

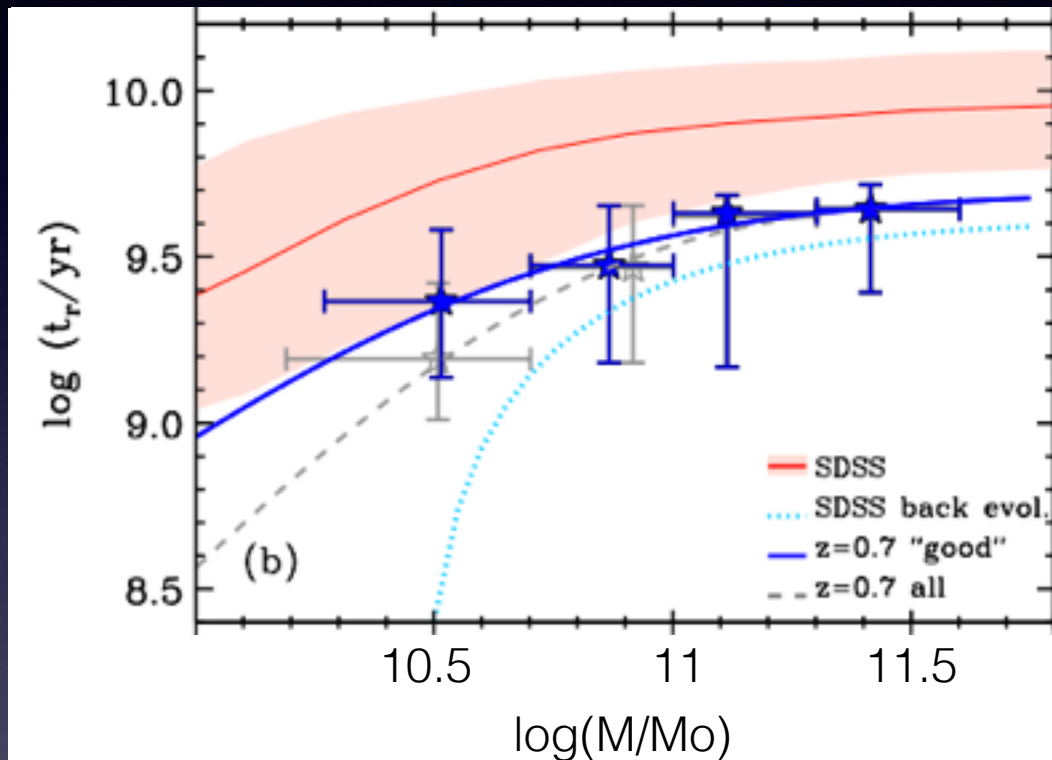


The star formation histories of galaxies in different environments

Camilla Pacifici - *Yonsei University Observatory*
Seulhee Oh, Sukyoung Yi

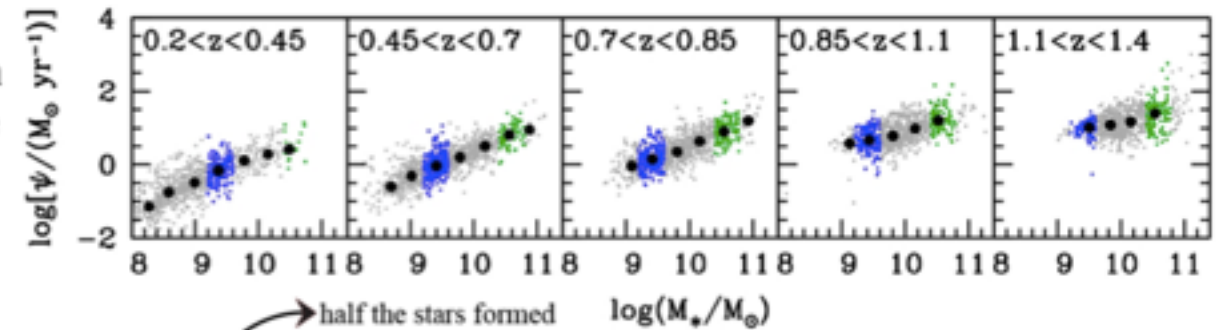
Idea and motivation

- What is the main driver of galaxy evolution?

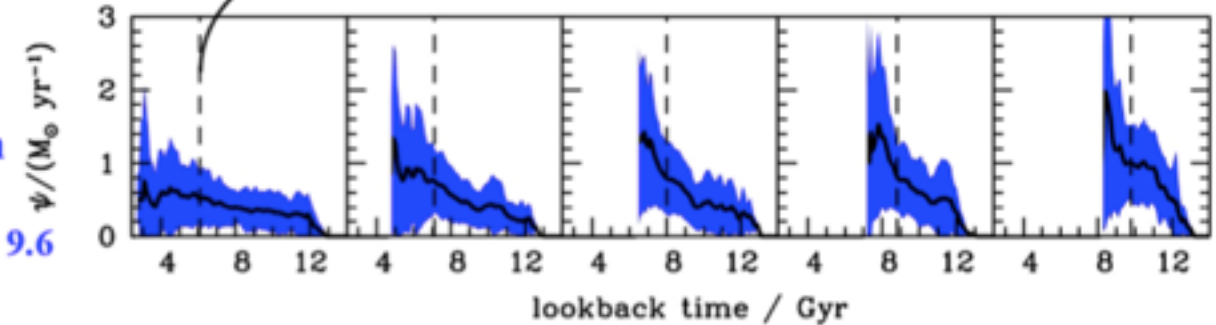


Gallazzi et al. (2014)

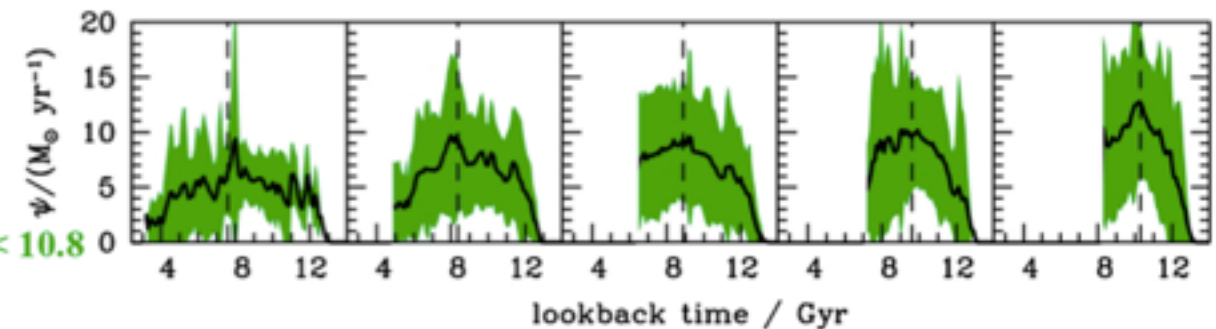
Star Formation
Main Sequence
in z bins



Average
Star Formation
Histories for
 $9.2 < M_*(M_\odot) < 9.6$



Average
Star Formatin
Histories for
 $10.4 < M_*(M_\odot) < 10.8$



Pacifici et al. (2013)

Idea and motivation

- What is the main driver of galaxy evolution?
- What drives the quenching of star-forming galaxies?

“Reproducing the observations requires a mechanisms that suppresses accretion in a fraction of galaxies but not in all galaxies, with the fraction itself increasing from intermediate to high masses”

(Keres et al. 2009)

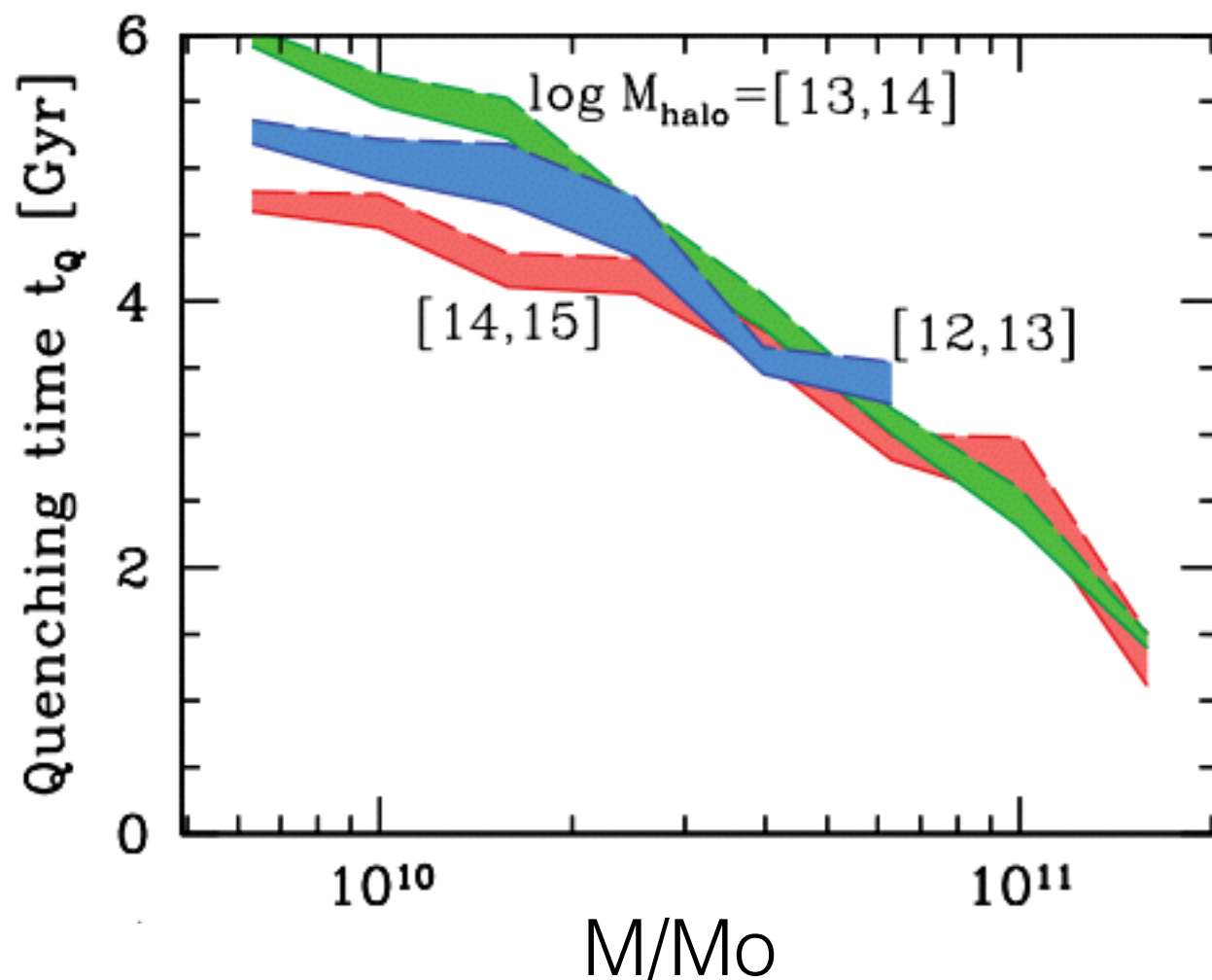
feedback from AGNs (Dekel & Silk 1986)

quasar- and starburst-driven winds (Di Matteo et al. 2005)

major mergers (Toomre 1977)

Idea and motivation

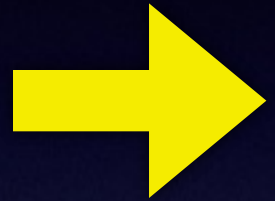
- What is the main driver of galaxy evolution?
- What drives the quenching of star-forming galaxies?
- How long do they take to quench?
- Does environment play a role?



(Wetzel et al. 2013)

Modelling approach

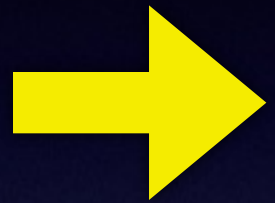
models are required to relate observables to physical parameters



build library of galaxy spectra which can best reproduce a wide range of observables

Modelling approach

models are required to relate observables to physical parameters



build library of galaxy spectra which can best reproduce a wide range of observables

star formation and chemical enrichment **histories**

+

emission by the **stars**

+

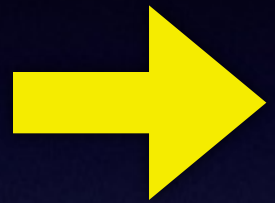
emission by the **gas**

+

effect of the **dust**

Modelling approach

models are required to relate observables to physical parameters



build library of galaxy spectra which can best reproduce a wide range of observables

Appeal to state-of-the-art models to include:

- physically motivated SF and chemical enrichment histories (from simulations)
- latest progress in the spectral modeling of stellar populations
- contamination of stellar emission by nebular emission
- more sophisticated prescriptions for attenuation by dust

(comprehensive range of parameters to account for models uncertainties)

Dataset

UV **GALEX**

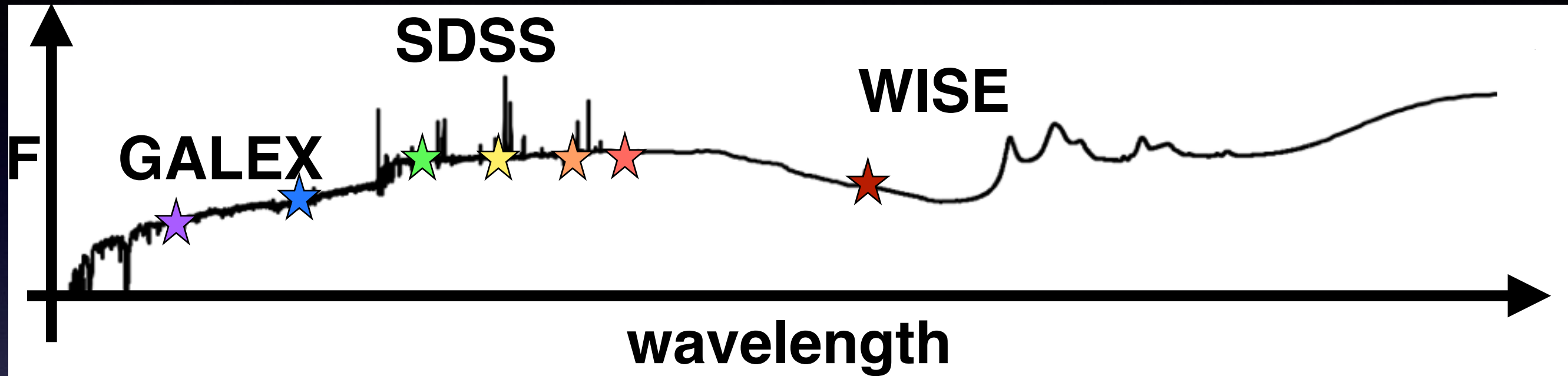
griz **SDSS**

3.6 micron **WISE**

optical **emission lines**

density informations

Dataset



UV **GALEX**

griz **SDSS**

3.6 micron **WISE**

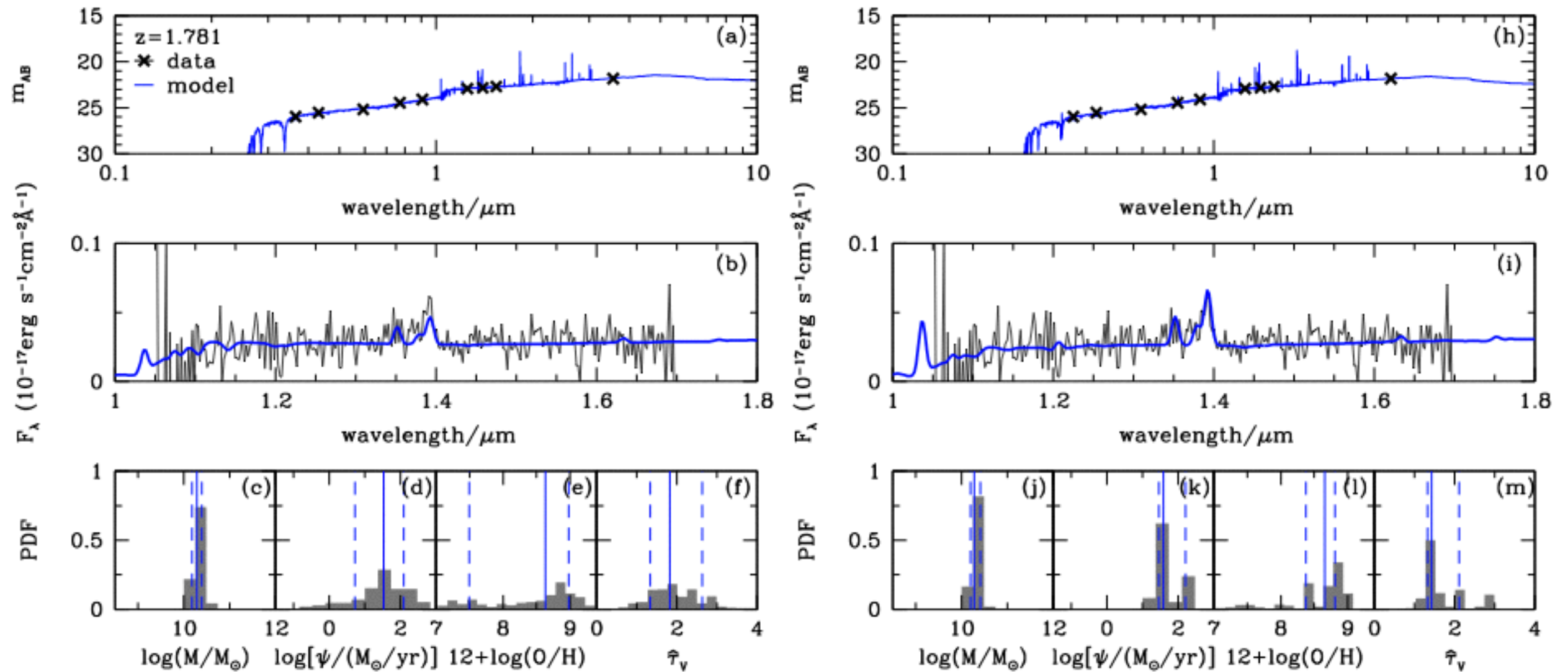
optical **emission lines**

density informations

~70,000 galaxies

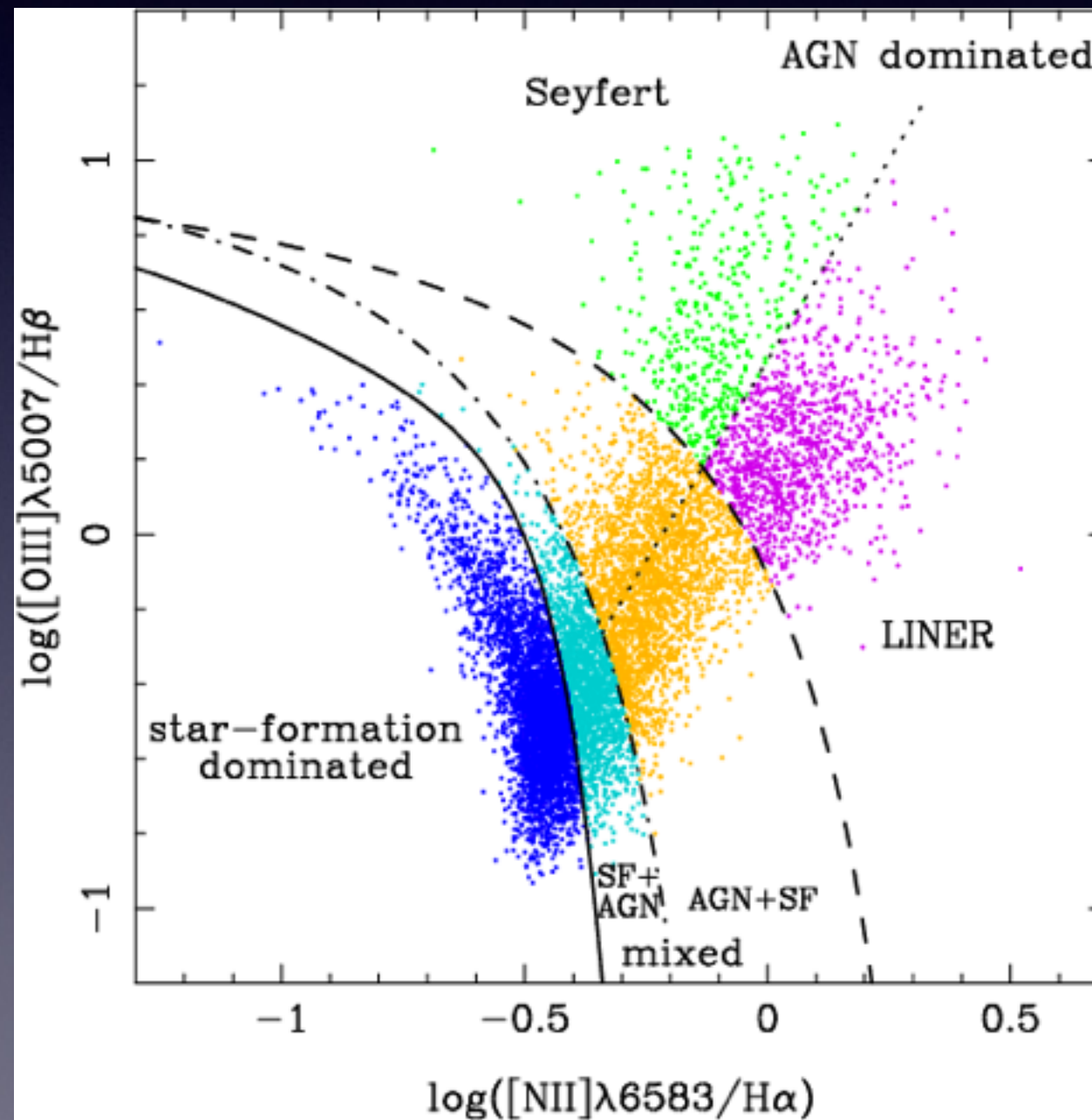
Dataset

the importance of emission lines



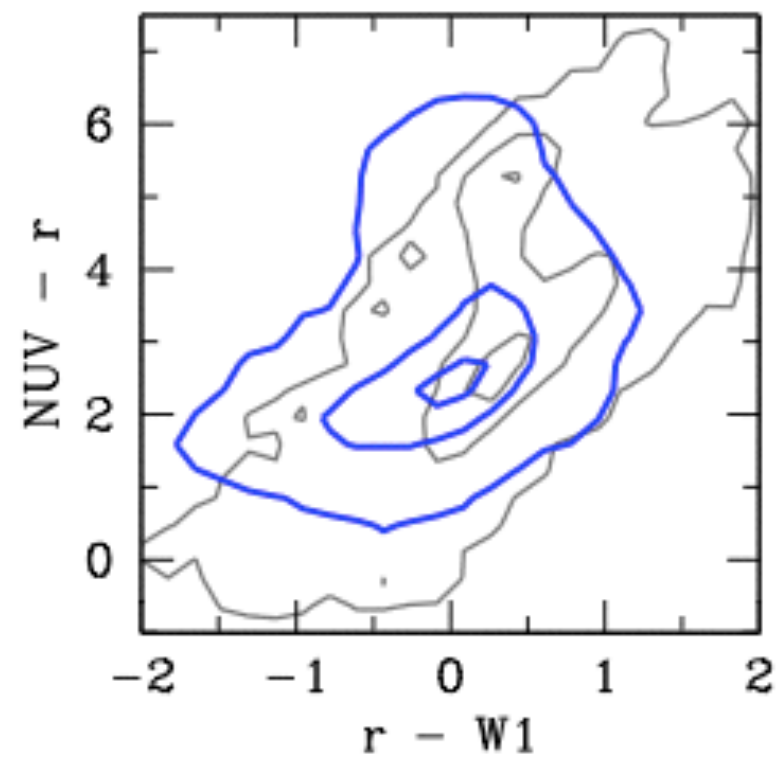
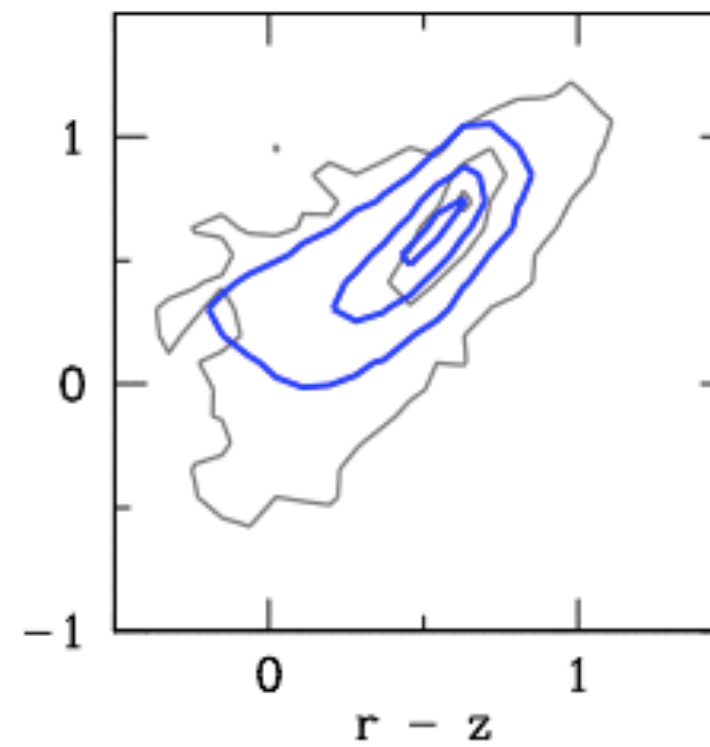
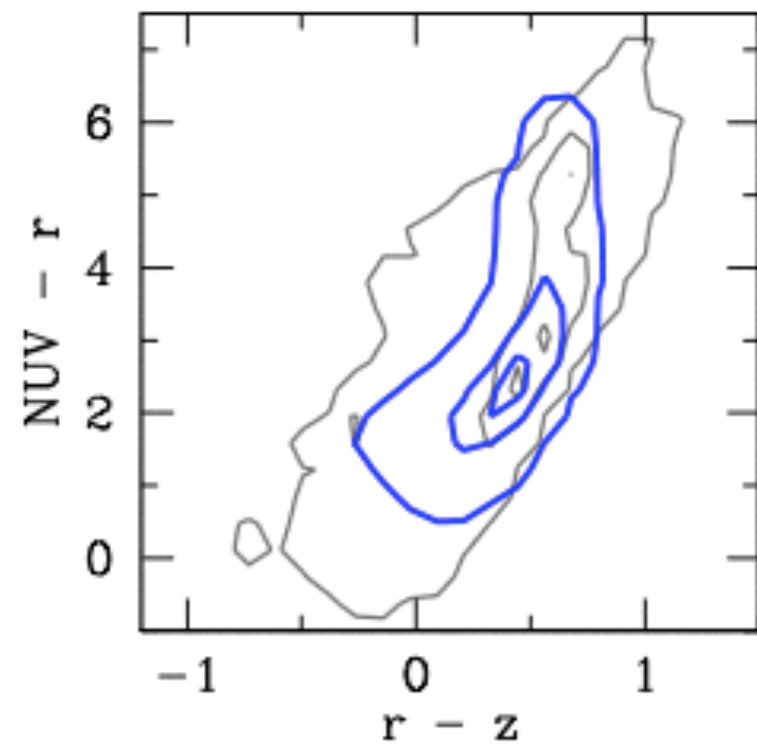
Dataset

the importance of emission lines

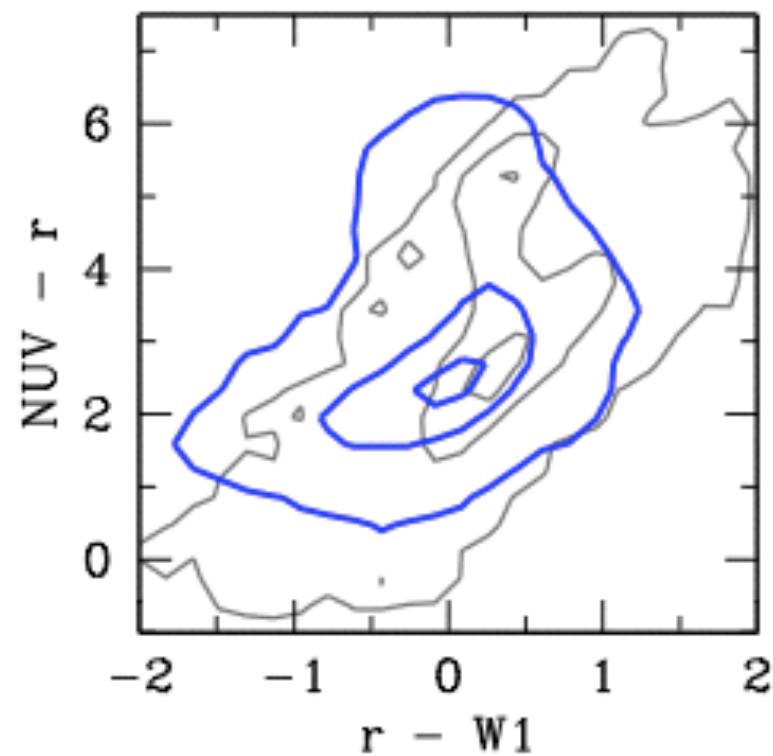
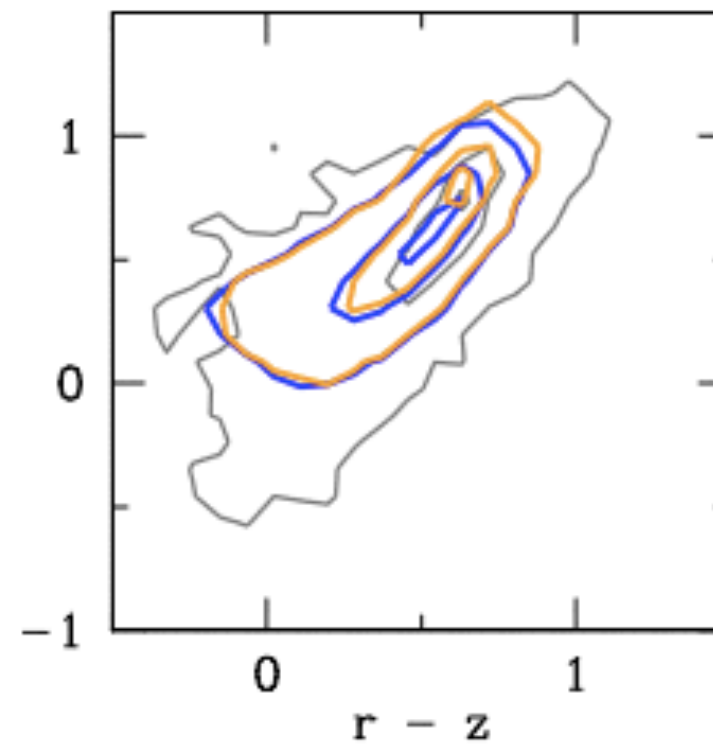
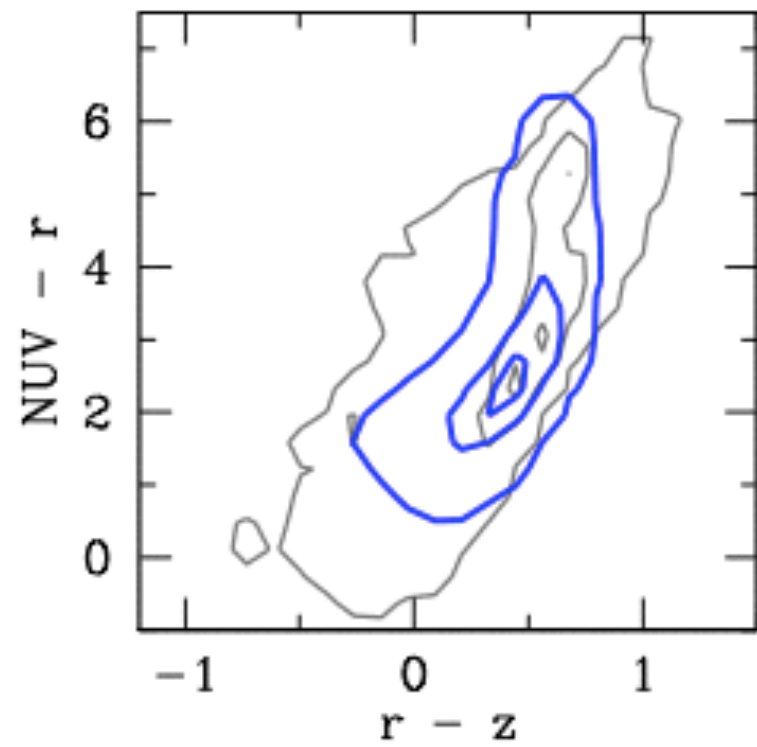


Model + Dataset

Model + Dataset



Model + Dataset



$\sim 240,000$
galaxies
without GALEX

Preliminary results

Preliminary results

Diagnostics: the star-formation main sequence

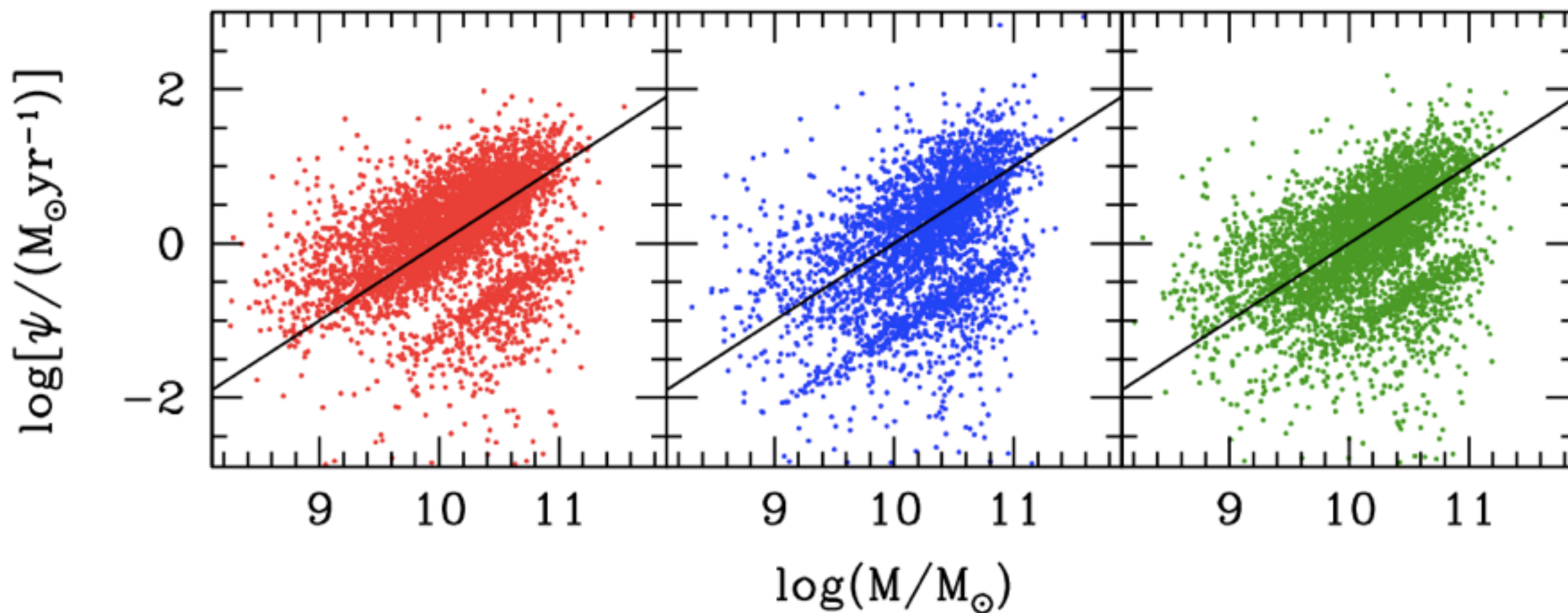
Brinchmann et al. 2003

Oh et al. 2011

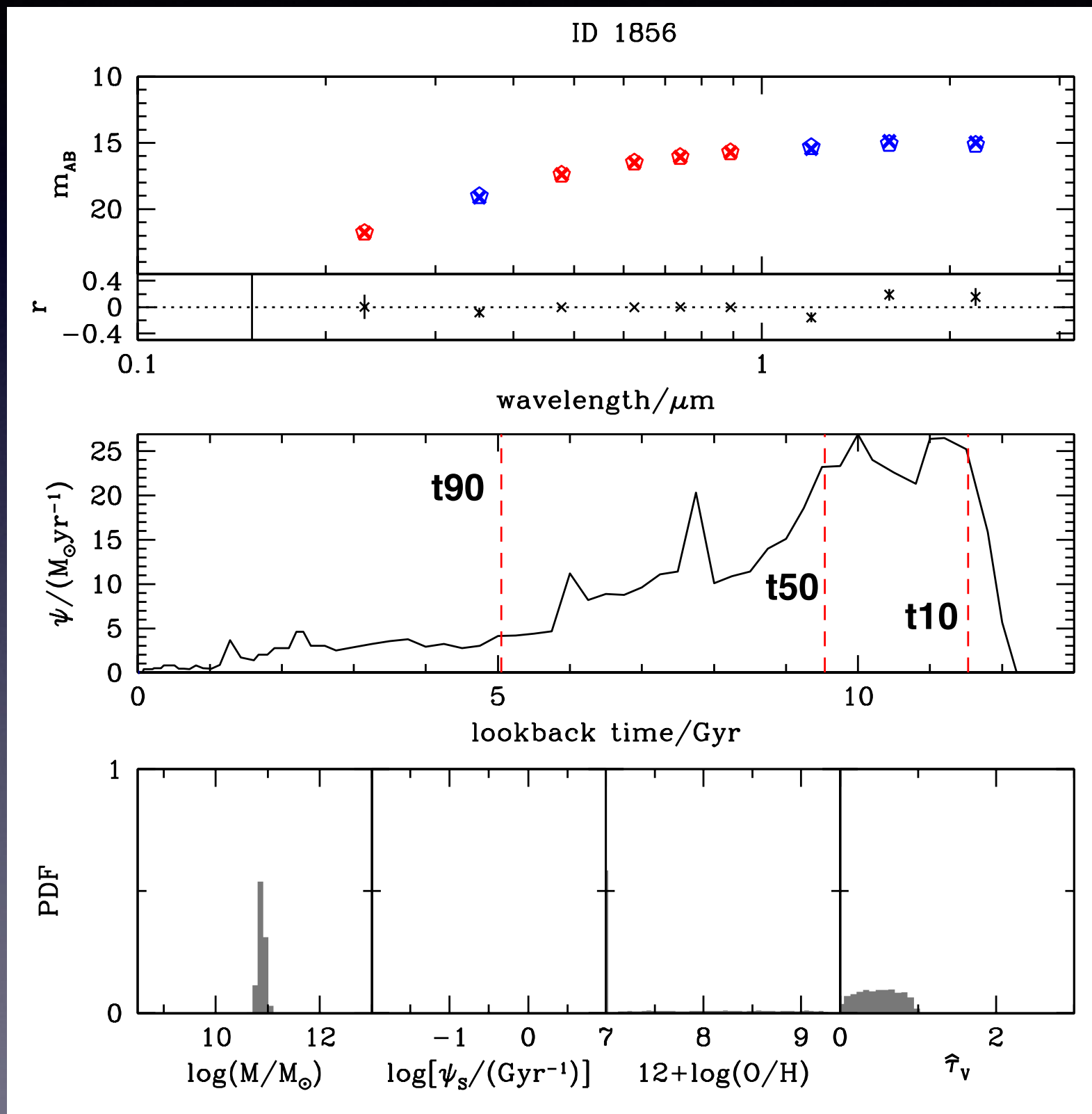
Photometry

Phot+EL (MPA-JHU)

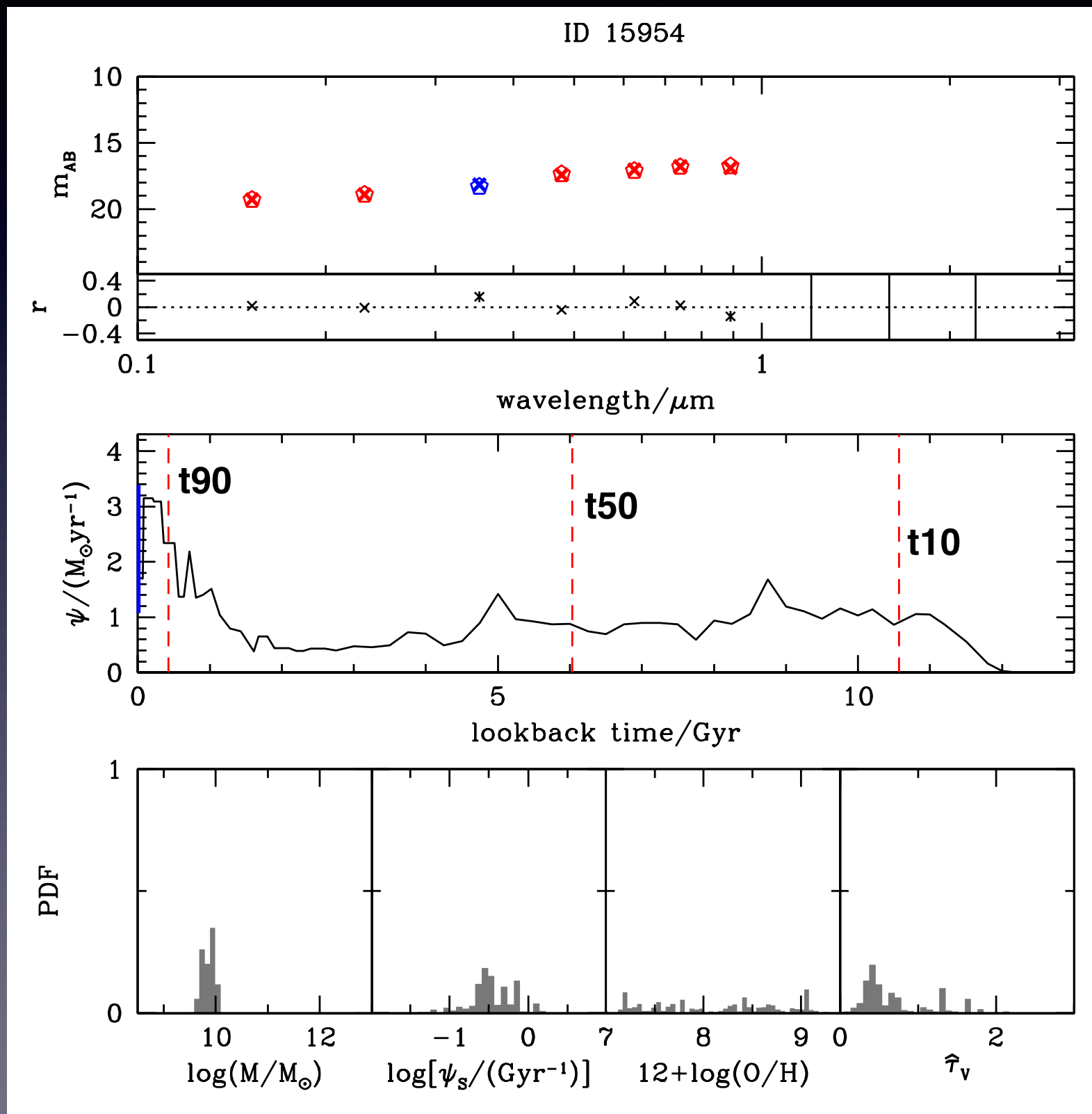
Phot+EL (OSSY)



Preliminary results



Preliminary results



Next steps

- Biases caused by data
- Include absorption features?
- Catalog galaxies by position in clusters/groups
- Role of AGNs