

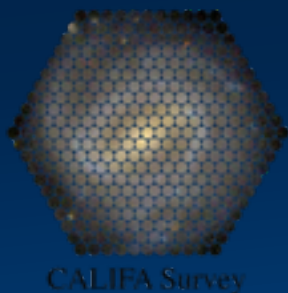
Kinematics of interacting galaxies

A 3D-view from the CALIFA survey

ArXiv: 1506.03819

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and the CALIFA collaboration



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Mapping the kinematics in nearby systems

- Detailed analysis of individual systems.
- Most of these studies focus on a particular component of interacting system: stars, ionized, neutral or molecular gas (e.g., Colina+05, Wild +14, Iono+05).
- From rotational patterns to complex velocity fields.

HST-image



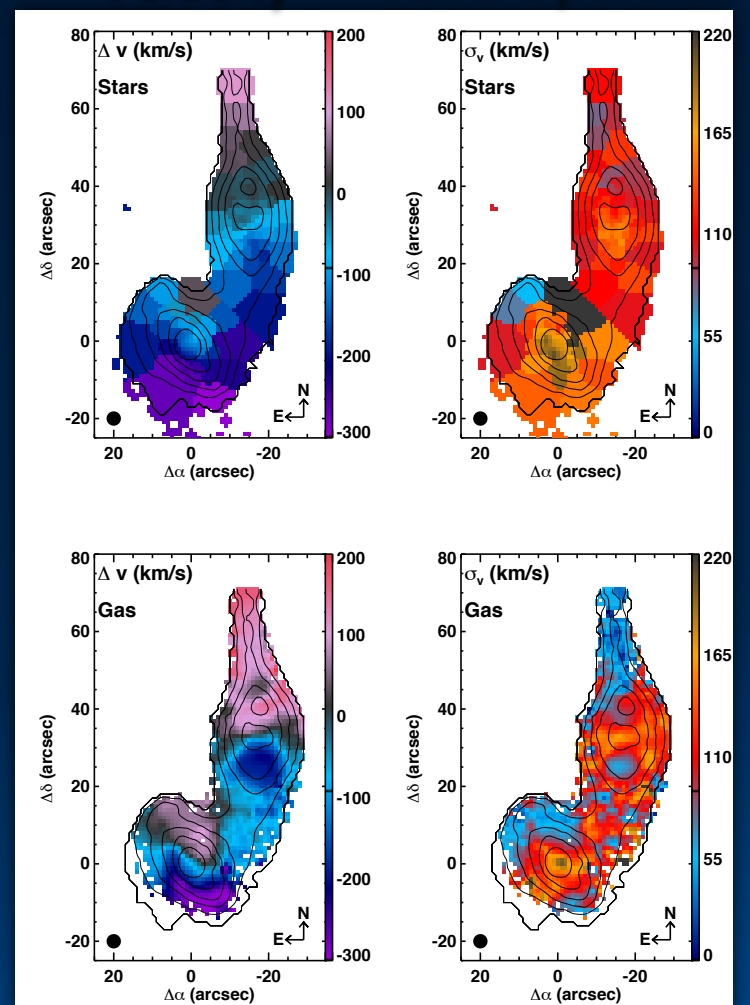
Stars

Ionized gas

CALIFA Maps

Velocity

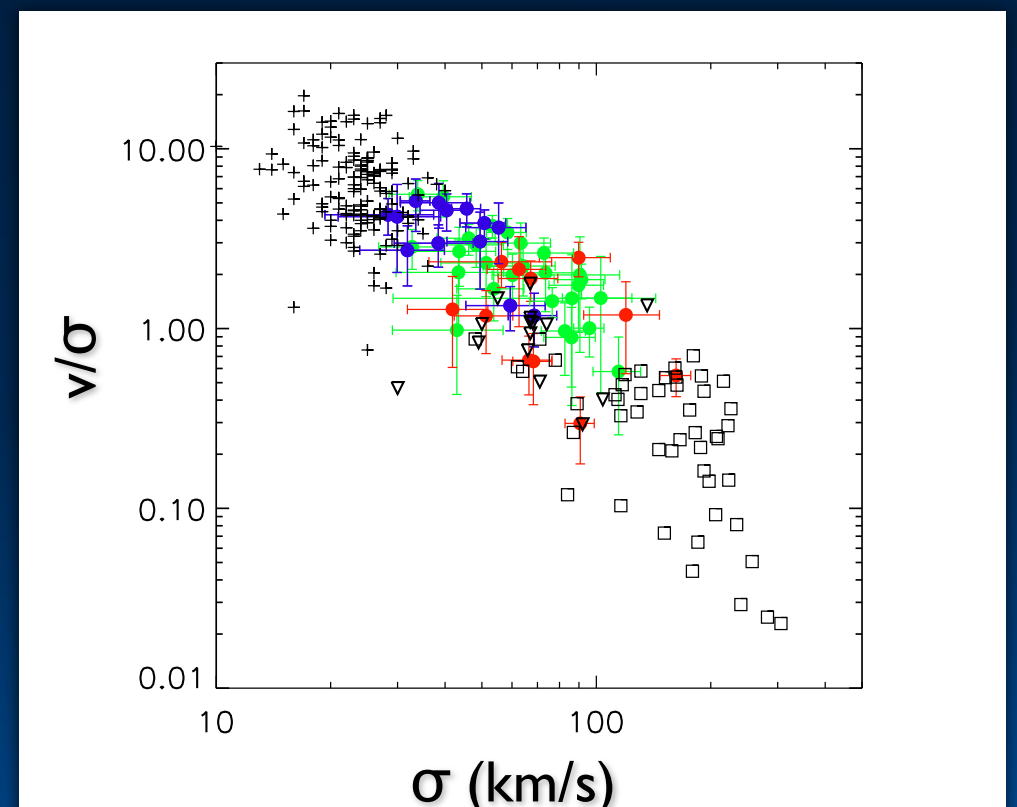
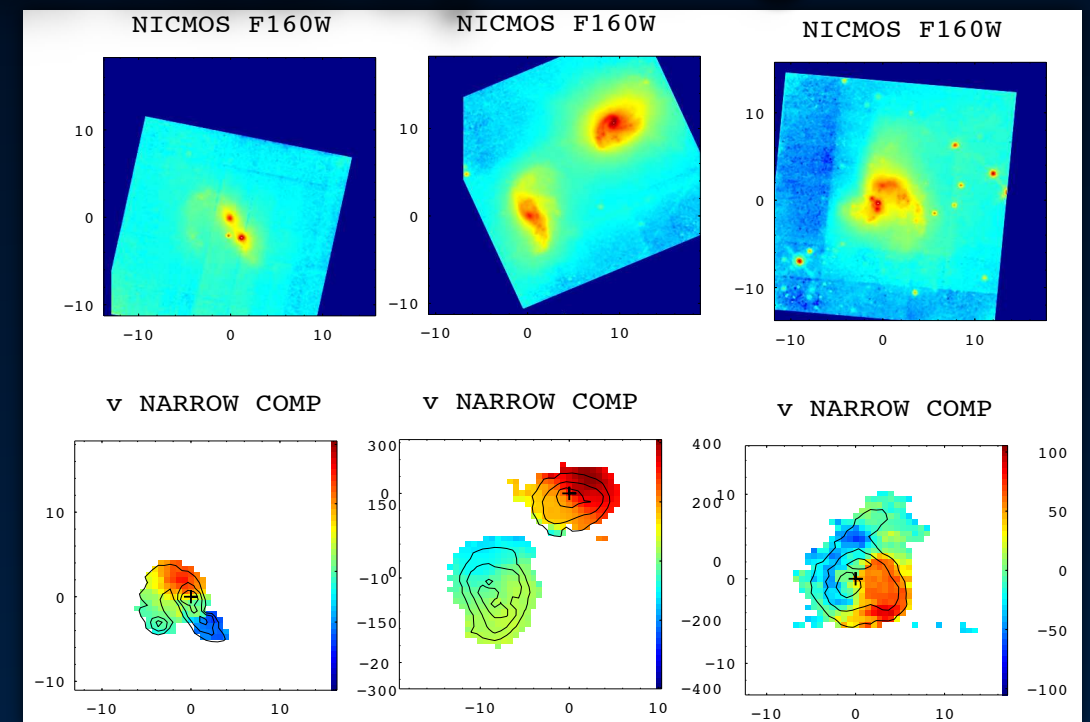
Vel. Dispersion



Wild+2014

Mapping the kinematics in nearby mergers

- Bellochi+2013: (U)LIRGs at different interacting stages ($N < 60$).
- Velocity field from H α emission line.
- $\sim 70\%$ of the sample dominated by rotation.



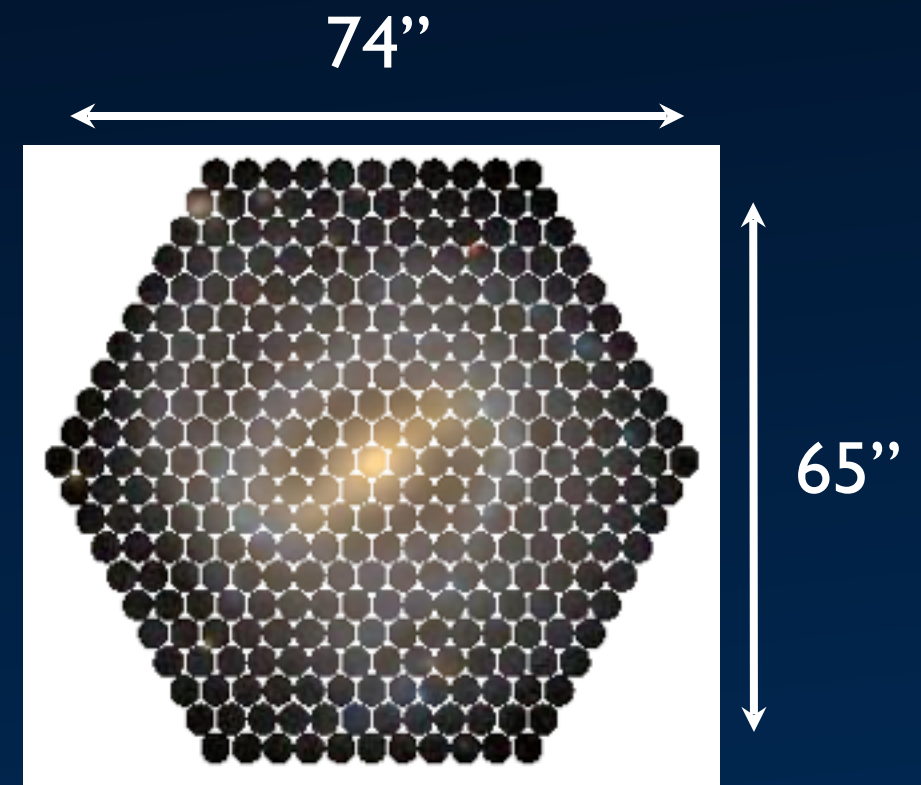
Mapping the kinematics in nearby mergers

- How the internal structure (kinematics) of galaxies is affected as the merger evolves?
- Do the stellar and ionized gas components evolve differentially?
- Quantifying the level of ‘distortions’ produced induced by the interactions using a homogeneous control sample of non-interacting galaxies.

The CALIFA survey

Sánchez+2012, Husseman+2013, García-Benito+2015

- 937 galaxies from SDSS/DR7 of all Hubble Types.
- Nearby galaxies selected by size ($45'' < D_{25} < 80''$; $0.005 < z < 0.03$).
- PMAS/PPAK-IFU @ CAHA 3.5m.
- Wide range of stellar masses ($9.4 < \log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) < 11.4$).
- > 450 galaxies observed.

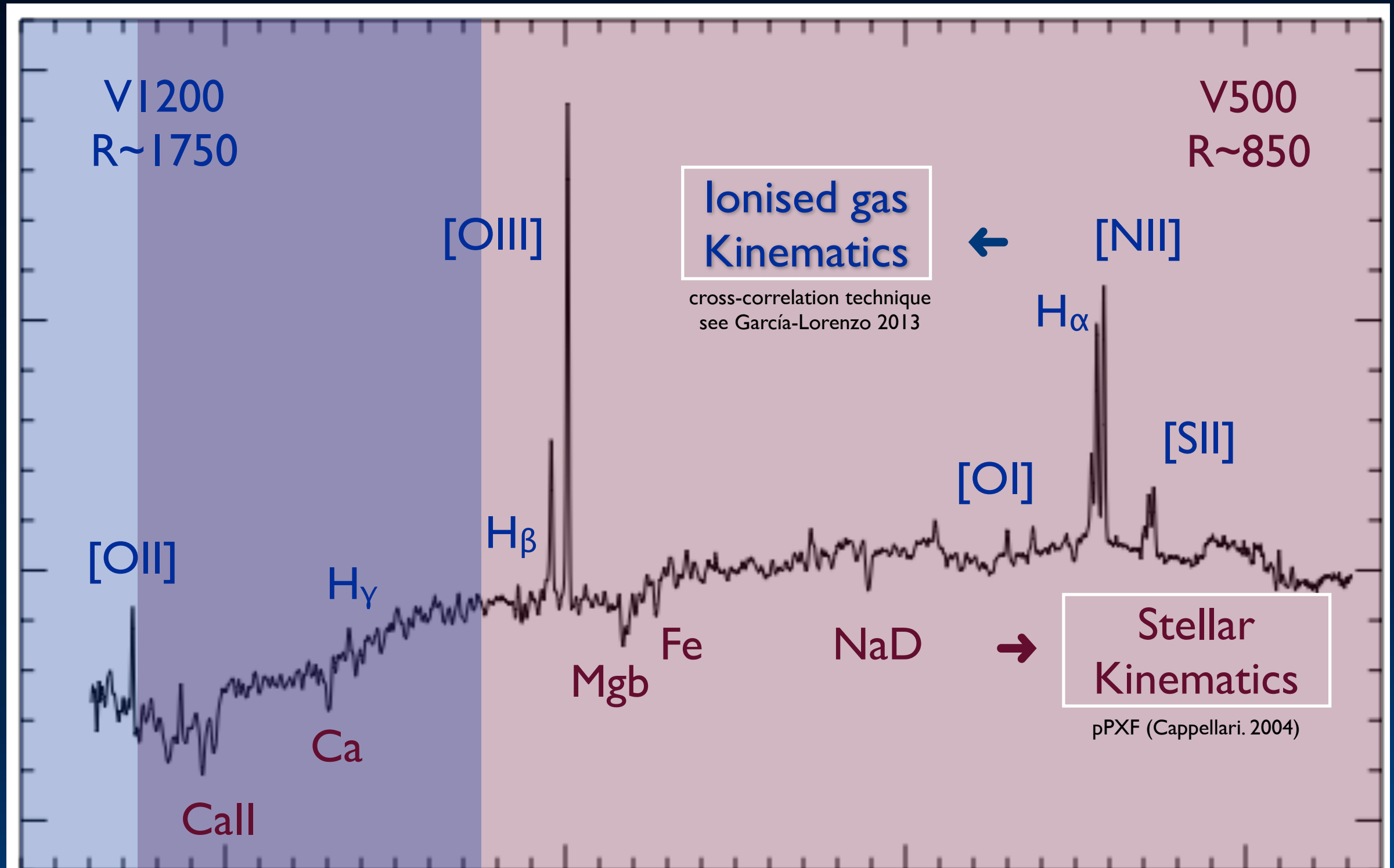


@ 2'' ~ 0.5-1.0 kpc

<http://califa.caha.es/>

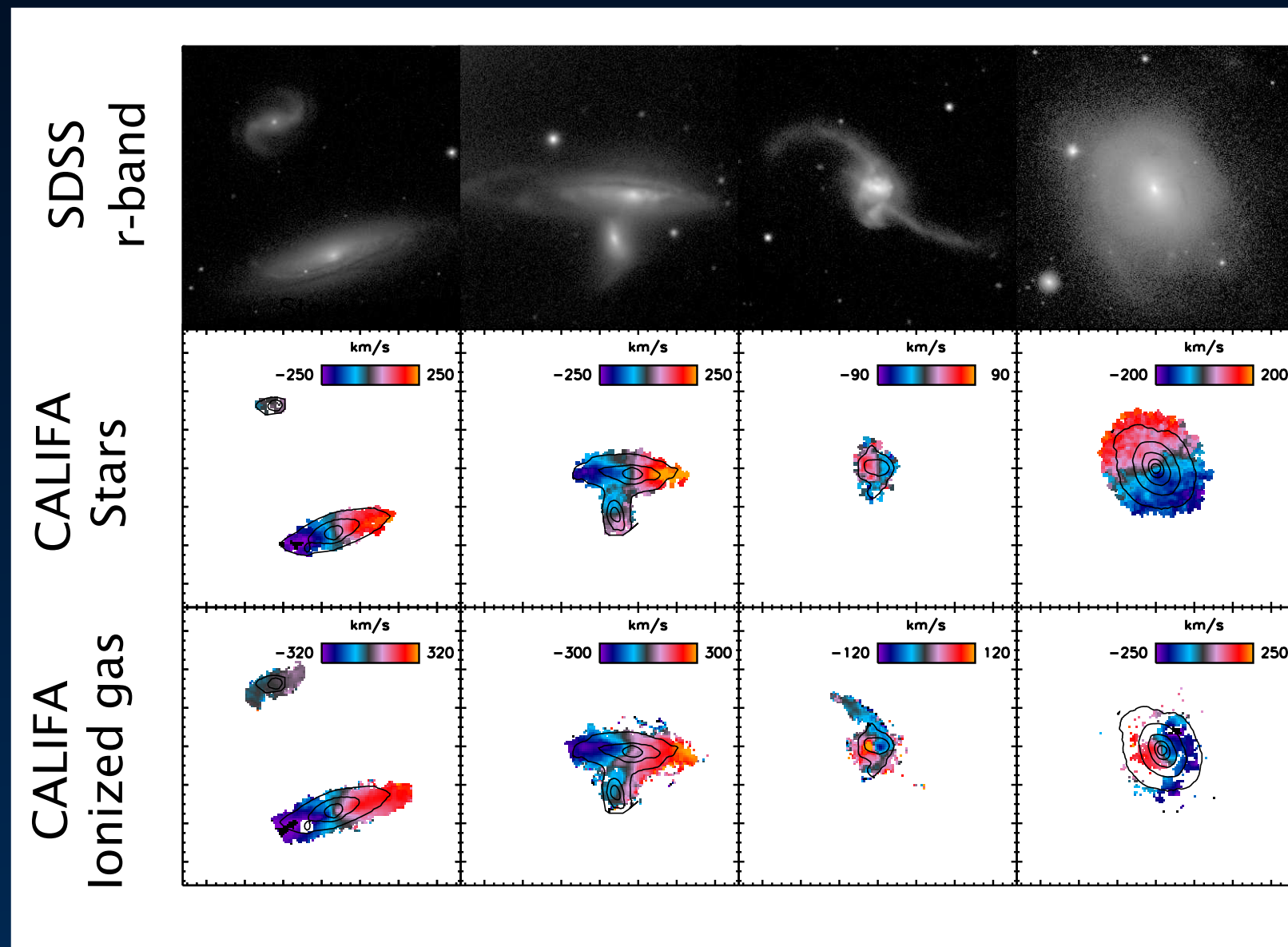
The CALIFA survey

Sánchez+2012, Husseman+2013, García-Benito+2015



CALIFA interacting galaxies

Pre-merger Merger Post-merger Remnant

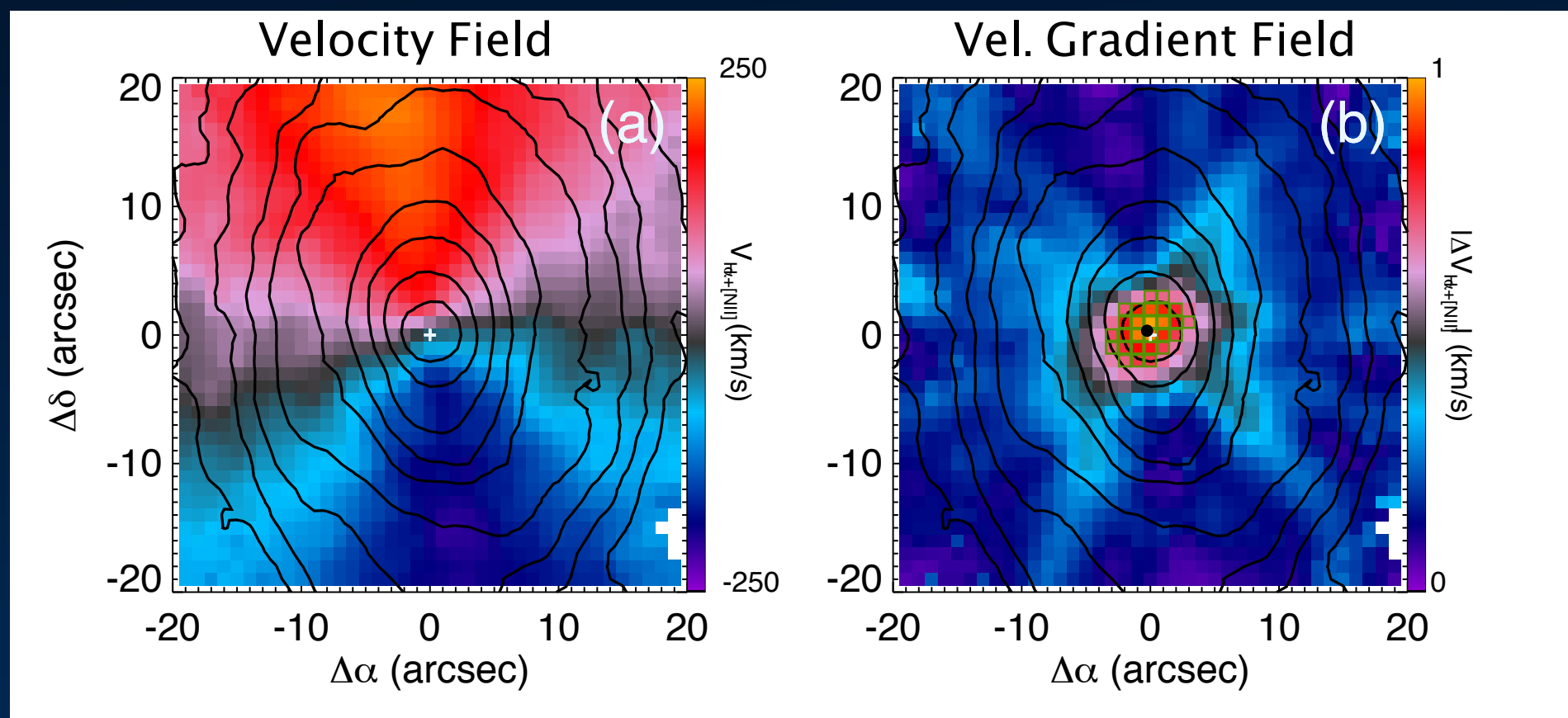


103 galaxies at different stages of merger
+ 80 non-interacting galaxies as control sample (Barrera-Ballesteros+2014)

Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic Centre
(García-Lorenzo+2015)



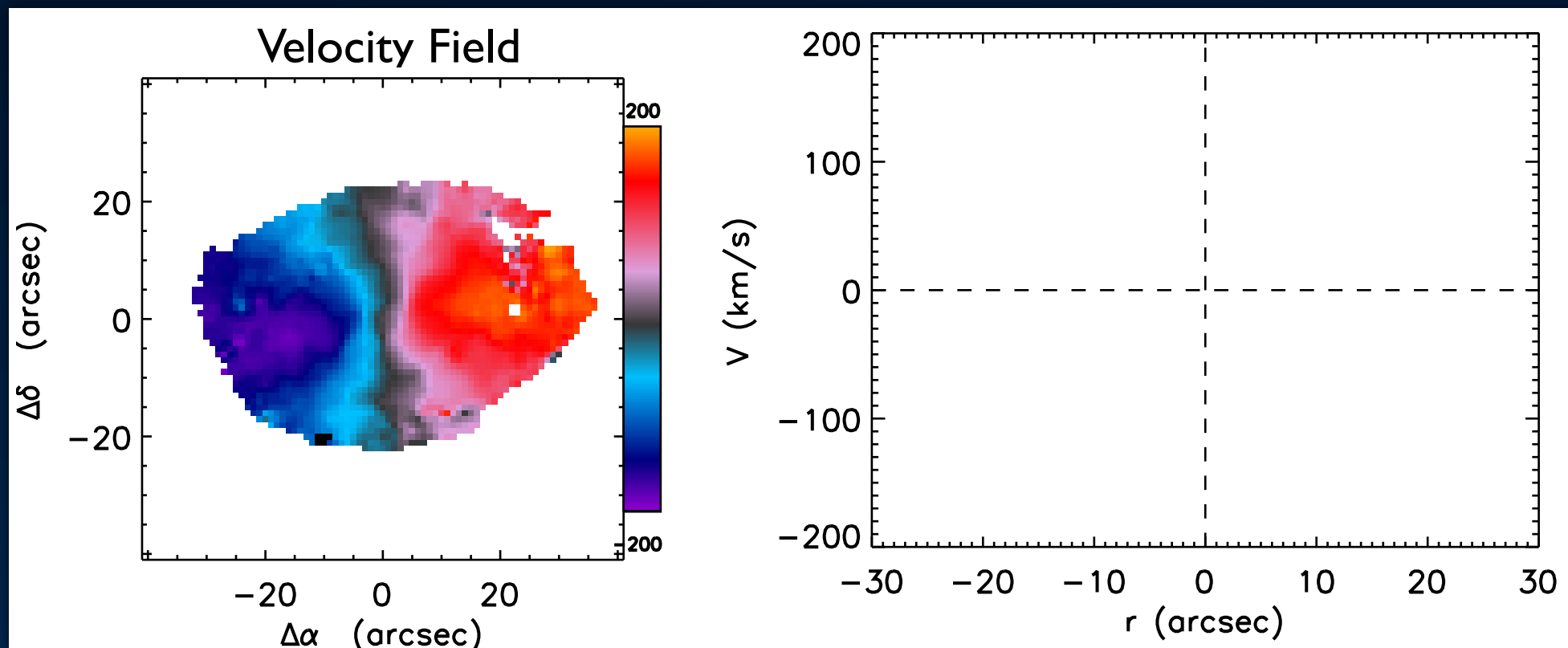
For a pure-rotational disc, its gradient peak is located at the optical nucleus.

Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic PA

(García-Lorenzo+2015, Barrera-Ballesteros+2014)

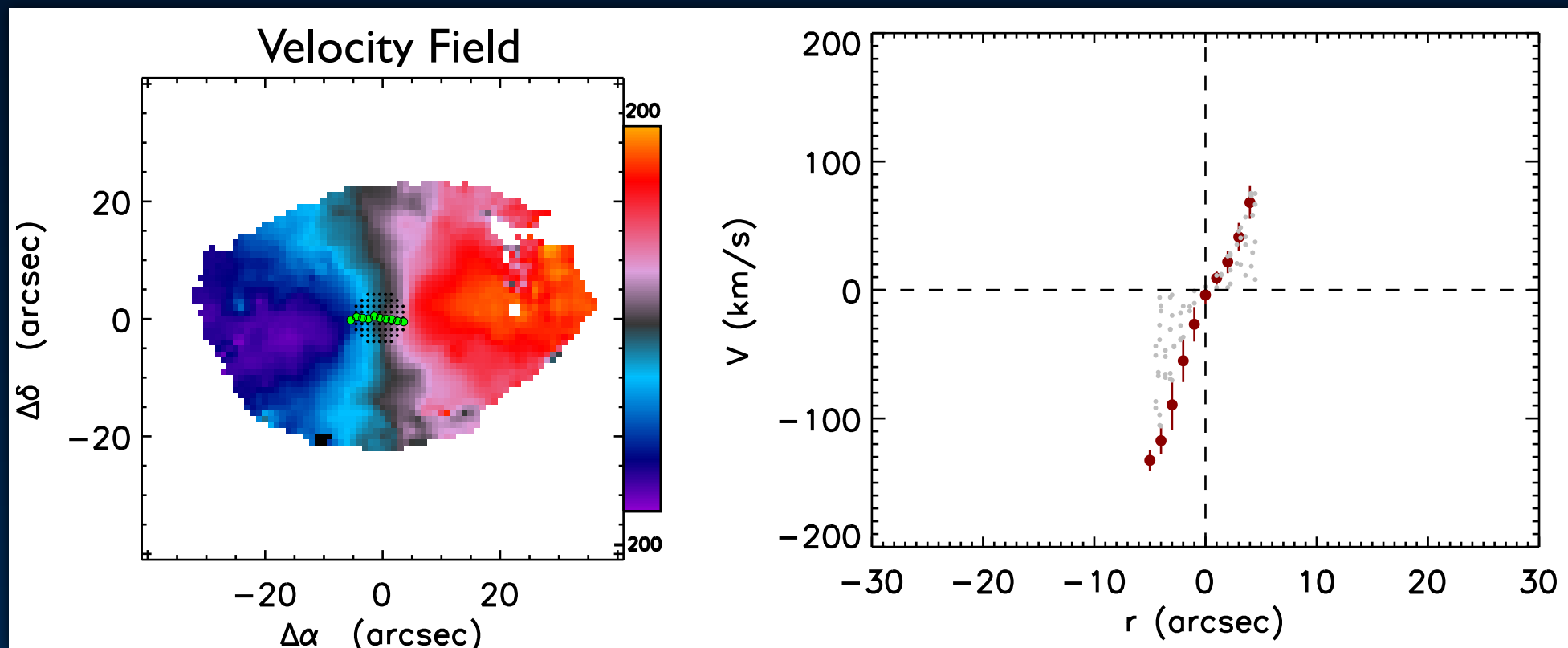


Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic PA

(García-Lorenzo+2015, Barrera-Ballesteros+2014)

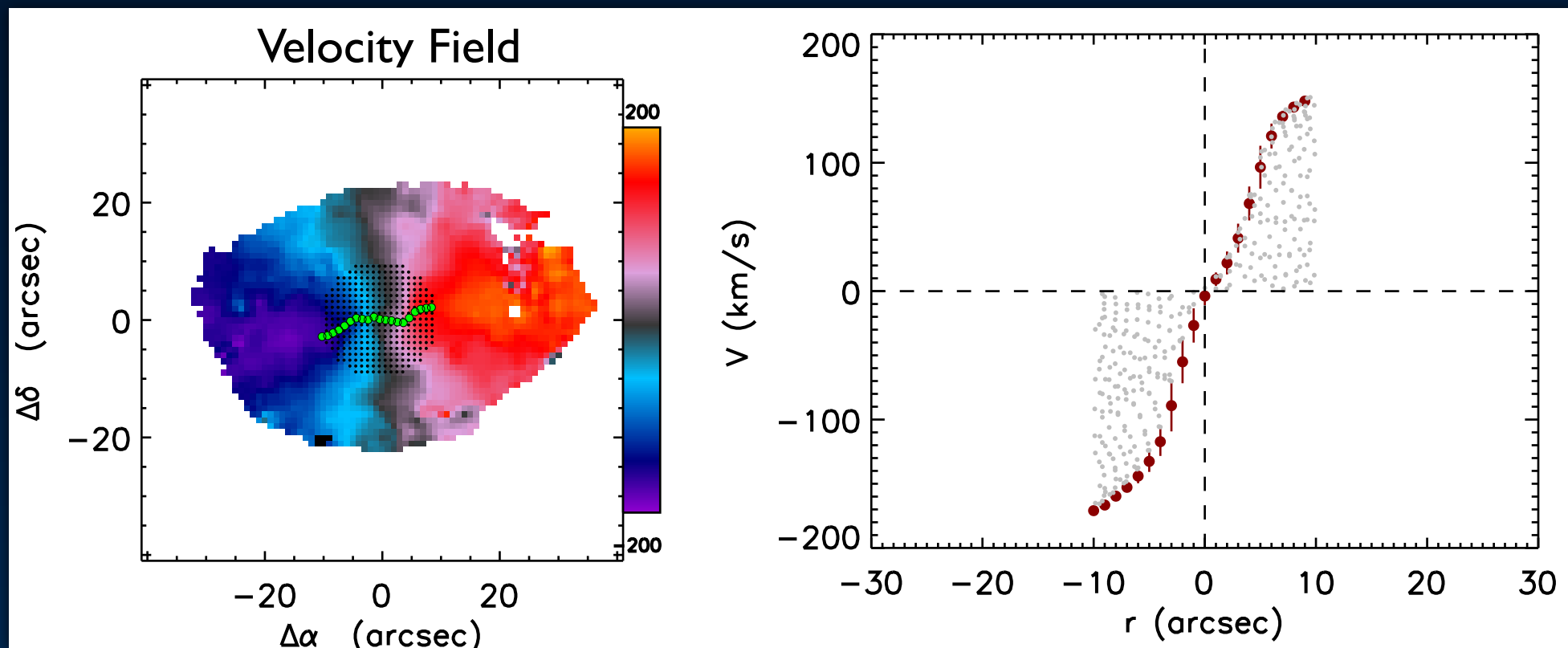


Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic PA

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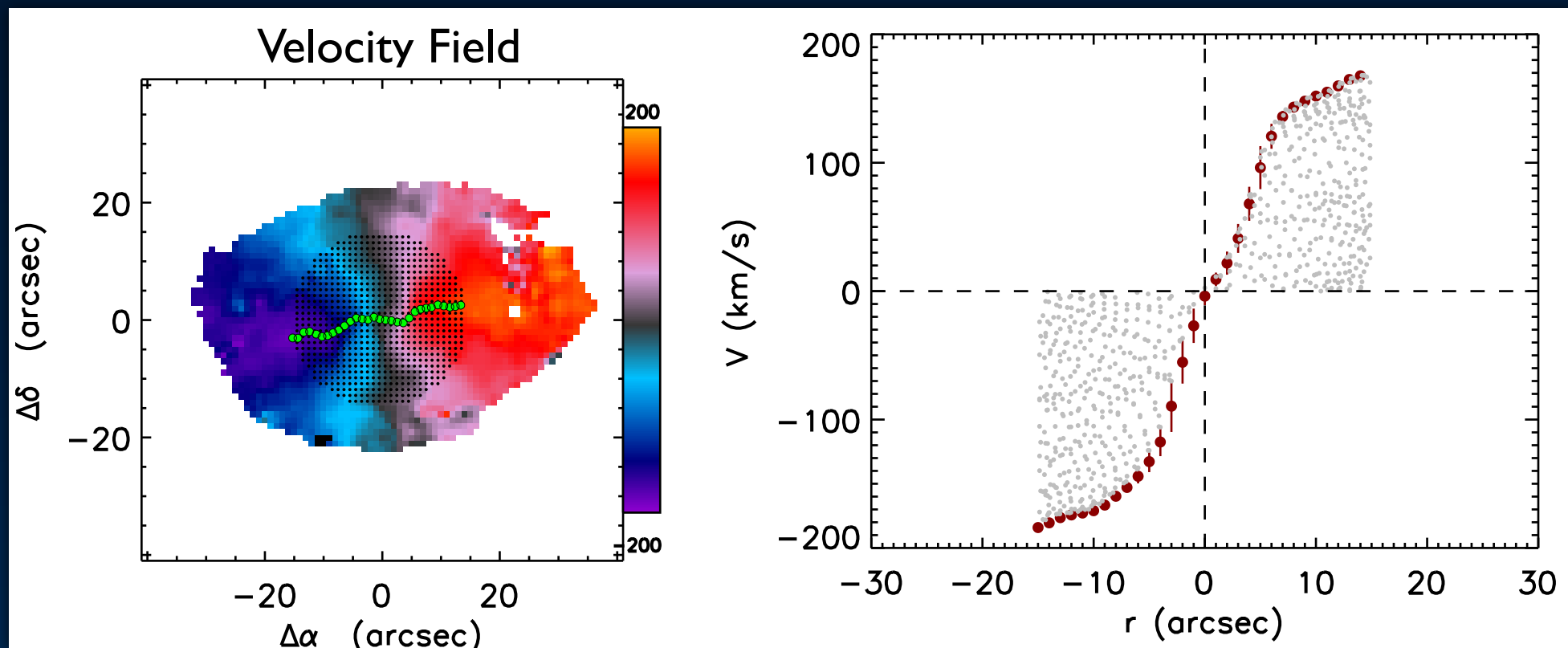


Characterization of Velocity Fields

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Kinematic PA

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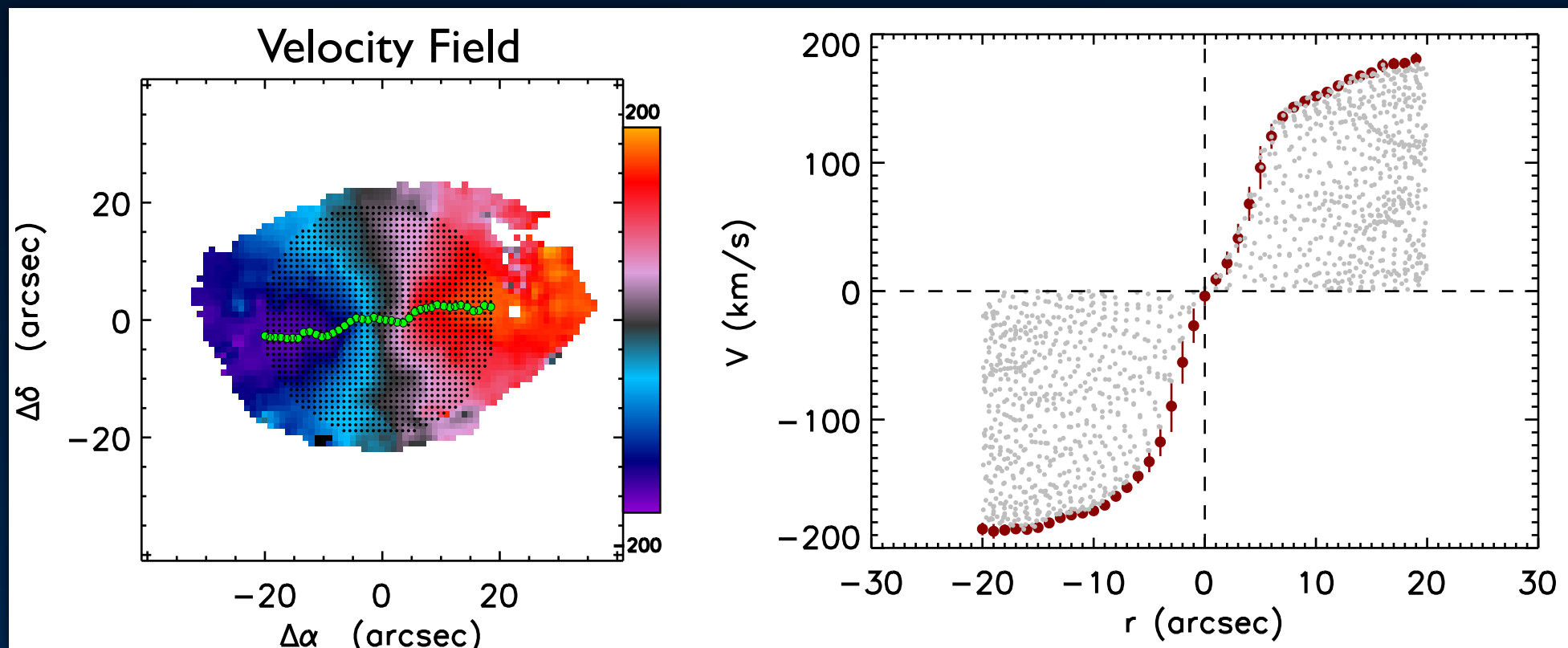


Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic PA

(García-Lorenzo+2015, Barrera-Ballesteros+2014)

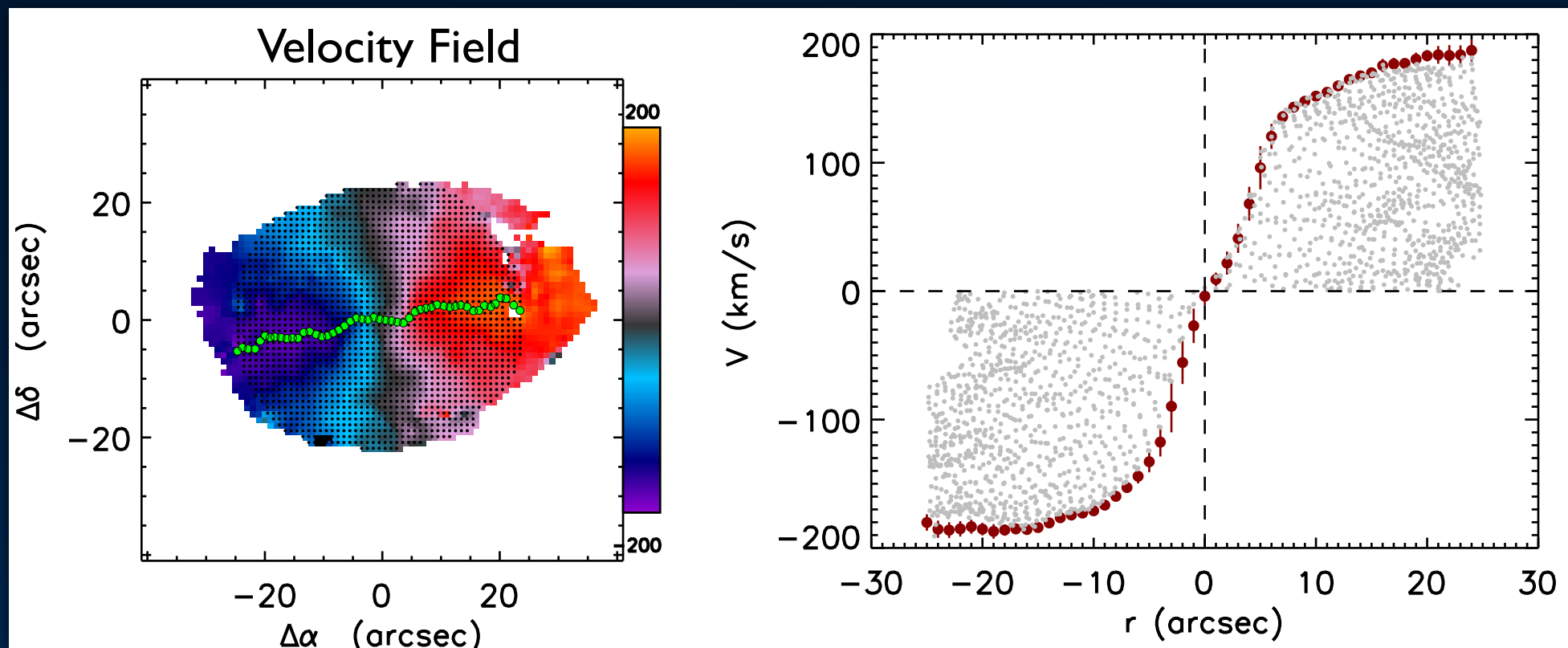


Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic PA

(García-Lorenzo+2015, Barrera-Ballesteros+2014)



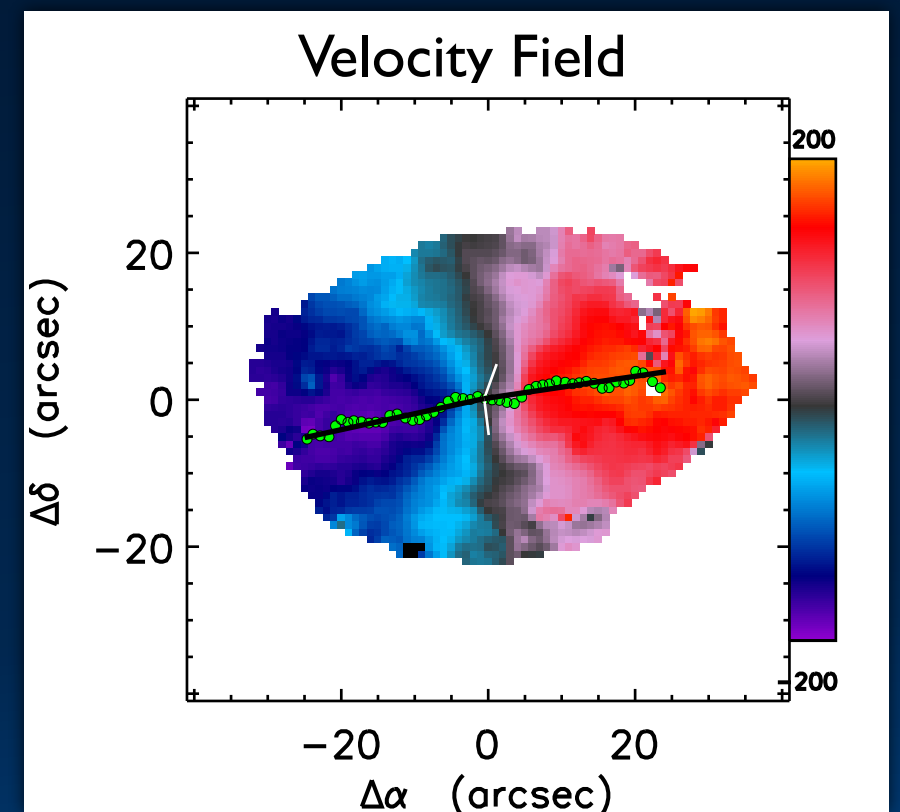
Characterization of Velocity Fields

An “assumption-free” method

Kinematic PA

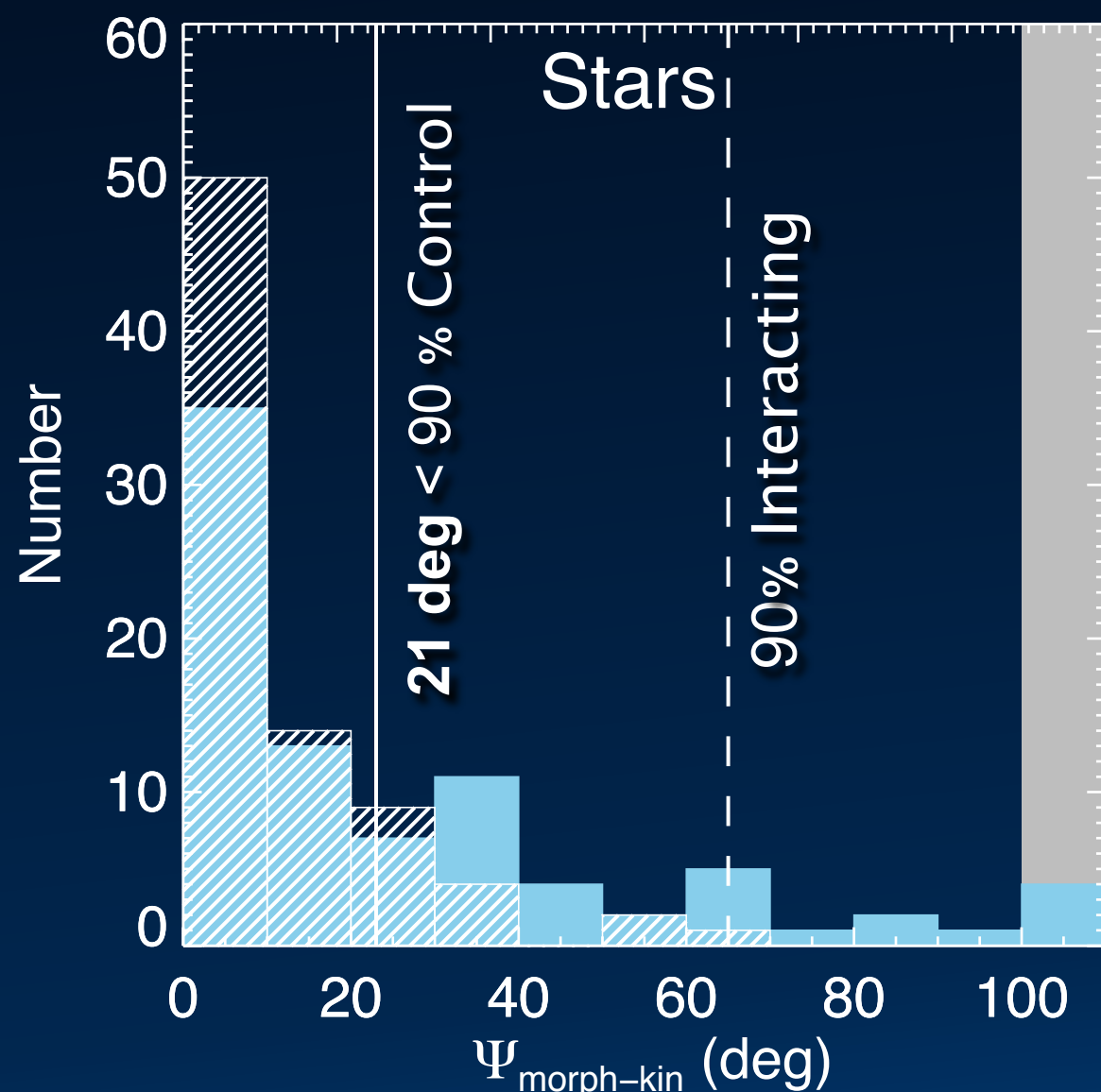
(García-Lorenzo+2015, Barrera-Ballesteros+2014)

- Average kinematic PA (PA_{kin}).
- Radial deviation of kinematic PA (δPA_{kin}).
- Derived for both kinematic sides.
- + Morphological PA (Ellipse fitting)

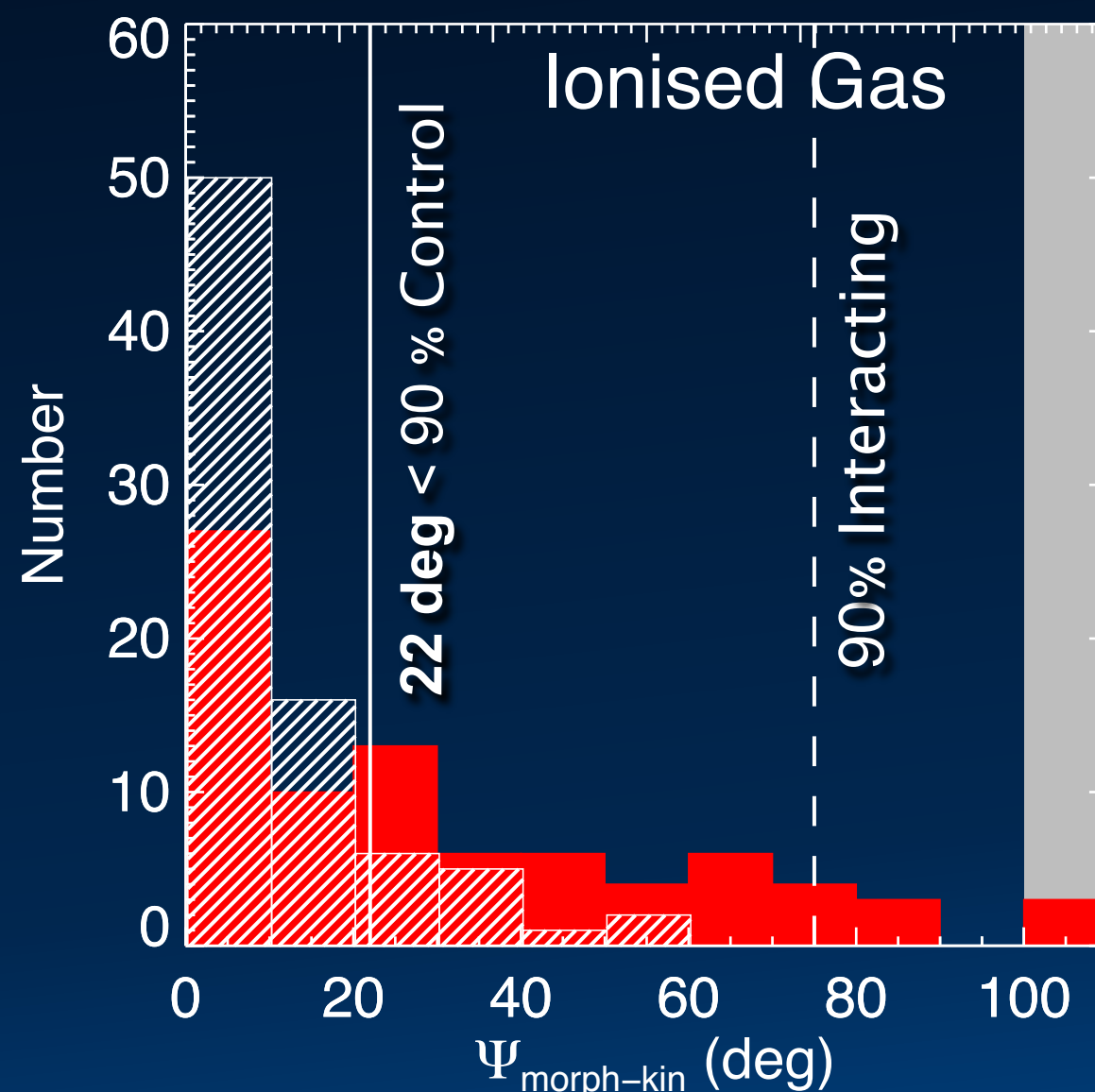


Morpho-kinematic PA misalignments

$$\Psi_{\text{morph-kin}} = | \text{PA}_{\text{morph}} - \text{PA}_{\text{kin}} |$$



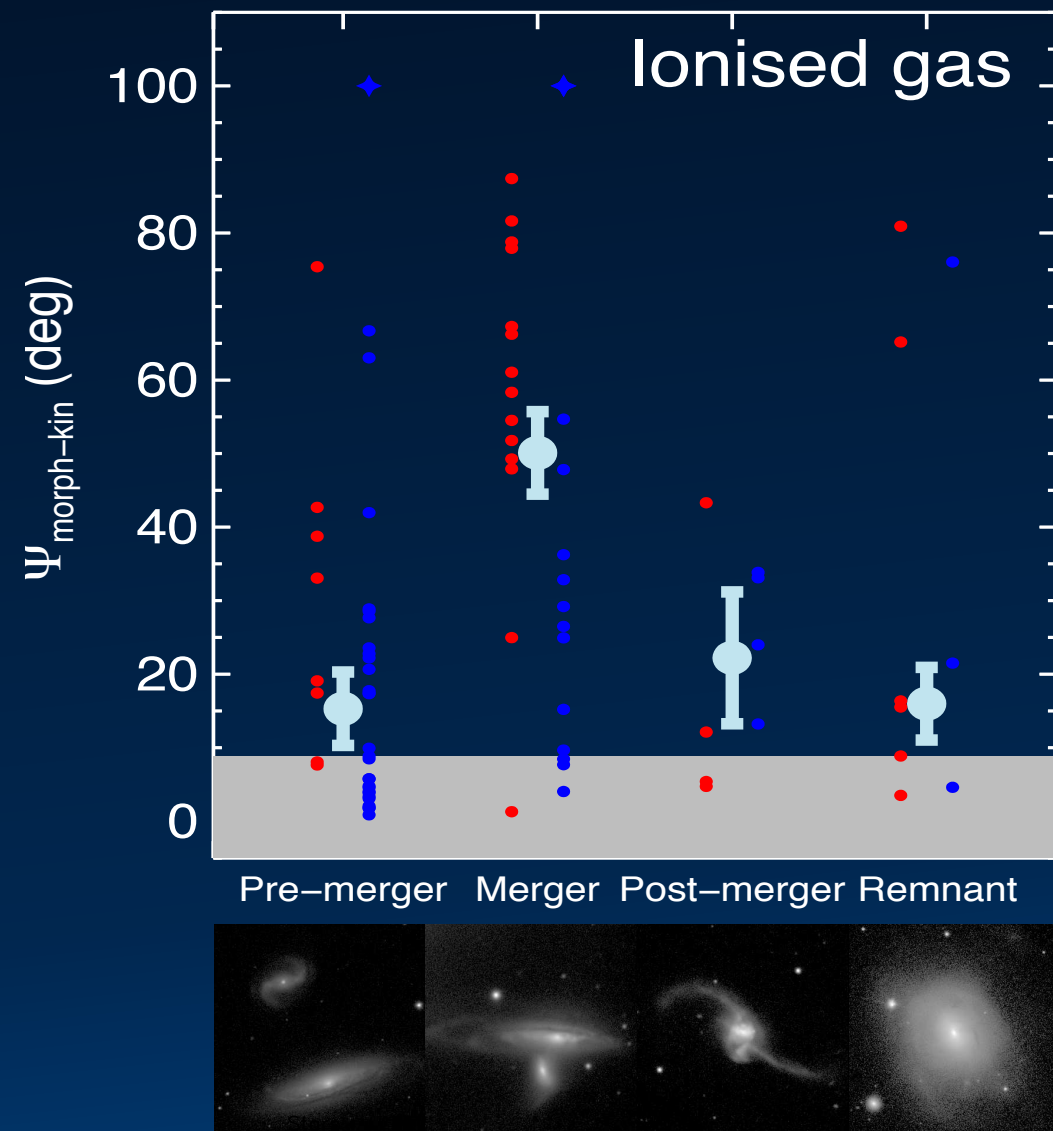
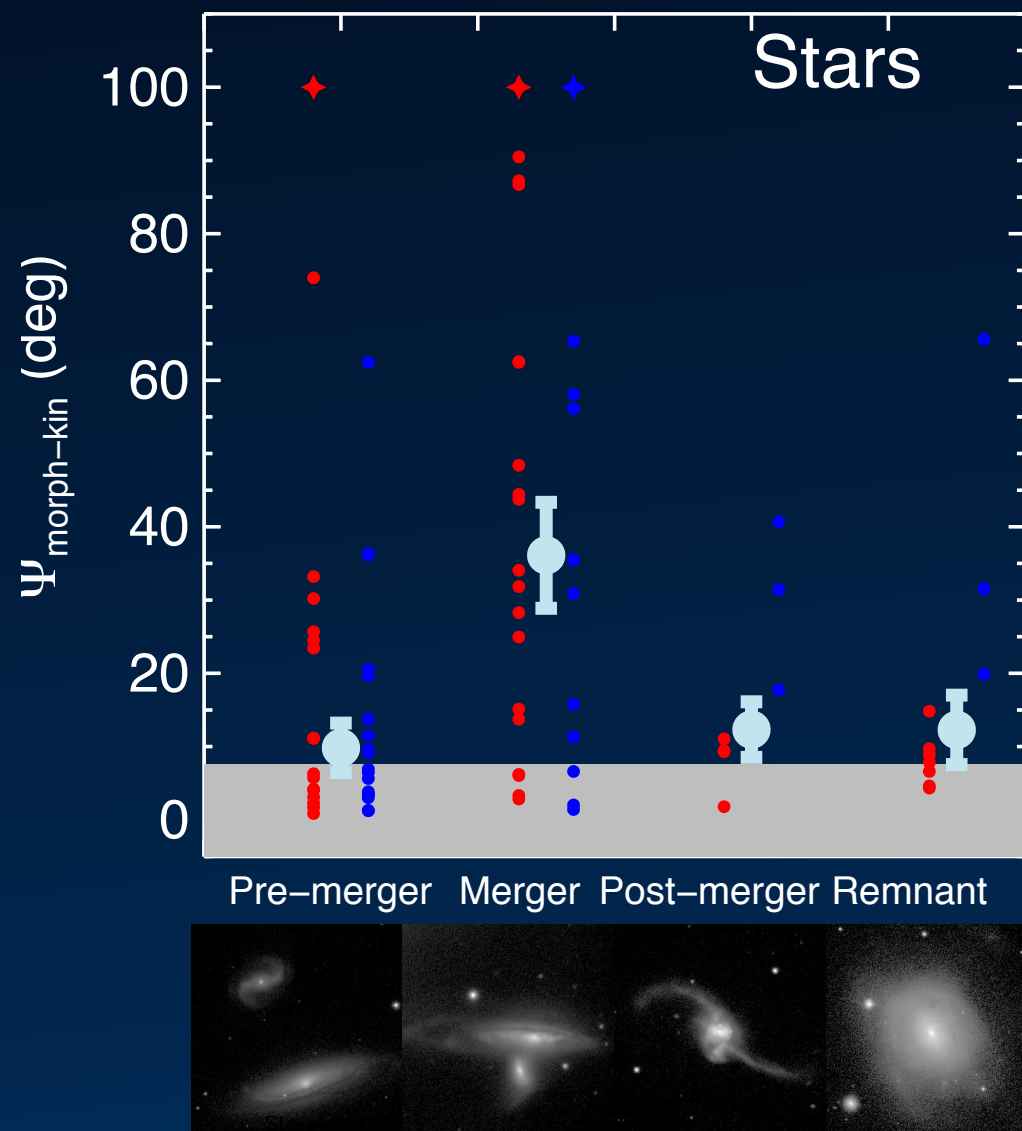
43% of interacting sample with $\Psi_{\text{morph-kin}} > 21$ degrees.



52% of interacting sample with $\Psi_{\text{morph-kin}} > 22$ degrees.

Morpho-kinematic PA misalignments

$$\Psi_{\text{morph-kin}} = | \text{PA}_{\text{morph}} - \text{PA}_{\text{kin}} |$$



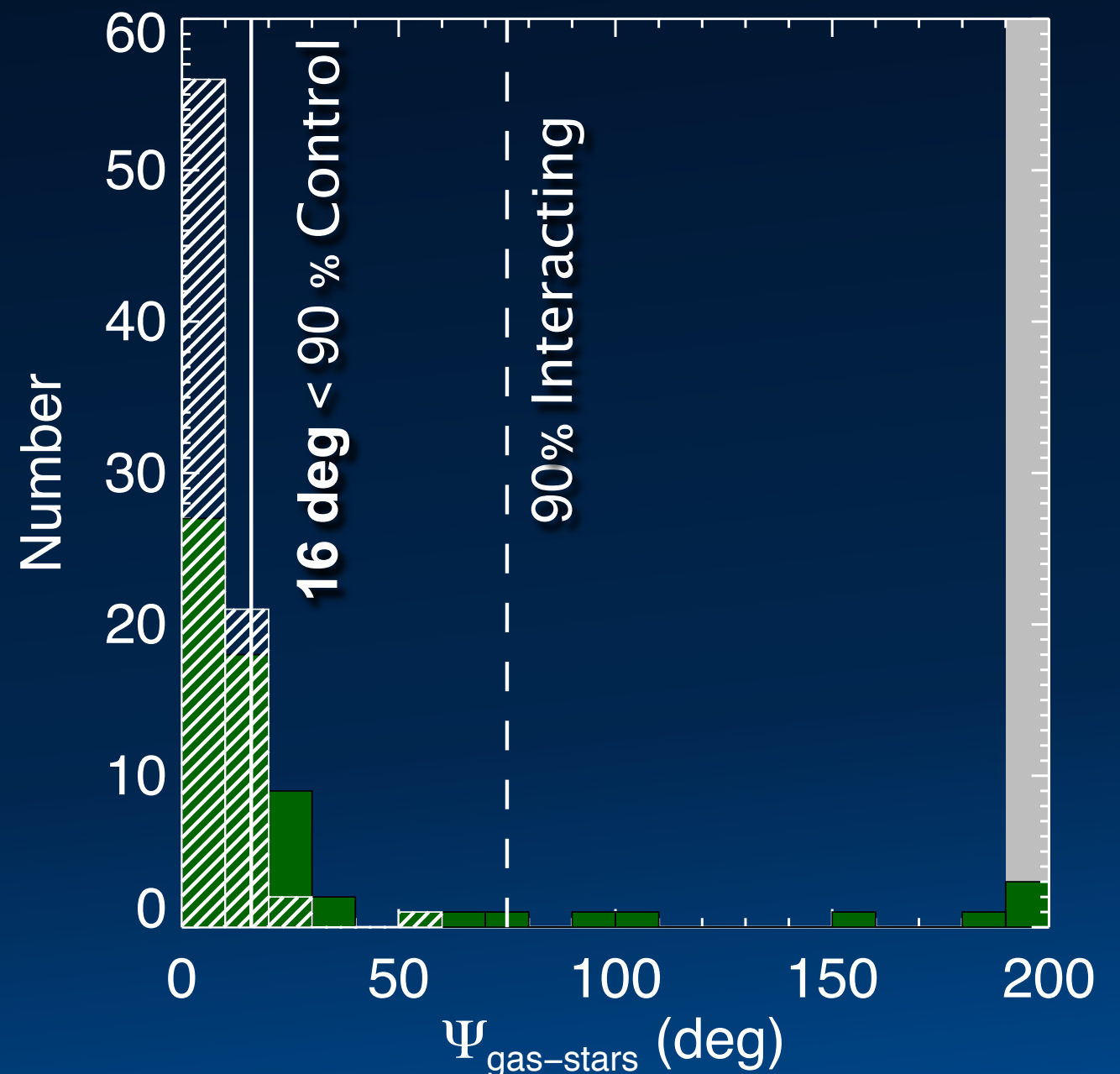
Enhancement of $\Psi_{\text{morph-kin}}$ at the merger stage.

Stellar-Gas Kinematic PA misalignments

$$\Psi_{\text{gas-stars}} = | \text{PA}_{\text{gas}} - \text{PA}_{\text{stars}} |$$

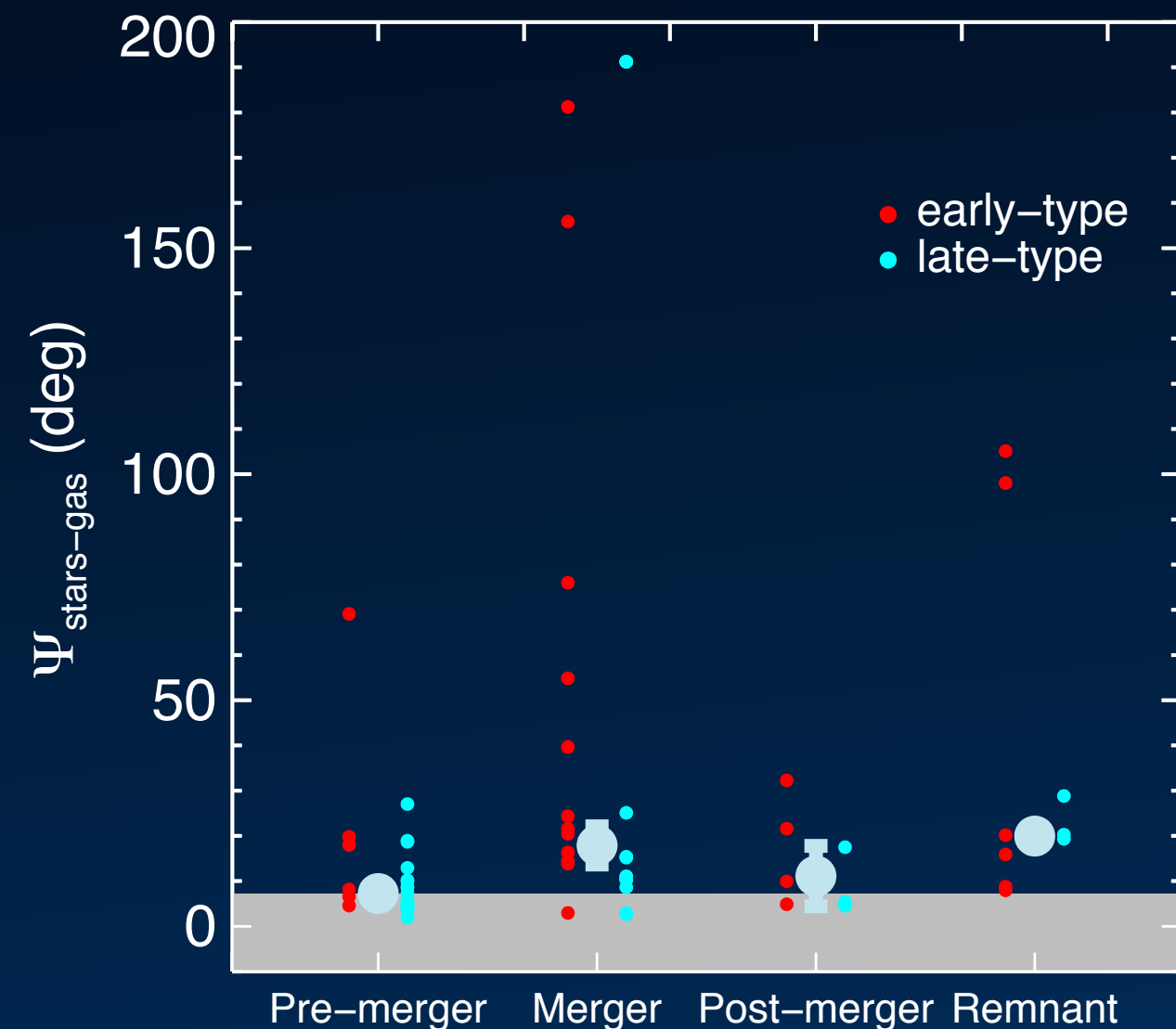
43% (28/66) of interacting sample
with $\Psi_{\text{gas-stars}} > 16$ degrees.

18% (12/66) of interacting sample
with $\Psi_{\text{gas-stars}} > 30$ degrees.



Stellar-Gas Kinematic PA misalignments

$$\Psi_{\text{gas-stars}} = | \text{PA}_{\text{gas}} - \text{PA}_{\text{stars}} |$$

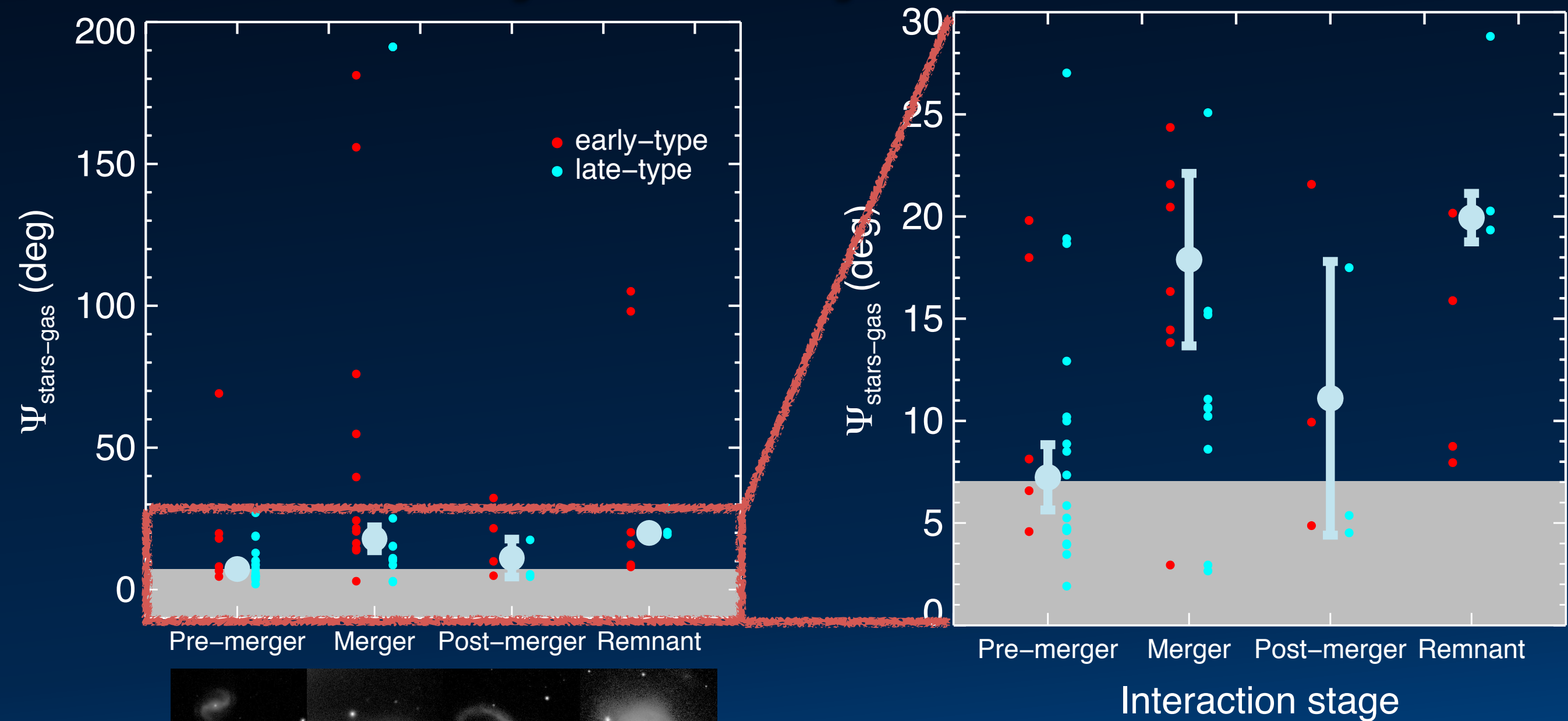


Large misalignments observed mostly in early-type galaxies, at different stages of interaction.



Stellar-Gas Kinematic PA misalignments

$$\Psi_{\text{gas-stars}} = | \text{PA}_{\text{gas}} - \text{PA}_{\text{stars}} |$$



Summary

- Covering a wide range of environmental and internal parameters, the CALIFA survey allow us to compare the 2D kinematic properties of galaxies at different stages of interaction with non-interacting galaxies.
- We develop an “assumption-free” method to characterize homogeneously the stellar and ionized gas velocity fields from those two samples.
- We trace the impact of interactions in the internal structure of galaxies:
 - Larger morpho-kinematic misalignments comparing to control sample in particular for galaxies with evident signatures of interaction.
 - Interacting galaxies show a large impact changing the internal structure of galaxies: **43% (28/66)** shows stellar-gas kinematics larger than non-interacting sample.

For more about physical properties of the CALIFA
interacting galaxies see the talk:

**Central star formation and chemical enrichment
in CALIFA interacting galaxies**

S8 - 11:45 am