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Dusty Giants of the Early Universe: A Multiwavelength Look at SMGs

Submillimeter galaxies (SMGs) are potentially the most luminous and dust-enshrouded star-forming systems in the early universe, and provide important insight into galaxy evolution, ongoing starburst activity, and the formation of stellar mass at high redshift. By studying spectral energy distributions (SEDs) from multi-wavelengths, we can investigate the important physical properties of these systems, including the amount of dust contained, how much star-formation is taking place and whether or not AGN are influencing the star-formation. This work explores a representative sample of SMGs to examine their contribution to the cosmic star-formation history and cosmic infrared background. This study demonstrates how multiwavelength observations of these dusty starbursts help to disentangle the complex relationship between star formation and AGN activity and further our understanding of galaxy evolution in the early universe.
Keywords: Submillimeter galaxies (SMGs), dusty starbursts, galaxy evolution, cosmic star-formation history, spectral energy distribution (SED), high-redshift universe

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