

CONNECTING THE BRIGHT & DARK SIDES OF MASSIVE GALAXIES What have we learned from HSC? What can we expect from NGRST?

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Image credits: HSC Collaboration

Take Home Messages



Remember the Low Surface Brightness Stellar halo, Tidal feature & LSB dwarfs

See posters by Alejandro Borlaff & Mireia Montes; Also the talk by Yuan-Yuan Zhang on Fri.



Don't Forget the Dark Side Weak Lensing is a Unique Strength of NGRST

See talks by Risa Wechsler on Thu & Tommaso True on Fri; Also the posters by Stephanie O'Neil & Lorenzo Zanisi

A New Era for Galaxy-Halo Connection

- Massive galaxies trace the most massive dark matter halos, or clusters.
- At high-mass end of SHMR, we need better constraints of both <u>stellar</u> and halo mass!



Why Stellar Halo? Why Massive Galaxy?



Huang+2013a,b, 2016

- Massive galaxies have very extended stellar mass distribution
 - Very hard to observe and model
 - We have to reach to large radii to measure "true" stellar mass
- Outskirts of massive galaxies are dominated by "ex-situ" stars
 - Keeps crucial fossil records of the assembly history
 - Outer stellar halo may have a closer connection to DM halo

Image credits: HSC Collaboration

Evolution of the Stellar Mass Function at High-Mass End

- The lack of evolution of SMF at high-mass end is puzzling!
- The measurements out to larger aperture can help!



Behroozi+2011; Also see Bundy+2017

Huang et al. 2018

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Large Diversity in the Stellar Halos of Massive Galaxies

- At similar "total" stellar mass, there is a large intrinsic scatter of outer profile.
- No clear separation of "<u>normal</u>" and '<u>cD</u>" galaxies.
- Likely due to the difference in mass assembly history (merger history).



The Shape of Stellar Halo also Depends on Stellar Mass

- Massive galaxies are, on average, more elliptical in the outskirt
- More massive galaxies tend to have more elliptical outer halo
- May help us study the *intrinsic shape of halo*, and halo assembly history
- Such subtle trend is easily washed out in stacking analysis





Huang + 2018b



Stellar Mass Distribution - Halo Mass Connection

- At similar "total" mass, massive galaxies with different outer profile live in dark matter halos with different halo mass.
- Massive galaxy with more prominent outer halo <u>lives in more massive</u> <u>halos</u>, thanks to HSC lensing capability.



HSC

<u>Galaxy-Galaxy Lensing in the Era of HSC</u>

- We extended the SHMR to connection halo mass with two aperture stellar mass as an empirical description of the relation between stellar mass distribution and halo mass.
- Still limited by sample size and S/N or lensing signals.



<u>Comparisons of Different Halo Mass Proxies</u>

The inner 30 kpc of these galaxies really don't care about their halos
Lower Halo Mass
Higher Halo Mass



What to Expect from NGRST

Incredible g-g lensing capability

Higher density of source galaxies; Higher mean source redshift; More accurate shear measurements

Near Infrared Imaging

Better tracer of stellar mass; Suffer less from the Galactic Cirrus; Help us extend to higher redshift

Mean redshift Survey N source per arcmin² of sources $\langle z_s \rangle$ COSMOS 39 1.2 18.5 HSC Wide 0.81 30 1.2 LSST Wide Euclid Wide 30 0.9 WFIRST HLS 45 1.1

Higher Resolution

Making deblending easier; Push the study to higher-z; Probe central profile at low-z

Better Redshift

Grism-z; Photo-z with LSST data; Separate central and satellites; Better deal with projection effect



HS





GALAXY-HALO CONNECTION Huang+2020 Huang+in prep

HSC

Improve SHMR; Extend beyond simple SHMR



Thank You Very Much !

Chinese Space Station Telescope (CSST or Xun-Tian 巡天)







- Launch Date: 2025?
- 2-m Telescope; Off-axis design
- NUV-Optical 5 (or 6)-band survey of ~10000 square degree; 0.15" PSF
- With Grism spectroscopy

HSC