The Discovery and Properties of a Newly Discovered Compact Lensing Cluster CLIO at z = 0.42: A unique JWST target



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Introduction

The CLIO cluster will be a target for the 110 hour JWST 'Webb Medium-Deep field' GTO program. This talk will discus;

- Target selection
- Follow up observations
- Spectral analysis
- Cluster properties
- Intracluster light
- Initial Lensing models

Target Selection Webb Medium-Deep Field (WMDF) GTO program

Initial selection from the GAMA Galaxy Group Catalogue (G³C v8)

Combination of high mass and concentration

Lensing arcs detected in ground based imaging

- $\mathrm{M}=5.62\,\times10^{14}~\mathrm{M}_{\odot}$
- Concentration: 6.3
- z = 0.42



Observations



ESO/VLT FORS2 G and R Band 4.25 x 4.25 arcmin 10 x 600s and 12 x 580s exposures

ESO/VLT MUSE Integral Field Spectroscopy

1.8 x 1.8 arcmin 14 x 900s exposure

IRAC Channel 1 and 2 (3.6 and 4.5 μm) 5.2 x 5.2 arcmin 120 x 100s exposure

Spectral Analysis: Object Detection

MUSE Line Emission Tracker (MUSELET)

105 Emission line Sources

44 redshifts

Manual Extraction

Object detection via SExtractor in FORS2 R band image (406 objects total)

Extract 1D weighted spectra from MUSE datacube



Spectral Analysis: Manual and Automatic Redshifting Software (MARZ)

Customised with high redshift spectral templates from:

- zCosmos (Lilly et al. 2009)
- VIMOS-VLT Deep Survey (VVDS; Le Fevre et al. 2013)
- UDSz (ESO Large Programme 180.A-0776, PI: Almaini, Bradshaw et al. 2013; McLure et al. 2013, private communication)

Each automatic fit checked and compared to MUSELET Results



(Hinton et al. 2016)

Spectral Analysis: Cluster Membership



Spectral Analysis: Results

184 Spectroscopic Redshifts:

- 7 Stars
- 13 foreground galaxies
- 89 cluster members
- 75 background galaxies (out to z = 6.49)

Additional Cluster Members

- Colour-Colour Selection
- 1σ of cluster members
- HSC photometric redshift (Tanaka et al. 2017)
- 198 candidates within 1 Mpc of cluster centre



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Cluster Properties

Using observations we update the cluster properties and measure the luminosity function

Velocity Dispersion: $\sigma = 633 \rightarrow (619 \pm 11) \text{ km s}^{-1}$

Concentration: $C = 6.63 \rightarrow 7.61 \pm 0.43$

Mass: $M_{200} = 5.16 \rightarrow (4.49 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$



Intracluster Light (ICL)



Initially mask stars and other sources of noise

Use SExtractor values of; x, y, R_e , PA and b/a as initial estimates

Work on postage stamp images using a combination of single, or multiple Sersic profiles and constant background

Create composite model from all sources to mask the full image



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Lensing: Modelling

- 14 potential multiple-image groups consisting of a total of 43 individual images. Non reliable enough to be used as constraints
- Models based on cluster member locations and lensing arcs
- Initial model using automated Light-Traces-Mass method (LTM; Zitrin et al. 2012)
- Complimentary modelling with Weak & Strong Lensing Analysis Package (WSLAP+; Diego et al. 2005, 2016)



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Summary

- Through spectral analysis of the MUSE datacube we find 184 spectroscopic redshifts with 89 cluster members and 75 background galaxies out to z = 6.49
- Find an initial mass estimate of (4.49 \pm 0.25) \times 10¹⁴ M_{\odot}
- More robust measure of cluster concentration at 7.61 \pm 0.43
- Galaxy profile fitting provides an ICL Fraction 7.21 \pm 1.53%
- Need more data to further constrain lensing models
- The clusters high concentration and low ICL fraction makes it an interesting target for the JWST WMDF GTO program

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Any Questions?

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Alex Griffiths: EWASS 2018

Spectral Analysis: Typical Cluster Member Example Spectra



Spectral Analysis: High Redshift Example Spectra





R Band Image



Composite background Model



Background Subtracted Image (Cluster Only)



Background Subtracted Image



Cluster Member Model

Intracluster Light (ICL): Results



Cluster Subtracted Image (ICL Only)