A Catalogue of 1.58 Million Clusters of Galaxies from the DESI Legacy Survey

Z. L. Wen and J. L. Han (2024)

Background

(In which Joe speed reviews 3 older papers)

Context

- Clusters are big, biggest virialised things going
- We need to be able to find and characterise clusters
- This is an optical approach
- Culmination of over a decade of work

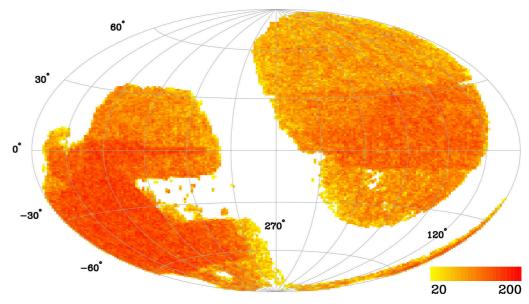


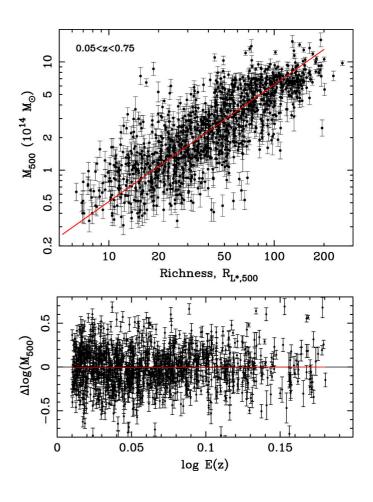
Figure 1: Density map of clusters from Wen and Han (2024, Fig. 6)

Wen and Han (2015) - Calibration

- Calibrated a relationship between r_{500} and $L_{1 \; {
 m Mpc}}$
- Established richness as an optical mass proxy:

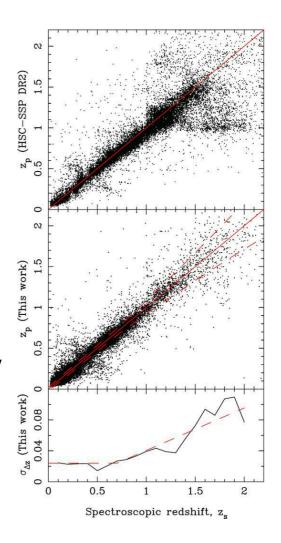
$$\lambda_{*,500} = \frac{L_{500}}{L_*} E(z)^{1.4}$$

This is redshift independent & a good proxy



Wen and Han (2021) - Redshifts

- Combines spectroscopic and multiband imaging surveys
- Places galaxies with spectro-z in colour space
- Uses a nearest neighbour algorithm to estimate the photo-z of galaxies only in imaging survey



Wen and Han (2021) - Masses

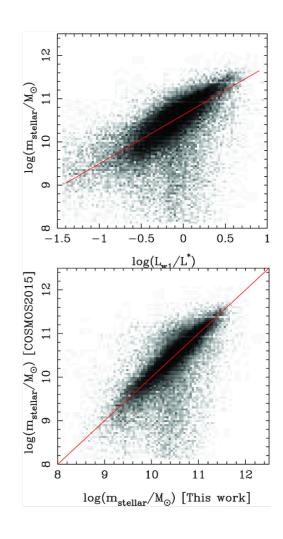
Links stellar mass and luminosity:

$$\log \left(\frac{m_{\rm stellar}}{M_{\odot}}\right) = \gamma \log \left(\frac{L_{\rm W1}}{L_*}\right)$$

$$+ f(z,Z)$$

 Uses this to get a mass based richness similar to Wen and Han (2015):

$$\lambda_{500} = m_{500,\text{stellar}} \frac{(1+z)^{0.21}}{m_{*,\text{stellar}}}$$



Wen and Han (2022) – Extending Deeper

• Takes what they were doing before and uses **DES** to find clusters to z=1.5

- ...
- Not much else different but proves validity of methods to deeper data

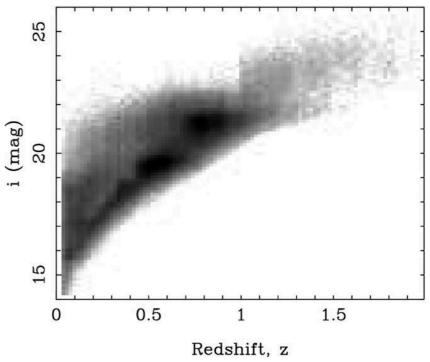


Figure 5: *i*-band magnitudes of the training sample as a function of redshift. Taken from Wen and Han (2022, Fig. 1)

The Actual Paper

(Trust me, it's **definitely** a pre-print)

The Initial Data Processing

- Using **DESI** Legacy Imaging Surveys as the photometric base
- Same processes as before for finding redshifts, with spectro-z from past work
- Slight tweak to finding $m_{
 m stellar}$, using $r-z_m$ colour instead of W1 luminosity

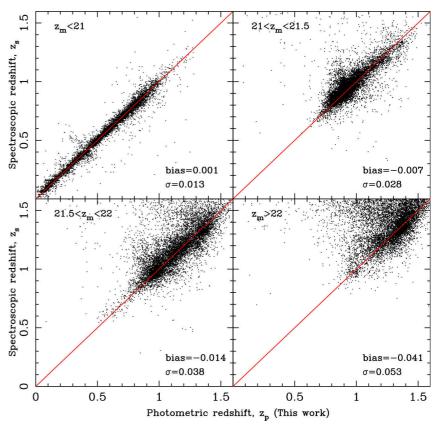


Figure 6: z_m -band magnitude binned comparisons of spectro- and photo-zs. From Wen and Han (2024, Fig. 1)

The Initial Data Processing

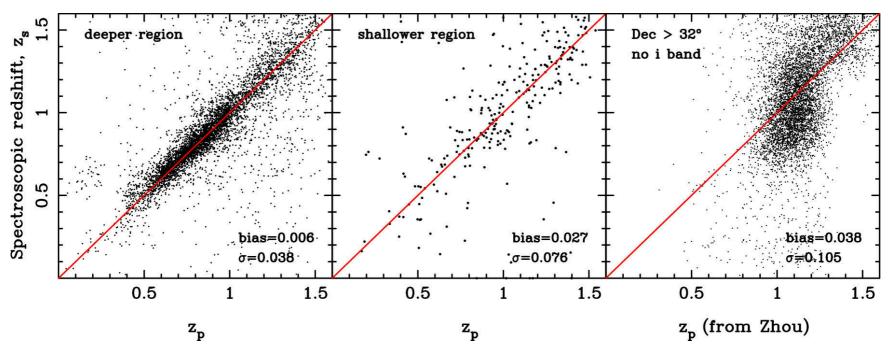


Figure 7: Comparisons of Wen and Han (2024) photo-z and those published by DESI in Zhou et al. (2021) without i-band mags

Finding Clusters

- Looking for overdensity in redshifts
- Take slices on candidate "BCGs" defined with half slice thickness:

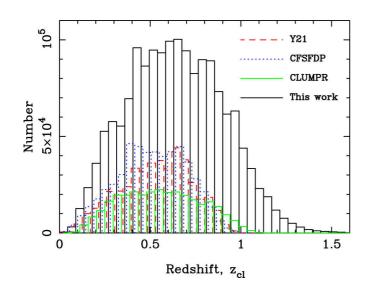
$$\Delta z = \begin{cases} 0.04(1+z) & \text{for } z \le 0.7\\ 0.15z - 0.037 & \text{for } z > 0.7 \end{cases}$$

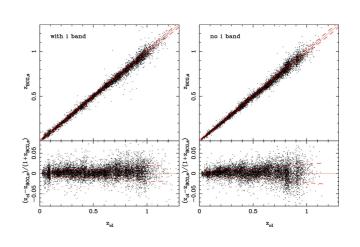
- Only using massive clusters ($M_* \geq 10^{10} M_{\odot}$)
- Use the equations calibrated before to find cluster radii and richness
- Define a cluster when $\lambda_{500} \geq 10$ and $N_{
 m gal} \geq 6$

Cluster Redshifts

Defined in one of the following ways:

- 1. The **spectroscopic** redshift of the BCG, if available
- 2. Available spectroscopic redshifts of other galaxies, if within 0.025(1+z) of cluster photo-z
- 3. Unclear, but I think using the average photo-z of members as in Wen and Han (2022)





Why do I care?

(Yeah, why do you? Aren't you an X-ray astronomer?)

Bibliography

Wen, Z. L., Han, J. L., 2024. A Catalog of 1.58 Million Clusters of Galaxies Identified from the DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys. The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series 272, 39.. https://doi.org/10.3847/ 1538-4365/ad409d

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