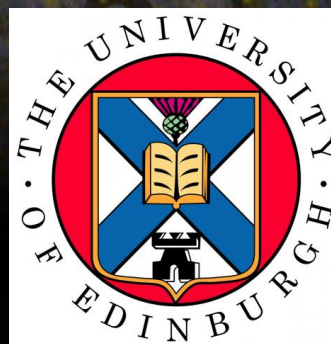


ROTATIONAL SUPPORT AS EVIDENCE FOR MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGE OF MASSIVE GALAXIES

Fernando Buitrago

In collaboration with: C. J. Conselice, B. Epinat, A. G.
Bedregal, R. Grützbauch, B. J. Weiner

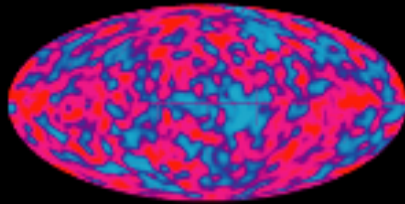


INDEX

- Context: Evolution of massive galaxies with z
- Our sample
- Rotational support
- Tully-Fisher relation, dynamical masses, ...
- Conclusions and future projects

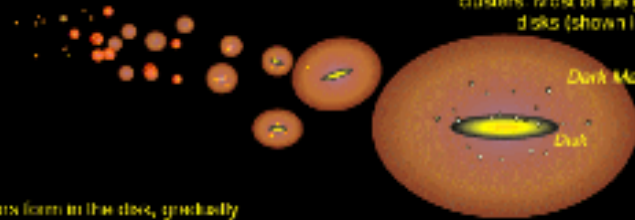
MASSIVE GALAXIES IN Λ CDM

HIERARCHICAL GALAXY FORMATION



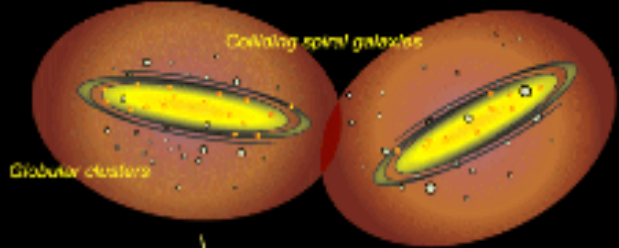
1. Small mass fluctuations (such as those revealed by the all-sky map, shown at left, obtained by the COBE satellite) are relics of the Big Bang. These are the "seeds" of galaxy formation.

2. Invisible dark matter halos (shown in orange below) collapse from the ambient background, tracing the initial mass fluctuations.

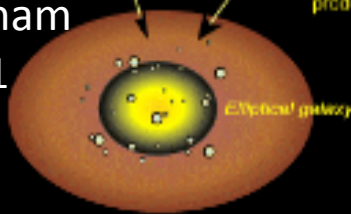


3. Primordial gas condenses within the dark matter halos. Some stars form during the collapse, and collect into globular clusters. Most of the gas collects into disks (shown in yellow).

4. Stars form in the disks, gradually building up a spiral galaxy.

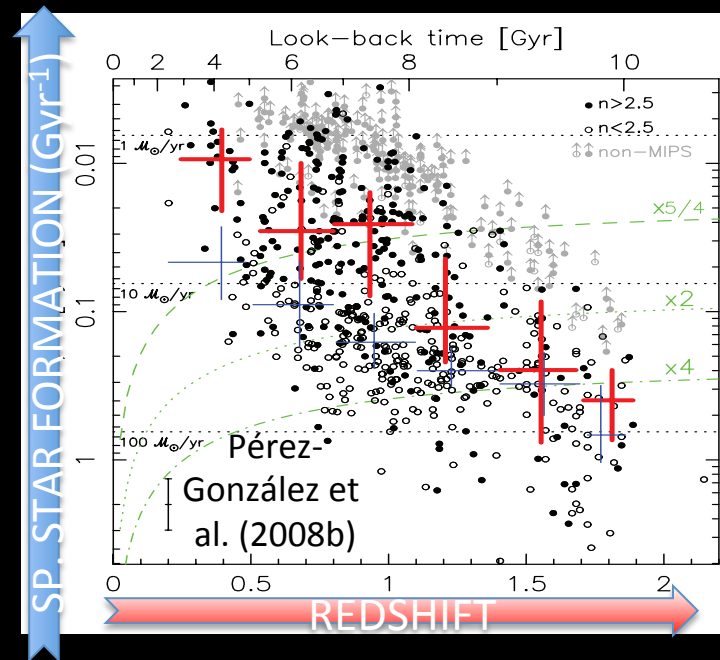


5. Mergers and collisions of disks produce elliptical galaxies.

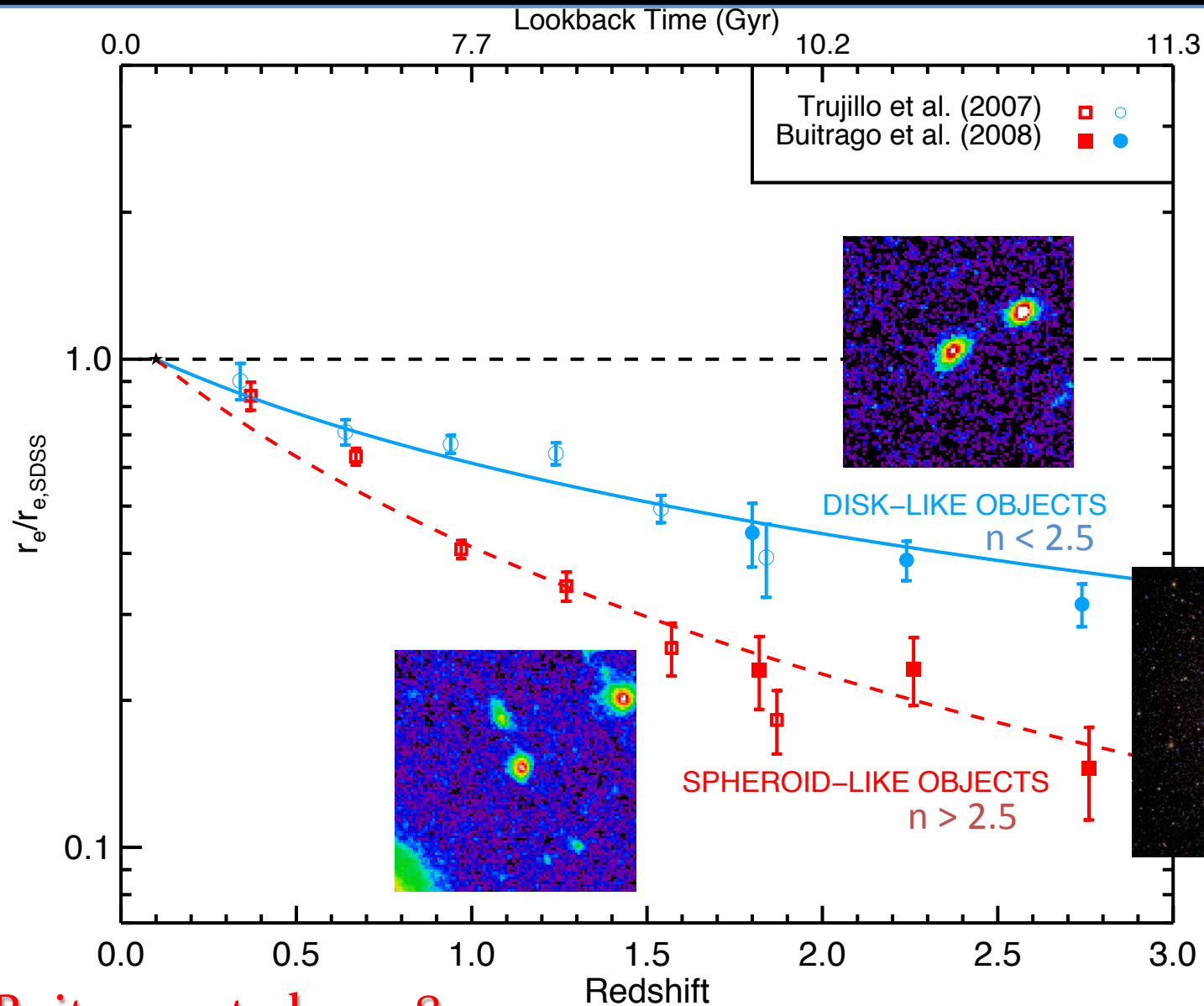


Van der Bergh
& Abraham
2001

- Massive galaxies: $M_{\text{stellar}} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$
- Already **in place at high redshift** ($z > 1$)
- Red, old and passive even at that epoch
- Two-phase formation: in situ formation and inside-out growth (Khochfar & Silk 2006, Hopkins et al. 2009, Oser et al. 12)
- “King of my castle” \rightarrow Large baryonic and DM dominates galaxy neighbours
- Galaxy main sequence, red sequence, quenching... \rightarrow Strong mass dependence
- Very luminous \rightarrow Easy to track at high- z



EVOLUTION IN SIZE



On average 3-5 times smaller than their local counterparts!

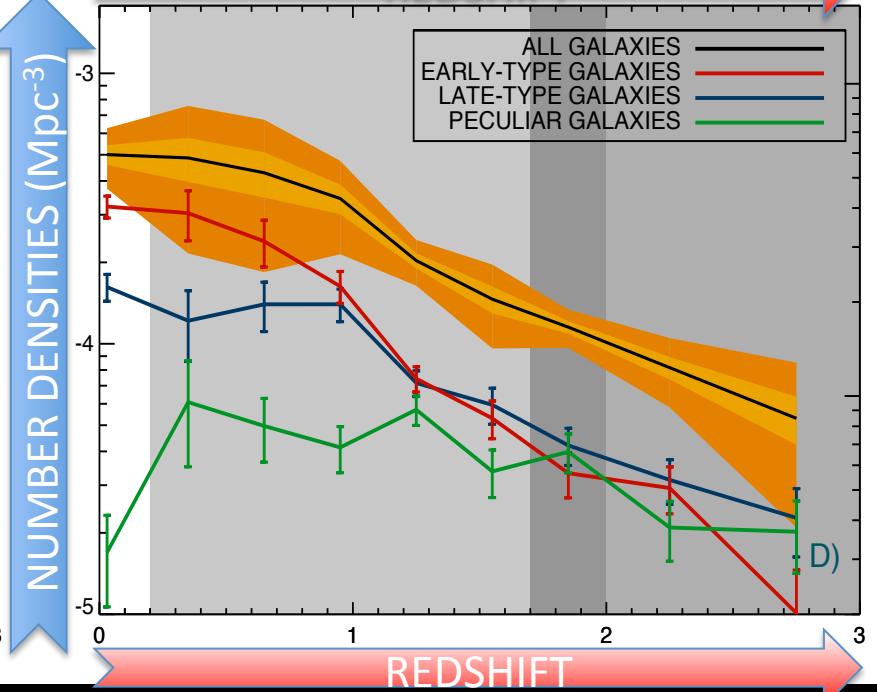
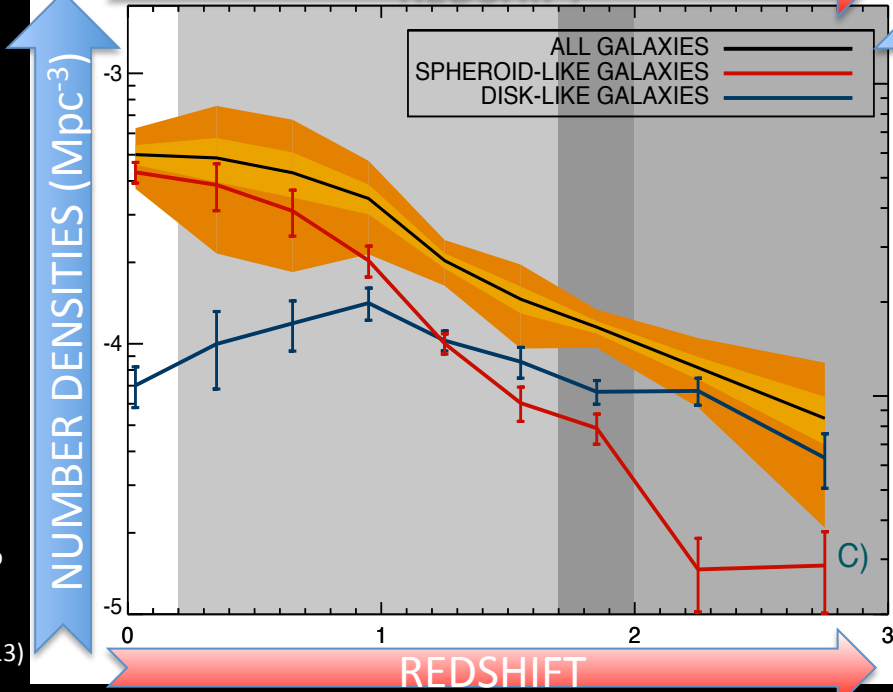
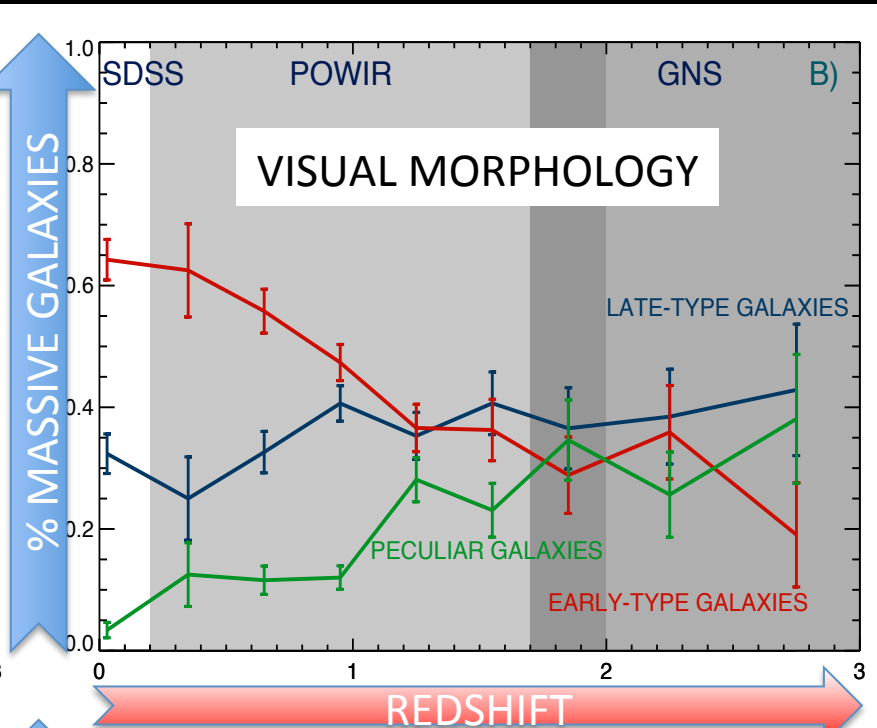
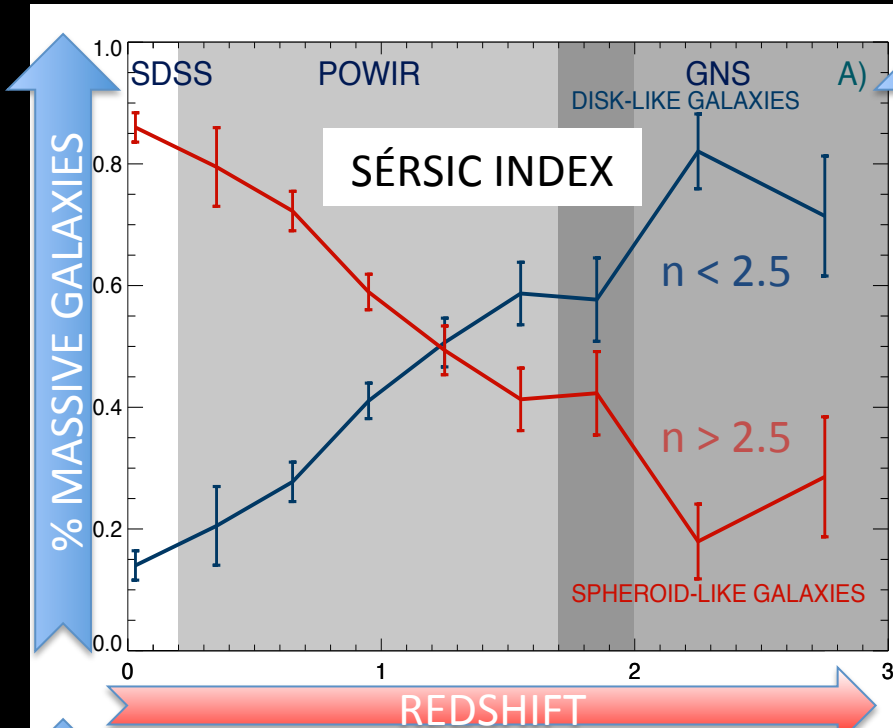


Buitrago et al. 2008

Van Dokkum et al. 2010,
Bruce et al. 2012,
Trujillo et al. 2014, ...

EVOLUTION OF MASSIVE GALAXIES (Buitrago et al. 2013)

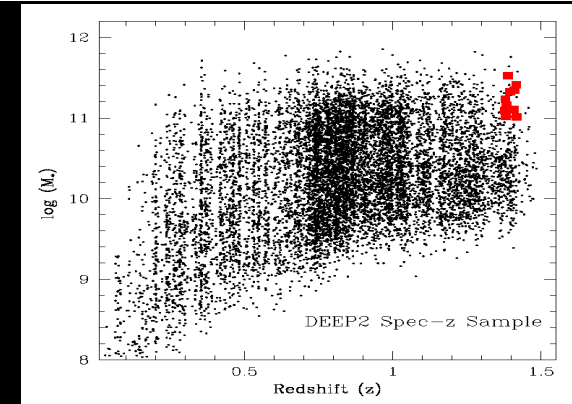
(see also Van der Wel+11, Chang+13)





OUR SAMPLE

Buitrago et al. (2014)



- 10 massive galaxies with $z_{\text{spec}} \sim 1.4$ (from DEEP2)
- Selected solely by stellar mass & $EW_{[\text{OII}]} > 15 \text{ \AA}$
- Observed with SINFONI@VLT (1.5 h per object)
- H-band for mapping $\text{H}\alpha$ emission
- Objectives
 - Spectroscopic confirmation of the photometric scenario (galaxy kinematics)
 - Spatial information gives insight on the mass assembly (galaxy mergers)
- Caveats
 - Emission comes from ionized gas not from the stars (but not bad agreement if the system is relaxed, i.e., Förster-Schreiber+2011)
 - Is our sample biased towards star-forming objects? Certain SFR is not unusual (Cava+10, Bauer+11, Viero+12) and our equivalent widths are as expected (in HiZELS –Sobral+11– or in 3D-HST –Fumagalli+12–)

MODELLING (EPINAT+09,+10)

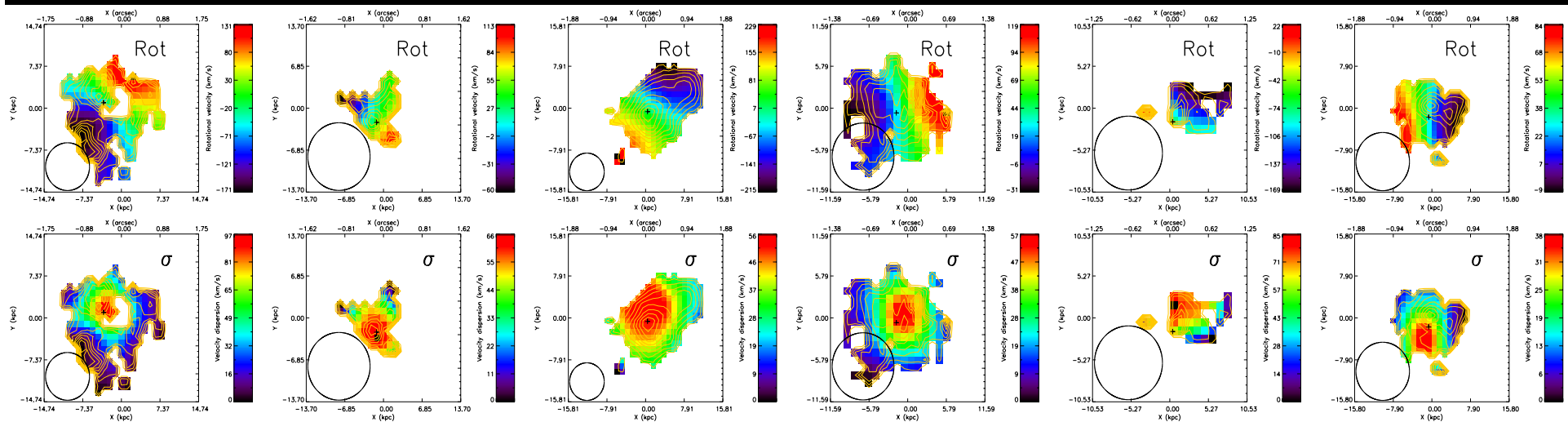
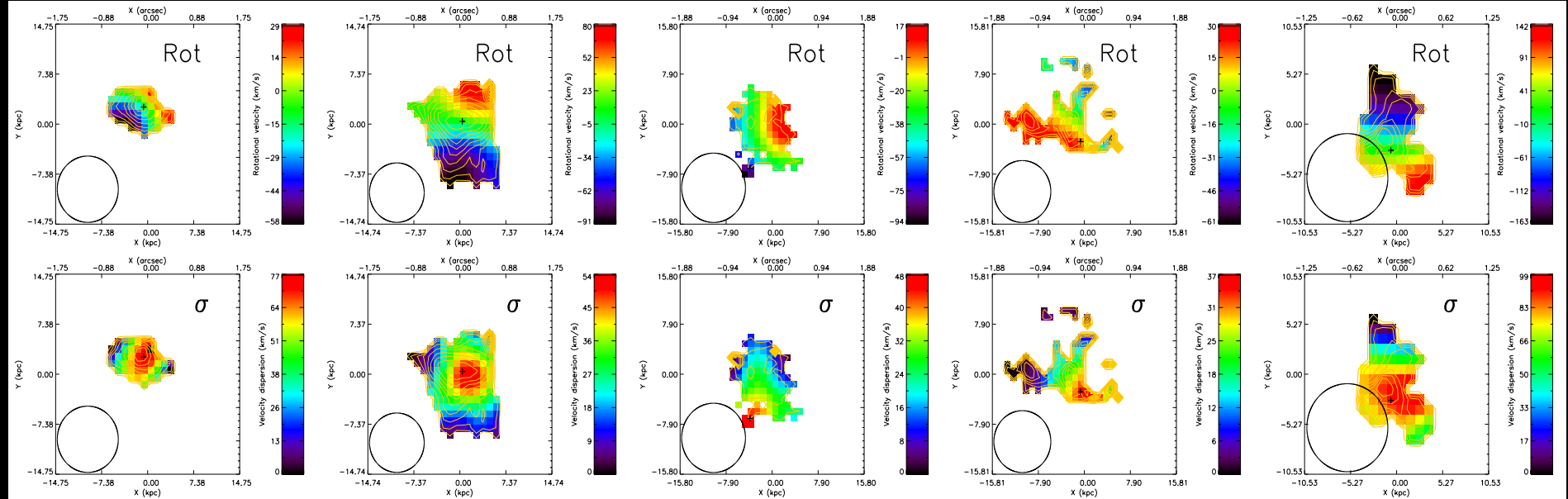
$$r \leq r_t$$

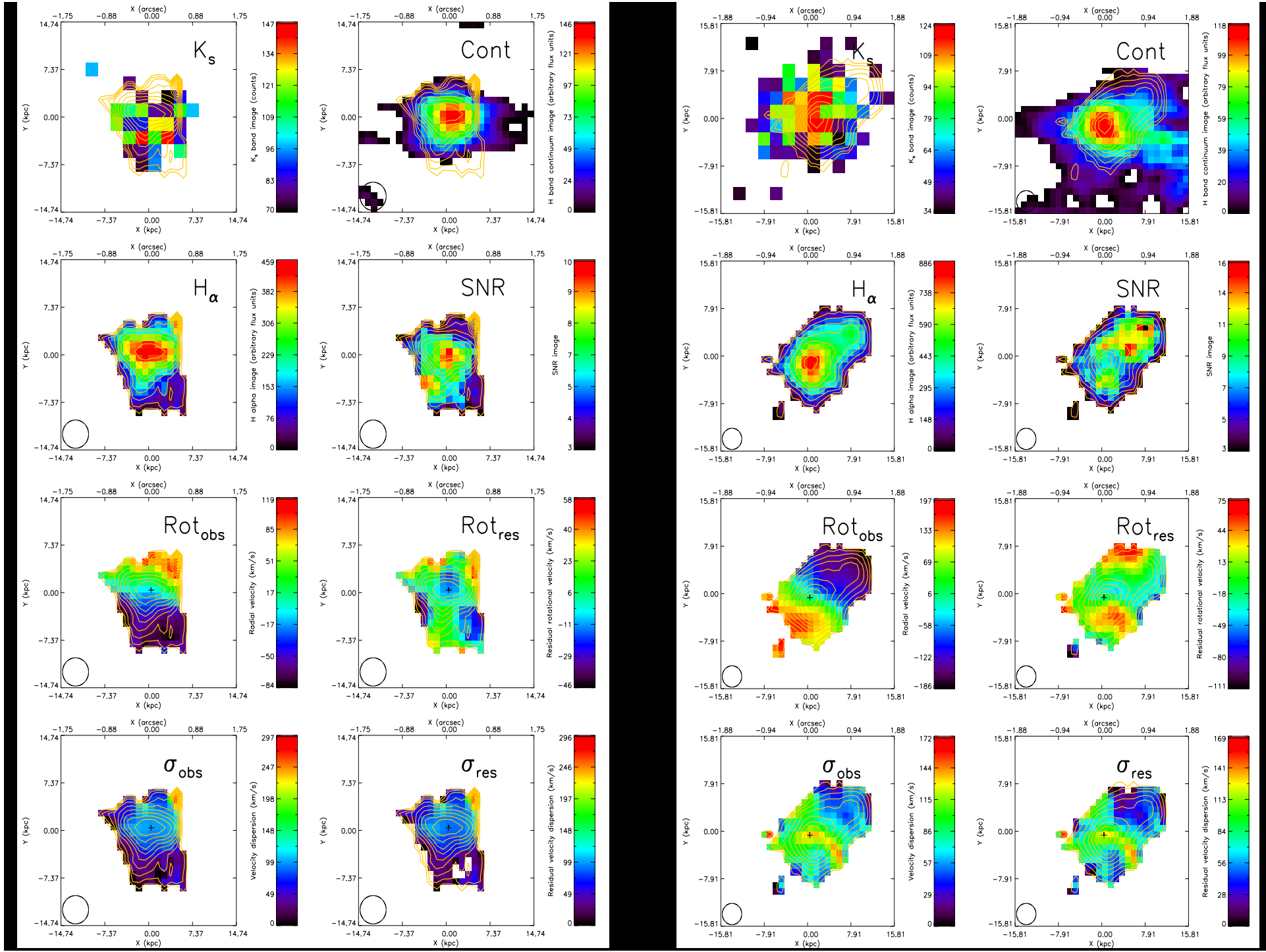
$$V(r) = V_t \frac{r}{r_t}$$

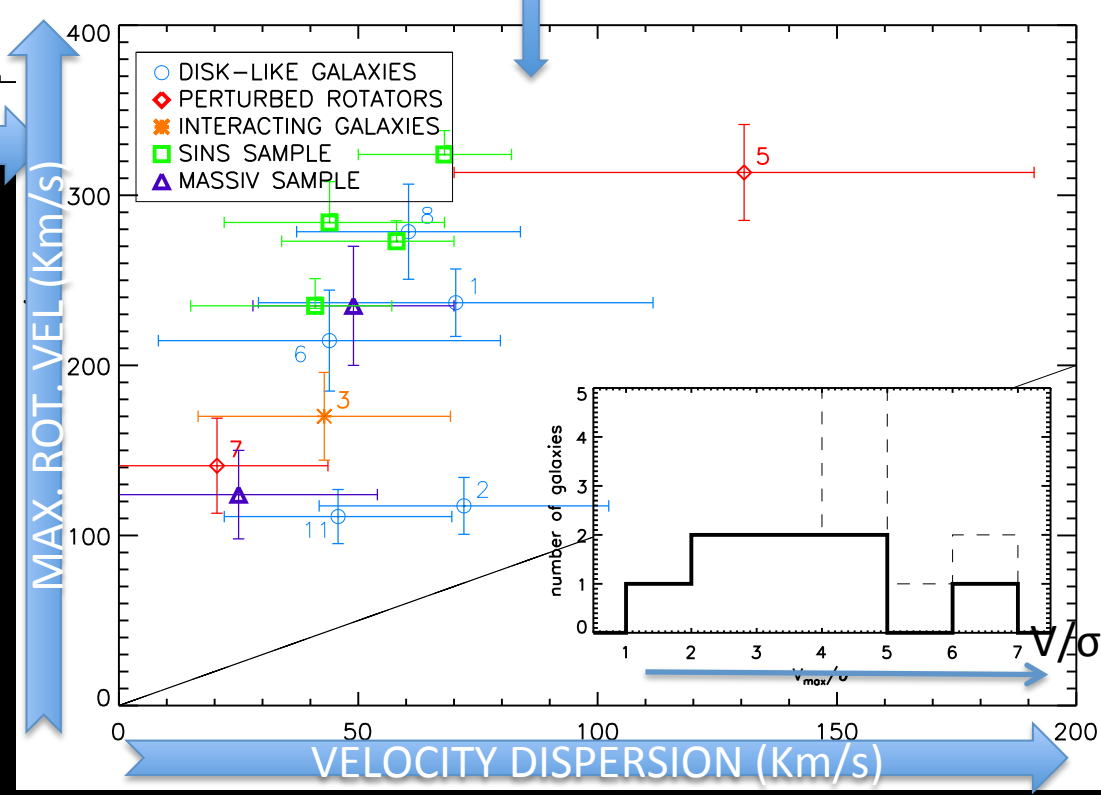
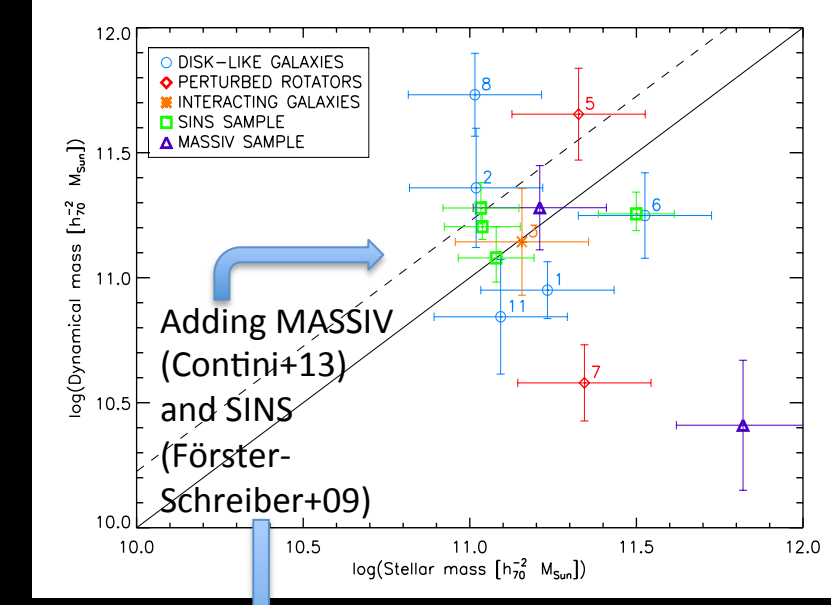
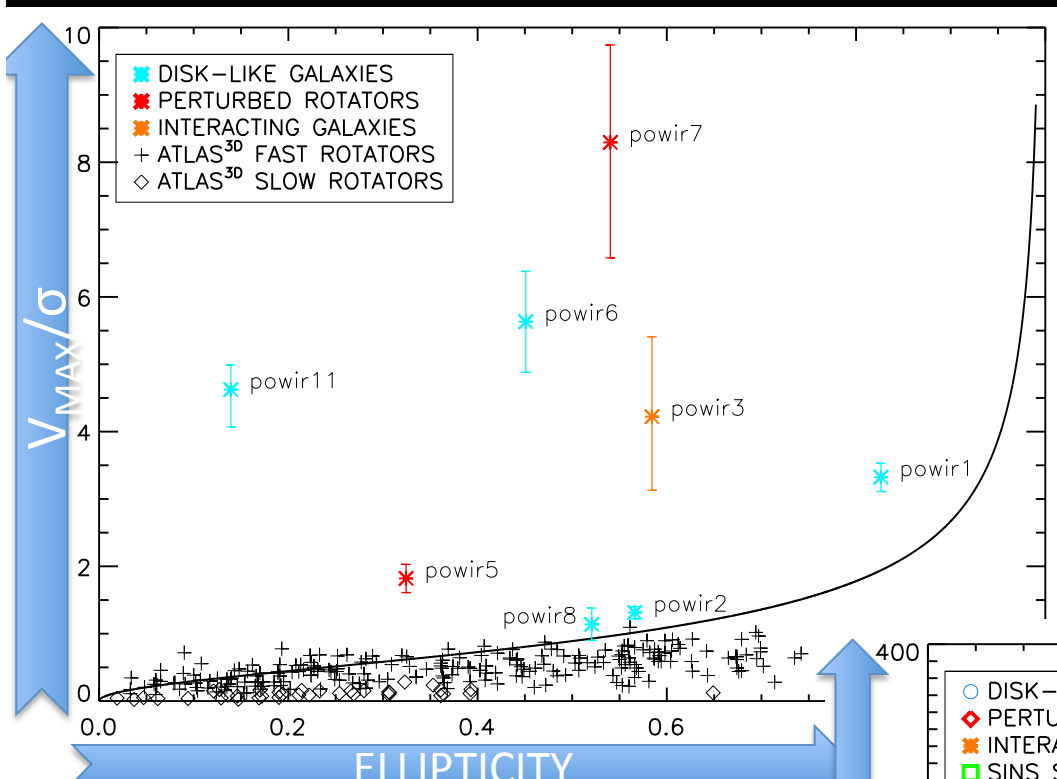
$$r > r_t$$

$$V(r) = V_t$$

As in
Wright
+07,+09



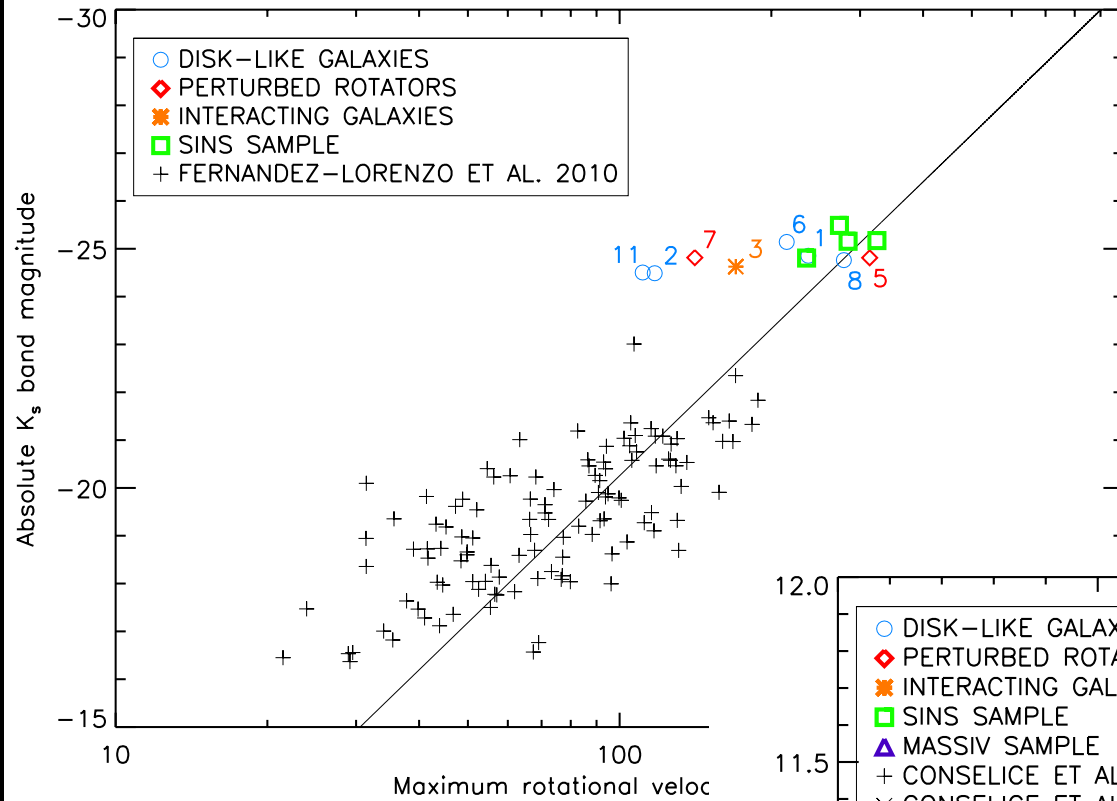




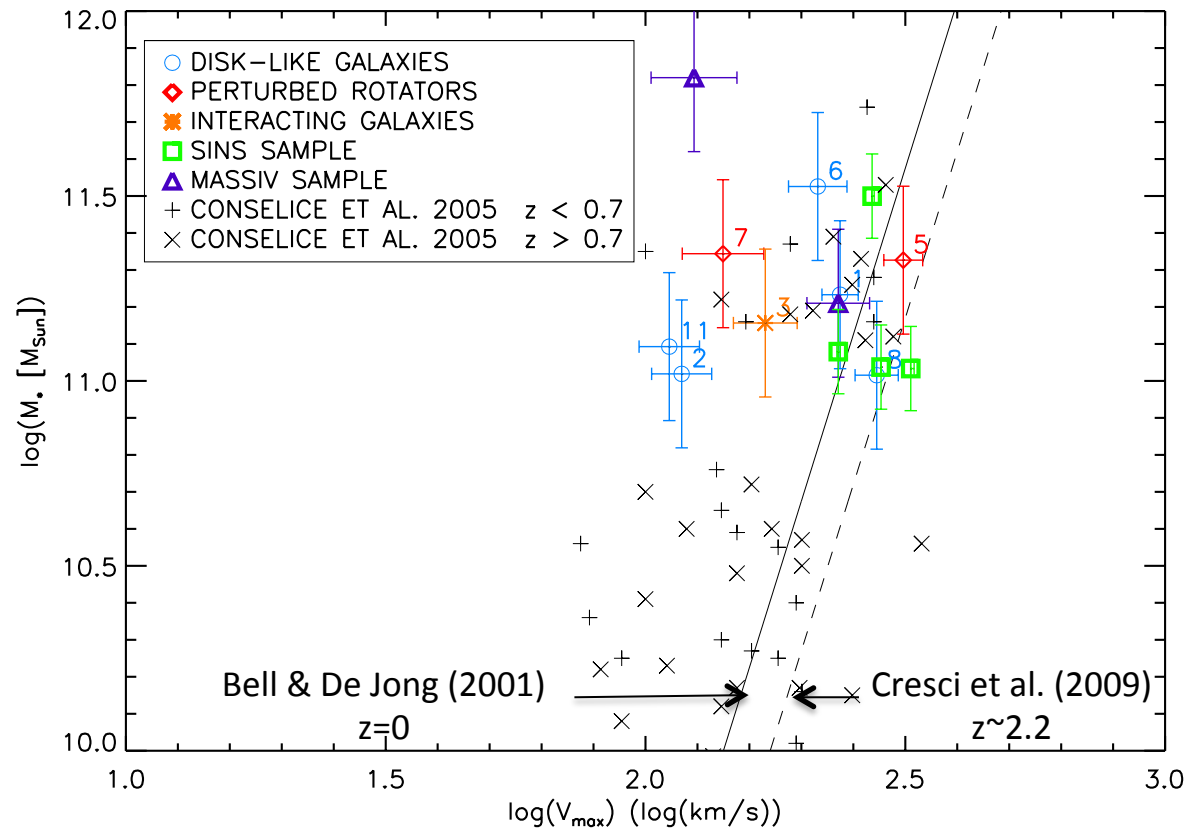
From Buitrago et al. (2014)

✓ 50% in our sample are compatible with being disks, while all are rotation dominated – this is not what it seen at low-z, both for spheroids and spirals

TULLY-FISHER RELATION



✓ Quite regular, extended and high rot. gradients: massive disks are stable very early (Epinat+12, Kassin+12) High mass protects? Morphological downsing



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- **Massive galaxies** help us understanding Λ CDM
- **Dramatic evolution** with redshift \rightarrow Morph. change
- First **IFU sample of massive galaxies at $z \sim 1.4$**
(BEWARE: $EW_{[\text{OII}]} > 15 \text{ \AA}$)
 - 10 objects only, but careful selection and modelling
- Evidence for **rotational support** (BEWARE: $\text{H}\alpha$ emission)
- Some hints minor **merging**, and two major ones
- Massive galaxies **dynamically settled** early on
- Future projects

TAKE AWAY SLIDE

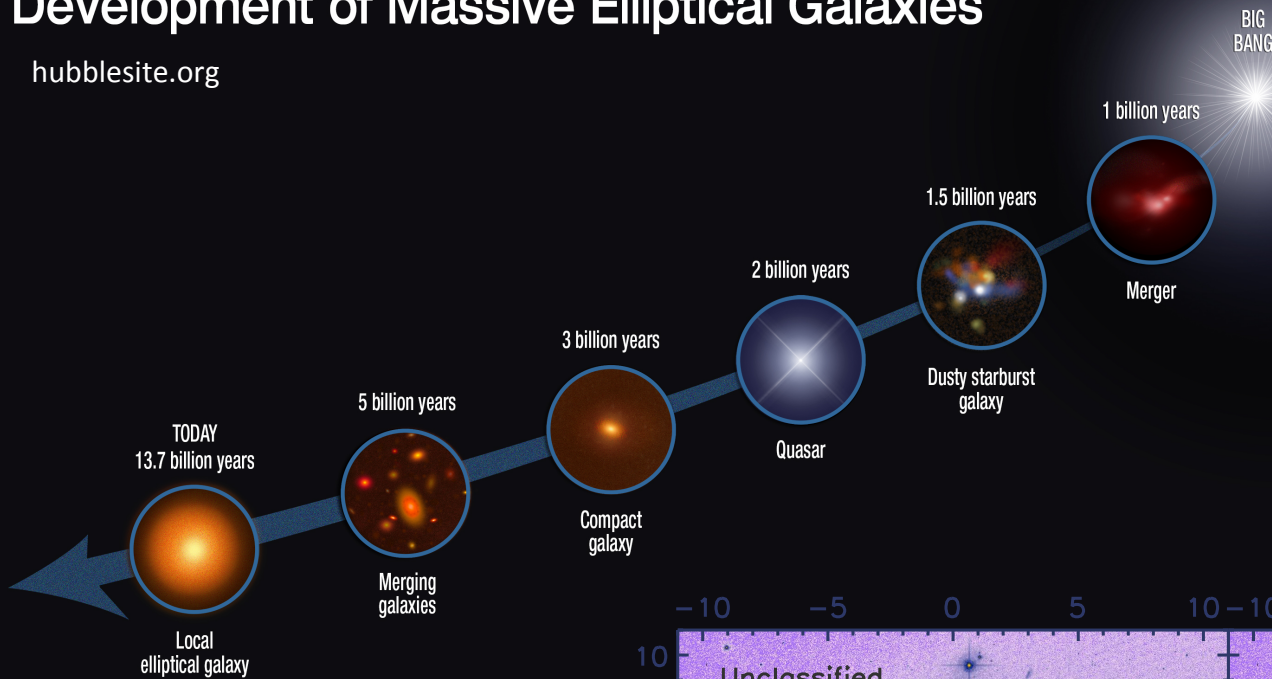


Massive galaxies: $M_{\text{stellar}} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$

TIME

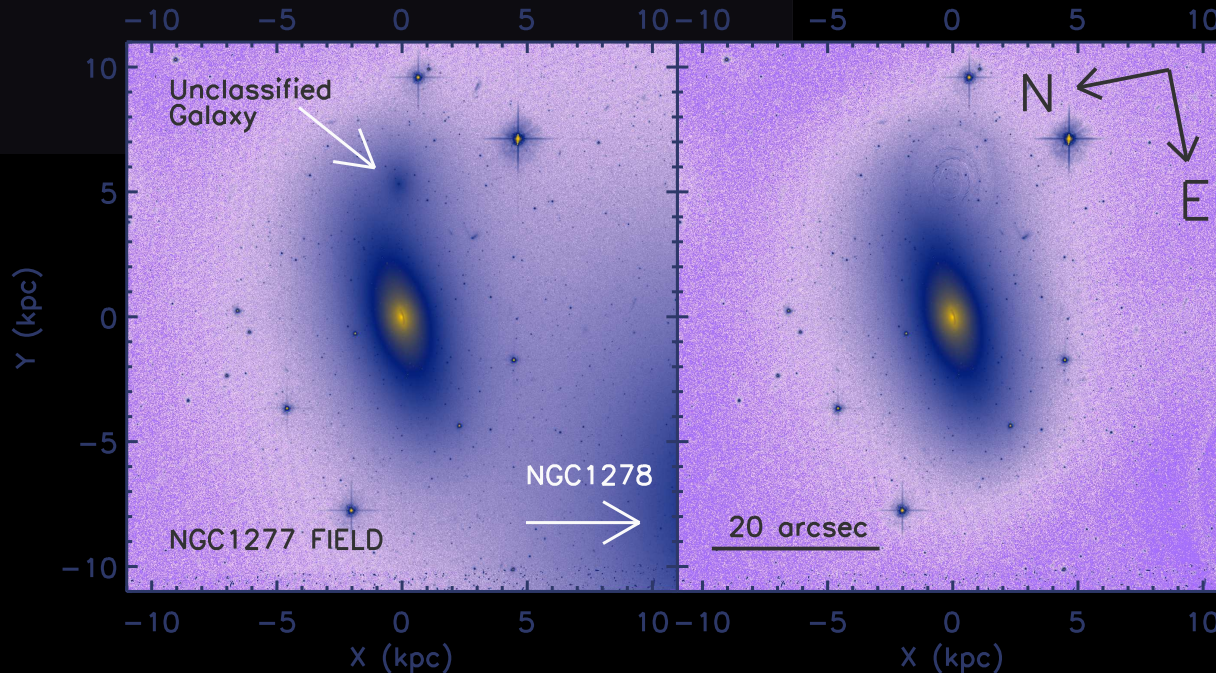
Development of Massive Elliptical Galaxies

hubblesite.org



Transition between disk-dominated to spherically-dominated objects? **Are internal disks in ellipticals** (Falcón-Barroso+06, Krajnovic+08,+13, Oosterloo+10) **a common feature at intermediate z?**

KMOS for “local” galaxies in the HUDF (see Buitrago +14 in prep.), and using multiplex for testing satellite bombardment



From Trujillo et al. (2014) → Relic (old & compact) massive galaxy at 73 Mpc → $V_{rot} \sim 300$ km/s ; $\sigma > 300$ km/s in Van der Bosch et al. (2012)