



JKCS041 cluster

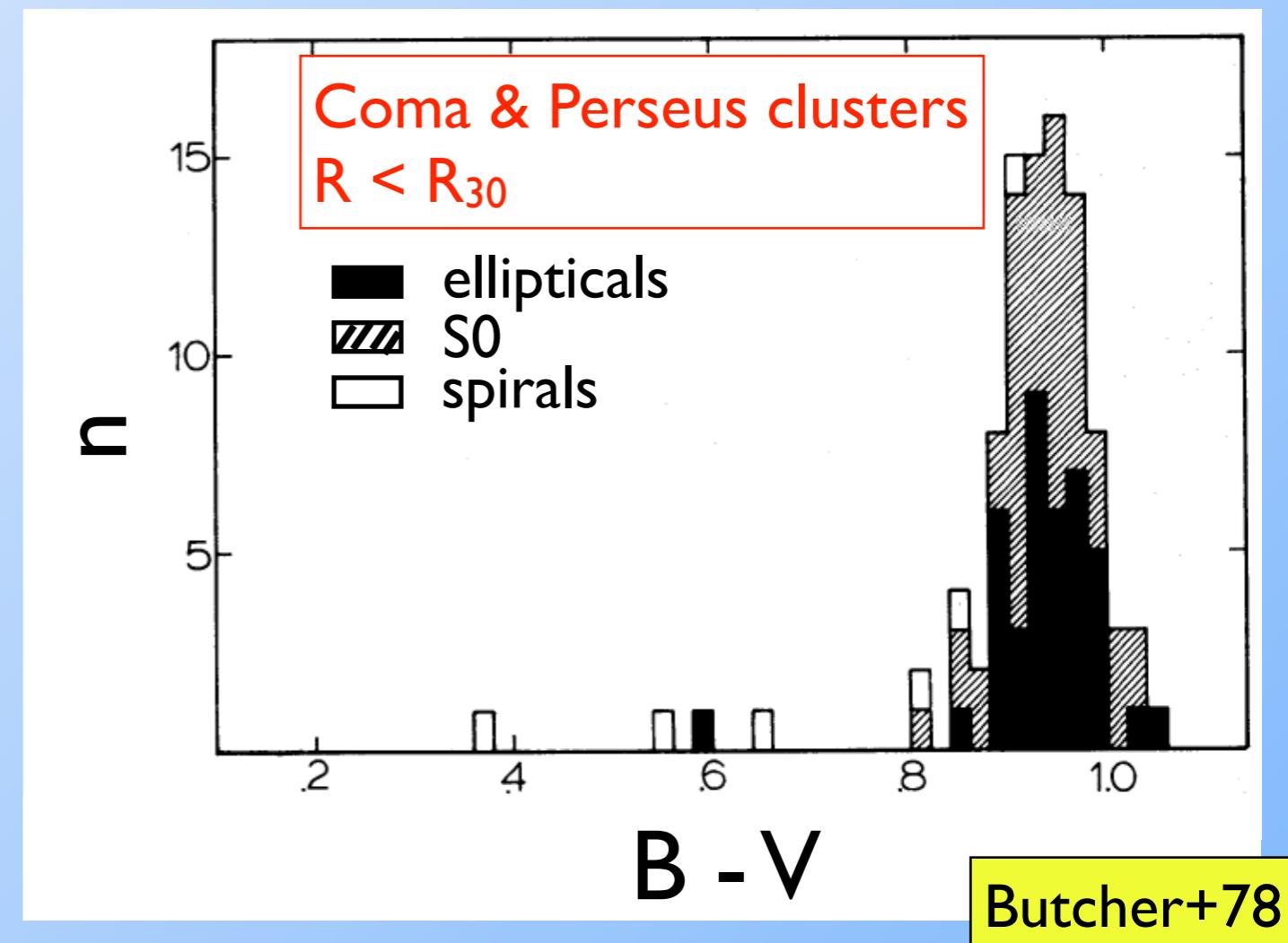
Evolution of galaxies in the
richest environments at $z \sim 2.2$

A. Raichoor & S. Andreon
(arxiv: 1110.6446)

Star formation in clusters

Local Universe

- galaxies in cluster cores are virtually all quiescent
- → observe galaxies in clusters at increasing look-back time



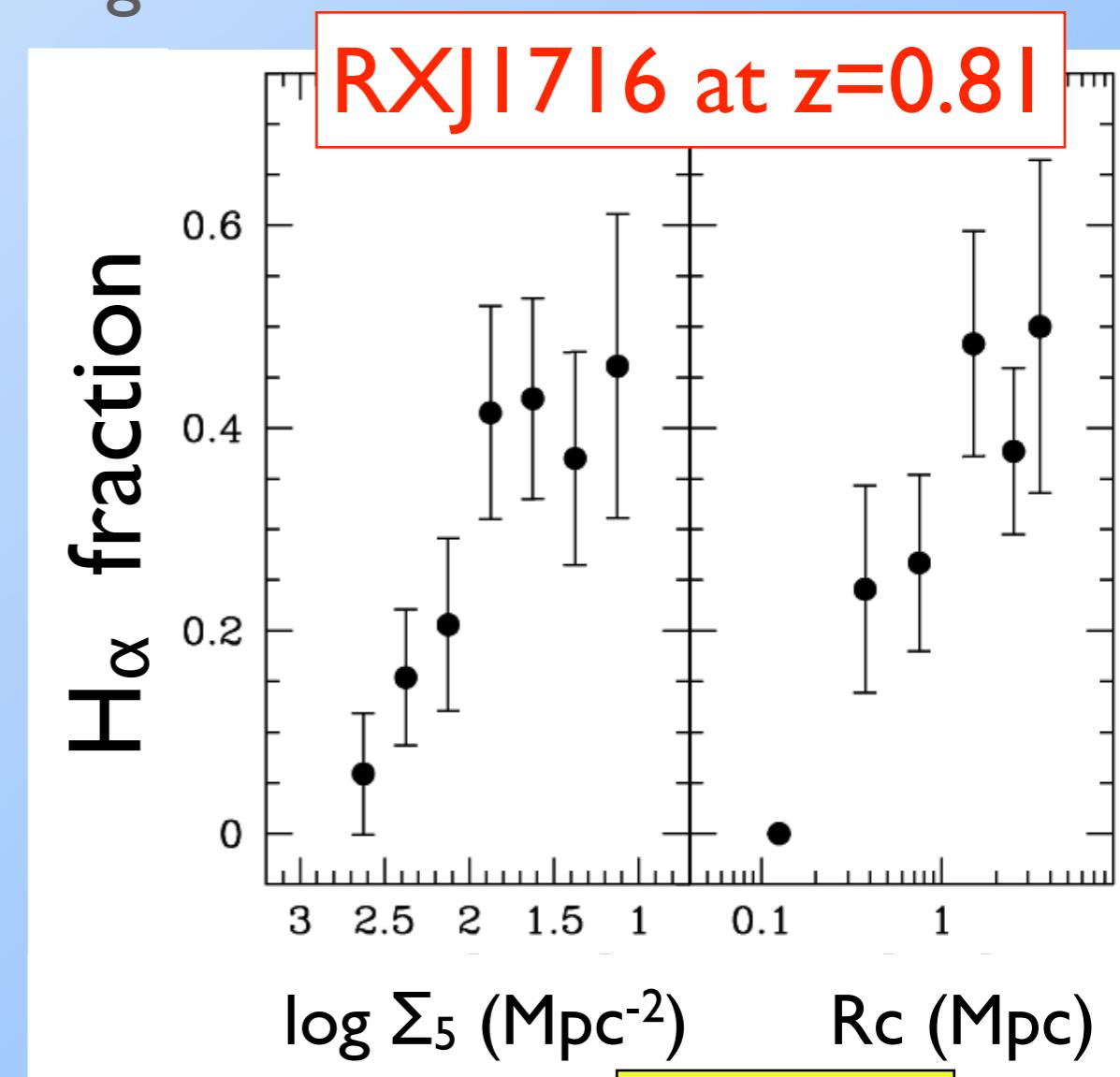
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At $z \sim 1$: core galaxies still quiescent

- Koyama+10 : $z=0.81$
- Sobral+11: $z=0.84$
- Patel+09: $z=0.84$
- Demarco+07: $z=1.24$



Koyama+10

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Star formation in clusters

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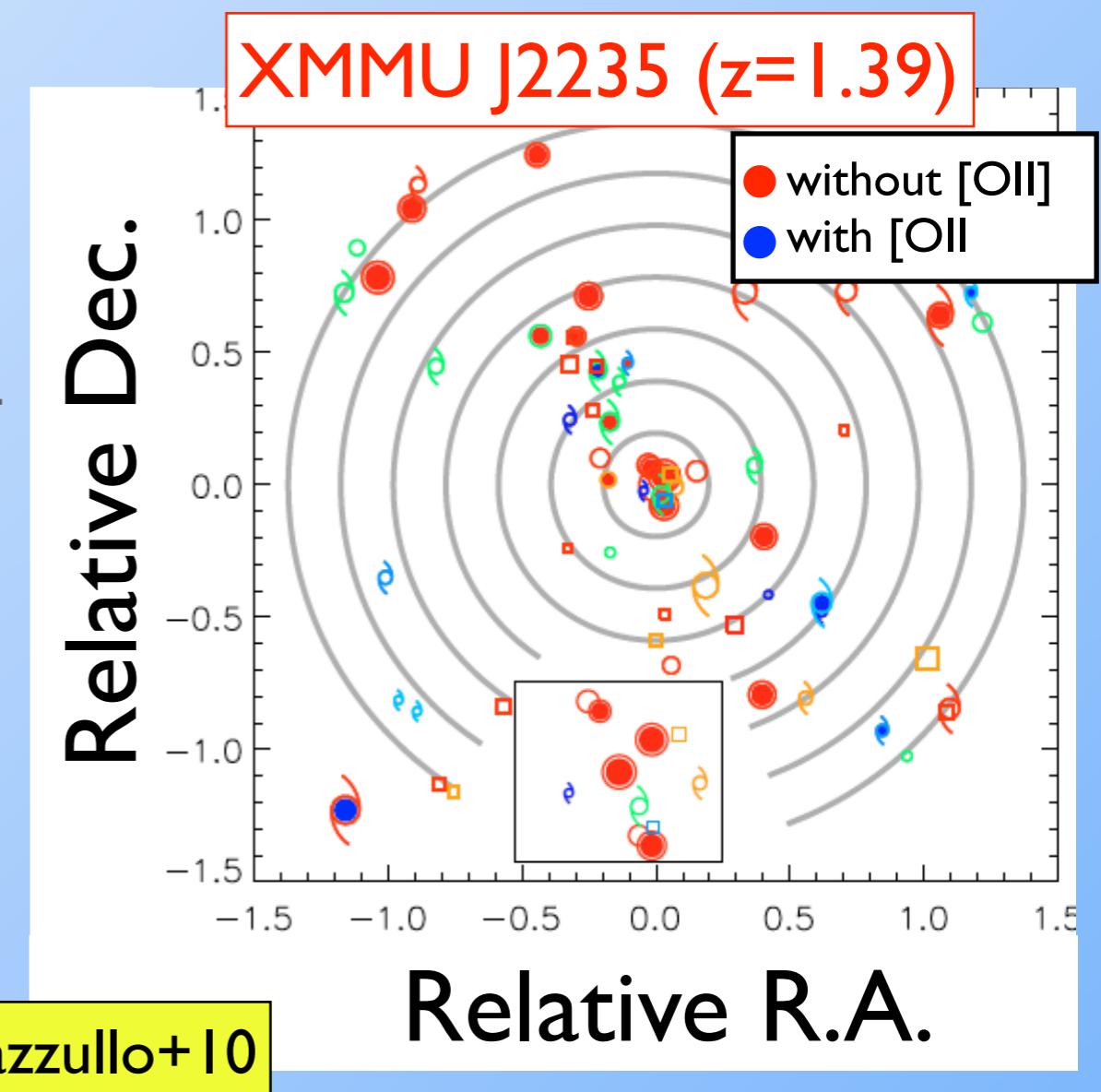
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At $z > 1.4$: in debate

- **XMMU J2235 ($z=1.39$): no reversal**
(Lidman+08, Rosati+09, Strazzullo+10)



Star formation in clusters

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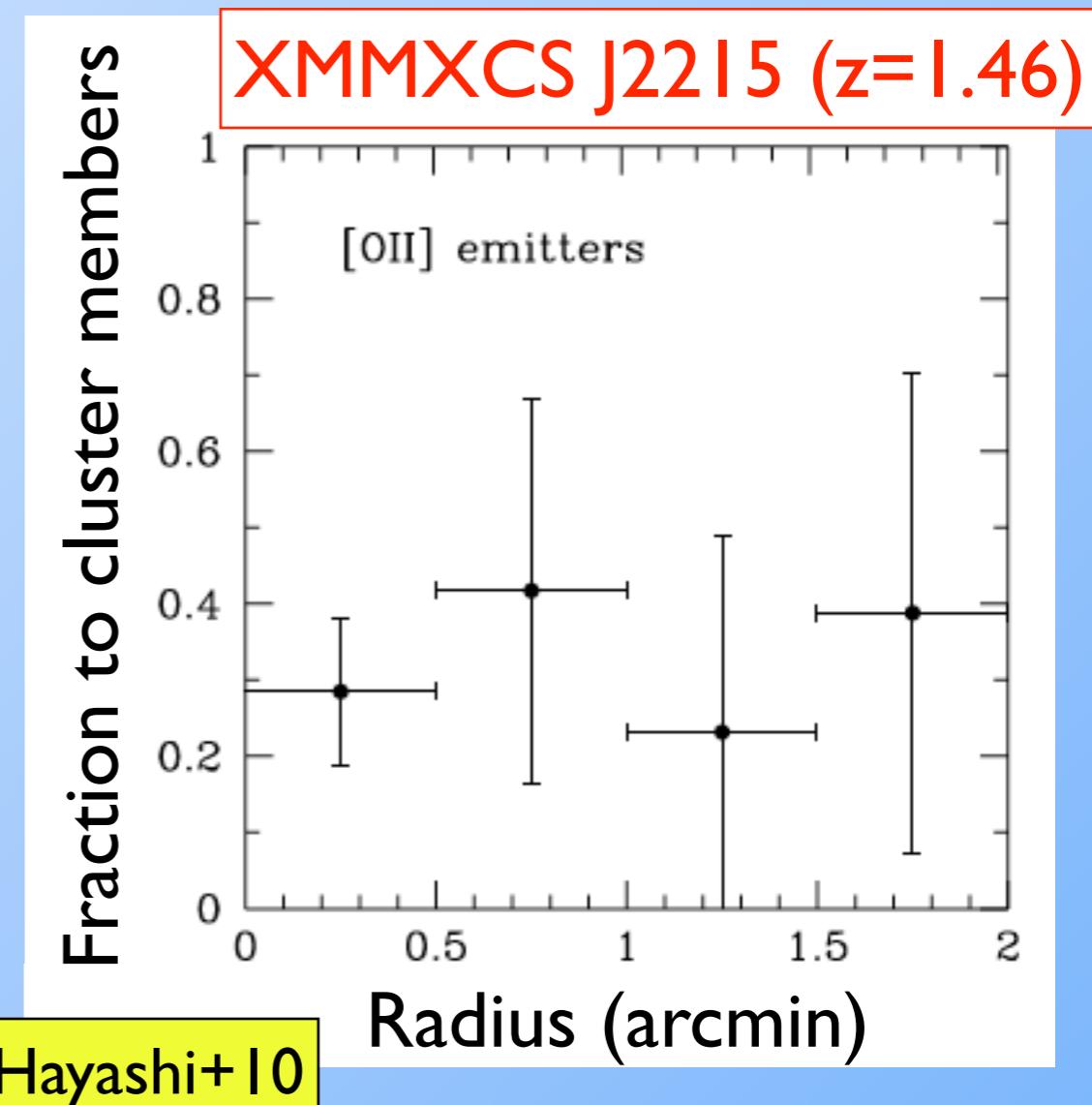
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- XMMXCS J2215 ($z=1.46$): SF activity in cluster core (Hayashi+10, Hilton+10)



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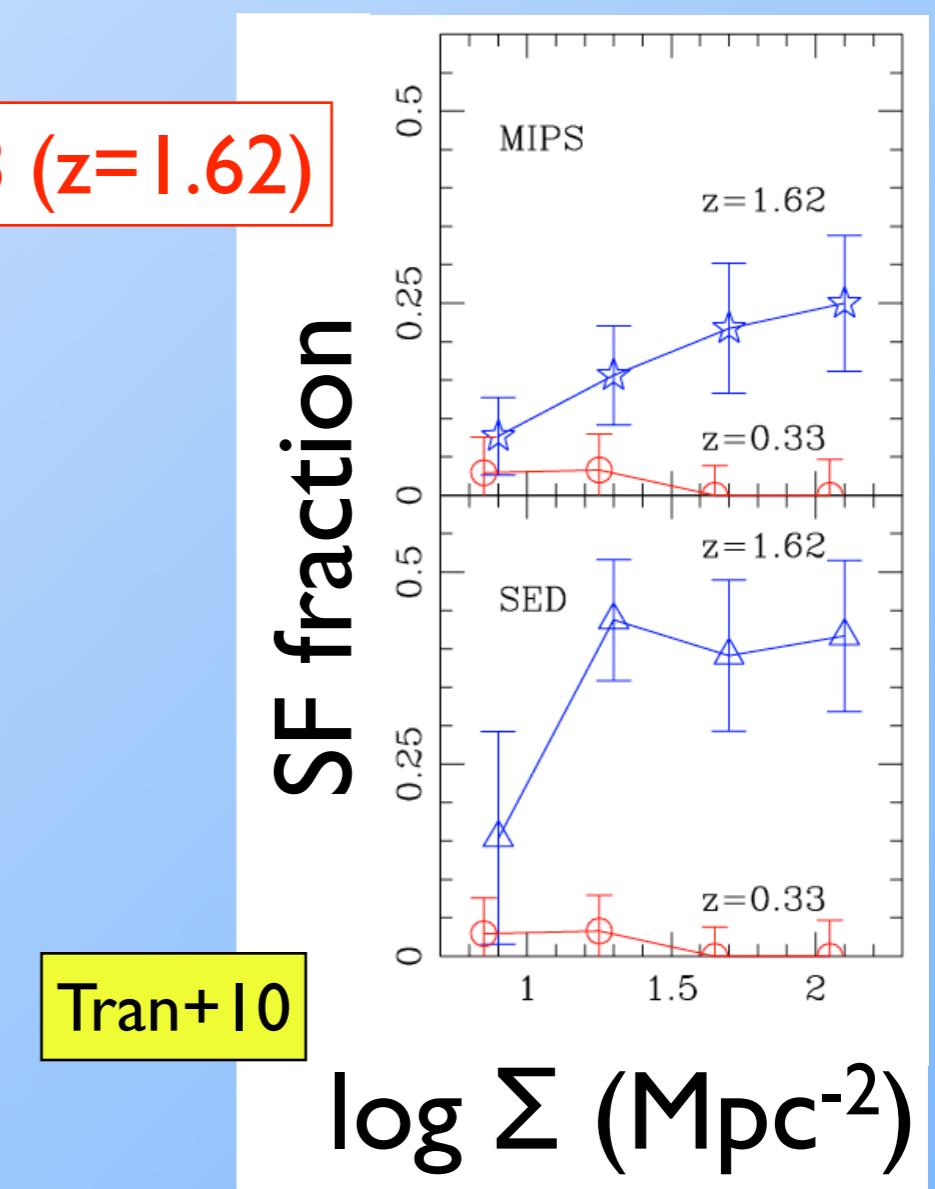
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CIG J0218 ($z=1.62$)

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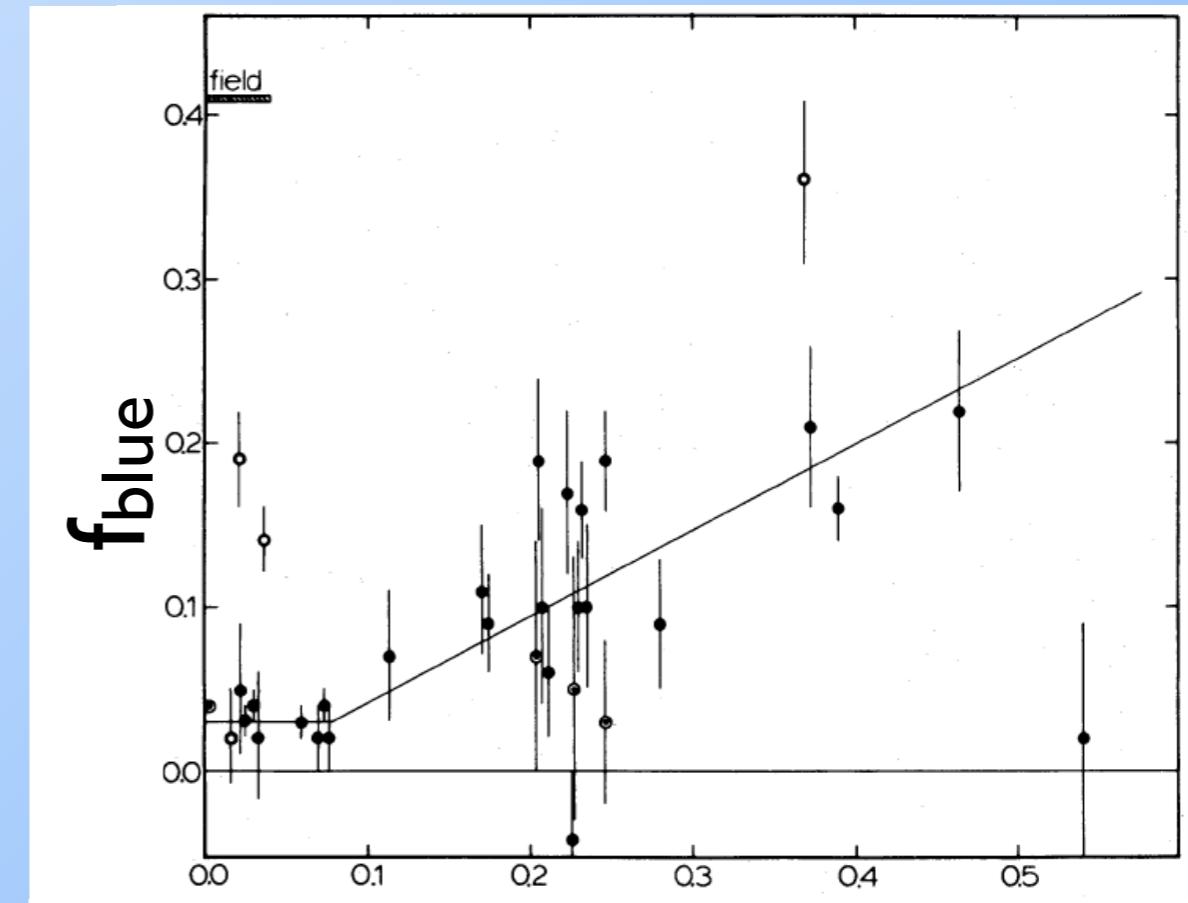
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Butcher-Oemler effect

Butcher & Oemler (1984)

- clusters at higher redshift have a larger fraction of blue galaxies
- → accelerated evolution in clusters



Redshift

Butcher+84

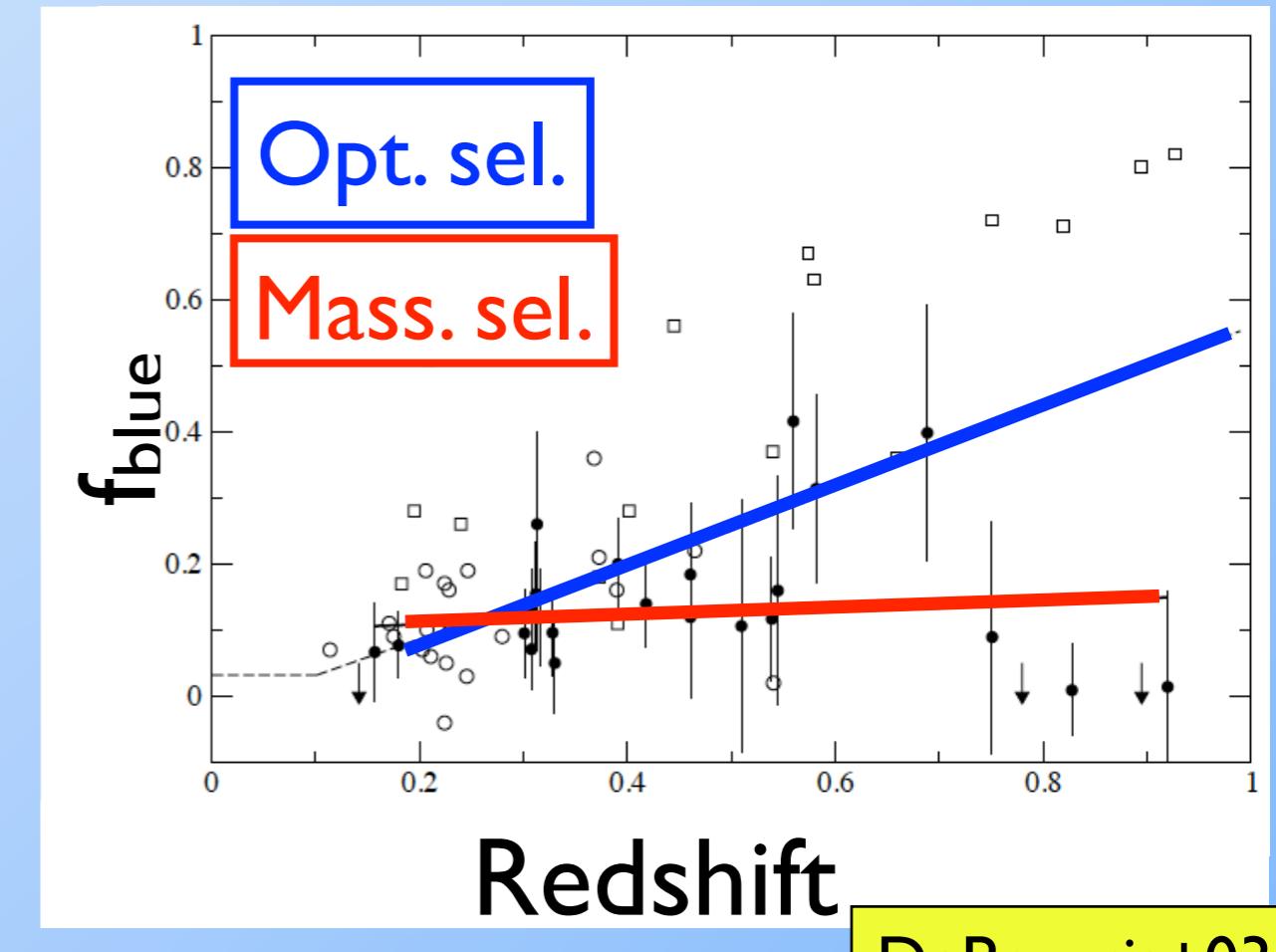
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Methodological requirements

- mass-selected galaxy sample



Redshift

DePropris+03

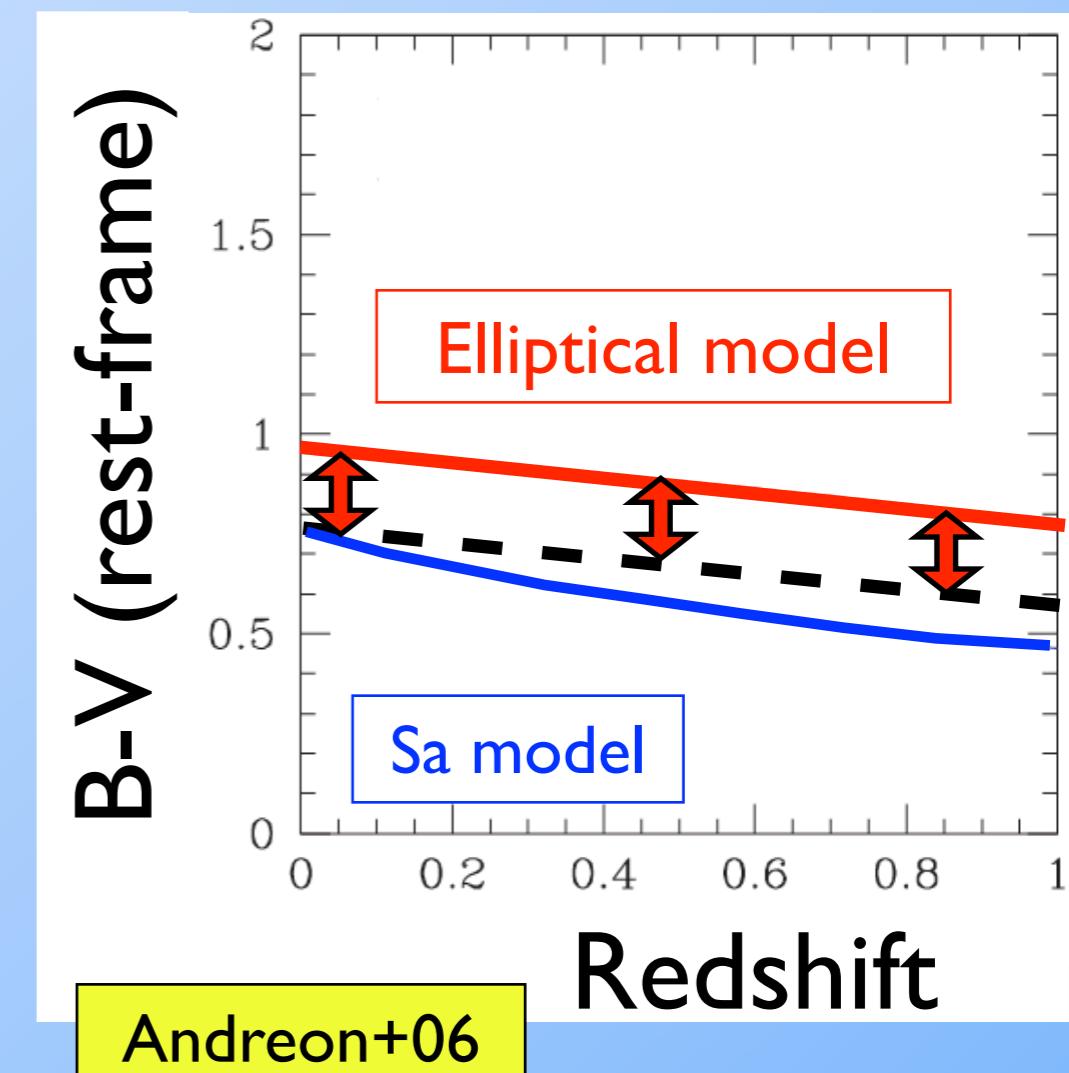
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independent of redshift



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- $R < \dots \times R_{200} \rightarrow$ scale with cluster radius

Name	z	r_{200} (Mpc)
XLSSC 024	0.29	1.0
XLSSC 028	0.30	0.8
XLSSC 009	0.33	0.5
XLSSC 010	0.33	0.8
XLSSC 016	0.33	2.0
XLSSC 006	0.43	1.7
XLSSC 012	0.43	1.5

Andreon+06

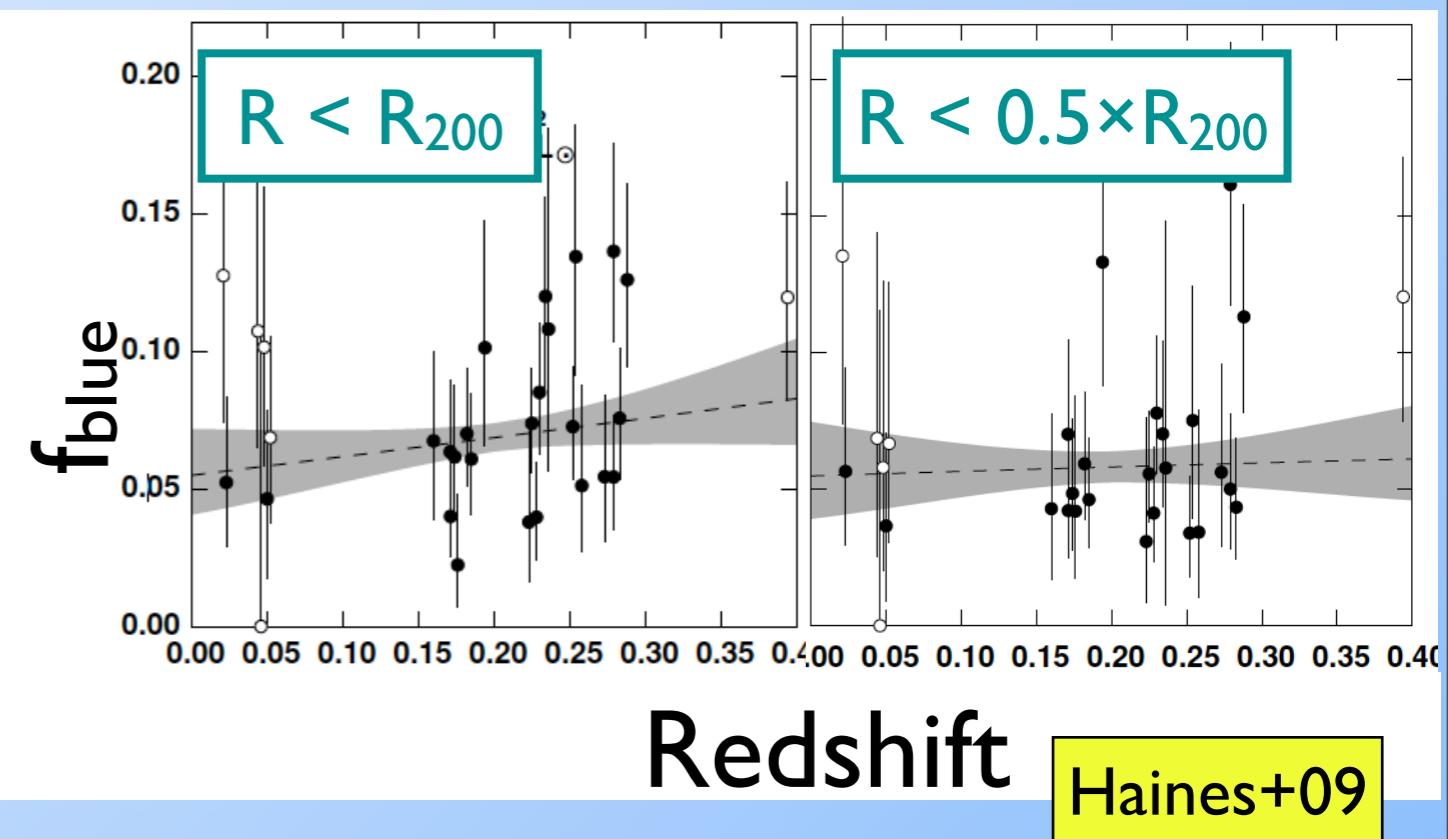
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- clusters at higher redshift have a...
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Methodological requirements

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- $R < \dots \times R_{200}$ → scale with cluster size



Recent results ($M_{\text{gal}} > 4 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$)

- weak/no evidence for a BO effect at $z \leq 0.5$ (Andreon+06, Haines+09)

Butcher-Oemler effect

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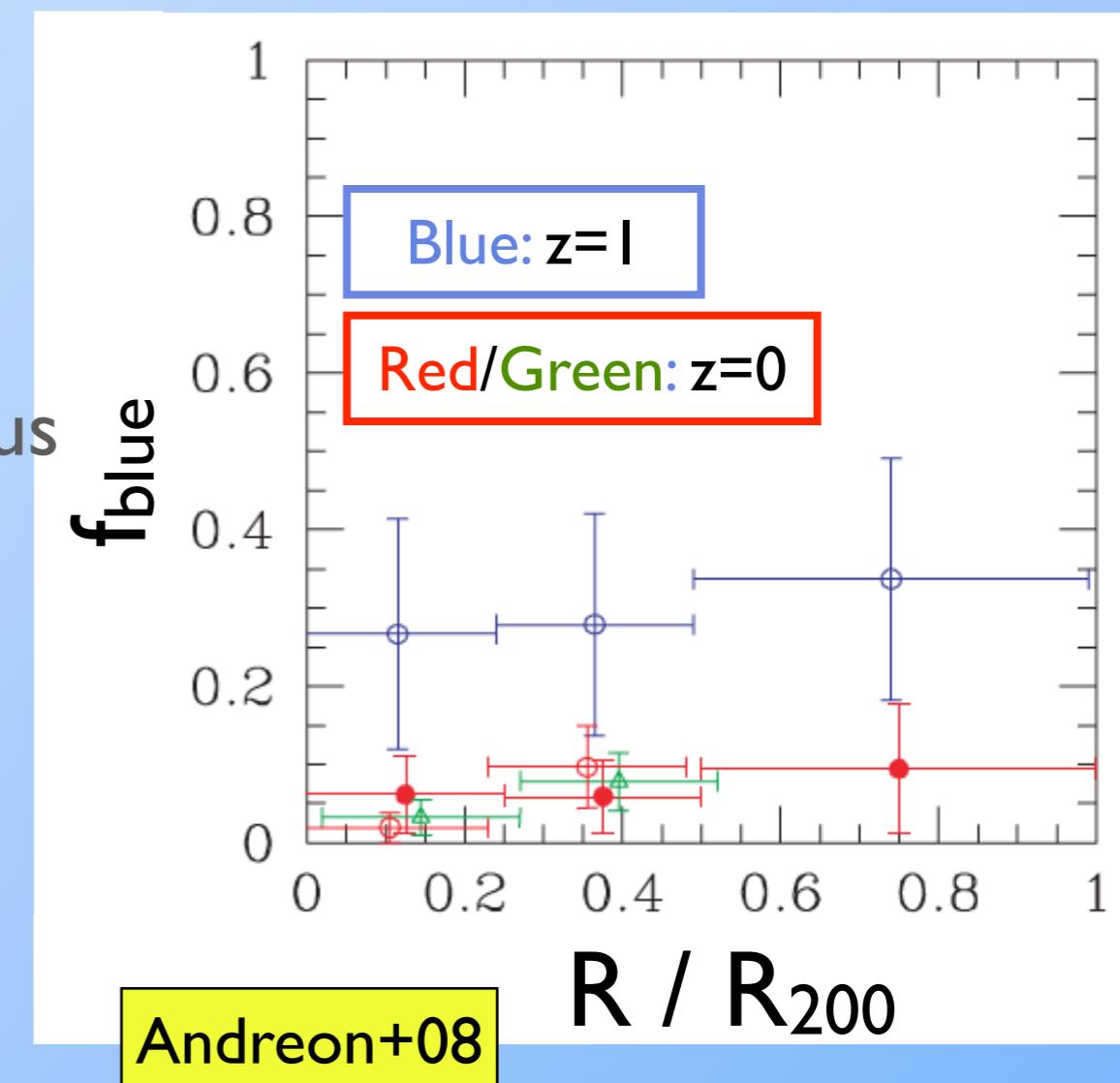
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Recent results ($M_{\text{gal}} > 4 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$)

- weak/no evidence for a BO effect at $z \leq 0.5$ (Andreon+06, Haines+09)
- possible blueing in excess to the one expected at $z \sim 1$ (Andreon+08)



JKCS 041 Cluster ($z_{\text{phot}}=2.2$)

Discovery (Andreon+09)

- Detected as red galaxies overdensity
- Extended X-ray source



CFHT/TERAPIX/WIRDS image
with Chandra X-ray image overlaid

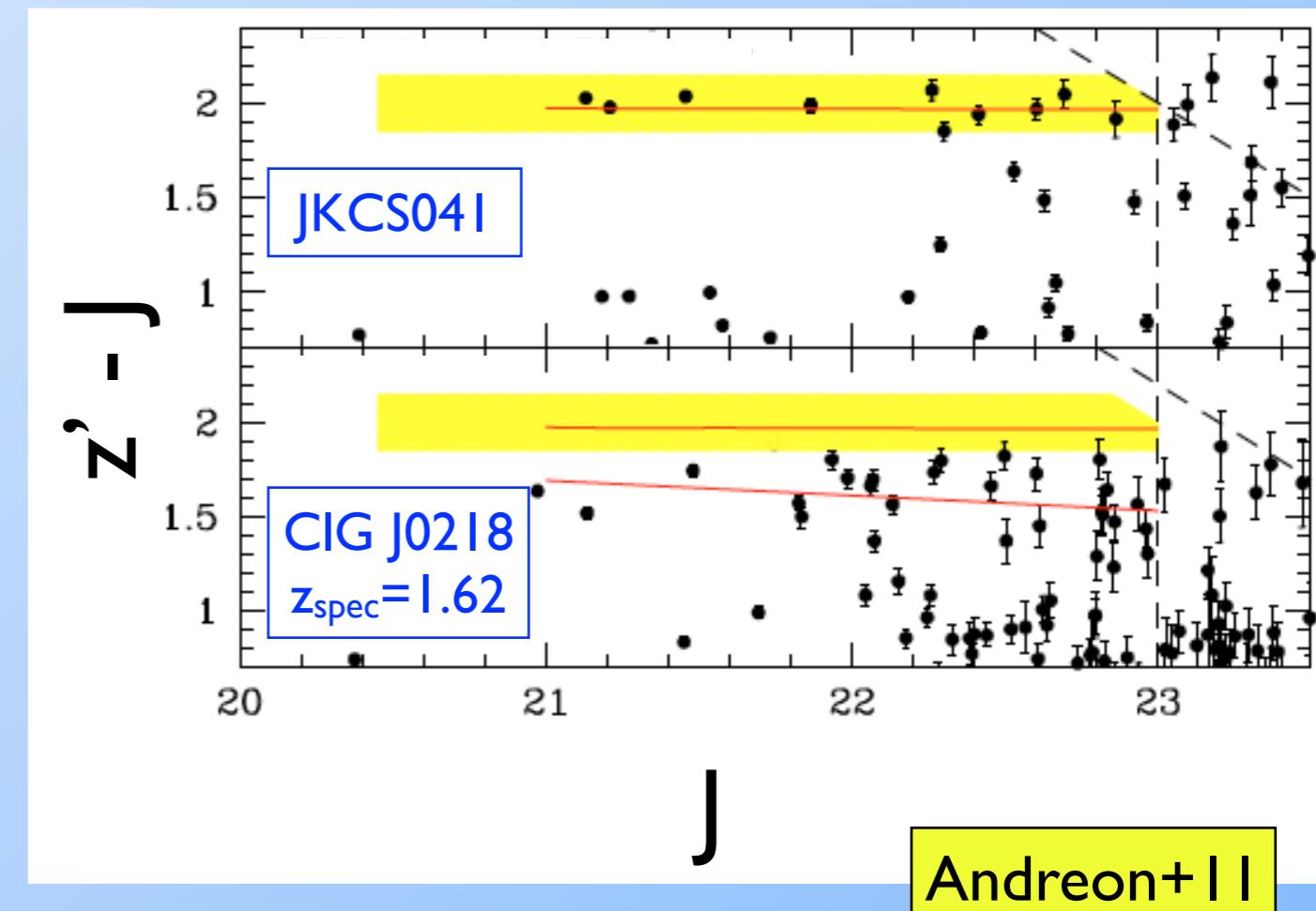
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→ $z_{\text{phot}} = 2.2$



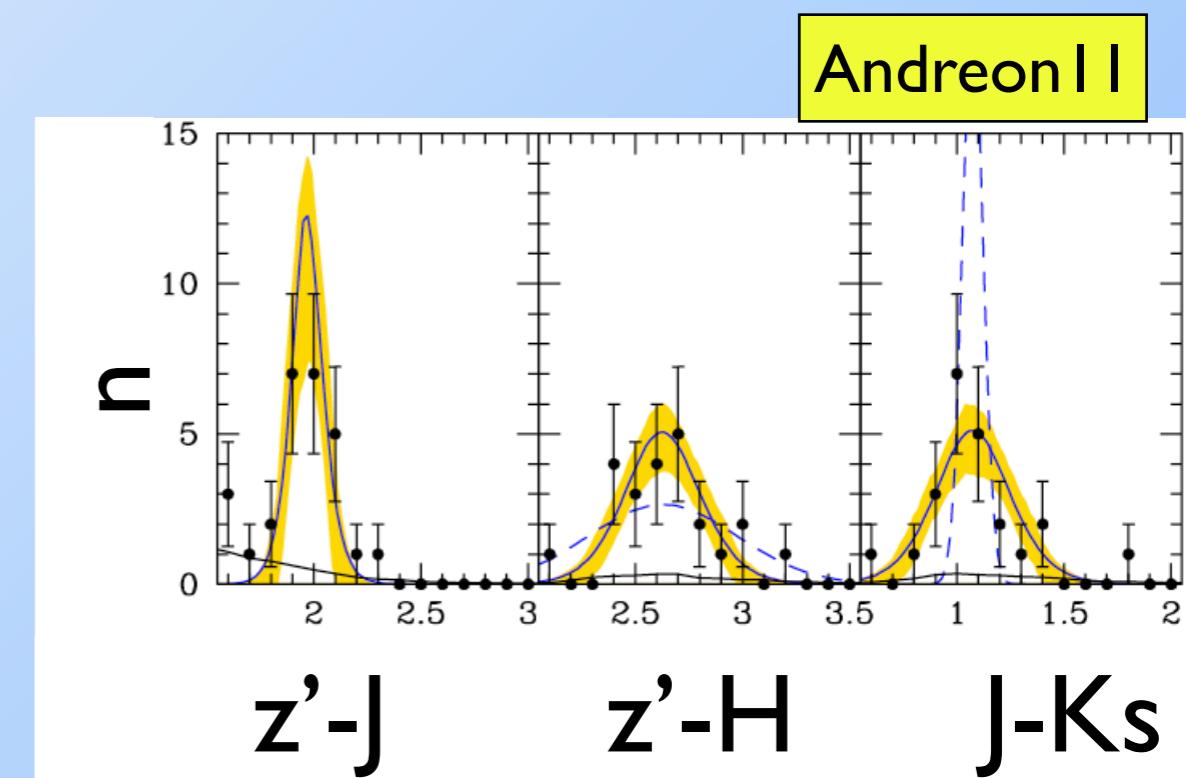
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Properties

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→ $z_{\text{phot}} = 2.2$
- with a small scatter
→ spread in stellar age of 160 ± 30 Myr



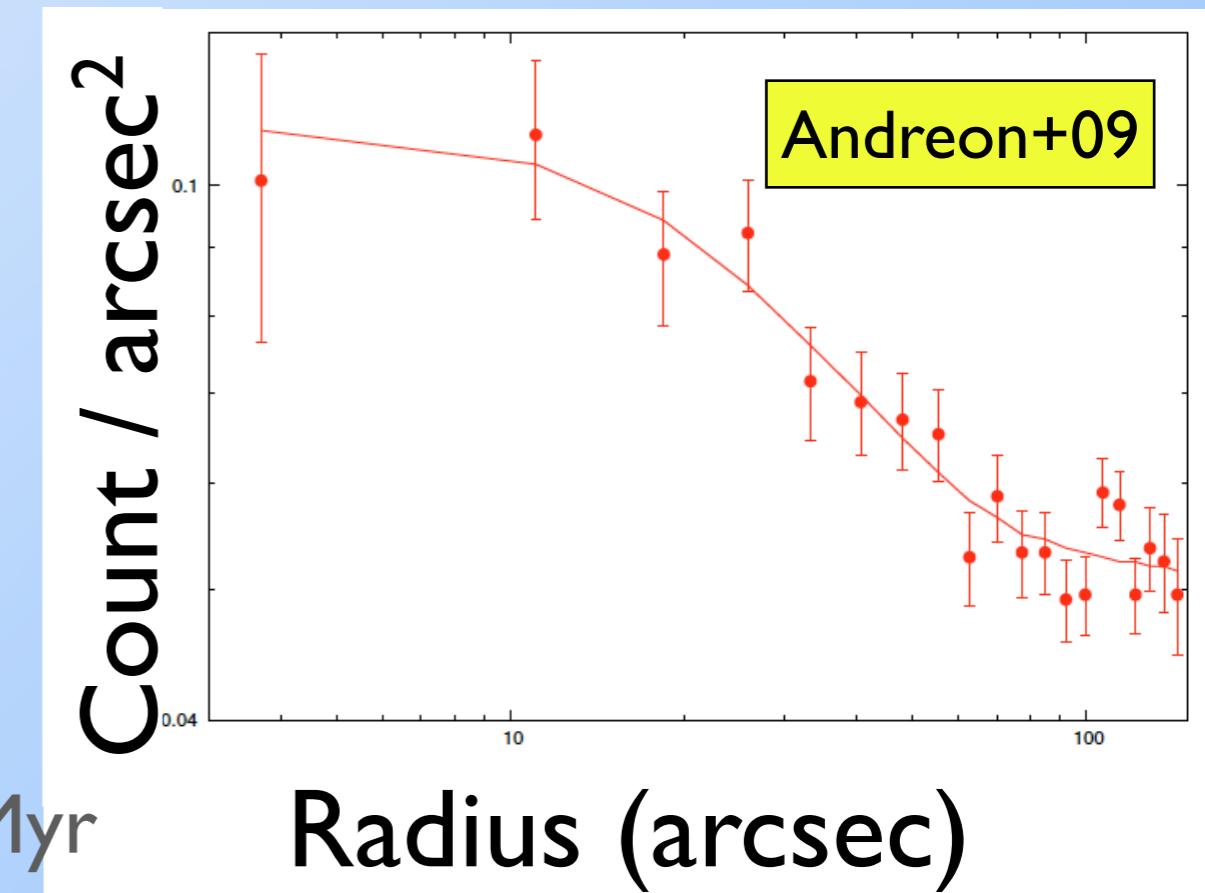
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→ $T=7.3$ keV, $M_{200}=4.0 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$,
r₂₀₀=0.76 Mpc



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all the properties
of a mature cluster

Goal

Use JKCS 041 to study

- The star-formation activity and evolution of massive galaxies
 - radial profiles of the fraction of blue galaxies (Butcher-Oemler effect)
 - the fraction of star-forming galaxies

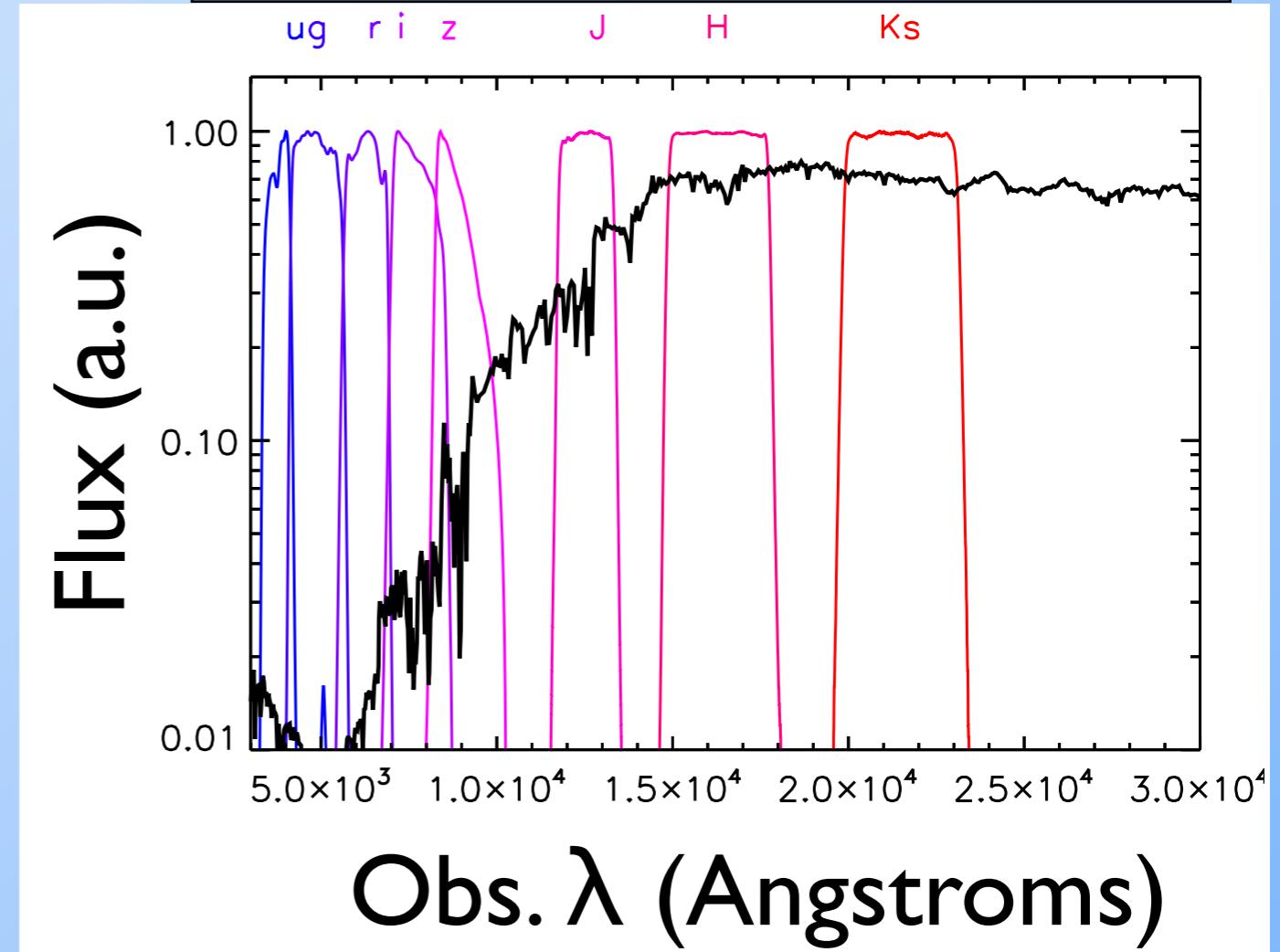


JKCS 04 I analysis

CFHTLS/WIRDS data

- $u^*g'r'i'z'JHK_s$ images
- Deep (50%: $K_s=24.7$) + seeing $\sim 0.6\text{-}0.8''$
- Mass-selected catalogues (K_s -band)

Ell. spectrum redshifted at $z=2.2$



JKCS 04 I analysis

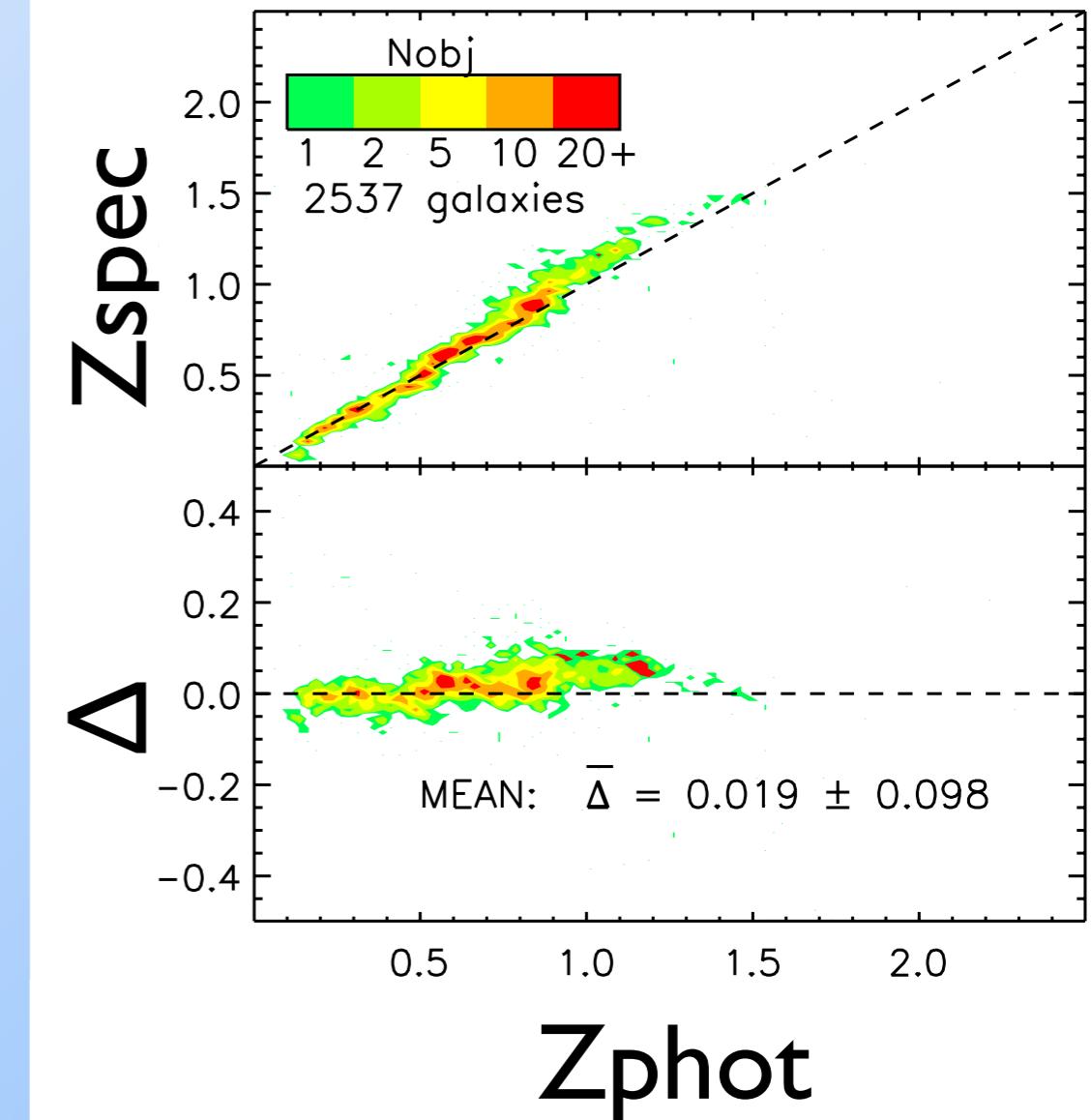
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Photometric redshifts

- Eazy code
- VVDS for calibration

Raichoor+ II



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Pre-selection

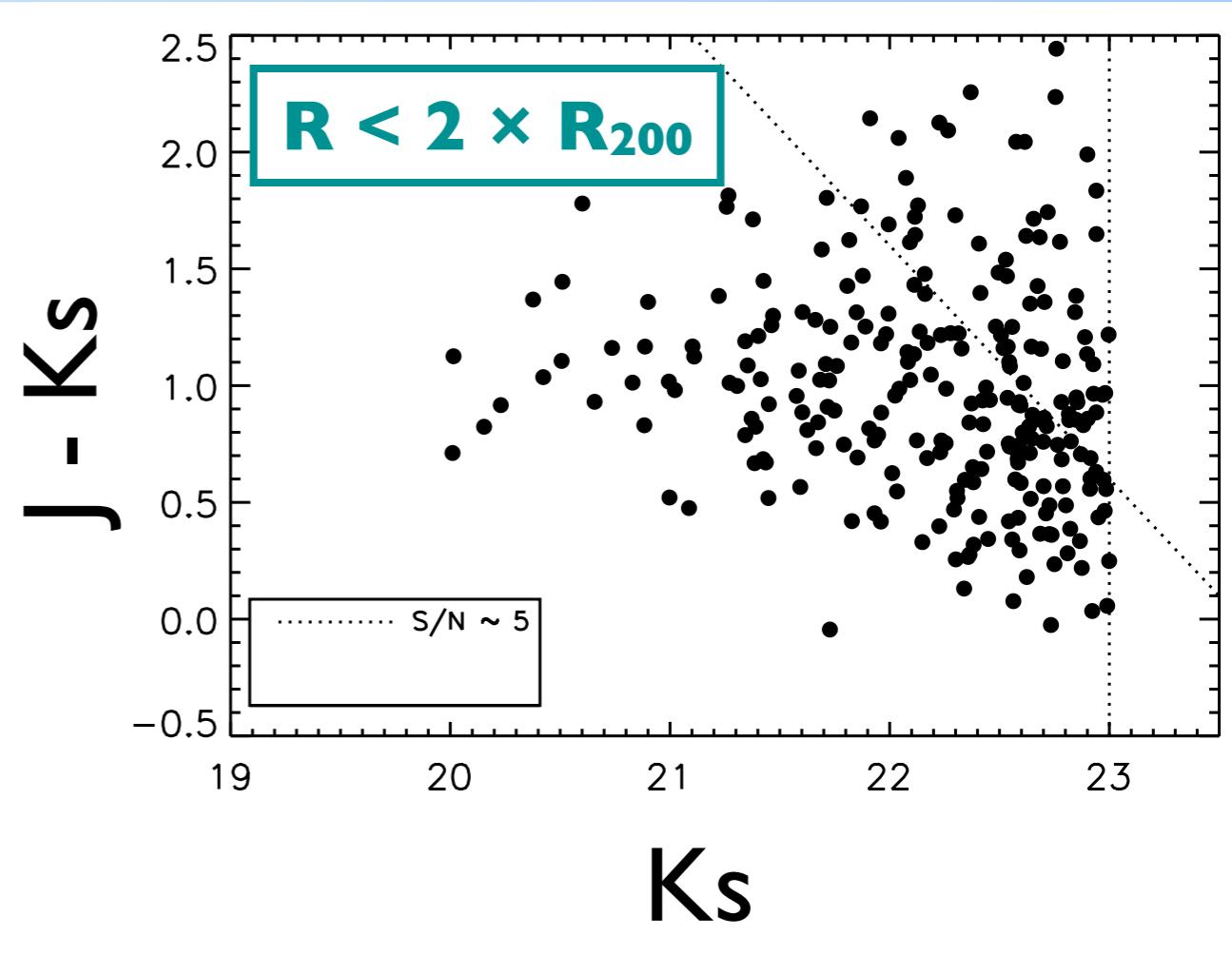
- Using Eazy photometric redshift probability distributions $p(z)$
→ we reject obvious outliers



Fraction of blue galaxies

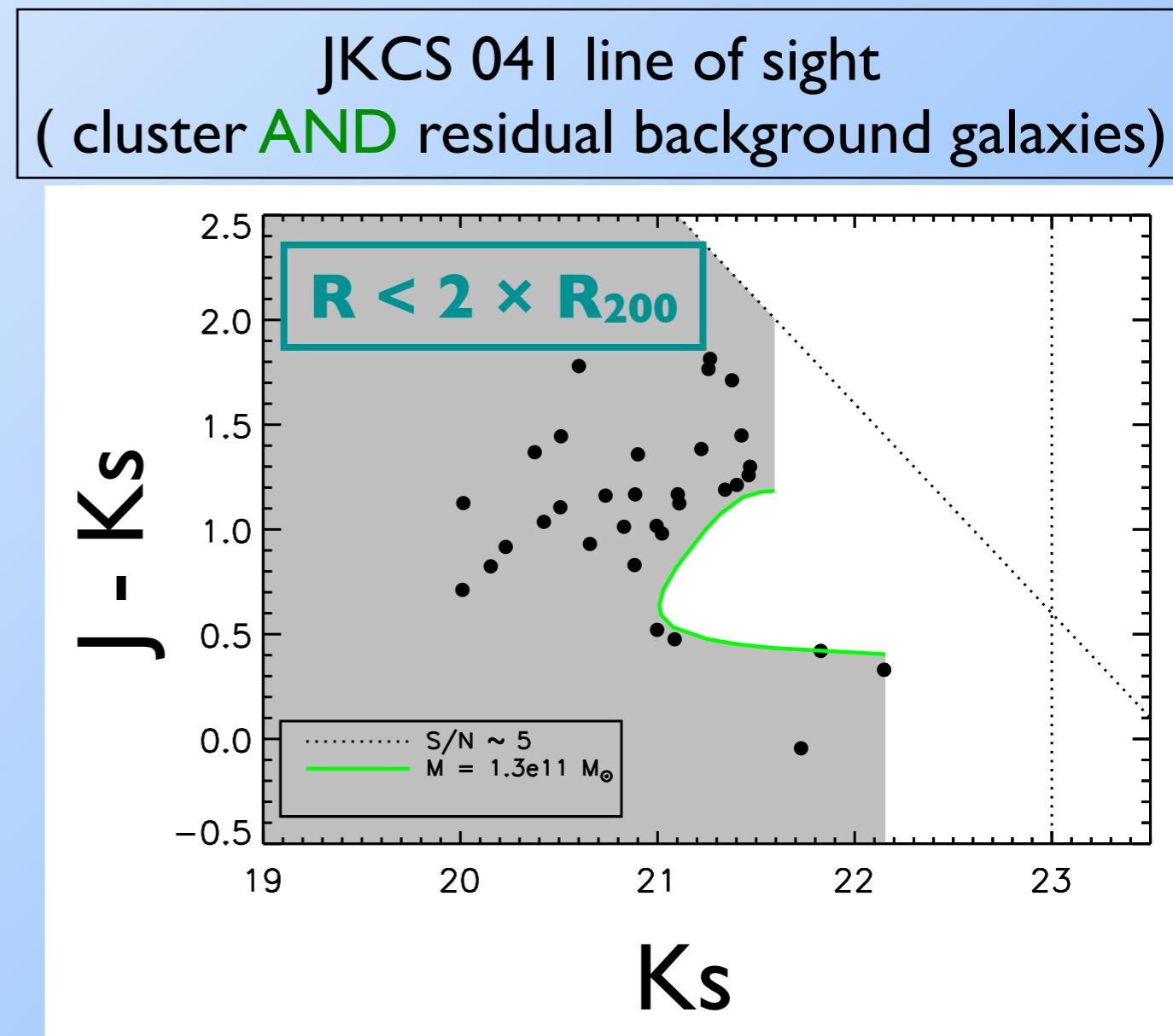
- $(J-K_s)$ vs K_s CMD
→ probing Balmer break
- z_{phot} pre-selection
(removes ~60% of objects within $2 \times R_{200}$)

JKCS 041 line of sight
(cluster AND residual background galaxies)



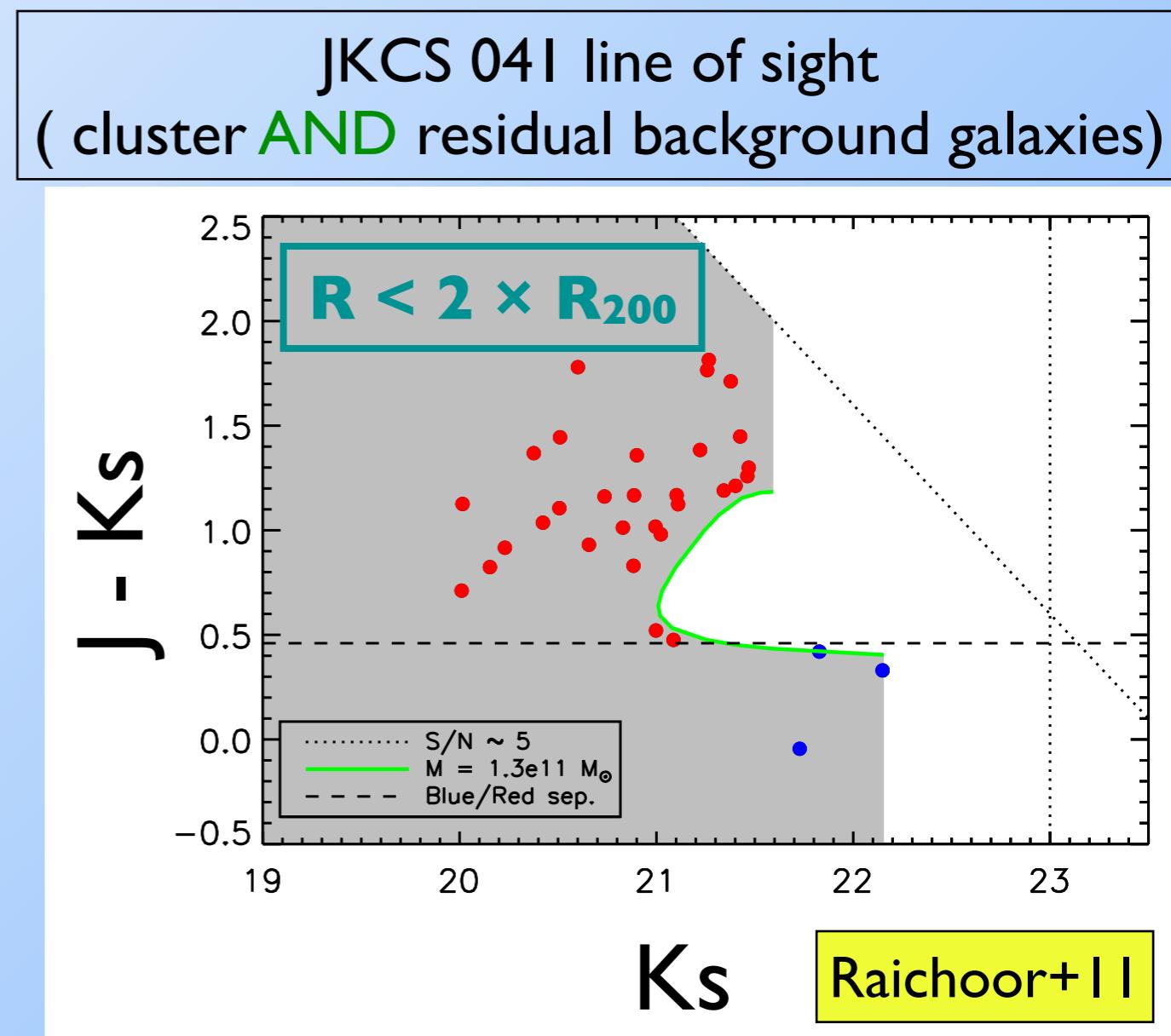
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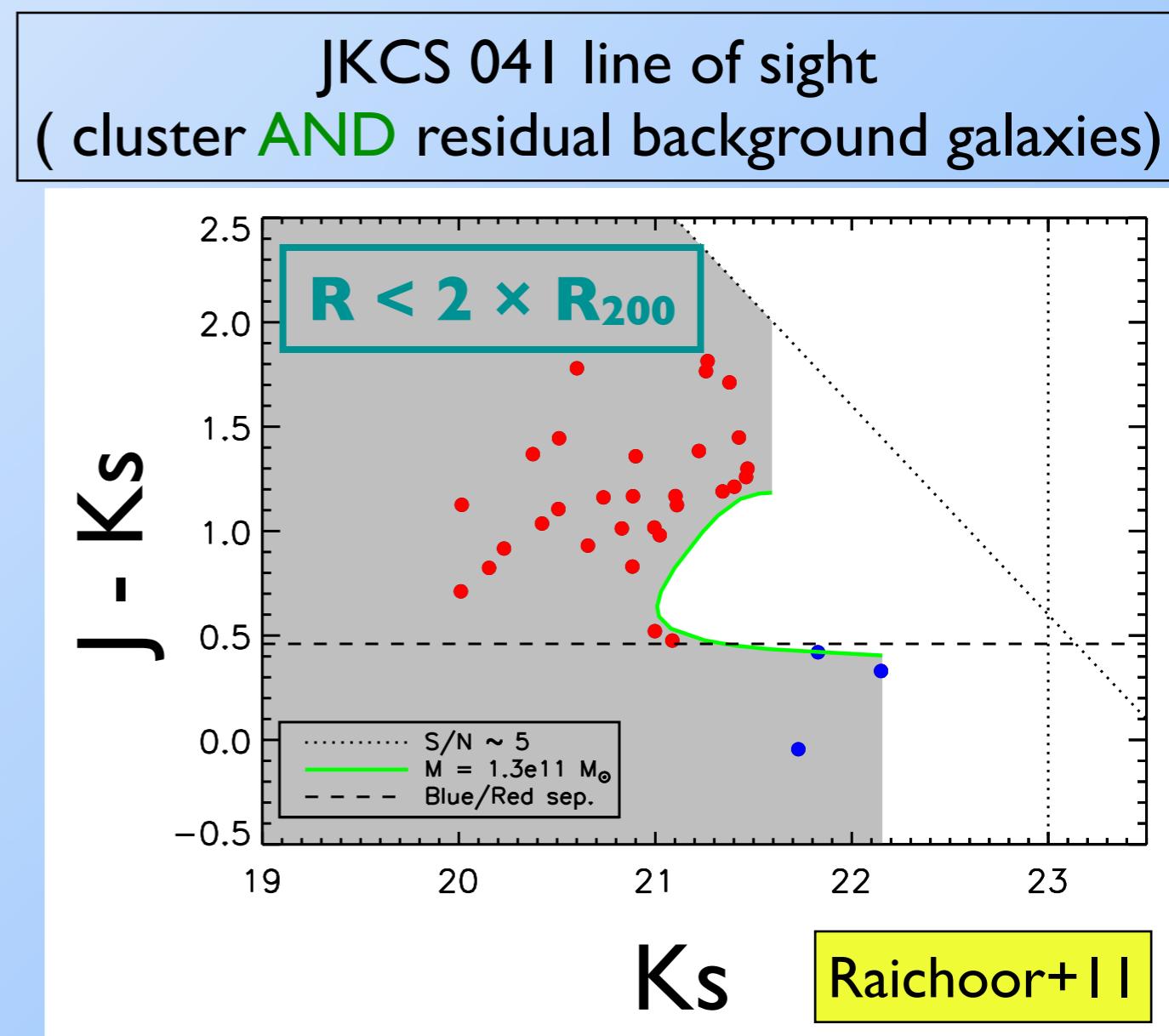
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- CB07 model,
- $z_{\text{form}} = 5$,
- $\tau = 3.7$ Gyrs



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- CB07 model,
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- Background statistical subtraction:
- large control area ($\sim 0.1 \text{ deg}^2$),
- Bayesian method



Butcher-Oemler effect



Butcher-Oemler effect

Lower redshift sample

- A496 ($z=0.03$)
- RzCS 052 ($z=1.02$)

Cluster	r_{200} (Mpc)	σ_v (km s $^{-1}$)	M_{200} ($10^{14} M_\odot$)
A496 ^a	1.85	721^{+35}_{-30}	7.5
RzCS 052 ^b	1.04	710^{+150}_{-150}	4.0
JKCS 041 ^c	0.76	-	$4.0^{+5.3}_{-3.3}$

^(a) Rines et al. (2005) ^(b) Andreon et al. (2008a) ^(c) Andreon et al. (2009, 2011)

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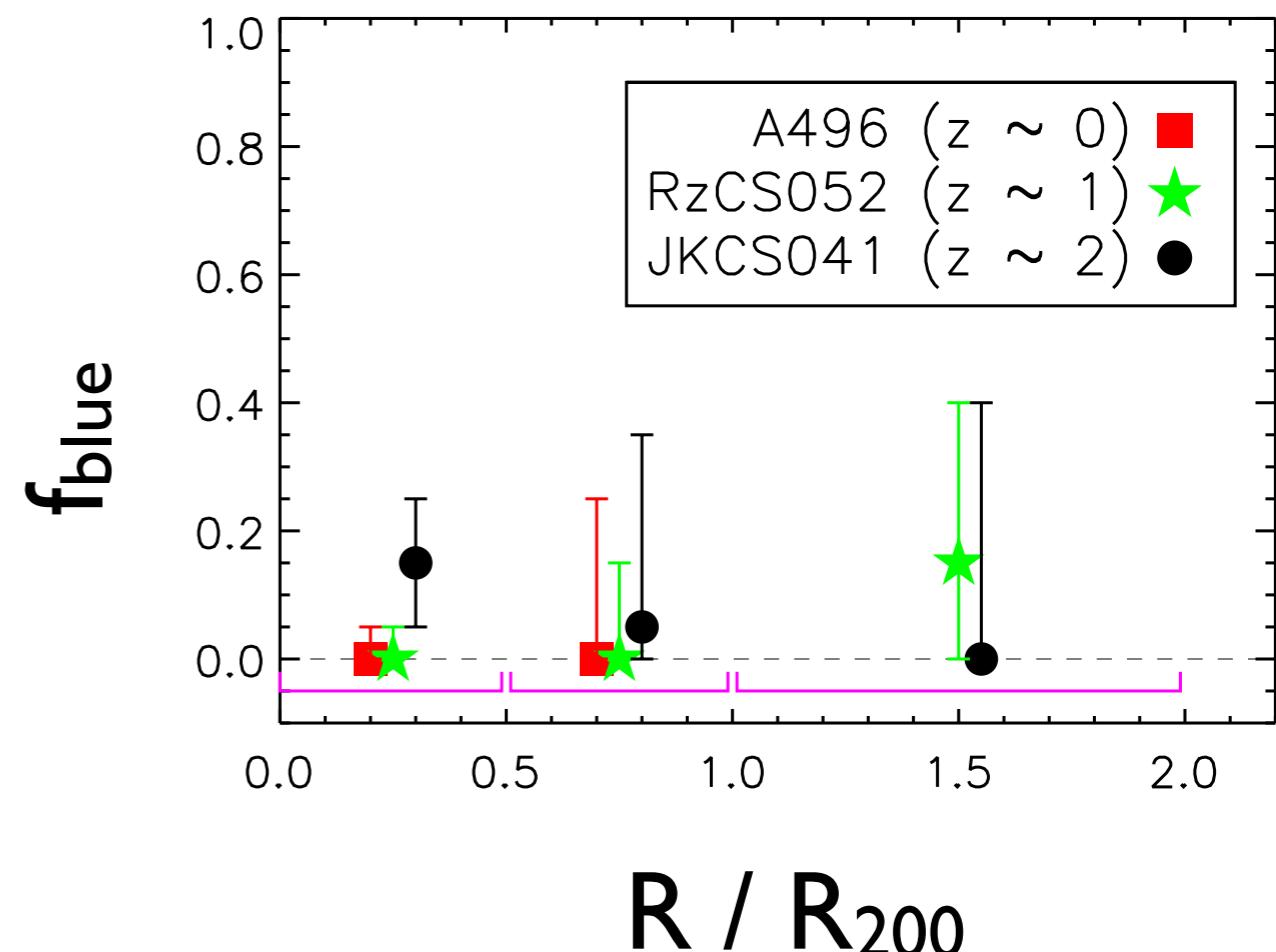
Same procedure

- A496: (u^*-r) vs r CMD
- RzCS 052: $(i - z)$ vs z CMD
 - same rest-frame color probed
- Mass-selected sample: $M > 1.3 \text{e}11 M_\odot$

Butcher-Oemler effect

**No evidence for a
Butcher-Oemler effect
($M > 1.3 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$)
between $z=2.2$ and $z=0$**

Error bars: 68% conf. interval



Raichoor+11

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$$\Delta f_{\text{blue}} = f_{\text{blue}}(z=2.2) - f_{\text{blue}}(z=0)$$

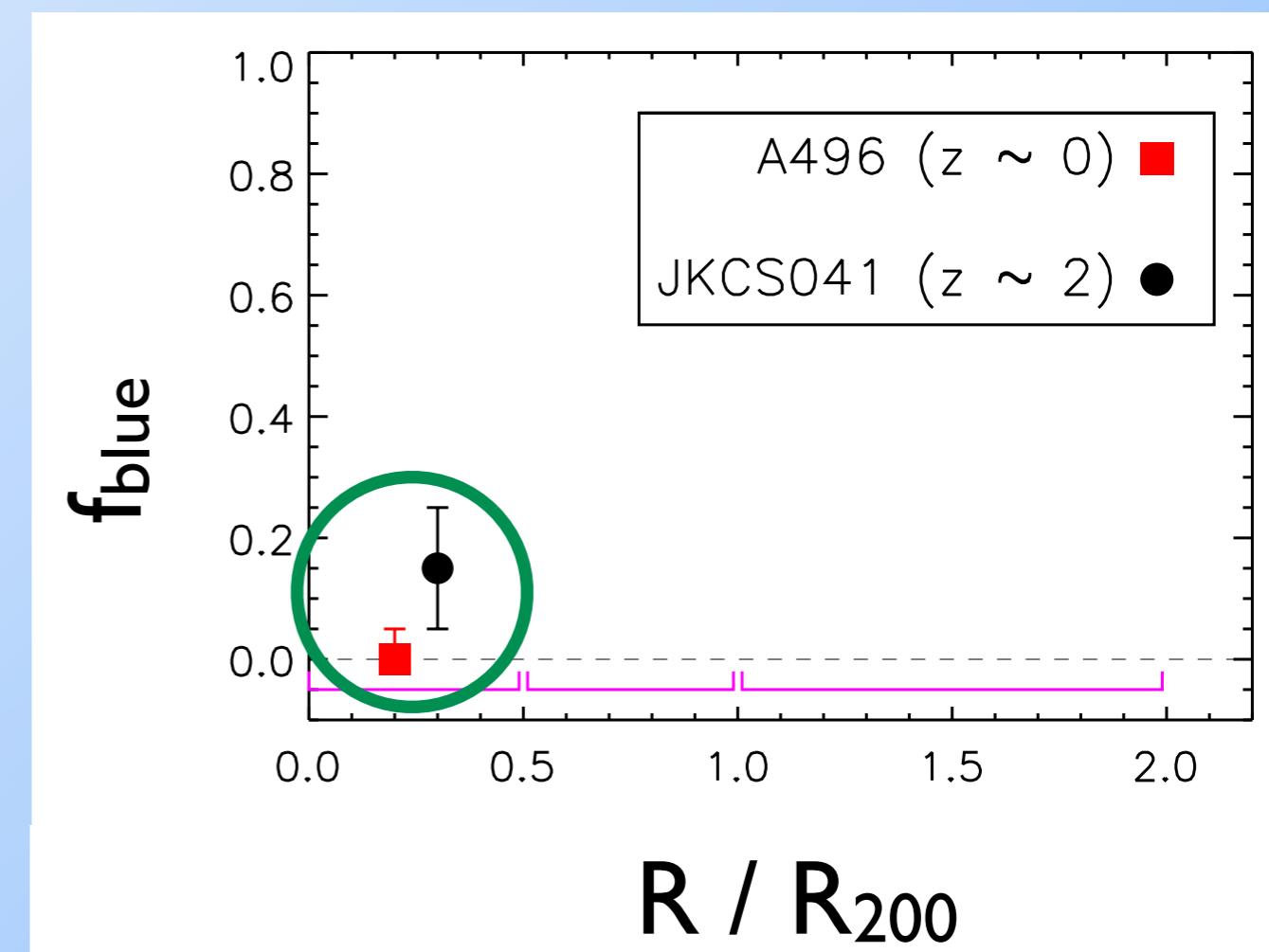
$\Delta f_{\text{blue}} < 0.36$ with 95% probability

→

“slope of the Butcher-Oemler effect”:

$$\Delta f_{\text{blue}} / \Delta z < 0.16$$

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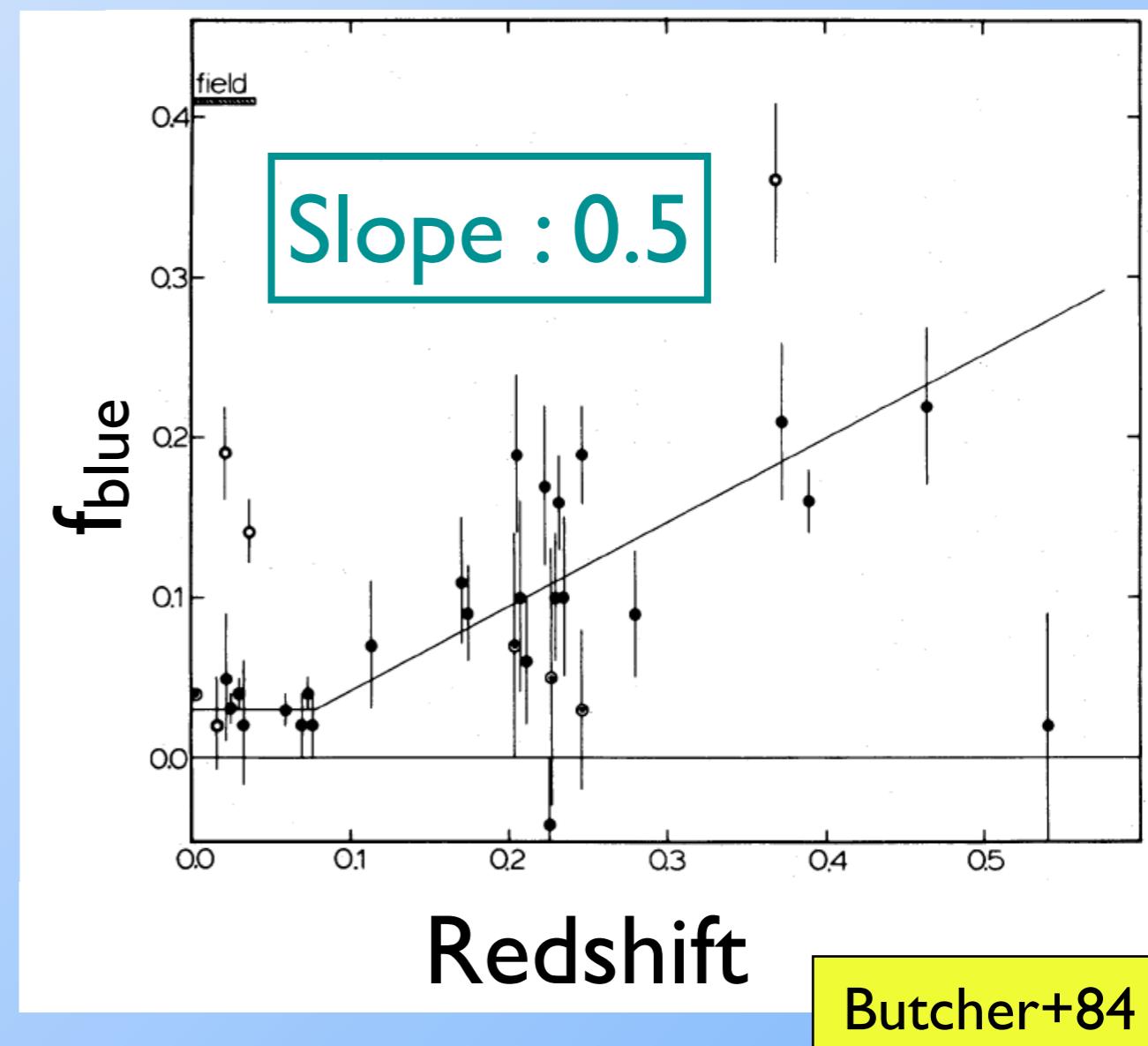
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Butcher+84



Star-formation activity in JKCS 04 I

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Idea

- Same method, but
- Instead of classifying galaxies as **blue/red**,
we classify them
as **star-forming/quiescent**



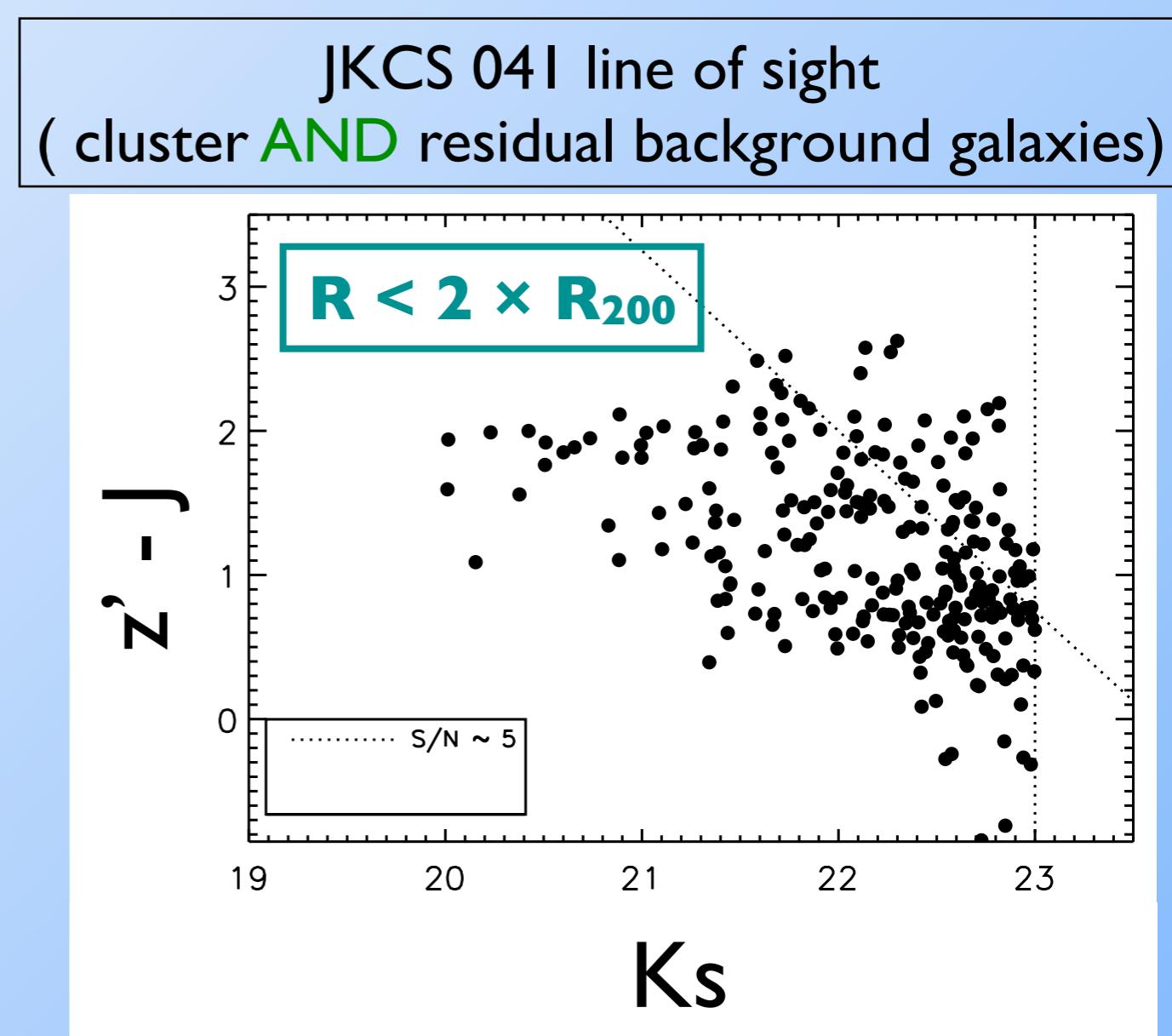
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- $(z'-J)$ color → **UV continuum slope**
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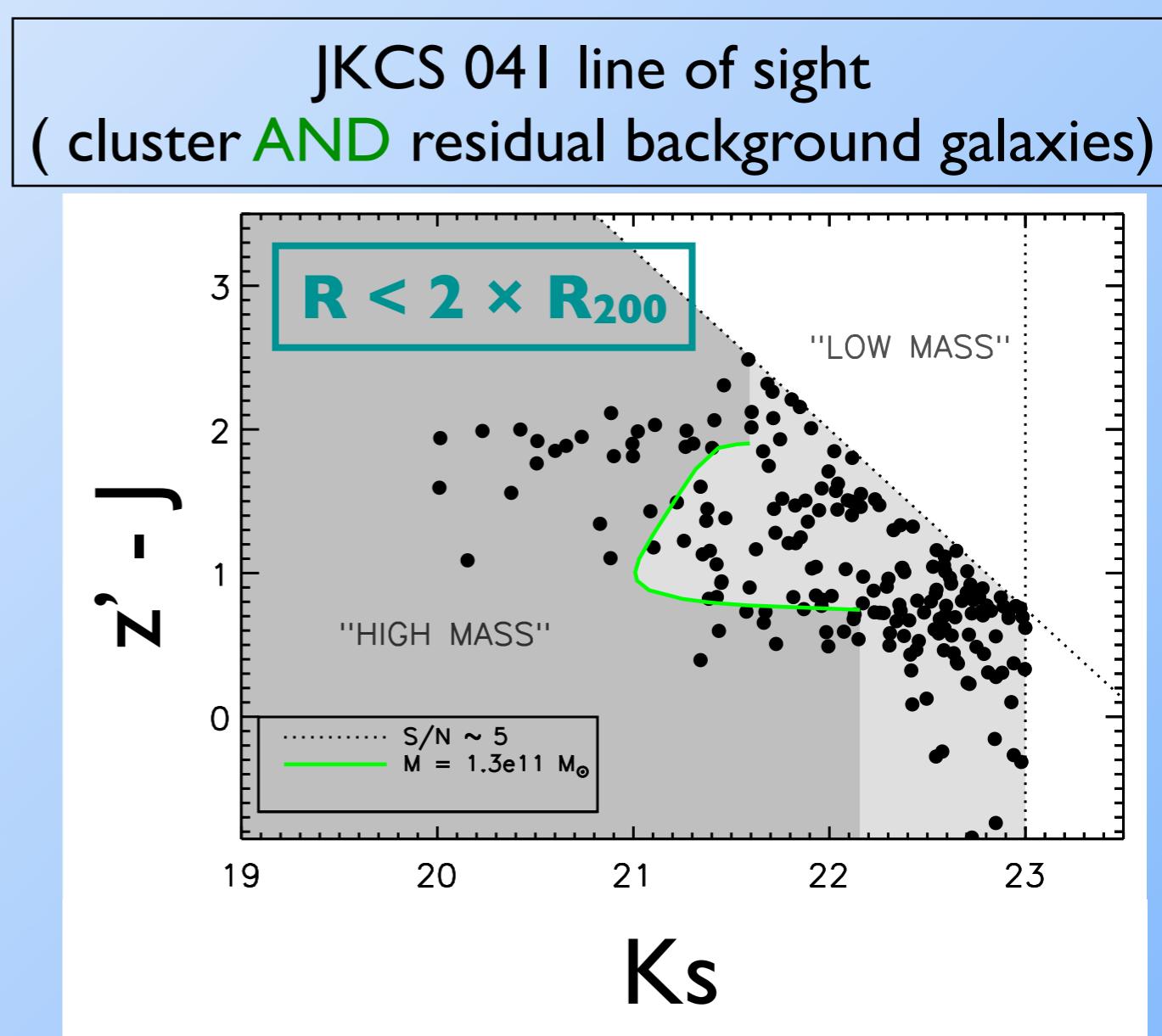
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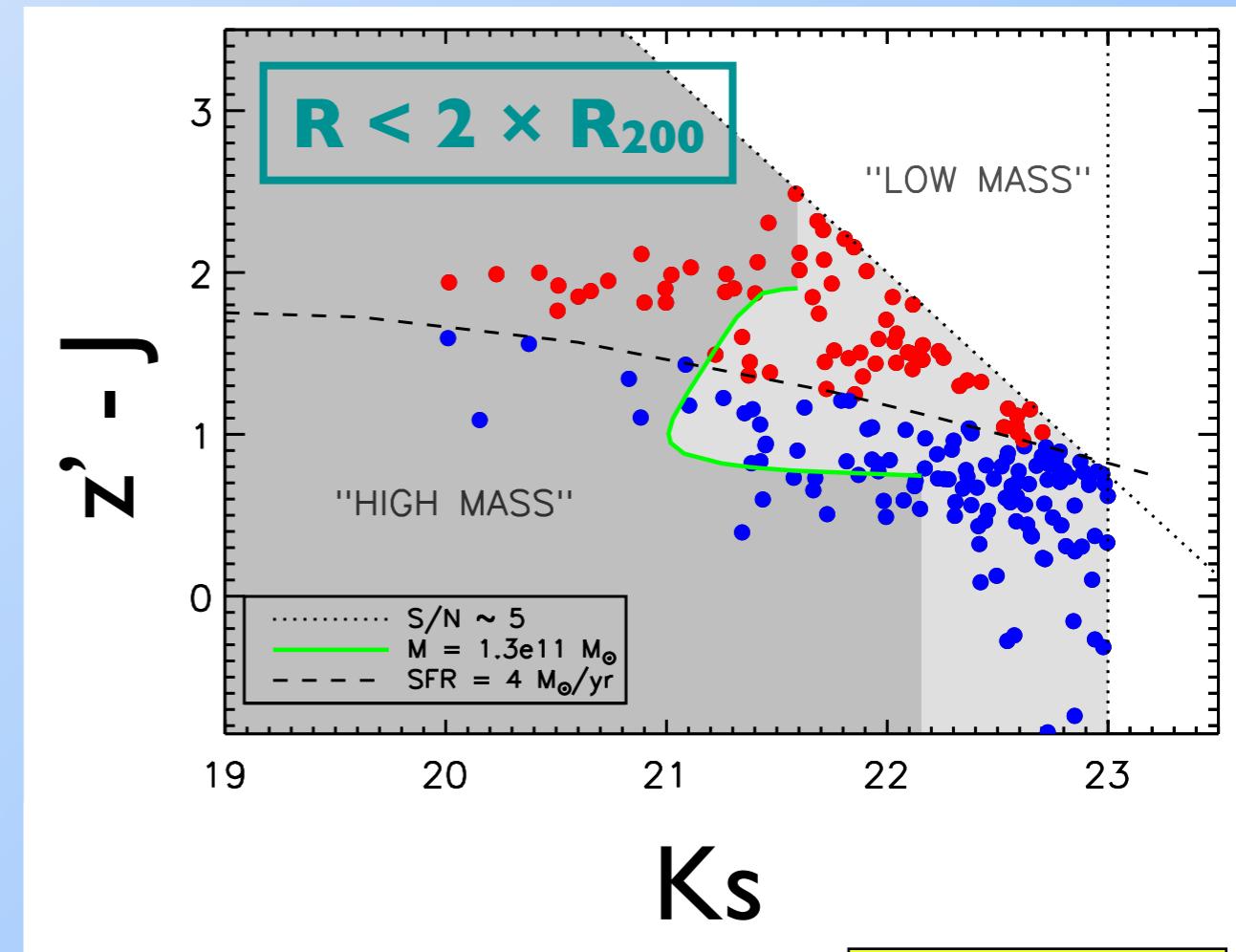
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- Star-forming/quiescent:
SFR = 4 M_{\odot} / yr (Kriek+09)

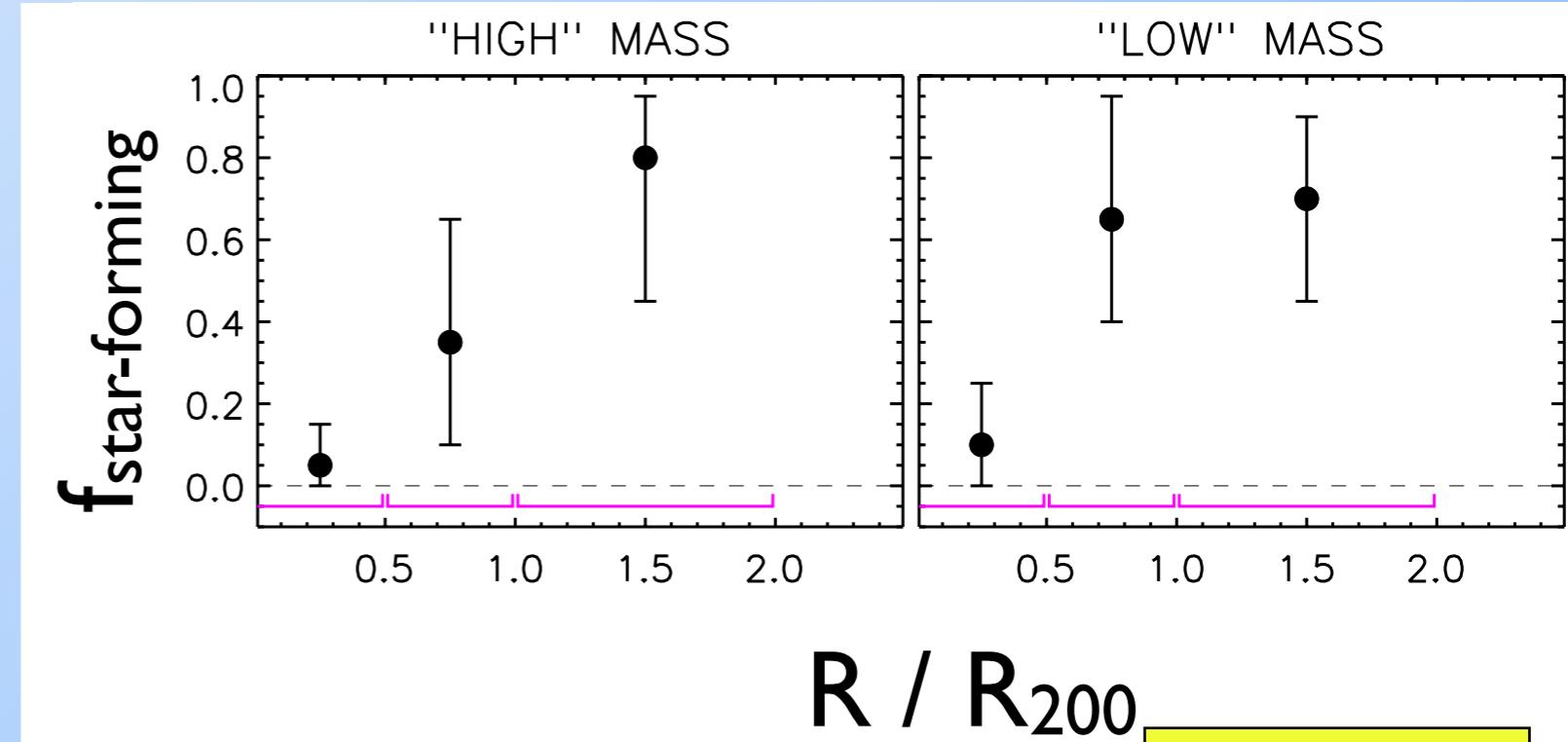
JKCS 04 I line of sight
(cluster **AND** residual background galaxies)



Raichoor+11

Star-formation activity in JKCS 04 I

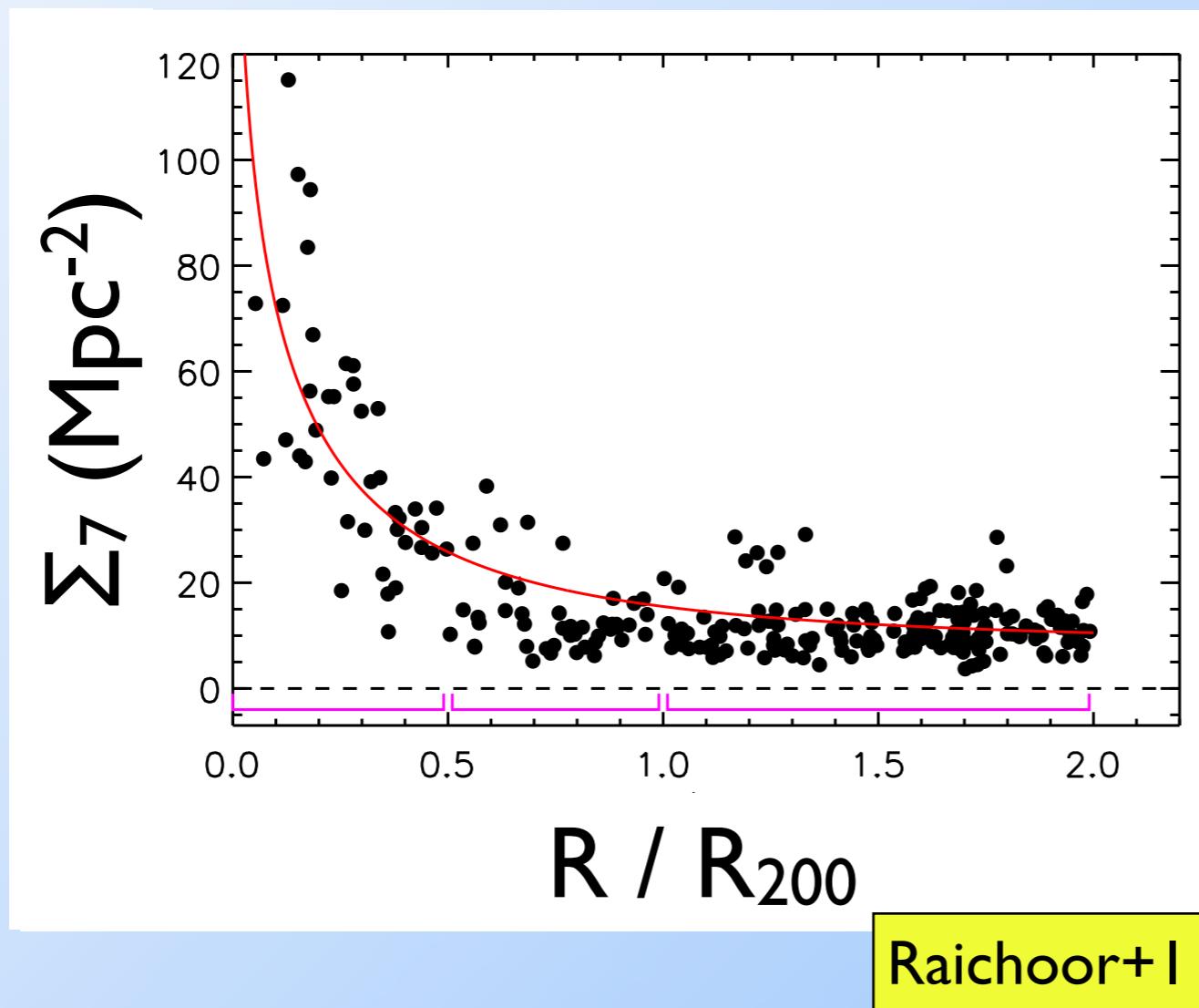
The fraction of
star-forming galaxies
increases with
increasing cluster-centric
distance



Raichoor+11



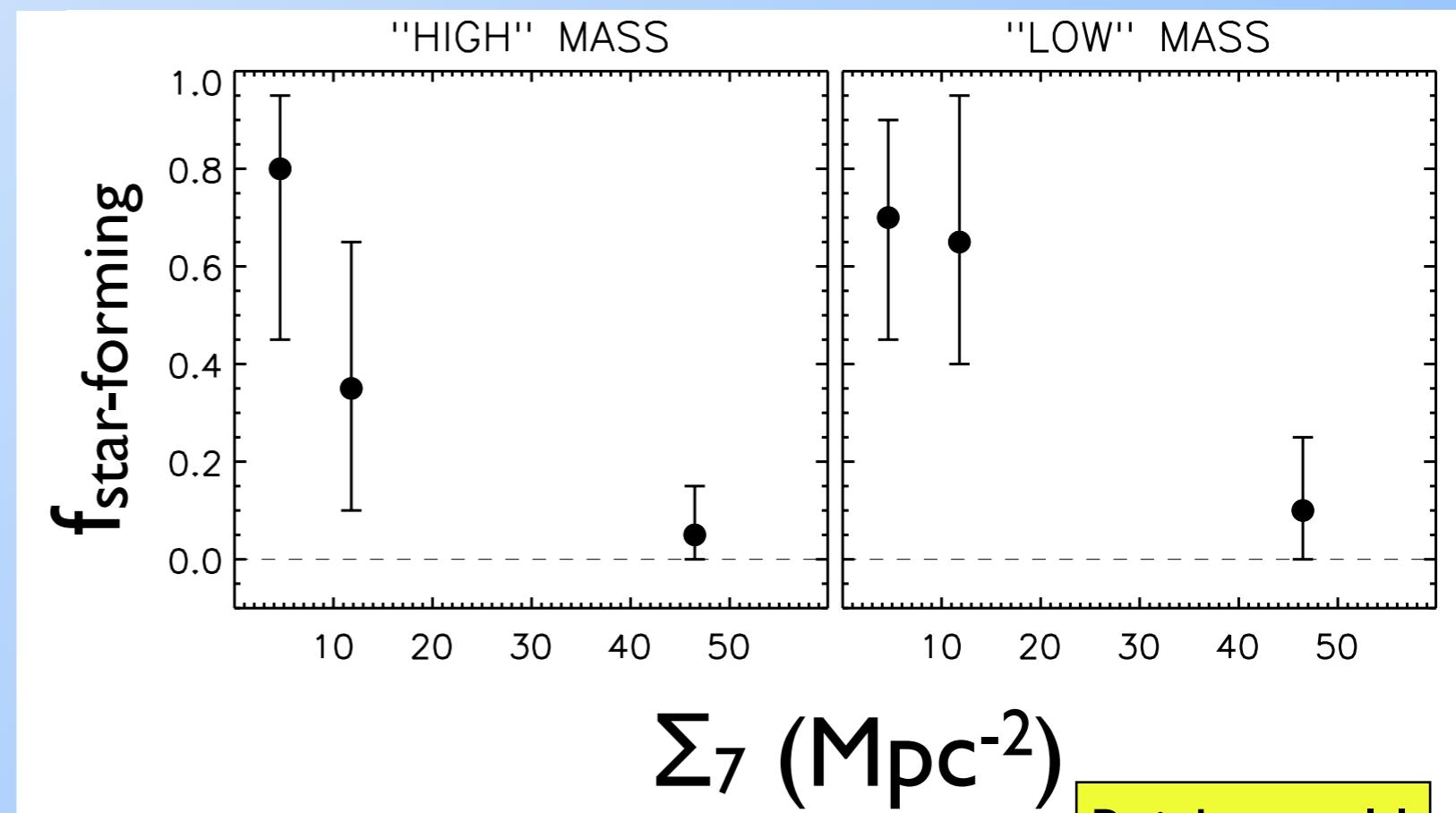
Star-formation activity in JKCS 04 I



Cluster-centric distance \sim local density

Star-formation activity in JKCS 04 I

The fraction of
star-forming galaxies
decreases with
increasing local density



Raichoor+11

GEE2 Nov. 2011

Conclusion

- **Butcher-Oemler effect**

No evidence at $0 < z < 2$ ($M > 1.3 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$), once accounted

- * for the younger age of stellar populations at high redshift
- * for the higher star formation rate there

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Same study for A496 and RzCS 052, but for lower masses ($M > 4 \times 10^{10} M_\odot$)

- hint for a Butcher-Oemler effect at $0 < z < 1$
- downsizing-like scenario.

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- **Star formation activity in JKCS 041**

Galaxies in the cluster core are quiescent

- in agreement with works on XMMU J2235 ($z=1.39$) and with Quadri+11 ($z<1.8$)
- in disagreement with works on XMMXCS J2215 ($z=1.46$) and CIG J0218 ($z=1.62$)

