# Radio galaxies and their environment at 1<z<3 (and beyond...)

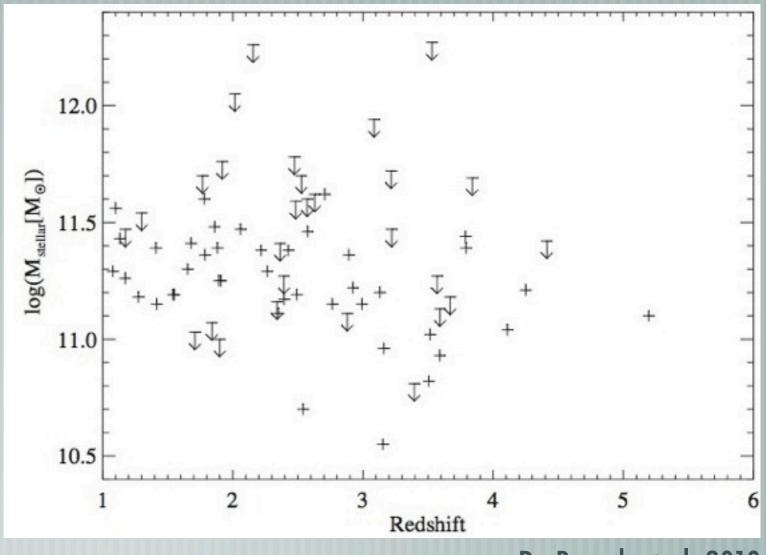
Joël Vernet (ESO) Carlos De Breuck, Audrey Galametz, Jack Mayo, Dan Stern, Nick Seymour, Nina Hatch, George Miley, Alessandro Rettura, Adam Stanford and the SHizRaG team

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## Why around RG?

Among the largest, most luminous, most massive galaxies at every epoch Progenitors of BCGs Exist from z=0 to z>5



De Breuck et al. 2010

#### **Environment of High Redshift Radio Galaxies**

Narrow line emitters searches (narrow band imaging+spectroscopic confirmation, led by G. Miley and coll.) Pro: redshift is known, little contamination from interlopers - Cons: samples only a small fraction of the total mass of the proto-cluster - More recently: search for evolved (red sequence) galaxies around RGs

(Kodama+, Zirm+, Hatch+, Galametz+ ...)



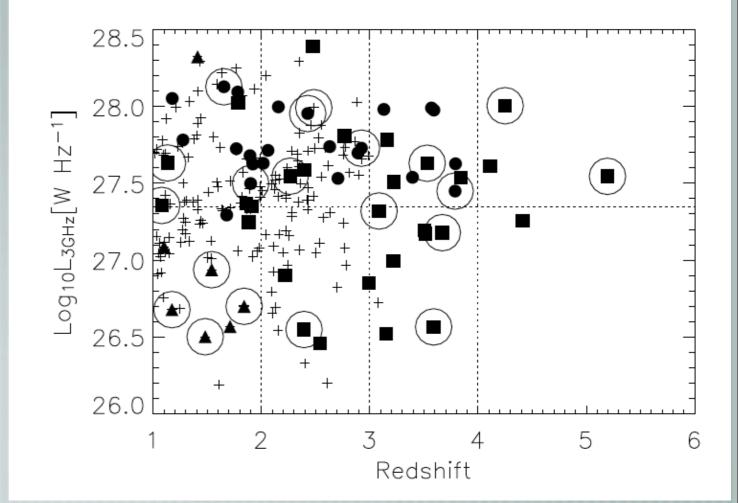
The SpiderWeb galaxy The most studied proto-cluster at z>2 Lyx and Hx emitters, EROs, Lyman break galaxies ... And now massive red cluster members

## The SHizRaG sample

Cover the radio luminosity - redshift plane as uniformly as possible in the range 1 < z < 4, covering two orders of magnitude in radio luminosity

**Spitzer** 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, 8.0, 16 and 24 μm

Solid symbols - HzRGs in our Spitzer sample with IRAC/IRS imaging Large circles - MIPS observations as well Filled circles - HzRGs with HST data Filled squares - HzRGs with SCUBA data Plusses - parent sample of 225 HzRGs from which our sample of 70 was drawn

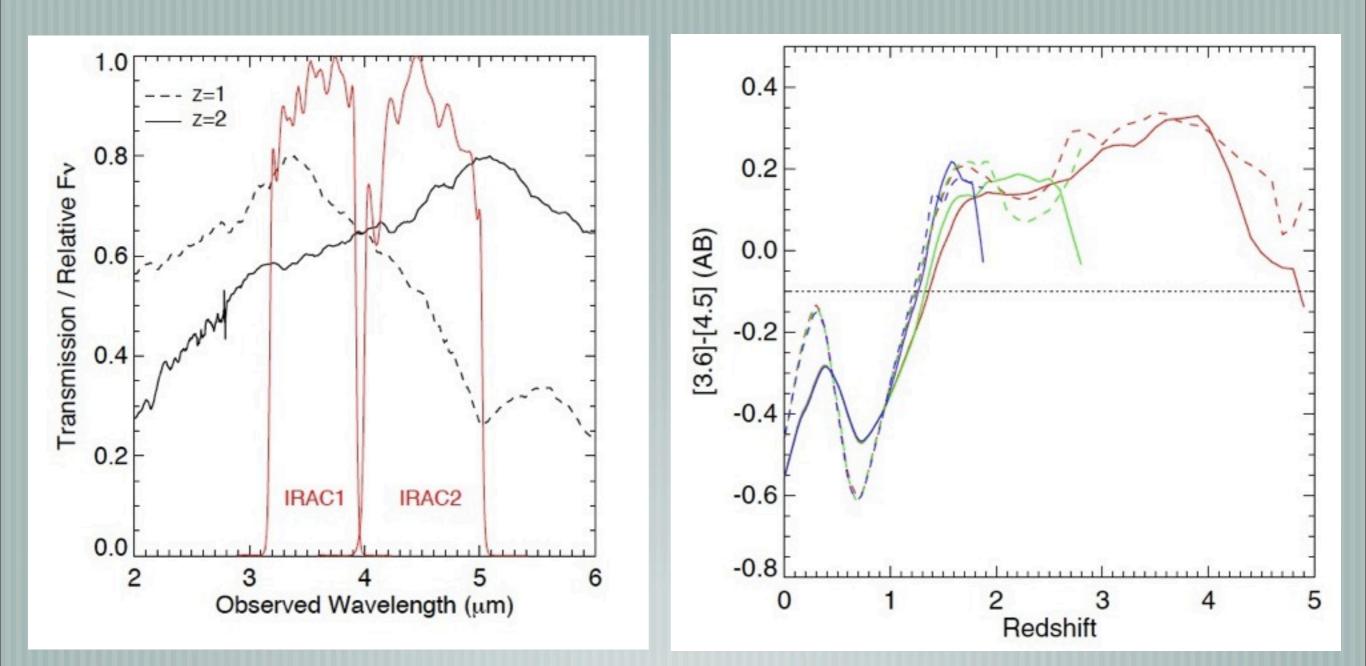


# Two global studies

IRAC Ch. 1 & 2 (Galametz et al. 2012, ApJ 749,169)
 MIPS 24µm (Mayo et al. 2012, A&A 539, 33)

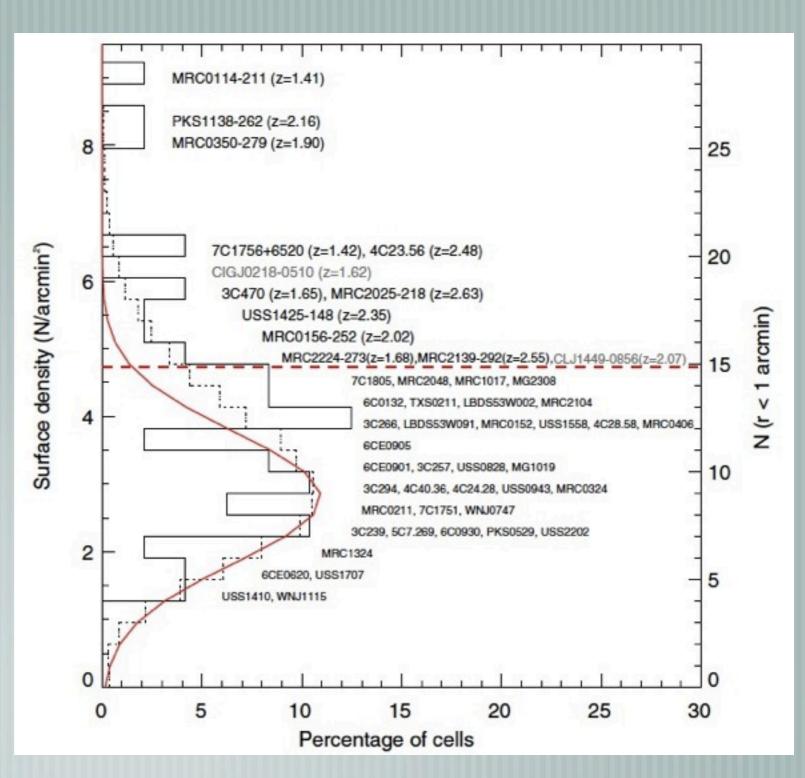
- Count in cells & Comparison with SWIRE, shallow but a good match to our data
- Have a statistical measurement + identify good protocluster candidates

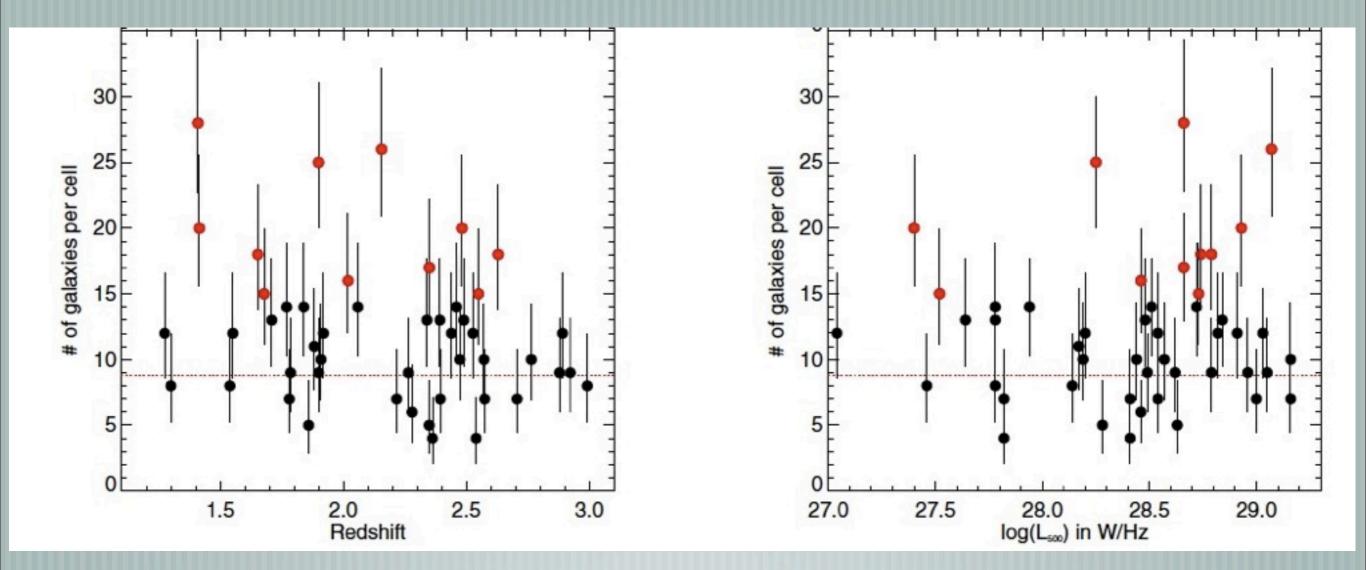
• 120s exp. time in IRAC 1 & 2 • conservative 5sig cut at: 11.0 µJy at 3.6µm 13.4 µJy at 4.5 µm • about 1 mag fainter than L\* at z=1.2 • 1.6µm bump selection [3.6]-[4.5] > -0.1 to select galaxies at z>1.2 (Papovich et al. 2008) • Limit to 48 fields with RG at 1.2<z<3



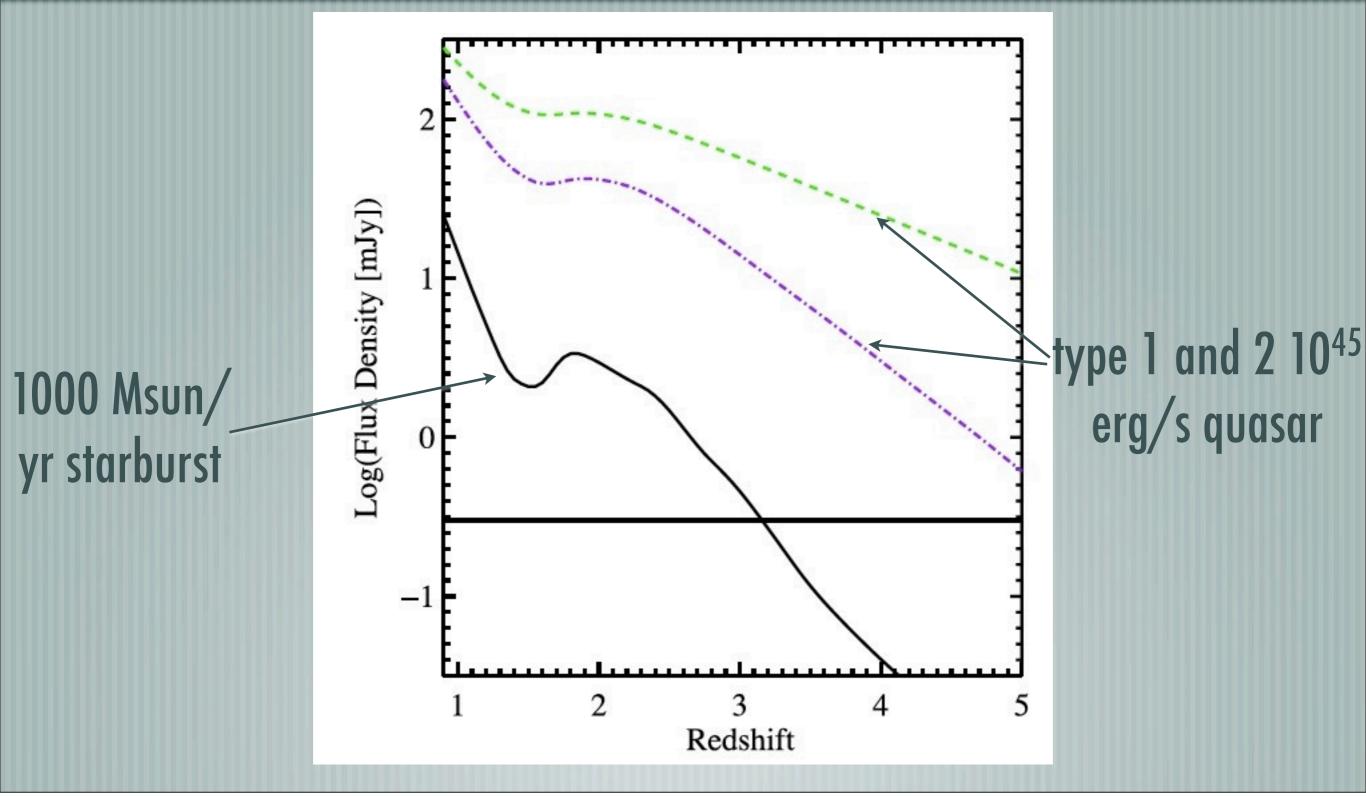
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- Counts in 1' radius cells
- Compare to wide area blank fields from SWIRE
- 11 fields > 2sig overdensity which is more than 15 red sources within 1'
- 6 of these were known overdensties,
  5 new
- 1.3% chance than SWIRE and RG fields are drawn from the same sample



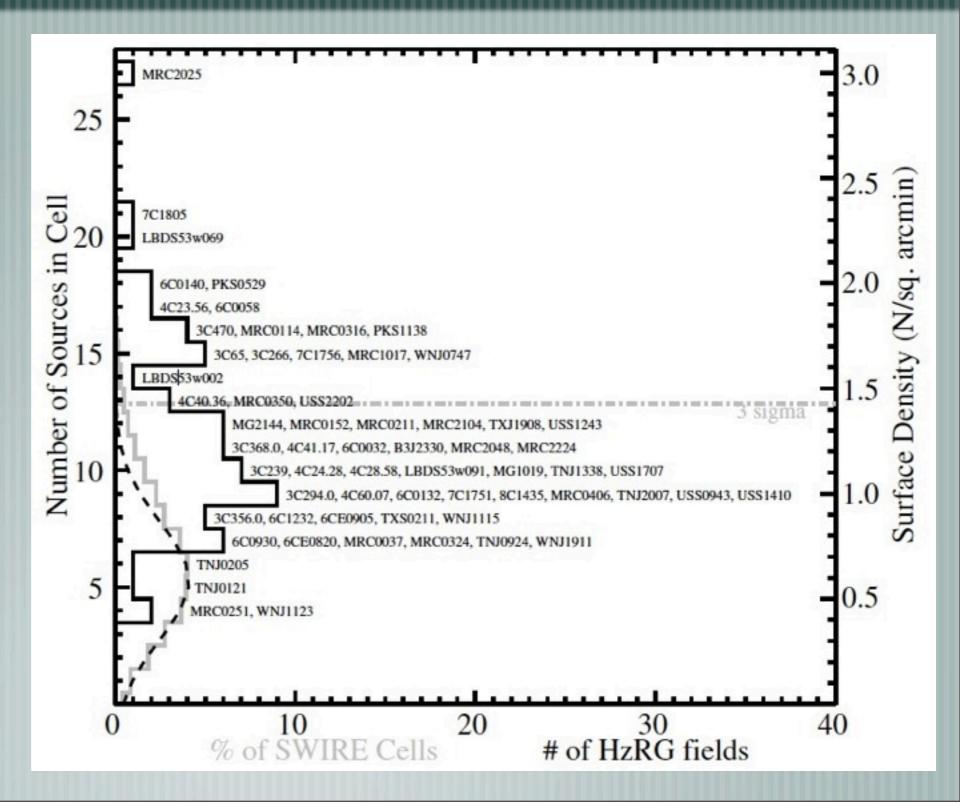


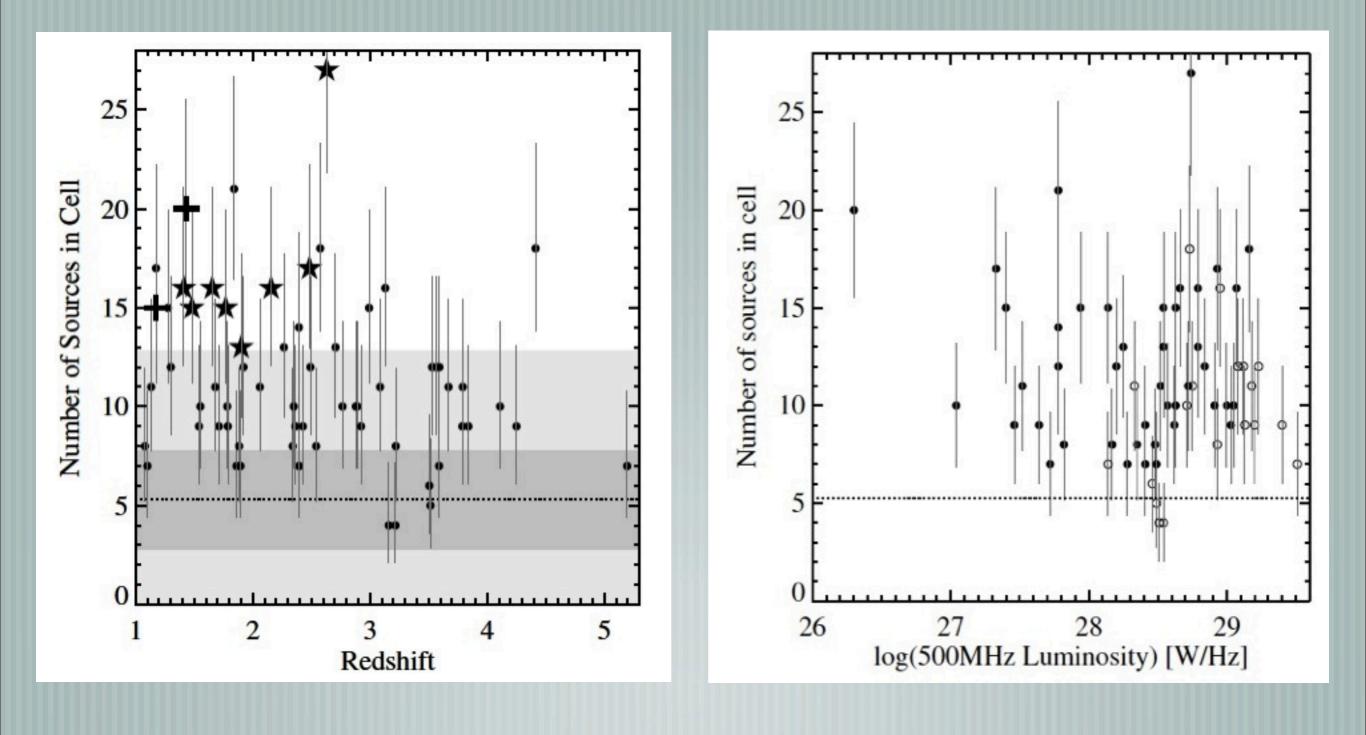
- counting 24µm sources
- 63 RG fields with suitable MIPS 24 data
- exposure time adapted to background level to reach similar rms for all fields
- adopt a conservative flux cut of 0.3 mJy corresponding to 5sig cut for the shallowest field
  - 1.75' radius cells around the RG
  - select violent starbursts and AGN



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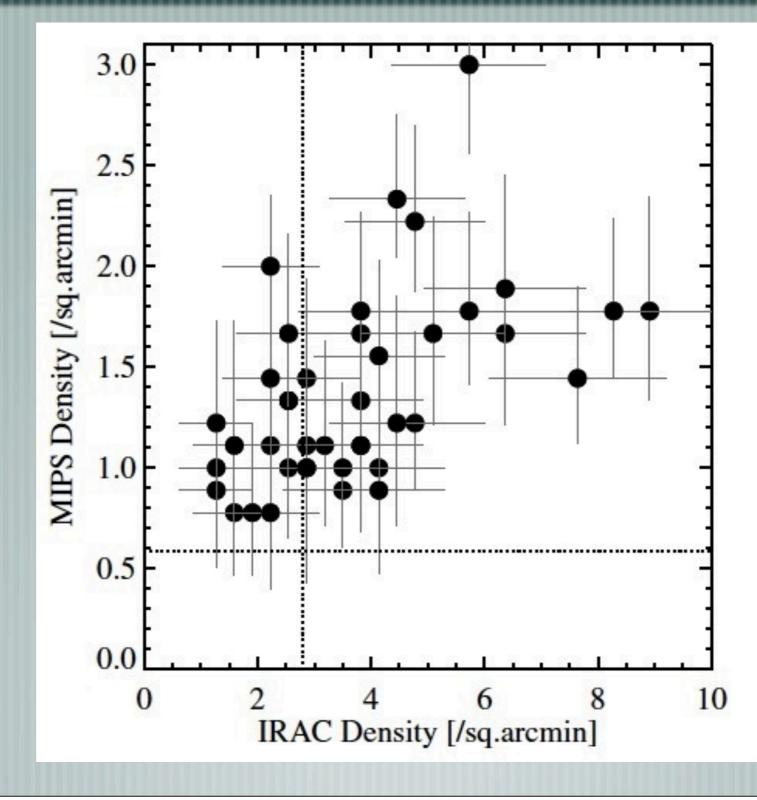
RG fields are about 2 times overdense in bright 24µm sources
probability that SWIRE cells and RG field are drawn from the same distribution is 1.2 10<sup>-12</sup>



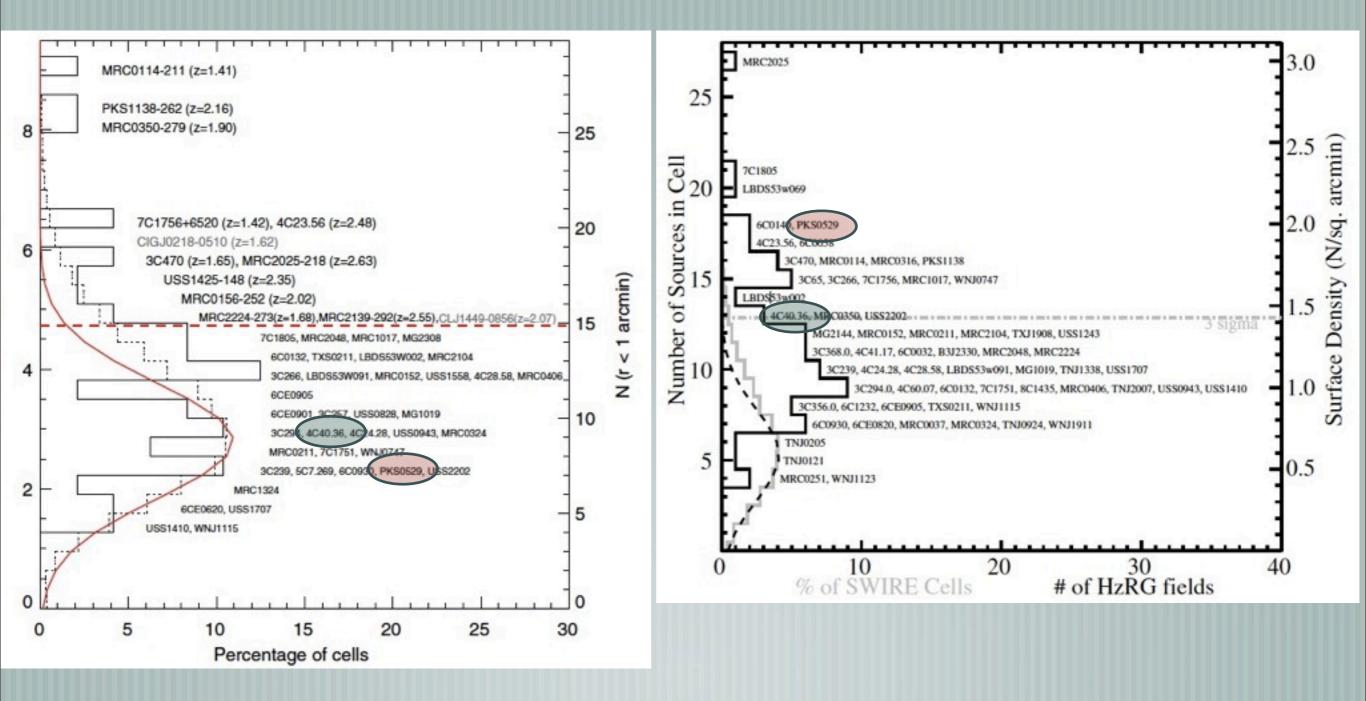


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### How do the two compare...



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### Conclusions

RG in general live in denser than average environment The two techniques are in good agreement More contrast with respect to field for active galaxies selection Many new high over-density fields identified Spectroscopic followup on going

Much larger, much deeper IRAC selected sample around type 1&2 radio loud AGN: CARLA project presented by Dominika Wylezalek tomorrow