

HIGHLY MULTIPLEXED INFORMATION ON EMISSION LINE GALAXIES VIA JWST SLITLESS SPECTROSCOPY









Emission Line Galaxies with MOS Cambridge, 22 Sept 2017

Chris Willott, National Research Council Canada, Victoria



Outline





JWST Spectroscopic Modes









At a glance:						
Detector	Teledyne HAWAII-2RG; HgCdTe with 5.2µm cutoff; 2048 × 2048 pixels					
Field of View	2.2´ × 2.2´					
Plate scale	0.065 arcsec / pixel					
Pupil Wheel	"Blue" filters; Grism GR700XD; Aperture Mask NRM					
Filter Wheel	"Red" filters; Grisms GR150C,R					





NIRISS overview



	At a	a glanc	ce:		
Detector	Teledyne HAWAII-2RG; HgCdTe with 5.2 μ m cutoff; 2048 × 2048 pixels				
Field of View	2.2′ × 2.2′				
Plate scale	0.065 arcs	ec / pixel			
Pupil Wheel	"Blue" filt Aperture	1.0- to 0.8-	F090W F115W	F150W F140M F158M	F200W
Filter Wheel	"Red" filt	Eilfer Filfer File File File File File File File File			
		0,0	0.75 1.00 1.2	5 1.50 1.75 Wavelength (μm)	2.00 2.25





- Spectra of **all** objects in the field.
- In a "blank" field there are ~3000 galaxies at mag < 28 → high multiplex factor.
- Almost complete **spectral coverage** from 0.9 to 2.2 microns.
- At least one **strong emission line** 0.5 < z < 4.9. Lyman- α if present at 6 < z < 17.
- Resolving power 100 to 200.
- Spatial resolution: 0.06" ~ 0.5 kpc.
- No slit losses.
- Map of emission lines.
- Powerful for blind emission line surveys and continuum breaks.
- Cross-dispersed grisms to mitigate contamination.
- Point-and-shoot observing no target acquisition
- Ideal for parallels due to simple operation.





NIRISS Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy



Oxygen, Neon and H Balmer emission lines at redshifts 1 to 3.3 will be used to determine gas-phase metallicities and study the inflow/outflow histories of galaxies.

Slitless mode makes these measurements more reliable than those based on slit spectroscopy.





NIRISS Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy













NIRCam Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy



NIRCam WFSS differs from NIRISS by:

- Wavelength range 2.5 to 5 microns
- Spectral resolution 10x higher at R~1500 → spectra 10x longer
- Two modules gives double the area (10 sq arcmin, but lower away from 4 microns).







NIRCam Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy

NIRCam WFSS will measure rest-frame optical line ratios of z>4 galaxies

Spitzer IRAC photometry shows galaxies at these redshifts have strong lines.

Emission line EWs increase with redshift and decreasing mass/metallicity.







NIRCam Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy







Slitless Data Analysis



- JWST pipeline will do basic processing steps and some advanced processing for quick look or 'easy' cases.
- Expert users will reprocess offline using combination of pipeline and other tools.
- Full contamination modeling required for most situations. Tools exist to help you!!







Slitless Data Analysis



Zoom-in to 1% of the simulated field shows many faint galaxies with emission lines – due to high EW in high-z and low mass galaxies.





The CAnadian NIRISS Unbiased Cluster Survey (CANUCS)



NIRISS High-z Working Group

Bob Abraham Loic Albert Marusa Bradac Gabe Brammer **Pierre Chayer** Van Dixon **Rene Doyon** Jean Dupuis Laura Ferrarese Paul Goodfrooij John Hutchings Andre Martel Swara Ravindranath Marcin Sawicki **Chris Willott**

Studying the Universe in and behind massive lensing clusters



CANUCS Survey Design



- We will observe 4 or 5 strong-lensing galaxy cluster fields at 0.35<z<0.7 with **NIRISS, NIRCam** and **NIRSpec**.
- Gives a large sample of distant galaxies (~3000 at z>1.7) with wide luminosity range due to gravitational lensing.
- The NIRISS grism integration time of ~6 hours per filter will produce unrivalled deep slitless spectroscopy more than an order of magnitude deeper than previous studies with Hubble at much higher spatial resolution and wider wavelength range.







Observing lensing cluster fields with JWST imaging and spectroscopy leads to a dataset capable of attacking a range of science goals...

- The Evolution of Dwarf Galaxies
- Galaxies in the Reionization Epoch
- Massive Lensing Clusters
- Quenching
- Mergers and Assembly
- Environmental Dependence
- Transients

The survey emphasizes two unique features of Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy with NIRISS:

Very high multiplex factor

Spatially-resolved emission lines







Jones+15

Spatially resolved imaging and spectroscopy

SF

 \rightarrow

12+log O/H

- Metallicity
- Dust
- Stars, old and young
- ... clumps, gradients, mergers, accretion, ...

Measure physical conditions and relate to zoom-in simulations to understand how dwarf galaxies evolve.







- At z~2 and very low mass few gas-phase metallicities have been measured.
- NIRISS will expand by a large factor the number of z>1 dwarfs with metallicities, many spatially-resolved.
- Will probe the chemical enrichment and outflow/inflow histories of low mass galaxies.



Wang+16





- Below is a NIRISS simulation of Oesch et al. (2016) z=11 galaxy
- Exposure time: ~3 hours per filter
- NIRISS WFSS will get continuum break redshifts even if no Lyman- α





- JWST Wide-Field Slitless Spectroscopy provides a powerful alternative/ complement to NIRSpec MOS when high redshift completeness or accurate emission line fluxes required.
- Low resolution grism spectroscopy particularly important for emission line maps of low-luminosity galaxies.
- NIRISS GTO team will perform a slitless spectroscopic survey of lensing clusters probing the properties of dwarf galaxies at the peak epoch of cosmic SFR.



JWST is coming soon:

- Cycle 1 GO Call For Proposals just 2 months away...
- See jwst-docs.stsci.edu