

Spectroscopic Searches for Ly α Emission

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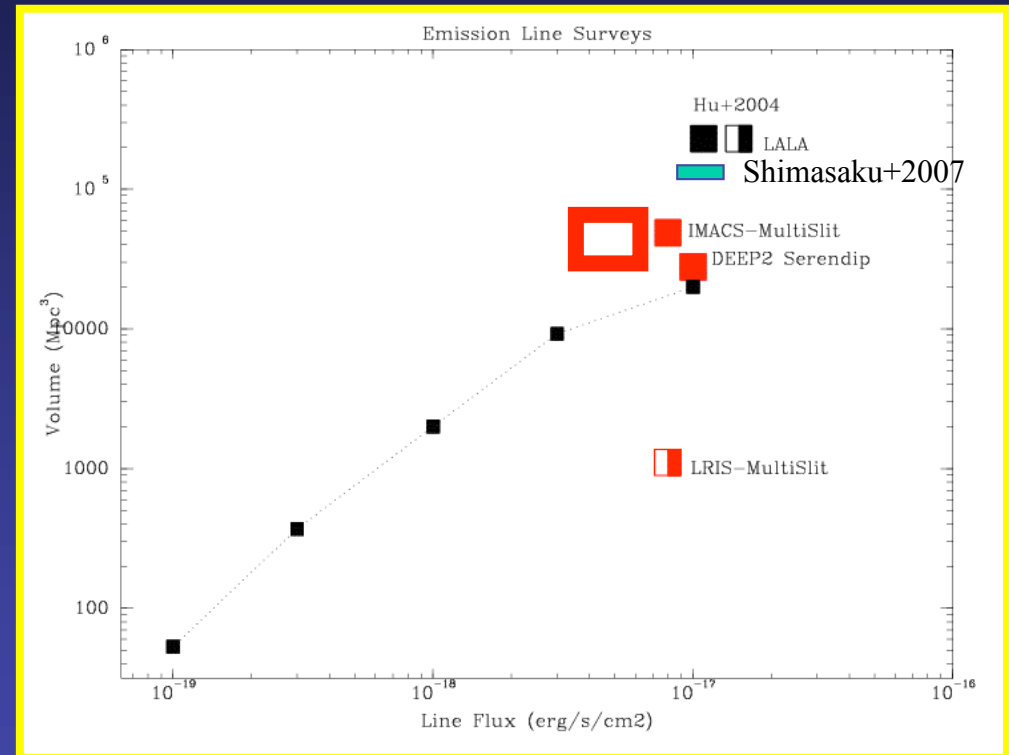
See [astro-ph/0802.2393](#)

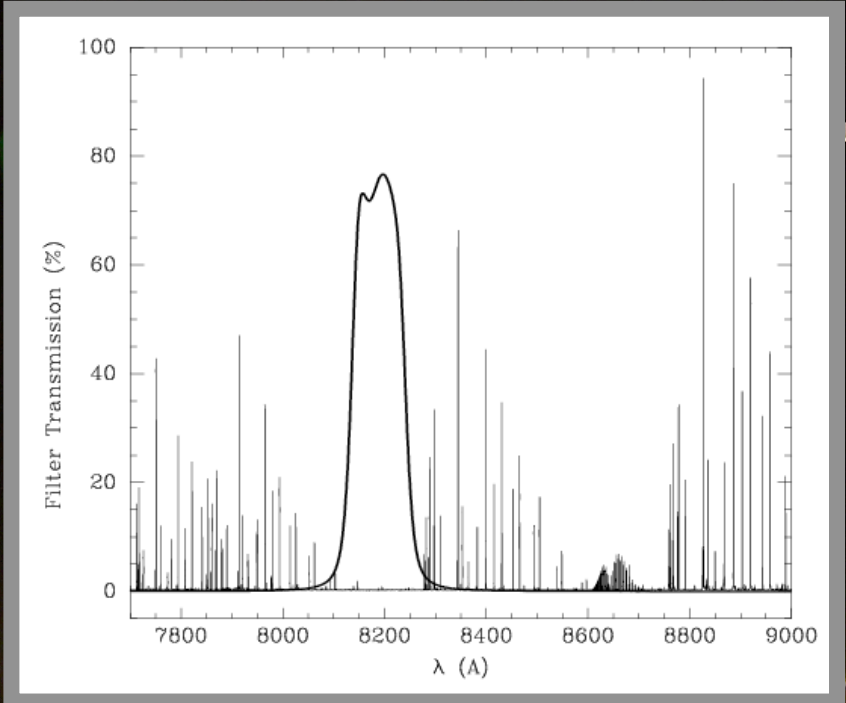
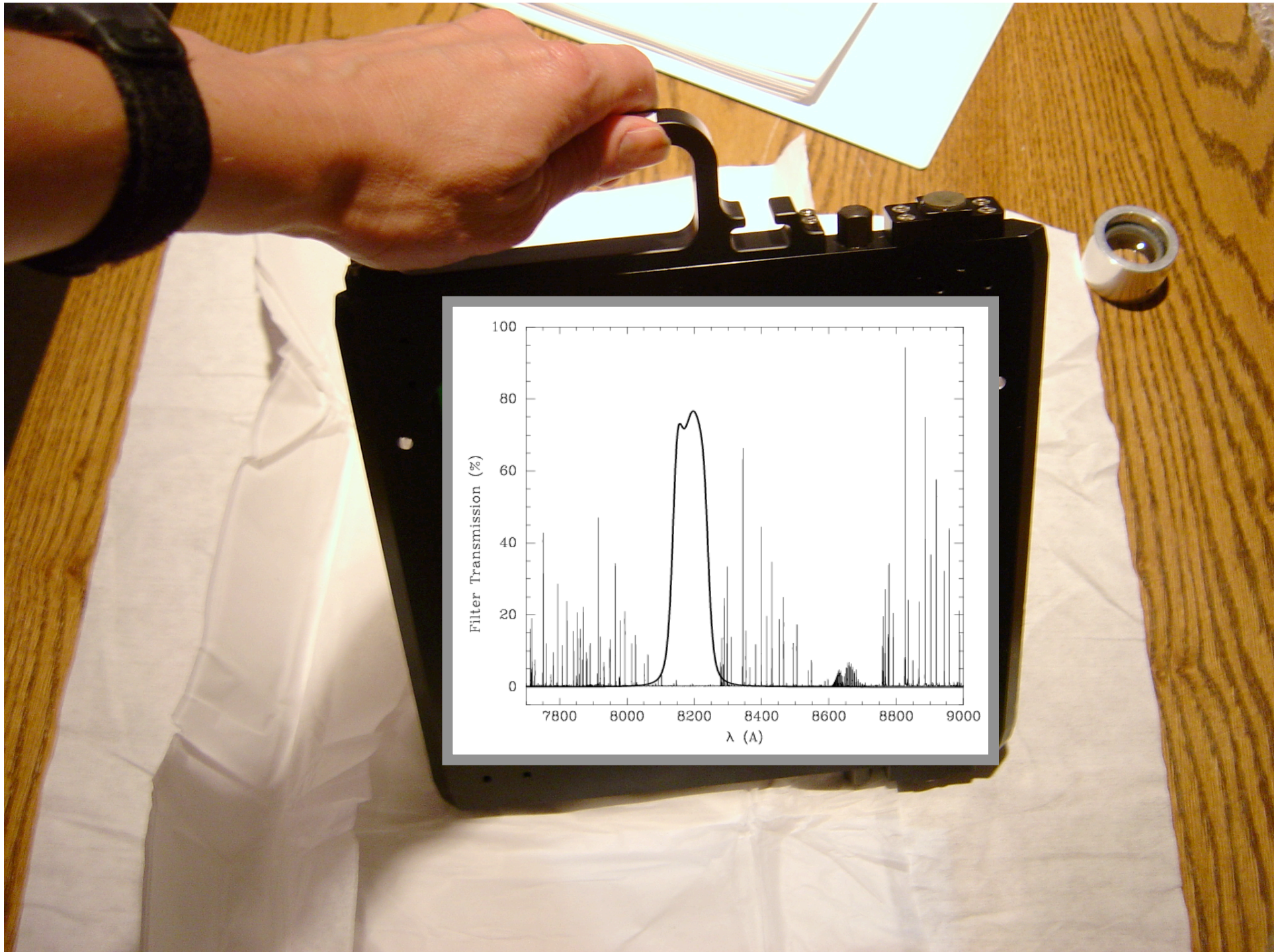
Why Ly α Selection?

- Optimizes contrast with night sky (from ground)
- Selects the building blocks of galaxies
- Quantifies stellar feedback
- Probes progression of Cosmic Reionization

Pilot Programs: Multislit Narrowband Spectroscopy

1. *Crampton & Lilly 1999 ASP Conf Series 191, 229*
2. *Martin & Sawicki 2004, ApJ 603, 41.*
3. *Tran et al 2004 ApJ 612, 89*
4. *Martin, Sawicki, Dressler, McCarthy 2008 ApJ May 20*





The Narrowband Spectroscopic Technique

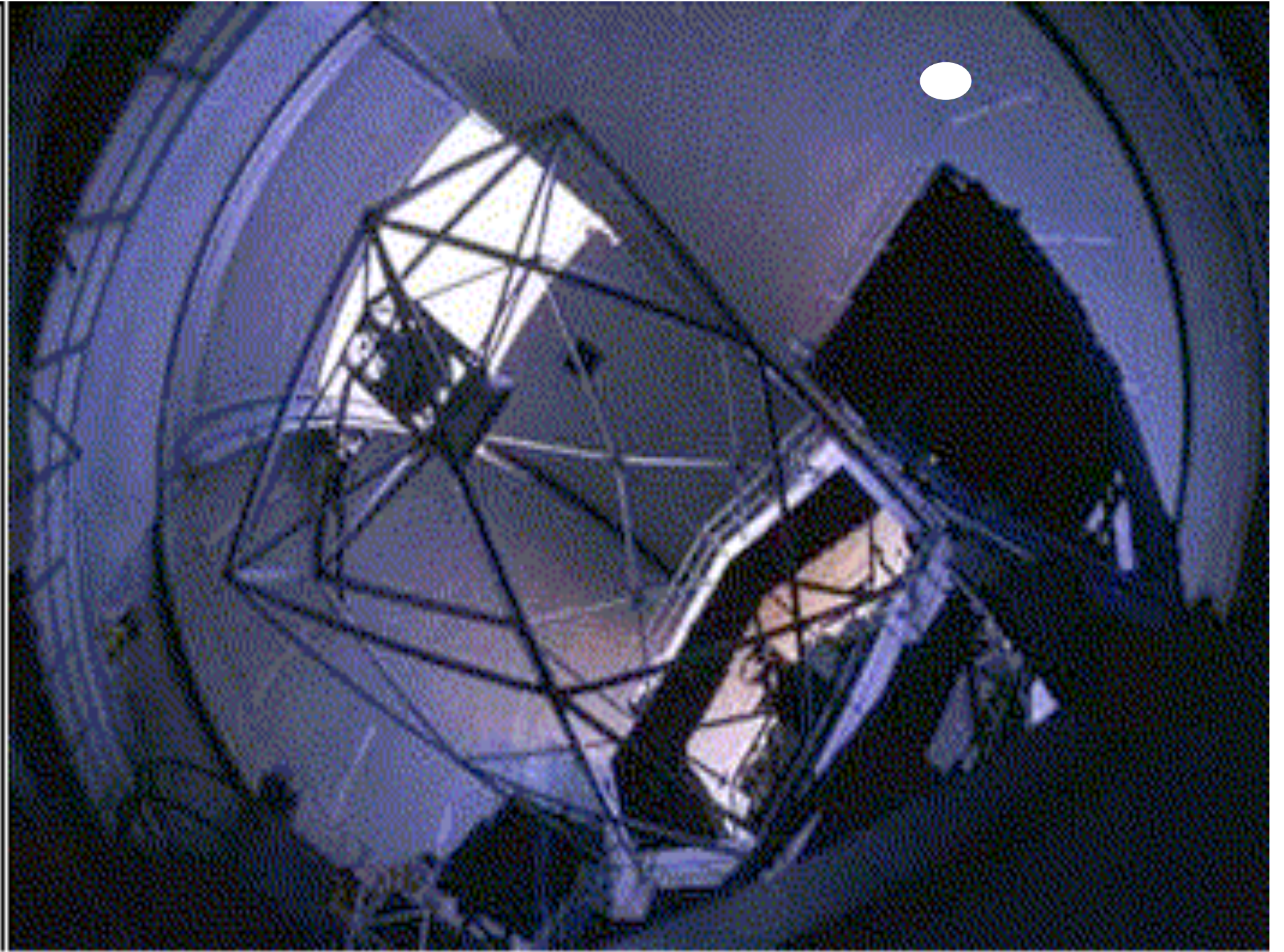
$L\alpha$ @ $z = 5.7$

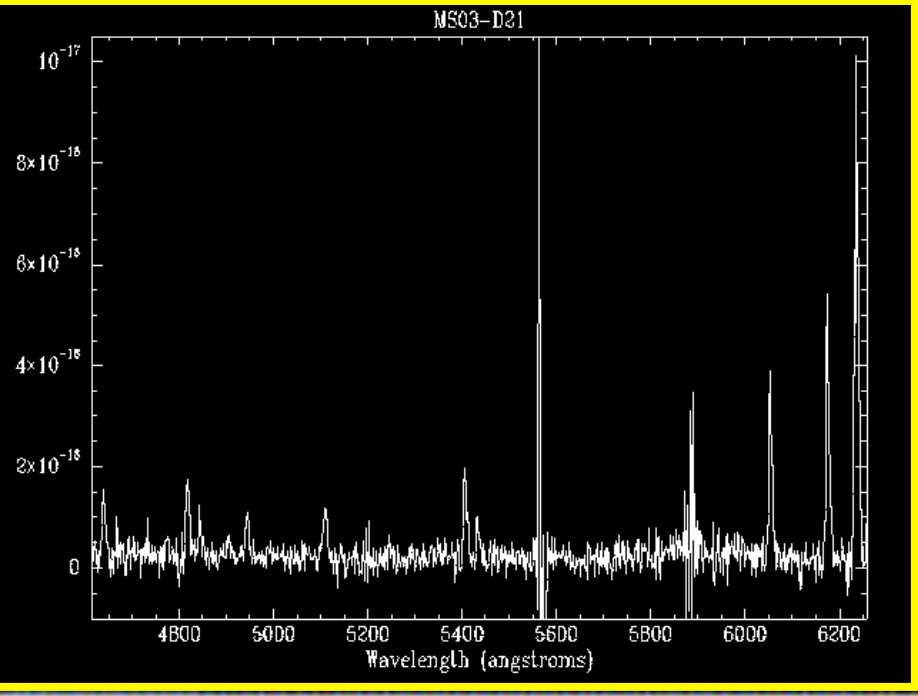
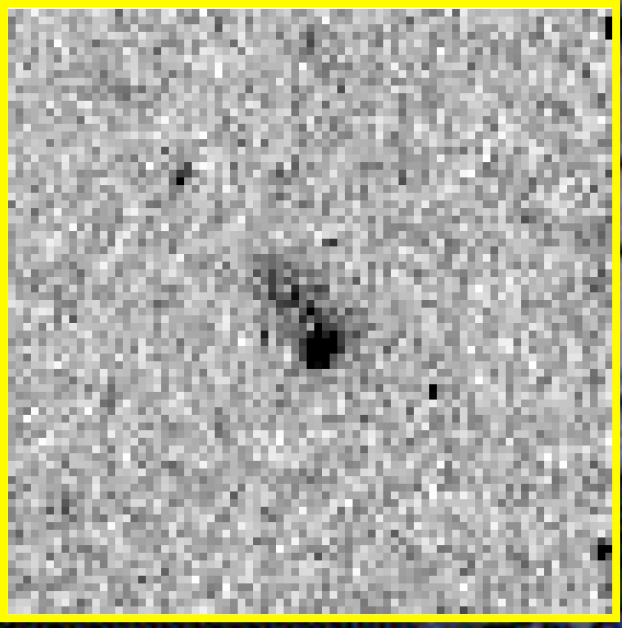
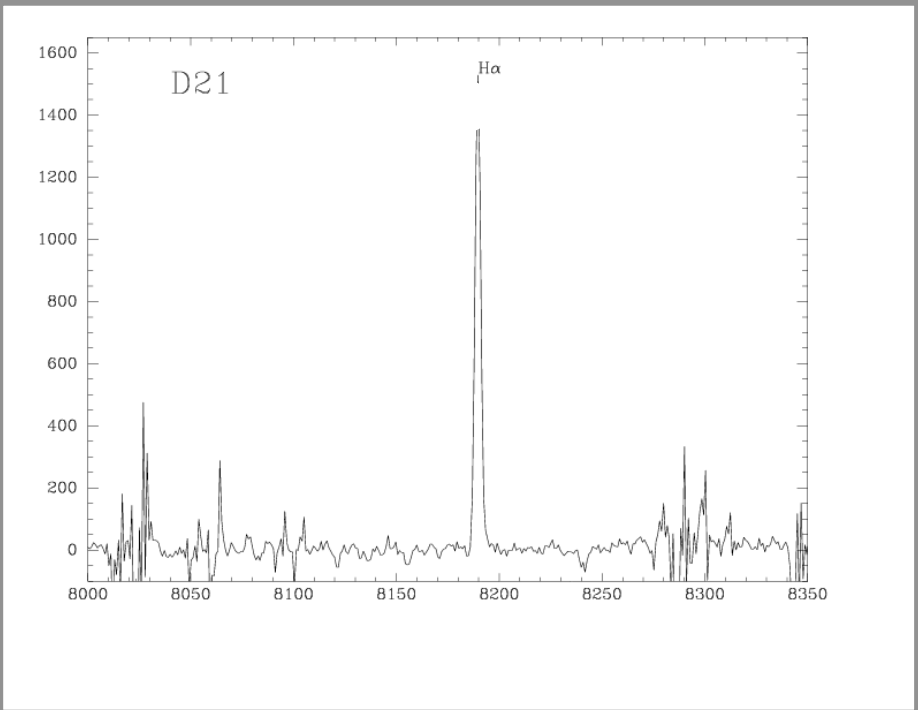
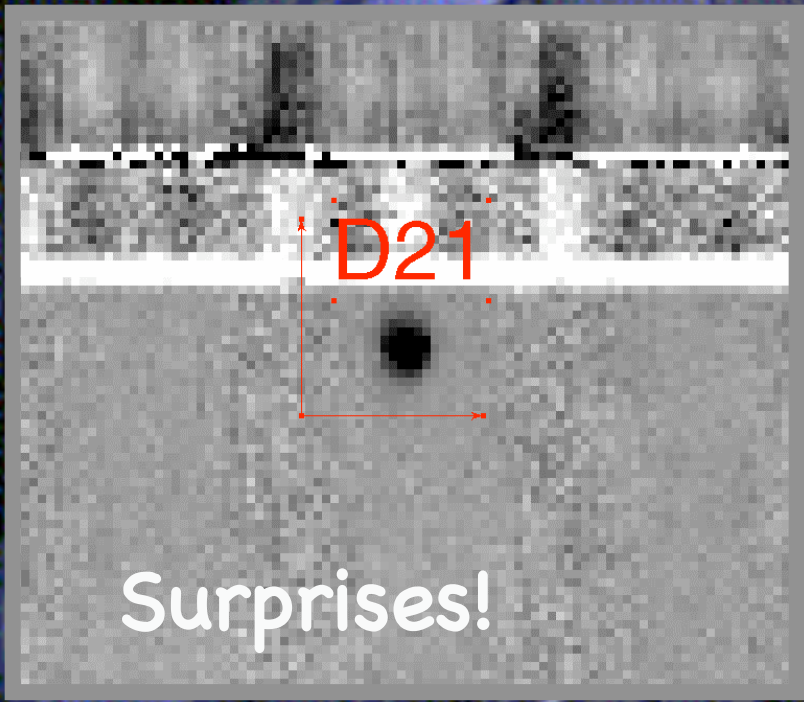
[OII] @ $z = 1.2$

[OIII] @ $z = 0.6$

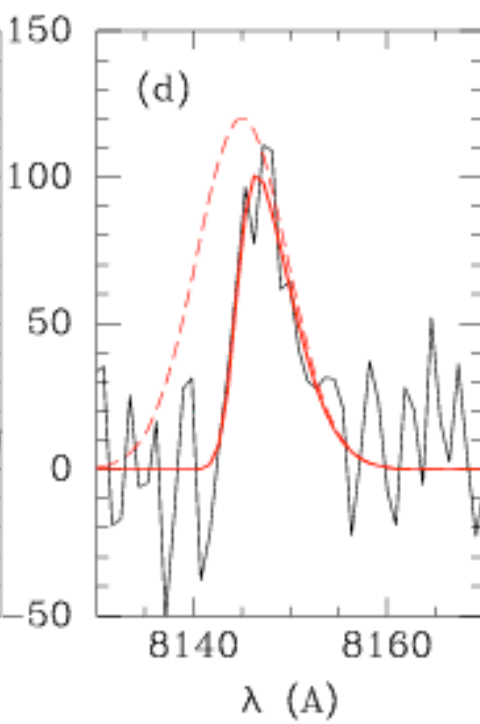
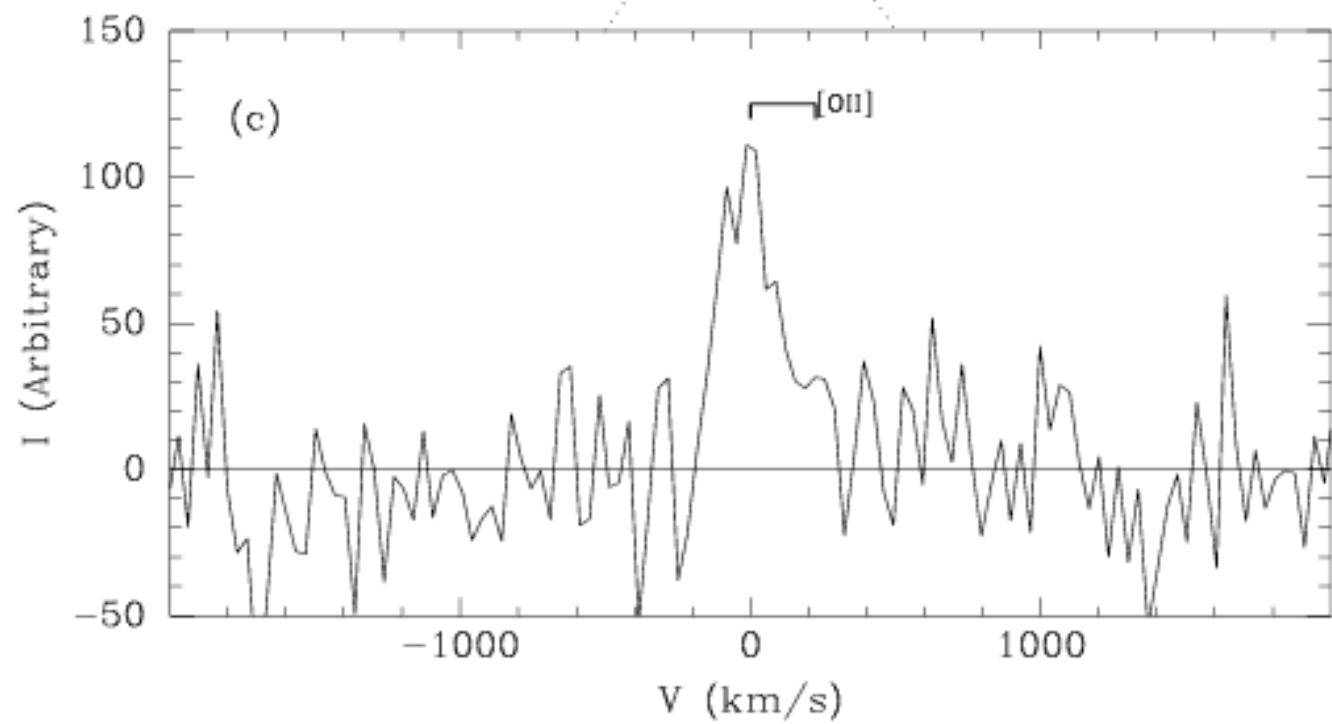
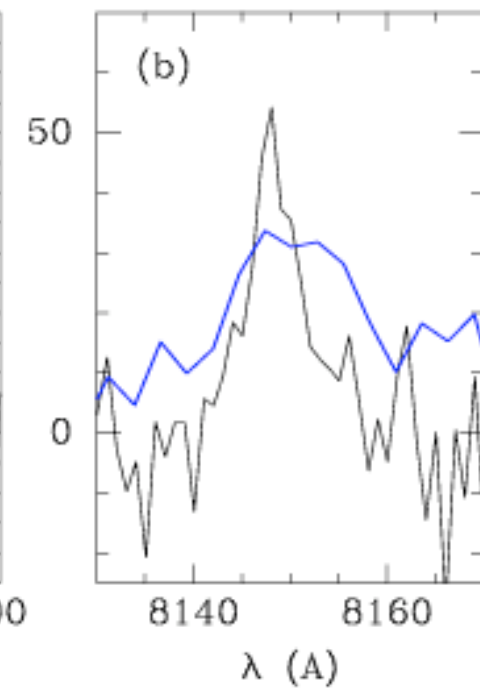
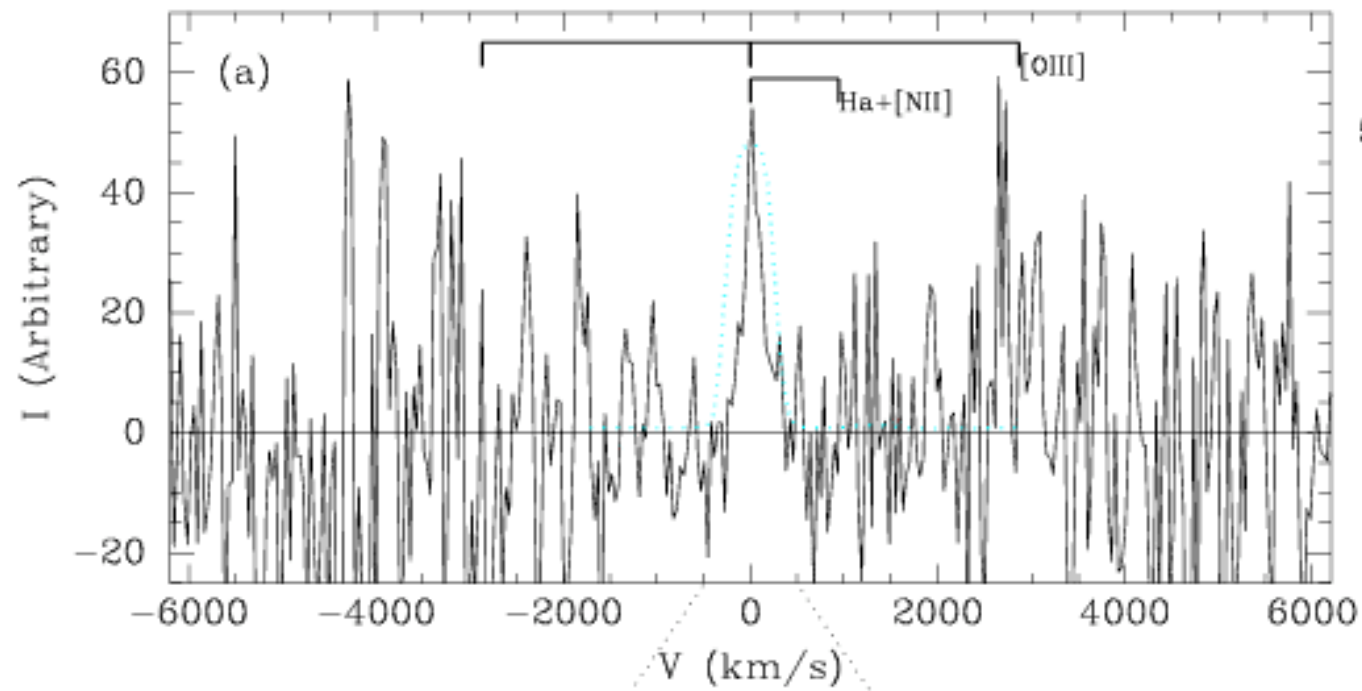
H α @ $z = 0.24$

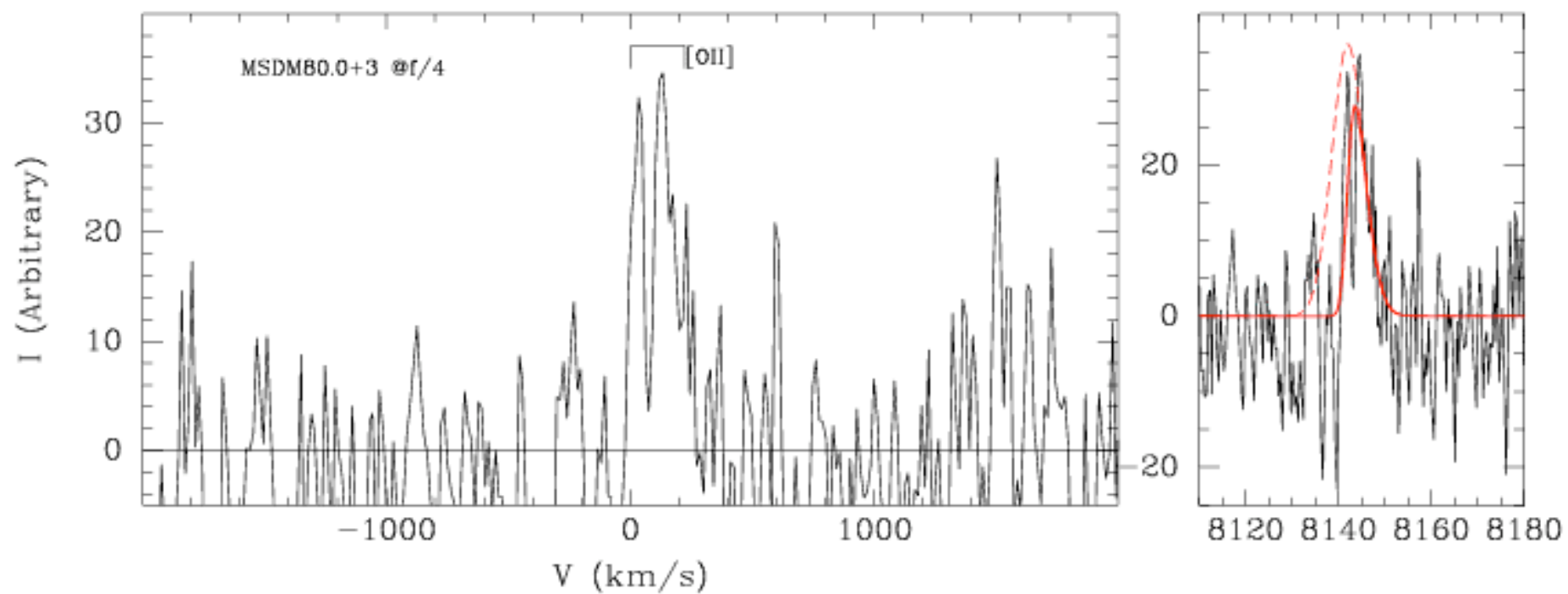
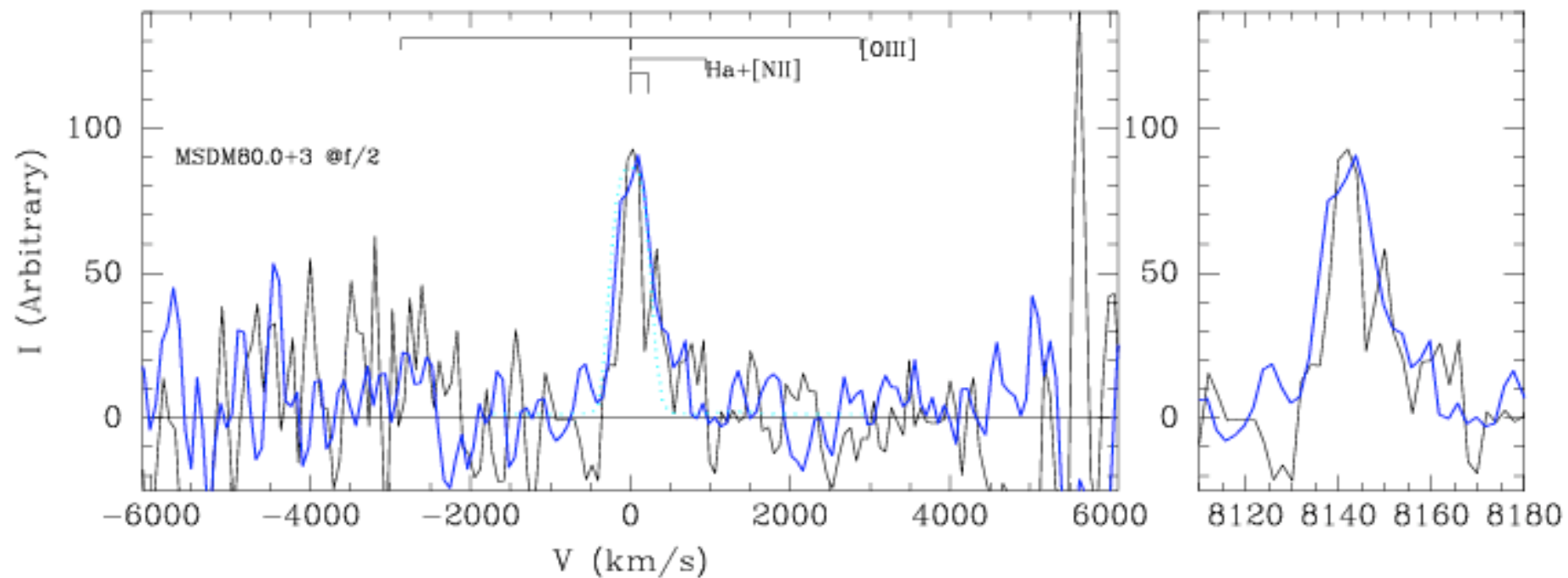


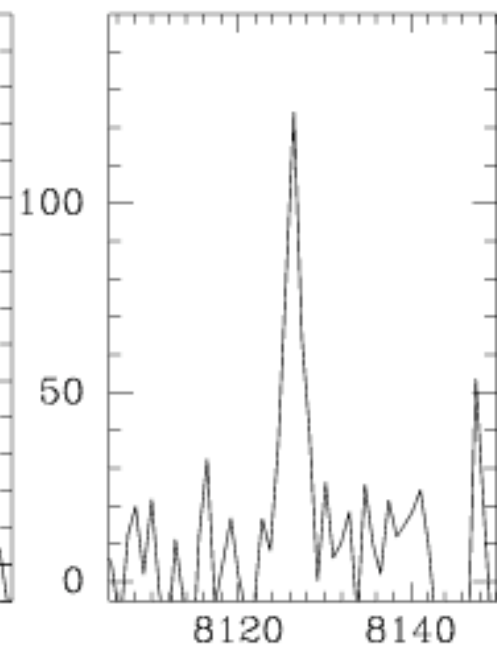
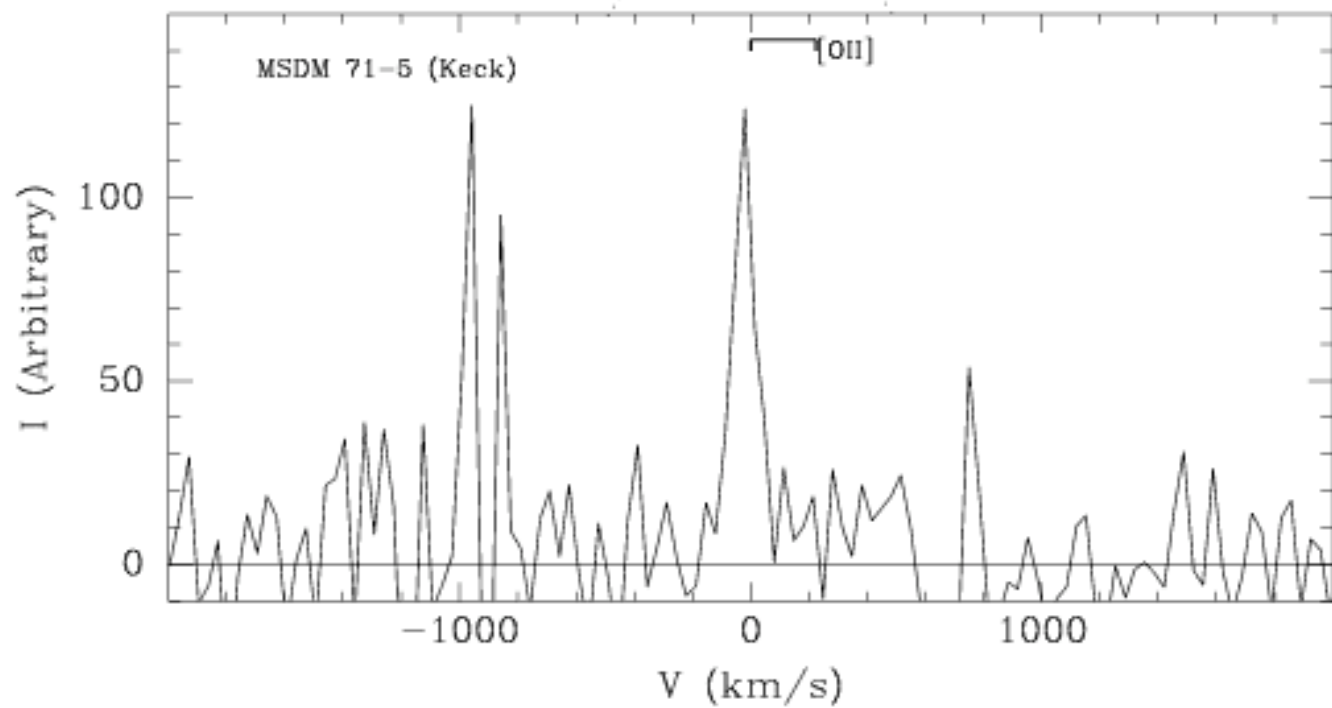
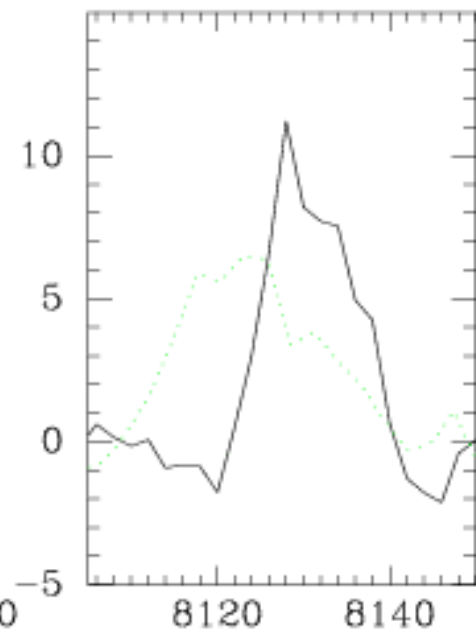
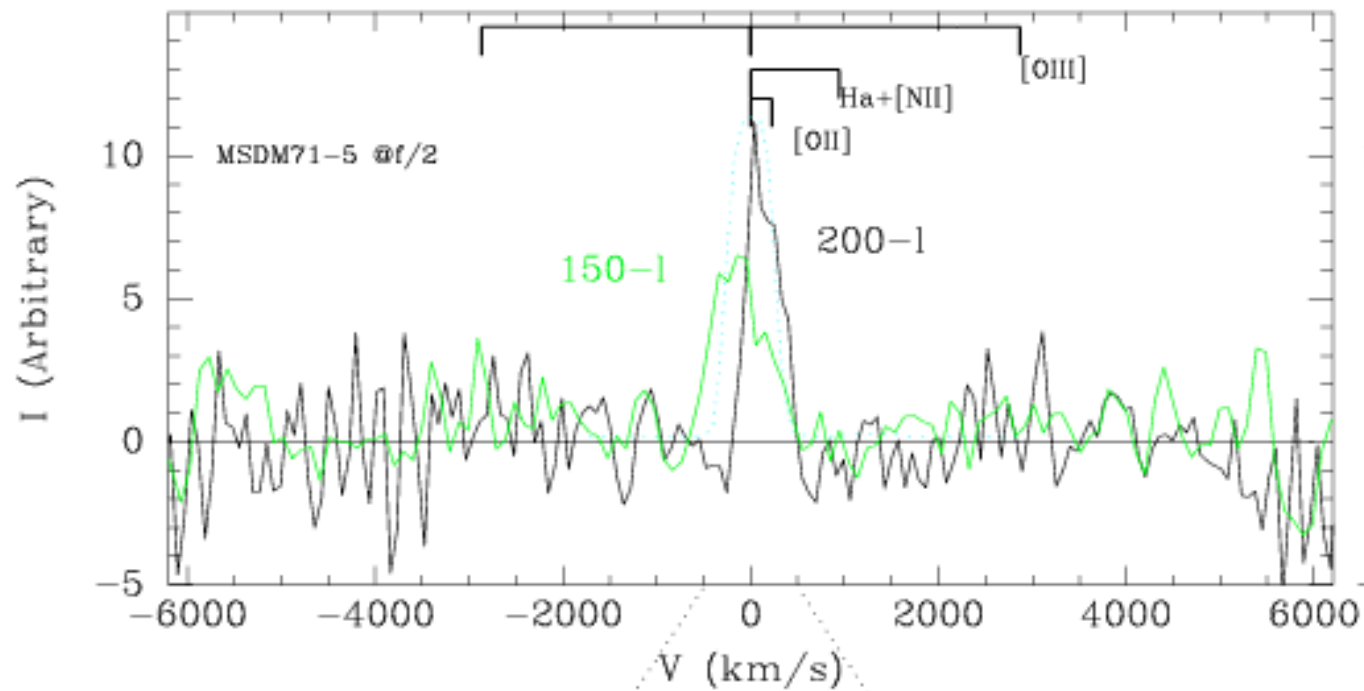




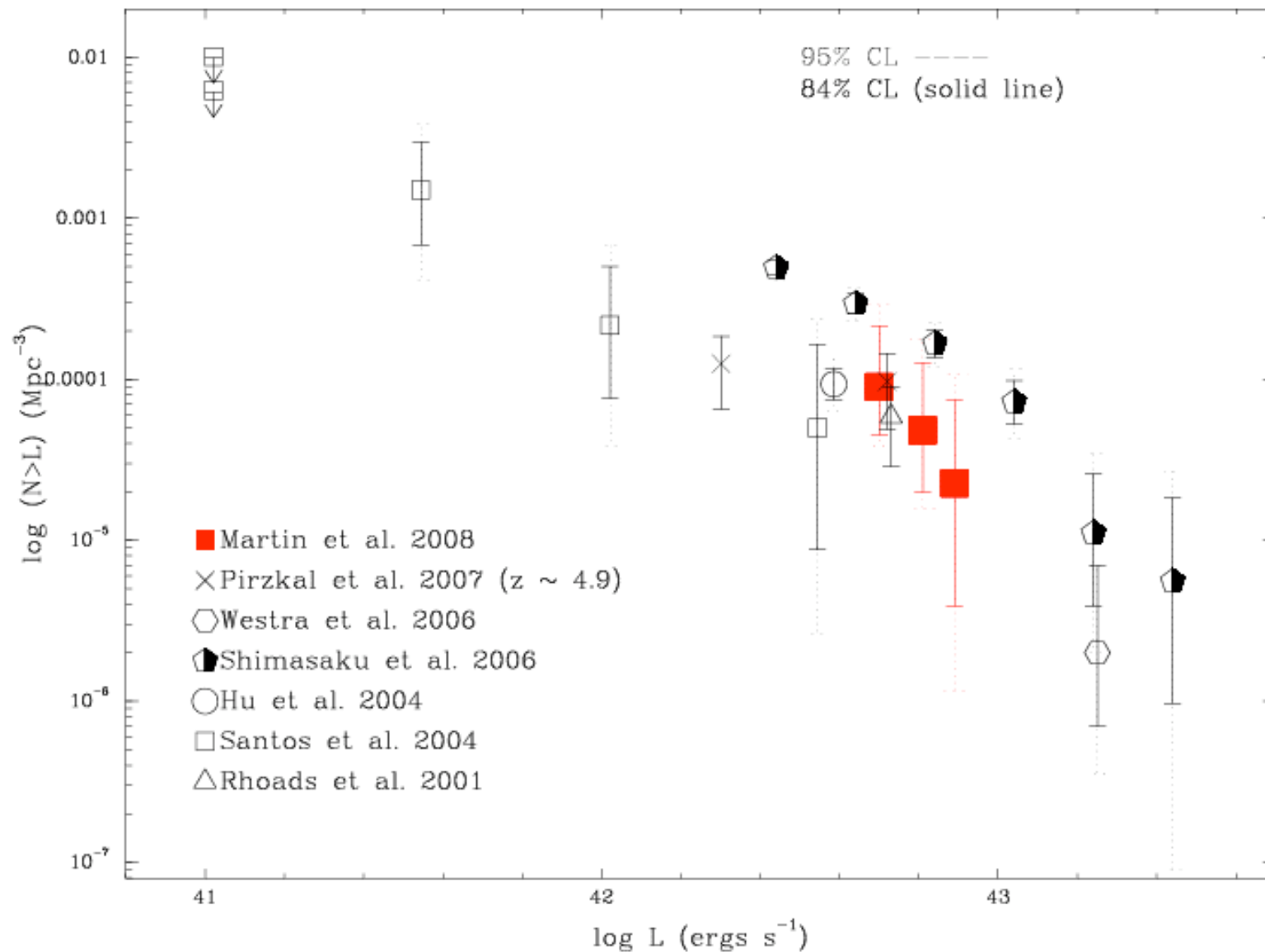








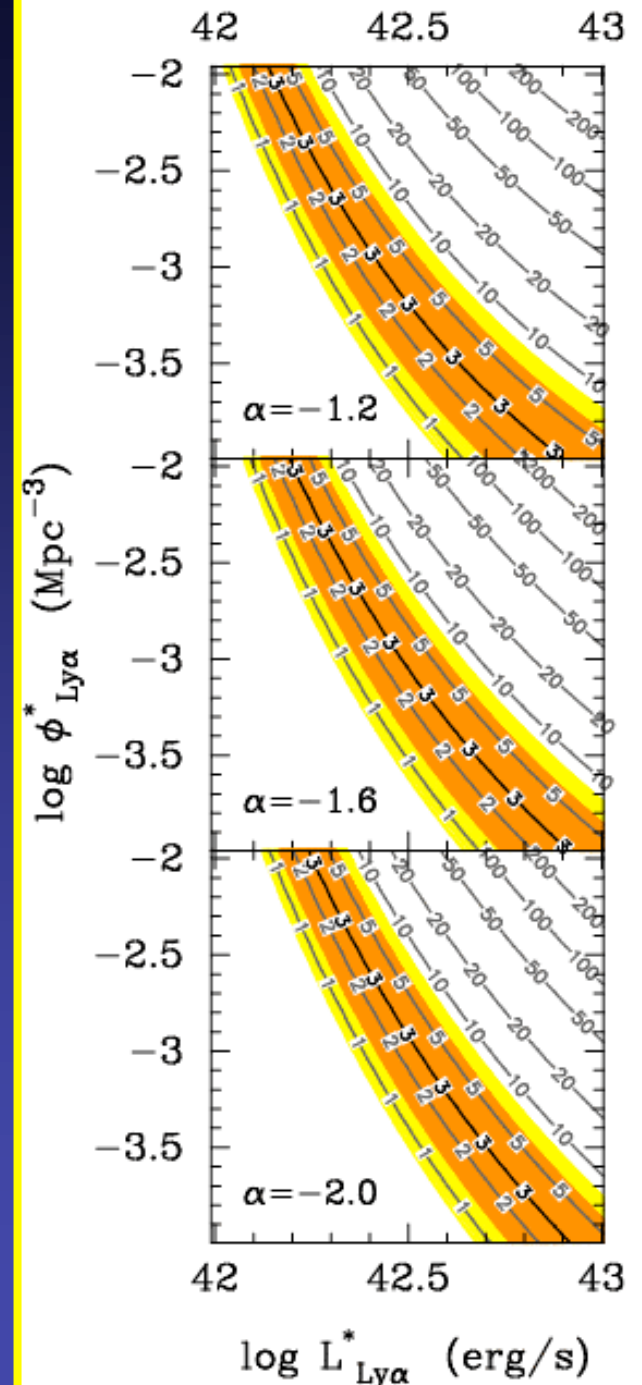
Cumulative LyA Luminosity Function

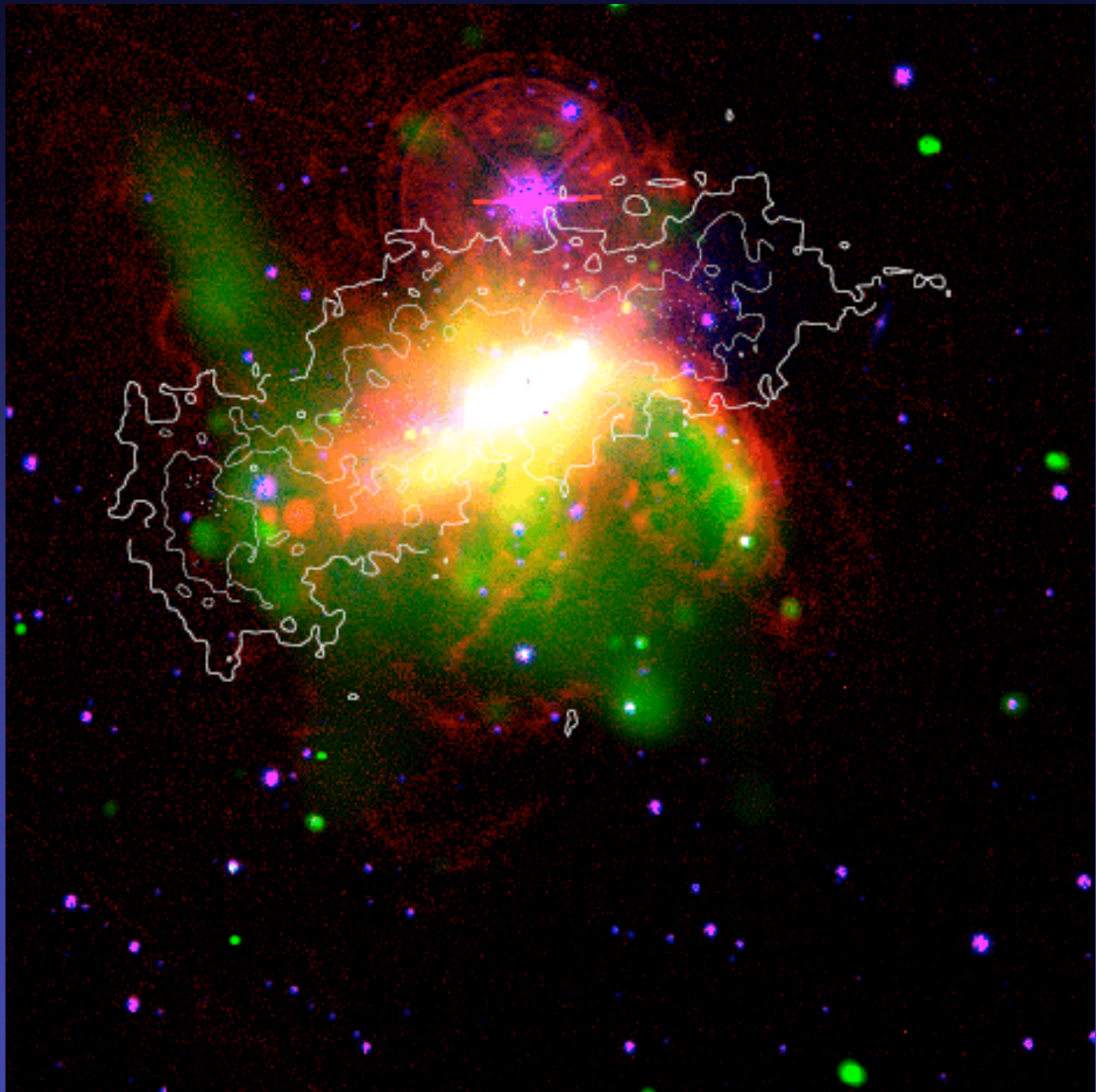


Constraints on LAE LF

$$d\Phi(L) = \Phi_0 (L/L^*)^{-\alpha} e^{(-L/L^*)} d(L/L^*)$$

- Faint-end slope
- Exponential cut off
- Normalization
- Fold model through experimental response function to get average number recovered.
- Poisson errors on our 3 confirmed LAEs define the range of acceptable LF parameters.
- Contribution to IGM ionization?





Ly α Luminosity Density

Integrate from $\text{Log } L_{\text{min}}(\text{Ly}\alpha) = 42.57, 41.0$

Photon production rate to ionize intergalactic gas...

$$\dot{N}_H = 10^{50.72} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \underbrace{C_6}_{\text{red bracket}} \left(\frac{1+z}{6.7} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\Omega_b h_{70}^2}{0.047} \right)^2$$

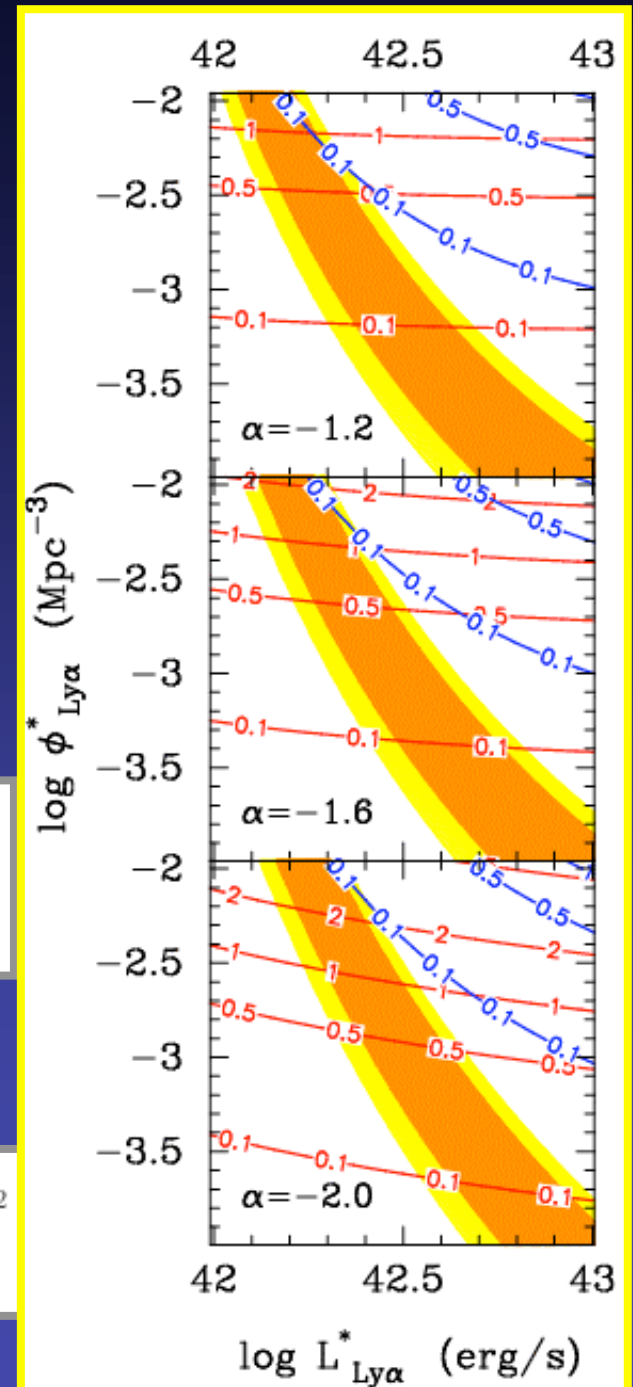
Assume stellar IMF to get SFR...

$$\dot{\rho}_* = 0.02 \text{ M}_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \underbrace{C_6 f_{\text{LyC},0.1}^{-1}}_{\text{red bracket}} \left(\frac{1+z}{6.7} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\Omega_b h_{70}^2}{0.047} \right)^2$$

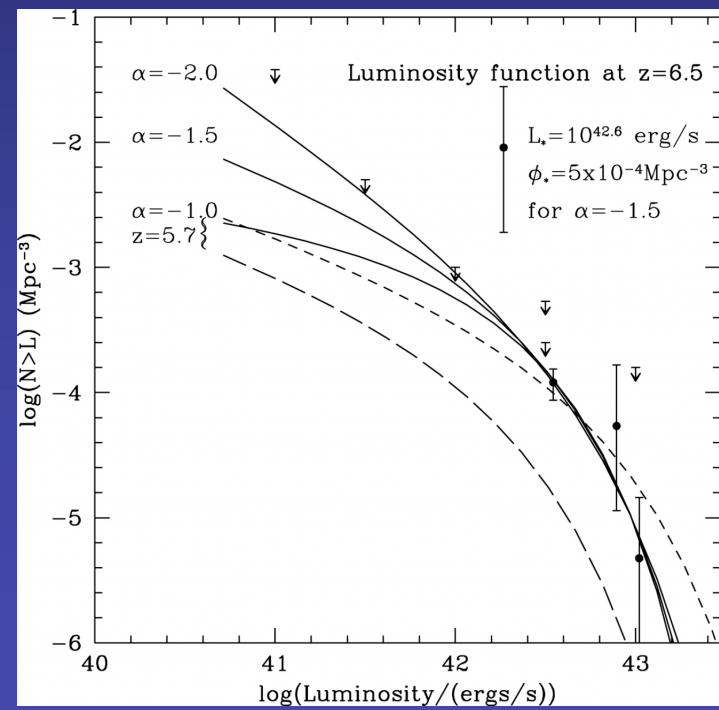
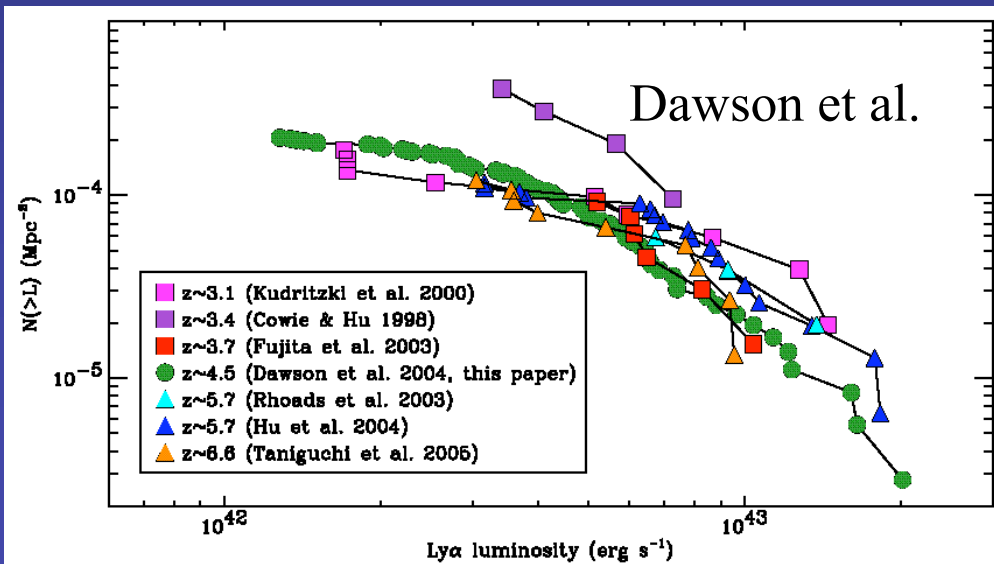
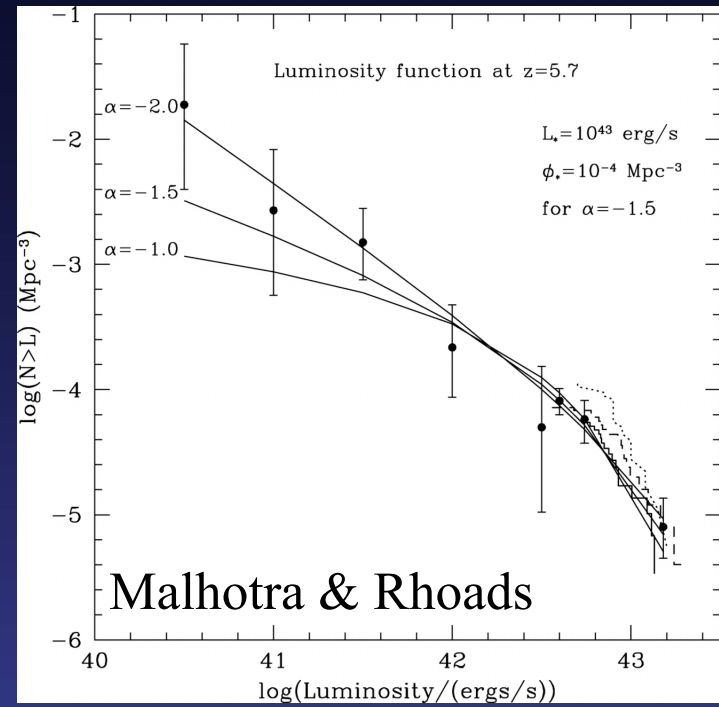
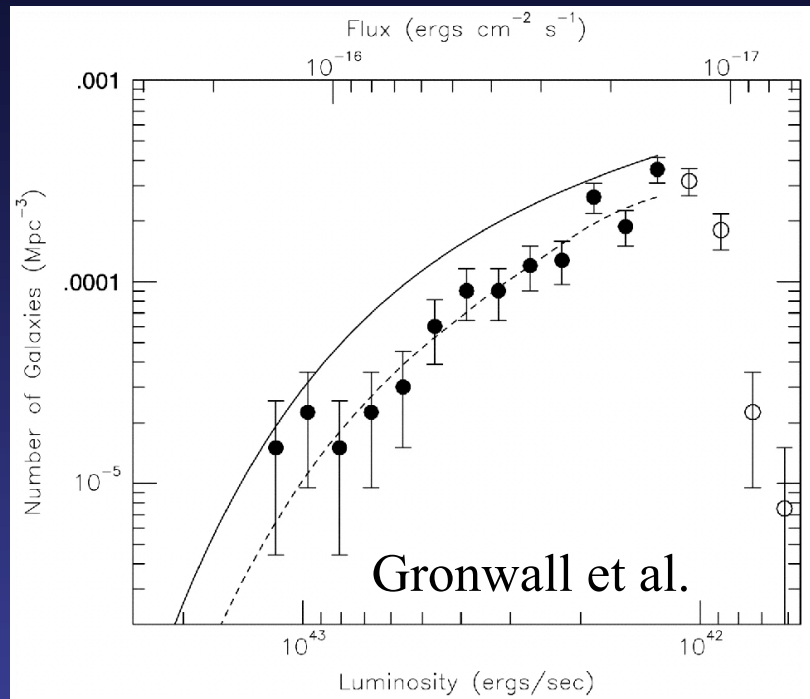
CASE B Recombination Ly α emission...

$$L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 3.0 \times 10^{40} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \underbrace{C_6 (1 - f_{\text{LyC},0.1}) \left(\frac{f_{\text{Ly}\alpha,0.5}}{f_{\text{LyC},0.1}} \right)}_{\text{red bracket}} \left(\frac{1+z}{6.7} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\Omega_b h_{70}^2}{0.047} \right)^2$$

= 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2



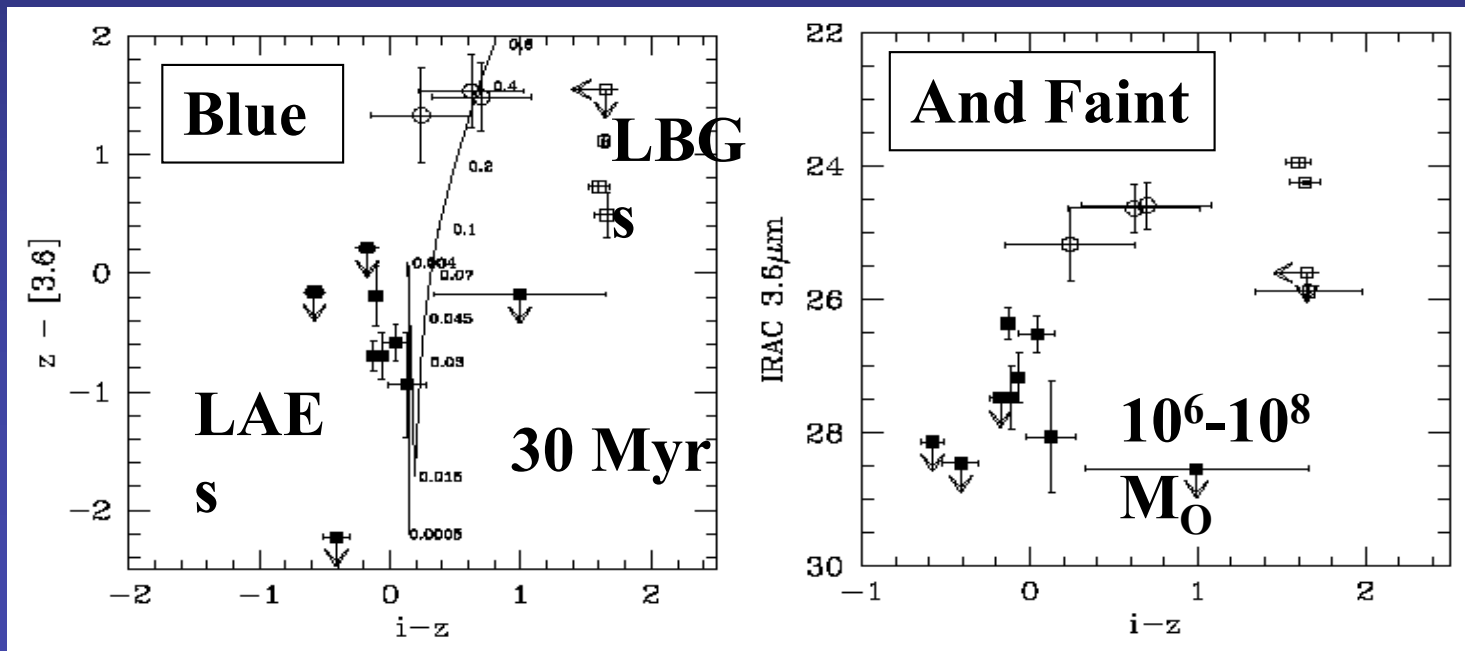
Is $L^*(\text{Ly}\alpha)$ Constrained?



Properties of LAEs:

- Ly α Luminosity \implies SFR $>$ 5-7 Msun/yr
- UV Observations of LAEs give SFRs \sim 3-4x higher
- Line widths \sim 200-250 km/s (corrected to 400 km/s)
- Picks out low metallicity and low mass objects? Awaiting HST observations....

.(Pirzkal et al. 2007)



Relation of LAEs and i-dropout Population??

- **Duty Cycle?**

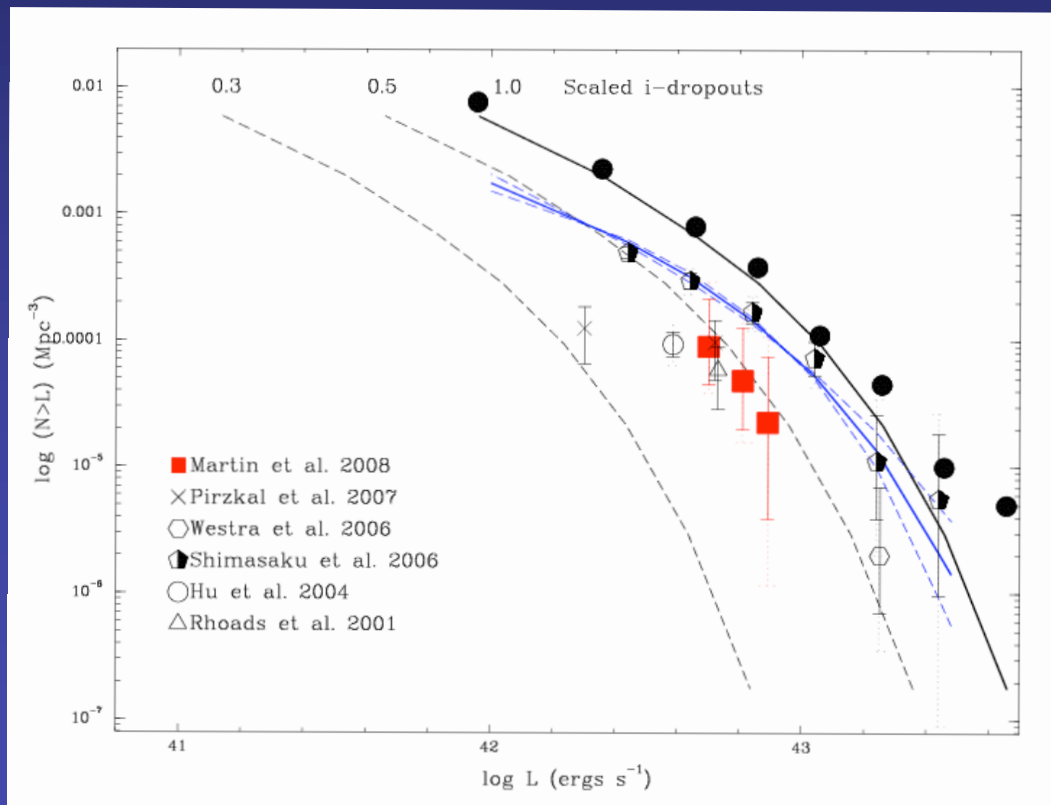
Know ~25% of LBGs at $z\sim 3$ are LAEs

Kashikawa+2006 say fraction is much higher at $z\sim 6.5$

Dow-Hygelund + 2007 (47% of i-dropouts show LyA)

- **Attenuation?** (Effective Luminosity Evolution)

Must be present at factor of 2 level at least.



Conclusions from $z=5.7$ MNS

- Multislit Narrowband Spectroscopy is a viable emission-line survey technique with large format detectors on ground-based telescopes
- Find 3 LAEs with SFRs of at least 5-7 M_{sun}/yr
- If the LAE population is drawn from the i-dropout population, then the average LyA attenuation is not more than a factor ~ 2 and the LyA duty cycle is at least 25%
- $(\log L^*, \log \phi^*)$ in LAEs is $(42.20, -2.0)$, $(42.50, -3.0)$, or $(42.9, -4.0)$ for faint-end slope -1.6
- Ionization of the $z=5.7$ IGM by the detected LAEs requires a high normalization and a low value of the break luminosity. Is this ruled out?
- Deeper surveys are presently possible at $z=5.7$ and higher.
- Main challenge is culling foreground emission-line galaxies.

Line Detection at $z > 6$ in the Next Decade

