Phase-Space Analysis: Revealing The Quenching History of Cluster Galaxies

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Image credit@SDSS DR10

Observational Reports

Morphological fractions

Star Forming Fraction



Fasano et al. 2000





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Observational Reports

Bimodal distribution of cluster galaxies' sSFR



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Observational Reports



Which process is a main driver for quenching?

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Quenching History Model

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T_{inf} - SFR relation

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Sample

[Simulation]

- YZiCS (Yonsei Zoom-in Cluster Simulations)
 Using RAMSES, Choi & Yi (2017)
- 15 Clusters in a 200 Mpc/h cubic box
- dM_{DM} =8e7 M_{sun} , dM_{Star} =5e6 M_{sun} , dx=0.76 kpc/h
- Over-quenching problem

[Observation]

- Cluster Catalogue in Tempel et al. 2014
 Used SDSS DR10 Galaxies
- 421 Clusters (z < 0.166 & M_{vir} > 5e13 M_{sun})
- 17,218 Satellite Disk galaxies (log(M_{star}) > 9.5)

Quantile Matching Method

A method to infer the relation between two parameters

Assumptions

1. Two parameters are correlated, that is, Y is driven by X ("Causality")

The relation is monotonic

2.

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Derived T_{inf} - SFR relation

- Result from ~ 50 pixels (9 points per each pixel)
- Each data point has different weight

Quenching Parameters

Take Home Messages

- We measure time since infall and SFR, in a statistical context
- \cdot We derive the relation of T_{inf} versus SFR, using the quantile matching method
- We constrain a quenching model

Rhee et al. 2017

- Bar length ~ number density of each population
- Numbers ~ mean tinf, mass loss

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