Environmental Quenching seen in CO Emitting Galaxies in a Massive Cluster SPT-CL J0615−5746

中野覚矢 (名古屋大学)

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田村陽一, 谷口暁星, 萩本将都, 竹内努, T. Bakx (名古屋大学), 井上昭雄 (早稲田大学),
橋本拓也 (筑波大学), 松尾宏 (国立天文台), 梅畑豪紀 (理化学研究所), 長尾透 (愛媛大学), B. Salmon, D. Coe,
L. Bradley (STScI), P. Oesch (U. Geneva), V. Strait, M. Bradač (UC Davis), 他ALMA/SPT0615観測チーム
Introduction

Section 1
Star formation continue to decline

• The peak of star formation is $z \sim 2$
• Current SFR density is $1/20$ of the peak

⇒ Why did the SFR decline?

Introduction: Background of the research

Relationship of SFR density to redshift

- The peak of star formation is $z \sim 2$
- Current SFR density is $1/20$ of the peak

Madau & Dickinson 2014
• Massive galaxies stop star formation
• If the density of surrounding galaxies is high, stops star formation even in low-mass galaxies

⇒ Is the decline of SFR caused by environmental effect?
Unresolved problem

What is the process of environment quenching?

Ex.1 Ram pressure / Viscous stripping
Ex.2 Tidal stripping / Galaxy harassment
Ex.3 Strangulation

... But we still don’t know what the main process is for each cluster

We need the physical information of the galaxies which is just quenching
However, the detailed information of the molecular gas in cluster galaxies is almost limited to the local galaxies \((z < 0.1)\)
Introduction: Purpose of this study

**Problems**
- The process of environment quenching in individual clusters and galaxies remains to be determined
- Little information about spatially resolved molecular gases especially in cluster galaxies with $z > 0.1$

**Purposes**
- Obtain detailed information on the molecular gas of galaxies located in the center of a distant ($z \sim 1$) cluster
- Clarify the effect of cluster environment on galaxies from the physical information of galaxies obtained

**Methods**
Analyze the observation results of $^{12}$CO($J = 5-4$) and dust continuum by Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array; ALMA

→ Get information about molecular gases and star formation
Target: SPT-CL J0615–5746

SPT0615; one of the farthest observed to cause gravitational lensing

- Exists at $z = 0.972$; when clusters are just accumulating
- Filled with hot ICM ($\sim 10^8$ K)
  - a distant but relatively developed cluster
  - It is expected that central star formation is relatively inactive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties of cluster</th>
<th>$R_{500}$</th>
<th>$M_{500}$</th>
<th>ICM temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\sim 1$ Mpc</td>
<td>$\sim 10^{15} M_\odot$</td>
<td>$\sim 10^8$ K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Pascut & T. J. Ponman 2015; Bartalucci et al. 2017; Bulbul et al. 2019

Center of SPT0615
https://relics.stsci.edu/data/spt0615-57/catalogs/
Observations and Results
Section 2
ALMA Band 7 data

Contains CO(5–4) line at $z = 0.972$ (292.23 GHz)

Field of view

Center of SPT0615

https://relics.stsci.edu/data/spt0615-57/catalogs/

Results of imaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dust continuum</th>
<th>CO(5–4) data cube</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMS noise</td>
<td>~ 0.10 mJy beam$^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam size</td>
<td>~ 0″.34 × 0″.30 (~2.5 kpc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency resolution</td>
<td>93.75 MHz (~96.2 km s$^{-1}$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date (UT)</th>
<th>23rd, November–5th, December, 2018 (Cycle 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>290.31 GHz − 323.97 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target (RA / Dec)</td>
<td>SPT0615–JD (06:15:55.03 / −57:46:19.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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ALMA Observations: Data
Observations results

Four star-forming galaxies located in the center of the cluster SPT0615 were detected

- Dust continuum was detected in 4 objects, and CO(5−4) line was detected in 3 of them
- Although located in the center of the cluster, the 3 member galaxies have CO(5−4) lines, suggesting star-forming activity

⇒ We can say that these galaxies are going to be quenched

□ : Dust and CO(5-4) detected
□ : Dust only detected (photo $z = 0.85^{+0.14}_{-0.12}$)
Observations results

CO(5-4) line at $z = 0.972$

HST 1.6 μm

SPT0615-JD

50 kpc

ALMA Observations: Results

1.6 μm

SPT0615-ALMA-1

SPT0615-ALMA-2

SPT0615-ALMA-3

Velocity [km s$^{-1}$]

Flux density [mJy]

Frequency [GHz]
Observations results

SPT0615-ALMA-1

S/N=17.4
Flux=2.649 Jy km s$^{-1}$

S/N=15.3
Flux=0.599 mJy

SPT0615-ALMA-2

S/N=9.0
Flux=0.305 Jy km s$^{-1}$

S/N=8.3
Flux=0.134 mJy

SPT0615-ALMA-3

S/N=5.8
Flux=0.383 Jy km s$^{-1}$

S/N=6.3
Flux=0.150 mJy

SPT0615-ALMA-4

S/N=4.7
Flux=0.106 mJy

Background:
$HST$ 1.6 μm
Contour:
drawn at 2σ, 3σ, 4σ, 5σ
Discussions

Section 3
Tail structure of ALMA-1

SPT0615-ALMA-1

S/N=17.4
Flux=2.649 Jy km s$^{-1}$

SPT0615-ALMA-3

S/N=5.8
Flux=0.383 Jy km s$^{-1}$

SPT0615-ALMA-2

S/N=15.3
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SPT0615-ALMA-4

S/N=6.3
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S/N=4.7
Flux=0.106 mJy

Background:
HST 1.6 μm
Contour:
drawn at 2σ, 3σ, 4σ, 5σ

Discussions: Environmental quenching
Tail structure of ALMA-1

Gas stripping at the center of the cluster

- Tail structure extending to the top of the image
  \[ \Rightarrow \text{Molecular gas stripping in which a multi-wavelength counterparts exists, first detected at } z \sim 1 \]

- Located near cluster center \((0.134R_{200})\)
- There is no evidence of tidal interaction
  \[ \Rightarrow \text{Stripping by ram pressure} \]
  from dense ICM is suggested

Discussions: Environmental quenching
Size comparison

Discussions: Environmental quenching
Size comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Half light radius of 1.6 μm $R_{1/2,\text{opt}}$ [kpc]</th>
<th>Half light radius of 435 nm $R_{1/2,\text{UV}}$ [kpc]</th>
<th>Half light radius of CO(5–4) $R_{1/2,\text{CO(5–4)}}$ [kpc]</th>
<th>Half light radius of dust $R_{1/2,\text{dust}}$ [kpc]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALMA-1</td>
<td>2.027 ± 0.004</td>
<td>1.258 ± 0.012</td>
<td>0.67 ± 0.11</td>
<td>0.73 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALMA-2</td>
<td>2.670 ± 0.018</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.81 ± 0.18</td>
<td>0.91 ± 0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALMA-3</td>
<td>2.978 ± 0.006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.35 ± 0.39</td>
<td>1.34 ± 0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In ALMA-1, the UV size is less than ~60% of the 1.6 μm size
- But in field galaxies, UV sizes and optical sizes are almost identical (e.g., Barden et al. 2010; Dutton et al. 2011; Law et al. 2012)
  - In ALMA-1, star formation at the outer edge of the galaxy has stopped
  - It may indicate that the gas at the outer edge of the galaxy is stripped
- The sizes of CO(5–4) and dust are also small and are consistent with gas stripping

Discussions: Environmental quenching
ALMA-1: Ram pressure vs Gravity

Criteria for stripping by Gunn & Gott (1972)

\[ P_{\text{ram}} \geq \Pi_{\text{gal}} \]

\[ P_{\text{ram}} = \rho_{\text{ICM}} v_{\text{gal}}^2 \quad \text{(Ram pressure)} \]

\[ \rho_{\text{ICM}} \ldots \text{density of ICM} \]

\[ v_{\text{gal}} \ldots \text{relative velocity of galaxy and cluster} / \cos \theta \]

\[ \theta \ldots \text{the angle between the line of sight and the direction in which the galaxy is moving} \]

\[ \Pi_{\text{gal}} = 2 \pi G \Sigma_s \Sigma_g \quad \text{(Gravity)} \]

\[ \Sigma_i = \Sigma_0 \exp(-r'/R_d), \quad \Sigma_0 = \frac{M_d}{2\pi R_d^2} \]

\[ R_d \ldots \text{the radius of stellar or gas} \]

\[ M_d \ldots \text{the mass of a stellar or gas} \]

\[ r' \ldots \text{galactocentric distance} \]

Discussions: Environmental quenching
Summary

We analyzed galaxies in the center of the cluster SPT0615 ($z = 0.972$).

→ Dust was detected in 4 galaxies, and CO(5–4) was detected in 3 of them.

→ CO(5–4) line indicate that these 3 galaxies are member galaxies of SPT0615.

We showed indication of molecular gas stripping is observed in one galaxy.

→ Valuable sample of gas stripping with definite counterpart first captured at $z \sim 1$.

→ Likely to be a galaxy that experience environmental effects for the first time, relatively recently fell into the cluster.

We showed some possible evidence for environmental effects.

→ The small star-forming region suggests that the outer molecular gas is stripped.

→ In field galaxies, the sizes of the star-forming regions and stellar generally match.