# On the last 10 billion years of stellar mass growth in star-forming galaxies



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#### **Observations:** normalization of SFR-M<sub>\*</sub>



Salim et al. 2007; Noeske et al. 2007b; Elbaz et al. 2007; Pannella et al. 2009; Daddi et al. 2007; Dunne et al. 2009; Oliver et al. 2010; Rodighiero et al. 2010a Karim et al. 2011;

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#### Typical stellar mass growth from main sequence integration



stellar mass growth



## Quantifying the late formation of star forming galaxies

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#### Stellar mass growth from spectra

Averaged SED-based SFHs of ~50,000 SDSS star-forming galaxies of  $10^{10.5}$ - $10^{11}M_{\odot}$  from the VESPA Database



### Mimicking age uncertainty

**SSPs** with typical SDSS signal-to noise are not distinguished over <0.5dex:



Tests show little bias, but resolution~1dex for non-SSPs with unknown metallicity











## Consistency between SEDs and the main sequence



#### A transition at low masses?



#### A transition at low masses? An SED/CMD discrepancy?



### Summary and Conclusions

- The main sequence of star formation can be integrated to calculate stellar mass growth in star forming galaxies back to **10-20%** of current stellar masses.
- Less than 15% of stellar mass (median bulge mass) is in place in star forming galaxies of about M<sub>\*</sub>=1-5x10<sup>10</sup> SFGs at z>2.
- SED-based star formation histories are consistent with SFR-M<sub>\*</sub> and its evolution after accounting for age uncertainties.
- Local CMD-analyzed dwarfs formed early(?) compared to SED and main sequence extrapolations.
- Details: merging, ρ<sub>SFR</sub>≠Δρ<sub>\*</sub>, effect of scatter in SFR-M<sub>\*</sub>, other high S/N SED- and CMD-based disk observations.

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#### **Merging and Scatter**



## The effect of age resolution on mass growth in SED-based SFHs

