



# Stellar Kinematics of $z \sim 2$ Galaxies and the Inside-out Growth of Quiescent Galaxies

Jesse  
van de Sande

In collaboration with:

Mariska Kriek, Marijn Franx,  
Pieter van Dokkum, Rachel Bezanson,  
Rychard J. Bouwens, Ryan Quadri,  
Hans-Walter Rix, Rosalind Skelton

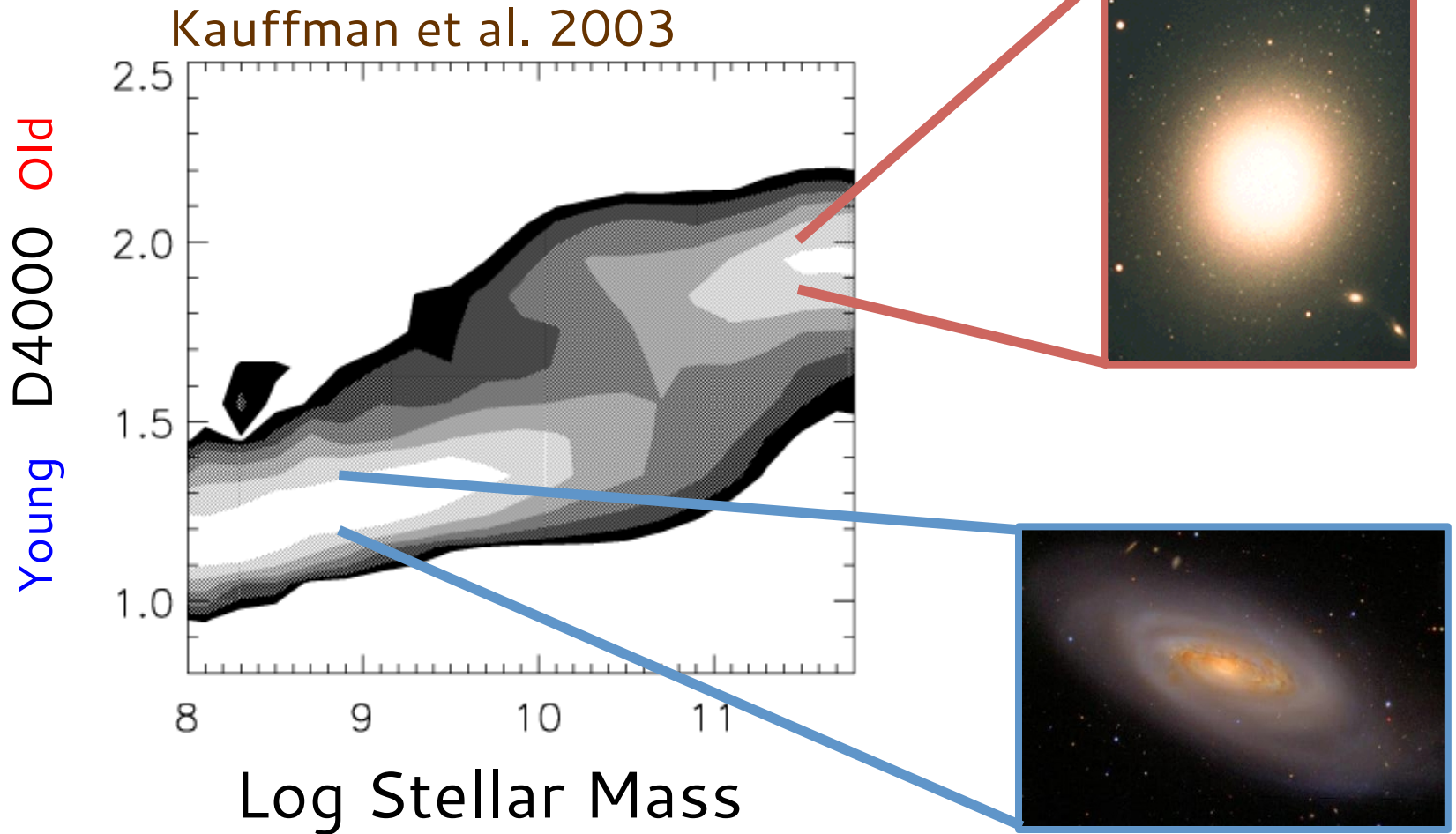
16-jul-13

Jesse van de Sande

Mystery of Ellipticals

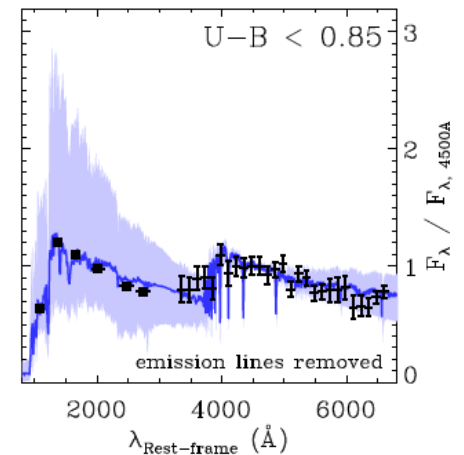
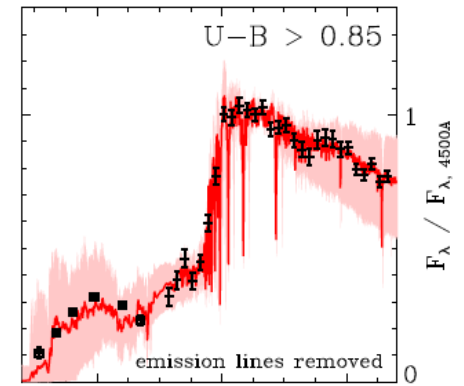
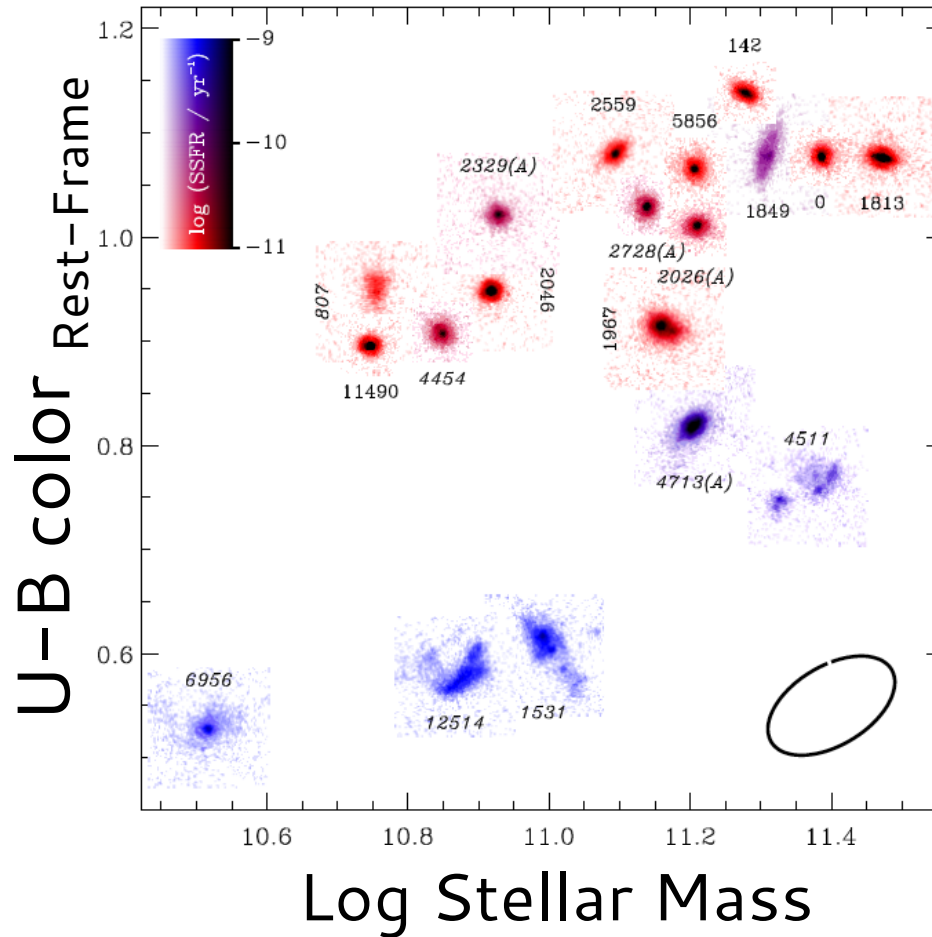
1

# Galaxies from SDSS z~0.1



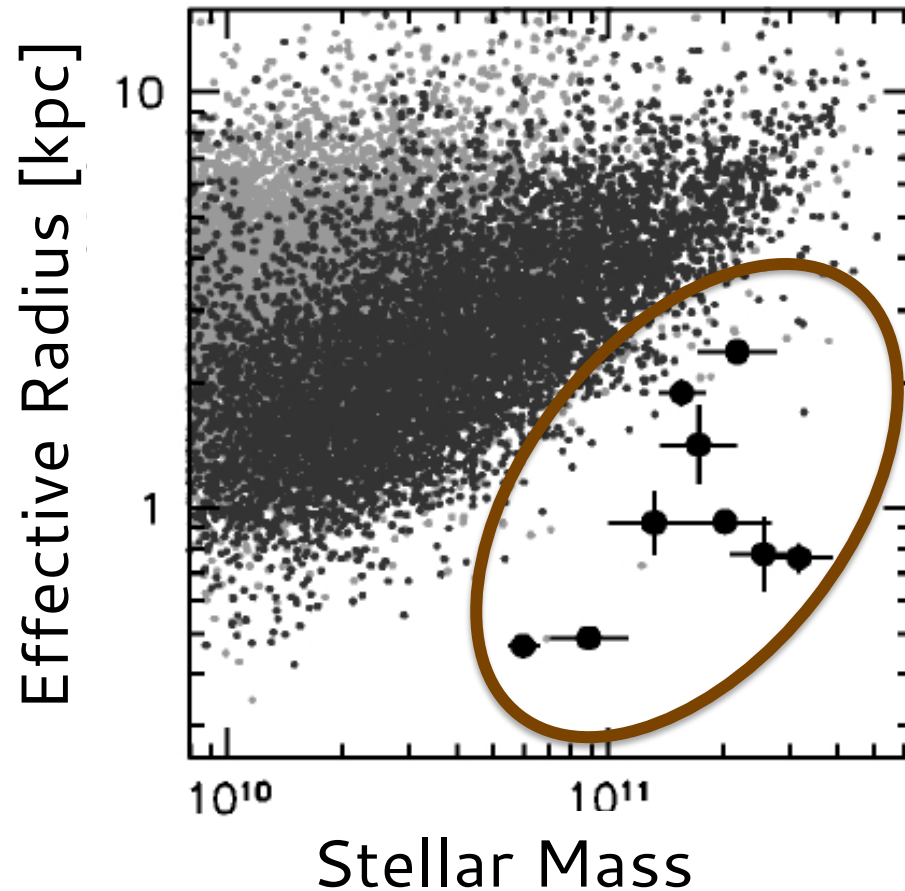
# Red-and-Dead Galaxies at z=2

Kriek et al. 2009



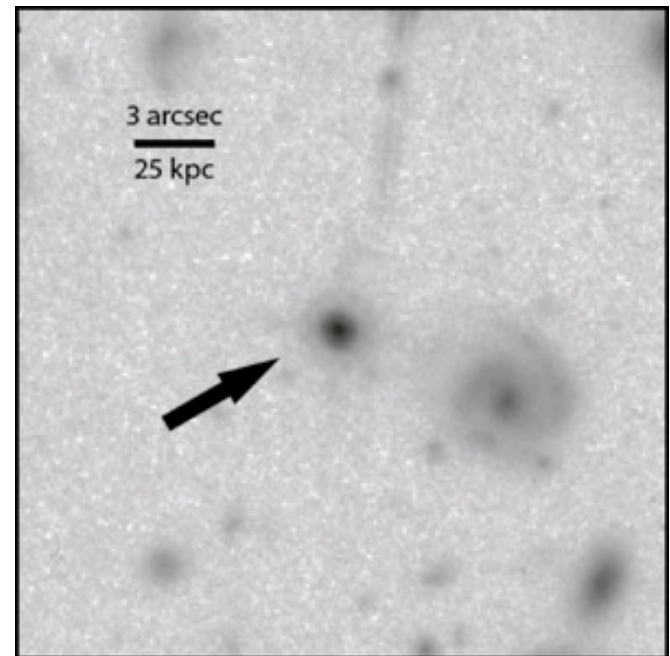
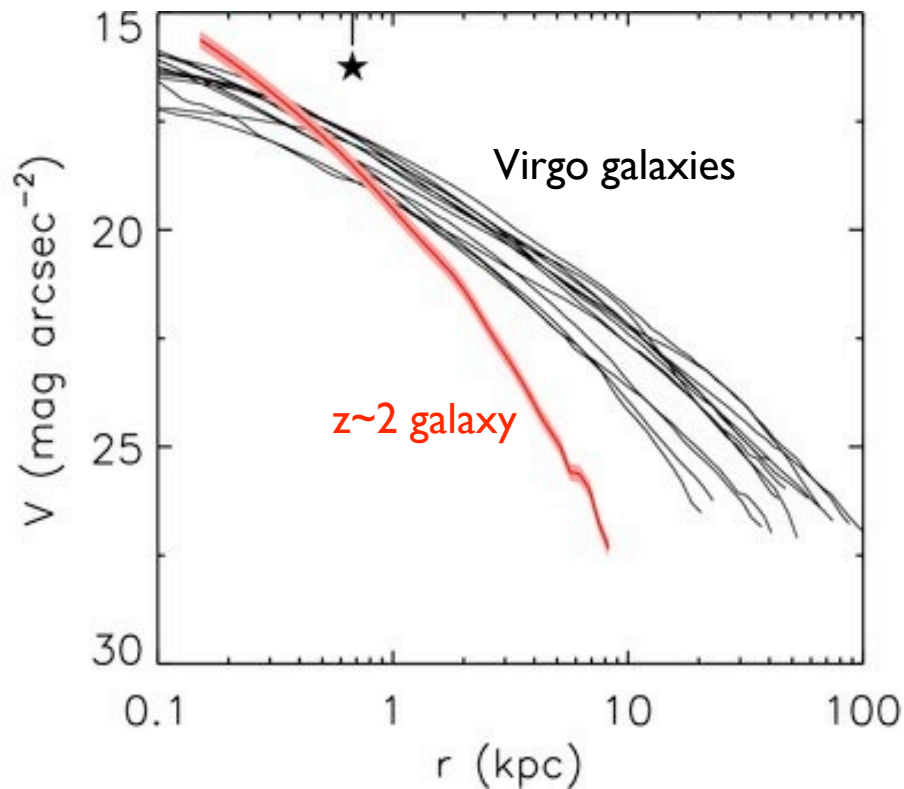
# Early-type galaxies at $z \approx 2$ were smaller and denser than low- $z$ analogs

Van Dokkum et al. 2008



# Confirmation of small sizes with HST-WFC3

Szomoru et al. 2010



# Stellar Kinematics of $z \sim 2$ Galaxies

Use dynamical mass instead:

$$M_{dyn} = K(n) \cdot r_e \cdot \sigma^2$$

Requires deep Near Infrared spectroscopy  
for  $z > 1.4$

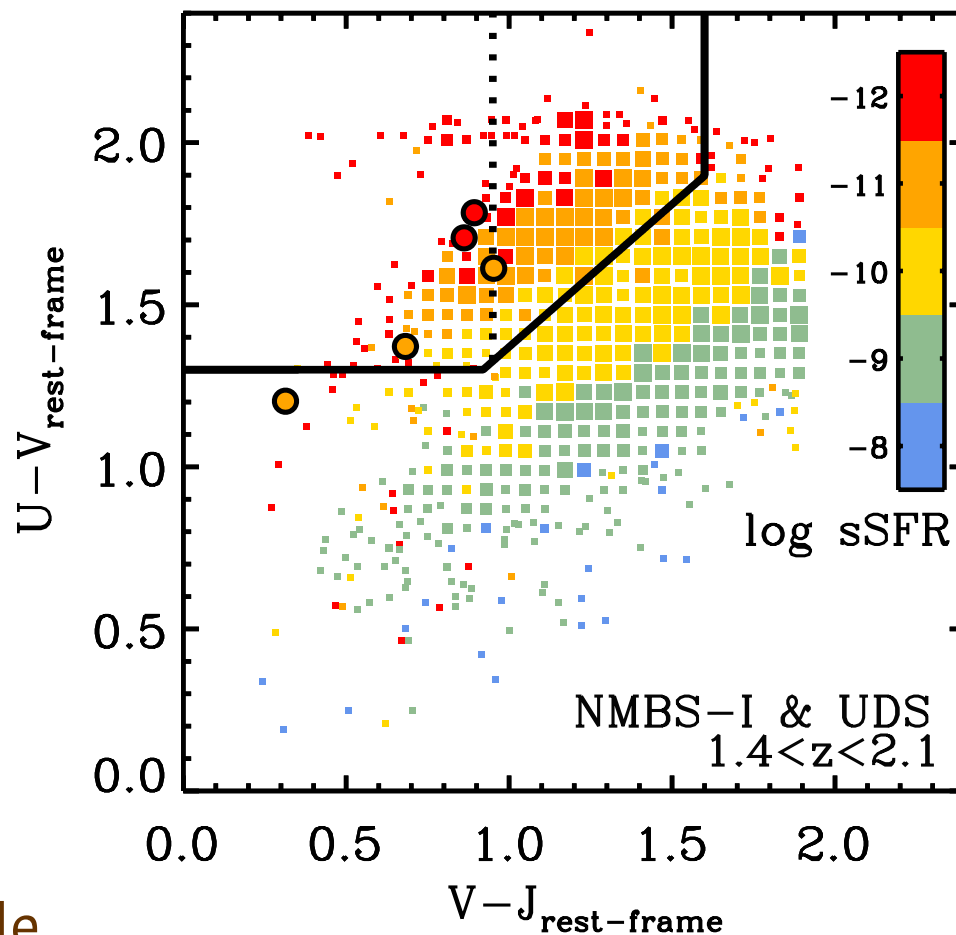
# Confirming high stellar densities using stellar kinematics

## VLT X-Shooter Observations:

- 5 Targets from NMBS-I (van Dokkum et al. 2009) and UDS (Williams et al 2009.)
- Selected to be bright, non-starforming galaxies at  $1.4 < z < 2.1$
- 2 – 5 hours per source
- UV to NIR in single shot
- $R = 5600$  (  $\sim 23$  km/s)



# Selection Effects: young post-starburst like galaxies



van de Sande  
et al. 2013

16-jul-13

Jesse van de Sande

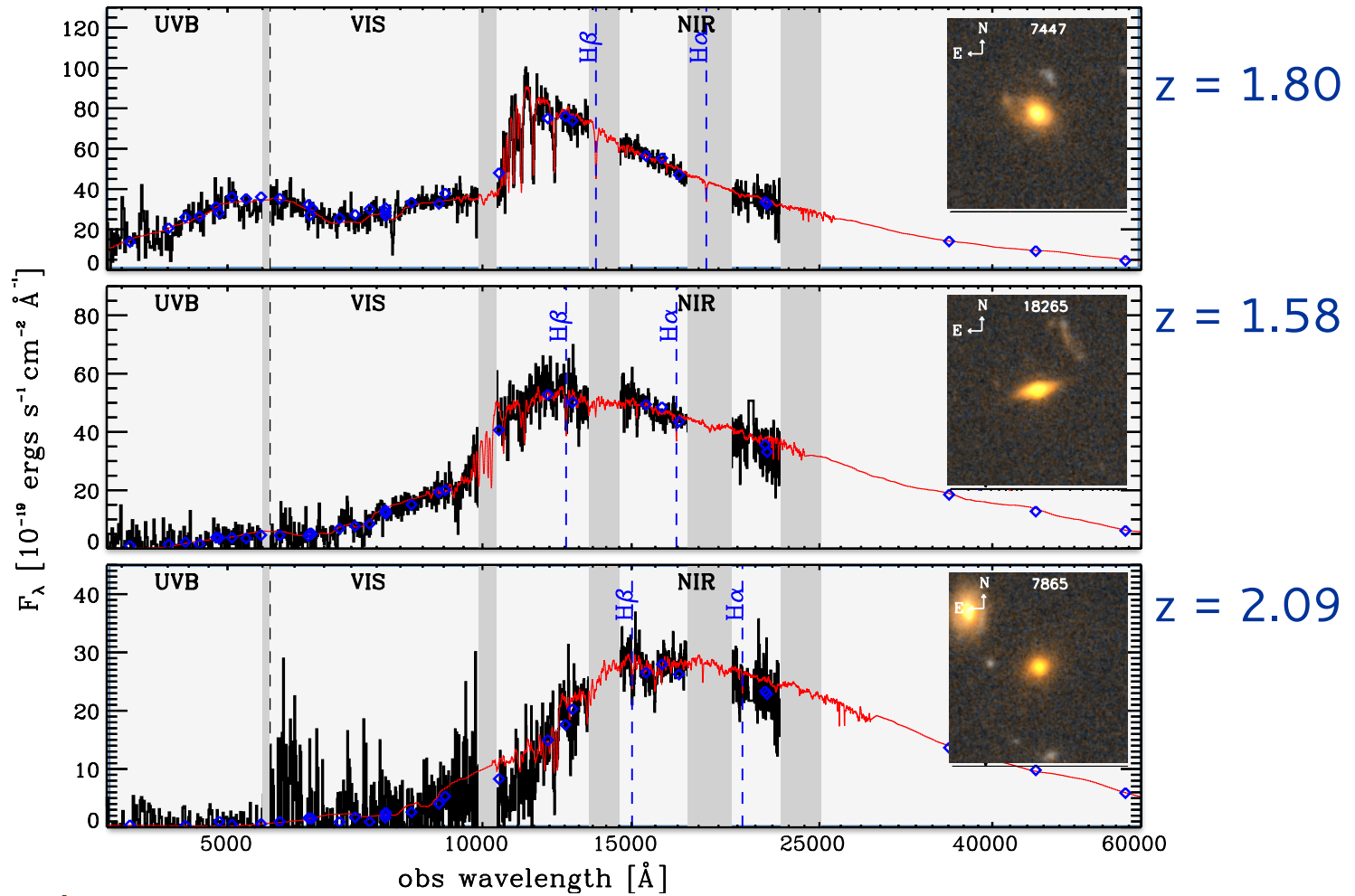
Mystery of Ellipticals

8



# X-Shooter spectroscopy

## UV to NIR in one single shot



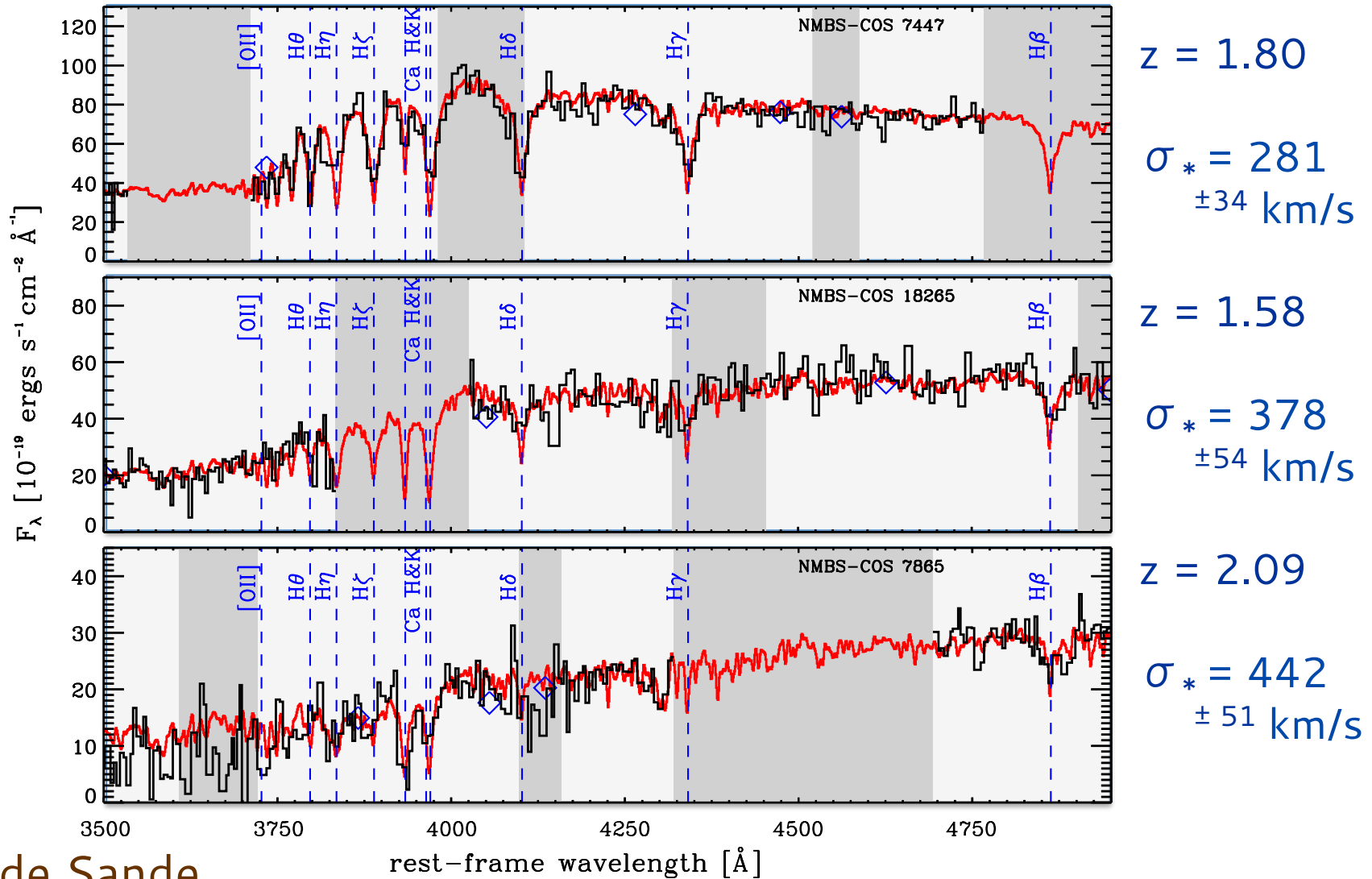
van de Sande  
et al. 2013

16-jul-13

Jesse van de Sande

Mystery of Ellipticals

# X-Shooter spectra zoom



van de Sande  
et al. 2013

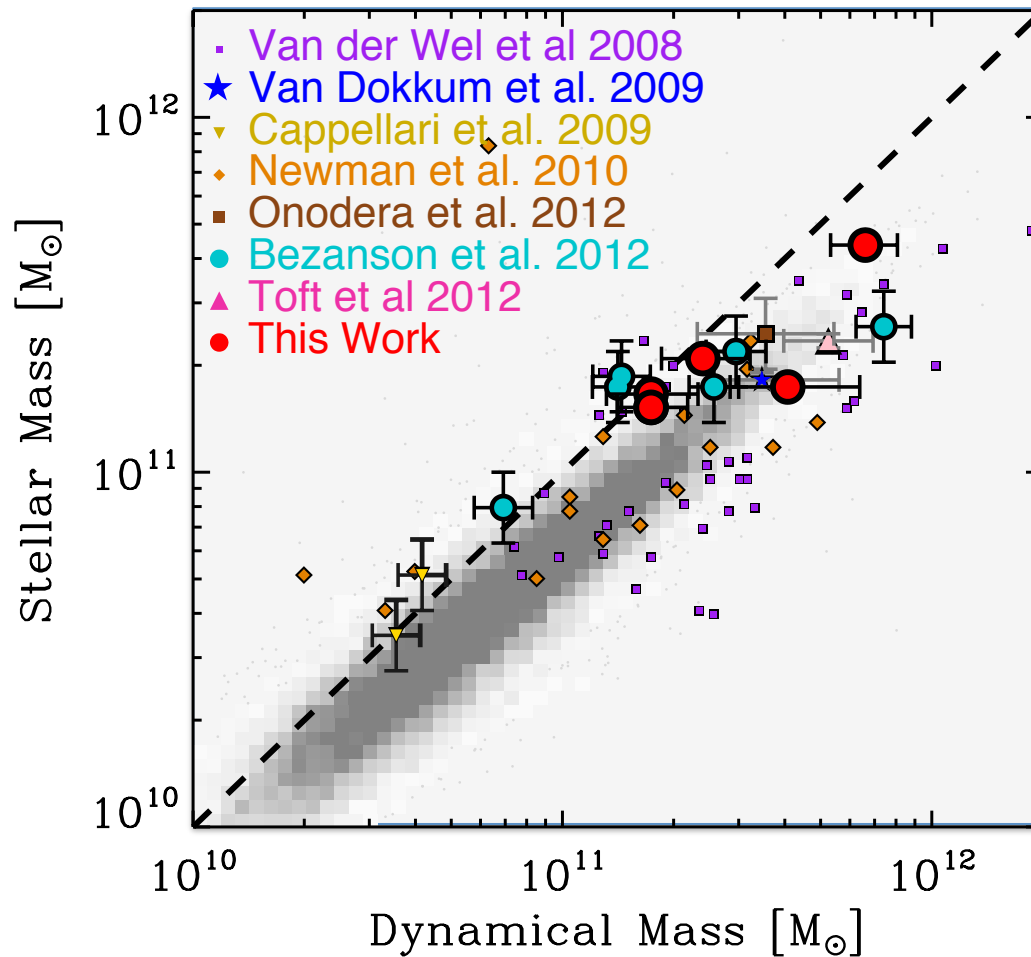
16-jul-13

Jesse van de Sande

Mystery of Ellipticals

10

# Stellar and Dynamical Mass in good agreement



van de Sande  
et al. 2013

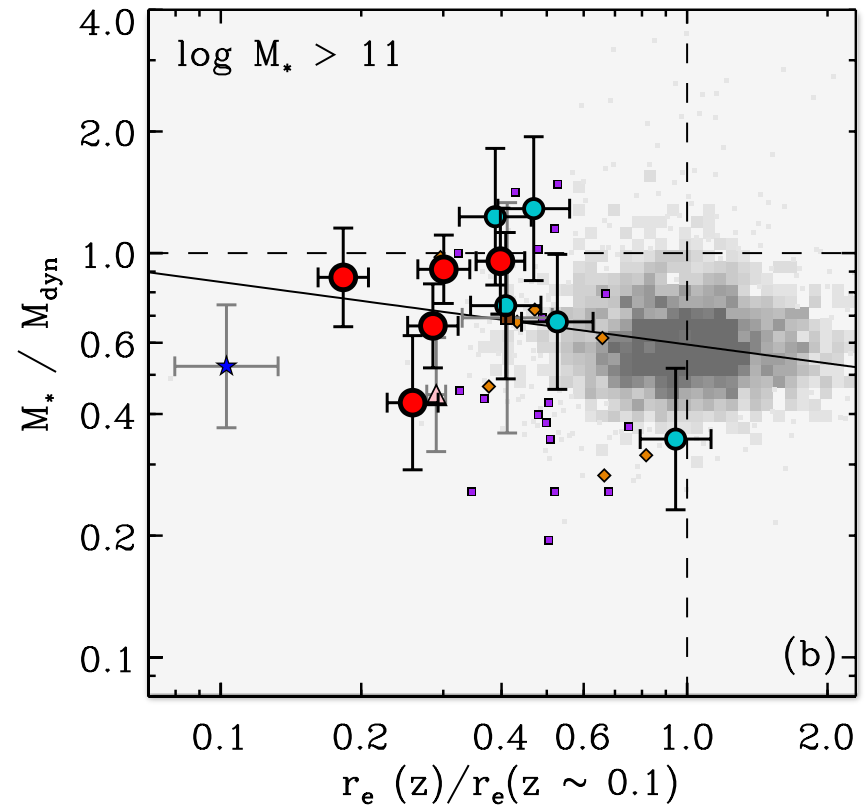
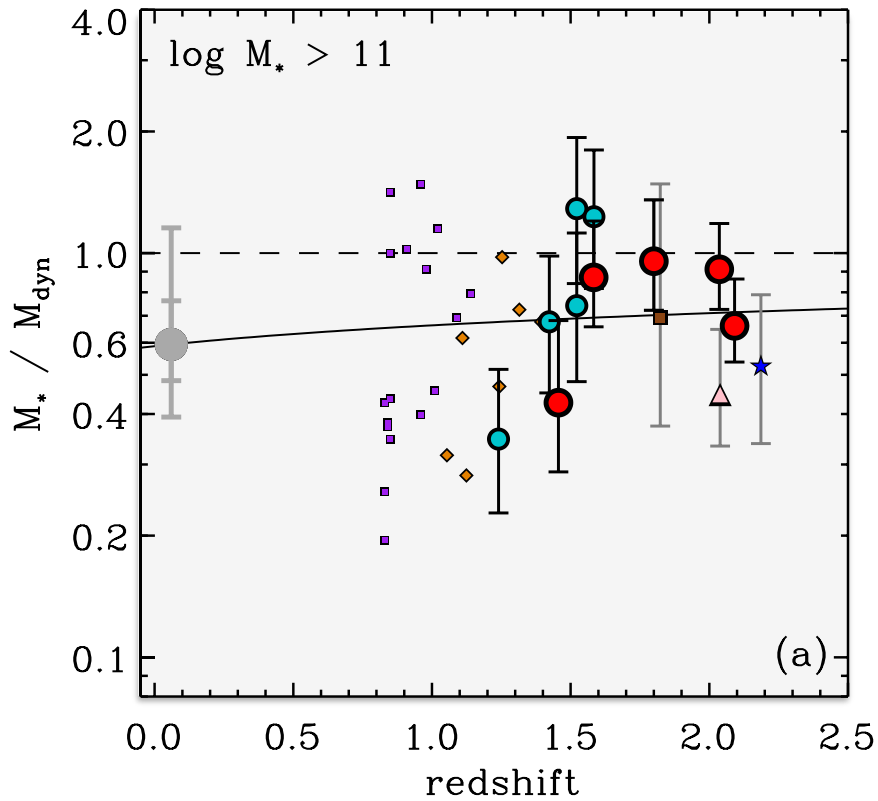
16-jul-13

Jesse van de Sande

Mystery of Ellipticals

11

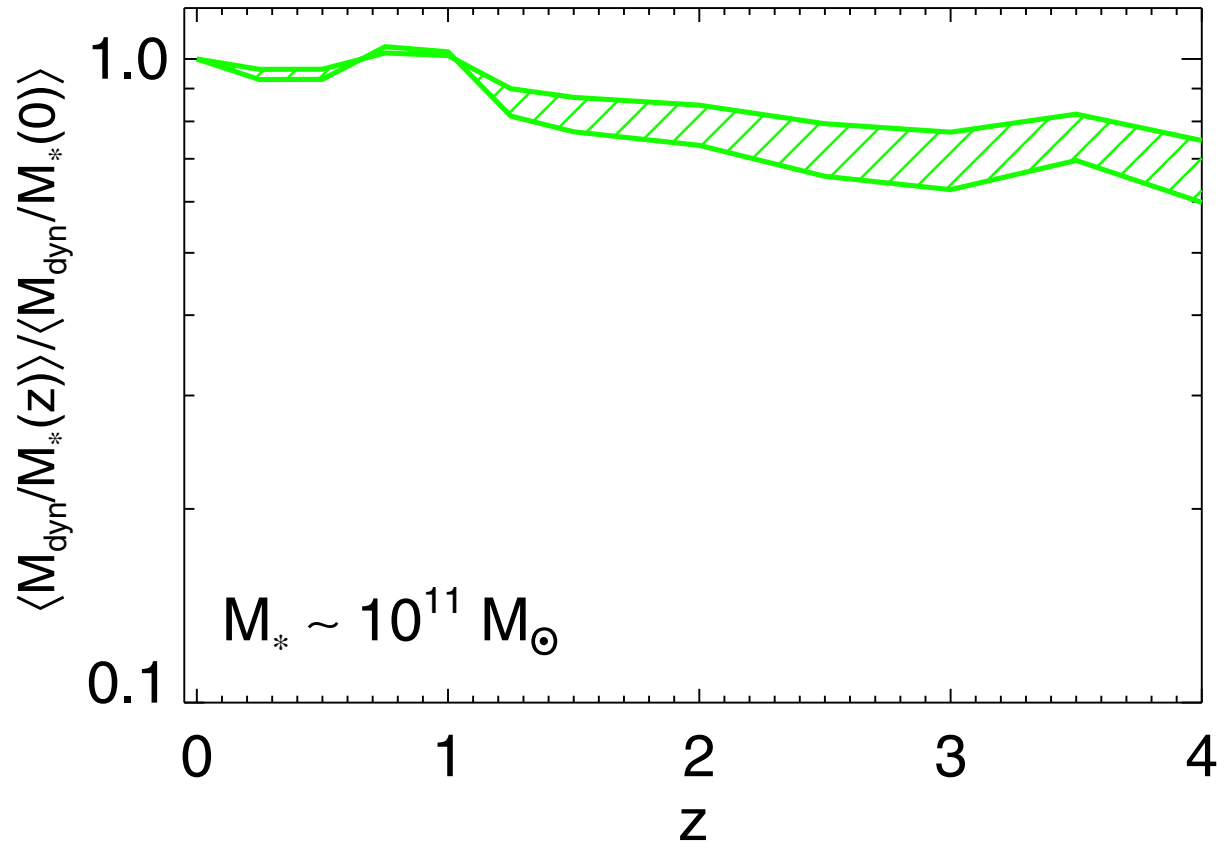
# $M^*/M_{\text{dyn}}$ may decrease over time: increase in dark matter fraction?



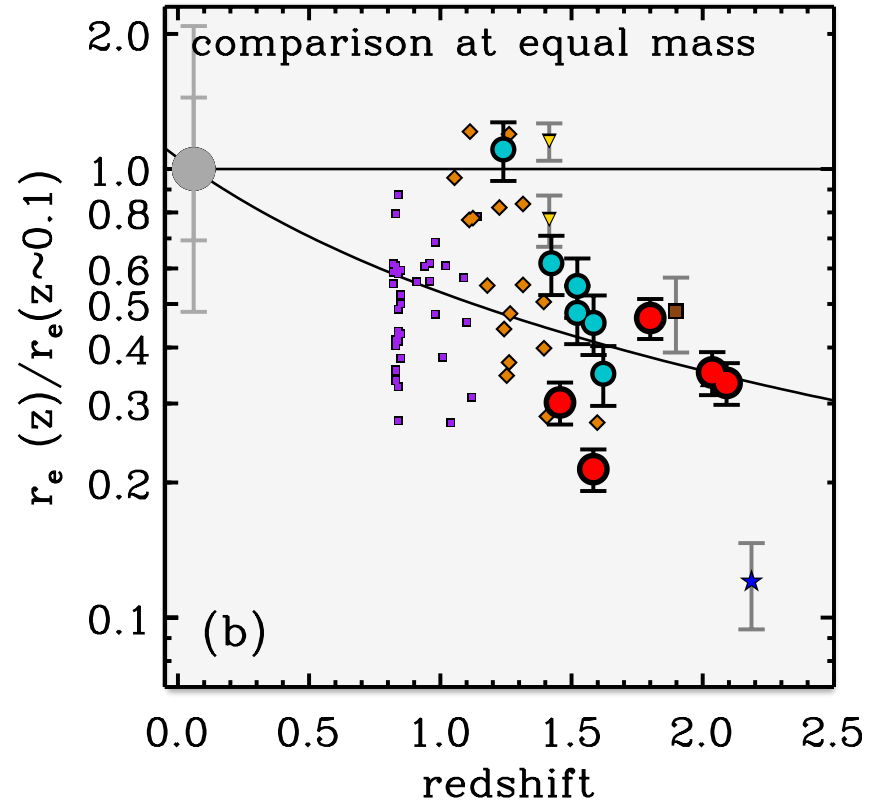
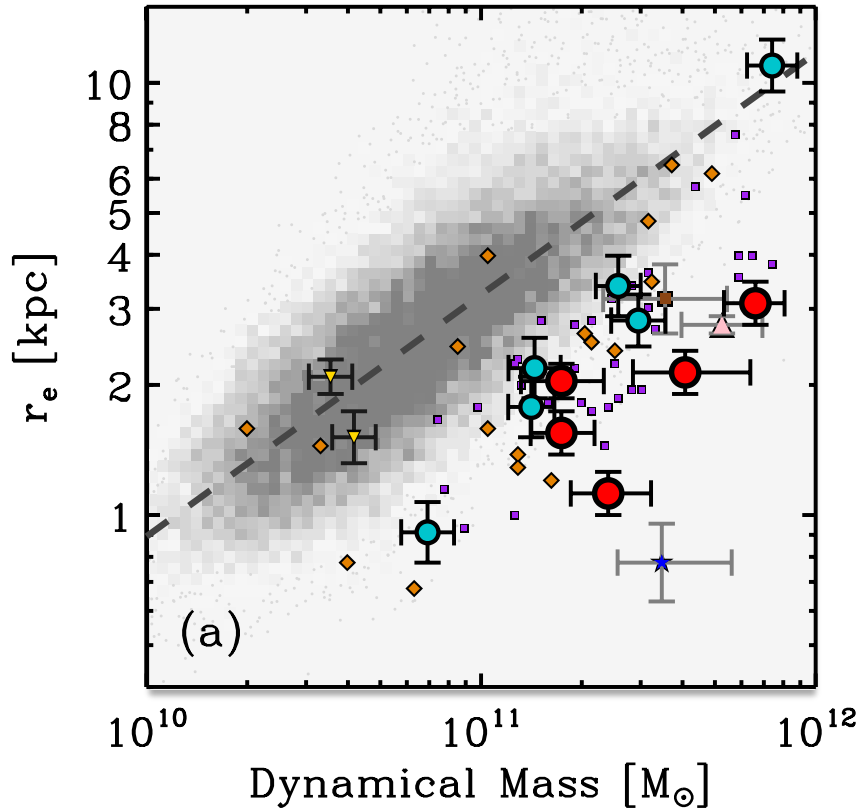
van de Sande  
et al. 2013

# Evolution in $M_* / M_{\text{dyn}}$ : prediction from simulations

Hopkins et al. 2009

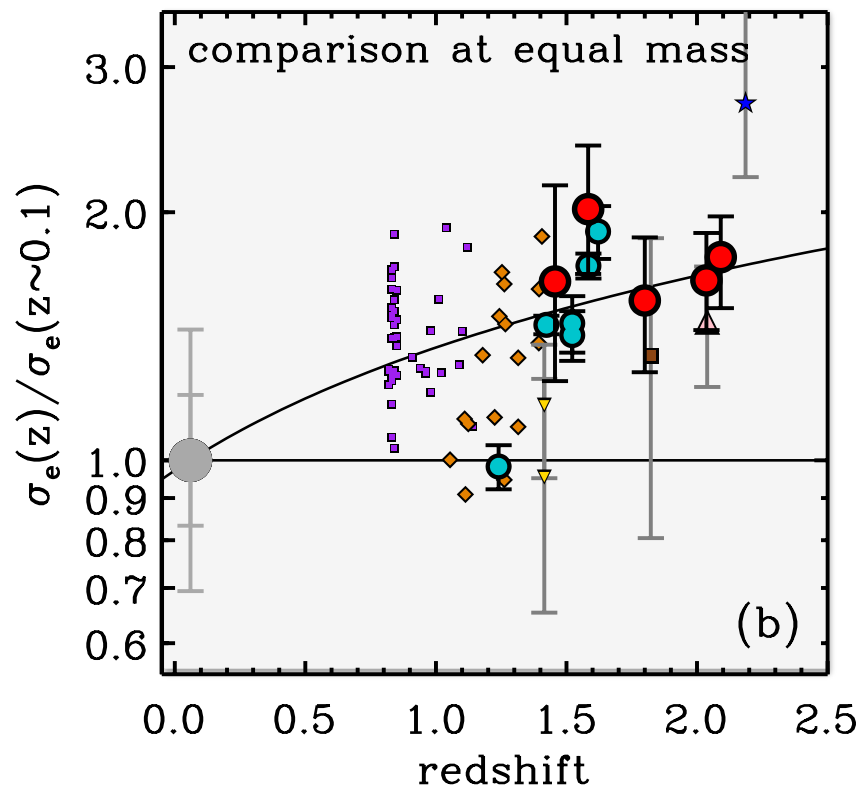
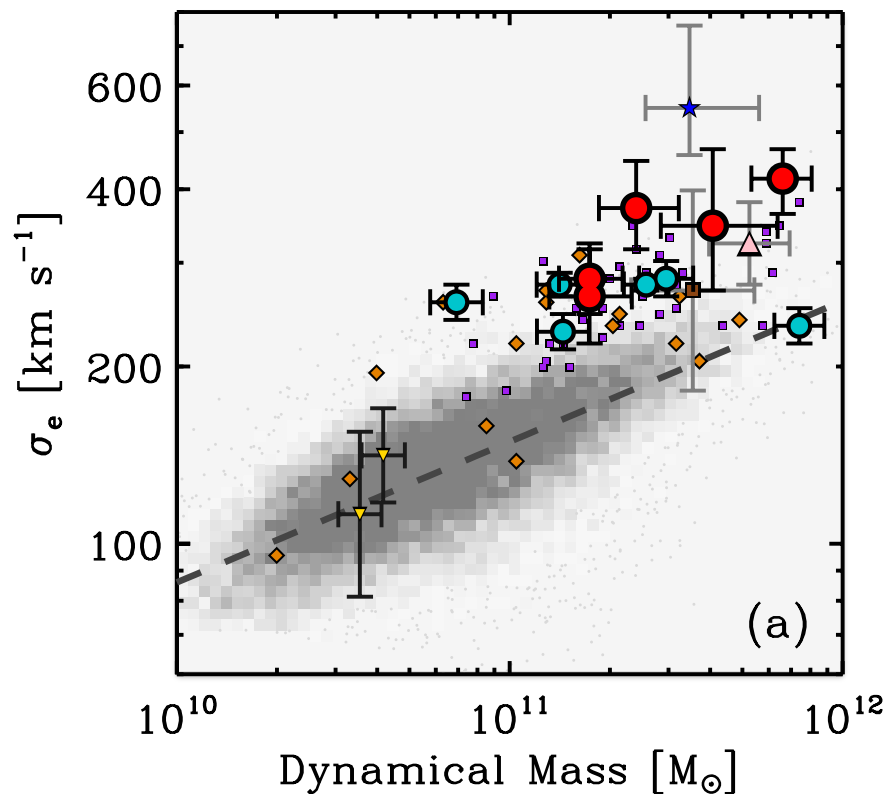


# Massive Quiescent galaxies are indeed smaller at earlier times



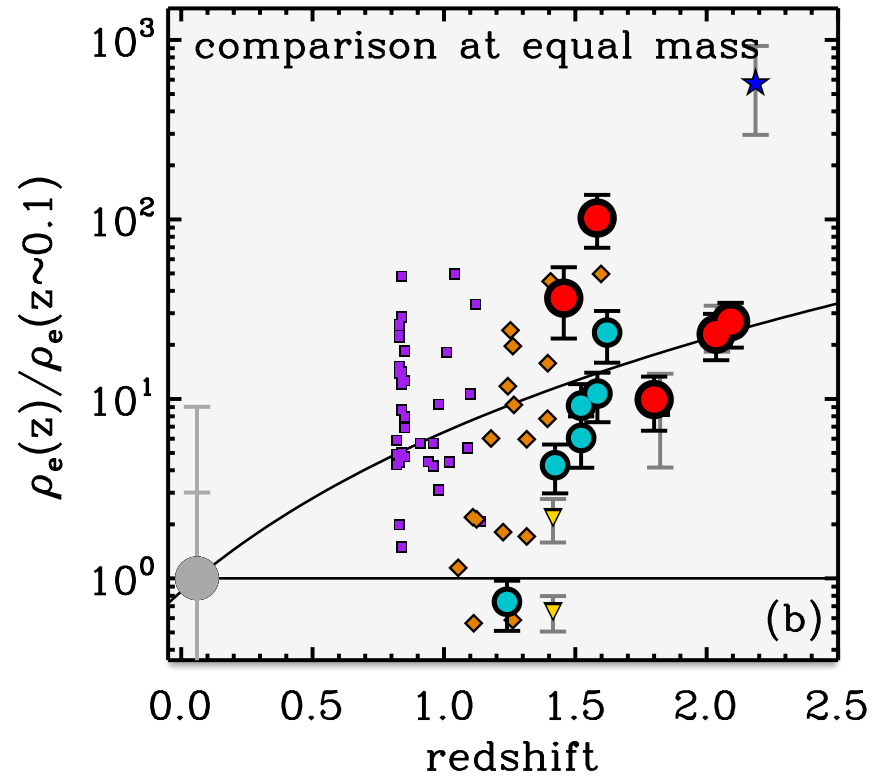
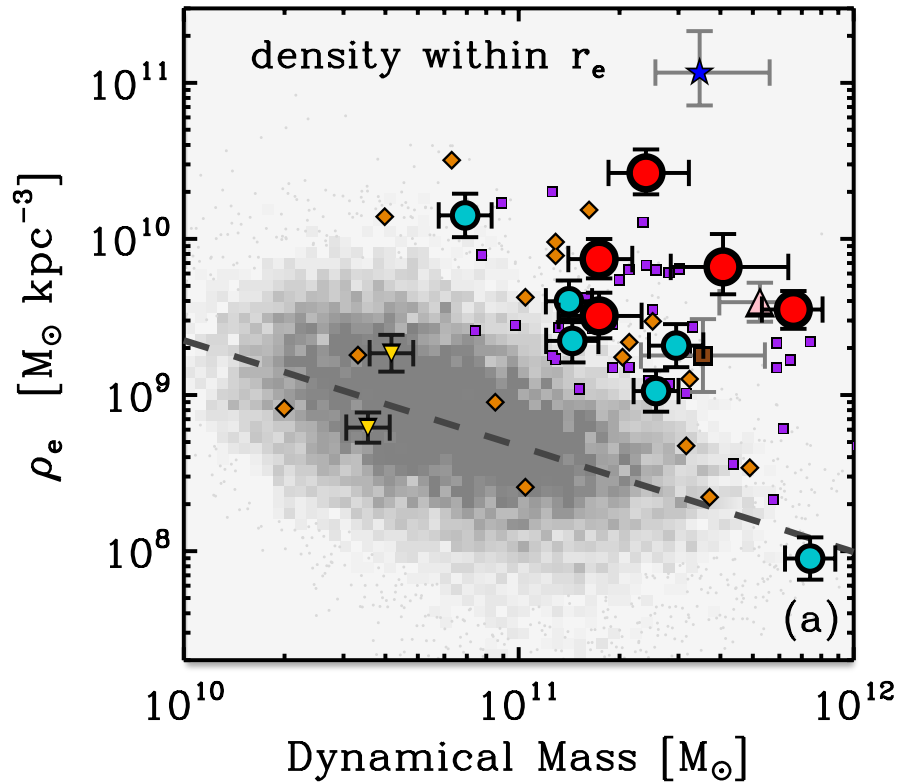
van de Sande  
et al. 2013

# Massive Quiescent galaxies have higher velocity dispersions at earlier times



van de Sande  
et al. 2013

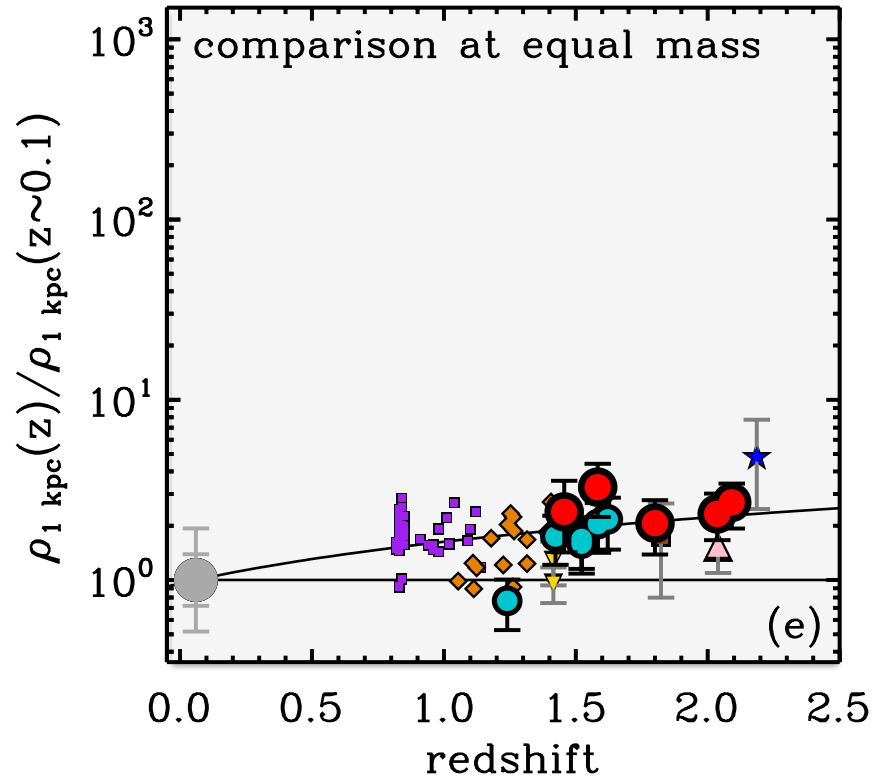
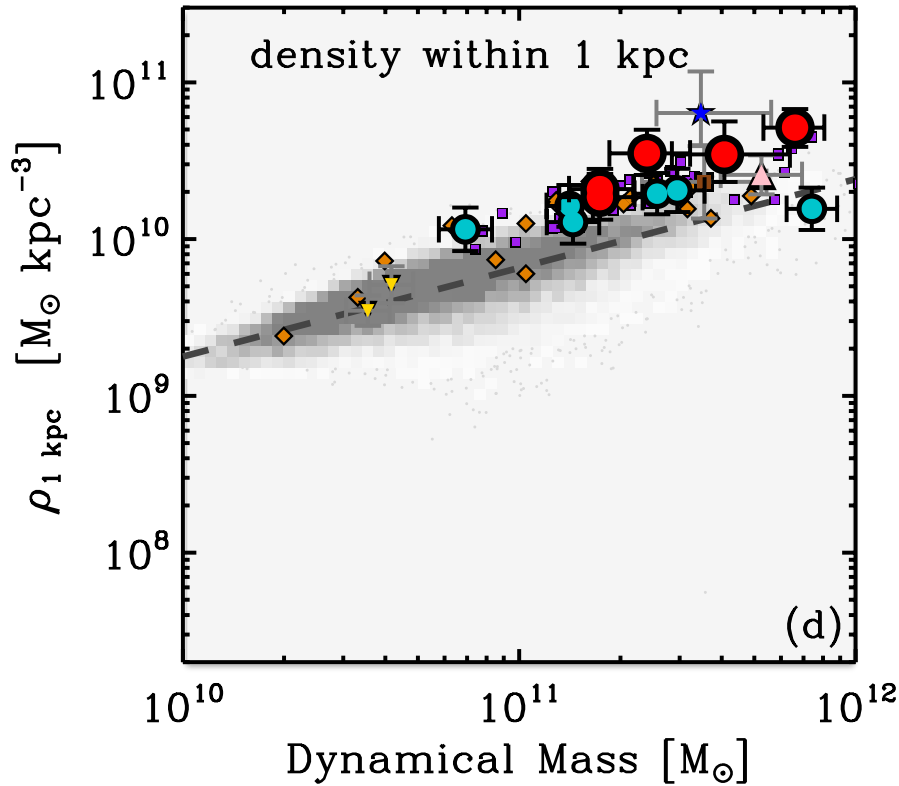
# Stellar density within $r_e$ is higher at $z \sim 2$ and evolves rapidly with time



van de Sande  
et al. 2013



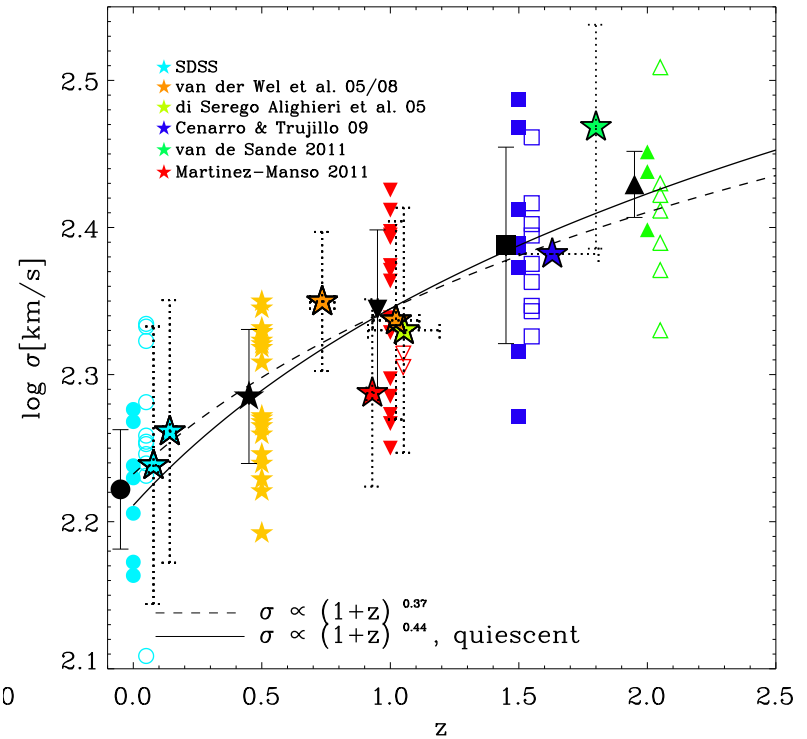
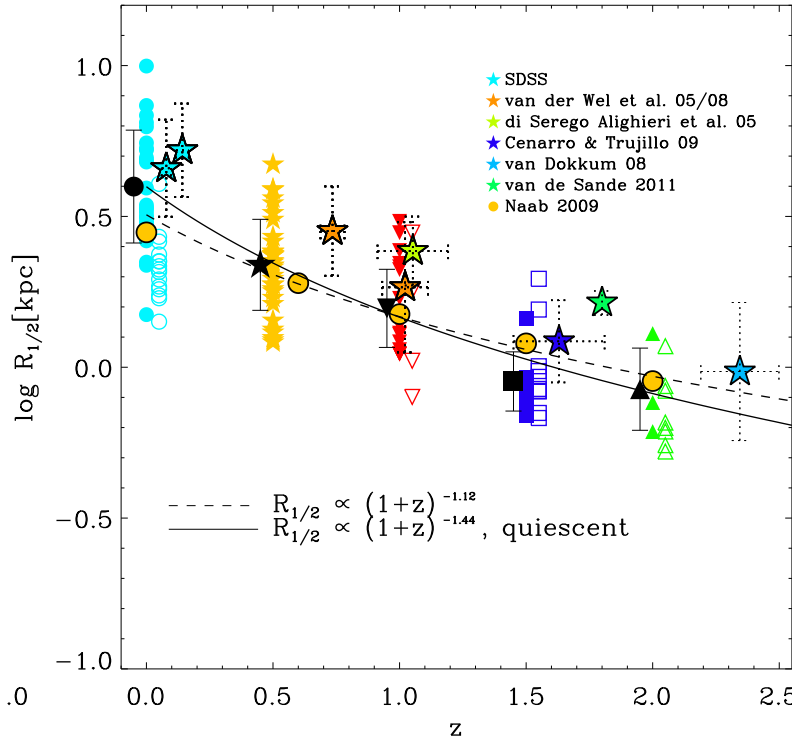
# Stellar density within 1 kpc only slightly higher at earlier times



van de Sande  
et al. 2013

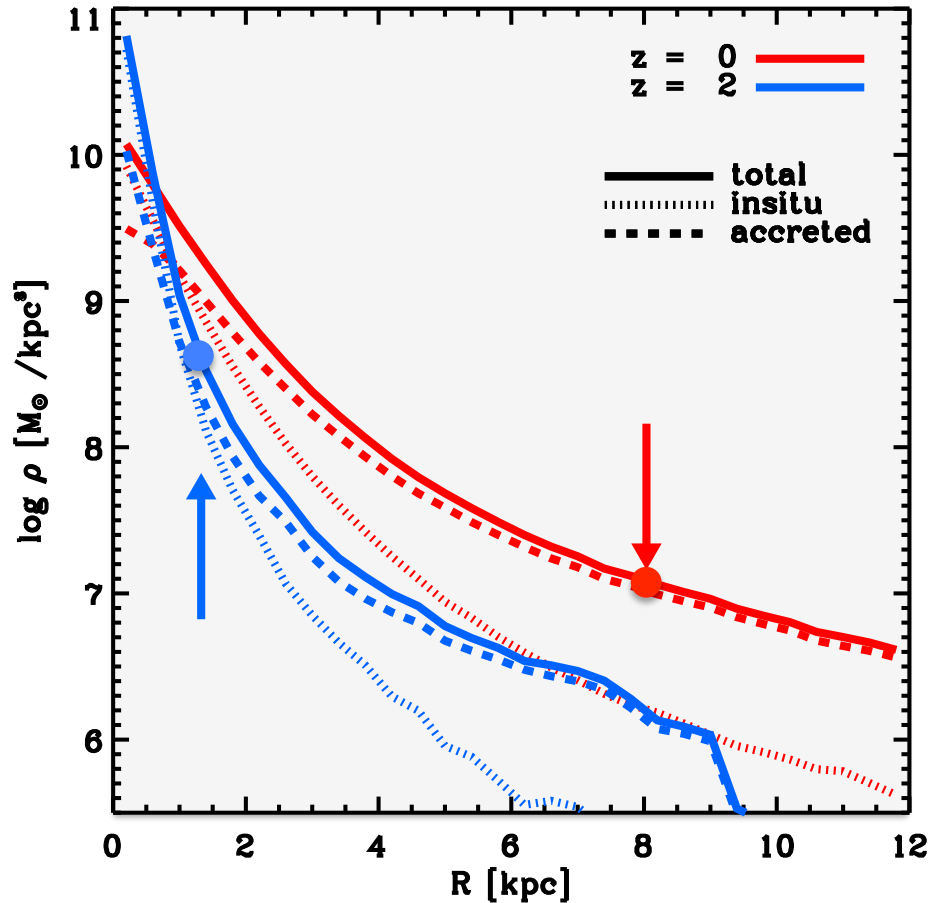
# Hydro-simulation predict similar evolution in size and velocity dispersion

Oser et al. 2012



# Strong evolution in effective density central density stays roughly the same

Oser et al. 2012



# Take Home Message

**Photometric and dynamical masses** of distant compact massive galaxies are in **good agreement**

The **stellar density** within  $r_e$  **evolves rapidly**, while within **1 kpc** it is consistent with a **very mild or no evolution**

Distant **massive compact galaxies** are the **cores** of present-day **ellipticals** and **grow inside-out** by mostly **minor mergers**



16-jul-13

Jesse van de Sande

Mystery of Ellipticals

21