Nearby Clumpy, Gas Rich, Star Forming Galaxies: Local Analogs of High Redshift Clumpy Galaxies



Catherine Garland IGM@50 • June 9, 2015

Castleton A VERMONT STATE COLLEGE AMERICAN MUSEUM ¹⁵ NATURAL HISTORY

Collaborators

D. J. Pisano (West Virginia University)

- **Mordecai-Mark Mac Low** (American Museum of Natural History)
- **Kathryn Kreckel** (Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie)
- **Katie Rabidoux** (West Virginia University)
- **Rafael Guzmán** (University of Florida)

Local Luminous Compact Blue Galaxies

$M_{\rm B} \leq -18.5 \qquad \text{SBe} \leq 21 \text{ B-mag arsec}^{-2} \qquad \text{B-V} \leq 0.6$

Werk et al. 2004



~10 kpc

LCBGs are not local ULIRGs



Garland et al. 2004

LCBGs are not blue compact dwarf galaxies

Questions: Cause of enhanced star formation?

Questions: Cause of enhanced star formation? external? (galaxy-galaxy or galaxy-cluster)

Questions: Cause of enhanced star formation? external? (galaxy-galaxy or galaxy-cluster) internal? (high gas fraction due to accretion)

Questions: Are these local analogs to high-redshift star forming galaxies?

Questions:

Are these local analogs to high-redshift star forming galaxies?

e.g. SFGs at z \sim 1–3 studied by Tacconi et al. 2013, Daddi et al. 2010, Förster Schreiber et al. 2009 etc.



Bournaud et al. 2012

Sample



29 LCBGs with

- □ **D** < 76 Mpc.
- \Box H α SFR and M $_{\star}$ available.
 - Iable.SDSS DR7
Value AddedIableCatalog

MPA-JHU

HI observations available (acquired or via archives).





NOT CLUMPY





e.g. Tacconi et al. 2013, Daddi et al. 2010, Förster Schreiber et al. 2009, Elmegreen et al. 2007 ...

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs	
morphology			similar	

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(<i>r</i>)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(r)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range
M*	3.2×10 ⁹ M _☉	$5.4 \times 10^{8} - 7.4 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{M_{\odot}}$	lower

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(r)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range
M★	$3.2 imes 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	$5.4 \times 10^8 - 7.4 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	lower
SFR	0.88 M _☉ yr ⁻¹	0.22 – 4.0 M _☉ yr ⁻¹	lower

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(r)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range
M*	$3.2 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	$5.4 \times 10^8 - 7.4 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	lower
SFR	0.88 M _☉ yr ⁻¹	$0.22 - 4.0 \ { m M}_{\odot} \ { m yr}^{-1}$	lower
sSFR	0.37 Gyr ⁻¹	0.065 – 1.7 Gyr ⁻¹	similar to low end of range

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(r)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range
M★	3.2×10 ⁹ M _⊙	$5.4 \times 10^8 - 7.4 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	lower
SFR	0.88 M_⊙ yr ⁻¹	0.22 – 4.0 M _☉ yr ⁻¹	lower
sSFR	0.37 Gyr ⁻¹	0.065 — 1.7 Gyr ^{−1}	similar to low end of range
gas fraction	0.48	0.08 – 0.91	similar to molecular fraction
×			

 $\mathbf{f}_{\rm HI} = \mathbf{M}_{\rm HI} / (\mathbf{M}_{\rm HI} + \mathbf{M}_{\bigstar})$

Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(r)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range
M★	3.2×10 ⁹ M _☉	$5.4 \times 10^8 - 7.4 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	lower
SFR	0.88 M_⊙ yr ⁻¹	0.22 – 4.0 M _☉ yr ⁻¹	lower
sSFR	0.37 Gyr ⁻¹	0.065 – 1.7 Gyr ⁻¹	similar to low end of range
gas fraction	0.48	0.08 – 0.91	similar to molecular fraction
$f_{HI} \alpha$ sSFR			



Property	Mean	Range	high-z SFGs
morphology			similar
clump diameter	~1 kpc		similar
Re(r)	1.7 kpc	0.60 – 3.5 kpc	similar to low end of range
M★	$3.2 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	$5.4 \times 10^8 - 7.4 \times 10^9 \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$	lower
SFR	0.88 M _☉ yr ⁻¹	0.22 – 4.0 M _☉ yr ^{−1}	lower
sSFR	0.37 Gyr ⁻¹	0.065 – 1.7 Gyr ⁻¹	similar to low end of range
gas fraction	0.48	0.08 – 0.91	similar to molecular fraction

Local LCBGs appear similar to high redshift SFGs.

Local Environment



Global Environment



Environment

Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13





Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13
	—tend to be in clusters, have companions	



Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals	
6	10	13	
	—tend to be in clusters, have	-tend to be isolated	
	companions		Different mechanisms
	—redder —larger Re(r) —higher M _★ —lower gas fractions —lower sSFRs		for building up high gas fractions? Due to environment?





Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13
	-violent gravitational instabilities fragment disks	







Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13
	-violent gravitational instabilities fragment disks	
	-not cold flows	







Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13
	-violent gravitational instabilities fragment disks	
	-not cold flows -accrete gas from companions or ICM enriched by stripped satellites	





?

Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13
	-violent gravitational instabilities fragment disks	-could be cold accretion
	-not cold flows -accrete gas from companions or ICM enriched by stripped satellites	

?





Likely Interacting	Clumpy Spirals	Smooth Non-Spirals
6	10	13
	-violent gravitational instabilities fragment disks	-could be cold accretion
	-not cold flows -accrete gas from companions or ICM enriched by stripped satellites	-did clumps form? -are clumps undetected? -did clumps migrate?





?

Local Analogs to High-z SFGs



Local and global environments affect the method of building large gas fractions and produce clear differences in characteristics of LCBGs.

Nearby Clumpy, Gas Rich, Star Forming Galaxies: Local Analogs of High Redshift Clumpy Galaxies



Catherine Garland

- D. J. Pisano
- Mordecai-Mark Mac Low
- Kathryn Kreckel
- Katie Rabidoux
- Rafael Guzmán

Accepted by ApJ

LCBGs



Cuts serve to define similar objects over a range of redshifts.



Garland et al. 2004

LCBGs lie at the high-mass end of the blue sequence



e.g. Blanton et al. 2003 graphic: Thiago S. Gonçalves