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Relating Galaxies across Cosmic Time

to study galaxy evolution

arXiv:2104.12223, 2211.00485

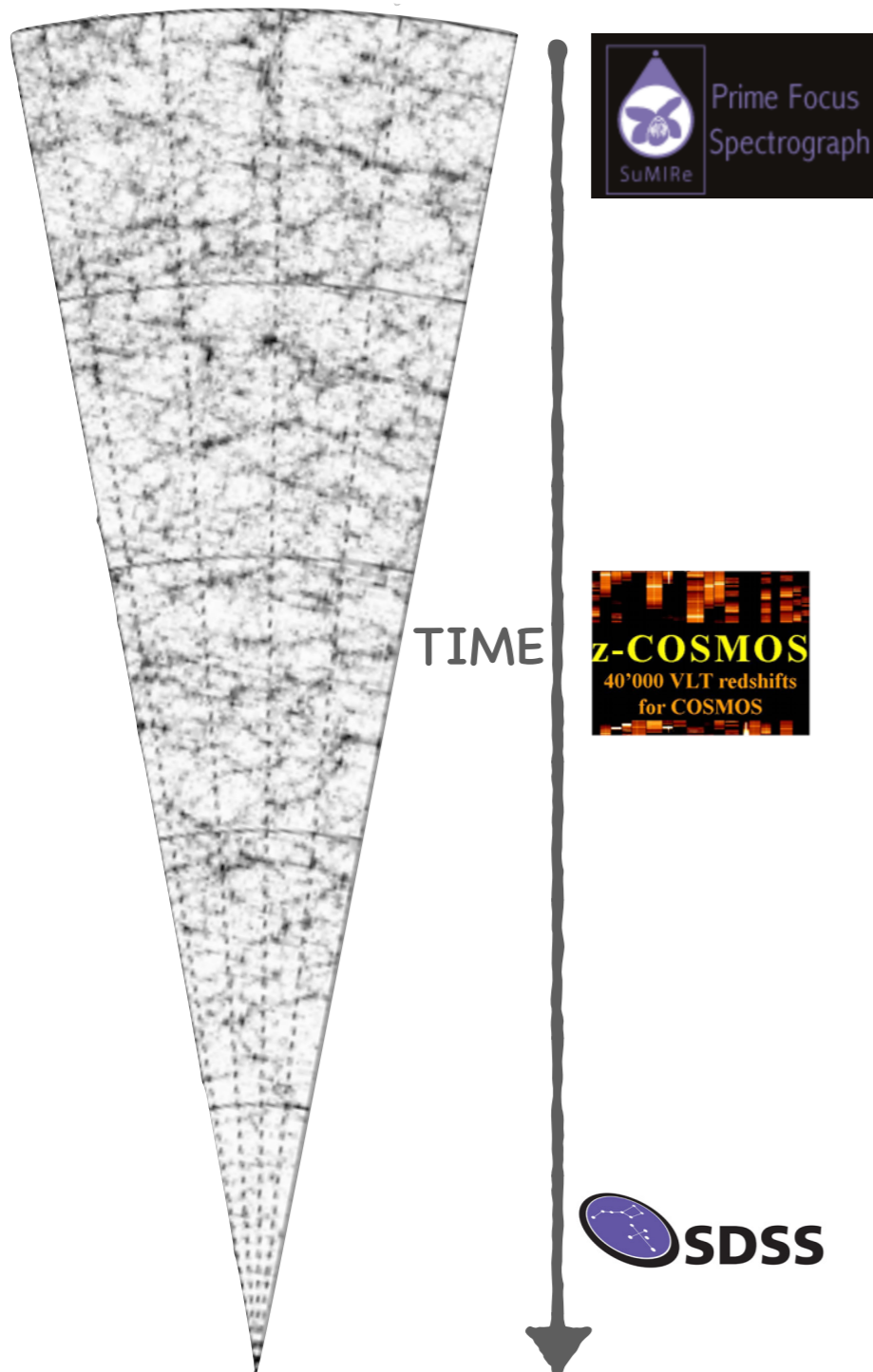
Kai Wang (王凯)

20230622 @ Shanghai & Suzhou

Collaborators:

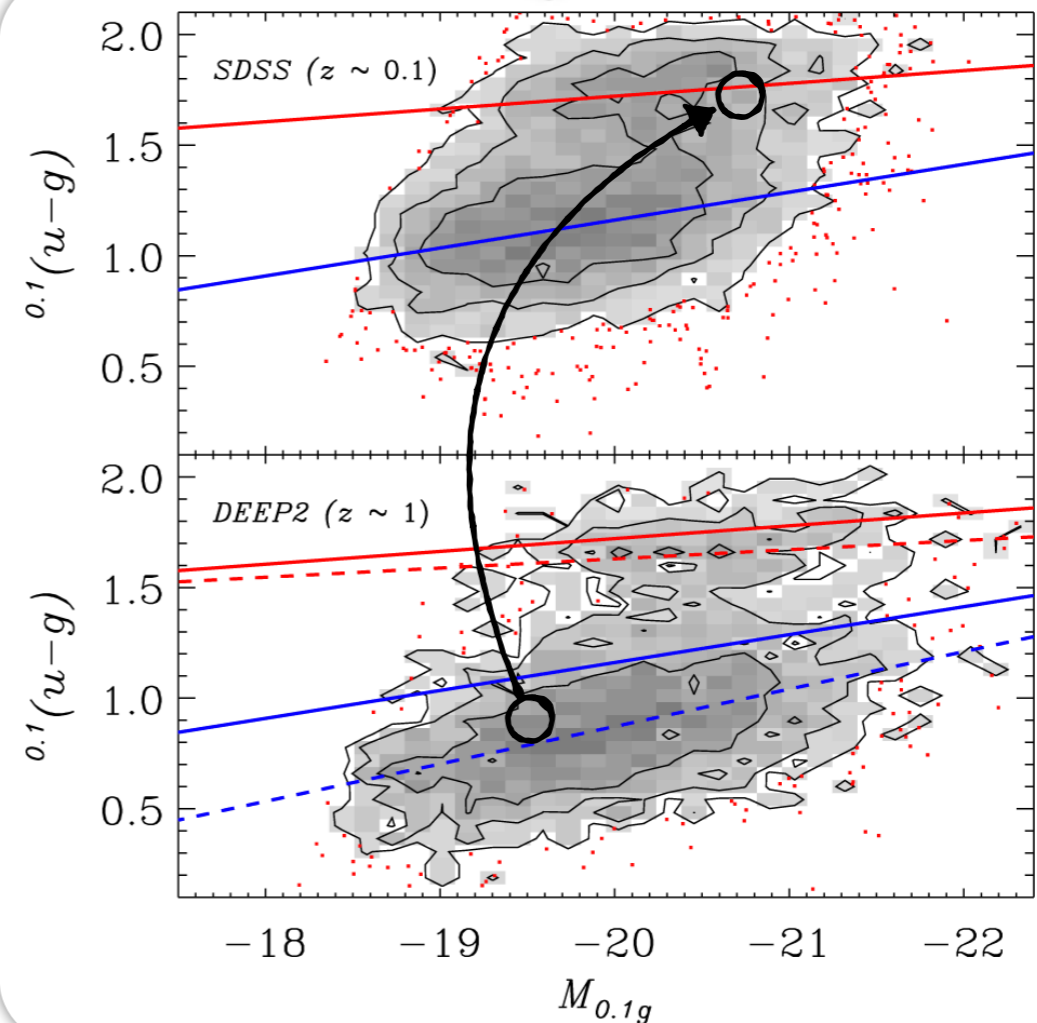
Houjun Mo (UMass), Cheng Li (THU), Yangyao Chen (USTC)

1. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time → The Problem



- Causally irrelevant
- Statistically connected

- What can we have?
Time-dependent distribution function
 $P(\text{Mass, Luminosity, SFR, Color, Morphology, } \dots | t)$
- What do we want?
Equation of motion in the phase space
 $f_1(\text{Mass, Luminosity, SFR, Color, Morphology, } \dots | t) = 0$
...
 $f_n(\text{Mass, Luminosity, SFR, Color, Morphology, } \dots | t) = 0$



1. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time → Previous Studies

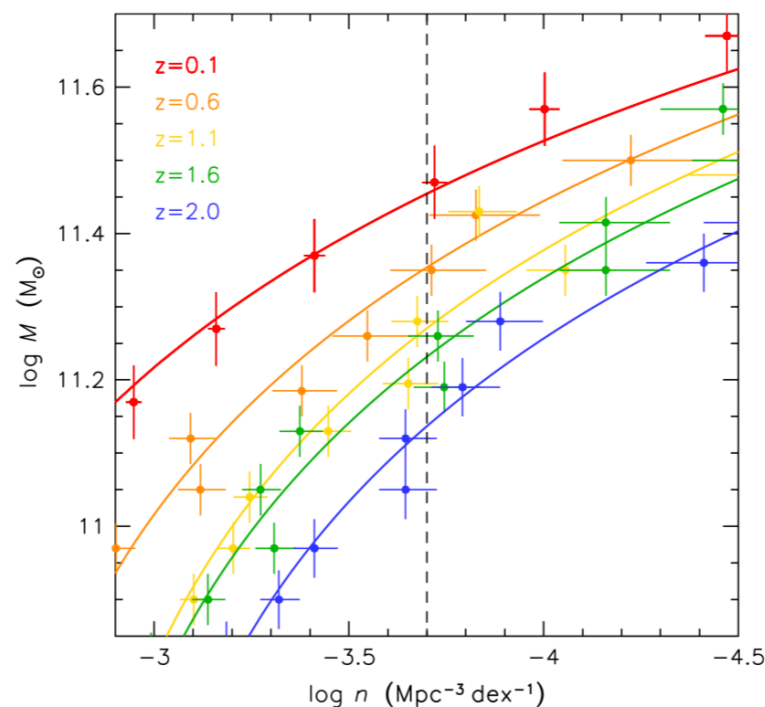
CONSTANT CUMULATIVE NUMBER DENSITY METHOD

$$n(> M_{*,1} | z_1) = n(> M_{*,2} | z_2)$$

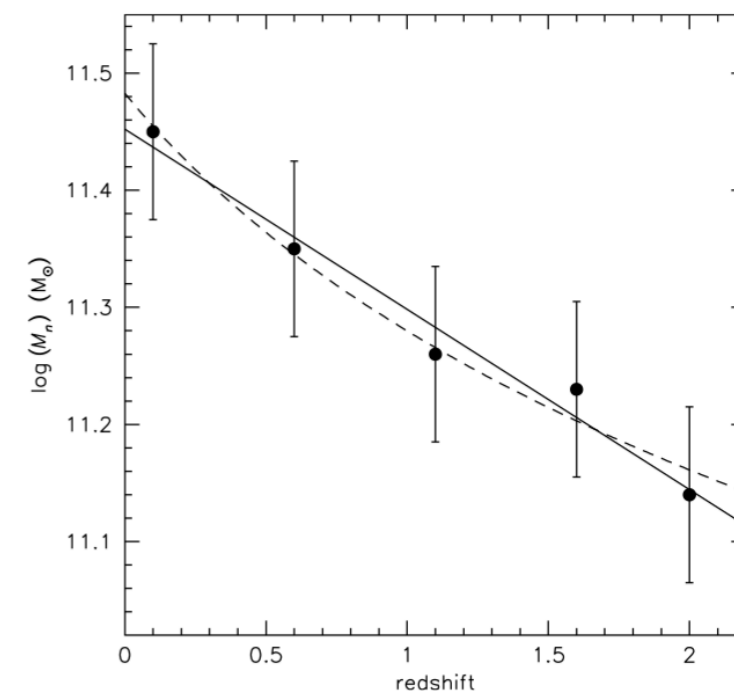
Galaxies $> M_{*,2}$ at z_2 : Progenitor

Galaxies $> M_{*,1}$ at z_1 : Descendant

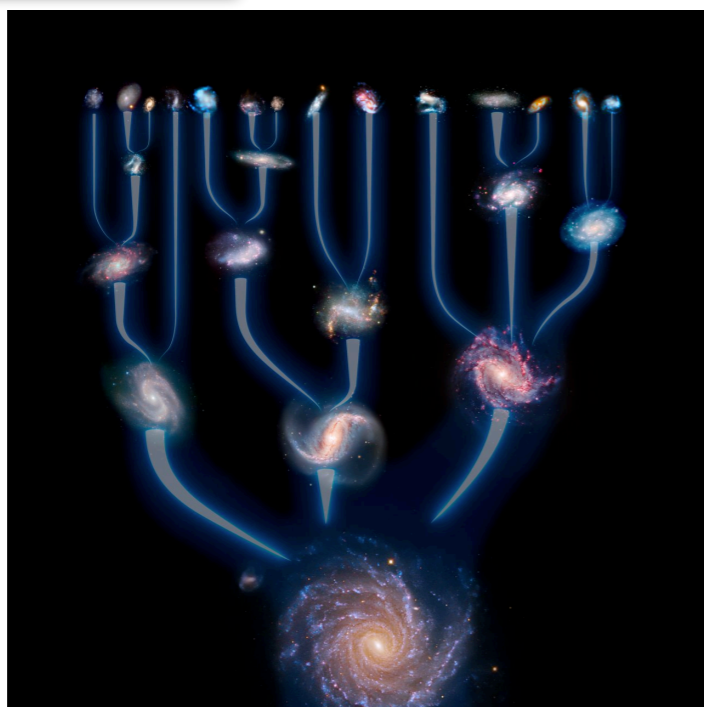
ASSUMPTION:
Stellar mass rank preserves!



van Dokkum et al. 2010

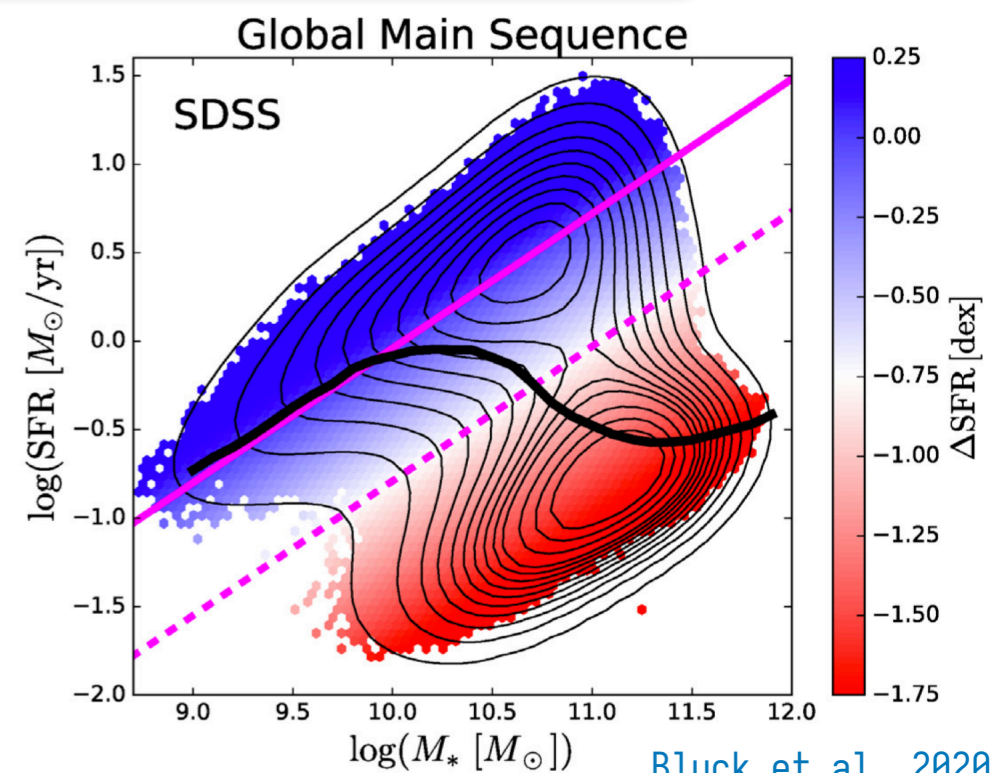


1. Galaxy mergers



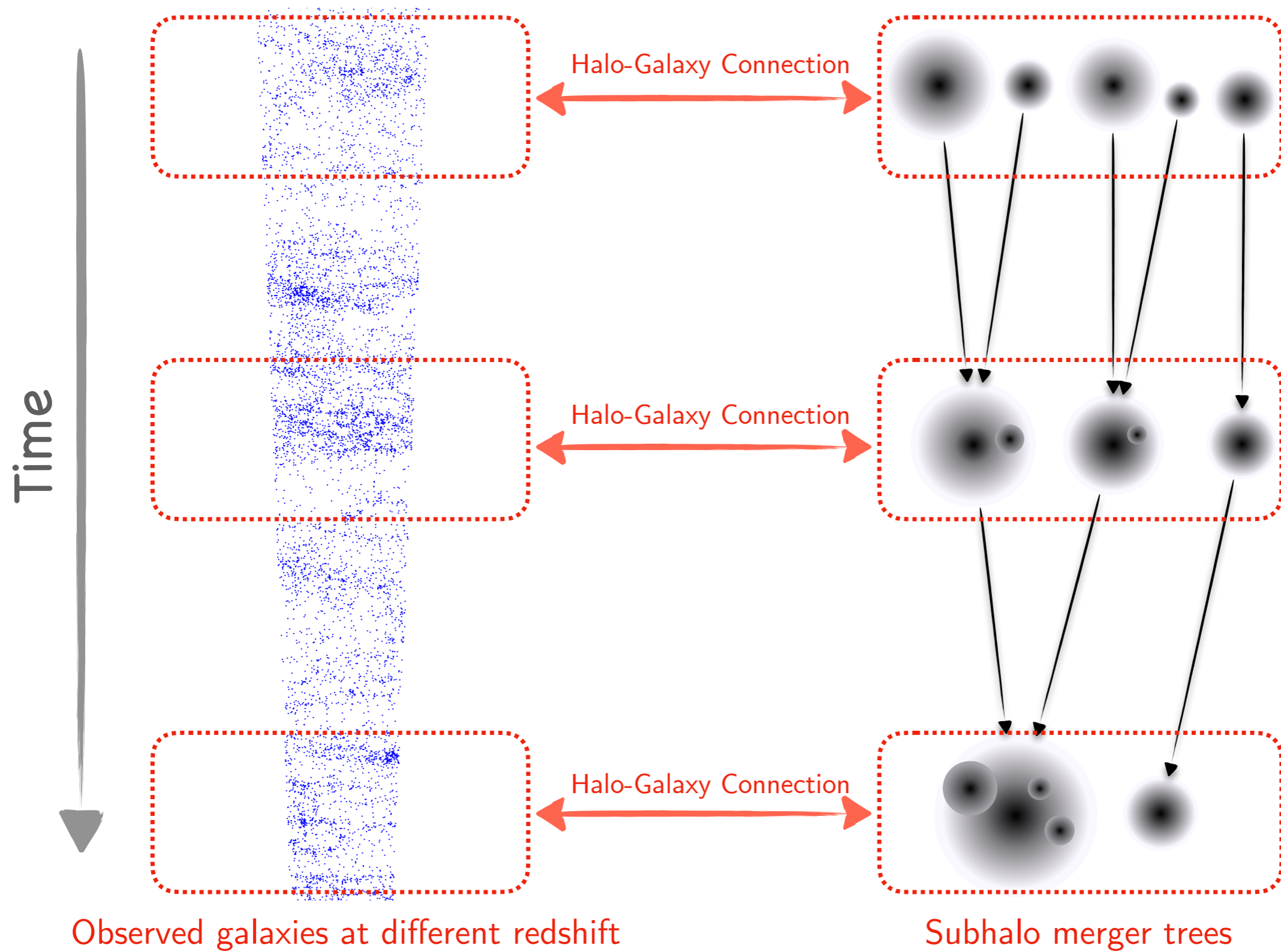
Credit: ESO/L. Calçada

2. Diversity in star formation rates

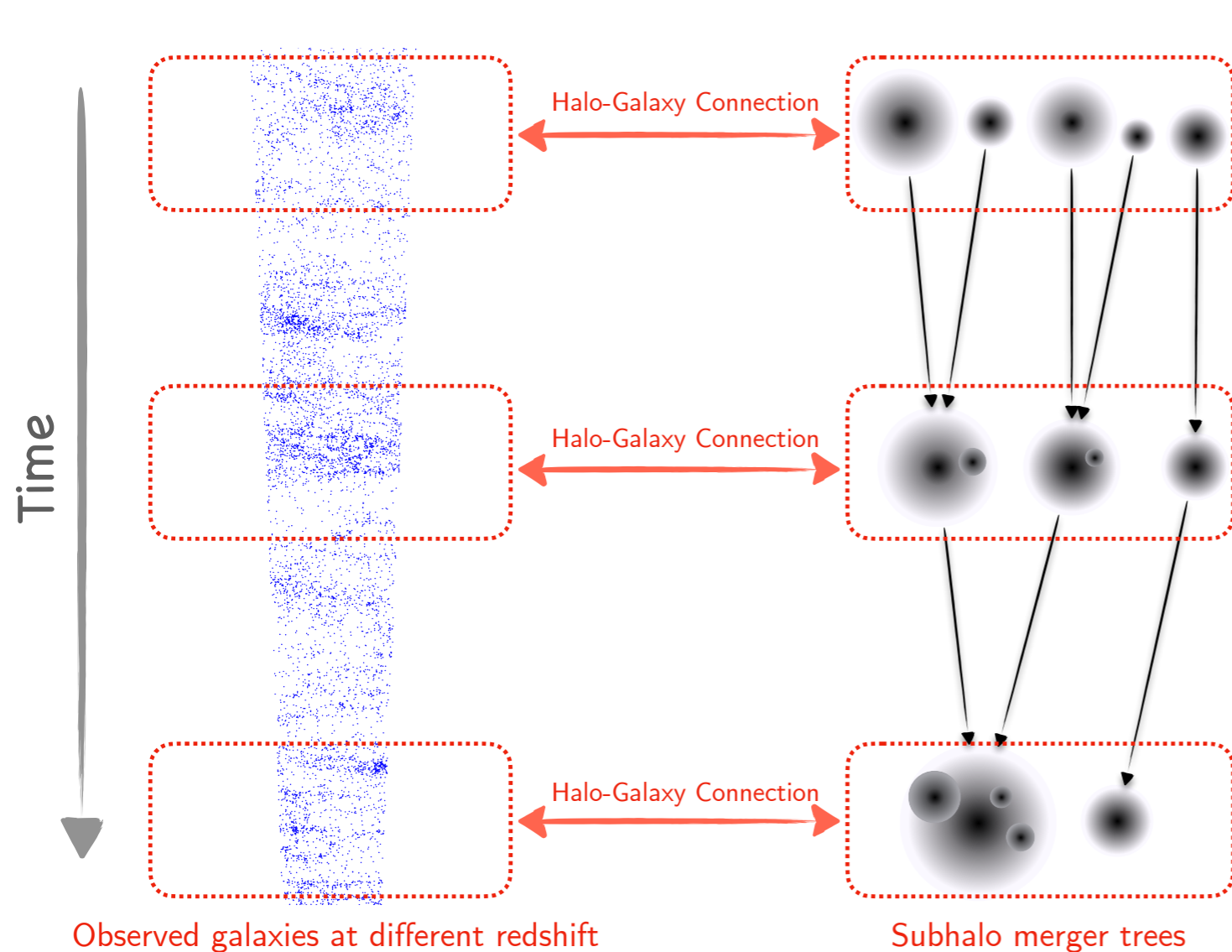


Bluck et al. 2020

1. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time → Framework



1. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time → Method & Test

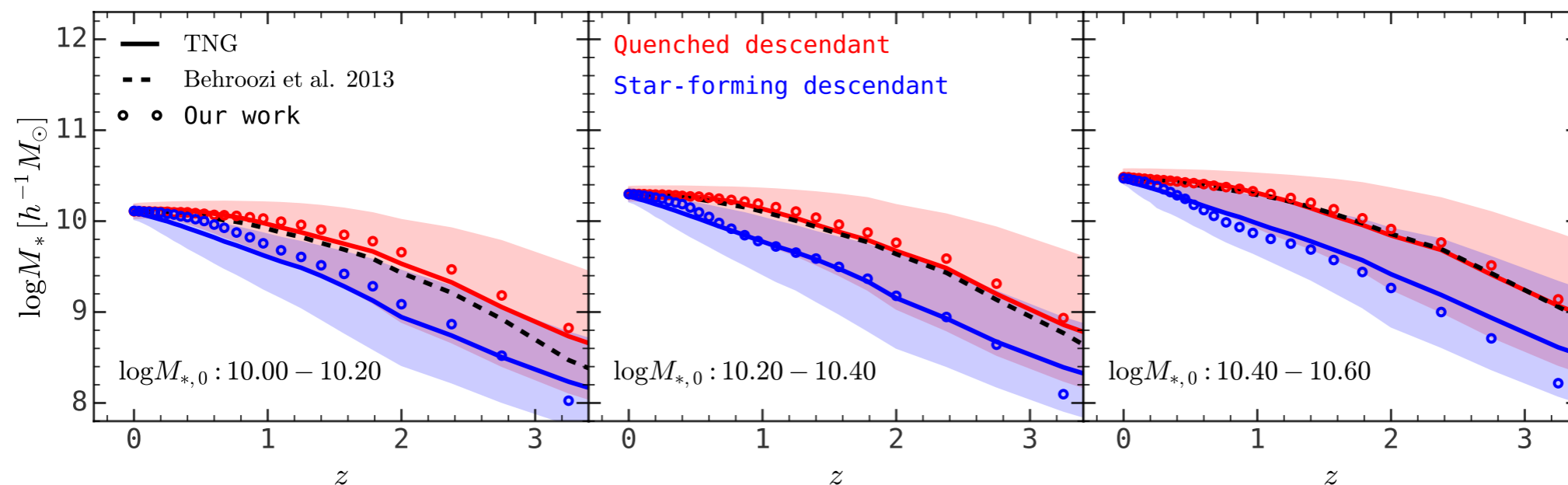


- **Sub-Halo Abundance Matching (SHAM):**
Massive galaxy resides in massive subhalo.
 $n(> M_*) = n(> M_{\text{subhalo}})$
- **Age Distribution Matching (ADM):**
Galaxy formed/accreted early quenches early.
 $n(< \text{sSFR} | M_*, M_h) = n(> z_{\text{starve}} | M_*, M_h)$

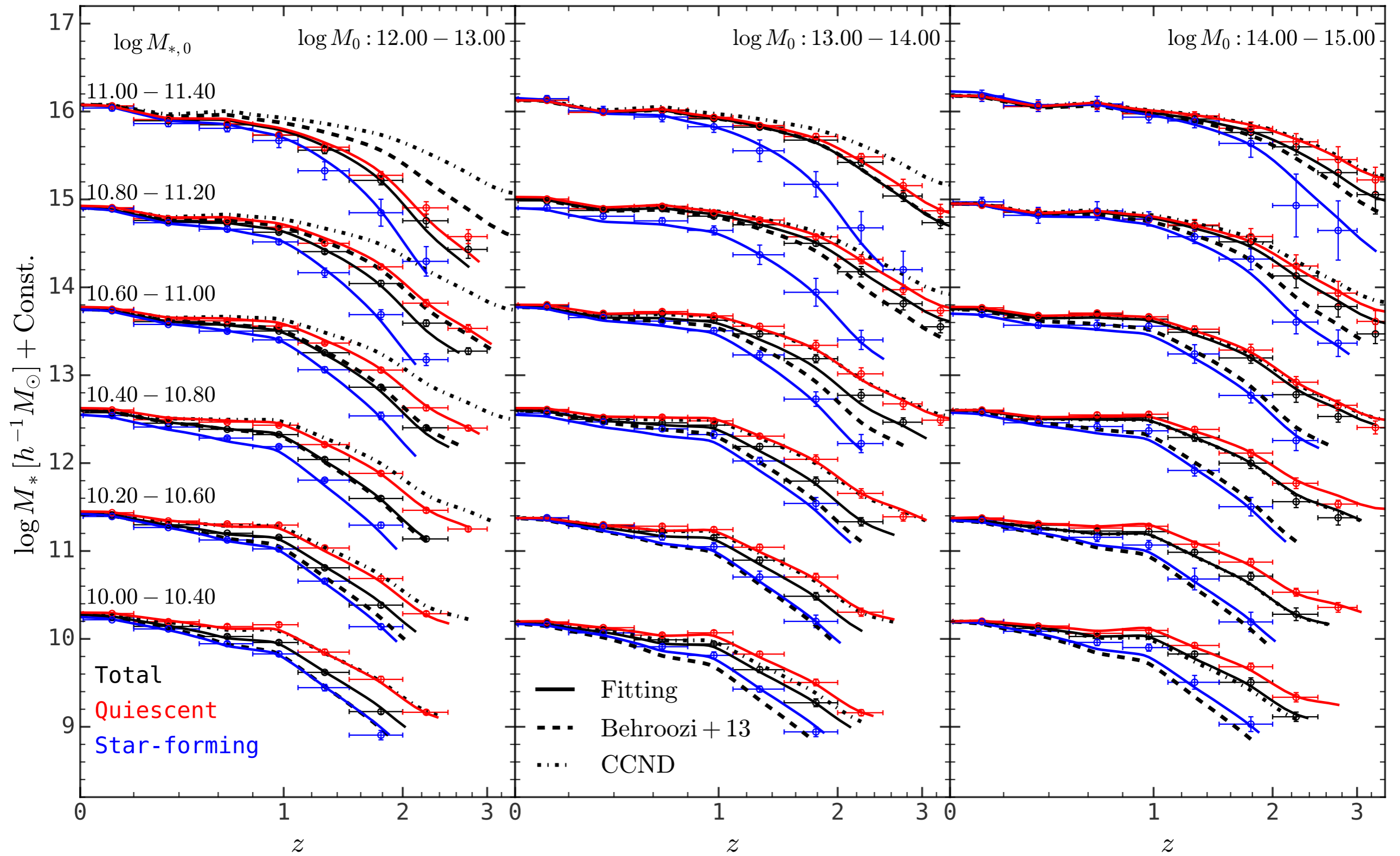
Assign each subhalo

- stellar mass (M_*)
- specific star formation rate (sSFR)

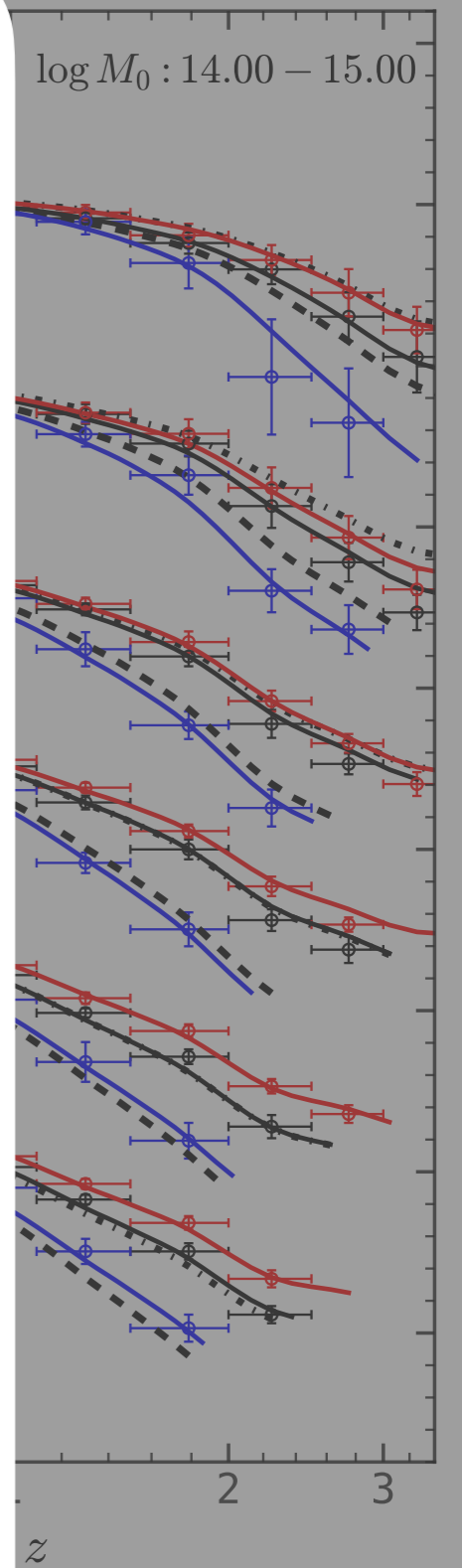
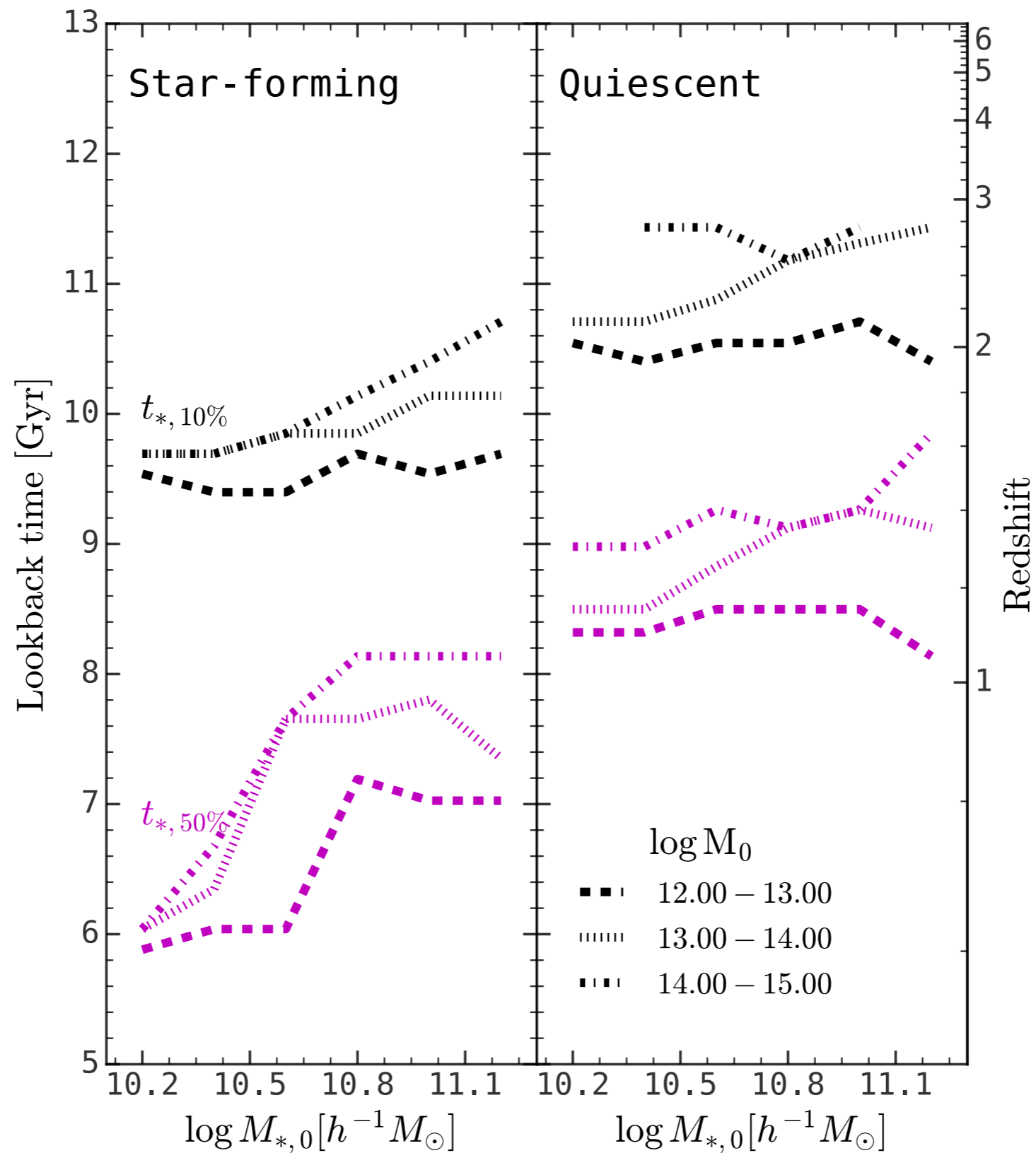
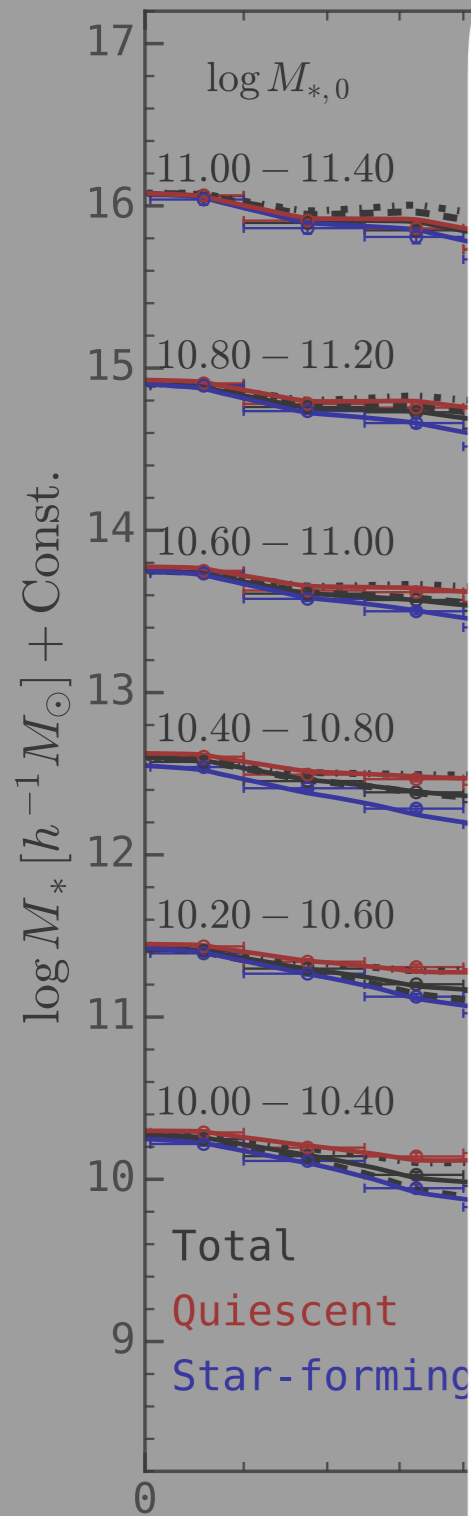
Trace the assembly histories of galaxies through subhalo merger trees



1. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time \rightarrow Applied to observation

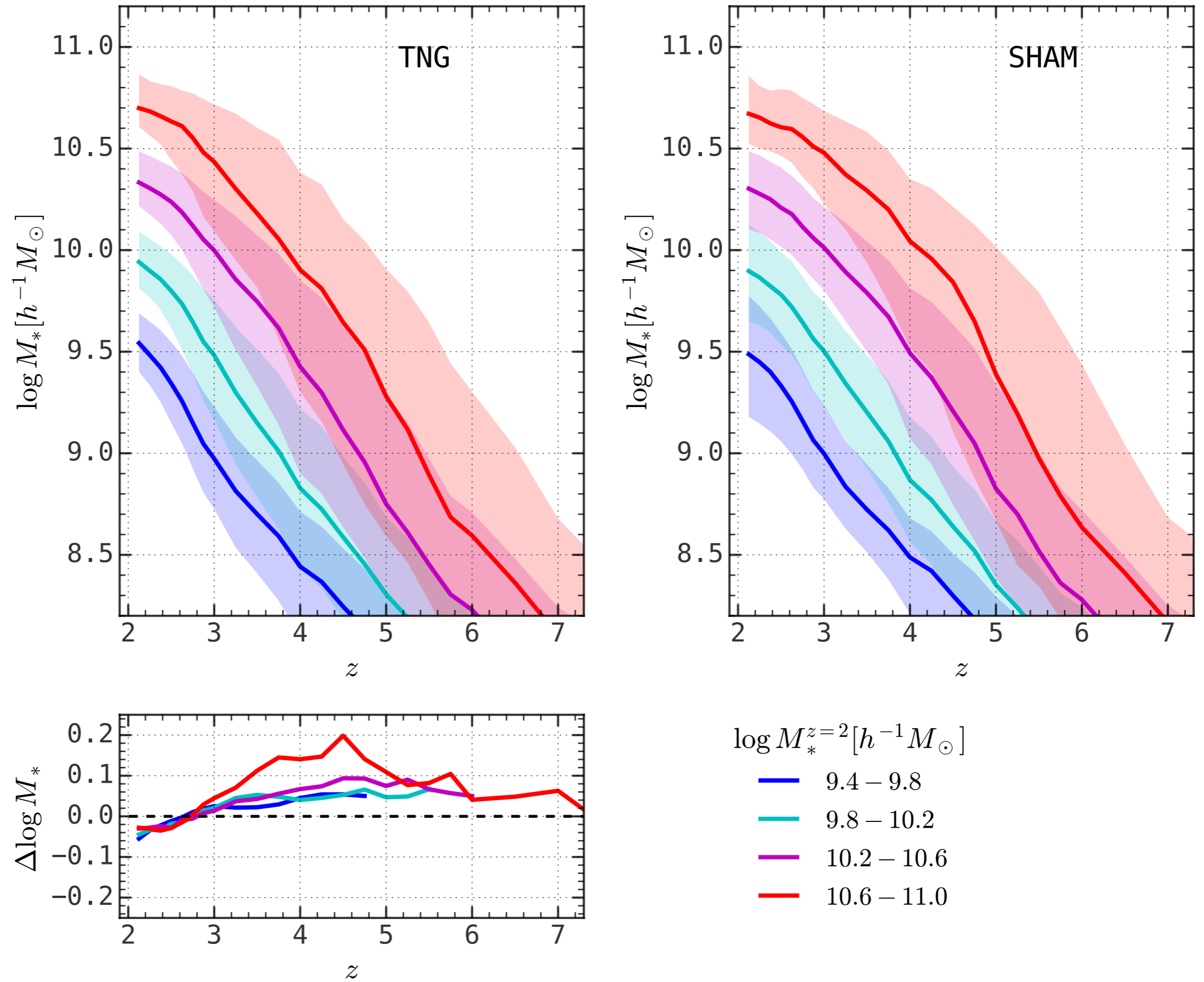


1. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time → Applied to observation

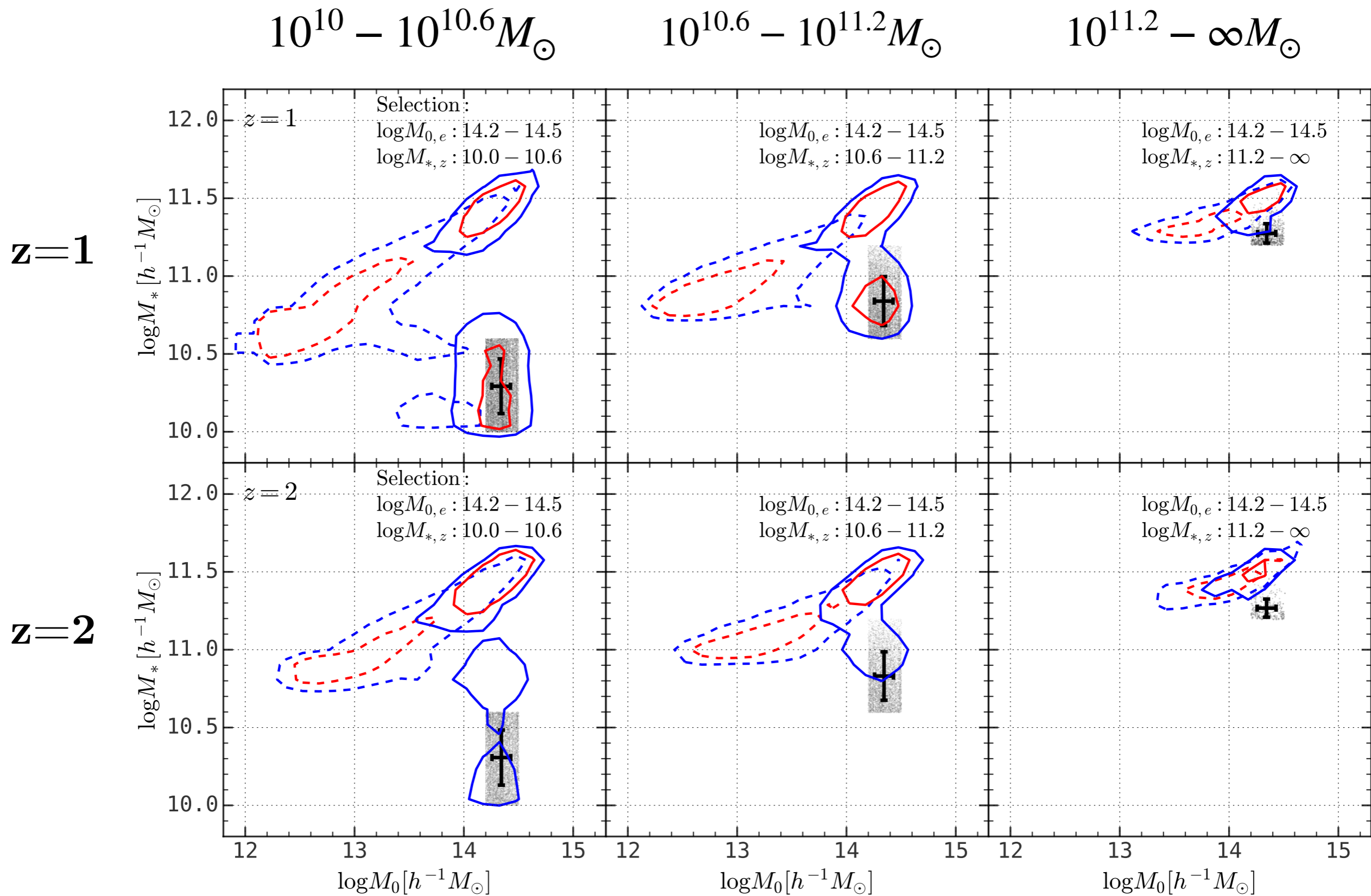


2. Connect Galaxies across Cosmic Time \rightarrow Connect $z \sim 2$ and $z \sim 6$

In progress...

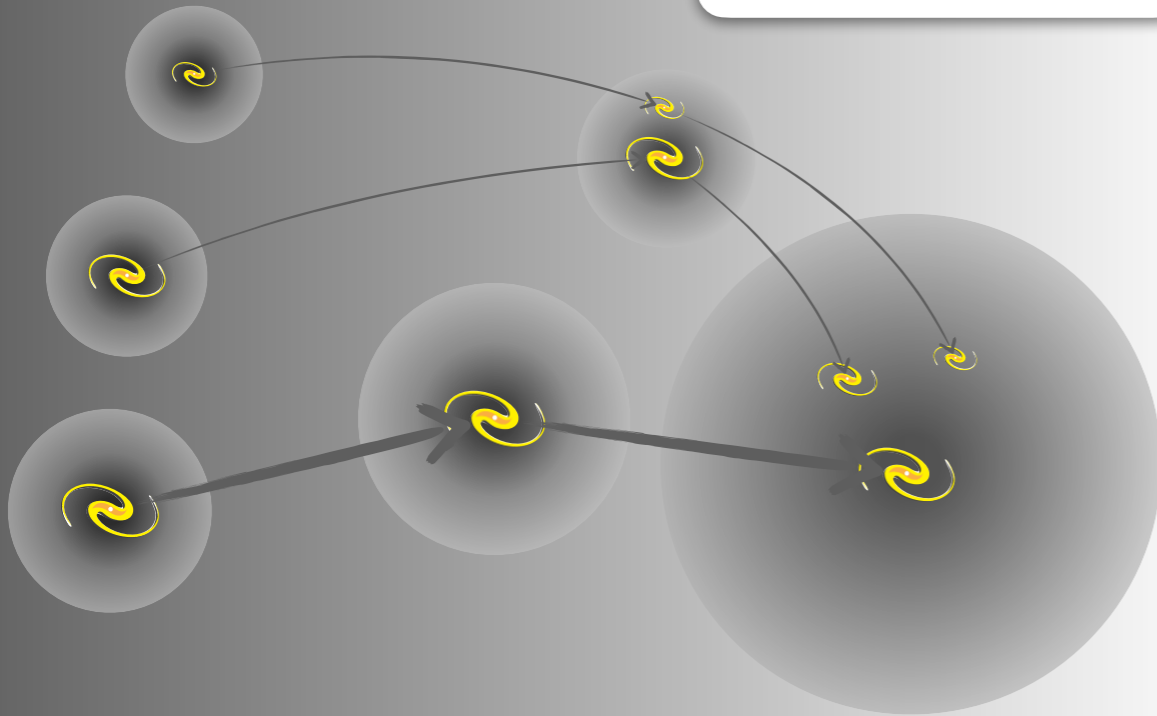


2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time \rightarrow Motivation



2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time → Protocluster finder

PROTOCLUSTER

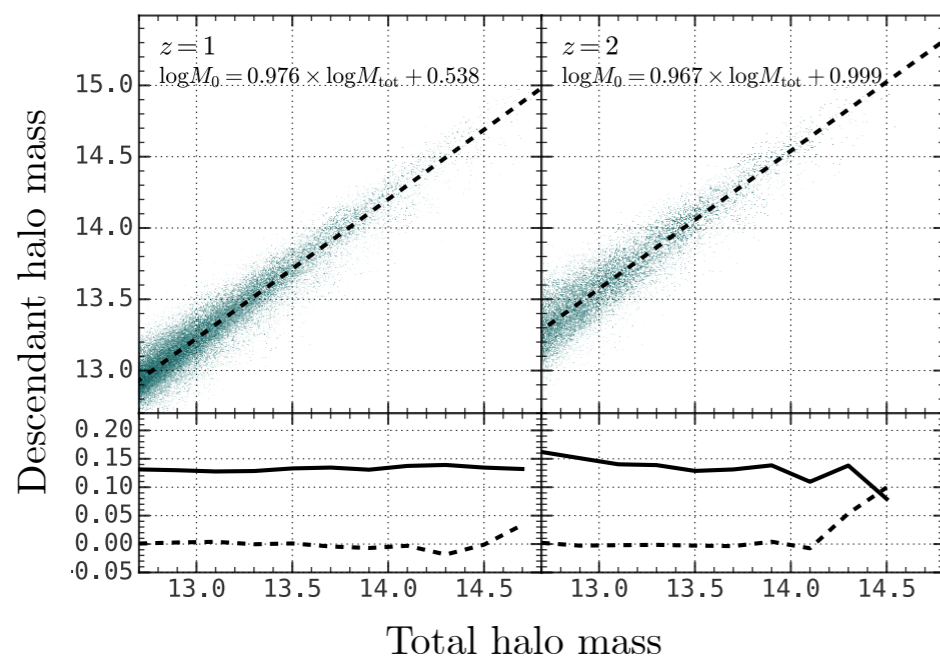


① USE HALO AS TRACERS

Compared with previously used tracers:
Galaxies, Ly- α Absorption etc.

- Reliable catalog at $z \sim 1 - 2$
- Independent of baryonic physics
- Free of small-scale redshift space distortion effect ('Finger-of-God' effect)

③ DESCENDANT HALO MASS



② FRIENDS-OF-FRIENDS

X : line-of-sight direction
 R_{vir} : virial radius

$$l_{\parallel} \cdot R_{\text{vir}} \geq |X_i - X_j|$$

$$l_{\perp} \cdot R_{\text{vir}} \geq \sqrt{(Y_j - Y_k)^2 + (Z_j - Z_k)^2}$$

i -th halo: (X_i, Y_i, Z_i)

j -th halo: (X_j, Y_j, Z_j)

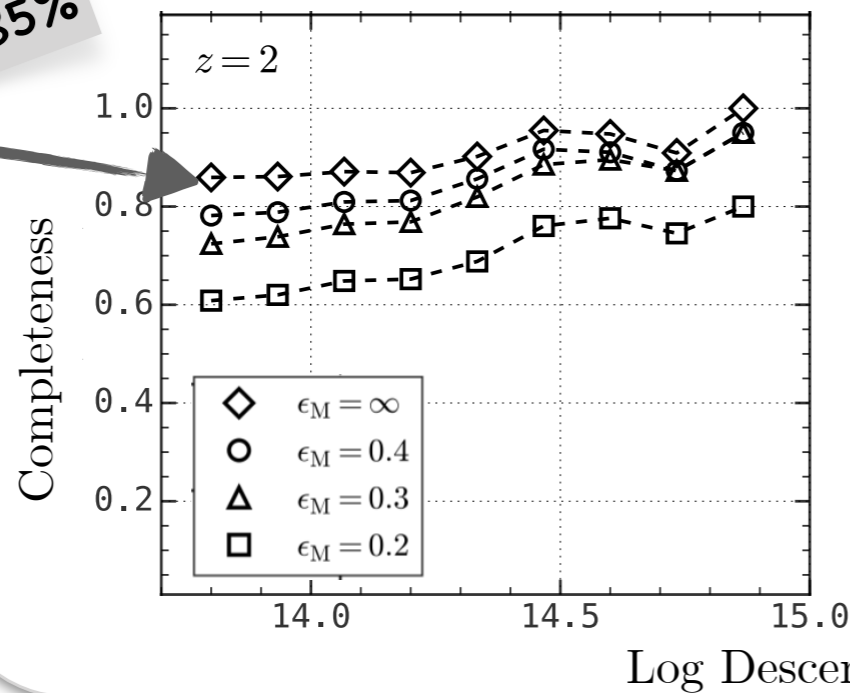
$$R_{\text{vir}} = \text{Max}(R_{i,\text{vir}}, R_{j,\text{vir}})$$

Two free parameters: l_{\parallel} and l_{\perp}

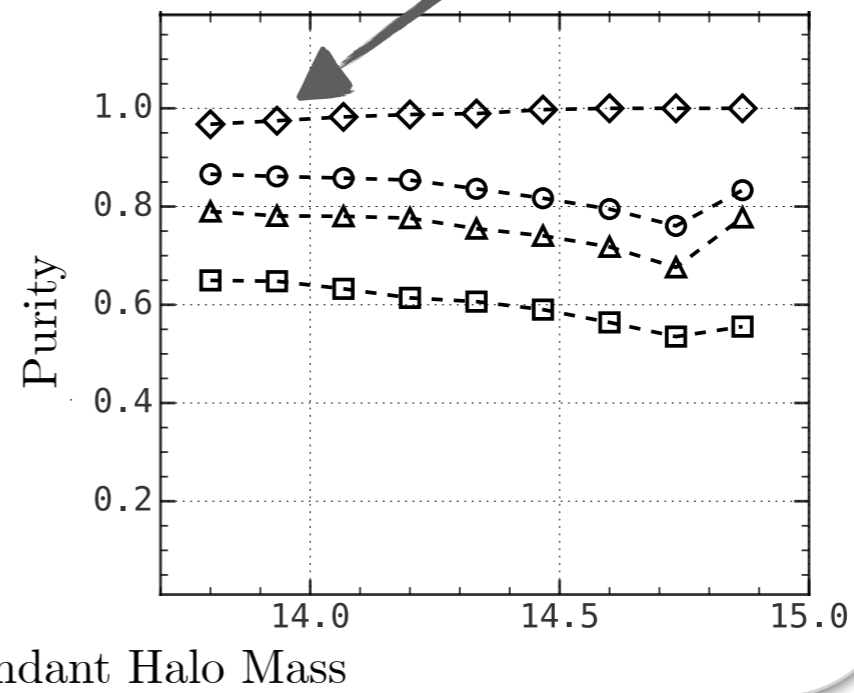
2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time → Protoclusters finder performance

PROTOCLUSTER COMPLETENESS & PURITY

COMPLETENESS > 85%



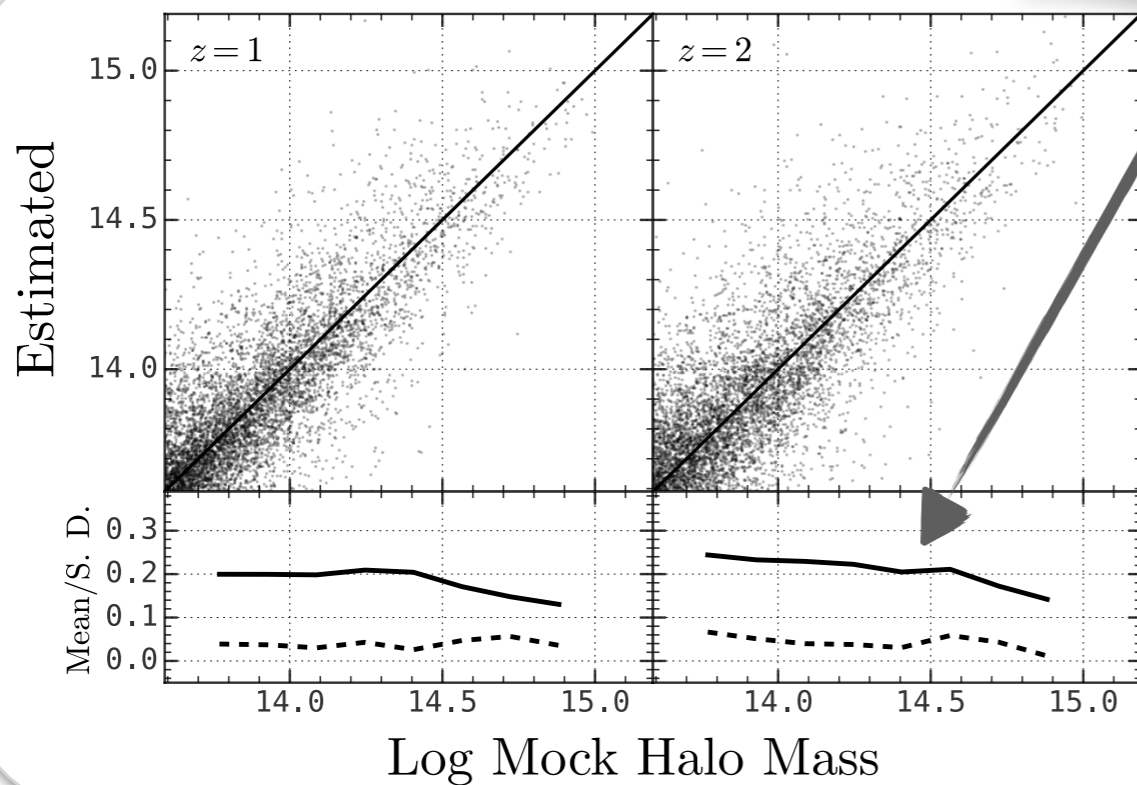
PURITY > 95%



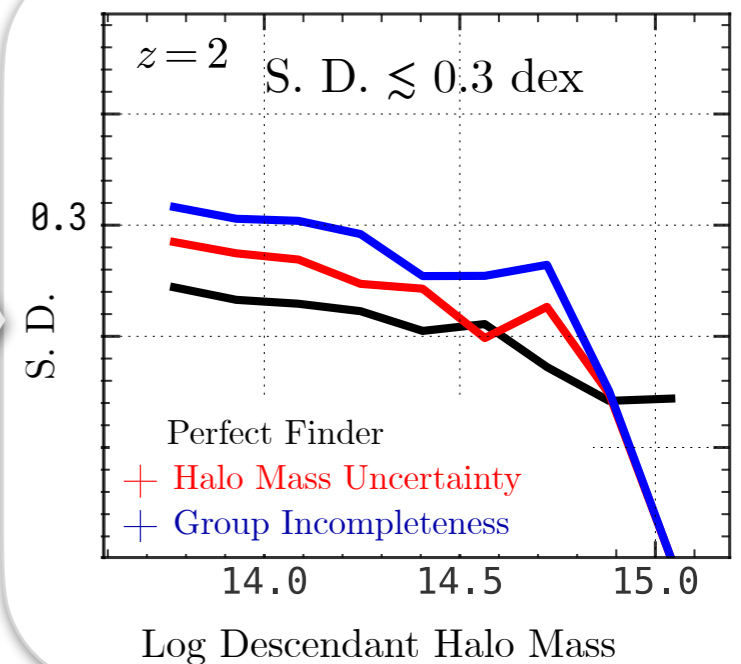
$$\epsilon_M = \left| \log \left(\frac{M_{h, \text{mock}}}{M_{h, \text{esti}}} \right) \right|$$

DESCENDANT HALO MASS ESTIMATION

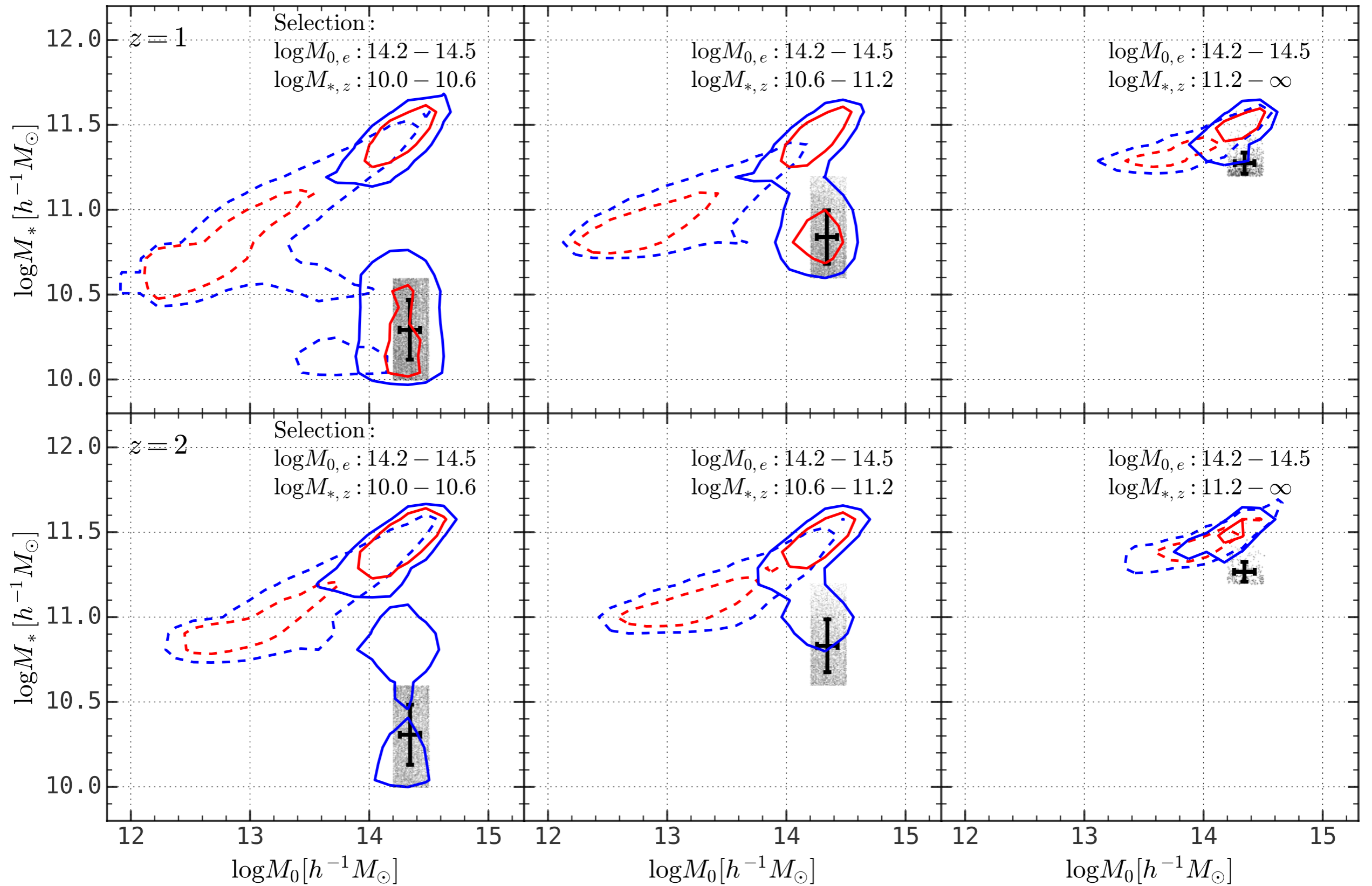
$\sigma(M_h) \leq 0.25$ DEX



Group Finding Imperfection



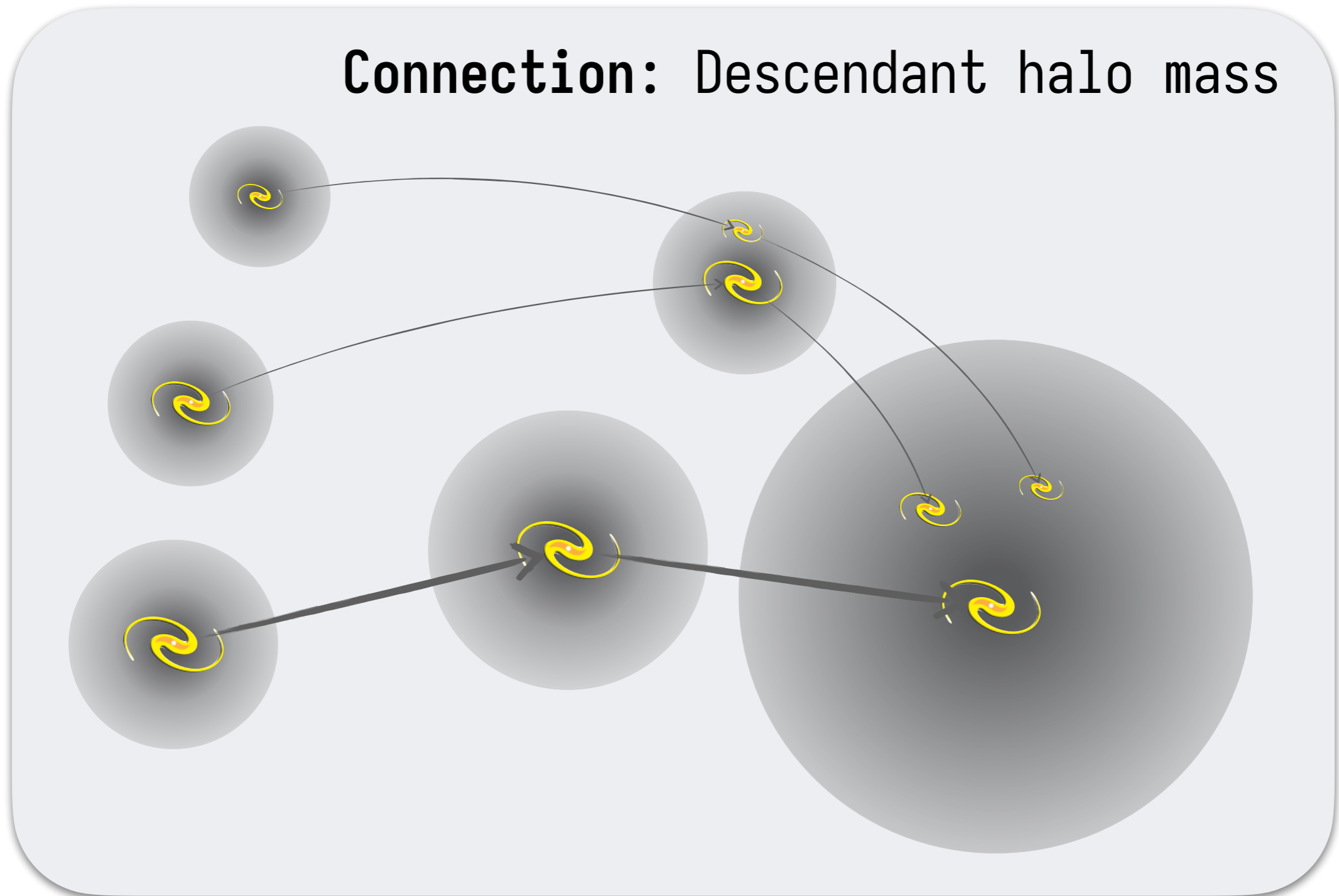
2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time \rightarrow Protoclusters finder performance



Protoclusters \longleftrightarrow **Progenitor of clusters**

Protoclusters \longleftrightarrow ~~Progenitor of clusters~~
High-z Overdense Regions

Protoclusters \leftrightarrow ~~Progenitor of clusters~~ High-z Overdense Regions



2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time → Refine the connection between PCs and clusters

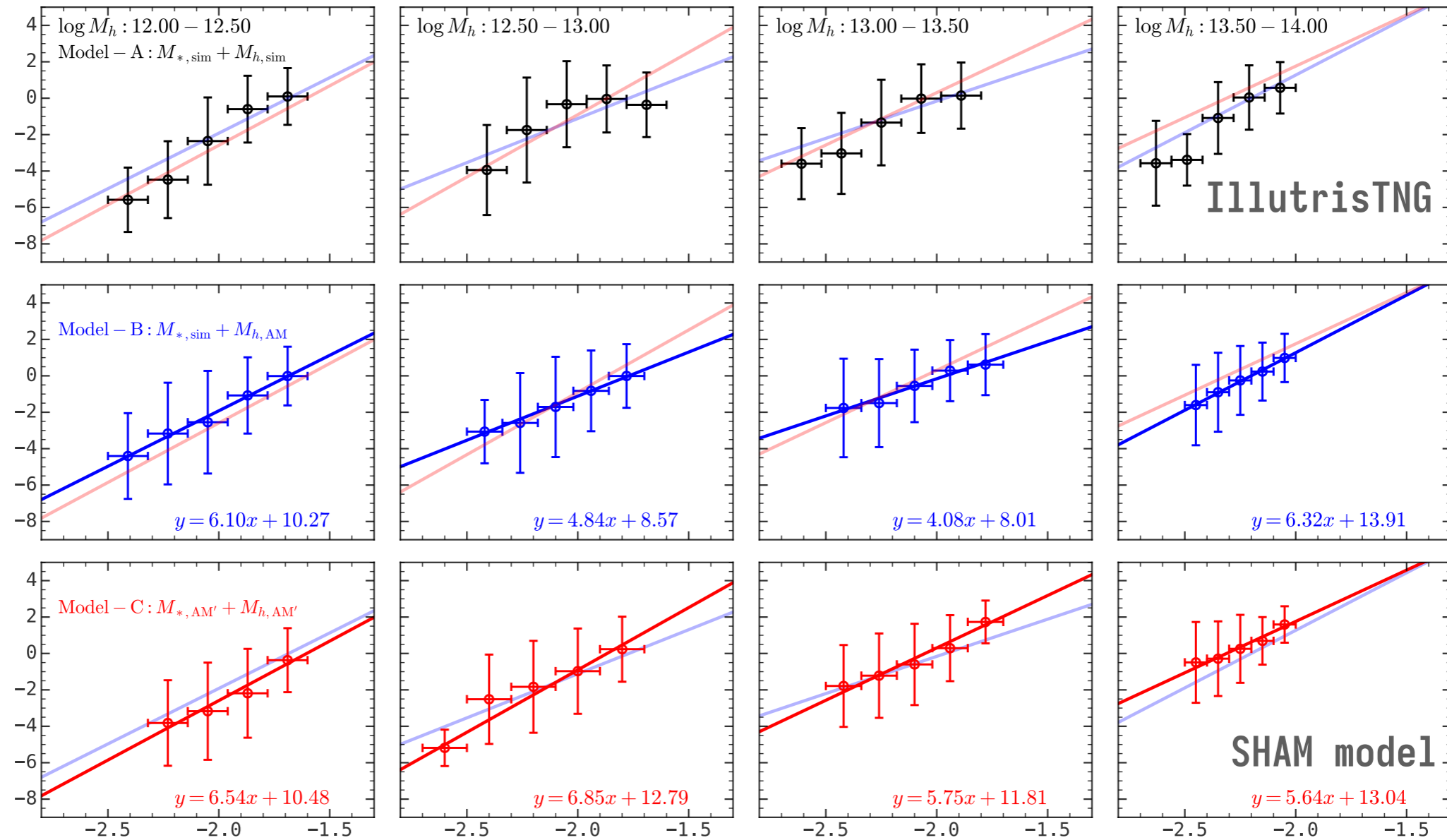
Early-formed



↑
Halo Formation Time
↓



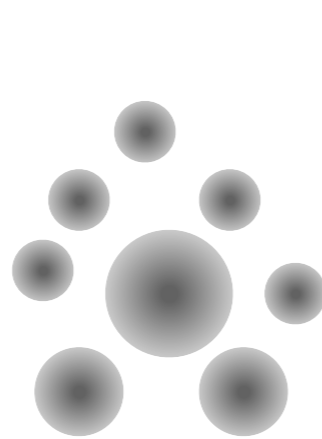
Late-formed



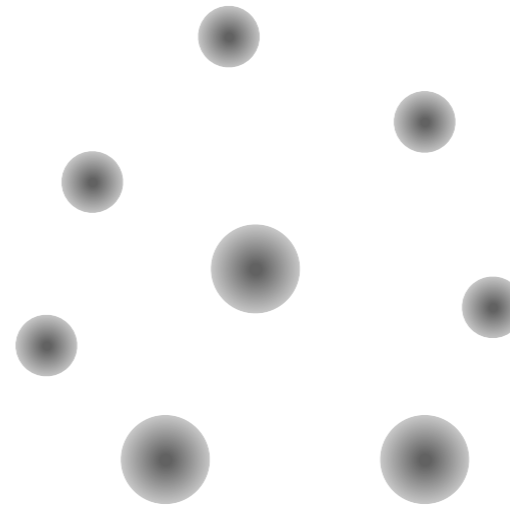
Log Central stellar mass to Halo mass Ratio (SMHMR)

2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time → Refine the connection between PCs and clusters

- More concentrated
- A dominant halo

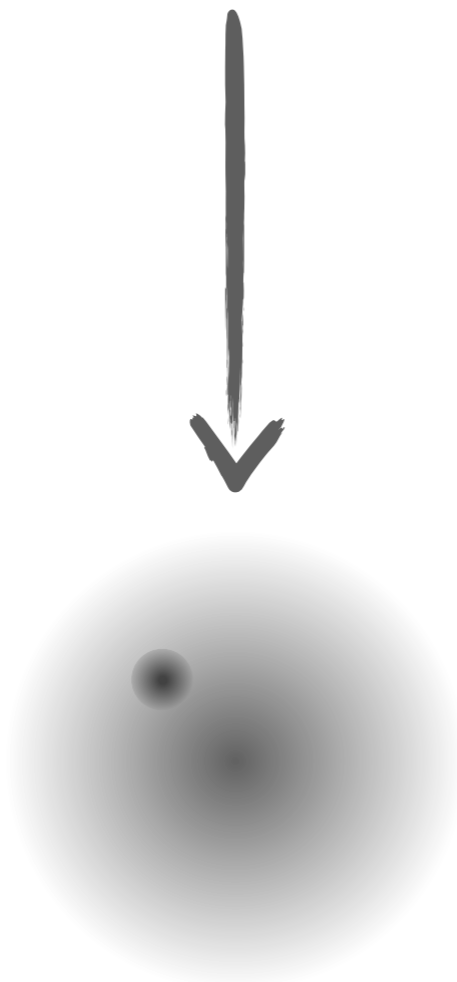


- Less concentrated
- No dominant halo



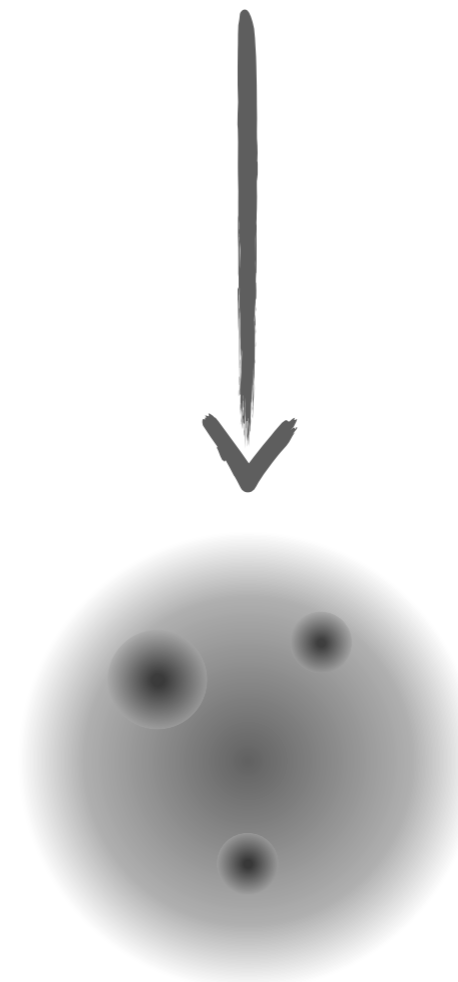
Early-formed halo

- More concentrated
- High SMHMR
- Larger gap



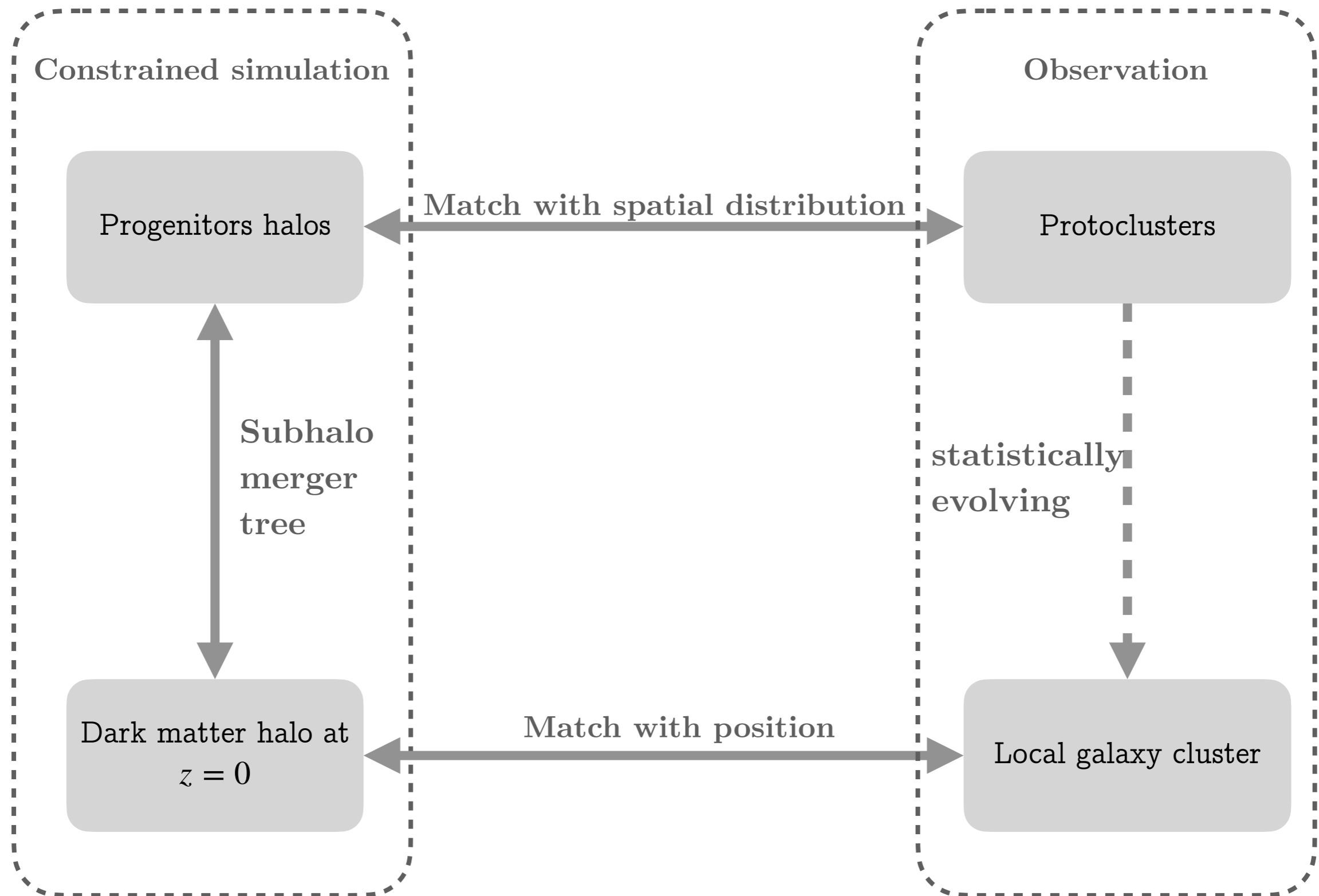
Late-formed halo

- Less concentrated
- Low SMHMR
- Smaller gap



Connection: Descendant halo mass & Formation time

2. Connect Halos across Cosmic Time → Refine the connection between PCs and clusters



3. Summary

