

Star Forming Galaxies at $z \sim 1-2$

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Room 184 Nieuwland Science Hall

Star forming galaxies have been probed in large numbers from $z > 9$ to $z \sim 1$, revealing trends about star formation rates and locations, and providing us with a relatively unbiased view of the evolution of galaxies throughout the Universe. Their straightforward selection via the depth of the Lyman break allows for an efficient selection of large samples of galaxies utilizing broad-band imaging data. The epoch at $1 < z < 2$ plays a key role. This is when the global star formation rate peaks and galaxies are expected to form their disks. At these redshifts the Lyman break is still in the observed UV, making space-based observations necessary. The talk will present results of a study of a sample of star-forming galaxies from the UV to FIR and discuss them in the context of evolutionary processes at this era.