

Analogues of primeval galaxies two billion years after the Big Bang

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Deep observations are revealing a growing number of young galaxies in the first billion year of cosmic time¹. Compared to typical galaxies at later times, they show more extreme emission-line properties², higher star formation rates³, lower masses⁴, and smaller sizes⁵. However, their faintness precludes studies of their chemical abundances and ionization conditions, strongly limiting our understanding of the physics driving early galaxy build-up and metal enrichment. Here we study a rare population of UV-selected, sub- $L_{z=3}^*$ galaxies at redshift $2.4 < z < 3.5$ that exhibit all the rest-frame properties expected from primeval galaxies. These low-mass, highly-compact systems are rapidly-forming galaxies able to double their stellar mass in only few tens million years. They are characterized by very blue UV spectra with weak absorption features and bright nebular emission lines, which imply hard radiation fields from young hot massive stars^{6,7}. Their highly-ionized gas phase has strongly sub-solar carbon and oxygen abundances, with metallicities more than a factor of two lower than that found in typical galaxies of similar mass and star formation rate at $z \leq 2.5$ ⁸. These young galaxies reveal an early and short stage in the assembly of their galactic structures and their chemical evolution, a vigorous phase which is likely to be dominated by the effects of gas-rich mergers, accretion of metal-poor gas and strong outflows.

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Low-mass star-forming galaxies at the peak epoch of cosmic star formation, at $z \sim 1-3$, have spectra characterized by faint UV continuum emission exhibiting weak stellar absorption features and strong Ly α emission^{9,6}. Unlike more massive $L^*_{z=1-3}$ galaxies, the youngest and most metal-poor galaxies show very blue UV colors and high equivalent widths in nebular emission lines^{6,7,10}, such as CIII] $\lambda\lambda$ 1906,1909, OIII] $\lambda\lambda$ 1661,1666, HeII λ 1640 and CIV $\lambda\lambda$ 1549,1551, which originate from young HII regions and stellar winds under extreme metallicity and ionization conditions^{6,7,10,11}. While galaxies with such unusual spectral properties appear exceedingly rare in spectroscopic surveys⁹, increasing evidence suggests that galaxies similar to these are likely to play a preponderant role during the re-ionization era^{10,12}.

Using the large area and unprecedented sensitivity of the VLT-VIMOS Ultra Deep Survey¹³ (VUDS), we search for extremely young, metal-poor galaxy candidates at $z > 2$. We focus in the COSMOS field, for which a wealth of multiwavelength data, including high-resolution HST imaging, is available. From a parent sample of ~ 1870 VUDS targets at $2.4 < z < 3.5$, we select galaxies with a simultaneous detection ($S/N > 3$) of the CIII], OIII] and Ly α lines in their optical spectra – a selection criterion motivated by the goal of constraining chemical abundances and ionization conditions (Methods). The selected candidates have high Ly α rest-frame equivalent widths ($EW > 35 \text{ \AA}$) and most of them also show CIV in emission. Candidates with clear indication of AGN activity according to different diagnostics are excluded (Methods). The final sample consists of 10 galaxies (Supplementary Table 1), which represents $\sim 10\%$ of the galaxies observed by VUDS in the same mass range and $< 1\%$ of our total parent sample. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 illustrate their rest-frame UV spectral and morphological features, respectively.

Chemical abundances and ionization properties of the ionized gas can be derived from electron temperature (T_e) measurements or, with less accuracy, using optical strong-line ratios. For galaxies at $z = 2-4$, these indicators are only observable by means of very deep NIR spectroscopy^{14,15}. Here, we circumvent the lack of NIR spectra using a novel technique^{16,17}. In brief, our method compares a set of observed Ly α , CIII], CIV, and OIII] emission line ratios with those predicted by a detailed grid of photoionization models, which cover an extended range of chemical abundance ratios and ionization conditions (Methods). In the procedure, models are constrained to those values of the carbon-to-oxygen ratio (C/O) and the ionization parameter (U) consistent with the observed ratios. This procedure allows us to derive C/O, U , and metallicity (in units of $12 + \log(O/H)$) in a self-consistent Chi-square scheme, minimizing possible systematics¹⁶. Using this technique, the selected galaxies are found to have extremely low gas-phase metallicity, low C/O and high ionization parameter (Supplementary Table 2). While $\log(C/O)$ is in the range -1.0 to -0.4 , with a median $\log(C/O) = -0.67$ well below the solar ratio ($\log(C/O)_{\odot} = -0.26$)¹⁸, we find a metallicity range of $12 + \log(O/H) \sim 7.4-7.7$ (typical uncertainties ~ 0.3 dex) that corresponds to $\sim 5\%-10\%$ of the solar value ($12 + \log(O/H)_{\odot} = 8.7$)¹⁸. These measurements place our sample among the most metal-poor galaxies known at $z \geq 2.4$ ¹¹.

The estimated carbon and oxygen abundances imply that our galaxies are still chemically young. In evolved, metal-enriched galaxies, carbon is mostly produced by low- and intermediate-mass stars, which increase C/O (and N/O) with increasing metallicity^{19,20}. The galaxies in our sample, instead, do not show a correlation between C/O and O/H but rather exhibit a large spread of sub-solar values, a trend that could be explained with models where carbon is essentially produced by massive stars (Fig. 3). Different physical conditions, namely, star formation efficiencies, inflow rates, and variations in the initial mass function may also produce variable levels of C/O at low metallicity^{19,20}. The presence of large numbers of hot, massive stars is consistent with the large ionization parameter (median

$\log(U)=-2$) and the large Ly α EW (up to $\sim 260\text{\AA}$; Supplementary Table 2), which, in the most extreme cases, could suggest a non-standard initial mass function²¹ (IMF). The hard-ionizing spectra of massive stellar clusters can also explain the detection of HeII emission in six galaxies, as well as hints of fainter, high-ionization emission lines such as SiIII] $\lambda\lambda 1883, 1892$, SiIV $\lambda\lambda 1393, 1402$, NIII $\lambda 1750$, and NIV $\lambda 1486$ in the composite spectrum (Fig. 1). In our sample, HeII is unresolved in the composite spectrum, suggesting relatively narrow lines ($\text{FWHM} \leq 1000$ km/s). While broad HeII features originate in Wolf-Rayet (WR) stars, narrow HeII emission lines may have a nebular origin^{6,22,23,24}. Possible HeII ionizing sources include hot WRs, binaries, shocks from supernovae (SNe) and, especially at very low metallicities, peculiar sources such as a young (Population-III-like) population of very massive or rapidly rotating, metal-poor stars ($Z \sim 0.01 Z_{\odot}$)^{23,24}. In either case, chemical enrichment will occur rapidly in these galaxies at the conclusion of the relatively short life span of these stellar populations.

We complement the above measurements with key physical properties such as stellar masses (M_{\star}) and star formation rates (SFR). To this purpose we perform detailed spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting using state-of-the-art multiwavelength photometry and a complete set of stellar and nebular models that account for emission lines and nebular continuum (Methods). This procedure finds our galaxies with low masses $M_{\star} \sim 10^8 - 10^{9.5} M_{\odot}$, high star formation rates $\text{SFR} \sim 7 - 60 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$, and low interstellar extinction $E(B-V) \leq 0.15$ mag (Supplementary Table 1). Best-fit models suggest very young stellar ages (32 Myr in the median) and unusually high rest-frame EWs for optical emission lines such as H α and [OIII] $\lambda\lambda 4959, 5007$, which are in most cases larger than $\sim 500\text{\AA}$ and produce a significant enhancement of the broad-band fluxes in the NIR (Methods; Supplementary Fig. 1). Consistently, we find very blue UV beta slopes (median $\beta = -2.3$) compared to the parent galaxy sample (median $\beta = -1.6$, Methods), which suggest very low dust obscuration. For at least 7 out of 10 galaxies, we find SFRs a factor of 2 to 30 times higher than that of normal star-forming galaxies of similar mass at $z \sim 3$ ³ (Methods; Supplementary Fig. 2). Overall, these galaxies have high specific star formation rates ($\text{sSFR} = \text{SFR}/M_{\star} > 10^{-8} \text{yr}^{-1}$), which yield a rapid median timescale for the doubling of their stellar content ($\tau = 1/\text{sSFR} = 30$ Myr).

A detailed analysis of spatially resolved HST-ACS images demonstrates that our galaxies are both remarkably compact (Supplementary Table 1; Methods) and diverse morphologically. We find two possible mergers (close pairs with projected separation of $< 1''$), tadpoles, and irregular galaxies, which show one or two bright star forming clumps of less than ~ 300 parsecs in size (Fig. 2; Methods). The median UV half-light radius of the sample, $r_{50} = 0.5$ kpc, is more than a factor of two lower than both the parent galaxy population and typical galaxies of similar stellar mass and redshift (Methods). Such sizes are very similar to those found in young galaxies at $z > 6$ ⁵. All the galaxies in our sample are spatially resolved in the HST images and show a low surface brightness component that, in some cases (e.g. tadpoles), may suggest a proto-galactic disk. Their total sizes, as measured by the radius accounting for 100% of the light detected in the F814W HST band, range from 0.5 to 2.5 kpc (Supplementary Table 1), which highlights the extreme compactness of these galaxies. Such sizes imply very high SFR surface densities ($\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} = \text{SFR}/2\pi r_{50}^2 \approx 1 - 200 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1} \text{kpc}^{-2}$) predicting the need for very high gas surface densities, and thus favor a starburst mode of star formation and strong stellar feedback.

Our young galaxies do not follow the local mass-metallicity relation²⁵ (MZR), but some of them are otherwise consistent with the low-mass end of the MZR followed by UV-selected galaxies at $z > 3$ (upper panel of Fig. 4), that shows a stronger evolution to low metallicity than observed at lower redshifts^{15,26,27}. Even accounting for the intrinsic scatter of the MZR due to different levels of star formation, we find our galaxies a factor of 2-10 offset to lower

metallicity from the “fundamental metallicity relation” (FMR⁸, bottom panel in Fig. 4). The FMR is a tight relation between stellar mass, gas-phase metallicity and SFR that can be explained by the smooth evolution of galaxies in a quasi-equilibrium state, which is regulated by inflows and outflows over time^{8,25}. The observed position of our galaxies in this relation suggests that these galaxies could be driven out of equilibrium by a sudden change in the accretion rate, possibly coupled with strong stellar feedback^{27,28}. Detailed simulations of low-mass ($\sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$) galaxies at $2 < z < 4$ show that sudden bursts of star formation are fueled by a massive inflow of metal-poor gas, either from the cosmic web²⁹ or driven by gas-rich mergers³⁰ with metal-poor companions, or both. Such a scenario is consistent with the properties observed in our sample, including its morphological diversity. Metal-poor gas accreted from the intergalactic halo may give rise to a bright, compact star-forming clump. During few times the dynamical timescale (of about 20 Myr) the metallicity of this clump will be lower than the surrounding interstellar medium before metal mixing by shear and turbulence driven by disk instabilities restore the galaxies to the equilibrium relation²⁹ (i.e. the FMR). In similarly short timescales, the collective action of stellar winds and supernovae remnants generate strong metal enriched gas outflows. These outflows would promote the dispersion of metals and the disruption of these small, low mass clumps, in contrast to more massive galaxies hosting long-lived massive clumps^{31,32}.

The presence of strong outflows combined with intense ionizing radiation and Ly α line emission may result in incomplete coverage of neutral hydrogen (HI), allowing a fraction of the ionizing photons to escape into the intergalactic medium³³. Despite its low spectral resolution, our composite spectrum provides hints of large velocity outflows of highly ionized gas in our galaxies: We find that low-ionization SiII interstellar absorption lines are significantly blue-shifted with respect to the systemic velocity (v_{sys}) determined by CIII], which imply gas moving at velocities of several hundreds of km/s (Methods). In addition, the Ly α peak has only a very small velocity blue-shift of less than 100 km/s with respect to v_{sys} , which could be associated to a double-peaked Ly α line with small separation. As we discuss in Methods, this may indicate low HI column densities, which coupled with strong stellar feedback make our galaxies excellent candidates for Lyman continuum emission^{11,13,33}. Higher spectral resolution and S/N spectra are required to study in detail gas flows, kinematic properties and their effects in these galaxies.

Our results provide new compelling evidence that searching for faint UV galaxies at $z \sim 3$ with strong UV metal lines, such as CIII] and OIII], lead us to find very young and metal-poor dwarfs with hard radiation fields and rest-frame properties that are similar to those believed to be common in normal galaxies during the first 500 Myr of cosmic time. These analogues are not pristine but still in a sufficiently young evolutionary stage, before their extreme physical properties will likely change dramatically on timescales of few million years. Thus, they may provide unique insight on the earliest phases of galaxy formation and the role of low-mass star-forming galaxies to the reionization of the Universe.

Methods

Observations, sample selection, and line measurements:

The *VIMOS Ultra Deep Survey*¹³ is a deep spectroscopic legacy survey of $\sim 10,000$ galaxies carried out using VIMOS at ESO-VLT. This survey is aimed at providing a complete census of the SF galaxy population at $2 \leq z \leq 7$, covering ~ 1 square degree in three fields: COSMOS, EDFS, and VVDS-2h. The VIMOS spectra consist of 14h integrations in the LRBLUE and LRRED grism settings, covering a combined wavelength range $3650\text{\AA} < \lambda < 9350\text{\AA}$, with a

spectral resolution $R \sim 230$. Data reduction, redshift measurement, and assessment of the reliability flags are described in detail in the survey and data presentation papers^{13,34}.

For this work, we identify a representative sample of 10 galaxies showing strong UV emission lines in the portion of the COSMOS field observed by VUDS. Our selection criteria are motivated by the aim of looking for extremely metal-poor galaxy candidates at $z \sim 3$ from the observed optical spectroscopy^{35,6,36,37,38}. This requires measuring rest-frame UV emission line ratios tracing carbon, oxygen and hydrogen abundances^{39,40,41}, and the ionization parameter¹⁷ (as discussed below). Thus, our goal is to find galaxies showing the following emission lines: CIII] $\lambda\lambda 1907, 1909$, OIII] $\lambda\lambda 1661, 1666$, CIV $\lambda\lambda 1549, 1551$, and Ly α .

The selected galaxies are first extracted from a parent sample of 1870 galaxies in the redshift range $2.4 \leq z \leq 3.5$, which allows for the simultaneous observation of the lines in the central, high S/N portion of the VUDS spectra. From this parent sample, we select 870 galaxies with very reliable spectroscopic redshift ($\geq 95\%$ probability to be correct)¹³. We excluded objects with relevant emission lines affected by strong sky-subtraction residuals and galaxies identified as AGN in X-ray surveys or with clear signs of activity from emission line several emission line diagnostics (see below). Thus, 10 galaxies are selected for their simultaneous detection ($S/N > 3$) of Ly α , CIII] $\lambda\lambda 1907, 1909$ and OIII] $\lambda\lambda 1661, 1666$ emission lines. It is worth noticing that these carbon and oxygen inter-combination doublets (hereinafter CIII] and OIII]) are unresolved due to the limited spectral resolution. Similarly, we find that 8 out of 10 of these galaxies are also detected with $S/N \geq 3$ in CIV $\lambda\lambda 1549, 1551$ (hereinafter CIV).

The long integration time of ~ 14 h per target in VUDS allow us to detect the continuum at $\sim 8000 \text{ \AA}$ ($\sim 2000 \text{ \AA}$ at $z=3$) with $S/N \sim 5$ for galaxies down to $i_{AB} \sim 25$ and emission lines with fluxes down to $F \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-18} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2/\text{\AA}$ ($S/N \sim 5$)¹³. This permits the identification of other very faint emission lines, such as the HeII $\lambda 1640$ and NIII $\lambda 1750$, and a few absorption features in individual spectra (Supplementary Fig. 4). However, faint low-ionization absorption lines, such as SiII $\lambda 1260$ and SiII $\lambda 1526$ (see below), are only clearly detected in the composite spectrum shown in Fig. 1. The composite spectrum is generated by stacking the 10 individual spectra, after deriving the systemic redshift from the observed CIII] line as the mean centroid of the Gaussian fit to each line. Then, all science and noise spectra are re-binned to a dispersion of 1.4 \AA per pixel, which corresponds to the VIMOS pixel scale divided by $(1+z_{\text{med}})$, where z_{med} is the median systemic redshift. Finally, we average combine the interpolated rest-frame science spectra and generate a composite noise spectrum by summing in quadrature the science spectra in flux units and dividing this quantity by the number of spectra to combine.

Down to the flux (EW) limits for the VUDS survey, our selected sample represents about $< 1\%$ of the total parent sample and $\sim 10\%$ of parent sample galaxies in the same stellar mass range. This, and the strong relation existing between the CIII] and OIII] intensities and metallicity and ionization parameter for a given C/O⁴², imply that we are likely detecting the most metal-poor, high-ionization galaxies of our parent sample.

For this work, we use emission-line integrated fluxes that are measured manually on a one by one basis. The Ly α rest-frame EWs listed in Table 2 agree with those published in Cassata *et al.* (2015)⁴³. Flux measurements are done using the IRAF task *plot* and adopting an integration of the line profile after linear subtraction of the continuum, which is detected ($S/N > 2$) in all cases. Instead of using the noise spectrum computed by the data reduction pipeline, uncertainties in the line measurements are computed from the dispersion of values provided by multiple measurements adopting different possible band-passes (free

of lines and strong residuals from sky subtraction) for the local continuum determination, which is fitted using a second order polynomial. We note that the adopted uncertainties are typically larger than those obtained from the average noise spectrum produced by the data reduction pipeline. To compute line ratios, we first apply a reddening correction to the observed fluxes. We use the Calzetti *et al.* (2000)⁴⁴ extinction curve and assume that $E(B-V)_{\text{gas}}=E(B-V)_{\star}$, where $E(B-V)_{\star}$ is obtained from the SED fitting (see below).

Ionization source: Star formation vs. AGN

By construction, the presence of high ionization emission lines in our galaxy sample is indicative of a hard-ionizing spectrum. To constrain the dominant ionization source of the galaxies we perform a number of tests. We look for the presence of AGN activity using (i) detection in the deepest X-ray surveys available and (ii) emission line diagnostics based on the comparison of observed UV emission line ratios (e.g. C IV/C III, C IV/He II) with those predicted by detailed photoionization models. Additionally, for the only source included in the CANDELS⁴⁵ footprint, VUDS-5100998761, we look for flux variability between the original COSMOS HST F814W band images⁴⁶ and the latest CANDELS images⁴⁷ (timescale of ~ 10 years). We do not find any significant change ($>3\sigma$) in its ACS-F814W magnitudes. From our first criterion, we disfavor bright AGNs as ionizing sources because of the lack of X-ray counts at the same HST coordinates in the Chandra images of the COSMOS-legacy catalogue^{48,49} with an effective exposure time of ~ 160 ks (limiting luminosity $L_x > 10^{43}$ erg/s). The lack of detection is confirmed using the stacked image of the ten galaxies in the soft band, which has a mean count rate of about 1.4 times the statistical error. Moreover, none of these galaxies show broad emission lines (FWHM > 1200 km/s), which exclude the possibility of a broad-line AGN. Although lower luminosity or obscured narrow-line AGNs cannot be entirely ruled out, we are not able to demonstrate their presence with current data.

Our second criterion relies on the recent UV emission line diagnostics of Feltre *et al.* (2016)⁵⁰ and Gutkin *et al.* (2016)⁵¹ that are based on photoionization models of active and non-active galaxies, respectively. As shown in Supplementary Fig. 3, we find our ten galaxies and the average composite spectrum (Fig. 1) in the region essentially populated by non-active models, i.e. star-forming galaxies, in four different diagnostics involving C IV, C III], O III] and He II. As reference, the combination of emission line ratios (C IV/C III] = 0.6, C IV/He II = 1.2, C III]/He II = 2.2, O III]/He II = 1.2, and Ly α /C IV = 28.6) measured in the composite spectrum appear different from the typical ratios observed in AGNs⁵². Similar conclusions are found when comparing our data against other recent photoionization models by Jaskot & Ravindranath (2016)⁴², which also include the contribution of shock ionization.

Additional reasons, such as their extremely blue UV-to-IR SED and their low mass, low dust, and low gas-phase metallicity, point to a stellar ionizing source as the likely dominant ionization source, although some contribution from non-stellar ionizing sources (e.g. shocks) cannot be ruled out, especially in those objects with the highest C III] equivalent widths. Future observations, in particular NIR spectroscopy, combined with our current data and detailed photoionization models will provide additional constraints on the dominant ionizing sources.

Systemic redshift and velocity shifts: Probing outflows

We investigate line velocity shifts that may suggest the presence of gas outflows by using our composite spectrum (Fig. 1). A proper determination of the systemic velocity and the relative shifts of interstellar (IS) low ionization absorption lines tracing outflows are not possible in individual spectra due to the limited S/N of the lines. However, using stacking for

our ten sources we can improve the detection of both emission and absorption features and derive a rough estimate of the systemic velocity and shifts. As explained before, since stellar photospheric absorption lines are not detected we adopt the centroid of CIII] for the systemic redshift determination when doing stacking. Since CIII] is a doublet, we assumed a ratio for the two components of CIII] $\lambda 1907/[\text{CIII}] \lambda 1909 = 1.5$, which appear appropriate for the range of electron densities ($n_e \leq 100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) and electron temperatures ($T_e \geq 15000 \text{ K}$) we expect to find in our galaxies⁵³. At the VUDS resolution ($R < 300$), a large variation of this ratio only affects our measurement in a relatively small velocity uncertainty of a few tens of km/s.

Then we derive the velocity shift $\Delta v_{\text{IS}} = v_{\text{IS}} - v_{\text{CIII]}}$ for the low ionization IS absorption lines SiII $\lambda 1260$ and SiII $\lambda 1526$, with detection at the $\sim 3\text{-}5\sigma$ level ($\text{EW} = 1.6 \pm 0.3$ and 1.3 ± 0.4 , respectively). For these two lines, we find blue shifts of $3.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ \AA}$ and $3.5 \pm 0.9 \text{ \AA}$, which translate into outflow velocities of $-715 \pm 95 \text{ km/s}$ and $-687 \pm 176 \text{ km/s}$ for SiII $\lambda 1260$ and SiII $\lambda 1526$, respectively, and an average outflow velocity of $\Delta v_{\text{IS}} \sim -700 \pm 136 \text{ km/s}$. Although hints for other absorption lines such as CII $\lambda 1334$ or SiIV+OIV $\lambda 1397$ are observed, they are poorly resolved and have S/N ratios that appear insufficient to provide additional significance to the above results. Our results, however, are consistent with those obtained from the stacking of a larger population of CIII] emitters in VUDS (Guaita *et al.*, in prep.). A more detailed analysis of outflows velocities for our sample will require additional high S/N data with higher spectral resolution.

Implications for the escape of ionizing photons

The inferred outflow velocity Δv_{IS} for our sample of galaxies is higher than the typical values for Lyman-break galaxies (LBGs) of $\langle \Delta v \rangle = -150 \text{ km/s}$ reported by Shapley *et al.* (2003)⁹. However, our Δv_{IS} is consistent with their mean difference between Ly α emission and IS absorption lines, $\Delta(\text{em-abs}) \sim \Delta(v_{\text{Ly}\alpha} - v_{\text{IS}}) = 650 \text{ km/s}$, of LBGs with Ly α emission. Indeed, we find that $v_{\text{CIII]}}$ and $v_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$ differ in only $\sim 50 \pm 90 \text{ km/s}$, which at the limited resolution of the spectra ($R < 300$) is an indication that Ly α is close to the systemic velocity, in clear contrast with more normal galaxies at similar redshift ($\sim 445 \text{ km/s}$, Steidel *et al.* (2010)⁵⁴). This may also indicate the presence of a substantial blue-shifted component in a double-peaked Ly α emission with small separation, which at the resolution of VUDS could be observed as a small blueward shift. This may have interesting implications for the escape of ionizing photons into the intergalactic medium. These small shifts appear indicative of strong (i.e. high EW) Ly α emitting galaxies with compact star-forming regions, high ionization and low-metallicity^{55,56,57,58,59}. They also appear associated to strong, high-velocity outflows⁶⁰ of highly ionized gas and low HI covering fraction^{61,62}, which may allow Ly α photons to emerge without being substantially scattered or absorbed. The above conditions also appear to promote the escape of Lyman continuum (LyC) photons, as predicted by models^{63,64} and shown by larger resolution spectra of a few extreme emission line galaxies with escaping LyC emission at low^{65,66} and high redshift^{11,12}.

SED fitting: Stellar masses, star formation rates and ages

We estimate physical properties by fitting the observed multiwavelength photometry with a set of Bruzual & Charlot (2003, hereafter BC03)⁶⁷ synthetic models through a X^2 minimization routine called ZPHOT^{68,69,70} (Supplementary Fig. 1). We use the latest photometric catalogue available in COSMOS⁷¹, which includes deeper UltraVista DR2 and Spitzer-IRAC photometry, adding some technical improvements with respect to their predecessors, e.g. in source extraction and de-blending. The IRAC bands are particularly important to constrain the fits in the rest-frame NIR part of the SED and give robustness to our stellar mass and age determination. We find all galaxies in the sample to be detected in

the IRAC 3.6 and 4.5 micron bands, while in the 5.8 and 8 micron bands galaxies are undetected, excepting for VUDS-510838687 and VUDS-51011421970, which are also detected at 5.8 microns. For the latter, however, the IRAC fluxes may suffer of contamination due to the halo of a nearby bright star. Thus, its physical parameters should be considered with caution and, in particular, the stellar mass and ages should be considered as upper limits. Also, it is worth mentioning that at least one of the galaxies appears as a merging system (VUDS-510838687) and their SED properties correspond to the system. The photometric apertures considered (2 arcsec) exceed the size of the system in the HST F814W image.

For each object, we set the redshift to the spectroscopic value. The stellar templates are produced using four possible stellar metallicity values ($Z/Z_{\odot}=0.02, 0.2, 0.4, 1$). We adopt a Chabrier *et al.* (2003)⁷² IMF, a Calzetti *et al.* (2000)⁴⁴ extinction law, and a range of physical parameters: $0 \leq E(B-V) \leq 1.1$ and ages ≥ 0.01 Gyr (defined as the onset of the star formation). The star formation history (SFH) has been parameterized by (i) an exponentially declining law or “tau” model (proportional to $\exp(-t/\tau)$) with timescale $\tau=0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 15.0$ Gyr, (ii) an exponentially rising or “inverted tau” model (proportional to $\exp(t/\tau)$) law with the same timescales, and (iii) a constant SFH.

In addition to the stellar template we have included the contribution from nebular emission following Schaerer & de Barros (2009)⁷³, which is constrained by the number of hydrogen-ionizing photons in the stellar SED (Schaerer & Vacca 1998)⁷⁴ assuming an escape fraction of stellar LyC ionizing photons $f_{esc}=0$. The ionizing radiation is converted in nebular continuum considering free-free, free-bound and H two-photon continuum emission, assuming an electron temperature $T_e=10^4$ K, an electron density $N_e=100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and abundance of Helium relative to Hydrogen of 10%. Hydrogen lines are included considering case B recombination, while the relative line intensities of He and metals as a function of metallicity are taken from Anders & Fritze-v. Alvensleben (2003)⁷⁵.

Stellar masses and ages from the SED fitting are presented in Table 1. All the ten sample galaxies are well fitted by the models, with reduced X^2 close to unity. Several consistency checks are performed to test the robustness of the fits against e.g. the specific code used for the SED fitting (we also use LePhare⁷⁶ and GOSSIP+⁷⁷), the initial set of model parameters (e.g. age, metallicity, $E(B-V)$ ranges), the shape of the assumed SFH, and the addition of a second component accounting for a maximally old stellar population. Overall differences in the relevant physical parameters resulting among these tests yield values that are typically consistent within the quoted uncertainties.

UV slopes and SFR

We derive the UV slope β using the four optical bands covering the rest-frame UV portion between 1200Å and 2000Å following Castellano *et al.* (2014)⁶⁹ and Hathi *et al.* (2016)⁷⁸. For the parent sample, we used as a reference $\beta=-1.6$, as derived by Hathi *et al.* (2016)⁷⁸. The UV beta slopes for our sample of galaxies are included in Table 1. We adopt the IRX relations of Castellano *et al.* (2014)⁶⁹ for dust attenuation corrections, which implies a dust-free UV slope as steep as $\beta = -2.67$. We find the dust attenuations computed from β and the $E(B-V)$ obtained from the SED fitting in agreement within the uncertainties.

Following Talia *et al.* (2015)⁷⁹, we use the dust attenuation to derive the dust-corrected UV luminosity. We adopt the standard calibration of Kennicutt (1998)⁸⁰ to convert UV luminosities into SFR, after diving its normalization by a factor of 1.7 to scale down from a Salpeter to a Chabrier IMF. The UV- and SED-based SFRs agree within the 68% confidence

level. The latter values are used to compute the median values presented in the main text and the bottom panel of Fig. 4. Both SFR estimates are presented in Table 1.

Chemical abundances and ionization conditions

In order to derive oxygen and carbon abundances using UV indicators, we use an updated version of the code HII-CHI-MISTRY (HCM¹⁶), which is presented in a companion paper (Pérez-Montero & Amorín, 2017)¹⁷. Hereinafter, we refer to this version as HCM-UV. In brief, using the observed emission lines HCM-UV computes a set of line indices, which depend on metallicity and ionization. These indices are then compared with predictions from a large grid of CLOUDY v13 photoionization models⁸¹ covering a wide range of possible physical conditions, O/H and C/O abundances, and ionization conditions. The HCM-UV code has the ability of using UV line indices in addition (or alternatively) to the standard optical line indices adopted in the optical version. This allows HCM-UV to compute first C/O and then derive metallicity and the ionization parameter using only UV metal line tracers. In HCM-UV, models are constrained by empirical relations found between C/O, O/H and the ionization parameter (U) for a wide range of metallicity (from few % solar to super-solar) and U values, thus minimizing possible systematics^{16,17}. The code uses the *Pyneb* v0.9.3 software⁸² for computing density, temperature, ionic abundances and ionization correction factors. Thus, C/O and then O/H can be derived together with U as the X^2 -weighted mean of these quantities in the models, with uncertainties provided by the corresponding X^2 -weighted standard deviation. This method yields larger but more realistic uncertainties than that obtained by the direct method from the propagation of flux errors into their standard expressions. In general, results obtained with HCM-UV for a sample of local and high redshift emission line galaxies with UV and optical line measurements¹⁷, are typically consistent within ~ 0.1 dex with T_e -based abundances, such as those derived through the direct method or strong-line calibrations using objects with reliable measurements of the electron temperature¹⁶. When a determination of the electron temperature is not possible (e.g. due to the lack of optical emission lines such as H β and [OIII] λ 5007), uncertainties are larger (~ 0.2 dex on average) but still consistent with the scale of O/H and C/O abundances provided by the direct method.

For this work, four UV nebular lines are available: Ly α , CIII], CIV, and OIII]. Then, HCM uses three line indices defined as $C34 = \log((CIII] + CIV)/Ly\alpha)$, $C3O3 = \log(CIII]/OIII])$, and $C3C4 = \log(CIII]/CIV)$. C34 has a similar dependence with $\log(O/H)$ as the widely used optical index $R23 = \log([OII] + [OIII]/H\beta)$, with two possible values of metallicity below and above a knee located around metallicity of about 20% solar. To break possible degeneracies, we use C3O3 and C3C4, which account for the relation between metallicity and both C/O and the ionization parameter, respectively^{17,83}. Additionally, the code has the ability of using optical lines such as H β , [OII] $\lambda\lambda$ 3727,3729, and [OIII] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959,5007. For instance, the index $RO3 = \log(OIII] \lambda 1666/[OIII] \lambda 5007)$ is a proxy for T_e ⁸⁴, while using H β instead of Ly α in C34 for the hydrogen abundance can reduce uncertainties due to the complex radiative transfer of Ly α . Several tests have been performed on the few galaxies available in the literature with a complete set of UV plus optical emission lines and for which a T_e -based metallicity and C/O is available¹⁷. Overall, results are in good agreement within a typical error of ~ 0.3 dex, although the agreement tends to be better for galaxies with high Ly α EW. It is worth noticing that errors in the Ly α flux due to e.g. scattering or strong attenuation, translate to an error in metallicity by a similar factor.

Morphology and sizes

Morphological parameters, i.e. total radii r_{T100} , effective radii r_e , and axis ratio q , are taken from Ribeiro *et al.* (2016)⁸⁵. They were computed from the ACS-F814W HST mosaics⁴⁶ (limiting AB magnitude of 27.2 for a 5σ point-source detection) using both a parametric fitting, in the case of r_e and q , with the code GALFIT⁸⁶ and a non-parametric, model-independent method in the case of r_{T100} . The latter considers the circularized radius that encloses 100% of the measured flux above a certain surface brightness threshold and appears as a useful, complementary information to the effective radii computed by GALFIT (see Ribeiro *et al.* (2016)⁸⁵ for further details). This method allows us to demonstrate that, although they are extremely compact, all the sample galaxies are spatially resolved in the HST-ACS images. One of the most compact objects in the sample, VUDS-5100998761, is in the CANDELS footprint. This allows us to compute its morphological parameters using the CANDELS mosaics, which include the WFC-F125W band of the NIR⁴⁷. Our results confirm its compact morphology, with optical and NIR sizes in good agreement within the uncertainties.

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Figures

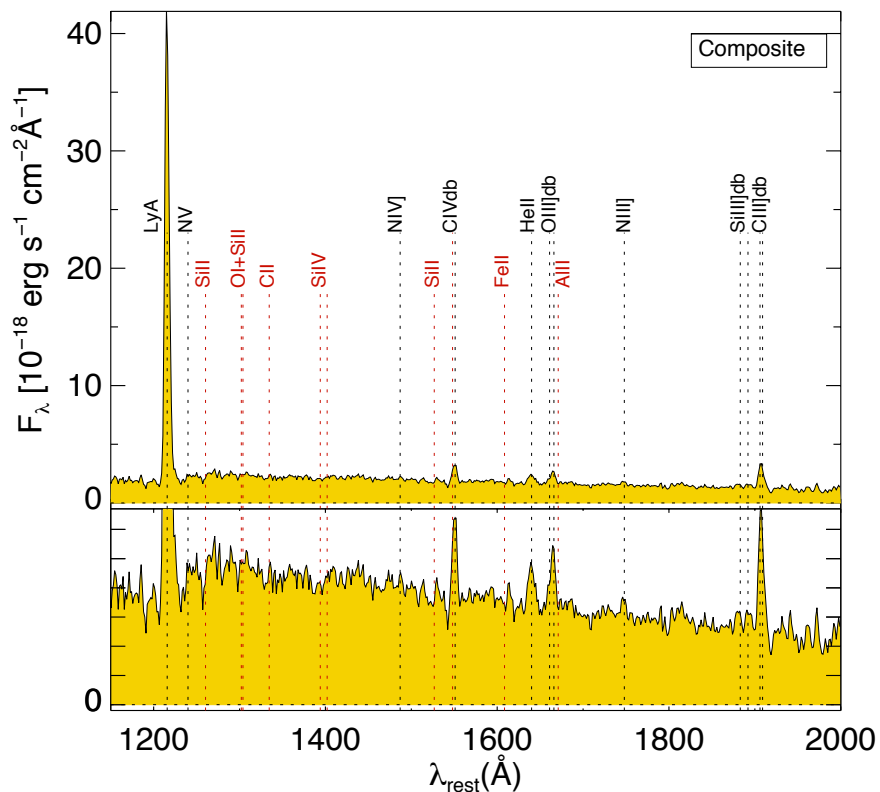


Fig. 1 | Composite spectrum of the ten sample galaxies. Lyman-alpha and the three UV metal lines in emission (CIV1548,1551, OIII]1661,1666, CIII]1907,1909) used for the abundance analysis are labeled in black, along with other relevant emission lines. The rest wavelengths of relevant UV absorption lines are labeled in red. The composite spectrum is produced through stacking of individual spectra (Methods), which are presented in Supplementary Information.

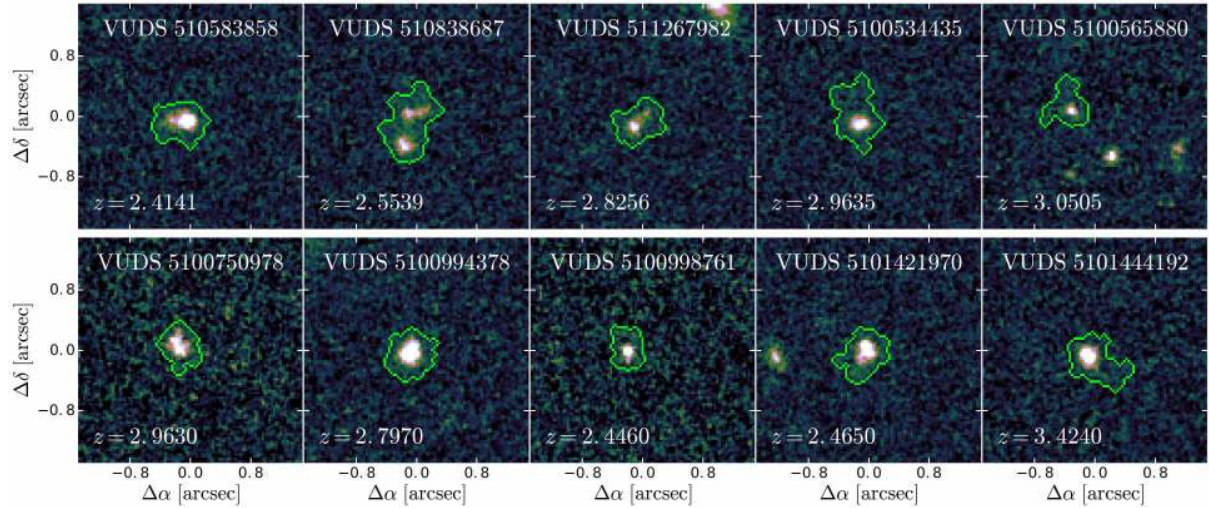


Fig. 2 | The UV morphologies. HST-ACS F814W (FWHM \sim 0.03 $''$) postage stamps of the ten galaxies of the sample. At the redshift of the galaxies, F814W corresponds approximately to the rest-frame near-ultraviolet (NUV) band. The green contour show, for each sample galaxy, the isophote containing 100% of the light included in the detection images (Methods). All the galaxies are extremely compact, showing one or two bright star forming clumps in a very low-surface brightness irregular component (limiting AB magnitude of 27.2; Methods). From the top-left to bottom-right corners we identify tadpole shapes (#1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10), close pairs (#2, 5), and single clumps (#6, 7, 8), which illustrate the morphological diversity of the sample.

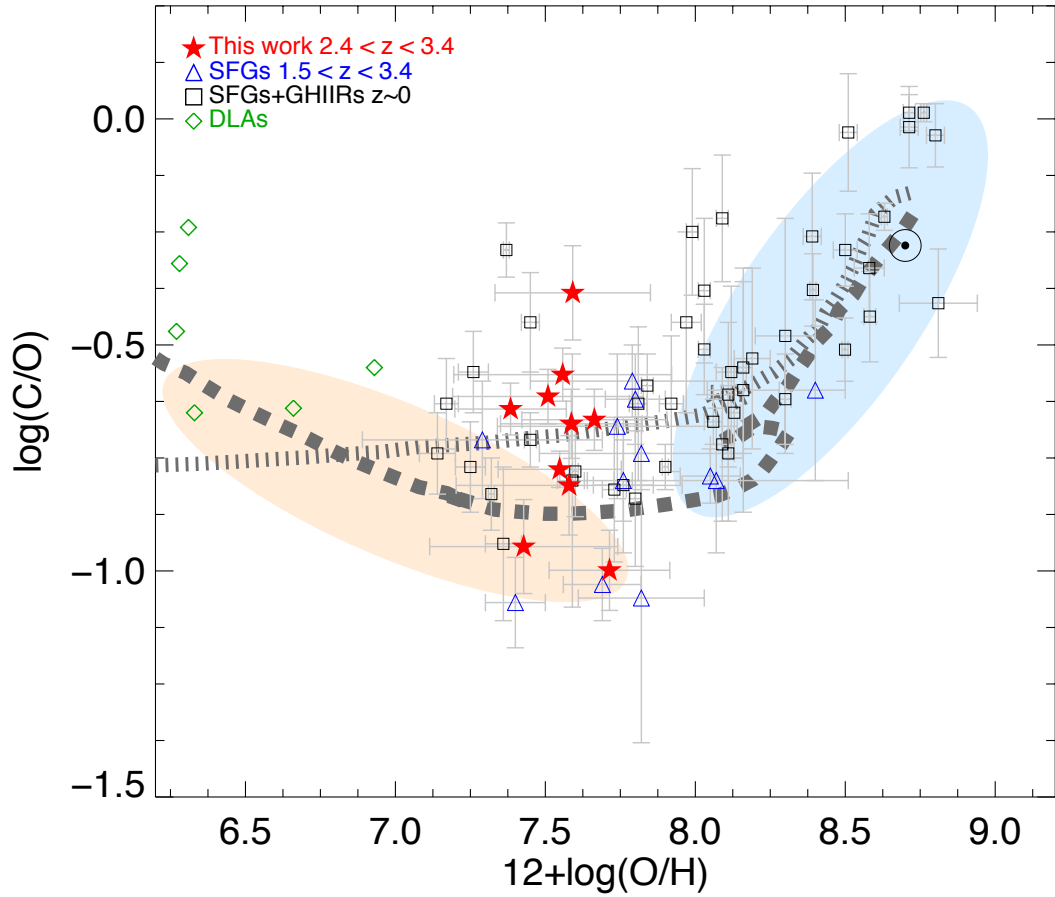


Fig. 3 | The C/O vs. O/H relation. The orange and blue shadowed areas correspond to the trend followed by metal-poor and metal-rich stars of the Milky Way’s halo and disk, respectively¹⁹. Dotted and dashed thick curves show models from Mattsson *et al.* (2012)¹⁹, where carbon is mostly produced by high mass stars (model B1) and low-to-intermediate mass stars with an evolving IMF (model E1), respectively. For comparison, we include abundances compiled in previous studies^{17,19,20} from the literature for both strongly lensed and non-lensed galaxies at $1 < z < 3$, damped Lyman- α (DLA) systems, and local star-forming galaxies and giant extragalactic HII regions (GHIRs). In all cases metallicities were obtained through measurements of T_e , while C/O values were estimated using the same index C3O3 used in the present work. Error bars account for observational (emission line ratios) and methodological (statistical) 1σ uncertainties.

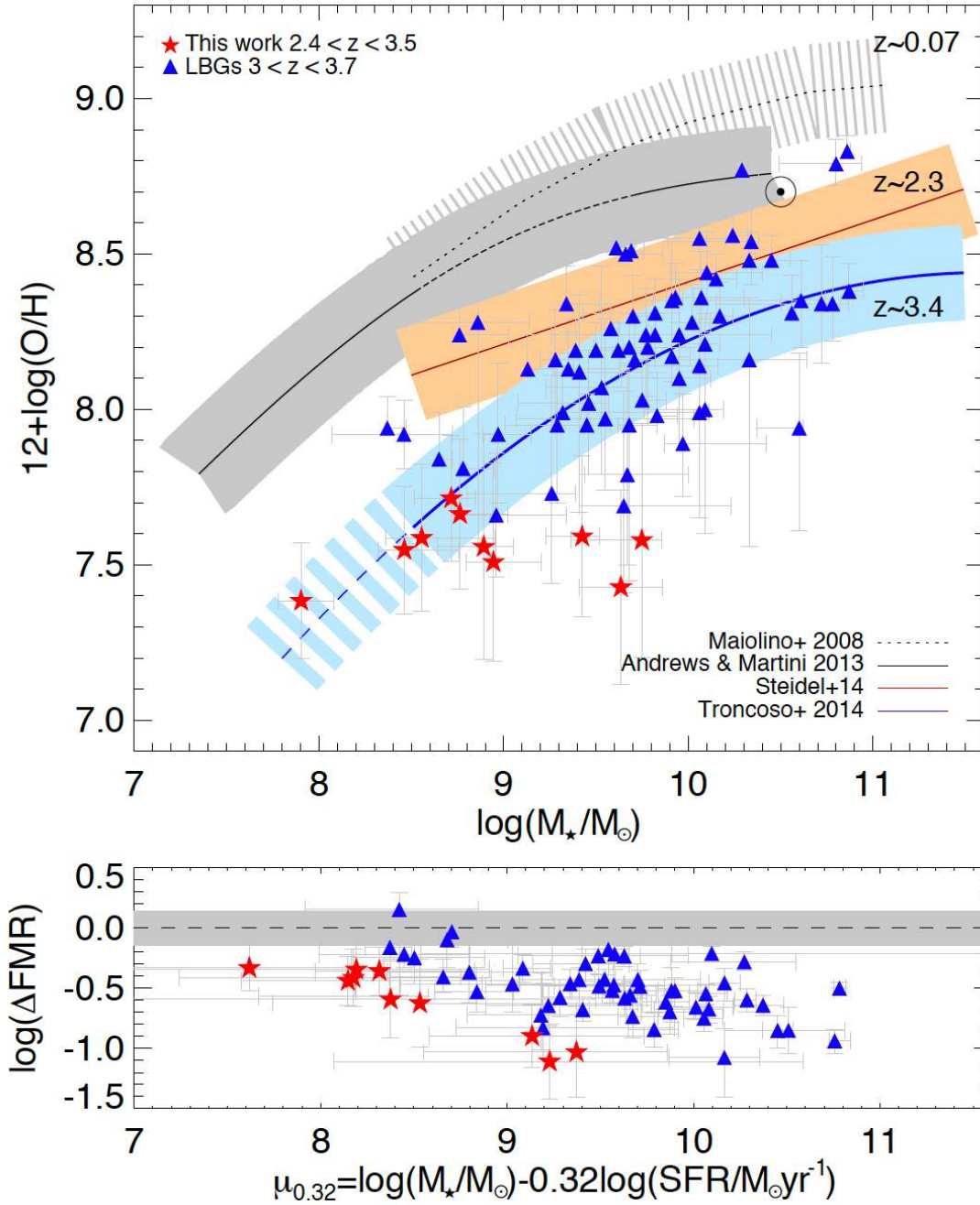
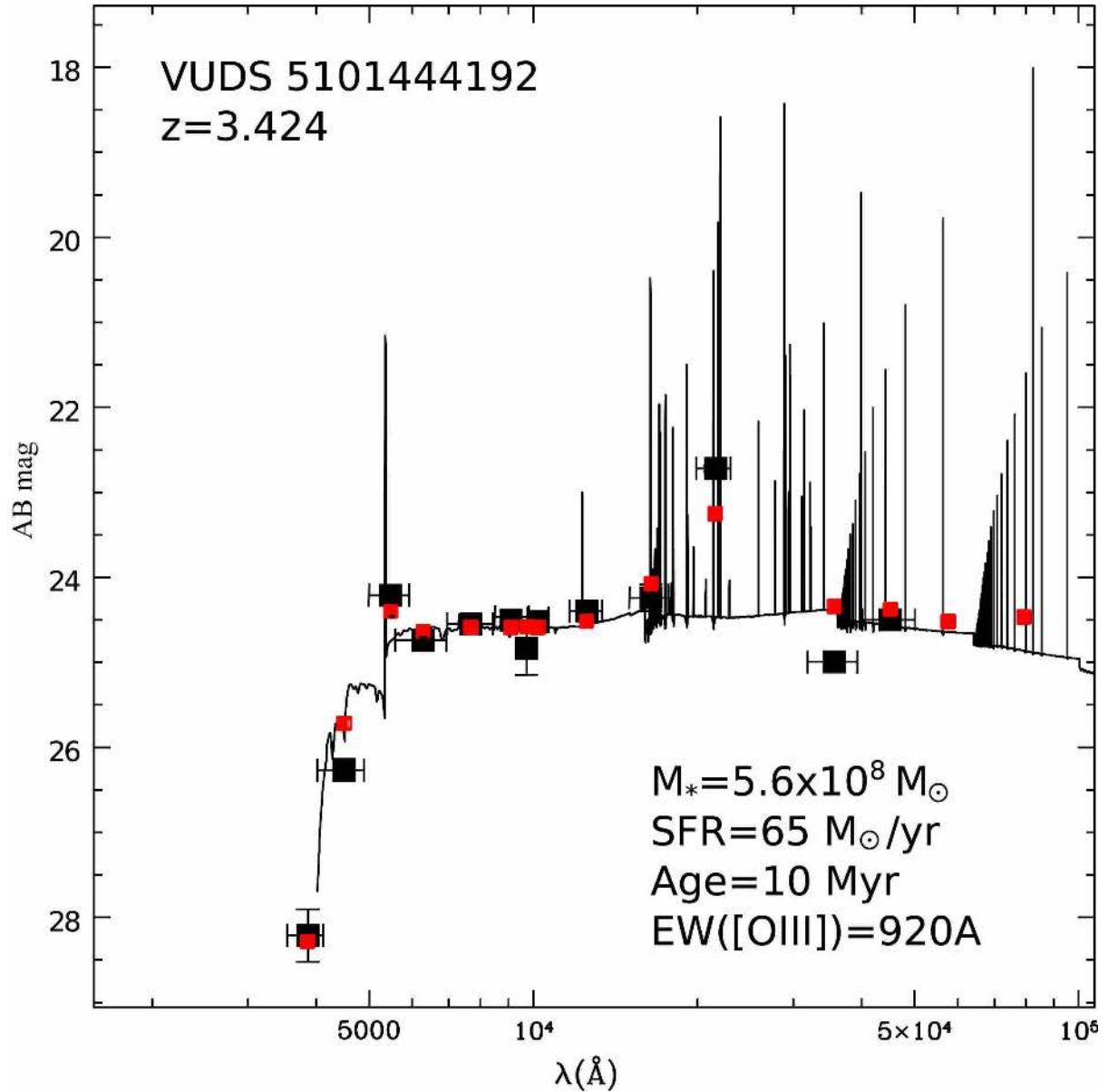
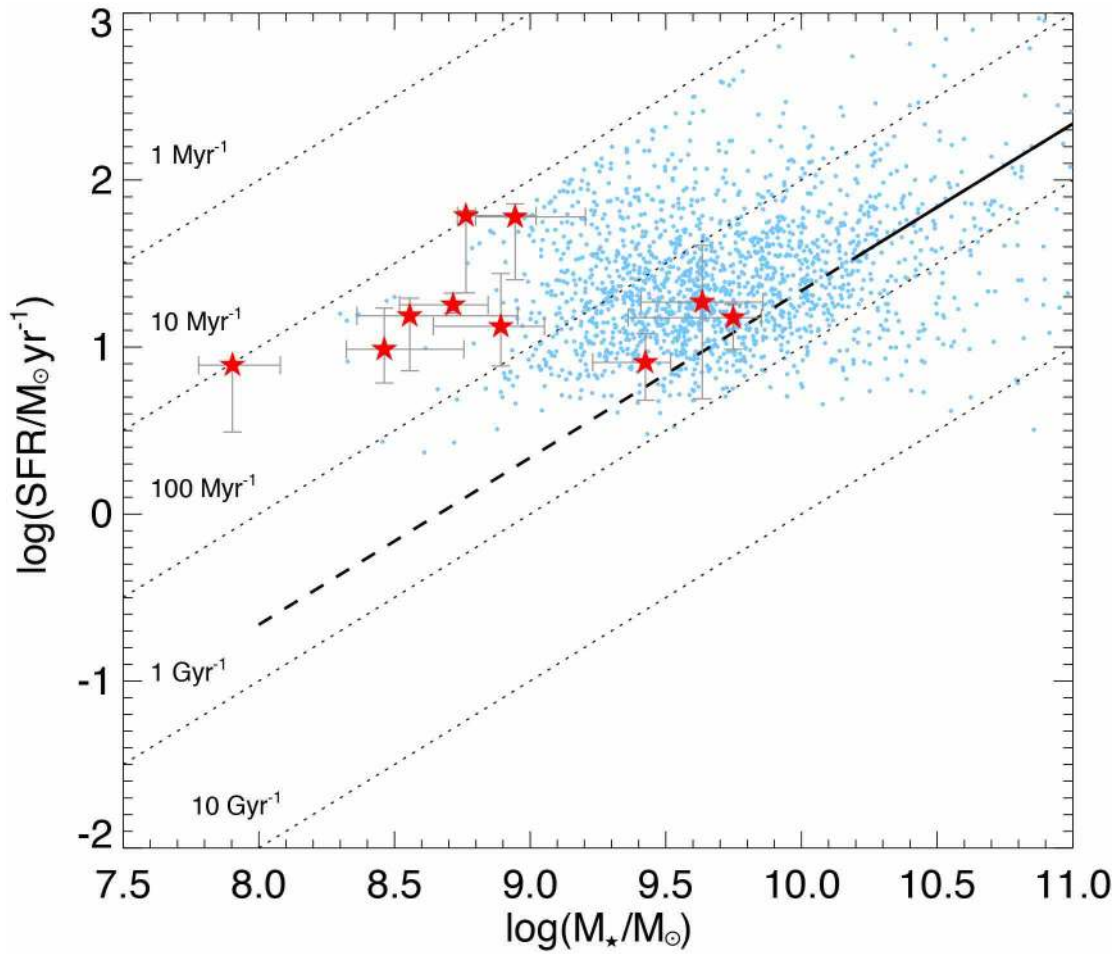


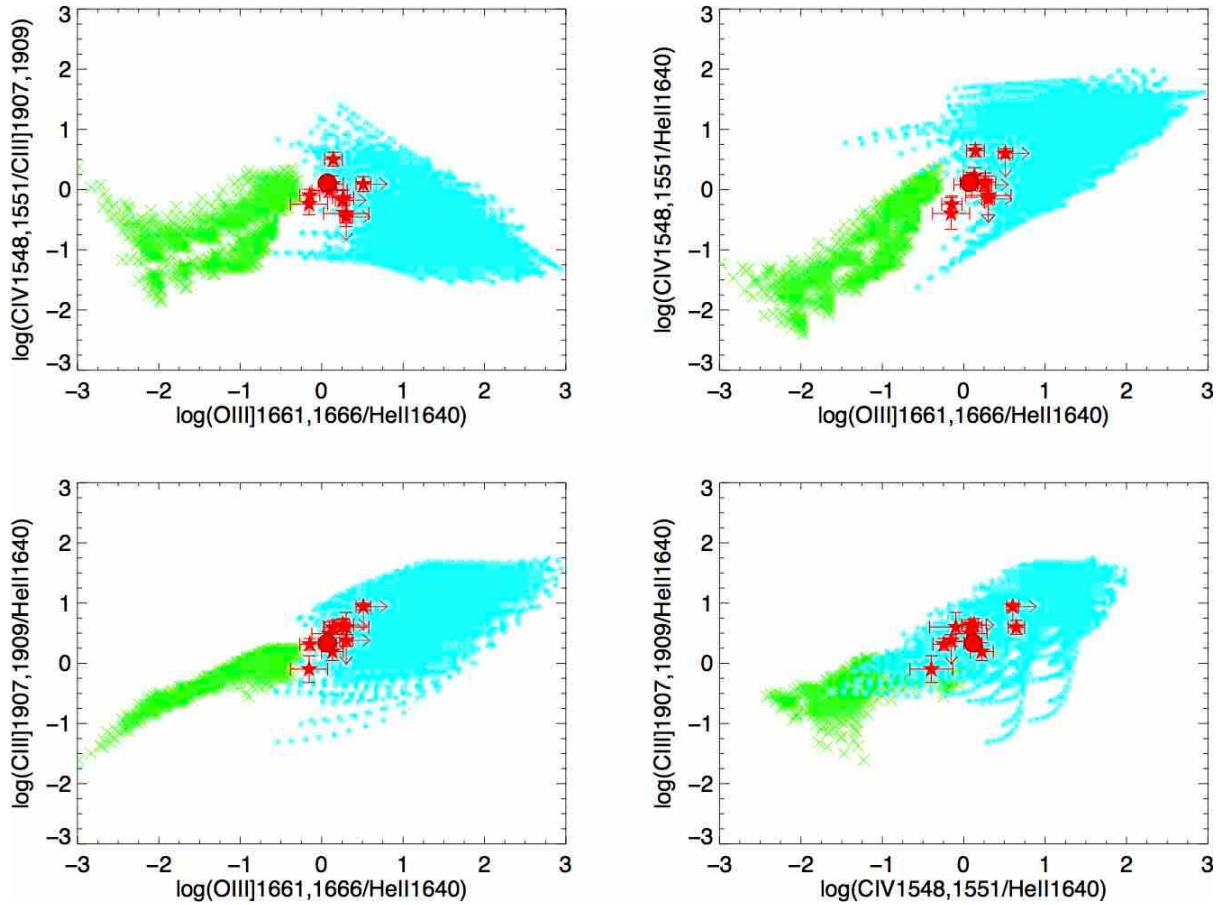
Fig. 4 | The relation between stellar mass, gas-phase metallicity, and SFR. The position of our sample of galaxies (red stars) and other UV-selected star-forming galaxies at $z > 3$ from the literature^{15,27} (blue triangles) is shown along with the average mass-metallicity relation (MZR) at various redshifts^{14,25,26,27} (Upper panel) and the inferred difference in metallicity from the fundamental metallicity relation, FMR^{8,25} (i.e., $\Delta\text{FMR} = [\text{O}/\text{H}]_{\text{obs}} - [\text{O}/\text{H}]_{\text{FMR}}$; Bottom panel). The latter is shown as a function of $\mu_{0.32}$. Shaded regions indicate typical 1σ uncertainties for the various MZR and the FMR. Literature data gathered for the comparison sample include galaxies with metallicities obtained through T_e -consistent strong-line methods, along with stellar masses and SFRs inferred through SED fitting using models and procedures consistent with those used in the present work. In both cases, error bars account for observational (emission line ratios) and methodological (i.e., statistical) 1σ uncertainties.



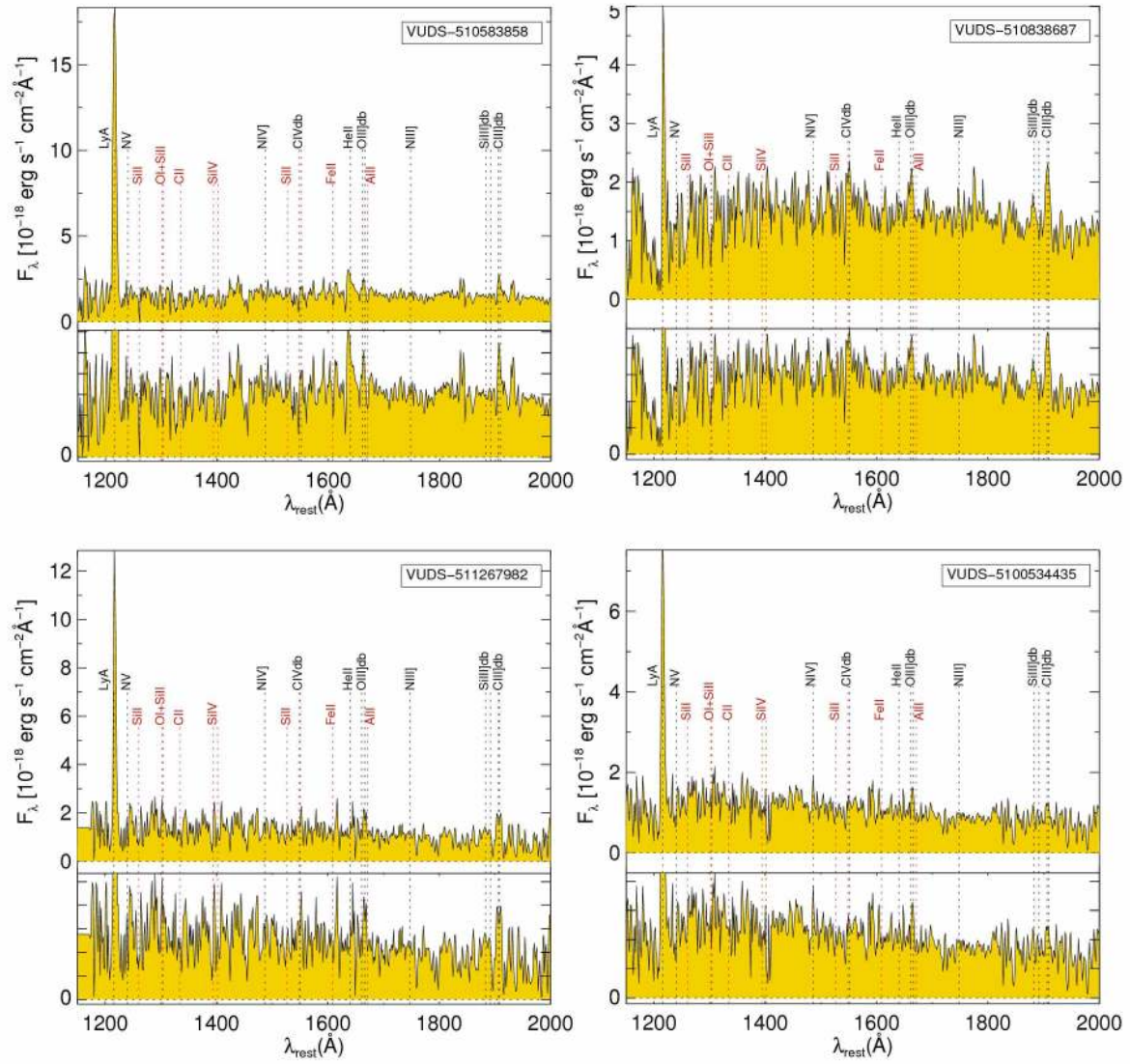
Supplementary Fig. 1 | Photometric SED fit of the most distant galaxy of the sample. Best-fit model points to the observed spectral energy distribution spanning rest-frame UV to near-IR are shown by red and black squares, respectively. Error bars account for 1σ uncertainties in the broad-band photometry. Labels indicate ID number, spectroscopic redshift, and the main output physical parameters (from top to bottom: stellar mass, star formation rate, luminosity-weighted stellar age, and rest-frame [OIII]5007 equivalent width) from the SED fitting. Note the remarkable jump of ~ 2 magnitudes produced by the contribution of unusually high equivalent width emission lines ($\text{EW}([\text{OIII}]+\text{H}\beta) \sim 1500\text{Å}$) to the observed H band at the redshift of the galaxy. While such spectral features appear relatively common at higher redshift ($z > 6$)^{2,87,88}, at $z < 3.5$ they typically define the rare class of extreme emission-line galaxies^{89,90,91}.



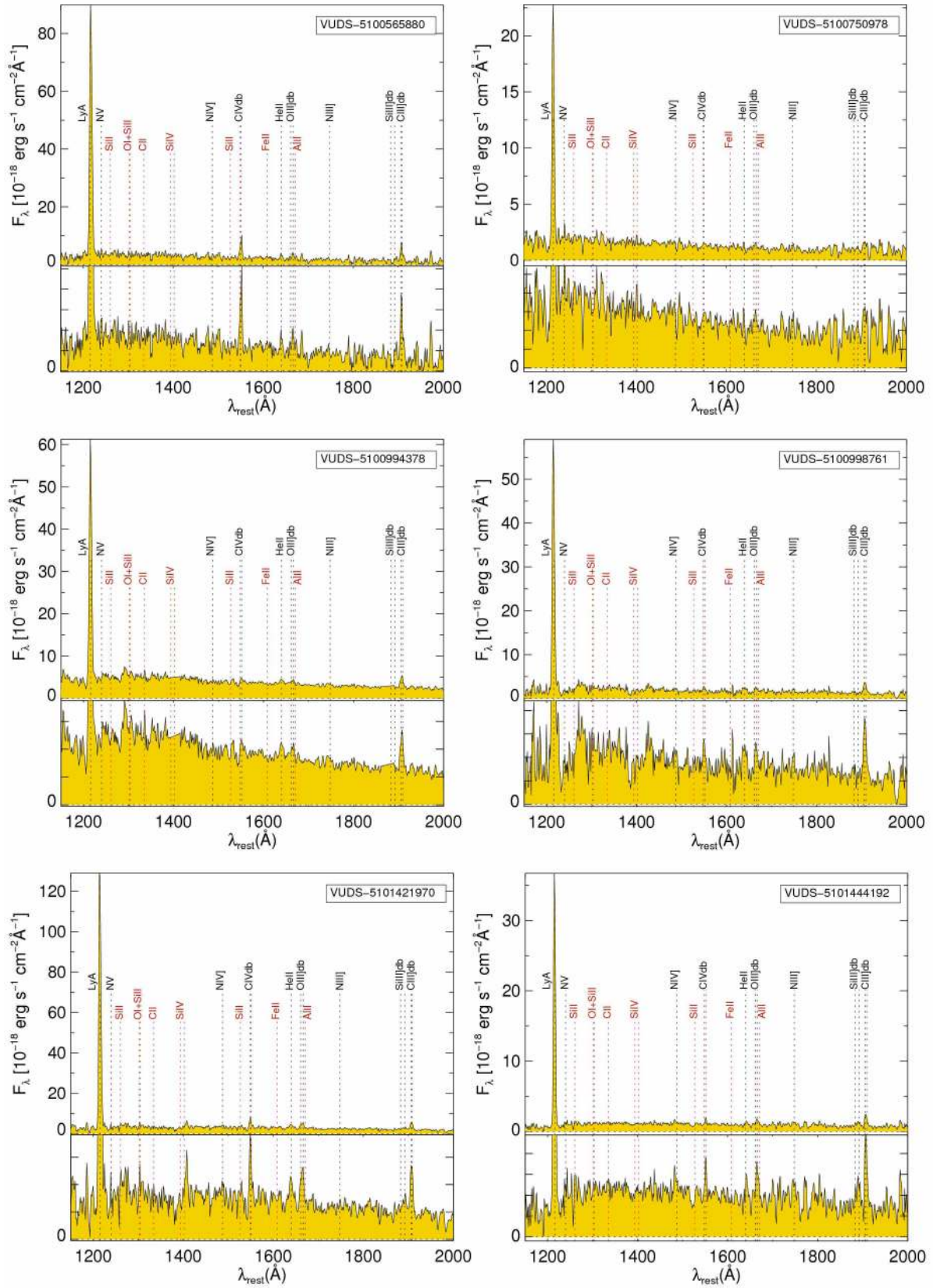
Supplementary Fig. 2 | The SFR vs. stellar mass plane. We show the position of our galaxy sample (red stars) and the parent sample used in this work (blue dots), which includes all galaxies in the portion of the COSMOS field observed by VUDS in the same redshift range, $2.4 < z < 3.5$. Both SFRs and stellar masses for this figure have been derived using the same SED fitting technique (Methods). Error bars account for 1σ uncertainties. For comparison, the black solid line indicates the star-forming main sequence of galaxies at $z \sim 2.5\text{--}3.5$ and its extrapolation to low stellar masses (dashed line) from Schreiber *et al.* (2015)⁹².



Supplementary Figure 3 | UV emission line-ratio diagnostic diagrams. The distributions of narrow-lined AGN (green crosses) and star-forming (turquoise dots) models of Feltre *et al.* (2016)⁵⁰ and Gutkin *et al.* (2016)⁵¹, respectively, span full ranges in the input parameters as described in these papers, excepting for the interstellar gas metallicities, which are selected from $Z=0.0002$ ($12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H})\sim 7$) to $Z=0.02$ ($12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H})\sim 9$). Red stars show values for individual galaxies, while the line ratios computed from the composite spectrum are indicated as a red circle. Error bars account for 1σ uncertainties in the emission line ratios.



Supplementary Figure 4 | Individual VUDS spectra. Labels indicate line features as in Figure 1 and identification numbers as in Supplementary Table 1.



Supplementary Figure 4 | Individual VUDS spectra (*Continued*).

VUDS ID (1)	z (2)	<i>i</i> [mag] (3)	R_e [kpc] (4)	R_{T100} [kpc] (5)	M_* [$10^9 M_\odot$] (6)	SFR _{SED} [$M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$] (7)	SFR _{UV} [$M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$] (8)	$E(B - V)_*$ mag (9)	β_{UV} (10)	Age Myr (11)
510583858	2.4141	24.56±0.05	0.50±0.09	1.69	4.31 ^{+0.75} _{-2.90}	18.6 ^{+2.2} _{-13.7}	11.5±4.5	0.15 ^{+0.00} _{-0.05}	-2.40±0.16	316 ⁺⁴⁷⁸ ₋₆₅
510838687	2.5539	24.69±0.05	1.45±0.09	2.58	0.78 ^{+0.35} _{-0.33}	13.3 ^{+14.3} _{-5.6}	12.5±6.0	0.10 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04}	-2.39±0.21	63 ⁺³⁷ ₋₄₅
511267982	2.8256	25.21±0.08	0.56±0.04	1.45	0.36 ^{+0.54} _{-0.13}	15.4 ^{+4.2} _{-8.2}	21.5±10.9	0.10 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04}	-1.62±0.29	25 ⁺¹⁰¹ ₋₁₁
5100534435	2.9635	25.14±0.07	0.45±0.03	2.09	0.52 ^{+0.18} _{-0.19}	17.9 ^{+3.1} _{-1.9}	17.6±9.7	0.15 ^{+0.00} _{-0.00}	-1.90±0.29	32 ⁺¹⁸ ₋₂₂
5100565880	3.0505	24.80±0.06	<0.25	0.48	2.66 ^{+0.64} _{-0.96}	8.1 ^{+3.9} _{-3.2}	12.5±4.6	0.03 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03}	-2.40±0.20	501 ⁺²⁹³ ₋₃₇₅
5100750978	2.9630	24.99±0.06	0.63±0.04	1.92	0.29 ^{+0.28} _{-0.08}	9.7 ^{+7.4} _{-3.6}	10.9±5.0	0.06 ^{+0.04} _{-0.03}	-2.50±0.18	32 ⁺⁴⁷ ₋₁₆
5100994378	2.7970	24.02±0.04	0.35±0.01	1.24	0.88 ^{+0.72} _{-0.25}	60.2 ^{+11.8} _{-34.9}	42.4±21.4	0.10 ^{+0.05} _{-0.00}	-1.94±0.13	16 ⁺⁴⁷ ₋₆
5100998761	2.4460	25.40±0.09	<0.16	0.88	0.08 ^{+0.04} _{-0.02}	7.8 ^{+0.2} _{-4.7}	4.1±1.0	0.06 ^{+0.03} _{-0.06}	-2.77±0.29	10 ⁺⁵ ₋₀
5101421970	2.4650	24.43±0.05	0.62±0.01	1.62	5.60 ^{+1.52} _{-1.33}	15.0 ^{+3.0} _{-5.3}	17.5±6.6	0.10 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04}	-2.22±0.15	159 ⁺⁶³⁵ ₋₁₂₇
5101444192	3.4240	24.55±0.05	<0.21	1.53	0.58 ^{+0.47} _{-0.04}	61.2 ^{+4.6} _{-40.1}	21.1±9.9	0.15 ^{+0.00} _{-0.05}	-2.32±0.33	10 ⁺³ ₋₀

Supplementary Table 1 | Main physical properties. Columns show: (1) Identification number, (2) spectroscopic redshift, (3) F814W band AB magnitude, (4) circularized effective radius, (5) total radius, (6) stellar mass, (7-8) star formation rate, (9) stellar reddening, (10) UV slope, (11) age. The derivation of each of these quantities is presented in Methods.

VUDS ID (1)	$EW_0(\text{Ly}\alpha)$ (2)	$F(\text{Ly}\alpha)$ (3)	$F(\text{CIV})$ (4)	$F(\text{HeII})$ (5)	$F(\text{OIII})$ (6)	$F(\text{CIII})$ (7)	$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})$ (8)	$\log(\text{C}/\text{O})$ (9)	$\log(U)$ (10)
510583858	111±16	126.3±6.8	4.1±1.4	10.2±5.1	7.2±1.4	8.2±1.4	7.43±0.31	-0.95±0.10	-2.03±0.26
510838687	35±12	19.5±3.2	5.7±1.1	<1.4	4.6±1.1	12.4±1.8	7.56±0.36	-0.57±0.06	-1.98±0.41
511267982	56±12	67.7±4.2	4.6±1.1	<3.8	6.9±1.5	16.6±3.8	7.59±0.24	-0.67±0.08	-2.05±0.18
5100534435	47±11	44.0±4.0	<1.4	<2.0	4.0±0.8	4.6±1.9	7.71±0.20	-1.00±0.09	-2.03±0.13
5100565880	168±10	567.1±8.1	41.3±5.3	9.3±1.2	13.0±2.0	36.9±6.5	7.59±0.26	-0.38±0.10	-1.73±0.40
5100750978	82±12	120.9±5.9	1.6±0.8	2.0±1.2	4.0±1.2	7.9±1.2	7.55±0.21	-0.78±0.04	-2.25±0.11
5100994378	89±10	377.0±11.7	6.1±1.1	10.6±1.9	7.6±1.1	22.0±1.5	7.51±0.32	-0.61±0.06	-2.15±0.18
5100998761	185±35	361.5±21.4	8.3±1.4	6.9±3.1	8.6±1.7	21.4±2.4	7.38±0.19	-0.64±0.06	-2.01±0.11
5101421970	261±30	738.4±31.5	27.7±4.9	16.6±3.5	22.5±3.5	26.0±5.2	7.58±0.38	-0.81±0.11	-1.97±0.45
5101444192	267±35	182.3±3.5	3.5±0.9	2.7±0.4	4.9±0.9	11.5±1.3	7.66±0.24	-0.67±0.07	-2.04±0.16
Composite	131±11	260.0±2.0	9.1±1.1	7.0±1.2	8.2±1.0	15.2±1.2	7.54±0.25	-0.69±0.08	-1.90±0.27

Supplementary Table 2 | Emission line measurements and derived abundances. Columns show: (1) Identification number, (2) rest-frame equivalent width of the Lyman- α emission line, (3-7) observed emission line fluxes, (8) gas-phase metallicity, (9) carbon-to-oxygen ratio, (10) ionization parameter. The derivation of each of these quantities is presented in Methods.