



Large-scale structure in the KiDS/DR3: from groups to voids

Marcus V. Costa-Duarte
IAG/USP

mvcduarte@usp.br

Summary

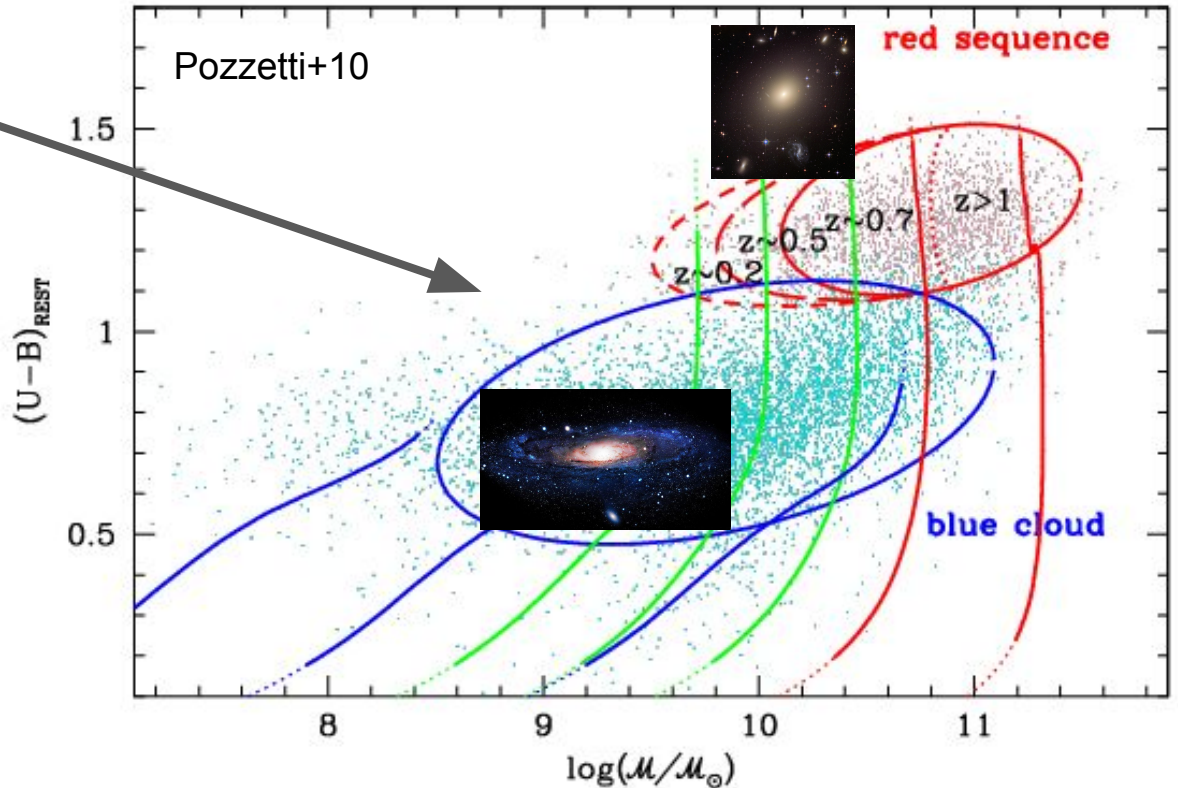
- Introduction
- *GAMA* and KiDS surveys
- The galaxy environment in *GAMA/G3C* groups using the KiDS/DR3 database
- Voids identification and weak lensing analysis (ongoing project)

What do we observe in the local Universe?

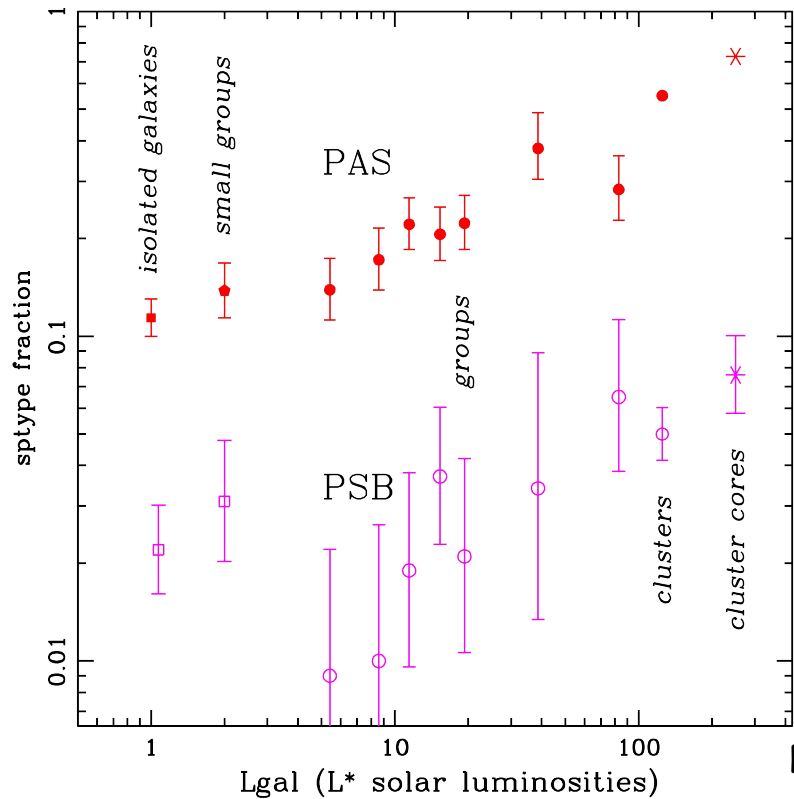
How do the galaxies go from **blue cloud** to **red sequence**?

Several mechanisms are proposed to quench galaxies.

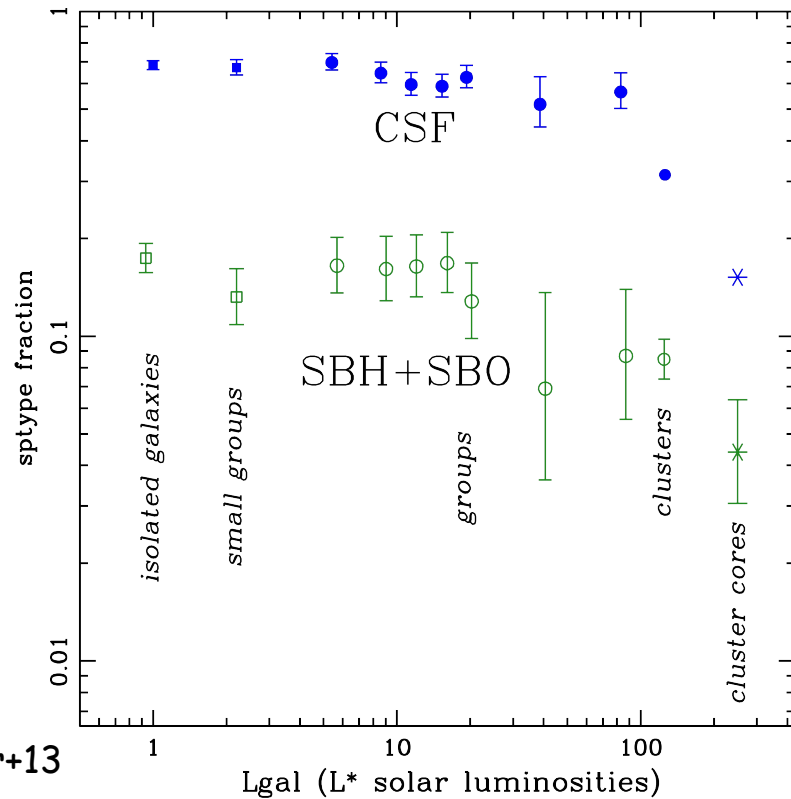
Internal and External processes



What do we observe in the local Universe?

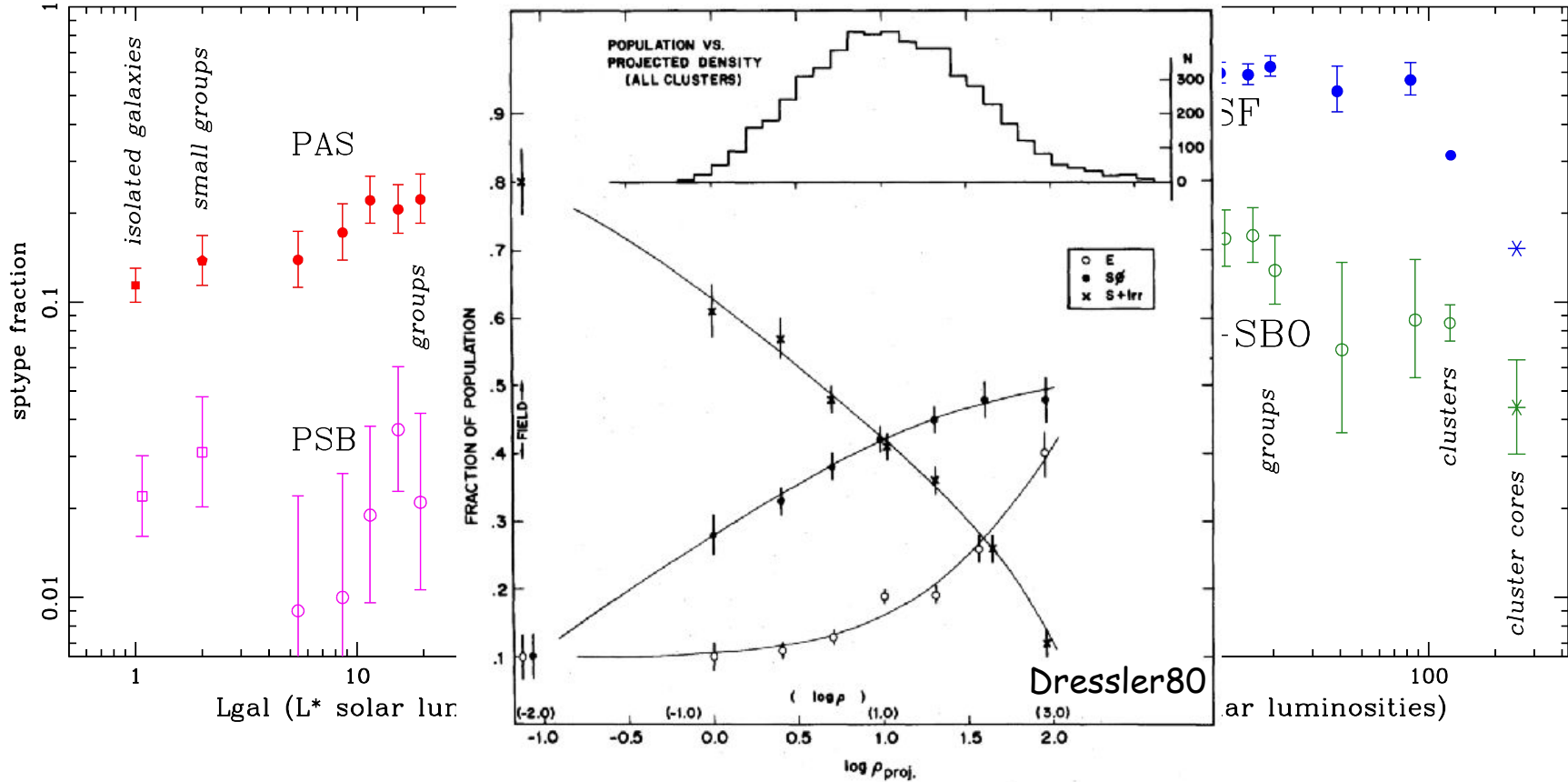


Dressler+13



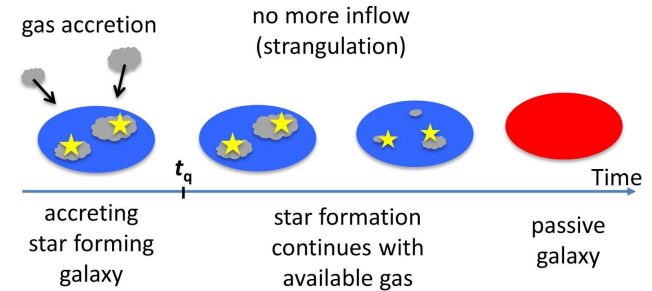
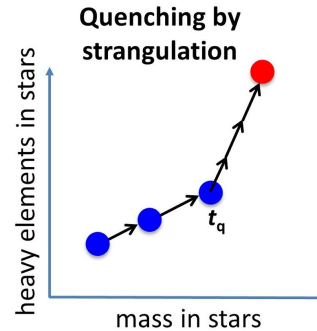
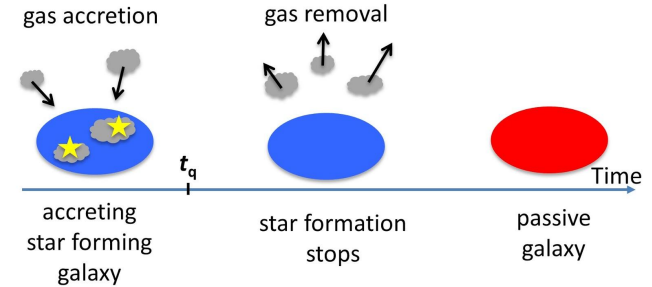
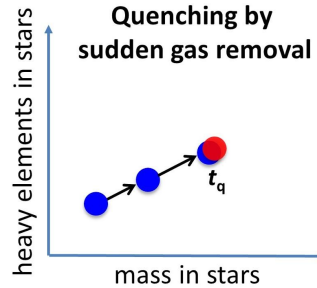
L_{gal} (L^* solar luminosities)

What do we observe in the local Universe?

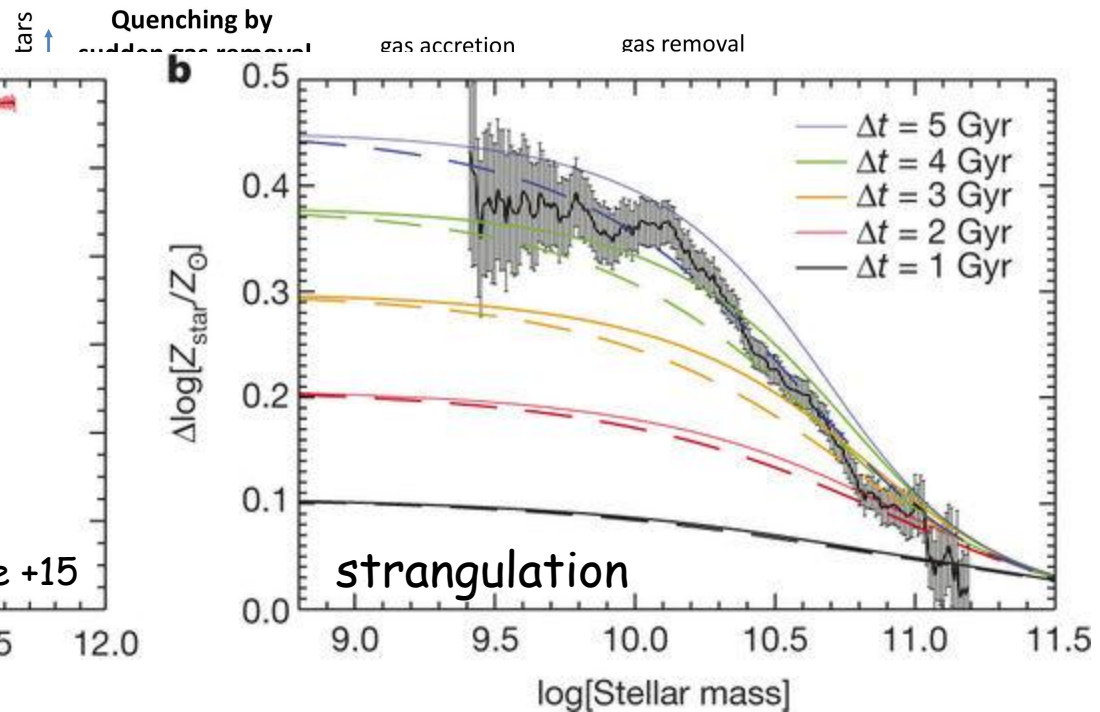
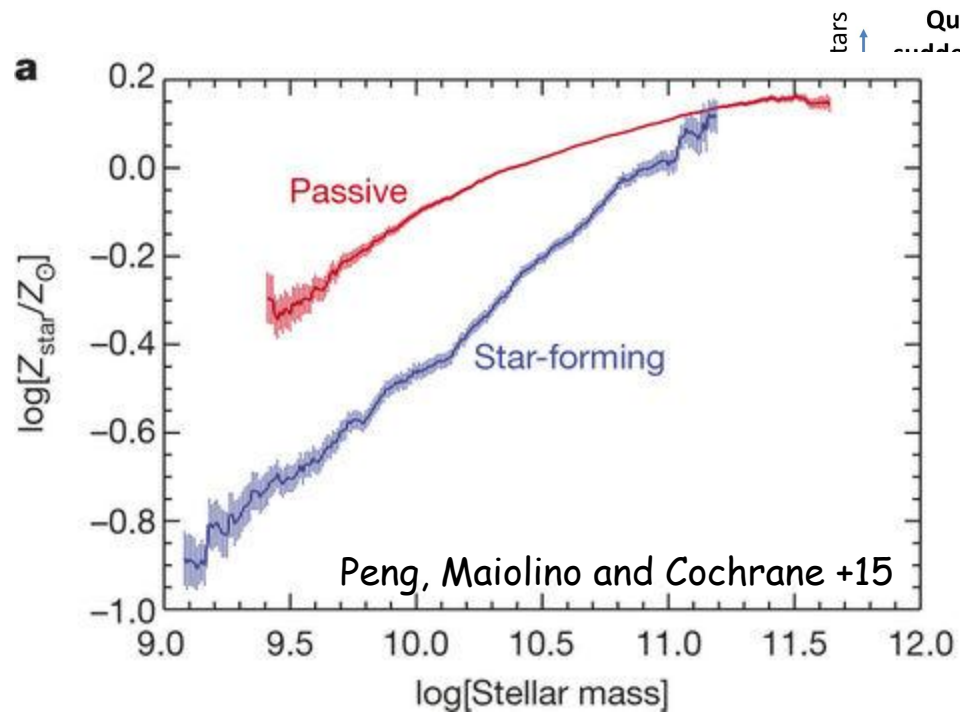


And the analytical models...

- Assuming SFR efficiency, metal enrichment and gas removal laws (as function of stellar mass), it is possible to constraint the time scales and final characteristics of galaxies.
- **Strangulation or outflows?**

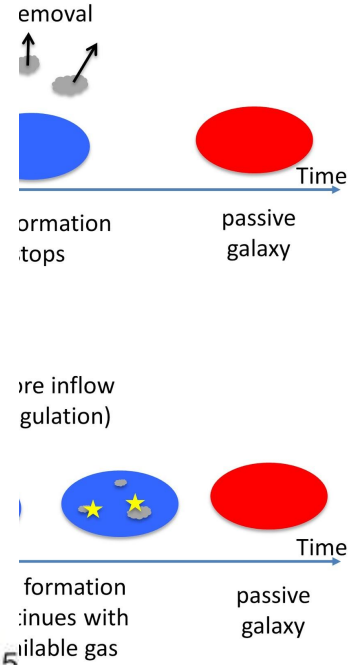
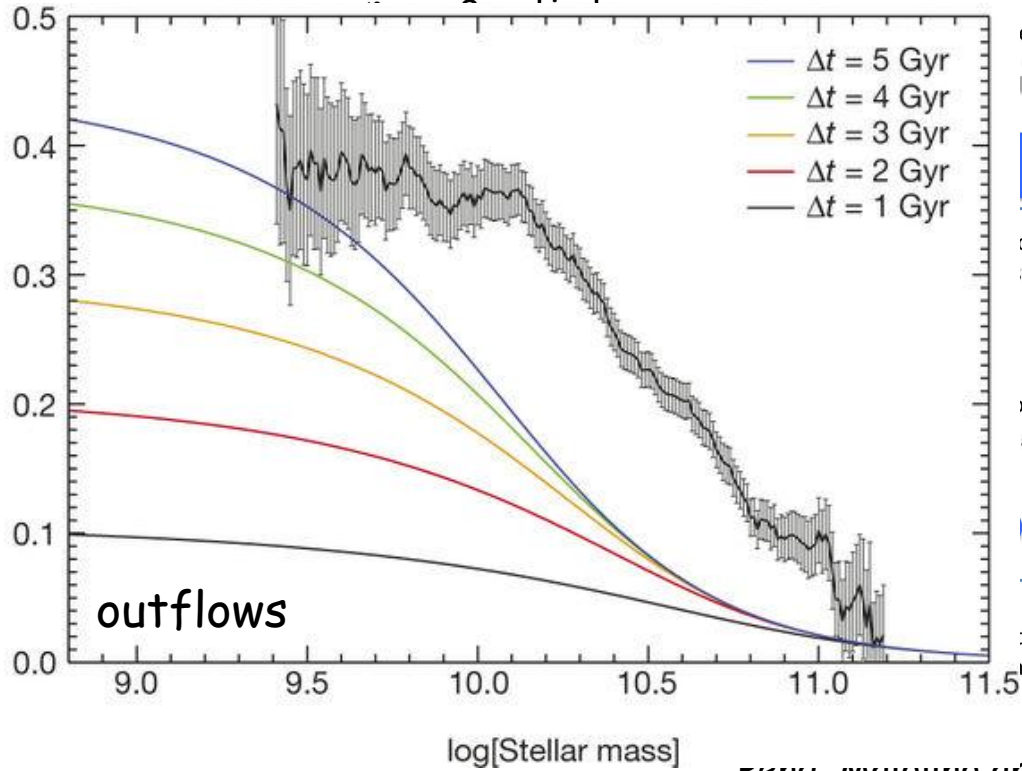


And the analytical models...



And the analytical models...

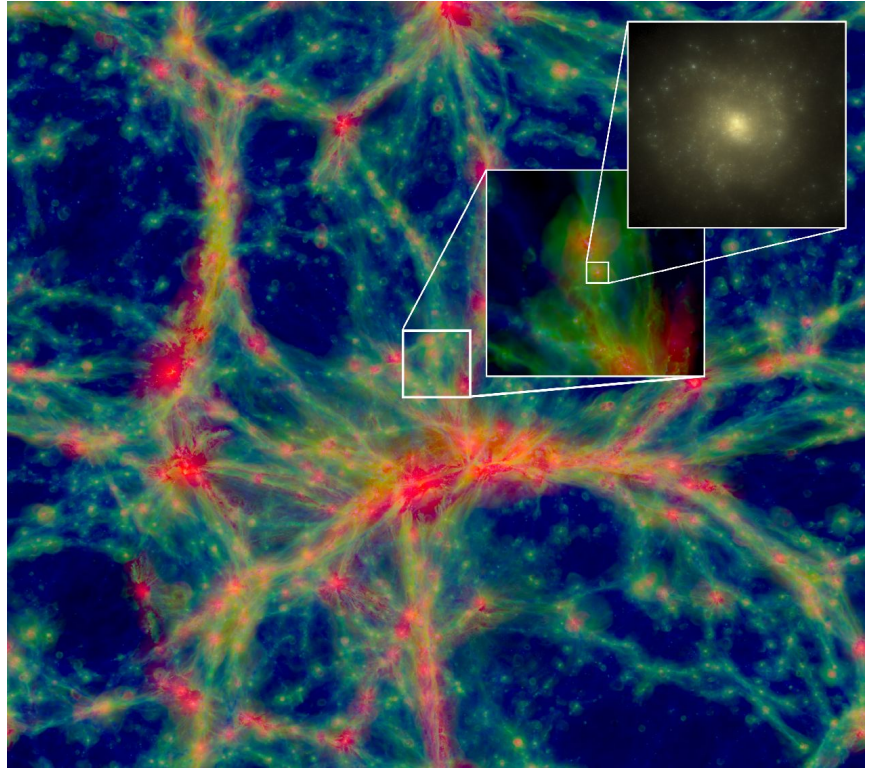
- Assuming SF metal enrichment laws (removal laws, stellar mass, to constrain scales and fiducial characteristic
- Strangulation



reng, maurogno and Cochrane +15

And N-body simulations + gas component...

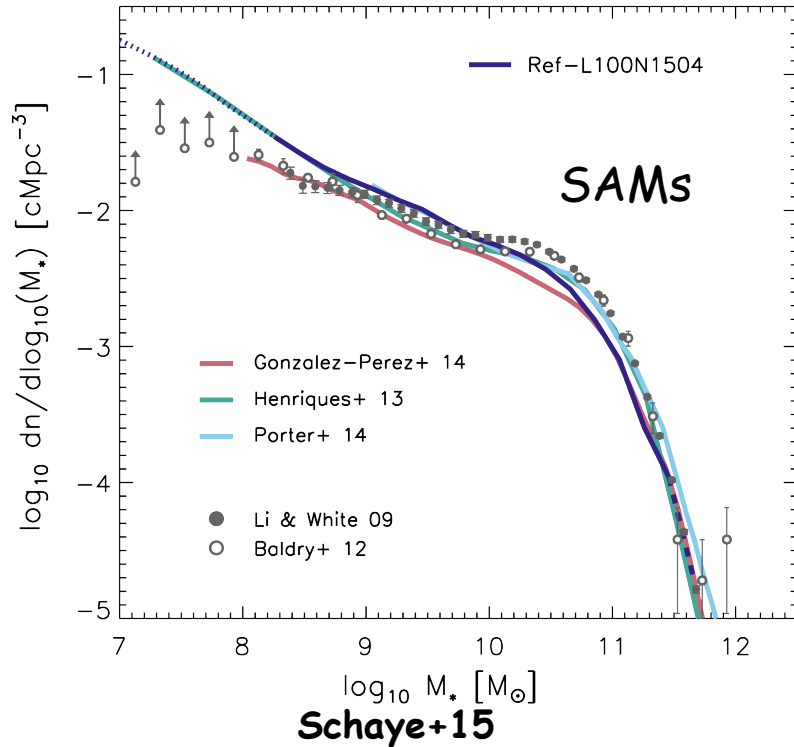
- N-body simulations are important to investigate the **halo/LSS formation** and evolution through cosmic time.
- The understanding of the **baryonic part** says how much we know about **star formation**, **gas cooling**, etc.
- **AGN feedback**, SF laws, SAMs



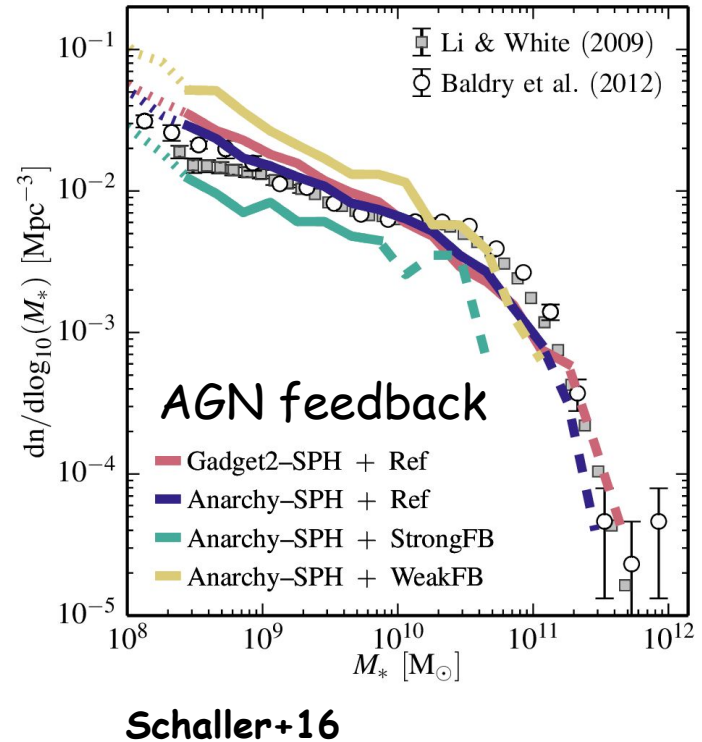
EAGLE Simulation (Schaye+15)

And N-body simulations + gas component...

GSMFs in EAGLE simulations

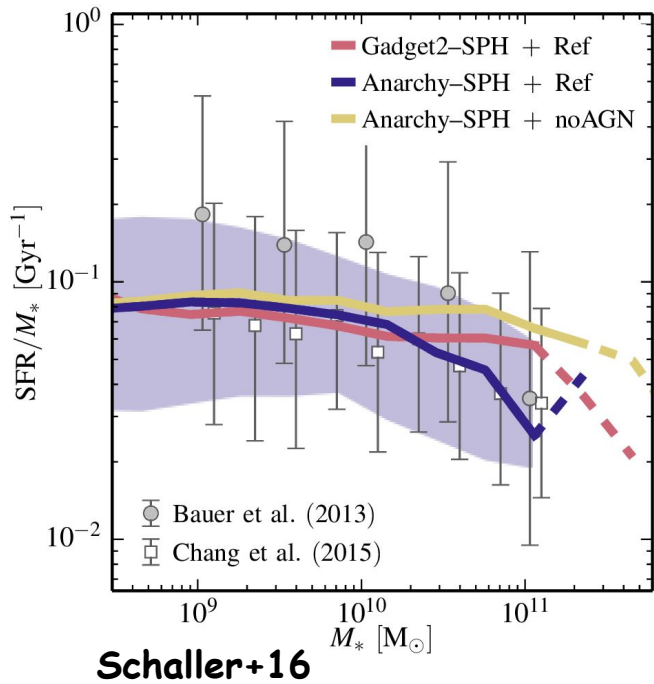
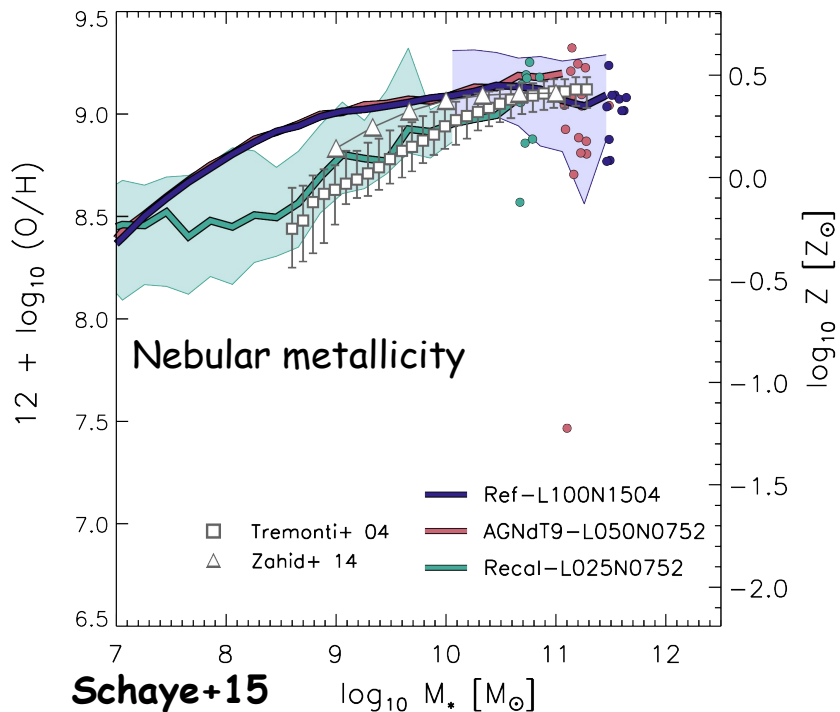


Hydrodynamical treatment

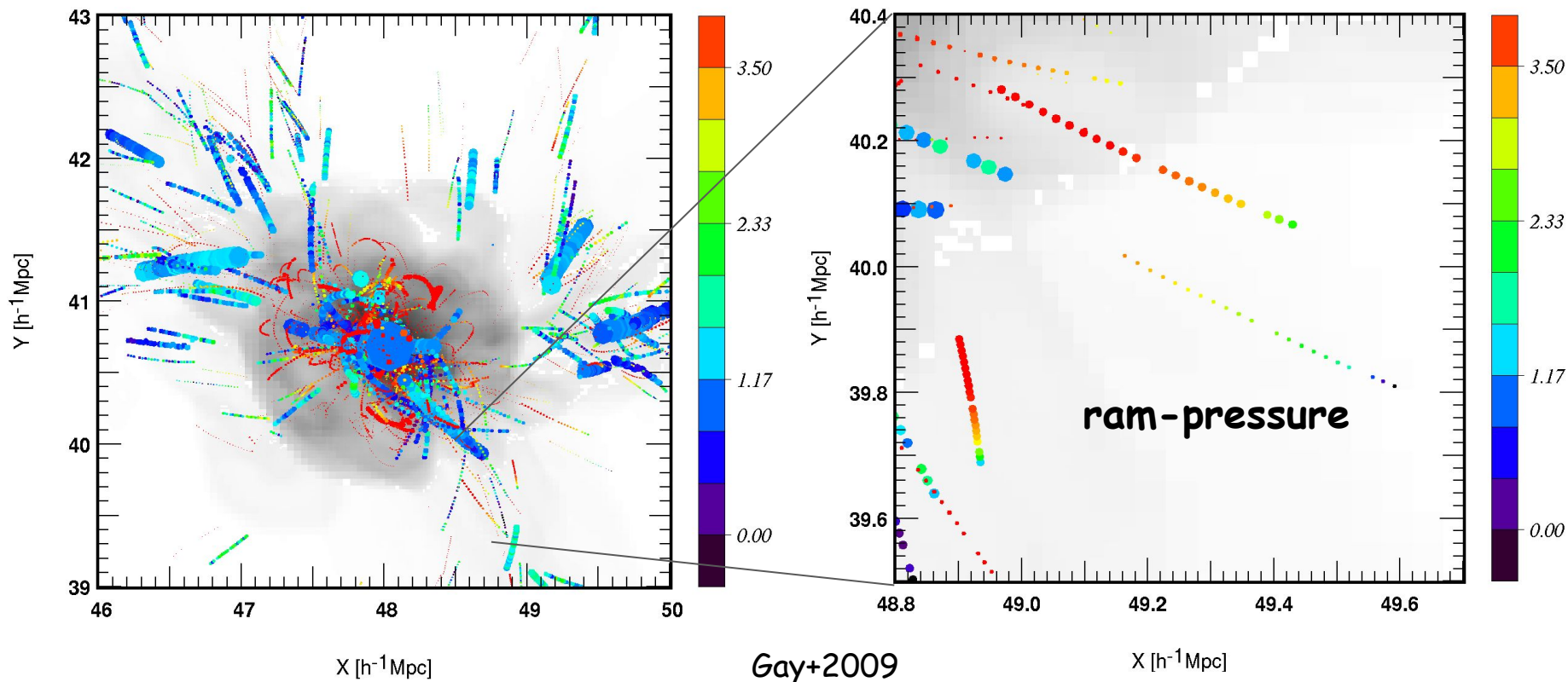


And N-body simulations + gas component...

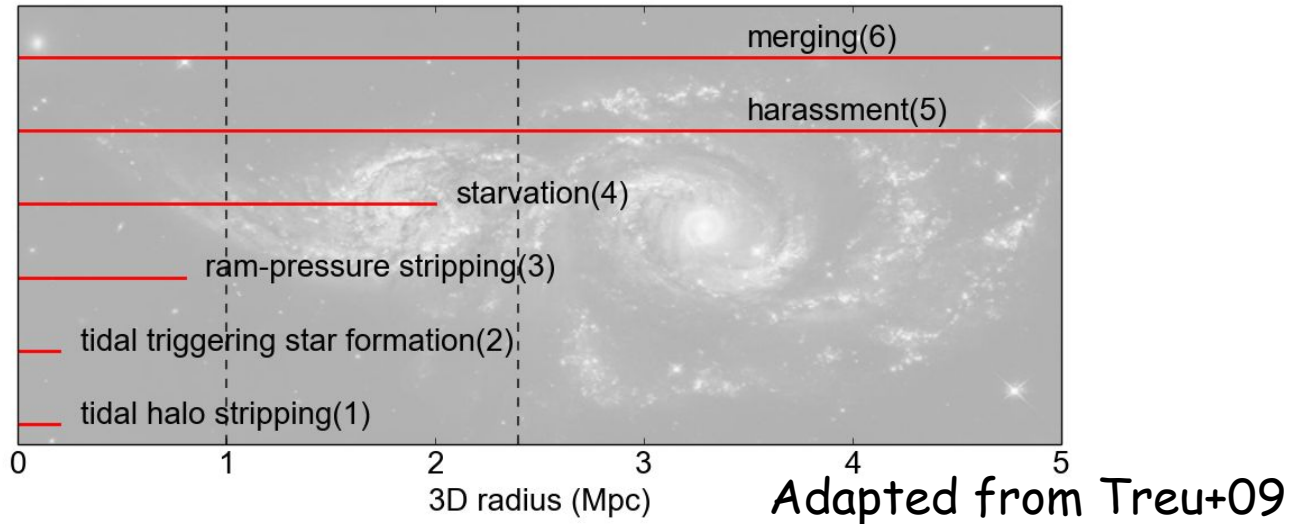
Other galaxy properties in EAGLE simulations



And N-body simulations + gas component...

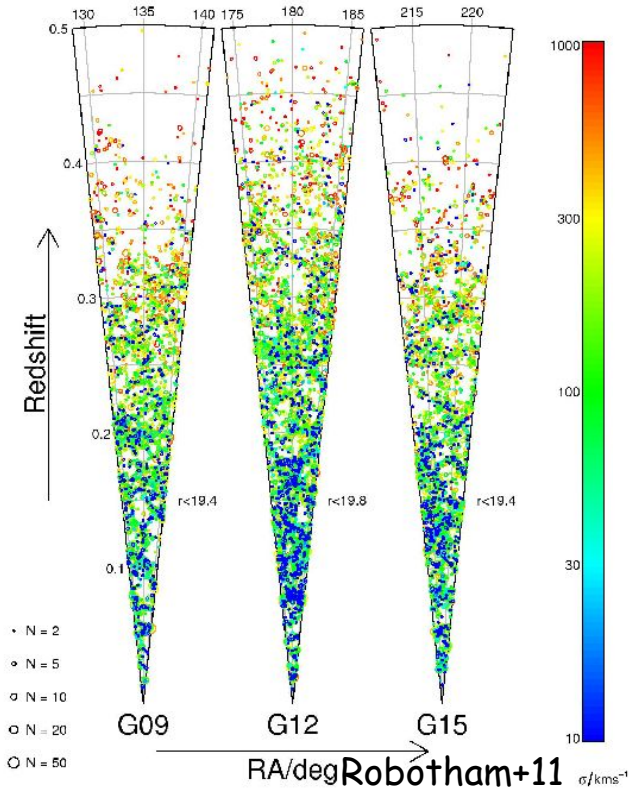


- The galaxy evolution is mostly in agreement between observations and simulations.
- However, it is still not defined when/where/how each quenching mechanism acts.



GAMA and KiDS surveys

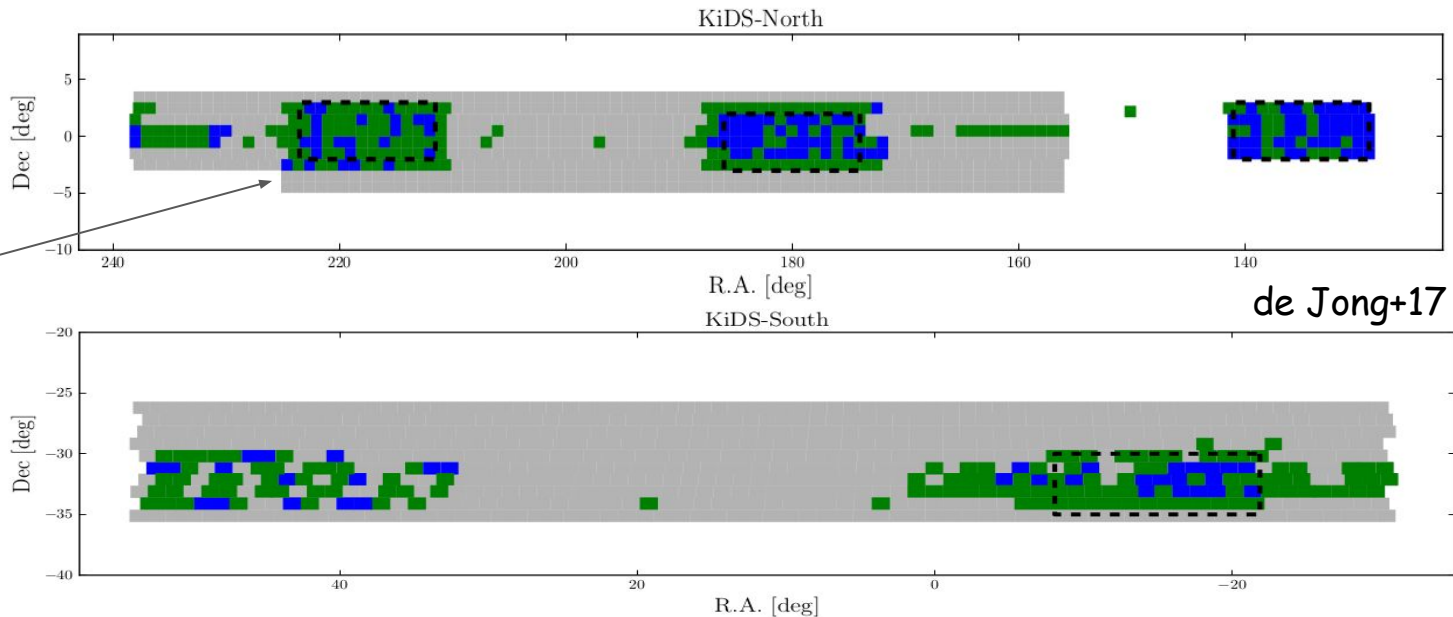
The *GAMA* survey is a spectroscopic survey of 300k galaxies down to $r=19,8$ over 286 deg².



- *G3C* catalogue is a galaxy group catalogue which has been compiled by using an adaptive FoF algorithm.
- A galaxy population analysis of *G3C* groups suffers from galaxy completeness due to magnitude-limited sample.

KiDS

- The KiDS survey covers ~ 450 sq.deg. in ugr bands down to $r=25$.



Overlapping
with several
GAMA fields

KiDS



- KiDS sample: volume-limited sample consists of galaxies brighter than $r < 22.5$ and $M_r < -19.3$.
- Propose a galaxy environment technique adapted to include PDF(z).
- Apply it on KiDS database and investigate the G3C galaxy population as function of the environment.

The galaxy environment technique

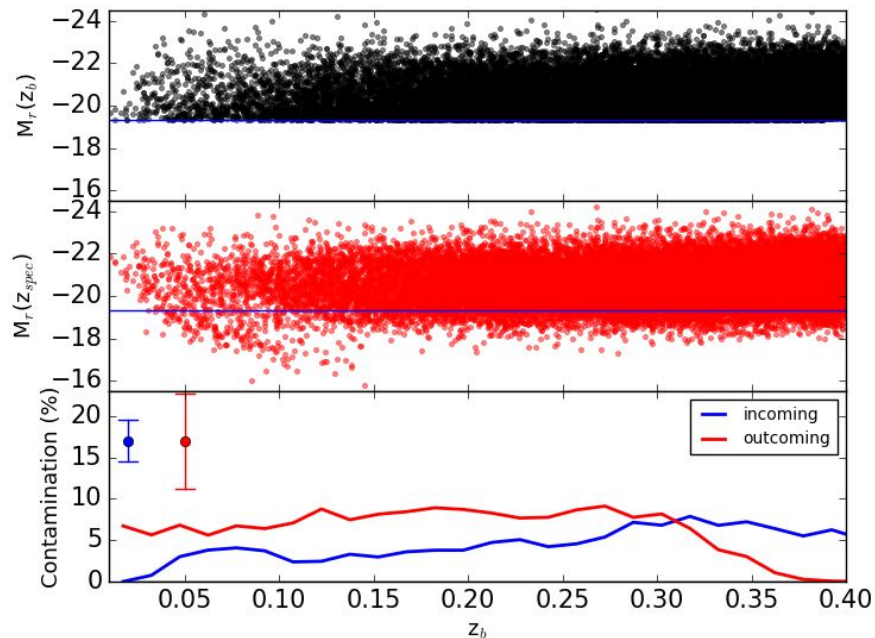
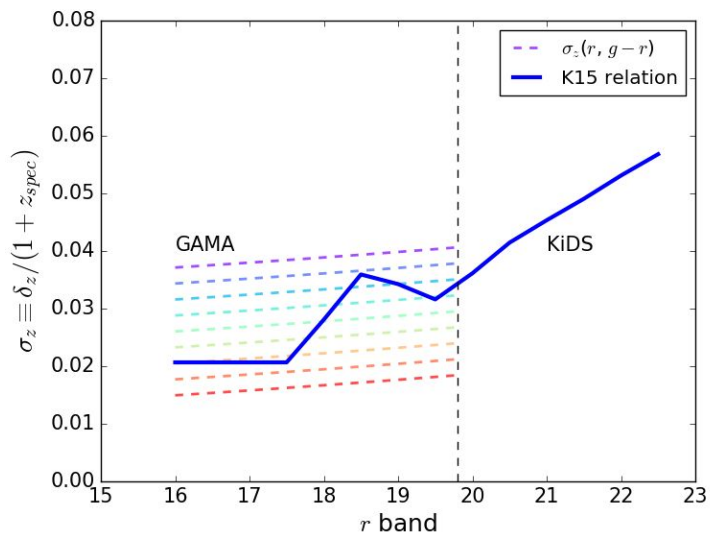
- Galaxy environment is defined as local density of galaxies within a certain volume.
- The k-Nearest Neighbour (**kNN**) technique is adapted to include the PDFs.
- Neighbours -> Probability of being a neighbour
- We consider a cylinder which its length follows the photo-z uncertainties of KiDS photo-zs.
- Test this technique on **KiDS mock catalogue**

$$\sigma(R_0, z_0) = \frac{S_k}{\pi R_{\text{kNN}}^2}.$$

$$P_i = \int_{z_0 - \Delta_z(1+z_0)}^{z_0 + \Delta_z(1+z_0)} PDF(z) dz.$$

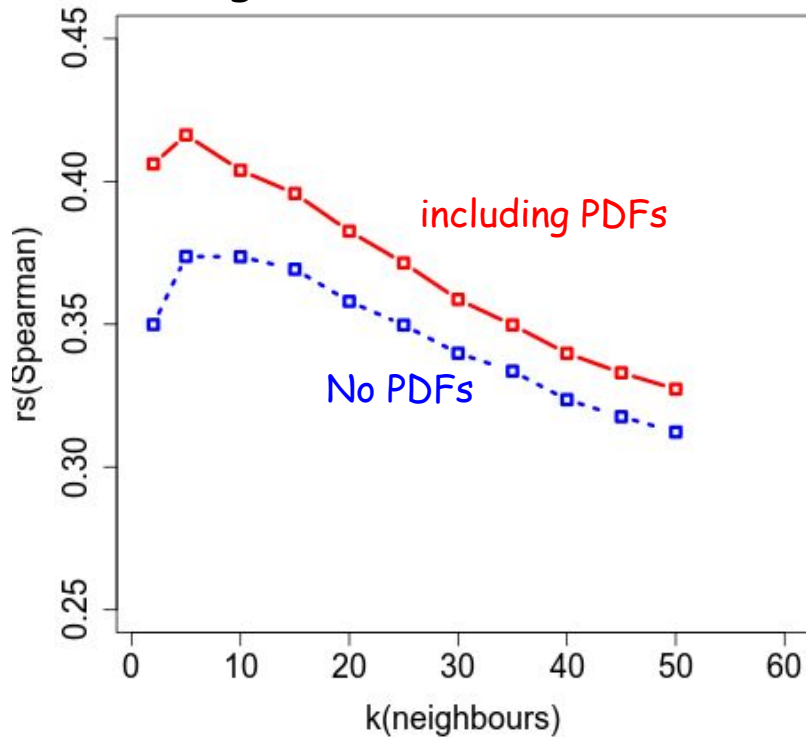
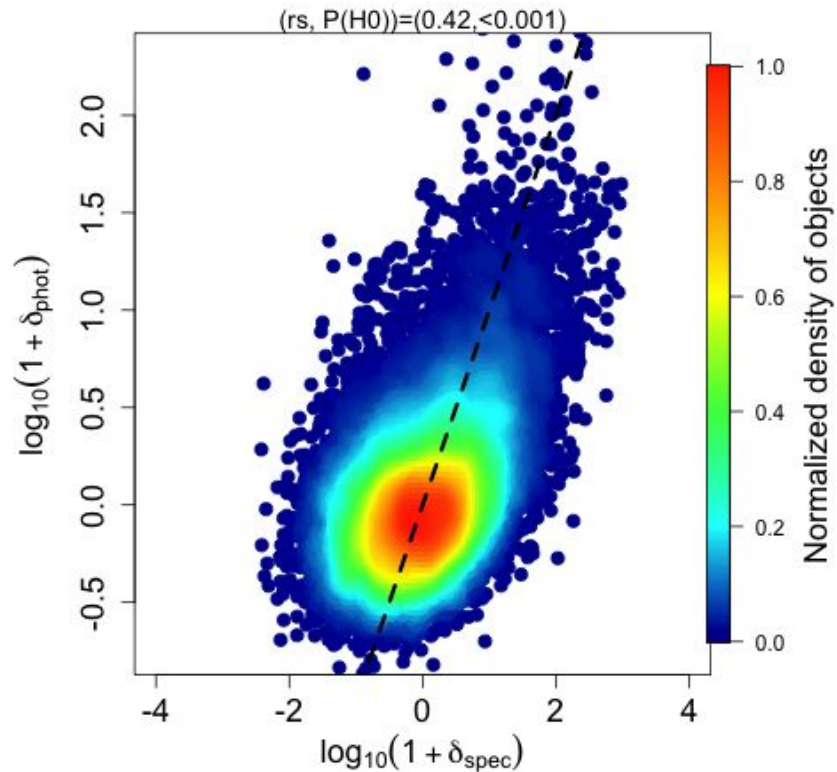
KiDS mock catalogue

- KiDS-like sample extracted from Merson+12 lightcones.
- The photo-zs are generated by using the match GAMA/KiDS.
- Contamination due to photo-z uncertainties and border effects are taken into account.



The galaxy environment technique

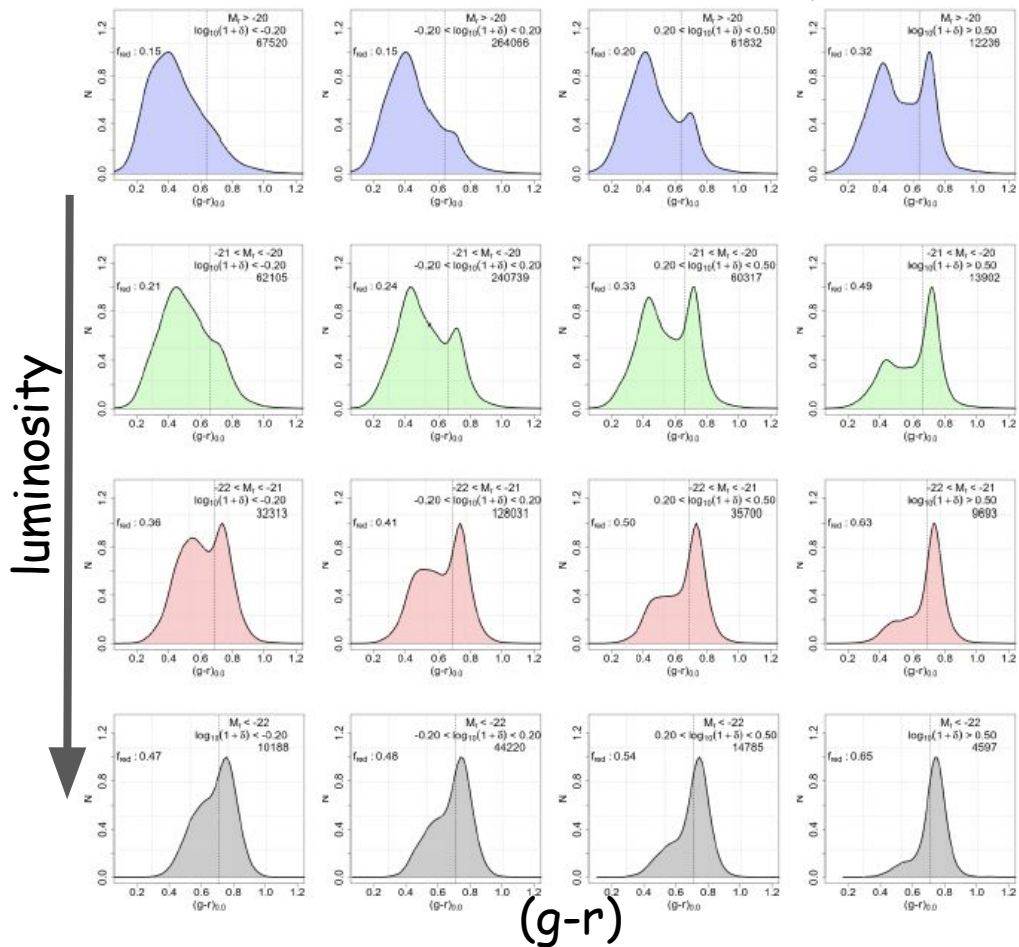
Results of KiDS mock catalogues



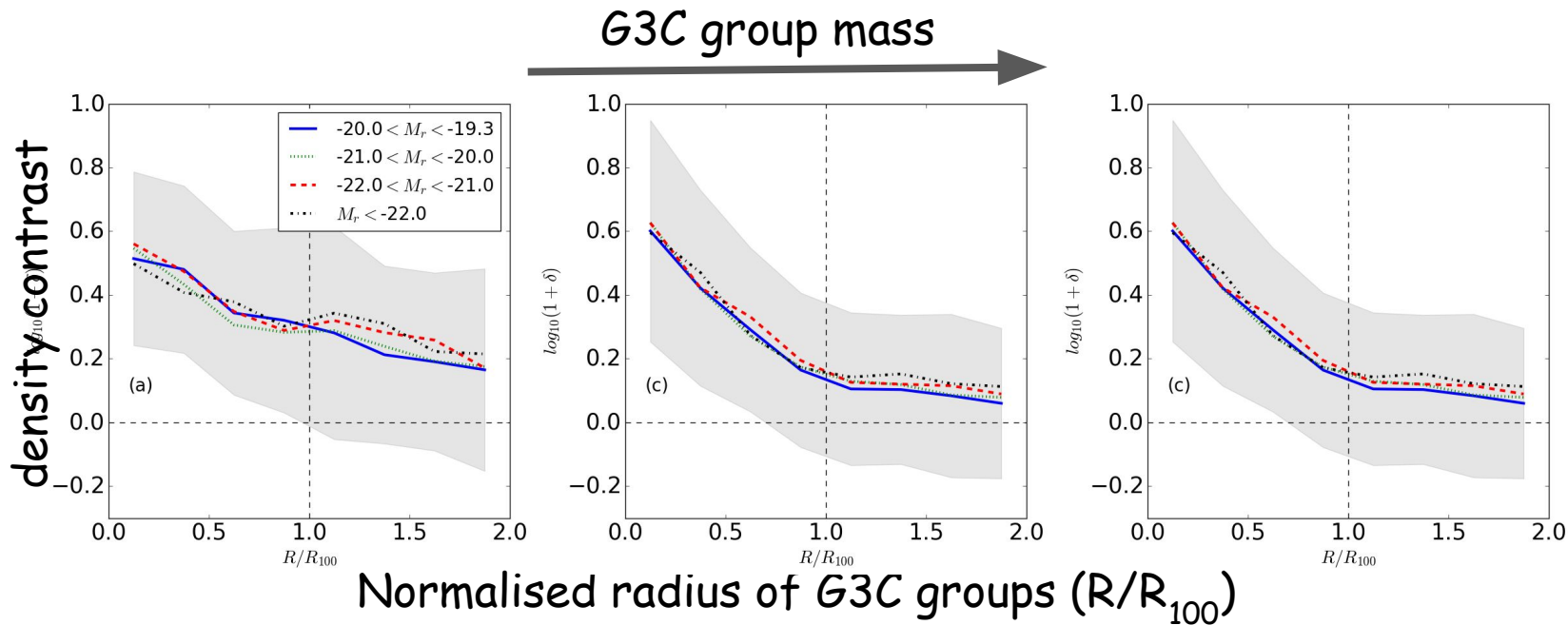
The galaxy environment technique

denser environments \rightarrow

- This technique was able to recover the relation between the luminosity, local density and (g-r).
- Denser environments present higher fraction of **red galaxies** for a certain luminosity bin.



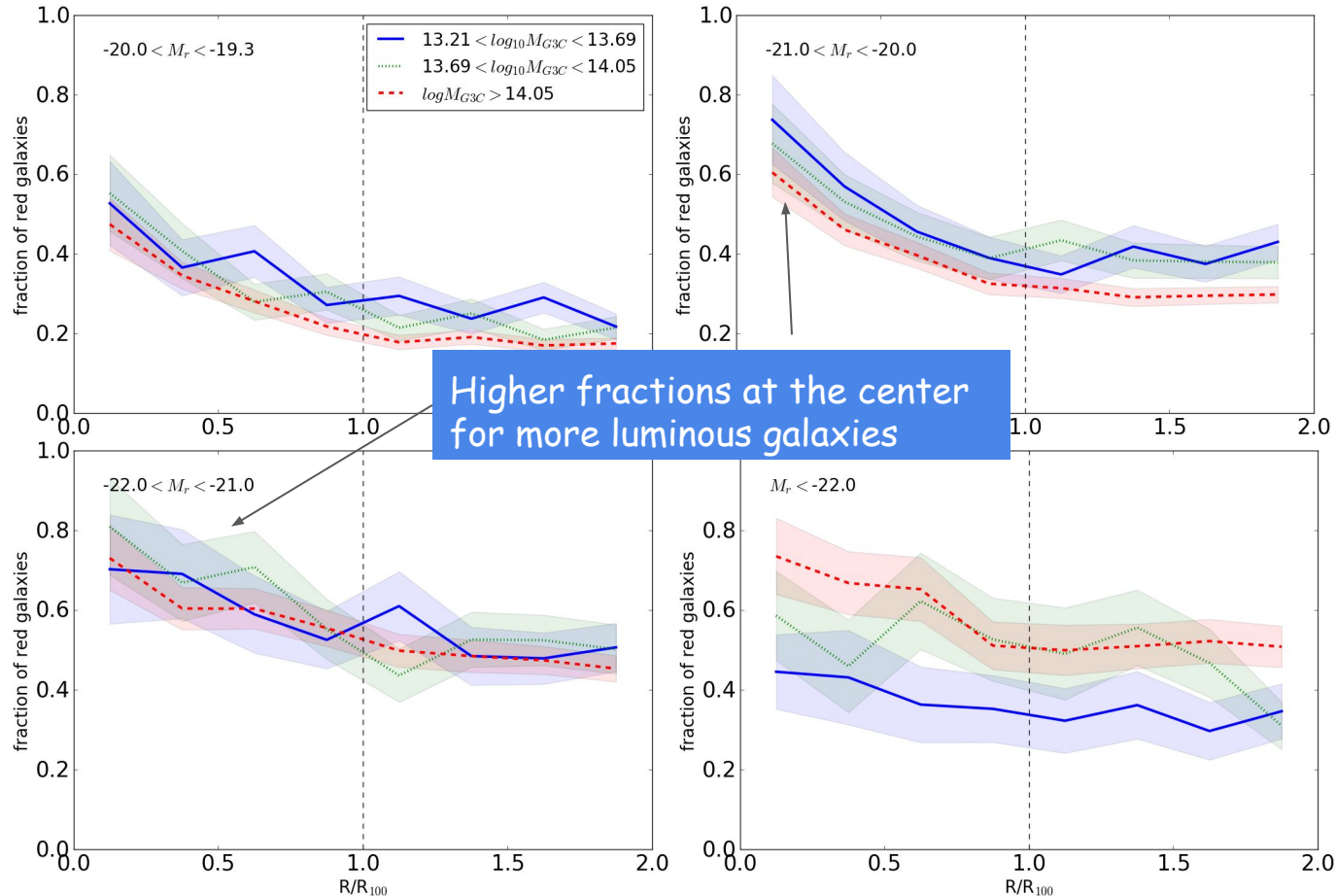
The G3C galaxy population analysis



- The density profiles of G3C groups becomes more prominent for higher group masses.

The G3C galaxy population analysis

- Higher fraction at the center for more luminous galaxies.
- Most luminous bins \rightarrow few number statistics
- Our analysis is limited by the photo-z uncertainties.

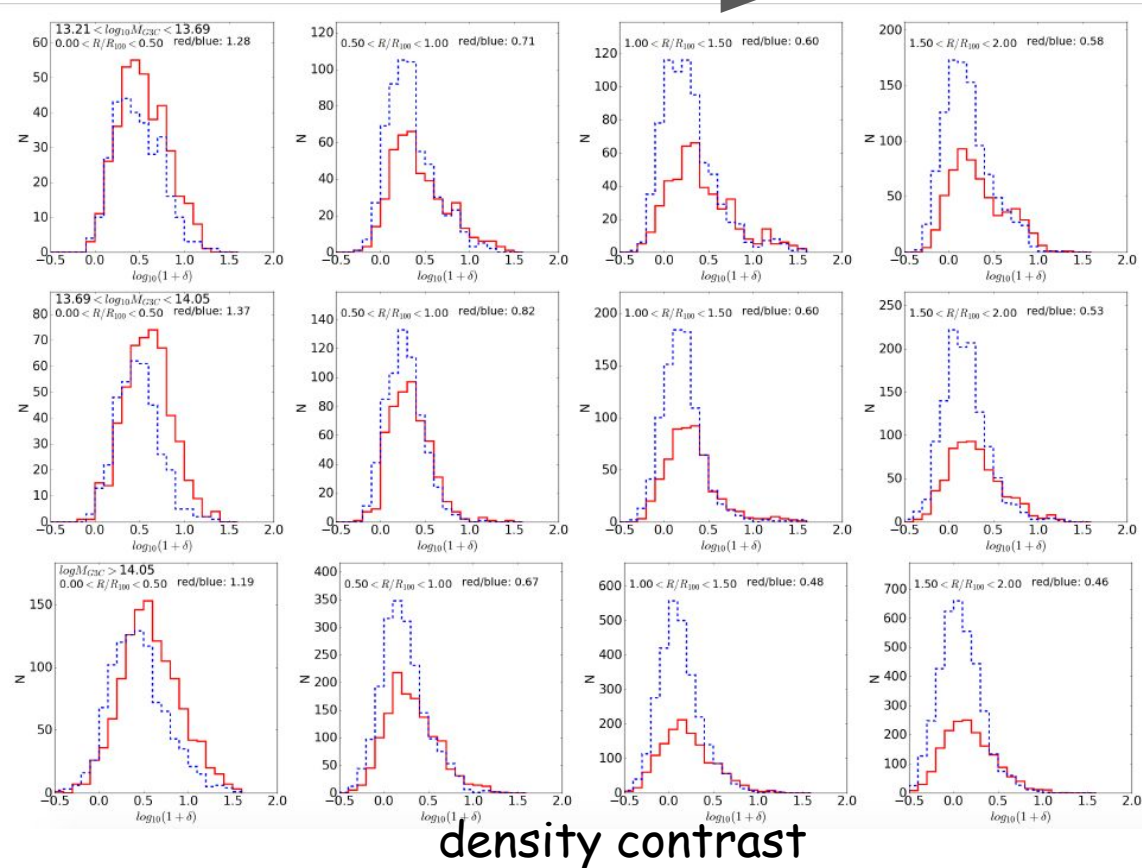


The G3C galaxy population analysis

Normalised G3C radius

- High dominance of **red** galaxies up to $R/R_{100} < 0.5$.
- Small shift in density contrast at the center, between **blue** and **red** galaxies
- At $0.5 < R/R_{100} < 1$, **blue** galaxies start being predominant.
- On the outskirts, **blue** galaxies are the majority ($\sim 2:1$).
- Projection effects will be taken into account.

G3C mass ↓



Conclusions

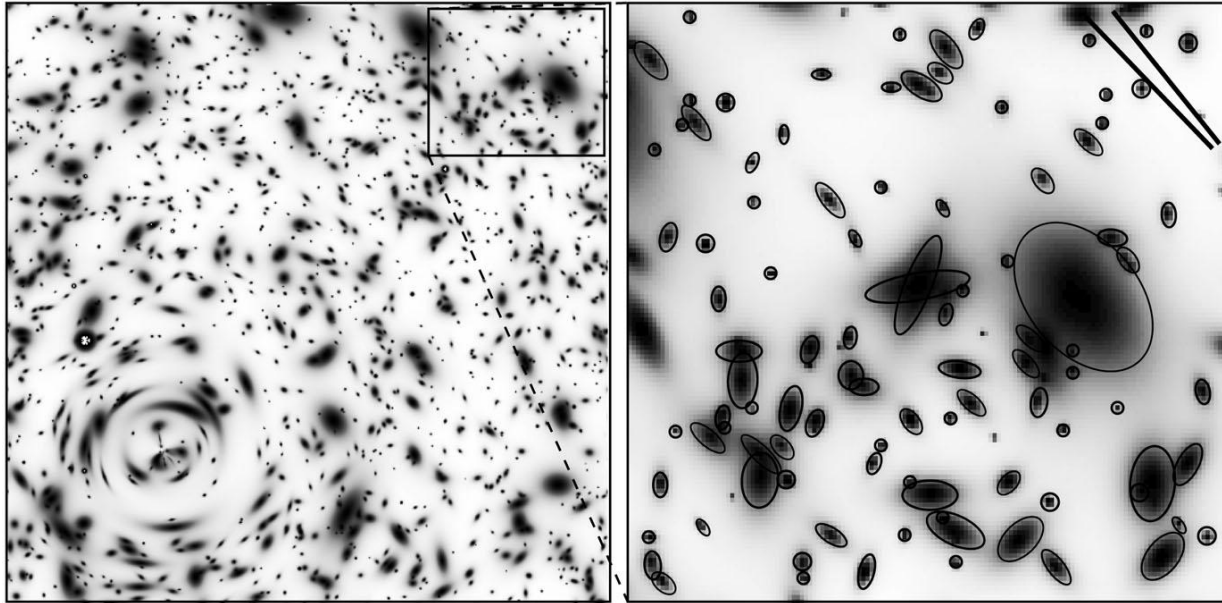
- We demonstrated the **capability of the adapted k-NN technique** to recover the galaxy environment in *G3C* groups using a (deeper) KiDS sample.
- Systematically **higher fraction of red galaxies at central regions** of more massive *G3C* groups ($R/R_{100} < 0.5$), indicating more intense environment.
- The density contrast distribution for **red galaxies present an excess of high density regions when compared to the blue one.**
- However, our results were limited by the KiDS photo-z uncertainties.
- Perspective: projection effects will be taken into account using PDFs of galaxies.
- Apply this technique in other photo-z surveys: J-PAS, S-PLUS and J-PLUS.

A weak lensing study of troughs using the KiDS, GAMA and MICE galaxy catalogues

Browers et al., in preparation

Ongoing project...

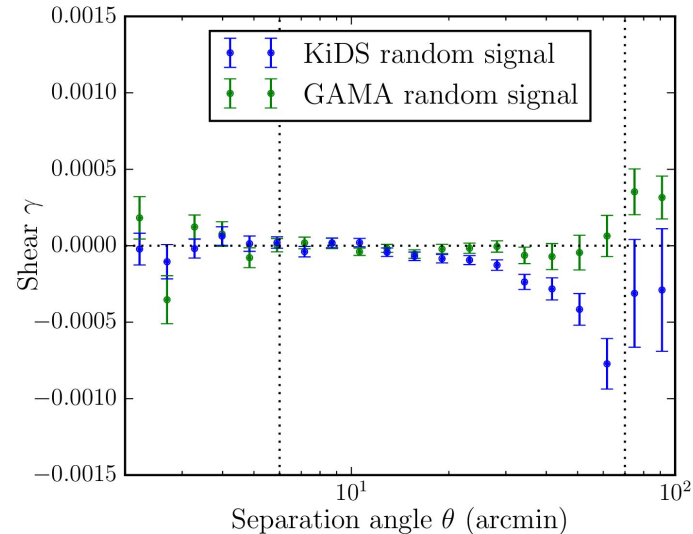
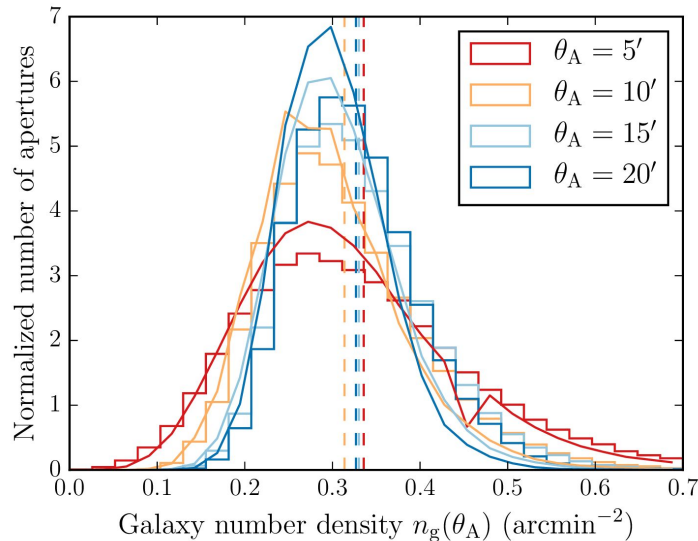
- **Troughs** -> projected **underdensities regions** in the galaxy density field.
- **Weak lensing analysis** using *GAMA* and *KiDS* volume-limited samples.



Mellier99

Ongoing project...

- **Troughs** -> projected **underdensities regions** in the galaxy density field.
- **Weak lensing analysis** using **GAMA** and **KiDS** volume-limited samples.
- **Ridges and Troughs** are identified using fixed apertures in the sky.



Browsers et al., in preparation

Ongoing project...

- **Troughs** -> projected
- **Weak lensing analysis**
- **Ridges and Troughs**

galaxy density field.

limited samples.

res in the sky.

