THE GALAXY CLUSTER MID-INFRARED LUMINOSITY FUNCTION AT $1.3 < z < 3.2$

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ABSTRACT

We present 4.5 μm luminosity functions for galaxies identified in 178 candidate galaxy clusters at $1.3 < z < 3.2$. The clusters were identified as *Spitzer*/Infrared Array Camera (IRAC) color-selected overdensities in the Clusters Around Radio-Loud AGN project, which imaged 420 powerful radio-loud active galactic nuclei (RLAGNs) at $z > 1.3$. The luminosity functions are derived for different redshift and richness bins, and the IRAC imaging reaches depths of $m^* + 2$, allowing us to measure the faint end slopes of the luminosity functions. We find that $\alpha = -1$ describes the luminosity function very well in all redshift bins and does not evolve significantly. This provides evidence that the rate at which the low mass galaxy population grows through star formation gets quenched and is replenished by in-falling field galaxies does not have a major net effect on the shape of the luminosity function. Our measurements for m^* are consistent with passive evolution models and high formation redshifts ($z_f \sim 3$). We find a slight trend toward fainter m^* for the richest clusters, implying that the most massive clusters in our sample could contain older stellar populations, yet another example of cosmic downsizing. Modeling shows that a contribution of a star-forming population of up to 40% cannot be ruled out. This value, found from our targeted survey, is significantly lower than the values found for slightly lower redshift, $z \sim 1$, clusters found in wide-field surveys. The results are consistent with cosmic downsizing, as the clusters studied here were all found in the vicinity of RLAGNs—which have proven to be preferentially located in massive dark matter halos in the richest environments at high redshift—and they may therefore be older and more evolved systems than the general protocluster population.

Key words: galaxies: active – galaxies: clusters: general – galaxies: evolution – galaxies: formation – galaxies: high-redshift – galaxies: luminosity function, mass function – techniques: photometric

Online-only material: color figures, machine-readable table

1. INTRODUCTION

Many attempts have been made to measure the formation epoch of galaxy clusters, generally finding high formation redshifts, $z_f \sim 2$–4. Studies focusing on galaxy colors provide insight into when stellar populations formed (e.g., Stanford et al. 1998; Holden et al. 2004; Eisenhardt et al. 2008), while the assembly of galaxies and their evolution can be measured by analyzing the fundamental plane or galaxy luminosity functions (e.g., van Dokkum & Stanford 2003; Mancone et al. 2010).

As a few examples, Eisenhardt et al. (2008) infer stellar formation redshifts of $z_f > 4$ for cluster galaxies by comparing their $I − [3.6]$ colors to passive galaxy evolution models. Studying the color and the scatter of the main sequence, Mei et al. (2006) infer a mean luminosity-weighted formation redshift of $z_f > 2.8$ for cluster ellipticals in two high-redshift clusters in the Lynx supercluster. Earlier formation epochs are inferred for galaxies closer to the cores, with early-type galaxies within 1 arcmin of the cluster centers having $z_f > 3.7$. Kurk et al. (2009), who also look at the position of the red sequence in color–magnitude diagrams and compare them to theoretical predictions, infer $z_f \sim 3$ for a protocluster at $z = 1.6$. By

comparing the fundamental plane of a Lynx cluster at $z = 1.27$ to the fundamental plane of the nearby Coma cluster, van Dokkum & Stanford (2003) infer a stellar formation redshift of $z_f = 2.6$ for the distant cluster with passive evolution thereafter.

Studying the mid-infrared (mid-IR) luminosity function at high redshifts ($1 < z < 3$) probes rest-frame near-infrared (near-IR) emission (J, H, K), which is a good proxy for stellar mass for all but the youngest starbursting galaxies (Muzzin et al. 2008; Ilbert et al. 2010). Such studies have shown that the bulk of the stellar mass in clusters is already in place by $z \sim 1.3$ (e.g., Lin et al. 2006; Muzzin et al. 2008; Mancone et al. 2010) and that α, the faint end slope of the galaxy luminosity function, does not evolve significantly with redshift (e.g., de Propris et al. 1998; Muzzin et al. 2007; Strazzullo et al. 2010; Mancone et al. 2012). It seems that processes that might lead to a substantial increase in mass, such as mergers and star formation, and processes that would strip mass away from the cluster, such as galaxy-galaxy interactions or galaxy harassment, either balance each other or do not to play an important role in cluster evolution.

On the other hand, there is evidence for considerable stochastic star formation in clusters at $z > 1.3$. For a sample of

16 spectroscopically confirmed galaxy clusters at $1 < z < 1.5$ selected from the IRAC Shallow Cluster Survey (ISCS; Eisenhardt et al. 2008), Brodwin et al. (2013) show that star formation is occurring at all radii and increases toward the core of the cluster for clusters at $z > 1.4$. These clusters were identified as three-dimensional overdensities in the Boötes Survey (Stanford et al. 2005; Elston et al. 2006; Eisenhardt et al. 2008) using a photometric redshift probability distribution and wavelet analysis (Brodwin et al. 2006). Brodwin et al. (2013) observe a rapid truncation of star formation between $z \sim 1.5$ and $z \sim 1$, by which time the cores of the clusters become mostly quiescent. Investigating the color and scatter of the red sequence galaxies, Snyder et al. (2012) conclude that at $z \sim 1.5$ significant star formation is occurring and that at this redshift the red sequence in the centers of clusters was rapidly growing.

In a related analysis also using the Boötes cluster sample, Mancone et al. (2010) measured the evolution of the mid-IR luminosity function for a sample of galaxy clusters spanning $0.3 < z < 2$. By measuring the luminosity function and the evolution of m^* compared to theoretical passive evolution models, Mancone et al. (2010) found $z_f \sim 2.4$ for the low redshift ($z < 1.3$) portion of their cluster sample. At higher redshift ($1.3 < z < 1.8$) a significant deviation from the passive models was measured which could most likely be explained by ongoing mass assembly at those redshifts. However, the highest redshift bins suffered from small sample sizes.

This paper aims to continue and complement these previous results and to extend the luminosity function analysis to higher redshift. We study the evolution of the luminosity function of almost 200 galaxy cluster candidates at $1.3 < z < 3.2$ discovered through the Clusters Around Radio Loud AGN (CARLA) project (Wylezalek et al. 2013). The clusters were found in the fields of radio-loud active galactic nuclei (RLAGNs), including both typical unobscured (e.g., type-1) radio-loud quasars (RLQs) and obscured (e.g., type-2) RLAGN, also referred to as radio galaxies (RGs). Significant research stretching back many decades shows that RLAGN belong to the most massive galaxies in the universe (Lilly & Longair 1984; Rocca-Volmerange et al. 2004; Seymour et al. 2007; Targett et al. 2012) and are preferentially located in rich environments up to the highest redshifts (e.g., Minkowski 1960; Stern et al. 2003; Kurk et al. 2004; Galametz et al. 2012; Venemans et al. 2007; Hutchings et al. 2009; Hatch et al. 2011; Matsuda et al. 2011; Mayo et al. 2012; Husband et al. 2013; Ramos Almeida et al. 2013; Wylezalek et al. 2013). As described in Wylezalek et al. (2013), the selection of candidate cluster members in the vicinity of the CARLA targets is based purely on the mid-IR colors of galaxies around a luminous RLAGN with a spectroscopic redshift. The selection is thus independent of galaxy age, morphology, or the presence of a red sequence; we discuss the selection in more detail in Section 6. This sample allows us to perform a statistical study of the mid-IR luminosity functions of a large sample of very high redshift galaxy clusters, achieving statistics never before achieved at these early epochs.

The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 describes the observations and the cluster sample used in this work, Section 3 describes the fitting procedure and estimation of the uncertainties while the results are presented in Section 4. In Section 5, we explain the robustness tests carried out and discuss our measurements in Section 6. Section 7 summarizes the work. Throughout the paper, we assume $H_0 = 70$ km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$. All magnitudes and colors are expressed in the AB photometric system unless stated otherwise.

2. DATA

2.1. Observations and Data Reduction

As part of the *Spitzer* snapshot program CARLA, we observed the fields of 209 high-redshift radio galaxies (HzRGs) and 211 RLQs at $1.3 < z < 3.2$. A description of the sample selection, observation strategy, data reduction, source extraction, determination of completeness limits, and initial scientific results are given in Wylezalek et al. (2013).

Briefly, the fields, covering $5'.2 \times 5'.2$ each, corresponding to a physical size of $\sim 2.5 \times 2.5$ Mpc for the redshift range of the targeted RLAGN, were mapped with the Infrared Array Camera (IRAC; Fazio et al. 2004) on board the *Spitzer Space Telescope* at 3.6 and 4.5 μm (referred to as IRAC1 and IRAC2). The total exposure times give similar depths for both channels with the IRAC2 observations having been tailored to be slightly deeper for our intended science. The HzRG and RLQ samples have been matched with respect to their redshift and radio-luminosity distributions. The $L_{500\mathrm{MHz}}-z$ plane is covered relatively homogeneously in order to be able to study the environments around the AGN as a function of both redshift and radio luminosity.

The data were reduced using the MOPEX (Makovoz & Khan 2005) package and source extraction was performed using SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) in dual image mode with the IRAC2 image serving as the detection image. The CARLA completeness was measured by comparing the CARLA number counts with number counts from the *Spitzer* UKIDSS Ultra Deep Survey (SpUDS, PI: J. Dunlop) survey. The SpUDS survey is a *Spitzer* Cycle 4 legacy program that observed ~ 1 deg^2 in the UKIDDS UDS field with IRAC and the Multiband Imaging Spectrometer (Rieke et al. 2004) aboard *Spitzer*. SpUDS reaches 5σ depths of ~ 1 μJy (mag $\simeq 24$). We determine 95% completeness of CARLA at magnitudes of $[3.6] = 22.6$ ($=3.45$ μJy) and $[4.5] = 22.9$ ($=2.55$ μJy).

2.2. Cluster Sample

The cluster candidates studied in this paper were identified as IRAC color-selected galaxy overdensities in the fields of CARLA RLAGN. In order to isolate galaxy cluster candidates, we first identify high-redshift sources ($z > 1.3$) by applying the color cut $[3.6]-[4.5] \geqslant -0.1$ (e.g., Papovich 2008). This color selection has proven to be very efficient at identifying high-redshift galaxies independent of their evolutionary stage. A negative k-correction, caused by the 1.6 μm bump that enters the IRAC bands at $z \sim 1$, leads to an almost constant IRAC2 apparent magnitude at $z > 1.3$ and a red $[3.6]-[4.5]$ color (Stern et al. 2005; Eisenhardt et al. 2008; Wylezalek et al. 2013). We apply a counts-in-cells analysis to such color-selected IRAC sources, which we simply refer to as IRAC-selected sources, to identify overdense fields.

Specifically, we define a source to be an IRAC-selected source if (1) it is detected above the IRAC2 95% completeness limit and above an IRAC1 flux of 2.8 μJy (3.5σ detection limit) and has a color of $[3.6]-[4.5] > -0.1$ or (2) it is detected above the IRAC2 95% completeness limit and has an IRAC1 flux < 2.8 μJy but has a color > -0.1 at the 3.5σ detection limit of the IRAC1 observation (e.g., Figure 1). This refined criterion means that all IRAC-selected sources are 95% complete in IRAC2 down to $[4.5] = 22.9$ ($=2.55$ μJy) but are not necessarily well-detected in IRAC1.

Table 1
The CARLA Sample (in R.A. order)

Name	R.A.	Decl.	z	$\log(L_{500})$ (W Hz^{-1})	Σ (arcmin^2)	Type
USS0003−019	00:06:11.20	−01:41:50.2	1.54	27.86	11.2	HzRG
PKS_0011−023	00:14:25.50	−02:05:56.0	2.08	28.15	12.1	HzRG
MRC_0015−229	00:17:58.20	−22:38:03.80	2.01	28.32	17.9	HzRG
BRL0016−129	00:18:51.40	−12:42:34.6	1.59	29.02	17.2	HzRG
MG0018+0940	00:18:55.20	+09:40:06.9	1.59	28.39	14.7	HzRG

Notes. The surface densities for fields contaminated by, e.g., bright stars are denoted as "*N*."

(This table is available in its entirety in a machine-readable form in the online journal. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.)
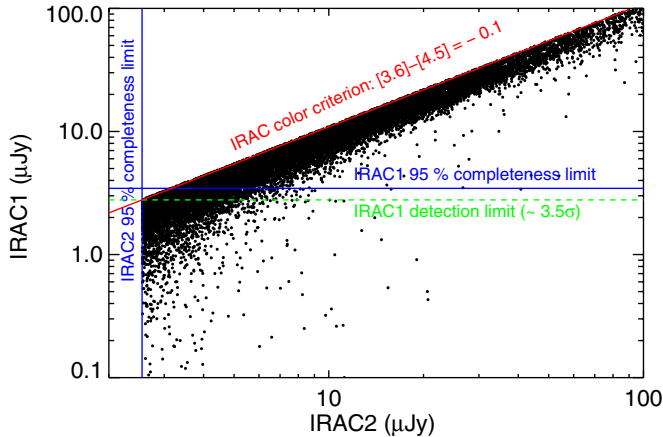

Figure 1. IRAC1 flux density vs. IRAC2 flux density for all sources in CARLA that pass the color criterion [3.6]−[4.5] > −0.1 (red line). The IRAC1 and IRAC2 95% completeness limits are shown by the blue horizontal and vertical lines, respectively. The IRAC1 detection limit used in the color criterion analysis (see Section 2.2) is shown by the green dashed line. To build IRAC2 luminosity functions, a clear IRAC1 detection is not necessary, and we, therefore, focus on the IRAC2 luminosity function in this paper. The IRAC1 luminosity functions are presented in the Appendix.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

Figure 2. Histogram of the surface densities of IRAC-selected sources in the CARLA fields and the SpUDS survey. Surface densities are measured in circular regions of radius $r = 1$ arcmin. The Gaussian fit to the low-density half of the SpUDS density distribution is shown by the dashed black curve, giving $\Sigma_{\rm SpUDS} = 9.6 \pm 2.1$ arcmin^{-2}. The gray shaded area shows all SpUDS cells with a surface density of $\Sigma_{\rm SpUDS} = 9.6 \pm 2.1$ arcmin^{-2}, which are used to derive the blank field luminosity function. CARLA clusters are defined as fields with a surface density of $\Sigma_{\rm CARLA} > 2\sigma$. In this paper, however, we also study the dependence of the luminosity function on the CARLA overdensity and repeat the analysis for fields with $2.5\sigma < \Sigma_{\rm CARLA} < 3.5\sigma$ and $\Sigma_{\rm CARLA} > 3.5\sigma$. The fields that go into those analyses are shown by the pink shaded regions, as indicated.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

We measure the density of IRAC-selected sources in a radius of 1 arcmin centered on the RLAGN and compare it to the mean blank-field density. A radius of 1 arcmin corresponds to ~500 kpc over the targeted redshift range and matches typical sizes for $z > 1.3$ mid-IR selected clusters with $\log(M_{200}/M_{\odot}) \sim 14.2$ (e.g., Brodwin et al. 2011). The typical blank-field density of IRAC-selected sources was measured by placing roughly 500 independent apertures of 1 arcmin radius onto the SpUDS field with its catalogs having been cut at the CARLA depth. Since the publication of Wylezalek et al. (2013), 33 new CARLA fields have been observed, and we provide the full table of CARLA fields and their overdensities in the online journal. A short, example version is presented in Table 1.

In Wylezalek et al. (2013), we used the IRAC1 95% completeness limit of 3.45 μJy as the IRAC1 limit in the color selection process, rather than the 3.5σ detection limit of 2.8 μJy used above. As the IRAC1 95% completeness limit is brighter than the IRAC2 95% completeness limit, this IRAC1 limit together with the color criterion introduced an artificially brighter IRAC2 limit ([4.5] = 22.7, 3.0 μJy). In this work, we therefore raise the IRAC1 limiting magnitude to [3.6] = 22.8 (=2.8 μJy), i.e., we lower the flux density cut, to include all IRAC2 sources down to the formal completeness limit of [4.5] = 22.9. This new IRAC1 flux density cut still corresponds to a $>3.5\sigma$ detection. This is
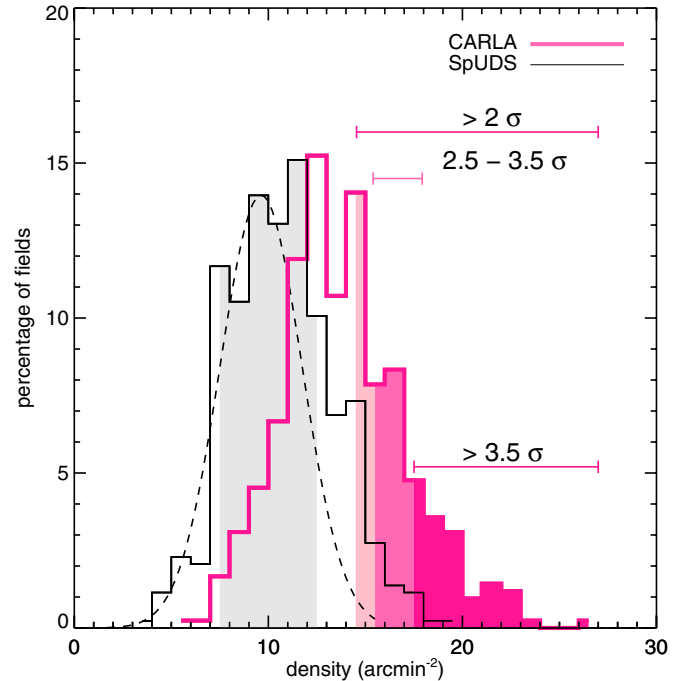
necessary as we are aiming to include as many faint sources as possible in the analysis. We apply this refined color criterion to the CARLA and SpUDS fields and plot the distribution of their densities in Figure 2.

Promising galaxy cluster fields are defined as fields that are overdense by at least 2σ ($\Sigma_{\rm CARLA} > \Sigma_{\rm SpUDS} + 2\sigma_{\rm SpUDS}$; Wylezalek et al. 2013). This criterion is met by 46% of the CARLA fields: 27% are $\geqslant 3\sigma$ overdense and 11% are overdense at the 4σ level. Excluding bad fields (e.g., fields that are contaminated by nearby bright stars), this provides us with 178, 101, and 42 high-redshift galaxy cluster fields at the 2σ, 3σ, and 4σ level, respectively.

Note that this selection is a measure of the overdensity signal compared to a blank field, i.e., to a distribution of cell densities centered on random positions. Since the sample is selected using specific galaxies, RLAGN, there will always be at least one source in the overdensity. As all galaxies are clustered to some extent (Coil 2013), the exact measurement of the overdensity signal of RLAGN would be to compare it to a distribution of background cells centered on random galaxies not random positions.

However, the average number density of IRAC-selected sources in SpUDS is very high, on average 34 sources per aperture with radius $r = 1$ arcmin. This means that if the IRAC-selected sources were extended and filled the aperture maximally, their radius would only be $r_{ext} = 10.3$ arcsec and the average distance between two sources would be $2 \times r_{ext} = 20.6$ arcsec. We repeated the blank-field analysis by measuring the densities in roughly 500 apertures centered on random SpUDS IRAC-selected sources. Because of the large aperture radius of $r = 1$ arcmin and small r_{ext}, the difference between the two background measurements is not significant ($\Sigma_{SpUDS} = 10.3 \pm 2.6$ arcmin^{-2} compared to $\Sigma_{SpUDS} = 9.6 \pm 2.1$ arcmin^{-2}, see Section 3.2). Since we will work with the blank field background for the luminosity function (LF) analysis and to be consistent with Wylezalek et al. (2013), we show the SpUDS blank field distribution in Figure 2.

Wylezalek et al. (2013) shows that the radial density distribution of the IRAC-selected sources is centered on the RLAGN, implying that the excess IRAC-selected sources are associated with the RLAGN. For the following analysis, we assign the redshift of the targeted RLAGN to the IRAC-selected sources in the cell, and we study the evolution of these galaxy cluster member candidates as a function of redshift. To exclude problematic cluster candidates, we also checked that the median $[3.6]-[4.5]$ color of the IRAC-selected sources per field is in agreement with the $[3.6]-[4.5]$ color expected for a source with the redshift of the targeted RLAGN. No obvious problematic fields were found. For the rest of the manuscript, we will use the term "galaxy clusters" to refer to these cluster and protocluster candidates.

3. THE LUMINOSITY FUNCTION FOR GALAXY CLUSTERS AT $Z > 1.3$

3.1. Method

Luminosity functions, $\Phi(L)$, provide a powerful tool to study the distribution of galaxies over cosmological time. They measure the comoving number density of galaxies per luminosity bin, such that

$$dN = \Phi(L)dLdV, \qquad (1)$$

where dN is the number of observed galaxies in volume dV within the luminosity range $[L, L + dL]$.

There are many ways in which $\Phi(L)$ can be estimated and parameterized, but the most common of these models is the Schechter function (Schechter 1976)

$$\Phi(L)dL = \Phi^* \left(\frac{L}{L^*}\right)^\alpha \exp\left(\frac{-L}{L^*}\right) \frac{dL}{L^*}, \qquad (2)$$

where Φ^* is a normalization factor defining the overall density of galaxies, usually quoted in units of h^3 Mpc^{-3}, and L^* is the characteristic luminosity. The quantity α defines the faint-end slope of the luminosity function and is typically negative,

implying large numbers of galaxies with faint luminosities. The luminosity function can be converted from absolute luminosities L to apparent magnitudes m and can be written as

$$\Phi(m) = 0.4 \ln(10)\Phi^* \frac{(10^{0.4(m^*-m)})^{(\alpha+1)}}{e^{10^{0.4(m^*-m)}}}, \qquad (3)$$

where m^* is the characteristic magnitude.

In this work, we study the evolution of m^* in galaxy clusters as a function of redshift for both α as a free fitting parameter and fixed $\alpha = -1$. We include all CARLA fields that are overdense at the 2σ level or more.

We measure the IRAC2 luminosity function of the galaxy clusters from the CARLA survey as a function of redshift, defined as the redshift of the AGN, and galaxy cluster richness. The CARLA galaxy cluster richness is defined in terms of the significance of the overdensity of IRAC-selected sources within the cell centered on the RLAGN (Figure 2). For the largest sample of CARLA clusters, i.e., those overdense at the $>2\sigma$ level, we measure the luminosity function in six redshift bins chosen in a way that all redshift bins contain the same number of galaxy clusters. We also consider CARLA clusters overdense at the 2.5–3.5σ and $>3.5\sigma$ level. For these smaller subsamples, we measure the luminosity function in three redshift bins. IRAC1 luminosity functions are presented in the Appendix.

For each CARLA cluster candidate j, we compute the k- and evolutionary corrections (k_j- and e_j) that are required to shift the galaxy cluster members to the center of the redshift bin and apply them to the apparent magnitudes of the galaxy cluster members. The corrections were computed using the publicly available model calculator EzGal (Mancone & Gonzalez 2012) using the predictions of passively evolving stellar populations from Bruzual & Charlot (2003) with a single exponentially decaying burst of star formation with $\tau = 0.1$ Gyr and a Salpeter initial mass function. The $k_j + e_j$ corrections are of order 0.04 mag and do not have a significant impact on the LF analysis; they are simply applied for completeness. The typically bright targeted RLAGNs have been removed from the analysis.

For each CARLA cluster candidate j, we measure the number of cluster members n_{m_i} (in a cell with radius $r = 1$ arcmin centered on the RLAGN) in the ith magnitude bin with $m_i = [m_i, m_i + \delta m_i]$:

$$\Phi_{i_{CARLA}, j, k_j + e_j} = n_{m_i}. \qquad (4)$$

This number density is a superposition of the cluster luminosity function and the luminosity function of background/foreground galaxies. In the following, we describe the statistical background determination and how the true galaxy cluster luminosity function is determined.

3.2. Background Subtraction

The CARLA fields cover an area of $\sim 5'.2 \times 5'.2$, roughly corresponding to a region with a radius of 1–1.5 Mpc for the typical redshift of the RLAGN. This radius is in good agreement with sizes of typical mid-IR selected clusters (e.g., Brodwin et al. 2011). Therefore, a local background subtraction in each field is not possible. Instead, we determine a global background in a statistical way using the SpUDS survey.

As described in Section 2.2, we placed roughly 500 random, independent (i.e., non-overlapping) apertures with radius $r = 1$ arcmin onto the SpUDS survey to estimate the typical blank field density of IRAC-selected sources. Fitting a Gaussian to the low-density half of the SpUDS density distribution finds a mean surface density of $\Sigma_{SpUDS} = 9.6$ arcmin^{-2} with a width

of $\sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} = 2.1$ arcmin^{-2}. The tail at larger densities arises, as even a 1 deg^2 survey has large-scale structure and contains clusters. To determine the mean background, we consider cells in the SpUDS survey with surface densities of IRAC-selected sources in the range 9.6 ± 2.1 arcmin^{-2} (see Figure 2).

The average background luminosity function per cell is given by

$$\Phi_{i_{\mathrm{BG}}} = n_{m_i,\mathrm{BG}}/N_{\mathrm{BG}}, \tag{5}$$

where $n_{m_i,\mathrm{BG}}$ is the number of galaxies with magnitudes $m_i = [m_i, m_i + \delta m_i]$ in the SpUDS background cells and N_{BG} is the number of SpUDS cells used for the background determination.

We then subtract this average blank field luminosity function from the luminosity function of each CARLA cluster field j after having applied the same k_j- and e_j-correction as for the corresponding CARLA field, such that

$$\Phi_{i,j} = \Phi_{i_{\mathrm{CARLA}},j,k_j+e_j} - \Phi_{i_{\mathrm{BG}},k_j+e_j}. \tag{6}$$

After this background subtraction the signal of all CARLA cluster fields per redshift bin is stacked to obtain the background-subtracted luminosity function:

$$\Phi_i = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{N} \Phi_{i,j} \right) \times \frac{1}{N} \times \frac{1}{A}, \tag{7}$$

where N is the number of CARLA clusters in the redshift bin and $A = 1$ arcmin$^2 \times \pi$ is the area of a cell with a radius of 1 arcmin. Figure 3 shows the luminosity functions for CARLA fields of richness $\geqslant 2\sigma$ divided into six redshift bins.

The accurate measurement of the background number counts is essential for measuring the true cluster luminosity function. Because the SpUDS survey, used in this paper, covers only ~ 1 deg^2, it needs to be confirmed that it represents a typical blank field and is not significantly affected by cosmic variance. At the depth of the CARLA observations, however, it is the largest contiguous survey accessible.

The 18 deg^2 *Spitzer* Extragalactic Representative Volume Survey (SERVS; Mauduit et al. 2012) reaches almost the same depth as CARLA and allows a test of the goodness of SpUDS as a blank field. SERVS maps five well-observed astronomical fields (ELAIS-N1, ELAIS-S1, Lockman Hole, Chandra Deep Field South, and *XMM*-LSS) with IRAC1 and IRAC2. Coverage is not completely uniform across the fields but averages ~ 1400 s of exposure time. We extracted sources from the SERVS images (M. Lacy 2013, private communication) in the same way as we did for CARLA and SpUDS to allow for a consistent comparison. In Figure 4, we show the IRAC2 number counts in SpUDS and SERVS observations of the *XMM*-LSS field, illustrating the difference in depths of the two surveys. Comparing the SERVS number counts with the SpUDS number counts gives an IRAC2 95% completeness limit of 2.85 μJy for the SERVS observations. As we aim to go as deep as possible for the CARLA analysis, the SERVS 95% completeness is slightly shallow compared to the corresponding depth of 2.55 μJy for the CARLA observations. We therefore use the smaller area SpUDS survey for the background determinations.

To test the validity of our background subtraction, we placed 200 random apertures onto the 18 deg^2 SERVS survey and measured the density of IRAC-selected sources in those random cells. There is a chance that a CARLA cluster field and a non-associated large-scale structure are found in projection. In this case, our background subtraction would underestimate the

actual background in that field. By placing 200 random apertures onto the 18 deg^2 SERVS survey, we can get a qualitative upper limit of this probability. Figure 5 shows the distribution of densities of IRAC-selected sources in those 200 random cells at the magnitude limit of the SERVS survey and compares it to the distribution in SpUDS. SpUDS only covers ~ 1 deg^2 and is known to be biased to contain clusters and large-scale structure. The apertures placed on SpUDS cover almost the full area and will thus pick up any large-scale structure or clusters in that field. That is why a prominent high-density tail arises. By placing random apertures onto a larger survey that is less biased by large-scale structure, the high-density tail becomes less prominent, as expected.

To make sure, however, that we do not underestimate the background luminosity function by not taking enough of the high-density tail into account, we test here what impact our choice of background has on the overall results in this work. We repeat the luminosity function fitting analysis by choosing different density intervals to estimate the background, namely, $\Sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} \pm 0.8 \times \sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}}$ and $\Sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} \pm 1.6 \times \sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}}$. Taking an even narrower interval than $\Sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} \pm 0.8 \times \sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}}$ gives too few apertures and results in a very noisy background luminosity function. In Figure 6, we show that the results for the luminosity function fits with a fixed α for the original background subtraction (1σ) and for the test background subtractions (0.8σ, 1.6σ). The results for the different runs agree remarkably well and no systematic effect is seen. At $\Sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} = \Sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} \pm 1.6 \times \sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}}$, we are already sampling part of the high-density tail. Table 2 shows that this has a minimal impact on the Schechter function fits. The exact choice of the density interval of the background subtraction is not critical and illustrates that choosing SpUDS cells with $\Sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}} \pm \sigma_{\mathrm{SpUDS}}$ is a sensible measure for the blank field density of IRAC-selected sources.

3.3. Fitting Details

We make use of the Levenberg–Marquardt technique to solve the least-squares problem and to find the best solution for m^*, α, and Φ^* using the parameterization given in Equation (3). This method is known to be very robust and to converge even when poor initial parameters are given. However, it only finds local minima. In order to find the true global minimum and the true best Schechter fit to our data, we vary the starting parameters and choose the best fit solution. We show the Schechter fits for the CARLA fields of richness $\geqslant 2\sigma$ in Figure 3.

Our data are deep enough to not just fit for m^* and Φ^* and assume a fixed α as had to be done in previous studies but to fit for all three quantities, α, m^* and Φ^* simultaneously. Mancone et al. (2012) shows that $\alpha = -1$ fits the galaxy cluster luminosity function at $1 < z < 1.5$ well and that it stays relatively constant down to $z \sim 0$. We therefore also repeat the Schechter fits with fixed $\alpha = -1$ (Table 2).

3.4. Uncertainty and Confidence Region Computation

We estimate the uncertainties of the fitted parameters and the confidence regions of our fits using a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulation. Figure 7 shows the 1σ and 2σ contours for α and m^* and the best Schechter fit.

We test our MCMC simulation by choosing a random set of Φ^*, α, and m^* and by computing Φ_i at m_i following Equation (3). We then add normally distributed uncertainties $\Delta\Phi_i$ so that $\Phi_{i,\mathrm{err}} = \Phi_i + \Delta\Phi_i$, and we fit a Schechter function to $\Phi_{i,\mathrm{err}}$. The original Schechter function $\Phi(\Phi^*, \alpha, m^*)$, the disturbed
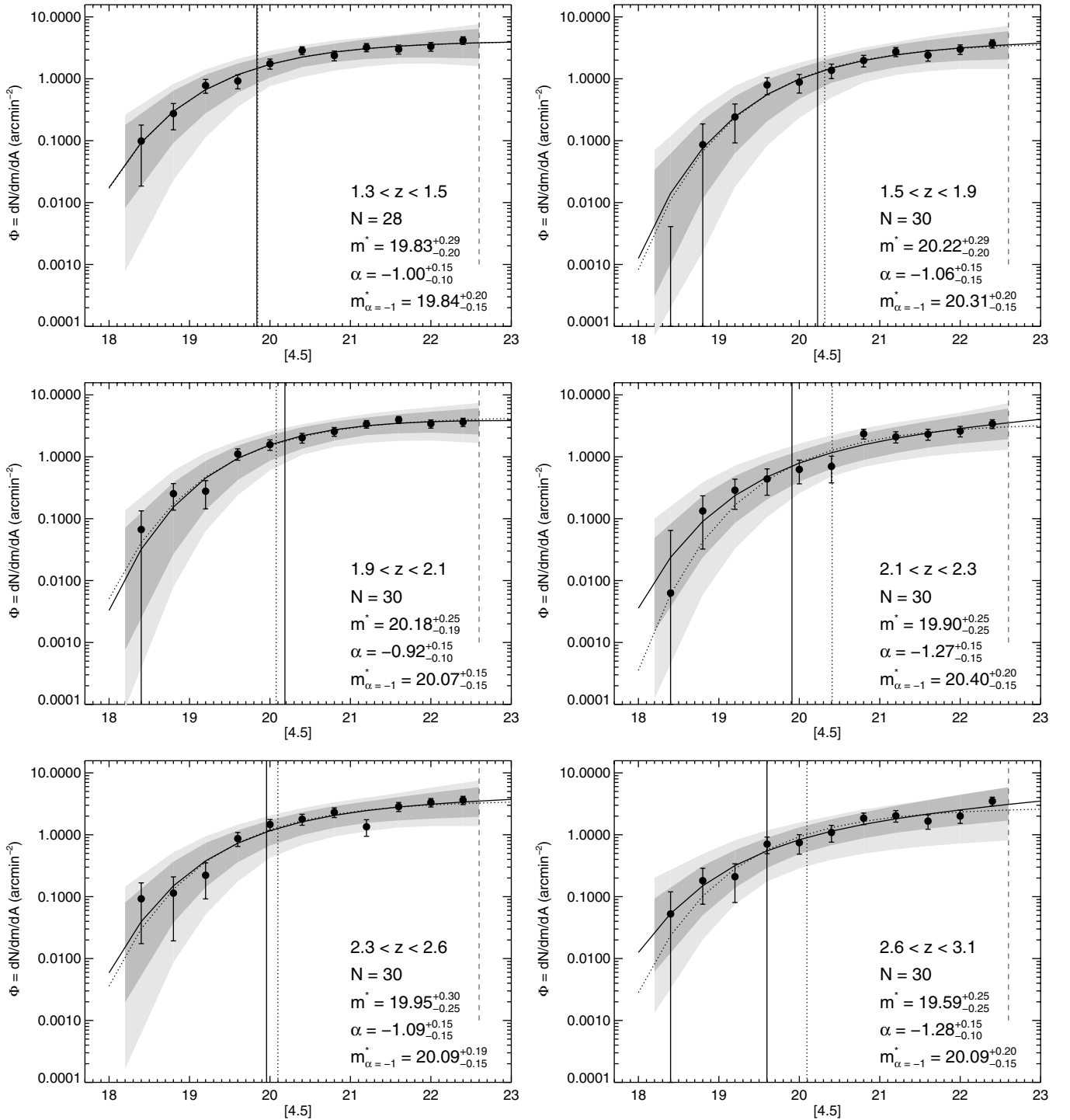
Figure 3. Schechter function fits to the 4.5 μm cluster luminosity function in each redshift bin for CARLA cluster members with $\Sigma_{CARLA} > 2\sigma$. The redshift bins were chosen to contain similar numbers of objects, N. The solid circles are the binned differences between the luminosity function for all IRAC-selected sources in the clusters and the background luminosity function derived from the SpUDS survey. The solid curve shows the fit to the data for a free α, while the dotted curve shows the fit for $\alpha = -1$. The vertical solid and dotted lines show the fitted values for m^* for free and fixed α, respectively. The dark and light gray shaded regions show the 1σ and 2σ confidence regions for the α-free-fit derived from Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulations. The vertical dashed line shows the apparent magnitude limit. Note that due to binning of the data and the application of k- and e-corrections, which are largest for the low-redshift LFs, we show the 99% magnitude limit here.

data points $\Phi_{i,err}$ and the Schechter fit agree very well with the 1 and 2σ confidence regions derived from the MCMC simulation and prove that the MCMC simulation provides us with a proper description of the uncertainties. Figure 3 shows the results of the Schechter fits to the CARLA clusters with $\Sigma_{CARLA} > 2\sigma$ for all redshift bins and the confidence regions derived from MCMC simulations.

4. ROBUSTNESS TESTS

4.1. Stability of the IRAC Color Criterion with Redshift

The evolution of the [3.6]−[4.5] color is very steep at $1.3 < z < 1.7$; cluster members in our lowest redshift bin are expected to have bluer colors, i.e., closer to −0.1, than cluster members at higher redshift. Faint sources which have
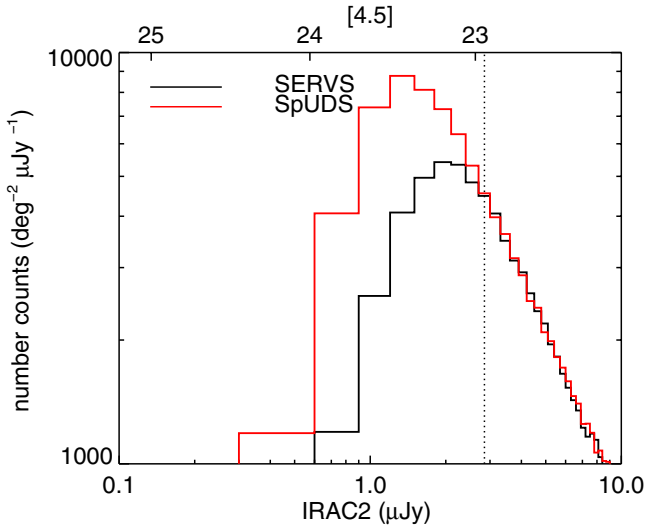
Figure 4. Number counts for the SpUDS and SERVS survey for sources detected at 4.5 μm. The 95% completeness limit of SERVS is derived by comparing the SERVS number counts to those from the SpUDS survey, which gives a completeness limit of 2.85 μJy for IRAC2, as shown by the vertical dotted line.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)
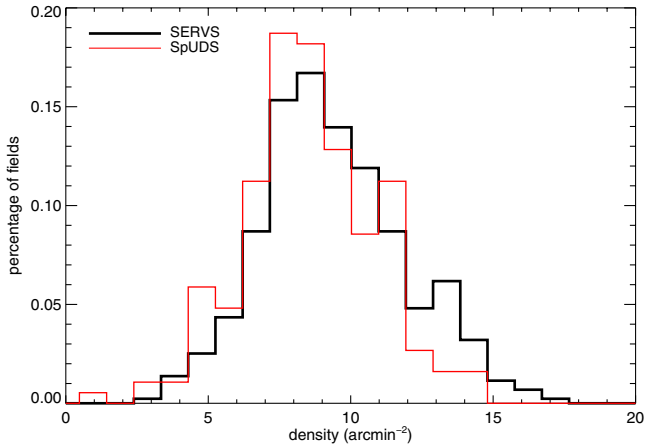

Figure 5. Distribution of IRAC-selected sources in the SpUDS and SERVS surveys. The apertures placed on SpUDS cover almost the full area of SpUDS and will pick up any cluster or large-scale structure in that field. By placing apertures onto the much wider SERVS survey that is less biased by large-scale structure the high-density tail becomes less prominent, as expected. This motivates us to use the SpUDS cells with $\Sigma_{SpUDS} \pm \sigma_{SpUDS}$ as a sensible measure of the blank field density of IRAC-selected sources.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

a larger color uncertainty would therefore be expected to pass the criterion in some cases and not pass the criterion in other cases. For the contaminating background/foreground sources, this scattering is expected to be the same at all cluster redshifts. We therefore test if this effect has a statistically significant influence on the faint end of the luminosity function in the lowest redshift bin. Figure 8 shows the normalized number difference between sources where $[3.6]-[4.5] > -0.1$ but $[3.6]-[4.5]-\sigma_{[3.6]-[4.5]} < -0.1$ and sources where $[3.6]-[4.5] < -0.1$ but $[3.6]-[4.5]+\sigma_{[3.6]-[4.5]} > -0.1$. In the following, we refer to these sources as "scatter-in sources" and "scatter-out sources," respectively. As the sum of the background and foreground color distribution is not expected to be dependent on cluster redshift and will therefore be the same for all redshift bins, any evolution in the difference between "scatter-in" and "scatter-out" sources will be caused by the cluster members. As Figure 8 shows, the
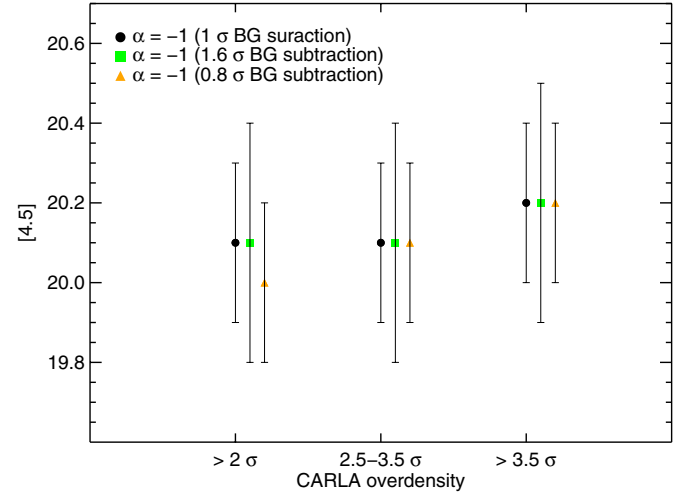

Figure 6. Median best-fit $m^*_{4.5}$ with $\alpha = -1$ as a function of galaxy cluster candidate richness for three different background-subtraction intervals. This demonstrates that the exact prescription of the background interval has an insignificant effect on the derived parameters. For clarity, data points for each background interval are shifted slightly along the horizontal axis.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

Table 2
Schechter Fit Results for Both α Free and α Fixed to
-1 to the 4.5 μm Luminosity Function

Σ_{CARLA}	$\langle z \rangle$	$m^*_{4.5\,\mu m}$	α	$m^*_{4.5\,\mu m,\alpha=-1}$	N
$>2\sigma$	1.45	$19.84^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.01^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	$19.85^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	28
$>2\sigma$	1.77	$20.23^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.07^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.32^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.05	$20.19^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-0.92^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.08^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.26	$19.91^{+0.25}_{-0.25}$	$-1.28^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.41^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.51	$19.96^{+0.35}_{-0.20}$	$-1.10^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.10^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.92	$19.60^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.29^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$	$20.10^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$2.5 < \sigma < 3.5$	1.65	$20.38^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-0.75^{+0.20}_{-0.10}$	$20.10^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	25
$2.5 < \sigma < 3.5$	2.23	$19.99^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-1.13^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	$20.21^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	27
$2.5 < \sigma < 3.5$	2.81	$19.74^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-1.17^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$19.99^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	27
$>3.5\sigma$	1.49	$19.88^{+0.20}_{-0.25}$	$-0.89^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	$19.72^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	18
$>3.5\sigma$	1.88	$20.18^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.01^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	$20.20^{+0.25}_{-0.15}$	19
$>3.5\sigma$	2.49	$20.23^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-0.95^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	$20.16^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	20
$>2\sigma$	1.45	$19.81^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.02^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$	$19.84^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	28
$>2\sigma$	1.77	$20.25^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.07^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.34^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.05	$20.16^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-0.93^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.07^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.26	$19.86^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	$-1.32^{+0.15}_{-0.10}$	$20.44^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.51	$19.91^{+0.20}_{-0.30}$	$-1.12^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$	$20.09^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.92	$19.49^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$	$-1.33^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	$20.09^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	30
$2.5 < \sigma < 3.5$	1.65	$20.39^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-0.73^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.10^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	25
$2.5 < \sigma < 3.5$	2.23	$19.94^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-1.16^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	$20.22^{+0.15}_{-0.10}$	27
$2.5 < \sigma < 3.5$	2.81	$19.69^{+0.25}_{-0.15}$	$-1.19^{+0.15}_{-0.10}$	$19.97^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	27
$>3.5\sigma$	1.49	$19.86^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	$-0.89^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	$19.71^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	18
$>3.5\sigma$	1.88	$20.19^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-1.01^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$	$20.21^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	19
$>3.5\sigma$	2.49	$20.21^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$-0.95^{+0.15}_{-0.10}$	$20.15^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$	20

Notes. Below the horizontal line, we also show Schechter fit results for the same analysis but taking SpUDS cells $\Sigma_{SpUDS} = \Sigma_{SpUDS} \pm 1.6 \times \sigma_{SpUDS}$ to estimate the background.

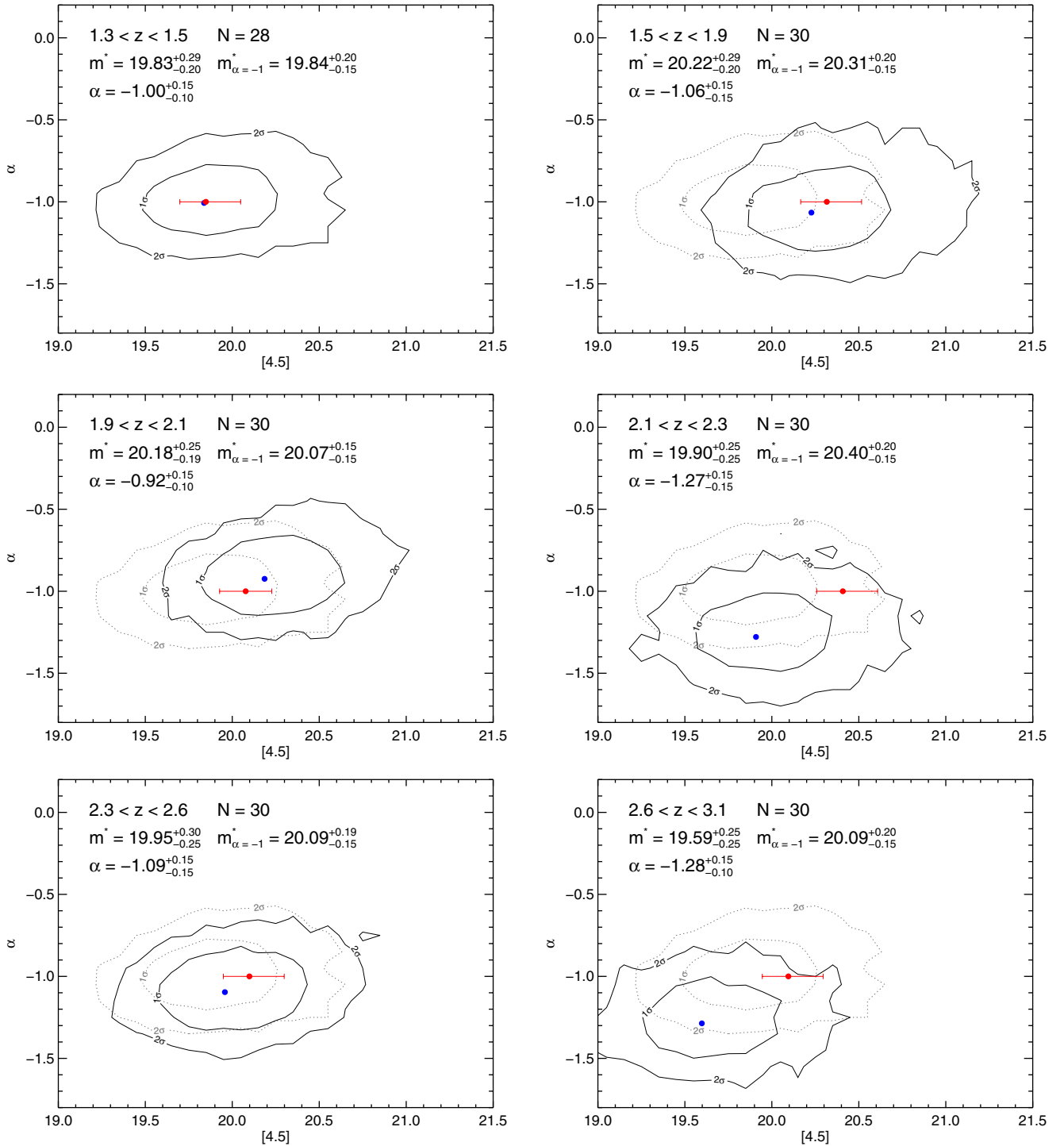**Figure 7.** Confidence regions for α vs. m^* for Schechter fits with α as a free parameter derived from the Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulations. The contours show the 1σ and 2σ contour levels and the blue solid circle shows the result of the best Schechter fit using the Levenberg–Marquart technique. The redshift bins were chosen to contain similar numbers of objects, N. The red solid circle with uncertainty on m^* shows the best Schechter fit for a fixed $\alpha = -1$. In all cases, the results from the fixed α fit and the free α fit agree within their confidence regions implying that $\alpha = -1$ describes the luminosity function well over the whole redshift range probed in this work. For comparison, we show the lowest redshift contours (dotted gray) in the higher redshift panels.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

evolution of the difference is consistent with being flat with redshift. The mean of the distribution is 0.06 $(N_{\text{fields}})^{-1}$ and a Spearman rank correlation analysis only gives a 33% chance that there is an evolution of the difference with redshift. This test confirms that the color selection is very efficient and stable with redshift and that statistically the same portion of cluster members is selected at all redshifts.

4.2. Validation of the Luminosity Function Measurement Method Using ISCS Clusters

We use the ISCS (Eisenhardt et al. 2008) to validate the methodology used in this paper and to compare to previously obtained results. Mancone et al. (2010) uses the ISCS to derive luminosity functions, though he restricted the analysis to
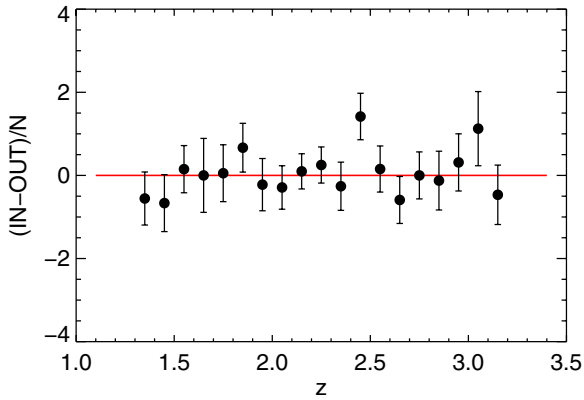
Figure 8. Average number of sources that could scatter in or out of the IRAC color selection due to photometric uncertainties as a function of candidate cluster redshift. "IN" are defined as sources currently not selected (e.g., [3.6]–[4.5] < −0.1) but which could easily scatter in due to photometric uncertainties, [3.6]–[4.5]+σ[3.6]–[4.5] > −0.1. "OUT" are defined as currently selected sources (e.g., [3.6]–[4.5] > −0.1) but which could easily scatter out due to photometric uncertainties, [3.6]–[4.5]−σ[3.6]–[4.5] < −0.1. The results are relatively flat and centered at zero, implying that the color criterion used is efficient and stable at all redshifts probed here.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

candidate cluster members based on photometric redshifts, computed as in Brodwin et al. (2006) and with deeper photometry from the *Spitzer* Deep, Wide-Field Survey (SDWFS; Ashby et al. 2009). We measure the luminosity function around ISCS clusters at $1.3 < z < 1.6$ and $1.6 < z < 2$, i.e., overlapping in redshift with the CARLA cluster sample. We again first apply the IRAC color criterion to the sources in a cell with radius $r = 1$ arcmin around the cluster center to determine cluster member candidates and carry out a background subtraction using SpUDS as described above. We then fit a Schechter function to the resulting data with α fixed to -1. The SDWFS data is shallower than CARLA, and we can therefore only measure the luminosity function down to $[4.5] = 21.4$. The fitted values for m^* at 4.5 μm are $20.25^{+0.30}_{-0.30}$ and $20.57^{+0.35}_{-0.35}$ for clusters at $1.3 < z < 1.6$ and $1.6 < z < 2$, respectively. The m^* for the same redshift bins and $\alpha = -1$ found by Mancone et al. (2010) are $20.48^{+0.12}_{-0.09}$ and $20.71^{+0.18}_{-0.12}$. Our results agree very well with these values, though please note the larger error bars inherent to our simple color selection compared to the photometric redshift selection of Mancone et al. (2010), which minimizes background contamination by incorporating extensive multi-wavelength supporting data. This test confirms that the method used in this paper, i.e., color-selecting galaxy cluster members and carrying out a statistical background subtraction, provides robust results. With this test, we also confirm the trend toward fainter magnitudes for m^* in ISCS clusters in the highest redshift bins reported by Mancone et al. (2010).

5. THE REDSHIFT EVOLUTION OF M*

5.1. Comparison to Galaxy Evolution Models

Figure 9 shows the evolution of m^* with redshift in the context of passively evolving stellar population models. We also include results from Mancone et al. (2010). The measured m^* values are compared to previous work and to model predictions of passively evolving stellar populations from Bruzual & Charlot (2003) normalized to match the observed m^* of galaxy clusters at $z \sim 0.82$, $[4.5]^* = 19.82^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$ (AB) for $\alpha = -1$ (Mancone et al. 2012). Note that the results and implications of our work

are independent of the model normalization. Although Mancone et al. (2010) used a normalization obtained from lower redshift cluster analyses, we use a normalization at relatively high redshift to match the redshift of the CARLA data as best as possible.

Mancone et al. (2010) carried out a similar study and measured the IRAC1 and IRAC2 luminosity function for 296 galaxy clusters from SDWFS over $0.3 < z < 2$. The clusters were identified as peaks in wavelet maps generated in narrow bins of photometric redshift probabilities. At $z < 1.3$, the evolution of m^* agreed well with predictions from passively evolving stellar populations and no mass assembly, with an inferred formation redshift of $z_f = 2.4$. For the two highest redshift bins at $z > 1.3$, the results disagreed significantly from the continuation of the passive evolution model. Mancone et al. (2010) interpreted this deviation as possible ongoing mass assembly at these epochs. The results here for the CARLA clusters do not agree with nor continue the trend Mancone et al. (2010) report at $z > 1.3$. In the redshift bins in which our study and Mancone et al. (2010) overlap, we find m^* to be $\sim$0.5 mag brighter and to continue the trend found at lower redshifts by Mancone et al. (2010). At lower redshift ($1.3 < z < 1.8$), the models do not differ much and m^* is therefore consistent with a range of formation redshifts. At higher redshift, the models diverge and show that clusters may have formed early with formation redshifts in the range $3 < z_f < 4$.

At all redshifts, our results are consistent with passive evolution models with $3 < z_f < 4$. As CARLA clusters at $z \sim 3$ will not necessarily be progenitors of CARLA clusters at $z \sim 1.5$, it does not necessarily imply that they will remain passive subsequently. However, even at the highest redshifts probed here ($z \sim 3$), we do not measure a prominent deviation from passive evolution models nor do we see signs of significant mass assembly.

5.2. Dependence on Cluster Richness

We also study the evolution of m^* for two CARLA subsamples of different richnesses ($2.5\sigma < \Sigma_{CARLA} < 3.5\sigma$ and $\Sigma_{CARLA} > 3.5\sigma$) and plot the results in Figure 9. Although it is not fully known how the richness of IRAC-selected sources scales with mass, we assume here that statistically these two subsamples will represent clusters of increasing mass. For the lower richness sample, the evolution of m^* appears to be similar to the full sample with formation redshifts of $3 < z_f < 4$. Excluding the highest and lowest richness clusters therefore does not seem to have a significant effect on the luminosity functions. At lower redshift (i.e., $1.3 < z < 2.0$) the result for m^* and free α is consistent with results from Mancone et al. (2010) at $z \leqslant 1.3$ which might suggest that the CARLA lower richness clusters at this redshift are similar to the ISCS clusters studied Mancone et al. (2010).

Only considering the highest richness sample of CARLA clusters results in a monotonically increasing m^*, with $m^* \sim 0.7$ mag fainter in the highest redshift bin compared to the lower richness samples. This might imply that the high richness sample includes slightly older stellar populations. This subsample is thus of particular interest for future follow-up as this population of rich, high-redshift clusters could provide a powerful probe to study the early formation of massive galaxies in the richest environments and—from a cosmological point of view—test the predictions of ΛCDM (Brodwin et al. 2010).
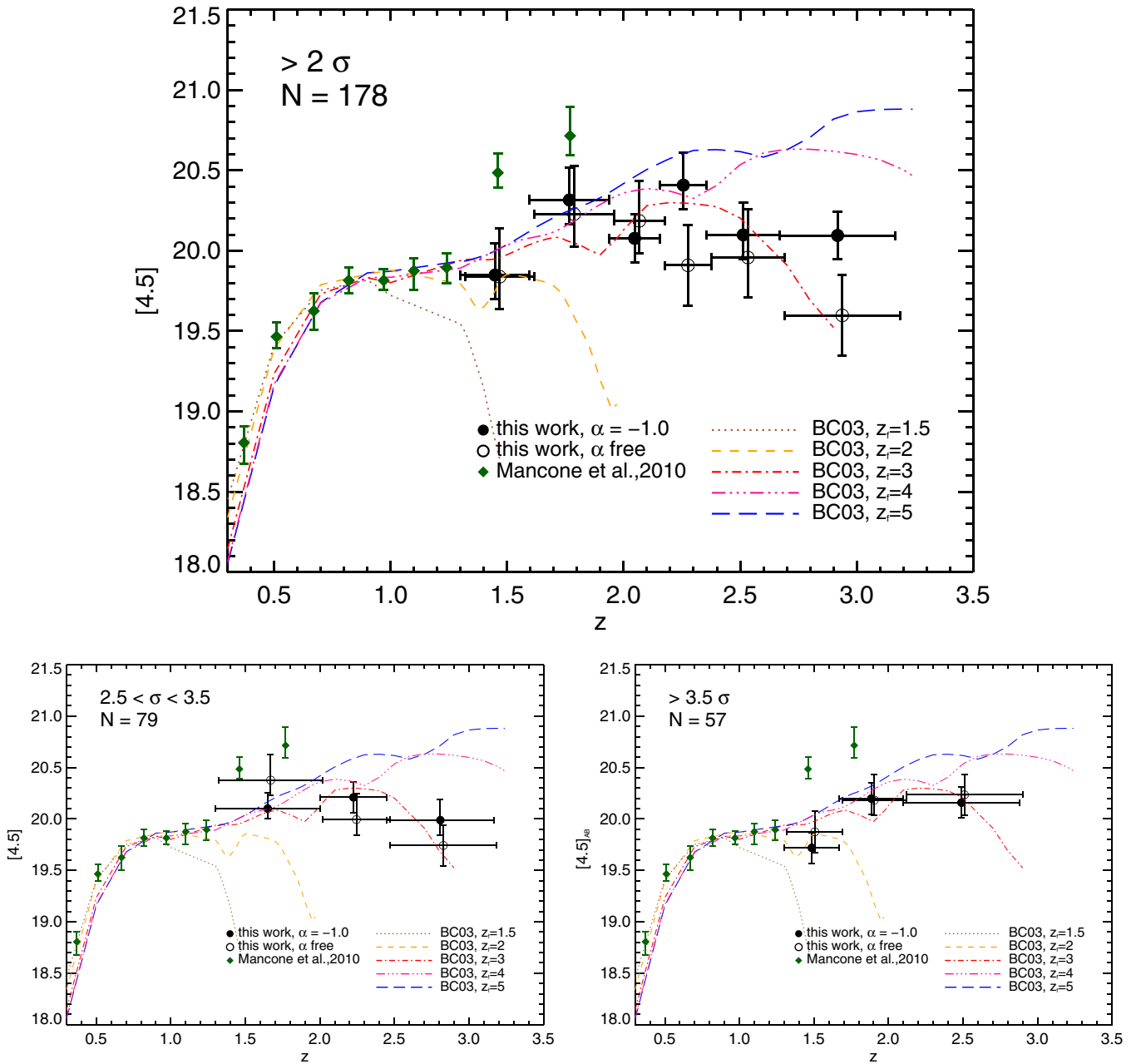
Figure 9. Evolution of $m^*_{4.5\,\mu m}$ with redshift for different CARLA cluster densities compared with results from Mancone et al. (2010) and model predictions for passive stellar population evolution (Bruzual & Charlot 2003) with different formation redshifts, z_f. The number of CARLA fields going into each analysis is indicated on the plots. In most cases, the results for the Schechter fits with fixed α and free α agree well. In cases where they do not, this is due to bigger uncertainties at the faint end of the luminosity function in the data. In these cases, the fixed α fit is probably the more meaningful result as it has been shown that generally a faint end slope of $\alpha = -1$ describes the data well at all CARLA densities and all redshifts. In general, our results are consistent with the passive evolution models out to $z \sim 3$ with formation redshifts $3 < z_f < 4$. The lower-density CARLA sample, shown in the lower left panel, seems to be consistent with results from Mancone et al. (2012) at $z \leqslant 1.3$ and suggests that this CARLA subsample is similar to the clusters studied there. The high-density subsample of CARLA clusters, shown in the lower right panel, are ~ 0.7 mag fainter in the highest redshift bin compared to the lower richness samples. This might imply that the high richness sample consists of older clusters and therefore could provide a valuable sample of high-richness high-redshift clusters to study the formation of the earliest massive galaxies. For clarity, the results for a fixed α are slightly shifted along the x-axis.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

5.3. Difference between $\alpha = $ free and $\alpha = -1$ Fits

As can be seen in Figures 7 and 9, the Schechter fit results for α as a free parameter and α fixed to -1 generally agree well within the 1σ uncertainties. For the few exceptions, the fits do agree within the 2σ uncertainties. We conclude that a fixed α of -1 describes the luminosity function functions well at all redshifts and all densities probed in this paper. With deeper

IRAC observations (1400 s of exposure time), albeit not as deep as the CARLA observations (2000 s of exposure time) and deep multi-wavelength supporting data, Mancone et al. (2012) study a subset of the original Böotes sample and measure the faint end slope α of the mid-IR galaxy cluster luminosity function to be ~ -1 at $1 < z < 1.5$. Similar studies at lower redshift measure similar slopes. This suggests that the shape of the cluster luminosity function is mainly in place at $z = 1.3$.

The luminosity functions measured in this paper are consistent with $\alpha = -1$ at all redshifts and all richnesses probed. Combined with results from Mancone et al. (2010) and Mancone et al. (2012), this result suggests that galaxy clusters studied in this paper have already started to assemble low-mass galaxies at early epochs. Further processes that govern the build up of the cluster and that are discussed in more detail in Section 6 then have probably no net effect on the shape of the luminosity function. This is consistent with the results found by Mancone et al. (2010).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Alternatives to Pure Passive Evolution Models

The above results suggest an early formation epoch for galaxy clusters that are passively evolving and an early build-up of the low-mass galaxy population. These measurements, however, seem to be at odds with results investigating lower redshift clusters. Thomas et al. (2010) shows that the age distribution in high-density environments is bimodal with a strong peak at old ages and a secondary peak composed of young, ~ 2.5 Gyr old galaxies. This secondary peak contains about $\sim 10\%$ of the objects. Similarly, Nelan et al. (2005) derives a mean age of low-mass objects of low redshift galaxy clusters to be about 4 Gyr in low-redshift clusters. Although their observation suggests a decline of star-forming galaxies and a trend of downsized galaxy formation, low mass galaxies are still assembling until relatively recent times. Measurements of the star-formation activity for higher redshift cluster galaxies also provide evidence for continuous star-formation activity, albeit evolving more rapidly than the star-formation activity in field galaxies (Alberts et al. 2014, e.g.,).

We therefore investigate the extent to which our results can be explained by a sum of various stellar populations to estimate the maximum fraction of a star-forming cluster population that is still consistent with the data. We divide the cluster population into two stellar populations, a simple stellar population (SSP) with a delta-burst of star formation at high redshift and a composite stellar population (CSP) with a continuous, only slowly decaying star-formation rate (SFR) of the form $\propto \exp(-t/\tau)$ and large τ. The details of the three different model sets we derive are as follows.

1. *Model 1*. Sum of SSP with $z_f = 3$ and CSP with $z_f = 3$ and $\tau = 10$ Gyr with ratios (SSP:CSP) ranging between 90:10 and 0:100[12] by mass.
2. *Model 2*. Sum of SSP with $z_f = 3$ and CSP with $z_f = 3$ and $\tau = 1$ Gyr with ratios (SSP:CSP) ranging between 90:10 and 0:100 by mass.
3. *Model 3*. Sum of SSP with $z_f = 5$ and CSP with $z_f = 3$ and $\tau = 10$ Gyr with ratios (SSP:CSP) ranging between 90:10 and 0:100 by mass.

A prolonged mass assembly means that at high redshift the observed 4.5 μm magnitude of galaxies is fainter because the stellar population is still forming. Therefore, accounting for mass assembly, i.e., allowing for star-forming population to contribute to the observed m^*, causes m^* to become fainter at high redshift depending on the contribution of this star-forming population.

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[12] A ratio (SSP:CSP) of (100:0) is equivalent with a passive evolution model and is already discussed above.

In Figure 10, we show these models in the context of our results. They allow us to set an upper limit on the star-forming fraction, P, in our candidate cluster sample. Model 1, which allows for a significant star formation that is only very slowly decaying with cosmic time, shows that at all redshifts the mass fraction of the star-forming population cannot be larger than 40% (with one outlying exception of up to 60% at $z \sim 1.7$). In Model 2, the SFR of the CSP decays faster and the contribution of the SSP becomes dominant much earlier than in Model 1. It therefore predicts m^* to be brighter at high redshifts and to resemble the prediction of the passive evolution model. Consequently, our empirical results are in agreement with large contributions of up to 90% of the CSP in Model 2, with the CSP starting to passively evolve ~ 2.3 Gyr earlier (at $z \sim 1.7$) than in Model 1 (at $z \sim 0.9$). Model 3 shows the evolution of a mixed population with a delta burst of star formation at $z_f = 5$ (SSP) and a long burst of star formation at $z_f = 3$ (CSP with $\tau = 10$ Gyr). The SSP with $z_f = 5$ is fainter in IRAC2 at $1.5 < z < 3$ than an SSP with $z_f = 3$, so that an additional starburst at $z = 3$ leads to an even fainter m^* at $1 < z < 3$ for Model 3. Model 3 does not reproduce the results of the LF analysis, and therefore, this scenario can be ruled out by the data.

This shows that the results for the evolution of m^* obtained in this analysis—although consistent with passive evolution models—also allow for a limited contribution of a star-forming population in galaxy clusters. Our models show that this contribution is small (up to 40% by mass, but probably on average around $\sim 20\%$) for a population with a high and slowly decaying SFR, or that this contribution is large (up to 80%) for a population with a fast decaying SFR and an evolution that resembles passive evolution ~ 2.3 Gyr earlier.

For a sample of 10 rich clusters at $0.86 < z < 1.34$, van der Burg et al. (2013) compares the contributions of quiescent and star-forming populations to the total mass function. We integrate the published mass functions for the quiescent and star-forming population (van der Burg et al. 2013) over galaxy masses with $10^{10.1} < M_*/M_\odot < 10^{11.5}$. We find a mass fraction of the quiescent population of $\sim 80\%$ compared to the total stellar mass of the clusters. This is also in agreement with the upper limit for the fraction of the star-forming population derived for CARLA clusters in the lowest redshift bin.

As CARLA clusters at $z \sim 3$ will not necessarily be the progenitors of CARLA clusters at $z \sim 1.5$, we unfortunately cannot constrain the evolution of the maximum fraction of a star-forming population and cannot make conclusions about the quenching timescales and processes.

6.2. Biases of the CARLA Cluster Sample

Our analysis shows that the evolution of the CARLA clusters seems to be significantly different from the cluster sample analyzed by Mancone et al. (2010). Using *Spitzer* 24 μm imaging for the same cluster sample, Brodwin et al. (2013) analyzed the obscured star formation as a function of redshift, stellar mass, and clustercentric radius. They find that the transition period between the era where cluster galaxies are significantly quenched relative to the field and the era where the SFR is similar to that of field galaxies occurs at $z \sim 1.4$. Combining these measurements with other independent results on that sample (Snyder et al. 2012; Martini et al. 2013; Alberts et al. 2014), the authors conclude that major mergers contribute significantly to the observed star formation history and that merger-fueled AGN feedback may be responsible for the rapid truncation between $z = 1.5$ and $z = 1$.
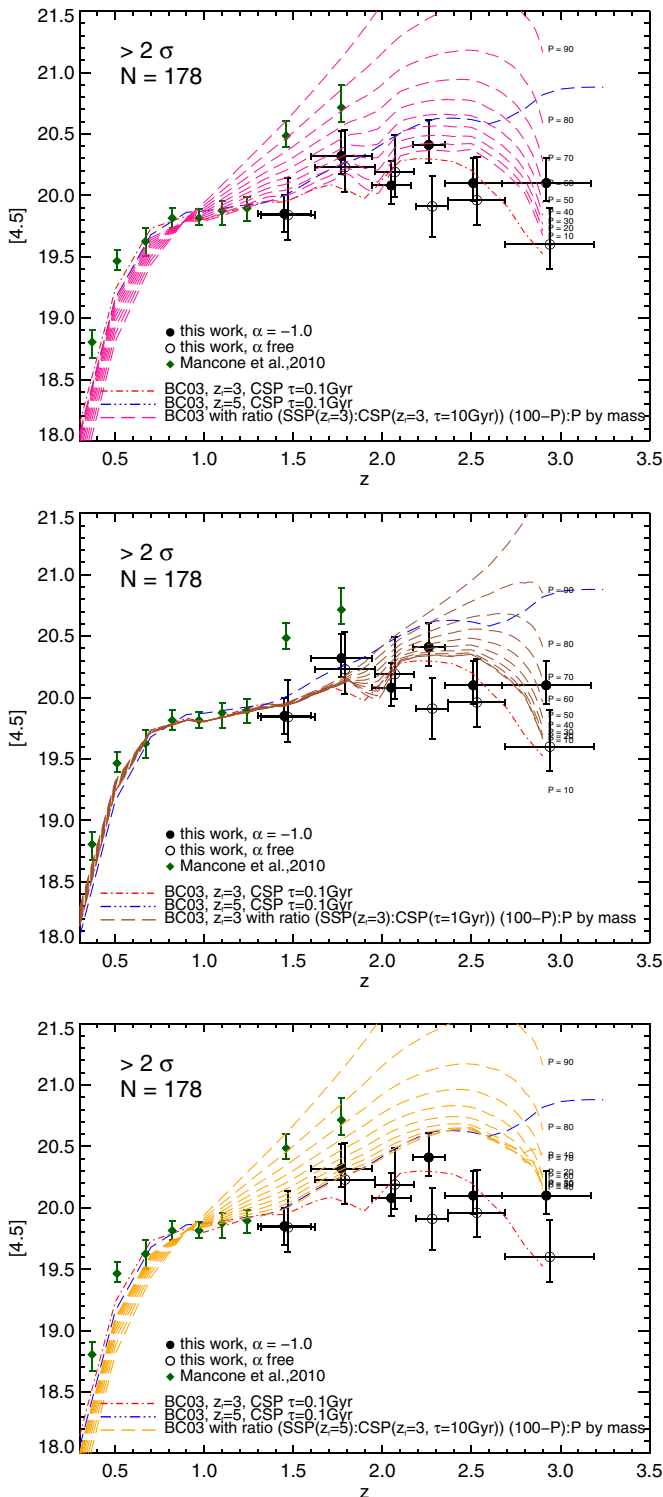
Figure 10. Model predictions for the evolution of m^* for a superposition of a passive and star-forming galaxy population. The passive, simple stellar population (SSP) formed stars in a delta burst at z_f and evolved passively thereafter while the star-forming, composite stellar population (CSP) shows an exponentially decaying SFR with an e-folding timescale τ. We show models with differing mass ratios of the SSP and CSP. Comparing the models with our measurements for m^* allows us to set an upper limit on the contribution of the CSP. Top panel: Model 1: SSP with $z_f = 3$, CSP with $z_f = 3$ and $\tau = 10$ Gyr. Middle panel: Model 2: SSP with $z_f = 3$, CSP with $z_f = 3$ and $\tau = 1$ Gyr. Bottom panel: Model 3: SSP with $z_f = 5$, CSP with $z_f = 3$ and $\tau = 10$ Gyr. (A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

While the ISCS clusters studied in Mancone et al. (2010) and Brodwin et al. (2013) were selected from a field survey as three-dimensional overdensities using a photometric redshift wavelet analysis, the clusters studied here are found in the vicinity of RLAGN. With RLAGN belonging to the most massive galaxies in the universe ($m \sim 10^{11.5}\, M_\odot$; Seymour et al. 2007; De Breuck et al. 2010), these clusters could reside in the largest dark matter halos, deepest potential wells, and densest environments.

Indeed, Mandelbaum et al. (2009) derives halo masses for 5700 RLAGN from the Data Release 4 of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey and finds the halo masses of these RLAGN to be about twice as massive as those of control galaxies of the same stellar mass. Previous work (e.g., Best et al. 2005) has shown that more massive black holes seem to trigger radio jets more easily, but as this boost in halo mass is independent of radio luminosity, the authors conclude that the larger-scale environment of the RLAGN must play a crucial role for the RLAGN phenomenon. Similarly, albeit at higher redshift, N. A. Hatch et al. (in preparation) finds that the environments of CARLA RLAGN are significantly denser than similarly massive quiescent galaxies. They detect a weak positive correlation between the black-hole mass and the environmental density on Mpc-scales, suggesting that even at high redshift the growth of the black hole is also linked to collapse of the surrounding cluster.

This peculiar interplay between radio jet triggering, stellar mass, black hole, and halo mass of the RLAGN and the larger-scale environment suggest that (proto-)clusters and the large-scale environments of RLAGN are distinct from clusters found in field surveys.

If mergers are significantly contributing to the transition of clusters from unquenched to quenched systems, as suggested in Brodwin et al. (2013), this transition redshift will be dependent on cluster halo mass. If the environments and dark matter halos around RLAGN are indeed more massive this would explain the conflict of our results with those from Mancone et al. (2010). CARLA clusters have probably undergone this transition period much earlier than the ISCS clusters. At $1.4 < z < 1.8$ where the star-forming fraction of ISCS clusters analyzed by Mancone et al. (2010) still seems to be very high ($\sim 80\%$), this contribution is already much smaller in CARLA clusters. As mentioned earlier, our measurements allow us to derive upper limits on the contribution of a star-forming population but do not allow for a definite constraint on the transition redshift.

7. SUMMARY

We have shown the evolution of the mid-IR luminosity function for a large sample of galaxy cluster candidates at $1.3 < z < 3.2$ located around RLAGN. All cluster candidates in this work were identified as mid-IR color-selected galaxy overdensities, a selection that is independent of galaxy type and evolutionary stage. Wylezalek et al. (2013) has shown that indeed these excess color-selected sources are centered on the RLAGN, implying they are associated. There is a steep increase of density toward the RLAGN which would not be seen if there was not a physical link between the galaxies in the field and the AGN. We therefore expect most of these overdensities to be true galaxy (proto-)clusters. Having neither spectroscopic nor photometric redshifts at hand, this study relies on statistics with 10–30 clusters per redshift bin.

We have shown that our results are consistent with theoretical passive galaxy evolution models up to $z = 3.2$. Mancone et al. (2010) measured significant deviation from these passive galaxy
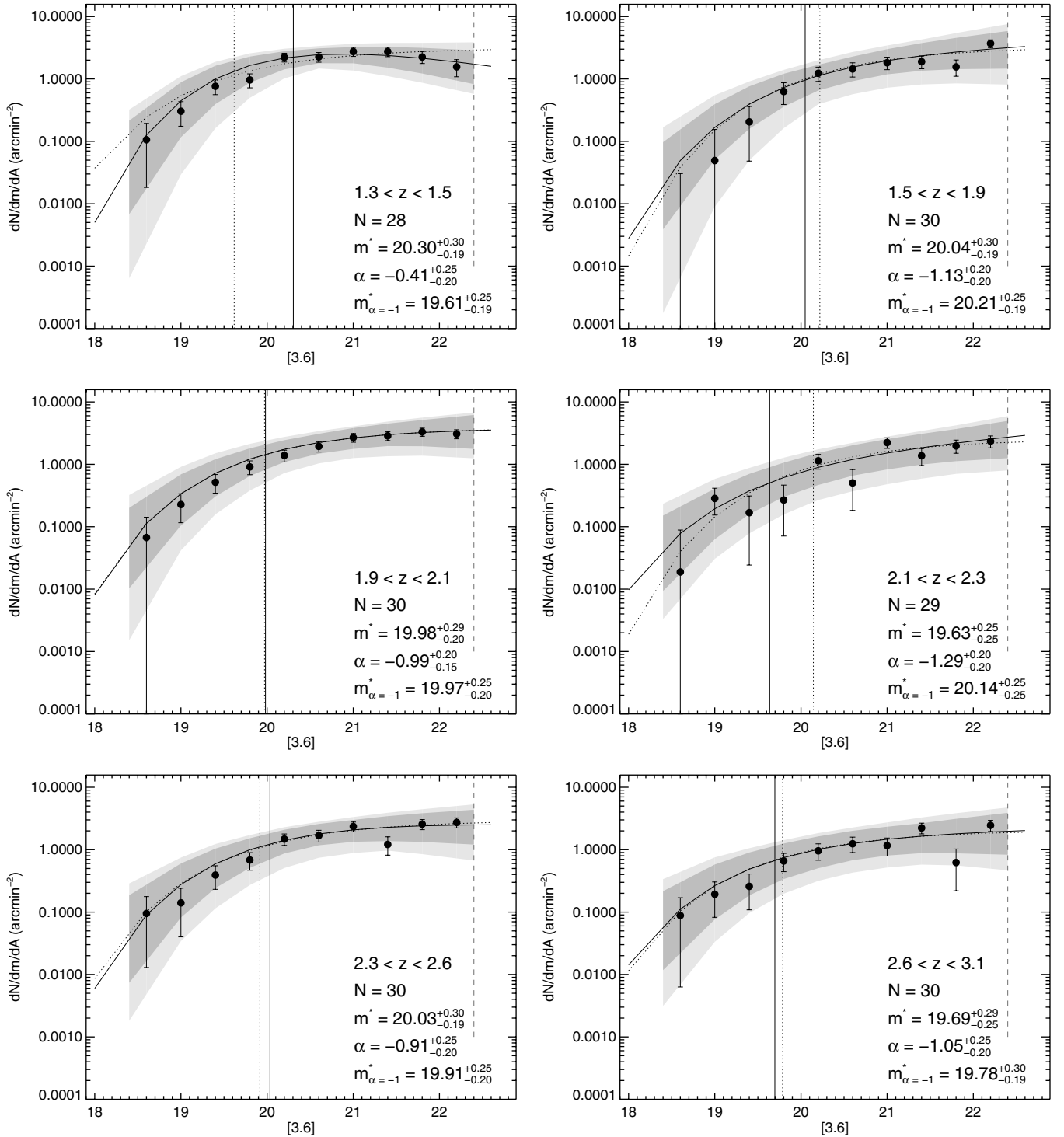
Figure 11. Schechter fits to the 3.6 μm cluster luminosity function in each redshift bin for CARLA cluster members with $\Sigma_{CARLA} > 2\sigma$. The redshift bins were chosen to contain similar numbers of objects, N. The solid circles are the binned differences between the luminosity function for all IRAC-selected sources in the clusters and the background luminosity function derived from the SpUDS survey. The solid curve shows the fit to the data for a free α while the dotted curve shows the fit for $\alpha = -1$. The vertical solid and dotted lines show the fitted values for m^* with free and fixed α, respectively. The dark and light gray shaded regions show the 1σ and 2σ confidence regions for the α-free-fit derived from Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulations. The vertical dashed line shows the apparent magnitude limit.

evolution models in their highest redshift bins ($1.3 < z < 1.8$), which correspond to our lowest redshift bins. They attributed this to possible ongoing mass assembly at these ($1.3 < z < 1.8$) redshifts. The work in this paper fails to confirm this previously observed trend but, on the contrary, finds that the cluster luminosity function agrees well with passive evolution models. To test our analysis, we apply our methodology to the clusters in

Mancone et al. (2010) and confirm their results at $1.3 < z < 1.8$. For lower richness CARLA clusters, our results in the lowest redshift bins ($1.3 < z < 1.8$, free α) are consistent with what has been found in Mancone et al. (2010) for their $z < 1.3$ clusters and shows that the lower richness CARLA clusters are probably more similar to the clusters analyzed in Mancone et al. (2010).

We construct three different sets of galaxy evolution models to test to which extent our results are consistent with a star-forming population of galaxies contributing to m^*. This allows us to obtain upper limits on the mass fraction of a star-forming population. This modeling shows that at $z < 1.5$ the CARLA clusters are mostly passively evolving with very little contribution of a star-forming population.

At $1.5 < z < 3$, the LF measurements are consistent with a star-forming population contributing to the cluster LF. This contribution is very likely low, i.e., less than 40% by mass, for a star-forming population with large (10 Gyr) e-folding timescale.

For star-forming populations with short (1 Gyr) e-folding timescales, the modeling also allows for larger mass fractions. But due to the short e-folding timescales, these models are effectively passively evolving.

Because CARLA clusters in the highest redshift bins ($z \sim 3$) are likely not progenitors of those at lower redshift ($z \sim 1.5$) and because uncertainties in m^* are large, we cannot constrain the evolution of the mass fraction of the star-forming population. This study shows, however, that the fraction of star-forming galaxies in CARLA clusters must be significantly smaller than in clusters studied in Mancone et al. (2010).

It has been shown that RLAGN seem to reside in dark matter halos twice as massive and denser galaxy environments as quiescent galaxies of similar stellar mass (Mandelbaum et al. 2009). Recent work on the evolution of the star formation in ISCS clusters by Brodwin et al. (2013) also suggests that the epoch of mass assembly should be considerably higher for high-redshift high-mass systems like SPT-CL J0205-5829 at $z = 1.32$ (Stalder et al. 2013) or XMMU J2235.3-2557 at $z = 1.39$ (Mullis et al. 2005). These clusters have very low central SFRs (e.g., Stalder et al. 2013) and already seem to be largely quenched and passive in their cores. In agreement with this prediction, CARLA clusters appear to have undergone this transition period to largely quiescent systems much earlier than ISCS clusters from Mancone et al. (2010). This can explain the discrepancies in the m^* measurements for ISCS clusters and CARLA clusters at $z \sim 1.5$.

While the lower richness CARLA clusters are probably more similar to clusters found in Mancone et al. (2010), the high-richness CARLA clusters likely represent the high richness portion of the cluster population and therefore could provide a powerful cluster sample to study the formation of high-redshift, rich clusters and test predictions of the standard ΛCDM universe (e.g., Mortonson et al. 2011).

Another key result of our work is the agreement of the data with a relatively flat luminosity function ($\alpha = -1$) out to the highest redshifts. Mancone et al. (2012) had already shown that at least up to a redshift of $z = 1.5$ the faint end slope of the luminosity function seems to be already in place and does not evolve since then. This implies that processes that are responsible for the build-up of the mass of low-mass cluster galaxies do not have any net effect on the overall slope of the luminosity function. Processes that could steepen the slope of the luminosity function are star formation and mergers. Processes that could flatten the slope are galaxy-galaxy interactions, galaxy harassment, or the dissolution of cluster galaxies (see Mancone et al. 2012, and references therein for more extensive discussion). In this work, we find that a slope of $\alpha = -1$ describes the luminosity functions very well even to the highest redshifts probed in this work ($z = 3.2$). Processes that could steepen or flatten the faint end slope of the luminosity

Table 3
Schechter Fit Results for Both α Free and α Fixed Fits to the 3.6 μm
Luminosity Function

Σ_{CARLA}	$\langle z \rangle$	$m^*_{3.6\,\mu m}$	α	$m^*_{3.6\,\mu m, \alpha=-1}$	N
$>2\sigma$	1.45	$20.30^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-0.42^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	$19.62^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	28
$>2\sigma$	1.77	$20.05^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-1.14^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$20.22^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.05	$19.98^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-0.99^{+0.20}_{-0.15}$	$19.97^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.26	$19.64^{+0.25}_{-0.25}$	$-1.30^{+0.20}_{-0.20}$	$20.14^{+0.25}_{-0.25}$	29
$>2\sigma$	2.51	$20.03^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	$-0.91^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	$19.92^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	30
$>2\sigma$	2.92	$19.70^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$	$-1.06^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	$19.79^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$	30

function seem not to have a significant net effect up to $z \sim 3$. Low mass galaxies seem to grow through star formation, get quenched, and are replenished by in-falling field galaxies at a rate that does not have a major effect on the shape of the LF.

This study provides a first statistical approach to measuring the high-redshift cluster LF, albeit biased to cluster candidates found in the fields of RLAGN. We have successfully started the follow-up of our most promising candidates and recently confirmed a structure around the RG MRC 0156−252 at $z = 2.02$ (Galametz et al. 2013). We also started multi-object near-IR spectroscopic follow-up to confirm additional high-redshift clusters. Obtaining clean samples of spectroscopically confirmed galaxy clusters at high redshift with different techniques with different selection biases is necessary to fully probe the different scenarios and paths that galaxy clusters take in their evolution.

APPENDIX

RESULTS FOR 3.6 μm LUMINOSITY FUNCTIONS

Figure 11 shows the results of Schechter fits to cluster member candidates detected above the IRAC1 95% completeness limit of 3.45 μJy for CARLA clusters with $\Sigma_{CARLA} > 2\sigma$. Table 3 lists the results for all redshifts for both the α free and α fixed to $\alpha = -1$. The background subtraction and fitting procedure are identical to the analysis for IRAC2 detected sources (see Section 3). Similar to the results of the 4.5 μm Schechter fits, the IRAC1 luminosity functions are well described by $\alpha = -1$. Note that due to the shallower IRAC1 observations, the uncertainties on α for the free α fits are about two times larger than for the IRAC2 luminosity functions. Therefore, the fixed-α-fits probably constrain $m^*_{3.6\,\mu m}$ better than the free-α fits.

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