Traversing the Star-Forming Main Sequence with Molecular Gas Stacks of z~1.6 Cluster Galaxies

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The Star-Forming Main Sequence

Galaxy scaling relation

Relates a galaxy's stellar mass to its Star-Formation Rate (SFR)

0.3 dex scatter on relation

Define:

$$\Delta MS = \log(SFR_{measured}/SFR_{MS})$$



Figure credit: Whitaker+14

Molecular Gas: The raw fuel of Star-Formation

Inherent link between SFR - M_{\star} - M_{mol}



Figure credit: Saintonge+16

Molecular Gas

Tacconi+18: Mathematical Relation between SFR - M_{*} - M_{mol}

0.1 dex scatter on log(M_{mol}/M_{\star}) given:

- Stellar Mass
- SFR
- Redshift



Define:

Figure credit: Tacconi+18

 $\Delta T18 = \log(M_{mol}/M_{*})_{measured} - \log(M_{mol}/M_{*})_{Tacconi+18}$











SpARCS z~1.6 Clusters





Galaxy Grouping

To minimize galaxy variation in groupings, galaxies separated based on:

- Stellar mass
- ΔMS
- CO-detected vs. CO-undetected

Galaxies with log(M_{*}) < 10.0: Low Mass

Galaxies with $log(M_*) > 10.0$ and $\Delta MS > 0.3$ dex: High Mass Star-Forming

Galaxies with log(M_*) > 10.0 and ΔMS > 0.3 dex: High Mass below-Main Sequence

Create Stacked Spectra of groupings



Full Results



Full Results in the Paper!



"All" Stacks

Some variation from T18

Overall, stacks are consistent with coeval field galaxies





800

600

400

200

0

Z

Sta

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HM-bMS Stacks

"Average" detections a result of Central Limit Theorem?

Possible impacts of environment most strongly shown on galaxies below the Main Sequence







Summary

- We separate 54 cluster members into 9 groupings of galaxies based on Stellar Mass, ΔMS, and whether the galaxies are CO-detected
- On average, galaxy cluster members have gas fractions consistent with coeval field galaxies
- Evidence for environment influencing the gas reservoirs of quenching galaxies





