

Galaxy Kinematics as a Function of Environment within the ORELSE Survey

Debora Pelliccia UC Davis → UCO/UC Santa Cruz (just moved!)

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S14: Quenching Galaxiesin the Cosmic Middle Ages30 June - 1 July 2020



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Fraternali et al 2002 52 36 65°20 - HPBW14" $7^{\rm h}39^{
m m}0^{
m s}$ $36^{\mathrm{m}}0^{\mathrm{s}}$

(J2000)

Dec

Galaxy Kinematics





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Galaxy Kinematics





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Dec (J2000)

Galaxy Kinematics

$\mathbb{R}V^2$ G





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Dec (J2000)

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► Intensity profile: *Exponential disk* **Notation velocity profile:** *Freeman disk* > Velocity disperison profile: *constant with radius*

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Kinematic Models







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Kinematic Models









- Re-binning to match observations' sampling

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Kinematic Models

axis mai position











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Kinematic Models

axis maior positio



Comparison with the observations χ^2 minimization







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Kinematic Models

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Galaxy-Galaxy Interactions Merger - Harassment

Tidal interactions

Ram pressure stripping

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Environment















The ORELSE Survey

Observations of Redshift Evolution in Large Scale Environments (P.I. Lori Lubin)



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Mapping and characterizing galaxy properties in ~16 fields which contain LSSs at 0.6 < z < 1.3.

Wealth of information:

• Deep >10-band optical/near-IR and multi-wavelength (Spitzer/Chandra/VLA/Herschel) imaging. • Keck/DEIMOS high-resolution (R=5000) spectroscopy (500–2500 spectra per field).

✓ 100-500 spectroscopically confirmed LSS members per field. ✓ A total of 50 clusters and groups identified across all fields.









The ORELSE Survey



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nd characterizing galaxy es in ~16 fields which LSSs at 0.6 < z < 1.3.

wavelength

spectroscopy

s members per field. d across all fields.









The ORELSE-SC1604 Kinematic Sample

144 star-forming galaxies

at 0.6<z<1.3:

 \times [OII]/[OIII]/Hβ emission line

XHST/ACS imaging

X Incl & PA optimal for kinematic extraction

X Local environment measurements $log(1+\delta_{gal})$

X Global environment measurements $\eta = (R_{proj}/R_{200}) \times (|\Delta v|/\sigma_v)$







Pelliccia et al. 2019



Pelliccia et al. 2019

The ORELSE-SC1604 B-band Tully-Fisher

HR-COSMOS (Pelliccia+2017) 82 star-forming galaxies at z~0.9 in COSMOS XVLT/VIMOS spectra **X**HST/ACS imaging

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	71
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3 ± 1.63	
6 ± 3.35	
$_{\rm B}$ = 1.56	
$_{\rm V}$ = 0.18	1
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Stellar-to-Dynamical Mass Ratio

Pelliccia et al. 2019

Pelliccia et al. 2019

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Theory $\lambda = \frac{J_{DM} \, |E|^{1/2}}{G \, M_{DM}^{5/2}}$ $\langle\lambda
angle=0.035$ (Maccio+2008) $j_{DM} \propto \lambda M_{DM}^{2/3}$ $(j_{DM} = J_{DM}/M_{DM})$

 $\frac{j_*}{km \, s^{-1} kpc} \propto \lambda \, f_j \, (f_b f_*)^{-2/3} \left(\frac{H(z)}{H_0}\right)^{-1/3} \left(\frac{M_*}{10^{11} M_{\odot}}\right)^{2/3}$

$j_* = 2 \times r_s \times V_{2,2}$

Pelliccia et al. 2019

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 $f_j = fraction \ of \ retained \ j_*$

 $\overline{km \, s^{-1} kpc}$

 $j_{DM} \propto \lambda M_{DM}^{2/3}$

Theory /2 $\langle \lambda \rangle = 0.035$ (Maccio+2008)

 $(j_{DM} = J_{DM}/M_{DM})$

 $j_* = 2 \times r_s \times V_{2.2}$

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j* loss per merger of any kind: ~20% (major), ~2% (minor) j* loss per GAS-POOR merger: ~40% (major), ~20% (minor)

~4x more major mergers in Med/High density vs low density ~ 3x more minor mergers in Med/High density vs low density

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EAGLE simulations Lagos+218

Semi-empirical model Tomczak+2017

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SC1604 med/high density **HR-COSMOS** low density SC1604 med/high density corrected for mergers 600 $f_{i}=0.76 \pm 0.10$ $f_i = 0.96 \pm 0.04$ 500 400 Ζ 300 200 100 0.8 1.0 1.20.6 1.40.4*median* f_i

Pelliccia et al. 2019

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✓ Galaxies in higher density local environments have larger stellar-to-dynamical mass ratio.

✓ Galaxies in higher density local environments have lost ~20% of their original specific angular momentum. Mergers may explain this loss, but more data are needed to better investigate it.

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✓ No clear sign of environmental effect on the Stellar-Mass/B-Band Tully-Fisher relation.

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