

Chile-Japan Academic Forum 2018

“Astronomy and Astronomical Instrumentation” (Nikko, 26-27/9/2018)

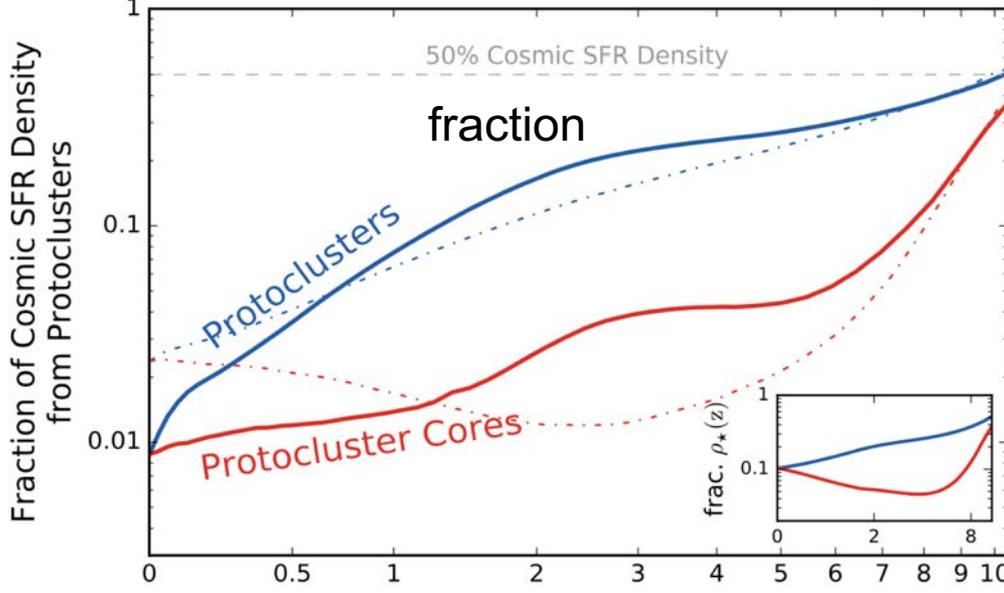
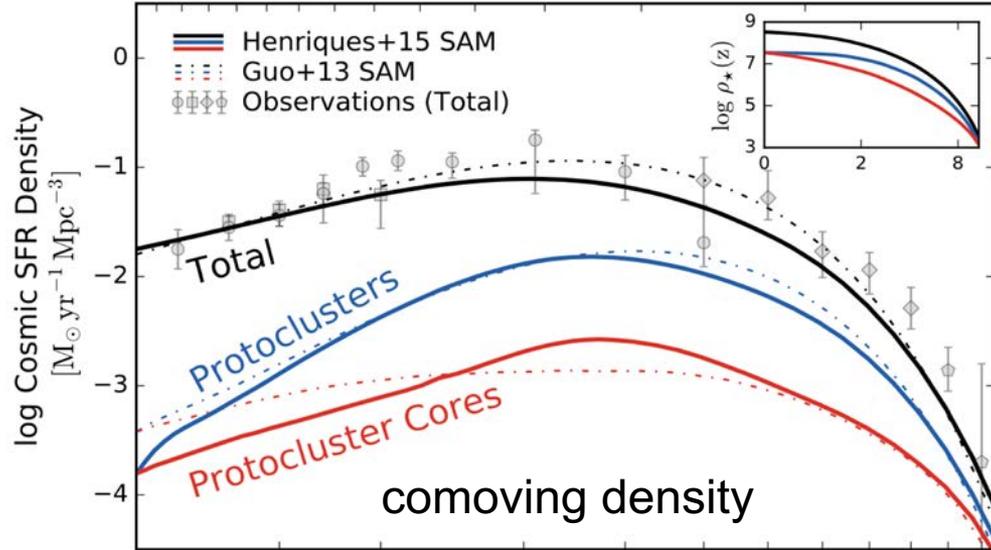
Galaxy cluster formation revealed by Mahalo-Subaru and Gracias-ALMA

Taddy Kodama (Tohoku Univ.)
Mahalo-Subaru and Gracias-ALMA teams

CL0024 cluster (z=0.4), Subaru/S-Cam

Cosmic star formation rate density (CSFRD)

Importance of proto-clusters in the cosmological context



In the cosmic noon ($1 < z < 4$), the universe and clusters form 50% and 75% of their total stellar masses, respectively.

The fractional contribution of (proto-)cluster progenitors to the total CSFRD is only 1% at $z=0$ but it increases to 20% at $z=2$ and 50% at $z=10$.

Proto-clusters are increasingly more important at higher redshifts.

MAHALO-Subaru

MApping H α and Lines of Oxygen with Subaru

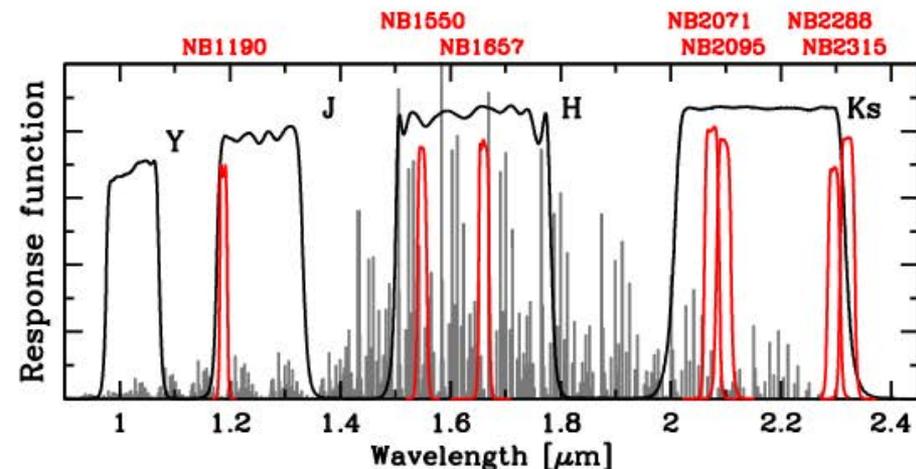
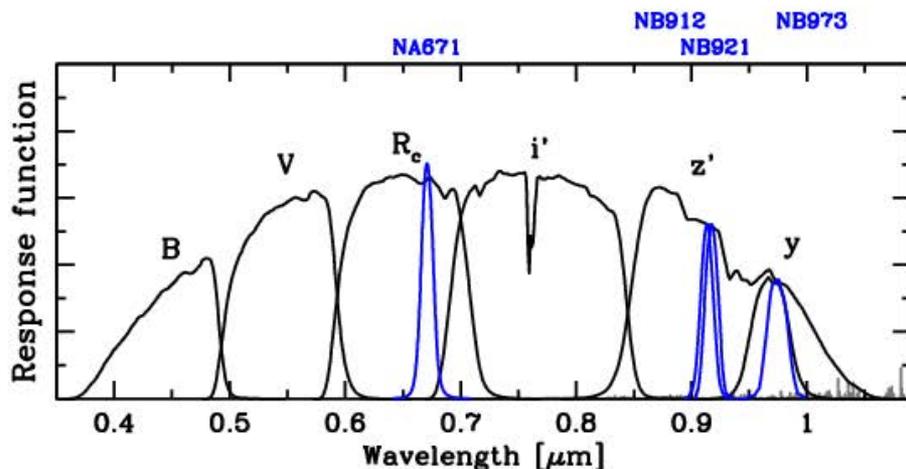


(PI: Kodama, T.) ~20 nights for imaging

Wide-Field Survey of Line Emitters ([OII], [OIII], H α) of 14 known clusters at $0.4 < z < 3.6$ and major general fields (CANDELS)

Suprime-Cam (optical; 34'x27')

MOIRCS (NIR; 7'x4')



4 narrow-band filters FWHMs correspond to $\pm 1500\text{-}2000\text{km/s}$ 7 narrow-band filters

Advantages of NB-selected SFGs (HAEs, O3Es)

1. Nearly a complete sample of SFGs down to a certain line flux limit. (no pre-selection)
2. Redshifts are determined within a narrow slice only by imaging.
3. Less affected by dust extinction compared to UV-selected SFGs such as LAEs/LBGs.
4. Known redshifts/line fluxes are extremely useful for follow-up observations, such as NIR spectroscopy and ALMA line observations.

MAHALO-Subaru

MApping H α and Lines of Oxygen with Subaru



Unique sample of NB-selected SF galaxies across environments and cosmic times

environ-ment	target	z	line	λ (μm)	camera	NB-filter	conti-nuum	status (as of Apr 2015)	
$z < 1$ clusters	CL0024+1652	0.395	H α	0.916	Suprime-Cam	NB912	z'	Kodama+'04	
	CL0939+4713	0.407	H α	0.923	Suprime-Cam	NB921	z'	Koyama+'11	
	CL0016+1609	0.541	H α	1.011	Suprime-Cam	NB1006	z'	not yet	
	RXJ1716.4+6708	0.813	H α	1.190	MOIRCS	NB1190	J	Koyama+'10	
	RXJ0152.7-1357	0.837	[OII]	0.676	Suprime-Cam	NA671	R	observed	
			[OIII]	0.920	Suprime-Cam	NB921	z'	not yet	
$z \sim 1.5$ clusters	XCSJ2215-1738	1.457	[OII]	0.916	Suprime-Cam	NB912, NB921	z'	Hayashi+'10, '12	
	4C65.22	1.516	H α	1.651	MOIRCS	NB1657	H	Koyama+'14	
	CL0332-2742	1.61	[OII]	0.973	Suprime-Cam	NB973	y	observed	
	CIGJ0218.3-0510	1.62	[OII]	0.977	Suprime-Cam	NB973	y	Tadaki+'12	
$z > 2$ clusters	PKS1138-262	2.156	H α	2.071	MOIRCS	NB2071	K_s	Koyama+'12	
	HS1700+64	2.30	H α	2.156	MOIRCS	BrG	K_s	observed	
			[OIII]	1.652	MOIRCS	[Fe II]	H	not yet	
	4C23.56	2.483	H α	2.286	MOIRCS	CO	K_s	Tanaka+'11	
	USS1558-003	2.527	H α	2.315	MOIRCS	NB2315	K_s	Hayashi+'12	
	MRC0316-257	3.130	[OII]	2.539	MOIRCS	NB1550	H	not yet	
			[OIII]	2.068	MOIRCS	NB2071	K_s	observed	
$z > 2$ field	SXDF-CANDELS (90 arcmin ²)	2.16	H α	2.071	MOIRCS	NB2071	K_s	observed	
		2.19	H α	2.094	MOIRCS	NB2095	K_s	Tadaki+'13	
		2.53	H α	2.315	MOIRCS	NB2315	K_s	Tadaki+'13	
		3.17	[OIII]	2.093	MOIRCS	NB2095	K_s	Suzuki+'14	
		3.63	[OIII]	2.317	MOIRCS	NB2315	K_s	Suzuki+'14	
	COSMOS-CANDELS (90 arcmin ²)	2.16	H α	2.071	MOIRCS	NB2071	K_s	partly observed	
		2.19	H α	2.094	MOIRCS	NB2095	K_s	partly observed	
		GOODS-N (70 arcmin ²)	2.19	H α	2.094	MOIRCS	NB2095	K_s	Tadaki+'11
				[OII]	1.189	MOIRCS	NB1190	J	observed

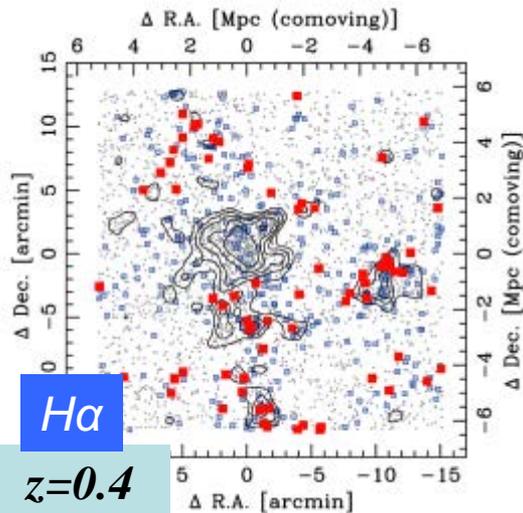
~23 nights for imaging, ~15 nights for spectroscopy

Kodama et al. (2013)

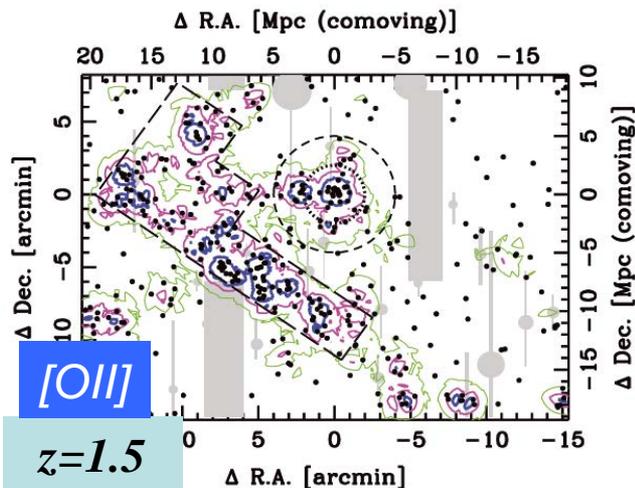
Panoramic narrow-band imaging by MAHALO-Subaru

MApping H α and Lines of Oxygen with Subaru

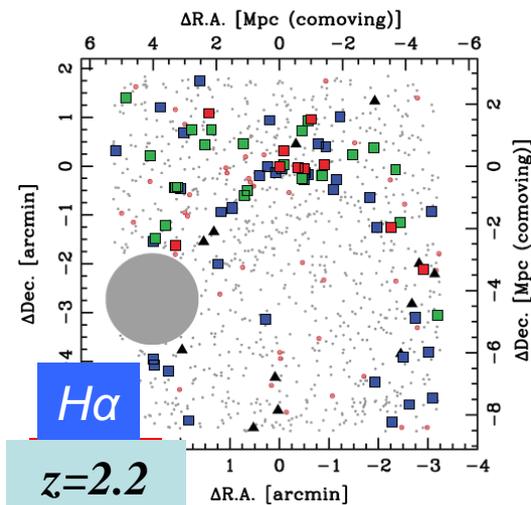
(Hayashi+10, 11)



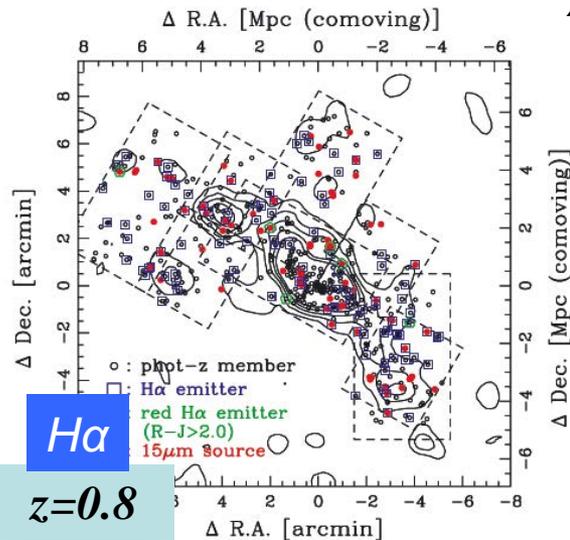
CL0939 (Koyama+11)



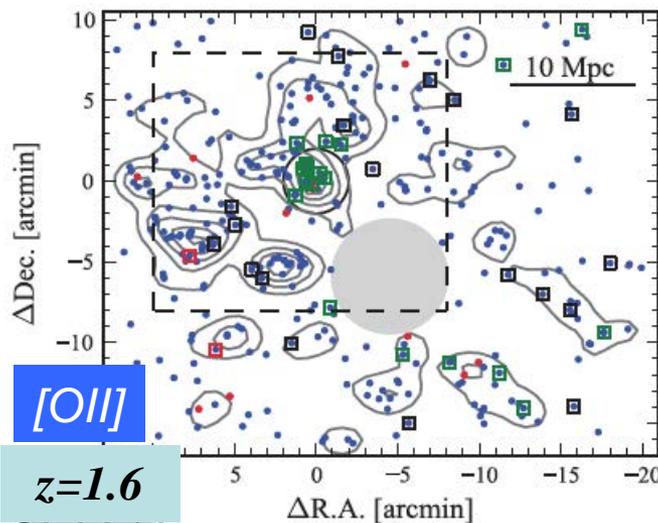
XCSJ2215 (Tadaki+12)



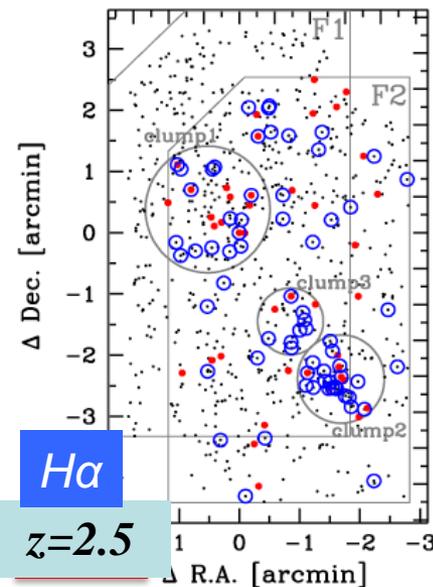
PKS1138 (Koyama+13)



RXJ1716 (Koyama+10)



CL0218

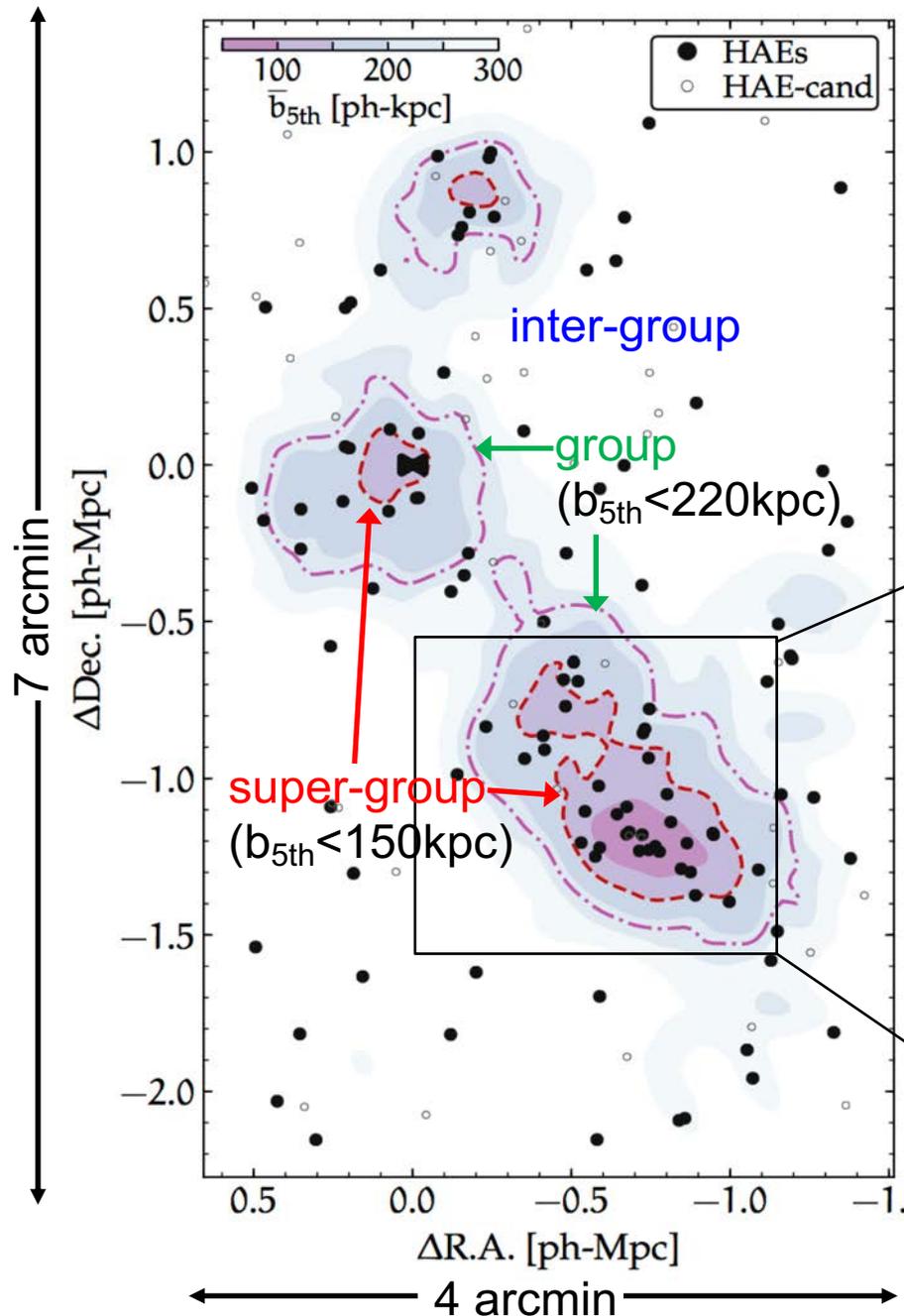


USS1558 (Hayashi+12)

A Rich Proto-Cluster USS1558-003 at $z=2.53$

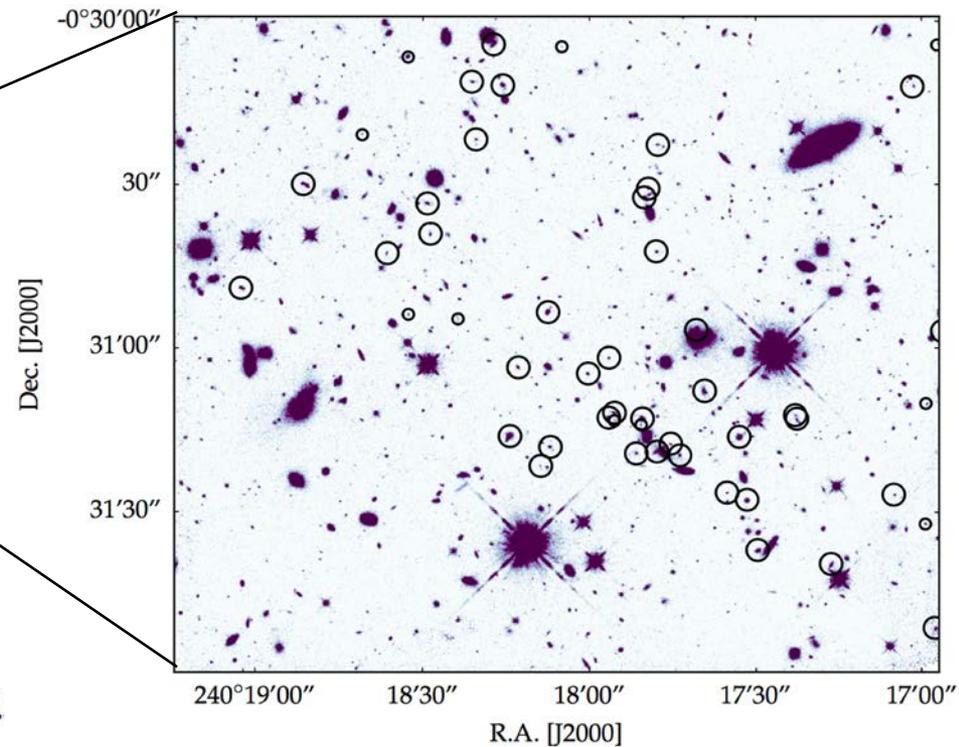
Subaru/MOIRCS, NB2315 (H α) imaging

107 H α emitters across the 4'x7' field



densest "super-group"

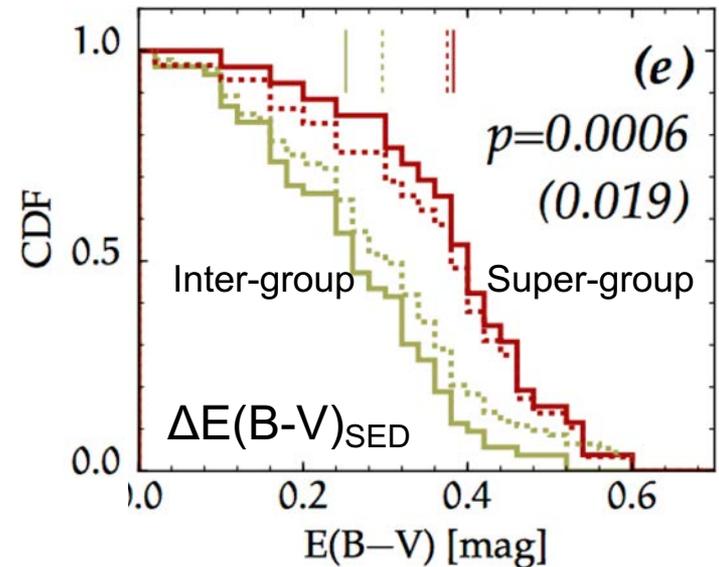
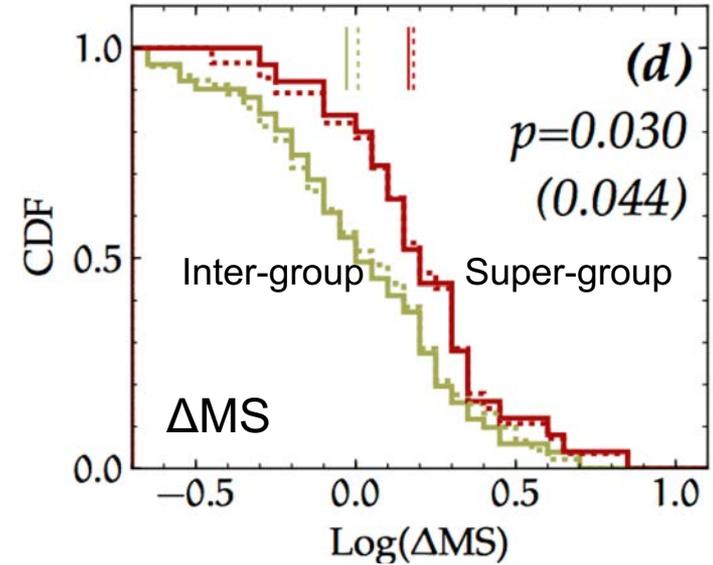
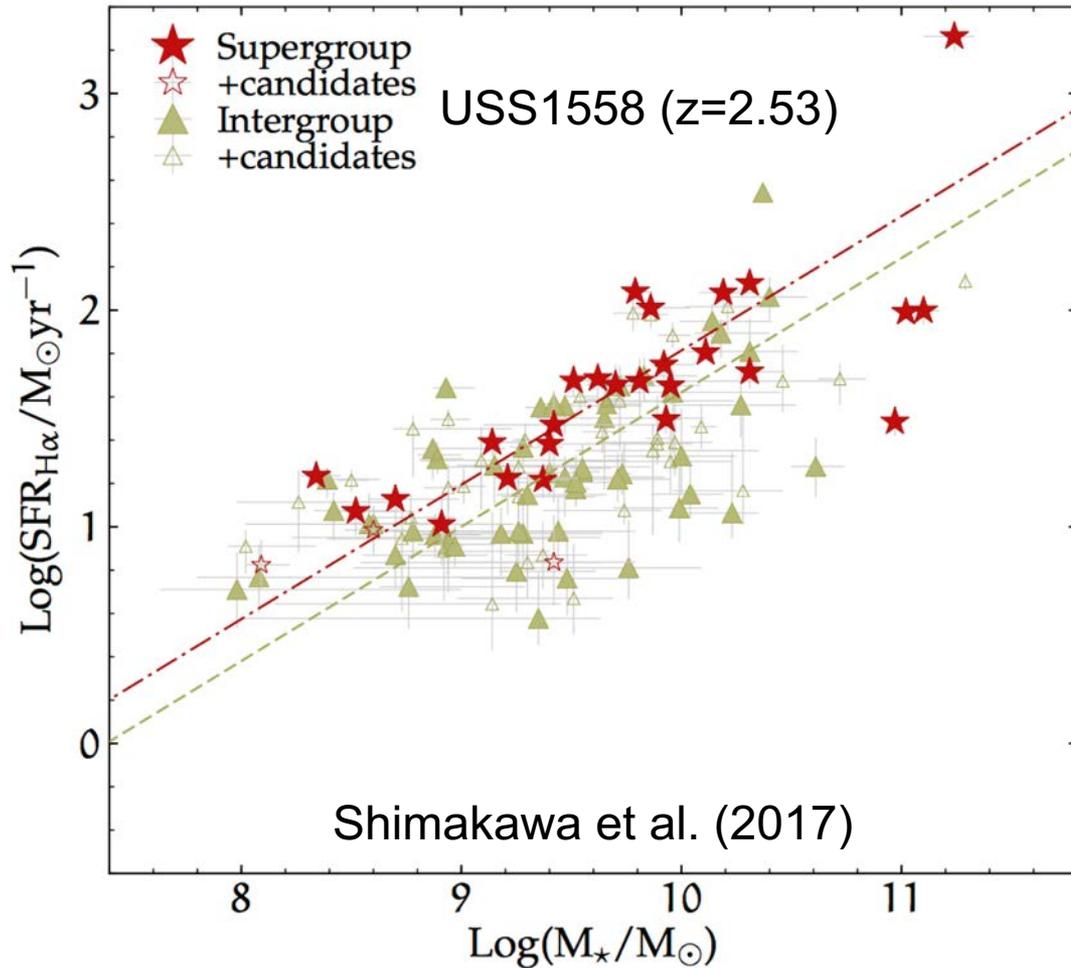
$$M_{\text{dyn}} = 10^{14} M_{\text{sun}}$$



Shimakawa et al. (2017)

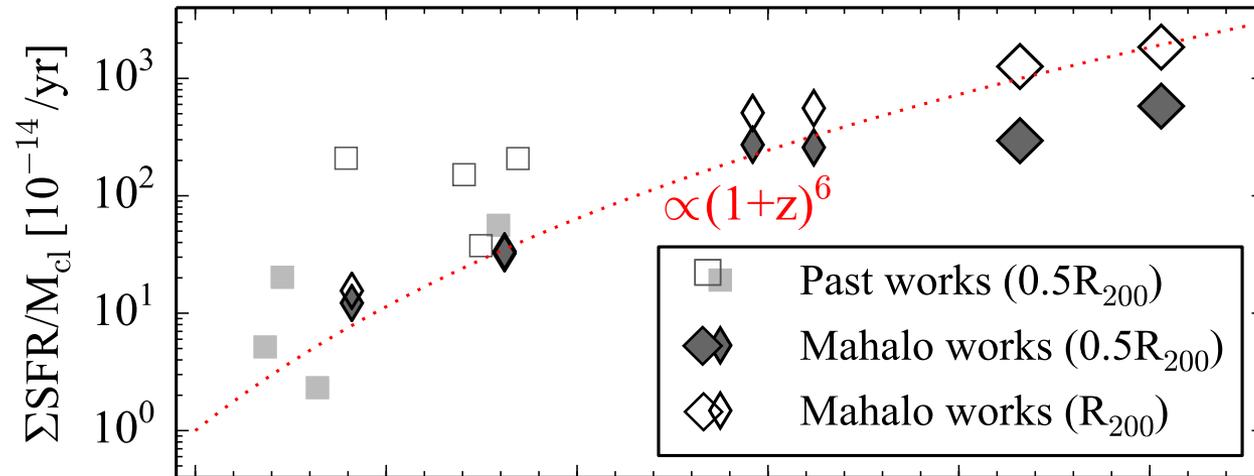
Enhanced SF (/AGN) activity in the densest "super-group" of the proto-cluster USS1558 at $z=2.53$

($b_{5th} < 150\text{kpc}$)

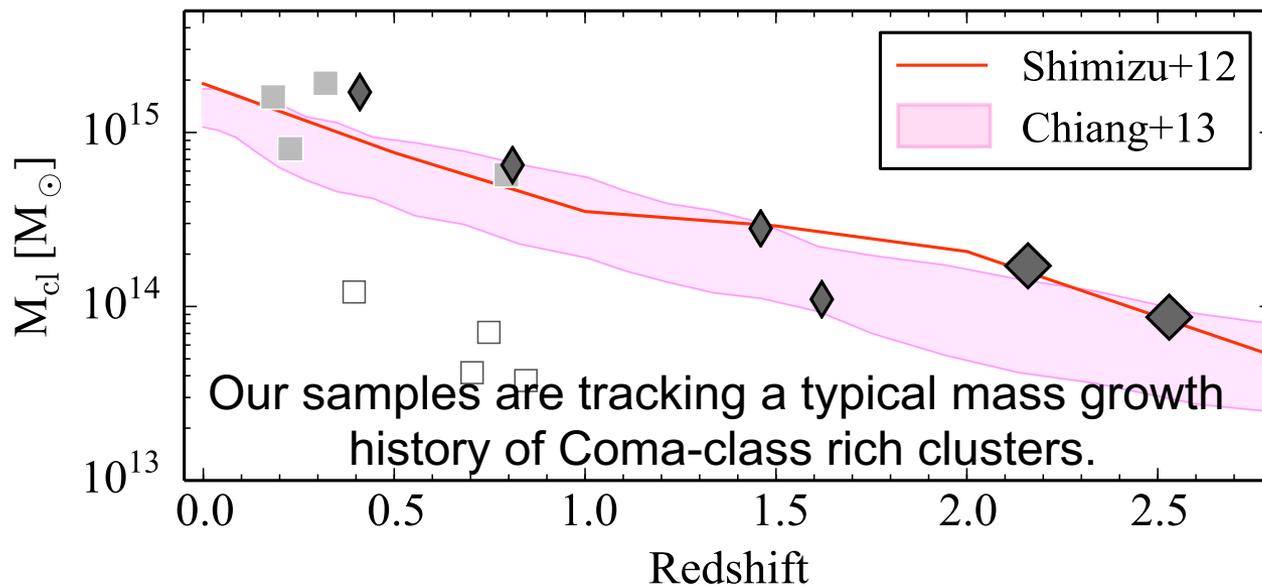


✂ There are some other works which do not see any environmental dependence on the MS diagram.

Evolution of integrated SFRs and growth of dynamical mass in cluster cores



Rapid increase of integrated SFR per unit cluster mass with increasing z

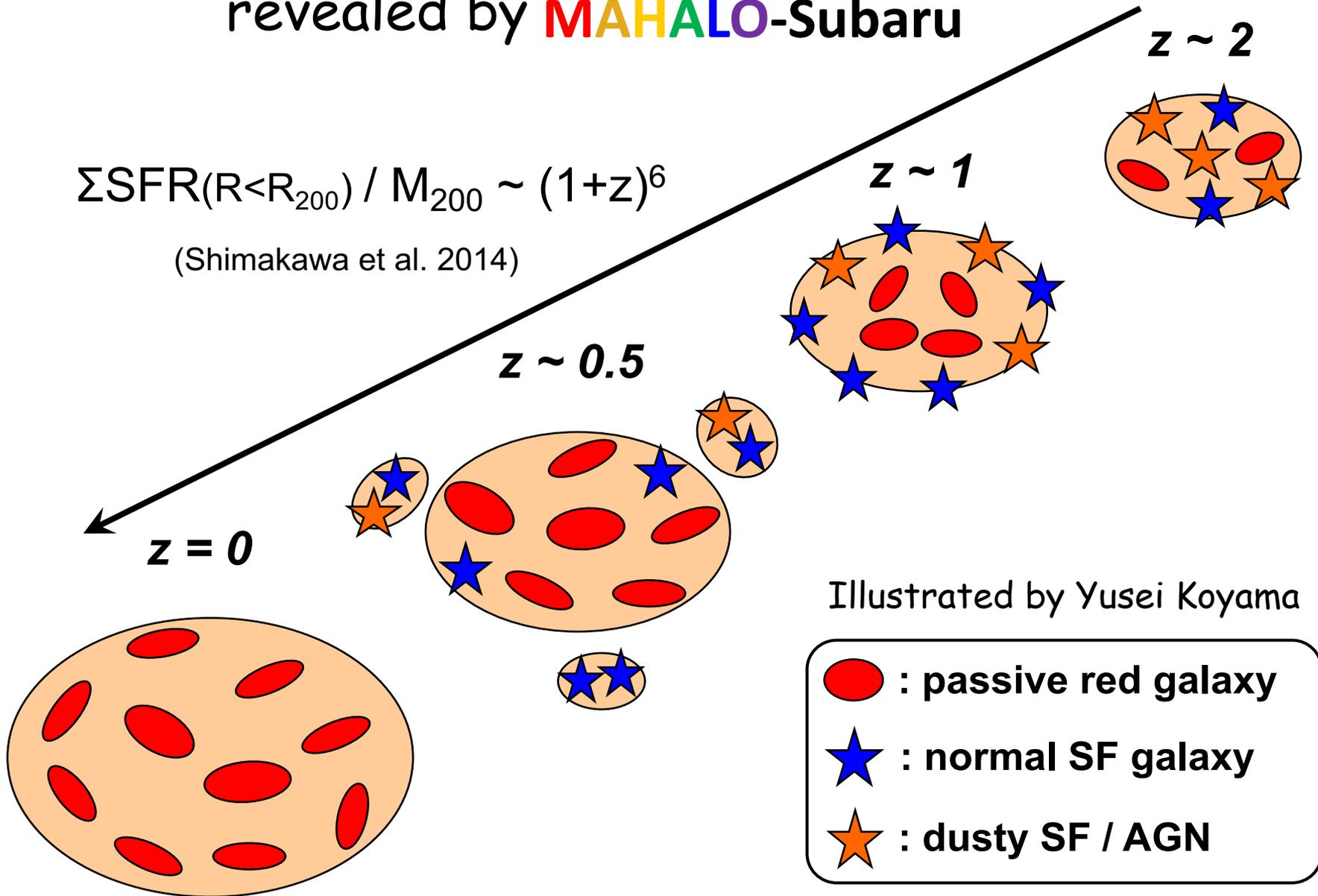


Numerical simulations suggest that these proto-clusters will grow to $\sim 10^{15} M_{\odot}$ clusters by the present-day

Inside-out growth (quenching) of galaxy clusters revealed by MAHALO-Subaru

$$\Sigma\text{SFR}(R < R_{200}) / M_{200} \sim (1+z)^6$$

(Shimakawa et al. 2014)



GRACIAS-ALMA

Galaxy Resolved Anatomy with CO Interferometry
And Submm observations with ALMA



Mapping/resolving molecular gas and dust contents of high-z SF galaxies at $1.5 < z < 2.5$ across various environments

CO line @ Band-3 (~100GHz)

SFR ~ $50 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ (~3hrs, 5σ)

Dust continuum @ Band-6,7,9 (450 μm –1.1 mm)

SFR ~ $15 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ (~0.5hr, 5σ)

@ $1 < z < 3$

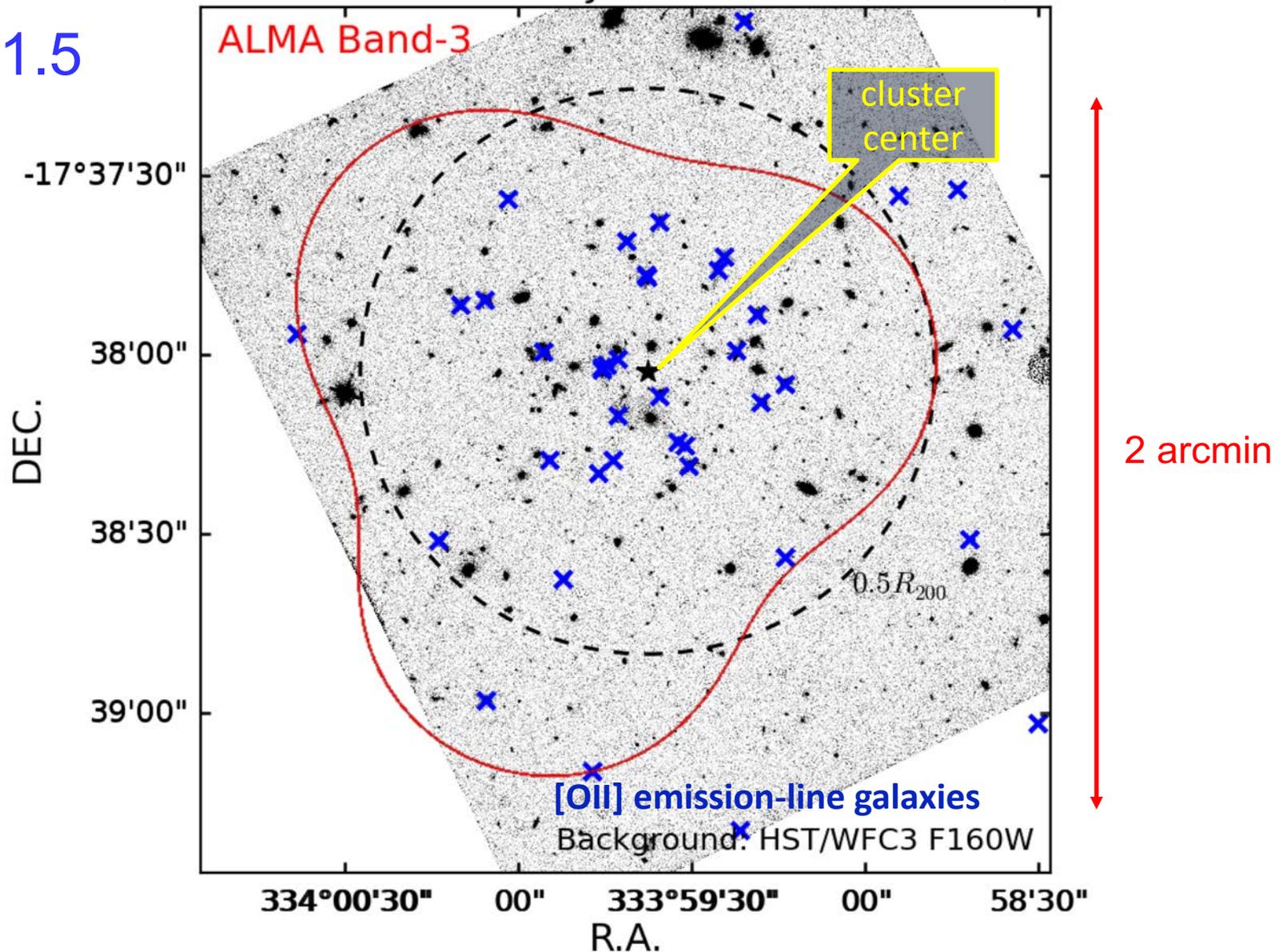
Spatial resolution: 0.2~1.5" (~1.5-12 kpc)

target	$z \sim 1.5$ z	Mahalo-Subaru				Gracias-ALMA		ALMA status	
		line	μm	NB-filter	Camera	Continuum	Line@GHz(band)	proposals	results
2215-1738	1.46	[OII]	0.916	NB912	S-Cam	B7,9	CO(2-1)@94 (B3)	Hayashi	done (CO/dust)
0332-2742	1.61	[OII]	0.973	NB973	S-Cam	B7,9	CO(2-1)@89 (B3)	not yet	
0218.3-0510	1.62	[OII]	0.977	NB973	S-Cam	B7,9	CO(2-1)@88 (B3)	not yet	
1138-262	2.16	H α	2.071	NB2071	MCS	B6,7,9	CO(3-2)@110 (B3)	Koyama+	done (CO)
4C23.56	2.48	H α	2.286	NB2288	MCS	B6,7,9	CO(3-2)@99 (B3)	Suzuki+	done (CO/dust)
1558-003	2.53	H α	2.315	NB2315	MCS	B6,7,9	CO(3-2)@98 (B3)	Kodama	done (CO/dust)
SXDF	2.19	H α	2.094	NB2095	MCS	B6,7,9	CO(3-2)@108 (B3)	Tadaki+	done
-CANDELS	2.53	H α	2.315	NB2315	MCS	B6,7,9	CO(3-2)@98 (B3)	Tadaki+	(CO/dust)

f_{gas} and SFE(=SFR/ M_{gas}) are essential quantities to characterize the mode of SF.

XMMXCS J2215.9-1738 ($z=1.46$)

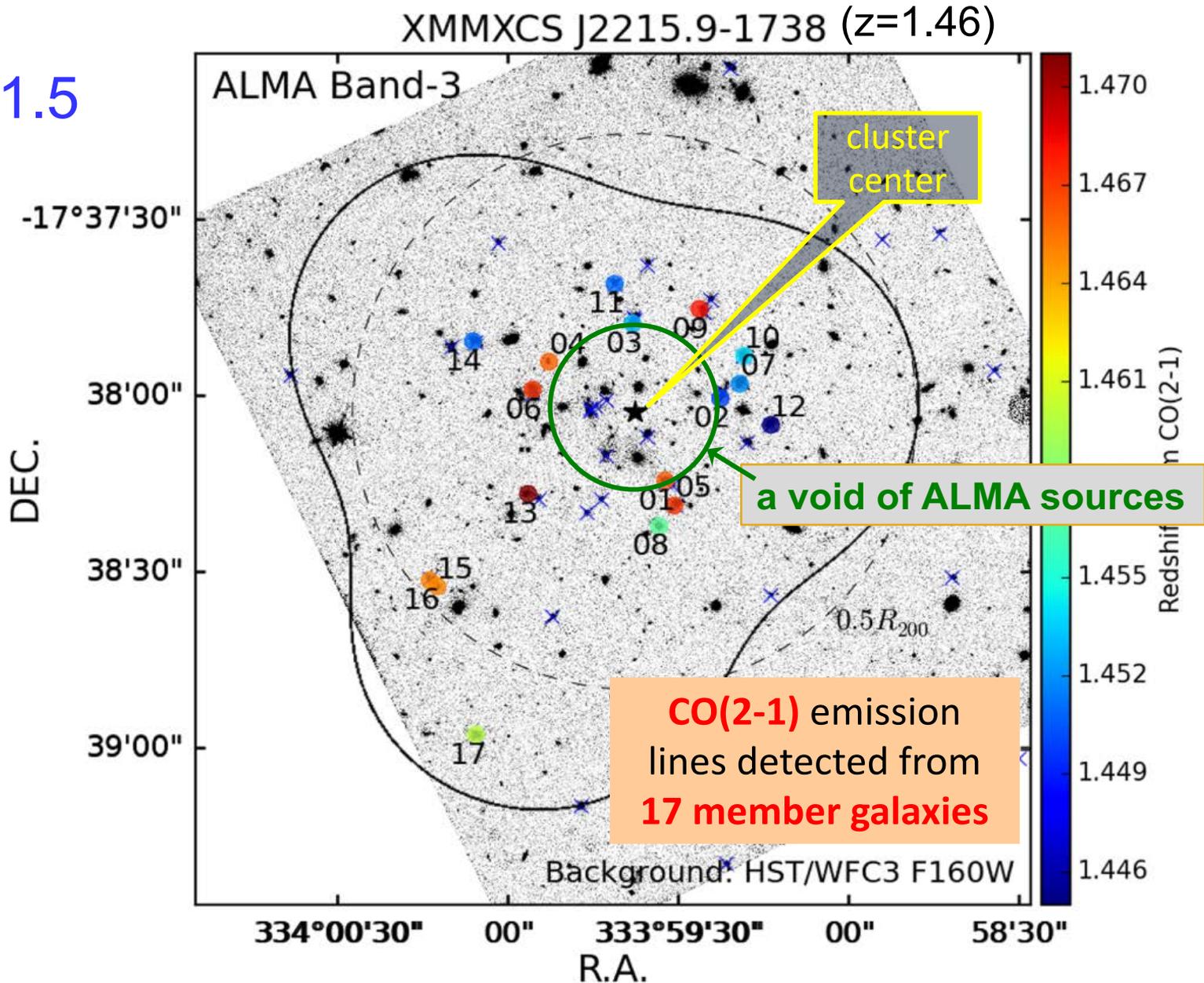
$z \sim 1.5$



1 hour integration x 3 pointings, beam size=1.79" x 1.41"
Noise level ~ 0.11 mJy/beam (in $\Delta v = 200$ km/s)

Hayashi et al. (2017)

$z \sim 1.5$

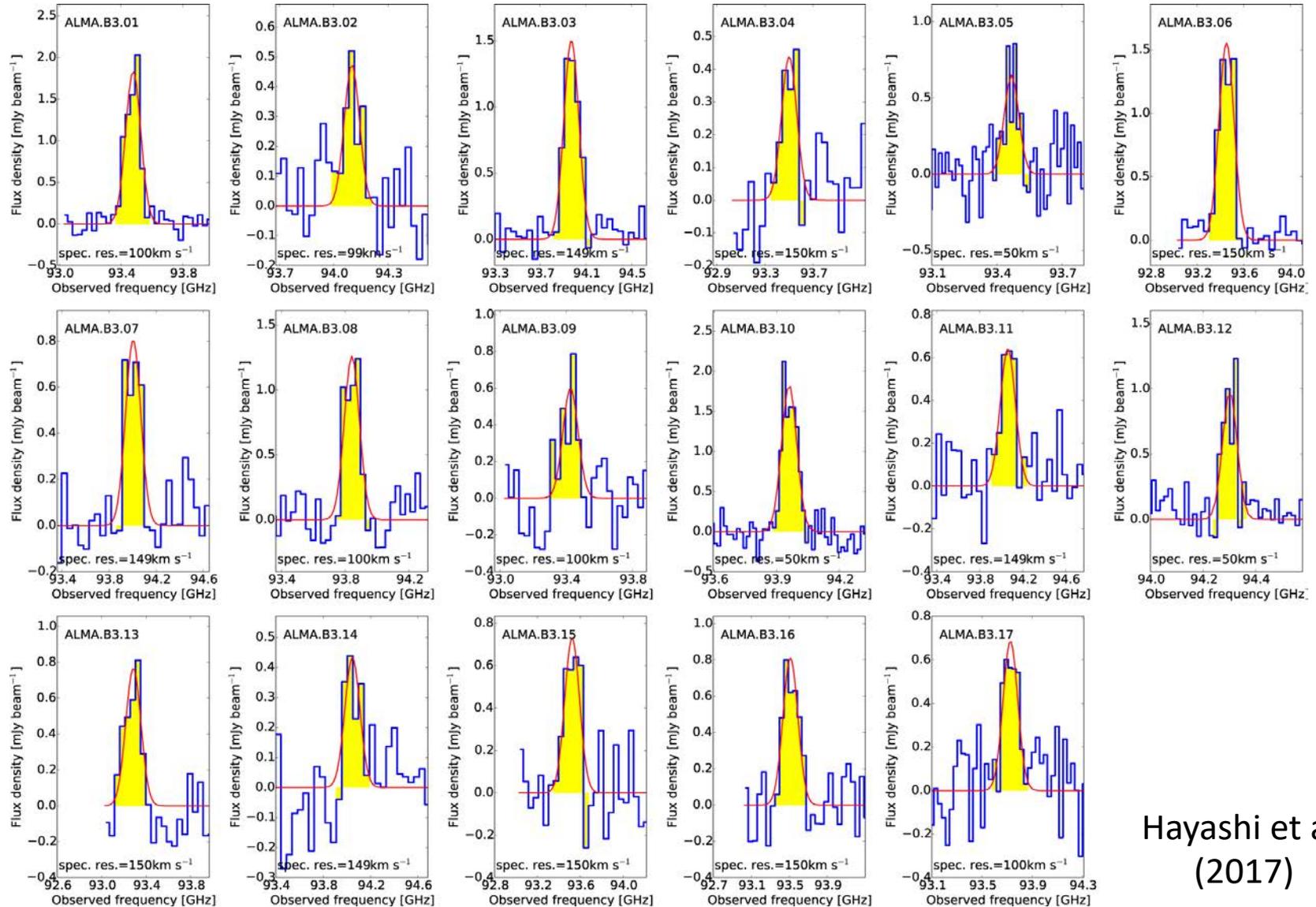


1 hour integration x 3 pointings, beam size=1.79" x 1.41"
Noise level ~ 0.11 mJy/beam (in $\Delta v = 200$ km/s)

Hayashi et al. (2017)

CO(2-1) emission lines from 17 cluster members

XCS2215 cluster ($z=1.46$) ($>10^{10}M_{\text{sun}}$)

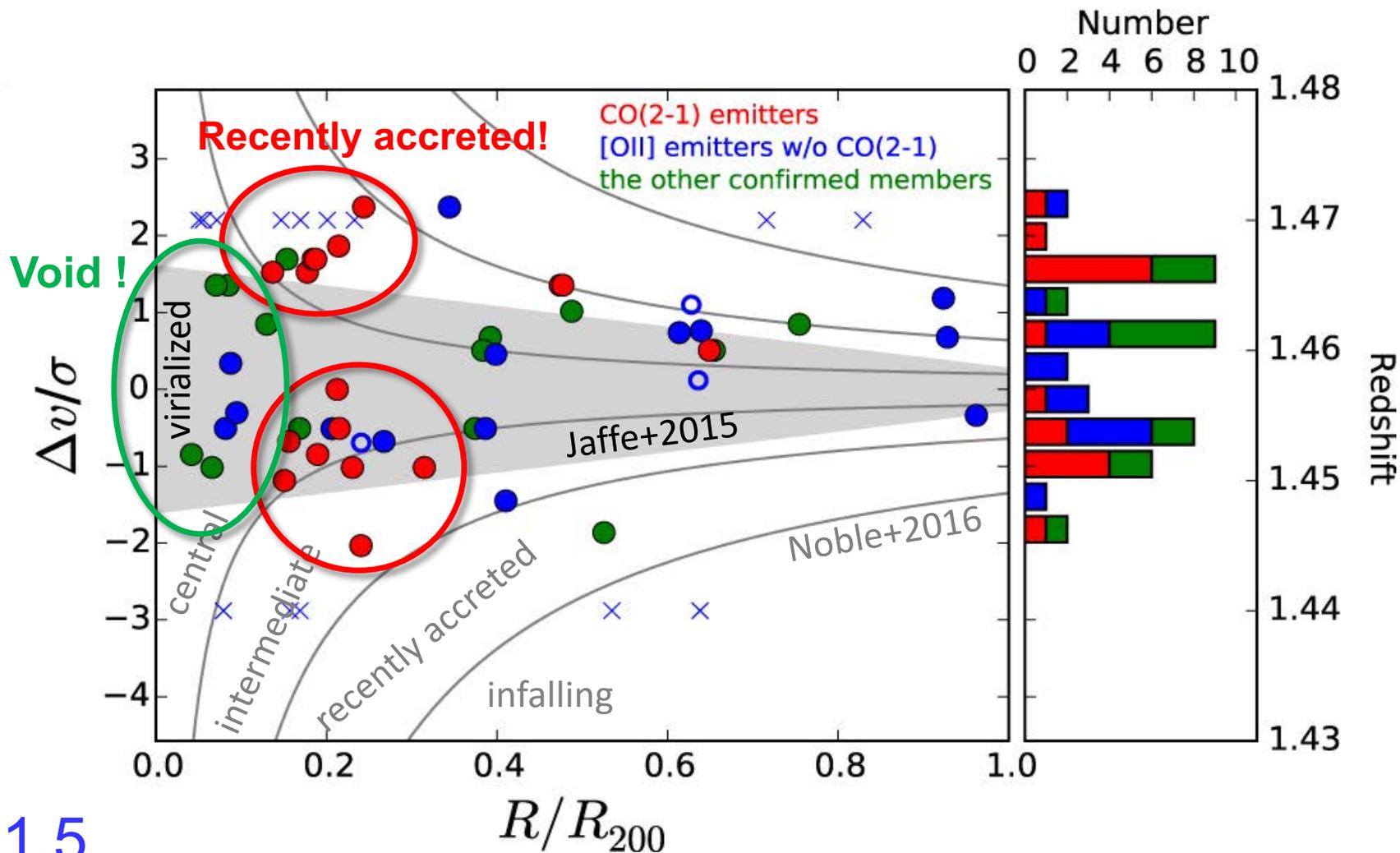


Hayashi et al.
(2017)

Cluster phase space diagram

XCS2215 cluster ($z=1.46$)

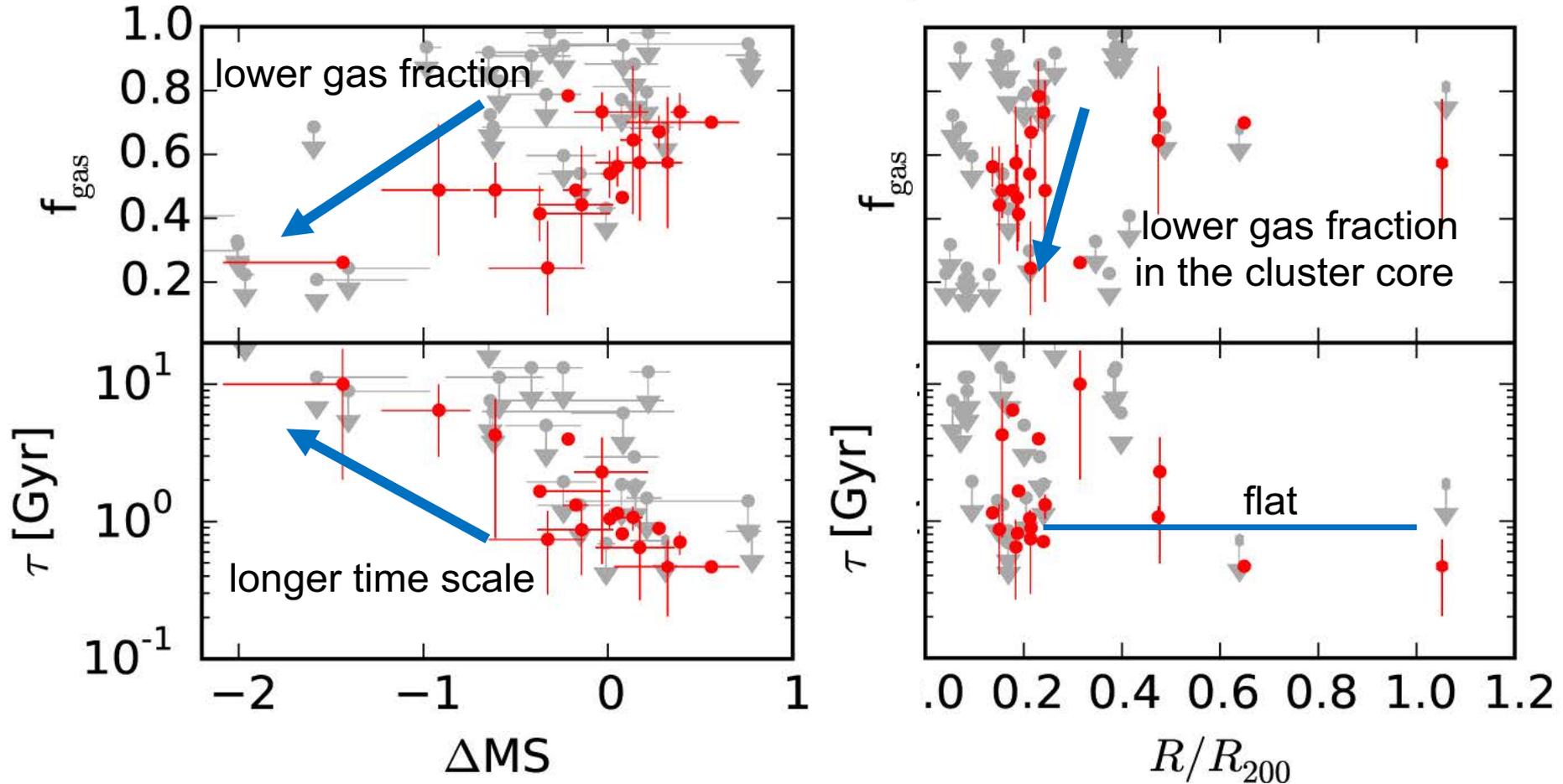
Gas rich galaxies seem to be recently accreted galaxies.



$z \sim 1.5$

Gas mass fraction (f_{gas}) and depletion time scale (τ)

$z \sim 1.5$ XCS2215 cluster ($z=1.46$)



M_{gas} with Tacconi et al. (2018) recipe.

$$f_{\text{gas}} = M_{\text{gas}} / (M_{\text{star}} + M_{\text{gas}}) \quad \tau = M_{\text{gas}} / \text{SFR}$$

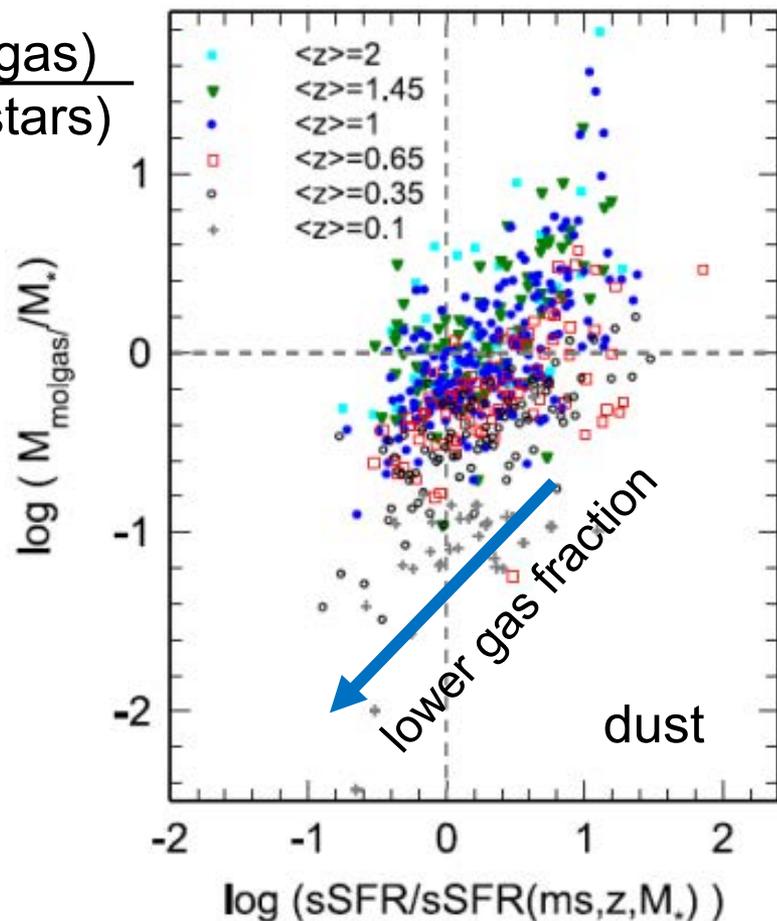
Hayashi et al. (2017)

Field galaxies at $0.1 < z < 2$:

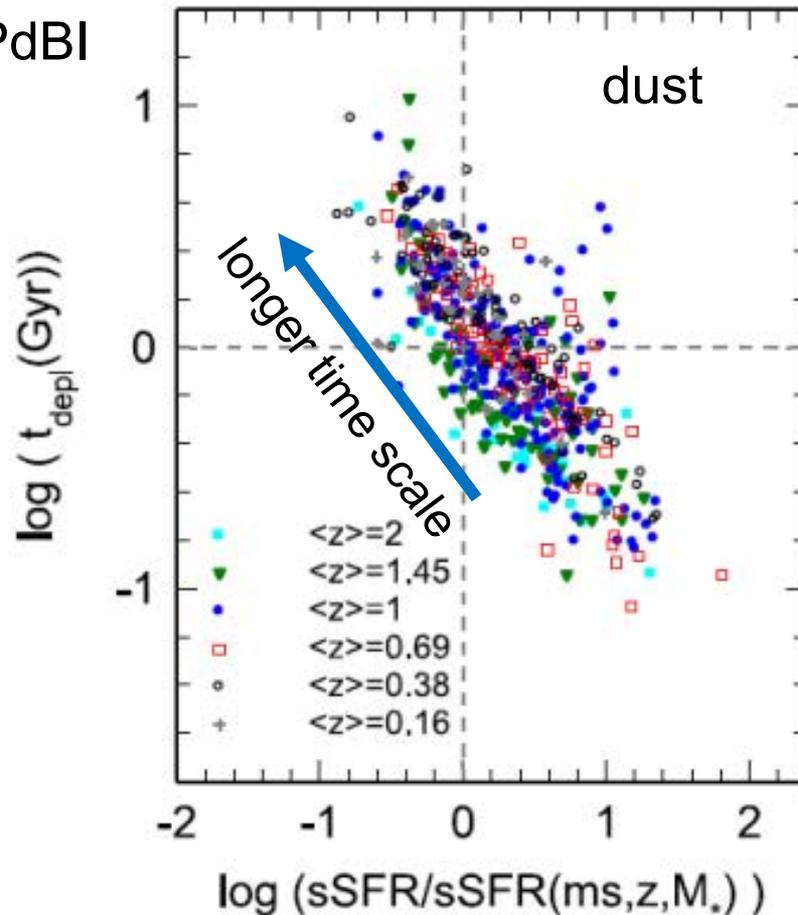
f_{gas} and τ_{dep} (1/SFE) and as a function of $\Delta(\text{MS})$

Both are equally contributing to enhancement/quenching.

$$\frac{M(\text{gas})}{M(\text{stars})}$$



PdBI

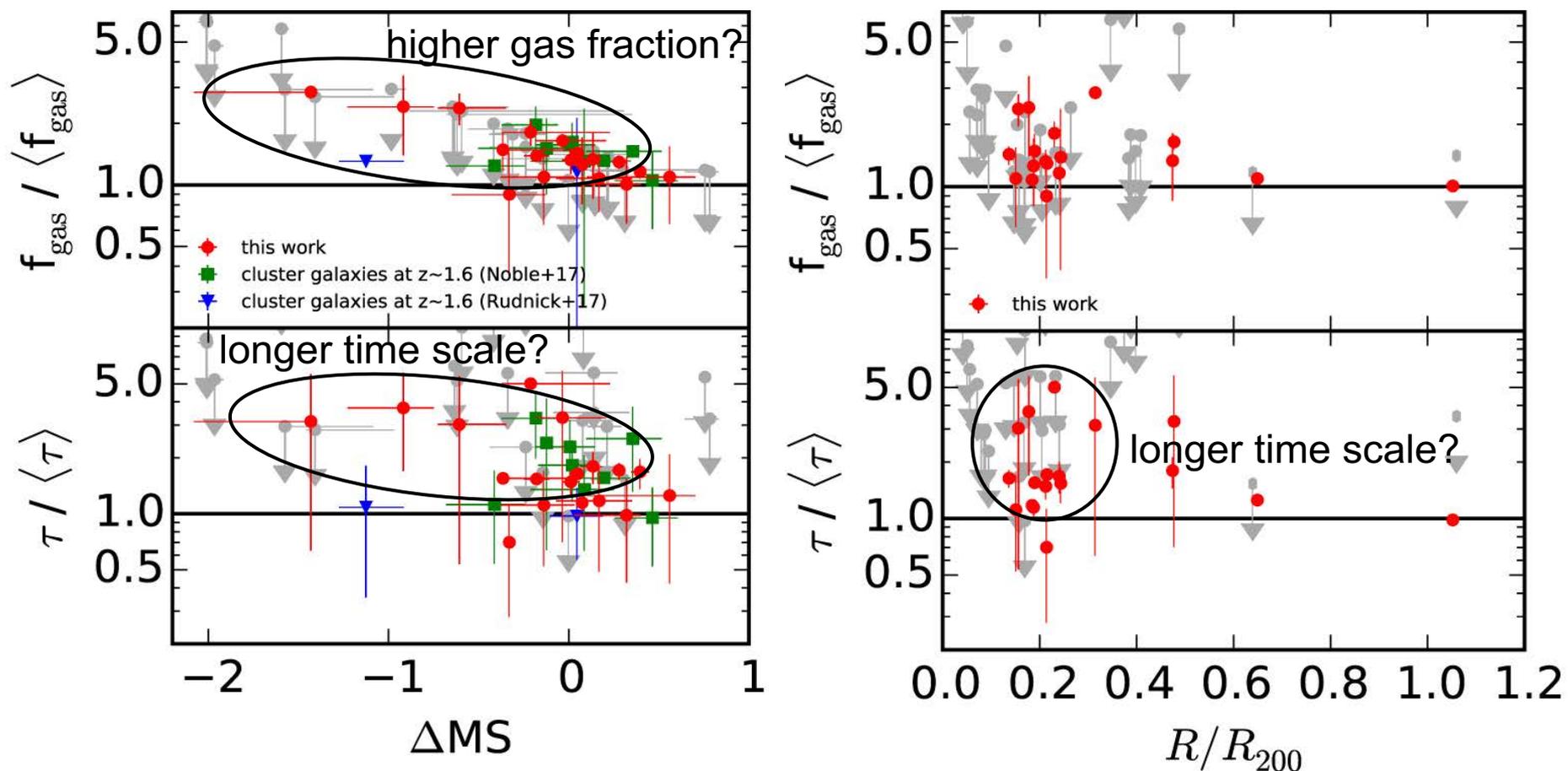


Genzel et al. (2015)

See also COLDGASS project (Saintonge et al. 2011) for similar trend at $z \sim 0$

Environmental dependence?

$z \sim 1.5$ XCS2215 cluster ($z=1.46$)



Horizontal lines: **Scaling relation** by Tacconi et al. (2018) for **field galaxies (SFR, M^*)**

$$f_{\text{gas}} = M_{\text{gas}} / (M_{\text{star}} + M_{\text{gas}}) \quad \tau = M_{\text{gas}} / \text{SFR}$$

Hayashi et al. (2017)

ALMA Band-3 observations of $z=2-2.5$ proto-clusters (all around HzRGs)

+ 4C23.56 ($z=2.48$)

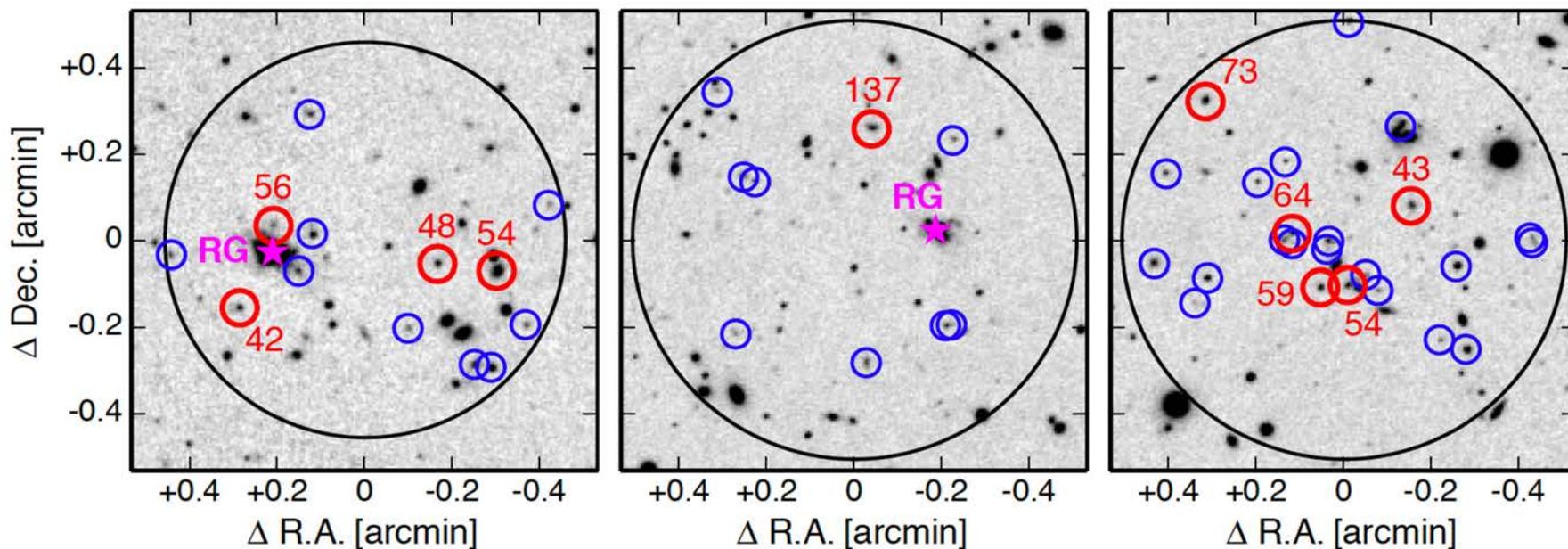
PKS1138 ($z=2.16$)

USS1558 ($z=2.53$)

1138-F1

1558-F1

1558-F2



Beam size = 59" diameter

○ ALMA CO(3-2) detections
○ non detections

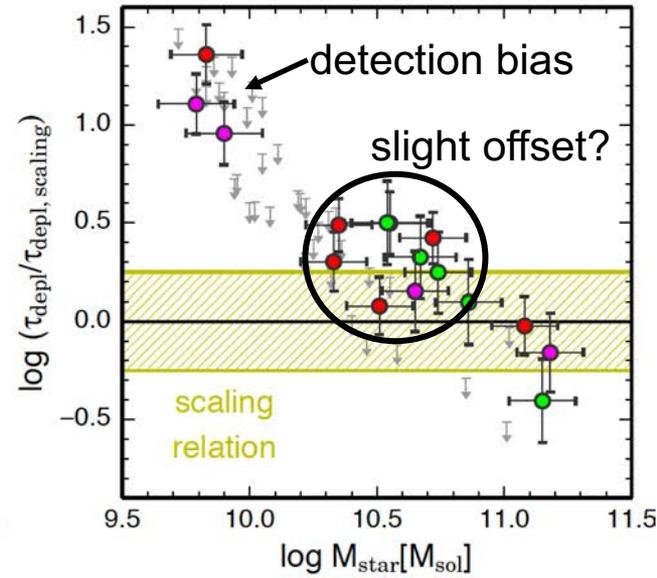
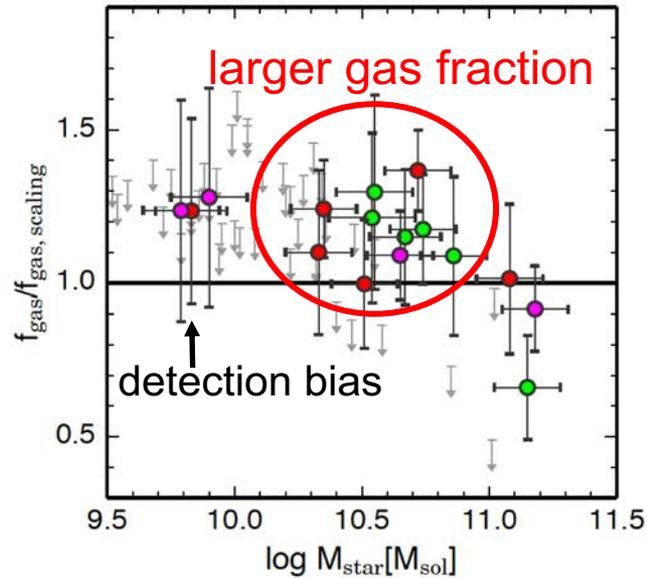
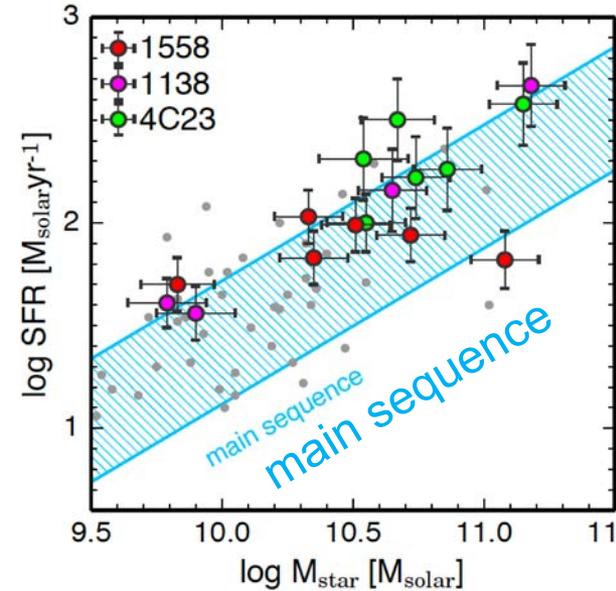
Environmental dependence?

$z \sim 2.5$

log SFR

$f_{\text{gas}} / f_{\text{gas, scaling}}$

$\tau_{\text{depl}} / \tau_{\text{depl, scaling}}$



$\log M_{\text{star}}$

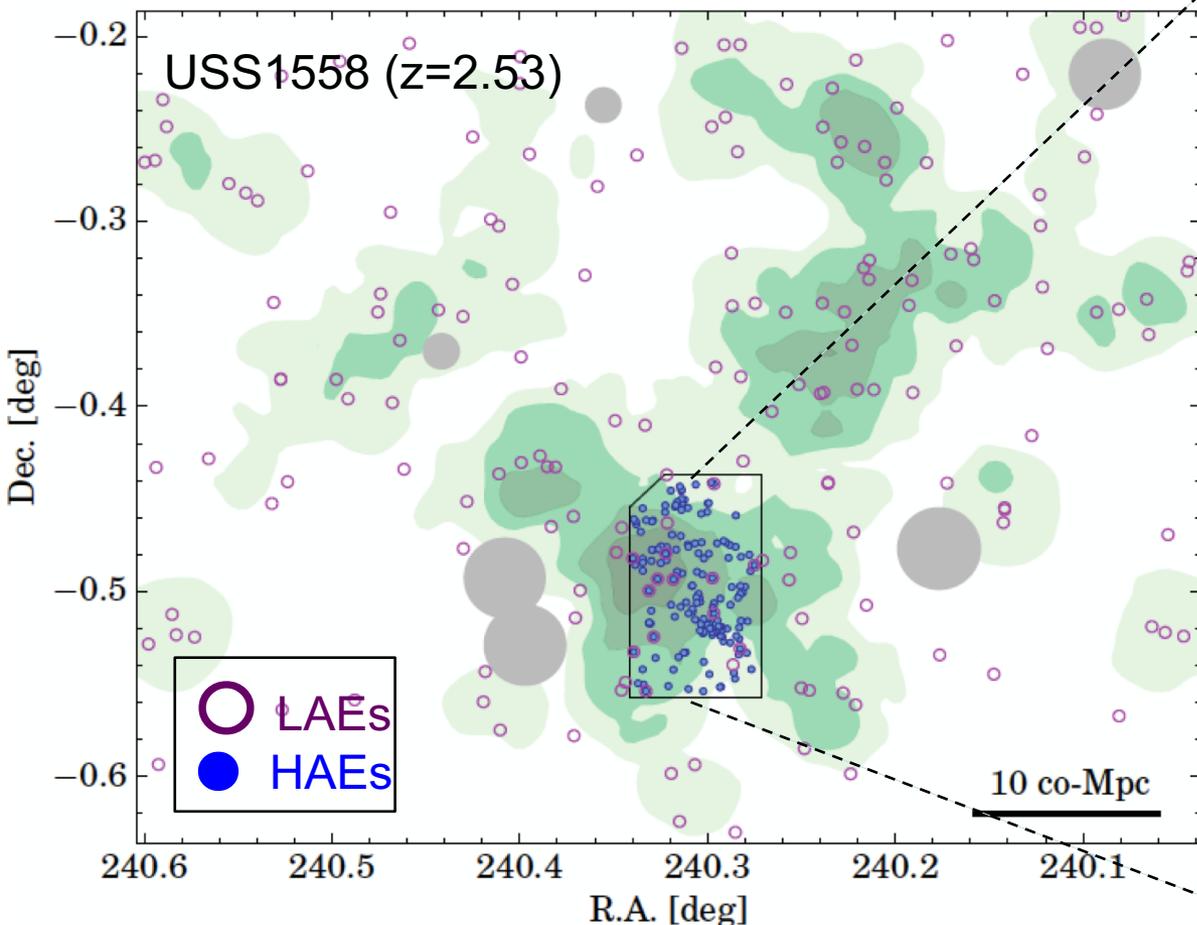
Horizontal lines: **Scaling relation** by Tacconi et al. (2018) for **field galaxies (SFR, M^*)**

Larger gas fraction in proto-cluster galaxies compared to the general field due to the efficient cold gas accretion towards the intersections of the filaments?

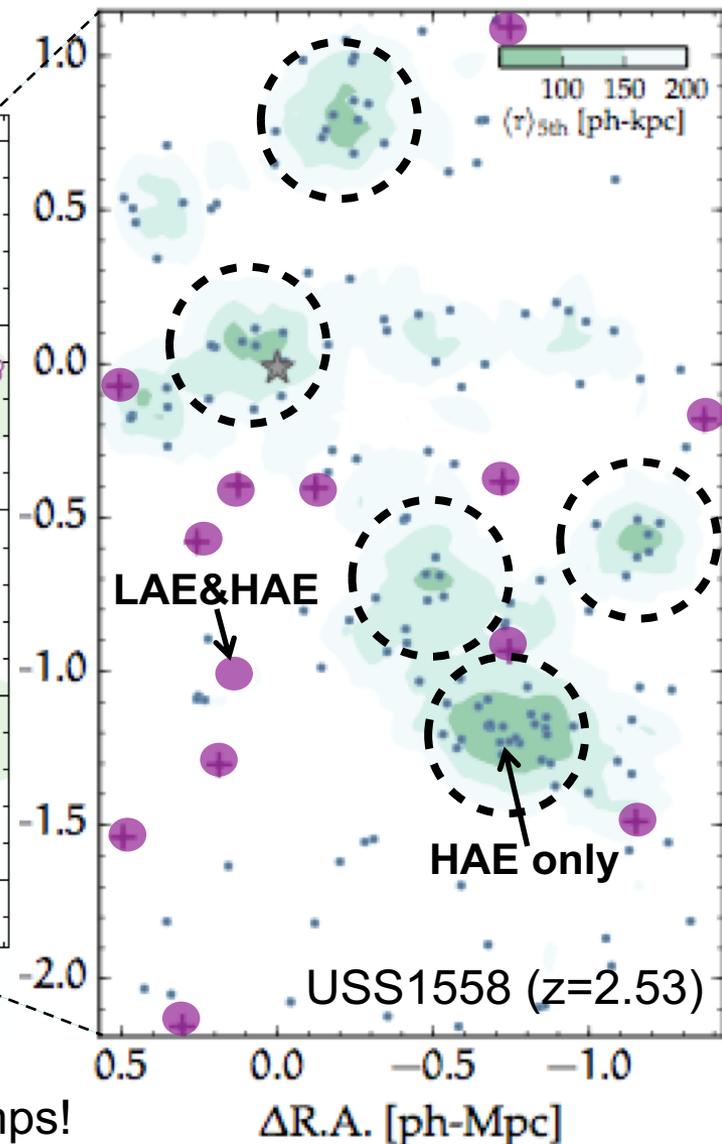
Dual NB emitter survey (Ly α , H α) of a proto-cluster at $z=2.5$

Shimakawa et al. (2017)

Suprime-Cam (34' x 27') – NB429 (Ly α)

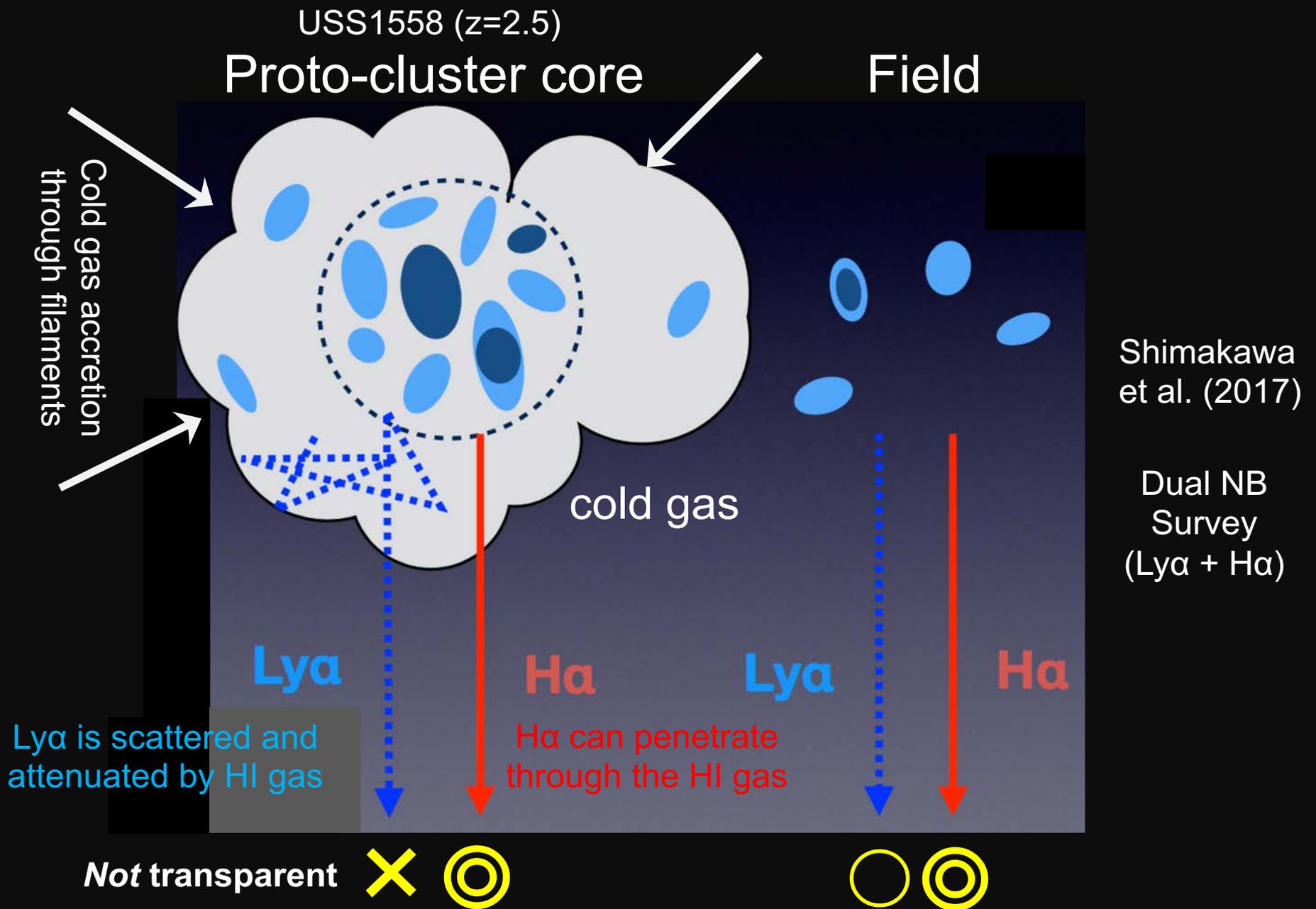


MOIRCS (7' x 4') – NB2315 (H α)



Dual emitters (LAE&HAE) avoid the dense clumps!

→ Dense cores are enshrouded by HI gas fed by cold streams?



Shimakawa et al. (2017)

Dual NB Survey ($\text{Ly}\alpha + \text{H}\alpha$)

Low $\text{Ly}\alpha/\text{H}\alpha$ ratios of galaxies in the cluster core \rightarrow HI gas is associated

Summary

- **Mahalo-Subaru** has been mapping LSSs around distant clusters at high redshifts and revealing star formation histories in clusters, such as the **boosting of SF** in a proto-cluster core ($z \sim 2.5$) and the **inside-out quenching** of SF at $z < 2$.
- **Gracias-ALMA** is now detecting gas/ISM within the SFGs and its environmental dependence, such as **higher gas fraction** in proto-cluster cores ($z > 1.5$), which may trigger high SF activities. Will resolve **internal structures of galaxies** and witness **physical processes in action** with high resolution observations.
- These results can be interpreted by **abundant gas associated to proto-cluster core fed by cold streams**.

