

Growing-up at high redshift: from proto-clusters to galaxy clusters

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Submillimeter Galaxies in the SSA22 Protocluster at $z=3.1$

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Outlines

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- SMGs within the $z=3.1$ Large Scale Structure
- Submm bright AGNs at the core of the Protocluster

§ Summary and Future works

Introduction

Submillimeter Galaxies (SMGs)

§ Physical properties (e.g., Chapman ea 2005, Smolcic ea 2012)

- Thermal dust emission is dominant

$$L_{\text{FIR}} \sim 10^{13} L_{\text{Sun}}, \text{SFR} \sim 1000 M_{\text{Sun}}/\text{yr}$$

- High-redshift

$$z \sim 1-5, z_{\text{median}} \sim 2.2-3.1$$

- Massive

$$M_{\text{gas}} \sim 10^{10-11} M_{\text{Sun}}, M_{\text{stellar}} \sim 10^{10-11} M_{\text{Sun}}$$

§ Overlap with AGNs (e.g., Alexander ea 2005, 2008)

- A part of SMGs harbour X-ray luminous AGNs.
- FIR Luminosity should be still dominated by Star-formation.

=> Why Protocluster ?

SMGs and a Protocluster

§ Predictions in the CDM framework

- SMGs should reside in massive DH and clustering
- would be Progenitors of massive elliptical galaxies.

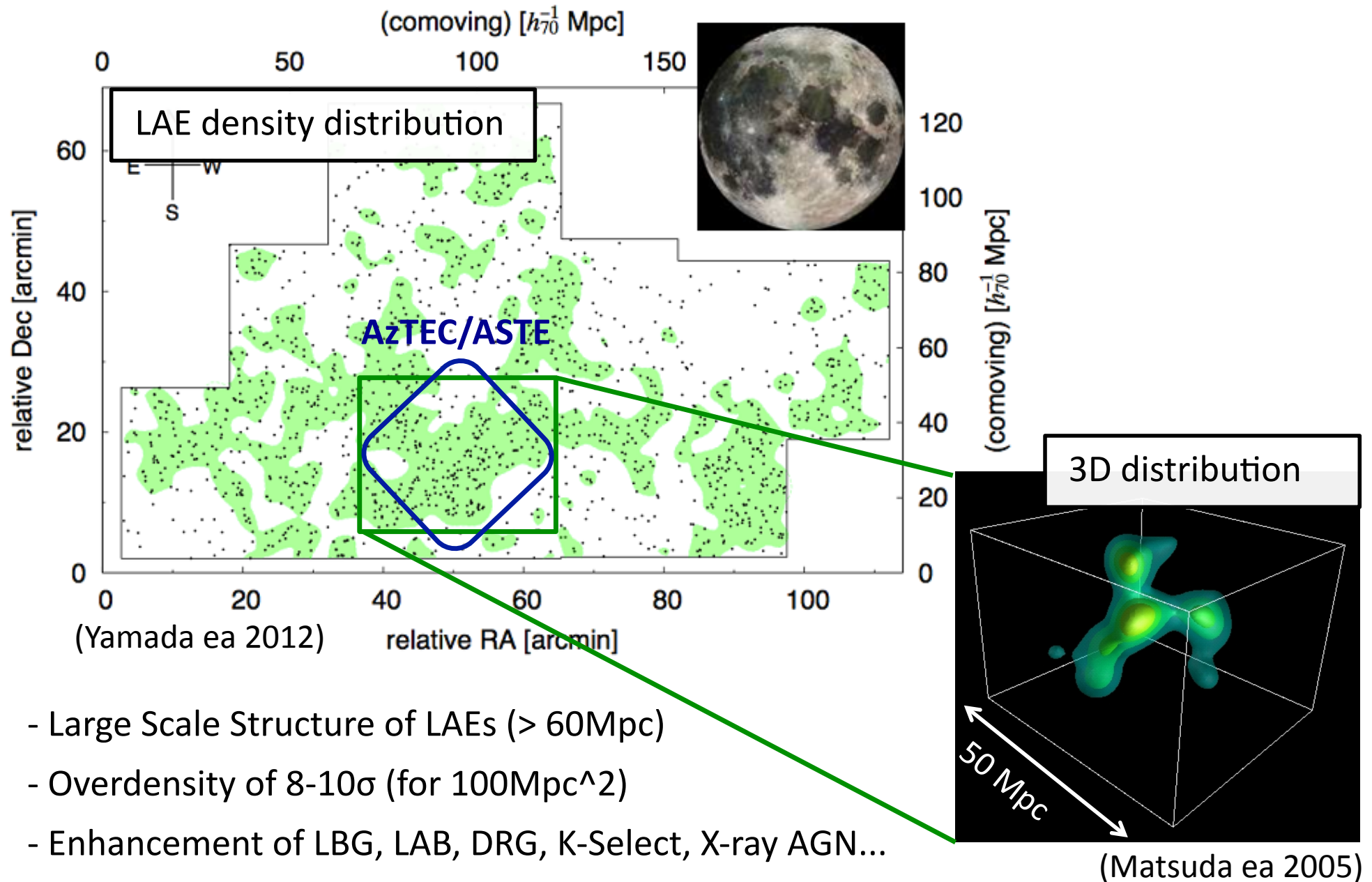
§ Observational Evidence

- high amplitude of clustering (e.g. Hickox ea 2012)
- SMGs in overdense regions
(e.g., Capak ea 2012, Daddi ea 2009, Chapman ea 2009)

=> the relation between SMGs and each protocluster is still unclear...

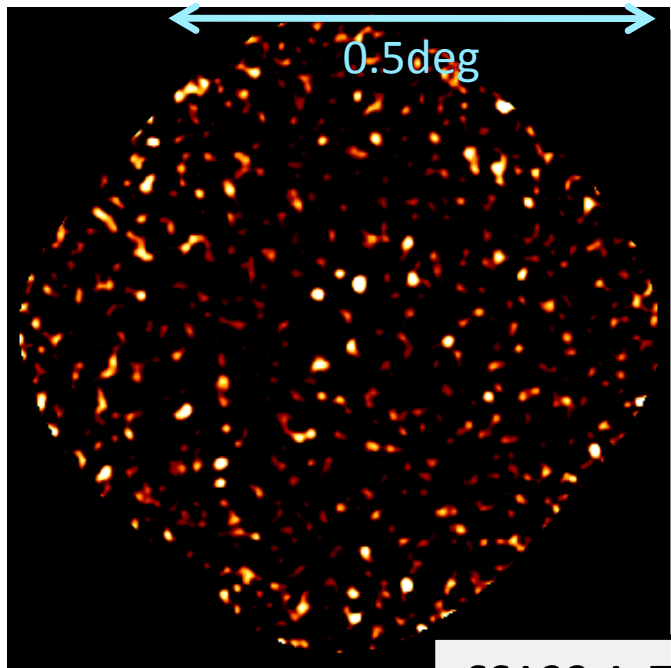
-> SSA22 Protocluster at $z=3.1!$

SSA22 protocluster at $z=3.09$



Observations and Data Analysis

AzTEC/ASTE SMG Survey in SSA22



0.5deg

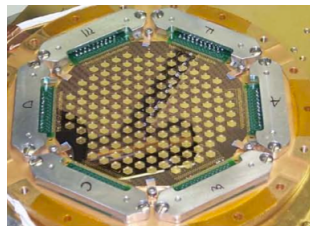
| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Wavelength | 1.1mm |
| Survey area | 992 arcmin ² (50% cov.) |
| Noise level (1 σ) | 0.6 – 1.2mJy/beam |
| N. of sources | 112 (S/N>3.5) |

(Tamura ea 2009,
Tamura ea in prep)

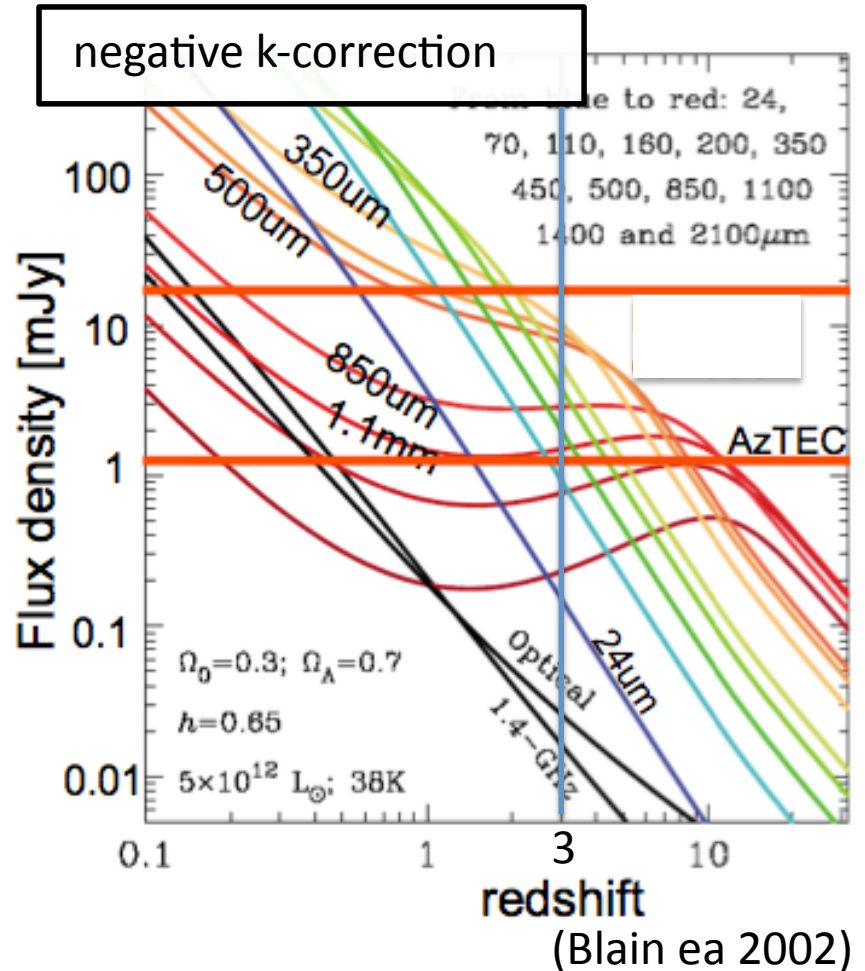
SSA22 AzTEC 1.1mm Map



10m dish, ASTE (Ezawa ea 2008)



AzTEC Camera
(Wilson ea 2008)



negative k-correction

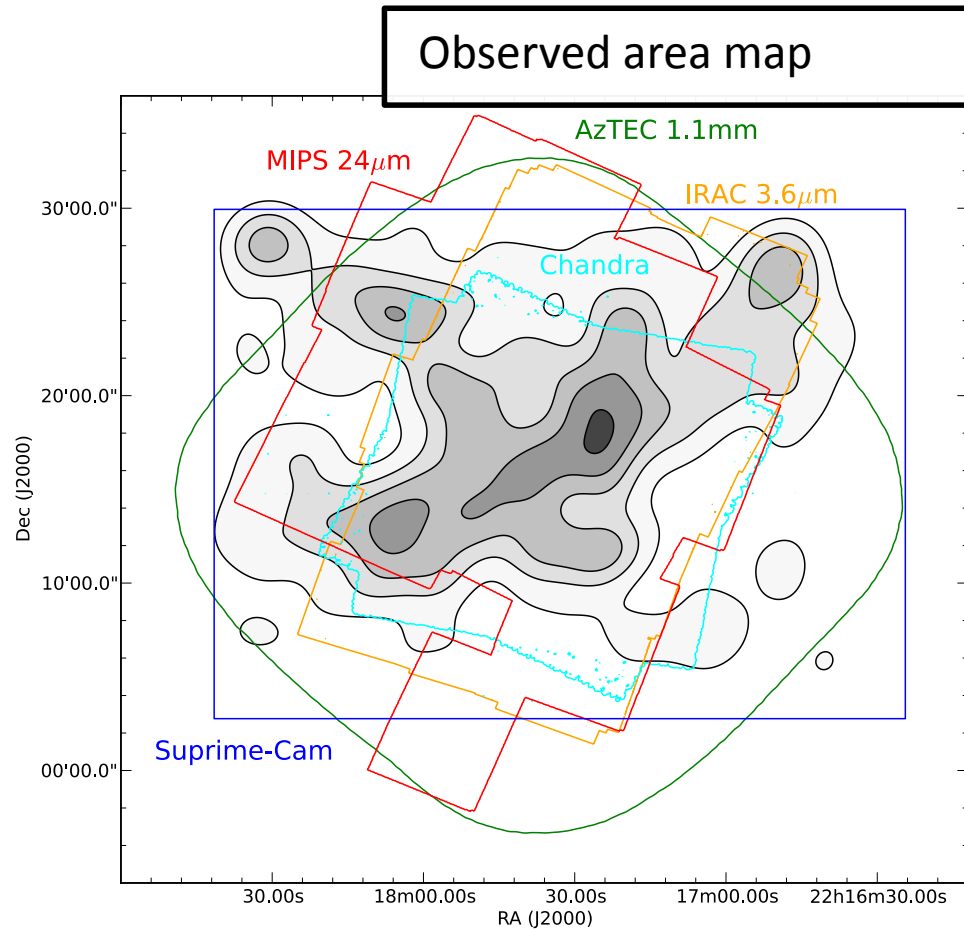
AzTEC

redshift

(Blain ea 2002)

Multi-wavelength Identification

§ Observations



(Umehata ea in prep)

| Inst. | Band / λ | Ref. |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| VLA | 1.4 GHz | PI: R. Ivison |
| MIPS (not full) | 24 μm | Archive |
| IRAC (not full) | ch1 – ch4 | Archive |
| MOIRCS (not full) | J, H, Ks | Uchimoto+11 |
| UKIRT | J, K | Archive |
| S-Cam / WFCAM | U, B, V, R, i', z' | Hayashino+04 |
| Chandra (not full) | U | Archive |

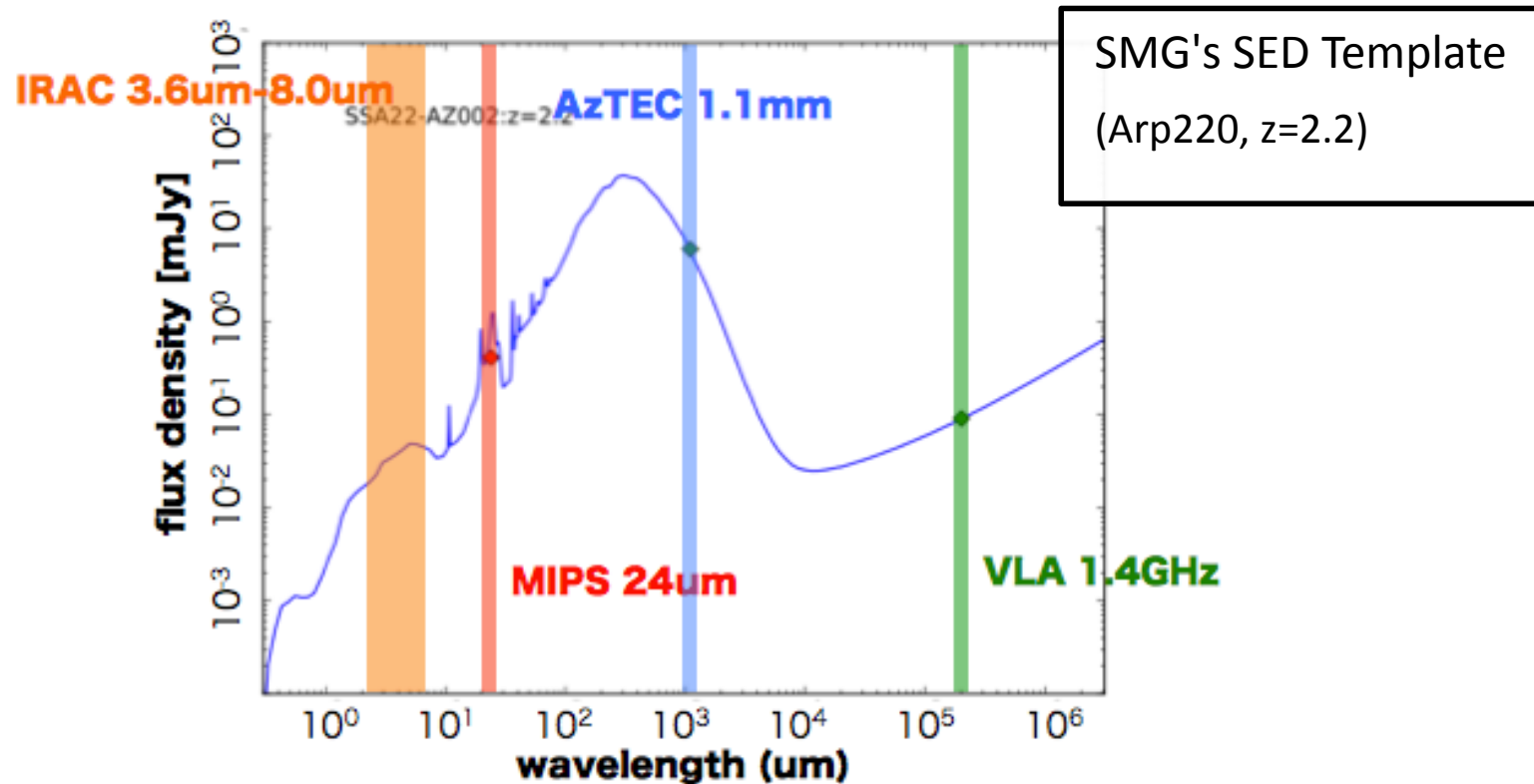
Multi-wavelength Identification

§ Counterpart Identification

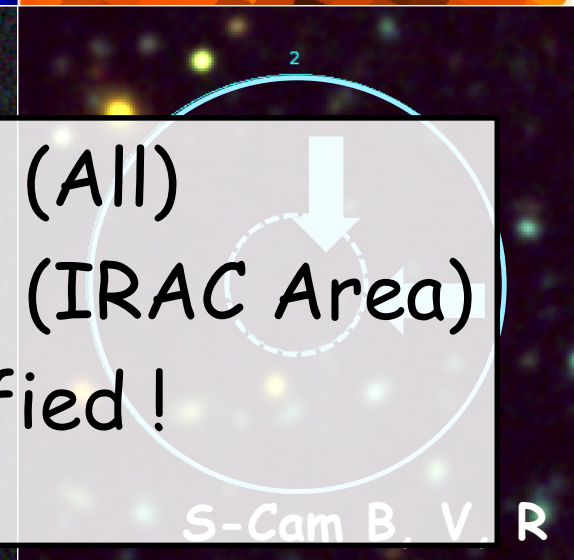
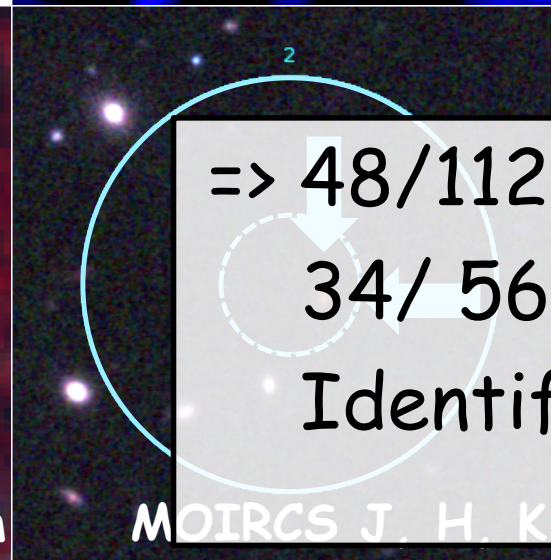
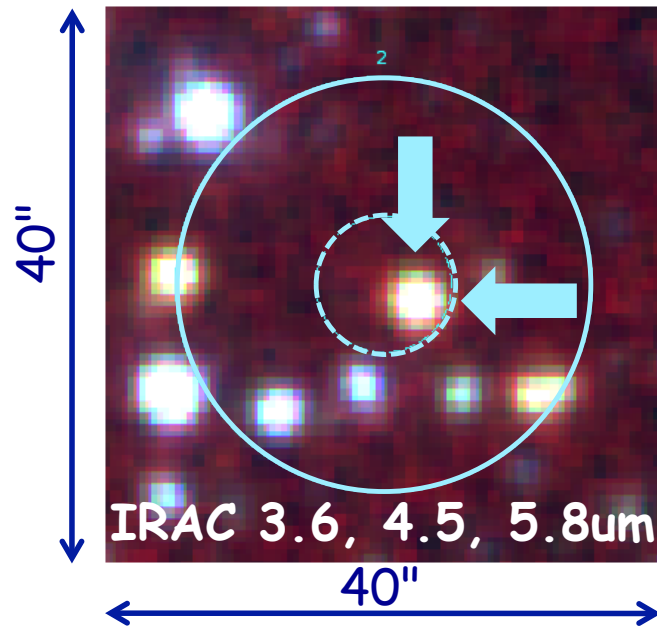
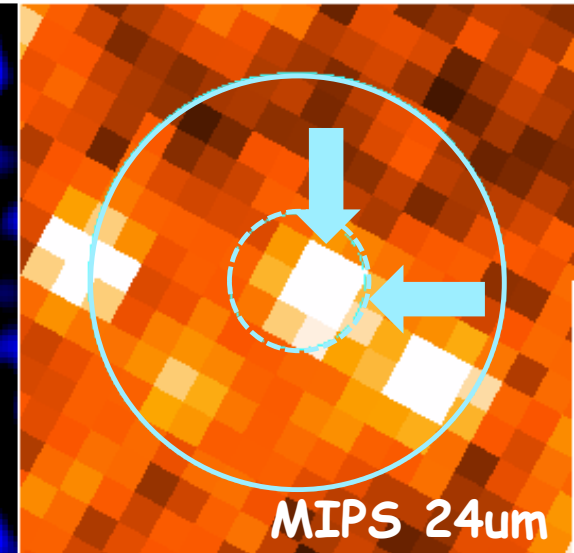
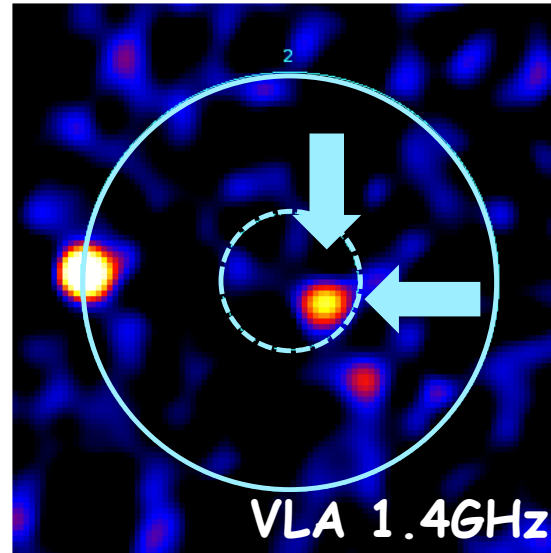
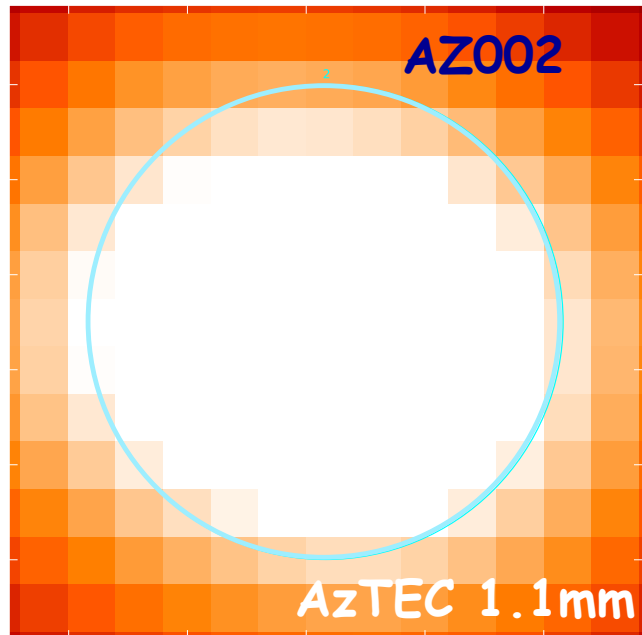
(e.g., Ivison et al. 2007, Biggs et al. 2010, Yun et al. 2011)

- Reference Data set

(1) VLA 1.4GHz, (2) MIPS 24 μ m, (3) IRAC Color of 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, 8.0 μ m



Counterparts Identification



=> 48/112 (All)
34/ 56 (IRAC Area)
Identified!

Results: Photometric Redshift

Photo-z estimation

§ HYPERZ

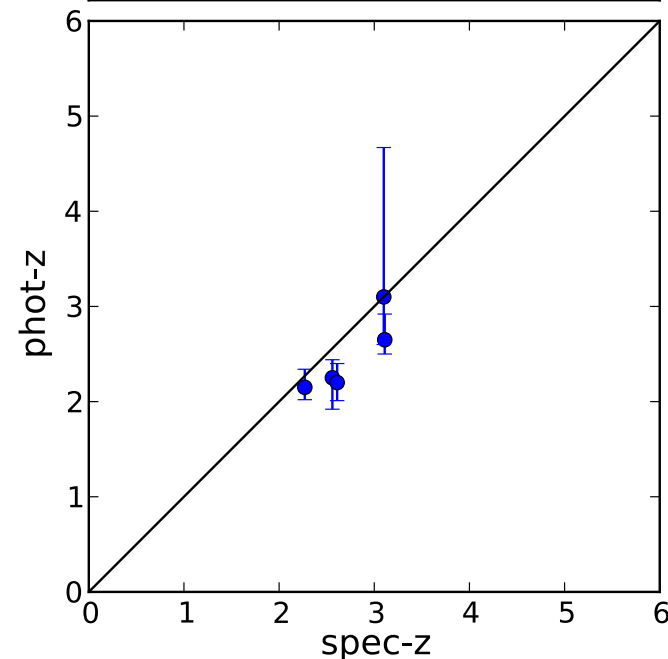
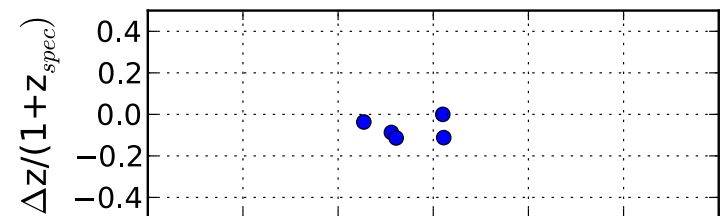
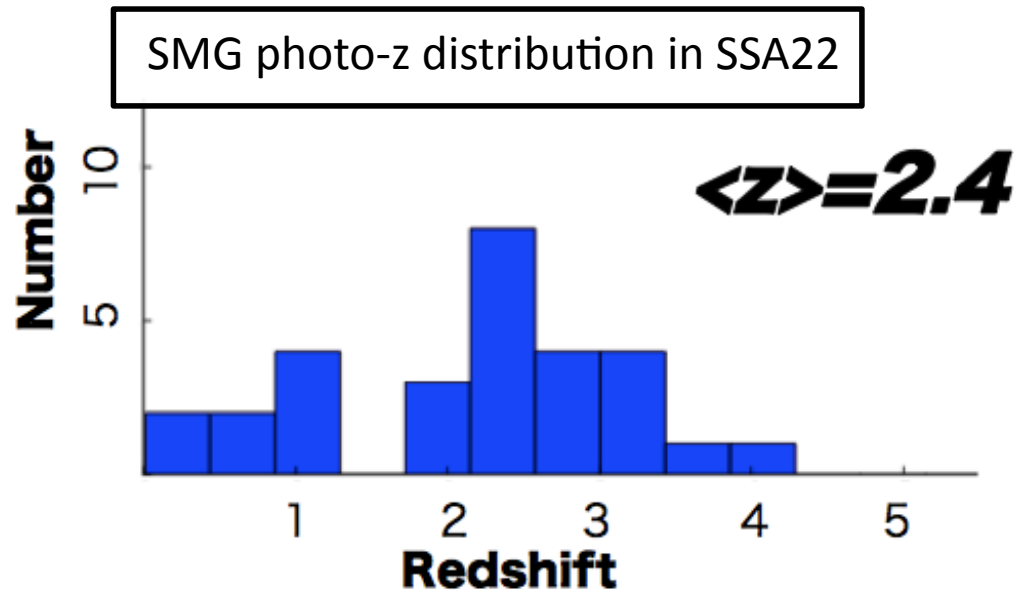
- Photometry Data

U, B, V, R, i', z', J, (H), K, (Ks), 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, 8.0um

- SED Template : Bruzual & Charlot, 2003

- redshift range : 0.0-6.0

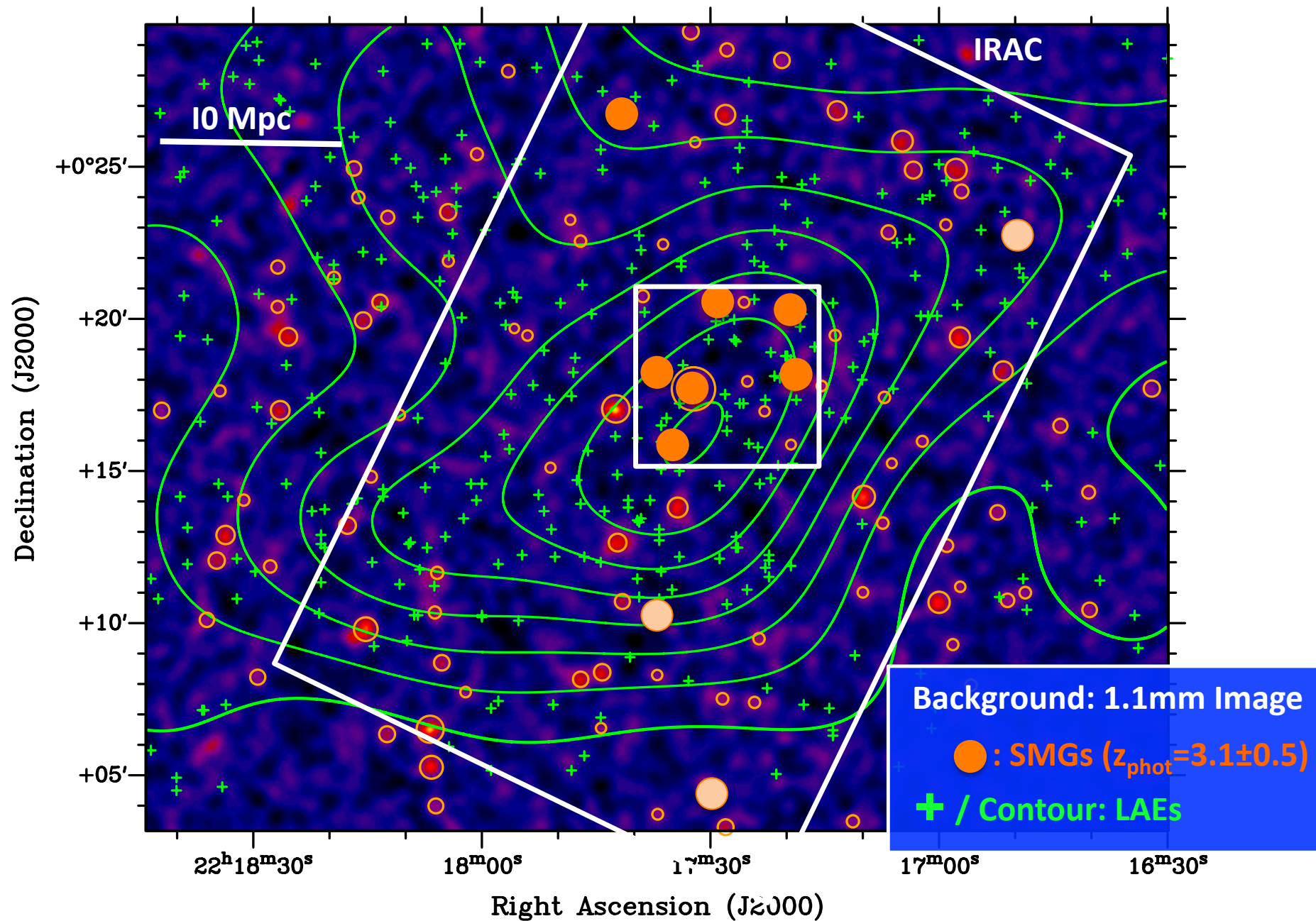
- Av range : 0.0-5.0 mag



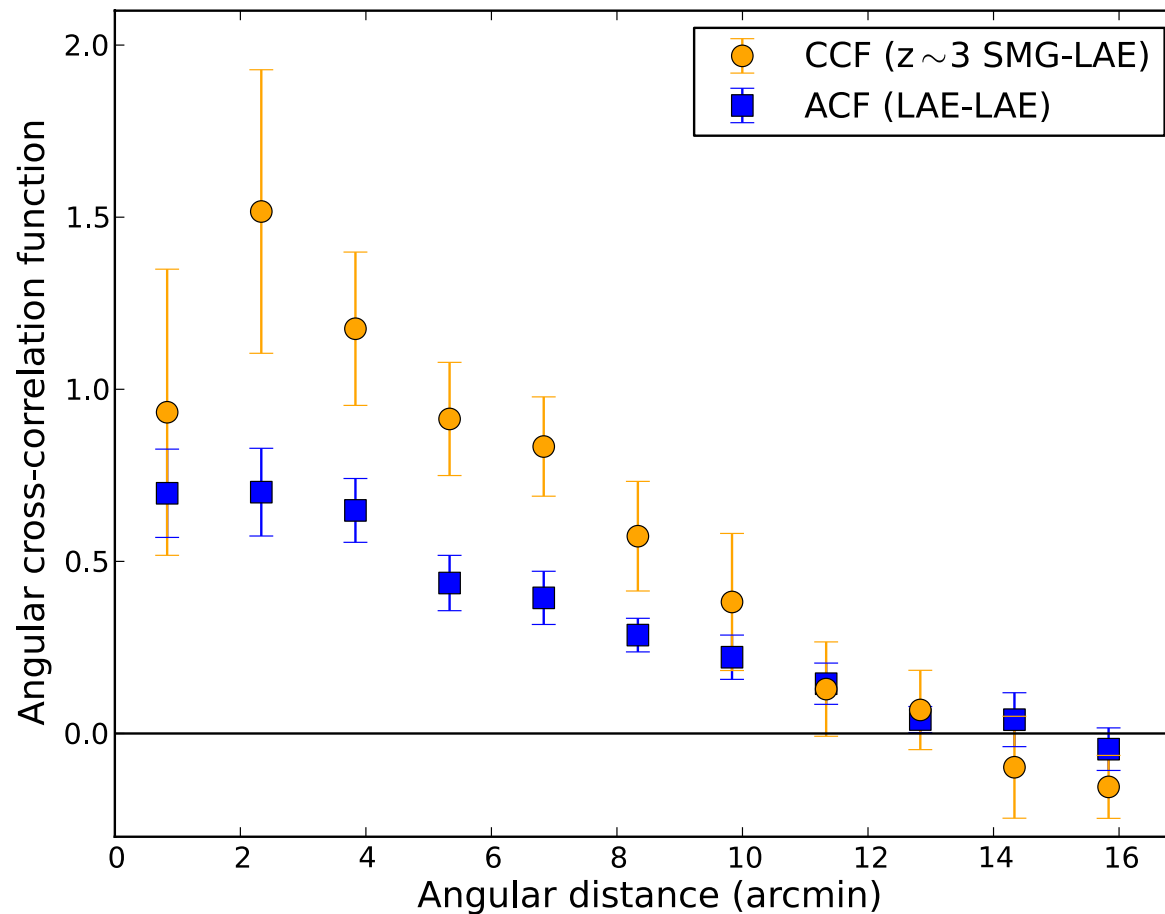
(Umeahata et al. in prep)

Discussion: SMGs at $z=3$ protocluster

SMGs and the LSS at $z=3$



Angular correlation Function

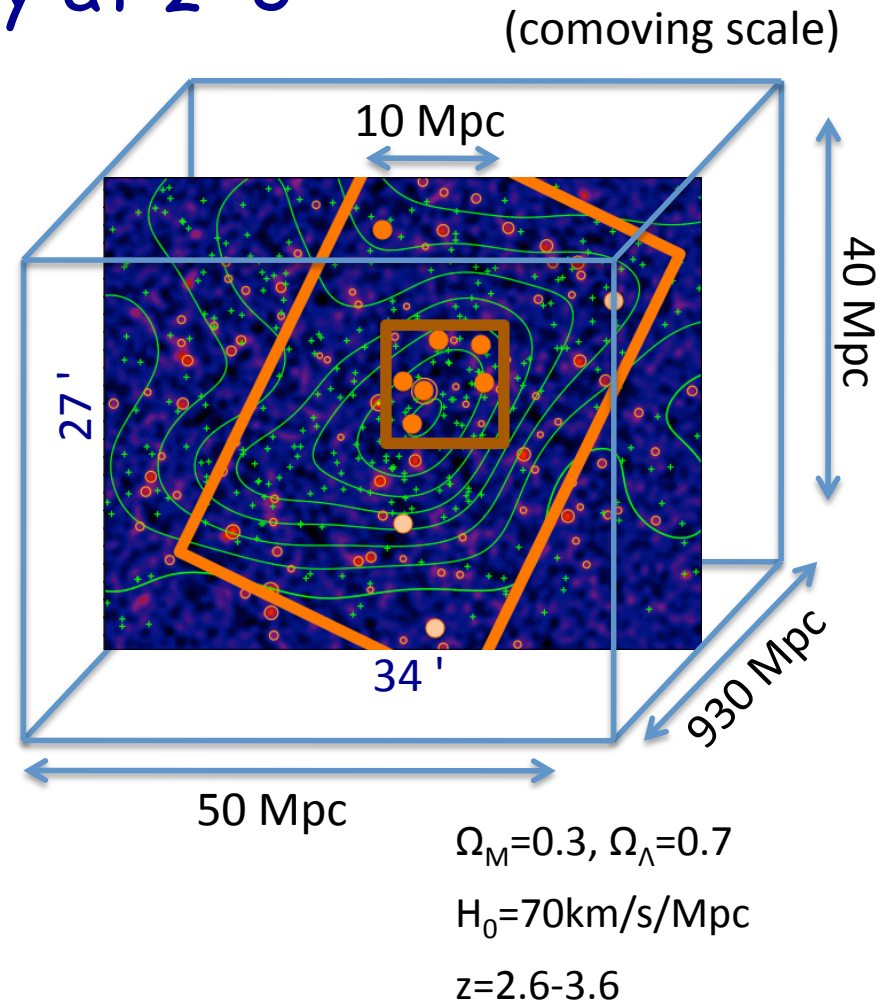
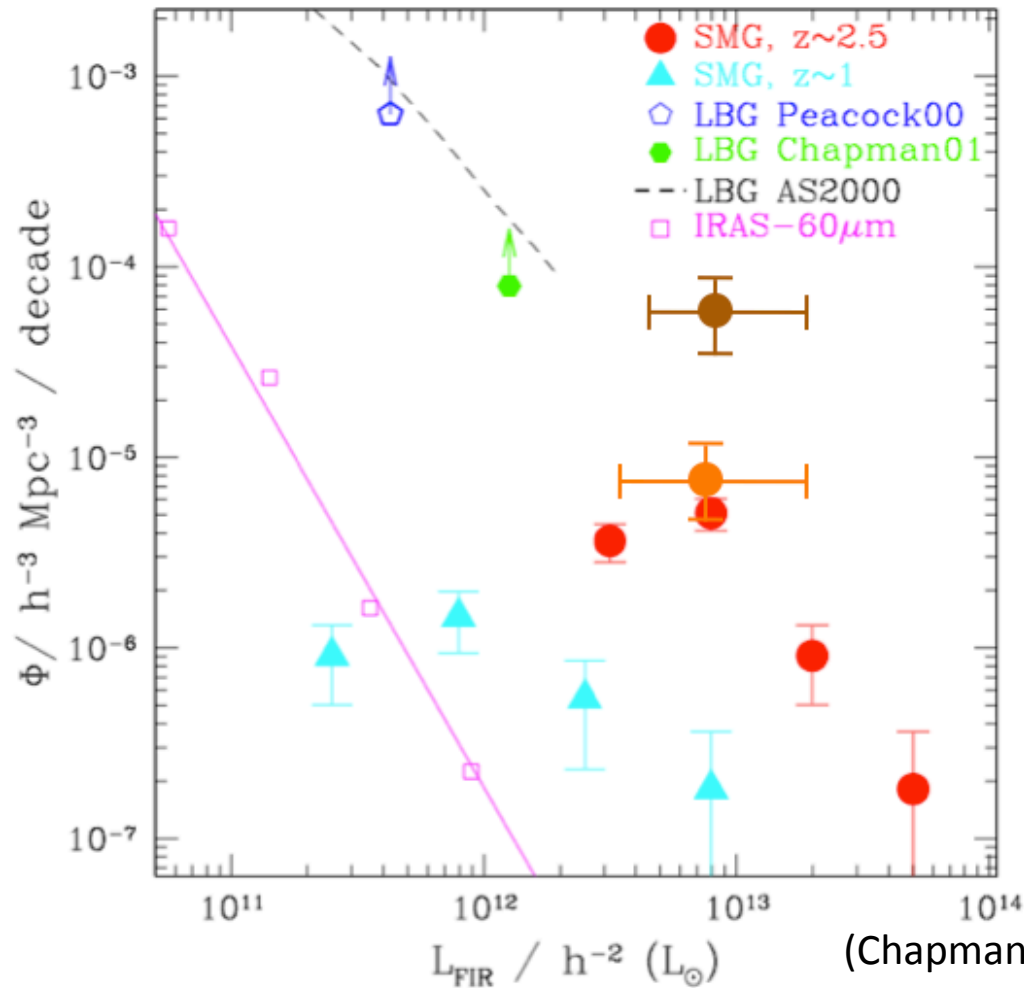


(Umehata ea in prep)

=> SMGs should reside in the LSS traced by LAEs at $z=3.1$ universe.

=> Biased SMG formation in the mass assembled regions.

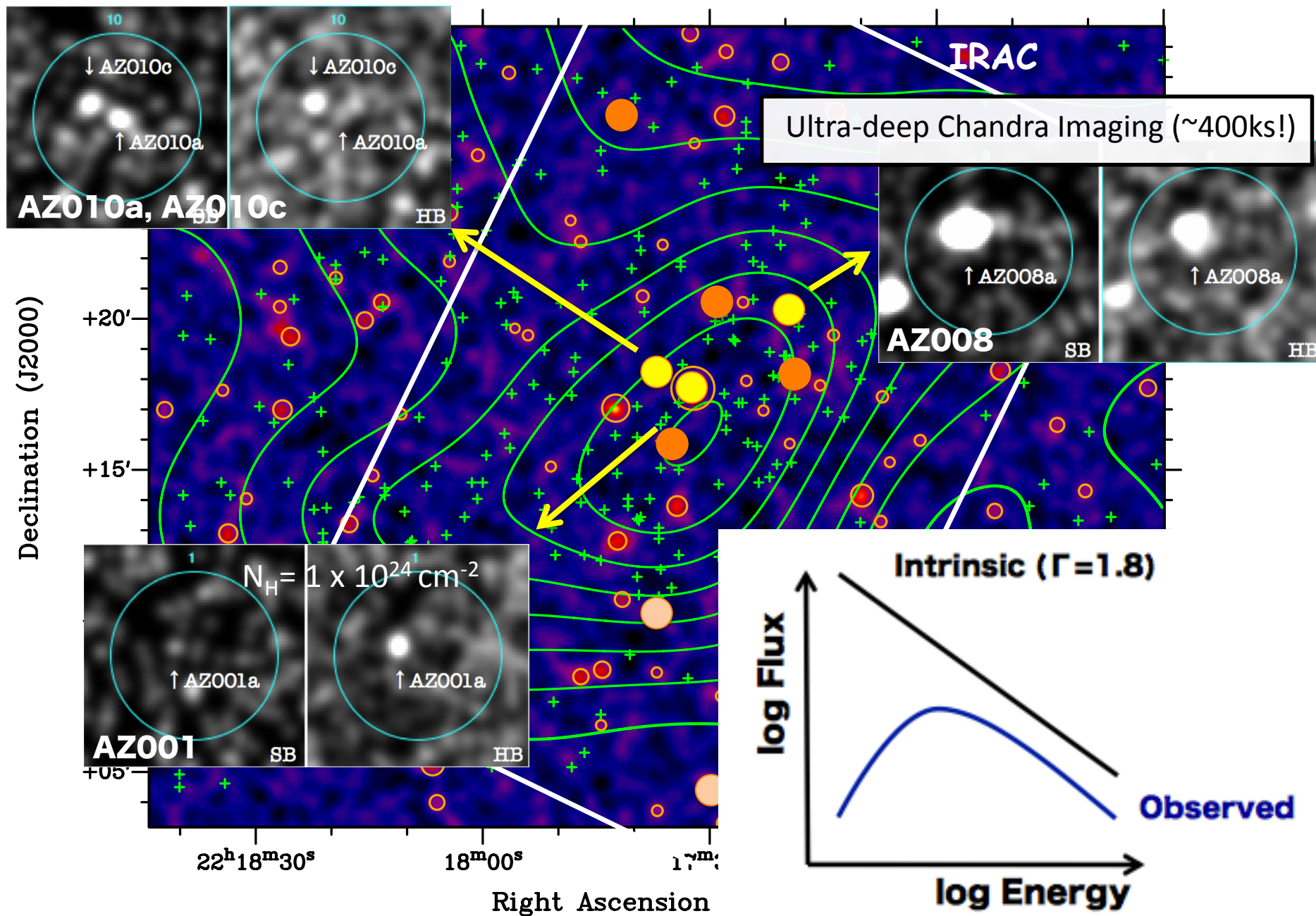
Space density at $z \sim 3$



=> At a proto-cluster core, Space density is greater by an magnitude of magnitude ?

Discussion: Submm bright AGNs

Submm Bright AGNs at $z \sim 3$



Stellar mass vs BH mass

- Bolometric Luminosity

$$f_{\text{bol}} = L^{\text{bol}} / L_X$$

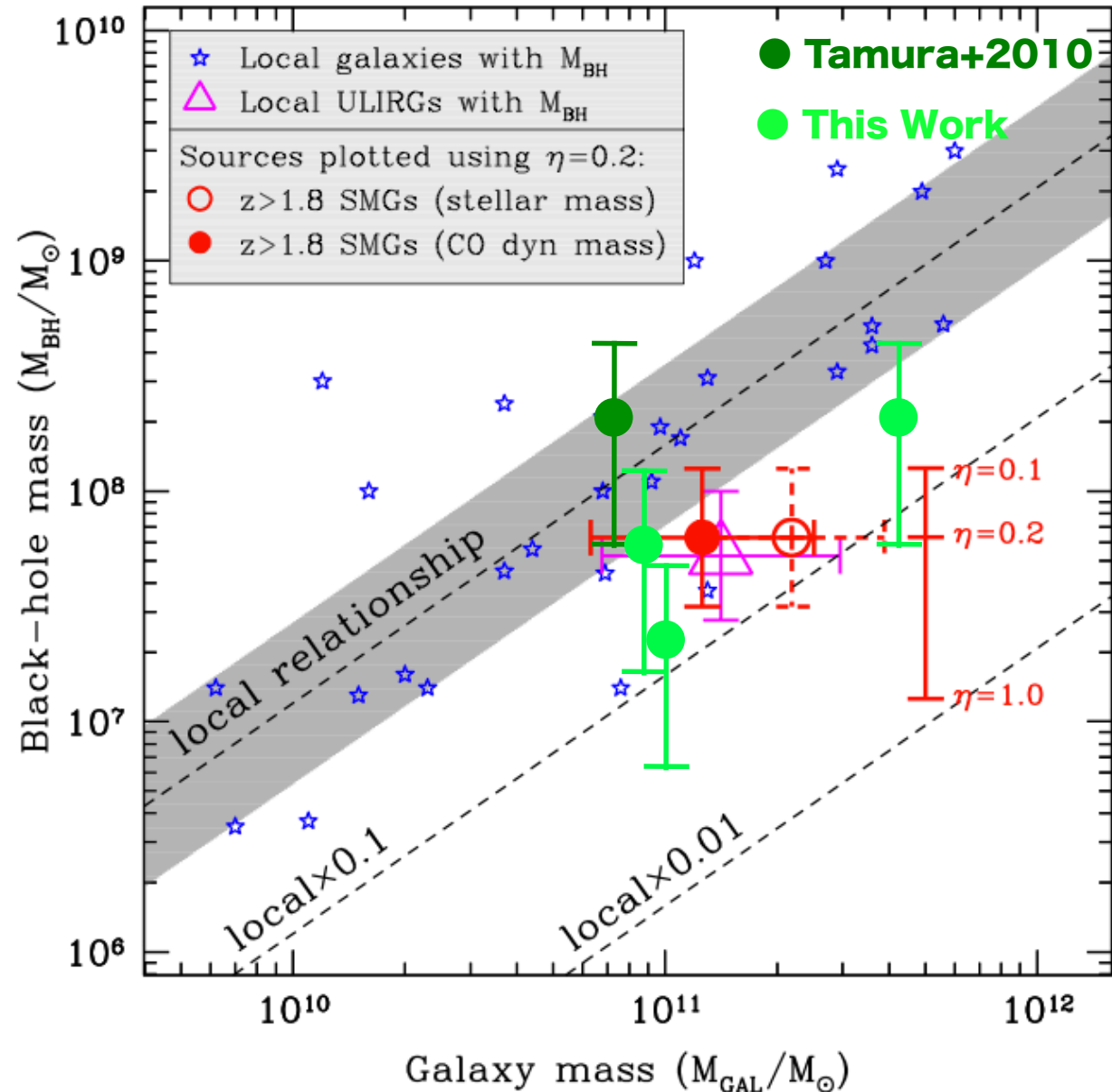
f_{bol} : bolometric correction

- Eddington Luminosity

$$L \leq \frac{4\pi c G m_p}{\sigma_T} M$$

- Eddington ratio

$$\eta = L_{\text{bol}} / L_{\text{edd}}$$



(Alexander et al 2008)

Summary and Future Plan

§ We have investigated the nature of 1.1mm SMGs in the SSA22 Field.

§ SMGs in the protocluster at $z=3.1$

- Counterpart ID and photo- z search show 7 SMGs are candidates.
- High concentration and density at the core indicate biased SMG formation at the overdense environment.
- CCF also argued SMGs should reside in $z=3.1$ Protocluster.

§ Submm bright AGNs in the protocluster at $z=3.1$

- 3 Submm bright AGNs at $z\sim 3$ are found at the core.
- These would be at their terminal epoch of Starburst.

§ Future Plans

- Spectroscopy follow up are strongly required