

Kinematics and stellar populations of dwarf ellipticals in the Fornax cluster.

Jaco Mentz

Supervisor: Dr. S.I. Loubser

Co-supervisor : Prof R. Peletier

Center for Space Research, North-West University

November 11, 2013

Project Outline

Aim

To do a detailed study of the population of dEs in the Fornax cluster with special emphasis on the kinematics and stellar populations. This aim is achieved through the following:

- Long-slit spectral analysis on dEs > compared with MAGPOP and SMAKCED on dwarf galaxies in the Virgo cluster and the Field (Toloba et al. 2009,2011)
- Line-of-sight velocities and velocity dispersions as function of radius > the amount of rotational support as a function of radius inside the galaxy.
- Kinematics modeled with anisotropic Jeans models (Cappellari 2008) > measure dynamical masses > results will be compared with morphological and structural properties (nucleation, diskiness/boxiness, ellipticity)
- Stellar populations characterised as a function of radius within each galaxy using spectral fitting code ULYSS > star formation history and rotating + non-rotating dEs formation histories.
- Results of the kinematic and stellar population analysis will be compared with simulations of harassment and tidal stirring and will thus provide insight in the origin of dEs

Project Outline

Aim

To do a detailed study of the population of dEs in the Fornax cluster with special emphasis on the kinematics and stellar populations. This aim is achieved through the following:

- Long-slit spectral analysis on dEs > compared with MAGPOP and SMAKCED on dwarf galaxies in the Virgo cluster and the Field (Toloba et al. 2009,2011)
- Line-of-sight velocities and velocity dispersions as function of radius > the amount of rotational support as a function of radius inside the galaxy.
- Kinematics modeled with anisotropic Jeans models (Cappellari 2008) > measure dynamical masses > results will be compared with morphological and structural properties (nucleation, diskiness/boxiness, ellipticity)
- Stellar populations characterised as a function of radius within each galaxy using spectral fitting code ULYSS > star formation history and rotating + non-rotating dEs formation histories.
- Results of the kinematic and stellar population analysis will be compared with simulations of harassment and tidal stirring and will thus provide insight in the origin of dEs

Project Outline

Aim

To do a detailed study of the population of dEs in the Fornax cluster with special emphasis on the kinematics and stellar populations. This aim is achieved through the following:

- Long-slit spectral analysis on dEs > compared with MAGPOP and SMAKCED on dwarf galaxies in the Virgo cluster and the Field (Toloba et al. 2009,2011)
- Line-of-sight velocities and velocity dispersions as function of radius > the amount of rotational support as a function of radius inside the galaxy.
- Kinematics modeled with anisotropic Jeans models (Cappellari 2008) > measure dynamical masses > results will be compared with morphological and structural properties (nucleation, diskiness/boxiness, ellipticity)
- Stellar populations characterised as a function of radius within each galaxy using spectral fitting code ULYSS > star formation history and rotating + non-rotating dEs formation histories.
- Results of the kinematic and stellar population analysis will be compared with simulations of harassment and tidal stirring and will thus provide insight in the origin of dEs

Project Outline

Aim

To do a detailed study of the population of dEs in the Fornax cluster with special emphasis on the kinematics and stellar populations. This aim is achieved through the following:

- Long-slit spectral analysis on dEs > compared with MAGPOP and SMAKCED on dwarf galaxies in the Virgo cluster and the Field (Toloba et al. 2009,2011)
- Line-of-sight velocities and velocity dispersions as function of radius > the amount of rotational support as a function of radius inside the galaxy.
- Kinematics modeled with anisotropic Jeans models (Cappellari 2008) > measure dynamical masses > results will be compared with morphological and structural properties (nucleation, diskiness/boxiness, ellipticity)
- Stellar populations characterised as a function of radius within each galaxy using spectral fitting code ULYSS > star formation history and rotating + non-rotating dEs formation histories.
- Results of the kinematic and stellar population analysis will be compared with simulations of harassment and tidal stirring and will thus provide insight in the origin of dEs

Project Outline

Aim

To do a detailed study of the population of dEs in the Fornax cluster with special emphasis on the kinematics and stellar populations. This aim is achieved through the following:

- Long-slit spectral analysis on dEs > compared with MAGPOP and SMAKCED on dwarf galaxies in the Virgo cluster and the Field (Toloba et al. 2009,2011)
- Line-of-sight velocities and velocity dispersions as function of radius > the amount of rotational support as a function of radius inside the galaxy.
- Kinematics modeled with anisotropic Jeans models (Cappellari 2008) > measure dynamical masses > results will be compared with morphological and structural properties (nucleation, diskiness/boxiness, ellipticity)
- Stellar populations characterised as a function of radius within each galaxy using spectral fitting code ULYSS > star formation history and rotating + non-rotating dEs formation histories.
- Results of the kinematic and stellar population analysis will be compared with simulations of harassment and tidal stirring and will thus provide insight in the origin of dEs

Project Outline

Aim

To do a detailed study of the population of dEs in the Fornax cluster with special emphasis on the kinematics and stellar populations. This aim is achieved through the following:

- Long-slit spectral analysis on dEs > compared with MAGPOP and SMAKCED on dwarf galaxies in the Virgo cluster and the Field (Toloba et al. 2009,2011)
- Line-of-sight velocities and velocity dispersions as function of radius > the amount of rotational support as a function of radius inside the galaxy.
- Kinematics modeled with anisotropic Jeans models (Cappellari 2008) > measure dynamical masses > results will be compared with morphological and structural properties (nucleation, diskiness/boxiness, ellipticity)
- Stellar populations characterised as a function of radius within each galaxy using spectral fitting code ULYSS > star formation history and rotating + non-rotating dEs formation histories.
- Results of the kinematic and stellar population analysis will be compared with simulations of harassment and tidal stirring and will thus provide insight in the origin of dEs

Dwarf elliptical galaxies

Properties of dEs

- dEs > small, low luminosity galaxies > $M_B \geq -18$ mag.
- Most numerous galaxy > found in groups and clusters of galaxies
- Low surface brightness > time consuming spectroscopy + small data sets
- Structurally very different form luminous ellipticals > different formation histories
- Low metallicities compared to solar metallicity

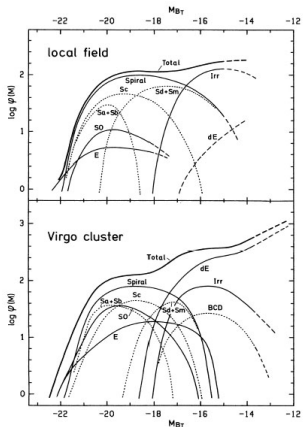


Figure : LF from Binggeli 1988

Dwarf elliptical galaxies

Properties of dEs

- dEs > small, low luminosity galaxies > $M_B \geq -18$ mag.
- Most numerous galaxy > found in groups and clusters of galaxies
- Low surface brightness > time consuming spectroscopy + small data sets
- Structurally very different form luminous ellipticals > different formation histories
- Low metallicities compared to solar metallicity

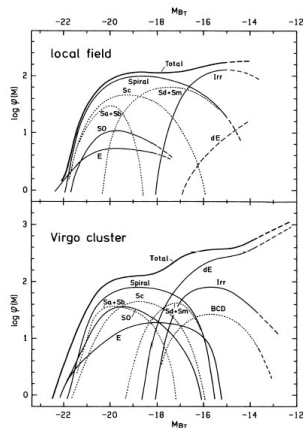


Figure : LF from Binggeli 1988

Dwarf elliptical galaxies

Properties of dEs

- dEs > small, low luminosity galaxies > $M_B \geq -18$ mag.
- Most numerous galaxy > found in groups and clusters of galaxies
- Low surface brightness > time consuming spectroscopy + small data sets
- Structurally very different from luminous ellipticals > different formation histories
- Low metallicities compared to solar metallicity

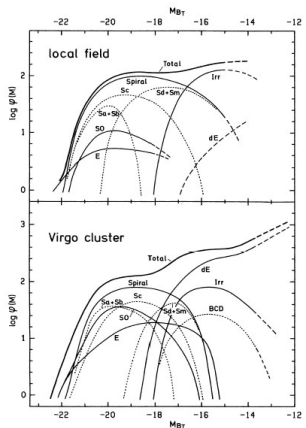


Figure : LF from Binggeli 1988

Dwarf elliptical galaxies

Properties of dEs

- dEs > small, low luminosity galaxies > $M_B \geq -18$ mag.
- Most numerous galaxy > found in groups and clusters of galaxies
- Low surface brightness > time consuming spectroscopy + small data sets
- Structurally very different form luminous ellipticals > different formation histories
- Low metallicities compared to solar metallicity

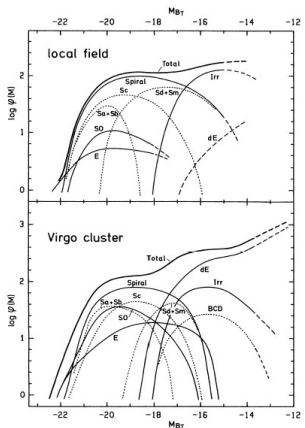


Figure : LF from Binggeli 1988

Dwarf elliptical galaxies

Properties of dEs

- dEs > small, low luminosity galaxies > $M_B \geq -18$ mag.
- Most numerous galaxy > found in groups and clusters of galaxies
- Low surface brightness > time consuming spectroscopy + small data sets
- Structurally very different form luminous ellipticals > different formation histories
- Low metallicities compared to solar metallicity

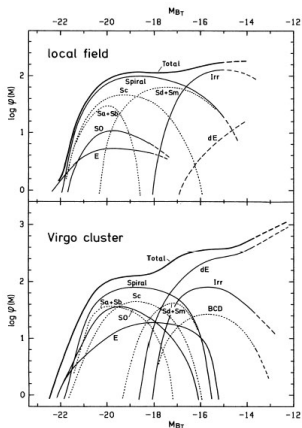


Figure : LF from Binggeli 1988

Dwarf elliptical galaxies

Properties of dEs

- dEs > small, low luminosity galaxies > $M_B \geq -18$ mag.
- Most numerous galaxy > found in groups and clusters of galaxies
- Low surface brightness > time consuming spectroscopy + small data sets
- Structurally very different from luminous ellipticals > different formation histories
- **Low metallicities compared to solar metallicity**

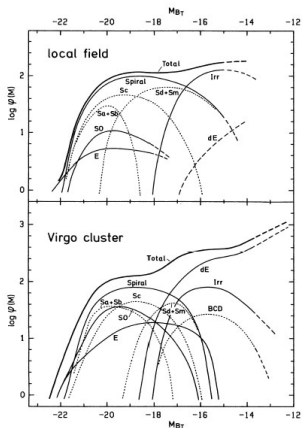


Figure : LF from Binggeli 1988

Sample selection

Fornax cluster

- Southern cluster with the second largest collection of early-type galaxies ≤ 20 Mpc.
- Galaxy density higher than Virgo cluster and more concentrated than Virgo
- ACSFCS survey (Jordan et al. 2007) > target selection
- Early type dwarfs, FCC targets (Ferguson, 1989) > morphological classification (dE), $13.3 \geq b_i \leq 15.6$, ellipticity $\gg 20$ targets

Table : Properties of Virgo and Fornax clusters (Jordan et al 2007).

Property	Virgo	Fornax
Richness class	1	0
r_c (Mpc)	≈ 0.6	≈ 0.25
Mass	$(4 - 7) \times 10^{14}$	$(7 \pm 2) \times 10^{13}$
Distance	16.5	19.3
N	1170	235
σ_v (km s $^{-1}$)	760	347 ± 26

Sample selection

Fornax cluster

- Southern cluster with the second largest collection of early-type galaxies ≤ 20 Mpc.
- Galaxy density higher than Virgo cluster and more concentrated than Virgo
- ACSFCS survey (Jordan et al. 2007) > target selection
- Early type dwarfs, FCC targets (Ferguson, 1989) > morphological classification (dE), $13.3 \geq b_i \leq 15.6$, ellipticity $\gg 20$ targets

Table : Properties of Virgo and Fornax clusters (Jordan et al 2007).

Property	Virgo	Fornax
Richness class	1	0
r_c (Mpc)	≈ 0.6	≈ 0.25
Mass	$(4 - 7) \times 10^{14}$	$(7 \pm 2) \times 10^{13}$
Distance	16.5	19.3
N	1170	235
σ_v (km s $^{-1}$)	760	347 ± 26

Sample selection

Fornax cluster

- Southern cluster with the second largest collection of early-type galaxies ≤ 20 Mpc.
- Galaxy density higher than Virgo cluster and more concentrated than Virgo
- ACSFCS survey (Jordan et al. 2007) > target selection
- Early type dwarfs, FCC targets (Ferguson, 1989) > morphological classification (dE), $13.3 \geq b_i \leq 15.6$, ellipticity $\gg 20$ targets

Table : Properties of Virgo and Fornax clusters (Jordan et al 2007).

Property	Virgo	Fornax
Richness class	1	0
r_c (Mpc)	≈ 0.6	≈ 0.25
Mass	$(4 - 7) \times 10^{14}$	$(7 \pm 2) \times 10^{13}$
Distance	16.5	19.3
N	1170	235
σ_v (km s $^{-1}$)	760	347 ± 26

Sample selection

Fornax cluster

- Southern cluster with the second largest collection of early-type galaxies ≤ 20 Mpc.
- Galaxy density higher than Virgo cluster and more concentrated than Virgo
- ACSFCS survey (Jordan et al. 2007) > sample selection
- Early type dwarfs, FCC targets (Ferguson, 1989) > morphological classification (dE), $13.3 \geq b_i \leq 15.6$, ellipticity » 20 targets

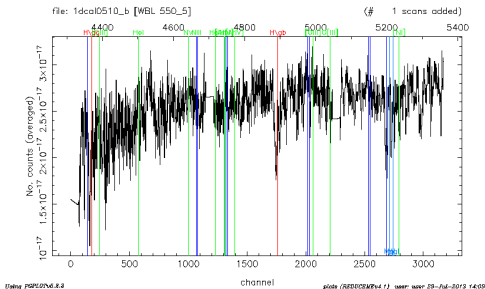
Table : Properties of Virgo and Fornax clusters (Jordan et al 2007).

Property	Virgo	Fornax
Richness class	1	0
r_c (Mpc)	≈ 0.6	≈ 0.25
Mass	$(4 - 7) \times 10^{14}$	$(7 \pm 2) \times 10^{13}$
Distance	16.5	19.3
N	1170	235
σ_v (km s $^{-1}$)	760	347 ± 26

Data reduction

Observations and data reduction

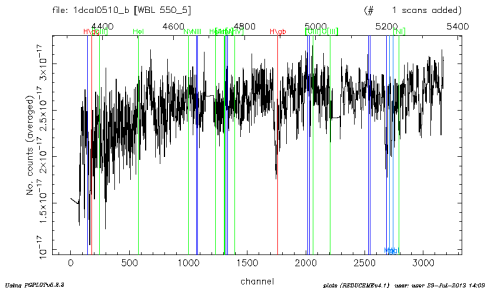
- Observations > SALT, RSS spectrograph > 7300s per target
- Basic data reduction and calibration of the spectra > IRAF
- Spectral reduction > CR rejection + flat fielding + spectral line ID



Data reduction

Observations and data reduction

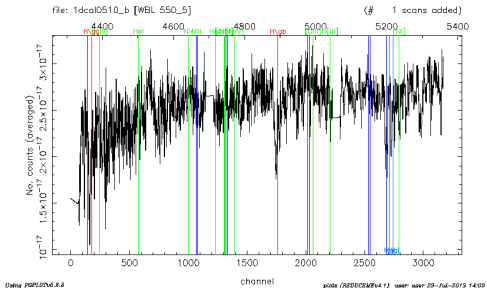
- Observations > SALT, RSS spectrograph > 7300s per target
- Basic data reduction and calibration of the spectra > IRAF
- Spectral reduction > CR rejection + flat fielding + spectral line ID



Data reduction

Observations and data reduction

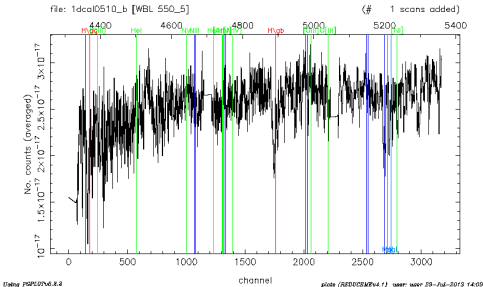
- Observations > SALT, RSS spectrograph > 7300s per target
- Basic data reduction and calibration of the spectra > IRAF
- Spectral reduction > CR rejection + flat fielding + spectral line ID



Data reduction

Observations and data reduction

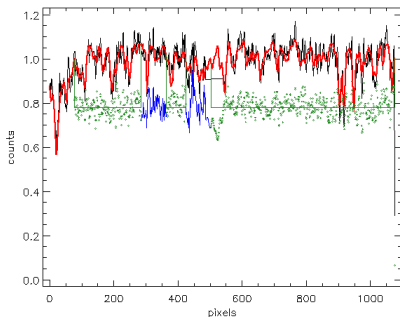
- Observations > SALT, RSS spectrograph > 7300s per target
- Basic data reduction and calibration of the spectra > IRAF
- **Spectral reduction > CR rejection + flat fielding + spectral line ID**



Data analysis

Data analysis

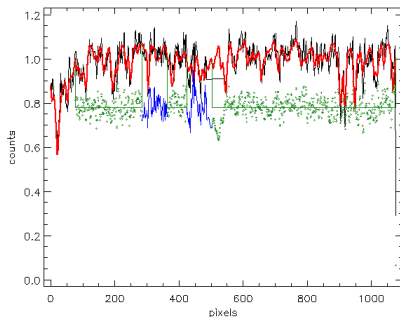
- pPXF (Penalized Pixel Fitting (Cappellari (2002))) > evaluate stellar kinematics by fitting line-of-sight velocity distribution and determines kinematics of gas by measuring emission line fluxes and widths
- GANDALF (Gas AND Absorption Line Fitting) > simultaneously fits stellar population and Gaussian emission line templates to the galaxy spectrum to separate stellar continuum and absorption lines from the ionised gas emission



Data analysis

Data analysis

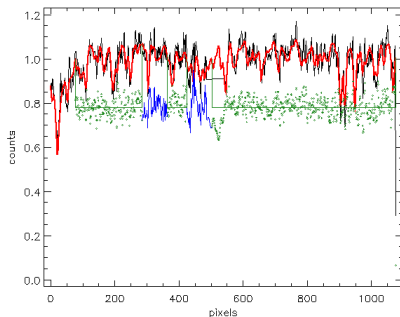
- pPXF (Penalized Pixel Fitting (Cappellari (2002)) > evaluate stellar kinematics by fitting line-of-sight velocity distribution and determines kinematics of gas by measuring emission line fluxes and widths
- GANDALF (Gas AND Absorption Line Fitting) > simultaneously fits stellar population and Gaussian emission line templates to the galaxy spectrum to separate stellar continuum and absorption lines from the ionised gas emission



Data analysis

Data analysis

- pPXF (Penalized Pixel Fitting (Cappellari (2002)) > evaluate stellar kinematics by fitting line-of-sight velocity distribution and determines kinematics of gas by measuring emission line fluxes and widths
- GANDALF (Gas AND Absorption Line Fitting(Sarzi et al. (2006)) > simultaneously fits stellar population and Gaussian emission line templates to the galaxy spectrum to separate stellar continuum and absorption lines from the ionised gas emission

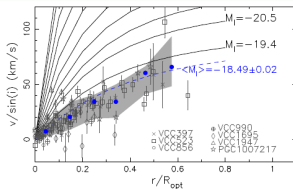


Rotational support in dEs

Rotational support

- **Rotational curves:** Obtained from the ratio of rotational velocity to distance from centre of galaxy $> V_{max}$ derived from rotation curve (Polyx model (Giovanelli & Haynes 2002))
- **Velocity dispersion (σ):** Dispersion of velocities about the mean velocity inside the galaxy $>$ estimated from measuring all radial velocities
- **Anisotropy parameter (v_{max}/σ)*:** Galaxies are rotational supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* > 0.8$ and pressure supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* < 0.8$. Rotational supported systems $>$ cluster outskirts or field

$$V_{PE}(r) = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{r}{r_{PE}}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha r}{r_{PE}}\right) \quad \text{as a function of} \quad V_0, r_{PE}, \alpha$$



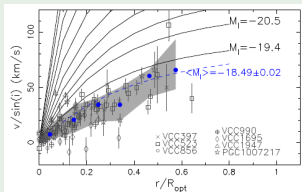
(Toloba et al. 2010)

Rotational support in dEs

Rotational support

- **Rotational curves:** Obtained from the ratio of rotational velocity to distance from centre of galaxy $> V_{max}$ derived from rotation curve (Polyx model (Giovanelli & Haynes 2002))
- **Velocity dispersion (σ):** Dispersion of velocities about the mean velocity inside the galaxy $>$ estimated from measuring all radial velocities
- **Anisotropy parameter (v_{max}/σ)*:** Galaxies are rotationally supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* > 0.8$ and pressure supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* < 0.8$. Rotationally supported systems $>$ cluster outskirts or field

$$V_{PE}(r) = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{r}{r_{PE}}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha r}{r_{PE}}\right) \quad \text{as a function of} \quad V_0, r_{PE}, \alpha$$



(Toloba et al. 2010)

Rotational support in dEs

Rotational support

- **Rotational curves:** Obtained from the ratio of rotational velocity to distance from centre of galaxy $> V_{max}$ derived from rotation curve (Polyx model (Giovanelli & Haynes 2002))
- **Velocity dispersion (σ):** Dispersion of velocities about the mean velocity inside the galaxy $>$ estimated from measuring all radial velocities
- **Anisotropy parameter (v_{max}/σ)*:** Galaxies are rotational supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* > 0.8$ and pressure supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* < 0.8$. Rotational supported systems $>$ cluster outskirts or field

Rotational support in dEs

Rotational support

- **Rotational curves:** Obtained from the ratio of rotational velocity to distance from centre of galaxy $> V_{max}$ derived from rotation curve (Polyx model (Giovanelli & Haynes 2002))
- **Velocity dispersion (σ):** Dispersion of velocities about the mean velocity inside the galaxy $>$ estimated from measuring all radial velocities
- **Anisotropy parameter (v_{max}/σ)*:** Galaxies are rotational supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* > 0.8$ and pressure supported for $(v_{max}/\sigma)^* < 0.8$. Rotational supported systems $>$ cluster outskirts or field

$$(v_{max}/\sigma)^* = \frac{v_{max}/\sigma}{\sqrt{\epsilon/(1-\epsilon)}} \quad \text{with} \quad \sqrt{\epsilon/(1-\epsilon)} \quad \text{the isotropic oblate model}$$

(Toloba et al. 2009)

Summary

- Longslit spectra from SALT will be used to study dEs in Fornax cluster.
- Stellar population data and kinematics of 20 dEs will be obtained and compared to dEs in other clusters (Virgo).
- Fornax contains slow rotating dEs > Why? > Look at the cluster environment.
- Answer fundamental questions about dE formation and star formation histories in dEs > metallicity gradients in dEs