

# The Build-up of Mass and Angular Momentum in Galaxies Across Morphology and Environment with SAMI

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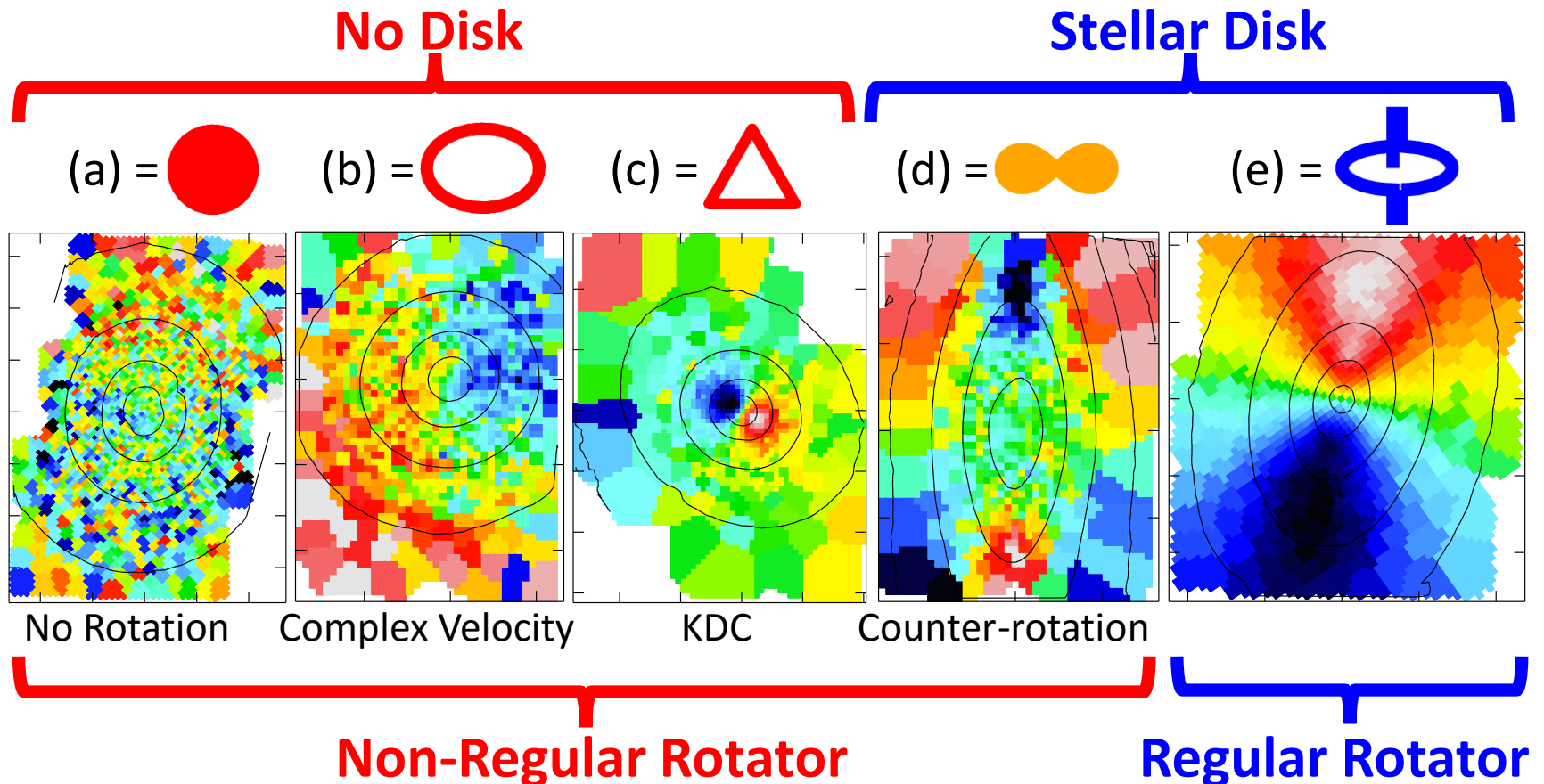
THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**SYDNEY**

Galaxy Evolution Across Time  
Paris, June 2017



**sami**  
galaxy survey

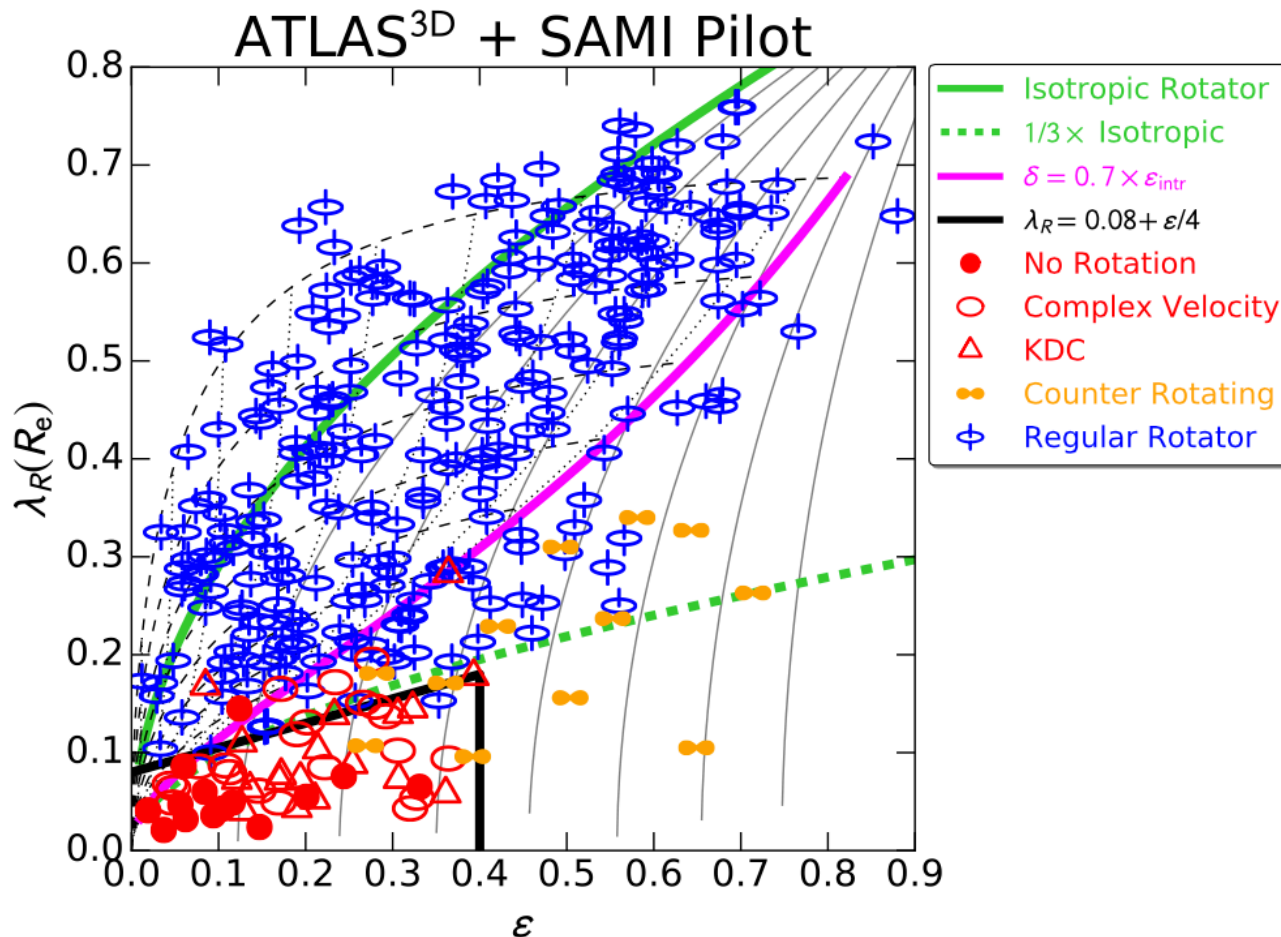
# majority of early-type galaxies have regular 2D velocity fields



ATLAS<sup>3D</sup> Krajnović+ 2011; Cappellari 2016

# ATLAS<sup>3D</sup> results suggest two kinematic families:

- 1) ~85% nearly oblate fast-rotators &
- 2) ~15% slow rotators with complex dynamical structures



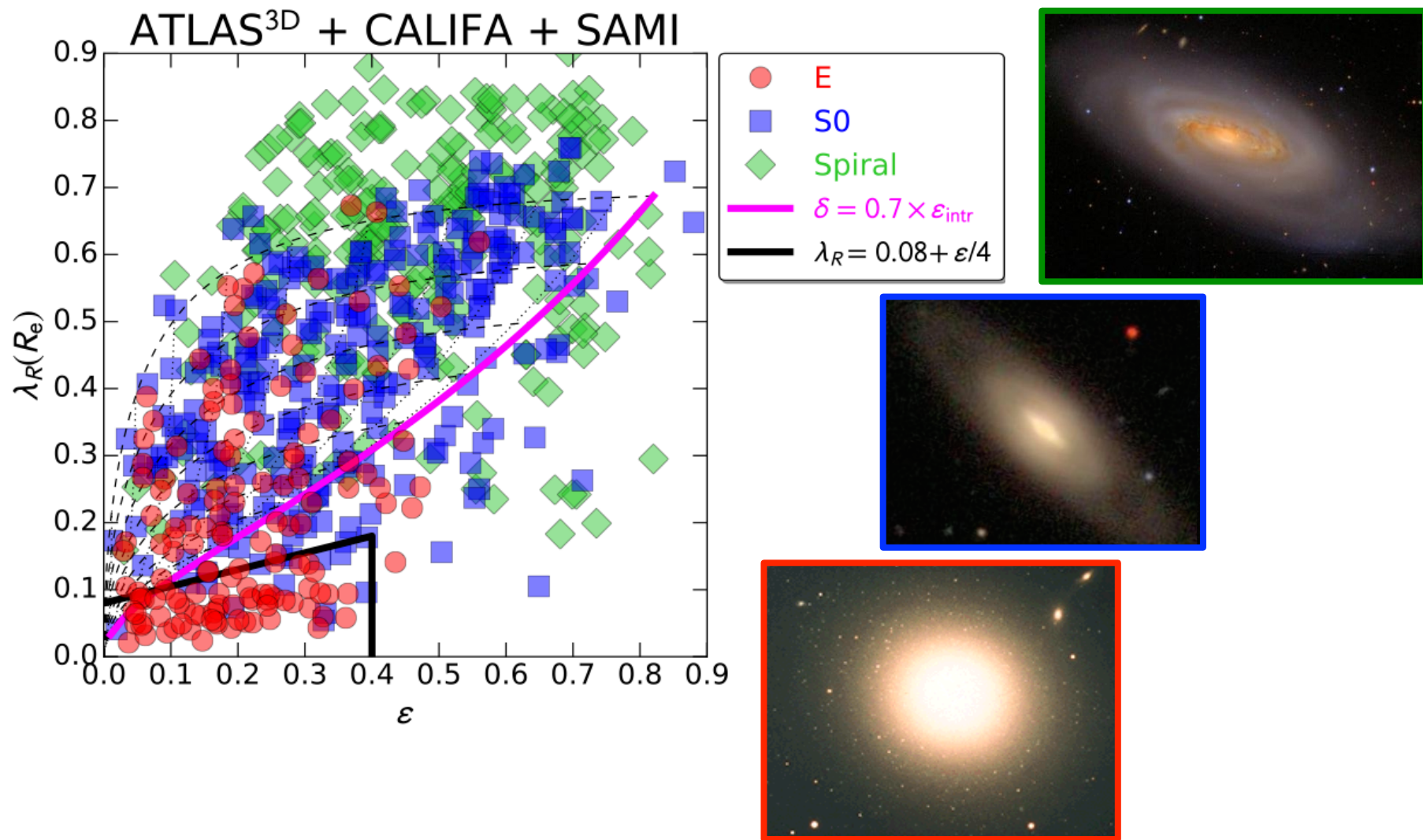
Cappellari 2016  
Emsellem+ 2011  
Fogarty+ 2015

$$\lambda \equiv \frac{J|E|^{1/2}}{GM^{5/2}}$$

$$\lambda_R \equiv \frac{\langle R|V| \rangle}{\langle R\sqrt{V^2 + \sigma^2} \rangle}$$

= Proxy for spin parameter.  
Characterises overall  
importance of angular  
momentum relative to  
random motion.

# Link between morphology and kinematic structure?



Cappellari 2016; Fogarty+ 2015; Fal on-Barroso+2015



What are the physical processes responsible for galaxy transformations?

How does mass and angular momentum build up?

How do we dissect the assembly history of individual galaxies?

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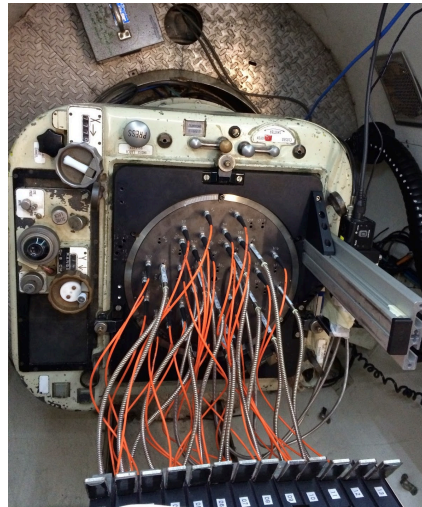
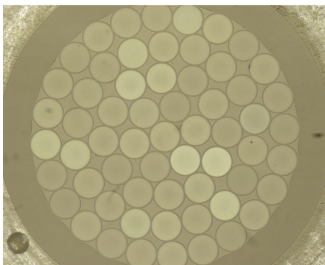
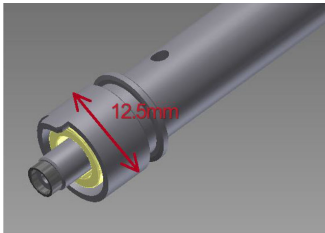


- The Sydney-AAO Multi-object Integral field spectrograph (Croom et al. 2012).
- 1 degree diameter field-of-view.
- 13 x 61 fibre IFUs using hexabundles (Bland-Hawthorn et al. 2011; Bryant et al. 2014).
- Fused fibre bundles; high fill factor, 75%.
- 15" diameter IFUs, 1.6" diameter fibres.
- Feeds AAT's ground-based AAOmega spectrograph.
- Wavelength coverage/resolution:
  - Blue: 3700-5800A,  $R \sim 1800$ ,  $\sigma = 70 \text{ km/s}$
  - Red: 6300-7400A,  $R \sim 4260$ ,  $\sigma = 30 \text{ km/s}$

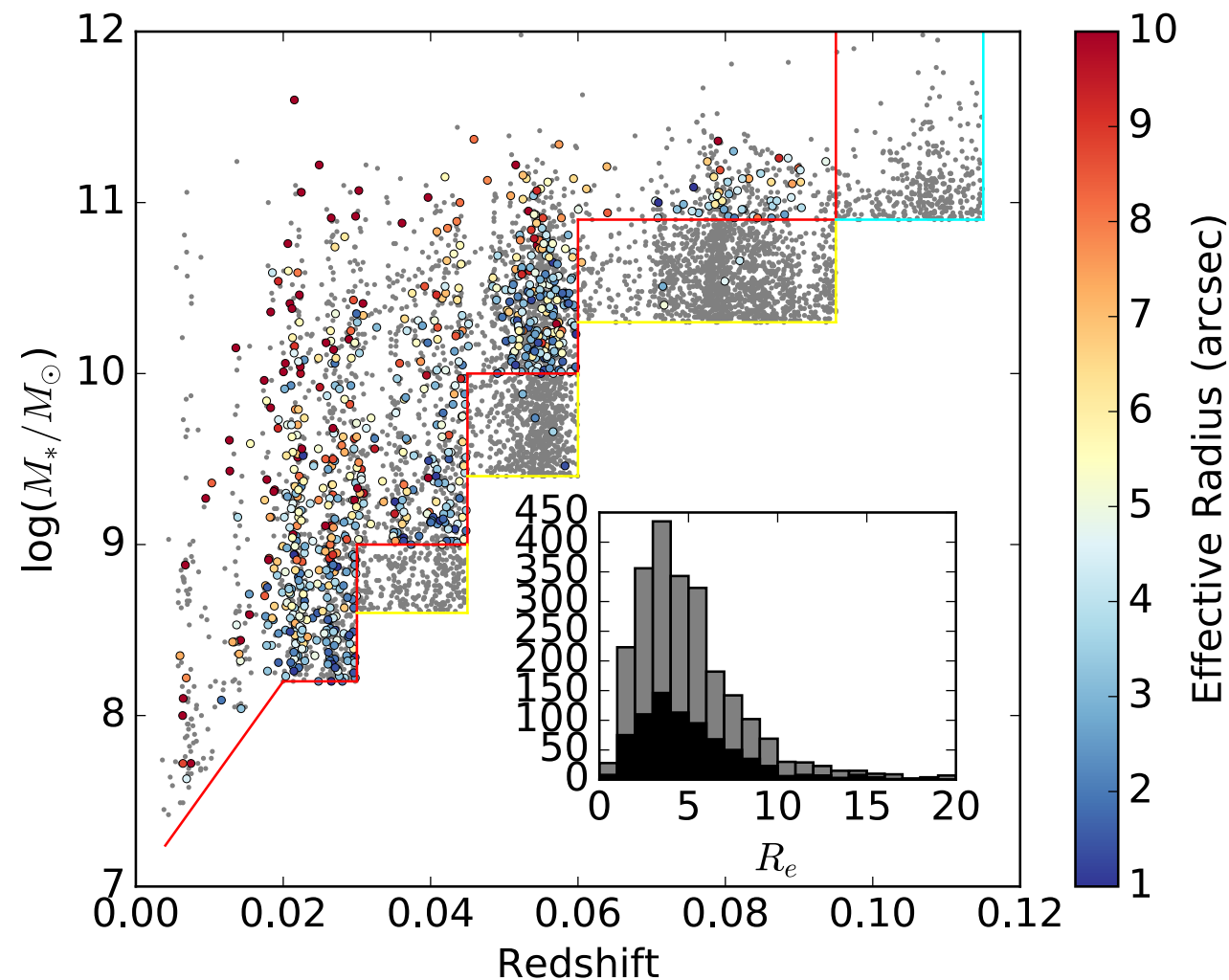
- Total of ~200 nights, due to complete in mid-2018.
- Primary fields using GAMA (Driver et al. 2010)
  - Robust group/pairs catalogue (Robotham et al. 2011).
  - GALEX, SDSS, VST, UKIDSS, VISTA, WISE, Herschel imaging.
- HI 21cm from ALFALFA (half the area), and in the future ASKAP.
- 8 clusters targeted (~800 gals) – (Owers et al. 2017)

## Coming Soon: Data Release 1

**772 galaxies, reduced spectral cubes, emission-line & star-formation maps**



# SAMI Galaxy Survey Target Selection



- Median major axis  $R_e=4.4''$  (10-90% range 1.8-9.4'')
- IFU samples to median  $1.7R_e$ .
- $\sim 2/3$  of galaxies in GAMA group cat (Robotham+11).

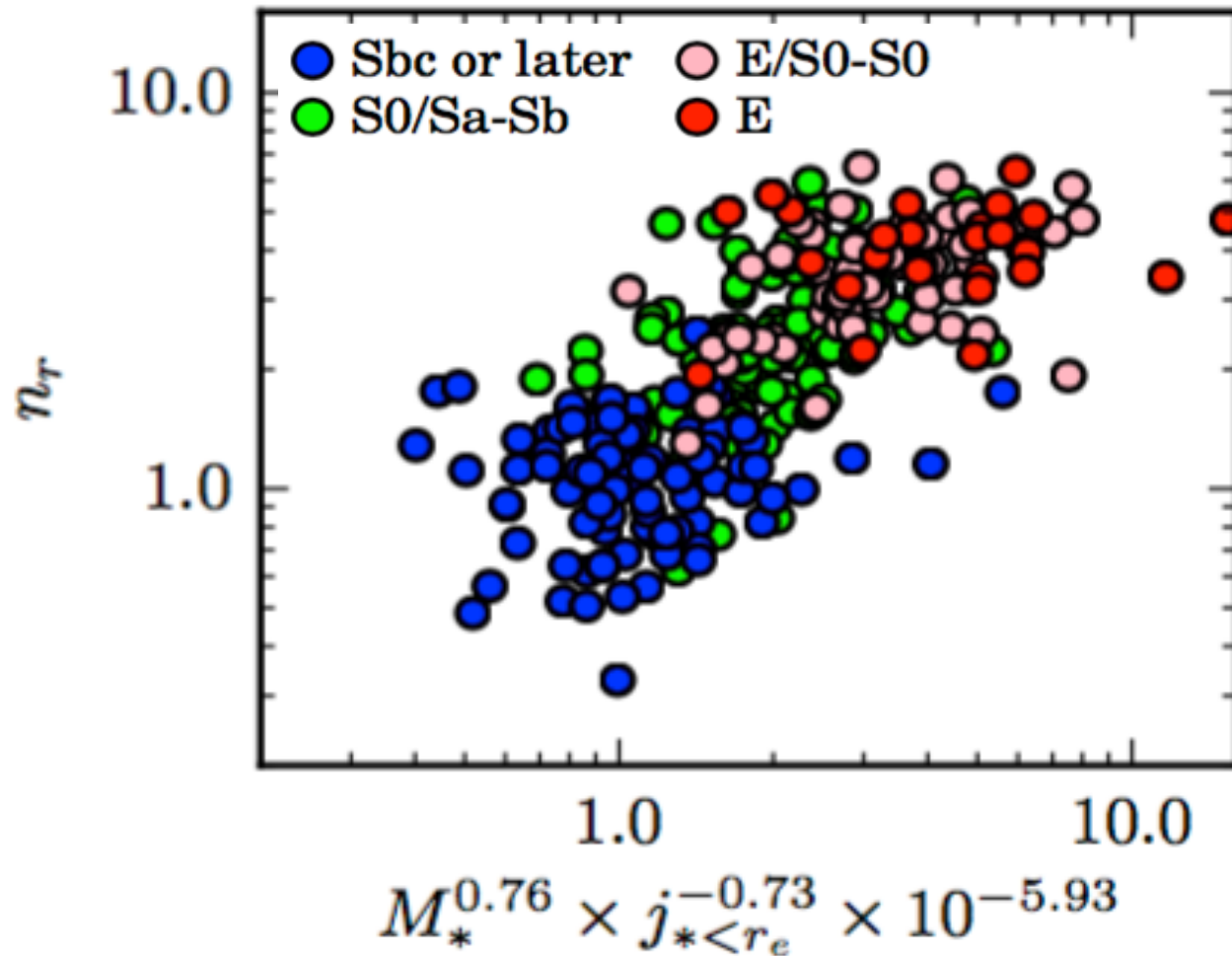




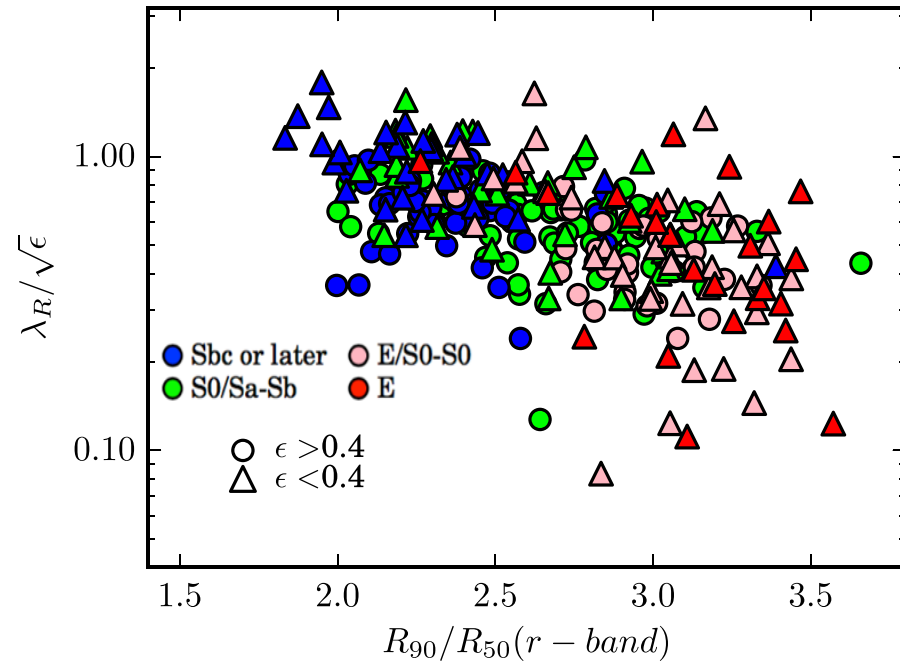
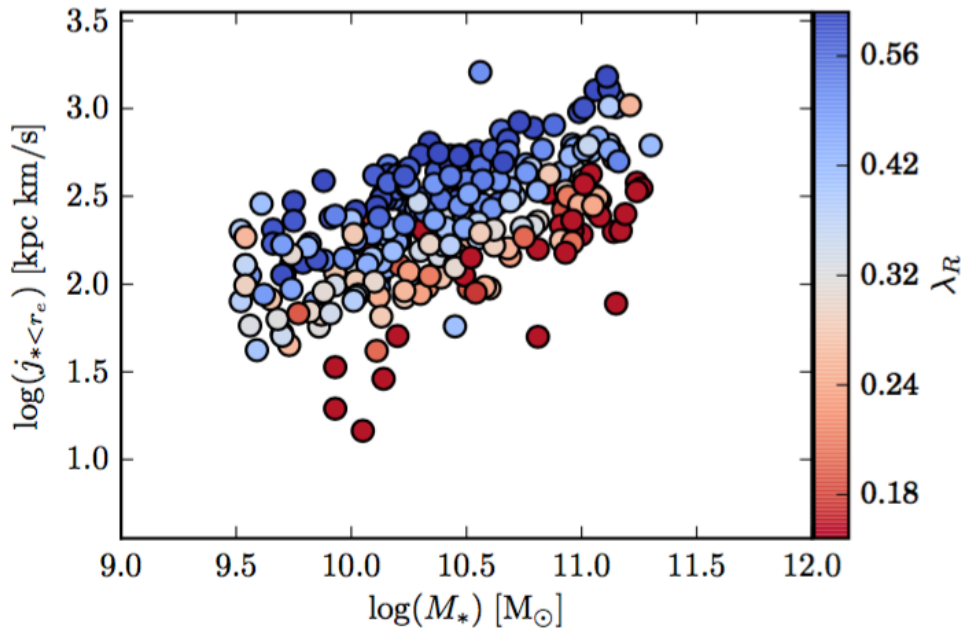
# The diversity of SAMI science so far

- **Kinematics and Angular Momentum** – Fogarty++ 2014; Fogarty++ 2015; Cecil++ 2016; Oh++ 2016; **Cortese++ 2016; van de Sande++ 2017**; Bloom++ 2017a, Bassett++ 2017; Taranu++ 2017; **Brough++ 2017; Foster++ 2017.**
- **Stellar populations** – **Scott++ 2017**
- **Scaling relations** – Cortese++ 2014; Scott++2015, Bloom++ 2017b
- **Winds and outflows** – Fogarty++ 2012; Ho++ 2014; Ho++ 2016
- **Star formation** – Richards++ 2014; Richards++ 2016; Schaefer++ 2017a; Federrath++ 2017; Schaefer++ 2017b; Zhou++ 2017, Medling++ 2017
- **AGN** – Allen++ 2015.
- **Instrument/Survey** – Croom++2012; Sharp++2015; Allen++2015; Bryant++2015; Owers++ 2017; Green++ 2017

# Galaxies of all types lie on a plane relating mass, angular momentum and stellar-light distribution (Cortese et al. 2016)



# large-scale morphology of a galaxy is likely regulated by its mass and dynamical state (Cortese+16)



The correlation between the offset from the  $M_*$ - $j$  relation and spin parameter  $\lambda_R$  shows that at fixed  $M_*$  the contribution of ordered motions to dynamical support varies by  $>3x$

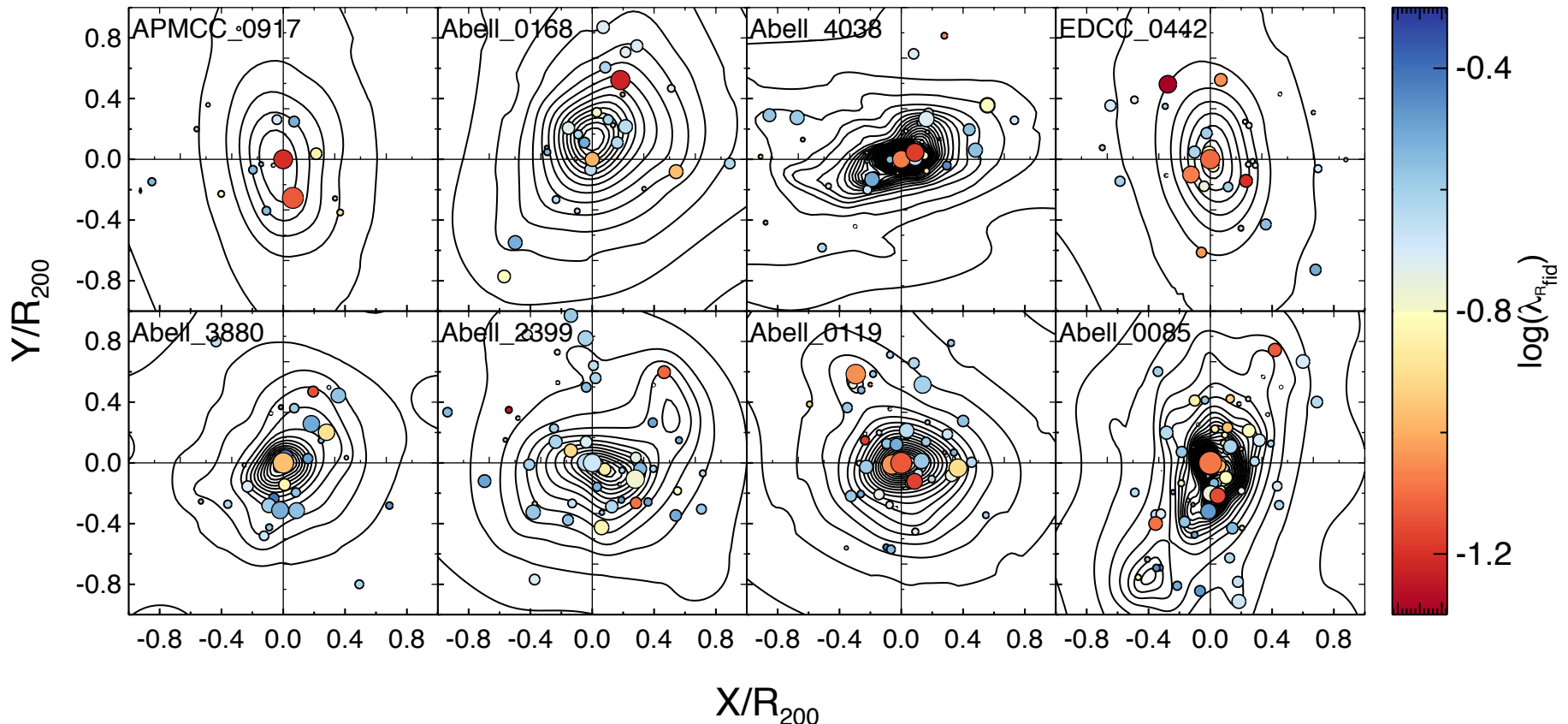
Late *and* Early-type fast-rotators form a continuous class in terms of their kinematic properties



# The role of environment in building slow rotators

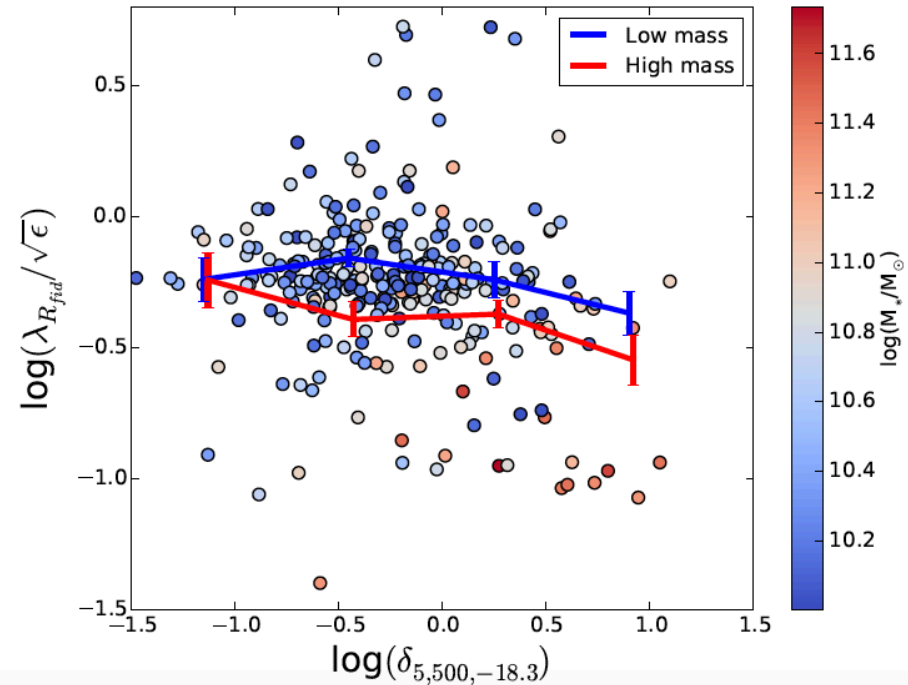
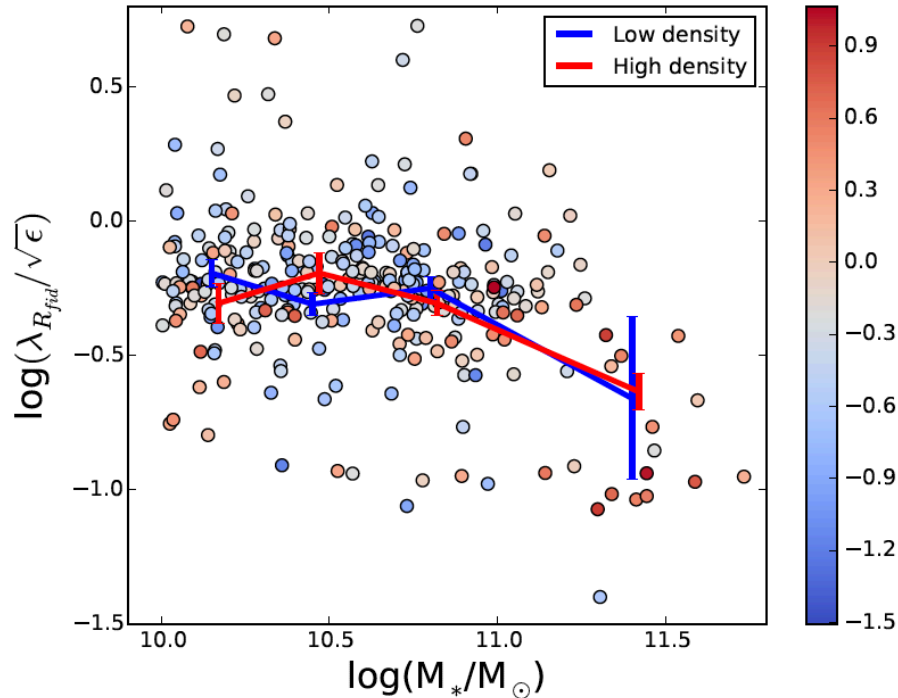
- Increased fraction of slow rotators in cluster centres  
(Cappellari et al. 2011b; Cappellari 2013; Houghton et al. 2013; D'Eugenio et al. 2013; Scott et al. 2014; Fogarty et al. 2014).

(Brough+17)





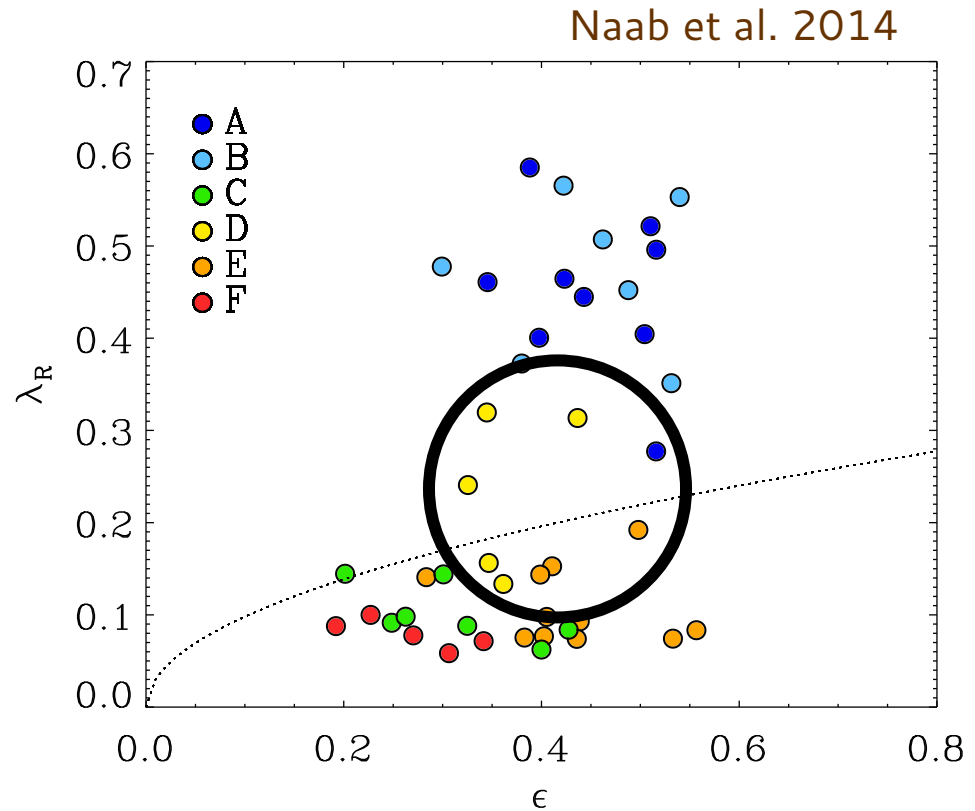
# Fraction of slow rotators correlates stronger with stellar mass than environment (Brough+17)



- The cluster kinematic morphology-density relationship likely due to mass segregation via dynamical friction.
- Also recently seen in ATLAS3D+MASSIVE (Veale et al. 2017).

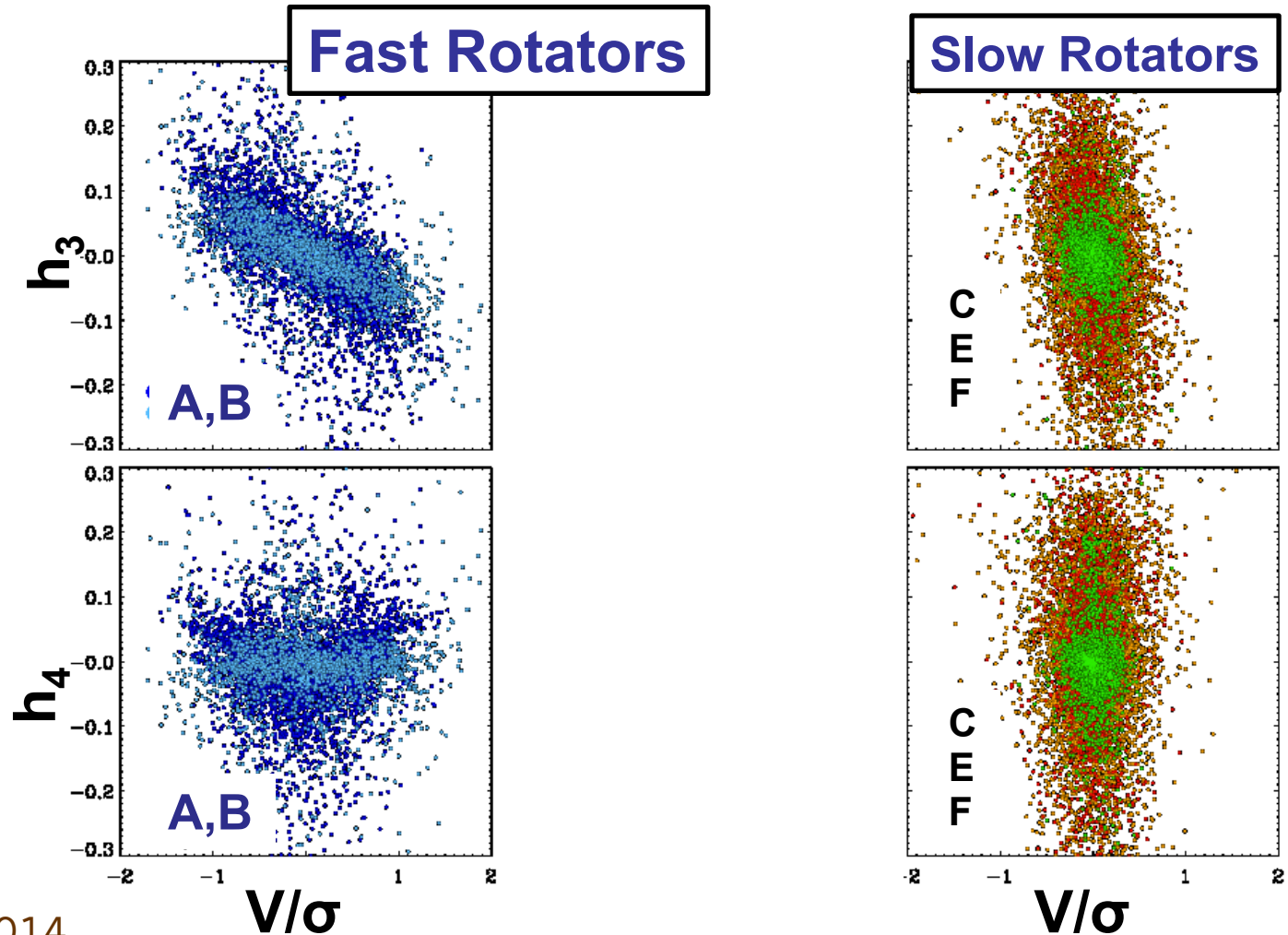
# Hydro Simulations suggest that galaxies with similar $\lambda_{re} - \epsilon$ values can have very different assembly histories

- A.** FRs with **gas-rich** minor-mergers
- B.** FRs with late **gas-rich** major mergers.
- D.** FRs with late **gas-poor** major mergers.
- C. E. F.** Slow rotators



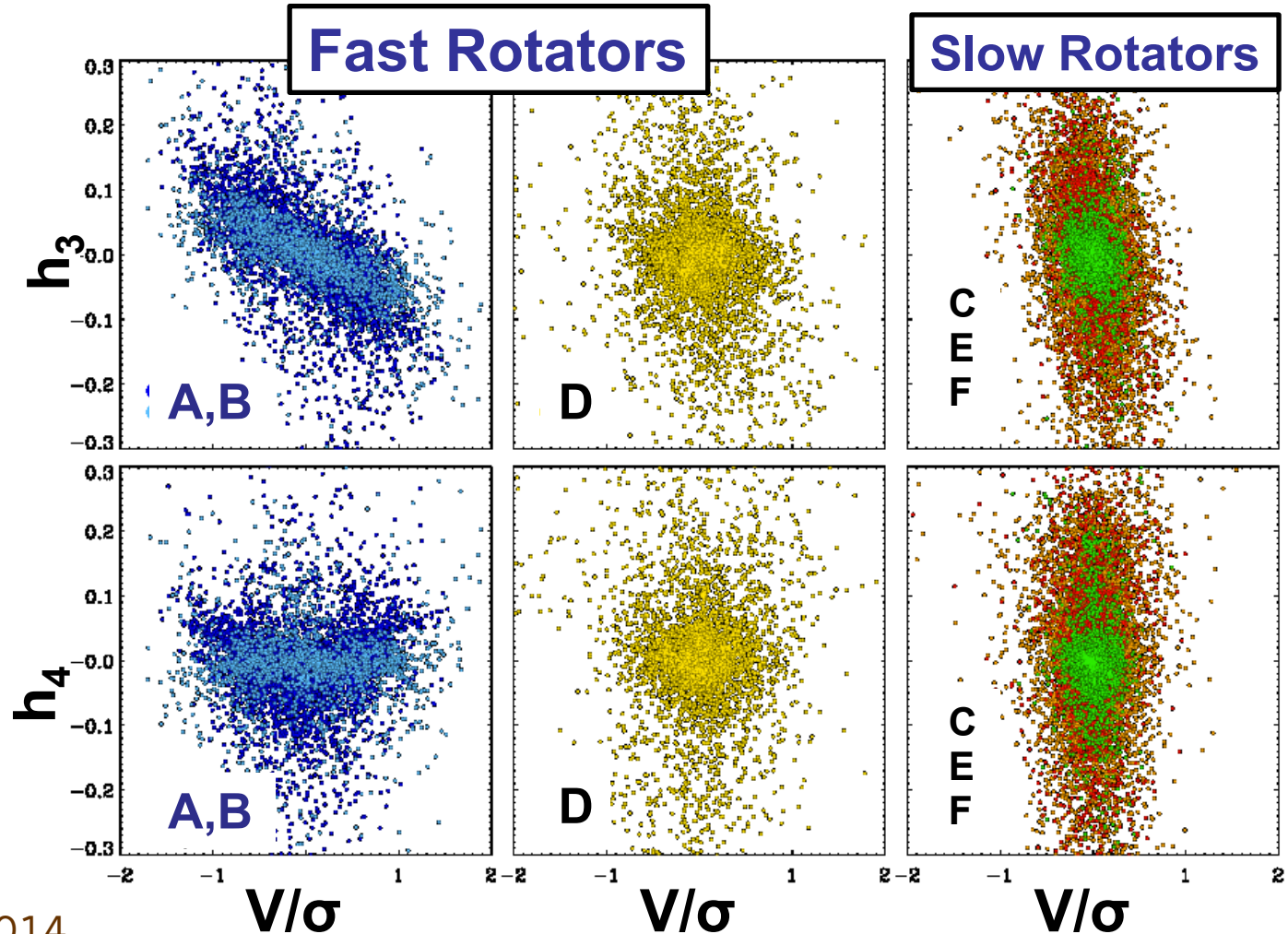
To better understand the assembly and merger history of individual galaxies, we have to study high-order kinematic features.

# FRs with gas-rich mergers show a strong $h_3-(v/\sigma)$ anti-correlation



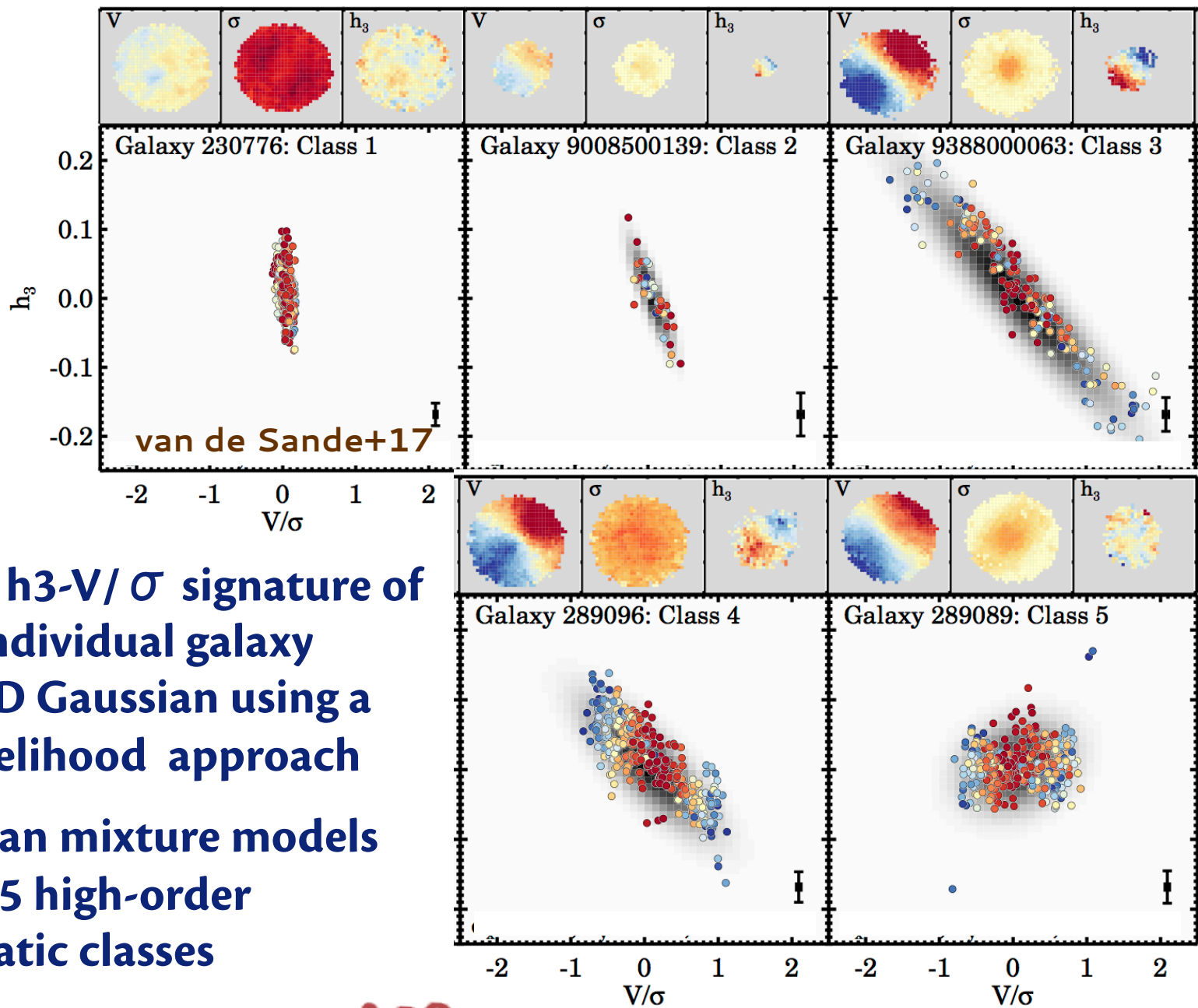
Naab et al. 2014

FRs with gas-rich mergers show a strong  $h_3$ -( $v/\sigma$ ) anti-correlation; **FRs with gas-poor mergers do not**



Naab et al. 2014

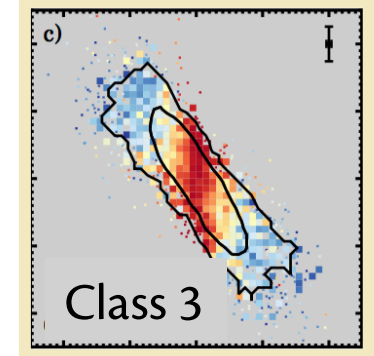
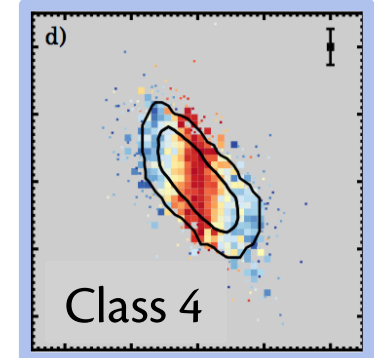
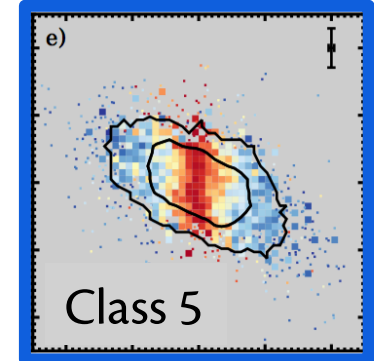
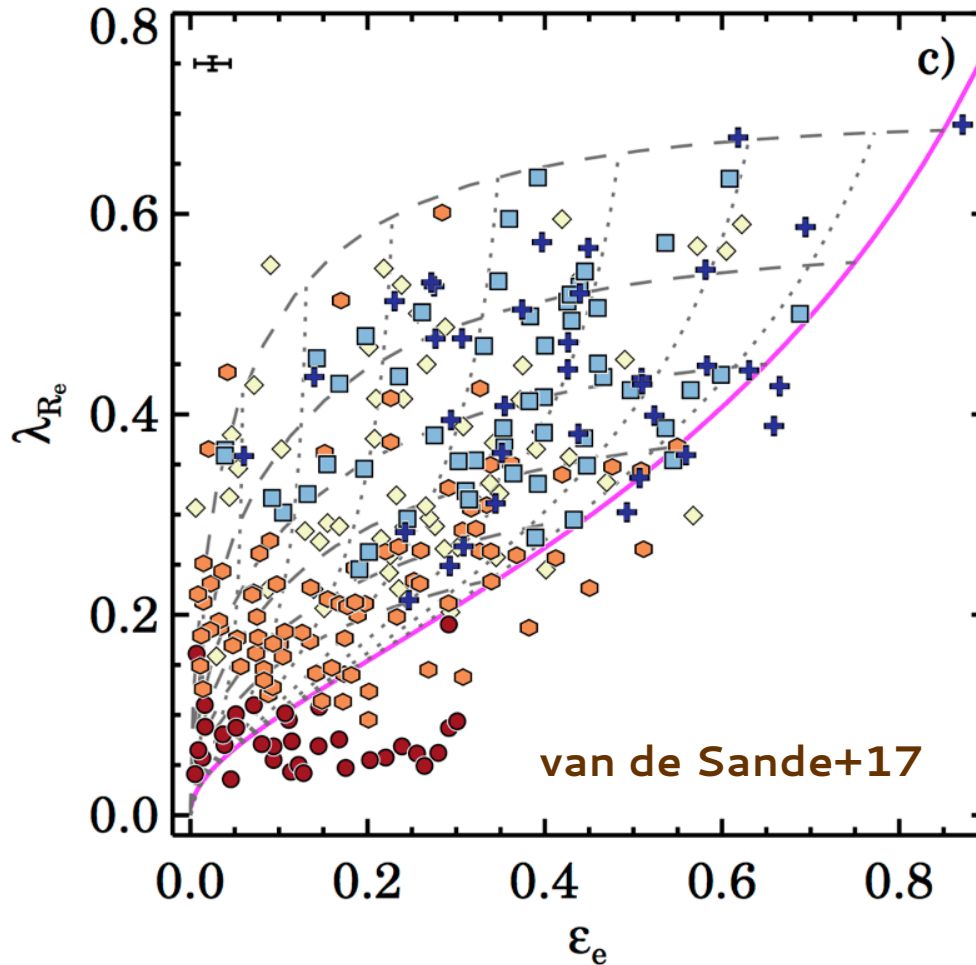
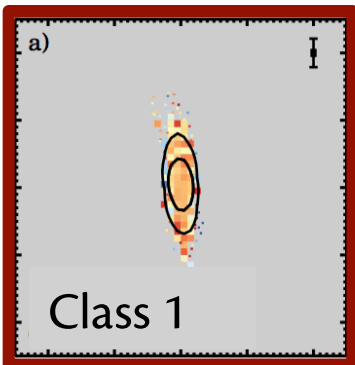
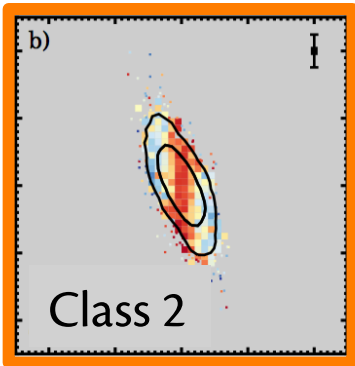




Model  $h_3$ - $V/\sigma$  signature of each individual galaxy with 2D Gaussian using a log-likelihood approach

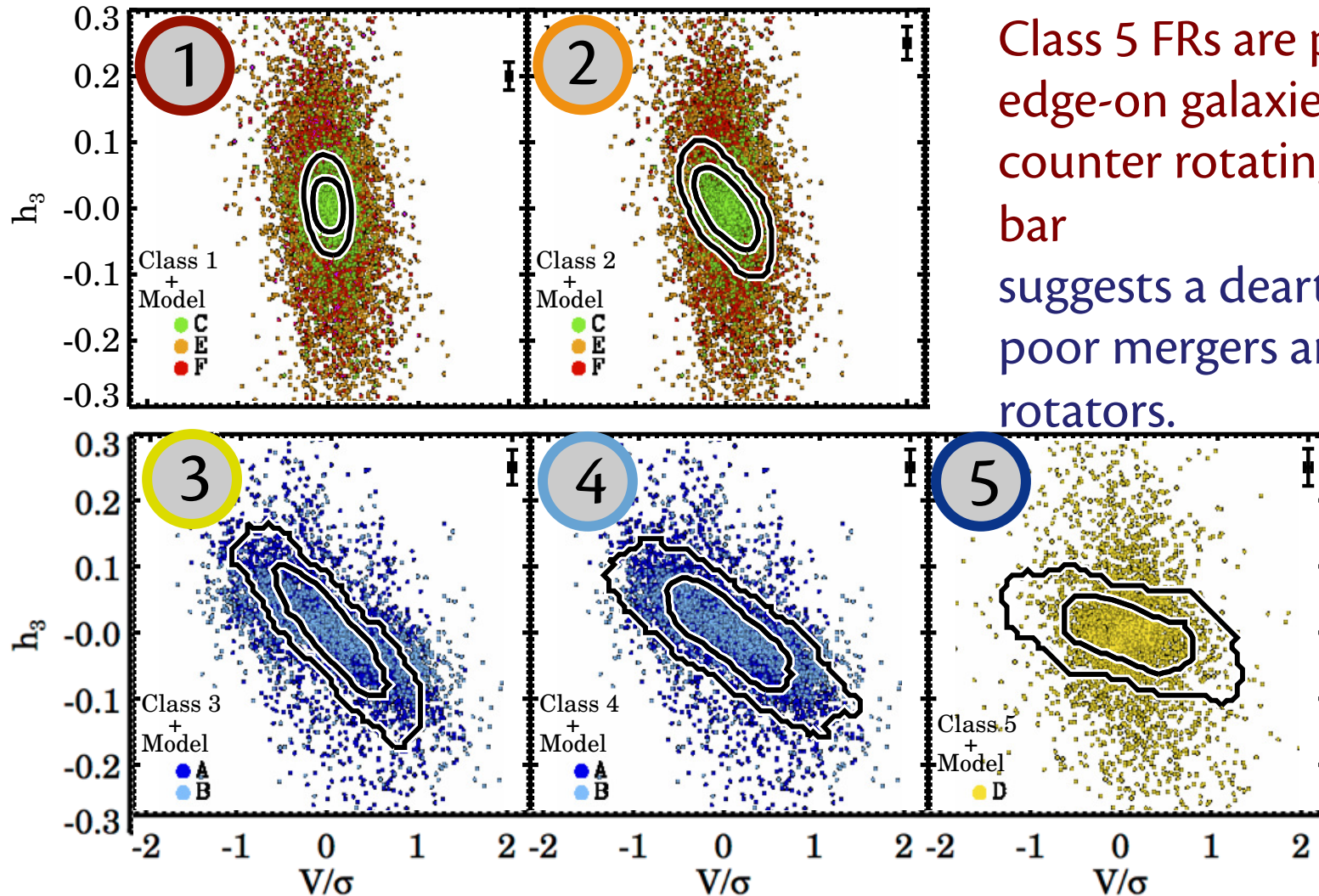
Gaussian mixture models reveal 5 high-order kinematic classes

# Galaxies with similar $\lambda_{re} - \epsilon$ values can show different $h_3 - V / \sigma$ signatures



# Revisiting galaxy classification through high-order stellar kinematics with SAMI

van de Sande+17



Class 5 FRs are probably edge-on galaxies with counter rotating disc or bar suggests a dearth of gas-poor mergers among fast rotators.

# Take Home Message



- IFS surveys (SAMI, MaNGA, CALIFA, ATLAS<sup>3D</sup>, MASSIVE) are now mass-producing 2D spatially resolved stellar population and kinematic measurements in galaxies ( $N > 2500$ )
- **SAMI Galaxy Surveys highlighted here today:**
  - Galaxies of all types lie on a plane relating mass, angular momentum and stellar-light distribution (Cortese+16)
  - Fraction of slow rotators correlates stronger with stellar mass than environment (Brough+17)
  - Galaxies with similar  $\lambda_{re}-\epsilon$  values can show different  $h_3-V/\sigma$  signatures that can be linked to their individual assembly history (van de Sande+17)