

# Mapping Star Formation Histories of Early-Type Galaxies with Atlas<sub>3</sub>D



Richard McDermid

Macquarie University / Australian Astronomical Observatory

+ Atlas3D Team



# The Team

**Pls:** Michele Cappellari, Eric Emsellem, Davor Krajnović, Richard McDermid

#### Cols :

Katey Alatalo, Estelle Bayet, Leo Blitz, Maxime Bois, Frederic Bournaud, Martin Bureau, Alison Crocker, Roger Davies, Tim Davis, Tim de Zeeuw, Pierre-Alain Duc, Sadegh Khochfar, Harald Kuntschner, Pierre-Yves Lablanche, Raffaella Morganti, Thorsten Naab,Tom Oosterloo, Marc Sarzi, Nicholas Scott, Paolo Serra, Lisa Young, Anne-Marie Weijmans

Associates: Jesus Falcon-Barroso, Gijs Verdoes-Kleijn, Marie Martig, Remco van den Bosch, Glenn van de Ven

### Hierarchical Growth





# Atlas<sub>3</sub>D Project

Selection:

M<sub>K</sub> < -21.5 D < 42 Mpc |δ - 29| < 35° |b| > 15° Early-type Morphology

260 galaxies
<u>Volume-limited</u>
<u>Complete</u> in M<sub>K</sub>

- No colour cut
- Mass range: ~ 7×10<sup>9</sup> 5×10<sup>11</sup> M<sub>sun</sub>





# Multi- $\lambda$ Approach

- **SAURON** Large Program on WHT
- Single-dish CO survey of full sample (IRAM 30m)
- HI maps of ~150 northern galaxies with WSRT (excl. Virgo)

Lisa Young's talk

- CO interferometry of detections with CARMA
- *Photometry* multi-bands (INT, 2MASS, SDSS, deep=MegaCam)
- Archival data (2MASS, Chandra, XMM, GALEX, HST, Spitzer)





# **Multi-Discipline Approach**

- Stellar Populations, Star Formation Histories
- Dynamical modelling, Mass-to-Light ratios (JAM)
- Gas in multiple phases
- High-res numerical simulations of idealized mergers
- High-res RE-simulations of massive galaxies with full cosmology
- Semi Analytic Modelling

















Richard McDermid – IAU309, Vienna, July 7th, 2014









#### Mass-weighted average age and metallicity



### Mean Star Formation History with Galaxy Mass



### Mean Star Formation History with Galaxy Mass



### Star Formation History with Environment

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Star Formation History with Environment

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_0.jpeg)

### Virgo versus Non-Virgo

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Truncation of CO in Virgo

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

Davis et al. 2013a

## Local galaxy surface density

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

## Local galaxy surface density

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Fundamental Plane -> Mass Plane

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_0.jpeg)

### Mass-Size Plane

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **General** Picture

#### Cappellari et al. 2013b

![](_page_31_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Spatially-resolved picture

#### Kuntschner et al. 2010

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Spatially-resolved picture

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

Richard McDermid – IAU309, Vienna, July 7th, 2014

![](_page_34_Figure_0.jpeg)

### Conclusions

- Most massive ETGs form 90% of stars by z = 2
- Least massive ETGs form 90% of stars by z = 0.1
- Stars form quickest in denser environments
- At fixed mass:
  - Smaller galaxies are older, richer in metals and more alpha-enhanced
  - Larger galaxies form smooth sequence with spirals