A galaxy proto-cluster seen at radio frequencies

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What is a galaxy proto-cluster?

A collection of galaxies that will become a cluster at redshift 0.





Koprowski et al. 2017

Boylan-Kolchin et al. 2009

How do you find galaxy proto-clusters? Not virialized, can't use X-rays or SZ effect. Look for bright sources in long-wavelength surveys:



South Pole Telescope; Vieira et al. 2010, Mocanu et al. 2013

How do you find galaxy proto-clusters?

Then look for overdensities of infrared galaxies:



Or resolve the sources directly:

Martinache et al. 2018



SPT2349 A particularly interesting proto-cluster

Spitzer and LABOCA

ALMA



Miller et al. 2018

SPT2349 A particularly interesting proto-cluster z=4.3, 1.5 Gyrs after the Bing Bang.

14 spectroscopically confirmed starbursting galaxies (but only 50% the total submillimetre flux!)

1000 times the field density.



Dynamical mass of order $10^{13} \, \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$, will become one of the most massive clusters at z=0.

More evolved at such at such a young age than expected with simulations.

Awarded more time for Cycle 6

Surrounding Herschel sources at 90 GHz: 90 GHz mosaic of outer region:

CO(7-6) mapping of core at 150 GHz:



High resolution 350 GHz observation of core:

Coming soon!

Awarded more time for Cycle 6

Surrounding Herschel sources at 90 GHz: 90 GHz mosaic of outer region:

Find galaxies in associated structures with CO(4-3) lines.

CO(7-6) mapping of core at 150 GHz:

Combine with data from previous cycles to get a complete mosaic.

Find more proto-cluster members with CO(4-3) lines.

Line diagnostics of the 14 confirmed proto-cluster members.

Get proto-cluster velocity dispersion and morphology.

Resolve the 14 confirmed proto-cluster members to get rotation curves.

High resolution 350 GHz observation of core:

Conclusion Proto-clusters teach us about structure formation and evolution.

Large surveys and lots of follow-up are needed to find them.



SPT2349 is a particularly interesting proto-cluster, we are learning lots from long-wavelength observations.