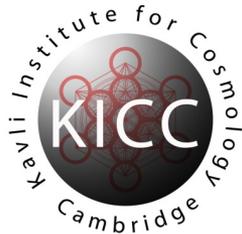


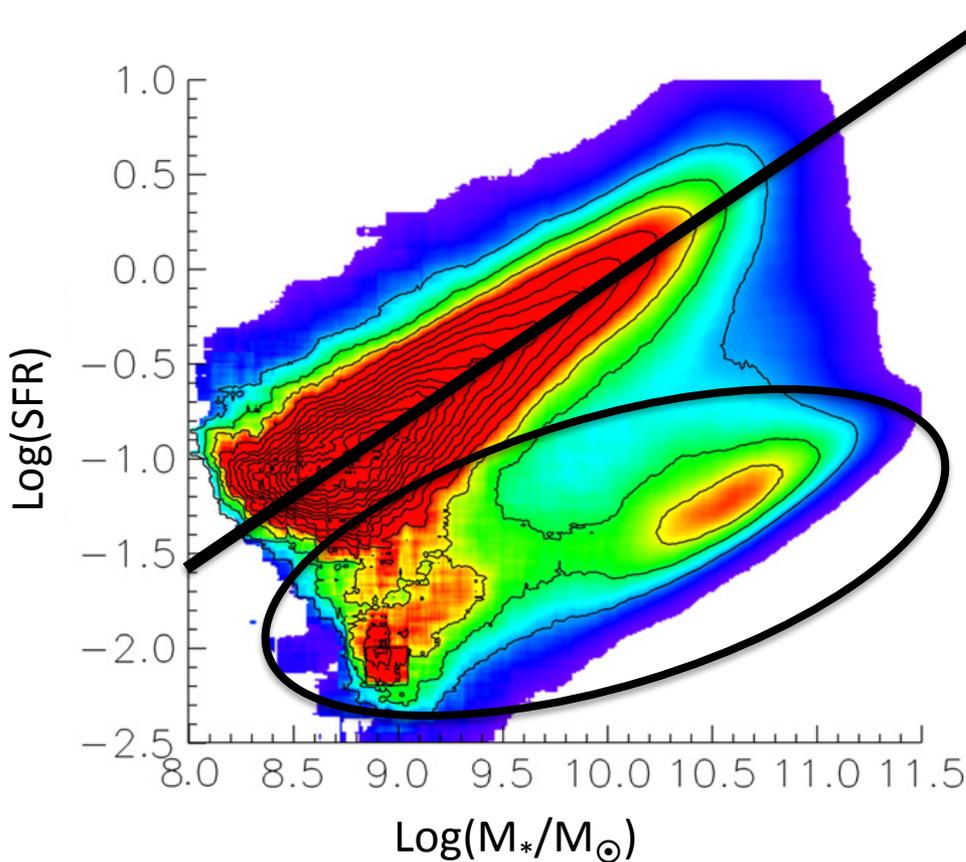
Inside-out quenching: a $z=0$ perspective from MaNGA

Francesco Belfiore

University of Cambridge →
University of California Santa Cruz



Quenching and the galaxy 'Main Sequence'

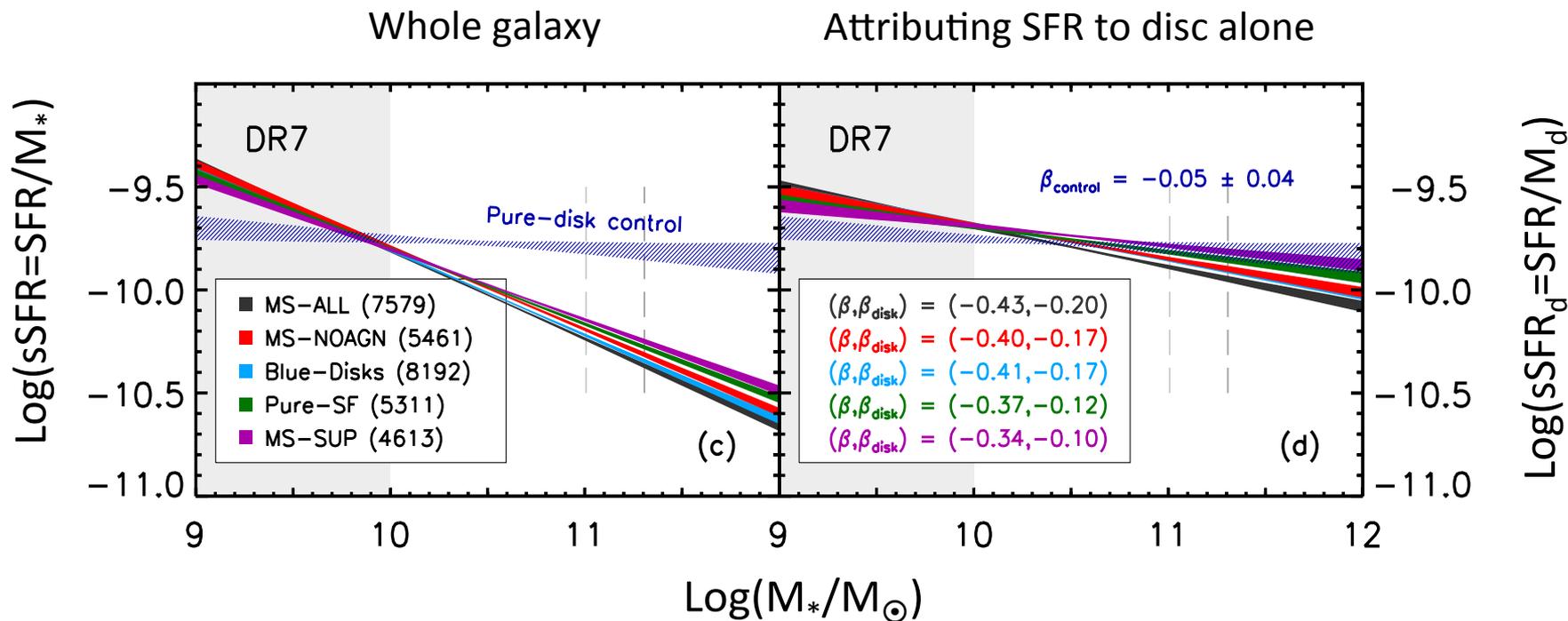


How steep is the SFMS?

$$\beta \equiv \frac{d \log \text{sSFR}}{d \log M_*} \quad \beta = [-0.5, -0.1]$$

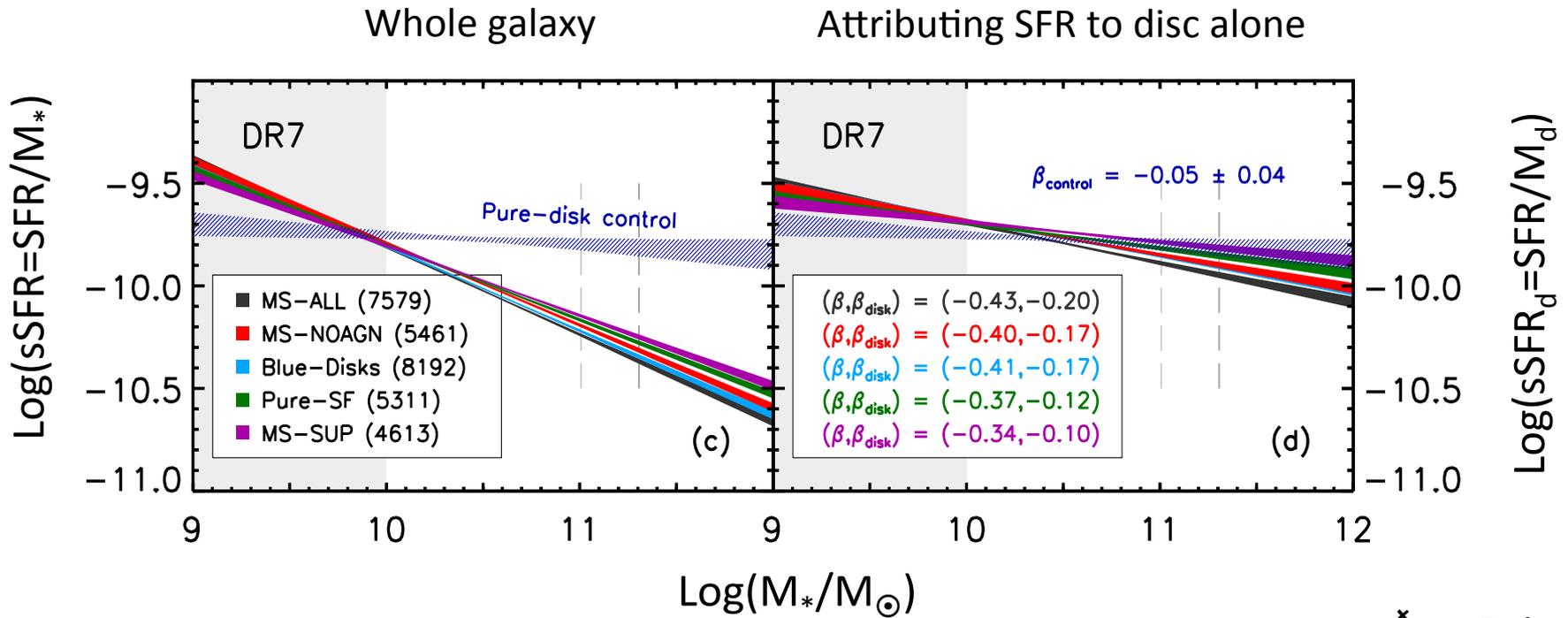
Brinchmann+2004, Salim+2007,
Whitaker+2012, Renzini & Peng
2015, FB+2017a

Do discs grow at constant sSFR ($\beta=0$)?



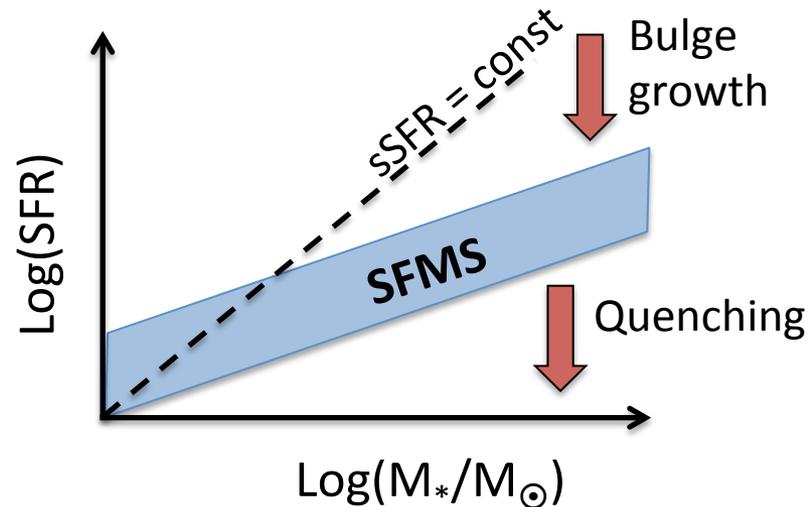
From Abramson+2014

Do discs grow at constant sSFR ($\beta=0$)?

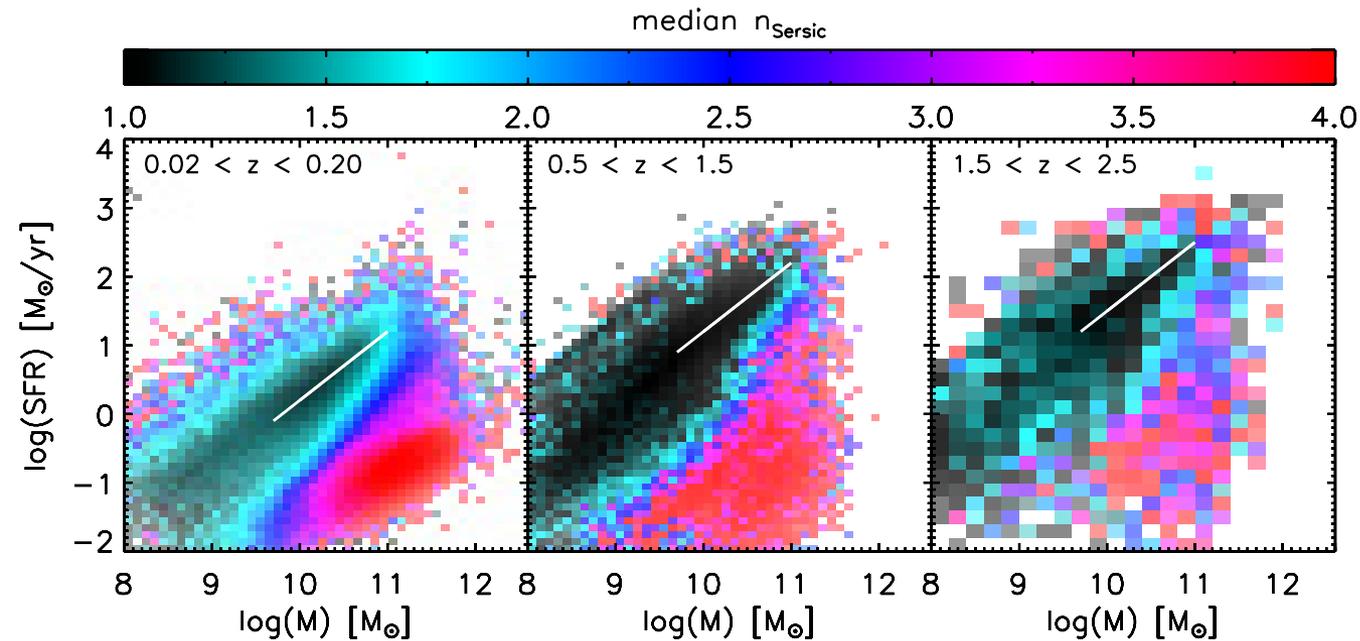


From Abramson+2014

“If $\beta < 0$, then ‘Quenching’ is a mix of processes pulling systems vertically off the MS and lowering sSFRs as they move along it (β reflects the latter).”



The role of bulges in the transition population



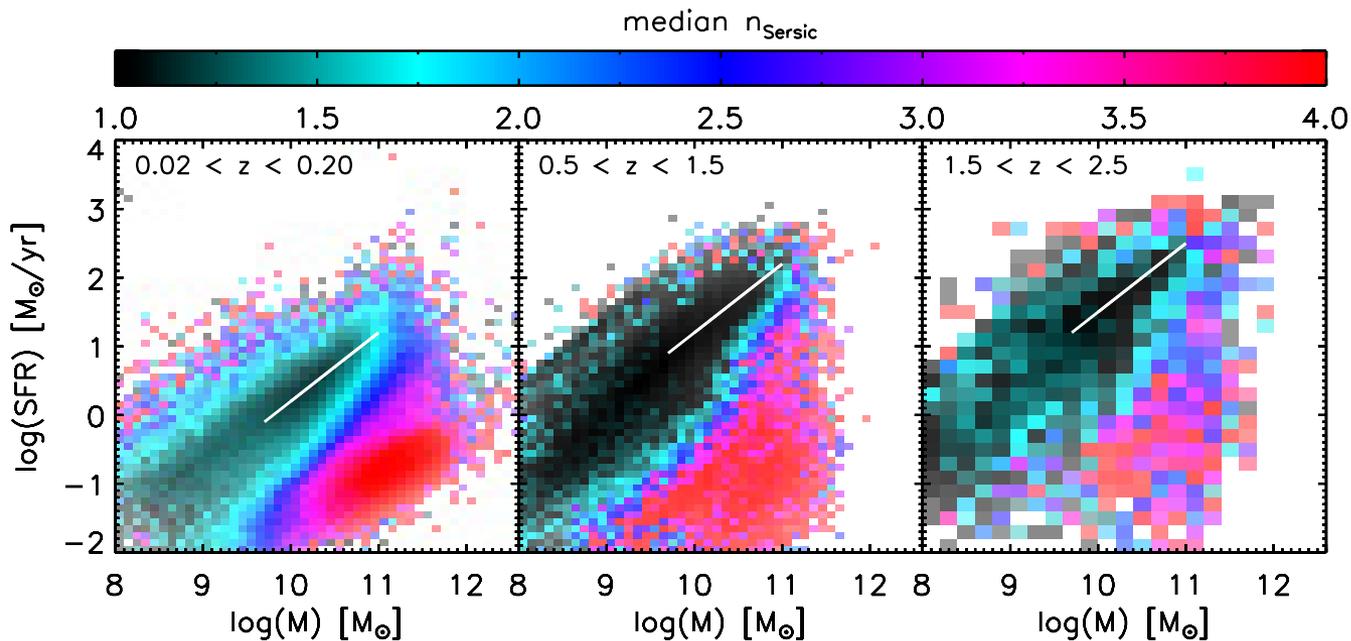
Green valley galaxies (i.e. galaxies below the SFMS) have larger Sersic n , B/T etc

Wuyts+2011, also Schiminovich+2007, Morselli+2016

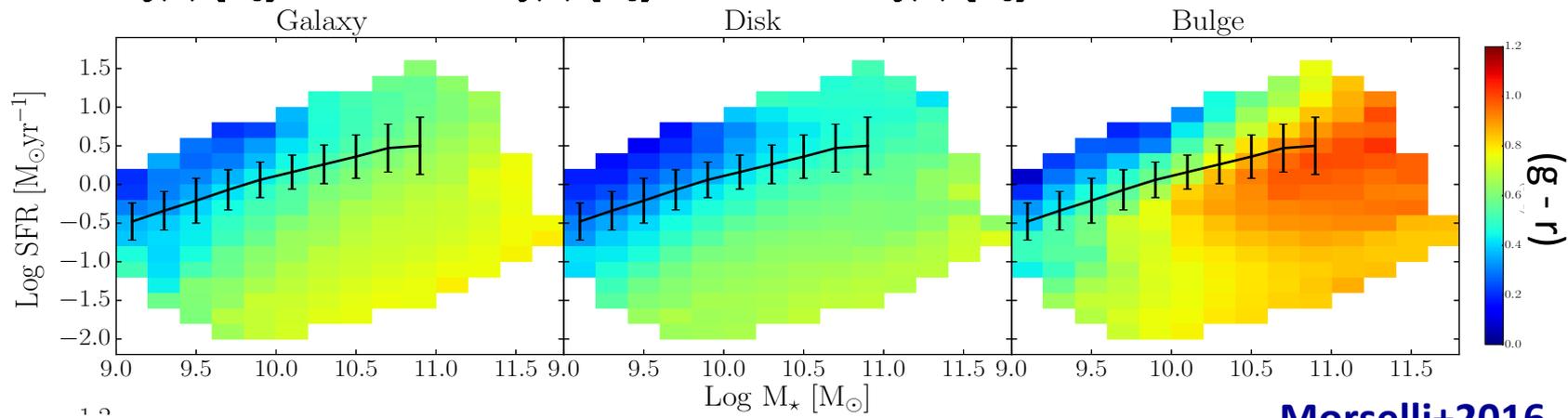
How do their discs behave?

I.e. are Green Valley galaxies red bulges with blue discs?

The role of bulges in the transition population



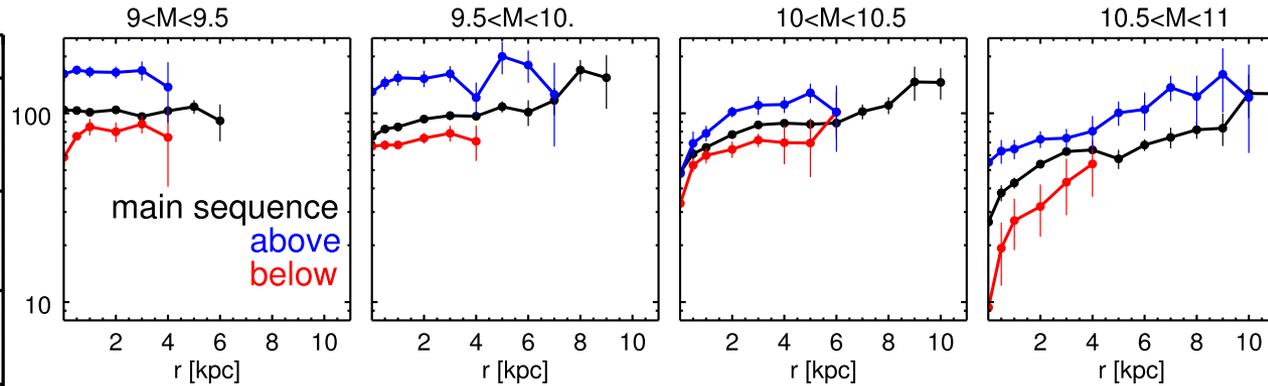
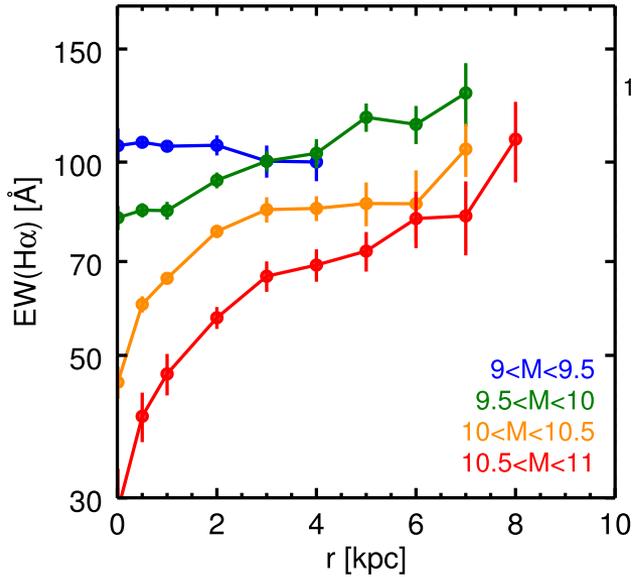
Green valley galaxies (i.e. galaxies below the SFMS) have larger Sersic n , B/T etc



Morselli+2016

Discs are getting redder at the high-mass end of the SFMS and below the SFMS

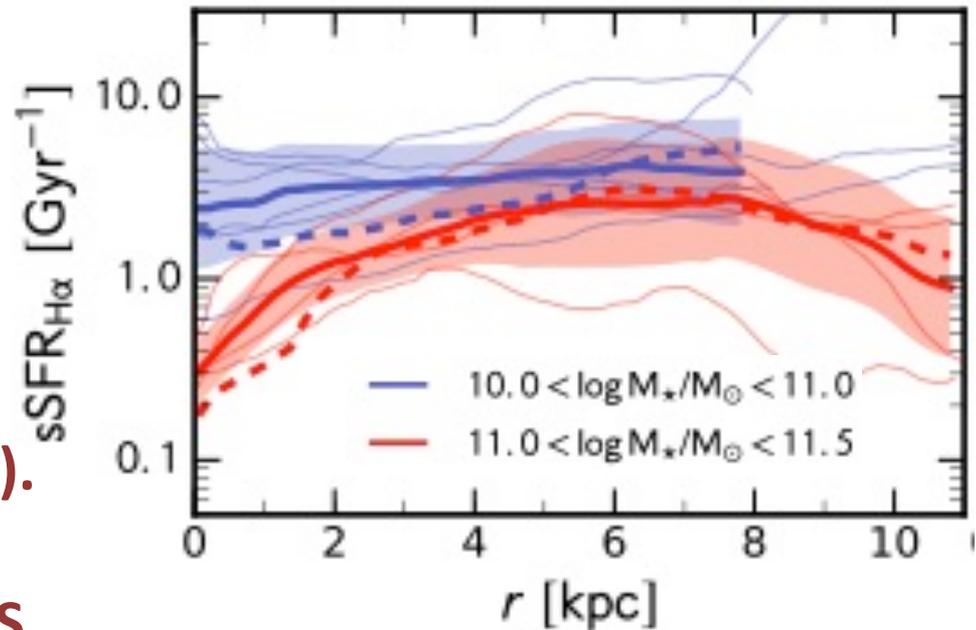
Resolving galaxies: the high-z view



Nelson+2016, from 3D HST,
~3000 galaxies @ $z \sim 1.0$

Consistent with a picture of
inside-out growth ('quenching').

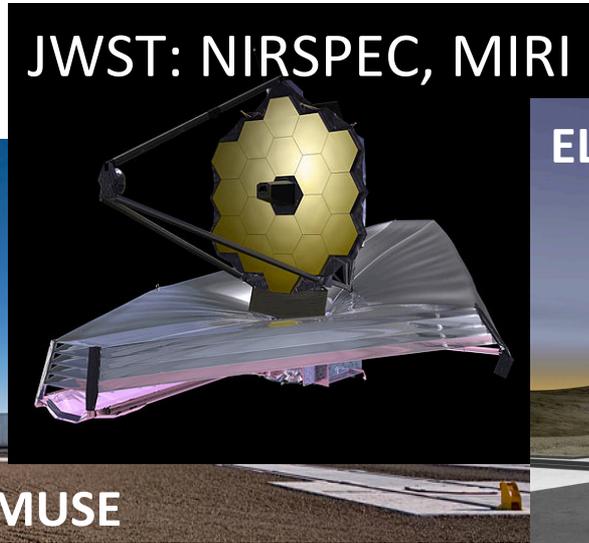
Hints that discs below the SFMS
have lower sSFR



Tacchella+2017, using SINFONI +AO, 10
galaxies @ $z \sim 2$

The landscape of resolved spectroscopy

Exciting high- z opportunities



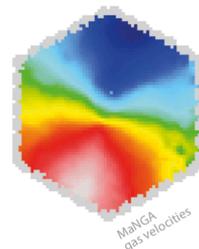
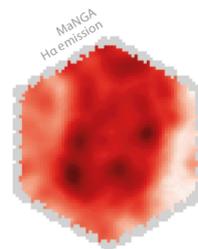
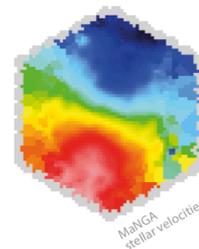
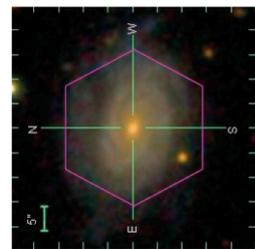
We need a spectroscopic $z \sim 0$ baseline

Current low- z IFS surveys

CALIFA ~ 600 galaxies

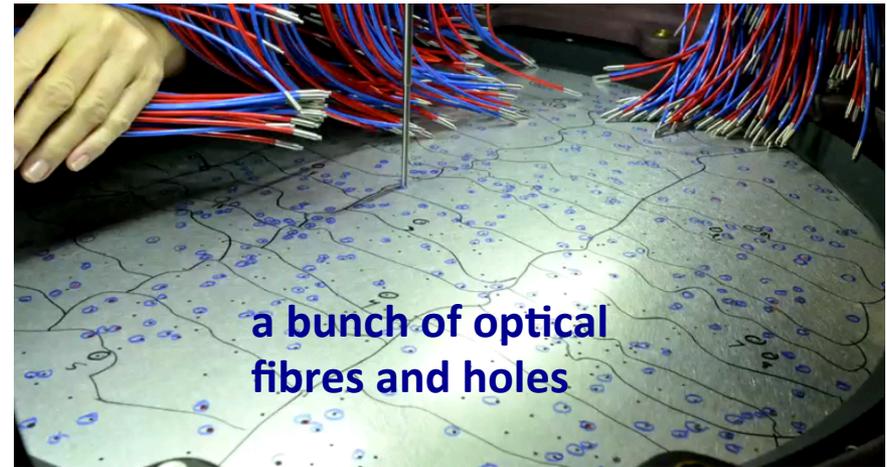
SAMI ~ 3000 galaxies

MaNGA ~ 10000 galaxies



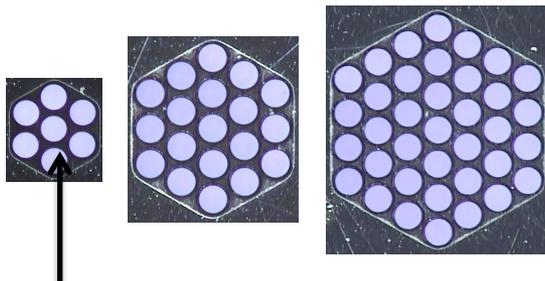
Overview paper: Bundy+2015

The MaNGA survey at a glance

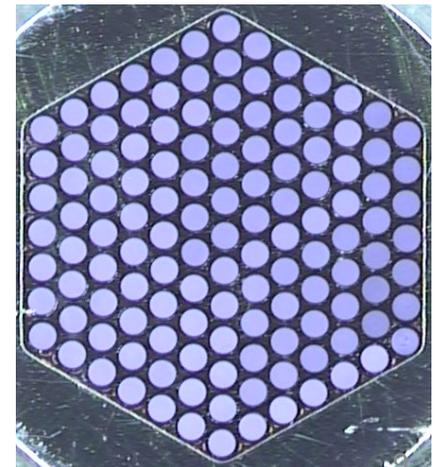
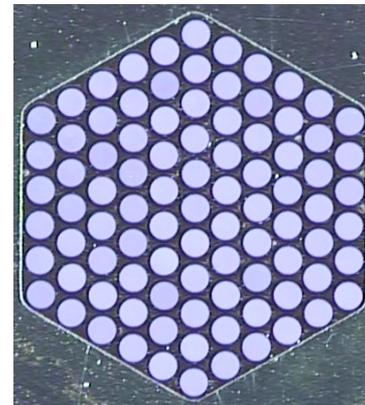
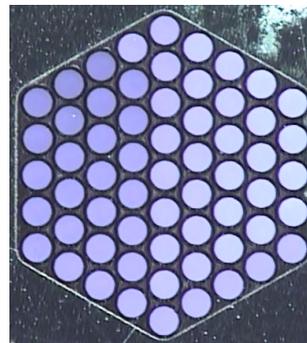


MaNGA fibre bundles

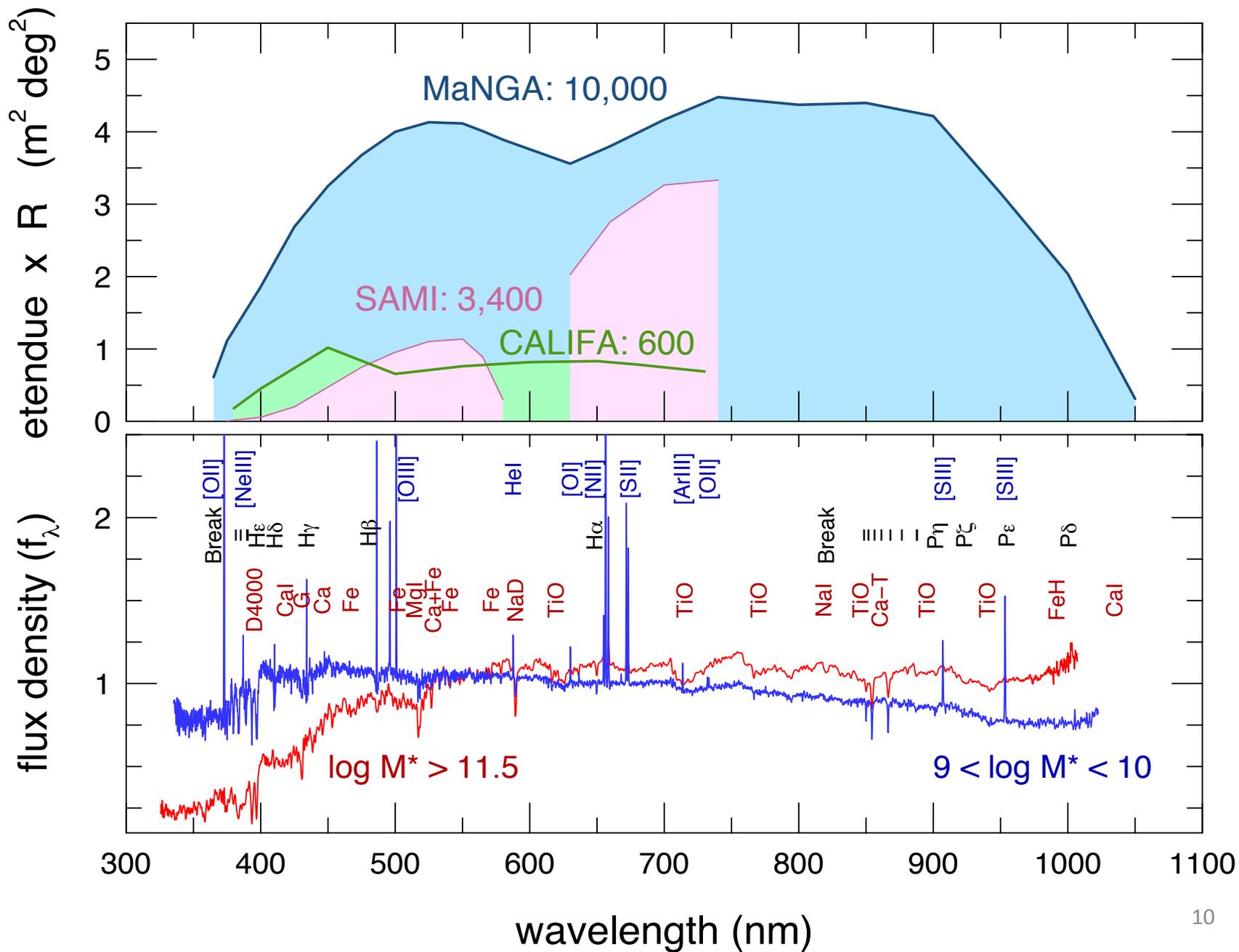
32.5 arcsec



calibration bundle
(standard stars)

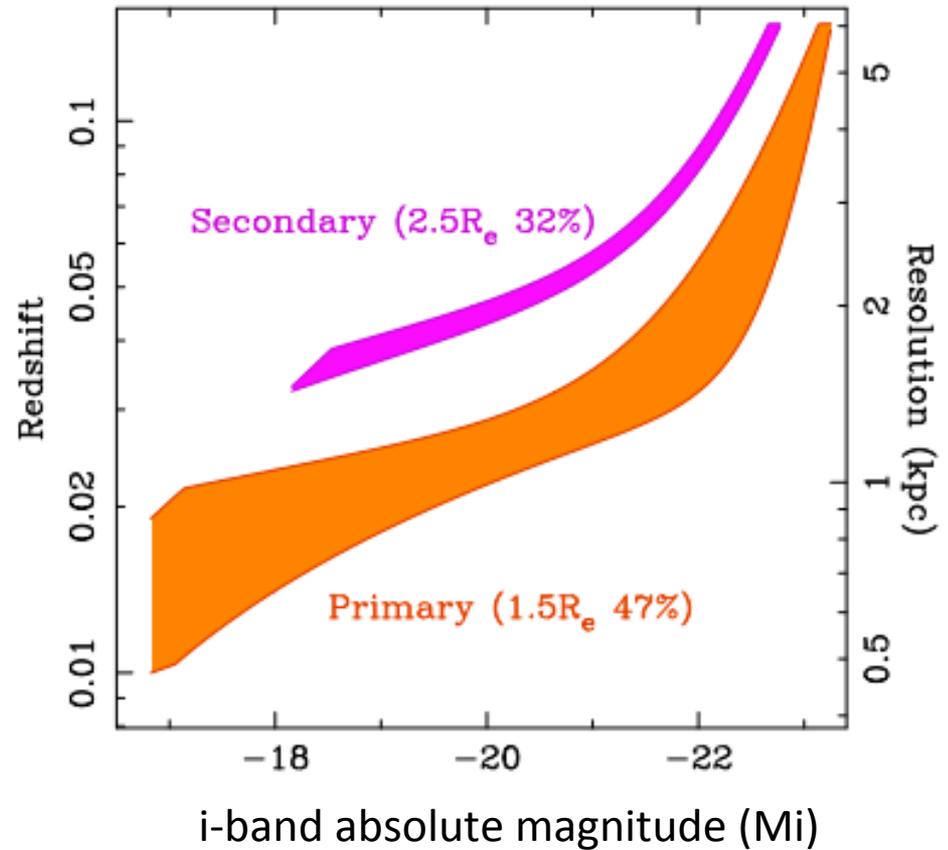


+ ~ 100 single fibres for sky subtraction



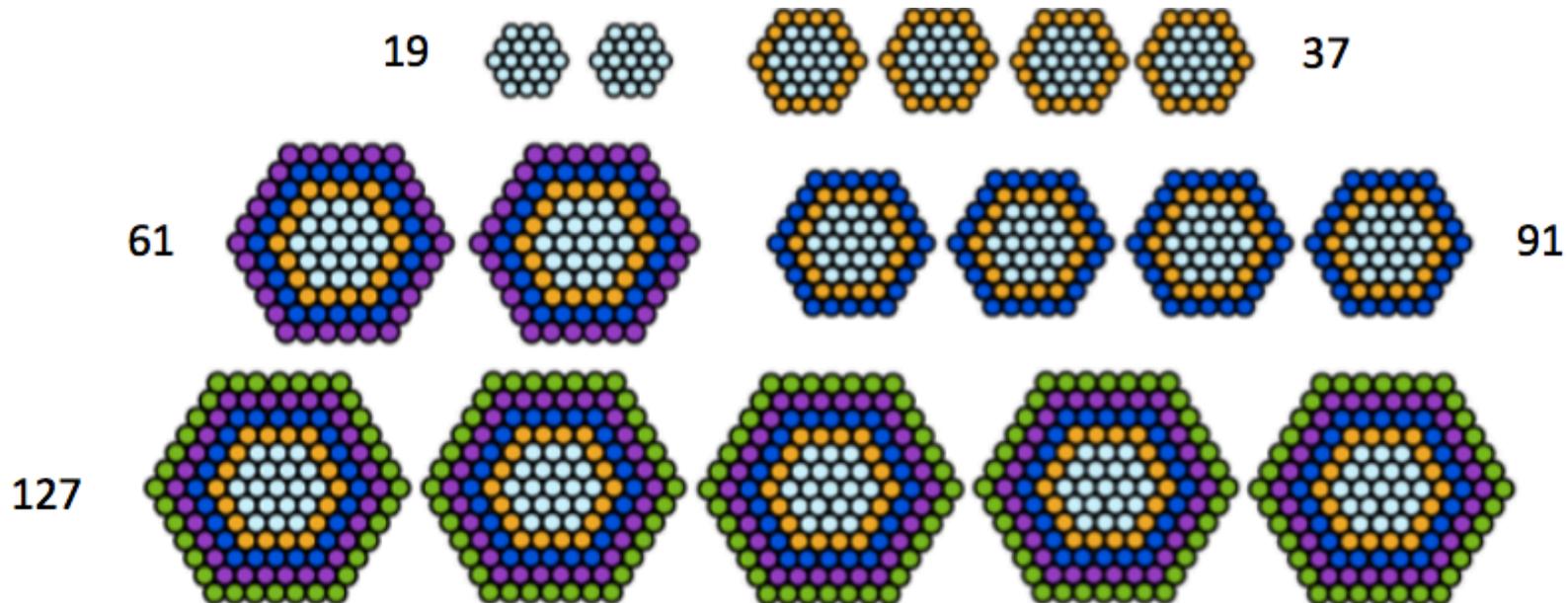
MaNGA: survey at a glance

- Sample flat in stellar mass ($> 10^9 M_{\odot}$).
- Uniform spatial coverage in terms of R_e (to $1.5 R_e$ for 67% and $2.5 R_e$ for 33% of the sample)
- Median redshift $z=0.03$



MaNGA: survey at a glance

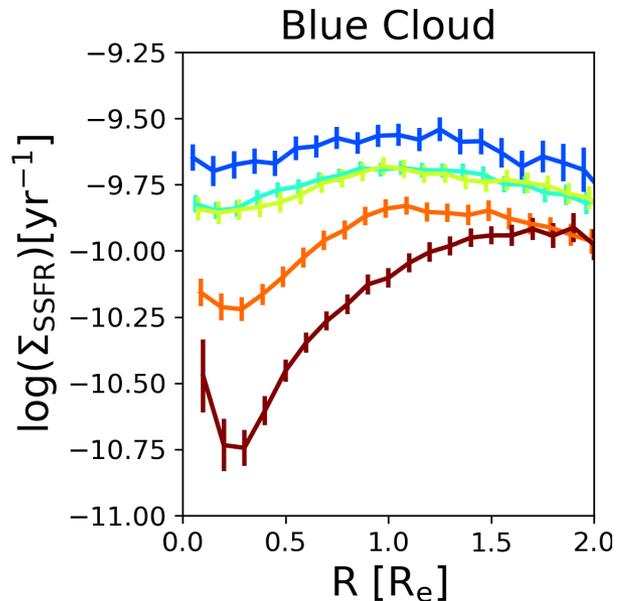
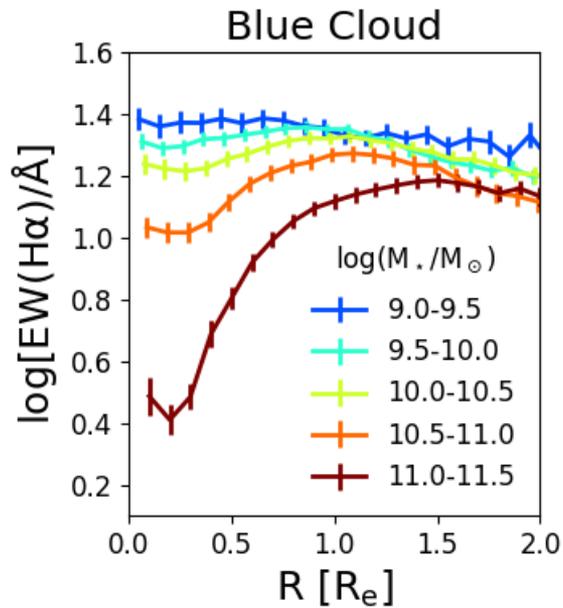
- **Multiplexed**: 17 IFU per field (*plate*), a range of **IFU bundle sizes** (19, 37, 61, 91, 127), each fiber is 2'' on sky.
- Spatial PSF ~ 2.5 arcsec , **\sim kpc-resolution.**



sSFR profiles in MaNGA

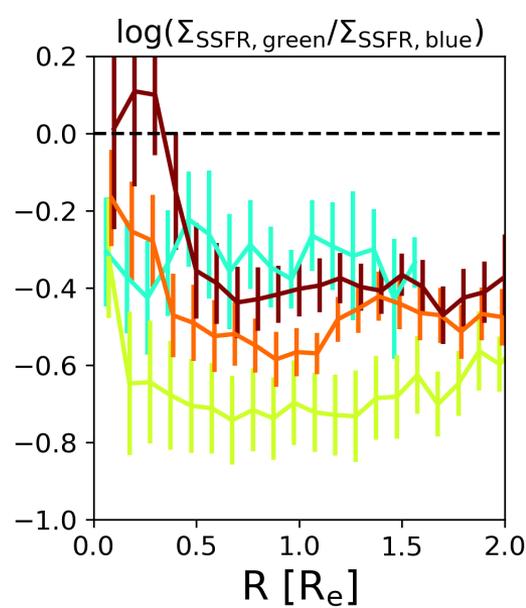
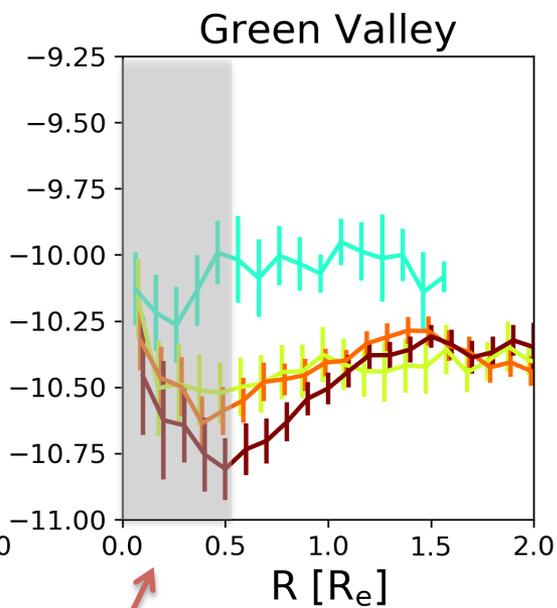
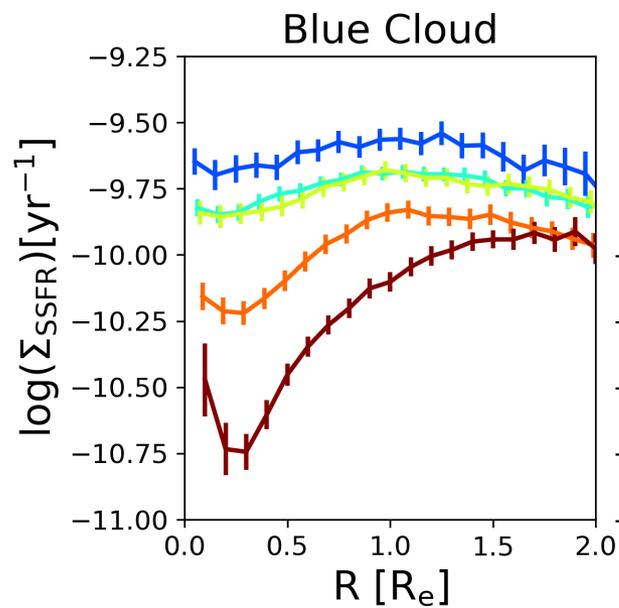
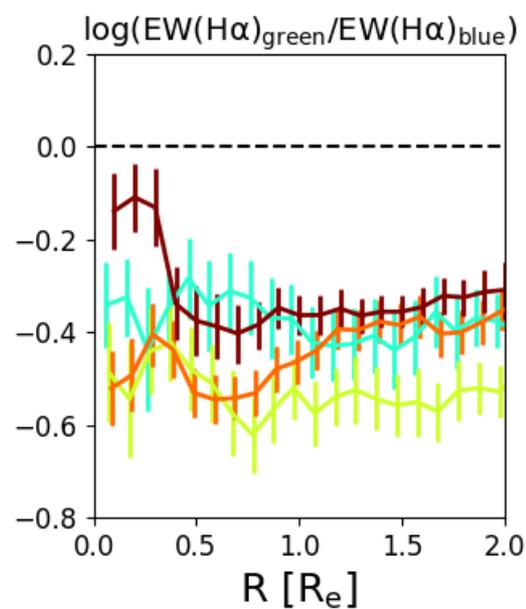
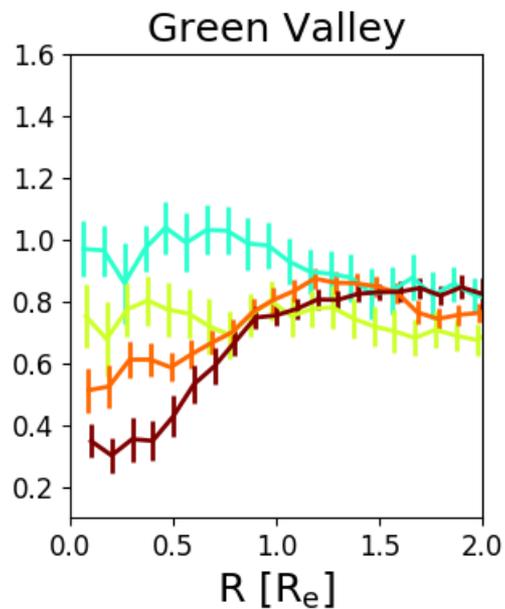
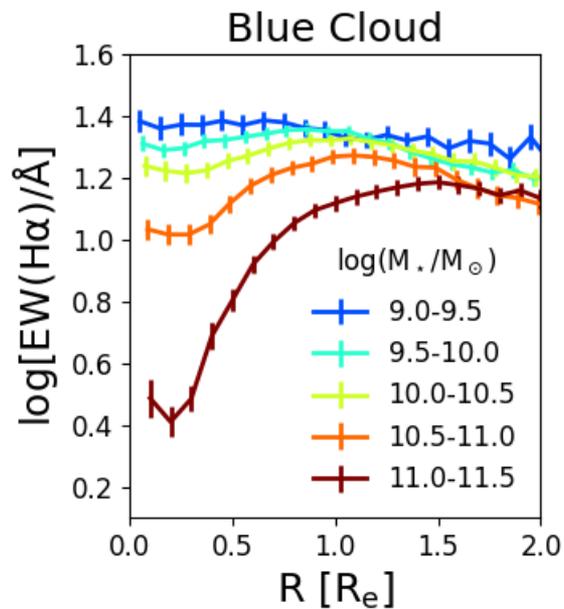
~500 star forming (blue cloud) galaxies

- SFR from extinction corrected H α (using Balmer decrement)
- M_* from spectral fitting of the continuum
- SFR only calculated for spaxels classified as SF using classical BPT diagram



1. Σ_{sSFR} decreases with M_* even in the outer regions of discs ($\beta < 0$).

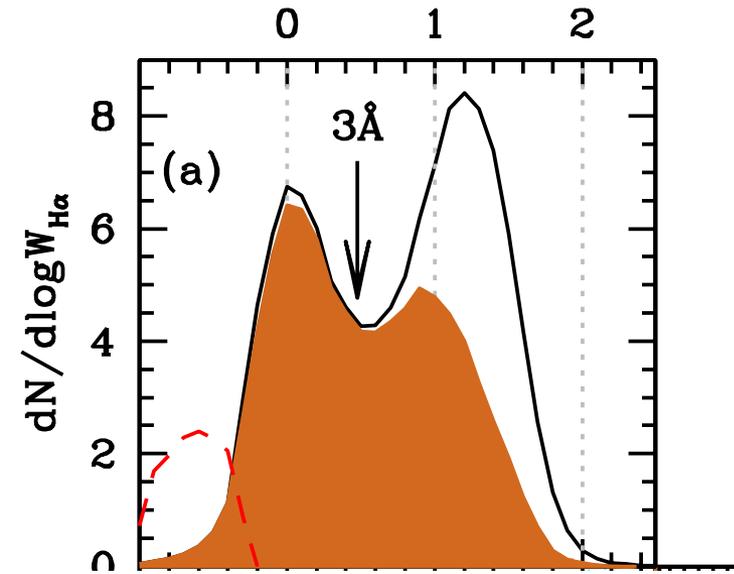
2. Strong suppression in sSFR in the centres of massive galaxies.



FB+ in prep

Stack biased by quiescent bulges

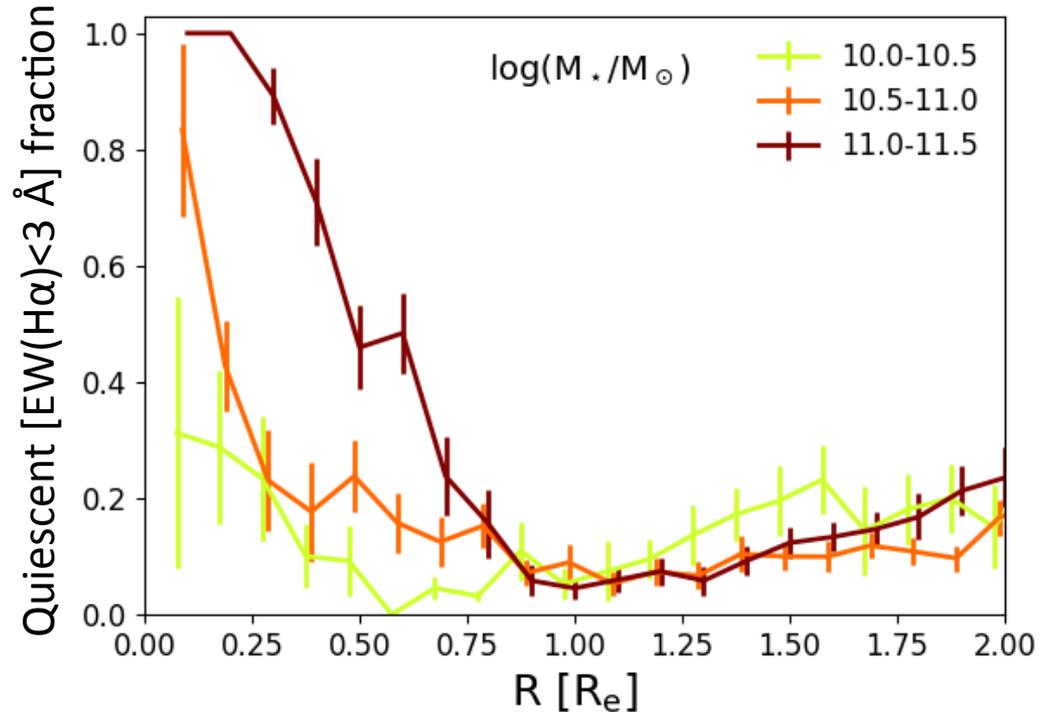
Centrally Quiescent galaxies



Cid Fernandes+ 2011, SDSS,
See also FB+2016 with MaNGA

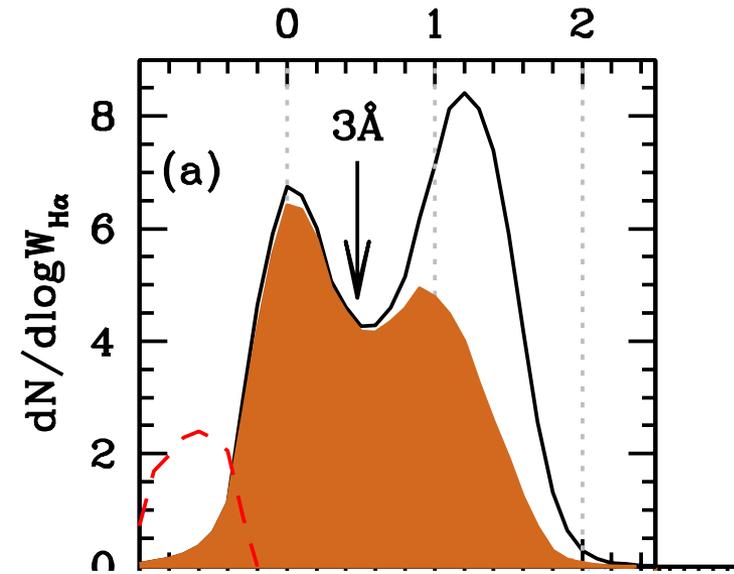
EW(H α) = 3 \AA good discriminator between star formation and emission from old stars (LIERs)

Fraction of quiescent regions as a function of radius in the Green Valley



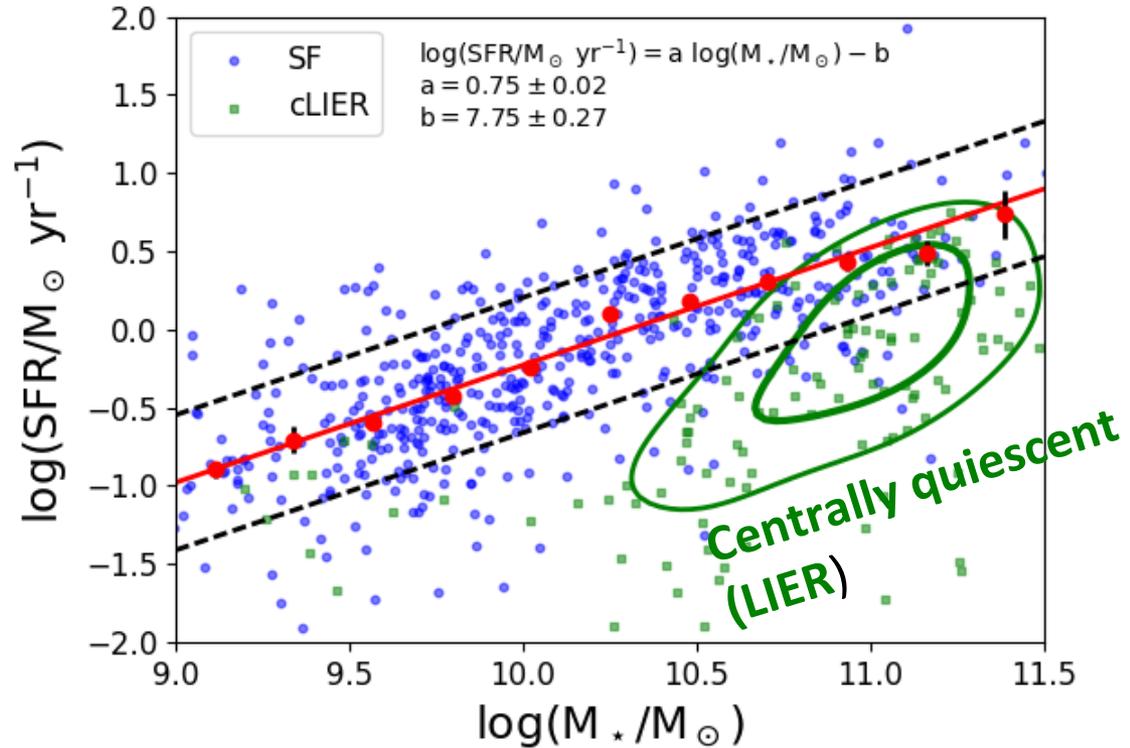
More on centrally quiescent galaxies in my talk on Tuesday @ 09.54 am

Centrally Quiescent galaxies



Cid Fernandes+ 2011, SDSS,
See also FB+2016 with MaNGA

EW(H α) = 3 Å good discriminator between star formation and emission from old stars (LIERs)

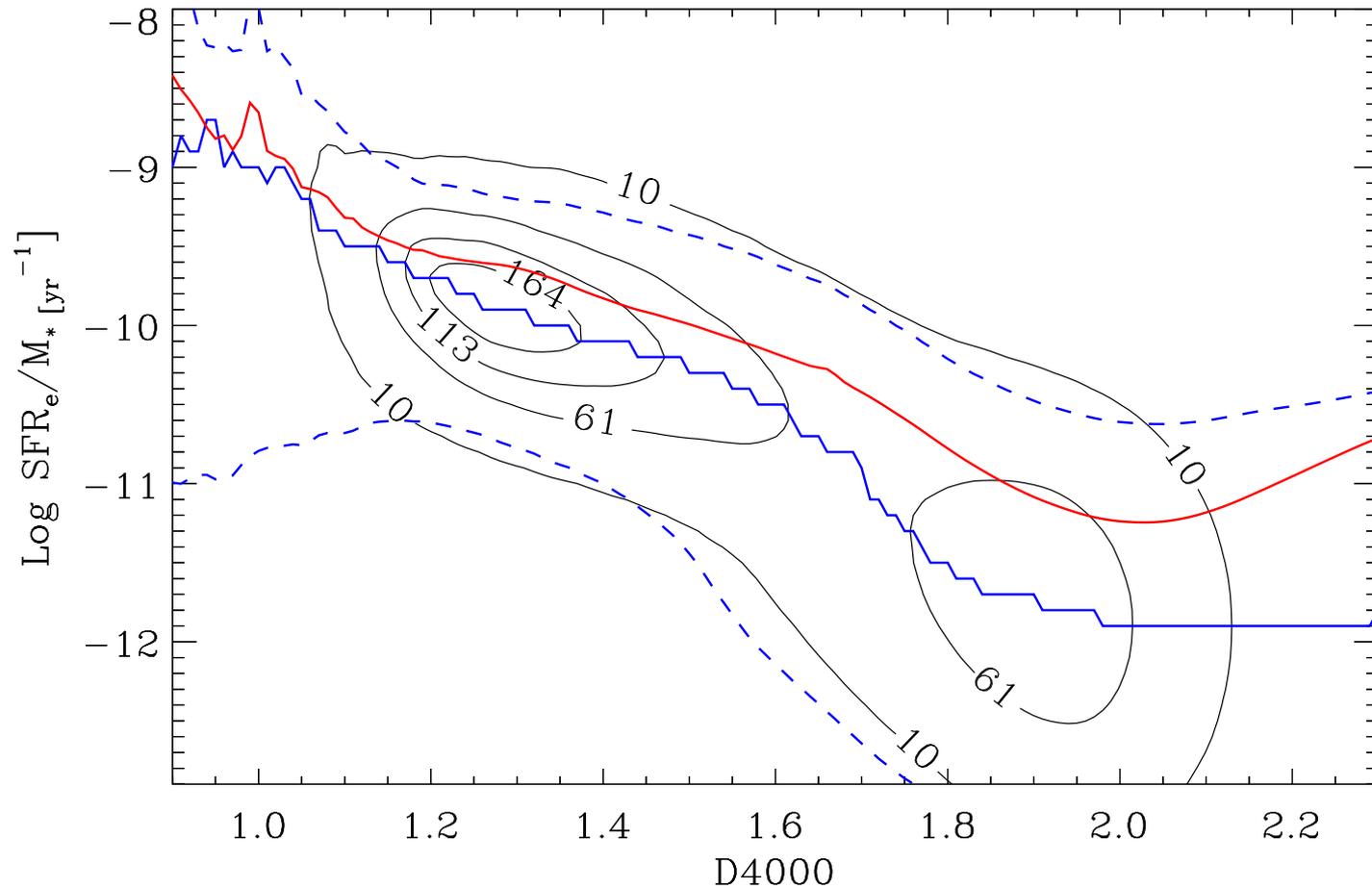


More on centrally quiescent galaxies in my talk on Tuesday @ 09.54 am

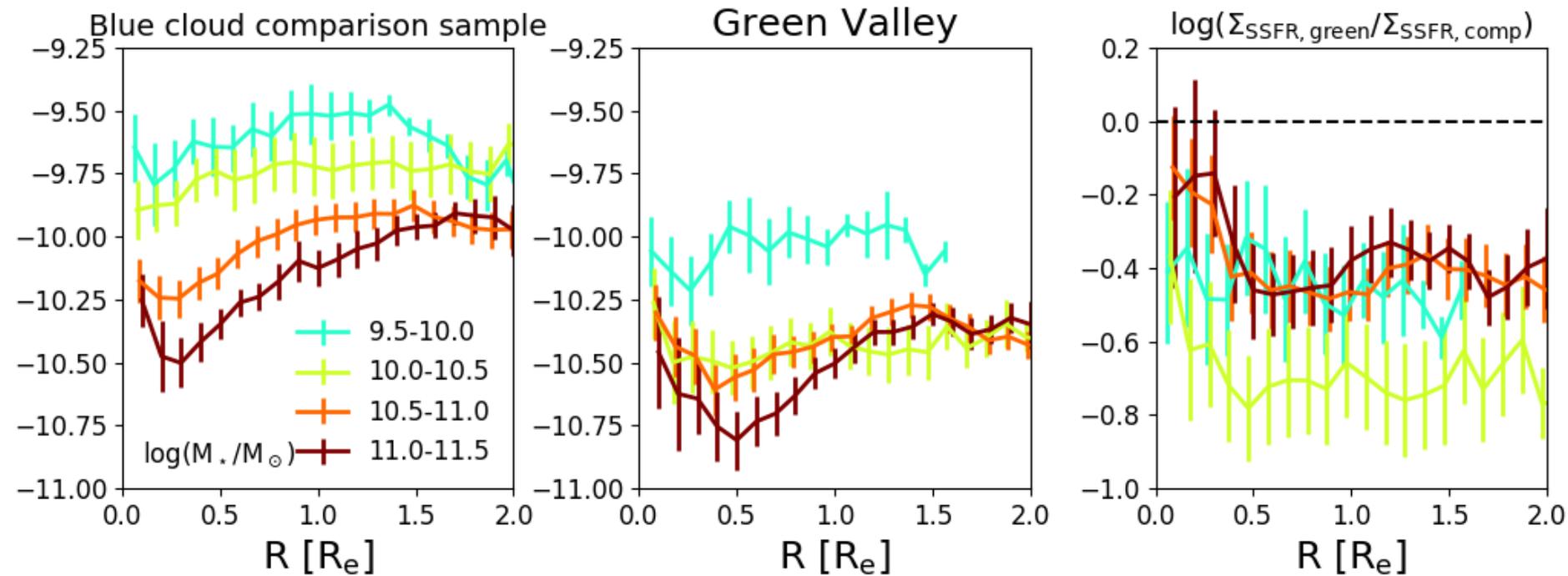
Conclusions

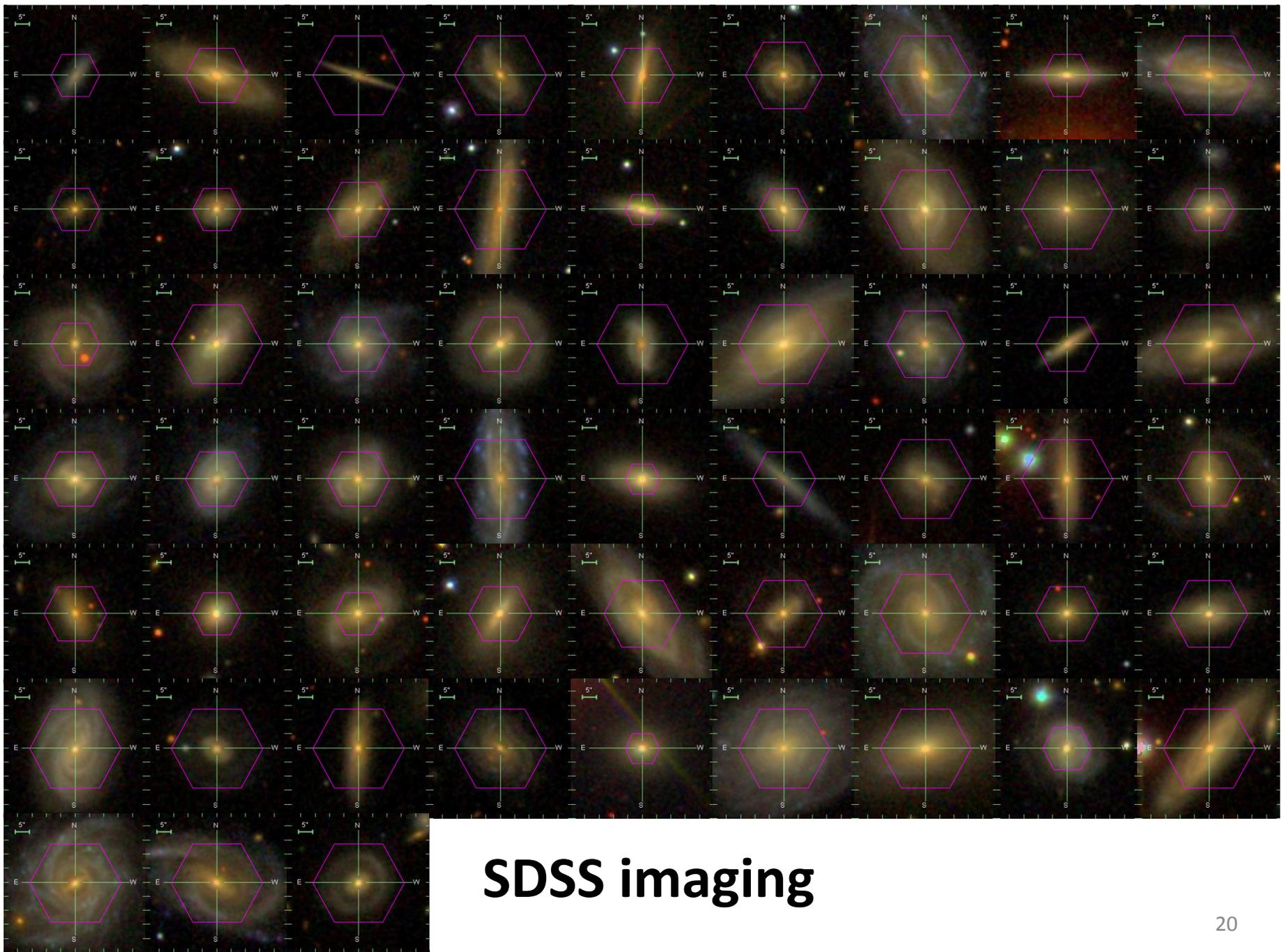
1. MaNGA observes decreasing Σ_{sSFR} with M_* even in the outer regions of discs ($\beta < 0$)
2. Central regions of massive galaxies show suppressed sSFR (similar to high-z?)
3. Green Valley galaxies have lower sSFR in their discs than blue cloud galaxies of same M_*
4. Centrally quiescent galaxies live at the high-mass end of the Green Valley and Blue Cloud

sSFR from Brinchmann+2004

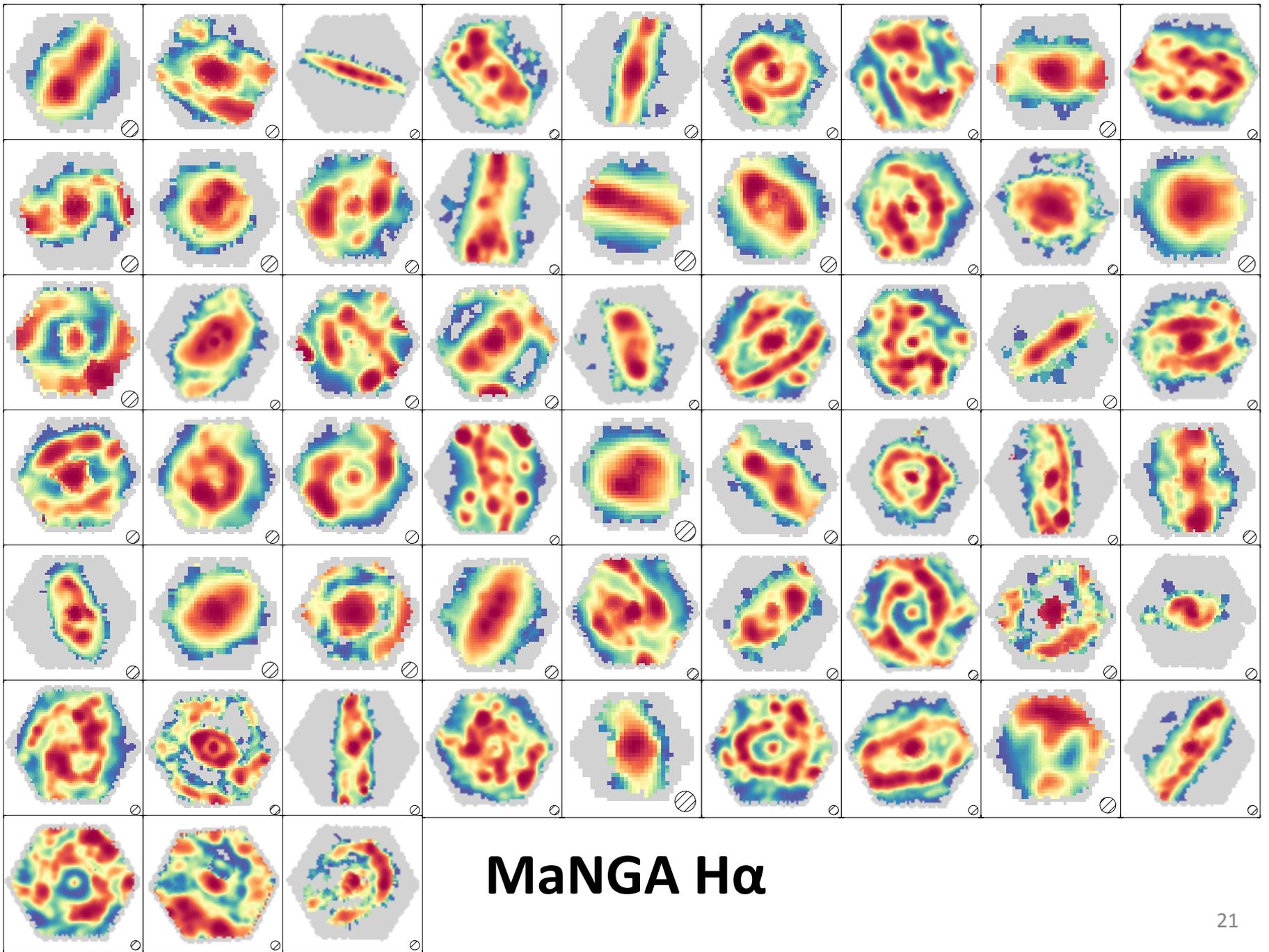


sSFR profiles controlling for Concentration

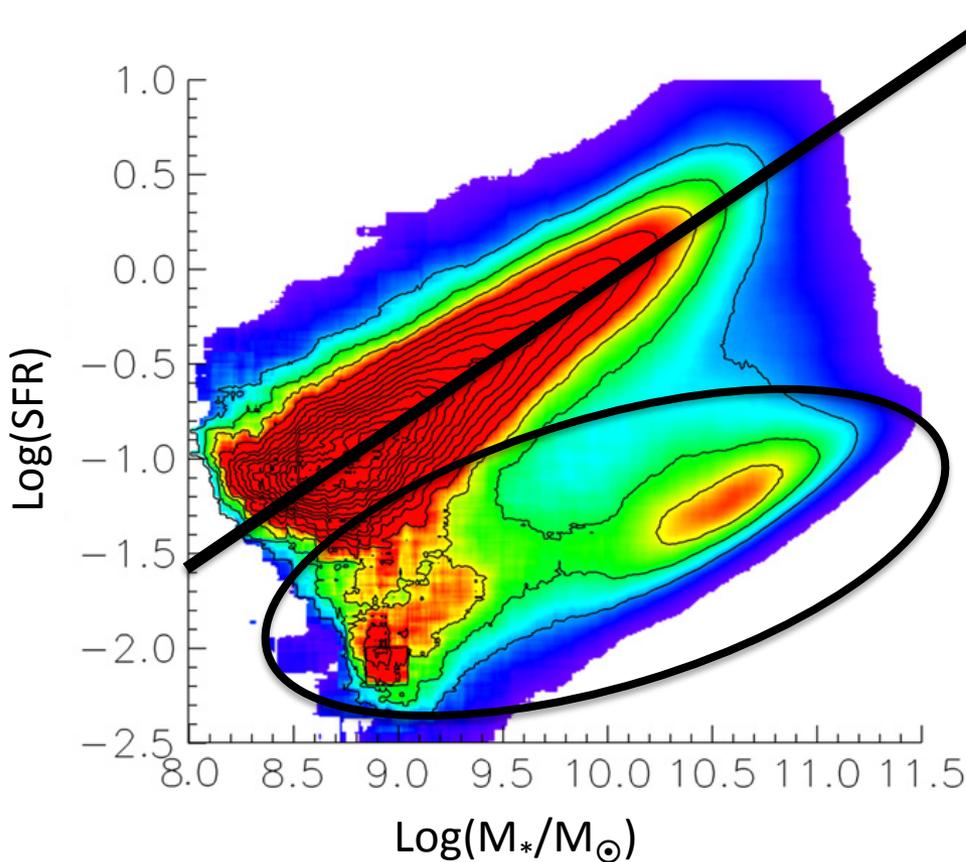




SDSS imaging



Quenching and the galaxy 'Main Sequence'



How steep is the SFMS?

$$\beta \equiv \frac{d \log \text{sSFR}}{d \log M_*} \quad \beta = [-0.5, -0.1]$$

Brinchmann+2004, Salim+2007,
Whitaker+2012, Renzini & Peng
2015, FB+2017a

**How about the passive
population ?**

$\text{Log (sSFR)} < -12$

SFR inferred from stellar population indices
(D4000), sensitive to long timescales, best
interpreted as upper limits



See also Feldmann 2017