

# In and Out the main sequence of star-forming galaxies at $z=2$

Giulia Rodighiero (Universita' di Padova)

On behalf of the PEP Team

*BOLOGNA - 12 April 2012*

COSMOS 24 100 160  $\mu\text{m}$

# The Main Sequence at Low and High Redshift

## The Outliers:

- red starbursting galaxies
- red & dead (quenched) galaxies

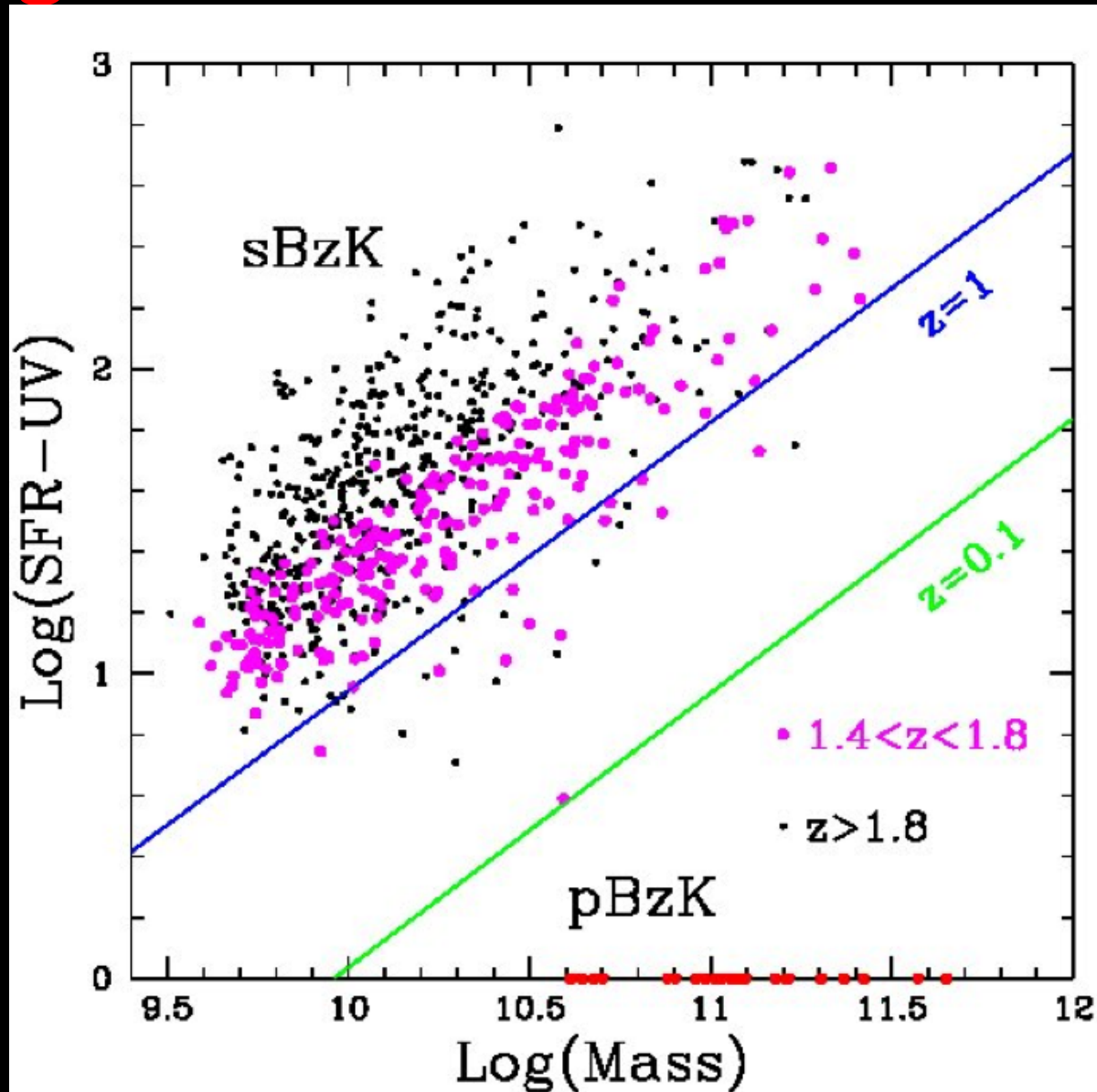
Herschel looking at COSMOS & GOODS fields

The relative role of starbursts and quasi-steady

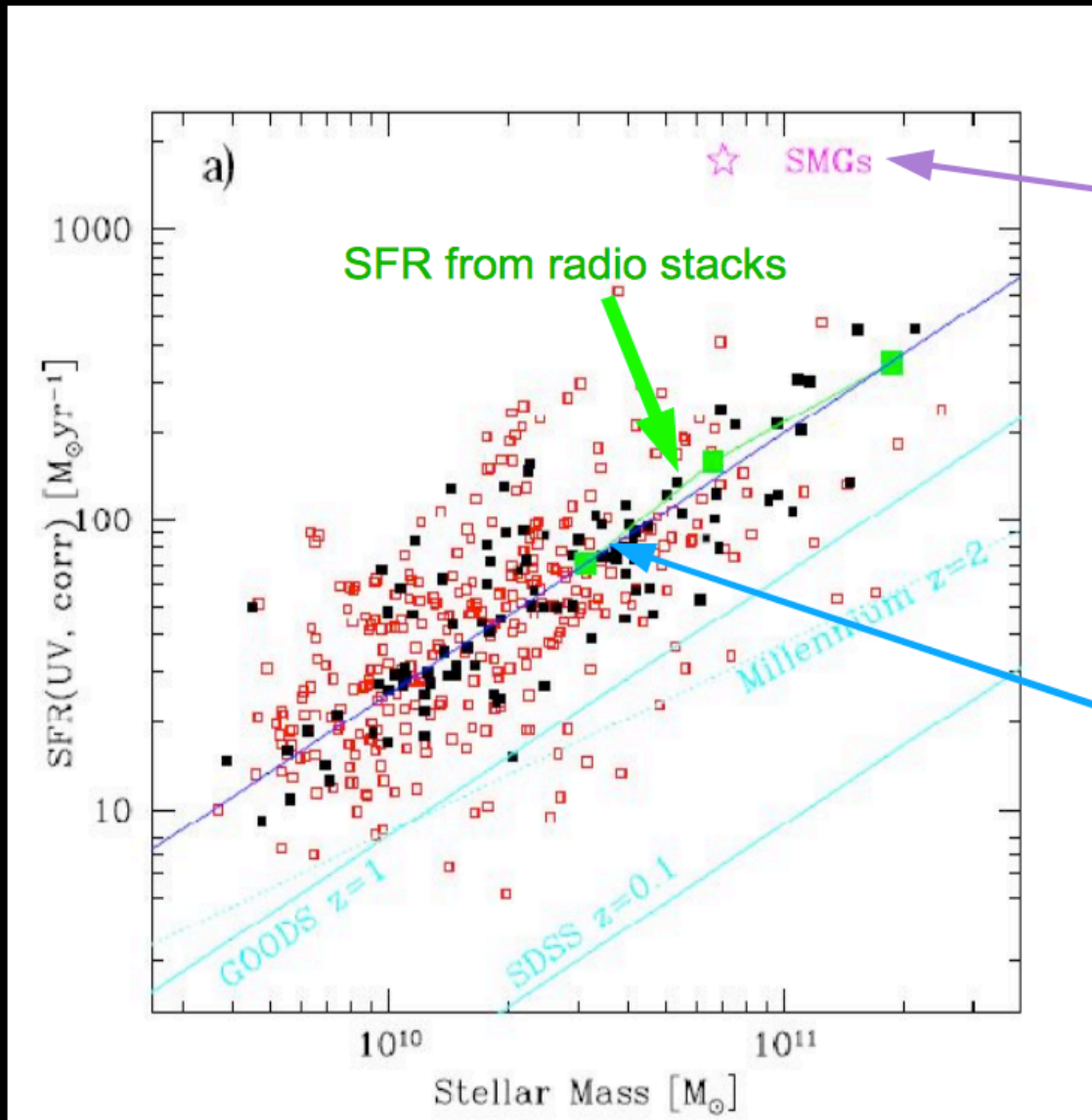
SFR in the mass growth of galaxies

Other PEP results

# The Main Sequence of Star-forming galaxies at $1.4 < z < 2.5$



# Starbursts or just high SFR at $z \sim 2$ ?



SMGs may be the real, major-merger driven, starburst galaxies

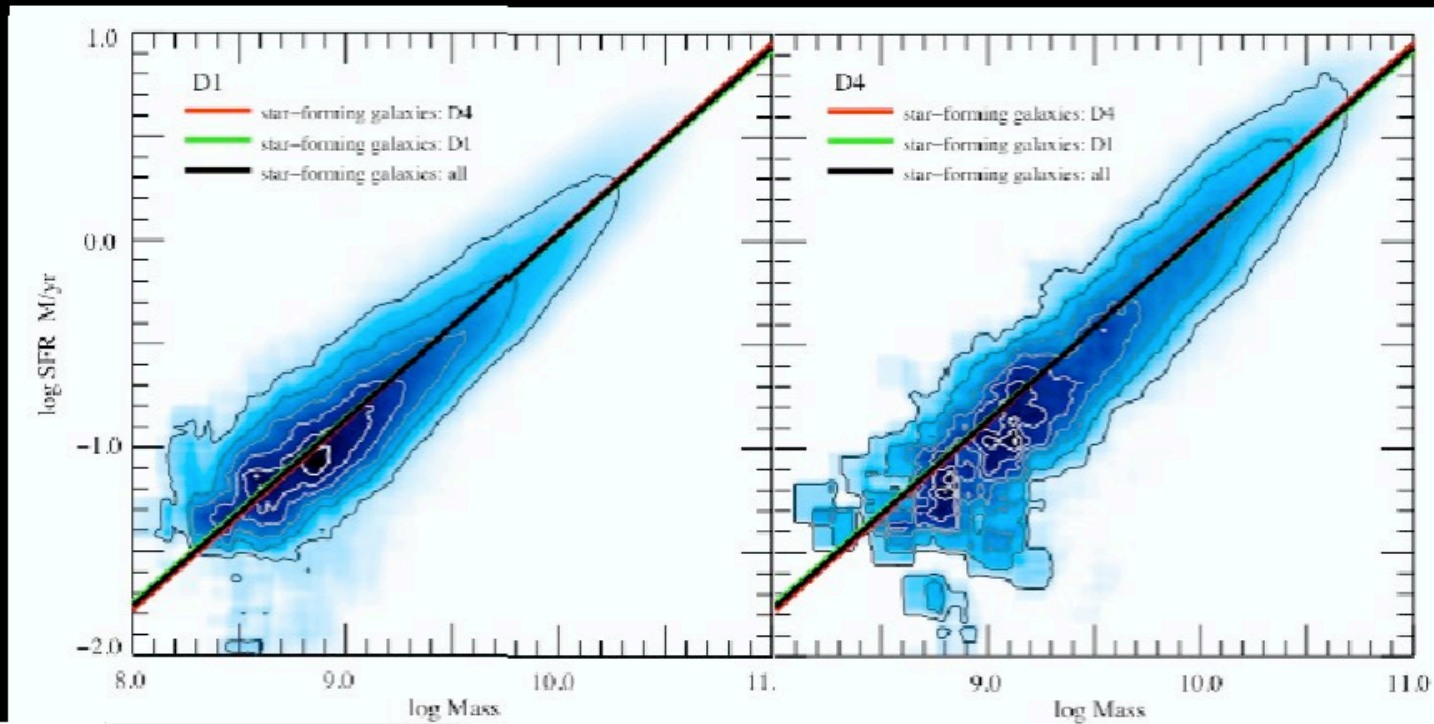
$\text{SFR} \propto \sim M^{0.9 \pm 0.1}$  with very small dispersion!!

No starbursting galaxies!

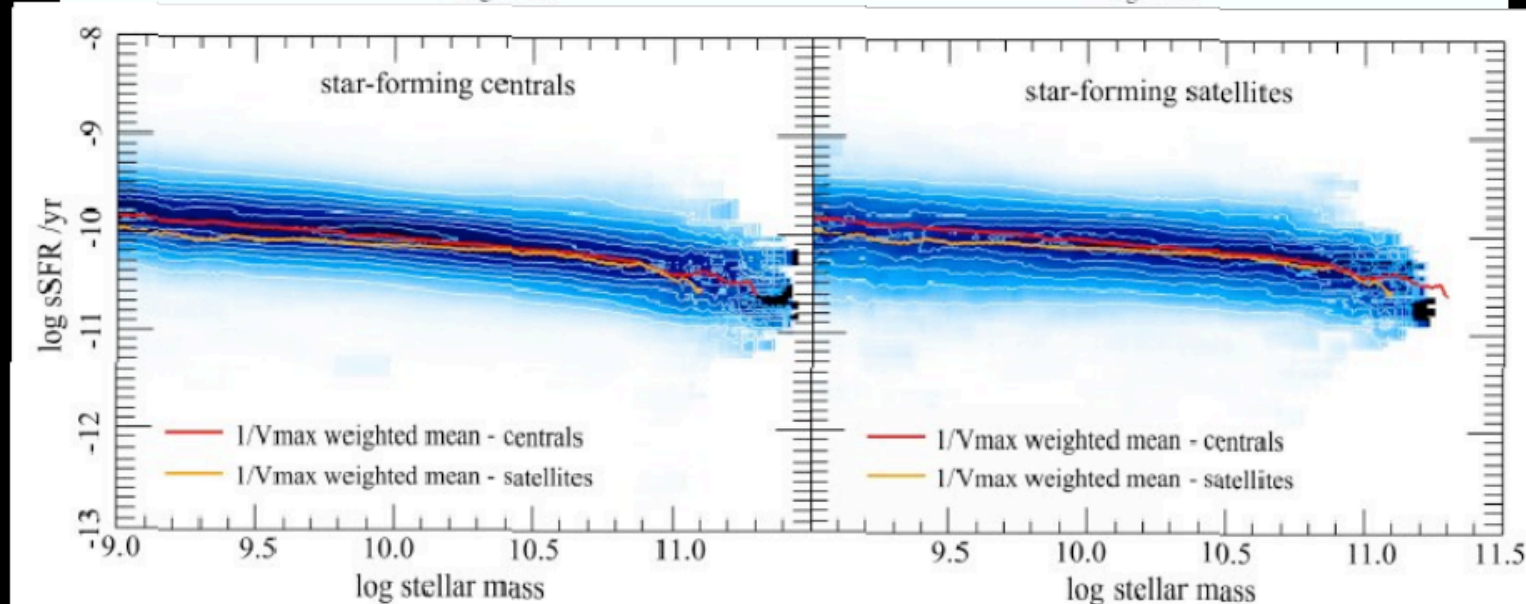
just galaxies with high SFR, continuously fed by cold-stream accretion!

GOODS-S Field:  
Daddi et al. 2007

# The SFR- $M^*$ relation in the local Universe



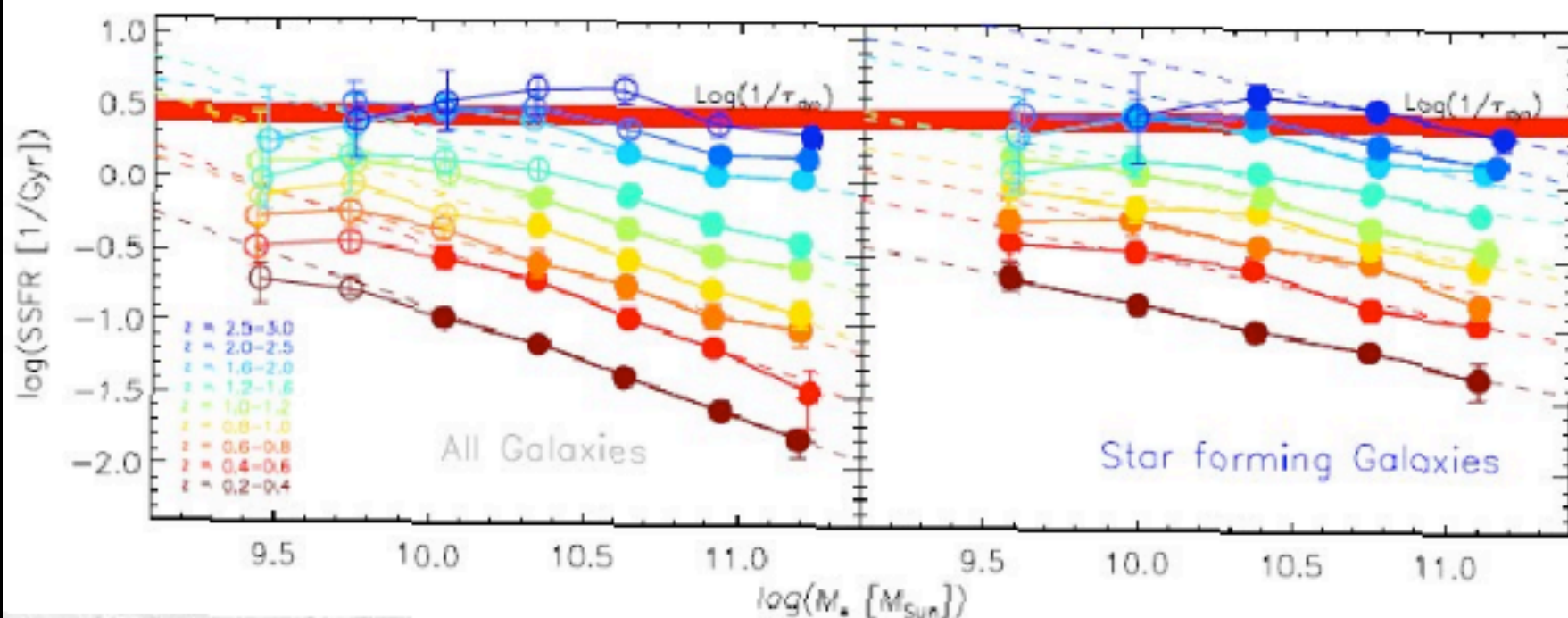
From SDSS  
data, SFR  
from  $H\alpha$ ,  
Peng et al  
(2010)



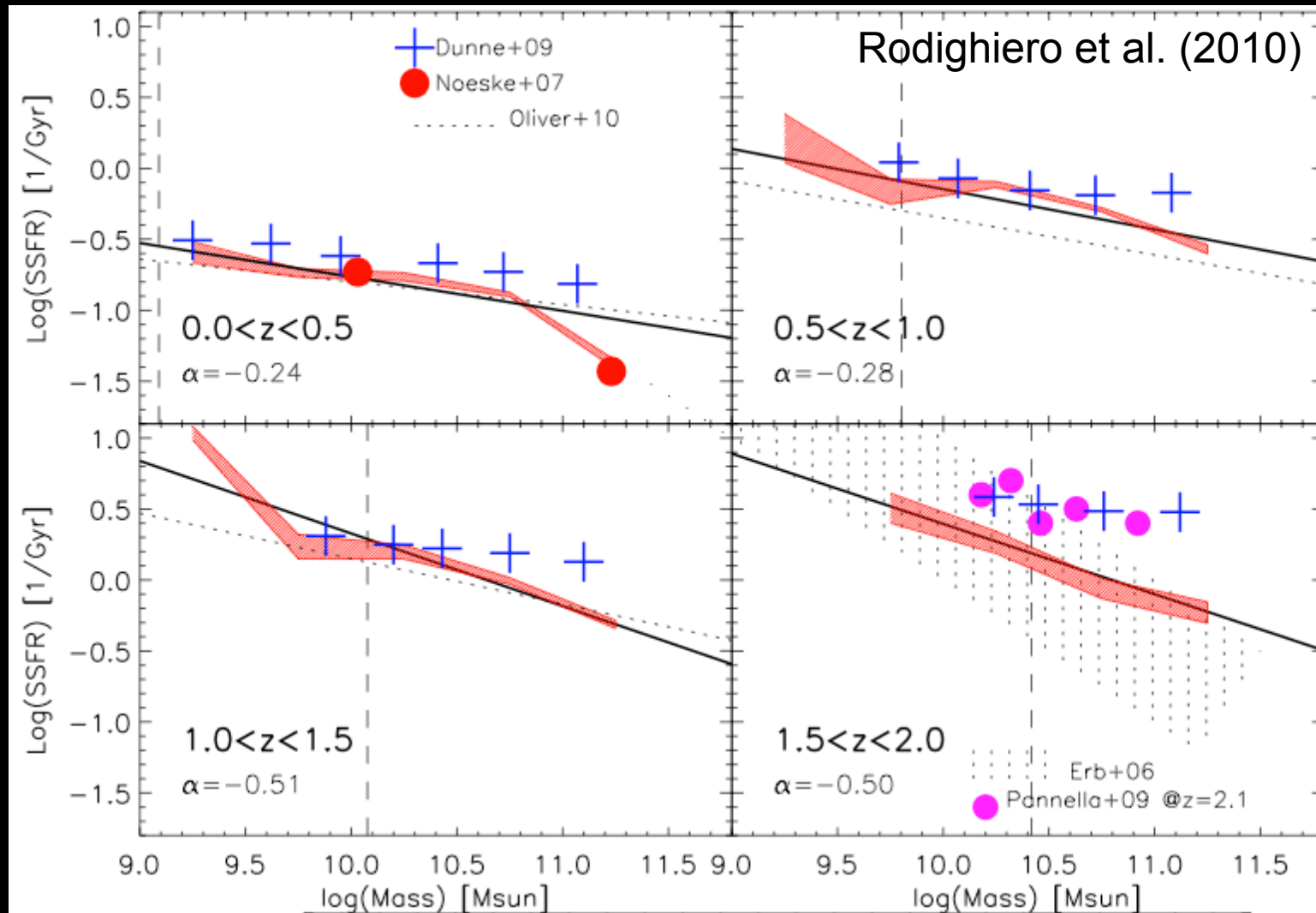
Peng et al.  
(2011)

# A Caveat: not all measurements of the SSFR agree ...

Another estimate of the SSFR from stacked radio data, Karim et al. (2011)



## STACKING analysis on PACS maps



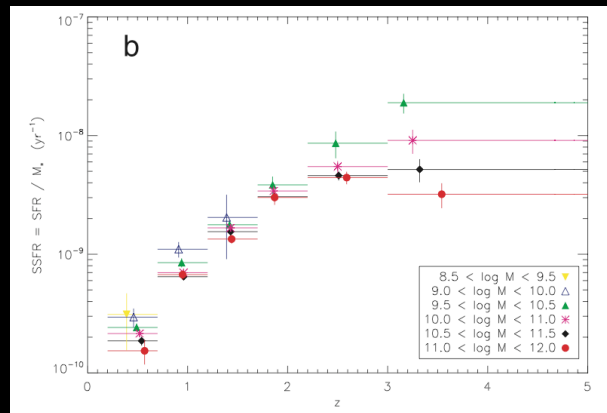
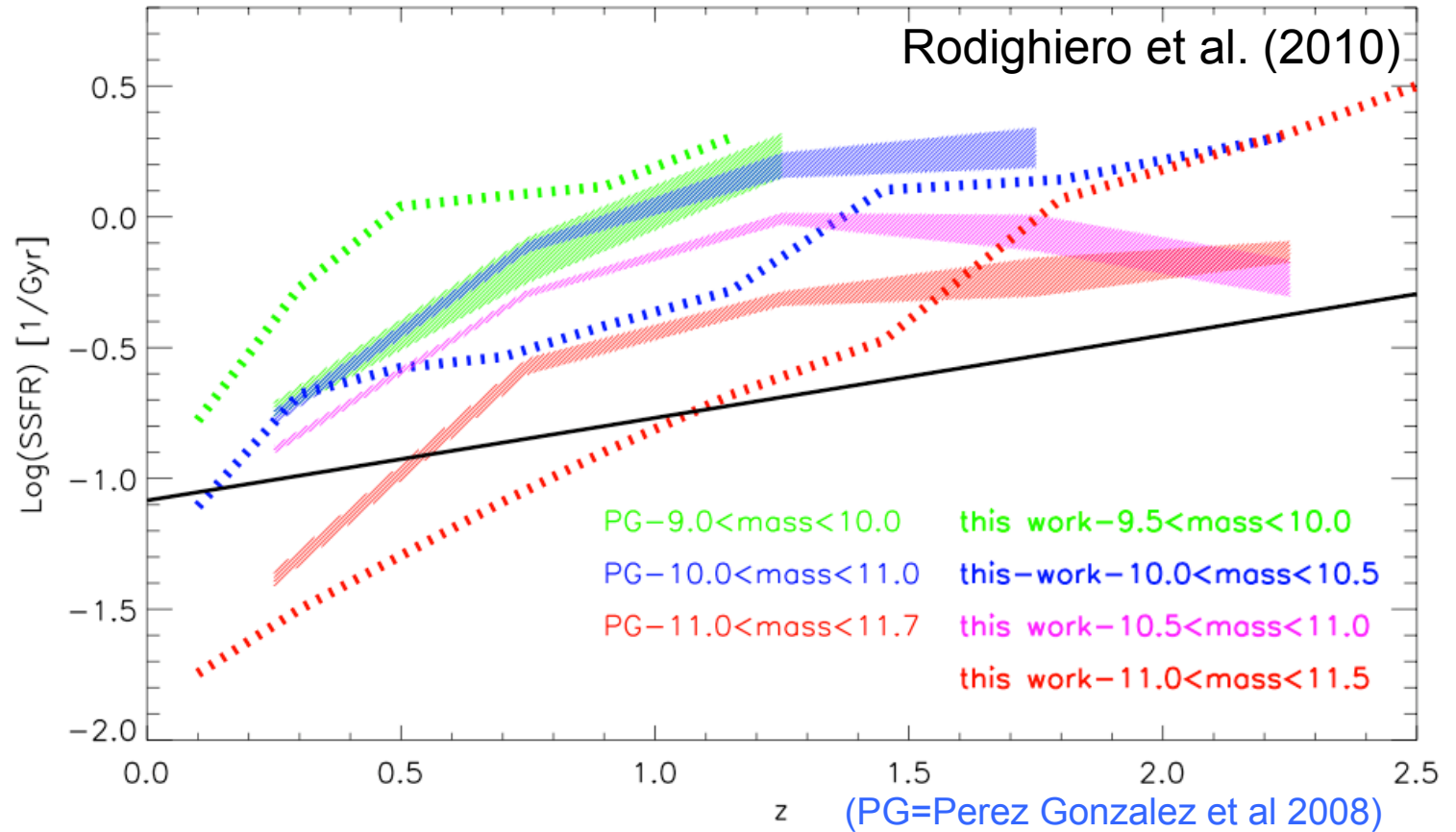
**The slope of the Herschel SSFR-mass relation becomes steeper with redshift.**

At  $z < 1$ , our results are in broad agreement with those based on radio-stacking that found almost flat relations up to  $z \sim 2$  (Dunne et al. 2009, Pannella et al. 2009), while at  $z > 1$  our relation evolves toward stronger dependencies.

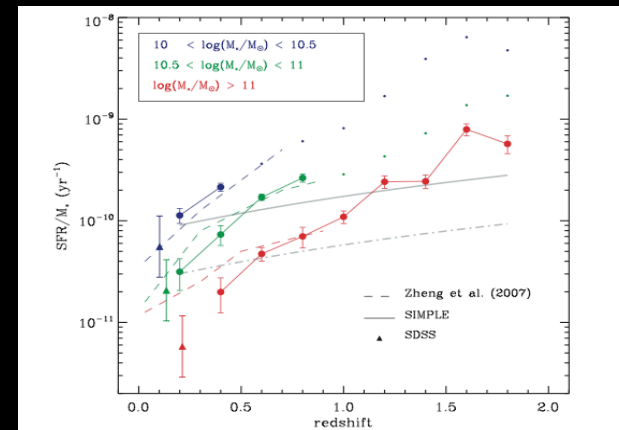
# Combining far-IR detection and no-detections: STACKING analysis on PACS maps

The higher the masses, the lower the sSFR at all  $z$

Flattening above  $z \sim 1.5$  for  $\log(\text{mass}) > 10.5$



Dunne et al. 2009 – radio stacking

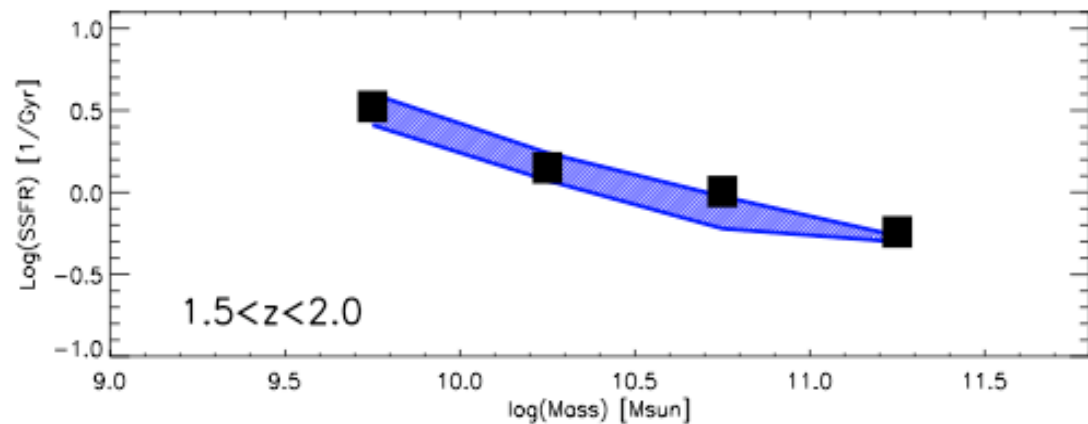
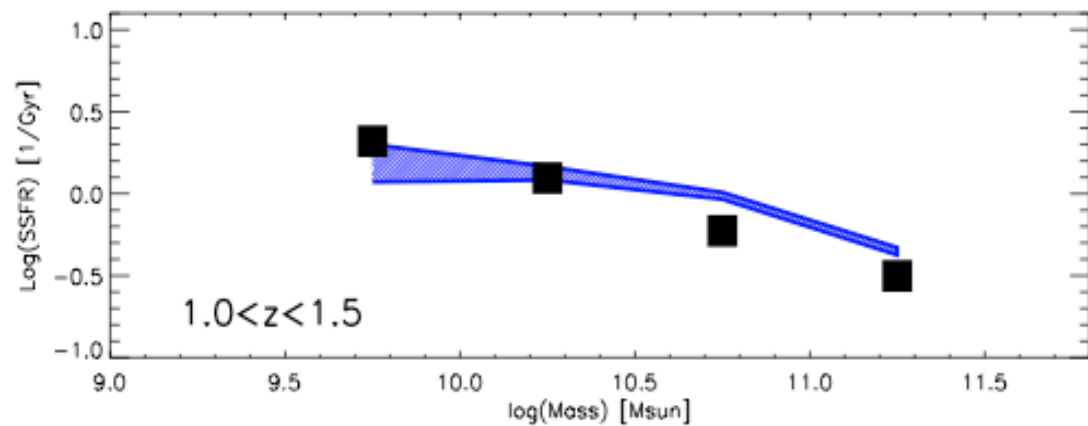
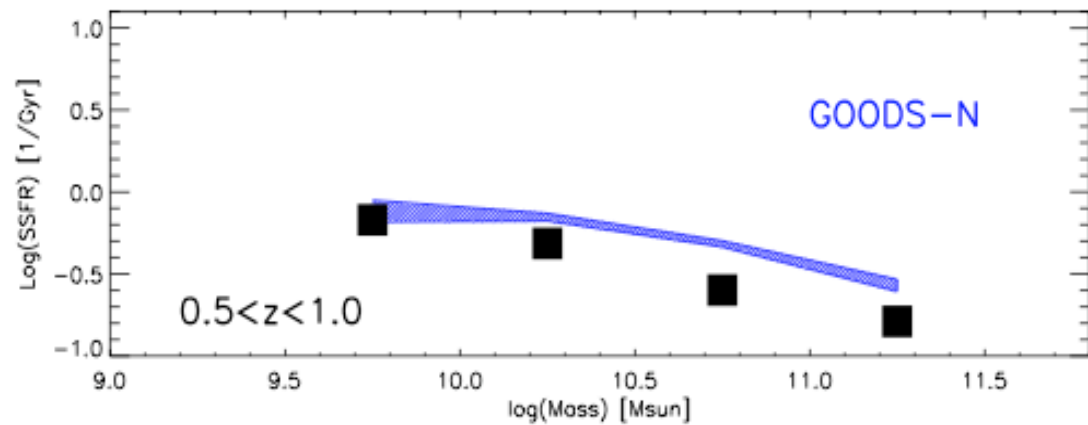


Damen et al. 2009



**RADIO vs FAR-IR:**  
good agreement  
when using the  
same parent catalog  
for stacking!

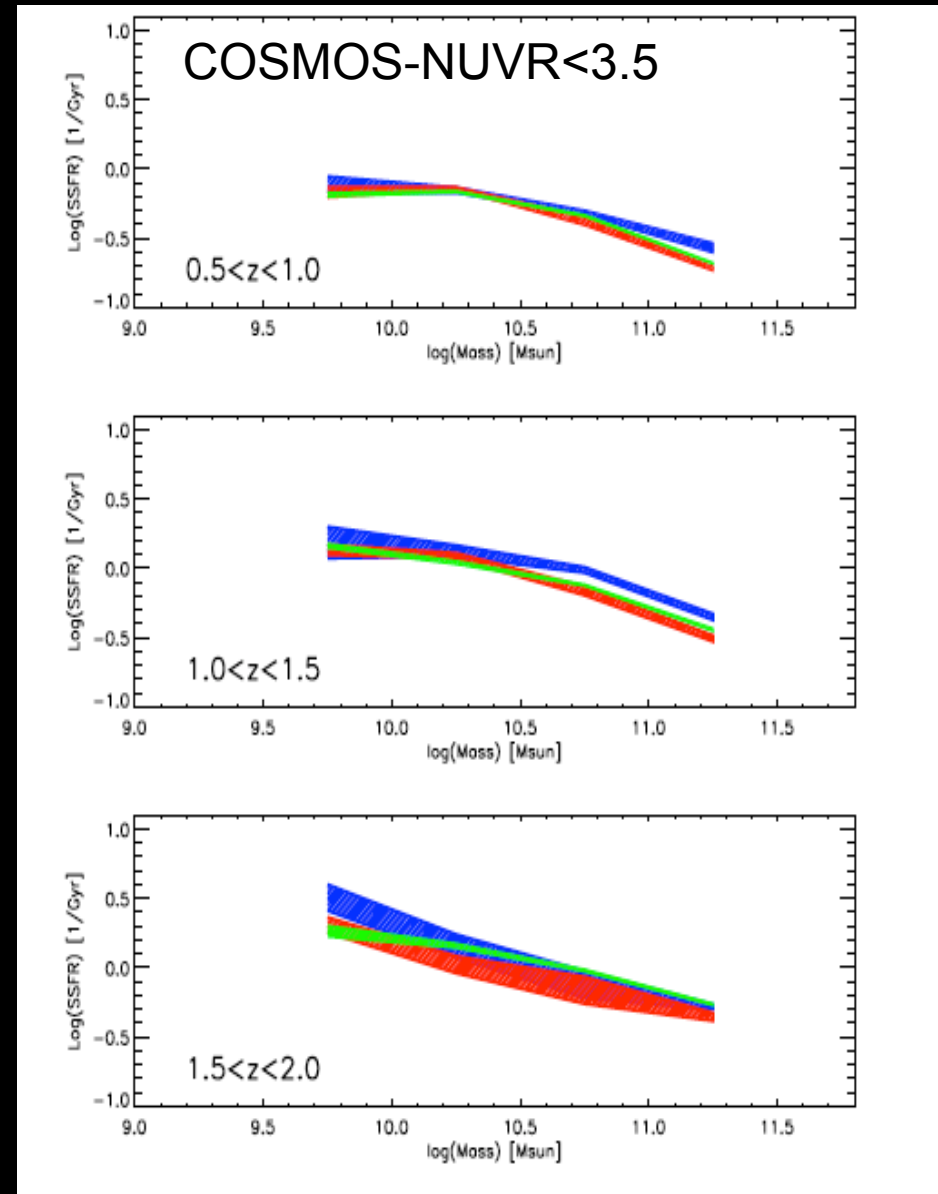
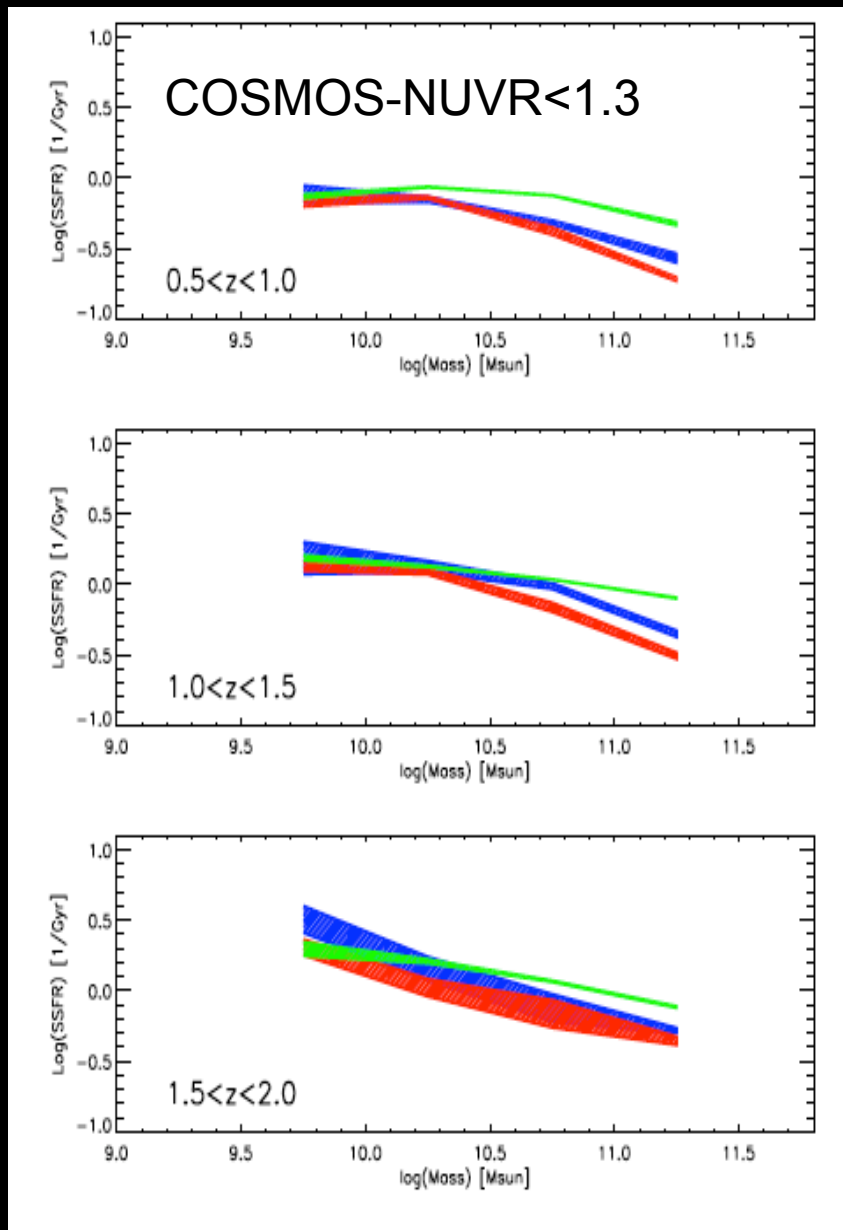
radio analysis  
by P. Ciliegi



Rodighiero et al. (in prep)

# Cosmic variance + Selection techniques

GOODS-N  
GOODS-S  
COSMOS

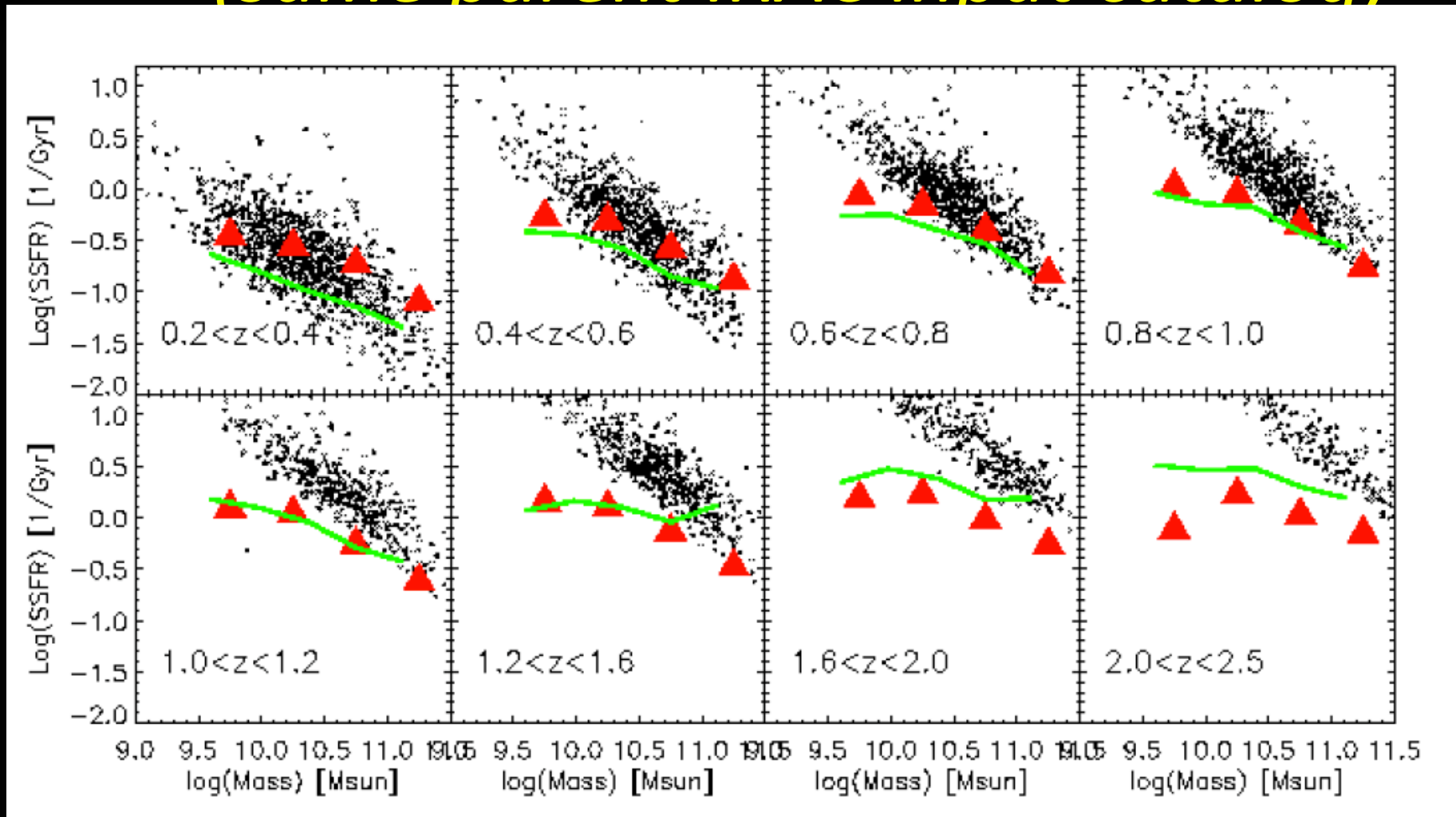


High activity gals (Ilbert criterium)

Intermediate activity gals (Ilbert criterium)

# *RADIO vs PACS stacking in COSMOS*

*(same parent IRAC input catalog)*



PACS stacking



RADIO stacking

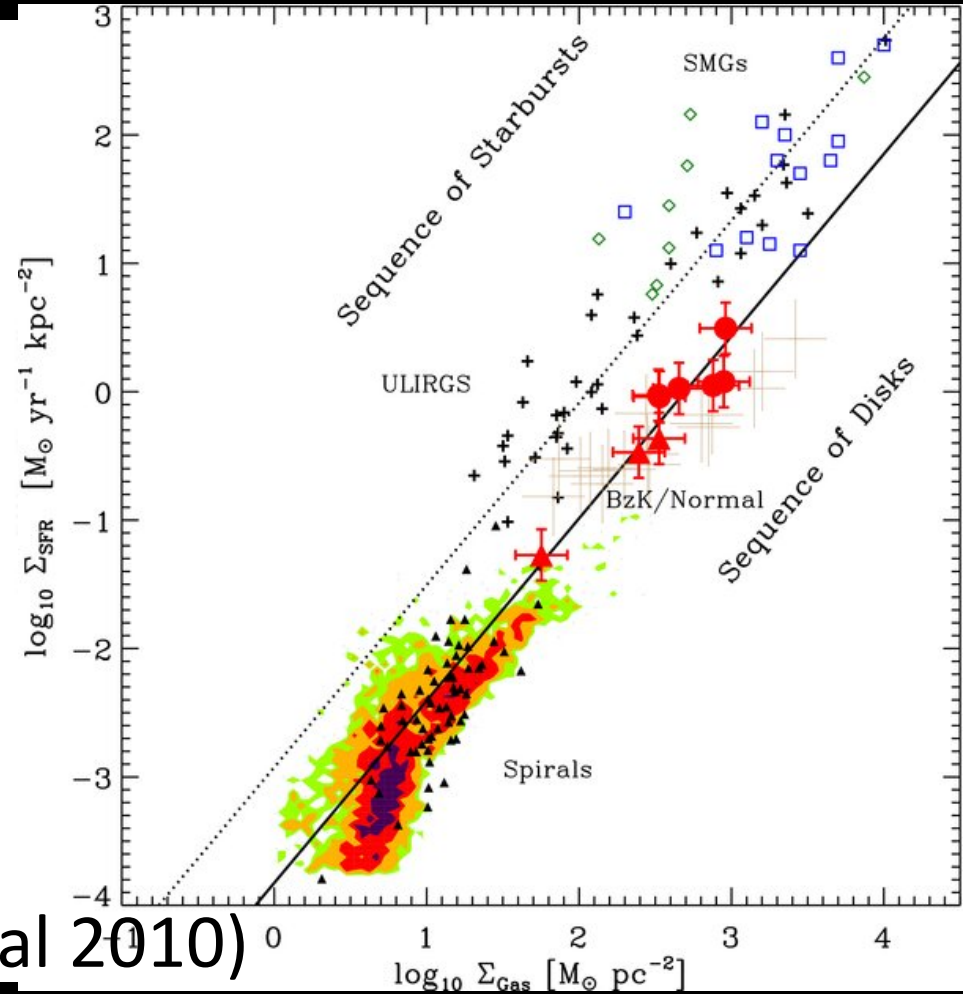
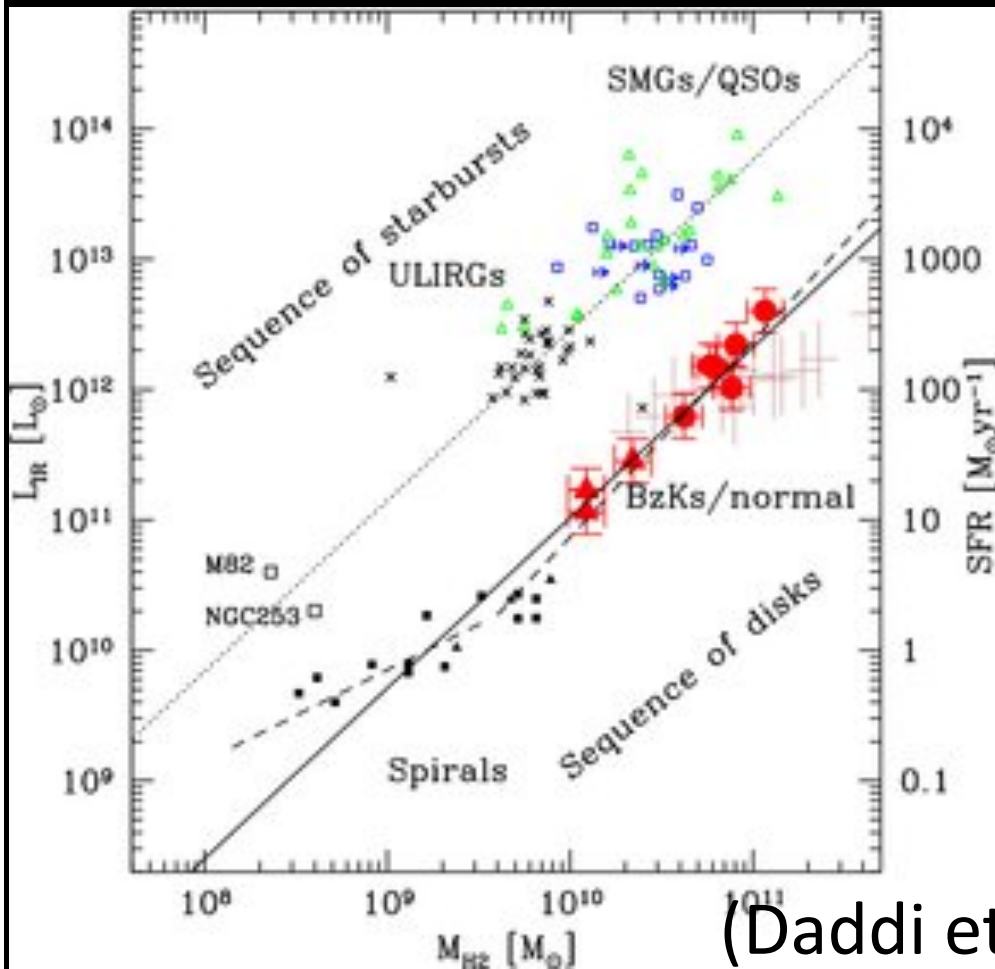
In collaboration with A. Karim & M. Sargent

So... SSFR-mass slope depends on  
selection

(wavelength, flux level, stacking  
accuracy...):

better to look only at real  
detections !!!!!!!!

# Two regimes of star formation: quasi-steady on the main sequence, starbursts off of it



(Daddi et al 2010)

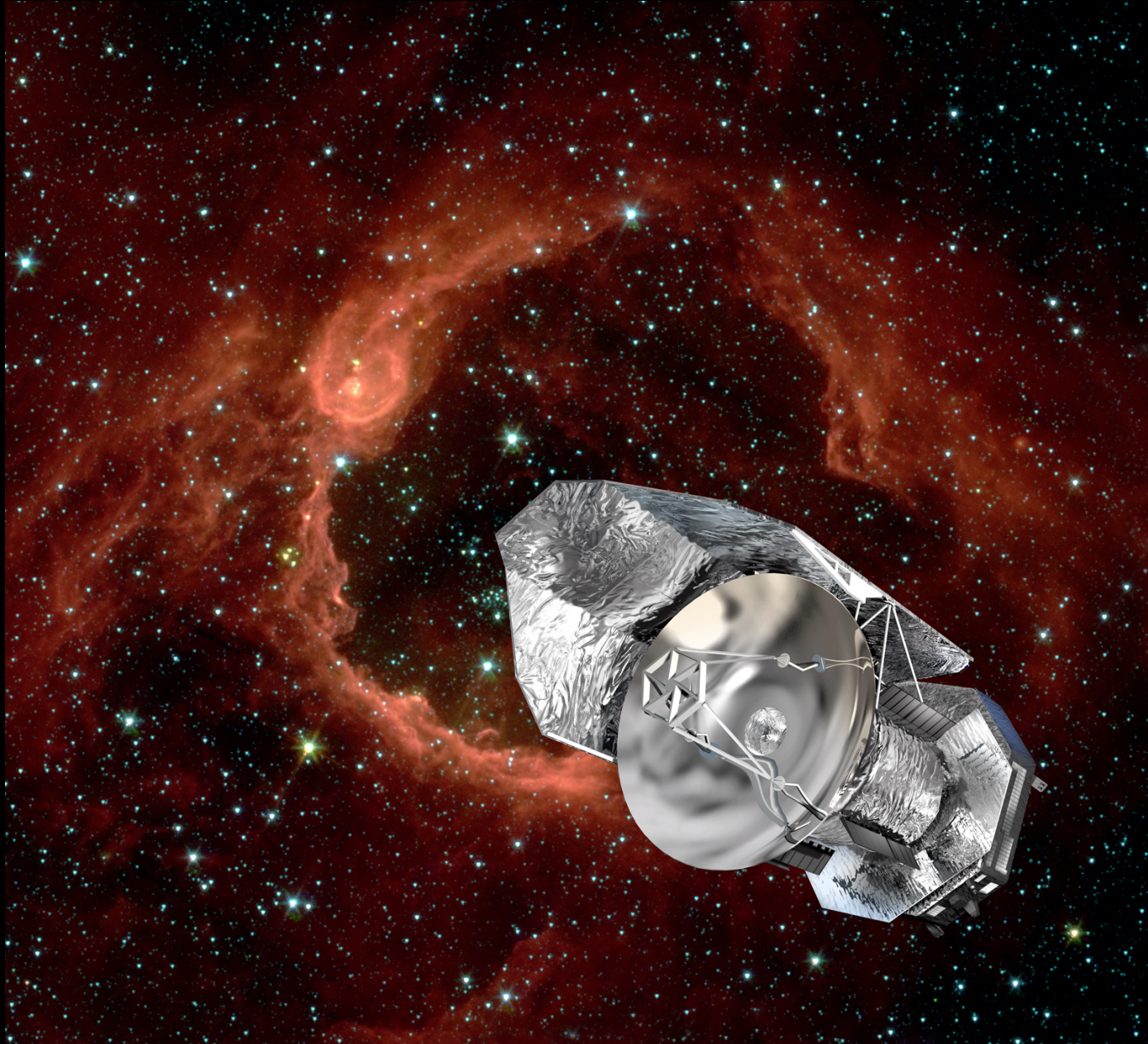
*Two regimes of star formation:  
quasi-steady on the main  
sequence, starbursts off of it*

Two Critical Questions:

Q1: what is the relative number of main sequence and starburst galaxies?

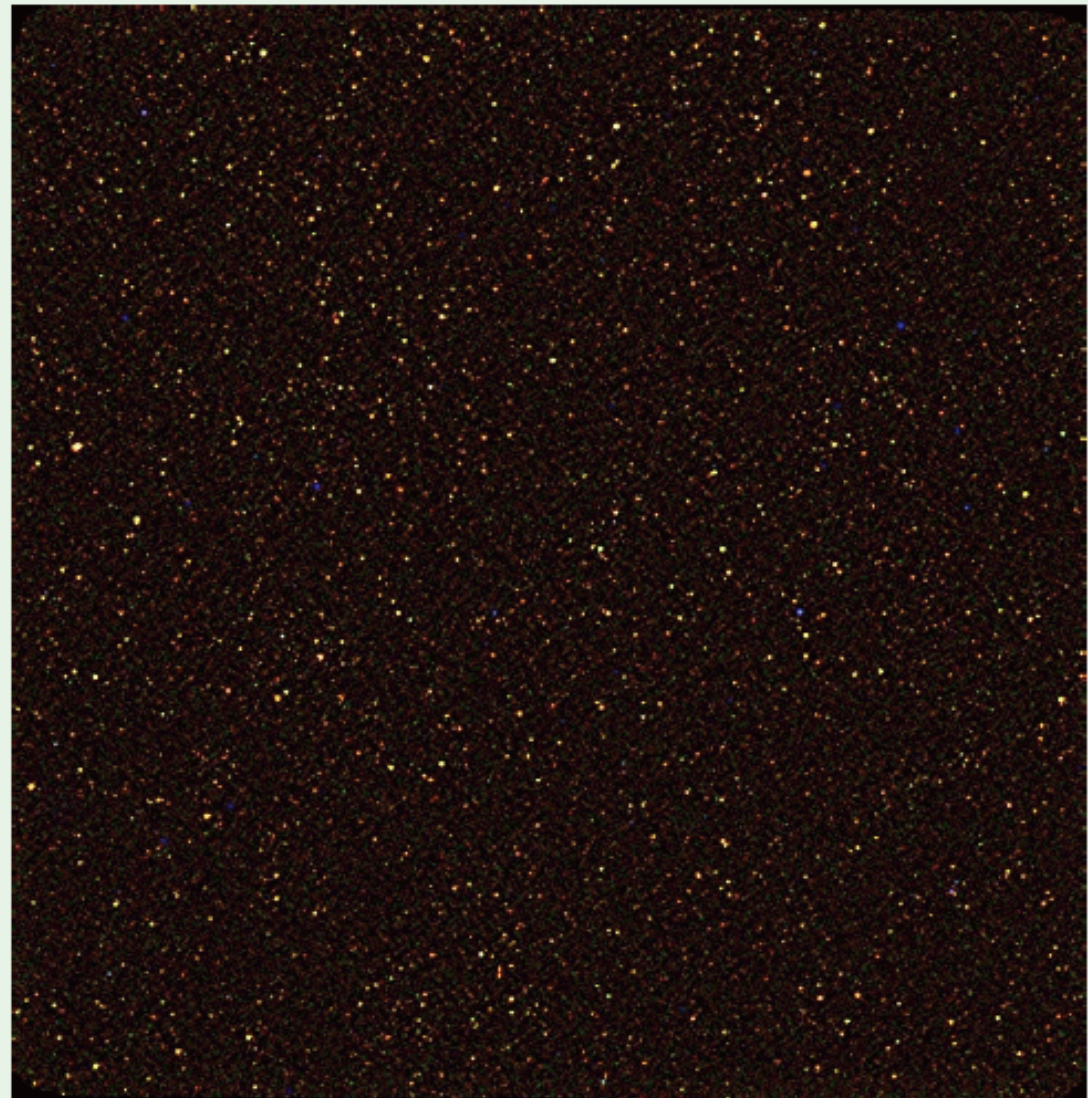
Q2: what is their relative contribution to the global, cosmic star formation rate density?

# Answering with HERSCHEL/PACS observations over the GOODS & COSMOS fields





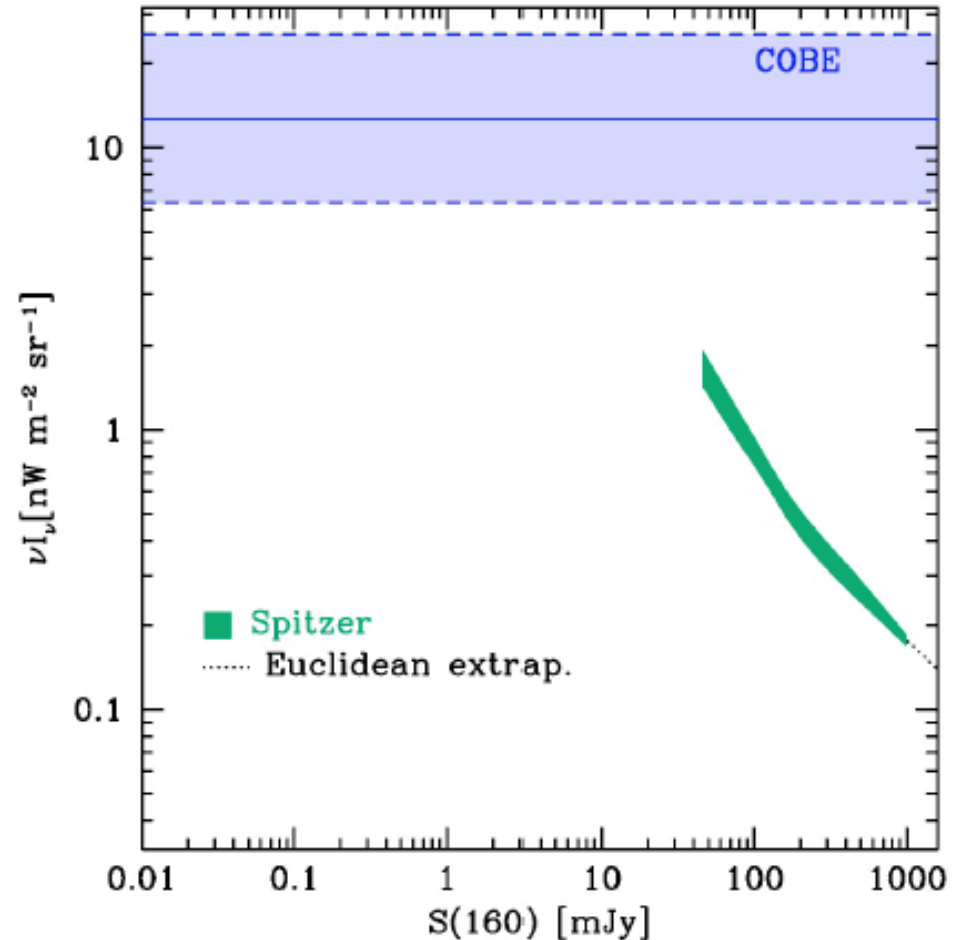
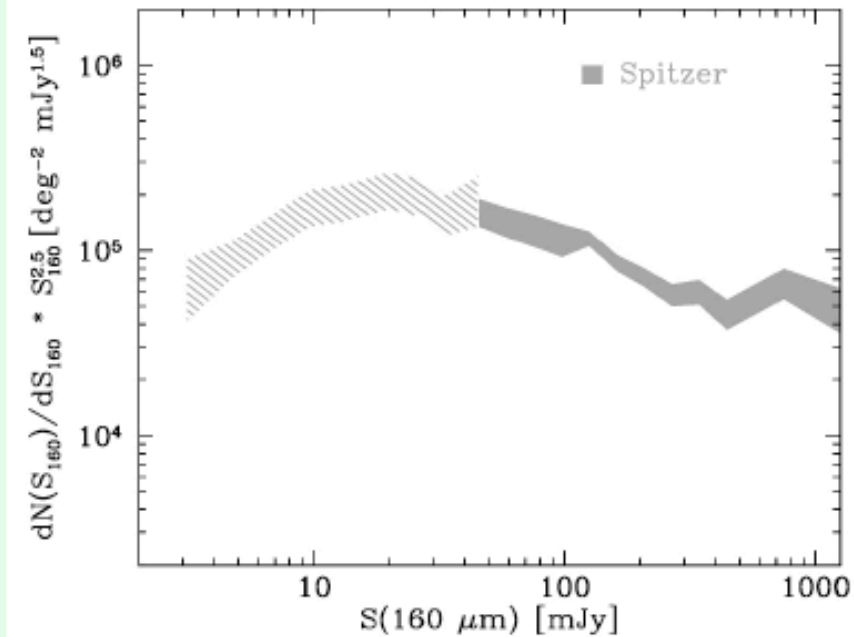
# PACS Evolutionary Probe



GOODS-S/N Lockman EGS ECDFS COSMOS  
+ 10 Lensing Clusters + 2  $z \sim 1$  clusters



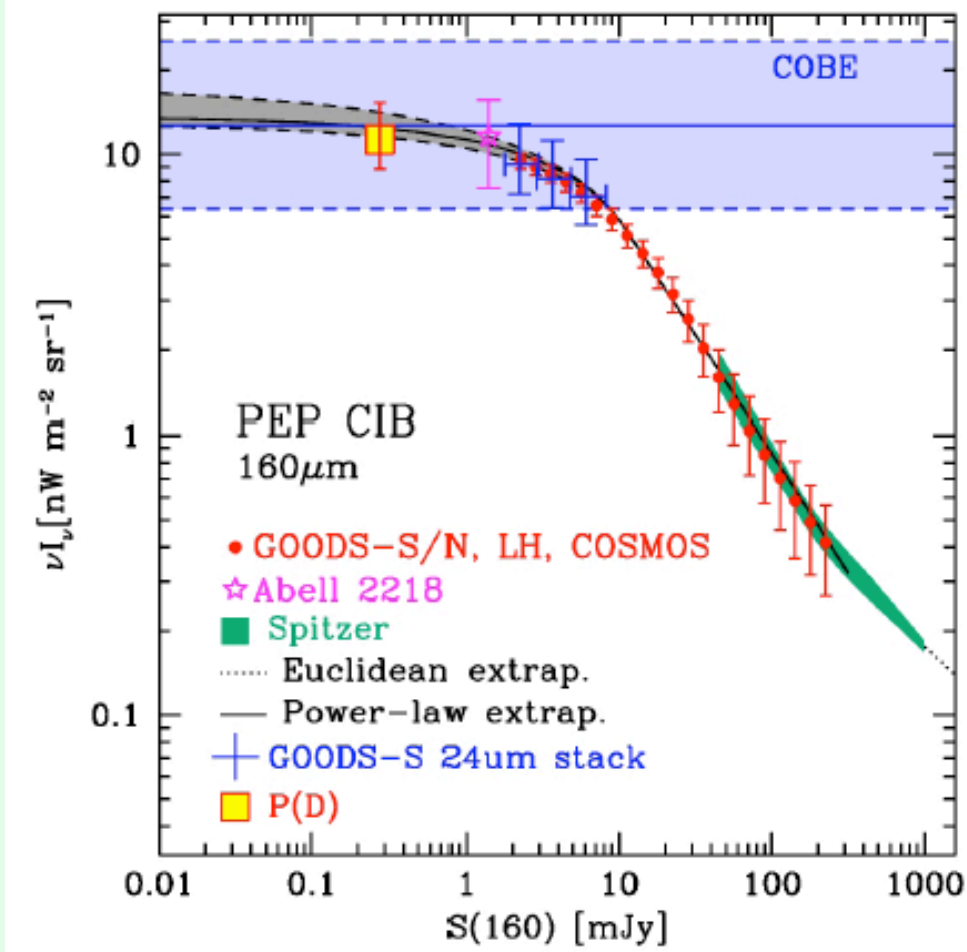
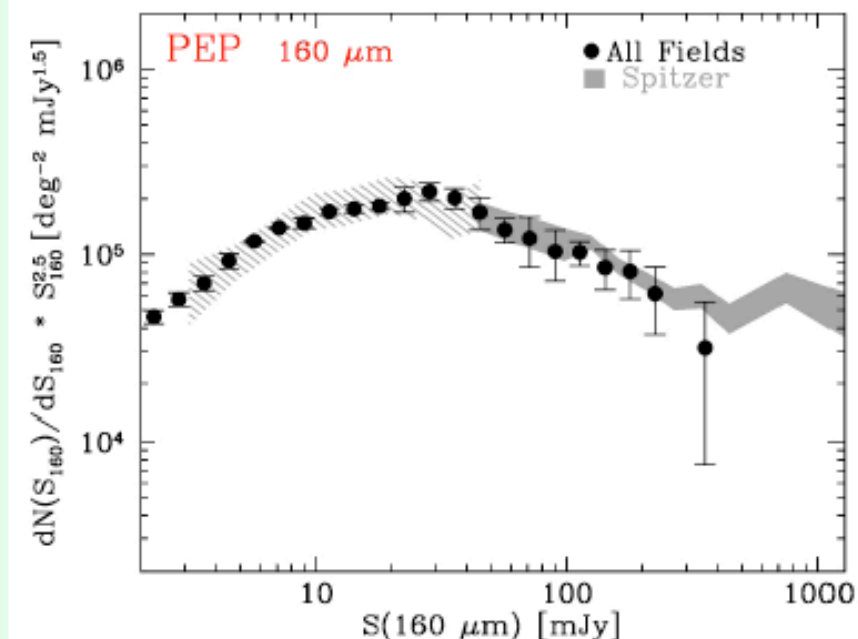
# What did we know?



Based on Bethermin et al. (2010) data

Berta et al. (2011)

# What do we know now!

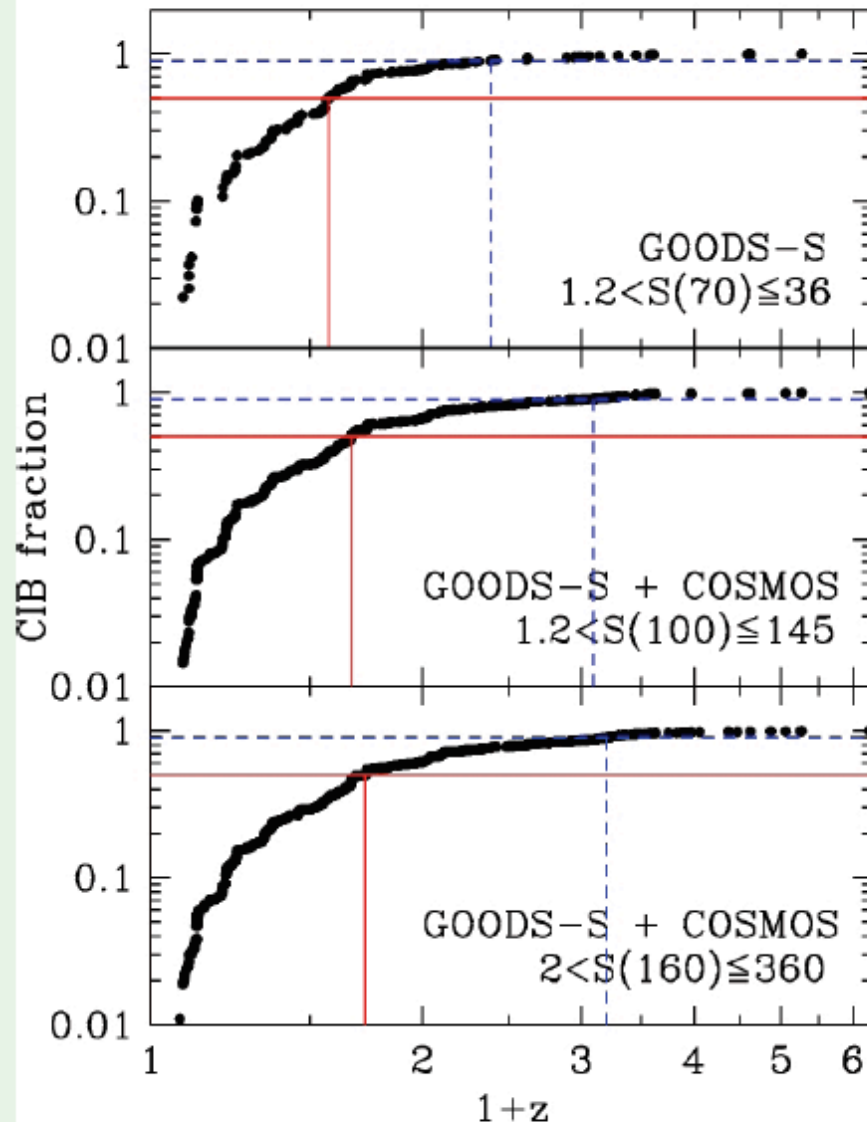


10 times deeper!

Resolved CIB:	<b>P (D) :</b>
~55% @ 100 $\mu$ m	~60%
~70% @ 160 $\mu$ m	~82%

Berta et al. (2011)

# Redshift and Luminosity



## Resolved CIB

$z \leq 0.5$  95% in normal glxs

$0.5 < z \leq 1.0$  >90% in LIRGs

$1.0 < z \leq 2.0$  50% in ULIRGs

$z > 2$  88% in ULIRGs

Globally, ~50% of the CIB resolved in the three PACS bands was produced by LIRGs.

Berta et al. (2011)

# HERSCHEL/PACS observations over the GOODS & COSMOS FIELDS

Rodighiero et al. (2011)

Data-set required to fully sample the stellar mass – SFR plane:

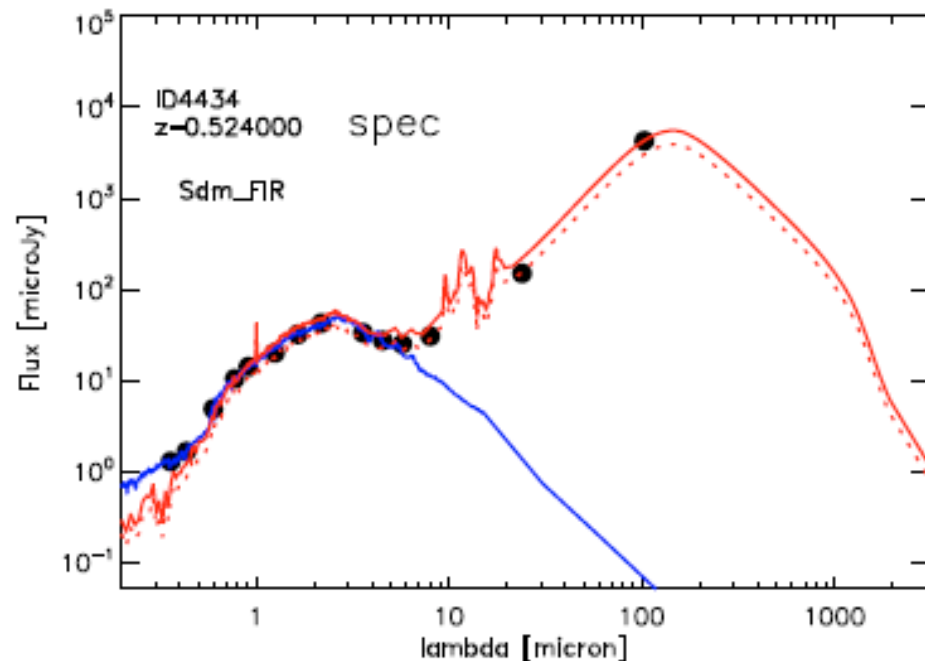
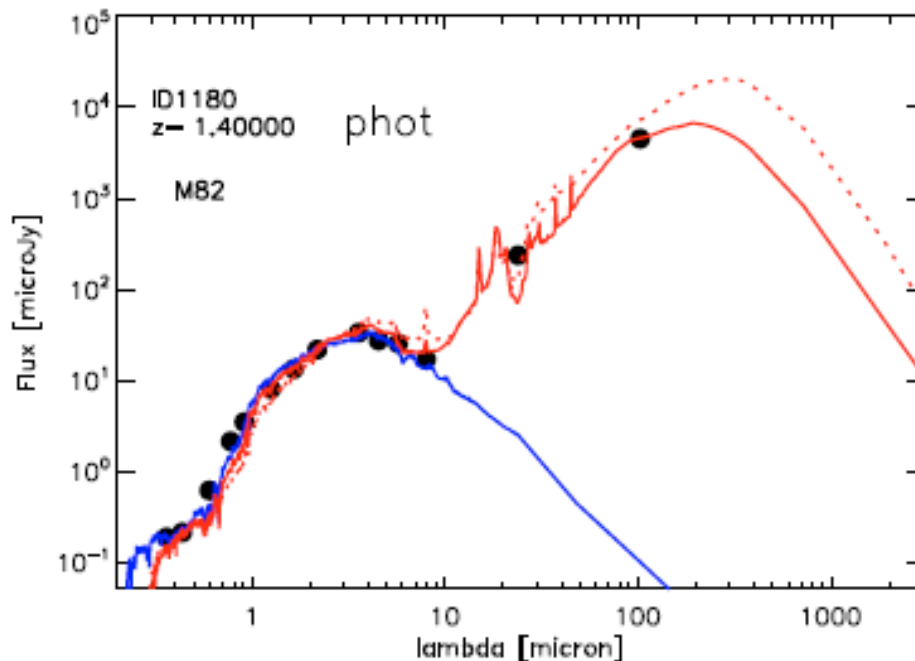
1. PACS 100 $\mu$ m and 160 $\mu$ m shallow source catalogs with extraction based on 24 $\mu$ m prior positions + IRAC-selected source catalog from Ilbert et al. (2010)
2. PACS 70, 100 and 160 $\mu$ m deep catalog in GOODS-S + multiwavelength photometry, spec & photo-z
3. BzK COSMOS catalog (Daddi/McCracken)
4. BzK GOODS-S catalog (Daddi et al. 2007)

## SFR:

derived from SED fitting to the complete UV-to-PACS observed photometry and converting the bolometric emission ( $[8-1000]\mu\text{m}$ ) with the Kennicutt et al. (1998) relation (inclusion of unobscured SF does not affect the results).

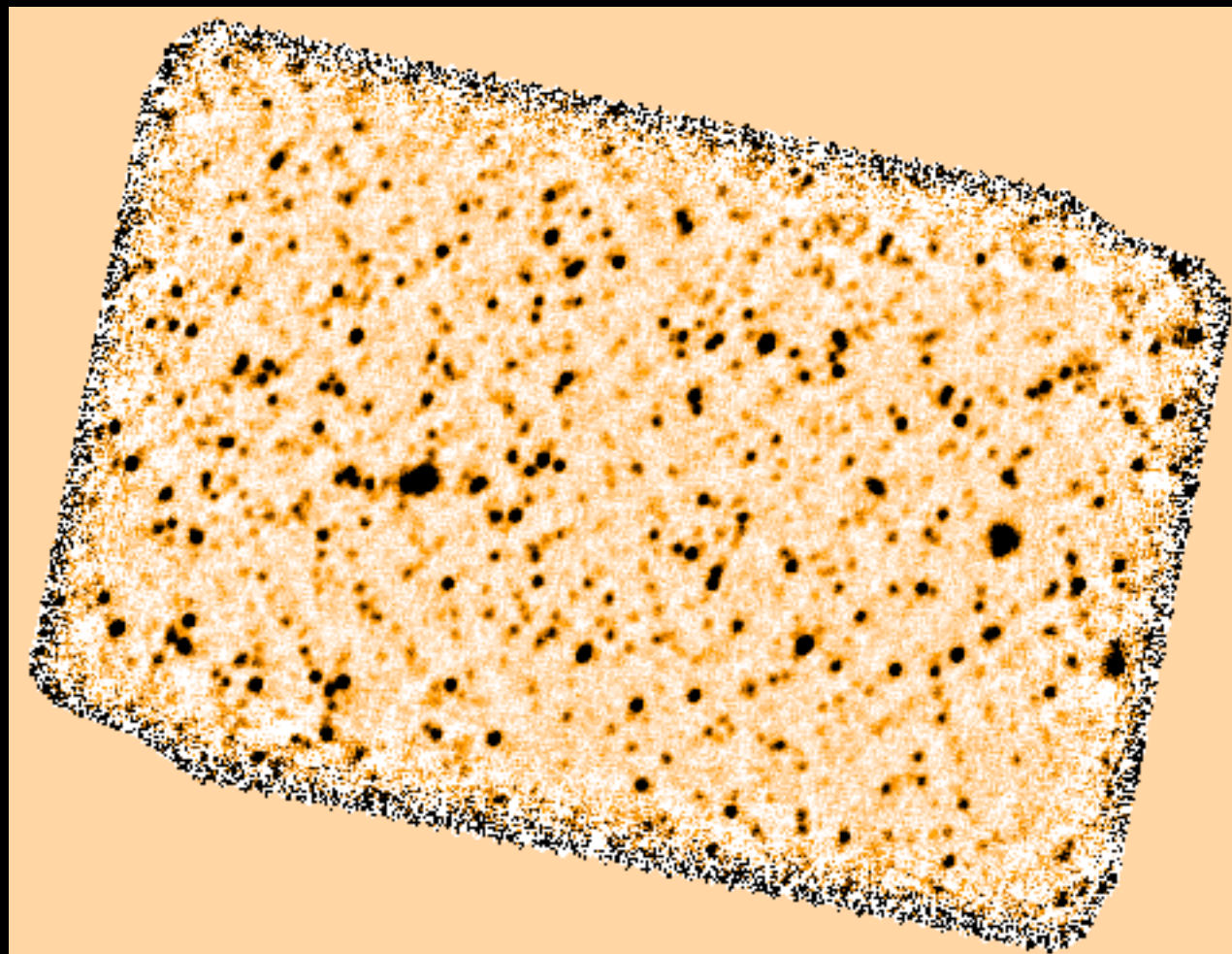
## STELLAR MASSES:

classical SED fitting to the UV-to-IRAC ( $5.8\mu\text{m}$ ) with Bruzual & Charlot models



The PEP- GOODS  
South  
(Lutz et al. 2011)

~21'x14'

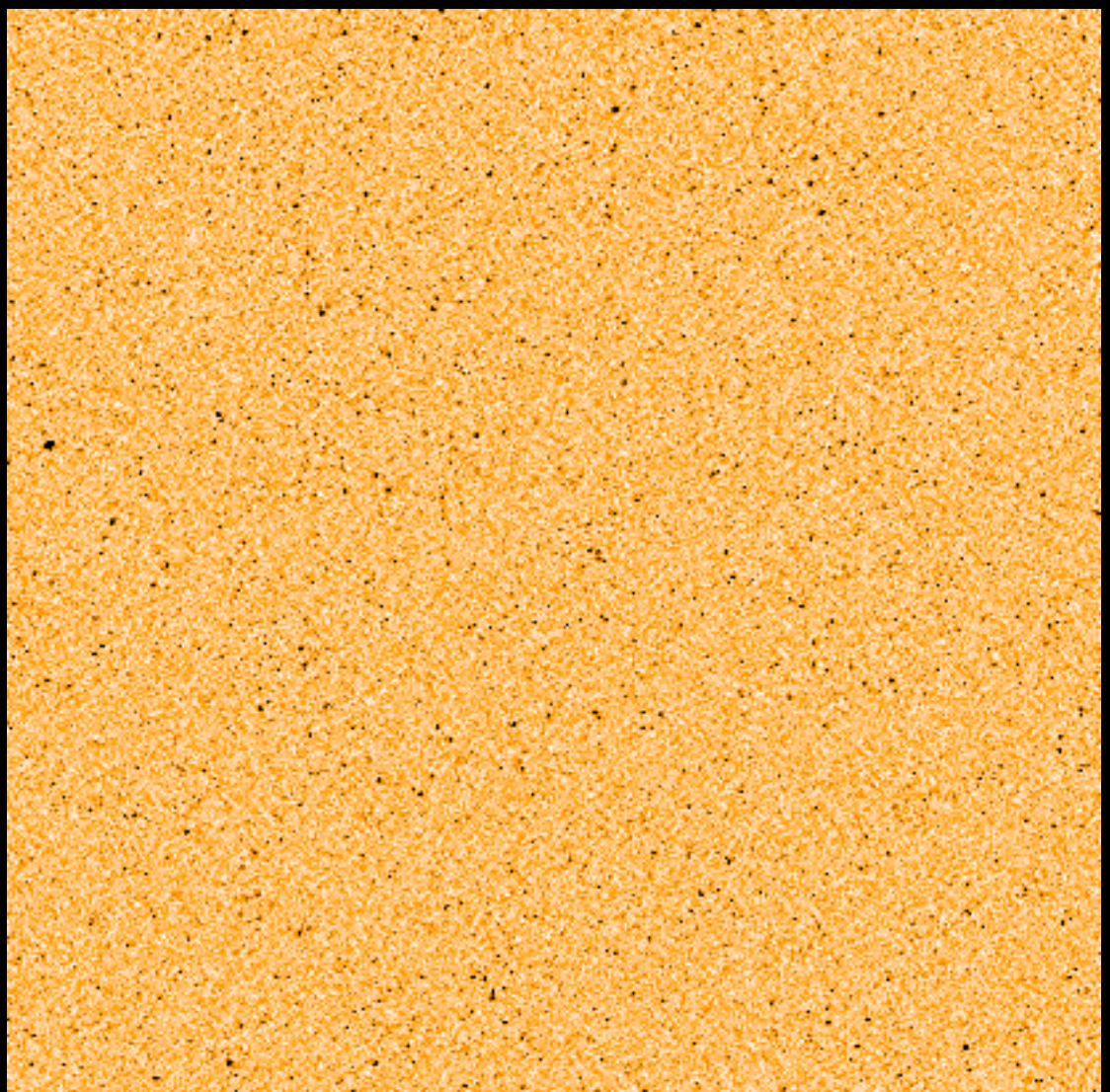


Field & band	F( $3\sigma$ ) mJy	$N$ $\geq 3\sigma$	F( $5\sigma$ ) mJy	$N$ $\geq 5\sigma$	Completeness $3\sigma$	f(spur) $3\sigma$	Completeness $5\sigma$	f(spur) $5\sigma$
GOODS-S 70	~ 1.0	361	~ 1.8	189	0.32	0.21	0.84	0.00
GOODS-S 100	~ 1.1	787	~ 1.9	424	0.21	0.28	0.64	0.04
GOODS-S 160	~ 2.0	874	~ 3.3	531	0.14	0.51	0.52	0.10

Table 4: Statistics of GOODS-S catalogs extracted using position priors at  $24\mu\text{m}$ .

# The PEP-COSMOS

~2 square degrees



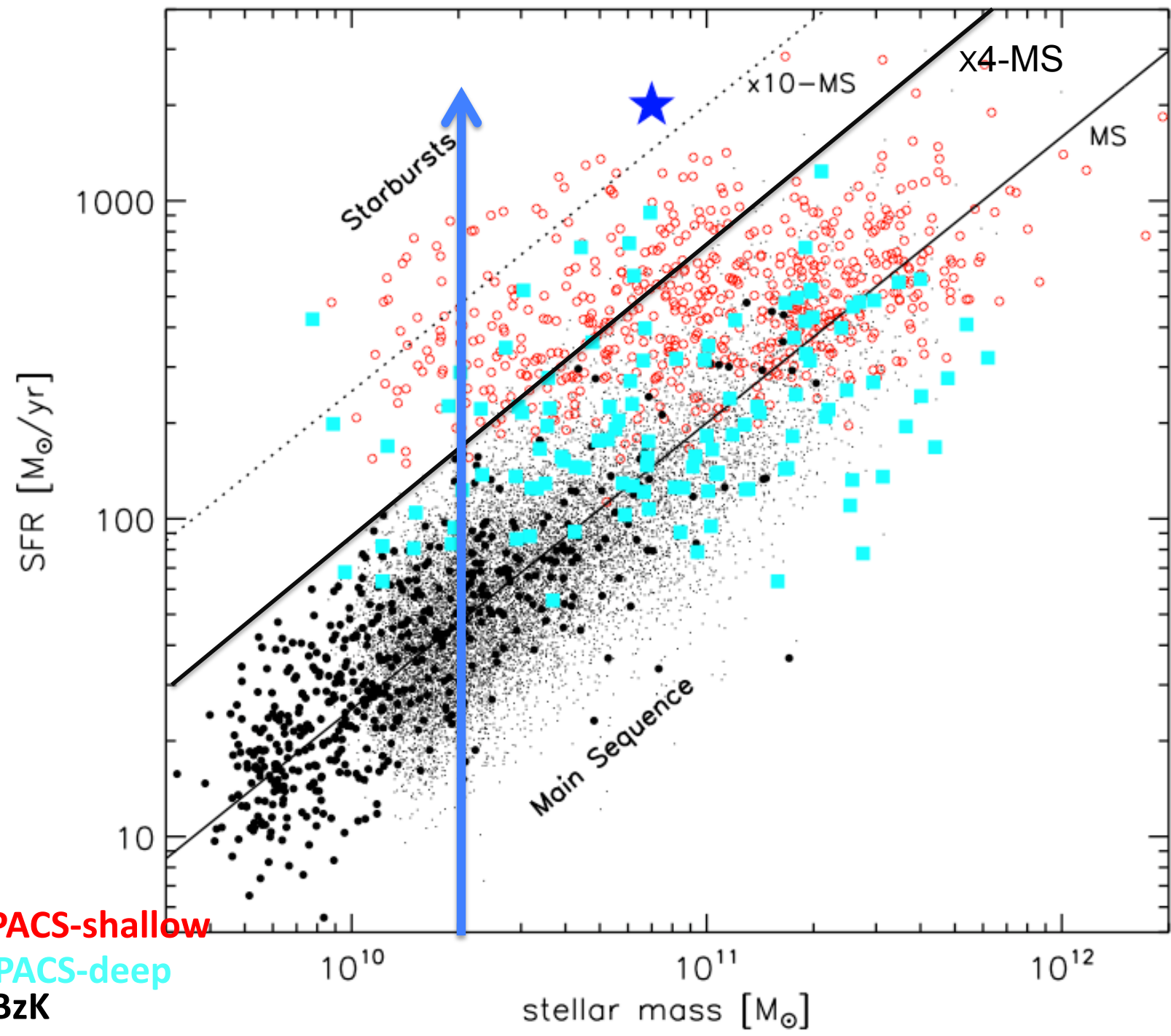
Field & band	F( $3\sigma$ ) mJy	$N$ $\geq 3\sigma$	F( $5\sigma$ ) mJy	$N$ $\geq 5\sigma$	Completeness $3\sigma$	f(spur) $3\sigma$	Completeness $5\sigma$	f(spur) $5\sigma$
COSMOS 100	~ 5.0	5368	~ 8.0	2999	0.43	0.58	0.90	0.09
COSMOS 160	~ 11.0	4649	~ 18.0	2159	0.29	0.48	0.84	0.09

Table 3: Statistics of COSMOS catalogs extracted using position priors at  $24\mu\text{m}$ .

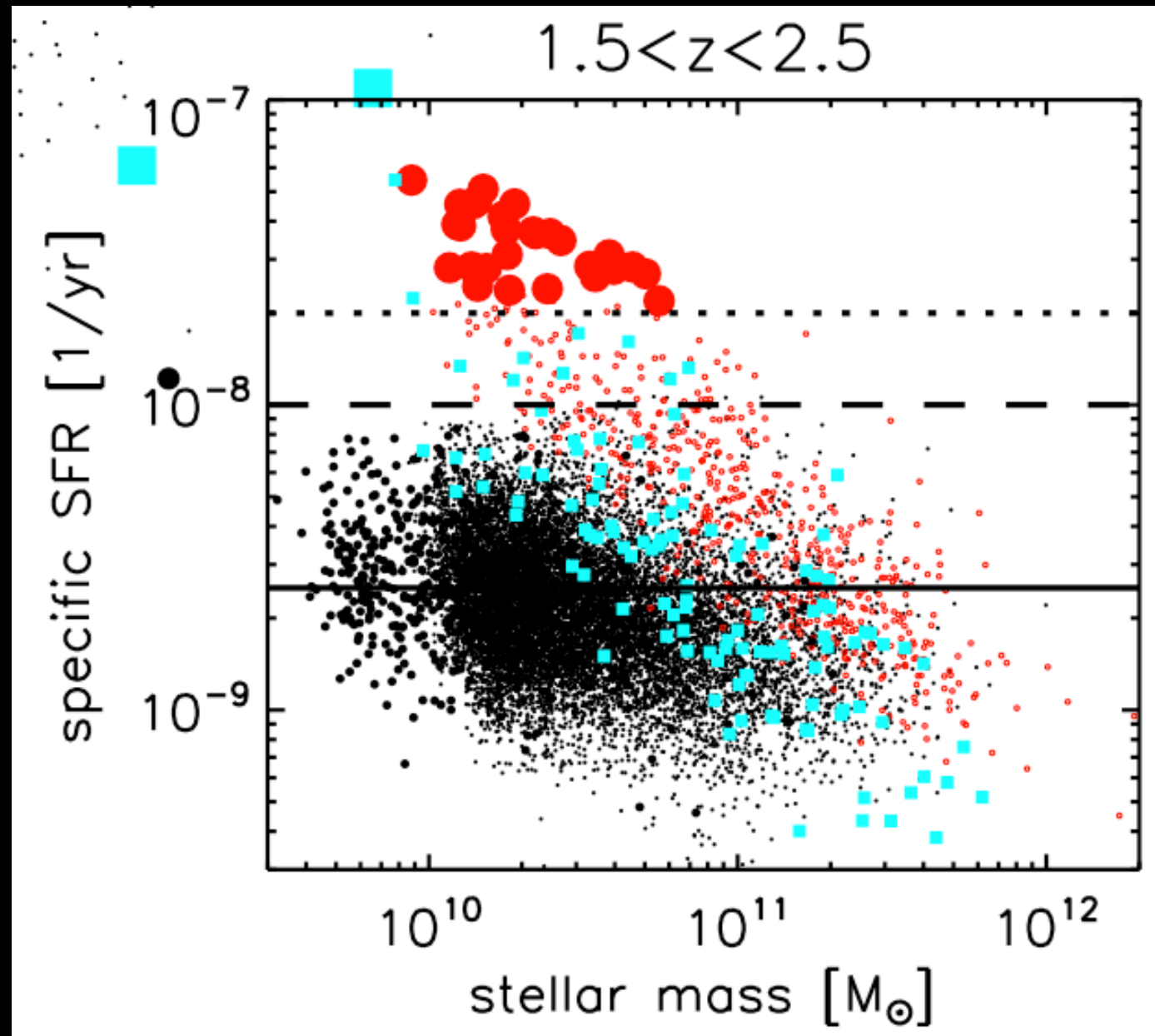
**Populating the mass-SFR plane**



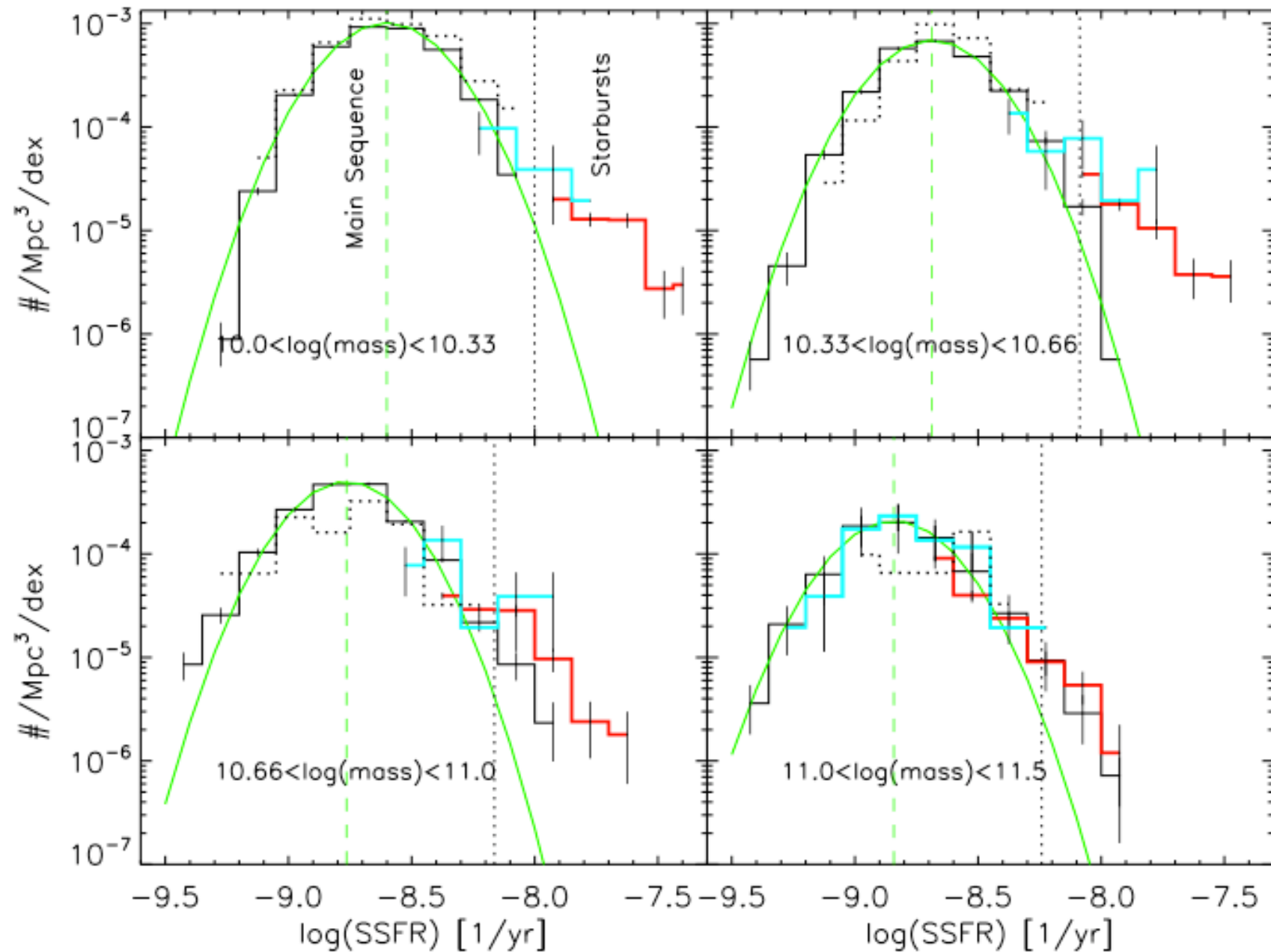
1.5 < z < 2.5



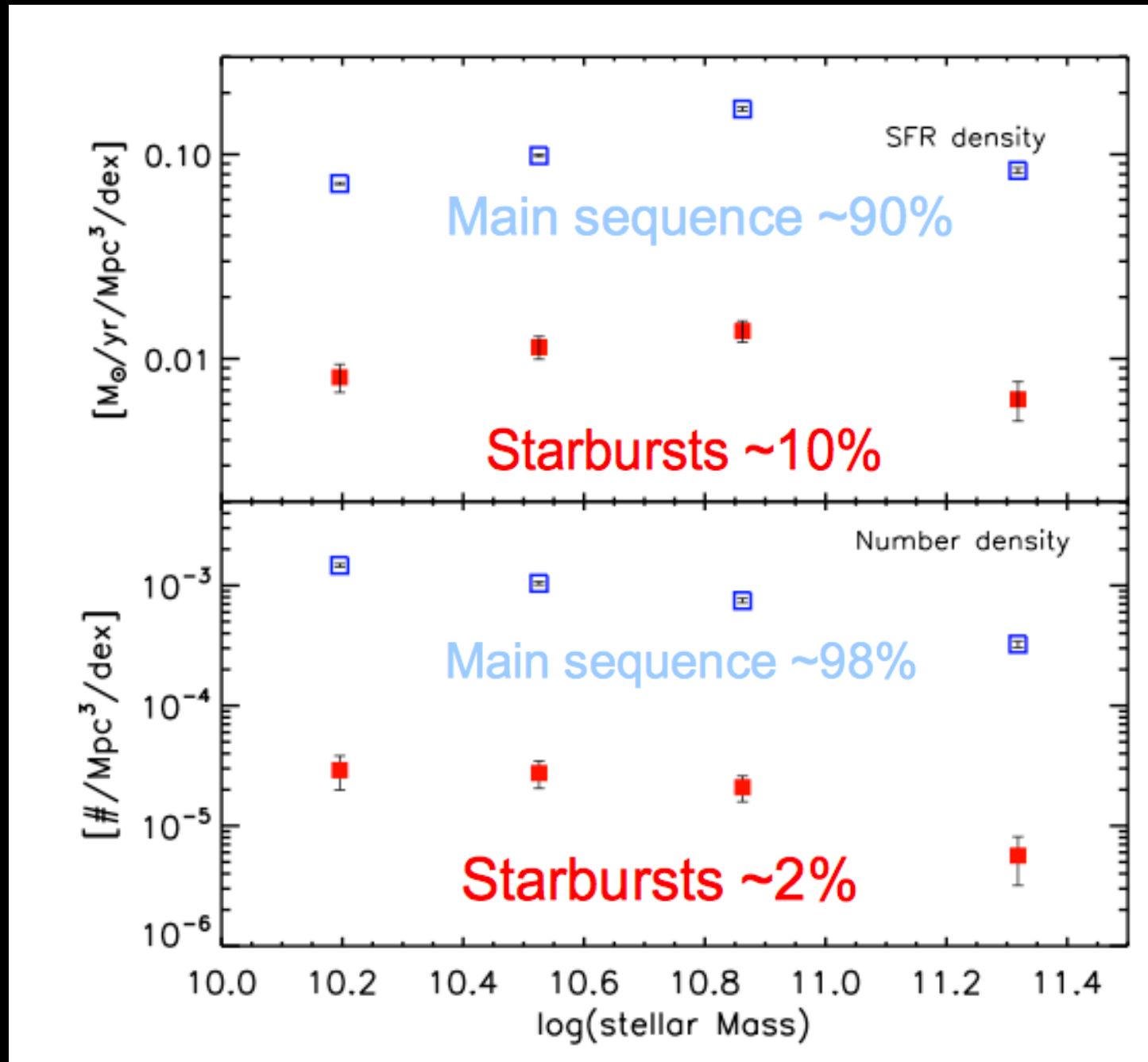
# Same but in Specific-SFR



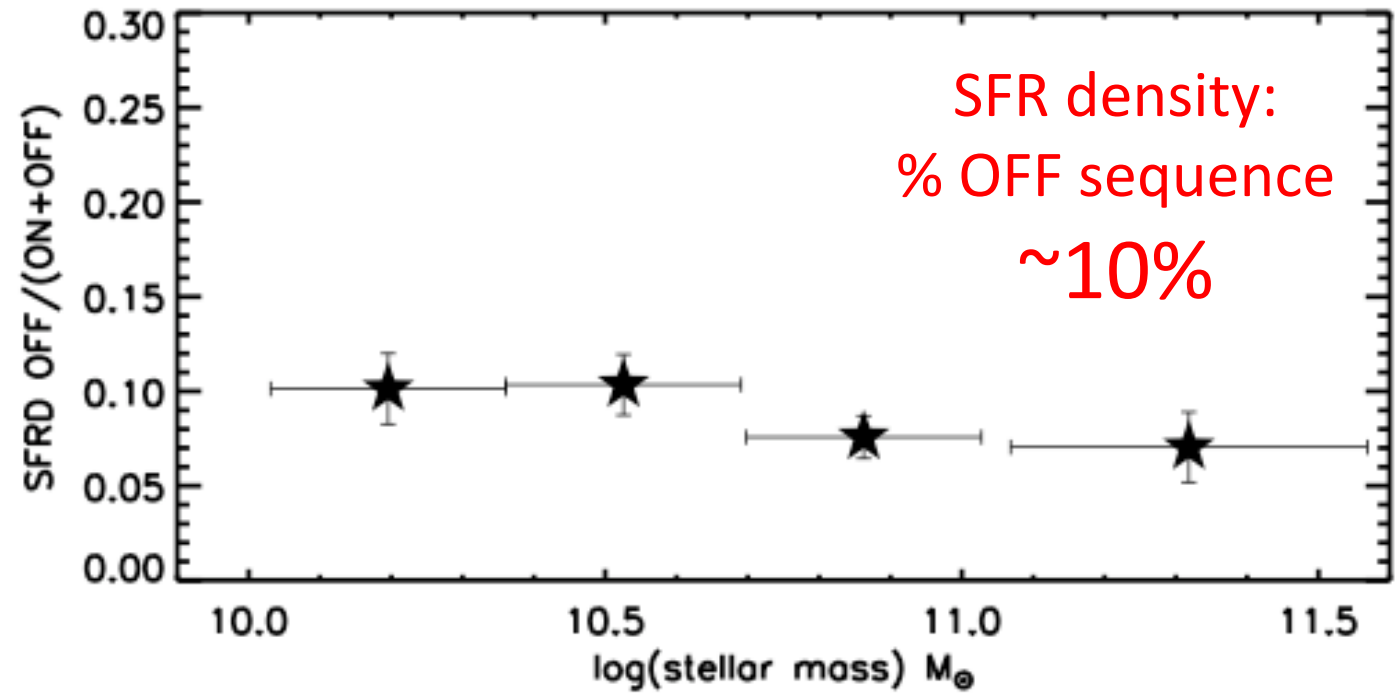
# Number densities as a function of mass and SSFR bins:



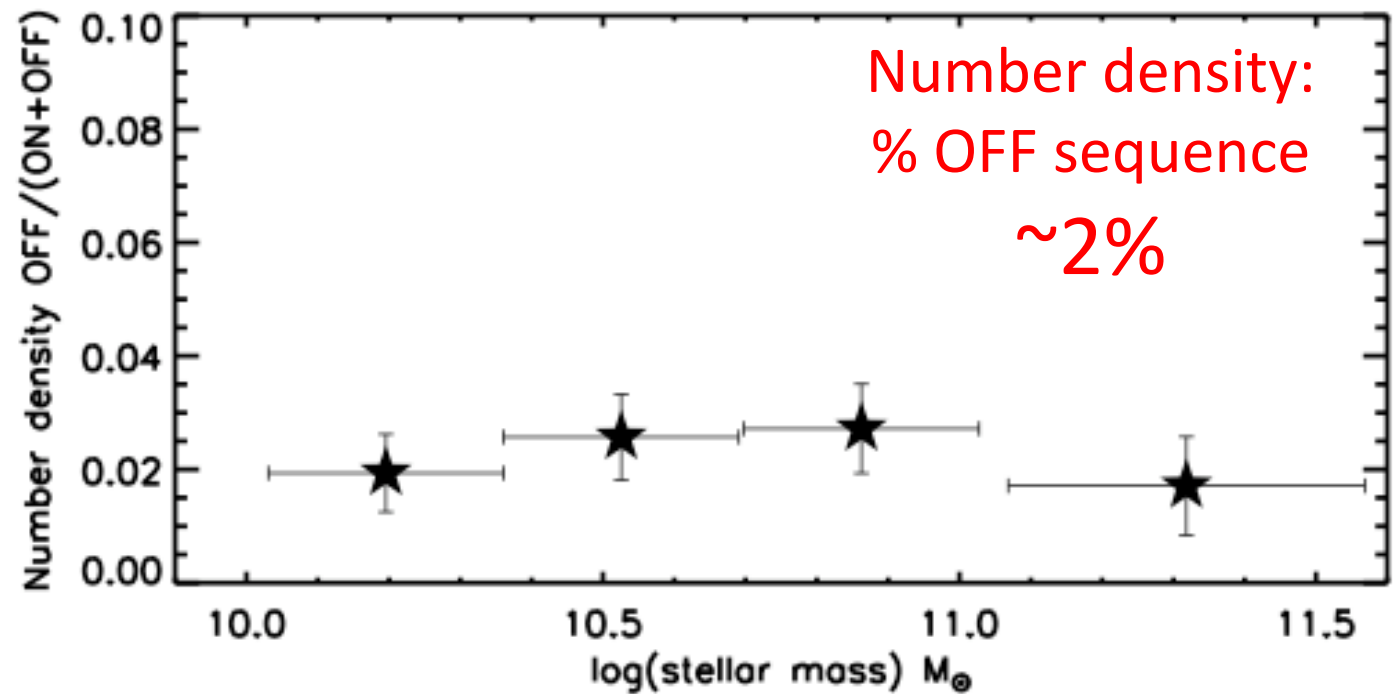
# SFR density & Number density: ON and OFF sequence



SFR  
density



Number  
density



## DUTY CYCLE ON/OFF the MAIN SEQUENCE

With only  $\sim 2\%$  of the massive galaxies being OFF the main sequence, on average each galaxy spends 20 Myr in the starburst mode.

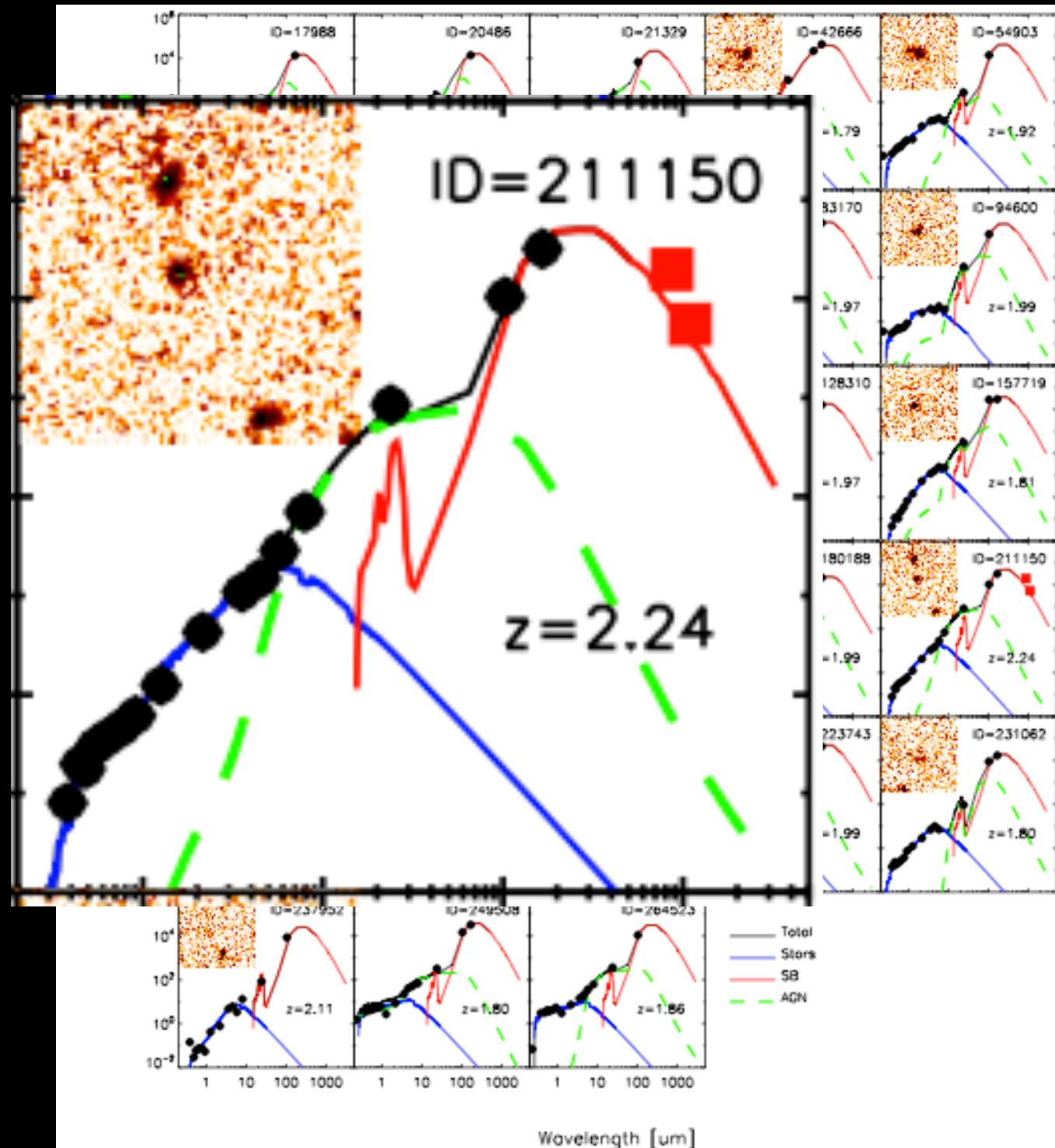
This is actually much shorter than both the gas depletion timescale ( $\sim 0.5$  Gyr) and the dynamical time in starburst galaxies ( $\sim 50$ -200 Myr, Daddi et al. 2010; Genzel et al. 2010).

Not all galaxies may experience a (merger-driven) starburst during these  $\sim 2$  Gyr of cosmic time interval.

The most SB  
sources:  
SMGs brothers

Dominated by  
SFR

Obscured AGN  
present  
but does never  
dominate  
the bolometric  
far-IR emission



## MAIN CONCLUSION

The merger-enhanced SFR phases are relatively unimportant for the stellar mass growth of  $z \sim 2$  galaxies, and probably so at other redshifts given that  $z \sim 2$  is known to be 'prime time' for SMGs (Chapman et al. 2005).

Still, going through a merging-driven starburst phase may transform star-forming galaxies into passive ellipticals.

TESTING THE STARBURST-MERGER PARADIGM



# Follow-up campaign of extreme off-sequence Herschel sources at $z=2$ (1)

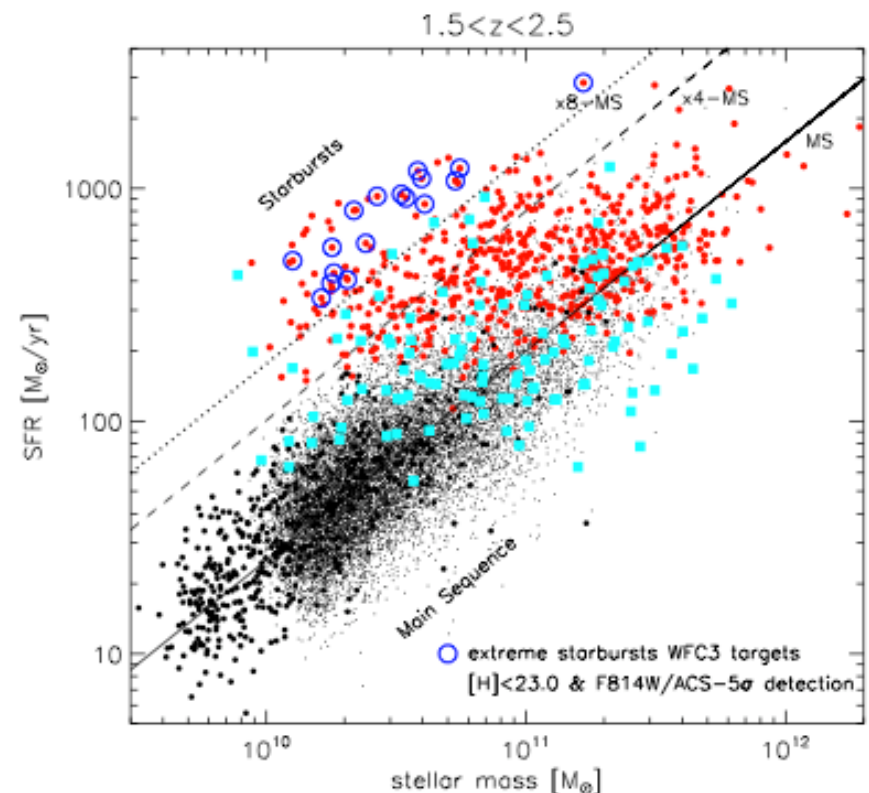
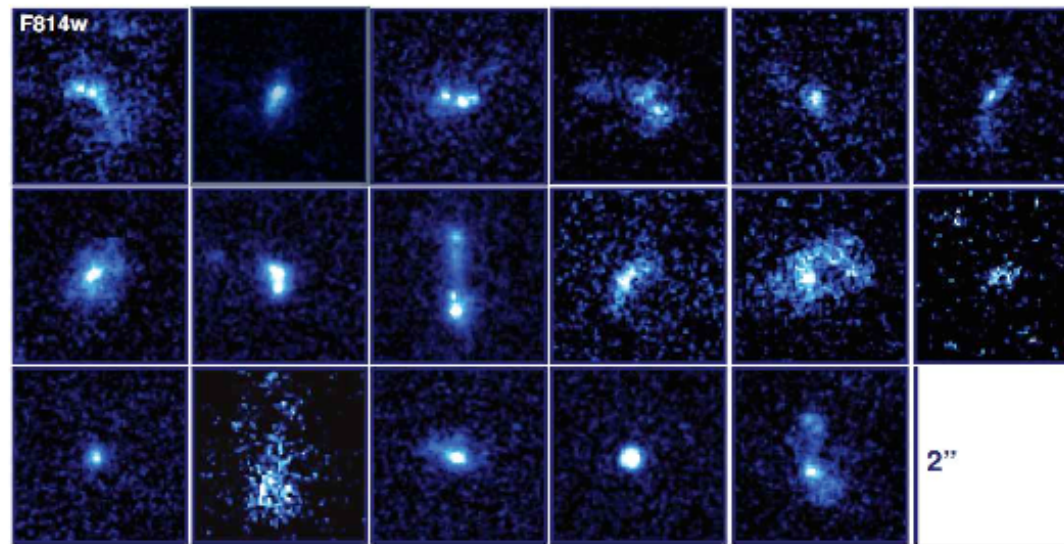
Hubble Space Telescope

Cycle 20 GO Proposal

778

## The rest-frame optical view of Herschel starbursts at $z\sim 2$ : the role of major mergers in forcing galaxies out of steady-state

Principal Investigator: Dr. Giulia Rodighiero



P.I. G. Rodighiero

# Follow-up campaign of extreme off-sequence Herschel sources at $z=2$ (2)

**IRAM** 300, rue de la Piscine  
38406 ST. MARTIN d'HERES (France)  
Fax: (33/0) 476 42 54 69

## PROPOSAL FOR INTERFEROMETER

Deadline: 15 Mar 2012      Period: 01 Jun 2012 — 30 Nov 2012

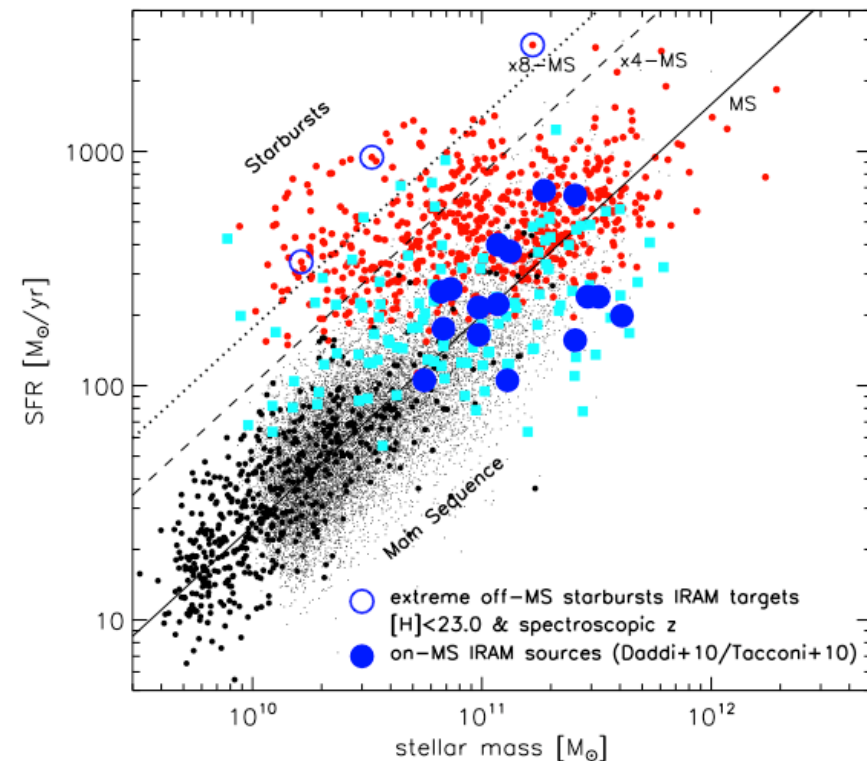
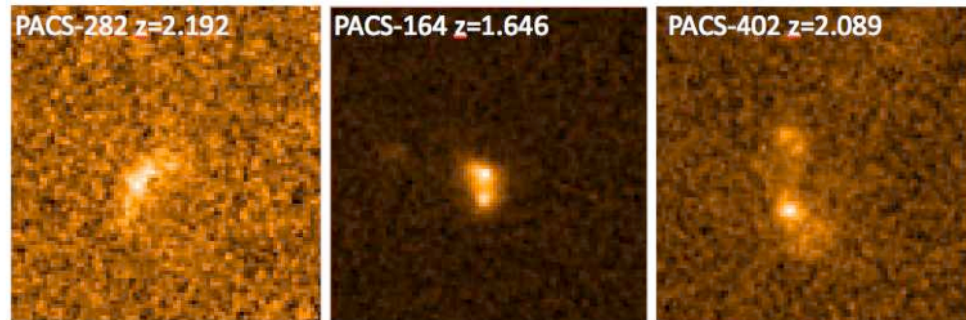
For IRAM use

Registration N°:

Date:

### TITLE

Herschel Extreme Starbursts at Redshift  $\sim 2$



P.I. G. Rodighiero

# Follow-up campaign of extreme off-sequence Herschel sources at $z=2$ (3)



EUROPEAN SOUTHERN OBSERVATORY

Organisation Européenne pour des Recherches Astronomiques dans l'Hémisphère Austral  
Europäische Organisation für astronomische Forschung in der südlichen Hemisphäre

OBSERVING PROGRAMMES OFFICE • Karl-Schwarzschild-Straße 2 • D-85748 Garching bei München • e-mail: opo@eso.org • Tel.: +49-89-32 00 64 73

APPLICATION FOR OBSERVING TIME

PERIOD: **90A**

Important Notice:

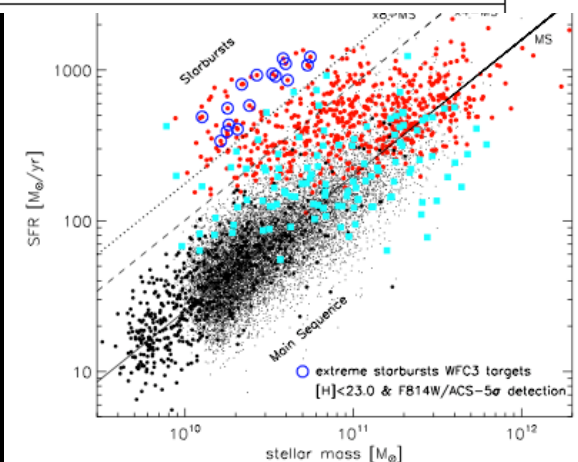
By submitting this proposal, the PI takes full responsibility for the content of the proposal, in particular with regard to the names of CoIs and the agreement to act according to the ESO policy and regulations, should observing time be granted

1. Title

Xshooter spectroscopy of Herschel extreme-starburst galaxies at  $z \approx 2$

Category: **A-1**

P.I. M. Carollo



Follow-up campaign of extreme  
off-sequence Herschel sources at  $z=2$  (4)

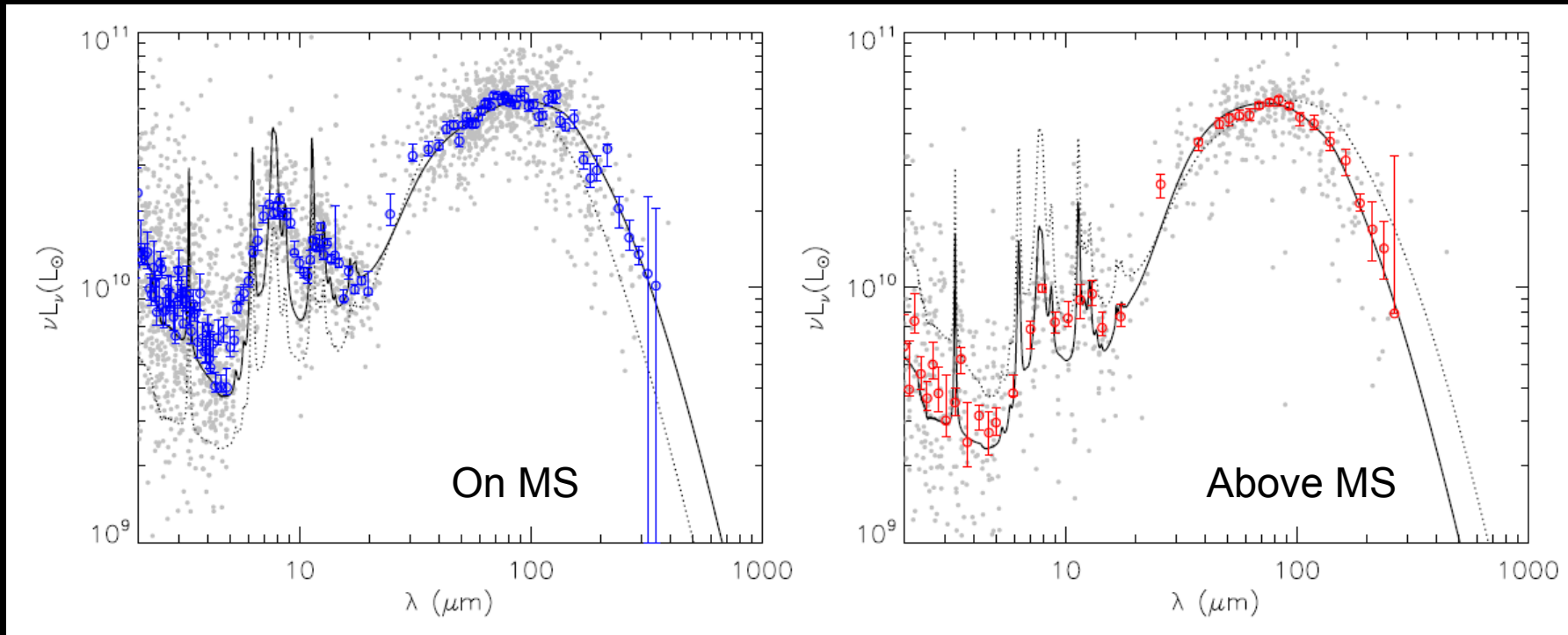
Upcoming:

TNG/NICS spectroscopy (+ G. Cresci)

ALMA

ESO/SINFONI dynamics

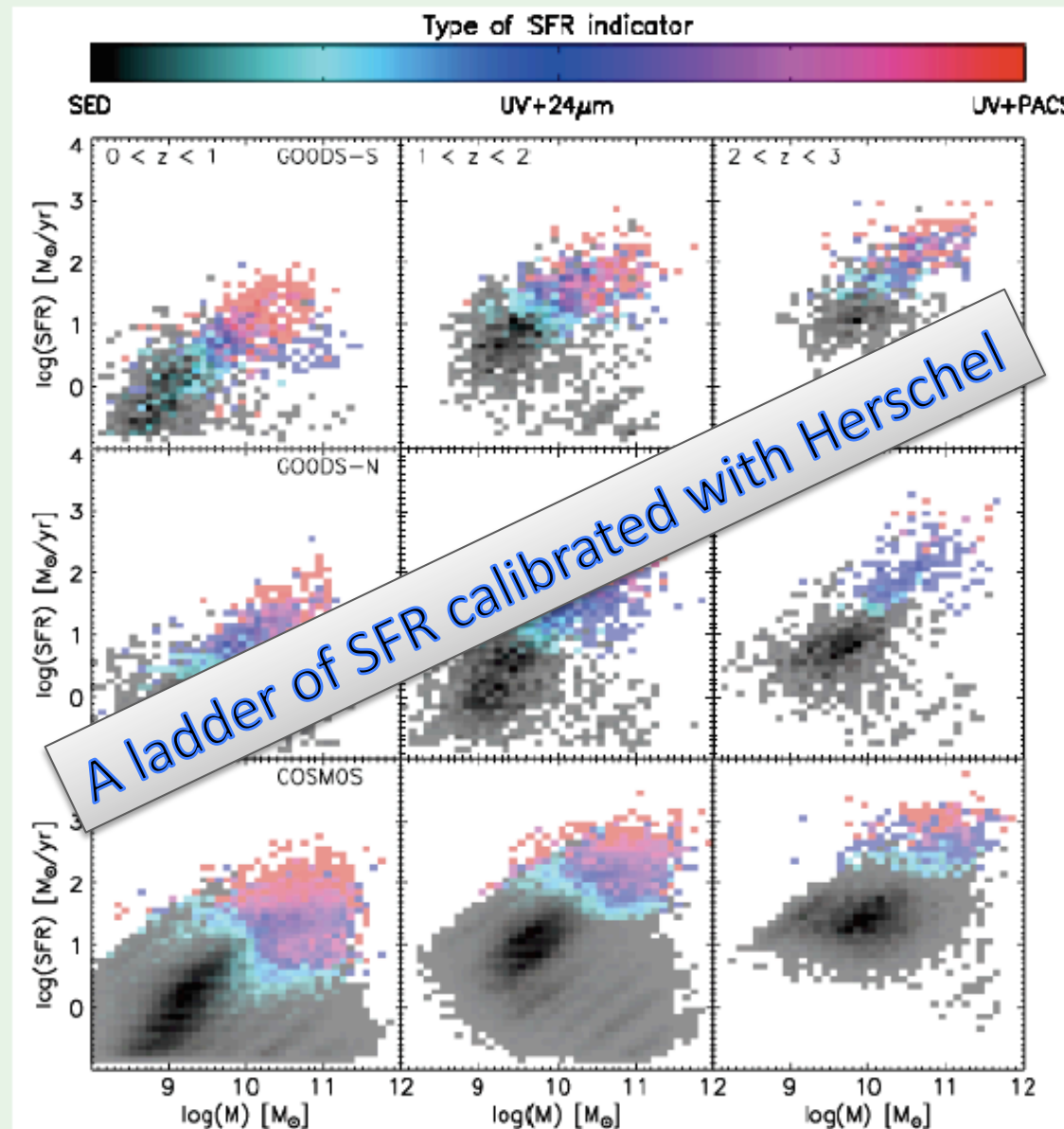
# Average SEDs for high-z galaxies on and above MS



High PAH/FIR, cold FIR

Low PAH/FIR, warm FIR

# Probing the Main Sequence



Wuyts et al. (2011a)

# SF mode along the MS (data)

- SDSS DR7, GALEX DR5

SFRs & Masses from MPA-JHU  
sizes & Sersic indices from NYVAGC

- COSMOS

HST/ACS I<sub>814</sub>, Herschel/PACS 100, 160 $\mu$ m, Spitzer/MIPS 24 $\mu$ m

- UDS

WFC3 H<sub>160</sub>, Spitzer/MIPS 24 $\mu$ m

- GOODS-N

HST/ACS z<sub>850</sub>, Herschel/PACS 100, 160 $\mu$ m, Spitzer/MIPS 24 $\mu$ m

- GOODS-S

HST/ACS B<sub>435</sub>, V<sub>606</sub>, i<sub>775</sub>, z<sub>850</sub>, HST/WFC3 Y<sub>098</sub>, J<sub>125</sub>, H<sub>160</sub>, Herschel/PACS 70, 100, 160 $\mu$ m, Spitzer/MIPS 24 $\mu$ m

Photometric redshifts with EAZY (Brammer et al. 2008)

Stellar masses with FAST (Kriek et al. 2009)

SFRs from UV+PACS / UV+MIPS / SFR<sub>SED</sub> (Wuyts et al. 2011)

Structural parameters with GALFIT (Peng et al. 2010)

- 639.924 galaxies

@ z ~ 0.1

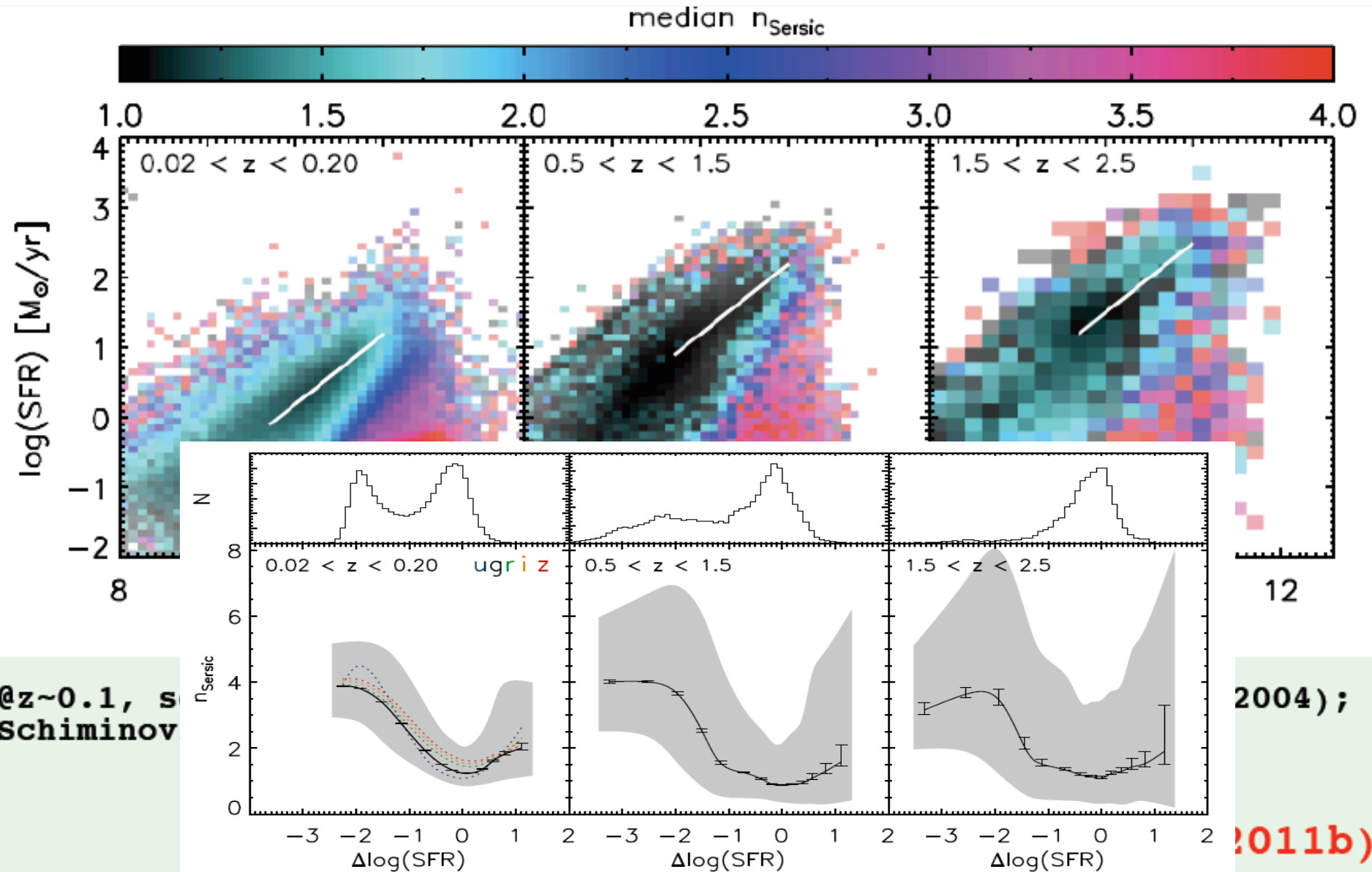
- 97.250 galaxies

@ z ~ 1

- 24.456 galaxies

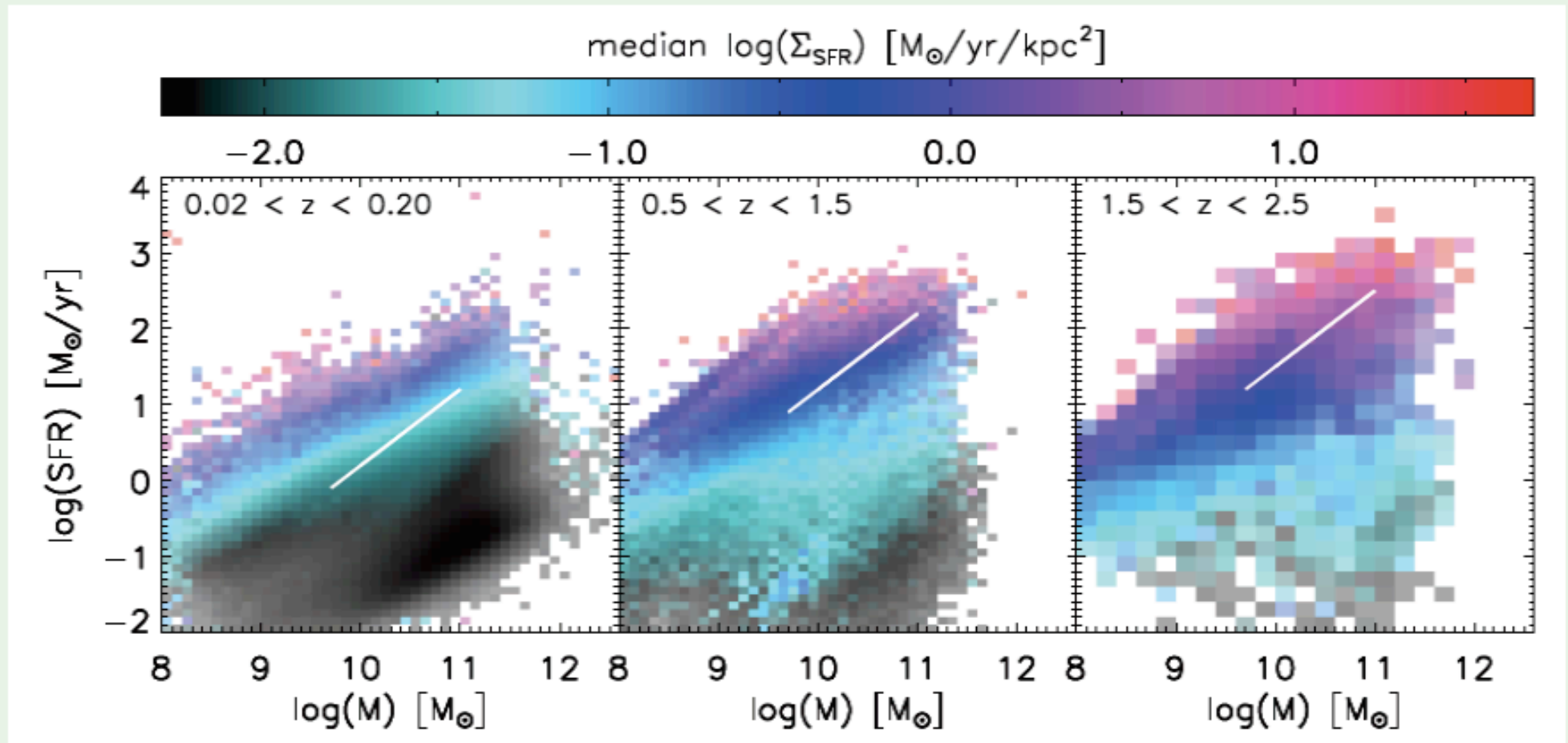
@ z ~ 2

# Morphologies on and off the main sequence





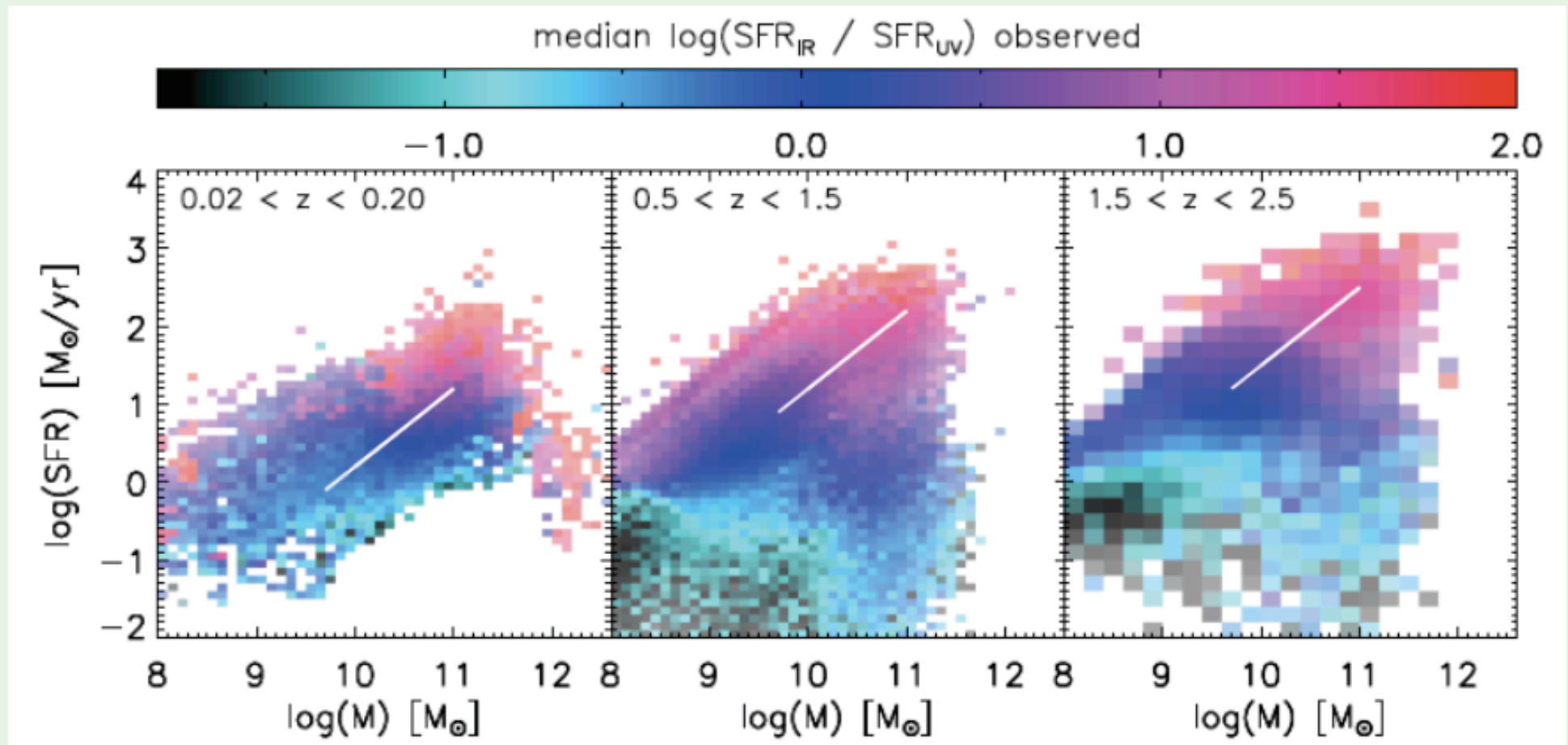
# SFR surface density



See also Schiminovich et al. (2007), Elbaz et al. (2011)

Wuyts et al. (2011b)

# SFR<sub>IR</sub> vs. SFR<sub>UV</sub>



See e.g. also Heckman et al. (1998), Reddy et al. (2010)

Wuyts et al. (2011b)

# Putting all tiles together

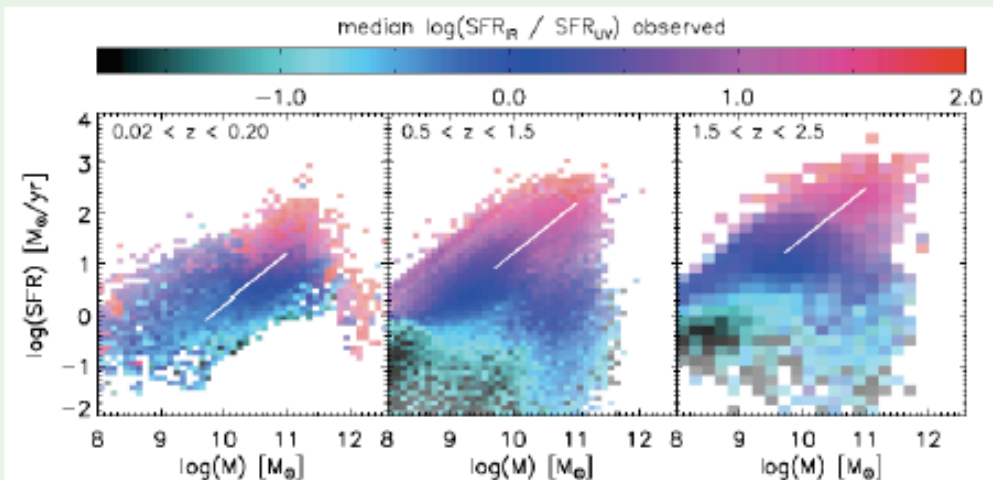
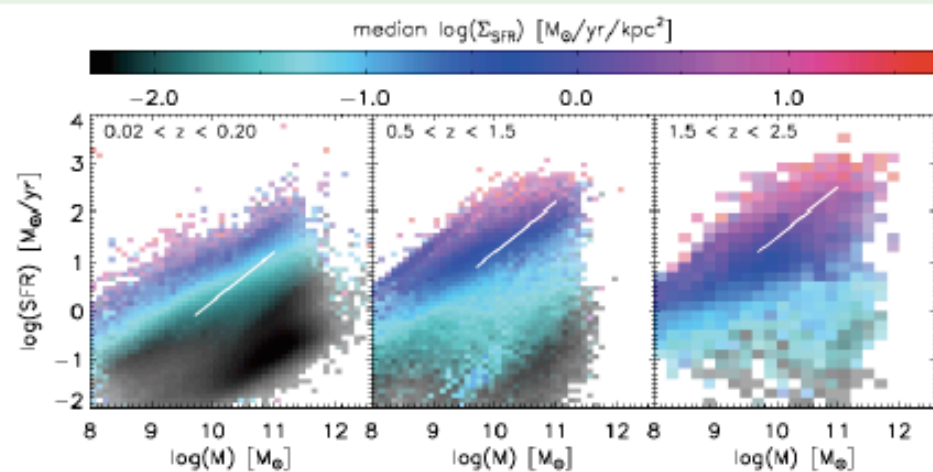
■  $\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} \Sigma_{\text{gas}} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} \Sigma_{\text{metal}} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} \tau \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}} \text{SFR}_{\text{IR}} / \text{SFR}_{\text{UV}}$

① Kennicutt-Schmidt relation (Kennicutt 1998; Genzel et al. 2010)

② Mass-SFR-Metallicity relation  $Z(M, \text{SFR})$  (Mannucci et al. 2010)

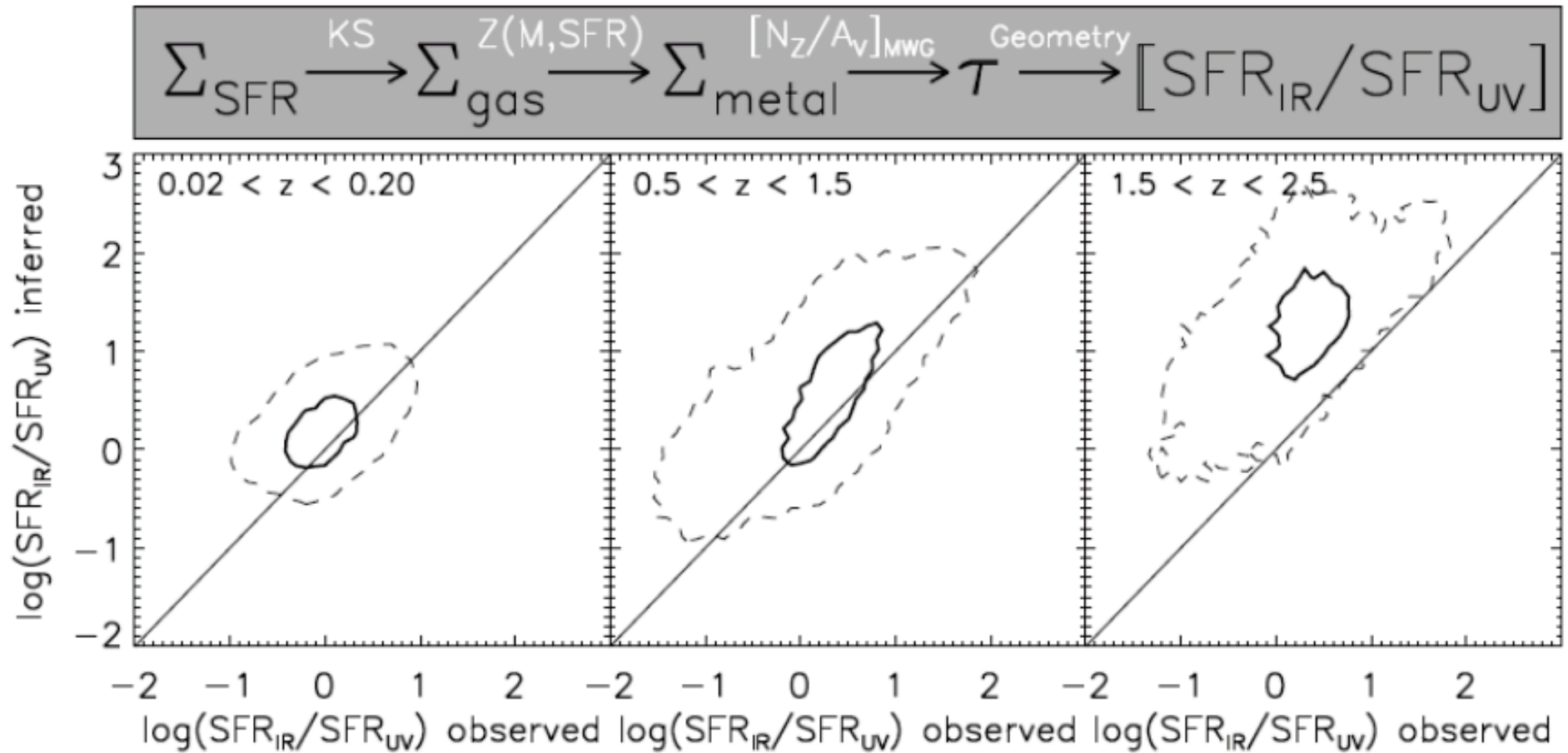
③  $(Z / Z_{\text{sun}}) * [\text{N}_{\text{H}} / A_{\text{V}}]_{\text{Milky Way}}$  (Bohlin et al. 1978)

④ Mixed geometry  $L_{\text{att}} = L_{\text{int}} (1 - e^{-\tau}) / \tau$  (Forster Schreiber et al. 2001)



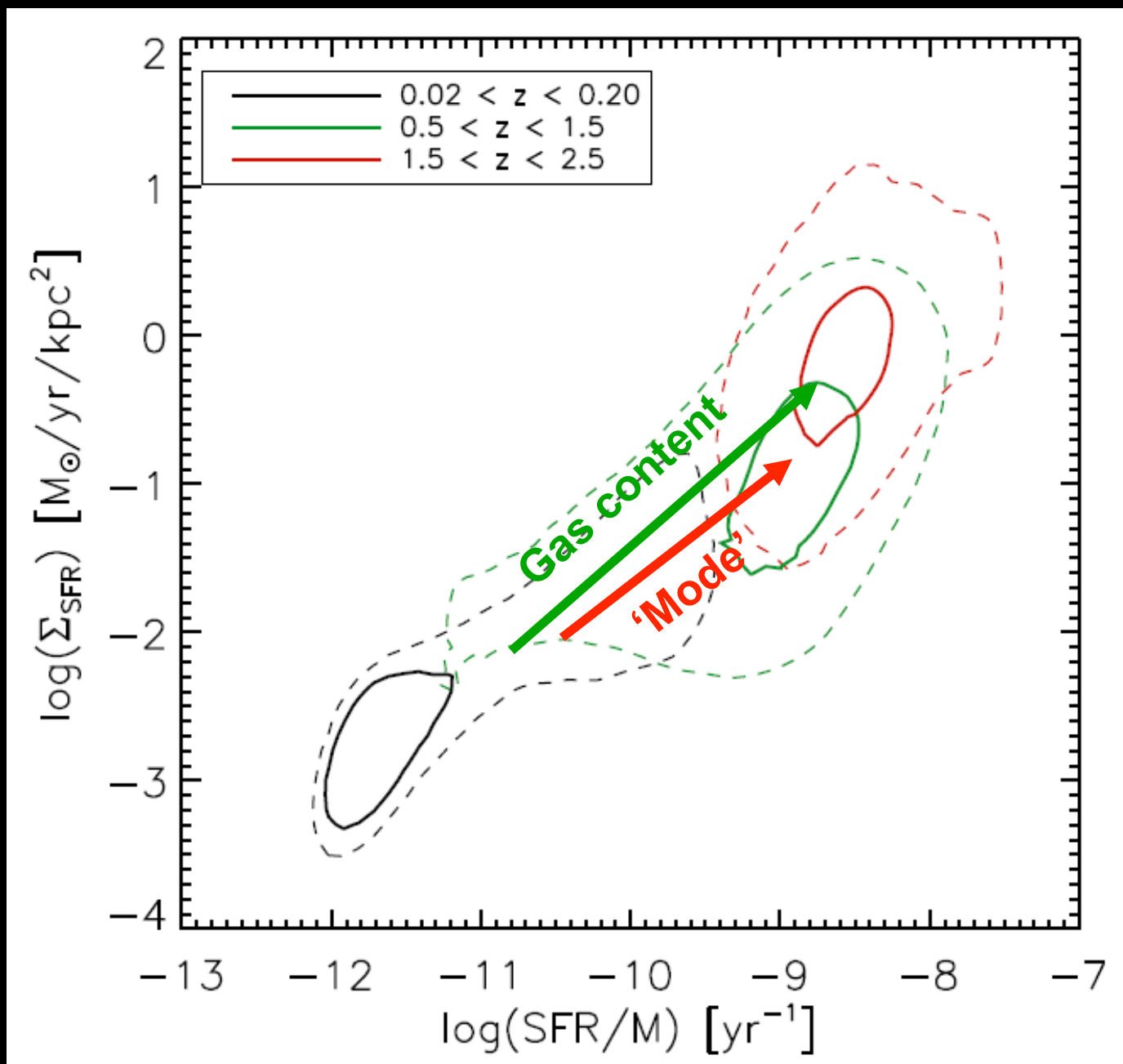
Wuyts et al. (2011b)

# Putting all tiles together



Wuyts et al. (2011b)

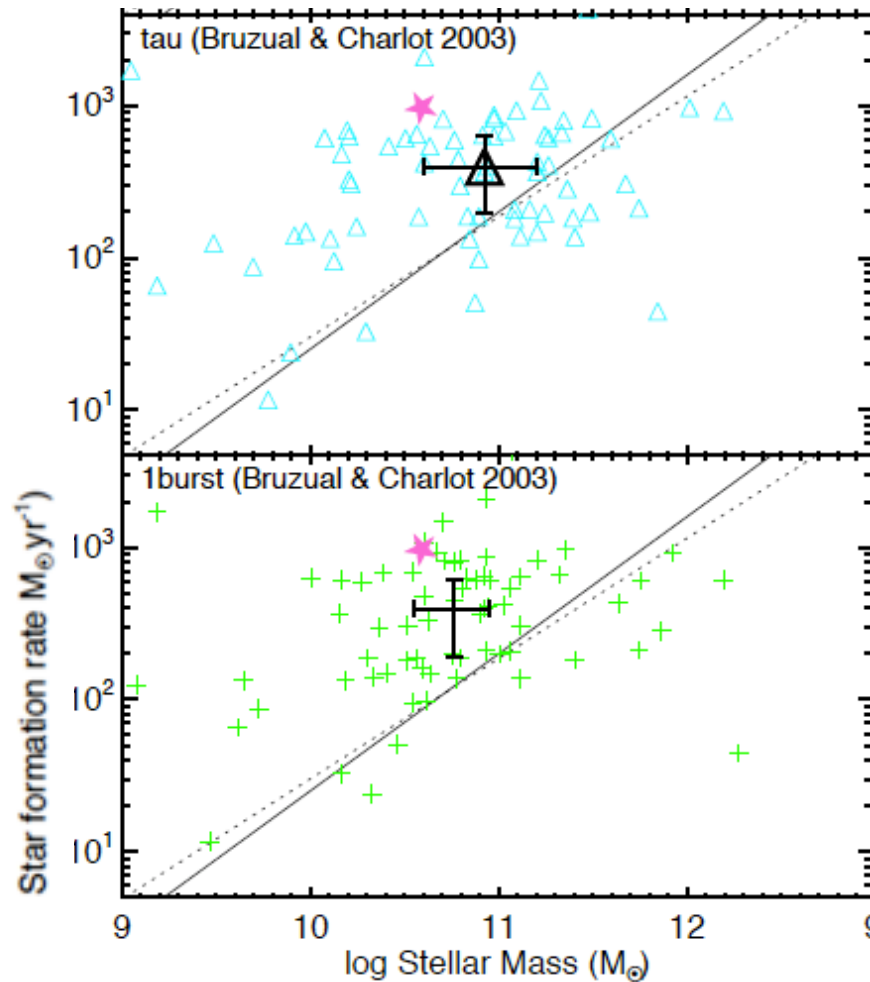
# Sizes and star formation densities



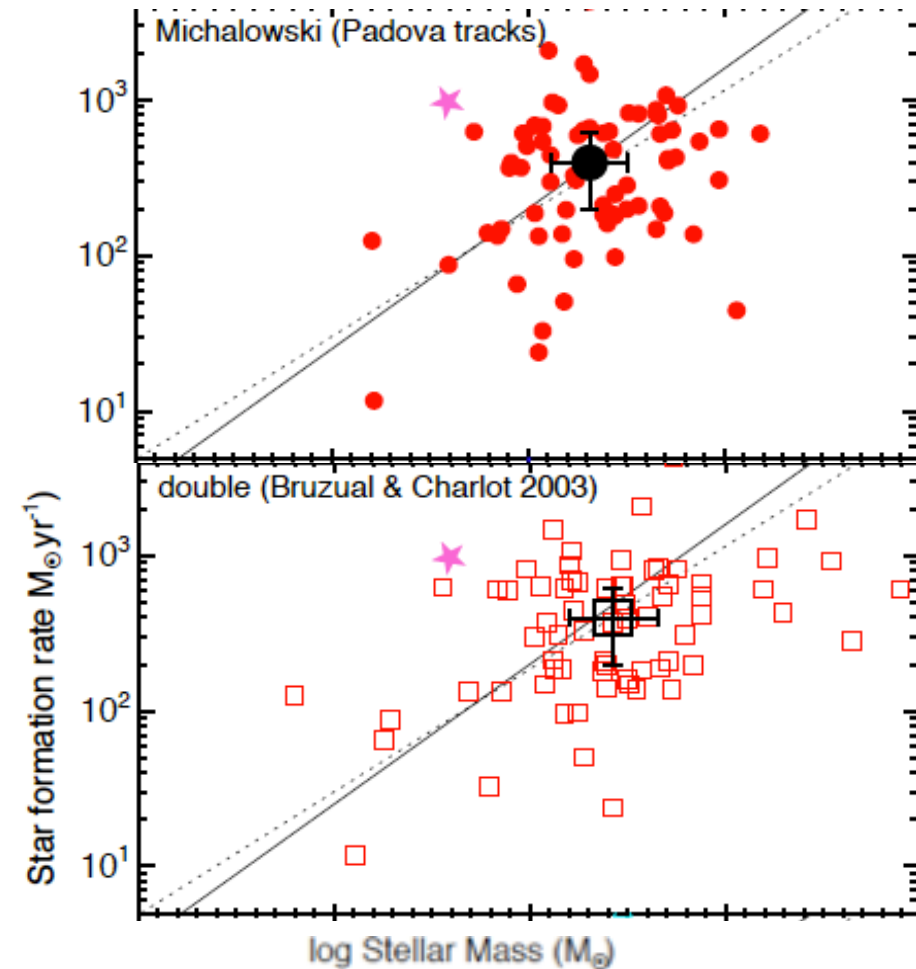
# SMG stellar masses: open debate underestimated by a factor up to 3?

Michalowski et al. (2011)  
Cirasuolo et al. (2010)

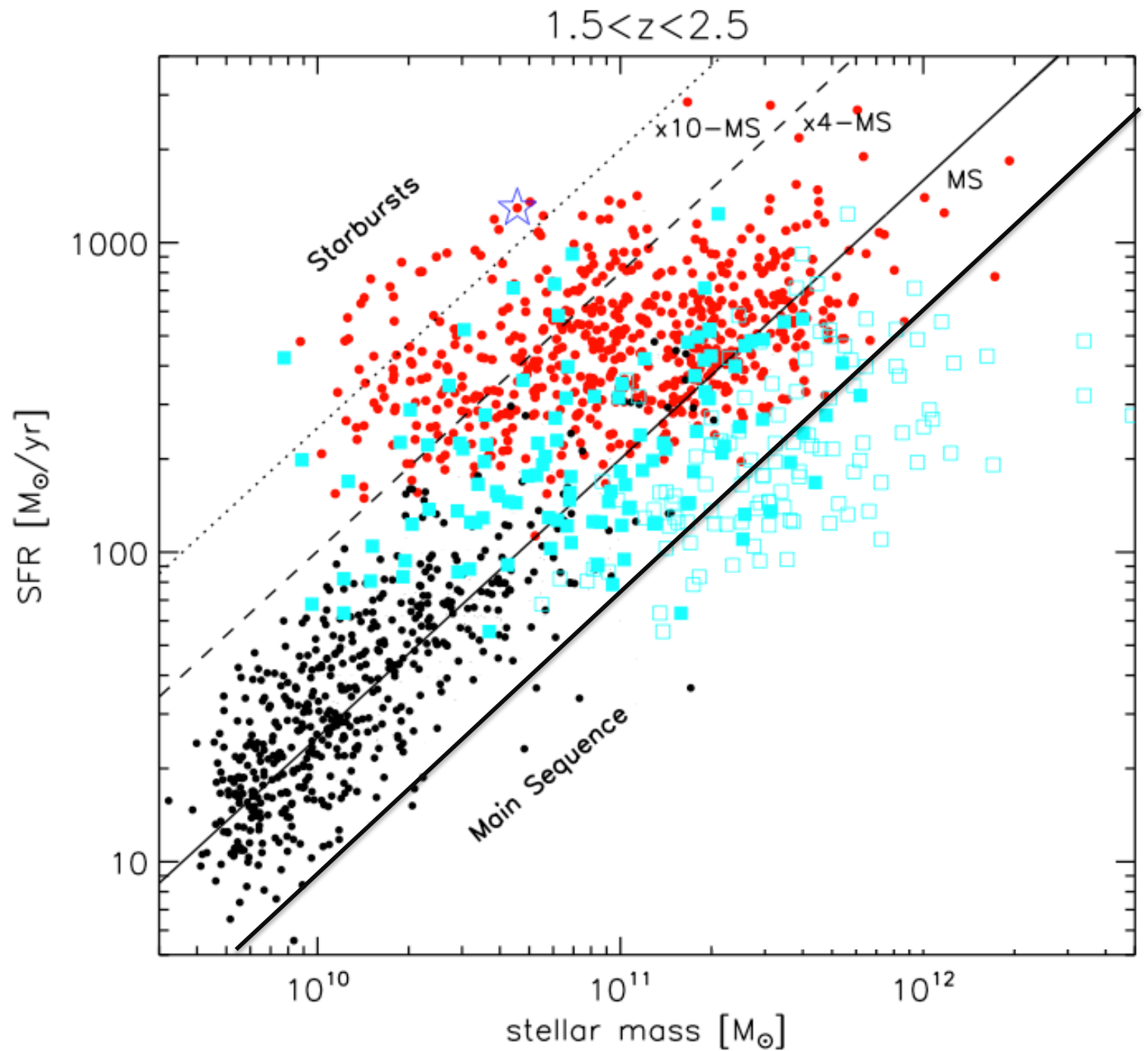
“Standard” - SED fitting SFH



“SMGs” - SFH

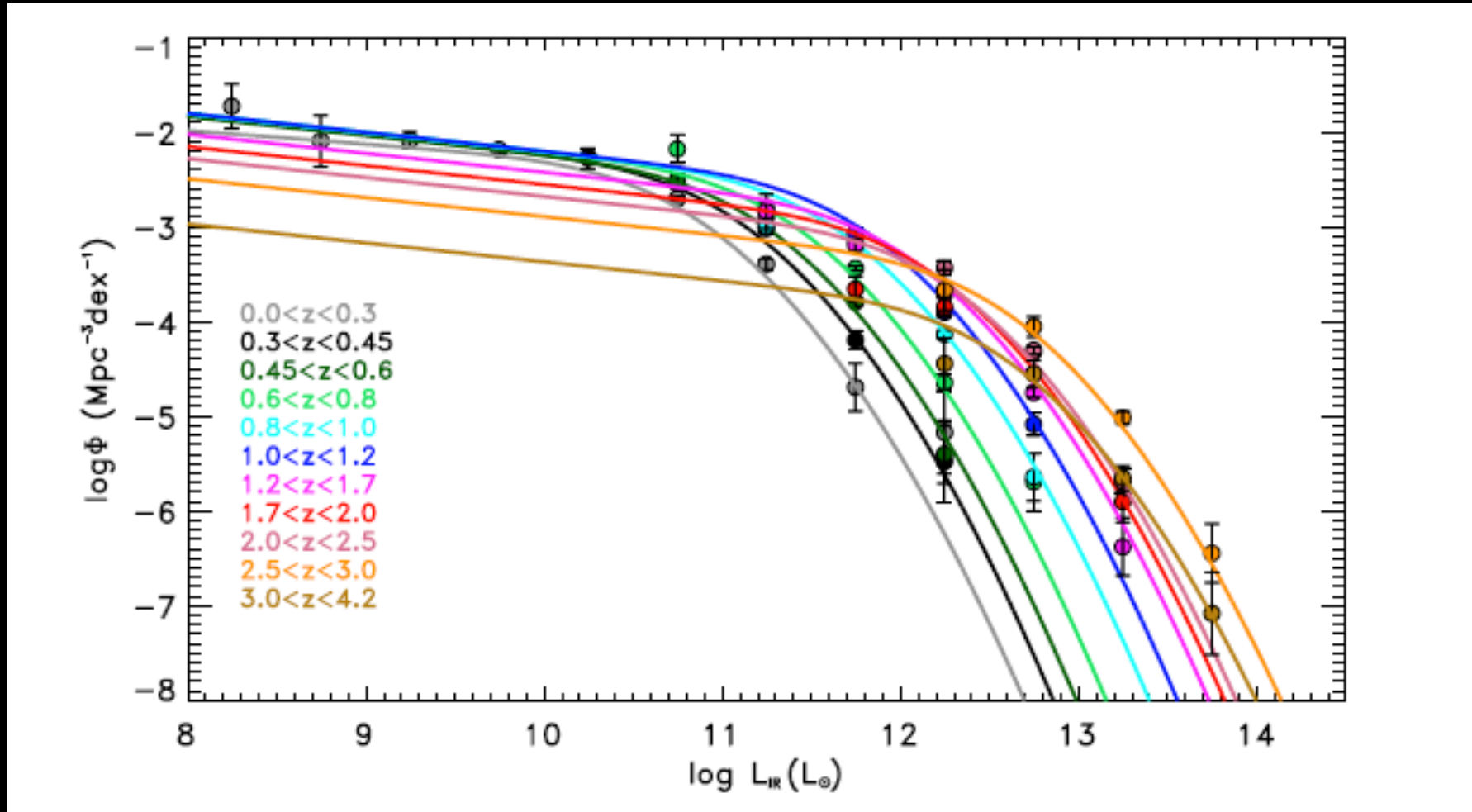


A double  
component  
SFH shifts all  
the MS at  
higher  
masses  
( $\sim x3$ )!!



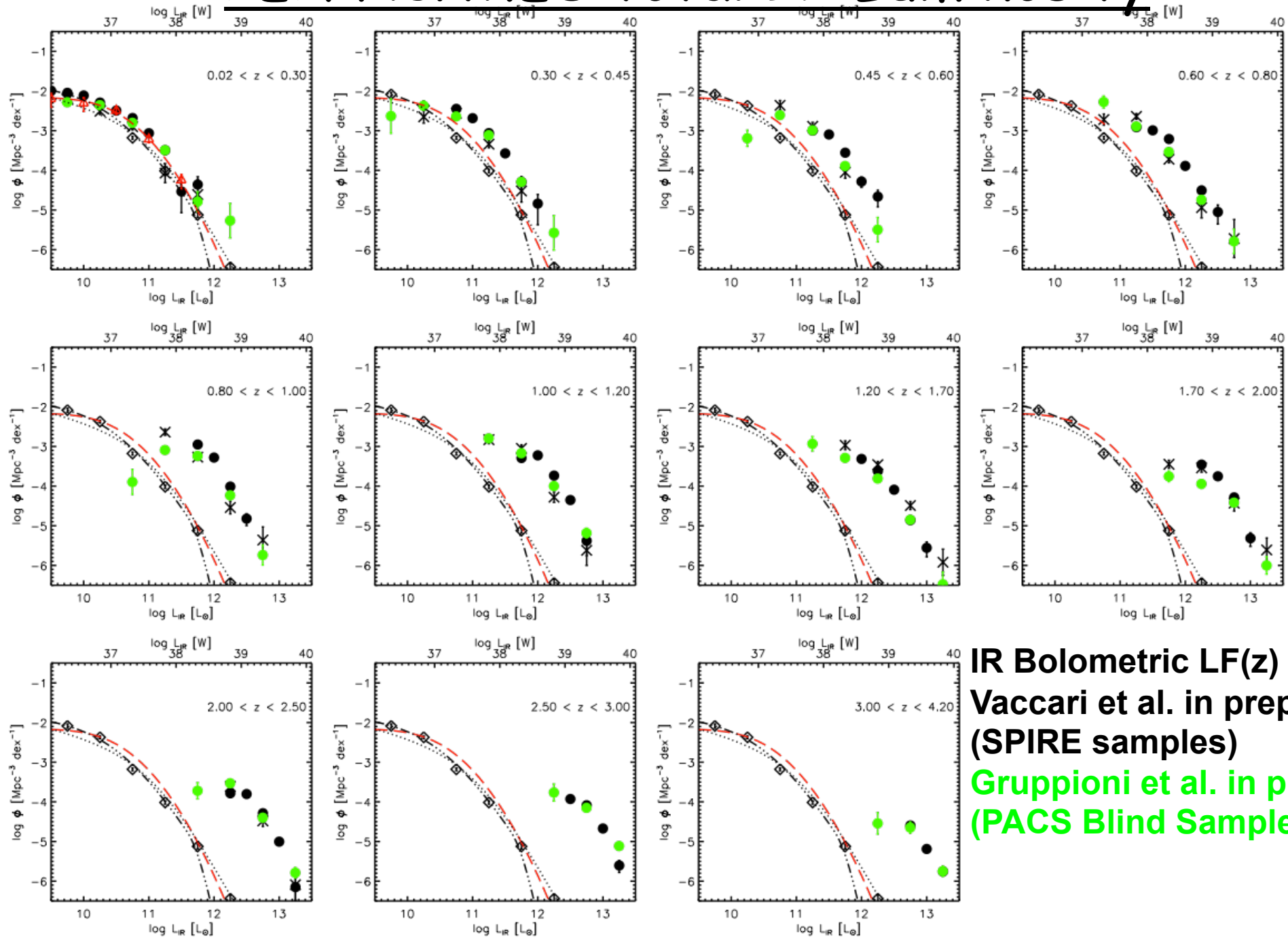
Double  
component  
masses by  
M. Cirasuolo

# The Herschel PEP/HerMES LF up to $z \sim 4$





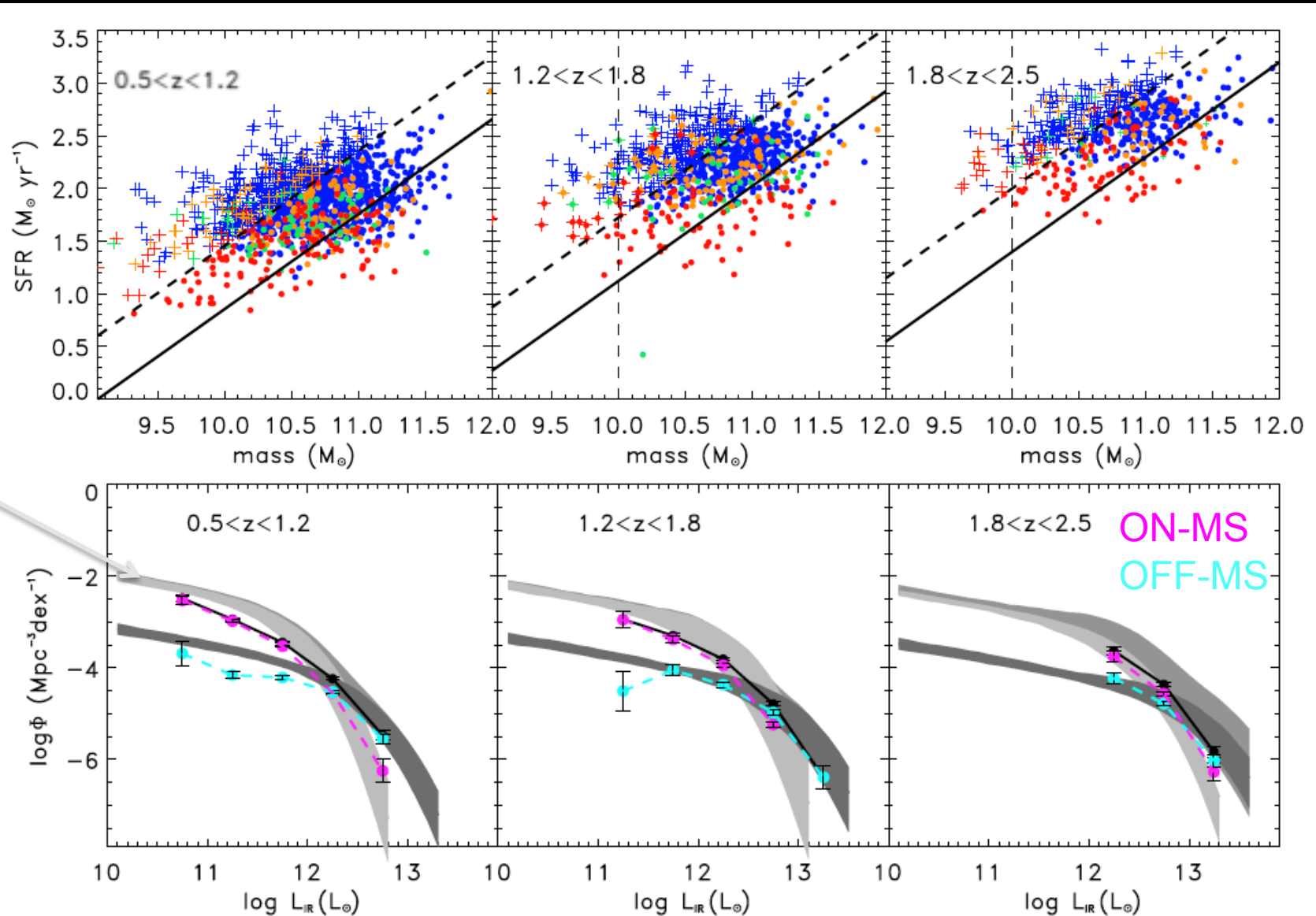
# PEP/HerMES total IR Luminosity



**IR Bolometric LF(z)**  
**Vaccari et al. in prep**  
**(SPIRE samples)**  
**Gruppioni et al. in prep**  
**(PACS Blind Samples)**

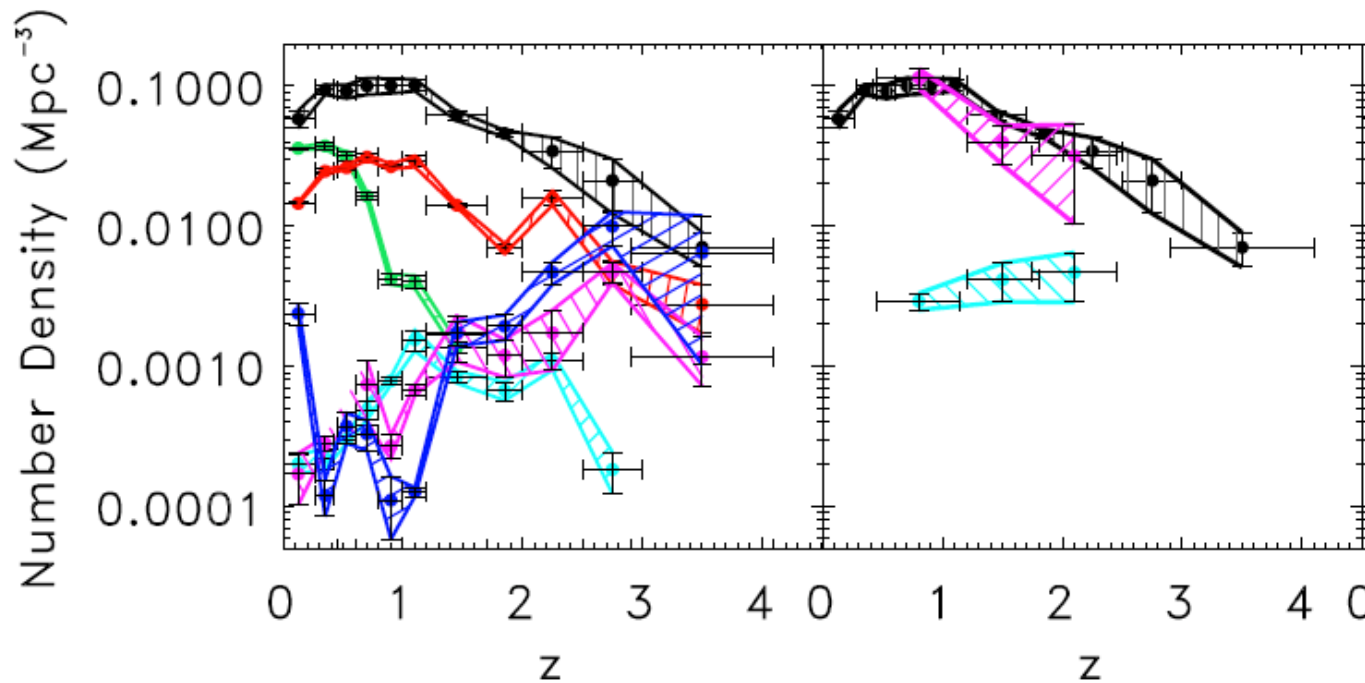
# ON- and OFF-main sequence Luminosity functions

Computation of stellar masses and SFR with MAGPHYS (energy-balance, Da Cunha et al. 2008) of PACS/COSMOS-GOODS-ECDFS sources

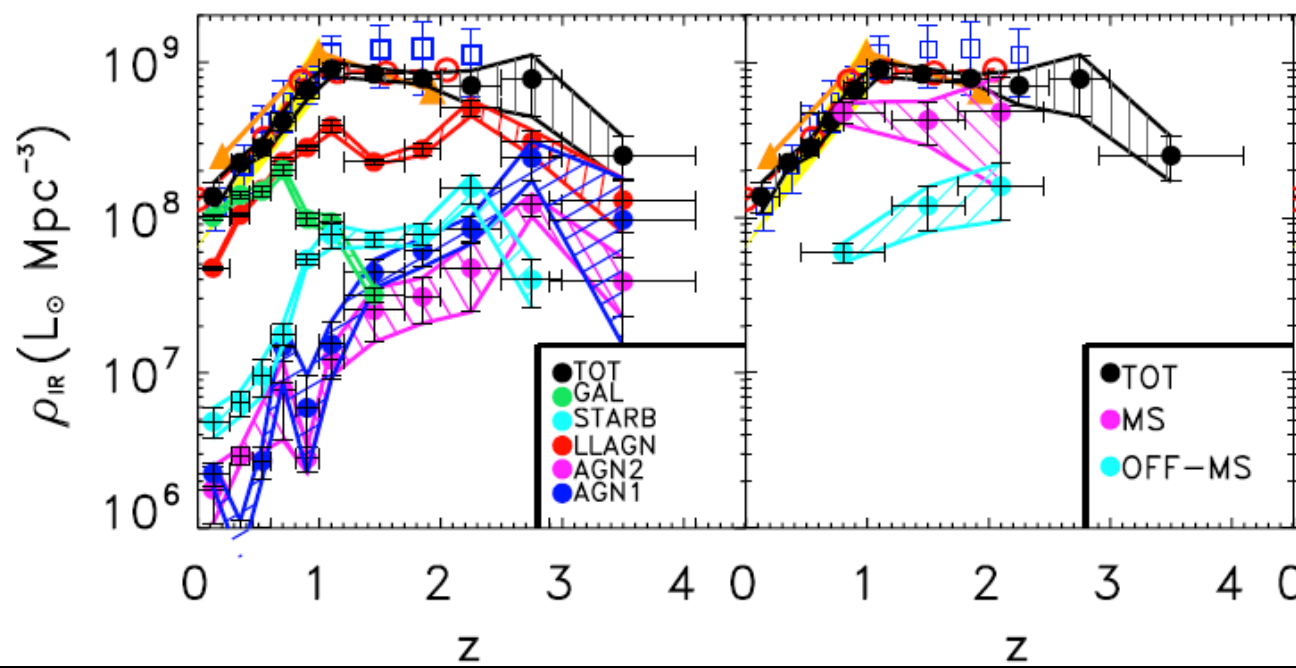


Predictions  
from  
Sargent et al.  
2012

Gruppioni  
et al. (in  
prep.)



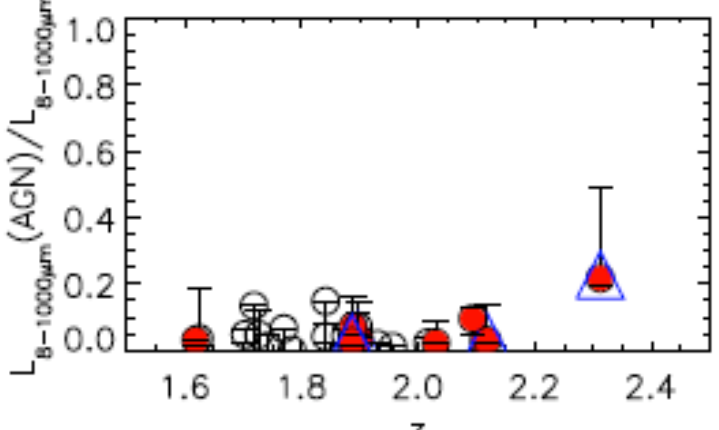
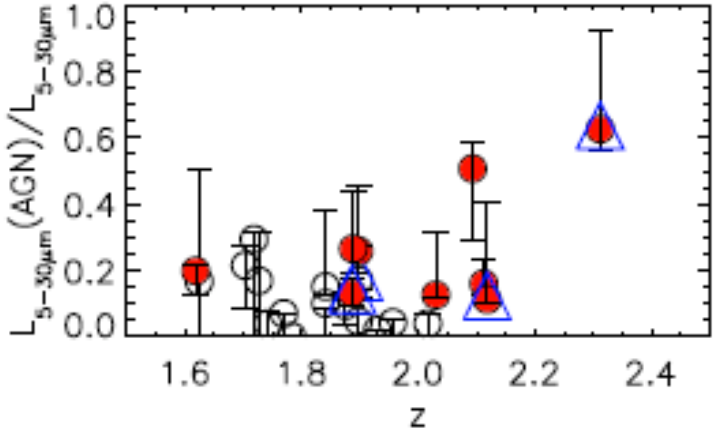
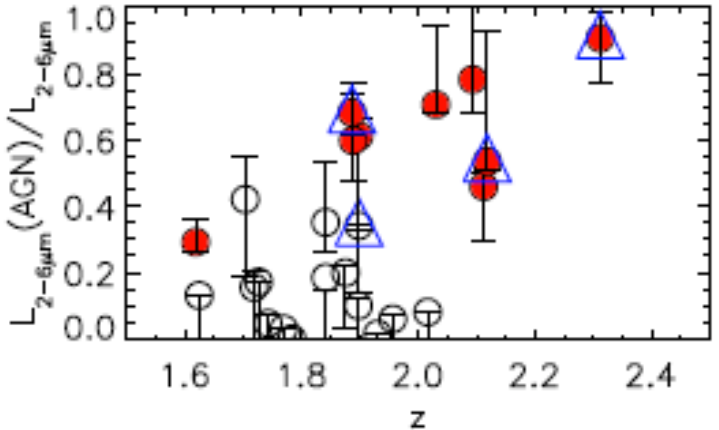
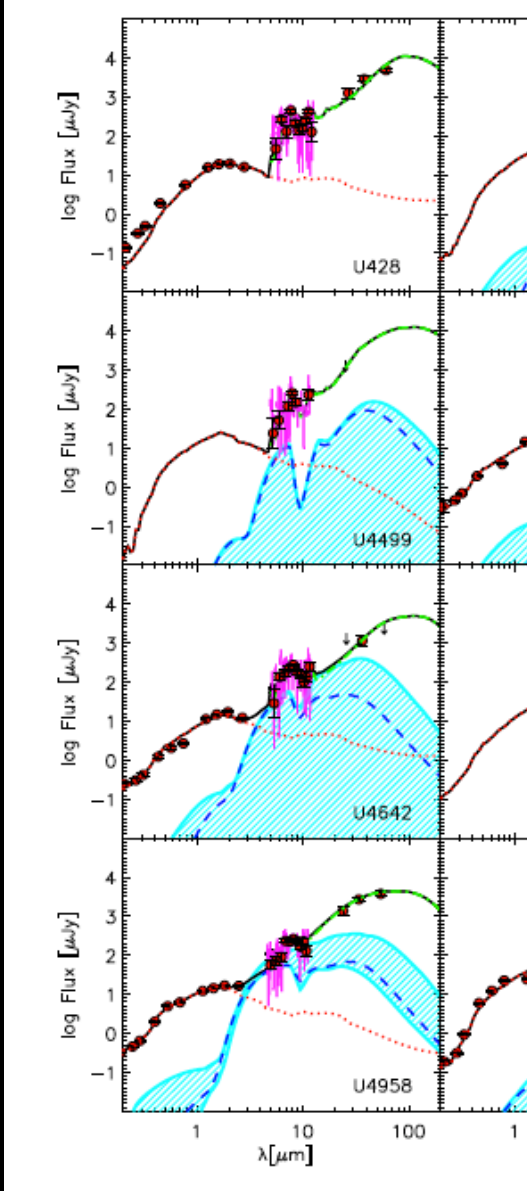
Number density



SFR density

Gruppioni et al. (in prep.)

# The AGN component

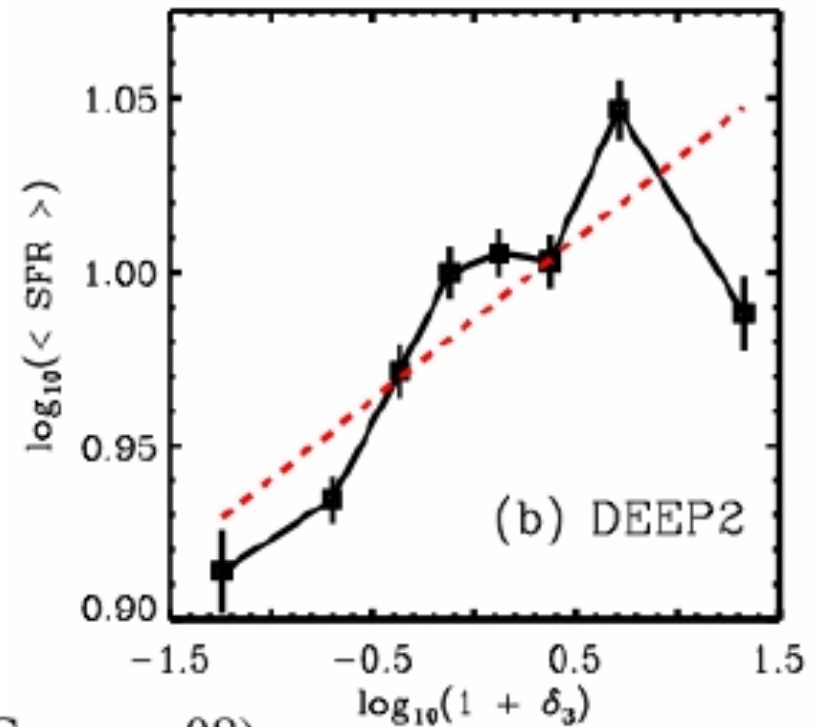
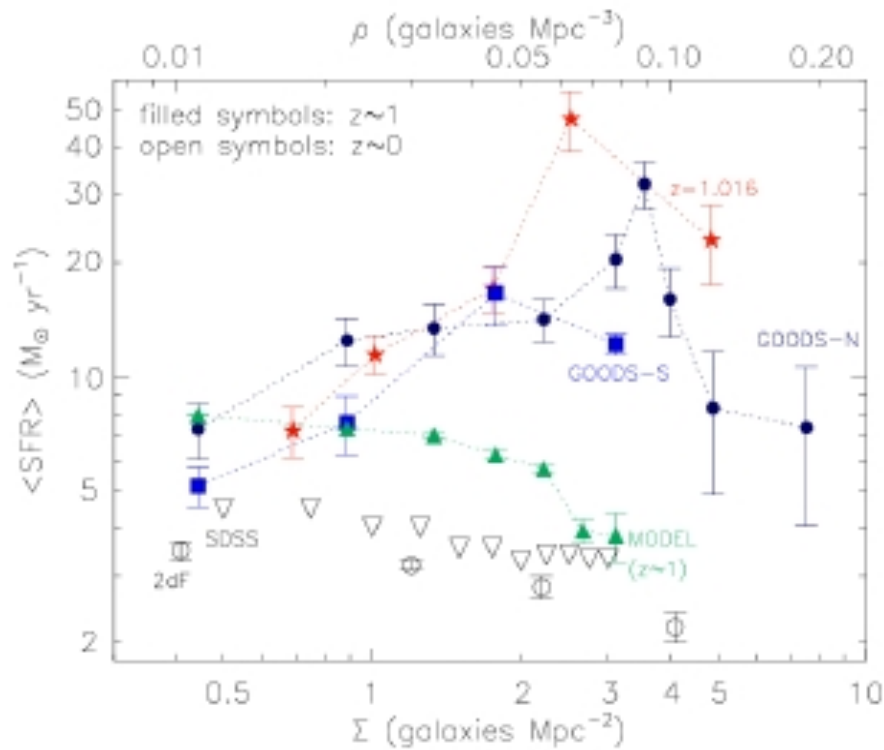


# galaxies at $z \sim 2$ in

AGN component is present in 35% of the sample but its contribution to the 8-1000 $\mu\text{m}$  emission accounts for only  $\sim 5\%$  of the total IR energy budget

Pozzi et al. (2012)

# The SFR-density relation at @ redshift $\sim 1$



(Elbaz+07, Cooper+08)

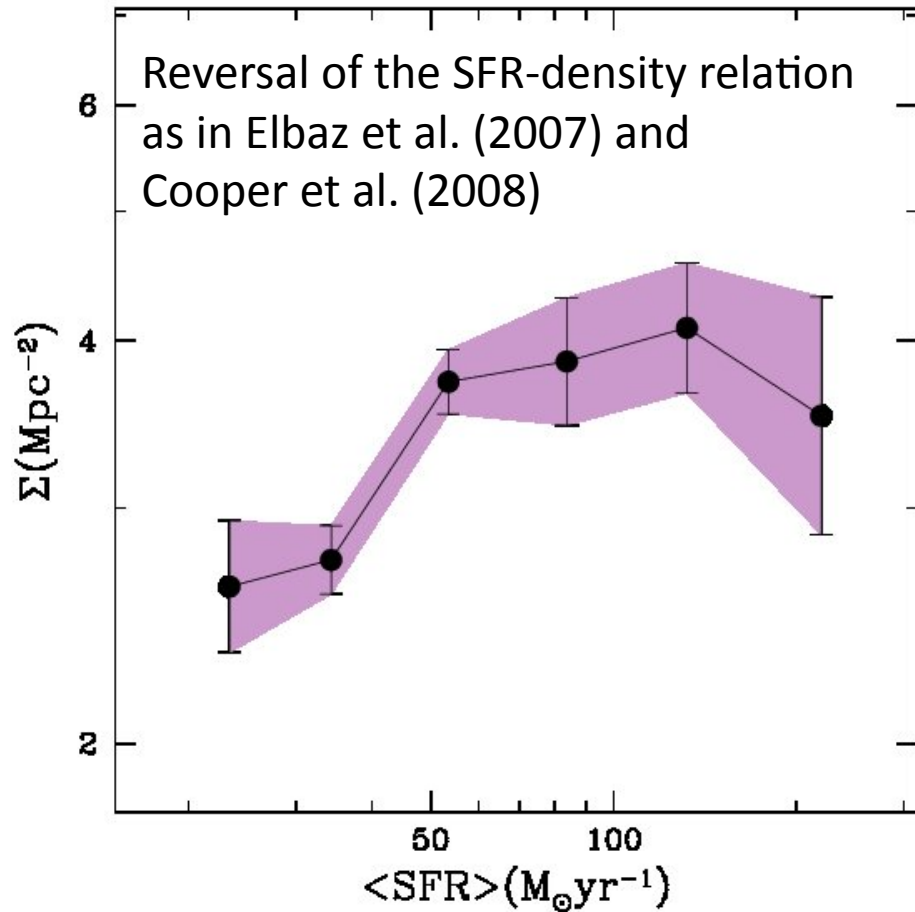
SFR based on MIPS 24  $\mu\text{m}$

SFR based on [OII] emission

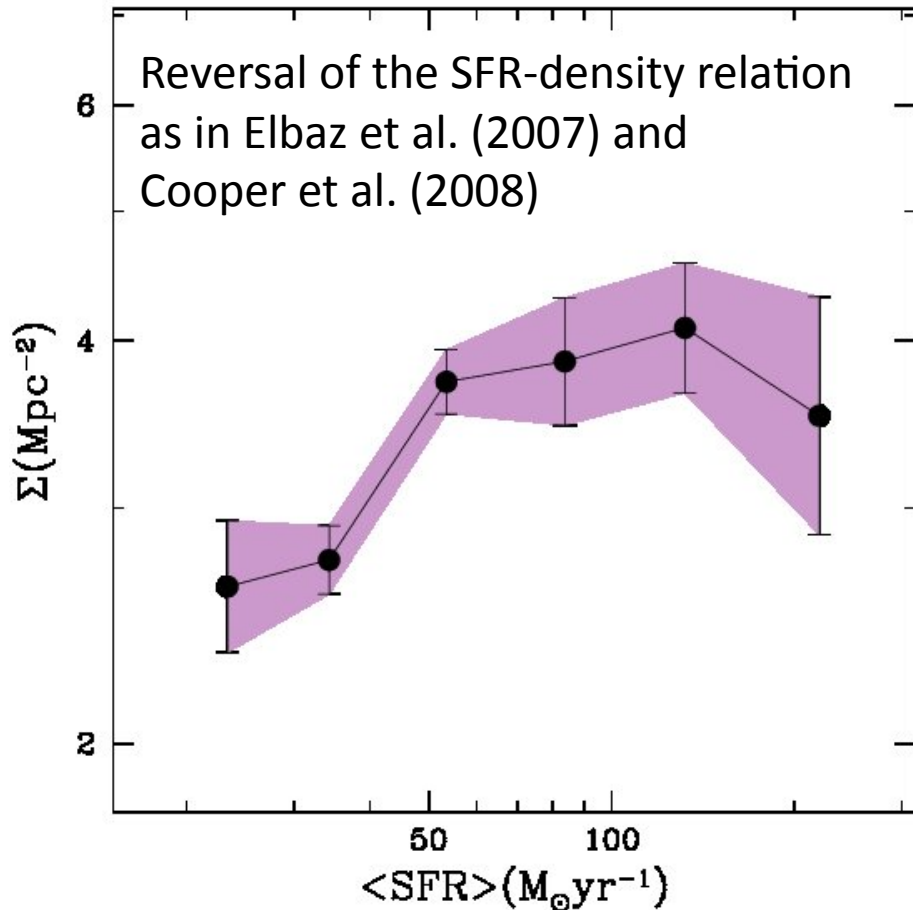
# The SFR-density relation at $z \sim 1$

(Popesso et al. 2010)

...when the galaxy formation process is still going on



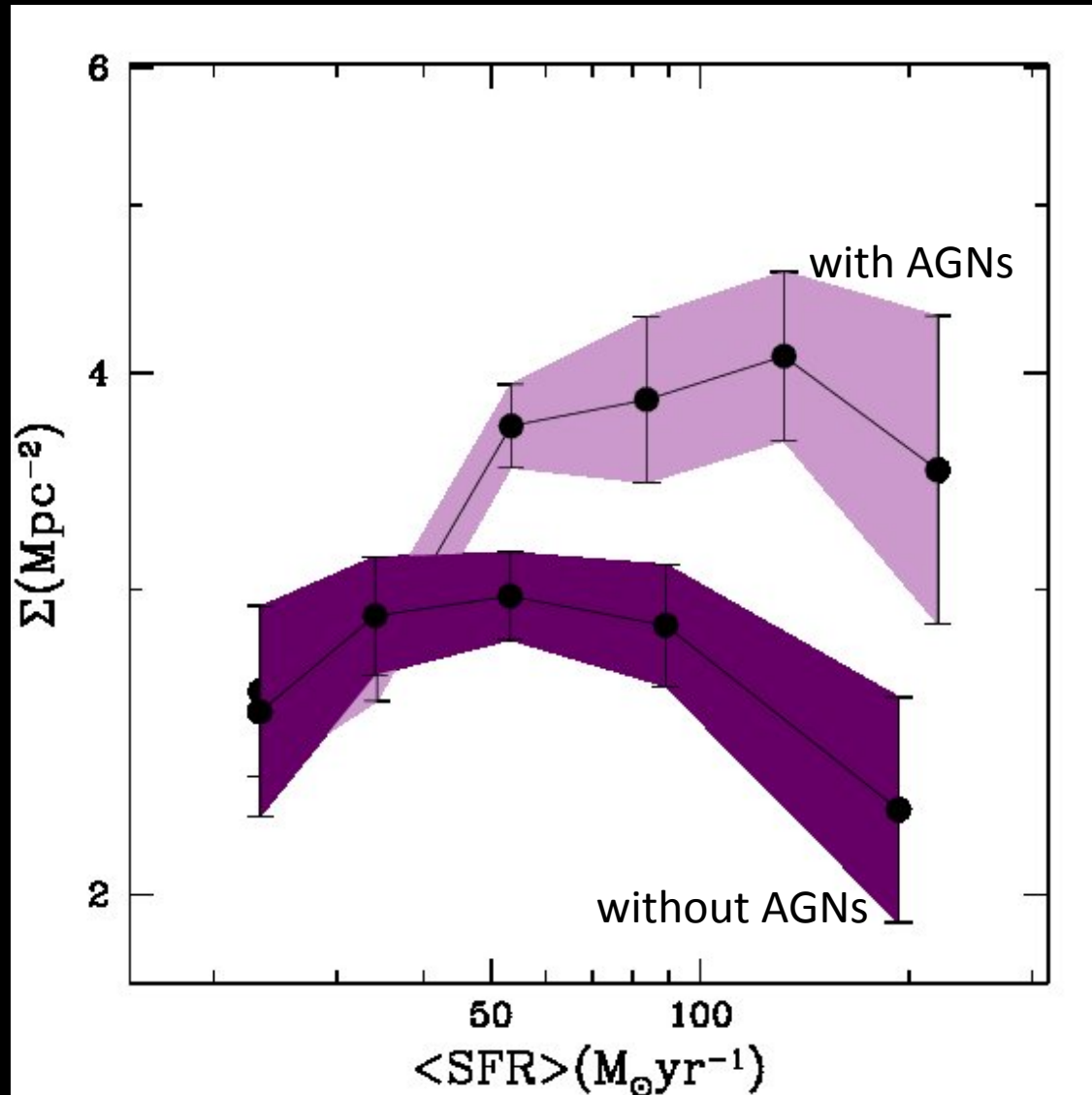
# The SFR-density relation at $z \sim 1$



What is the reversal due to?

- mass segregation?
- morphology segregation?
- AGN?

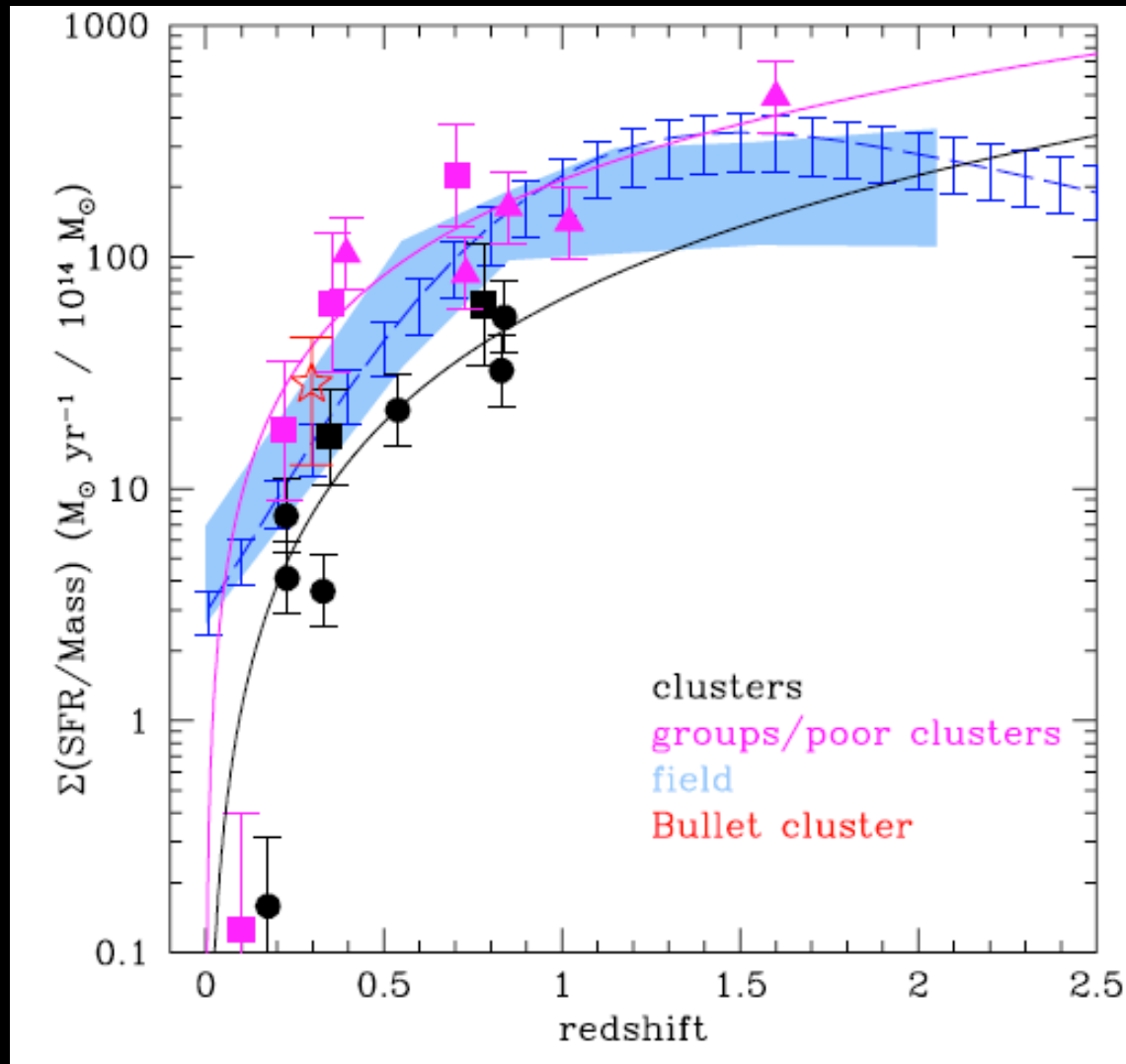
# The AGN root?



• Reversal of the SFR-density relation @  $z \sim 1$  due to AGN contribution

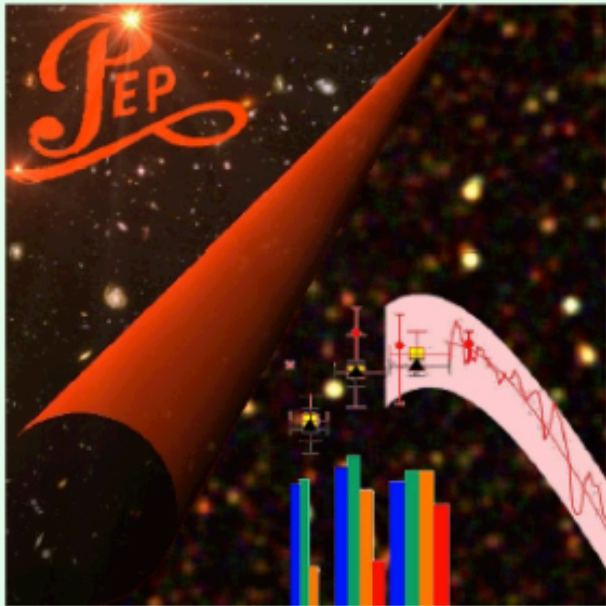


# The evolution of the SF activity per halo mass with redshift



Popesso et al. (2011)

# Summary



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David Elbaz  
Emeric Le Floch  
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Reinhard Genzel  
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Andrea Grazian  
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Ivan Valtchanov  
Michael Wetzstein  
Eckhard Wieprecht

- ✓ PEP resolves 55% (70%) of the CIB at 100 (160) micron.
- ✓ Herschel/PEP provides a new, continuous calibration of SFR tracers (SFR ladder).
- ✓ Hubble sequence in place since  $z \sim 2.5$ .
- ✓ Different structure and mode of SF in high-SFR tail.
- ✓ Compact quiescent galaxies descendants of high-SFR outliers?
- ✓ Majority of star formation at high- $z$  takes place on the MS.