

# Galaxy properties in and around cosmic filament environments

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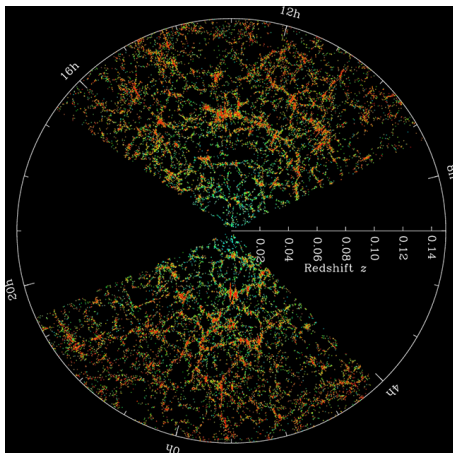
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# Background



(credit: SDSS)

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Filaments effect galaxies, i.e.

- ▶ alignment (Tempel et al., 2015),
- ▶ decrease of sSFR in spirals (Alpaslan et al. 2016),
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Filament catalogue by Tempel et al. (2014) gives a large sample to work with.

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- ▶ Morphology indicators from Galaxy Zoo (Lintott et al. 2008) and Huertas-Company et al. (2011)
- ▶ Filaments are found using an object point process with interactions.
- ▶ Cylindrical elements forming connected chains are placed on the 3D galaxy distribution tracing the most likely filament locations. (Described in detail in Tempel et al. (2014))

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- ▶ In this presentation given with candlesticks: bars 1-sigma, lines 2-sigma.

# Weighing

- ▶ For galaxies their mass and nearby environmental density are the biggest factors in their properties.
- ▶ We want to separate the effects filaments have for galaxies.

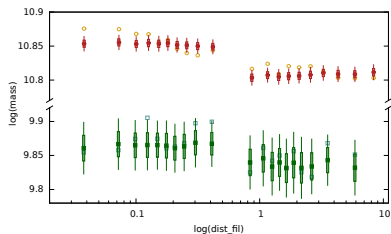
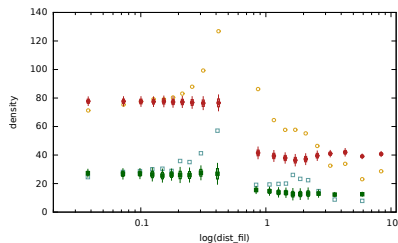
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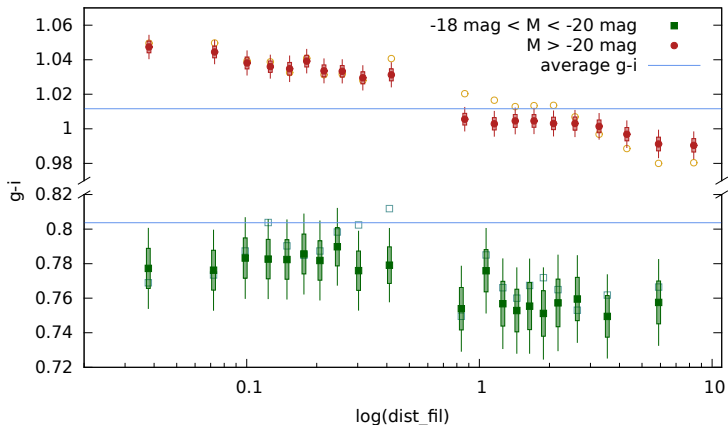
- ▶ For galaxies their mass and nearby environmental density are the biggest factors in their properties.
- ▶ We want to separate the effects filaments have for galaxies.
- ▶ In order to remove the effects of mass and environment the data is weighed.
- ▶ In each bin the 2D mass-density probability map is compared to the total sample map.
- ▶ Each galaxy gets a weight value based on the difference between the maps.
- ▶ When looking at averaged data, the galaxies contributions have weights.
- ▶ The result is that variations in the density and mass distributions are reduced.

# Weighing

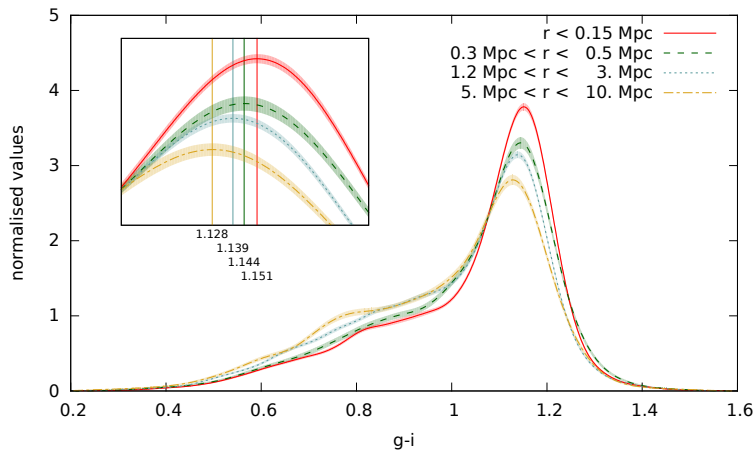


Red brighter sample, green fainter.

# Average g-i colors

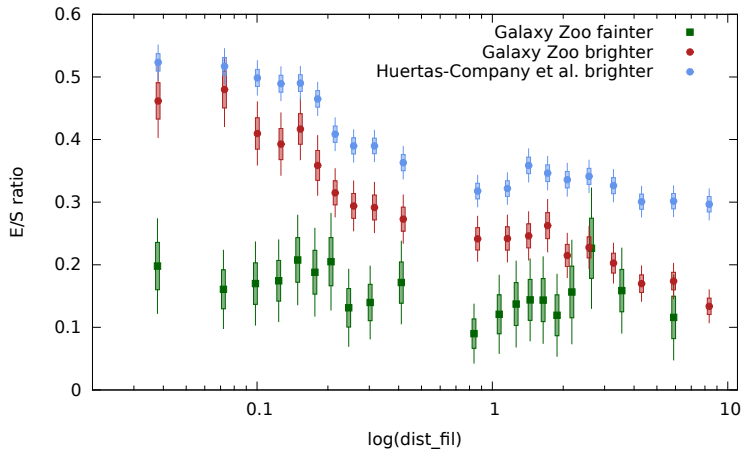


# g-i distributions

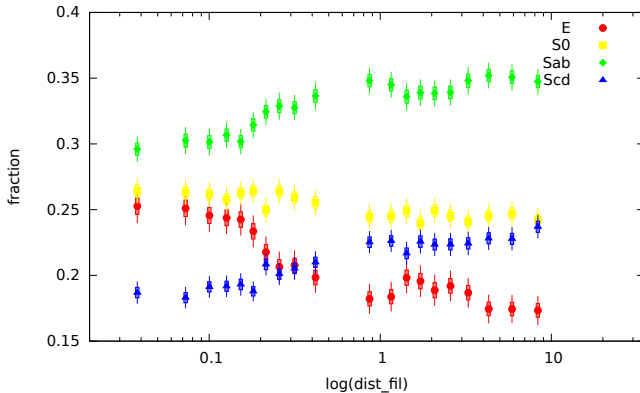




# Elliptical/Spiral ratios

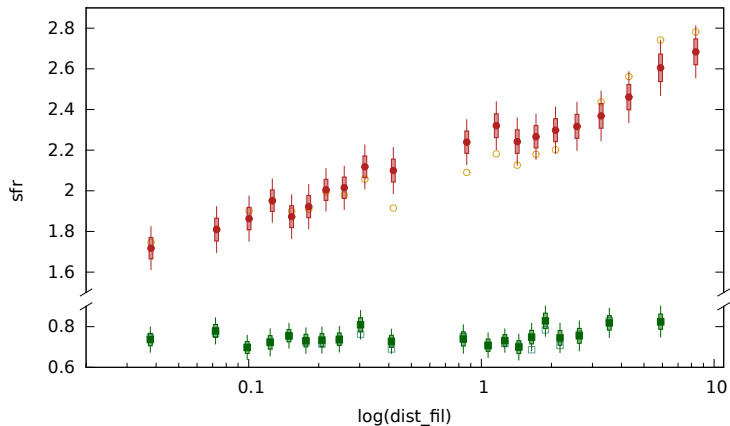


# Morphological fractions



Fractions of morphological types from Huertas-Company et al. (2011). Only the brighter sample.

# Star formation rate



# Results

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- ▶ Cold gas infall is limited inside filaments.
- ▶ Possibly because of:
  1. The gas might be trapped inside smaller galaxies.
  2. It gets heated to WHIM.
- ▶ Could be tested with high resolution simulations.
- ▶ Fainter sample inconclusive.

Whether this is because of larger errors in the smaller sample or indicator for physical processes requires further testing.

# Future Work

- ▶ Look at different morphologies in more detail.
- ▶ More parameters to analyse.
- ▶ Expand to other catalogs.
- ▶ Compare with simulations.

## References

- ▶ *Alpaslan, M., Grootes, M., Marcum, P. M., et al. 2016, MNRAS, 457, 2287*
- ▶ *Fadda, D., Biviano, A., Marleau, F. R., Storrie-Lombardi, L. J., & Durret, F. 2008, ApJ, 672, L9*
- ▶ *Huertas-Company, M., Aguerri, J. A. L., Bernardi, M., Mei, S., & Snchez Almeida, J. 2011, A&A, 525, A157*
- ▶ *Lintott, C. J., Schawinski, K., Slosar, A., et al. 2008, MNRAS, 389, 1179*
- ▶ *Tempel, E., Guo, Q., Kipper, R., & Libeskind, N. I. 2015, MNRAS, 450, 2727*
- ▶ *Tempel, E., Stoica, R. S., Martnez, V. J., et al. 2014, MNRAS, 438, 3465*