



# Searching for star-forming early-type galaxies: the role of the environment

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**+ LASEX team @ Valongo**



Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Spiral galaxies



Hubble  
Heritage

Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Elliptical



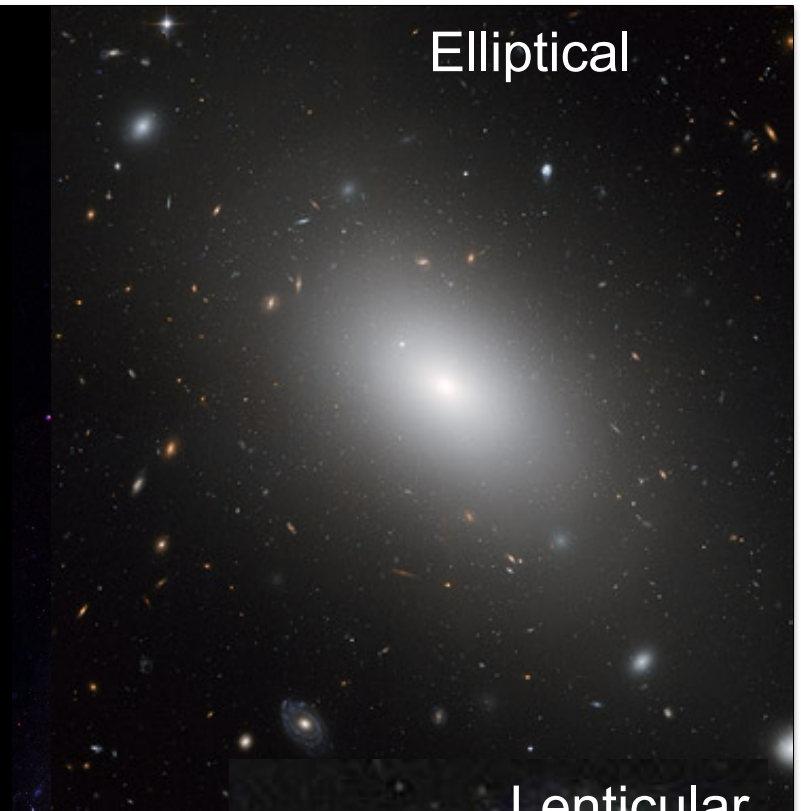
Hubble  
Heritage



Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Elliptical

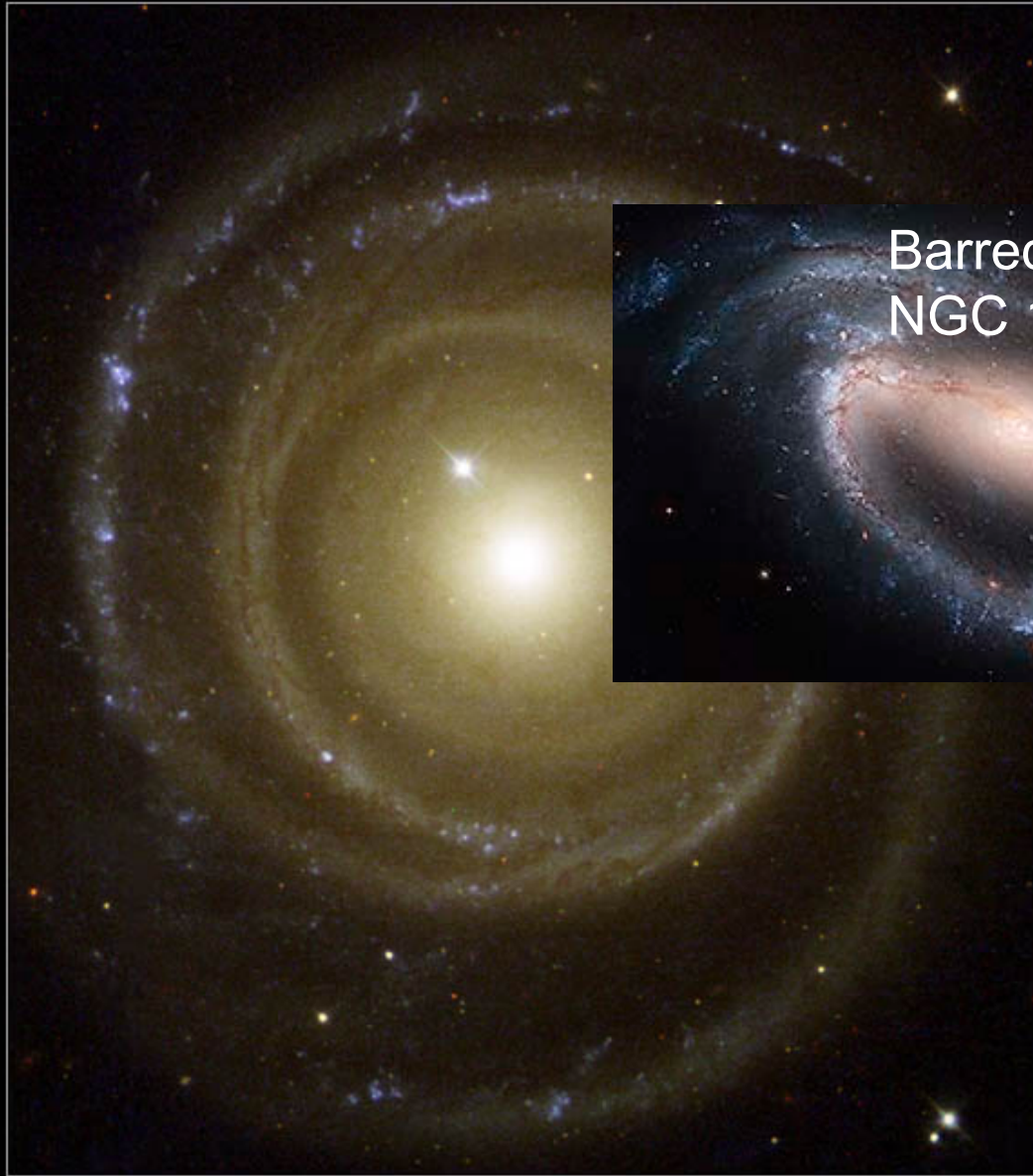


Lenticular  
NGC 936

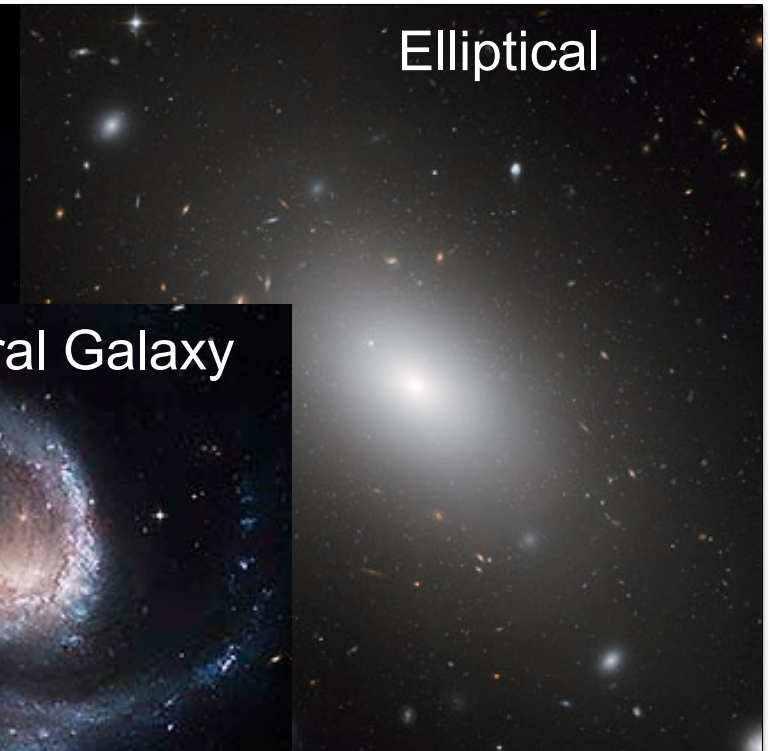


Hubble  
Heritage

Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Elliptical



Barred Spiral Galaxy  
NGC 1300



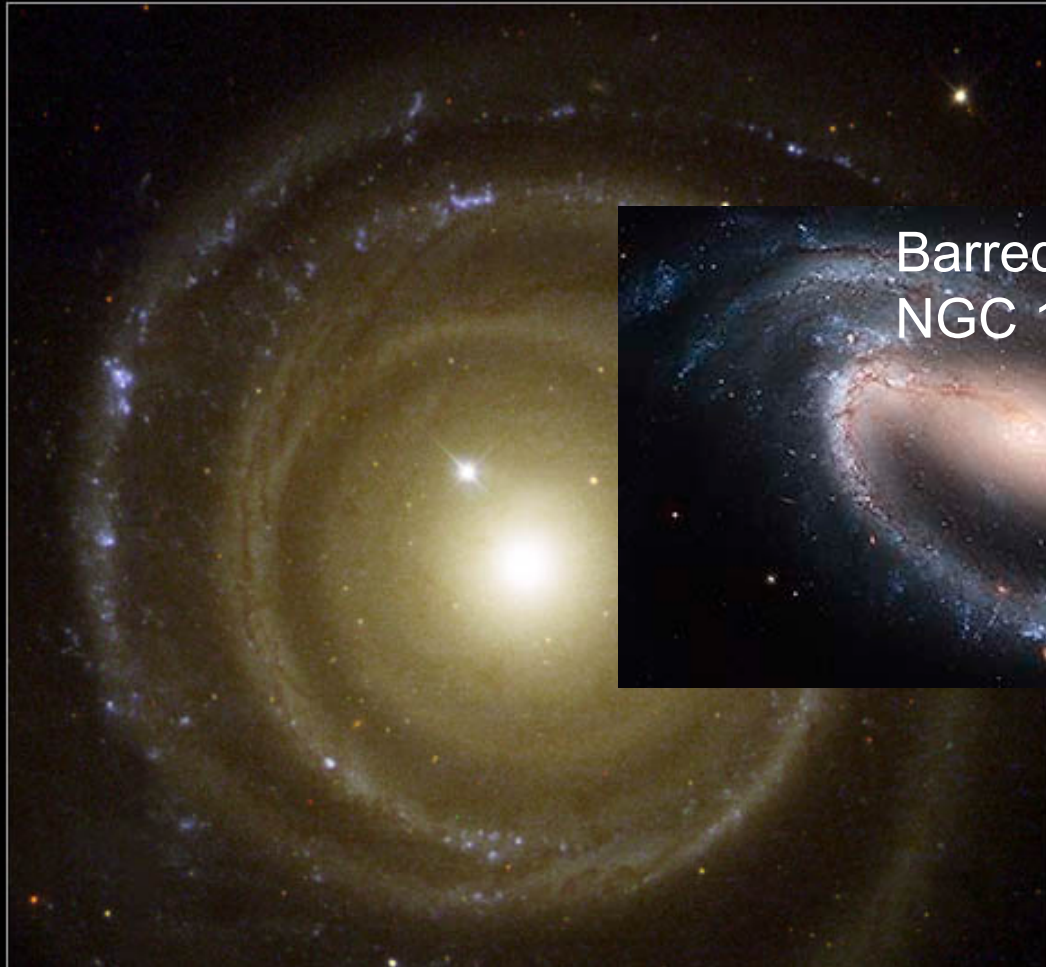
Lenticular  
NGC 936



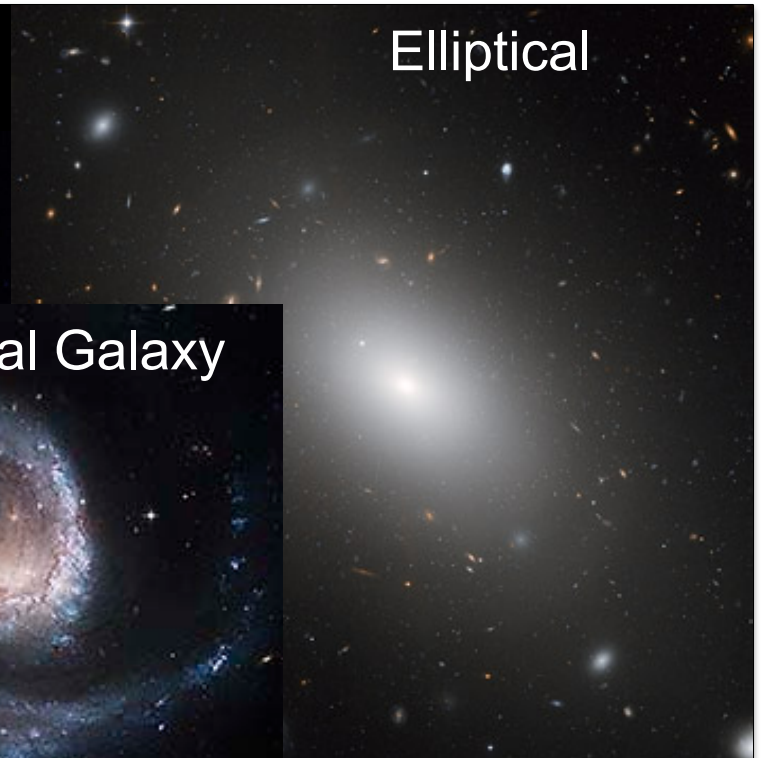
Hubble  
Heritage



Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Elliptical



Barred Spiral Galaxy NGC 1300



Lenticular



Irregular



Hubble Heritage

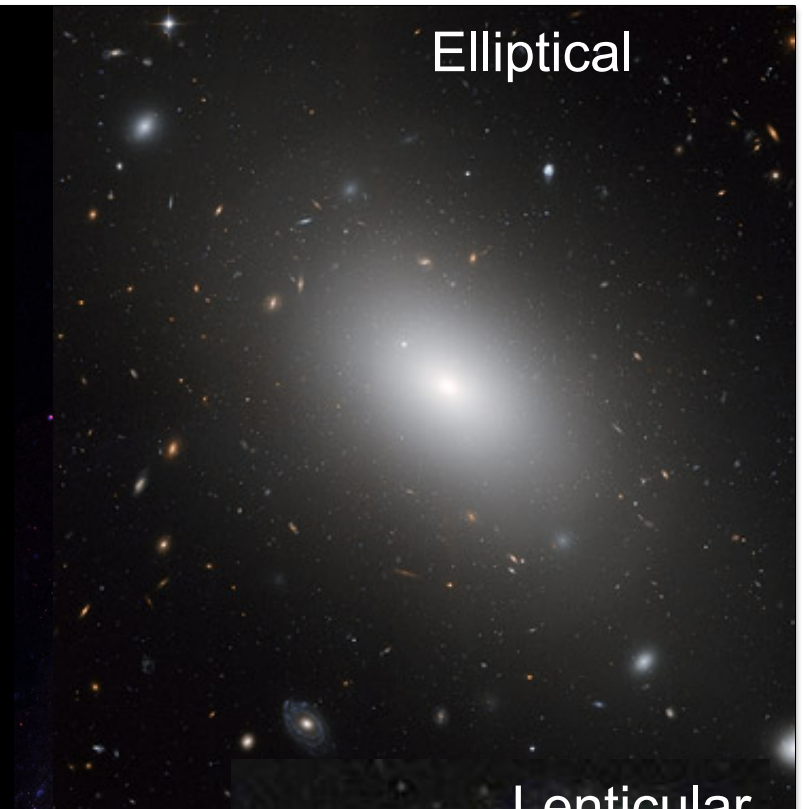
Hubble Space Telescope WFPC2 • STScI-PRC02-03

seminar@UFRGS -- Laurie Riguccini

Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Elliptical



Lenticular  
NGC 936



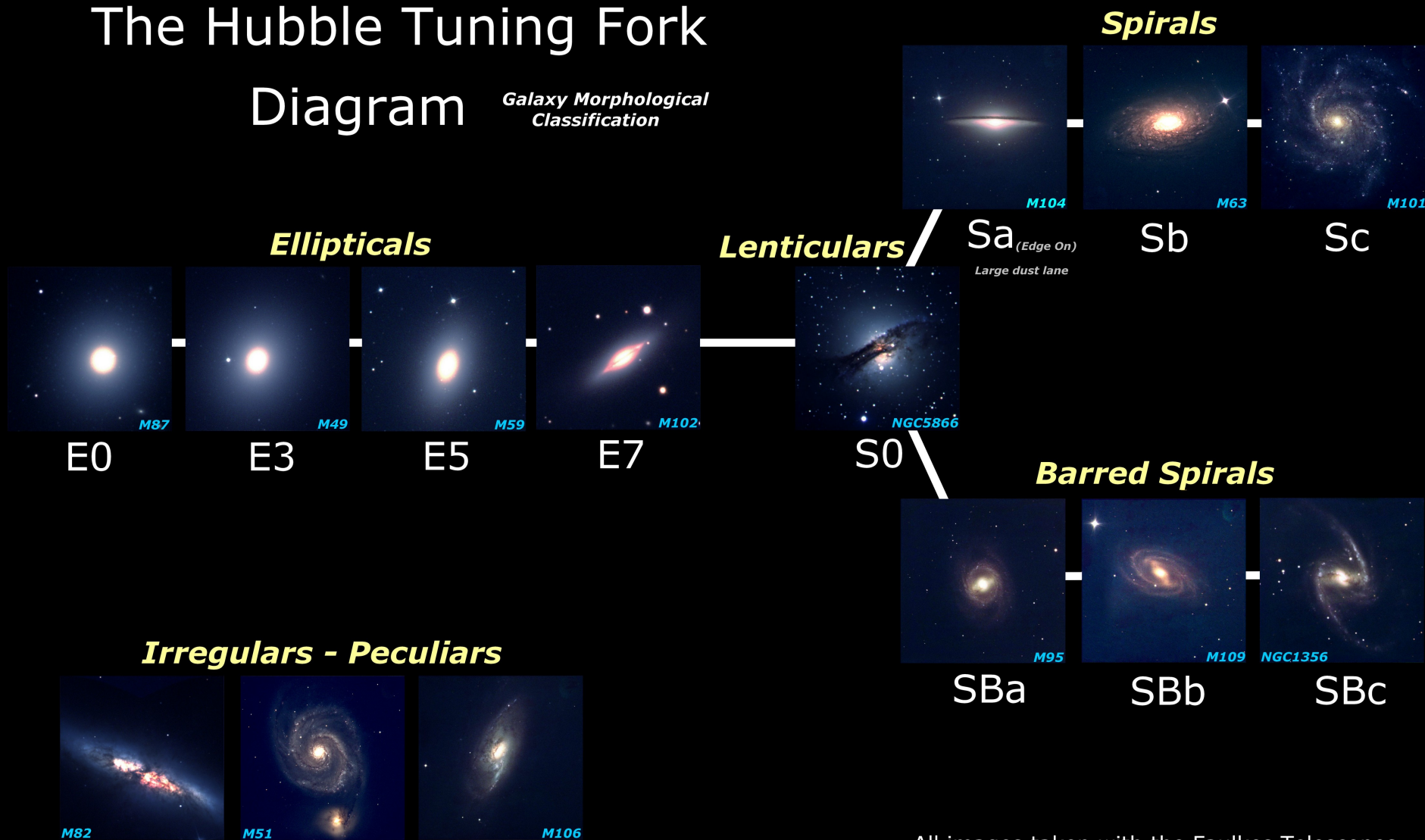
Hubble  
Heritage



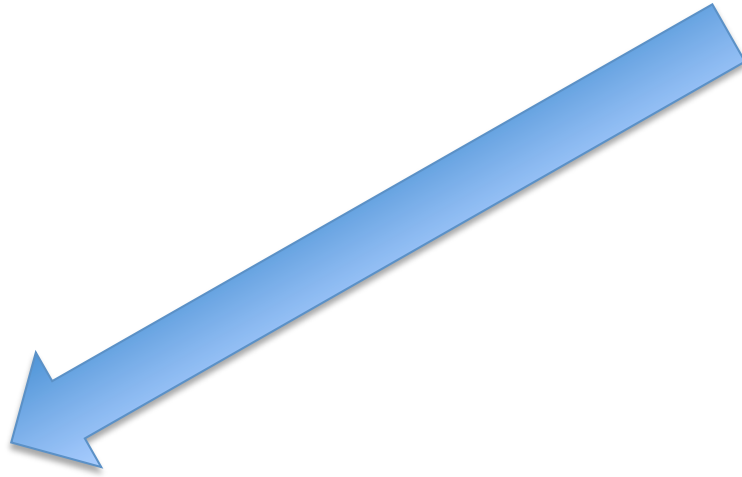
# The Hubble Tuning Fork

## Diagram

Galaxy Morphological Classification



All images taken with the Faulkes Telescopes





# Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



Hubble  
Heritage

# Elliptical



# Lenticular NGC 936



# Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



- ✓ Amount of dust and gas
- ✓ Age of stellar population
  - ✓ Galaxy Size
  - ✓ Stellar Mass
- ✓ Star formation Rate
- ...

# Elliptical

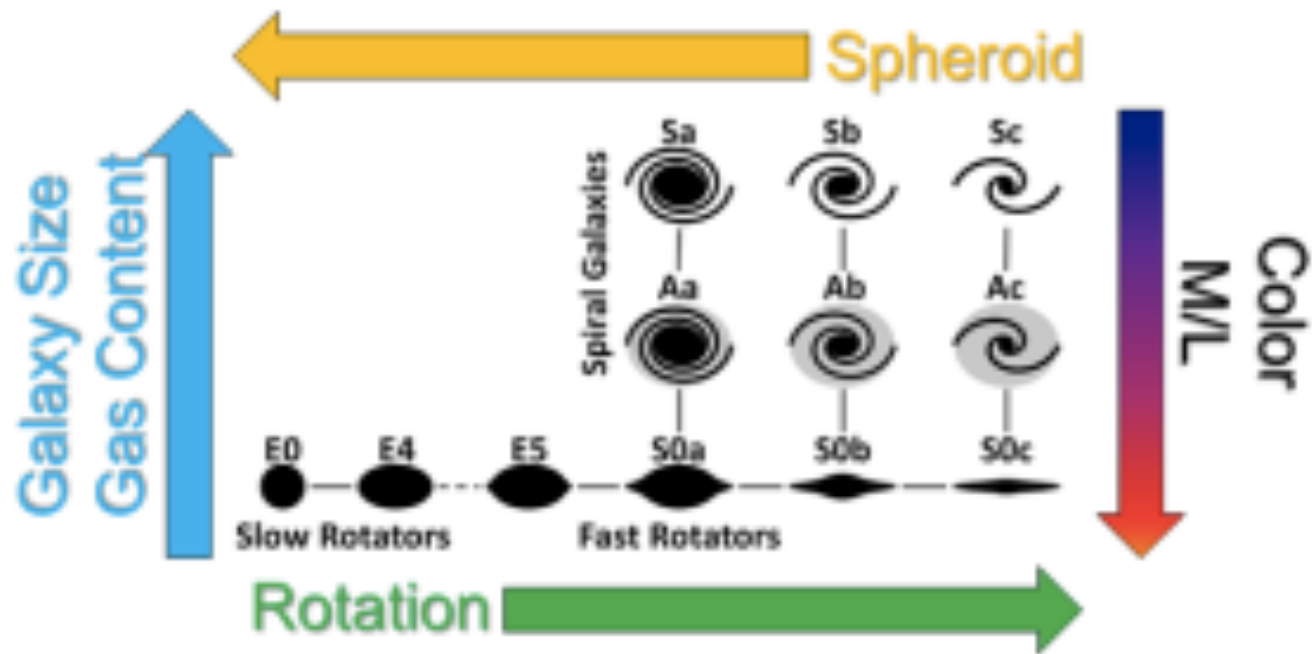


# Lenticular NGC 936



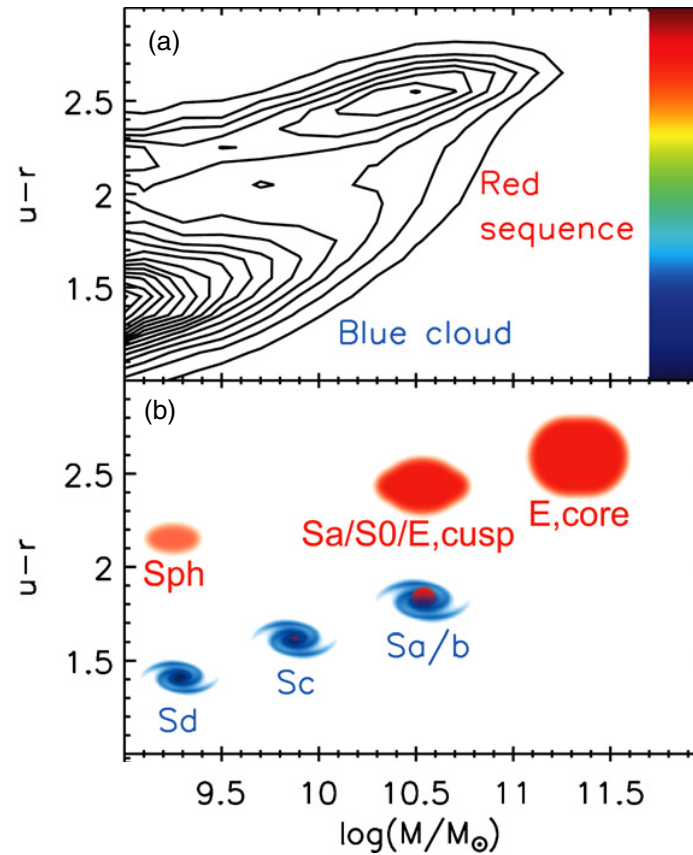
Hubble  
Heritage





The ATLAS<sup>3D</sup> comb (2011)

# Color bimodality

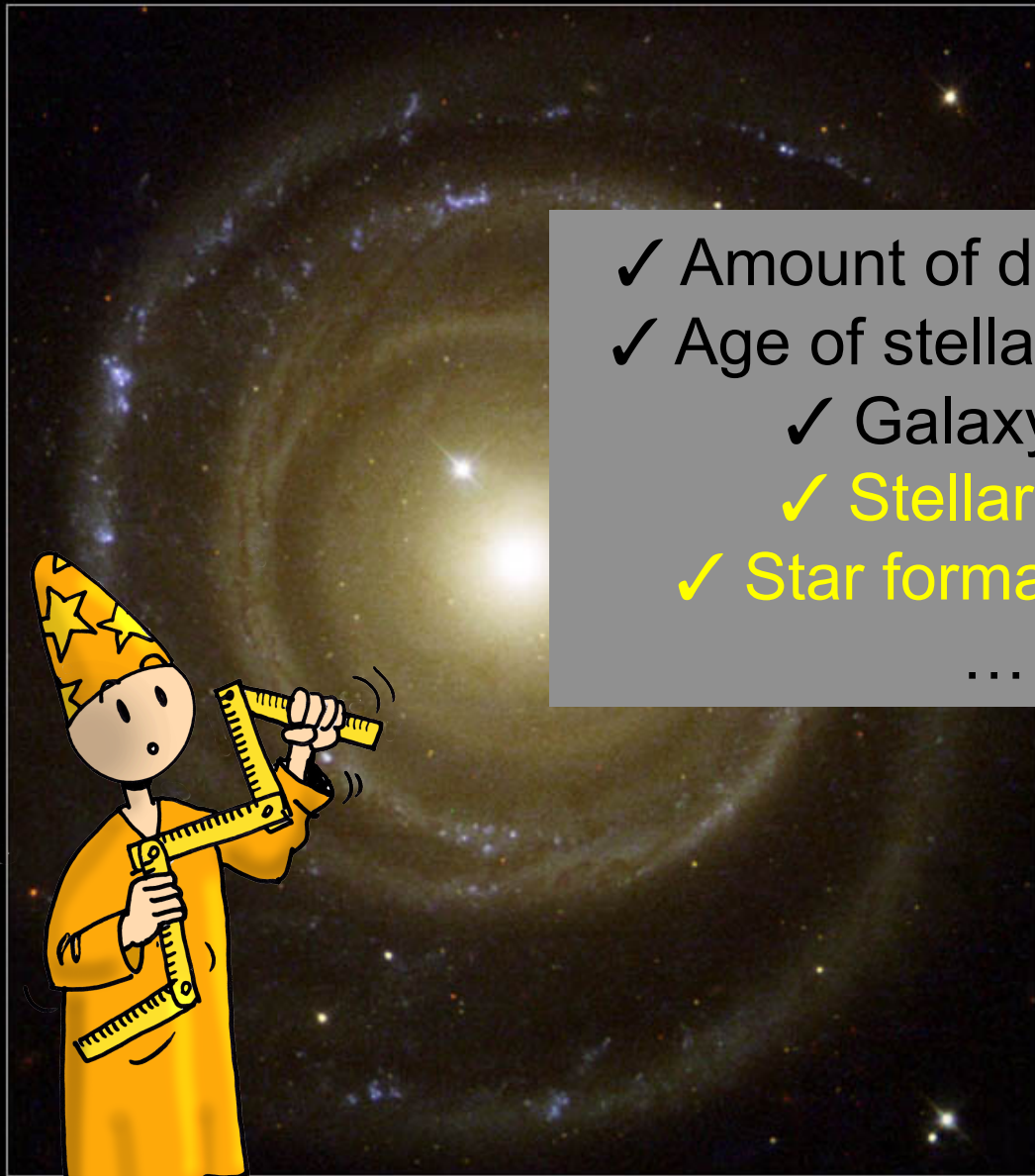


Elliptical galaxies:  
redder and  
more massive

Kormendy & Bender (2012)



# Spiral Galaxy NGC 4622



- ✓ Amount of dust and gas
- ✓ Age of stellar population
  - ✓ Galaxy Size
  - ✓ Stellar Mass
  - ✓ Star formation Rate
- ...

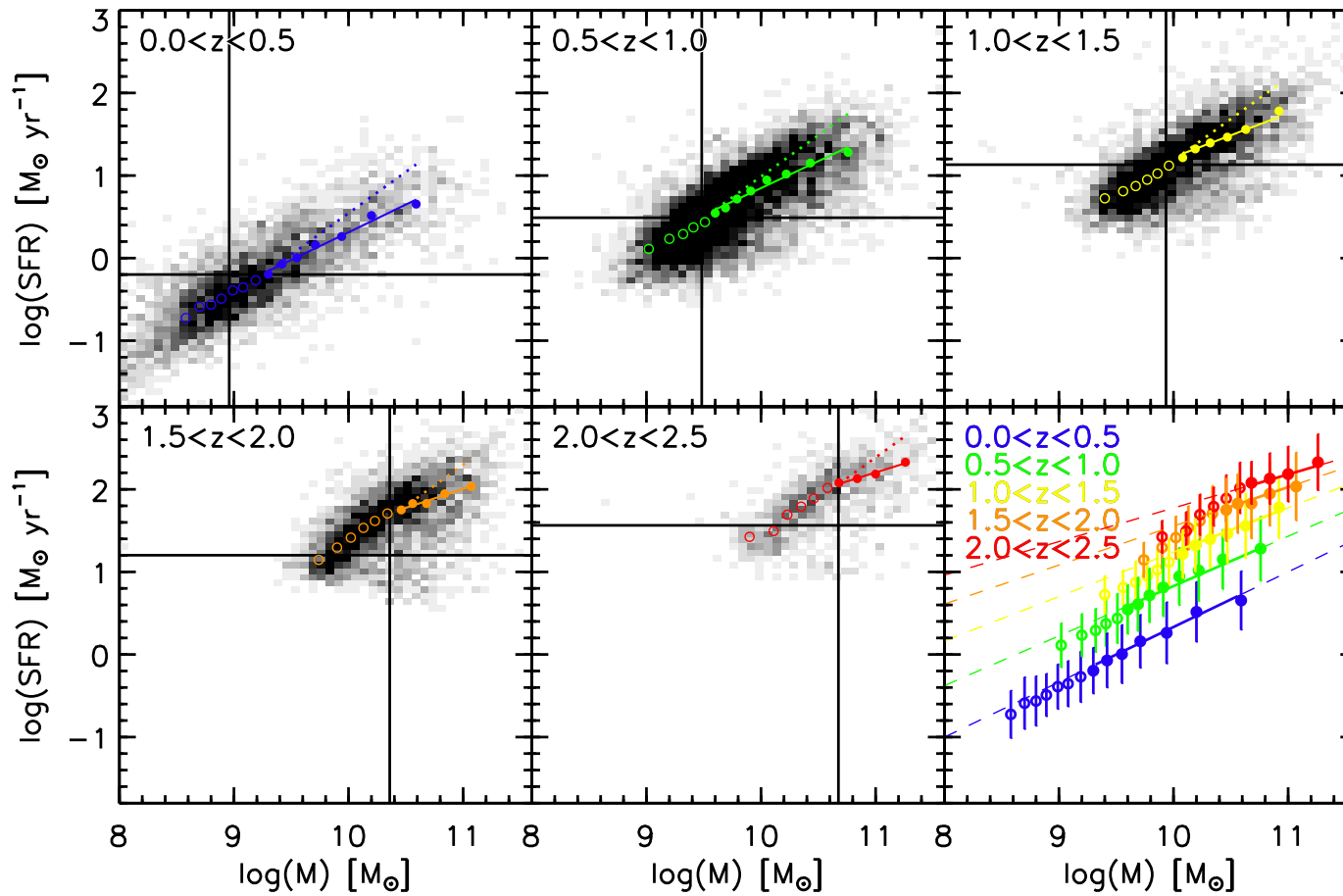
# Elliptical



# Lenticular NGC 936

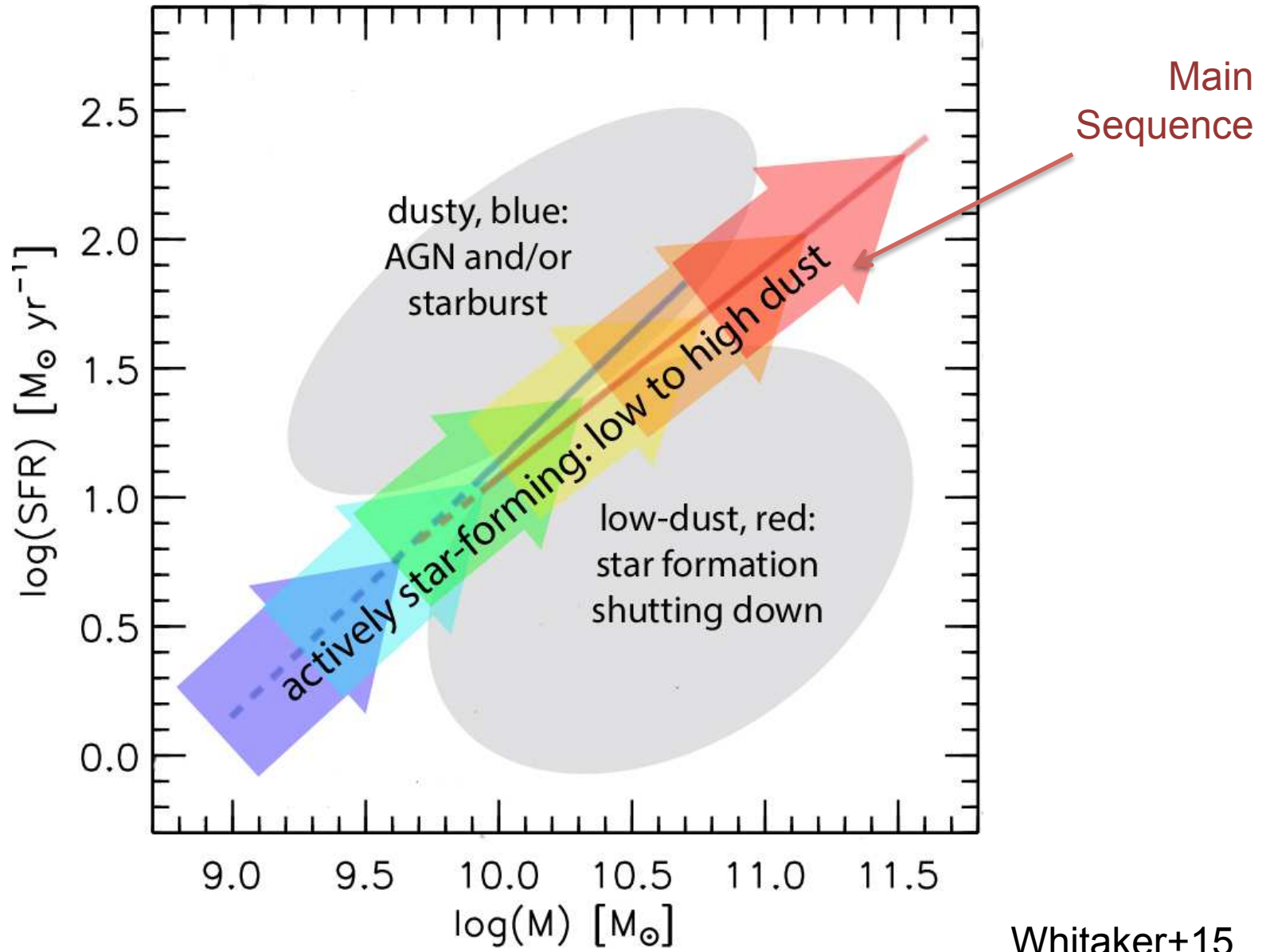


# The Main Sequence of star-forming galaxies

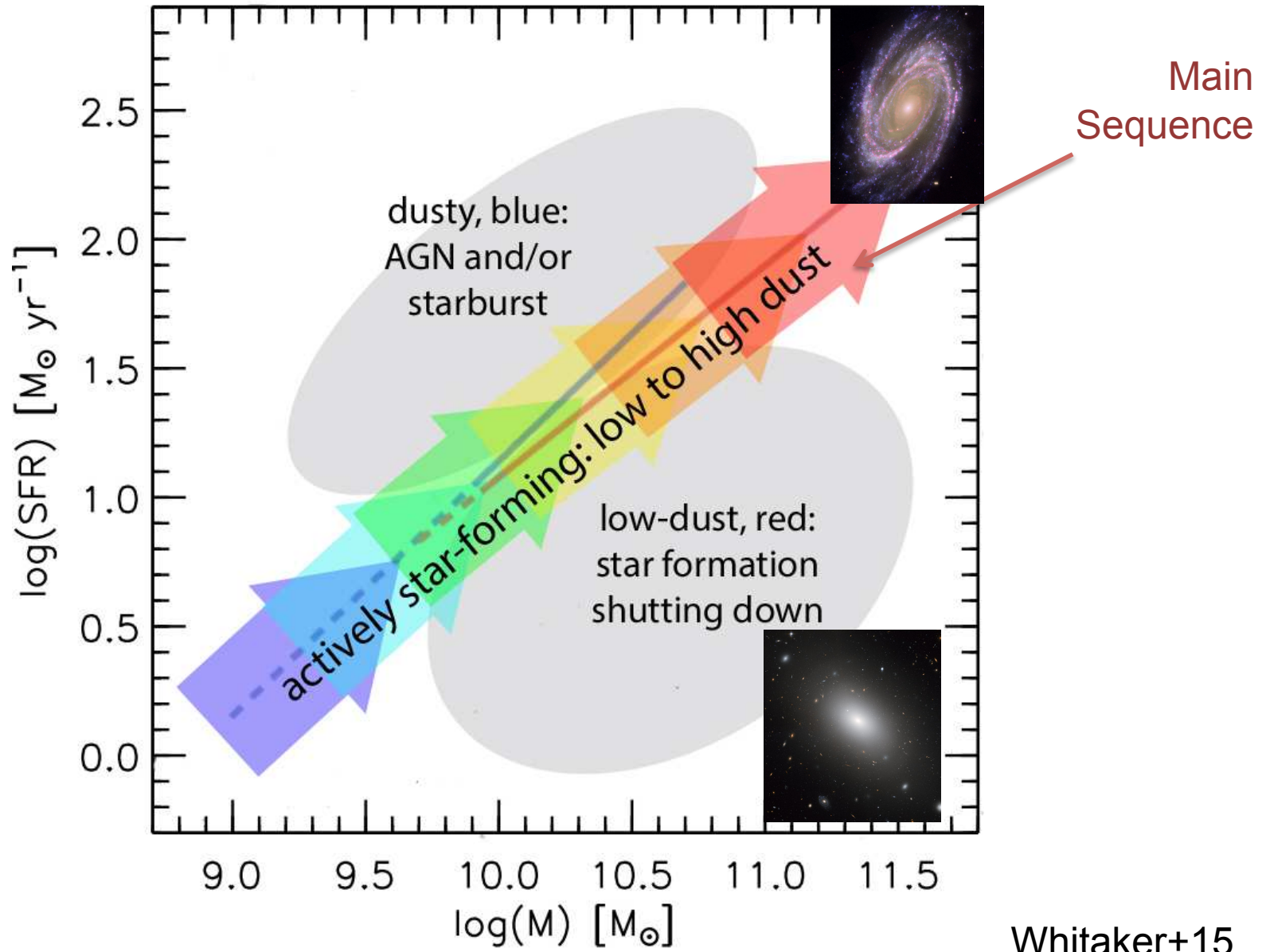


Whitaker+15



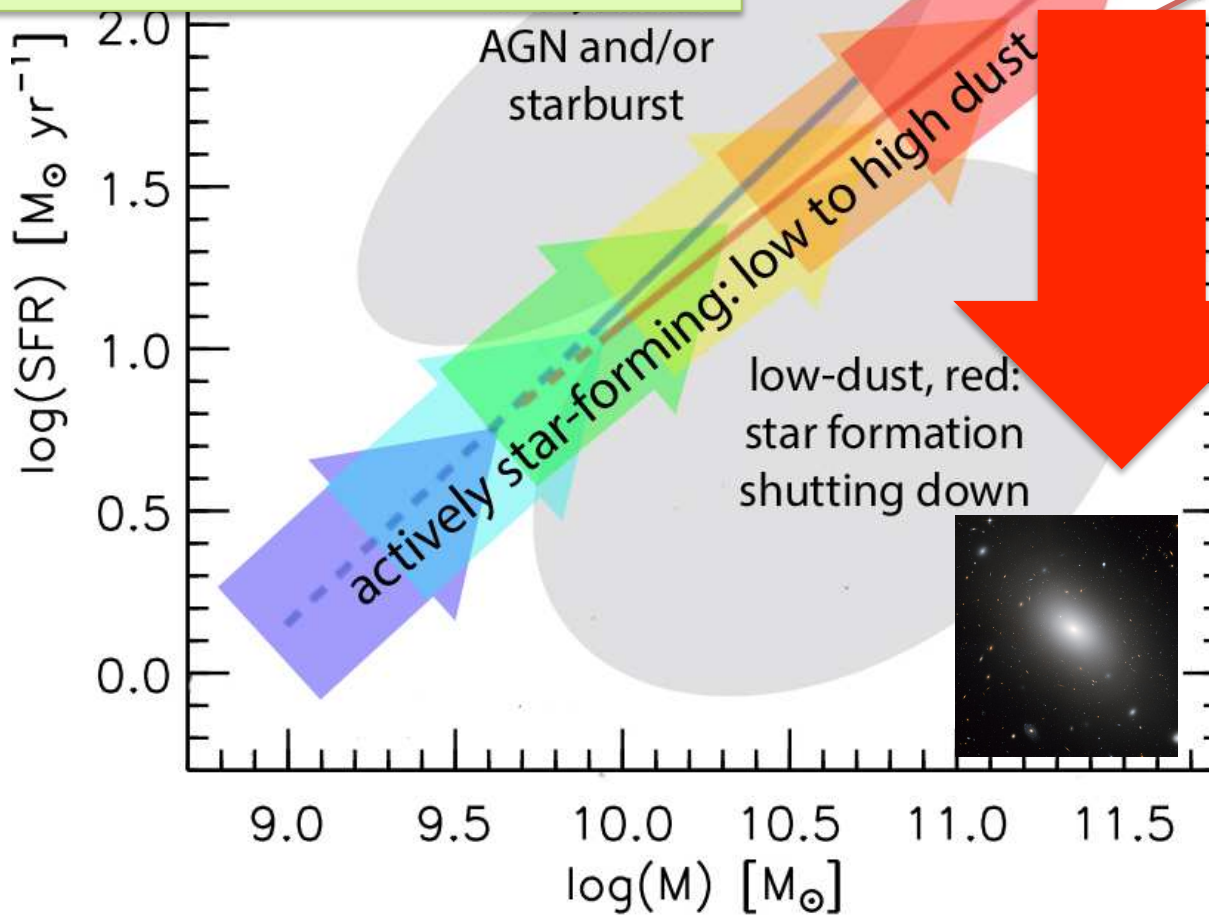


Whitaker+15



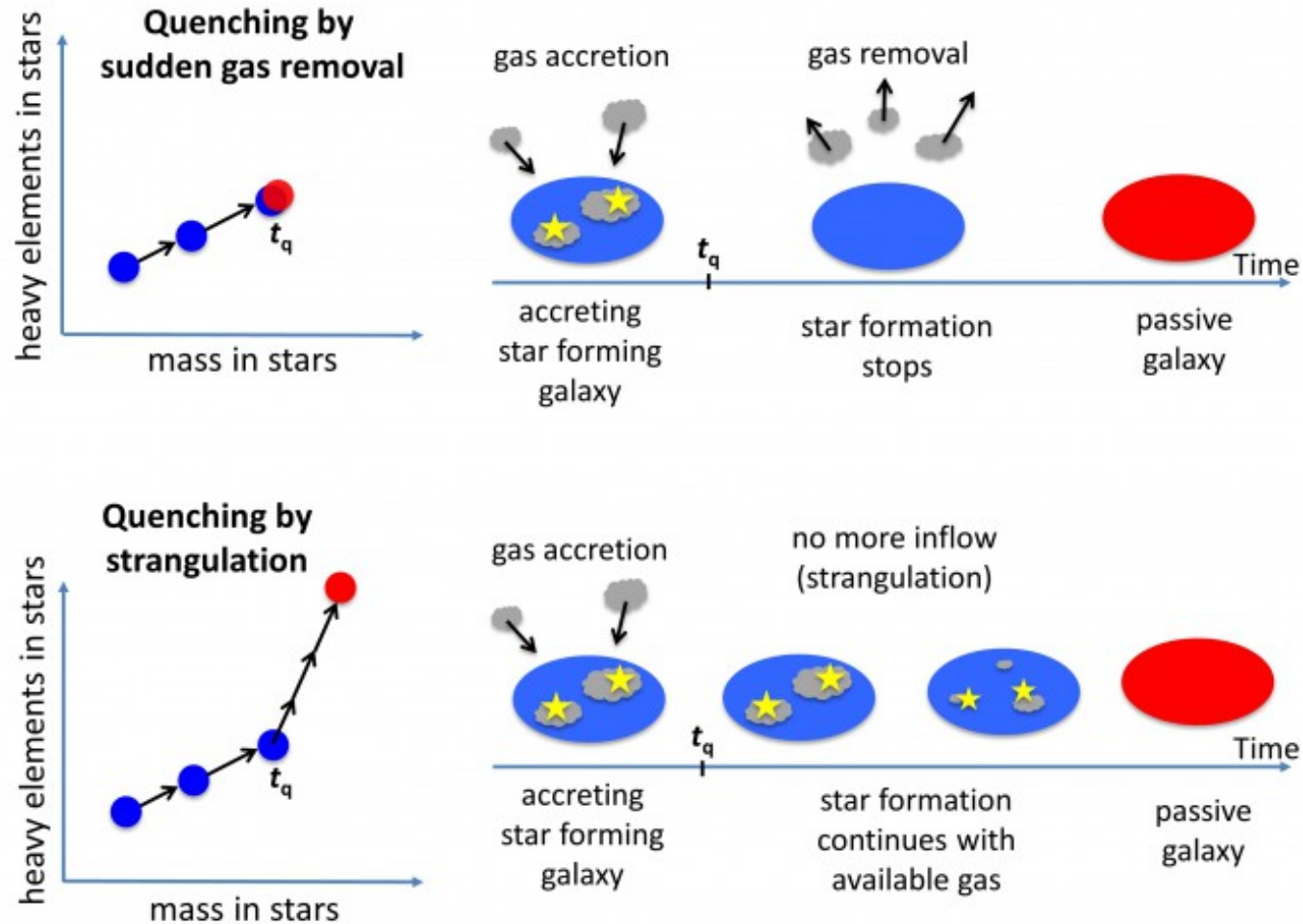


Quenching the star formation in galaxies:  
Moving from the Main Sequence to below

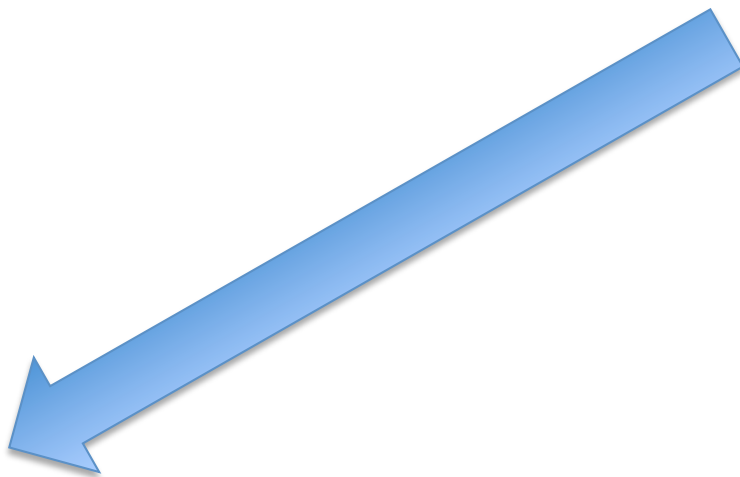


Whitaker+15

# Two different star formation quenching scenarios

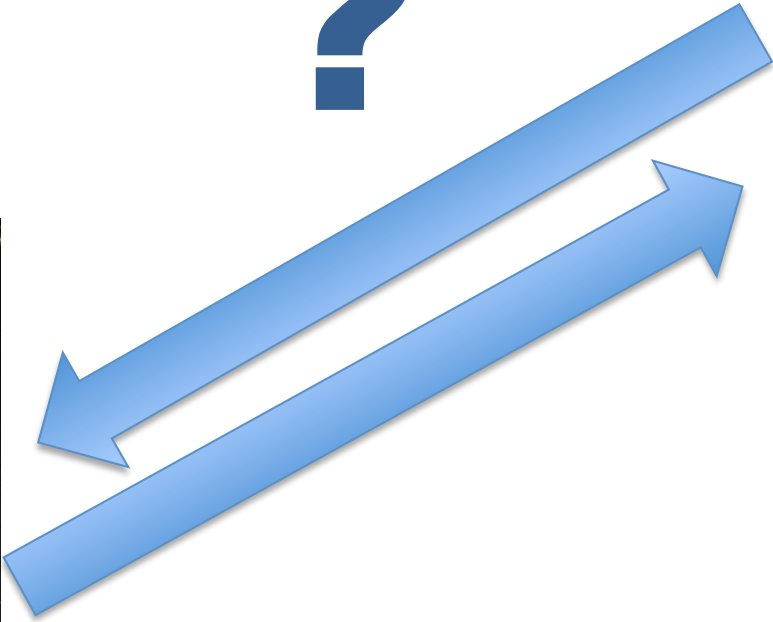




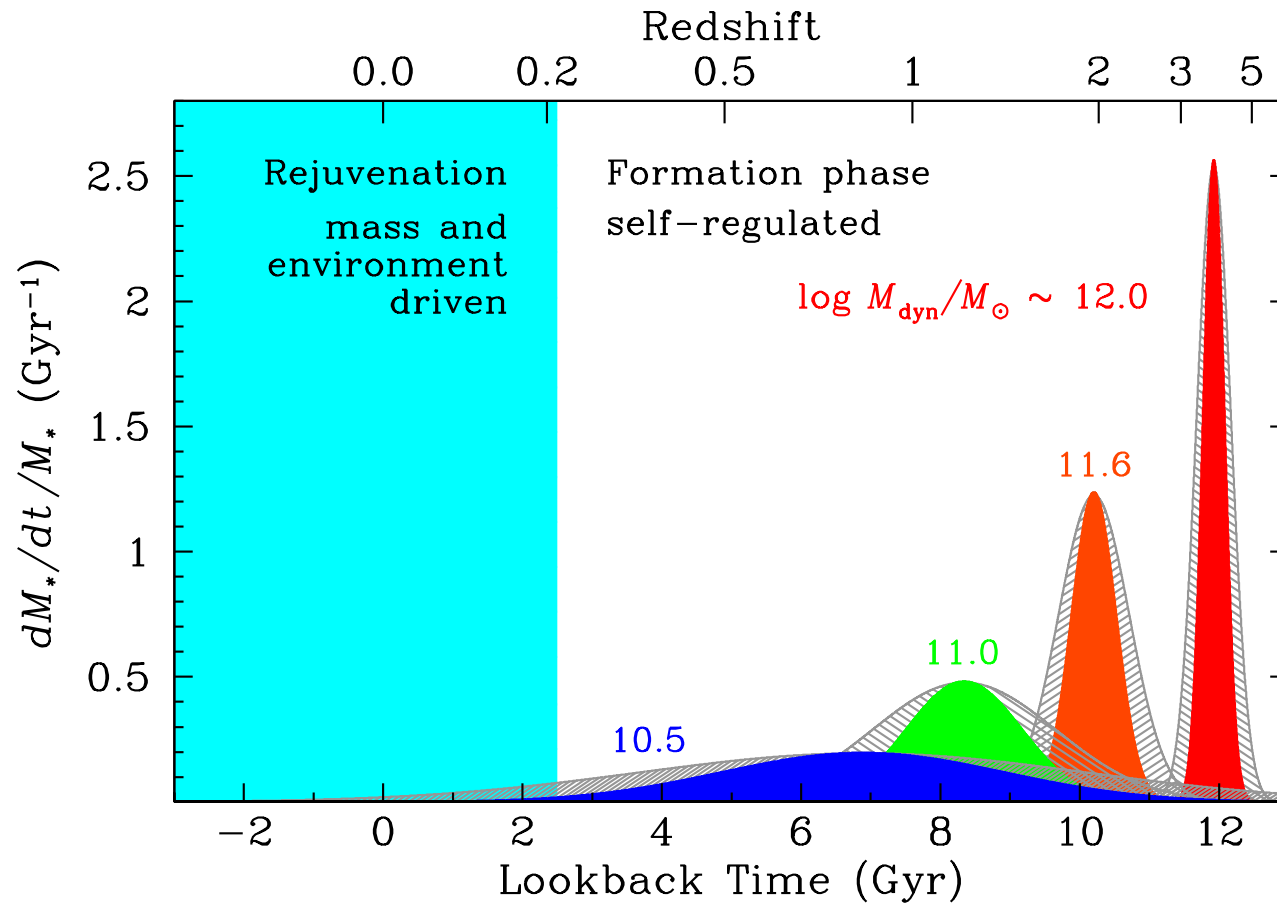




?

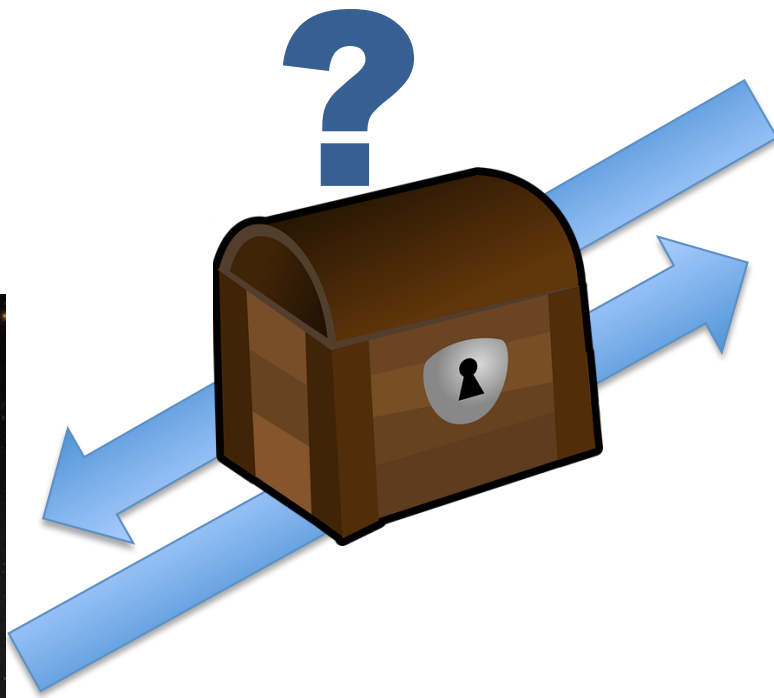


# Rejuvenated galaxies?

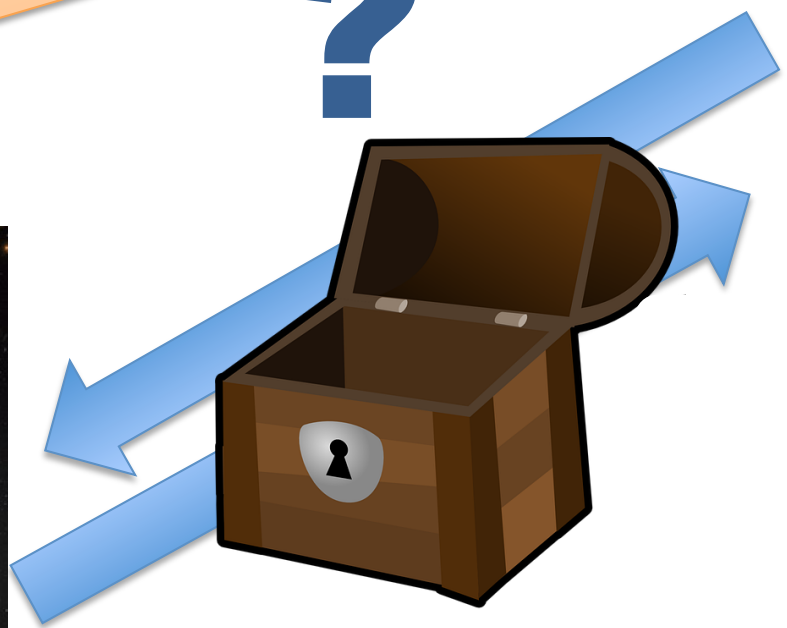


Thomas+09

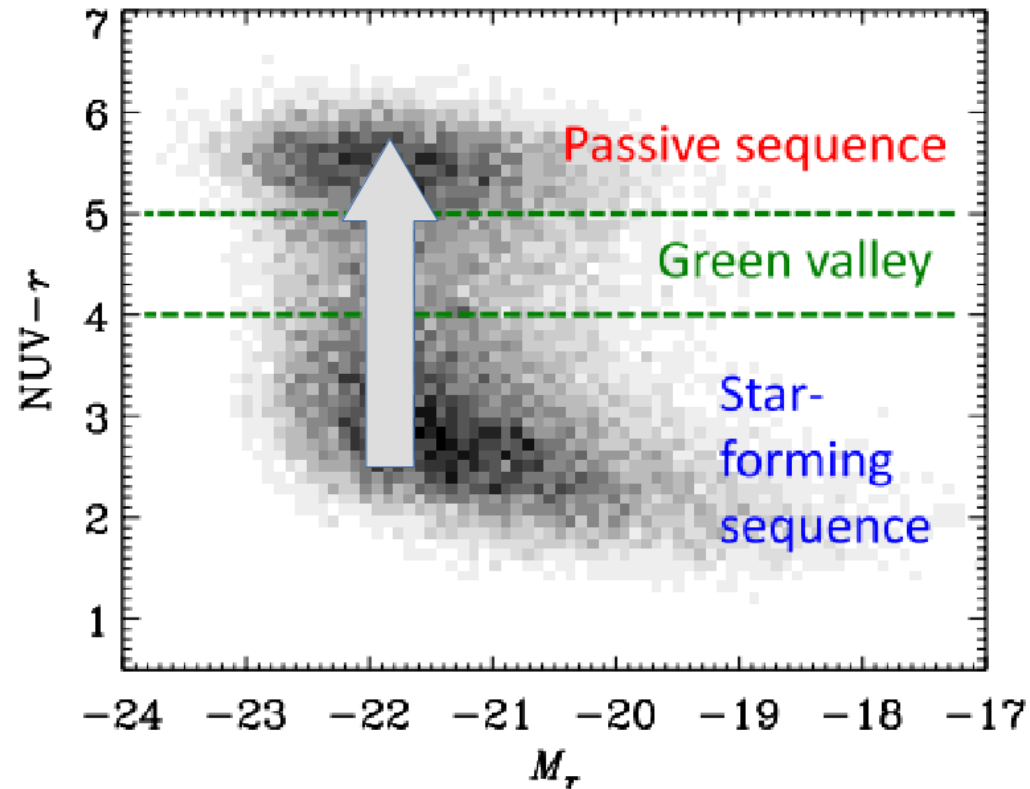




# Galaxies in transitions



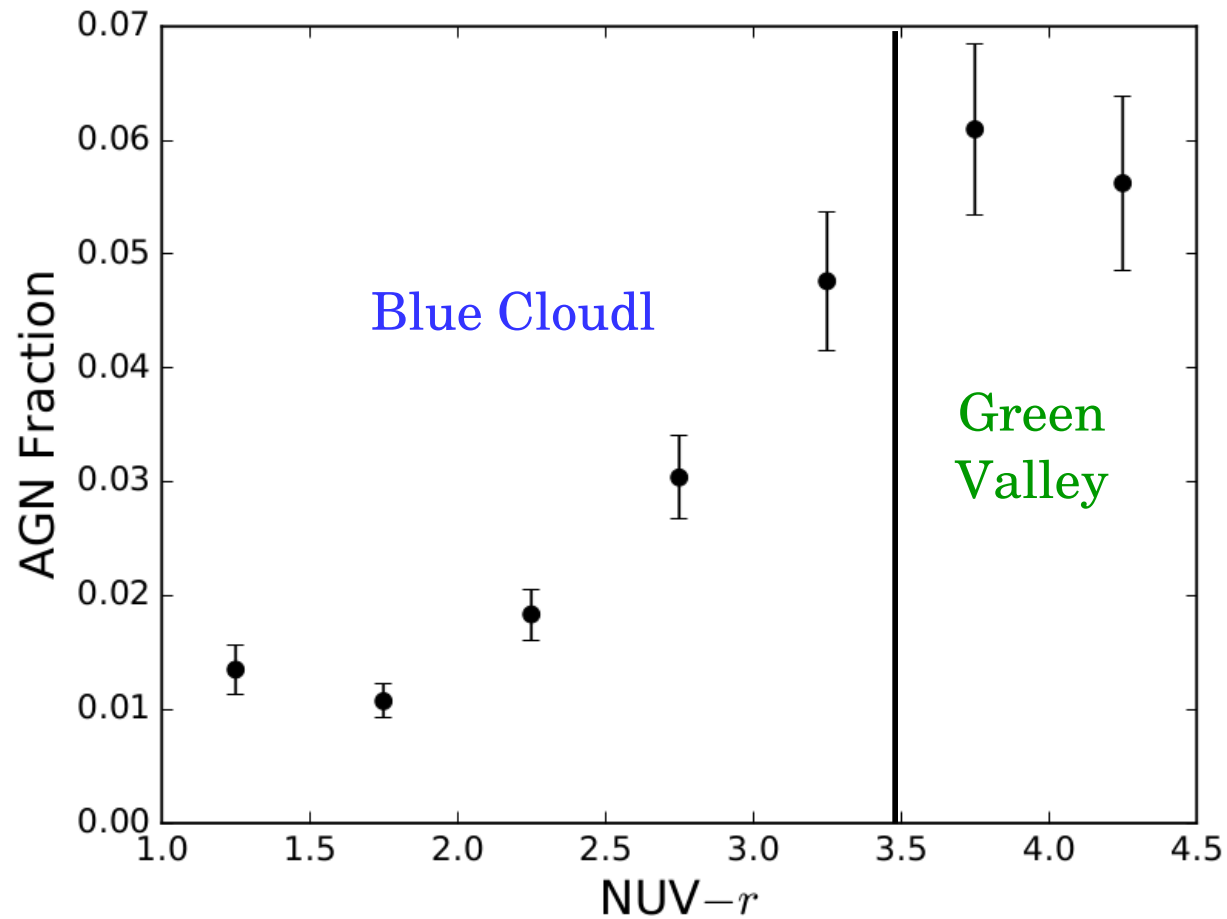
# Bimodality in galaxies distribution



Salim+07



# AGN feedback in the Green Valley



Nogueira-Cavalcante, Riguccini et al., in prep

# Galaxies in Transition

Jellyfishes galaxies

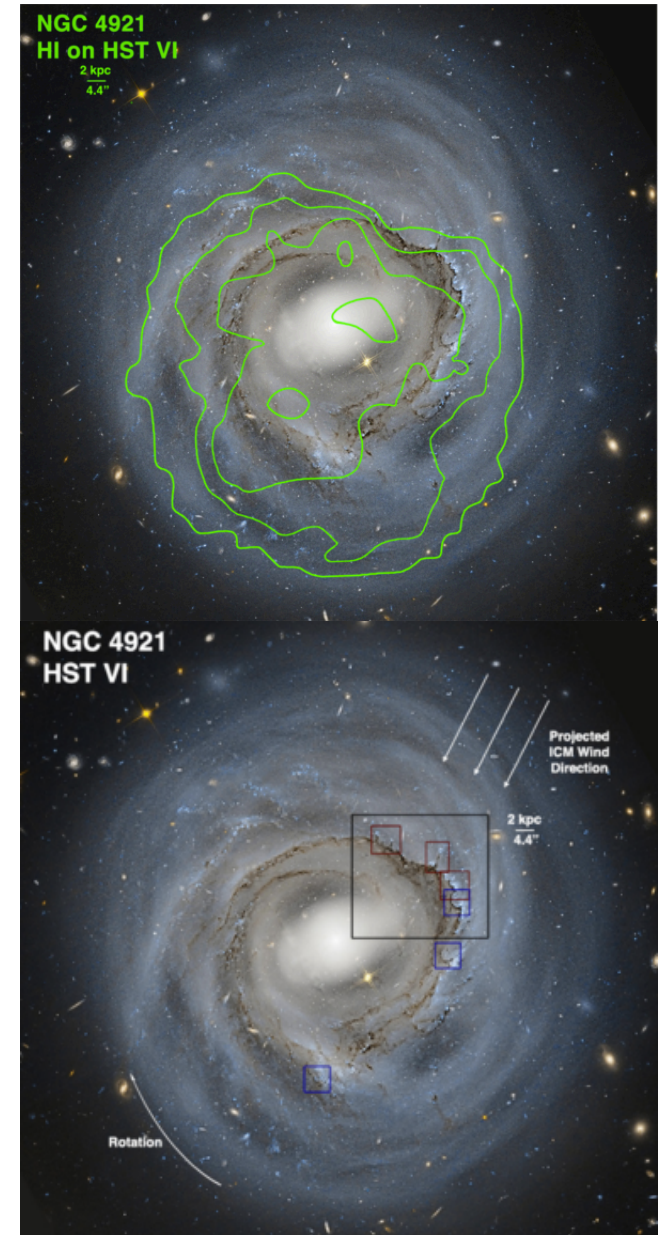


VCC1217 in the Virgo cluster, Fumagalli+11

Check also Ebeling+14, Poggianti+15, etc.

Ram-pressure stripped galaxies

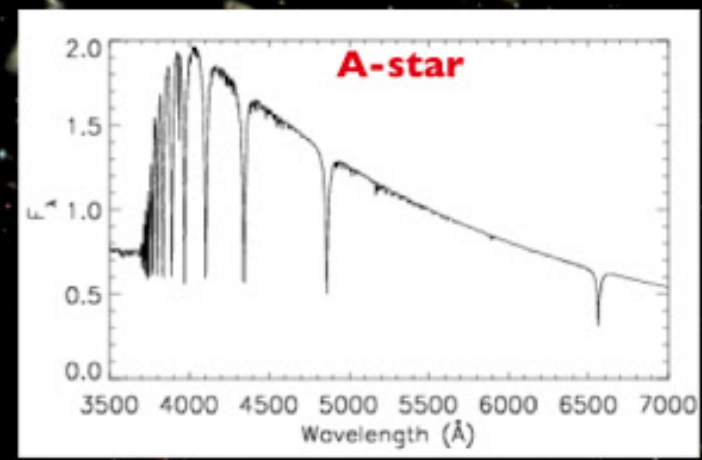
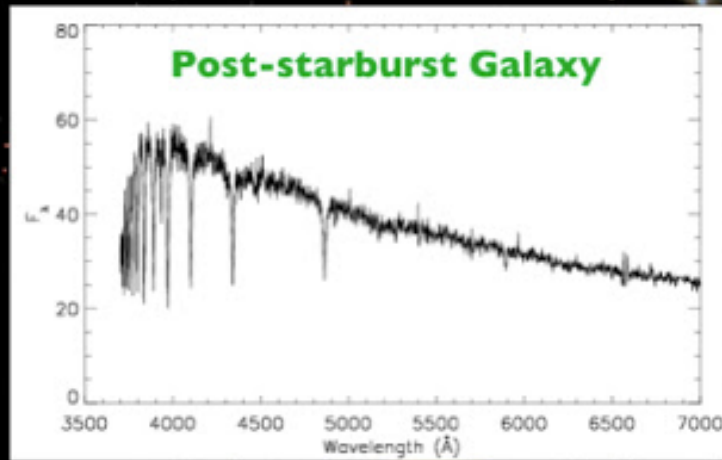
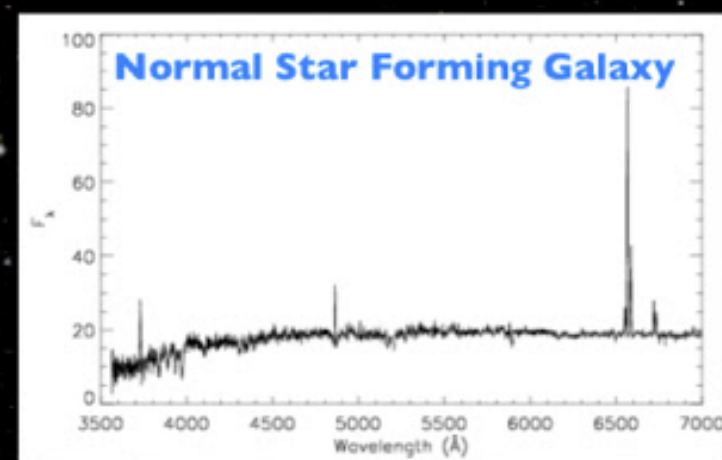
In the Coma cluster, Kenney+15



# Galaxies in Transition

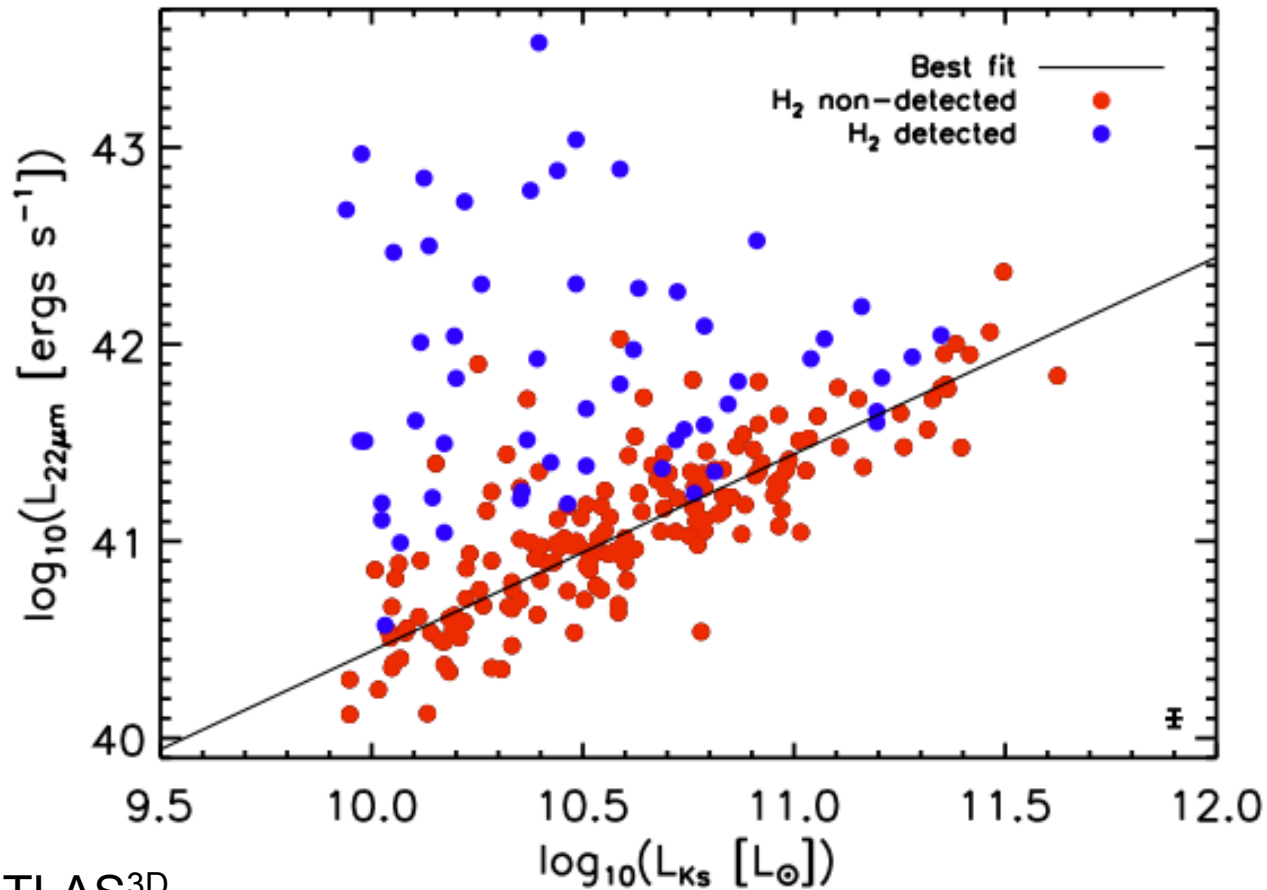
E+A galaxies

Post-starburst galaxies have distinctive spectra, lacking strong emission lines and resembling stars with stellar type 'A'.



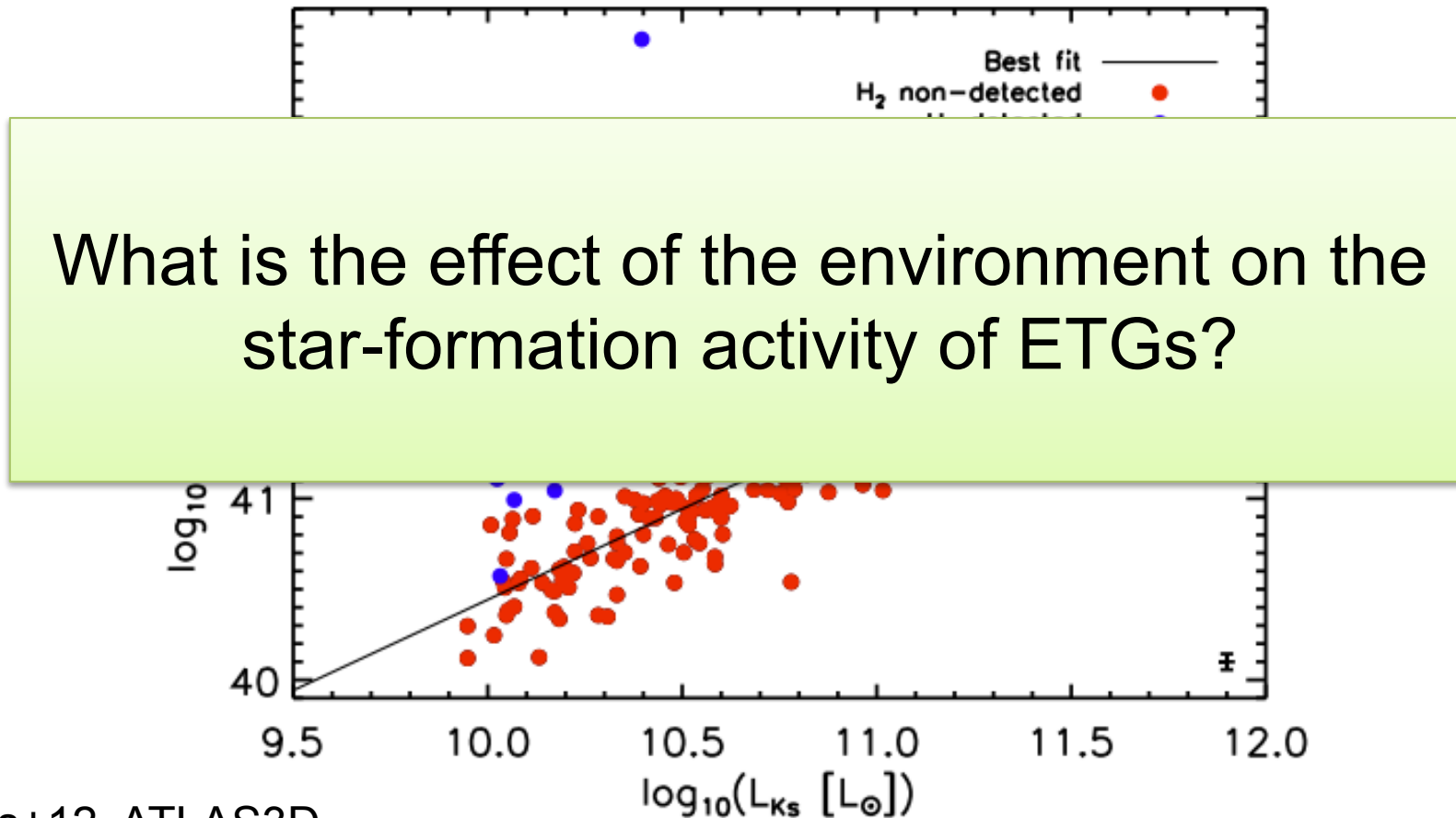


# Star-formation activity in Early-type galaxies (ETGs)



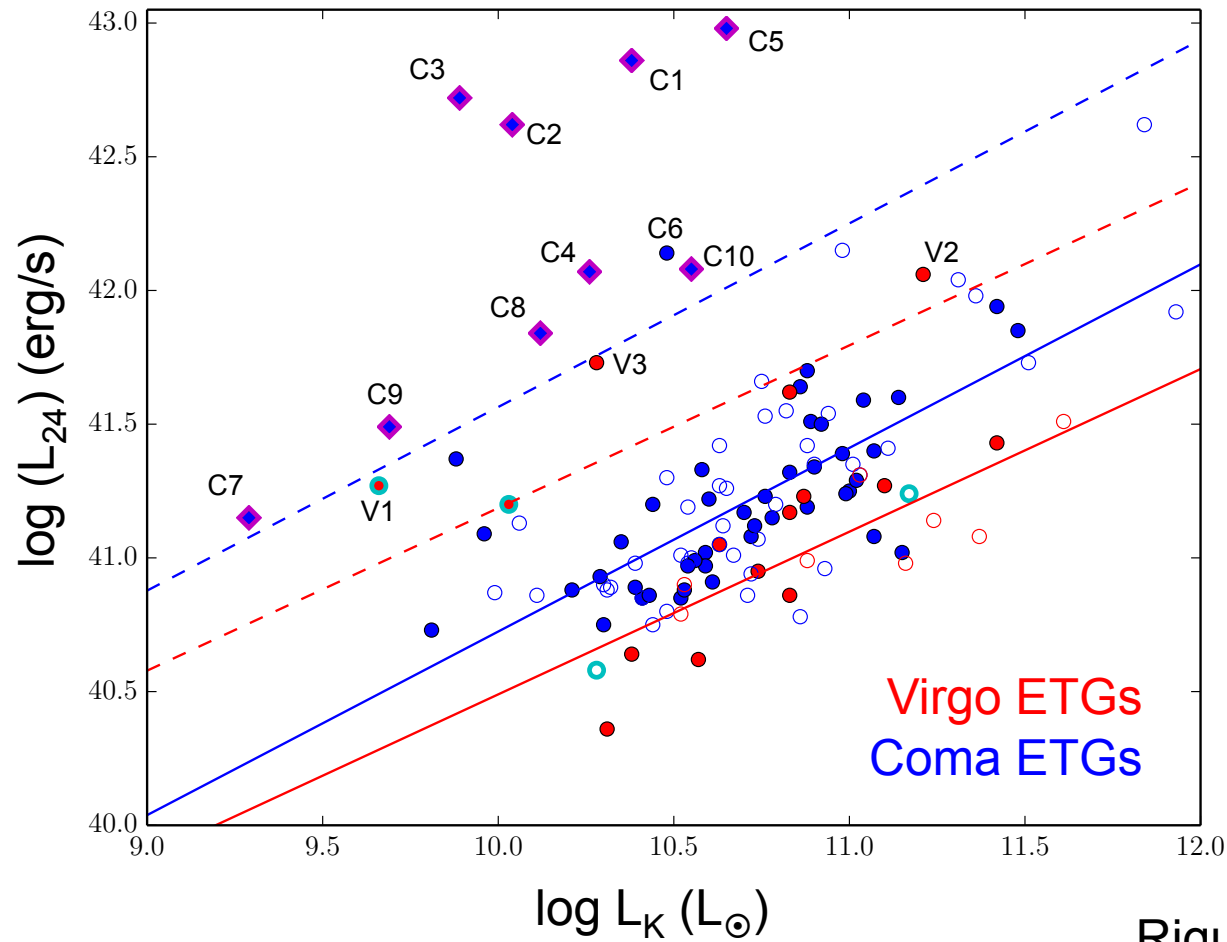
Davis+12, ATLAS<sup>3D</sup>  
collaboration

# Star-formation activity in Early-type galaxies (ETGs)



Davis+12, ATLAS3D  
collaboration

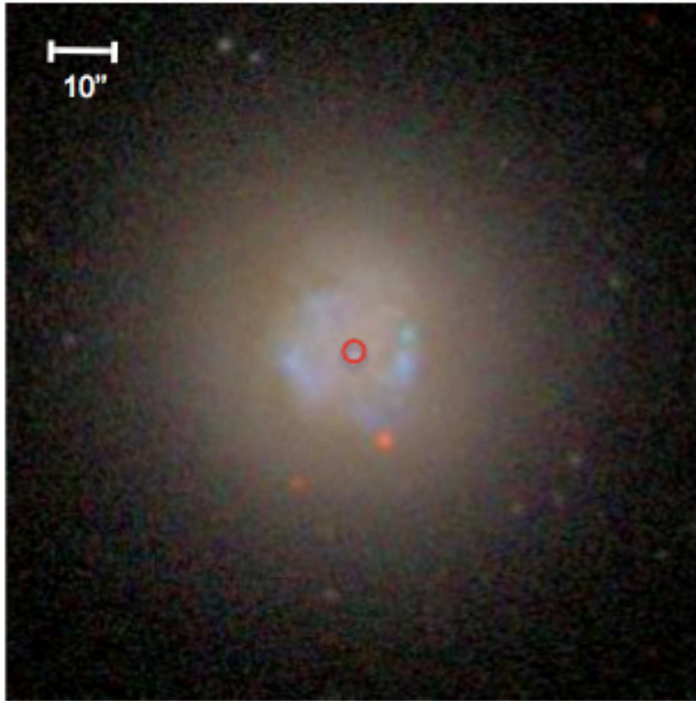
# Mid-IR Enhanced Galaxies (MIEGs)



Riguccini+15b (ApJ)



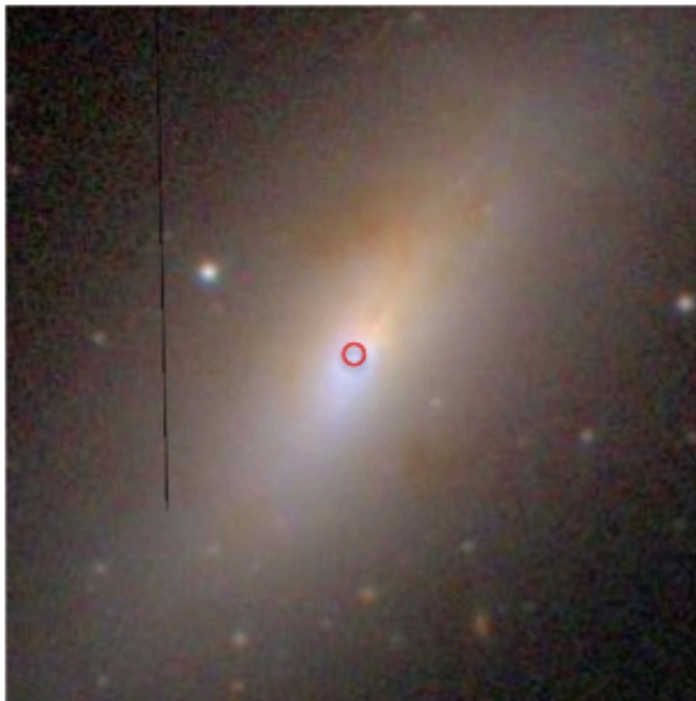
Virgo  
MIEGs



NGC  
4344



NGC  
4526



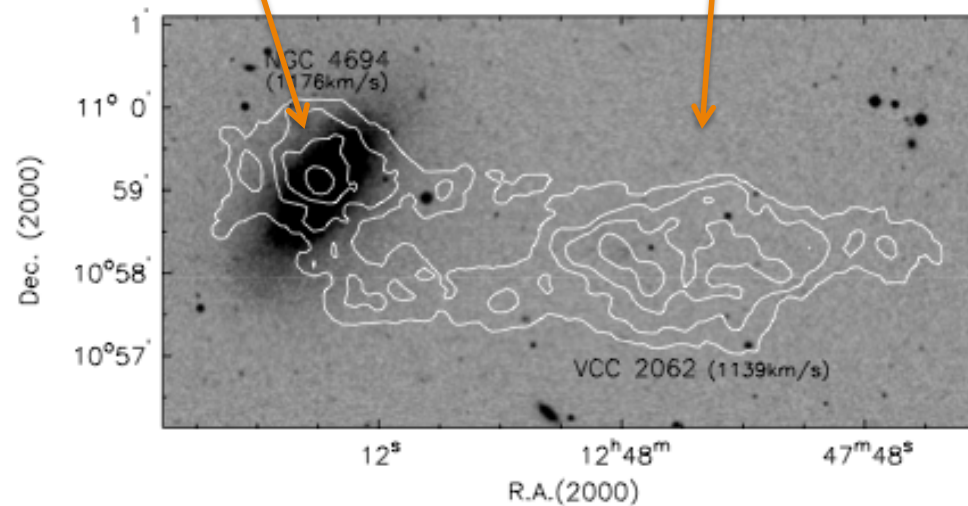
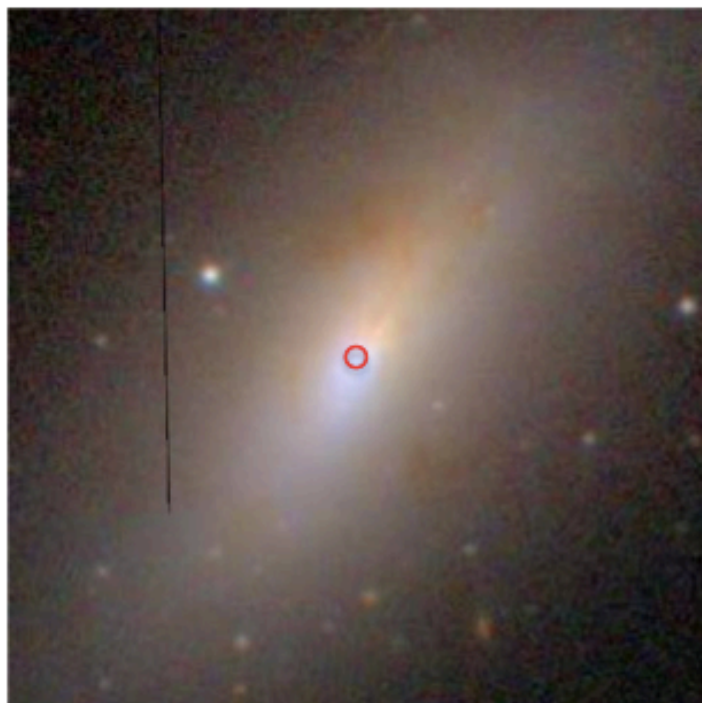
NGC  
4694



Typical  
ETG in  
Virgo  
(as a  
reference)

# NGC 4694

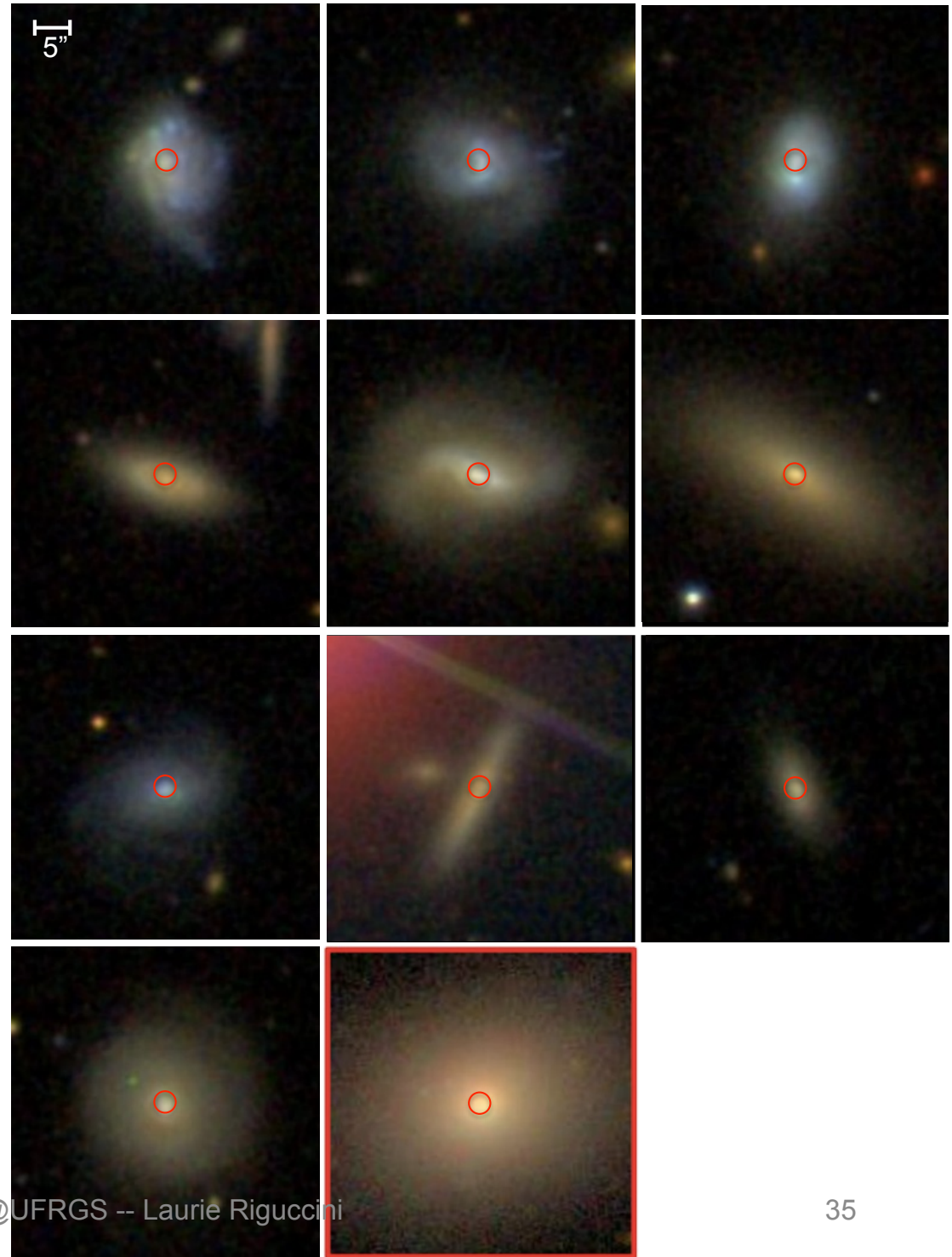
dwarf galaxy



HI distribution of NGC 4694 region from Chung+09

# Coma MIEGs

Riguccini+15b





# HI detections

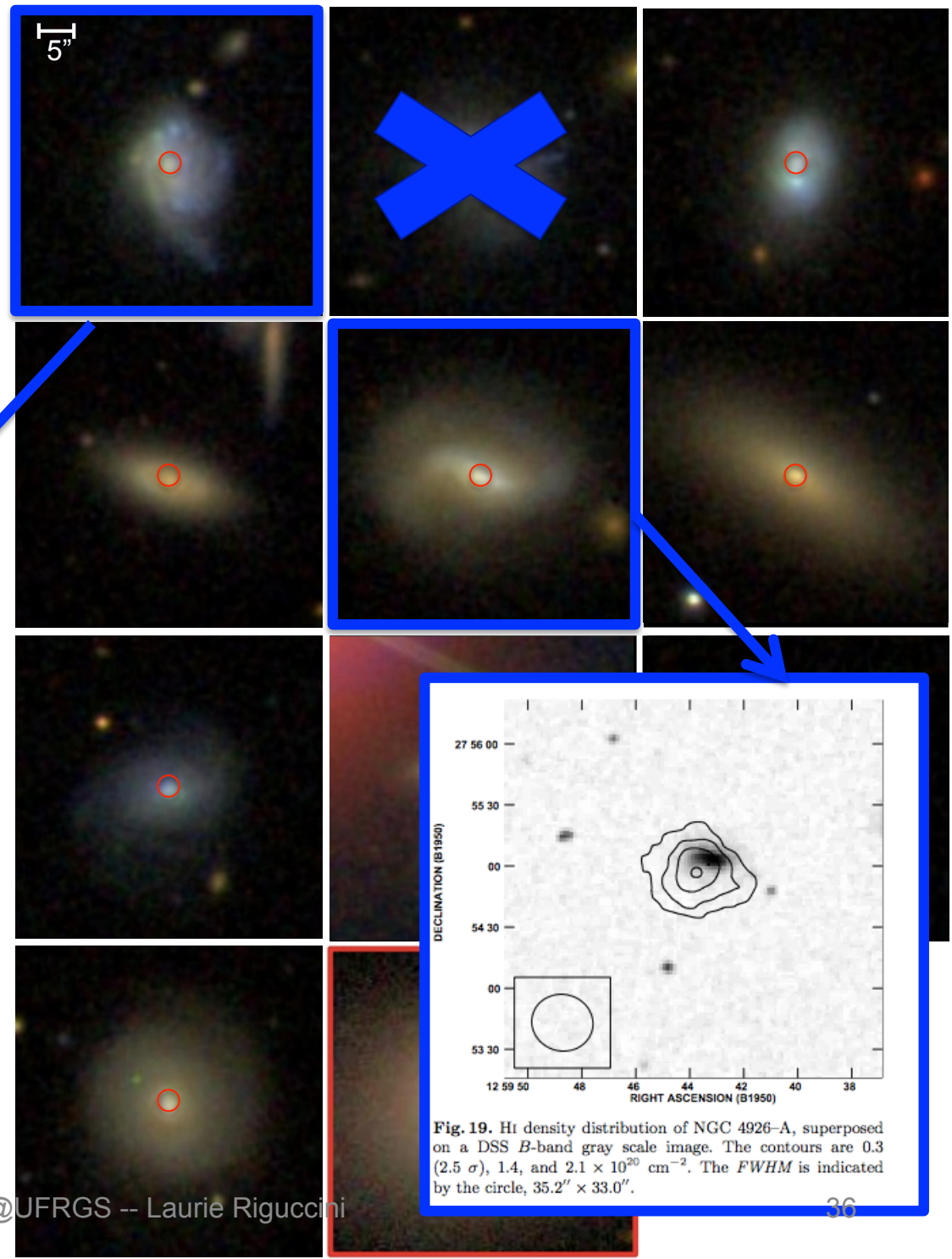
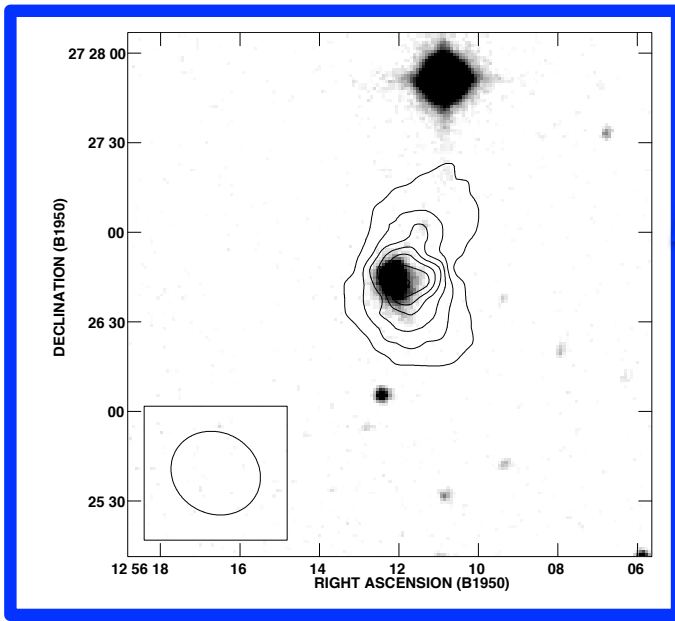


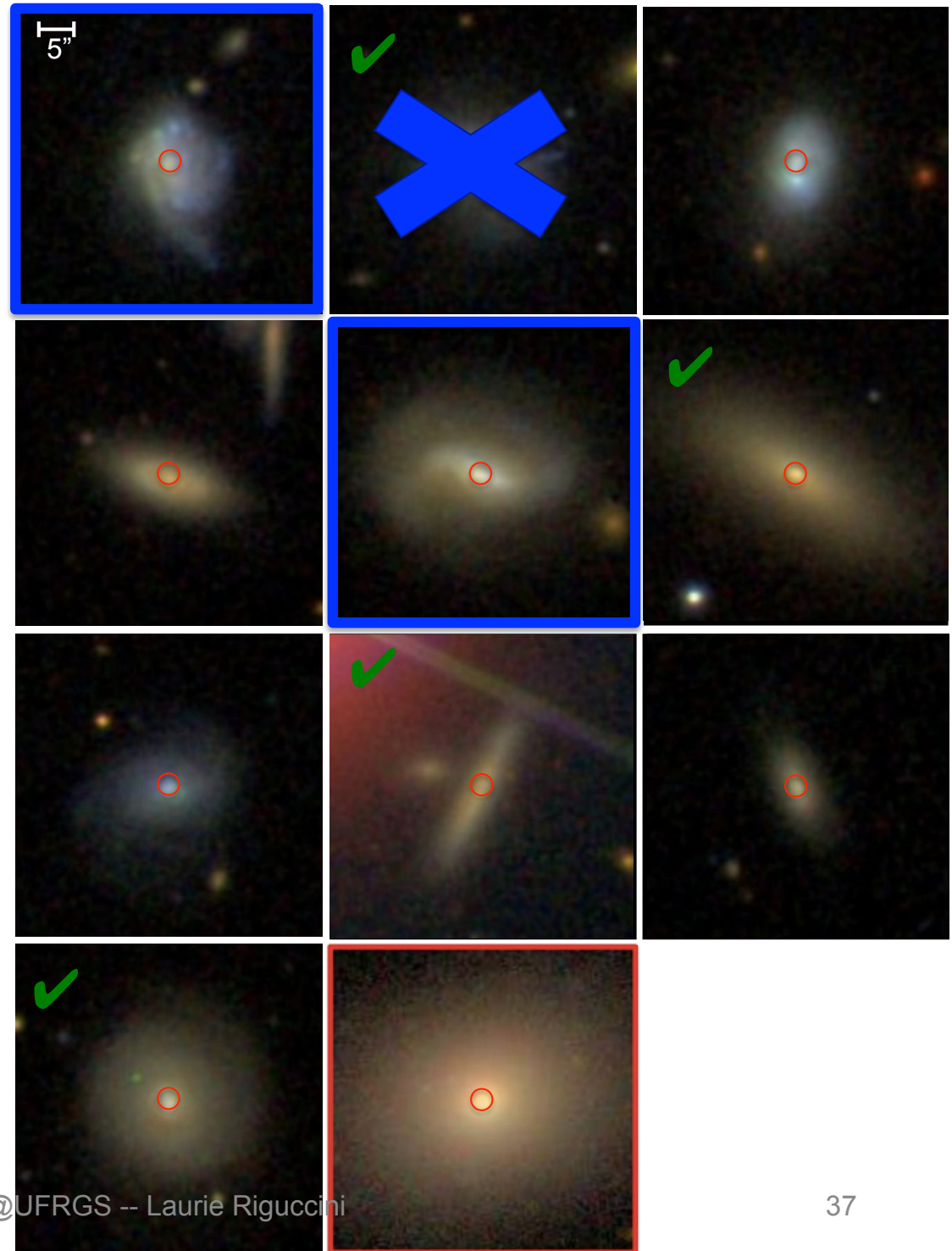
Fig. 19. HI density distribution of NGC 4926-A, superposed on a DSS *B*-band gray scale image. The contours are  $0.3$  ( $2.5 \sigma$ ),  $1.4$ , and  $2.1 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . The *FWHM* is indicated by the circle,  $35.2'' \times 33.0''$ .



# HI detections

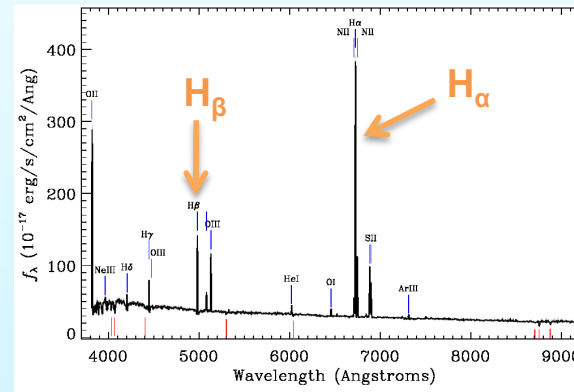
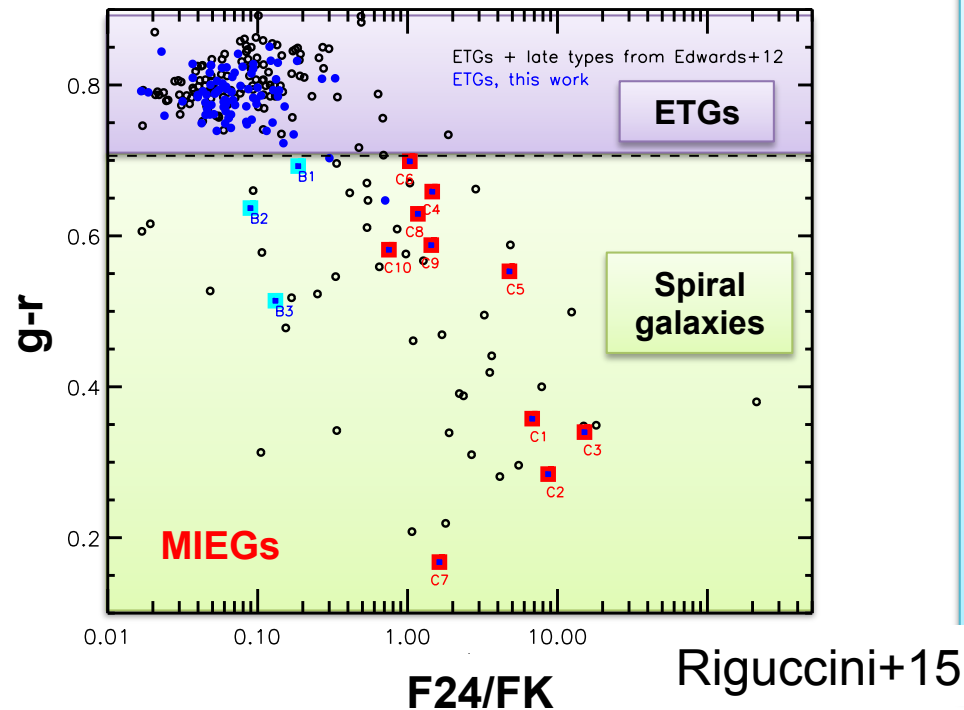
GMRT observations carried out last July-August

Data reduction on the way...

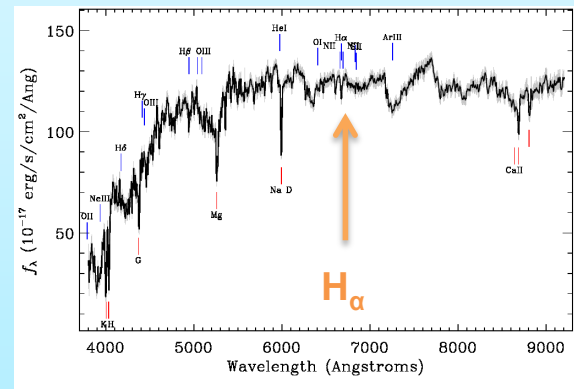


Bravo-Alfaro+01

# Nature of the MIEGs



Typical spectra of a MIEG; numerous emission lines



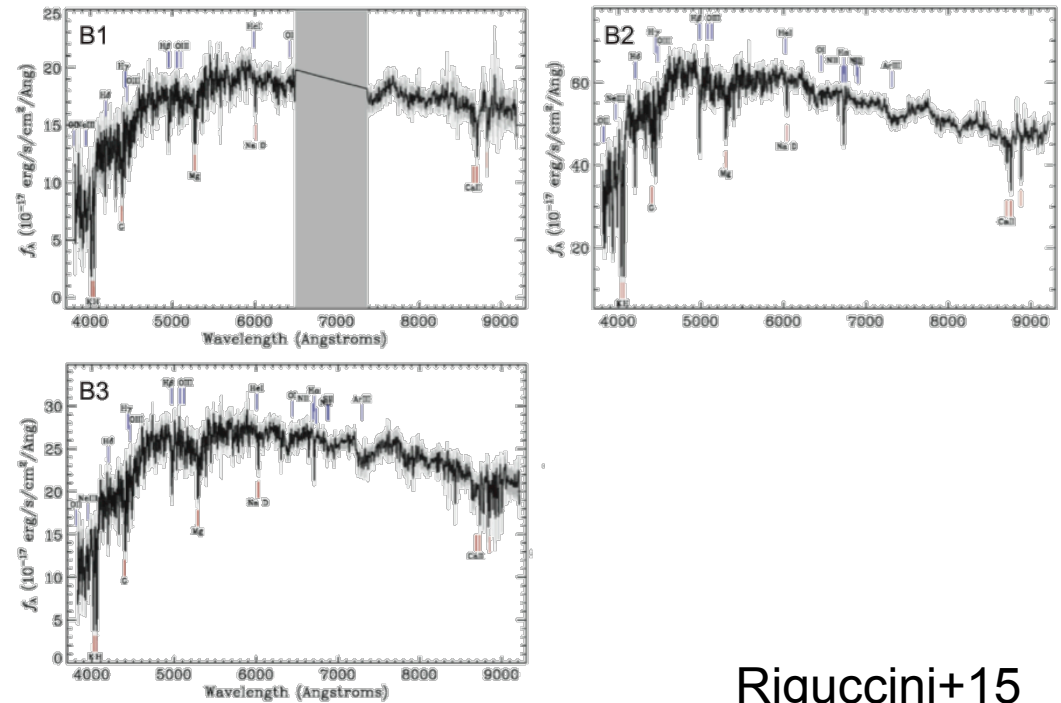
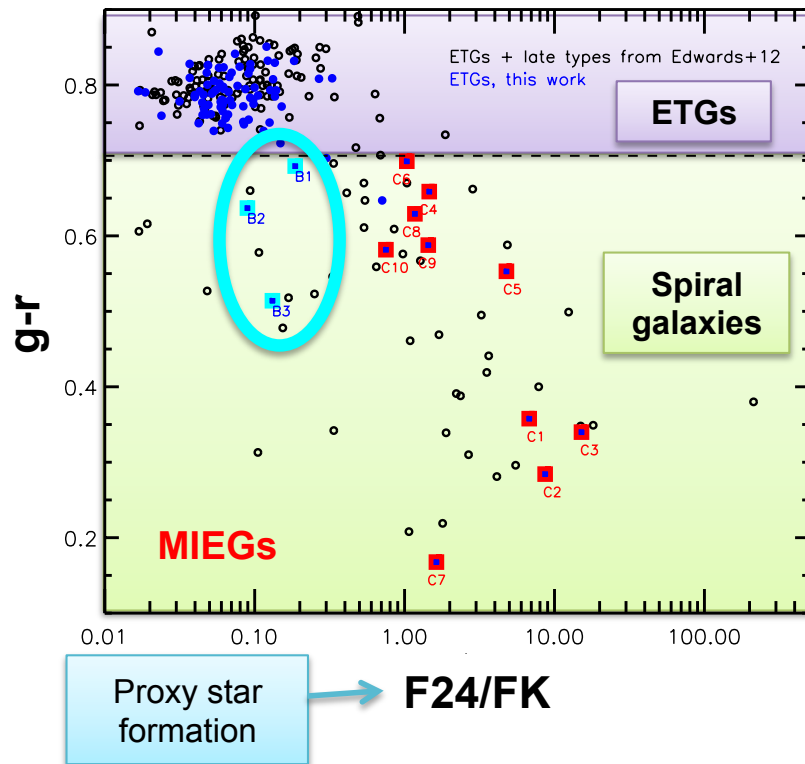
Typical spectra of an ETG (non MIEG), no emission lines, few absorption lines



## MIEGs:

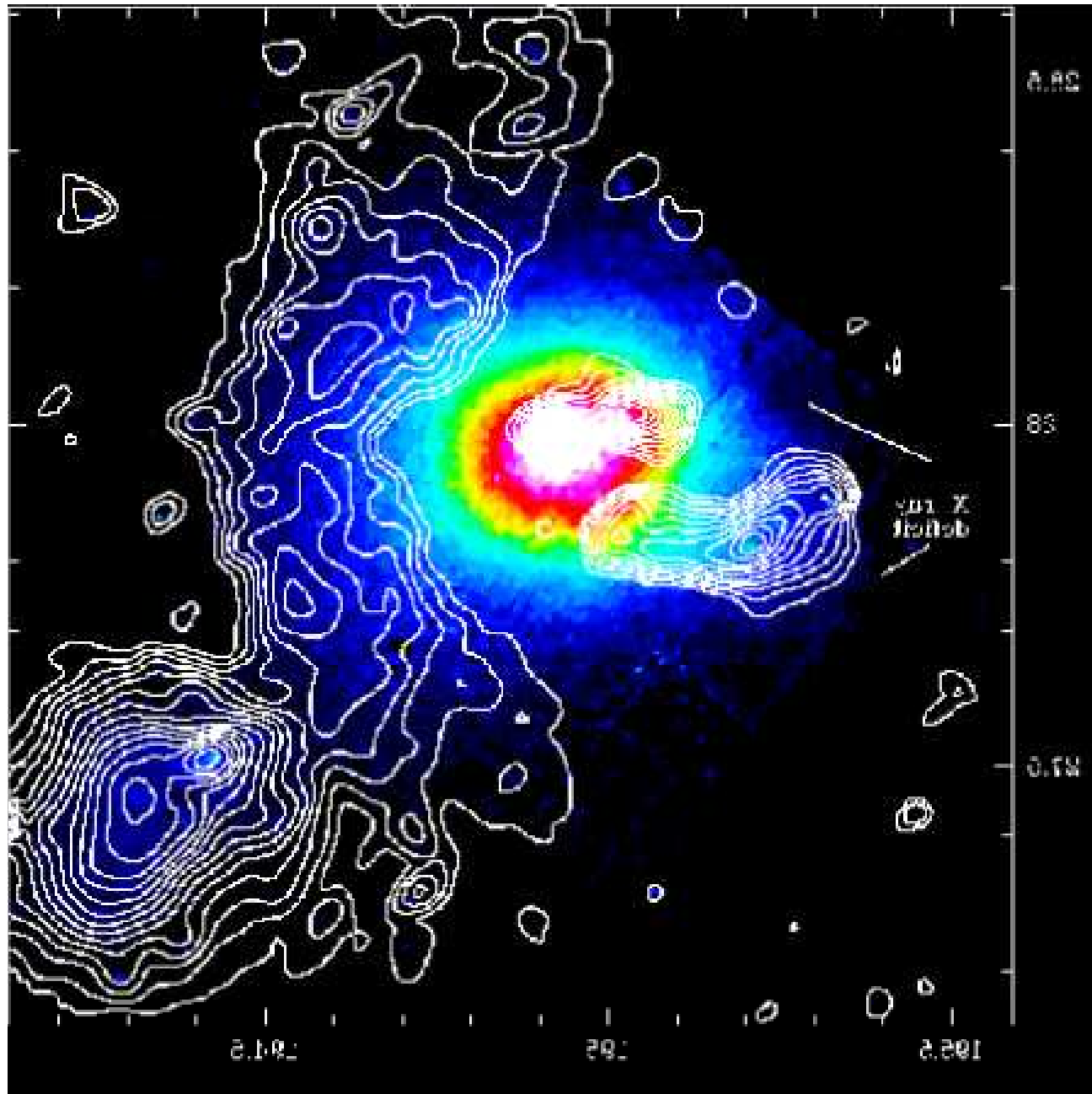
- star formation as high as in late-types
- optical colors much bluer than normal galaxies
- H $\alpha$  emission line : confirmed star formation activity

# Blue ETGs in Coma



Riguccini+15

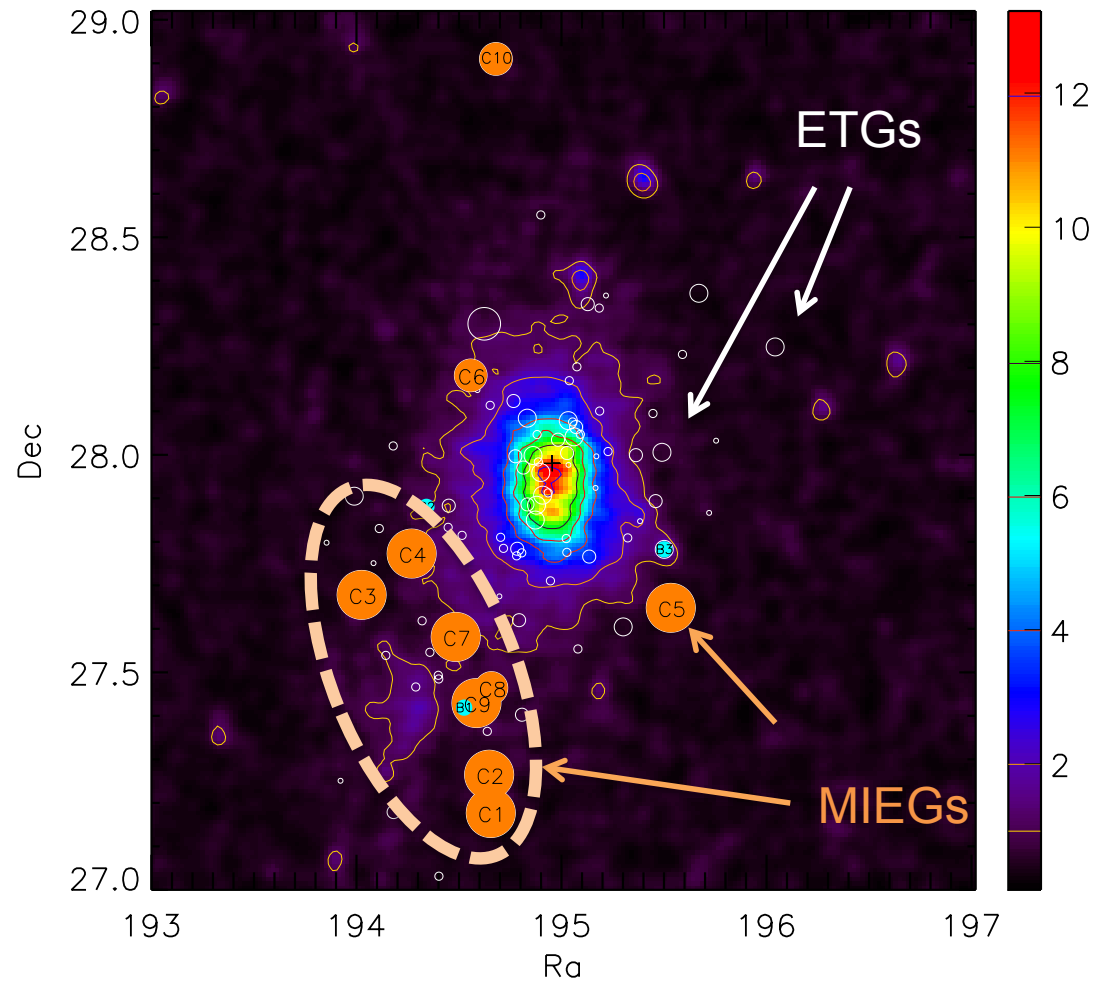
3 optically blue galaxies with F24/FK ratio similar to the bulk of ETGs in Coma



Neumann+03

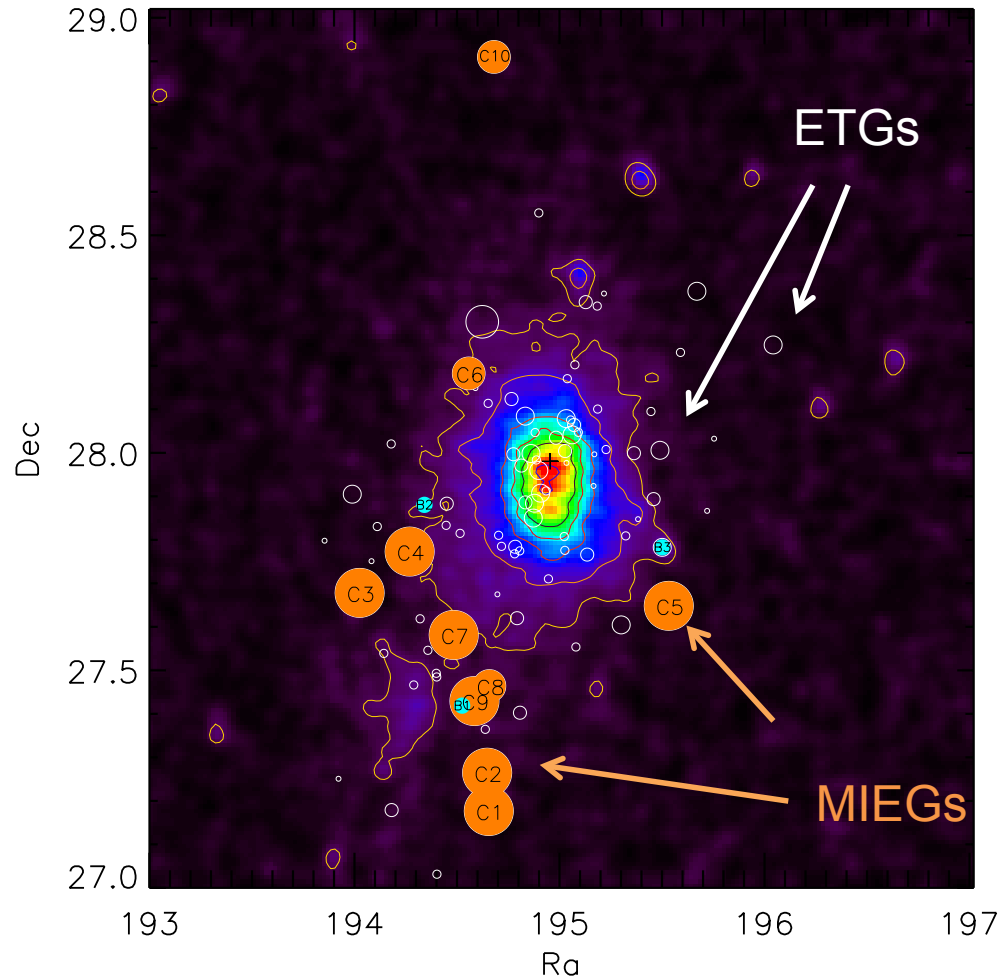


# Distribution of the MIEGs among the Coma cluster



Background image: ROSAT X-ray image

# Distribution of the MIEGs among the Coma cluster



Galaxies at different stages of their evolutionary history :

- **MIEGs** = ETGs with signs of strong star formation (hypothesis of cluster merging triggering the star formation)

- « **Blue sources** » = ETGs with blue optical colors but no remaining of current star formation (post-MIEG candidates where the recent star formation would have been quenched due to ram pressure stripping)

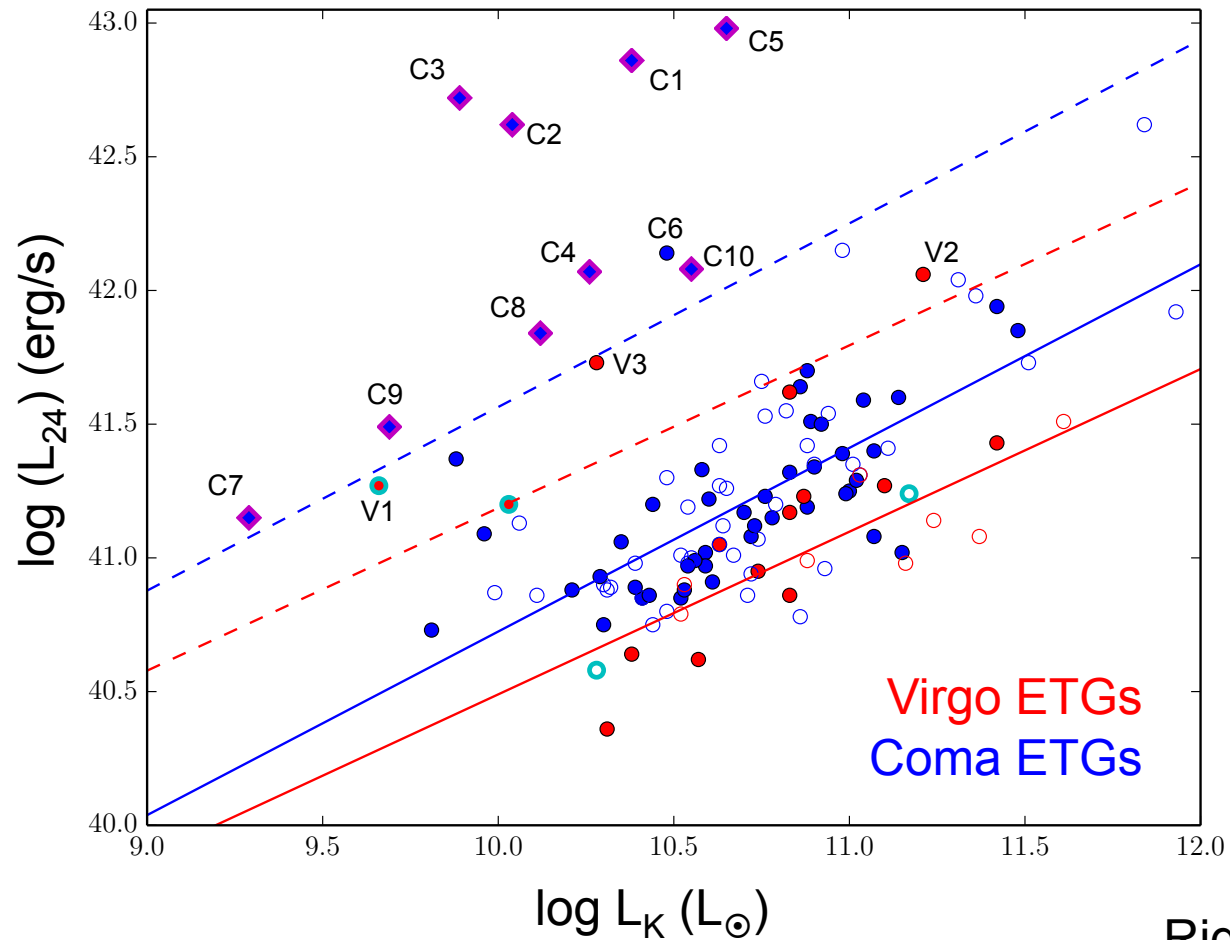
Background image: ROSAT X-ray image



# Search for MIEGs-type sources in other clusters

- Work lead by **Douglas Brambila** (Valongo)
- Need to adapt the MIEGs criterium from Riguccini+15 to a all sky survey
- Need to revise the way to select ETGs
- Solutions:
  - WISE all-sky survey:  $L_{22}/L_{3.4}$  instead of  $L_{24}/L_K$
  - Morphological parameters:  $\text{frac-dev} > 0.8$  and  $\text{concentration} > 2.6$

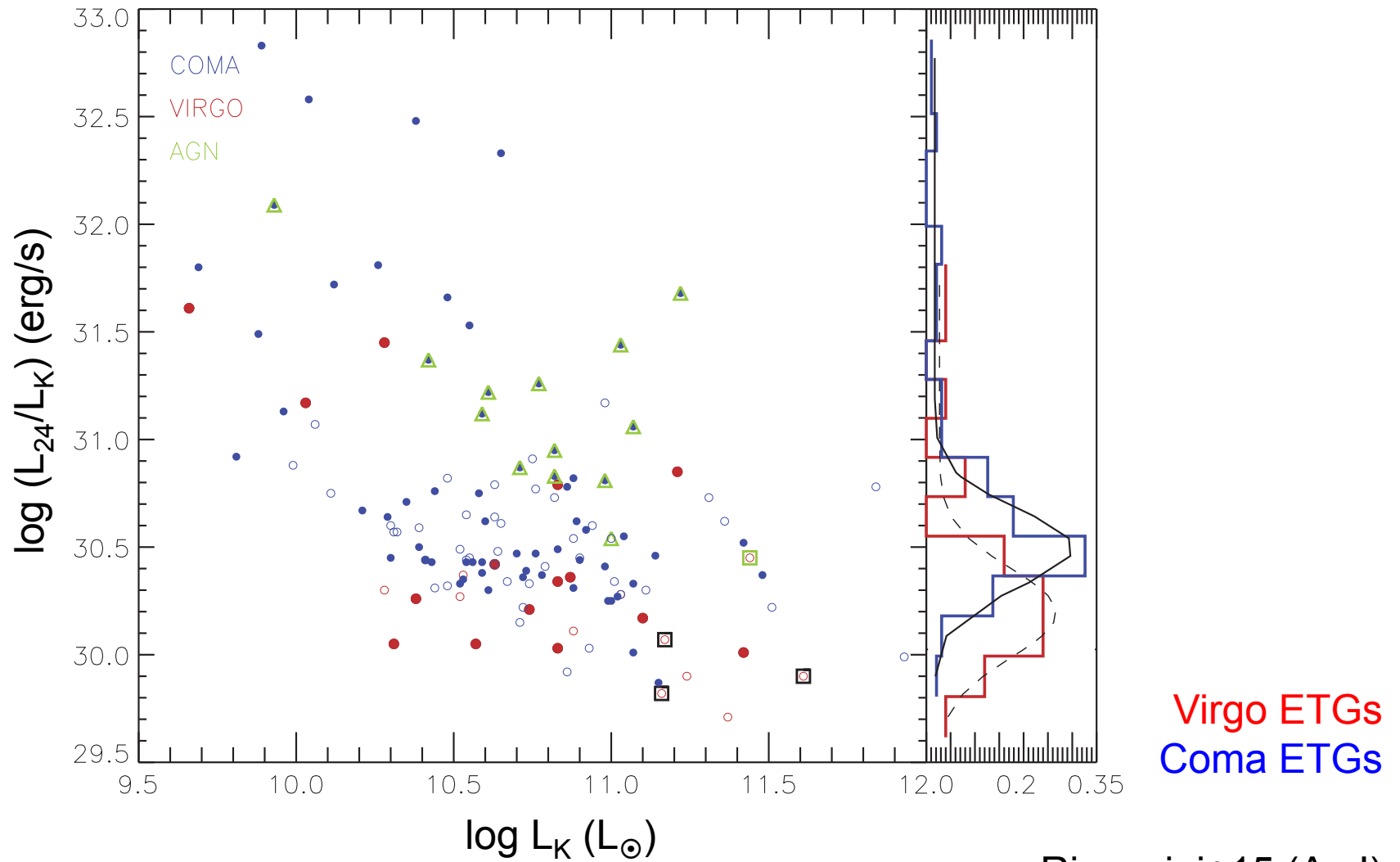
# Mid-IR Enhanced Galaxies (MIEGs)



Riguccini+15 (ApJ)

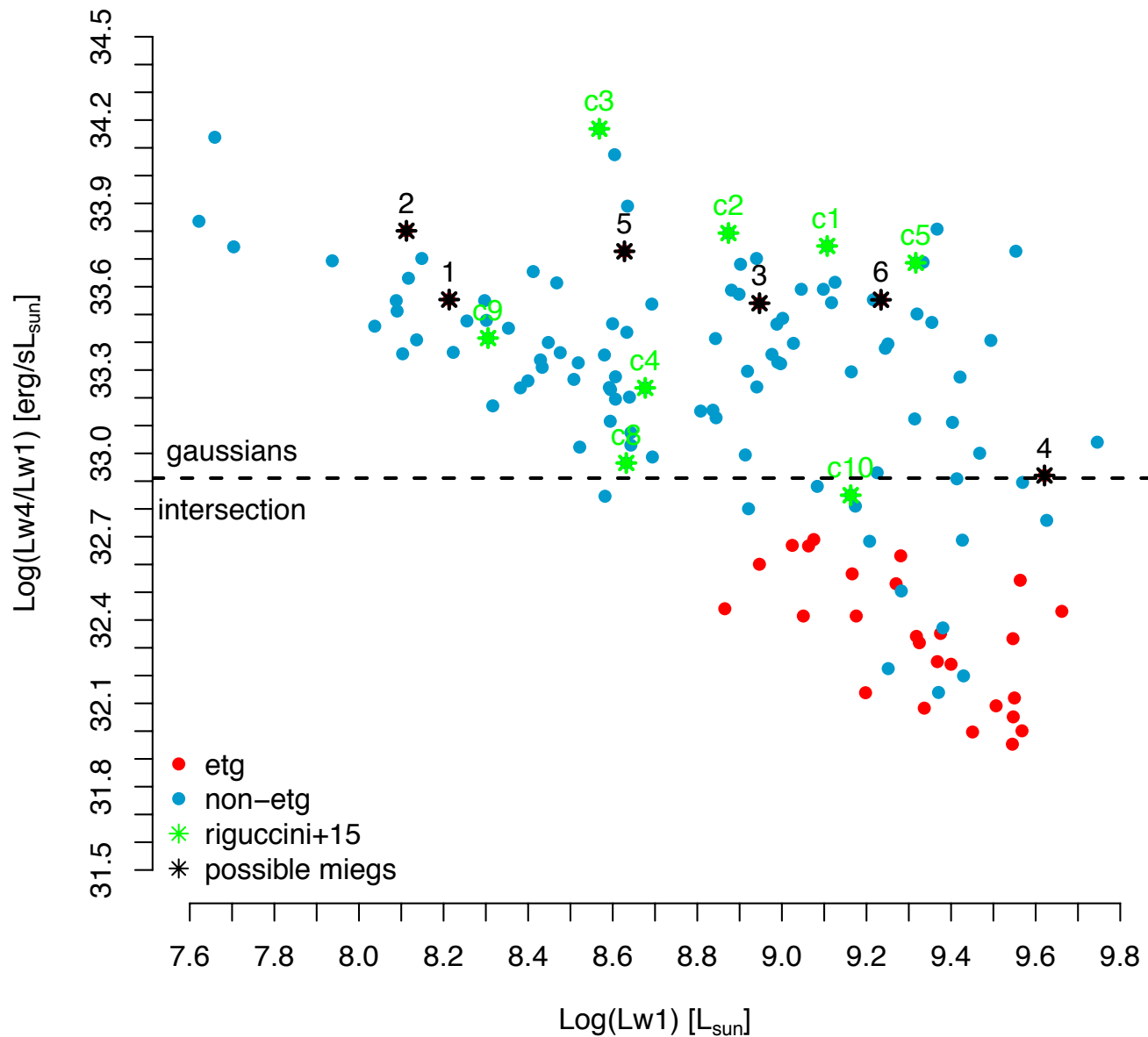


# Mid-IR Enhanced Galaxies (MIEGs)



Riguccini+15 (ApJ)

## Log(Lw1) vs Log(Lw4/Lw1) for Coma

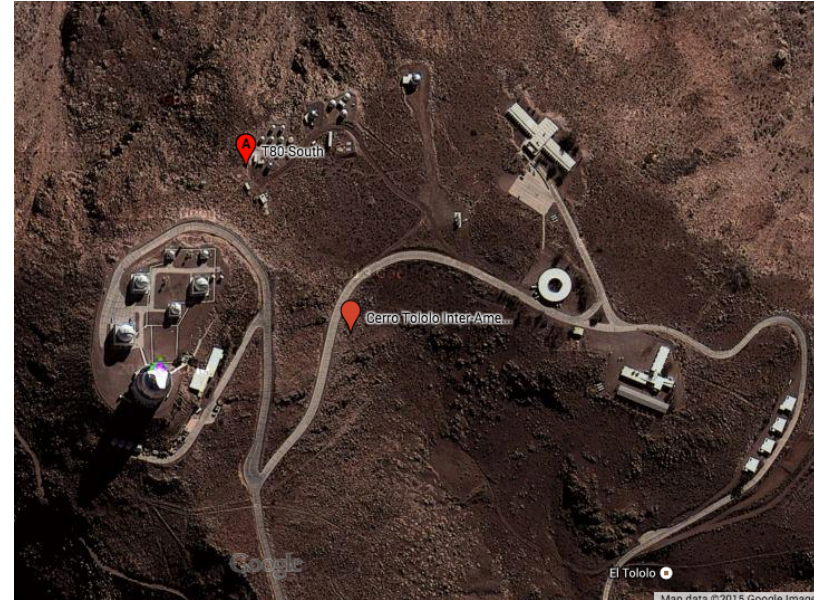
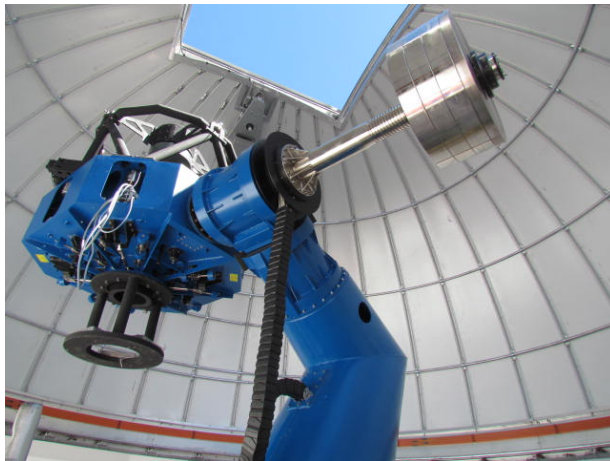


## Check of the new method on the Coma cluster:

- The already known MIEGs from Riguccini+15 are not selected as ETG by the new ETG selection but they lie in the « non-ETG » part of the diagram
- 6 new MIEG-type source have been found

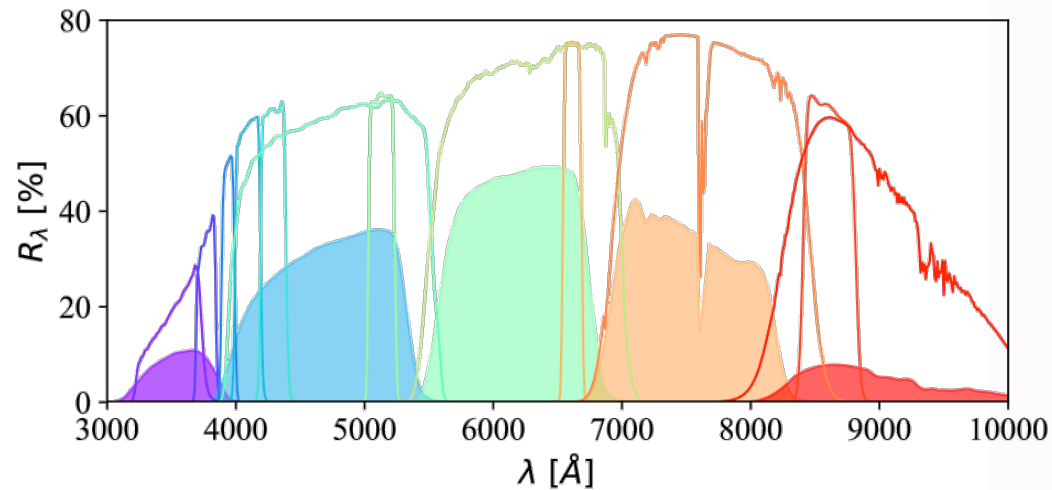
# S-PLUS survey

astronomical facility in Chile (Cerro Pachón), dedicated to mapping the observable Universe in 7 narrow-band filters and 5 broad-band (Sloan-like, ugriz) filters in the optical region



Covering 8,500 sq degrees  
with the T-80 South Telescope  
(0.826-meter)

# S-PLUS survey: filters



Filter#	Name	Central wavelength [nm]	FWHM [nm]	Wavelength interval [nm]	Comments
JPLUS-01	u <sub>j</sub>	348.5	50.8		In common with J-PAS
JPLUS-02	F378	378.5	16.8		[OII]; in common with J-PAS
JPLUS-03	F395	395.0	10.0		Ca H+K
JPLUS-04	F410	410.0	20.0		H $\delta$
JPLUS-05	F430	430.0	20.0		G-band
JPLUS-06	g'	480.3	140.0		SDSS
JPLUS-07	F515	515.0	20.0		Mgb Triplet
JPLUS-08	r'	625.4	138.8		SDSS
JPLUS-09	F660	660.0	13.8		H $\alpha$ ; in common with J-PAS
JPLUS-10	i'	766.8	153.5		SDSS
JPLUS-11	F861	861.0	40.0		Ca Triplet
JPLUS-12	z'	911.4	140.9		SDSS



# Conclusions

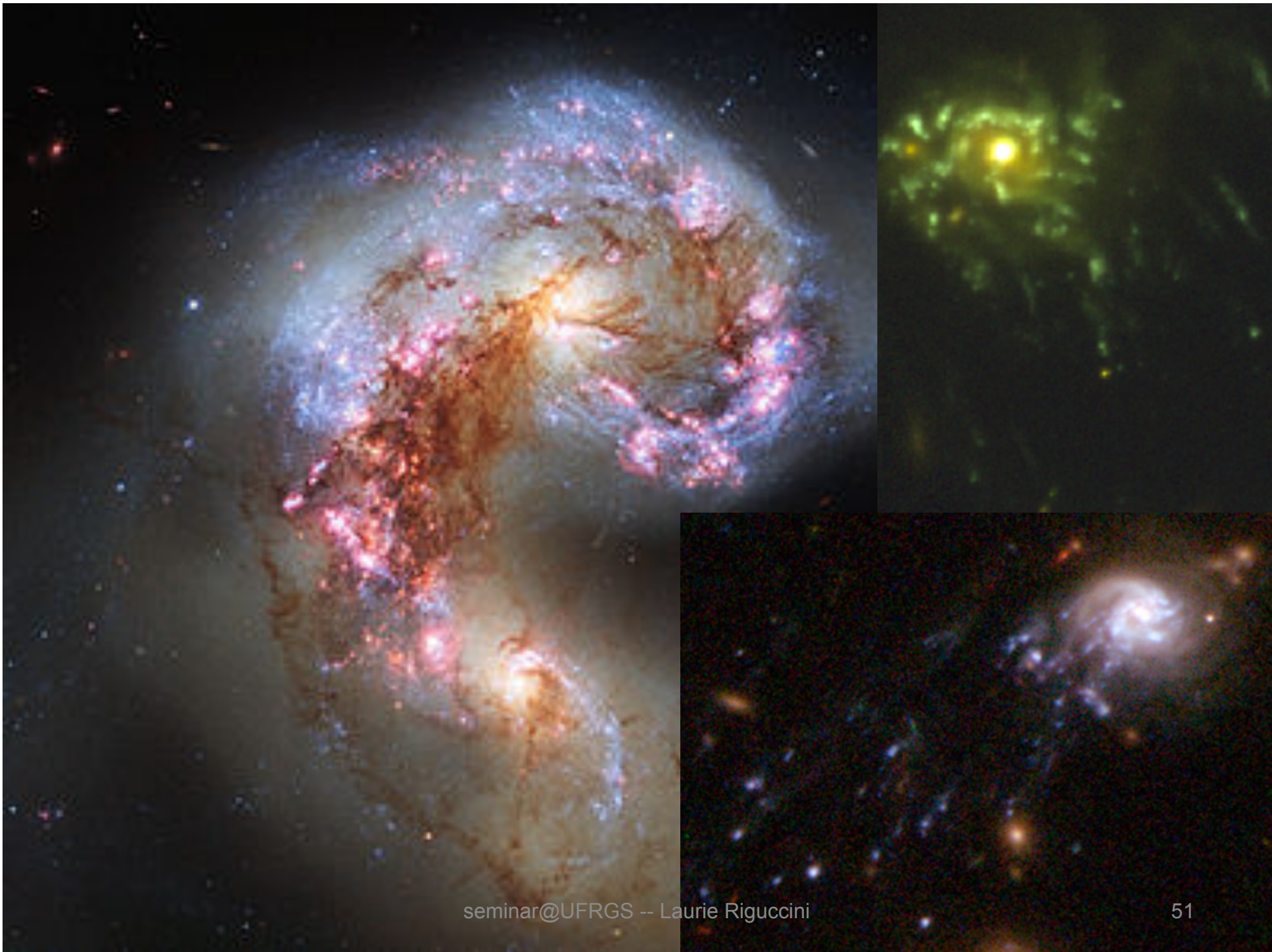
- We isolate extreme lenticulars (MIEGs) in the Coma sample and the Virgo sample: **sample of transition galaxies**
- Coma MIEGs show peculiar properties, different than the rest of the ETGs sample:
  - ◆ Located in the SW part of the cluster (infalling substructure): **enhanced star formation**
  - ◆ Typical spectra with emission lines (and bluer g-r colors)
  - ◆ Interesting objects with peculiar morphology (disturbed): new class of transition objects?
- **Analogy:** These **blue sources** would be the analogs of the **post-starburst candidates** in a evolutionary path for ETGs where **MIEGs** would be the analog of **starburst galaxies**.
- Interest in expanding the search for MIEGs to other clusters: we want large numbers of galaxies in transition
- great candidates for an S-PLUS project!!





OBRIGADA!





# Star formation quenching as a function of morphology in the Green Valley

Nogueira-Cavalcante et al., submitted

