



Star formation in massive galaxies at z > 3

Tao WANG (CEA, Saclay)

Collaborators: D. Elbaz, C. Schreiber, K. Okumura, X. Shu, M. Bethermin, E. Daddi, E. Merlin, J. Dunlop, A. Fontana, N, Bourne, and other members in the ASTRODEEP and CANDELS consortium

Outline

 Star formation in massive galaxies at z > 3 Why study them? How to select them? What are their physical properties?

Why study massive galaxies at z > 3



Madau & Dickinson 2014

Sargent et al. 2014

What I learned here



Grazian et al. 2014



The lack of massive galaxies in CANDELS at z~4. The tension at the bright end of the UV luminosity function at z>4 between models and observations.

How to select massive galaxies at z>3:





Stern et al. 2005 H-band and IRAC selected extremely red objects (HIEROs): H - [4.5] >2.25 and [5.8] - [8.0] > 0

Stamp images of HIEROs in GOODS-South



Quiescent vs. star-forming





Elbaz et al. 2011

HIEROs with 24um detections are likely to be either high-redshift AGNs or low-redshift dusty galaxies (with or without an AGN)

Stacking



24um HIEROs



non-24um HIEROs

non-24um HIEROs, z~ 3.5

24um HIEROs, z~3



The stacked FIR SED peaks at 350-500 um, providing further evidence that most of the HIEROs are at z > 3

Specific SFRs of massive galaxies at z > 3



The scatter was derived by bootstrapping SEDs in our sample

HIEROS VS. LBGS



HIEROs are much fainter in the rest-frame UV at fixed stellar mass than LBGs.

The relative contribution of HIEROs and LBGs to the massive end of the stellar mass function



HIEROs contribute ~60% of galaxies with M > 10^10.5 M_{\odot} at z=4-5, while LBGs only contribute 15%.





Grazian et al. 2014

Bowler et al. 2014



Summary

