

The background features a dark blue gradient with a faint, large-scale circular pattern. A prominent white scale is visible on the left side, with numerical markings from 150 to 260 in increments of 10. Several circular elements, including solid and dashed lines with arrows, are scattered across the frame, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

Two-phase Formation of Elliptical Galaxies

Some observation of Phase II

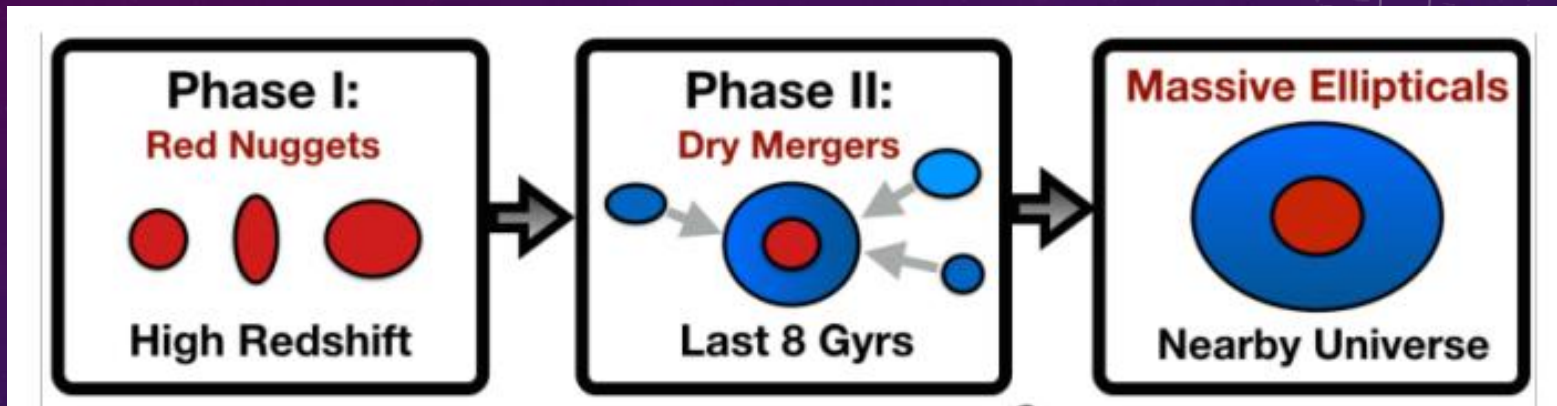
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Some observation of Early Type Galaxy (ETG)

- 高红移ETG比同质量的低红移ETG更加致密 (Daddi et al. 2005; Trujillo et al. 2006)
- $z \sim 2$ 至今，ETG的恒星质量增长2倍，尺度增长3~5倍 (Buitrago et al. 2008; van Dokkum et al. 2010)
- Inside-out模式增长: ETG的中心部分随 z 变化保持不变，外层部分随着 z 变小而增长 (van Dokkum et al. 2010)
- 近邻ETG颜色负梯度: 中心的成分更红 (Kormendy & Djorgovski 1989) => intense in-situ star formation的标志

Two-phase formation scenario



- Phase I: 独立的恒星形成过程使气体全部消耗，形成早期的ETG
- Phase II: 早期ETG通过并合同样没有气体的小质量ETG实现增长 (Oser et al. 2010)
- 近邻ETG包括两个成分，早期形成的核心 + 吸积卫星星系形成的外壳
- 两个成分应该具有不同的观测特点

Surface brightness profile Fitting of ETG

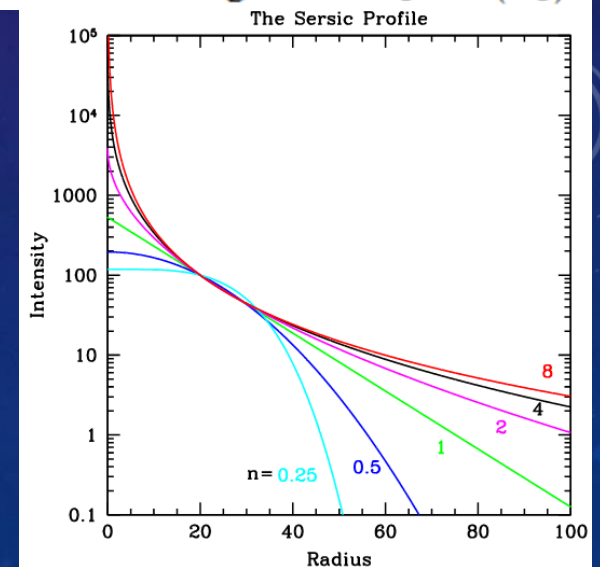
- Sersic Profile

The surface brightness profile of spheroidal galaxies is generally well fit by the Sérsic profile (Sérsic, 1968), or $R^{1/n}$ profile,¹

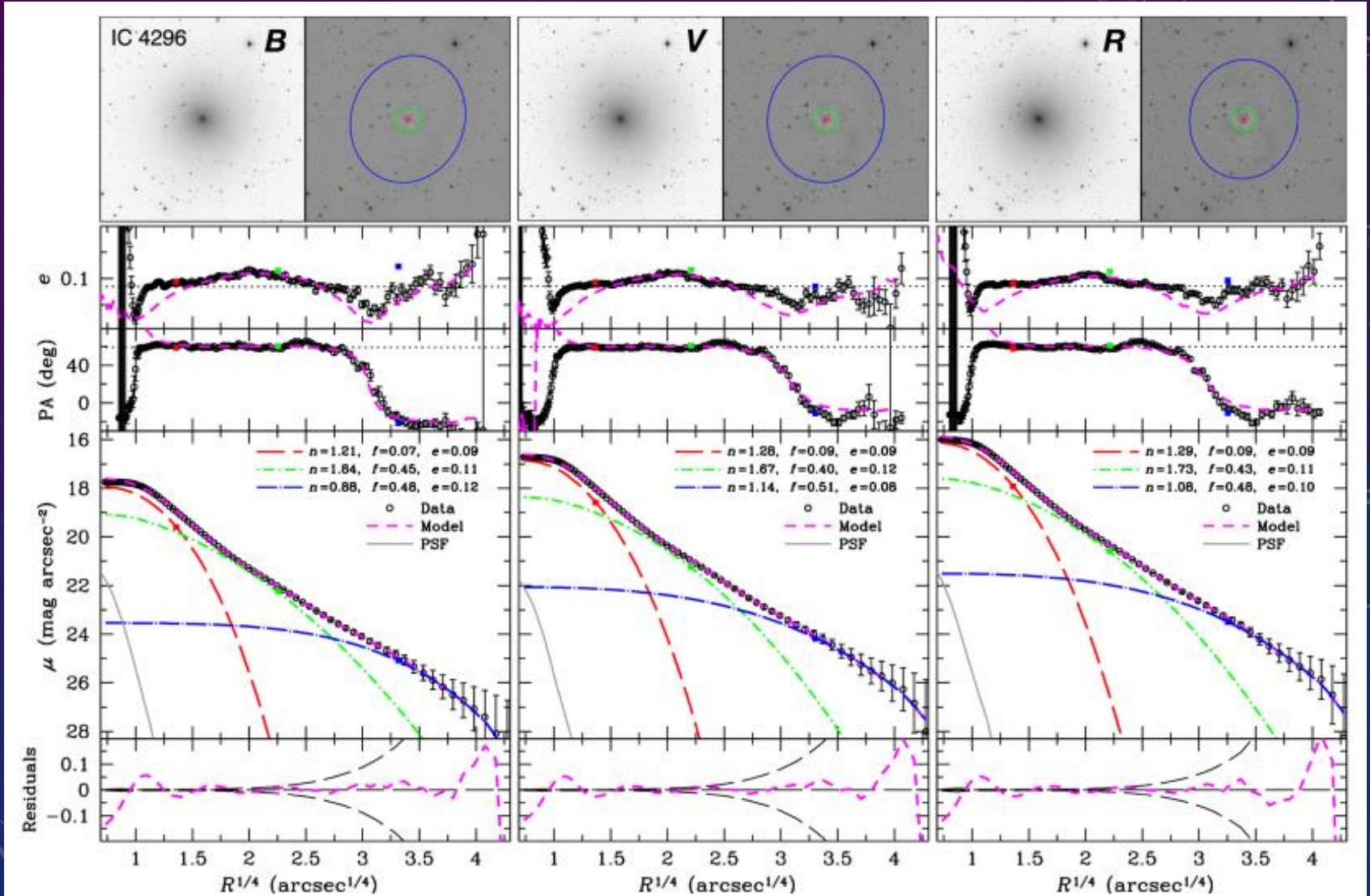
$$I(R) = I_0 \exp \left[-\beta_n \left(\frac{R}{R_e} \right)^{1/n} \right] = I_e \exp \left[-\beta_n \left\{ \left(\frac{R}{R_e} \right)^{1/n} - 1 \right\} \right], \quad (2.22)$$

where I_0 is the central surface brightness, n is the so-called Sérsic index which sets the concentration of the profile, R_e is the effective radius that encloses half of the total light, and $I_e = I(R_e)$.

- 盘星系, $n=1$; 椭圆星系, $n=4$
- 随着测光精度的提高, de Vaucouleurs $\frac{1}{4}$ law 不适用
- 对椭圆星系, $2.5 < n < 10$ (e.g. Kormendy et al. 2009)

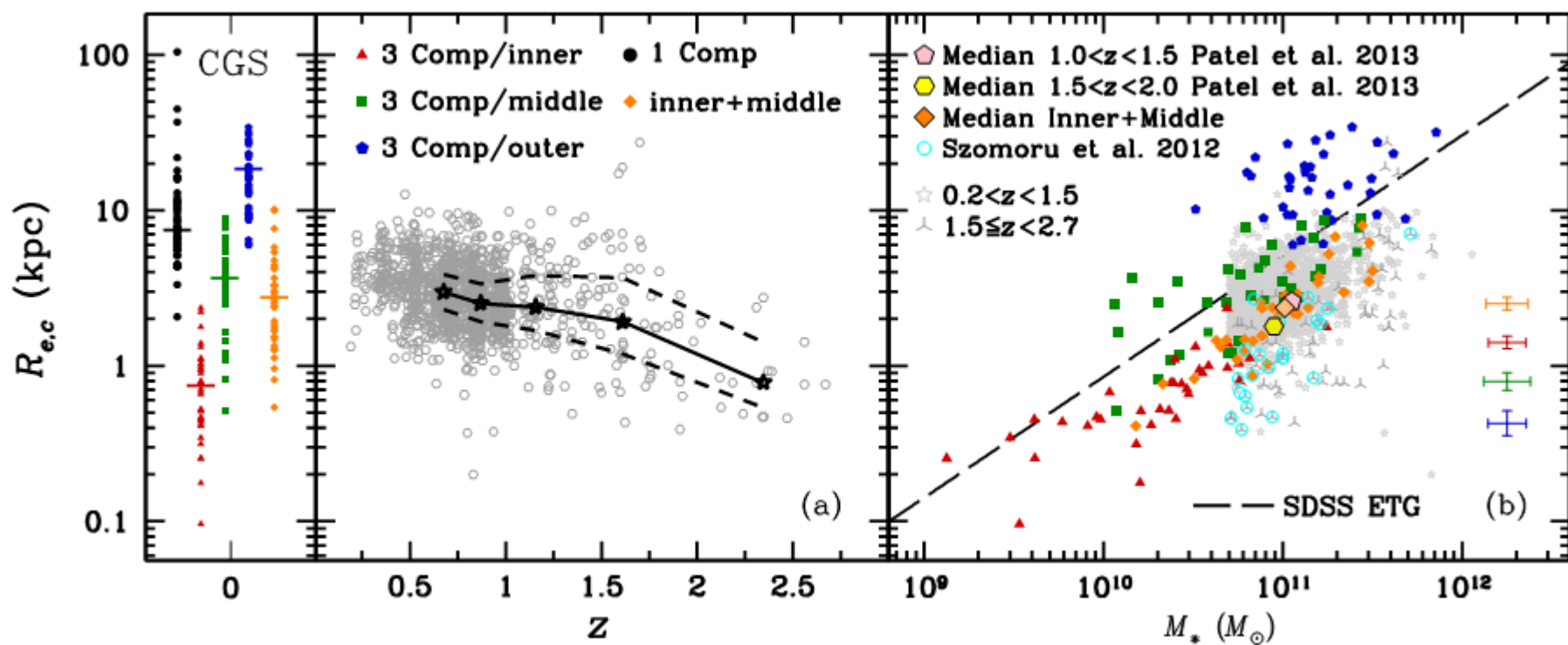


Multi-component Fitting of ETG

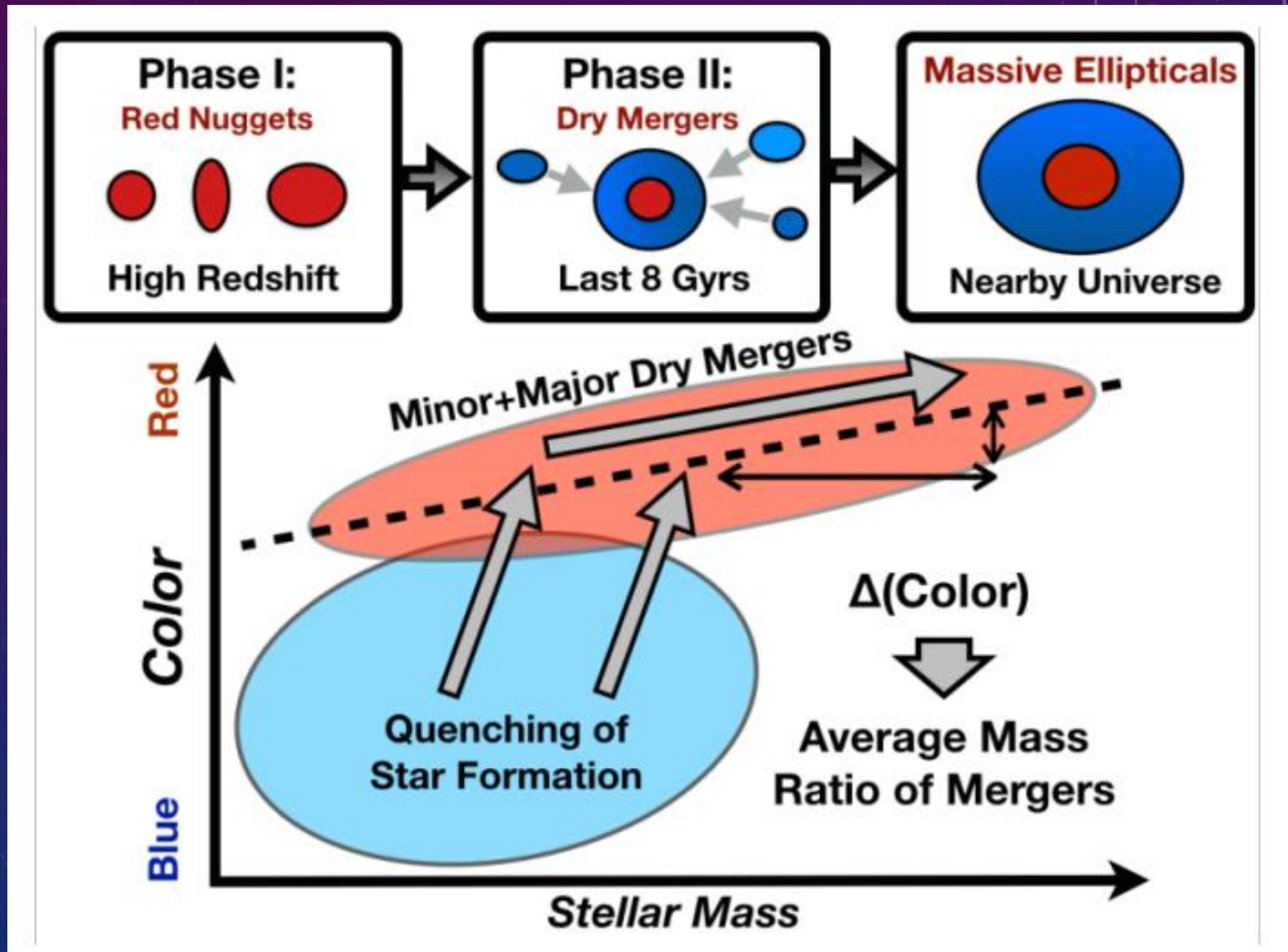


Stellar mass – size relation

- 在M-R图上，Inner+middle component 和 $z \sim 1$ 的ETG具有相同的位置
- Inner+middle是高红移ETG的遗迹
- Outer可能是之后dry minor merge的结果



Stellar mass – color relation => Mass ratio of mergers

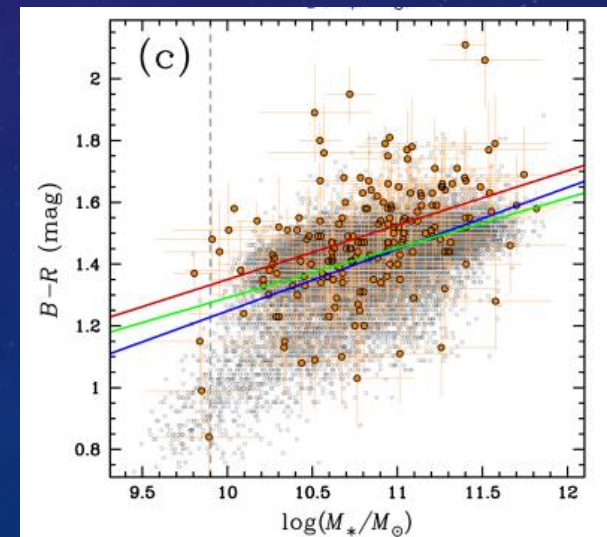
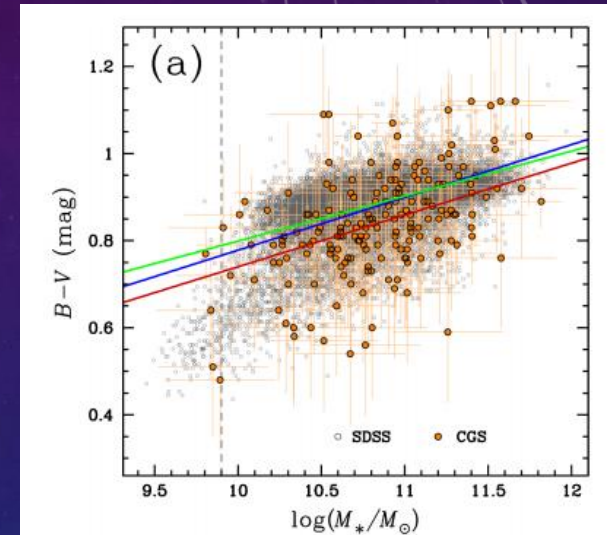
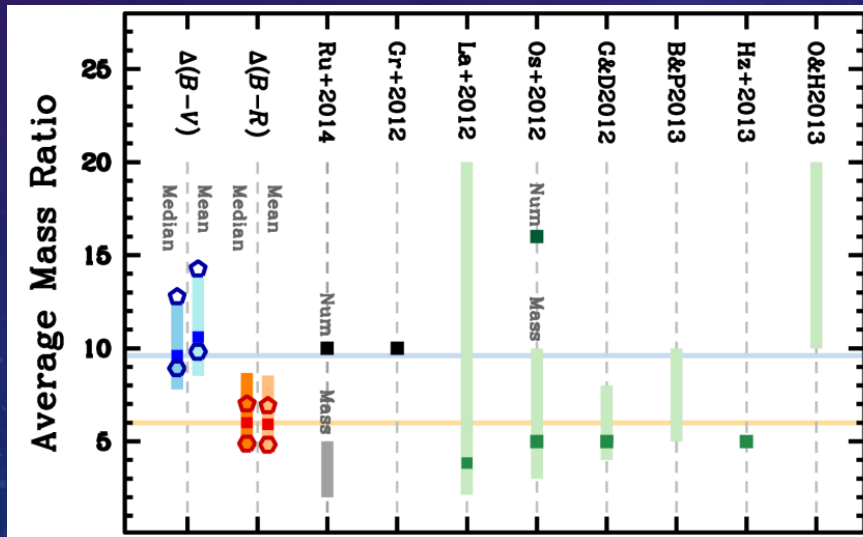


Stellar mass – color relation => Mass ratio of mergers

- 两条假设
 - Two-phase formation scenario
 - 并合过程是dry minor mege
 - 并合前，所有星系停止恒星形成
 - Stellar mass – color relation

$$\langle \text{Mass Ratio} \rangle = M_{*,\text{core}} / \langle M_{*,\text{sat}} \rangle$$

$$= 10^{((\text{Color}_{\text{inner}}) - \langle \text{Color}_{\text{outer}} \rangle) / \beta}$$



参考文献

- Huang, S., Ho, L. C., Peng, C. Y., Li, Z.-Y., & Barth, A. J. 2013a, ApJ, 766, 47 (Paper III)
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- Huang, S., Ho, L. C., Peng, C. Y., Li, Z.-Y., & Barth, A. J. 2016, ApJ