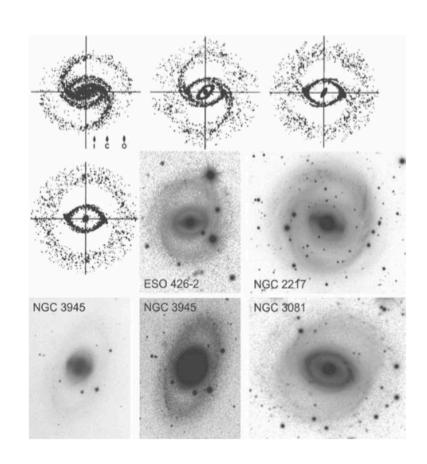


Bar-induced central star formation enhancement

Lin Lin, Cheng Li, Ting Xiao, Lei Hao et al. Shanghai Astronomical Observatory

Bulge growth: the role of bar

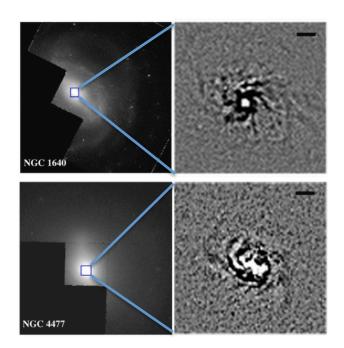
- Bar is a key driver for the formation of pseudobulges.
 - Transfer angular momentum to the outer disk (Athanassoula+92; Sellwood+93)
 - Bar-driven gas inflow is a natural consequence
 - Inflow rates and SFR are enough to build a pseudobulge in a few gigayears (Fisher+09; Haan+09)



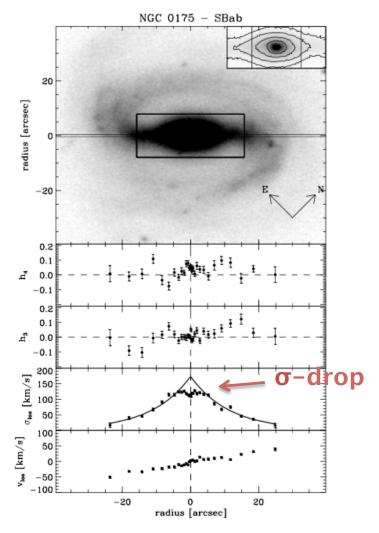
Simkin et al. 1980 Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004

Bulge growth: the role of bar

- Composition bulges:
 - Secular-built
 - Classical-built

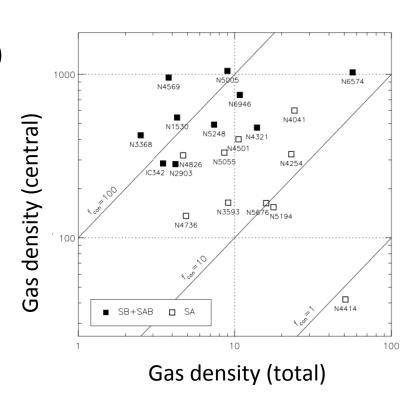


HST high resolution images



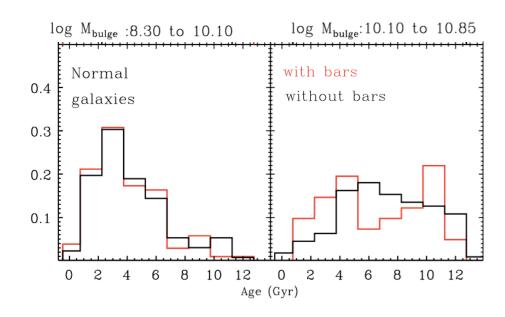
Mendez-Abreu et al. 2014

 Higher central concentration of gas (Sakamoto+99; Jogee+05; Regan+06)



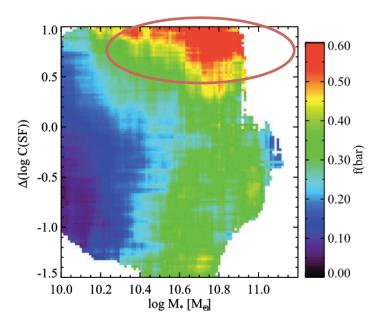
Sakamoto+99

- Higher central concentration of gas (Sakamoto+99; Jogee+05; Regan+06)
- High frequency of young stellar population in bulges (Coelho+11; Mendez-Abreu+14)



Coelho+11

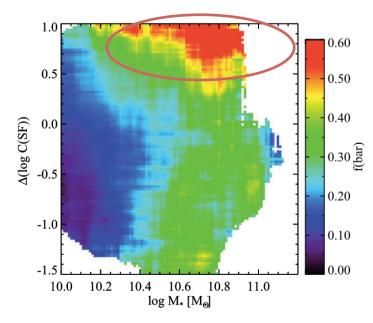
- Higher central concentration of gas (Sakamoto+99; Jogee+05; Regan+06)
- High frequency of young stellar population in bulges (Coelho+11; Mendez-Abreu+14)
- More than half of the galaxies with highly concentrated SFR are barred (Wang+12)



C(SF) = sSFR(fiber)/sSFR(total)

Wang+12

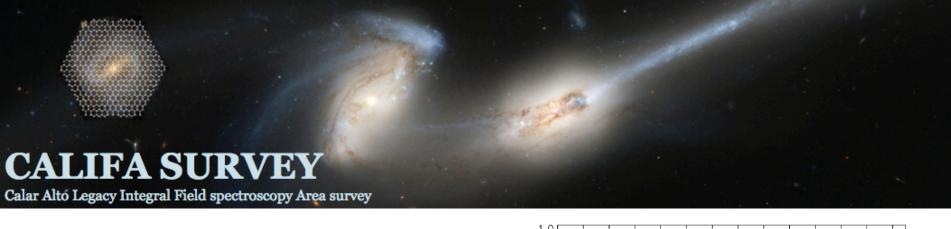
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C(SF) = sSFR(fiber)/sSFR(total)

Limited by sample size and spatial resolution!!

Wang+12

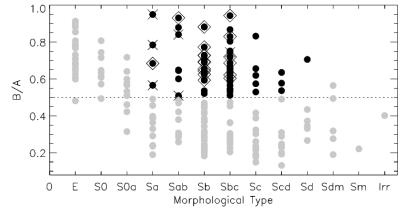


 We select a subsample of 57 face-on spiral galaxies from CALIFA DR2

b/a > 0.5

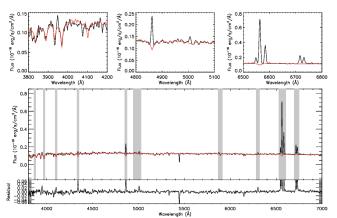
Hubble type: Sa-Sd

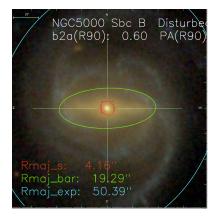
excluded mergers & dust lanes



- Spectral Fitting and Measurement by STARLIGHT
- Photometry Decomposition by GALFIT

Barred: 31 unbarred: 26

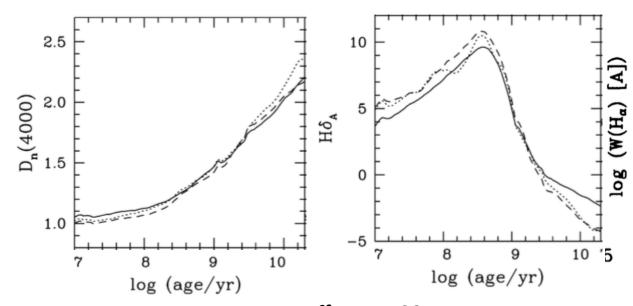




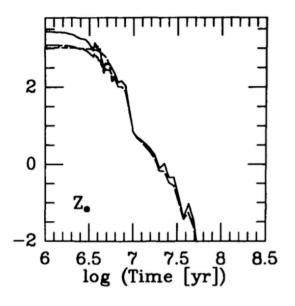
Resent SFH indicators: D4000, EW(Hd), EW(Ha)

D4000: SF happened 2-3Gyr before

EW(Hdelta): SF around 1Gyr EW(Halpha): SF < 10-50Myr



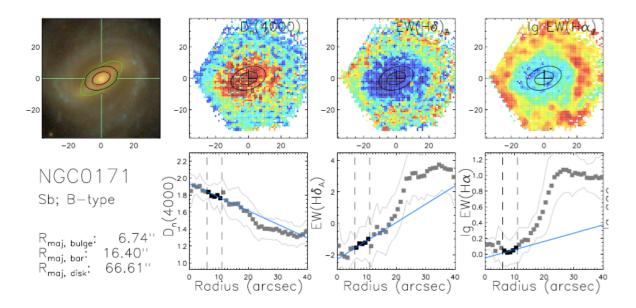
Kauffmann+03: e-folding model



Leitherer95:Starburst99
Single burst model

D4000, EW(Hd), EW(Ha) maps & profiles

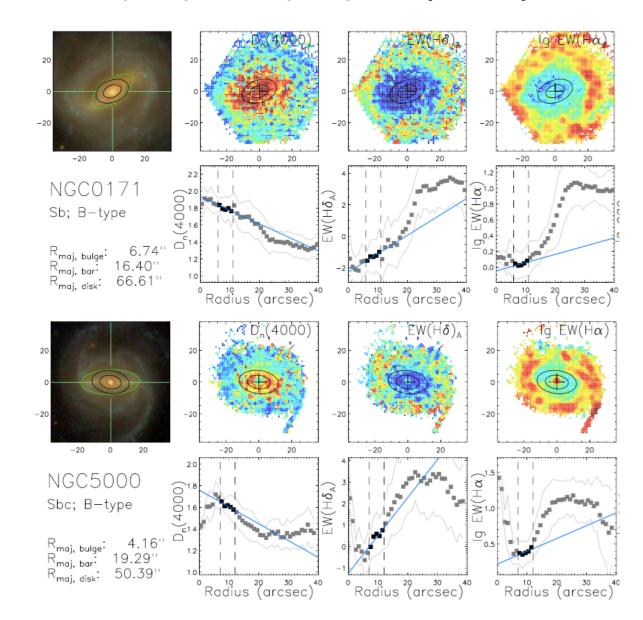
A typical Spiral:



D4000, EW(Hd), EW(Ha) maps & profiles

A typical Spiral:

An example which shows "turnover":

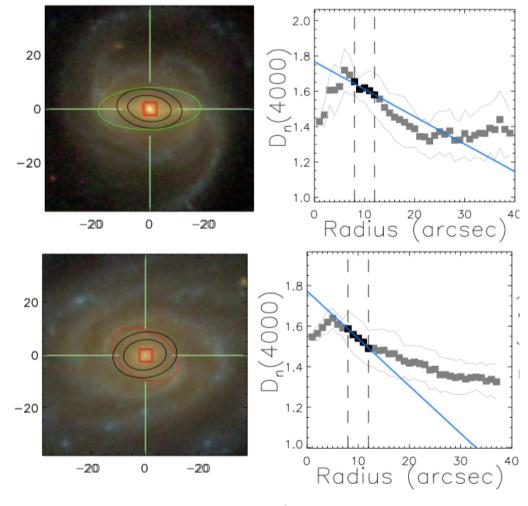


Identify D4000-turnover galaxies

Barred galaxes:

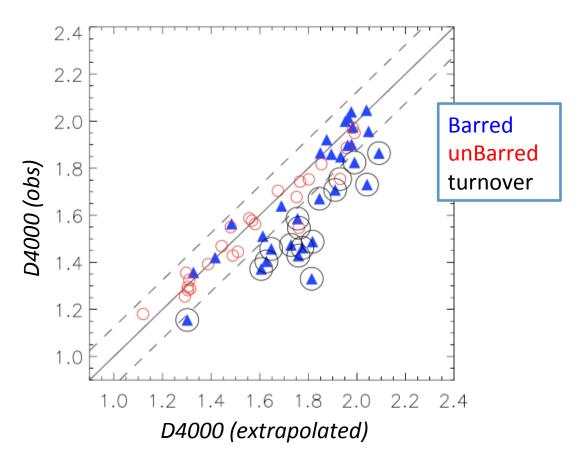
R_{in}: R_{bulge} R_{out}: R_{bar}

non-Barred galaxes: R_{in} : 3" (PSF size) R_{out} : R_{bulge}



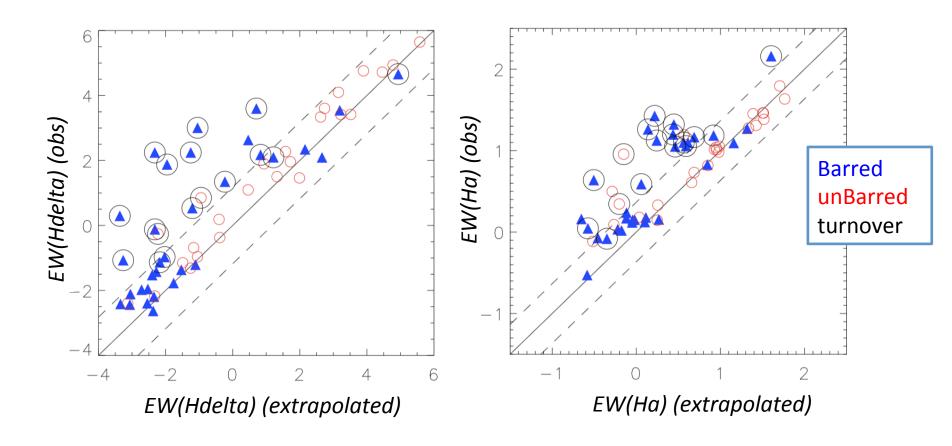
Lin et al. 2017

Identify D4000-turnover galaxies



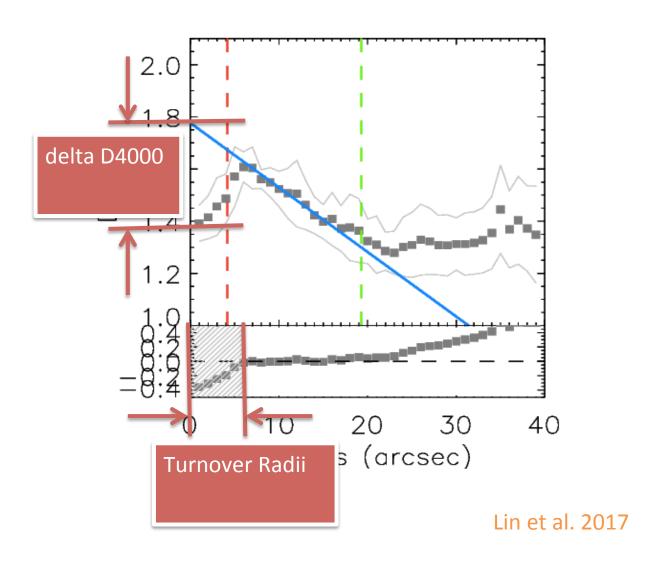
- Most (15/17) turnover galaxies are barred galaxies.
- Only half (15/31) of barred galaxies are turnover galaxies.

Turnovers in EW(Hd) and EW(Ha) profiles

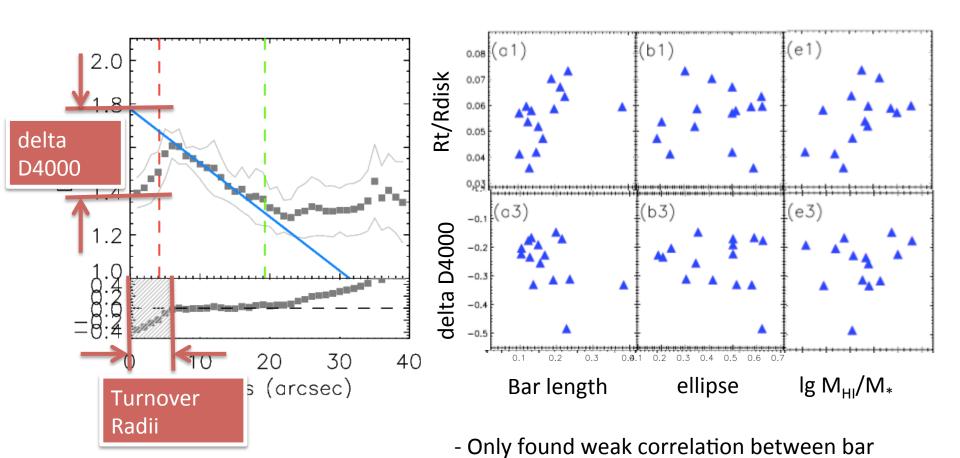


- Most of the turnover galaxies defined by the D4000 also show turnover feature in the other two parameters.

Quantify turnover strength



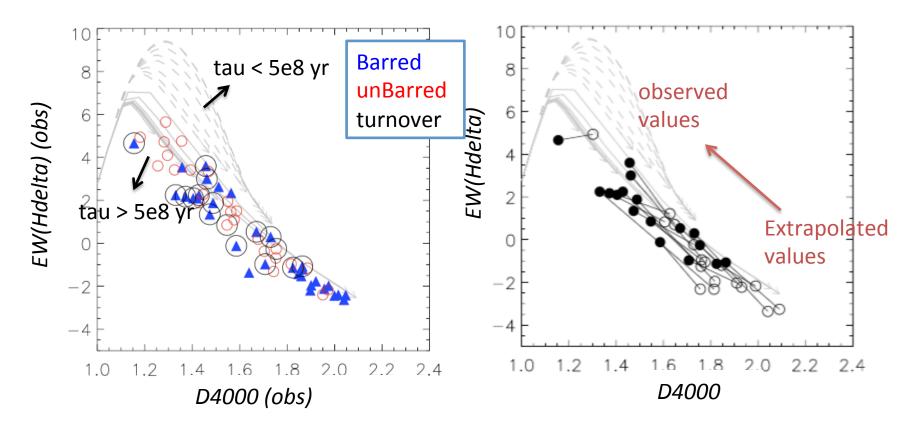
turnovers vs. bar & gas properties



length and turnover size.

Lin et al. 2017

Recent SFH of turnovers



- Both observed and extrapolated values are consistent with e-folding models, suggesting the central regions have been forming stars continuously in the past 1-2 Gyr.

Lin et al. 2017

Summary

- We analysis maps and profiles of D4000, EW(Hd) and EW(Ha) for galaxies from CALIFA survey.
 - We identify a class of "turnover" galaxies which indicates recent star formation in the inner region.
 - We find strong link between "turnover" feature with the bar structure. While only half of barred galaxies present central turnover.
 - Turnovers in D4000 also present corresponding turnover features in the profiles of EW(H α) and EW(H δ).
 - The size of the bar is the only galaxy property that is found to correlate with the turnover feature.
 - Need to extend our analysis to the larger MaNGA sample.

Global properties of D4000-turnovers

