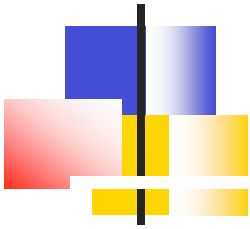


Clusters in deep XMM surveys

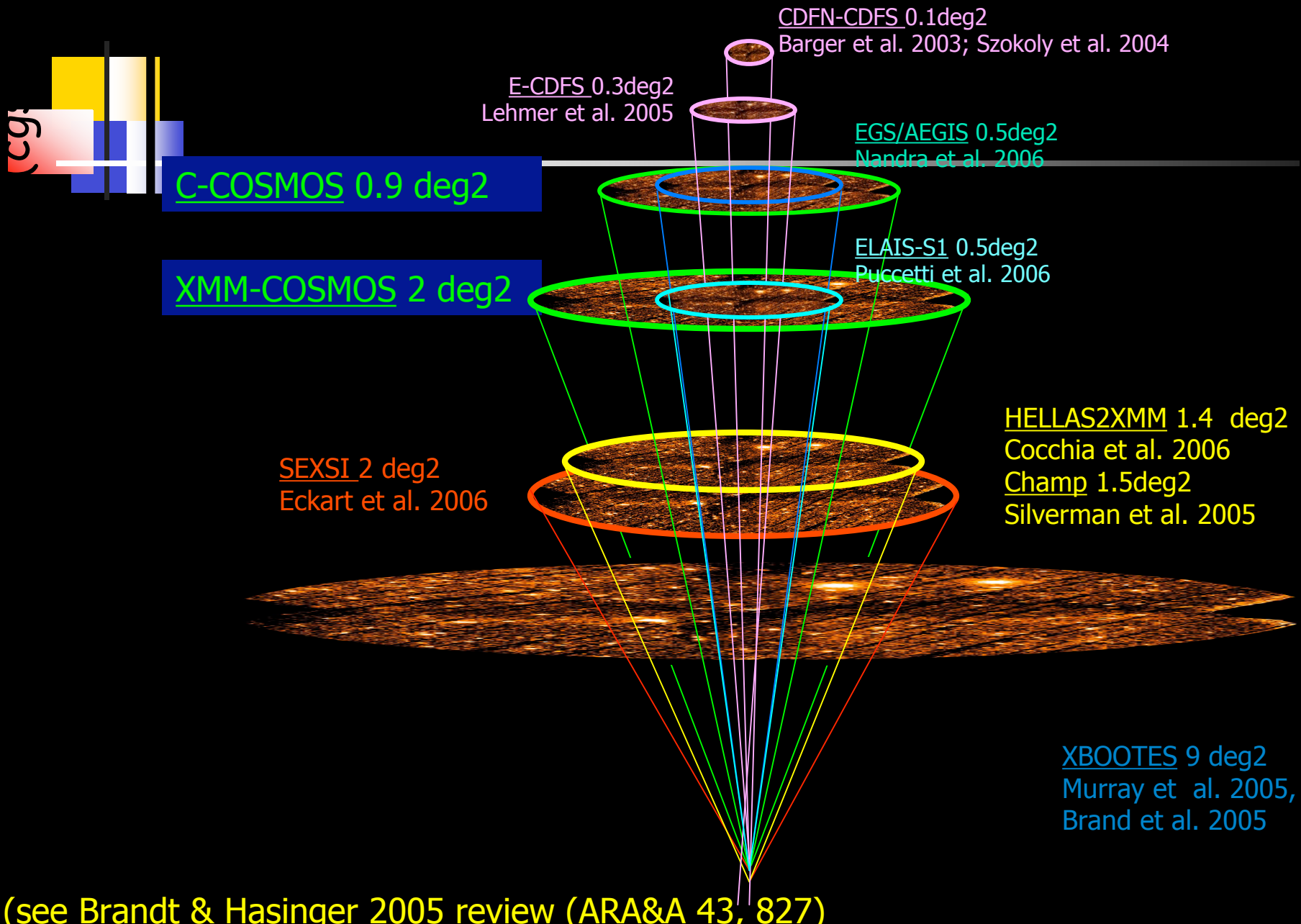


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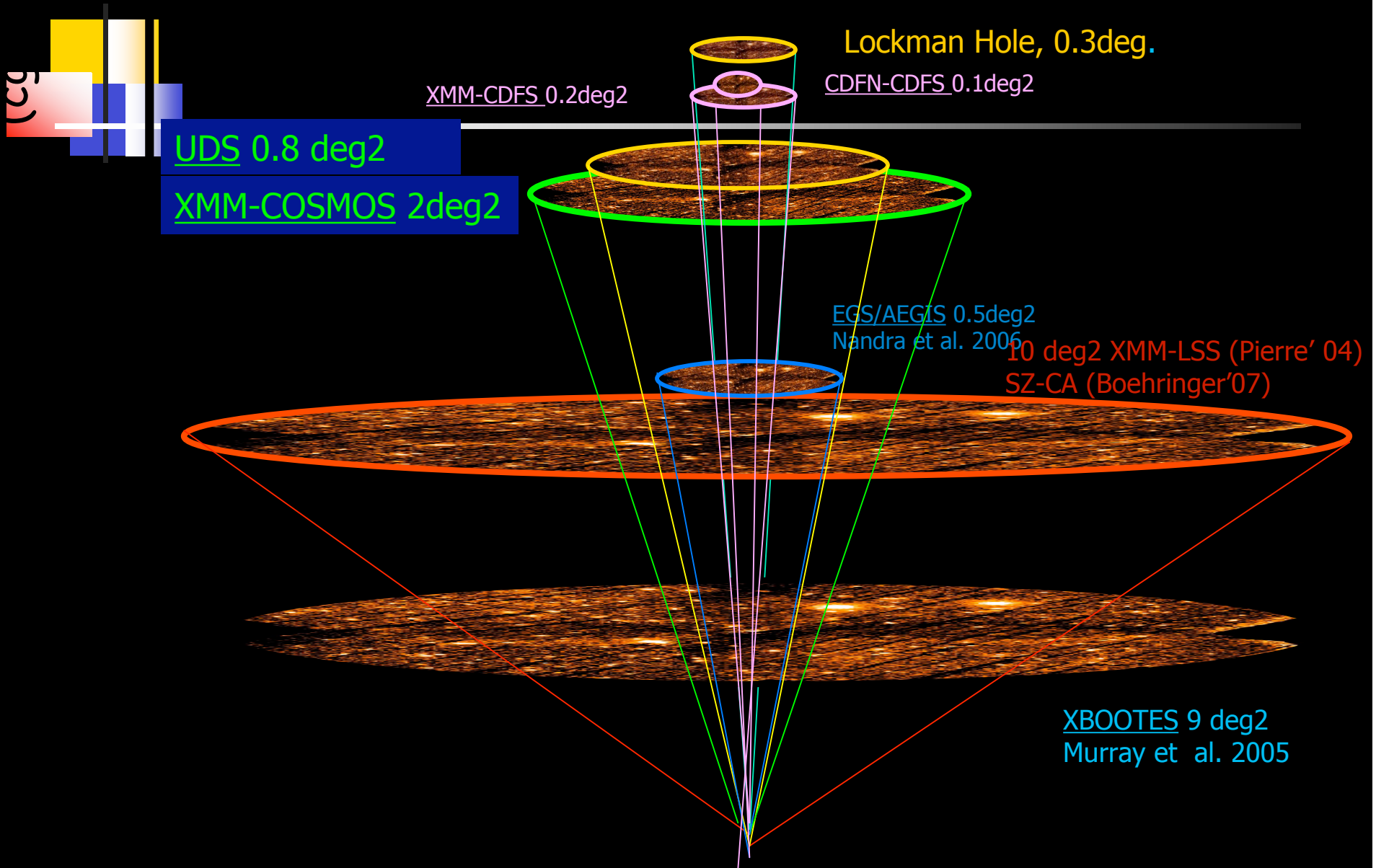
Max-Planck Institut fuer extraterrestrische Physik

With thanks to CDFS, COSMOS, SDXF/UDS teams

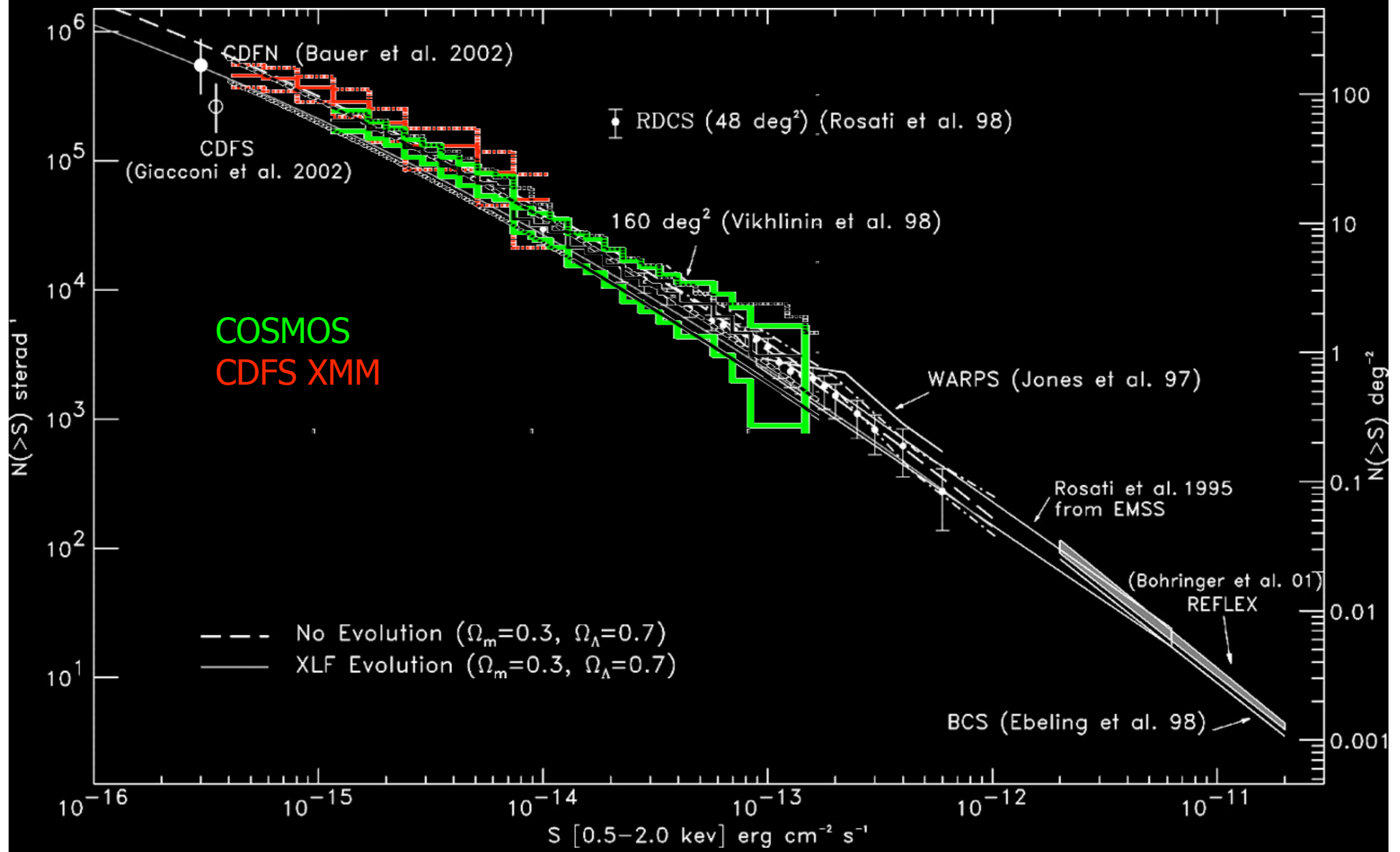
Point source surveys in a context



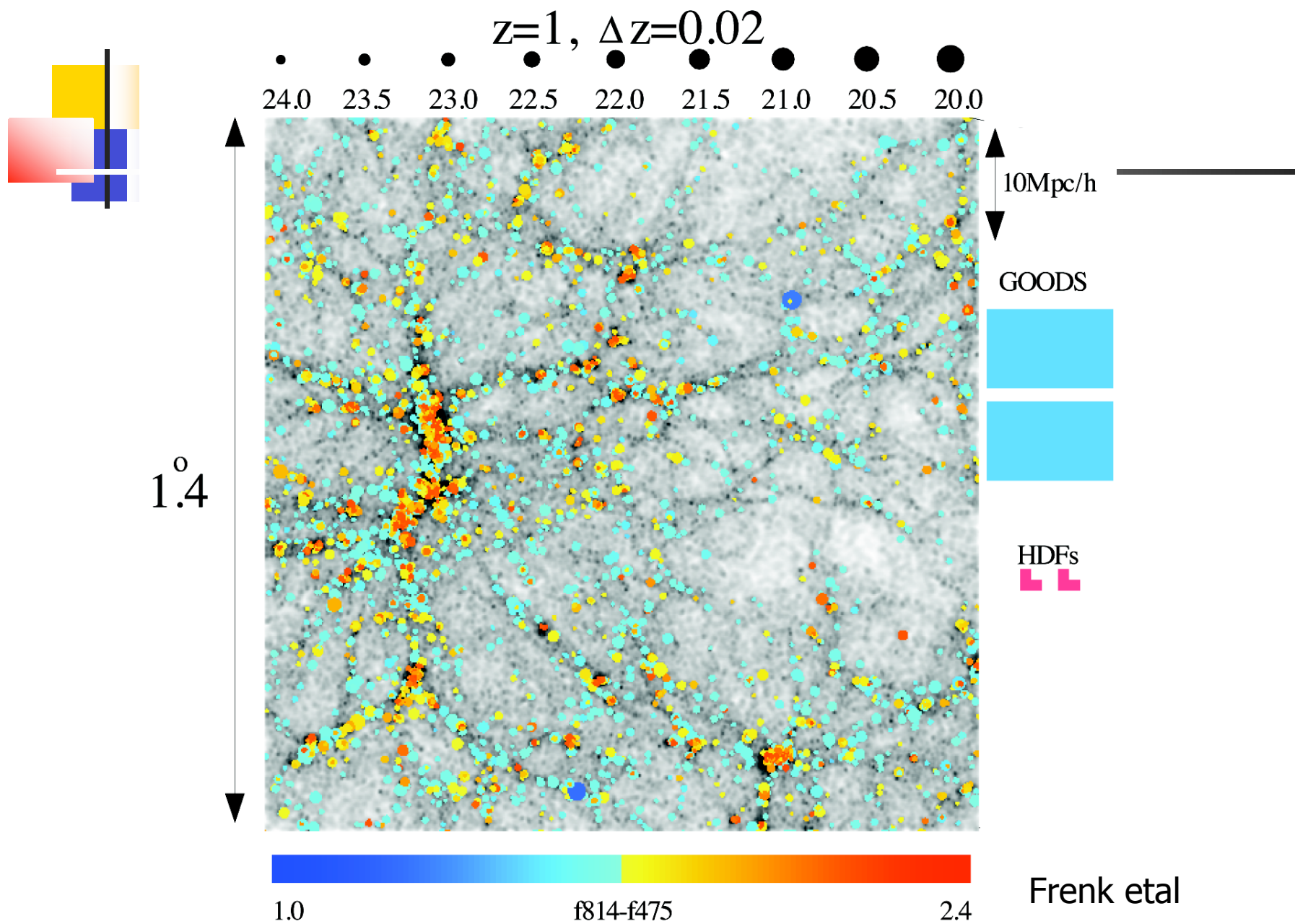
Contiguous cluster surveys in context



Cluster X-ray number counts



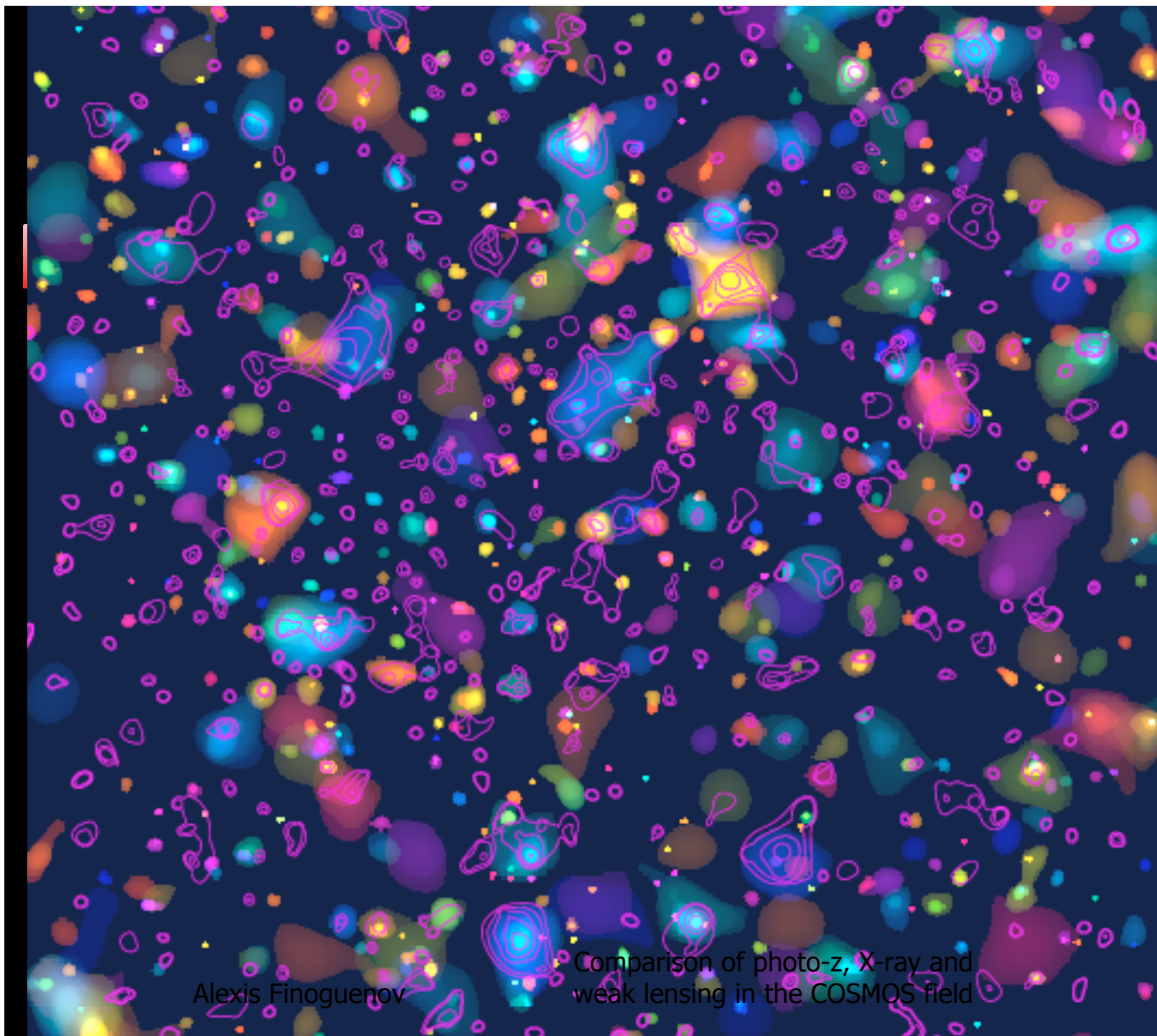
redshift slice from Λ CDM sim.

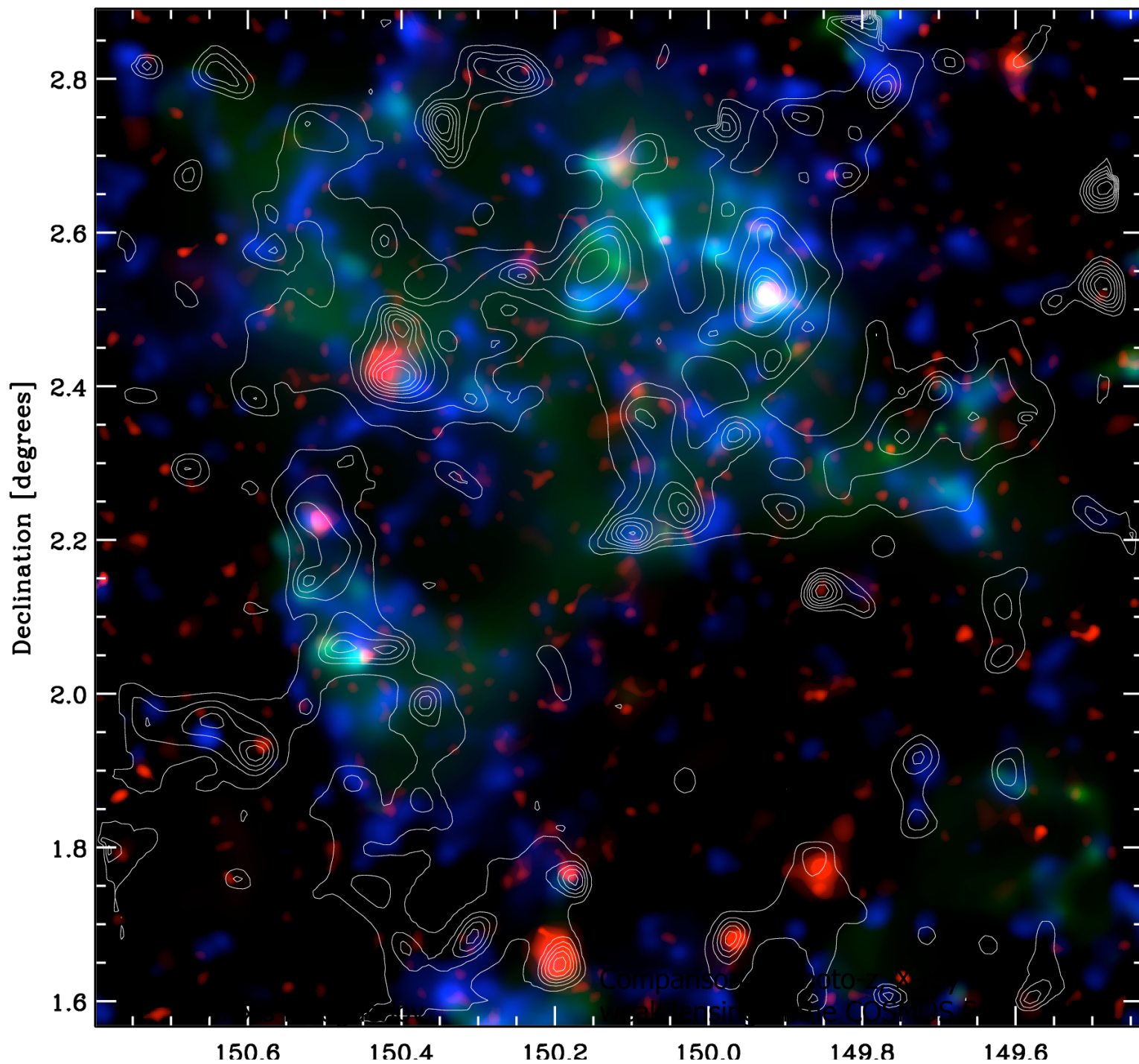


COSMOS

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Comparison of photo-z, X-ray and
weak lensing in the COSMOS field

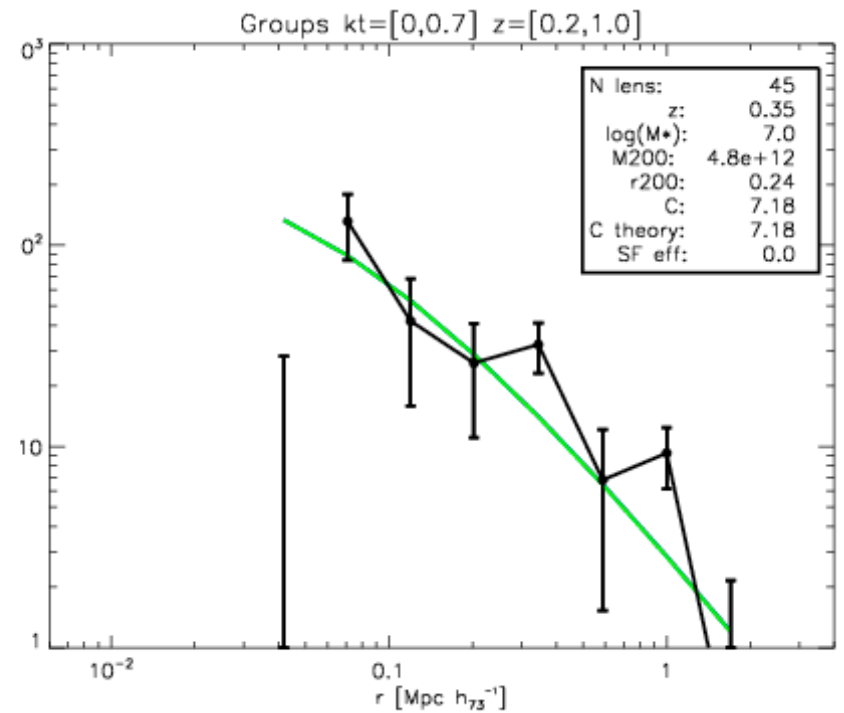
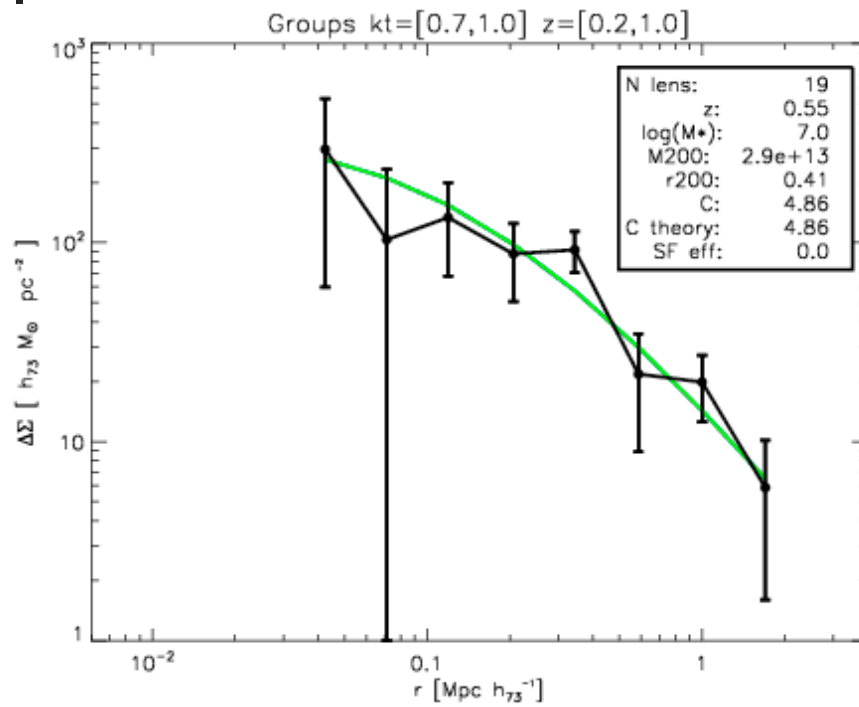




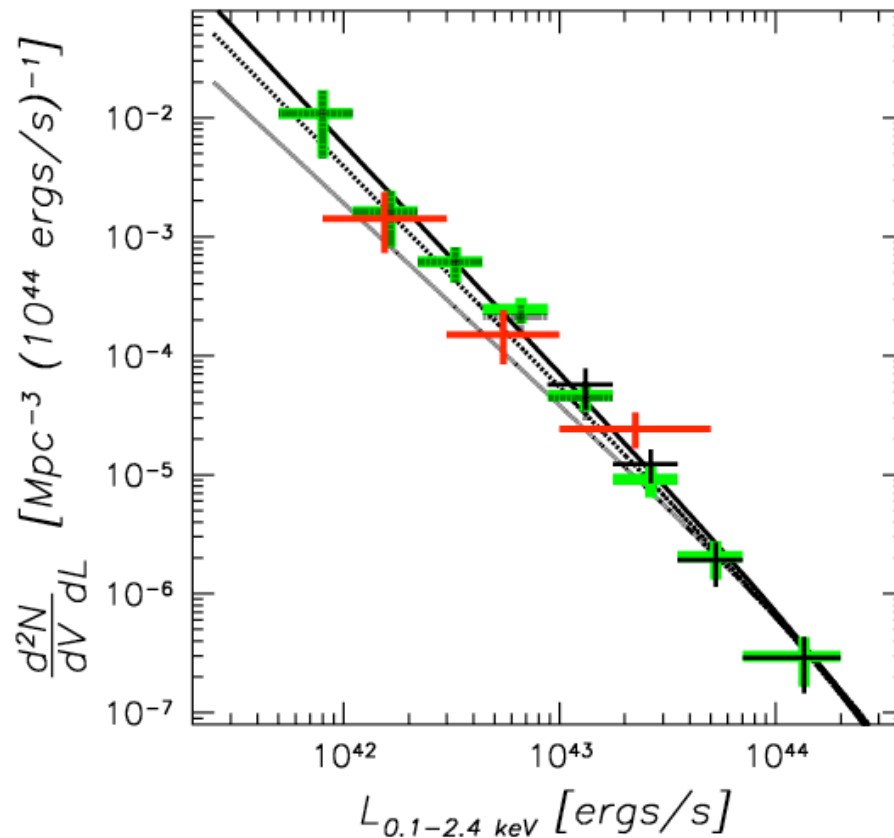
COSMOS

Stacked lensing

signal



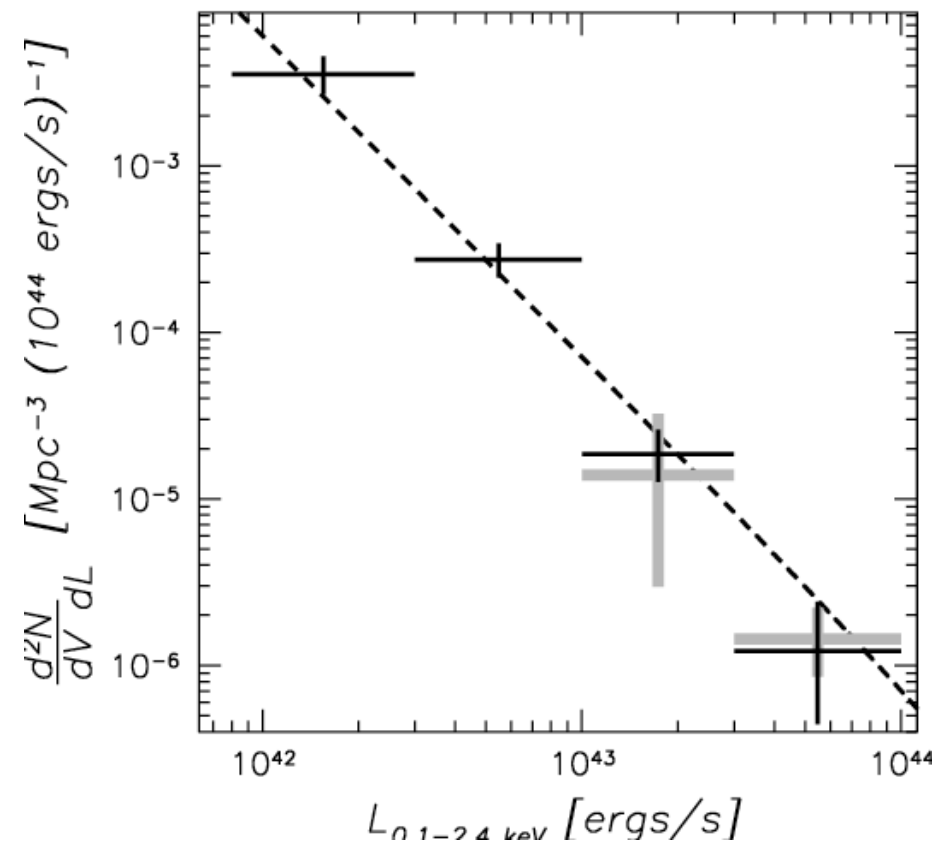
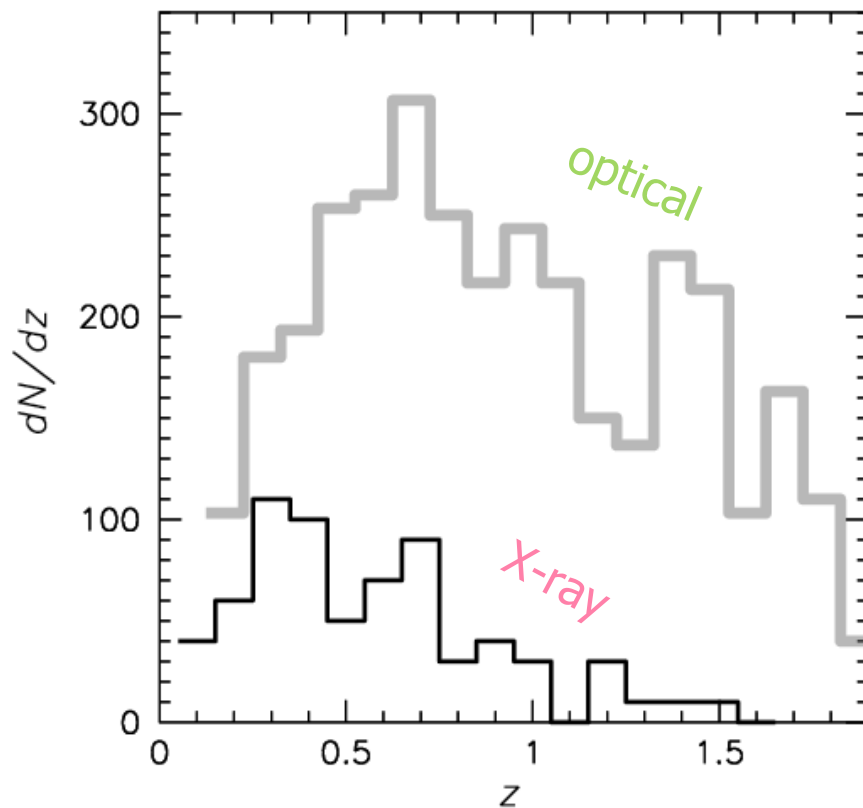
Cluster statistics: COSMOS & CDFS



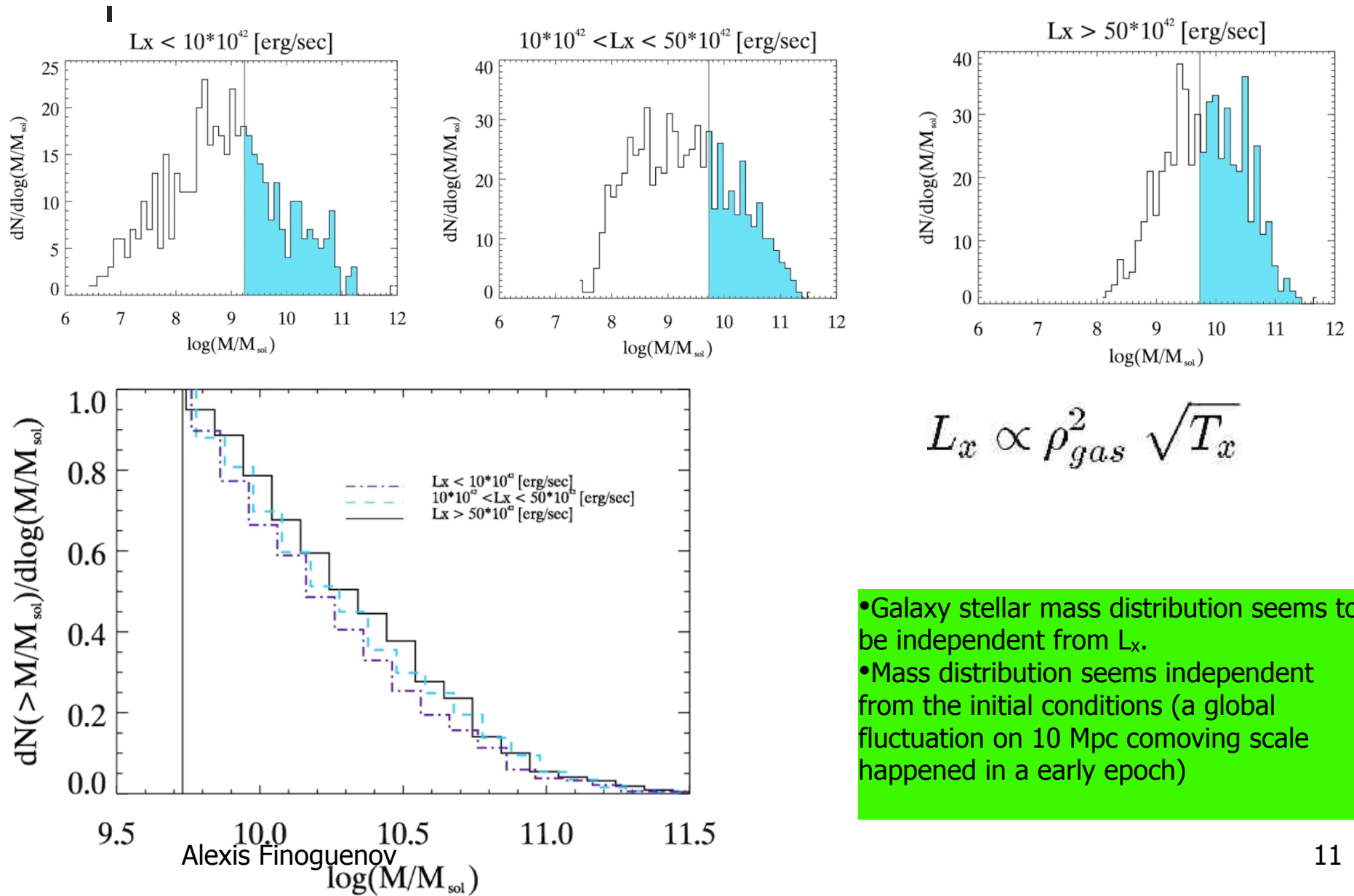
No evolution is seen



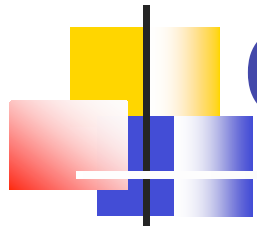
SXDF/UDS groups at $z > 1$



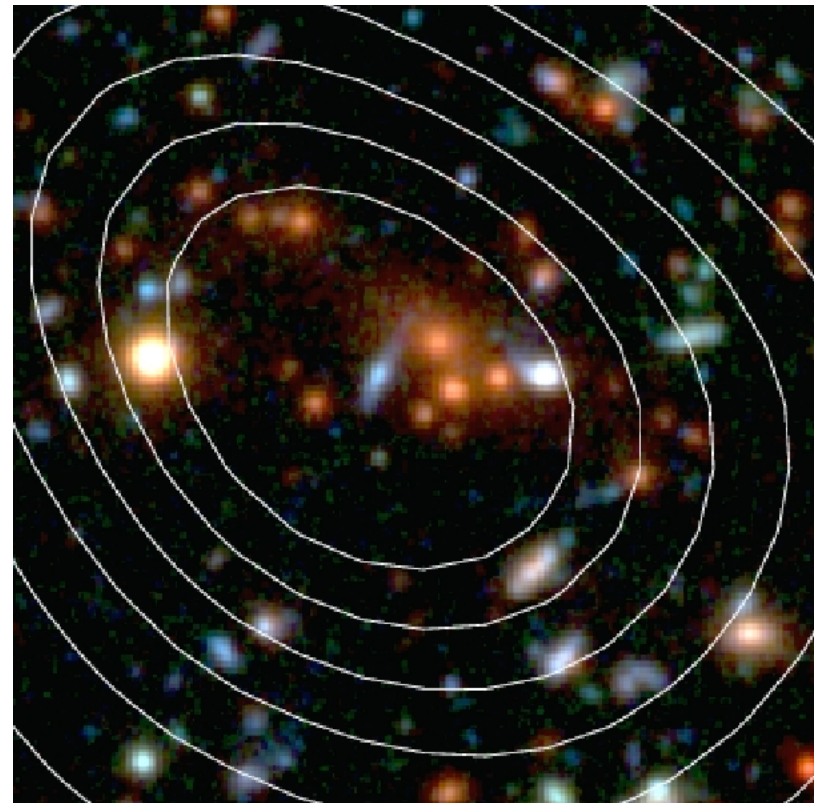
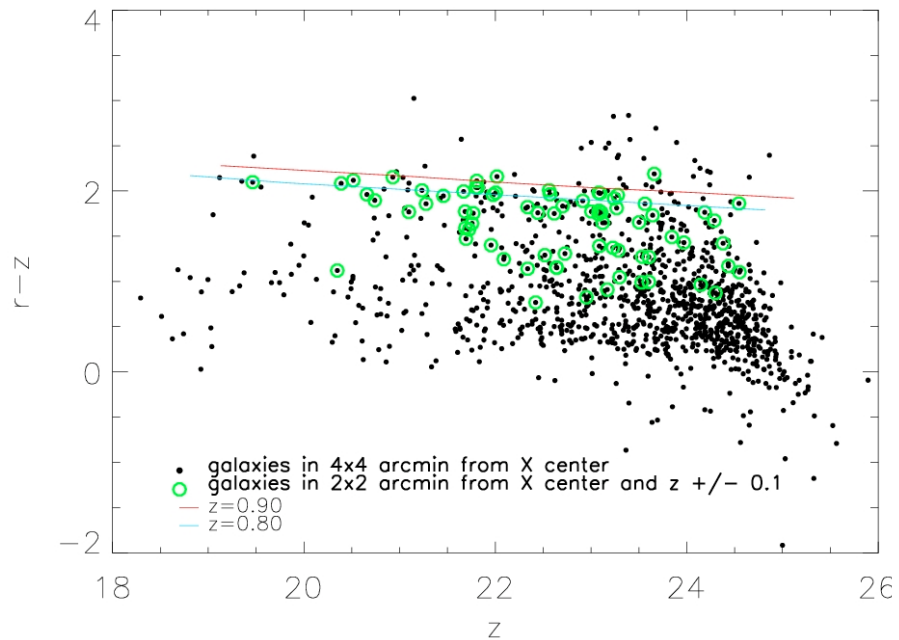
Galaxy mass function vs environment (Giodini in prep.)



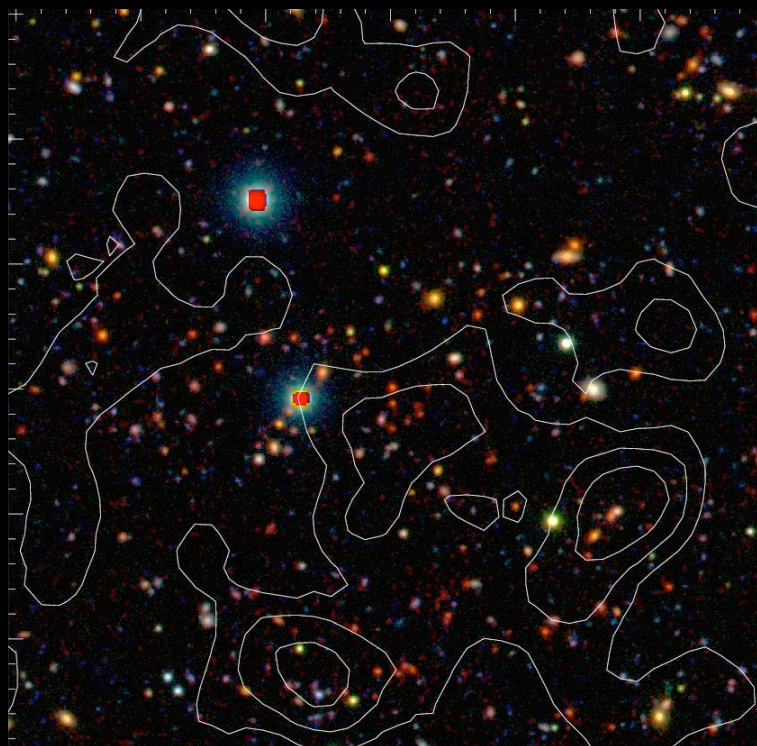
- Galaxy stellar mass distribution seems to be independent from L_x .
- Mass distribution seems independent from the initial conditions (a global fluctuation on 10 Mpc comoving scale happened in a early epoch)



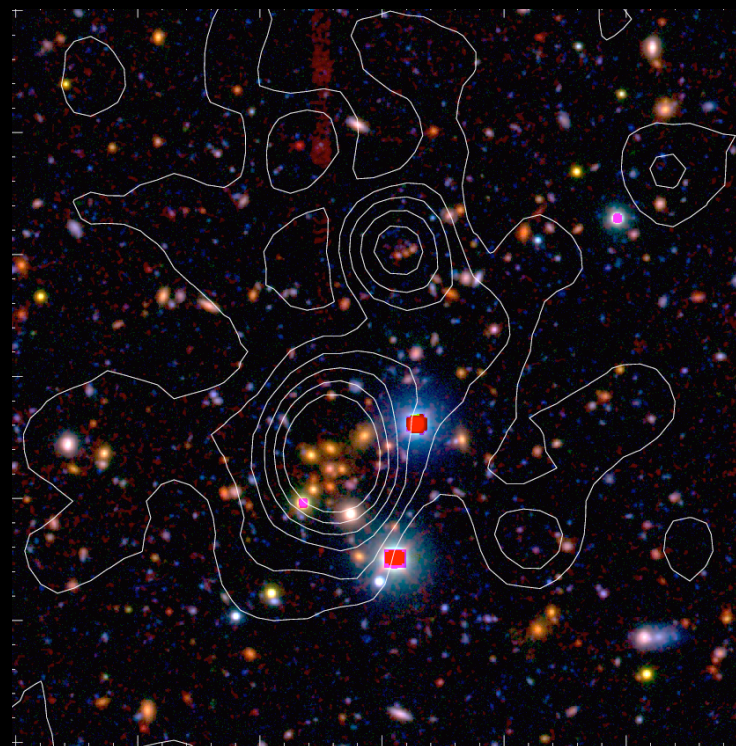
Cluster at $z=0.84$



High redshift clusters

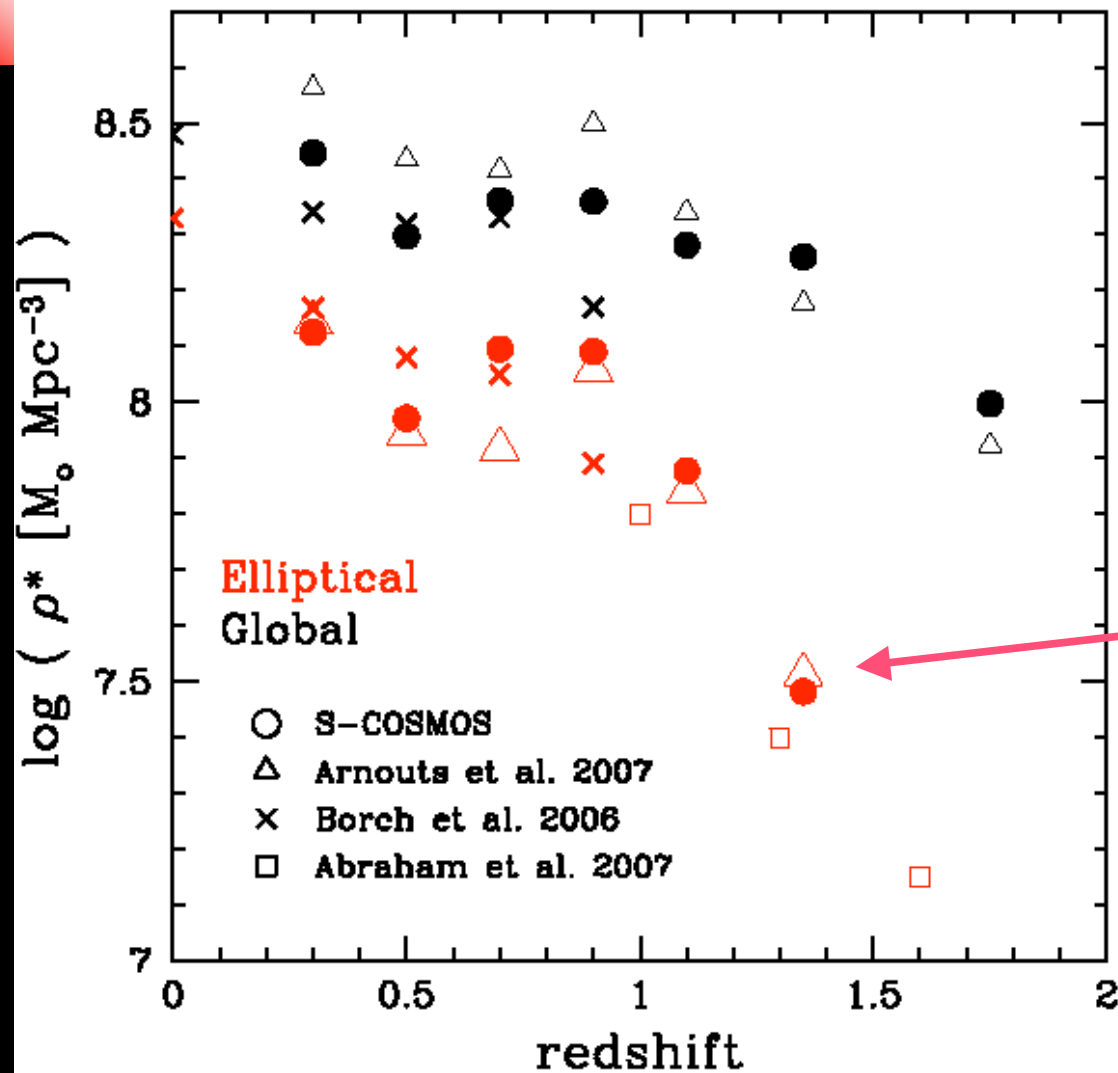


$z \sim 1.7$



$z = 1.2$

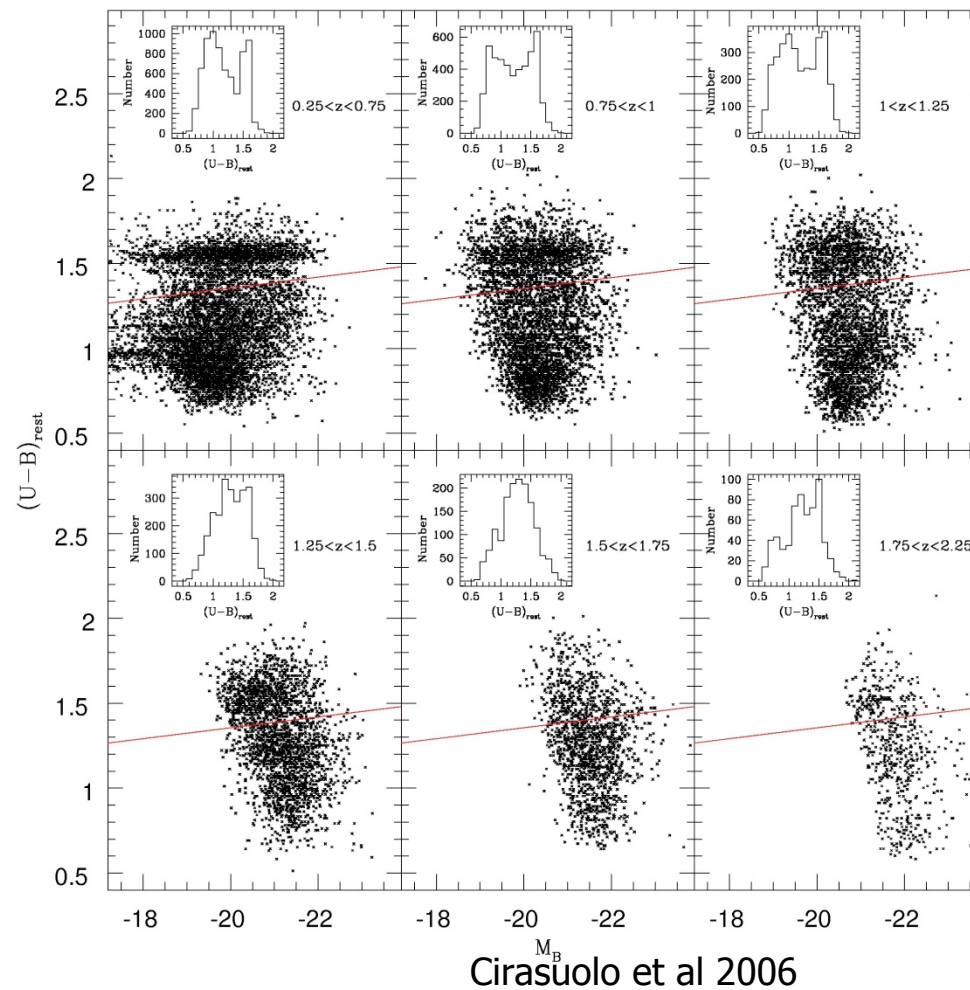
Stellar mass density



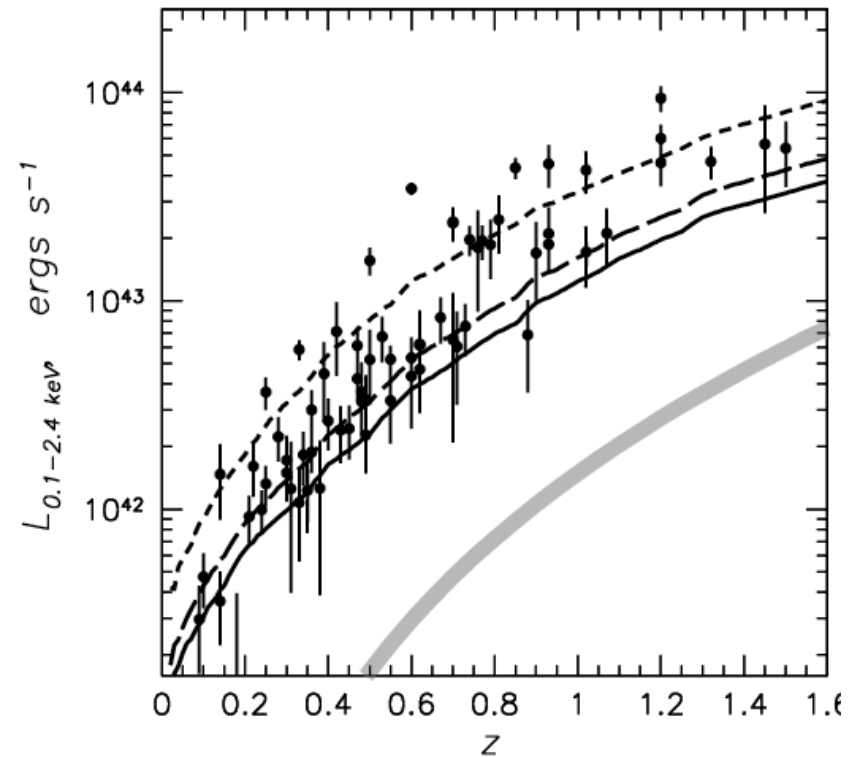
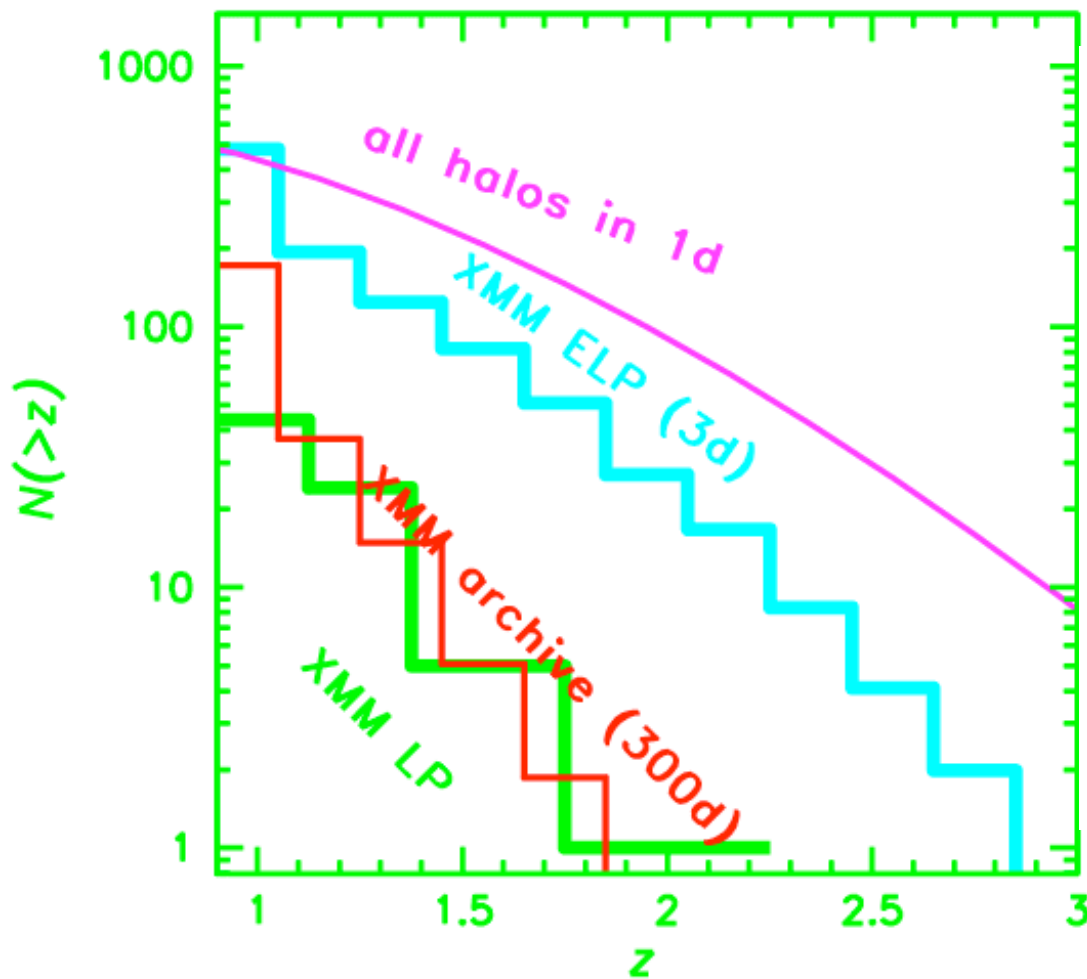
Ilbert et al. 2007

Rapid assembly
of the elliptical
population at $z > 1$

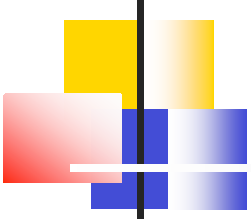
Apparent change in bimodality of color distribution at high- z



Strategy of high- z cluster detection



laxy groups



Conclusions

- Current X-ray surveys approach the sensitivity of optical group finding methods. X-rays are unique and most robust way to localize the low-mass galaxy groups and distant clusters.
- Current XMM exposures do not match the rich optical data available as well as the science driver for these surveys, $z > 0.6$ groups.
- A unique chance to view the AGN and galaxy evolution as a function of environment at $z > 1$