

## **The Brightest Galaxies at Cosmic Dawn**

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### **Abstract**

Recent Hubble's near-IR observations transformed our view of early galaxy formation by building reliable samples of galaxies out to redshift  $z \sim 8$  ( $\sim 700$  Myr after the Big Bang) and hinting at a dramatic evolution in properties at yet earlier times. From  $z \sim 8$  to  $z \sim 10$  ( $\sim 200$  Myr) the luminosity density seems to decrease by a factor ten, but bright galaxies may remain relatively common based on a handful of bright ( $m < 27$ ) sources detected in legacy fields (GOODS/CANDELS). I will present our existing observations at  $z 8 - 10$  and combine them with spectroscopic followup data and with the measurement of the two point correlation function at  $z > 7$  to discuss the connection between dark-matter halos, assembly of galaxies, and production of reionizing photons during cosmic dawn. Finally, I will preview the first results from the new extra-large (32 days) Brightest of Reionizing Galaxies (BoRG) HST survey, designed to find the most luminous  $z \sim 9 - 10$  sources accessible before the next generation of IR space telescopes.