

# The First Galaxies and Reionization

Chris Willott

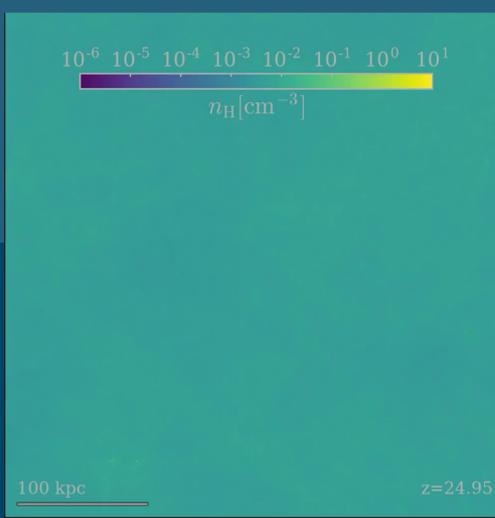
Canadian JWST Project Scientist

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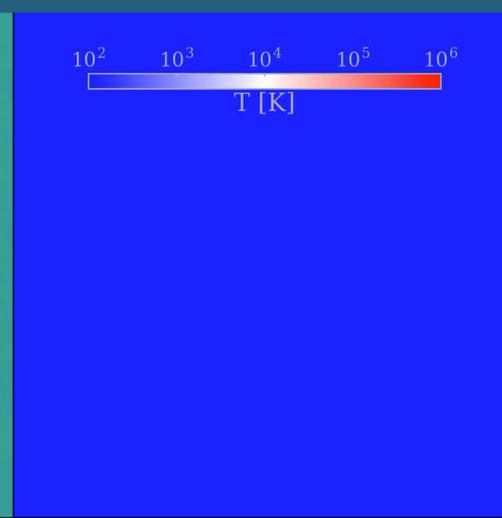


# Reionization

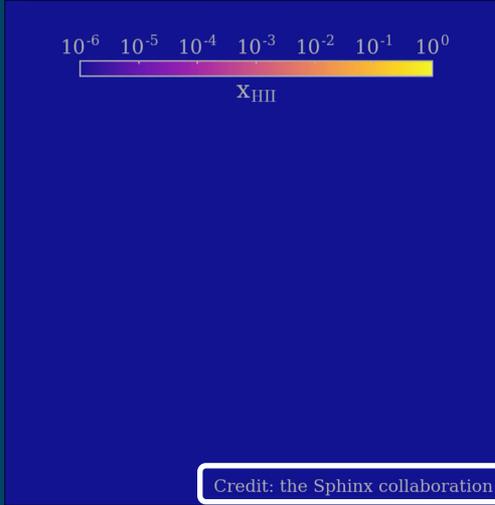
Gas  
Density



Gas  
Temperature



Ionized  
Fraction



Ionizing flux

Ionizing  
Flux



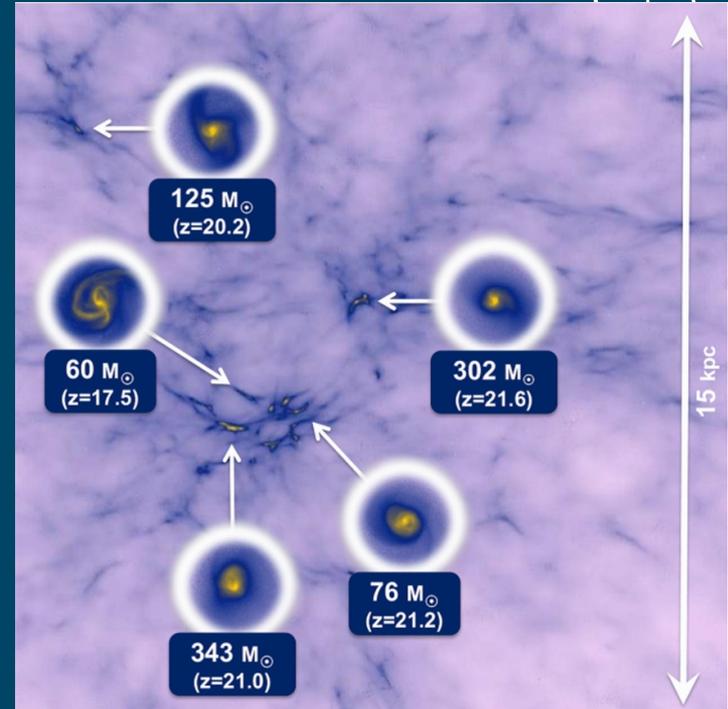
Credit: the Sphinx collaboration

S10\_512 binaries

<https://sphinx.univ-lyon1.fr/animations/>

# The First Stars

- First stars are metal-free (Pop III)
- Massive, but too faint to see even with JWST unless highly magnified
- Can we detect Pop III stars at any redshift?
- Direct Collapse Black Holes could be easier to detect (longer lifetime + brighter)

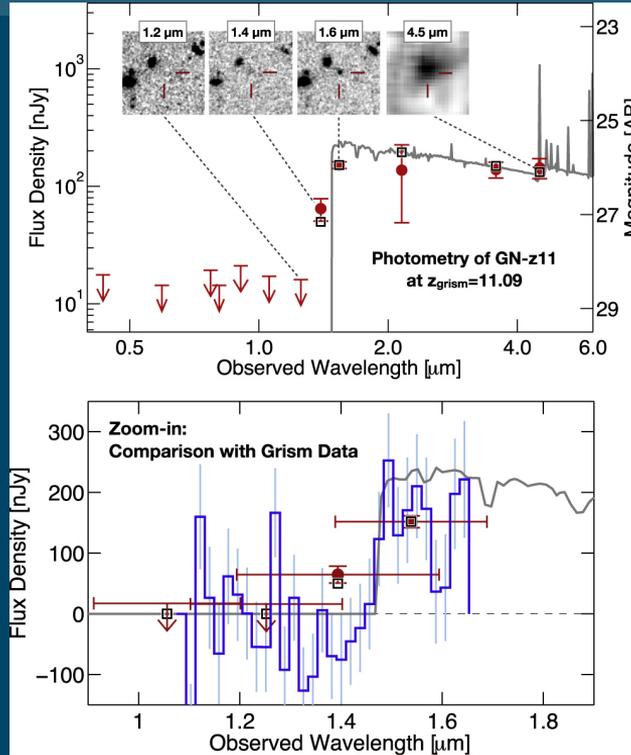


Hirano+14

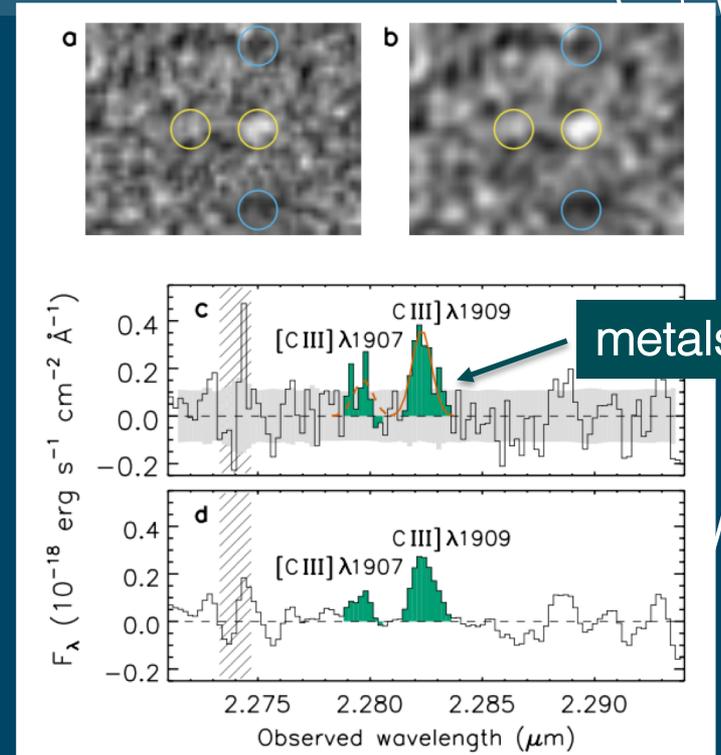
# The First Galaxies

Most distant galaxy known at  $z=11$

Surprisingly luminous considering known luminosity function.



Oesch+16



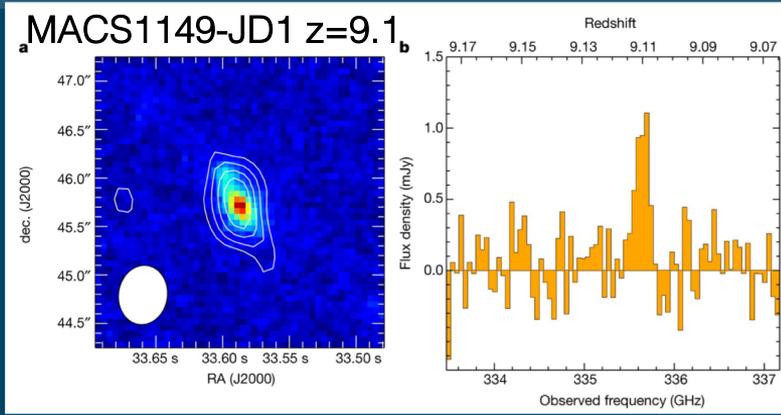
Jiang+20

# The First Galaxies

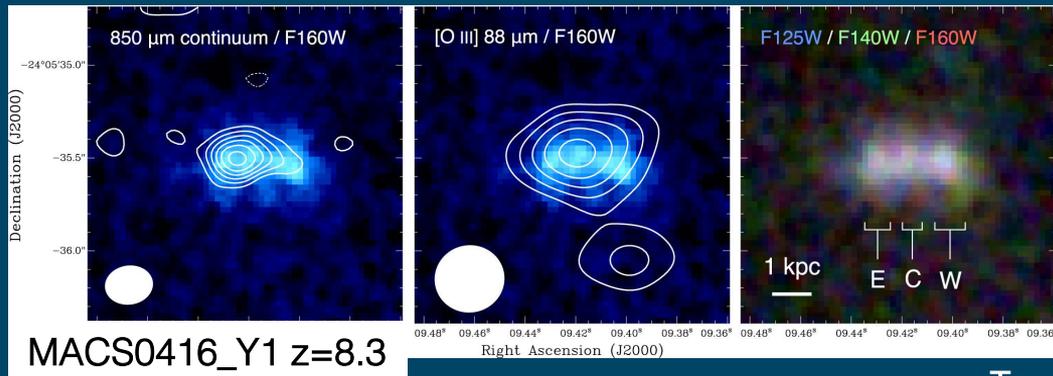
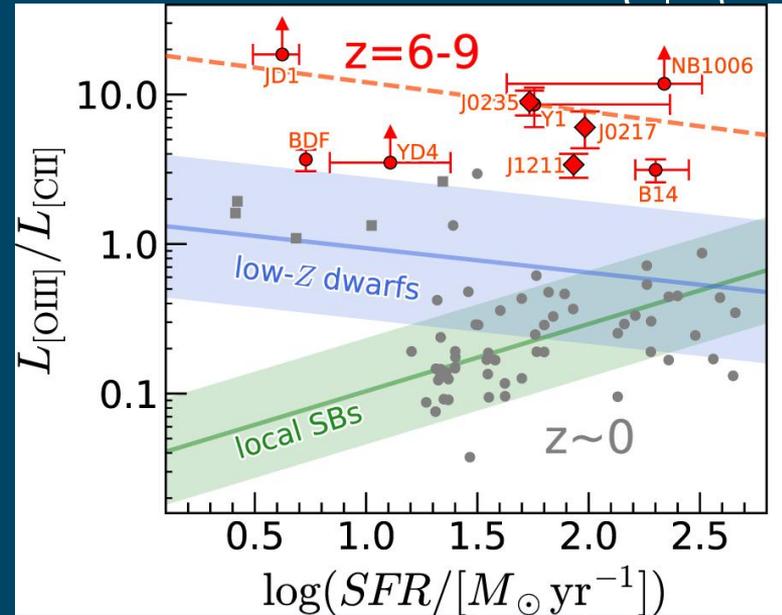
ISM lines detected with ALMA for many HST-selected  $6 < z < 9$  galaxies

SED fit reveals stars formed at  $z \sim 15$

Hashimoto+18



Harikane+20

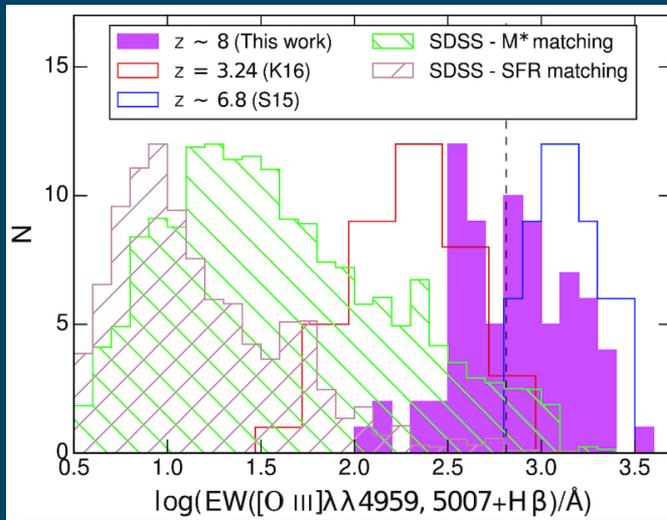


Tamura+19

# The First Galaxies

Strong, highly-ionized emission lines

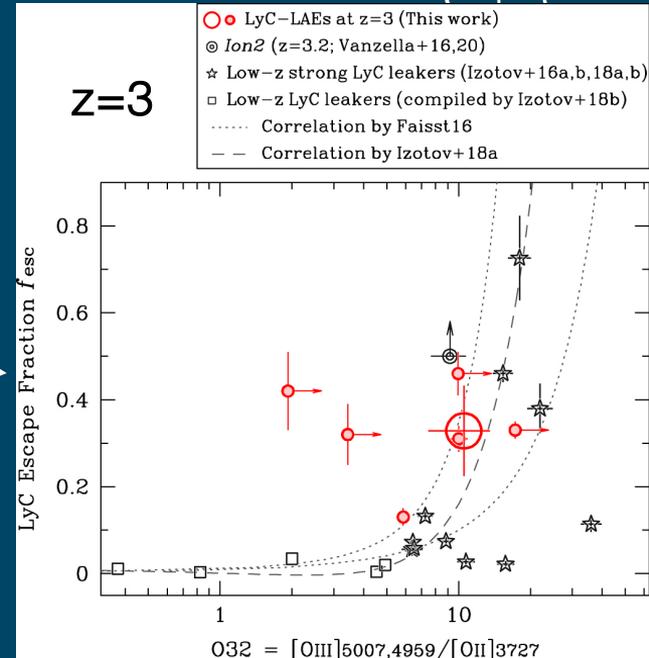
Line EW and  $O_{32}$  ratio increases with redshift



At  $z \lesssim 3$  Lyman continuum escape correlates with

- Compact size
- $O_{32}$
- Lyman- $\alpha$  EW
- Lyman- $\alpha$  blue leak

$\Rightarrow$  high- $z$  galaxies efficient for reionization?



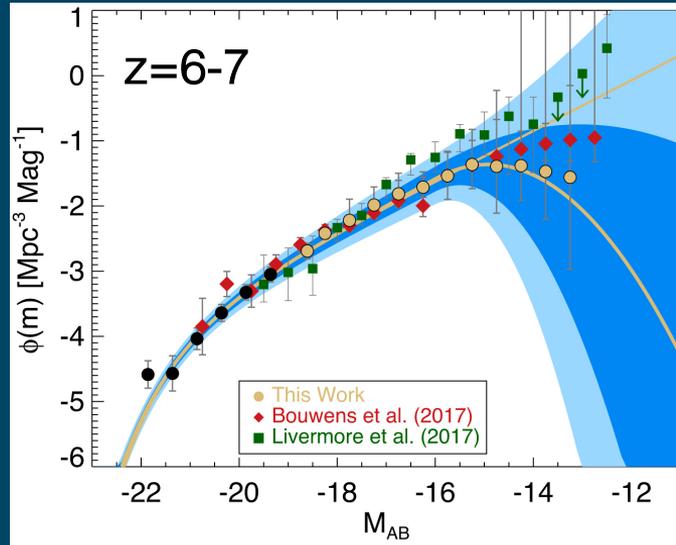
Nakajima+20

De Barros+19

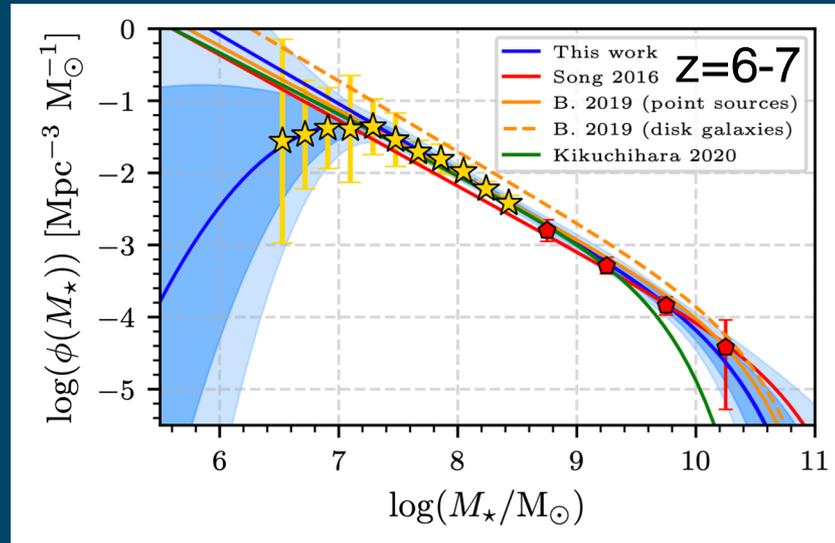
# The First Galaxies

## Tracing feedback in low mass halos

With lensing, reach stellar masses approaching  $10^6 M_{\odot}$  at high redshift. Flattening or turnover of luminosity/mass function depends on feedback.



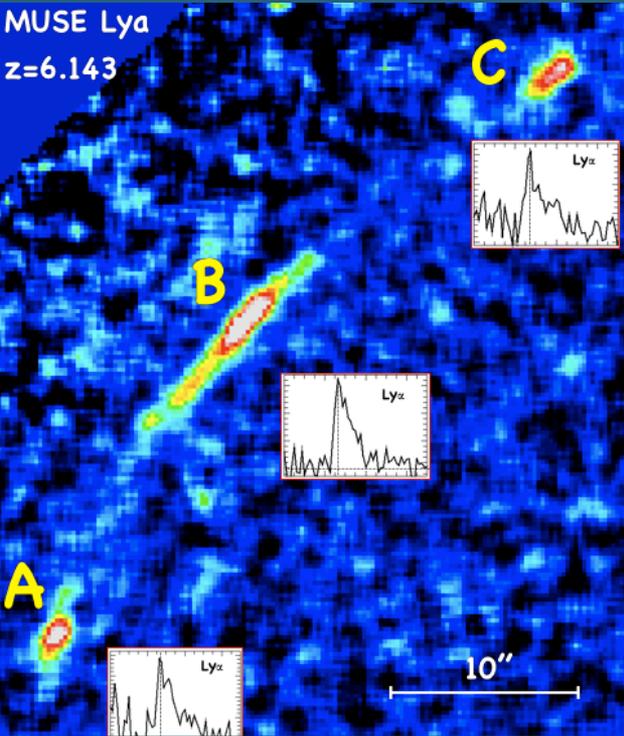
Atek+18



Furtak+20

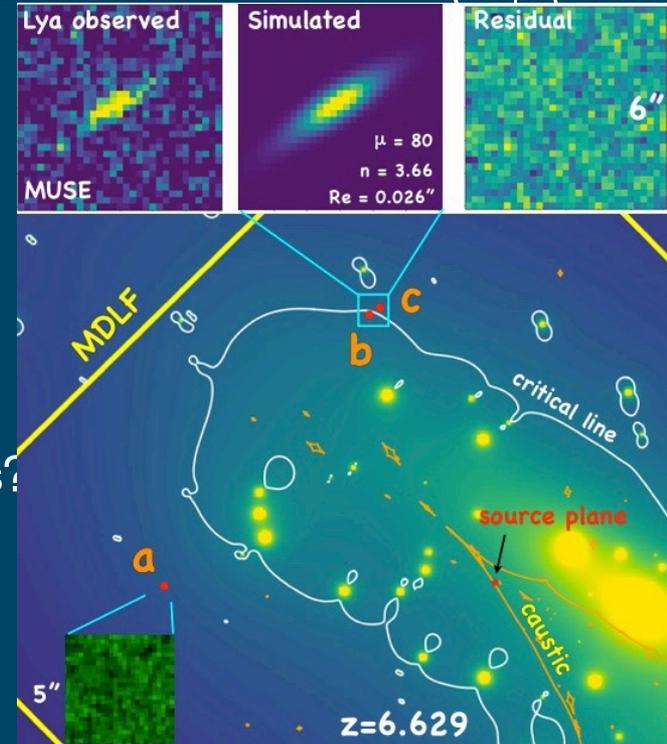
# The First Galaxies

Lensed low mass primordial(?) galaxies



Vanzella+19

- High magnification
- Compact SF regions
- High Lyman- $\alpha$  EW
- Forming globular clusters?
- Pop III ?



Vanzella+20

# The James Webb Space Telescope

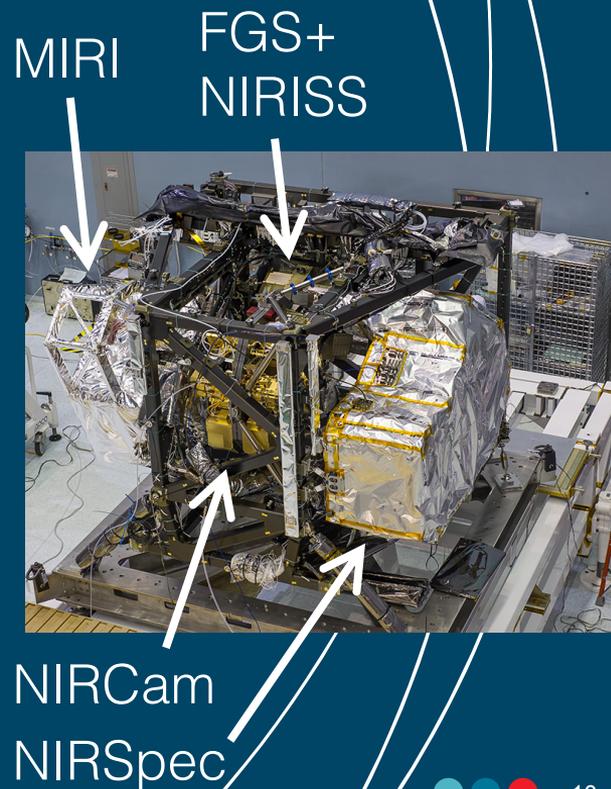


October 2021!!

# The James Webb Space Telescope

## JWST advantages:

- + sensitivity
- + wavelength range (0.6-28 microns)
- + spatial resolution
- + instrumentation
  - imaging
  - slitless spectra
  - IFU spectra
  - MOS spectra





# CAmerican NIRISS Unbiased Cluster Survey

(NIRISS Instrument Team; PI C. Willott)

Targeting 5 strong lensing clusters and 10 parallel fields.

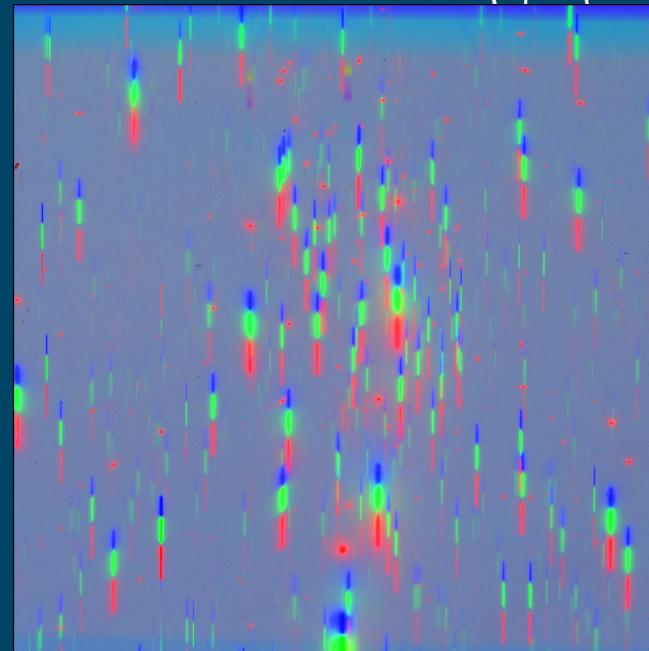
NIRISS, NIRCcam & NIRSspec follow-up.

Measure evolution of key physical parameters for low-mass galaxies across epochs.

Image



Slitless Spectra





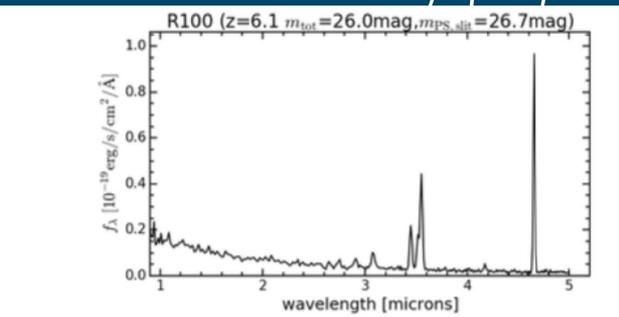
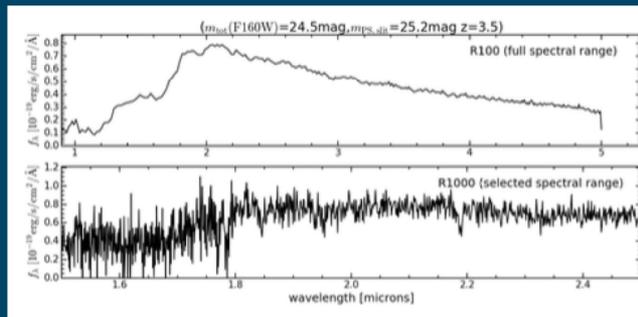
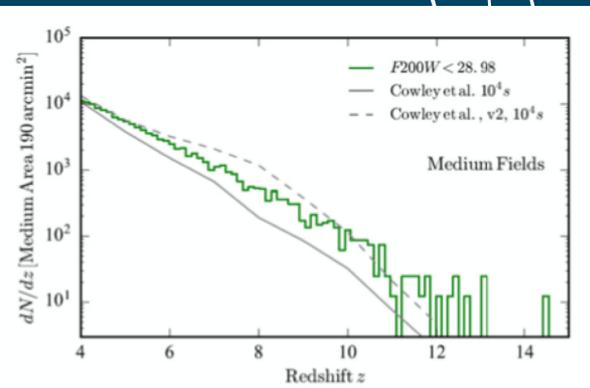
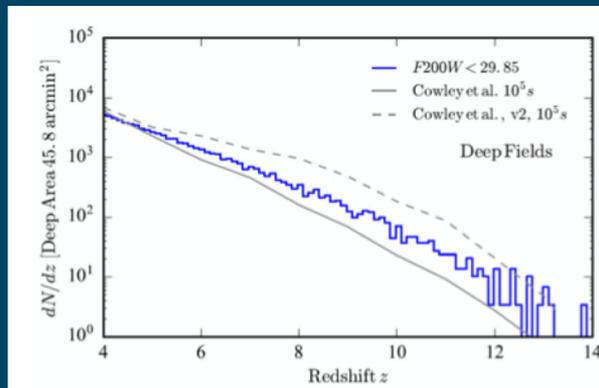
# JWST Advanced Deep Extragalactic Survey

(NIRCam+NIRSpec Instrument Teams; PIs M. Rieke & P. Ferruit)

Survey the two GOODS fields with deep imaging and spectroscopy.

Find the earliest galaxies and characterize them.

Determine how cosmic reionization occurred.



# Summary

Recent observations with HST, SPITZER, ALMA, and optical/NIR telescopes show galaxies during reionization are:

- young
- compact
- low mass
- blue UV spectra
- strong, high-ionization lines
- likely efficient reionizers

Formation mechanism and physical nature of these galaxies to be investigated with JWST, ALMA, EUCLID, ROMAN, ELTs, ngVLA, ...

# THANK YOU

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