# $z = 8 Ly\alpha$ emitters

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# High z Lyα emitters

- When did the first galaxies form ?
- When did the re-ionization of the Universe occur ?
- Which were the sources responsible for this re-ionization (pop III, QSOs ?)

## Lya emitters to probe re-ionization

• WMAP results indicate a very early re-ionization epoch,  $z \ge 15$ 



• Gunn-Peterson troughs in high z QSOs indicate Universe was still neutral at  $z \approx 6$ .



## Are the two pictures consistent ?



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# Searching high z objects

- Drop-outs, now up to z = 7-8 (Bouwens et al., UDF)
- Gravitational telescope (Pello et al.)
- Lya
  - Easier detection through emission line:
    - narrow band imaging
    - multi-window spectroscopy (Lilly et al.)
  - Easy single line spectroscopic confirmation:
    - Continuum break across the line
    - Line asymmetry

# Visible Domain (< 1 µm)



# 920 nm window – CFH12k





## 920 nm window – CFH12k



#### z = 6.58





# Near IR > 1 $\mu$ m windows



## Near IR low OH windows



#### 1.06 $\mu$ m window, z ~ 7.7



1.19  $\mu$ m window, z ~ 8.7

VLT / ISAAC Observations @ 1.19 µm

Sky background = 5 e<sup>-</sup>/s/pixel

Dark time !



 Scaling to WIRCAM



Lyα Luminosity function at z=5.7 (Malhotra et al., 2004)

Extrapolation to z = 8

– z=5.7 1 Gyr – z=8 0.<u>6 Gyr</u>



#### Combining LF extrapolation and filter detection limit vs time

Need to optimize integration time per pointing and number of pointings



# **By-products: T-dwarfs**

Color-mag diagram NTT Deep Field.



(1190 – J) versus J

# Conclusions

- 10-20 nights should allow detection of 10-20
  z = 8 galaxies
- CFHT/WIRCAM competitive with VLT/HAWK-I (8' x 8' fov)
- Need (very) deep BB J (at least), and as many other bands as possible: U-I, Y, H, K
- LP or PI program ?