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**Título:** The very high redshift component of the OTELO survey

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**Resumen:**

Lyman-alpha emitters (LAEs) and Lyman-break galaxies (LBGs) stand out among the most used tools to study the galaxy formation in the early universe. Despite they constitute truly evolutionary probes of galaxy formation, evidence suggests that LAEs & LBGs correspond to different kinds of extragalactic sources regarding star formation modes, spatial distribution, gas and dust content, nuclear activity, apart from the way they are detected. Such differences gain special significance near the reionization redshift. The OSIRIS Tunable Filter Emission-Line -OTELO- project is a very deep, 2D-spectroscopic (R~700) blind tomography, defined on a spectral window of 21 nm and centered on 915 nm, which aims to obtain spectra of all emission line sources in the field, sampling unrelated cosmological volumes between  $z=0.4$  and 6 (see contributions of Cepa et al. and Ramon-Perez et al. in this Meeting). Data from the OTELO's first pointing (Extended Groth Strip, EGS) and ancillary have been gathered and reduced. This contribution is specifically addressed to show the preliminary census and properties of LAEs & LBGs at  $z > 6$  obtained through the exploitation of this survey, starting from color diagnostics and hybrid SED fitting, and including sharp considerations about their possible interlopers (e.g. cool Galactic stars and  $z \sim 1.3$  post-starburst galaxies).