

[GC-15] **The Submillimeter Galaxy Detection in the MBM12**

S. Youn¹, S. Kim¹, M. Yun², G. Wilson², AzTEC team^{1,2,3,4,5,6}
¹*Sejong University*, ²*University of Massachusetts at Amherst*,
³*INAOE*, ⁴*Caltech*, ⁵*Smith College*, ⁶*Cardiff*

AzTEC is a sensitive submillimeter-wave instruments operating at 1.1mm. We present the analysis of the first 1.1mm detections of submillimeter galaxy (SMG) candidates in the MBM12 region. Deep submillimeter survey can provide a probe for the detailed study of galaxies that are almost independent of luminosity for a wide redshift range $1 < z < 5$. Through determining the false detection rate (FDR), we confirm six AzTEC sources in this region. Out of the six sunbmillimeter sources ($S_{1100} > 40$ mJy) in the MBM12, two detections are known as pre-main sequence stars and two other AzTEC detections are identified as radio sources. The rest of AzTEC sources are unknown. We use far-infrared (FIR) and mid-infrared (MIR) observations to investigate 70 μ m and 24 μ m properties of SMG candidates in the MBM12 region and find that two AzTEC sources have secure emissions at 24 μ m. Soure stacking analysis has been applied to the AzTEC observations of the MBM12 in order to detect generic point sources at MIPS 24 μ m and 70 μ m at the sensitivity limit of the Spitzer telescope.

[GC-16] **Overdensities of galaxies at $z \sim 3.7$ in the CDF-S**

Eugene Kang¹, Myungshin Im²
^{1,2}*Astronomy Program, Department of Physics and Astronomy,*
Frontier Physics Research Division, Seoul National University, 56-1 Shillim 9-dong,
Kwanak-gu, Seoul 151-742, Korea

We report the discovery of two overdensities of galaxies at $z \sim 3.7$ in the Chandra Deep Field South (CDF-S) using multi-wavelength data. These overdensities are identified from the H-K color-selected sample, the photometric redshift sample, and the sample based on the B-band dropout.

One over-density at $z \sim 3.7$ is identified in the proximity of 2 AGNs at $z = 3.66$ and 3.7 at 5-sigma level significance. The other over-density at $z \sim 3.7$ is identified around five $z = 3.7$ galaxies with spectroscopic redshifts at 4-sigma significance level. The line of sight velocity dispersion of this over-density is found to be $\sigma_v = 580$ km/sec. SED fitting to the member galaxies show that some of the galaxies associated with the over-dense regions have the mass greater than $10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$. Our result suggests that the over-density of high redshift galaxies can be found in a blank field.