



Star formation rates and masses of $z \geq 2$ galaxies from multicolour photometry

C. Maraston, J. Pforr, A. Renzini, Emanuele Daddi, M. Dickinson, Alessandro Cimatti, C. Tonini

► To cite this version:

C. Maraston, J. Pforr, A. Renzini, Emanuele Daddi, M. Dickinson, et al.. Star formation rates and masses of $z \geq 2$ galaxies from multicolour photometry. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 2010, 407, pp.830-845. 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2010.16973.x . cea-01004466

HAL Id: cea-01004466

<https://cea.hal.science/cea-01004466>

Submitted on 3 Nov 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Star formation rates and masses of $z \sim 2$ galaxies from multicolour photometry

Claudia Maraston^{1*}, Janine Pforr¹, Alvio Renzini², Emanuele Daddi³,
Mark Dickinson⁴, Andrea Cimatti⁵, Chiara Tonini¹

¹*Institute of Cosmology and Gravitation, University of Portsmouth, Dennis Sciama Building, Burnaby Road, PO1 3FX Portsmouth, UK*

²*INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova, Vicolo dell'Osservatorio 5, I-35122 Padova, Italy*

³*CEA, Irfu/SAP, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France, France*

⁴*National Optical Astronomical Observatory, 950 N. Cherry Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85719, USA*

⁵*Dipartimento di Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Via Ranzani, I-40126 Bologna, Italy*

in press

ABSTRACT

Fitting synthetic spectral energy distributions (SED) to the multi-band photometry of galaxies to derive their star formation rates (SFR), stellar masses, ages, etc. requires making a priori assumptions about their star formation histories (SFH). A widely adopted parameterization of the SFH, the so-called τ -models where $\text{SFR} \propto e^{-t/\tau}$ is shown to lead to unrealistically low ages when applied to a sample of actively star forming galaxies at $z \sim 2$, a problem shared by other SFHs when the age is left as a free parameter in the fitting procedure. This happens because the SED of such galaxies, at all wavelengths, is dominated by their youngest stellar populations, which outshine the older ones. Thus, the SED of such galaxies conveys little information on the beginning of star formation, i.e., on the age of their oldest stellar populations. To cope with this problem, besides τ -models (hereafter called direct- τ models), we explore a variety of SFHs, such as constant SFR and inverted- τ models (with $\text{SFR} \propto e^{+t/\tau}$), along with various priors on age, including assuming that star formation started at high redshift in all the galaxies in the test sample. We find that inverted- τ models with such latter assumption give SFRs and extinctions in excellent agreement with the values derived using only the UV part of the SED, which is the one most sensitive to ongoing star formation and reddening. These models are also shown to accurately recover the SFRs and masses of mock galaxies at $z \sim 2$ constructed from semi-analytic models, which we use as a further test. All other explored SFH templates do not fulfil these two test as well as inverted- τ models do. In particular, direct- τ models with unconstrained age in the fitting procedure overestimate SFRs and underestimate stellar mass, and would exacerbate an apparent mismatch between the cosmic evolution of the volume densities of SFR and stellar mass. We conclude that for high-redshift star forming galaxies an exponentially increasing SFR with a high formation redshift is preferable to other forms of the SFH so far adopted in the literature.

Key words: galaxies: evolution — galaxies: starbursts — galaxies: high-redshift

1 INTRODUCTION

The evolution of the baryonic component in galaxies is the hardest part to model in galaxy formation theories. How gas is accreted onto dark matter halos, its thermal history, how it is turned into stars, and if, how and when such star formation is quenched cannot be reliably predicted from first

principles. The physical processes that are involved are too complex and non linear, with hydrodynamic simulations failing by a large margin to cover the extremely wide dynamical range that would be required to describe phenomena ranging from the formation of stars and supermassive black holes to the behaviour of multiphase gas on megaparsec scales. Where it is hard to progress with pure theory alone, observations can help and lead to further advances in our understanding of how galaxies form and evolve. Indeed, over the last two decades a wealth of multiwavelength observa-

* E-mail: claudia.maraston@port.ac.uk

tions from both ground and space facilities have provided us with a rich vision of the galaxy populations in the high redshift universe. Once correctly interpreted, such photometric, spectroscopic, and high spatial resolution data can provide us with estimates of stellar mass (M_*), star formation rate (SFR) and star formation history (SFH), structure, dynamics and nuclear activity, for a very large number of galaxies, and do so as a function of redshift and environment.

In particular, the accurate measurement of stellar mass and SFR is critical for trying to establish the evolutionary links connecting galaxy populations at one redshift with those at another redshift. Setting constraints on the previous SFH of individual galaxies is also relevant in this context. All this is currently obtained by fitting the spectral energy distribution (SED) of synthetic stellar populations to the SED of galaxies from their multi-band photometry. In practice, a large set of template synthetic SEDs is constructed with different SFHs, extinctions and metallicities, and a best fit is sought by picking the SFH that minimises the χ^2_r .

In this paper we focus on star forming galaxies at $1.4 \lesssim z \lesssim 2.5$, hence covering the epoch of major star formation activity, and explore a wide set of SFHs showing advantages and disadvantages of different parameterizations of them. The case of passively evolving galaxies at $z \gtrsim 1.4$ was already addressed in Maraston et al. (2006).

It is well known that at $z \sim 2$ galaxies with SFRs as high as a few $\sim 100 M_\odot/\text{yr}^{-1}$ are quite common (e.g., Daddi et al. 2005), and by analogy with the rare objects at $z \simeq 0$ with similar SFRs (like Ultra Luminous Infra-Red Galaxies, ULIRGs), it was widely believed that such galaxies were caught in a merging-driven starburst. However, integral-field near-infrared spectroscopy has revealed that at least some of these galaxies have ordered, rotating velocity fields with no kinematic evidence for ongoing merging (Genzel et al. 2006). Still, the disk was shown to harbour several star-forming clumps and to have high velocity dispersion and gas fraction. All this makes such disk quite different from local disk galaxies, and it is now well documented that the same properties apply to many similar objects at $z \sim 2$ (Förster-Schreiber et al. 2009).

That high SFRs in $z \sim 2$ galaxies do not necessarily imply *starburst* activity became clear from a study of galaxies in the GOODS fields (Daddi et al. 2007a). Indeed, for star-forming galaxies at $1.4 \lesssim z \lesssim 2.5$ the SFR tightly correlates with stellar mass (with $\text{SFR} \propto M_*$), with small dispersion (~ 0.3 dex), as shown in Figure 1. Only a few galaxies lie far away from the correlation: a relatively small number of passive galaxies (with undetectable SFR, not shown in the figure), and sub-mm galaxies (SMG) with much higher SFRs, which may indeed be the result of gas-rich major mergers. Among star-forming galaxies, the small dispersion of the SFR for given M_* demonstrates that these objects cannot have been caught in a special, starburst moment of their existence. Rather, they must sustain such high SFRs for a major fraction of the time interval between $z = 2.5$ and $z = 1.4$, i.e. for some $1 - 2$ Gyr, instead of the order of one dynamical time ($\sim 10^8$ yr) typical of starbursts. Similar correlations have also been found at lower redshifts, notably at $z \sim 1$ (Elbaz et al. 2007), $0.2 \sim z \sim 1$ (Noeske et al. 2007), and $z \sim 0$ (Brinchmann et al. 2004).

In a recent study, Pannella et al. (2009) have measured the average SFR vs. stellar mass for $1.4 \lesssim z \lesssim 2.5$ galaxies

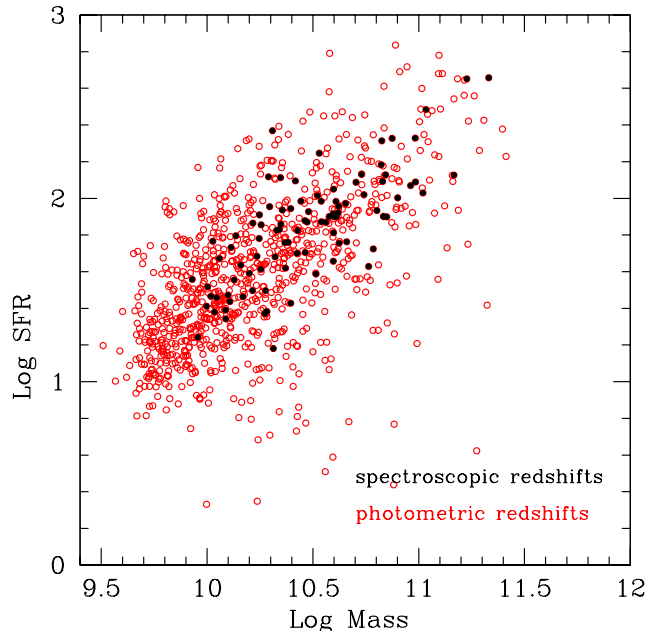


Figure 1. The SFR vs. stellar mass of star forming *BzK*-selected galaxies in the GOODS-South field (from Daddi et al. 2007a). The sub-sample with spectroscopic redshifts is indicated, and represents the set of galaxies for which various SED fits are attempted in this paper. The SFRs are in $M_\odot/\text{yr}$ and masses in $M_\odot$ units.

using the 1.4 GHz flux from the VLA coverage of the COSMOS field (Schinnerer et al. 2007). When combined also with data at lower redshifts (see references above), Pannella et al. derive the following relation for the average SFR as a function of galaxy mass and time:

$$\langle \text{SFR} \rangle \simeq 270 \times (M_*/10^{11} M_\odot) \times (t/3.4 \times 10^9 \text{ yr})^{-2.5}, \quad (1)$$

where the SFR is in $M_\odot/\text{yr}$ units and t is the cosmic time, i.e., the time since the Big Bang. Beyond $z \sim 2.5$ ($t \lesssim 2.7$ Gyr) the specific SFR ($= \text{SFR}/M_*$) appears to flatten out and remain constant all the way to very high redshifts (Daddi et al. 2009; Stark et al. 2009; Gonzalez et al. 2009).

In parallel with these observational evidences, theorists are shifting their interests from (major) mergers as the main mechanism to grow galaxies, to continuous *cold stream* accretion of baryons, that are then turned into stars in a quasi-steady fashion (e.g., Dekel et al. 2009). Clearly, a continuous, albeit fluctuating SFR such as in these cold stream models provides a far better match to the observed tight SFR– M_* relation, compared to a scenario in which star formation proceeds through a series of short starbursts interleaved by long periods of reduced activity. This is not to say that major mergers do not play a role. They certainly exist, and can lead to real giant starbursts bringing galaxies to SFRs as high as $\sim 1000 M_\odot/\text{yr}$, currently identified with SMGs (e.g. Tacconi et al. 2008; Menendez-Delmestre et al. 2009).

Deriving SFRs, ages, stellar masses, etc. from SED fitting requires making assumptions on the previous SFH of galaxies. A widespread approach is to fit the SED of galaxies at low as well as high redshifts with so called “ τ -models”, i.e., synthetic SEDs in which the SFH is described by an exponentially declining SFR, starting at cosmic time t_0 , i.e.:

$$\text{SFR} = Ae^{-(t-t_0)/\tau}, \quad (2)$$

where $A = \text{SFR}(t = t_0)$. For a galaxy at cosmic time t a χ^2 fit then gives the age (i.e., $t - t_0$, the time elapsed since the beginning of star formation), the SFR e-folding time τ , the reddening $E(B - V)$, the metallicity Z and finally the stellar mass M_* via the scale factor A . The SFR then follows from Equation (2), where t is the cosmic time corresponding to the observed redshift of each galaxy. Of course, the reliability of the results depends on the extent to which the actual SFH is well represented by a declining exponential.

It is worth recalling that the first applications of τ -models were to figure out the ages of local elliptical galaxies, and the typical result was that the age is of the order of one Hubble time, and τ of the order of 1 Gyr or less (e.g., Bruzual 1983). This approach confirmed that the bulk of stars in local ellipticals are very old, hence formed within a short time interval compared to the present Hubble time. Later, the usage of τ -models was widely extended also to actively star forming galaxies at virtually all redshifts, to the extent that it became the default assumption in this kind of studies (e.g., Papovich et al. 2001; Shapley et al. 2005; Lee et al. 2009; Pozzetti et al. 2009; Föster-Schreiber et al. 2009; Wuyts et al. 2009b). Such an assumed SFH may give reasonable results for local spirals, as their SF activity has been secularly declining for an order of one Hubble time (e.g., Kennicutt 1986), but we shall argue that it may be a rather poor representation of the SFH of high- z galaxies, and may lead to quite unphysical results.

Cimatti et al. (2008) noted that the age of elliptical galaxies at $z \sim 1.6$ turns out to be ~ 1 Gyr both when using only the rest-frame UV part of the SED, and when using the whole optical-to-near-IR SED in conjunction with τ -models. However, they also noted that the former “age” is actually the age of the population formed in the last significant episode of star formation, while the latter “age” corresponds to the time elapsed since the beginning of star formation. The near equality of these two ages suggests that the SFR peaked shortly before being quenched, rather than having peaked at an earlier time and having declined ever since. Moreover, using τ models one implicitly assumes that galaxies are all caught at their minimum SFR, which is possibly justified for local ellipticals and spirals, but not necessarily for star-forming galaxies at high redshifts that may actually be at the peak of their SF activity.

Indeed, an integration of $dM_*/dt = < \text{SFR} >$ where $< \text{SFR} >$ is given by Equation (1) shows that the SFR can *increase* quasi-exponentially with time before the effect of the declining term $t^{-2.5}$ takes over, or star formation is suddenly quenched and the galaxy turns passive (Renzini 2009). Mass and SFR formally increase exponentially when $\text{SFR} \propto M_*$, independent of time, as appears to be the case for $z \gtrsim 2.5$ (Gonzales et al. 2010). Thus, the observations of both passive and star-forming galaxies at $1.4 \lesssim z \lesssim 2.5$ suggest that the SFRs of these galaxies may well have increased with time, rather than decreased. For these reasons, in this paper we use both *direct- τ* models, with the SFR given by Equation (2), as well as *inverted- τ* models in which the SFR increases exponentially with time, i.e.:

$$\text{SFR} = Ae^{+(t-t_0)/\tau}. \quad (3)$$

Thus, direct- τ models assume that galaxies are caught

at their minimum SFR and had their maximum SFR at the beginning, whereas inverted- τ models assume that galaxies are caught at their maximum SFR and had their minimum SFR at the beginning. These two extreme assumptions may to some extent *bracket* the actual SFHs of real galaxies, or at least of the majority of them which, because of the tight SFR- M_* relation, must have a relatively smooth SFH. Here we explore which of the two assumptions gives the better fit to the SED of $z \sim 2$ galaxies, and discuss the astrophysical plausibility of the relative results. Besides these exponential SFHs we also consider the case of constant SFRs. In principle, other, differently motivated SFHs could also be explored, but in this paper we restrict the comparison to these three simple options, with SFRs increasing with time, decreasing, or constant.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 provides information on the galaxy data base that is used for our SED fitting experiments. Section 3 illustrates the procedure of SED fitting and describes the models. Section 4 presents the results we obtain for the different star formation history templates and their comparisons. Section 5 is devoted to a general discussion and presents our conclusions.

Finally, we adopt a cosmology with Ω_Λ , Ω_M and $h = H_0/(100 \text{ kms}^{-1}\text{Mpc}^{-1})$ equal to 0.7, 0.3 and 0.75, respectively, for consistency with most previous works. The age of the best-fit model is required to be lower than the age of the Universe at the given spectroscopic redshift. The SFR and masses are always in $M_\odot/\text{yr}$ and $M_\odot$ units, respectively.

2 GALAXY DATA

We use a sample of 96 galaxies in the GOODS-South field from Daddi et al. (2007a). These galaxies were selected via the BzK diagram (Daddi et al. 2004) to be star forming, as confirmed by the detection in deep Spitzer+MIPS data at $24\mu\text{m}$ for $> 90\%$ of the galaxies in the sample. We include only objects with accurately determined spectroscopic redshifts at $z > 1.4$, which were derived from a variety of surveys (see Daddi et al. 2007a for references), including notably ultra-deep spectroscopy from the GMASS project¹ (J. Kurk et al. 2009, in preparation) and from the GOODS survey at the Very large Telescope (Vanzella et al. 2008; Popesso et al. 2009). Galaxies in the resulting sample lie in the range $1.4 \lesssim z \lesssim 2.9$.

The multicolour photometry was obtained using the 4 bands HST+ACS data in the optical (Giavalisco et al. 2004), the JHK bands in the near-IR from VLT+ISAAC observations (Retzlaff et al. 2010) and from Spitzer+IRAC (Dickinson et al., *in preparation*). We used PSF-matched images to build photometric catalogues from B to K . The IRAC photometry was measured over $4''$ diameter apertures and corrected to total magnitudes using corrections appropriate for point sources, and matched to the K band using total K -band magnitudes as a comparison. This is the same procedure that was used for the GOODS-S catalogues presented by Cimatti et al. (2008) and Daddi et al. (2007a). In summary, all SED fits make use of the following bands: $BVizJHK$ plus the Spitzer/IRAC channels 1, 2 and 3.

¹ <http://www.arcetri.astro.it/~cimatti/gmass/gmass.html>

Besides satisfying the *BzK* criterion, the sample of galaxies used in this paper is subject to the additional selection imposed by the various spectroscopic surveys mentioned above. Figure 2 shows the distribution functions of the mass, SFR, and reddening, as derived by Daddi et al. (2007a), separately for the full $K_{\text{Vega}} < 22$ sample in the GOODS-South field, and for the sub-sample of 96 objects with spectroscopic redshifts. The sample used here is somewhat biased towards higher masses, SFRs, and extinctions, but by and large for all three quantities it covers a major fraction of the range exhibited by the full sample. This can also be appreciated by inspecting Figure 1, where the 96 galaxies used in the present study are compared to the whole sample in Daddi et al. (2007a). Therefore, we consider that the conclusions drawn from this spectroscopic sample should hold for the full sample, perhaps with the exclusion of some low mass, low SFR objects.

This database allows the sampling of galaxy SEDs up to the rest-frame *K* band. The SEDs over the whole wavelength range from the rest-frame *UV* to the *K* band will be analysed in the next Sections.

3 SED FITTING

3.1 Generalities

The method we adopt for the SED fitting is similar to the one used in Maraston et al. (2006). We construct composite population templates based on the stellar population models of Maraston (2005) and we use an adapted version of the code *Hyper-Z* (Bolzonella et al. 2000), in which the SED fitting is performed at fixed spectroscopic redshift². We use an updated version of *Hyper-Z*, kindly provided to us by M. Bolzonella, in which 221 ages (or τ 's) are used for each kind of SFH, instead of the 51 used in earlier versions. The use of denser grids tends to give somewhat different results, an effect that is explored in detail in a parallel paper (J. Pforr et al. in preparation).

It is important to note that the code does not interpolate on the template grids, hence the template set must be densely populated.

The fitting procedure is based on maximum-likelihood algorithms and the goodness of the fit is quantified via the χ^2_{r} statistics. The code computes χ^2_{r} for a large number of templates, which differ for SFHs, and finds the best-fitting template among them, having the reddening $E(B-V)$ as an additional free parameter. It is important to note that the code does not interpolate on the template grids, hence the template set must be densely populated. The extinction A_V is allowed to vary from 0 to 3 in steps of 0.2, which corresponds to $E(B-V)$ from 0 to 0.74 according to the reddening law of Calzetti et al. (2000), that we adopt for all fits. By doing so we implicitly assume that the dust composition is the same in all examined galaxies and that there are no major galaxy to galaxy differences in the relative distribution of dust and young, hot stars. Differences in the extinction curve have been detected among $z \sim 2$ galaxies, with some

galaxies exhibiting the 2175 Å UV bump, while others not showing it (Noll et al. 2009), but such differences appear to have only minor effects on the derived SFR. Extinction is unlikely to be uniform across the surface of galaxies, particularly in extremely dusty ones (e.g., Serjeant, Gruppioni & Oliver 2002). However, the tightness of the SFR-mass relation for $z \sim 2$ galaxies (cf. Fig. 1), together with the agreement of their UV-derived SFRs with those derived from the radio (Pannella et al. 2009) argues for such *average extinction* approximation to be a fairly good one, at least for the majority of the galaxies at these redshifts.

For all models we considered only solar metallicity. This is different from the approach adopted by Maraston et al. (2006) in fitting the near-passive galaxies at $z \lesssim 2$, for which we considered four metallicities and several possible reddening laws. Indeed, we have noticed that varying the reddening law has only a very mild influence on the derived properties of star-forming galaxies, hence for economy we decided to stick to the reddening law that gives the best-fit in most cases, which is the Calzetti law. As for the metallicity, it is known that super-solar metallicities tend to give younger ages and higher masses and vice-versa for sub-solar metallicities (e.g., Maraston 2005). However, metallicity effects do not change the main results of the present investigation. Indeed, our focus is on exploring the effects of adopting different functional forms for the SFHs and we restrict the main analysis at fixed, solar metallicity. On the other hand, metallicity effects over the SED of star forming galaxies are generally less important than age effects.

The main difference with respect to Maraston et al. (2006), which was focused on nearly-passive galaxies, consists in the composite population templates that are used in the fits. In particular, besides a constant star formation and direct- τ models, we explore inverted- τ models for various setups of ages and τ 's. The latter models are quite a novelty in this kind of studies, and we describe them in more detail below.

3.2 Direct and inverted τ models

As mentioned above, besides constant SFR models, in this paper we consider two main sets of SFHs, namely direct- τ and inverted- τ models, where the evolution of the SFR is given by Equation (2) and (3), respectively. For both types of SFHs, we calculate three model flavours which mostly differ with respect to how the parameter age is treated, namely:

- a) leaving the age as a free parameter;
- b) fixing the age by fixing the formation redshift and varying only τ ;
- c) constraining the age to be larger than τ .

The age of composite models is the time elapsed since the beginning of star formation, i.e. is the age of the oldest stars ($t - t_0$). In the age free case, we simply compute exponentially increasing/decreasing models for various τ 's, and 221 ages for each τ . The SED fit with these age-free models releases for each galaxy a value of age = $t - t_0$, $E(B-V)$, M_* and of τ .

In the case of fixed age (case b), we assume that all galaxies started to form stars at the same redshift z_f , and therefore the age of a galaxy follows from the cosmic time difference between its individual spectroscopic redshift and z_f . Thus, in this case the best fit releases a value of τ ,

² For the fitting procedure we use photometric errors of 0.05 if the formal error is smaller than that, to account for systematics in photometry and colour matching

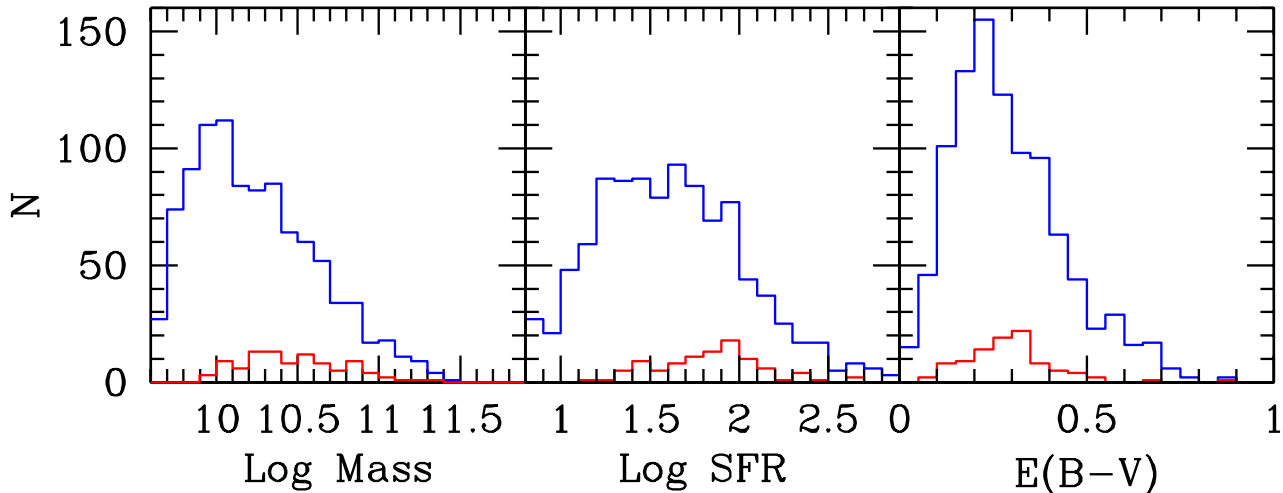


Figure 2. The distribution functions of the stellar mass, SFR, and reddening of BzK galaxies in the GOODS-South sample as from Daddi et al. (2007a), separately for the full sample, and for the sub-sample with spectroscopic redshifts which is used in this paper.

$E(B-V)$ and M_* . In this experiment we take $z_f = 5$ for the formation redshift, which implies that all galaxies are older than ~ 1 Gyr (ages range between 1 and 3 Gyr, depending on their redshift).

In case c) the age can still vary freely, but only within values that exceed the corresponding τ , so e.g. when τ is 0.5 Gyr, the allowed ages for the fit must be ≥ 0.5 Gyr. In practice, among all the fits attempted for case a) those with age $< \tau$ are not considered.

Age is a default free parameter in Hyper-Z, and therefore the procedure had to be modified to cope with case b), for which age is no longer a free parameter. Thus, for each age we have calculated a grid of models for 221 different τ 's ranging from 0.05 to 10.3 Gyr in step of 0.045 Gyr, although the cases with $\tau < 0.3$ Gyr will be discussed separately. The best-fit then finds the preferred τ . If we were to consider all kinds of galaxies, including passive galaxies and low-redshift ones, the exponentially-increasing models should be quenched at some point, which could be done either by SFR truncation, or adding a further exponential decline. We did not quench the models here as the galaxies we focus on are all actively starforming at the epoch of observation. It is worth emphasising that the set-up with fixed age clearly has one degree of freedom less than those with age free, which will affect their χ_r^2 values.

The quality of the fits is measured, as usual, by their reduced χ^2 , but we believe that the plausibility of the fits can be assessed only considering the broadest possible astrophysical context. Before presenting our results it is worth adding some final comments on the derived stellar masses and SFRs. In this work we have used templates adopting a straight Salpeter IMF down to $0.1 M_\odot$. This is not the optimal choice as it is generally agreed that an IMF with a flatter slope or cut-off at low masses, like those proposed by Kroupa (2001) or Chabrier (2003), is more appropriate for deriving an absolute value of the stellar mass or of the SFR. However, the focus of this work is in comparing the results obtained with different SFHs, hence the slope of the IMF below $\sim 1 M_\odot$ is irrelevant. Note also that the reported

stellar mass M_* is the mass that went into stars by the age of the galaxy. This overestimates the true stellar mass, as stars die leaving remnants whose mass is smaller than the initial one, and the galaxy mass decrement in case of extended star formation histories is $\sim 20 - 30\%$ (see e.g., Maraston 1998; Maraston et al. 2006).

4 RESULTS

In this Section we compare the stellar population properties derived under the three different assumptions for the SFH, namely: direct- and inverted- τ models and constant star formation, both leaving age as a free parameter, and also assuming age (i.e., formation redshift) as a prior, as described above.

4.1 Age as a free parameter

A first set of best fits was performed allowing the procedure to select the preferred galaxy age. The results are reported in Figures 3 to 8, showing the histograms for the resulting ages, τ 's, stellar masses, reddening, SFRs and reduced χ^2 , respectively.

Surprisingly, all histograms look quite similar, irrespective of the adopted SFH. In particular, the distributions of the reduced χ^2 values are almost identical, indicating that no adopted functional shape of the SFH gives substantially better fits than another. However, it would be premature to conclude that the resulting physical quantities (ages, masses, etc.) have been reliably determined. Most of the derived ages are indeed very short in all three cases, with the majority of them being less than $\sim 2 \times 10^8$ yr, with several galaxies appearing as young as just $\sim 10^7$ yr (see Figure 3). We believe that these ages - intended to indicate the epoch at which the star formation started - cannot be trusted as such, for the following reasons. First, as we shall show later and as also known in the literature, the latest episode of star formation outshines older stars even when composite models

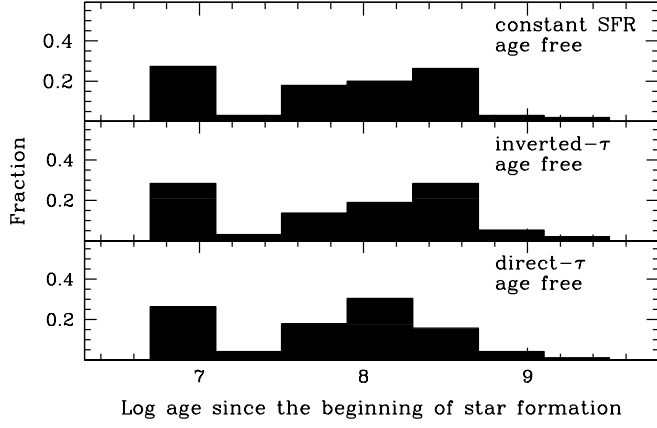


Figure 3. The time elapsed since the beginning of star formation, for models with constant star formation (upper panel), and with star formation proceeding as an inverted and direct- τ model (middle and lower panels, respectively). The age is left free in all three models.

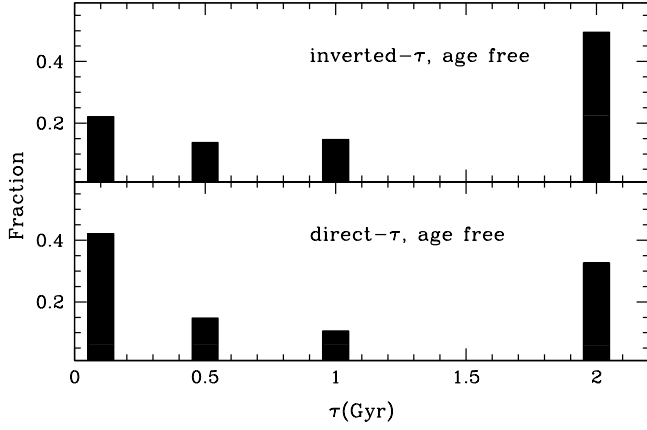


Figure 4. Same as Figure 3 for τ (in Gyr).

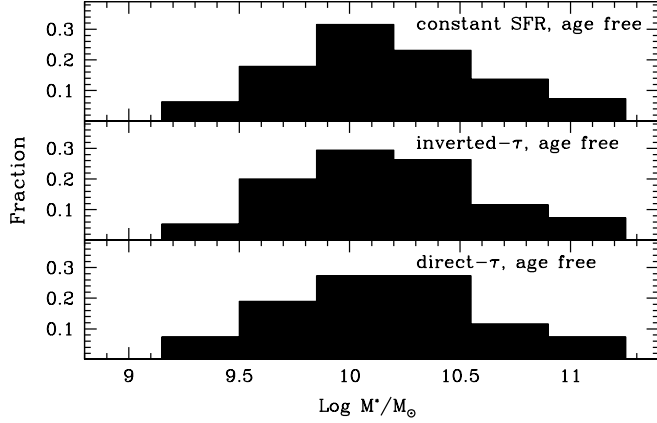


Figure 5. Same as Figure 3 for stellar masses.

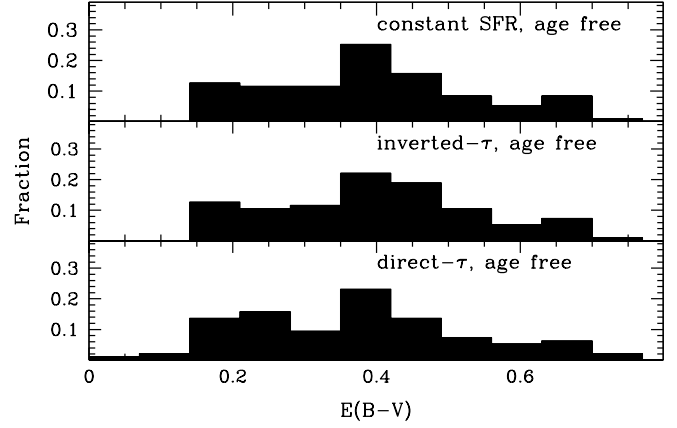


Figure 6. Same as Figure 3 for the reddening $E(B - V)$.

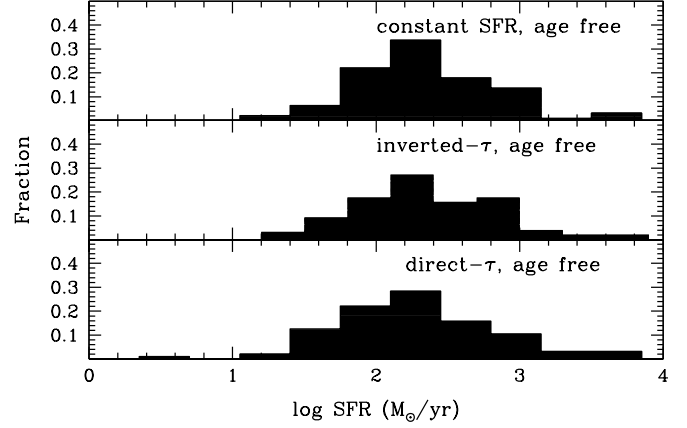


Figure 7. Same as Figure 3 for the star formation rates.

are considered. In addition, cosmological arguments render this interpretation suspicious, as we are going to discuss. Figure 9 shows the redshift of each individual galaxy as a function of its formation redshift, the latter being derived by combining the redshift and age of each galaxy. Note that with the derived ages most galaxies would have started to form stars just shortly before we happen to observe them. If this

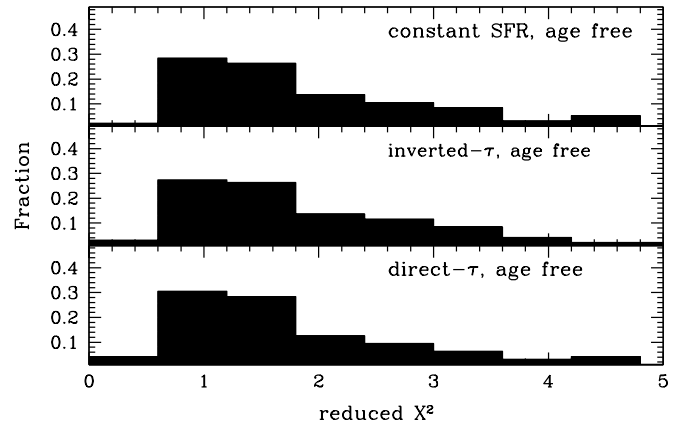


Figure 8. Same as Figure 3 for the χ^2_r .

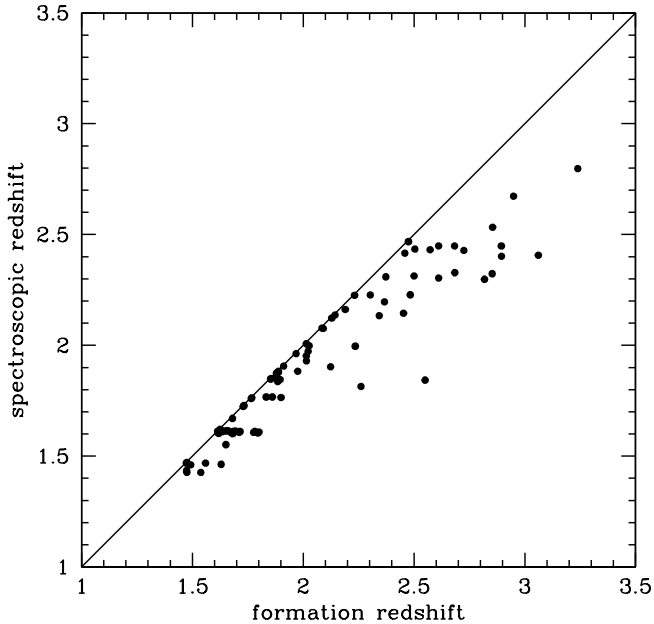


Figure 9. The spectroscopic redshift of individual galaxies vs. their *formation redshift* as deduced from their age as derived from inverted- τ models with age as a free parameter. Similar plots could be shown using ages derived from direct- τ models or models with $\text{SFR}=\text{const.}$

were true, the implied cosmic SFR should rapidly vanish by $z \sim 3$, while this is far from happening: the cosmic SFR at $z \sim 3$ is nearly as high as it is at $z \sim 2$ (e.g., Hopkins & Beacom 2006), and the specific SFR at a given mass stays at the same high level all the way to $z \sim 7$ (Gonzalez et al. 2010).

We consider far more likely that most of the descendants of galaxies responsible for the bulk of cosmic star formation at $z \gtrsim 3$ are to be found among the still most actively star forming galaxies at $z \sim 2$, rather than a scenario in which the former galaxies would have faded to unobservability by $z \sim 2$, and those we see at $z \sim 2$ would have no counterpart at $z \gtrsim 3$. In other words, massive star forming galaxies at $z \sim 2$ must have started to form stars at redshifts well beyond ~ 3 . Note that some star forming galaxy at $z \gtrsim 3$ may have turned passive by $z \sim 2$, but the number and mass density of passive galaxies at $z \sim 2$ is much lower than that of $z \gtrsim 3$ star forming galaxies of similar mass (e.g. Kong et al. 2006; Fontana et al. 2009; Williams et al. 2009; Wuyts et al. 2009b).

Thus, the question is why does the best fit procedure choose such short ages? Clearly, the result is not completely unrealistic, as the bulk of the light must indeed come from very young stars. This is illustrated by the example shown in Figure 10, for a typical case in which very short ages are returned. The main age-sensitive feature in the spectrum is the Balmer break, which for this galaxy as for most others in the sample, is rather weak or absent. With the whole optical-to-near-IR SED being dominated by the stars having formed in the recent past, the spectrum does not convey much age information at all. Figure 10, lower/left panel, shows that if one forces age to be as large as 1.5 Gyr (and fix the formation redshift accordingly), then the Balmer break deepens,

and the χ_r^2 worsens. Figure 11 shows the SED and relative best fit spectra for one of the few galaxies for which the procedure indicates a large age (~ 1 Gyr). Clearly, this larger age follows from the much stronger Balmer break present in this galaxy.

Note that for both direct- and inverted- τ models, in most cases $\tau \gg (t - t_0)$, i.e., the e-folding time of SFR is (much) longer than the age, i.e., the SFR does not change much within the time interval $t - t_0$. This explains why both kind of models give results so similar to those in which SFR is assumed to be constant.

We shall show in the next subsections that other fits may actually result in more plausible physical solutions, even if they have a *worse* χ_r^2 .

The extremely young ages and the insensitivity of the fit to different star formation histories when the age is left free should not be so surprising. They are the consequence of the fact that the very young, massive stars just formed during the last $\lesssim \text{few } 10^8 \text{ yr}$ dominate the light at virtually all wavelengths in these actively star forming galaxies, even if they represent a relatively small fraction of the stellar mass. The capability of a very young population to outshine previous stellar generations is illustrated in Figure 12. Synthetic spectra are shown for a composite stellar population that has formed stars at constant rate for 1 Gyr, and then separately for the contributions of the stars formed during the first half and the second half of this time interval. The contribution of the young component clearly outshines the old component at all wavelengths, making it difficult to assess the presence and contribution of the latter one, even if it represents half of the total stellar mass. This plot demonstrates why it is not appropriate to interpret the “age” resulting from the previous fits as the time elapsed since the beginning of star formation, as it is formally meant to be in the fitting procedure and as might be suggested by a naive interpretation of the fitting results. It would instead be better interpreted as the age of the stars producing the bulk of the light. In the next subsection we experiment with a different approach that may circumvent this intrinsic problem and get more robust properties of (high-redshift) star-forming galaxies.

4.2 Best fit solutions with fixed formation redshift

Clearly massive star-forming galaxies at $z \sim 2$ cannot have started to form stars just shortly before we observe them. Instead, they must have started long before, as indeed demonstrated by the fact that starforming galaxies are found to much higher redshifts. In this section we arbitrarily assume that all our galaxies have started to form stars at the same cosmic epoch, corresponding to $z = 5$, i.e. when the Universe was ~ 1 Gyr old. This implies an age for the galaxy at redshift z which is given by $\Delta t = t(z) - t(z_f)$. At first sight such an assumption may seem a very strong one. Actually this is not the case. We have already argued that our galaxies must have started to form stars at a redshift much higher than that at which they are observed, i.e., $z_f \gg 2$. Therefore, the prior age changes only marginally (few percent) if instead of $z_f = 5$ we had chosen $z_f = 6, 7$, or more, and so does the result of the fit, i.e., such result is fairly insensitive to the precise value of z_f , provided it is well in excess of ~ 2 . Obviously, the effect is especially strong for exponentially increasing SFRs. Incidentally, we note that

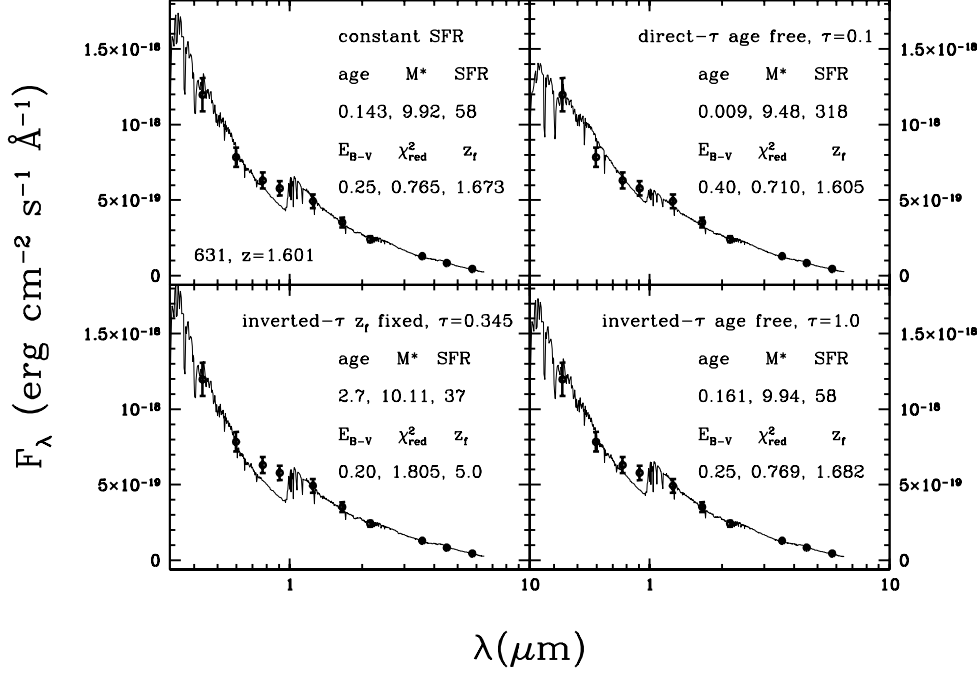


Figure 10. The observed spectral energy distributions (filled symbols with error bars) of high- z starforming galaxies. Object ID and spectroscopic redshift are labelled in the top left-hand panel. In each panel the red line corresponds to the best fit solution according to the different templates for the star formation history, namely constant star formation, τ with age free, inverted- τ with age fixed and inverted- τ with age free (from top to bottom and left to right). Several parameters of the fits are labelled, namely the age (in Gyr), the τ (in Gyr), the reddening $E(B - V)$, the stellar mass (in log $M_\odot$), the Star Formation Rate (SFR) in $M_\odot$ /yr, the χ^2_r , the 'formation redshift' z_{form} obtained by subtracting the formal age of the object to the look-back time at given spectroscopic redshift.

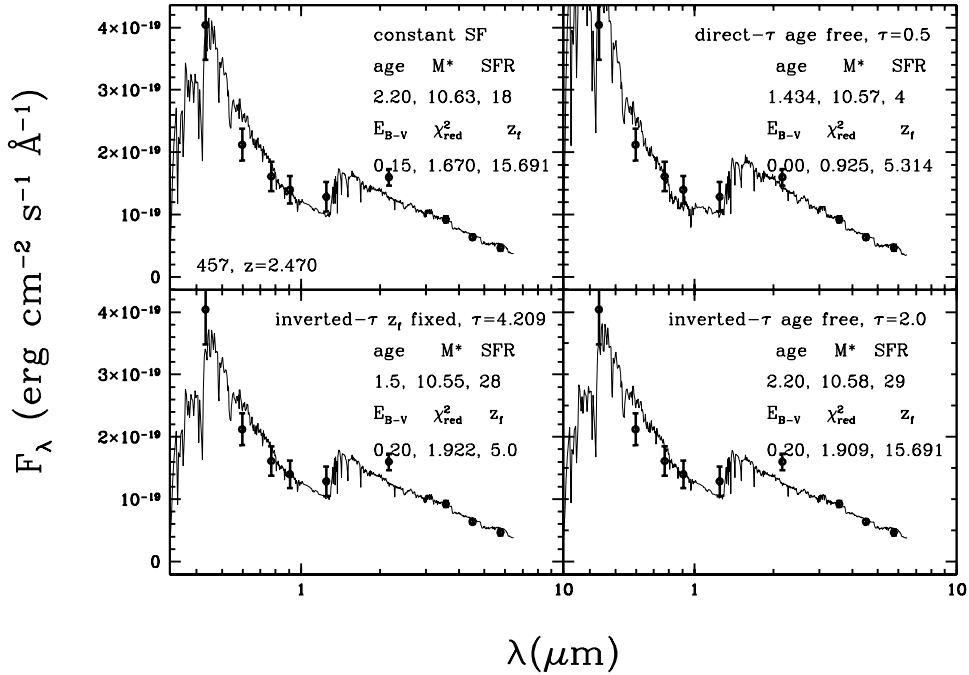


Figure 11. The same as in Figure 10, for one of the few galaxies with best fit age ~ 1 Gyr. Note the sizeable Balmer break.

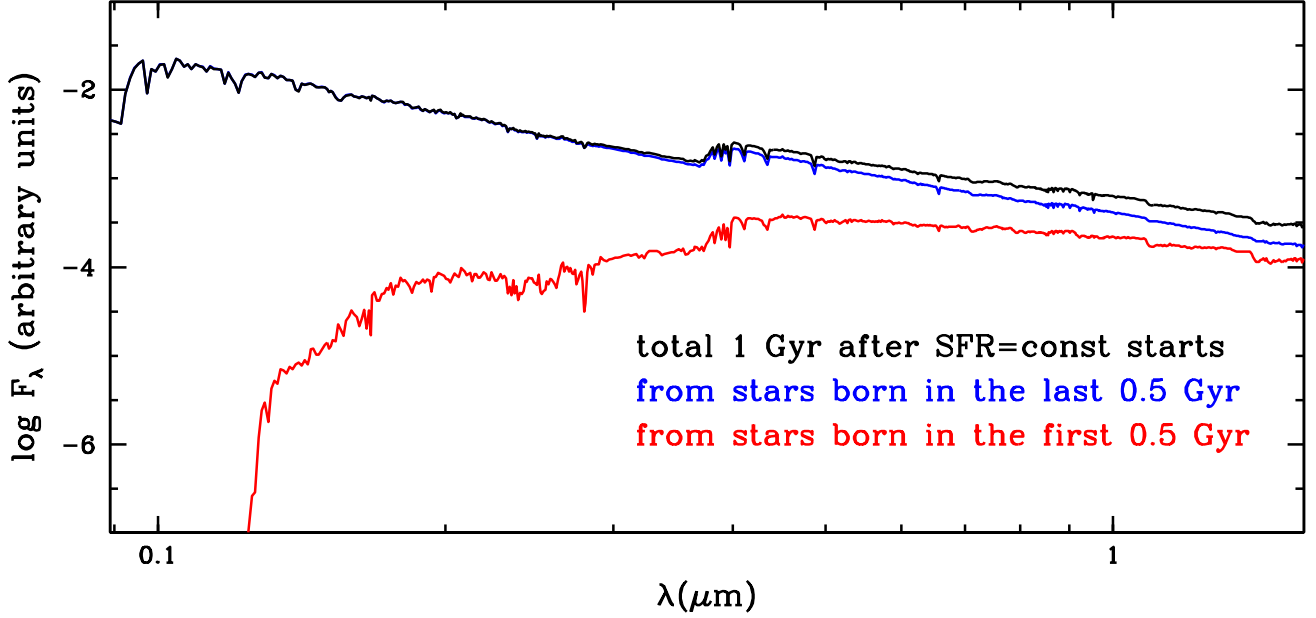


Figure 12. The effect of outshining by the youngest fraction of a composite population: the synthetic spectrum is shown of a composite population having formed stars at constant rate for 1 Gyr. The contribution of the stars formed during the first and the second half of this period are shown separately as indicated by the colour code, together with the spectrum of the full population.

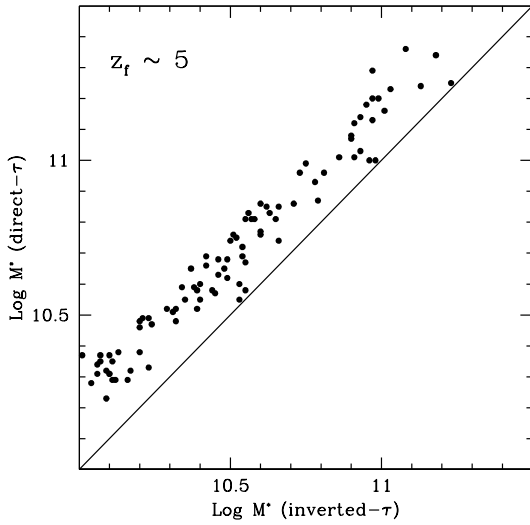


Figure 13. A comparison of the stellar masses derived assuming exponentially decreasing star formation rates (direct- τ models) with those obtained assuming exponentially increasing star formation rates (inverted- τ models). The beginning of star formation is set at the cosmic epoch corresponding to $z = 5$ for all models.

exponentially decreasing SFRs have been assumed also for galaxies at very high redshifts (e.g., $z = 4 - 6$; Stark et al. 2009).

For both the exponentially declining and increasing τ models, we identify the best-fitting SFHs, first allowing only values of $\tau \geq 0.3$ Gyr. The results are shown in Figures 13-16, in which the parameters of the best-fitting models for these two SFHs are compared.

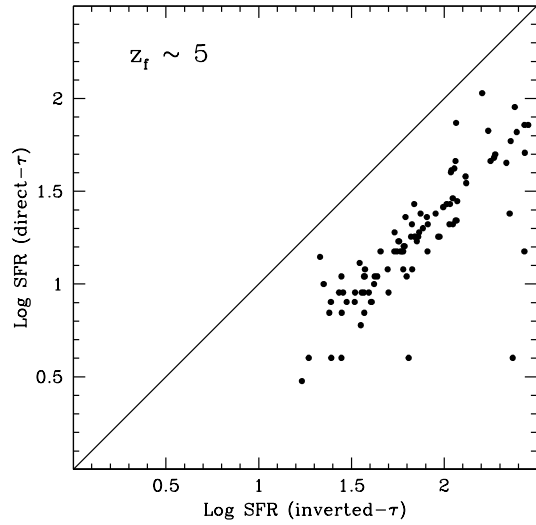


Figure 14. The same as in Figure 13, but for a comparison of the derived star formation rates.

Figure 13 compares the stellar masses obtained with the two SFHs, showing that those obtained with direct- τ models are systematically larger by ~ 0.2 dex with respect to stellar masses derived using the inverted- τ models. Figure 14 shows the comparison of the SFRs, with the SFR from inverted- τ models being systematically higher by ~ 0.5 dex, and therefore the specific SFR turns out to be systematically higher by ~ 0.7 dex. Figure 15 shows how different the τ values derived using the two SFHs are. Direct- τ models prefer very large τ 's, up to ~ 10 Gyr, which is to say that they prefer nearly constant SFRs. On the contrary, inverted- τ models

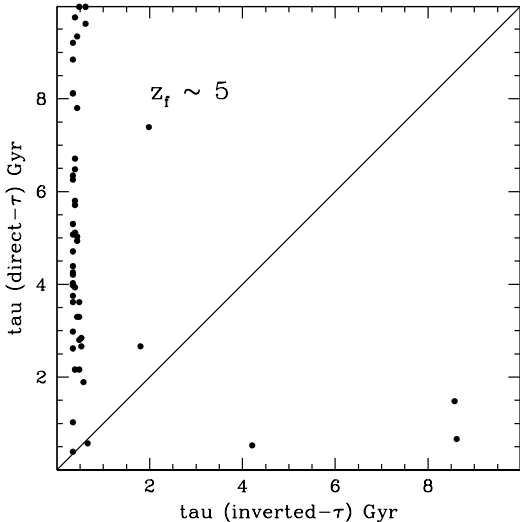


Figure 15. The same as in Figure 13, but for a comparison of the derived τ values.

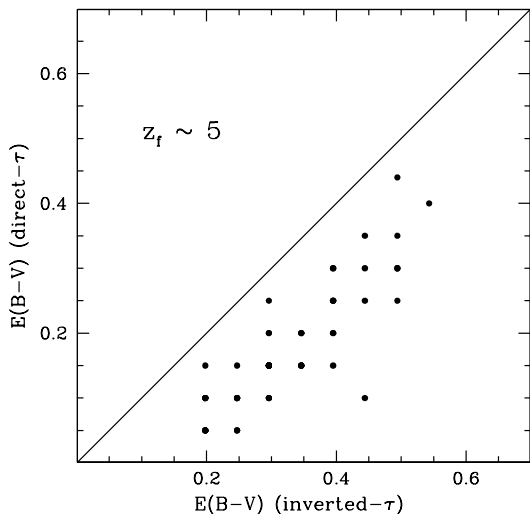


Figure 16. The same as in Figure 13, but for a comparison of the derived values of the reddening $E(B - V)$.

prefer short τ 's, typically shorter than ~ 0.5 Gyr, hence a SFR that is rapidly increasing with time.

Figure 15 gives the key to understand the physical origin of the mass and SFR offsets between the two families of models. Being forced to put more mass at early times, direct- τ models pick very large τ 's trying to find the best compromise for mass and SFR, and, compared to inverted- τ models, they overproduce mass at early times and not enough star formation at late times. On the other hand, these latter models by construction put very little mass at early times, and most of it is formed at late times. In order to compromise mass and SFR, they may overestimate the current SFR, and may be forced to hide part of it demanding more extinction.

Indeed, Figure 16 compares the reddening obtained with the two opposite SFH assumptions, showing that to obtain a good fit in the rest-frame UV the higher ongoing

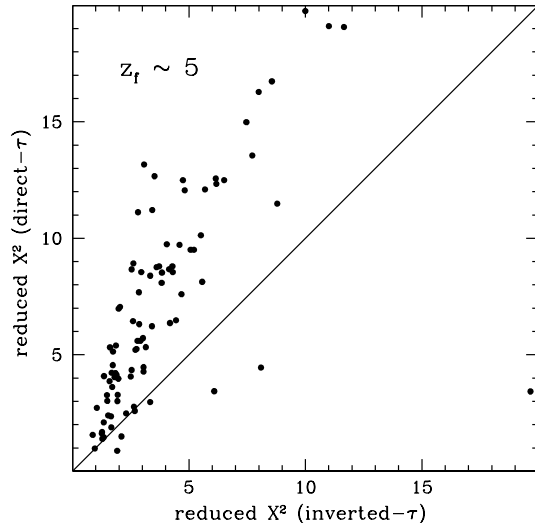


Figure 17. The same as in Figure 13, but for a comparison of the reduced χ^2 values of the best fit solutions.

SFR derived from inverted- τ models needs to be more dust-obscured than in the case of direct- τ models. Finally, Figure 17 compares the reduced χ^2 's obtained with the two sets of models. Those relative to inverted- τ models are not very good, but those with direct- τ models are definitely much worse. Still, a robust choice for the SFH cannot rely only on this relatively marginal advantage of inverted- τ models. In the next subsections we try to gather independent evidence that may help favouring one or the other option.

4.3 Comparing SFRs and extinctions from SED fitting and from rest-frame UV only

The rest-frame UV part of the explored spectrum (from observed B band up to Spitzer/IRAC channel 3, i.e., $5.8 \mu\text{m}$) is the one which most directly depends on the rate of ongoing star formation. On the other hand, when the SFR is estimated with an SED-fitting procedure as in the previous sections, the derived SFR results from the best-possible compromise with all the free parameters, given the adopted templates. In other words, the resulting SFR is *compromised* relative to the other free parameters of the fit and the adopted SFHs. SFRs from the UV flux, corrected for extinction using the UV slope (plus a reddening law, such as the Calzetti law, Calzetti et al. 2000) are widely derived in the literature for high redshift galaxies, and shown to be in very good agreement with independent estimates from the radio flux at 1.4 GHz (e.g., Reddy et al. 2004; Daddi et al. 2007a,b; Pannella et al. 2009), and also from the mid-IR ($24 \mu\text{m}$) and soft X-ray fluxes, for those galaxies with no mid-IR excess (Daddi et al. 2007b). Thus, the SFR derived only from the UV flux represents an *uncompromised* template (in the sense that it has no covariance with other parameters of the fit), and therefore with respect to which we may gauge the physical plausibility of a *whole optical-near-IR SED* fit.

Figure 18 compares the $E(B - V)$ vs. SFR relations that are obtained from SED fittings with various SFHs, to those obtained using only the UV part of the spectrum. The latter ones were derived by Daddi et al. (2004, 2007a) using the

Bruzual & Charlot (2003) models for converting L_{UV} into SFR, following Madau et al (1998). $E(B - V)$ is derived by mapping the $(B - z)$ colour into $E(B - V)$ using the Calzetti et al. law. Note that there are no appreciable differences in the UV between the models of Bruzual & Charlot (2003) and those of Maraston (2005) that are used in this paper. As clearly shown, the best agreement is between UV-derived SFRs and those obtained from SED fitting with inverted- τ models and fixed formation redshift. Notice that when leaving age as a free parameter several galaxies are found with exceedingly large SFRs and $E(B - V)$ values (see also Section 4.1), much at variance with the more robust values derived from the UV flux. Direct- τ models with fixed formation redshift are in better agreement with the UV-derived SFRs, yet they systematically underestimate the SFR as already noticed in Section 4.2.

This is further illustrated in Figure 19 and Figure 20 which show the SFR and the reddening $E(B - V)$ from the SED fits directly compared to those from the UV. Among all explored SFHs, the inverted- τ models clearly are in best agreement with the values derived from the UV flux and slope. We interpret this as an indication that the SFHs of inverted- τ models are closer to those of real galaxies, compared to the SFHs of direct- τ models.

4.4 Best fit solutions with fixed τ and age $> \tau$

It is easy to realise that in galaxies that follow a SFR such as that given by Equation (1) the SFR tends to increase exponentially with time (Pannella et al. 2009; Renzini 2009). More precisely, if one ignores the t term in this equation the exponential increase proceeds with a $\tau \simeq 0.7$ Gyr. Thus, in this Section we present the results of performing a new set of best fits, this time assuming a fixed τ (namely $\tau=0.5$ and 1 Gyr, that bracket the empirical value), leaving age as a free parameter but constraining it to be larger than τ . We also consider the case of direct- τ models with the same parameters and restrictions. This choice to set limits on age may appear rather artificial, and indeed it is purely meant to avoid the extremely small ages that are found when age is left completely free. In practice, this exercise consists in considering only the cases with age $> \tau$ among those already explored in Section 4.1.

The comparison of the SFRs derived from direct- and inverted- τ models (Figure 21) is qualitatively similar to the case of fixed formation redshift (cf. Figure 14), and the same comments apply also here. The SFR and $E(B - V)$ values that are obtained with these further models are then compared to those obtained from the UV in Figures 19 and 20. It is apparent that inverted- τ models with $\tau=0.5$ Gyr and ages larger than τ give results nearly as good as those derived for the case of fixed formation redshift. Also the case of SFR = constant and age > 0.1 Gyr SFRs results in reasonable agreement with those derived from the UV. All other explored SFHs give results at variance from those obtained from the UV, that we regard as the most robust method to estimate the SFR and reddening.

Figure 22 shows the derived stellar masses. In this parameterisation there is less difference between the masses that are derived with the age $> \tau$ constraint with respect to the case of fixing the formation redshift. This is due to the fact that direct- τ models indicate lower masses compared

to those in the case of fixed formation redshift, because of their lower age, hence shorter duration of the star formation activity. Note, however, that in most cases the smallest χ_r^2 are obtained for the smallest possible age, i.e., age $\simeq \tau$, or ~ 0.5 Gyr, as shown in Figure 23, again a consequence of the outshining effect.

4.5 Blind diagnostics of the star formation history of mock galaxies

The ability of an adopted shape of the SFH to recover the basic properties of a composite stellar population can be tested on mock galaxies with known SFHs. In a parallel project (J. Pforr et al., *in preparation*) we use synthetic galaxies from semi-analytic models (GALICS, Hatton et al. 2003) in which the input SSPs are the Maraston (2005) models in the rendition of Tonini et al. (2009, 2010). Their observed-frame magnitudes at the various redshifts are then calculated, fed into Hyper-Z just as if they were relative to real observed galaxies, and best fits are sought using various template composite stellar populations.³ Here we focus on an experiment involving the templates used in this paper, namely inverted- and direct- τ models and constant SF models, applied to mock star-forming galaxies at redshift 2. The model spectra are reddened according to the ongoing SFR, using the empirical evidence that the $E(B - V)$ is proportional to the SFR (e.g., Daddi et al. 2007a) of each individual galaxy, with $E(B - V) = 0.33 \times (\log \text{SFR} - 2) + 1/3$. Extinction as a function of wavelength is then applied following the law of Calzetti et al. (2000). Note that we do not take such mock galaxies as representative of real galaxies. The goal of the experiment is to show what happens if the SED of a galaxy with a certain SFH is used to derive its SFR and stellar mass using a different SFH.

Figures 24 and 25 show the results. The upper left panel of Figure 24 shows the *input* values, i.e. the distribution of SFRs and masses of the semi-analytic models at redshift 2 (black points). The other panels show the *output* values, i.e. the SFRs and masses that are obtained by fitting the SED of the mock galaxies with the various templates, as indicated, over-plotted to the input values.

The inverted- τ models with fixed formation redshift can recover the input quantities strikingly well (middle panels). Towards the low-mass end ($M \lesssim 10^9 M_\odot$) the SFR is somewhat underestimated, suggesting that the assumed start of SF is too early. Note also, as shown by the two middle panels in Figure 24, that the result is almost independent of the assumed formation redshift, as already argued in Section 4.2.

None of the other SFH templates do as well. With the free age mode a substantial number of outliers with very high SFRs are obtained. The green line in Figure 24 and Figure 25 is a fit to the outliers found among the real GOODS galaxies from the direct- τ models (the blue objects in Figure 19 and Figure 20), and it is quite instructive to note that when the

³ A similar project is described in Wuyts et al. (2009a), and a detailed comparison with their results is given in Pforr et al., *in preparation*. The systematic offsets introduced by the use of direct- τ models to derive masses and SFRs of mock galaxies at $z > 3$ are also investigated by Lee et al. (2009).

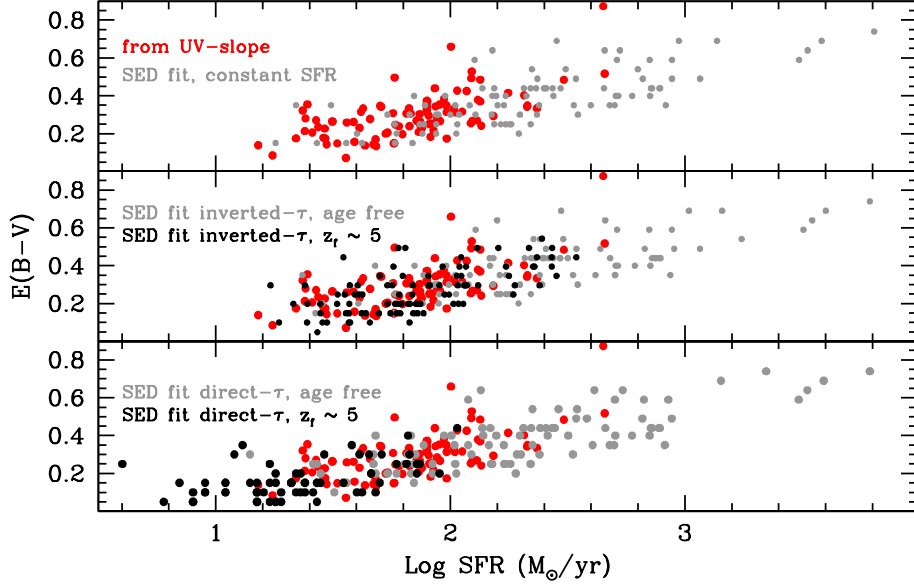


Figure 18. The reddening and SFRs derived under different assumptions on the SFH are compared to those derived using only the rest-frame UV part of the spectrum (red points), i.e., the wavelength range that most directly depends on the ongoing rate of star formation. The upper panel shows a comparison of such UV-derived SFRs with those derived from SED fitting assuming $\text{SFR}=\text{const}$ and leaving age as a free parameter. In the middle panel the comparison is made with inverted- τ models, with both fixed and free age (black and grey points, respectively). Finally, the lower panel shows the comparison with the direct- τ -models.

fit produces wrong values, those follow the same relation of fake values in mock galaxies. Finally, Figure 25, analogous to Figure 24, shows the result of the same experiment with mock galaxies, but now using the template SFHs discussed in the previous subsection, i.e., with fixed τ and age $> \tau$. The inverted- τ models with age $\geq \tau$, and $\tau = 0.5$ Gyr give fairly good fits to the actual values in the mock galaxies, but not as good as those with a prior on the formation redshift (see Figure 24, middle panels). Finally, note that some outliers among the mock galaxies, a few with low SFR for their masses (hence almost passive), are poorly reproduced by the explored SFHs, as all assume that star formation is still going on.

The reason why inverted- τ models fit better is very simple. Most mock galaxies constructed from semi-analytic models exhibit secularly increasing SFRs, as do the cold-stream hydrodynamical models of Dekel et al. (2009) as one expects from the empirical SFR-mass relation (e.g., Renzini 2009). Therefore, we believe that quite enough arguments militate in favour of preferring exponentially increasing SFRs, as opposed to decreasing or constant.

4.6 Allowing very small values of τ

As one can notice from Figure 15, using inverted- τ models the vast majority of the best fits tend to cluster close to the minimum allowed value of τ , i.e., 0.3 Gyr, a limit that was imposed based on the value of τ implied by the empirical $\text{SFR}-M_*$ relation, as discussed in Section 4.4. But what happens if this limit is removed, and the best fit procedure is allowed to choose any value of τ down to 0.05 Gyr? The results are shown in Figure 26: several galaxies are now “best fitted” with very small τ ’s, implying SFHs in which most

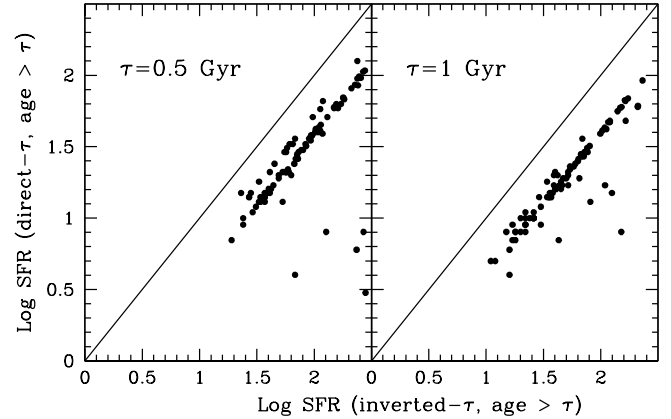


Figure 21. Comparison of the star formation rates derived assuming exponentially decreasing star formation rates (direct- τ models) with those obtained assuming exponentially increasing star formation rates (inverted- τ models). In both models, τ has been fixed to two values of 0.5 and 1 Gyr, and the age is constrained to be larger than τ .

stars formed just shortly before the time at which the galaxy is observed. This is to say that leaving the procedure free to choose very small values of τ results in best fits that closely resemble those obtained with age as a free parameter, that were discussed (and rejected) in Section 4.1. Figure 26 shows that also in this case SFRs well in excess of those derived from the UV are derived for several galaxies. Therefore, also inverted- τ models with unconstrained τ ’s suffer from the outshining phenomenon that plagues models with age as a fully unconstrained free parameter.

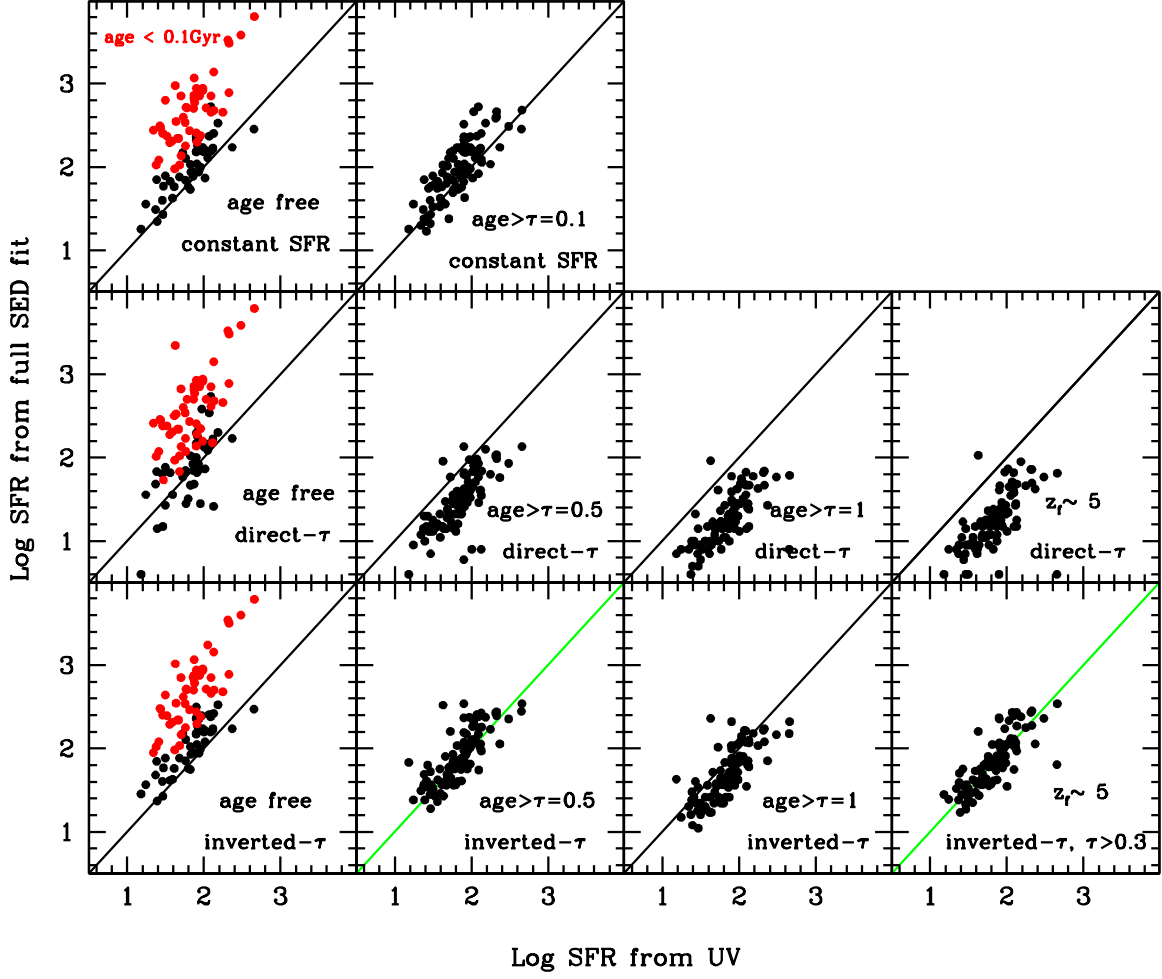


Figure 19. The comparison of SFRs derived from SED fitting with those derived from the rest-frame UV only (plus extinction correction). Inverted- τ models with $z_{\text{form}} = 5$ (or inverted- τ s with fixed $\tau = 0.5$ Gyr and ages constrained to be larger than τ) provide the best result (panels with green lines).

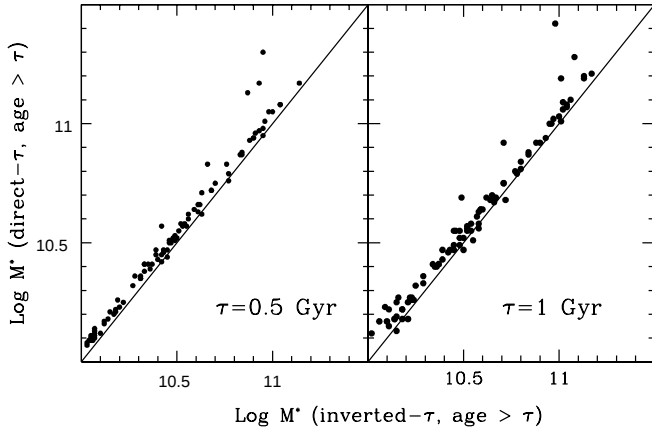


Figure 22. The same as in Figure 21, but for a comparison of the derived stellar masses.

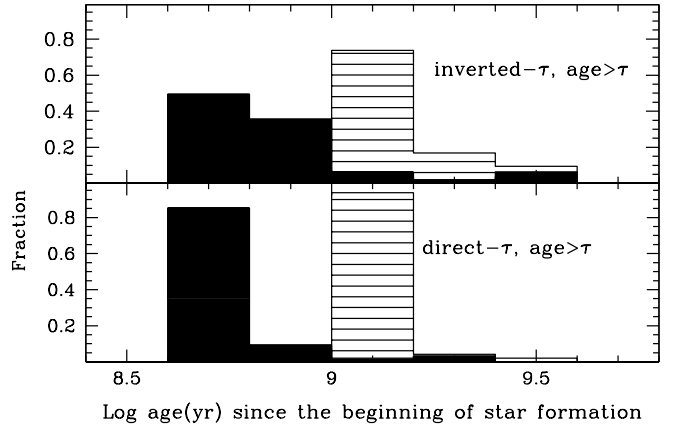


Figure 23. Distributions of the ages obtained with models with fixed τ and ages constrained to be larger than τ , for $\tau = 0.5$ Gyr (black histogram) and $\tau = 1$ Gyr (shaded histogram).

The lesson we learn from these experiments is that only by setting a prior on age one derives astrophysically more acceptable solutions. Depending on the adopted shape of the

SFH, this prior can be a minimum age (for constant SFR models), or setting $\text{age} > \tau$ (for direct- τ models), or finally

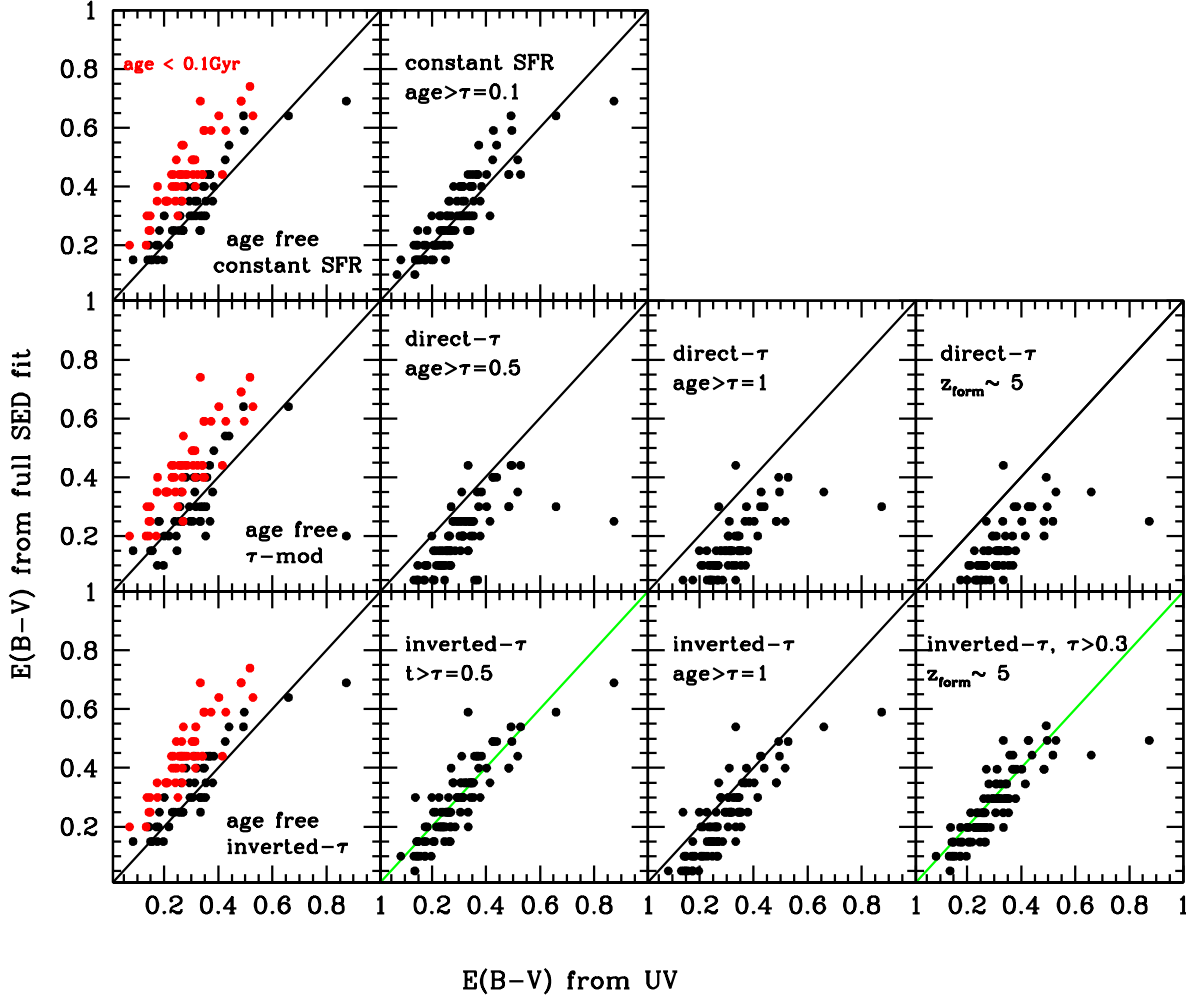


Figure 20. The same as Figure 19 for the reddening $E(B - V)$. Conclusions are identical.

setting a minimum acceptable value for τ (for inverted- τ models). This kind of fix looks quite artificial, and admittedly the resulting procedure is far from being elegant. It is a simple way of avoiding the outshining effect, and obtain SFRs that are in agreement with those derived from other direct methods, such as from UV, radio, or mid-IR (e.g., Daddi et al. 2007a,b; Pannella et al 2009).

4.7 How robust are stellar mass estimates?

While SFR and reddening can be best evaluated by just using the UV part of a galaxy's spectrum, the determination of the stellar mass, such a crucial quantity for understanding galaxy evolution, requires the full SED fitting. Hence, it requires exploring a variety of assumed SFHs. We have shown that there are some adopted SFHs that, constrained to avoid the outshining problem, give SFRs and $E(B - V)$ values in excellent agreement with those derived from the UV. Now, how different are the derived stellar masses when using these viable options for the SFH? And, ultimately, how much can we trust such derived masses?

Figure 27 - first and second panel - compares the stellar masses that are derived for the real galaxies studied in this paper using these viable SFHs, namely inverted- τ with high

formation redshift, inverted- τ with age constrained, and constant SF with age constrained. The corresponding masses agree with each other quite well, systematic differences are quite small ($\lesssim 0.1 - 0.2$ dex), and also the scatter is quite modest, of the order of 0.1 dex. Can this consistency suffice to conclude that the adopted procedures give a robust estimate of stellar masses? In this respect, the fairly accurate recovery of the masses of mock galaxies should increase our confidence.

Yet, the problem of outshining remains. What we consider viable options are SFHs described by extremely simple functions, i.e., either constant or exponential. Nature certainly realises far more complex SFHs. For example, an early burst of star formation, followed by a continuous SFR, could be easily missed by the best fit procedure, by remaining out-shined by the successive and ongoing star formation. Thus, we suspect that derived masses may underestimate the actual stellar mass, at least for those galaxies with early massive starbursts.

We note that Figure 27, third panel compares also the masses derived from direct- τ models with unconstrained age, to those derived from the viable SFHs. Clearly, such direct- τ models can substantially underestimate the stellar mass, while they overestimate the SFR (cf. Figure 19).

To conclude this section, Figure 28 shows the *absolute* values of the stellar mass of star-forming galaxies at redshift $z \sim 2$ that are obtained using our preferred star formation history.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

We have tried different priors for the SFH of $z \sim 2$ galaxies, and used a χ^2 best fit approach to derive the basic properties of such galaxies: SFR, stellar mass, reddening, age, etc. We do not expect that any of the simple mathematical forms adopted for the SFH (constant SFR, exponentially decreasing, exponentially increasing) is strictly followed by real galaxies. We expect, however, that the two opposite choices for the exponential case are sufficiently extreme to encompass the real behavior of galaxies, or at least those having experienced a quasi-steady SFR over most of their lifetime. We try various tests to distinguish which of the various options is the most acceptable one (or the least unacceptable) for giving the astrophysically most plausible values for the basic properties of star forming galaxies in the redshift range between ~ 1.4 and ~ 2.5 .

We find that by leaving age as a free parameter the best fit procedure delivers implausibly short ages, no matter which SFH template is adopted. This is so because the SED is dominated by the stars that have formed most recently, and they outshine the older stellar populations that may inhabit these galaxies. Thus, introducing a prior on the beginning of star formation appears to be necessary.

Assuming that star formation started at high redshift (i.e., $z \gg \sim 2$, the precise value being almost irrelevant) provides a more credible framework, with models with exponentially increasing SFR (that we call inverted- τ models) giving systematically higher SFRs for the $z \sim 2$ galaxies in the test sample, and lower stellar masses, compared to models with exponentially decreasing SFR. These two systematic differences together imply a specific SFR that is a factor of ~ 5 higher in inverted- τ models, compared to direct- τ models, when star formation is assumed to start at high redshift (e.g., $z = 5$) in both cases.

On the other hand, inverted- τ models offer various notable advantages: 1) they indicate SFRs and extinctions in excellent agreement with those derived from the rest-frame UV part of the SED, which most directly relates to the ongoing star formation and reddening, 2) they fairly accurately recover the SFRs and masses of mock galaxies constructed from semi-analytic models, in which SFR are indeed secularly increasing in most cases, and 3) have systematically better reduced χ^2 values compared to models with exponentially decreasing SFRs, though one cannot consider them fully satisfactory. These advantages are somewhat reduced if the best fit procedure is allowed to pick very small values of τ , down to 0.05 Gyr, as in such case derived SFRs tend to be somewhat overestimated compared to those derived from the UV.

We have also explored star formation histories (such as constant SFR, or exponentially decreasing) in which age is a priori constrained to avoid very small values (e.g., age > 0.1 Gyr, or age $> \tau$, or fixed τ). Adopting such priors, though it may seem quite artificial, gives more plausible solutions with respect to cases in which age is left fully free. This is due to

the mentioned outshining effect of very young stellar populations over the older ones. Still, models with exponentially increasing SFRs tend to give systematically better results, as judged from the consistency with the UV derived SFRs.

Besides the above arguments, there are other reasons to prefer stellar population models constructed with exponentially increasing SFRs, including:

- 1) The almost linear relation between SFR and stellar mass ($\text{SFR} \propto \sim M_*$), and the small scatter about it, that are empirically established for redshift ~ 2 galaxies implies that they can indeed experience a quasi-exponential growth at these cosmic epochs. Later, some process may quench their star formation entirely and turn them into passively evolving *ellipticals*, or keep growing until the secular decrease of the specific star formation rate (the $t^{-2.5}$ term in Equation (1)) takes over, and galaxies (such as spirals) continue forming stars at a slowly decreasing rate all the way to the present epoch (Renzini 2009).
- 2) The direct observation of the evolution of the luminosity function in rest-frame UV (which is directly related to SFR) shows that the characteristic luminosity at 1600 Å (M_{1600}^*) brightens by over one magnitude between $z = 6$ and $z = 3$ (Bouwens et al. 2007). Since extinction is likely to increase with time following metal enrichment, the increase of the rest-frame UV luminosity can only be due to an increased SFR in individual galaxies.

The aim of this paper is to explore which assumptions and procedures are likely to give the most robust estimates of the basic stellar population parameters, when using data that extend from the rest-frame UV to the near-IR. We argue that ongoing SFRs are best derived at wavelengths below about one micron by using the UV part of the SED of galaxies, and inverted- τ models give SFRs in excellent agreement with them. However, the fit to the full optical to near-infrared SED is required to derive the mass in stars. We show that the SFHs, with a prior on age or τ to reduce the outshining effect, give results that agree quite well with each other, giving some confidence on the reliability of the derived masses. However, it is still possible that the mass may be somewhat underestimated for those galaxies in which a substantial fraction of the stellar mass was produced in a strong burst, early in their evolution.

At first sight the higher SFRs and lower stellar masses indicated by inverted- τ models (compared to direct- τ models, both with fixed formation redshift) may exacerbate an apparent mismatch between the *cosmic* (volume averaged) SFR history ($\dot{\rho}_*(z)$) and the empirical stellar mass density ($\rho_*(z)$), such that the integration of $\text{SFR}(z)$ tends to overproduce the stellar mass density at most/all redshifts (e.g., Wilkins, Trentham & Hopkins 2008). However, SFRs are more often derived from direct SFR indicators, such as the rest-frame UV, radio flux, H α flux, or mid/far-infrared, rather than from SED fits. Therefore the 0.5 dex effect on the SFRs relative to the direct- τ models should not affect this discrepancy. There may remain the 0.2 dex effect on the masses, but inverted- τ models, by construction minimising star formation at early times, may systematically underestimate the stellar mass of galaxies, in particular if part of it was formed in early bursts. Thus, with this caveat in mind, the use of inverted- τ models with fixed formation redshift should not appreciably exacerbate the mismatch problem mentioned above. Instead, direct- τ models with uncon-

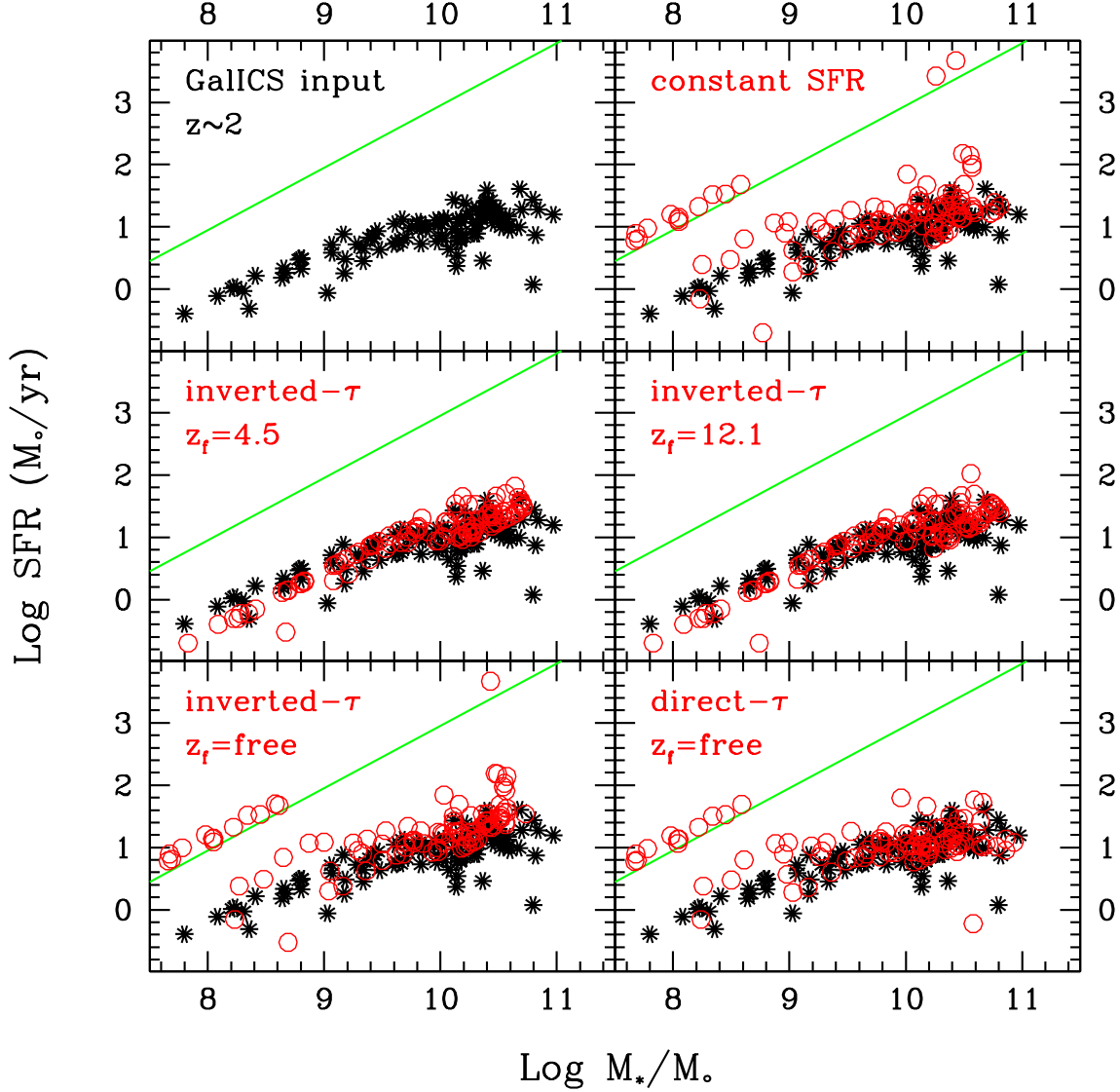


Figure 24. Comparison between the input values of SFR and stellar mass of Mock galaxies from semi-analytic models (labelled as GALICS, black points) and the same quantities derived from SED fitting using the various templates (labelled in each panel, red points). The green line highlights the position of the fake outliers.

strained age most certainly worsen this problem as they underestimate the stellar mass (see Figure 27, right panel), and overestimate the SFR (see Figure 19).

We conclude that the use of synthetic stellar populations with an exponentially declining SFR should be avoided in the case of star forming galaxies at redshift beyond ~ 1 . Exponentially increasing SFRs, with e-folding times of $\sim 0.3 - 1$ Gyr, and a high starting redshift appear to provide astrophysically more plausible results, and while nature may not closely follow such a simple functional behavior, they should be preferred in deriving SFRs and stellar masses of high redshift galaxies. In any event, we believe that maximum likelihood parameters are not necessarily unbiased estimators of star formation rates and masses of

high-redshift galaxies, but the broadest possible astrophysical context should be considered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the referee Stephen Serjeant for a prompt and useful report. We are grateful to Andi Burkert for valuable comments on a very early draft of the paper, and to Laura Greggio and Daniel Thomas for useful discussions. We acknowledge Micol Bolzonella for her constructive help with the *Hyper-Z* code. CM, JP, and CT acknowledge the Marie-Curie Excellence Team grant “Unimass”, ref. MEXT-CT-2006-042754 of the Training and Mobility of Researchers programme financed by the European Community.

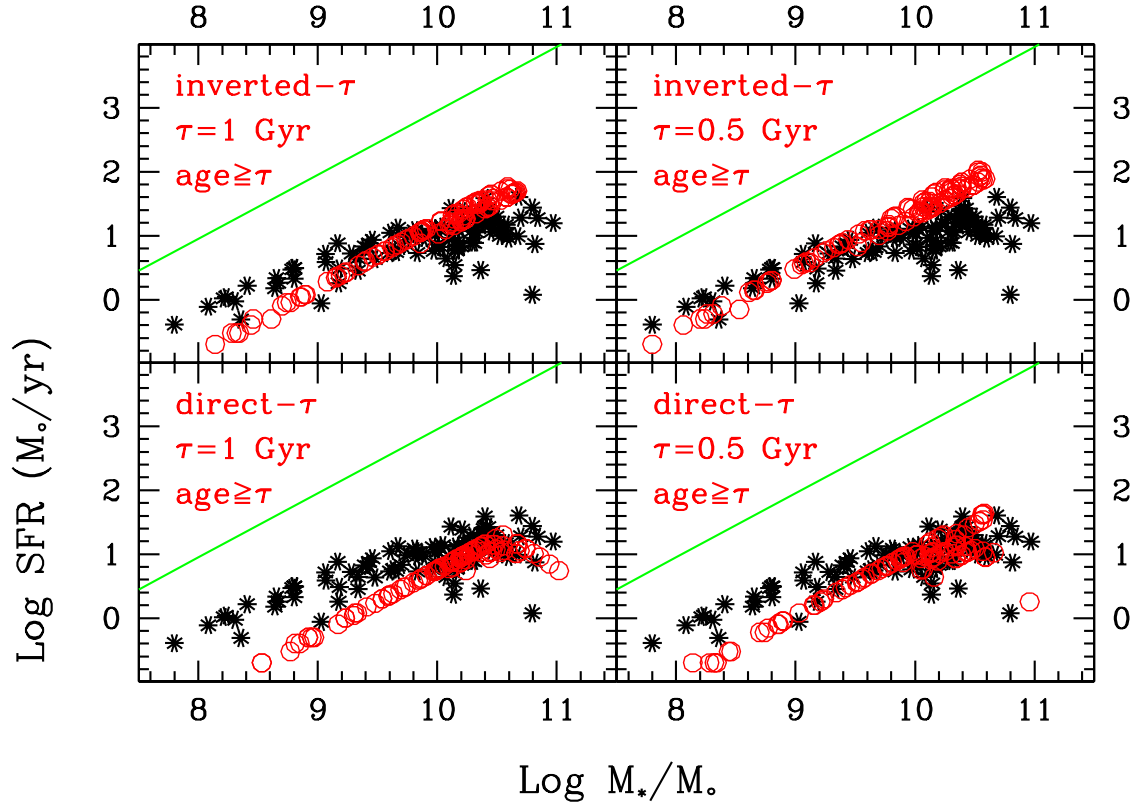


Figure 25. The same as Figure 24, for the cases in which τ has been fixed to the indicated values, with the additional restriction imposing the age to exceed τ .

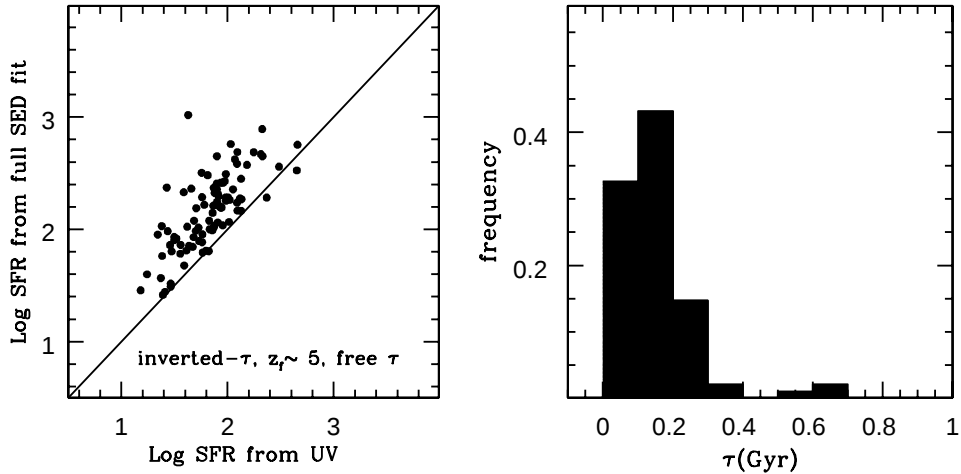


Figure 26. Left panel: The SFR from the full optical-to-near-IR SED fit derived from inverted- τ models in which τ is allowed to take very small values, compared to the SFR derived only from the UV part of the SED. Right panel: The frequency histogram of the corresponding values of τ .

ED acknowledges the funding support of the ERC-StG grant UPGAL-240039, ANR-07-BLAN-0228 and ANR-08-JCJC-0008. AR is grateful for the hospitality of the ICG during the final rush for the completion of this paper. Some of the data used here are part of the GOODS Spitzer Space Telescope Legacy Science Program, that is supported by NASA

through Contract Number 1224666 issued by the JPL, Caltech, under NASA contract 1407.

REFERENCES

Bolzonella M., Miralles J.-M., Pelló R., 2000, A&A, 363, 476

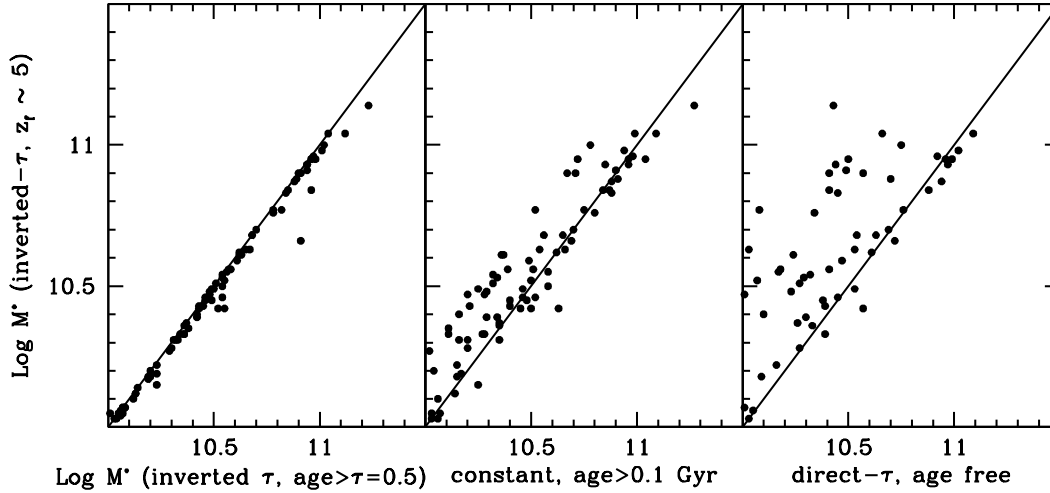


Figure 27. A comparison of the stellar masses derived for the GOODS galaxies from inverted- τ models, with $z_f = 5$ and $\tau \geq 0.3$ Gyr, with those derived from other adopted SFHs. Left panel: vs. inverted- τ models with age $> \tau = 0.5$ Gyr; Central panel: vs. models with SFR=const. and age > 0.1 Gyr; Right panel: vs. direct- τ models and unconstrained age.

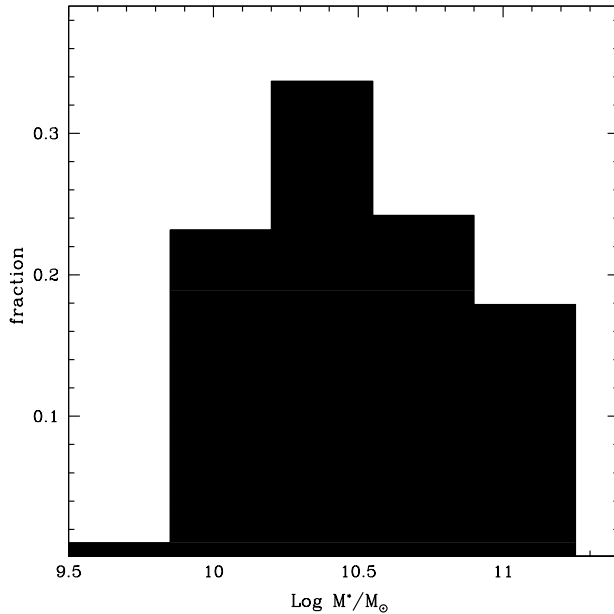


Figure 28. Stellar masses for the $z \sim 2$ GOODS star-forming galaxies as derived from inverted- τ models, with $z_f \gtrsim 5$ and $\tau \geq 0.3$ Gyr.

Bouwens R. J., Illingworth G. D., Franx M., Ford H., 2007, *ApJ*, 670, 928
 Brinchmann J., Charlot S., White S. D. M., Tremonti C., Kauffmann G., Heckman T., Brinkmann J., 2004, *MNRAS*, 351, 1151
 Bruzual A. G., 1983, *ApJ*, 273, 105
 Bruzual G., Charlot S., 2003, *MNRAS*, 344, 1000
 Calzetti D., Armus L., Bohlin R. C., Kinney A. L., Koornneef J., Storch-Bergmann T., 2000, *ApJ*, 533, 682
 Chabrier G., 2003, *PASP*, 115, 763
 Cimatti A., Cassata P., Pozzetti L. et al., 2008, *A&A*, 482, 21

Daddi E., Cimatti A., Renzini A., Fontana A., Mignoli M., Pozzetti L., Tozzi P., Zamorani G., 2004, *ApJ*, 617, 746
 Daddi E., Dickinson M., Chary R. et al., 2005, *ApJ*, 631, L13
 Daddi E., Renzini A., Pirzkal N. et al., 2005, *ApJ*, 626, 680
 Daddi E., Dickinson M., Morrison G. et al., 2007, *ApJ*, 670, 156
 Daddi E., Alexander D. M., Dickinson M. et al., 2007, *ApJ*, 670, 173
 Daddi E., Dannerbauer H., Stern D. et al., 2009, *ApJ*, 694, 1517
 Dekel A., Birnboim Y., Engel G. et al., 2009, *Nat*, 457, 451
 Elbaz D., Daddi E., Le Borgne D. et al., 2007, *A&A*, 468, 33
 Fontana A., Santini P., Grazian A. et al., 2009, *A&A*, 501, 15
 Förster Schreiber N. M., Genzel R., Bouché N. et al., 2009, *ApJ*, 706, 1364
 Genzel R., Tacconi L. J., Eisenhauer F. et al., 2006, *Nat*, 442, 786
 Giavalisco M., Ferguson H. C., Koekemoer A. M. et al., 2004, *ApJ*, 600, L93
 Gonzalez V., Labbe I., Bouwens R. J., Illingworth G. Franx M., Kriek M., Brammer G. B., 2010, *ApJ*, 713, 115
 Hatton S., Devriendt J. E. G., Ninin S., Bouchet F. R., Guiderdoni B., Vibert D., 2003, *MNRAS*, 343, 75
 Hopkins A. M., Beacom J. F., 2006, *ApJ*, 651, 142
 Kennicutt R. C., 1986, in Norman C. A., Renzini A., Tosi M., eds, *Stellar Populations*. Cambridge Univ. Press, p. 125
 Kong X., Daddi E., Arimoto N. et al., 2006, *ApJ*, 638, 72
 Kroupa P., 2001, *MNRAS*, 322, 231
 Kurk, J., Cimatti A., Daddi E. et al., 2009, *The Messenger*, 135, 40
 Lee S.-K., Idzi R., Ferguson H. C., Somerville R. S., Wiklund T., Giavalisco M., 2009, *ApJS*, 184, 100
 Madau P., Pozzetti L., Dickinson M., 1998, *ApJ*, 498, 106
 Maraston C., 1998, *MNRAS*, 300, 872
 Maraston C., 2005, *MNRAS*, 362, 799
 Maraston C., Daddi E., Renzini A., Cimatti A., Dickinson M., Papovich C., Pasquali A., Pirzkal N., 2006, *ApJ*, 652, 85
 Menéndez-Delmestre K., Blain A. W., Smail I. et al., 2009, *ApJ*, 699, 667
 Noeske K. G., Weiner B. J., Faber S. M. et al., 2007, *ApJ*, 660, L43
 Noll S., Pierini D., Cimatti A. et al., 2009, *A&A*, 499, 69
 Pannella M., Carilli C. L., Daddi E. et al., 2009, *ApJ*, 698, L116
 Papovich C., Dickinson M., Ferguson H. C., 2001, *ApJ*, 559, 620
 Popesso P., Dickinson M., Nonino M. et al., 2009, *A&A*, 494, 443

- Pozzetti L., Bolzonella M., Zucca E. et al., 2009, preprint (arXiv:0907.5416)
- Reddy N. A., Steidel C. C., 2004, ApJ, 603, L13
- Renzini A., 2009, MNRAS, 398, L58
- Retzlaff J., Rosati P., Dickinson M., Vandame B., Rite C., Nonino M., Cesarsky C., the GOODS Team, 2010, A&A, in press
- Schinnerer E., Smolčić V., Carilli C. L. et al., 2007, ApJS, 172, 46
- Shapley A. E., Steidel C. C., Erb D. K., Reddy N. A., Adelberger K. L., Pettini M., Barmby P., Huang J. 2005, ApJ, 626, 698
- Serjeant S., Gruppioni C., Oliver S., 2002, MNRAS, 330, 621
- Stark D. P., Ellis R. S., Bunker A., Bundy K., Targett T., Benson A., Lacy M., 2009, ApJ, 697, 1493
- Tacconi L. J., Genzel R., Smail I. et al., 2008, ApJ, 680, 246
- Tonini C., Maraston C., Devriendt J., Thomas D., Silk J., 2009, MNRAS, 396, L36
- Tonini C., Maraston C., Thomas D., Devriendt J., Silk J., 2010, MNRAS, 403, 1749
- Vanzella E., Cristiani S., Dickinson M. et al., 2008, A&A, 478, 83
- Wilkins S. M., Trentham N., Hopkins A. M., 2008, MNRAS, 385, 687
- Williams R. J., Quadri R. F., Franx M., van Dokkum P., Labbé I., 2009, ApJ, 691, 1879
- Wuyts S., Franx M., Cox T. J., Hernquist L., Hopkins P. F., Robertson B. E., van Dokkum P. G., 2009, ApJ, 696, 348
- Wuyts S., Franx M., Cox T. J. et al., 2009, ApJ, 700, 799