## Dissecting z~I Galaxy Clusters: Studying Star Formation from the Outskirts to the Core

SpARCS 1049

z = 1.7

E

40 kpc

### Allison G. Noble University of Toronto

Howard Yee, Tracy Webb, Adam Muzzin, Gillian Wilson, Remco van der Burg, Michael Balogh, David Shupe, and the SpARCS Collaboration

# How does Environment Influence Galaxy Evolution? **Hierarchical Structure Formation** Distinct Galaxy Populations within Clusters galaxies accreted at galaxies accreted VS early times recently z = 0.0dark matter densit 4 Mpc/h

Credit: Volker Springel - MPIA

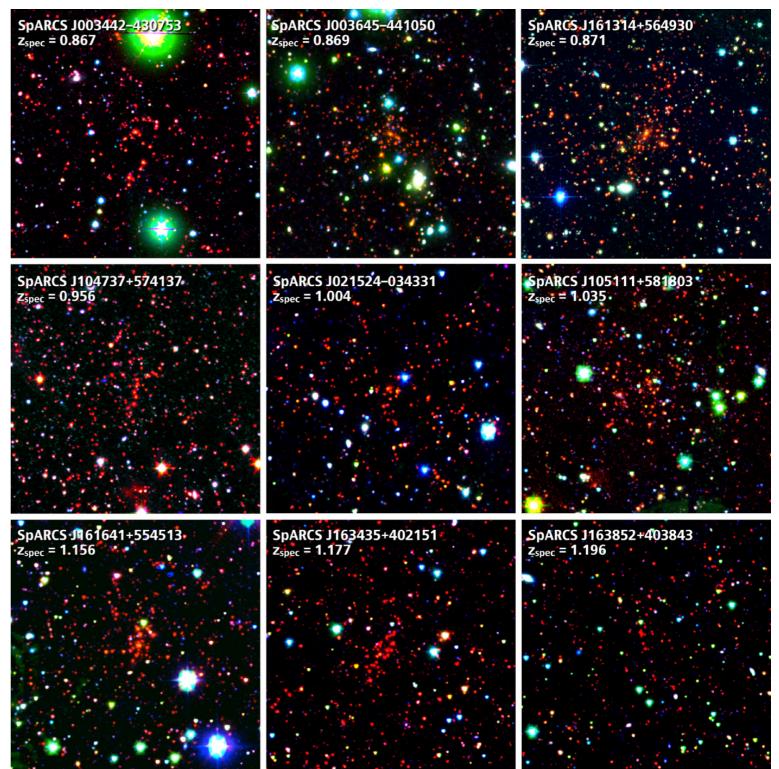
How does cluster environment shape galaxy evolution at z>1?

How we accomplish this

- develop a dynamical definition for environment
  → accretion histories can isolate dynamically distinct galaxy populations
- a homogenous sample of high-z clusters, with spectroscopy
  - → SpARCS/GCLASS
  - → see Gillian Wilson's talk today!

## SpARCS Cluster Survey/GCLASS

- Cluster Red-sequence Method
- >200 massive infraredselected cluster candidates
- 42 sq. deg. survey with z' (0.9um) band imaging
- GCLASS: 10 spectroscopically confirmed clusters from 0.86 < z < 1.34 with ~500 members above 2e9 M⊙



Muzzin et al 2012

## SpARCS Cluster Survey/GCLASS Mid/Far-Infrared

#### • z = 0.871

- 85 spectroscopic cluster members
- MIPS 24um imaging

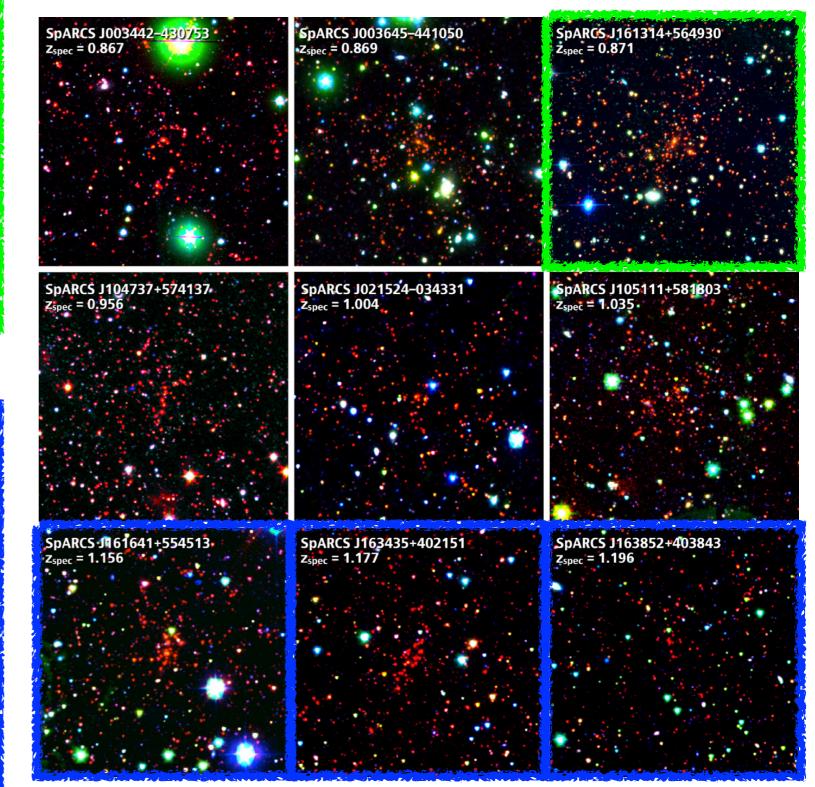
 $M_{200} = 2.6 \times 10^{15} \, M_{\odot}$ 

#### Noble et al 2013

#### • z ~ I.2

- I23 spectroscopic cluster members → stacking
- Herschel-100/160/250/ 350/500um imaging

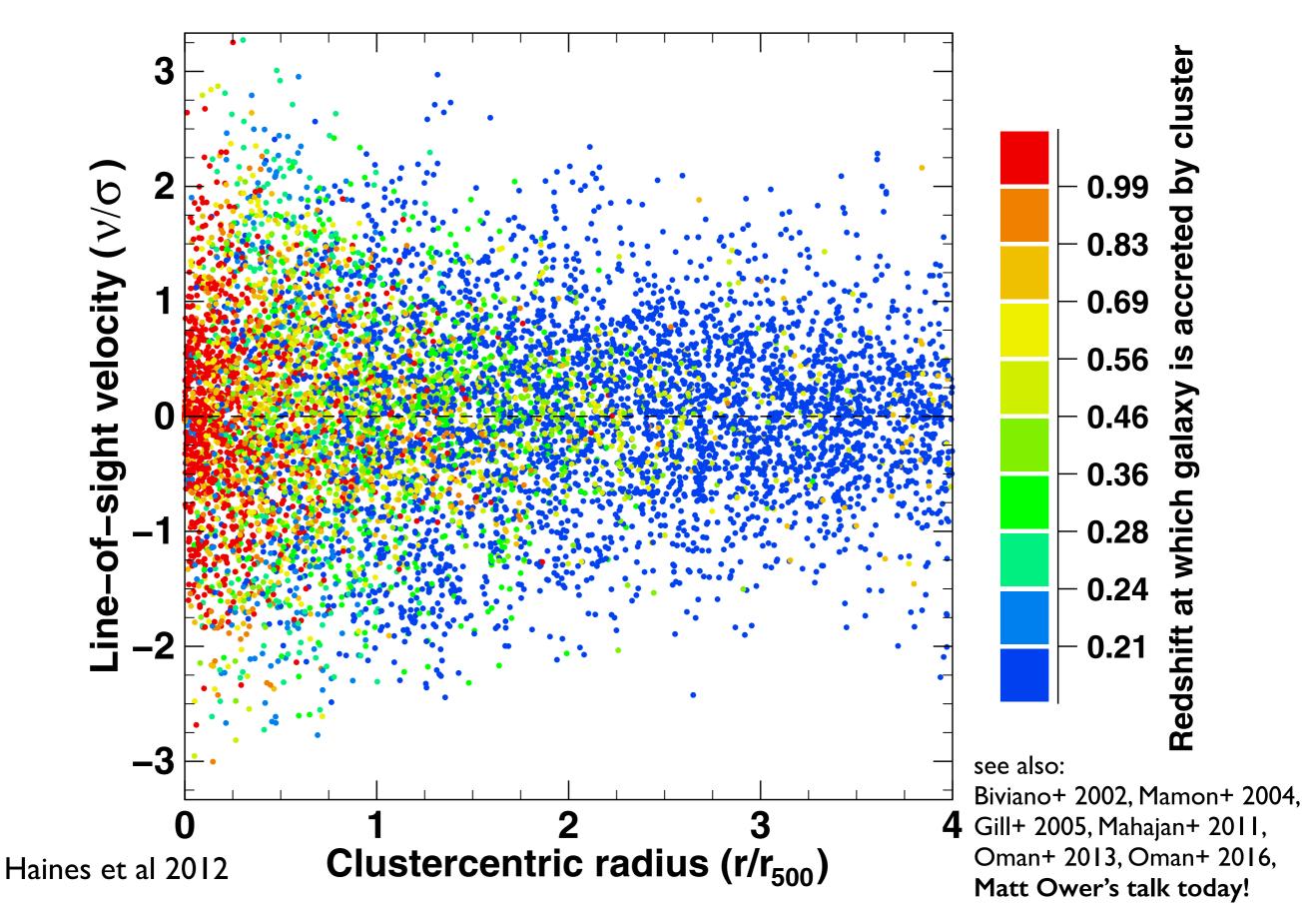
 $M_{200} = 1 - 4 \times 10^{14} \, M_{\odot}$ 



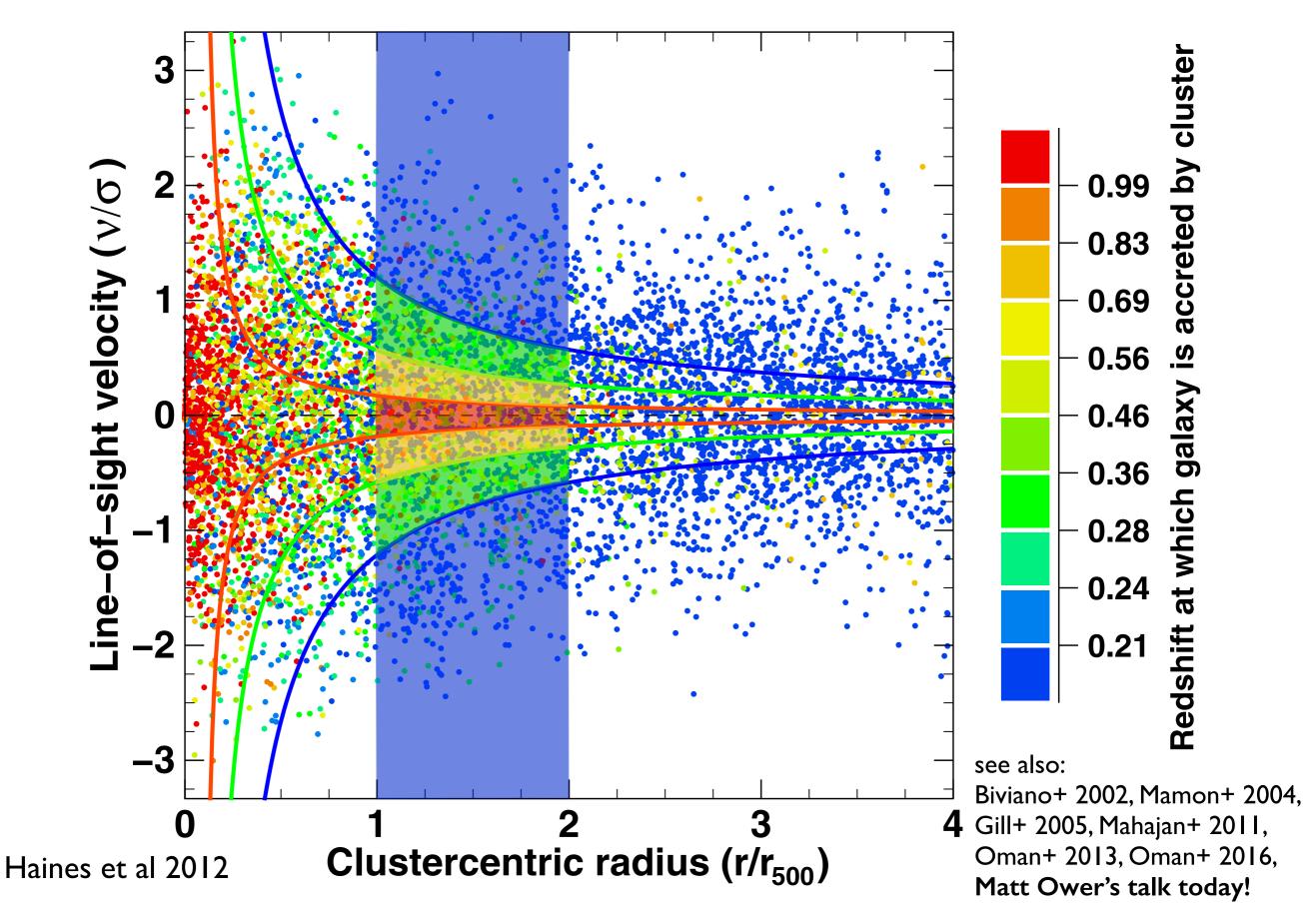
Muzzin et al 2012

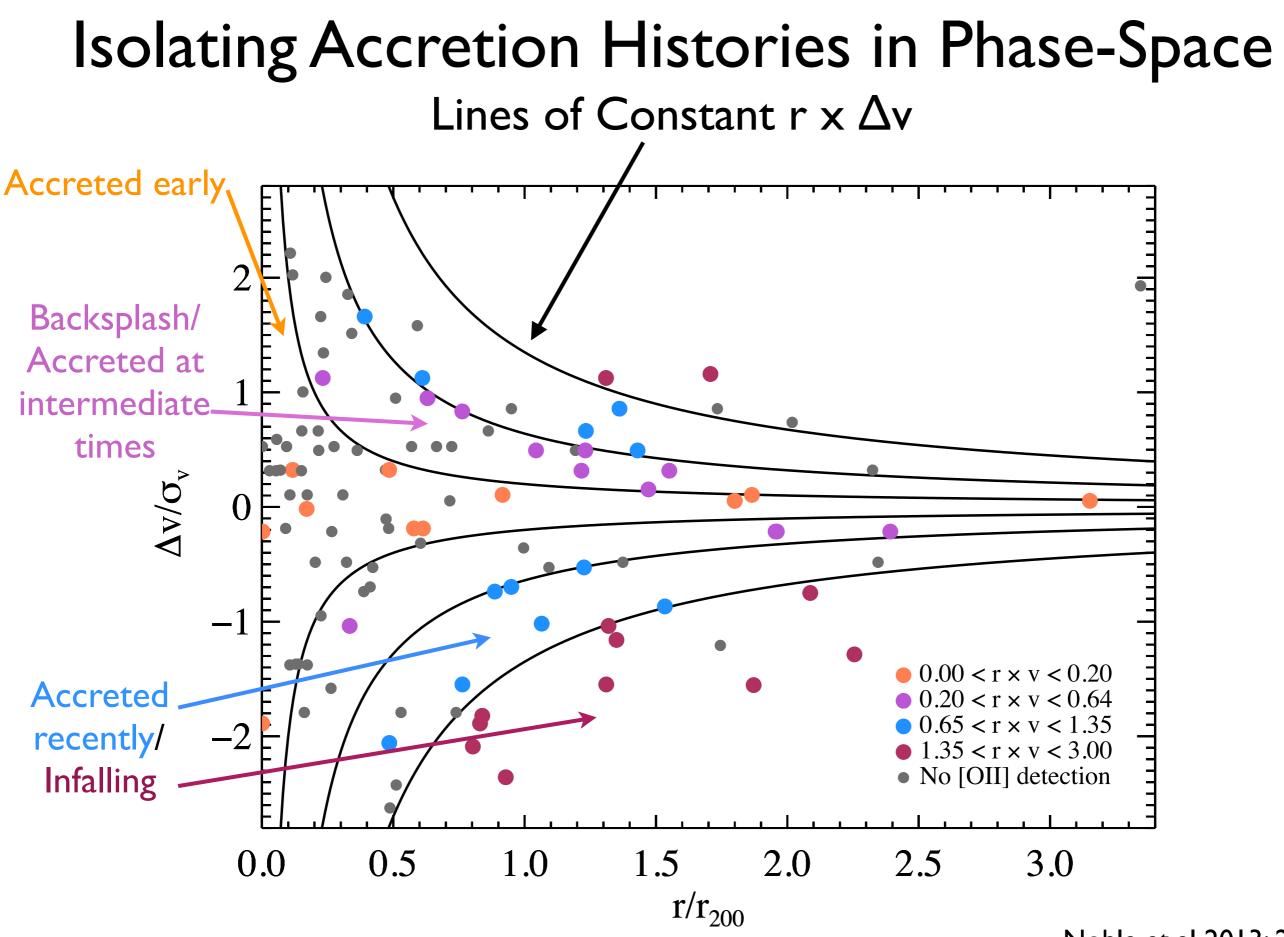
#### Noble et al 2016

### Isolating Accretion Histories with Simulations



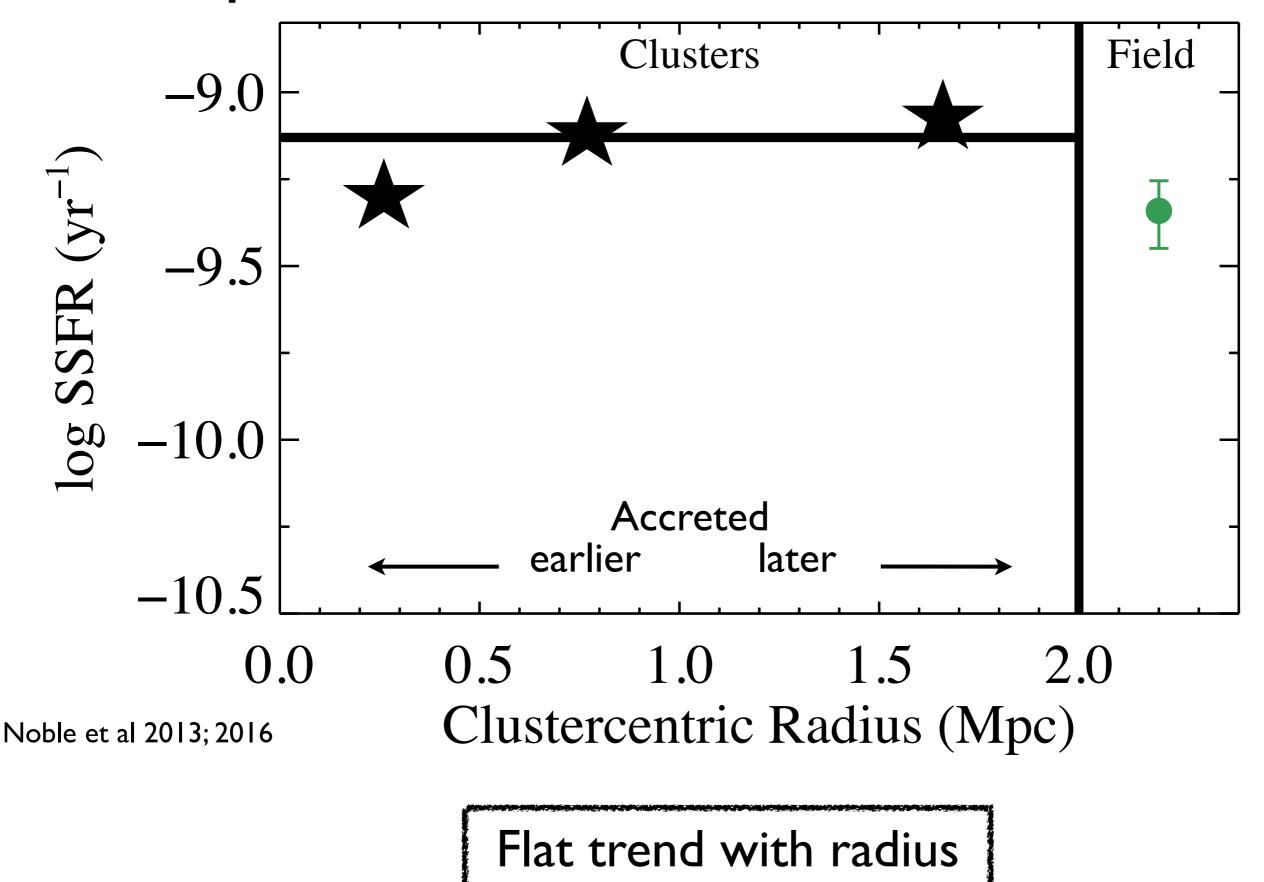
### Isolating Accretion Histories with Simulations



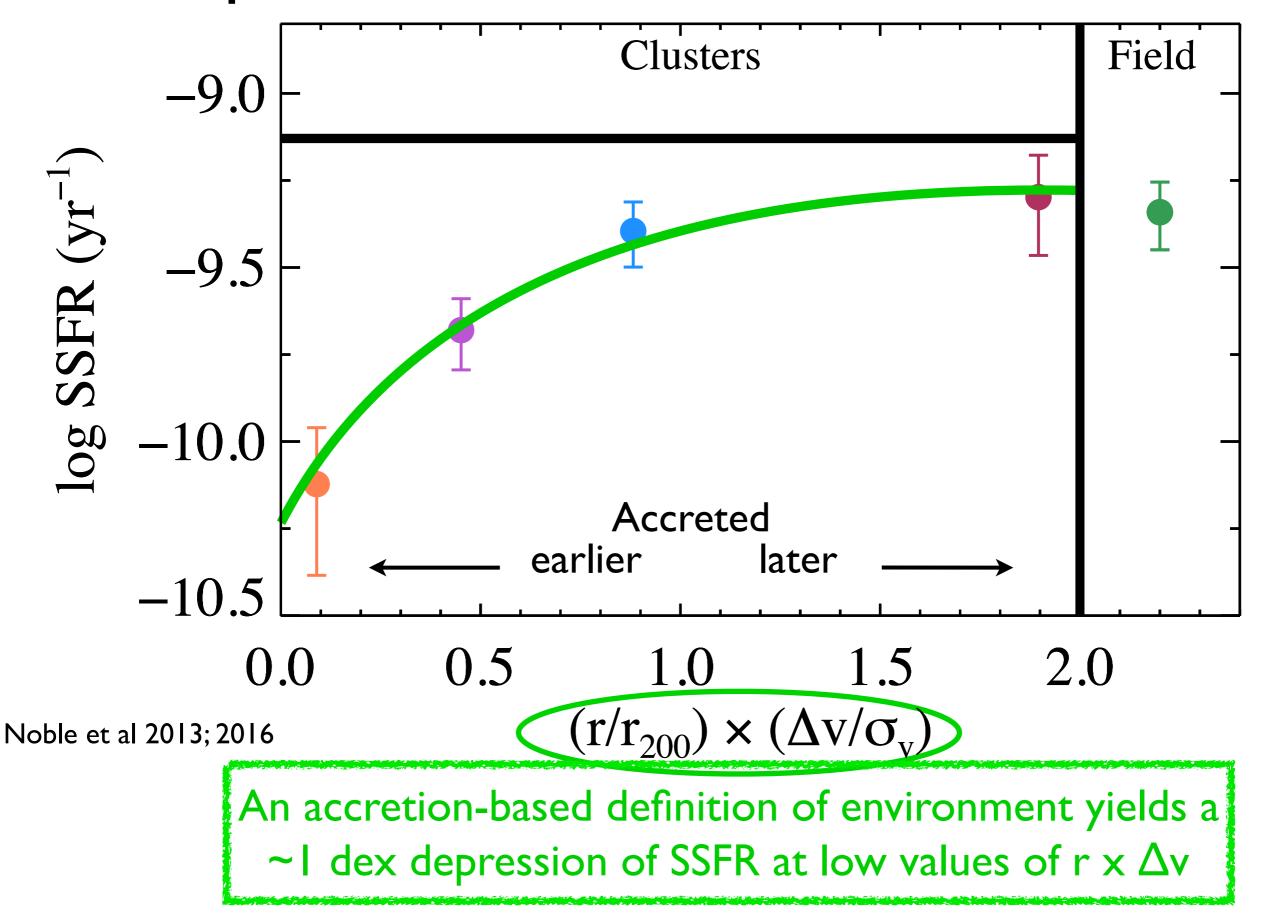


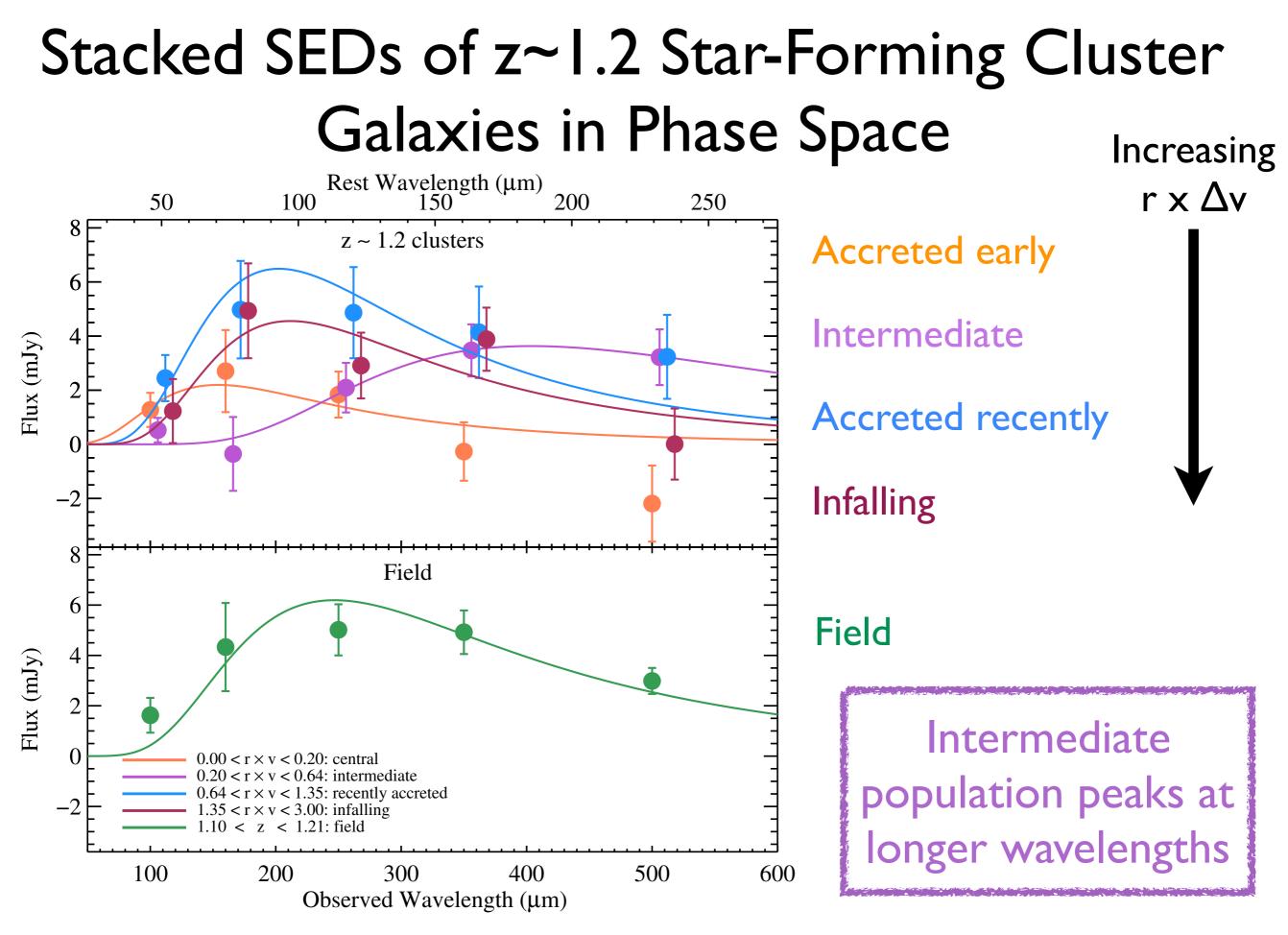
Noble et al 2013; 2016

## Specific SFR versus radius at z~l



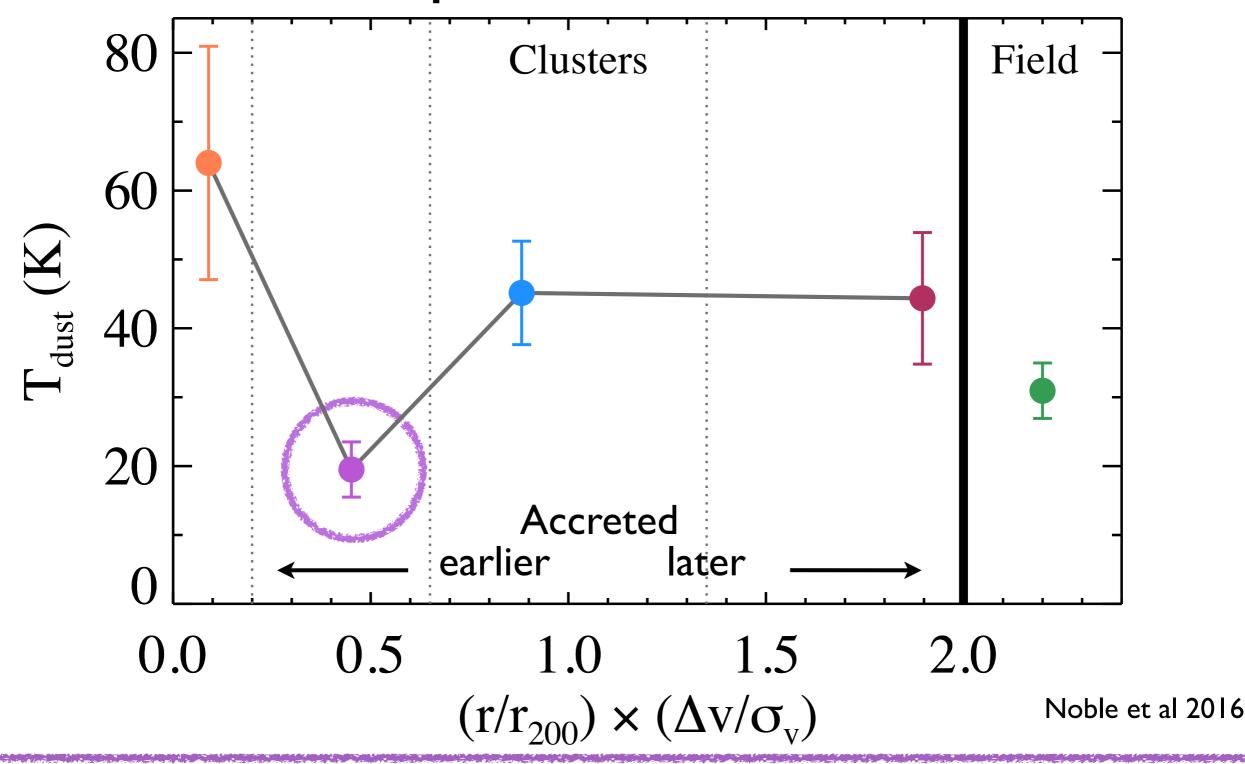
Specific SFR versus  $r \propto \Delta v$  at  $z \sim I$ 





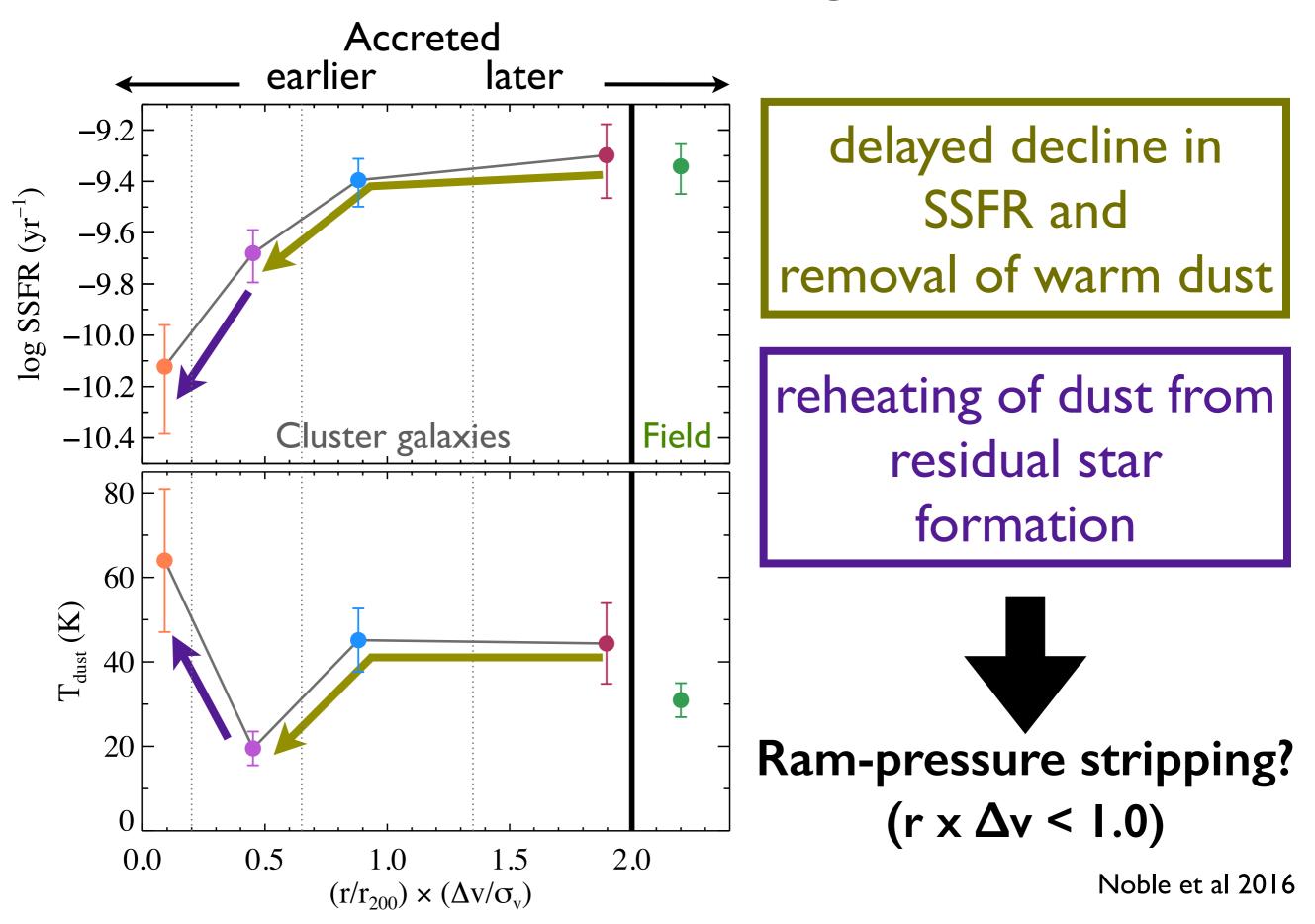
Noble et al 2016

## Dust Temperature versus r x $\Delta v$

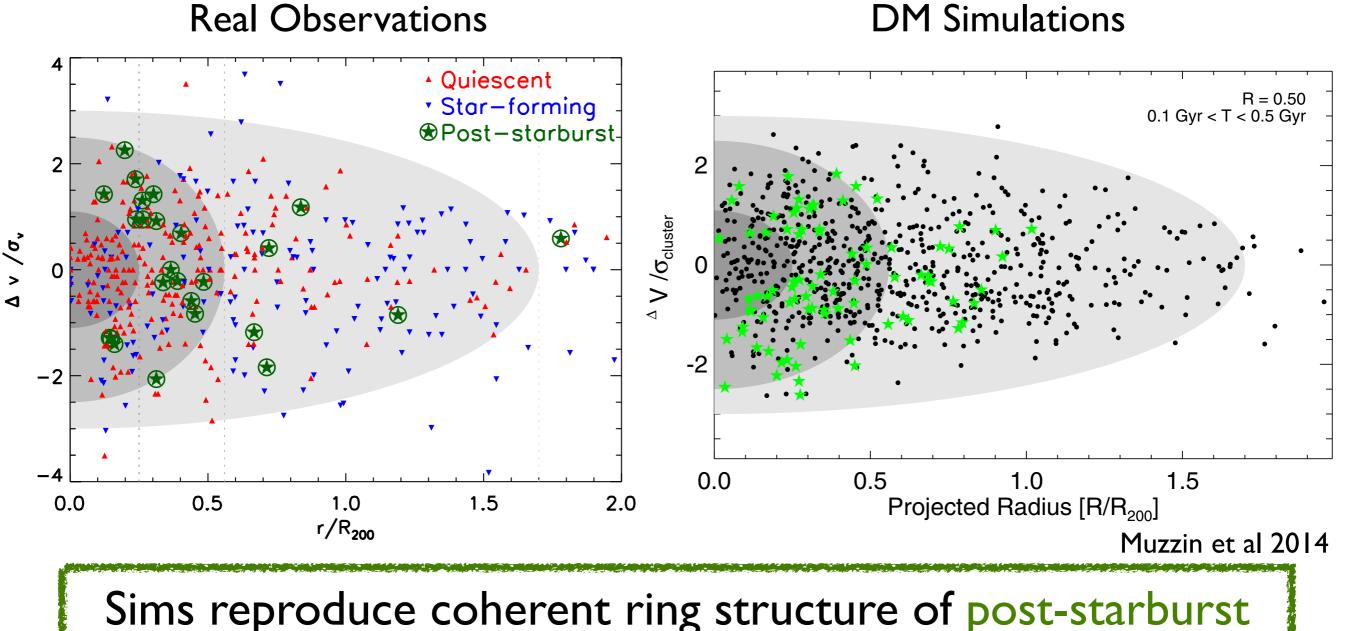


The intermediate phase-space bin has a  $\sim 4\sigma$  drop in dust temperature compared to infalling and earliest accreted bins

## A Possible Quenching Model?



## Phase Space of Post-Starbursts



galaxies when galaxies quench on short timescales <0.5 Gyr after first passage of 0.5R<sub>200</sub>

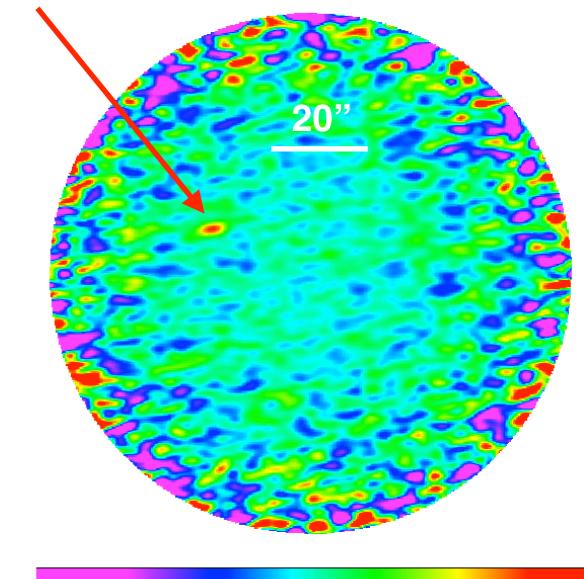
see also: Jaffe+ 2015, Oman+ 2016, Matt Ower's talk today!

## ALMA Teaser: Molecular Gas in z~1.6 Cluster Galaxies

I3 hours of Band 3 ALMA Cycle 3 time for 3 z~1.6 SpARCS clusters to detect CO 2-1

- What regulates star formation in z>1 cluster galaxies?
- Place constraints on star formation rate efficiencies and quenching timescales
- First look: ~>8 detections at z~1.6

CO 2-1 detection in z~1.6 cluster galaxy!



88.23 GHz, 100 km/s channel
beam ~ 4.4" x 2.2"

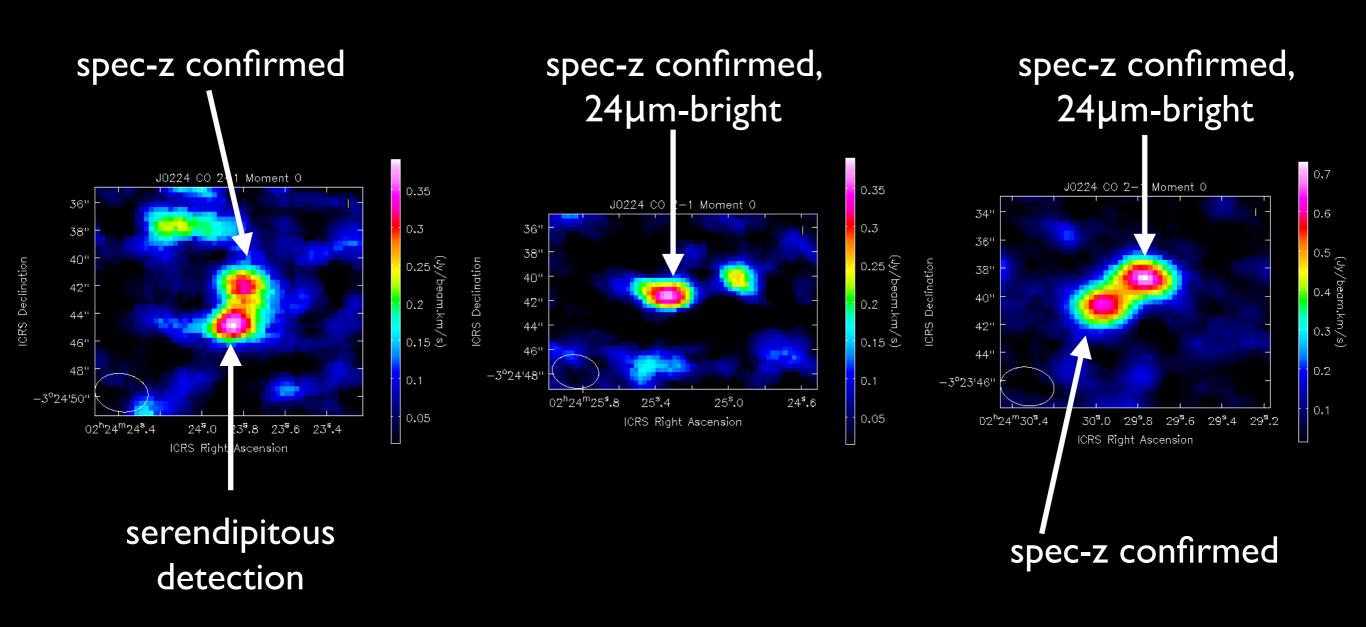
0.002

Noble et al in prep

0.002

### ALMA Teaser: Molecular Gas in z~1.6 Cluster Galaxies

CO 2-1 Integrated Intensity (Moment 0) Maps



## Conclusions

- lines of constant ( $r \ge \Delta v$ ) trace accretion histories of cluster galaxies
- we see a decline in the specific SFR of cluster star-forming galaxies towards low  $r \ge \Delta v$  moving from recently accreted to earliest accreted galaxies
- we see a drop in the dust temperature for galaxies in the intermediate phase-space bin
- everything but the coldest dust might be stripped at r x ∆v < 1.0</li>
  ram-pressure stripping?
- stay tuned for new CO 2-1 ALMA results in  $z\sim1.6$  galaxy clusters!