

#### **GRAPES**

(Grism ACS Program for Extragalactic Science)

# SPECTRA OF THE ULTRA DEEP FIELD

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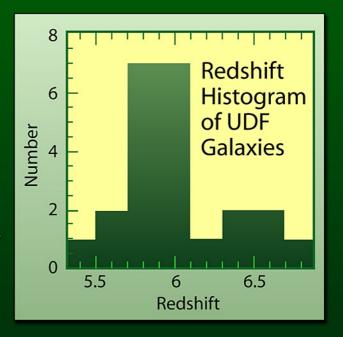


#### **GRAPES Spectra of the Ultra Deep Field**

- We spread the light of each UDF object into a spectrum, using the Hubble's Advanced Camera for Surveys.
- We confirm that 80% of objects having the colors of  $z \sim 6$  galaxies indeed **are**  $z \sim 6$  galaxies.
- Some features in the spectrum yield measurements of galaxy distances.
- These measurements are much more precise than estimates derived from galaxy colors alone.



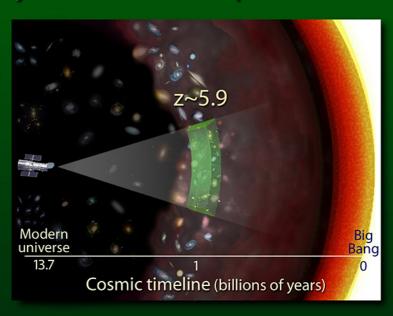
- Distribution of redshifts for galaxies in the Ultra Deep Field.
- The "spike" at redshift 5.9 shows a "slab" in the galaxy distribution.
- The most distant structure of this type yet seen!





#### Geometry of the Redshift Spike

Schematic shows Hubble's view through a "sheet" of galaxies at redshift 5.9. We see a relatively crowded neighborhood when the universe was just 1 billion years old.

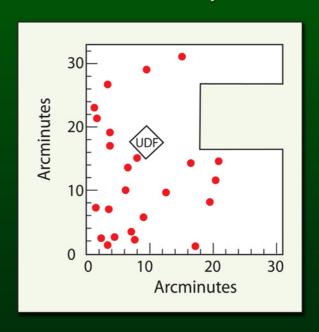




#### A Map of Galaxies in the Redshift Spike

We used the Blanco Telescope at the Cerro Tololo Interamerican Observatory in Chile to identify brighter galaxies at redshift 5.7 to 5.8 in a large region around the UDF.

We see that the "spike" corresponds to a large sheet of galaxies.





- We obtained spectra of all objects in the UDF.
- Eighty percent of the high-redshift candidates identified by their colors are indeed high-redshift galaxies.
- We obtained distances for these galaxies, and found a spike in the distance distribution at redshift 5.9.
- Ground-based images show that this spike occurs where the UDF line of sight crosses a sheet of galaxies.
- Such concentrations of galaxies and gas mean that reionization will be "patchy."