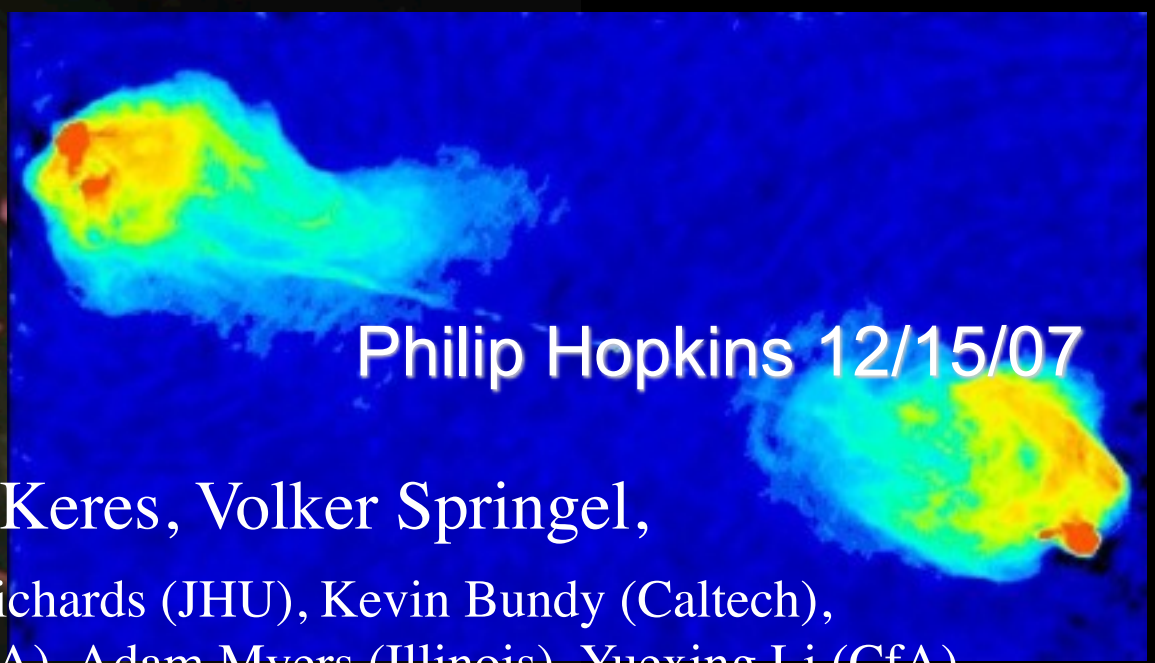
Quenching Models: Their Interplay & Degeneracies



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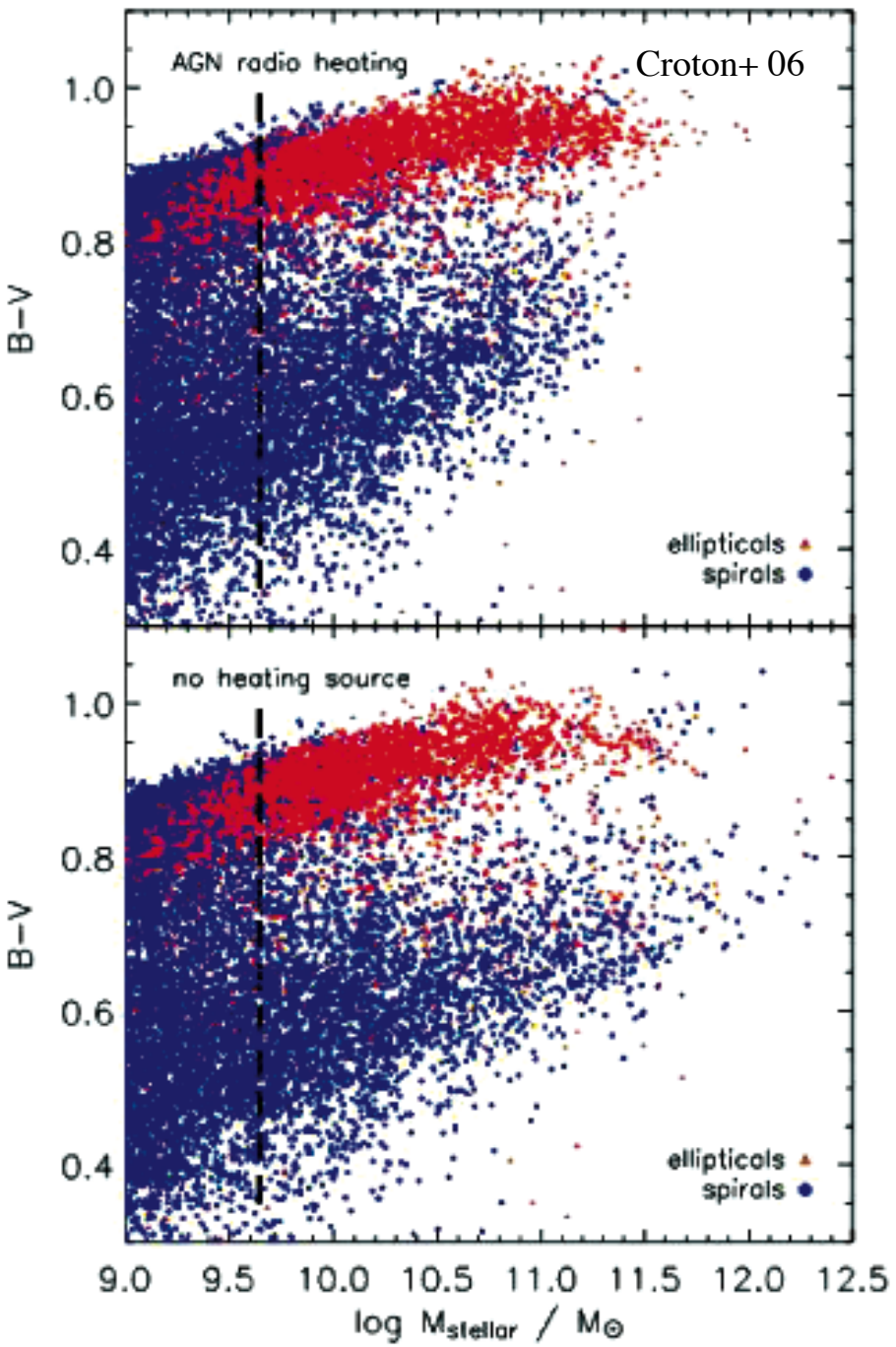
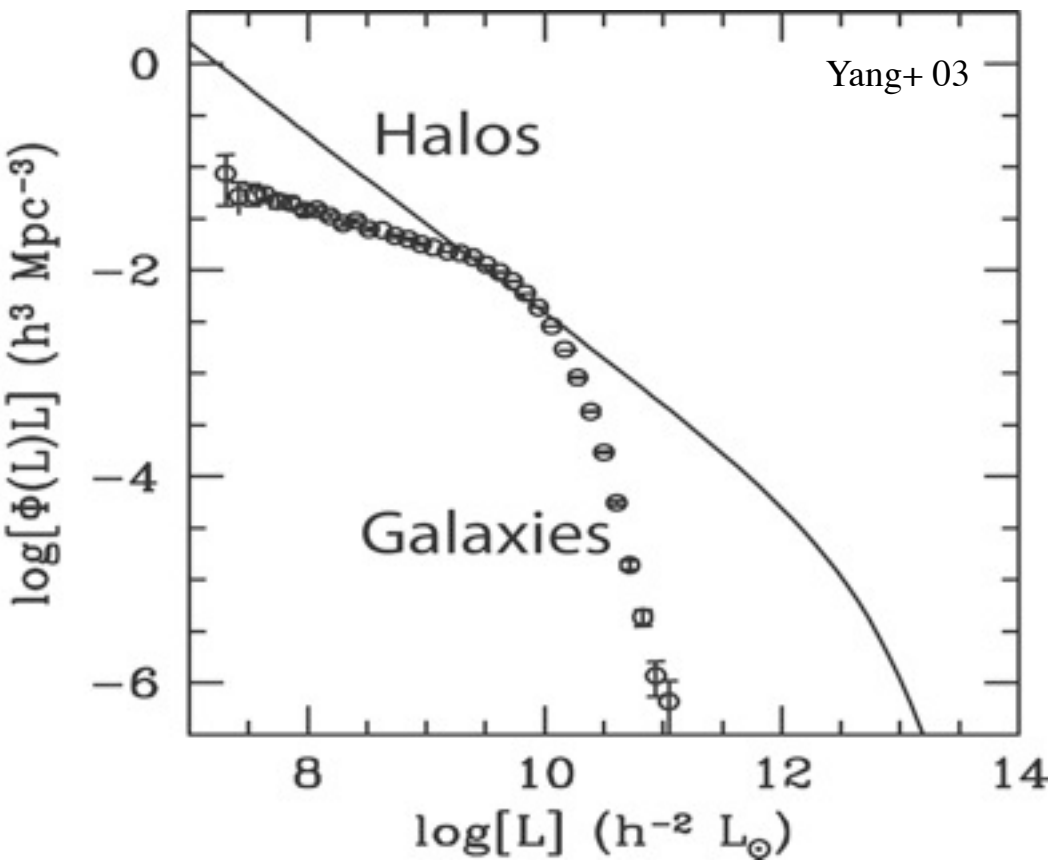
Rachel Somerville (MPIA), Gordon Richards (JHU), Kevin Bundy (Caltech),
Alison Coil (Arizona), Adam Lidz (CfA), Adam Myers (Illinois), Yuexing Li (CfA),
Paul Martini (OSU), Ramesh Narayan (CfA), Elisabeth Krause (Bonn)

Motivation

"QUENCHING" HALTS GROWTH & FORMS RED SEQUENCE

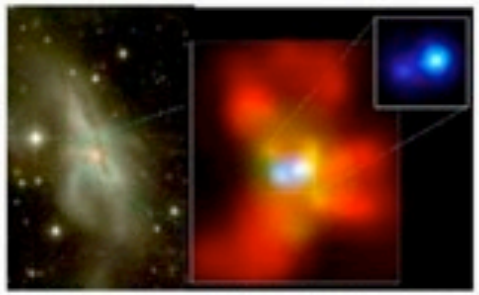




(c) Interaction/"Merger"

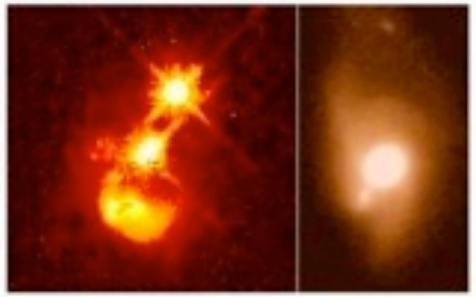
- now within one halo, galaxies interact & lose angular momentum
- SFR starts to increase
- stellar winds dominate feedback
- rarely excite QSOs (only special orbits)

(d) Coalescence/(U)LIRG



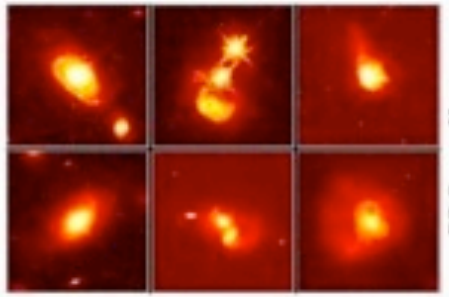
- galaxies coalesce: violent relaxation in core
- gas inflows to center: starburst & buried (X-ray) AGN
- starburst dominates luminosity/feedback, but, total stellar mass formed is small

(e) "Blowout"



- BH grows rapidly: briefly dominates luminosity/feedback
- remaining dust/gas expelled
- get reddened (but not Type II) QSO: recent/ongoing SF in host high Eddington ratios merger signatures still visible

(f) Quasar

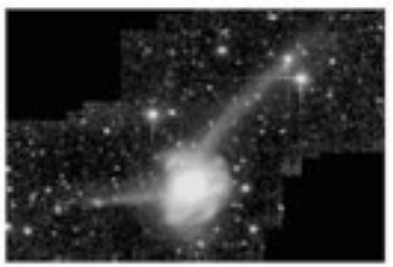


- dust removed: now a "traditional" QSO
- host morphology difficult to observe: tidal features fade rapidly
- characteristically blue/young spheroid

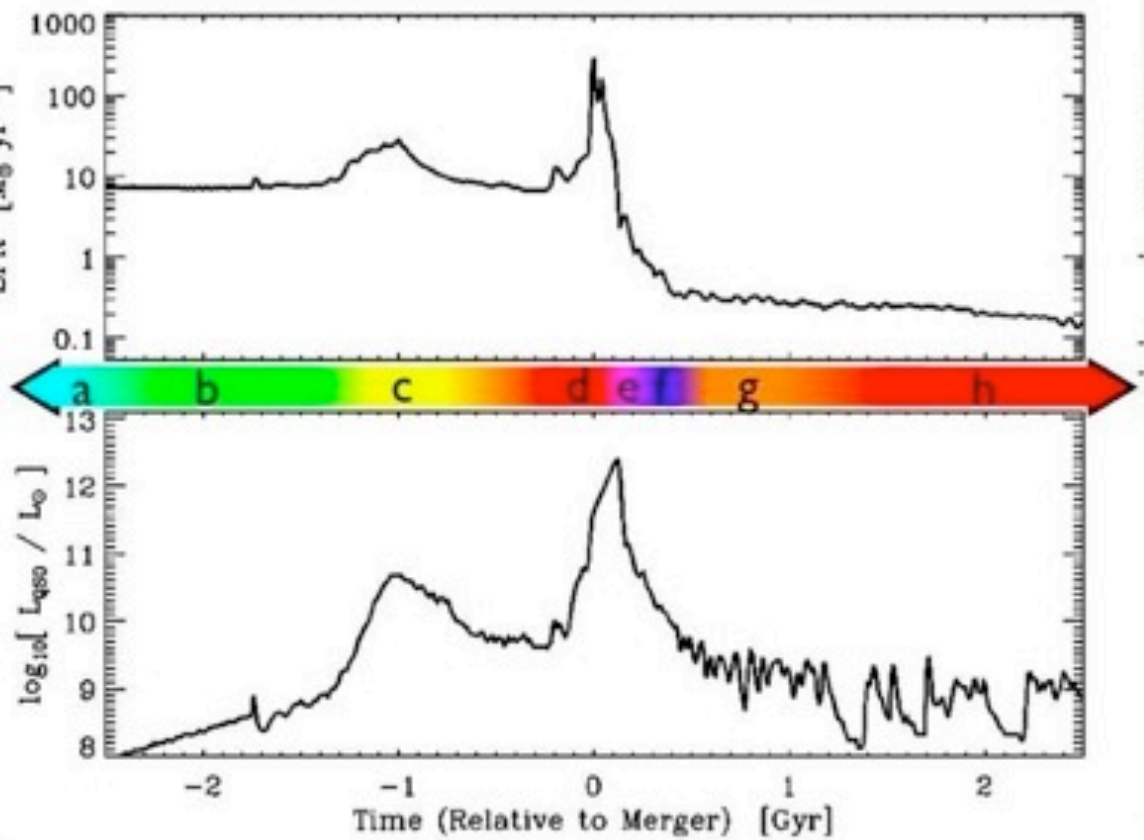
(b) "Small Group"

- halo accretes similar-mass companion(s)
- can occur over a wide mass range
- M_{halo} still similar to before: dynamical friction merges the subhalos efficiently

(g) Decay/K+A



- QSO luminosity fades rapidly
  - tidal features visible only with very deep observations
- remnant reddens rapidly (E+A/K+A)
- "hot halo" from feedback
  - sets up quasi-static cooling

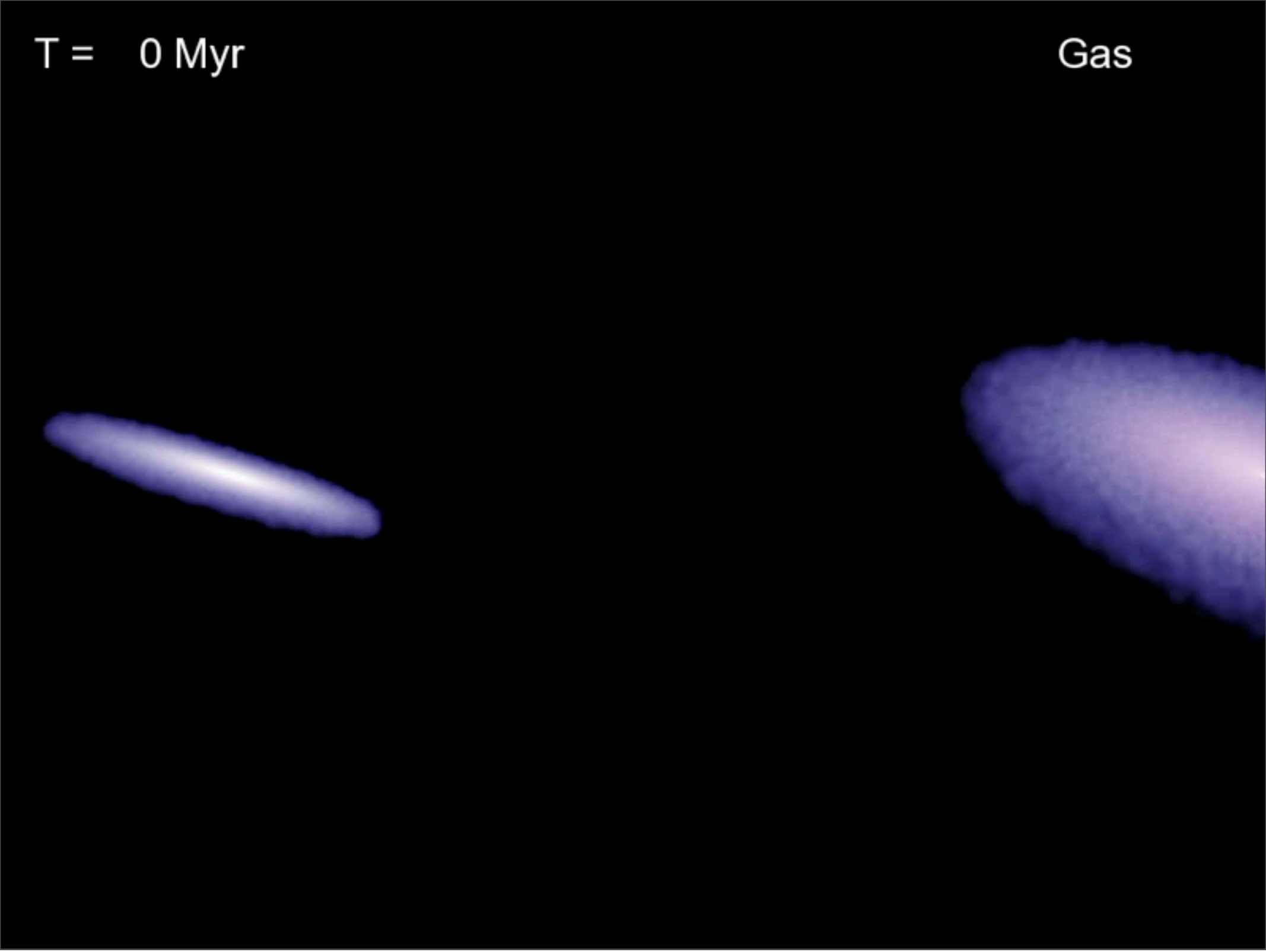


(a) Isolated Disk

- halo & disk grow, most stars formed
- secular growth builds bars & pseudobulges
- "Seyfert" fueling (AGN with M_B>-23)
- cannot redden to the red sequence

(h) "Dead" Elliptical

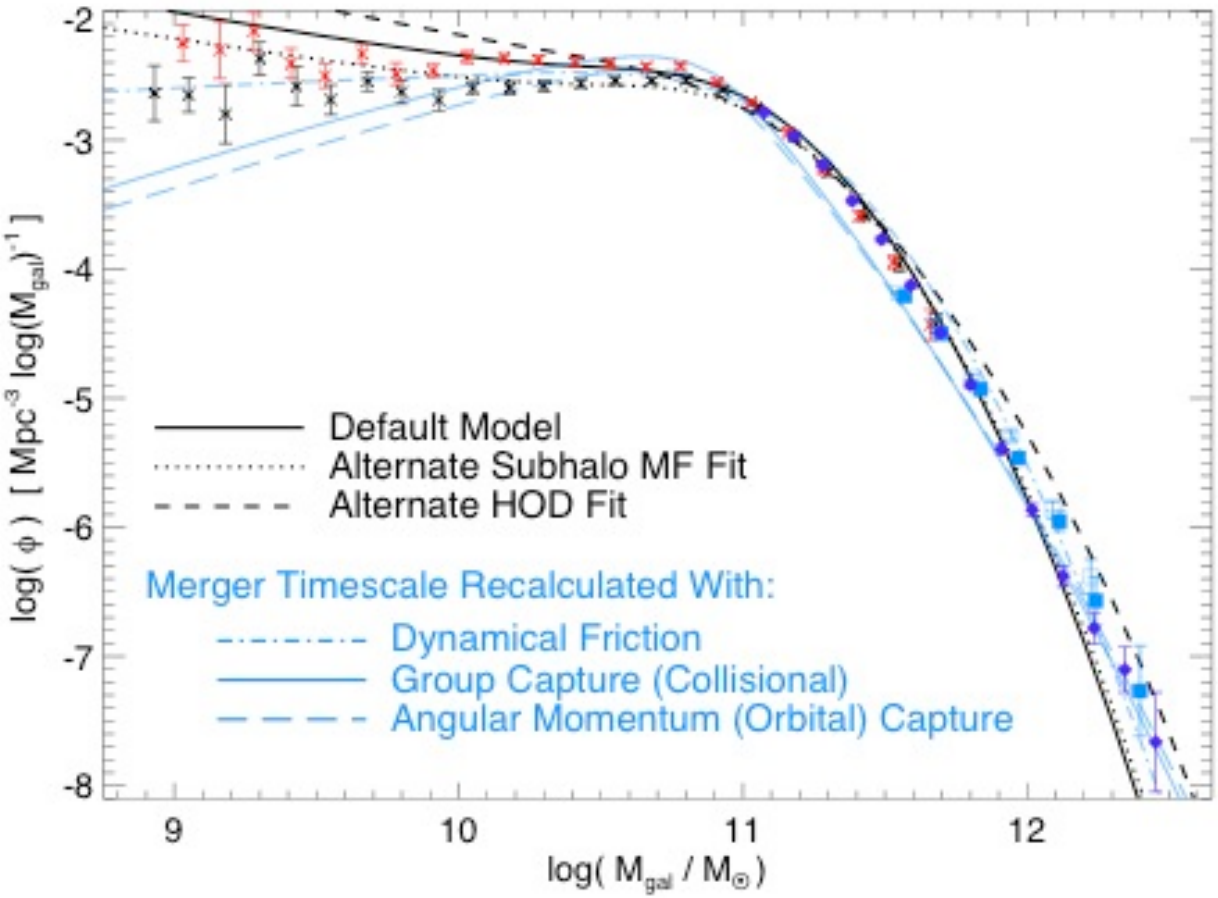
- star formation terminated
- large BH/spheroid - efficient feedback
- halo grows to "large group" scales: mergers become inefficient
- growth by "dry" mergers


T = 0 Myr
Gas

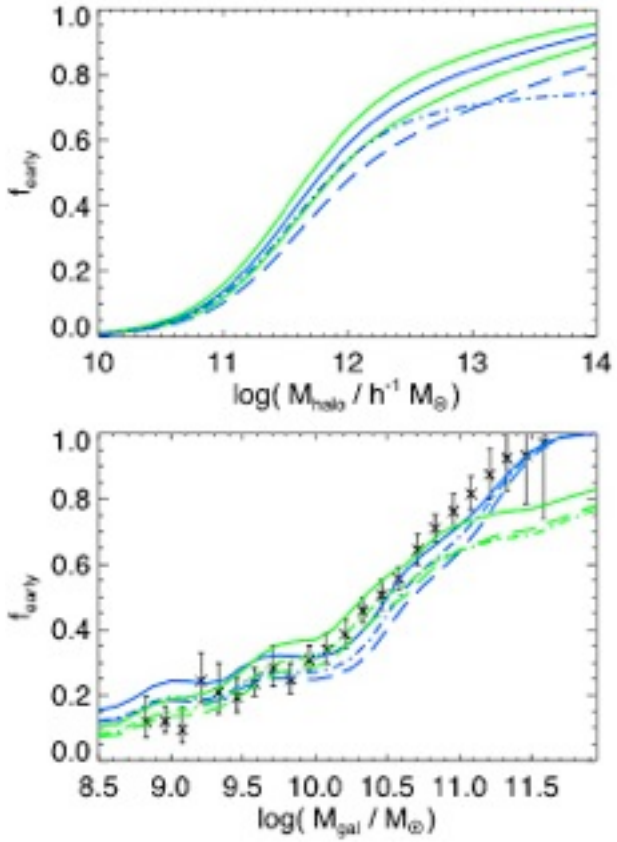
Model Predictions: “Quasar” Feedback

PREDICTIONS

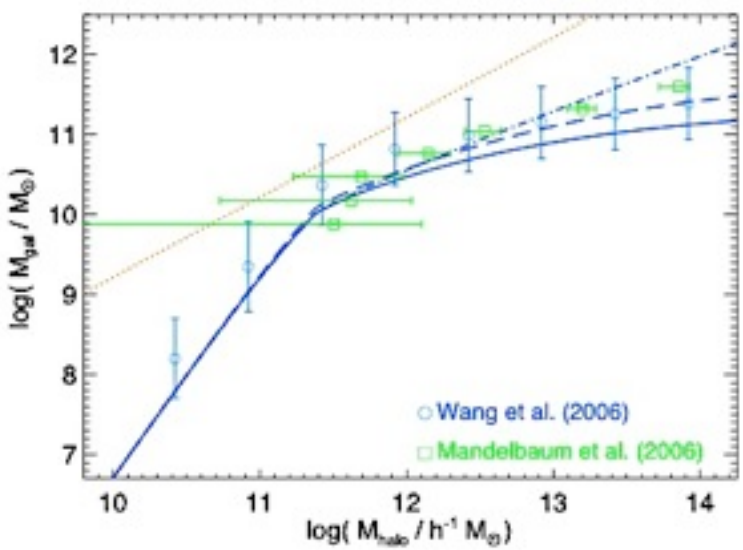
- z=0 mass functions



- red fractions:



- M/L vs. M_halo



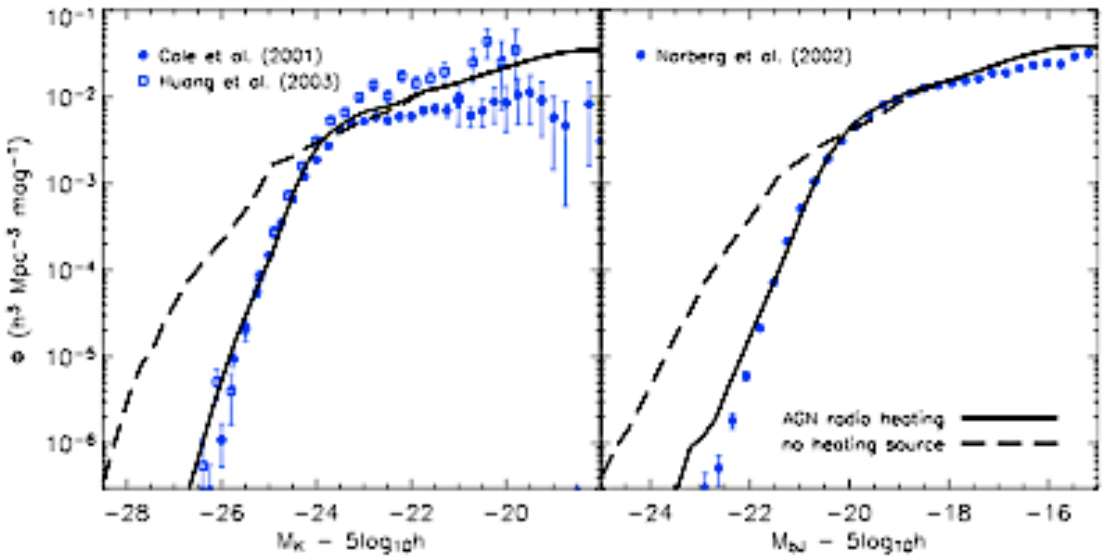
Great!

....BUT....

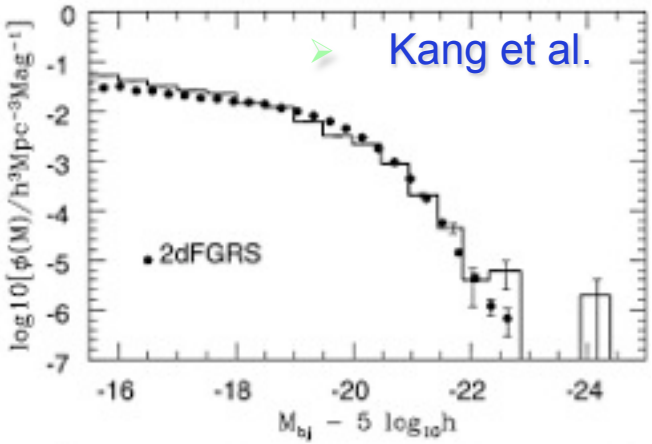
Great!

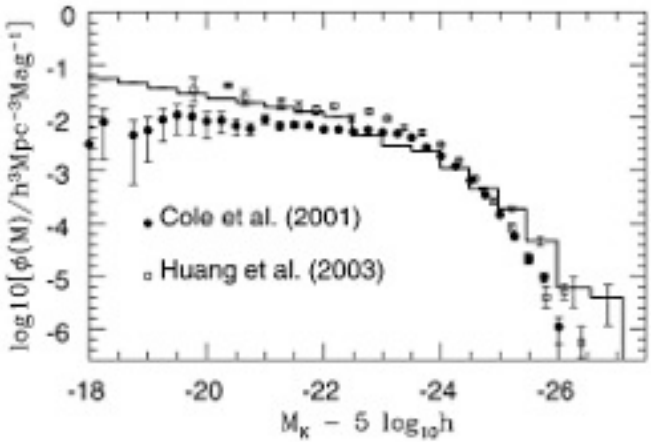
....BUT....

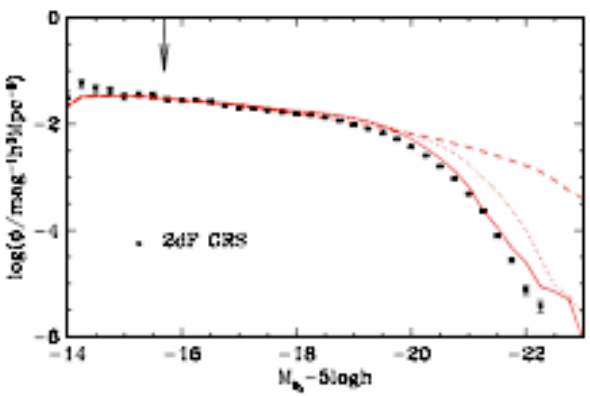
Croton et al.



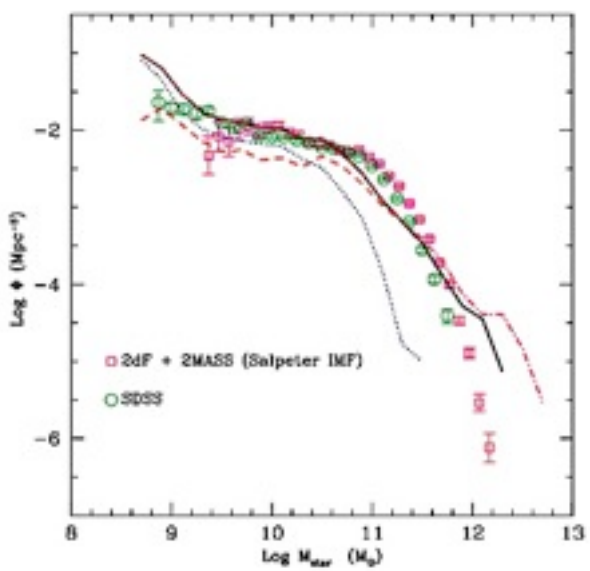
Kang et al.



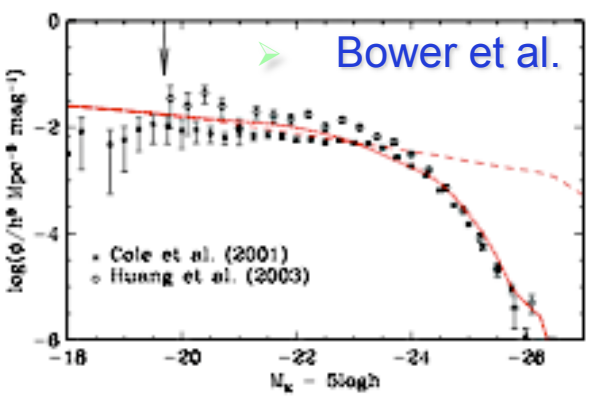




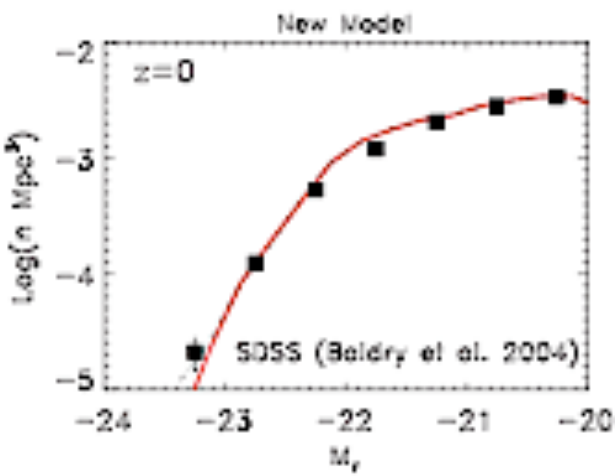
Monaco et al.



Bower et al.



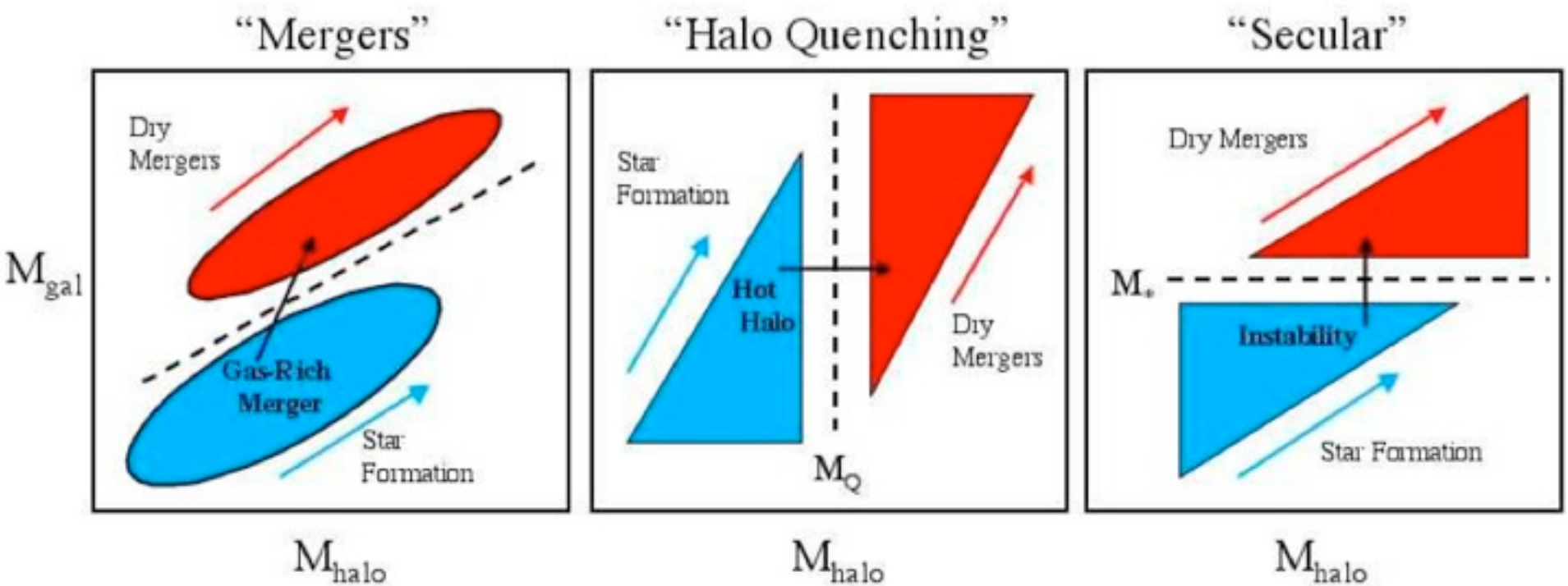
Cattaneo et al.



Lowest-Order Predictions are Fundamentally Non-Unique:

HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?

- There are some broad classes of quenching mechanisms:



- Are there unique, robust predictions of the different classes of quenching mechanisms?

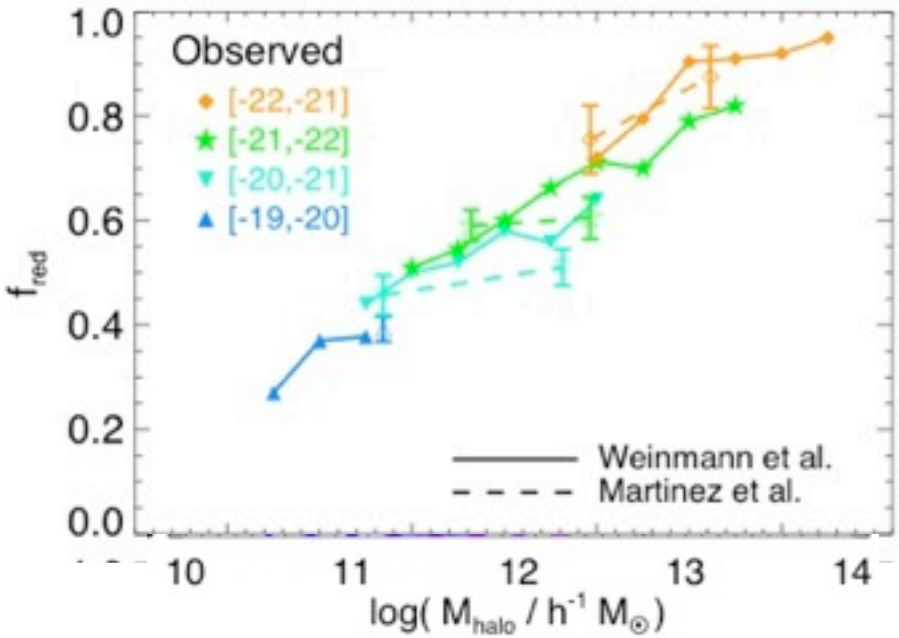
Motivation

WHAT DO WE KNOW?

	Mergers	Hot Halos	Secular
morphology:	classical bulges/ spheroids	little effect	"pseudobulges"
BH/AGN:	*quasar & remnant massive BH	*little BH growth *fuel for low Mdot modes?	*Seyferts? *small ($<10^7$ M_{sun}) BHs
feedback:	*kinematic *quasar *starburst	*accretion shocks *gravitational	*Seyfert? *stellar winds
timescales:	short (<Gyr)	~Hubble time	~Gyr (?)

Comparing Quenching Models

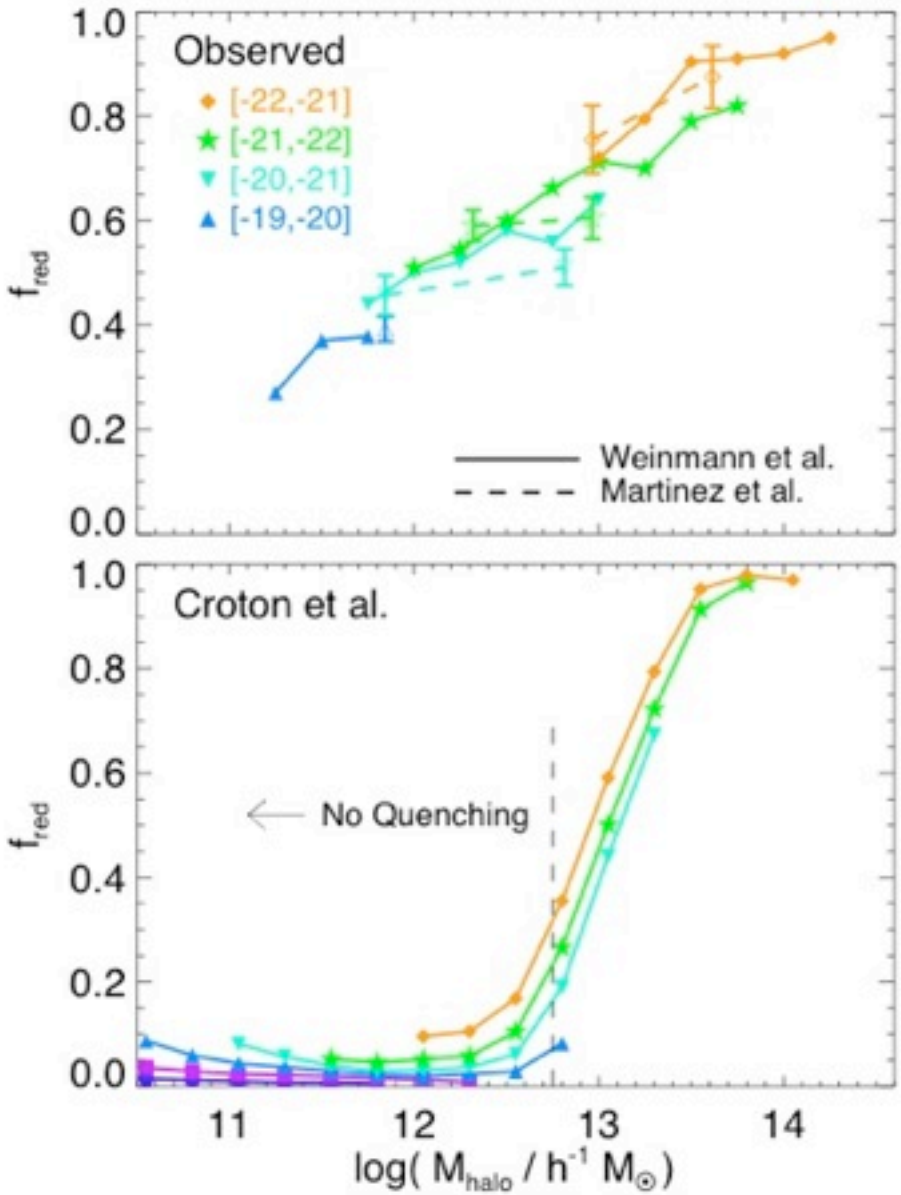
HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?



- f_red vs. M_halo and M_gal:
  - smooth dependence on M_halo
  - no characteristic scale
  - high even in low M_halo (for massive galaxies)

Comparing Quenching Models

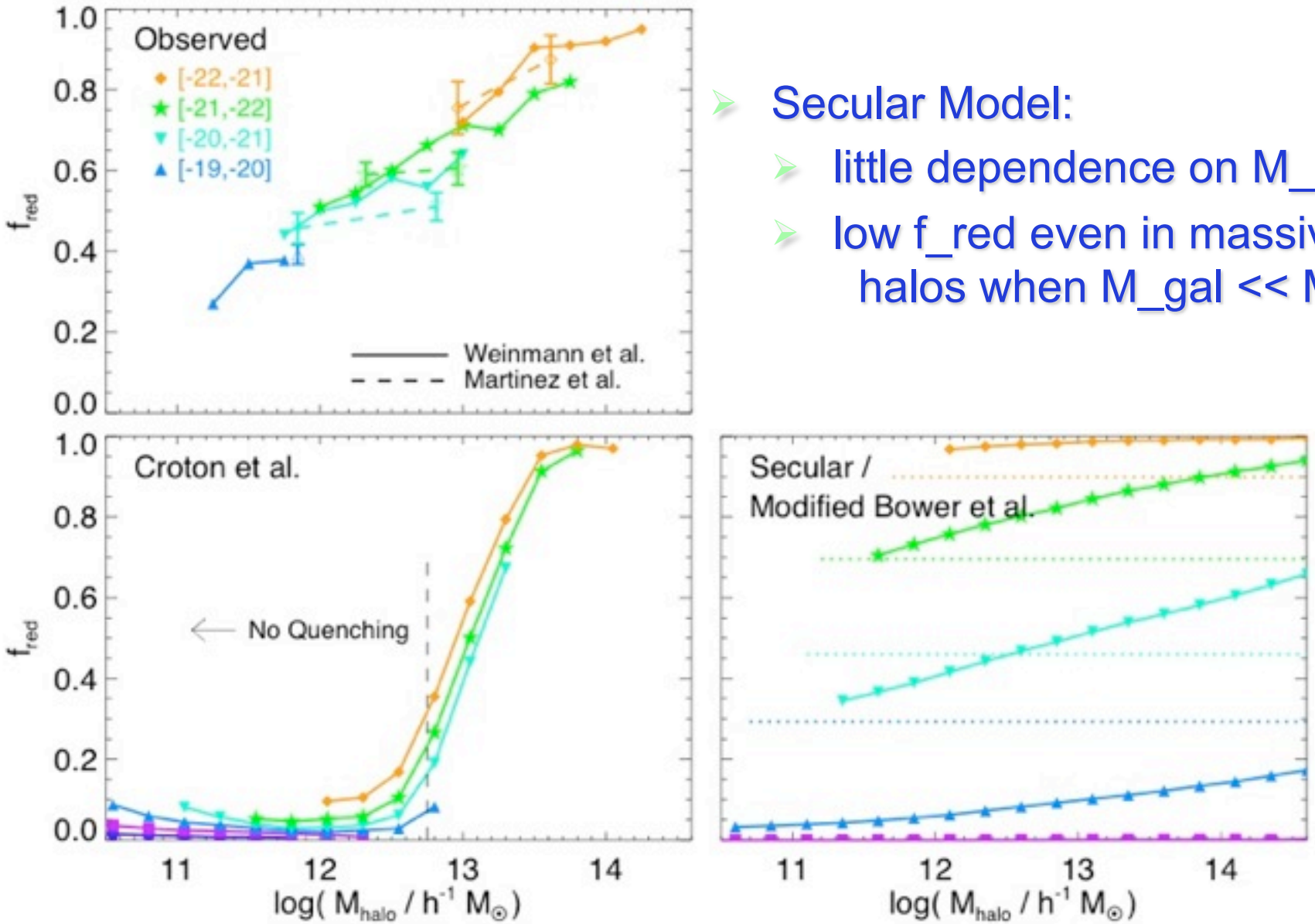
HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?



- "Halo Quenching" Model:
  - step function in M_halo: strong characteristic scale
  - no residual M_gal dependence
  - no f_red in low M_halo

Comparing Quenching Models

HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?

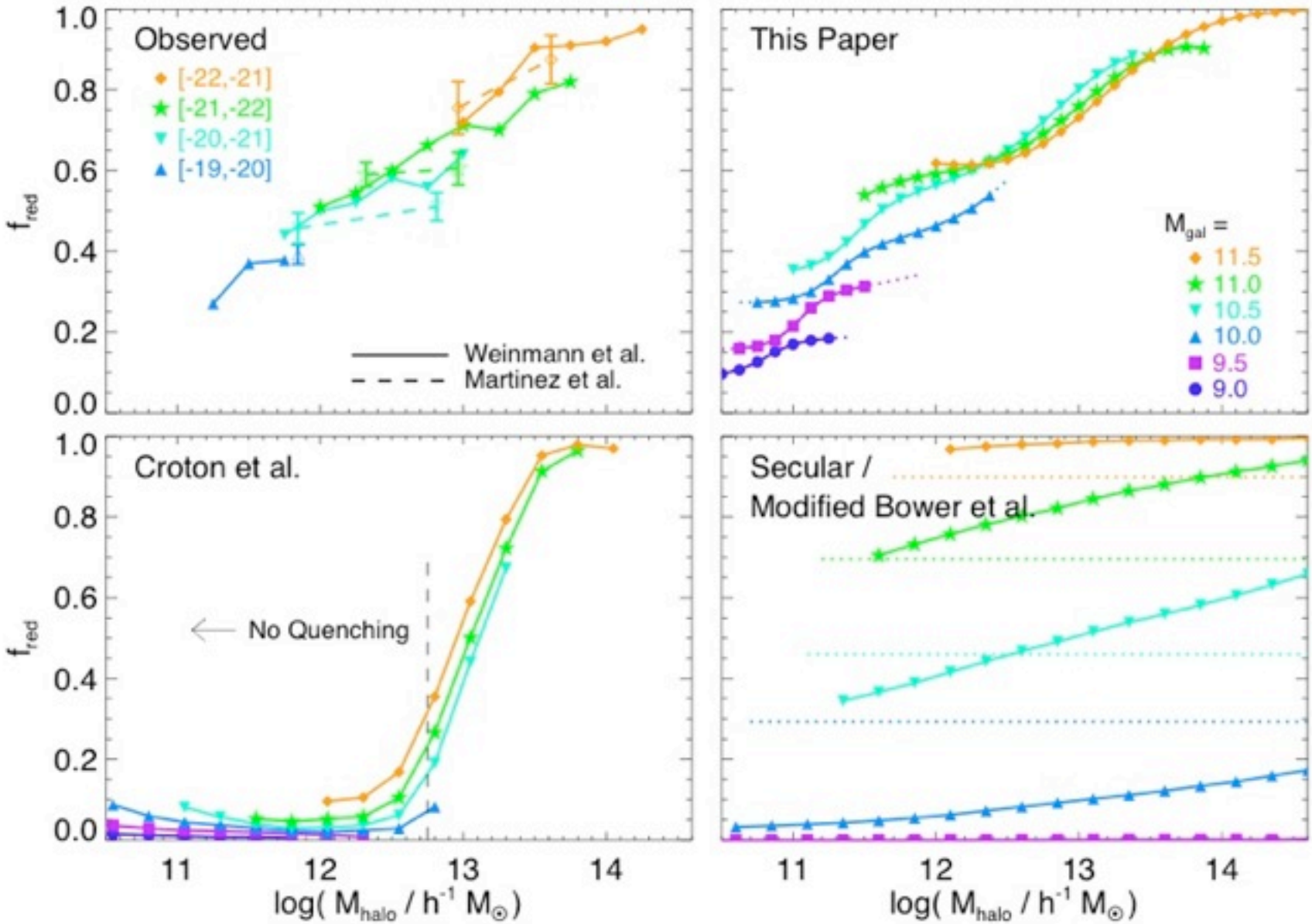


- Secular Model:
  - little dependence on M_halo
  - low f_red even in massive halos when M_gal << M*

Comparing Quenching Models

HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?

- Mergers:
  - no sharp scale in M_halo

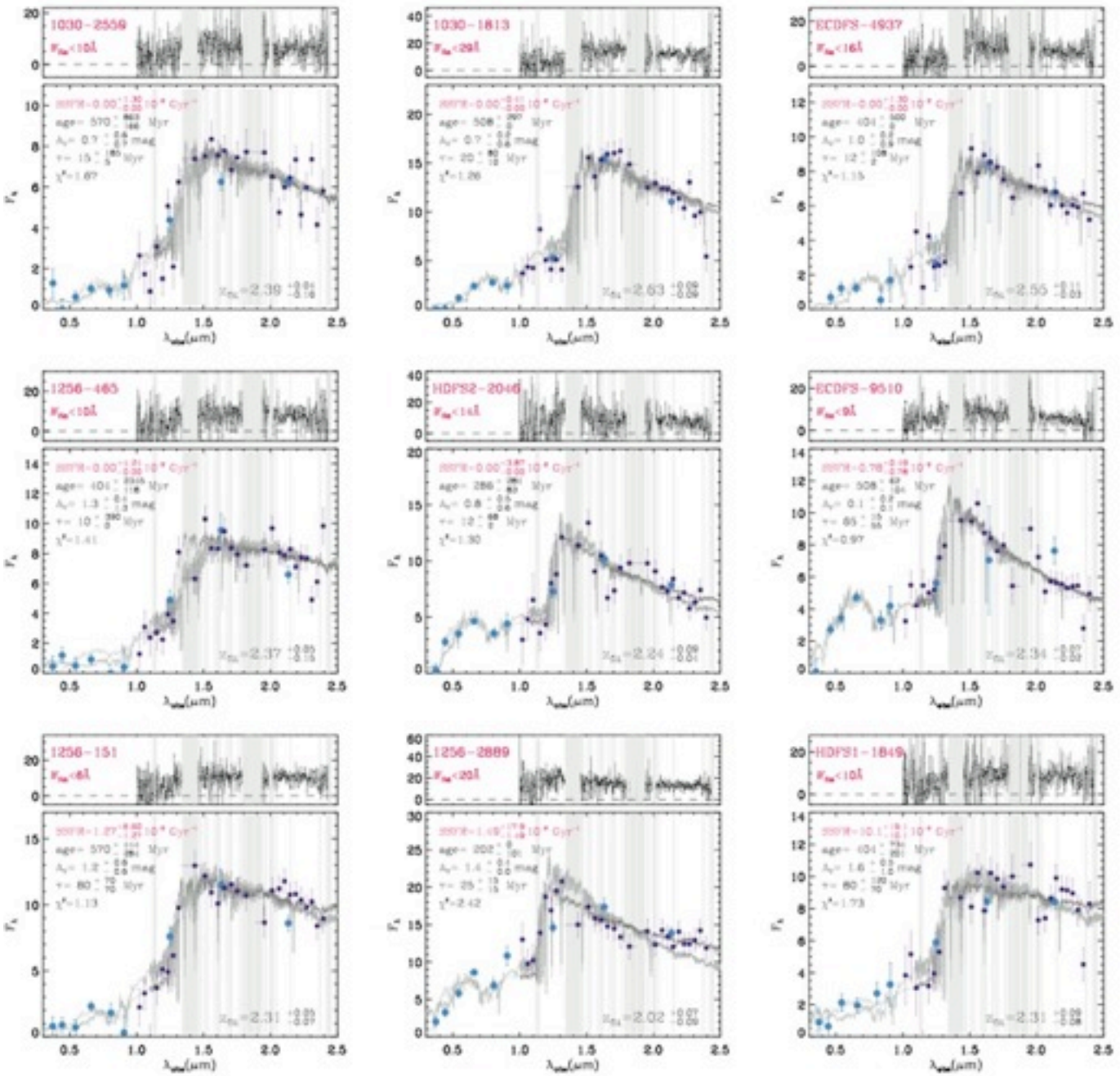


Comparing Quenching Models

HIGH-REDSHIFT PASSIVE GALAXIES

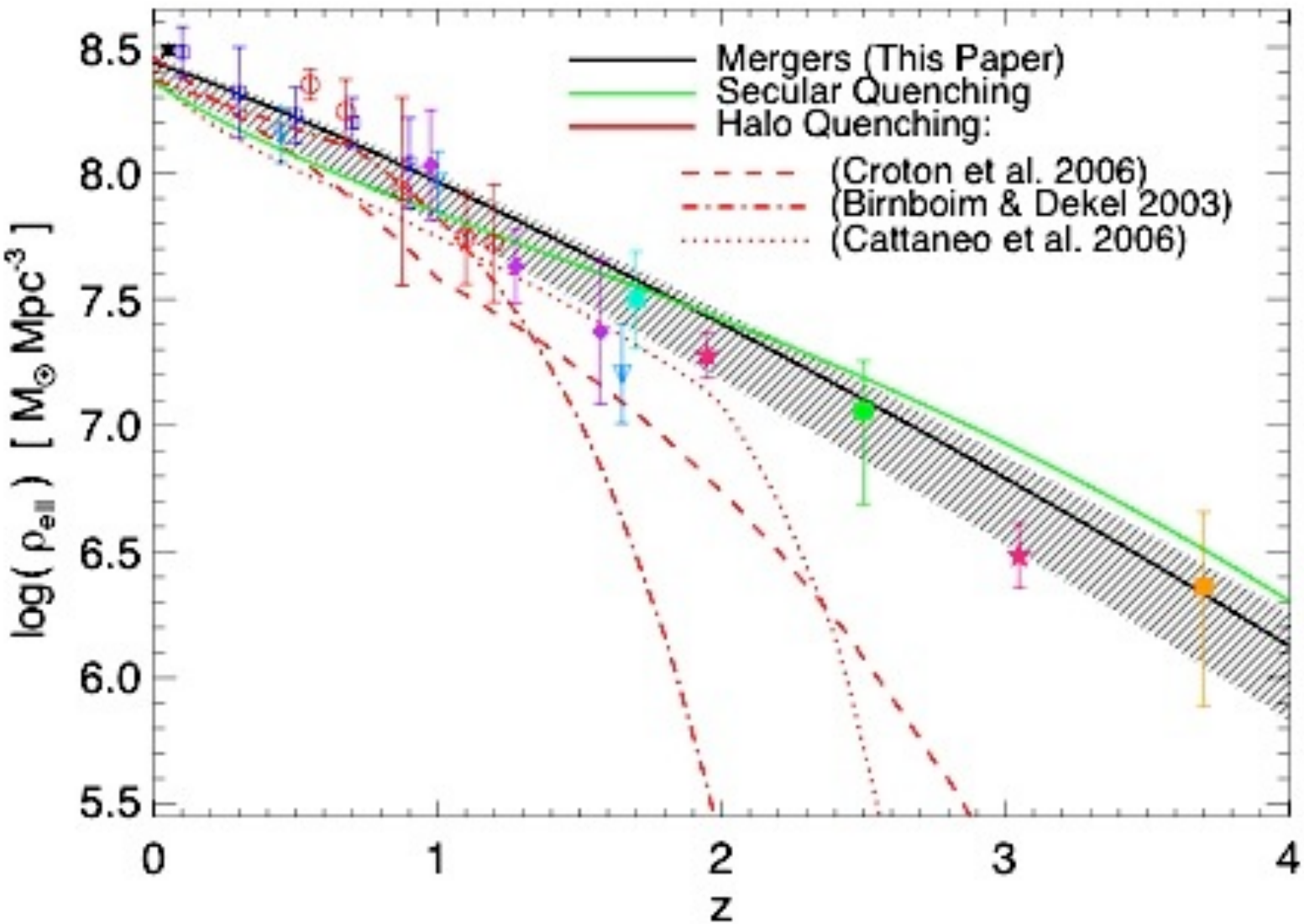
Kriek et al., Labbe et al., Zirm et al.

- High-z passive (low SSFR) galaxies:
  - z ~ 2 - 4
  - Very compact, n~4: Spheroids/Merger remnants
  - High (low-lum) AGN fraction



Comparing Quenching Models

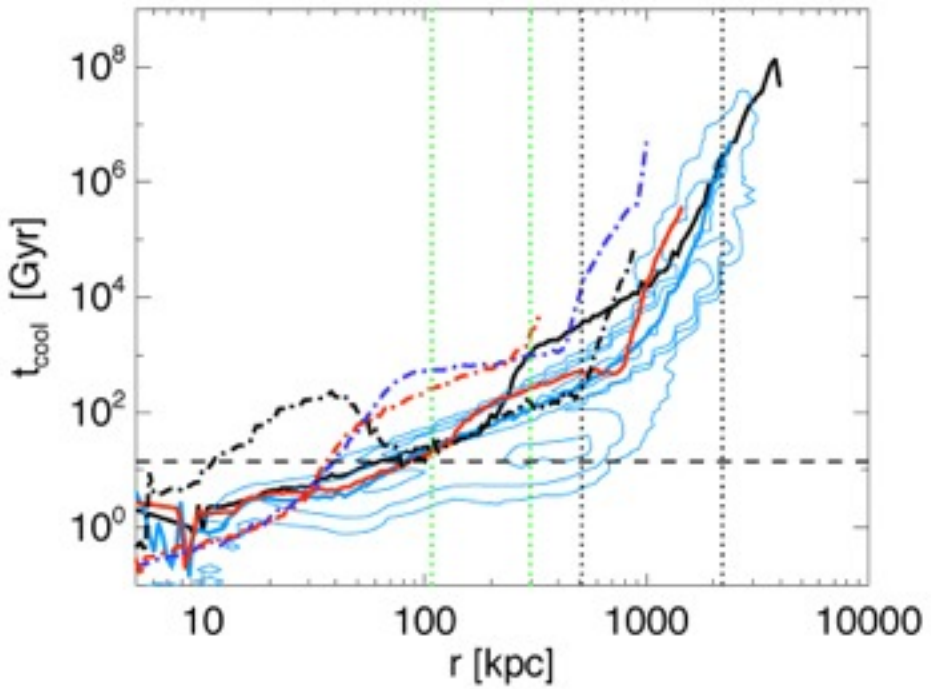
HIGH-REDSHIFT PASSIVE GALAXIES



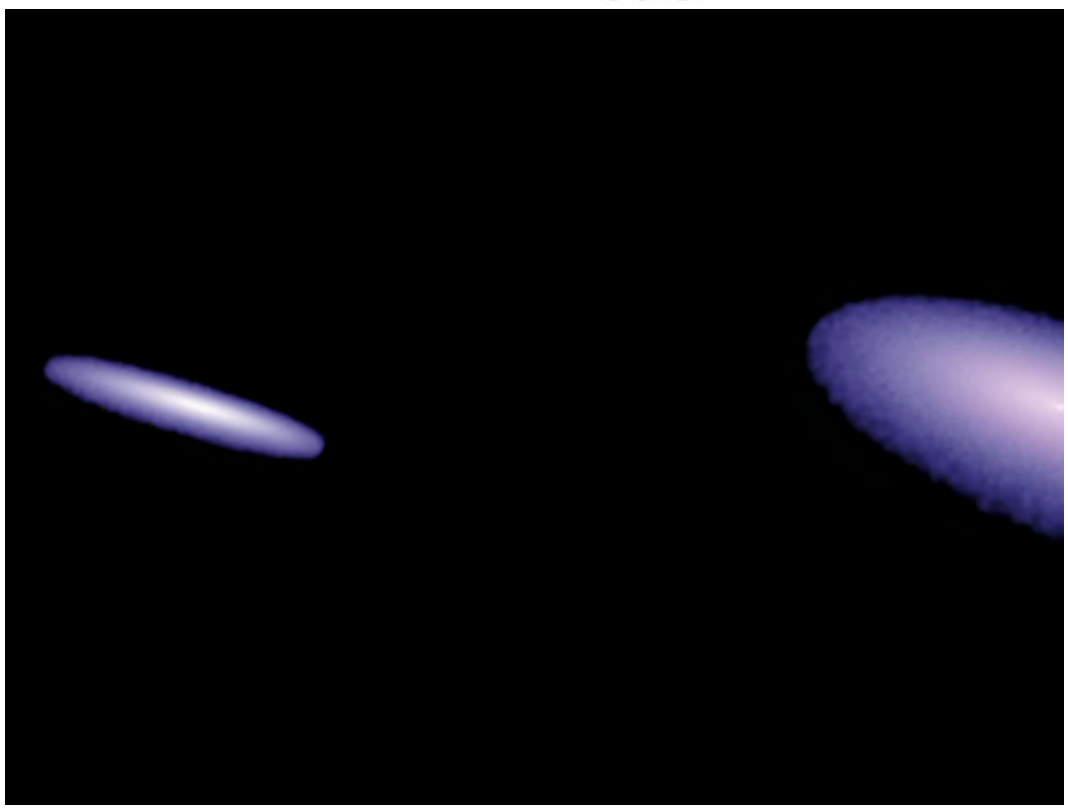
Kriek et al., Daddi et al.,
Grazian et al., Van Dokkum et al.

How Could Mergers Be Associated with “Maintenance”?

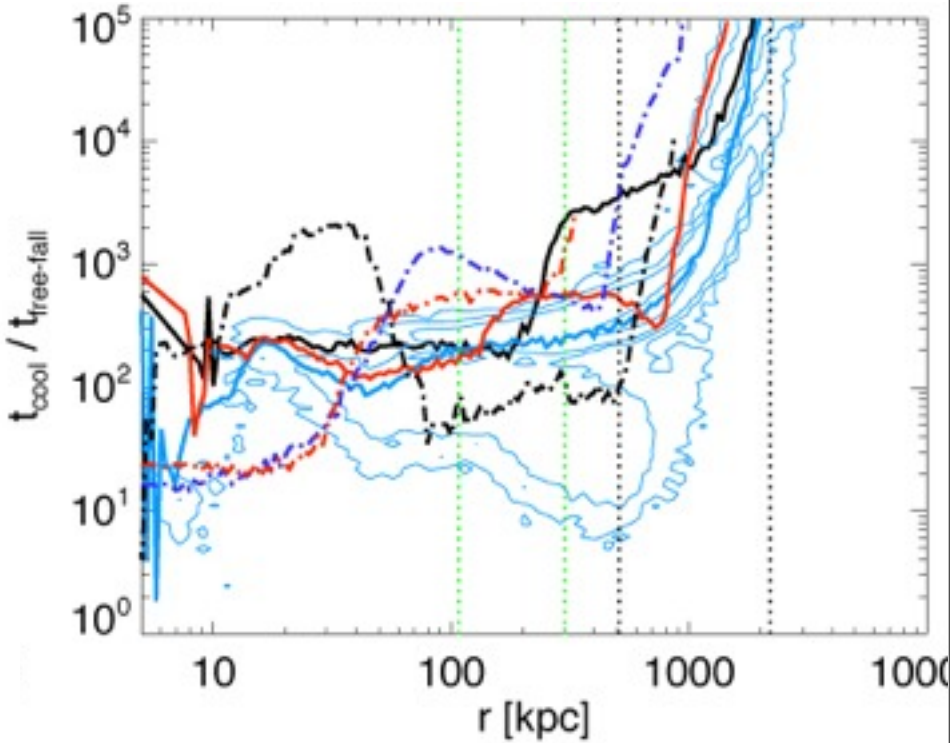
- (1) “Complete” quenching from a single event
  - energetics might be ok...
  - high redshifts: densities larger, cooling in filaments
  - can it really work for a Hubble time?

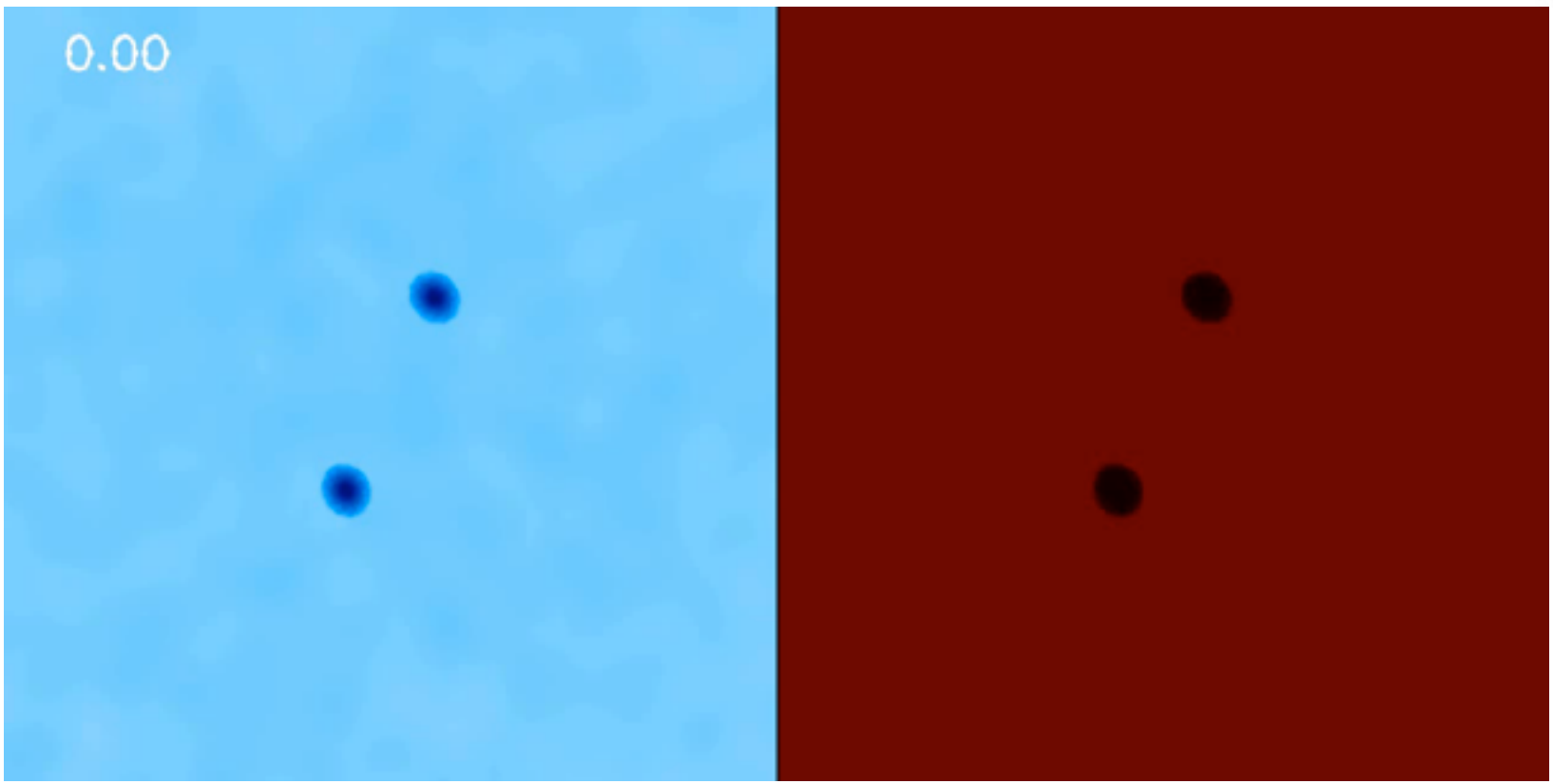


- (2) Buying time
  - expel cold gas at the end of the merger
  - heat remaining gas to much larger t_cool
  - only need ~couple Gyr to “naturally” develop a hot halo
  - still needs “radio mode” when that hot halo is formed



- (3) Hot halos from merger feedback
  - quasar/starburst heats gas to t_cool >> t_dyn
  - merger simulations end up with quasi-static, pressure supported gas equilibrium inside R_vir
  - new gas will shock: don't need to "pre-heat" everything



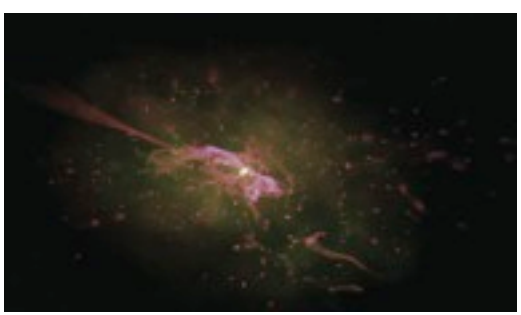


Summary

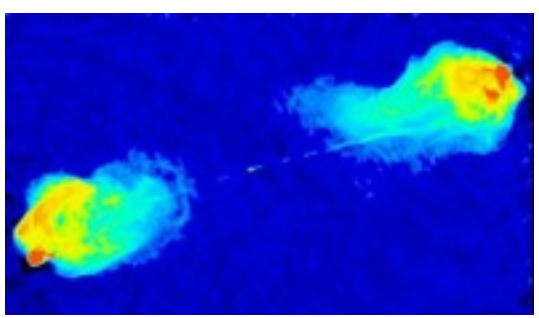
- Models where merger history supplements quenching make robust, qualitatively distinct predictions
  - We need large surveys to bin the observations by multiple observables:
    - Bivariate red fraction (vs. M_halo & M_gal)
    - High-z passive populations
    - Elliptical dichotomy
    - Evolution of color-morphology-density relations
- Mergers work *with* hot halos
  - Buy time for hot halos to develop
  - Directly shock low-mass systems to “hot halo” mode
- Caveats:
  - Satellites
  - Secular AGN fueling & pseudobulge formation are probably important: M_bulge < 10^10 M_sun, M_bh <~ 10^7 M_sun

"Transition" vs. "Maintenance"

- Move mass from Blue to Red
- Rapid
- Small scales
- "Quasar" mode (high mdot)
- Morphological Transformation
- Gas-rich/Dissipational Mergers



- Keep it Red
- Long-lived (~Hubble time)
- Large (~halo) scales
- "Radio" mode (low mdot)
- Subtle morphological change
- "Dry"/Dissipationless Mergers

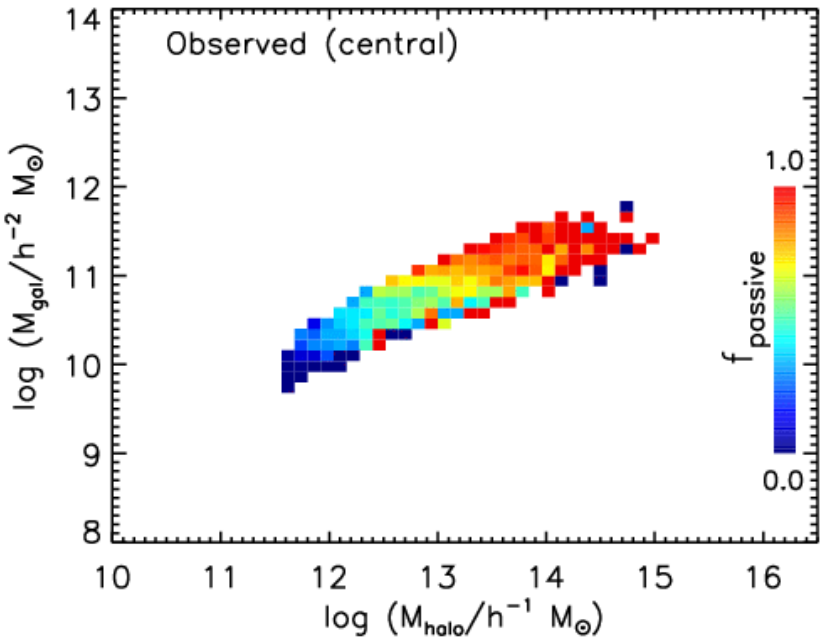


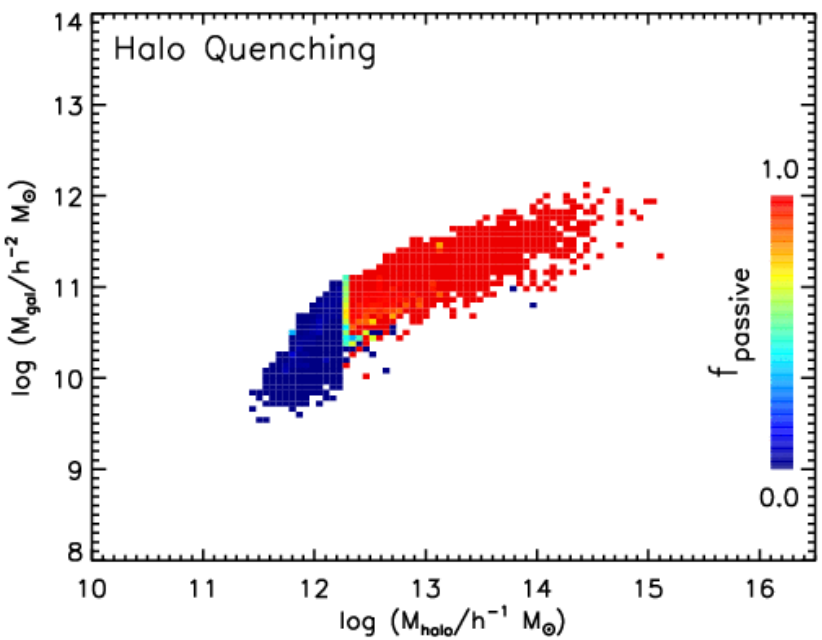
NO reason these should be the same mechanisms

Comparing Quenching Models

HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?

- Passive (low SSFR) galaxies:
  - same trends
  - avoid dusty/metal-rich disk contamination





Comparing Quenching Models

HOW DO WE BREAK THE DEGENERACIES?