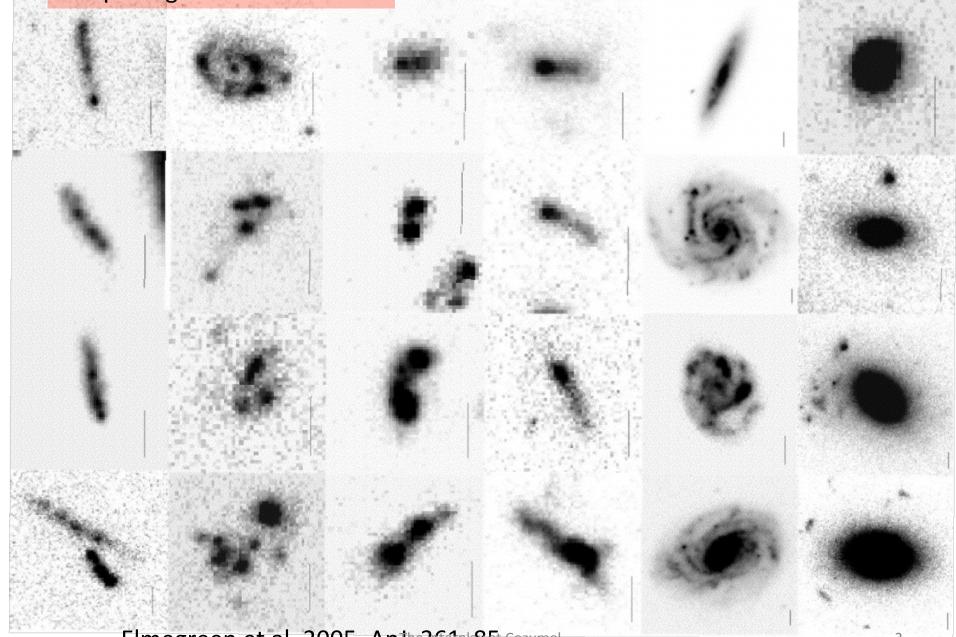
Starbursts and Galaxy evolution: Results from COSMOS survey

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### Morphologies in the UHDF



Elmegreen et al. 2005, ApJ, 361, 85 Cozume

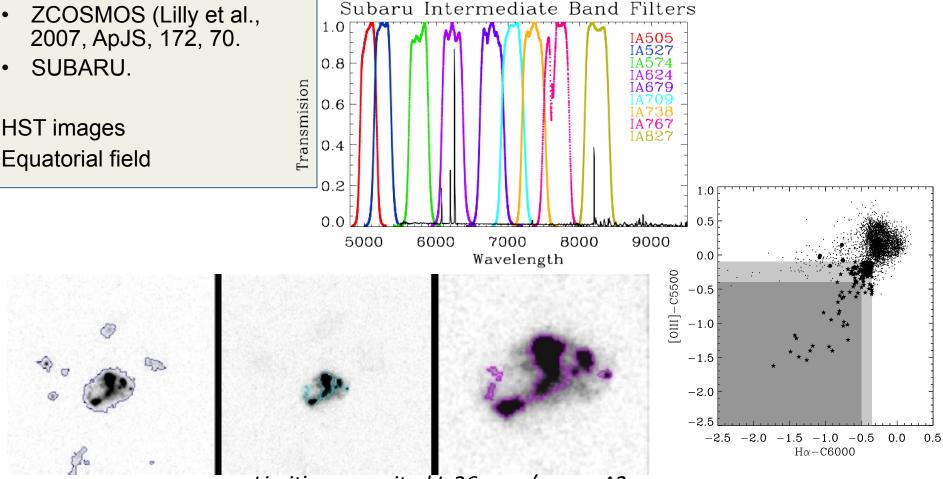
## COSMOS

- COSMOS BB catalogue (Capak et al, 2007, ApJS, 172, 99.
- ZCOSMOS (Lilly et al., 2007, ApJS, 172, 70.

SUBARU.

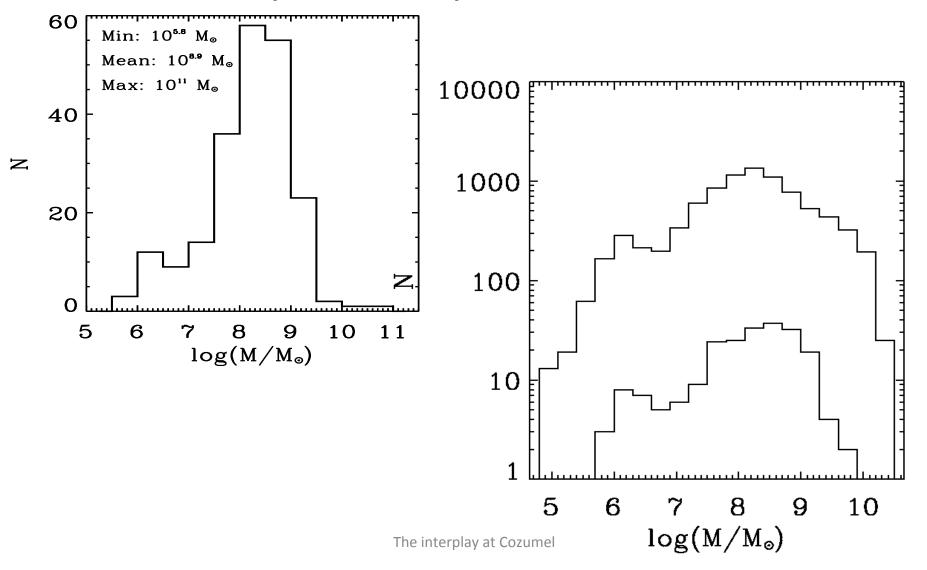
HST images

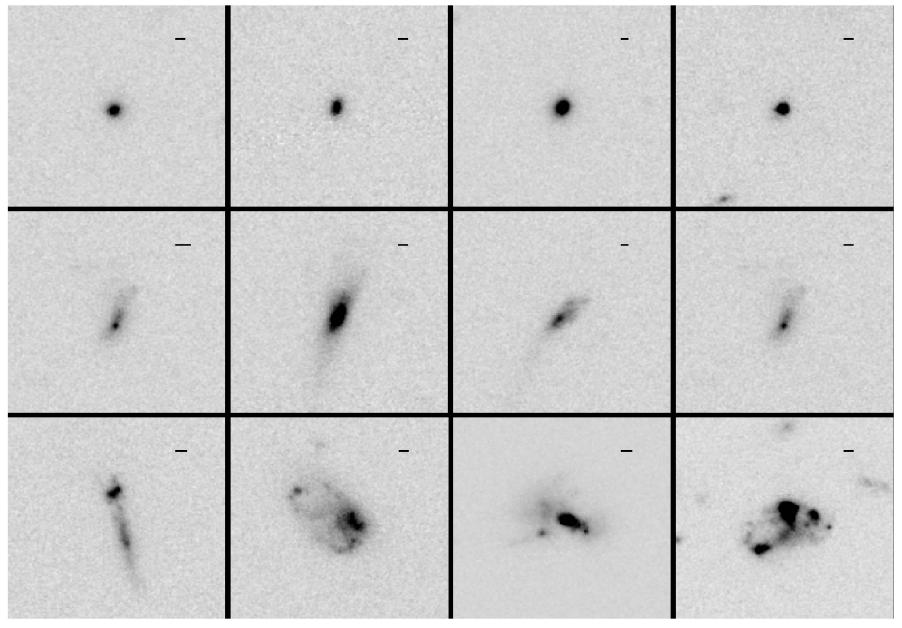
- Search for starburst galaxies
- Systems with EW in H $\alpha$  / OIII >80 A. (Cairós et al., 2007, 2009).
- 0>z>0.5



Limiting magnitud ap26-mag/arcsec ^2

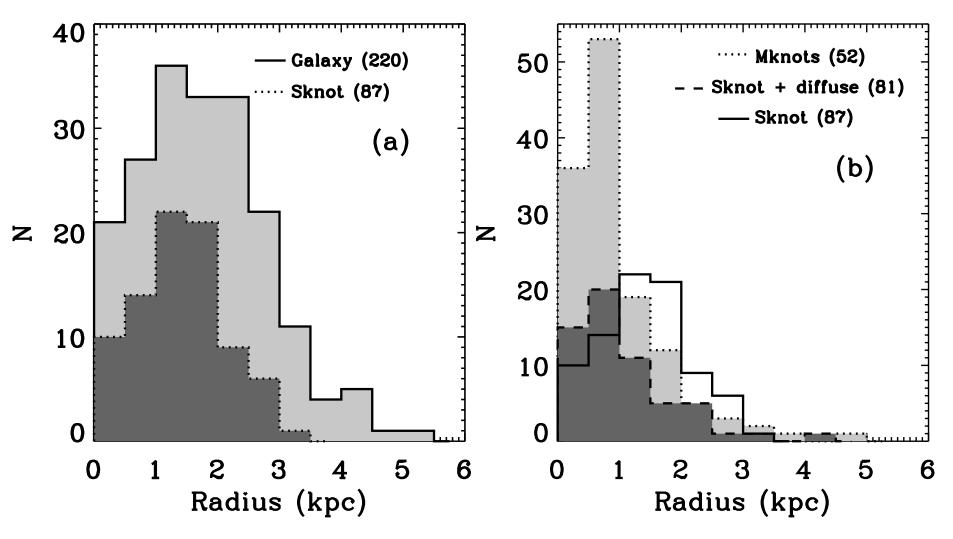
# Mass of starbursts (220) and quiescent (300.000) Galaxies



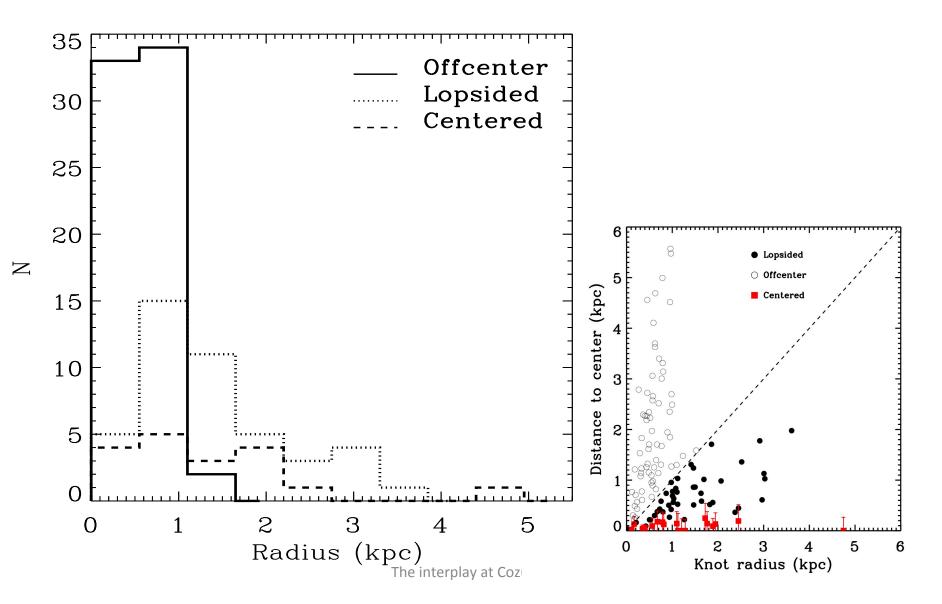


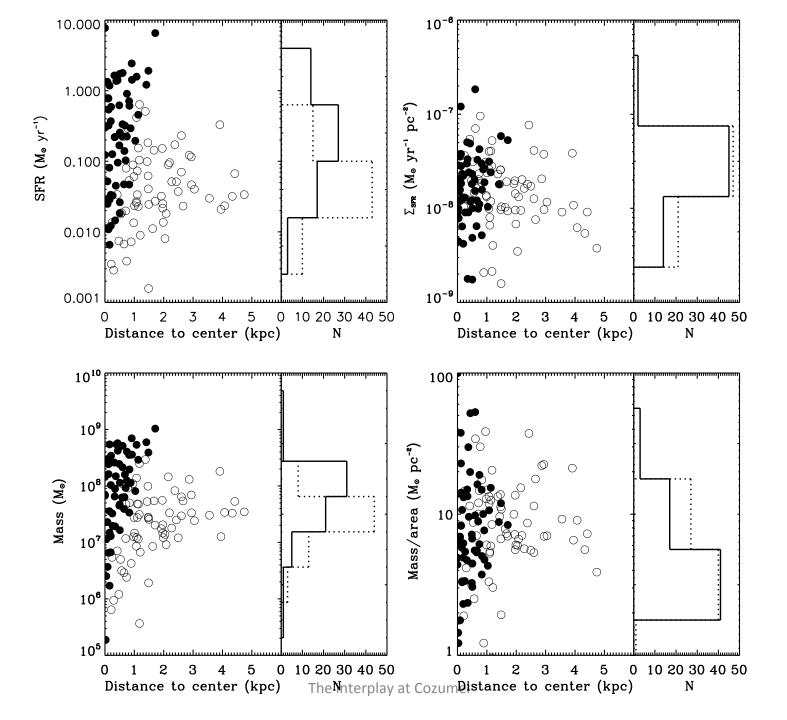
## Three classes

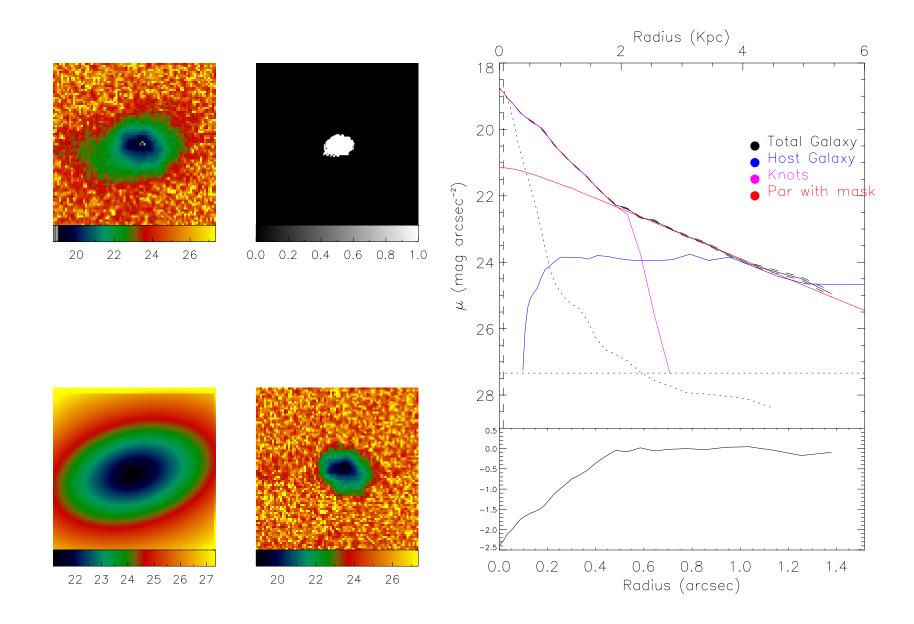
### Galaxy classes and their Clumps



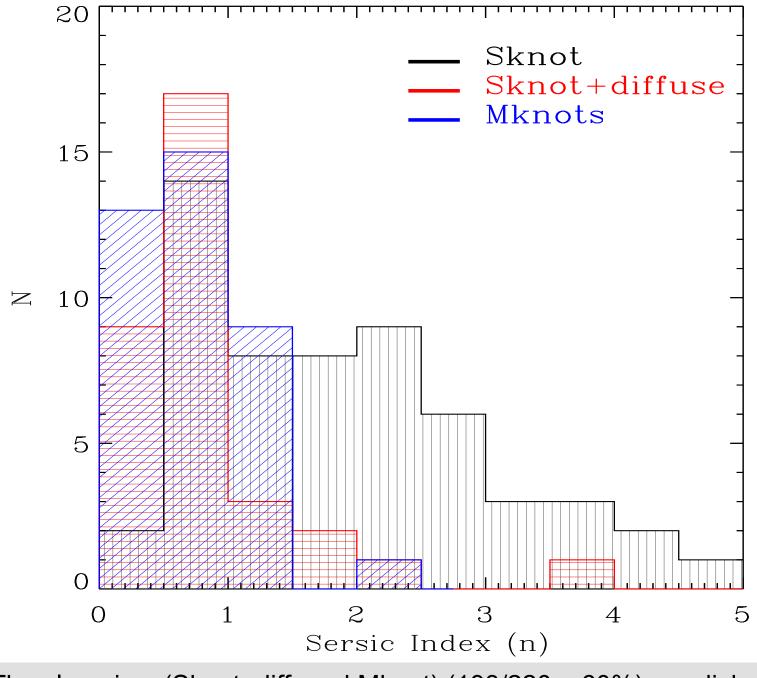
### The Knots at their location Centered and off-centered







See Amorin, R., Muñoz-Tuñón, C. et al., A&A 467, 541–558 (2007) "Two-dimensional fits of the stellar hosts in BCD galaxies" Hinojosa-Goñi etal. 2016 in preparation.



The clumpies (Sknot+diff. and Mknot) (133/220 ≈ 60%) are disks

- 220 Starbursts Galaxies in COSMOS @ z<0.5.
- <Mass> =10 ^8.2 Msun.
- Similar mass distribution as the quiescent galaxies
- Catalogue of the SF knots (HST)//
- Three classes: Sknot, (Sknot+diff and Mknot) "clumpy"
- 60% Starbursts Galaxies in COSMOS are clumpy
- Galaxies about 10 times more massive than the knots.
- The more massive knots bigger and in the centre of their host galaxy.
- The knots are "similar" (Surface SFR, Surface Mass)
- The host galaxy Sersic index of the clumpies is <1>.
- Clumpy Starburst are turbulent disk-like Dwarf galaxies evenly starbursting.

Hinojosa Goñi, R., Muñoz-Tuñón C. & Méndez Abreu, J. A&A, 2016 http://arxiv.org/abs/1604.01698

# What triggers SF in these turbulent low-mass galaxy discs??

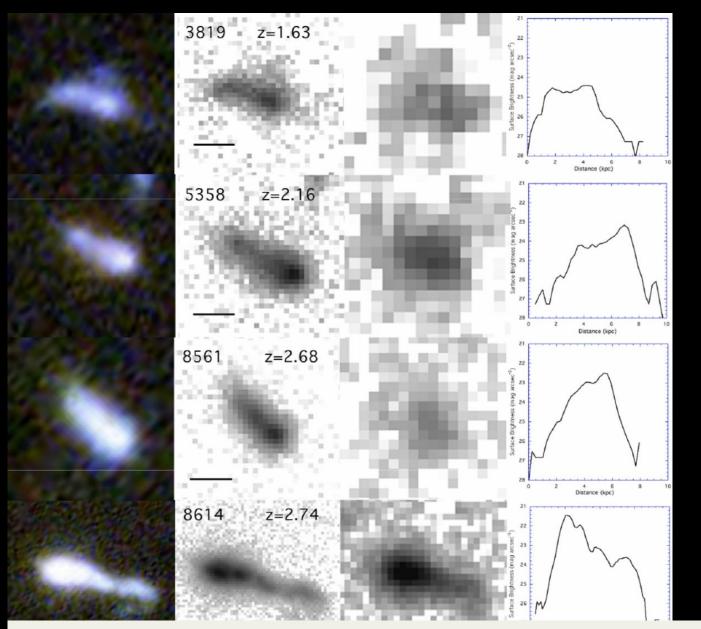
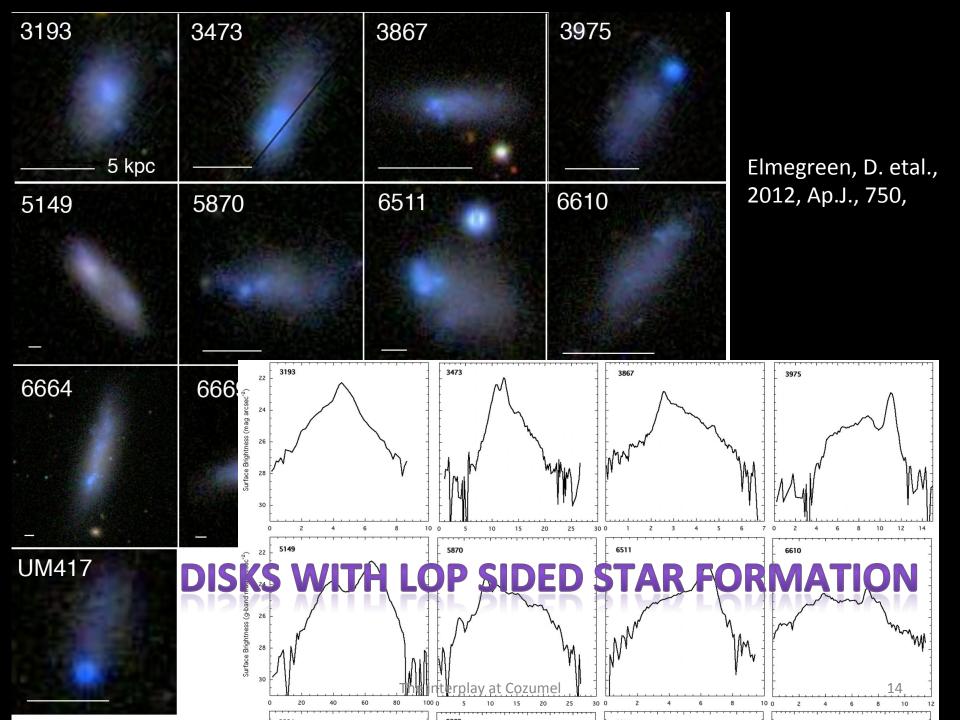
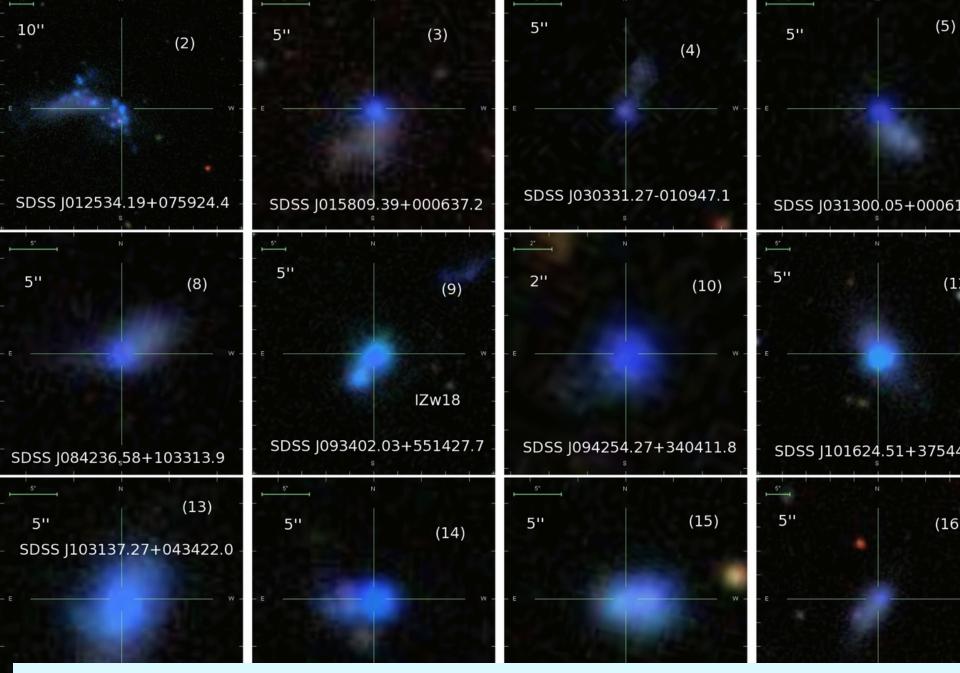
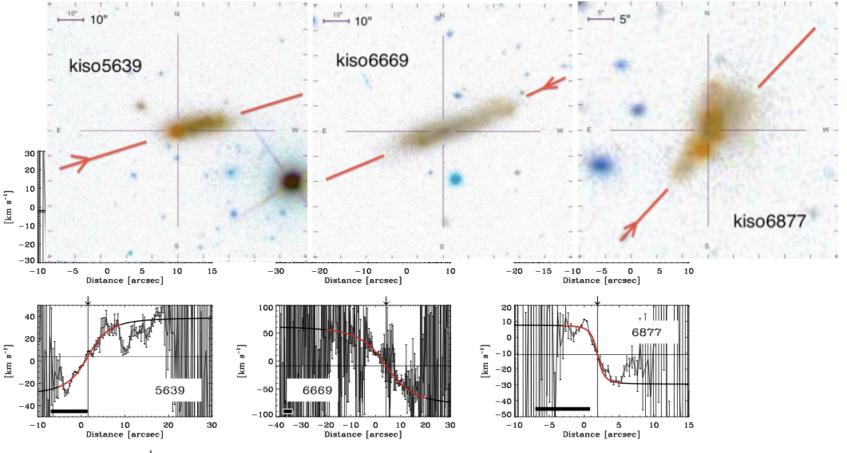


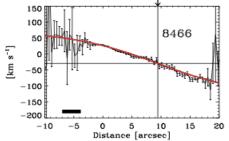
Figure 1 from Tadpole Galaxies in the Hubble Ultra Deep Field B G. Elmegreen and D.M. Elmegreen 2010 ApJ 722 1895.





Morales-Luis et al. 2011 ApJ 743 77.; see also Papaderos et al, 2008.

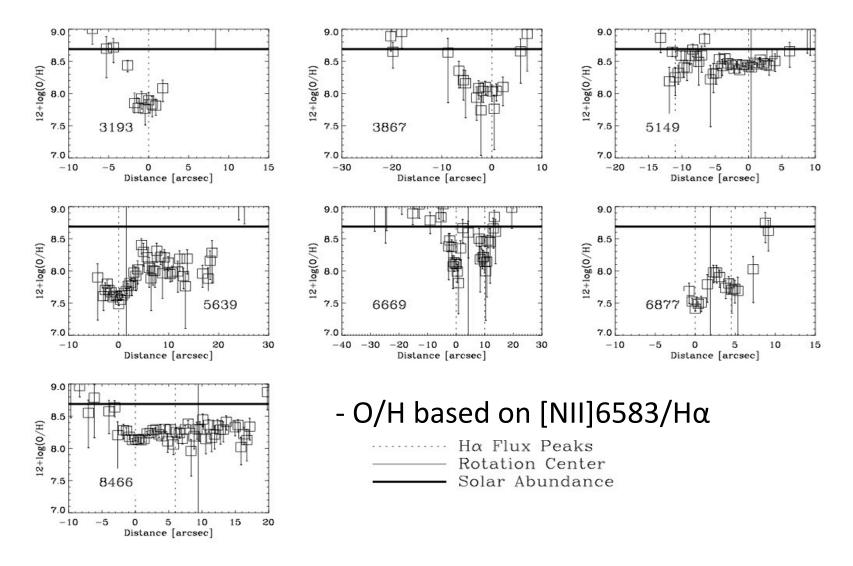


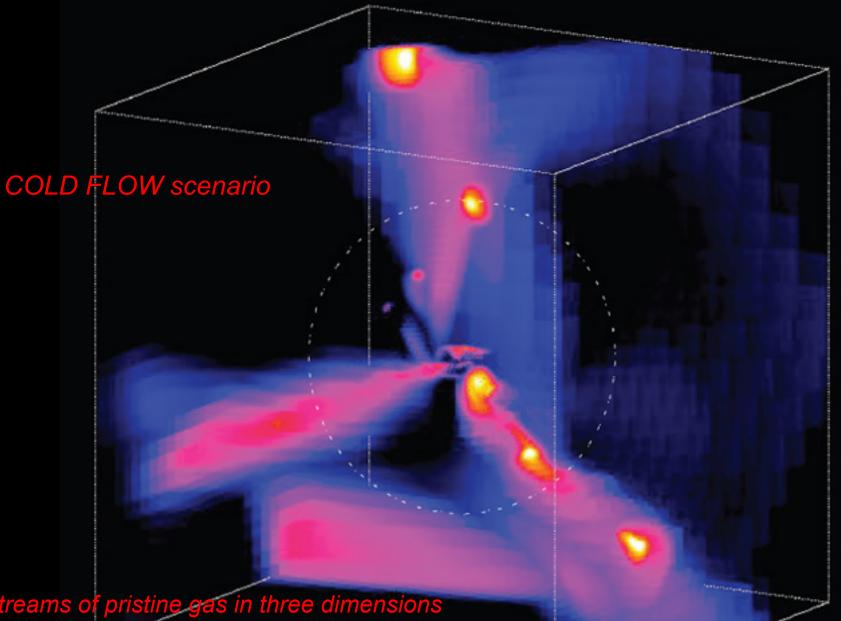


- <u>IDS@INT</u> and ALFOS@NOT Ha (R~10000)
  5(6) rotate.
- Metallicity drops at the head of the comet.

#### Sanchez Almeida, J. Muñoz-Tuñón etal. 2013, Ap.J., 767, 74. The interplay at Cozumel

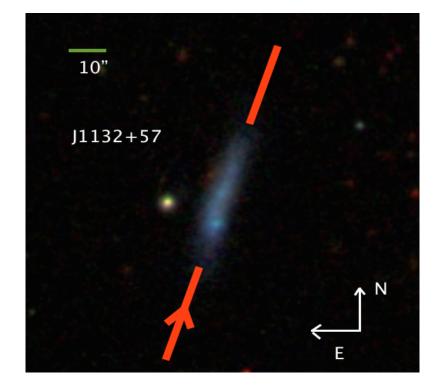
### Metallicity (Oxygen abundance)

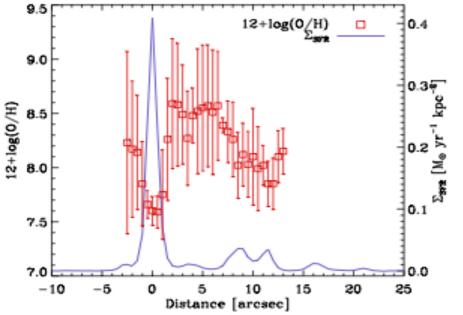


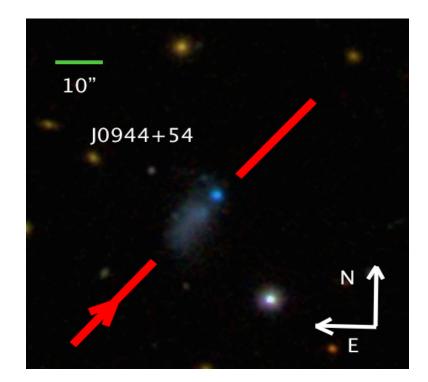


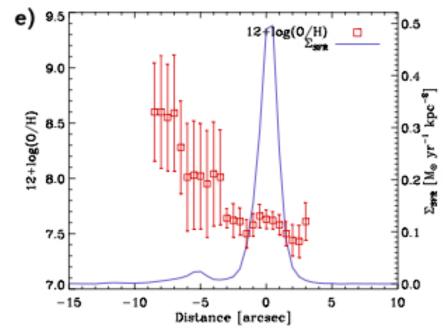
Streams of pristine gas in three dimensions from numerical simulations

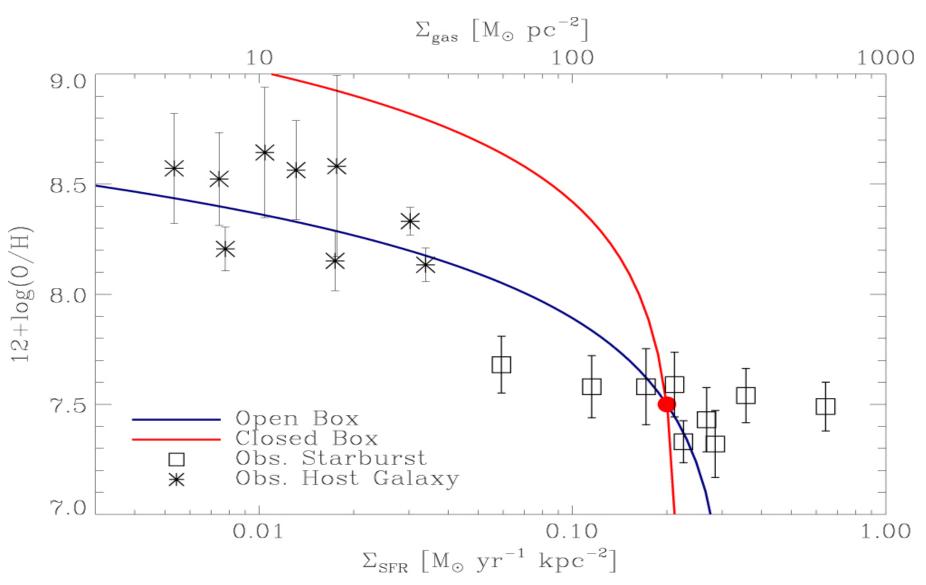
A Dekel et al. Nature 457, 451-454 (2009) doi: 10.1038/nature07648











Sanchez Almeida, Elmegreen, Muñoz-Tuñón & Elmegreen. 2014, A&AR . 22,71. Sanchez Almeida, Morales Luís, Muñoz-Tuñón etal. 2014, Ap.J. 783,45. Sanchez Almeida, Elmegreen, Muñoz-Tuñón etal. 2015, Ap.J. 810L, 110. Ceverino, D., Sanchez Almeida, Muñoz-Tuñón Dekel etal.. 2016, MNRAS, 457, 2605.

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## Summary (from XMPs) and some speculation...

- Extremely metal poor have **clumpy** morphology
- Local ones rotate with the head displaced from the rotation center.
- Metallicity drops at the head (largest SFR)

\* All the results suggest that XMP are disks in early stages of assembling with its star-formation sustained by accretion of external metal poor gas.

- 60% starburst in COSMOS are clumpy// some of the cometary and all of them disks-like with SF most likely resulting from violent disks instabilities.
- They are candidates to be discs "rejuvenated" by SF driven by new gas from the IGM.

## Small is Beautiful And

Dwarf starburst can be the traps to catch the cold flow accretion still in action in the nearby Universe



# Thanks to all of you and also to ...

• Jorge Sánchez Alméida (IAC) • Mercedes Filho (IAC-Porto) Debra Elmegreen & Bruce Elmegreen.(NY) • Estallidos 's team