Environments of z~0.2 Star Forming Galaxies: Building on the Citizen Science Discovery of the Green Peas

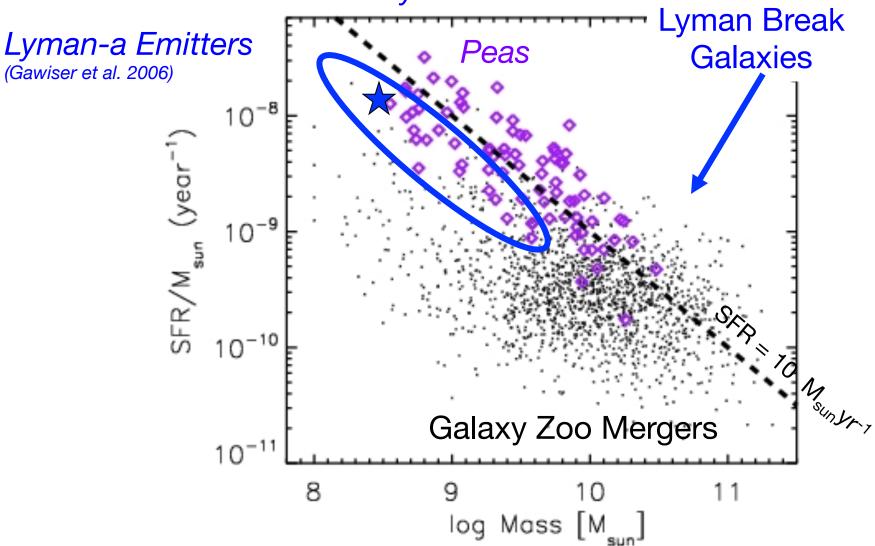
Carie Cardamone
Wheelock College

with Meredith Powell, Nico Cappelluti & Meg Urry @ Yale

Galaxy Zoo	587724197202428120 J094458.22-004545.5	587724199349387411 J110116.39+004814.5	587724233716596882 J113459.6-000104.2	587724234248552589 J130211.15-000516.4	587724240158589061 J140354.37-001121.2
Green Peas: discovery of a				10.4	
class of					
compact	587724241767825591	587725040090480676	587725040100311301	587725073921409255	587725492673511643
extremely	J143625.07+003809.4	J144205.4-005248.5	J131654.37-024930.3	J154337.3-000608	J172706.32+594902.1
star-forming			77	1000	100
galaxies			-		
	587725503408636132 J174327.6+544320.1	587725503949177426 J172339.7+573852.1	587725550133444775 J173126.53+591150.1	587725550133772480 J172009.82+542133.1	587725577499443655 J232539.22+004507.2
	1	-	13314		971.0
		100		1000	
	100		1000/	1. 1. 1.	
	587725591460118965 J022714.48+010536.2	587725775069643261 J031623.96+000912.2	587725817496141992 J032244.89+004442.3	587726014538383550 J034459.28-010616.9	587726015091310807 J004529.14+133908.7
		71000	4.77		77.7
		145		Cardamone	et al. 2009

Specific Star Formation Rate

Galaxies from the early Universe



after Castro Cerón et al. 2006

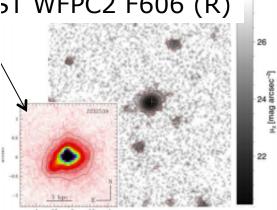
Cardamone et al. 2009

Follow-up Studies

Short / Extreme phase of SF

What is their galactic environment?

GTC-OSIRIS z'-band 5T WFPC2 F606 (R)

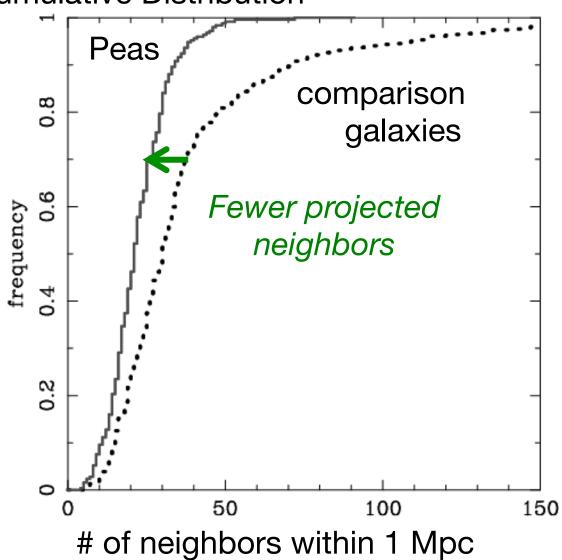


Amorin et al. 2012

Amorin et al. 2010, Amorin et al. 2011, Izotov et al. 2011, Amorin et al. 2012, Hawley 2012, Pilyugin et al. 2012, Chakraborti et al. 2012, Henry et al. 2015, Rutkowski et al. 2017, Greis et al. 2017

Peas may live in under-dense regions

Cumulative Distribution

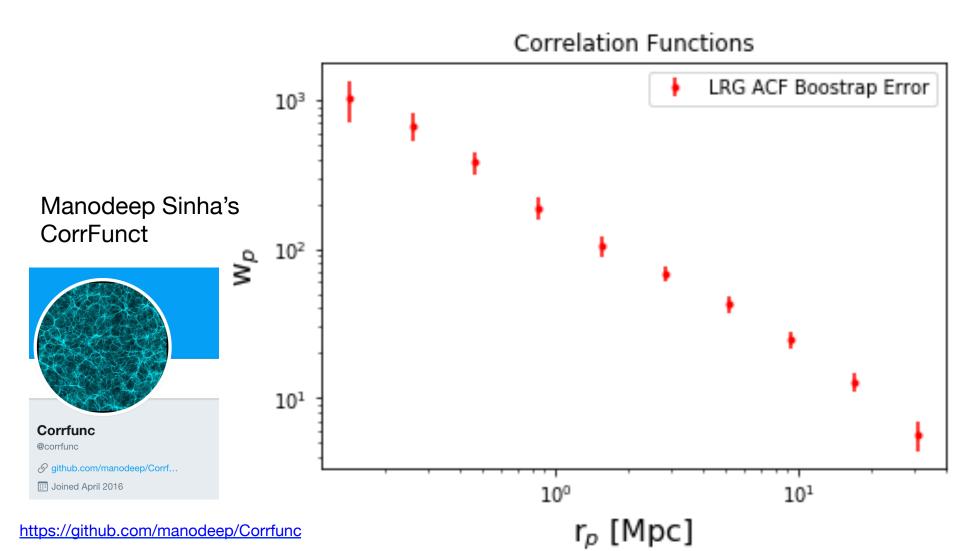


Correlation
functions provide
a better measure
of the 3D
environment

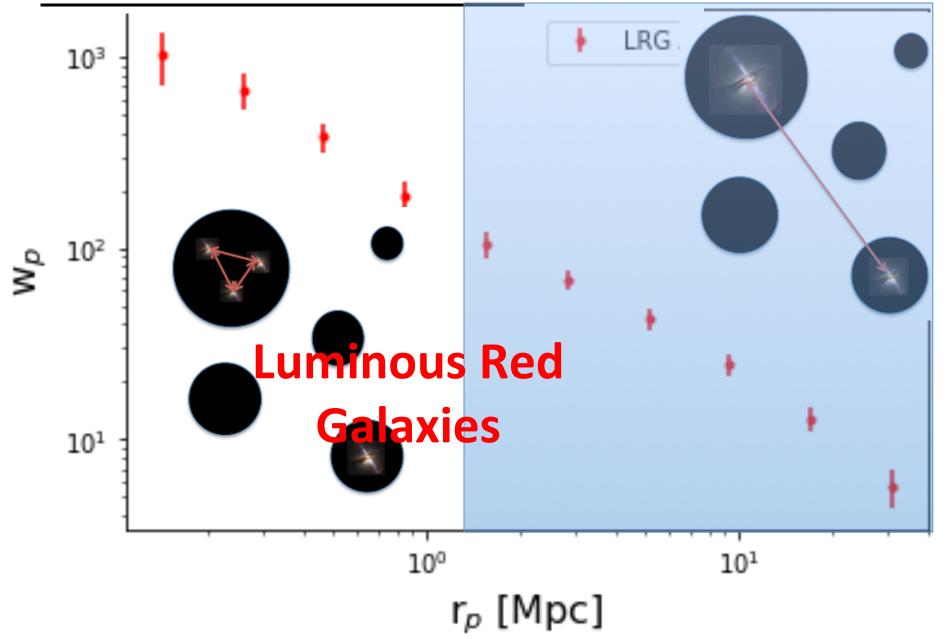
Correlation Function

Pair Counting: a pair of galaxies are a distance r

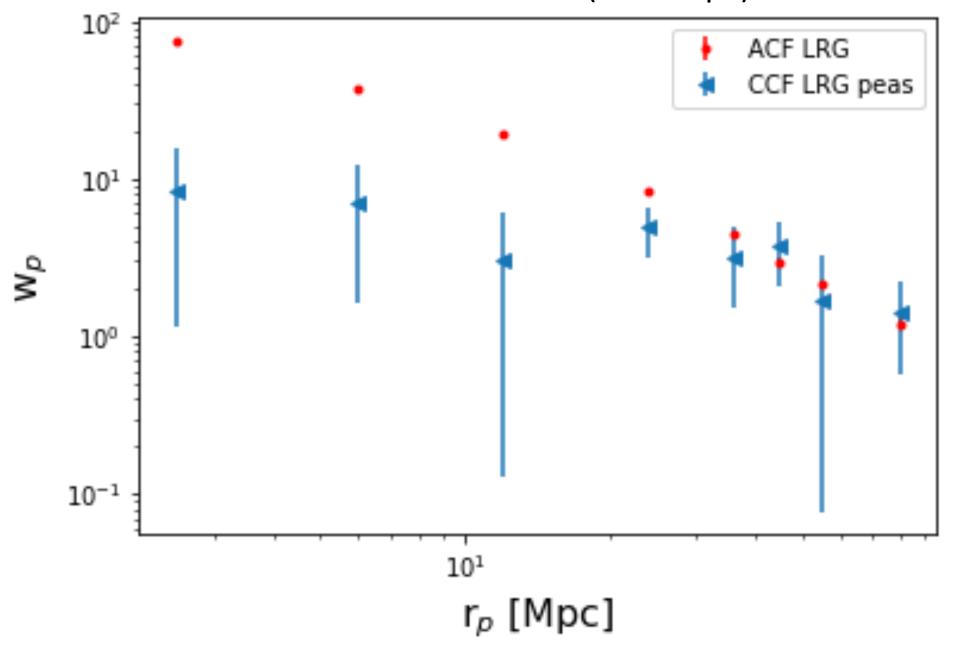
$$w_p(r_p) = 2 \int_0^{\pi_{max}} \xi(r_p,\pi) d\pi$$



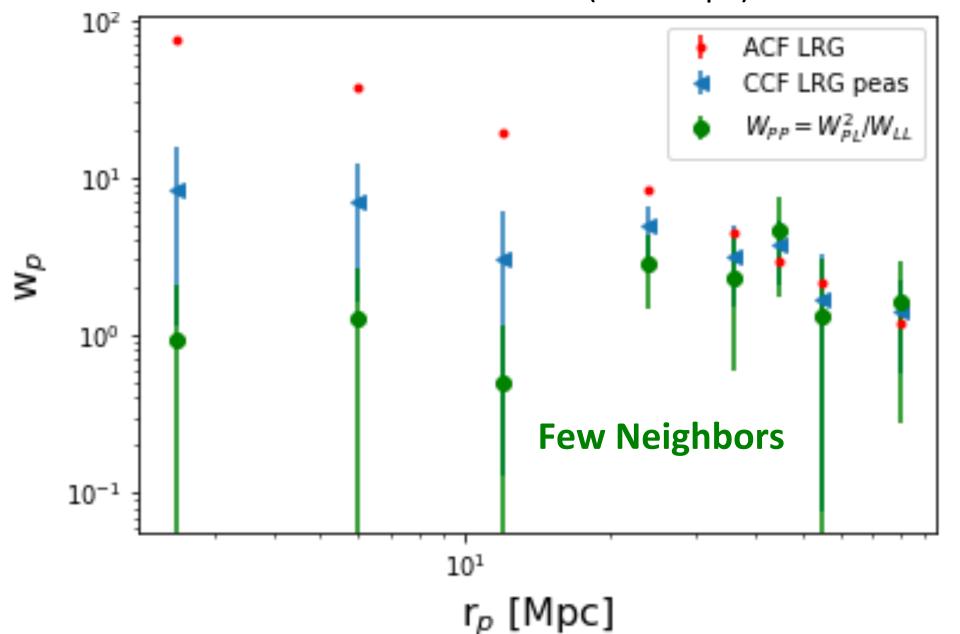
Correlation Function



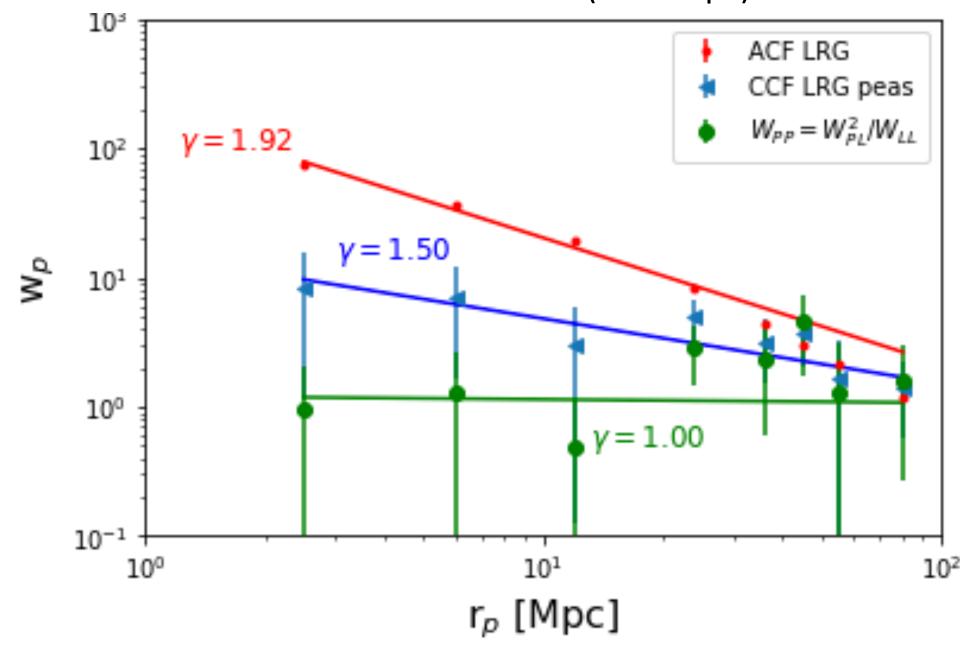
Cross-Correlation Function (r > 1 Mpc)



Cross-Correlation Function (r > 1 Mpc)



Cross-Correlation Function (r > 1 Mpc)



Conclusions

- Peas do not trace dark matter distributions.
- Peas live in under dense regions compared to Luminous Red Galaxies.
 - Small bias value (< 0.5)
- Next Step: Use dark matter model to characterize bias



Comparison to Higher Redshift

	LBG / LαE	The Peas
Redshift	z ~ 3.0	z ~ 0.2
Low Reddening	E(B-V)~0.05-0.2 (Verhamme et al. 2008)	E(B-V) ≤ 0.2
Compact Morphology	compact/disturbed (Giavalisco et al. 1996, Bremer et al. 2004)	compact/disturbed (HST)
High Specific Star Formation Rate	~10s Msun/yr (Carilli et al. 2008; Coppin et al. 2007; Lehmer et al. 2005; Barmby et al. 2004)	~ 0.3 - 30 Msun/yr
Lower Metalicity	10-50% solar	~50% solar
Environment	dense regions (Giavalisco 2002)	under-dense regions

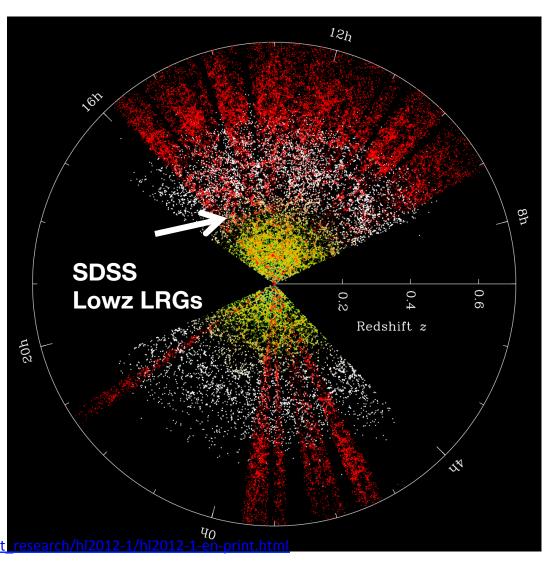
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Cross-Correlation Function

Luminous Red Galaxies

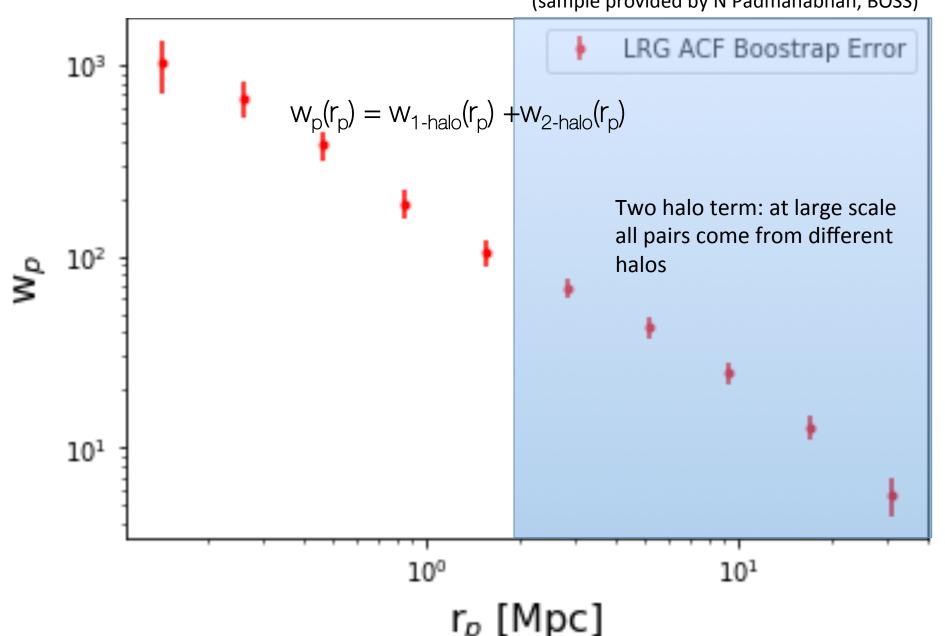
- Homogenous well studied sample
- Successfully constrained cosmological parameters (e.g., Tegmark et a. 2004)
- HOD models are good fit (Zehavi et al. 2005, Reid & Spergel 2009, White et al. 2011)



http://wwwmpa.mpa-garching.mpg.de/mpa/research/current research/hl2012-

Luminous Red Galaxy Auto-Correlation Function

(sample provided by N Padmanabhan, BOSS)



Luminous Red Galaxy Auto-Correlation Function

(sample provided by N Padmanabhan, BOSS)

