



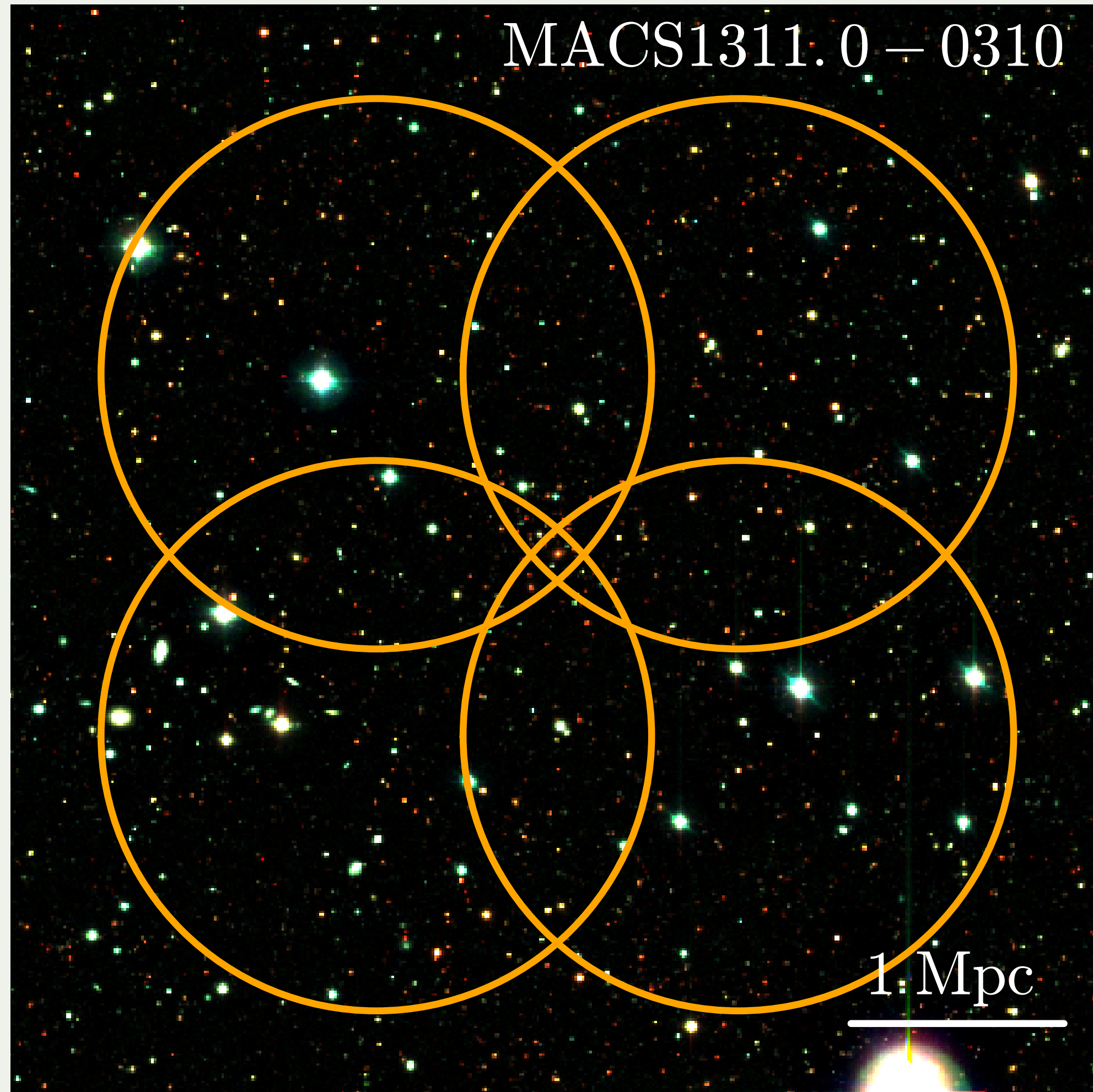
K-CLASH: Disc strangulation and ram-pressure stripping in cluster galaxies at $0.3 < z < 0.6$

Dr. Sam Vaughan
University of Sydney

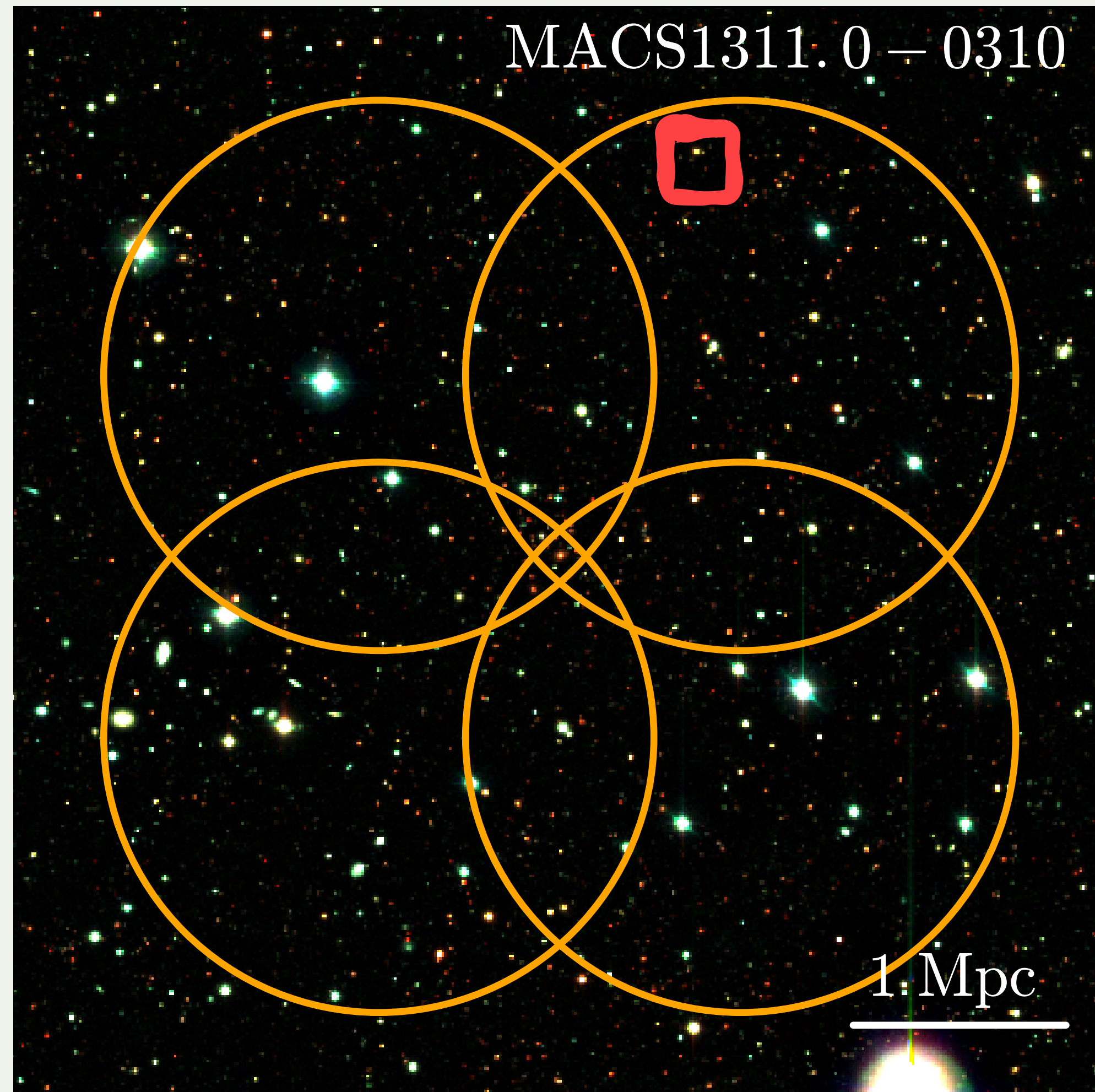
Alfred Tiley, Roger L. Davies, John Stott,
Laura Prichard & the K-CLASH team



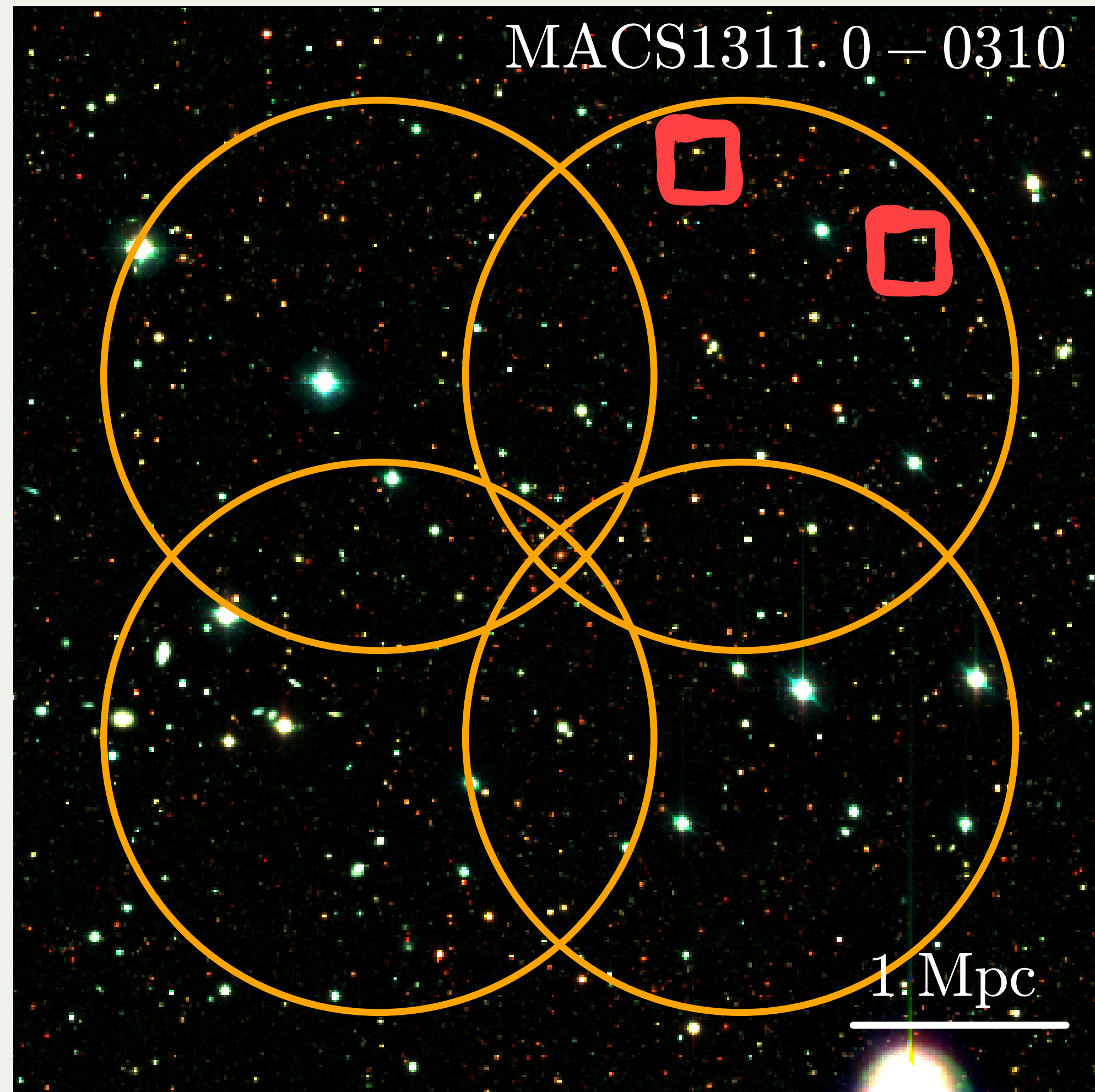
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



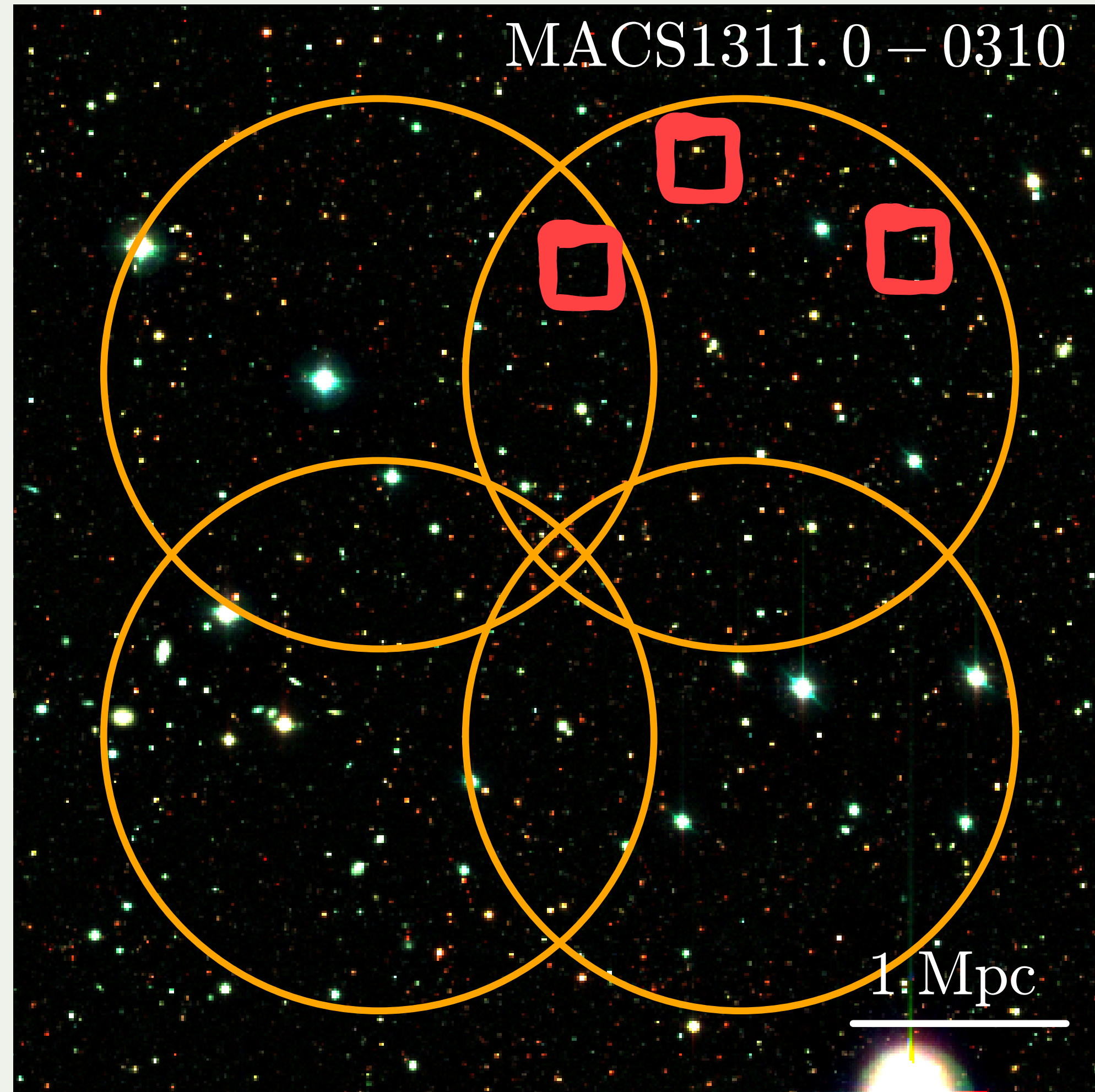
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



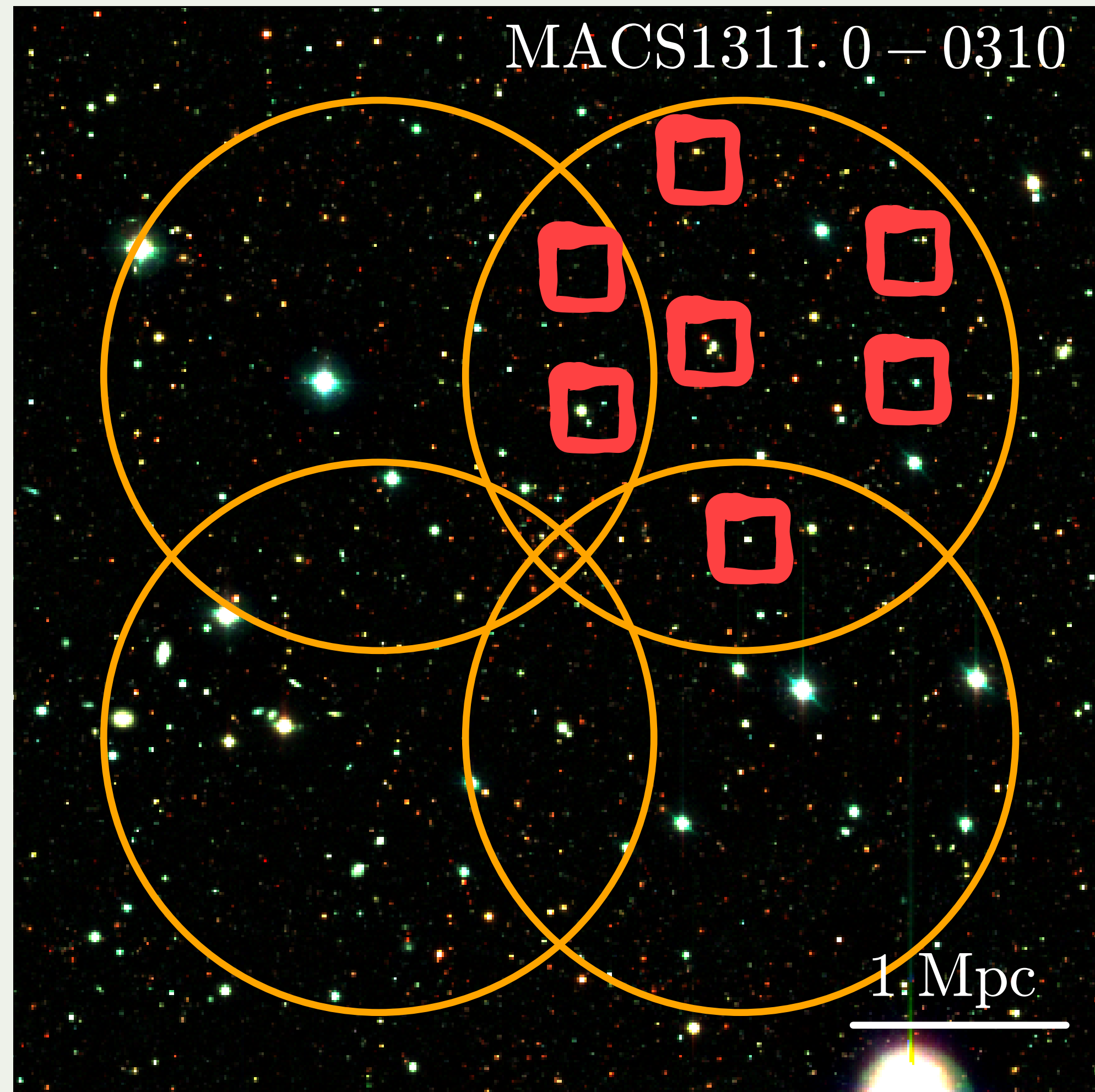
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



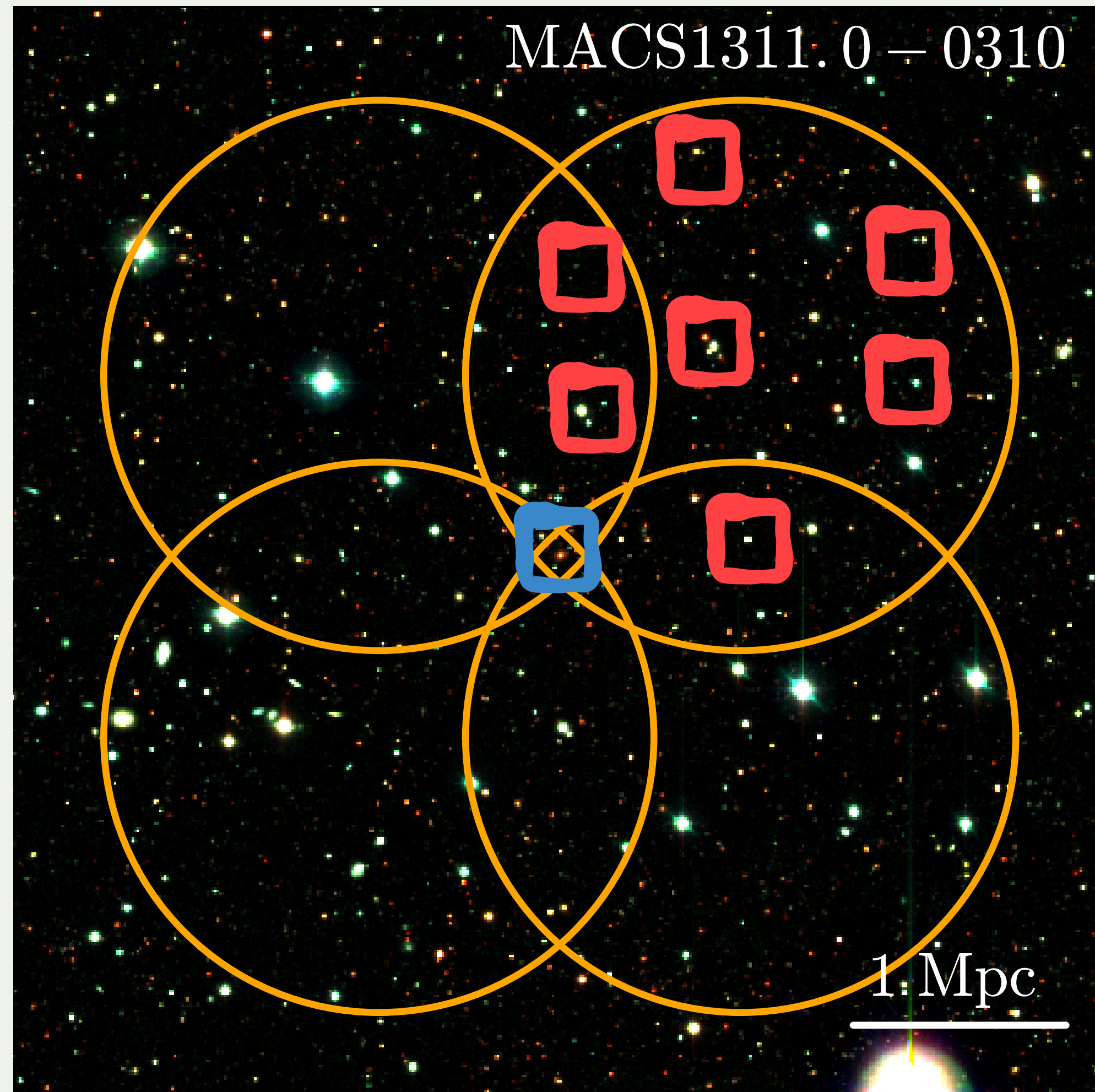
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



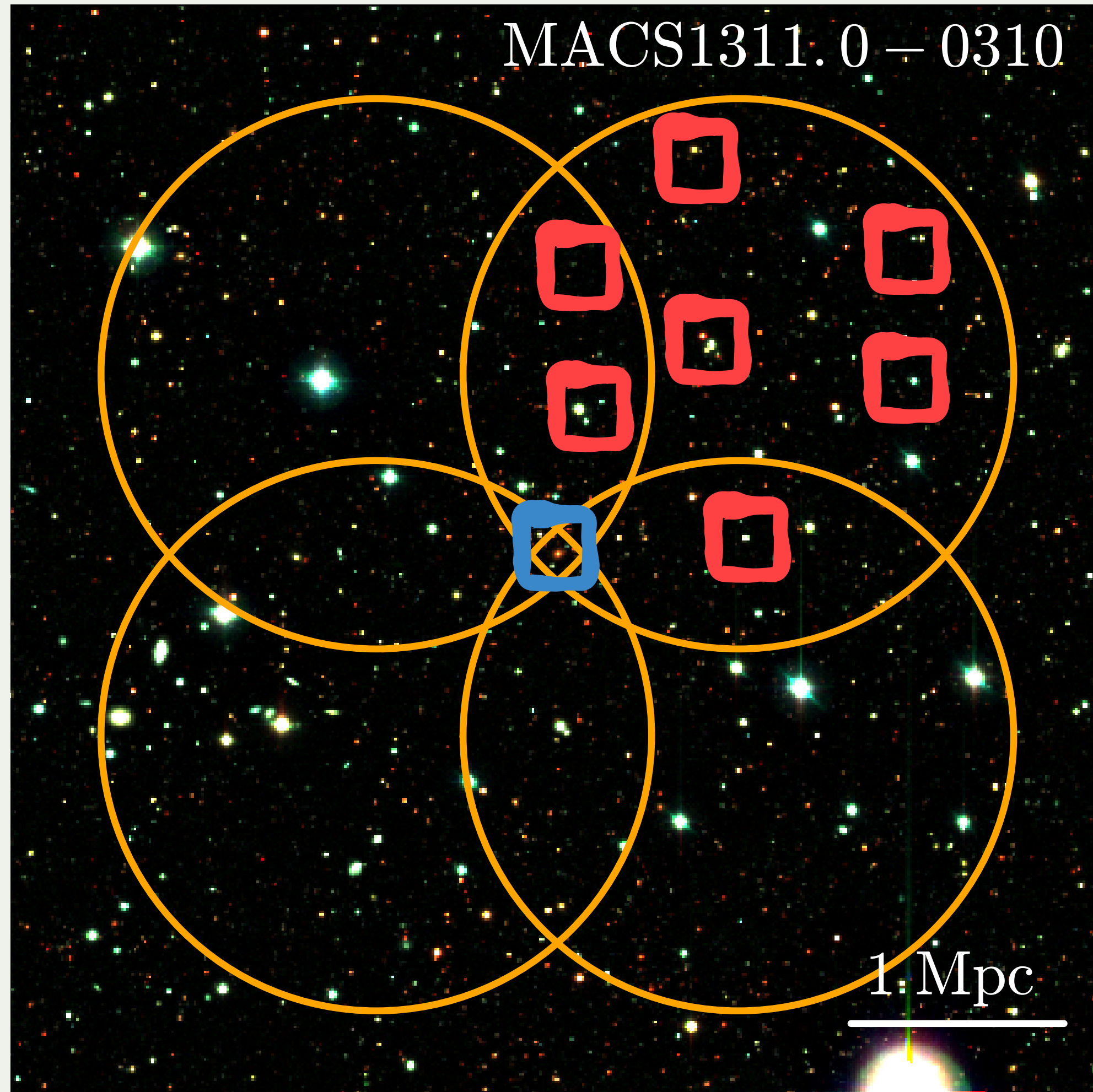
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS

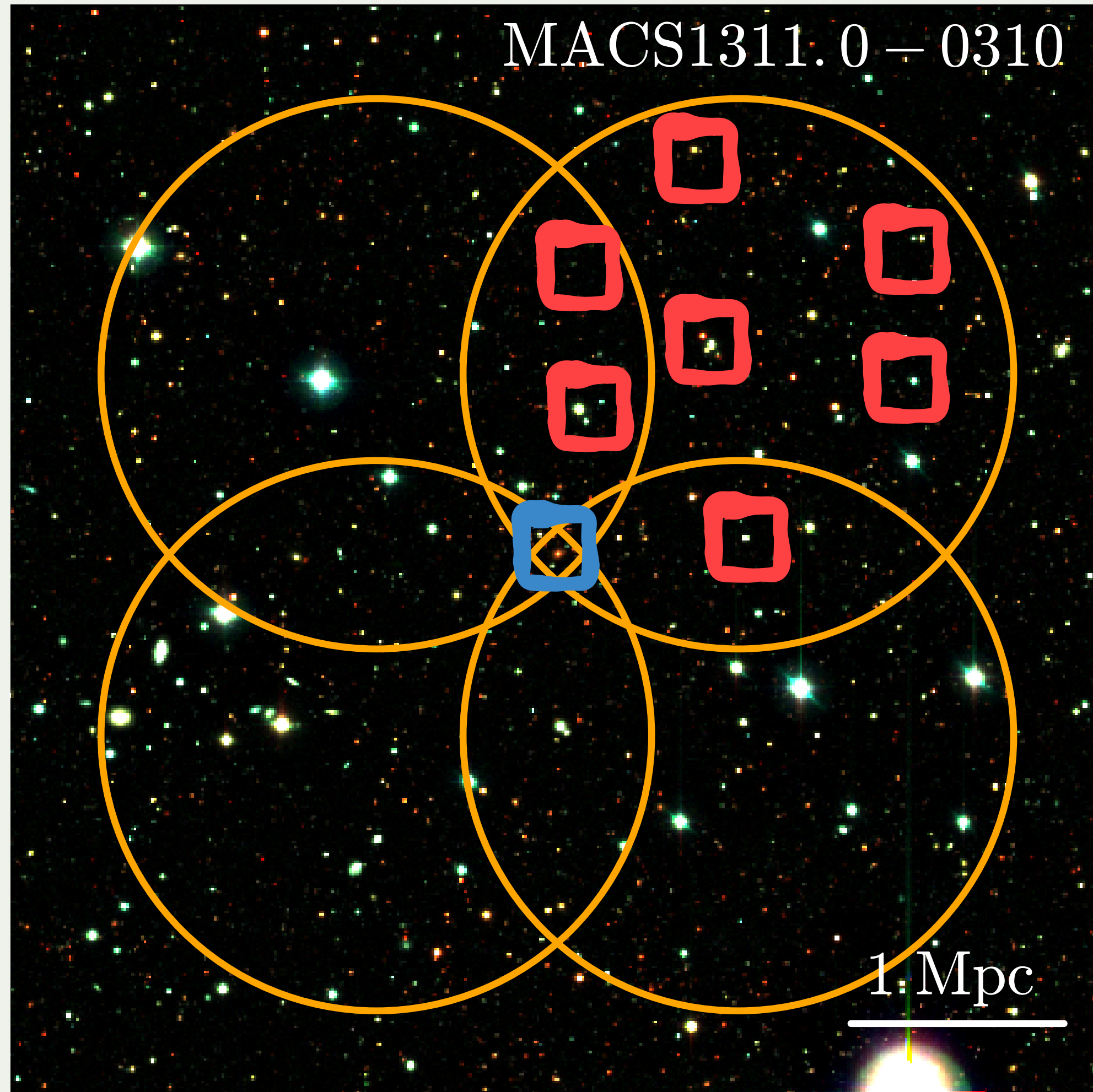


K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



Key Points:

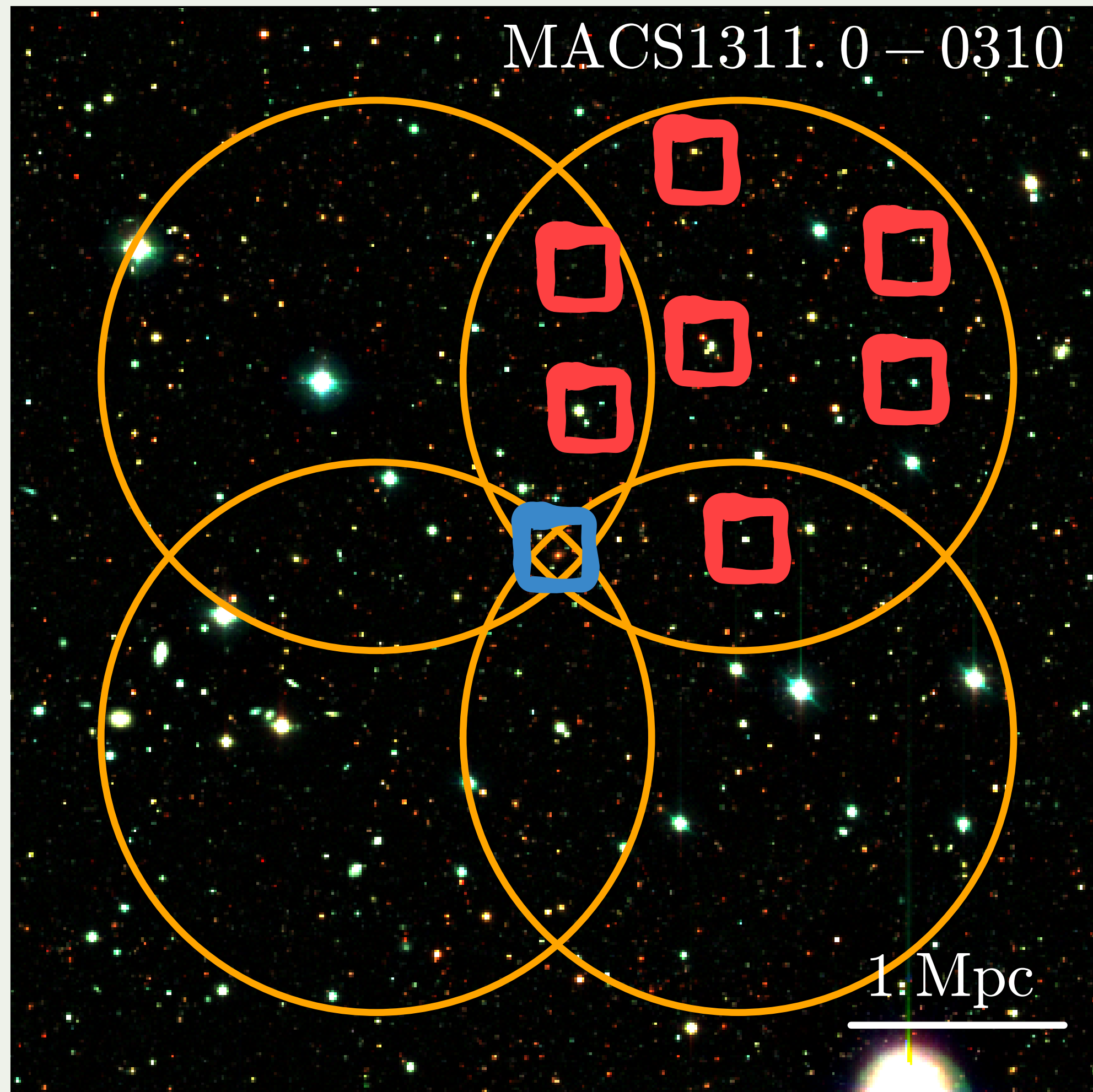
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



Key Points:

- Use **KMOS** to observe galaxies in 4 CLASH fields at $z=0.313, 0.352, 0.494$ & 0.589

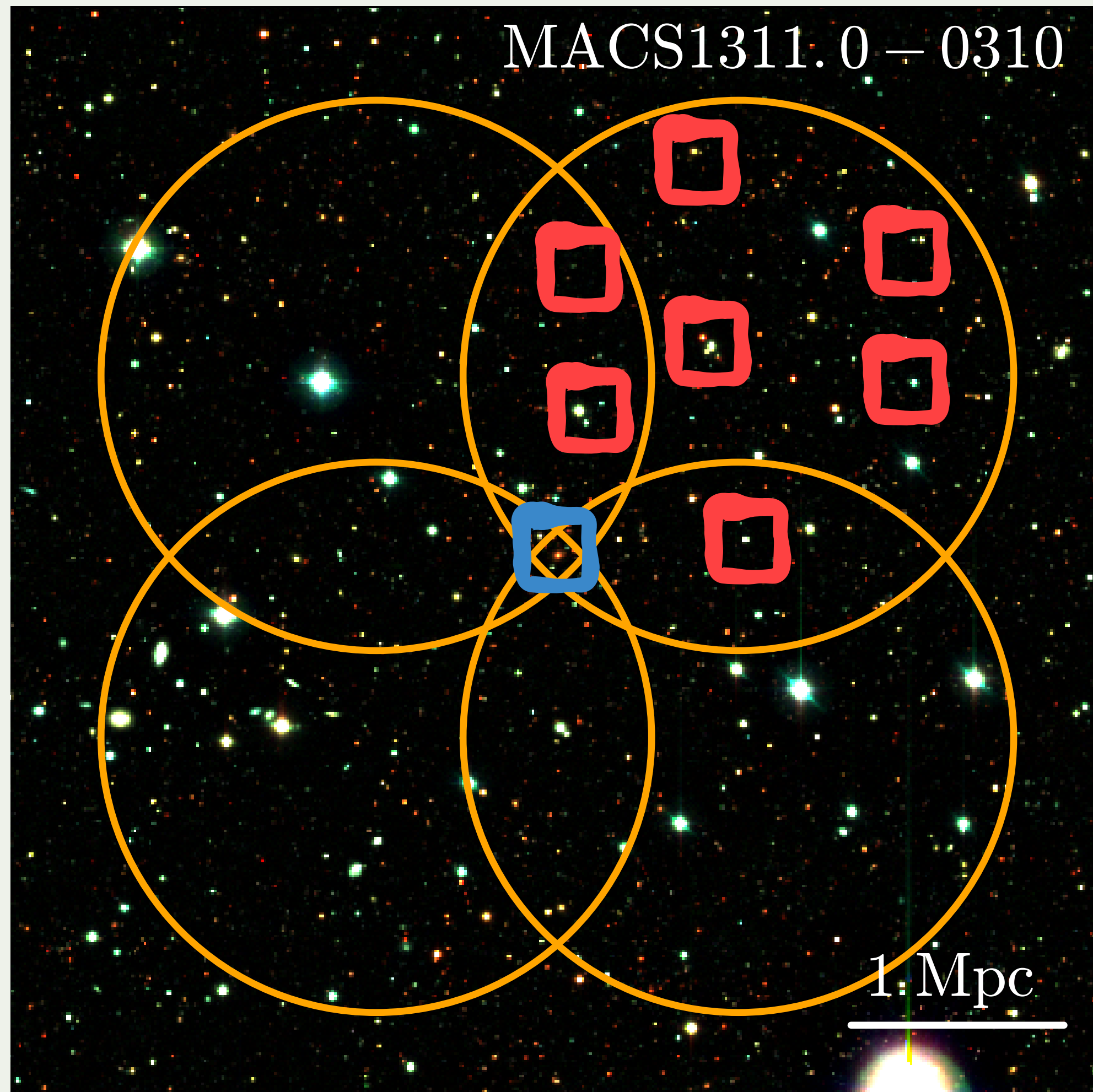
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



Key Points:

- Use **KMOS** to observe galaxies in 4 CLASH fields at $z=0.313, 0.352, 0.494$ & 0.589
- I **remove AGN** using ancillary photometry & emission line ratio cuts

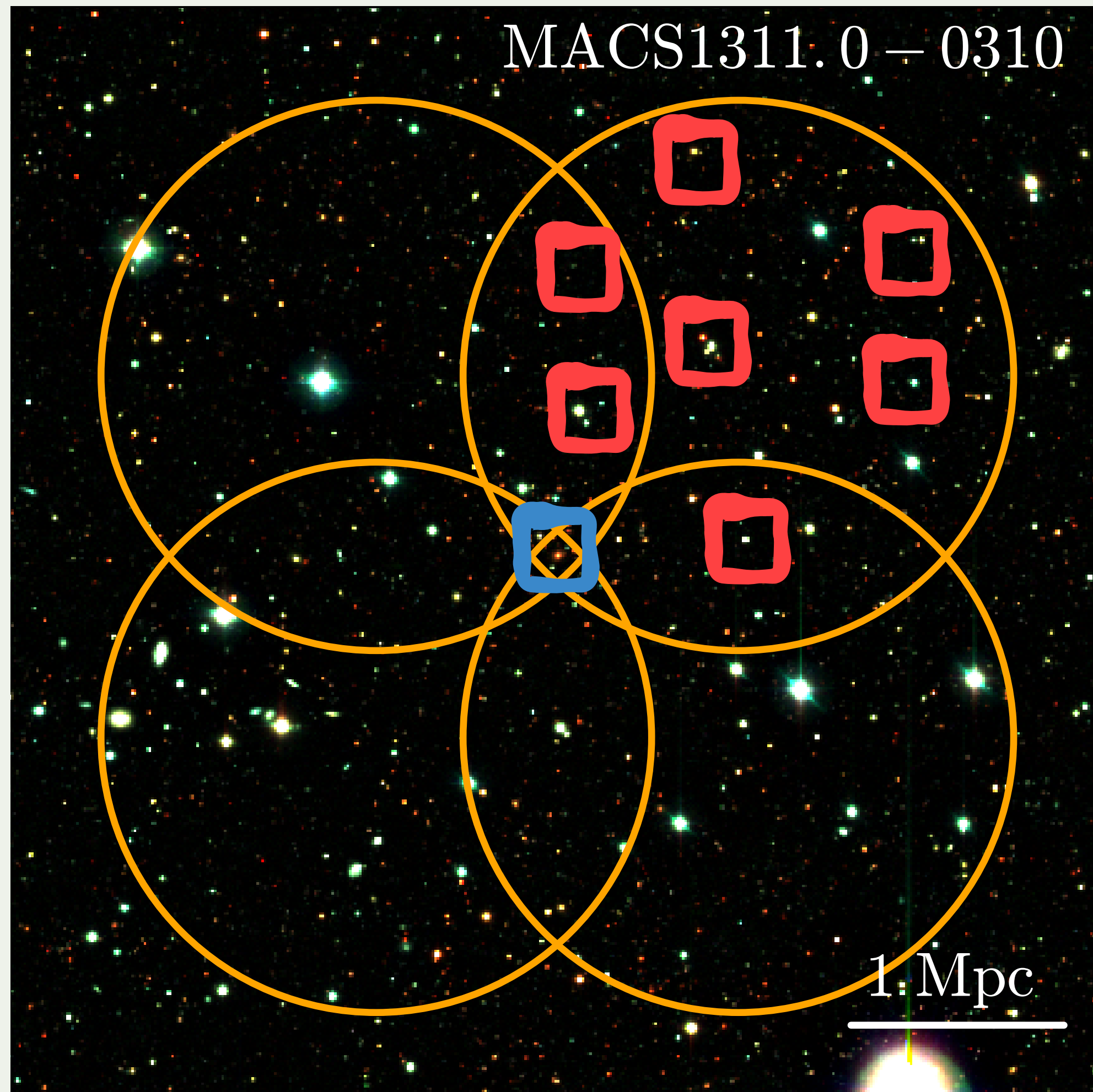
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



Key Points:

- Use **KMOS** to observe galaxies in 4 CLASH fields at $z=0.313, 0.352, 0.494$ & 0.589
- I **remove AGN** using ancillary photometry & emission line ratio cuts
- I'm left with **40 star-forming** galaxies in the clusters themselves, with **120** in a **mass-matched** field sample

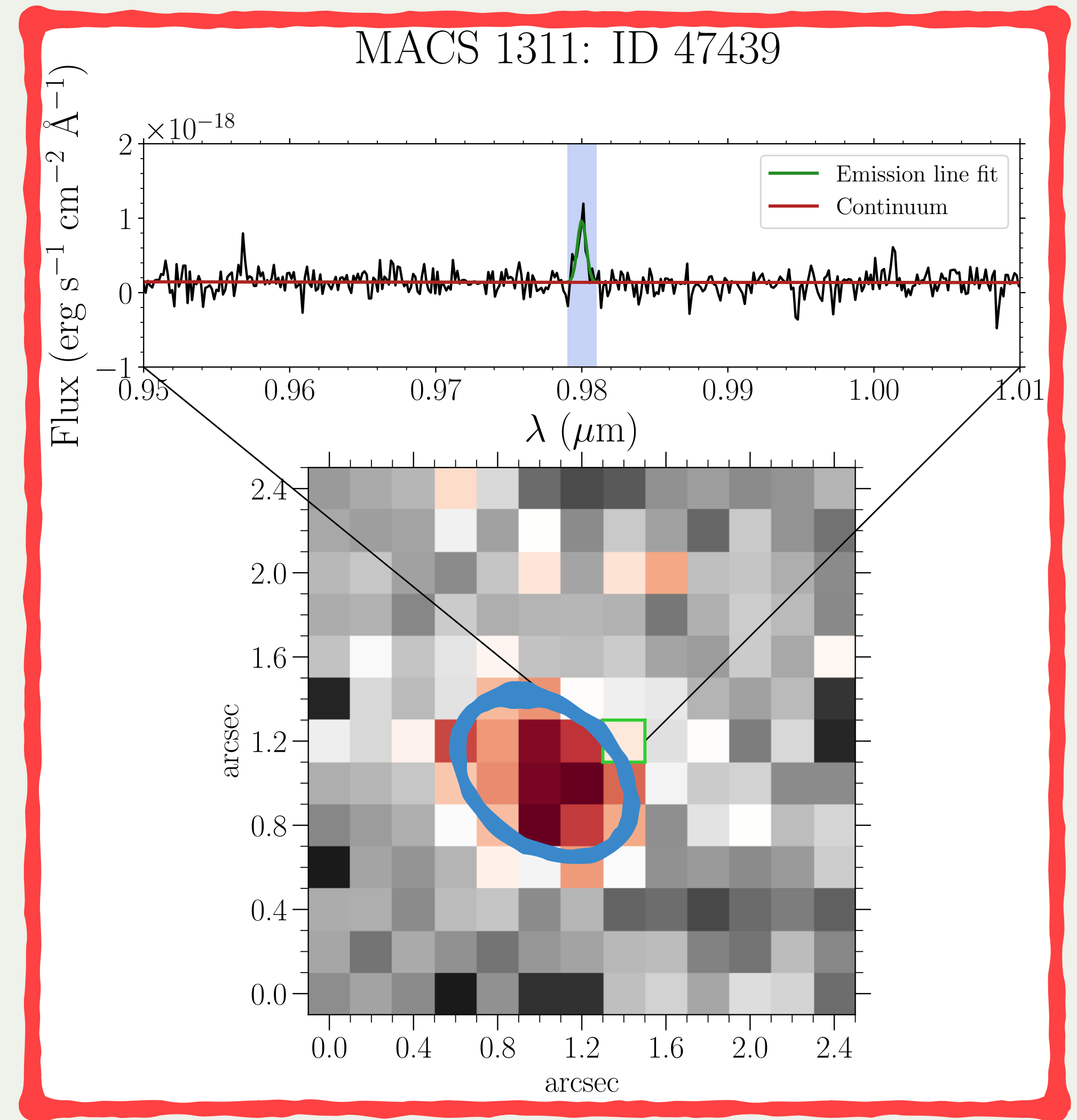
K-CLASH- Observing CLASH cluster members with KMOS



Key Points:

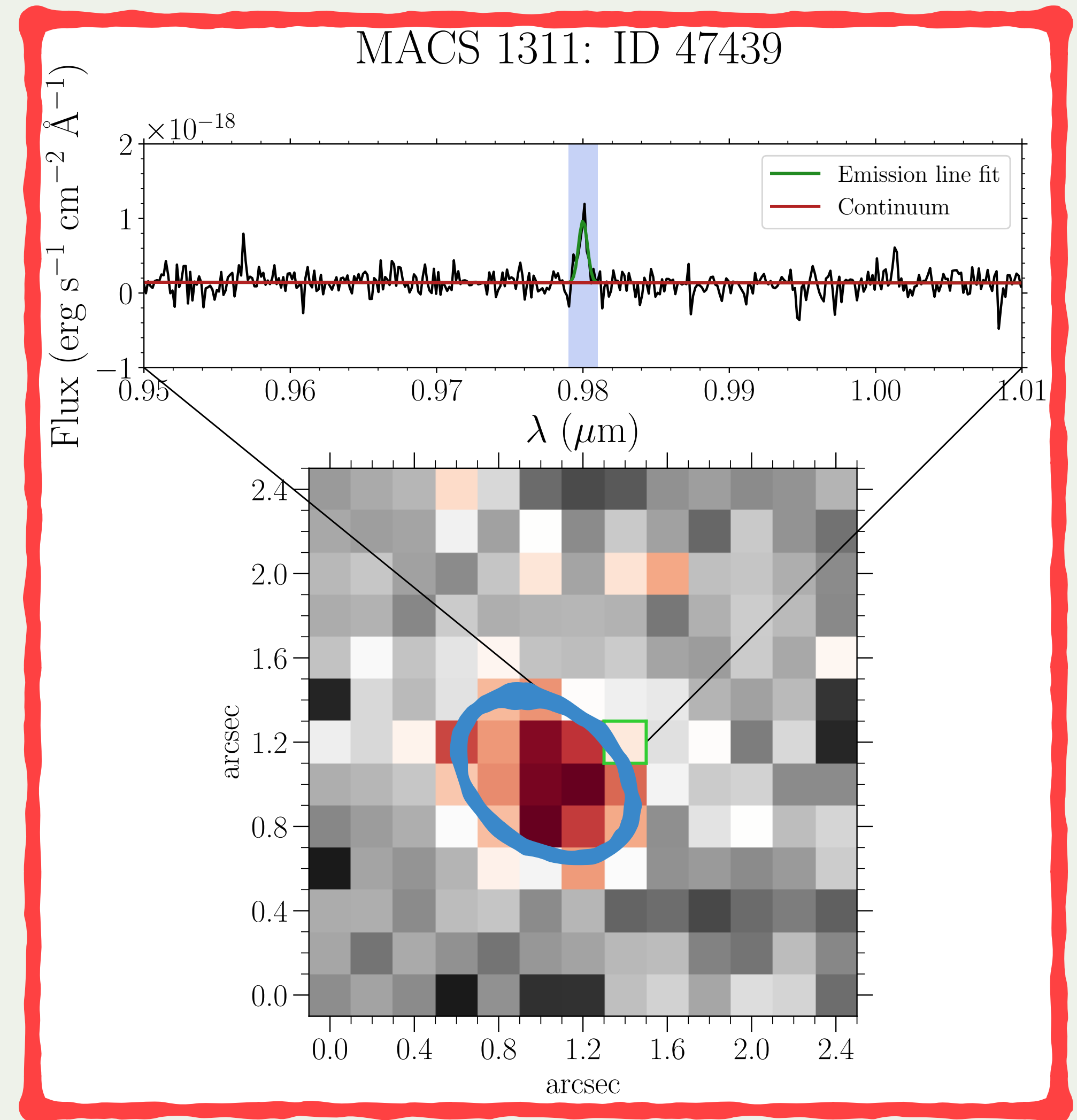
- Use **KMOS** to observe galaxies in 4 CLASH fields at $z=0.313, 0.352, 0.494$ & 0.589
- I **remove AGN** using ancillary photometry & emission line ratio cuts
- I'm left with **40 star-forming** galaxies in the clusters themselves, with **120** in a **mass-matched** field sample
- See **Tiley, SPV et al (2020)**- [arxiv: 2005.12471](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.12471)

We find cluster galaxies have smaller $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ sizes



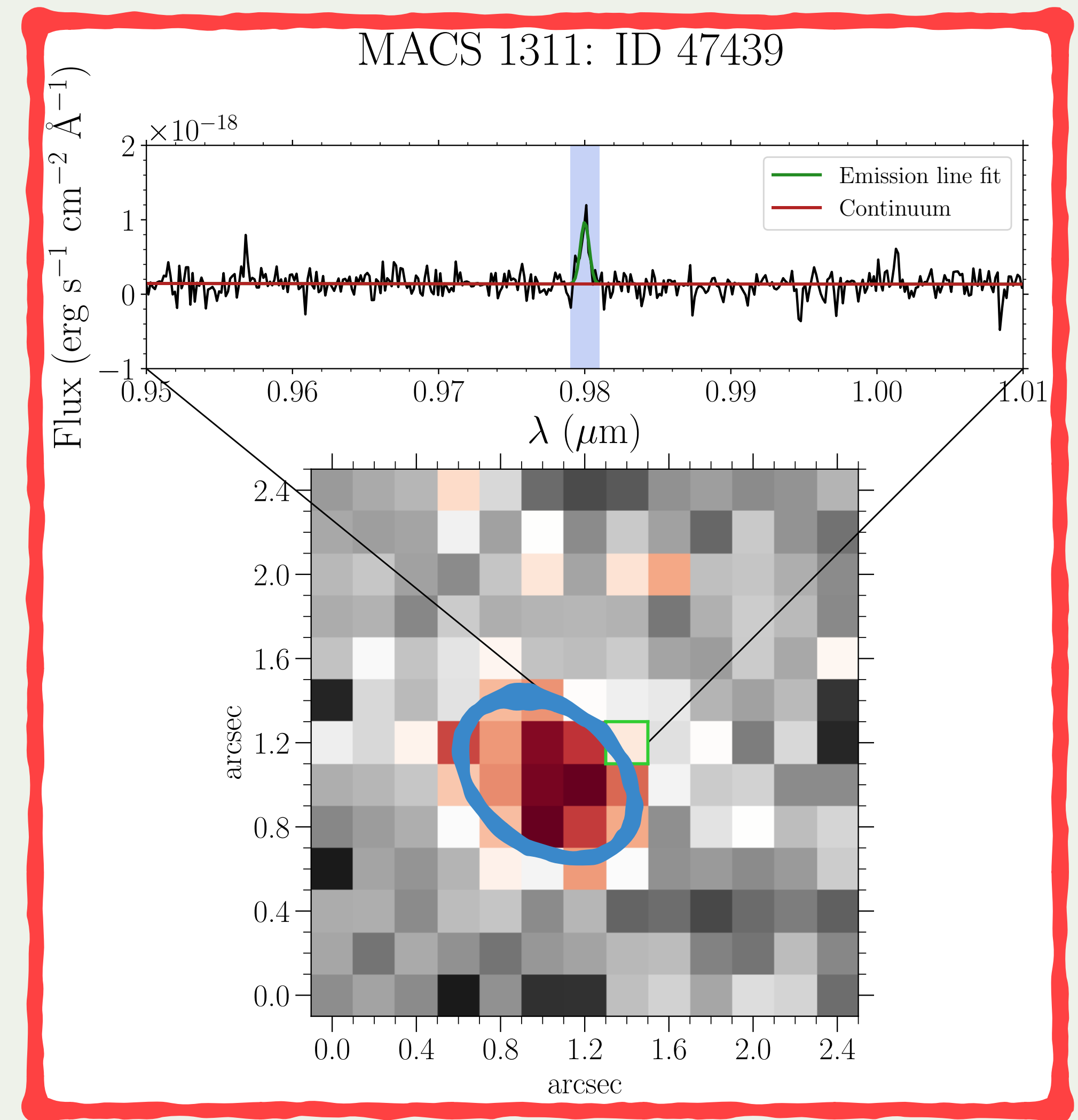
We find cluster galaxies have smaller $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ sizes

- Fit surface brightness profiles to **H α emission-line maps & R band images** to measure **intrinsic** half-light radii



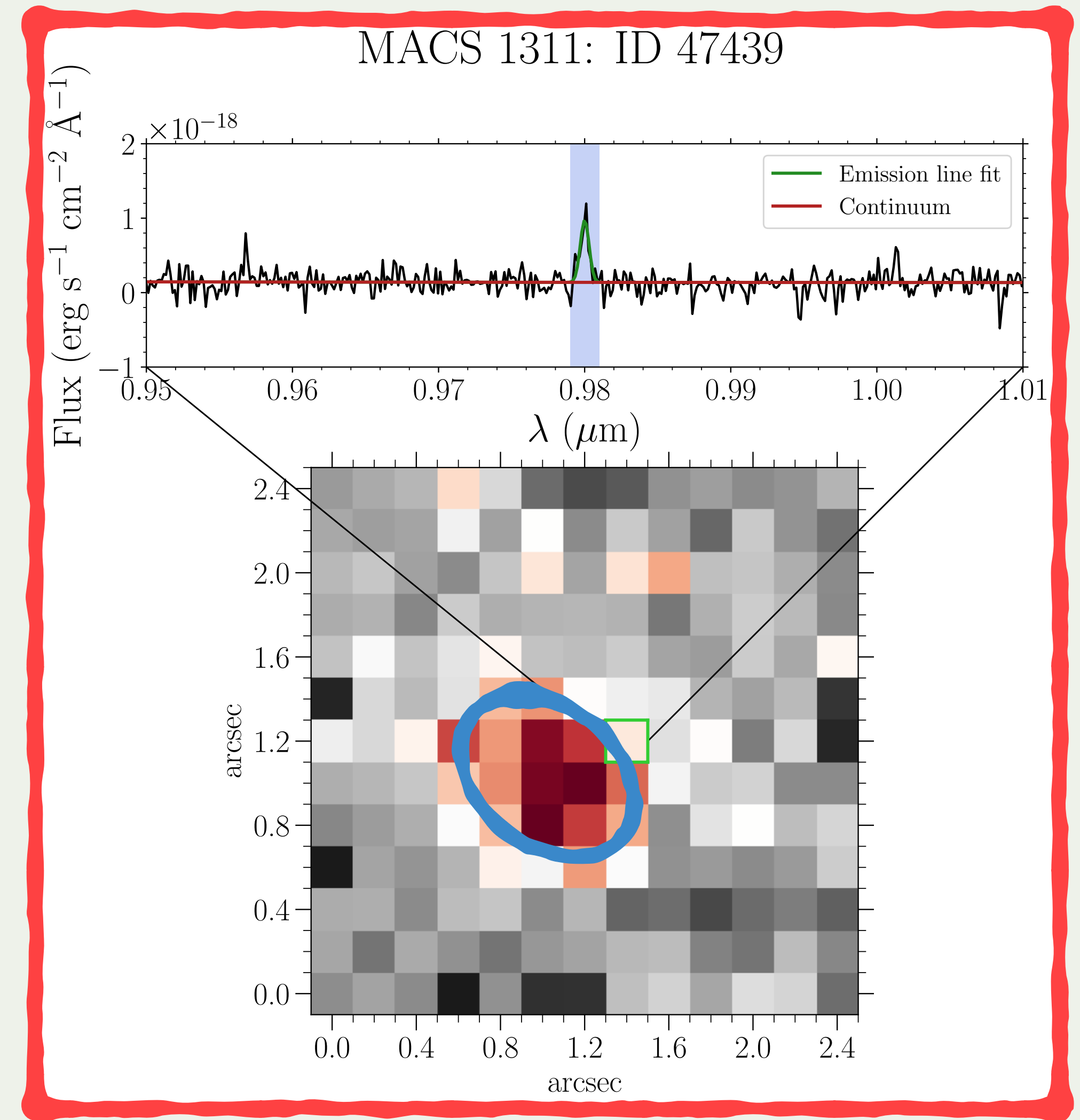
We find cluster galaxies have smaller $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ sizes

- Fit surface brightness profiles to **H α emission-line maps & R band** images to measure **intrinsic** half-light radii
- The average $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ ratio in the cluster sample is **smaller** than the average $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ ratio in the field sample- 0.96 ± 0.09 compared to 1.22 ± 0.08

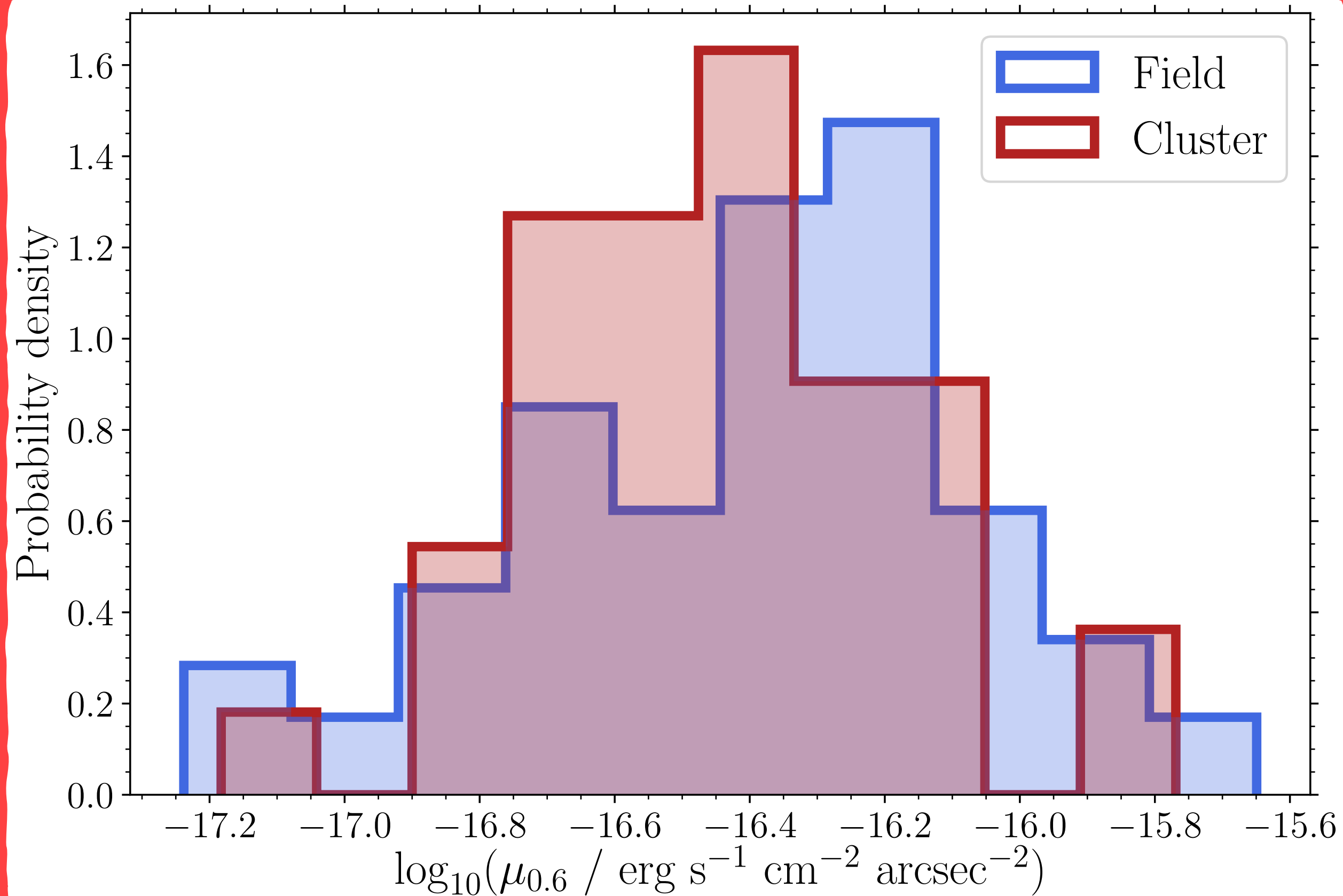


We find cluster galaxies have smaller $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ sizes

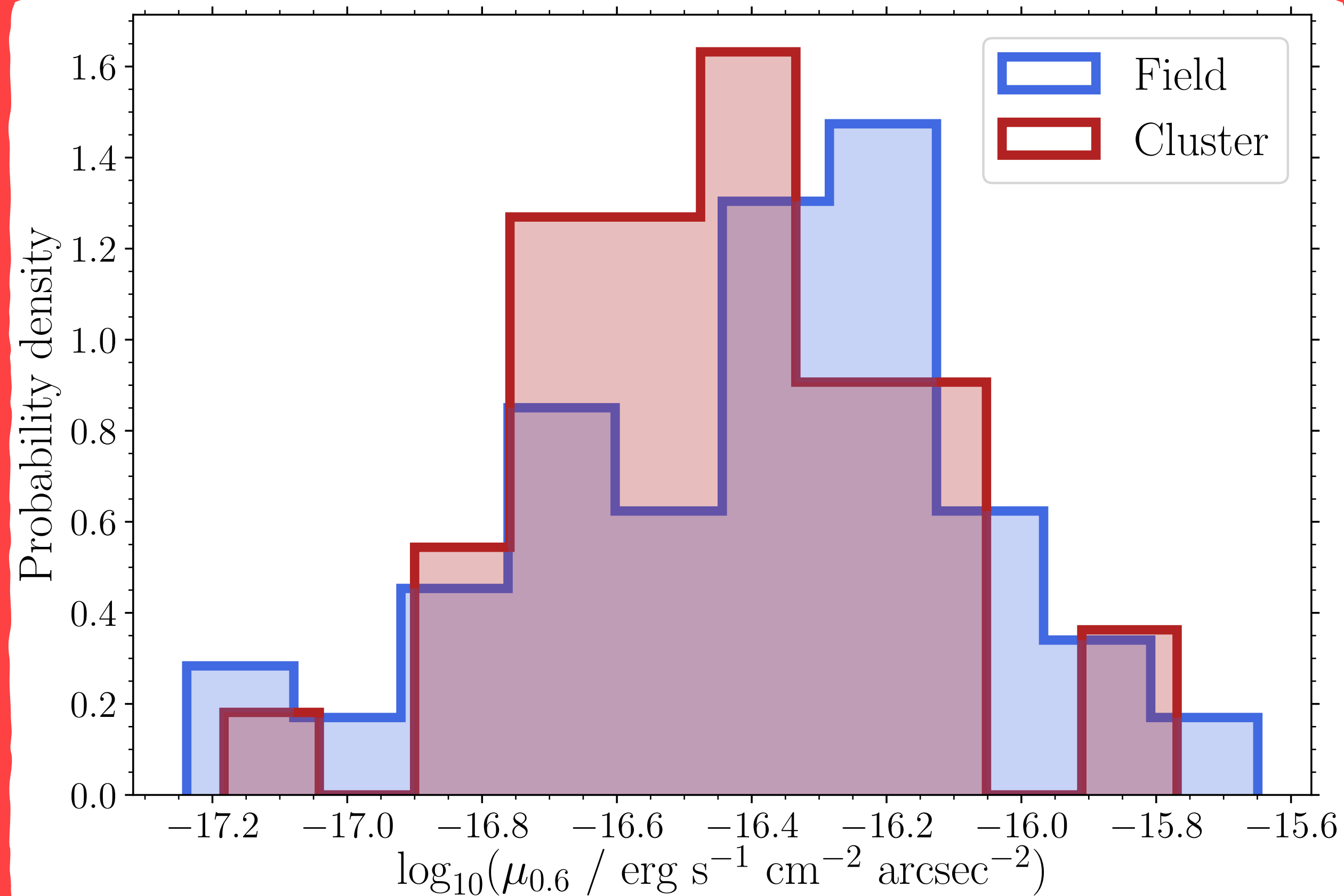
- Fit surface brightness profiles to **H α emission-line maps & R band** images to measure **intrinsic** half-light radii
- The average $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ ratio in the cluster sample is **smaller** than the average $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ ratio in the field sample- **0.96 ± 0.09** compared to **1.22 ± 0.08**
- Difference = -0.26 ± 0.12 . The **98%** confidence interval **excludes 0**



...and slightly fainter central H α surface brightnesses

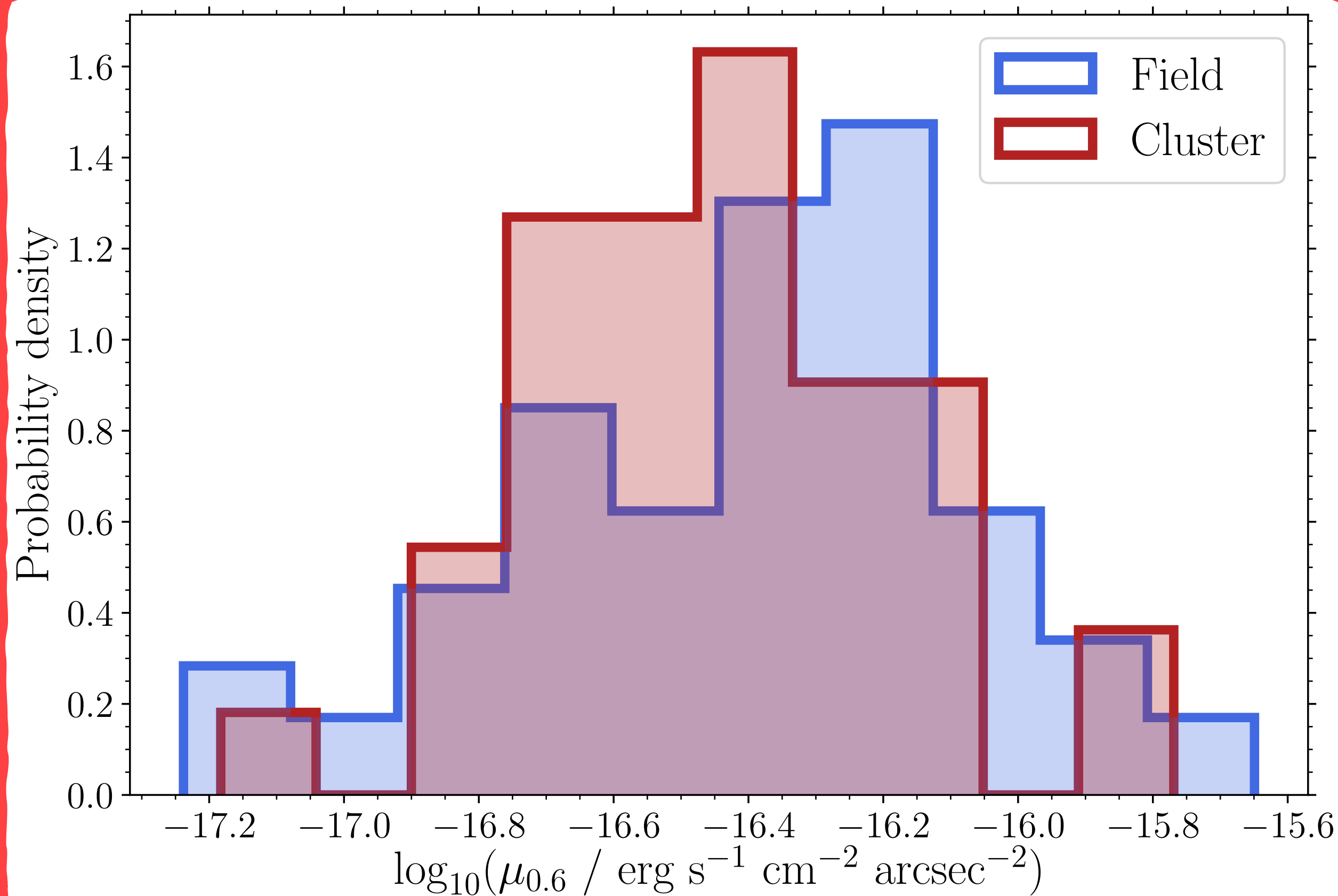


...and slightly fainter central H α surface brightnesses



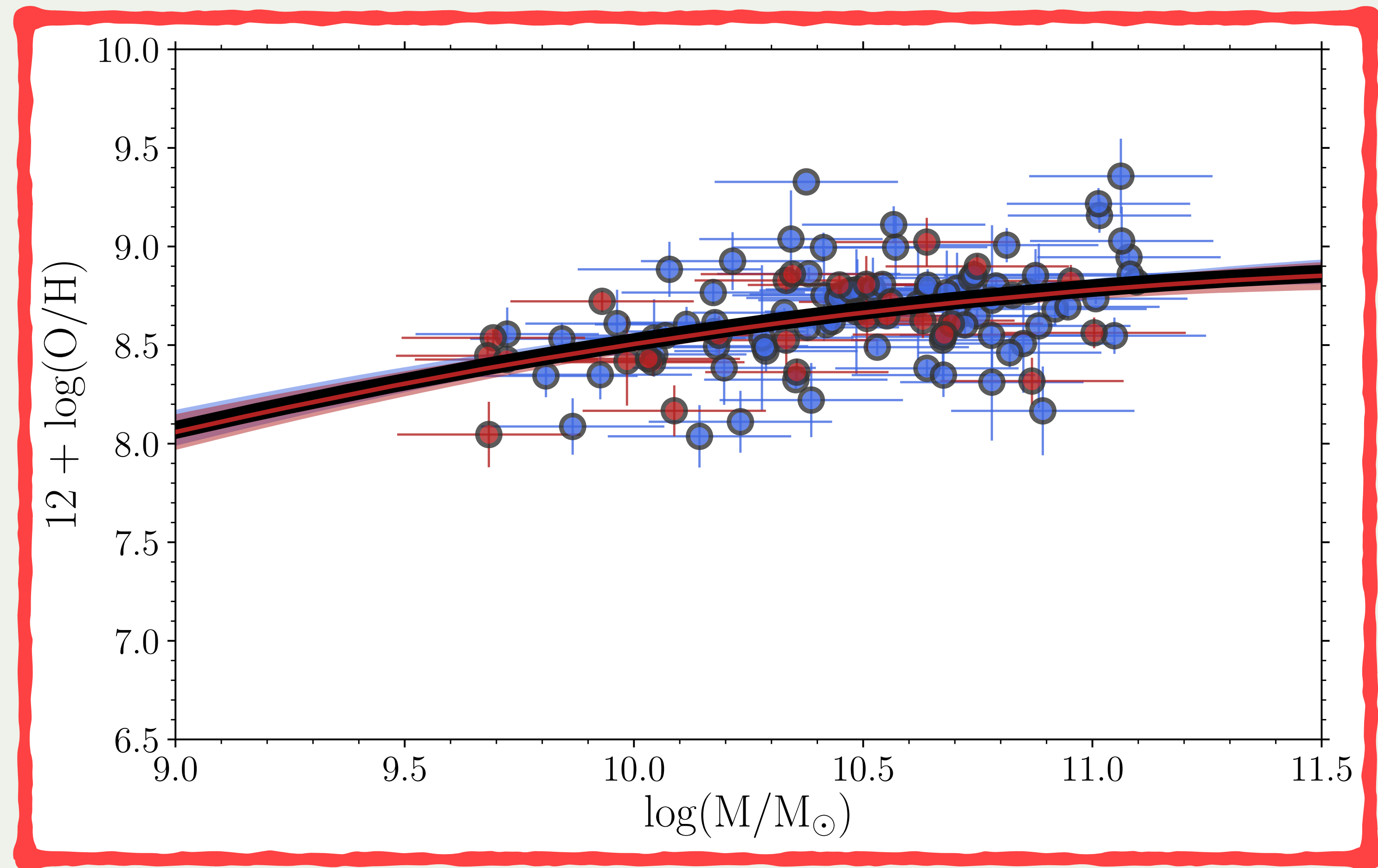
- We measure the average **H α surface-brightness** in an aperture of diameter 0.6 arcseconds centred on the peak flux

...and slightly fainter central H α surface brightnesses



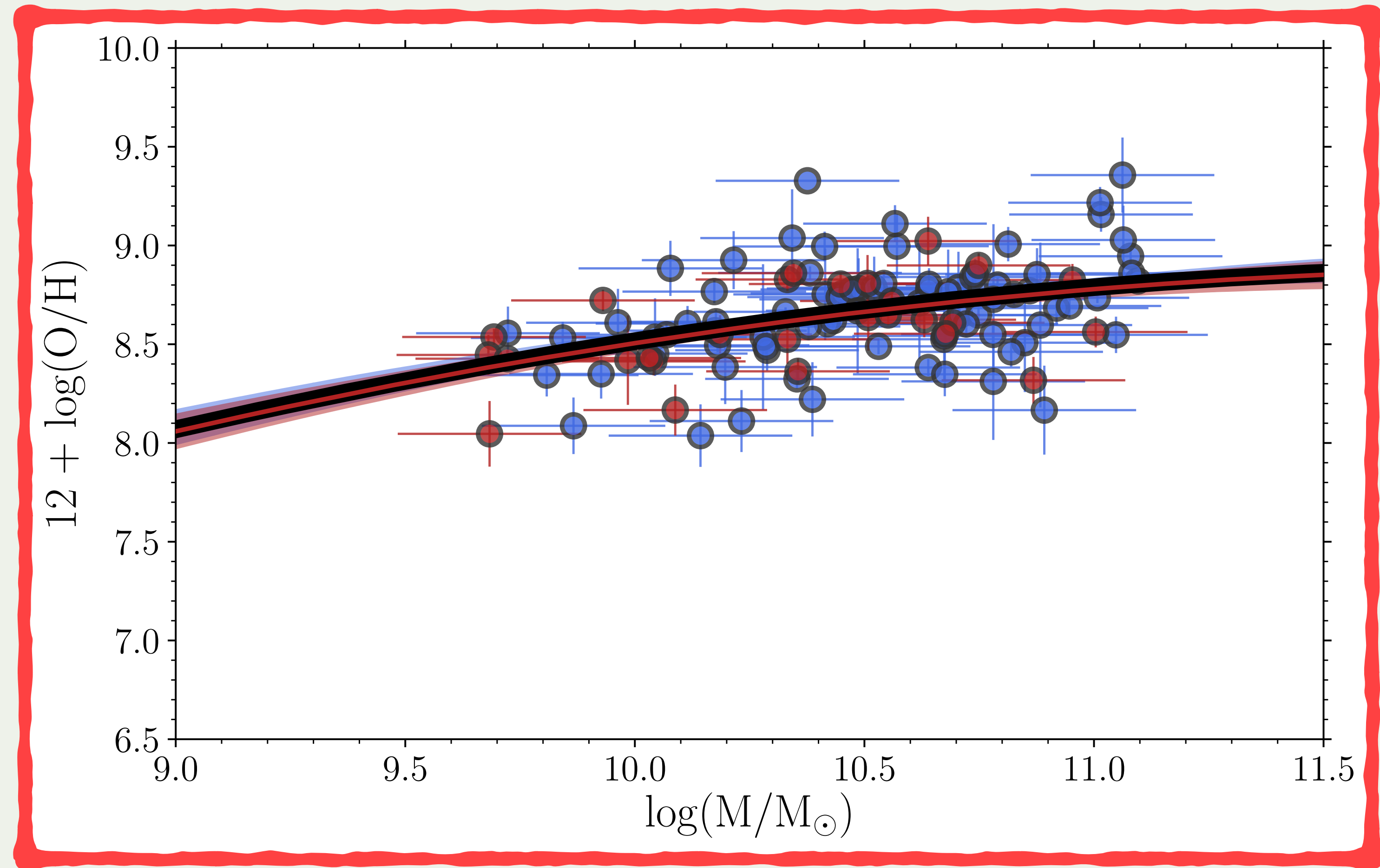
- We measure the average **H α surface-brightness** in an aperture of diameter 0.6 arcseconds centred on the peak flux
- The average central SB in the **cluster sample is marginally smaller** than in the field sample by 0.06 dex

Whilst the mass-metallicity relations are indistinguishable...



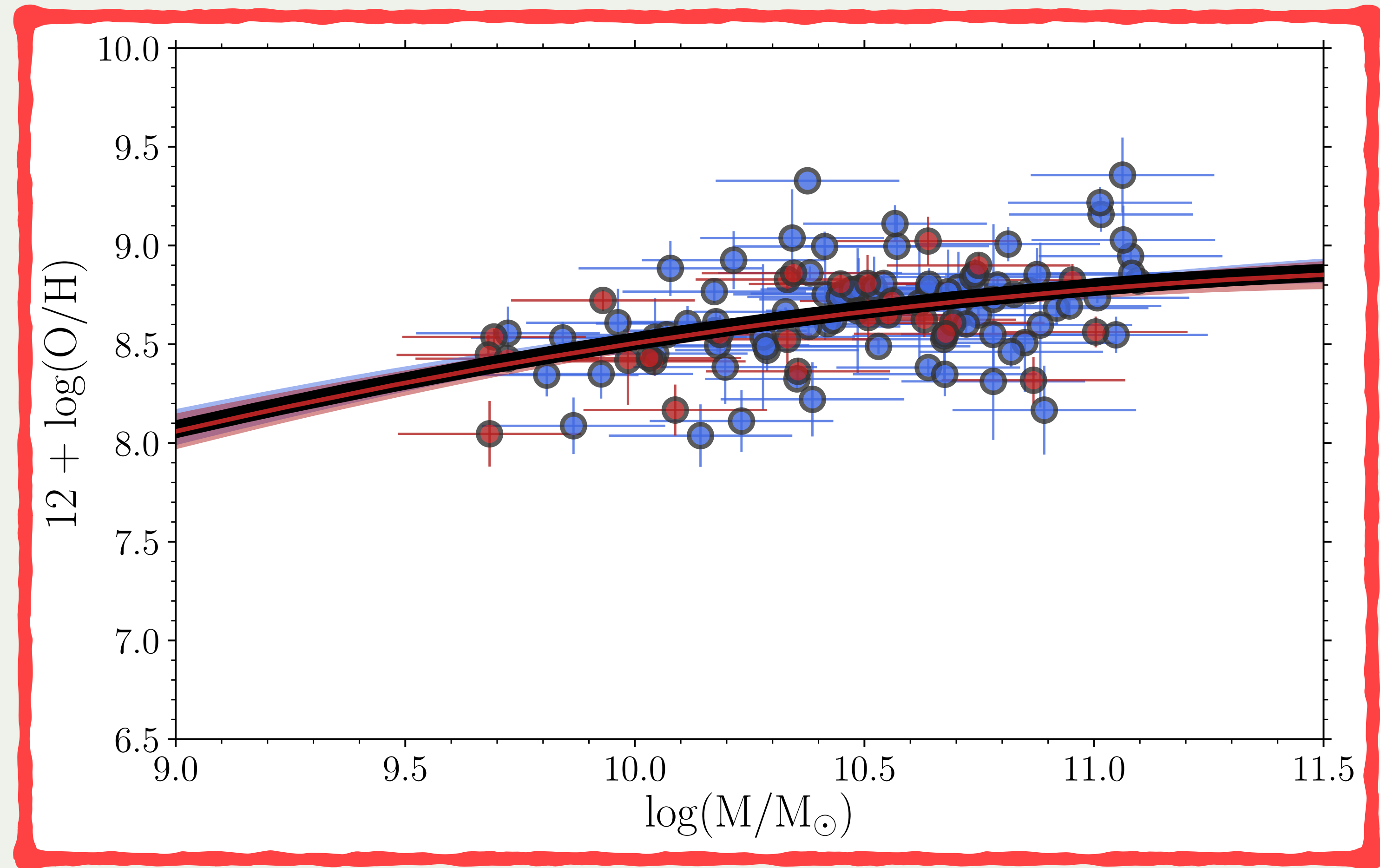
Whilst the mass-metallicity relations are indistinguishable...

- Get gas-phase metallicity from $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ratio



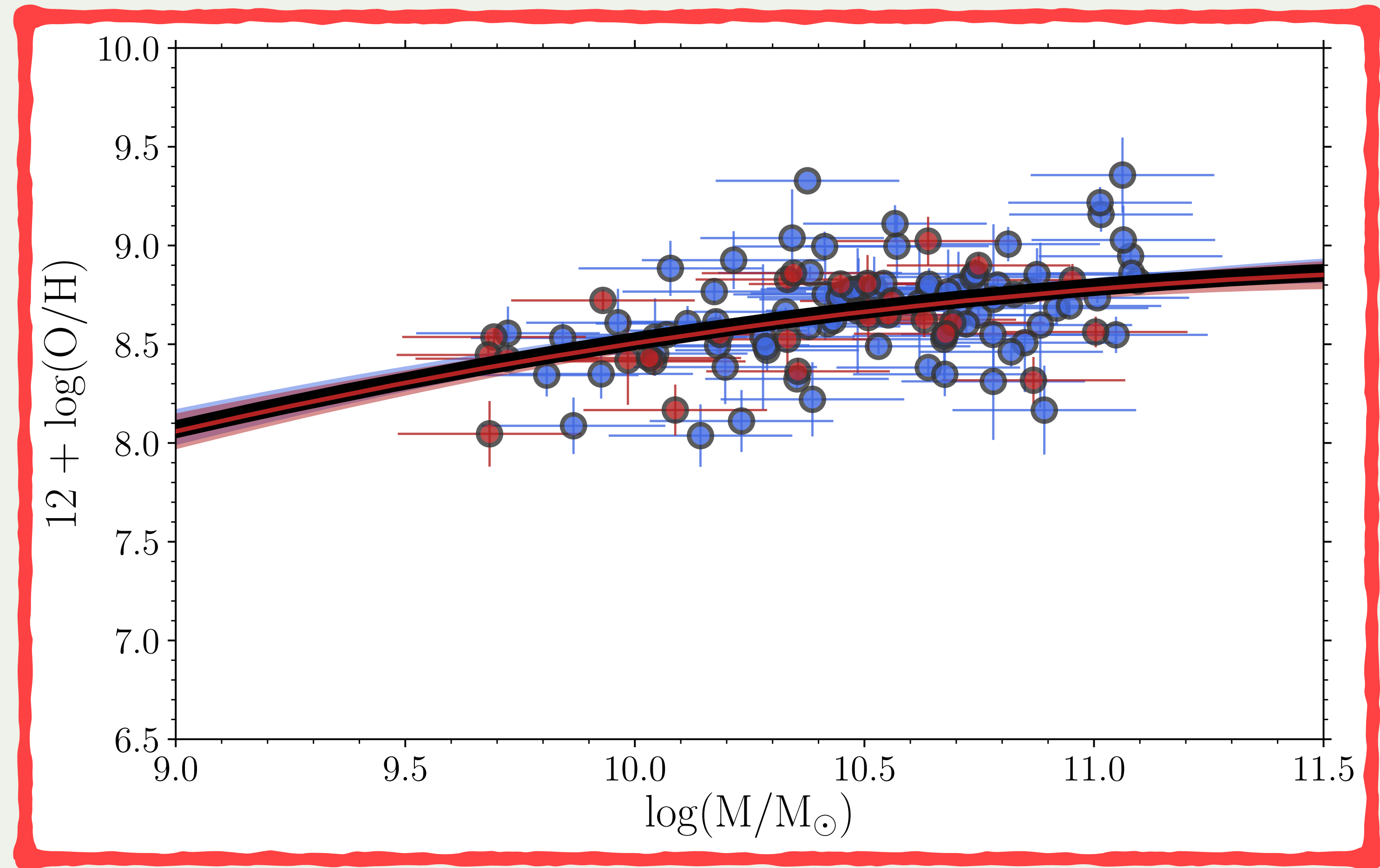
Whilst the mass-metallicity relations are indistinguishable...

- Get gas-phase metallicity from $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ratio
- Stellar mass measurements come from **SED fitting** (see Tiley, SPV et al. 2020)

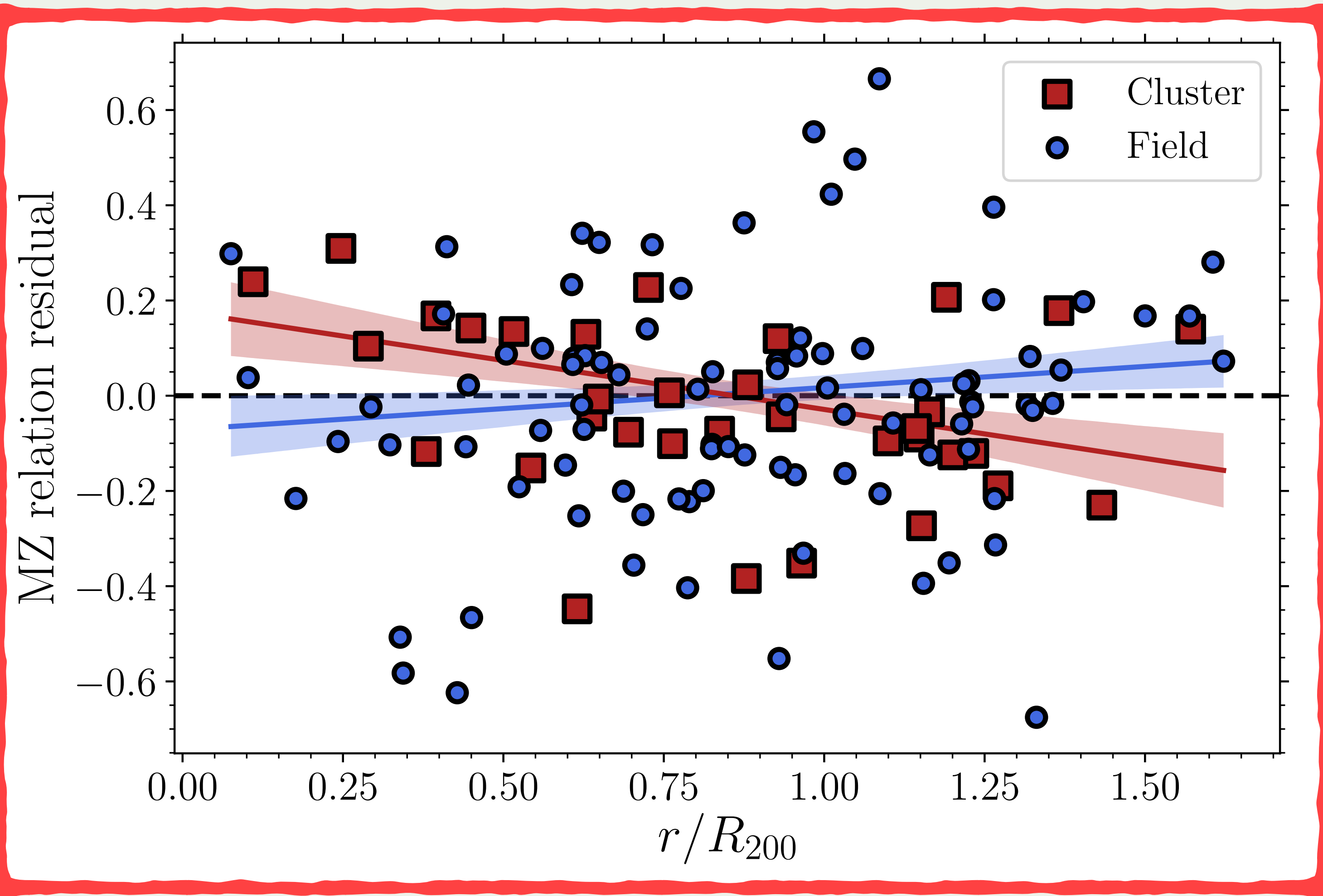


Whilst the mass-metallicity relations are indistinguishable...

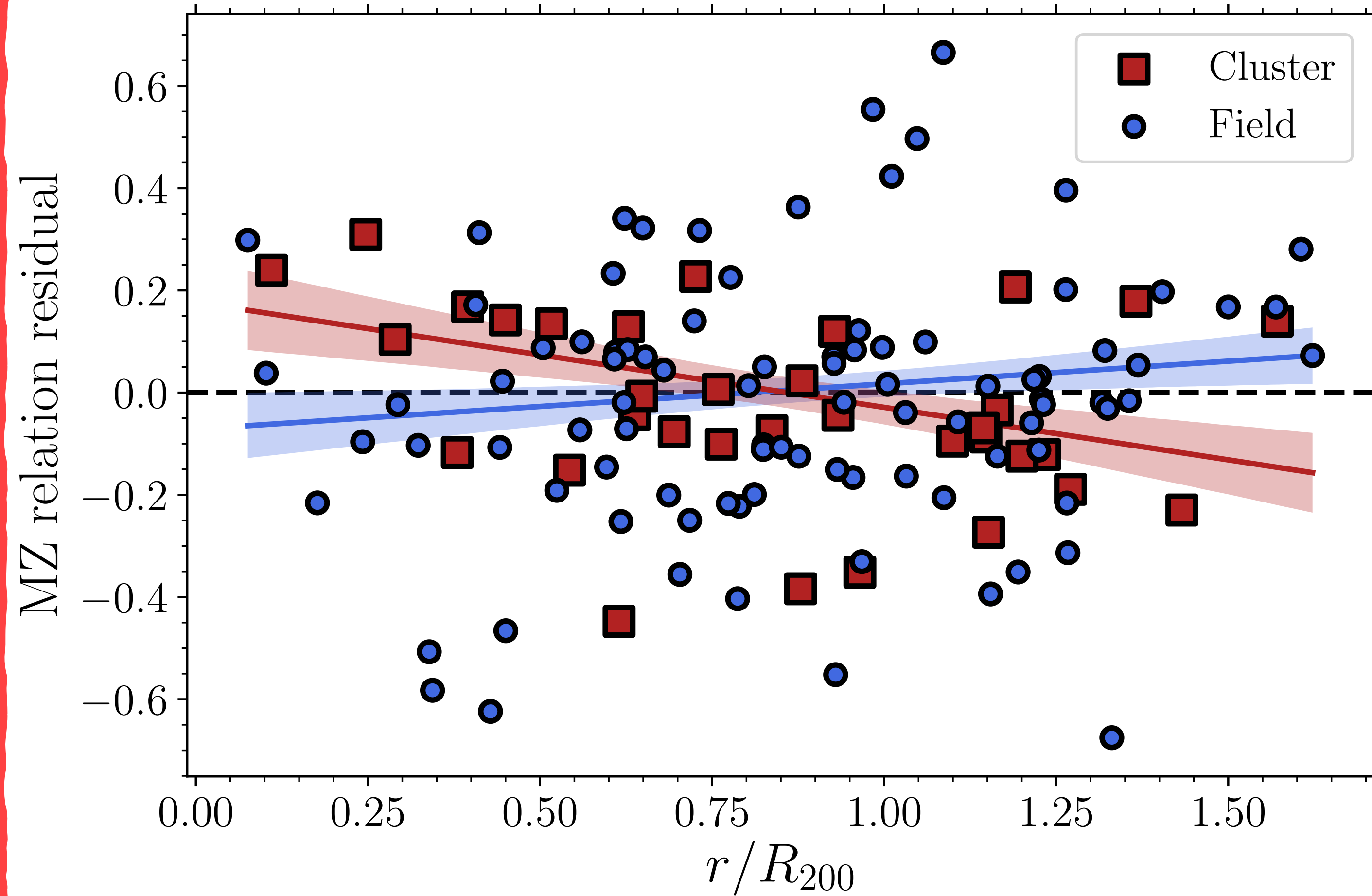
- Get gas-phase metallicity from $[\text{NII}]/\text{H}\alpha$ ratio
- Stellar mass measurements come from **SED fitting** (see Tiley, SPV et al. 2020)
- The mass-metallicity relations are **indistinguishable** for our cluster and field samples



...we see a correlation between M-Z residual and cluster-centric distance

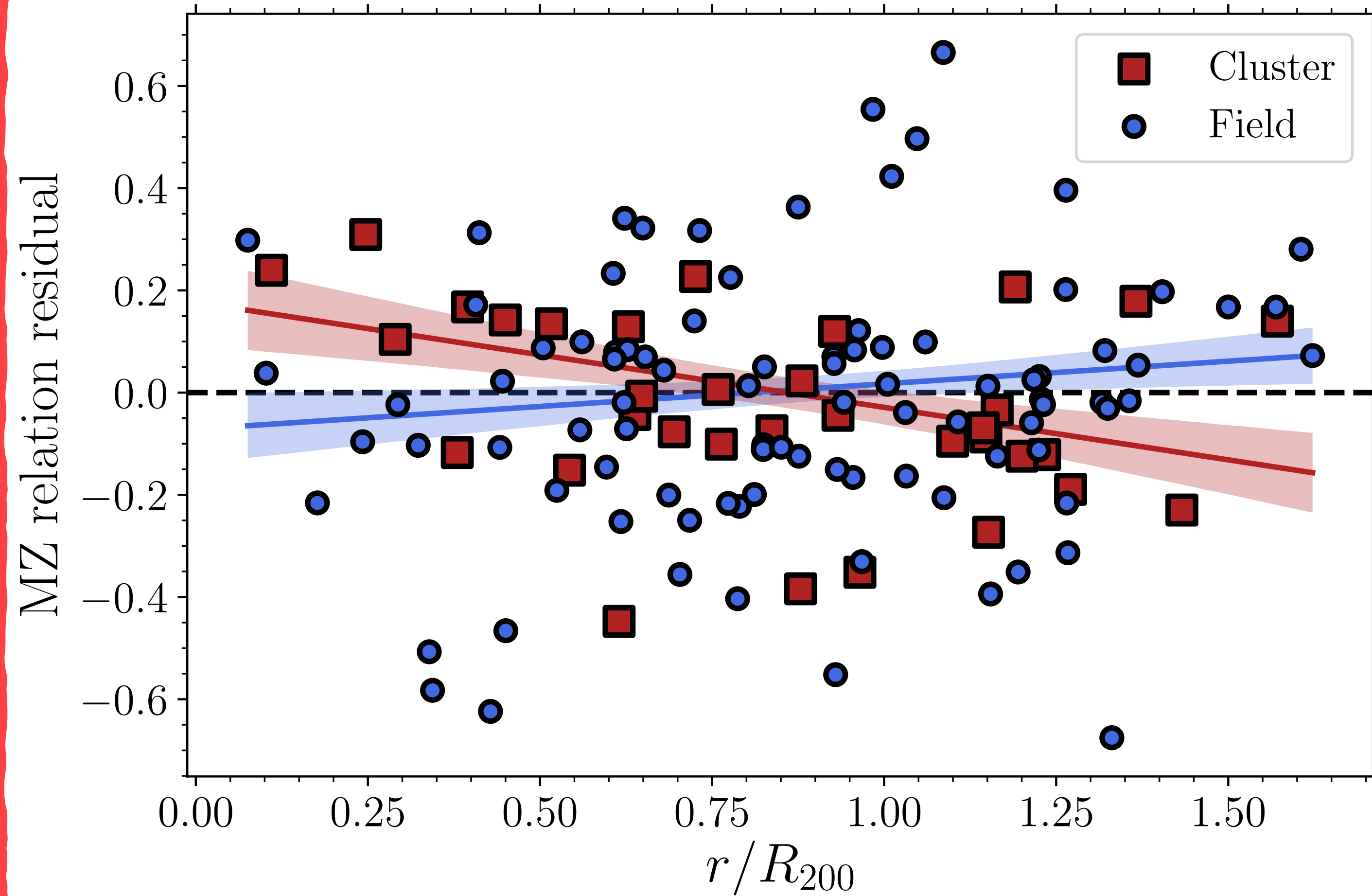


...we see a correlation between M-Z residual and cluster-centric distance



- ...but there's a correlation between the residuals around the M-Z relation and projected distance from the cluster centre

...we see a correlation between M-Z residual and cluster-centric distance



- ...but there's a correlation between the residuals around the M-Z relation and projected distance from the cluster centre
- Galaxies closer to the cluster centre have higher metallicities than predicted by the M-Z relation

Three pieces of evidence

Three pieces of evidence

Key Points:

Three pieces of evidence

Key Points:

- We find that, on average, galaxies in our cluster sample have smaller $H\alpha$ sizes in comparison to their stellar size than the field sample

Three pieces of evidence

Key Points:

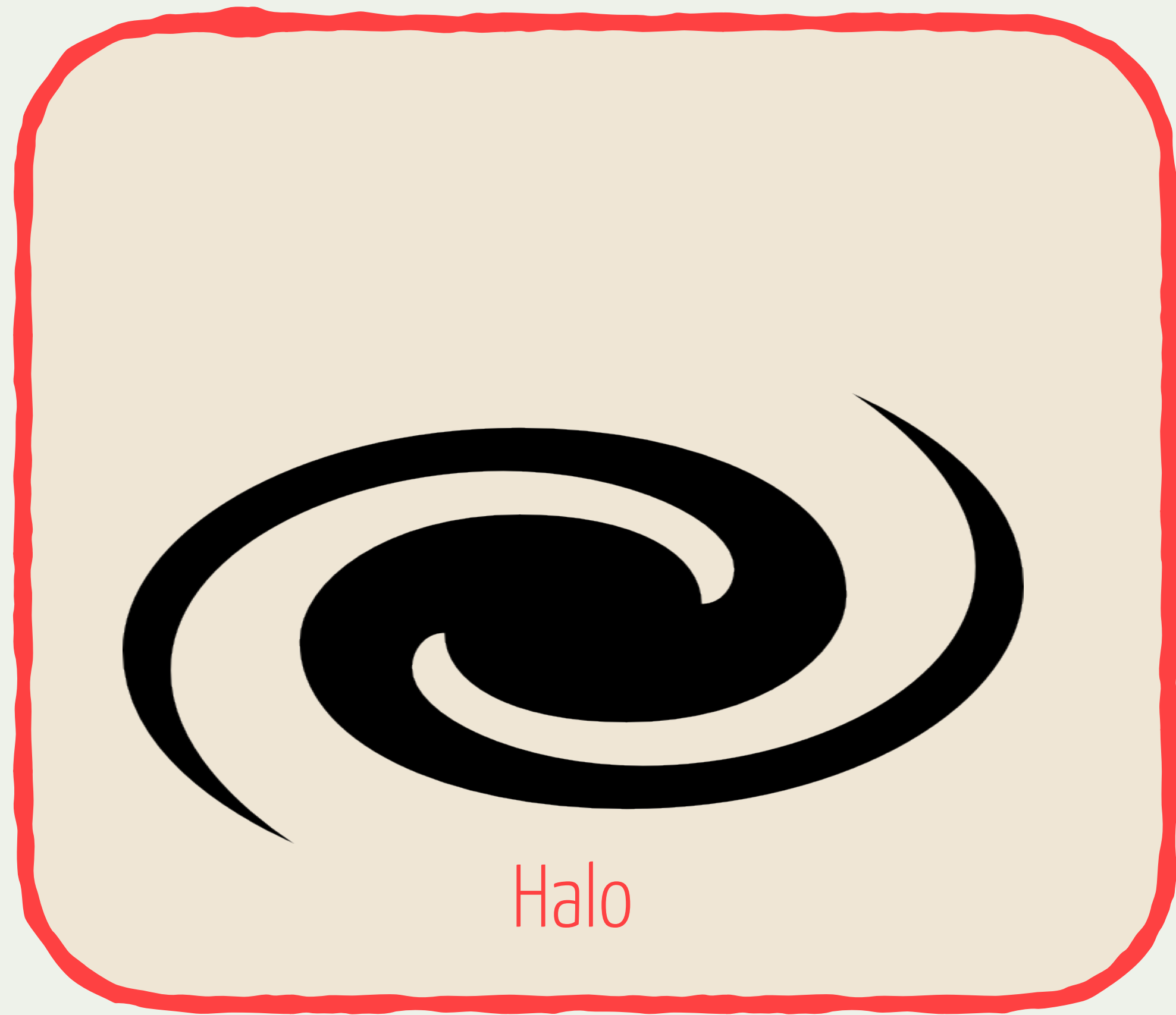
- We find that, on average, galaxies in our cluster sample have smaller **H α sizes in comparison to their stellar size** than the field sample
- We find that, on average, galaxies in our cluster sample have **marginally fainter central surface brightnesses** than the field sample

Three pieces of evidence

Key Points:

- We find that, on average, galaxies in our cluster sample have smaller **H α sizes in comparison to their stellar size** than the field sample
- We find that, on average, galaxies in our cluster sample have **marginally fainter central surface brightnesses** than the field sample
- For the cluster sample, galaxies **closer to the cluster centre** are **more metal-enriched** than you'd expect for their mass

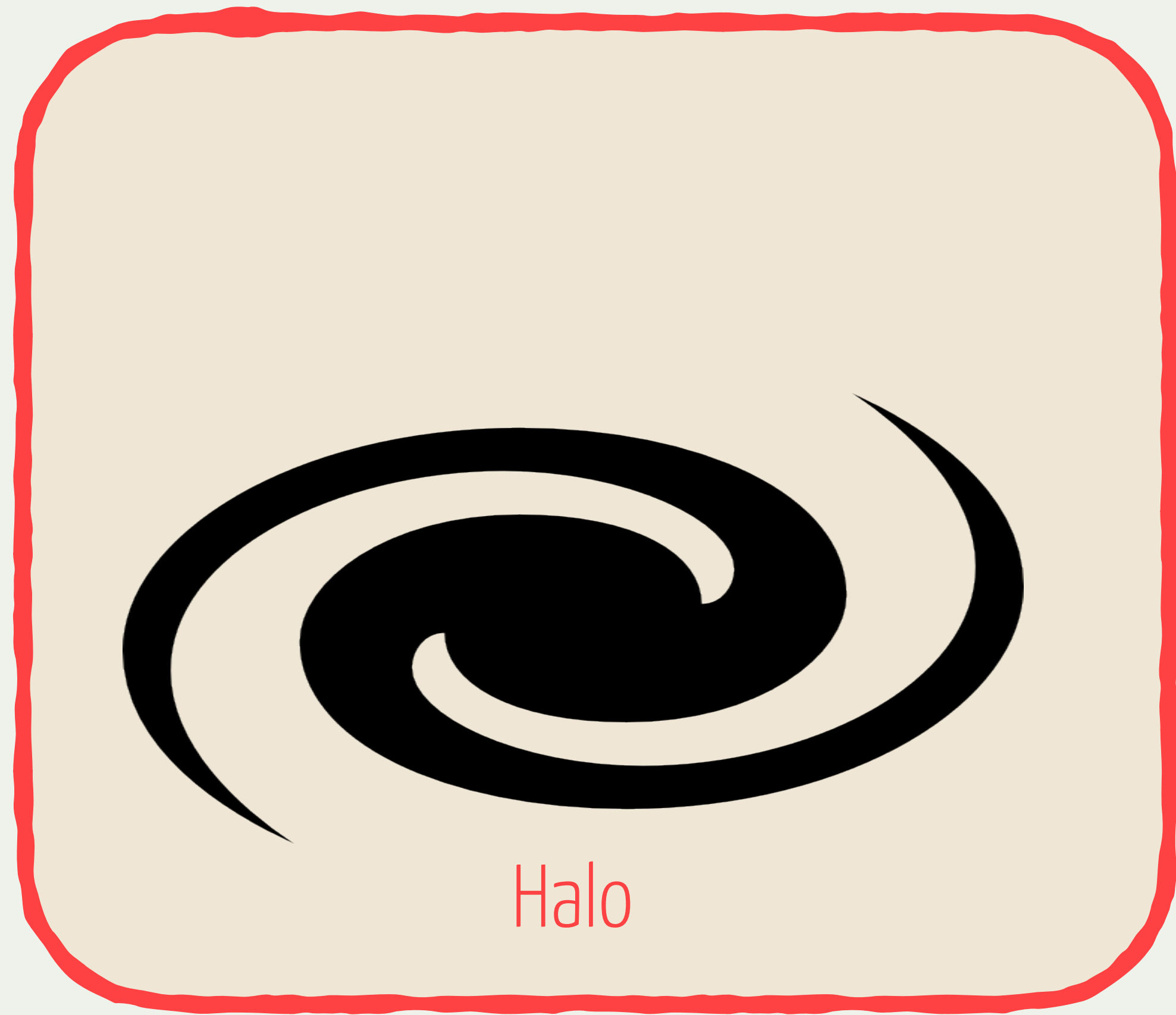
Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”



Halo

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

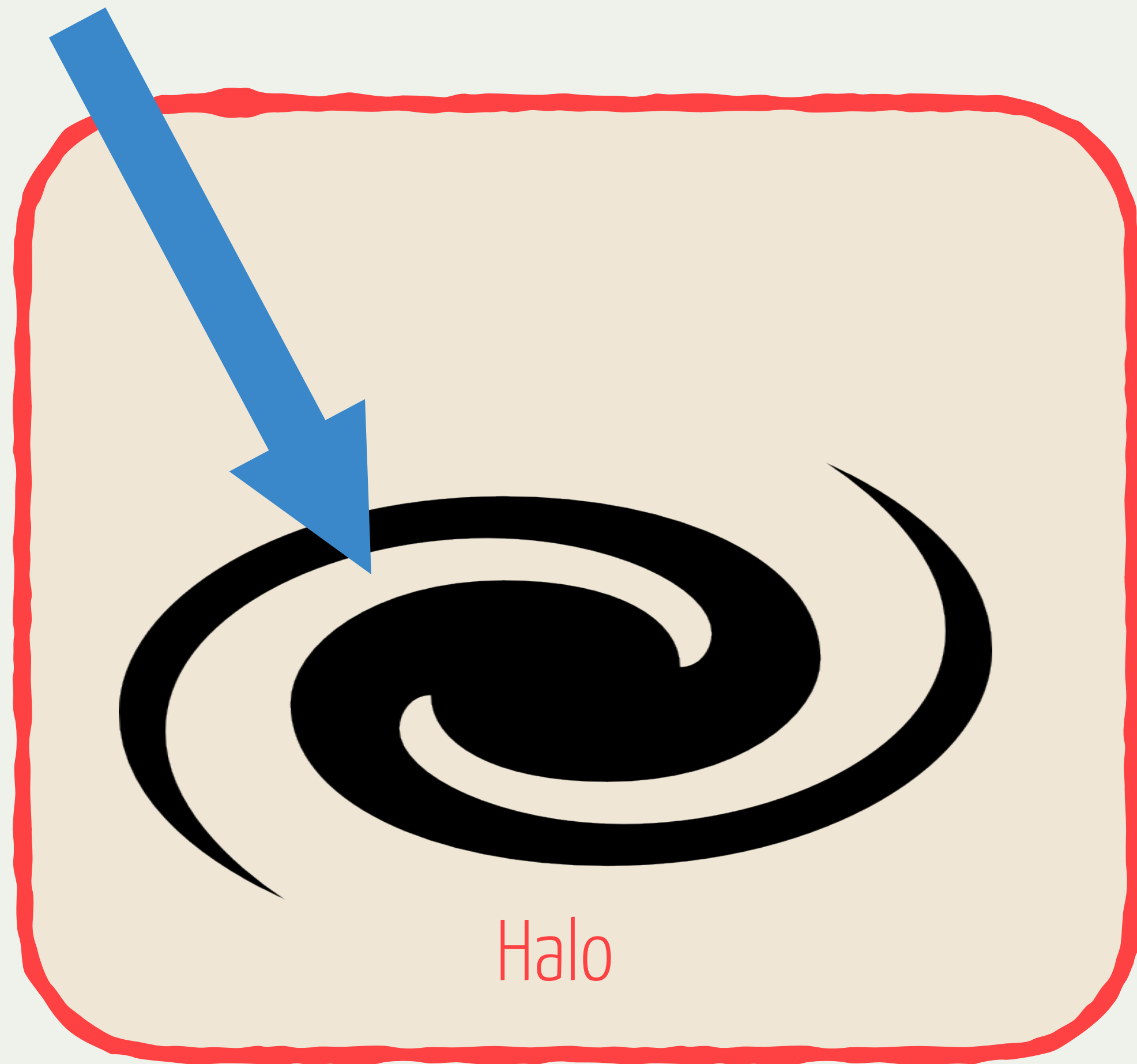
- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)



Halo

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

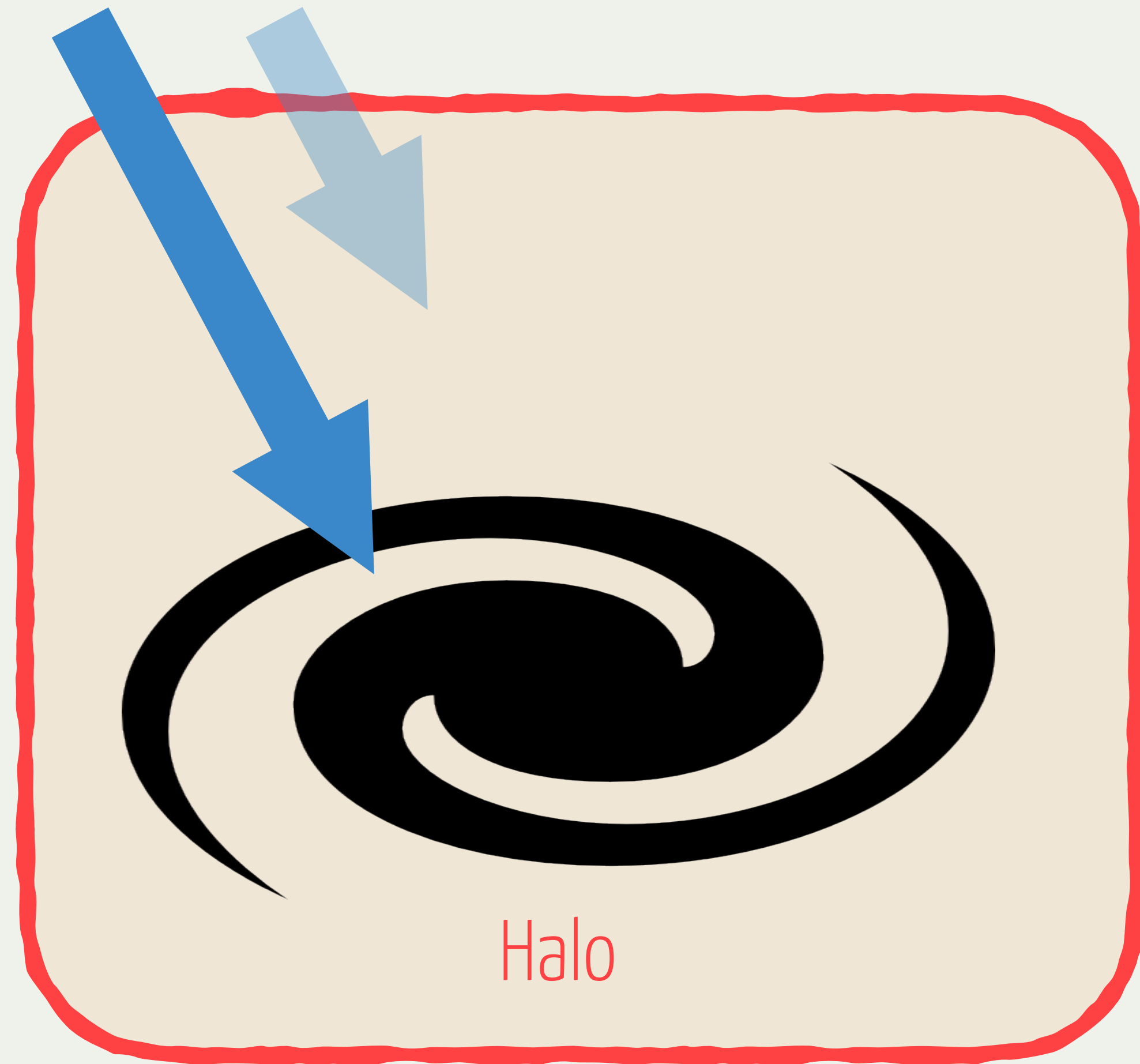
Inflow of low-metallicity gas



- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

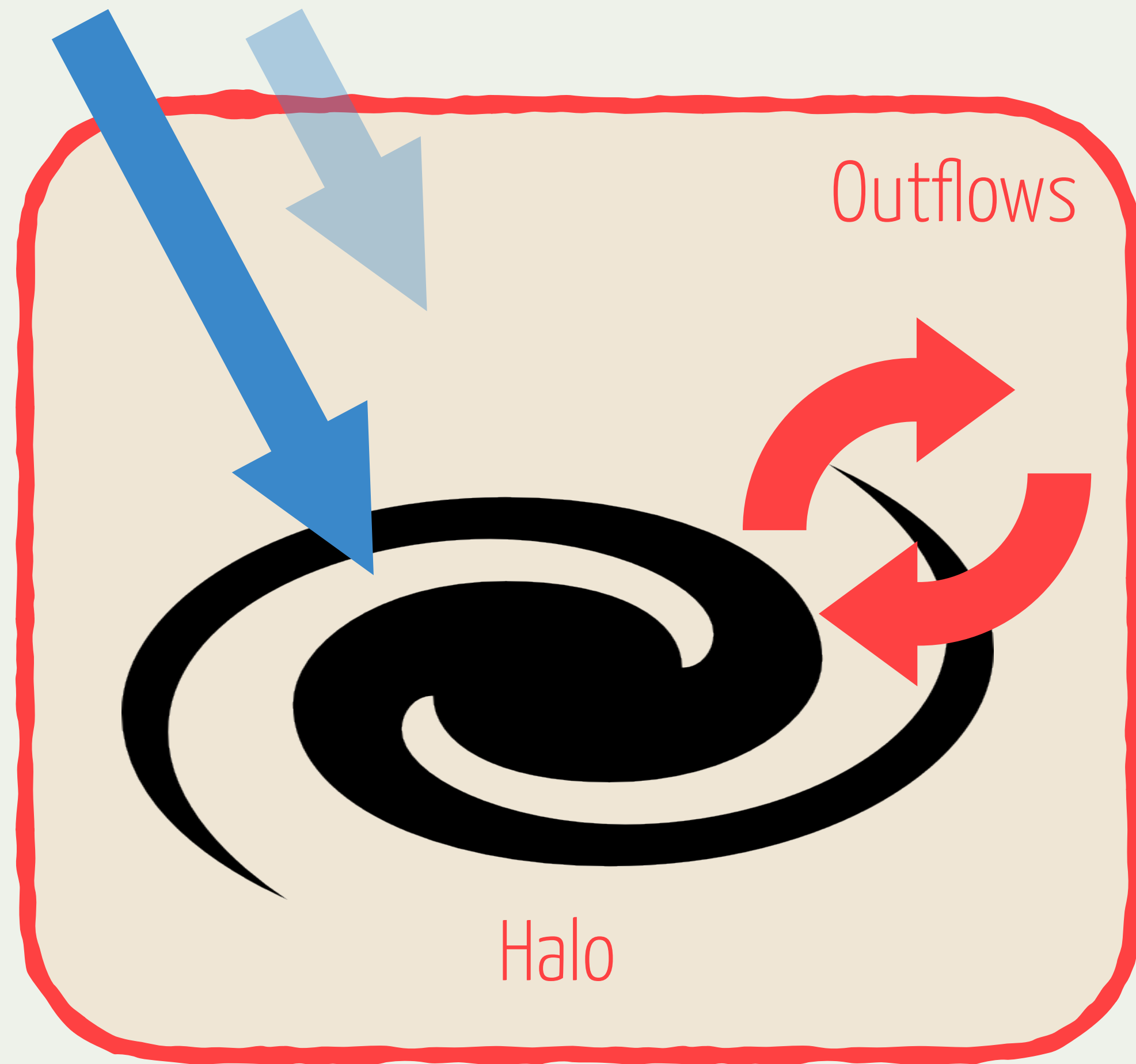
Inflow of low-metallicity gas



- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

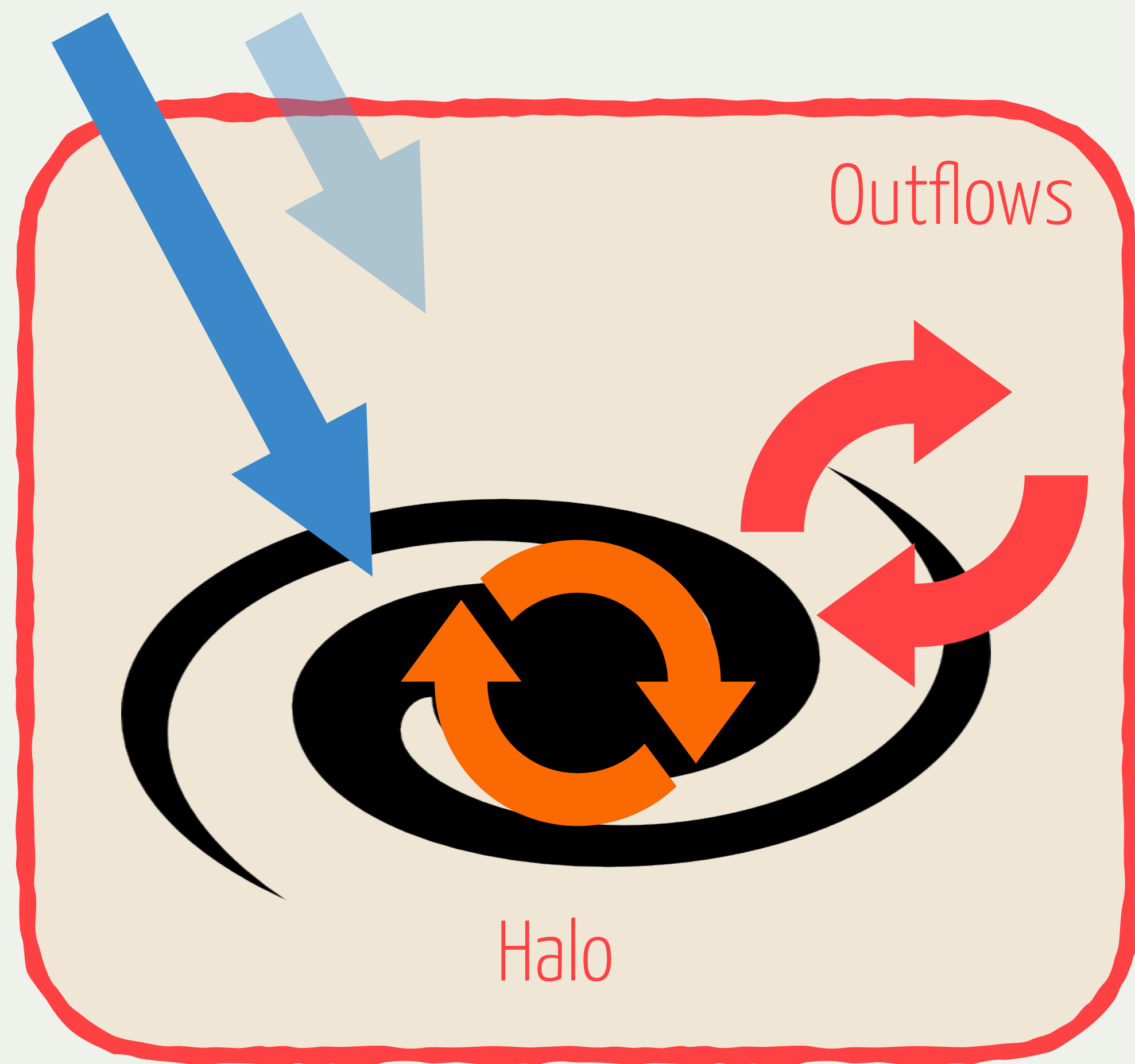
Inflow of low-metallicity gas



- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

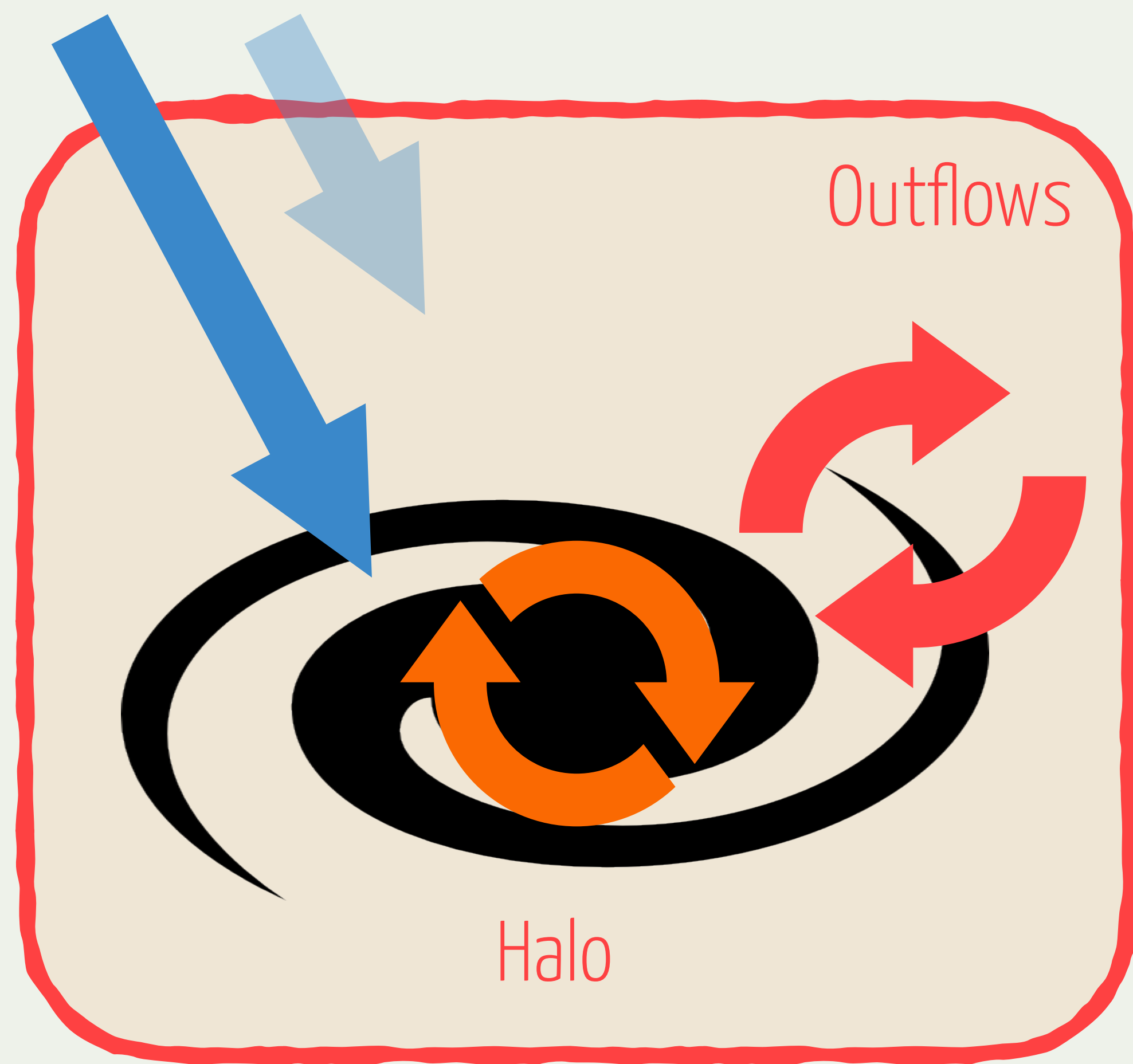
Inflow of low-metallicity gas



- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

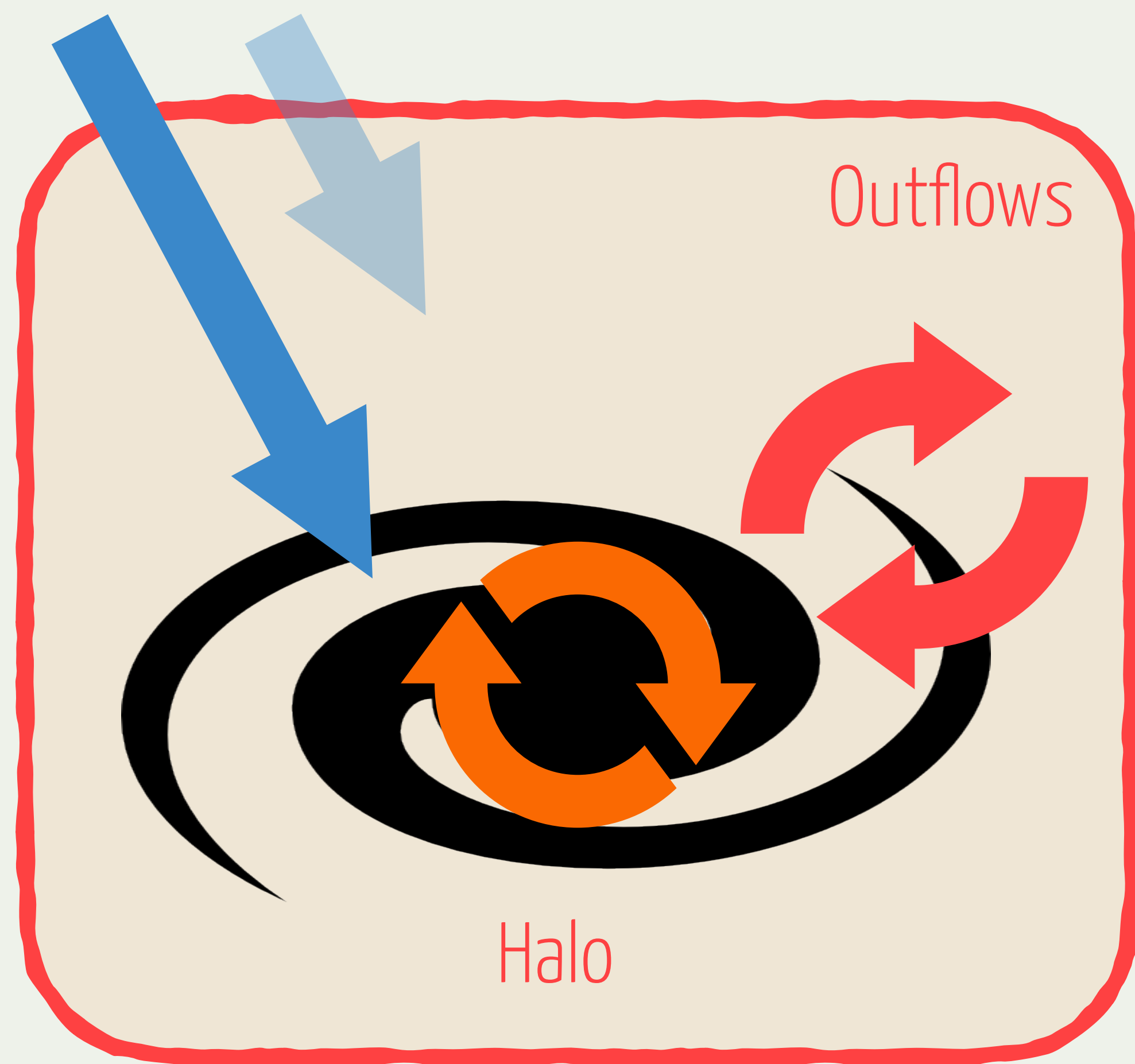
Inflow of low-metallicity gas



- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)
- The average gas phase metallicity **increases** as stars age/recycle their metals and **decreases** through accretion of pristine gas

Chemical evolution models: “bathtub”

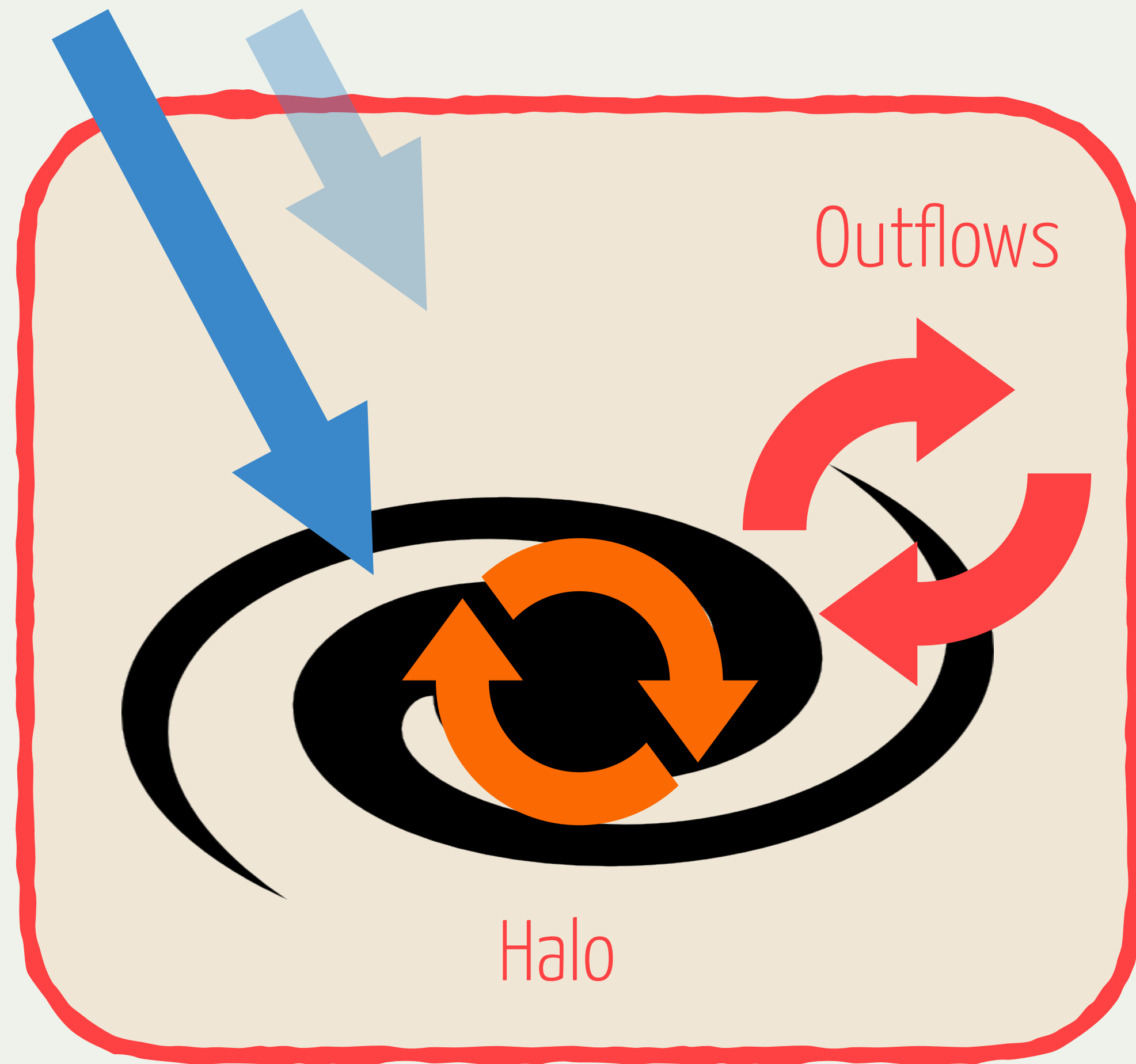
Inflow of low-metallicity gas



- Lilly et al (2013) and Peng & Maiolino (2014)
- The average gas phase metallicity **increases** as stars age/recycle their metals and **decreases** through accretion of pristine gas
- Gas supply is **replenished**

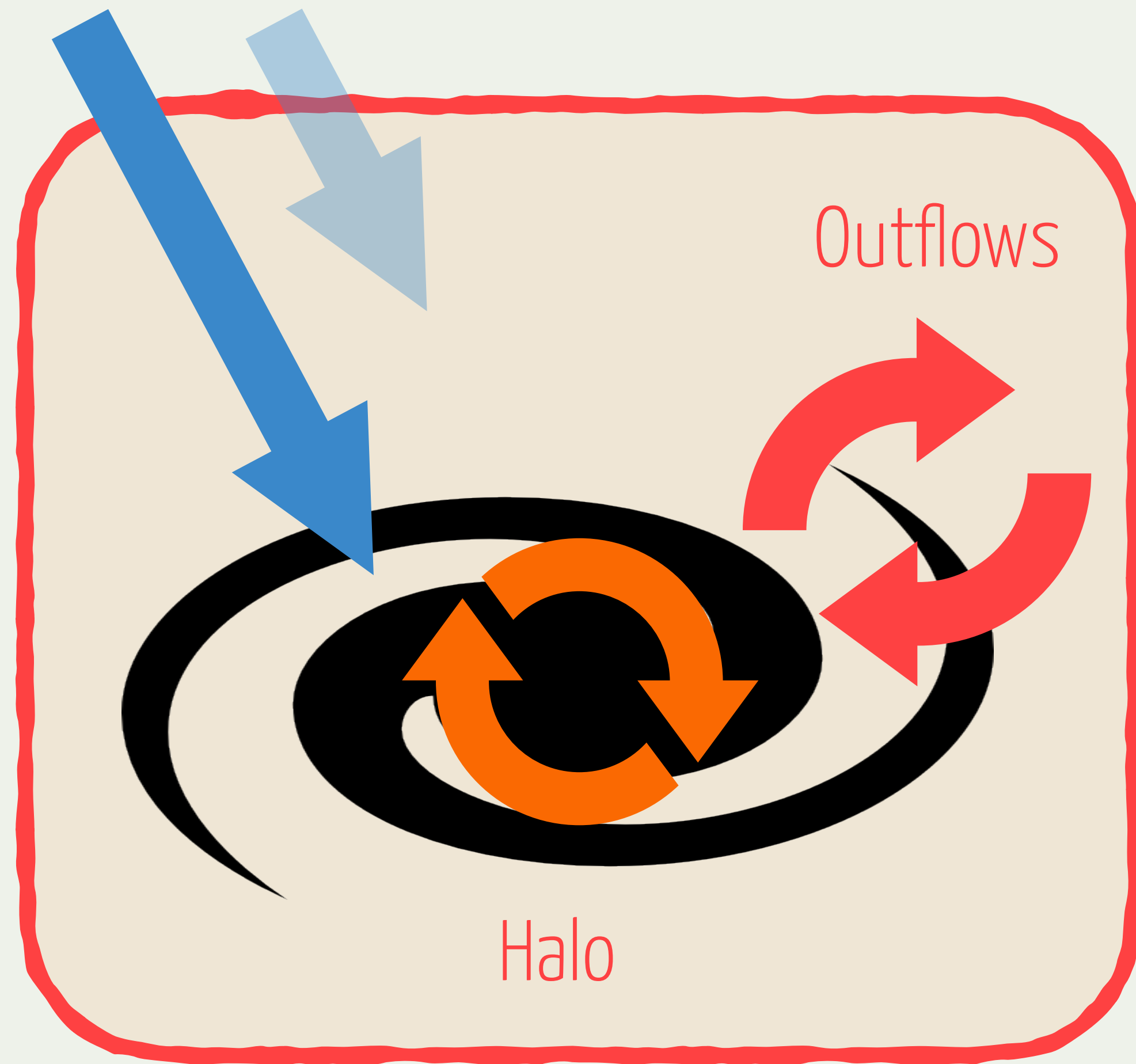
Chemical evolution models: closed box

Inflow of low-metallicity gas



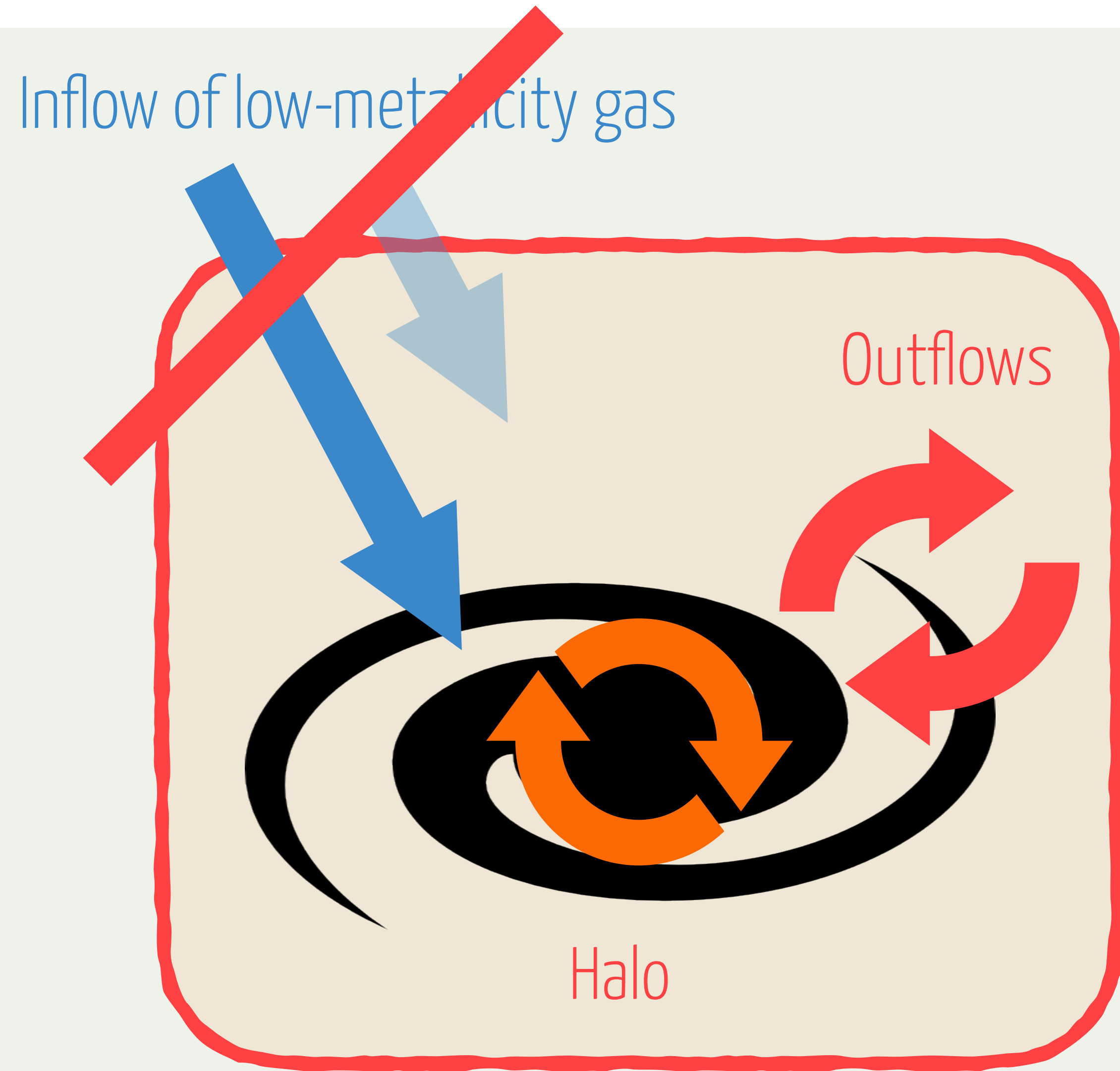
Chemical evolution models: closed box

Inflow of low-metallicity gas



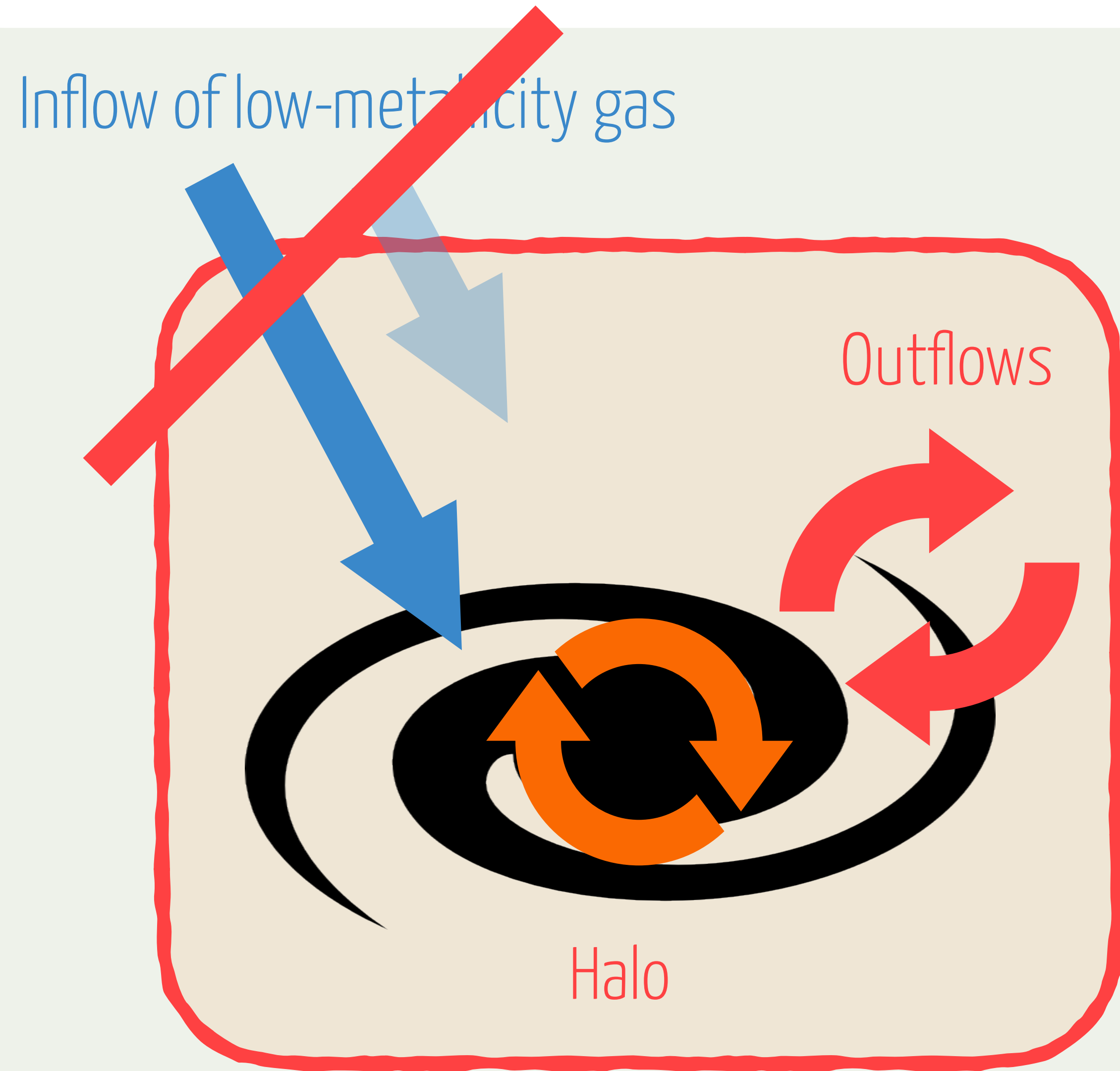
- When a galaxy **enters the cluster potential**, we can model it as being cut off from its supply of **pristine cold gas**

Chemical evolution models: closed box



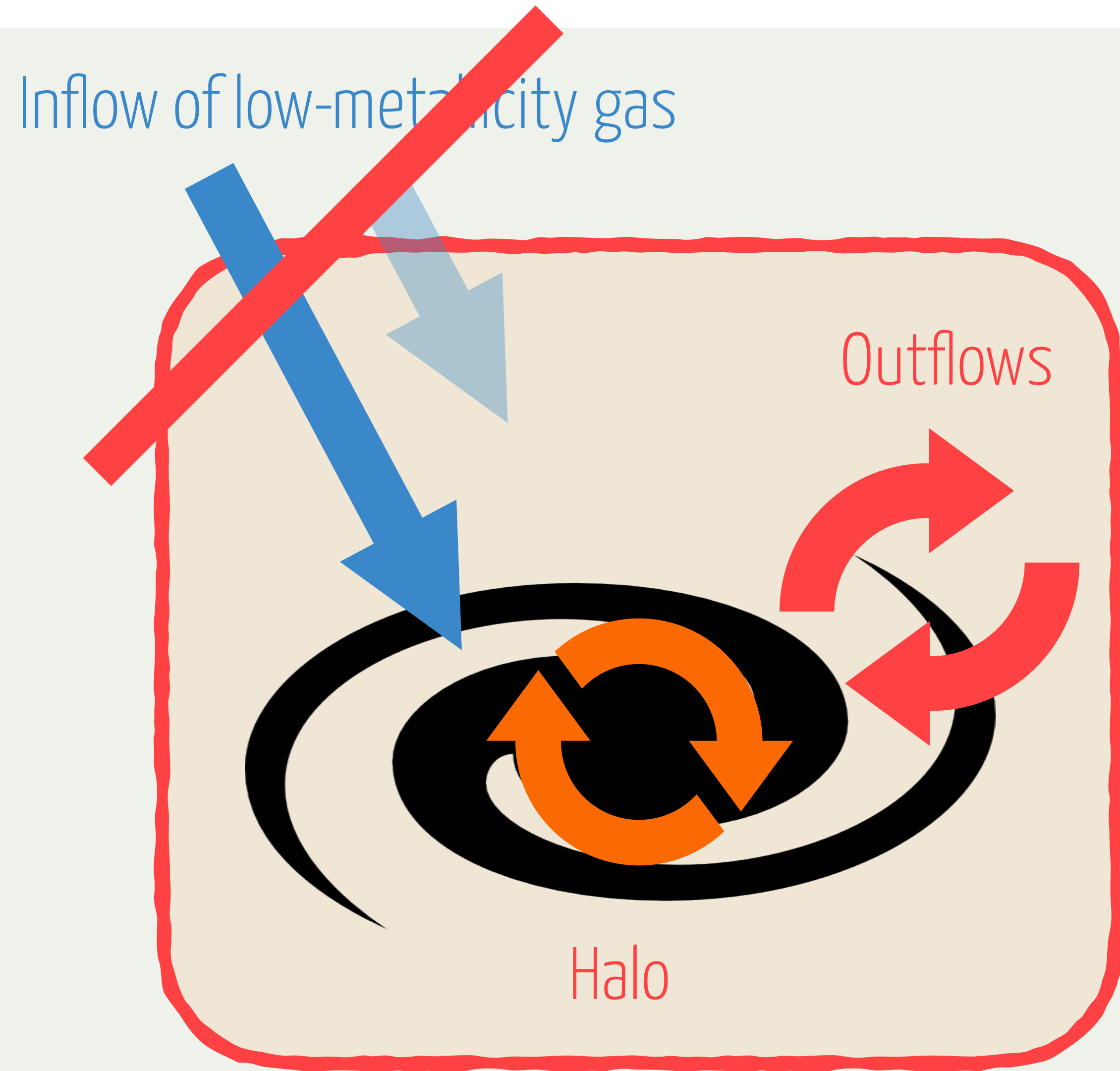
- When a galaxy **enters the cluster potential**, we can model it as being cut off from its supply of **pristine cold gas**

Chemical evolution models: closed box



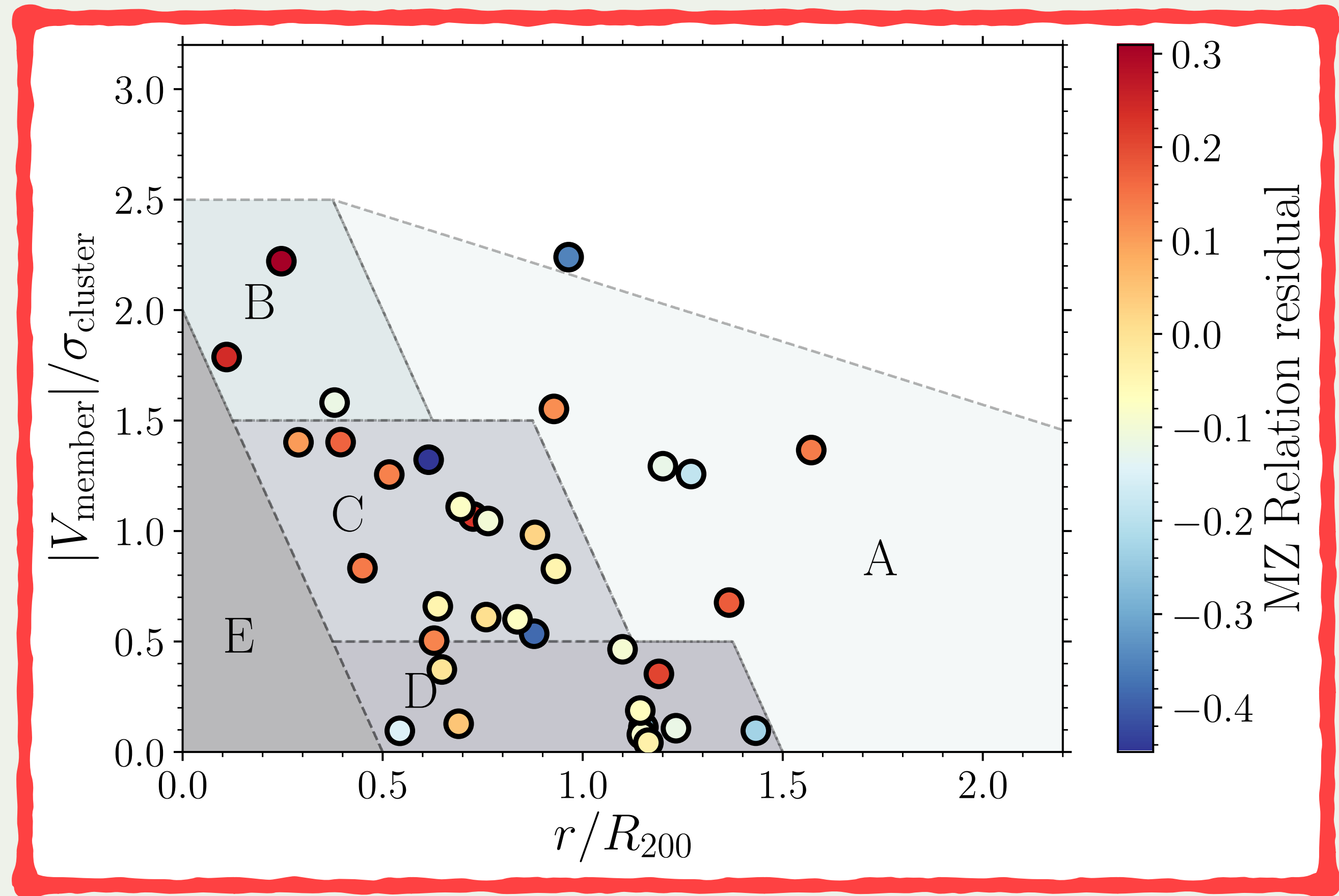
- When a galaxy **enters the cluster potential**, we can model it as being cut off from its supply of **pristine cold gas**
- Gas phase metallicity **increases** as before, but is now **no longer diluted**

Chemical evolution models: closed box



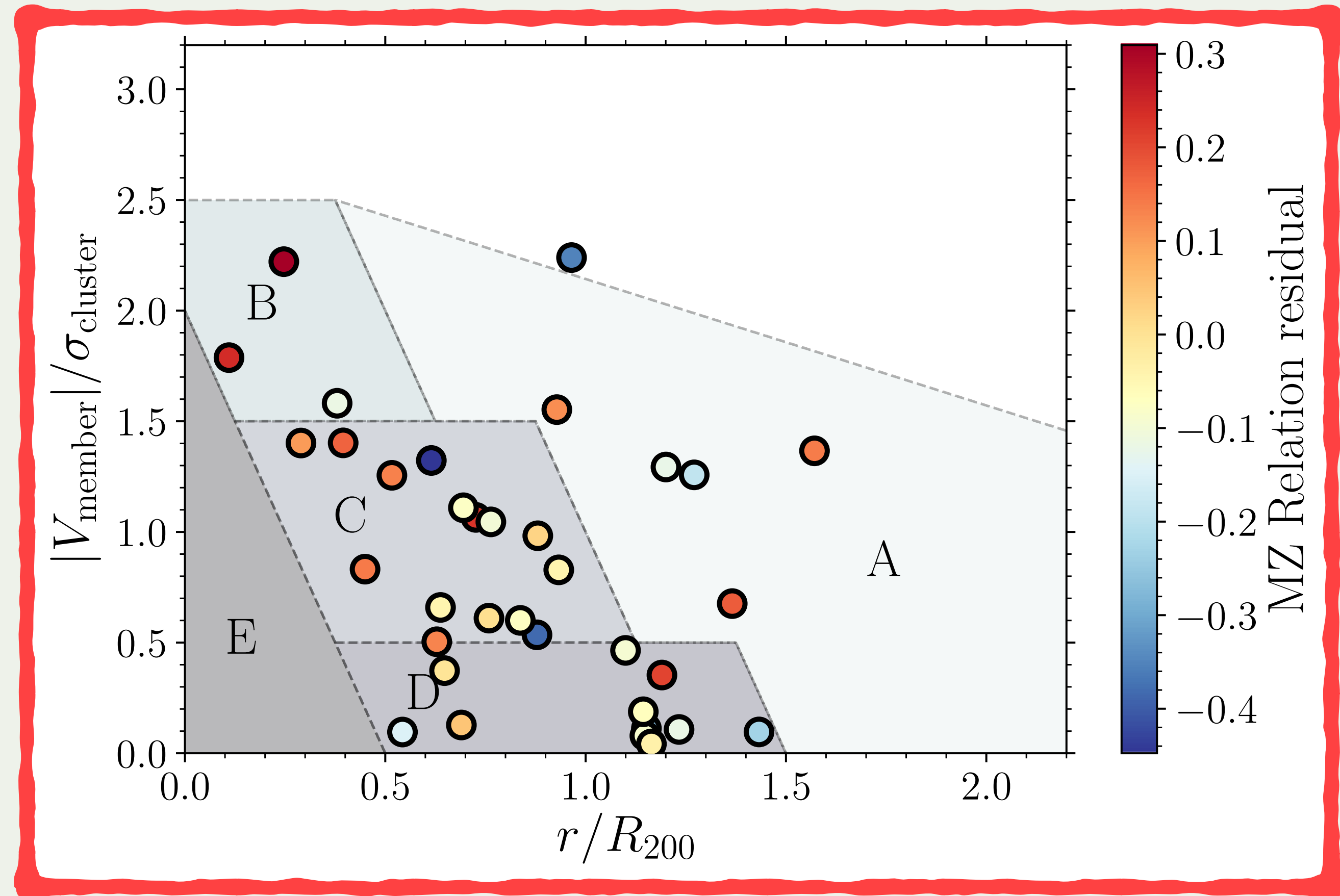
- When a galaxy **enters the cluster potential**, we can model it as being cut off from its supply of **pristine cold gas**
- Gas phase metallicity **increases** as before, but is now **no longer diluted**
- Gas supply is no longer **replenished**

How long have our galaxies been in the cluster?



How long have our galaxies been in the cluster?

- Using cluster phase-space diagrams and simulations from Rhee et al. 2017, we estimate most of our cluster galaxies entered the cluster between 1-5 Gyrs ago



“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results..

“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results..

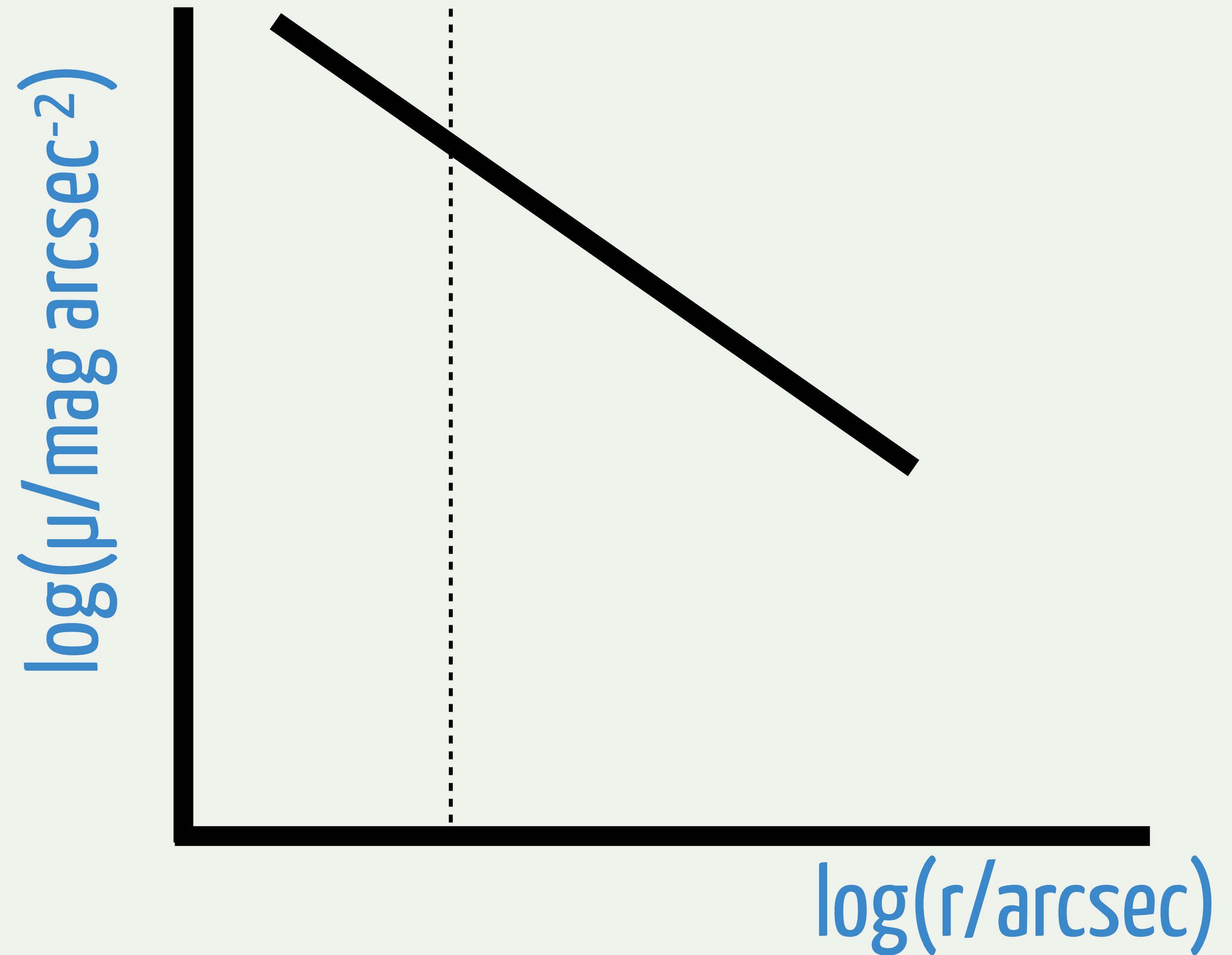
- This model predicts the **gas-phase metallicity** we'd measure at a time t after **entering the cluster potential**

“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results...

- This model predicts the **gas-phase metallicity** we'd measure at a time t after **entering the cluster potential**
- The total gas mass decreases exponentially. If we **assume** that the gas follows **an exponential surface brightness profile**, we can also **model the evolution of surface brightness** we'd measure in a 0.6 arcsecond aperture

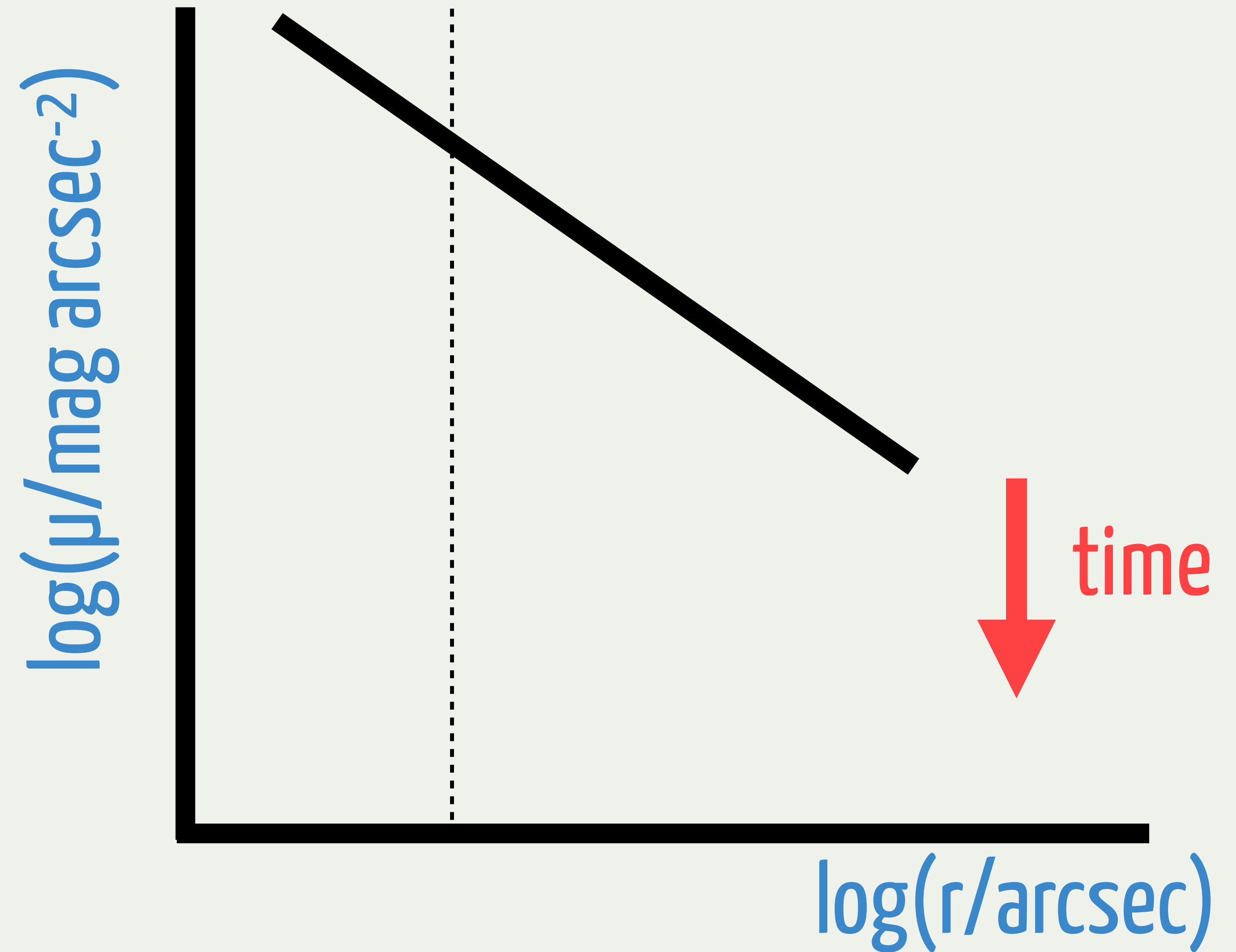
“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results..

- This model predicts the **gas-phase metallicity** we'd measure at a time t after **entering the cluster potential**
- The total gas mass decreases exponentially. If we **assume** that the gas follows **an exponential surface brightness profile**, we can also **model the evolution of surface brightness** we'd measure in a 0.6 arcsecond aperture



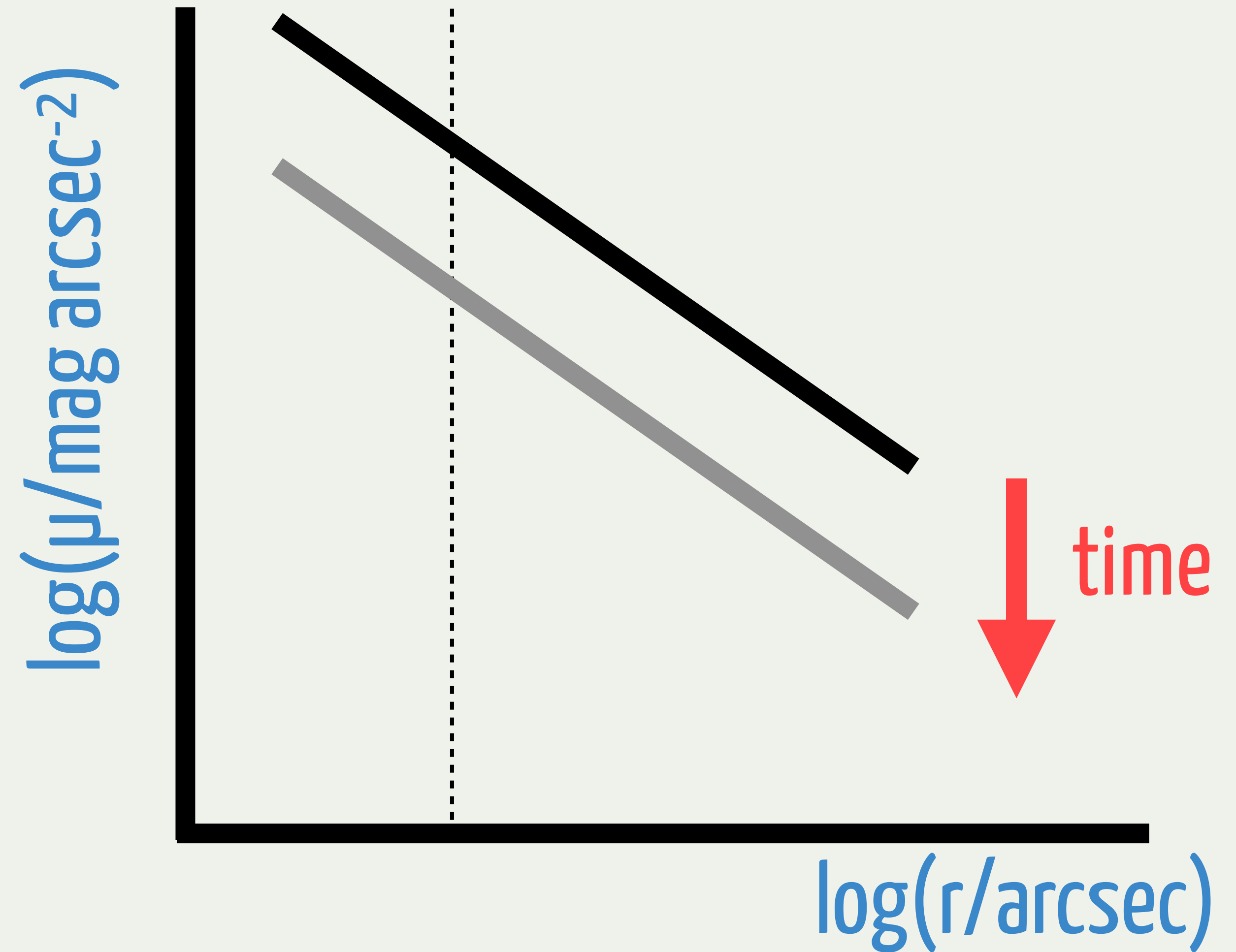
“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results..

- This model predicts the **gas-phase metallicity** we'd measure at a time t after **entering the cluster potential**
- The total gas mass decreases exponentially. If we **assume** that the gas follows **an exponential surface brightness profile**, we can also **model the evolution of surface brightness** we'd measure in a 0.6 arcsecond aperture



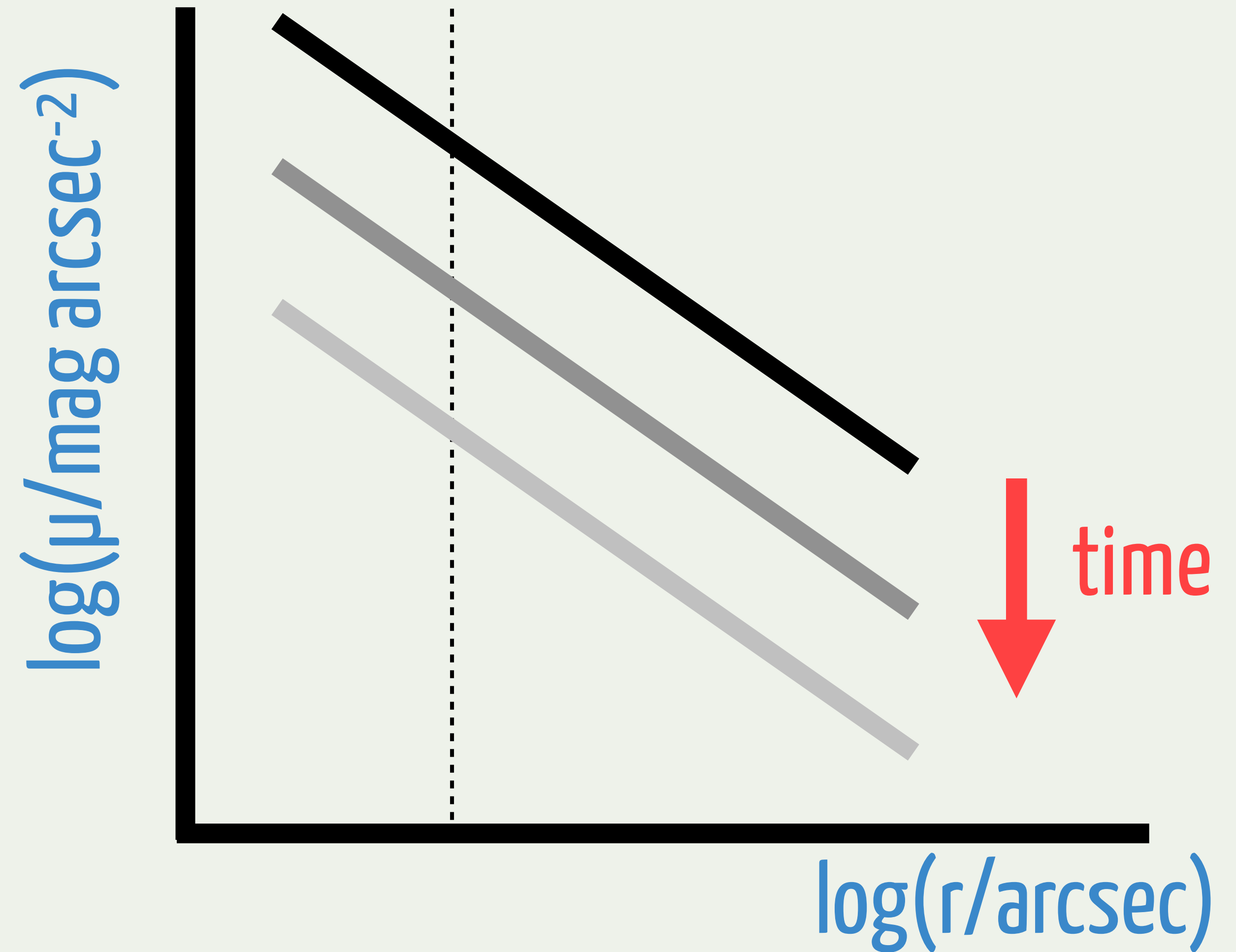
“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results..

- This model predicts the **gas-phase metallicity** we'd measure at a time t after **entering the cluster potential**
- The total gas mass decreases exponentially. If we **assume** that the gas follows an **exponential surface brightness profile**, we can also **model the evolution of surface brightness** we'd measure in a 0.6 arcsecond aperture

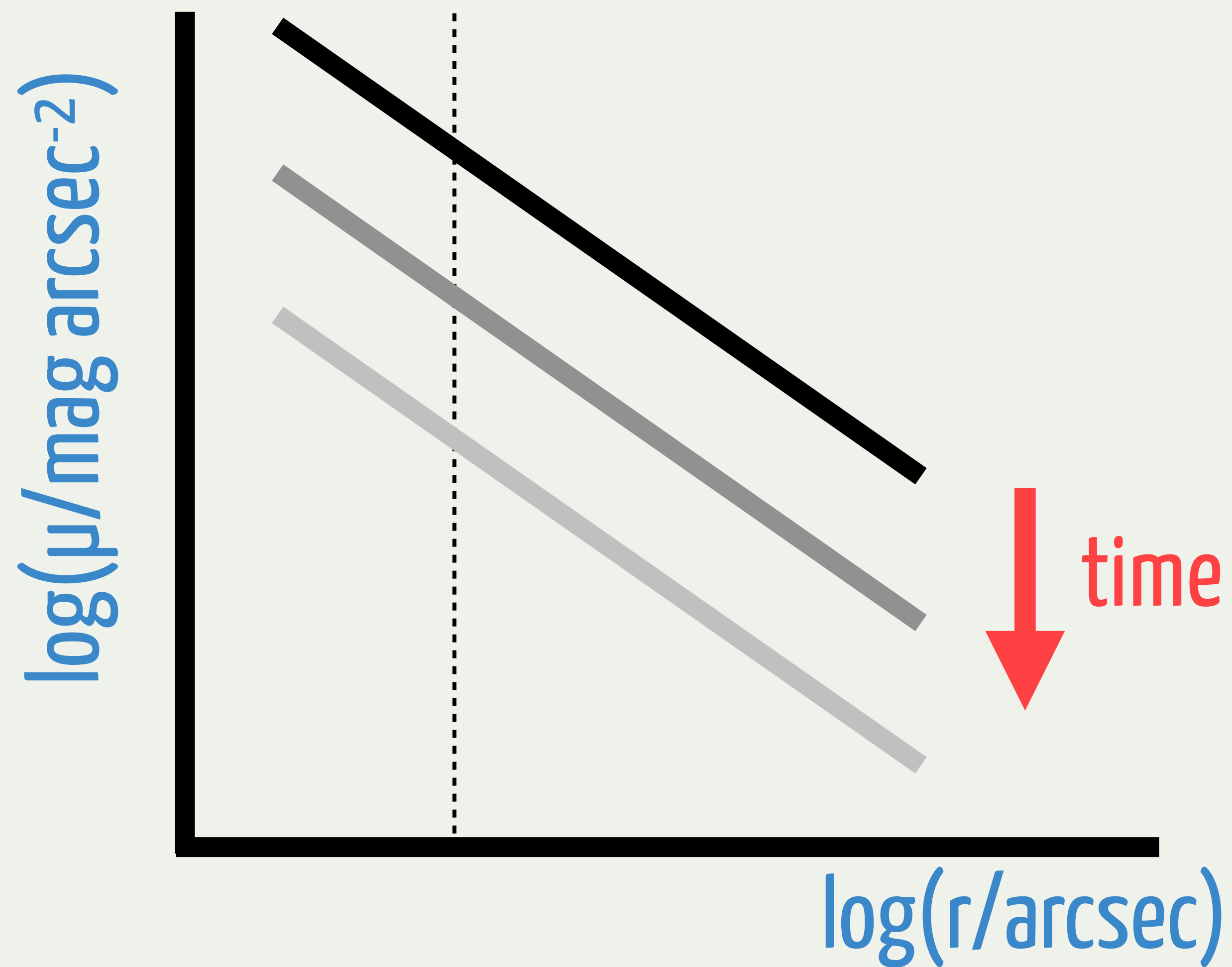


“Disc strangulation” can account for some of our results..

- This model predicts the **gas-phase metallicity** we'd measure at a time t after **entering the cluster potential**
- The total gas mass decreases exponentially. If we **assume** that the gas follows an **exponential surface brightness profile**, we can also **model the evolution of surface brightness** we'd measure in a 0.6 arcsecond aperture

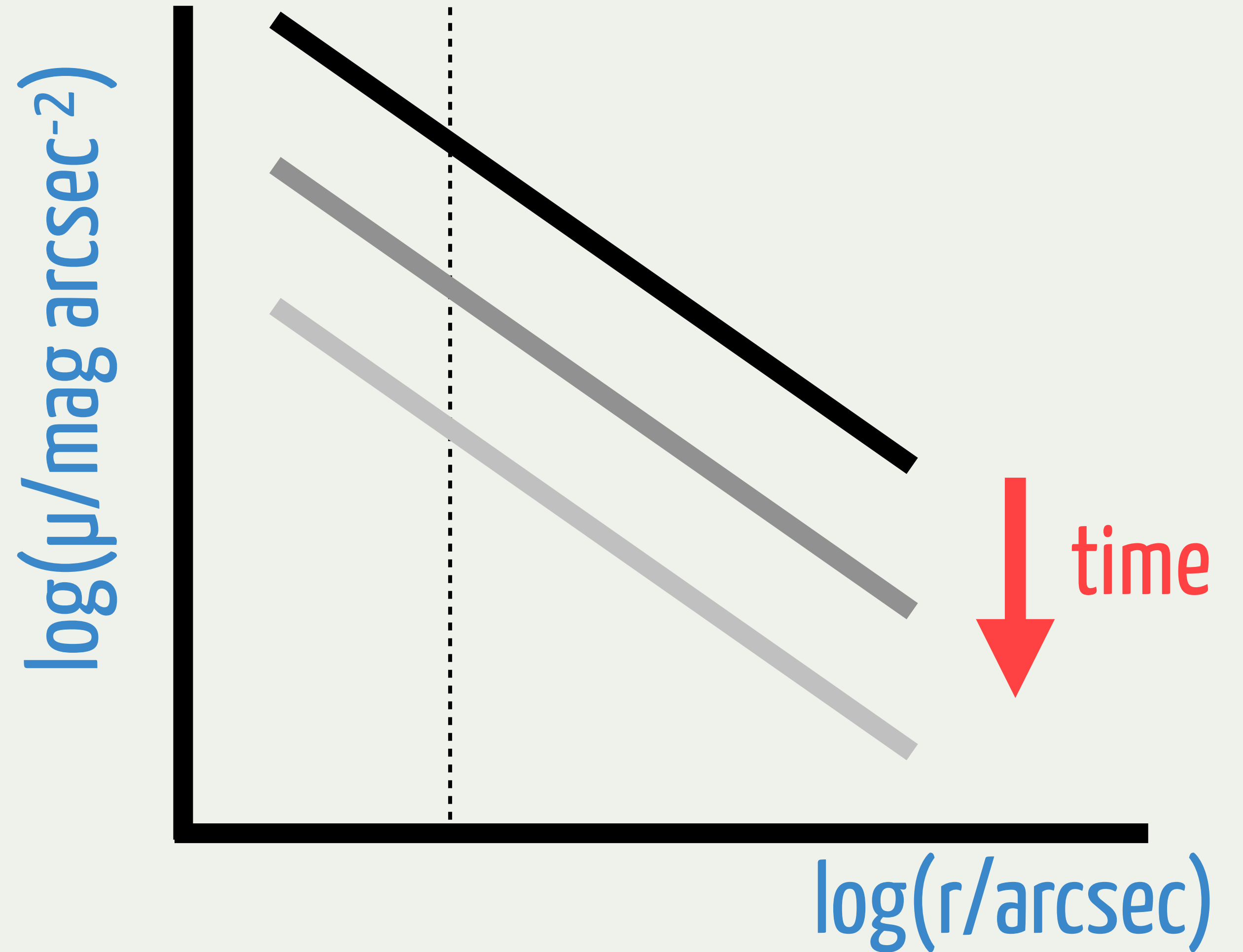


But we need ram pressure stripping on top of it



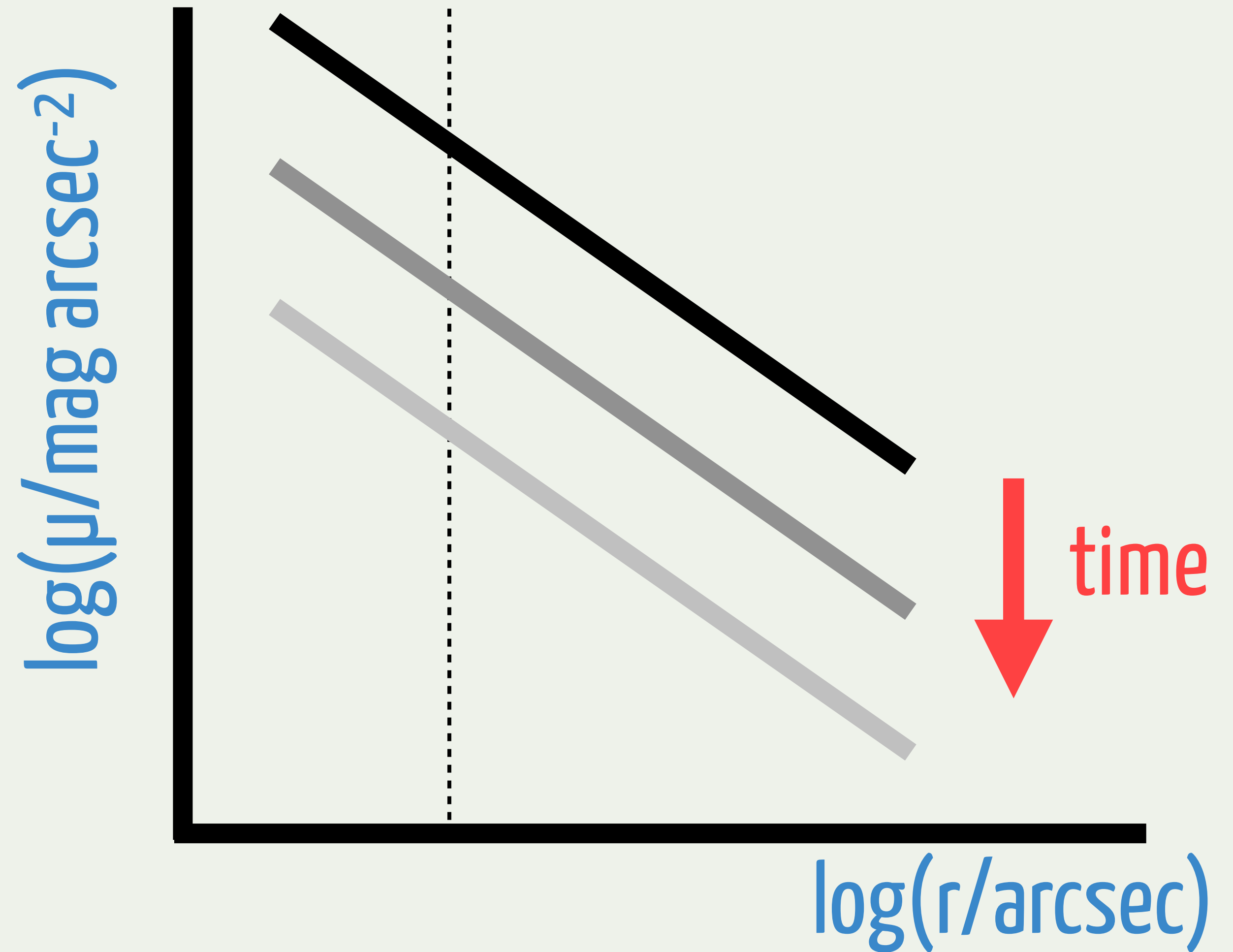
But we need ram pressure stripping on top of it

- After 1 (3) Gyr of strangulation, we'd see a **decrease in average SB** of 0.05 (0.15) dex and an **increase in metallicity** of 0.1 (0.2) dex- which match our measurements



But we need ram pressure stripping on top of it

- After 1 (3) Gyr of strangulation, we'd see a **decrease in average SB** of 0.05 (0.15) dex and an **increase in metallicity** of 0.1 (0.2) dex- which match our measurements
- But this **disc strangulation** on its own wouldn't change the **intrinsic H α half-light radius** we measure. The most likely culprit to do that is **ram-pressure stripping** (e.g. see simulations by **Bekki 2014**)



Conclusions

- **K-CLASH** has observed **galaxy cluster members** at $0.3 < z < 0.6$, as well as a **matched “field” sample**
- On average, the cluster galaxies have **smaller $r_e(\text{H}\alpha)/r_e(\text{R-band})$ ratios & fainter average H α central surface brightnesses** than the field galaxies. Those with a projected distance **closer to the cluster centre** also have **higher metallicity** than predicted by the M-Z relation
- **Ram-pressure stripping** can account for these observations