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The evolution of rest-frame UV properties, Ly α EWs and the SFR-Stellar mass relation at $z \sim 2 - 6$ 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 (Ly α) emitters (LAEs) at $z \sim 2 - 6$. We find typical stellar masses of $10^{9.3 \pm 0.6} M_{\odot}$ and star formation rates (SFR) of $\text{SFR}_{\text{SED}} = 4.5_{-2.5}^{+8.8} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ and $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 5.9_{-2.6}^{+6.3} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, combined with very blue UV slopes of $\beta = -2.0_{-0.5}^{+0.3}$, 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 Ly α rest-frame equivalent width (EW_0) and find 45 “extreme” LAEs with $\text{EW}_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ (3σ), implying a low number density of $(7 \pm 1) \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$. Overall, we measure little to no evolution of the Ly α EW_0 and scale length parameter (w_0) which are consistently high ($\text{EW}_0 = 140_{-70}^{+280} \text{ \AA}$, $w_0 = 129_{-11}^{+11} \text{ \AA}$) from $z \sim 6$ to $z \sim 2$ 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 Ly α escape fraction ($f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$) irrespective of cosmic time, but $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ is still higher for UV-fainter and lower mass LAEs. The least massive LAEs ($< 10^{9.5} M_{\odot}$) are typically located above the star formation “Main Sequence” (MS), but the offset from the MS decreases towards $z \sim 6$ and towards $10^{10} M_{\odot}$. 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 (Ly α , $\lambda_{0,\text{vacuum}} = 1215.67 \text{ \AA}$) 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 Ly α emitters (LAEs) selected with deep surveys have been found to have

low stellar mass ($M_{\star} \lesssim 10^9 M_{\odot}$), 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 $\sim 10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, roughly two times the characteristic Ly α luminosity ($L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}^{\star}$) at $z \sim 2 - 3$ (see Sobral et al. 2018b).

Searches using the Ly α emission line have been extremely successful at selecting young SFGs through narrow

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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 Ly α 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 $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \gtrsim L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}^*$ (e.g. Ouchi et al. 2013; Sobral et al. 2015). For $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \lesssim L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}^*$ 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 Lyman Break (e.g. Steidel et al. 1996, 1999; Madau et al. 1996). Currently, there are $> 10,000$ s of known galaxies at $z \sim 2 - 10$ (see e.g. Bouwens et al. 2014a, 2015), mostly consisting of faint sub- L_{UV}^* galaxies found through deep small area searches, typically too faint to follow-up with current spectroscopic instrumentation.

While Ly α surveys are efficient at selecting galaxies, inferring intrinsic properties of a galaxy directly from its Ly α emission is challenging due to the complex nature of Ly α radiative transfer. Ly α photons suffer resonant scattering from gas in the Interstellar/Circumgalactic Medium (ISM/CGM) and get easily absorbed by dust (for a review on the process of Ly α radiative transfer see Dijkstra 2017) which can suppress Ly α emission even in young SFGs. The complex physics of Ly α radiative transfer mean that the Ly α escape fraction ($f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ - the ratio between observed and intrinsic Ly α luminosity) is difficult to predict. Multiple studies have taken different approaches to this problem. Observationally, $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ has been measured by comparing Ly α to dust-corrected H α luminosities (Oteo et al. 2015; Matthee et al. 2016; Sobral et al. 2017). Some studies estimate $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ by computing the ratio between star formation rate (SFR) derived from Ly α (assuming case B recombination) and SFR derived from alternative methods such as from spectral energy distributions (SEDs, Cassata et al. 2015) or the far-infrared (FIR, Wardlow et al. 2014). Others measure the ratio between the observed Ly α luminosity density and the dust-corrected H α luminosity density (Sobral et al. 2017). Alternatively, studies have measured the ratio between Ly α SFR density (SFRD) and UV SFRD by integrating the respective luminosity functions (Sobral et al. 2018a). Typical SFGs at $z \sim 2 - 3$ are found to have very low $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ ($< 5\%$, e.g. Oteo et al. 2015; Cassata et al. 2015; Matthee et al. 2016). However, sources selected due to their Ly α emission have much higher $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ (as high as $\sim 40\%$ at $z = 2.2$, Sobral et al. 2017).

Despite the complexity of the Ly α radiative transfer, properties of the Ly α line such as its equivalent width (EW) have been shown to hold important information. Sources selected by their Ly α emission typically have high EWs, with rest-frame Ly α EW (EW_0) $\sim 50 - 150 \text{ \AA}$ at $z \sim 0.3 - 6$ (see e.g. Gronwall et al. 2007; Hashimoto et al. 2017; Wold et al. 2017) which can be explained by young stellar ages, low metallicities and/or top-heavy initial mass functions

(Schaerer 2003; Raiter et al. 2010) or complex radiative transfer effects (Neufeld 1991). The high Ly α EW_0 measured for LAEs even at low redshift ($z \sim 0.3$, Wold et al. 2017) contrasts with rest-frame EW measurements from other emission lines for galaxies at similar redshifts (e.g. H α , [OII] and H β + [OIII] EW_0) which are measured to be $\leq 25 \text{ \AA}$ at $z \sim 0.3$, (e.g. SDSS: Thomas et al. 2013; HETDEX: Adams et al. 2011). It should be noted, however, that LAEs with very low EW_0 (down to 5 \AA) have been detected in some studies (e.g. Sobral et al. 2017; Arrabal Haro et al. 2018), highlighting the diversity of LAE populations. Sobral & Matthee (2019) derived a simple empirical relation that estimates $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ from EW_0 : $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha} = 0.0048 \times \text{EW}_0$. This relation implies a connection between the intrinsic EW and the dust attenuation. A non-evolution of typical EW_0 with redshift could thus imply a non-evolution of $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ in Ly α -selected samples. A constant typical $\text{EW}_0 = 80 \text{ \AA}$ across redshift would result in a typical $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha} \sim 40\%$ for LAEs.

With the measurement of $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ from EW_0 , it is possible to derive the SFR of LAEs by translating Ly α flux into dust-corrected H α 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 $z \sim 6$ until the peak of star formation history at $z \sim 2$. For our sample of galaxies, we measure EW_0 , SFR, M_* , UV luminosity (M_{UV}) and UV continuum slope (β) 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_0 , SFR, M_{UV} and β . We present our results in Section 4, looking into the $M_{\text{UV}}-\beta$ and SFR- M_* relations and the potential evolution of EW_0 with redshift, along with physical interpretations. Finally, we present our conclusions

in Section 5. Throughout this work, we use a Λ CDM cosmology with $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_M = 0.3$ and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$. 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 Ly α 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 \AA for MBs, 25 \AA for NBs and 5 \AA for the NB at $z = 2.23$; see Sobral et al. 2017; ii) significant excess emission in the selection medium/narrow band, $\Sigma > 3$ (see Bunker et al. 1995; Sobral et al. 2013); iii) colour break blueward of the detected Ly α 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 16th (84th) percentiles of its distribution as lower (upper) uncertainties. Additionally, in Fig. 1 we show a histogram distribution of Ly α 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 Ly α 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 $r_e \sim 1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ kpc}$. Shibuya et al. (2019) analysed the radial surface brightness profiles of ~ 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 halo masses of $\sim 10^{11} M_\odot$ in NB-selected LAEs and $\sim 10^{11} - 10^{12} M_\odot$ in MB-selected LAEs, showing the clustering and typical dark matter halo masses 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 $\sim 3 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ 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 $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 1000 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ 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): $z = 2.5 \pm 0.1$ (IA427), $z = 3.1 \pm 0.4$ (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.

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, IA574, IA624, IA679, IA709, IA738, IA767, IA827) and narrow band (NB711, NB816) data taken with the Subaru/SuprimeCam (Taniguchi et al. 2007; Capak et al. 2007), retrieved from the COSMOS Archive¹. Additionally,

¹ <https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/COSMOS/images/>

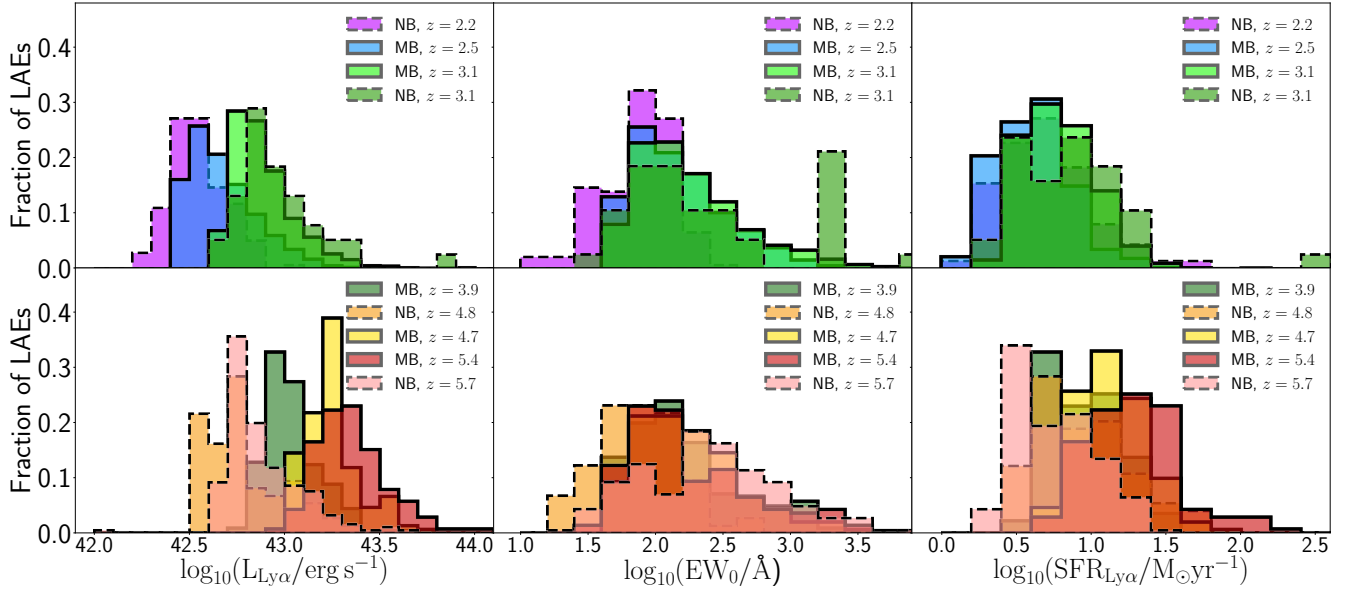


Figure 1. Distributions of parameters derived directly from photometry. Ly α luminosity (left panel), EW $_0$ (middle panel) and SFR derived directly from L $_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and EW $_0$ (Sobral & Matthee 2019, see §3.6.1; right panel). MB (NB) data are shown as filled (dashed) lines. For each parameter, top panels show the $z \leq 3.1$ sample and bottom panels show the higher redshift LAEs. The EW $_0$ peak at $z = 3.1$ (NB) is artificial and it is the upper limit of the EW $_0$, obtained from the flux upper limit. AGN have been removed.

we use the u band from CFHT/MegaCam. We use deep NIR data (Y, J, H, K_s) from UltraVISTA DR4 (McCracken et al. 2012), taken with VISTA/VIRCAM (Sutherland et al. 2015). Data used have a $0.15'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$ 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 ($3.6\mu\text{m}$) and 2 ($4.5\mu\text{m}$) from SPLASH (Steinhardt et al. 2014) and channels 3 ($5.6\mu\text{m}$) and 4 ($8.0\mu\text{m}$) from S-COSMOS (Sanders et al. 2007). IRAC data have a zero-point of 21.5814 mag and a pixel scale of $0.6'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$.

For the FIR coverage, we use $100\mu\text{m}$ and $160\mu\text{m}$ data (PEP, Lutz et al. 2011) taken with *Herschel*/PACS (Pilbratt et al. 2010) and $250\mu\text{m}$, $350\mu\text{m}$ and $500\mu\text{m}$ data (HERMES, Griffin et al. 2010; Oliver et al. 2012) taken with *Herschel*/SPIRE. The five listed FIR images have a pixel scale of $1.2'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$, $2.4'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$, $6'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$, $8.3'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$ and $12'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$, 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; $r_e = 1.0 \text{ kpc}$ 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:

$$\text{mag} = \text{mag}_0 + \text{aper}_{\text{cor}} + s_f - A_\lambda, \quad (1)$$

where 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

Table 1. Overview of the photometric filters used in this work ranked from the lowest to highest wavelengths. (1) Photometric filter; (2) Effective wavelength; (3) Filter FWHM; (4) 3σ magnitude depth measured in a fixed $2''$ aperture; (5) Correction term summed to the measured magnitudes to correct for systematic offsets (*includes an additional offset to correct the systematic uncertainties §2.4.6; †denotes values obtained from the deblended FIR catalogue presented by Jin et al. 2018); (6) Filter dependent dust correction that is subtracted from the measured magnitudes; (7) Instrument and telescope used for the observations; (8) Source of the data.

Filter	λ_{eff} (Å)	FWHM (Å)	Depth (3σ , $2''$)	s_f	A_λ	Instrument, Telescope	Source
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>u</i>	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)
<i>B</i>	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)
<i>g</i> [†]	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)
<i>V</i>	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)
<i>r</i> [†]	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>i</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	343.5	26.5	-0.019	0.0313	Suprime-Cam, Subaru	Capak et al. (2007)
<i>z</i> ⁺⁺	9086.6	955.3	26.8	-0.037	0.0265	Suprime-Cam, Subaru	Capak et al. (2007)
<i>Y</i>	10211.2	930.0	26.2	0.0	0.0211	VIRCAM, VISTA	McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4)
<i>J</i>	12540.9	172.0	25.8	0.0	0.0144	VIRCAM, VISTA	McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4)
<i>H</i>	16463.7	2910	26.1	0.0	0.0088	VIRCAM, VISTA	McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4)
<i>Ks</i>	21487.7	3090	25.8	0.0	0.0053	VIRCAM, VISTA	McCracken et al. (2012) (DR4)
IRAC1	35262.5	7412	25.6	0.002	0.0021	IRAC, <i>Spitzer</i>	Steinhardt et al. (2014)
IRAC2	44606.7	10113	25.5	0.000	0.0014	IRAC, <i>Spitzer</i>	Steinhardt et al. (2014)
IRAC3	56764.4	13499	22.6	0.013	0.0010	IRAC, <i>Spitzer</i>	Sanders et al. (2007)
IRAC4	77030.1	28397	22.5	-0.171	0.0007	IRAC, <i>Spitzer</i>	Sanders et al. (2007)
100 μm	979036.1	356866	15.4	0.20 [†]	0.0000	PACS, <i>Herschel</i>	Lutz et al. (2011)
160 μm	1539451.3	749540	14.3	-0.06 [†]	0.0000	PACS, <i>Herschel</i>	Lutz et al. (2011)
250 μm	2471245.1	658930	10.9	-0.49 [†]	0.0000	SPIRE, <i>Herschel</i>	Oliver et al. (2012)
350 μm	3467180.4	937200	10.6	-0.15 [†]	0.0000	SPIRE, <i>Herschel</i>	Oliver et al. (2012)
500 μm	4961067.7	1848042	10.6	0.03 [†]	0.0000	SPIRE, <i>Herschel</i>	Oliver et al. (2012)

correction is applied, aper_{cor} is the aperture correction derived per band and per source, based on PSF stars around each LAE, s_f the systematic offset correction for the filter and A_λ the reddening correction computed for the effective wavelength of the filter. The error in the final magnitude is the error in mag_0 which we propagate by adding 30% of the total corrections in quadrature. Aperture photometry in the FIR is discussed separately in §2.4.5.

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 200×200 pixel ($30'' \times 30''$ for a $0.15'' \text{ pix}^{-1}$ pixel scale) cutouts, where we conduct the photometry². For optical to MIR images, we use $2''$ diam-

eter 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.

To do this, we measure the magnitude of stars³ in 2" apertures and with `MAG_AUTO` (Bertin & Arnouts 1996)⁴. We define the correction factor (`apercor` in Equation 1) as the difference between `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 Paulino-Afonso et al. (2018) using high-resolution *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 $E(B - V) = 0.0195 \pm 0.006$ (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. Fitzpatrick 1999) and it is the value used in this paper. We use the model from Fitzpatrick & Massa (2007) where the attenuation at a wavelength (λ) becomes:

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

where k is a polynomial expansion of λ^{-1} (Equation 2 from 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_λ 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 μ m, 160 μ m, 250 μ m, 350 μ m and 500 μ 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 μ m (160 μ m), we multiply the flux by the filter correction factor 1.1 (1.2) as described in the PEP public data release notes (see 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 (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 μ m, 160 μ m, 250 μ m, 350 μ m and 500 μ 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 Jin et al. (2018) (see §2.4.6).

2.4.6 Systematic offsets

We correct for systematic offsets (s_f) in the photometry by applying the corrections derived by 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 Ilbert et al. (2009) and 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_f , 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 (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 MAGPHYS⁵ (da Cunha et al. 2008, 2012) with the high-redshift extension (see da Cunha et al. 2015), to obtain SED fits for each individual galaxy, using our rest-frame UV, optical and NIR-FIR photometric measurements.

MAGPHYS is based on dust attenuation models from Charlot & Fall (2000) and uses the stellar population synthesis model from Bruzual & Charlot (2003) with a 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 α at the selection NB or MB filters, as it is by definition significant in our Ly α -selected sample. While we do not remove photometry

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

⁴ `apercor` = `MAG_AUTO` - `mag0`.

⁵ <http://www.iap.fr/magphys/>

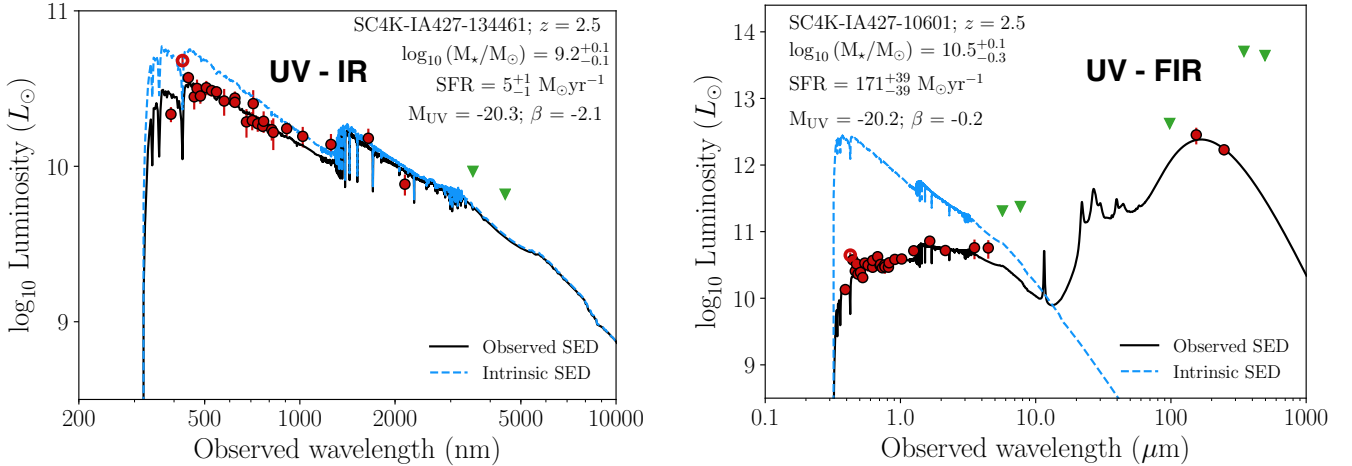


Figure 2. *Left:* SED of SC4K-IA427-134461 (at $z = 2.5$), for observed UV-IR wavelengths as we only obtain upper limits in the FIR. Red circles show the luminosity (in solar units) measured at the corresponding observed wavelength and green arrows show the upper limits for non-detections, where the flux is $< 3\sigma$. Unfilled circles are the luminosity at the NB/MB where the LAE was selected, and we note that this filter was not used to derive the SED fit. The black line is the best-fit SED to the observed photometry and the blue dashed line the intrinsic (dust-free) SED. This is an example of a very blue ($\beta = -2.1$) and low stellar mass ($M_* = 10^{9.2} M_\odot$) LAE. *Right:* Same as left panel but for SC4K-IA427-10601 (at $z = 2.5$) and at a wider wavelength range, showing FIR wavelengths as this LAE is detected in $250\mu\text{m}$ and $350\mu\text{m}$ due to the presence of dust. This LAE is redder ($\beta = -0.2$) and more massive ($M_* = 10^{10.5} M_\odot$). Note that this LAE is not representative of the SC4K sample as only $\sim 3\%$ (1%) non-AGN LAEs are as massive (as red).

from filters which may have contribution from other emission lines such as $H\alpha$ (IRAC filters at $z \sim 4 - 6$) or $[\text{OIII}]$ (H-K bands at $z \sim 2 - 3$), by removing the $\text{Ly}\alpha$ -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 $[\text{OIII}]$ 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 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. EW_0 and $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ of all LAEs in the SC4K sample have been derived and published in Sobral et al. (2018a).

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

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

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

where $D_L(z)$ is the luminosity distance at the redshift of each source, computed from the redshifted $\text{Ly}\alpha$ 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 $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 10^{42-44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$.

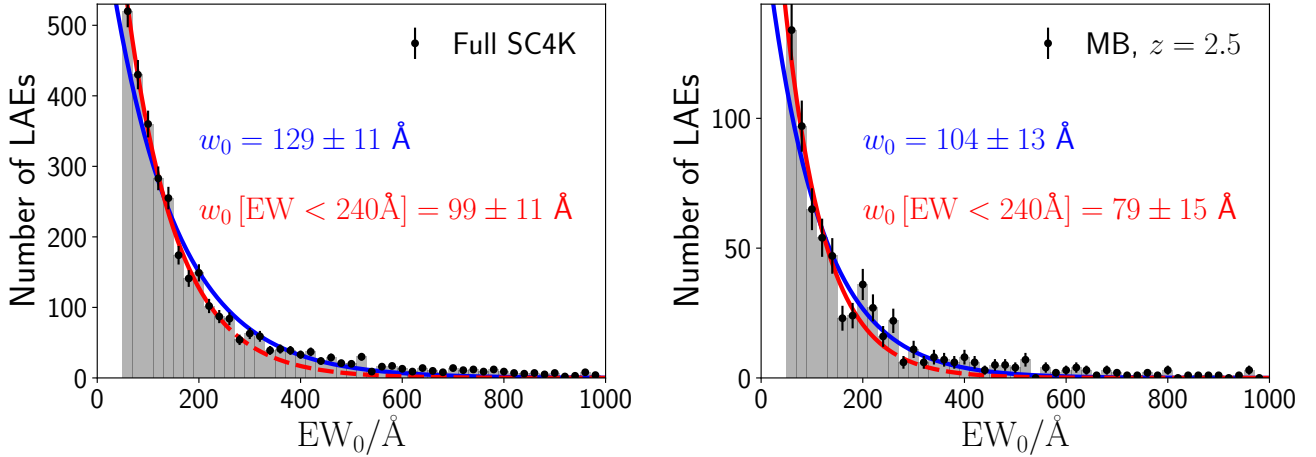


Figure 3. *Left:* EW_0 distribution of the full SC4K sample of LAEs. We fit an exponential function of the form $N = N_0 \exp(-EW_0/w_0)$, and derive the parameter w_0 . Fit derived with the distribution of EW_0 ($EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$) is shown in red (blue). *Right:* Same but for an individual filter (IA427) with LAEs at $z = 2.5$.

3.2 Ly α rest-frame equivalent width (EW_0)

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

$$EW_{\text{obs}}[\text{\AA}] = \Delta\lambda_1 \frac{f_1 - f_2}{f_2 - f_2(\Delta\lambda_1/\Delta\lambda_2)}, \quad (5)$$

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 (EW_0) is calculated as:

$$EW_0[\text{\AA}] = \frac{EW_{\text{obs}}}{1+z}, \quad (6)$$

where z is the redshift of Ly α at the effective wavelength of the NB or MB (Sobral et al. 2018a). We provide the median EW_0 for different redshifts and for the full SC4K sample in Table 2.

3.2.1 EW_0 scale length (w_0)

An exponential fit of the form $N = N_0 \exp(-EW_0/w_0)$ has been widely used to describe Ly α EW_0 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 w_0 . With our sample of LAEs, we analyse EW_0 distributions in multiple well defined redshift ranges between $z \sim 2$ and $z \sim 6$. To estimate w_0 , we define bins of 20 \AA 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 \AA (half the bin width) in quadrature to the errors of w_0 . We also explore how an EW_0 upper cut affects w_0 as it removes sources with extreme (and more uncertain) EWs. We apply a cut of $EW_0 = 240 \text{ \AA}$, the theoretical limit of EW_0 powered by Population II star formation (e.g. Charlot & Fall 1993) and the value which has been extensively used in Ly α 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 EW_0 influence the measurement of w_0 by using an MCMC approach. For each iteration, we perturb the EW_0 of each LAE in that specific sample within their asymmetric error bars (assuming a double normal probability distribution function centred at each EW_0 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 \AA for MBs, 25 \AA for NBs except for NB392 which has a lower limit of 5 \AA ; see §2.1) and an upper limit of 1000 \AA , with any source outside these values not being included in a specific realisation. With the perturbed EW_0 , we construct the histogram of the current iteration, using bins of 20 \AA . 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 w_0 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 \AA in quadrature to the errors of w_0 .

In Table B1, we show the inferred w_0 values (including perturbed estimates) for different redshift ranges and filter combinations. For the unperturbed fit, χ_{red}^2 is computed by comparing the best exponential fit to the histogram of observed counts and their associated Poisson errors. For the MCMC approach, where EW_0 are perturbed, χ_{red}^2 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 EW_0 distribution depends on M_{UV} and M_* . To understand this dependence, we measure w_0 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 EW_0 end of the EW distribution, resulting in a peak at $\sim 100 \text{ \AA}$. Thus, we only fit $EW_0 > 100 \text{ \AA}$ to accurately estimate the exponential decay of the distribution for these two cases.

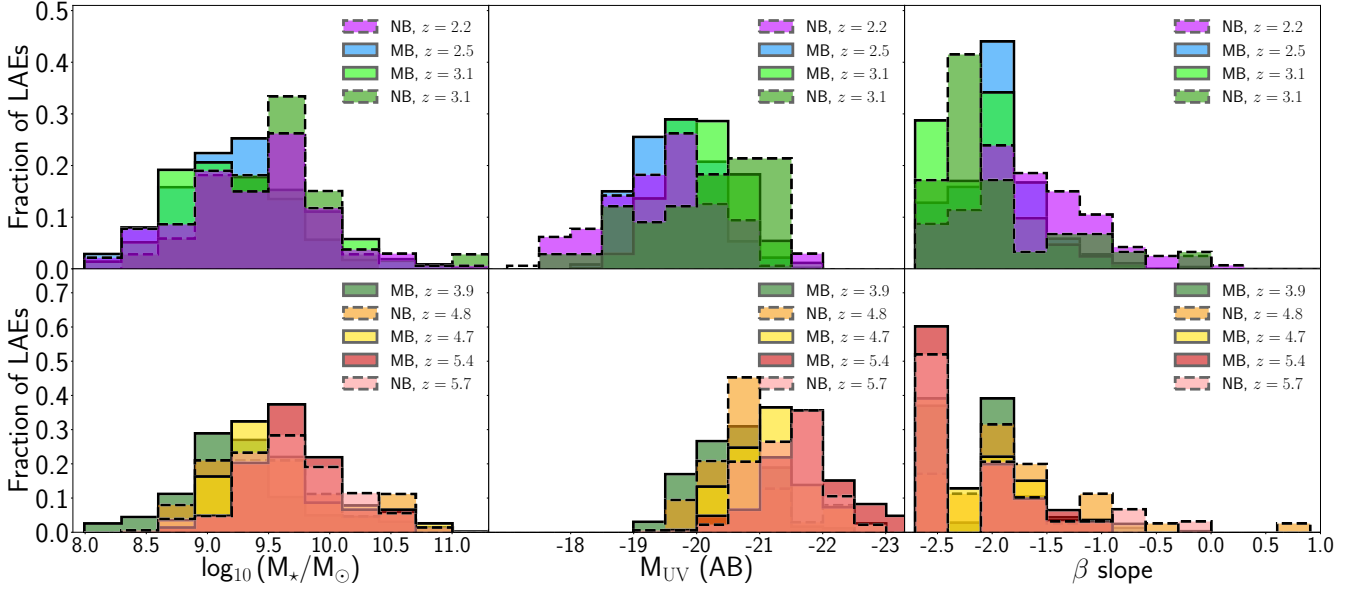


Figure 4. Distribution of properties derived from the SED fitting (MAGPHYS, see §2.5). We show the stellar mass, M_* (left), rest-frame UV luminosity, M_{UV} (middle) and rest-frame UV slope, β (right). Top panels show the $z \leq 3.1$ sample and the bottom panels show the higher redshift LAEs. AGNs 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 $Ly\alpha$ 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) $Ly\alpha$ luminosity; (6) $Ly\alpha$ rest-frame EW; (7) SFR derived directly from $L_{Ly\alpha}$ and EW_0 (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 $\lambda_0 = 1500 \text{ \AA}$, see §3.3; (11) slope of the UV continuum measured from the SED fits, see §3.4.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Filter	$Ly\alpha z$	# LAEs	# SEDs	$\log_{10} L_{Ly\alpha}$ (erg s^{-1})	EW_0 (\AA)	$SFR_{Ly\alpha}$ ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)	SFR_{SED} ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)	M_* ($\log_{10} (M_*/M_{\odot})$)	M_{UV} (AB)	β
NB392	2.2	159 (137)	126 (92%)	$42.55^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	79^{+52}_{-44}	$4.7^{+4.9}_{-2.2}$	$5.2^{+14.8}_{-3.5}$	$9.5^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$	$-19.6^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$	$-1.6^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$
IA427	2.5	741 (686)	675 (98%)	$42.64^{+0.22}_{-0.14}$	128^{+220}_{-62}	$4.0^{+3.1}_{-1.8}$	$3.1^{+6.6}_{-1.8}$	$9.2^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$-19.7^{+0.7}_{-0.9}$	$-2.0^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$
IA464	2.8	311 (284)	282 (99%)	$42.88^{+0.22}_{-0.15}$	121^{+152}_{-52}	$6.8^{+4.6}_{-2.4}$	$4.6^{+9.4}_{-2.4}$	$9.0^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$	$-20.1^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$-1.9^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$
IA484	3.0	711 (636)	627 (99%)	$42.83^{+0.18}_{-0.11}$	176^{+340}_{-95}	$5.0^{+4.5}_{-2.0}$	$3.0^{+6.8}_{-1.5}$	$9.0^{+0.6}_{-0.4}$	$-19.9^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$	$-2.3^{+0.4}_{-0.2}$
NB501	3.1	45 (38)	33 (87%)	$42.92^{+0.19}_{-0.13}$	170^{+2259}_{-99}	$6.6^{+7.5}_{-3.2}$	$6.4^{+5.4}_{-3.9}$	$9.6^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$	$-20.2^{+1.2}_{-0.9}$	$-2.3^{+1.0}_{-0.1}$
IA505	3.2	483 (437)	434 (99%)	$42.89^{+0.19}_{-0.13}$	142^{+351}_{-71}	$6.3^{+4.9}_{-2.5}$	$4.2^{+5.1}_{-1.9}$	$9.5^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	$-20.2^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$-2.0^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$
IA527	3.3	641 (593)	582 (98%)	$42.84^{+0.19}_{-0.10}$	149^{+245}_{-74}	$5.7^{+5.1}_{-3.4}$	$4.0^{+5.7}_{-1.8}$	$9.4^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$-20.1^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	$-2.0^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$
IA574	3.7	98 (88)	87 (99%)	$42.98^{+0.10}_{-0.13}$	97^{+72}_{-39}	$10.9^{+6.4}_{-4.9}$	$6.1^{+8.5}_{-2.4}$	$9.3^{+0.8}_{-0.2}$	$-20.7^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	$-2.3^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$
IA624	4.1	142 (139)	124 (89%)	$43.02^{+0.18}_{-0.06}$	186^{+666}_{-99}	$6.7^{+8.2}_{-1.8}$	$5.5^{+6.5}_{-2.5}$	$9.2^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$	$-20.4^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$-1.9^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$
IA679	4.6	79 (75)	71 (95%)	$43.25^{+0.15}_{-0.05}$	186^{+267}_{-89}	$11.6^{+12.2}_{-2.8}$	$9.3^{+20.3}_{-4.9}$	$9.4^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$	$-21.1^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$	$-2.4^{+0.8}_{-0.0}$
IA709	4.8	81 (77)	73 (95%)	$43.16^{+0.13}_{-0.10}$	124^{+200}_{-56}	$13.2^{+9.9}_{-5.2}$	$9.0^{+8.5}_{-3.8}$	$9.4^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$	$-21.0^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$	$-2.0^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$
NB711	4.8	78 (74)	62 (84%)	$42.74^{+0.28}_{-0.16}$	80^{+64}_{-42}	$7.8^{+11.2}_{-3.6}$	$11.8^{+21.7}_{-7.2}$	$9.5^{+0.7}_{-0.4}$	$-20.7^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	$-1.9^{+0.7}_{-0.4}$
IA738	5.1	79 (75)	70 (93%)	$43.25^{+0.17}_{-0.14}$	120^{+42}_{-47}	$15.7^{+15.5}_{-7.6}$	$12.3^{+34.8}_{-5.8}$	$9.5^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	$-21.2^{+0.4}_{-0.8}$	$-2.0^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$
IA767	5.3	33 (30)	29 (97%)	$43.37^{+0.20}_{-0.07}$	134^{+169}_{-48}	$18.7^{+15.0}_{-7.4}$	$14.5^{+24.9}_{-6.7}$	$9.6^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$-21.6^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$	$-2.4^{+0.7}_{-0.0}$
NB816	5.7	192 (186)	121 (65%)	$42.82^{+0.27}_{-0.11}$	235^{+547}_{-169}	$5.2^{+6.4}_{-2.4}$	$15.2^{+67.7}_{-8.1}$	$9.7^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$	$-21.5^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	$-2.4^{+0.9}_{-0.0}$
IA827	5.8	35 (35)	30 (86%)	$43.44^{+0.19}_{-0.11}$	325^{+963}_{-266}	$22.0^{+47.5}_{-8.4}$	$21.1^{+61.3}_{-10.2}$	$9.7^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	$-21.9^{+0.8}_{-1.1}$	$-2.4^{+0.8}_{-0.0}$
Full	4.1	3908 (3590)	3426 (95%)	$42.84^{+0.27}_{-0.17}$	138^{+281}_{-70}	$5.9^{+6.3}_{-2.6}$	$4.5^{+8.8}_{-2.5}$	$9.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	$-20.1^{+0.7}_{-0.8}$	$-2.0^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$

3.3 Rest-frame UV luminosity (M_{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 α emission could be expected to have strong M_{UV} as both trace recent star formation (neglecting AGN contribution), although Ly α 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 α and M_{UV} do not necessarily correlate with each other, due to e.g. highly ISM dependent $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ (which can result in most Ly α emission being absorbed by dust particles or scattered off neutral hydrogen) or an ionising efficiency which is evolving with redshift.

We compute M_{UV} by integrating the best-fit SEDs at rest-frame $\lambda_0 = 1400 - 1600 \text{ \AA}$. We show the M_{UV} histogram distribution in Figure 4 (centre). Due to the magnitude limits, at higher redshift we are only sensitive to more luminous M_{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 (β)

The slope of the UV continuum can be parametrised in the form $f_\lambda \propto \lambda^\beta$ (e.g. [Meurer et al. 1999](#)). The slope β 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) β can be ($\beta = -2.44$), a natural consequence of an upper limit in the IMF. While β may be intrinsically even bluer for more “extreme” stellar populations, in this study, we do not explore those.

We measure β directly from the best-fit SEDs as the slope of the continuum at rest-frame $\lambda_0 = 1300 - 2100 \text{ \AA}$. We apply a conservative approach and only use β measurements from sources with at least two detections in this wavelength range. This ensures the β slope is directly constrained and not a consequence of assumed SED templates. As expected, due to an increasing luminosity distance, combined with rest-frame $\lambda_0 = 1300 - 2100 \text{ \AA}$ moving into IR wavelengths, there are fewer β measurements at higher redshift. We show the histogram distributions of β in Fig. 4 (right). LAEs tend to be very blue across all redshift ranges (median $\beta = -2.0^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$, Table 2). LAEs at $z = 2.2$ are found to have the reddest β slopes, albeit still very blue and comparable to the Lyman Break Galaxy (LBG) population (see further discussion in 4.1). We note, nonetheless, that the $z = 2.2$ sample has some key differences compared to other LAEs in SC4K sample, as it selects LAEs down to 5 \AA EW_0 in addition to reaching the faintest $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$. This allows redder sources to be picked up, while the much higher EW_0 LAEs tend to have much bluer β slopes.

3.5 Stellar Mass (M_\star)

The total mass of stars in a galaxy (stellar mass, M_\star) is a fundamental galaxy property which is a reflection of its star formation history. We use M_\star derived from the likelihood parameter distribution from MAGPHYS modelling.

We show the histogram distribution of M_\star in our sample in Figure 4 (left). Most LAEs (88%) have stellar masses $< 10^{10} M_\odot$, although it is important to stress there are some more massive galaxies, which shows a significant diversity. We observe a slight shift to higher masses as we move to higher redshifts (see also Table 2) but this is a natural consequence of only being sensitive to intrinsically more luminous galaxies at higher redshift. We find that typical LAEs are low stellar mass galaxies, with the median of the SC4K sample of LAEs being $M_\star = 10^{9.4^{+0.7}_{-0.5}} M_\odot$.

3.6 Star Formation Rates (SFRs)

3.6.1 Emission line-based SFRs with Ly α

We estimate the SFR directly from $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and EW_0 , using the recipe from [Sobral & Matthee \(2019\)](#) which has calibrated EW_0 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 α 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 $f_{\text{esc,LyC}} = 0$, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ in erg s^{-1} and EW_0 in \AA , the SFR thus becomes [Sobral & Matthee \(2019\)](#):

$$\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha} [M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}] = \frac{L_{\text{Ly}\alpha} \times 4.4 \times 10^{-42}}{0.042 \text{EW}_0}, \quad (7)$$

For $\text{EW}_0 > 210 \text{ \AA}$, following [Sobral & Matthee \(2019\)](#), we set $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha} = 1$ which corresponds to $\text{SFR} [M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}] = 4.98 \times 10^{-43} \times L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, with $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ in erg s^{-1} . This SFR is calibrated with dust-corrected H α 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 $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 5.9^{+6.3}_{-2.6}$ 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 $> 99\%$ 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 $\text{SFR}_{\text{SED}} = 4.5^{+8.8}_{-2.5}$ for SC4K LAEs (Table 2).

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

In this work, we estimate SFRs of individual LAEs using two approaches: emission line-based with Ly α ($\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, §3.6.1) and from SED-fitting (SFR_{SED} , §3.6.2). These two approaches are independent as $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ is derived directly from two properties of the Ly α emission-line (luminosity and EW_0), while SFR_{SED} is obtained with MAGPHYS by removing the filter contaminated by Ly α and using up to

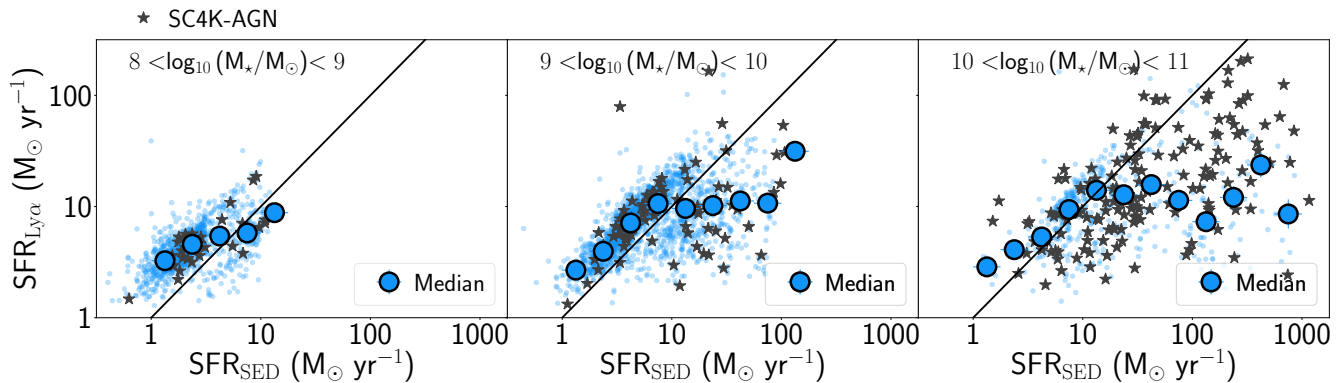


Figure 5. Emission line-based SFR vs SED-fitting SFR for the full sample of LAEs at different stellar masses. Blue circles are the median bin and individual points are plotted as scatter in the background. The black line is the 1-to-1 ratio. There is a small systematic offset at $M_* < 10^{10} M_\odot$ and $\text{SFR}_{\text{SED}} < 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$. For higher stellar masses and at $\text{SFR}_{\text{SED}} > 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ there is a more significant difference between the two methods, with the emission line-based approach predicting lower SFRs. This is a likely consequence of Ly α not being sensitive to obscured regions in very massive galaxies, thus not being sensitive to their full contribution. We also note that by blindly running stellar-SED codes in AGN samples, they typically favour high stellar masses.

≈ 30 photometric data-points from the rest-frame UV to the rest-frame FIR.

In Fig. 5 we show a comparison between $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and SFR_{SED} at different mass ranges. We measure a small systematic offset at $M_* < 10^{10} M_\odot$ and $\text{SFR}_{\text{SED}} < 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$, with the emission line-based approach predicting slightly higher SFRs. As Ly α 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 $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$. Only for SFRs which are measured to be high from SED ($\text{SFR}_{\text{SED}} > 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$) there is a significant difference, with $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ being lower and its median maxing at $\approx 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$. Such SFR ranges are typically only seen in more massive ranges ($M_* > 10^{10} M_\odot$), which are thus more susceptible to have underestimated SFRs from Ly α . This is in line with what could be expected for very massive galaxies as Ly α 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 $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ vs SFR_{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 $\text{SFR}_{\text{radio}} = 5.1^{+1.3}_{-1.2} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ 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, $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$, EW_0 , 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_* , β , M_{UV} , $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ and SFR_{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_{UV}) and the UV β slope follow a tight correlation in UV-continuum selected samples (e.g. Bouwens et al. 2014b), with faint M_{UV} galaxies being typically bluer (more negative β). 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_{UV} (§3.3) and β (§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_{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_{UV} sources. As such, in Fig. 6, we show the faintest M_{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 ~ 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

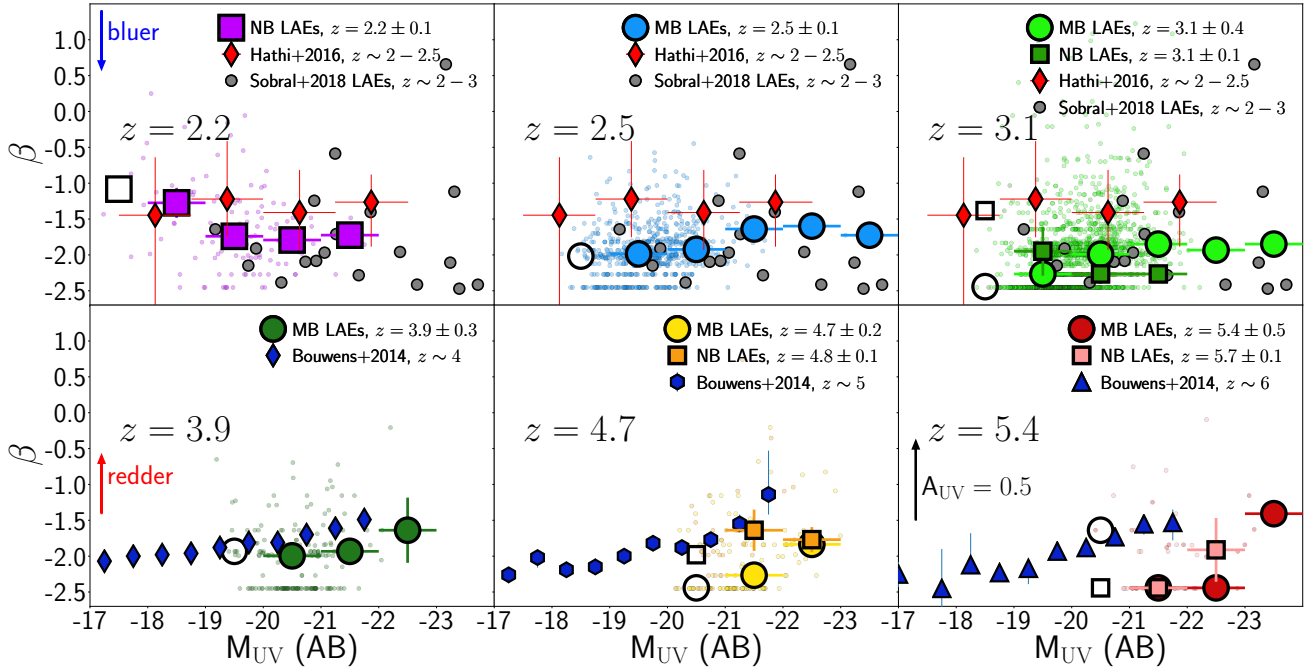


Figure 6. UV-continuum slope β (measured from SED fitting, see §3.4) vs UV luminosity M_{UV} (derived by integrating the SED fits at $\sim 1500 \text{ \AA}$, see §3.3). Each panel contains LAEs from different redshift intervals (from left to right $z = 2.2, 2.5, 3.1, 3.9, 4.7, 5.4$). The median β of 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 $\beta = -2.44$ is a physically imposed model limitation as β can not become bluer without increasing the upper mass of the IMF to unreasonable values. For comparison we add measurements from LAEs at $z \sim 2 - 3$ (Sobral et al. 2018b) and UV-continuum selected samples at $z \sim 2 - 2.5$ (Hathi et al. 2016) and $z \sim 4, z \sim 5$ and $z \sim 6$ (Bouwens et al. 2014b). The black arrow is the size in β of $A_{UV} = 0.5$ ($A_{UV} = 4.43 + 1.99\beta$, Meurer et al. 1999). We find the median β in LAEs to be as blue or bluer than UV-selected samples at the same M_{UV} for all redshifts.

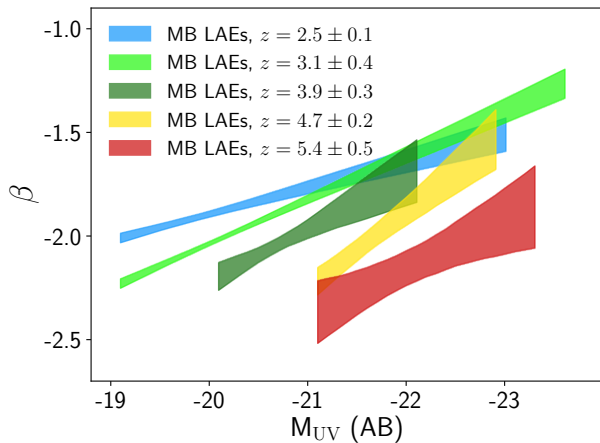


Figure 7. The evolution of the M_{UV} - β relation for LAEs. Shaded regions are the 1σ intervals obtained by bootstrapping the individual measurements for which we are not significantly biased (see §4.1). β increases with M_{UV} and this relation shifts down to smaller β as we move to higher redshifts. 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.

$z \sim 2 - 3$ LAEs measurements from Sobral et al. (2018b). Additionally, we measure an increase of β with M_{UV} (~ 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 β 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 β 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} - β 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} - β relation slowly moves to bluer β 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.

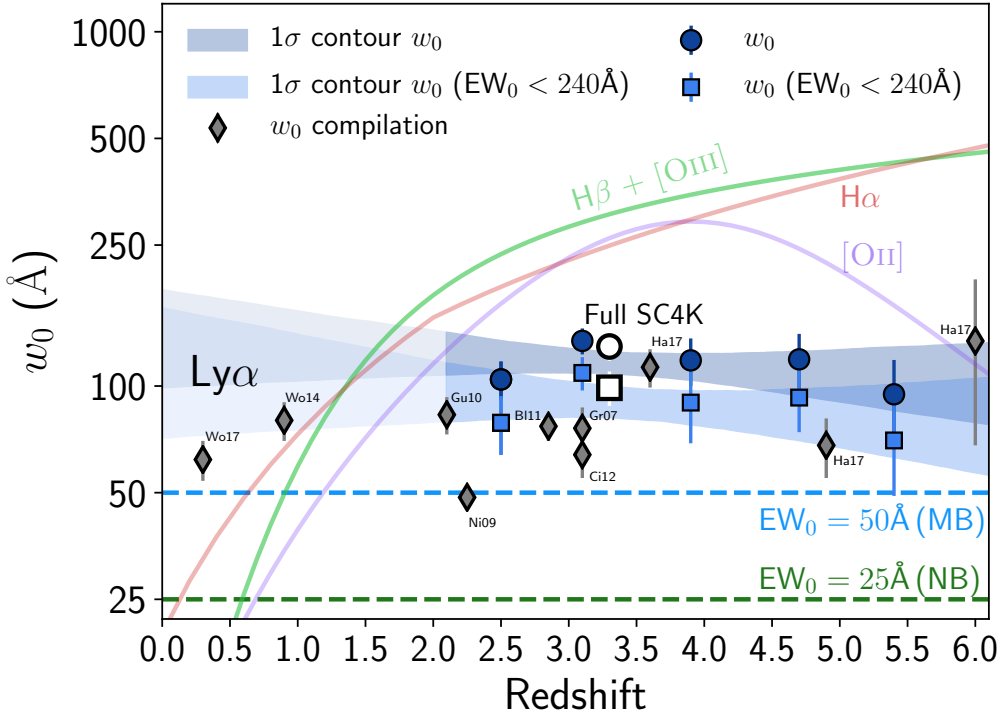


Figure 8. Global Ly α w_0 evolution with redshift. Best w_0 estimates are shown as blue circles (squares) for the full range of EW_0 ($EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$). Blue contours are estimated by perturbing the w_0 bins within error bars (see §3.2.1 for details). We find evidence for little to no evolution of w_0 . The white points show Ly α w_0 of the full SC4K sample. We present a compilation of Ly α w_0 from $z = 0.3$ 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). In addition, we show the [OII] ($H\beta + [OIII]$) rest-frame equivalent widths of emitters selected by these lines (Khostovan et al. 2016) as orange (red) fits and $H\alpha$ EW_0 (Faisst et al. 2016; Matthee et al. 2017a) as dark blue. Overall, the consensus of all data points is that there is no significant Ly α w_0 evolution with redshift despite the strong increase in the typical EW_0 of non-resonant lines for a wider population of SFGs.

4.2 Implications of $M_{UV} - \beta$ relation for LAEs

The UV continuum β 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 β should be dominated by a change in dust, albeit age and metallicity can also significantly steepen β , 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, β 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 β 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: β is tightly correlated with M_{UV} , with brighter M_{UV} galaxies being redder and the normalisation of this slope shifting to lower β with increasing redshift, which can be explained by a lower dust content at higher redshift even for LAEs.

4.3 Ly α EW_0 and w_0 : evolution for LAEs?

EW_0 is an indicator of the strength of an emission line relatively 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 Ly α EW_0 of SC4K LAEs to remain constant at $\sim 140 \text{ \AA}$ with redshift, both in MB and NB-selected samples (median $EW_0 = 138_{-70}^{+284} \text{ \AA}$). 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 Ly α 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 $EW_0 > 50 \text{ \AA}$ cut applied in SC4K. In order to further tackle this, we also investigate the evolution of the scale parameter w_0 (§3.2.1). 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 EW_0 distribution should be less affected by observational EW_0 cuts.

Our results are presented in Fig. 8. We find no statisti-

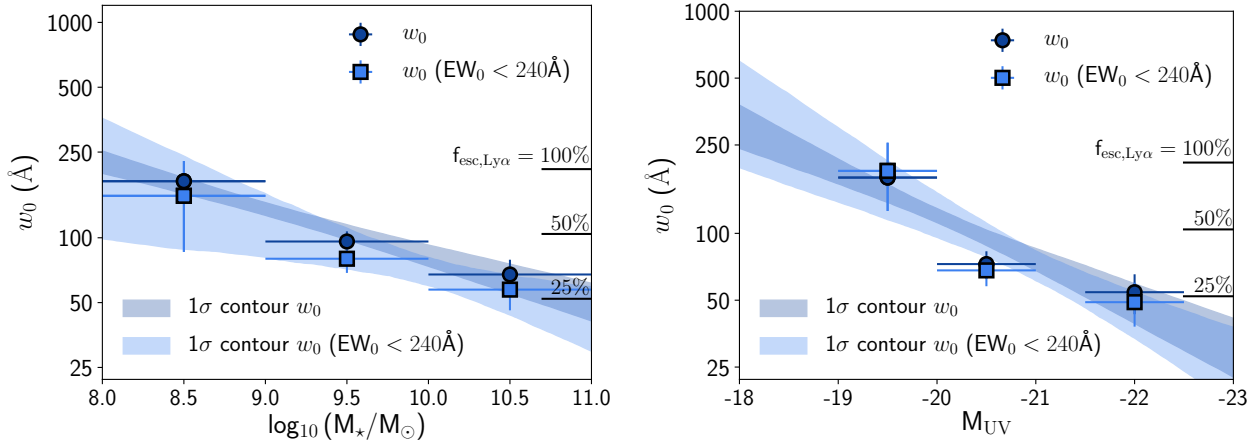


Figure 9. The Ly α w_0 dependence on M_* and M_{UV} . Best w_0 estimates are shown as blue circles (squares) for the full range of EW $_0$ ($EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$). A label with $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ ($= 0.048w_0$; Sobral & Matthee 2019) is added for a potential physical interpretation of results. *Left:* Ly α w_0 is anti-correlated with stellar mass, such that the most massive LAEs have the lowest w_0 and likely the lowest $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$. *Right:* Ly α w_0 is also anti-correlated with UV luminosity, with the faintest UV LAEs having the highest Ly α w_0 .

cally significant evolution of the Ly α w_0 with redshift. Generally, w_0 is slightly higher when determining it without any upper constraints on the Ly α EW $_0$, and lower if we restrict its calculation to LAEs with EW $_0$, but no significant evolution is seen when using a single self-consistent method. We therefore conclude that both the observed median Ly α EW $_0$ and the distributions of Ly α 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 Ly α escape fraction, $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$. As shown by Sobral & Matthee (2019), the observed Ly α EW $_0$ can be used to estimate $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$. The non-evolution of Ly α EW $_0$ and w_0 across time implies non-evolving $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ for LAEs. For SC4K LAEs, we infer a constant $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ of $\approx 0.6-0.7$ across cosmic time ($\approx 0.5-0.6$ when applying the EW $_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ cut). These median $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ values are consistent with those derived using radio SFRs for SC4K Ly α emitters (0.7 ± 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 Ly α 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), all at 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 EW $_0$, 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 EW $_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$ 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 Ly α EW $_0$ 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 H β + [OIII] emitters (Khostovan et al. 2016) and H α EW $_0$ (Sobral et al. 2014). While at $z \sim 0$ those non-resonant rest-frame optical emission lines have typical EW $_0 < 25 \text{ \AA}$, by $z \sim 2$ they already exceed Ly α EW $_0$. 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 Ly α EW $_0$ 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 Ly α /UV luminosity densities (see full discussion and implications in Sobral et al. 2018a).

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

LAEs seem to show no evolution in their typical Ly α 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 Ly α escape fractions (see e.g. Matthee et al. 2016; Oyarzún et al. 2017; Sobral & Matthee 2019).

We start by investigating how Ly α 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 $EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$ and when using full samples. We find an anti-correlation between Ly α w_0 and stellar mass, with the least massive LAEs having $w_0 \approx 180 \text{ \AA}$ and the most massive having $w_0 \approx 70 \text{ \AA}$. By using Sobral & Matthee (2019), this could be seen as a significant difference in the typical $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ which would decline from $\approx 90\%$ for $M \sim 10^{8.5} M_\odot$ LAEs to $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha} \approx 0.3$ for $M \sim 10^{10.5} M_\odot$ LAEs. This trend is very similar to those found by Matthee et al. (2016) for a general population of H α emitters with much higher SFRs and lower $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ than our LAEs and by Oyarzún et al. (2017).

In Fig. 9 (right panel) we also show how Ly α w_0 is clearly anti-correlated with M_{UV} . Our results show that UV luminous LAEs in our sample ($M_{\text{UV}} \approx -21.5$) have Ly α $w_0 \approx 50 \text{ \AA}$, which rises with declining UV luminosity to $w_0 \approx 180 \text{ \AA}$ for $M_{\text{UV}} \approx -19.5$ LAEs. This implies that the UV faintest sources have the highest $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ (Sobral & Matthee 2019) of around $\approx 85\%$, while the most UV luminous LAEs have $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha} \approx 20 - 30\%$. Our results are in good agreement with Oyarzún et al. (2017) and reveal that even though LAEs have high Ly α 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 $EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ in Ly α (Schaerer 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; Yajima et al. 2012). Additionally, an extreme $z = 6.5$ LAE with $EW_0 = 436 \text{ \AA}$ 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 ($\sim 10^8 \text{ Mpc}^3$) and the sensitivity to the highest EWs 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 Ly α EW_0 higher than 240 \AA , we take the photometric errors fully into account, and we use the 3σ errors. In practice, we look for LAEs within SC4K which satisfy $EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ at a 3σ level⁶ and for which we have no evidence of AGN activity. We find a total of 45 “extreme” non-AGN LAEs in $\sim 61.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Mpc}^3$ 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

Table 3. Number count and number density of LAEs with $EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ at a 3σ level, for different redshift intervals, using comoving 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)	Φ (10^{-6} Mpc^{-3})
MB, $z = 2.5 \pm 0.1$	6 (± 2)	1.50 ± 0.61
MB, $z = 3.1 \pm 0.4$	15 (± 4)	0.82 ± 0.21
MB, $z = 3.9 \pm 0.3$	4 (± 2)	0.40 ± 0.20
MB, $z = 4.7 \pm 0.2$	2 (± 1)	0.17 ± 0.12
MB, $z = 5.4 \pm 0.5$	2 (± 1)	0.12 ± 0.08
Full sample	45 (± 7)	0.73 ± 0.11

SC4K rises, from $(0.12 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ at $z \sim 5.4$ to $(1.50 \pm 0.61) \times 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ at $z \sim 2.5$. Overall, we find a number density of $(0.73 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ at $z \sim 2 - 6$, revealing that these sources are exceptionally rare. At 1σ confidence level, we find 318 LAEs with $EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$, resulting in a number density of $(5.17 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-6} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$. 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 Ly α luminosities and stellar masses, but preferentially at faint UV luminosities which is a consequence of high EW + “random” Ly α luminosities. They typically have blue UV β slopes but some reach redder values ($\beta \sim -1.2$). We do not observe a spatial correlation between “extreme” LAEs and AGN, which we would expect if the high EWs 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 $EW_0 > 800 \text{ \AA}$ (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 $EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ at a 1σ level (zero at 3σ) in $9.31 \times 10^4 \text{ Mpc}^3$ (Drake et al. 2017) at $z \sim 2 - 6$. This results in a number density of $\sim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$, suggesting these “extreme” LAEs may be even more common at fainter luminosities than those in the SC4K sample.

4.4 SFR- M_\star relation and evolution

We test the dependence of SFR on M_\star in our sample of LAEs and its potential evolution with redshift. In Fig. 10 we show SFR derived from Ly α and EW_0 (see §3.6) vs M_\star (derived from SEDs, §3.5) 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

⁶ $EW_0 - 3\Delta EW_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$

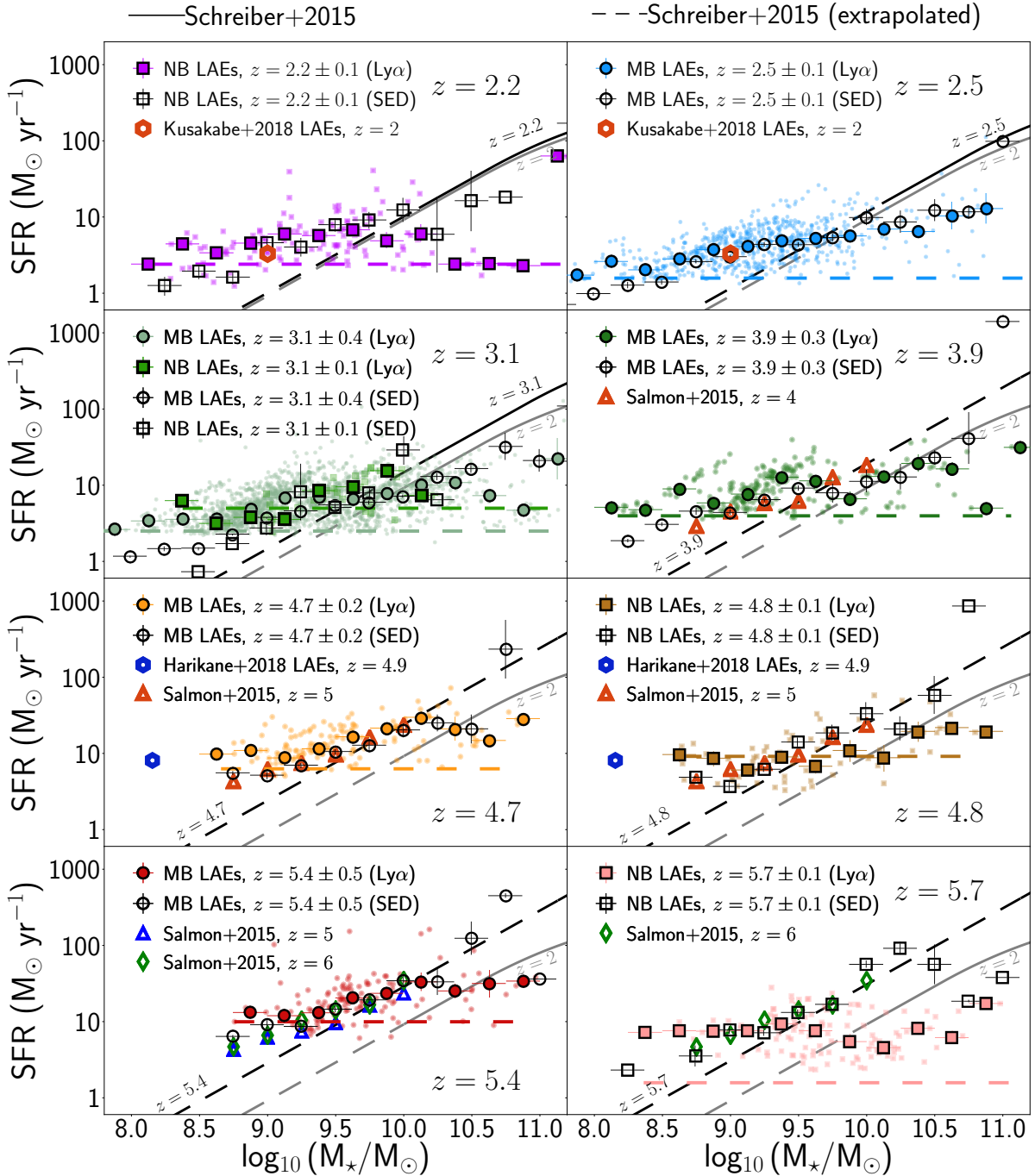


Figure 10. SFR (derived from $\text{Ly}\alpha$ and EW_0 , see §3.6) vs M_* (derived from SED fits, see §2.5). Each panel contains LAEs from different redshift intervals (from left to right $z = 2.2, 2.5, 3.1, 3.9, 4.7, 5.4$). The median SFR of each M_* bin for LAE selected through medium (narrow) band filters is shown as filled coloured circles (squares) with the individual points being plotted as scatter in the background. The dotted horizontal line is the average SFR depth, computed from the flux depth and average EW_0 of the sample. The continuous black lines are the best-fit relations from Schreiber et al. (2015) computed for the redshift of each panel and converted from Salpeter to Chabrier. These relations are shown as dashed lines for the mass ranges where they were extrapolated.

SFR and M_* at all redshifts for LAEs. The relation is relatively shallow when using $\text{Ly}\alpha$ SFRs and steeper when using SED SFRs, as can be seen in Fig. 10. The relation between SFR and M_* 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_* 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 ($M_* < 10^{9.5}$

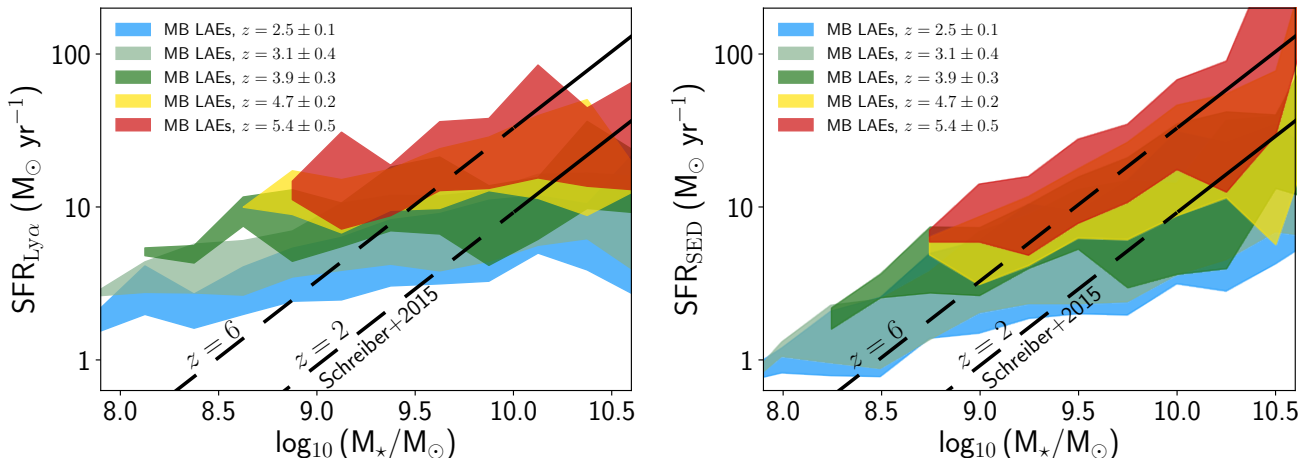


Figure 11. *Left:* Running average of SFR (derived from Ly α and EW $_0$, see §3.6) vs M_* (derived from SED fits, see §2.5). *Right:* Same but with SFR derived from MAGPHYS (see §3.6). The SFR- M_* slopes derived from the two methods are different, with the SED-derived slope being steeper. The difference is likely a consequence of SFR $_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ not being able to reach very low ($< 1 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$) and very high SFRs ($> 20 - 30 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$), but we provide further discussion in §3.6.3. For comparison, we show the Main Sequence line for UV-continuum selected sources from Schreiber et al. (2015), where the dashed lines show the extrapolated values.

M_\odot) 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 Ly α 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 Ly α -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 $_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ consistently predicts higher SFR than SFR $_{\text{SED}}$ for low stellar masses and lower SFR for very high stellar masses. In fact, individual measurements of SFR $_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ seem to fully saturate at $\sim 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ with the medians typically not going above $\sim 20 - 30 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ (see Sobral et al. 2018b). SFR $_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ also implies higher SFRs at lower masses, possibly due to trac-

ing 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 $\approx 10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$. SFR $_{\text{SED}}$ 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 $< 5 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ 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”⁷ 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

⁷ 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 Ly α -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 \equiv SFR/M $_{\star}$. 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 $M_{\star} > 10^{10} M_{\odot}$, with the low mass limit typically rising to $M_{\star} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ at $z > 3.5$ (Schreiber et al. 2015), but some recent studies have measured the SFR-M $_{\star}$ slope and scatter down to $M_{\star} = 10^9 M_{\odot}$ (Salmon et al. 2015). Our sample of high redshift, typically low M_{\star} 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. At higher redshifts, SFR_{SED}-M $_{\star}$ measurements for LAEs start to resemble more the Main Sequence at all mass ranges. We also find SFR_{Ly α} -M $_{\star}$ to follow a Main Sequence-like relation at $z > 4$, except for $M_{\star} \gtrsim 10^{10.5}$, when SFR_{Ly α} 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 Ly α 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_{Ly α} . We note that SFR_{Ly α} 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 Ly α 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 Ly α 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 $_{\star}$ relation for LAEs steepens with redshift and that its normalisation also rises with look-back time (see Fig. 11). As a consequence, by $z \sim 5-6$, 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, $r_e \sim 1$ 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 Ly α /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 Ly α es-

cape 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 $z \sim 6$ (Curtis-Lake et al. 2012; Schenker et al. 2014; Stark et al. 2017), and globally imply that by $z \sim 6$ 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 $z \sim 2-6$ 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_{\star} 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 $M_{\star} = 10^{9.3+0.6}_{-0.5} M_{\odot}$), very blue in the rest-frame UV ($\beta = -2.0^{+0.3}_{-0.5}$) and have low SFRs (SFR_{Ly α} : $5.9^{+6.3}_{-2.6} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$; SFR_{SED}: $4.5^{+8.8}_{-2.5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$).
- 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 $z \sim 2-6$), 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 Ly α EW $_0$ and the scale parameter w_0 with redshift, suggesting the median $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ in LAEs is always high and not evolving strongly with redshift.
- We find that the Ly α w_0 (and thus $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$) for LAEs declines with increasing stellar mass, implying that $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ 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 $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$.
- We explore extreme EW $_0$ measurements in our large sample of LAEs and find 45 non-AGN LAEs with EW $_0 > 240 \text{ \AA}$ at a 3σ level, resulting in a number density $(7 \pm 1) \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$. These extreme emitters are incredibly rare but can provide insight into extreme Ly α emission that is neither purely from typical star-formation or AGN.
- By using Ly α EW $_0$ to infer $f_{\text{esc,Ly}\alpha}$ (Sobral & Matthee 2019) we compute Ly α SFRs which are independent of SED fitting measurements and we compare both. Ly α and SED-fitting based SFRs show a remarkable agreement for $M_{\star} = 10^9-10^{10} M_{\odot}$ and SFR_{SED} = $1-10 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. SFR_{Ly α} 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 $\text{SFR}_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ vs SFR_{SED} in 6 independent redshift intervals (see §3.6.3 for discussion). In Fig. B2 we show the evolution of median EW_0 with redshift. We provide the full measurements of w_0 for different ranges of redshifts and galaxy properties (M_* and M_{UV}) in Table B1.

This paper has been typeset from a $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}/\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ file prepared by the author.

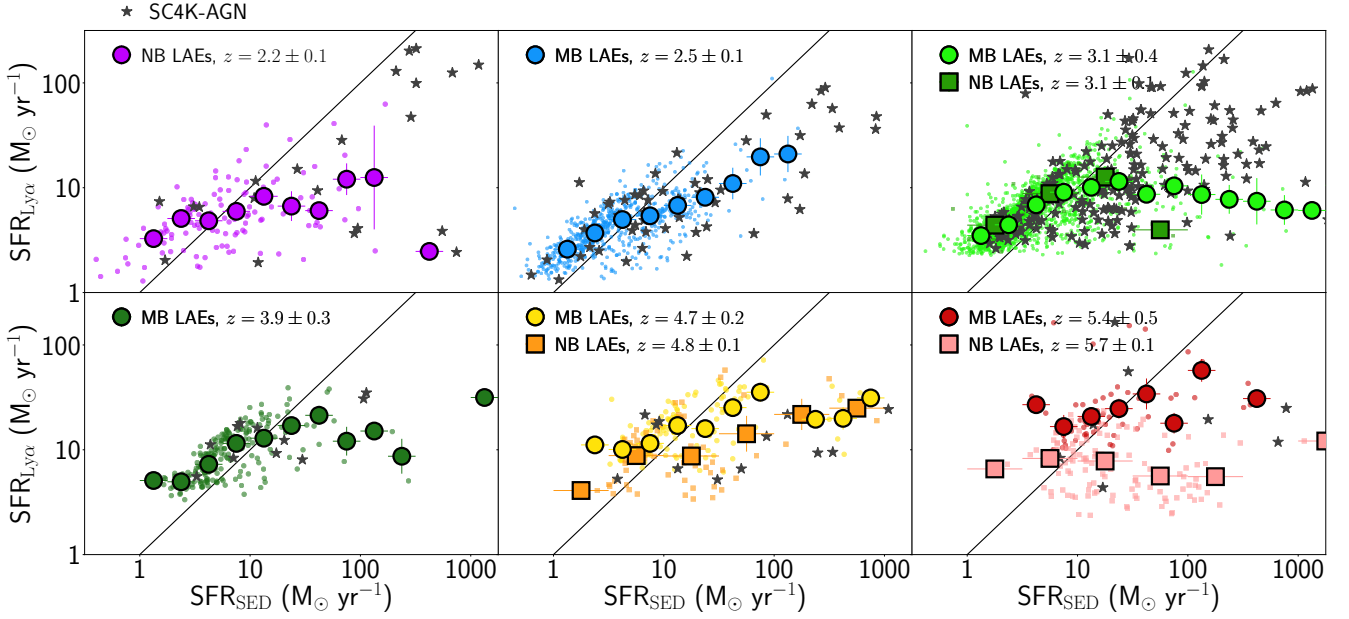


Figure B1. Emission line-based SFR vs SED-fitting SFR for the full sample of LAEs at different redshift ranges. Coloured circles (squares) are the median bin for MBs (NBs) and individual points are plotted as scatter in the background. The black line is the 1-to-1 ratio. While the two approaches roughly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

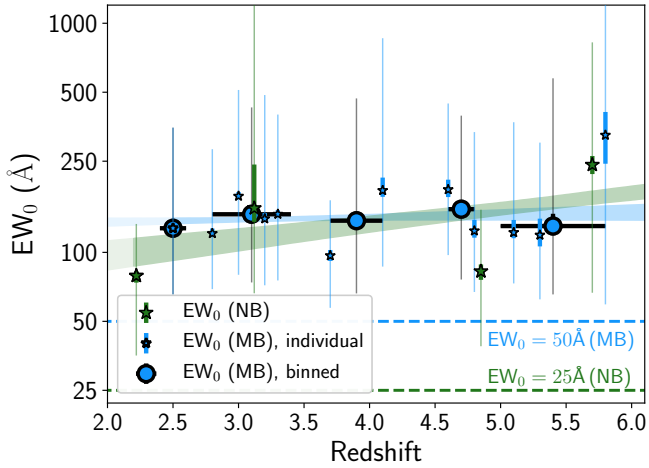


Figure B2. Global median EW_0 evolution with redshift. The median EW_0 values for medium (narrow) bands are shown as blue circles (green stars). Blue stars are the measurements for individual MBs. The thin (thick) error bars are the 16th and 84th percentiles of the EW_0 distribution (divided by the Poissonian error \sqrt{N}). The median and errors of EW_0 can be found in Table 2. Blue (green) shaded region is the 1σ 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 $\sim 140 \text{\AA}$, although there is a tentative higher EW_0 at $z = 5.7$, albeit with large error bars.

Table B1. EW_0 scale length (w_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_0 derived directly from observed counts; (4) χ^2_{red} of (3); (5) w_0 derived directly from observed counts [$EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$]; (6) χ^2_{red} of (5); (7) w_0 derived by perturbing EW_0 ; (8) χ^2_{red} of (7); (9) w_0 derived by perturbing EW_0 [$EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}$]; (10) χ^2_{red} of (9); *Not enough sources to constrain w_0 (less than 3 bins with 5 sources). †Fit done for $EW_0 > 100 \text{ \AA}$ as discussed in §3.2.1 as we are significantly incomplete for low EW_0 , so we only fit exponential decay after the distribution peak at $\sim 100 \text{ \AA}$.

(1) Subset	(2) Filters	(3) w_0 (\AA)	(4) χ^2_{red}	(5) $w_{0,[EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}]}$ (\AA)	(6) χ^2_{red}	(7) $w_{0,P}$ (\AA)	(8) χ^2_{red}	(9) $w_{0,P,[EW_0 < 240 \text{ \AA}]}$ (\AA)	(10) χ^2_{red}
$z = 2.5 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	104^{+13}_{-13}	2.31	79^{+15}_{-15}	2.77	117^{+12}_{-12}	0.73	94^{+12}_{-12}	0.12
$z = 2.8 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	98^{+12}_{-12}	0.59	88^{+12}_{-12}	0.37	108^{+12}_{-12}	0.15	100^{+17}_{-15}	0.28
$z = 3.0 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	172^{+14}_{-14}	1.04	120^{+22}_{-22}	1.74	170^{+16}_{-16}	0.72	126^{+22}_{-22}	0.37
$z = 3.2 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	109^{+14}_{-14}	1.77	97^{+16}_{-16}	1.17	128^{+15}_{-14}	0.34	111^{+20}_{-18}	0.18
$z = 3.3 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	113^{+14}_{-13}	1.76	118^{+16}_{-19}	1.21	139^{+14}_{-14}	0.40	113^{+16}_{-14}	0.42
$z = 3.7 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	83^{+24}_{-24}	1.64	72^{+26}_{-26}	1.93	90^{+24}_{-19}	0.20	80^{+24}_{-17}	0.12
$z = 4.1 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	257^{+41}_{-41}	0.66	216^{+100}_{-100}	0.91	251^{+81}_{-65}	0.31	171^{+149}_{-54}	0.08
$z = 4.6 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	486^{+183}_{-183}	0.65	318^{+413}_{-413}	1.30	600^{+325}_{-223}	0.44	413^{+434}_{-232}	0.08
$z = 4.8 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	93^{+17}_{-17}	0.42	82^{+14}_{-14}	0.18	119^{+41}_{-31}	0.21	94^{+30}_{-22}	0.12
$z = 5.0 \pm 0.1$	MB, single	108^{+26}_{-26}	0.75	85^{+24}_{-24}	0.75	143^{+84}_{-42}	0.40	103^{+39}_{-24}	0.19
$z = 5.3 \pm 0.1^*$	MB, single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$z = 5.8 \pm 0.1^*$	MB, single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$z = 2.2 \pm 0.1$	NB, single	174^{+95}_{-95}	4.95	174^{+95}_{-95}	4.95	143^{+22}_{-19}	0.52	131^{+26}_{-19}	0.62
$z = 3.1 \pm 0.1^*$	NB, single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$z = 4.8 \pm 0.1$	NB, single	86^{+24}_{-24}	1.05	86^{+24}_{-24}	1.05	151^{+98}_{-50}	0.48	101^{+31}_{-26}	0.32
$z = 5.7 \pm 0.1$	NB, single	355^{+71}_{-71}	0.93	188^{+57}_{-57}	0.70	477^{+154}_{-106}	0.45	124^{+34}_{-27}	0.14
$z = 2.5 \pm 0.1$	MB, bin	104^{+13}_{-13}	2.31	79^{+15}_{-15}	2.77	117^{+12}_{-12}	0.73	94^{+12}_{-12}	0.12
$z = 3.1 \pm 0.4$	MB, bin	134^{+11}_{-11}	2.00	109^{+12}_{-12}	0.85	149^{+11}_{-11}	2.26	116^{+13}_{-12}	1.04
$z = 3.9 \pm 0.3$	MB, bin	118^{+18}_{-18}	1.29	90^{+21}_{-21}	1.69	120^{+18}_{-17}	0.20	103^{+21}_{-18}	0.15
$z = 4.7 \pm 0.2$	MB, bin	119^{+21}_{-21}	1.17	93^{+19}_{-19}	0.83	158^{+34}_{-27}	0.18	114^{+43}_{-23}	0.14
$z = 2.5 \pm 0.1$	MB, bin	95^{+24}_{-24}	1.66	70^{+21}_{-21}	1.97	125^{+40}_{-31}	0.24	90^{+22}_{-18}	0.21
Full sample	MB, bin	130^{+11}_{-11}	3.57	100^{+11}_{-11}	1.55	143^{+10}_{-11}	4.01	110^{+11}_{-11}	0.99
Full sample	NB, bin	109^{+13}_{-13}	1.53	102^{+14}_{-14}	0.98	151^{+18}_{-17}	0.45	102^{+15}_{-14}	0.15
Full sample	MB+NB, bin	129^{+11}_{-11}	4.19	99^{+11}_{-11}	1.22	147^{+11}_{-11}	4.46	109^{+11}_{-11}	0.96
$8 < \log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) < 9^\dagger$	MB+NB, bin	183^{+14}_{-14}	1.32	157^{+71}_{-71}	2.87	241^{+16}_{-15}	0.53	336^{+94}_{-74}	1.07
$9 < \log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) < 10$	MB+NB, bin	96^{+11}_{-11}	2.99	80^{+11}_{-11}	2.04	113^{+11}_{-11}	2.27	95^{+11}_{-11}	0.72
$10 < \log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) < 11$	MB+NB, bin	68^{+12}_{-12}	1.72	57^{+11}_{-11}	1.34	81^{+12}_{-12}	0.55	66^{+11}_{-11}	0.37
$-20 < M_{UV} < -19^\dagger$	MB+NB, bin	178^{+13}_{-13}	1.17	191^{+65}_{-65}	1.68	251^{+14}_{-14}	0.64	458^{+280}_{-114}	1.42
$-21 < M_{UV} < -20$	MB+NB, bin	73^{+10}_{-10}	1.28	68^{+10}_{-10}	0.70	89^{+10}_{-10}	0.91	85^{+11}_{-11}	1.12
$-22 < M_{UV} < -21$	MB+NB, bin	54^{+11}_{-11}	2.37	49^{+11}_{-11}	2.01	64^{+11}_{-11}	0.52	58^{+11}_{-11}	0.04