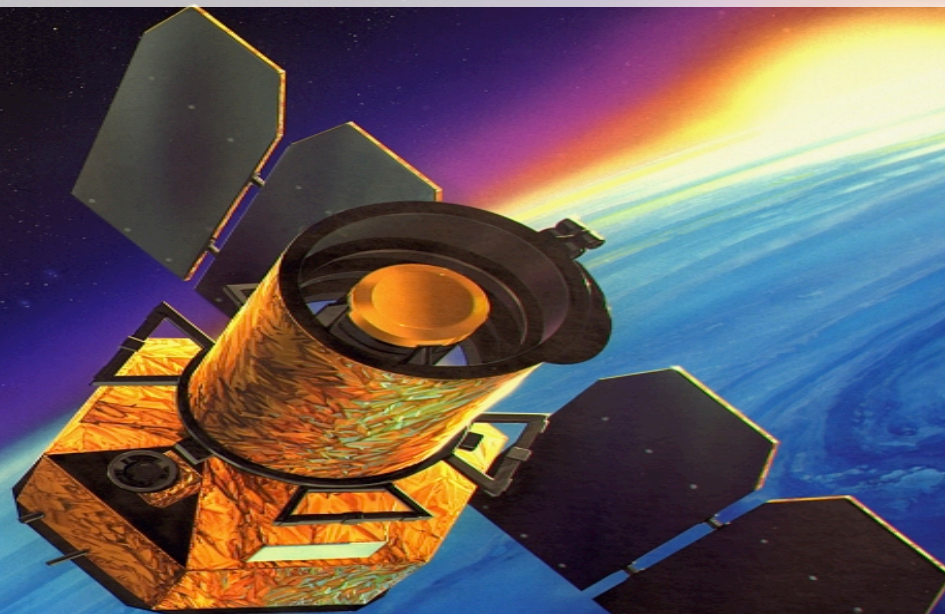


The Host Galaxies of GALEX Lyman Alpha Emitters



Ryan Mallery (UCLA)
R. M Rich (UCLA)
The Lyman Alpha Universe
IAP Paris France, July 6

Understanding LAEs & Ly α Escape

Questions:

1. What can/do we learn about Ly α emission from HII regions from the GALEX LAE sample?

Can this sample probe the relative role played by

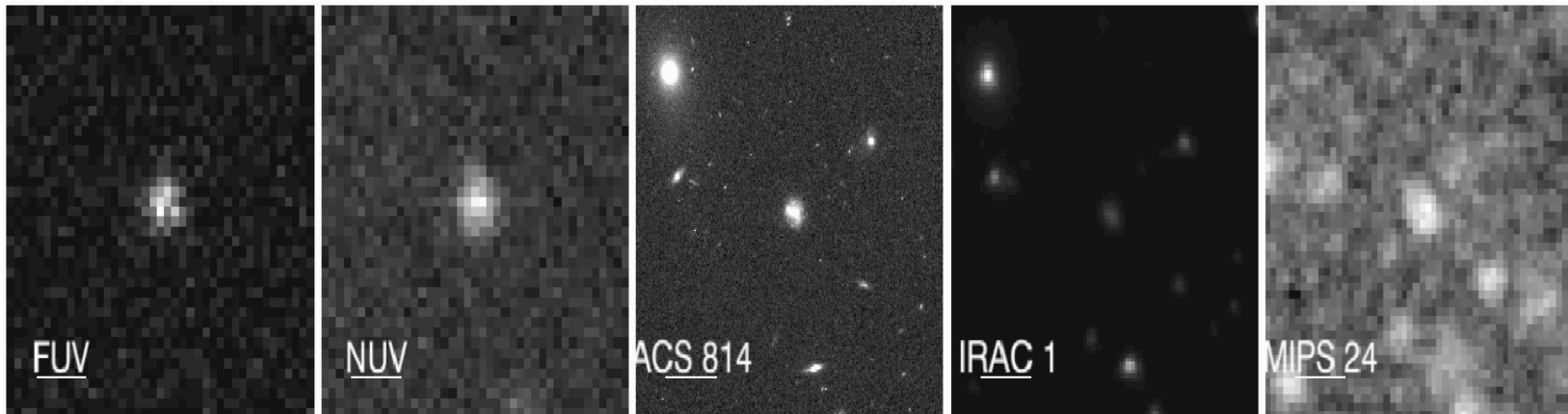
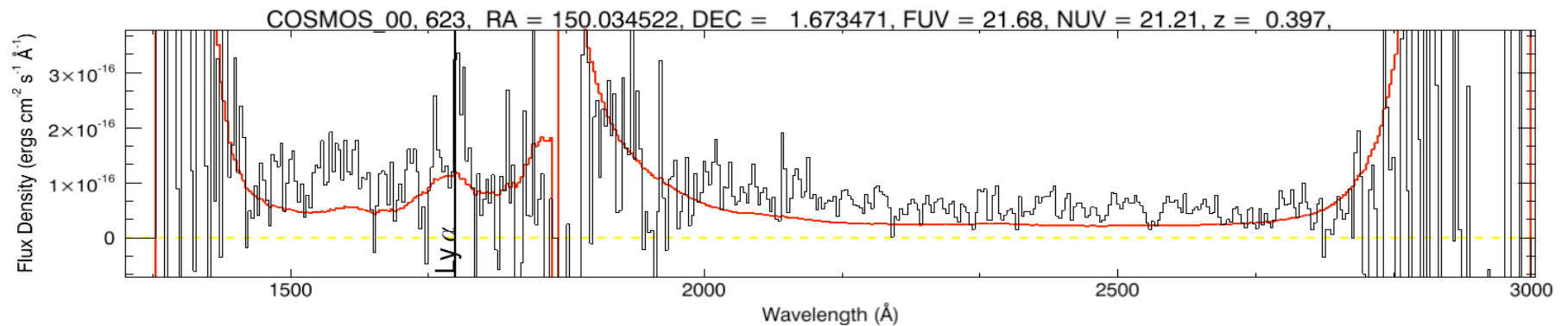
- gas kinematics
- gas geometry/distribution
- Dust

2. What are the properties of the GALEX LAEs: morphology, L_{IR} , L_{UV}

3. Do LAE host galaxies differ from other galaxies?

GALEX Grism Spectroscopy

- 1 degree diameter FOV
- Resolution ~ 1 nm
- $\lambda \sim 140$ -280 nm
- FUV/NUV < 21 AB



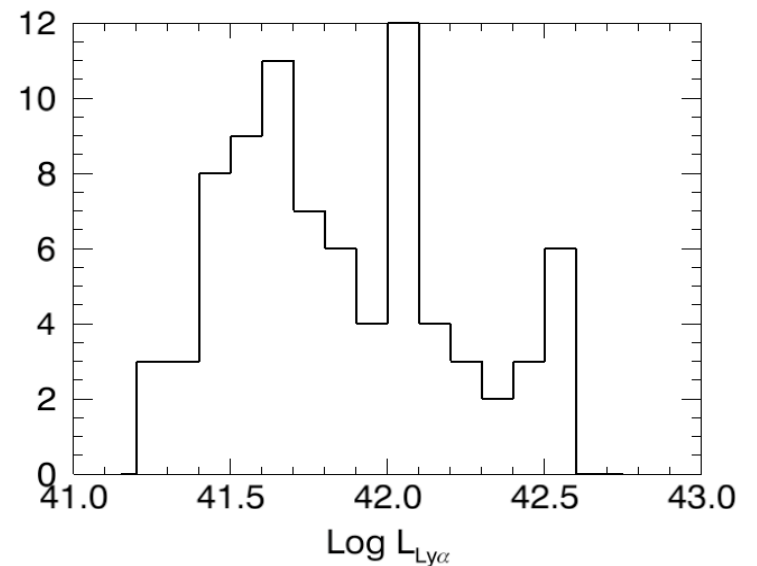
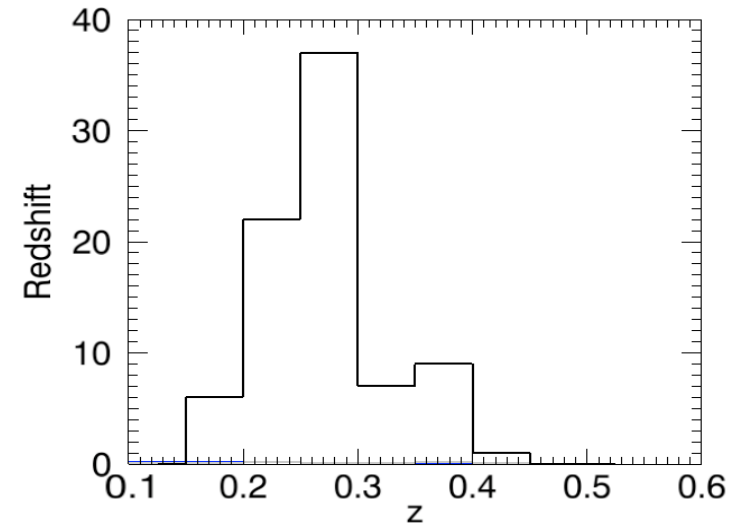
THE GALEX LAEs

Discovered by Deharveng et al. 2008

- 115 galaxies at $z \sim 0.3$
- $\text{Ly}\alpha$ S/N ~ 3 -25
- In fields (AEGIS, COSMOS, CDFS) with HST, Spitzer, etc.

GALEX LAEs: ideally suited to study the effects of dust and geometry on $\text{Ly}\alpha$ escape.

The low resolution of the GALEX grism limits the study role of kinematics on $\text{Ly}\alpha$ escape.



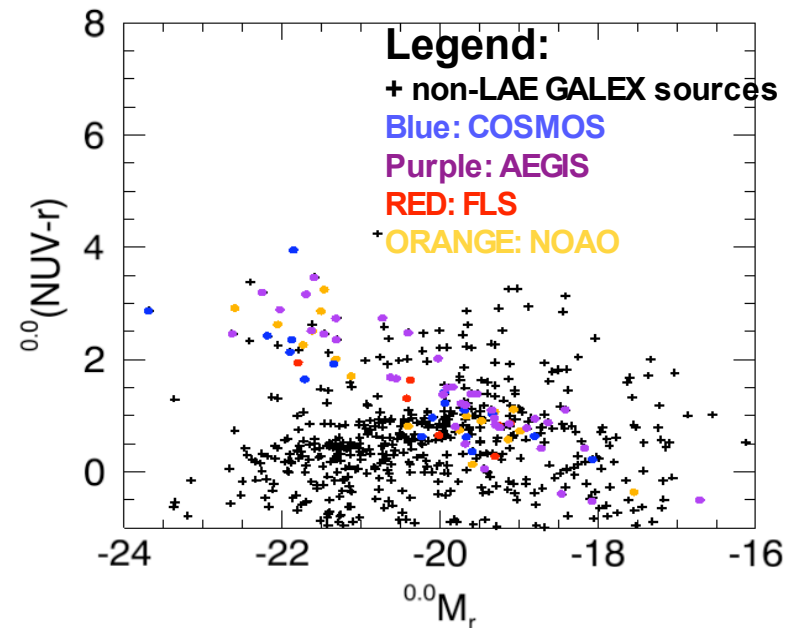
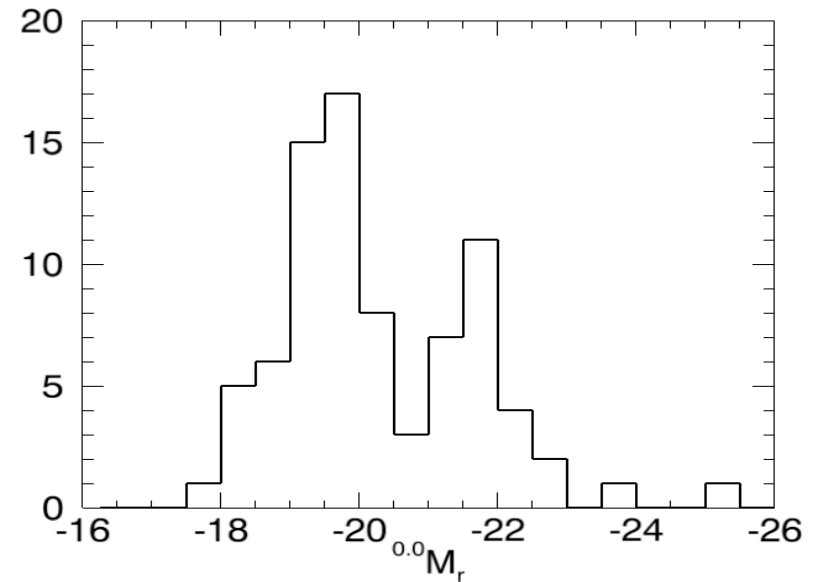
Bimodal Luminosity Distribution

Bimodal stellar population age distribution for GALEX LAEs IN AEGIS (Finkelstein et. al 2008)

age < 15 Myr
age > 450 Myr

The more luminous LAEs are red.

Why bimodal distribution?



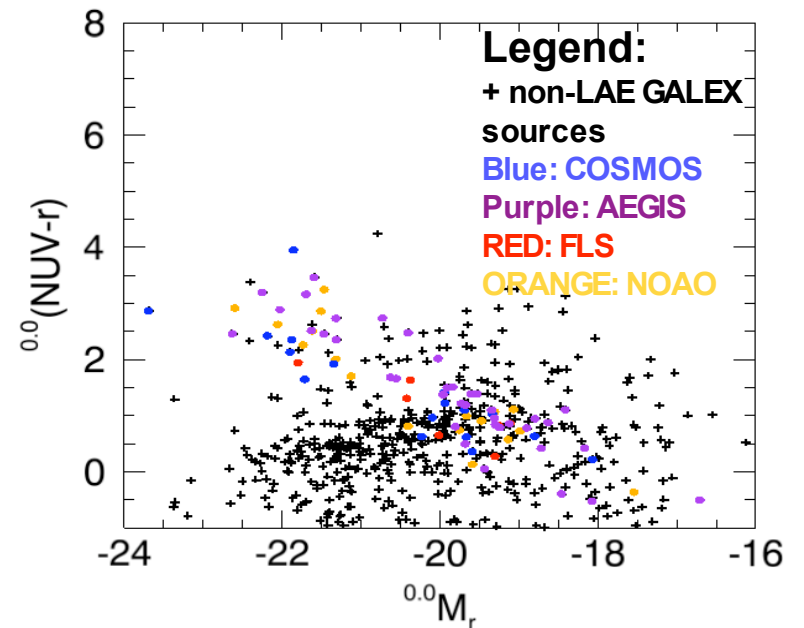
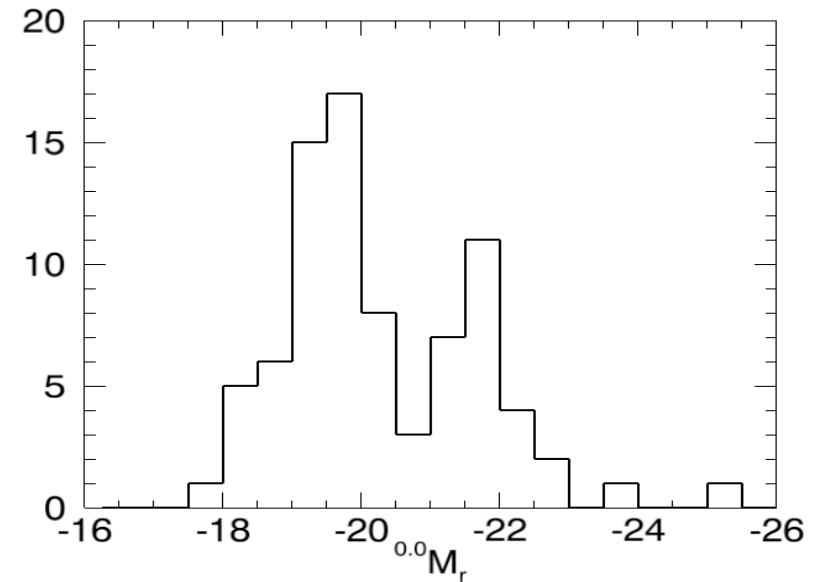
Bimodal Luminosity Distribution

Bimodal stellar population age distribution for GALEX LAEs (Finkelstein et. al 2008)

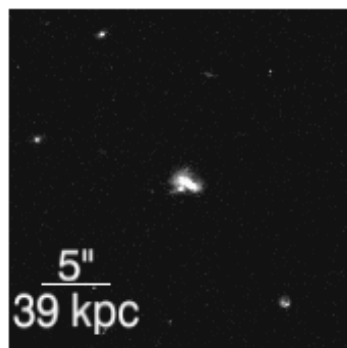
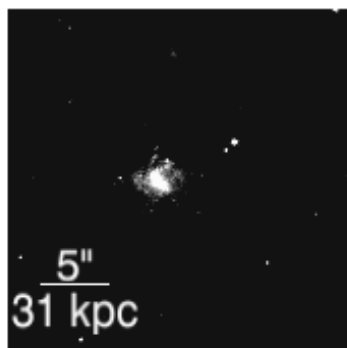
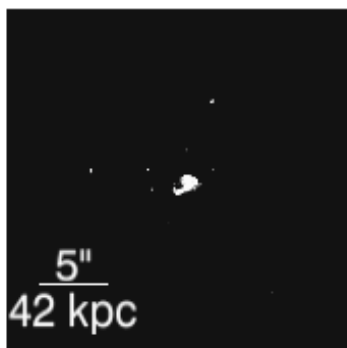
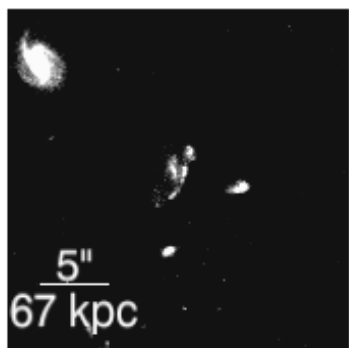
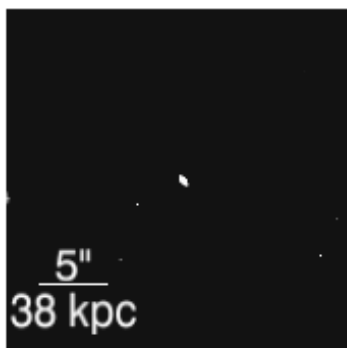
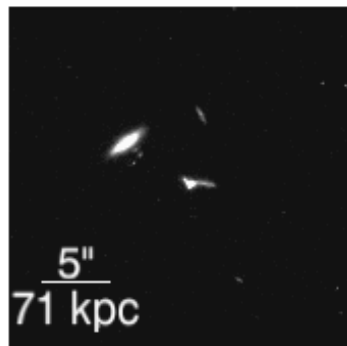
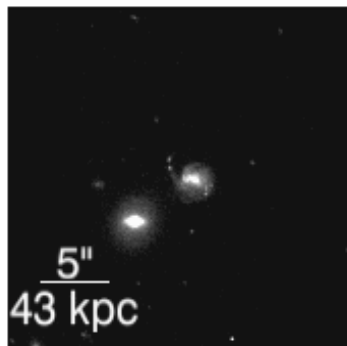
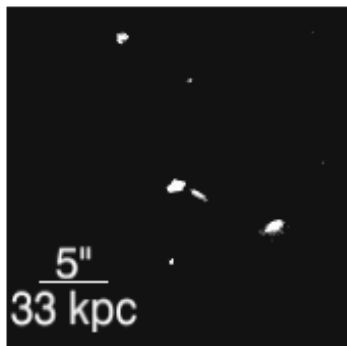
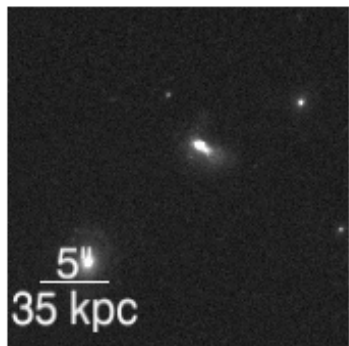
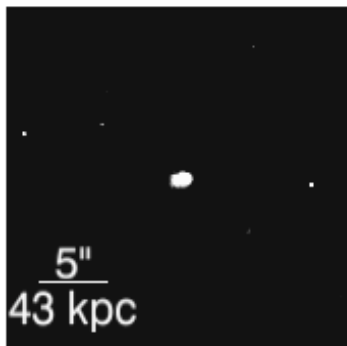
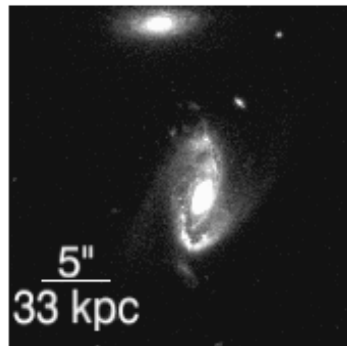
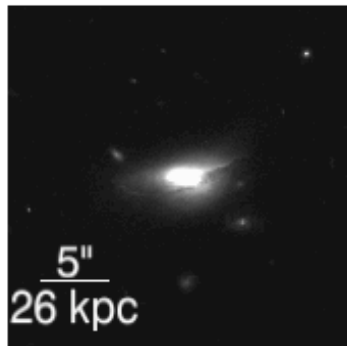
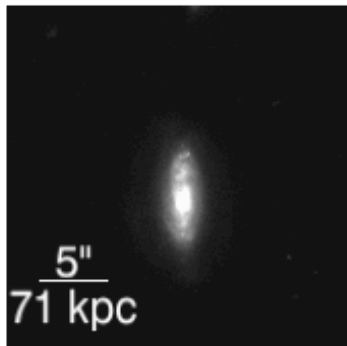
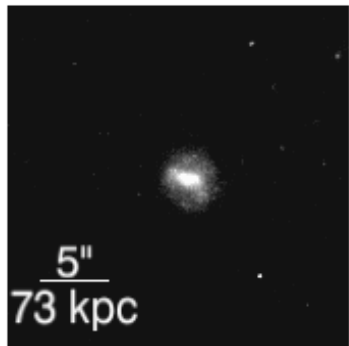
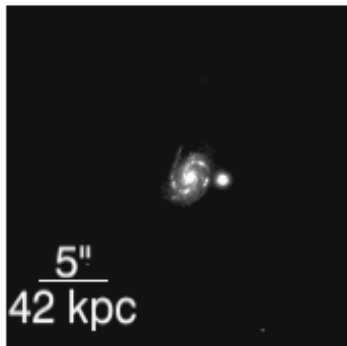
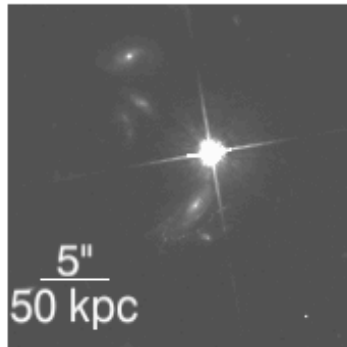
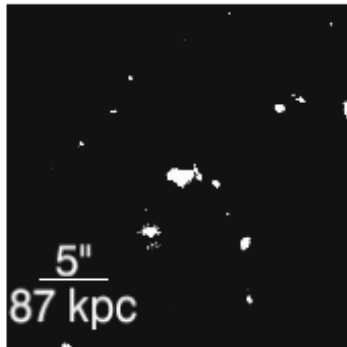
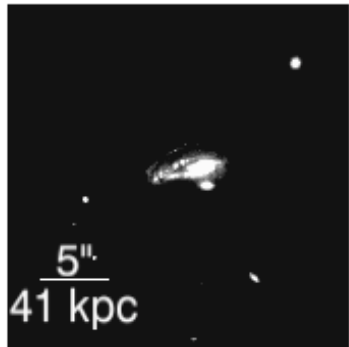
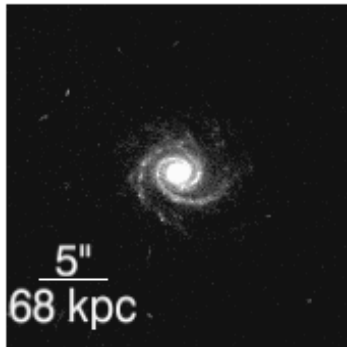
age < 15 Myr
age > 450 Myr

The more luminous LAEs are red.

Why bimodal distribution?
Morphology



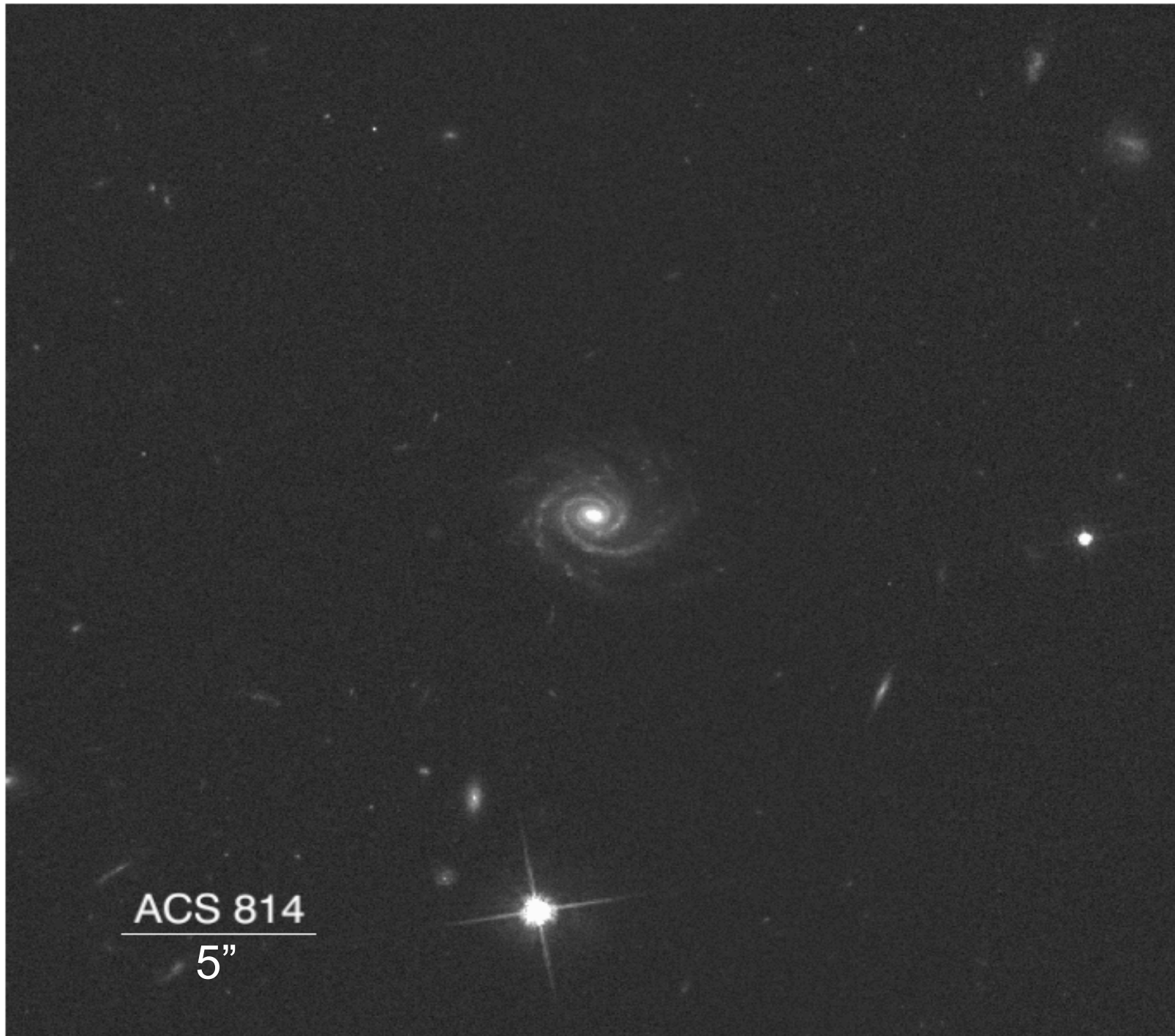
Mass \rightarrow



This is a grayscale astronomical image showing a field of galaxies. The central focus is a bright, tilted elliptical galaxy. Surrounding it are numerous other galaxies of various shapes and sizes, including some that appear as thin, elongated streaks. The background is dark with scattered stars. The image is framed by light blue vertical bars on the left and right sides.

ACS 814

5"



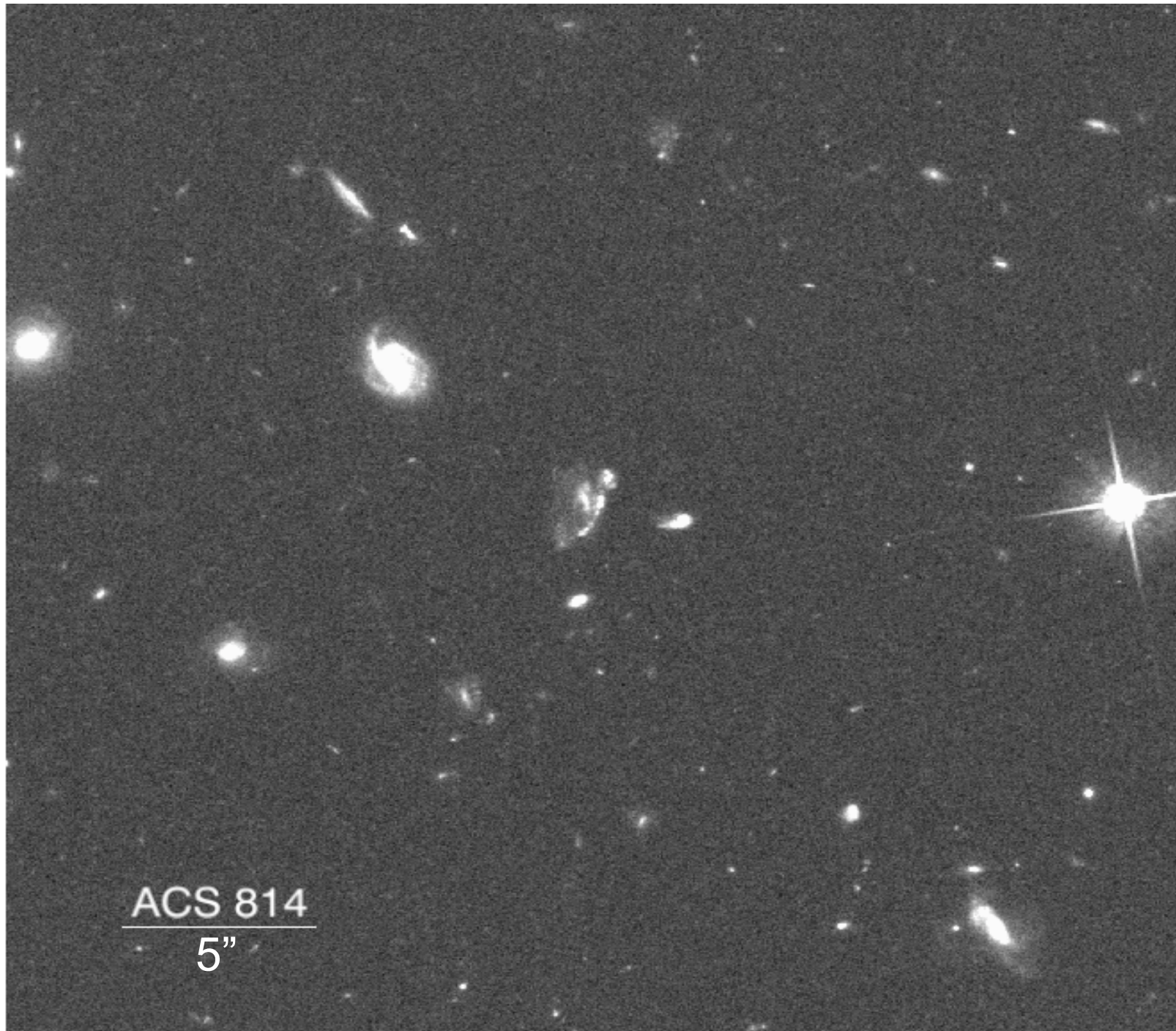
ACS 814
5"



ACS 814

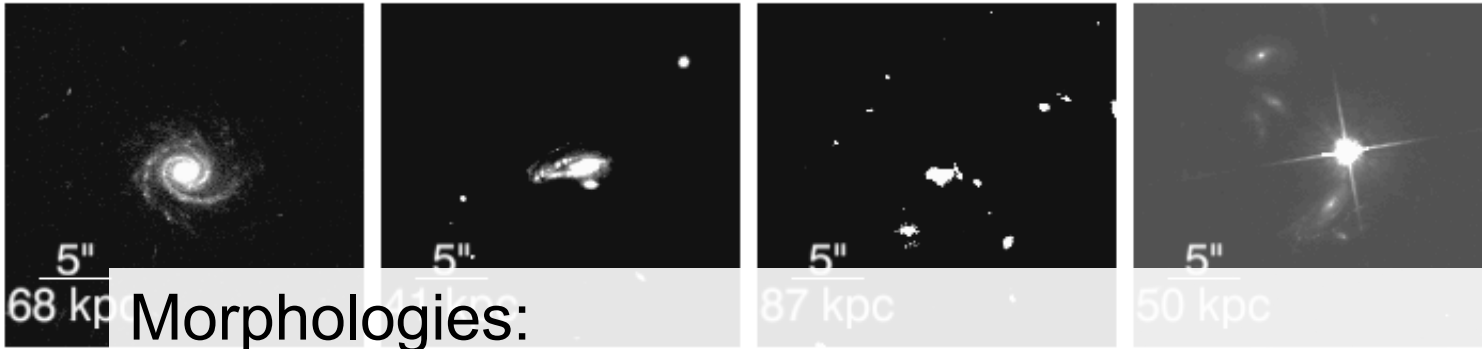
5"

This is a grayscale astronomical image showing a field of stars. The stars vary in brightness and size. A prominent star is located near the center of the image. The image is framed by a light blue border on the left and right sides. In the bottom left corner, there is a scale bar consisting of the text 'ACS 814' above a horizontal line, and '5"' below the line.



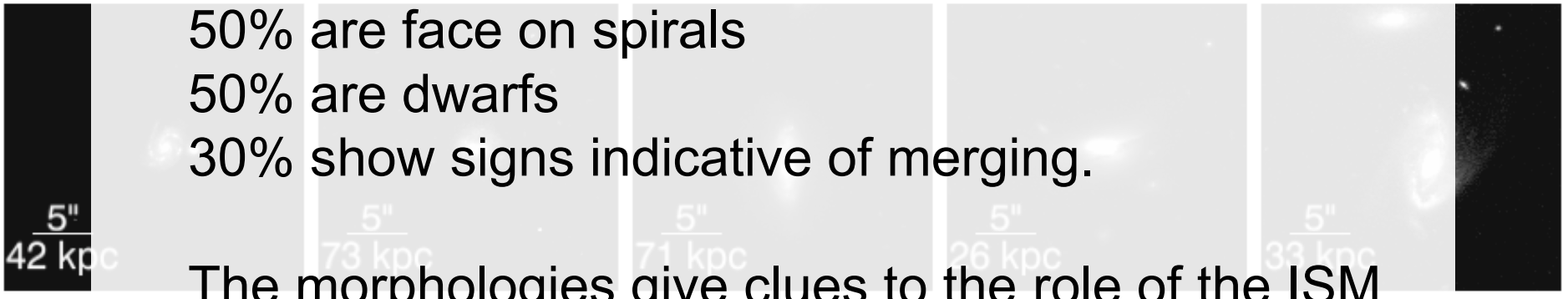
ACS 814

5''

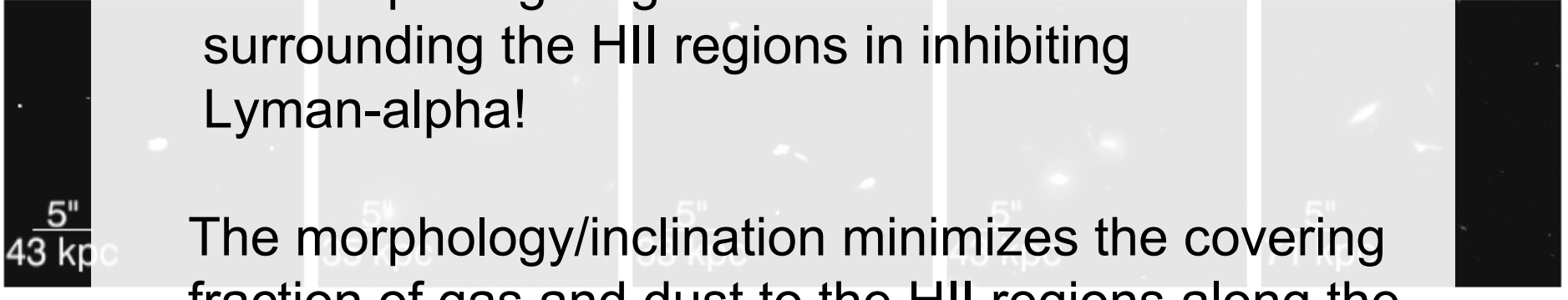


Morphologies:

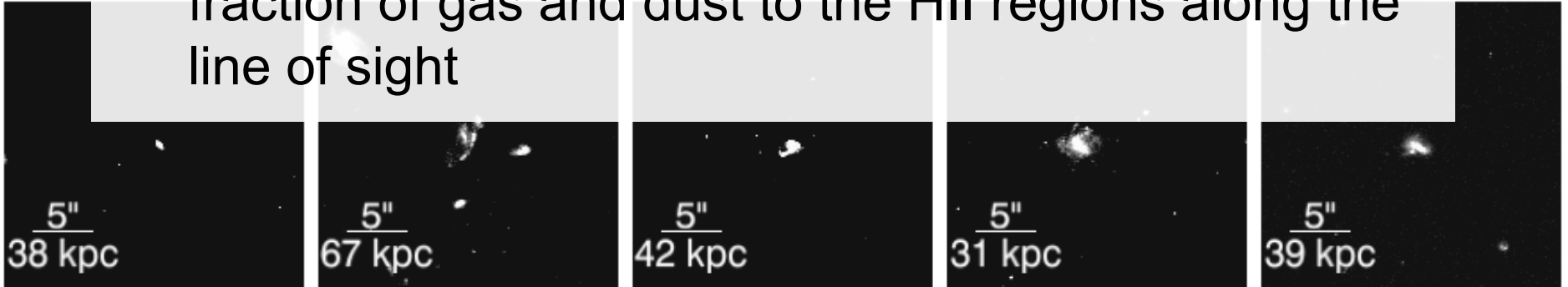
- 50% are face on spirals
- 50% are dwarfs
- 30% show signs indicative of merging.



The morphologies give clues to the role of the ISM surrounding the HII regions in inhibiting Lyman-alpha!



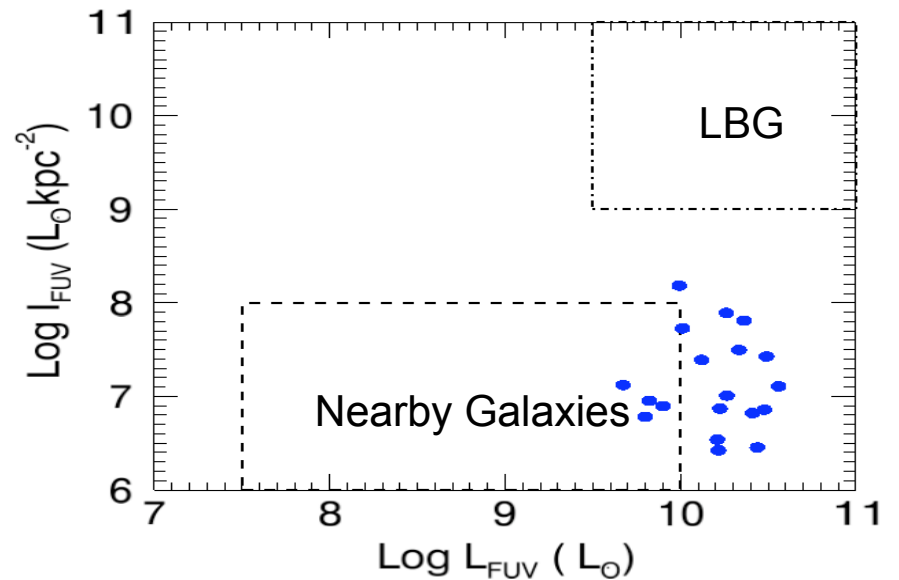
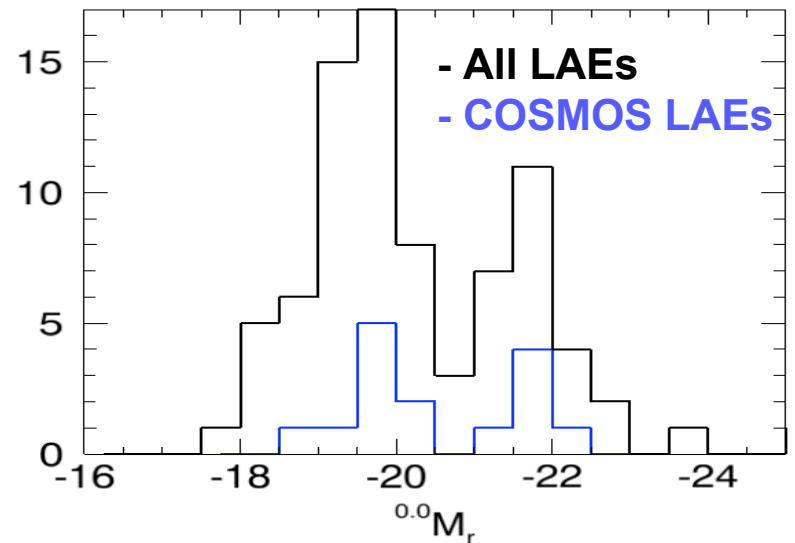
The morphology/inclination minimizes the covering fraction of gas and dust to the HII regions along the line of sight



GALEX LAEs in COSMOS

Large overlap between
GALEX FOV and COSMOS

- 19 LAEs detected in GALEX/COSMOS FOV
- GALEX Exptime ~ 39 hrs
- Ly α S/N ~ 3 - 10.
- 19 with ACS imaging
- 19 with IRAC detections
- 17 with MIPS detections

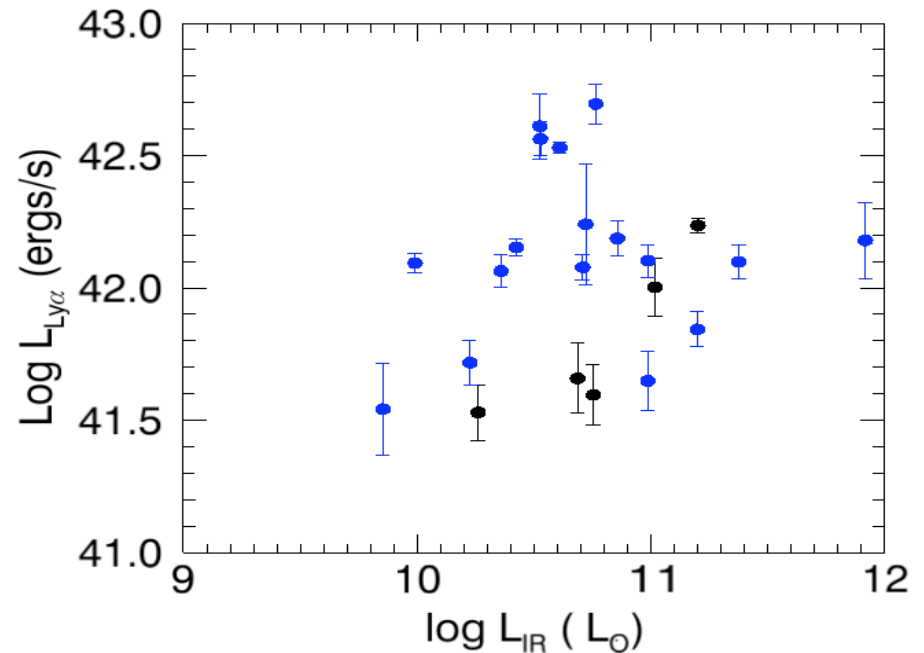


Dust in LAE Hosts

IR emission of varies
by 2 orders of
magnitude.

Several LAEs are
LIRGs (1 ULIRG)

$\text{Ly}\alpha$ luminosity
uncorrelated with
IR emission from
the host.



Legend:

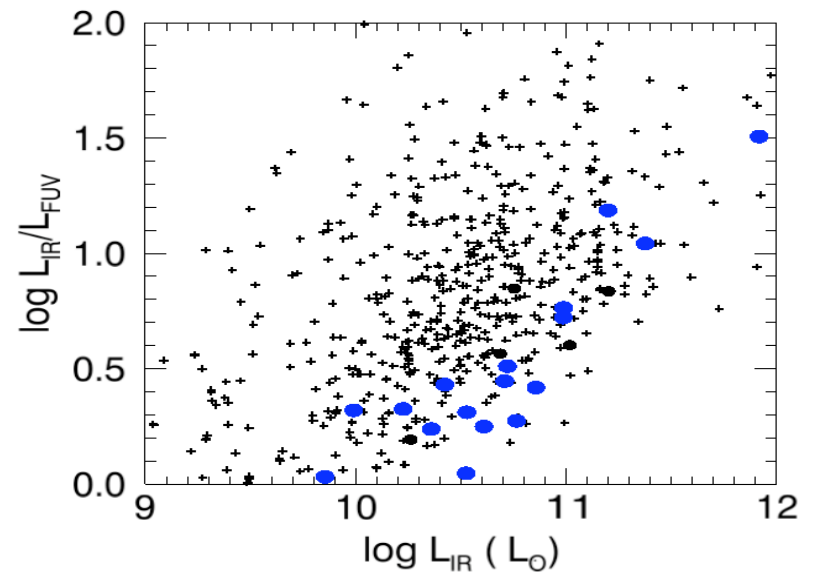
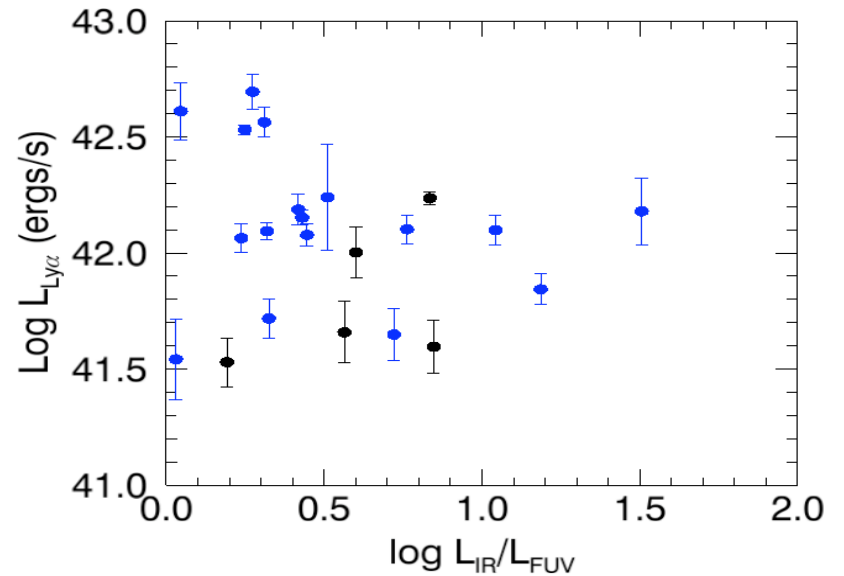
• BLUE - COSMOS LAEs

• BLACK - Other LAEs

IRX and Ly α

Ly α is uncorrelated to global Infrared excess $\text{IRX}(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\text{FUV}})$, and the UV extinction of the host galaxy.

LAEs tend to have lowest infrared excess compared with galaxies of similar IR luminosity.



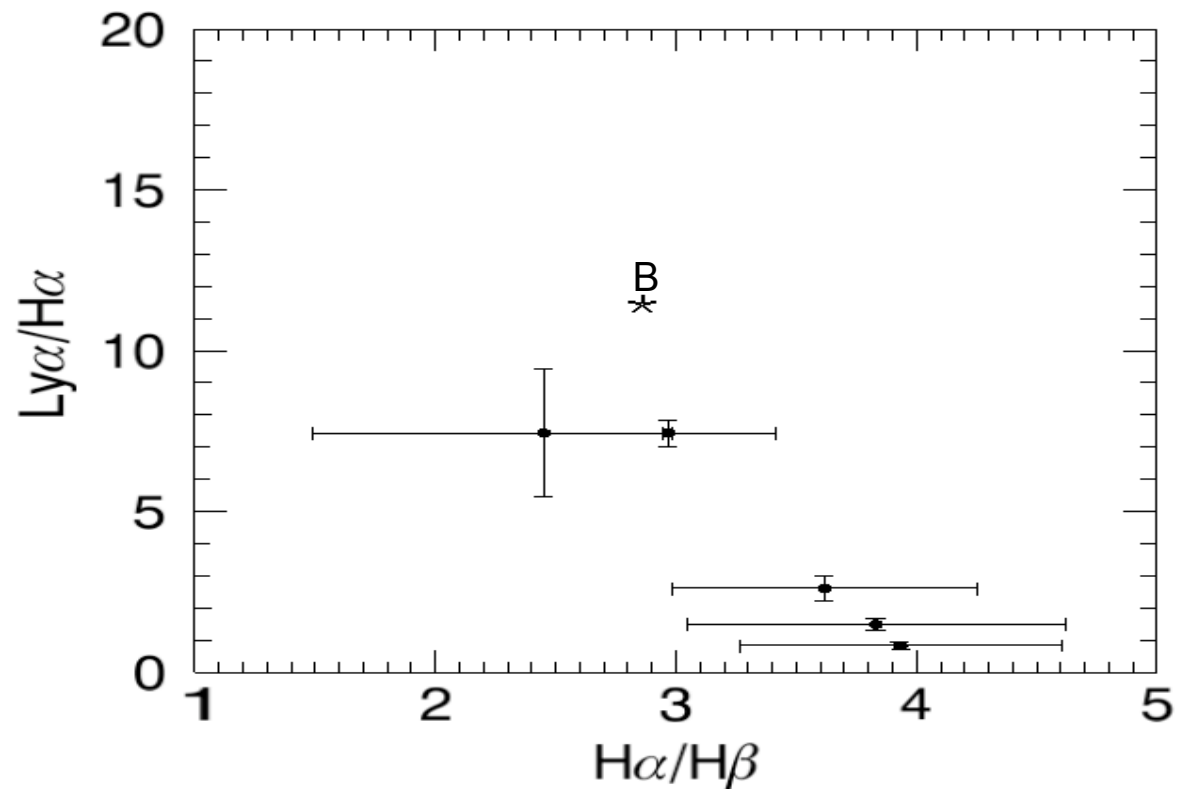
Why are only some GALEX sources LAEs?

The dominant effect inhibiting Lyman-alpha emission for dwarf star forming galaxies is dust extinction: LAEs have low IRX, and low UV extinction, compared to galaxies with similar IR luminosities.

The dominant effect for massive spiral galaxies is inclination. $\text{Ly}\alpha$ is detected for only face on spiral galaxies. IRX is a secondary effect.

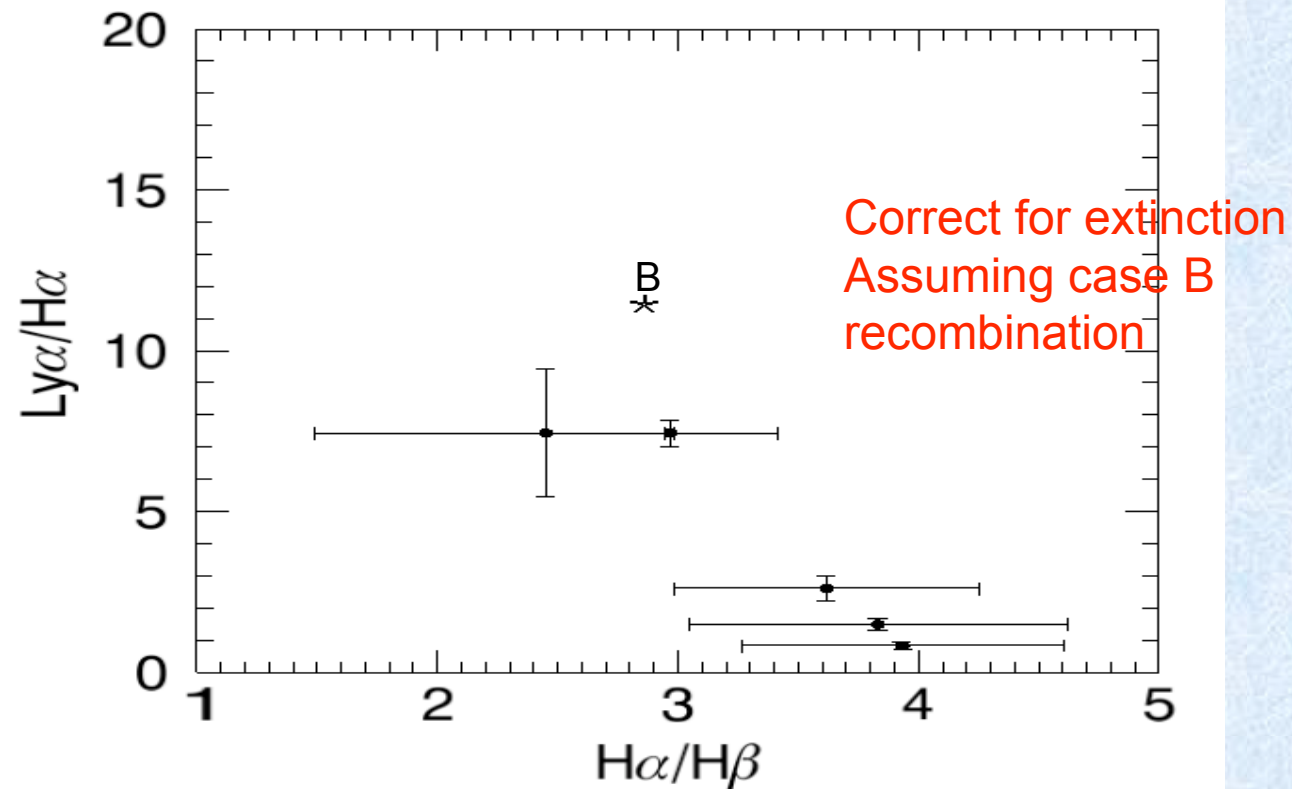
Lyman-alpha Escape Fraction

- Small but growing sample of optical spectra of dwarf LAEs in AEGIS/COSMOS/NGPDWS/FLS
- Global escape fraction correlated with $H\alpha/H\beta$.



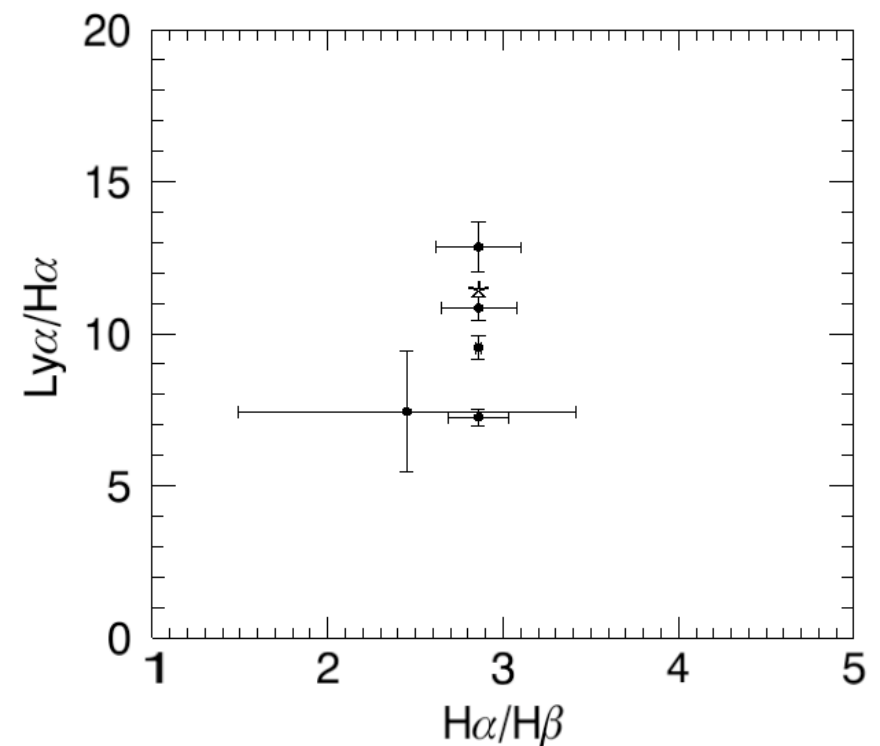
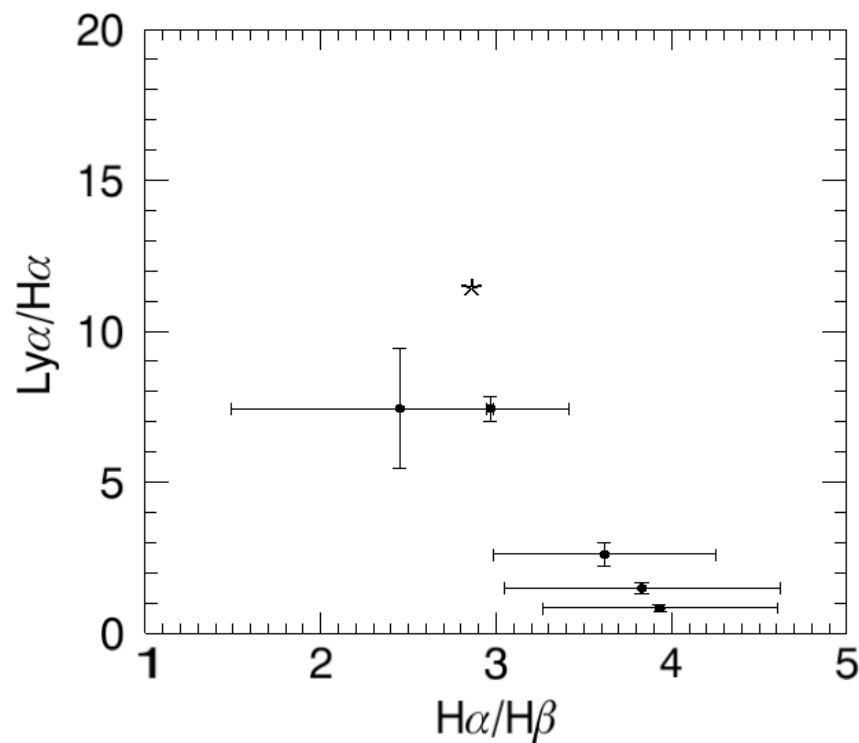
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- Global escape fraction correlated with $H\alpha/H\beta$.



Lyman-alpha Escape Fraction

- IF Case B assumption extinction law is applicable then
Ly α photons are scattered between 1-2 times.



Conclusions

- GALEX LAEs can uncover the effects of dust and gas geometry on regulating $\text{Ly}\alpha$ escape, but not the effect of gas kinematics.
- GALEX LAEs show a bimodal luminosity distribution due to an inclination effect
- Global IR and IRX is uncorrelated with $\text{Ly}\alpha$ emission.
- IR and IRX of LAEs is correlated.
- $\text{Ly}\alpha/\text{H}\alpha$ vs $\text{H}\alpha/\text{H}\beta$ shows that the $\text{Ly}\alpha$ escape is correlated with extinction.