

# ONGOING ASSEMBLY OF ETGS IN HVDF12

in the context of massive galaxy evolution

Fernando Buitrago

In collaboration with: M. Montes-Quiles, I. Trujillo,  
B. Epinat, J. Dunlop, R. McLure, C. Conselice

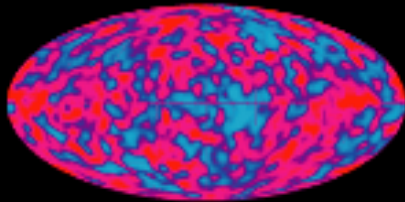


# INDEX

- Massive galaxies matter, at least in  $\Lambda$ CDM
- Morphological evolution
  - Photometric view (Buitrago et al. 2013a)
  - 3D Spectroscopic view (Buitrago et al. 2013b)
- Conclusions / Motivation
- HUDF for “local” Universe studies!!
- Galaxy assembly of HUDF ETGs at  $z < 1$

# MASSIVE GALAXIES IN $\Lambda$ CDM

## HIERARCHICAL GALAXY FORMATION

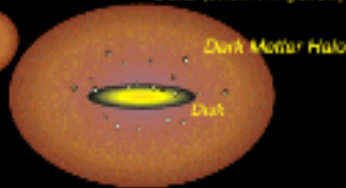


1. Small mass fluctuations (such as those revealed by the all-sky map, shown at left, obtained by the COBE satellite) are relics of the Big Bang. These are the "seeds" of galaxy formation.

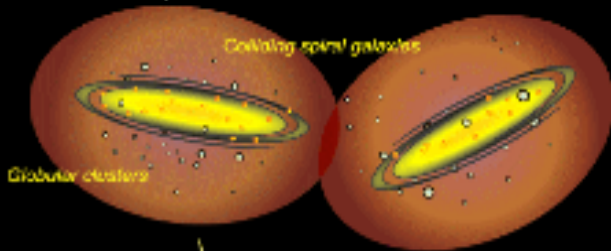
2. Invisible dark matter halos (shown in orange below) collapse from the ambient background, tracing the initial mass fluctuations.



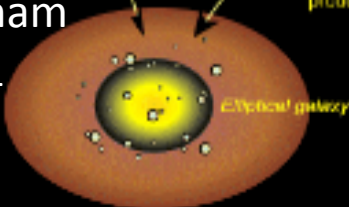
3. Primordial gas condenses within the dark matter halos. Some stars form during the collapse, and collect into globular clusters. Most of the gas collects into disks (shown in yellow).



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

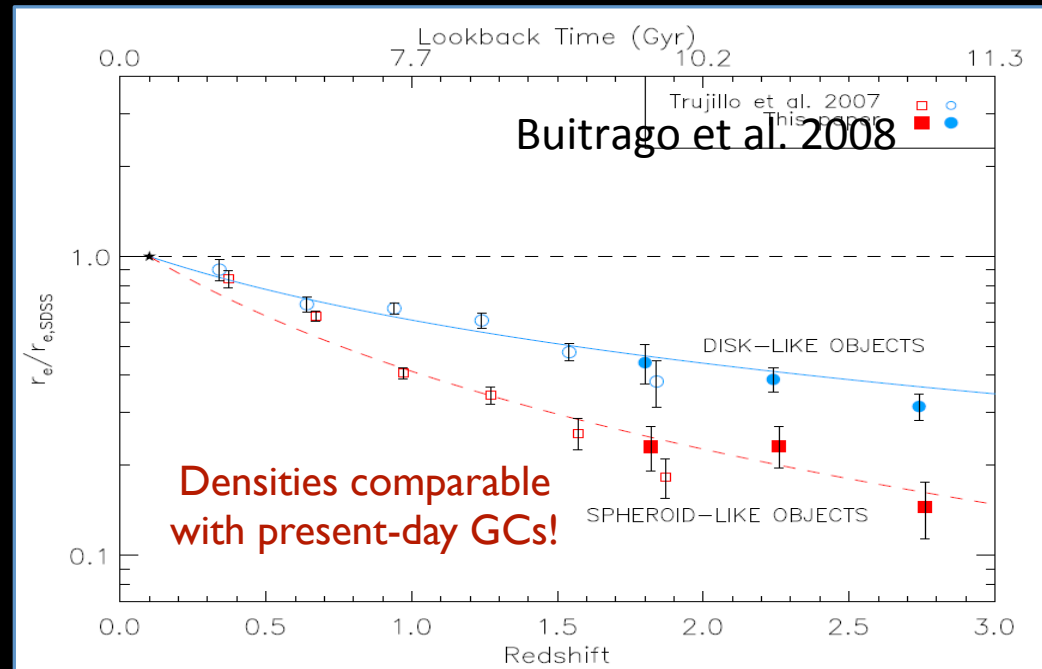


5. Mergers and collisions of disks produce elliptical galaxies.



Van der Bergh & Abraham  
2001

- Massive galaxies:  $M_{\text{stellar}} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$
- Very luminous  $\rightarrow$  Easy to track at high- $z$
- Dramatic changes  $\rightarrow$  Galaxy evol. Labs
- "King of my castle"  $\rightarrow$  Large baryonic and DM dominates galaxy neighbours
- Galaxy main sequence, red sequence, quenching...  $\rightarrow$  Strong mass dependence





# MORPHOLOGY



Van der Wel+11, Cameron+11,  
Oesch+11, Weinzirl+12, Bruce+12,  
Chang et al. 2013

> 1000 massive gals. & > 600 spec-z

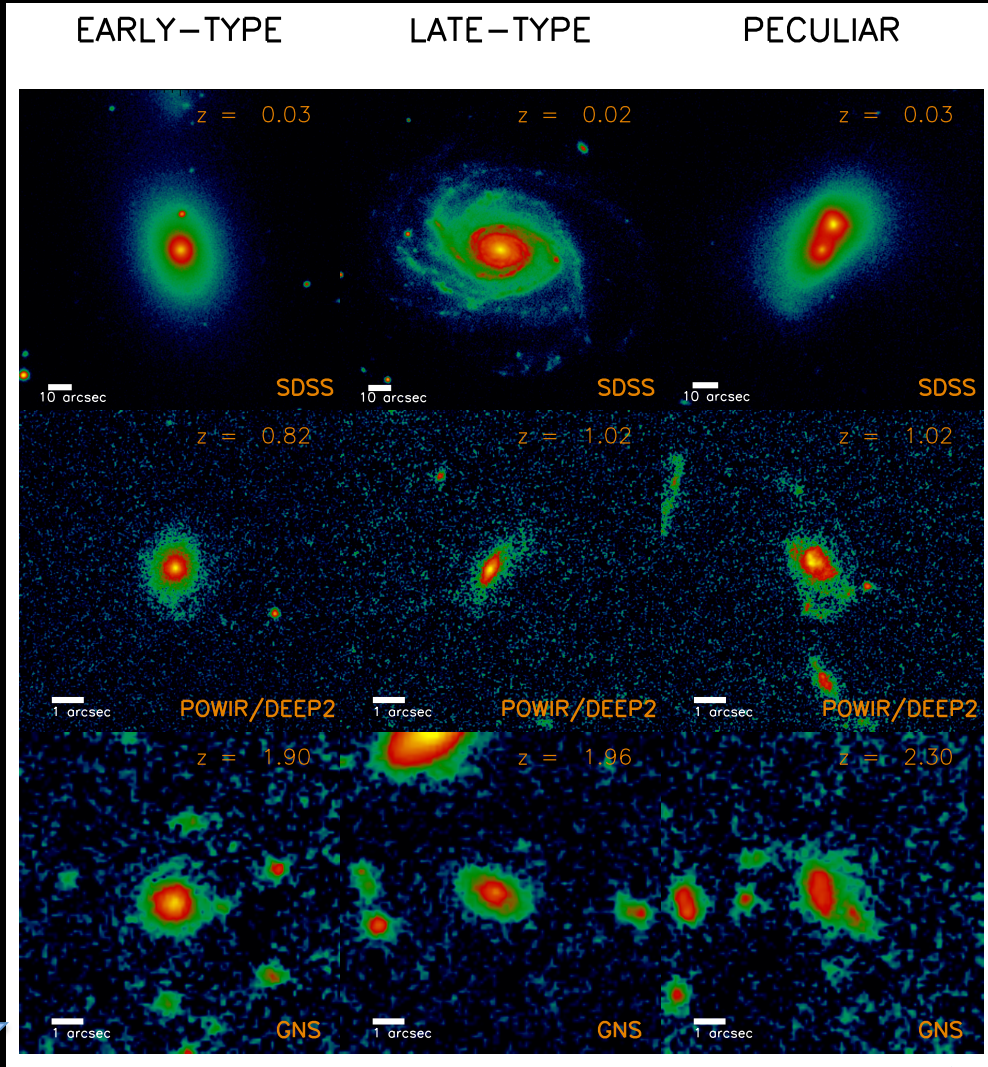
BC+03, Chabrier IMF, exponentially  
declined SFHs

QUALITATIVE

- Morphological classification
- K-correction

QUANTITATIVE

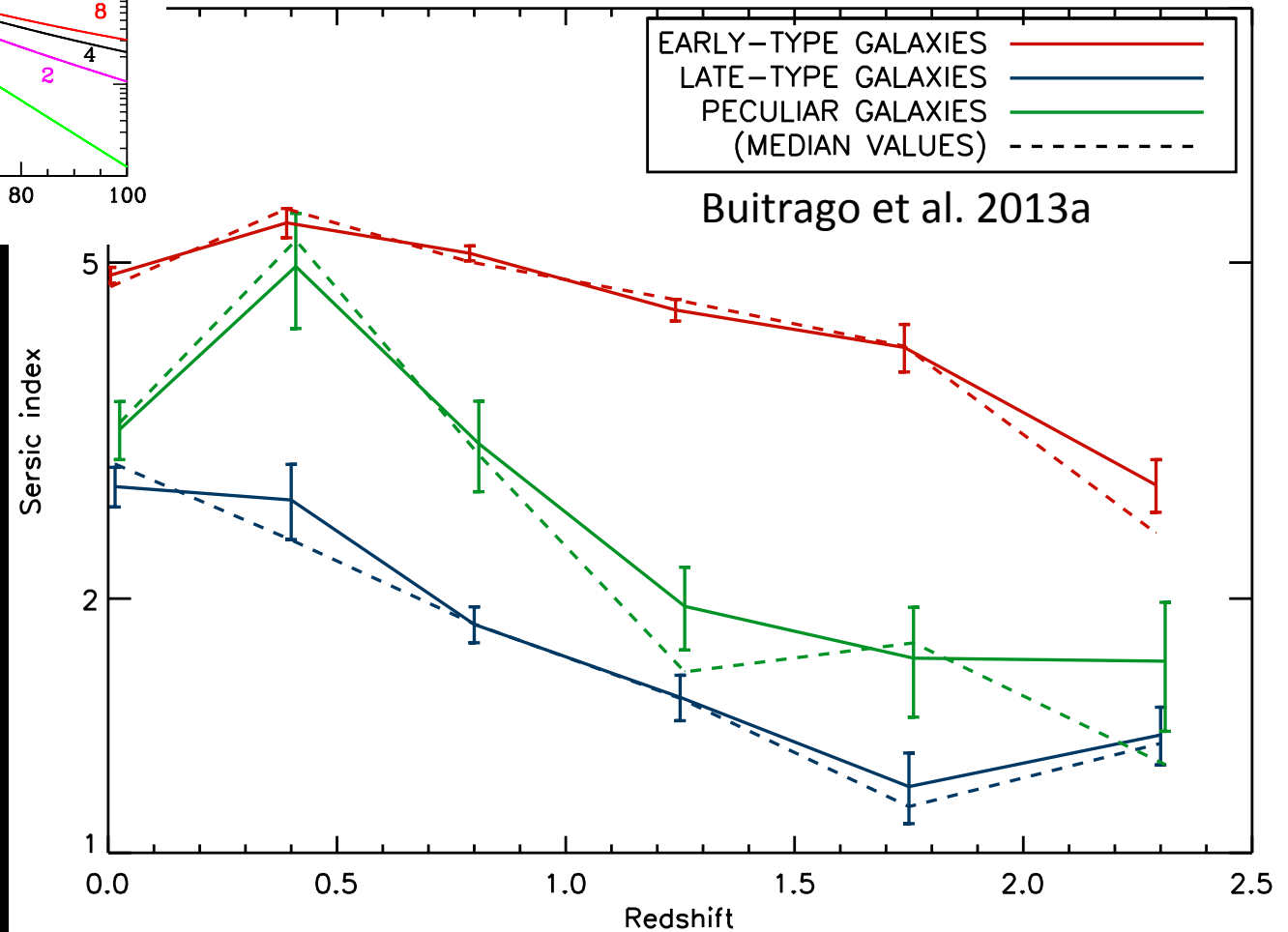
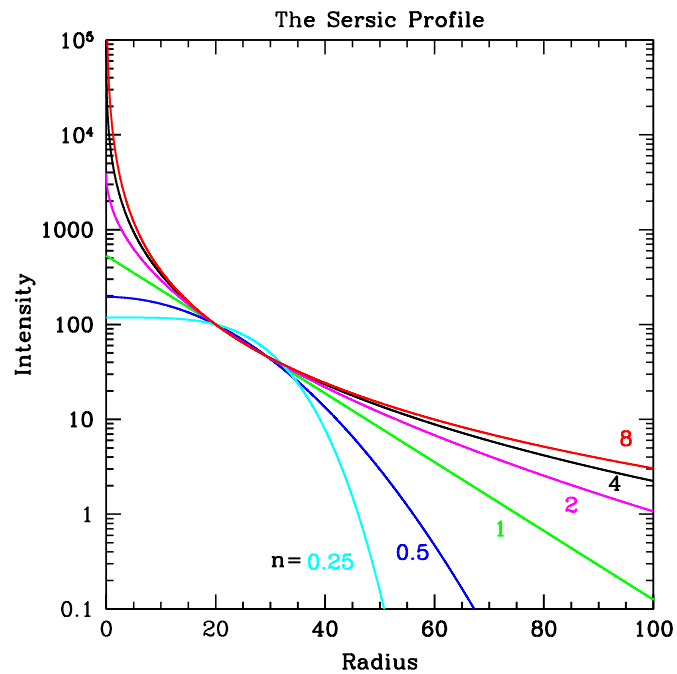
- Single Sérsic profiles
- Parameter recovery



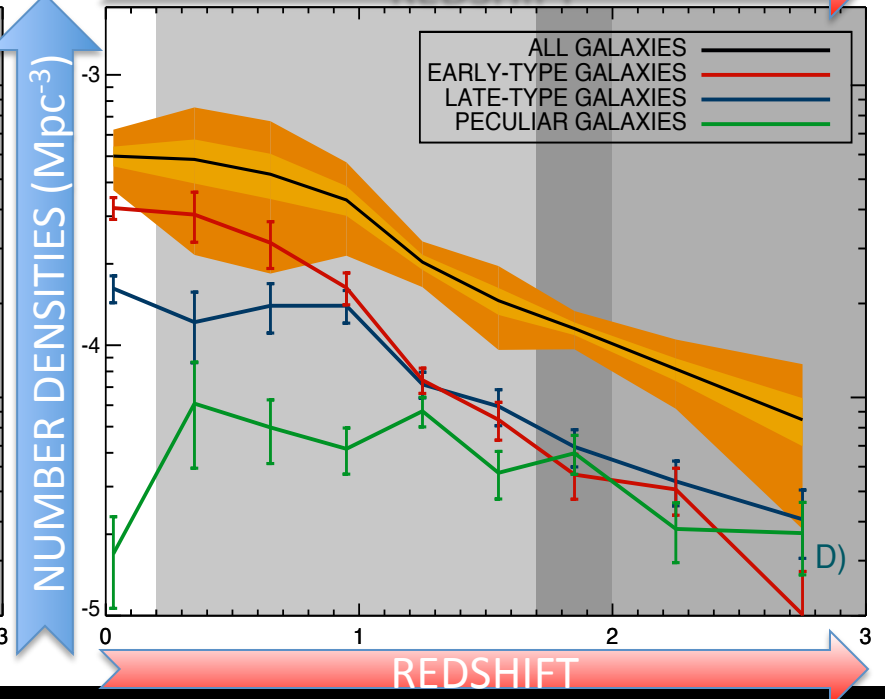
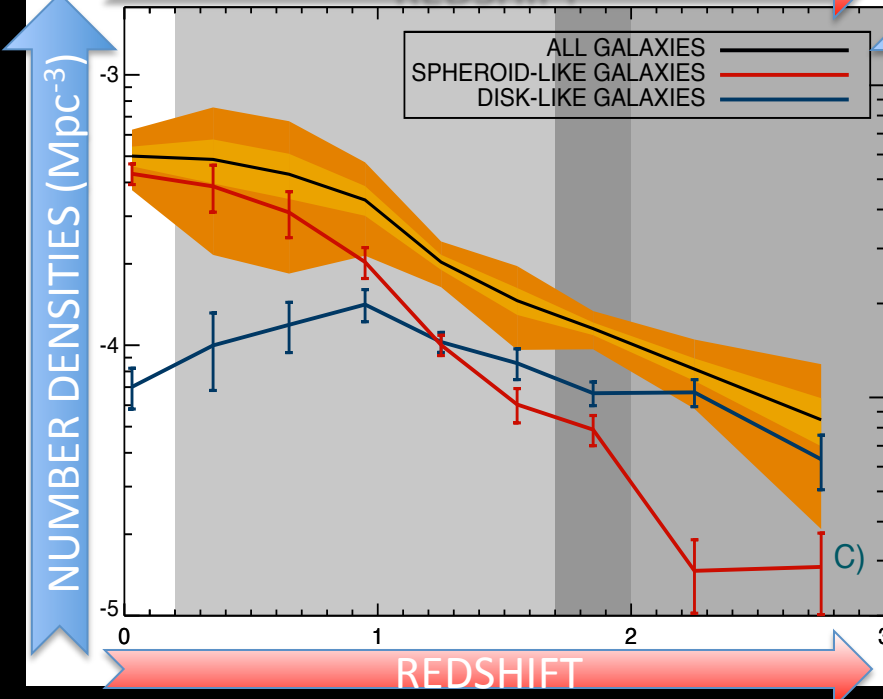
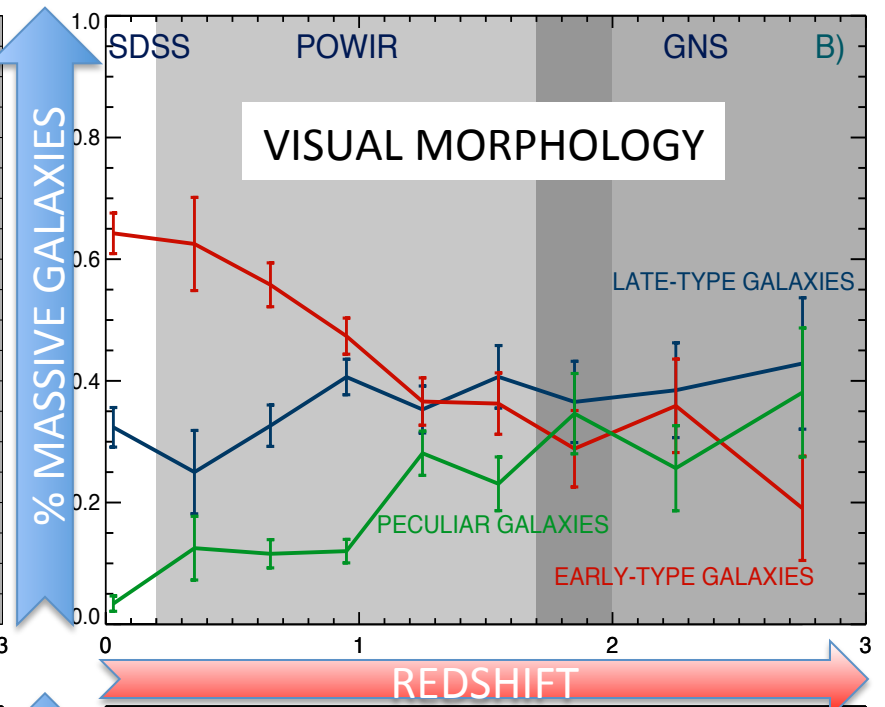
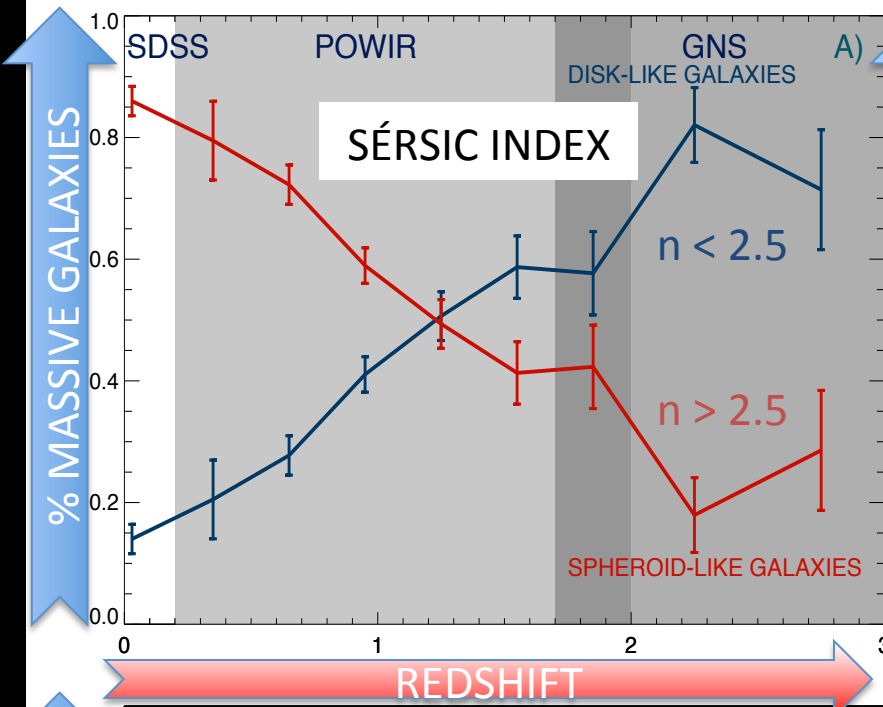
From Buitrago et al. 2013a



# SÉRSIC INDEX

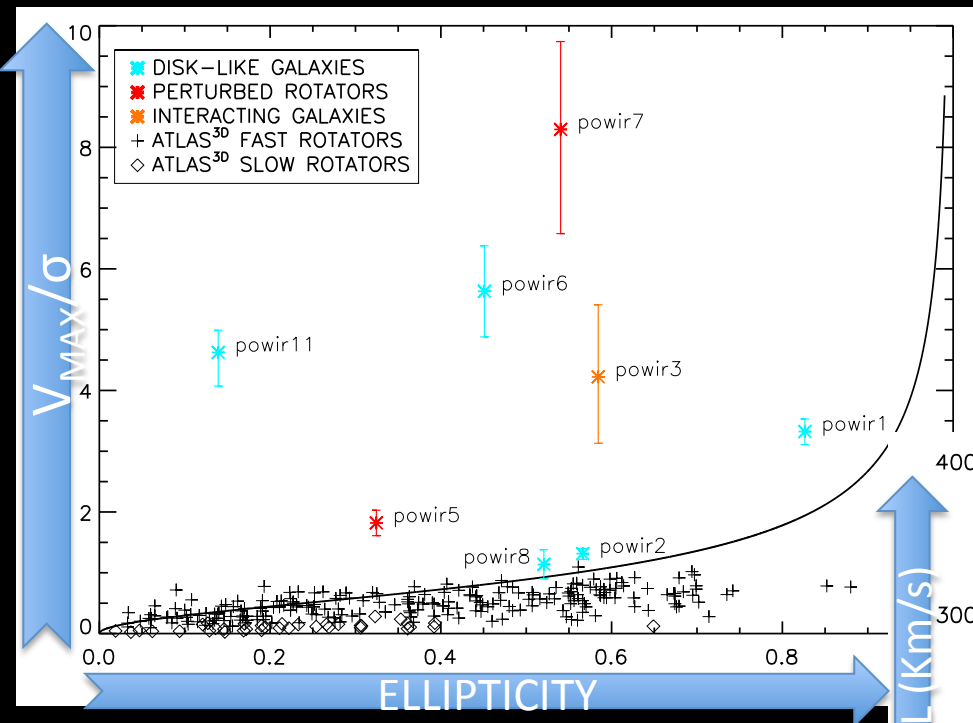


EVOLUTION OF MASSIVE GALAXIES (Buitrago et al. 2013)





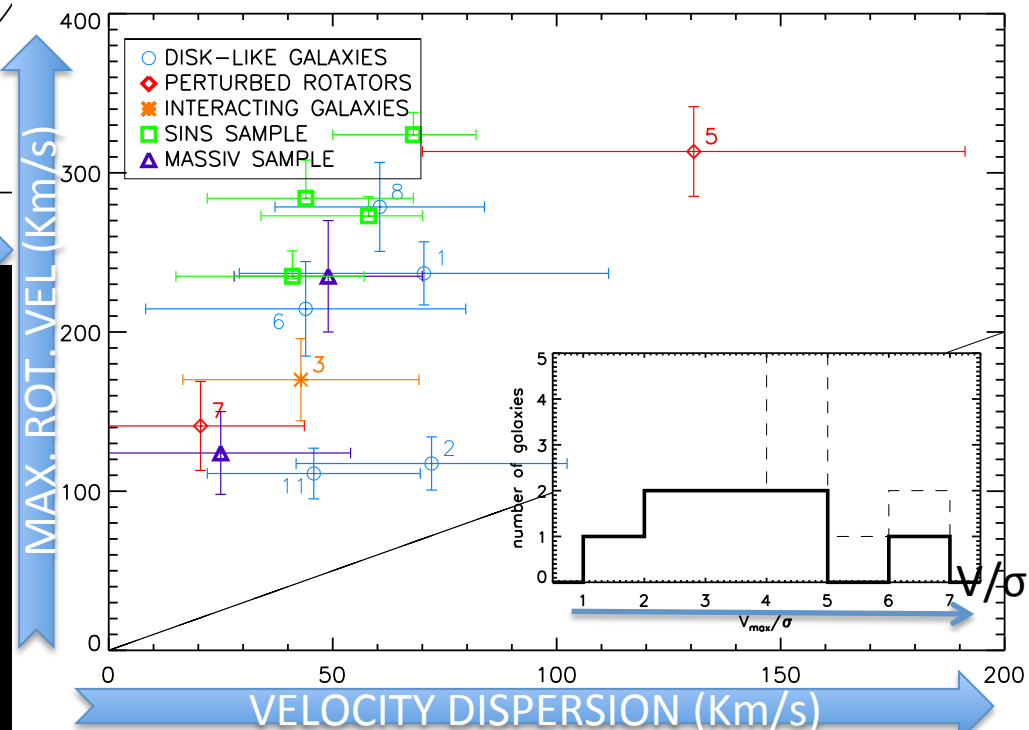
# 3D SPECTROSCOPY EVIDENCE OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

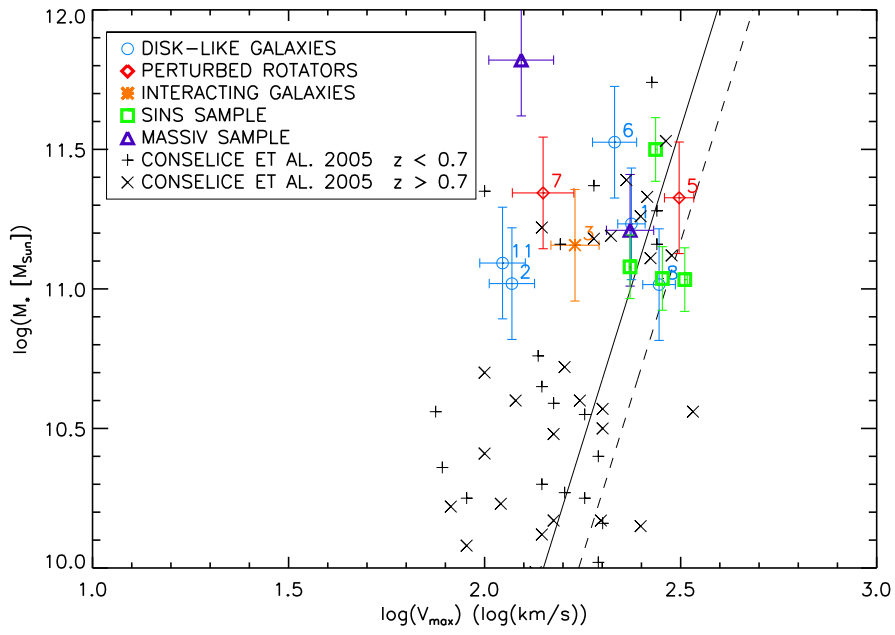


- 10 galaxies @  $z=1.4$  – transition epoch! –
- Selected by stellar mass &  $EW[OII] > 15 \text{ \AA}$
- K-band POWIR survey & DEEP2 spectra
- SINFONI@VLT H-band
- Modelling according Epinat et al. (2010)

From Buitrago et al. 2013b, arXiv: 1305.0268

- ✓ 50% compatible with being disks, while all are rotation dominated
- ✓ Morphological downsizing

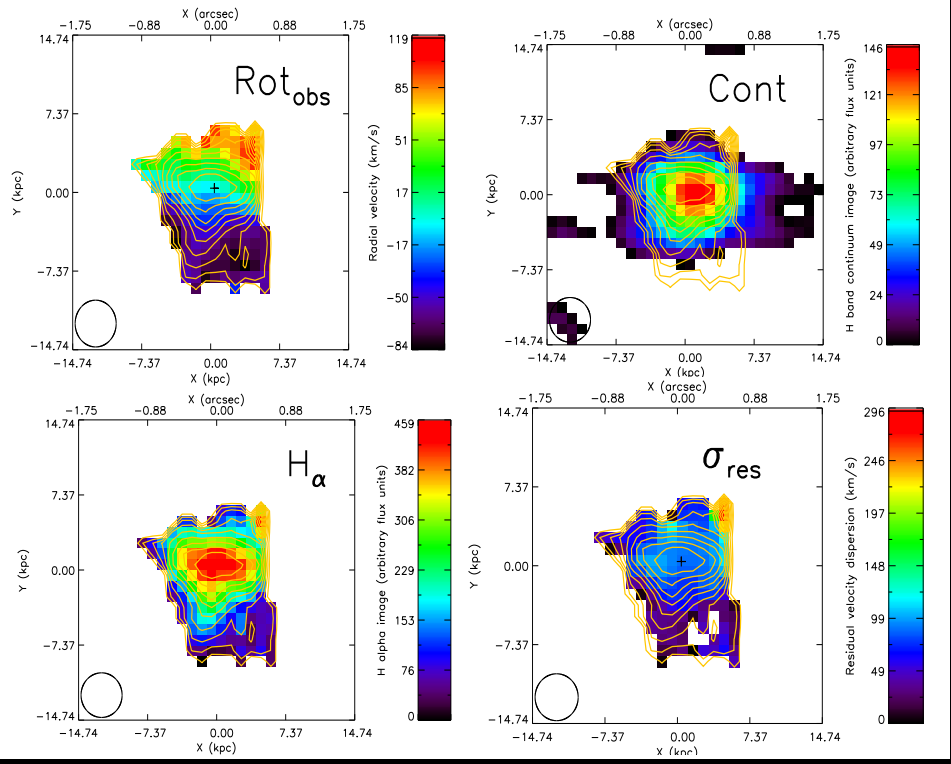
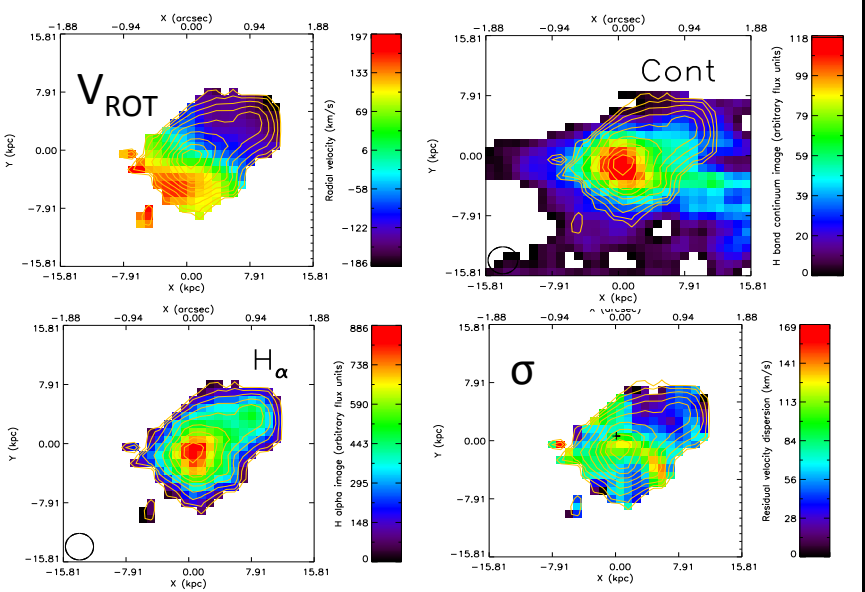




From Buitrago et al. 2013b, arXiv:  
1305.0268

+ Tully – Fisher  
+ Dynamical masses

Future: surveys with KMOS or MOONS

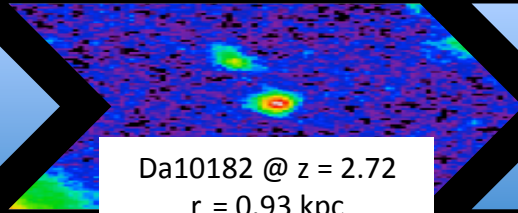




# CONCLUSIONS

- Two-phase formation scenario (Naab+09, Oser+10) – mimicking monolithic collapse

From star  
forming  
disks



Da10182 @  $z = 2.72$   
 $r_e = 0.93$  kpc  
Mass =  $1.91 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$

To red &  
dead  
spheroids



M87  
Effective radius: 7.4 kpc  
Mass  $> 10^{11} M_\odot$

- Still many ?s: how quenching takes place? are they the same agents the ones that produce the size evol., morph. evol. and quenching?
- Where do they end up at  $z=0$ ? BCGs cores (Hopkins+09, Bezanson +09) vs Local compact galaxies (Trujillo+09, +12, Poggianti+12)
- The importance of being idle/earnest, i.e., minor/major mergers
- If we agree on the evolution mechanisms, the assembly history must be imprinted in the outskirts – some pioneering works (Coccatto+10, La Barbera+12, Crnojević+12 & P. A. Duc work) – and hidden clues,

so...

How faint can we go?

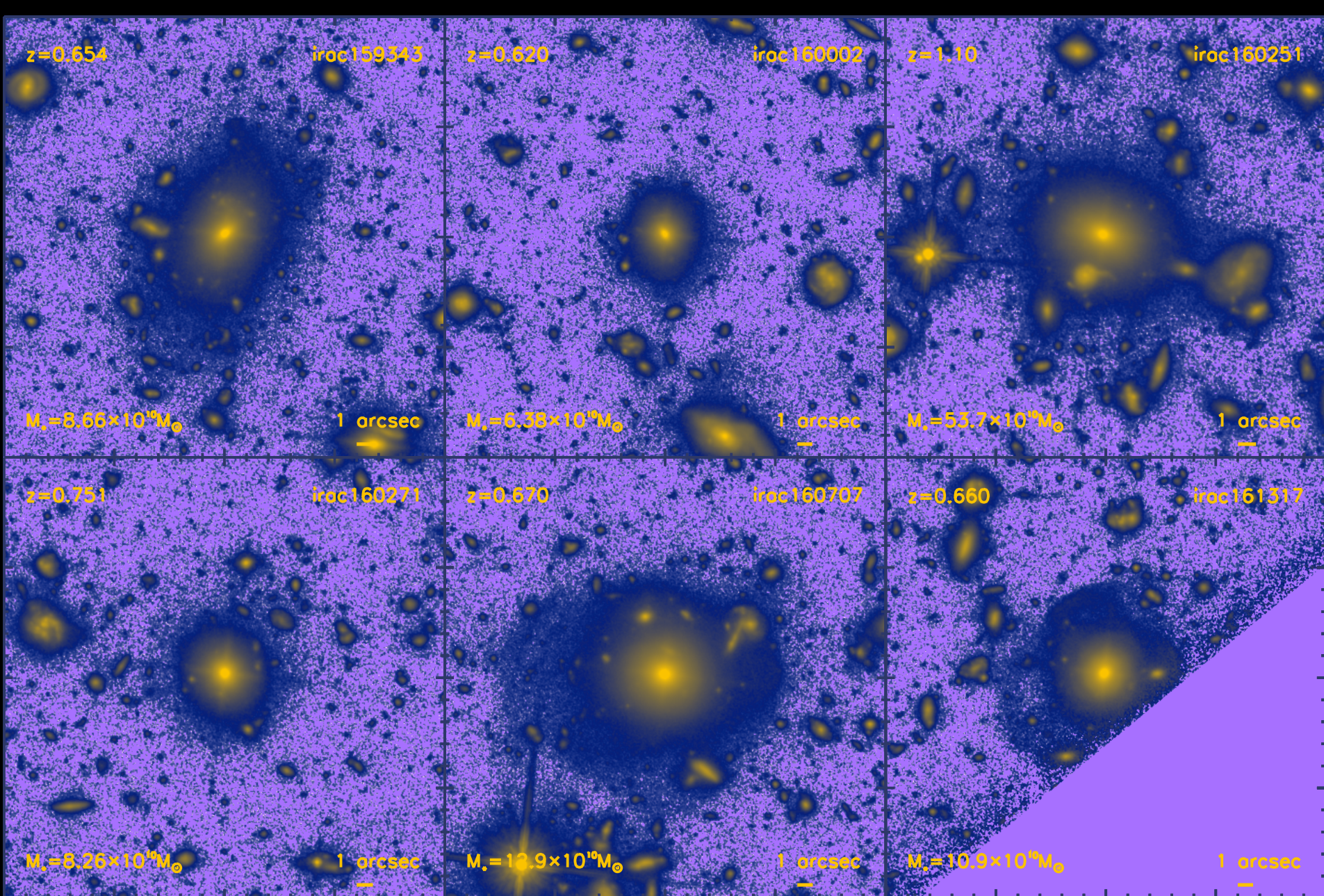


HUDF12  
Ellis et al.  
2012  
Koekemoer  
et al. 2012

+ ACS  
optical  
coverage

+ local  
Universe  
see Esther  
Marmol  
talk about  
SDSS IAC  
Stripe 82  
Legacy  
Survey

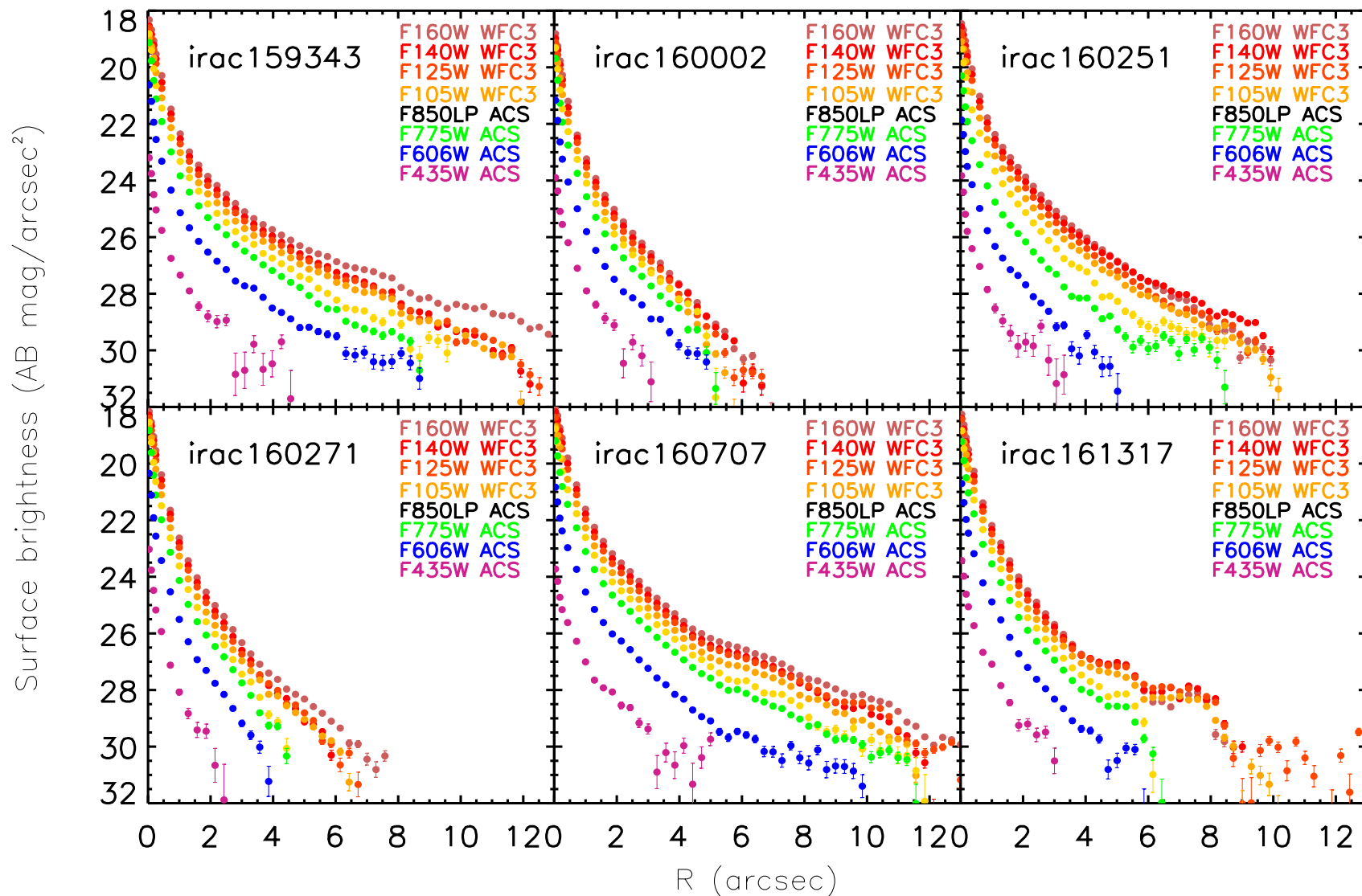




Mag. range displayed is 18-30. Masses assuming Salpeter IMF

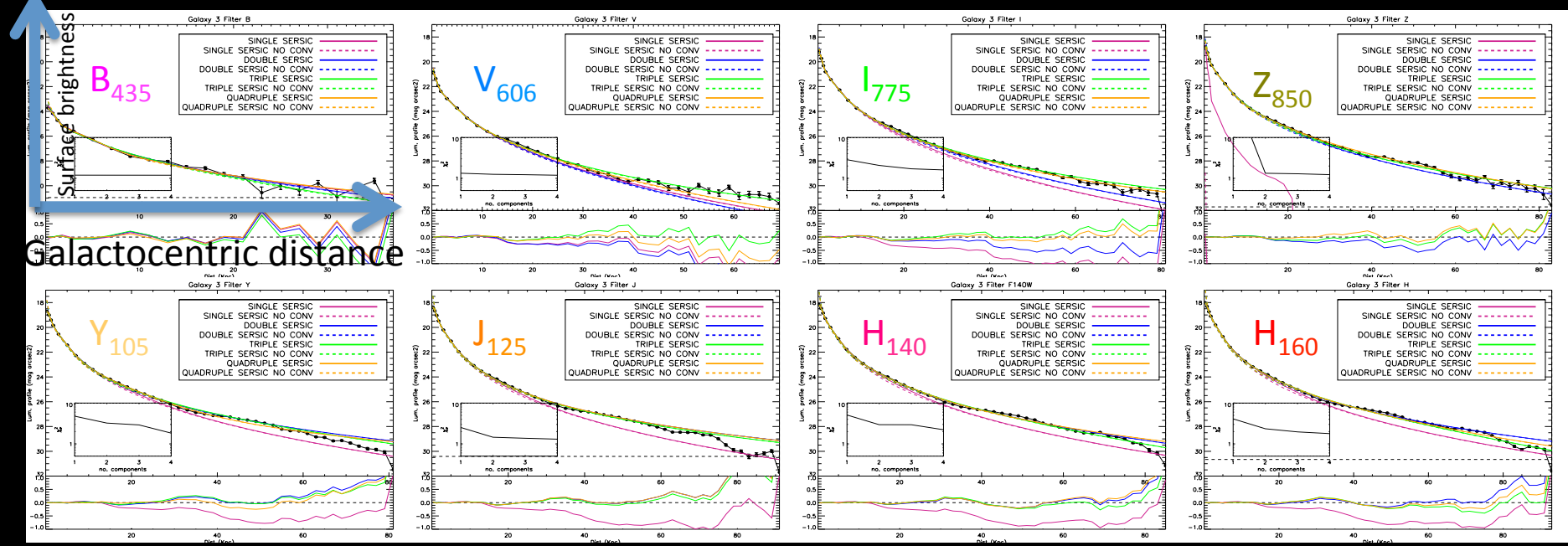


# OBSERVED SURFACE BRIGHTNESS PROFILES

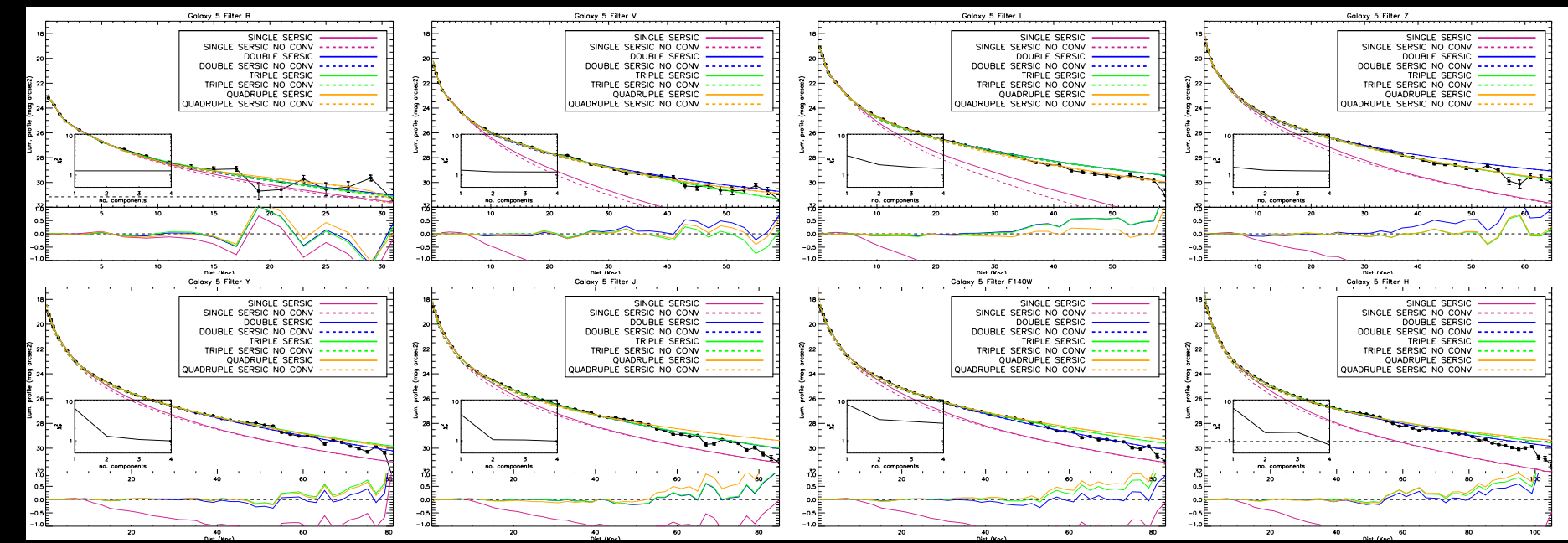




irac160707 (www.rainbowx.fis.ucm.es) – UDF\_3677 (Pasquali et al. 2006) – UDF\_00379 (3D-HST)



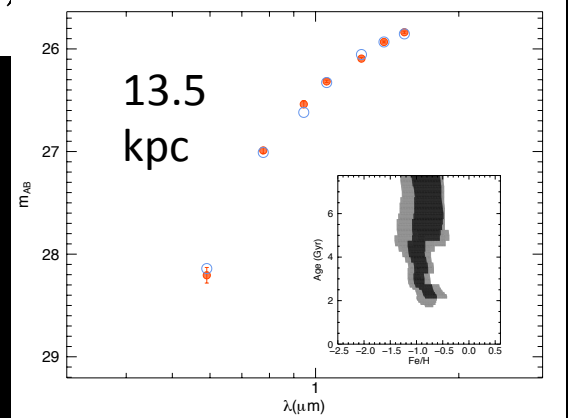
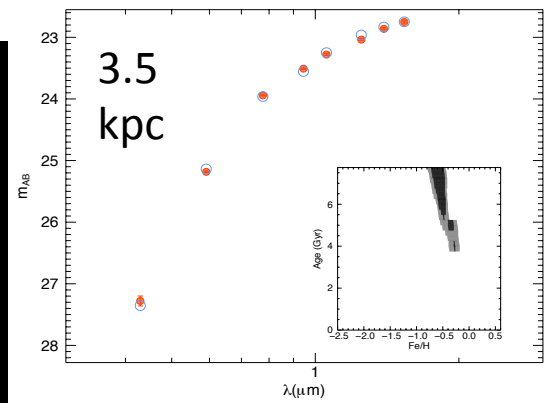
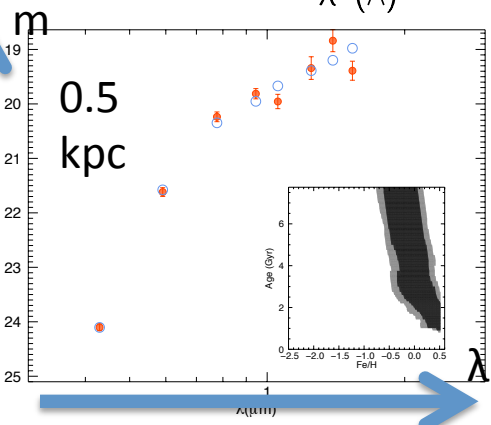
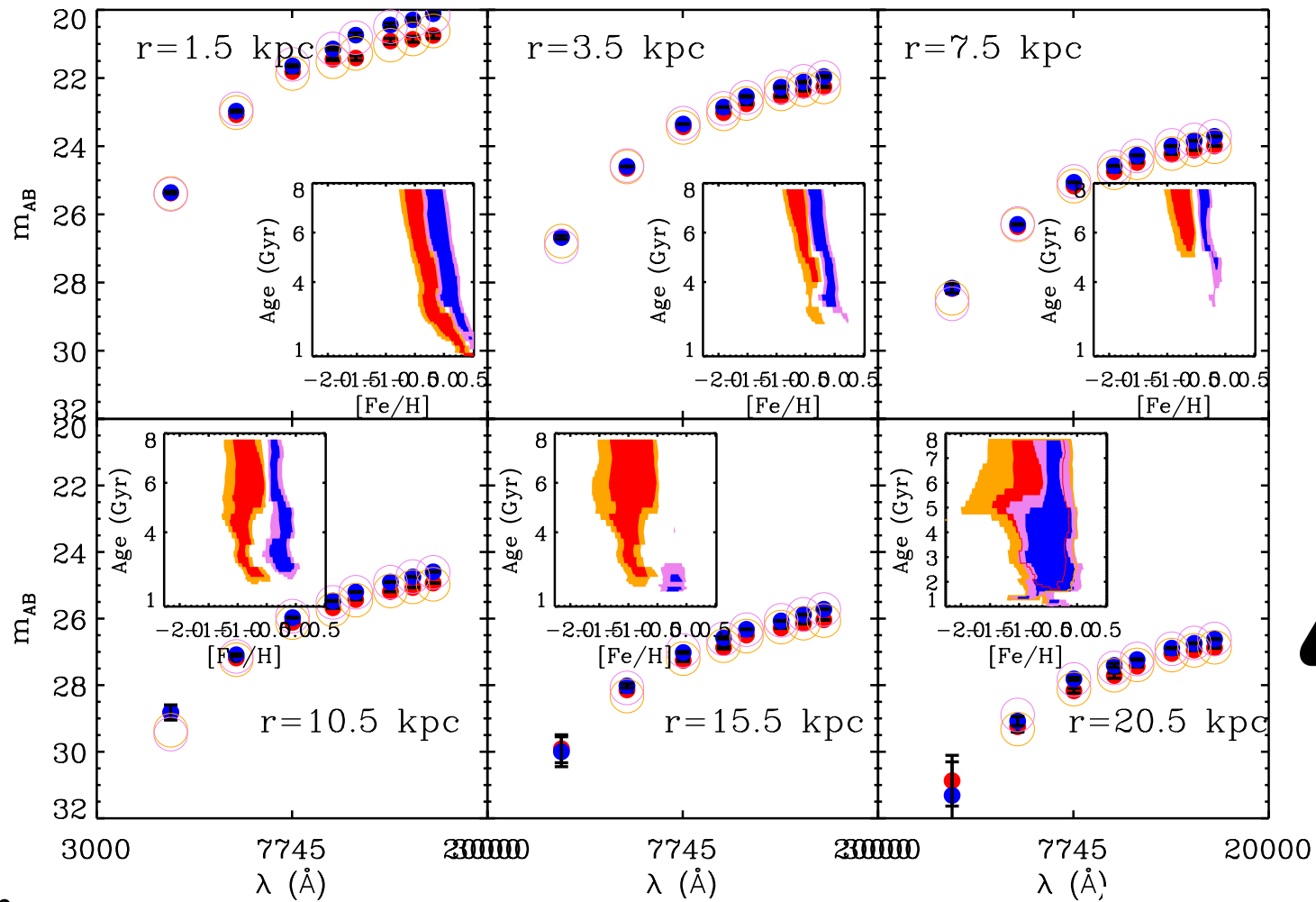
irac159343 (www.rainbowx.fis.ucm.es) – UDF\_4527 (Pasquali et al. 2006) – UDF\_00579 (3D-HST)



# STELLAR POPULATIONS STUDY

- Multi-Sersic analyses to overcome the PSF impact (cannot claim physical nature, as in Trujillo & Bakos 2012, but hopefully KMOS data – also for the satellites – )
- Profiles using deconvolved galaxy plus residuals (Szomoru+12) for age & metallicity gradients
- “Touching from a distance” – Up to  $> 20 r_e$  or  $\sim 100$  Kpc  $\Rightarrow$  like local studies but at  $z = 0.6 - 1$

Work in progress

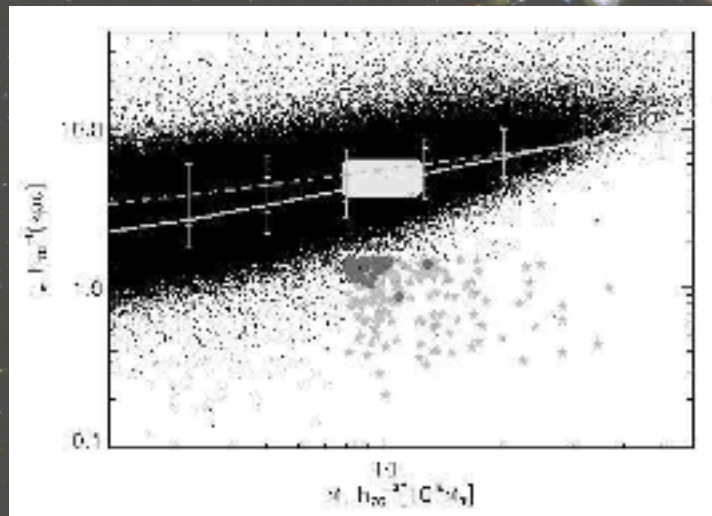




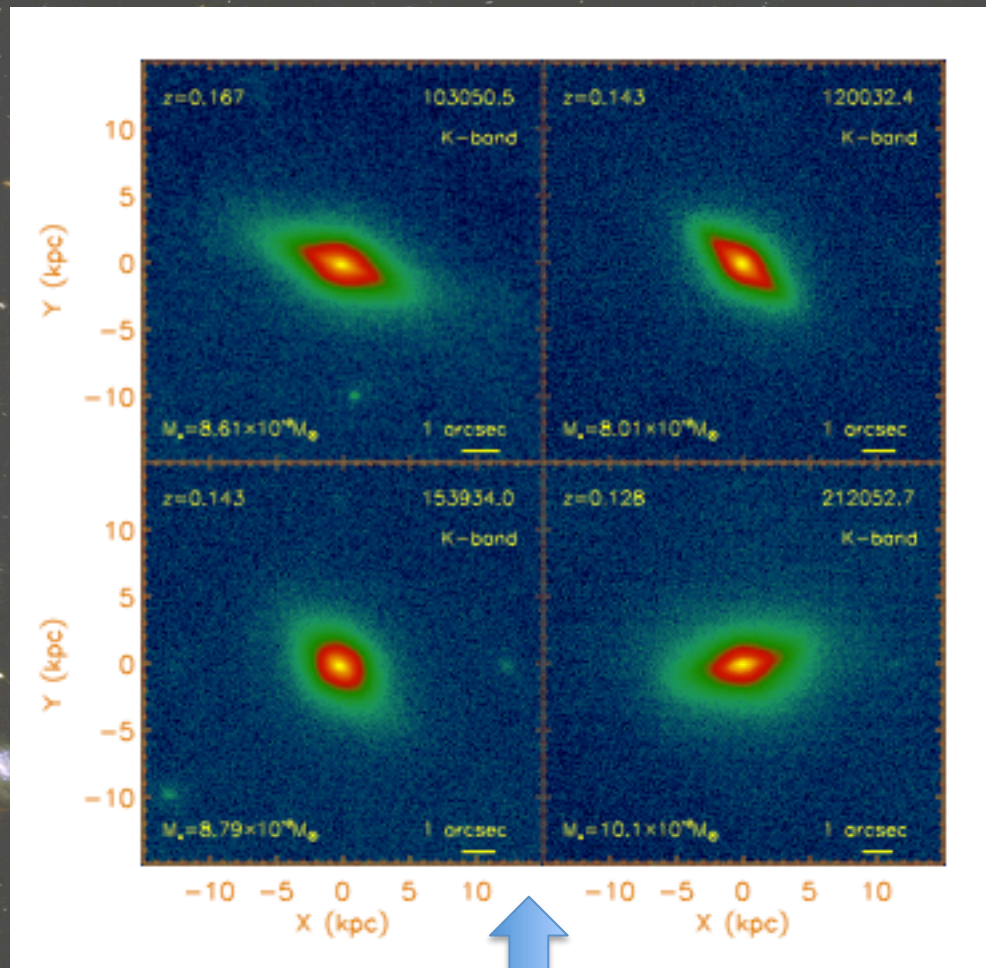
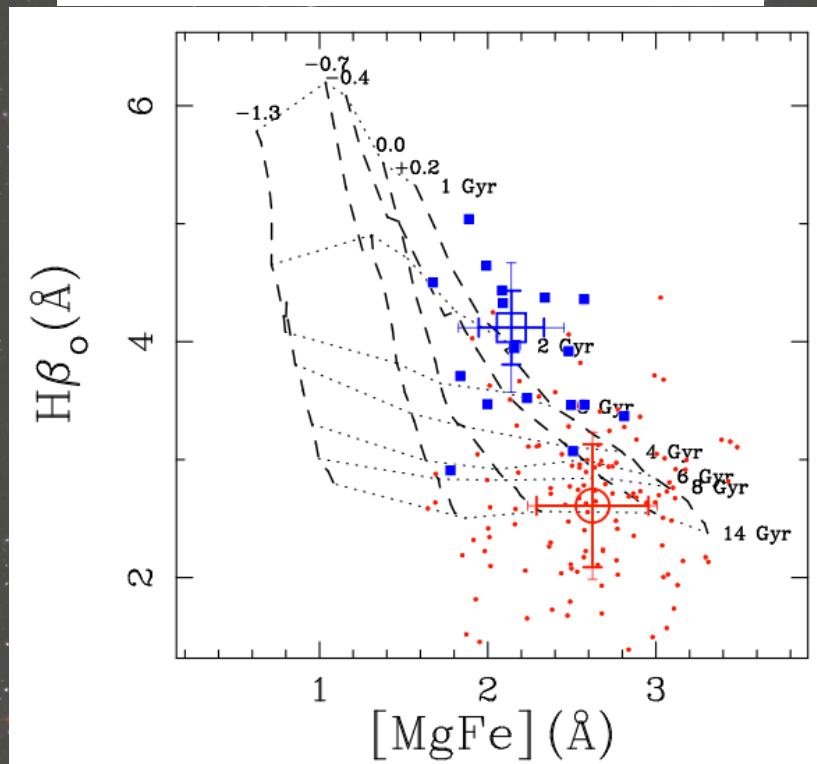
# TAKE AWAY CONCLUSIONS

- Massive galaxies help constraining  $\Lambda$ CDM
- At  $z = 0$  they are mainly described by large early types, but at  $z = 2-3$  late/peculiar
- 3D-spectroscopic evidence of their rotational support at  $z=1.4$
- HUDF12 unveils to an unprecedented depth ( $>20 R_e$ ) the mass assembly of massive ETGs

# LOCAL & COMPACT MASSIVE GALAXIES



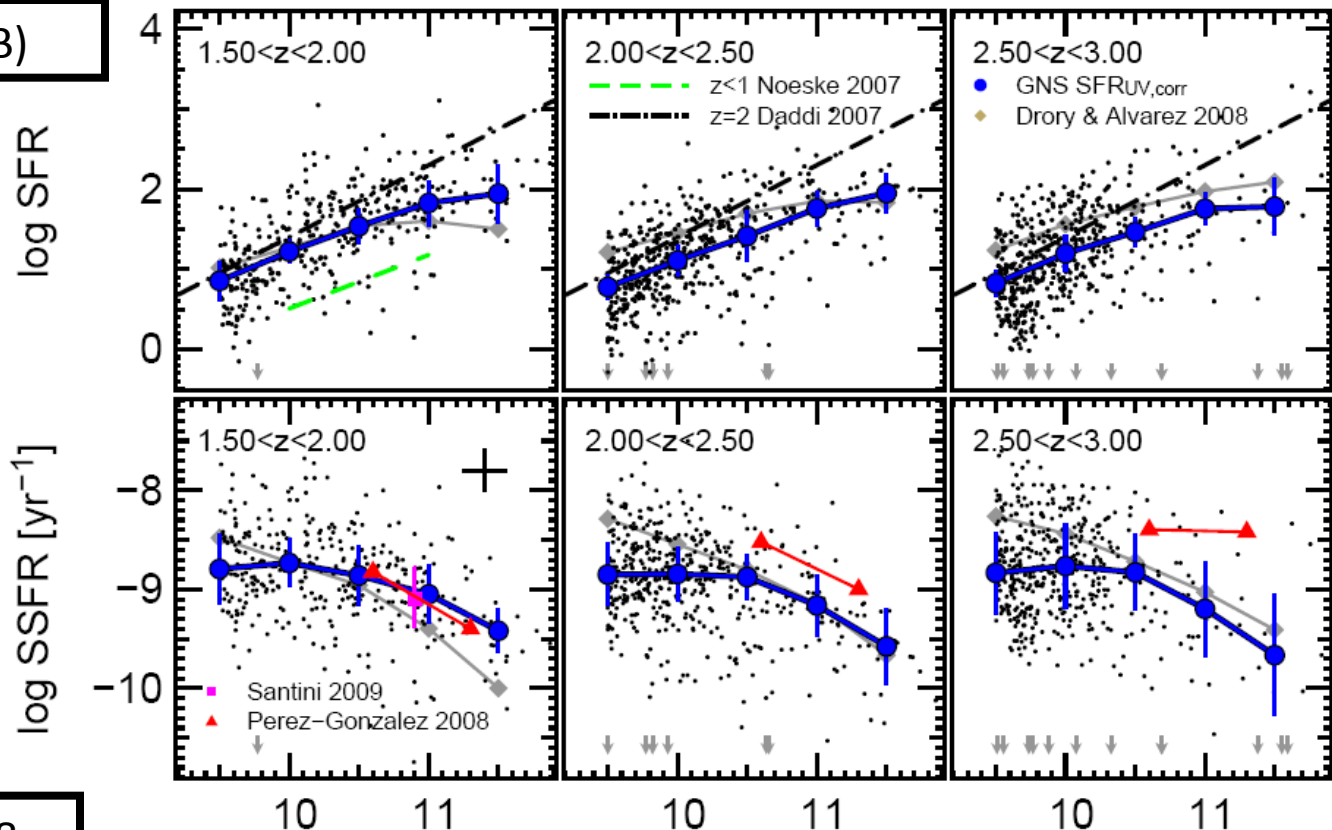
Trujillo+09



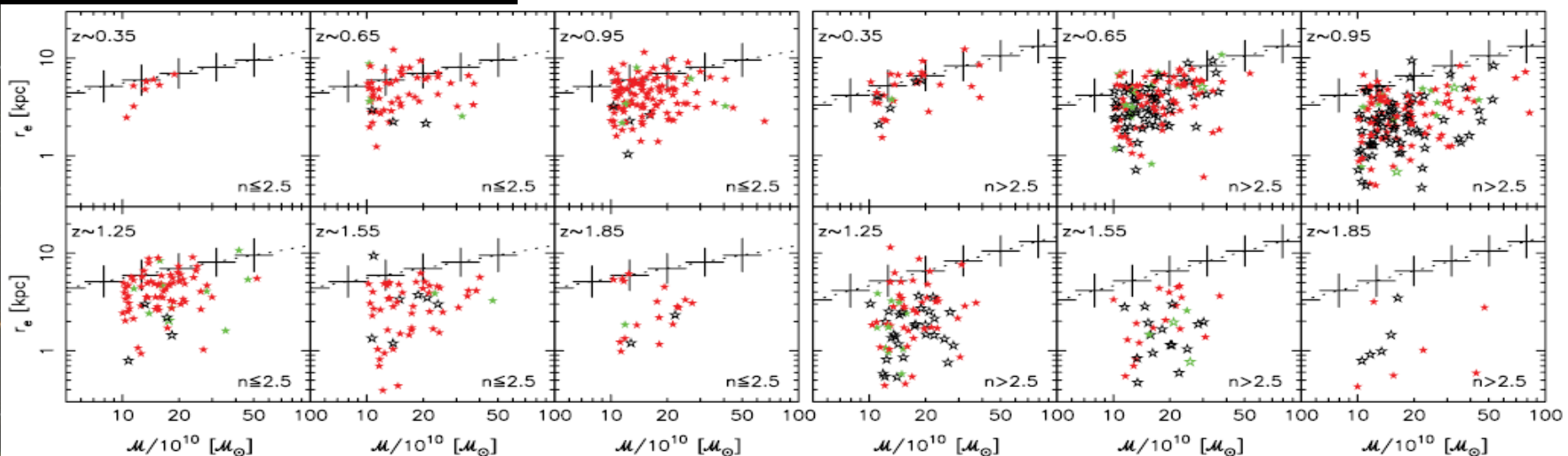
Trujillo+12, Ferré-Mateu+12

Bauer et al. 2011 (+FB)

But whatever is causing the quenching should be fast (Twite et al. 2010 +FB)



Pérez-Gonzalez et al. 2008

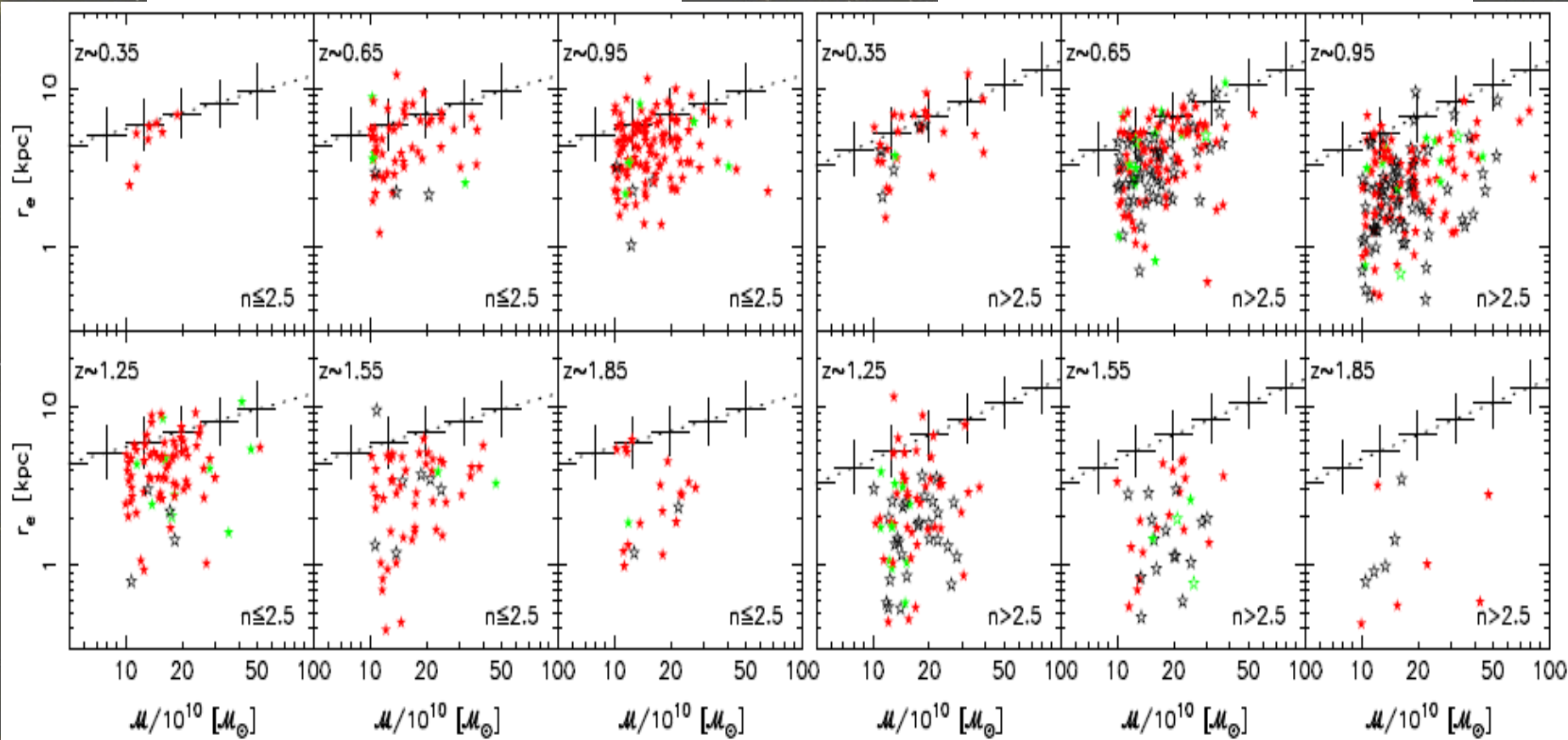




# STAR FORMATION IN MASSIVE GALAXIES

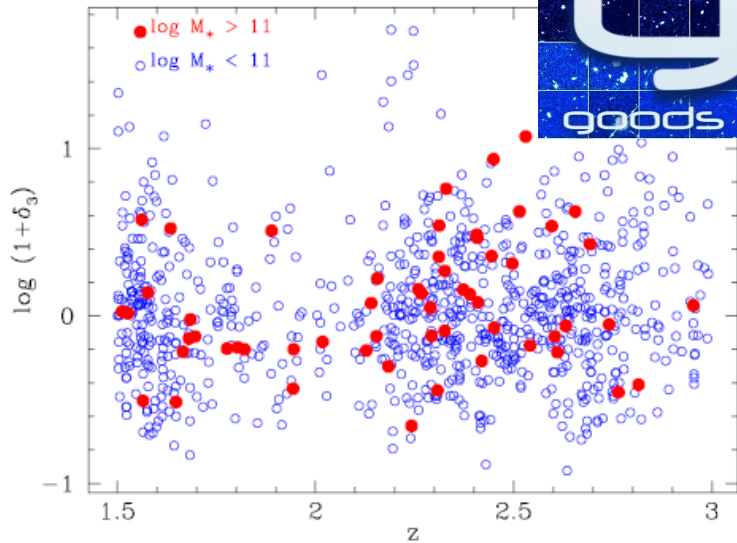
Disk-like objects

Spheroid-like objects

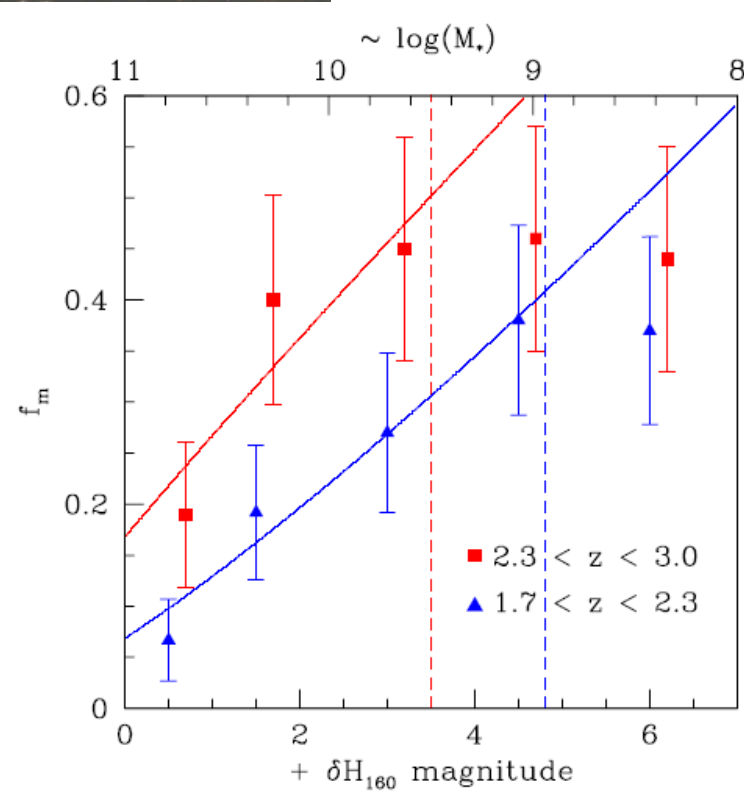
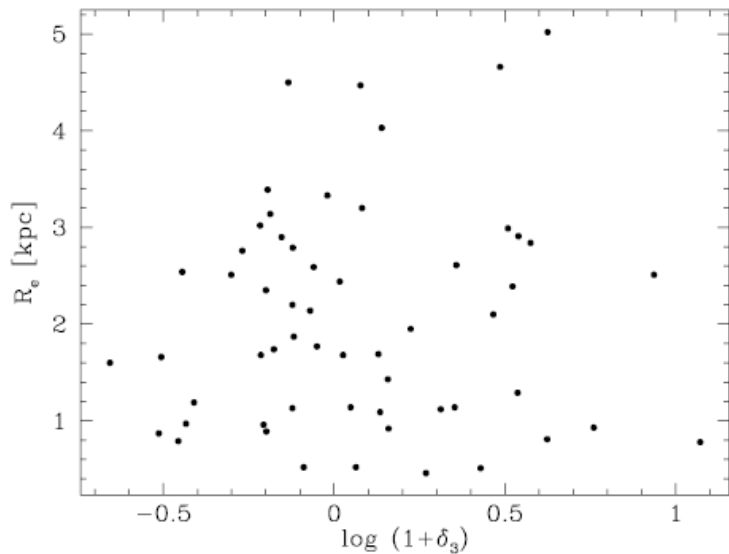
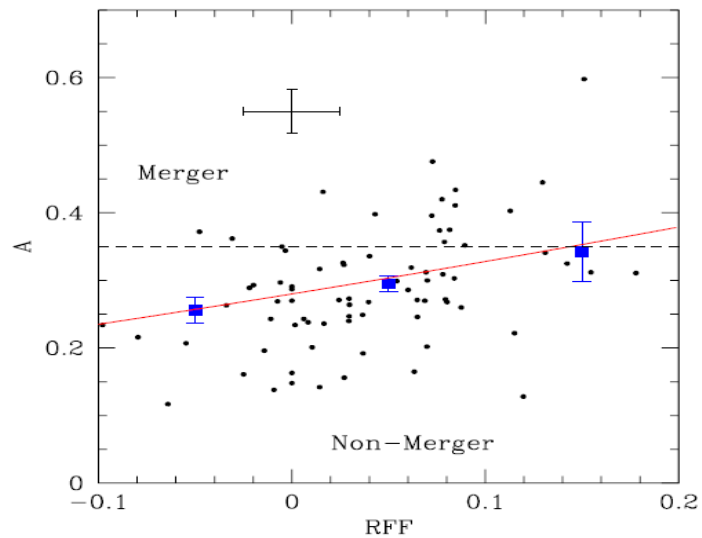


# MASSIVE GALAXIES IN ...

Grützbauch et al. 10



**gns**  
goods nicmos survey



Bluck et al. 11,  
arXiv: 111.5662