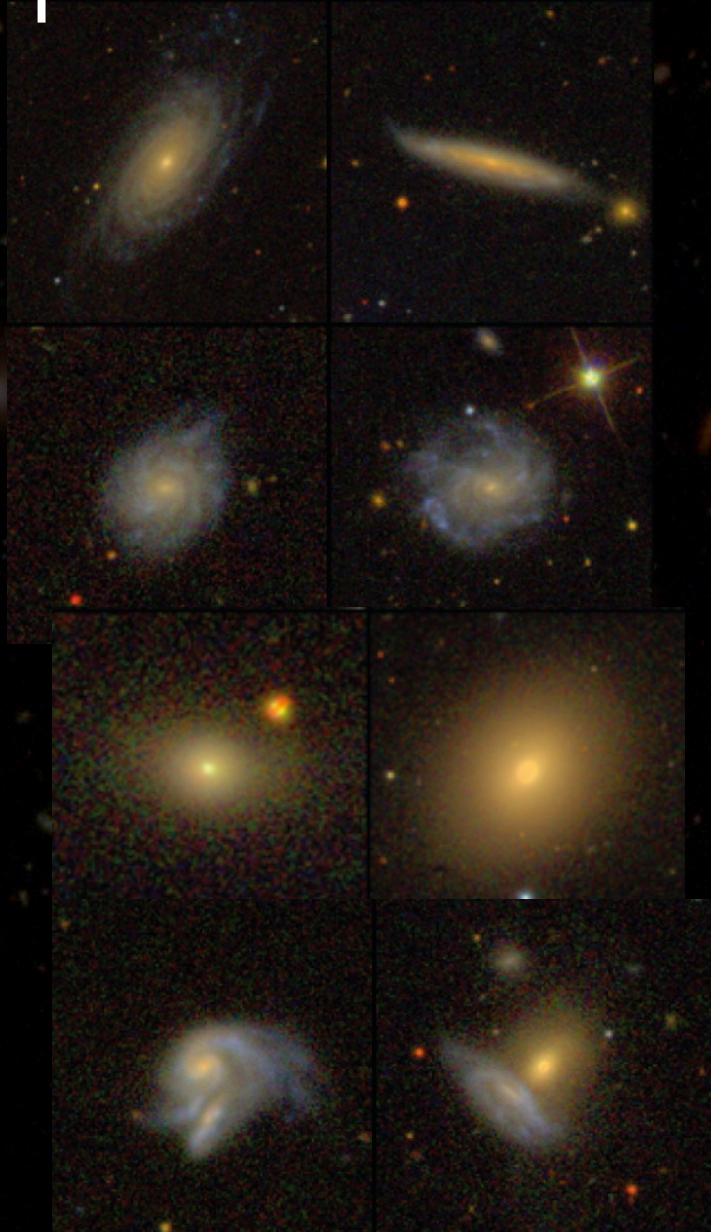


The structures of quenched galaxies

Eric F. Bell
University of Michigan

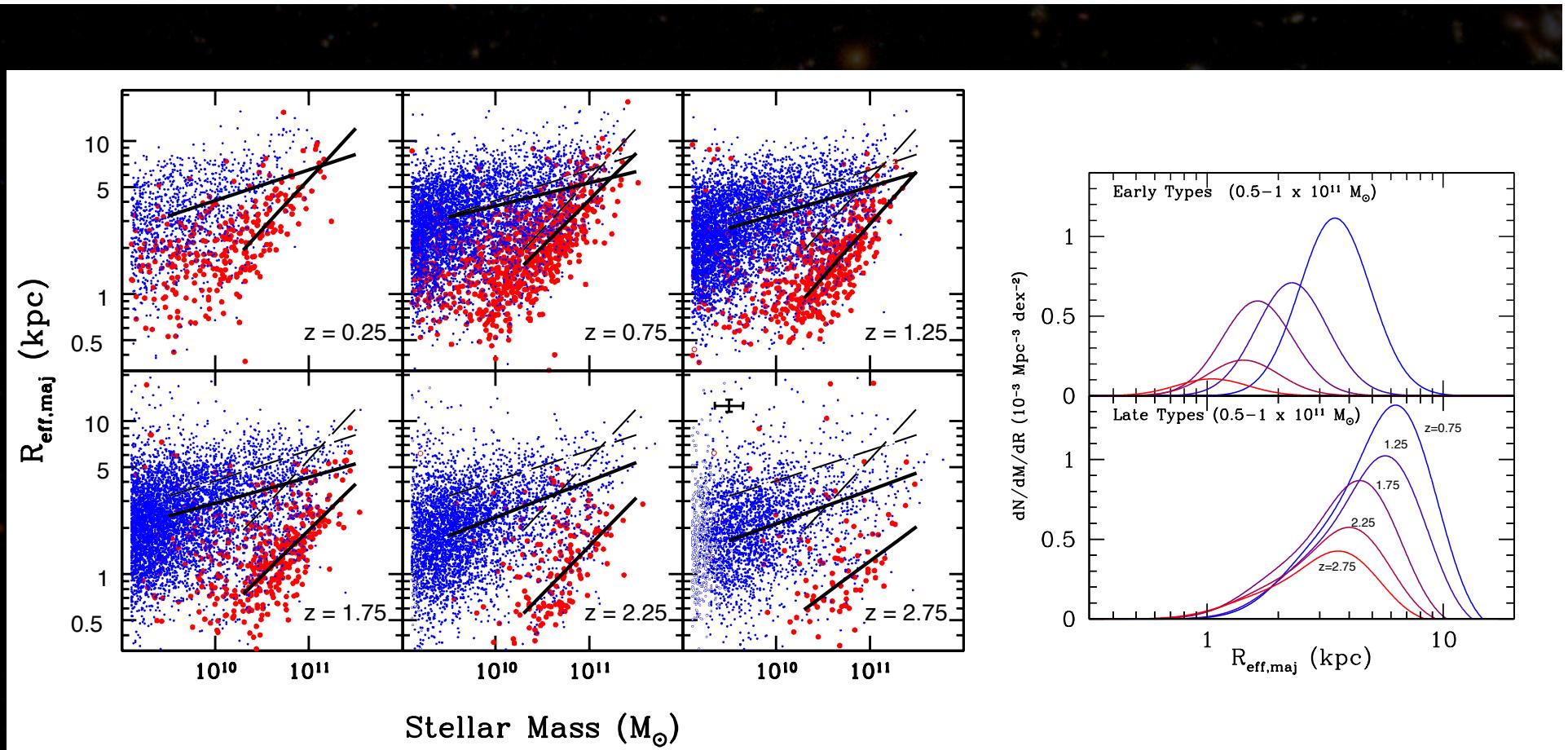
Motivation

- Structures of galaxies reflect manner of galaxy growth
 - Disks; conservation of some angular momentum
 - Spheroids; violent relaxation, accretion of material from lots of axes
 - Extended vs. compact; how much dissipation of energy, loss of angular momentum?
- Want to know – are structures of quiescent galaxies distinctive? Does that tell us about how they evolve?



Observational overview

- Central Quenched galaxies – what are their characteristics?
 - Continuous growth of the population
 - quenching happens at all epochs $z < 3$, ~half at $z < 1$
 - More compact than star-forming peers
 - Must be centrally-concentrated / have a bulge
 - ~No bulgeless central quenched galaxies
 - Wide range of stellar masses $> 3 \times 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$
 - ~No low-mass central quenched galaxies
 - Most have oblate axis ratios (intrinsic $c/a \sim 0.25$)
 - Oblate spheroids
 - Best correlations with bulge mass / B/T / Sersic / core mass
 - Considerable scatter – can find star forming galaxies with big bulges.



van der Wel et al. (2014)

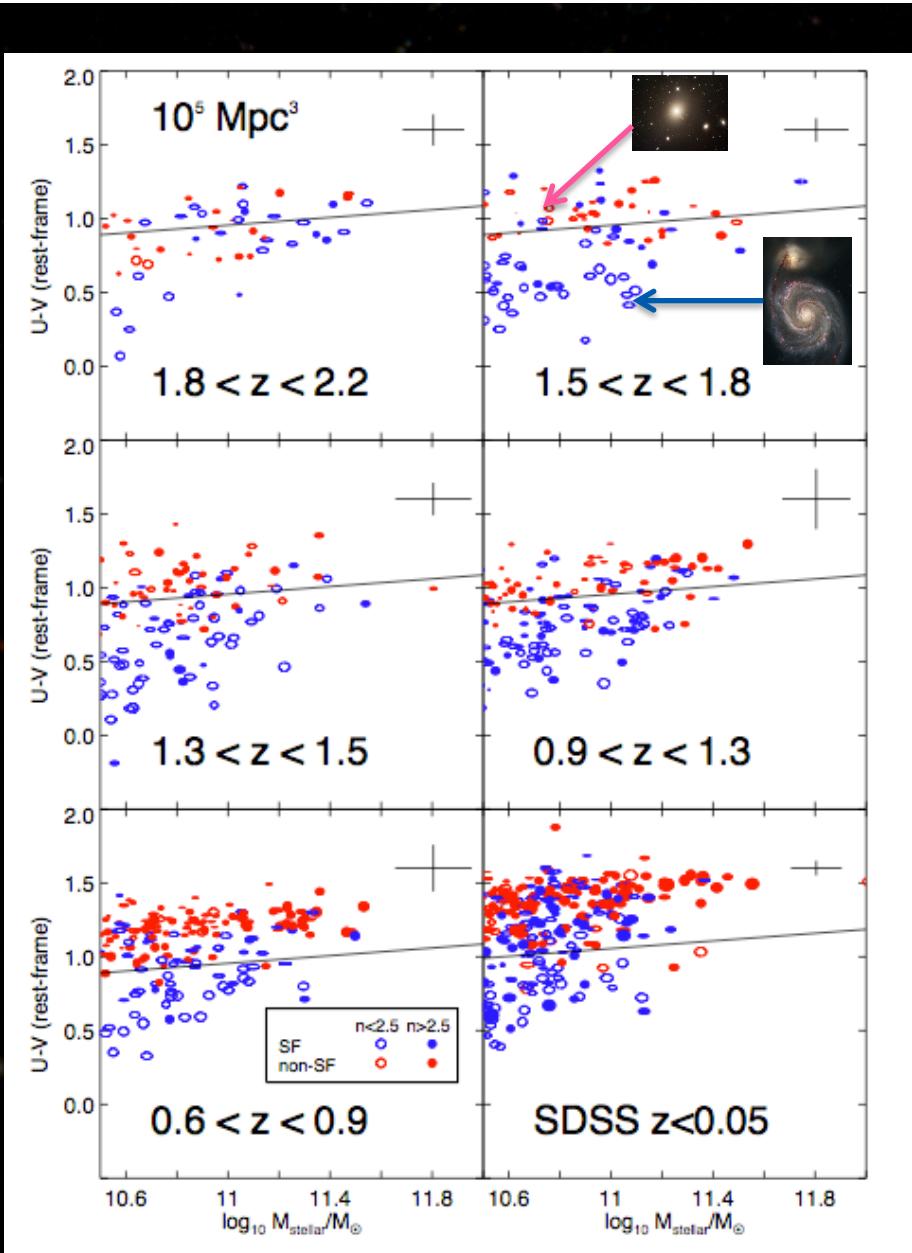
3D-HST+CANDELS (photz+grism z)

Sersic fits of WFC3 IR data; corrected to rest-frame g

SF much larger than quiescent; dissipation very imp. in setting quiescent sizes
 Quiescent population grows in number density $z \sim 3$ to the present day (at wide range of masses; e.g., Brammer+11, Muzzin+13)

Observational overview

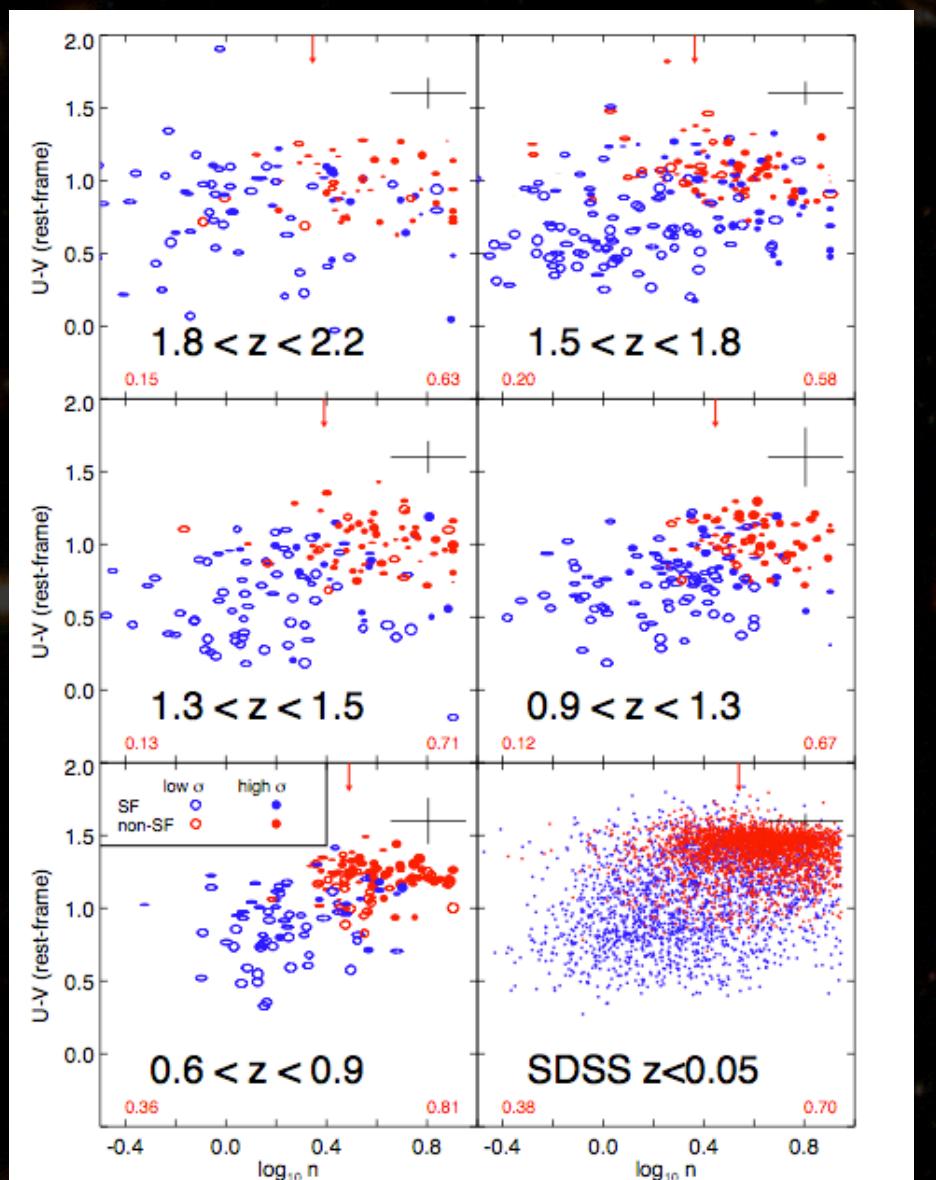
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Bell et al. 2012

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CANDELS UDS 30'x6'
Williams + photozs
Bell + stellar masses
van der Wel + 2013 Sersic fits (F160W; rest-frame optical)

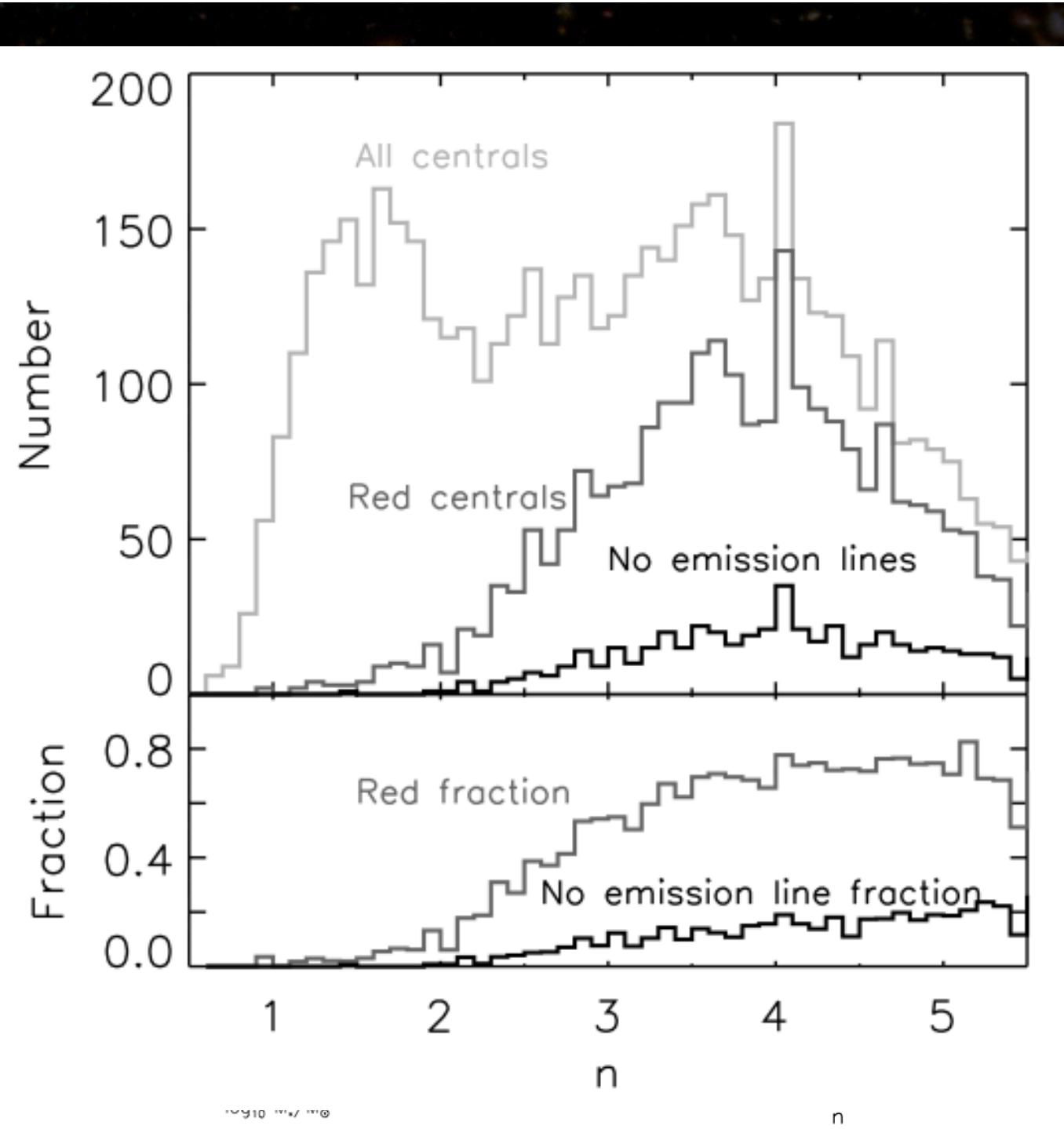
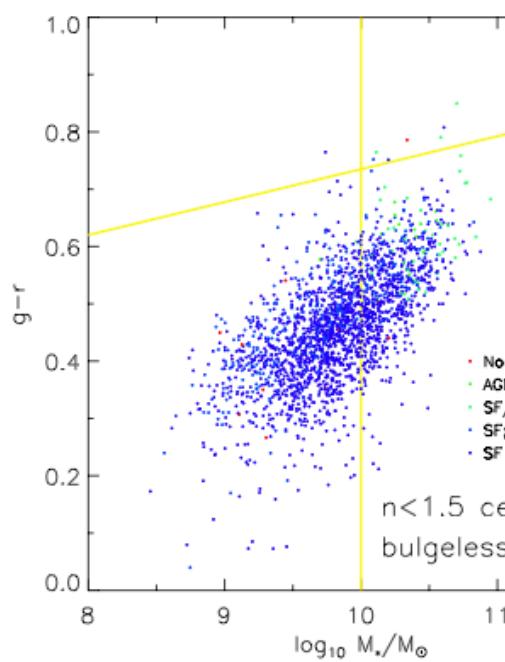


Eric Bell

Are there bulges?

Bell 2008
SDSS NYU/VAGC
Brinchmann et al.
>99.5% of red centrals

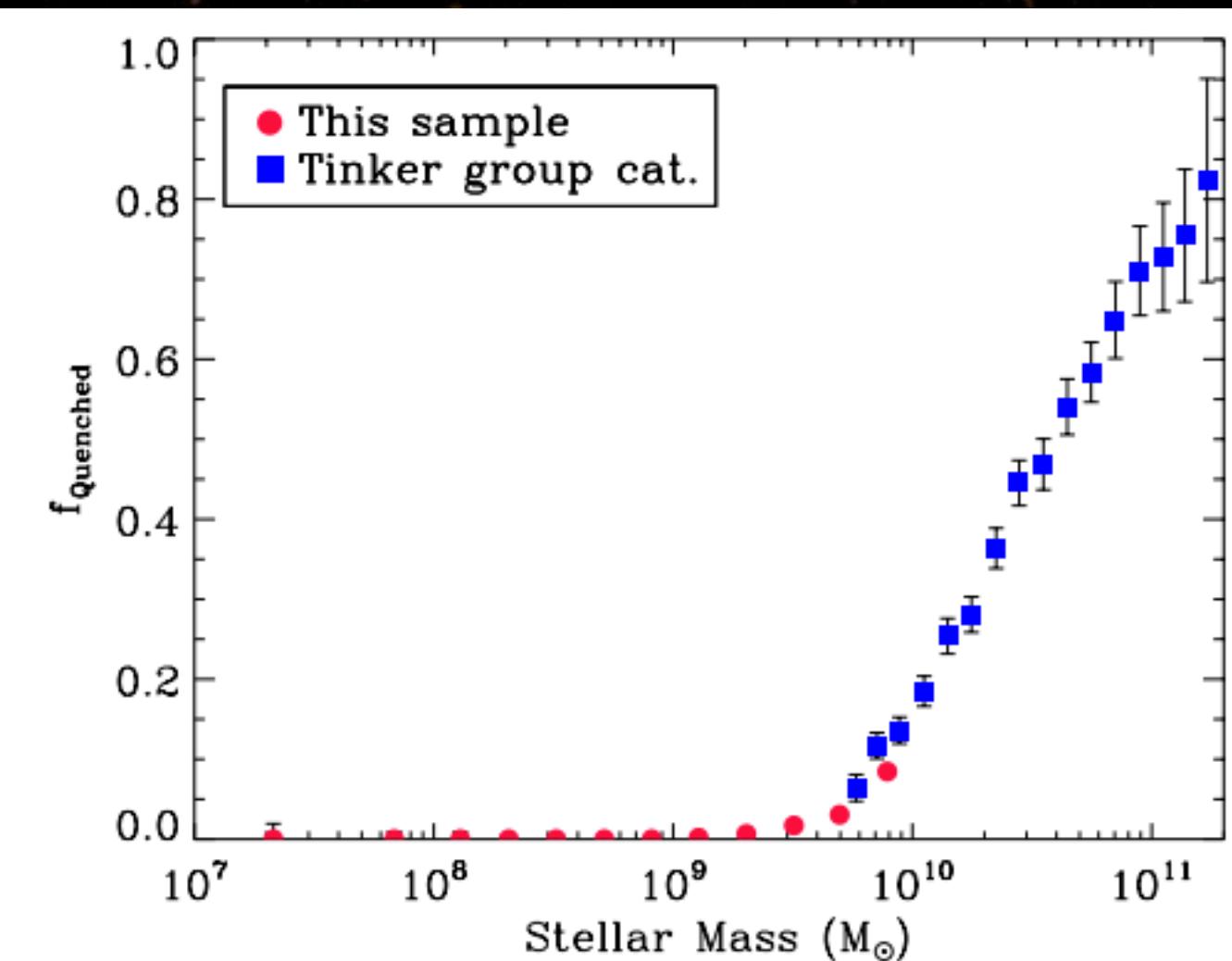
A bulge appears
at formation



Geha et al. 2012

Quenched central fraction as a function of stellar mass

Below $3 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$ there are no central quenched galaxies



Observational overview

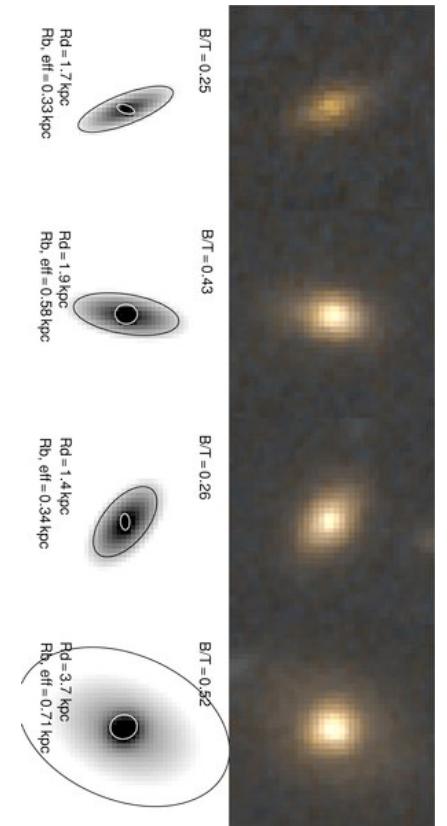
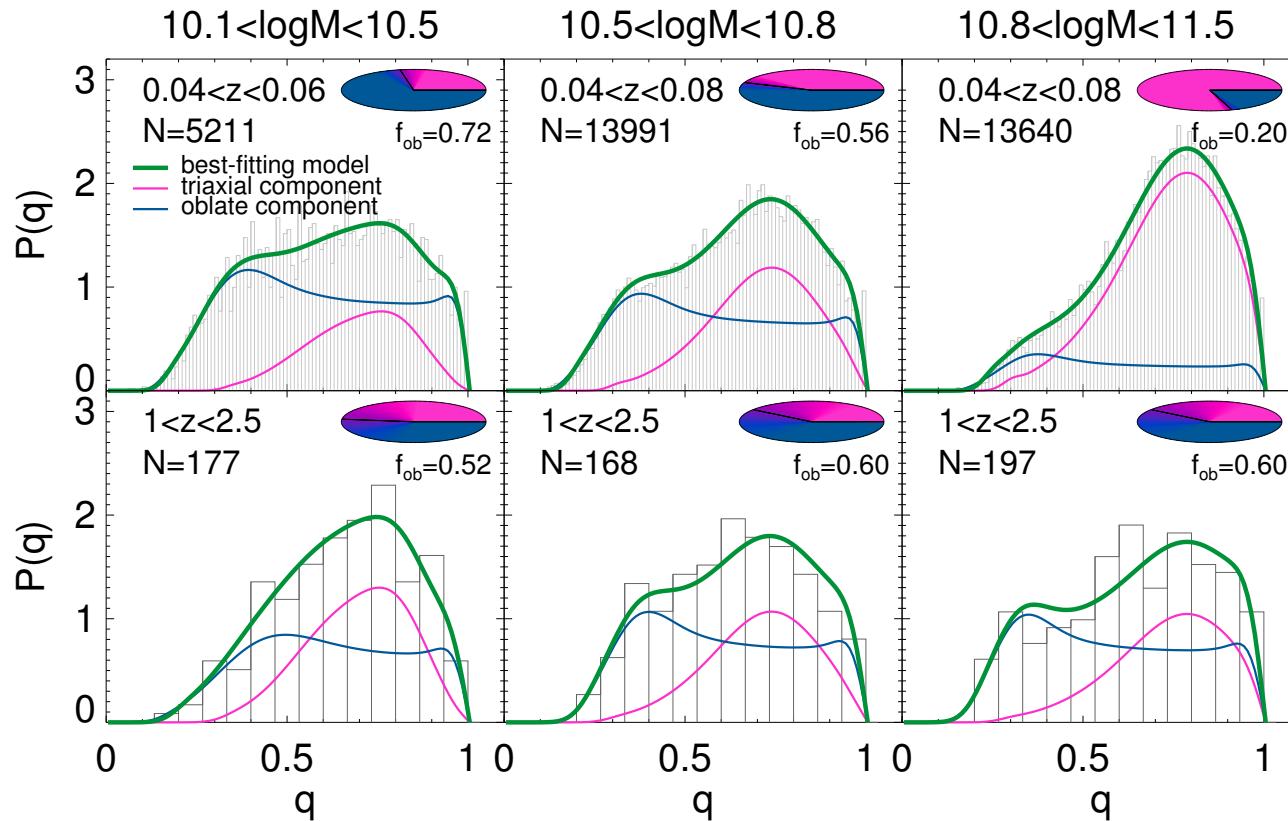
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Yu Yen Chang, van der Wel, et al. (2013; submitted)
CANDELS Sersic fits + photoz

- Disks common $z \gtrsim 1.5$ massive galaxies (quiescent)
- Triaxial by $z \sim 0$ – merging (major/minor)

van der Wel
(2011)

- Quiescent galaxies oblate at lower masses (all z)



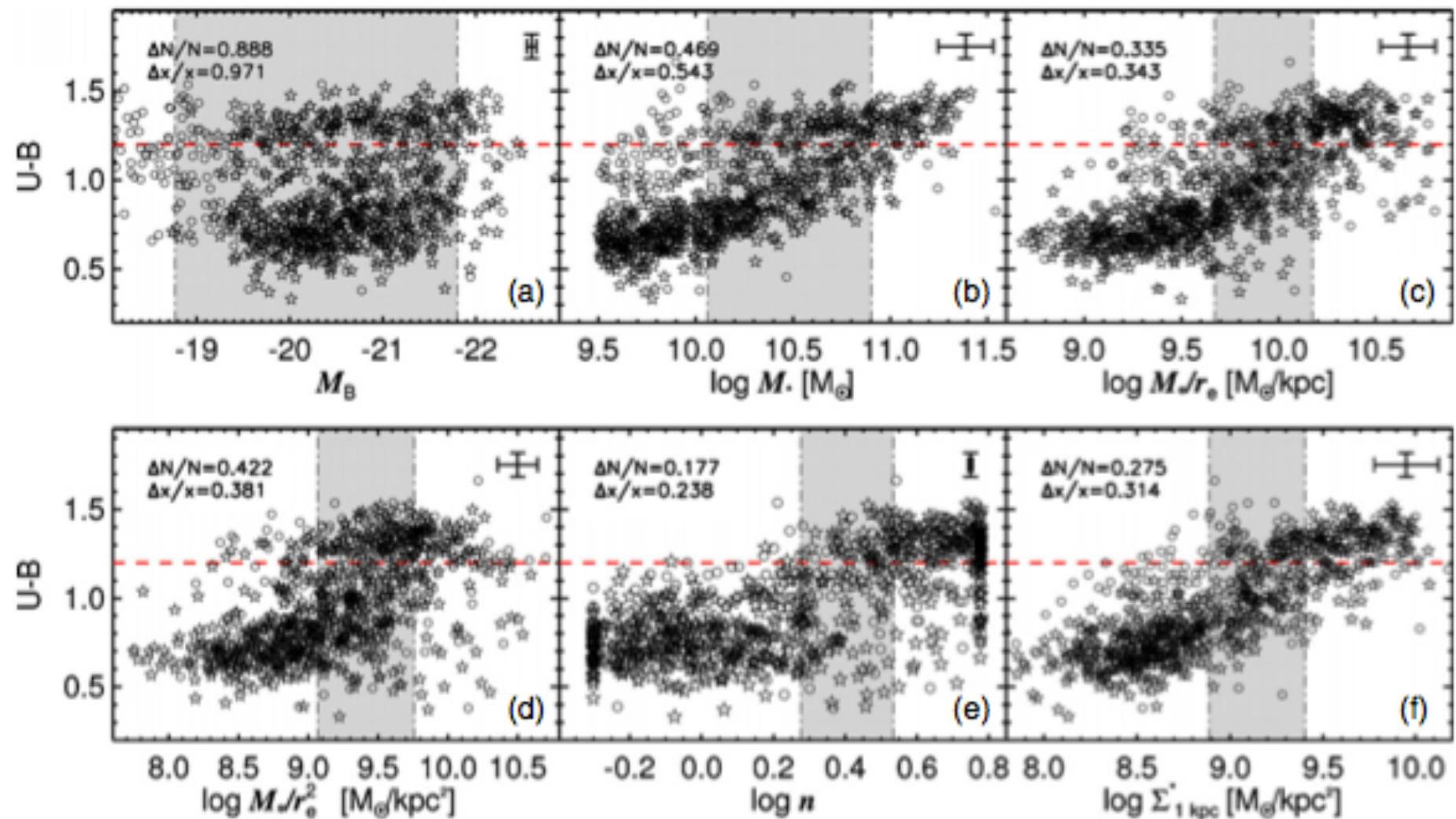
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Cheung et al. 2012

Stellar mass and magnitude correlate poorly with quiescence

Velocity dispersion, Surface density, Sersic index, projected density in 1kpc correlate well with quiescence



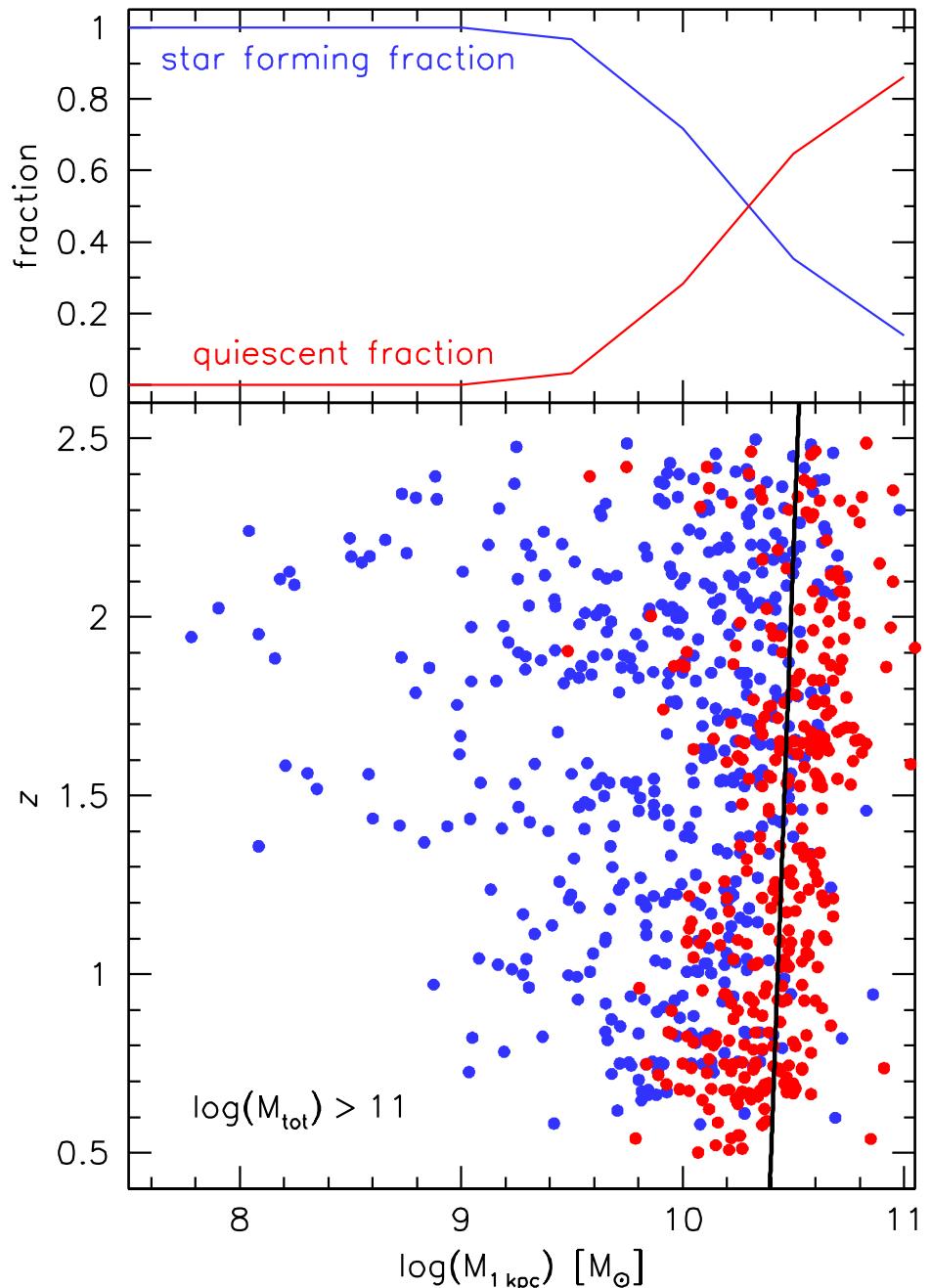
van Dokkum et al. 2014

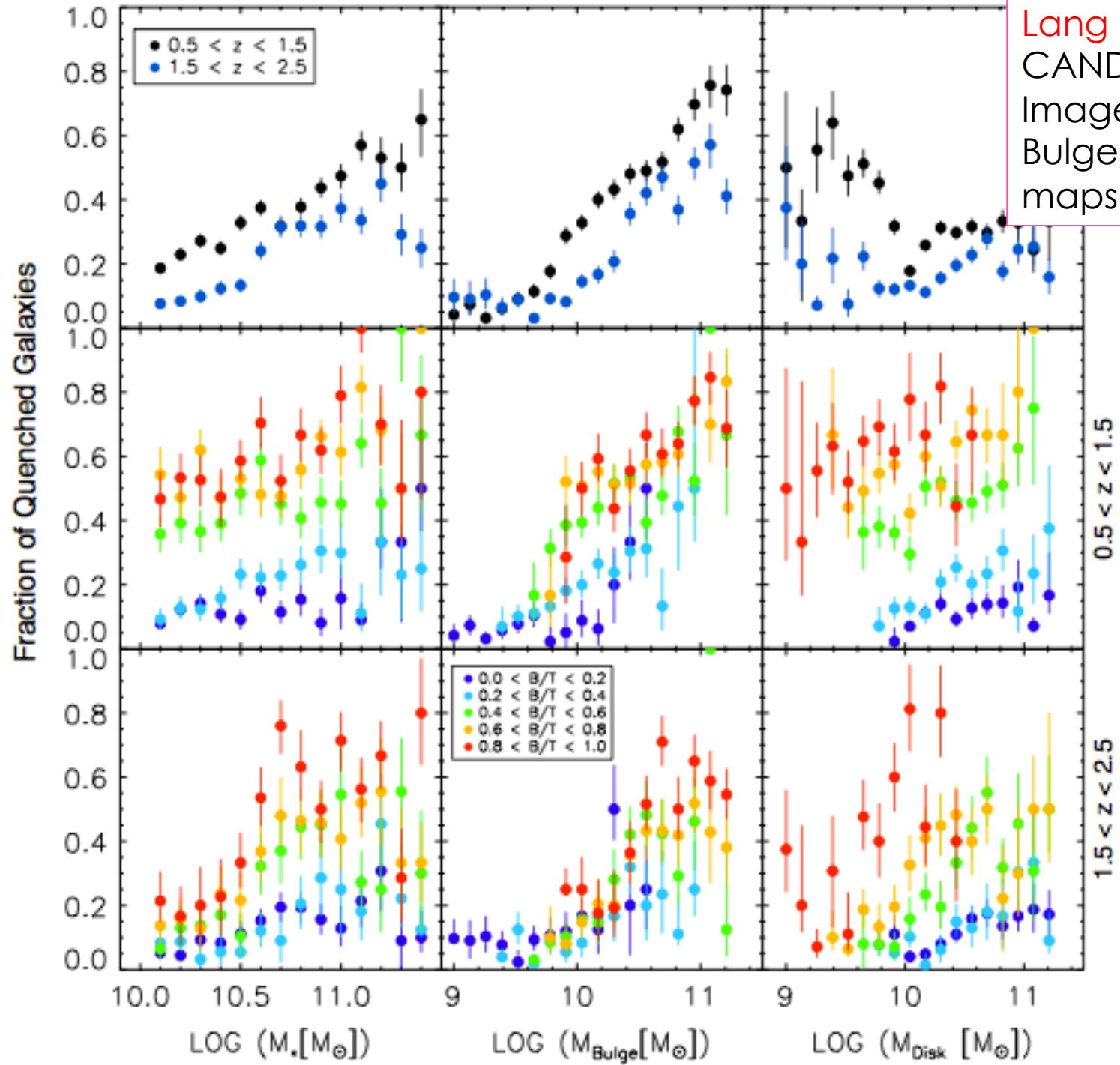
Estimated mass within 1 kpc sphere

Galaxies with total mass above $10^{11} M_{\odot}$

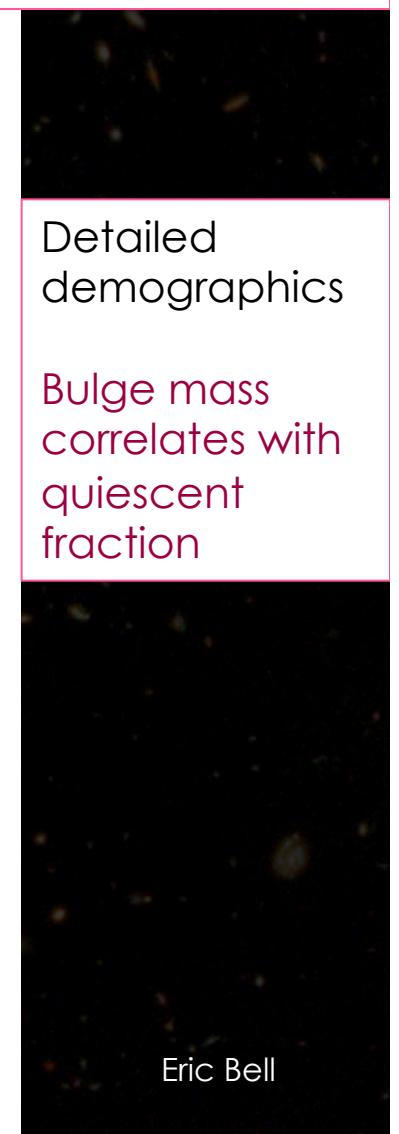
Quiescent fraction correlates with core mass....

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Lang et al 2014
CANDELS + 3D-HST
Images → mass maps
Bulge/disk fit to mass
maps



Eric Bell

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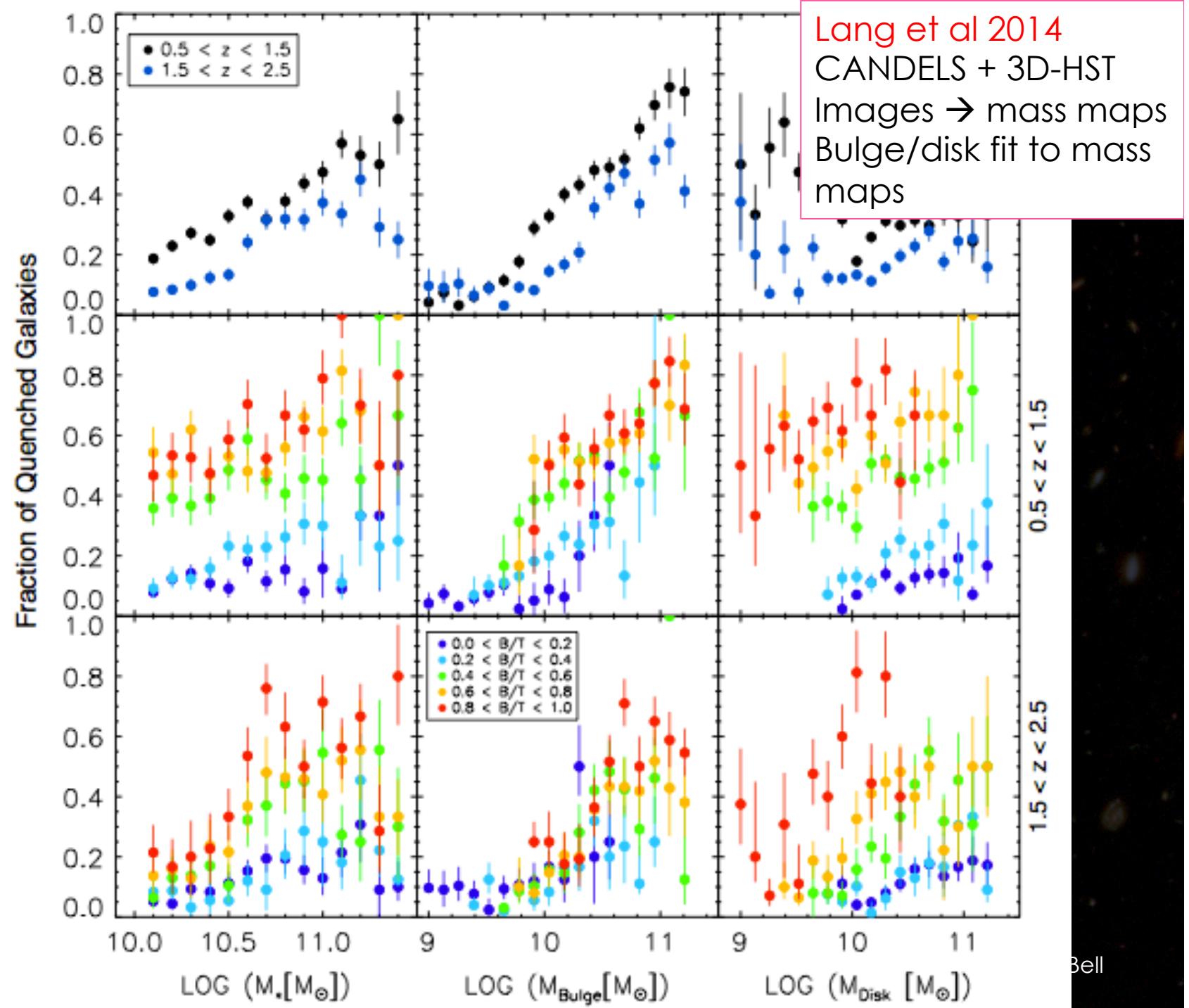
Weak stellar mass correlation

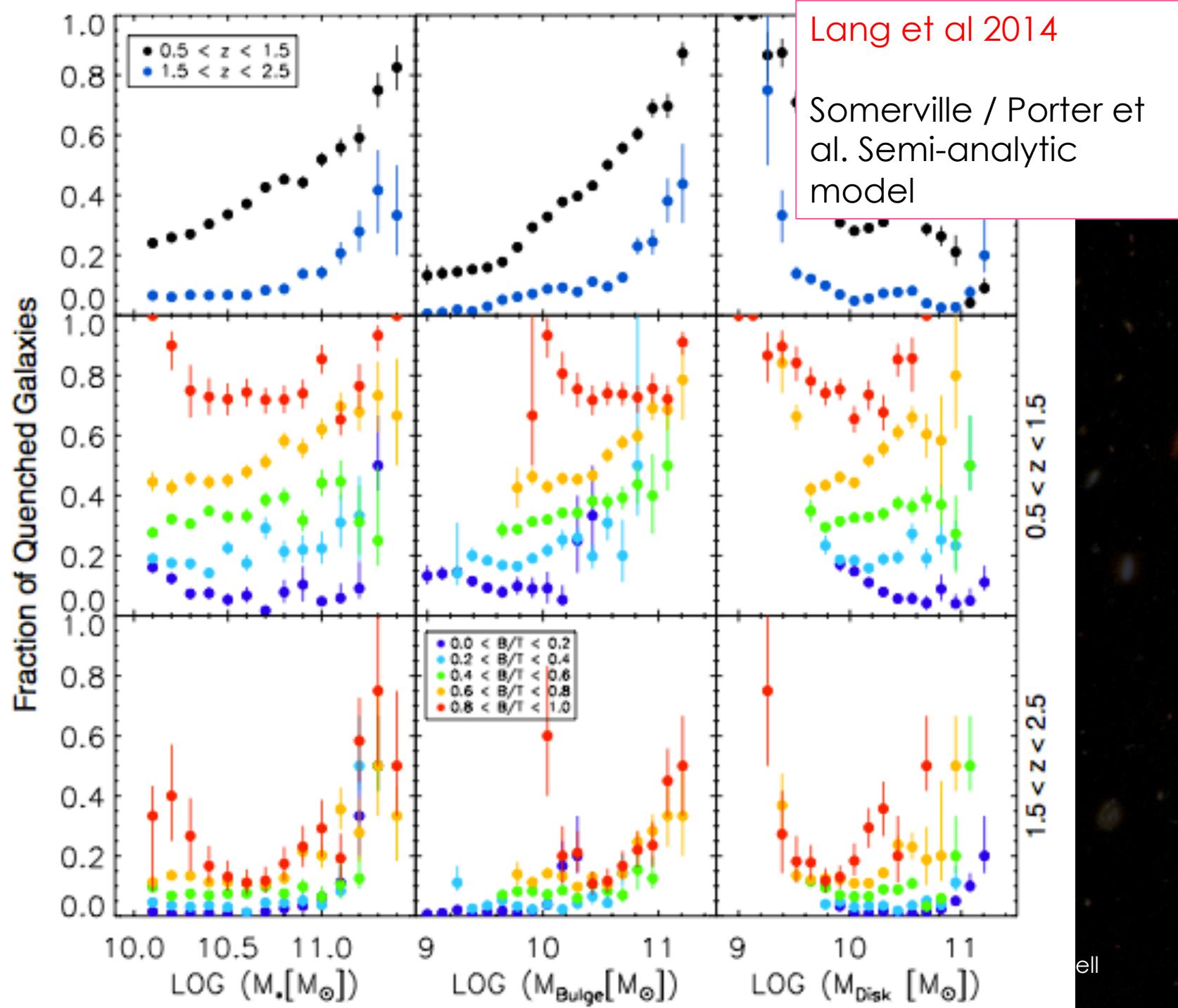
→ Naïve implication that models where quenching is from halo mass alone disfavored

Correlation with bulge or core mass / B/T / Sersic / core density

→ May be consistent with pictures where bulge formation heats or ejects gas, or large black holes provide feedback

7/15/1





What is halo and bulge mass doing?

Quiescent fraction varies strongly with black hole mass.

Little variation with halo mass.

In this model the AGN is the agent of quenching

7/15/14

