

From Cold Filaments to Hot Nodes: Protocluster Assembly Pathways at Cosmic Noon with Roman

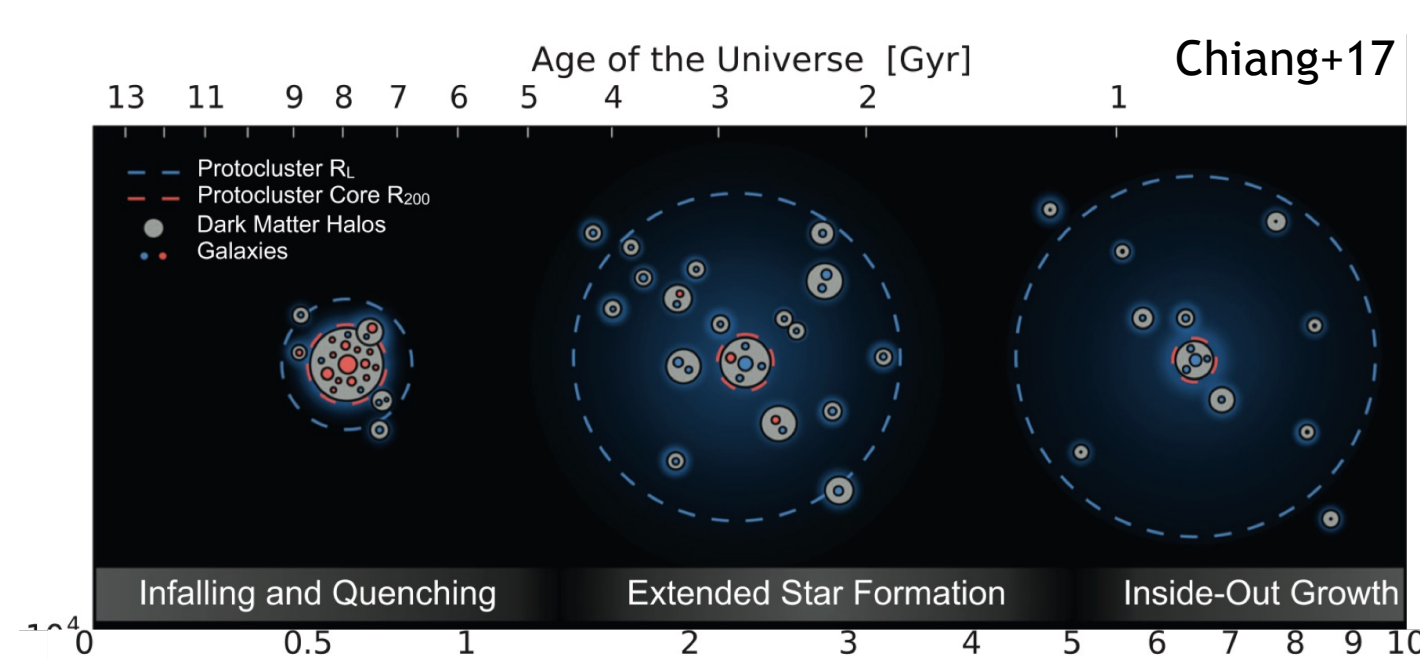
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Abstract

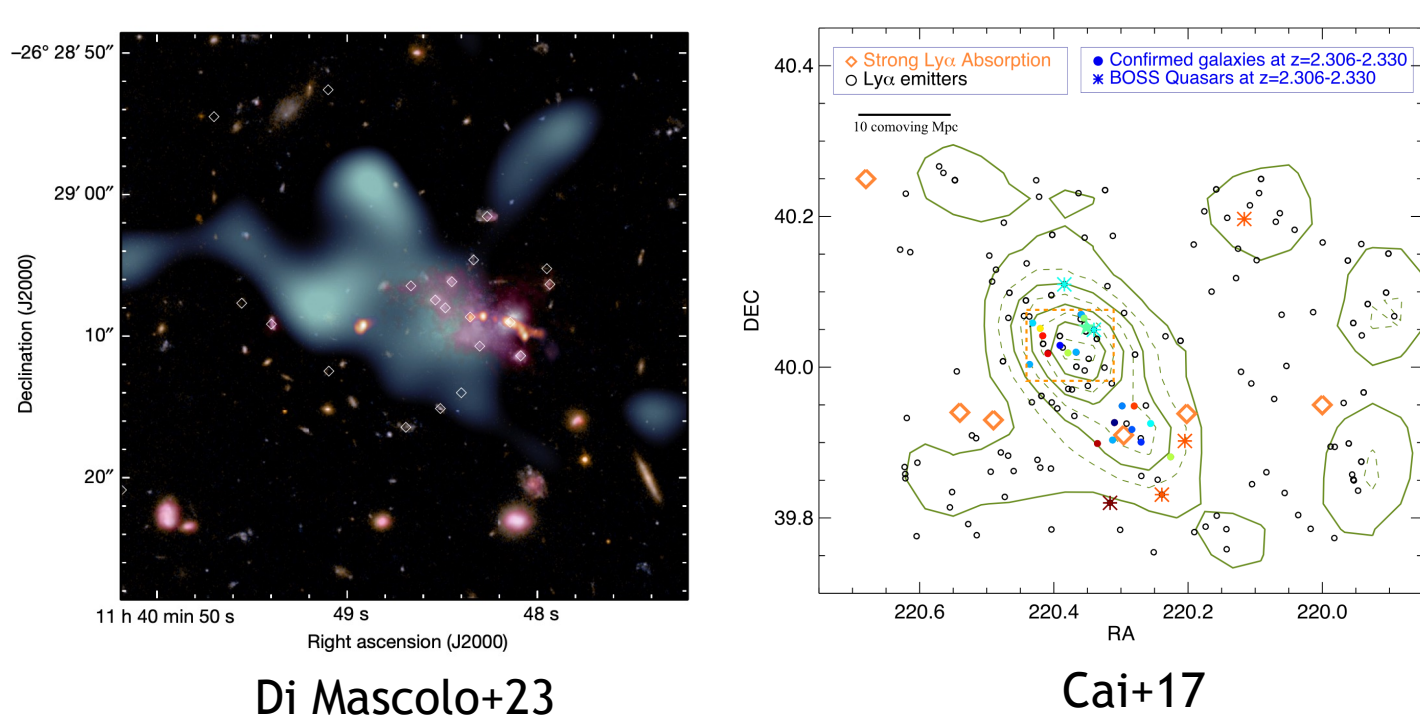
Massive protoclusters at $z \sim 2$ are the progenitors of today's richest galaxy clusters, yet systems with comparable descendant halo masses show very different baryonic states, from cold IGM filaments and giant Ly α nebulae to starburst-heated CGM and nascent thermal ICM. Does this diversity trace a single evolutionary sequence, or genuinely distinct assembly pathways? We address this question with the Roman CCS/HLWAS Deep tier, which delivers multi-band WFI imaging and G150 slitless spectroscopy over $\sim 19 \text{ deg}^2$ of legacy fields. Automated 3D density mapping of bright tracers ([OIII] grism emitters, passive galaxies, and photo- z samples) is forecast to identify hundreds of protoclusters with descendant halo masses above $3 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ at $z \sim 2$ -3. The same data then provide homogeneous diagnostics of metallicity, quenching, AGN incidence, morphology, and cosmic-web structure, onto which archival multiphase gas tracers can be registered, with benchmark systems such as Hyperion and Cl J1001 as anchors. Together, these public data enable a population-level test of how the most massive halos assemble at cosmic noon.

1. Single vs. Distinct Paths

◆ **Protocluster (PC) evolution suggests a critical epoch at Cosmic Noon at $z \sim 2$**

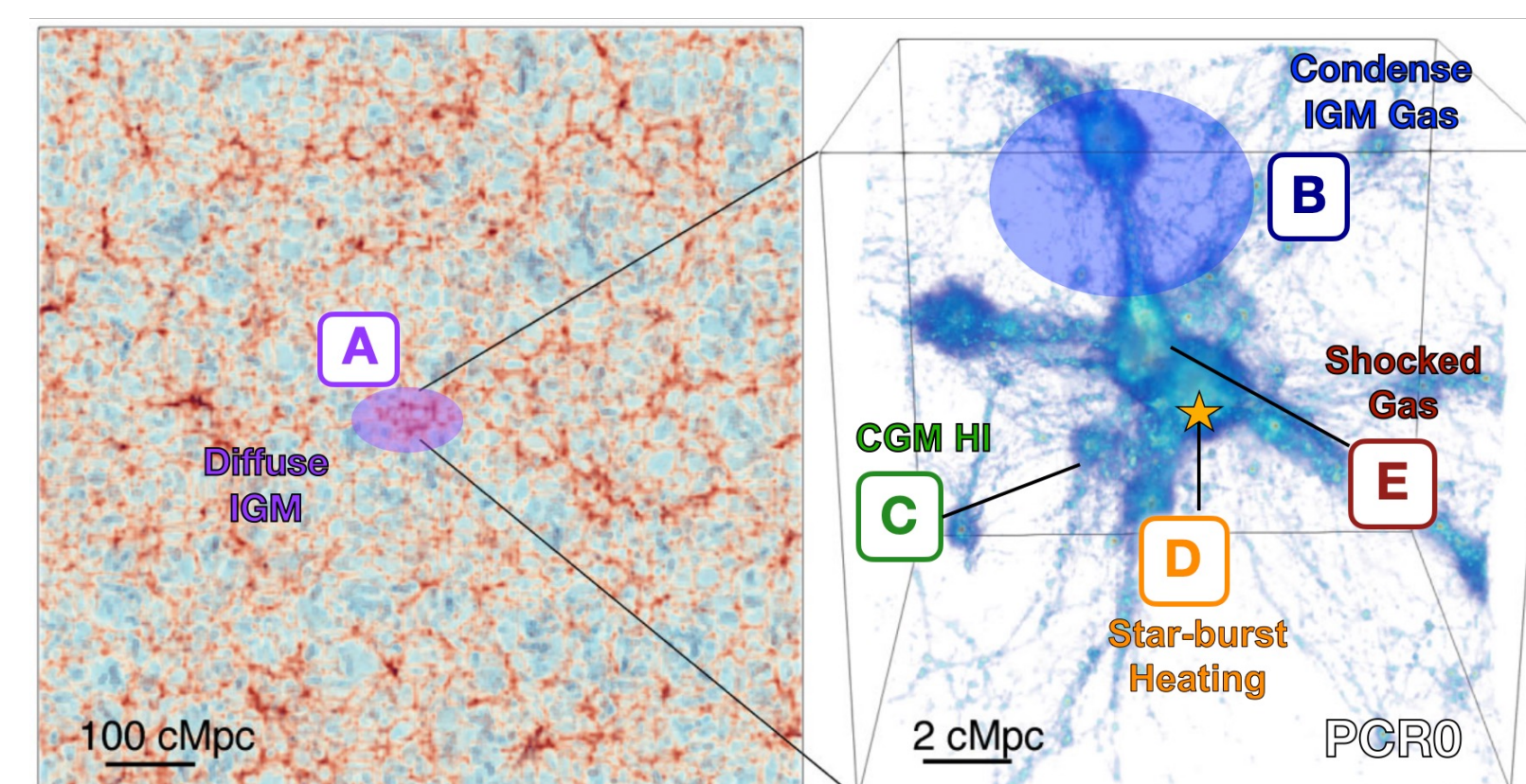


◆ **Diversity** was revealed in the PCs: Forming heated intracluster medium (ICM) vs. Pristine cold intergalactic medium (IGM)

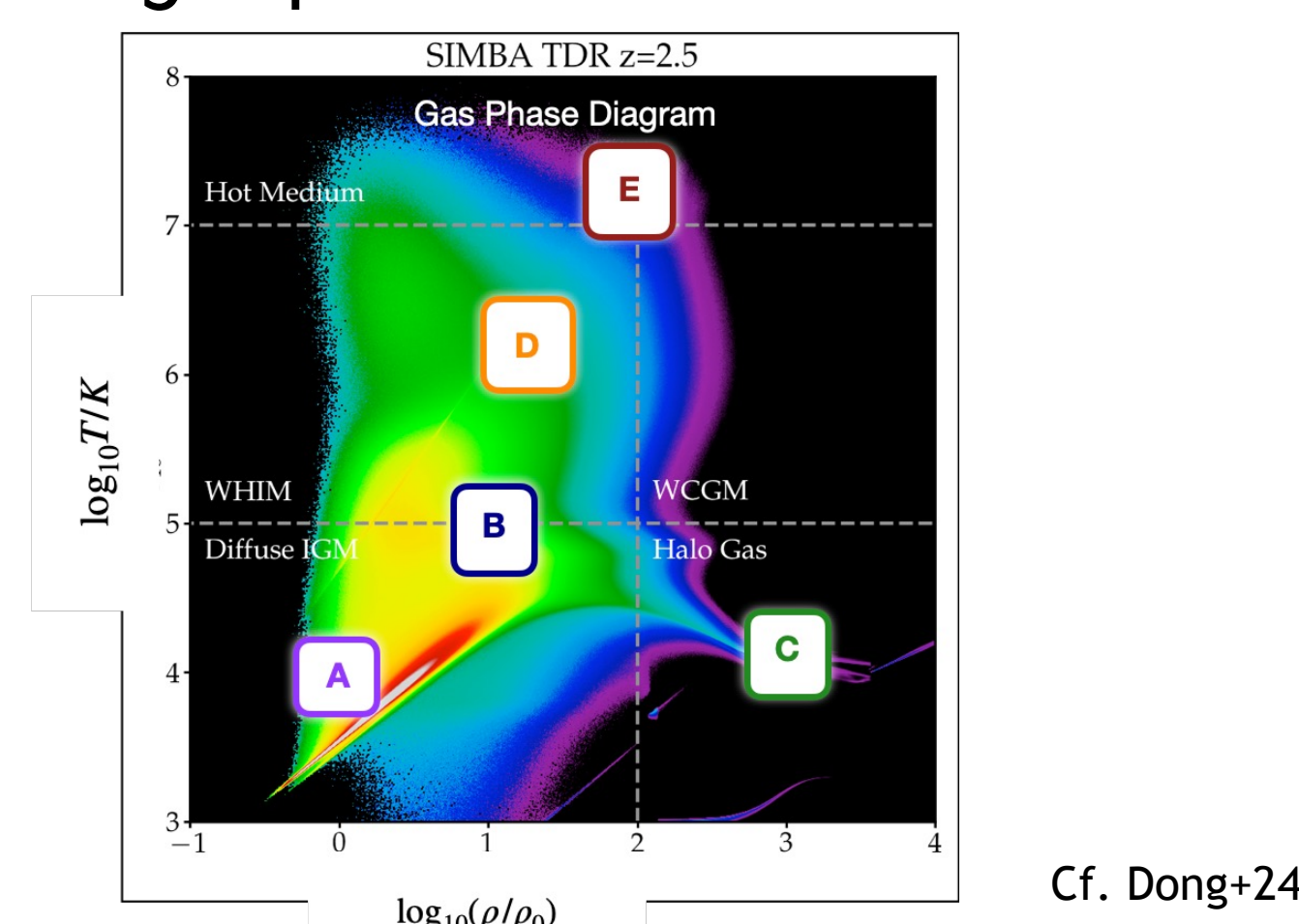


2. Gas-Phase Category

□ Different gaseous reservoirs locate at diverse locations on distinct scales

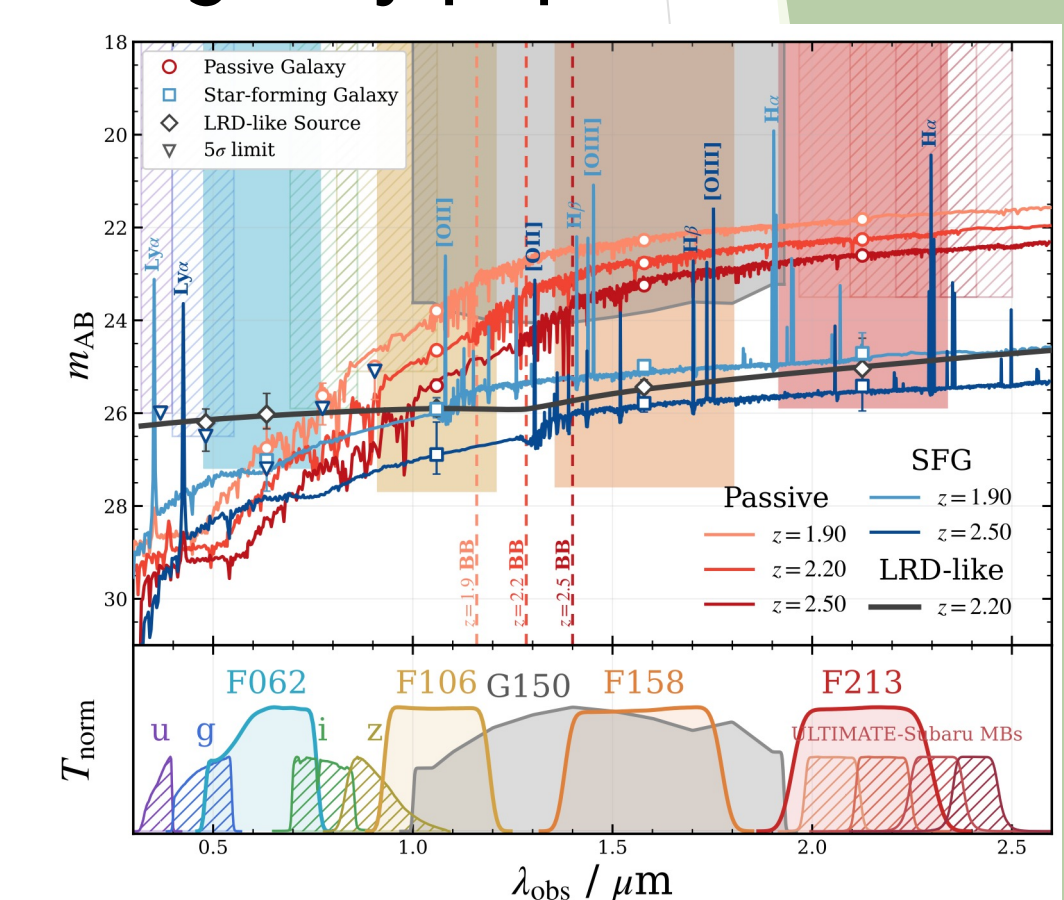


□ These reservoirs spans a diversity of the stage of gas phases.

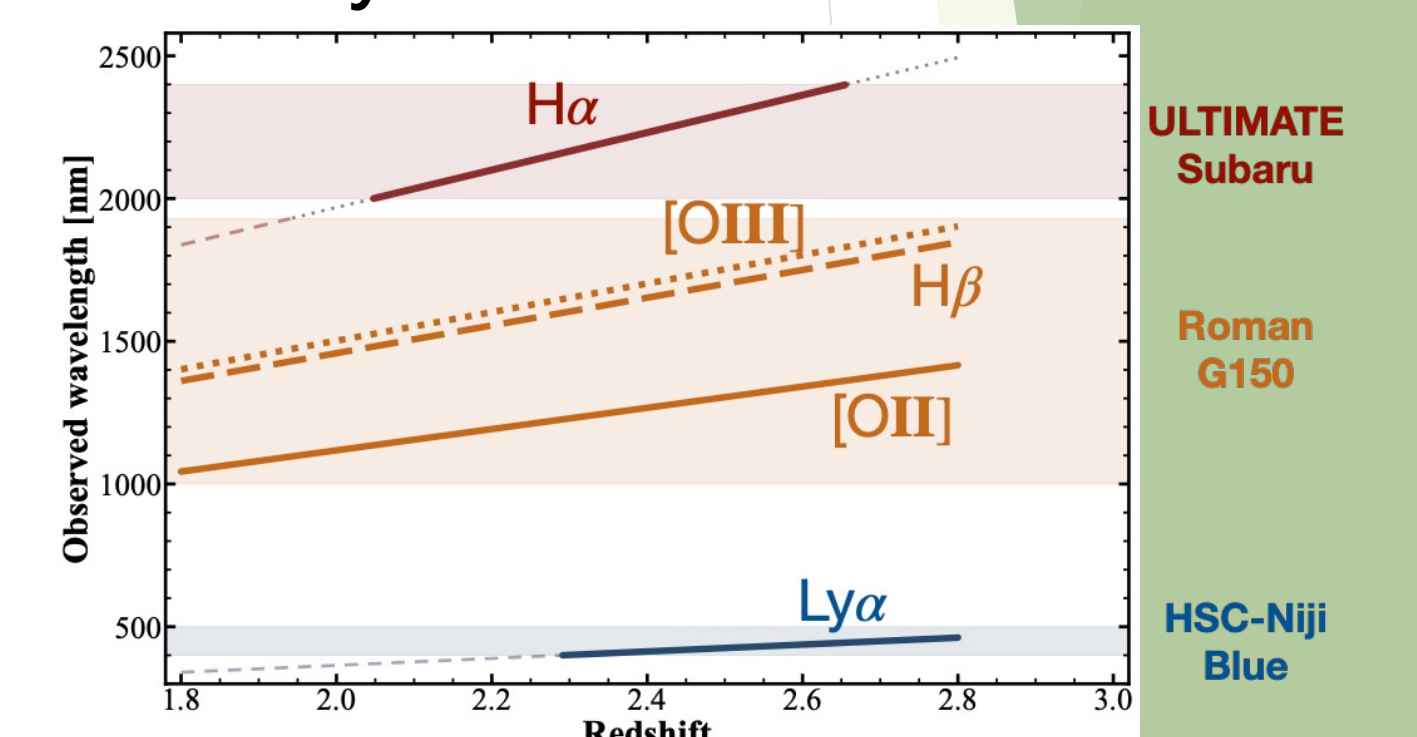


3. Wavelength Coverage

□ WFI with Imaging + G150 can capture diverse galaxy populations at $z \sim 2$ -3

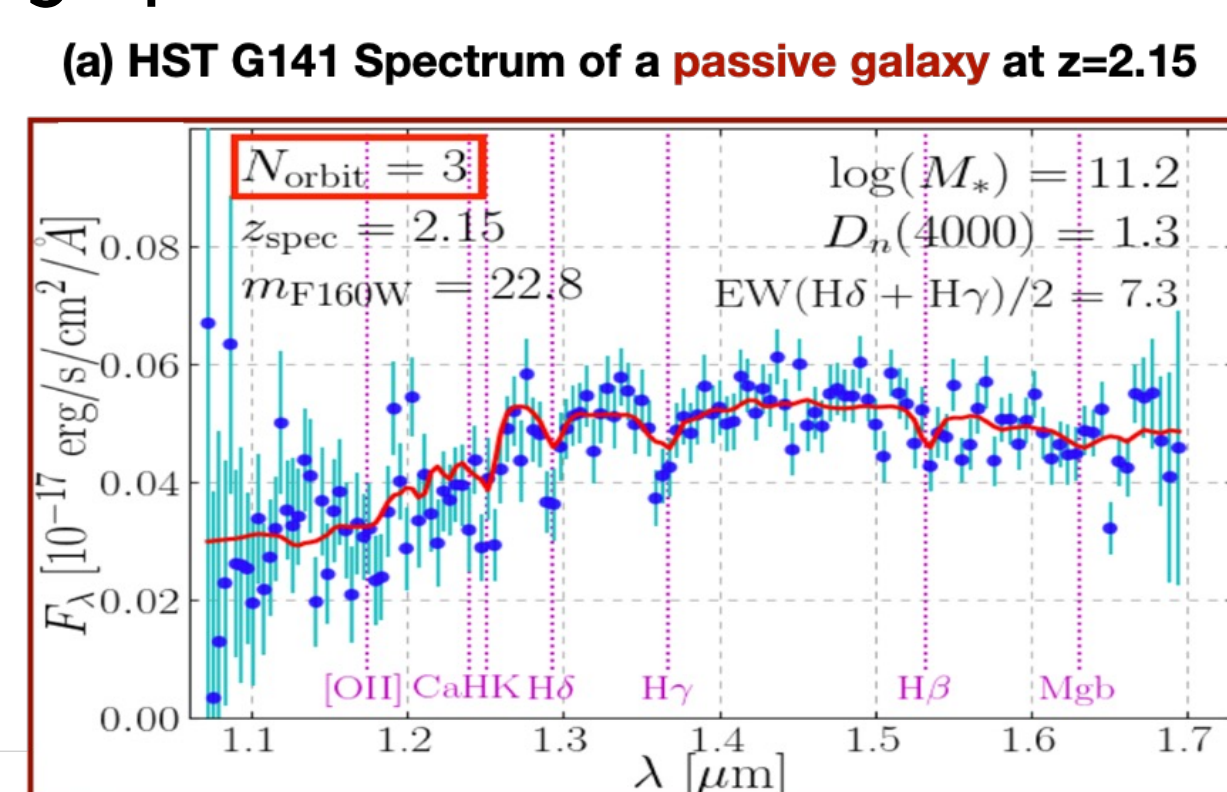


□ Ground-based Subaru Imaging with upcoming HSC+ ULTIMATE Medium Band will recover the Ly α +H α for SFGs identified by Roman/G150

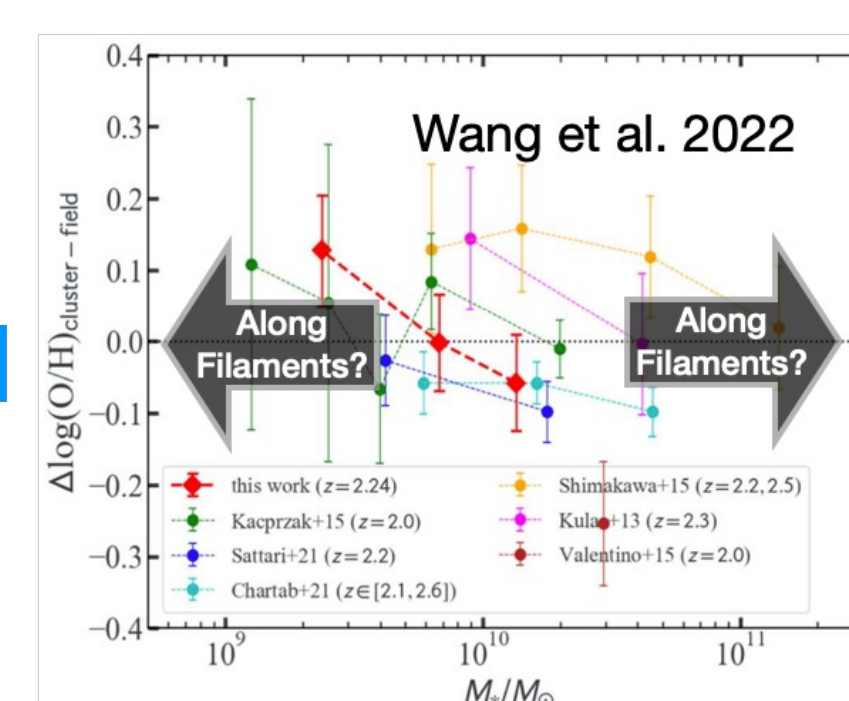
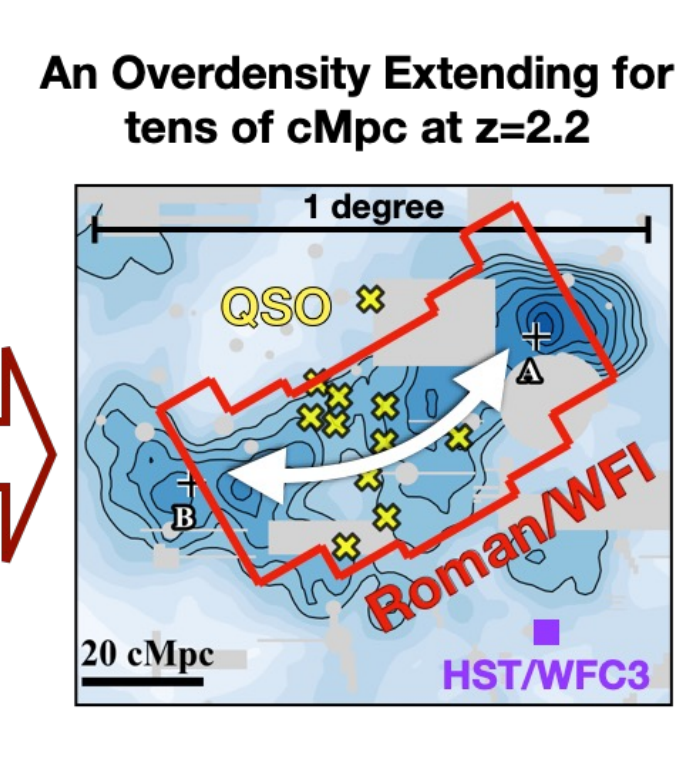
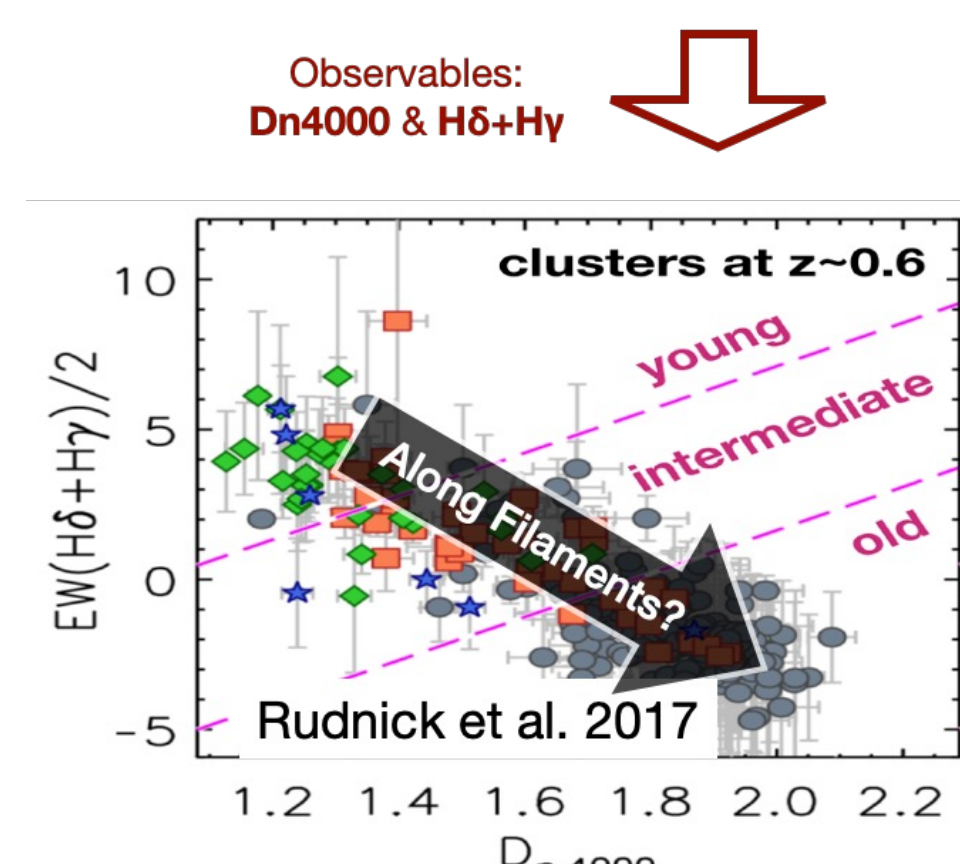
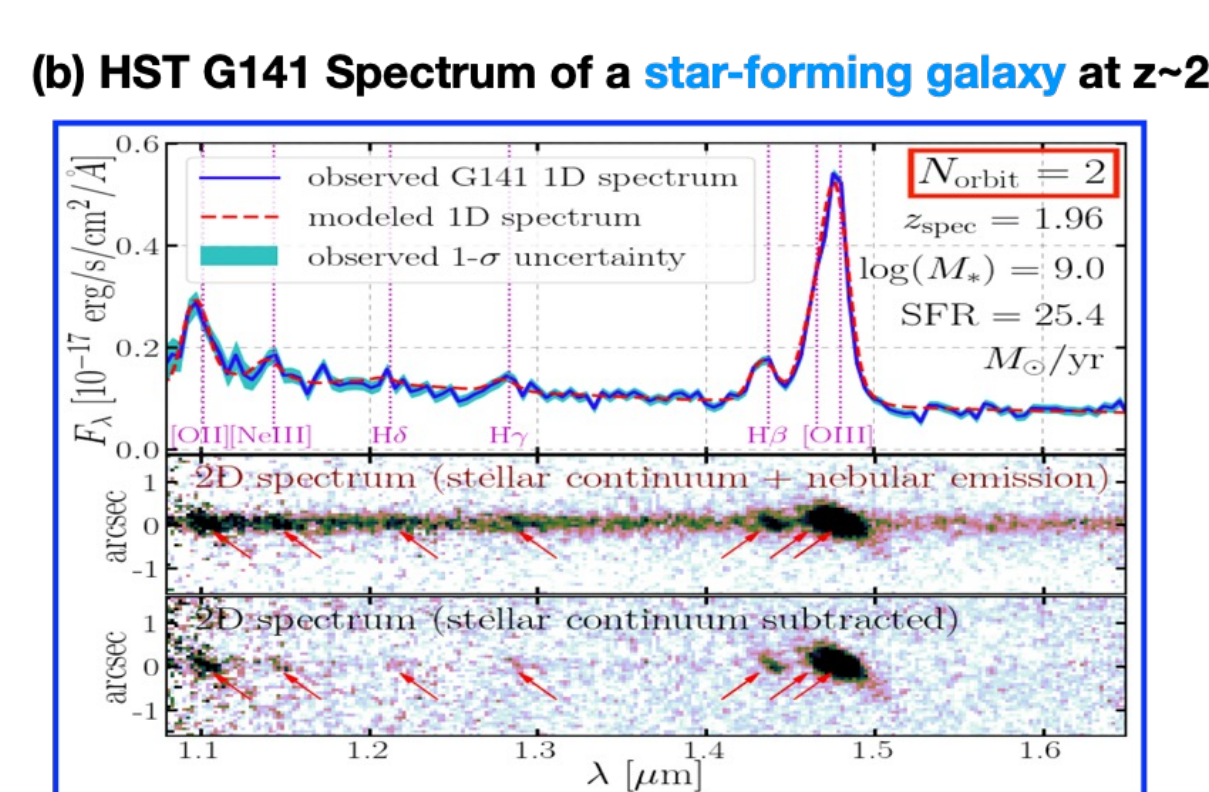


5. Spatial Trending of Galaxy Populations & Properties

□ **Passive populations:** Dn4000 + Balmer absorption from stacked G150 spectra date the quenching epoch across each structure.



□ **Star-forming populations:** O23 metallicity index mapped along to cosmic nodes, filaments



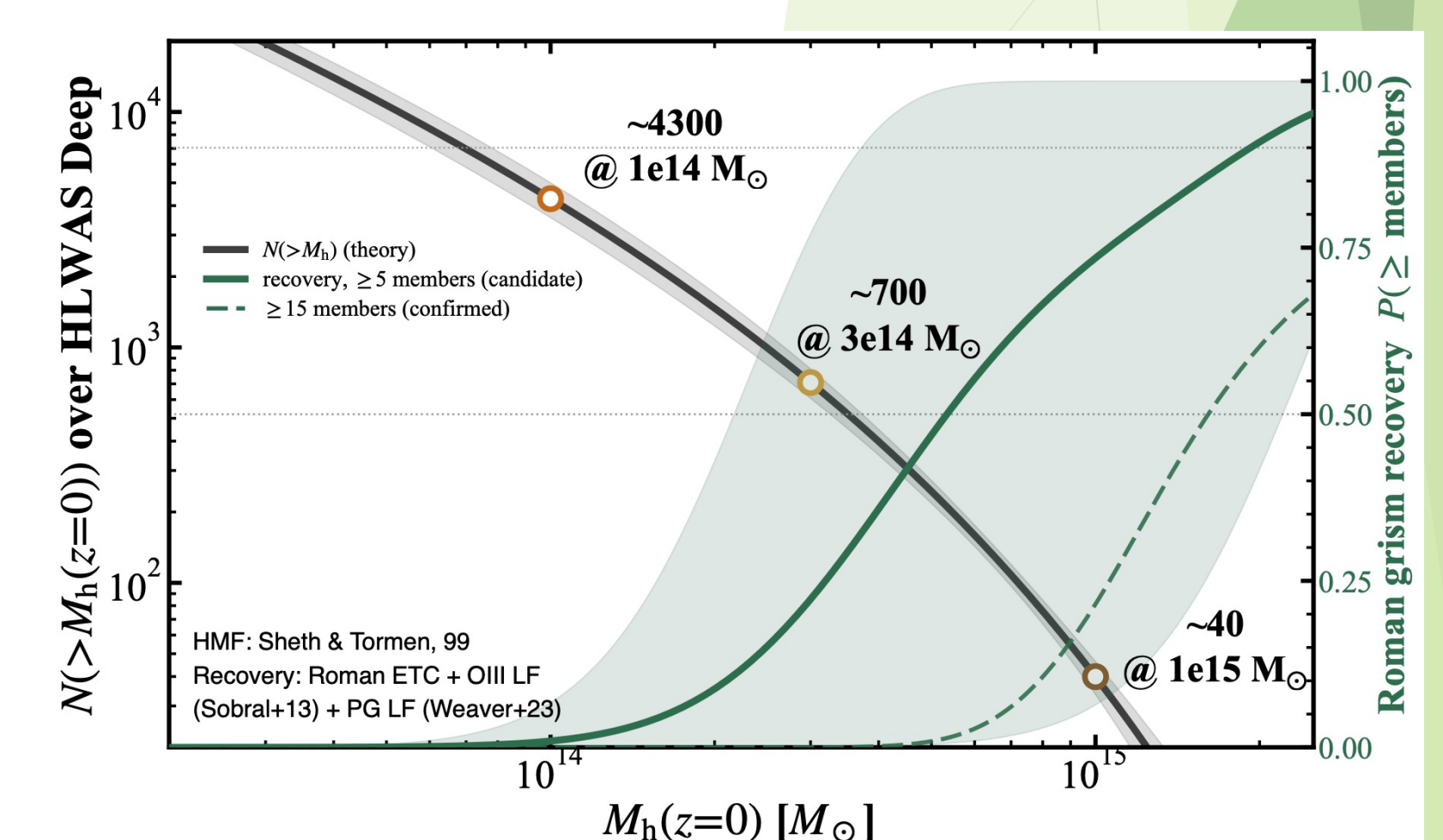
□ **Diagnostics in Wide Area:** Different from the pointing diagnostics, spatial trending/gradient will reveal how galaxy-gas interplay evolves within individual structures.

4. Number Evaluation

□ The NUM of galaxies identified by Roman/WFI spectroscopically or photometrically in a single pointing

Target	Selection	Proxy	Limit	$N_{\text{gal,PC/FoV}}$	$N_{\text{gal,all/FoV}}$
O3E	[OIII] emission	$\text{SFR} (M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1})$	8.1	>165	~880
spec-PG	D _n 4000	$\log(M_*/M_{\odot})$	10.97	>20	~120
phot-PG	BzK _{Roman} colors	$\log(M_*/M_{\odot})$	9.65	>135	~900
phot-z Gal	photo-z	$m_{F213} \text{ (AB)}$	25.9	>2,350	~24,800

□ The NUM of PC to be recovered by Roman/G150 selected [OIII] emitters over HLWAS Deep



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6. Summary & Future Aspect

- ◆ **Census:** 3D density mapping of HLWAS Deep bright tracers ([OIII] emitters, passive and photo- z galaxies) identifies hundreds of PCs with $> 3 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ descendants at $z \sim 2$ -3.
- ◆ **Diagnostics:** metallicity, quenching, AGN incidence, morphology, and cosmic-web structure measured homogeneously for every system.
- ◆ **Gas registration:** archival multiphase tracers (IGM tomography, Ly α nebulae, X-ray/SZ) registered onto the galaxy-defined frame, anchored by Hyperion and Cl J1001.