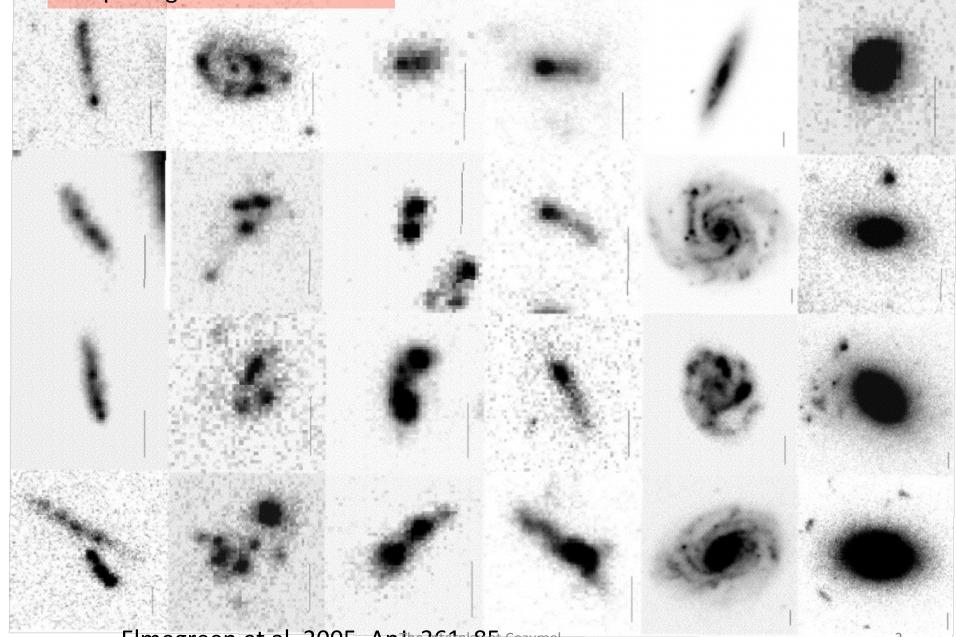
Starbursts and Galaxy evolution: Results from COSMOS survey

Casiana Muñoz-Tuñón cmt@iac.es Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC)

Rodrigo Hinojosa Goñi (Chile) Jairo Méndez-Abreu (St. Andrews-Uk)

Morphologies in the UHDF



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

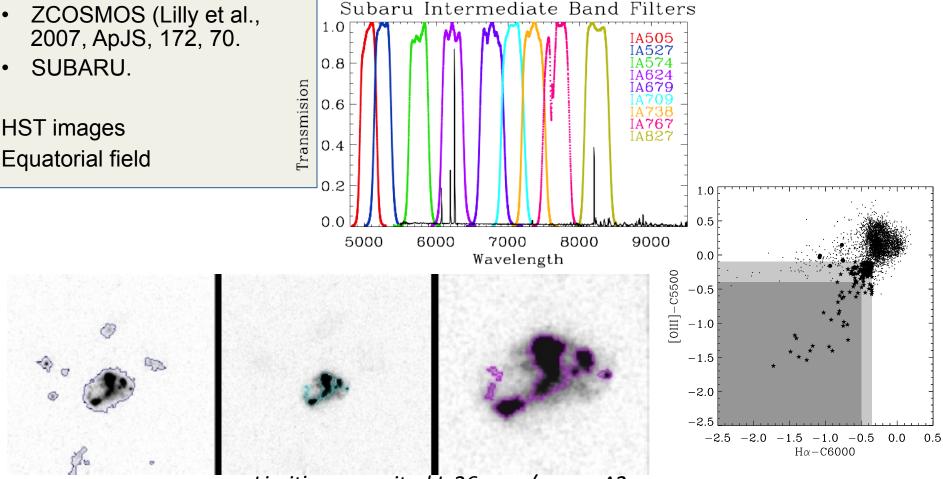
COSMOS

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

SUBARU.

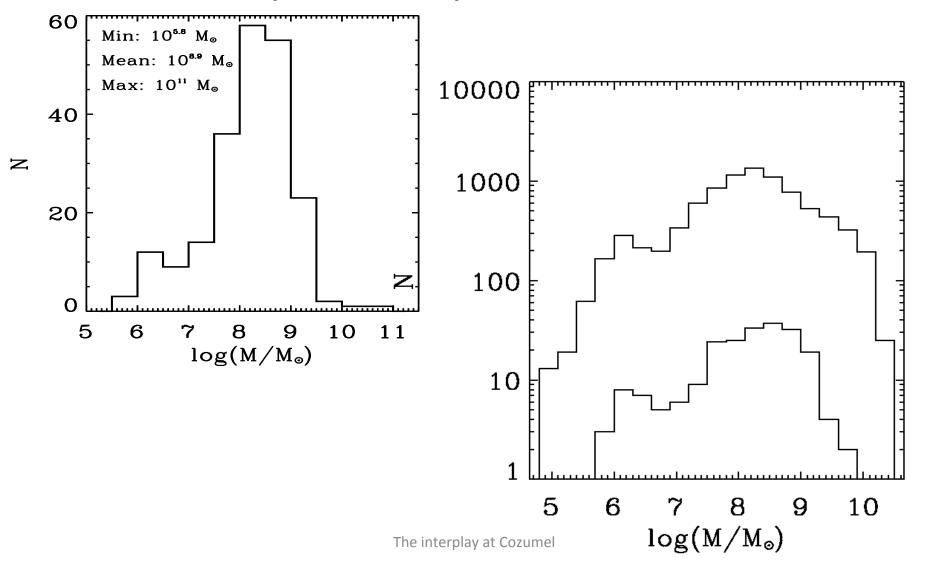
HST images

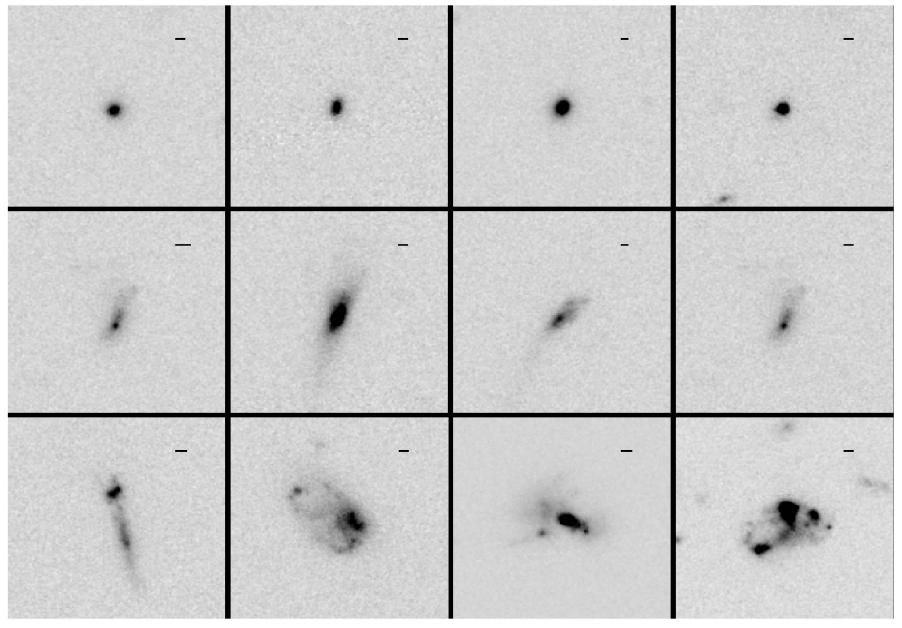
- Search for starburst galaxies
- Systems with EW in H α / OIII >80 A. (Cairós et al., 2007, 2009).
- 0>z>0.5



Limiting magnitud ap26-mag/arcsec ^2

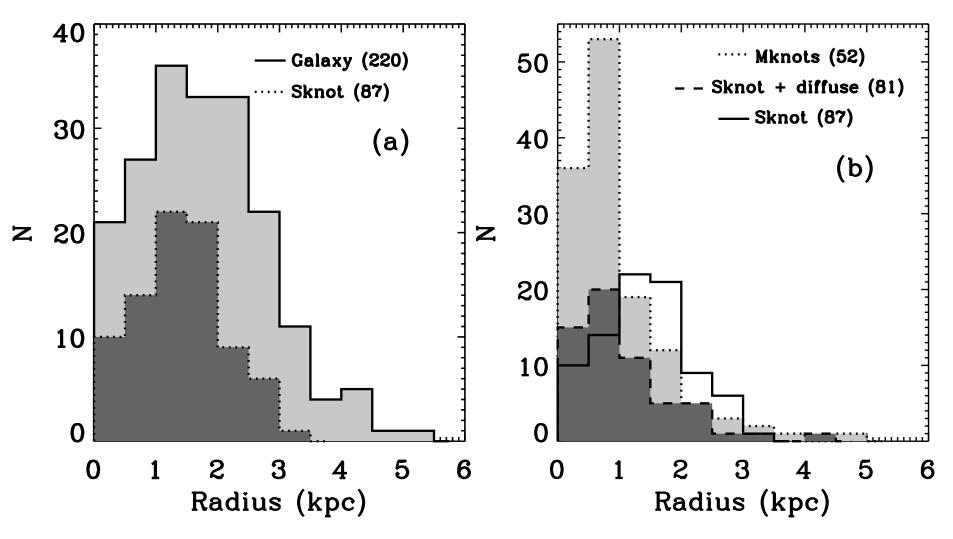
Mass of starbursts (220) and quiescent (300.000) Galaxies



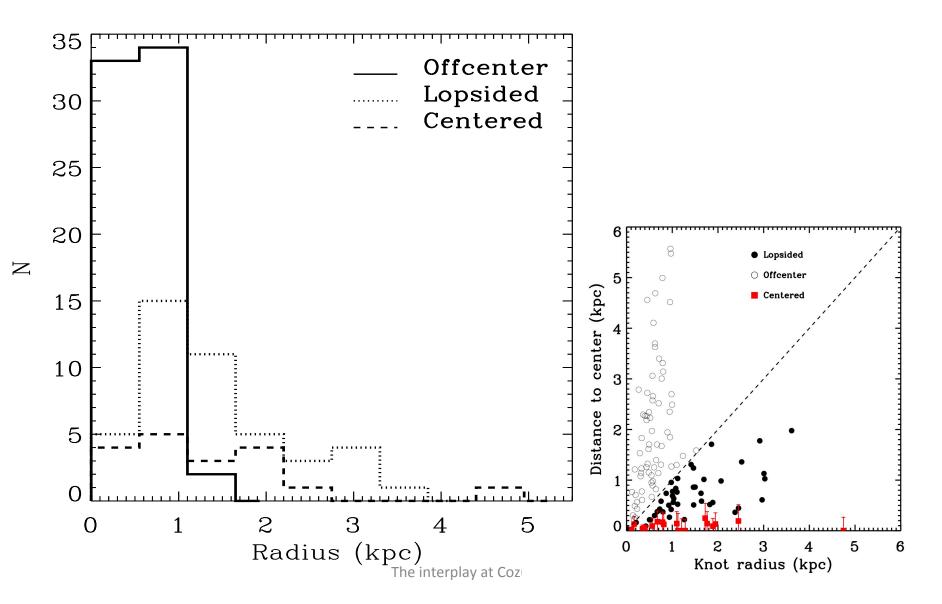


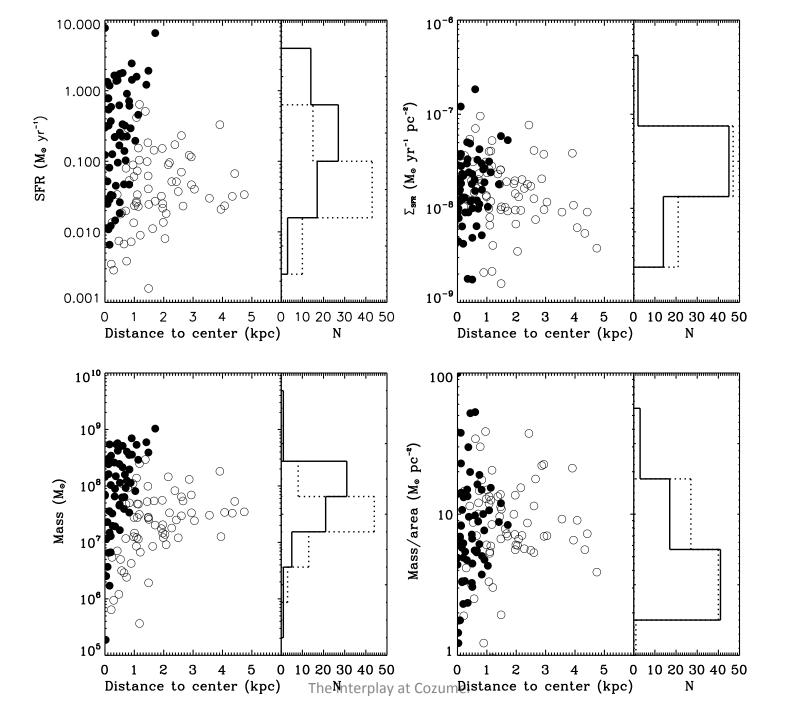
Three classes

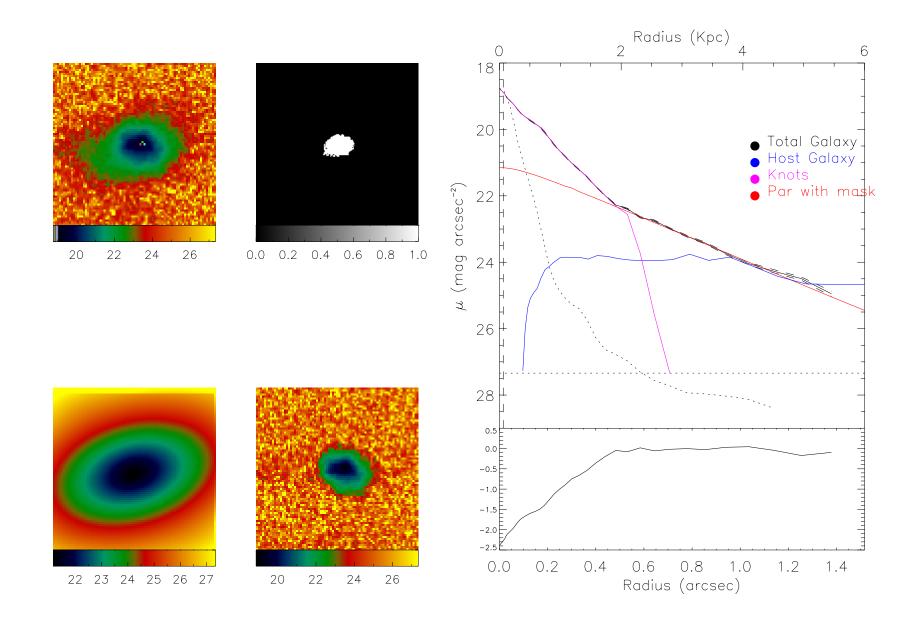
Galaxy classes and their Clumps



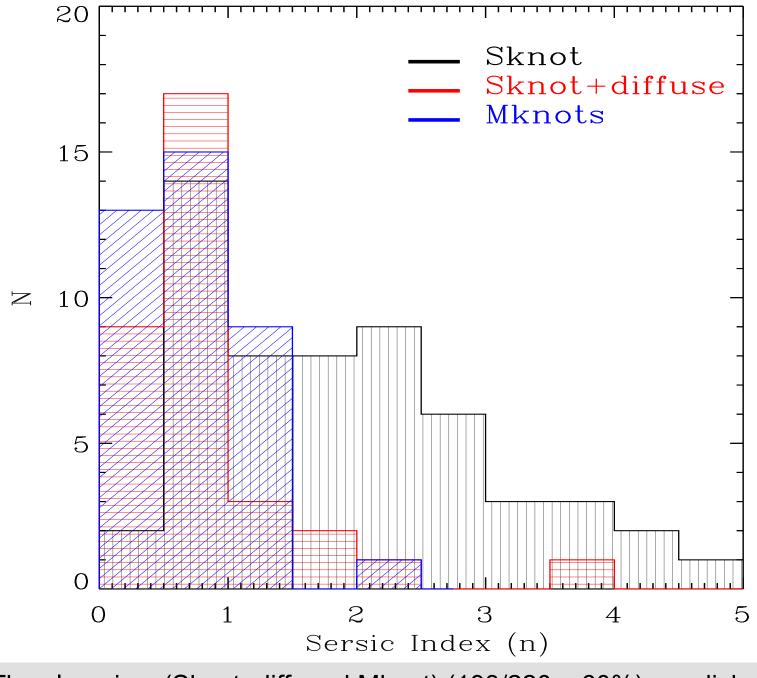
The Knots at their location Centered and off-centered







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??

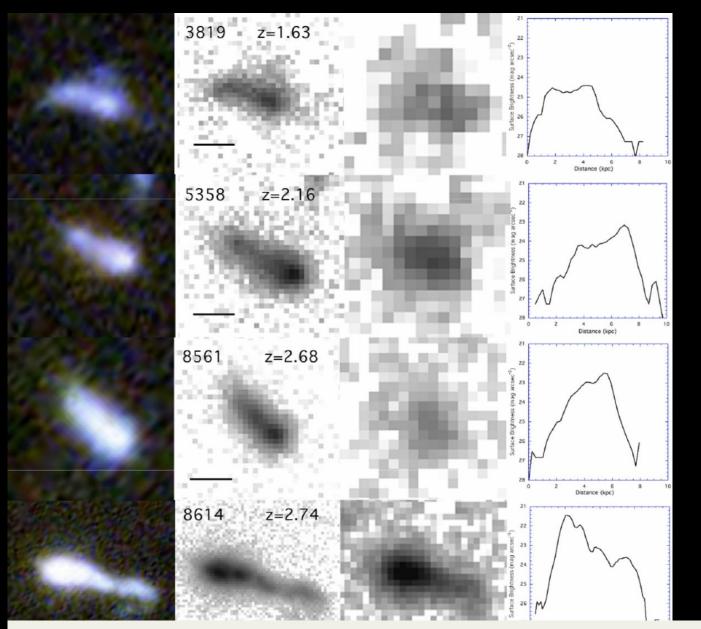
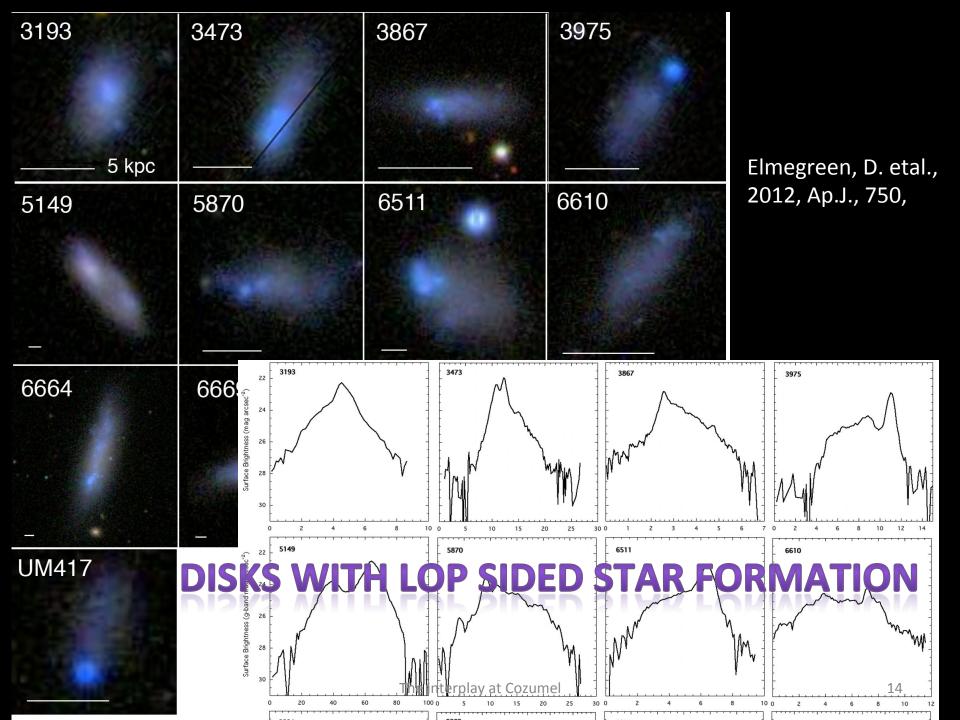
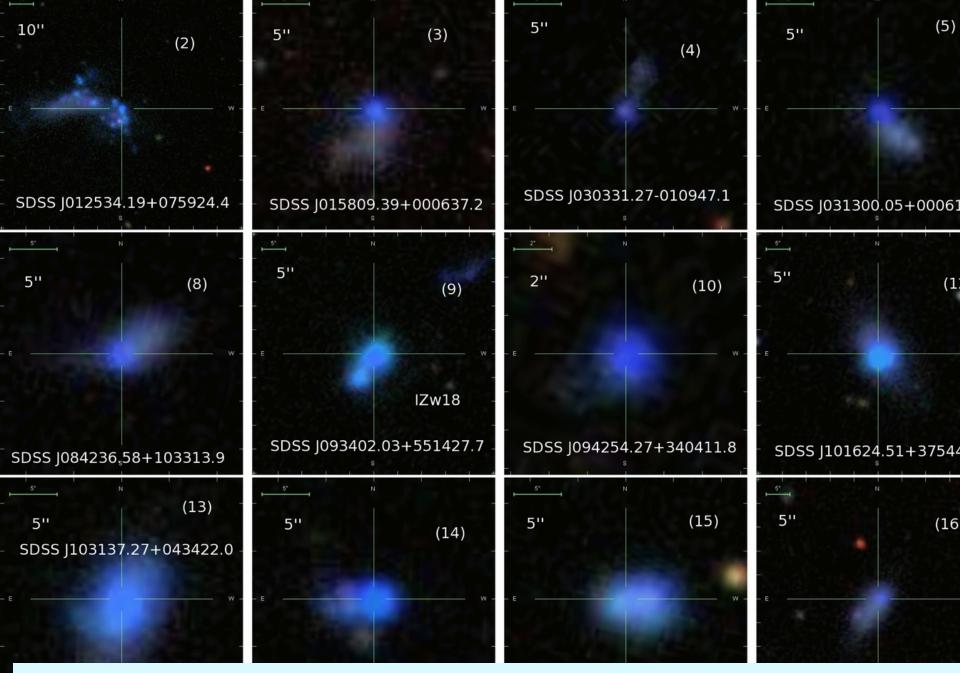
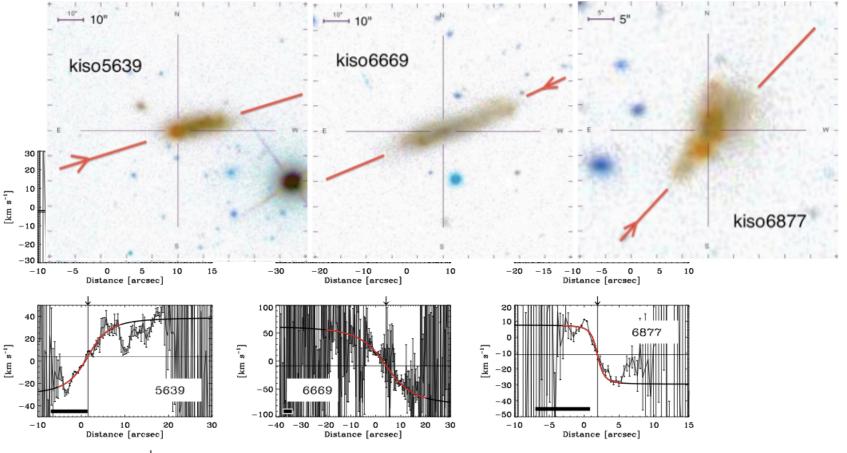


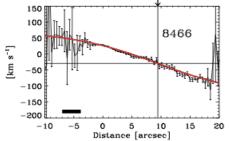
Figure 1 from Tadpole Galaxies in the Hubble Ultra Deep Field B G. Elmegreen and D.M. Elmegreen 2010 ApJ 722 1895.





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

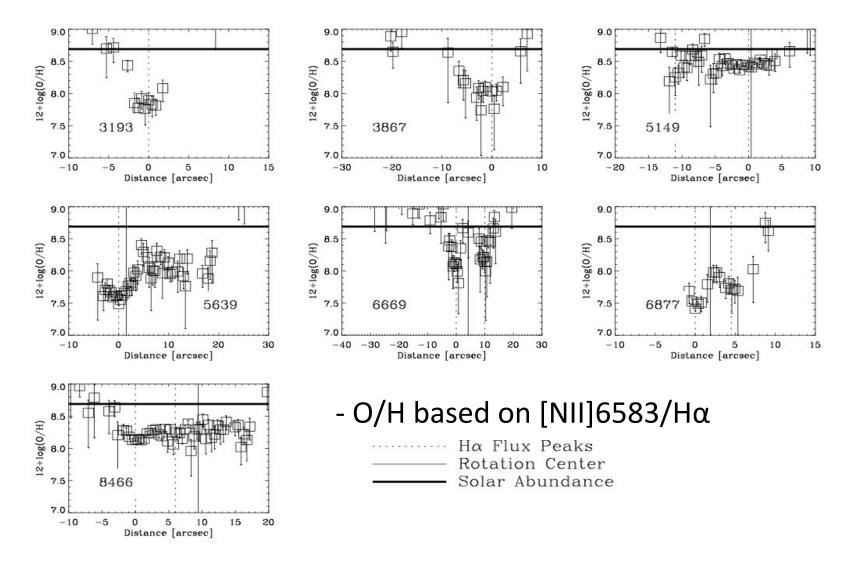


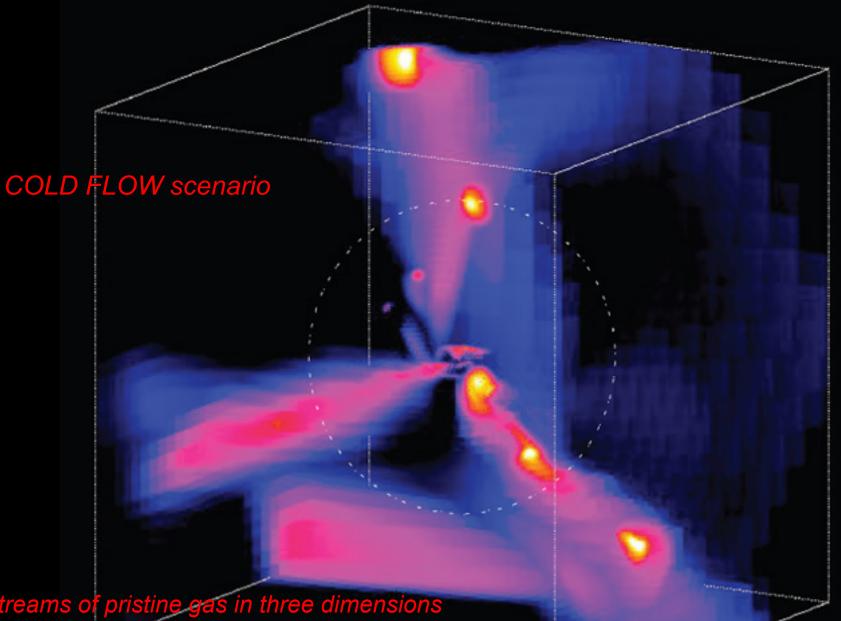


- <u>IDS@INT</u> and ALFOS@NOT Ha (R~10000)
 5(6) rotate.
- Metallicity drops at the head of the comet.

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

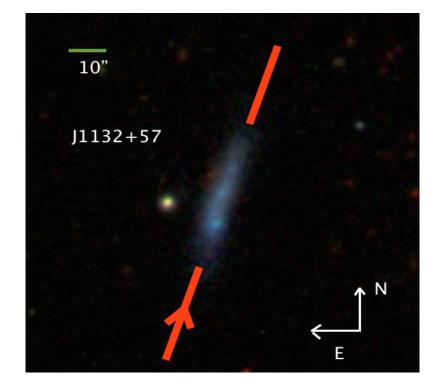
Metallicity (Oxygen abundance)

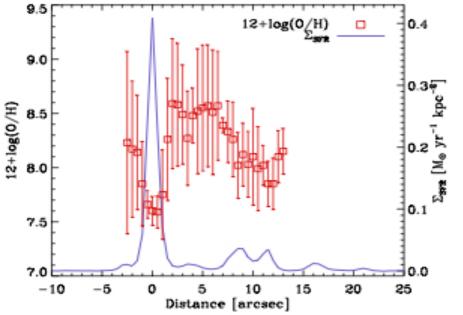


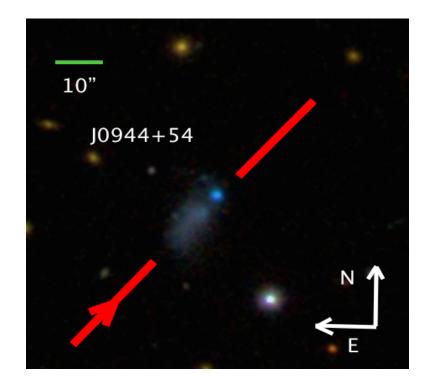


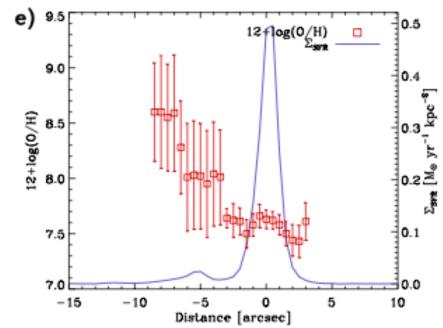
Streams of pristine gas in three dimensions from numerical simulations

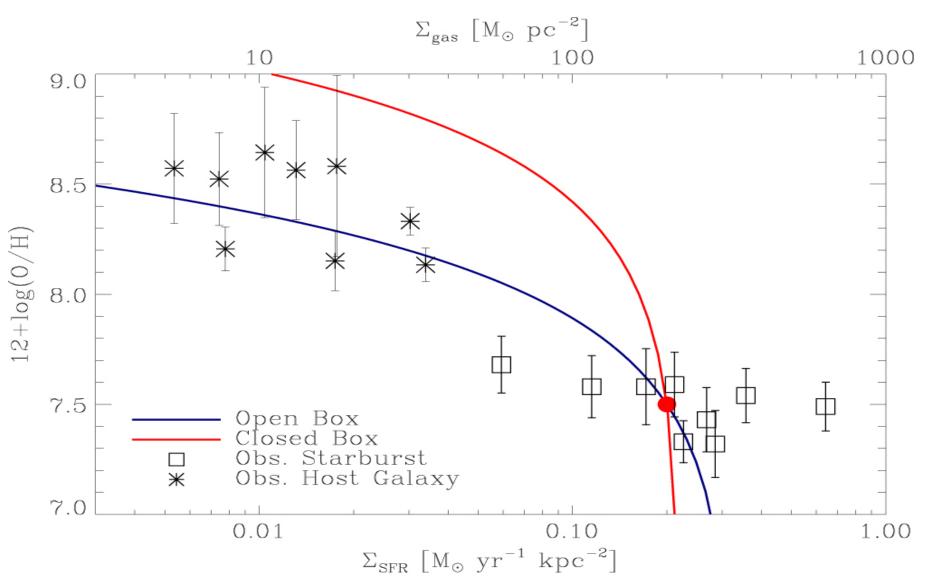
A Dekel et al. Nature 457, 451-454 (2009) doi: 10.1038/nature07648











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.

20

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