

Title : Larger sizes and more clumps: star-forming galaxies' morphology at $2 < z < 6$

Abstract: Galaxy formation, and early stage evolution, is believed to be a turbulent process where gas inflows, strong winds and galaxy-galaxy interactions give rise to the intricate shapes that we encounter in HST photometric observations of high redshift galaxies. The shape of galaxies is a simple, yet fundamental, property of galaxies. In this talk, I would like to highlight two main results on evolution of rest-frame UV galaxy morphology at $2 < z < 6$ from the largest spectroscopic survey taken to date (VIMOS Ultra Deep Survey): 1) galaxies are not as small as we might have thought; 2) clumpy-looking galaxies are increasingly common at higher lookback times and a significant fraction is of merger nature. I will then discuss the implications of these new findings for future surveys with special emphasis on synergies with Euclid and JWST which are the only missions capable of observing optical emission from these distant galaxies.