

Protocluster Candidates at $z \sim 9-10$ in the JWST COSMOS-Web field

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High-redshift protoclusters are crucial for understanding the formation of galaxy clusters and the evolution of galaxies in dense environments. With its unprecedented near-infrared sensitivity, the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) enables the first exploration of protoclusters beyond $z > 10$. Among JWST surveys, COSMOS-Web offers the largest area ($\sim 0.5 \text{ deg}^2$), making it an optimal field for protocluster searches.

In this study, we identify protoclusters at $z \sim 9-10$. We select F115W dropout galaxies ($8 \leq z \leq 12$) but exclude the highest-redshift end ($z > 11$) due to the limited number (< 10) of dropouts, yielding a sample of 763 galaxies. Overdensities (δ) are computed by weighting galaxy positions with their photometric redshift probability density functions (PDF), using a 0.9 cMpc aperture and a redshift slice of (± 0.5). We implant 1,000 randomly scattered apertures to determine the significance (σ) of each overdensity and identify protocluster cores, as those with ($\sigma \geq 3.0$) and the overdensity greater than three times the standard deviation ($\delta \geq 21.8$). Member galaxies are then linked using a 2D Friends-of-Friends (FoF) algorithm, with the difference between the 50th percentile of the PDF and the median redshift not exceeding 0.5. At least three member galaxies are required for a protocluster candidate.

We found four protocluster candidates at $z \sim 9-10$ with halo masses of $\sim 10^{11}$ solar mass. The detection of such overdensities at these redshifts provides a critical test for current cosmological simulations. However, confirming these candidates and distinguishing them from low-redshift dusty star-forming galaxies or Balmer break galaxies will require follow-up near-infrared spectroscopic observations. This work is submitted to PASA.

Section

Galaxy/Extragalactic

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