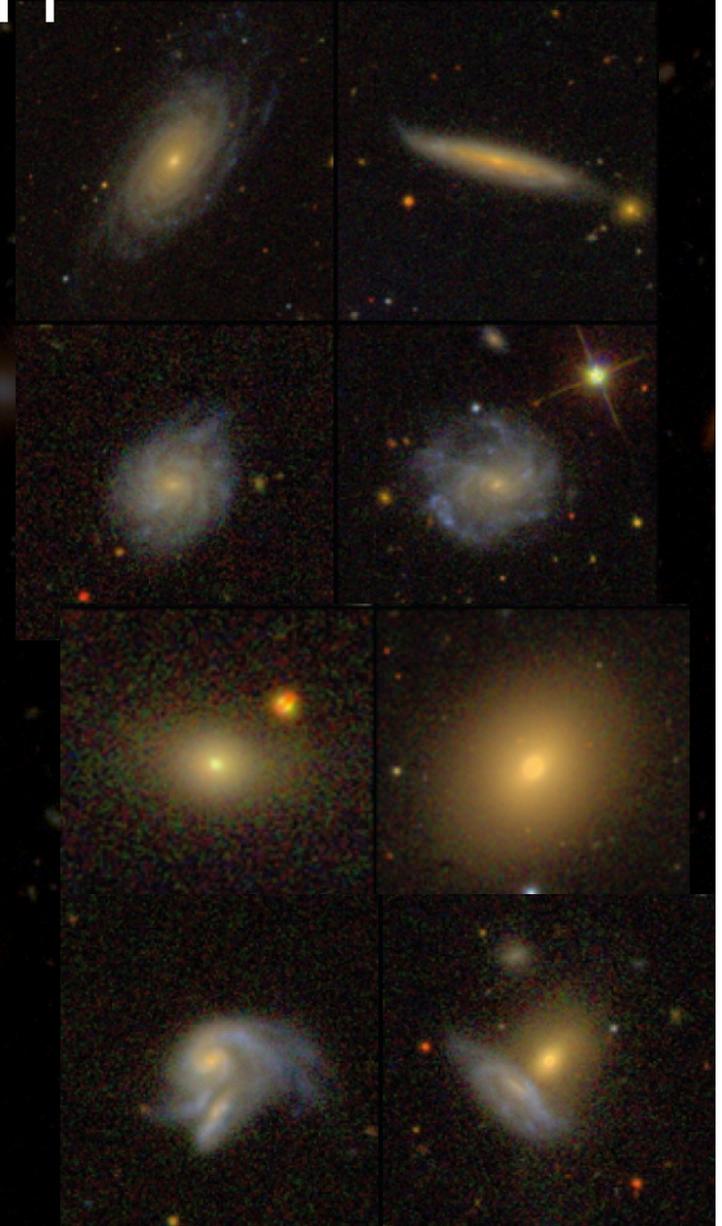


# The structures of quenched galaxies

Eric F. Bell  
University of Michigan

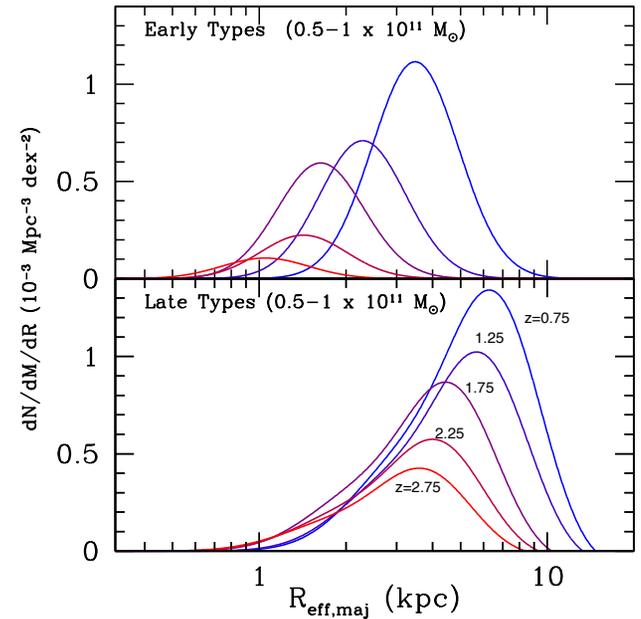
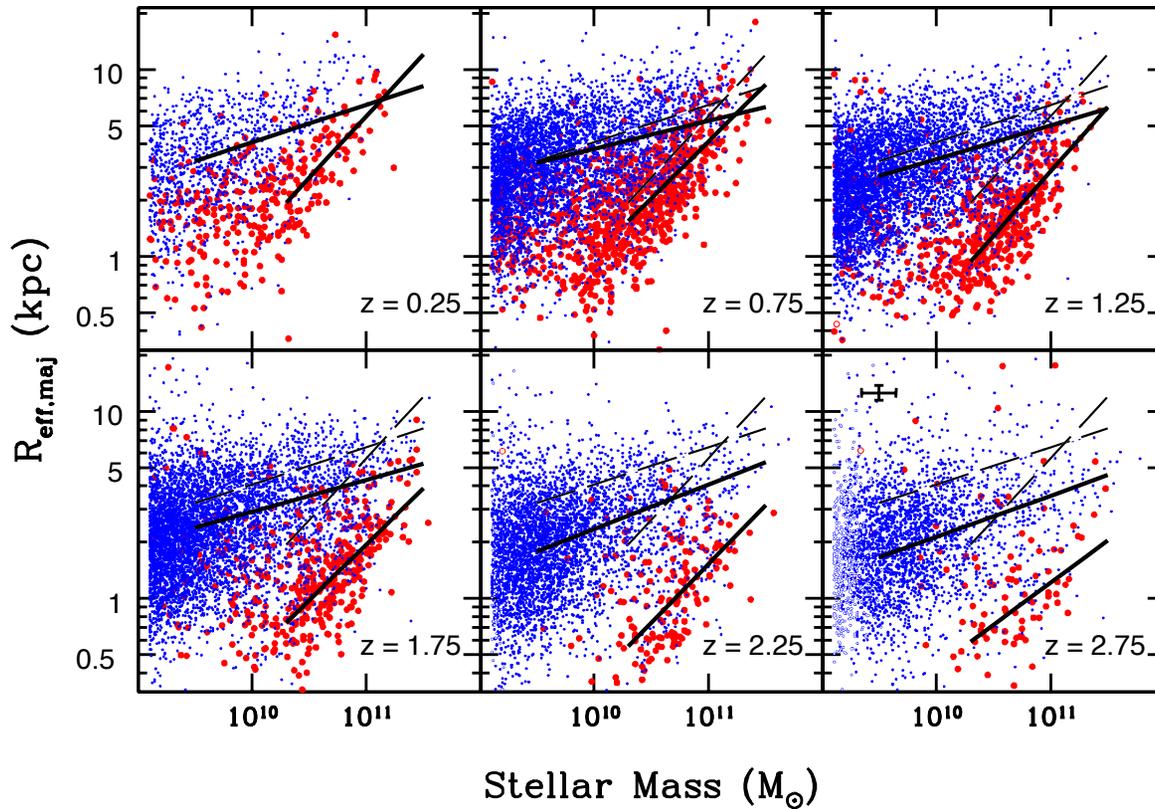
# Motivation

- 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)

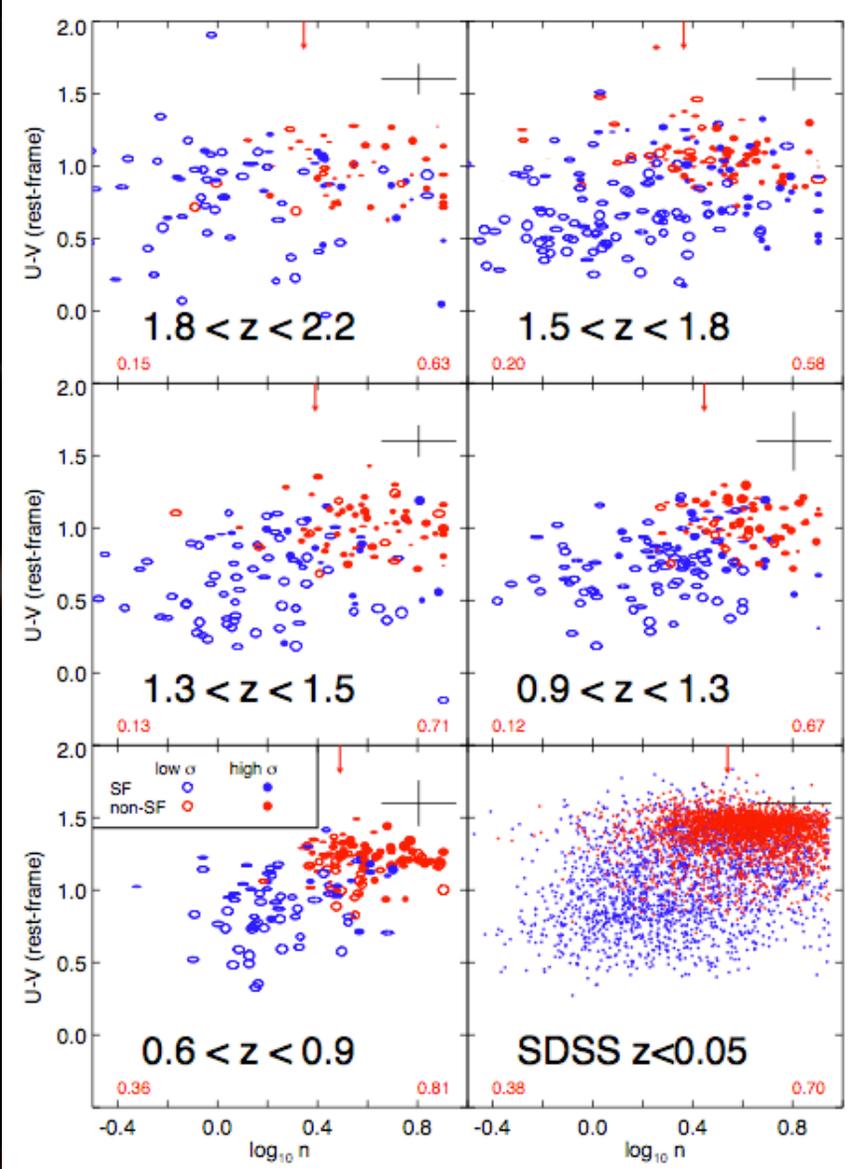
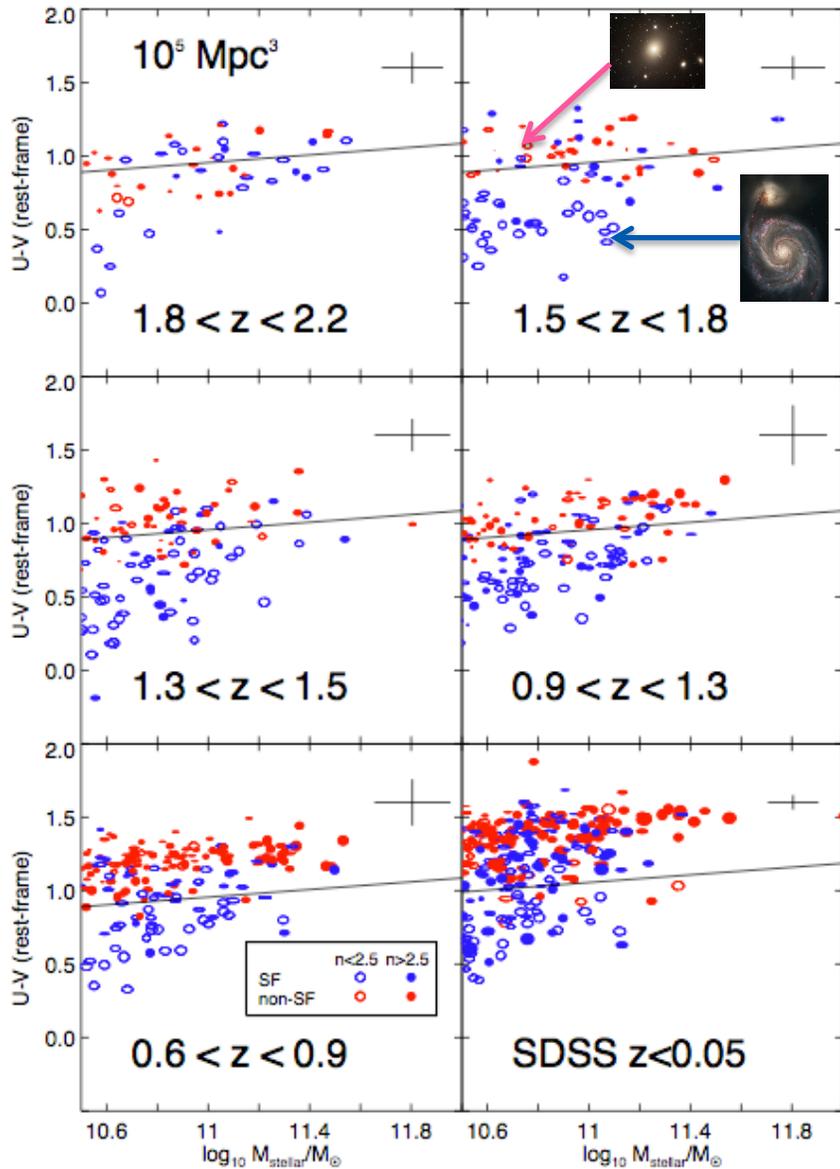
3D-HST+CANDELS (photz+grism z)

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)

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Bell et al. 2012

7/15/14

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

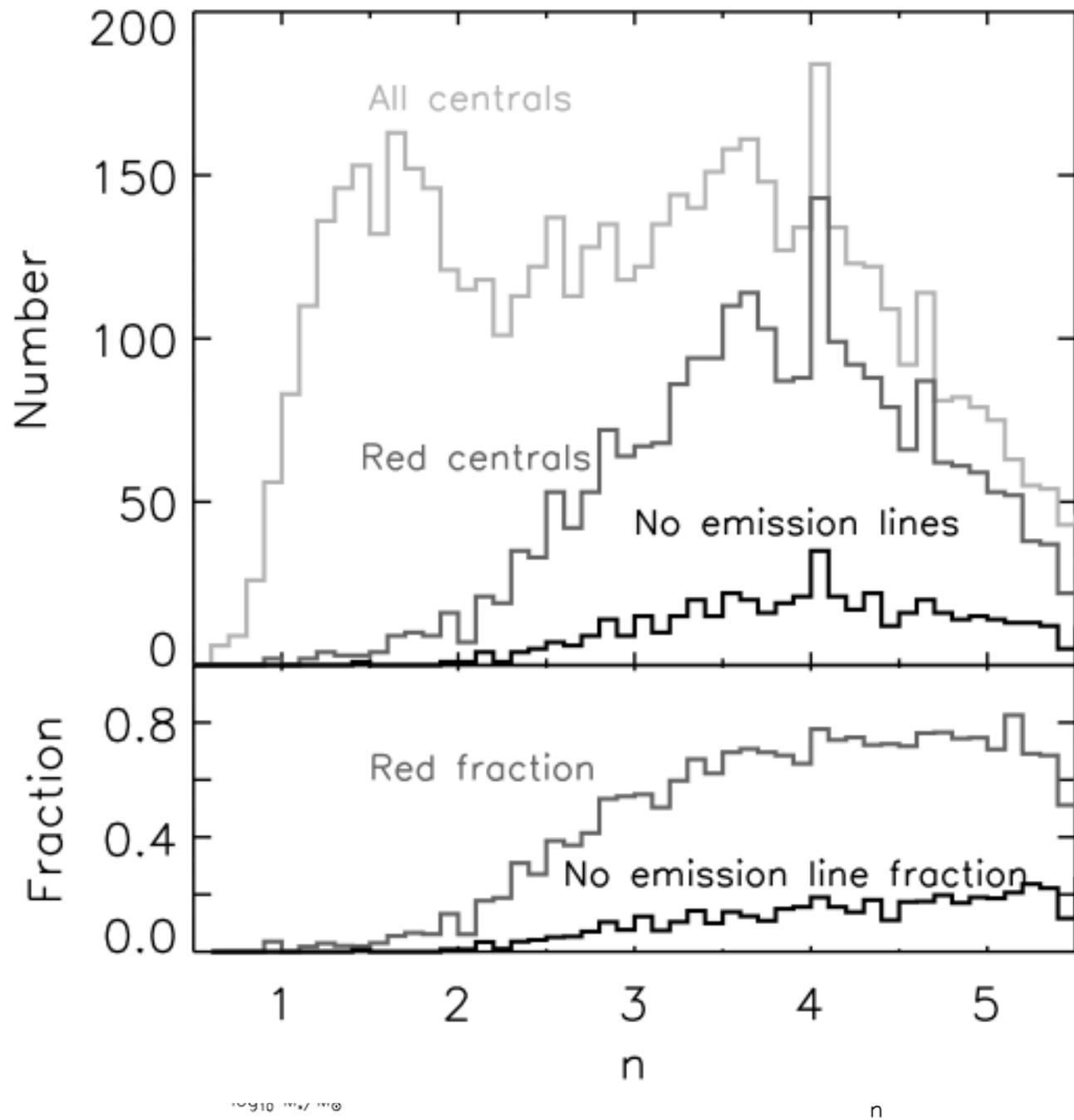
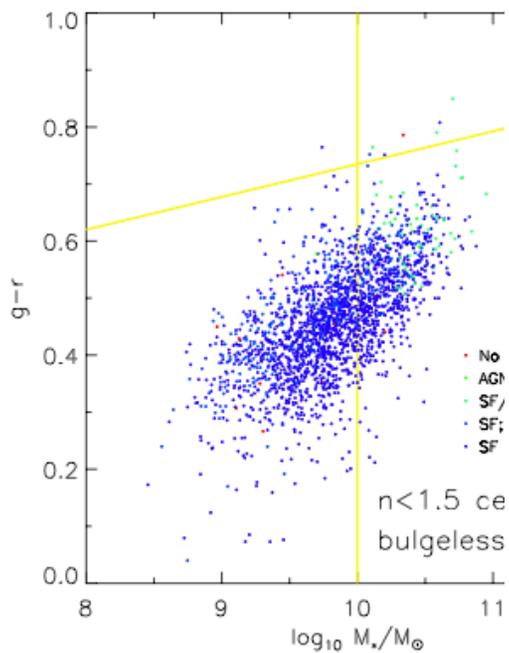
Eric Bell

Are there bulges?

Bell 2008  
SDSS NYU/VAGC  
Brinchmann et al.

>99.5% of red centrals

A bulge appears  
formation





# Observational overview

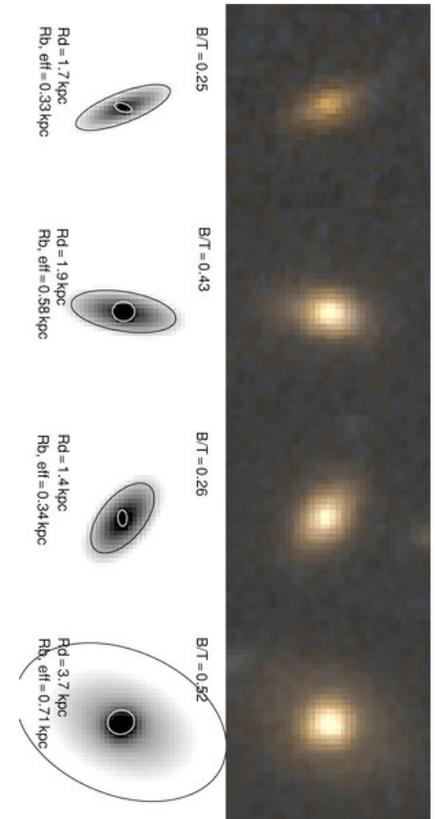
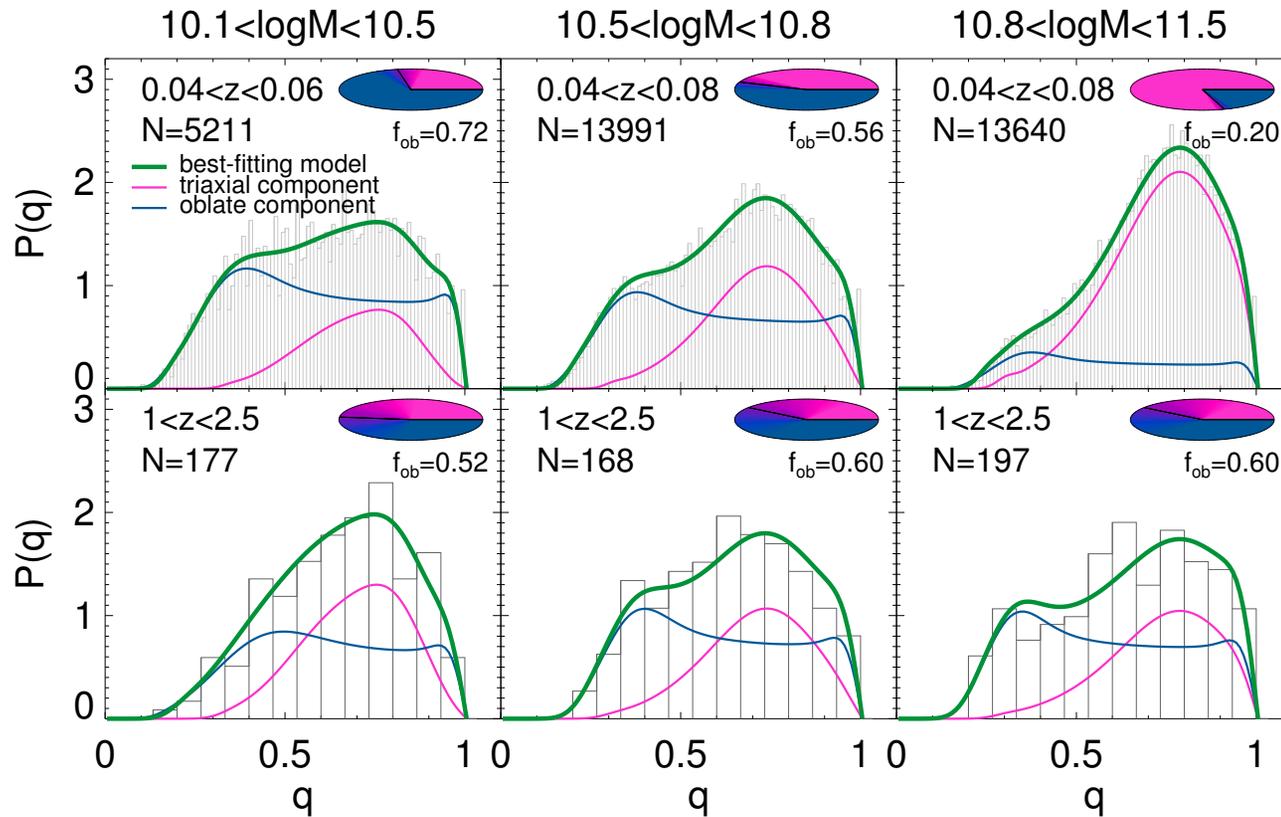
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Yu Yen Chang, van der Wel, et al. (2013; submitted)  
 CANDELS Sersic fits + photoz

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

van der Wel  
 (2011)

- Quiescent galaxies oblate at lower masses (all  $z$ )

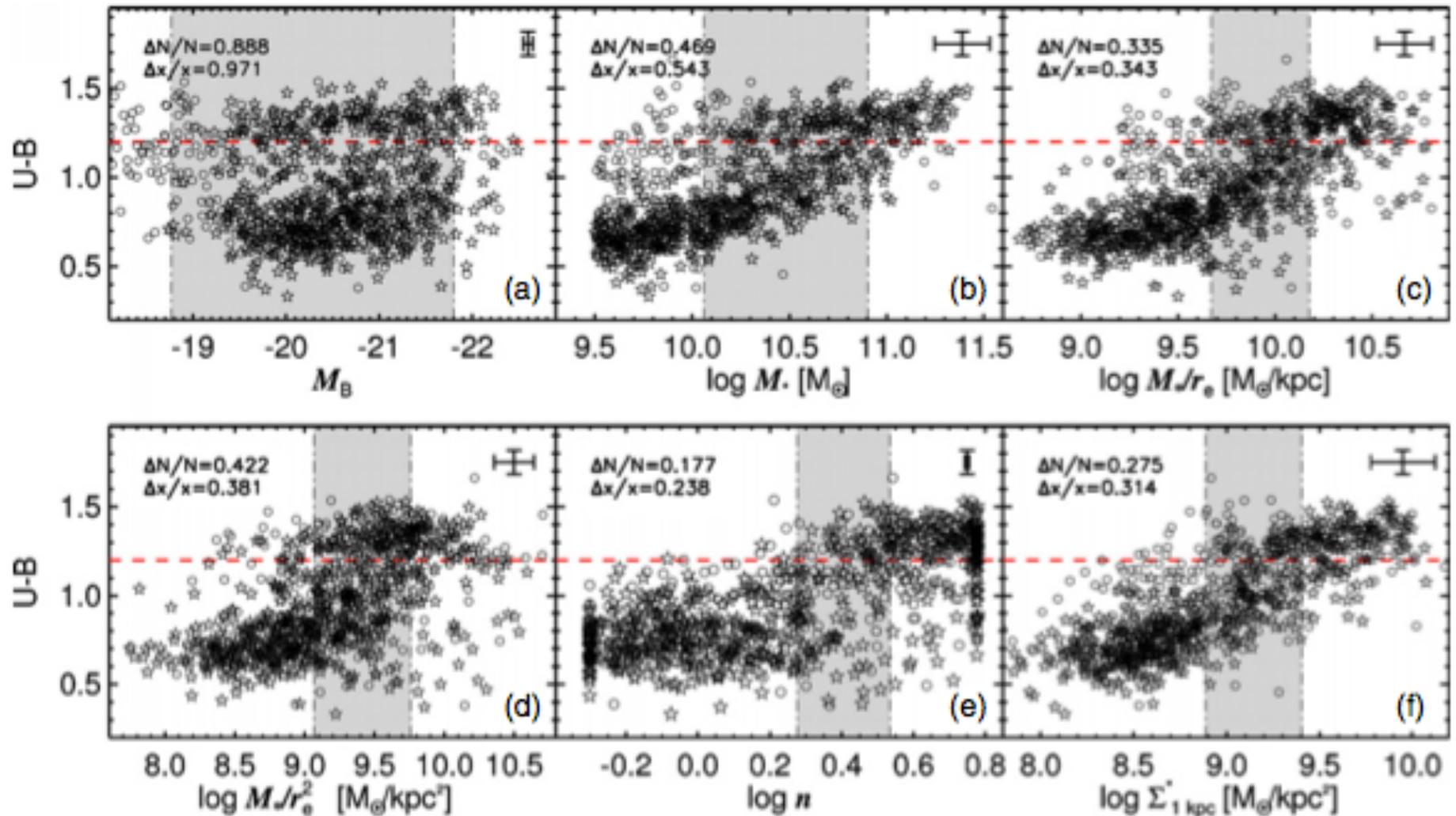


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## Cheung et al. 2012

Stellar mass and magnitude correlate poorly with quiescence  
Velocity dispersion, Surface density, Sersic index, projected density in 1kpc correlate well with quiescence

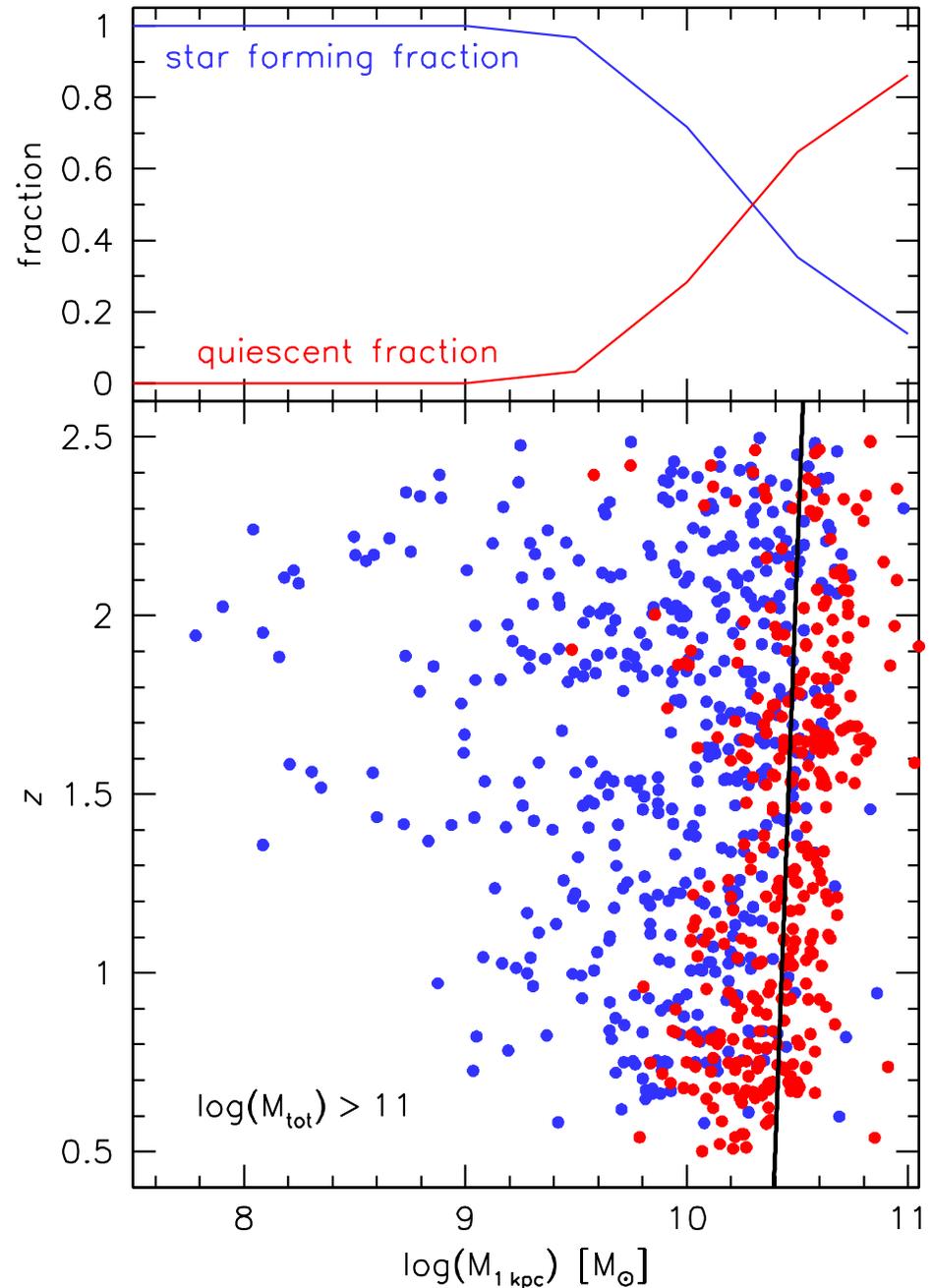


van Dokkum et al. 2014

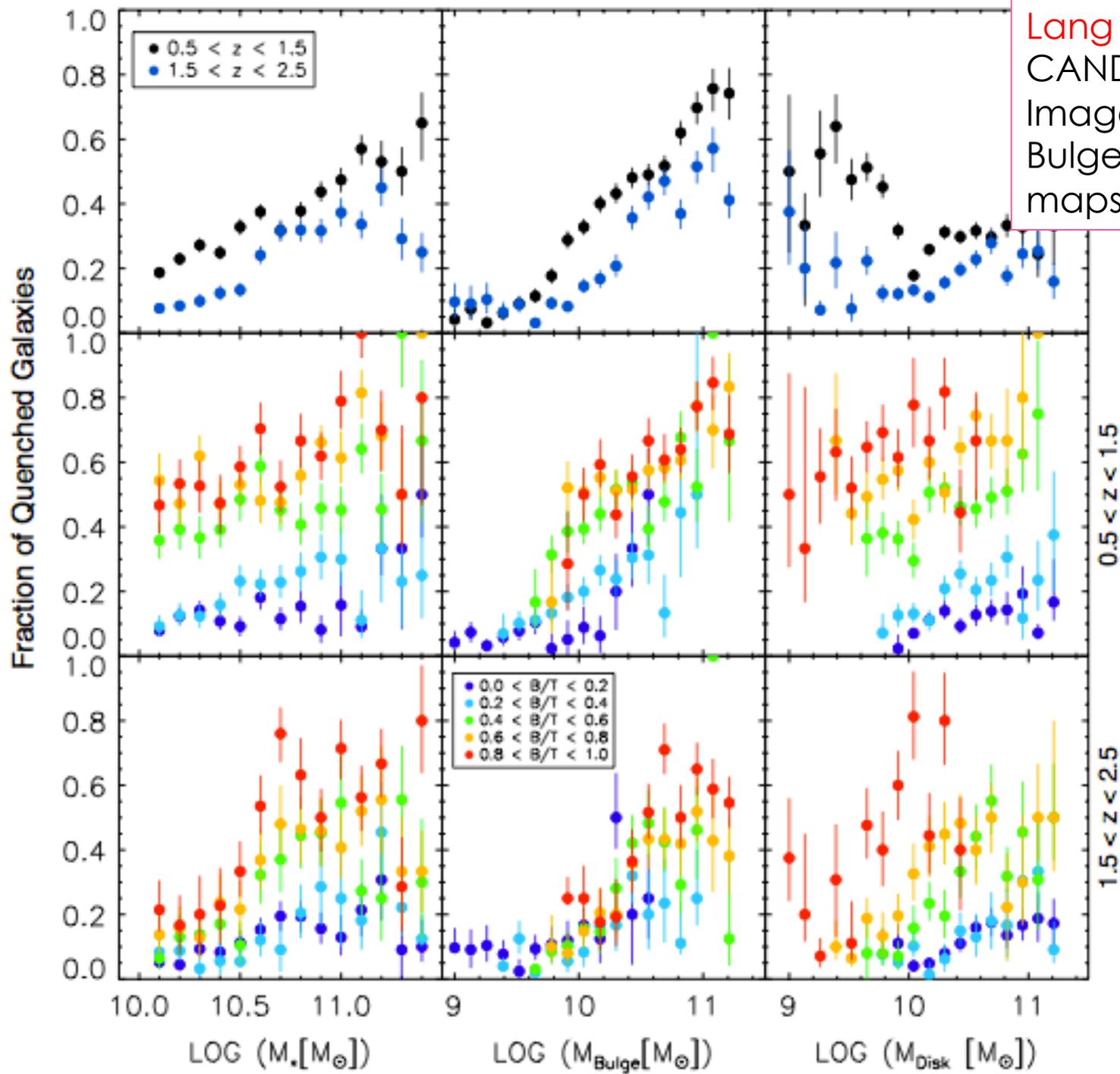
Estimated mass within 1 kpc  
sphere  
Galaxies with total mass  
above  $10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$

Quiescent fraction  
correlates with core mass....

7/15/14

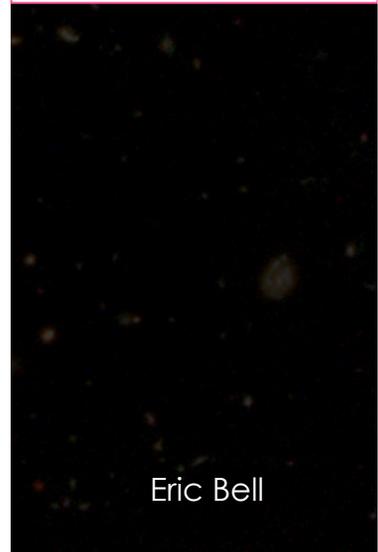


Lang et al 2014  
 CANDELS + 3D-HST  
 Images → mass maps  
 Bulge/disk fit to mass maps



Detailed demographics

Bulge mass correlates with quiescent fraction



# Observational overview

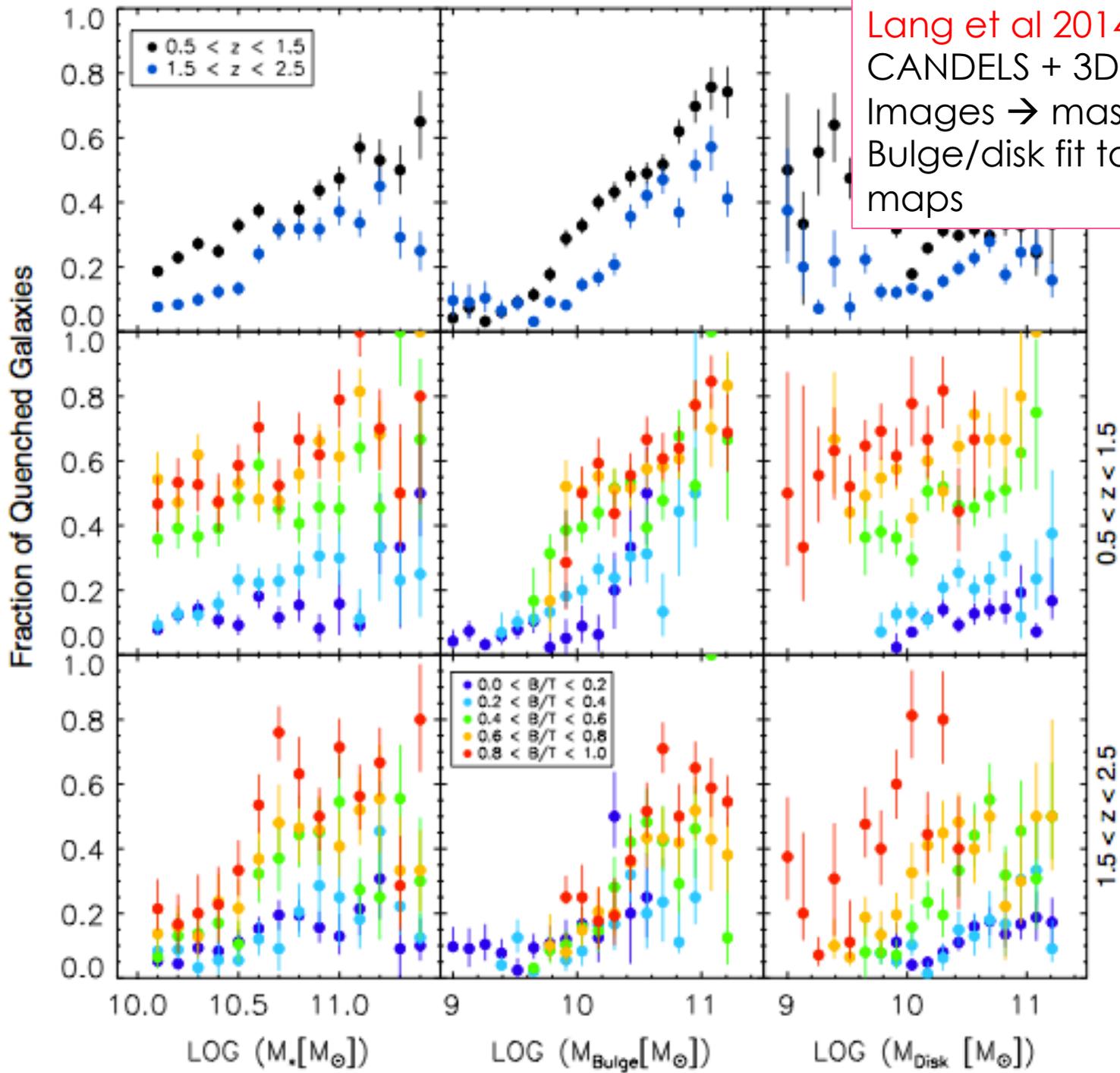
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## Weak stellar mass correlation

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

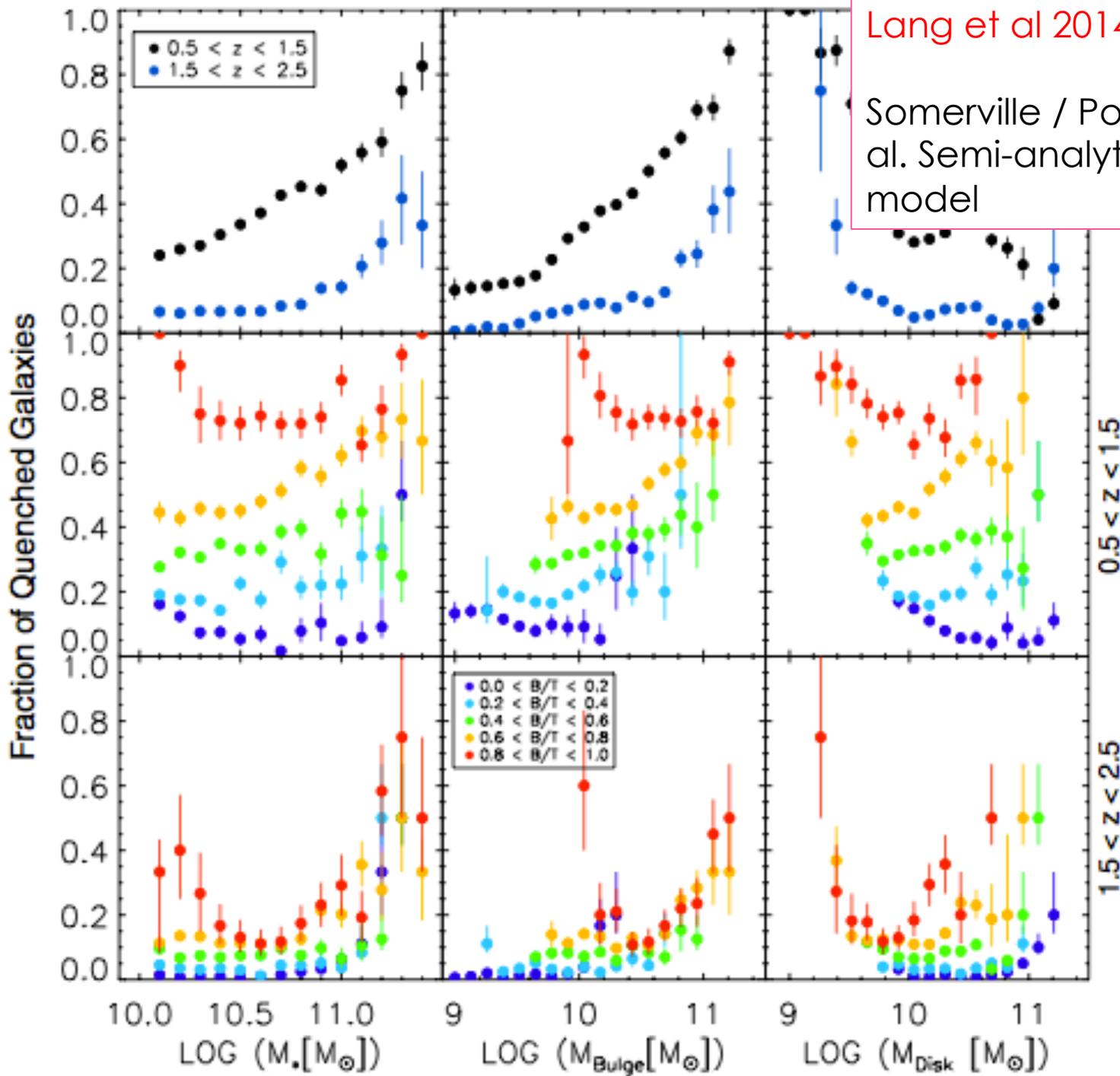
## Correlation with bulge or core mass / B/T / Sersic / core density

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



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





Lang et al 2014  
Somerville / Porter et al. Semi-analytic model



## 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

