# THE GAS CONTENT AND STAR FORMATION ACTIVITY IN GALAXY PROTOCLUSTERS: EVIDENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUENCHING?

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Image: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/star/research/stars\_galaxies/high\_redshift\_galaxies

**EPOCH OF GALAXY QUENCHING 2020** 





"Nebulae of all types except the irregular are represented among its members, but elliptical nebulae and early spirals are relatively much more numerous than among the nebulae at large. The predominance of early types is a conspicuous feature of clusters in general [...]"

Hubble & Humason (1931)

### Abell 2744 parallel (off cluster)

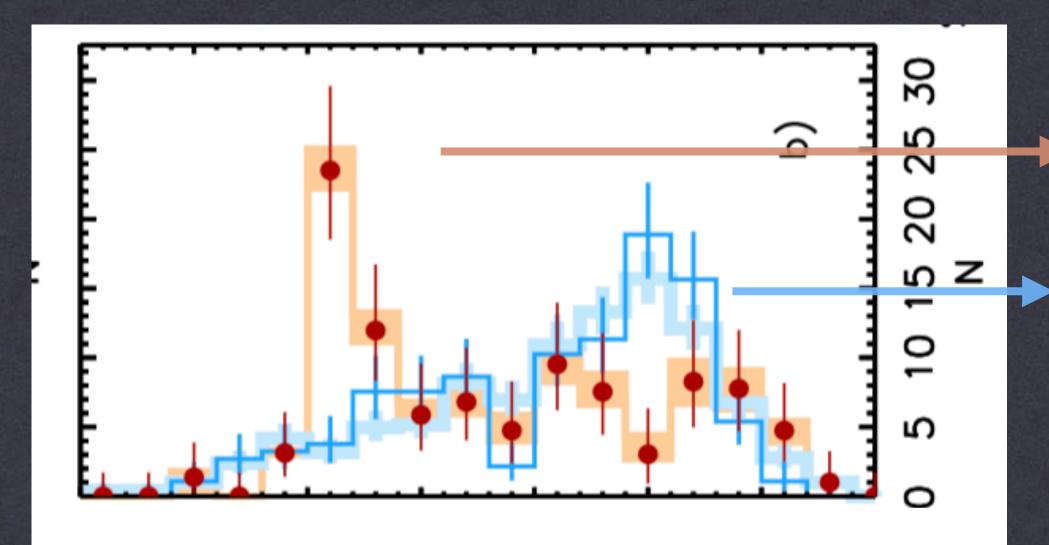
Image: https://frontierfields.org/category/observations/



### **Clusters at z~1-2**

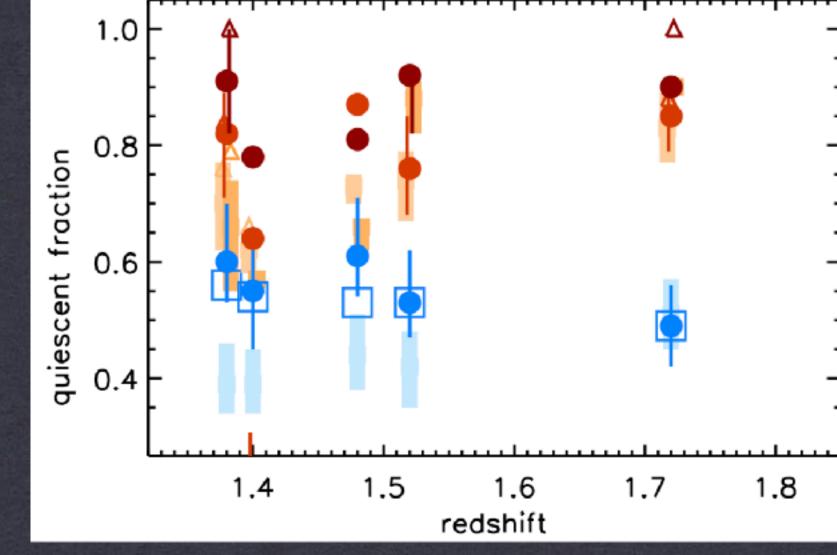
**CLUSTER** 

FIELD



m814 - m140 [AB mag]

• How does environment affect the evolution of galaxies? • When does quenching occur? What is the typical timescale? • Does the SFE vary with environment?

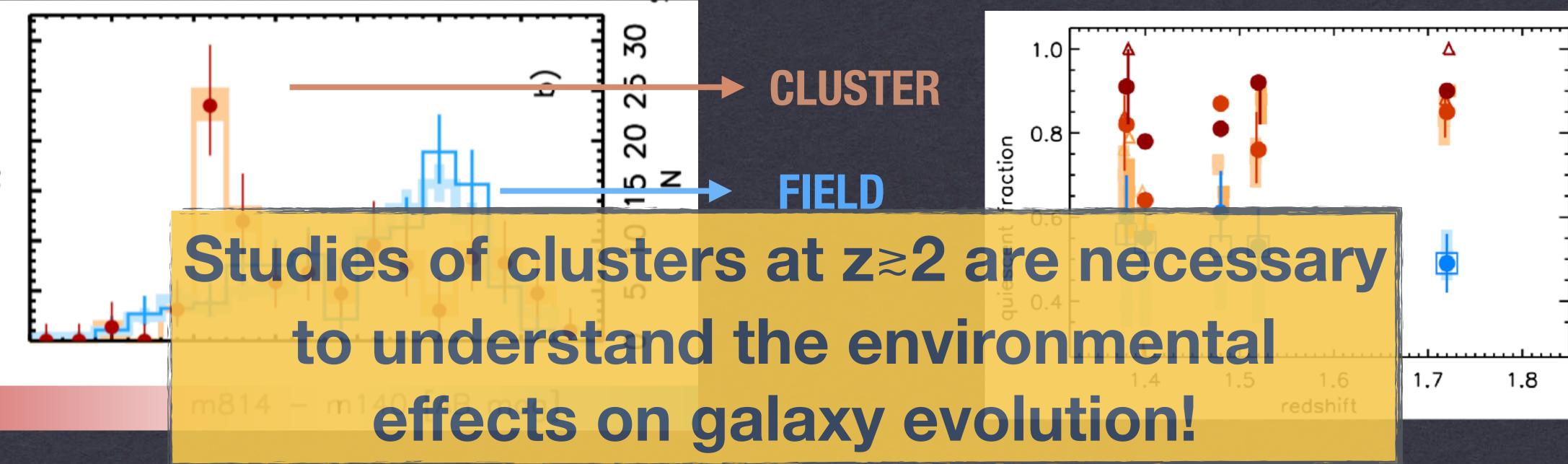


Strazzullo et al. 2018 (see also Muzzin et al. 2012; Newman et a; I. 2014; Lee-Brown et al. 2017; Ji et al. 2018; and others)

Effects already in place at z~1.5!



### Clusters at z~1-2



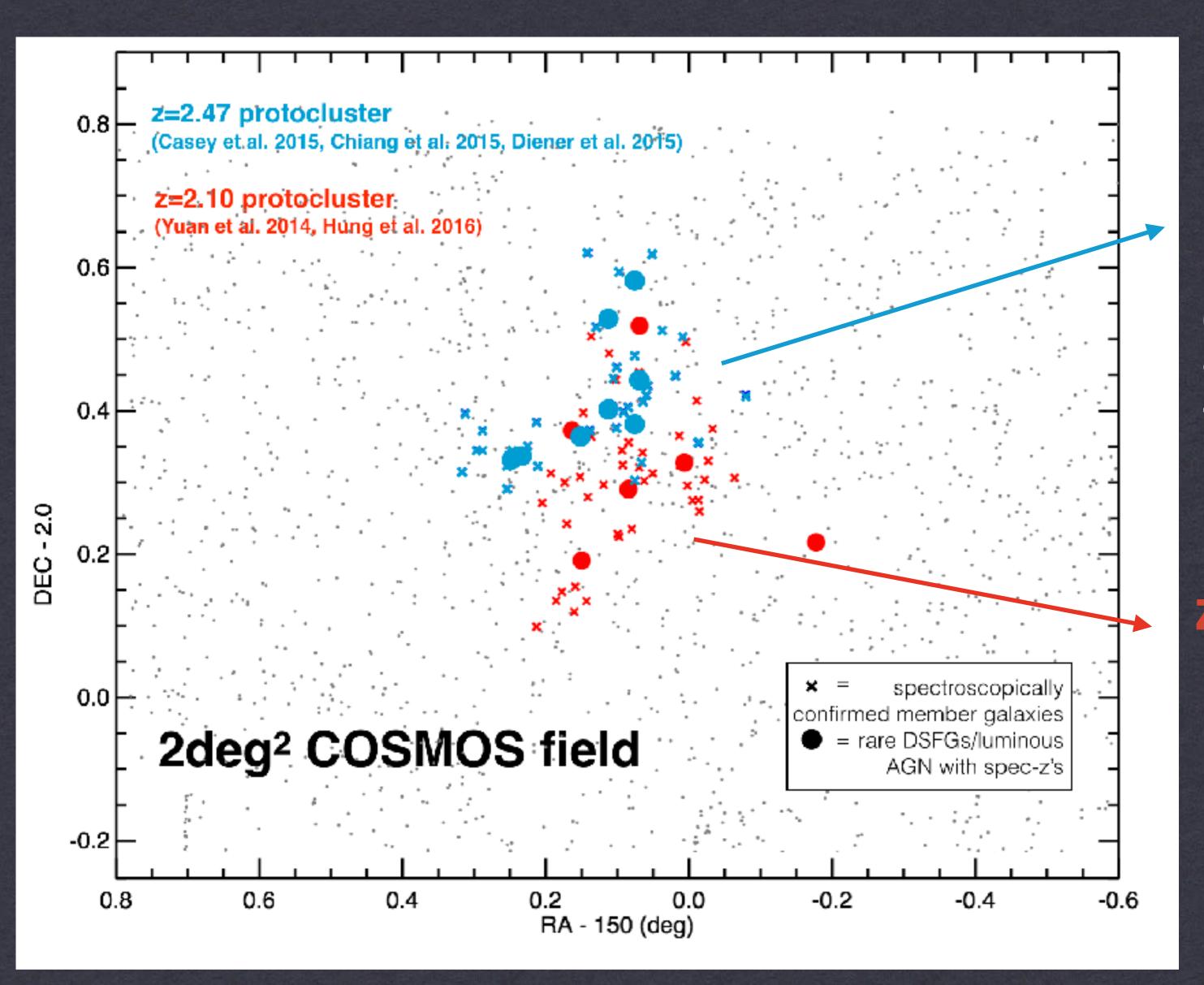
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### The COSMOS z=2.47 and z=2.10 structures



# z=2.47; N~60; SFR~4500M<sub>o</sub>/yr; V = 15000 cMpc<sup>3</sup>

Casey et al. 2015, 2016; Diener et al. 2015; Chiang et al. 2015; Wang et al. 2016, 2018, Gomez-Guijarro 2019; Zavala et al. 2019; Champagne et al. in prep.

# z=2.10; N~100; SFR~5300M<sub>o</sub>/yr; V = 15000 cMpc<sup>3</sup>

Yuan et al. 2014; Casey et al. 2016; Chiang et al. 2016



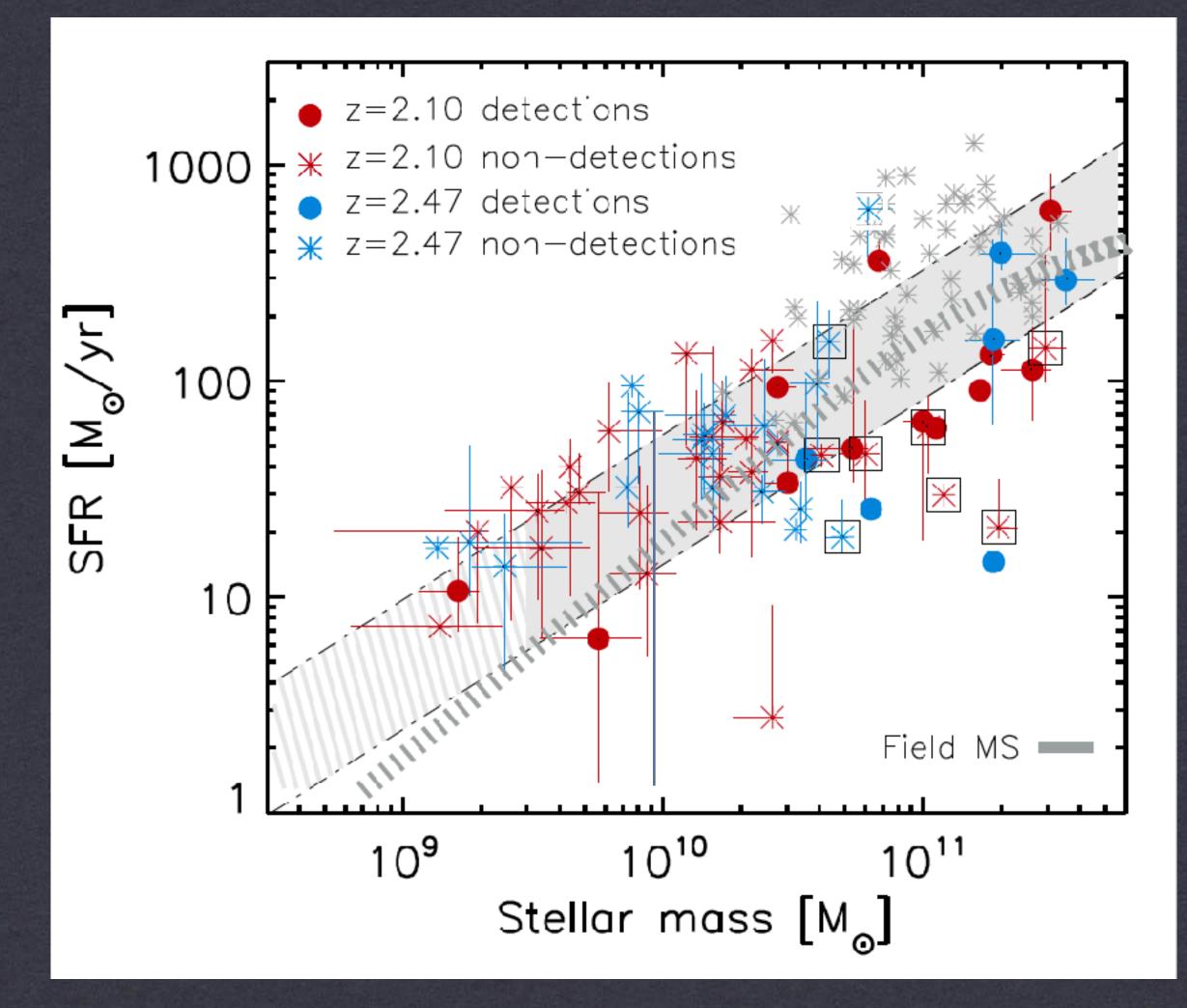
### ALMA continuum observations as tracer of molecular gas

• We conducted <u>ALMA Band 6 (1.2mm)</u> observations of ~<u>65 (spectroscopically</u> <u>confirmed) protocluster members</u> with an average depth of  $\sigma$  ~ 40 uJy.

 Most of them are <u>main-sequence</u> <u>galaxies</u> (no extreme DSFGs)

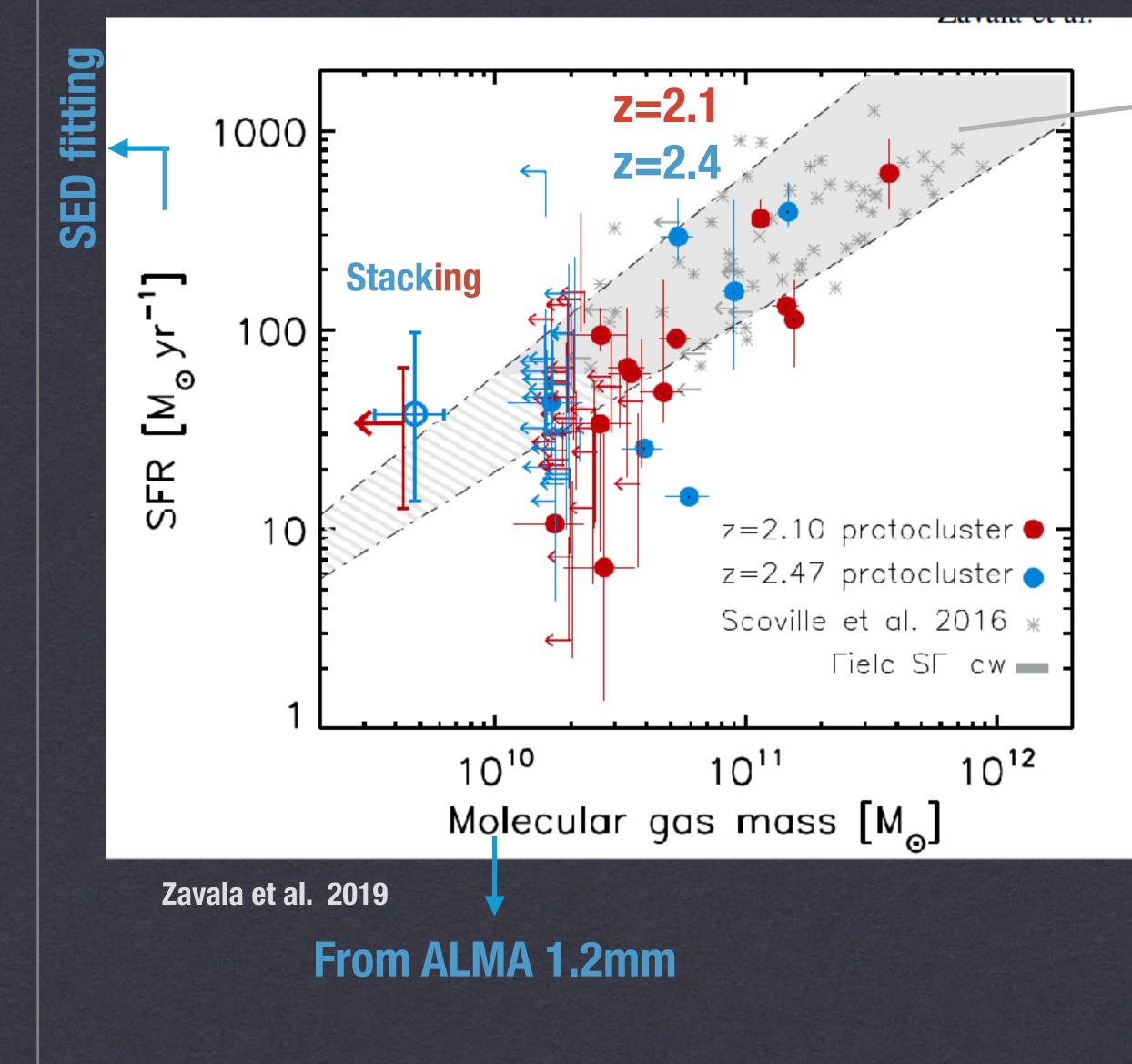
 Tracing the Rayleigh-Jeans regime (λ<sub>rest</sub>~350um) -> gas mass tracer (e.g. Scoville et al. 2014,2016)

• Complete sample at  $M_* \gtrsim 1 \times 10^{10} M_{0.}$ 





# The ISM and the SFE

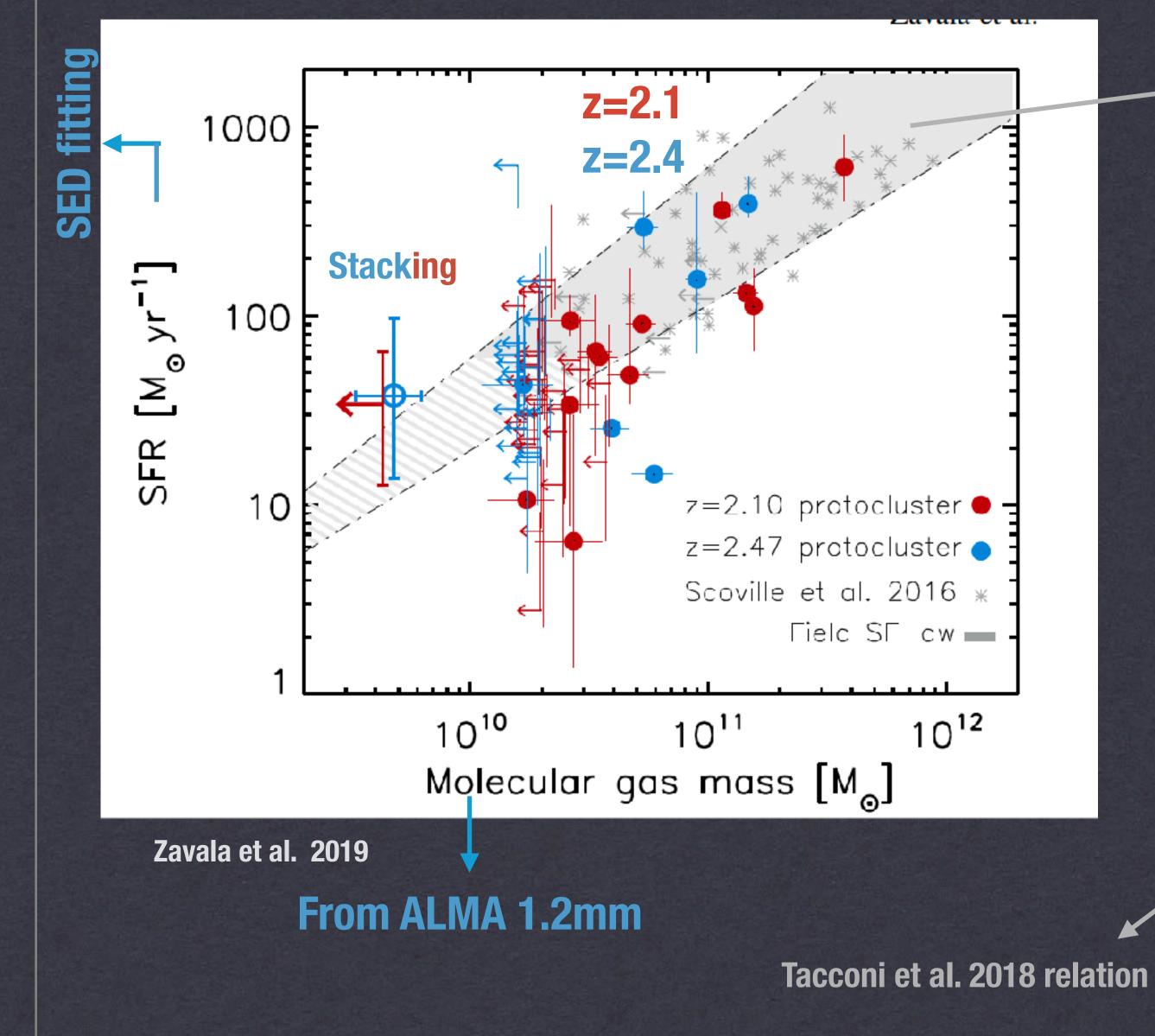


Control sample & Field Star formation law Scoville et al. 2016

### Protocluster member galaxies does not show an increased star formation efficiency

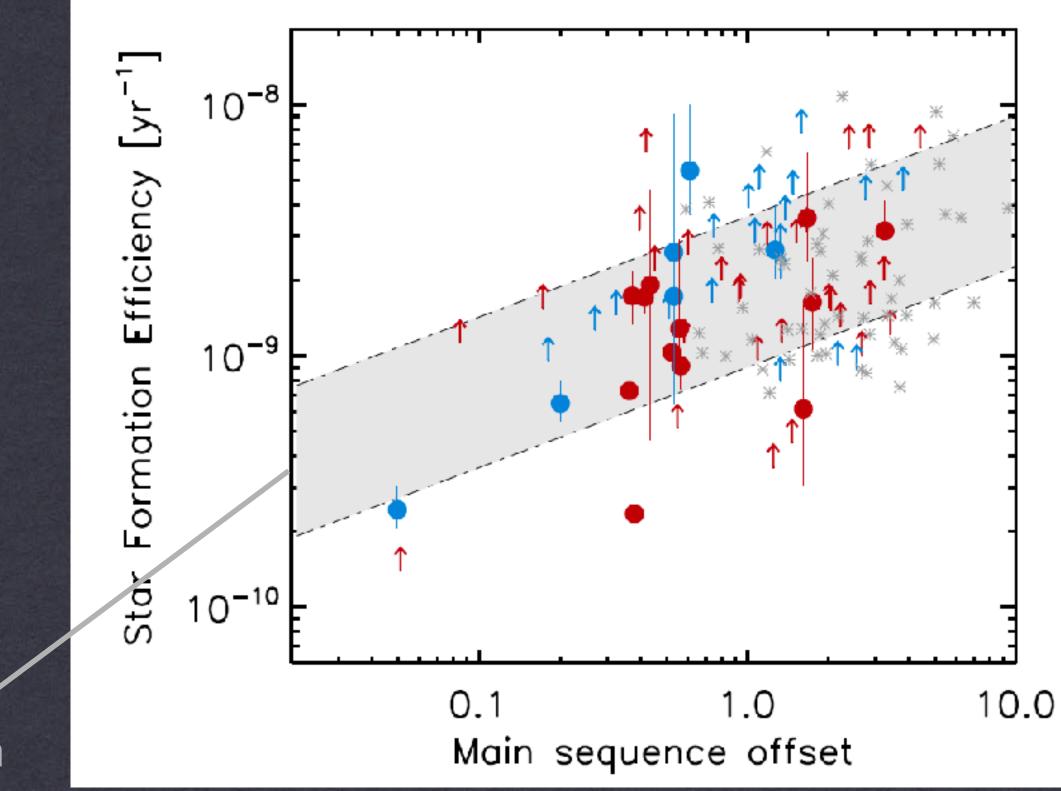


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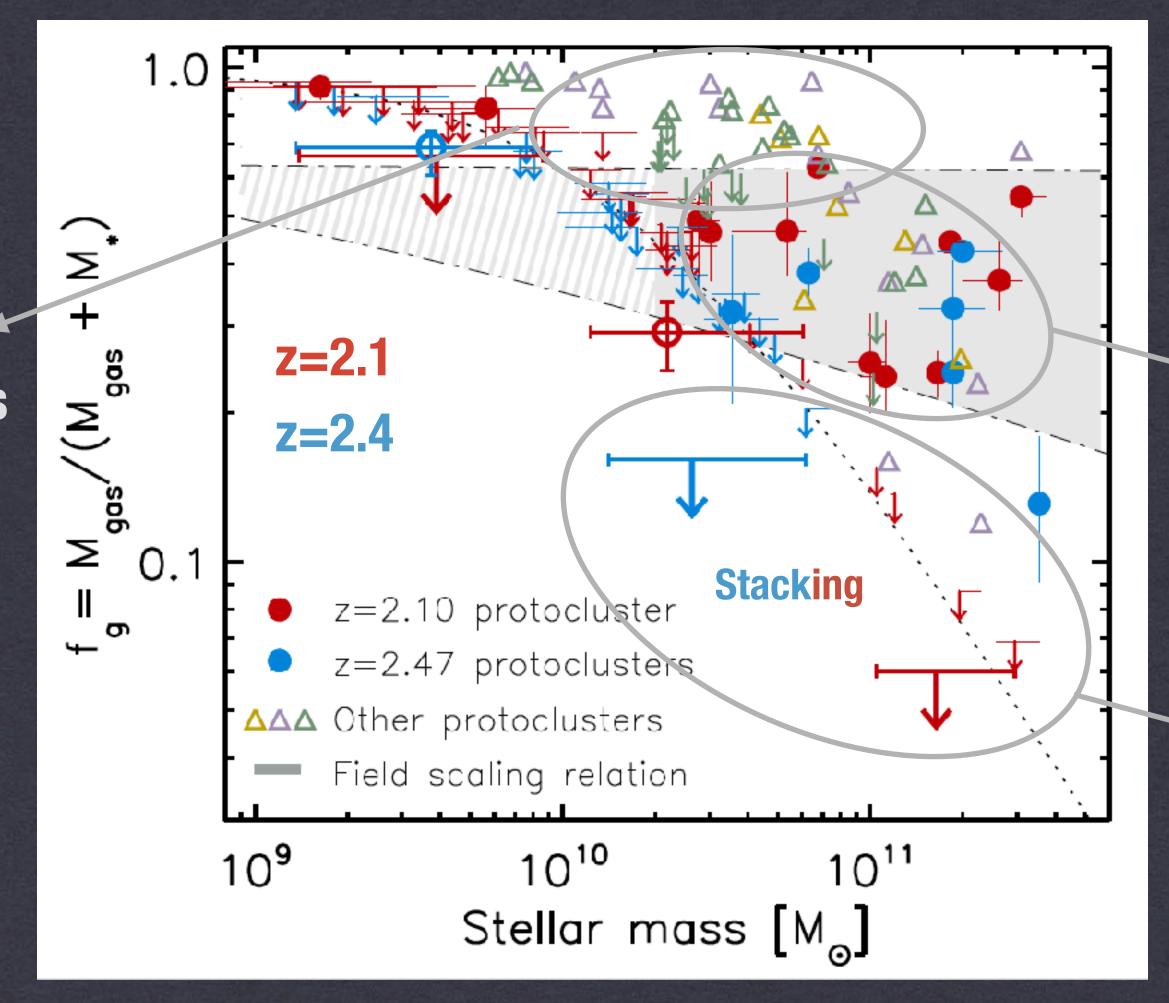


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Zavala et al. 2019

### **Cluster-to-cluster variations** -> different evolutionary stages (even at fixed z)

Lee et al. 2017; Gomez-Guijarro et al. 2019; Tadaki et al. 2019

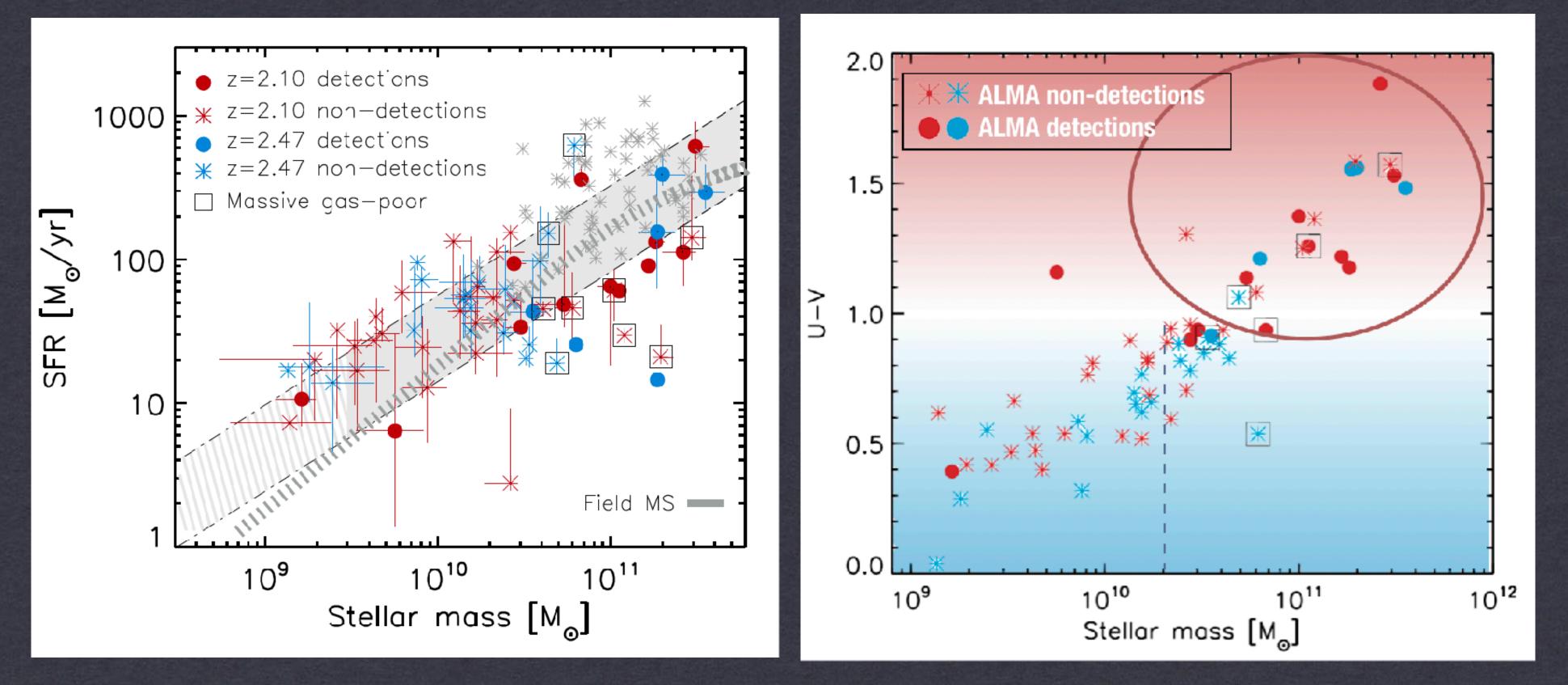
# **Gas fractions**

#### Most detections are in agreement with the field

A population of massive gas poor galaxies! (even at z~2.5)



# **Evidence of a quiescent population of galaxies?**



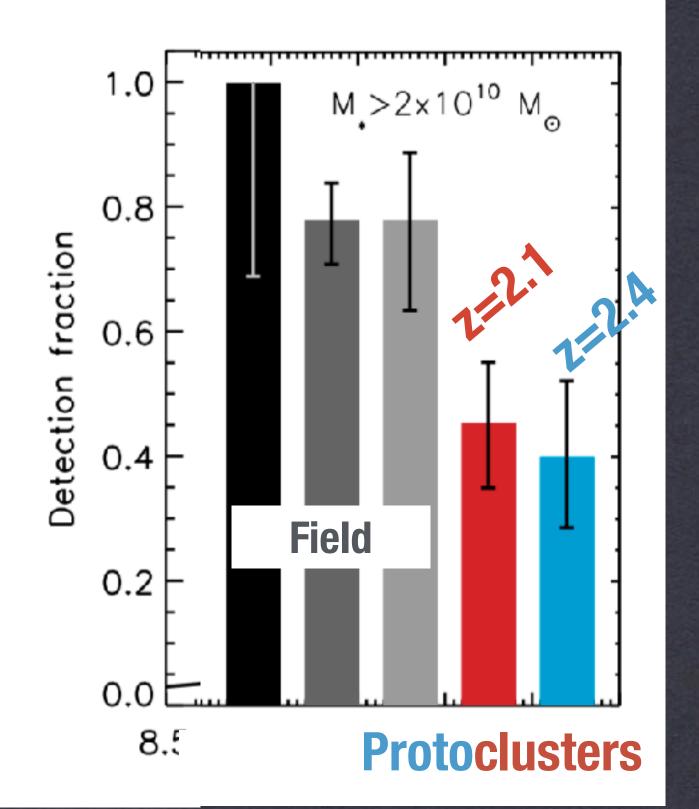
Zavala et al. 2019

### <u>A quiescent population of</u> galaxies (massive, red, and gas-poor) in an overdense environment at z~2.5!



# **Evidence of environmental quenching?**

Bouwens+2016
 Scoville+2016
 Dunlop+2017

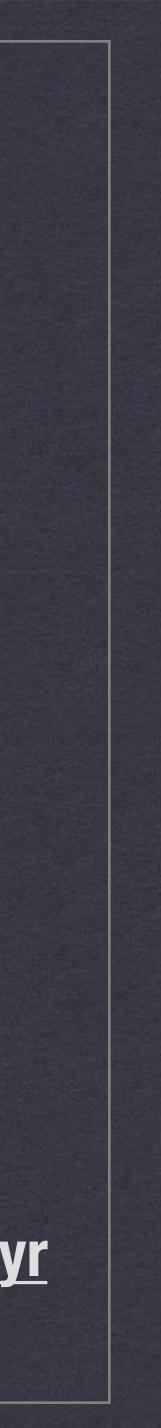


The fraction of detected galaxies in blind surveys or field galaxies is higher than the one found for the protocluster member galaxies (80% vs 40%) (same z, M\*, and  $\sigma_{rms}$ )

Zavala et al. 2019

An excess of high-mass passive (gas-poor) galaxies in the protocluster structure! Accelerated evolution, even before virialization

<u>Timescale for environmental quenching:  $\Delta t < 800$  Myr</u>



### Take-home messages:

 Protocluster member galaxies do not show an increased star formation efficiency nor an enhanced gas fraction when compared with the field.

 Protocluster galaxies experience an accelerated evolution which results in an excess of massive gas-poor galaxies (even at z=2-2.5).

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<u>Mergers? AGN feedback? Ram pressure stripping?</u> <u>Enhanced gas volume density?</u>

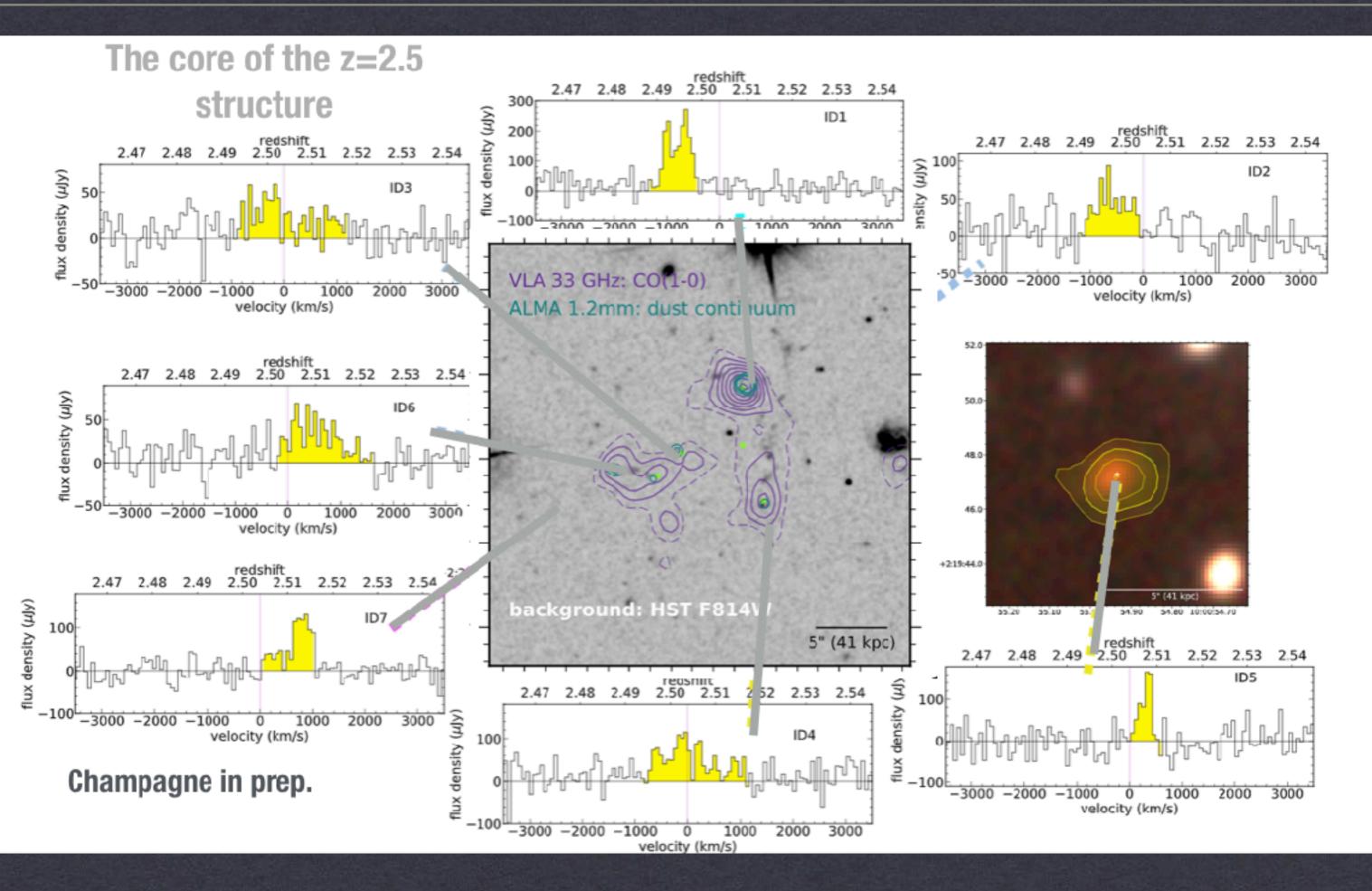


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