First HETDEX Spectroscopic Determinations of Lyα and UV Luminosity Functions at $z=2–3$: Bridging a Gap between Faint AGNs and Bright Galaxies

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Abstract

We present Lyα and ultraviolet (UV)-continuum luminosity functions (LFs) of galaxies and active galactic nuclei (AGNs) at $z=2–3$ with the targeted optical spectroscopic survey of the Hobby–Eberly Telescope Dark Energy Experiment (HETDEX). We combine deep Subaru imaging with HETDEX spectra resulting in luminous luminosity functions of galaxies and AGNs at high redshift, Lyα emission lines. We derive the Lyα (UV) LF over 2 orders of magnitude covering bright galaxies and AGNs in log $L_{\text{Ly} \alpha}/[\text{erg s}^{-1}] = 43.3–45.5$ ($-27 < M_{\text{UV}} < -20$) with the 1/V$_{\text{max}}$ estimator. Our results reveal that the bright-end hump of the Lyα LF is composed of type 1 AGNs. In conjunction with previous spectroscopic studies at the faint end, we measure a slope of the best-fit Schechter function to be $\alpha_{\text{Sche}} = -1.70^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$, which indicates that $\phi_{\text{Sche}}$ steepens from $z = 2–3$ towards high redshift. Our UV LF agrees well with previous AGN UV LFs and extends to faint AGN and bright-galaxy regimes. The number fraction of Lyα-emitting objects $(X_{\text{Ly} \alpha})$ increases from $M_{\text{UV}}^* \sim -21$ to bright magnitude due to the contribution of type 1 AGNs, while previous studies claim that $X_{\text{Ly} \alpha}$ decreases from faint magnitudes to $M_{\text{UV}}^*$, suggesting a valley in the $X_{\text{Ly} \alpha}$-magnitude relation at $M_{\text{UV}}^*$. Comparing our UV LF of type 1 AGNs at $z = 2–3$ with those at $z = 0$, we find that the number density of faint $M_{\text{UV}} > -21$ type 1 AGNs increases from $z \sim 2$ to 0, as opposed to the evolution of bright $M_{\text{UV}} < -21$ type 1 AGNs, suggesting AGN downsizing in the rest-frame UV luminosity.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: High-redshift galaxies (734); Galaxy evolution (594); Lyman-alpha galaxies (978); Active galactic nuclei (16)

1. Introduction

At high redshift, Lyα emitters (LAEs) are a widely studied population of objects that feature strong Lyα ($\lambda = 1216$ Å) emission lines (e.g., Rhoads et al. 2000; Gronwall et al. 2007; Pentericci et al. 2009; Ouchi et al. 2020). Typical LAEs are interpreted as young ($\lesssim 50$ Myr), low-mass ($\lesssim 10^{10}$ $M_\odot$) galaxies with high star formation rates (SFRs) of $\sim 1–100$ $M_\odot$ yr$^{-1}$ (e.g., Nagao et al. 2005; Gawiser et al. 2006; Finkelstein et al. 2007, 2008, 2009; Ono et al. 2010a, 2010b; Kashikawa et al. 2012; Harikane et al. 2018). Such properties make LAEs important tracers for galaxy formation at the low-mass end of the spectrum in the early universe, complementary to the continuum-selected Lyman break galaxies (LBGs) that are relatively massive.

A key statistical property of LAEs is the luminosity function (LF), which is defined as the number density as a function of luminosity. The LAE LFs and their evolution can provide valuable insights into the evolution of young, star-forming (SF) galaxies over cosmic time. Over the past few decades, LAEs have been identified and studied with LFs over the redshift range $z \sim 0–9$ using deep narrowband (e.g., Gronwall et al. 2007; Ouchi et al. 2008, 2010; Konno et al. 2016, 2018; Tilvi et al. 2020) and spectroscopic surveys (e.g., Blanc et al. 2011; Cassata et al. 2011; Zheng et al. 2013; Drake et al. 2017; Herenz et al. 2019). These studies have found that at Lyα luminosity $L_{\text{Ly} \alpha} \lesssim 10^{43}$ erg s$^{-1}$, the Lyα LF of LAEs can be described by the Schechter function (Schechter 1976).

$$\phi_{\text{Sche}}(L) d \log L = \ln 10 \phi_{\text{Sche}}^* \left( \frac{L}{L_{\text{Sche}}} \right)^{\alpha_{\text{Sche}}+1} \exp \left( -\frac{L}{L_{\text{Sche}}} \right) d \log L.$$
The values of $L_{\text{Sch}}^*$, $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$, and $\phi_{\text{Sch}}^*$ represent the characteristic luminosity, faint-end slope, and characteristic number density, respectively. Comparing $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs at different epochs also shows the redshift evolution of LAEs. From $z \sim 0$ to 3, the number density of LAEs increases rapidly (e.g., Deharveng et al. 2008). At $z \sim 3$–6, there is little evolution in the number density of LAEs (e.g., Dawson et al. 2004; Ouchi et al. 2008). Beyond $z \sim 6$, the observed number density of LAEs begins to decrease due to the resonant scattering of $L_{\text{Ly}}$ photons by the increasing neutral hydrogen (H) fraction in the intergalactic medium toward the epoch of reionization (e.g., Kashikawa et al. 2006; Hu et al. 2010; Itoh et al. 2018), although there is also evidence suggesting no evolution of $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF from $z = 5.7$ to 6.5 (e.g., Malhotra & Rhoads 2004).

Despite the efforts of previous studies of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs, several open questions still remain. One is the steepness of the faint-end slope of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs that describes the fraction of faint galaxies relative to brighter ones. Theoretical models of hierarchical structure formation predict that low-mass galaxies are more dominant at higher redshift, which results in a steeper faint-end slope. Such a redshift evolution of the faint-end slope has been identified in the ultraviolet (UV)-continuum LF (hereafter UV LF) of LBGs (e.g., Bouwens et al. 2015; Finkelstein et al. 2015). Since the dust attenuation of $L_{\text{Ly}}$ emission in the interstellar medium (ISM) becomes larger toward fainter UV luminosity (e.g., Ando et al. 2006; Ouchi et al. 2008) and higher redshift (e.g., Blanc et al. 2011; Hayes et al. 2011), the observed faint-end slope of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF is expected to be steeper than that of the UV LF toward higher redshift. However, the faint-end slope of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF is poorly constrained in the previous studies due to the large uncertainty of contamination in photometric LAE samples and the limited spectroscopic LAE samples.

Another open question in relation to the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF is the shape of the bright end. Several studies have attempted to statistically characterize the bright LAEs with $\log L_{\text{Ly}}/[\text{erg s}^{-1}] \gtrsim 43.5$ based on photometrically selected samples, reaching various conclusions. For example, Konno et al. (2016) identified an excess in the number density with respect to the Schechter function at the bright end of their $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs at $z = 2.2$. Such an excess was also found in $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs over other redshift ranges (e.g., Wold et al. 2017; Zheng et al. 2017; Sobral et al. 2017, 2018a and Matthee et al. 2017) showed a similar but less significant bright-end excess at $z = 2$–3 and demonstrated that such an excess can be fitted by a power law. At similar redshifts, Spinosio et al. (2020) found $\sim 14,500$ LAEs with $\log L_{\text{Ly}}/[\text{erg s}^{-1}] > 43.3$. The $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs of their bright LAEs are described by Schechter exponential decays with $\log L_{\text{Sch}}/[\text{erg s}^{-1}] \sim 44.5$–44.8. Despite these efforts, the precise shape of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF, especially at the bright end, is in need of further constraints from spectroscopic studies.

Along with the shape of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF at the bright end, it is also important to understand the nature of the extreme objects that cause the bright-end excess. Although the differential attenuation of $L_{\text{Ly}}$ photons in the clumpy ISM may cause the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LFs to have a non-Schechter shape, more evidence attributes the bright-end excess to the existence of $L_{\text{Ly}}$-emitting active galactic nuclei (AGNs). The AGN activity peaks at $z \sim 2$–3 (Hasinger 2008), which may result in the contribution of faint AGNs to the LAE population. Such a scenario is supported by results based on the spectroscopic follow-ups and multiwavelength detections of small samples of photometrically selected, bright LAEs. In particular, Ouchi et al. (2008) showed that their bright LAEs at $z = 3.1$–3.7 with $L_{\text{Ly}} \sim 10^{43.3}$–$43.6 \text{erg s}^{-1}$ always host AGNs. Sobral et al. (2018b) conducted spectroscopic observations on 21 luminous LAEs at $z \sim 2$–3 and concluded that the AGN fraction increases with $L_{\text{Ly}}$ luminosity. Similar trends are also observed through the number fraction of radio- and X-ray-detected LAEs (e.g., Matthee et al. 2017; Calhau et al. 2020). The AGNs trace the growth of black holes (BHs) at the centers of galaxies and may provide feedback that suppresses star formation in galaxies (e.g., Fabian 2012; Merloni & Heinz 2013). Hence, they are keys to understanding galaxy evolution.

In this paper, we investigate the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ and UV LFs of LAEs at $z \sim 2$–3 detected by the Hobby–Eberly Telescope Dark Energy Experiment (HETDEX) survey (Hill et al. 2008; Gebhardt et al. 2021, in preparation; Hill et al. 2021, in preparation). Combining the untargeted, wide-field integral field spectroscopic (IFS) data of HETDEX and deep ground-based imaging data of the Subaru Hyper Suprime-Cam (HSC), we explore the low number density regime for both $L_{\text{Ly}}$ and UV LFs, where the LAE population consists of both SF galaxies and AGNs.

This paper is arranged as follows. Section 2 describes the details of the HETDEX survey and the spectroscopic data included in this paper. Our LAE samples are presented in Section 3. In Section 4, we derive the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF at $z = 2.0$–3.5. We also show the spectroscopic properties and UV LF of type 1 AGNs in our LAE samples. We discuss the evolution of the $L_{\text{Ly}}$ LF of LAEs and the UV LF of type 1 AGNs in Section 5. Throughout this paper, we use $AB$ magnitudes (Oke 1974) and the cosmological parameters of $(\Omega_m, \Omega_{\Lambda}) = (0.3, 0.7, 0.7)$.

## 2. Observations and Data

### 2.1. HETDEX Survey

HETDEX is an untargeted IFS survey designed to measure the expansion history of the universe at $z \sim 1.9$–3.5 by mapping the 3D positions of around 1 million LAEs. The survey started in 2017 January and is scheduled to finish in 2024. On completion, it will cover $\sim 540$ deg$^2$ of sky area that is divided into northern (“Spring”) and equatorial (“Fall”) fields. The corresponding survey volume is $\sim 11$ comoving Gpc$^3$. The survey is conducted with the Visible Integral-field Replicable Unit Spectrograph (VIRUS; Hill et al. 2018a; Hill et al. 2021, in preparation), which is fed by fibers from the prime focus of the upgraded 10 m Hobby–Eberly Telescope (HET; Ramsey et al. 1994; Hill et al. 2018b; Hill et al. 2021, in preparation). VIRUS is a replicated integral field spectrograph (Hill 2014) that consists of 156 identical spectrographs (arrayed as 78 units, each with a pair of spectrographs) fed by 34,944 fibers, each 155 diameter, projected on the sky. VIRUS has a fixed spectral bandpass of 3500–5500 Å and resolving power $R \sim 800$ at 4500 Å (Hill et al. 2018a; Hill et al. 2021, in preparation). The fibers are grouped into 78 integral field units (IFUs; Kelz et al. 2014), each with 448 fibers in a common cable. There is one IFU covering a 51″ × 51″ area for each two-channel spectrograph unit. The fibers are illuminated directly at the f/3.65 prime focus of HET and arrayed within each IFU with a 1/3 fill factor such that an observation requires three exposures with dithers in sky position to fill in the areas of the IFUs. For HETDEX, the exposure time is $3 \times 360$ s for each pointing set. The IFUs are arrayed in a grid pattern with 100″ spacing within the central 18′ diameter of the field of the upgraded HET and fill this area with an $\sim 1/4.5$ fill factor. A detailed technical description of
the HET wide-field upgrade and VIRUS and their performance is presented in Hill et al. (2021, in preparation).

The data presented in this paper were obtained as part of the internal HETDEX Data Release 2 (iHDR2; Gebhardt et al., 2021, in preparation). The iHDR2 includes 3086 exposure sets taken between 2017 January and 2020 June with between 16 and 71 active IFUs. From these data, we select 1862 exposure sets whose footprints are covered by Subaru/HSC imaging data. The total area is 57 deg$^2$ with spatial filling factors of $\sim20\%$, which yields an effective area of 11.4 deg$^2$, corresponding to $\sim2.0 \times 10^8$ comoving Mpc$^3$ for the redshift range of $2.0 < z < 3.5$.

2.2. Subaru/HSC Imaging

To provide better measurements on the UV continua of LAEs at $z = 1.9-3.5$, we utilize the $r$-band imaging data taken by Subaru/HSC. The HSC $r$-band filter covers the wavelength range of 5500–7000 Å. For sources at $z = 1.9-3.5$, the HSC $r$-band magnitudes serve as a good estimation for the UV continua, while the HETDEX spectra can detect the Ly$\alpha$ emission lines.

The $r$-band imaging data in this study are taken from two surveys, the HSC $r$-band imaging survey for HETDEX (hereafter the HETDEX-HSC survey) and the Subaru Strategic Program (HSC-SSP; Aihara et al. 2018). The HETDEX-HSC survey has obtained imaging data of an $\sim250$ deg$^2$ area in the Spring field. The observations of the HETDEX-HSC survey were carried out in 2015–2018 (S15A, S17A, S18A; PI: A. Schulze) and 2019–2020 (S19B; PI: S. Mukae), with a total observing time of 3 nights and seeing sizes of 0″6–1″0. The 5$\sigma$ limiting magnitude in a 3″ diameter aperture is $r = 25.1$ mag.

In addition to the HETDEX-HSC survey, we also exploit the $r$-band imaging data in the public data release 2 (PDR2) of HSC-SSP (Aihara et al. 2019). The HSC-SSP PDR2 includes deep multicolor imaging data of a sky area of $\sim300$ deg$^2$ taken over the span of 300 nights. The $r$-band imaging data of HSC-SSP PDR2 have an average seeing size of $\sim0″7$. The 5$\sigma$ limiting magnitude for the 3″ diameter aperture is $r = 25.8$ and 27.7 mag in the wide (W) and ultradeep (UD) layers, respectively. The data reduction and source detection of the HETDEX-HSC and HSC-SSP surveys are conducted with hscPipe (Bosch et al. 2018) version 6.7.

3. Samples

In this section, we provide details of how we construct LAE samples with iHDR2. Although iHDR2 includes a curated emission line catalog (hereafter the HETDEX emission line catalog) that is based on the blind search for detections from all spectral and spatial elements (Gebhardt et al. 2021, in preparation), the HETDEX emission line catalog fails to recover some of the previously identified type 1 AGNs with broad emission lines. This is because the HETDEX emission line catalog is optimized for typical SF galaxies with narrow emission lines. Given the large HETDEX data set, current attempts to include broad emission line candidates remain challenging, as this could introduce artifacts such as continuum between two close absorption lines and humps caused by calibration issues. With the challenge of selecting broad-line LAEs from the HETDEX emission line catalog, we construct a new emission line catalog based on the iHDR2 reduced fiber spectra and the deep HSC $r$-band imaging data (hereafter the HSC-detected catalog). Our detection algorithm performs emission line detection in a variety of wavelength bins at the positions of continuum sources in the HSC $r$-band imaging data. Because the spatial positions are determined, the algorithm is able to detect broad emission line candidates while limiting the number of artifacts. In Section 3.1, we describe the HETDEX emission line and HSC-detected catalogs. We combine the HETDEX emission line and HSC-detected catalogs, making an emission line catalog with a signal-to-noise ratio ($S/N > 5.5$ that does not miss broad emission lines. In Section 3.2, we construct the LAE sample from the combined catalog. Section 3.3 describes our spectroscopic follow-ups on LAE candidates selected in Section 3.2.

3.1. Emission Line Catalogs

3.1.1. HETDEX Emission Line Catalog

The HETDEX emission line catalog (internally v2.0.1) is constructed with an automatic detection pipeline developed by the HETDEX collaboration. Details of the pipeline are introduced in Gebhardt et al. (2021, in preparation). In general, the following three steps are involved. (i) The positions of emission line candidates are determined based on a grid search in all spatial and spectral elements of the reduced HETDEX fiber spectra with bin sizes of 0″5 in the spatial direction and 4 Å in the wavelength direction. (ii) At the positions of detections, 1D spectra are extracted, and emission line fits are conducted to measure the central wavelengths, fluxes, and line widths of emission line candidates. (iii) Emission line candidates are further screened based on the $\chi^2$ of the fitting results, $S/N$, and line widths.

From the HETDEX emission line catalog, we obtain emission line candidates with $S/N > 5.5$ and wavelengths of 3666 Å $< \lambda < 5490$ Å. The $S/N > 5.5$ cut allow us to obtain a relatively clean emission line sample with limited false detections. We apply the wavelength cut to keep consistency with our HSC-detected sources (Section 3.1.2). We also require
the emission line candidates to locate within the areas covered by HSC $r$-band imaging data. We measure the rest-frame UV continua of emission line candidates using the HSC $r$-band imaging data. We cross-match the emission line candidates with the HSC $r$-band detected sources within 2″ radii and use the 3″ diameter aperture magnitudes of the $r$-band–detected sources as the continuum flux density. If there are no $r$-band–detected counterparts, we use the 5σ limiting magnitude (Table 2) as the upper limit of the continuum flux density.

To check the possible contamination from false detections such as cosmic rays, sky residuals, and bad pixels, we randomly select 412 emission line candidates and conduct visual classification. We find that 17/412 (4%) emission line candidates are false detections. This indicates a negligible fraction of false detections in our HETDEX emission line catalog. We obtain 138,314 emission line candidates from the HETDEX emission line catalog.

### 3.1.2. HSC-detected Catalog

We construct our HSC-detected emission line catalog based on the $r$-band imaging data of the HETDEX-HSC and HSC-SSP surveys. From the $r$-band–detected source catalog, we select isolated or cleanly deblended sources. We then require that none of the central 3 × 3 pixels are saturated, and none of the central 3 × 3 pixels are severely affected by very bright neighboring sources. We also remove objects with flags indicating failed centroid position measurements. The selection criteria that we use for this purpose are listed in Table 1. We then limit the catalog to the 2,972,750 sources whose S/N is larger than 5 based on their 3″ diameter aperture magnitudes.

We extract 1D source spectra $F_{\text{source}}(\lambda)$ at the positions of the objects in the $r$-band source catalog from the reduced HETDEX fiber spectra. We assume that the 2D distribution of light on the focal plane for point sources is described by the Moffat point-spread function (PSF; e.g., Moffat 1969; Trujillo et al. 2001) and calculate the PSF value $p_i$ at the position of the fiber $i$. We sum up the fiber spectra within a radius of 2″ of the positions in the objects in the $r$-band source catalog using the equation

$$F_{\text{source}}(\lambda) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{i}(\lambda)p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i^2},$$

where $F_{i}(\lambda)$ is the spectrum of fiber $i$. Since the noise levels of the fiber spectra at the edge of the HETDEX spectral range is $>3$ times higher than the median level, we only use the data in the spectral range of 3666 Å < $\lambda$ < 5490 Å. This wavelength range corresponds to the Ly$\alpha$ redshift of 2.0 < $z$ < 3.5.

We perform emission line detection and flux measurement on the source spectra. We first subtract continua from the source spectra with the median filter and sigma clipping method. To include the broad emission lines, we then repeatedly scan and measure the S/N of the source spectra within various wavelength bins (6, 10, 18, 34, and 110 Å). We require the emission lines to have S/N > 5.5 in any of the wavelength bins. We fit single Gaussian profiles to measure the central wavelengths and FWHMs of the emission lines. Since the shapes of the Ly$\alpha$ emission lines are sometimes asymmetric or have double peaks (e.g., Dijkstra et al. 2006; Matthee et al. 2018), we additionally fit double Gaussian profiles. For flux measurements, the choice between the single and double Gaussian models is determined by visual inspections.

To remove false detections such as cosmic rays, sky residuals, and bad pixels, we first apply the machine-learning (ML) classifier (Sakai 2021, Sakai et al., in preparation) that takes the 2D spectrum of each emission line candidate as input and returns a score from zero (false detections) to 1 (real detections). We test the reliability of our ML classifier by visually classifying 14,276 randomly selected detections. Among the 14,276 detections, 1725 (12,551) are classified as real (false) detections. Comparing our visual classification with the scores given by the ML classifier, we find that a score higher than 0.1 effectively removes 5762/12,551 (46%) false detections while recovering 1624/1725 (94%) real detections. We thus require a score higher than 0.1. This initial screening process yields to 385,493 emission line candidates from the HSC-detected catalog. We conduct visual classification to remove the remaining false detections in the HSC-detected catalog after selecting LAE candidates in Section 3.2.

### 3.2. LAE Selection

It is challenging to distinguish Ly$\alpha$ from [O II] $\lambda$3727 lines with the HETDEX spectral data alone for three reasons. First, the spectral resolution of VIRUS is not high enough to distinguish between the asymmetric Ly$\alpha$ and the blended [O II] doublet based on the skewness of their emission line profiles (Hill et al. 2021, in preparation; Gebhardt et al. 2021, in preparation). Second, many LAEs at $2.06 \leq z \leq 3.5$ and [O II] emitters at $0.1 \leq z \leq 0.5$ appear as single-line emitters in the HETDEX spectra whose range is 3500–5500 Å. Finally, the relatively low sensitivity makes it difficult to precisely measure the continuum of sources within the spectrum alone to select LAEs with the rest-frame equivalent width (EW) cut technique (e.g., Gronwall et al. 2007; Ouchi et al. 2008; Konno et al. 2016) that is widely used.

| Field   | (R.A., decl.) (deg) | Area$^a$ (arcmin$^2$) | $N_{\text{NL, LAE}}$ | $N_{\text{NL, LAE}}$ | $N_{\text{C, LAE}}$ | Imaging Data | re$^b$ (mag) |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| dex-Spring | (205.0, 51.3)       | 29,470                | 11,966               | 1532                 | 13,498             | HET-HSC      | 25.1         |
| dex-Fall   | (21.5, 0.0)         | 11,542                | 4129                 | 584                  | 4713               | HSC-SSP(W)   | 25.8         |
| COSMOS    | (150.2, 2.3)        | 133                   | 99                   | 10                   | 109                | HSC-SSP(UD)  | 27.7         |
| Total     |                     | 41,145                | 16,194               | 2126                 | 18,320             |              |              |

**Notes.**

$^a$ Effective survey area covered by HETDEX fibers.

$^b$ 5σ limiting magnitude of imaging data for a 3″ diameter aperture.
To resolve this problem, we identify Lyα emission lines from the final emission line catalog based on the EW0 calculated from the flux measured from HETDEX spectra and continuum measured from HSC r-band imaging data. Our goal is to select Lyα emission lines from both SF galaxies and AGNs. We first require the EW0 of the emission line to be greater than 20 Å, assuming Lyα redshifts. This Lyα EW0 cut is similar to previous LAE studies (e.g., Gronwall et al. 2007; Konno et al. 2016). We estimate continuum flux densities at the wavelength of Lyα from the HSC r-band magnitudes with the assumption of a flat UV continuum (i.e., Fν = const). This is a typical UV spectrum assumed in studies of high-z galaxies including LAEs (e.g., Ouchi et al. 2008; Konno et al. 2016, 2018). At z = 2−3.5, the r-band central wavelength corresponds to the rest frame 1400−2000 Å. If we assume a UV slope of −0.5 to 0.5, the resulting UV flux changes by only 20%.

We notice that with this Lyα EW0 cut, there are still a consistent number of foreground contaminants. Most of these contaminants are the [O II] (C IV λ1549, [C III] λ1909, and Mg II λ2798) emission lines from low-z SF galaxies (AGNs). Because the sources of contamination are different for SF galaxies and AGNs, it is difficult to select Lyα emission lines from SF galaxies and AGNs with one set of criteria. To resolve this problem, we use the FWHM of the emission line to separate SF galaxies and type 1 AGNs (e.g., Netzer 1990). We divide our EW0 > 20 Å emission line sample into two subsamples, narrow-line (NL; FWHM < 1000 km s−1) and broad-line (BL; FWHM > 1000 km s−1), that mainly contain SF galaxies and type 1 AGNs, respectively. We select NL (BL) LAEs from NL (BL) subsamples, combining them to make our combined LAE (C LAE) sample. Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 discuss NL- and BL LAE selection, respectively. We summarize our LAE sample in Section 3.2.3.

### 3.2.1. NL LAE Subsample

We select NL LAEs from the NL emission line catalog with EW0 > 20 Å and FWHM < 1000 km s−1. For the typical SF galaxy, the most prominent emission lines within the HETDEX spectral range of 3500–5500 Å could be Lyα, [O II], Hβ λ4863, and [O III] λλ4960, 5007. Assuming the single emission line to be Hβ at z = 0−0.13 ([O III] at z = 0−0.10), the HETDEX spectra would cover other strong emission lines, such as [O II] (H β) on the blue (red) side of the spectrum. Because other emission lines of LAEs at z = 1.9−3.5 ([O II] emitters at z = 0.13−0.48) lie beyond the HETDEX wavelength coverage, LAEs ([O II] emitters) would appear as single-line emitters in the HETDEX spectra. For this reason, LAEs from [O II] emitters, we apply the Bayesian statistical method (Leung et al. 2017), as modified and implemented by Farrow et al. (2021) and Davis et al. (in preparation). The Bayesian statistical method calculates the probability P_{LAE}/P_{[O II]} that a given source is an LAE ([O II] emitter) based on the EW0, luminosity, and wavelength of the source. The probability ratio P_{LAE}/P_{[O II]} serves as the LAE selection criterion. We test various possible LAE selection criteria (P_{LAE}/P_{[O II]} > 1, 2, 5, 10, 20) with the HETDEX iHDR2 data, where 37 (10) spectroscopically and photometrically identified LAEs (foreground contaminants) are included in our emission line catalog (e.g., Kriek et al. 2015; Laigle et al. 2016; Tasca et al. 2017) with EW0 > 20 Å. For each possible LAE selection criterion, we make test samples of both confirmed LAEs and foreground contaminants that meet the criterion. We calculate fractions of confirmed LAEs (foreground contaminants) in the test samples to the total confirmed LAEs (test samples) that correspond to a sample completeness (contamination rate). We apply the criterion of P_{LAE}/P_{[O II]} > 1 that provides a reasonably high completeness of 76% (28/37) and a reasonably low contamination rate of 13% (4/32). The number of objects in our NL LAE subsample is 16,194. Figure 1 shows four examples of our NL LAEs.

![Figure 1](image-url). Examples of NL LAEs. The left panels show the HETDEX spectra (black lines) of the NL LAEs. The redshifts and FWHMs are indicated at the top of each spectrum. The red solid lines represent the wavelengths of Lyα and continuum measured from HSC calculated from the Figure 1. The Astrophysical Journal, 922:167 (19pp), 2021 December 1

### 3.2.2. BL LAE Subsample

We examine our BL LAE selection criteria of EW0 > 20 Å and FWHM > 1000 km s−1. For type 1 AGNs, the major strong permitted and semiforbidden emission lines within the...
HETDEX spectral range are Ly$\alpha$, C IV, [C III], and Mg II. When a single broad emission line is presented in the HETDEX spectrum, it could be Ly$\alpha$ from AGNs at $z=2.0$–3.5, C IV from AGNs at $z=1.3$–2.0, [C III] from AGNs at $z=0.8$–1.3, or Mg II from AGNs at $z=0.3$–1.0. However, our Ly$\alpha$ EW$_0 > 20$ Å would require AGNs emitting C IV, [C III], and Mg II to have relatively large rest-frame EWs ($\gtrsim 25, 31$, and $46$ Å). Based on stacking analyses of 53 AGN spectra taken with the Wide Field Camera 3 on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), Lusso et al. (2015) found that the typical rest-frame EWs of C IV and [C III] are about five times smaller than those of Ly$\alpha$. The EWs of Mg II are also $\gtrsim$ three times smaller than those of Ly$\alpha$ for AGNs (Netzer 1990). Thus, the effect of contamination from low-$z$ type 1 AGNs would be small. Discussion of the contamination of our BL LAE subsample is presented in Section 4.1. We confirm that $>90\%$ of Ly$\alpha$-emitting AGNs at $2.0 < z < 3.5$ in the SDSS DR14 sample (Páris et al. 2018) satisfy our selection criteria. We obtain the final sample of BL LAEs that contains 2126 objects. We notice that 458/2126 BL LAEs have secured redshift at $z=2.0$–3.5 based on multiple emission lines identified in HETDEX spectra. Figure 2 shows four examples of our BL LAEs.

3.2.3. Summary of Our LAE Sample

Overall, our LAE selection criteria can be summarized as

$$\text{EW}_0 > 20\,\text{Å}$$

and

$$[(\text{FWHM} \leq 1000 \, \text{km s}^{-1} \text{ and } P_{\text{LAE}}/P_{[\text{O} \, \text{III}]} > 1) \text{ or } (\text{FWHM} > 1000 \, \text{km s}^{-1})].$$

With this set of criteria, we select 18,320 LAEs from an effective survey area of $11.4$ deg$^2$. Our LAE sample includes 16,194 (2126) NL (BL) LAEs (Table 2). In Figure 3, we show the $M_{\text{UV}} - \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ distribution of our LAE sample.

It should be noted that our LAEs defined by Equation 3 represent an EW$_0$-limited sample of both Ly$\alpha$-emitting SF galaxies and AGNs at the bright $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ regime ($L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} > 10^{43} \, \text{erg s}^{-1}$) that is different from the one of the forthcoming HETDEX studies, which produces a number count offset up to a factor of 2.

3.3. Spectroscopic Follow-up of BL LAE Candidates

To identify the potential C IV emission line of our type 1 AGN candidates, we carried out spectroscopic follow-up observations with the DEpt Imaging Multi Object Spectrograph (DEIMOS) on the Keck II Telescope (PI: Y. Harikane). With the criteria mentioned in Section 3.2.2, we select five BL LAE candidates that are visible during the observations. Our targets are summarized in Table 3.

The observations were conducted on 2020 February 25 (UT) during the filler time of Harikane et al.’s observations when their main targets were not visible. The seeing size is $0''4$–$0''8$ FWHM. We used two DEIMOS masks, KAKm1 and MUKm1, to cover the five objects (Table 3) with the BAL12 filter and the 600ZD grating that is a blue spectroscopy setting for DEIMOS.
The spatial pixel scale was 0.′0. The spectral range is 4500–8000 Å with a resolution of R ~ 1500. We took five (four) frames for KAKm1 (MUKm1) with a single exposure time of 2000 s. However, one frame for KAKm1 was affected by the high background sky level. We do not use this frame for our analysis. The total number of frames used for our analyses is four for each mask, KAKm1 or MUKm1. The effective exposure time is 8000 s. We acquired data of arc lamps and standard star G191B2B.

We obtained the spectroscopic data listed in Table 3. Because one out of five objects, ID-2, unfortunately falls on the broken CCD of DEIMOS, DEIMOS spectra are available for four out of five objects. Usually, the DEIMOS spectroscopic data are reduced with the spec2d IDL pipeline (Davis et al. 2003), which performs the bias subtraction, flat-fielding, image stacking, and wavelength calibration. However, the spec2d pipeline does not work in our blue spectroscopy setting due to the lack of wavelength data in the blue wavelength. We thus carry out the data reduction manually with the IRAF software package (Tody 1986) using the arc lamps for the wavelength calibration and standard star G91B2B for the flux calibration. We obtain 1D spectra of objects by summing up 15 pixels (∼1″77) in the spatial direction.

We search for emission lines in both 2D and 1D spectra of the objects listed in Section 3 at the expected wavelengths using the redshifts derived from the HETDEX Lyα emission lines. We identify C IV and [C III] emission lines in two out of the four faint BL LAE candidates, ID-4 and ID-5. One of the four faint BL LAE candidates, ID-3, is a foreground galaxy at z = 0.48 with Hβ and [O iii] emission lines identified in the DEIMOS spectrum. Another BL LAE candidate, ID-1, has no detectable emission lines in the DEIMOS spectrum. The 3σ limiting flux of C IV ([C III]) of ID-1 is 2.16 (1.87) × 10⁻¹⁸ erg s⁻¹ cm⁻². Detailed spectroscopic properties of ID-4 and ID-5 are presented in Section 5.

4. Deriving the LFs

4.1. Contamination

We estimate the contamination rate of our NL (fNL) and BL LAEs (fBL) by cross-matching our sample with spectroscopic and/or photometric catalogs. We also explore the morphology of BL LAEs in archival HST imaging data. Because the number of objects available for fNL (fBL) estimation is not sufficient to build a redshift and luminosity correlation, we apply a uniform fNL (fBL) for our NL (BL) LAEs. The errors of fNL and fBL are based on Poisson statistics.

We estimate fNL as described in Section 3.2.1. We make a subsample of 32 NL LAEs in the COSMOS field that are spectroscopically and/or photometrically identified by previous studies. We find that four out of these 32 known galaxies are foreground contaminants. We adopt fNL = 13% ± 8% (4/32) for our NL LAE subsample.

For BL LAEs, there are two types of contamination. The first is the foreground type 1 AGN whose emission lines are redshifted to the HETDEX spectral range (Section 3.2.2). We estimate the fraction of such contamination fBL,foreground by cross-matching our BL LAE subsample with the SDSS DR14 QSO catalog (Pâris et al. 2018). Our cross-matching results show that 111 of our BL LAEs are previously identified AGNs. Of these 111 objects, 99 are Lyα-emitting AGNs at z ∼ 2–3.5. The remaining 12 objects turn out to be foreground AGNs (10 CIV–emitting AGNs at z ∼ 1.4, one [C III]–emitting AGN at z ∼ 1.0, and one MgII–emitting AGN at z ∼ 0.8). We thus apply fBL,foreground = 11% ± 3% (12/111).

The second type of contamination is the broad emission line mimicked by blended NLs emitted from close-galaxy pairs on the sky at similar wavelengths. We examine the morphology of BL LAE candidates in the COSMOS field with archival high-resolution optical images taken with the Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) on HST (Koekemoer et al. 2007; Massey et al. 2010). We find that three out of 10 BL LAE candidates have multiple components in the HST/ACS images that indicate possible close-galaxy pairs. Because the multiple components do not necessarily all have emission lines, we add errors allowing fclose to range from zero to 30% + 20% (3/10). The fBL is obtained by

\[ f_{BL} = f_{foreground} + f_{close}. \]
4.2. Detection Completeness

For LAEs selected from the HETDEX emission line catalog, the detection completeness ($C_{\text{HET}}$) as a function of observed wavelength ($\lambda$) and emission line flux ($F$) is estimated from simulated LAEs inserted into real HETDEX data (Farrow et al., in preparation; Gebhardt et al., 2021, in preparation). From $\lambda$ and $F$, we calculate $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ redshift $z$ and luminosity $L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}, transforming $C_{\text{HET}}(\lambda, F)$ to $C_{\text{HET}}(z, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}). Figure 4 presents an example of $C_{\text{HET}}(z, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}).

For HSC-detected LAEs, the detection completeness $C_{\text{HSC}}$ consists of two completeness values of the HSC $r$-band source detection $C_{\text {HSC,cont}}$ and the HETDEX emission line detection $C_{\text {HSC, line}}$, where

$$C_{\text{HSC}}(z, M_{\text{UV}}, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}) = C_{\text{HSC,cont}}(z, M_{\text{UV}}) \times C_{\text {HSC, line}}(z, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}).$$

(5)

We derive $C_{\text{HSC,cont}}$ from Kakuma (2020), who calculated the completeness of their HSC-SSP $r$-band imaging data as a function of magnitude. We scale their completeness function by the difference of the 5σ limiting magnitudes between their HSC-SSP wide-field data ($r_{5\sigma} = 25.8$) and our HETDEX-HSC data ($r_{5\sigma} = 25.1$), estimating the completeness function of $C_{\text{HSC,cont}}$ that is shown in Figure 5.

We estimate $C_{\text{HSC, line}}$ with Monte Carlo simulations. Specifically, we make 500 mock spectra with Gaussian line models. For each object in our sample, we fix the FWHM of the line models to the emission line fitting result given in Section 3.1.2. We then produce composite fiber spectra, assuming the 2D light distribution is described by the Moffat PSF with a 2" FWHM value. We add noise to the composite fiber spectra, randomly generating the noise following a Gaussian distribution function whose sigma is the median value of the noise in the fiber spectra. We perform the emission line detection on the mock spectra in the same manner as in Section 3.1.2 and calculate a $C_{\text{HSC, line}}$ that is defined by the fraction of the detected artificial lines to the total mock spectra. We repeat this process with various $z$ and $L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}, obtaining $C_{\text{HSC, line}}(z, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}). An example of $C_{\text{HSC, line}}$ is shown in Figure 6.

4.3. $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ LF

We derive the $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ LF with our LAE sample. We apply the nonparametric $1/V_{\text{max}}$ estimator (Schmidt 1968; Felten 1976) that accounts for the redshift- and luminosity-dependent selection function of our LAE sample. For the $i$th object in our LAE sample, $V_{\text{max},i}$ corresponds to the maximum comoving volume inside which it is detectable. The $V_{\text{max},i}$ value depends on the detection completeness functions $C_{\text{HET}}(z, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}) and $C_{\text{HSC}}(z, M_{\text{UV}}, L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}),

$$V_{\text{max},i} = \omega \int_{z_{\text{min}}}^{z_{\text{max}}} C_i \frac{dV}{dz} dz,$$

(6)

where $\omega$ and $dV/dz$ denote the angular area of the survey and the differential comoving volume element, respectively. Here $z_{\text{min}}$ ($z_{\text{max}}$) is the lower (upper) limit of the redshift range of the survey. We calculate the $V_{\text{max}}$ of each NL (BL) LAE, $V_{\text{max},i}^{\text{NL}}$ ($V_{\text{max},i}^{\text{BL}}$), and obtain the number densities of NL and BL LAEs in each luminosity bin with

$$\phi_{\text{NL}}(\log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}) = \frac{1 - f_{\text{NL}}}{\Delta(\log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$})} \sum_k \frac{1}{V_{\text{max},k}^{\text{NL}}},$$

(7)

$$\phi_{\text{BL}}(\log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}) = \frac{1 - f_{\text{BL}}}{\Delta(\log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$})} \sum_k \frac{1}{V_{\text{max},k}^{\text{BL}}},$$

(8)

where $\Delta(\log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$})$ is the luminosity bin width and $k$ is the number of objects in each luminosity bin. The summations in Equations (7) and (8) are performed over the $k$ objects in each luminosity bin.

Figure 7 shows the binned $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ LF of our LAE sample at $43.0 < \log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] < 45.5$, where our LF reaches 50% completeness. Note that at $\log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$} < 43.3 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, our $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ LFs may suffer from a nonnegligible Eddington bias (Eddington 1913) that is generated from uncertainties in HETDEX spectrophotometry (Gebhardt et al. 2021, in preparation). We hence do not include the $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ LF data points at $43.0 < \log L_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] < 43.3$ in our analysis. The error bars of our results are estimated from the quadrature sum of the Poissonian errors, errors in contamination correction, and flux measurement errors. Our LFs span a wide

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18 We also evaluate the errors in the luminosity distance measurements by considering the $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$ velocity offsets ($\Delta v_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$}). Typical $\text{Ly}$$\alpha$-emitting galaxies have $\Delta v_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$} $\sim$ 200–300 km s$^{-1}$ (e.g., Verhamme et al. 2018). For AGNs at $z \sim 2–3$, we investigate $\Delta v_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$} based on the SDSS DR14 QSO catalog (Rakshit et al. 2020). We find the 16th, 50th, and 84th percentiles of the $\Delta v_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$} distribution to be $\sim$ 301, 75, and 598 km s$^{-1}$, respectively. Assuming $\Delta v_{\text{Ly}$$\alpha$} = 598 km s$^{-1}$ would result in an uncertainty of <1% in the luminosity, which is negligible compared with the bin widths of our LFs. We hence do not consider the errors in luminosity distances.
Ly$\alpha$ luminosity range of $43.3 < \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) < 45.5$, showing a significant bright-end excess at $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) \gtrsim 43.5$ that is dominated by BL LAEs that are type 1 AGNs with FWHM$(\text{Ly}\alpha) > 1000$ km s$^{-1}$.

We compare our results in Figure 7 with those from previous studies at similar redshift and $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ ranges. At $z \sim 2–3$, Blanc et al. (2011) is the only work that presents the spectroscopically derived Ly$\alpha$ LF at $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) \gtrsim 43$. Due to the limited survey area of 169 arcmin$^2$ and the small sample of 80 LAEs, their LF does not show a bright-end hump and has large errors in the two brightest $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ bins at $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) \sim 43.3 – 43.6$. Over this $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ range, our results are consistent with theirs while having significantly smaller errors. At $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) \sim 43.3 – 44$, our Ly$\alpha$ LFs are comparable with previous photometric studies (e.g., Konno et al. 2016; Matthee et al. 2017; Sobral et al. 2018a) given the relatively large scatter in their results, which can possibly be attributed to the different small redshift intervals probed by these NB surveys. At the brightest end with $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) \gtrsim 44$, where BL LAEs dominate, our LF aligns well with Spinoso et al. (2020), supporting their suggestion that the bright LAEs in their sample are QSOs.

We conduct model fitting with our Ly$\alpha$ LF in Figure 7. In general, Ly$\alpha$ LFs at $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \lesssim 43.5$ erg s$^{-1}$ are well described by the Schechter function. Because our Ly$\alpha$ LF does not cover $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}/(\text{erg s}^{-1}) < 43.3$, we constrain the faint end of the Ly$\alpha$ LF by including the binned Ly$\alpha$ LF at $z = 2–3.2$ from Cassata et al. (2011) in our fitting. The Ly$\alpha$ LF of Cassata et al. (2011) is derived with spectroscopically identified LAEs whose $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ range from $10^{41}$ to $10^{43}$ erg s$^{-1}$, hence complementary to our sample.

To parameterize the shape of the bright-end hump in our Ly$\alpha$ LF, we considering the following two models separately. In model 1, we assume the bright end follows a double power law (DPL) that is broadly used to describe the QSO/AGN UV LF (e.g., Boyle et al. 1988; Pei 1995; Boyle et al. 2000; Richards et al. 2006a; Stevens et al. 2018). The DPL is defined as

$$\phi_{\text{DPL}}(L_{\text{Ly}\alpha})d\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = \ln 10 \frac{\phi^\ast_{\text{DPL}}}{L_{\text{DPL}}} \left(\frac{L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}}{L_{\text{DPL}}}\right)^{\alpha_{\text{DPL}}} \left(\frac{L_{\text{DPL}}}{L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}}\right)^{\beta_{\text{DPL}}} d\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha},$$

where $L_{\text{DPL}}$, $\phi^\ast_{\text{DPL}}$, $\alpha_{\text{DPL}}$, and $\beta_{\text{DPL}}$ are characteristic luminosity, normalization factor, faint-end slope, and bright-end slope, respectively. In model 2, we assume the bright end can be described by a Schechter function, as suggested by Spinoso et al. (2020).

We fit our binned Ly$\alpha$ LF with the function of

$$\phi(L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}) = \phi_{\text{faint}}(L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}) + \phi_{\text{bright}}(L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}),$$

where $\phi_{\text{faint}}$ represents the Schechter function for the faint component, and $\phi_{\text{bright}}$ is the DPL (Schechter) function of model 1 (2) for the bright component. We obtain posterior probability distributions for the free parameters in Equation (10) using the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) technique. For the prior of $L_{\text{DPL}}^*$ and $\phi^\ast_{\text{DPL}}$, $\alpha_{\text{DPL}}$, and $\beta_{\text{DPL}}$ are characteristic luminosity, normalization factor, faint-end slope, and bright-end slope, respectively. In model 2, we assume the bright end can be described by a Schechter function, as suggested by Spinoso et al. (2020).
In Equation (11), $\chi^2_1$ is the number of free parameters of model 1(2), respectively, and $\Delta N$ represents the number of data points that are used in the fitting. We find a $\Delta$BIC value of $-2.17$, suggesting that model 1 is slightly favored over model 2. We hence choose model 1 (Schechter + DPL fit) as the best-fit model of our $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LF in the following discussions, although we cannot rule out a Schechter exponential decay of the $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LF at $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] > 45.8$ as described by model 2.

We compare our best-fit model of $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LFs with previous studies. For the bright DPL component, our faint-end slope $\alpha_{\text{DPL}}$ is consistent with the results from Spinoso et al. (2020), who found a weighted-average $\alpha$ value of $-1.35 \pm 0.84$ over their four redshift slices. For the faint component, our results have reasonably well-constrained Schechter parameters $L_{\text{Sch}}$, $\phi_{\text{Sch}}$, and $\phi^*$ that are consistent with Cassata et al. (2011). We note that Cassata et al. (2011) fit their LF with a fixed $L^*$ due to the lack of data at the bright end ($L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} > 10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$). Our results provide strong constraints at $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} > L^*_\text{Sch}$, determining

the best-fit Schechter function by fitting three Schechter parameters simultaneously.

From our binned and best-fit $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LFs, we investigate the type 1 AGN number fraction ($f_{\text{AGN,Ly}\alpha}$) of our LAE sample. Note that our $f_{\text{AGN,Ly}\alpha}$ only accounts for type 1 AGNs and hence represents the lower limit. First, we calculate $f_{\text{AGN,Ly}\alpha}$ with

$$f_{\text{AGN,Ly}\alpha} \left( \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \right) = \frac{\phi_{\text{Bl}} \left( \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \right)}{\phi_{\text{Bl}} \left( \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \right) + \phi_{\text{NL}} \left( \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \right)} ,$$

where $\phi_{\text{NL}}$ and $\phi_{\text{Bl}}$ are the binned LFs defined in Equations (7) and (8), respectively. We present our results with those estimated with various types of AGNs in Figure 11. Our $f_{\text{AGN,Ly}\alpha}$ increases rapidly with $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, rising from $\sim 20\%$ to $\sim 90\%$--$100\%$ from $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] \sim 43.3$ to $\sim 43.8$. Such a trend is in good agreement with the results derived with radio- and X-ray-detected AGNs (Calhau et al. 2020). Matthee et al. (2017) also found a similar increase in $f_{\text{AGN,Ly}\alpha}$ ($L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$) using X-ray-detected LAEs. At $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] \sim 43.6$--44.4, their results are lower than ours, which may be attributed to their relatively shallow X-ray and $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ data (Calhau et al. 2020). Another study that discusses such an increase in

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Figure 8. Top: best-fit $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LF of our LAE sample with $2 < z < 3.2$ (red squares) and Cassata et al. (2011) at $2.0 < z < 3.2$ (red circles). The red (blue) line shows our best-fit result of model 1 (2) with the measurements of our study and Cassata et al. (2011), with the shaded region corresponding to the 1σ uncertainty (68.27% equal-tailed credible interval). The black open downward triangles (dashed line), circles (solid line), and upward triangles (dotted line) represent the binned $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LFs (best Schechter fit) from Spinoso et al. (2020) at $z \sim 2.25, 2.54, \text{ and } 3.24$, respectively. The gray triangles indicate the results from Konno et al. (2016). We also show with gray lines the fitting results from Wold et al. (2017) on the observed $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ LF of Konno et al. (2016). The dashed, dotted, and solid gray lines indicate their best-fit Schechter component, power-law component, and overall LF, respectively. Bottom: residuals of models 1 (red) and 2 (blue) fit in units of the uncertainty in each luminosity bin.
AGN, Lyα (L\textsubscript{Lyα}) is Sobral et al. (2018b), based on 21 spectroscopically identified objects that include both type 1 and type 2 AGNs. At log L\textsubscript{Lyα} \leq 43.5 \text{ erg s}^{-1}, our \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} \) are lower than their results. The small sample and inclusion of type 2 AGNs may explain the larger \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} \) from Sobral et al. (2018b).

Second, we estimate \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} \) with our best-fit Ly\textsubscript{α} LF, assuming that the faint Schechter component (bright DPL component) can well describe the Ly\textsubscript{α} LFs of SF galaxies (AGNs). A similar method was applied by Wold et al. (2017) and Spinoso et al. (2020) to derive \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} (L_{\text{Lyα}}) \). However, as mentioned in Spinoso et al. (2020), \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} (L_{\text{Lyα}}) \) estimated with this method only represents an illustrative result, given the strong assumption and high sensitivity to the determination of the faint Schechter component. We calculate \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} \) with

\[
  f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} (\text{log} L_{\text{Lyα}}) = \frac{\phi_{\text{bright}} (\text{log} L_{\text{Lyα}})}{\phi_{\text{bright}} (\text{log} L_{\text{Lyα}}) + \phi_{\text{faint}} (\text{log} L_{\text{Lyα}})}.
\]  

As shown in Figure 11, our \( f_{\text{AGN, Lyα}} (L_{\text{Lyα}}) \) estimated with Equation (13) agrees nicely with the ones derived with Equation (12). Comparing with the results from Spinoso et al. (2020) that are based on their bright AGN/QSO LFs and
the faint SF galaxy LFs from Sobral et al. (2018a), our $f_{\text{AGN,Ly}}$ ($L_{\text{Ly}}$) has a similar increase and shifts toward brighter $L_{\text{Ly}}$ by $\Delta \log L_{\text{Ly}} / \text{erg s}^{-1} \sim 0.3-0.5$. Wold et al. (2017) obtained an $f_{\text{AGN,Ly}}$ ($L_{\text{Ly}}$) similar to Spinoso et al. (2020) but with a flatter increase by fitting the observed LF from Konno et al. (2016) that has large scatters at the bright end. They also estimated the observed Ly$\alpha$ luminosity density contributed from SF galaxies ($\rho_{\text{Ly},\text{SF}}^\text{obs}$) and AGNs ($\rho_{\text{Ly,AGN}}^\text{obs}$) to be $10^{39.7}$ and $10^{39.9}$ erg s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-3}$, respectively, by integrating their best-fit Ly$\alpha$ LFs over the Ly$\alpha$ luminosity range of $\log L_{\text{Ly}} = 41.41-44.4$ erg s$^{-1}$. They concluded that at $z = 2.2$, AGNs contribute $\sim40\%$ to the total observed Ly$\alpha$ luminosity density, which is consistent with their observational results at $z = 0.3$ and 0.9. We follow their method, calculating $\rho_{\text{Ly,SF}}^\text{obs}$ and $\rho_{\text{Ly,AGN}}^\text{obs}$ from our best-fit Ly$\alpha$ LF with

\begin{equation}
\rho_{\text{Ly, SF}}^\text{obs} = \int L_{\text{Ly}} \phi_{\text{bright}}(L_{\text{Ly}}) dL_{\text{Ly}},
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\rho_{\text{Ly, AGN}}^\text{obs} = \int L_{\text{Ly}} \phi_{\text{faint}}(L_{\text{Ly}}) dL_{\text{Ly}}.
\end{equation}

We integrate Equations (14) and (15) over the same $L_{\text{Ly}}$ range as mentioned in Wold et al. (2017), obtaining a $\rho_{\text{Ly, SF}}^\text{obs}$ ($\rho_{\text{Ly, AGN}}^\text{obs}$) value of $10^{39.7}$ ($10^{38.9}$) erg s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-3}$. Despite the different shape of the best-fit Schechter function as presented in Figure 8, our $\rho_{\text{Ly, SF}}^\text{obs}$ is consistent with the result from Wold et al. (2017). Contrastingly, our $\rho_{\text{Ly, AGN}}^\text{obs}$ is $\sim10$ times lower, resulting in an AGN contribution of $\sim8\%$ to the total Ly$\alpha$ luminosity density at $z = 2.0-3.2$. 

Figure 10. Same as Figure 9 but for model 2. The Schechter parameters of the faint and bright components are denoted with subscripts “SchF” and “SchB,” respectively.

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Figure 11. The AGN number fraction as a function of $\log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$: The results derived with Equation (12) are shown with red circles. The functional form of the $f_{\text{AGN, Ly}\alpha}$ derived with Equation (13) using model 1 (2) is presented by the red solid (dashed) line. The other symbols represent previous measurements whose references are listed in the legend. M17: Matthee et al. 2017; W17: Wold et al. (2017); S18: Sobral et al. (2018); C20: Calhau et al. (2020).

4.4. UV LF

We derive the UV LF of our LAE sample in the same manner as described in Section 4.3. We convert the $r$-band magnitude ($r$) of our LAEs to the absolute UV magnitude ($M_{\text{UV}}$) using the following relation:

$$M_{\text{UV}} = r - 5 \log \left( \frac{d_L}{10 \text{pc}} \right) + 2.5 \log(1 + z) + K,$$

where $d_L$ and $z$ are the luminosity distance in parsecs and the redshift of our LAEs, respectively, determined by the Ly$\alpha$ emission lines in the HETDEX spectra. We set the $k$-correction term ($K$) to be zero according to our assumption of flat UV continua. Figure 12 presents our UV LF at $-27 < M_{\text{UV}} < -21$, where the completeness reaches 50%. At the bright end with $M_{\text{UV}} < -22.5$, our results agree well with the SDSS QSO UV LF (Ross et al. 2013; Palanque-Delabrouille et al. 2016). Similar to our Ly$\alpha$ LF, the bright end of our UV LF is dominated by BL LAEs, indicating the presence of type 1 AGNs. At the faint end ($M_{\text{UV}} > -21.5$), our UV LF enters the SF galaxy regime where previous results on the UV LFs of LAEs and photometrically selected galaxies are available. Our results are generally consistent with previous UV LFs of LAEs derived by Ouchi et al. (2008) and Gronwall et al. (2007). Our LAE sample may suffer incompleteness at $M_{\text{UV}} > -21.3$ due to the detection limit of Ly$\alpha$ emission lines (Figure 3). As a result, only LAEs with the strongest Ly$\alpha$ emission lines are included in our sample. We denote our UV LF at $M_{\text{UV}} > -21.3$ with open symbols.

We study the LAE number fraction ($X_{\text{LAE}}$) as a function of $M_{\text{UV}}$ based on our LAE UV LF ($\phi_{\text{UV, LAE}}$) and the best-fit UV LF of galaxies at $z \sim 3$ ($\phi_{\text{UV, z=3}}$) derived by Parsa et al. (2016). They obtained their galaxy sample based on multiband photometry with the photometric redshift determined by SED fitting. By assuming that the galaxy sample of Parsa et al. (2016) is complete, we calculate $X_{\text{LAE}}$ with

$$X_{\text{LAE}}(M_{\text{UV}}) = \frac{\phi_{\text{UV, LAE}}(M_{\text{UV}})}{\phi_{\text{UV, z=3}}(M_{\text{UV}})},$$

In Figure 13, we present our results covering $-22.1 < M_{\text{UV}} < -21.2$, where both our complete LAE UV LF and the galaxy UV LF are available. At $M_{\text{UV}} < -21$, our results show that $X_{\text{LAE}}$ increases toward brighter UV luminosity. Such a trend is mainly due to BL LAEs, whereas the number fraction of NL LAEs does not change at $-22.5 < M_{\text{UV}} < -21$. We compare our results with the $X_{\text{LAE}}$ values derived by two previous studies based on LBG samples at similar redshift, Stark et al. (2010) and Kusakabe et al. (2020), both of which focused on SF galaxies without AGNs. Stark et al. (2010) showed that $X_{\text{LAE}}$ decreases with UV luminosity at $-22.5 < M_{\text{UV}} < -18.5$. Their $X_{\text{LAE}}$ at $M_{\text{UV}} = -22$ is in agreement with our results derived from NL LAEs alone. Contrastingly, Kusakabe et al. (2020) found no UV luminosity dependence of $X_{\text{LAE}}$ at $M_{\text{UV}} \sim -20$ and $-21$, though their values are consistent with those in Stark et al. (2010) within the errors. Such a discrepancy may be caused by the increasing LBG selection bias toward faint $M_{\text{UV}}$. Our results suggest that while the number fraction of SF-dominated LAEs has a tendency to decrease toward brighter UV luminosity, the number fraction of Ly$\alpha$-emitting type 1 AGNs becomes dominant at $M_{\text{UV}} \lesssim -21$ and increases toward brighter UV luminosity. This results in a turnaround of $X_{\text{LAE}}$ at $M_{\text{UV}} \sim -21$.

It should be noted that the UV LF of BL LAEs shown here is calculated from the total UV flux that includes both AGN and stellar components of host galaxies. In Section 6.2, we evaluate the contributions of UV continuum emission from AGNs and their host galaxies based on SED fitting results from Kakuma (2020) and discuss the redshift evolution of AGN activities.
5. Spectroscopic Properties of BL LAEs

In this section, we present the spectroscopic properties of the two faint BL LAEs with spectra, ID-4 and ID-5 (Table 3). We measure the central wavelengths, fluxes, and FWHMs of the C IV and [C III] emission lines (Figure 14) in the spectra of ID-4 and ID-5 with a best-fit Gaussian profile. We estimate the errors of fluxes and FWHMs by the Monte Carlo simulations. For each emission line, we make 1000 mock emission line spectra by adding noise to the observed line spectrum. The noise added to the observed line spectrum is generated following a Gaussian probability distribution whose standard deviation is the 1σ uncertainty in the observed line spectrum. The errors of the measured fluxes and FWHMs are defined as the 68% confidence intervals in the distributions of the fluxes and FWHMs in the mock emission line spectra. We measure the FWHMs of C IV and [C III], FWHM_CIV and FWHM_CIII, to be 4043.2±138.8 km s⁻¹ (1072.2±104.4 km s⁻¹) and 4268.0±373.7 km s⁻¹ (2024.1±1202.6 km s⁻¹), respectively, for ID-4 (ID-5). For the C IV emission line of ID-4, we find a broad component that cannot be well fitted with a single Gaussian profile. We fit the C IV emission line of ID-4 with a double Gaussian profile that consists of broad and narrow components, measuring the FWHM with the broad component of the double Gaussian profile. We obtain an FWHM_CIV of the broad component of 5536.3±202.1 km s⁻¹. Table 5 summarizes the emission line properties of our objects.

We use the scaling relations of Kim et al. (2018) with FWHM_CIV and the monochromatic continuum luminosity at rest frame 1350 Å (L1350) to derive the BH masses M_BH of ID-4 and ID-5. We estimate L1350 by the log-linear extrapolation from the observed r- and i-band fluxes as listed in Table 3. The M_BH value is obtained with

\[
\log \left( \frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{M_\odot} \right) = A + \log \left( \frac{L_{1350}}{10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{\text{FWHM}_\text{CIV}}{1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \right)^{\beta},
\]

(18)

We adopt parameters (A, β, γ) of (6.7, 0.5, 2.0) that are taken from Kim et al. (2018). Our two faint BL LAEs, ID-4 and ID-5, have BH masses of log(M_BH/M_\odot) = 8.70±0.03 and 6.85±0.08, respectively.

From the M_BH values, we calculate the Eddington ratio (\(\lambda_{\text{Edd}}\)) of a BH, which is defined as

\[
\lambda_{\text{Edd}} = \frac{L_{\text{bol}}}{L_{\text{Edd}}},
\]

(19)

where \(L_{\text{bol}} (L_{\text{Edd}})\) is the bolometric (Eddington) luminosity of the BH. The \(L_{\text{bol}}\) are derived from L1350 with the bolometric
correction factor presented in Richards et al. (2006b) and Shen et al. (2011):

\[ L_{\text{bol}} = 3.81 \times L_{1350} \]  \hspace{1cm} (20)

We derive the \( L_{\text{bol}} \) values of \( 10^{45.62} \) (\( 10^{44.82} \)) erg s\(^{-1}\) for ID-4 (ID-5). The \( L_{\text{Edd}} \) is defined as

\[ L_{\text{Edd}} = 1.26 \times 10^{38} \left( \frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{M_\odot} \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (21)

The Eddington ratios of ID-4 and ID-5 are \( \lambda_{\text{Edd}} = 1, 0.1, \) and 0.01, respectively. Figure 15 presents the \( M_{\text{BH}} - L_{\text{bol}} \) relation for ID-4 and ID-5.

6. Discussion

6.1. Faint-end Slope of Ly\( \alpha \) LF

Although Gronke et al. (2015) predicted the evolution of the faint-end slope \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} \) of the Ly\( \alpha \) LF based on a phenomenological model, such evolution has yet to be confirmed by observations. Combining our Ly\( \alpha \) LF at \( L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \gtrsim 10^{43} \) erg s\(^{-1}\) and the one derived by Cassata et al. (2011) at \( L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \lesssim 10^{43} \) erg s\(^{-1}\), we
reduce the degeneracy in $L_{\text{Sch}}$ and $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ and obtain $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ by fitting the three Schechter parameters simultaneously. To study the evolution of the faint-end slope of the Ly$\alpha$ LF, we compare our result with $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ derived from previous photometric (Konno et al. 2018; Sobral et al. 2018a) and spectroscopic (Drake et al. 2017; Herenz et al. 2019) studies. We fit a linear relationship between $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ and $z$ to the measurements from this work and Drake et al. (2017) in Figure 16. Our best-fit linear function has a slope of $-0.38 \pm 0.26$ and an intersection of $-0.71 \pm 0.60$. To evaluate the strength of the linear relation between $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ and $z$, we calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient $r$. We obtain the result of $r = -0.72$ with a $p$-value of 0.15, indicating a marginally significant trend of anticorrelation between $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ and $z$. Comparison between the $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$–$z$ relation of the Ly$\alpha$ LF and that of the galaxy UV LF (Parsa et al. 2016) suggests that the $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ of the Ly$\alpha$ LF is steeper than that of the galaxy UV LF. Also, the evolution of the $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ of the Ly$\alpha$ LF is more rapid than that of the galaxy UV LF. The steepening of the $\alpha_{\text{Sch}}$ of the Ly$\alpha$ LF toward higher redshift is consistent with the observational results that dust attenuation of Ly$\alpha$ emission from SF galaxies decreases toward fainter UV luminosity (e.g., Ando et al. 2006; Ouchi et al. 2008) and higher redshift (e.g., Blanc et al. 2011; Hayes et al. 2011). Because SF galaxies become less dusty at higher redshift and lower mass, a larger fraction of faint LAEs are observed toward higher redshift. The increase in the fraction of faint LAEs may contribute to the rapid increase in Ly$\alpha$ escape fraction from $z \sim 2$ to 6 (Konno et al. 2016).

6.2. Type 1 AGN UV LF and the Evolution

As mentioned in Section 4.4, our UV LFs of BL LAEs are based on the total flux contributed from both the AGNs and stellar components of host galaxies. Here we refer to the type 1 AGN UV LF as the UV LF of BL LAEs with the flux contributed from the stellar components of galaxies removed. We derive the type 1 AGN UV LFs from UV LFs of BL LAEs using the AGN UV flux ratio ($f_{\text{flux,AGN}}$) that is defined as the ratio of flux contributed from AGNs to the total flux. Specifically, we calculate the $f_{\text{flux,AGN}}$ of our BL LAEs at each $M_{\text{UV}}$ bin based on the results from Kakuma (2020). Kakuma (2020) obtained a sample of 37 type 1 AGNs at $z = 2-3.5$ using the same method as mentioned in Section 3.2.2 and conducted SED fitting on their sample with the Code Investigating GALaxy Emission (CIGALE; Boquien et al. 2019).
Their results are shown in Figure 17. Assuming a linear relation between \( M_{UV} \) and \( \log f_{\text{flux,AGN}} \), we obtain the following best-fit model by MCMC:

\[
\log f_{\text{UV,AGN}} = -3.056 M_{UV} - 0.118. \tag{22}
\]

We multiply the \( M_{UV} \) of the UV LF in Figure 12 by \( f_{\text{flux,AGN}} \) to obtain the type 1 AGN UV LFs as shown in Figure 18. Our results reach the very faint end of UV absolute magnitude at \( M_{UV} \sim -20 \) and agree well with Bongiorno et al. (2007). Following the procedure mentioned in Section 4.3, we fit our type 1 AGN UV LF with the DPL:

\[
\phi_{\text{AGN}}(M_{UV}) \, dM_{UV} = \frac{\phi_{\text{AGN}}^* \, dM_{UV}}{10^{(\alpha_{\text{AGN}}+1)(M_{UV}-M_{\text{AGN}}^*)} + 10^{(\beta_{\text{AGN}})(M_{UV}-M_{\text{AGN}}^*)}}, \tag{23}
\]

and obtain the best-fit parameters \( \alpha_{\text{AGN}} = -1.26^{+0.10}_{-0.08} \), \( \beta_{\text{AGN}} = -3.67^{+0.80}_{-1.13} \), \( M_{\text{AGN}}^* = -25.44^{+0.50}_{-0.33} \), and \( \log \phi_{\text{AGN}}^* [\text{Mpc}^{-3}] = -6.21^{+0.18}_{-0.16} \). Our best-fit AGN UV LF and the posterior distributions of the parameters are shown in Figures 18 and 19, respectively. We compare our results with Ross et al. (2013) and Palanque-Delabrouille et al. (2016), who studied the QSO UV LF using the pure luminosity evolution (PLE) model and the luminosity evolution and density evolution (LEDE) model. As presented in Figure 18, our type 1 AGN UV LF is consistent with the LEDE model of Ross et al. (2013) at \( z = 2.75 \), suggesting that the AGN UV LF evolves in both luminosities and number densities. We also compare our LFs at \( z = 2-3 \) with those at low redshifts, the type 1 AGN UV LF at 0.1 < \( z < 0.4 \) (Kulkarni et al. 2019), and the type 1 Seyfert UV LF at 0 < \( z < 0.15 \) (Hao et al. 2005). In Figure 18, a strong evolution of type 1 AGN UV LFs is identified. At the bright end with \( M_{UV} < -22 \), we reproduce previous results that show the decrease of number density toward low redshift. At the faint end with \( M_{UV} > -22 \), our results show that the number density increases toward lower redshift. Such a decrease (increase) of bright (faint) AGN number density toward low redshift can be interpreted as the AGN downsizing effect. First identified in X-ray studies (e.g., Hasinger 2008; Silverman et al. 2008), the AGN downsizing effect was observed in the UV LF only in the bright regime with \( M_{UV} \lesssim -21 \) (e.g., Hopkins et al. 2007; Croom et al. 2009; Ikeda et al. 2012). Our results further support the AGN downsizing effect for the very faint AGNs with absolute UV magnitude down to \( M_{UV} \sim -20 \).

The AGN downsizing effect may be connected with the quenching of massive galaxies that are observed in the local universe (e.g., Granato et al. 2004; Merloni 2004). Massive BHs, which reside in massive host galaxies, grow at a high accretion rate and make up the bright end of the AGN UV LFs at \( z \sim 2-3 \). Toward lower redshift, the intense AGN activity in massive galaxies may gradually dispel gas from dark matter halos, resulting in the halting of star formation in the host galaxies, as well as a decrease of the BH accretion rate. The AGNs become dimmer and populate the faint end of the UV LF. On the other hand, the moderate AGN feedback from less massive BHs would allow the host galaxies to keep their gas, supplying fuel to both star formation and BH accretion (e.g., Babić et al. 2007; Hirschmann et al. 2014).

To further investigate the redshift evolution of Ly\( \alpha \) and UV LFs within \( z \sim 2-3 \), a larger sample of LAEs is needed. These analyses will be presented in our future studies that incorporate the forthcoming HETDEX data release.

7. Summary

We investigate the Ly\( \alpha \) and UV LFs of LAEs at \( z = 2-3.5 \) that are obtained from the HETDEX spectroscopic survey. Our sample includes 16,194 SF galaxies and 2126 type 1 AGNs with EW\( \alpha > 20 \) Å that are spectroscopically identified in a sky area of 11.4 deg\(^2\). Our main results are summarized below.

We derive the Ly\( \alpha \) LF of LAEs at \( z = 2-3.5 \) in the Ly\( \alpha \) luminosity range of \( 43.3 < \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] < 45.5 \). Our Ly\( \alpha \) LF is consistent with those from previous studies. At \( \log L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}[\text{erg s}^{-1}] > 43.5 \), our Ly\( \alpha \) LF shows a clear bright-end hump. This is the first confirmation of such a bright-end hump with spectroscopically identified LAE samples. We confirm that the bright-end hump can be fully explained by type 1 AGNs, which has been suggested in previous studies (e.g., Konno et al. 2016; Matthee et al. 2017; Sobral et al. 2018a; Calhau et al. 2020; Spinosio et al. 2020).

Combining our Ly\( \alpha \) LF with the one derived by Cassata et al. (2011), we show that the Ly\( \alpha \) LF at \( z = 2-3 \) can be fitted with the combination of the Schechter function and the DPL. The Ly\( \alpha \) LF provides strong constraints at the bright end, reducing the degeneracy of the faint-end slope \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} \) and \( L_{\text{Sch}}^* \) by allowing all three Schechter parameters to be fitted simultaneously. From the Schechter component of our Ly\( \alpha \) LF, we measure the faint-end slope to be \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} = -1.70^{+0.15}_{-0.14} \) at \( z = 2-3.2 \). We investigate the redshift evolution of \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} \) based on our measurement and those from previous studies. We find that there is a possible redshift evolution of \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} \) over \( z \sim 2-6 \) with a correlation coefficient \( r = -0.72 \) at a confidence level of \( 85\% \). We obtain a linear relation \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} = -0.38^{+0.18}_{-0.26} \, z - 0.71^{+0.36}_{-0.60} \) at \( z \sim 2-6 \). Comparing with the linear relation of the \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} \) of the UV LF, we find that the \( \alpha_{\text{Sch}} \) of the Ly\( \alpha \) LF may decrease more rapidly toward high redshift.

We derive the UV LF of LAEs at \( z = 2-3.5 \) in the range of \( -27 < M_{UV} < 20 \), connecting the SF galaxy and AGN regimes. Our UV LFs are consistent with previous results of QSO UV LFs at \( M_{UV} < -23 \) and LAE UV LFs at \( M_{UV} < -21.5 \). Combining our results and the UV LF of galaxies at \( z \sim 3 \), we calculate the LAE number fraction as a function of \( M_{UV} \). Combining with previous measurements, we show that at \( M_{UV} \) fainter (brighter) than \( M_{UV}^* = -21 \), \( X_{\text{LAE}} \) decreases (increases) with \( M_{UV} \).

We derive the type 1 AGN UV LF based on the UV LF of LAEs. Our type 1 AGN UV LF reaches a very faint absolute UV magnitude of \( M_{UV} \sim -20 \) and agrees well with those from previous studies at similar redshift. Comparing with the results at lower redshifts, we find that the number density of faint AGNs increases from \( z \sim 2 \) to 0. Such a number density evolution is compatible with the AGN downsizing effect, which may have a close connection with the quenching of galaxy formation.

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