

Probing star formation at intermediate z

E. N. Voyer,^{1,2} D. F. de Mello,^{1,2} C. Quirk,¹ B. Siana,³ J. P. Gardner²
and H. Teplitz⁴

¹The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA

²NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA

³California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

⁴NASA/IPAC Infrared Science Archive, Pasadena, CA, USA

Abstract. We summarize the latest results of an ongoing project aimed at connecting starburst galaxies in the local Universe and Lyman-break galaxies (LBGs) in the distant Universe using rest-frame ultraviolet (UV) images. We are quantifying star formation in the local Universe using *GALEX* data of interacting galaxies and we are using *Hubble Space Telescope* *U*-band and optical images of the Ultra Deep Field to quantify star formation at intermediate ($z \sim 1$) and high ($z > 2$) redshifts, respectively. We are measuring sizes of star-forming clumps in all redshift ranges and searching for evolutionary effects. We chose the rest-frame UV to do this work because young and massive stars radiate most their energy in the UV and also because LBGs are selected to be UV-bright. We discuss whether all galaxies go through an LBG phase and whether disks show any sign of size of evolution at $z < 1$.

Keywords. galaxies: evolution, galaxies: starburst

The full poster (in pdf format) is available at
<http://www.astro.iag.usp.br/~iaus266/Posters/pVoyer2.pdf>.