

# The Local Galaxy-Halo Connection

arXiv:1207.2160

Rachel Reddick

Risa Wechsler, Jeremy Tinker (NYU), Peter Behroozi



**SLAC**



8/16/12

# Motivation

---

- ▶ **Galaxies-dark matter halo connection key link between galaxy formation and cosmology**
  - ▶ Understanding galaxy-halo connection can inform galaxy formation physics
  - ▶ Large galaxy surveys (e.g., SDSS, DES) to probe cosmology depend on galaxy-halo connection
  - ▶ E.g., clustering of dark matter inferred from galaxy clustering



# Our Study

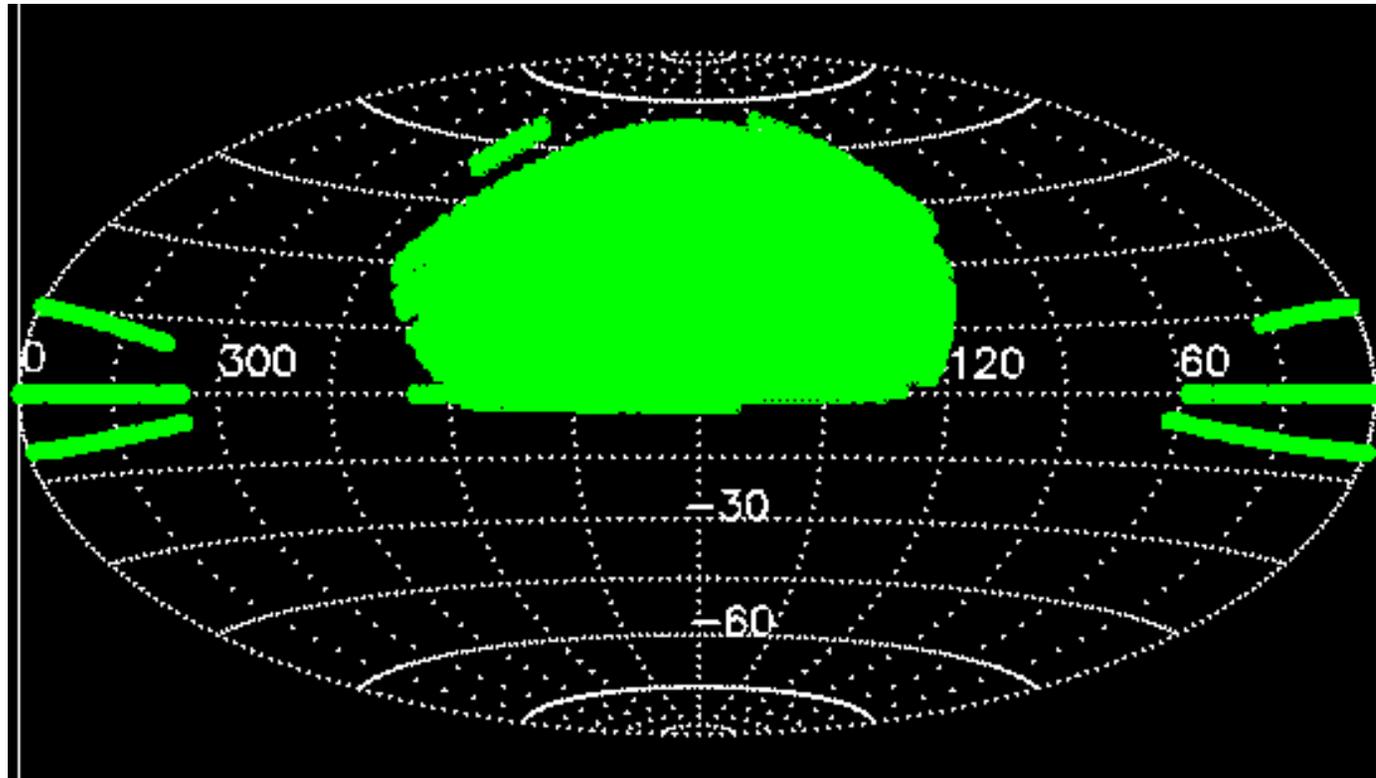
---

- ▶ Populate a high resolution N-body simulation with galaxies using abundance matching
- ▶ Test the abundance matching assumptions using precise  $z=0.05$  data from SDSS
- ▶ Constrain the (very few) relevant parameters

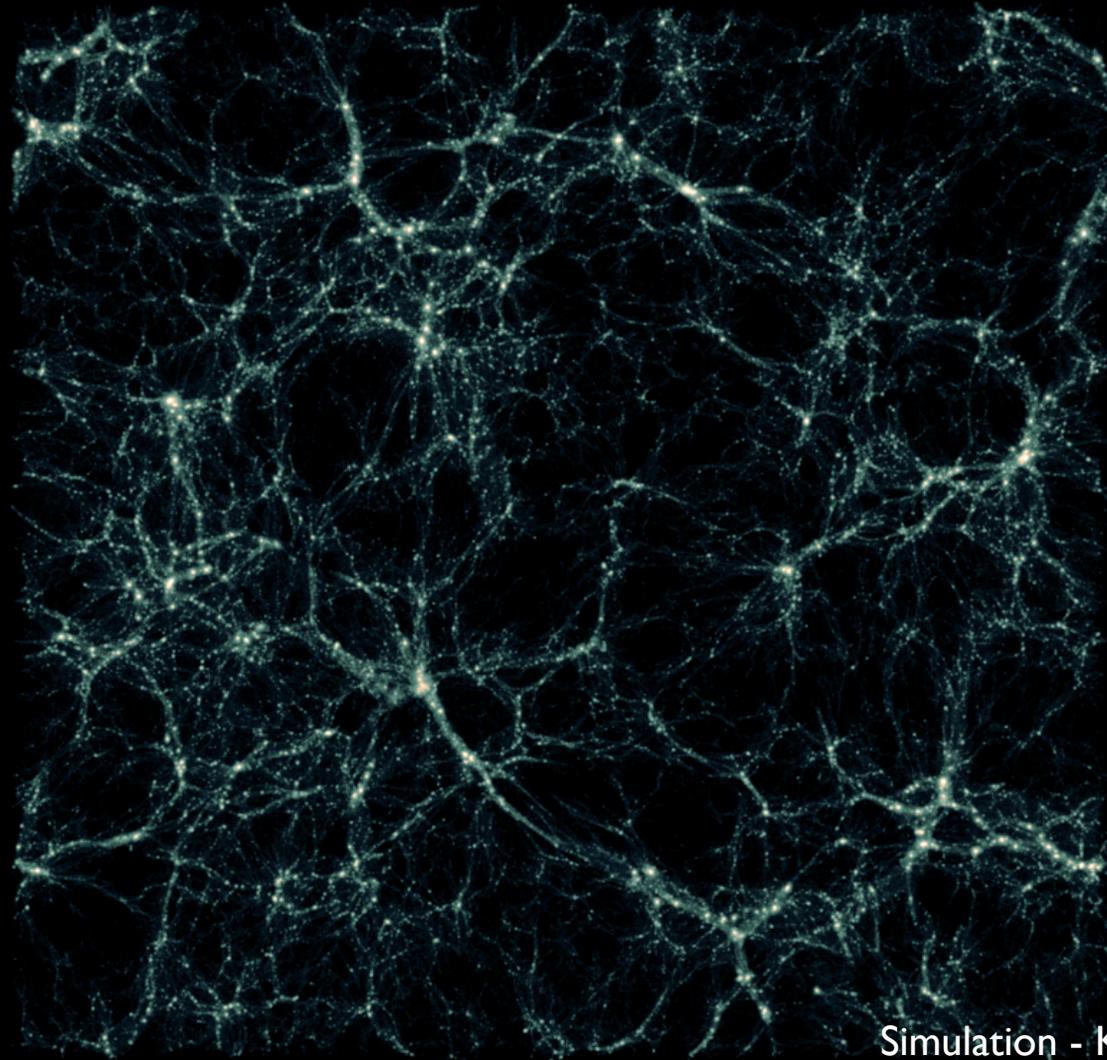


# Sloan Digital Sky Survey

- ▶ NYU-VAGC catalog from DR7 spectra
- ▶ Includes  $\log(M^*) > 9.8$  to  $z=0.063$
- ▶ Volume  $4.8 \times 10^6 \text{ (Mpc/h)}^3$



# Bolshoi Simulation



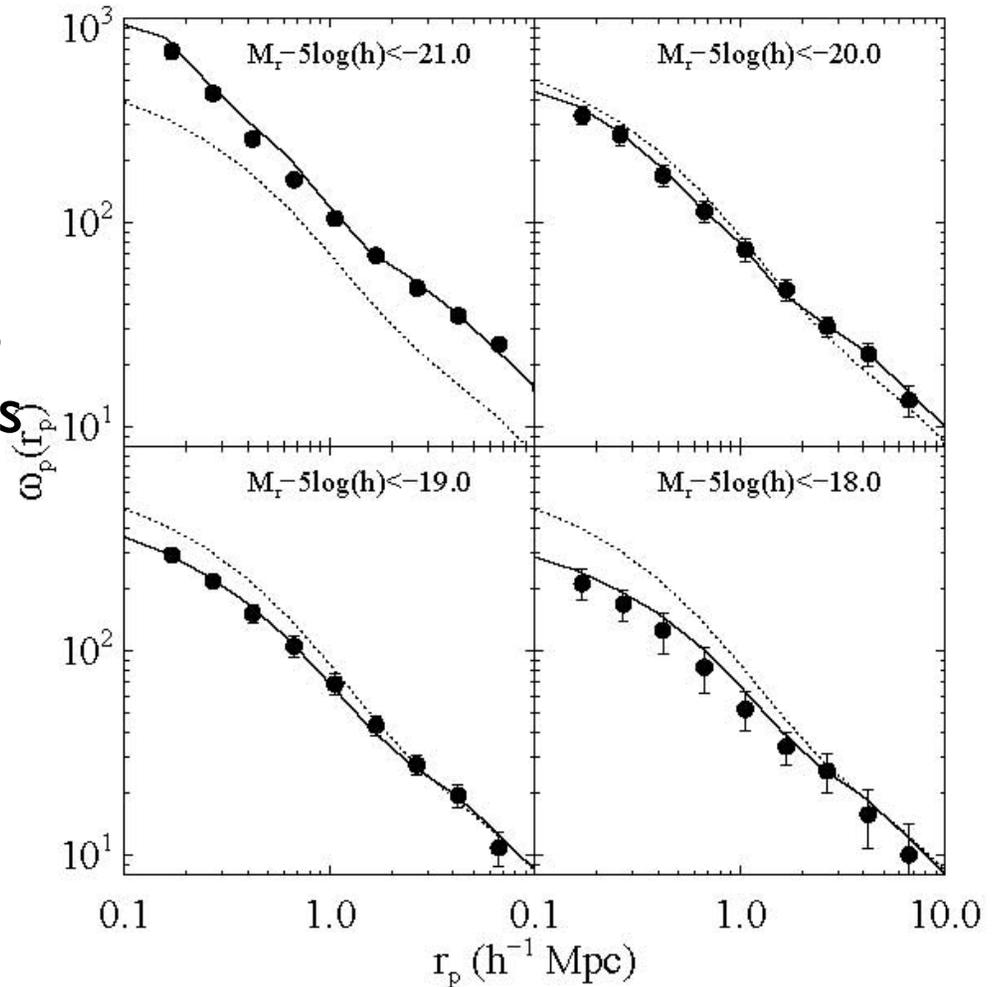
Simulation - Klypin et al 2010

8/16/12



# Where are the galaxies?

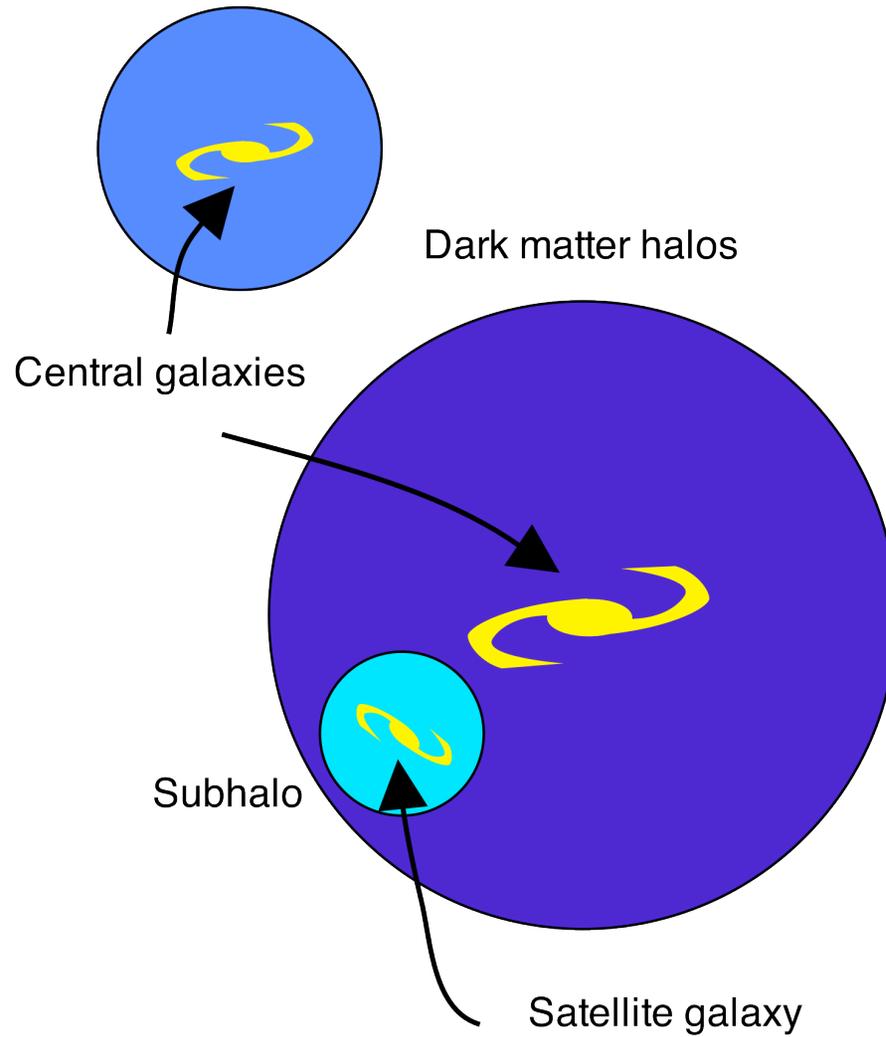
- ▶ SHAM avoids additional assumptions of more complex models
- ▶ Single assumption: galaxies reside in dark matter halos
  - ▶ And galaxy properties depend on halo properties



Conroy, Wechsler, & Kravstov, 2006

# Sub-Halo Abundance Matching

---

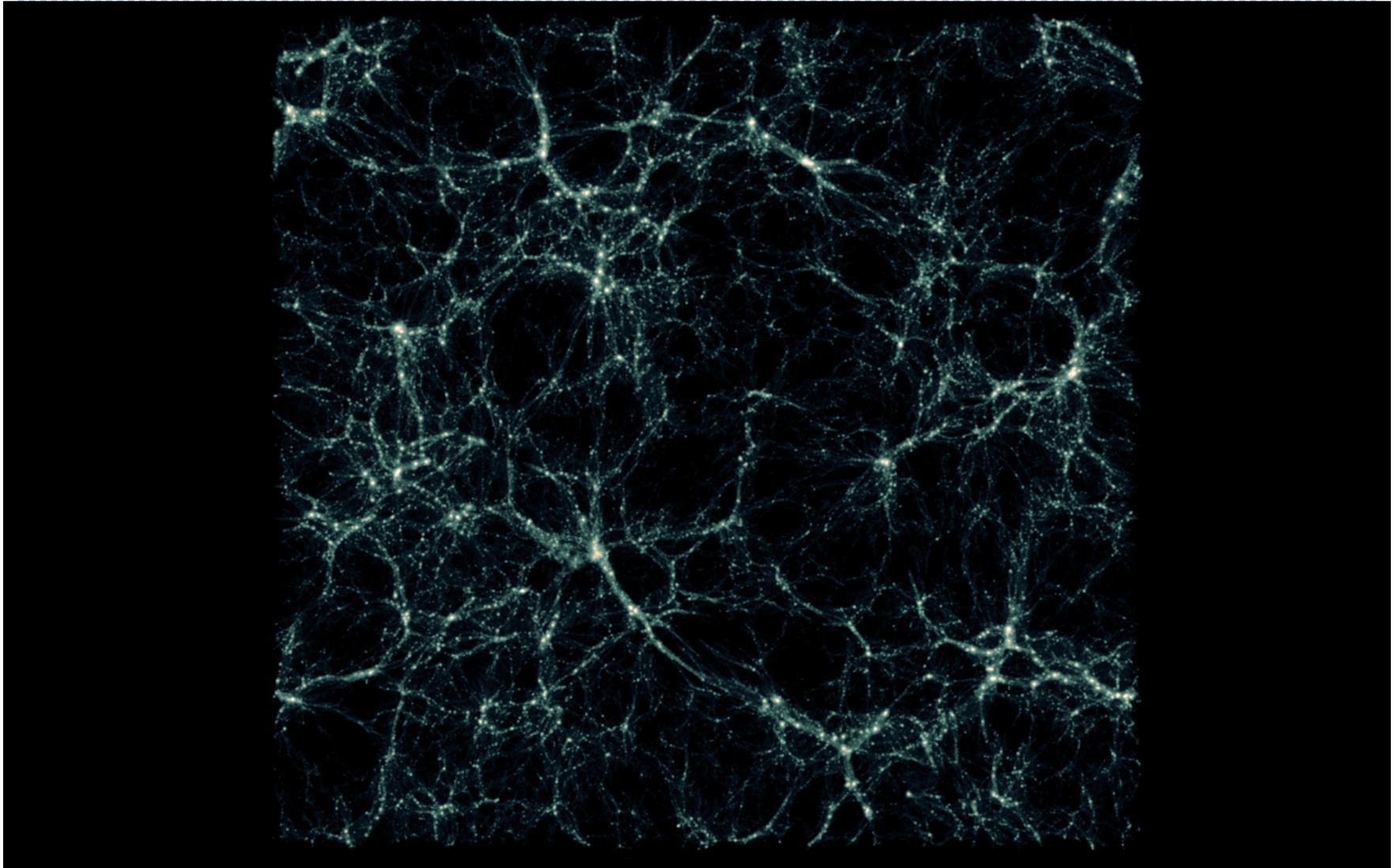


# Model Requirements

---

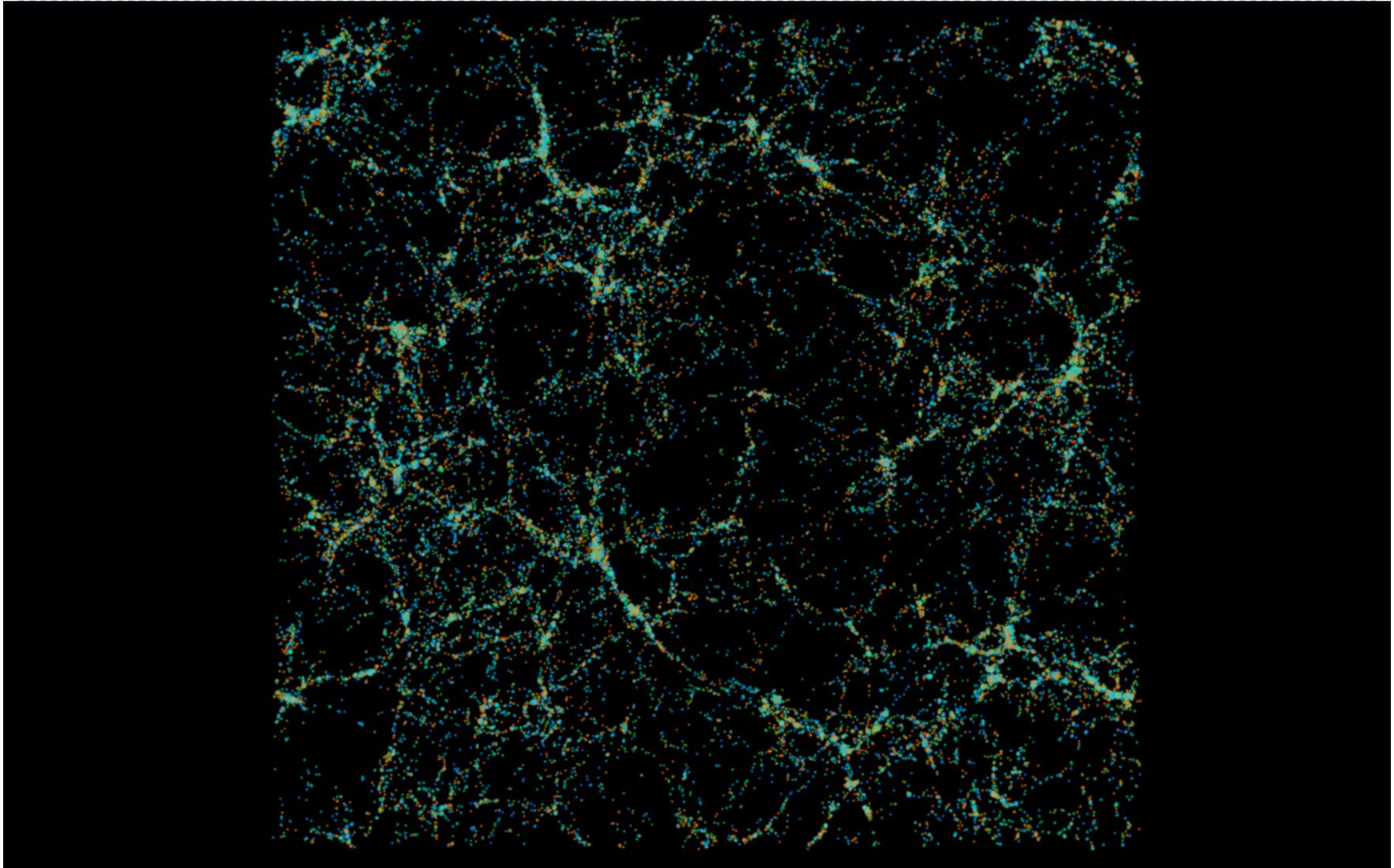
- ▶ Requires an input stellar mass function
- ▶ What matching parameter –  $V_{\text{now}}$ ,  $V_{\text{peak}}$ ,  $M_{\text{acc}} \dots$
- ▶ Scatter in stellar mass
  - ▶ Log-normal in stellar mass at fixed halo “mass” ( $v_{\text{peak}}$ )
  - ▶ Width (scatter) assumed to be constant
- ▶ Galaxy disruption –  $\mu_{\text{cut}}$ 
  - ▶ Considers possibility that galaxy is disrupted before subhalo
  - ▶ Satellites considered disrupted when  $M_{\text{now}} < \mu_{\text{cut}}^* M_{\text{peak}}$

# Bolshoi Simulation



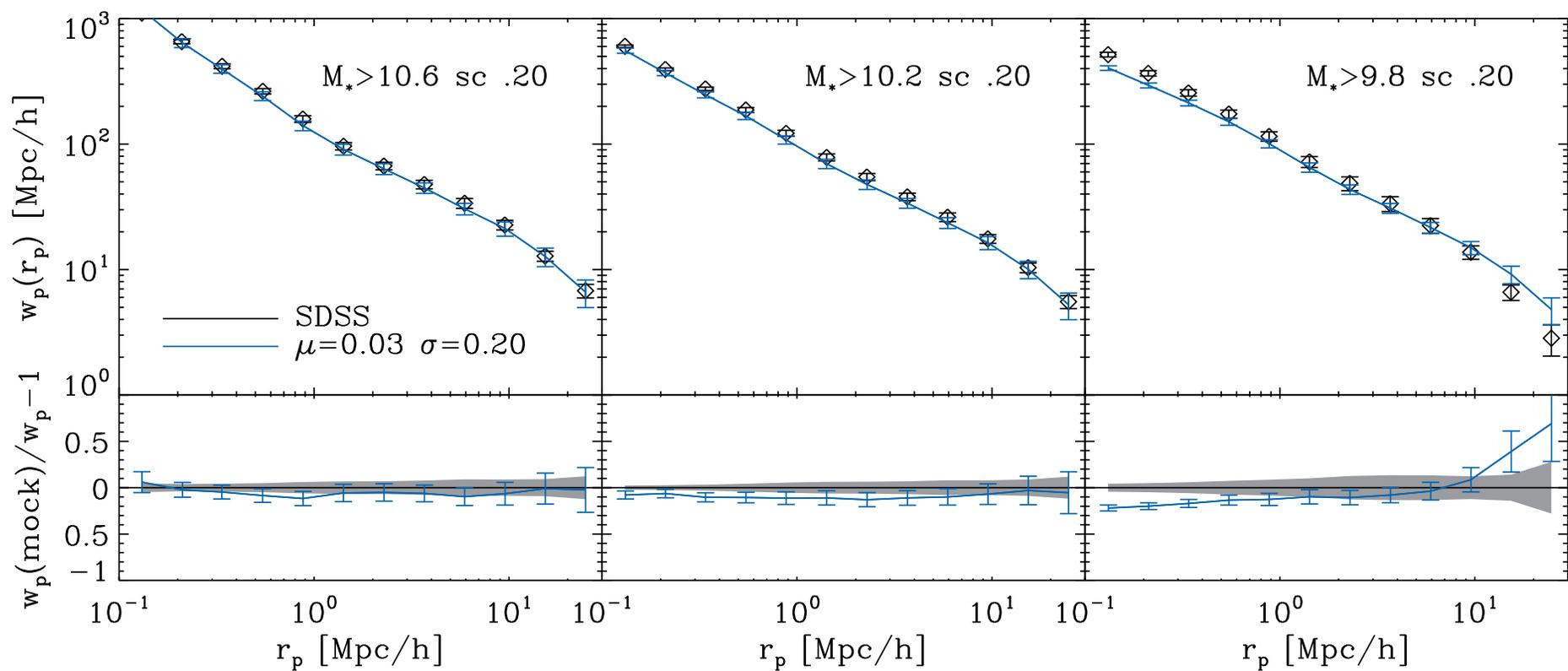
8/16/12

# Subhalo Abundance Matching

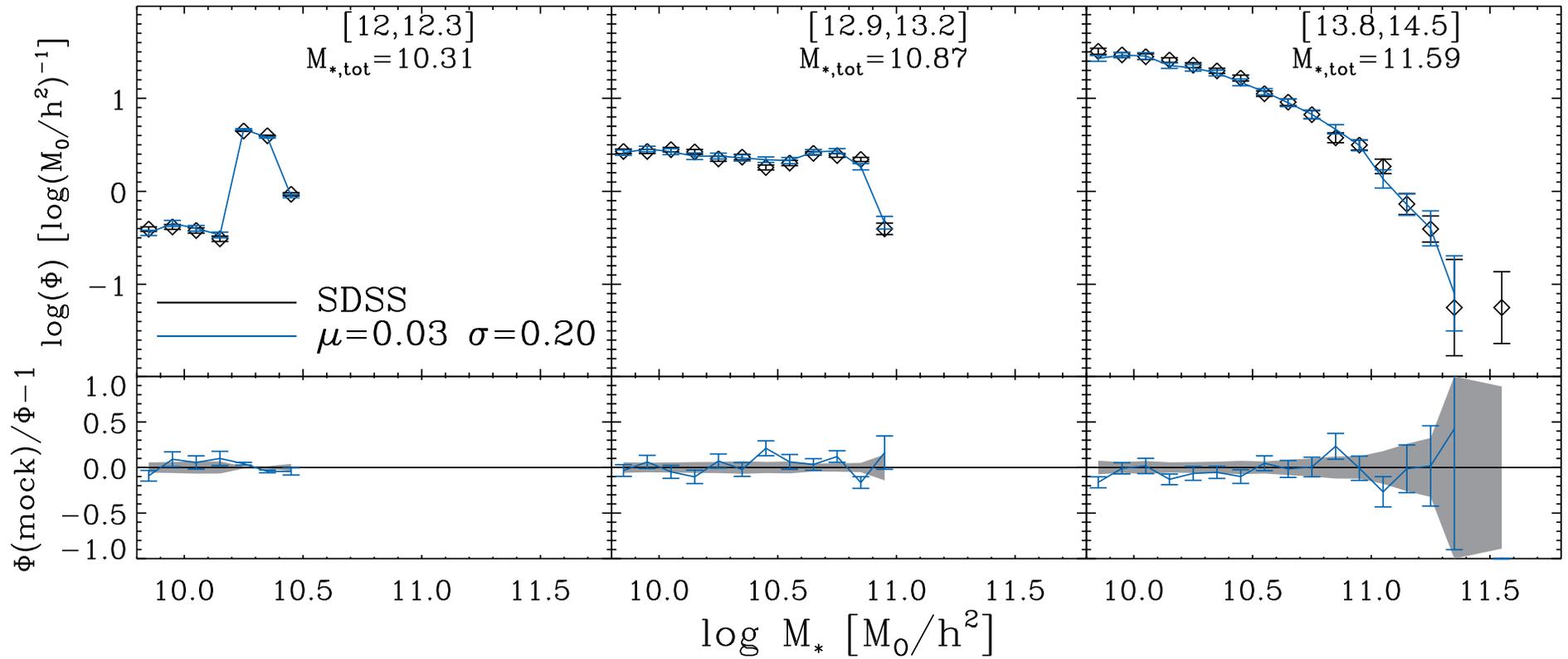


8/16/12

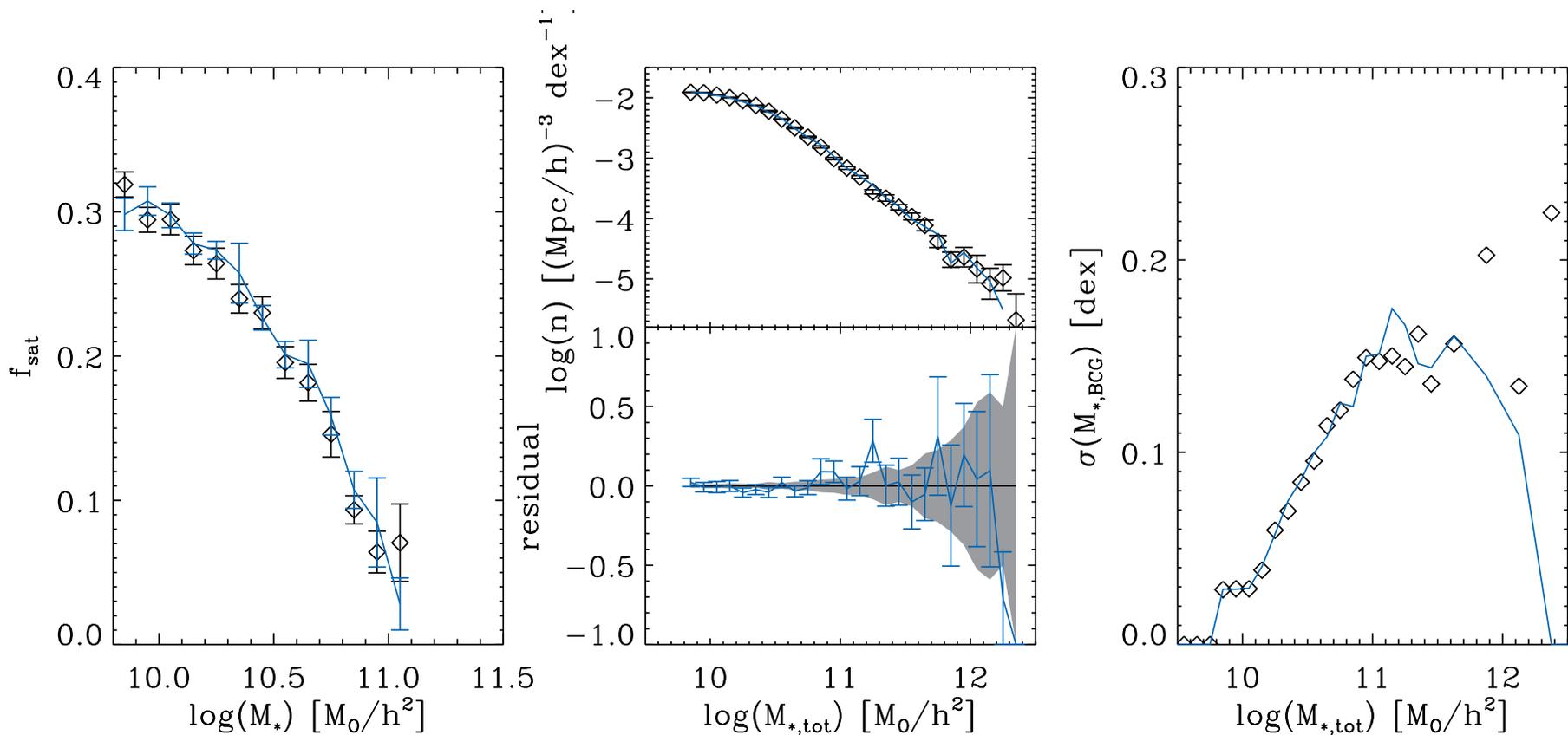
# Results – Correlation Function



# Results – CSMF

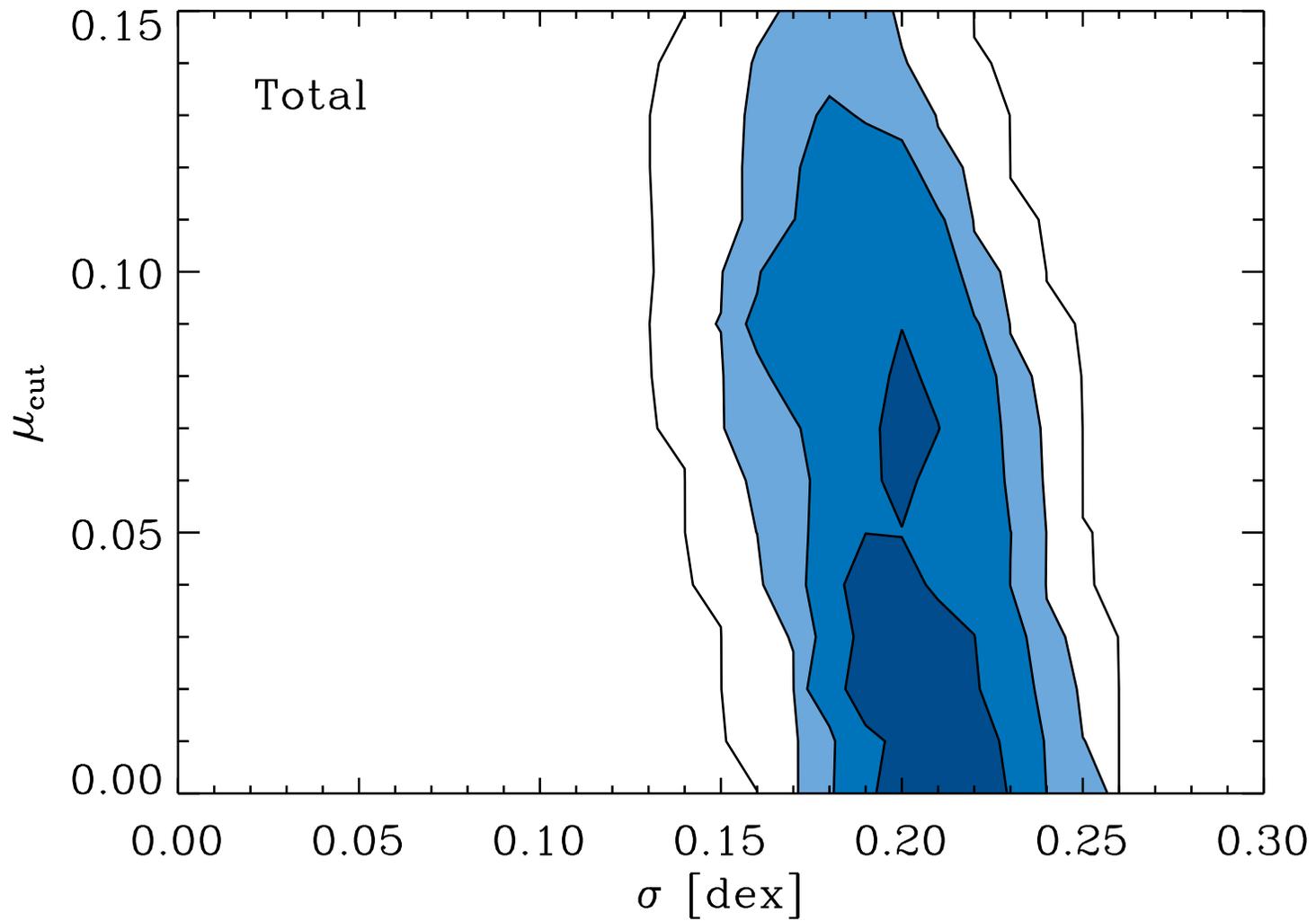


# Results – satellite fraction



# Constraints

---



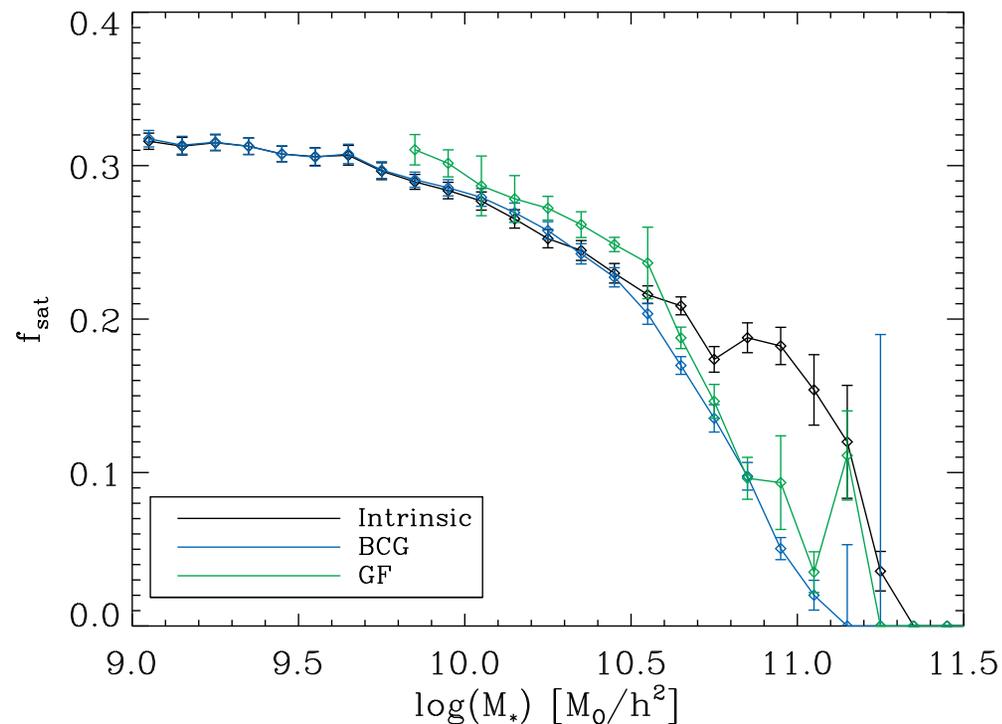
# Conclusions

---

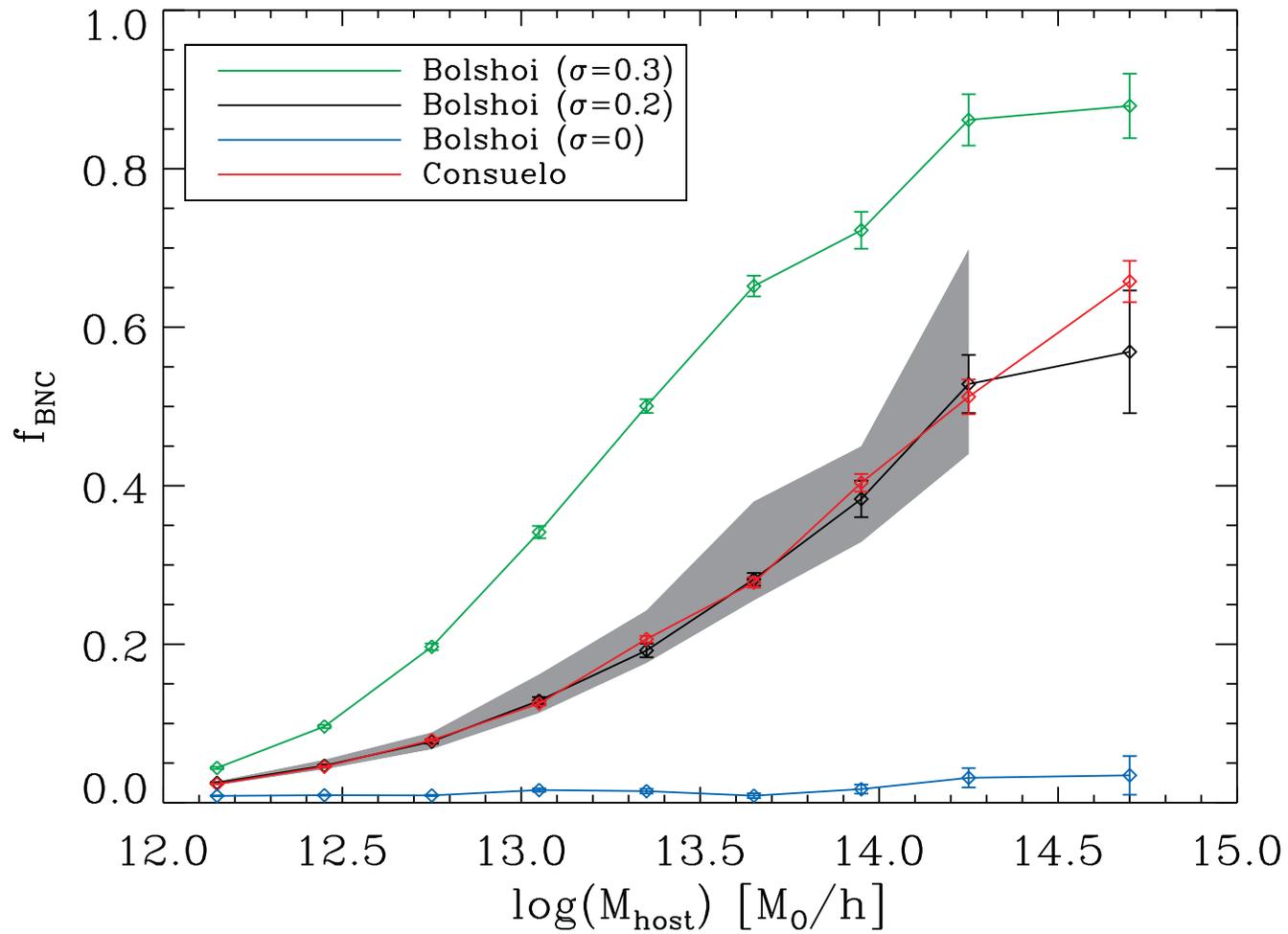
- ▶ Abundance matching is a simple (and accurate) model for  $\log(M^*) > 10$ 
  - ▶ Abundance matching assumptions are very good at producing galaxy populations using  $v_{\text{peak}}$  only
  - ▶ Depth of halo potential is primary driver of galaxy properties
  - ▶ Implies halos (but not galaxies!) are stripped significantly before infall at  $R_{\text{vir}}$
  - ▶ Also implies moderate, but constant ( $\sim 0.20$  dex) scatter
- ▶ Useful for constraining (low-redshift) SAMs
  
- ▶ See Reddick et al, arXiv:1207.2160 (ApJ submitted)

# Group Finding

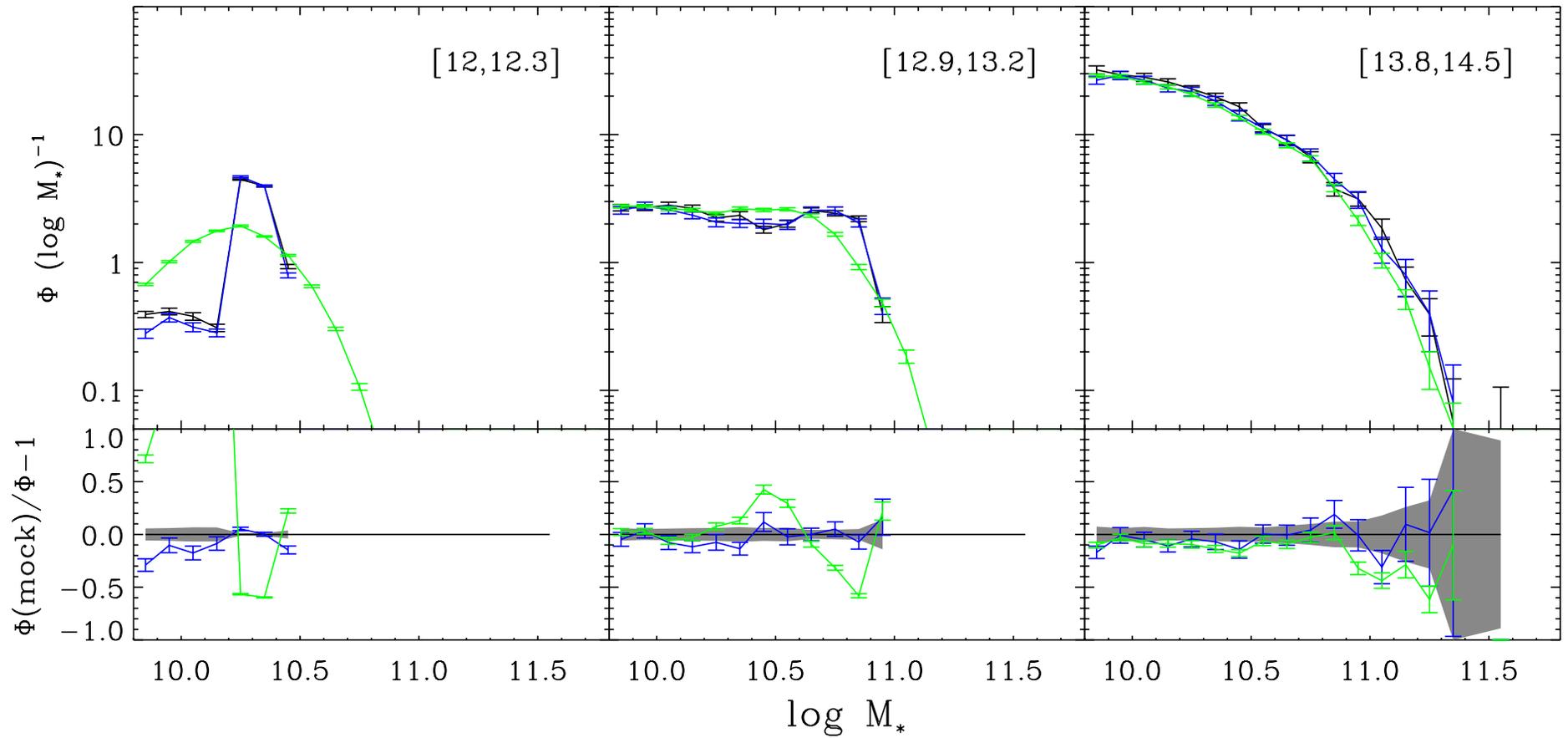
- ▶ Needed for measurement of group statistics (e.g., CSMF)
- ▶ Assigns halo mass based on total stellar mass of group
- ▶ Most massive galaxy => central



# Brightest != Central Fraction



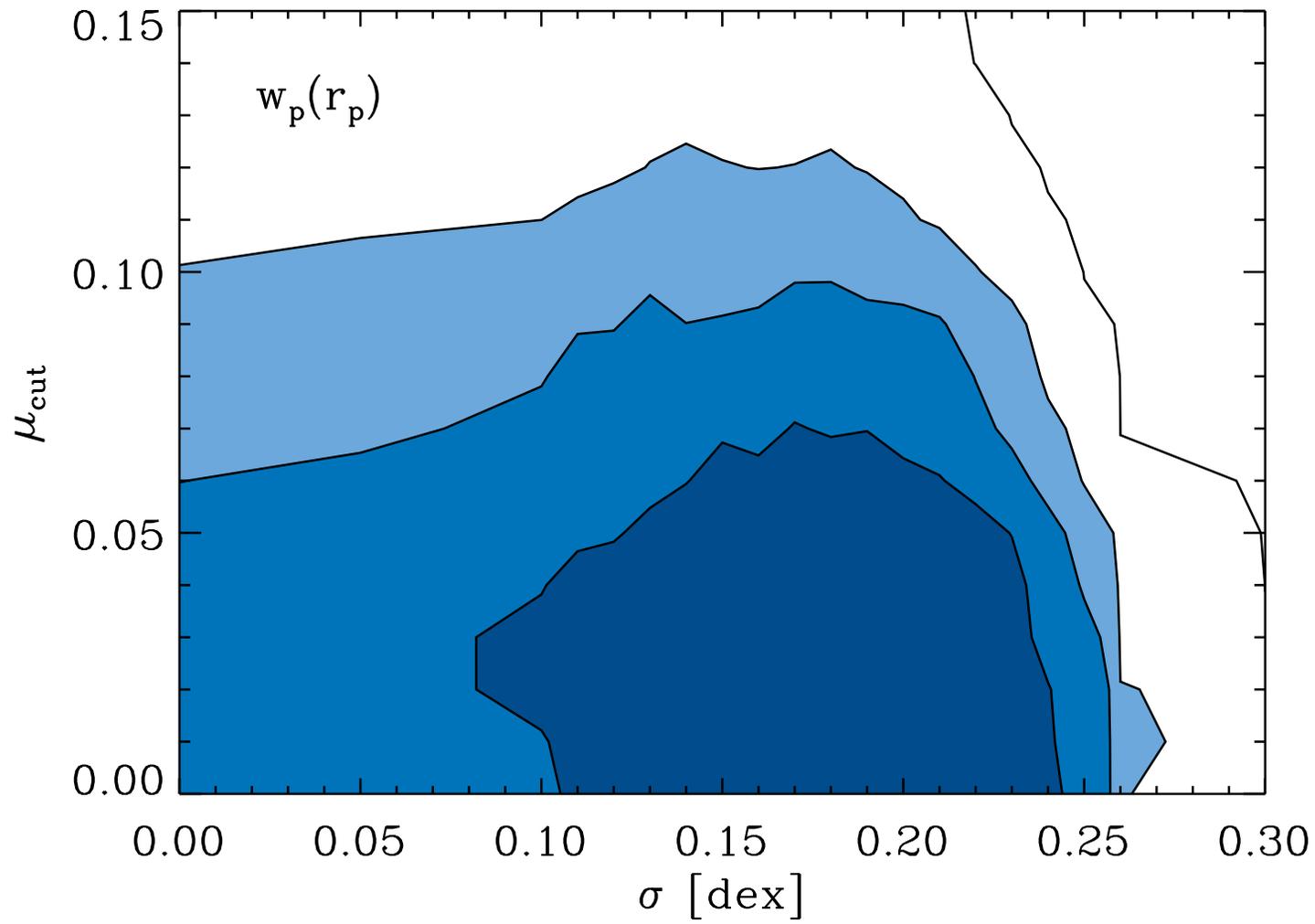
# Group Finding – CSMF



8/16/12

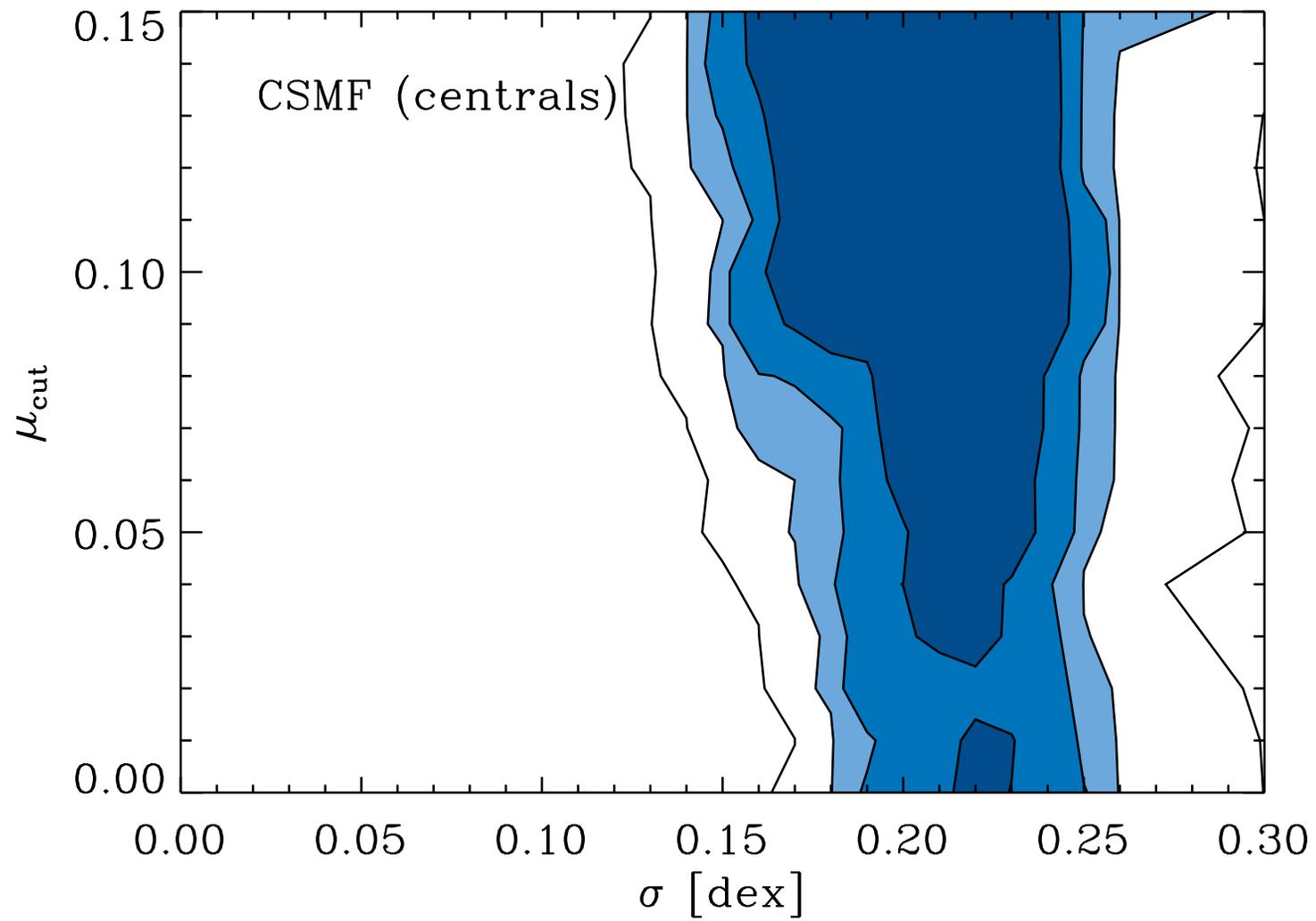
# Constraints - vpeak

---



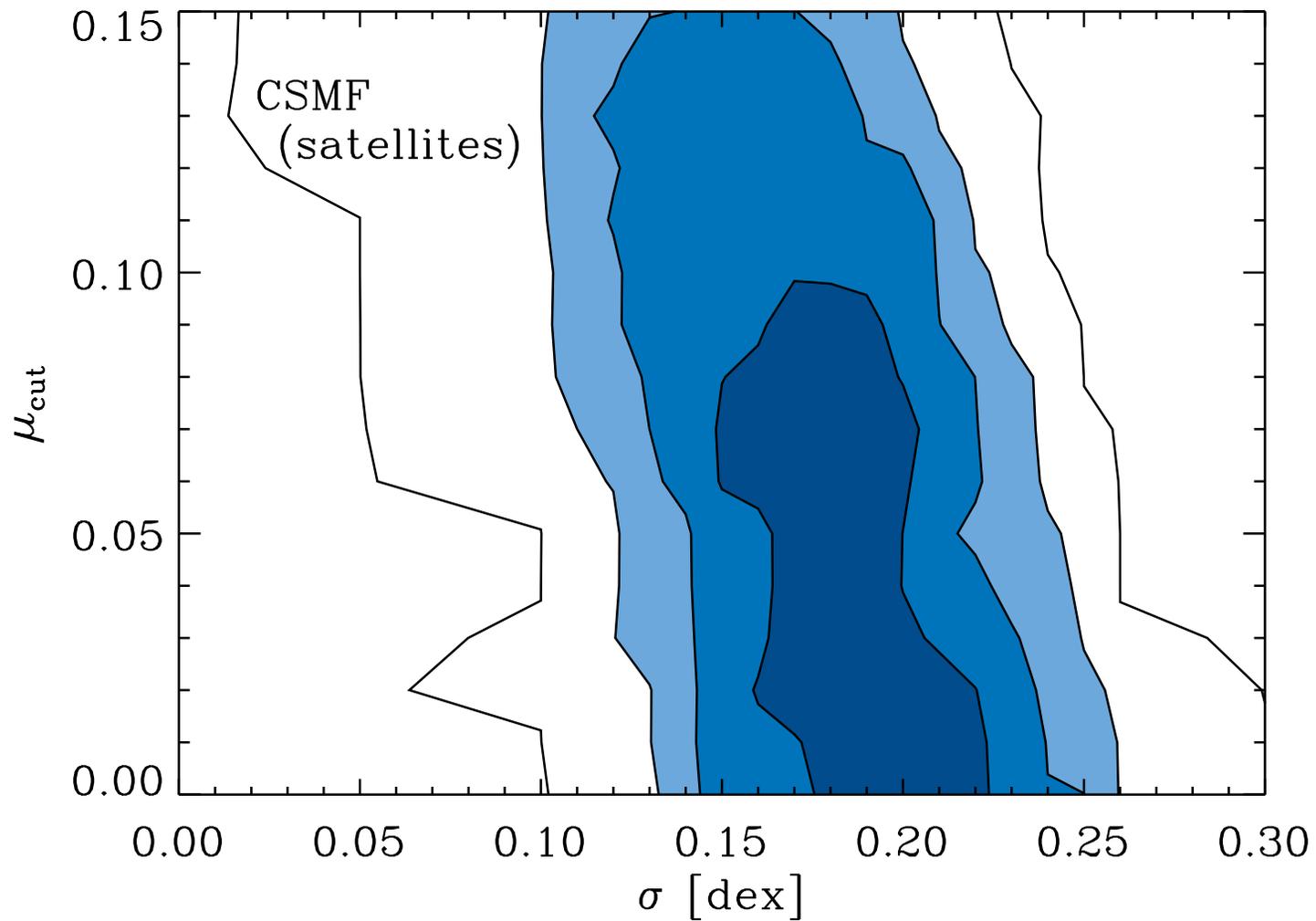
# Constraints - vpeak

---

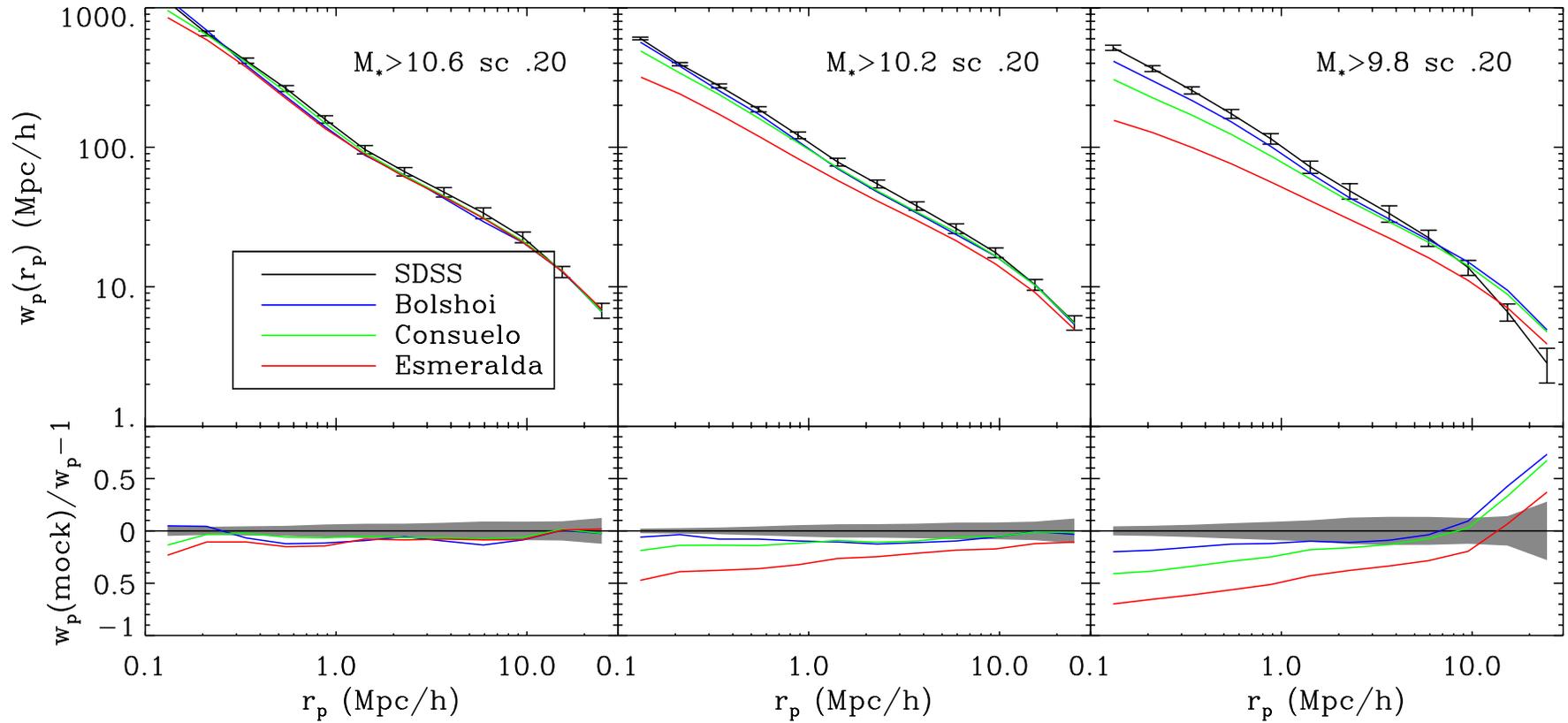


# Constraints - vpeak

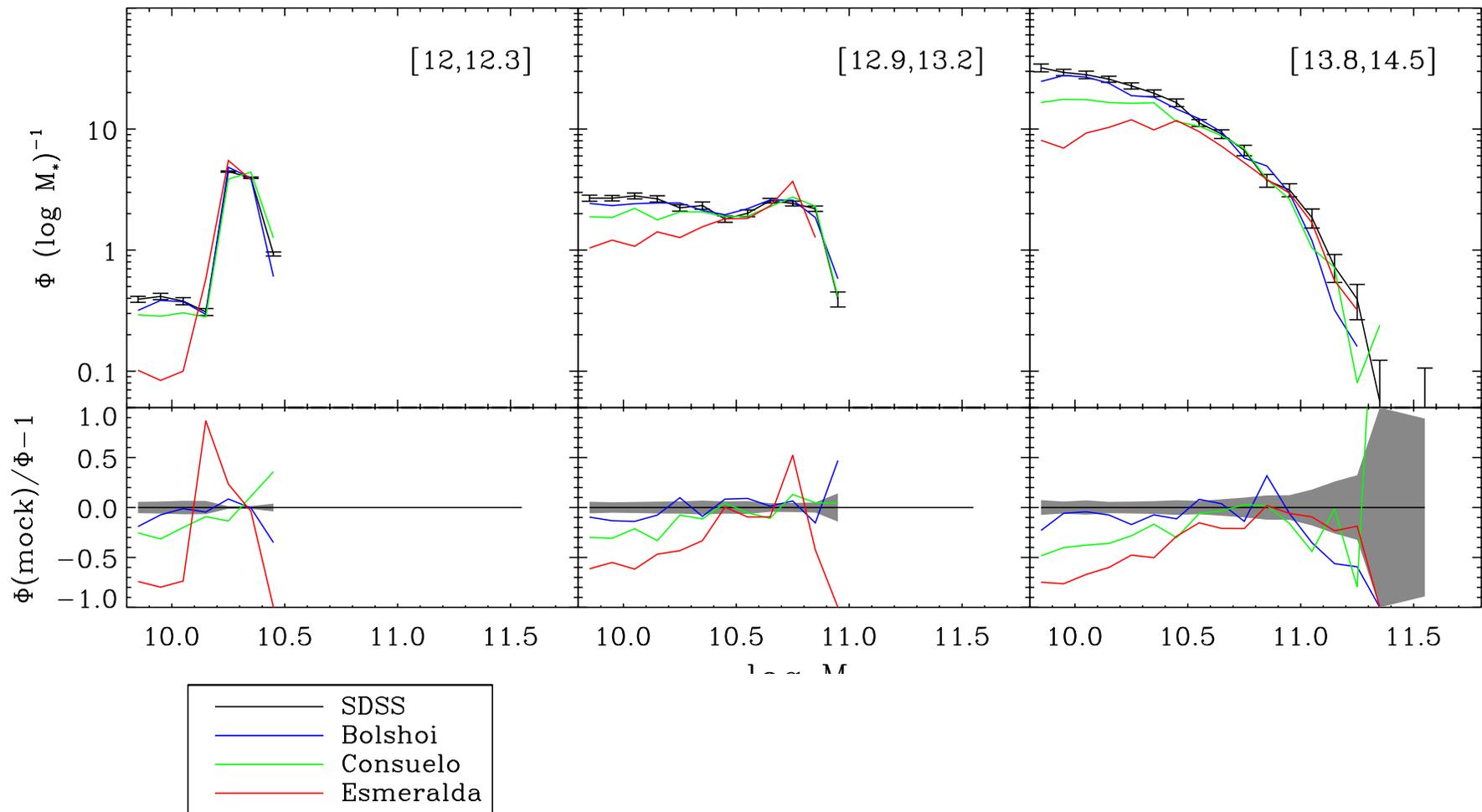
---



# Resolution



# Resolution



8/16/12

# Resolution

