

# Unveiling the nature of the brightest $z > 6$ galaxies with ALMA and JWST

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**Abstract.** The very brightest  $z > 6$  galaxies are ideal laboratories for studying the physical properties of star-forming objects into the epoch of reionization. Selected from degree-scale, ground-based fields, these rare objects provide a key insight into early dust production and may harbour faint AGN. Targeted follow-up of small samples have unexpectedly shown both Lyman-alpha emission and other rest-frame UV lines (e.g CIV and HeII), suggesting unique star-formation conditions (or AGN) at early times. Furthermore, ALMA observations have revealed that 75% of the star-formation in these galaxies may be obscured. I will talk about HST/ALMA follow-up of bright  $z \sim 7$  LBGs in COSMOS and present new results from even brighter samples from  $z = 6 - 9$  selected over  $\sim 5 \text{ deg}^2$ . The power of both ALMA and JWST, coupled with the intrinsic luminosity of these sources, will provide a unique insight into the formation and evolution of vigorously star-forming galaxies in the first billion years.

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