DISCOVERY OF FAINT HIGH-Z QUASARS USING MEDIUM-BANDS OBSERVATIONS

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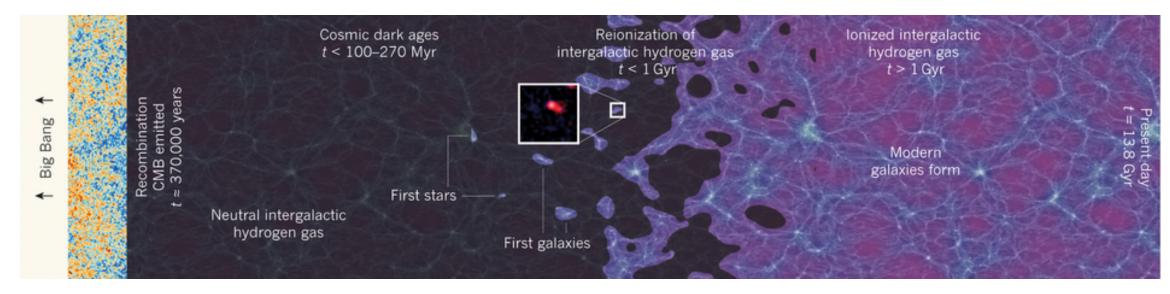
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Post-reionization era

■ Which source is the dominant contributor to keep the universe ioniz ed in the post-reionization era?



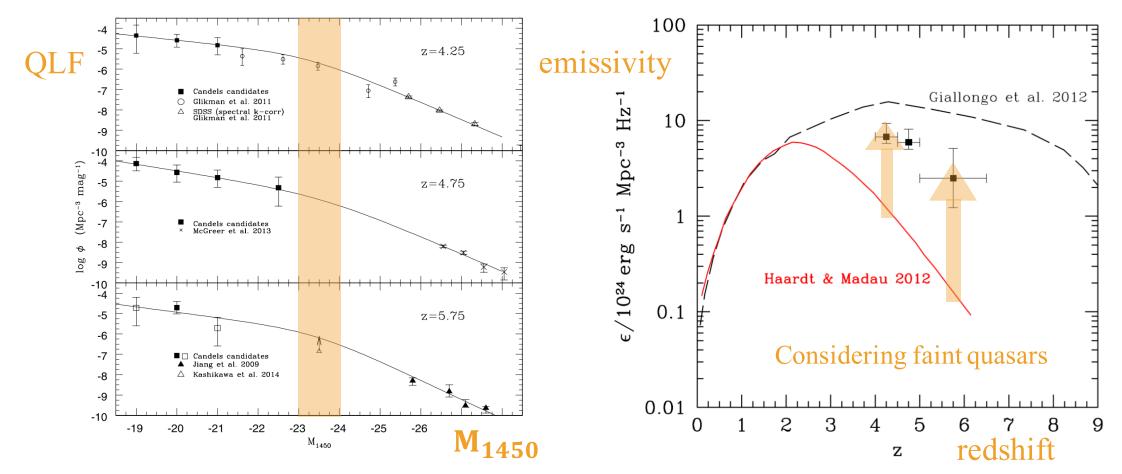
 \rightarrow Quasars at z \sim 5

(Robertson+ 10)

The Faint Quasars at z~5

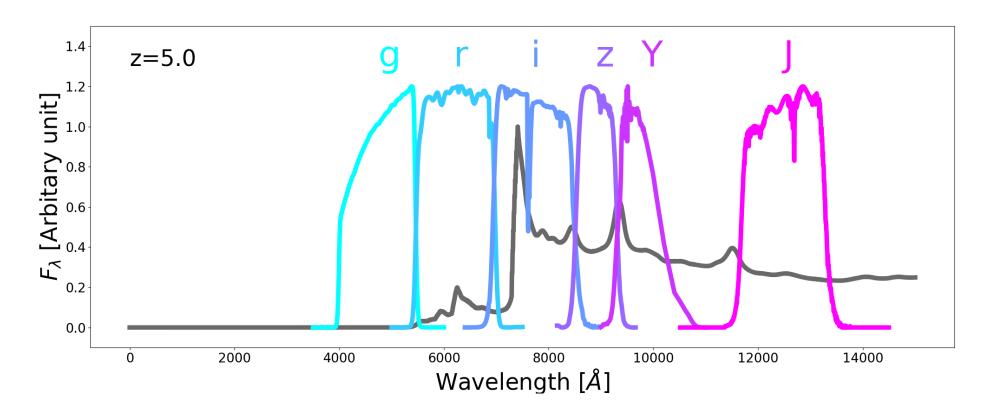
Underestimated number density due to the observation limit

 \rightarrow Underestimated emissivity (Giallongo+ 15) especially at $M_{1450} \sim -23.5$



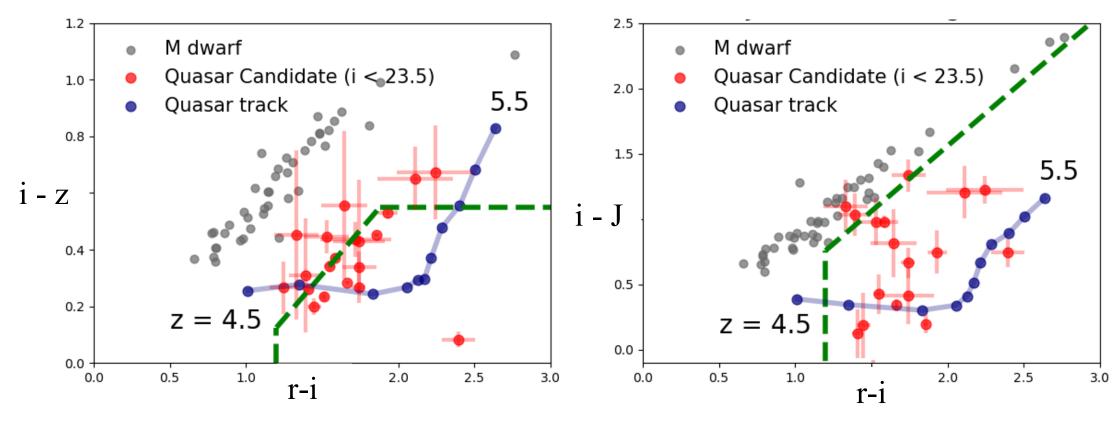
How to Find Quasar Candidates

- A typical spectrum of quasar
- Radiation from QSO absorbed by **neutral hydrogen left in IGM**
 - Using flux differences between bands in photometry → to select high-z qso



Color Selection Criteria (McGreer+ 13)

- Quasars have relatively redder g r & bluer i z than M dwarfs
- OPTICAL: g, r, i, z(HSC) & NIR: J (IMS/DXS) magnitude in ELAIS-N1 field

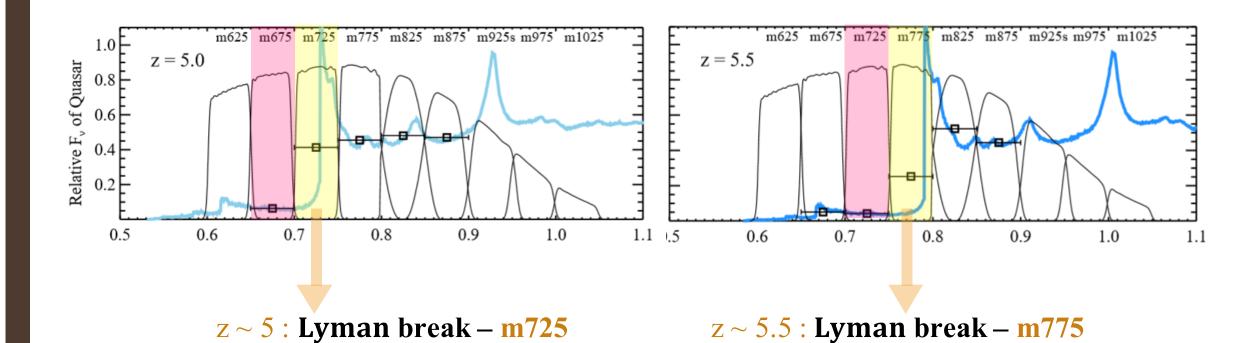


■ Color Selection : 27

→ Visual Inspection : 20

Medium-bands observation

- To detect Lyman break efficiently (Jeon+ 16, Kim+ submitted)
 - → Increase confirmation success rate by selecting more reliable candidates



Medium-bands observation

- 12 /20 candidates observed so far
- $M_{1450} < -23.5$ ($i_{AB} < 23.5$) can be achieved by 2m-class telescopes

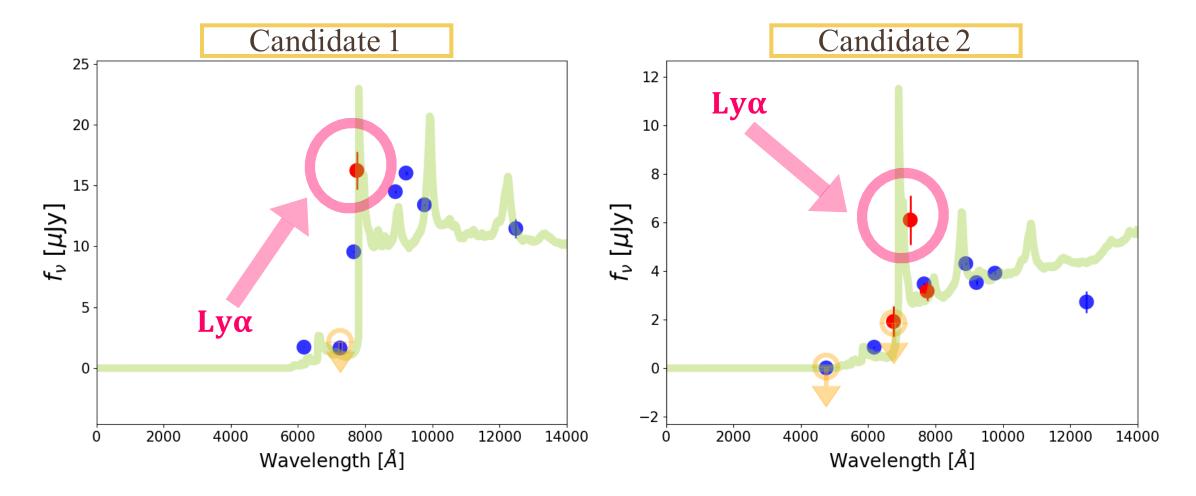
	17.09	18.02	18.04	18.06	18.08
Telescope	McDonald 2.1 m				Maidanak 1.5 m
Bands	m675, m725, m775, m825				m725, m775
# of Candidates	4	3	6	5	5





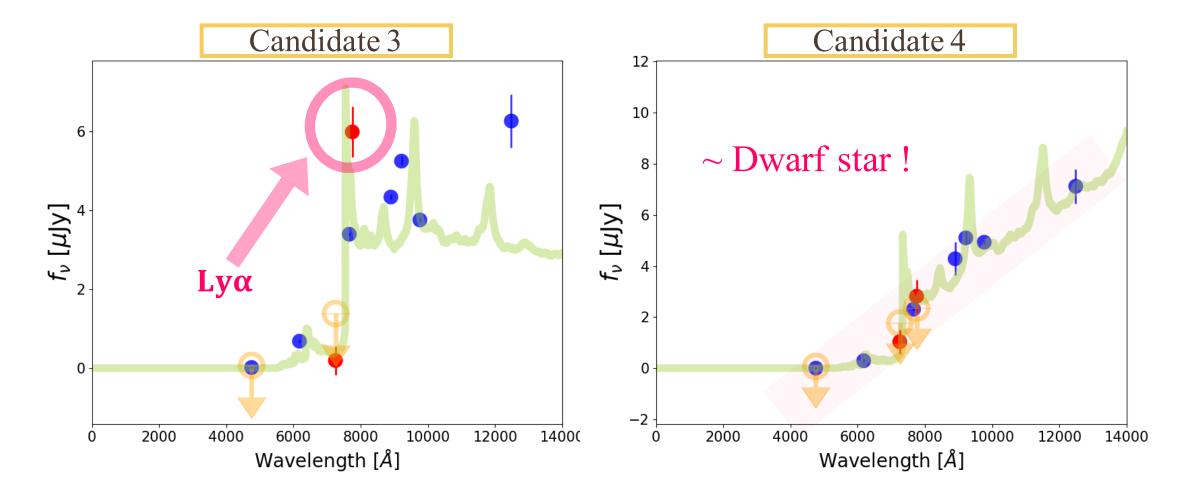
Medium-bands observation results

■ Reliable candidates with clear Lyman alpha emission



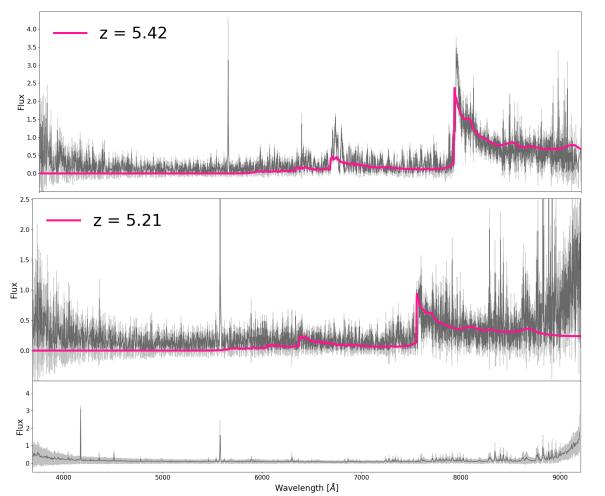
Medium-bands observation results

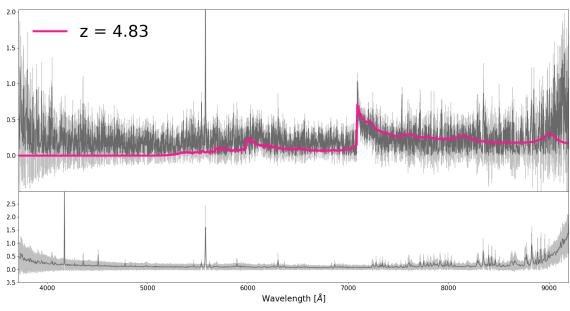
■ Medium-bands observations successfully select high priority candidates



Spectroscopy

■ All of 3 candidates are quasars at z ~5





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