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THE SPIDERWEB PROTOCLUSTER REBOOTED

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w Alex Saro, Veronica Strazzullo, Mario Nonino, Paolo Tozzi, Peter Lustig, Michela Esposito, Luca Di Mascolo, Rosita Paladino and the larger Spiderweb community

z~2 protoclusters: a transitional phase



Credit: A. Saro

z~2 protoclusters: a transitional phase





ENVIRONMENT AT WORK



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(Strazzullo, MP et al., 2019)

z~2 protoclusters: a transitional phase





- Heavily observed field in the last 25 years, with lots of data acquired and many papers published
- Observational pressure boosted in the last years:
 -Chandra LP (Tozzi) -JVLA data (Carilli) -ALMA-SZ (Saro)
 -MeerKAT/uGMRT and VISTA wide field observations (MP)
 -ATCA and JWST (Dannerbauer)
 -ALMA-dust continuum (Koyama)
 - -WFC3 grism spectroscopy (Koyama)



(Di Mascolo et al. 2023)

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- K_{lim} = 22.8 (5 sigma)
- UbrzYHK SED fitting
- Photo-z accuracy ~6%
- Complete to M_{*}~ 6 10¹⁰ M_o

ONE MORE LOOK INTO THE GALAXY POPULATION...



Quiescent vs star-forming galaxies: no UVJ no party ?

BzK selection instead...

- All spectroscopic members but one are star-forming (sBzK)
- Xray members also
- Only 1 spec member and 2 photo-z candidates in the passive area (pBzK) and they all are at more than 1 Mpc away from the radio galaxy

THE STAR-FORMING POPULATION



A new look at the MS in the spiderweb

- no IR or radio data... (in a few slides)
- Tentative enhancement (x2) vs. field value (More feeding available from the web?)

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THE SPIDERWEB PROTOCLUSTER REBOOTED DUST ATTENUATION UP TO Z~4

 $A_{UV} = 2.5 \text{ LOG} (SFR_{IR}/SFR_{UV} + 1)$



- The correlation between M_{\star} and $A_{_{\rm UV}}$ does not evolve much up to z~4
- The same amount of SFR is less attenuated at higher redshift

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The Spiderweb MS in 2018

Hα luminosities (narrow band and spectroscopy), dust-corrected with SED fit based Av

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X-RAY AGN AND BLACK HOLE GROWTH



AGN activity in the protocluster

- photo-z selection and matching mass cut
- clear enhancement from field value
- same feeding of star formation?

THE SPIDERWEB TOTAL MASS



- lower limit on total stellar mass from spectroscopic members (40) and narrow band candidates (29) = $5.6 \ 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ within r<600 kpc

(corresponding to a total mass of ~3.8 10¹⁴ Mo with lower-z cluster scaling relations but ...)

THE SPIDERWEB IN SPH SIMULATIONS



- Dianoga 25x zoom-in
- Hydrodynamical SPH OpenGADGET
- 14 systems at z=2.16
- 3 Mpc radius

What's the physical scale to be investigated? 10/15 Mpc (~20/30 arcmin) according to simulations



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10/15 Mpc (~20/30 arcmin) according to simulations







(Valtchanov et al., 2013, Herschel)





(Valtchanov et al., 2013)

MBB fitting to Herschel photometry with fixed temperature (T = 30 K) and dust emissivity index/RJ slope (beta=1.5)

"...there is practically no correlation between the spectroscopic redshift and the derived zBB at z < 2..."

"...the location of the zBB peak depends strongly on the assumed dust temperature and could range from 2.33 (T = 40 K) to 0.7 (T = 20 K)..."



(Valtchanov et al., 2013)





MeerKAT Open Time observations



L band 1.28 GHz FWHP ~ 55 arcmin 8" angular resolution

rms ~ 4uJy/beam

M_{*} ~ 8 10¹⁰ Mo (5σ)

RADIO-FIR CORRELATION



The radio-FIR correlation Long story short ...

- the correlation holds up to high z
- stays (fairly) constant with redshift...

RADIO-FIR CORRELATION



The radio-FIR correlation

- Dust unbiased star formation rates

- Radio AGN – galaxy population

RADIO-FIR CORRELATION



- Dust unbiased star formation rates
- Radio AGN galaxy population

LSS around the Spiderweb

- FIR-radio photo-z (SED dependent)







First results from the FIR-radio analysis show that some of the sources in the Valtchanov+13 overdensity have photo-z consistent with 2.2...

 extending the analysis to the square degree field, including all available multiwalength data



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On going work to investigate the large scale structure around the Spiderweb:

- Building a multiwavelength catalog to complement FIR-radio photoz
 - + Proprietary NIR (Ks, J) VISTA covering the square degree field
 - + Public DECAM u, Subaru-HSC Y, unWISE 3.6 and 4.5 um dataset
 - + Missing wide optical coverage (Brz Suprime-Cam ~27'x34')

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- Enhanced star formation and black hole growth
- Likely due to an excess of available gas in the assembling environment
- Deep and wide radio continuum imaging to beat dust attenuation but also to produce a first look tomography of the large scale structure
- First results seem to confirm the presence of an extended structure connected to the inner protocluster but more work is needed

DUST ATTENUATION UP TO Z~4

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A_{UV} = 2.5 \text{ LOG} (SFR_{UV} + 1)
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– Garn & Best (2010) on SDSS data

- The correlation between M_{*} and $A_{_{HII}}$ does not evolve up to z~1.5

The dust attenuation of HII regions do not seem to change with redshift



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The Young and the Wild: What happens to Protoclusters forming at $z \approx 4$?

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AN UNBIASED VIEW OF THE RADIO-IR CORRELATION UP TO Z~4



The correlation holds up to high redshift

- B field likely increases with redshift
- Main Sequence galaxies keep their "similarity" but they are becoming more bursty with increasing redshift