The hunt for relic galaxies

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What are we looking for?

We are trying to find objects unaltered since their formation in the early Universe

Why?

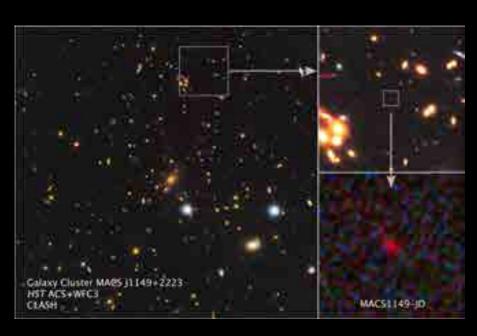
Relic galaxies are time capsules with unique information about the physical conditions of the primitive Universe

Direct exploration of the early Universe is very limited

Nearby galaxy

Distant galaxy



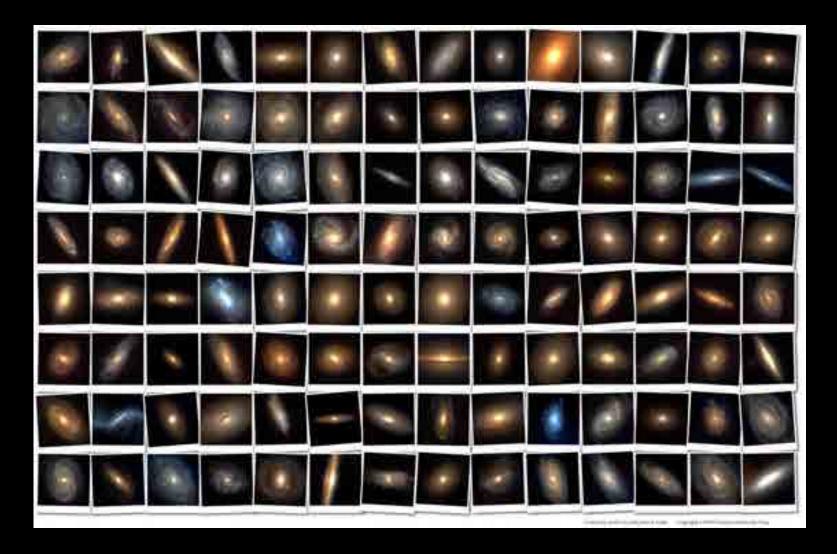


We want to access to the early Universe (z>2) properties in full detail...

However, finding a relic galaxy is not easy...

The Universe is ruled by the gravity

Which one of these is a relic galaxy?



Galaxy zoo in the nearby Universe

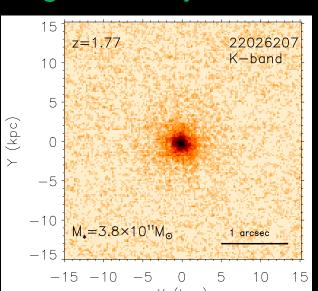
What are the properties that a relic galaxy should have?

We probe galaxies in the nearby Universe that have the same properties than those we have seen in the primitive Universe (z>2):

1. Massive: M>10¹¹ Msun

2. Compact: R_e<1.5 kpc

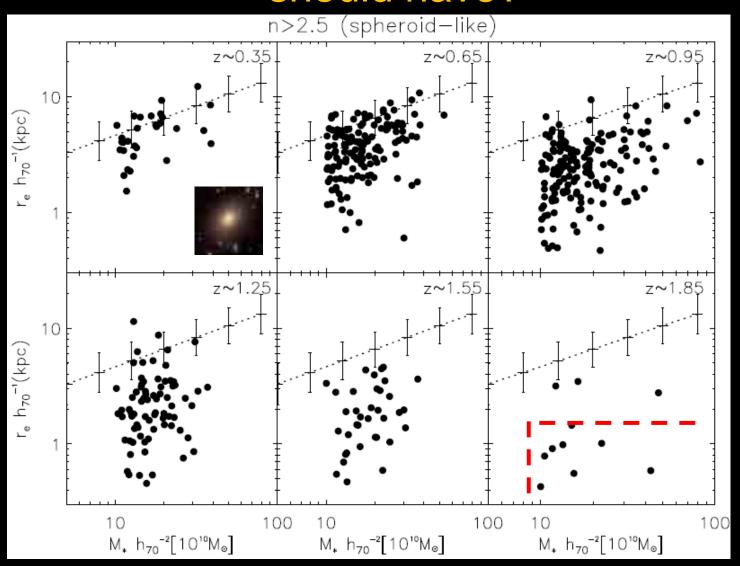
3. Old: Age > 10 Gyr



- These are the galaxies we can study with completeness up to z~3 with current telescope facilities

Carrasco et al. (2010; Gemini AO)

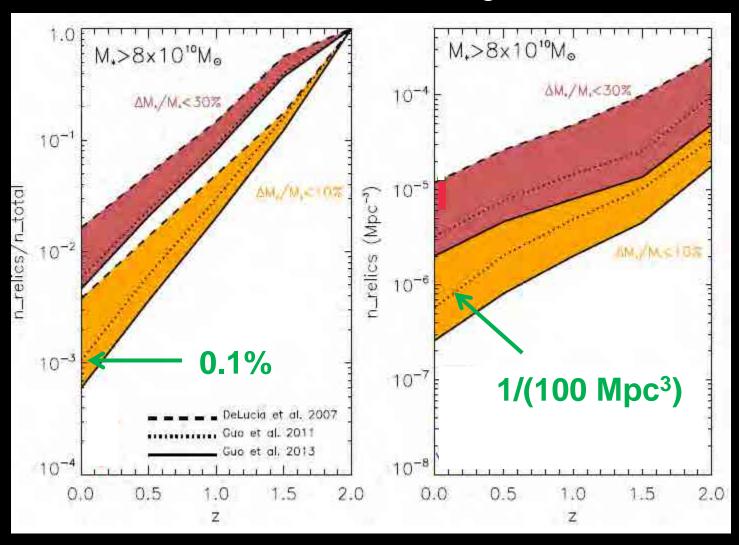
What are the properties that a relic galaxy should have?

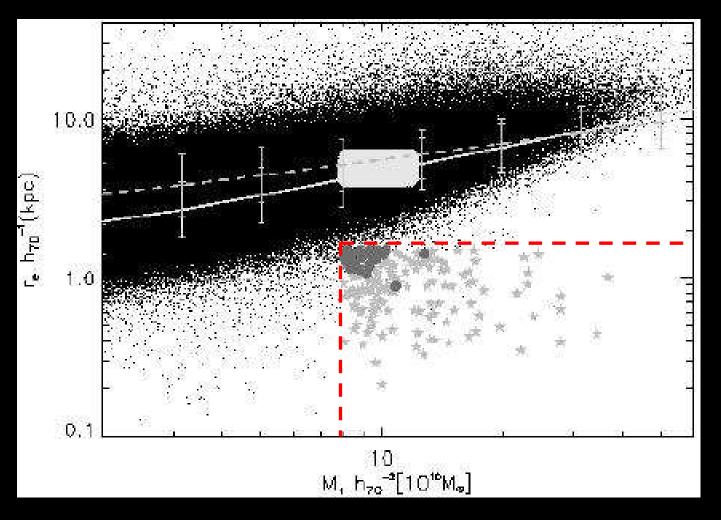


Trujillo et al. (2007); Buitrago et al. (2008)

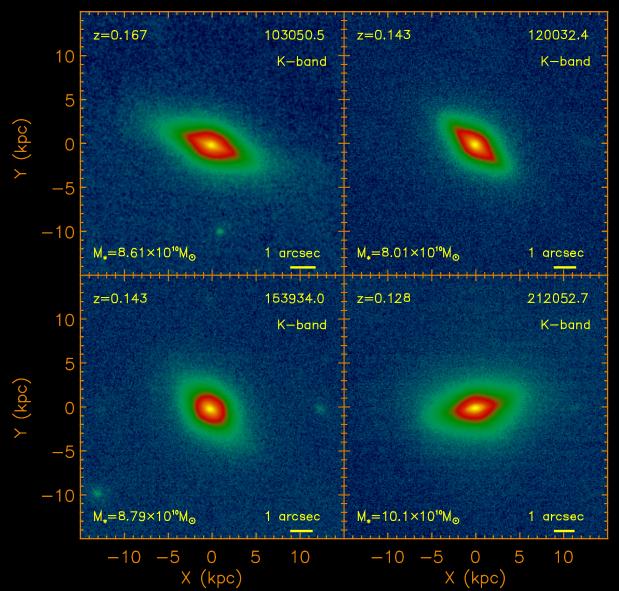
How many relic galaxies are in the nearby Universe?

The prediction from the ΛCDM cosmological model:





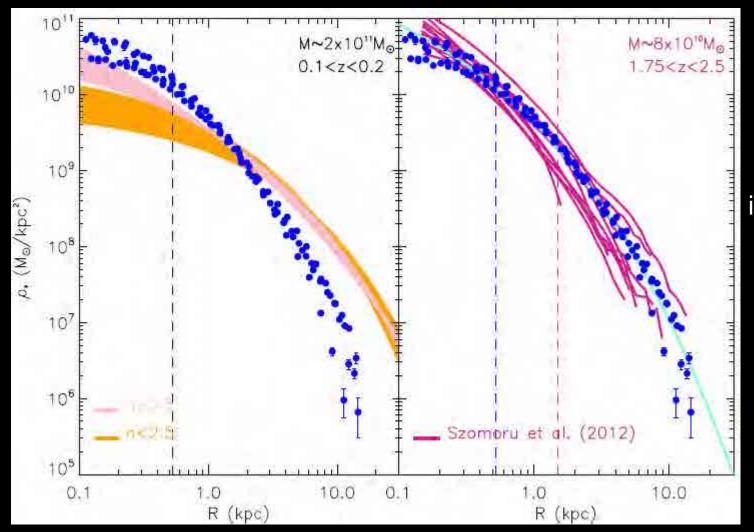
<0.03% of today massive (>10¹¹M_{sun}) galaxies are compact



-K-band imaging at 0.15 arcsec resolution with Gemini AO

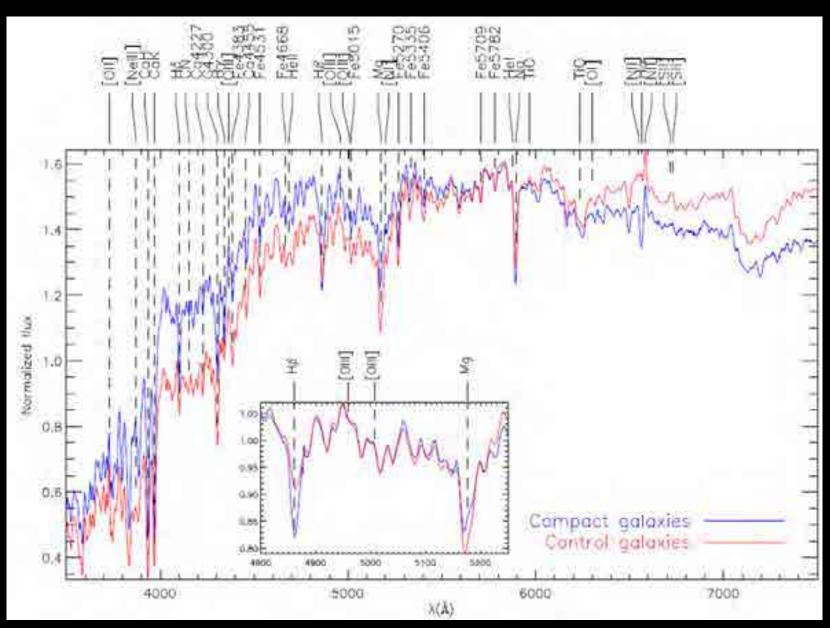
Trujillo, Carrasco et al. (2012)

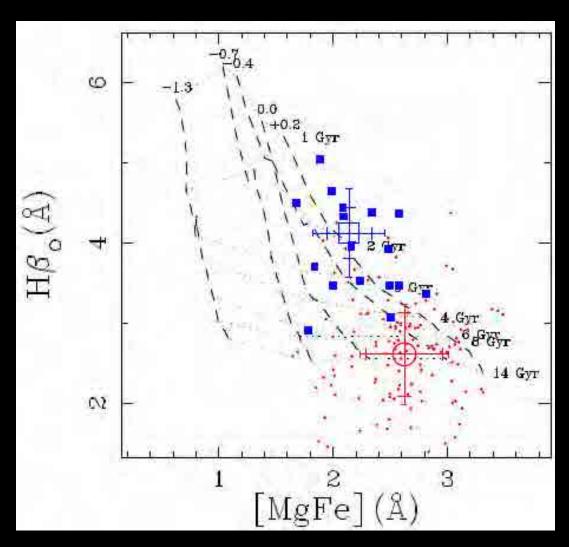
See also: Shih & Stockton (2011)



-K-band imaging at 0.15 arcsec resolution with Gemini AO

Trujillo, Carrasco et al. (2012)





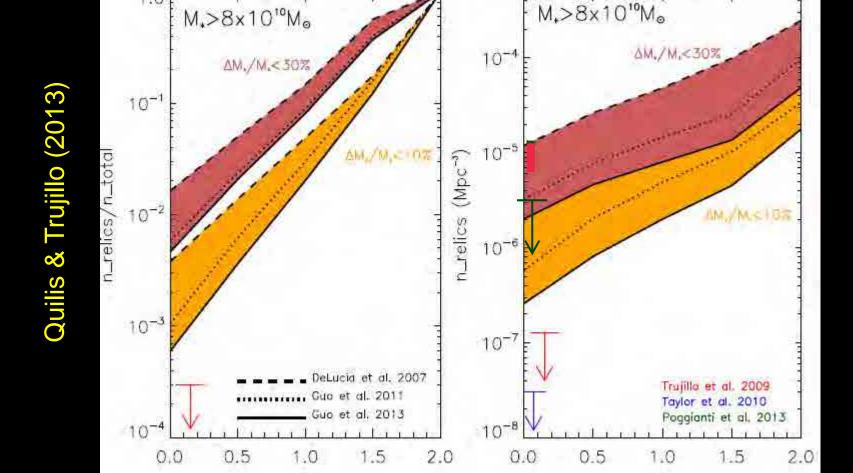
-Massive compact galaxies at z~0.15 are relatively young (~2 Gyr)

-There are not compact massive relics today from the early universe

BIG SURPRISE!!!

Trujillo et al. (2009); Ferré-Mateu et al. (2012)

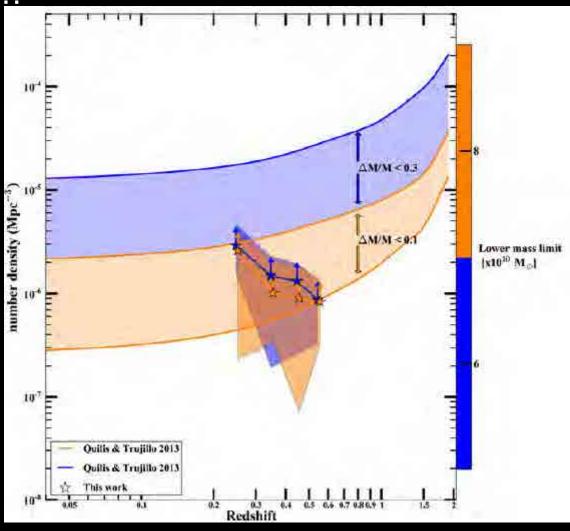
Nearby Universe data compared with the theoretical predictions...



Universe
Intermediate redshift data compared with the theoretical

predictions...

Damjanov et al. (2014)



Intermediate redshift data agrees with the theoretical expectations...

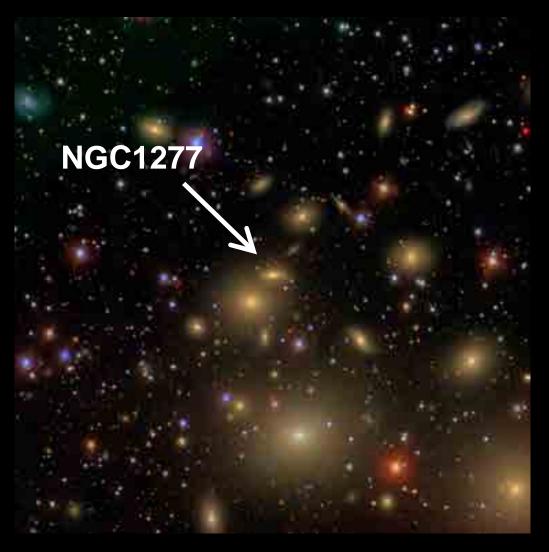
Where are the relic galaxies today then?

Is the galaxy formation model correct?

Are we missing observationally present-day relic objects?



The Perseus Galaxy cluster



The Perseus galaxy cluster

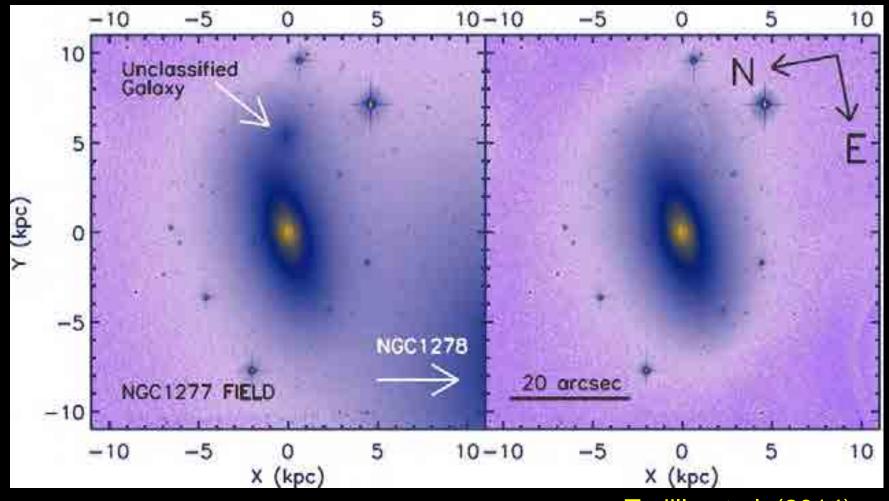


Global properties (van den Bosch et al. 2012):

 M_{\star} =1.2x10¹¹ M_{sun} V_{rot} >300 km/s

 $R_e=1.2 \text{ kpc}$

σ>330 km/s



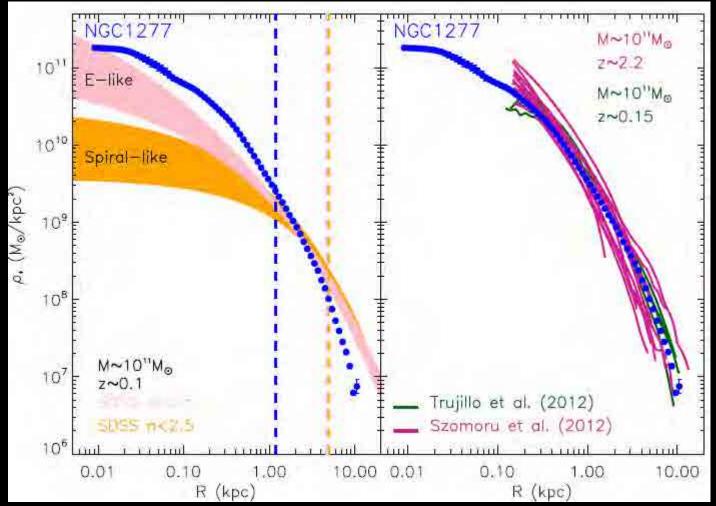
Trujillo et al. (2014)

Properties:

No sign of interactions with other nearby galaxies...

Trujillo et al. (2014)

NGC1277: our first relic galaxy candidate



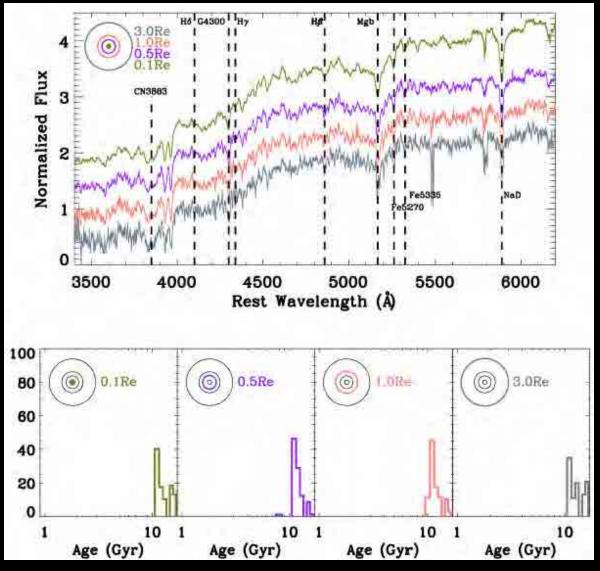
Properties:

Stellar mass density profile equivalent to those in high-z massive galaxies...



How are the stellar population properties of NGC1277?

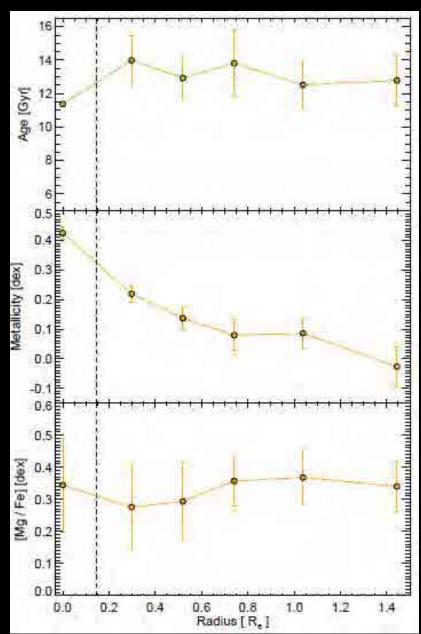
We have conducted very deep spectroscopy with the WHT and GTC (S/N>150)



Properties:

At all radii, Star
Formation
Histories
compatible with no
new star formation
in the last 10 Gyr...

Trujillo et al. (2014)

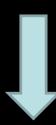


Properties:

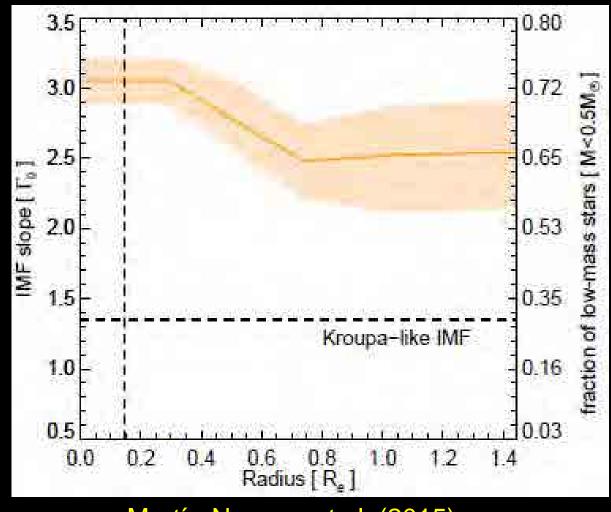
Age, metallicity and α/Fe radial profiles are pretty homogenous...

The lesson from the stellar population analysis...

The extraordinary large $\alpha/\text{Fe}>0.3$ implies extremely short formation time-scale: ~100 Myr



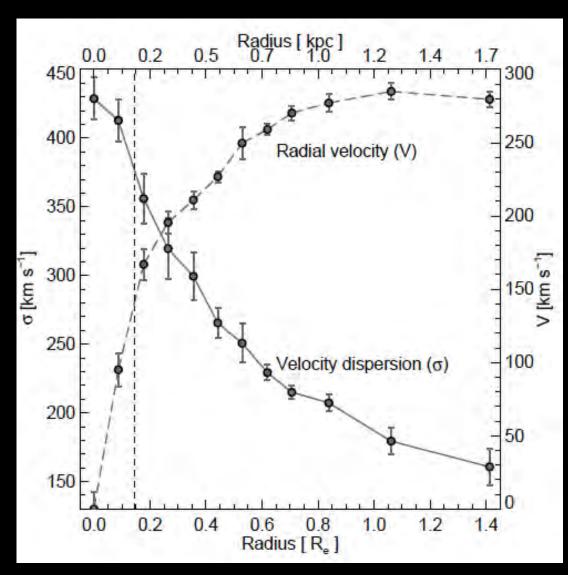
Star Formation Rate: ~1000 M_{sup}/yr



The primordial IMF of the massive galaxies:

The IMF was significantly more bottomheavy than now

Martín-Navarro et al. (2015)



Other Properties
(van den Bosch et al. 2012;
Emsellem et al. 2013):

It has a large supermassive blackhole compared to the galaxy:

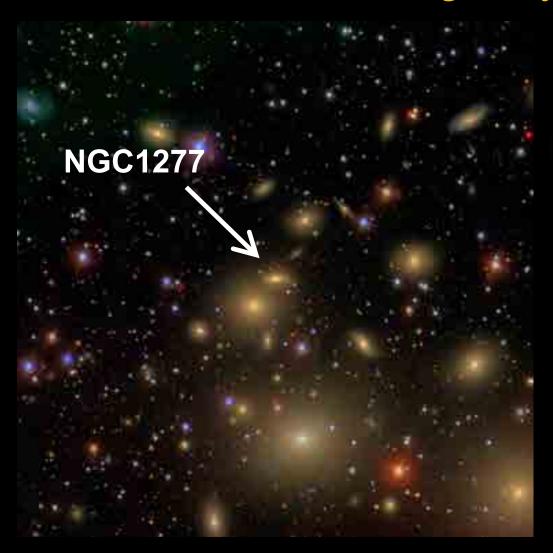
 $M_{\bullet}=2x10^9 M_{sun}$ -> $M_{\bullet}/M_{*}\sim0.02$ -> 4 times more than expected!

Martín-Navarro et al. (2015)

Where are the relic galaxies hidden?

Are the galaxy clusters particularly favorable to host relic galaxies?

The Perseus galaxy cluster



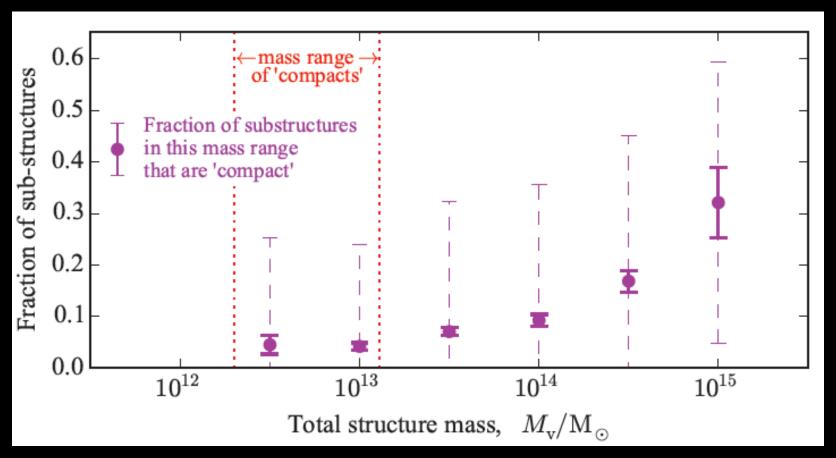
Properties:

- a) The brightest cluster in the sky when observed in the X-ray band -> gas accretion unlikely
- b) Large velocity dispersion σ~1300 km/s -> galaxy collision unlikely

Very rich galaxy clusters: the place to find relic galaxies?

Where are the relic galaxies hidden?

What should we expect theoretically?

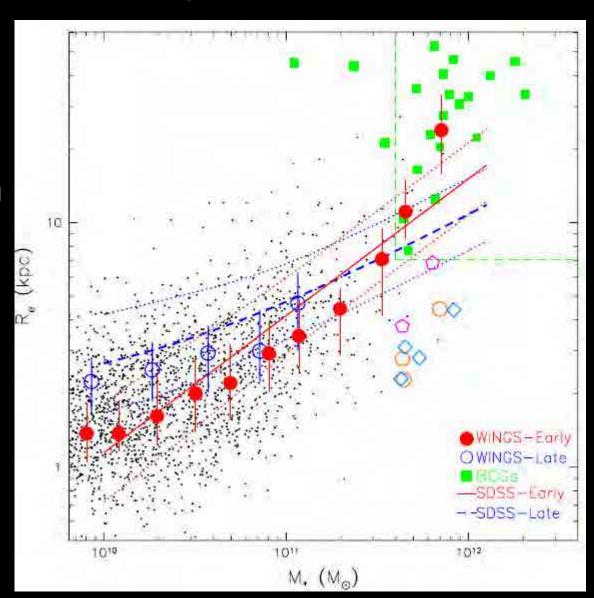


Stringer et al. (2015)

Where are the relic galaxies located?

Further hints from the observational point of view...

Valentinuzzi et al (2010)



Summary

Finding a relic galaxy in the nearby Universe opens the study in full detail of the properties of the early Universe, BUT:

- They are less than theoretically expected... unclear whether is a problem of the model or the observations...
- We have found a relic candidate in the Perseus Cluster: NGC1277
- 3. The relic galaxy has dynamical and stellar population properties different than today massive objects

What is next?

1. What is the distribution of dark matter in the primordial galaxies?

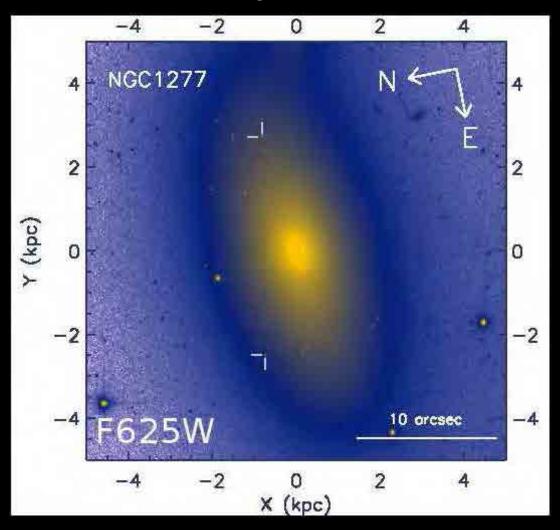
Which type of dark matter halos these relic galaxies inhabit?

- Very deep 3D spectroscopy with PMAS/PPAK IFU
- High resolution K-band NIRI ALTAIR/LGS AO with GEMINI

What is next?

2. What was the primordial population of globular clusters?

(High resolution r-band imaging with HST)



What all this tell us from the initial conditions of the Universe?... stay tuned...