

Detection and characterisation of the first *Planck* high- z candidates

Inés Flores-Cacho

(IRAP - CNRS/Université de Toulouse)

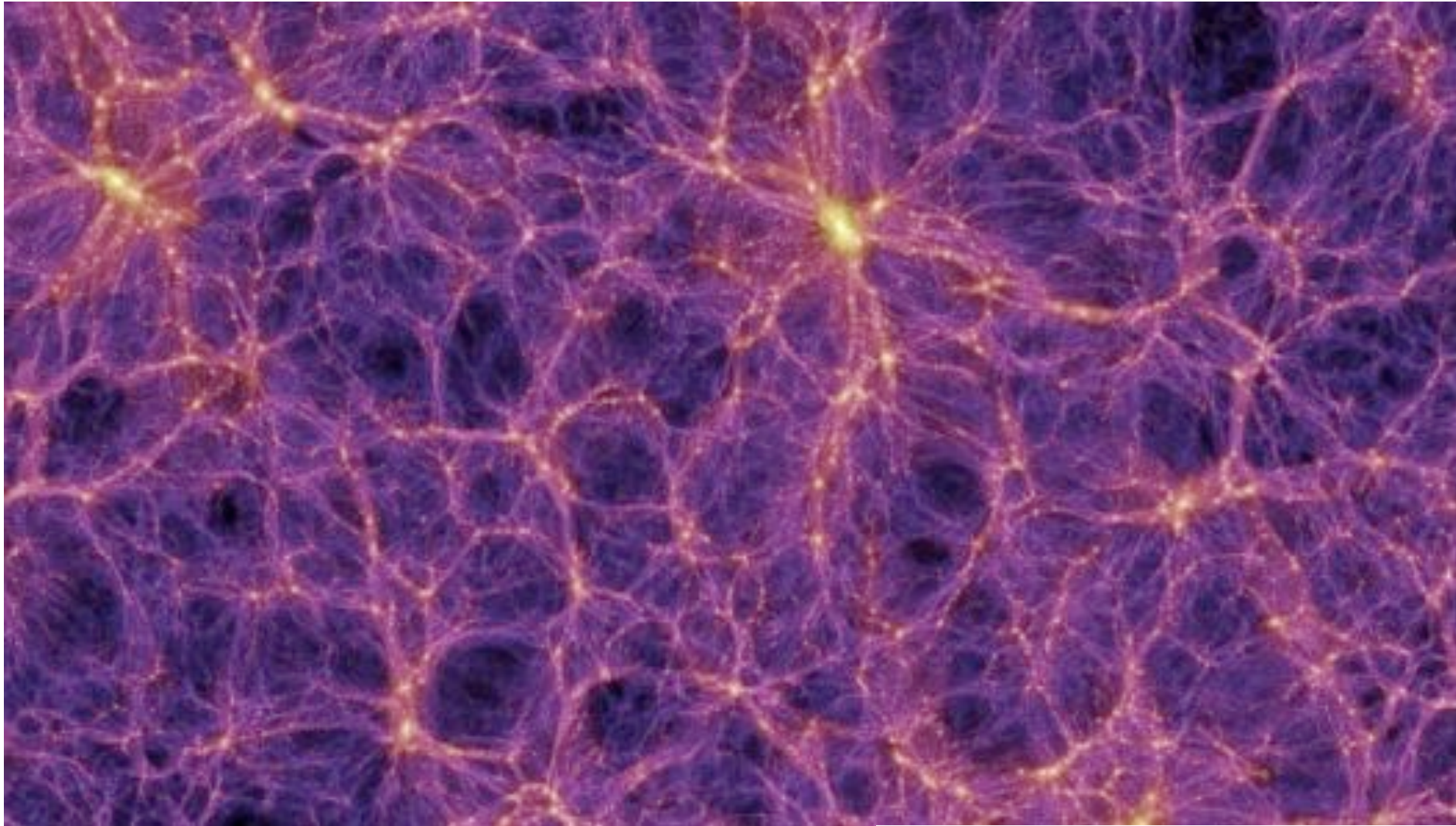
on behalf of the *Planck* Collaboration

Acknowledgements

The scientific results that we present today are the product of the *Planck* Collaboration, including individuals from more than 50 scientific institutes in Europe, the USA and Canada

Planck is a project of the European Space Agency, with instruments provided by two scientific Consortia funded by ESA member states (in particular the lead countries: France and Italy) with contributions from NASA (USA) and telescope reflectors provided in a collaboration between ESA and a scientific Consortium led and funded by Denmark.

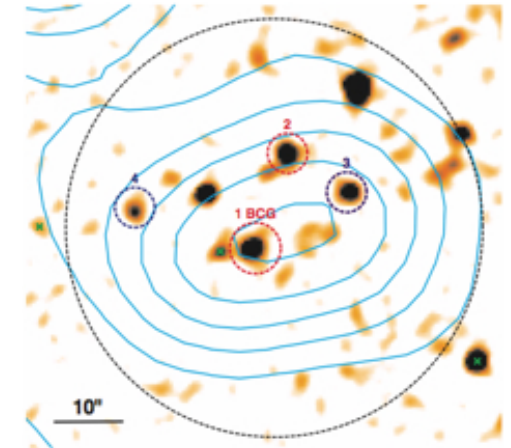
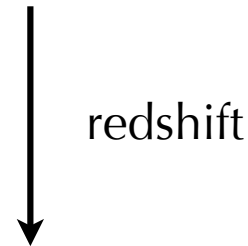




Millenium Simulation

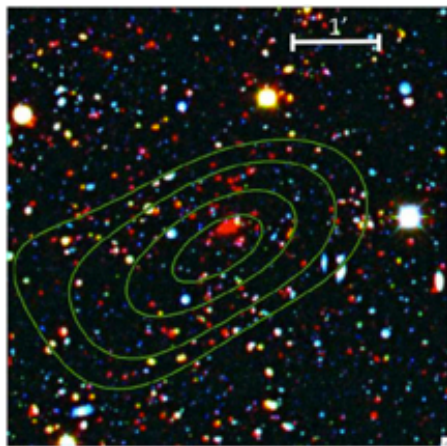
Detection of high- z clusters/groups/proto-clusters

- Via their X-ray emission (heated gas - enough in virialising objects?)
- Via their SZ signature
- Via their galaxy emission
 - Optical+nIR
 - IR (SPITZER, Herschel)
 - mm/sub-mm
 - CO emission

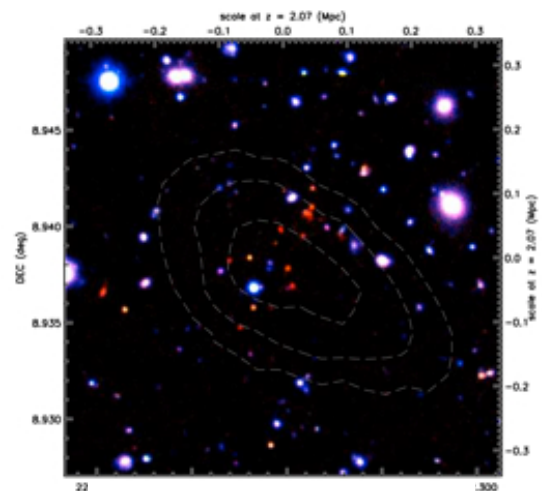


Fassbender et al. (2010)
 $z=1.56$

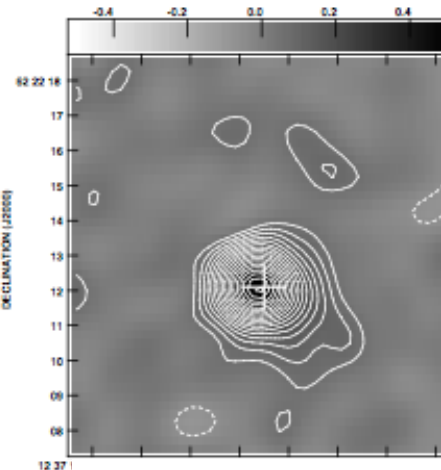
Few tens of confirmed clusters at $z > 1.0$



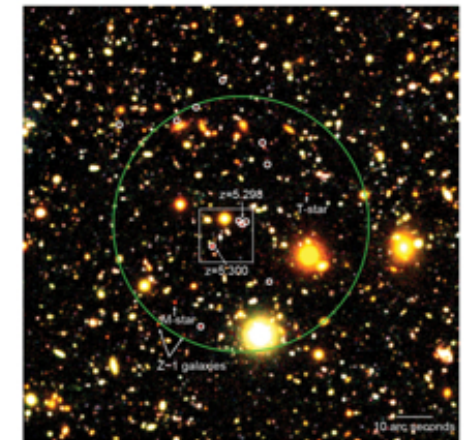
Brodwin et al. (2012)
 $z=1.75$



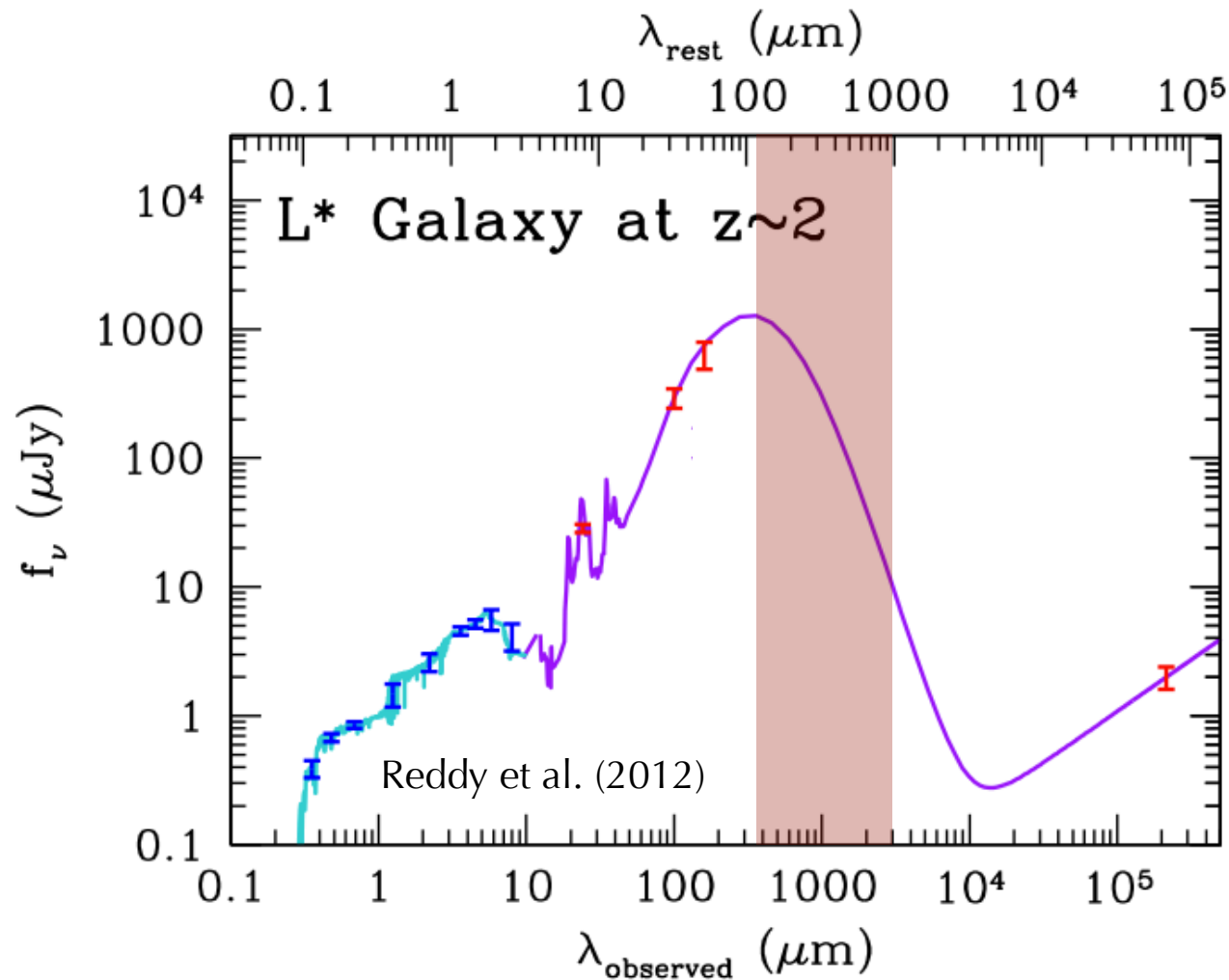
Gobat et al. (2010)
 $z=2.07$



Carilli et al. (2011)
 $z=4.05$



Çapak et al. (2011)
 $z=5.3$



Planck's unique capabilities

Full-sky coverage

Wavelength range 0.35-3 cm

The *Planck* Multi-Wavelength Detection

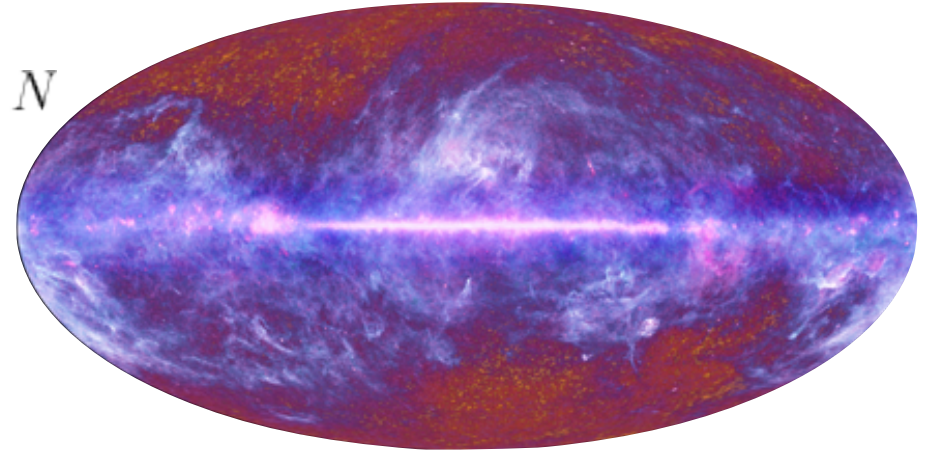
The *Planck* signal:

$$S_\nu = S_{gal-dust} + S_{CMB} + S_{CIB} + S_{dust-gal-cl} + N$$

Local correlation and template removal:

- Use only HFI: 857-100 GHz
- Cleanest 30% of the sky
- $S_{gal-dust}$ --> IRAS 100 μm
(Galactic Cirrus Color Cleaning - CoCoCoDeT - Montier et al. 2010)
- S_{CMB} --> HFI 143 GHz

4 clean maps: 217GHz, 353GHz, 545GHz, 817GHz

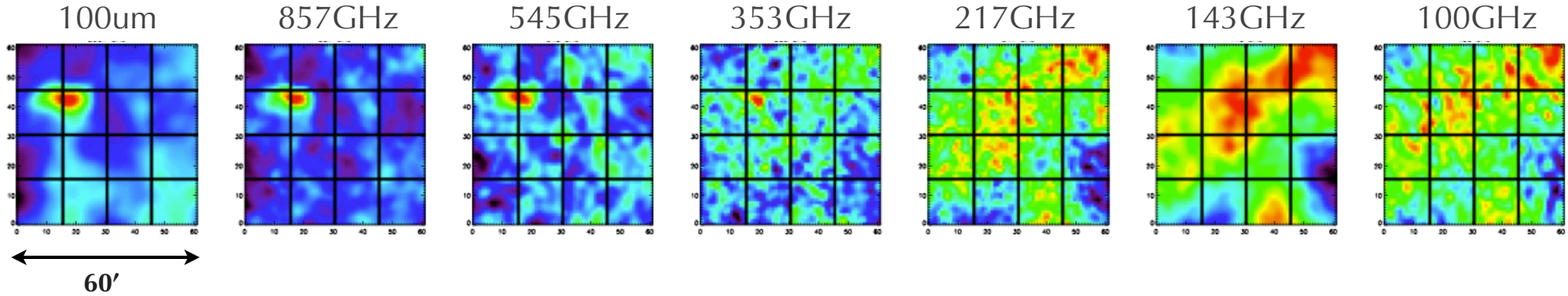


Source Detection:

- Two excess maps: at 353GHz & 545 GHz
(Excess Map)₃₅₃ = (Clean Map)₃₅₃ - (Power Law Interpolation)_{217->857}
- Joint detection using Mexican Hat Wavelet filter

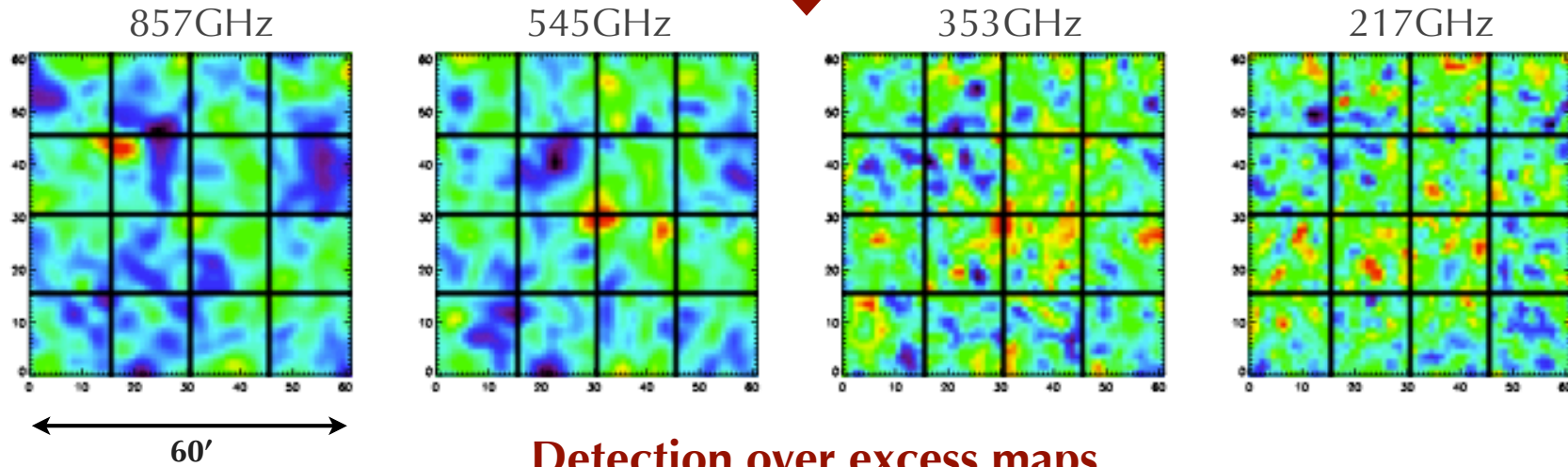
Blind Multi-Frequency + Multi-Scale Detection

The *Planck* Multi-Wavelength Detection



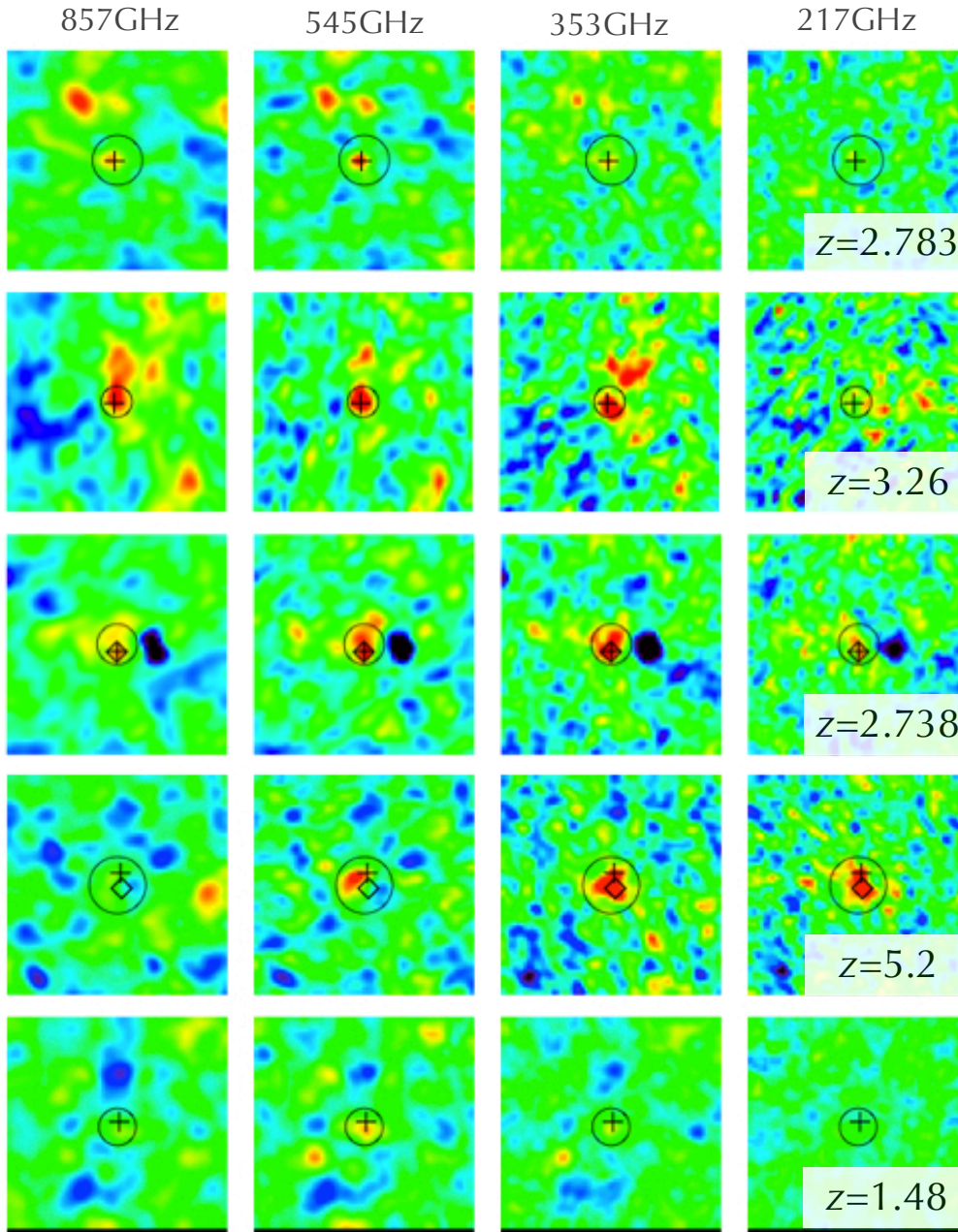
Galactic dust
emission cleaning

CMB
cleaning



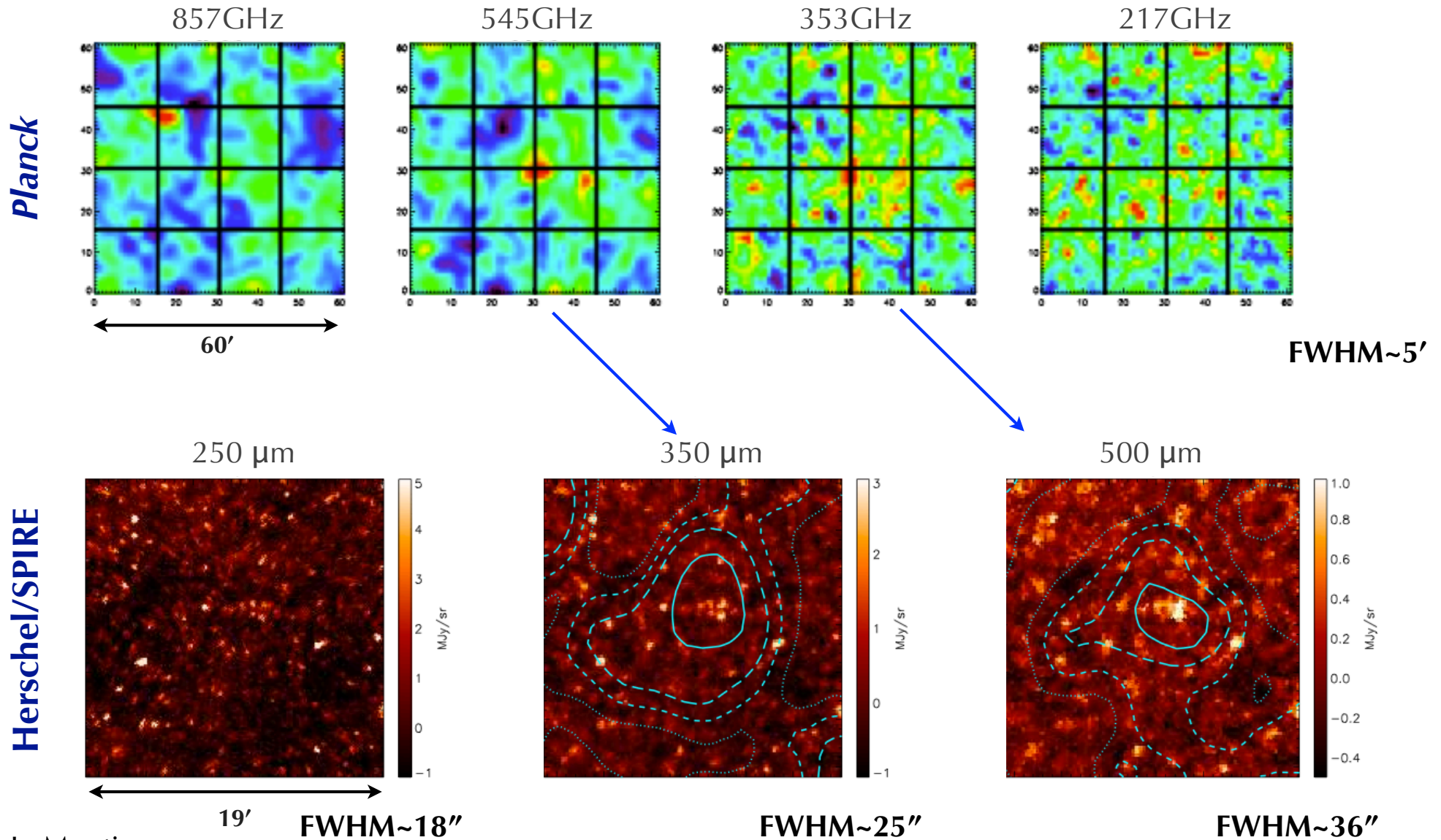
Detection over excess maps

Planck List of High-z candidates



- Spatial cross-correlation with:
 - SPT sources (Vieira et al. 2010, Greve et al. 2012)
 - Herschel ATLAS (Herranz et al. 2012, Fu et al. 2012)
 - HLS (Egami et al. 2010, Combes et al. 2012)
 - (Proto)clusters in the literature (Galamez et al. 2009)
- Five identified objects
 - Lensed galaxies or (proto)clusters
 - Redshift range: 1.5-5.2
- High-z sources are blindly detected with *Planck*
- The *Planck* properties of these confirmed candidates are not different from others in the sample

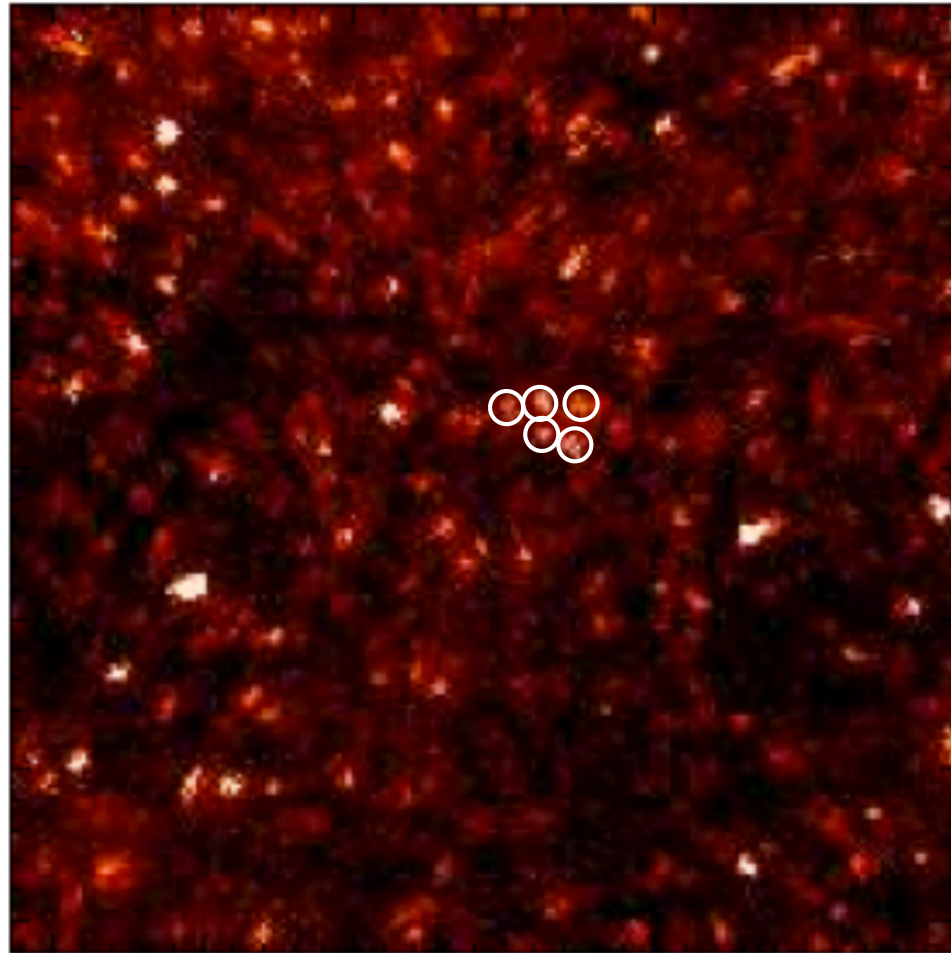
Multi-wavelength validation



P.I.: L. Montier

High-z Candidate

250 μ m



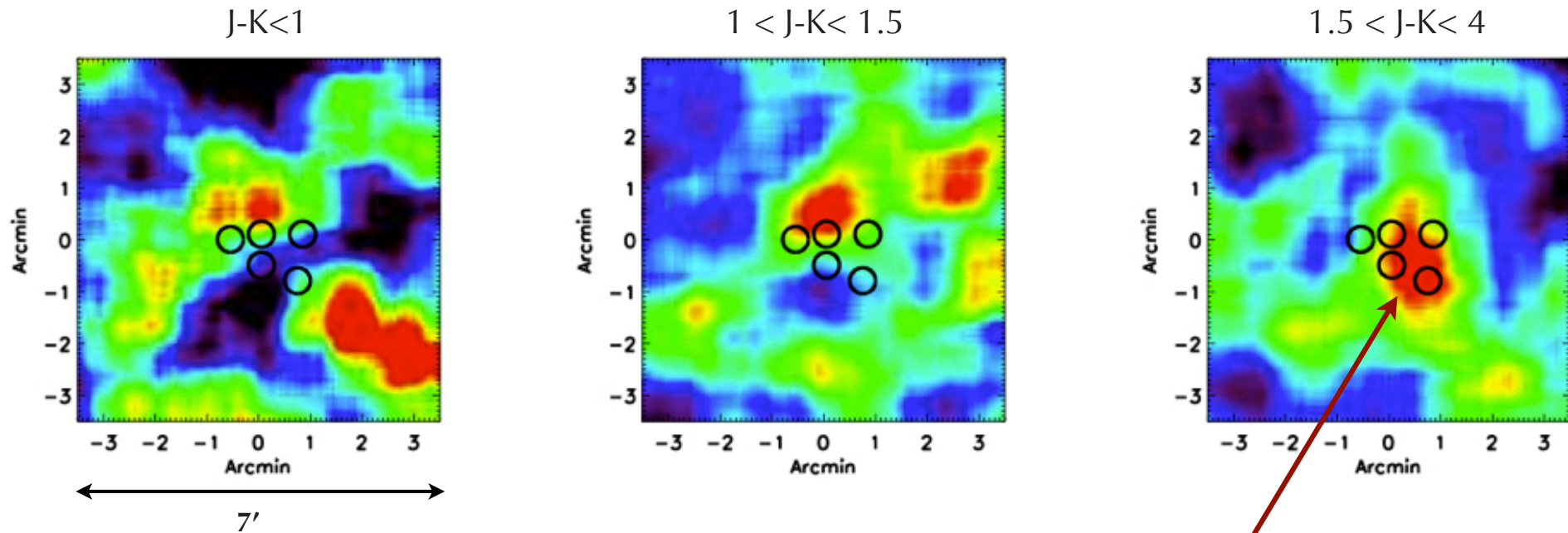
Five resolved sources in
Herschel/SPIRE coincident
with Planck detection

Summer 2011 - Optical & nIR broad band follow-up at CFHT

MEGACAM: g, i (Depth: 25.0, 23.5 mag)

WIRCAM: J, H, Ks (Depth: 22.5, 22.0, 21.5 mag)

Evidence of an over-density of red galaxies



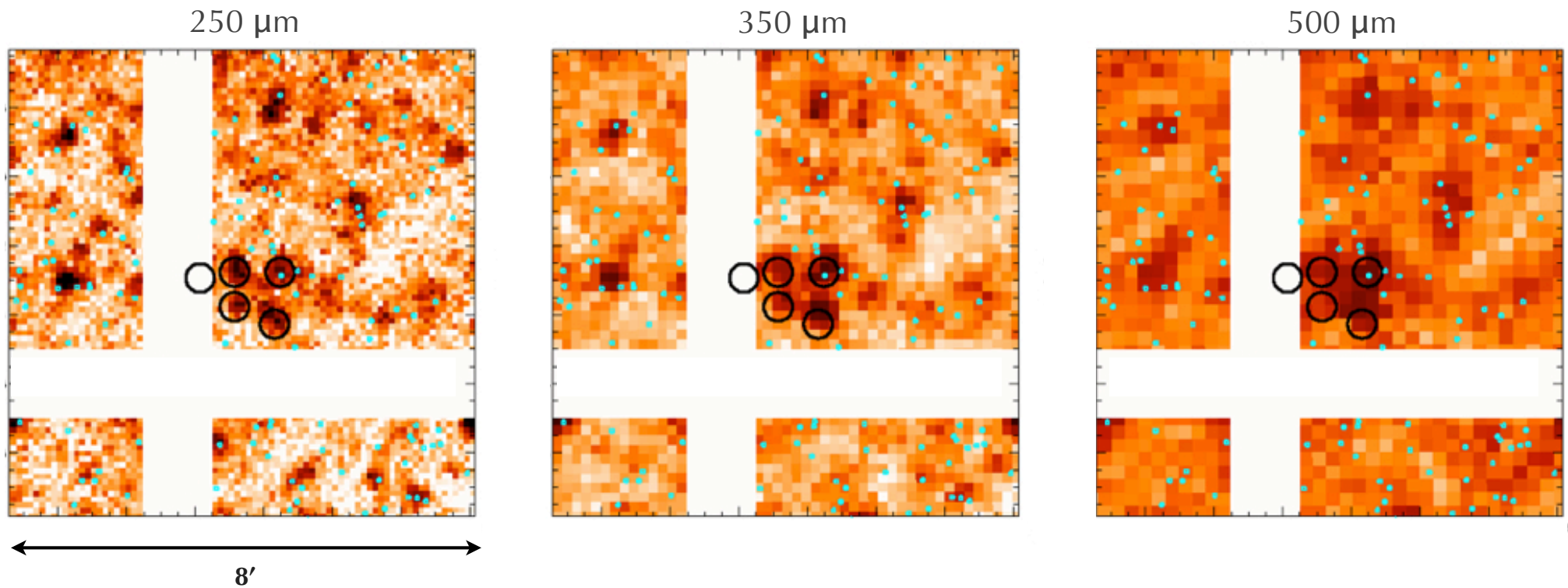
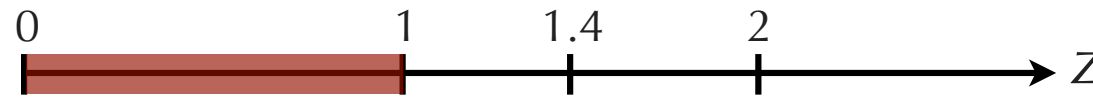
Over-density
of sources in $J-K > 1.5$

○ *Herschel* / SPIRE blobs coincident with *Planck* detection

Photometric Redshift Estimate

Hyper-z (Bolzonella et al. 2000)

Cross correlation between SPIRE / CFHT sources

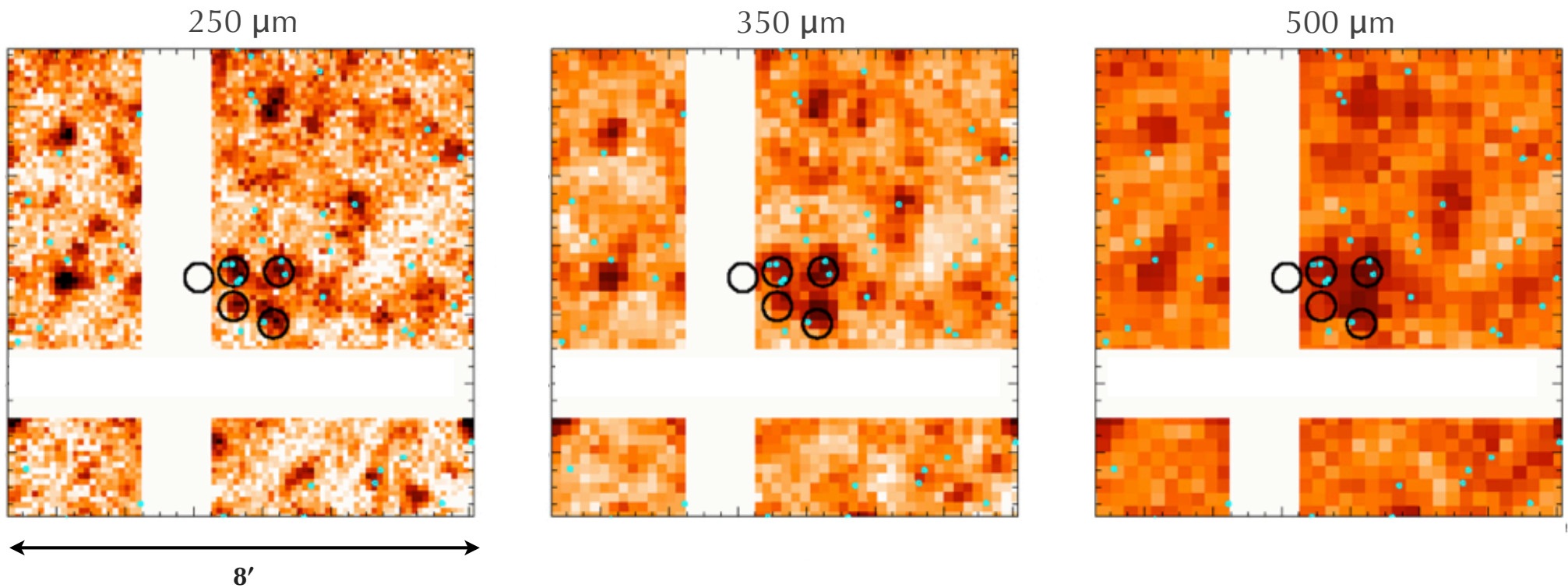
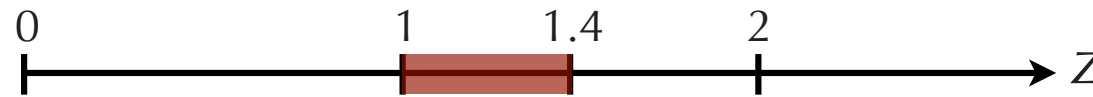


■ Individual Galaxies

Photometric Redshift Estimate

Hyper-z (Bolzonella et al. 2000)

Cross correlation between SPIRE / CFHT sources

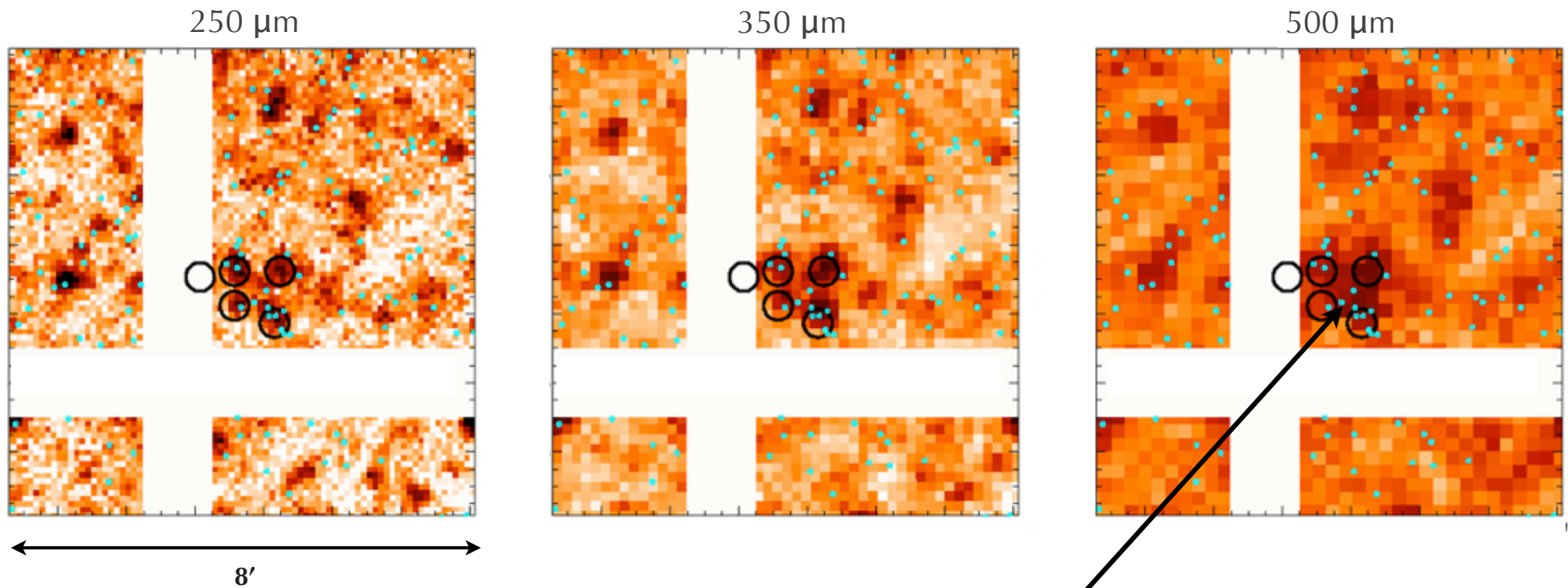
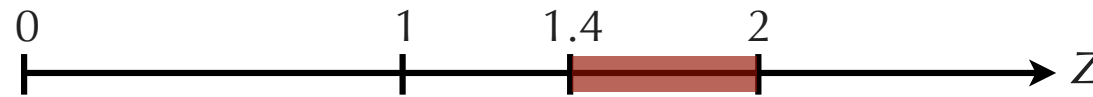


■ Individual Galaxies

Photometric Redshift Estimate

Hyper-z (Bolzonella et al. 2000)

Cross correlation between SPIRE / CFHT sources



■ Individual Galaxies

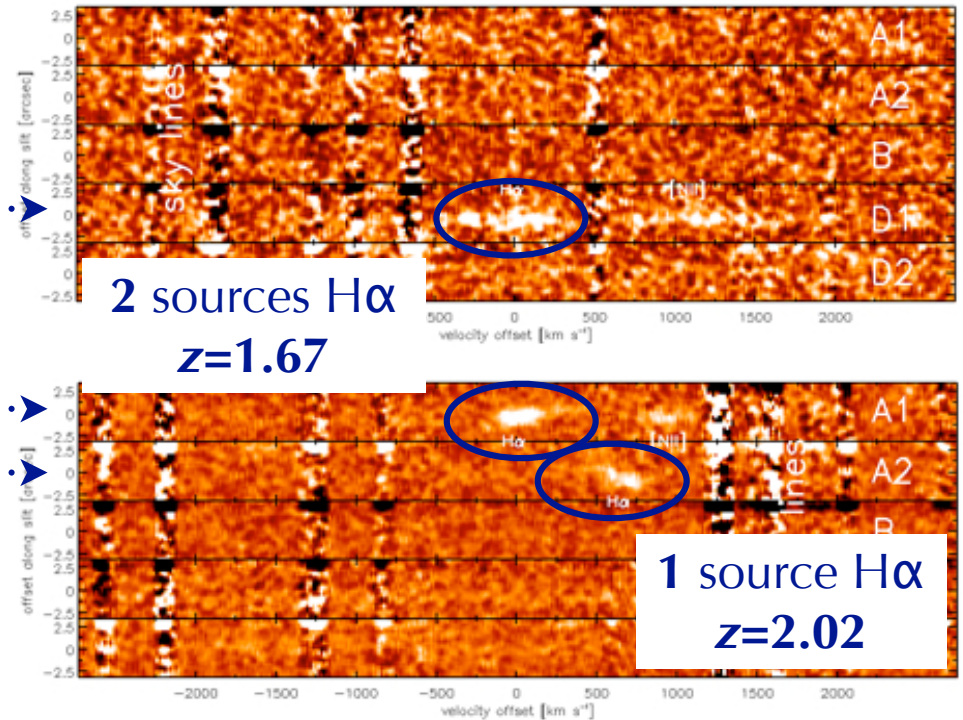
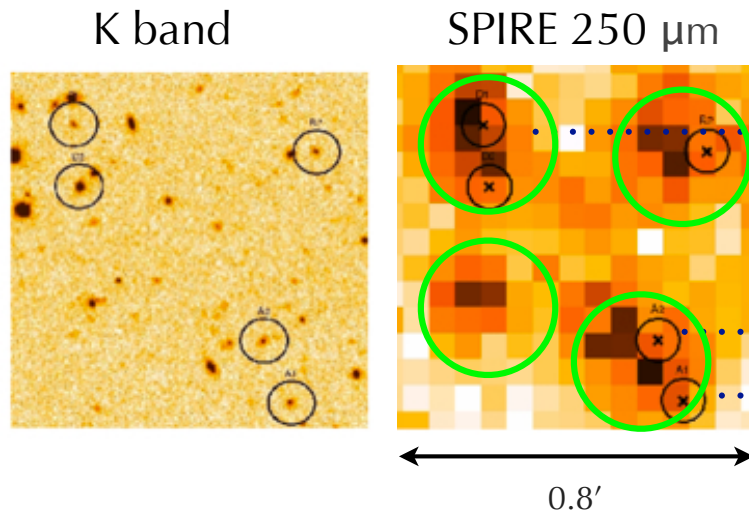
Cluster candidate?

October 2011 - Spectroscopic follow-up with XSHOOTER@VLT

Wavelength range: 300-2500 nm

5 targets

2D Spectra



3 detections in $\text{H}\alpha$ and NII
Robust!

No NIR line detection of 2 others sources
Due to extinction?

No UV/Optical line detection for all sources
Consistent with high extinction

Zeroth order physical characterisation:

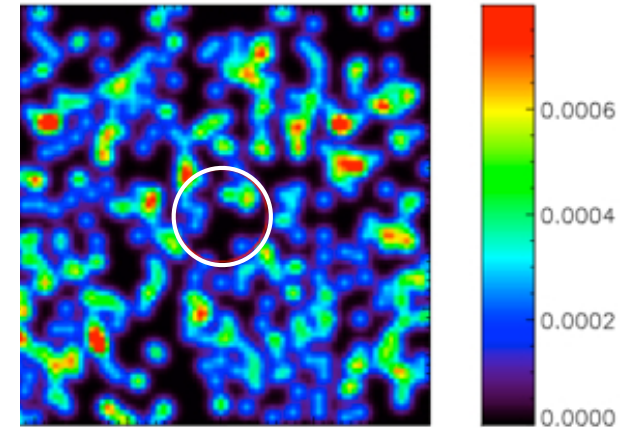
- Velocity dispersion
--> Virialised DM halo mass $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{13} M_{\odot}$
- Width of H α line
--> SFR $> 60 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ per galaxy
- L_X -Mass scaling relation (Pratt et al. 2009, Reichert et al. 2011)
--> $L_X \sim 10^{43} \text{erg/s}$
- L_X - T_X scaling relation (Maughan et al. 2011)
--> $T_X \sim 1.2 \text{keV}$

New distant cluster candidate?

No evidence for counterparts in ROSAT →

Given its SFR, L_X and T_X :

--> **Probably young object, not yet virialised**



Known groups/clusters at similar redshifts:

XMMXCS J221559.6-173816.2:

$z=1.46$, $T_X=4.3\text{keV}$, $L_{500}=6.8 \times 10^{44}\text{erg/s}$

(Stanford et al. 2006, Mehrrens et al. 2012)

3C322:

$z=1.7$, $T_X=4\text{keV}$, $L_X=5 \times 10^{44}\text{erg/s}$

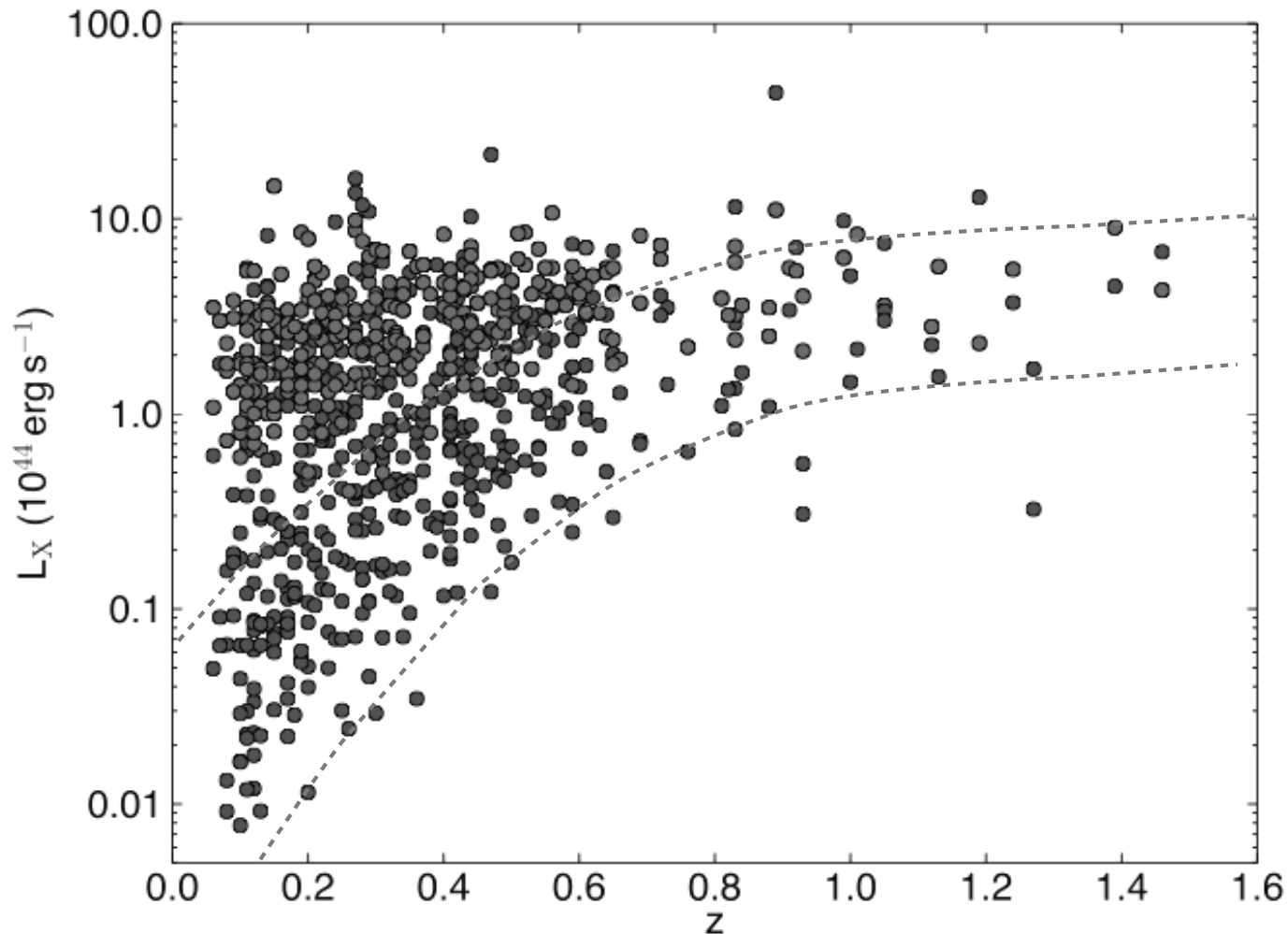
(Belsole et al. 2004)

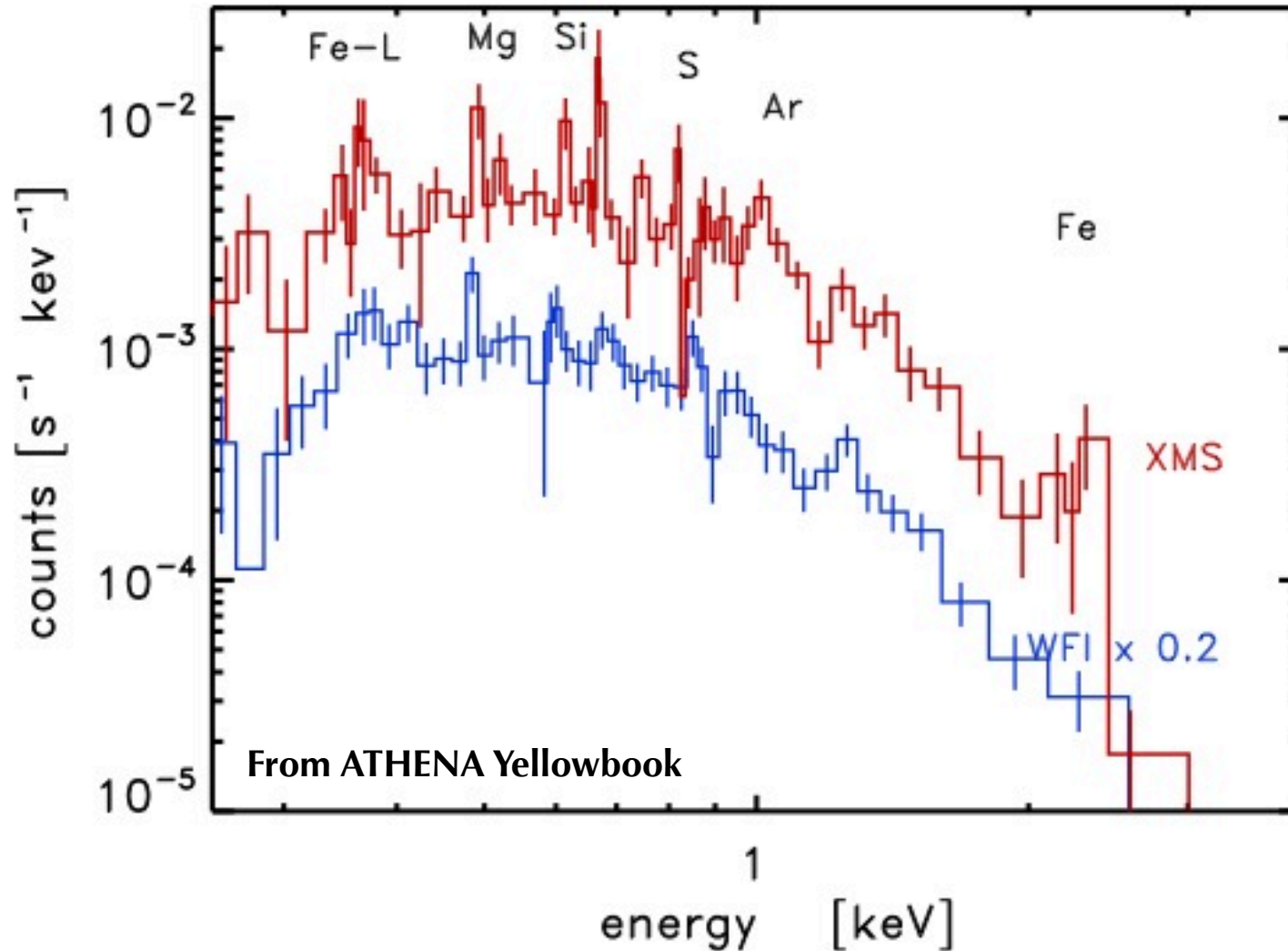
XMMU J1007.4+1237:

$z=1.56$, $T_X=4.2\text{keV}$, $L_{500}=2.1 \times 10^{44}\text{erg/s}$

(Fassbender et al. 2011)

XMM XCS sample (Mehrtens et al. 2012)





Simulated spectrum (400ks) as seen by ATHENA of a galaxy group at $z=2$ with $T_x=2\text{keV}$

***PLANCK* ALLOWS US TO BUILD A UNIQUE SAMPLE OF DISTANT CANDIDATES**

POTENTIALLY LOOKING THE FIRST FORMING CLUSTERS/GROUPS

Blind all-sky multi-wavelength & multi-scale detection

First list of a few 100s candidates for high- z objets

Five confirmed as high- z lensed galaxies or (proto)clusters

Multi-wavelength characterisation follow-up on-going

- Confirm/provide redshift estimate

- Constrain the nature of the *Planck* detected objects

- Synergy with X-ray studies