

# Galaxy Evolution & Environment

observations meet  
simulations and theory

Department of Physics and  
Astronomy at Arcetri  
15-17 November 2017

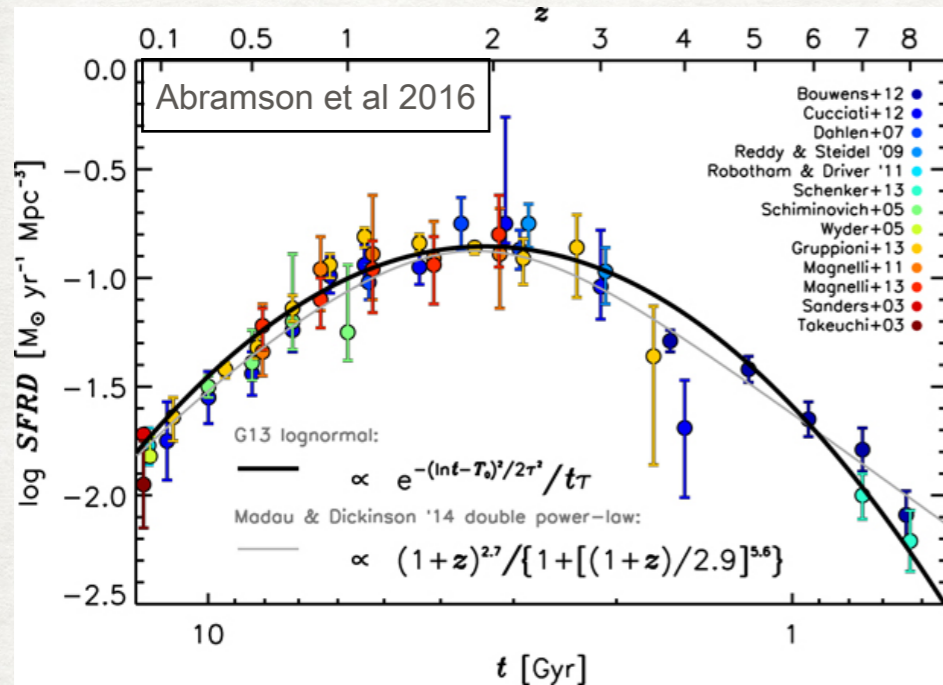
## EVOLUTION OF GALAXIES' STELLAR CONTENT SINCE $z \sim 1$ : PROSPECTS FROM DEEP SPECTROSCOPIC SURVEYS

ANNA GALLAZZI

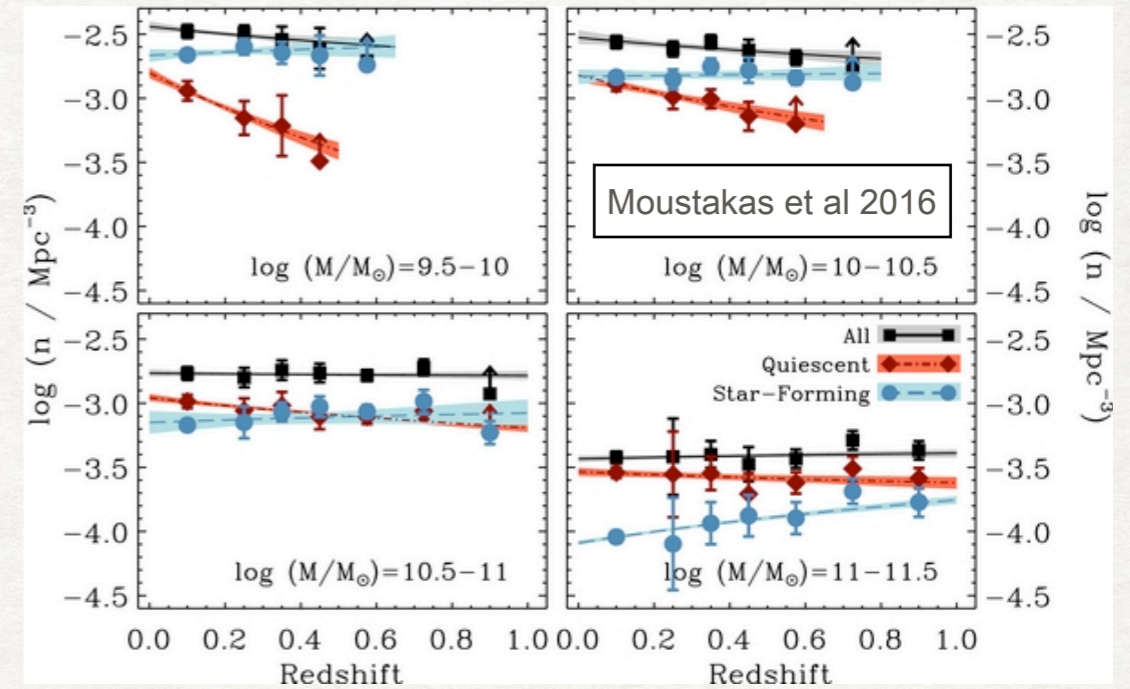
INAF-Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory



The global SFR density has declined by almost a factor 10 since  $z \sim 1$  (e.g., Hopkins & Beacom 06, Bell+05, Zheng+07, Karim+11, Cucciati+12, Madau&Dickinson'14, Abramson+16)



different evolution in number density of **massive red-sequence galaxies** and of **massive star-forming galaxies** (e.g., Cimatti+06, Faber+07, Bell+07, Ilbert+10,13, Pozzetti+10, Moustakas+13)



### More detailed and complementary insight from stellar populations

- MASS, AGE AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF STELLAR POPULATIONS** are the result of the **past history of star formation and chemical evolution**, the recycling of heavy elements into the ISM/IGM, galaxy-environment interactions
- “**Fossil record**” approach: infer past history from present-day stellar populations
- “**Direct**” approach: census of galaxy populations at different redshift

**apply archaeological approach at different epochs to constrain galaxies star formation and assembly histories**

- **high-quality rest-frame optical spectra**
- **modeling that captures complexity of galaxy SFHs**

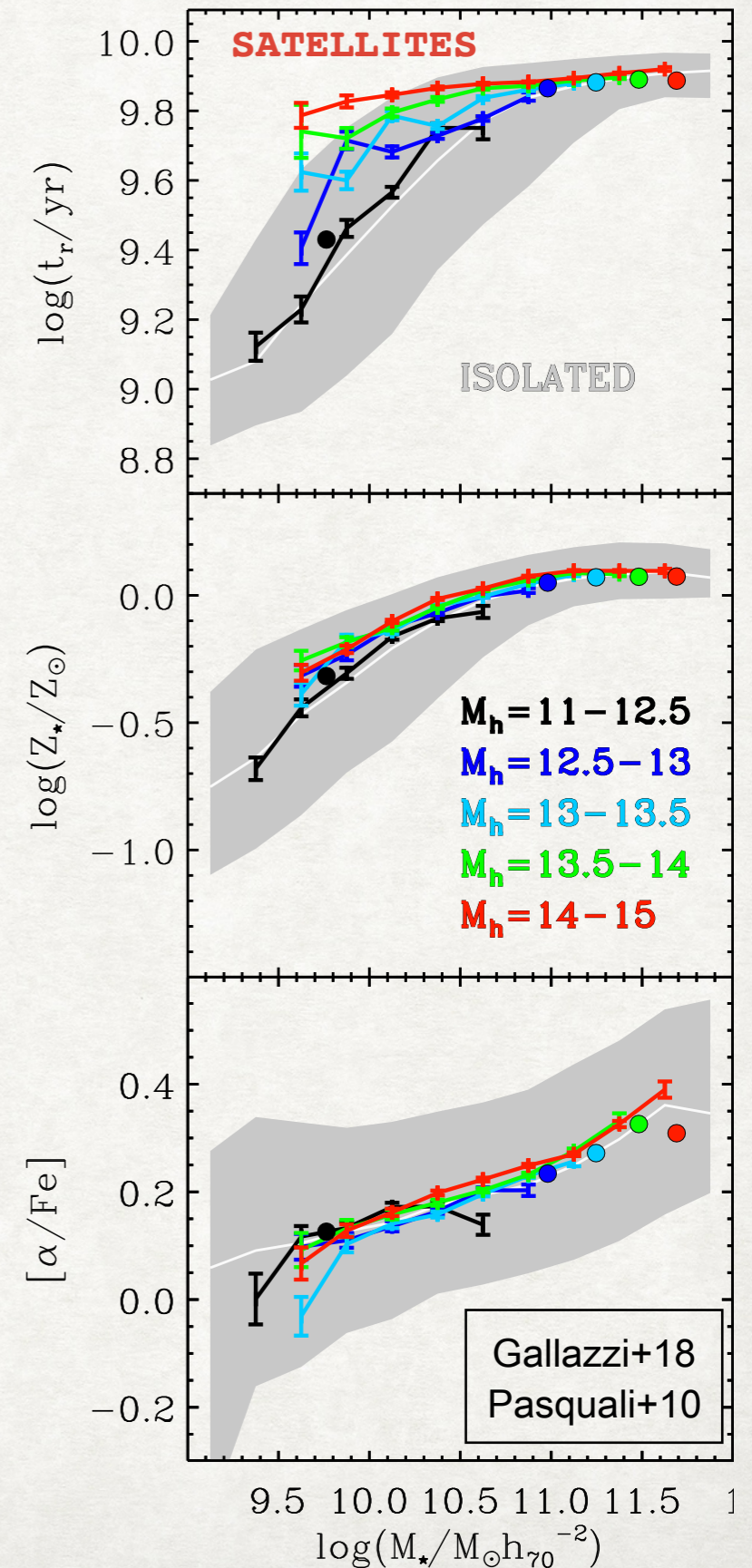
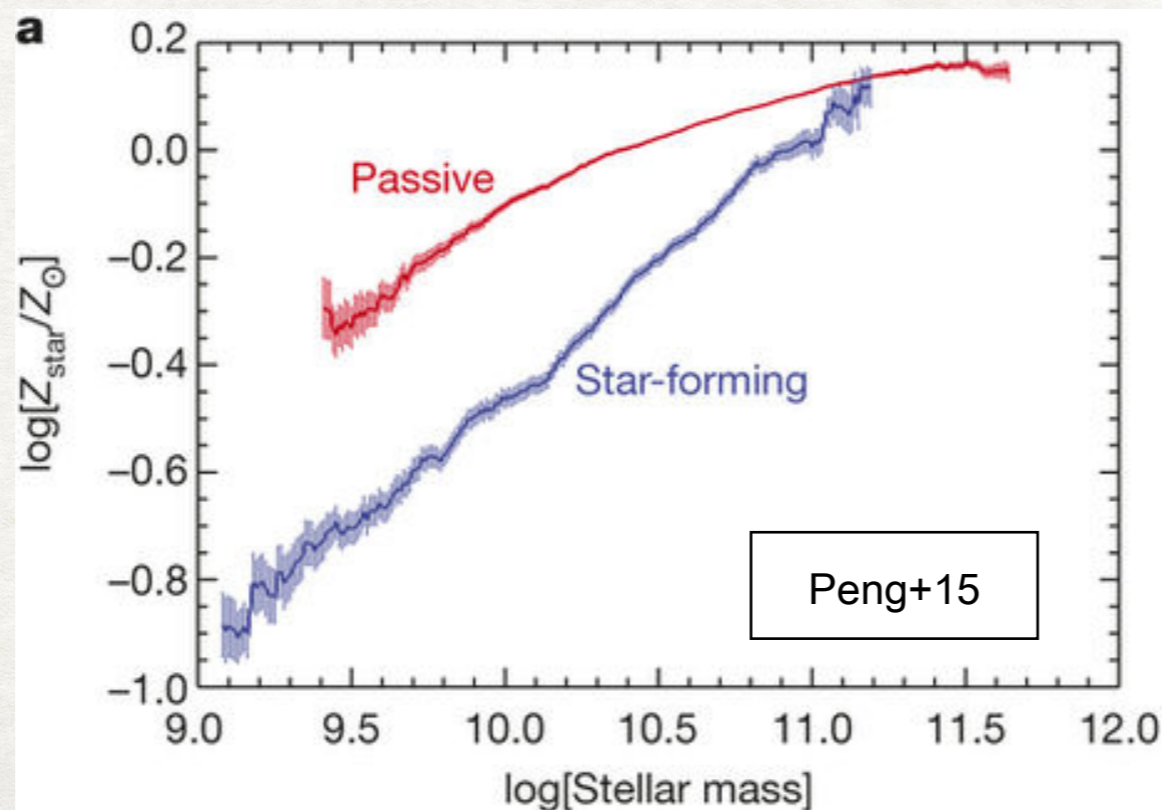
# GALAXY POPULATIONS AT Z=0

**Bimodality** in several spectral, structural and physical properties transitioning around a characteristic mass of  $3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$  (e.g. Kauffmann et al 2003, Baldry et al 2004, Gallazzi et al 2005, Mateus et al 2006, Panter et al 2008, Schawinski et al 2014, Gonzalez-Delgado et al 2014)

**Stars in more massive galaxies are older and metal-richer than in lower mass galaxies** ("chemo-archaeological downsizing" Fontanot et al 2009)

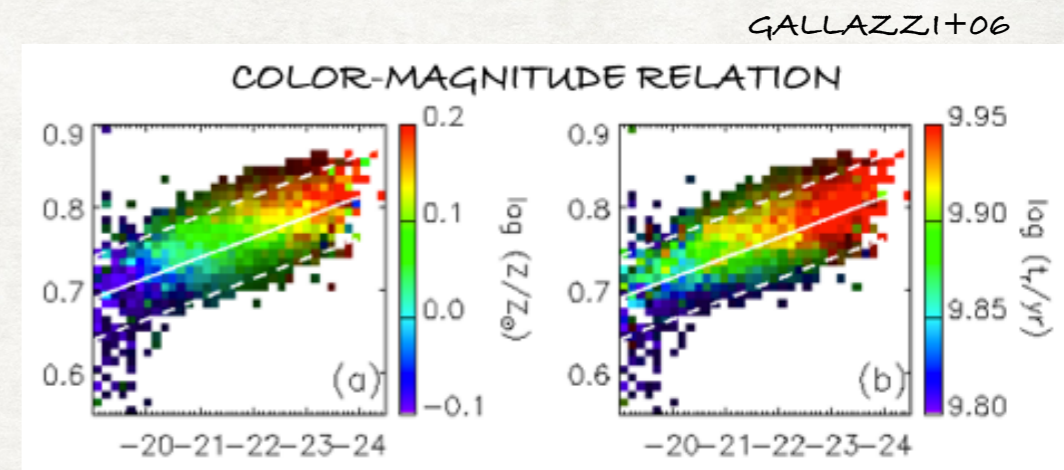
**change in slope and scatter around  $3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$**  (~ transition mass in MF of "blue" and "red")

- **scatter** in scaling relations associated to
  - different scaling relations for **quiescent** and **star-forming**
  - **environment**



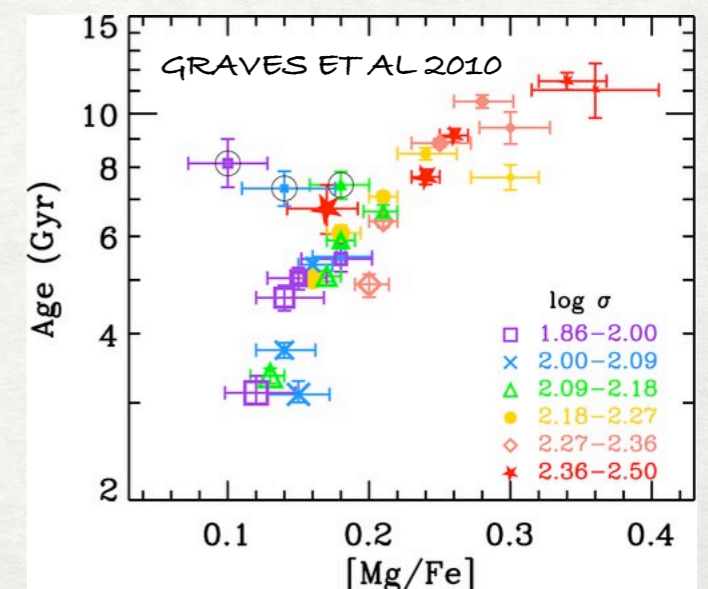
# LOCAL QUIESCENT GALAXIES

- contain more than half of the mass and metal mass densities in stars at  $z=0$  (e.g. McDermid+15, Gallazzi+08, Baldry+04, Bell+03)
- increase in age, total metallicity and  $\alpha/\text{Fe}$  with mass/velocity dispersion (e.g. Kuntschner+00, Trager+00, Thomas+05, Gallazzi+06, Nelan+06, Graves+09,10, Arrigoni+10, Spolaor+10, Johansson+12, Harrison+11, McDermid+15)
- correlation between  $\alpha/\text{Fe}$  and age (Gallazzi+06, Graves+10, Walcher et al 2015) and “half-mass time” (de la Rosa+11)



- scatter in metallicity and in age increasing at low stellar masses

- Episodic rejuvenation through small burst of SF?
- Continuous build-up of the red-sequence through quenching of SF in blue-cloud galaxies?

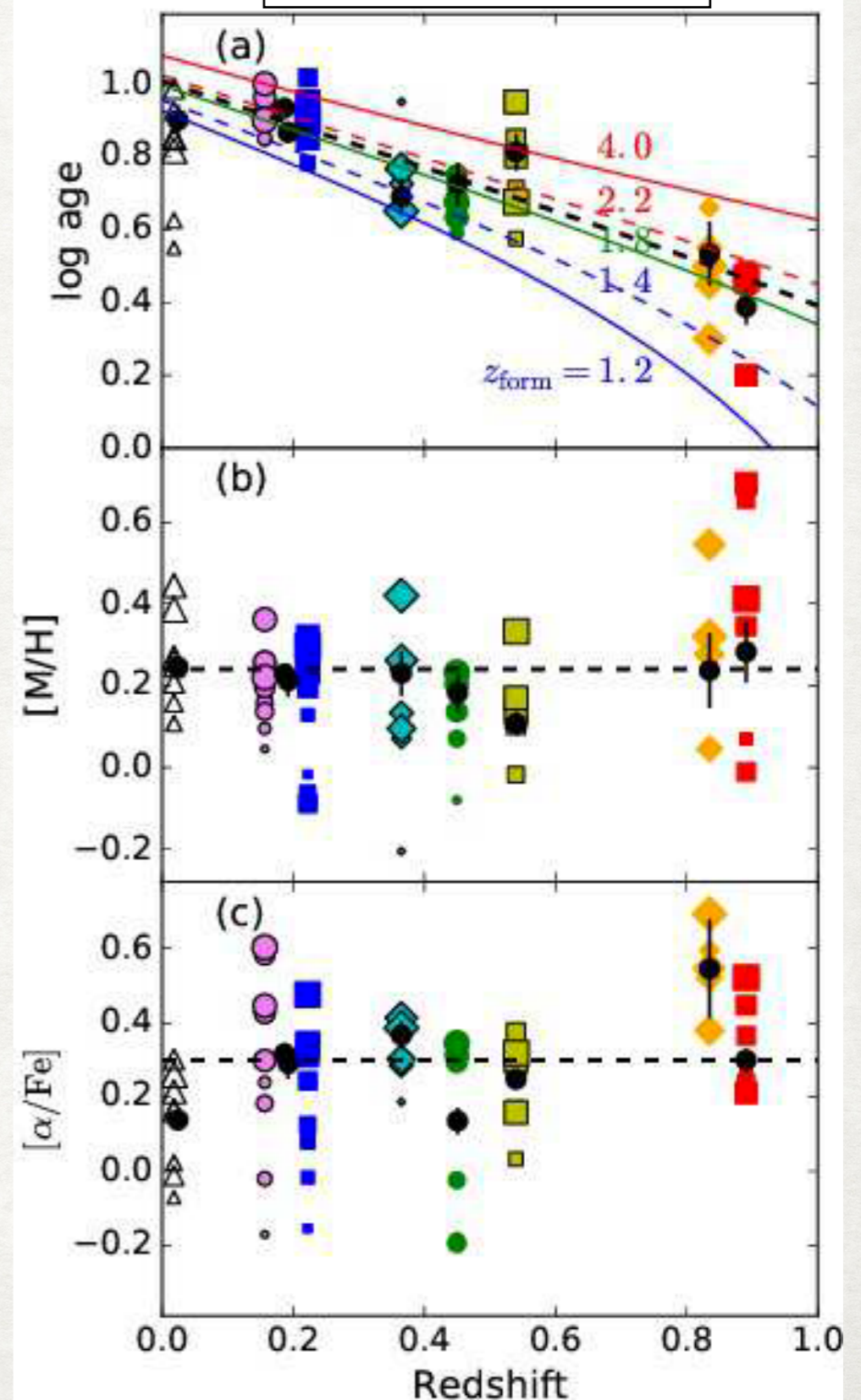


# EVOLUTION TO INTERMEDIATE REDSHIFT

- How do scaling relations and their scatter evolve?
- Can we distinguish between **EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUAL RS GALAXIES** and **EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION** through addition of newly “formed” RS galaxies?
- Can **STAR-FORMING GALAXIES** provide the necessary population for the observed evolution?
- Is there an **ENVIRONMENTAL** dependence?
  - Age of massive **CLUSTER** quiescent galaxies consistent with **high formation redshift ( $z \sim 2$ )** and **subsequent passive evolution** to  $z=0$  (e.g. Sanchez-Blazquez+09, Jørgensen & Chiboucas 2013, Jørgensen+17).
  - **no clear evolution in metallicity nor  $\alpha/\text{Fe}$**  but cluster-to-cluster variations

quiescent/early-type cluster galaxies (Kelson+06, Sanchez-Blazquez+09, Jorgensen 05, Jørgensen&Chiboucas+13, Ferre'-Mateu+14, Jørgensen+17), quiescent/early-type field galaxies (Schiavon+06, Ferreras+09, Choi+14), mass-selected field galaxies (Gallazzi+14)

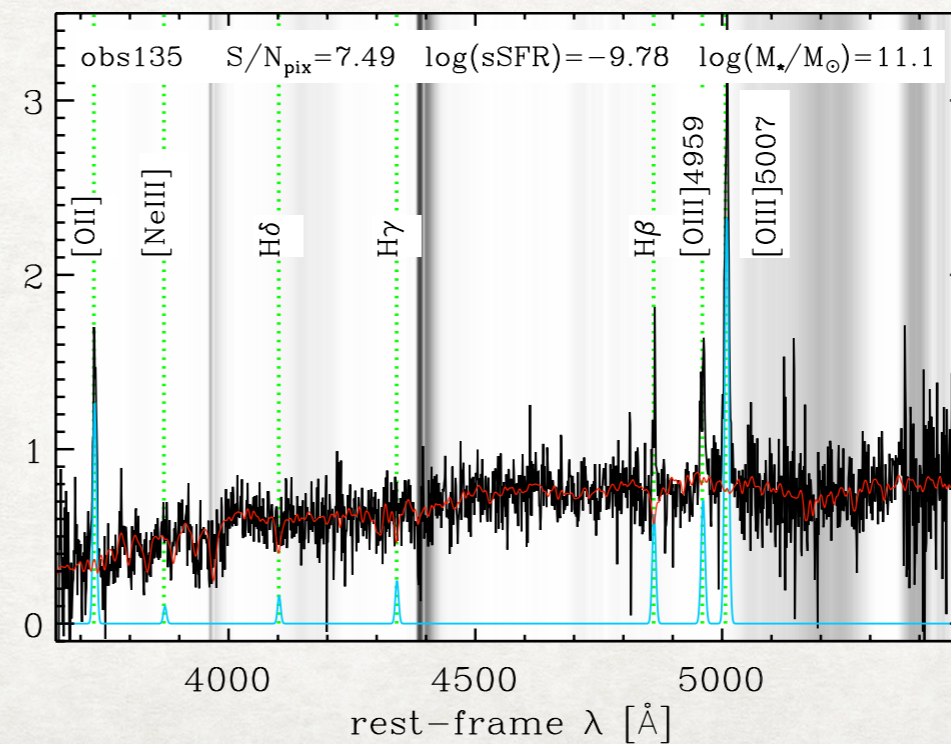
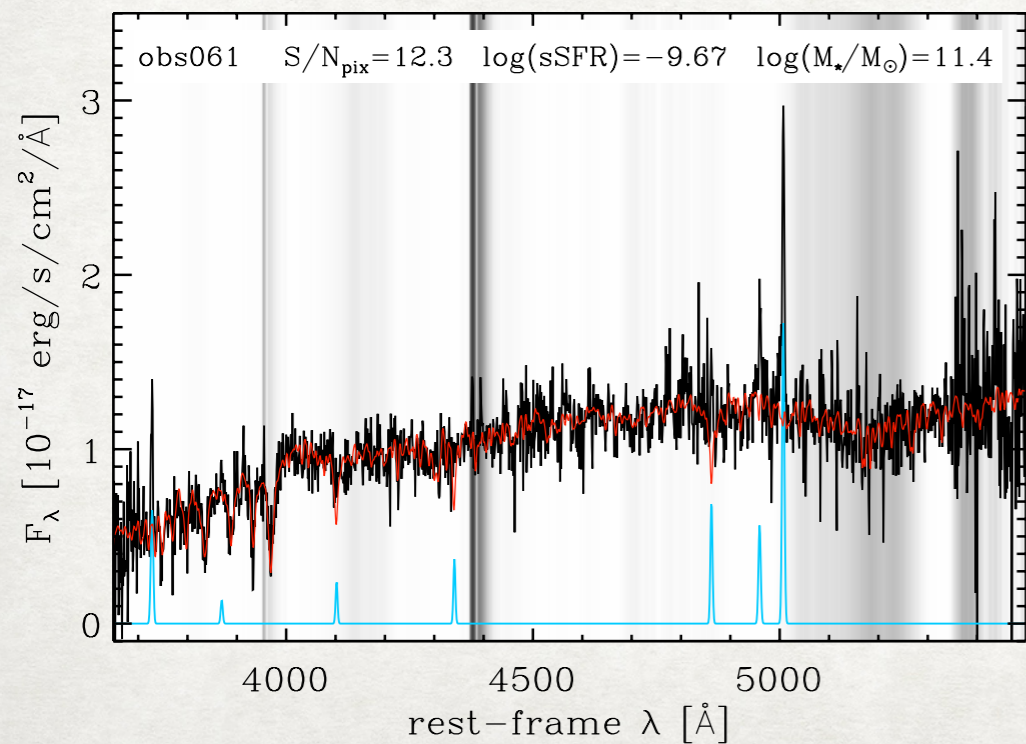
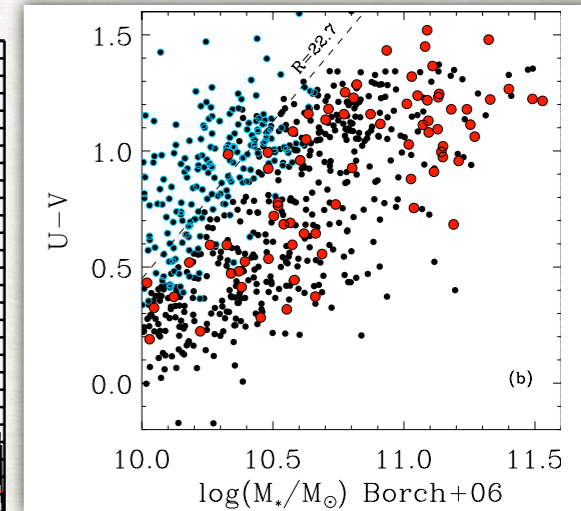
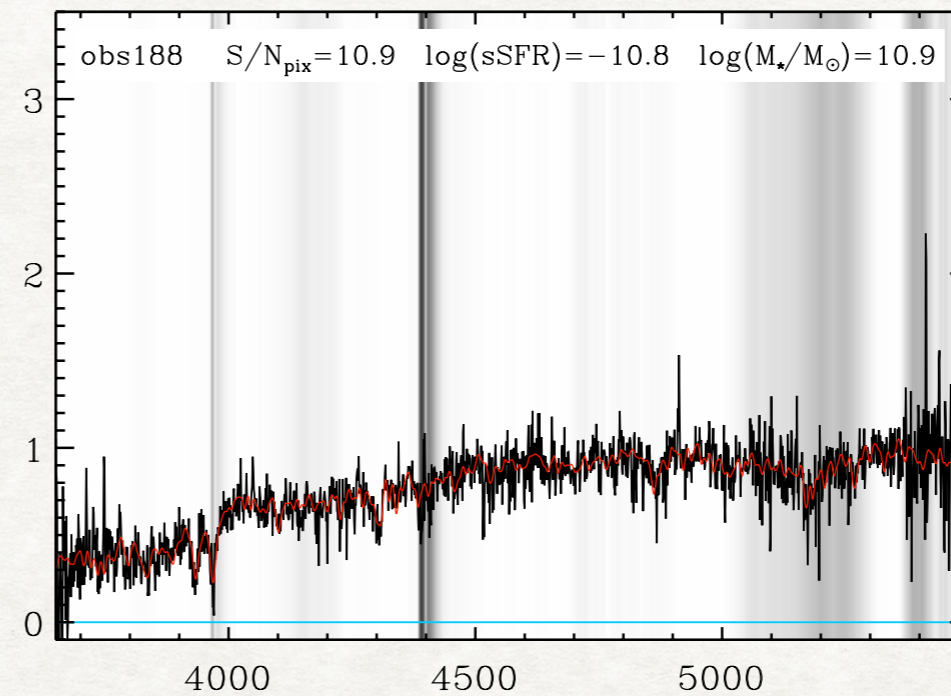
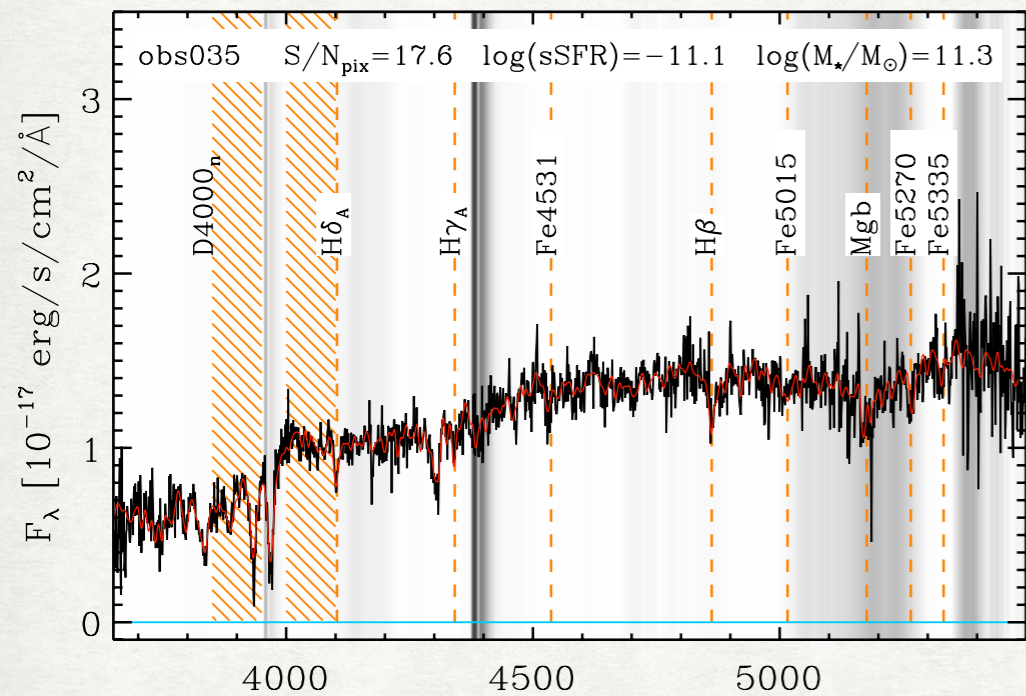
Jørgensen et al 2017



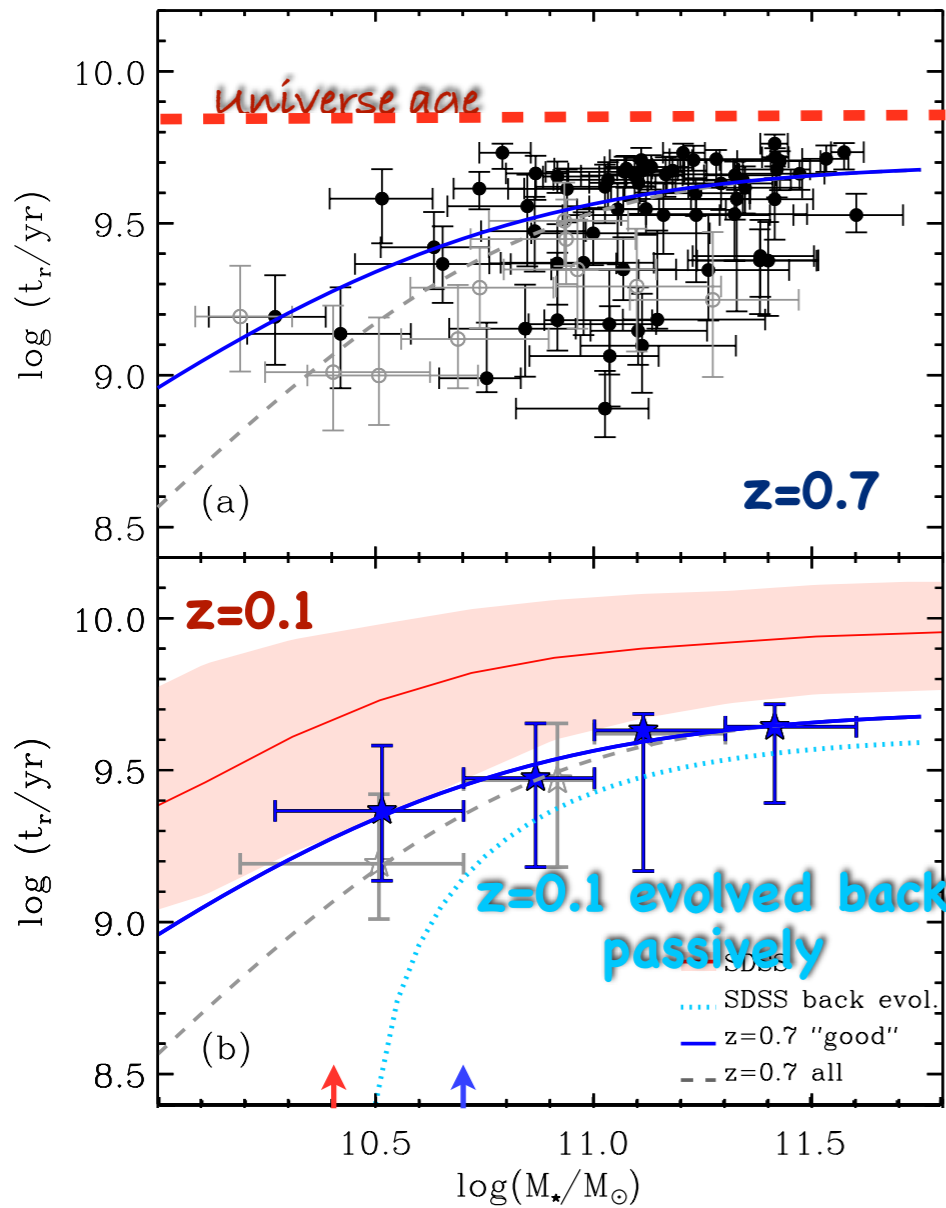
# STELLAR POPULATION PROPERTIES AT $z \sim 0.7$ : OUR FIRST ATTEMPT

GALLAZZI ET AL 2014

- \*  $\geq 70$  massive galaxies at  $0.65 < z < 0.75$  in CDFS
- \* IMACS spectroscopy, 10hr exposures, 3700-5500Å rest-frame, 3.4Å FWHM resolution

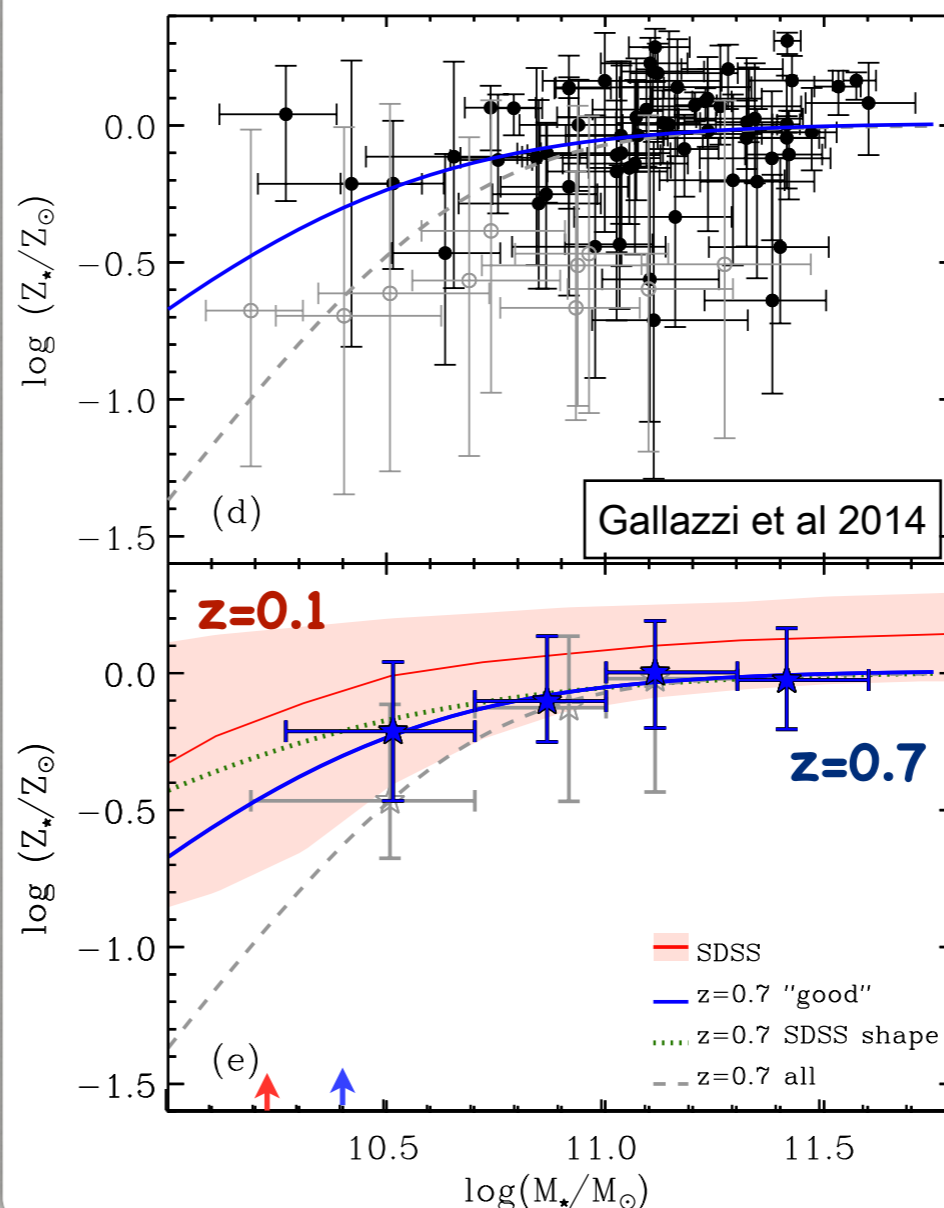


# STELLAR POPULATION SCALING RELATIONS FOR ALL GALAXY TYPES



~4 Gyr evolution at  $10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$

Too shallow and too old :  
 mass-dependent rate of evolution in age



~0.13 dex evolution at  $10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$

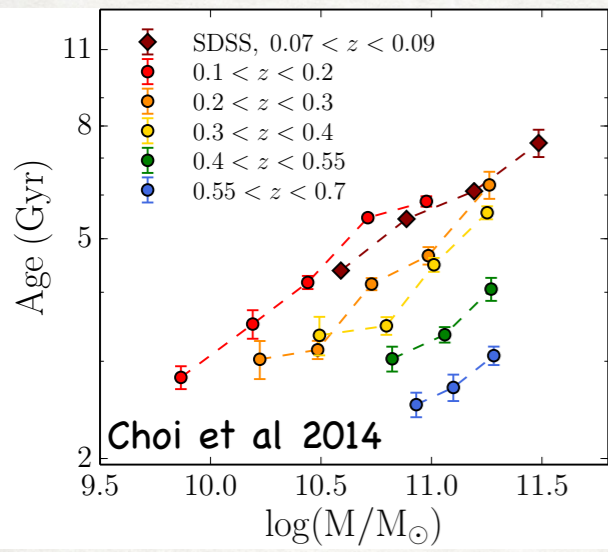
Open questions:

Is there evolution in  
 characteristic stellar  
 mass?

(see e.g. Pannella+09,  
 Pozzetti+10, Muzzin+13)

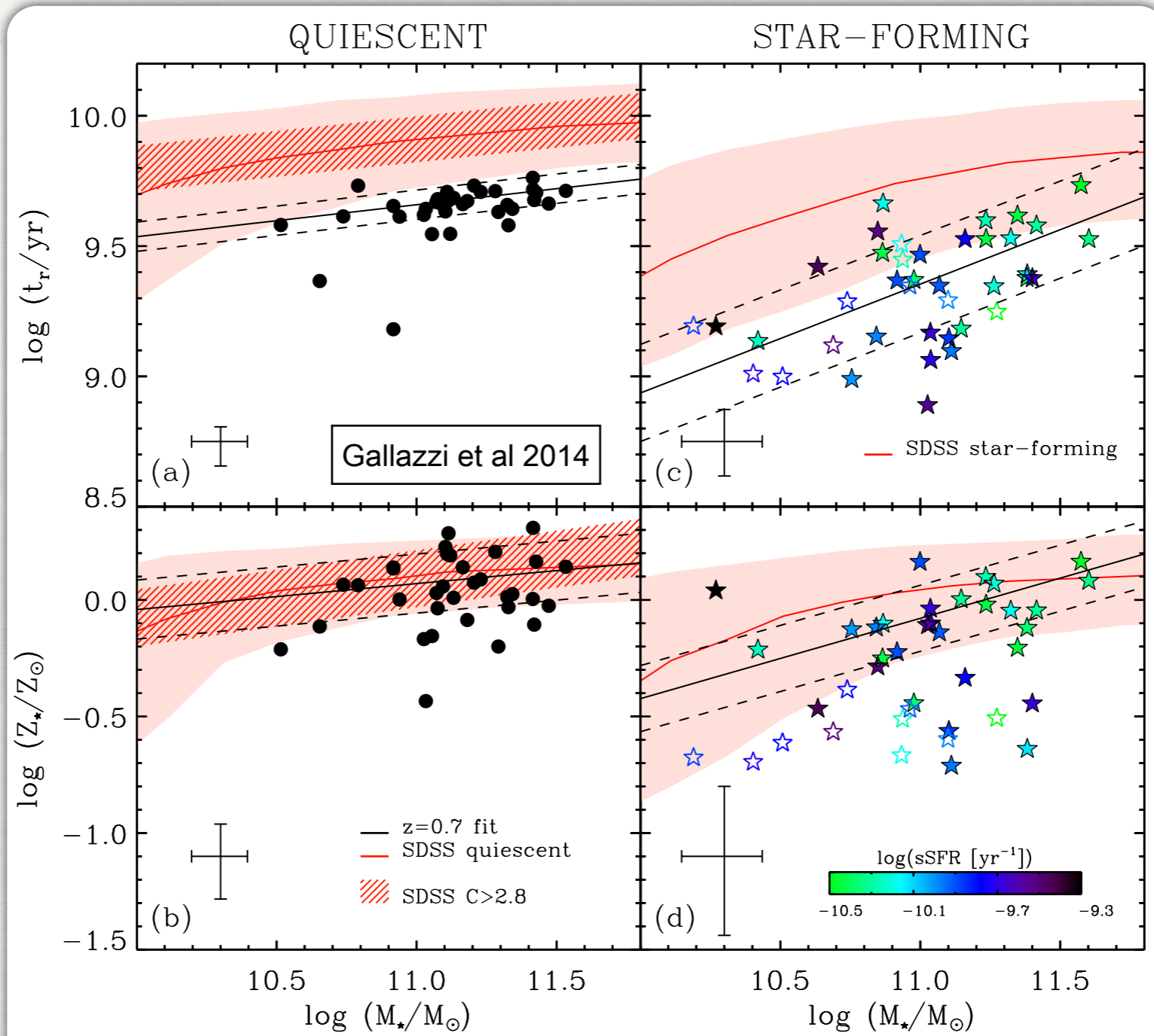
Does stellar  
 metallicity-mass  
 relation steepen at  
 low masses?

# QUIESCENT AND STAR-FORMING



also Ferreras et al 2009

stellar metallicity-mass relation fully consistent with local quiescent galaxies



median metallicity lower by 0.12 (0.2) dex wrt to local SF (Q) galaxies

Passively evolved Q galaxies consistent with local population, but **smaller age scatter**

Low fraction of post-SB (~3%) argues against significant SF episodes prior to quenching - Only **small amount of 'frosting'** is allowed

Require **quenching and subsequent passive evolution of (high-metallicity) SF galaxies** to populate the younger portion of local Q galaxies

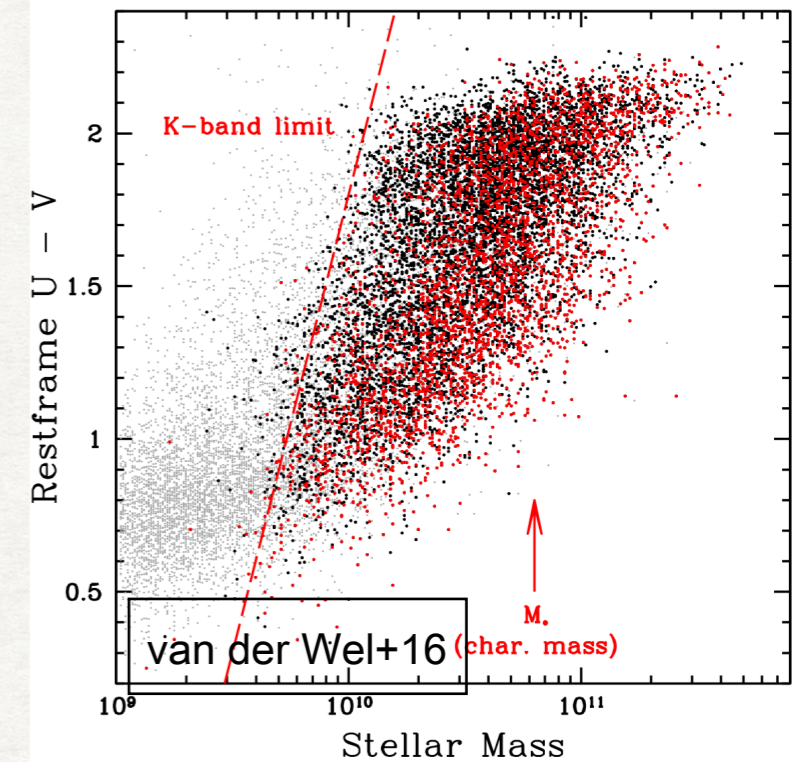
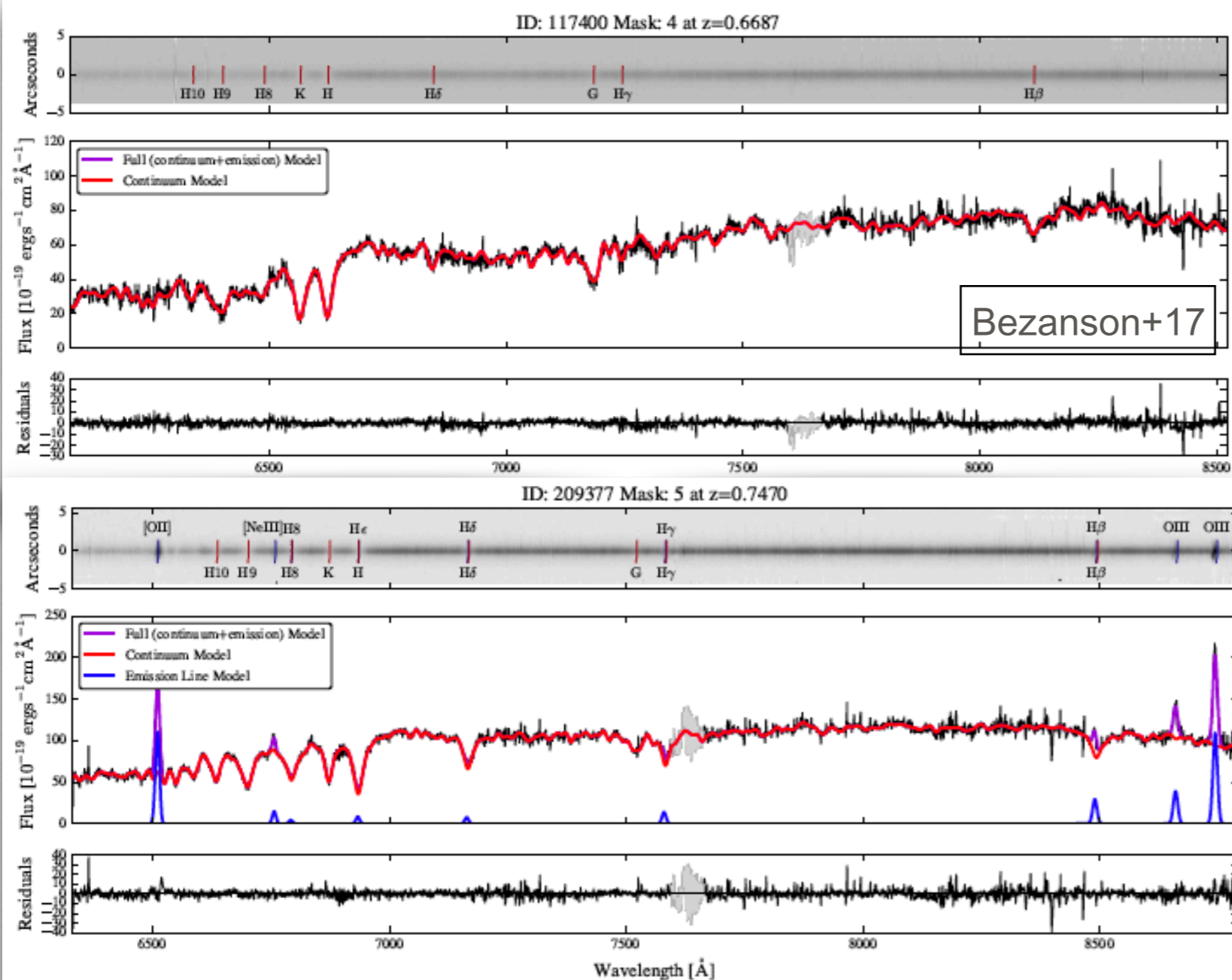


# LEGA-C

Public spectroscopic survey with VIMOS  
@ VLT (van der Wel+2016, Barisic+2017)

PI: Arjen van der Wel,  
Survey Scientists: Rachel  
Bezanson, Anna Gallazzi

- 3200  $0.6 < z < 1$  targets **K-band selected** ( $K=21.1 @ z=0.6$ ,  $K=20.4 @ z=1$ ) from UltraVISTA catalog
- 1.3 sq. deg. in COSMOS field
- 20 hr integration:  **$S/N > 10/\text{Å}$  for ~2700 galaxies**
- **6300-8800Å with  $R=2500$**



**DR1** is out (15/9/2016): spectra and redshifts for **865 unique galaxies** over 0.29 sq.deg. **stay tuned for DR2! (~1900 galaxies)**

- **emission lines** and stellar continuum and **absorption features**
- stellar and gas **kinematics** (resolve down 50 km/s)

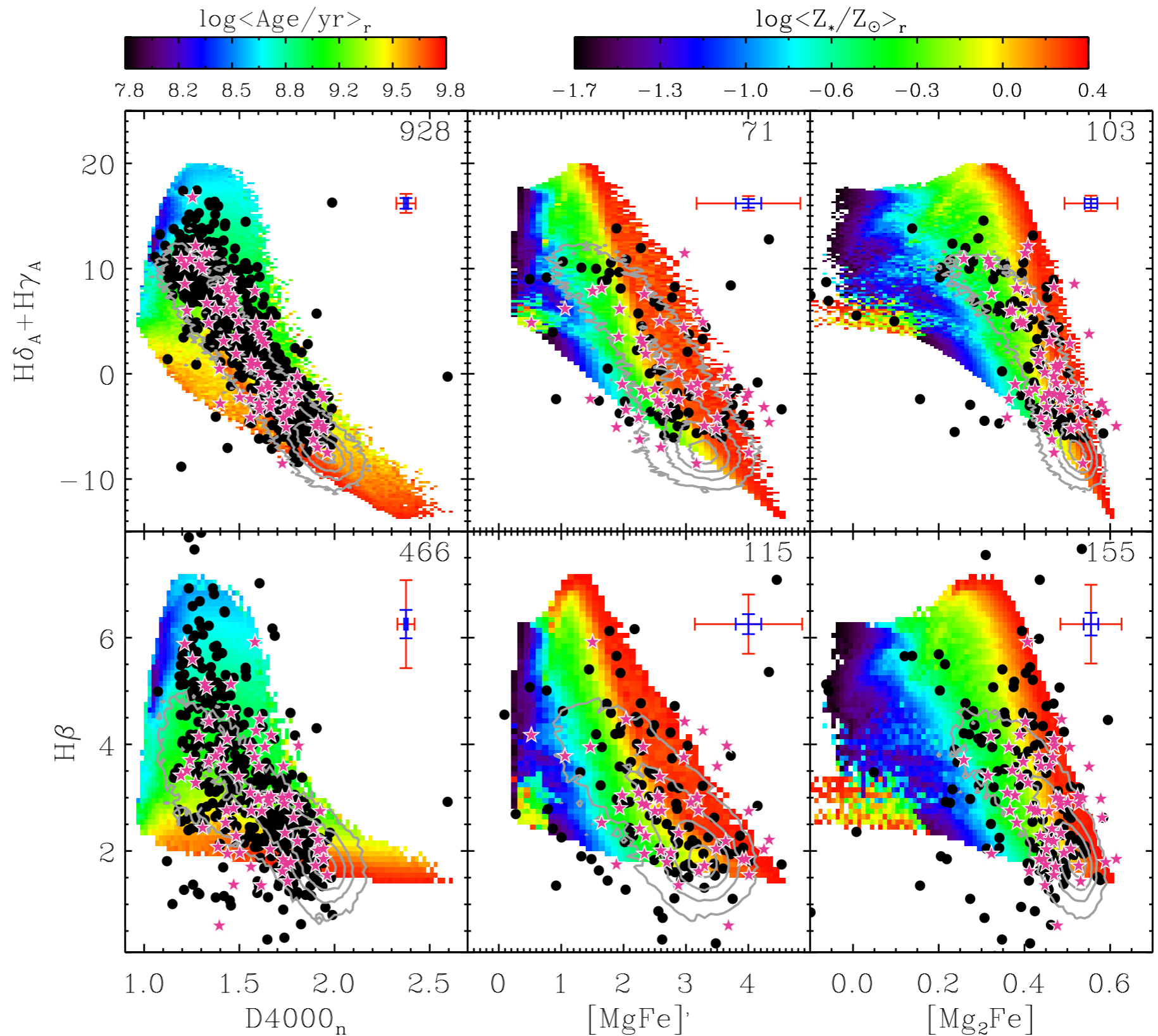
# INDEX-INDEX DIAGNOSTICS

LEGA-C

Gallazzi+14

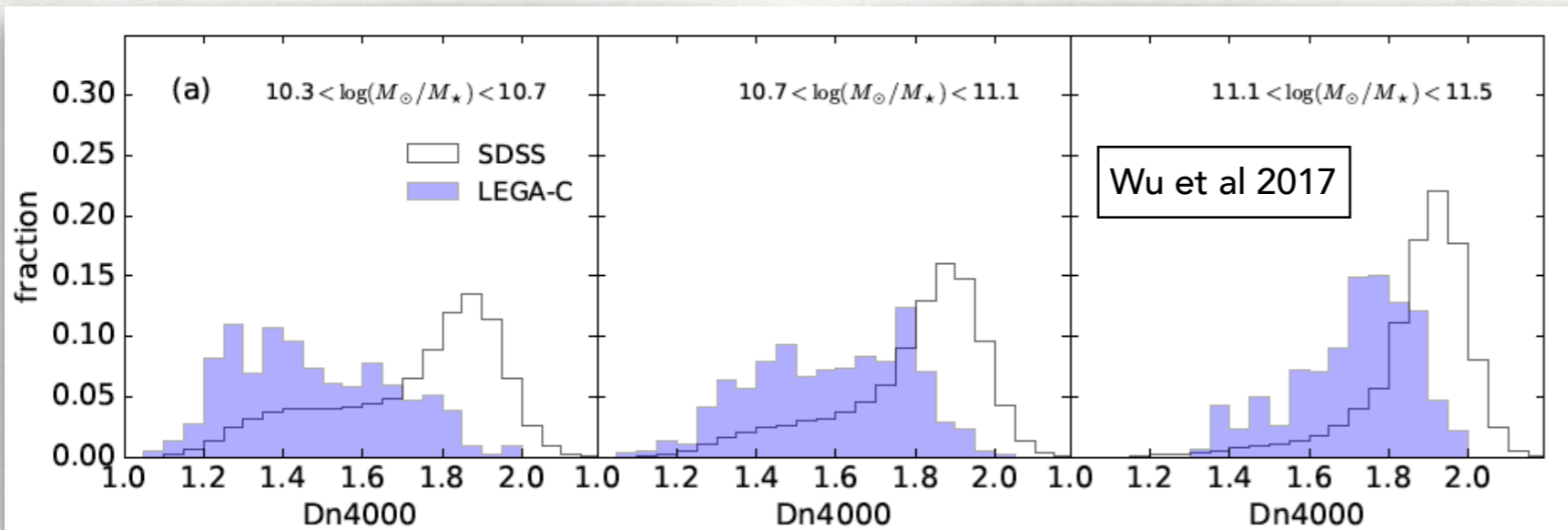
SDSS

SPS models with  
complex SFHs  
and metal  
enrichment

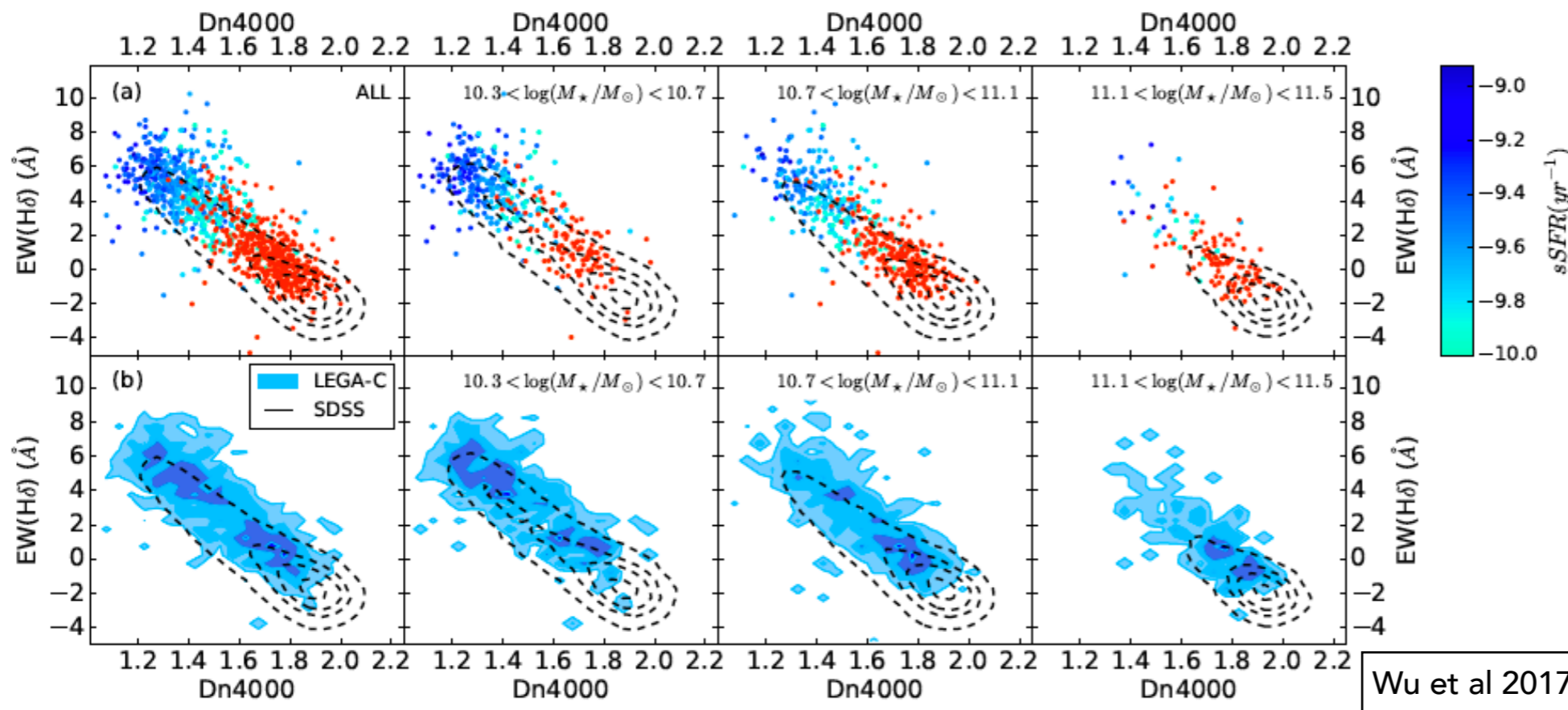


# D<sub>N</sub>4000-H $\delta$ FOR $\sim 1000$ Z $\sim 1$ GALAXIES

Wu, van der Wel, Gallazzi et al, to be submitted



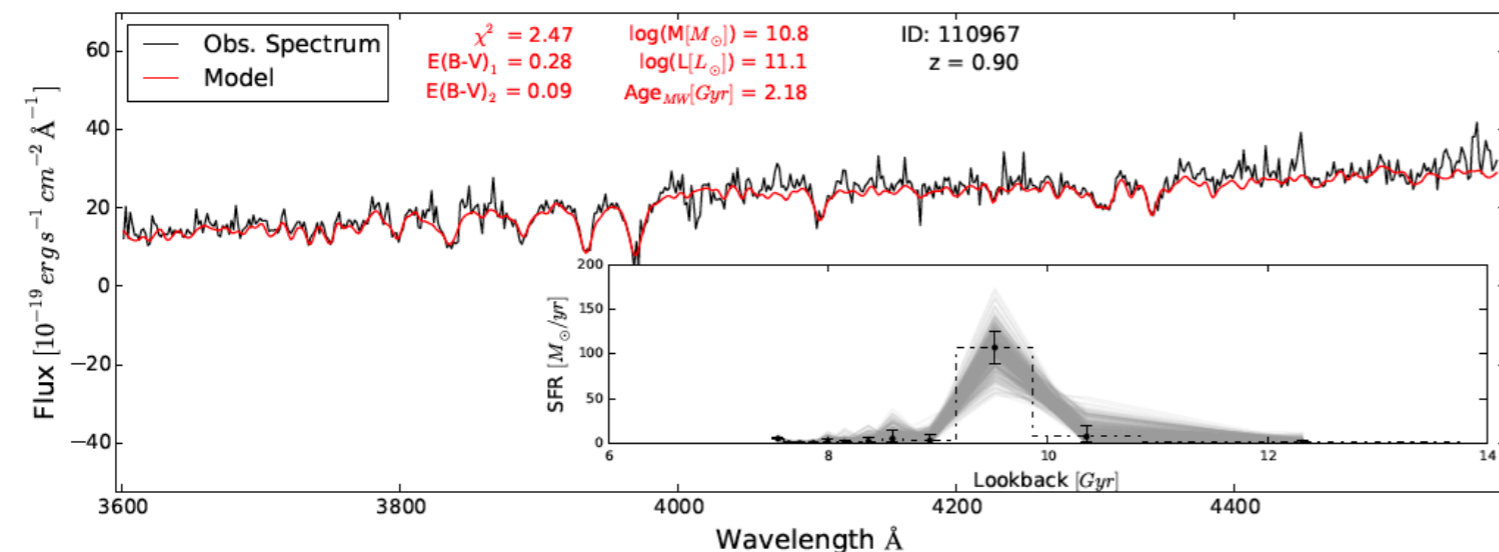
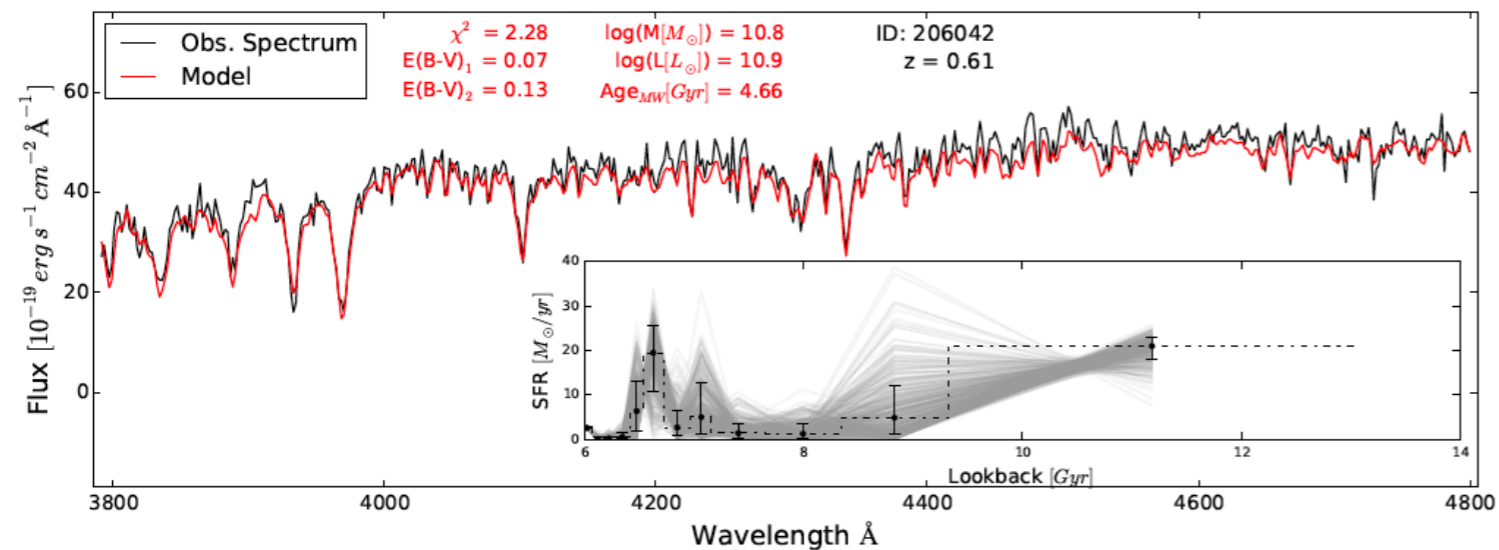
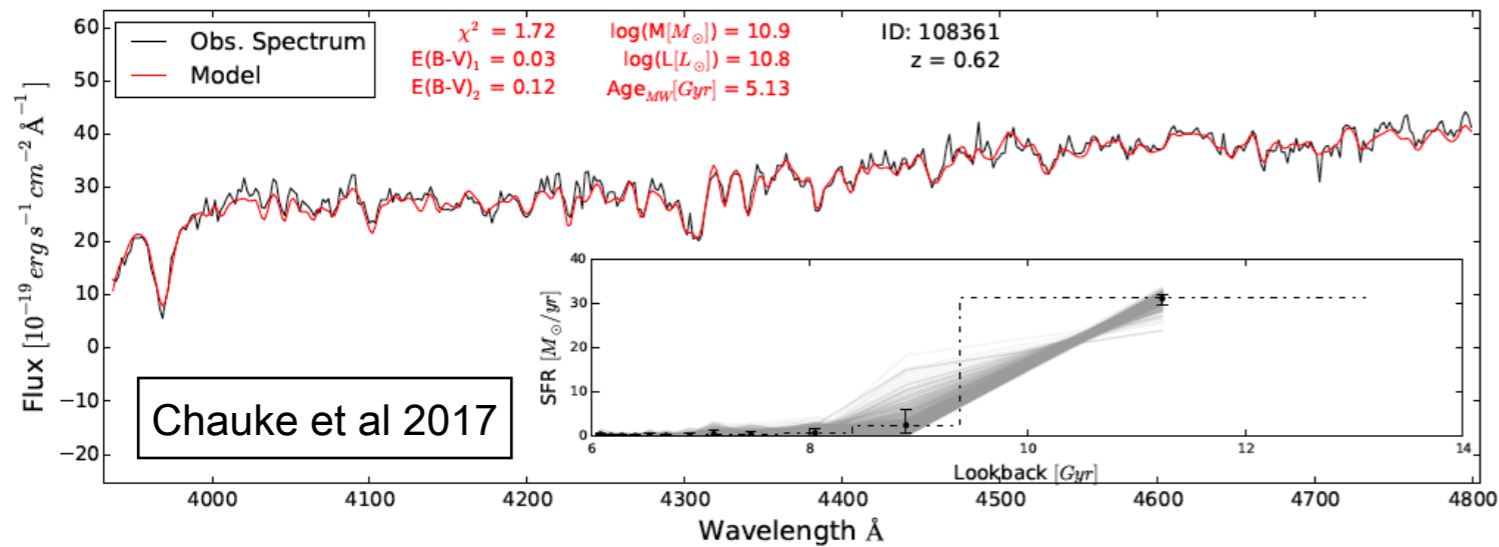
- galaxies at  $z \sim 0.8$  show
- bimodal distribution in D4-H $\delta$  below  $10^{11} M_{\odot}$
  - see Chris Haines's talk
  - stronger H $\delta$  at fixed D4 than  $z \sim 0$  galaxies



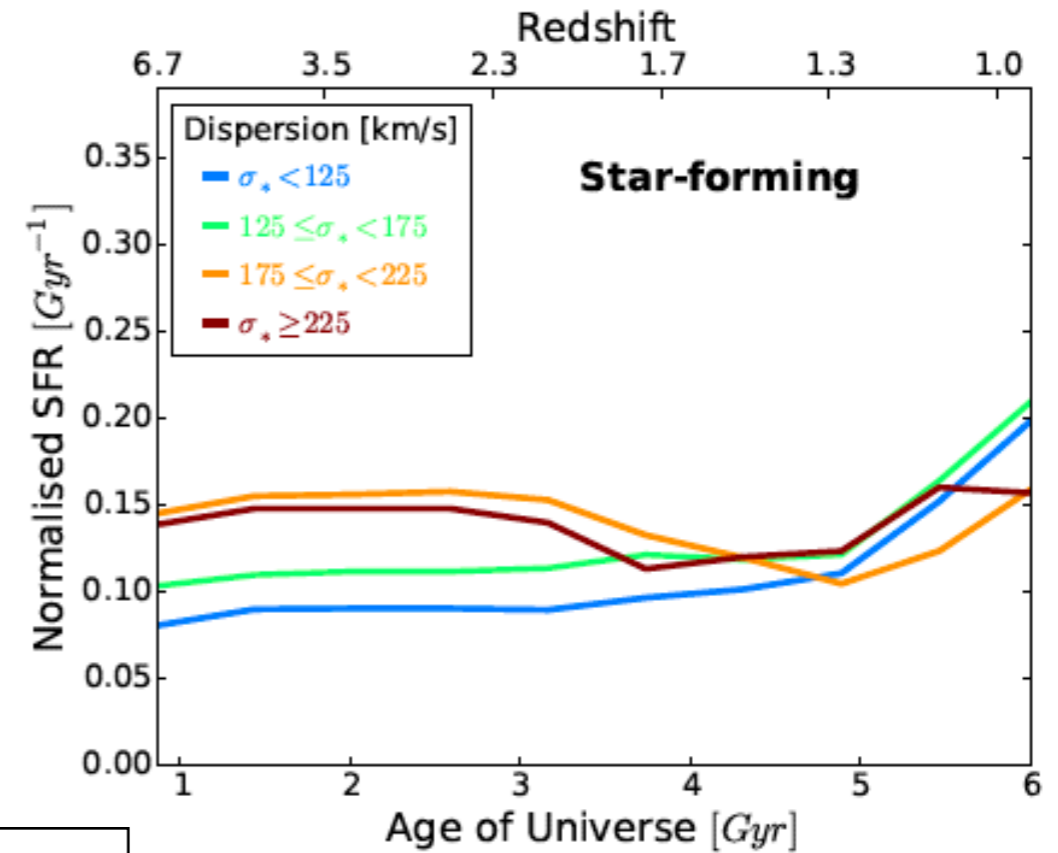
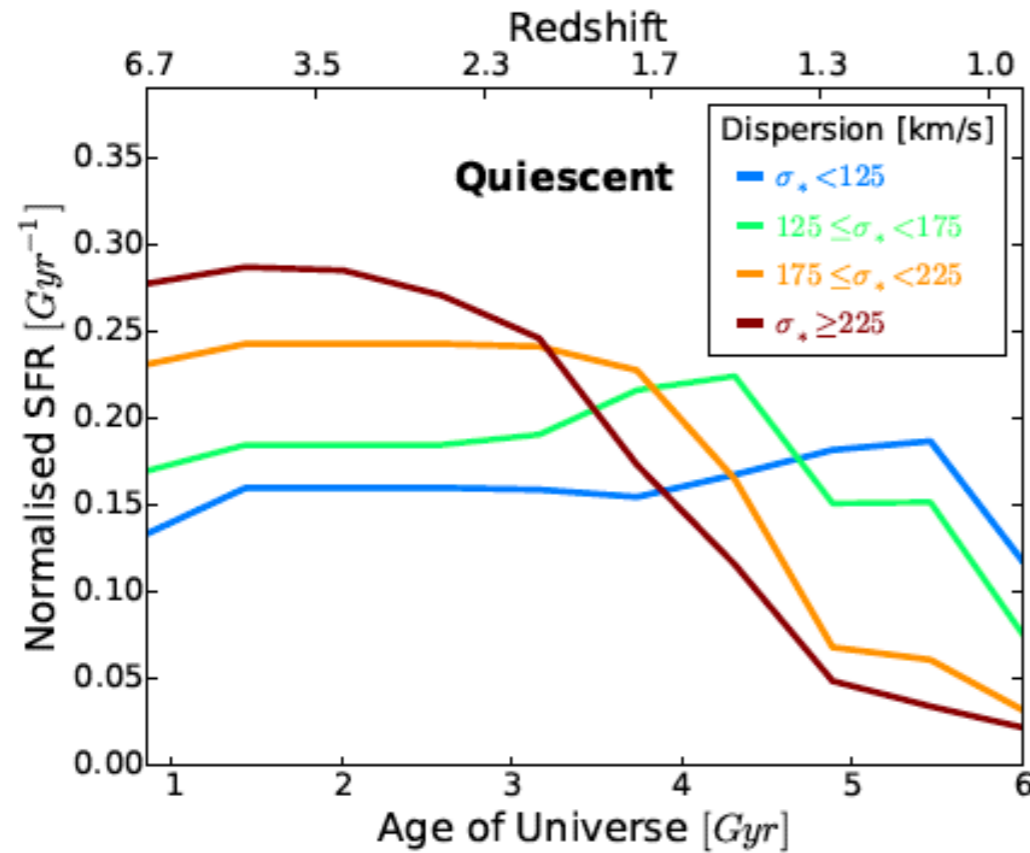
- more **bursty** SFH at  $z \sim 0.8$  than at  $z \sim 0.1$
- different amount of **dust** or dust geometry at  $z \sim 0.8$

# RESOLVING SFHs AT $Z < 1$ WITH LEGA-C

Chauke et al, to be submitted



- 678 galaxies,  $0.6 < z < 1$ ,  $\log M > 2 \cdot 10^{10} M_\odot$  FSPS stellar population code (Conroy+09) + MCMC
- sample values:
  - $\log M = 2 \cdot 10^9 - 4 \cdot 10^{11} M_\odot$ , uncertainties 1-30% up to 60%;
  - $\log \text{Age} = 60 \text{ Myr} - 4.8 \text{ Gyr}$ , 60% older than 3 Gyr, uncertainties 1-20%
- light-weighted age consistent with other studies (Gallazzi+14, Choi+14)

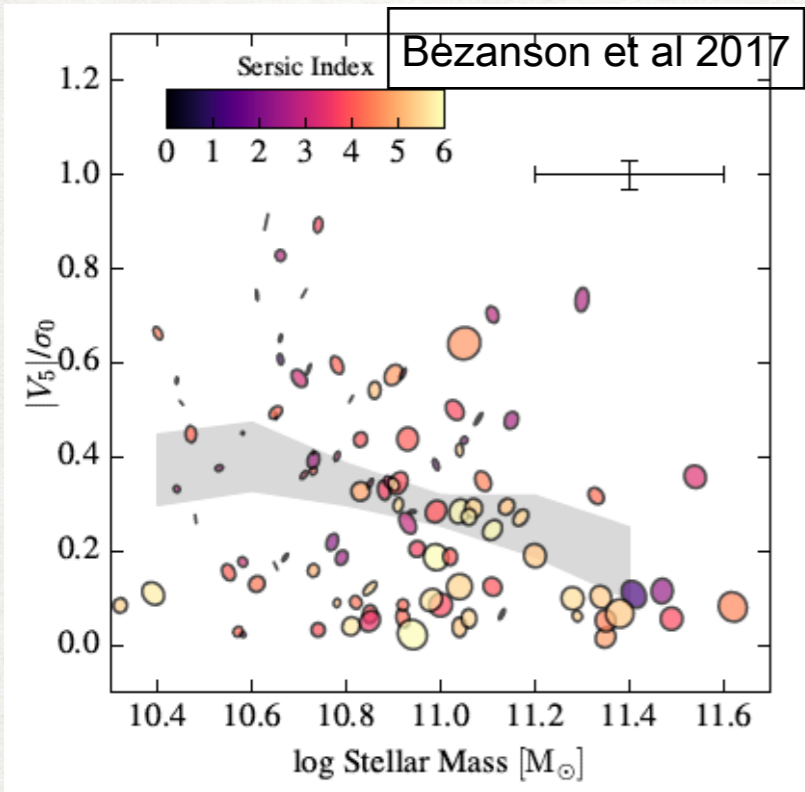


Chauke et al 2017

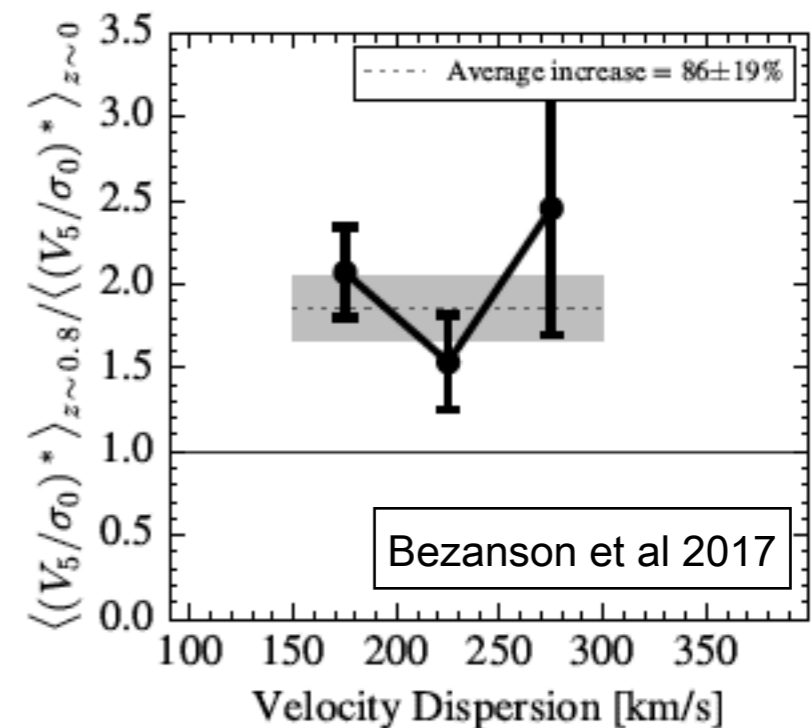
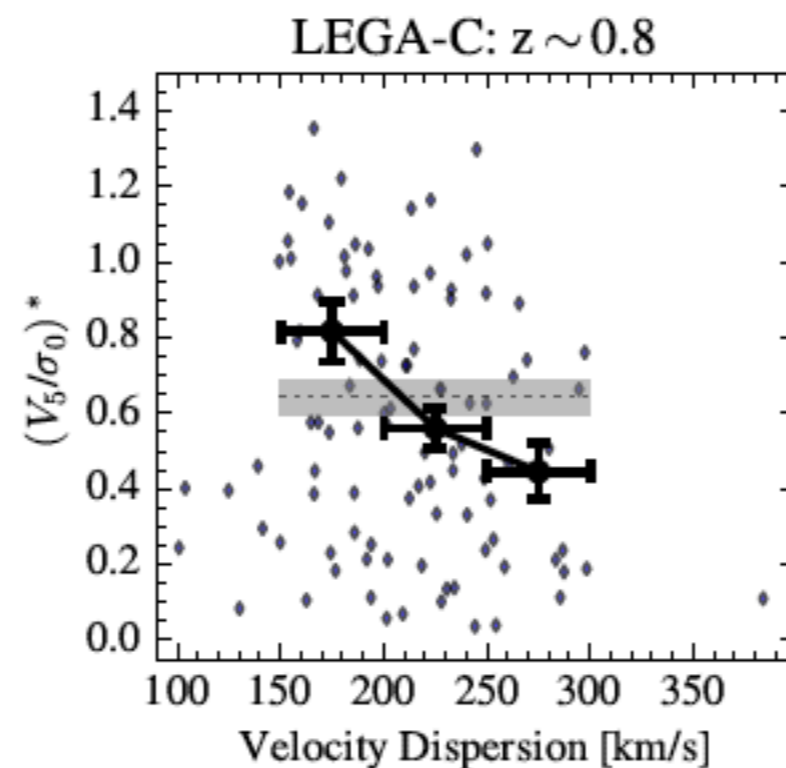
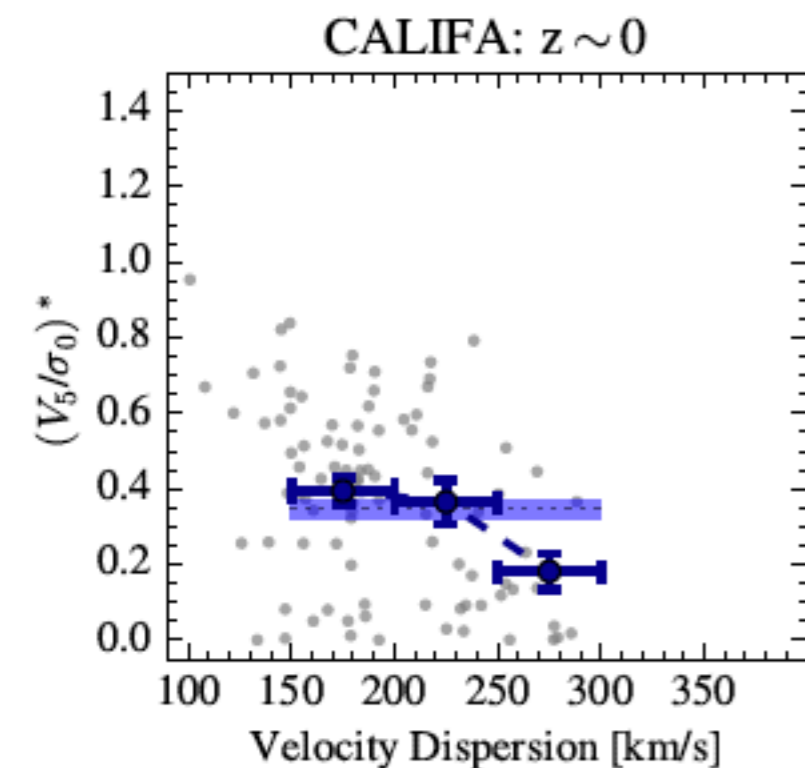
- evidence of “**downsizing**” at  $z \sim 1$  among the quiescent population
- lowest mass galaxies are undergoing main formation stage at  $z \sim 1$ ; massive SF galaxies peak 8.5 Gyr ago, while quiescent galaxies peak earlier ( $> 10$  Gyr)
- most galaxies are old, but **variety of SFHs** even among the oldest galaxies (some show signs of **rejuvenations** due to accretion or merger-induced SF)

# INCREASED ROTATIONAL SUPPORT IN Z~0.8 QUIESCENT GALAXIES

Bezanson et al, submitted



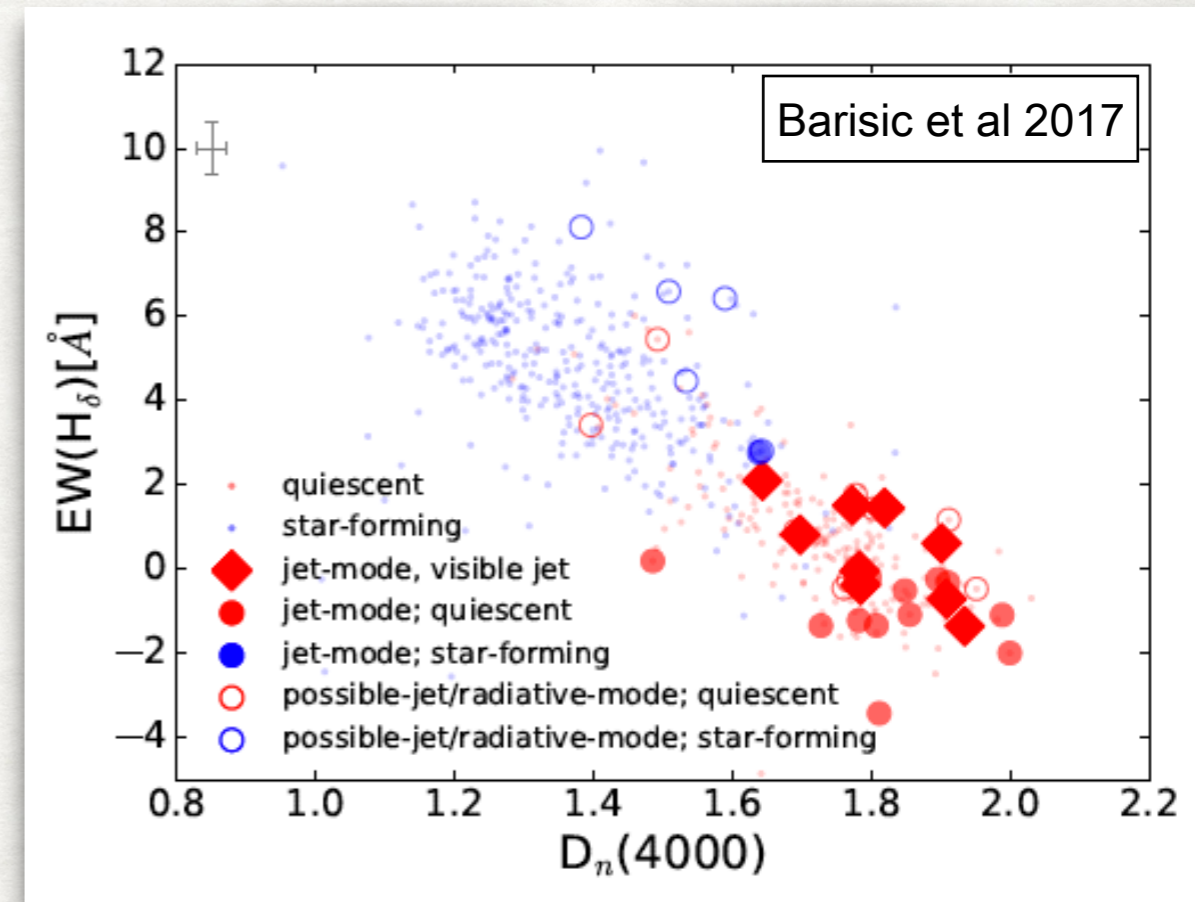
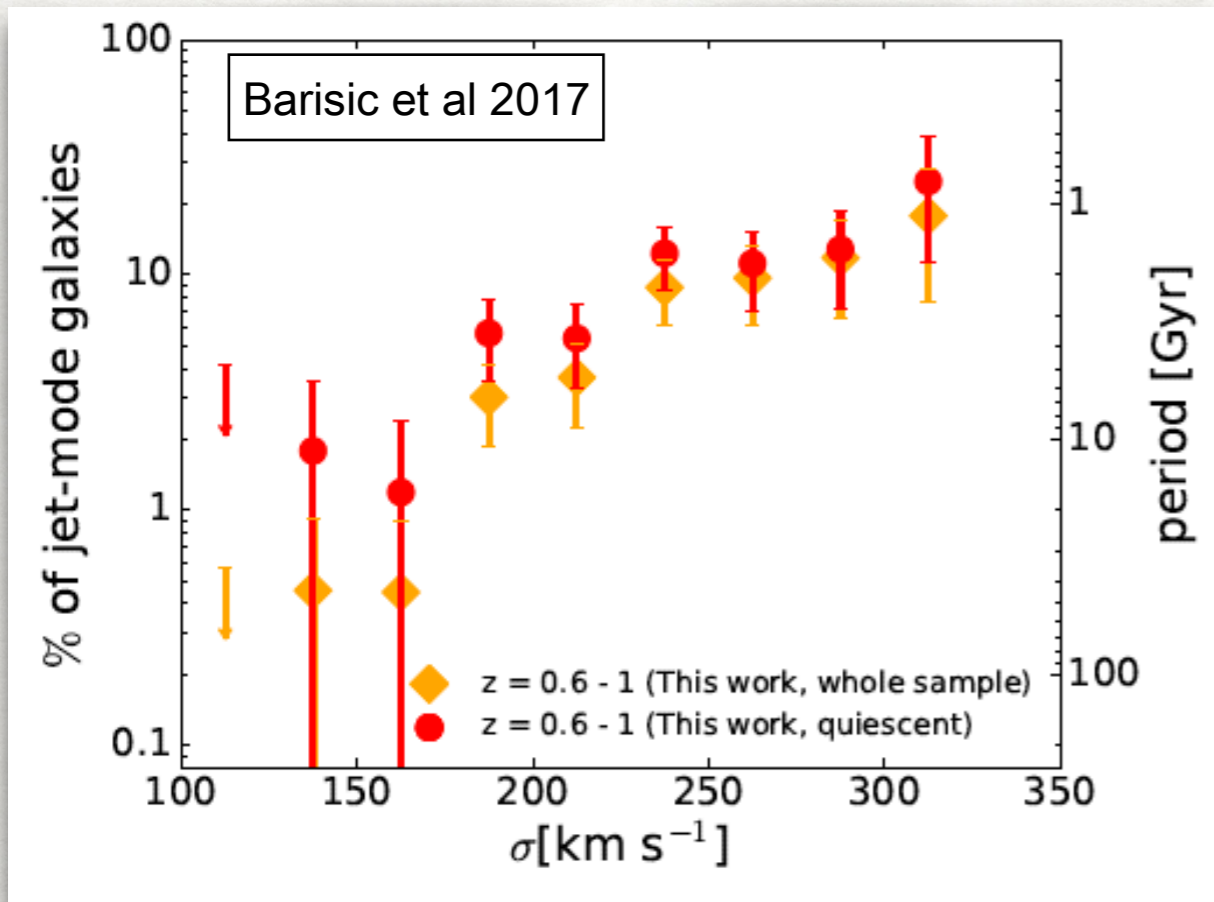
- no or little rotational support above  $2 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$ ; 64% of lower mass galaxies show significant rotational support
- not directly correlated with structure
- **higher average rotational support in  $z \sim 0.8$  quiescent galaxies compared to  $z \sim 0$  CALIFA quiescent galaxies**
- galaxies must lose angular momentum at or after cessation of star formation



# THE “SFH” OF RADIO-LOUD AGN: MAINTENANCE FEEDBACK

Barisic et al 2017

58 radio-loud galaxies from LEGA-C and VLA 3GHz cross-match (322 LEGA-C galaxies with VLA counterpart)



- fraction of radio-loud AGN at  $z \sim 1$  is 5-10 times higher than locally at fixed mass
- $z \sim 1$  radio-loud AGN occur in old, high velocity dispersion galaxies
- $D_4\text{-H}\delta$  imply that they have been quiescent for more than 1 Gyr  $\rightarrow$  radio-loud AGN with lifetime of  $\sim 100$  Myr can play a role in **maintaining quiescence**
- Age and velocity dispersion measures allow to test the hypothesis that **radio-loud AGN occur in old galaxies with large velocity dispersion**, i.e. whether jet-mode galaxies have been quiescent for a long time

# OUTLOOK

- **Time is ripe for statistically-significant studies at intermediate redshift** with current (LEGA-C) and planned large spectroscopic surveys (WEAVE-STePS)
- **WEAVE-StePS** survey with WEAVE @ WHT (PI: B. Poggianti, A. Iovino; start in 2019)
  - 30k  $I < 20.5$  selected galaxies at  $z > 0.3$  over 25 sq.deg.
  - $R \sim 5000$ , target  $S/N \sim 15/A$ , 3700-9600Å
  - trace kinematics and stellar populations of massive galaxies out to  $z \sim 0.7$  and their **environmental trends**
- **Extend to higher redshift** where most of the evolution in size, structure, dynamics and stellar populations is expected to happen: **NIR multi-object facilities (MOONS @ VLT, MOSAIC @ E-ELT)**