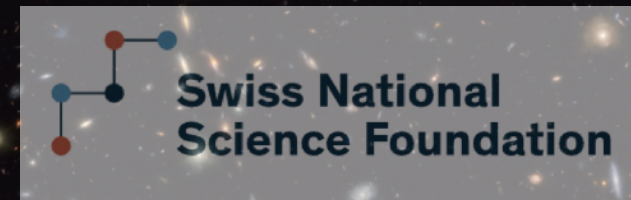


Galaxy Build-up in the first 1.5 Gyr: Stellar Mass Functions, Balmer Breaks at $z \sim 9$, and a Massive Quiescent Galaxy at $z = 7.3$



Andrea Weibel
University of Geneva,
Sintra, 21.10.2024

500 arcmin²
total area

PRIMER-UDS

GOODS-S

PRIMER-COSMOS

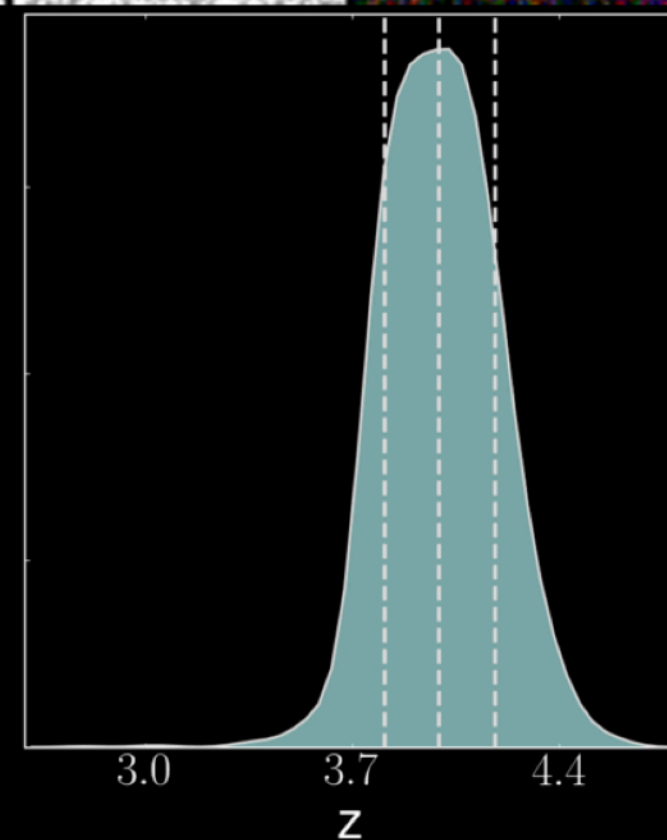
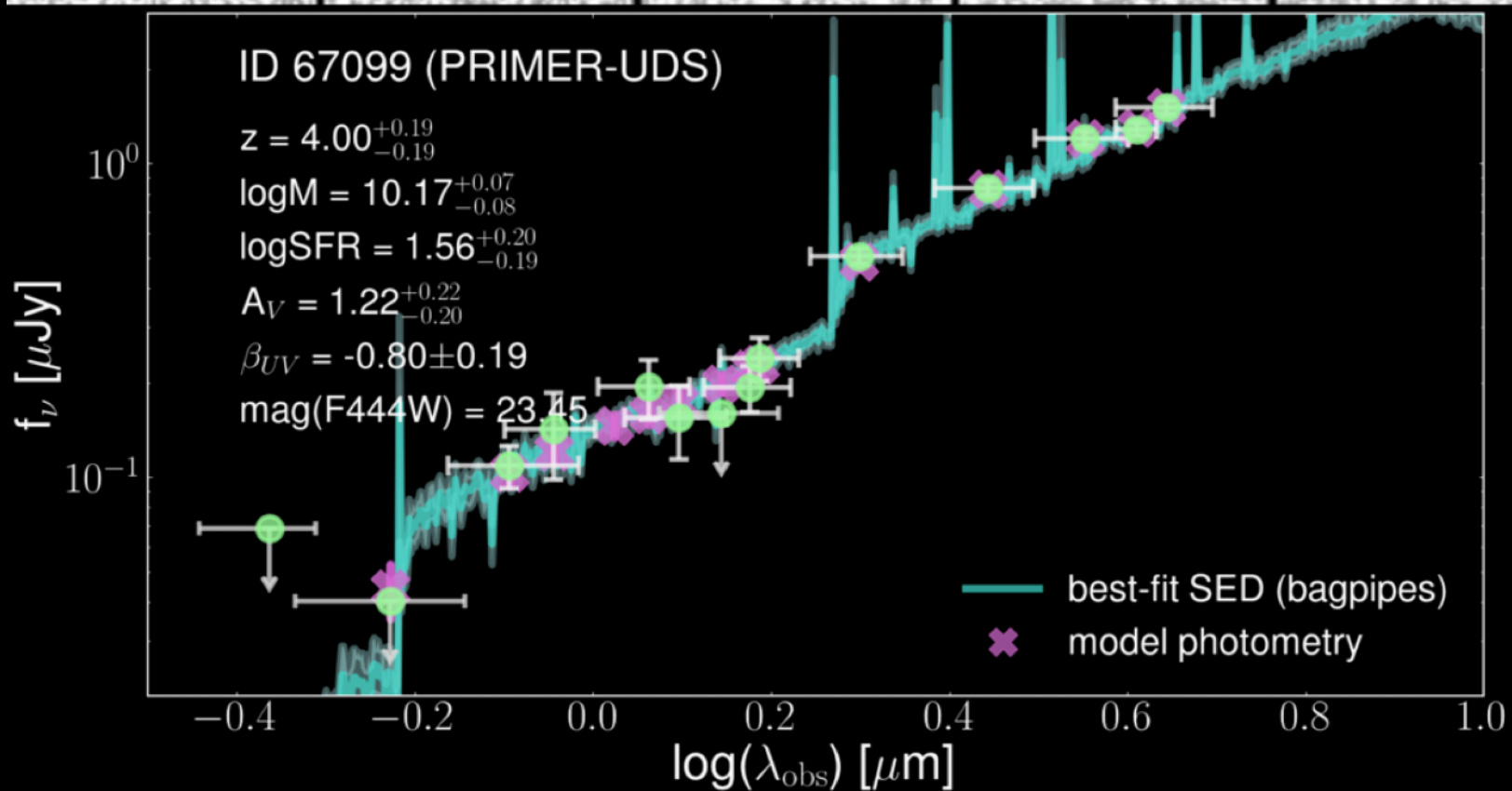
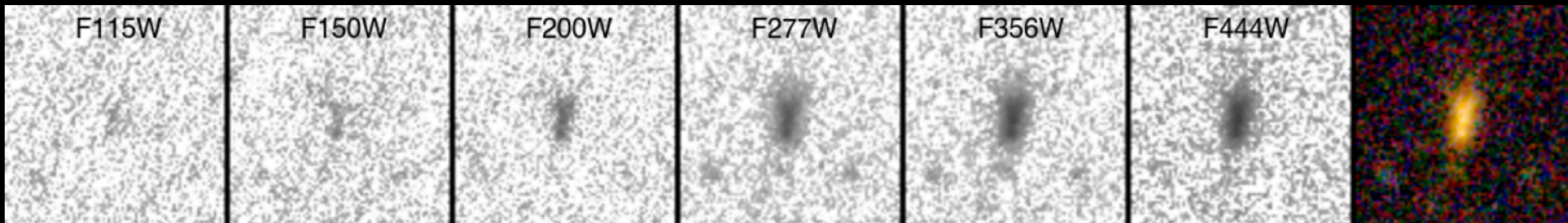


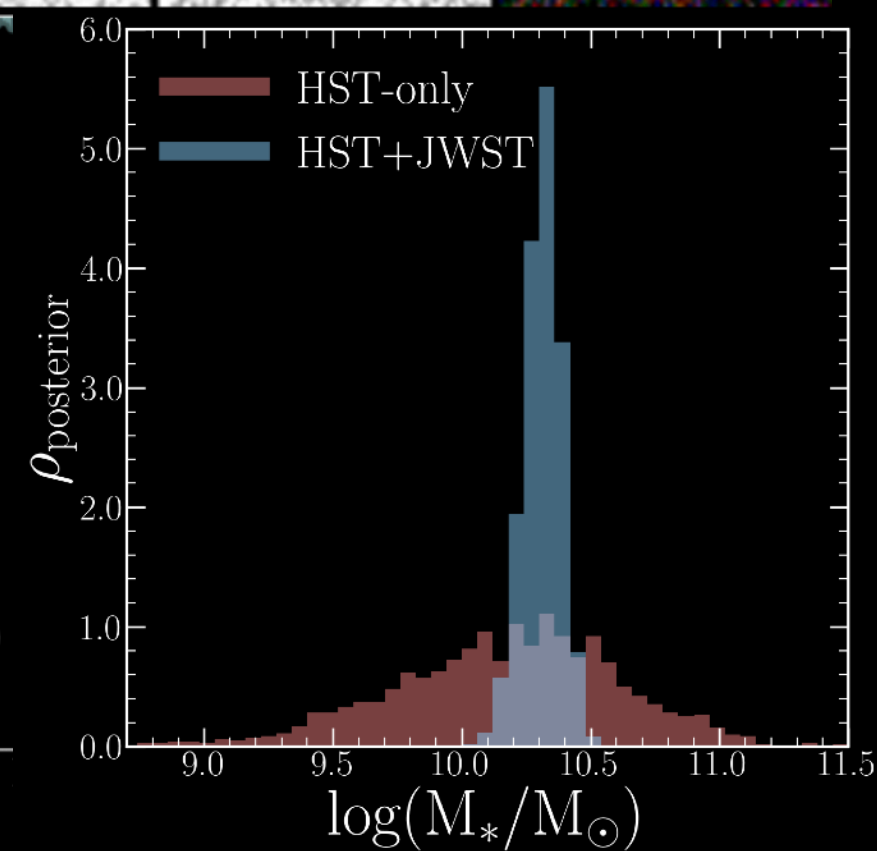
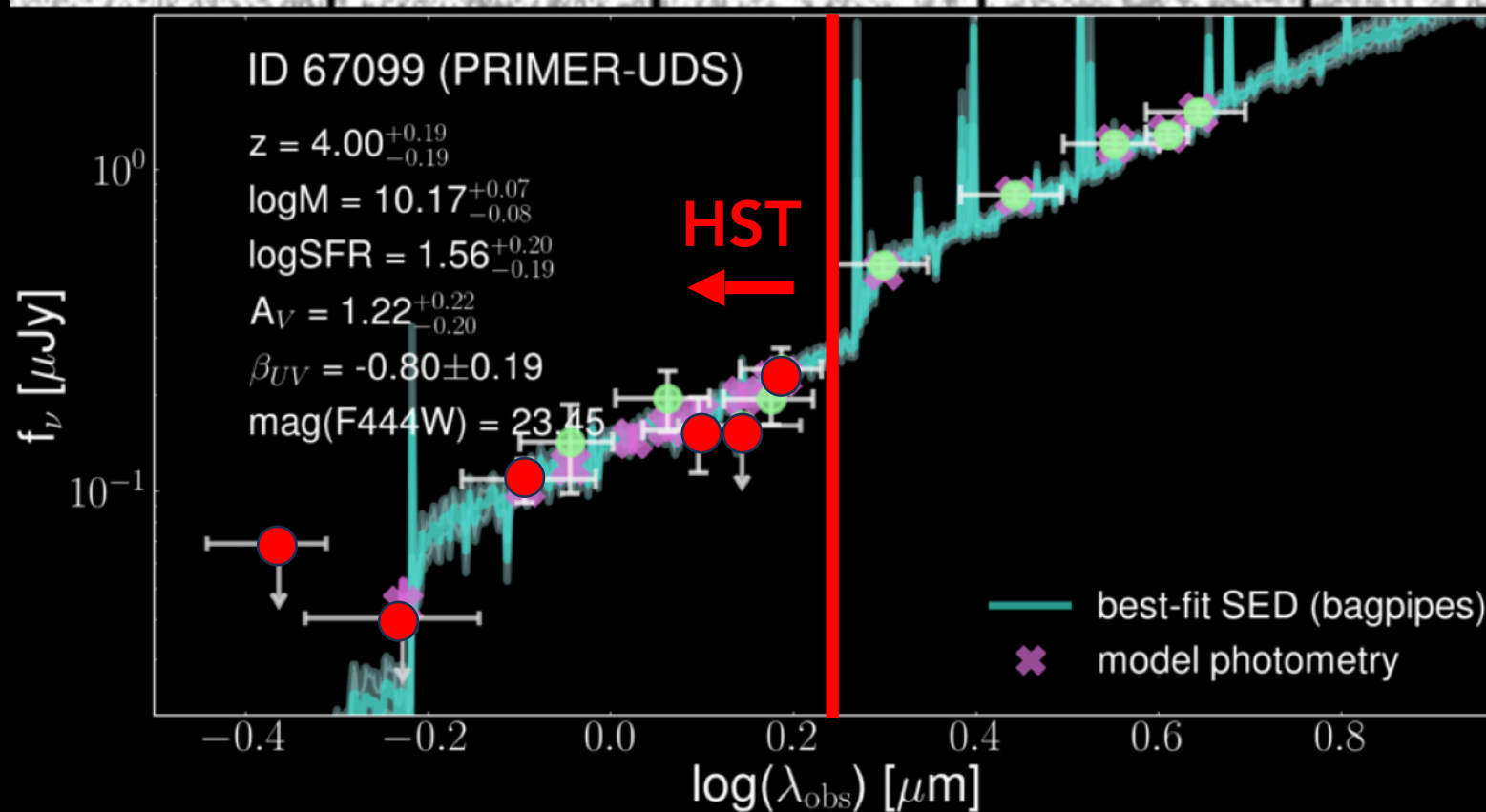
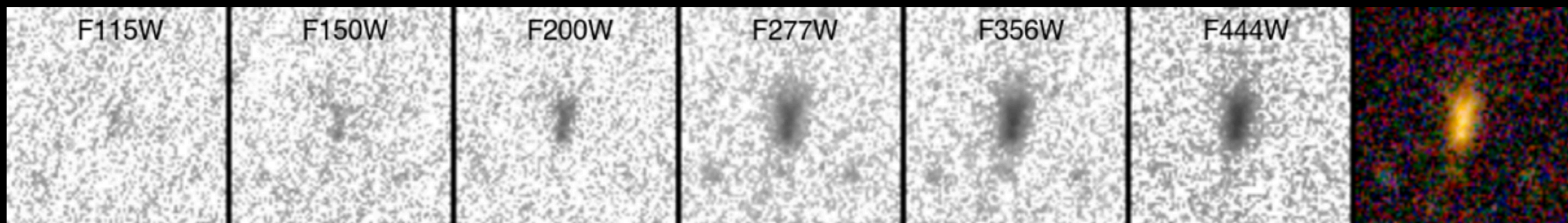
5 σ -depths (F444W):
28.2 (UDS) – 29.2 (GS)

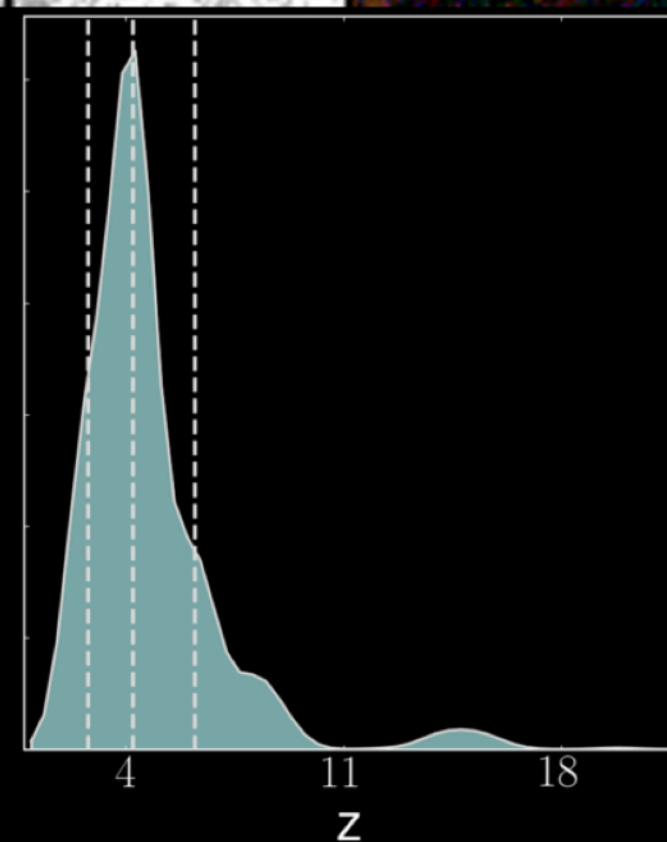
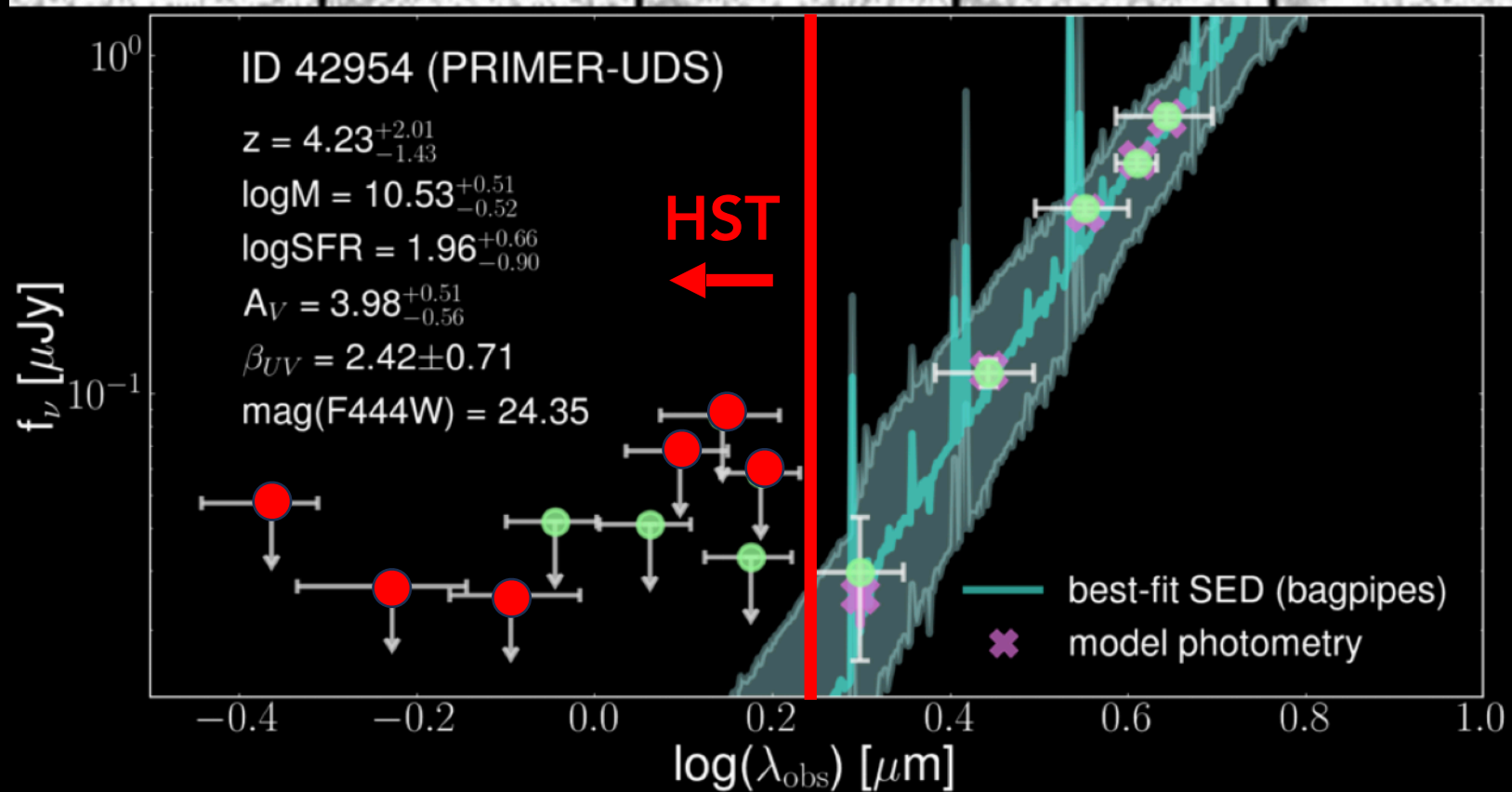
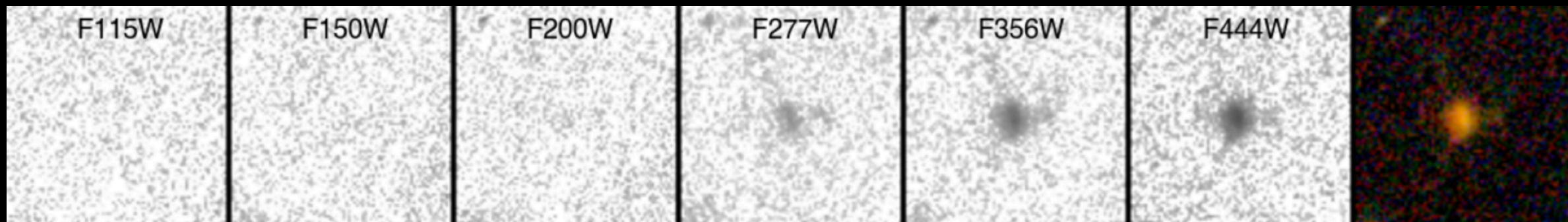
CEERS

Sample selection + SED-fitting

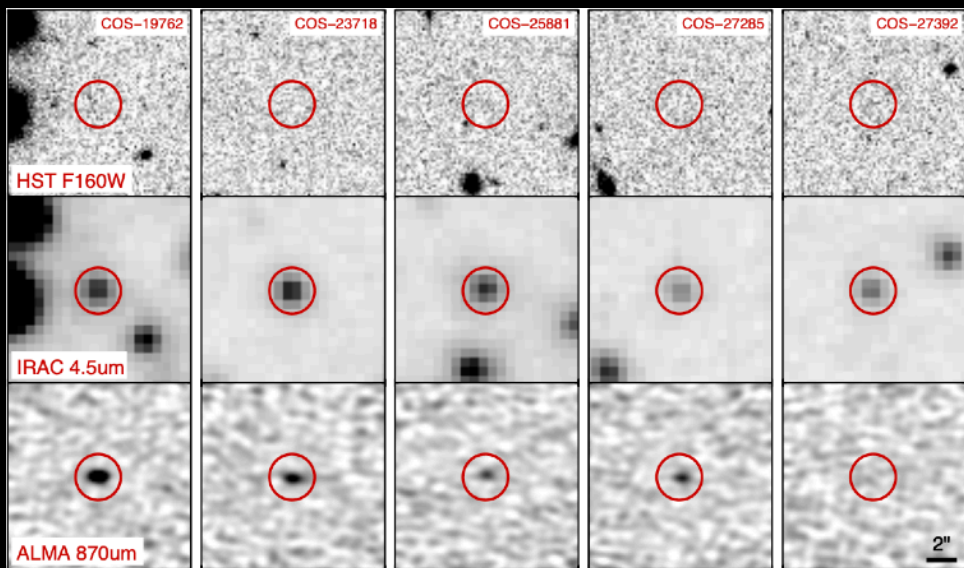
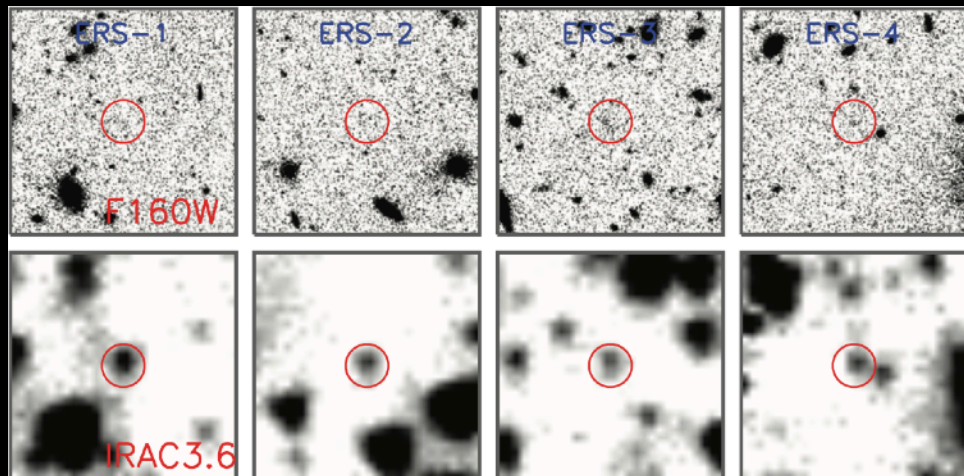
- Generate photometric catalogs (HST + JWST)
- Run eazy (Brammer+ 2008) to obtain photometric redshifts
- Pre-select a sample of $z > 3$ galaxies
- Run bagpipes (Carnall+ 2018) on the pre-selected sample to get final redshifts and physical parameters





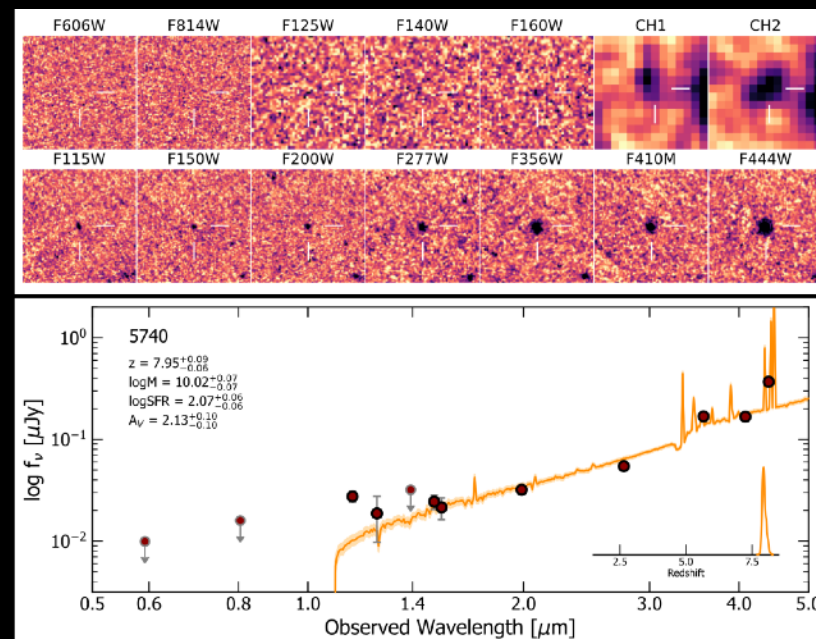


Huang+ 2011

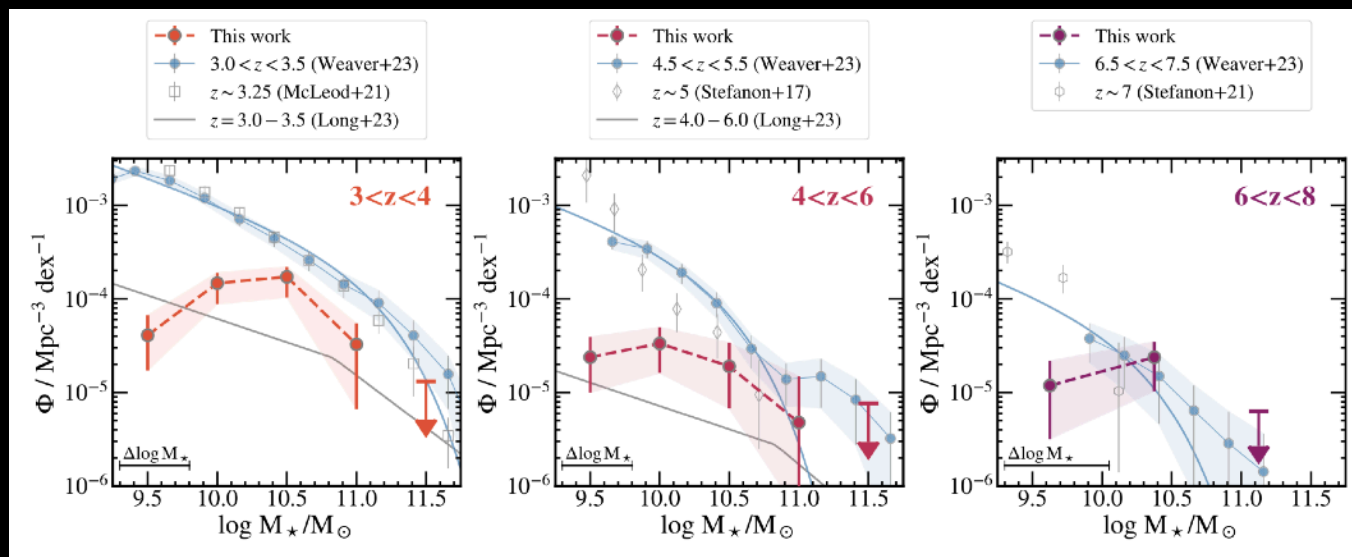


Wang+ 2019

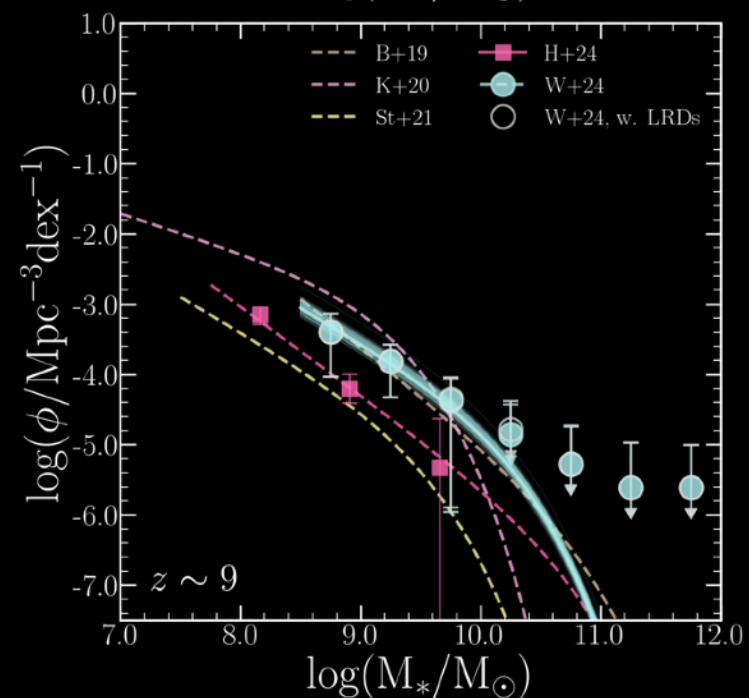
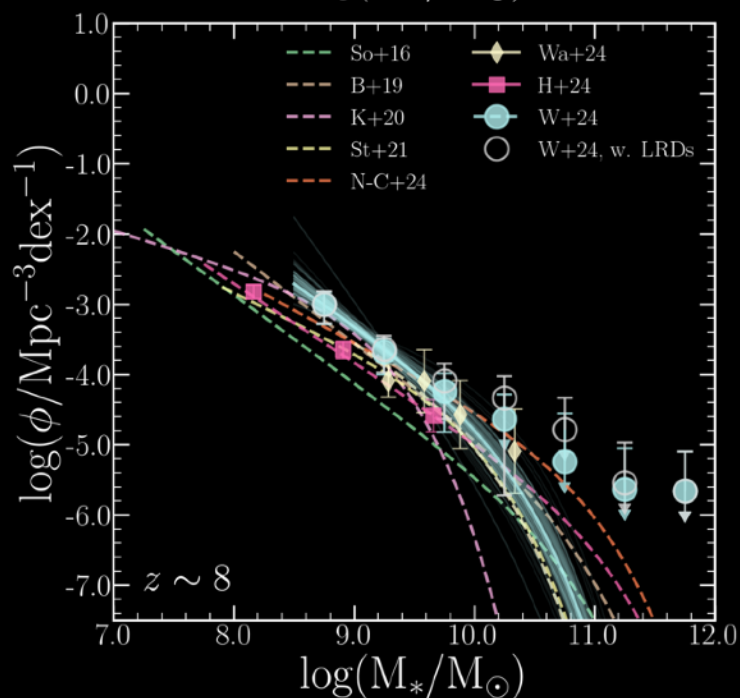
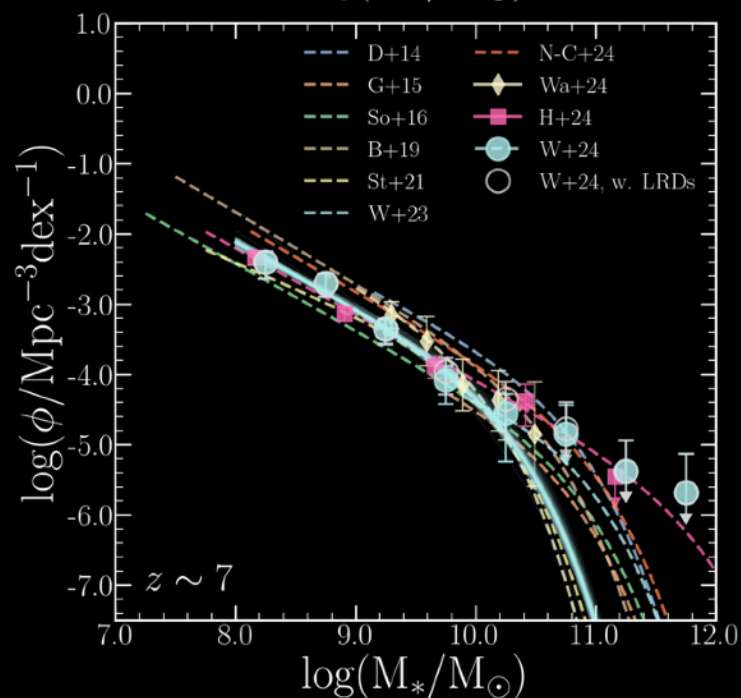
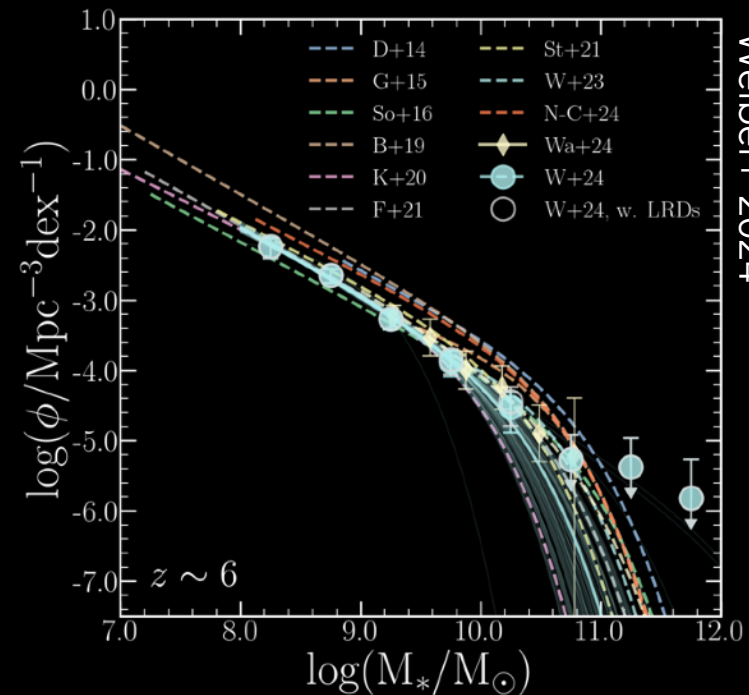
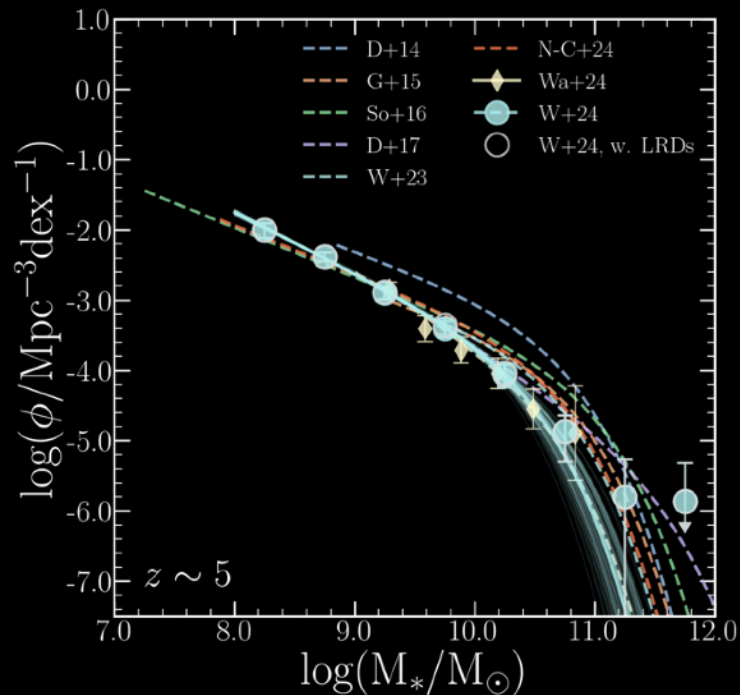
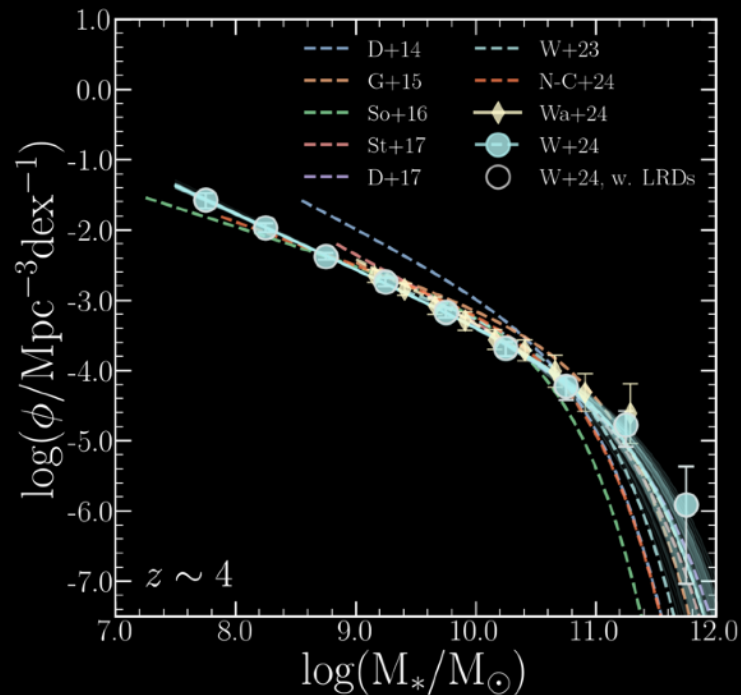
Barrufet, ..., AW, + 2023



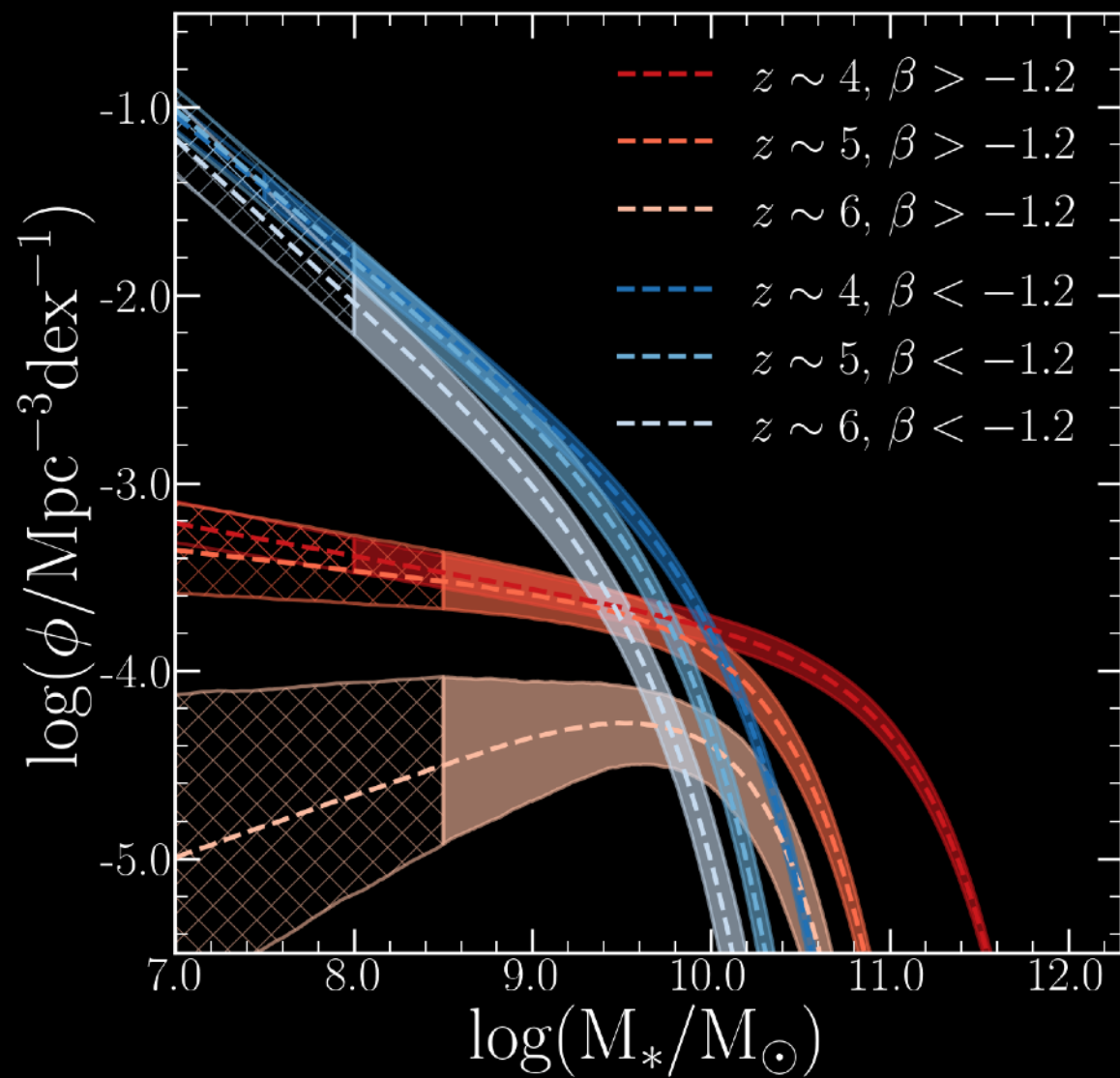
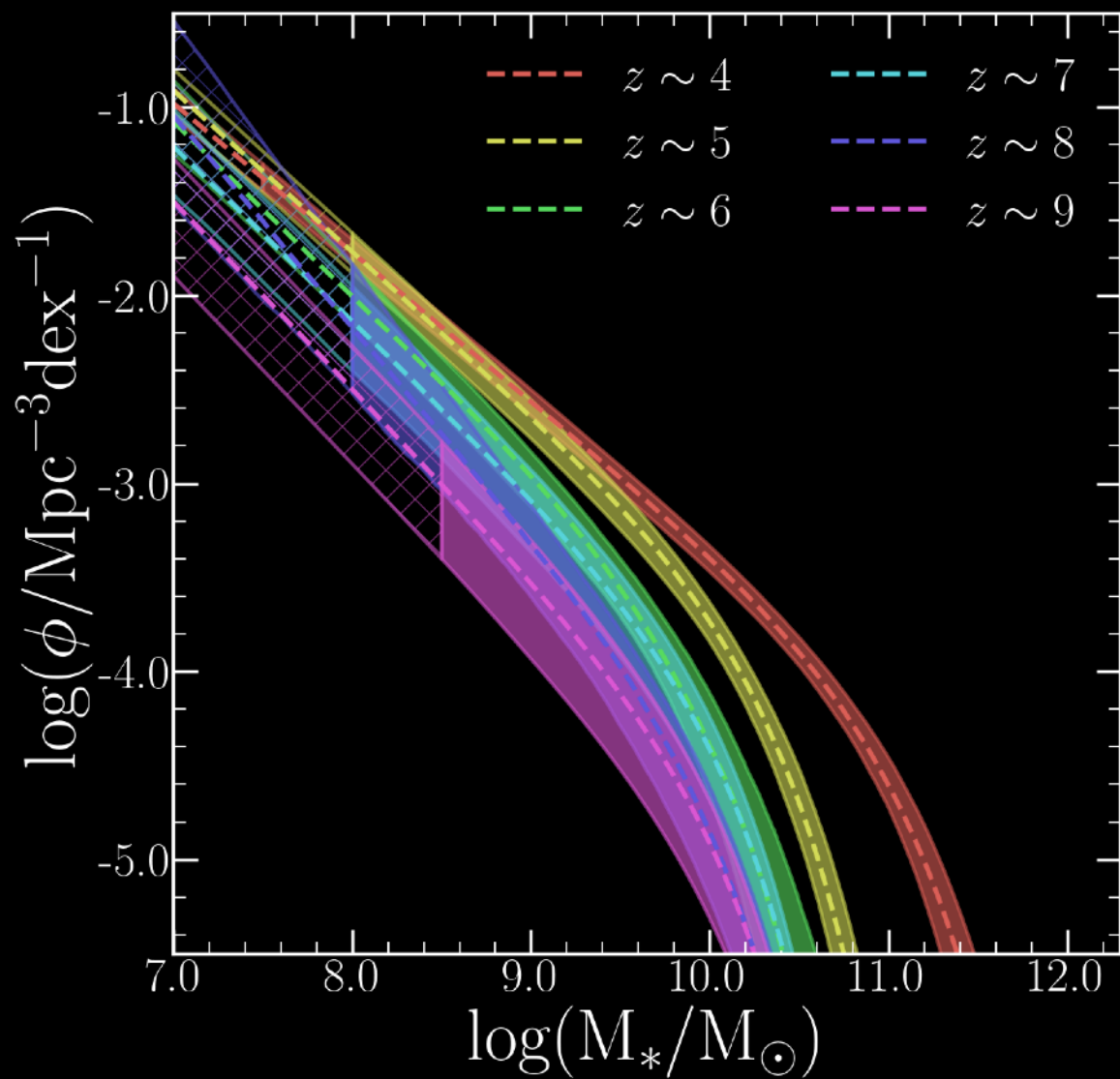
see also: e.g.,
Caputi+12,
Wang+14,
Simpson+15,
Stefanon+15,
Fujimoto+16,
Alcalde
Pampliega+18,
Xiao+23,
Nelson+23, Pérez-
Gonzalez+23,
Rodighiero+23,
Williams+23

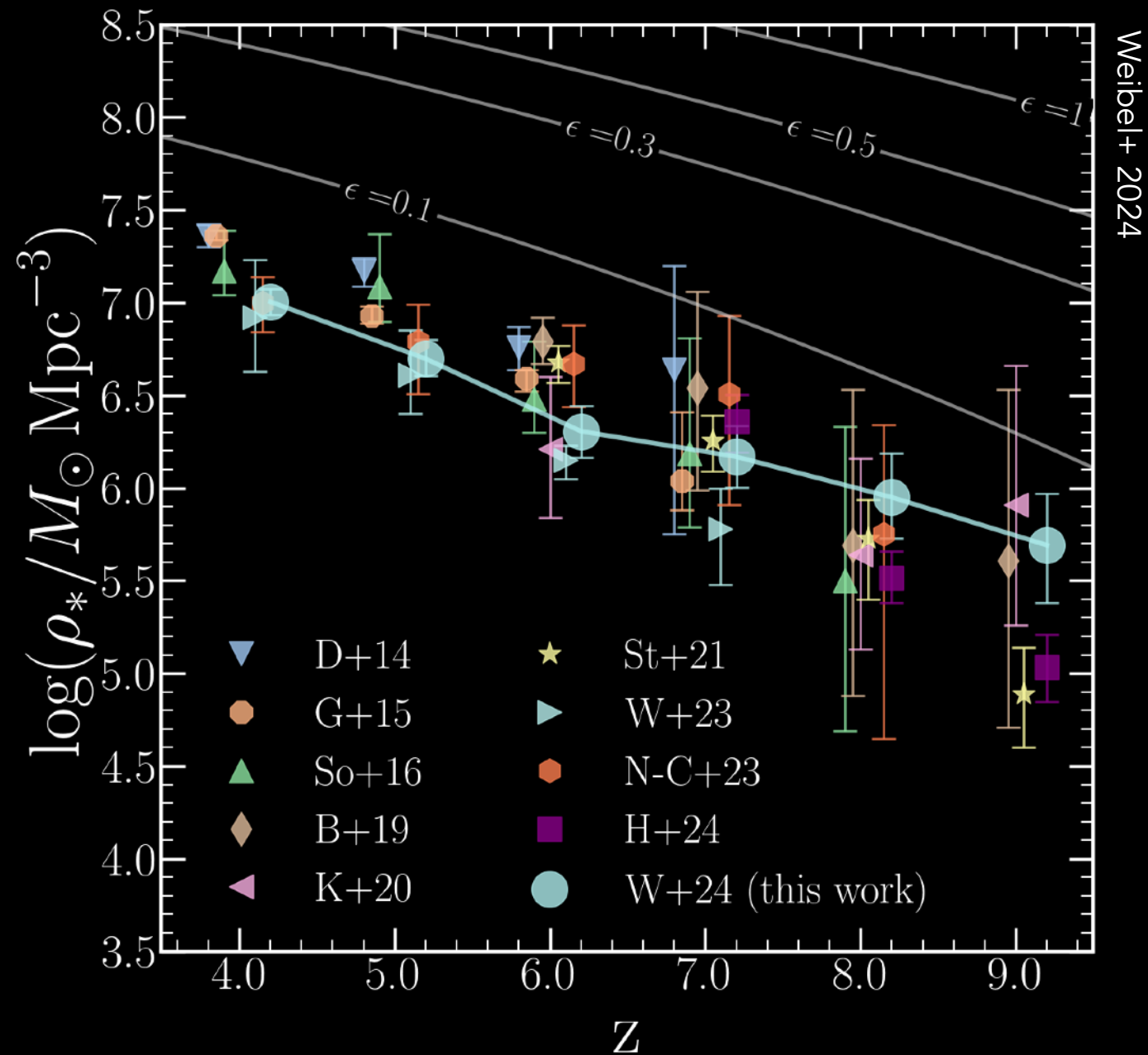


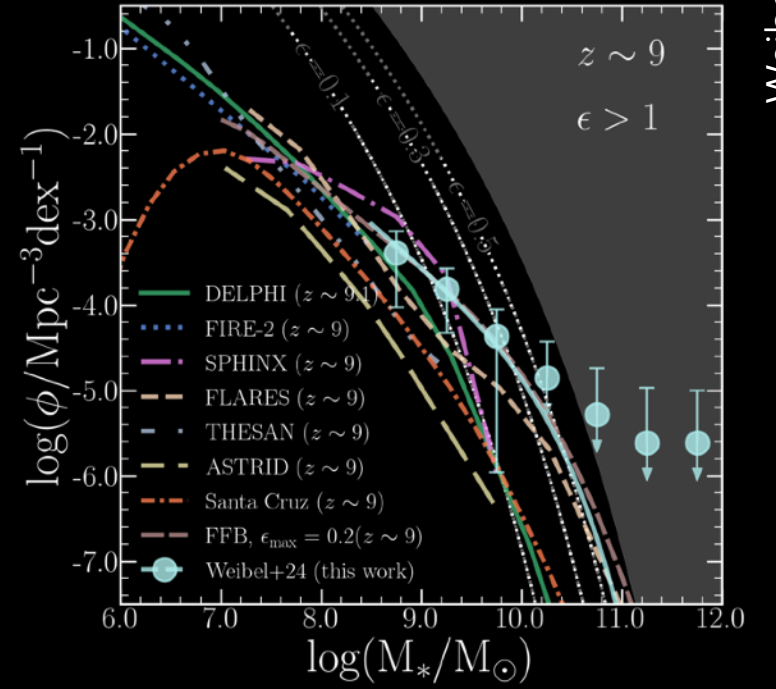
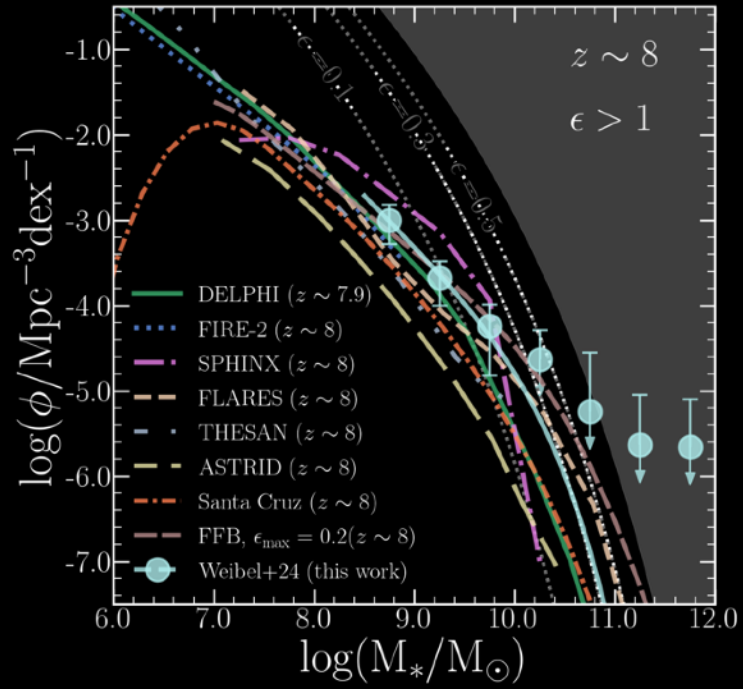
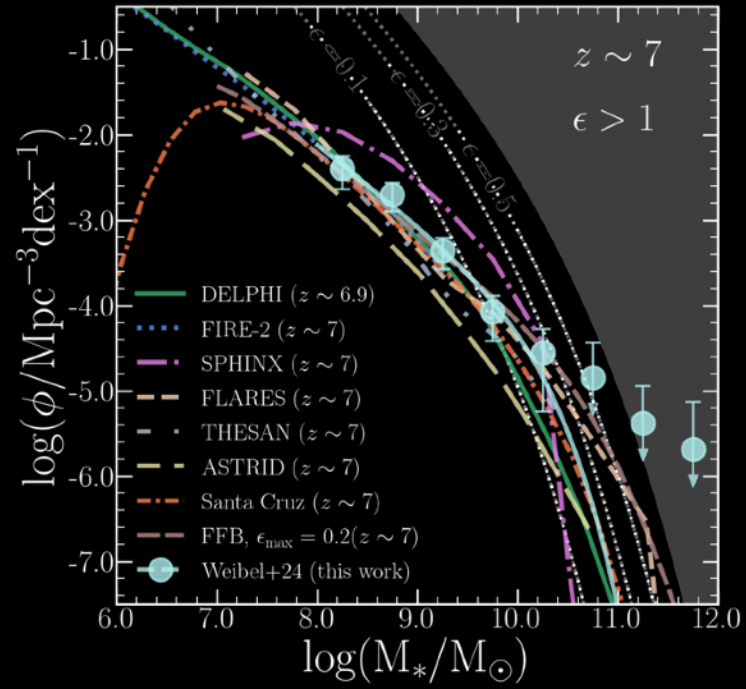
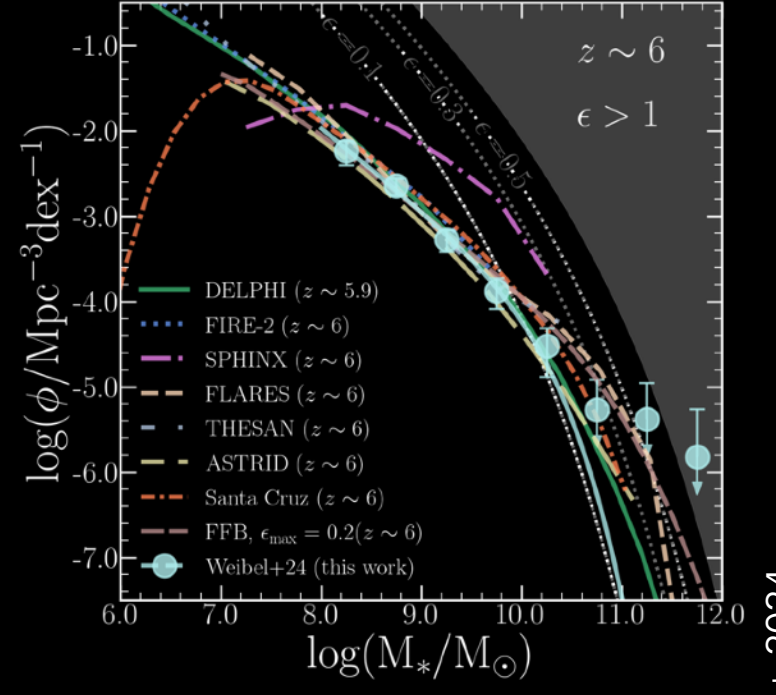
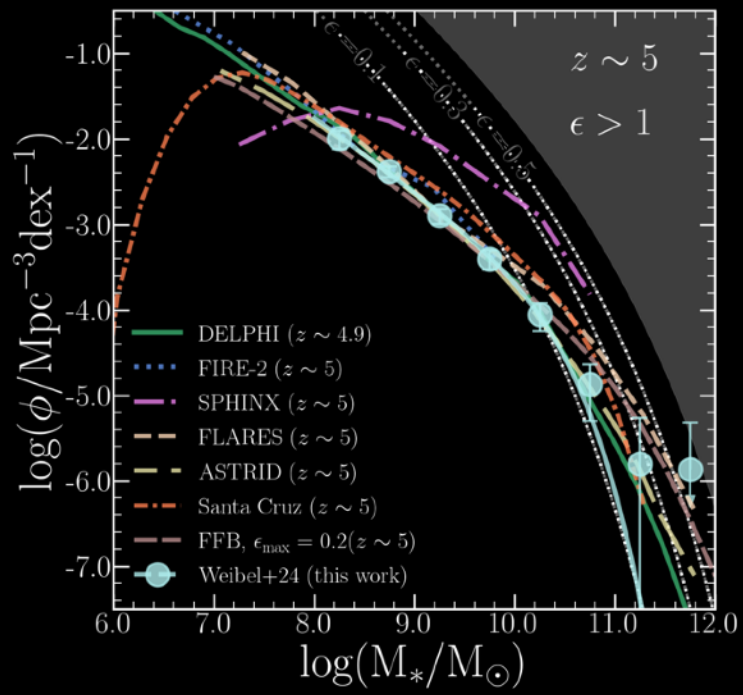
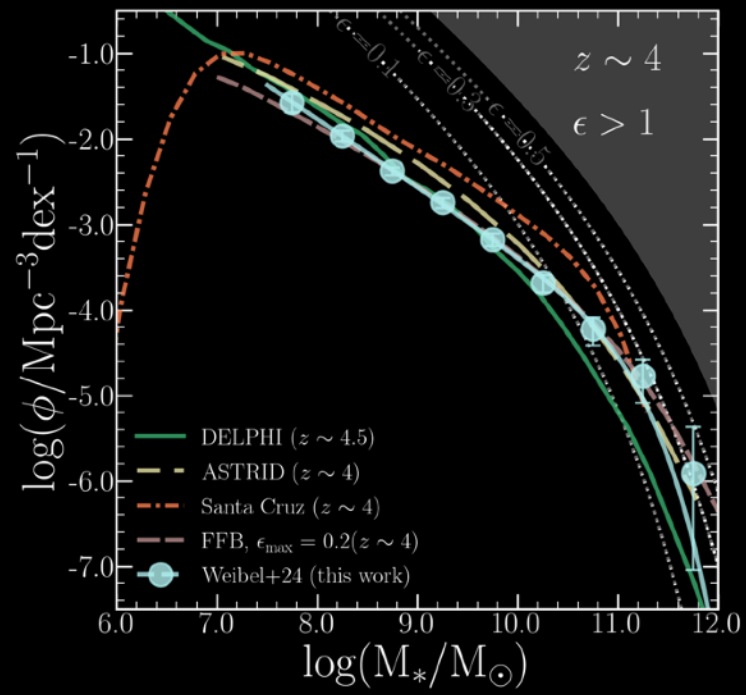
Gottumukkala, ..., AW, + 2024

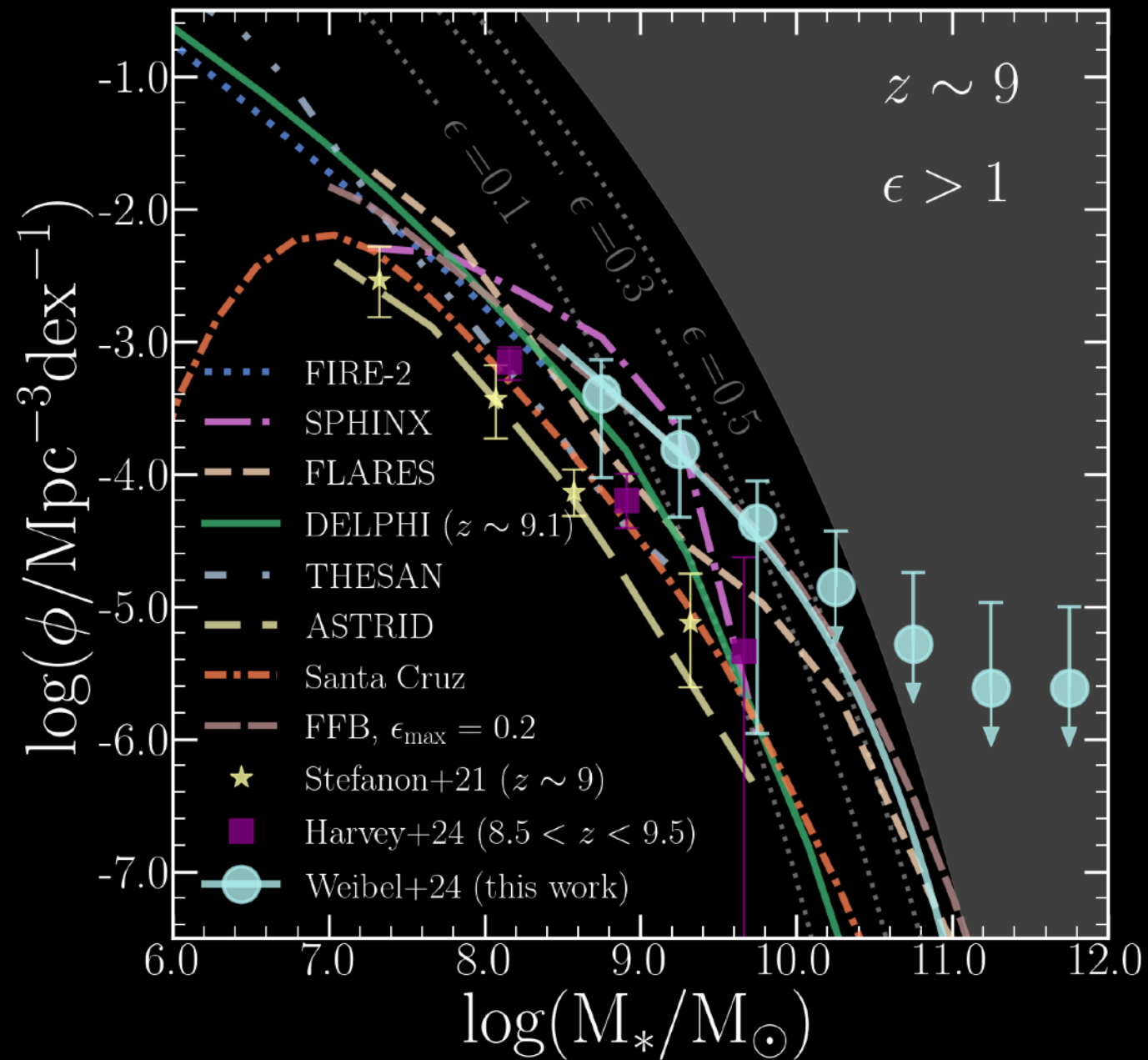


Weibel+ 2024



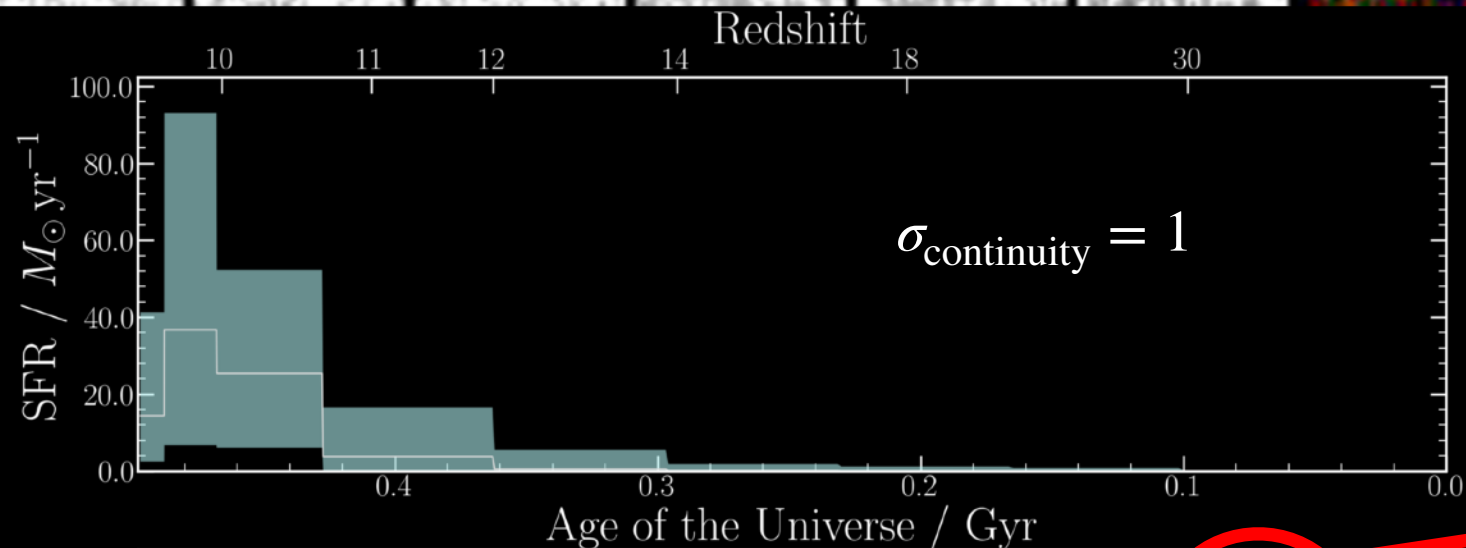
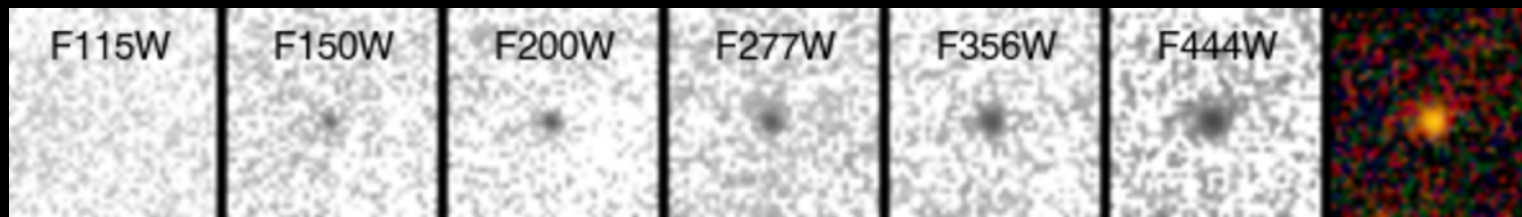




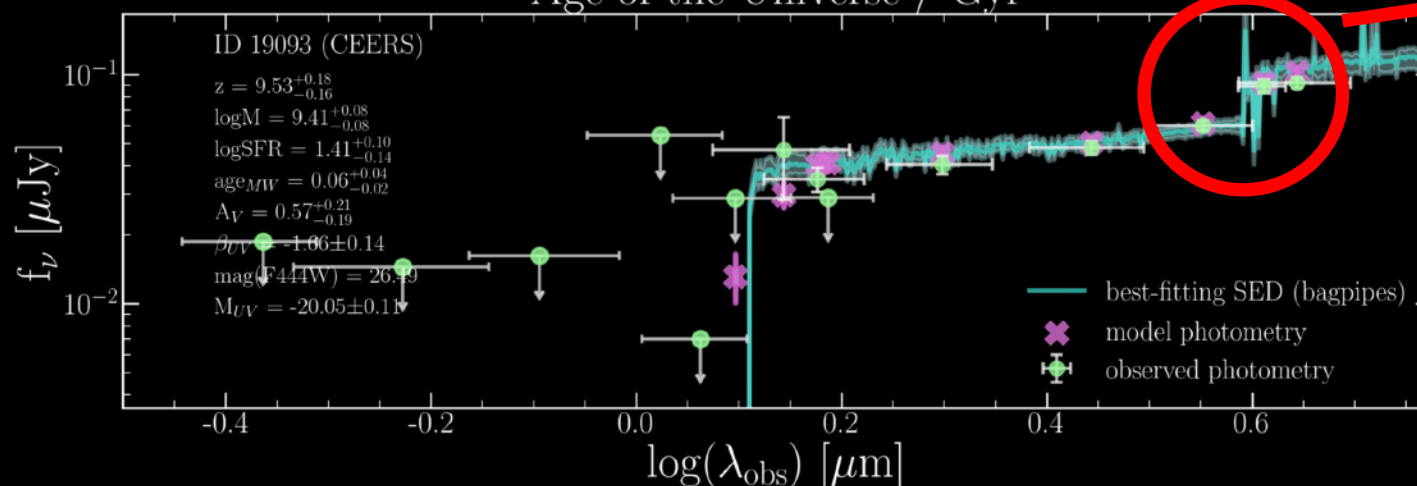


Outlook: Focus on $z \sim 9$

PRELIMINARY



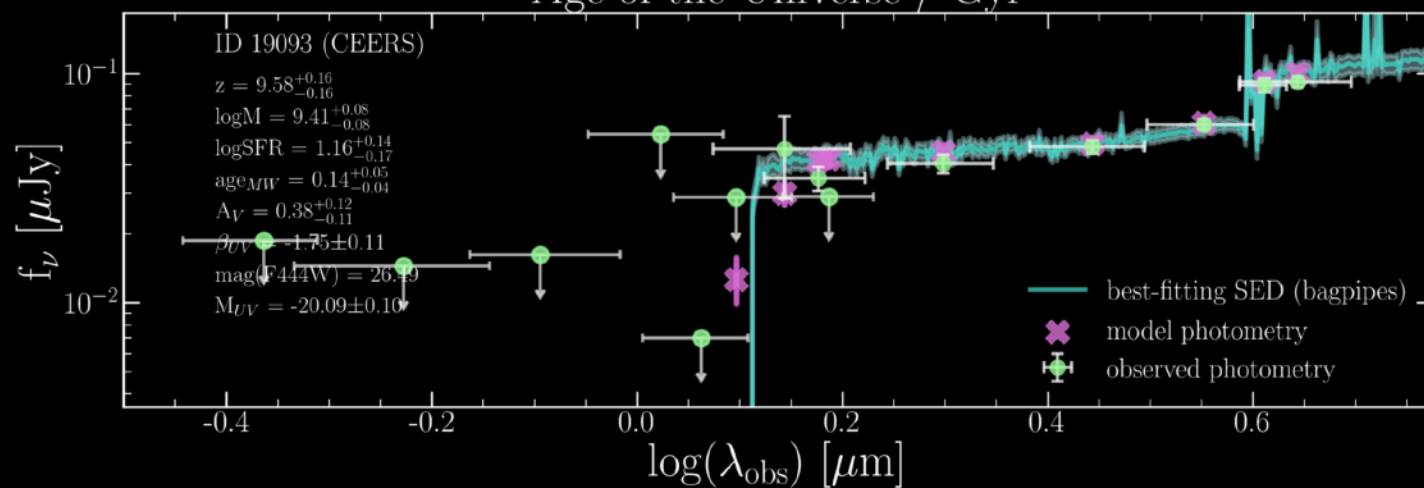
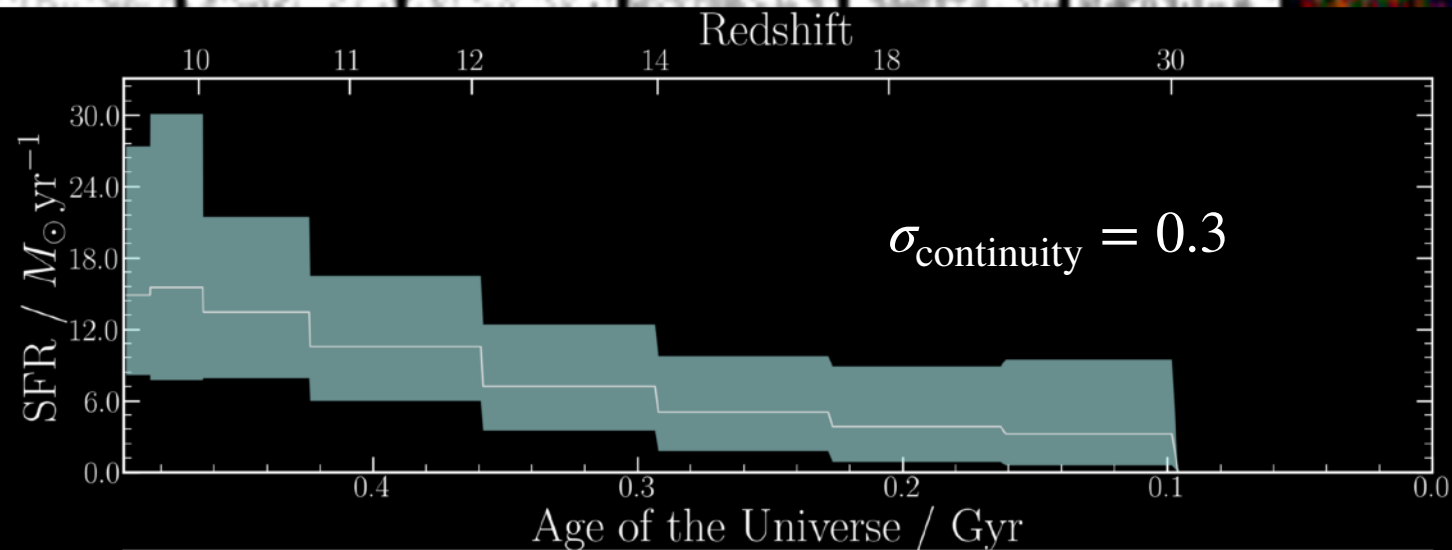
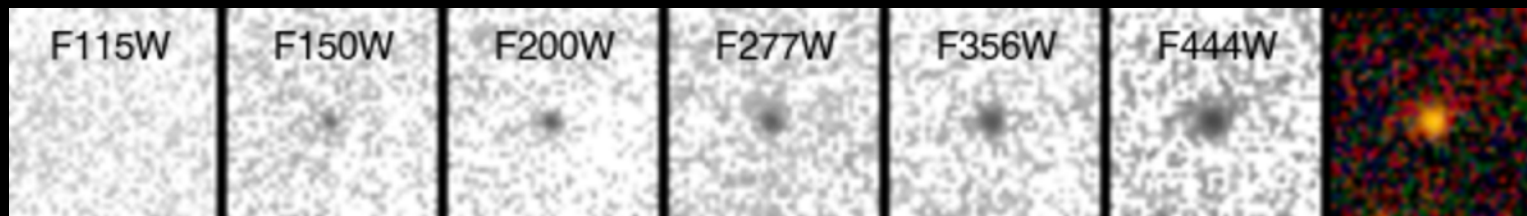
Balmer Break?



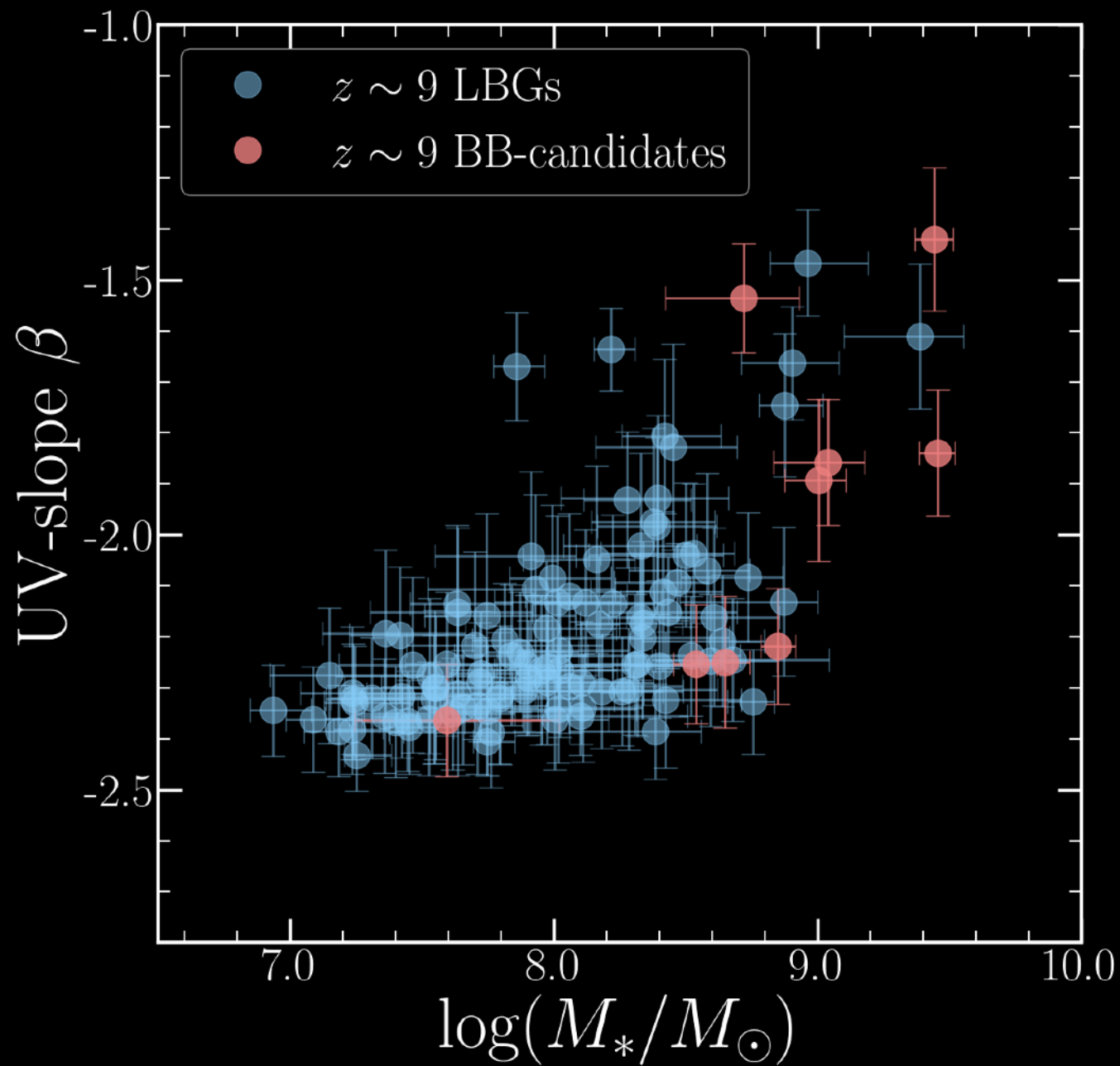
See
Roberts-Borsani+ 2020
Laporte+2021
Trussler+ 2024

Outlook: Focus on $z \sim 9$

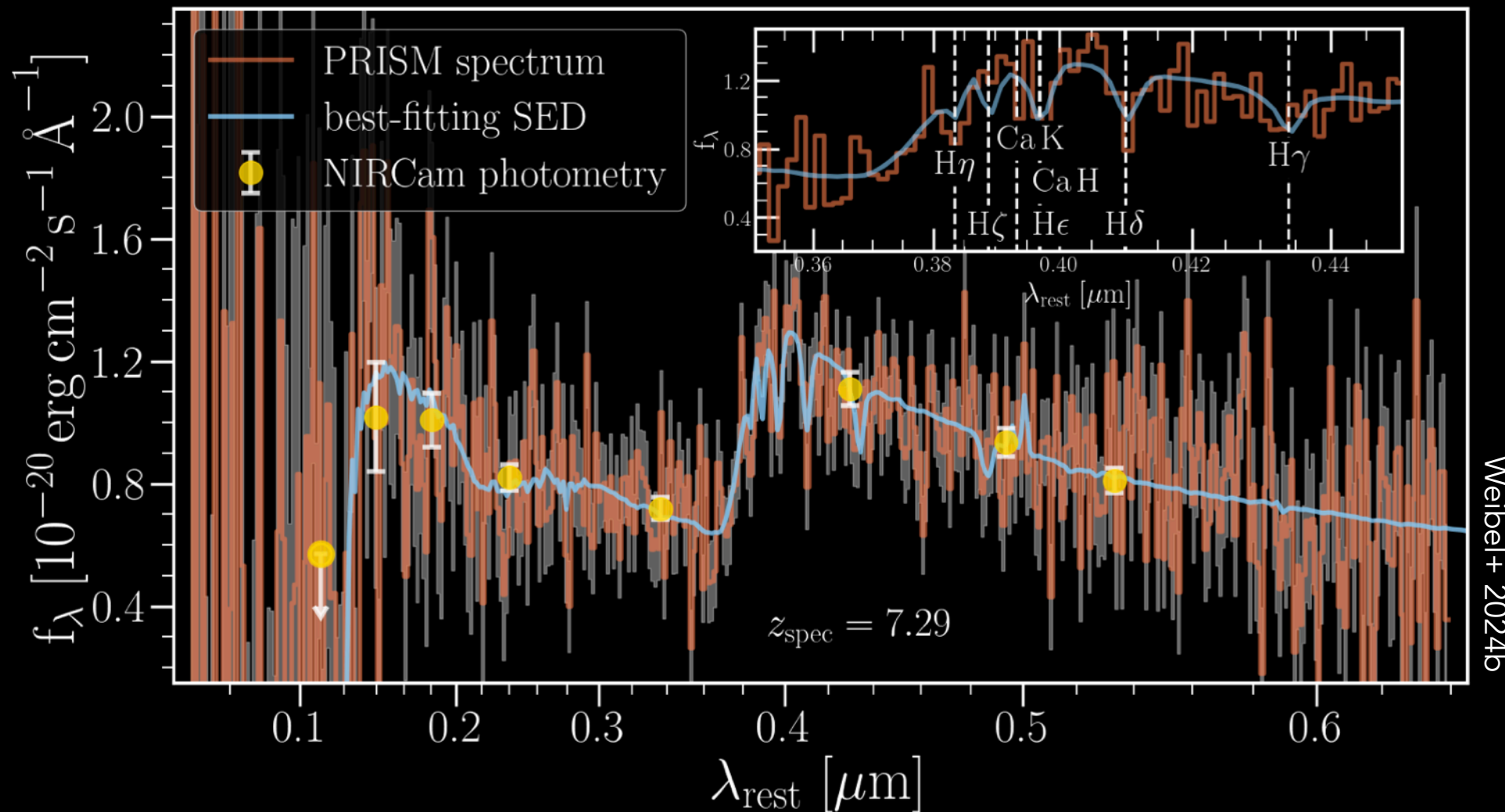
PRELIMINARY



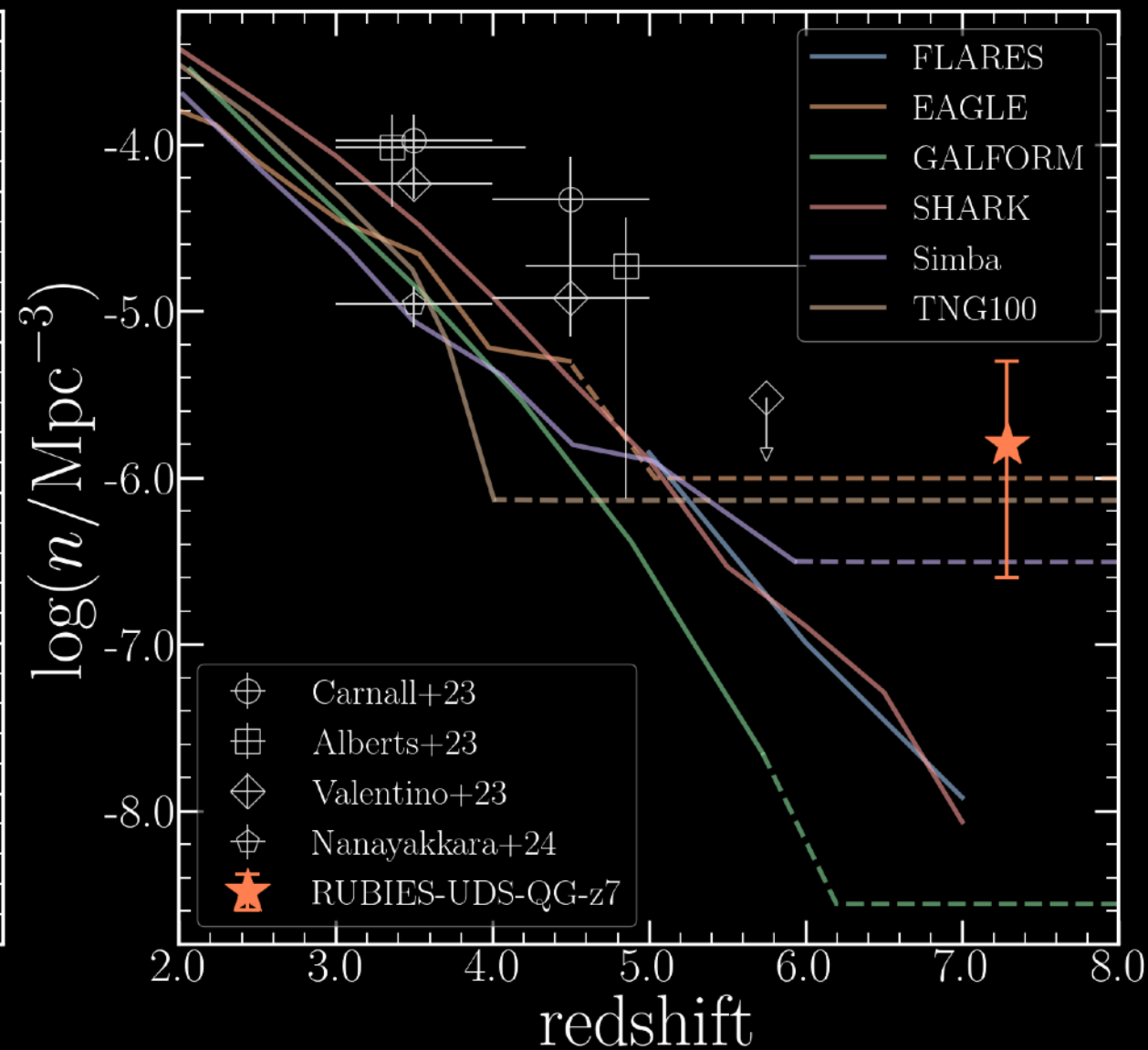
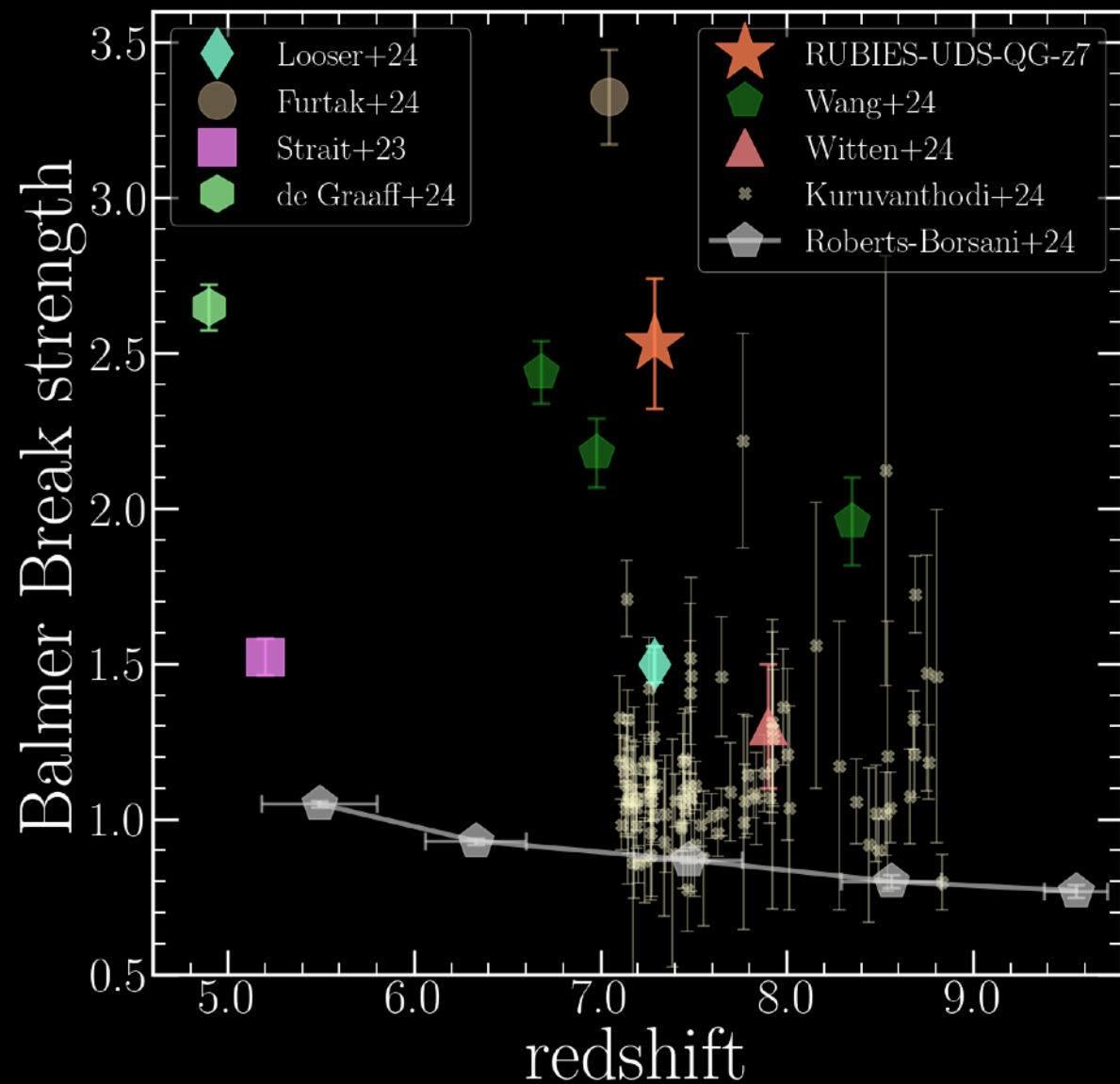
PRELIMINARY



A massive quiescent galaxy at $z = 7.3$



$$\log(M_*/M_{\odot}) \sim 10.23 \quad \log(\Sigma_*/M_{\odot} \text{ kpc}^{-2}) \sim 11 \quad \log(\text{sSFR}_{50 \text{ Myr}}/\text{yr}^{-1}) \sim -10$$



Summary

- JWST SMFs at $z \sim 4 - 9$ are broadly consistent with pre-JWST results
- The high mass end of the SMF evolves rapidly from $z \sim 4 - 6$, driven by the build-up of UV-red, massive, dusty and quiescent galaxies
- More work is needed at $z \sim 9$ to infer accurate stellar masses and put tighter constraints on simulations
- Searching public JWST-imaging, we find ~ 10 objects with potential (weak) Balmer Breaks at $z \sim 9$ ($\sim 8\%$ of all LBGs at $z \sim 9$)
- They may be observed in an “off-state” among a population of galaxies with bursty SFHs, or they may have extended SFHs $\rightarrow$ how to distinguish?
- We find a massive ($\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10$) quiescent galaxy at $z = 7.3$, whose strong Balmer Break (~ 2.5) and early quenching challenges simulations