The evolution of rest-frame UV properties, Lyα EWs and the SFR-Stellar mass relation at z ∼ 2 – 6 for SC4K LAEs

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ABSTRACT

We explore deep rest-frame UV to FIR data in the COSMOS field to measure the individual spectral energy distributions (SED) of the ∼ 4000 SC4K (Sobral et al. 2018a) Lyman-α (Lyα) emitters (LAEs) at z ∼ 2 – 6. We find typical stellar masses of 10^9.3 ± 0.6 M_☉ and star formation rates (SFR) of SFR_{SED} = 4.5 ± 0.8 M_☉ yr^{-1} and SFR_{Lyα} = 5.9 ± 0.3 M_☉ yr^{-1}, combined with very blue UV slopes of β = −2.0 ± 0.5, but with significant variations within the population. M_{UV} and β are correlated in a similar way to UV-selected sources, but LAEs are consistently bluer. This suggests that LAEs are the youngest and/or most dust-poor subset of the UV-selected population. We also study the Lyα rest-frame equivalent width (EW_{Lyα}) and find 45 “extreme” LAEs with EW_{Lyα} > 240 Å (3σ), implying a low number density of (7 ± 1) × 10^{-7} Mpc^{-3}. Overall, we measure little to no evolution of the Lyα EW and scale length parameter (w_0) which are consistently high (EW_{Lyα} = 140 ± 280 Å, w_0 = 129 ± 11 Å) from z ∼ 6 to z ∼ 2 and below. However, w_0 is anti-correlated with M_{UV} and stellar mass. Our results imply that sources selected as LAEs have a high Lyα escape fraction (f_{esc,Lyα}) irrespective of cosmic time, but f_{esc,Lyα} is still higher for UV-fainter and lower mass LAEs. The least massive LAEs (∼ 10^8.5 M_☉) are typically located above the star formation “Main Sequence” (MS), but the offset from the MS decreases towards z ∼ 6 and towards 10^{10} M_☉. Our results imply a lack of evolution in the properties of LAEs across time and reveals the increasing overlap in properties of LAEs and UV-continuum selected galaxies as typical star-forming galaxies at high redshift effectively become LAEs.

Key words: galaxies: high-redshift – galaxies: evolution – galaxies: formation – galaxies: star formation – galaxy: photometry

1 INTRODUCTION

The Lyman-α (Lyα, λ_{vacuum} = 1215.67 Å) emission line has been predicted to be associated with young star-forming galaxies (SFGs, e.g. Partridge & Peebles 1967) but it can also be emitted by active galaxy nuclei (AGN; e.g. Miley & De Breuck 2008; Sobral et al. 2018b). Typical Lyα emitters (LAEs) selected with deep surveys have been found to have low stellar mass (M_* < 10^9 M_☉), low dust content and high specific star formation rates (e.g. Gawiser et al. 2006, 2007), but LAEs can span a wide range in different properties (e.g. Hagen et al. 2016; Matthee et al. 2016). Observationally, the transition between the dominant powering source in LAEs seems to occur at ∼ 10^{33} erg s^{-1}, roughly two times the characteristic Lyα luminosity (L_{Lyα}) at z ∼ 2 – 3 (see Sobral et al. 2018b).

Searches using the Lyα emission line have been extremely successful at selecting young SFGs through narrow
band searches (e.g. Hu et al. 2004; Ouchi et al. 2008; Matthee et al. 2015; Santos et al. 2016; Sobral et al. 2017; Harikane et al. 2018; Arrabal Haro et al. 2018) and spectroscopically confirming bright LAEs (e.g. Sobral et al. 2015; Hu et al. 2016; Matthee et al. 2017b; Sobral et al. 2018b; Shibuya et al. 2018) due to the bright Lyα feature. Other studies have successfully selected samples of LAEs using integral field spectroscopy observations (e.g. van Breukelen et al. 2005; Blanc et al. 2011; Bacon et al. 2015; Drake et al. 2017) and blind spectroscopy (e.g. Martin & Sawicki 2004; Rauch et al. 2008; Cassata et al. 2011; Le Fèvre et al. 2015). LAEs typically have faint continua, and thus the study of properties of individual sources has typically only been done for extreme LAEs with $L_{\rm Ly\alpha} > L_{\star}$ (e.g. Ouchi et al. 2013; Sobral et al. 2015). For $L_{\rm Ly\alpha} < L_{\star}$, LAEs studies have typically resorted to stacking of sources (e.g. Momose et al. 2014; Kusakabe et al. 2018). More commonly, large samples of high-redshift SFGs have been selected by searching for the presence of a rest-frame Lyα feature (e.g. Sobral et al. 2017). SFGs have been selected by searching for the presence of a rest-frame Lyα feature (e.g. Sobral et al. 2017) which can be explained by young stellar ages, and the potential evolution of EW into the Lyα-selected samples. A constant typical EW of 80 Å across redshift would result in a typical $f_{\rm esc, Ly\alpha}$ of 40% for LAEs.

While the measurement of $f_{\rm esc, Ly\alpha}$ from EW$_{\alpha}$ is possible to derive the SFR of LAEs by translating Lyα flux into dust-corrected Hα flux with simple assumptions. This provides a SFR computation which is independent of SED fitting and provides a comparison with SED-derived SFRs for LAEs even before observations with James Webb Space Telescope. Exploring how LAEs, which are typically low stellar mass galaxies, fit in the star formation “Main Sequence” (Brinchmann et al. 2004; Noeske et al. 2007; Daddi et al. 2007; Schreiber et al. 2015) can shed light in a stellar mass range of the SFR-M relation which is still widely unconstrained at $z > 2$. Previous studies have found that LAEs occupy the low stellar mass end of the Main Sequence at $z = 2.5$ (e.g. Shimakawa et al. 2017) but also measured to be significantly above the Main Sequence extrapolation (Whitaker et al. 2014) for low stellar masses at $z \sim 2$ (e.g. Hagen et al. 2016; Kusakabe et al. 2018) and even at $z = 4.9$ (Harikane et al. 2018). This suggests that LAEs are experiencing more intense star formation than the general population of galaxies of similar mass at similar redshifts, which may be explained by a burstier nature of star formation. We intend to expand these studies using a large sample of LAEs at $z \sim 2–6$.

In this work, we use a uniformly selected sample of ~4000 LAEs (SC4K, Sobral et al. 2018a) to measure rest-frame UV properties and their evolution from the end of reionisation at $z = 6$ until the peak of star formation history at $z \sim 2$. For our sample of galaxies, we measure EW$_{\alpha}$, SFR, M$_*$, UV luminosity (M$_{UV}$) and UV continuum slope ($\beta$) for individual LAEs, using photometry measurements which we conduct ourselves, including data from UltraVISTA DR4, and by modelling SEDs using MAGPHYS (da Cunha et al. 2008, 2015). Additionally, we discuss different approaches to measure SFR and how they influence our findings and we provide all our measurements in a public catalogue.

This paper is structured as follows: in Section 2, we present the SC4K sample of LAEs and detail how we conduct PSF aperture photometry and obtain SEDs and SED fits for each individual LAE. We present the properties of LAEs in Section 3, where we show the methodology we use to derive EW$_{\alpha}$, SFR, M$_{UV}$ and $\beta$. We present our results in Section 4, looking into the M$_{UV}$-$\beta$ and SFR-M$_*$ relations and the potential evolution of EW$_{\alpha}$ with redshift, along with physical interpretations. Finally, we present our conclusions.
in Section 5. Throughout this work, we use a ΛCDM cosmology with \( H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \), \( \Omega_M = 0.3 \) and \( \Omega_L = 0.7 \). All magnitudes in this paper are presented in the AB system (Oke & Gunn 1983) and we use a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function (IMF).

2 SAMPLE, PHOTOMETRY AND SED FITTING

2.1 The sample: SC4K

We use the public SC4K sample of LAEs (Slicing COSMOS with 4k LAEs, Sobral et al. 2018a), which contains 3908 sources selected due to their high Lyα EW at \( z \sim 2 - 6 \). These LAEs were selected with wide field surveys conducted with Subaru and the Isaac Newton telescopes, using 16 (12+4) medium+narrow bands (MB+NB) over 2 deg\(^2\) in the COSMOS field (Capak et al. 2007; Scoville et al. 2007; Taniguchi et al. 2015), covering a full comoving volume of \( \sim 10^8 \text{ Mpc}^3 \). For full details on the selection of the sample see Sobral et al. (2018a). Briefly, the selection criteria applied were i) EW\(_0\) cut of 50 Å for MBs, 25 Å for NBs and 5 Å for the NB at \( z = 2.23 \); ii) significant excess emission in the selection medium/narrow band, \( \Sigma > 3 \) (see Bunker et al. 1995; Sobral et al. 2013); iii) colour blueward of the detected Lyα emission, due to the expected presence of a Lyman Break; iv) removal of sources with strong red colours which are typically lower redshift contaminants where the Balmer break mimics a Lyman break; v) visual inspection of all candidates to remove spurious sources and star artefacts.

We show an overview of the properties of the SC4K LAEs, split by selection bands, in Table 2. For each selection band, we provide the median of each property and the 16\(\text{th}\)-percentiles of its distribution as lower (upper) uncertainty. Additionally, in Fig. 1 we show a histogram distribution of Lyα luminosity (\( L_{\text{Ly} \alpha} \)), EW\(_0\) (see §3.1) and SFR using the Sobral & Matthee (2019) calibration (see §3.6). The differences in the lower end distribution of \( L_{\text{Ly} \alpha} \) are driven by an increasing luminosity distance and a roughly similar flux limit. The evolution of the Lyα luminosity function is presented in Sobral et al. (2018a).

We note that extensive analysis of the SC4K public sample have already been conducted in previous works. For example, Paulino-Afonso et al. (2018) studied the UV morphologies of the sample and found that UV sizes of LAEs are constant from \( z \sim 2 \) to \( z \sim 6 \) with effective radii sizes of \( r_e \sim 1.0 \pm 0.1 \) kpc. Shibuya et al. (2019) analysed the radial surface brightness profiles of \( \sim 9000 \) LAEs (including SC4K) and found that LAEs typically have small sizes, similar to those presented by Paulino-Afonso et al. (2018). This means SC4K LAEs are unresolved in the continuum in ground-based data. Khostovan et al. (2019) derived clustering properties of the sample and measured typical halos of mass of \( \sim 10^{11} \text{ M}_\odot \) in NB-selected LAEs and \( \sim 10^{11} - 10^{12} \text{ M}_\odot \) in MB-selected LAEs, showing the clustering and typical dark matter halos that host LAEs is strongly dependent on \( L_{\text{Ly} \alpha} \). They find more luminous LAEs reside in more massive dark matter haloes. Calhau et al. (2019) study the X-ray and radio properties of the SC4K sample, estimating black hole accretion rates which can reach \( \sim 3 \text{ M}_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \) in the most extreme sources. They also find that the overall AGN fraction of LAEs is low (< 10%) but dependent on \( L_{\text{Ly} \alpha} \), significantly increasing with increasing luminosity and approaching 100% at \( L_{\text{Ly} \alpha} > 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \).

2.1.1 X-ray and radio AGN in SC4K

In total we have 3908 LAEs in our sample, with 254 detected in X-ray and 120 detected in radio (56 in both), resulting in 318 AGN candidates (Calhau et al. 2019). LAEs which are detected in the X-ray and/or radio are classified as AGN as star-forming processes would require SFR \( \gtrsim 1000 \text{ M}_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \) to be detected above the flux limit at such wavelengths and redshifts (see discussion in Calhau et al. 2019). The number of AGNs reported in this paper constitutes an extra 177 sources compared to the ones originally reported in Sobral et al. (2018a), with the additional sources being identified by reaching lower S/N with deep Chandra data (COSMOS Chandra Legacy, Civano et al. 2016) and VLA radio data at 1.4 GHz (VLA-COSMOS Survey, Schinnerer et al. 2004, 2007; Bondi et al. 2008; Schinnerer et al. 2010) and by including 3 GHz radio data (Smolčić et al. 2017). We note, however, that due to available coverage, Calhau et al. (2019) only probe 3705 SC4K LAEs with X-Ray and radio data. Throughout this work, SC4K AGNs may be shown in figures (clearly highlighted as such) but are removed from any fitting/binning and median values in tables unless stated otherwise as we focus on the properties of the star-forming population. The catalogue that is provided in this paper has a flag for sources detected in X-Ray and radio (see §3.7).

2.1.2 Redshift binning

To improve the S/N in certain redshift ranges and for clearer visualisation of results, we frequently group multiple filters in specific redshift bins throughout this paper, following the same grouping scheme as Sobral et al. (2018a): \( z = 2.5 \pm 0.1 \), \( z = 3.1 \pm 0.4 \), \( z = 3.9 \pm 0.3 \), \( z = 4.7 \pm 0.2 \), \( z = 5.4 \pm 0.5 \). We generally study the NBs separately as there are some relevant distinctions between MBs and NBs, most significantly the flux limit and EW\(_0\) cut. Additionally, analysing the two separately provides independent results and allows checks for systematics.

2.2 Multi-wavelength data

We use the extensive archive of publicly available multi-wavelength data in the COSMOS field to conduct accurate photometric measurements in the UV, optical, near-infrared (NIR), mid-infrared (MIR) and FIR wavelengths for each SC4K LAE, individually. A summary of the filters used, effective wavelength, width and limiting magnitude is provided in Table 1. We use optical broad band \( (B, V, g^+, r^+, i^+, z^+) \), medium band (IA427, IA464, IA484, IA505, IA527), \( z = 3.9 \pm 0.3 \) (IA574, IA624); \( z = 4.7 \pm 0.2 \) (IA679, IA709); \( z = 5.4 \pm 0.5 \) (IA738, IA767, IA827). We generally study the NBs separately as there are some relevant distinctions between MBs and NBs, most significantly the flux limit and EW\(_0\) cut. Additionally, analysing the two separately provides independent results and allows checks for systematics.  

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1. https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/COSMOS/images/
we use the u band from CFHT/MegaCam. We use deep NIR data (Y, J, H, Ks) from UltraVISTA DR4 (McCracken et al. 2012), taken with VISTA/VIRCAM (Sutherland et al. 2015). Data used have a 0.15" pix \(^{-1}\) pixel scale and are calibrated to a zero-point of 31.4 mag (30 mag for UltraVISTA and u images). For MIR coverage, we use data from Spitzer/IRAC, channels 1 (3.6 \(\mu\)m) and 2 (4.5 \(\mu\)m) from SPLASH (Steinhardt et al. 2014) and channels 3 (5.6 \(\mu\)m) and 4 (8.0 \(\mu\)m) from S-COSMOS (Sanders et al. 2007). IRAC data have a zero-point of 21.5814 mag and a pixel scale of 0.6" pix \(^{-1}\).

For the FIR coverage, we use 100 \(\mu\)m and 160 \(\mu\)m data (PEP, Lutz et al. 2011) taken with Herschel/PACS (Pilbratt et al. 2010) and 250 \(\mu\)m, 350 \(\mu\)m and 500 \(\mu\)m data (HERMES, Griffin et al. 2010; Oliver et al. 2012) taken with Herschel/SPIRE. The five listed FIR images have a pixel scale of 1.2" pix \(^{-1}\), 2.4" pix \(^{-1}\), 6" pix \(^{-1}\), 8.3" pix \(^{-1}\) and 12" pix \(^{-1}\), respectively.

### 2.3 Multi-wavelength photometry

Accurate photometric measurements are essential to obtain robust SEDs and derive accurate galaxy properties, particularly for sources that are faint in the continuum. While there is a plethora of publicly available catalogues for the COSMOS field (e.g. Ilbert et al. 2009; Laigle et al. 2015), such catalogues are typically broad band selected and thus miss a significant number of line-emitters, especially faint, high EW sources. For example, 9% of our LAEs are not detected in the i band-selected catalogue from Ilbert et al. (2009) with 1" radius matching and 29% of SC4K LAEs are not detected in the NIR-selected catalogue from Laigle et al. (2015). Continuum faint sources with very blue UV continuum slopes have low fluxes in the observed optical and will fall below the detection thresholds of NIR selected catalogues (e.g. Laigle et al. 2015), particularly if they have low stellar masses. Therefore, to obtain consistent, controllable and uniform measurements for the entire sample of LAEs, we conduct our own aperture photometry and estimate errors locally using empty apertures. We also compare our photometry with measurements from the COSMOS catalogues and find a very good agreement. Furthermore, because we have measured the sizes in the rest-frame UV and found SC4K LAEs to be very compact (point-like for the data we use; \(r_e = 1.0 \) kpc corresponds to 0.13" at \(z = 3\)), we opt to conduct PSF photometry, as fully explained in §2.4.

### 2.4 Aperture photometry of SC4K LAEs

#### 2.4.1 Overview of our aperture photometry

In order to obtain accurate PSF aperture photometry for individual LAEs, for each band, we estimate the total magnitude by following the steps:

- conducting photometry in fixed apertures (§2.4.2);
- applying aperture corrections based on PSF stars around each LAE (§2.4.3);
- applying reddening corrections (§2.4.4);
- introducing systematic offset corrections based on known offsets and COSMOS catalogues (§2.4.6);

Magnitudes per source and per band are computed as:

\[
\text{mag} = \text{mag}_0 + \text{aper}_\text{corr} + s_f - A_\lambda,
\]  

where \(\text{mag}_0\) is the magnitude calculated by converting the flux obtained in fixed apertures (typically 2" diameter for most of the data) to the AB magnitude system before any
We use PSF stars beyond this region.

2.4.2 Aperture photometry in fixed apertures

We conduct aperture photometry centred on the position of each SC4K LAE (Sobral et al. 2018a) over all the filters listed in Table 1. We do this by creating 200x200 pixel (30” × 30” for a 0.15” pix⁻¹ pixel scale) cutouts, where we conduct the photometry². For optical to MIR images, we use 2” diameter apertures. We estimate the background noise by placing 2000 2” apertures in random positions of the field where there are no detections above 2σ (given by the segmentation maps per filter produced by SExtractor; Bertin & Arnouts 1996) and subtract it from the counts of the aperture placed on the LAE. Upper and lower errors are measured as the 84th and 16th percentiles of all random apertures. We repeat this procedure per band per source.

2.4.3 Aperture correction

The original point-spread function (PSF) was kept across all images as we have opted for correcting the photometry with PSF stars, instead of PSF matching the data, in order to avoid modifying the data and confuse nearby sources. Fixed aperture photometry in non-PSF matched images requires correction of the PSF effect on photometry so we can obtain total fluxes and total magnitudes for point-like sources.

² We use PSF stars beyond this region.

| Filter | λ_eff (Å) | FWHM (Å) | Depth (3σ, 2") | s_f | A_κ | Instrument, Telescope | Source |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|--------|
| u      | 3911.0    | 538.0     | 27.8           | 0.054 | 0.0878 | MegaCam, CFHT          | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA427  | 4256.3    | 206.5     | 27.0           | 0.037 | 0.0816 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| B      | 4439.6    | 806.7     | 28.3           | -0.242 | 0.0784 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA464  | 4633.3    | 218.0     | 26.9           | 0.013 | 0.0750 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| g⁺     | 4728.3    | 1162.9    | 27.6           | 0.024 | 0.0733 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA484  | 4845.9    | 228.5     | 27.0           | 0.000 | 0.0713 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA505  | 5060.7    | 230.5     | 26.8           | -0.002 | 0.0678 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA527  | 5258.9    | 242.0     | 27.1           | 0.026 | 0.0646 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| V      | 5448.9    | 934.8     | 27.6           | 0.046 | 0.0616 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA574  | 5762.1    | 271.5     | 26.8           | 0.078 | 0.0570 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA624  | 6230.0    | 300.5     | 26.8           | 0.002 | 0.0506 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| r⁺     | 6231.8    | 1348.8    | 27.7           | 0.003 | 0.0506 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA679  | 6778.8    | 336.0     | 26.7           | 0.039 | 0.0442 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA709  | 7070.7    | 315.5     | 26.8           | -0.024 | 0.0411 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| NB711  | 7119.6    | 72.5      | 25.9           | 0.014 | 0.0406 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA738  | 7358.7    | 323.5     | 26.5           | 0.017 | 0.0383 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| i⁺     | 7629.1    | 1489.4    | 27.2           | 0.019 | 0.0360 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA767  | 7681.2    | 364.0     | 26.5           | 0.041 | 0.0356 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| NB816  | 8149.0    | 119.5     | 26.6           | 0.068 | 0.0320 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| IA827  | 8240.9    | 345.5     | 26.5           | -0.019 | 0.0313 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| z⁺     | 9086.6    | 955.3     | 26.8           | -0.037 | 0.0265 | Suprime-Cam, Subaru    | Capak et al. (2007) |
| Y      | 10211.2   | 930.0     | 26.2           | 0.0   | 0.0211 | VIRCAM, VISTA          | McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4) |
| J      | 12540.9   | 172.0     | 25.8           | 0.0   | 0.0144 | VIRCAM, VISTA          | McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4) |
| H      | 14643.7   | 2910.2    | 26.1           | 0.0   | 0.0088 | VIRCAM, VISTA          | McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4) |
| Ks     | 21457.7   | 3009.0    | 25.8           | 0.0   | 0.0053 | VIRCAM, VISTA          | McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4) |
| IRAC1  | 35262.5   | 7412.0    | 25.6           | 0.002 | 0.0021 | IRAC, Spitzer          | Steinhardt et al. (2014) |
| IRAC2  | 44606.7   | 10113.0   | 25.5           | 0.000 | 0.0014 | IRAC, Spitzer          | Steinhardt et al. (2014) |
| IRAC3  | 56764.4   | 13499.0   | 22.6           | 0.013 | 0.0010 | IRAC, Spitzer          | Sanders et al. (2007) |
| IRAC4  | 77030.1   | 28397.0   | 22.5           | -0.171 | 0.0007 | IRAC, Spitzer          | Sanders et al. (2007) |
| 100µm  | 979036.1  | 356866.0  | 15.4           | 0.20¹ | 0.0000 | PACS, Herschel         | Lutz et al. (2011) |
| 160µm  | 1539451.3 | 749540.0  | 14.3           | -0.06¹ | 0.0000 | PACS, Herschel         | Lutz et al. (2011) |
| 250µm  | 2471245.1 | 658930.0  | 10.9           | -0.49¹ | 0.0000 | SPIRE, Herschel        | Oliver et al. (2012) |
| 350µm  | 3467180.4 | 937200.0  | 10.6           | -0.15¹ | 0.0000 | SPIRE, Herschel        | Oliver et al. (2012) |
| 500µm  | 4961067.7 | 1848042.0 | 10.6           | 0.03¹ | 0.0000 | SPIRE, Herschel        | Oliver et al. (2012) |

Evolution of LAEs with SC4K
To do this, we measure the magnitude of stars$^3$ in 2" apertures and with $\text{MAG\_AUTO}$ ($\text{Bertin & Arnouts 1996}$). We define the correction factor ($\text{aper\_cor}$ in Equation 1) as the difference between $\text{MAG\_AUTO}$ and magnitudes measured in 2" apertures. This correction is valid for point-like sources, an assumption that should be valid for our LAEs given the rest-frame UV sizes as measured by $\text{Paulino-Afonso et al. (2018)}$ using high-resolution $\text{HST/ACS}$ images. The correction term is measured for each filter, and it is the median correction of stars within a 0.3 degree radius around each LAE, accounting for spatial variations of the PSF per band.

### 2.4.4 Galactic extinction correction

We correct for dust attenuation along the line-of-sight due to our Galaxy. For the COSMOS field, the median galactic extinction is measured to be $E(B-V) = 0.0195 \pm 0.006$ ($\text{Capak et al. 2007}$). The slope of the extinction curve with wavelength is parametrised by the factor $R(V)$:

$$R(V) \equiv \frac{A(V)}{E(B-V)} \quad (2)$$

where $A(V)$ is the total extinction at the V band. For the diffuse interstellar medium, the median value of $R(V)$ is estimated to be 3.1 (e.g. $\text{Fitzpatrick 1999}$) and it is the value used in this paper. We use the model from $\text{Fitzpatrick & Massa 2007}$ where the attenuation at a wavelength ($\lambda$) becomes:

$$A_\lambda = A(V) \left(1 + \frac{k}{R(V)}\right) \quad (3)$$

where $k$ is a polynomial expansion of $\lambda^{-1}$ (Equation 2 from $\text{Fitzpatrick & Massa 2007}$) with a linear component for UV wavelengths, a curvature term for the far-UV and a Lorentzian-like bump at 2175 Å. We determine $A_\lambda$ for the effective wavelength of each filter and show its value for each filter in Table 1.

### 2.4.5 FIR photometry

For FIR data, due to the large PSF of 7.2", 12", 18.15", 25.15" and 36.30" ($100\mu$m, $160\mu$m, $250\mu$m, $350\mu$m and $500\mu$m, respectively), the usage of 2" diameter aperture photometry is not viable. We conduct PSF aperture photometry using apertures which are the size of the PSF: radius of 6, 5, 3, 3 and 3 pixels, respectively (retrieving 67% of the total flux), with the same random empty aperture procedure to estimate background. This allows us to then apply aperture corrections of 1/0.67 to get full fluxes for point-like sources. For $100\mu$m, we multiply the flux by the filter correction factor 1.1 (1.2) as described in the PEP public data release notes (see $\text{Lutz et al. 2011}$).

However, the blending of sources is still a serious issue, as the large pixel scale makes it difficult to establish if a detection is produced by one of our LAEs or by a neighbouring source. To solve this, we use the FIR measurements from the publicly available deblended COSMOS catalogue ($\text{Jin et al. 2018}$), where FIR emission is deblended to match optical-NIR coordinates. With a 1" match to the deblended catalogue, there are 14, 11, 29, 19 and 12 SC4K LAEs with 3 σ detections in 100$\mu$m, 160$\mu$m, 250$\mu$m, 350$\mu$m and 500$\mu$m, respectively. Whenever a source is undetected in the FIR, we assign the local estimate of the background as an upper limit, which we measure with 2000 empty apertures the size of the PSF. We ensure our own flux measurements are consistent with $\text{Jin et al. 2018}$ (see §2.4.6).

### 2.4.6 Systematic offsets

We correct for systematic offsets ($s_r$) in the photometry by applying the corrections derived by $\text{Ilbert et al. (2009)}$ (we present these values in Table 1). After applying the systematic offsets and all previous correction terms, we compare our total magnitudes with measurements from $\text{Ilbert et al. (2009)}$ and $\text{Laigle et al. (2015)}$. We find no statistically significant difference with our measurements except for two filters (IA679, V) which have systematic offsets of ~0.5 mag. We apply a further correction (included in the $s_r$, Table 1) to our magnitudes, so the median of the magnitude difference becomes zero. For FIR magnitudes, we estimate the systematic correction term from the FIR deblended catalogue ($\text{Jin et al. 2018}$), also presented in Table 1.

### 2.5 Spectral Energy Distributions of SC4K LAEs

Having conducted photometry in the 34 filters listed in Table 1, we can now explore the SED of each individual LAE, observed from UV to FIR. We use the publicly available SED-fitting code $\text{MAGPHYS}$ ($\text{da Cunha et al. 2008, 2012}$) with the high-redshift extension (see $\text{da Cunha et al. 2015}$), to obtain SED fits for each individual galaxy, using our rest-frame UV, optical and NIR-FIR photometric measurements.

$\text{MAGPHYS}$ is based on dust attenuation models from $\text{Charlot & Fall 2000}$ and uses the stellar population synthesis model from $\text{Bruzual & Charlot 2003}$ with a $\text{Chabrier 2003}$ IMF to compute the emission of simple stellar populations (SSPs, populations of coeval stars with similar properties). The software generates a library of model SEDs for galaxies at the mean redshift of the NB/MB filter (see Table 2) and for the given photometric bands. The modelled SED of a galaxy is composed by the weighted sum of SSPs, with the star formation history (SFH) being a continuously delayed exponential function with an early rise followed by a decay. Instantaneous bursts of star formation of random duration (lasting 30-300 Myr) and amplitude (forming mass between 0.1-100 times the mass formed by the continuous SFH) are superimposed. A Bayesian approach is then used to compare model SEDs with observed photometry, creating a parameter likelihood distribution for several galaxy properties such as stellar mass, SFR and dust attenuation.

As the models are purely stellar (no nebular line fitting), we do not fit photometry from filters where we expect strong nebular emission, namely Ly$\alpha$ at the selection NB or MB filters, as it is by definition significant in our Ly$\alpha$-selected sample. While we do not remove photometry

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$^3$ Selected from $\text{Ilbert et al. (2009)}$: photoz=0.0; stellaricity=1; detected in the point-source catalogue 2MASS $\text{Skrutskie et al. (2006)}$; visually checked to remove binary systems or close projections.

$^4$ $\text{aper\_cor} = \text{MAG\_AUTO} - \text{magp}$.

$^5$ $\text{http://www.iap.fr/magphys}$
from filters which may have contribution from other emission lines such as Hα (IRAC filters at $z \sim 4 - 6$) or [Oii] (H-K bands at $z \sim 2 - 3$), by removing the Lyα-contaminated filter, combined with the large number of filters used, we do not expect an overestimation of masses due to nebular line contamination. We test this for a few cases by rerunning MAGPHYS after removing the filter contaminated by [Oii] but find no significant difference. However, including nebular lines may still be important, particularly if we look at other parameters (e.g. ages), as there may be some systematics, particularly for the faintest sources with the highest EWs. This will be addressed in a forthcoming paper with an SED-fitting code that models nebular emission (CIGALE, Noll et al. 2009; Boquien et al. 2019). For our $z \sim 2 - 6$ LAEs, the optical bands are essential to fit the rest-frame UV continuum, IRAC filters can constrain fluxes redward of $D_{4000}$ and the FIR measurements provide upper constraints in the dust emission, which can improve the SFR estimates. We note that, as explained in §2.1.1, while we remove sources with evidence of AGN activity from the X-rays or radio, we still obtain SED fits for those and measure the parameters which are obtained when blindly using SED-fitting codes to fit photometry from AGNs.

In Fig. 2, we show observed SED and intrinsic SED fits and photometric measurements/upper limits for two LAEs. The SEDs were purposely chosen to show two very distinct galaxies within the SC4K sample: one with a very blue and steep UV continuum slope, with low stellar mass that dominate the sample and one with a more red continuum, more massive and with higher dust extinction which is much more rare in the sample of LAEs. While the latter is not well representative of a typical LAE, it is still important to show that LAEs can span a large variety of physical properties. This LAE is detected in two Herschel bands, which shows that FIR can be important to constrain the SED fits and derive properties of high redshift LAEs.

2.5.1 Number of derived SEDs

Although all LAEs are by definition detected in the MB/NB where they were selected (Sobral et al. 2018a), a small fraction of our LAEs have few to no detections in other photometric bands. For such cases, SED-fitting may fail. Out of the 3590 non-AGN LAEs, we obtain reliable SEDs for 3426 (95%, see Table 2). The catalogue that we release with this paper (see §3.7) has an SED flag which marks unreliable SEDs.

3 The properties of LAEs

In this section, we present our methodology and computations to derive galaxy properties for individual LAEs, using our full photometric measurements and SED fits from MAGPHYS. EW0 and $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ of all LAEs in the SC4K sample have been derived and published in Sobral et al. (2018a).

3.1 Lyα luminosity ($L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$)

$L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ is calculated from the Lyα line flux ($f_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$):

$$L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \ [\text{erg s}^{-1}] = 4 \pi f_{\text{Ly}\alpha} D_i^2(z)$$

where $D_i(z)$ is the luminosity distance at the redshift of each source, computed from the redshifted Lyα at the effective wavelength of the detection NB/MB. In Fig. 1 (left) we show the $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ distribution of our LAEs, spanning a wide range of luminosities $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 10^{42-44}$ erg s$^{-1}$.
3.2 Lyα rest-frame equivalent width (EWₐ)

The observed EW (EWₐ) of an emission line is the ratio between the flux of the line and the continuum flux density and can be calculated as:

\[ EWₐ = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{f_2} \frac{\Delta \lambda_1}{\Delta \lambda_2}, \]

where \( \Delta \lambda_1 \) is the FWHM of the NB/MB, \( \Delta \lambda_2 \) the excess broad band filter (Sobral et al. 2018a) and \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) are the flux densities measured in the respective filters. The rest-frame EW (EW₀) is calculated as:

\[ EW₀ = \frac{EWₐ}{z+2}, \]

where \( z \) is the redshift of Lyα at the effective wavelength of the NB or MB (Sobral et al. 2018a). We provide the median EW₀ for different redshifts and for the full SC4K sample in Table 2.

3.2.1 EW₀ scale length (\( w₀ \))

An exponential fit of the form \( N = N₀ \exp(-EW₀/w₀) \) has been widely used to describe Lyα EW₀ distributions (e.g. Gronwall et al. 2007; Hashimoto et al. 2017; Wold et al. 2017), with the rate of decay being determined by the scale length parameter \( w₀ \). With our sample of LAEs, we analyse EW₀ distributions in multiple well defined redshift ranges between \( z \sim 2 \) and \( z \sim 6 \). To estimate \( w₀ \), we define bins of 20 Å and fit the exponential function to the observed distribution (see Figure 3). Bins with less than two sources are excluded from the fits. To account for bin width choice, we add 10 Å (half the bin width) in quadrature to the errors of \( w₀ \). We also explore how an EW₀ upper cut affects \( w₀ \) as it removes sources with extreme (and more uncertain) EWs. We apply a cut of EW₀ = 240 Å, the theoretical limit of EW₀ powered by Population II star formation (e.g. Charlot & Fall 1993) and the value which has been extensively used in Lyα emission studies to identify “extreme” EW galaxies (e.g. Cantalupo et al. 2012; Marino et al. 2018).

Additionally, we fully explore how the errors on EW₀ influence the measurement of \( w₀ \) by using an MCMC approach. For each iteration, we perturb the EW₀ of each LAE in that specific sample within their asymmetric error bars (assuming a double normal probability distribution function centred at each EW₀ and with FWHM equal to the errors derived from photometry; Sobral et al. 2018a). We impose a hard lower limit equal to the detection threshold (50 Å for MBs, 25 Å for NBs except for NB392 which has a lower limit of 5 Å; see §2.1) and an upper limit of 1000 Å, with any source outside these values not being included in a specific realisation. With the perturbed EW₀, we construct the histogram of the current iteration, using bins of 20 Å. We fit an exponential to the generated histogram bins, taking into account the associated Poissonian error (\( \sqrt{N} \)) of each bin. We iterate this process 200 times, and the final \( w₀ \) is the median value of all fits with error up (down) being the 84th (16th) percentile of all fits. In addition, to account for the uncertainty introduced by the bin width choice, we also add 10 Å in quadrature to the errors of \( w₀ \).

In Table B1, we show the inferred \( w₀ \) values (including perturbed estimates) for different redshift ranges and filter combinations. For the unperturbed fit, \( \chi²_{red} \) is computed by comparing the best exponential fit to the histogram of observed counts and their associated Poisson errors. For the MCMC approach, where EW₀ are perturbed, \( \chi²_{red} \) is computed by comparing the best fit to the median histogram of all iterations and its Poisson errors.

Furthermore, it is important to establish how the EW₀ distribution depends on \( M_{UV} \) and \( M_⋆ \). To understand this dependence, we measure \( w₀ \) in three \( M_{UV} \) and \( M_⋆ \) ranges and show our measurements in Table B1. For the faintest and the lowest mass ranges, we are significantly incomplete to the low EW₀ end of the EW distribution, resulting in a peak at \( \sim 100 \) Å. Thus, we only fit EW₀ > 100 Å to accurately estimate the exponential decay of the distribution for these two cases.
Figure 4. Distribution of properties derived from the SED fitting (MAGPHYS, see §2.5). We show the stellar mass, $M_\star$ (left), rest-frame UV luminosity, $L_{\text{UV}}$ (middle) and rest-frame UV slope, $\beta$ (right). Top panels show the $z \lesssim 3.1$ sample and the bottom panels show the higher redshift LAEs. AGNs have been removed.

Table 2. Overview of the SC4K sample of LAEs. We present the median of all measurements for each galaxy property, with the errors being the 16th and 84th percentile of the distribution. (1) LAE selection filter (Sobral et al. 2018a); (2) Mean redshift of the sample based on Lyα within the filter FWHM; (3) Number of LAEs (Number of LAEs after removing sources with AGN signatures, see §2.1.1); (4) Number of non-AGN LAEs with SEDs (percentage, see §2.5.1); (5) Lyα luminosity; (6) Lyα rest-frame EW; (7) SFR derived directly from $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and $E_\alpha$ (Sobral & Matthee 2019, see §3.6.1); (8) Best likelihood SFR parameter from SED fitting; (9) Best likelihood stellar mass parameter from SED fitting; (10) UV magnitude computed by integrating the SED at $\lambda_0 = 1500$ Å, see §3.3; (11) slope of the UV continuum measured from the SED fits, see §3.4.
3.3 Rest-frame UV luminosity ($M_{\text{UV}}$)

The UV luminosity of a galaxy is associated with continuum emission from massive stars and traces SFR in the past 100 Myr (e.g. Boselli et al. 2001; Salim et al. 2009). A priori, sources selected by their strong Ly$\alpha$ emission could be expected to have strong $M_{\text{UV}}$ as both trace recent star formation (neglecting AGN contribution), although Ly$\alpha$ can trace slightly more recent star formation because stars dominating the ionising photon budget have lifetimes of ~10 Myr. However, as shown by e.g. Matthee et al. (2017b) and Sobral et al. (2018a) more factors come into play as Ly$\alpha$ to e.g. highly ISM dependent $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha}$ (which can result in most Ly$\alpha$ emission being absorbed by dust particles or scattered off neutral hydrogen) or an ionising efficiency which is evolving with redshift.

We compute $M_{\text{UV}}$ by integrating the best-fit SEDs at rest-frame $\lambda_0 = 1400 - 1600$ Å. We show the $M_{\text{UV}}$ histogram distribution in Figure 4 (centre). Due to the magnitude limits, at higher redshift we are only sensitive to more luminous $M_{\text{UV}}$ sources. We detect SC4K LAEs as bright as $M_{\text{UV}} = -23$ and as faint as $M_{\text{UV}} = -17$.

3.4 UV continuum slope ($\beta$)

The slope of the UV continuum can be parametrised in the form $f_{\beta} \propto \lambda^\beta$ (e.g. Meurer et al. 1999). The slope $\beta$ is sensitive to the age, metallicity and dust content of a galaxy. Bruzual & Charlot (2003) models used by MAGPHYS have a hard limit to how negative (blue) $\beta$ can be ($\beta = -2.44$), a natural consequence of an upper limit in the IMF. While $\beta$ may be intrinsically even bluer for more “extreme” stellar populations, in this study, we do not explore those.

We measure $\beta$ directly from the best-fit SEDs as the slope of the UV continuum can be parametrised in the form $f_{\beta} \propto \lambda^\beta$. This slope is directly constrained from two properties of the Ly$\alpha$ emission-line (luminosity $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and EW$\alpha$), using the recipe from Sobral & Matthee (2019) which has calibrated EW$\alpha$ as a good empirical indicator of $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha}$. With a measurement of $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha}$, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ can be converted to dust-corrected H$\alpha$ luminosity assuming case-B recombination (Brocklehurst 1971) and transformed into SFR following Kennicutt (1998). For a Chabrier IMF ($0.1 - 100 M_\odot$) and assuming $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha} = 0$, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ in erg s$^{-1}$ and EW$\alpha$ in Å, the SFR thus becomes Sobral & Matthee (2019):

$$\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha} [M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}] = \frac{L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \times 4.4 \times 10^{-42}}{0.042 \text{EW}_\alpha},$$

(7)

For EW$\alpha > 210$ Å, following Sobral & Matthee (2019), we set $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha} = 1$ which corresponds to SFR $[M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}] = 4.98 \times 10^{-43} \times L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, with L$\text{Ly}\alpha$ in erg s$^{-1}$. This SFR is calibrated with dust-corrected H$\alpha$ luminosities and thus should be interpreted as dust-corrected SFR. We show the SFR distribution in Figure 1 (right). As the SFR is derived from L$\text{Ly}\alpha$, it is limited by the same detection limits, which causes a shift to higher SFR with increasing redshift. We measure SFRs in the range $\sim 1 - 300 M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$, and measure a median SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 5.9^{+6.3}_{-2.6}$ for SC4K LAEs (see Table 2).

3.6 Star Formation Rates (SFRs)

3.6.1 Emission line-based SFRs with Ly$\alpha$

We estimate the SFR directly from $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and EW$\alpha$, using the recipe from Sobral & Matthee (2019) which has calibrated EW$\alpha$ as a good empirical indicator of $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha}$. With a measurement of $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha}$, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ can be converted to dust-corrected H$\alpha$ luminosity assuming case-B recombination (Brocklehurst 1971) and transformed into SFR following Kennicutt (1998). For a Chabrier IMF ($0.1 - 100 M_\odot$) and assuming $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha} = 0$, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ in erg s$^{-1}$ and EW$\alpha$ in Å, the SFR thus becomes Sobral & Matthee (2019):

$$\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha} [M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}] = \frac{L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \times 4.4 \times 10^{-42}}{0.042 \text{EW}_\alpha},$$

(7)

For EW$\alpha > 210$ Å, following Sobral & Matthee (2019), we set $f_{\text{esc, Ly}\alpha} = 1$ which corresponds to SFR $[M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}] = 4.98 \times 10^{-43} \times L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, with L$\text{Ly}\alpha$ in erg s$^{-1}$. This SFR is calibrated with dust-corrected H$\alpha$ luminosities and thus should be interpreted as dust-corrected SFR. We show the SFR distribution in Figure 1 (right). As the SFR is derived from L$\text{Ly}\alpha$, it is limited by the same detection limits, which causes a shift to higher SFR with increasing redshift. We measure SFRs in the range $\sim 1 - 300 M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$, and measure a median SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 5.9^{+6.3}_{-2.6}$ for SC4K LAEs (see Table 2).

3.6.2 SED-derived SFRs

As previously stated, MAGPHYS uses a bayesian approach to estimate the best likelihood SFR, comparing model SEDs (generated using some assumptions, see §2.5) with observed photometry. Due to our FIR measurements being mostly upper limits for > 90% of SC4K LAEs, it is not possible to directly measure the amount of SFR that is obscured by dust and the optical thickness of dust from IR-FIR. As such, the amount of dust and SFR is inferred from the UV-optical slope. We measure SFRs in the range $\sim 0.2 - 5000 M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$, and measure a median SFR$_{\text{SED}} = 4.5^{+2.8}_{-2.5}$ for SC4K LAEs (Table 2).

3.6.3 SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ vs SFR$_{\text{SED}}$

In this work, we estimate SFRs of individual LAEs using two approaches: emission line-based with Ly$\alpha$ (SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, §3.6.1) and from SED-fitting (SFR$_{\text{SED}}$, §3.6.2). These two approaches are independent as SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ is derived directly from two properties of the Ly$\alpha$ emission-line (luminosity and EW$_\alpha$), while SFR$_{\text{SED}}$ is obtained with MAGPHYS by removing the filter contaminated by Ly$\alpha$ and using up to
$\approx 30$ photometric data-points from the rest-frame UV to the rest-frame FIR.

In Fig. 5 we show a comparison between SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and SFR$_{\text{SED}}$ at different mass ranges. We measure a small systematic offset at $M_\star < 10^{9}M_\odot$ and SFR$_{\text{SED}} > 10M_\odot\,\text{yr}^{-1}$, with the emission line-based approach predicting slightly higher SFRs. As $\text{Ly}\alpha$ traces more recent star-formation than the UV-continuum, the higher predicted SFRs could be explained by on-going bursts of star-formation, which lead to slightly higher SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$. Only for SFRs which are measured to be high from SED (SFR$_{\text{SED}} > 10M_\odot\,\text{yr}^{-1}$) there is a significant difference, with SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ being lower and its median maxing at $\approx 10M_\odot\,\text{yr}^{-1}$. Such SFR ranges are typically only seen in more massive ranges ($M_\star > 10^{10}M_\odot$), which are thus more susceptible to have underestimated SFRs from $\text{Ly}\alpha$. This is in line with what could be expected for very massive galaxies as $\text{Ly}\alpha$ will only be able to measure the contribution in regions of the galaxy which are actively star-forming and unobscured, leading to underestimated SFRs in these regimes. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that two largely independent methods obtain such similar results. For the global populations of SC4K LAEs, these two methods also retrieve very similar SFRs of $5.9^{+6.3}_{-2.6}$ and $4.5^{+8.8}_{-2.5}M_\odot\,\text{yr}^{-1}$ for the emission line-based and SED-based, respectively. Additionally, in the Appendix (Fig. B1), we show SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ vs SFR$_{\text{SED}}$ at different redshift ranges. Both approaches predict very similar SFRs at all redshifts, outside the differences at aforementioned ranges as the emission line-based approach cannot reach such SFR ranges.

Furthermore, in a recent study by Calhau et al. (2019), the SFR of the SC4K sample is derived through the stacking of radio imaging in the 3GHz band. For the stacking procedure, individual sources with direct detections are removed as these are likely AGN. They find median SFR$_{\text{radio}} = 5.1^{+1.2}_{-1.1}M_\odot\,\text{yr}^{-1}$ from the $z \sim 2 - 6$ stack, which is in very good agreement with emission line-based and SED-based SFR estimates of the sample.

### 3.7 Catalogue of SC4K LAE properties

With this paper, we make public a catalogue with multiple measurements for individual LAEs in the SC4K sample. For each LAE we provide R.A., Dec, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, $L_{\text{UV}}$, X-ray and radio Flags (as given by Sobral et al. 2018a) and updated X-ray and radio Flags (as given by Calhau et al. 2019). M$_\star$, $\beta$, $M_{\text{UV}}$, SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and SFR$_{\text{SED}}$, with associated errors. We also provide our photometric measurements in Jansky for the 34 filters used in this work and a boolean SED flag which indicates unreliable SEDs. For LAEs with True SED flag, we set all SED-derived properties to -99. We provide the catalogue of SC4K LAEs in electronic format in Appendix A.

### 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 $M_{\text{UV}} - \beta$ relation for LAEs and its evolution

The UV rest-frame luminosity ($M_{\text{UV}}$) and the UV $\beta$ slope follow a tight correlation in UV-continuum selected samples (e.g. Bouwens et al. 2014b), with faint $M_{\text{UV}}$ galaxies being typically bluer (more negative $\beta$). We measure how these two parameters are correlated for LAEs, whether they follow a similar $M_{\text{UV}}$-$\beta$ relation as UV-continuum selected samples, and whether the relation evolves.

In Fig. 6, we show the relation between $M_{\text{UV}}$ ($§3.3$) and $\beta$ ($§3.4$) for 6 redshift intervals ($z = 2.2, 2.5, 3.1, 3.9, 4.7, 5.4$). We note that at very faint $M_{\text{UV}}$ we are biased towards redder sources. This is a consequence of redder sources being easier to detect in the optical filters, while sources with a very steep continuum slope will fall below our detection limits, particularly faint $M_{\text{UV}}$ sources. As such, in Fig. 6, we show the faintest $M_{\text{UV}}$ bin as unfilled.

LAEs are found to be consistently bluer than UV-selected samples (Bouwens et al. 2014b; Hathi et al. 2016) at similar redshifts (up to $\sim 1$ dex bluer), regardless of being NB or MB-selected, at all redshifts studied (see also Hashimoto et al. 2017). Our results are consistent with
Figure 6. UV-continuum slope \( \beta \) (measured from SED fitting, see §3.4) vs UV luminosity \( M_{UV} \) (derived by integrating the SED fits at \( \sim 1500 \, \text{Å} \), see §3.3). Each panel contains LAEs from different redshift intervals (from left to right \( z \approx 2.2, 2.5, 3.1, 3.9, 4.7, 5.4 \)). The median \( \beta \) of each \( M_{UV} \) bin of LAEs selected through medium (narrow) band filters is shown as filled coloured circles (squares) with the individual points being plotted as scatter in the background. Unfilled markers are likely biased bins, as discussed in §4.1. The clustering of points at \( \beta \approx -2.44 \) is a physically imposed model limitation as \( \beta \) can not become bluer without increasing the upper mass of the IMF to unreasonable values. For comparison we add measurements from LAEs at \( z \approx 2 - 3 \) (Sobral et al. 2018b) and UV-continuum selected samples at \( z \approx 2 - 2.5 \) (Hathi et al. 2016) and \( z \approx 4, 5, 6 \) (Bouwens et al. 2014b). The black arrow is the size in \( \beta \) of \( A_{UV} = 0.5 \) (\( A_{UV} = 4.43 + 1.99\sigma \), Meurer et al. 1999). We find the median \( \beta \) in LAEs to be as blue or bluer than UV-selected samples at the same \( M_{UV} \) for all redshifts.

Figure 7. The evolution of the \( M_{UV}-\beta \) relation for LAEs. Shaded regions are the 1σ intervals obtained by bootstrapping the individual measurements for which we are not significantly biased (see §4.1). \( \beta \) increases with \( M_{UV} \) and this relation shifts down to smaller \( \beta \) as we move to higher redshifts. Most of this trend seems to be captured by a decrease in the normalisation of the relation, but we also find some evidence of the relation steepening.

\( z \approx 2 - 3 \) LAEs measurements from Sobral et al. (2018b). Additionally, we measure an increase of \( \beta \) with \( M_{UV} \) (\( \sim 0.5 \) dex per \( \Delta M_{UV} = 2 \)), indicating that brighter \( M_{UV} \) LAEs are redder at all redshift ranges, even though LAEs are typically bluer. This tight correlation between \( M_{UV} \) and \( \beta \) is very similar to the one observed in LBG populations, implying an important overlap between the populations and also an important diversity within the LAE population.

In Fig. 7, we show the 1σ contours for the \( M_{UV} \) vs \( \beta \) distribution. We compute the 1σ contours by bootstrapping our individual data points. We choose a random subset of 50% of the data points, determine the best fit, iterate the process 1000 times and define the 1σ contours as the 16th and 84th percentiles of all fits. As previously mentioned, faint \( M_{UV} \) bins will be biased towards redder sources, which are easier to detect in the continuum. As such, we apply a \( M_{UV} \) cut to our fits, equal to the lower limit of the faintest filled \( M_{UV} \) bin (Fig. 6).

Overall we find a \( M_{UV}-\beta \) relation for LAEs, which is qualitatively very similar to the one observed in UV-selected samples. As it can be seen in Fig. 7, the normalisation of the \( M_{UV}-\beta \) relation slowly moves to bluer \( \beta \) with increasing redshift for LAEs, and there is also tentative evidence for the relation to become steeper at higher redshift. This can also be seen in Fig. 6, where the lowest redshift LAEs show a much flatter relation, while at higher redshift the relation seems to be steeper. These results might be explained due to a consistent average decrease in dust content and metallicity even within LAEs from low to high redshift.
4.2 Implications of $M_{UV} - \beta$ relation for LAEs

The UV continuum $\beta$ slope can be an indicator of the dust attenuation of a galaxy as well as the age and metallicity of its stellar population, but because it is sensitive to all these effects, it can also be very complicated to interpret (see e.g. Popping et al. 2017). As shown by Bouwens et al. (2012) (see Fig. 13 therein), a negative offset of $\sim 0.5 - 1$ dex in $\beta$ should be dominated by a change in dust, albeit age and metallicity can also significantly steepen $\beta$, with a hotter population of stars. This suggests that LAEs are a subset of the SFG population which is very young and likely more metal-poor, with significant contribution from O and B stars which make the UV continuum steeper.

In LBGs, $\beta$ has been shown to depend on the UV luminosity, with a similar slope independent of redshift (e.g. Bouwens et al. 2012, 2014b). The normalisation of the relation is shifted to bluer $\beta$ as we move to higher redshifts which can be explained by a lower dust content/lower dust extinction in galaxies at higher redshift (e.g. Finkelstein et al. 2012). As shown in Fig. 7, LAEs have a very similar behaviour to LBG galaxies: $\beta$ is tightly correlated with $M_{UV}$, with brighter $M_{UV}$ galaxies being redder and the normalisation of this slope shifting to lower $\beta$ with increasing redshift, which can be explained by a lower dust content at higher redshift even for LAEs.

4.3 $\text{Ly}\alpha$ $EW_0$ and $w_0$: evolution for LAEs?

$EW_0$ is an indicator of the strength of an emission line relative to the continuum. As such, it holds important information about a galaxy, with high $EW_0$ being associated with young stellar ages, low metallicities and top-heavy IMFs (Schaerer 2003; Raiter et al. 2010). We use our sample of LAEs at well-defined redshift ranges to probe for redshift evolution of $EW_0$.

We find the median $\text{Ly}\alpha$ $EW_0$ of SC4K LAEs to remain constant at $\sim 140$ Å with redshift, both in MB and NB-selected samples (median $EW_0 = 138^{+284}_{-79}$ Å). We show the little to no evolution of median $EW_0$ in Fig. B2. For individual filters, we detect a tentative higher than average $EW_0$ at $z \sim 5.7 - 5.8$, which could be caused by the small sample size or higher contamination fraction, although we highlight the large error bars.

The calculated median $\text{Ly}\alpha$ $EW_0$ can be very sensitive to selection effects, and it is possible that the non-evolution we measure is a consequence of the relatively high $EW_0 > 50$ Å cut applied in SC4K. In order to further tackle this, we also investigate the evolution of the scale parameter $w_0$ ($\S3.2.1$). $w_0$ has been extensively probed in the literature (see e.g. Ciardullo et al. 2012; Hashimoto et al. 2017), particularly because the exponential decay of the $w_0$ distribution should be less affected by observational $EW_0$ cuts.

Our results are presented in Fig. 8. We find no statisti-
cally significant evolution of the Lyα $w_0$ with redshift. Generally, $w_0$ is slightly higher when determining it without any upper constraints on the Lyα EW0, and lower if we restrict its calculation to LAEs with EW0, but no significant evolution is seen when using a single self-consistent method. We therefore conclude that both the observed median Lyα EW0 and the distributions of Lyα $w_0$ for LAEs are not changing significantly from $z \sim 2$ to $z \sim 6$. A non-evolution of $w_0$ suggests there is no significant evolution in the typical or average properties of sources selected as LAEs across cosmic time. These include their typical metallicities and dust properties, but also perhaps more importantly their Lyα escape fraction, $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$. As shown by Sobral & Matthee (2019), the observed Lyα EW0 can be used to estimate $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$. The non-evolution of Lyα EW0 and $w_0$ across time implies non-evolving $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$ for LAEs. For SC4K LAEs, we infer a constant $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$ of $\approx 0.6–0.7$ across cosmic time ($\approx 0.5–0.6$ when applying the EW0 $> 240$ Å cut). These median $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$ values are consistent with those derived using radio SFRs for SC4K Lyα emitters ($0.7 \pm 0.2$, see Calhau et al. 2019).

4.3.1 Comparison with other studies

In order to compare our results with other studies across different redshifts, in Fig. 8 we show a compilation of Lyα $w_0$ in samples of LAEs, from $z \sim 0$ to $z \sim 6$ (Gronwall et al. 2007; Nilsson et al. 2009; Guaita et al. 2010; Blanc et al. 2011; Ciardullo et al. 2012; Wold et al. 2014, 2017; Hashimoto et al. 2017). Our results agree well with Hashimoto et al. (2017), Guaita et al. (2010) and Blanc et al. (2011). Furthermore, our extrapolation of $w_0$ to low redshift is consistent with the results from Wold et al. (2014, 2017).

Our measurements reveal higher values than those by Nilsson et al. (2009), Gronwall et al. (2007) and Ciardullo et al. (2012), at all intermediate redshifts ($z = 2.25–3.1$) and with selections that go to much lower EWs. We note however that the $w_0$ measured by Nilsson et al. (2009) is below our MB detection threshold and that our blind selection of LAEs is not sensitive to the lowest EW0, as highlighted in Fig. 8. Our LAE selection of high EW LAEs is much more similar to blind surveys done with MUSE (Hashimoto et al. 2017), but SC4K allow the selection and study of much higher luminosity LAEs. Furthermore, we note that our $w_0$ measurements shift to smaller values when the EW0 $< 240$ Å cut is applied, becoming even more similar to the measurements reported in the literature.

While there are observed variations due to different sample selections which contribute to the scatter (Fig. 8), overall we conclude that there is no clear evolution of the Lyα EW0 and $w_0$ for LAEs when taking into account all measurements. Such parameters remaining constant for LAEs contrasts with measurements from other non-resonant emission lines for the general star-forming population, which are found to increase significantly with redshift. In order to provide a rough comparison, in Fig. 8 we also show the redshift evolution of the rest-frame EW of line-emitters, including [OII] and Hβ + [OIII] emitters (Khostovan et al. 2016) and Hα EW0 (Sobral et al. 2014). While at $z \sim 0$ those non-resonant rest-frame optical emission lines have typical EW0 $< 25$ Å, by $z \sim 2$ they already exceed Lyα EW0. This reveals a very significant evolution of the typical stellar populations of the general population of SFGs, while those selected to be LAEs have high Lyα EW0 at all cosmic times. Since LAEs have typically high EWs in their rest-frame optical lines, it is very likely that we are seeing star-forming galaxies becoming, on average, LAEs, towards $z \sim 6$. Such possibility would easily explain the rise in the global Lyα/UV luminosity densities (see full discussion and implications in Sobral et al. 2018a).

4.3.2 The $w_0$ and $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$ dependence on $M_*$ and $M_{\text{UV}}$

LAEs seem to show no evolution in their typical Lyα $w_0$ across cosmic time. However, one could expect that LAEs with different physical properties may show different $w_0$, particularly as a consequence of different Lyα escape fractions (see e.g. Matthee et al. 2016; Oyarzún et al. 2017; Sobral & Matthee 2019).

Figure 9. The Lyα $w_0$ dependence on $M_*$ and $M_{\text{UV}}$. Best $w_0$ estimates are shown as blue circles (squares) for the full range of EW0 (EW0 $< 240$ Å). A label with $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α} (= 0.048w_0; \text{Sobral & Matthee 2019})$ is added for a potential physical interpretation of results. Left: Lyα $w_0$ is anti-correlated with stellar mass, such that the most massive LAEs have the lowest $w_0$ and likely the lowest $f_{\text{esc, Ly}α}$. Right: Lyα $w_0$ is also anti-correlated with UV luminosity, with the faintest UV LAEs having the highest Lyα $w_0$. 

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We start by investigating how Lyα $w_0$ may depend on the stellar mass of LAEs. The results are presented on the left panel of Fig. 9, where we show the results when restricting the measurements to EW$_0 < 240$ Å and when using full samples. We find an anti-correlation between Lyα $w_0$ and stellar mass, with the least massive LAEs having $w_0 \approx 180$ Å and the most massive having $w_0 \approx 70$ Å. By using Sobral & Matthee (2019), this could be seen as a significant difference in the typical $f_{\text{esc}, \text{Ly}α}$, which would decline from ≈ 90% for $M \sim 10^{10.5}$ $M_\odot$ LAEs to $f_{\text{esc}, \text{Ly}α} \approx 0.3$ for $M \sim 10^{9.5}$ $M_\odot$ LAEs. This trend is very similar to those found by Matthee et al. (2016) for a general population of Hα emitters with much higher SFRs and lower $f_{\text{esc}, \text{Ly}α}$ than our LAEs and by Oyarzán et al. (2017).

In Fig. 9 (right panel) we also show how Lyα $w_0$ is clearly anti-correlated with $M_{\text{UV}}$. Our results show that UV luminous LAEs in our sample ($M_{\text{UV}} \approx -21.5$) have Lyα $w_0 \approx 50$ Å, which rises with declining UV luminosity to $w_0 \approx 180$ Å for $M_{\text{UV}} \approx -19.5$ LAEs. This implies that the UV faintest sources have the highest $f_{\text{esc}, \text{Ly}α}$ (Sobral & Matthee 2019) of around ≈ 85%, while the most UV luminous LAEs have $f_{\text{esc}, \text{Ly}α} \approx 20$–30%. Our results are in good agreement with Oyarzán et al. (2017) and reveal that even though LAEs have high Lyα $w_0$ across cosmic time, the population still shows important trends with stellar mass and rest-frame UV luminosity.

4.3.3 LAEs with extreme EW$_0$

The nature of LAEs with extremely high EW$_0$ and the processes behind the creation of such extreme lines are still a relatively unexplored topic despite a range of discoveries (e.g. Cantalupo et al. 2012; Kashikawa et al. 2012; Hashimoto et al. 2017; Maseda et al. 2018). Typical internal star formation processes should not be enough to power EW$_0 > 240$ Å in Lyα (Schauer 2003; Raiter et al. 2010), but studies like Cantalupo et al. (2012) suggest that such extreme objects which have been found could be explained by fluorescent “illumination” from e.g. a nearby quasar (see also Rosdahl & Blaizot 2012; Yamagita et al. 2012). Additionally, an extreme Lyα $z = 6.5$ LAE with EW$_0 = 436$ Å is reported in Kashikawa et al. (2012), with the authors arguing that such a high EW$_0$ requires a very young, massive and metal-poor stellar population, or even Population III stars.

The large volume covered by SC4K (∼ $10^8$ $Mpc^3$) and the sensitivity to the highest EW$_0$ provides a unique opportunity to identify and quantify the number density of extremely high EW LAEs. In order to do so in a conservative way, rather than simply selecting sources with Lyα EW$_0$ higher than 240 Å, we take the photometric errors fully into account, and we use the 3σ errors. In practice, we look for LAEs within SC4K which satisfy EW$_0 > 240$ Å at a 3σ level and for which we have no evidence of AGN activity. We find a total of 45 “extreme” non-AGN LAEs in ∼ $6.5 \times 10^8$ $Mpc^3$ and we investigate how these are distributed across redshift. The results are shown in Table 3, where we use Poisson errors. Most of the extreme LAEs are found at $z \sim 2$–3. Furthermore, by taking into account the volumes surveyed, we find that the number density of extreme LAEs within SC4K rises, from (0.12 ± 0.08) × $10^{-6}$ $Mpc^{-3}$ at $z > 5.4$ to (1.50 ± 0.61) × $10^{-6}$ $Mpc^{-3}$ at $z < 2.5$. Overall, we find a number density of (0.73 ± 0.11) × $10^{-6}$ $Mpc^{-3}$ at $z < 2$–6, revealing that these sources are exceptionally rare. At 1σ confidence level, we find 318 LAEs with EW$_0 > 240$ Å, resulting in a number density of (5.17 ± 0.29) × $10^{-6}$ $Mpc^{-3}$. Spectroscopic follow-up observations are required to further understand their nature. We find our 45 “extreme” sources to be a diverse population, as they are found at all Lyα luminosities and stellar masses, but preferentially at faint UV luminosities which is a consequence of high EW + “random” Lyα luminosities. They typically have blue UV β slopes but some reach redder values (β ∼ −1.2). We do not observe a spatial correlation between “extreme” LAEs and AGN, which we would expect if the high EW$_0$ in this sample of LAEs were generated by fluorescent “illumination”.

Through a narrow band filter search, Cantalupo et al. (2012) targeted a field centred in a hyper luminous quasar and identified 18 LAEs at $z < 2.4$ in a comoving volume of 5500 $Mpc^3$. Stacking of these sources results in EW$_0 > 800$ Å (1σ), which cannot be explained by typical star-formation processes. This implies a higher number density of extreme LAEs than the conservative number density we report in this paper, although this can be easily explained by Cantalupo et al. (2012) specifically targeting a quasar field.

In a more comparable blank search, using deep MUSE data, Hashimoto et al. (2017) selected 6 LAEs with EW$_0 > 240$ Å at a 1σ level (zero at 3σ) in 9.31 × $10^8$ $Mpc^3$ (Drake et al. 2017) at $z \sim 2$–6. This results in a number density of ∼ $6 \times 10^{-6}$ $Mpc^{-3}$, suggesting these “extreme” LAEs may be even more common at fainter luminosities than those in the SC4K sample.

4.4 SFR-M$^*$ relation and evolution

We test the dependence of SFR on $M_*$ in our sample of LAEs and its potential evolution with redshift. In Fig. 10 we show SFR derived from Lyα and EW$_0$ (see §3.6) vs $M_*$ (derived from SEDs, §3.3) for our sample of LAEs and compare with SFRs derived from SED fitting. We compare our measurements with the Main Sequence relation as derived in Schreiber et al. (2015) (converted from Salpeter to Chabrier IMF, extrapolated to low mass ranges when required) and a few studies at different redshifts.

We find that in general there is a relation between

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Table 3. Number count and number density of LAEs with EW$_0 > 240$ Å at a 3σ level, for different redshift volumes from Sobral et al. (2018a). Errors are Poissonian. We find very low number densities of extreme LAEs, but these increase with decreasing redshift.

| Redshift interval | N (LAEs) | $\Phi$ ($\times 10^{-6}$ Mpc$^{-3}$) |
|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| MB, $z = 2.5$ ± 0.1 | 6 (±2) | 1.50 ± 0.61 |
| MB, $z = 3.1$ ± 0.4 | 15 (±4) | 0.82 ± 0.21 |
| MB, $z = 3.9$ ± 0.3 | 4 (±2) | 0.40 ± 0.20 |
| MB, $z = 4.7$ ± 0.2 | 2 (±1) | 0.17 ± 0.12 |
| MB, $z = 5.4$ ± 0.5 | 2 (±1) | 0.12 ± 0.08 |
| Full sample | 45 (±7) | 0.73 ± 0.11 |

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EW$_0 - 3\Delta$EW$_0 > 240$ Å

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SFR and $M_\star$ at all redshifts for LAEs. The relation is relatively shallow when using Ly$\alpha$ SFRs and steeper when using SED SFRs, as can be seen in Fig. 10. The relation between SFR and $M_\star$ seems to steepen with increasing redshift for LAEs, as can also be seen in Fig. 11, particularly when using SED SFRs. This steepening with increasing redshift also seems to make the SFR-$M_\star$ relation much more in line with the extrapolated relations found for UV-continuum selected sources (e.g. Schreiber et al. 2015).

At $z < 4$, we find that LAEs are typically above the Main Sequence relation at their corresponding redshift. This is particularly evident for low stellar masses ($M_\star < 10^{9.5}$...
M_☉) although we find that more massive LAEs tend to be within the Main Sequence or even below it, a consequence of the slope of the relation being shallower. At higher redshifts, we find that even at low stellar masses LAEs are closer to the Main Sequence or that the Main Sequence becomes closer to the relation valid for LAEs, as SFGs may become more LAE-like. Our results therefore suggest that at higher redshifts there is a wider overlap between LAEs and more “normal” populations of galaxies, as UV-continuum selected galaxies become LAE-like. This could explain the agreement between high-\(z\) LAEs and the results of Salmon et al. (2015). It is nonetheless important to point out (as shown in Fig. 10) that the flux limit in Lyα corresponds to a rough cut in SFR and therefore a bias towards higher SFRs at the lowest masses. Similar flux cuts also affect continuum-selected samples, placing them well above the Main Sequence (see e.g. Tasca et al. 2015).

Our results are in good agreement with measurements from Lyα-selected samples from Kusakabe et al. (2018) at \(z = 2\) within error bars. We also compare our results with those presented by Harikane et al. (2018). While we do not reach such low masses, our results are consistent with LAEs being above the Main Sequence at low stellar masses. With our SC4K sample of LAEs, we can now analyse the evolution of the SFR-M_*, in wide mass ranges at different redshifts, no longer being constrained by single bins or having to stack sources to SED fit the stacked photometry, being able to probe the evolution of the relation within the same sample.

As previously discussed in §3.6.3, there are limitations to different SFR methods, which are important to highlight when comparing the SFR-M_*, relation. SFR_{Lyα} consistently predicts higher SFR than SFR_{SED} for low stellar masses and lower SFR for very high stellar masses. In fact, individual measurements of SFR_{Lyα} seem to fully saturate at \(\sim 100\ M_☉\ yr^{-1}\) with the medians typically not going above \(\sim 20 – 30\ M_☉\ yr^{-1}\) (see Sobral et al. 2018b). SFR_{Lyα} also implies higher SFRs at lower masses, possibly due to tracing more recent star-formation which would be higher than the one measured from the continuum if LAEs are going through bursts of star-formation. This can be clearly seen with NB LAEs measurements at \(z = 5.7\), where the low luminosity sample predicts SFRs \(\approx 10\ M_☉\ yr^{-1}\). SFR_{SED} may be better suited for such conditions, and as seen in Fig. 10, it points towards a relation similar to the Schreiber et al. (2015) extrapolations for the entire mass range we can probe. Nevertheless, we find that the SFRs derived from the two approaches to be consistent, with the same trends being observed from both. In Fig. 11 we show the running averages for M_*, vs SFR. We find the normalisation of the relation to increase with redshift but, as previously discussed, this is mostly driven by detection limits, as we are only capable of reaching down to SFR \(< 5\ M_☉\ yr^{-1}\) at \(z \sim 2\).

4.5 LAEs: are they “Main Sequence” galaxies?

The stellar mass of a galaxy and its star formation rate are correlated in typical galaxies, creating a trend known as the “Main Sequence” of SFGs (Brinchmann et al. 2004; Noeske et al. 2007). A priori, we can naively expect this correlation to occur as the stellar mass of a galaxy is the integral of SFR across time, so the total amount of stars produced will be proportional to the current SFR, assuming a continuous SFR. This dependence can lead to “tracks” in SED-fitting derived values which lead to a more stringent correlation between SFR and M_*, Galaxies going through periods of intensive star formation, which may be a consequence of bursty star formation, will occupy a region above the Main Sequence. In typical galaxies, SFR and M_* are in tight correlation and the normalisation of the relation increases with redshift (e.g. Schreiber et al. 2015). Understanding whether

\[ \text{Note that galaxies do not evolve along the Main Sequence trend and it is therefore not an evolutionary sequence, see e.g. Matthee & Schaye (2019).} \]
the Main Sequence trend holds for LAEs provides important insight into how star formation occurs and how it is driven in this population of predominantly early, primeval galaxies. In principle, we do not expect a Lyα-selected sample to span uniformly around the Main Sequence, because we select on emission line strength which at fixed stellar mass always gives high sSFR ≡ SFR/M∗. We therefore do not expect to use LAEs to measure the Main Sequence in an unbiased way, but we can use the comparison to the Main Sequence to determine how LAEs fit in the general galaxy population. Several measurements at z > 2 have measured the Main Sequence relation by probing M∗ > 10^10 M⊙, and with the low mass limit typically rising to M∗ > 10^9 M⊙ at z > 3.5 (Schreiber et al. 2015), but some recent studies have measured the SFR-M∗ slope and scatter down to M∗ = 10^9 M⊙ (Salmon et al. 2015). Our sample of high redshift, typically low M∗, SFGs reaches a region still widely uncharted at these redshift ranges.

Our results point towards an intensive star formation nature for low mass LAEs at z < 4, which places them significantly above the extrapolation of the Main Sequence to the lowest masses. A more bursty star-forming nature could explain these SFRs above the Main Sequence. However, we cannot directly infer burstiness from our measurements. More massive LAEs seem to fall within the Main Sequence. However, at low redshifts, SFR_{SED}-M∗ measurements for LAEs start to resemble more the Main Sequence at all mass ranges. We also find SFR_{Lyα}-M∗ to follow a Main Sequence-like relation at z > 4, except for M∗ ≳ 10^{10.7}, when SFR_{Lyα} seems to saturate, likely due to dust, and is not able to reach SFRs as high as SFR_{SED}. This can easily be explained by more massive galaxies showing much higher dust extinction (see e.g. Garn & Best 2010; Sobral et al. 2012; Whitaker et al. 2017), which at some point might completely absorb Lyα and UV photons in high SFR regions (Sobral et al. 2018b), making it impossible for them to be observed. In such cases, the FIR and some visible and NIR light can still escape, leading to a large discrepancy between SFR_{SED} and SFR_{Lyα}. We note that SFR_{Lyα} contains an empirical correction for dust extinction (see Sobral & Matthee 2019), but this was calibrated for typical LAEs where only moderate to low levels of dust extinction are present leading to Lyα and UV photons being attenuated, but not fully destroyed. At the highest masses, we are likely seeing LAEs with several star-forming regions that may be completely invisible in the UV and Lyα but where at least one region has a hole or a porous ISM (see also Popping et al. 2017).

Overall, we find that the SFR-M∗ relation for LAEs steepens with redshift and that its normalisation also rises with look-back time (see Fig. 11). As a consequence, by z ≃ 5–6, LAEs and the general UV-continuum selected population essentially become indistinguishable. This increasing overlap of populations with increasing redshift is also observed in the morphologies and sizes of SFGs, which become LAE-like (compact, r_e ≃ 1 kpc) towards high redshift (Paulino-Afonso et al. 2018) and diverge towards lower redshift as LAEs remain compact at all redshifts. Our results are also fully consistent with the rapid rise of the cosmic average Lyα/UV luminosity density ratio with increasing redshift (Sobral et al. 2018a) which imply that a higher fraction of star-forming galaxies share the properties associated with LAEs, leading to a rise of the cosmic averaged Lyα escape fraction and the cosmic averaged ionisation efficiency, ξ_{ion}. Such results are also in agreement with other studies showing a rise of the LAE fraction in UV-selected sources towards z ≃ 6 (Curtis-Lake et al. 2012; Schenker et al. 2014; Stark et al. 2017), and globally imply that by z ≃ 6 LAEs become representative of the majority of the star-forming population.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we determined and explored key properties of a large sample of LAEs from the publicly available SC4K survey (∼4000 LAEs at z = 2–6 in the COSMOS field; Sobral et al. 2018a). We conducted PSF photometry over 34 bands from rest-frame UV to FIR and derived the best-fit SEDs using MAGPHYS. We computed SFRs, M_{UV}, β and M∗ for each individual LAE and we provide a full catalogue of SC4K LAEs with all the photometric measurements and derived properties. Our main results are:

- SC4K LAEs are typically low stellar mass sources (median M∗ = 10^9.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5} M⊙), very blue in the rest-frame UV (β=−2.0^{+0.2}_{-0.5}) and have low SFRs (SFR_{Lyα} = 5.9^{+6.3}_{−2.6} M⊙ yr^{-1}; SFR_{SED} = 4.5^{+8.4}_{−2.5} M⊙ yr^{-1}).
- We observe a tight correlation between β and M_{UV}, qualitatively similar to the one observed in UV-selected samples. The normalisation of this correlation shifts to smaller β (bluer) with increasing redshift, which is consistent with a decreasing dust content with increasing redshift in galaxies even for LAEs.
- Our LAEs are as blue or bluer than UV-selected Lyman Break Galaxies (LBGs) at similar redshifts (up to ∼1 dex in the redshift range z = 2–6), suggesting they always constitute the youngest, most metal-poor and/or most dust-poor subset of the UV-selected sources.
- We find evidence for little to no evolution in the typical Lyα EW0 and the scale parameter w_0 with redshift, suggesting the median f_{esc,Lyα} in LAEs is always high and not evolving strongly with redshift.
- We find that the Lyα w_0 and (thus f_{esc,Lyα}) for LAEs declines with increasing stellar mass, implying that f_{esc,Lyα} is highest for the lowest stellar mass LAEs and lowest for the most massive LAEs. A similar trend is found with rest-frame UV luminosity, where the faintest LAEs have the highest typical EWs and the highest f_{esc,Lyα}.
- We explore extreme EW0 measurements in our large sample of LAEs and find 45 non-AGN LAEs with EW0 > 240 Å at a 3σ level, resulting in a number density (7 ± 1) × 10^−7 Mpc−3. These extreme emitters are incredibly rare but can provide insight into extreme Lyα emission that is neither purely from typical star-formation or AGN.
- By using Lyα EW to infer f_{esc,Lyα} (Sobral & Matthee 2019) we compute Lyα SFRs which are independent of SED fitting measurements and we compare both. Lyα and SED-fitting SFRs show a remarkable agreement for M_* ≃ 10^9−10^{10} M⊙ and SFR_{SED} = 1−10 M⊙ yr^{-1}. SFR_{Lyα} predicts lower SFRs at more massive regimes, likely due to not being sensitive to heavily obscured parts of very massive galaxies.
- LAEs show a relation between stellar mass and SFR at all redshifts, but this is typically shallower than the relation found for the general star-forming population. We also find
that the relation steepens and rises with increasing redshift for LAEs.

- LAEs are typically above the “Main sequence” at $z < 4$ and $M_* < 10^{9.5} \ M_\odot$, indicating LAEs are experiencing more intense star formation than the general population of galaxies of similar mass at similar redshifts, with one possible explanation being a bursty star-formation nature of LAEs. For higher masses and redshifts, this offset decreases, implying a larger overlap between LAEs and more “normal” SFGs.

Overall, we find that LAEs are typically very young, low mass galaxies, albeit they still span an important range of properties, and within the LAE population there are important trends with stellar mass and UV luminosity. Typical properties of LAEs seem to have little evolution between $z = 2$ and $z = 6$, although they still become bluer and the relation between SFR and stellar mass steepens and rises slightly. By $z \gtrsim 4$, the overlap between LAEs and the more general UV-selected population becomes significant and by $z \sim 6$ they seem to become undistinguishable, as typical SFGs essentially become LAE-like. Our results reveal how galaxies selected as LAEs constitute mostly the youngest, most primeval galaxies at any redshift, and also that LAEs are ideal sources to study the dominant population of SFGs towards $z \gtrsim 6$ and therefore also likely the population that re-ionised the Universe.

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APPENDIX A: THE FULL SC4K CATALOGUE WITH PSF PHOTOMETRY AND ALL DERIVED QUANTITIES

We provide the full catalogue of SC4K LAEs in electronic format (fits format) with PSF photometry and photometric errors in all bands, along with all the properties obtained in this paper.

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL PLOTS AND TABLES

In Fig. B1 we show SFR_{UV} vs SFR_{SED} in 6 independent redshift intervals (see §3.6.3 for discussion). In Fig. B2 we show the evolution of median EW0 with redshift. We provide the full measurements of u0 for different ranges of redshifts and galaxy properties (M* and M_{UV}) in Table B1.

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Evolution of LAEs with SC4K

Figure B1. Emission line-based SFR vs SED-fitting SFR for the full sample of LAEs at different redshift ranges. Coloured circles (squares) are the median bin for MBs (NBs) and individual points are plotted as scatter in the background. The black line is the 1-to-1 ratio. While the two approaches roughly follow the 1-to-1 ratio, there are some key differences. Similar to what is observed in Fig. 5, median SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ is slightly higher than SFR$_{\text{SED}}$ for SFR$_{\text{SED}} < 10 M_\odot$ yr$^{-1}$. However, SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ seems to saturate at median SFR$_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \approx 10 - 30 M_\odot$ yr$^{-1}$.

Figure B2. Global median EW$_0$ evolution with redshift. The median EW$_0$ values for medium (narrow) bands are shown as blue circles (green stars). Blue stars are the measurements for individual MBs. The thin (thick) error bars are the 16th and 84th percentiles of the EW$_0$ distribution (divided by the Poissonian error $\sqrt{N}$). The median and errors of EW$_0$ can be found in Table 2. Blue (green) shaded region is the 1$\sigma$ contour obtained by perturbing the EW$_0$ within the thick error bars for medium (narrow) band selected LAE. We find evidence of little EW$_0$ evolution with redshift for the global sample of LAEs, with the median EW$_0$ remaining roughly constant at $\sim 140$ Å, although there is a tentative higher EW$_0$ at $z = 5.7$, albeit with large error bars.
Table B1. EW\textsubscript{0} scale length (w\textsubscript{0}) for different redshift bins, derived as fully detailed in §3.2.1. (1) Subset of SC4K; (2) Filter type (MB/NB) and whether this measurement is for LAEs selected from an individual filter or from multiple filters binned together; (3) w\textsubscript{0} derived directly from observed counts; (4) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 of (3); (5) w\textsubscript{0} derived directly from observed counts [EW\textsubscript{0} < 240 Å]; (6) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 of (5); (7) w\textsubscript{0} derived by perturbing EW\textsubscript{0}; (8) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 of (7); (9) w\textsubscript{0} derived by perturbing EW\textsubscript{0} [EW\textsubscript{0} < 240 Å]; (10) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 of (9). *Not enough sources to constrain w\textsubscript{0} (less than 3 bins with 5 sources). †Fit done for EW\textsubscript{0} > 100 Å as discussed in §3.2.1 as we are significantly incomplete for low EW\textsubscript{0}, so we only fit exponential decay after the distribution peak at ~ 100 Å.

| (1) Subset | (2) Filters | (3) w\textsubscript{0} | (4) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 | (5) w\textsubscript{0,[EW<240Å]} | (6) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 | (7) w\textsubscript{0,p} | (8) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 | (9) w\textsubscript{0,p,[EW<240Å]} | (10) \chi\textsubscript{red}^2 |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| z = 2.5 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 104 ± 13 | 2.31 | 79 ± 15 | 2.77 | 117 ± 12 | 0.73 | 94 ± 12 | 0.12 |
| z = 2.8 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 98 ± 12 | 0.59 | 88 ± 12 | 0.37 | 108 ± 12 | 0.15 | 100 ± 12 | 0.28 |
| z = 3.0 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 172 ± 14 | 1.04 | 120 ± 22 | 1.74 | 170 ± 16 | 0.72 | 126 ± 16 | 0.37 |
| z = 3.2 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 109 ± 14 | 1.77 | 97 ± 16 | 1.17 | 128 ± 14 | 0.34 | 111 ± 14 | 0.18 |
| z = 3.3 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 113 ± 13 | 1.76 | 118 ± 19 | 1.21 | 139 ± 14 | 0.40 | 113 ± 14 | 0.42 |
| z = 3.7 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 83 ± 24 | 1.64 | 72 ± 26 | 1.93 | 90 ± 24 | 0.20 | 80 ± 24 | 0.12 |
| z = 4.1 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 257 ± 24 | 0.66 | 216 ± 30 | 0.91 | 251 ± 26 | 0.31 | 171 ± 26 | 0.08 |
| z = 4.6 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 486 ± 183 | 0.65 | 318 ± 43 | 1.30 | 600 ± 203 | 0.44 | 413 ± 203 | 0.08 |
| z = 4.8 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 93 ± 12 | 0.42 | 82 ± 14 | 0.18 | 119 ± 14 | 0.21 | 94 ± 14 | 0.12 |
| z = 5.0 ± 0.1 | MB, single | 108 ± 26 | 0.75 | 85 ± 24 | 0.75 | 143 ± 42 | 0.40 | 103 ± 42 | 0.19 |
| z = 5.3 ± 0.1 | MB, single | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| z = 5.8 ± 0.1 | MB, single | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| z = 2.2 ± 0.1 | NB, single | 174 ± 95 | 4.95 | 174 ± 95 | 4.95 | 143 ± 22 | 0.52 | 131 ± 22 | 0.62 |
| z = 3.1 ± 0.1 | NB, single | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| z = 4.8 ± 0.1 | NB, single | 86 ± 24 | 1.05 | 86 ± 24 | 1.05 | 151 ± 30 | 0.48 | 101 ± 30 | 0.32 |
| z = 5.7 ± 0.1 | NB, single | 355 ± 71 | 0.93 | 188 ± 57 | 0.70 | 477 ± 106 | 0.45 | 124 ± 74 | 0.17 |
| z = 2.5 ± 0.1 | MB, bin | 104 ± 13 | 2.31 | 79 ± 15 | 2.77 | 117 ± 12 | 0.73 | 94 ± 12 | 0.12 |
| z = 3.1 ± 0.4 | MB, bin | 134 ± 14 | 2.00 | 105 ± 22 | 0.85 | 149 ± 17 | 2.26 | 116 ± 17 | 1.04 |
| z = 3.9 ± 0.3 | MB, bin | 118 ± 15 | 1.29 | 90 ± 21 | 1.69 | 120 ± 17 | 0.20 | 103 ± 17 | 0.15 |
| z = 4.7 ± 0.2 | MB, bin | 119 ± 24 | 1.17 | 93 ± 19 | 0.83 | 158 ± 34 | 0.18 | 114 ± 34 | 0.14 |
| z = 2.5 ± 0.1 | MB, bin | 95 ± 24 | 1.66 | 70 ± 21 | 1.97 | 125 ± 40 | 0.24 | 90 ± 22 | 0.21 |
| Full sample | MB, bin | 130 ± 11 | 3.57 | 100 ± 11 | 1.55 | 143 ± 10 | 4.01 | 110 ± 10 | 0.99 |
| Full sample | NB, bin | 105 ± 13 | 1.53 | 102 ± 14 | 0.98 | 151 ± 14 | 0.45 | 102 ± 14 | 0.15 |
| Full sample | MB+NB, bin | 129 ± 11 | 4.19 | 99 ± 11 | 1.22 | 147 ± 11 | 4.46 | 109 ± 11 | 0.96 |

8<log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot)<9
8<log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot)<10
10<log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot)<11

-20<M_{UV}<19
-21<M_{UV}<20
-22<M_{UV}<21