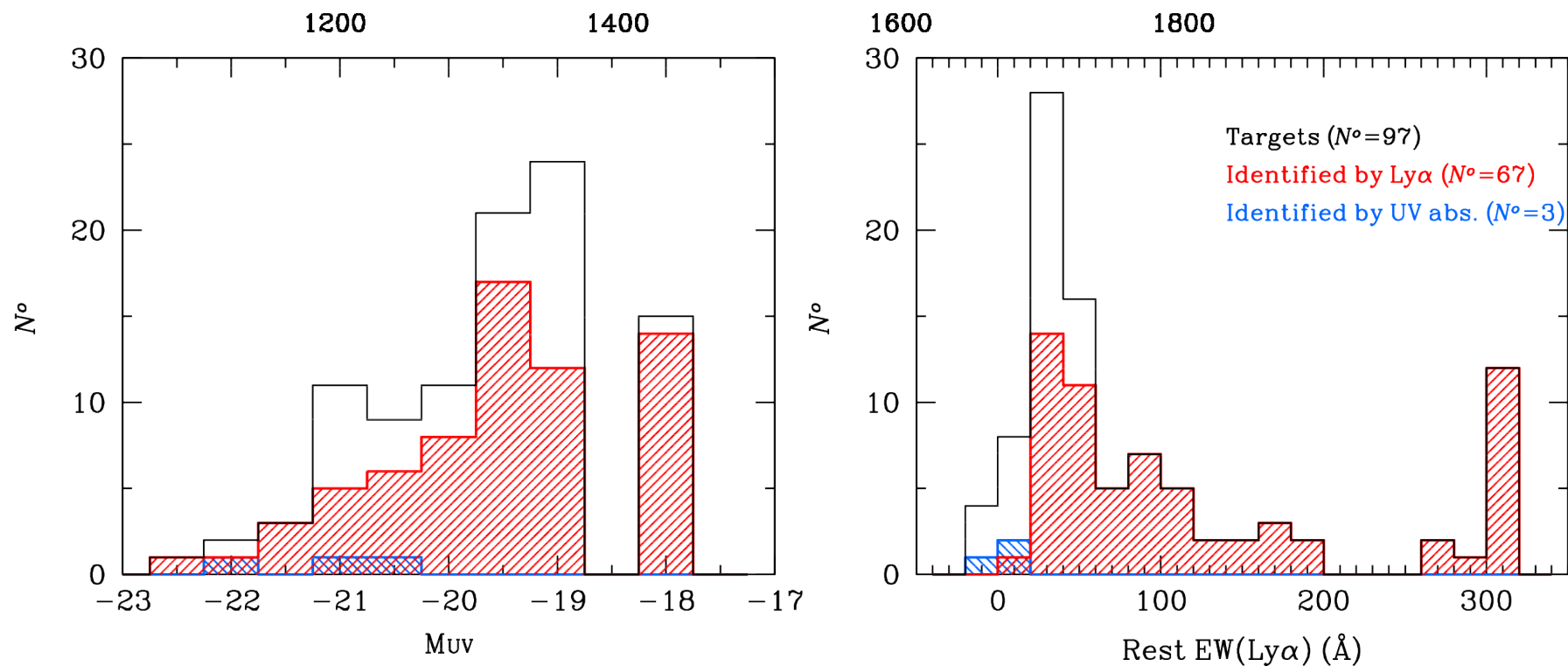
Identifying Ly α from ~ 70 Faint $z=3$ LAEs



Nakajima et al. 2018b (MNRAS)

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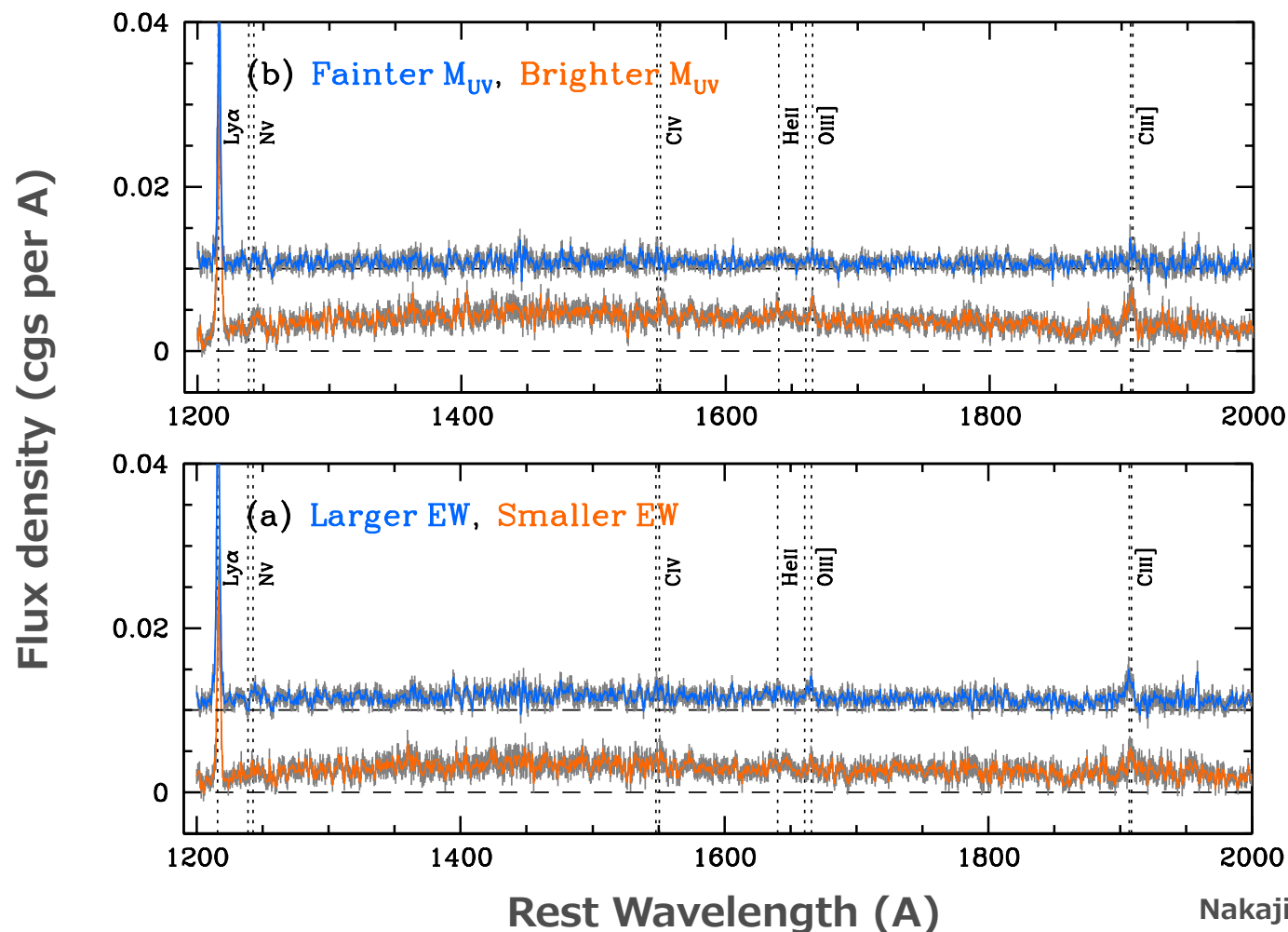
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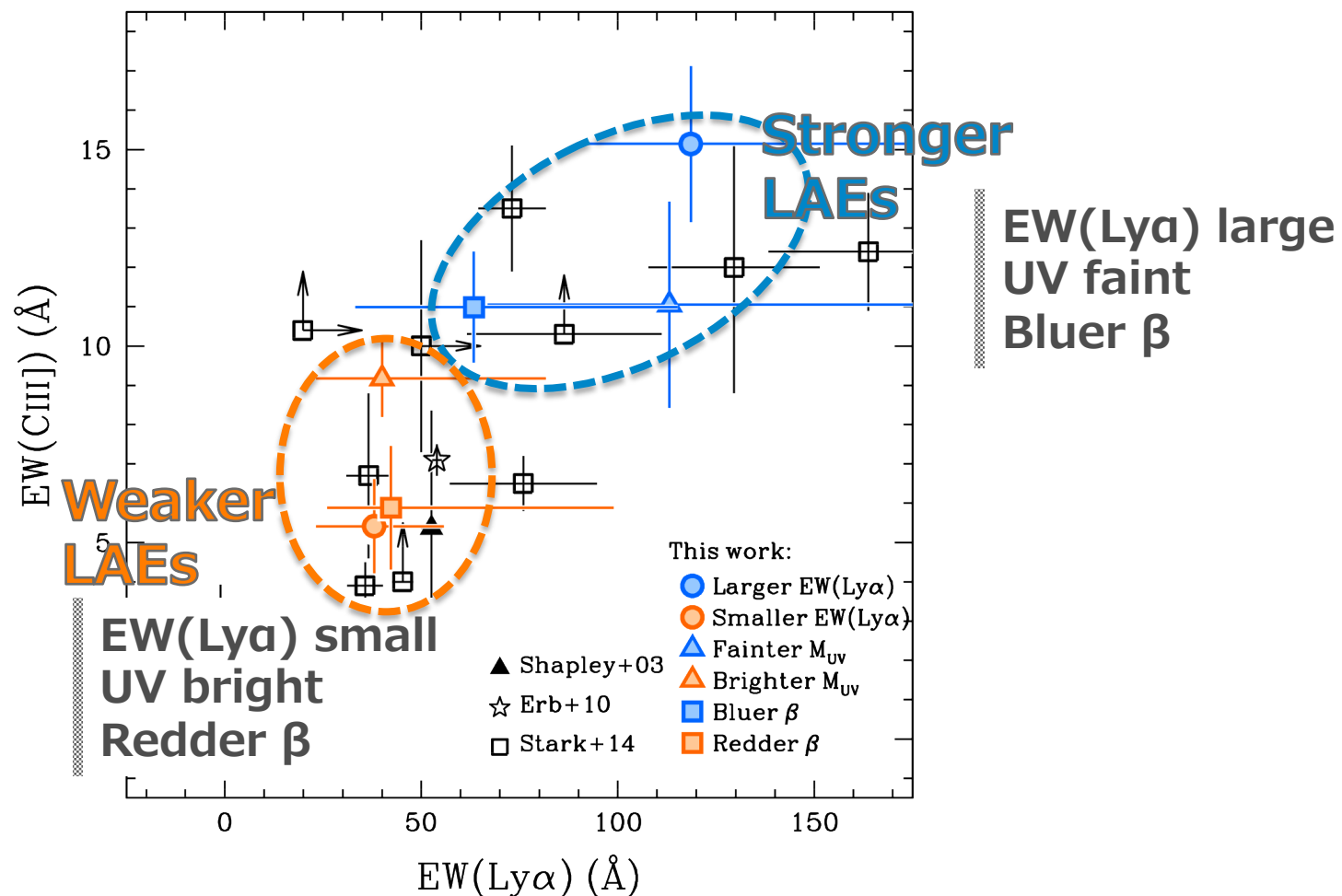
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VLT/VIMOS (11hrs) Observation

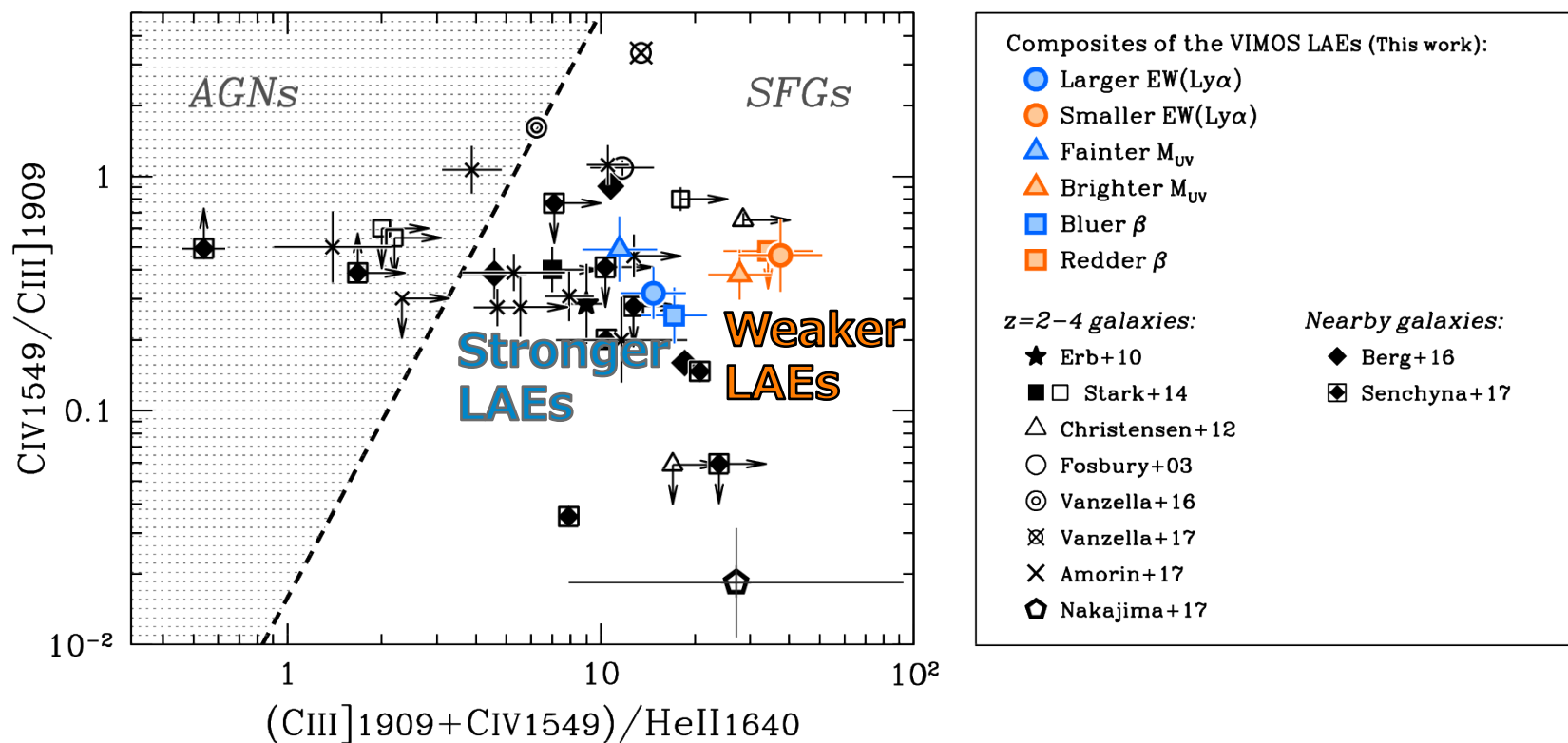
Identifying rest UV lines in Stacks of 70 $z=3$ LAEs



Strong CIII] Associated with Strong Ly α

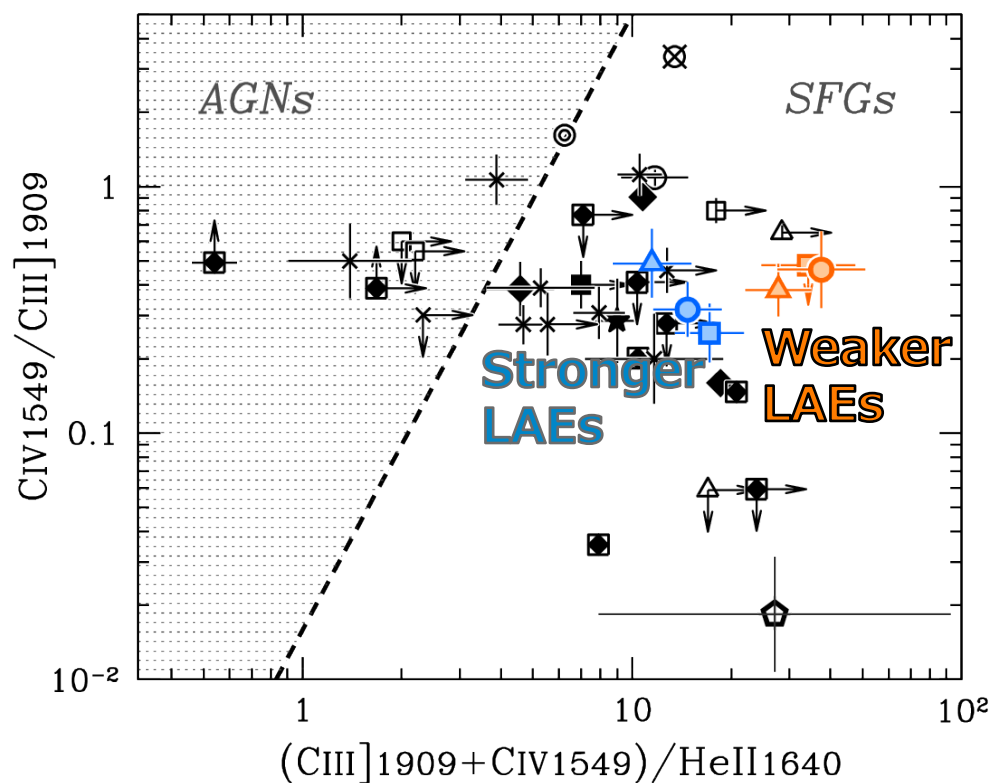


Stronger LAEs Characterised by lower metallicity

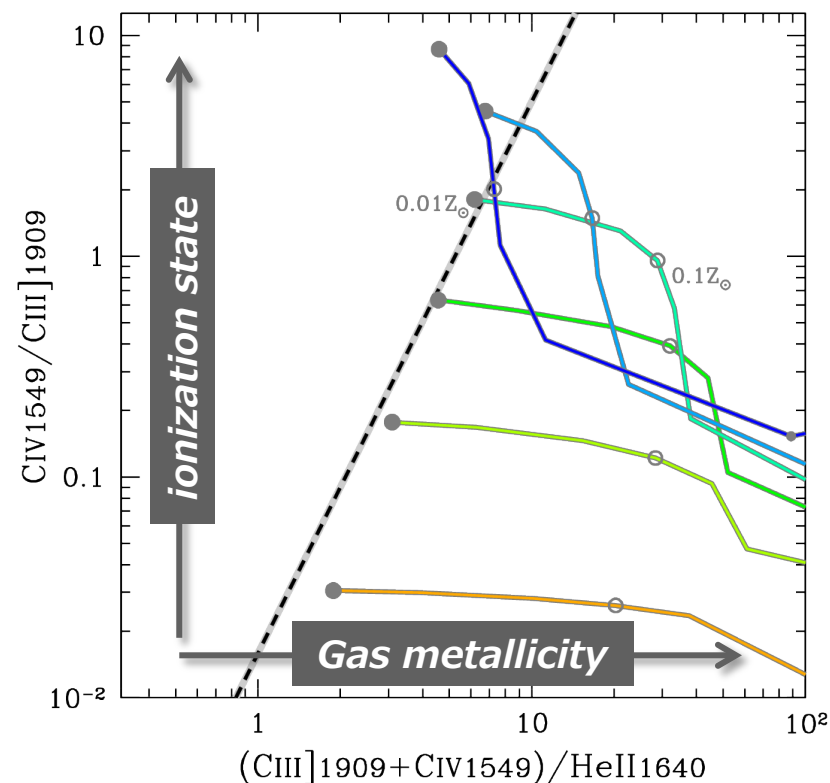


Nakajima et al. 2018b

Stronger LAEs Characterised by lower metallicity



Nakajima et al. 2018b

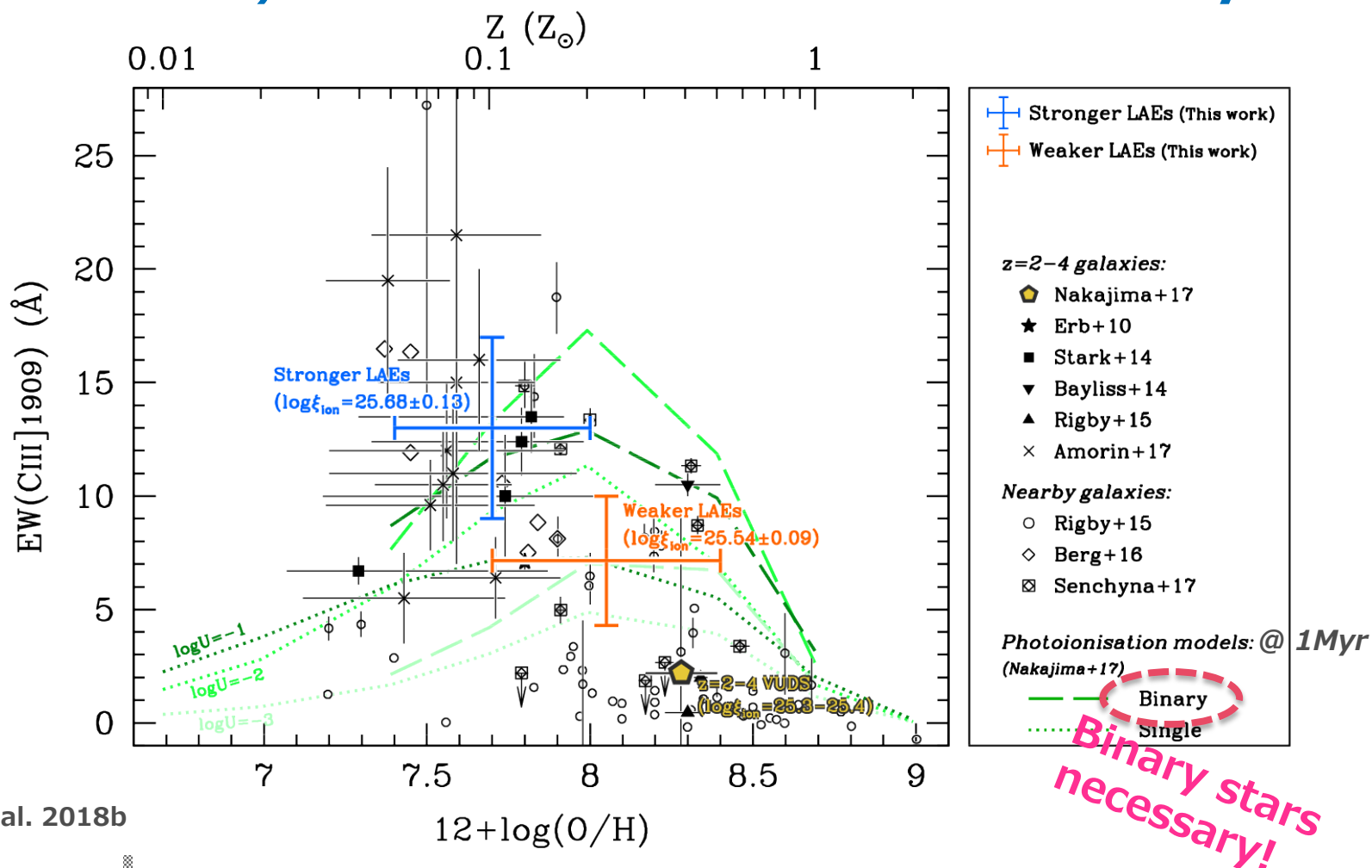


Nakajima et al. 2018a

Stronger LAEs: $Z = 0.05 - 0.2 Z_{\text{sun}}$

Weaker LAEs: $Z = 0.1 - 0.5 Z_{\text{sun}}$

LAEs' Hard ξ_{ion} Confirmed with UV line analysis

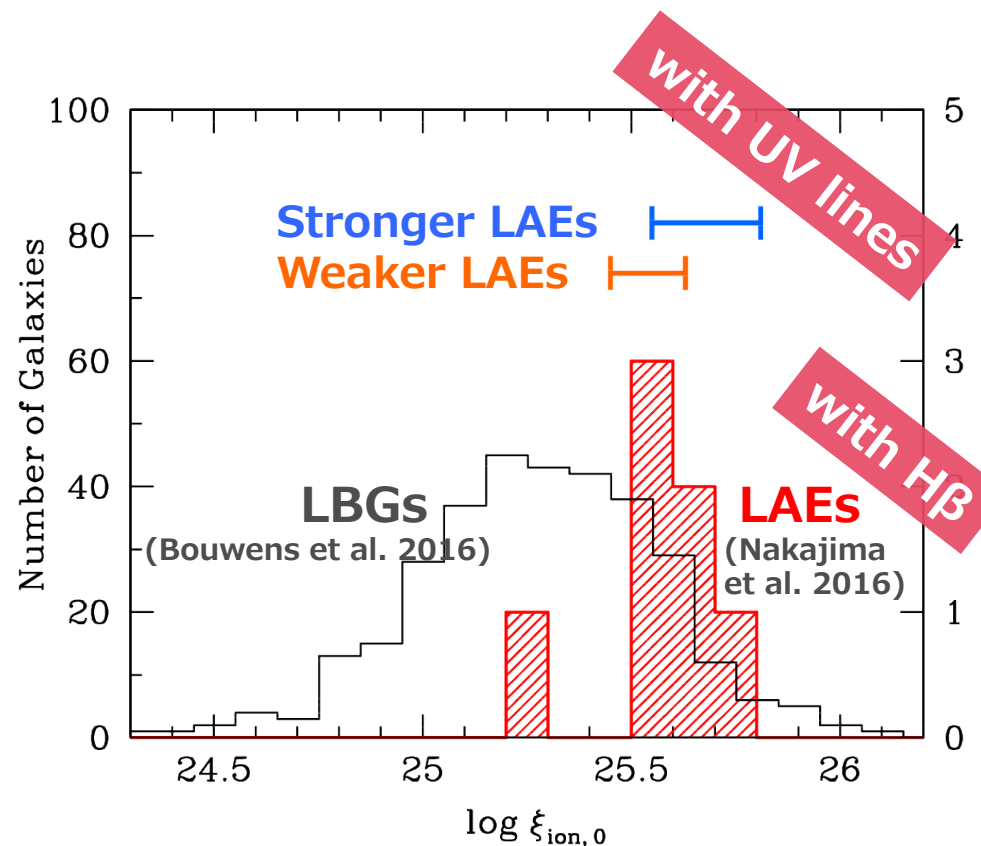
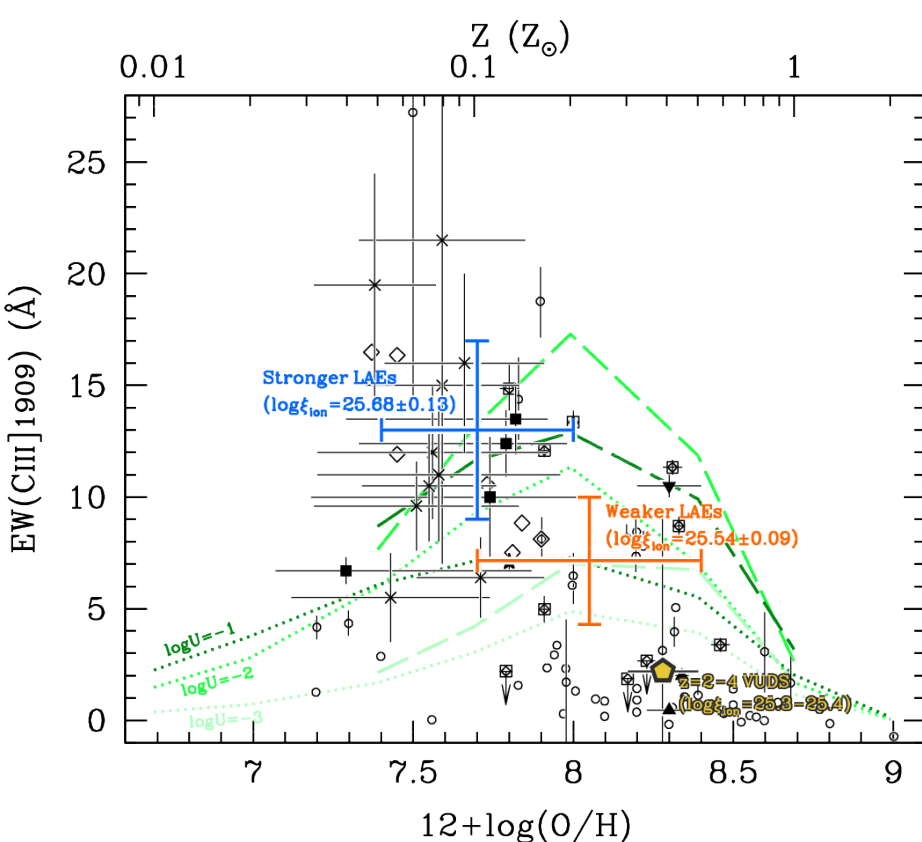


Nakajima et al. 2018b

Stronger LAEs: $\log \xi_{\text{ion}} = 25.68 \pm 0.13$

Weaker LAEs: $\log \xi_{\text{ion}} = 25.54 \pm 0.09$

LAEs' Hard ξ_{ion} Confirmed with UV line analysis

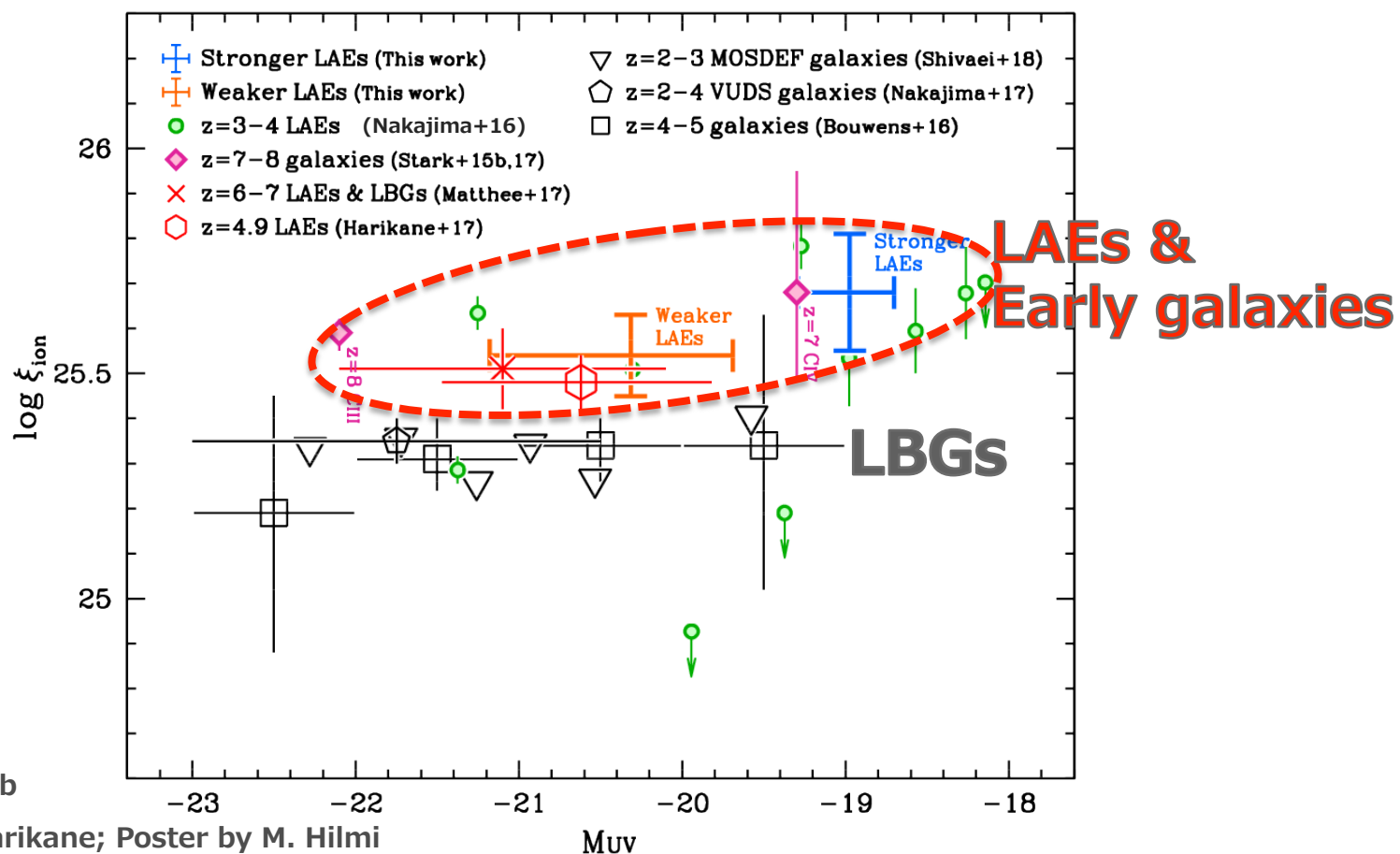


Nakajima et al. 2018b

Stronger LAEs: $\log \xi_{\text{ion}} = 25.68 \pm 0.13$

Weaker LAEs: $\log \xi_{\text{ion}} = 25.54 \pm 0.09$

ξ_{ion} as functions of UV luminosity, redshift and $\text{Ly}\alpha$



Nakajima et al. 2018b

Refer to Talk by Y. Harikane; Poster by M. Hilmi

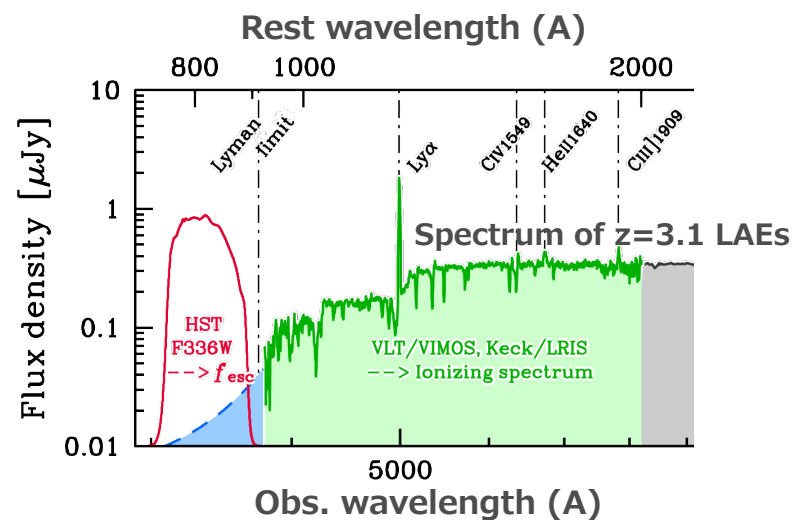
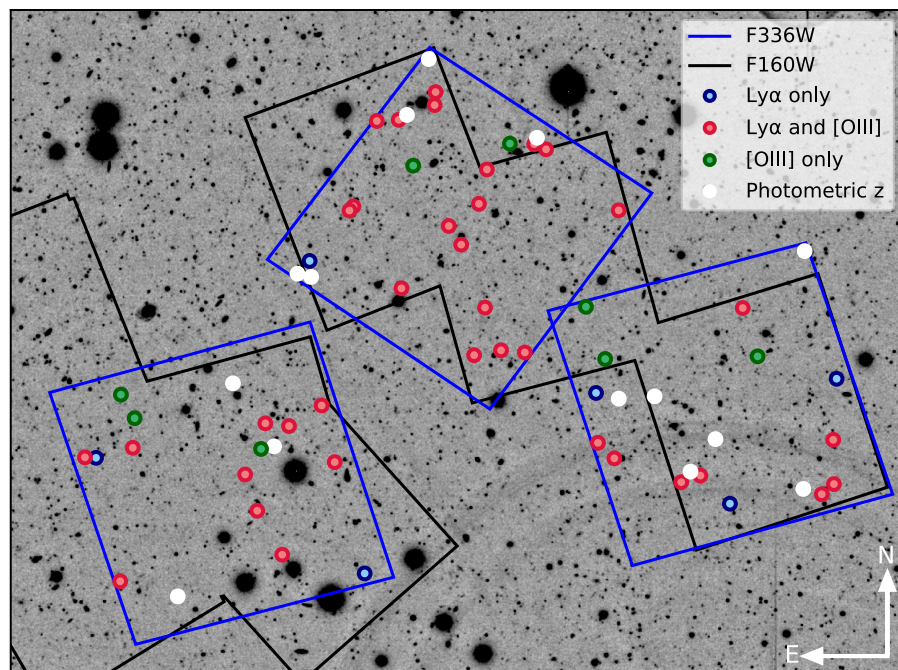
LBGs: Uniform ξ_{ion} ($\sim 25.2-25.4$), independent of M_{uv} , z

LAEs: Larger ξ_{ion} ($\sim 25.5-25.7$), particularly for faintest LAEs

→ Analogous to Galaxies in EoR

LymAn Continuum Escape Survey (LACES): UV Imaging of $z=3$ LAEs

Deep (20 orbits x 3) HST/F336W imaging of 54 $z=3$ LAEs



Fletcher, KN+ 2018 (arXiv:1806.01741)

See also Mostardi+15, Siana+15, Steidel+18, etc.

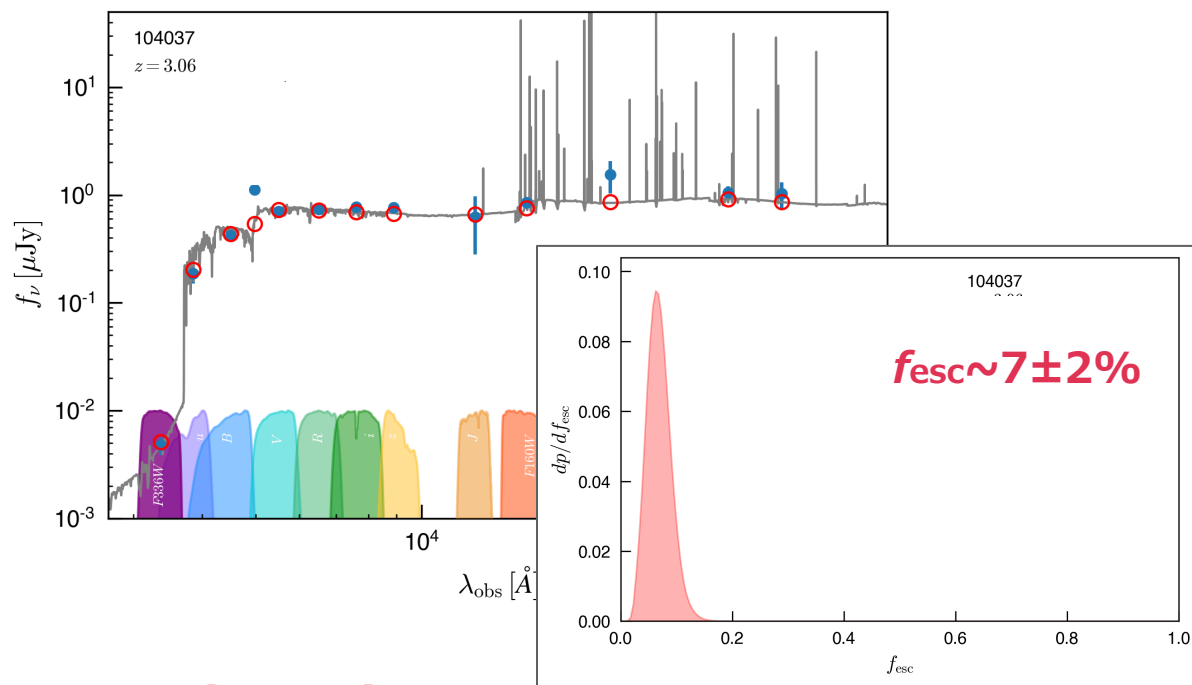
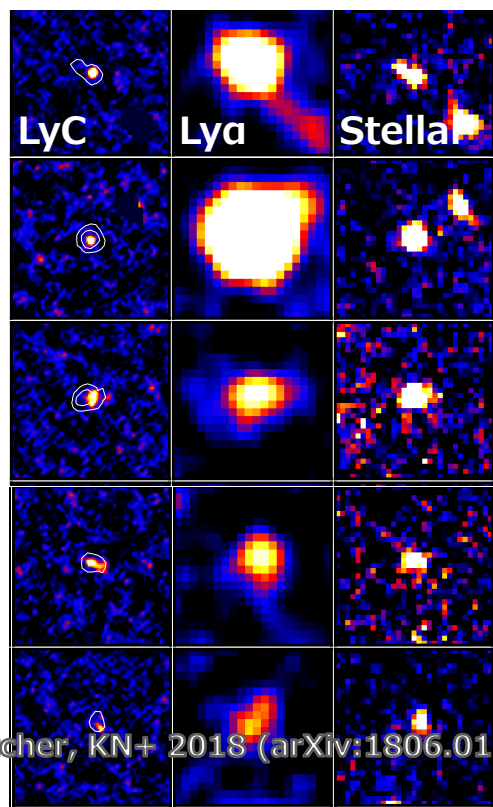
LymAn Continuum Escape Survey (LACES): UV Imaging of $z=3$ LAEs

Deep (20orbits x3) HST/F336W imaging of 51 $z=3$ LAEs

High success rate in securing significant F336W detections ($\sim 30\%$)

Minimal foreground contamination

F336W NB497 F160W



For detections:

Individual f_{esc} ranges from $\sim 2\text{-}80\%$

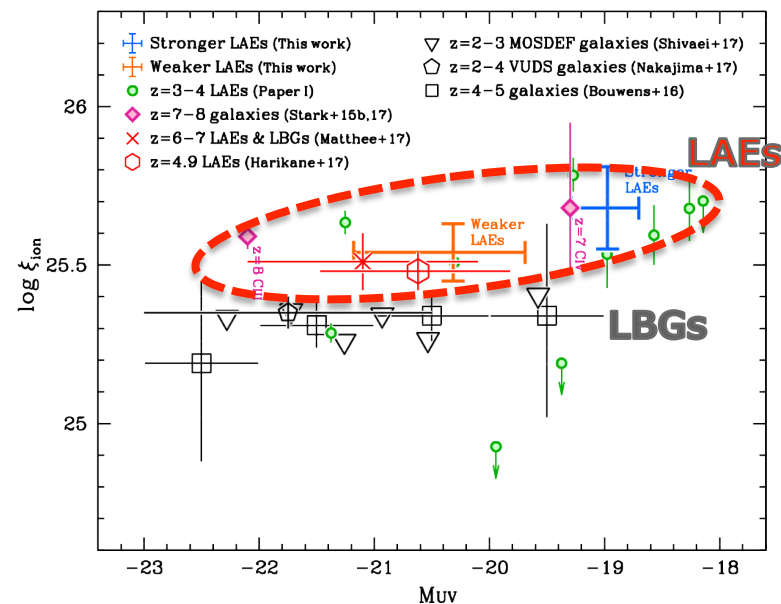
Summary

LAEs are ideal analogs of sources in Reionization era

Low-mass, Low-metallicity, Young

Intense $[\text{OIII}]\lambda 5007, 4959$

Hard Ionizing Spectrum

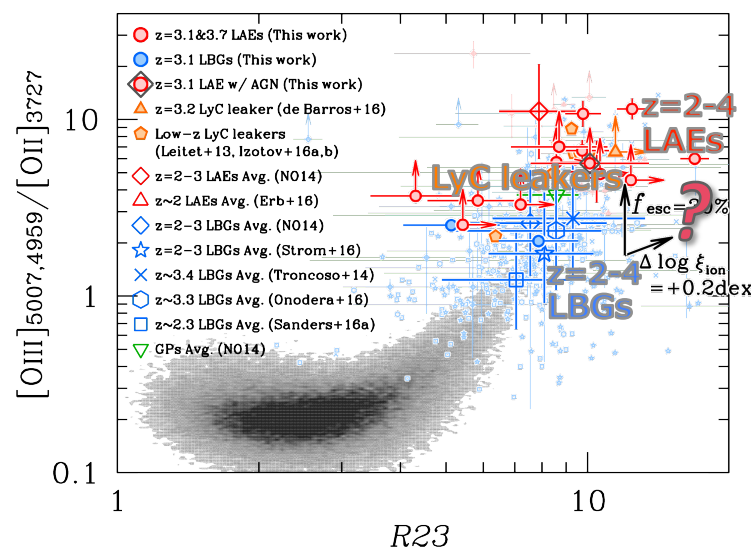


Galaxies like LAEs could dominate Reionization process

Hard Ionizing Spectrum

High Escape Fraction?

→ Being examined by LACES



F336W NB497 F160W

