

[7GC-19] Infrared Spectral Energy Distributions of $z \sim 3$ Lyman Break Galaxies

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Recent deep infrared observation suggests a large part of star formation at high redshift is hidden due to the dust attenuation in star-forming galaxies. However, the previous study is limited to highly reddened galaxies while the dust attenuation in numerous UV-selected star-forming galaxies is rather unexplored with IR, although there have been studies using UV-slope. In this study, we use a large set of u-dropout galaxies in deep MIR surveys to estimate the average flux at rest-frame infrared wavelengths by stacking their images. We compare the results with the spectral energy distribution models, and discuss whether there is an evolution in the dust properties of star-forming galaxies as a function of redshifts.

[7GC-20] Spatial Distribution of X-ray Point Sources in the SWIRE field

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We investigate the spatial distribution of the X-ray point sources in the Spitzer Wide-area InfraRed Extragalactic survey (SWIRE) field observed with the Chandra. The Chandra survey of the SWIRE is a moderate-depth (70 ksec) observation, contiguously covering 0.6 square degrees in the Lockman Hole field of the Spitzer/SWIRE Legacy Survey. We will discuss the 2-dimensional angular correlations of the X-ray point sources in the broad (0.5–8 keV), soft (0.5–2 keV), and hard (2–8 keV) band, and the flux dependent clustering of the X-ray point source. In addition, we will compare our results with previous studies.