Environment from Cross-Correlations: Linking Cause to Effect in Galaxy Quenching (arXiv:1907.06645)

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Satellites vs centrals

Peng et al. 2010



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Quenching Processes



Hot gas	Gravity	Galaxies
Ram-pressure	Tidal compression	Mergers
stripping		
Turbulent viscous	Harassment	Strangulation / Starvation
stripping		

All sky surveys



Planck thermal Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect.

ROSAT All Sky Survey X-ray counts/s.

$$y_{tSZ} = \frac{\sigma_{\rm T}}{{
m m_ec^2}} \int {
m P_e} {
m dl}$$

$$S_X = \frac{1}{4\pi(1+z)^4} \int n_e^2 \Lambda(T_e, Z) dI$$

Environment from Cross-Correlations

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Galaxy survey: SDSS



- Select a volume-limited sample
- $\rm log_{10}M_{*} >$ 10, $0.008 \leq z \leq 0.15$

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(Spatial) Cross-correlations

- Two-point statistic between two *different* maps
- *Direct* galaxy property environment measure
- Uncorrelated features don't matter (noise)
- Do the same for hydro simulations: EAGLE (Schaye+ 2015, Crain+ 2015) BAHAMAS (McCarthy+ 2017)



Pros / Cons of cross-correlation

- + No need to find groups, assign galaxies simple sample selection
- \bullet + Extract z-dependent information from integrated quantities
- + Overcome systematic effects of each survey
- + Use a *direct* measure of environment, rather than a proxy
- - Difficult to interpret
- $\bullet~-$ Can be biased through beam / masking without knowing

Results: expectations





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Results: tSZ - N



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Results: $tSZ - f_q$



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Isolate environment



In summary

- Large area surveys and spatial cross-correlations can be used to characterise environment
- Method very flexible: easily extended to other quantities
- Big improvements with next gen. instruments: CMB-S4, eROSITA, LSST, Simons Observatory, Euclid, DES, etc.