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Spatially Resolved Properties of Galaxies at $5 < z < 9$ in the SMACS 0723 JWST ERO Field

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Abstract

We present the first spatially resolved measurements of galaxy properties in the JWST ERO SMACS 0723 field. We perform a comprehensive analysis of five $5 < z < 9$ galaxies with spectroscopic redshifts from NIRSpec observations. We perform spatially resolved spectral energy distribution fitting with BAGPIPES, using six NIRCam imaging bands spanning the wavelength range 0.8–5 μm. This approach allows us to study the internal structure and assembly of the first generations of galaxies. We find clear gradients both in the empirical color maps and in most of the estimated physical parameters. We find regions of considerably different specific star formation rates across each galaxy, which points to very bursty star formation happening on small scales, not galaxy-wide. The integrated light is dominated by these bursty regions, which exhibit strong line emission, with the equivalent width of [O III] $\lambda5007$ reaching up to $\sim$3000–4000 Å rest frame. Studying these galaxies in an integrated approach yields extremely young inferred ages of the stellar population ($<$10 Myr), which outshine older stellar populations that are only distinguishable in the spatially resolved maps. This leads to inferring $\sim$0.5–1 dex lower stellar masses by using single-aperture photometry, when compared to resolved analyses. Such systematics would have strong implications in the shape and evolution of the stellar mass function at these early times, particularly while samples are limited to small numbers of the brightest candidates. Furthermore, the evolved stellar populations revealed in this study imply an extended process of early galaxy formation that could otherwise be hidden behind the light of the most recently formed stars.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: Extragalactic astronomy (506); High-redshift galaxies (734); Star forming regions (1565)

1. Introduction

By characterizing the physical properties of galaxies in the redshift range $5 < z < 10$, we can study the epoch of reionization, when the universe experienced its last phase transition (see, e.g., Treu et al. 2013; Mason et al. 2018; Robertson 2022, for a review). With well-sampled photometry of high-redshift galaxies, we can robustly model their spectral energy distributions (SEDs) and infer the properties of their stellar populations. Up until now, the rest-frame optical emission from galaxies was unavailable at $z > 7$, having been redshifted to the part of the near-infrared spectrum where our facilities lacked sensitivity and spatial resolution. While the rest-frame UV emission we have had access to is a good tracer of unattenuated star formation, it is a poor tracer of stars older and less massive than O and B type, which make up the bulk of total stellar mass for populations older than a few megayears.

The latest addition to the space fleet of telescopes, the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), has unprecedented sensitivity and spatial resolution in the near-infrared. This has opened up a new window into the rest-frame optical emission of high-redshift galaxies, allowing us to understand their stellar populations for the first time. The Near-Infrared Camera (NIRCam; Rieke et al. 2005, 2023) on board JWST allows us to reach this spectral range with a unique depth and resolution. The Near Infrared Spectrograph (NIRSpec; Jakobsen et al. 2022) provides high-resolution spectroscopy in the near-infrared, which is key to robustly determine the redshift. This improves the modeling of the SEDs by constraining a free parameter, thus breaking the degeneracies that the redshift has with age and dust (see, e.g., Conroy 2013, for a review).

Lower-redshift studies have been able to resolve galaxies and their components (up to $z \sim 2$, in, e.g., Zibetti et al. 2009; Morselli et al. 2019; Nelson et al. 2019; Suess et al. 2019; Abdurro'uf & Hirashita 2022; Giménez-Arteaga et al. 2022). At higher redshifts, resolved analyses have typically only been possible in lensed systems (e.g., Zitrin et al. 2011; Vanzella et al. 2017), or in particularly luminous galaxies that break up into multiple components (e.g., Matthee et al. 2020; Bowler et al. 2022). Nevertheless, integrated photometry has revealed...
the population demographics: stellar mass functions and number counts (e.g., Stefanon et al. 2015; Song et al. 2016; Stefanon et al. 2021).

With JWST we can extend for the first time resolved studies beyond redshift \( \sim 2 \), introducing the possibility to study in unique detail the first generations of galaxies (e.g., Chen et al. 2023; Hsiao & Coe 2022). These resolved studies will allow us to place unique, new constraints on the formation and evolution of the first galaxies: their mass assembly histories, modes of growth, chemical enrichment, and earliest quenching mechanisms. In order to build a complete picture of galaxy assembly, a resolved view of its components is required, to fully understand the interplay between the stellar population, dust, and gas in \( z > 6 \) galaxies.

The impact of having resolved observations has so far only been studied at low redshifts (\( z \lesssim 3 \)). Various works have compared the inferred physical properties obtained with resolved and unresolved observations (see, e.g., Wuyts et al. 2012; Sorba & Sawicki 2015, 2018; Fetherolf et al. 2020; Vale Asari et al. 2020), with diverse conclusions. A resolved approach can have multiple advantages, such as decreasing degeneracies in the stellar population synthesis models and producing more realistic star formation histories (SFHs; Pérez-González et al. 2023). In highly star-forming galaxies, the outshining of old stellar populations by young ones is of particular importance, which a resolved analysis could untangle. Sorba & Sawicki (2018) find that the total stellar mass derived from integrated SED fitting can be underestimated by a factor of \( \sim 5 \), compared to spatially resolved SED modeling, which they attributed to the outshining effect by young stars.

In this paper, we present the observations and first results of a multiwavelength analysis of five high-redshift galaxies (\( 5 < z < 9 \)) observed with JWST, to study the spatially resolved properties of their stellar populations. These galaxies are the highest spectroscopically confirmed targets in the JWST ERO SMACS 0723 field. Using NIRCam imaging in six bands spanning the wavelength range 0.8–5 \( \mu m \), we perform spatially resolved SED fitting with BAGPIPES (Carnall et al. 2018). There have been multiple works on these targets, albeit always from an integrated perspective (e.g., Arellano-Córdoval et al. 2022; Brinchmann 2022; Carnall et al. 2023; Curti et al. 2022; Fujimoto et al. 2022; Heintz et al. 2023; Rhoads et al. 2023; Schaerer et al. 2022; Tacchella et al. 2022; Trump et al. 2023). These papers derive different stellar masses, some of them with extremely young ages of the stellar population. Here we present the first spatially resolved analysis on these high-redshift galaxies, which we propose as a more robust approach to accurately calculate their stellar masses.

This paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we introduce the JWST observations and data reduction procedure. Section 3 describes the methodology we use for the modeling of the SEDs with BAGPIPES. In Section 4, we present the main results and inferred properties of our sample, in both integrated and resolved approaches, as well as discussing the implications of our analyses. Finally, in Section 5 we present the summary and conclusions of our work. Throughout this paper, we assume a simplified ΛCDM cosmology with \( H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \), \( \Omega_M = 0.3 \), and \( \Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7 \). No lensing correction is applied throughout this work. Hence, intrinsic stellar masses and star formation rates (SFRs) can be obtained by dividing by the magnification factor (\( \mu \); see Table 1).

### Table 1

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Redshift</th>
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<th>Decl.</th>
<th>Lensing ( \mu )</th>
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<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
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<td>−73.43545</td>
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</tr>
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<td>−73.43508</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4590</td>
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<td>−73.44916</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The information is taken from Carnall et al. (2023), where the lensing factors (\( \mu \)) are taken from Oguri (2010).

### 2. Data and Observations

We use the public data of the galaxy cluster SMACS J0723.3−7327 (SMACS 0723), observed by JWST as part of the Early Release Observations (ERO; Programme ID 2736; Pontoppidan et al. 2022). We use the Near-Infrared Camera (NIRCam; Rieke et al. 2005) photometric data from the catalog reduced by G. Brammer et al. (2023, in preparation). The data have been reduced using the public software package grizli (Brammer 2019; Brammer & Matharu 2021; Brammer et al. 2022). The photometry is corrected for Milky Way extinction assuming \( E(B−V) = 0.1909 \) (Schlafly & Finkbeiner 2011) and the Fitzpatrick & Massa (2007) extinction curve. The images are point-spread function (PSF) matched to the F444W band on a common \( 0.04 \text{ pixel}^{-1} \) scale. We adopt the PSF models for use with the grizli mosaics, which are based on the WebbPSF models. We compute matching kernels for each of the PSFs to the F444W PSF using a Richardson–Lucy deconvolution algorithm (Richardson 1972; Lucy 1974) and then convolve the images with the resulting kernels to match the PSF resolution in F444W.

In this work we focus on the five galaxies at \( 5 < z < 9 \) that have spectroscopic redshifts confirmed from NIRSpec observations, presented in Carnall et al. (2023). These are detected in the six deep NIRCam imaging filters F090W, F150W, F200W, F277W, F356W, and F444W. The targets also have shallower imaging data obtained with NIRISS with the F115W and F200W filters, which we exclude in the analysis presented in this work owing to their lower spatial resolution. The sample spans a redshift range from 5.275 for the closest galaxy up to 8.498 for the highest-redshift object (Carnall et al. 2023). The sources have magnification factors between 1.6 and 10.1 in the GLAFIC lens models from Oguri (2010). They are not significantly distorted by the gravitational lensing so that it affects the spatially resolved SED fitting. Table 1 provides the basic information for the targets. We do not apply any lensing correction to our results, although we report in Table 1 the lensing factors for these sources presented in Carnall et al. (2023). Figure 1 displays the cutout images of the five galaxies in all available observed bands, as well as the color images built combining the F150W, F277W, and F444W filters.

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1. SED Fitting with BAGPIPES

To model the SED of the individual pixels and derive the physical properties, we use the SED fitting code BAGPIPES.
We set the NIRSpec spectroscopic redshifts indicated in Table 1, in order to break the degeneracy with age and dust that a photometric or uncertain redshift would introduce. We use the SPS models by Bruzual & Charlot (2003) and include the nebular emission with CLOUDY (Ferland et al. 2017), extending the BAGPIPES default grid (which normally reaches up to \( \log_{10}(U) = -2 \)) so that the ionization parameter, \( U \), varies in the range \(-3 < \log_{10}(U) < -1\), since \( z > 6 \) galaxies display higher ionization parameters than low-redshift galaxies (e.g., Curti et al. 2022; Sugahara et al. 2022). We assume a Kroupa (2001) initial mass function (IMF) and a Calzetti et al. (2000) attenuation curve, in order to reduce the number of free parameters in our fits (since other parameterizations such as the Salim et al. 2018 attenuation curve introduce extra parameters such as the bump strength and slope \( \delta \)). We choose a constant SFH model, following Carnall et al. (2023), which seems adequate to fit our galaxies (we obtain reduced \( \chi^2 \) values within the range 0.1–7.5, shown in further detail in the following sections). The formation of very young, low-mass, and low-metallicity galaxies is likely bursty, and a constant SFH accurately resembles this on short timescales. We let the maximum age grid vary from 1 Myr to 1 Gyr, to allow for the presence of more evolved stellar populations, and further limited by the age at the given redshift. We set the visual extinction to vary from \( A_V = 0 \) to \( A_V = 2 \) and the metallicity from 0 to \( Z_{\odot} \), with uniform priors. Even though the metallicity has been calculated with integrated NIRSpec spectra for these targets (see, e.g., Brinchmann 2022; Curti et al. 2022; Schauer et al. 2022), they obtain varying results within our allowed range. Moreover, we want to allow for spatial variation across the galaxy; thus, we do not set \( Z \) as a fixed parameter in the fit. Finally, we set the lifetime of birth clouds to 10 Myr.

### 3.2. Pixel-based Modeling

In this work we perform SED fitting on a pixel-by-pixel basis. With the setup described in the previous subsection, we fit the SED and infer the physical parameters of each individual pixel. This allows us to recover the 2D distribution of properties such as the stellar mass and SFR. We use SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) to derive the segmentation map of each source. The pixels in our maps correspond to physical sizes between 180 and 240 pc. In order to fit the SED of individual pixels, we impose a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) threshold of 2 on both the F150W and F200W bands, which are the noisiest. We find that this threshold is enough to produce trustworthy fits, obtaining good reduced \( \chi^2 \) values in the fits of individual pixels, as we show in more detail in the following section. Pixels that do not fulfill this S/N criterion are not fitted.
or displayed in the output maps. To produce the maps of the physical properties and study their spatial distribution, we display the 50th percentile of the inferred parameter, calculated from the posterior distribution that BAGPIPES provides. We can also present the uncertainties for each pixel extracted from the 16th and 84th percentiles of the posterior distribution (see Carnall et al. 2018 for details).

### 4. Results and Discussion

In this section we present and discuss the results of our study. We provide both an integrated and a spatially resolved analysis of the physical properties that we infer for the five targets that compose this work.

#### 4.1. Spatially Resolved Physical Properties

For all galaxies studied, we have produced maps of the physical parameters inferred with BAGPIPES. These include the SFR surface density (SFRD), the stellar mass surface density (SMD), the visual extinction $A_V$, the mass-weighted age, the UV slope $\beta$, and the equivalent width (EW) of the $[\text{O III}]$ and $\text{H}\beta$ emission lines. The last two are measured from the empirical colors $F_{150W} - F_{277W}$.

Figures 2–6 display the resulting maps for the five galaxies presented in this work, from the lowest redshift ($z = 5.275$) to the highest ($z = 8.498$). First, we see that all galaxies are resolved and display strong empirical color gradients, both in the blue bands and in the red bands. These gradients appear on larger scales than the FWHM of the $F_{444W}$ PSF ($0.685$, equivalent to $\sim 3.6$ pixels), confirming that we can resolve trends and structures in our sample. In general, we find that, even at these early times, most of the galaxies display multiple star-forming clumps, traced by the $F_{200W}$ contours, as is found also by other recent works (e.g., Chen et al. 2023; Claeyssens et al. 2023; Treu et al. 2023). These are regions of very high inferred EWs of the $[\text{O III}]+\text{H}\beta$ emission (in the range $\sim 300–4000$ Å rest frame), embedded within larger structures that are not undergoing a burst of star formation. In these regions with extreme line EWs, the inferred ages are extremely young ($<10$ Myr), corresponding to a bursty clump of young stars that is resolved in targets ID10612 (Figure 4) and ID6355 (Figure 5) and marginally unresolved in ID5144 (Figure 3) and ID4590 (Figure 6), given the scale of the $F_{444W}$ PSF FWHM. Around these high-EW bursty clumps, we also find underlying older stellar populations ($\sim 100$ Myr), which would be missed in an integrated analysis, as we will discuss in more detail in the next subsection.

Figure 2 displays the maps for galaxy ID8140, at redshift $z = 5.275$. We obtain smooth maps for all physical properties and colors. The SFRD and SMD appear entirely cospatial, and the UV slope traces perfectly the dust obscuration map. This galaxy has $\sim 2$ times older stellar populations compared to the average of the rest of the sample, in line with being the galaxy at lowest redshift. It shows strong color, $A_V$, and UV slope gradients, with two distinct clumps, one red and one blue. This could indicate that this galaxy is undergoing a merger, even...
though the EWs (the lowest of all targets) and ages show little variation across the object. Figure 5 shows the resulting maps for the galaxy ID6355 at $z = 7.665$. It is the galaxy with the most extreme EWs (reaching $\sim 4000$ Å). We see that the region with very high EW is very extended for this galaxy, leaving barely a shell where we find underlying older stellar populations, which are otherwise outshined (or not present) by the younger stars in these strong line emission regions. The clear gradients in the empirical colors give us confidence that this shell is real and not an artifact of the age–dust degeneracy in the SED fitting process, which we also discuss in further detail in Section 4.4.
On top of this, the shell is larger than the PSF scale. In Figure 7 we present and analyze the fits for three individual pixels within this source, so that we can study further whether the “shell” of older stars in this particular galaxy is real or an artifact. We select the pixels A, B, and C that are indicated in the age and EW maps in Figure 5, since they appear to be very distinct regions within this galaxy. Albeit being toward the edge of the galaxy, all three pixels fulfill our S/N threshold, so that we can produce robust fits (with reduced $\chi^2$ values within 0.10–0.53). These pixels are also far enough from each other so
that the PSF is not blending the information they encode, and we can thus resolve their different stellar populations. We can clearly see that the SEDs look different, reflecting the gradients that we already see in Figure 5, both on the maps of the inferred physical parameters and on the empirical color maps. The greatest difference is observed in the strength of the inferred $\left[ O \, III \right] + H\beta$ emission lines, since the SED for pixel C has extreme EW, reaching $4264 \pm 533$ Å rest frame. This yields a considerable difference in the inferred ages, with pixel A having a mass-weighted age of $159^{+115}_{-108}$ Myr and pixels B and C displaying very young stellar ages under 10 Myr. The corner plots for each fit can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 6 shows the results for the galaxy ID4590, which is the highest redshift ($z = 8.498$) in this work. It is a very compact source, with only 31 pixels where S/N > 2 for both F150W and F200W. We see a star-forming clump, which also corresponds to the highest inferred stellar mass, and toward the dustiest zone in the $A_V$ map. We see a marginally unresolved centrally located clump of young stellar population, which is not entirely coplanar with the star-forming burst but traces perfectly the higher EW of the inferred $[O \, III]$ and $H\beta$ emission lines. On top of this, the empirical color maps display a clear gradient, which follows the ones observed for the SFRD, SMD, $A_V$, and $\beta$ maps. The remaining targets exhibit similar trends for all physical properties, with the main characteristic being this region with extremely high EWs and therefore very young stellar populations.

4.2. Integrated Analysis

Besides providing an invaluable insight into the internal structure of galaxies, we want to test whether spatially resolved observations yield other consequences, such as inferring different physical properties, compared to only integrated measurements.

To perform this test, we sum the photometry in each observed band for the pixels that fulfill our S/N criteria, so that we only consider the same pixels that we fit in the spatially resolved run, described in Section 3.1. We present the integrated fits with the best-fit SEDs in Figure 7. The inferred physical parameters are indicated for each pixel, as well as the reduced $\chi^2$ of the fit.

Figure 7. Best-fit SEDs for the three pixels A, B, and C indicated in Figure 5, from the galaxy ID6355 at $z = 7.665$. The turquoise points and error bars correspond to the NIRCam photometry, the orange points to the best-fit model, and the orange curve and shaded region are the best-fit SED inferred with BAGPIPES and the corresponding 16th and 84th percentile uncertainty interval. The inferred physical parameters are indicated for each pixel, as well as the reduced $\chi^2$ of the fit.

Figure 8. Best-fit SEDs and models for the integrated (black curve and circles) and resolved (red curve and squares) modeling of the five galaxies studied in this work. The turquoise points and error bars correspond to the integrated NIRCam photometry. The red curve is inferred by summing the posterior distributions in all pixels and calculating the 50th percentile of the resulting one. The shaded regions correspond to the 16th and 84th percentiles of the summed posterior distribution. The inset cutouts correspond to the same RGB images as in Figure 1. The reduced $\chi^2$ values of each fit are indicated.
and integrated models (red and black curves, respectively) fit adequately the photometry (torquoise points), with reduced $\chi^2$ values within the range 0.1–7.5. The surprising finding is that both best-fit SEDs are considerably different. For all galaxies, we find that the high EWs that we could spatially locate in the resolved analysis within a clump now completely dominate the overall fit. This results in inferring extremely young ages in the integrated light, and potentially too low stellar masses as a result.

Figure 9 shows the comparison between the stellar mass estimates that we infer in the spatially resolved analysis and the integrated fit. No lensing correction is applied in any of the two estimates. The plotted values are shown in Table 2. The one-to-one line is indicated, as well as the 0.5 and 1 dex offset lines.

Figure 10 shows how the SFH affects the inferred stellar mass. We plot the sum of the SFH inferred for the spatial pixels, as well as the SFH estimated in the unresolved analysis, for the galaxy ID10612 at $z=7.663$. The integrated SFH consists of a single burst with very young age ($\sim$2 Myr), whereas the spatially resolved SFH is a distribution that covers a wider age range, reaching up to $\sim$300 Myr. For this galaxy, this would mean a formation redshift of $z \sim 12$. We see that whereas the integrated analysis forms all stellar mass within less than 10 Myr, this only corresponds to $\sim$6% of the spatially resolved stellar mass, directly proving where the mass discrepancy is coming from. We obtain the same results in the SFH comparison for all galaxies studied in this work.

This could considerably change our current picture of mass assembly in the early universe, particularly while our samples are limited to the brightest candidates in small numbers. These systematics would affect from the stellar mass functions that we have derived so far at high redshifts to our cosmological models of galaxy formation and mass buildup, since all our observations and mass estimates at high redshift until now have been based on integrated measurements. Overall, the nature of these galaxies can completely change by having a resolved picture.

Figure 10. Comparison between the stellar mass that we infer in the spatially resolved analysis and the integrated fit. No lensing correction is applied in any of the two estimates. The plotted values are shown in Table 2. The one-to-one line is indicated, as well as the 0.5 and 1 dex offset lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$z$</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>$\log(\mu M_*/M_\odot)$ Integrated</th>
<th>Age (Myr)</th>
<th>$\log(\mu M_*/M_\odot)$ Resolved</th>
<th>Age (Myr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.275</td>
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<td>6.383</td>
<td>5144</td>
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<td>$8.90^{+0.28}_{-0.28}$</td>
<td>$7.663$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$8.0^{+0.13}_{-0.08}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.665</td>
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<td>$8.8^{+0.08}_{-0.06}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.498</td>
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<td>$8.0^{+0.11}_{-0.06}$</td>
<td>$9.09^{+0.28}_{-0.28}$</td>
<td>$8.0^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. We plot the mass values in Figure 9.

### 4.3. Comparison with Other Works

To put our results into context, we compare the physical parameters that we infer with other published works on these targets. As stated before, only integrated analyses are available in the literature. We expect our integrated measurements and estimates of some of the physical properties, such as the stellar mass.
mass and SFR, to be lower than any other work, since aperture photometry yields larger fluxes on all bands (∼20% larger for the galaxy ID10612 at \( z = 7.663 \) if we use a 0.5'' aperture), given that we only consider pixels that fulfill our S/N criteria. On top of this, previous works have used varying data reduction, zero-points, SED fitting codes, SFH models, attenuation curves, and magnification corrections, among other differences. Therefore, here we mostly focus on comparing the physical nature of the sources, as inferred by different works.

The mass-weighted ages that we infer in our integrated analysis are all consistent within the uncertainties with those found for these same five targets by Carnall et al. (2023), from which we reproduce the SED fitting assumptions and parameters, except using a differently reduced photometry and a Calzetti et al. (2000) attenuation curve, as well as extending our nebular grid as explained in Section 3.

Tacchella et al. (2022) study the stellar populations of three of our targets, the ones at highest redshifts \( z = 7.663, \ z = 7.665, \) and \( z = 8.498 \) (IDs 10612, 6355, and 4590, respectively). They use PROSPECTOR with a flexible nonparametric SFH prescription instead to model the SEDs. They find that the highest-redshift galaxy (ID4590) is undergoing a recent burst, inferring a young stellar age under 10 Myr, like we obtain in our integrated analysis. They cannot rule out older stellar ages in their analysis. In our spatially resolved maps (see the age map in Figure 6), we find that most pixels have a mass-weighted age above \( \sim 100 \) Myr, except the centrally located young burst, which dominates the integrated light. The particularly striking case is the \( z = 7.665 \) galaxy (ID6355). Tacchella et al. (2022) also infer an extremely young age of \( 3 + 2 \) Myr, and they rule out the presence of older stellar populations, since the extreme [O III]+H\( \beta \) lines dominate the emission. In this work we find a shell of older stars, confirmed by the empirical color gradients and the other tests discussed in Section 4.4 and Appendix A. Finally, for the target ID10612 at \( z = 7.663 \), they argue that its SFH, together with its morphology, could indicate that this source is undergoing a merger. This is consistent with what we find, in terms of both the empirical color gradients and the clumpiness of the blue F150W and F200W bands. Moreover, we find two distinct populations within the galaxy in the spatially resolved maps (see Figure 4). Consistent with our results here, they find that inferring older stellar ages (in their case by adding emission-line constraints with NIRSpec spectra) leads to larger stellar masses of up to 1 dex for the galaxy ID4590 at \( z = 8.495 \), which is exactly what we find in our integrated versus spatially resolved comparison.

Our work confirms the issue discussed in Tacchella et al. (2022), Topping et al. (2022), and Whitler et al. (2023), where young stars outshine and dominate the emission when compared to older stars, the presence of which is difficult to rule out via integrated measurements. This leads to inferring lower stellar masses. In Tacchella et al. (2022) they conclude that the SFH prior is of vital importance, and they only infer stellar ages older than 10 Myr in their fits when using a nonparametric SFH model with a continuous prior and older populations present. This leads to an increase in the stellar masses of up to 0.6 dex. Whitler et al. (2023) also use various SFH models to explore the potential presence of old stellar populations in seemingly young galaxies. They find stellar masses larger by up to an order of magnitude with nonparametric SFH versus constant SFH models. The impact of the SFH model in the inferred stellar mass has been studied by other works (see, e.g., Leja et al. 2019; Suess et al. 2022), with similar results.

Outshining and its effects on stellar mass estimates have been studied at lower redshifts (see, e.g., Maraston et al. 2010; Pförß et al. 2012). Our results agree with previous works such as Sorba & Sawicki (2018), who find a discrepancy in the inferred stellar masses of up to a factor of \( \sim 5 \), when having resolved SED fitting, although their study only reaches \( z = 2.5 \). Moreover, they propose that unresolved studies should apply corrections to their mass estimates. This resolves the mass missing problem, in which a tension is found between the observed stellar mass density of the universe and the SFRD (see, e.g., Leja et al. 2015). By correcting stellar mass functions with resolved estimates, they find that these agree better with the observed star formation densities collected by Madau & Dickinson (2014). Leja et al. (2020) also solve this discrepancy by using flexible nonparametric SFH priors, which produce older ages, thus inferring \( \sim 50\% \) higher stellar mass density.

Endsley et al. (2022) study a population of UV-faint galaxies at a similar redshift range \( z \sim 6.5–8 \), also finding that the SEDs are dominated by young stellar populations, exhibiting low masses. They find the majority of their objects to appear very blue (\( \beta \sim –2 \)), with some dusty galaxies (\( \beta \sim –1 \)). With our integrated analysis, we find three galaxies with \( \beta \sim –2 \) and two targets with a value closer to \( –1 \). In the spatially resolved maps, we find values \( –2 < \beta < –1 \), with some very dusty regions reaching values around \( \beta \sim –0.5 \).

At this redshift range, the majority of targets with high EW([O III]+H\( \beta \)) have an inferred young stellar age when considering a constant SFH, just as we find in our integrated analysis (see Figure 9 in Endsley et al. 2022). On the other hand, there are works that find evolved stellar populations (\( >100 \) Myr) at even higher redshifts, such as Furtak et al. (2023) with \( z \sim 10–16 \) candidates in the SMACS 0723 field and Leethochawalit et al. (2023) with \( 7 < z < 9 \) photometrically.

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**Figure 10.** Comparison between the SFH that we infer in the spatially resolved analysis (red curve) and the integrated fit (black curve) for the galaxy ID10612 at \( z = 7.663 \). The shaded regions correspond to the 16–84th percentile range in each case.
selected galaxies in the GLASS-JWST ERS program, which infer a median mass-weighted age of 140 Myr.

From a resolved point of view, in a sample of $z \sim 6$–8 galaxies in the Extended Groth Strip (EGS) field, Chen et al. (2023) find multiple clumps dominated by young stellar populations, as well as significant variations in the EW of the [O III] + Hβ lines. They find EWs with extreme values such as the ones we find for most of our targets (of the order $\sim 300$–3000 Å), which also yield young ages in their fits (as also found by Vanzella et al. 2023 in the Sunrise arc at $z \sim 6$), confirming once more what we are finding for these high-redshift targets. Moreover, Pérez-González et al. (2023) also find strong [O III] + Hβ emission in a spatially resolved analysis using HST and JWST data from the CEERS survey in the EGS. They also link these findings with very young starbursts with possibly an underlying older stellar population.

In summary, our results are consistent with the works that have been published so far studying these same galaxies, or targets at a similar redshift range with JWST. By integrating our maps, we can produce similar results and draw equivalent conclusions to the integrated works performed so far in these sources. By producing a spatially resolved analysis, we can demonstrate the presence of underlying older stellar populations that are otherwise outshined in the integrated analyses, inferring larger stellar masses and considerably affecting our picture of the nature of these high-redshift galaxies.

4.4. Caveats

As briefly mentioned before, one could argue that the “shells” of older stellar populations where the young stars with high EWs are embedded could be instead a result of the dust—age degeneracy present in SED fitting software. To test whether the gradient in age is real, we perform a test in which we fix the extinction to the value given by Tacchella et al. (2022). We find a similar gradient, where there is a shell of older stellar populations surrounding the bursty young star-forming region. The effects of dust and age are now blended into the age map, since we fix the $A_V$, but the gradient persists. On top of that, the individual fits that we obtain fixing the dust obscuration are very poor, compared to leaving $A_V$ as a free parameter in the BAGPIPES fit. This gives us confidence that our fits with $A_V$ as a free parameter sample better the galaxy properties and that the gradient observed is real. In Appendix A we discuss in more detail the age uncertainties, focusing on the target ID6355 at $z = 7.665$.

Another caveat that our spatially resolved analysis could have is whether the process of PSF matching affects our inferred maps. One could argue that the mass-weighted age map could result as an artifact of the PSF-matching procedure, where flux is redistributed radially to match the resolution of the F444W band. We only observe this radial distribution on the age and EW maps. We observe nonradial flat gradients across the galaxies on all of the remaining physical properties, as well as the empirical colors. These gradients extend across spatial scales larger than the FWHM of the F444W PSF. We therefore conclude that this is not an effect of PSF matching but a true young stellar population clump centrally located in most galaxies.

Finally, besides the S/N threshold that we impose in the noisiest bands, one could still doubt whether there is enough S/N per pixel to be able to infer robust physical parameters. To test this, we apply a Voronoi tessellation binning method on the targets, in order to achieve bins with a constant minimum S/N across the image and filters. Imposing a minimum S/N of 5 or even up to 10 in all bands, we find the same gradients and trends that we observe in the maps of the various inferred physical parameters in all galaxies. This, combined with the fact that our fits display good reduced $\chi^2$ values, gives us confidence that the S/N in each native pixel is sufficient to provide trustworthy estimates.

5. Summary and Conclusions

We present the first spatially resolved analysis of spectroscopically confirmed $5 < z < 9$ galaxies in the SMACS 0723 ERO field. We use images in six bands obtained with NIRCam on board JWST, spanning the wavelength range 0.8–5 μm. With the SED fitting software BAGPIPES, we model the SEDs on a pixel-by-pixel basis, being able to infer the physical parameters on a 180–240 pc scale. Our main findings and conclusions are the following:

1. All galaxies are resolved and display strong empirical color gradients. Even at these early times, these galaxies display multiple star-forming clumps.
2. We find regions that exhibit high EW of the [O III] + Hβ emission (up to $\sim 3000$–4000 Å). These extreme starbursts are embedded within regions with less specific star formation, which points to very bursty star formation happening on small scales (<1 kpc), not galaxy-wide.
3. The strong line emission regions dominate the integrated light, biasing the fits toward very young inferred ages of the stellar population (<10 Myr). Only a resolved analysis demonstrates the presence of older stellar populations, which can be seen in the spatial maps.
4. Resolving the stellar populations on a pixel-by-pixel basis leads to inferring from 0.5 up to $\sim 1$ dex larger stellar masses, when compared to an integrated analysis. Our analysis extends previous findings on the problem of outshining and its effects on stellar mass estimates, which so far has only been studied at lower redshifts (up to $z \sim 3$).

Current and upcoming observations with JWST will allow us to characterize the early universe and first galaxies in a new and more complete way. The combination of having confirmed redshifts with NIRSpec and the unprecedented resolution and depth of NIRCam imaging will transform how we study galaxies, changing our current views on their internal structure and mass assembly, among others. The systematics in stellar mass estimates found in this work would have strong implications in the shape and evolution of the stellar mass function at high redshift, particularly while samples are limited to small numbers of the brightest candidates. Furthermore, the process of galaxy formation could be more extended and earlier than previously thought, as is implied by the presence of evolved older stellar populations being outshone by the youngest stars. Only with a spatially resolved analysis can
we begin to untangle the complexity of the internal structure of galaxies at this epoch.

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Facility: JWST (NIRCam).

Appendix A
Age Uncertainty

As discussed in Section 4.4, the degeneracy between age and dust could yield uncertain estimates. This could be particularly concerning for the source ID6355 at z = 7.665, and one could argue that the shell that we see on the age map is not real. This would mean that there is no underlying older stellar population being outshined by the young stellar population that dominates the emission for this galaxy. Figure 11 displays the 16th, 50th, and 84th percentiles of the mass-weighted age, obtained with the posterior distribution that

BAGPIPES infers for each individual pixel. In the 50th percentile, which is the one we choose to display for every inferred physical property in Figures 2–6, we see a shell of older stellar ages, as discussed in Section 4.1. With the 16th percentile image, we see that even if we assume the maximum lower uncertainty, the shell of old stars would still display ages above 10 Myr. That is still older than what is inferred by other works on this target, as well as in our integrated analysis, where we infer an age of $1.3^{+3.6}_{-0.2}$ Myr. With the 84th percentile image, we see that these old stars could be up to hundreds of megayears old. Therefore, even within the uncertainty range, we can confidently say that there are older stellar components present in this galaxy, opposite to what is concluded by Tacchella et al. (2022) and Carnall et al. (2023). This is only visible with a careful spatially resolved analysis. On the other hand, the very extended region, where the EW is extremely high, can only be fit by young stellar templates. Considering the uncertainties, we still only obtain young stellar populations in that region.

Appendix B
Integrated Properties

Table 3 shows the resulting physical parameters inferred with BAGPIPES on the integrated fit for each galaxy. As a reminder, we expect these values to be lower than the ones inferred by other works, since we only consider the pixels here that fulfill a certain S/N criterion, instead of performing aperture photometry, which would yield larger fluxes and different physical estimates. The integrated run is performed like this to be able to do a one-to-one comparison with the spatially resolved analysis, as discussed in Section 4.2.
Appendix C  Individual Fits

Here we present the corner plots obtained with BAGPIPES on the fits for the individual pixels A, B, and C (Figures 12–14, respectively) of the galaxy ID6355 at \(z = 7.665\). The pixels are shown in the maps of Figure 5, and the best-fit SEDs and physical properties are displayed in Figure 7. As we would expect, the fits for B and C are better constrained than for A, since the latter is the most outer pixel in the galaxy, thus with

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrated Properties</th>
<th>ID8140 (z = 5.275)</th>
<th>ID5144 (z = 6.383)</th>
<th>ID10612 (z = 7.663)</th>
<th>ID6355 (z = 7.665)</th>
<th>ID4590 (z = 8.498)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\log(\mu M_*/M_\odot))</td>
<td>9.14^{+0.03}_{-0.02}</td>
<td>7.98^{+0.27}_{-0.11}</td>
<td>8.07^{+0.13}_{-0.08}</td>
<td>8.84^{+0.08}_{-0.06}</td>
<td>8.04^{+0.11}_{-0.06}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFR ((\mu M_*/\text{yr}^{-1}))</td>
<td>16.0^{+1.7}_{-1.5}</td>
<td>1.0^{+0.5}_{-0.2}</td>
<td>1.2^{+0.3}_{-0.2}</td>
<td>6.9^{+0.8}_{-0.6}</td>
<td>1.1^{+0.3}_{-0.2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A_v) (mag)</td>
<td>1.16^{+0.02}_{-0.02}</td>
<td>0.58^{+0.18}_{-0.12}</td>
<td>0.45^{+0.11}_{-0.09}</td>
<td>1.0^{+0.7}_{-0.6}</td>
<td>0.48^{+0.12}_{-0.08}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (Myr)</td>
<td>14.9^{+1.0}_{-1.1}</td>
<td>2.5^{+1.3}_{-1.1}</td>
<td>1.6^{+0.5}_{-0.3}</td>
<td>1.3^{+1.6}_{-1.2}</td>
<td>1.9^{+0.5}_{-0.4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW([O III]+H(\beta)) ((\AA))</td>
<td>729 \pm 44</td>
<td>1996 \pm 386</td>
<td>3048 \pm 329</td>
<td>3884 \pm 252</td>
<td>2565 \pm 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV slope (\beta)</td>
<td>-1.20 \pm 0.03</td>
<td>-1.88 \pm 0.11</td>
<td>-2.08 \pm 0.09</td>
<td>-1.40 \pm 0.05</td>
<td>-2.03 \pm 0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 12.** Corner plot of the BAGPIPES fit on pixel A of the galaxy ID6355 at \(z = 7.665\).

**Figure 13.** Corner plot of the BAGPIPES fit on pixel B of the galaxy ID6355 at \(z = 7.665\).
the lowest S/N, albeit fulfilling our criterion. For this pixel, the distributions of age, log(U), and metallicity are broad, but we can still constrain the stellar mass even at low S/N.

**References**

Brammer, G. 2019, Grizli: Grism redshift and line analysis software, Astrophysics Source Code Library, ascl:1905.001

Figure 14. Corner plot of the BAGPIPES fit on pixel C of the galaxy ID6355 at z = 7.665.