



A Slitless Spectroscopic Survey of Distant Galaxies with HST

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Sexten / January 26, 2015

http://3dhst.research.yale.edu

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CANDELS UDS WFC3/F140W



CANDELS UDS WFC3/G141



Survey Overview

(Brammer+2012, Skelton+2014)

- **Two-orbit visits** 4× [140W (800s) + G141 (4700s)] exposures
- 124 + 28 (GOODS-N, B. Weiner) pointings covering 625 arcmin²
- ACS F814W + G800L parallels





MACS 1149 (HFF/GLASS cluster)

Direct imaging



MACS 1149 (HFF/GLASS cluster)

G141 grism



MACS 1149 (HFF/GLASS cluster)

G141 *Model*

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Extracting & Fitting Spectra

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Extracting & Fitting Spectra

• Finding and identifying faint lines greatly aided by constraints from **ancillary photometry** (e.g., CANDELS: **Skelton+2014**)



0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

0.0

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Model all objects and extract 2D spectra. All **fits** are done on the 2D specdtra.



Skelton+2014





goodss-02_21832 21832 H_{140} = 18.65 $z_{\rm spec}$ = 0.546 $z_{\rm phot}$ = 0.549 $z_{\rm gris}$ = 0.543 Δz = -0.0017



ACS G800L parallels



• The 3D-HST reduction pipeline works for ACS/G800L spectra as well, but we have currently focused primarily on IR/G141.

A (mini) "Sloan in Space"

 Slitless spectra provide a spectrum of everything in the field. The challenge is *extracting, fitting and cataloging* spectra of everything.



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 Highly complete spectroscopic coverage allows detailed study of correlation and evolution of galaxy properties



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Sensitivity

- Continuum sensitivity
 - 5σ @ *H*₁₄₀=23.2

- Line sensitivity
 - 5σ @ 5×10⁻¹⁷ erg/s/cm²

 Both depend on object size (and background)



Redshift precision

- For objects with detected lines, $\delta z/(1+z)$, $\sigma=0.3\% \sim 1000$ km/s
- 1% for objects without lines, depends on availability of good photometry + photo-zs.



Outstanding issues

- Some remaining minor bugs with the pipeline + improvements in SED fitting
- All spectra must be **inspected visually** by one or more people for gross data-quality failures



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Catalog release

- We're planning for a full spectroscopic release in March 2015
 - Redshifts, emission line fluxes, quality flags, 1D+2D spectra, tools
- Certainly ~20K sample at H₁₆₀<24, likely to also have extracted spectra, if not full fits, to fainter magnitudes
 - Low S/N in continuum, but many emission lines at 24 < H < 26

Science: Ha maps at HST spatial resolution

Wuyts+2013, see also Nelson+2012,2013



Science: Absorption line spectra

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Science: Balmer decrements

Science: Population studies

• E.g., evolution of Milky Way progenitors (number-density selected)

van Dokkum+2013, Patel+2013

Science: Ground-basec

MOSDEF (Keck)

Kriek+2014

Science: Multiwavelength SEDs

- 3D-HST breaks redshift vs. age/dust degeneracy for a population of the reddest UVJ galaxies, which have always been difficult to model (Brammer+in prep)
- (EAZY) photo-zs too high without a red enough (dusty and old) template

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UVJ Quiescent
 UVJ Star-forming
 Number-density-selected
 progenitors of local BCGs
 Marchesini+2012, 2014

An increasing fraction of the reddest dusty galaxies with redshift at highest masses

Current & Future prospects

- GLASS (T. Treu) 10 CLASH/HFF clusters, G102(10)+G141(4 orbits)
 Upcoming data release for MACS 0717, others to follow.
 Reductions with 3D-HST pipeline, similar data products
- **30-orbit** G141 DD (SN Refsdal, z=1.49) program covering MACS 1149

Kelly+2014

MACS 0717, Treu+in prep

WFIRST: 0.28 deg² / pointing, 2400 deg² total

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Summary

- Grism surveys like 3D-HST offer highly complete spectroscopic resource for galaxy evolution studies
- Slitless nature of the spectra presents formidable data analysis challenges, but with significant benefits (e.g., continuum depth, completeness, spatial resolution)
- Upcoming 3D-HST spectroscopic data release Spring 2015
- Lessons **and science** from current *HST* grism programs will help pave the way for upcoming space missions (JWST, EUCLID, WFIRST-AFTA)

