Contents

Li	List of Tables vi									
Li	List of Figures vi									
	Intr	roduction								
1	Literature review									
	1.1	Algorithms	6							
	1.2	Theoretical basis	6							
	1.3	Mock galaxy data	8							
	1.4	Visualizations	10							
2	Background 11									
	2.1	The original Vocludet Algorithm	11							
		2.1.1 Description	11							
	2.2	The improved algorithm	15							
		2.2.1 Problem identification	15							
		2.2.2 GapperR200 Algorithm	15							
3	Ana	lysis and Visualization software	20							
	3.1	Analysis	20							
		3.1.1 Results module and graphing library	20							
		3.1.2 Graphing library	20							
	3.2	Visualization Software	21							
		3.2.1 Software architecture	21							
		3.2.2 Backend	23							
		3.2.3 Server	23							
		3.2.4 Frontend	24							
		3.2.5 Potential uses of the tool	29							
4	Opt	imization	30							
	4.1	Mock galaxy data	30							
	4.2	Parameter optimization	33							
	4.3	Domain size	33							
	4.4	Velocity gap	35							
5	Ana	alysis and validation	40							

5.1	Analys	is	40					
	5.1.1	VTMLE: the geometrical step	40					
	5.1.2	Number of galaxies	43					
	5.1.3	Cluster Mass	43					
	5.1.4	Redshift dependency	48					
	5.1.5	False positive rate	50					
	5.1.6	The GapperR200 stage	53					
5.2	Validat	tion	54					
	5.2.1	Resulting catalog	54					
	5.2.2	Completeness and purity	55					
	5.2.3	Velocity dispersions	60					
	5.2.4	Comparison with other works	63					
Con	clusior	lS	63					
Bibliography								

List of Tables

4.1	Summary of the Velocity-Gap optimization results	39
$5.1 \\ 5.2$	Summary of VTMLE recovery rates	$53 \\ 55$

List of Figures

1.1	Example of a 2D Voronoi tessellation applied on a previously detected VTMLE cluster. Each point represents a galaxy and the dashed lines the Voronoi tessellation. The polygon is the convex hull of the cluster. In this figure it can be seen the relation between cell size and local density, since the cells get smaller the closer to the denser central region they are. The actual algorithm uses a 3D tessellation	9
0.1		00
პ.1 ე.ე	Visualization software overall architecture diagram	22
3.2 2.2	Visualization software backend data structure	23
<u> </u>	radius cone where a combination of radial and angular distribution can be seen.	25
3.4	Visualization software screen capture. It shows the view from outside the 1 Mpc radius cone where the radial distribution is better displayed	26
3.5	Visualization software screen capture. It shows the view from the center of the cluster cones where the angular distribution is best appreciated	26
3.6	Visualization software screen capture. It shows the view from outside the 1 Mpc radius cone using a higher field of view than figure 3.5, which helps	20
27	Long flore texture used in the visualization software	21 97
১ .। ২.৪	Visualization software control papel	21 28
3.0	Sample histogram using hin width $\sim 50 km s^{-1}$	20
3.9	Sample histogram using bin width $\sim 30 km s^{-1}$	29 20
5.10	Sample instogram using bin width $\sim 100 kms$	29
4.1	Wedge diagram showing the mock 2dF database, restricted to $z < 0.14$, based on the Millennium Simulation	31
4.2	Reference catalog cluster mass distribution. N indicates the number of clusters per bin	32
4.3	VTMLE recovery rate by domain size. It can be seen that for clusters up to 30 galaxies, the best results are obtained with a domain size of $35 Mnc$	34
4.4	Velocity dispersion box plot of multiple values of velocity gap, including the Millennium reference catalog. The bottom and top of the boxes represent the first and third quartiles, and the band inside the boxes indicates the second quartile (the median). The bottom and top ends of the vertical lines indicate	04
	the minimum and maximum values, respectively	35

4.5	Vocludet completeness rate (fraction of reference clusters recovered) by min- imum number of galaxies in the Millennium cluster (Ng_{mil}) . To consider a match, the galaxy overlap must be of at least 25%.	36
4.6	Vocludet purity rate (fraction of detected clusters which have a match in the reference catalog) by minimum number of galaxies in the Millennium cluster.	
4.7	To consider a match, the galaxy overlap must be of at least 25% Vocludet vs Millennium reference catalog velocity dispersion for different val- ues of velocity gap. The red lines are lines of slope 1 passing through the origin. Figures to the left include all valid vocludet clusters while figure to the right include only the ones with 10 or more galaxies.	37 38
$5.1 \\ 5.2$	VTMLE cluster distance to closest Millennium cluster	41
	distance, with respect to Millennium reference clusters. Red vertical lines indicate values 0.5 and 0.75 respectively.	42
5.3	VTMLE recovery rates by number of galaxies in Millennium clusters	44
5.4	VTMLE clusters recovered by number of galaxies in Millennium clusters.	
	Dashed lines represent the mean recovery rates of the respective detection	
	quality	45
5.5 E.C	VTMLE recovery rates by minimum mass of Millennium clusters	46
5.0 5.7	VIMLE recovery rates by mass value of Millennium clusters	41
5.8	VTMLE clusters recovered by redshift interval of Millennium clusters	40
5.9	VTMLE false positive detections by seed ranking	51
5.10	Cumulative distribution function of distance between VTMLE detected clus- ters and the closest reference cluster, including executions with and without	-
	error introduced.	52
5.11	Millennium and Vocludet clusters. For Vocludet, solid lines are the total,	
F 10	dotted are Type I clusters and dashed lines are Type II clusters	54
5.12	Distribution of number of galaxies per Vocludet cluster, up to 50 galaxies. There are 22 eluctors with $N \rightarrow 50$ pet included in the histogram. Solid	
	There are 22 clusters with $N_{gal} > 50$ not included in the histogram. Solid lines are the total dotted are Type I clusters and dashed are Type II clusters	56
5 13	Distribution of projected radii of Vocludet clusters. Solid lines are the total	50
0.10	dotted are Type I clusters and dashed are Type II clusters.	57
5.14	N > 10 Vocludet-Millennium clusters, multiplicity comparison. Crosses are	•••
	Type I clusters and open circles Type II.	58
5.15	$N \geq 10$ Vocludet-Millennium clusters, σ_v comparison. Crosses are Type I	
	clusters and open circles Type II	59
5.16	Vocludet clusters galaxy completeness histogram	60
5.17	Millennium clusters recovery (dotted) and purity (solid) rate by cluster mul-	61
F 10	tiplicity range.	61
5.18	Millennium clusters recovery (dotted) and purity (solid) rate by cluster mass	69
	1ange	02