



# The first HST Frontier Fields cluster : search for $z > 7.5$ galaxies

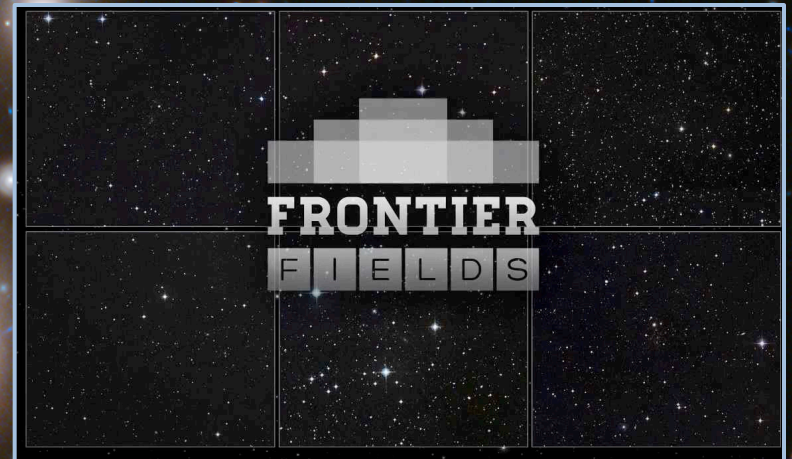
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# Table of contents

- The Frontier Fields program
- The first data released
- The selection function for  $z > 7.5$  objects
- The brightest  $z=8$  candidate
- Next steps

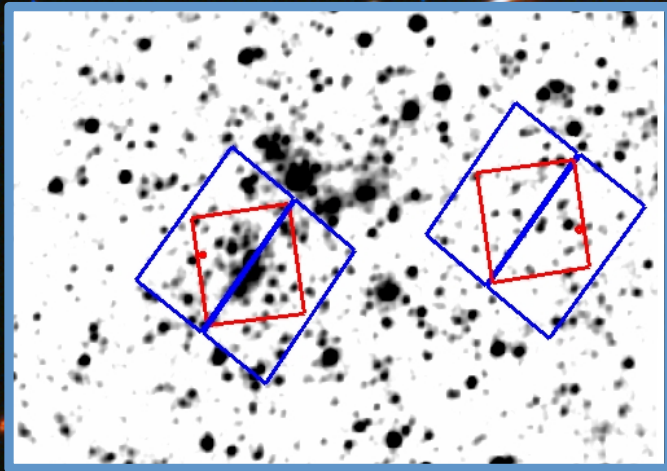


# The Frontier Fields program

It is a program involving 3 space telescopes :

- *Hubble Space Telescope*
- *Spitzer Space Telescope*
- *Chandra X-ray observatory*

Six pointing will be made and each pointing combines cluster and blank fields.



# The scheduled program

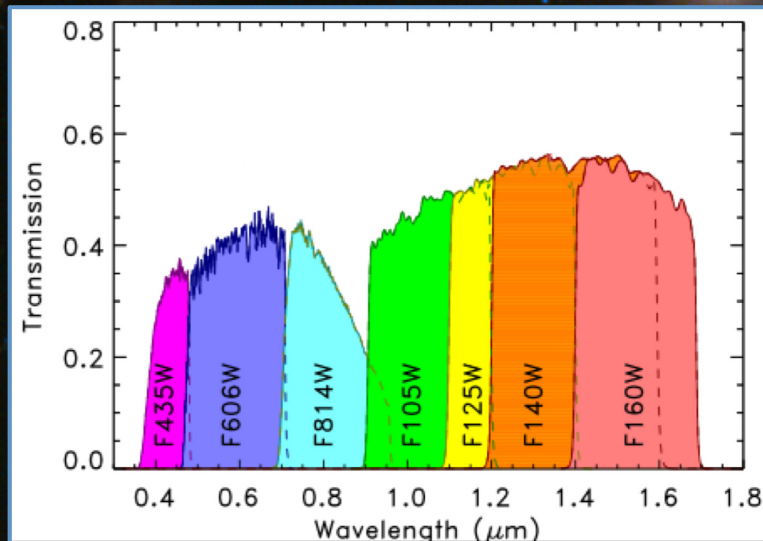
Targets	z	HST Observations	Spitzer observations
Abell 2744	0.308	Oct. 2013 – Jul. 2014	Sep. 2013 – Feb. 2013
MACSJ0416.1-2403	0.396	Jan. 2014 – Sept. 2014	Dec. 2013 – Apr. 2014
<b>MACSJ0717.5+3745</b>	<b>0.545</b>	<b>Oct. 2013 – May. 2015</b>	<b>Jan. 2013 – Jun. 2014</b>
<b>MACSJ1149.5+2223</b>	<b>0.543</b>	<b>Nov. 2013 – Jul. 2015</b>	<b>Jul. 2013 – Aug. 2014</b>
Abell S1063	0.348	2016 (to be confirmed)	If HST confirmed
<b>Abell 370</b>	<b>0.375</b>	<b>2016 (to be confirmed)</b>	<b>If HST confirmed</b>

- **HST observations are made using DDT time (PI : J. Lotz) and are reduced and released by the STScI every Friday after observations**
- **Spitzer observations will be finished during summer 2014 and the raw data are available  $\approx$ 1 week after.**
- **3 clusters are in the Northern Hemisphere and 3 in the South.**

# The first data released : Abell 2744

The first HST Frontier Fields data has been released on December 17 and included :

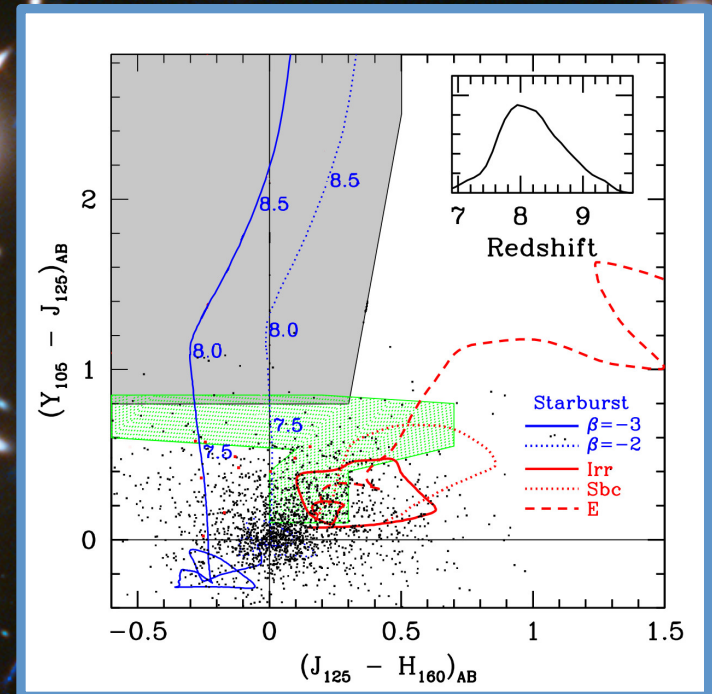
- 100% of WFC3 data (near infra-red)
- 50% of scheduled ACS observations (optical)



Filter	$\lambda_{\text{central}}$ [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	$t_{\text{exp}}$ [ks]	$m(5\sigma)$ [AB]
$B_{435}$	0.431	16.16	27.4
$V_{606}$	0.589	13.25	28.0
$Z_{814}$	0.811	13.25	27.1
$Y_{105}$	1.050	46.52	28.6
$J_{125}$	1.250	16.32	28.5
$JH_{140}$	1.400	22.43	28.7
$H_{160}$	1.600	46.57	28.2

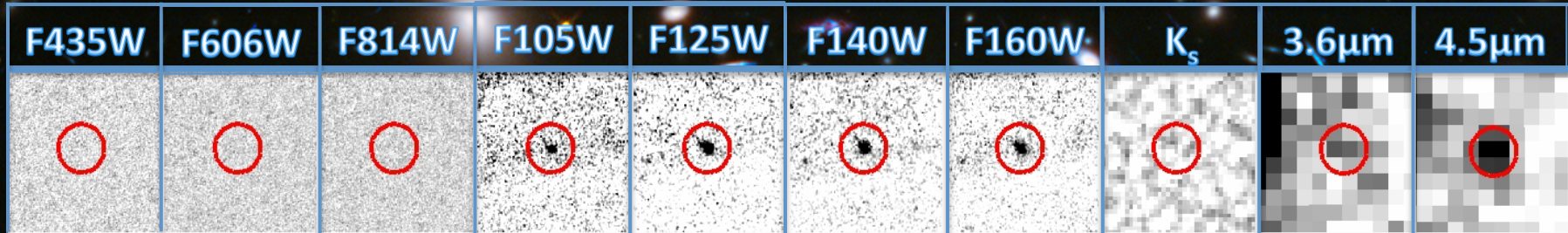
# The selection function to select $z > 7.5$ objects

- We applied the Lyman Break technique combining non-detection/detection and colors criteria (Steidel et al. 1996)
- To minimize the selection of mid- $z$  interlopers, we imposed a break of at least 2 magnitudes between optical and NIR data.
- The selection function we applied was :
  - $B_{435}, V_{606}, z_{814} > m(2\sigma)$
  - $J_{105} < m(10\sigma)$
  - Color-criteria



Bouwens et al. (2010)

# The brightest $z \approx 8$ galaxy candidate



Laporte et al. (2014)

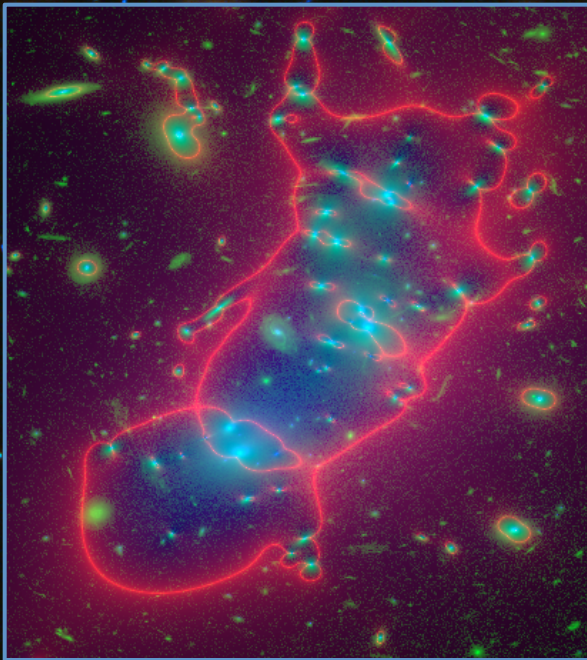
Filter	m(AB)
F435W	>28.4
F606W	>29.0
F814W	>28.1
F105W	$27.50 \pm 0.08$
F125W	$26.32 \pm 0.04$
F140W	$26.26 \pm 0.03$
F160W	$26.25 \pm 0.04$
$K_s$	>25.9
$3.6\mu\text{m}$	$26.08 \pm 0.14$
$4.5\mu\text{m}$	$25.16 \pm 0.16$

We combined the HST images with Spitzer data and noticed that we have another “break” in these data.

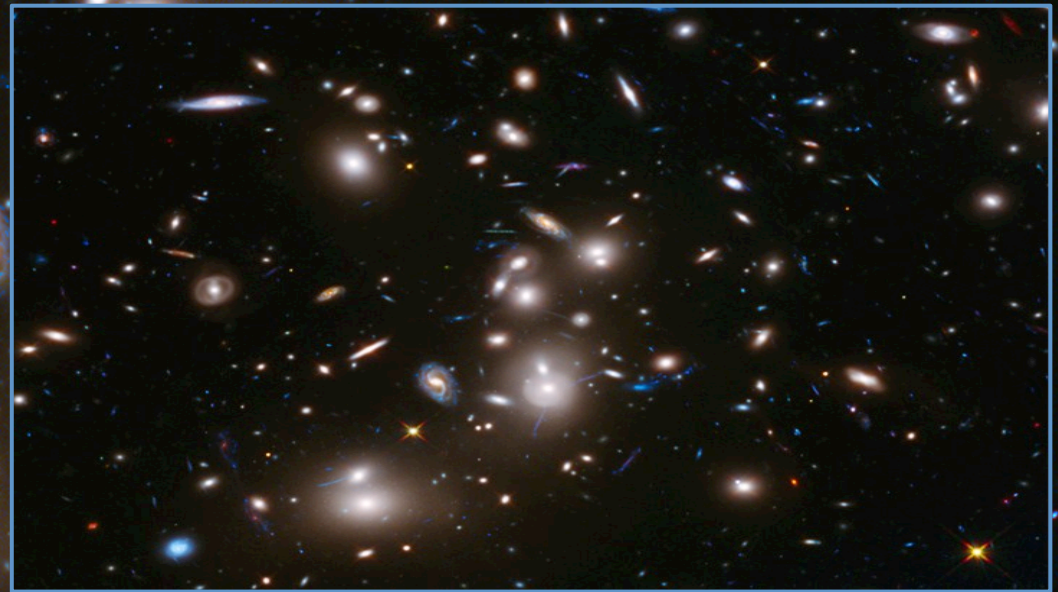
The photometry at  $4.5\mu\text{m}$  could be contaminated by [OIII] and  $H\beta$  emission lines at  $z \approx 8$ .

# Amplification Maps

- Several amplification maps have been provided for each Frontier Fields cluster.
- This object is located on the edges of the WFC3 images, therefore the magnification factor is relatively modest ( $\mu=1.5$ )



Richard et al. 2014





# Photometric properties

We used Hyperz (Bolzonella et al. 2000) and a standard templates library to compute several properties of this object.

Depending on the metallicity, we estimated the following parameters :

SFR : 8 – 60  $M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$

$A_v$  : 0.05 – 0.8 mag

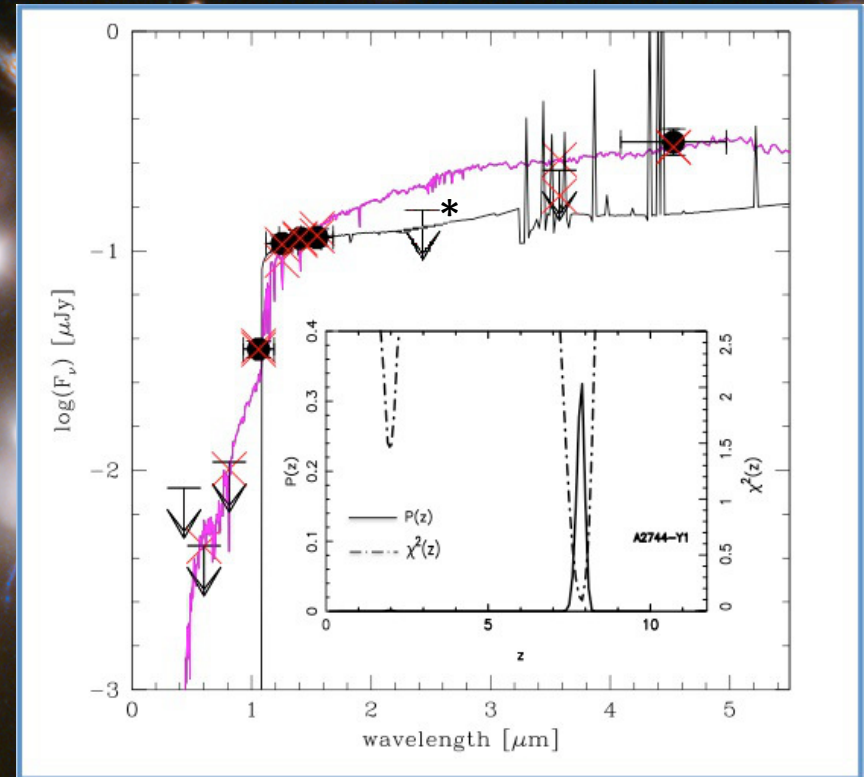
$M_{\star}$  :  $(2.5-10) \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$

$\text{Log(LIR)} = 9.7 - 11.4$

$\text{EW}[\text{OIII}] \approx 600 \text{ \AA}$

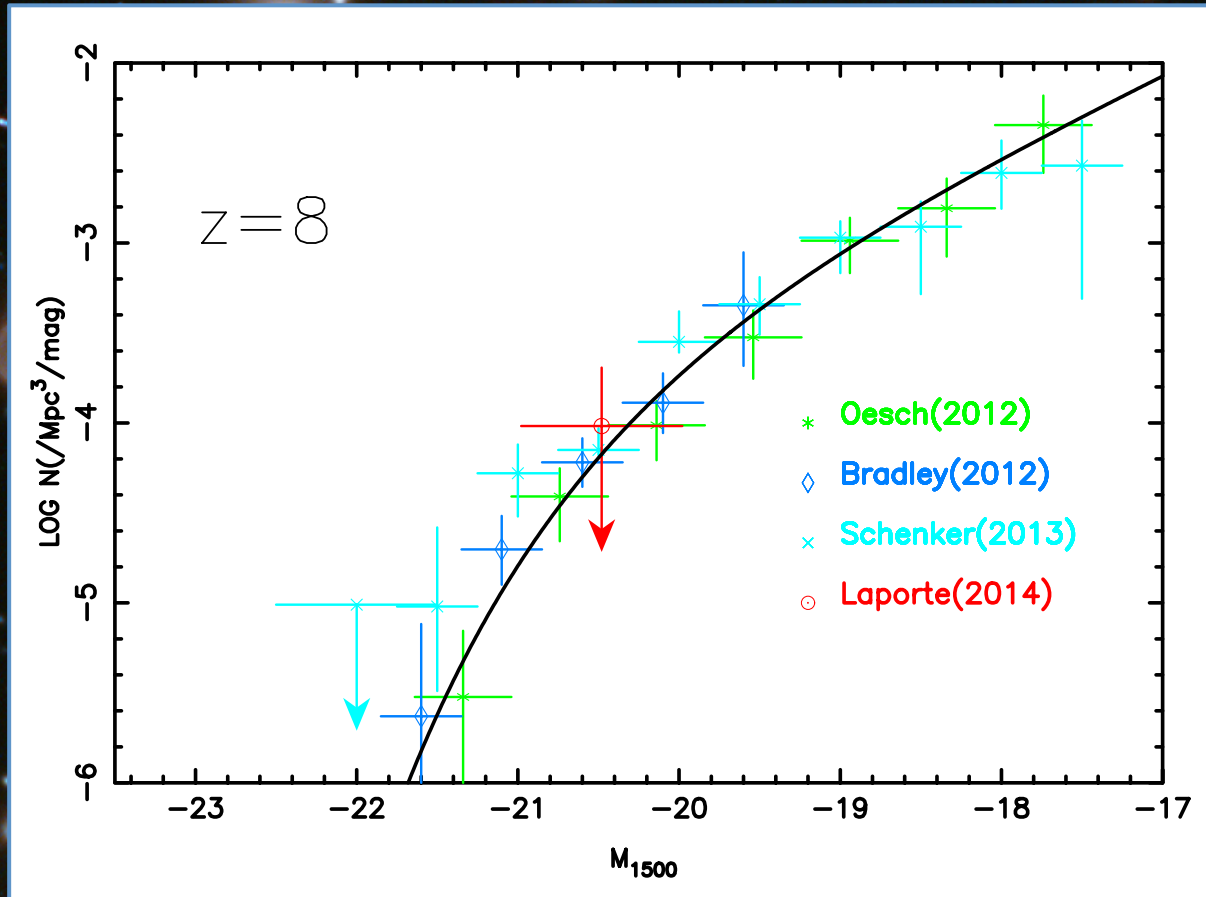
$\text{EW}[\text{H}\beta] \approx 190 \text{ \AA}$

$r \approx 0.35 \pm 0.15 \text{ kpc}$  (using Galfit)



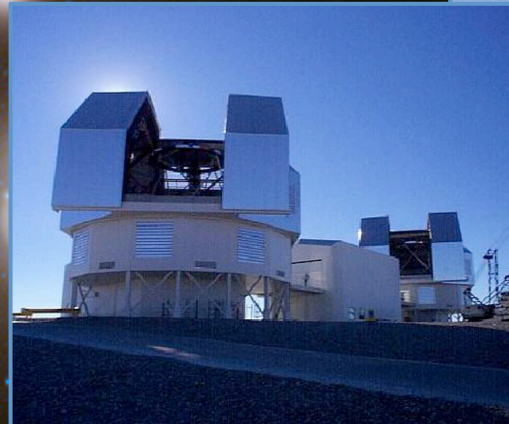
\* Non-detection on FourStar@Magellan  $K_s$  image (Thanks to CLASH collaboration)

# The UV Luminosity Function



# Next steps : at short term

- On that particular object :
  - ALMA observations approved
  - Deep FourStar and HAWKI  $K_s$  images awaited
  - Spectroscopic confirmation proposed to ESO, Gemini and Magellan
- On Abell 2744 :
  - Final HST data awaited during summer
  - Chandra observations will be released at the end of 2014
  - Spectroscopic observations of  $z < 6.5$  targets (e.g. MUSE@ESO)
  - Spectroscopic observations of all  $z > 6.5$  targets (e.g. KMOS@ESO)



# Next steps : at mid/long term

## At mid-term :

- The arrival of EMIR@GTC (expected 2015) will allow us to observe by spectroscopy bright  $z=7, 8$  and  $9$  (?) objects in the Northern Hemisphere



## At long-term :

- MOONS @VLT, WISH (not before 2019)
- For the spectroscopic confirmation of the faintest objects : JWST, ELT and SPICA

