



# HST WFC3 Early Release Science: Emission-Line Galaxies from IR Grism Observations

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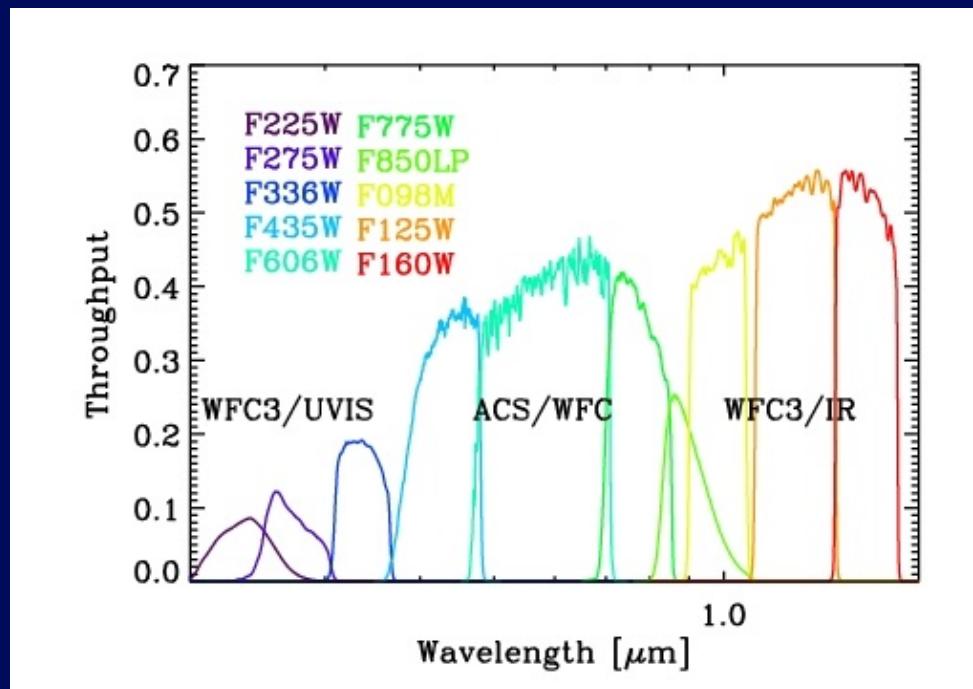
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Meurer, P.J. McCarthy, N. P. Hathi, S. Malhotra, J. Rhoads, M.  
Mutchler, & the WFC3 SOC

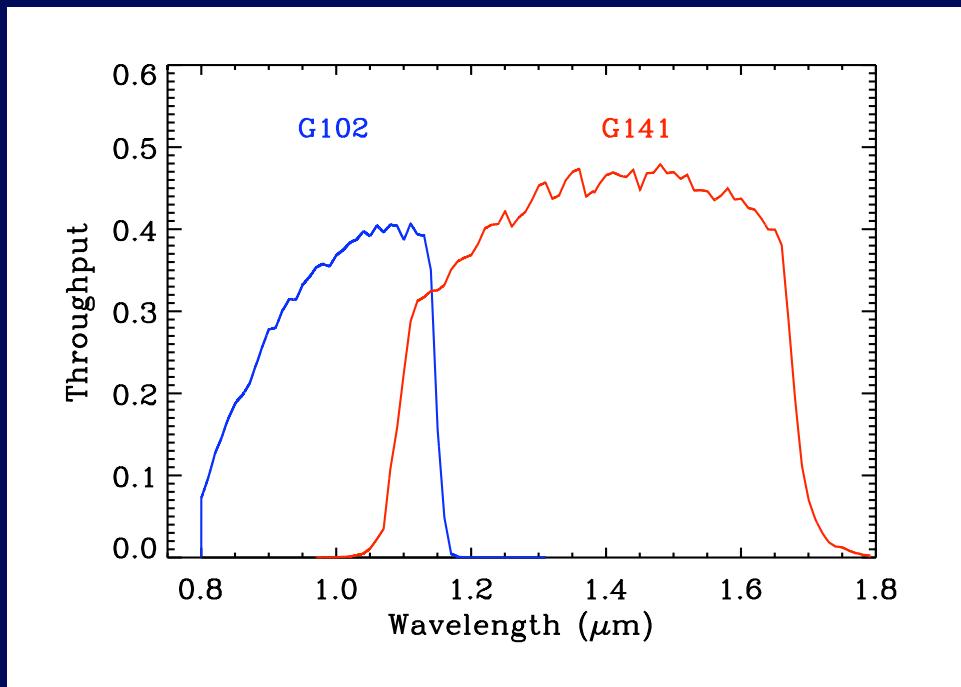
# WFC3 Early Release Science II Program

- Eight pointings with UVIS channel
  - F225W, F275W, and F336W
- Ten pointings with IR channel
  - F098M, F125W, F160W
  - 4.65 arcmin<sup>2</sup> FOV; 0.13 arcsec/pix
- One grism field
  - G102 ( $R \sim 210$ ) & G141 ( $R \sim 130$ ): 2 orbits each
- Windhorst et al. 2010



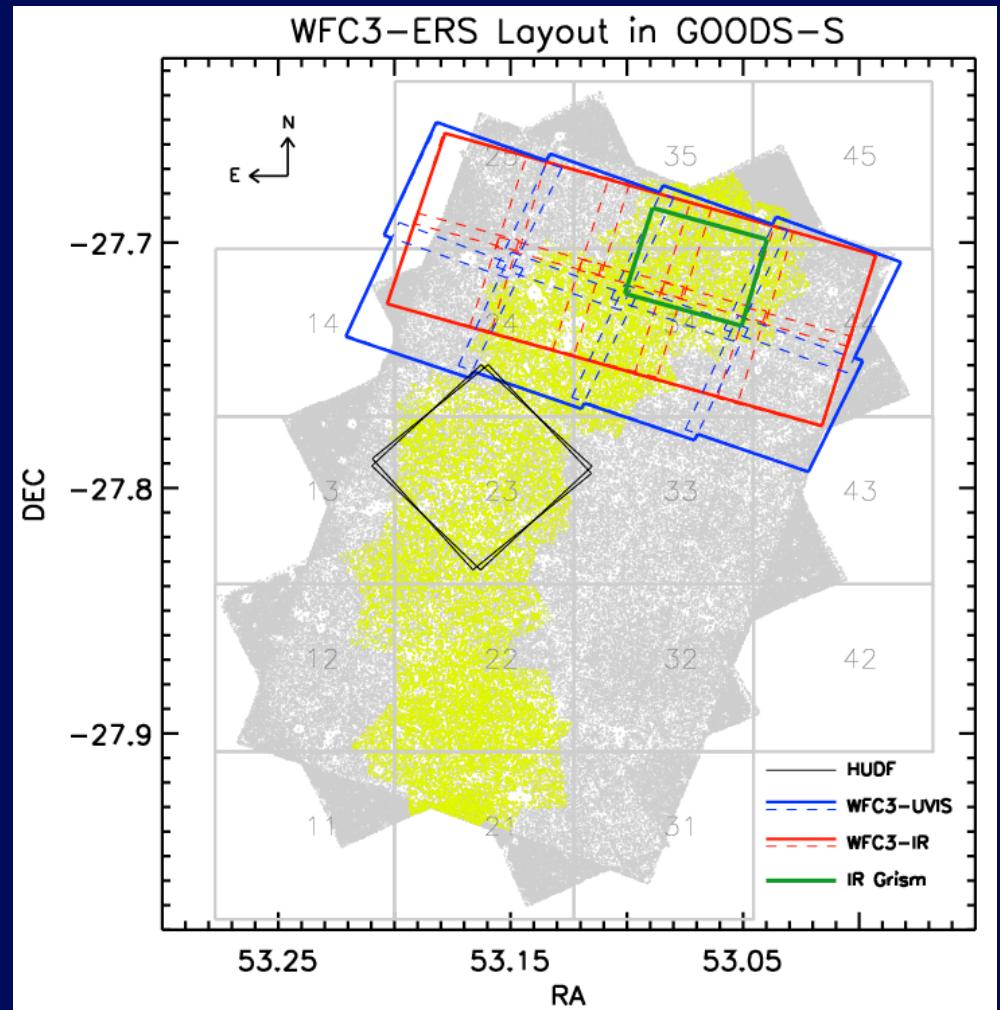
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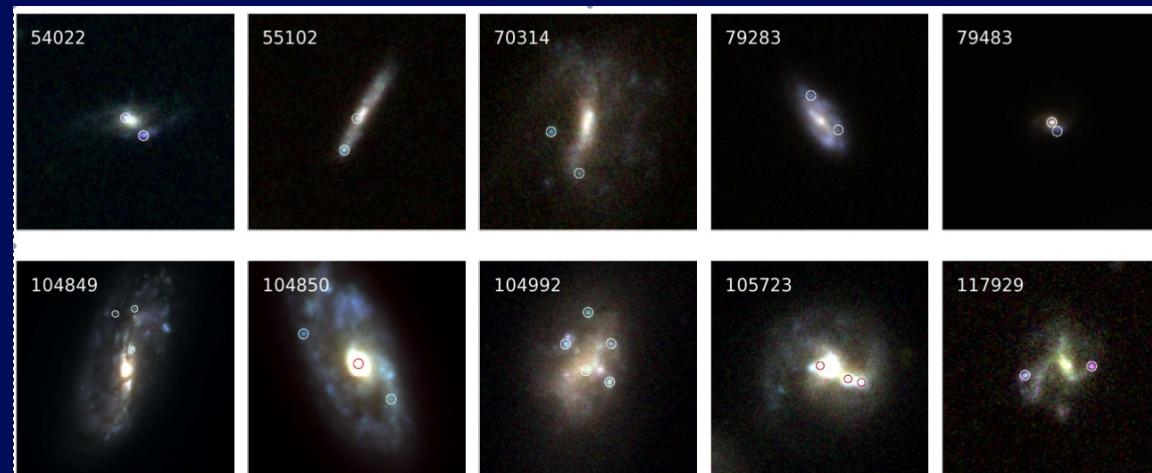
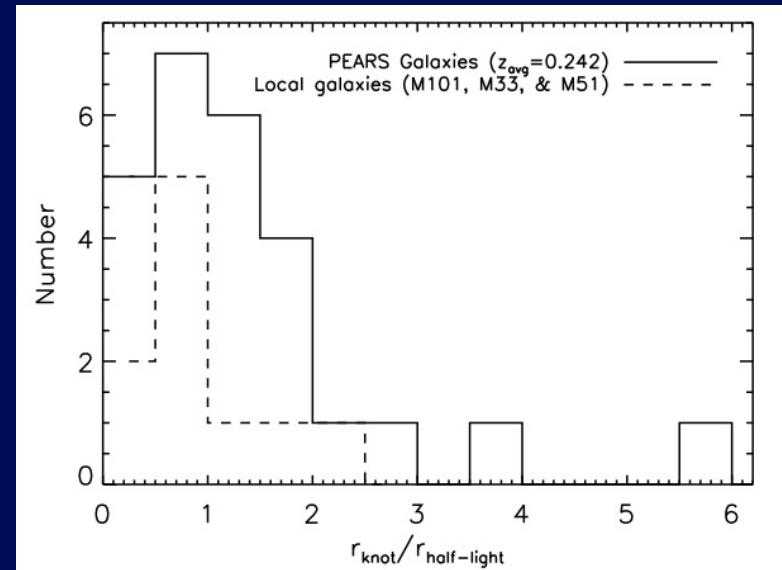
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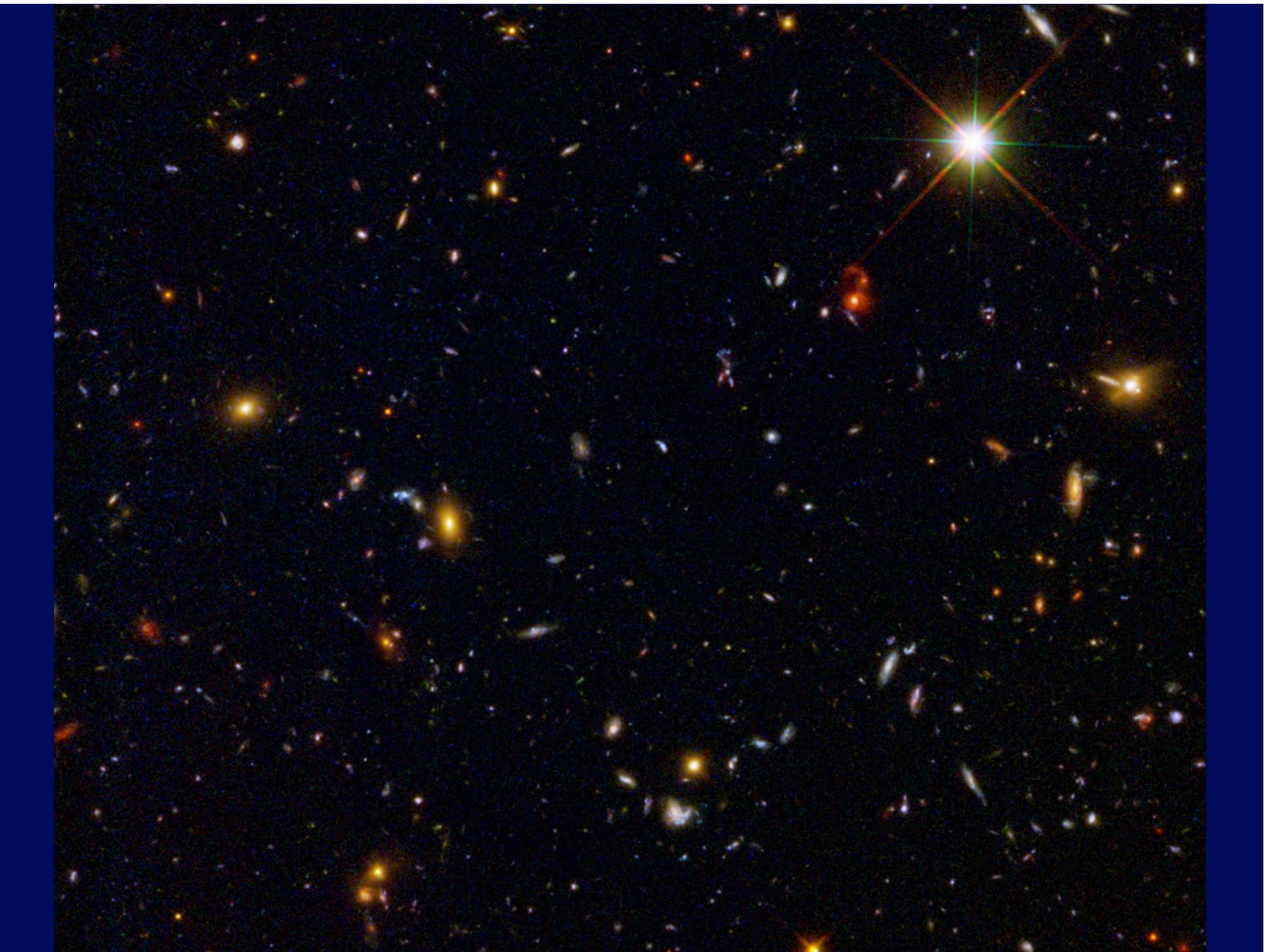
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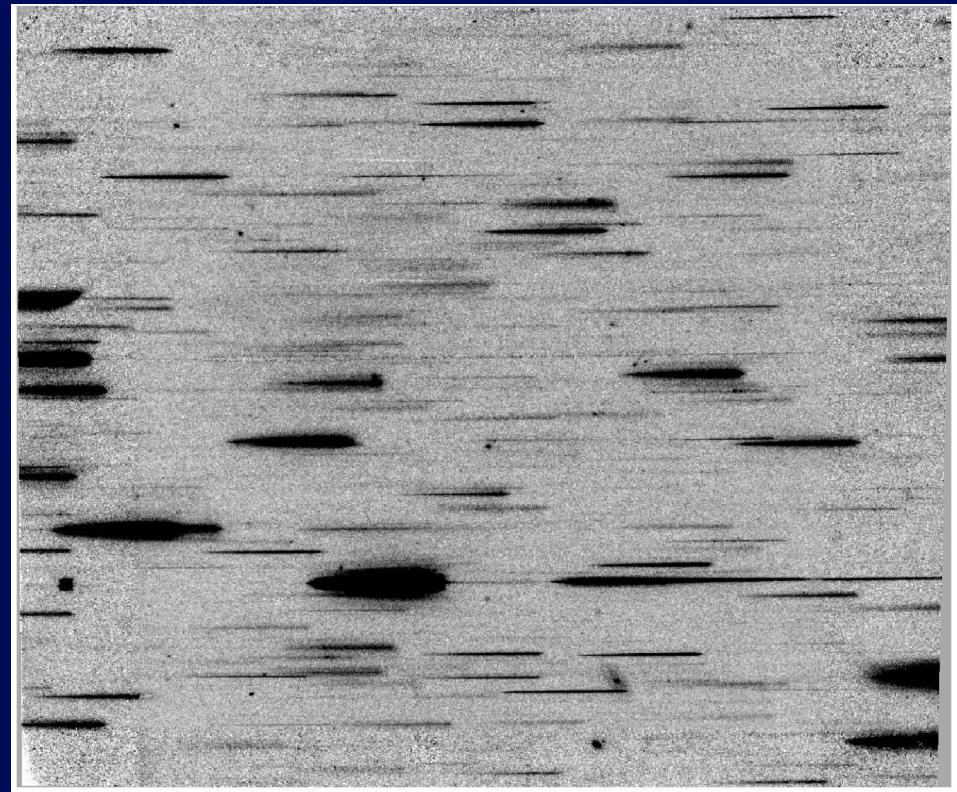
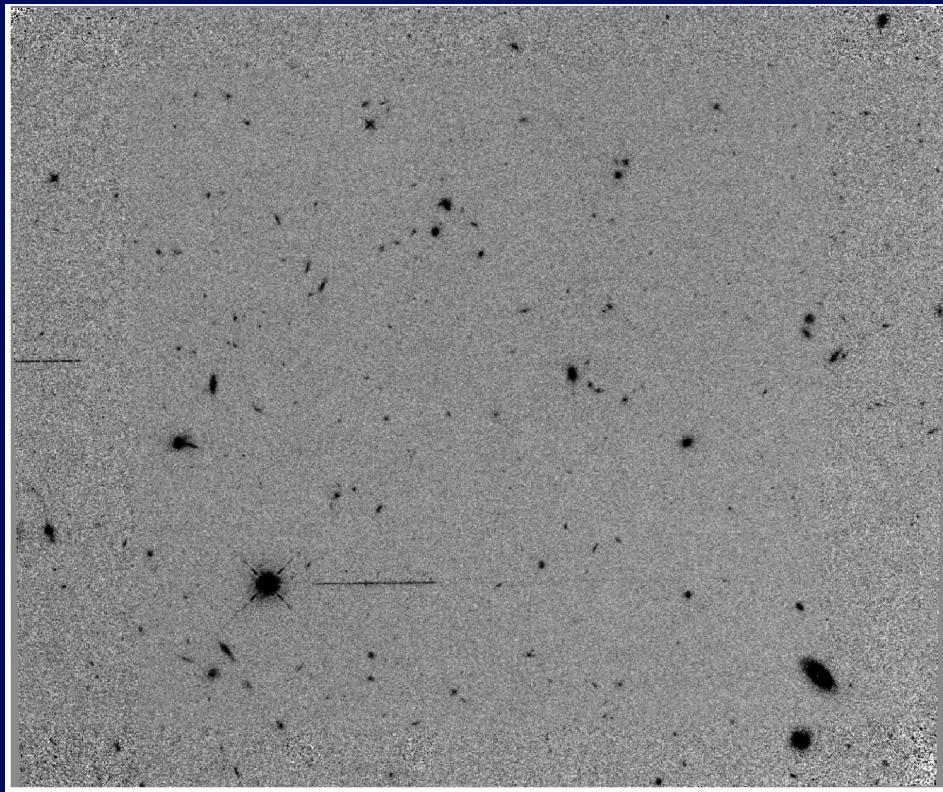
# Background: The *Probing Evolution And Reionization Spectroscopically* (PEARS) ACS Grism Survey

- Sample of ~200 faint emission-line galaxies in GOODS-South (Straughn et al. 2008, 2009)
- HST/ACS G800L grism (6000-9500 Å; R~100)
- Majority of sources have a single line; line ID & grism redshift determination possible with photz

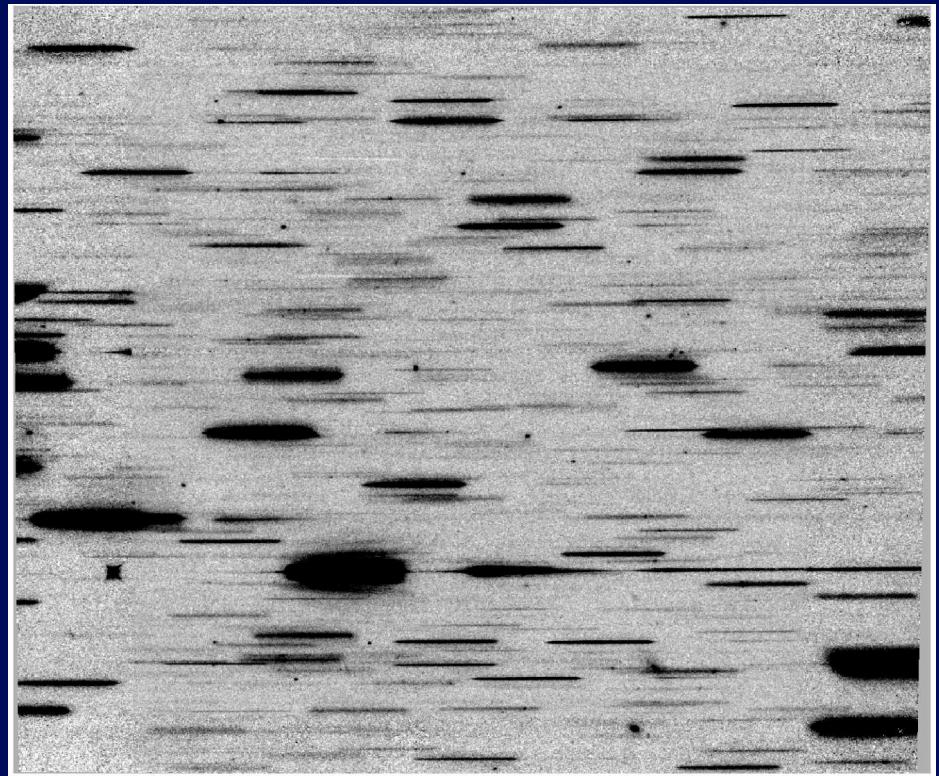
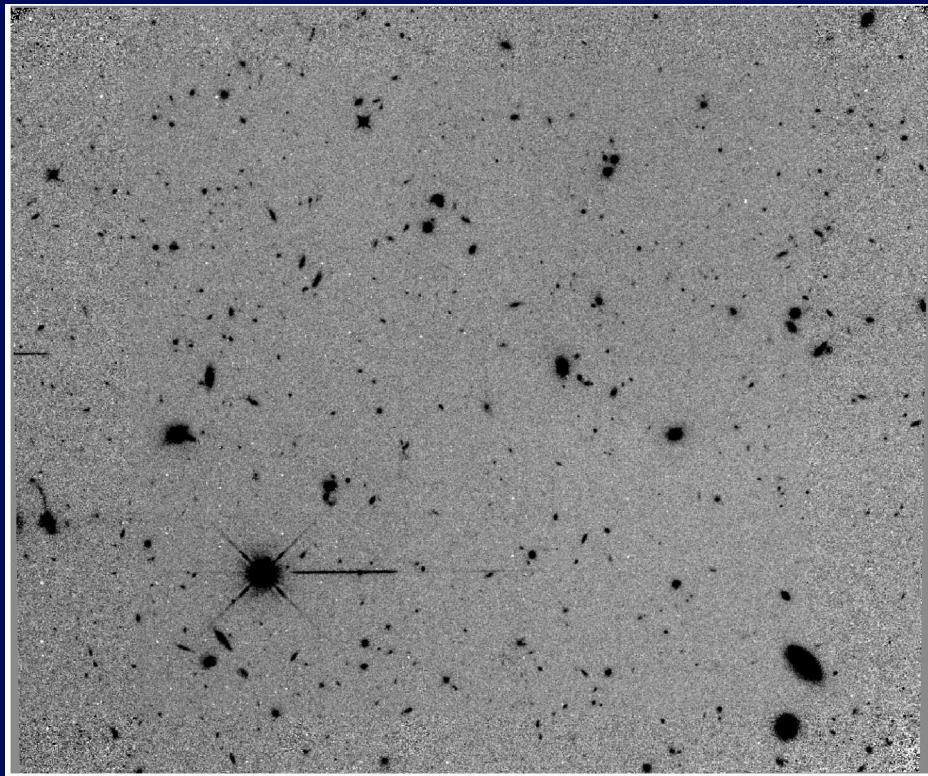


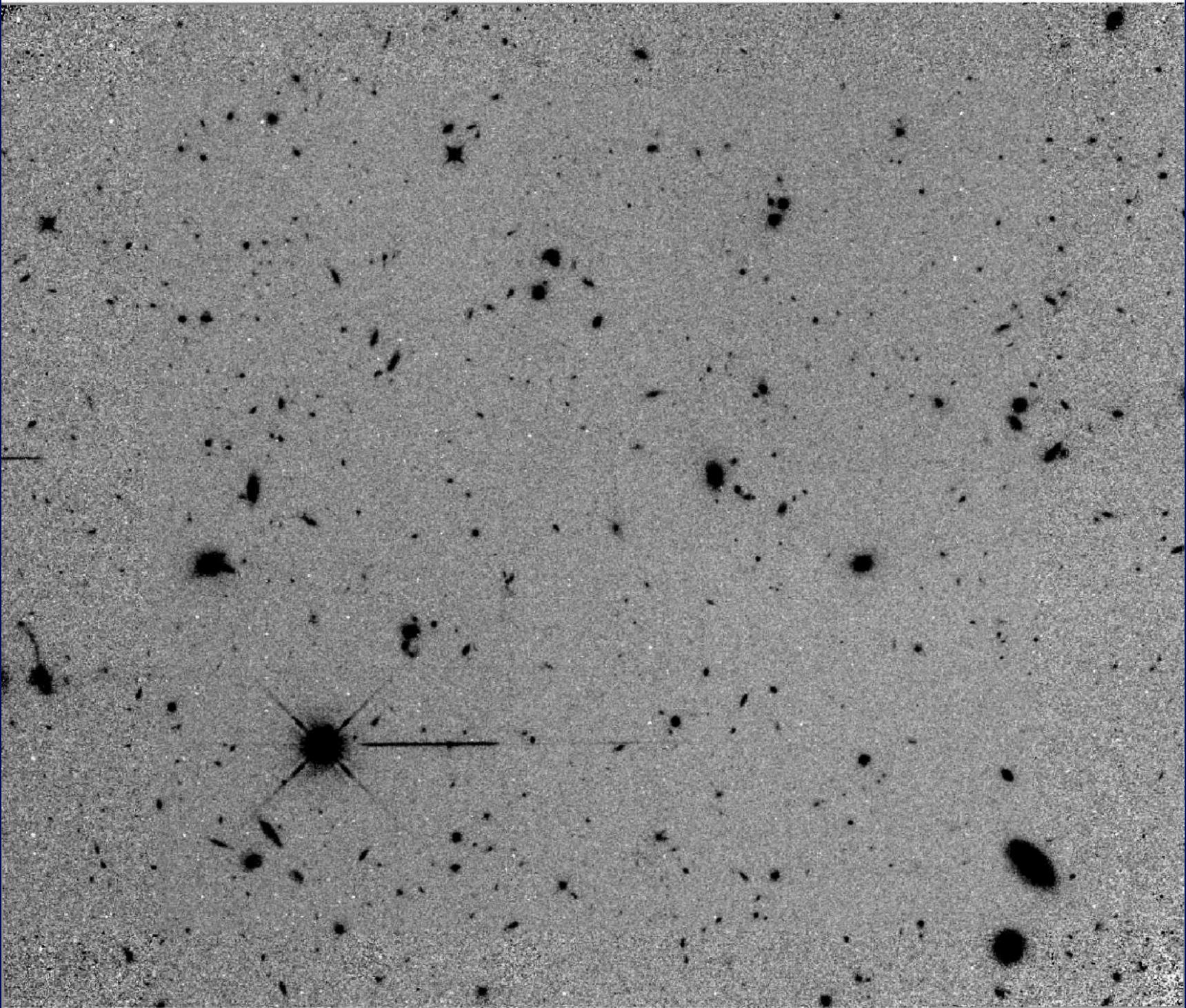


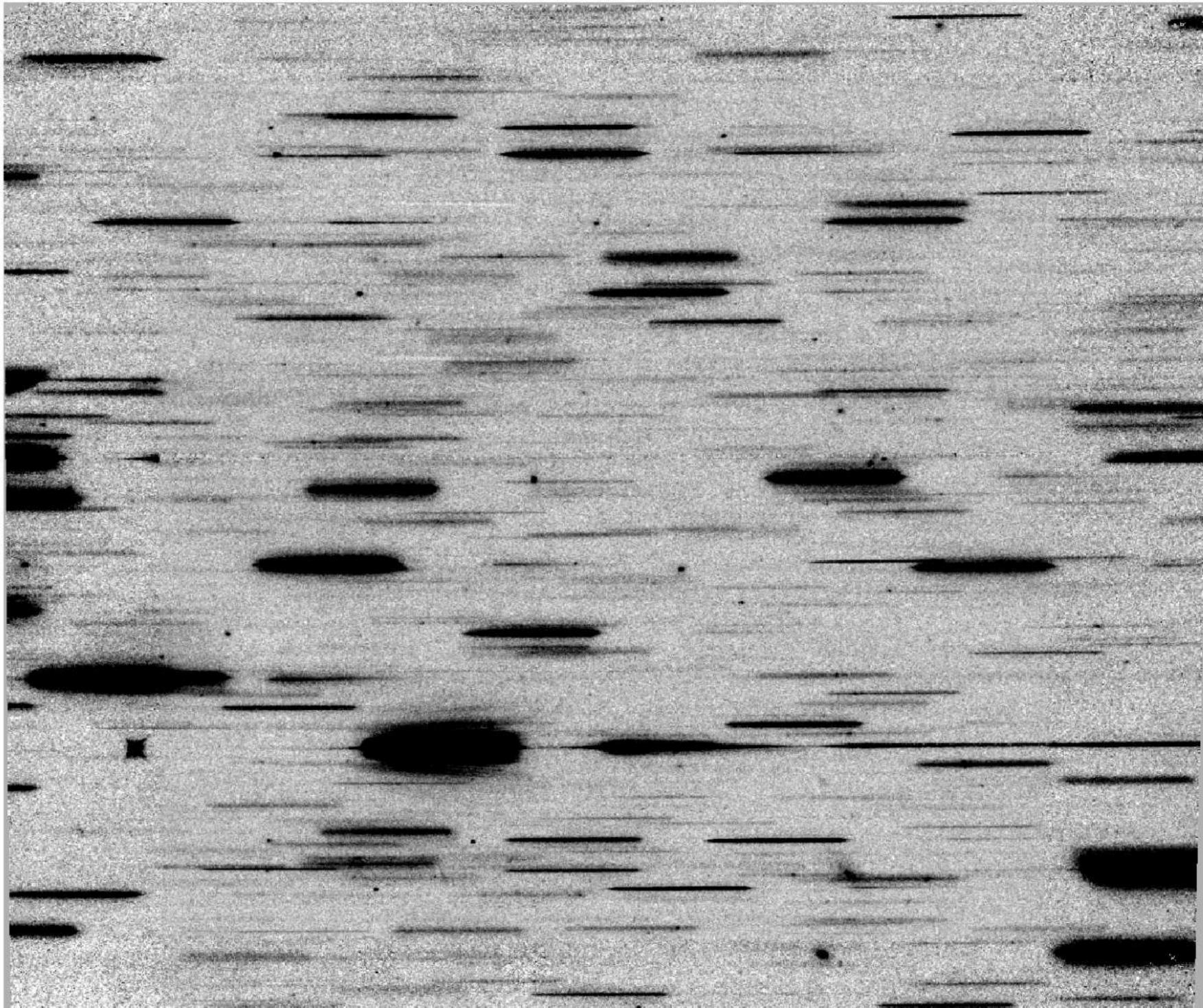
# F098M + G102 (2 orbits)



# F140W + G141 (2 orbits)



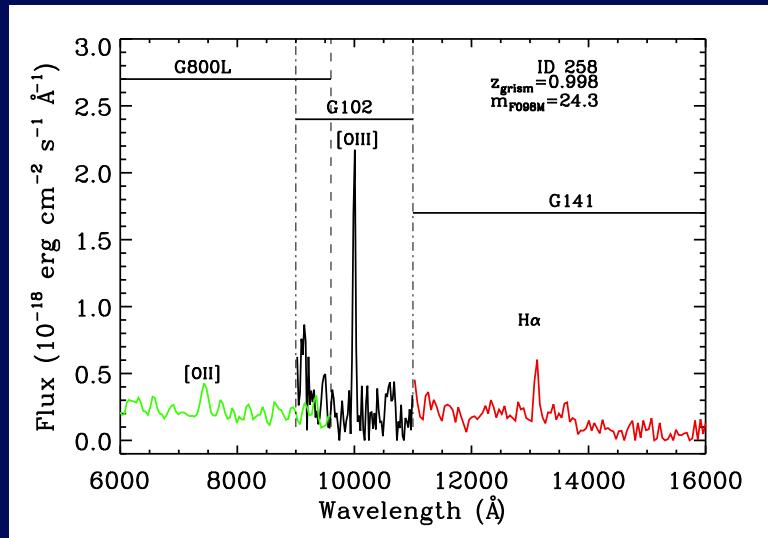
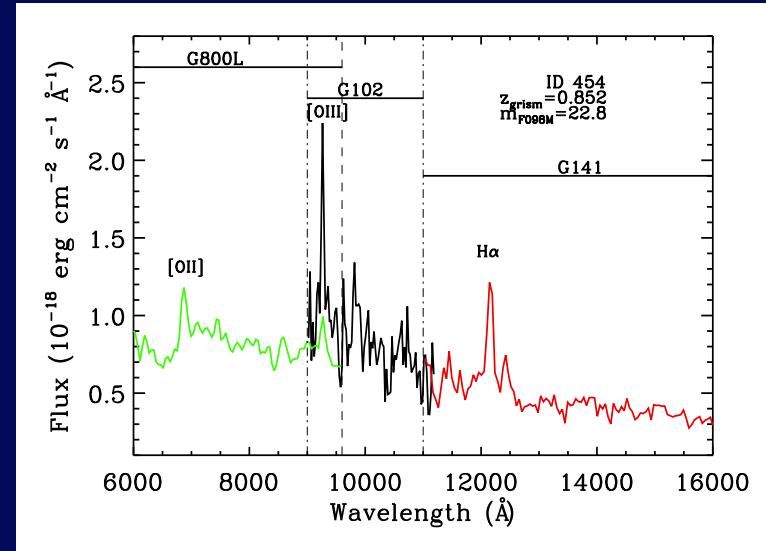
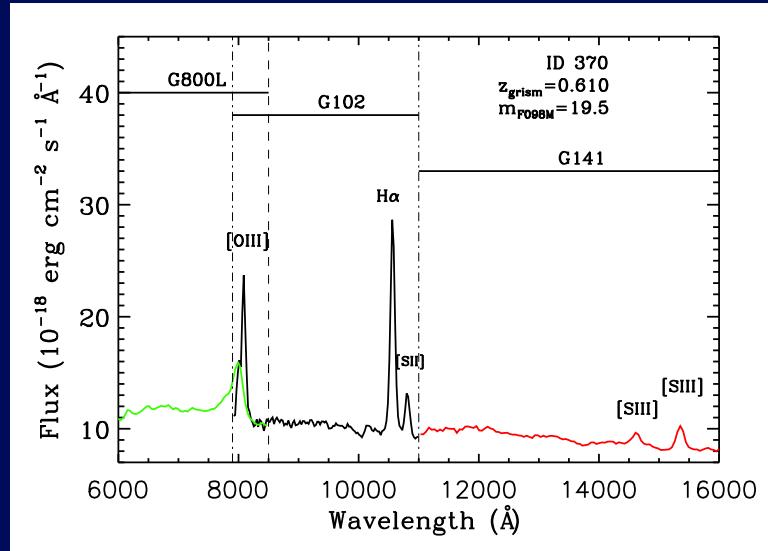




# Summary of ELG Detections

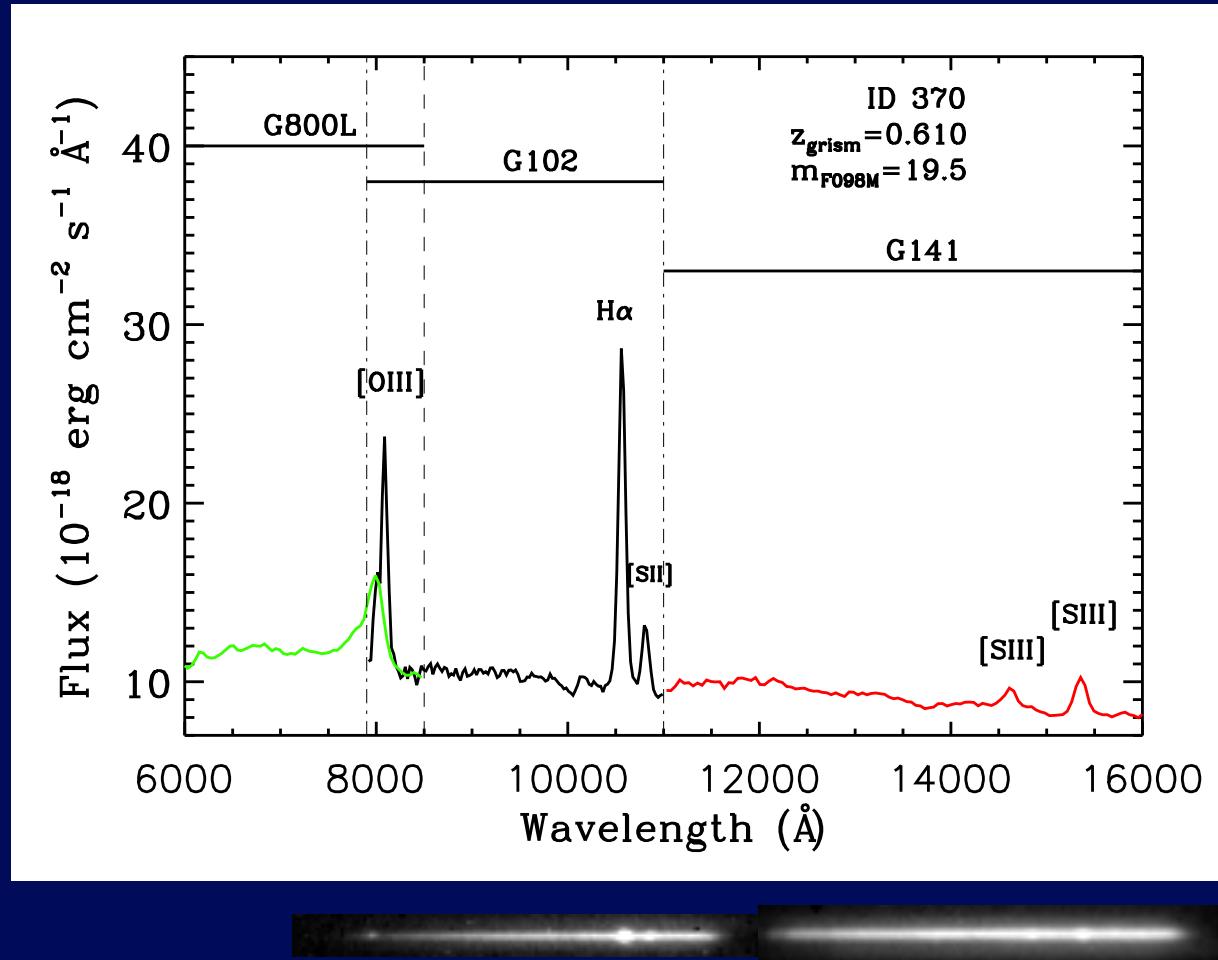
- WFC3 IR grism spectra augment previous optical ACS grism PEARS data in the ERS field, yielding spectra of galaxies from 0.6-1.6  $\mu\text{m}$
- **48 galaxies with 73 emission lines**
  - 29 H $\alpha$ , 27 [OIII], 6 [OII], 2 [SII], 2 [SIII] $\lambda$ 9069, 2 [SIII] $\lambda$ 9532, 5 unidentified
  - H $\alpha$ :  $0.2 < z < 1.4$ ; [OIII]:  $1.2 < z < 2.2$ ; [OII]:  $2.0 < z < 3.3$
- Average redshift:  **$z=1.200$** ;  $0.227 < z < 2.315$ 
  - 18 new grism-spectroscopic redshifts for GOODS-S galaxies
- Average F098M magnitude:  **$m=23.7$  mag**;  $18.7 < m < 26.9$  (!)

# Emission-line Galaxies with ACS + WFC3 spectra (0.6 – 1.6 $\mu$ m)

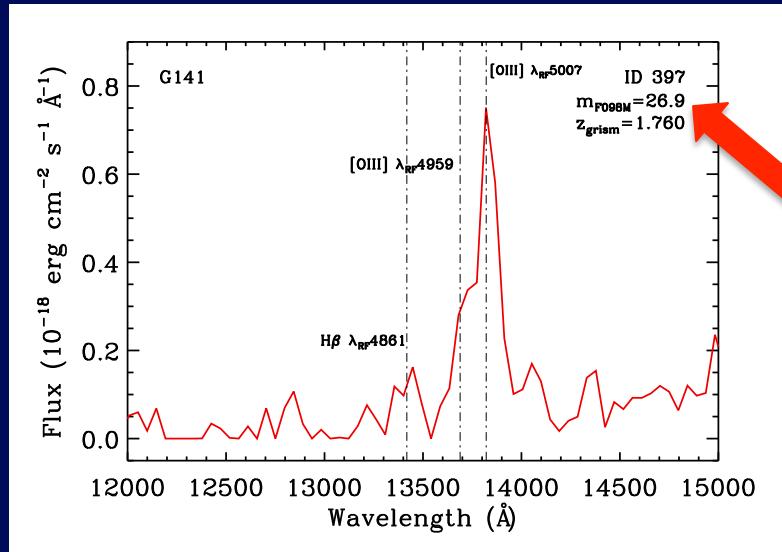
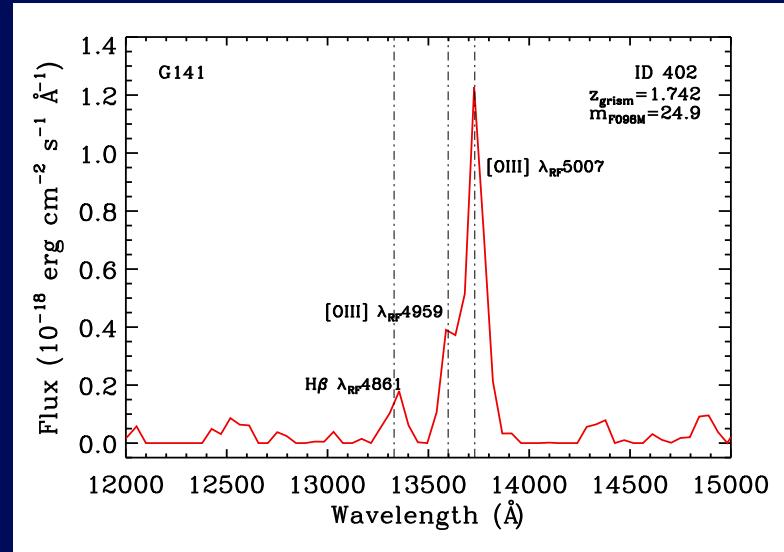
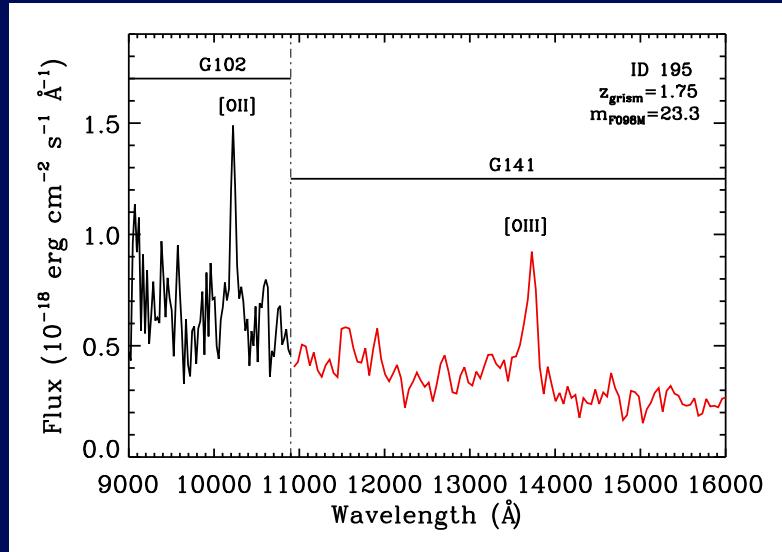


-13 ACS/PEARS ELGs with lines in IR  
(Straughn et al. 2010, submitted)

# Emission-line Galaxies with ACS + WFC3 spectra (0.6 – 1.6 $\mu\text{m}$ )

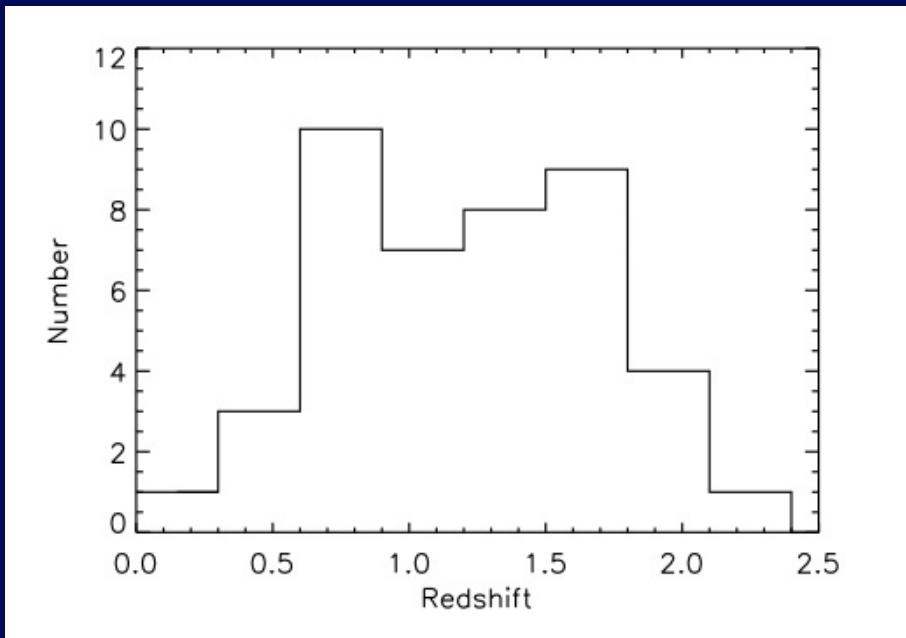


# New WFC3 ELGs



- $m_{\text{F098M}} = 26.9 !$
- 35 new WFC3 ELGs
  - [OIII] at  $\lambda 4959, \lambda 5007$  marginally resolved

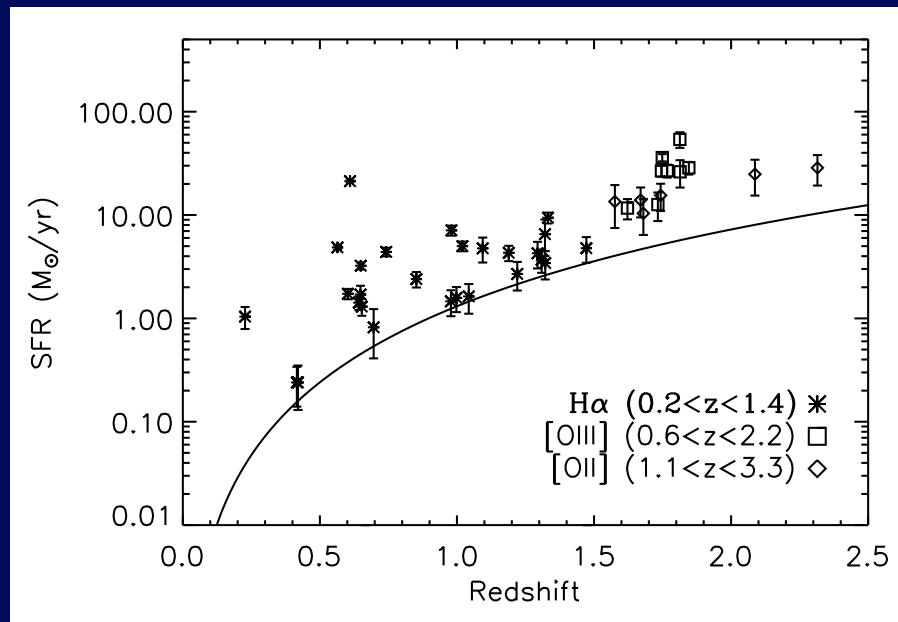
# Redshifts of WFC3 ELGs



- H $\alpha$ :  $0.2 < z < 1.4$
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# Star Formation Rates of ELGs

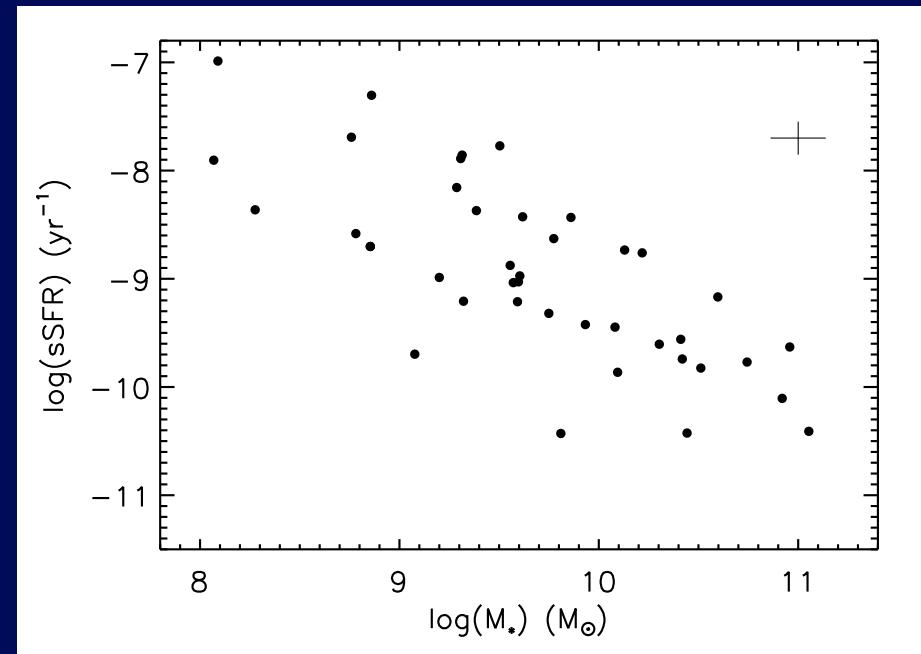
- SFRs calculated using H $\alpha$ , [OII], & [OIII] line fluxes
- Compare SFR<sub>EL</sub> to SFR<sub>SED</sub>
- Lowest SFR<sub>EL</sub>:SFR<sub>SED</sub> galaxies generally redder; highest are blue and compact



Straughn et al. 2010, in press

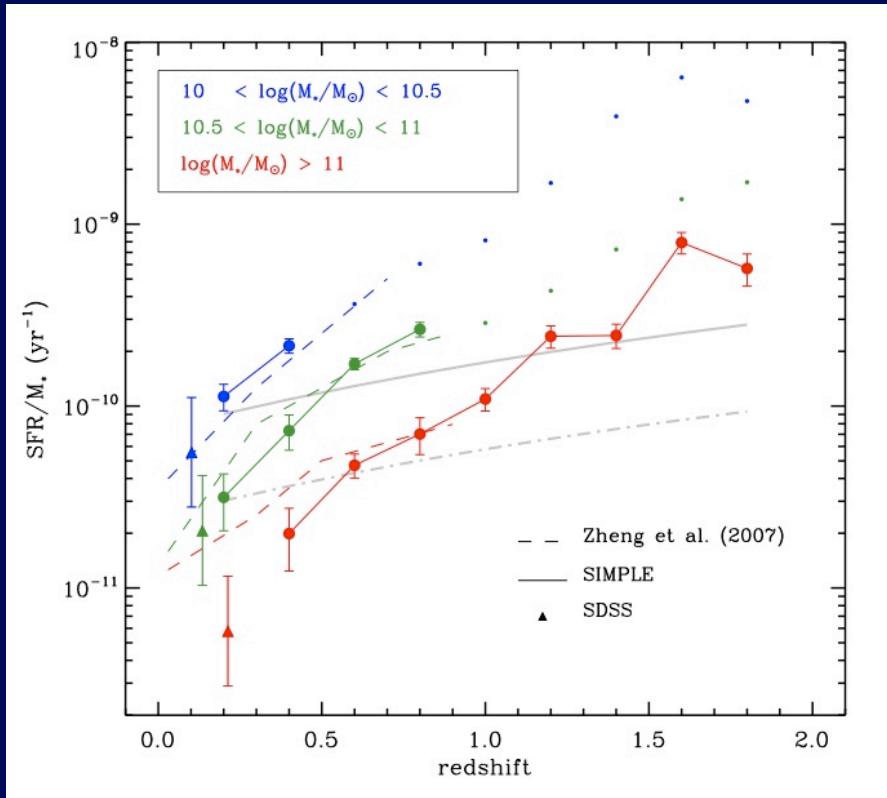
# Specific Star Formation Rates of ELGs

- SFRs calculated using H $\alpha$ , [OII], & [OIII] line fluxes
- Masses calculated by fitting ACS+WFC3 (0.2-1.7  $\mu$ m) SEDs to BC03 models
- Result consistent with general negative trend observed in previous studies



Straughn et al. 2010, in press

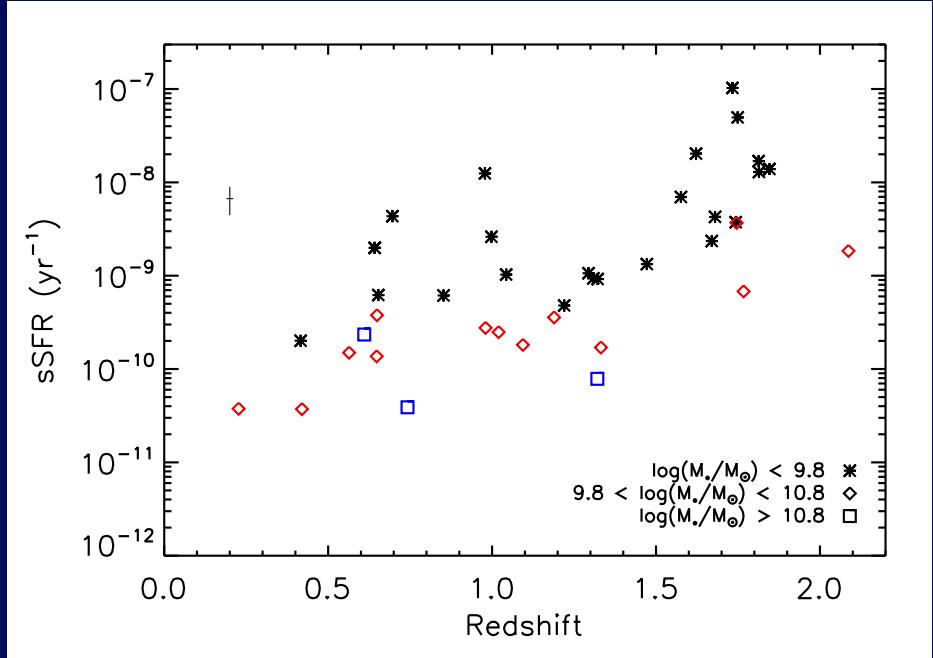
# Specific Star-formation Rate of ELGs



- Previous studies of SSFR vs. z have used very large galaxy samples (e.g., GOODS, COMBO-17, SIMPLE etc.)
  - Damen+09, Zheng+07, Martin+07, Perez-Gonzalez +08
- Find lower SSFR for higher mass galaxies

Damen et al. 2009, ApJ, 690, 937

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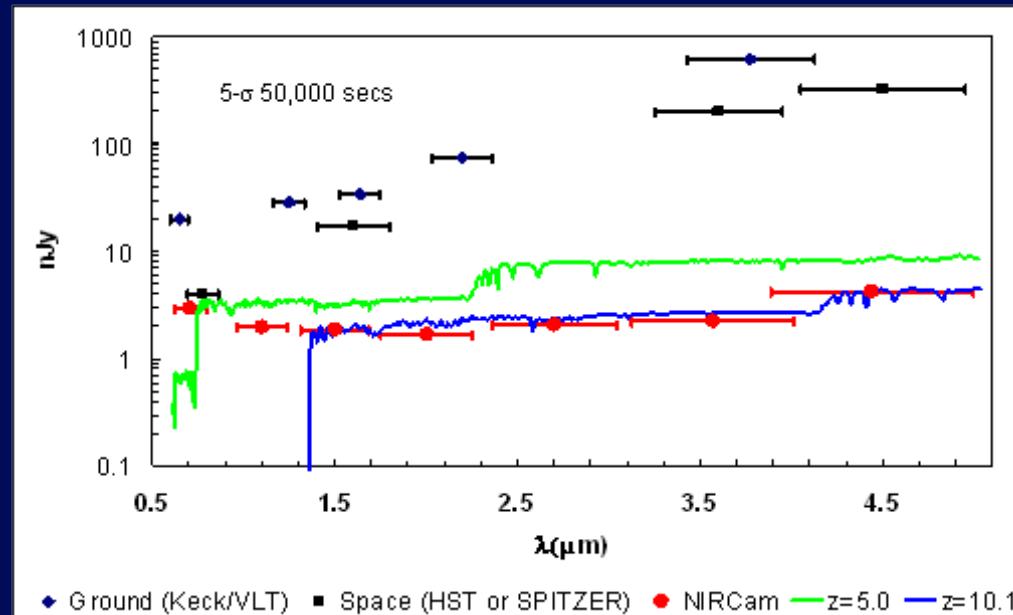
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We detect this general trend with just two orbits of HST time.

# The Future

- More to do with ERS grism data!
- CANDELS
- JWST NIRCam Grisms



# Summary

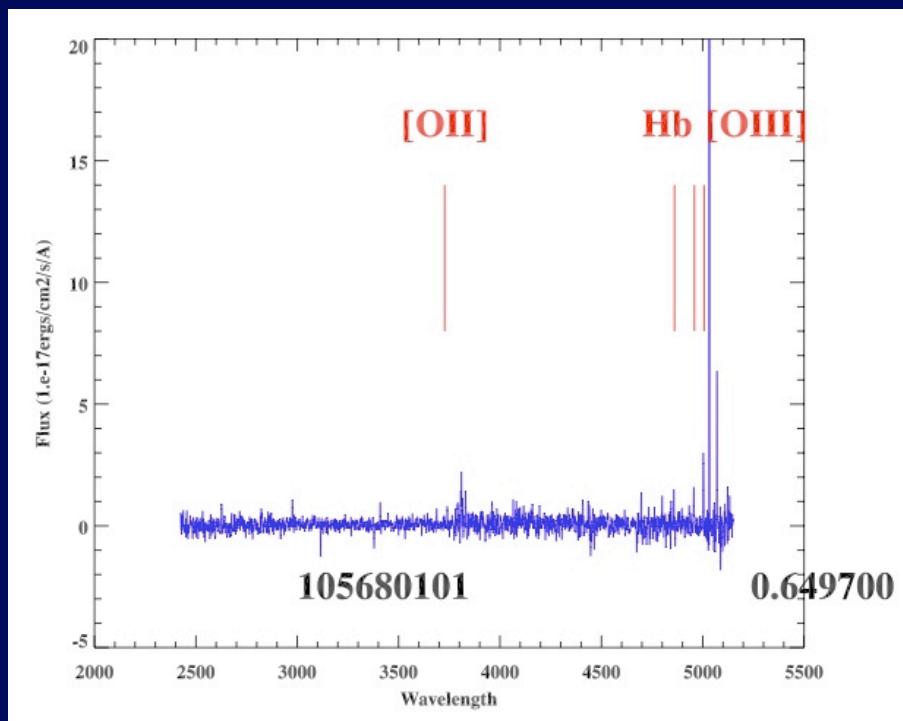
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  - 18 new grism-spectroscopic redshifts for GOODS-S galaxies
- Average F098M magnitude: m=23.7 mag; 18.7 < m < 26.9 (!)
- Our results are consistent with previous studies showing that the sSFRs of the most massive SF galaxies are generally lower than their lower mass counterparts as a function of redshift
- These data demonstrate the efficiency of the WFC3 grisms in detecting faint SF galaxies at z≈0.2-2.5. This work sets the stage for larger area and deeper studies of star-forming galaxies with WFC3 in the future.



# The next era: NIRCam grisms

- Two identical long wavelength grisms
- Used for coarse phasing
- Also science applications (see, eg., Greene et al. 2007 for detailed discussion on exoplanets)
- Some advantages over NIRSpec for particular science objectives:
  - Higher spatial resolution spectroscopic obs.
  - No slit losses
  - Ability to dither slitless spectra: better flat-fielding
  - Sample entire NIRCam FOV
- Emission lines to much higher redshifts

# ELGs with JWST & ELTs



*General strategy:*

*Imaging*

*Grism*

*Ground-based spectroscopy*

# The next era: NIRCam grisms

