

Most Massive Galaxies with MUSE [Scary Monsters]



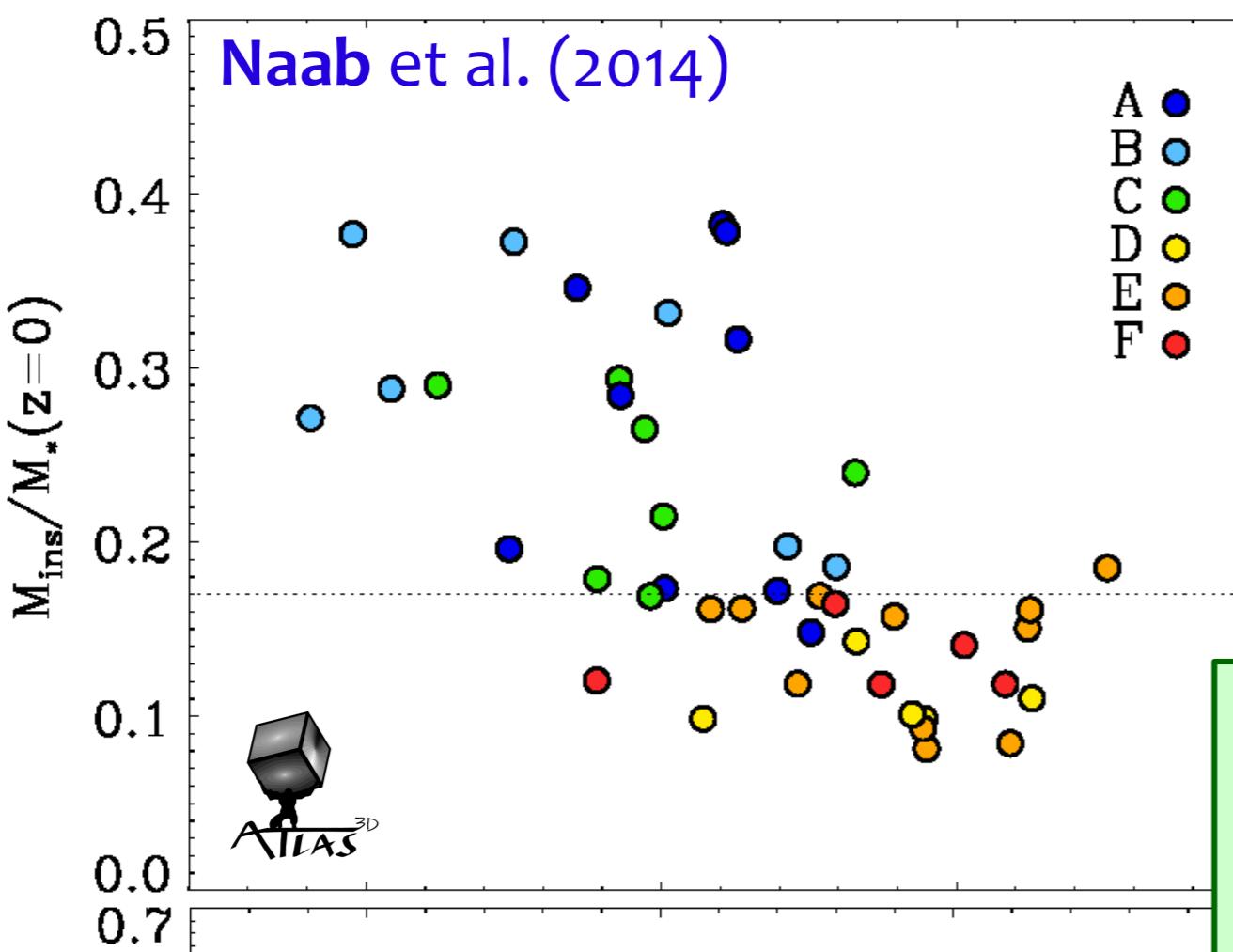
Eric Emsellem
Davor Krajnović
Adrien Guérou



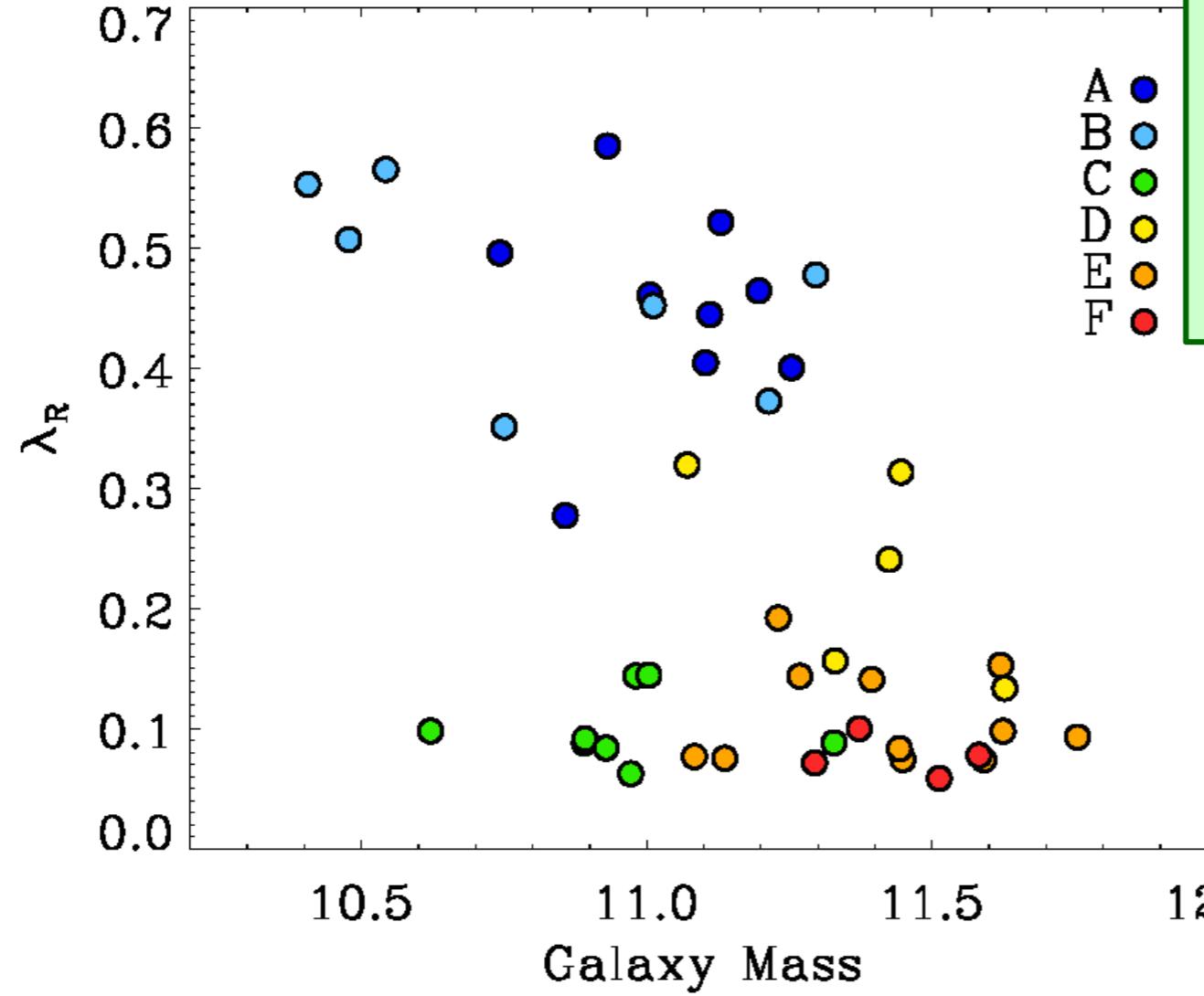
AIP



In situ – Stellar Mass



Angular momentum



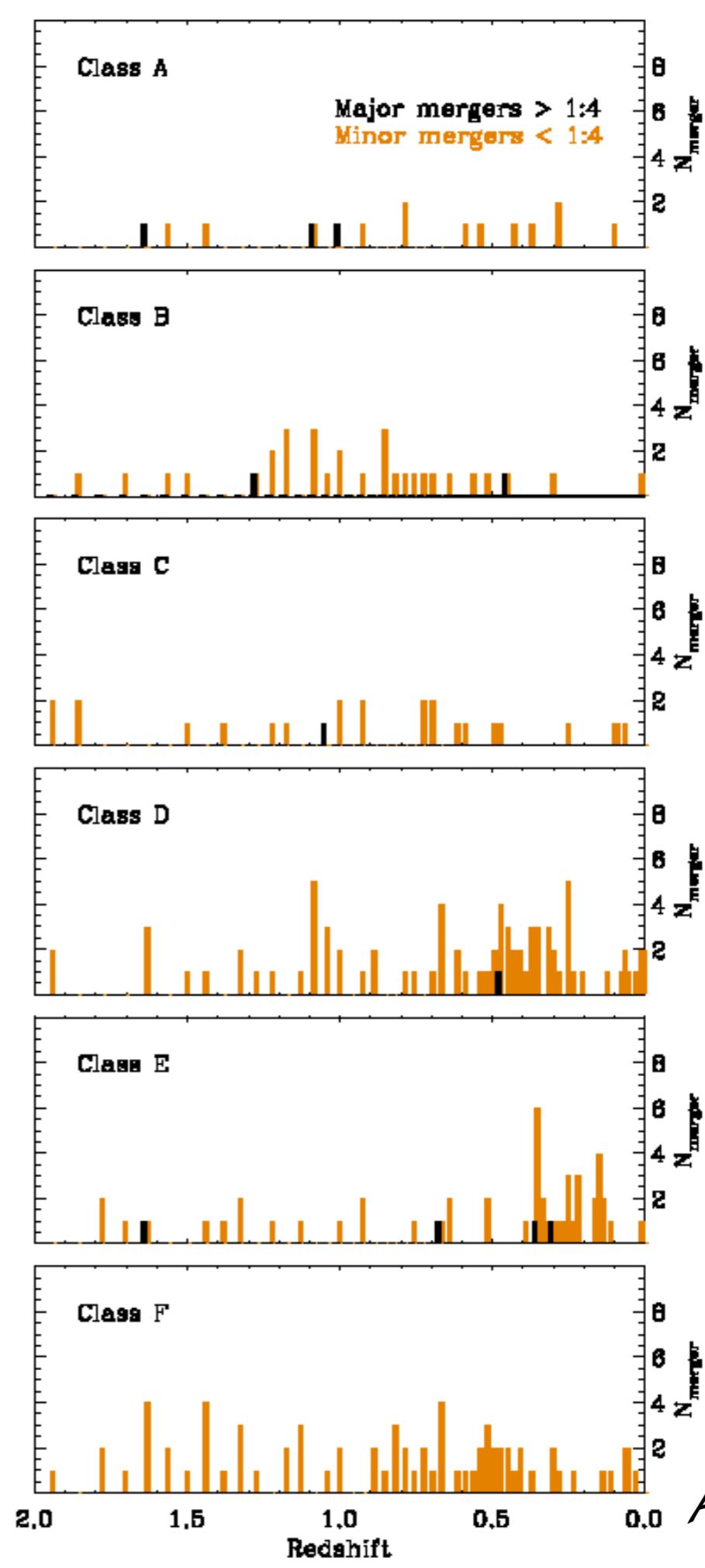
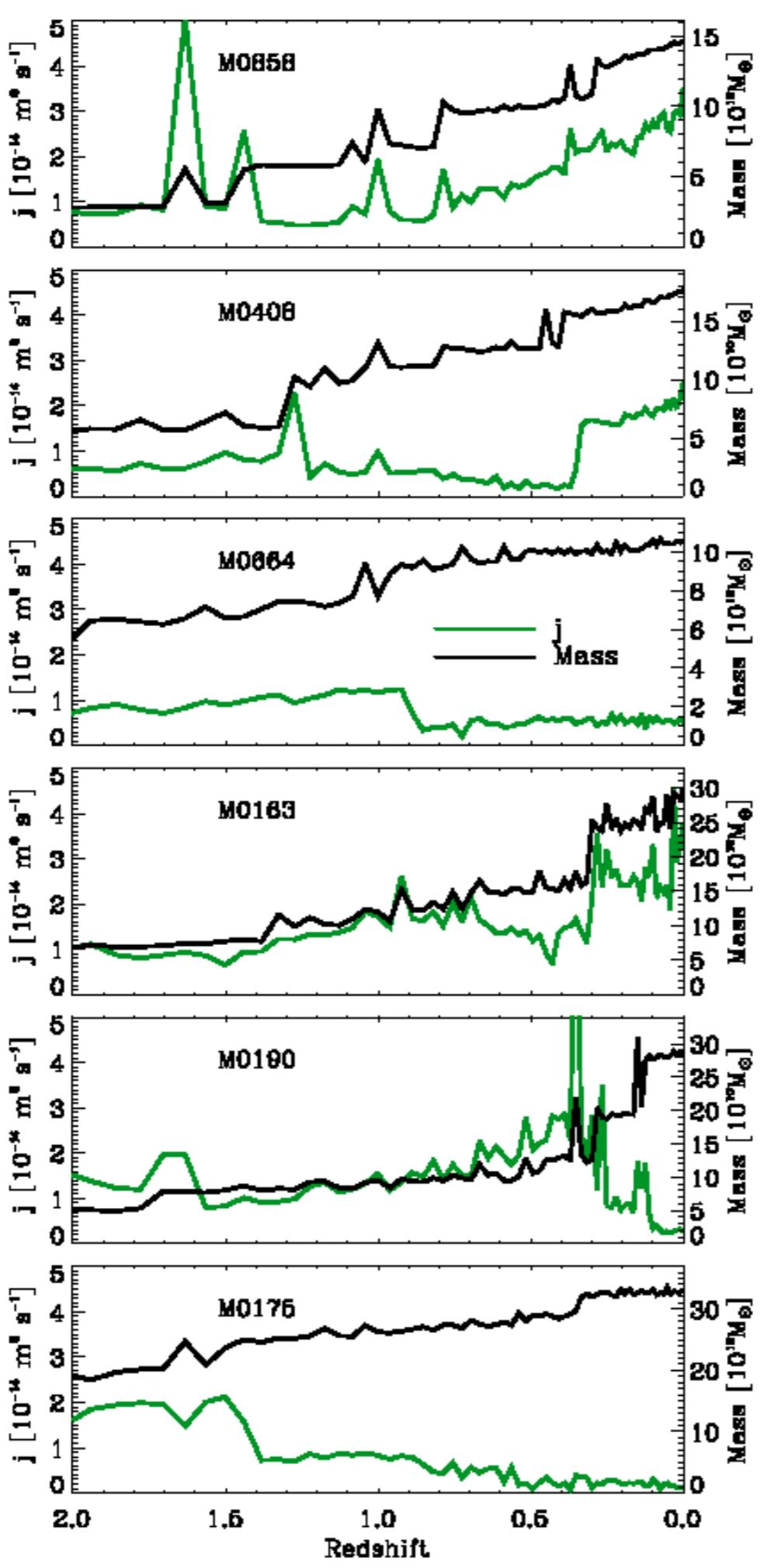
A
B
C
D
E
F

Various Mass regimes

⇒ Most massive galaxies
In situ vs Ex situ

Not just one Path!

Angular momentum



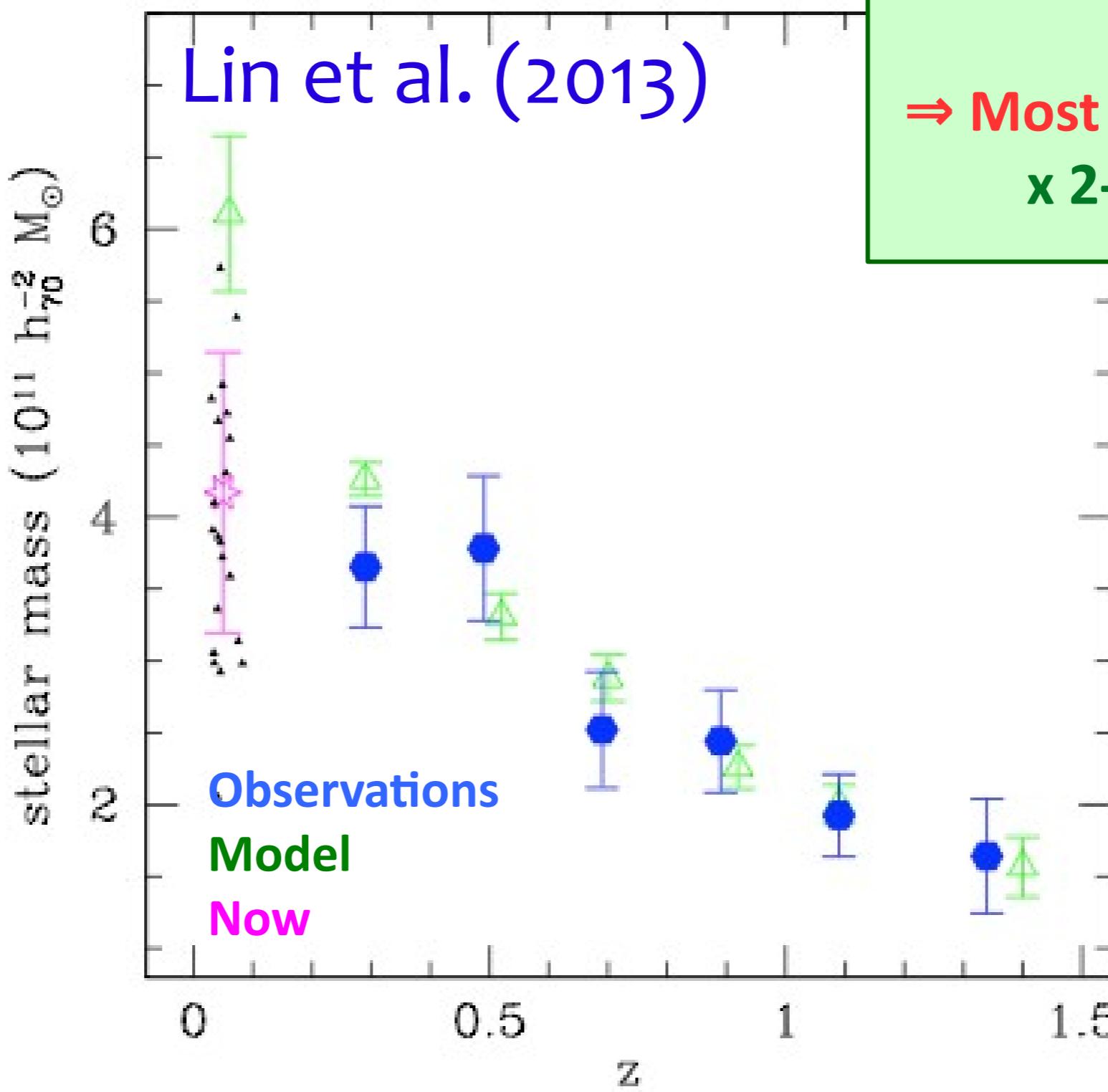
Naab, Oser, EE et al. (2014)



Mass Growth

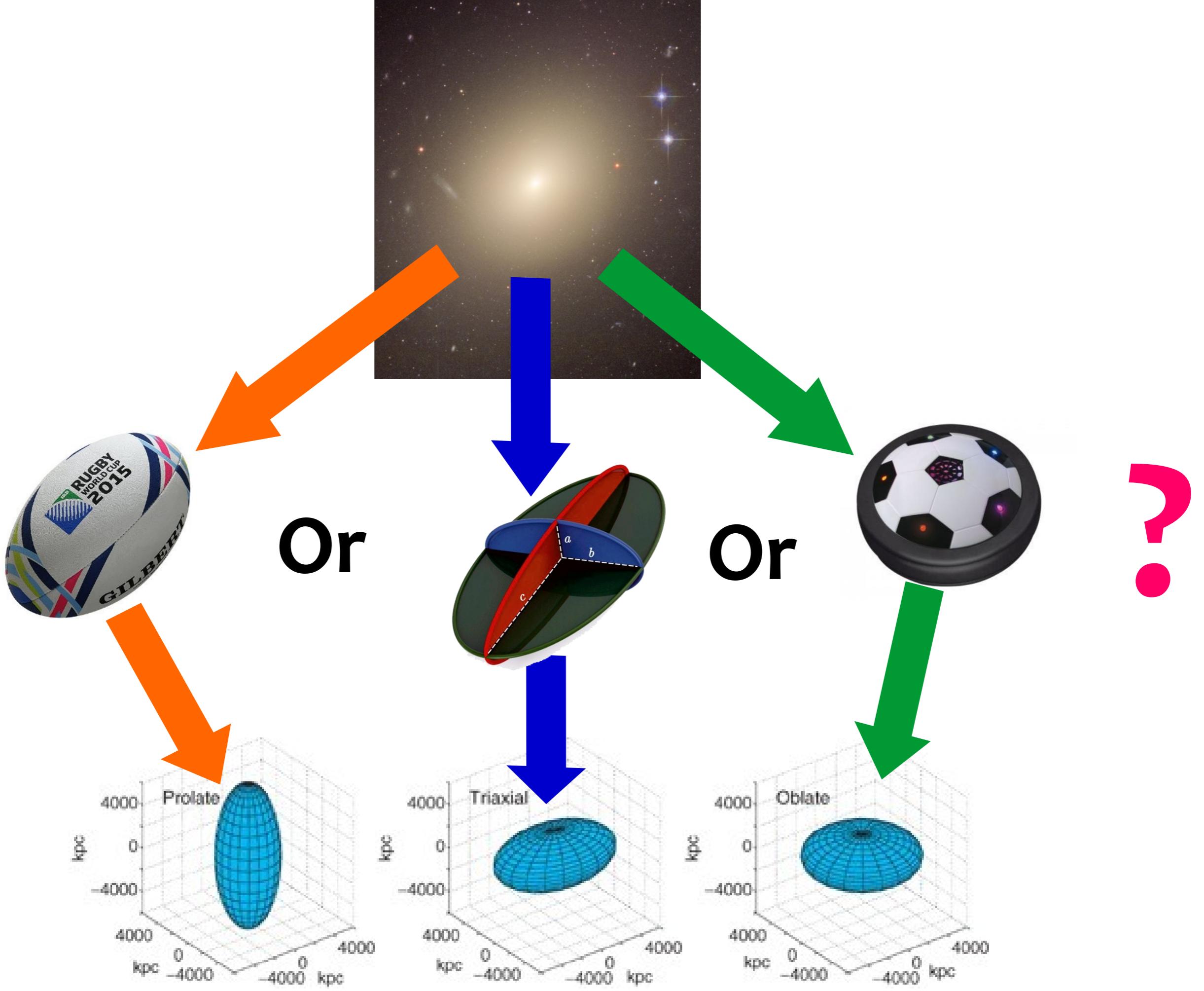
@

the high Mass end

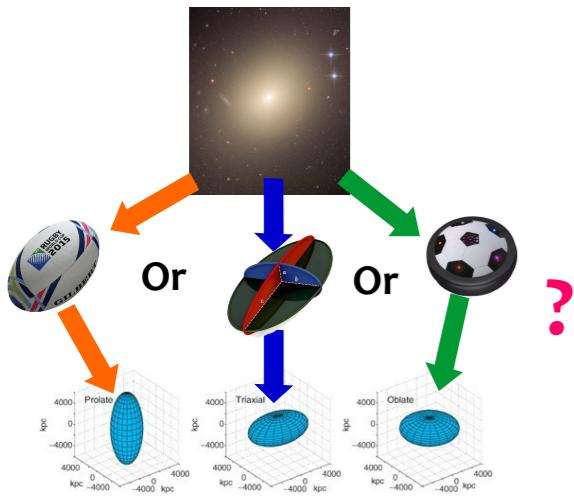


Time evolution

⇒ Most massive galaxies
x 2-4 since $z=1.5$



Why should we care ?

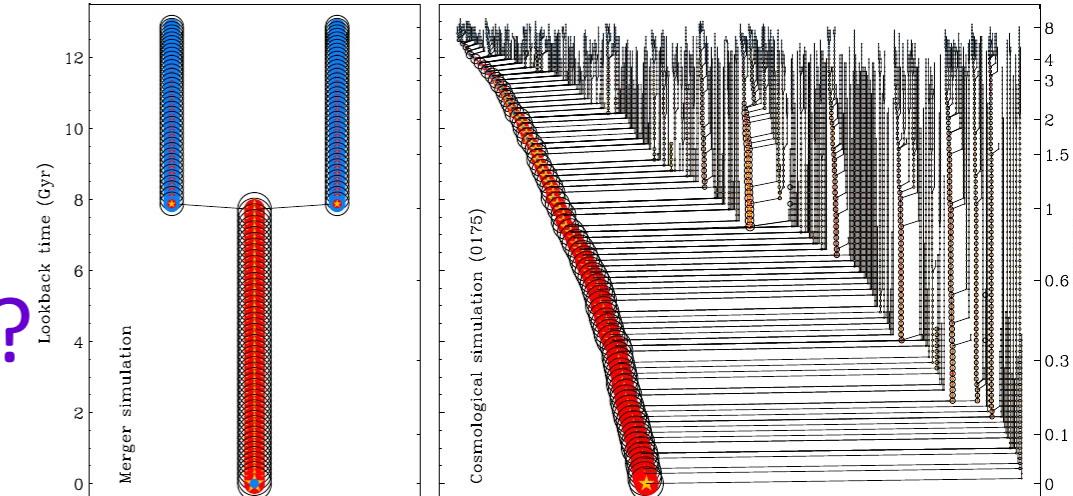
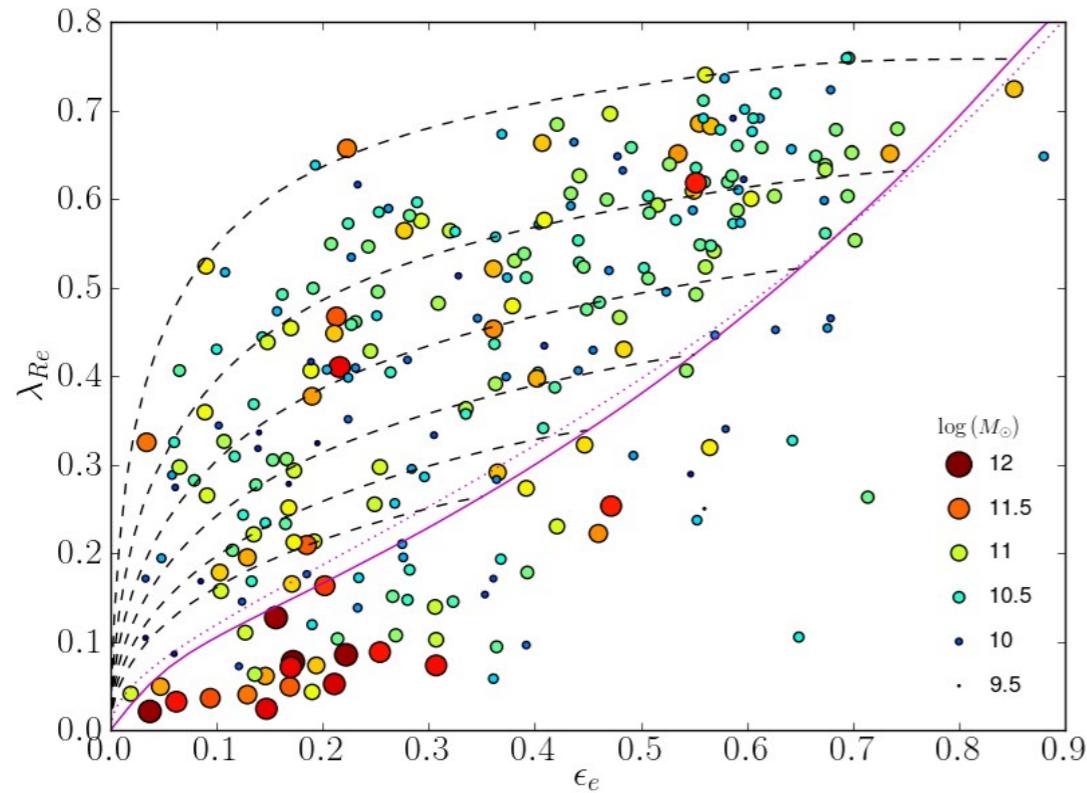


■ Orbital structure

- ★ Morphology, Dynamics, Mass

■ Constraints on Formation / Evolution

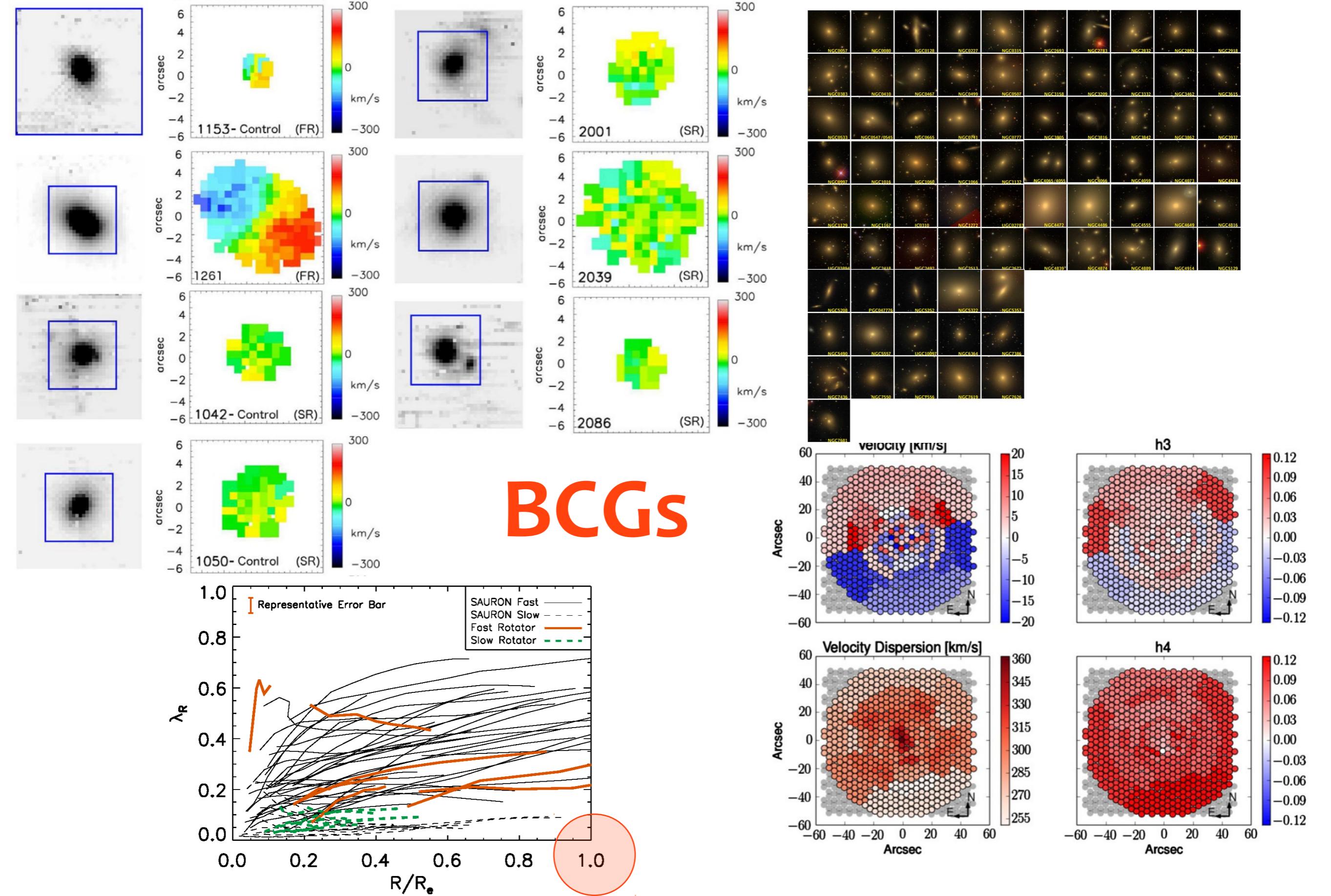
- ★ How are these formed / assembled ?



■ Things change at high mass

- ★ Angular momentum

What's happening at Masses $> 10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$?



Jimmy, Brough et al. 2013
[VLT/VIMOS]

Ma et al. 2014
[MASSIVE – Mitchell Spec + AO-NIFS]



The Project

a **MUSE GTO programme**

PI Eric Emsellem; Davor Krajnović

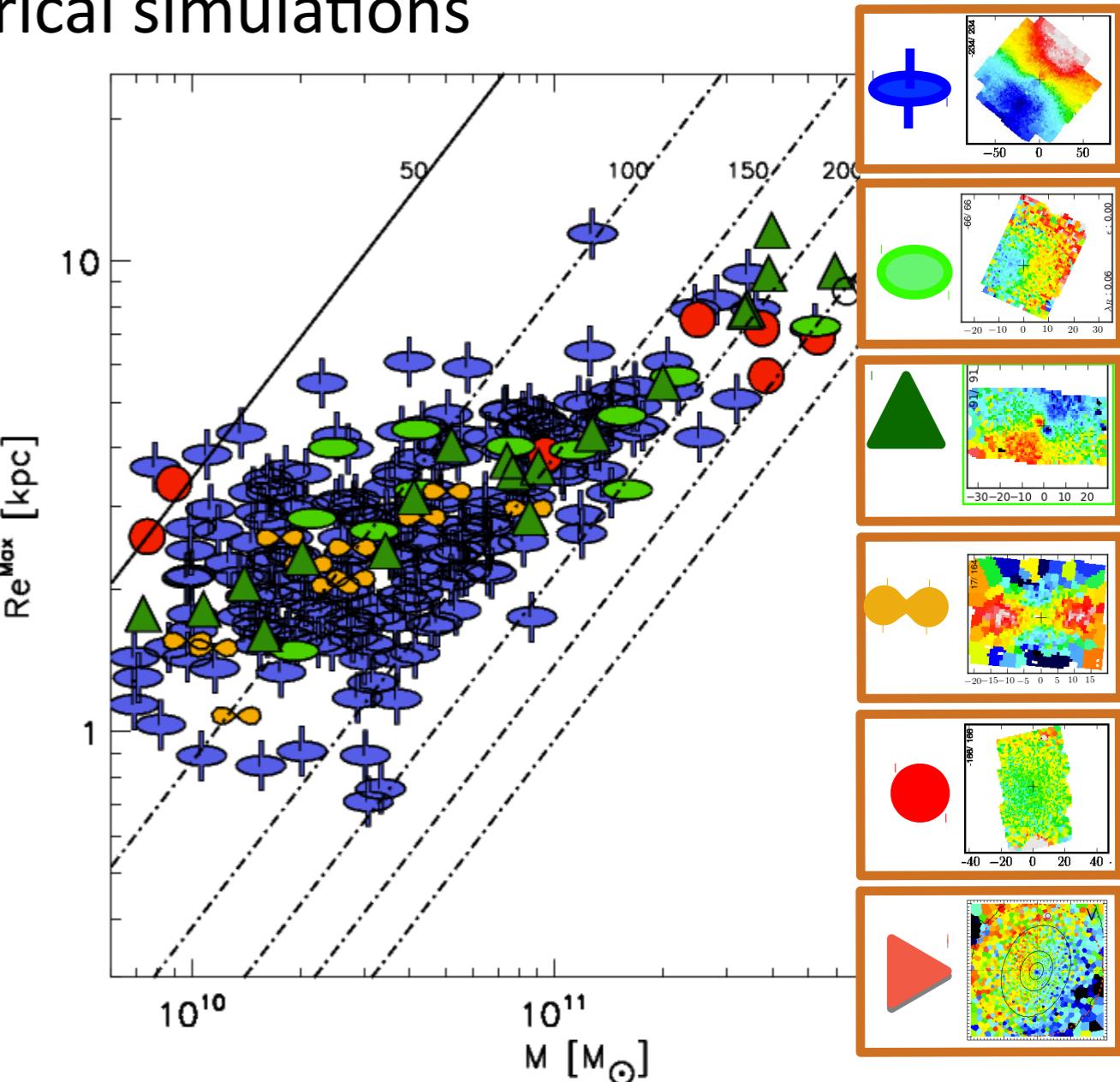
Goals:

**Dynamical state, Dark matter content,
SFH, IMF + Test predictions of numerical simulations**

e.g. Hoffman et al. 2010, Bois et al. 2011,
Naab et al. 2014, Röttgers et al. 2014,
Vogelsberger et al. 2014 (Illustris), Schaye
et al. 2015 (EAGLE), Hirschmann et al.
2015...

How:

Stellar content + dynamics
*of the most massive galaxies
in densest environments*



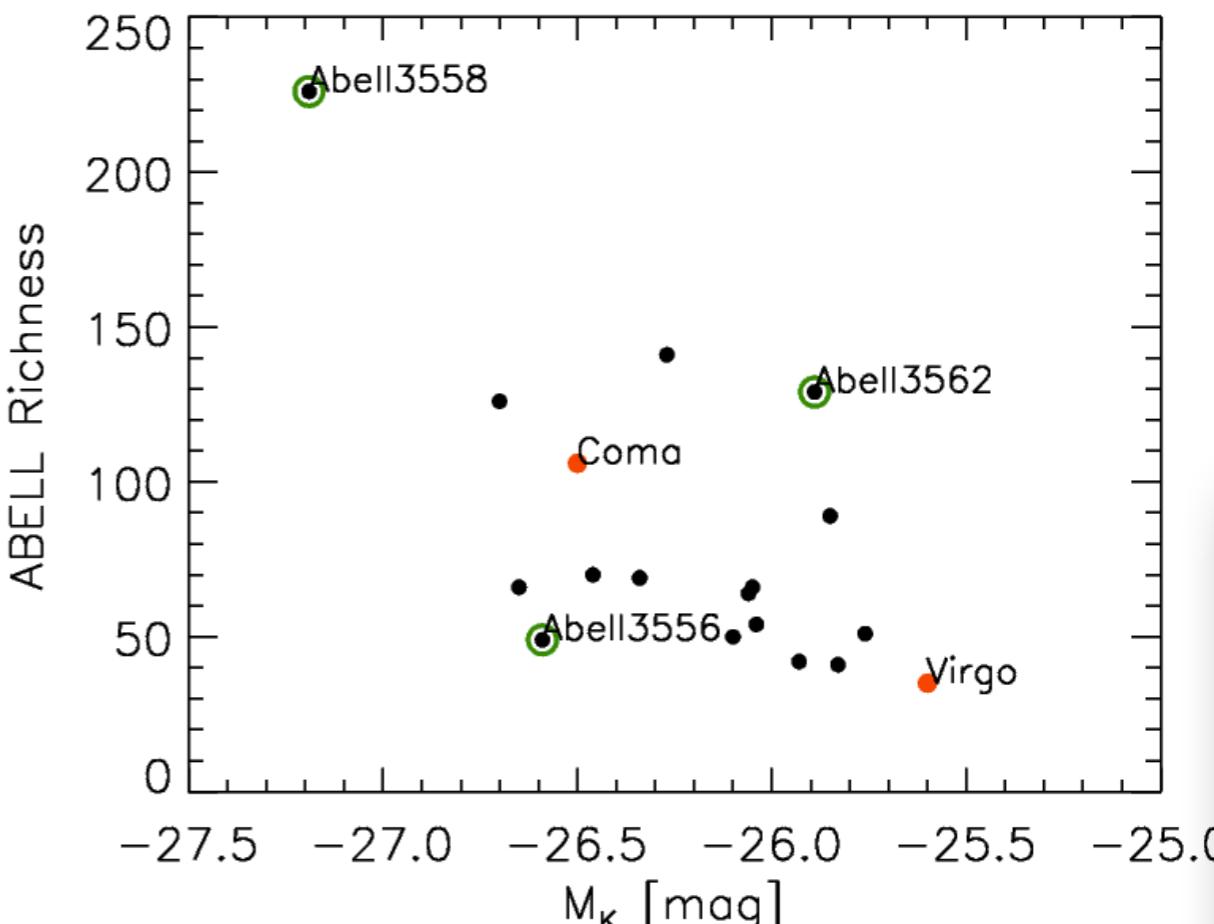
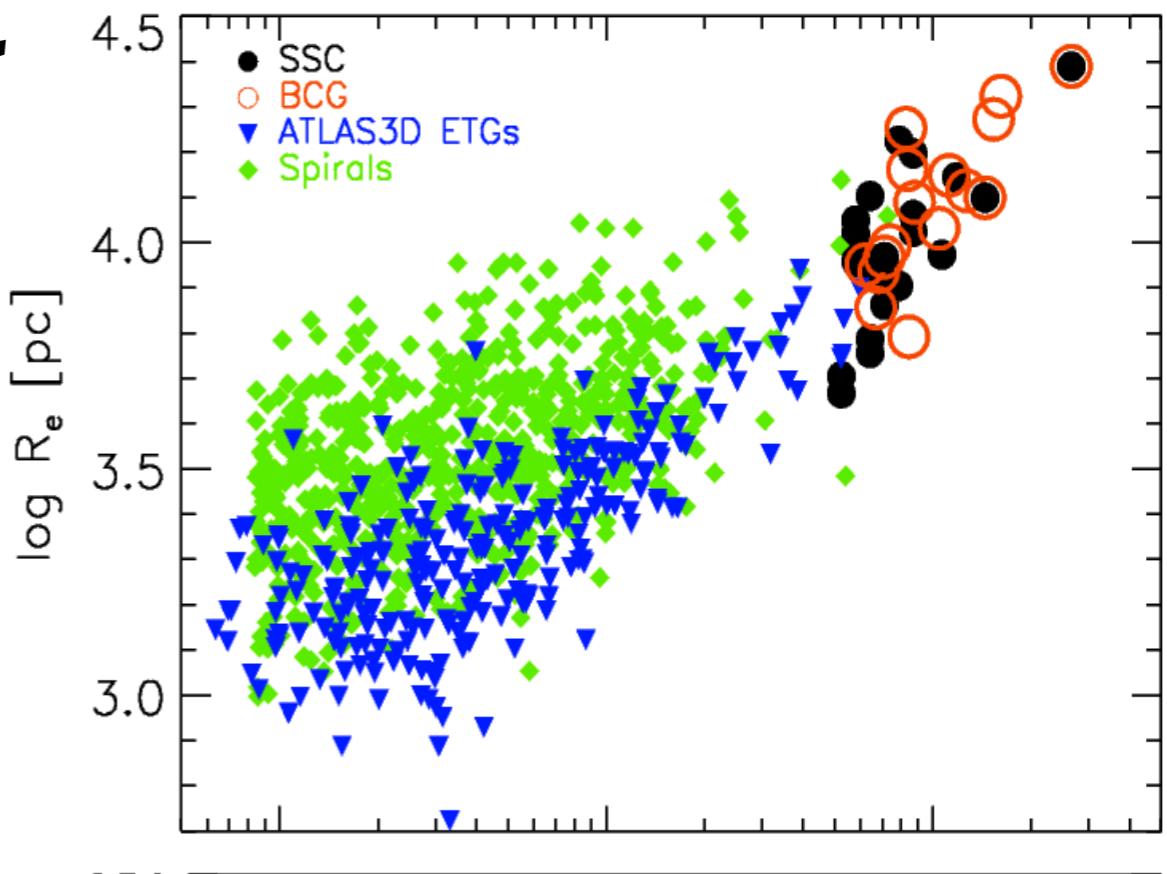
The Project



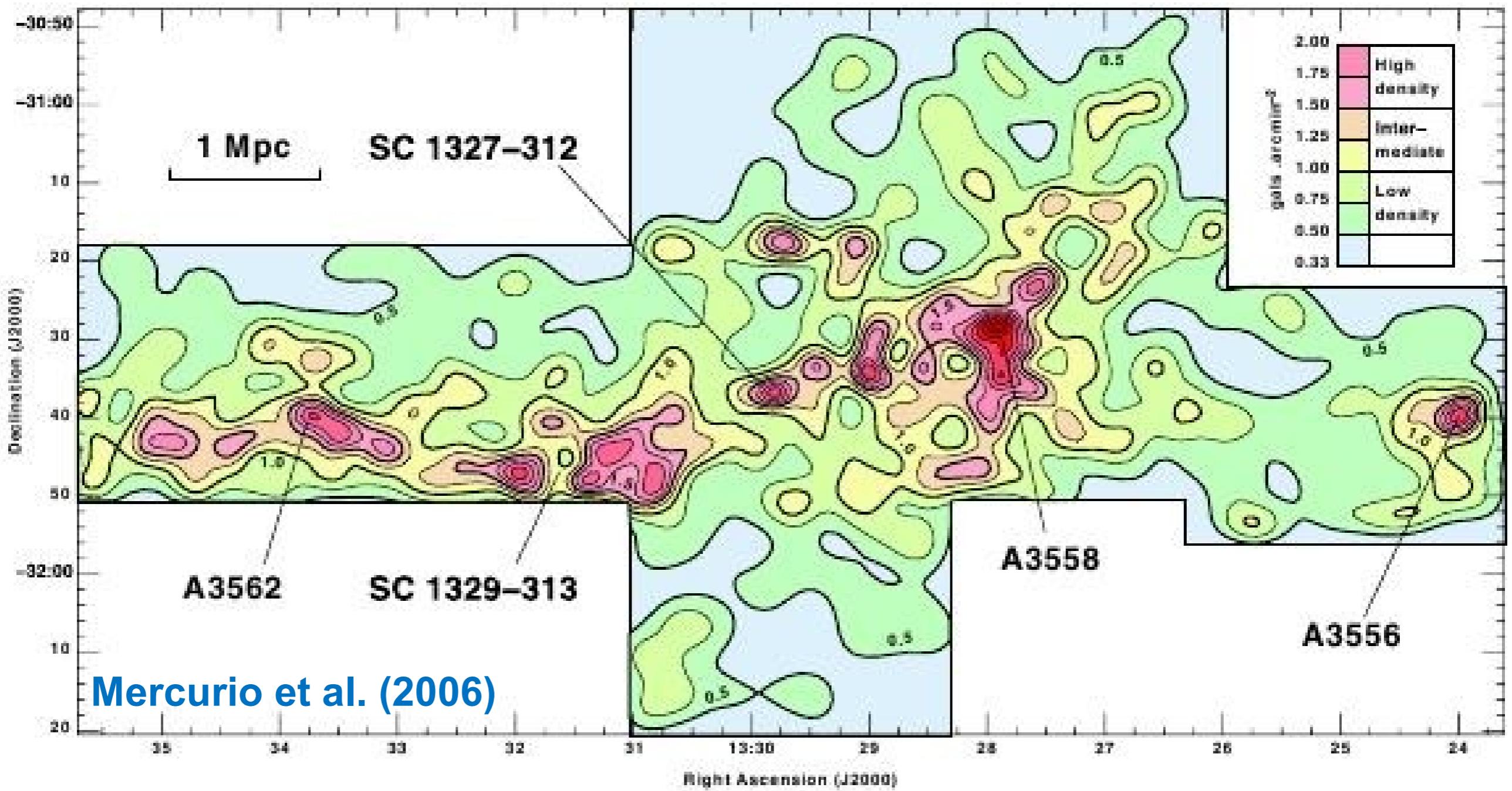
**More massive,
richer, clusters**

→ 2 sub-samples ($z \sim 0.04$)

Shapley Super Cluster
(brighter than -25.7 mag in K)
+
BCGs in rich clusters



Shapley Super Cluster

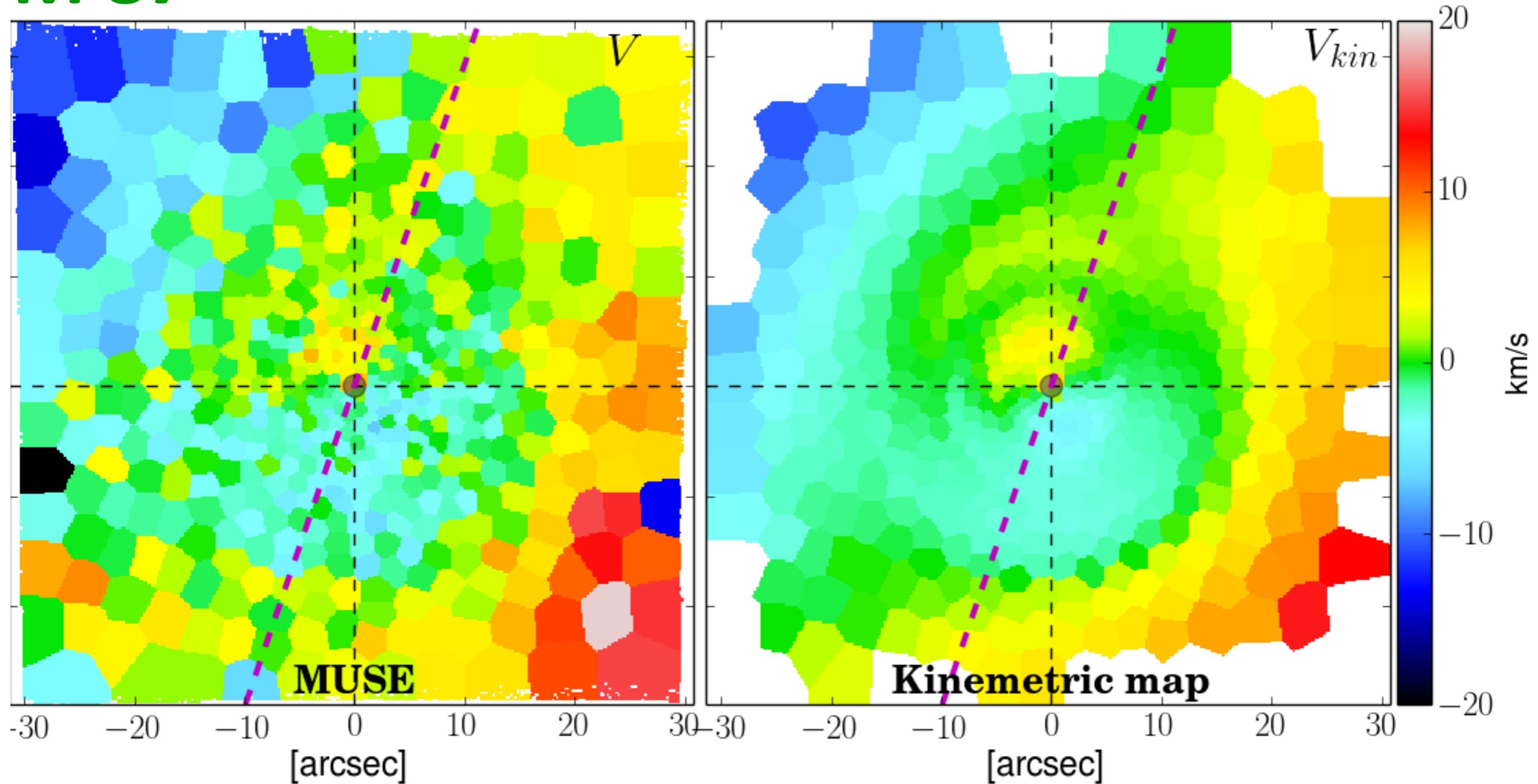


~200 Mpc [~1kpc / arcsec]



Why MUSE?

M 87



Emsellem, Krajnović, Sarzi 2014

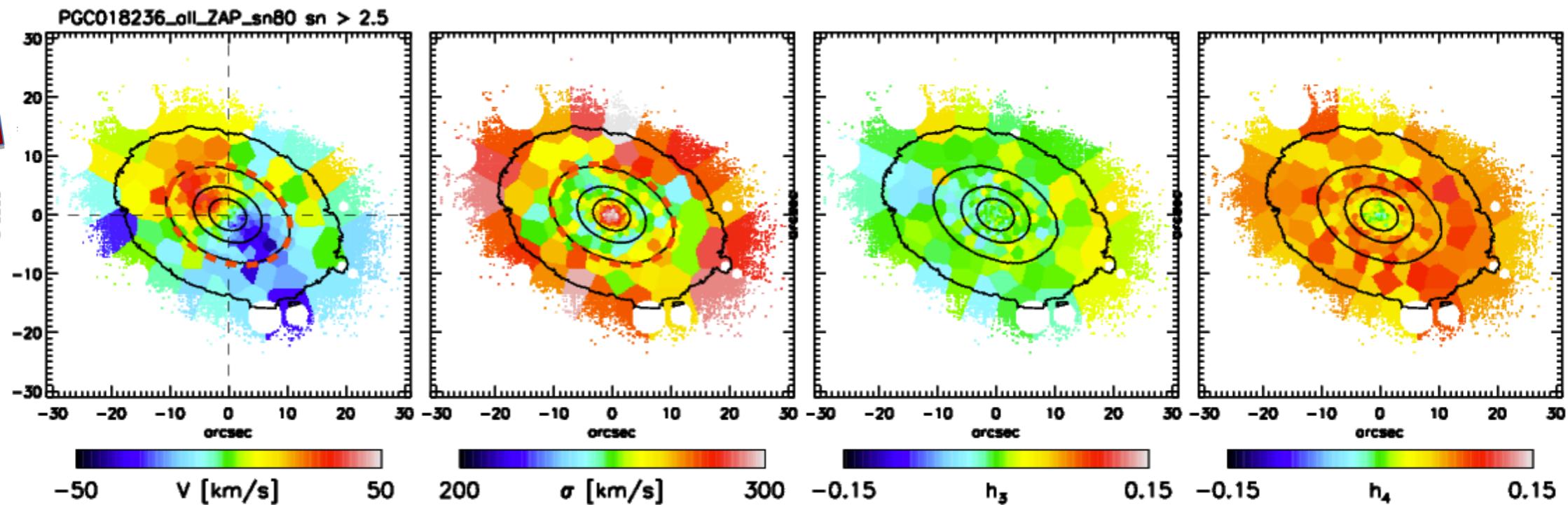
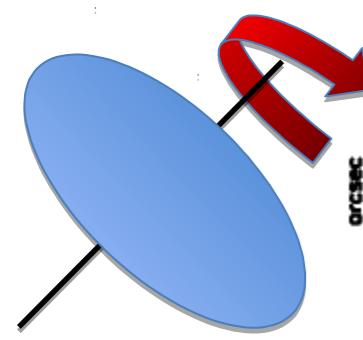


MUSE (V-R-I)
“Snapshot”
Images

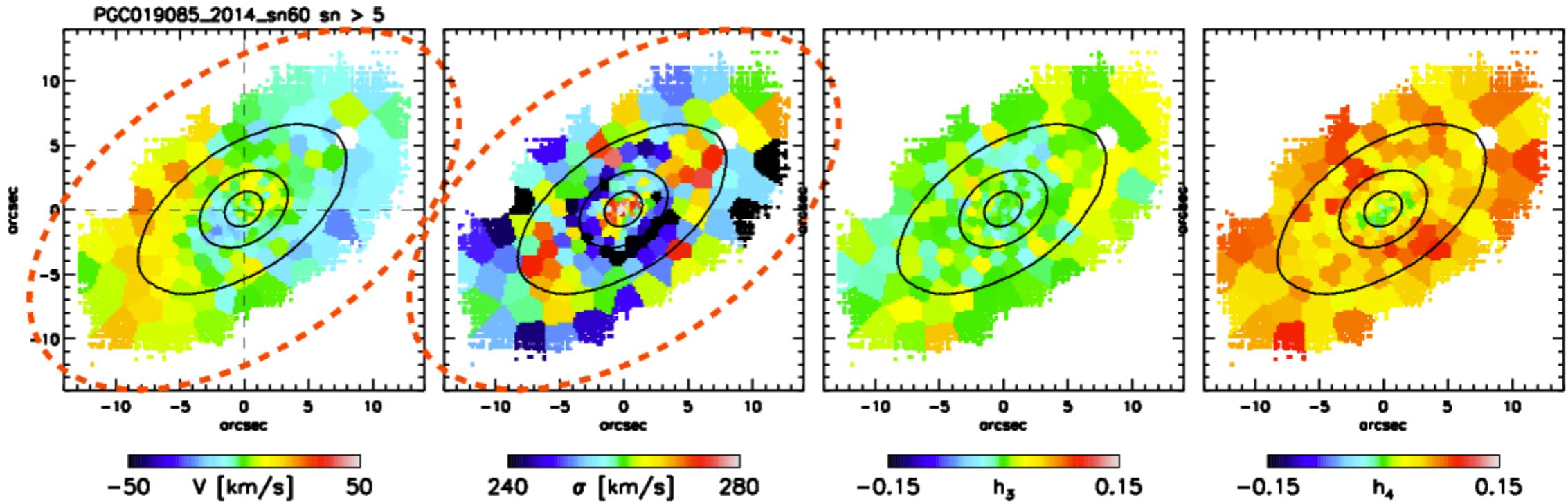
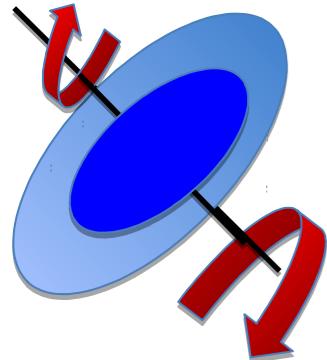


PGC018236 and PGC019085

Rotation around minor axis

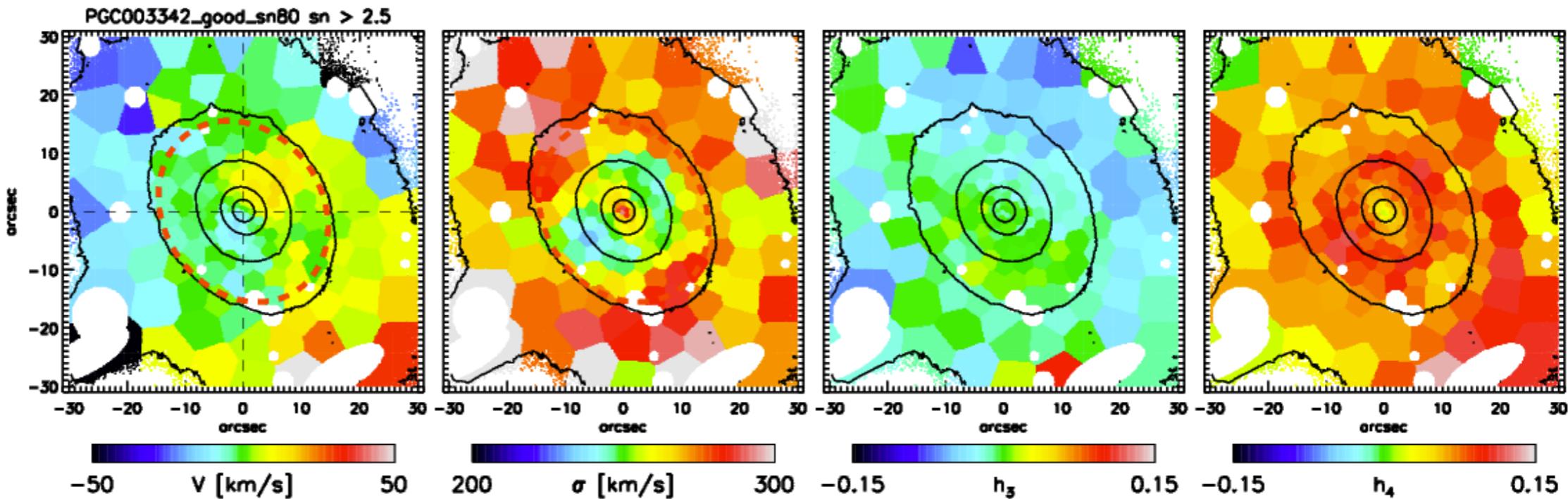


Rotation around minor axis – counter rotation

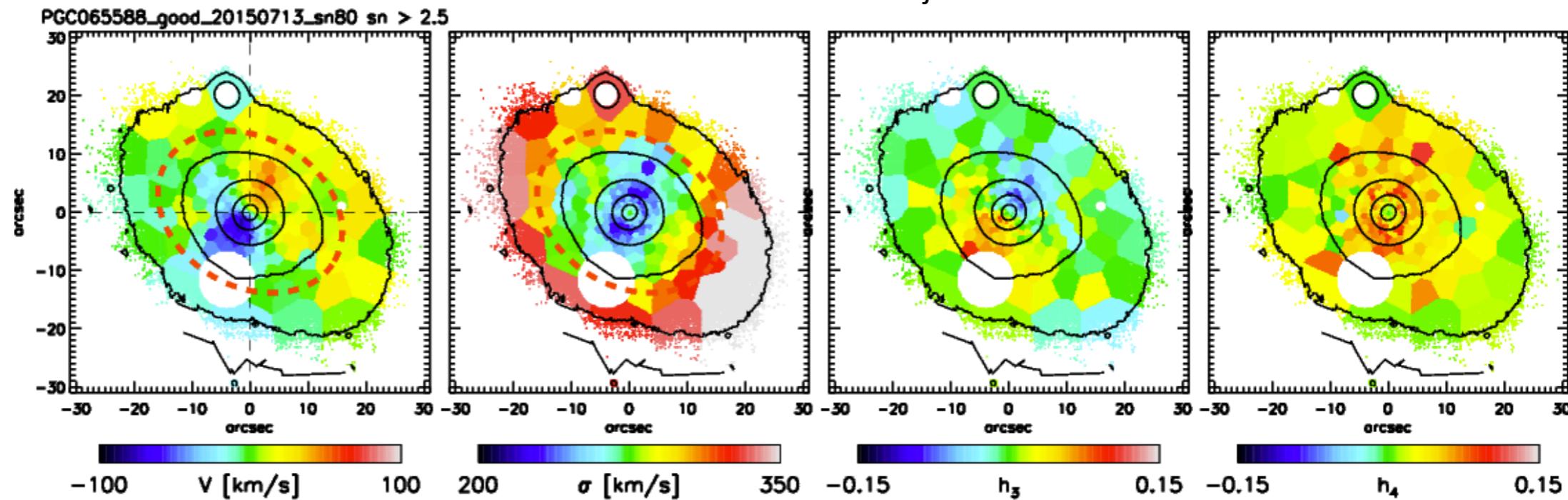


PGC003342 and PGC065588

Rotation around minor and major axis

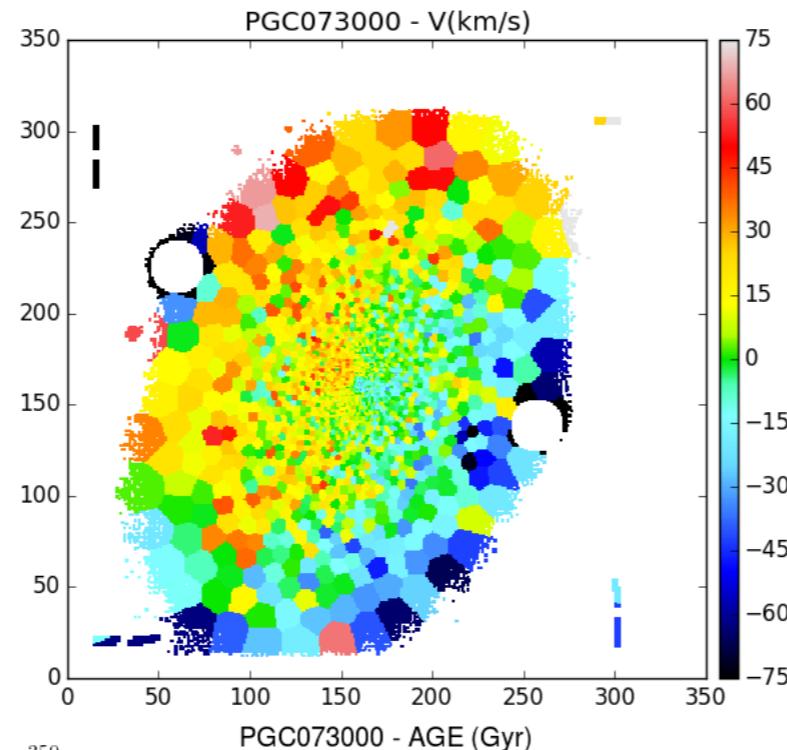


Rotation around major axis

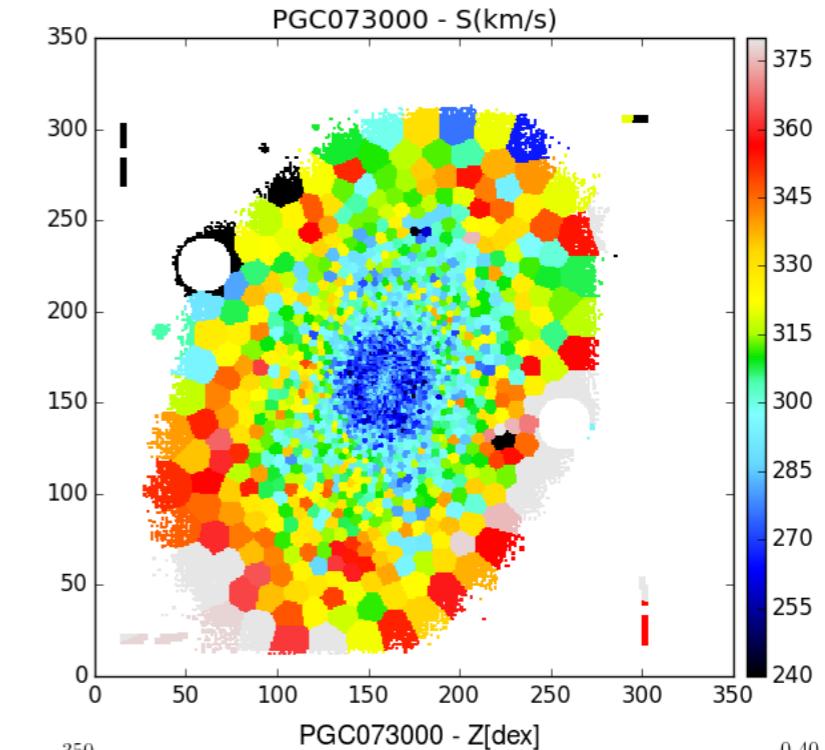


PGC007300

Velocity



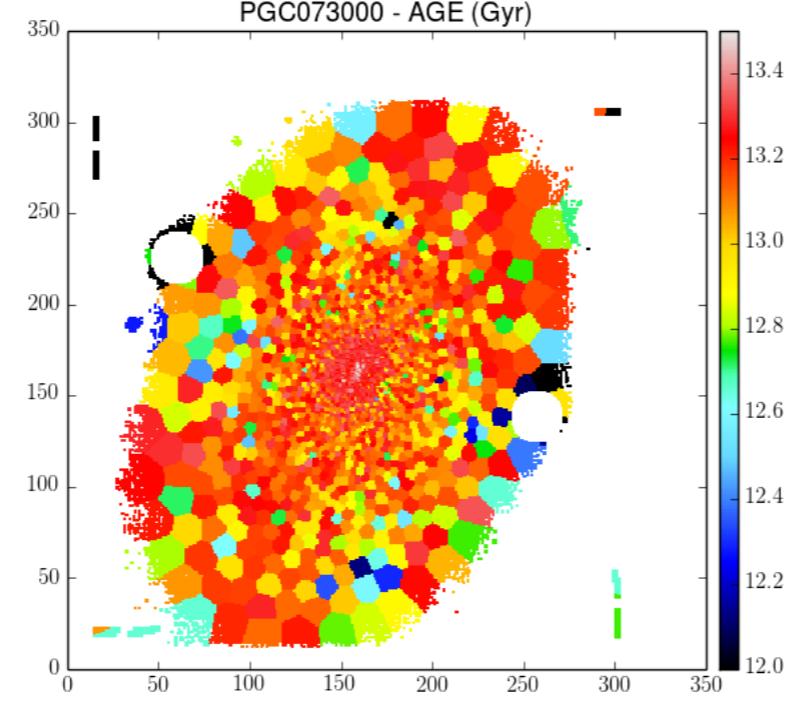
Dispersion



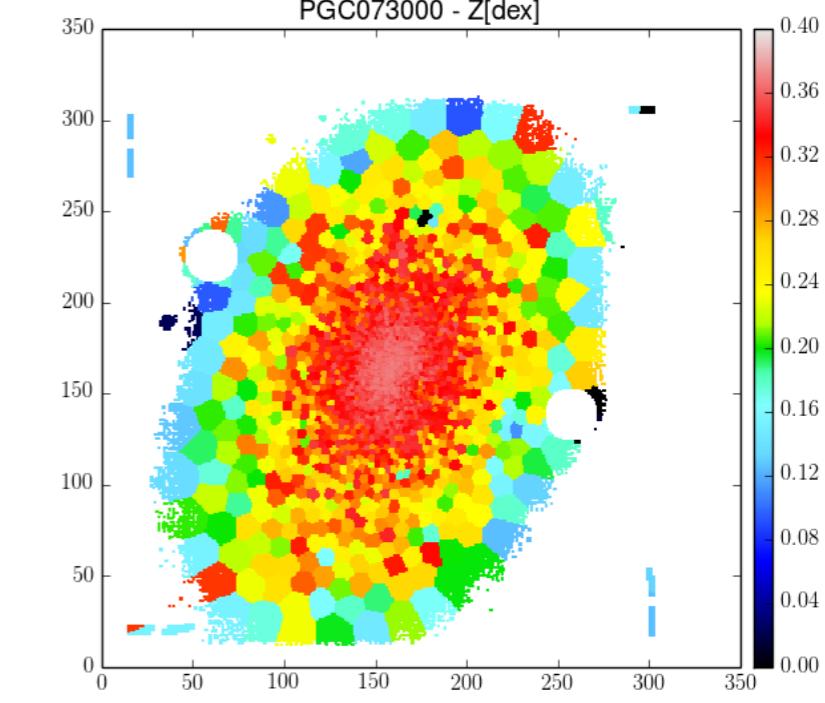
MUSE colour



Age



Metallicity



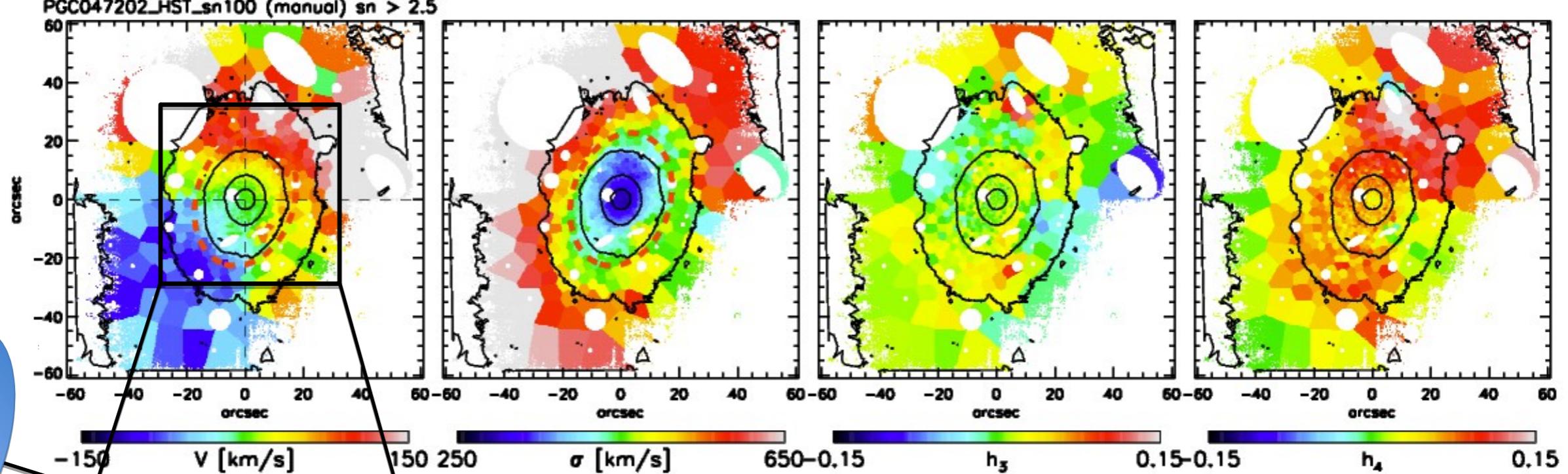
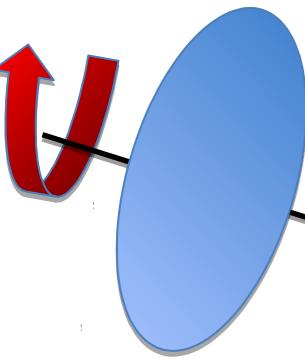
PGC047202

The most massive galaxy in Shapley

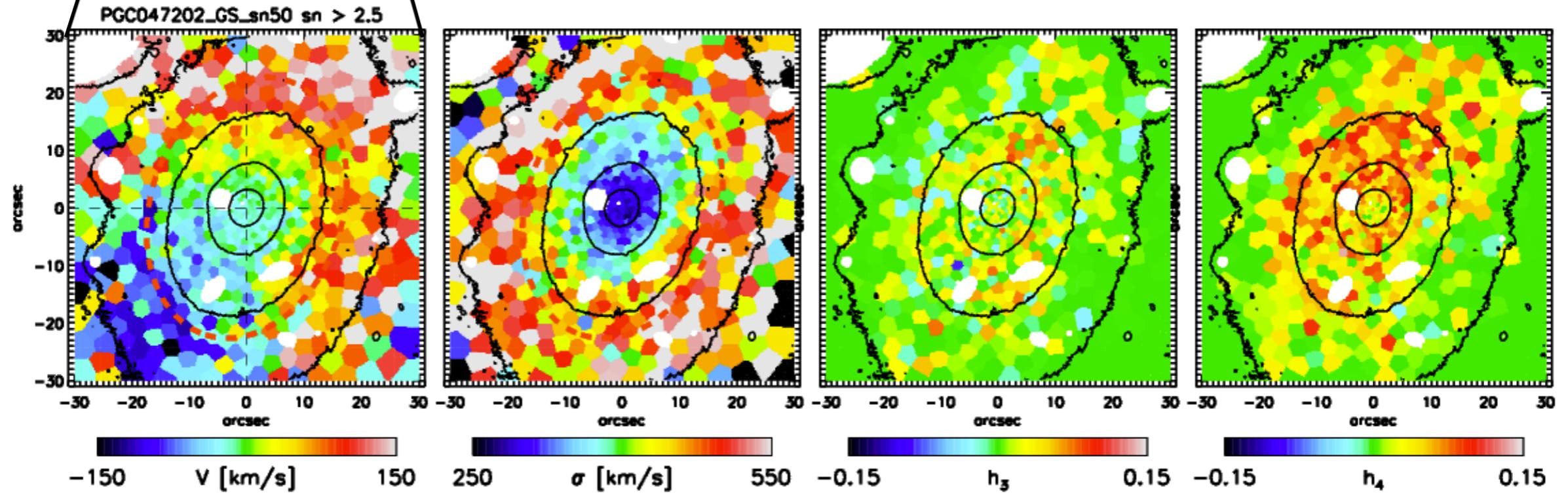


PGC047202

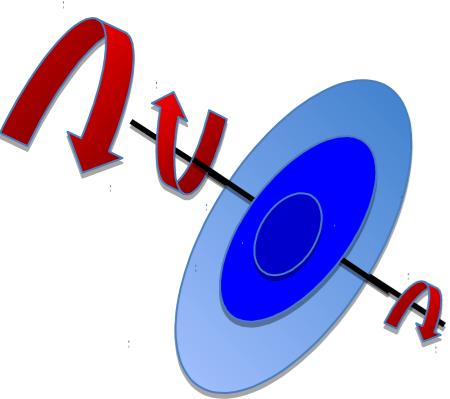
PGC047202_HST_sn100 (manual) sn > 2.5



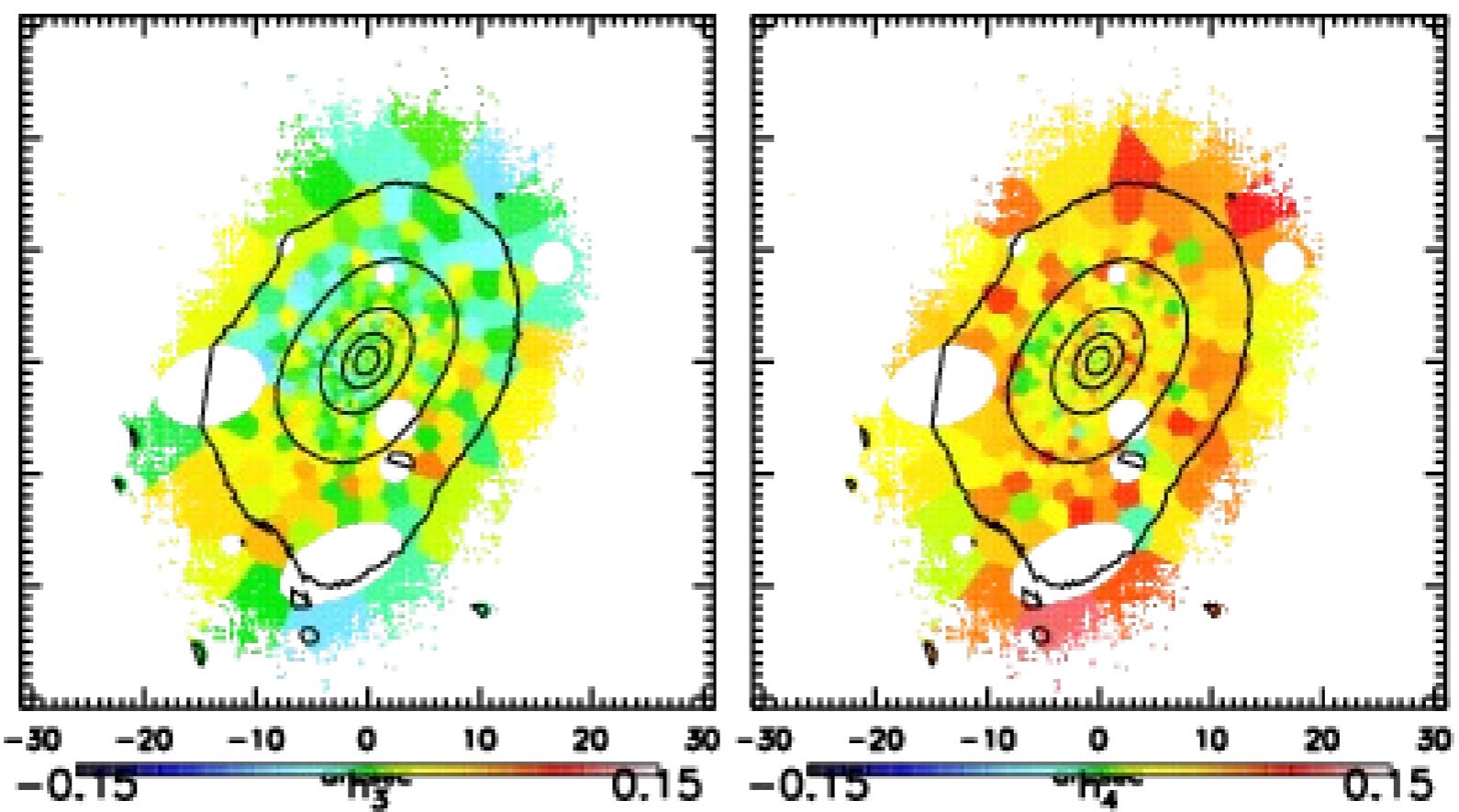
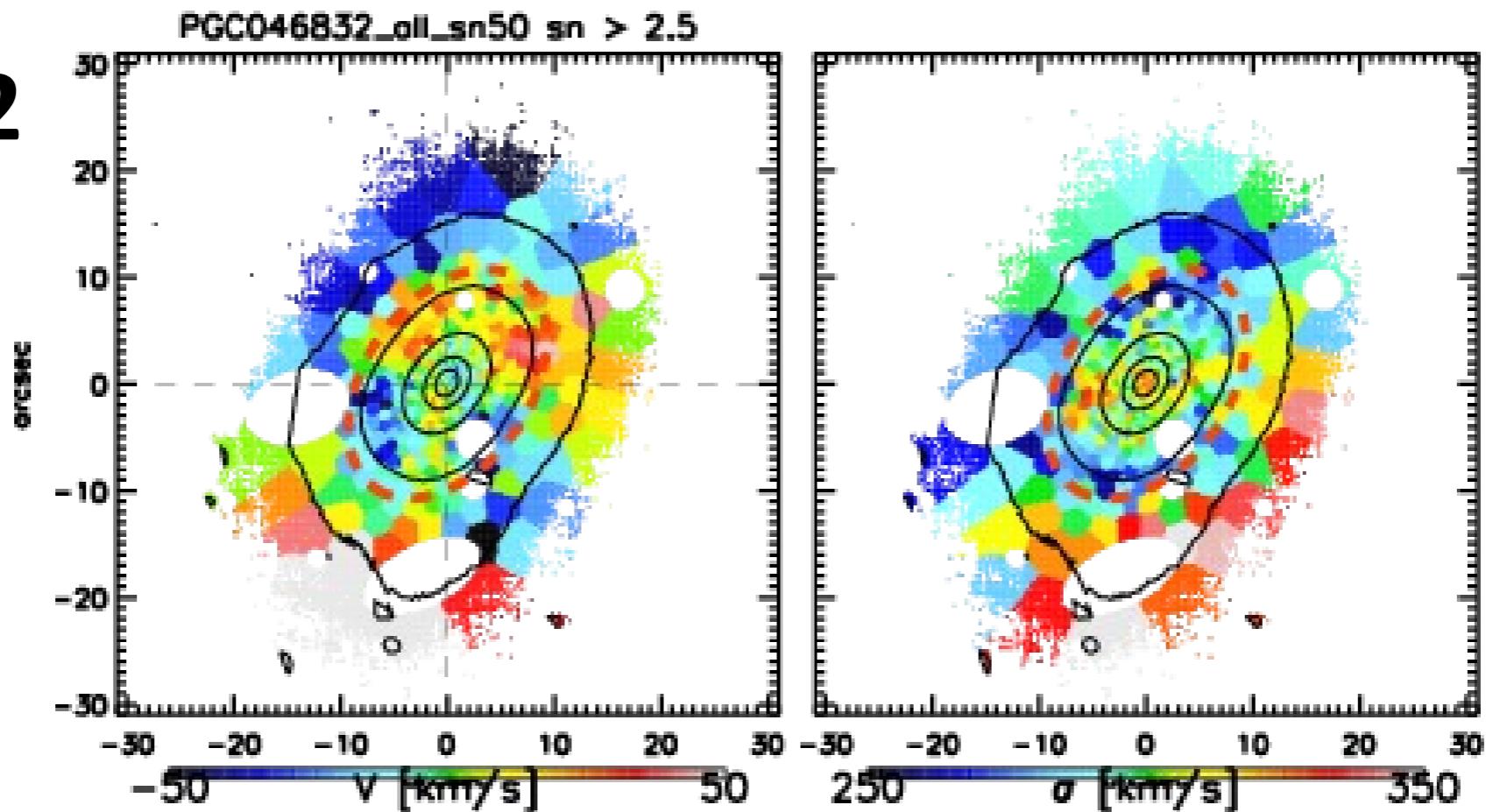
Rotation around minor axis



PGC046832



A double
KDC





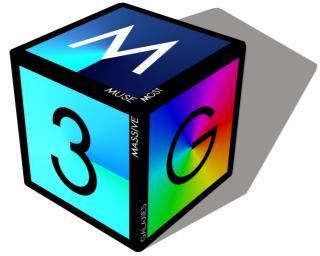
First Results

> $\frac{1}{2}$ show prolate-like rotation ?

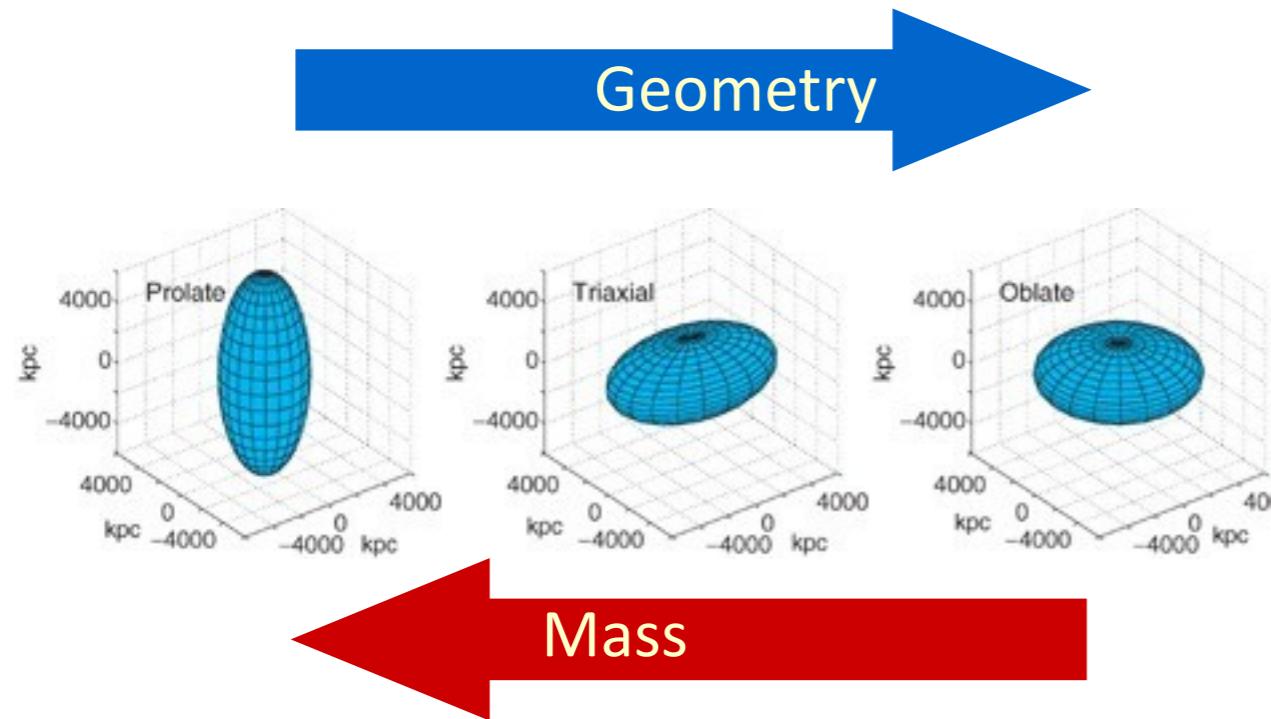
TYPE	#
Prolate-like	8
Oblate-like	5
Including > 3 KDC	
Non-rotators	1 (?)



First Results



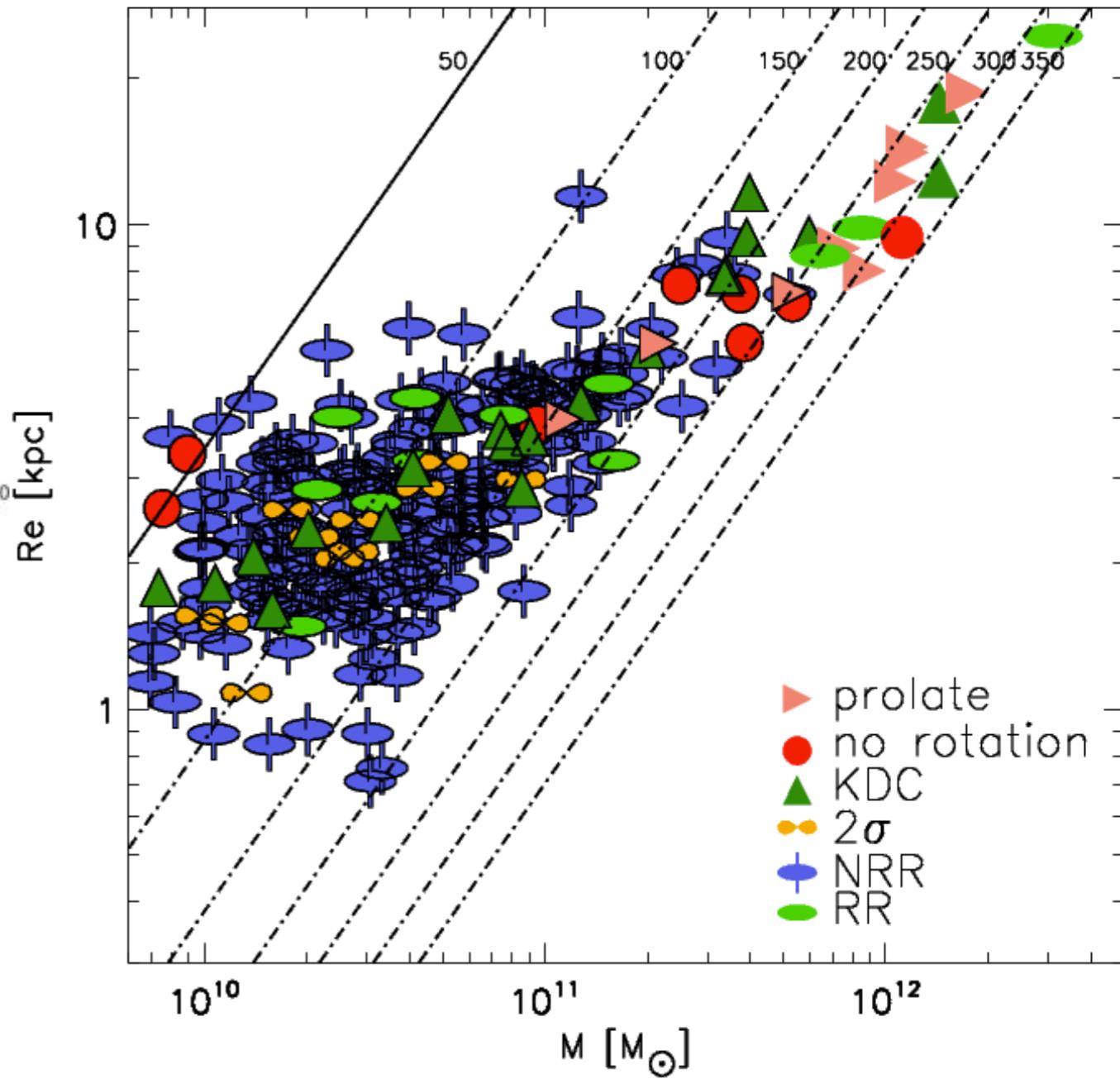
The morphology of galaxies change with mass
Oblate \Rightarrow Mildly Triaxial \Rightarrow Prolate ?

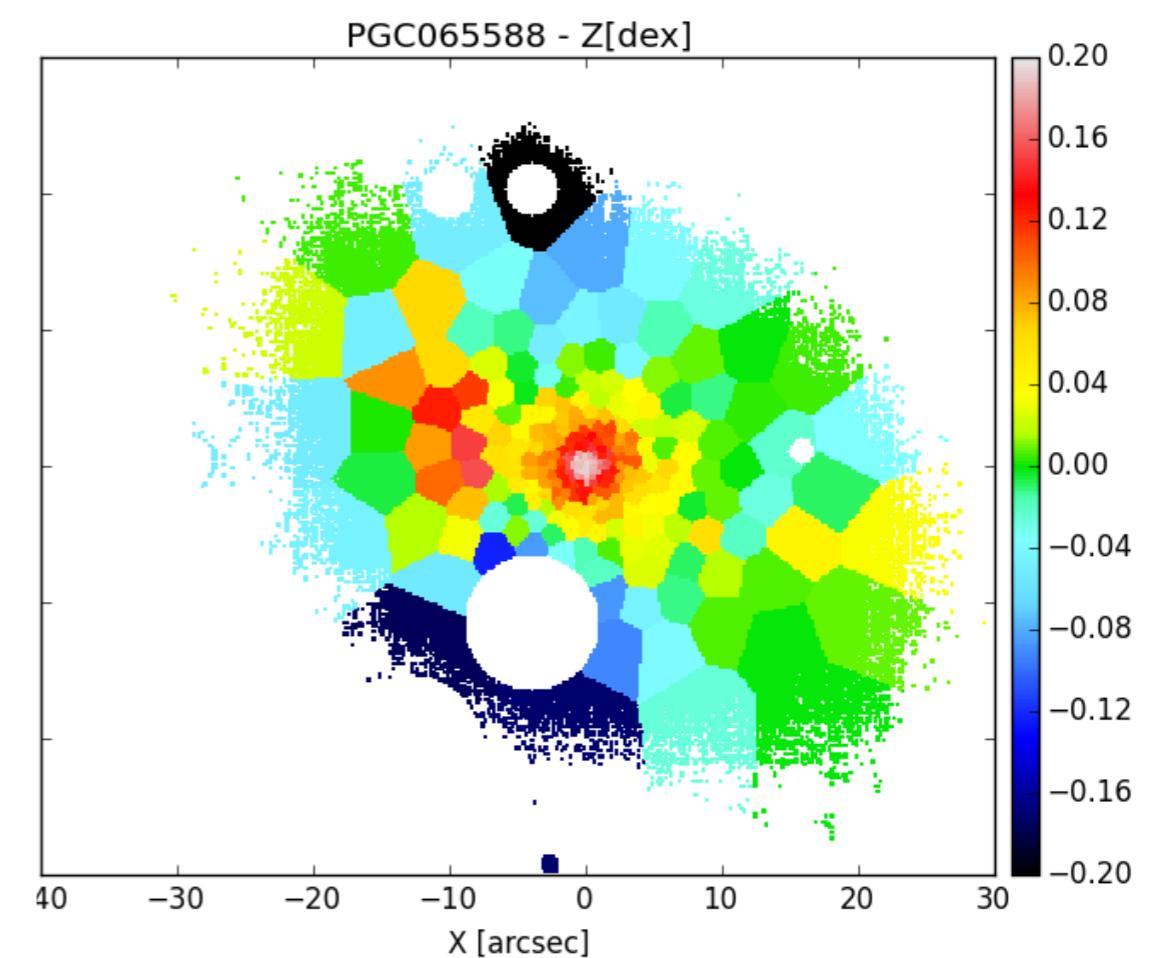
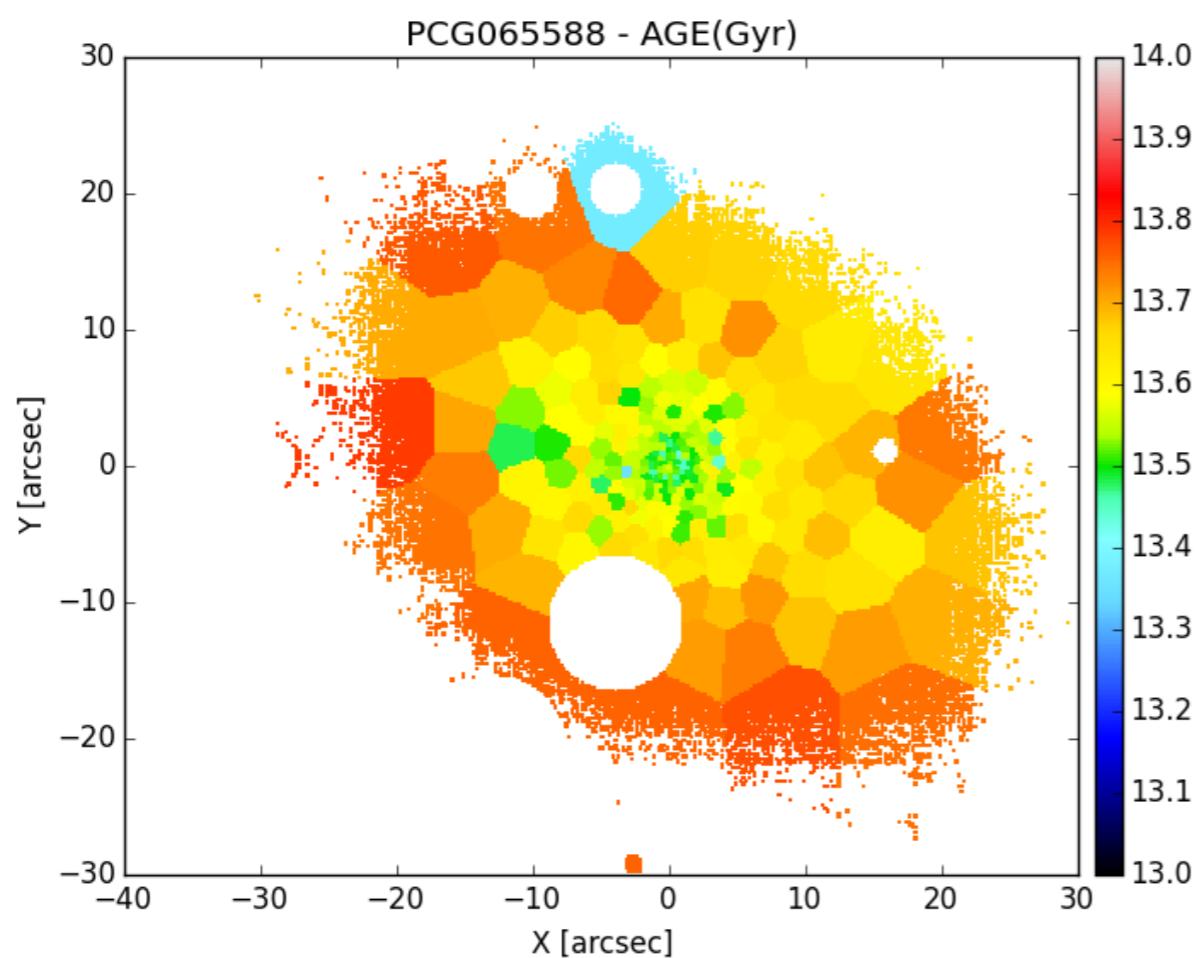
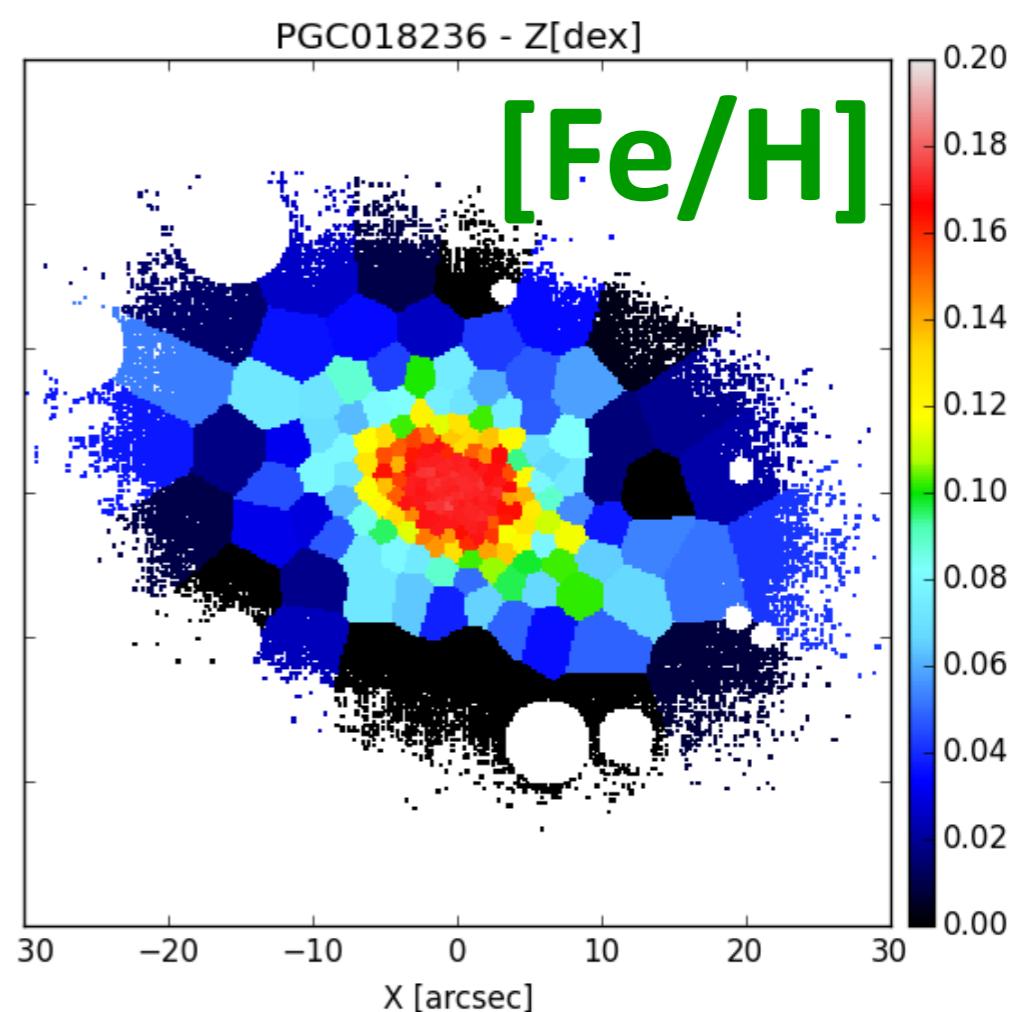
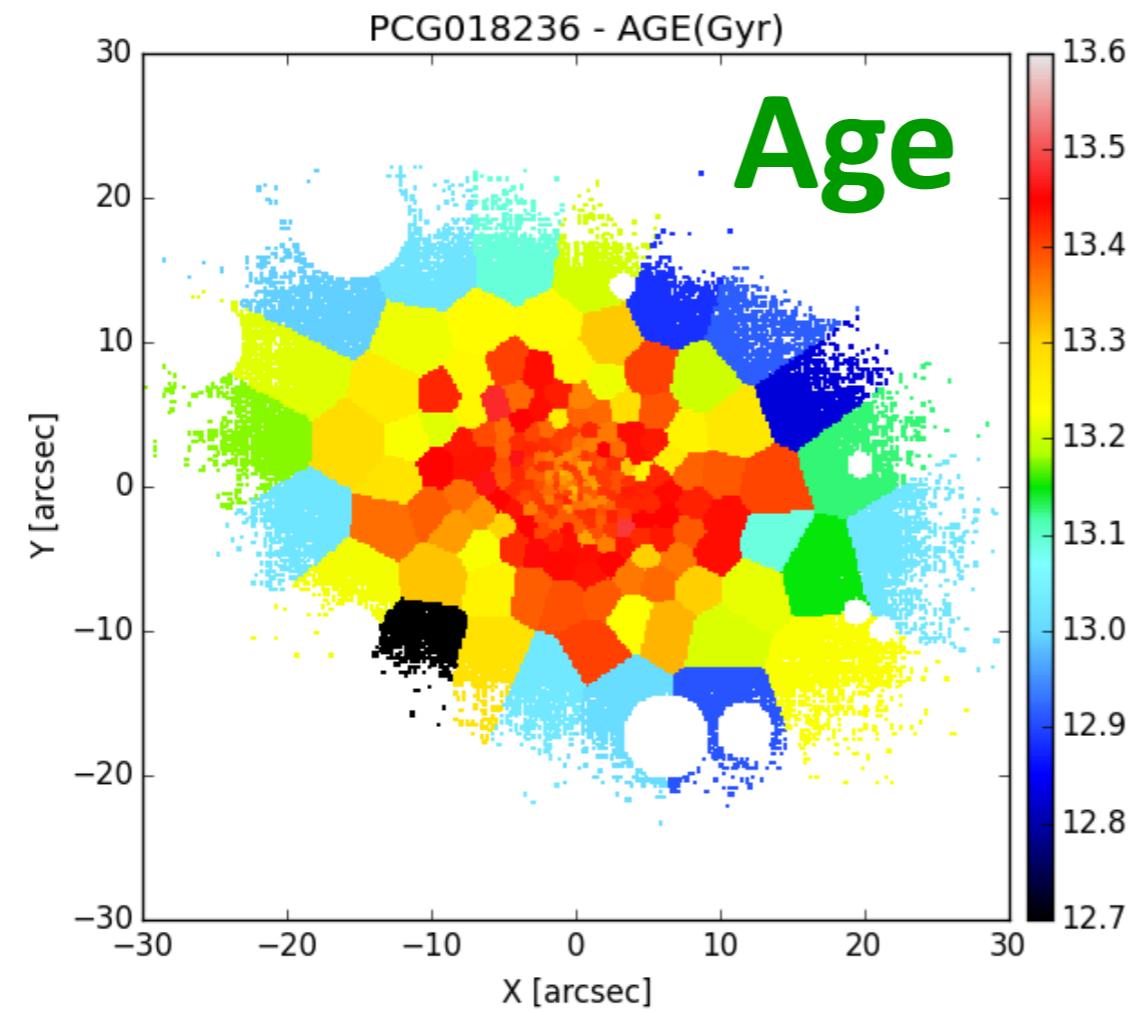


Questions

Dynamical models ?

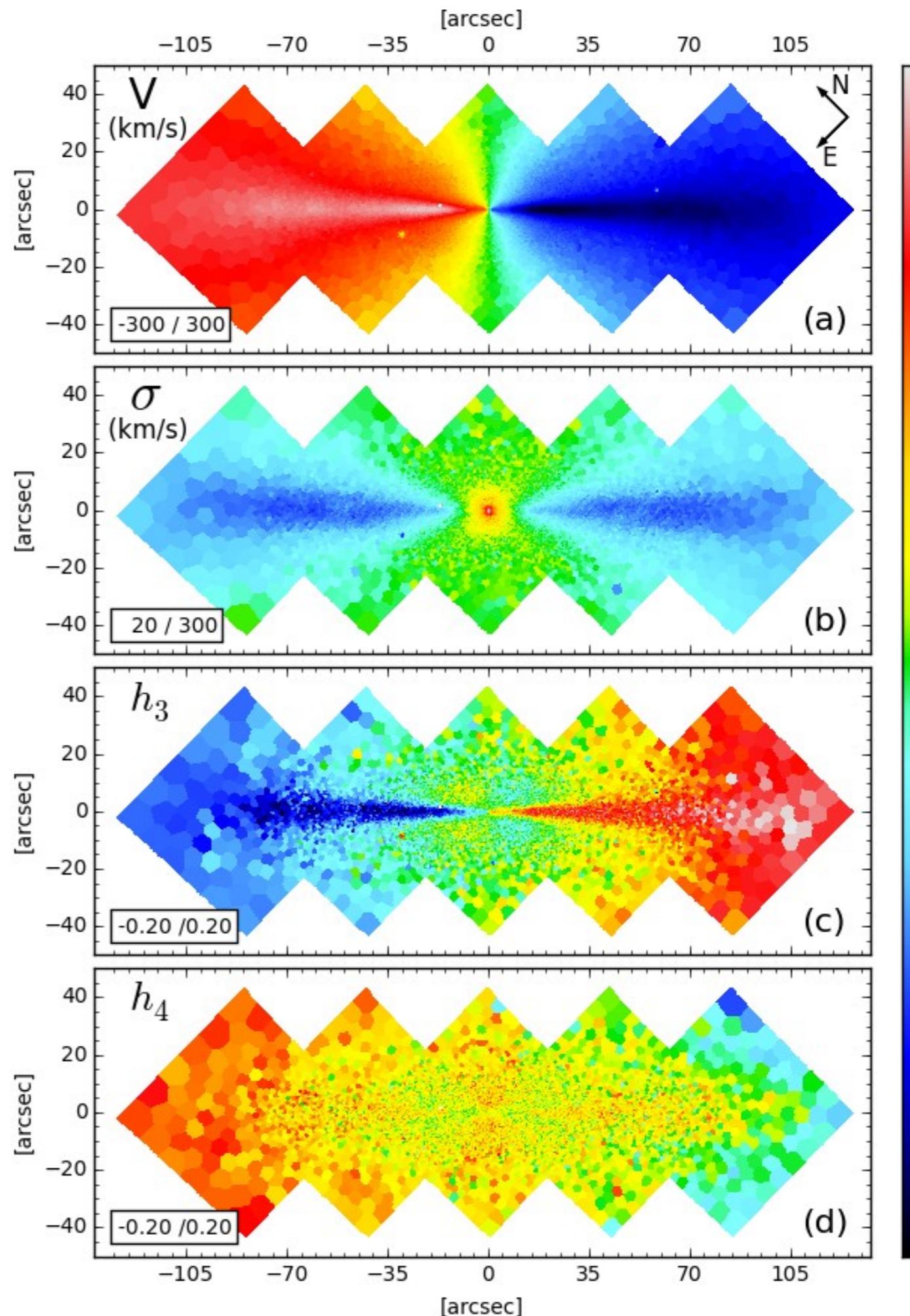
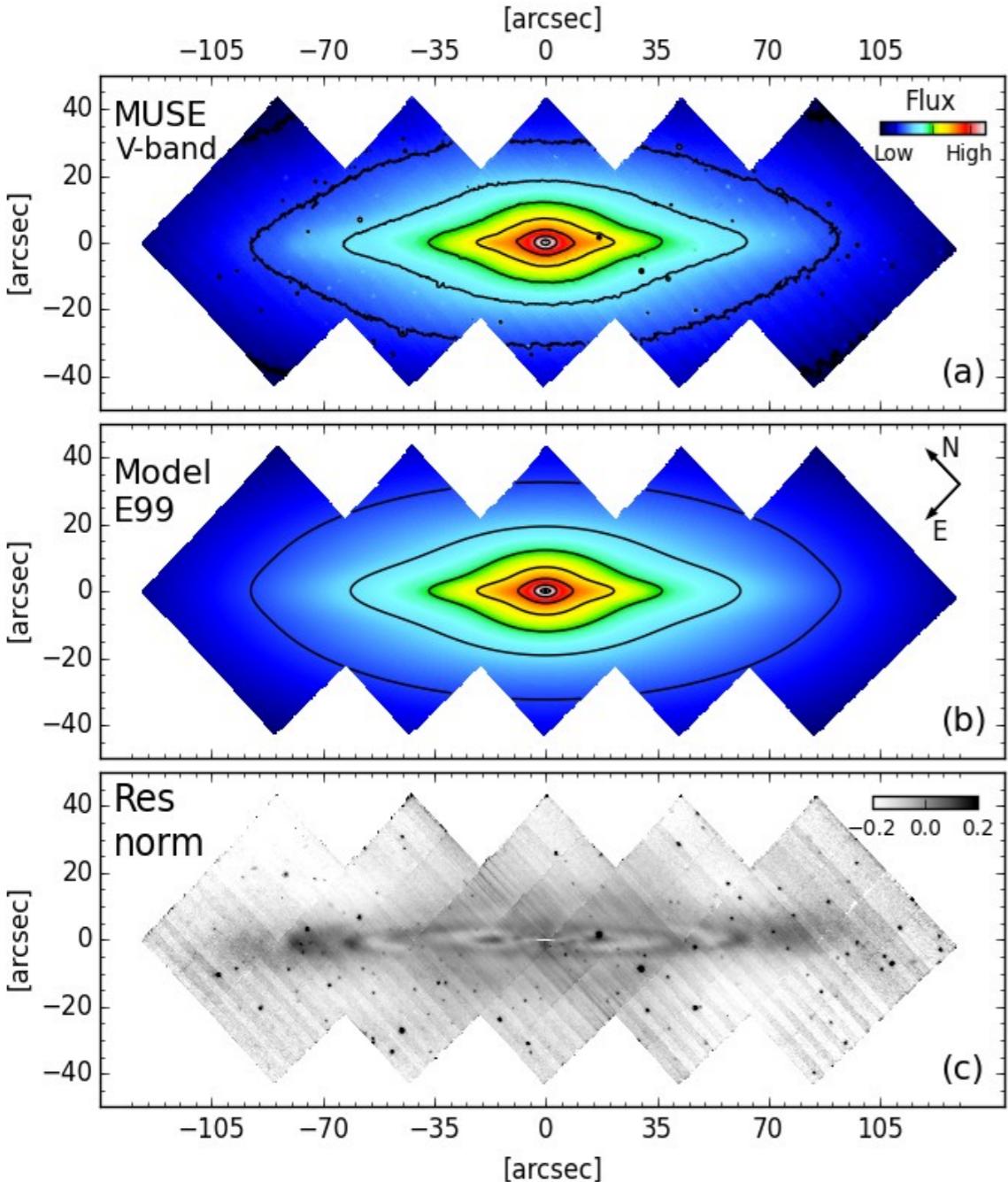
Assembly history?





Mass Assembly

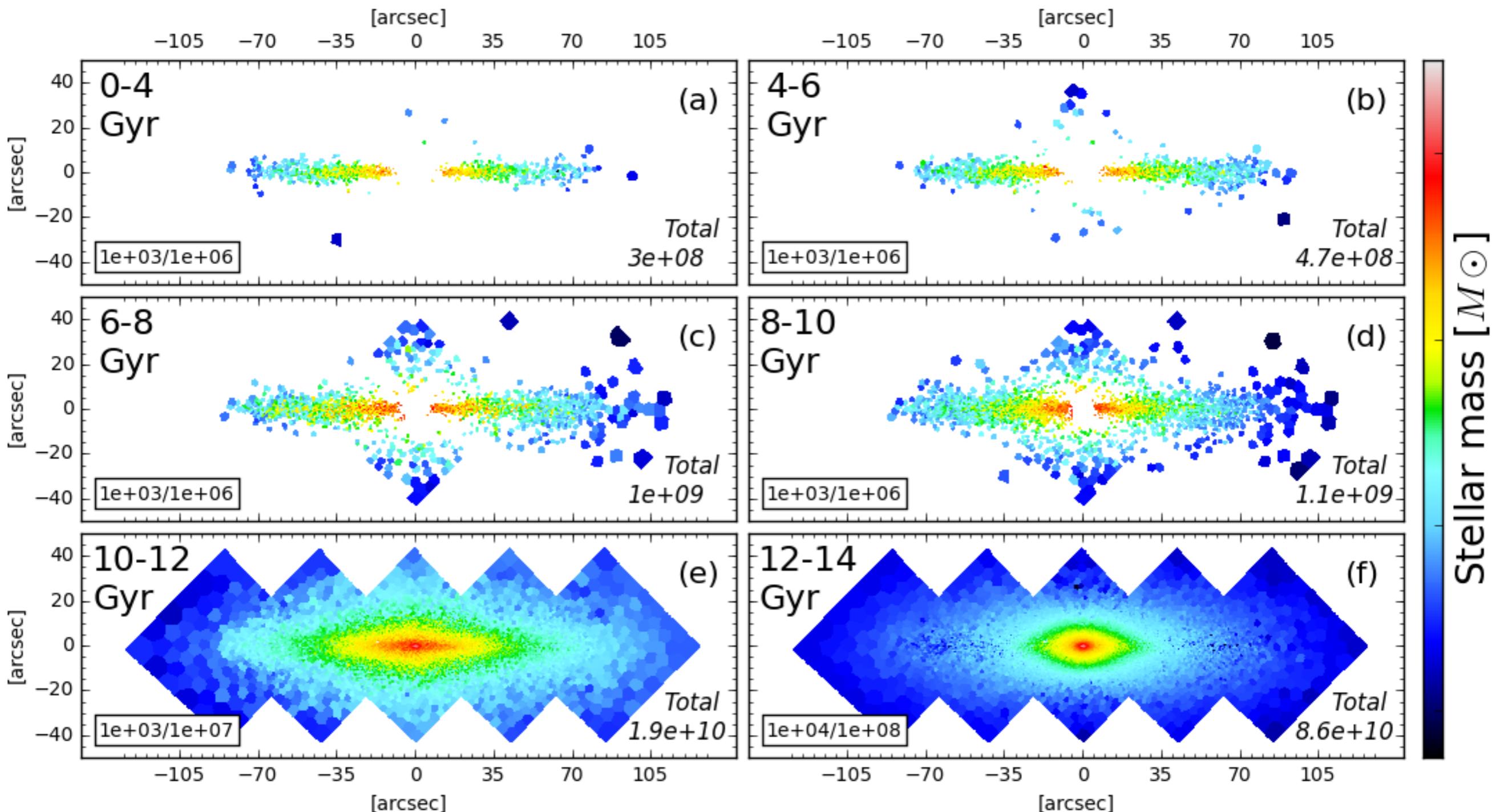
NGC 3115



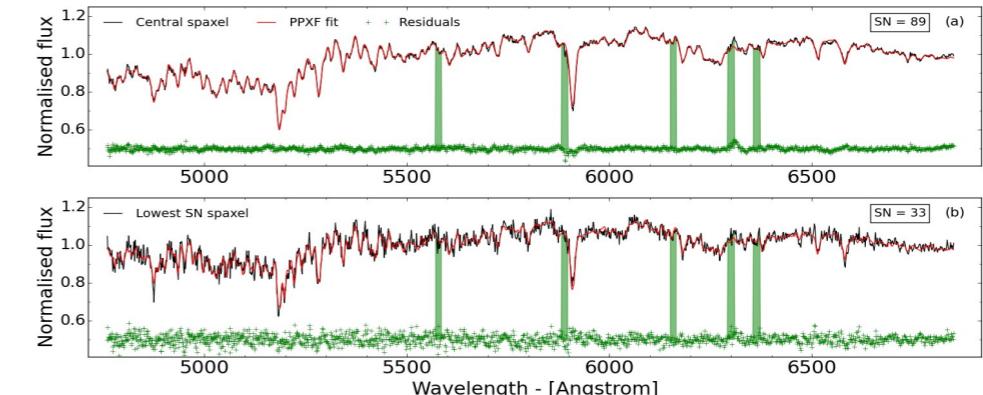
Guérou et al. 2016

Mass Assembly

NGC 3115



Guérou et al. 2016



How are we doing?

■ We have great tools !

- Zeroth order : Mass, scale
- First order : velocity moments, age, metallicity
- BUT → are we just getting V , σ , ... for any galaxy we observe... ?
aren't we doing this since... 1990?

WHAT IS MISSING ?

- True coupling (dynamics/stellar pop) + new perspective
Some (Tequila-weighted) ideas to be applied on M3G Galaxies
⇒ $f[(x,y,z), M, t, [Fe/H], \text{Ang. Mom.}]$
(must be robust for comparisons with simulations)



Something new?



- At VERY high mass \Rightarrow Prolateness rules ! (?)
- Mass profile \Rightarrow transition to the cluster HALO
- Probing the mass assembly via spectral fitting