Dense Gas in High-Redshift Star-Forming Galaxies in the SPT-ALMA Survey Justin Spilker, University of Arizona (jspilker@email.arizona.edu)





Carlos de Breuck, ESO; Dan Marrone, Arizona; Joaquin Vieira, Caltech; Axel Weiss, MPIfR SPT SMG Collaboration

HCN(6-5) HNC(6-5) H ₂ O(110-101)	CO(5-4) HCN(7-6) HNC(7-6)	CO(6-5) HCN(8-7) HNC(8-7) H ₂ O ⁺ (202-111)b H ₂ O ⁺ (202-111)b H ₂ O(211-202)
HCO+(6-5)	HCO+(7-6)	HCO+(8-7)
500 (OTT)	600	<u> </u>

Rest Frequency (GHz)



- Detailed studies of high-z dusty galaxies are difficult due to their faintness, but the South Pole Telescope has discovered a large sample of strongly-lensed objects whose magnification allows easier characterization (lower left image; Vieira + 2013; Hezaveh + 2013) • In Cycle 0, we picked out spectral features in ~90% of a sample of 26 lensed starburst galaxies discoverd by the South Pole Telescope - in only 10 minutes per source over 30GHz bandwidth (Weiss + 2013) • By combining many objects, we can create a "template spectrum" to characterize average properties or look for weak spectral features
- We detect several dense gas tracers (HCN, HNC, HCO+) in the composite spectrum, with detections ~10-20x weaker than CO at similar excitation

