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# VST-GAME: Galaxy Assembly as a function of Mass and Environment with VST

**A. Mercurio**  
and the VST-GAME team\*

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INAF- OSSERVATORIO ASTRONOMICO DI CAPODIMONTE

# Galaxy Assembly as a function of Mass and Environment with VST (VST-GAME)

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# Galaxy Assembly as a function of Mass and Environment with VST (VST-GAME)

PI: A. Mercurio (INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte, OANa)

The main aim of the survey is to disentangle and quantify the relative impacts of [mass-quenching](#) (e.g. AGN/SN feedback) and [environmental-quenching](#) (e.g. ram-pressure and/or tidal stripping, harassment, group-cluster collisions and “starvation”).

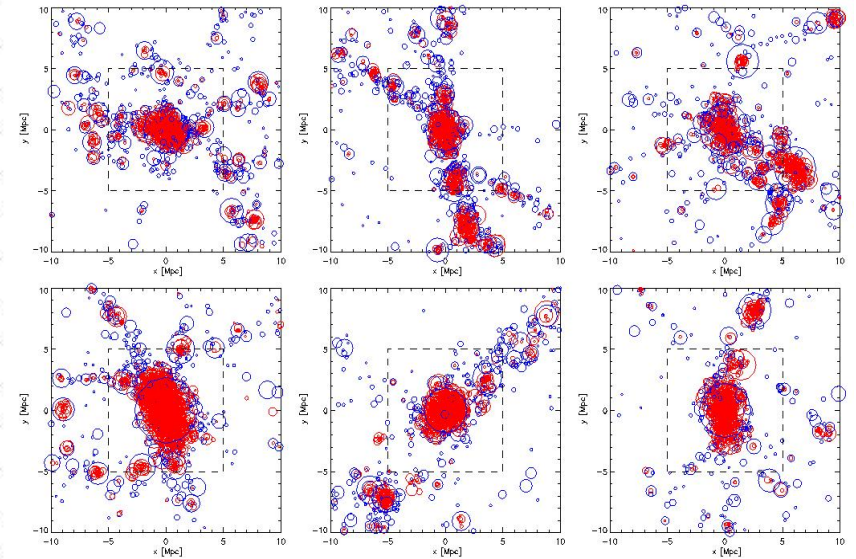
One key missing ingredient is a panoramic and homogeneous dataset of high-quality optical imaging of galaxies in a wide and largely unexplored range of cluster environments, down to the dwarf regime ( $10^9 M_{\odot}$ ), at a redshift when the galaxy population was still rapidly evolving.

# Galaxy Assembly as a function of Mass and Environment with VST (VST-GAME)

PI: A. Mercurio (INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte, OANa)

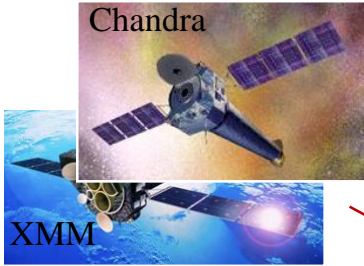
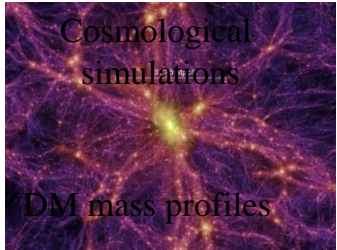
300h VST survey of perform a unique wide field coverage ( $20 \times 20 \text{ Mpc}^2$  at  $z=0.4$ ) of 12 massive galaxy clusters, at  $0.2 < z < 0.6$  ( $z$  median  $\sim 0.4$ ), in four bands ( $u'$ ,  $g'$ ,  $r'$ ,  $i'$ ), to explore galaxy evolution from the inner core to well beyond the virial radius ( $\sim 5 R_{\text{vir}}$ ), following the infall of galaxies along filaments, within groups, or directly from the field, up to  $10^9 M_{\odot}$ , where model predictions are in tension with the data (e.g. too many dwarfs).

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MACSJ0025.4-1222	00:25:29	12:22:54	0.586	---
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Abell 1063S	22:48:45	-44:31:50	0.348	22.5



# Multi-wavelength approach: from 10 kpc to ~10 Mpc

**Galaxy Formation and evolution**



PI: M. Donahue  
Baryon mass distribution  
X-ray masses  
ICM physics & metallicity

PI: S. Ettori

VIMOS Large Prog (230 hr)  
~500 members per cluster  
+ arcs redshifts

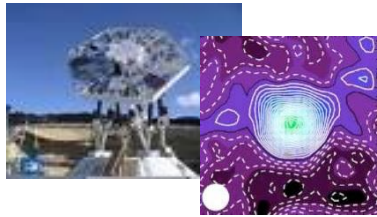


VLT

PI: P. Rosati

High-z gals  
Dynamical analysis  
Stellar masses

Bolocam, Mustang



PI: K. Umetsu

ICM physics  
DM & Baryon masses  
SZ observations

High-z gals

LBT



PI: M. Nonino

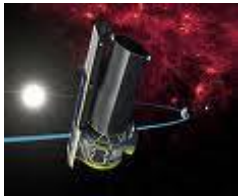
High-z galaxies

WL masses profile  
Stellar masses

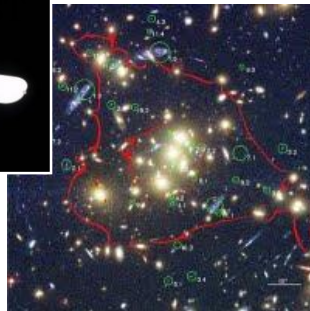
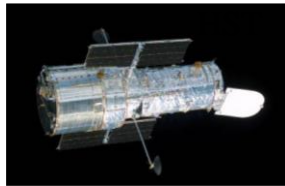
Strong Lensing  
Mass profile in the core

Subaru (+ ESO-WFI)  
VISTA+ VST

Spitzer



PI: W. Zheng R. Bowuens



Treasury Program  
(530 orbits)  
PI: M. Postman

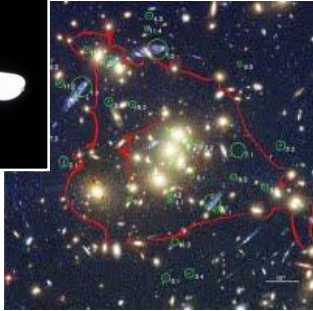
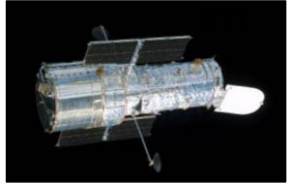


PI: K. Umetsu  
M. Nonino  
A. Mercurio

# Multi-wavelength approach: from 10 kpc to ~10 Mpc

Strong Lensing  
Mass profile

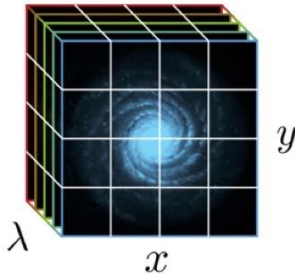
**From the core**



Treasury Program  
(530 orbits)

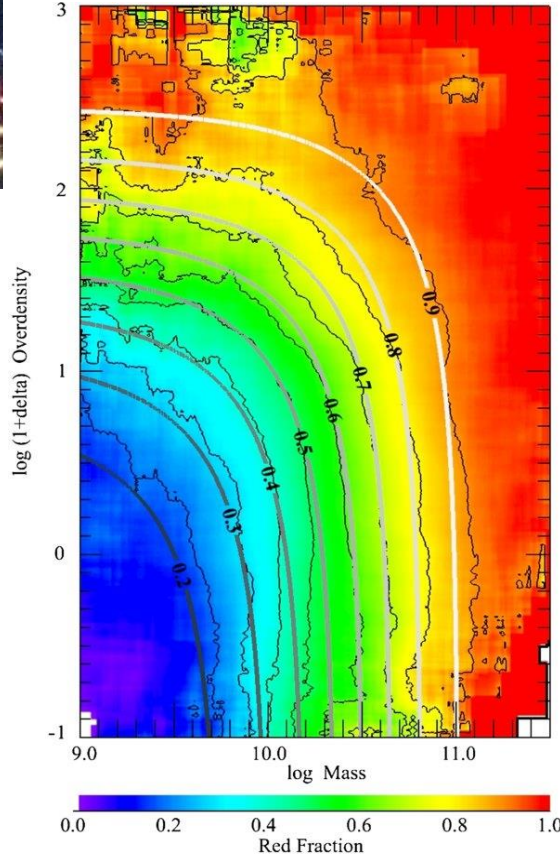
PI: M. Postman

MUSE  
Integral Field  
Spectroscopy



Archive and  
Proprietary data  
(P.I. C. Grillo)

Galaxy formation and  
evolution



*Peng et al. 2010*

VIMOS Large Prog (230 hr)  
~500 members per cluster  
+ arcs redshifts

High-z gals  
Dynamical analysis  
Stellar masses

VLT



PI: P. Rosati

**To the outskirts**

Environment

WL masses profile  
Stellar masses

VST + VISTA



M. Nonino  
A. Mercurio

Mass



# CLASH-VLT LP: completed on 3/2016 (207h)

## Final redshift sample (nearly final):

~34500 redshifts (from ~50000 spectra incl. duplicates)

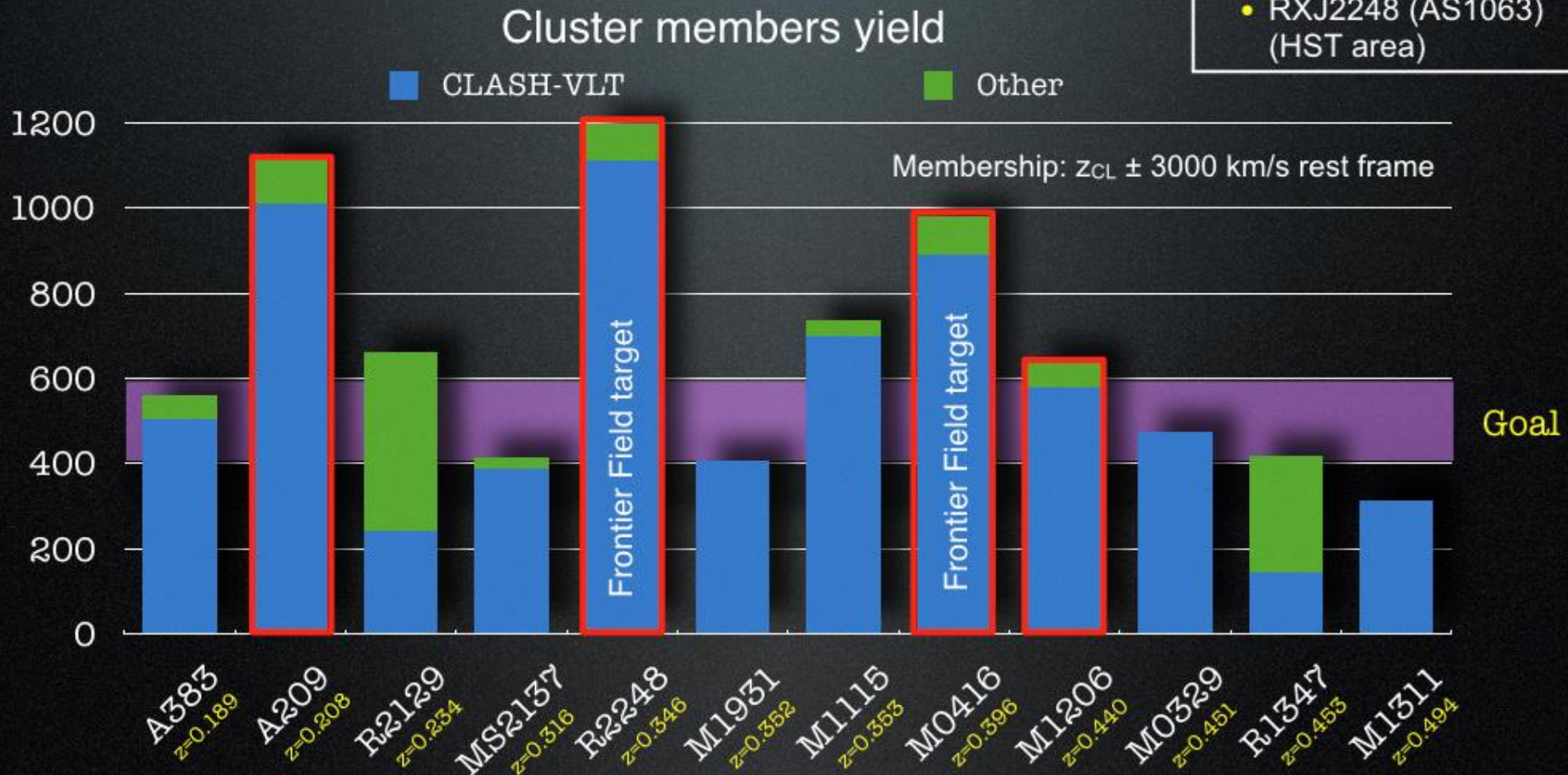
~7300 cluster members

~200 lensed galaxies to  $z \sim 7$  (>300 X-ray Chandra sources)

➔ 19 published papers to date

### Redshift catalogs released to date:

- MACS1206
- MACS0416
- MACS2129
- A209
- RXJ2248 (AS1063) (HST area)



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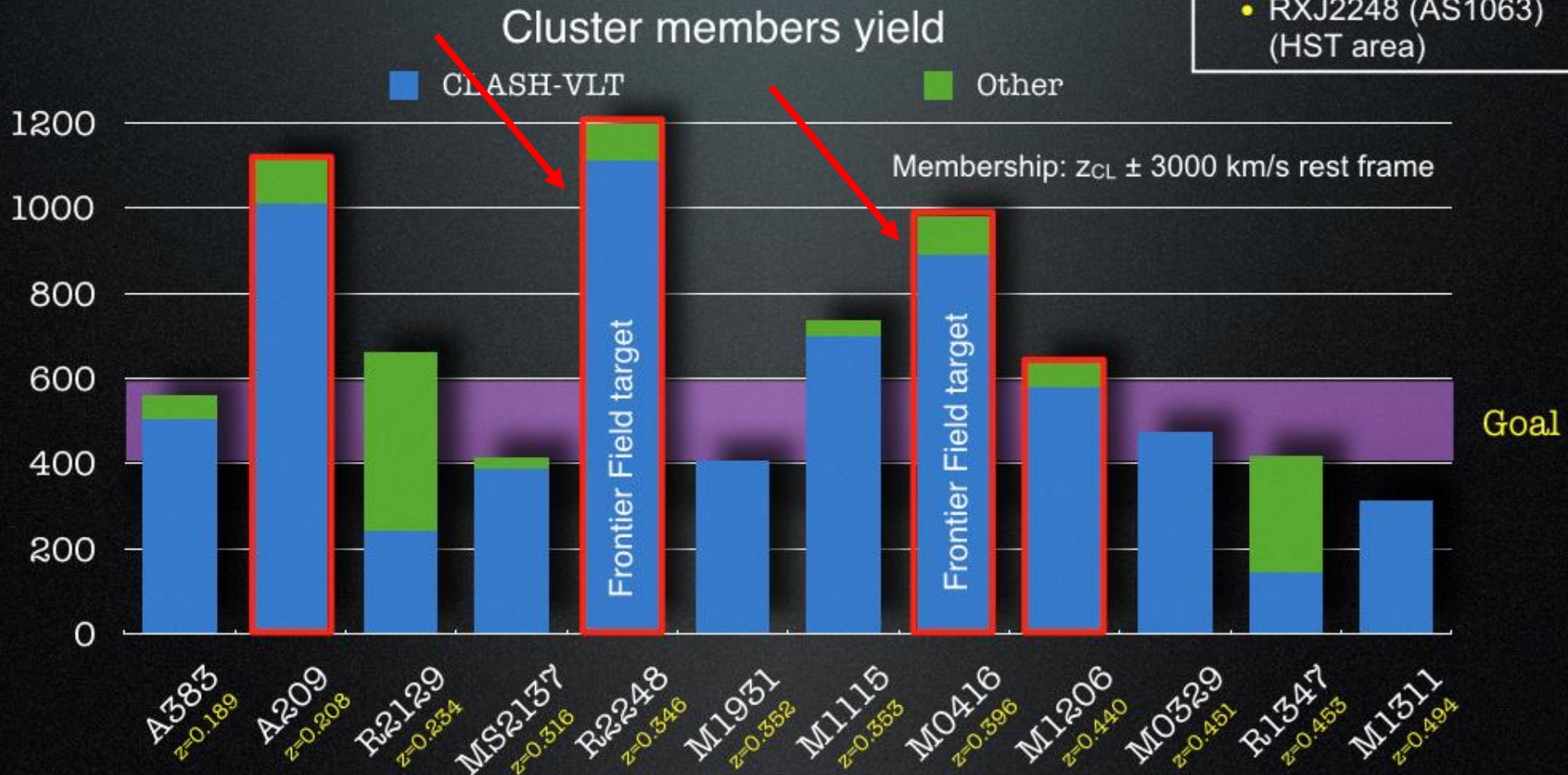
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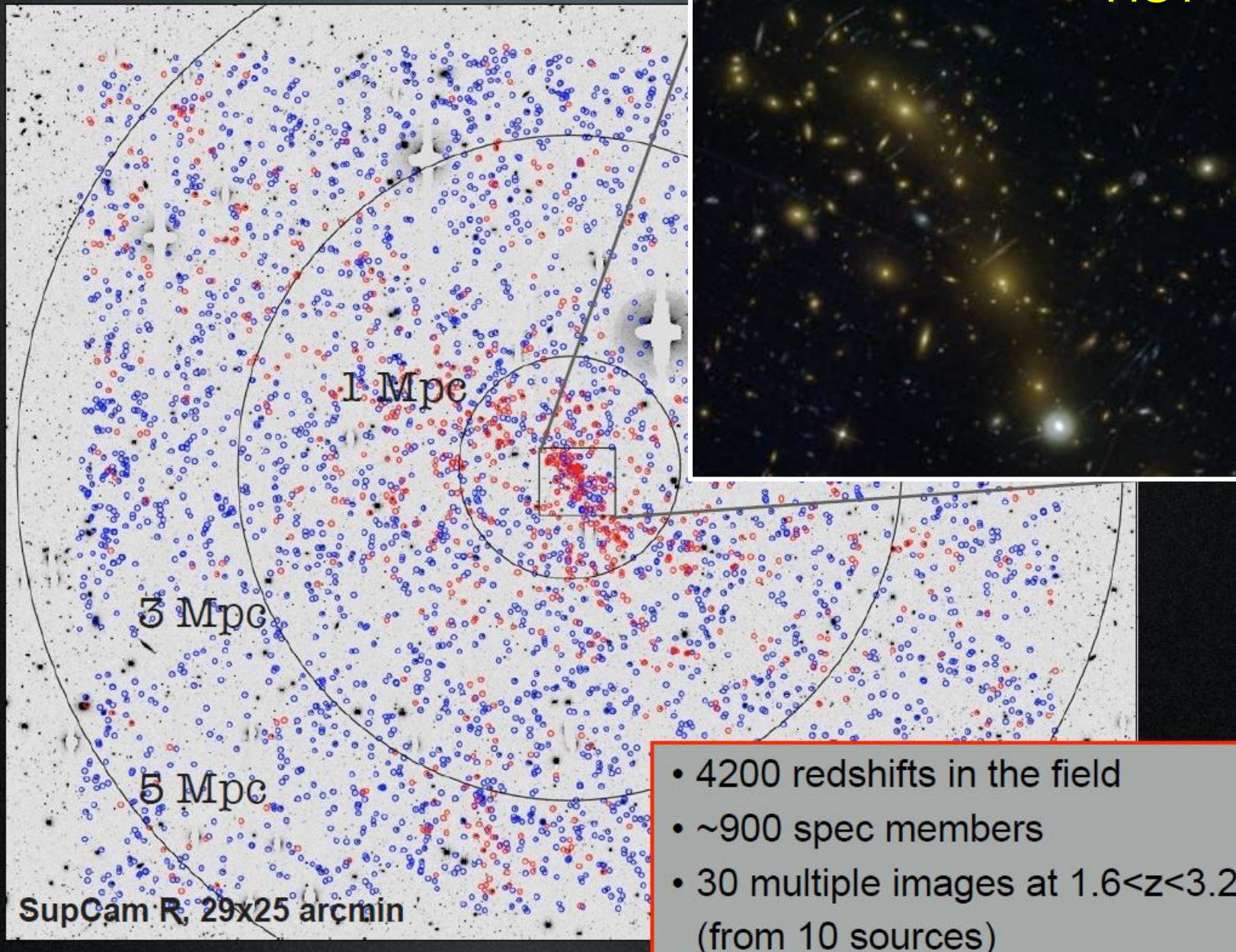
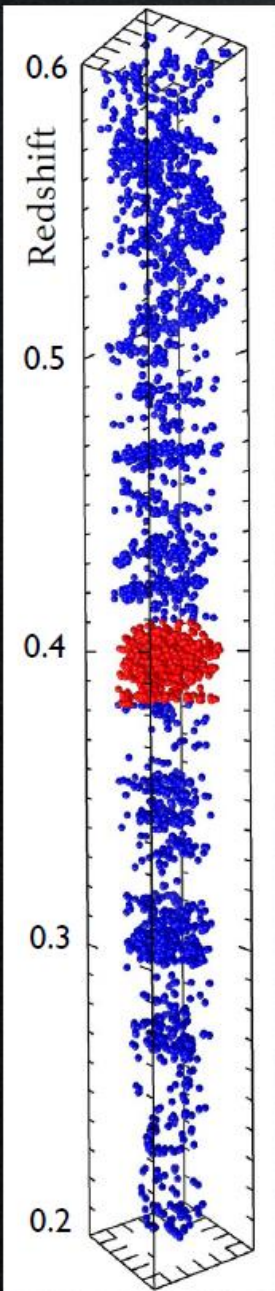
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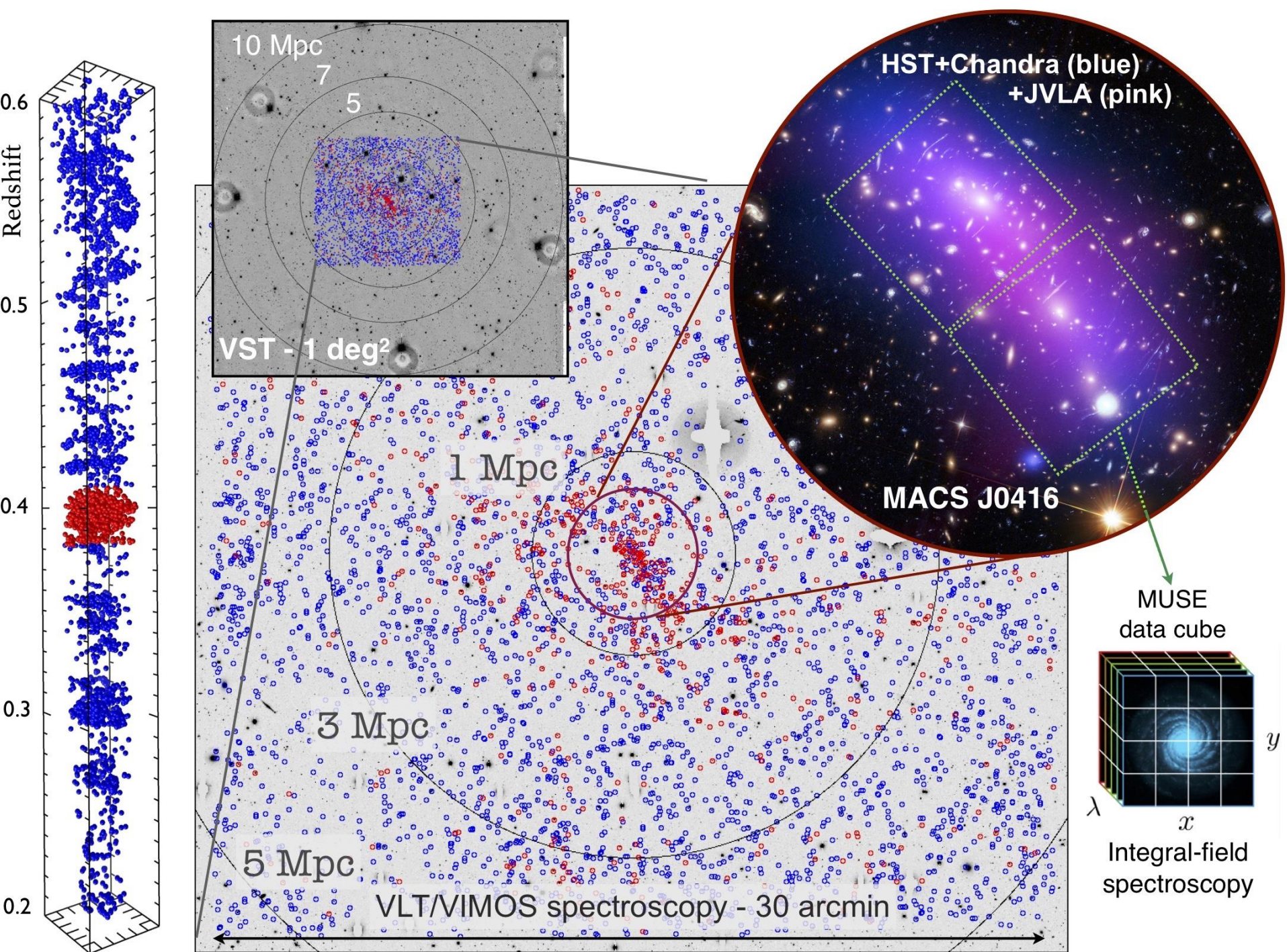


# CLASH-VLT spectroscopic campaign of MACS0416

(Grillo+ 2015, Balestra+ 2016 + data release)

HST



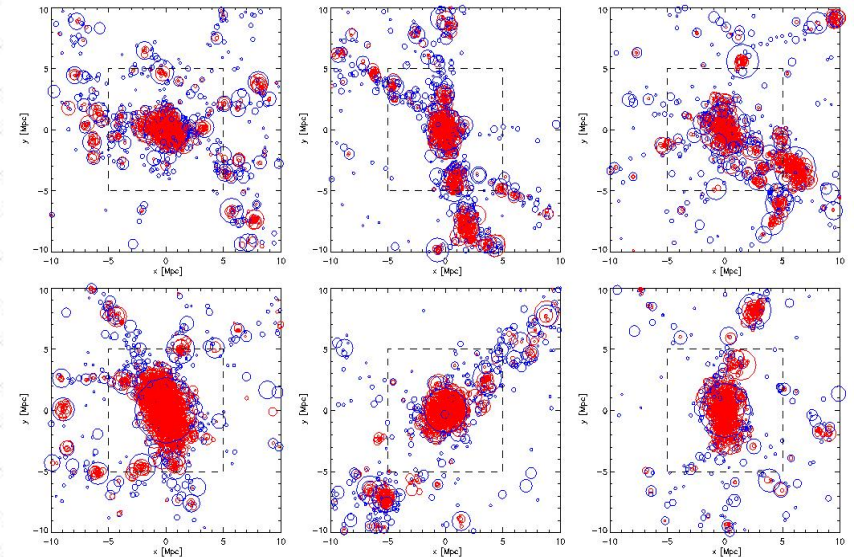


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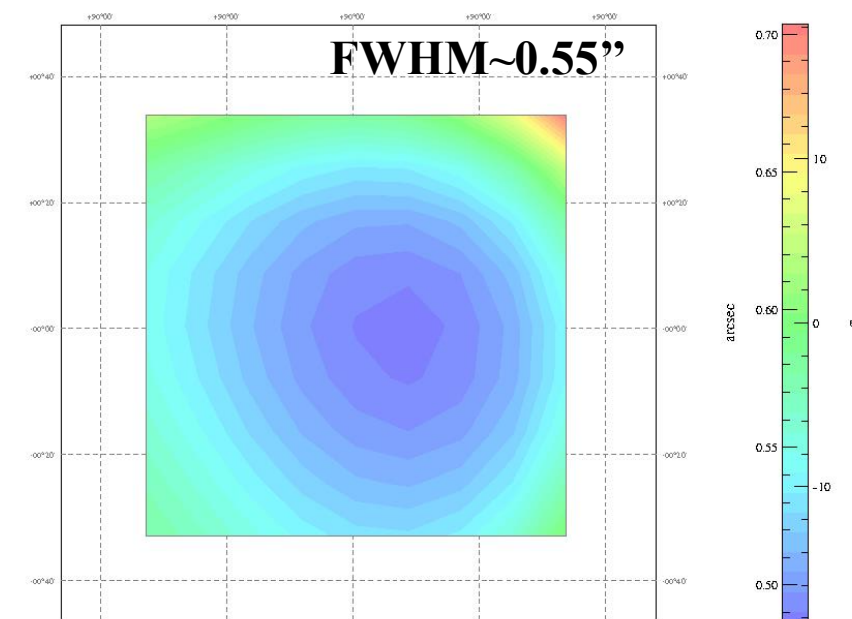
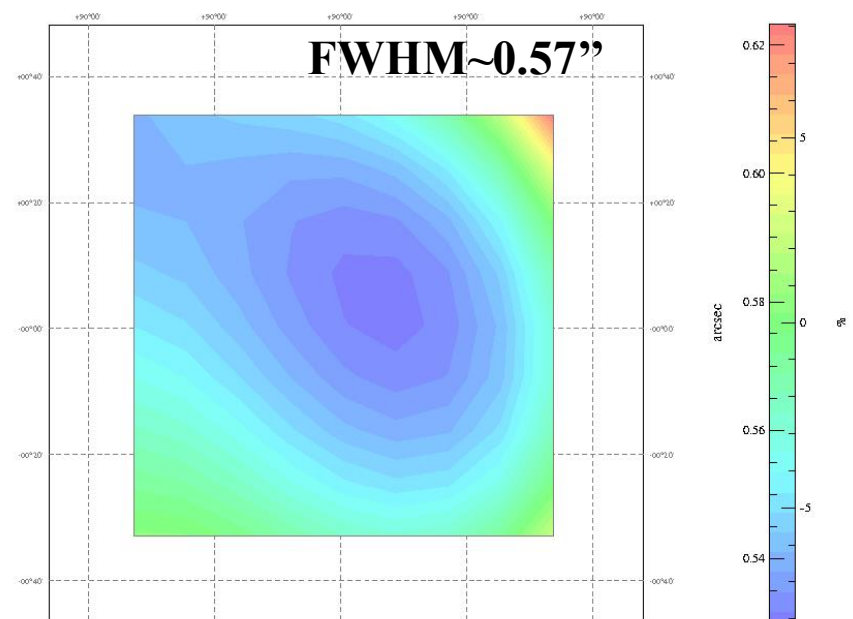
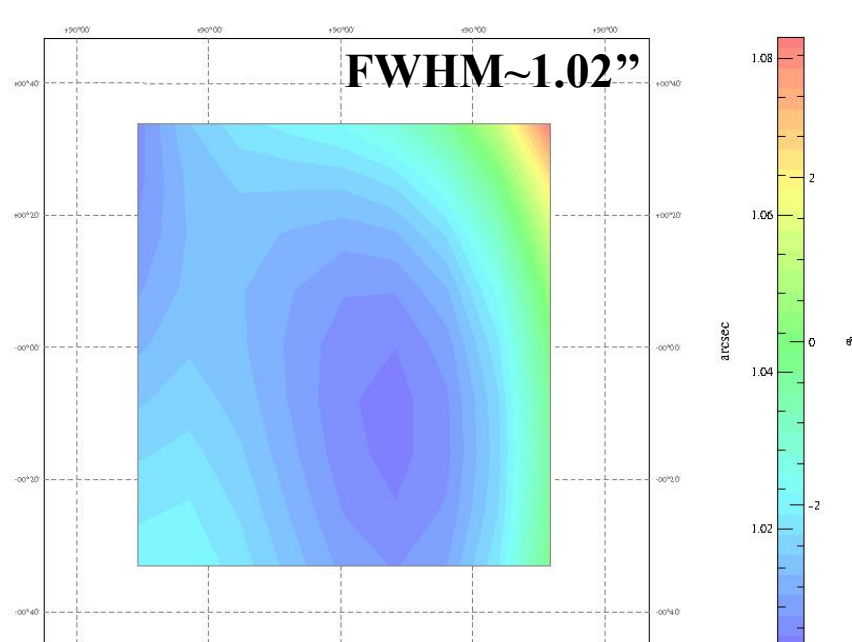
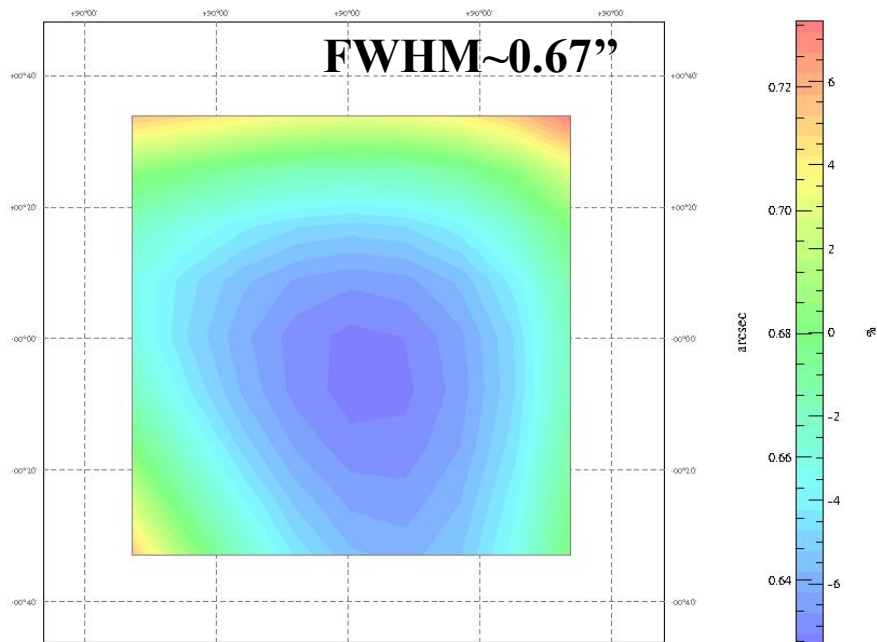
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Obs started 04/17



***u*'-band**

***g*'-band**

***r*'-band**

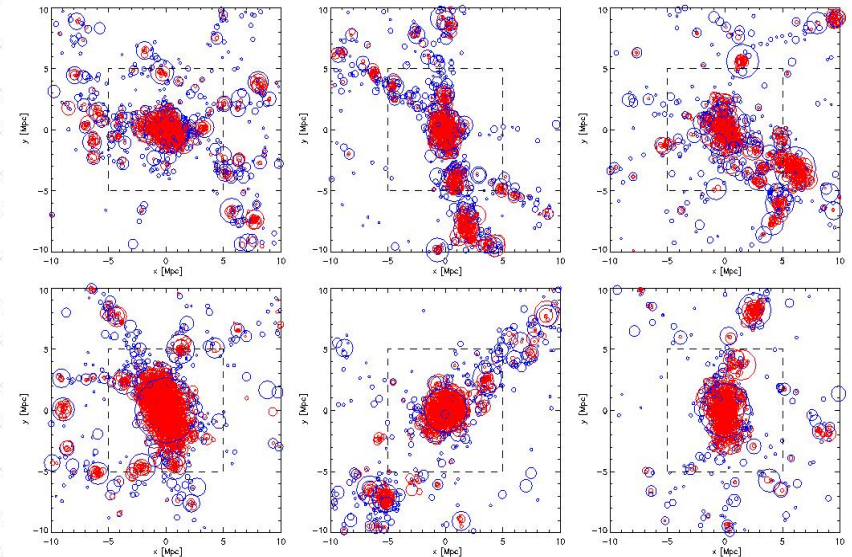
***i*'-band**

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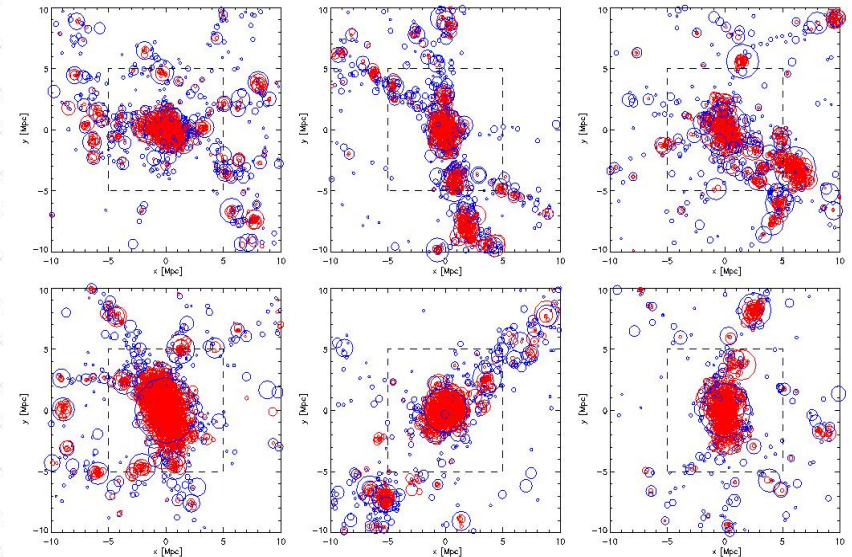
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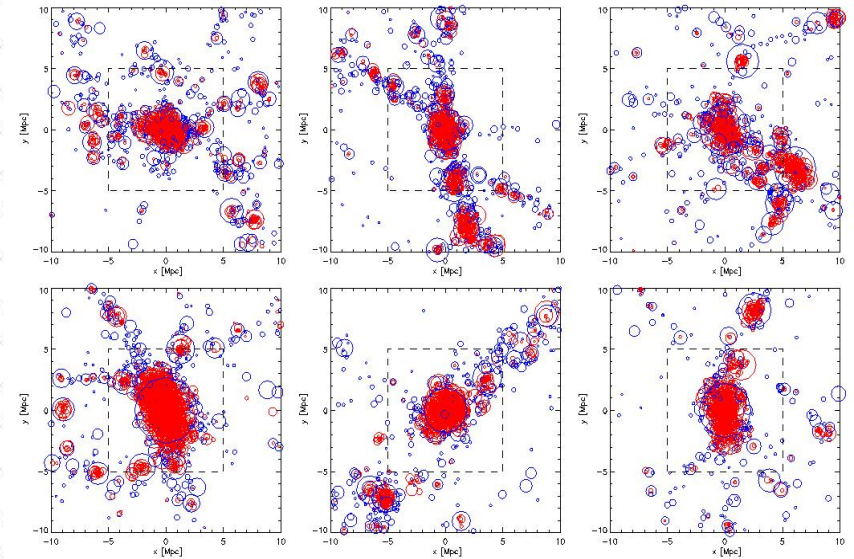
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Concerted effort which includes NIR observations of an ongoing VISTA Public Survey (560h, P.I. M. Nonino, Survey manager: A. Mercurio).

# The Galaxy Clusters At Vircam (G-CAV, P.I.: M. Nonino)

G-CAV is a infrared Y, J, Ks 560 hrs long survey for a sample of 20 clusters of galaxies, to explore galaxy evolution over a large, and largely unexplored, diversity of cluster environments.

(AB,  $5\sigma$ )

$23.8 < Y < 24.5$

$23.2 < J < 24.3$

$22.5 < K_s < 23.3$

Cluster z	Y	J	Ks
$z \leq 0.31$ (A)	$2 \times 12600$	$2 \times 10800$	$2 \times 7200$
$0.31 \leq z \leq 0.5$ (B)	$2 \times 16200$	$2 \times 14400$	$2 \times 10800$
$z \geq 0.5$ (C)	$2 \times 21600$	$2 \times 19800$	$2 \times 16200$

Data for 5 clusters already completed:

MACSJ0416 (30h)

RXCJ2248 (30h)

PLCKG287 (26h)

RXCJ1515 (21h)

RXCJ2129 (~19h)

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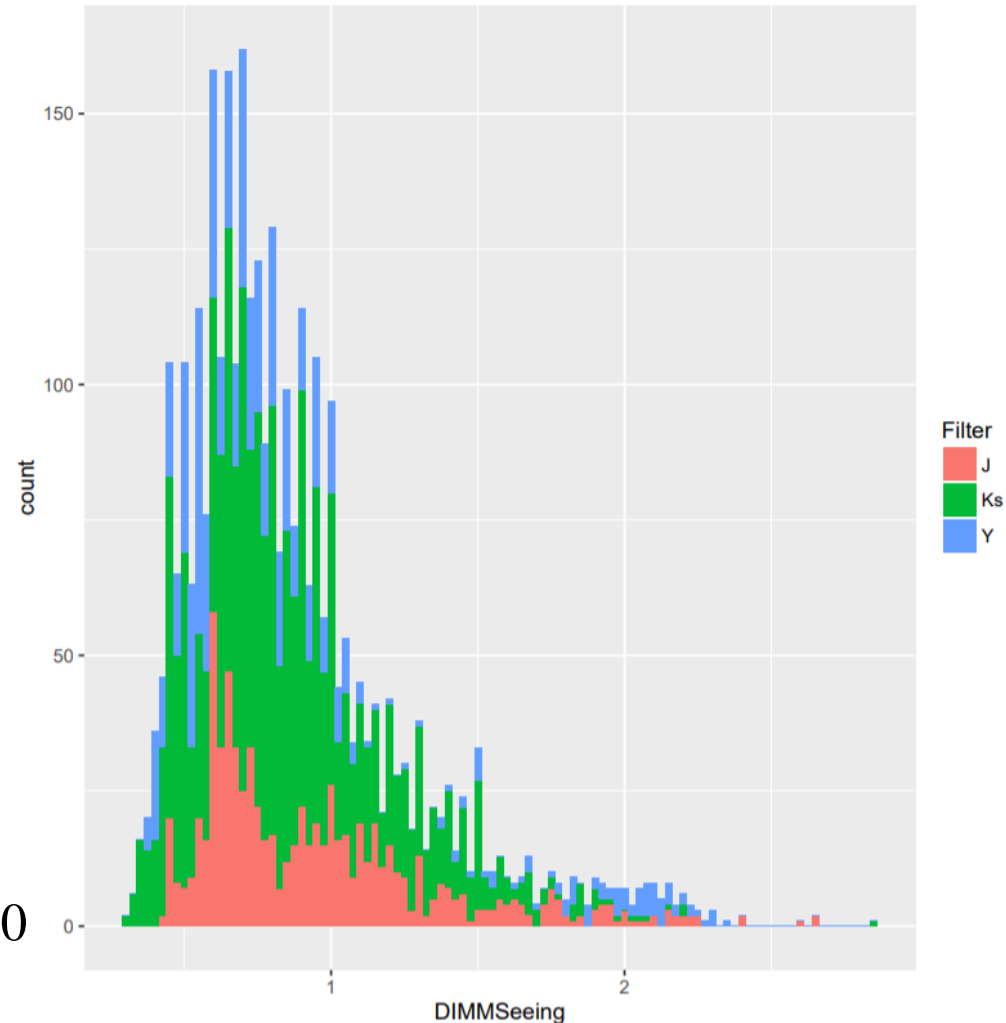
RXCJ2248 (30h)

PLCKG287 (26h)

RXCJ1515 (21h)

RXCJ2129 (~19h)

All submitted OBs observed in P98-P100



A new window on high-z “galaxies”

# Magnifying “star forming clusters” at $z=3-6.4$

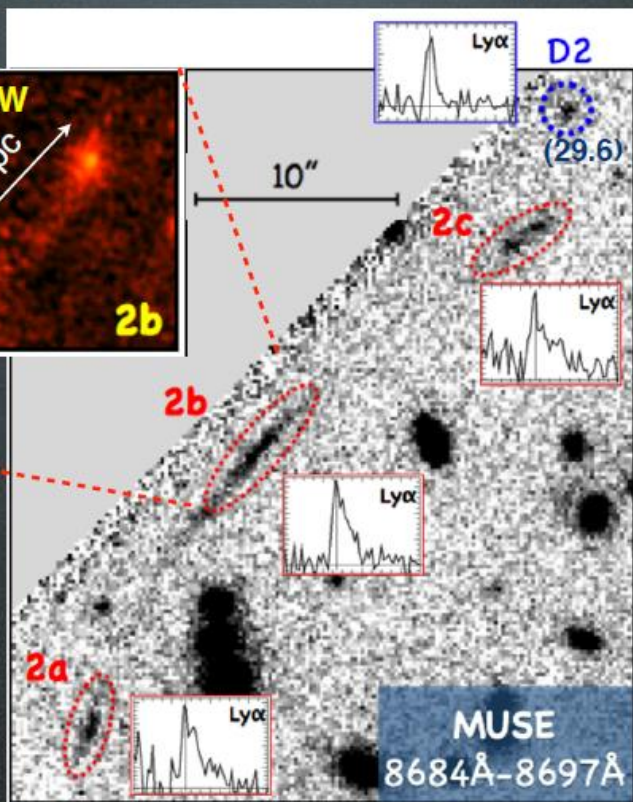
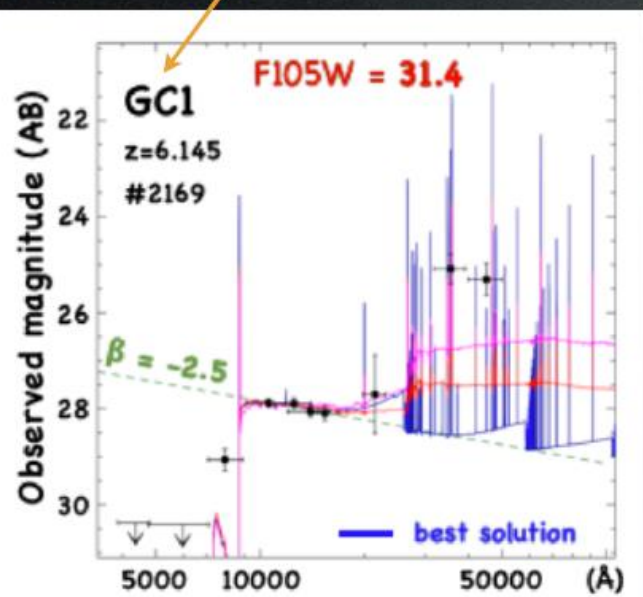
(Vanzella et al. 2017b)

( $T_U = 0.85-2.1$  Gyr)

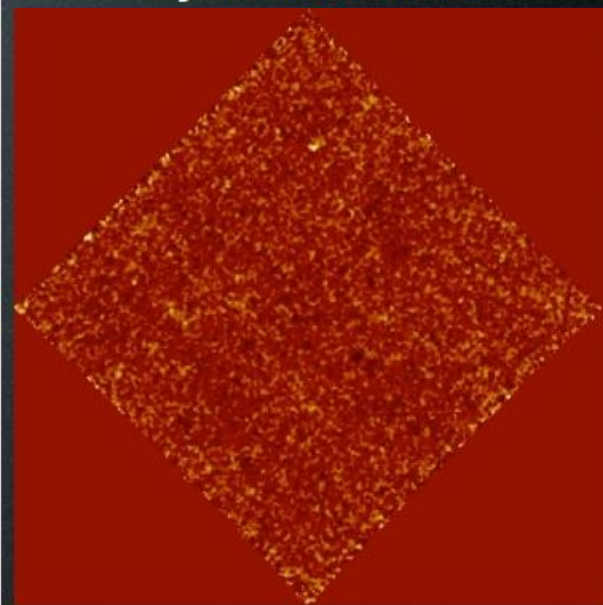
$z=6.145$



SED fit



MUSE fly-thru 8690 Å  
Ly- $\alpha$  at  $z=6.145$



$m_{\text{obs}} = 27.9$  AB,  $\mu = 25 \pm 3 \Rightarrow m_{\text{UV}} = 31.4$ ,  $M_{\text{UV}} = -15.3$   
 $M_{\text{stellar}} \sim 3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$  ( $10^6 - 10^7$ ), ( $M_{\text{stel,D1}} \sim 10X$ )  
 $R_e = 16 \pm 7$  pc (D1  $\sim 140$  pc)  
 Age = 1 – 10 Myr, SFR = 2 – 5  $M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ , high sSFR  
 Clustering ? GC1–D1 = 0.6 kpc , GC1–D2 = 27 kpc

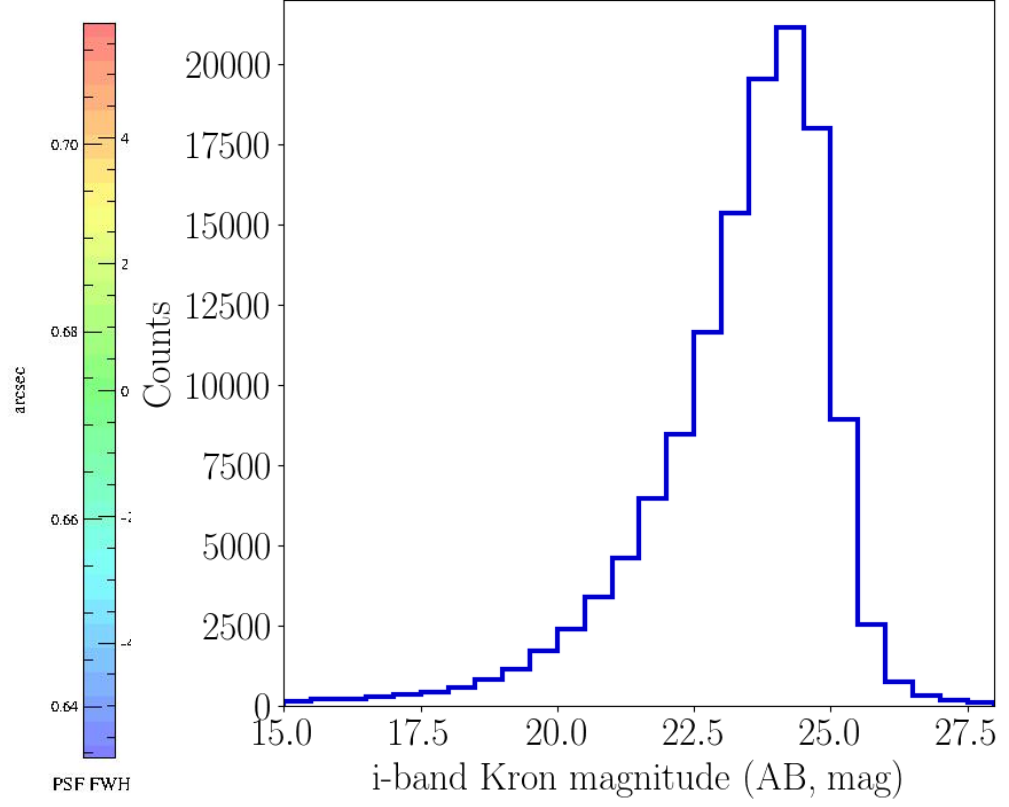
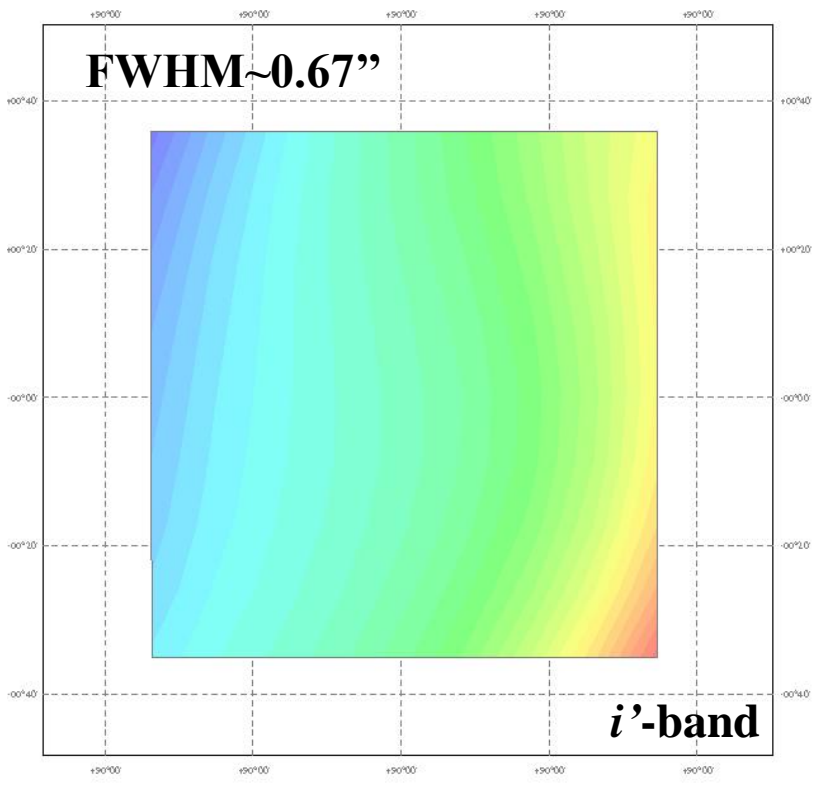
...consistent with Globular Cluster formation models or physical expectations on GC progenitors (see Renzini 2017; Boylan-Kolchin 2017)

## Some numbers (E. Vanzella)....

- $z \sim 2.2$  [1.7-2.7]  $\sim 15000$  gals per sq.deg (Reddy&Steidel 2009)
- $z \sim 3.0$  [2.5-3.5]  $\sim 10000$  gals per sq.deg (Reddy&Steidel 2009)
- $z \sim 4.0$  [3.5-4.5]  $\sim 9000$  gals per sq.deg (Bouwens et al. 2015, tab. A1)

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$M_{lim} = 24.75$  ( $5\sigma$  in  $3''$ )

# Outlook and legacy

## VST/VISTA/HST+VIMOS/MUSE

- ✓ Goldmine for galaxy evolution studies in different environments:
  - Large field of view ( $20 \times 20 \text{ Mpc}^2$  at  $z=0.4$ ) to explore a wide range of cluster environment and good data quality to reach the dwarf regime;
  - Large spectroscopic members ample critical for the analysis of galaxy properties as a function of mass + environment + dynamical status of the cluster;
  - Deep (IFU) spectroscopy to explore low-mass regimes + precise magnification maps for new exploration of (very) low mass/luminosity galaxies at  $z=3-7$  beyond deepest HST fields.
  - Large Field photometry: a window on high-redshift galaxies.



The first glimpse to the science era of E-ELT and JWST.

Thanks!!!