

The first massive galaxies

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Abstract

I will present predictions for the multi-wavelength properties of the first massive galaxies, with 'massive' being 10^{12} solar masses. A phenomenological galaxy formation model, coupled with N-body simulations and a model to predict dust properties (GRASIL), is used to study UV to far-IR emission at $z=2$ and higher. Clustering strength and number counts are the main predictions, but scaling relations are also studied. Finally, the present day counterparts of these first massive galaxies are found (in the simulations), so that we learn how these end up, and where.