## Predicting galaxy quenching in CAMELS

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# On the quenching of star formation in observed and simulated central galaxies: evidence for the role of integrated AGN feedback

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1) Classify galaxies into star forming and quenched [threshold at log (sSFR/yr<sup>-1</sup>) = −11]
➢ Simulations: Illustris, TNG, Eagle

Observations: SDSS

#### 2) Train Random Forest Classifier to predict quenching status based on:

- Stellar mass: proxy for the strength of supernova feedback
- Halo mass: linked to CGM gas heating via virial shocks
- Black hole mass: traces integrated energy input via AGN feedback
- Accretion rate: instantaneous AGN feedback energy injection
- 3) Feature importances  $\rightarrow$  Quenching mechanism?

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Black hole mass is the most predictive feature for all simulations and observations!









Really??? How robust is this to changes in cosmological and feedback parameters?



#### Galaxy quenched fraction

#### TNG CV set (fixed parameters)



 $\rightarrow$  Sharpest increase in quenched fraction around M<sub>BH</sub> = 1e8 M<sub> $\odot$ </sub>

Weinberger+ Habouzit+ Terrazas+ Zinger+

## Random Forest performance



# Classification success rate = 94% 93%



Almost as good prediction training on the LH set varying all parameters
Slightly worse for SIMBA compared to TNG

## And feature importances...



#### SMBH mass is still the most predictive





## And feature importances...



#### SMBH mass is still the most predictive





## And feature importances...



#### SMBH mass is still the most predictive, BUT...



## Cross testing?













## Cross testing?



#### Systematic effect of 1P variations

SMBH mass tracks total feedback energy but... how much of that is useful feedback?



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Sofya Levitina UConn Undergrad



#### We can answer that!

Tracking contribution of different accretion and feedback modes in SIMBA



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## And what about satellites?



### Questions?

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