

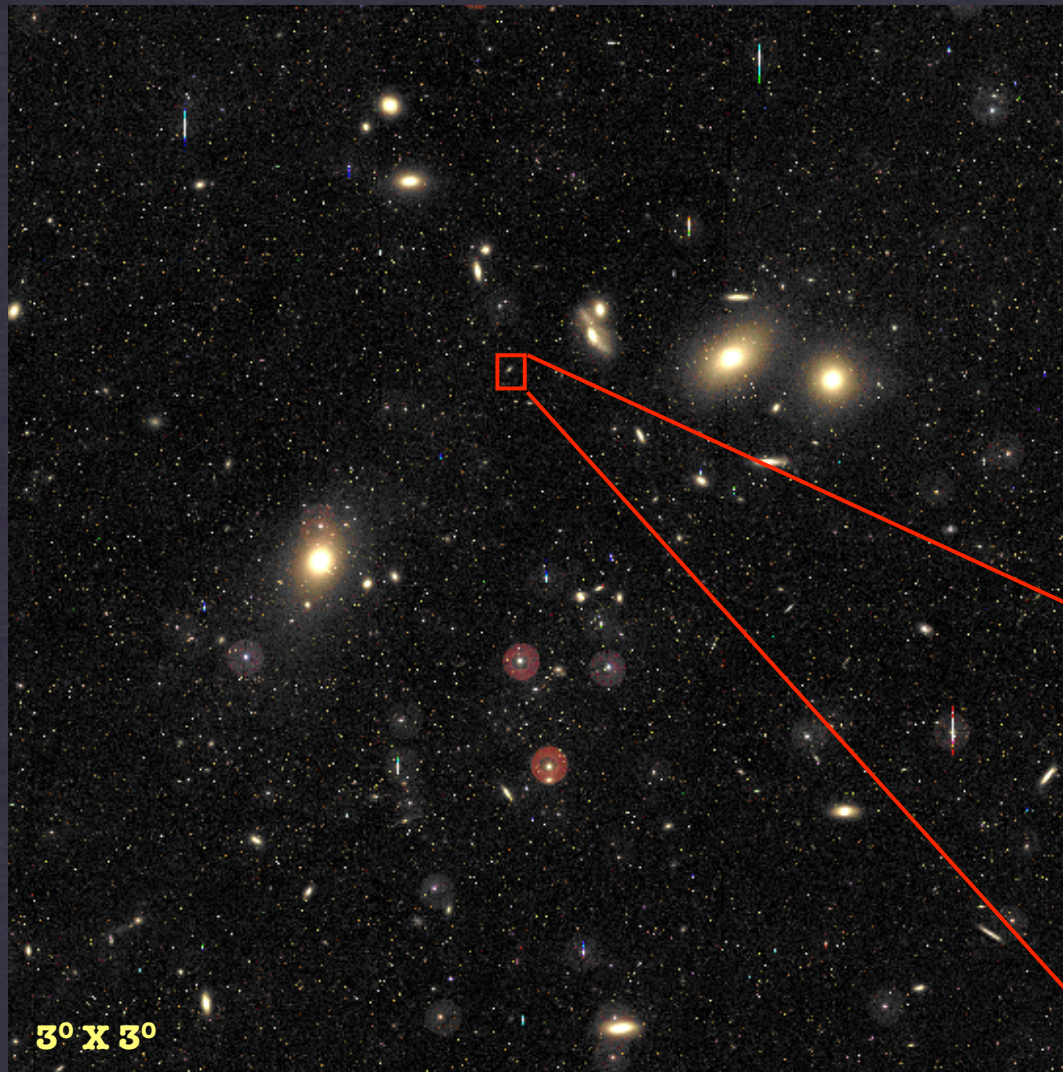
# Kinematics and Structure of Dwarf Elliptical Galaxies in the Virgo Cluster

**Elisa Toloba**

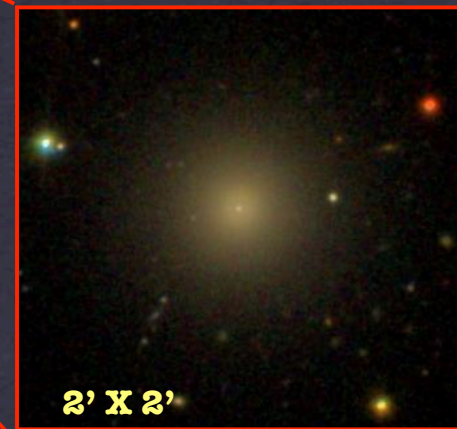
Fulbright Postdoctoral Fellow UCSC

**In collaboration with:**

Raja Guhathakurta (UCSC), Alessandro Boselli (LAM-France), Reynier Peletier (Kapteyn-Netherlands), Thorsten Lisker (Heidelberg-Germany), Glenn van de Ven (MPIA-Germany), Eric Emsellem (ESO-Germany), Josh Simon (Carnegie), Andrew Benson (Carnegie) & the SMAKCED collaboration  
High School Students: Alice Wu & Ajinkya Nene



**3° X 3°**

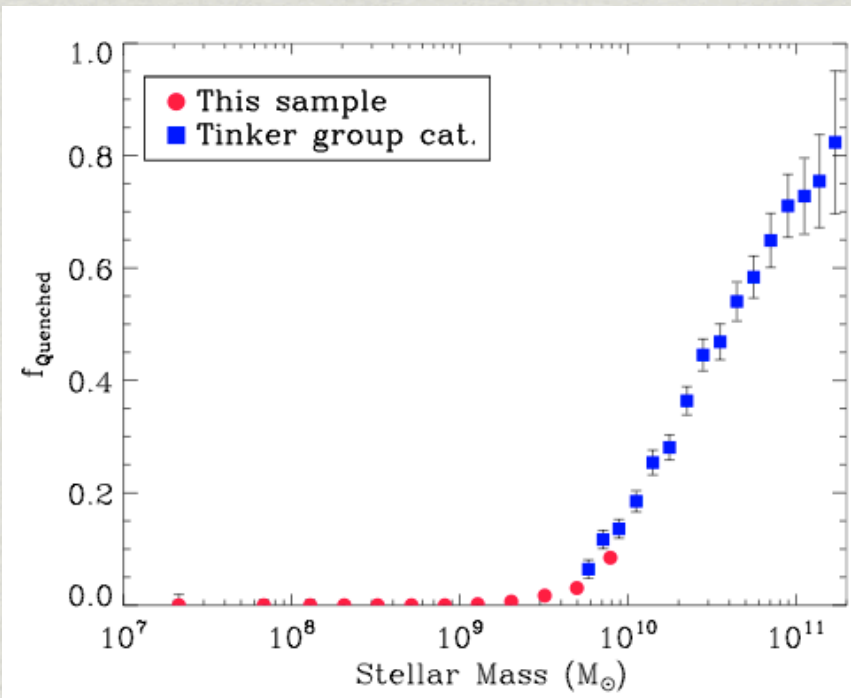


**2' X 2'**

**NGVS IMAGES:  
FERRARESE+12**

# dEs do not exist in isolation

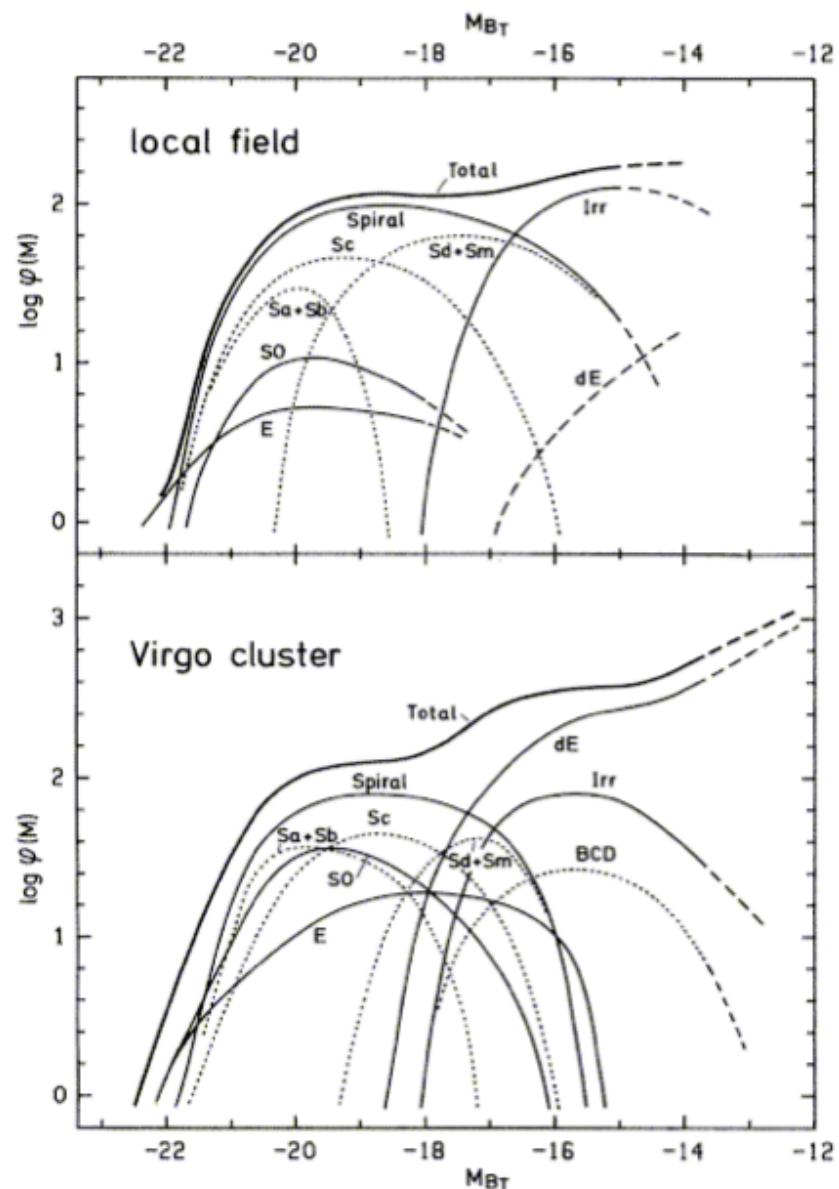
Geha et al. 2012



Dwarf Elliptical Galaxy:

$M_B > -18$

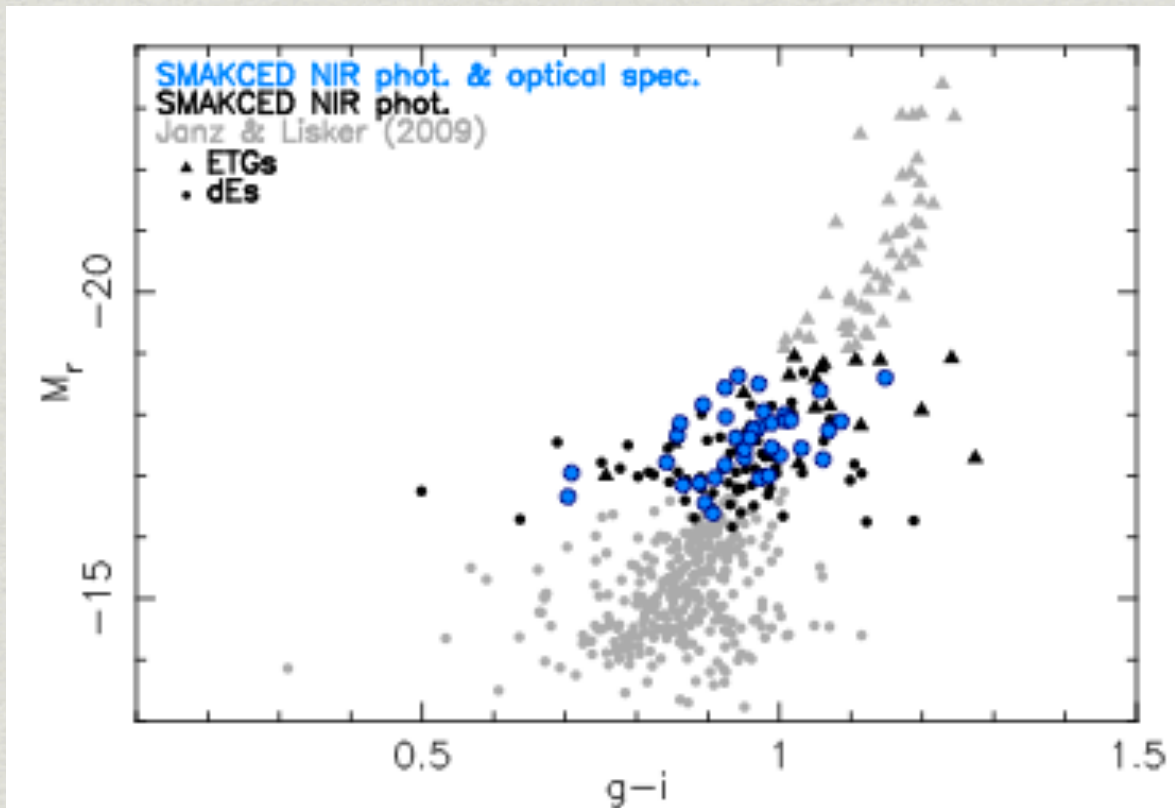
$\mu_B > 22 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$



Binggeli et al. 1988

# The SMAKCED Survey of Virgo Cluster dEs

**SMAKCED** (Stellar content, MAss and Kinematics of Cluster Early-type Dwarf galaxies): **Long-slit spectroscopy & H-band photometry of 39 dEs in the Virgo cluster** (Toloba+2014abc, also H-band photometry of 121 Virgo cluster dEs in Janz+12, Janz+13)

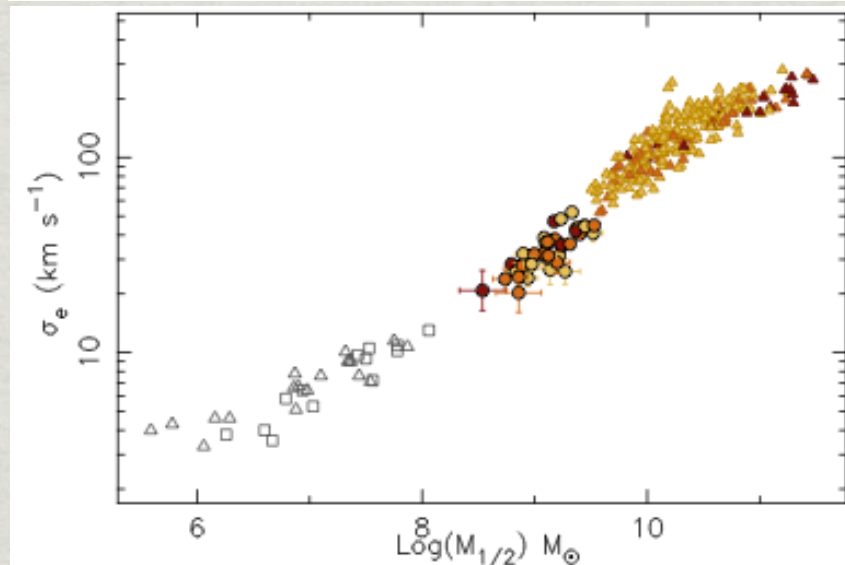
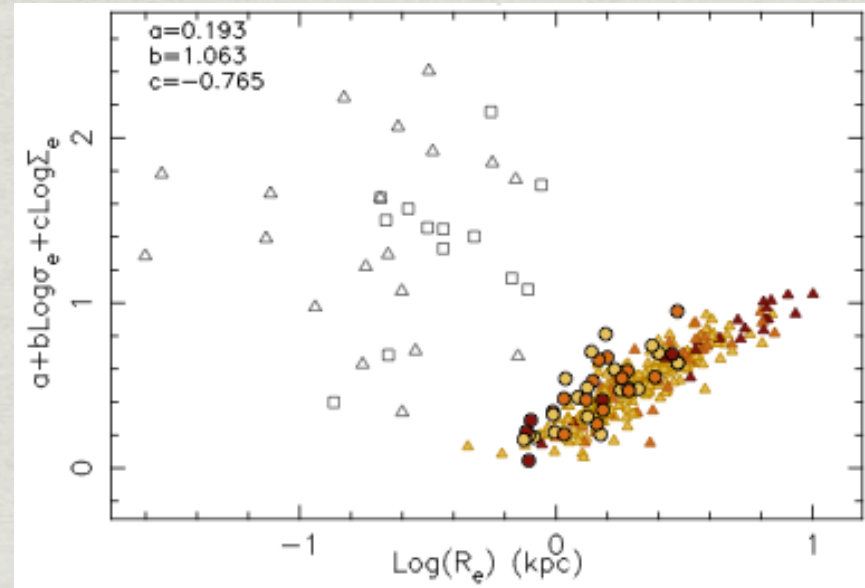
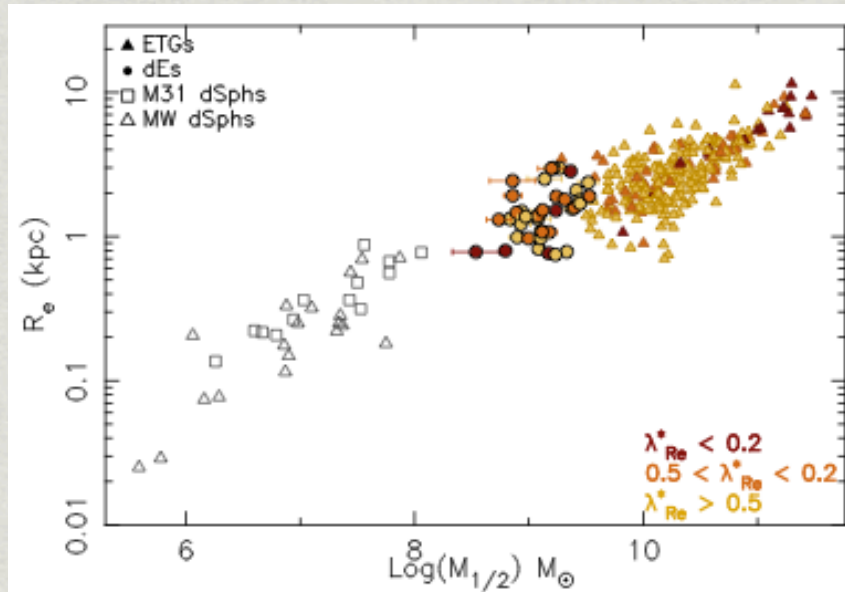


Spectroscopy for a sample of dEs representative in the absolute magnitude range:

$$-19 < M_r < -16$$

Toloba+2014b, ApJS submitted

# The SMAKCED Survey of Virgo Cluster dEs: Scaling relations



Toloba+2012

Toloba+2014b, ApJS submitted

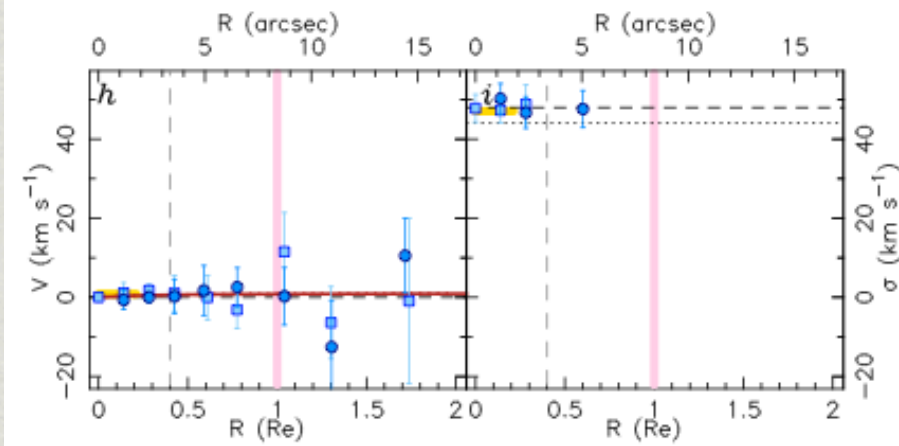
**ETGs:** ATLAS3D Cappellari+2013,  
Emsellem+2011

**dSphs:** Wolf+2010, Tollerud+2012,  
McConnachie+2012

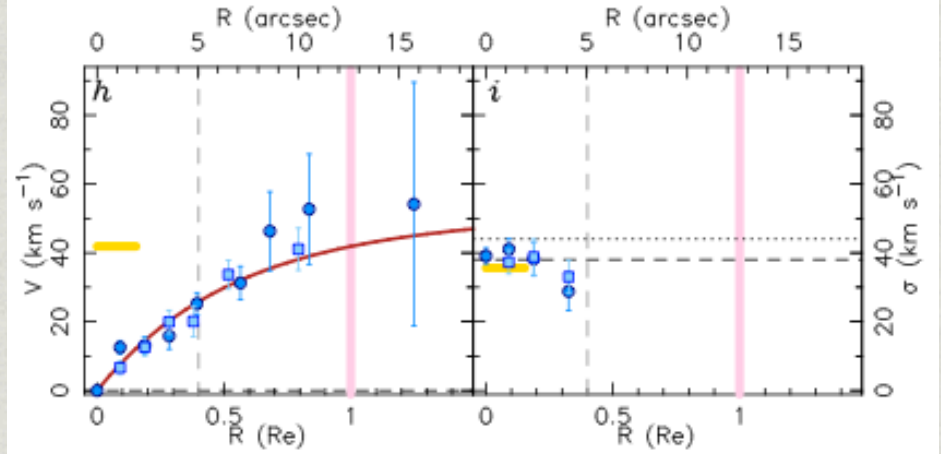
Same trends as Kormendy 2012

# Kinematic profiles of Virgo cluster dEs

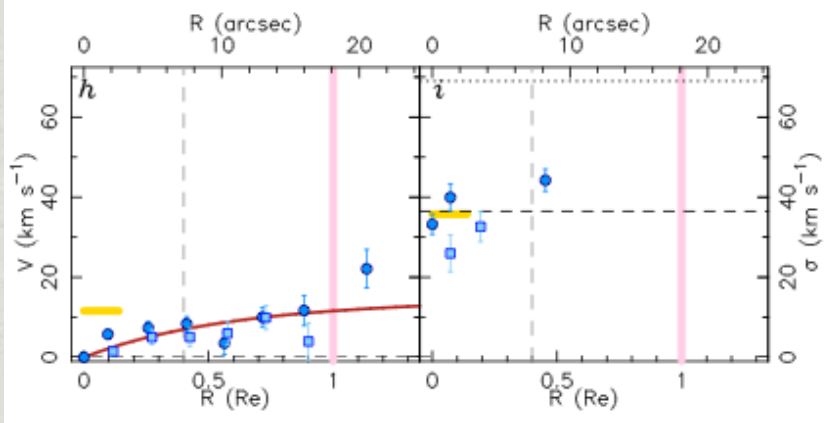
VCC1528



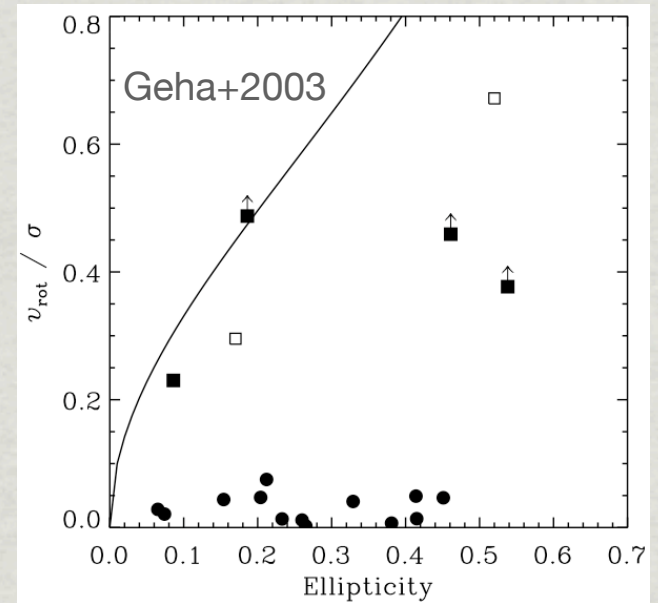
VCC0397



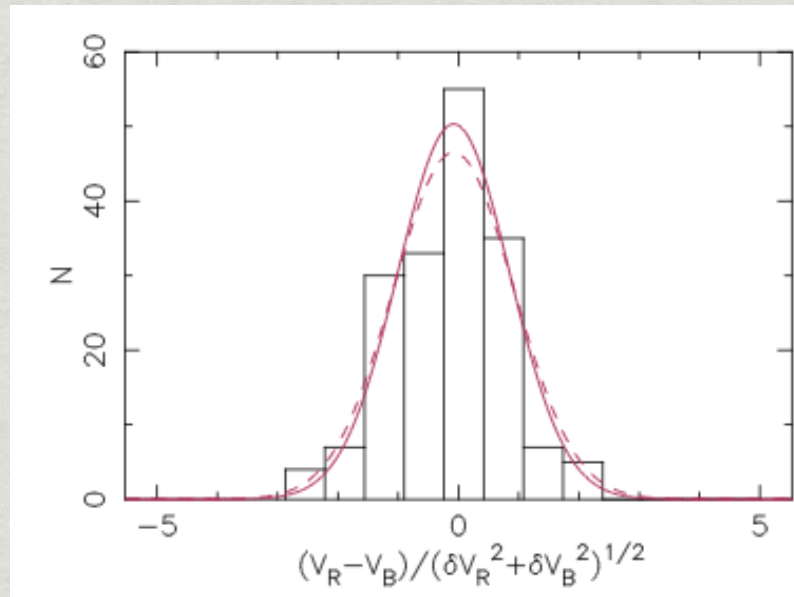
VCC0940



Toloba+2014b, ApJS submitted



# Reliability of the velocity uncertainties

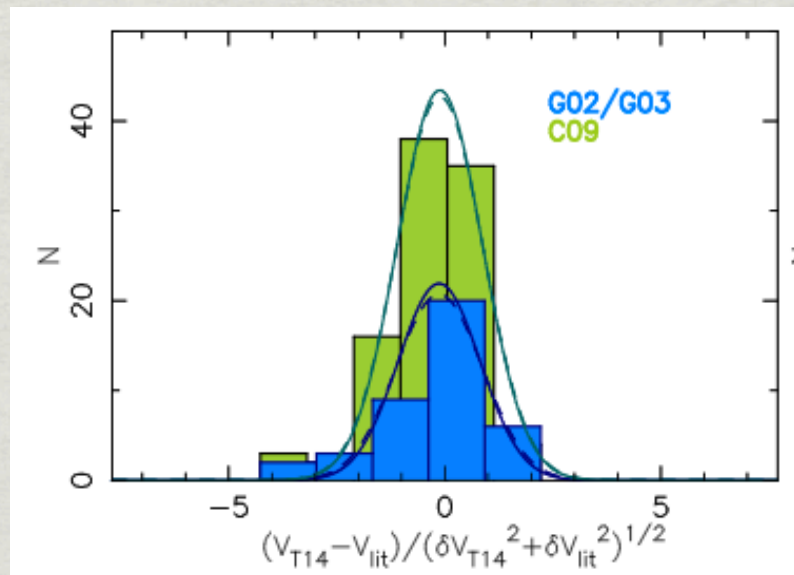


### 3 independent tests:

1.- Compare blue and red setups for dEs observed at the WHT

2.- Compare galaxies in common with Geha+2002 and Geha+2003

3.- Compare galaxies in common with Chilingarian 2009



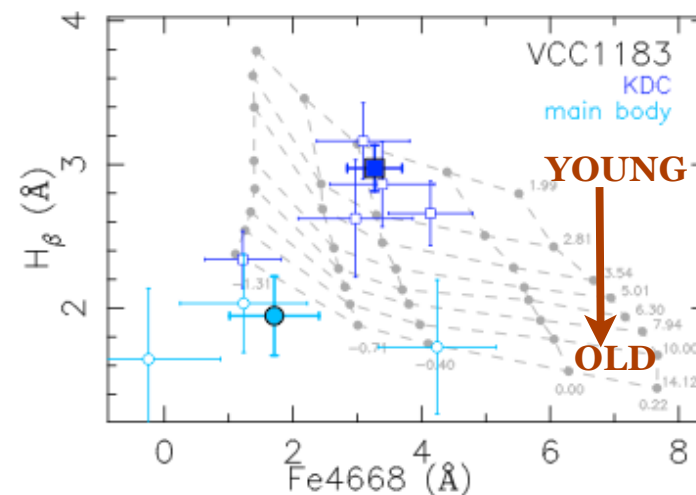
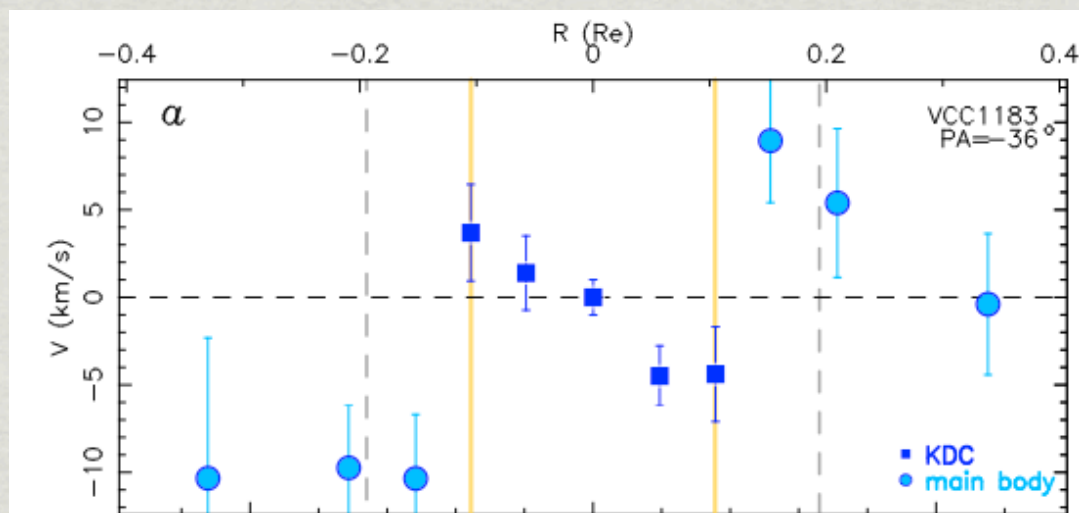
Toloba+2014b, ApJS submitted

# SMAKCED dEs: 2 KDCs Found

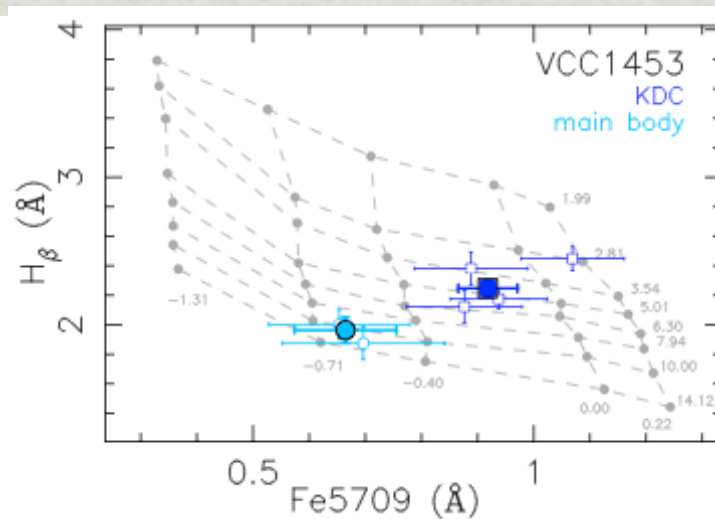
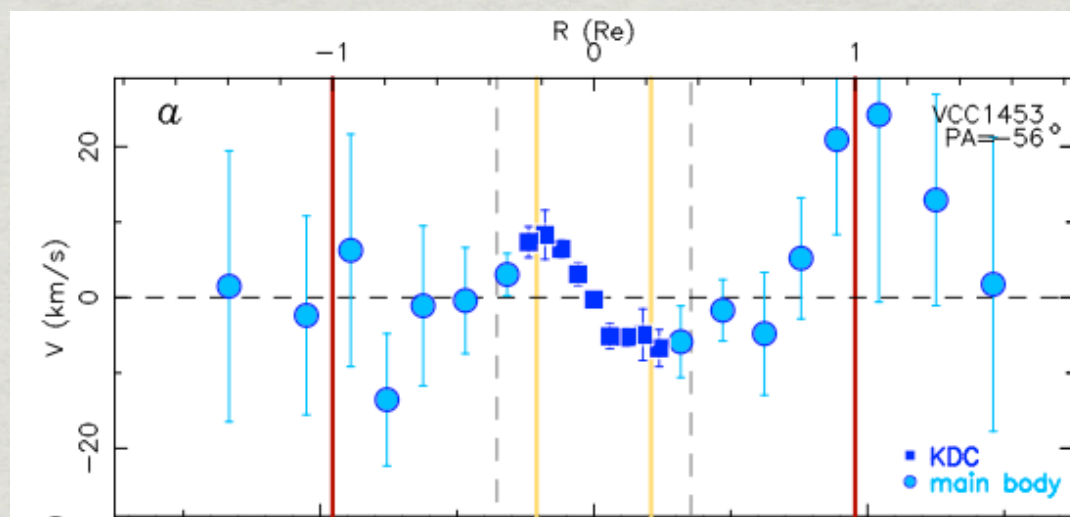
2 out of 39 dEs host a Kinematically-Decoupled Core (KDC)

Toloba+2014a

## VCC1183



## VCC1453

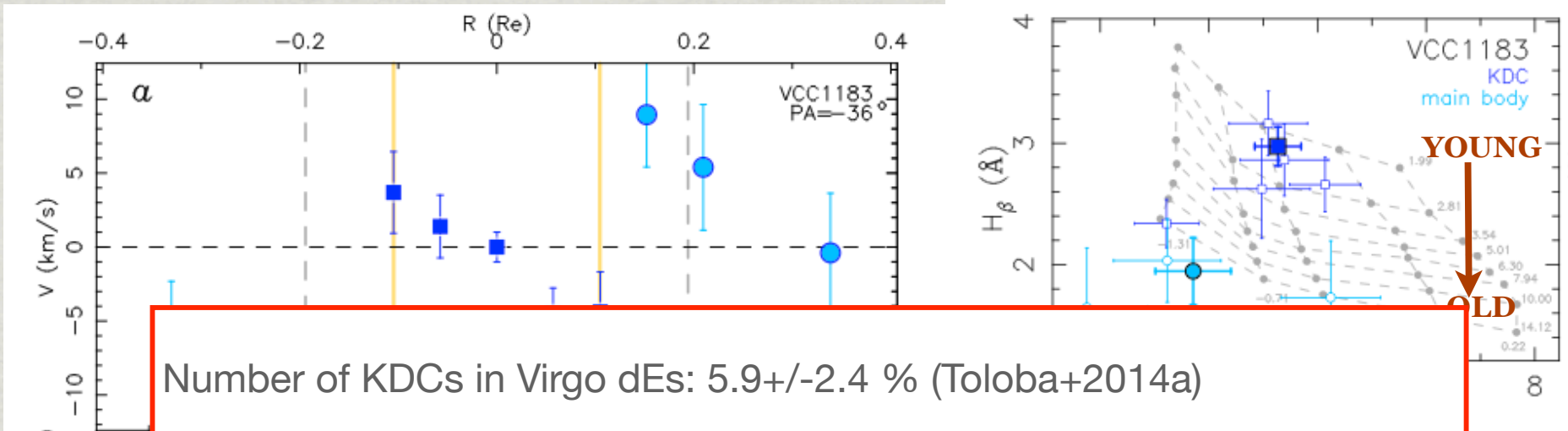


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Toloba+2014a

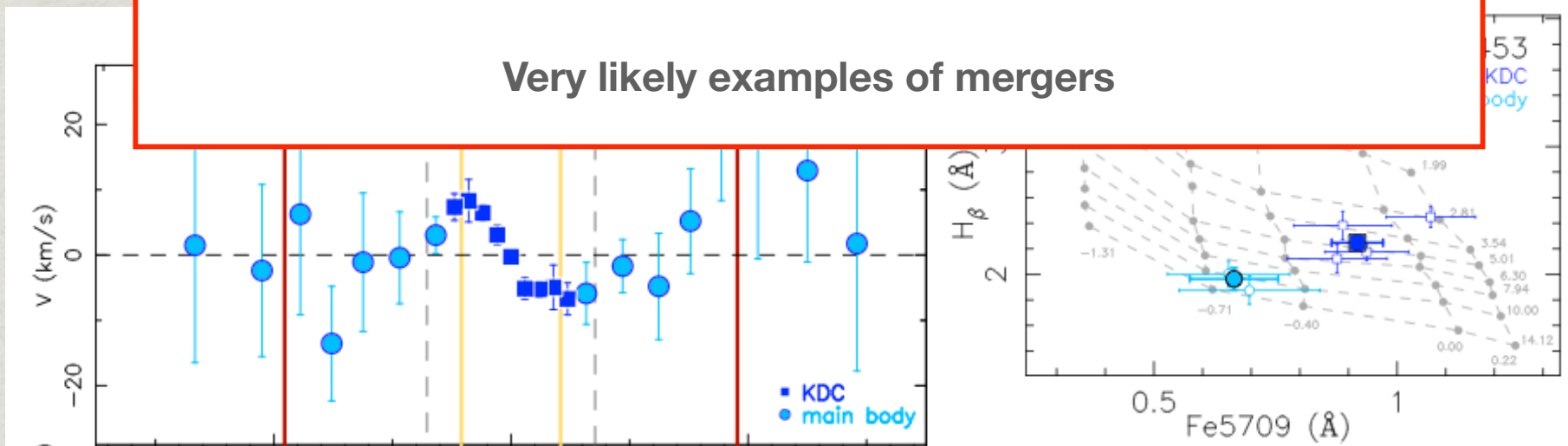
## VCC1183



Number of KDCs in Virgo dEs: 5.9 $\pm$ 2.4 % (Toloba+2014a)

Number of KDCs in ETGs (ATLAS3D): 8.1 $\pm$ 1.8 % (Krajnovic+2011)

**Very likely examples of mergers**





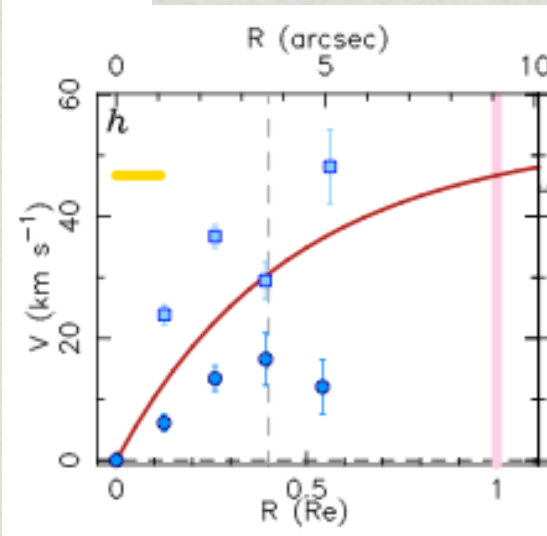
# Asymmetric rotation curves

**Amplitude asymmetry: AA**

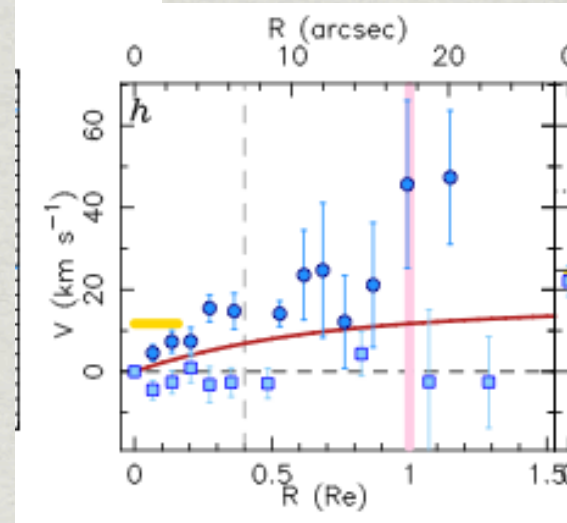
$$S_{AA} = \frac{|\langle \Delta V_{app} \rangle - \langle \Delta V_{rec} \rangle|}{\sqrt{\delta \langle V_{app} \rangle^2 + \delta \langle V_{rec} \rangle^2}}$$

**33% (13/39) of the SMAKCED dEs have AA**

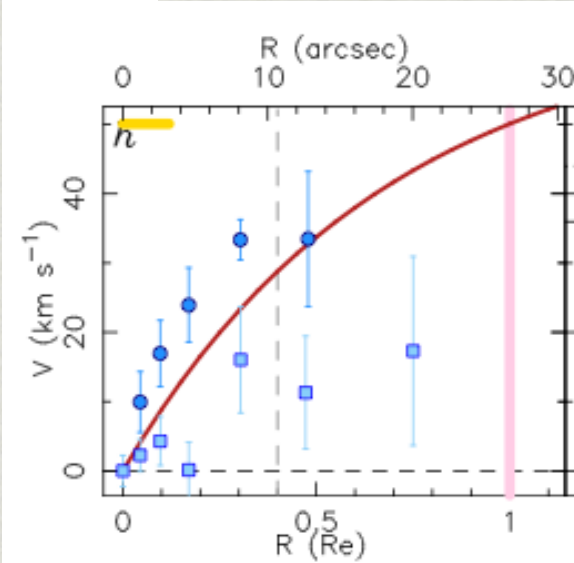
VCC1947



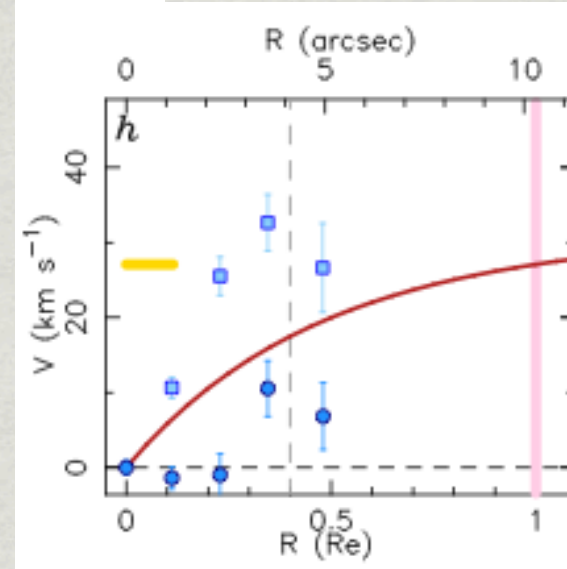
VCC0308



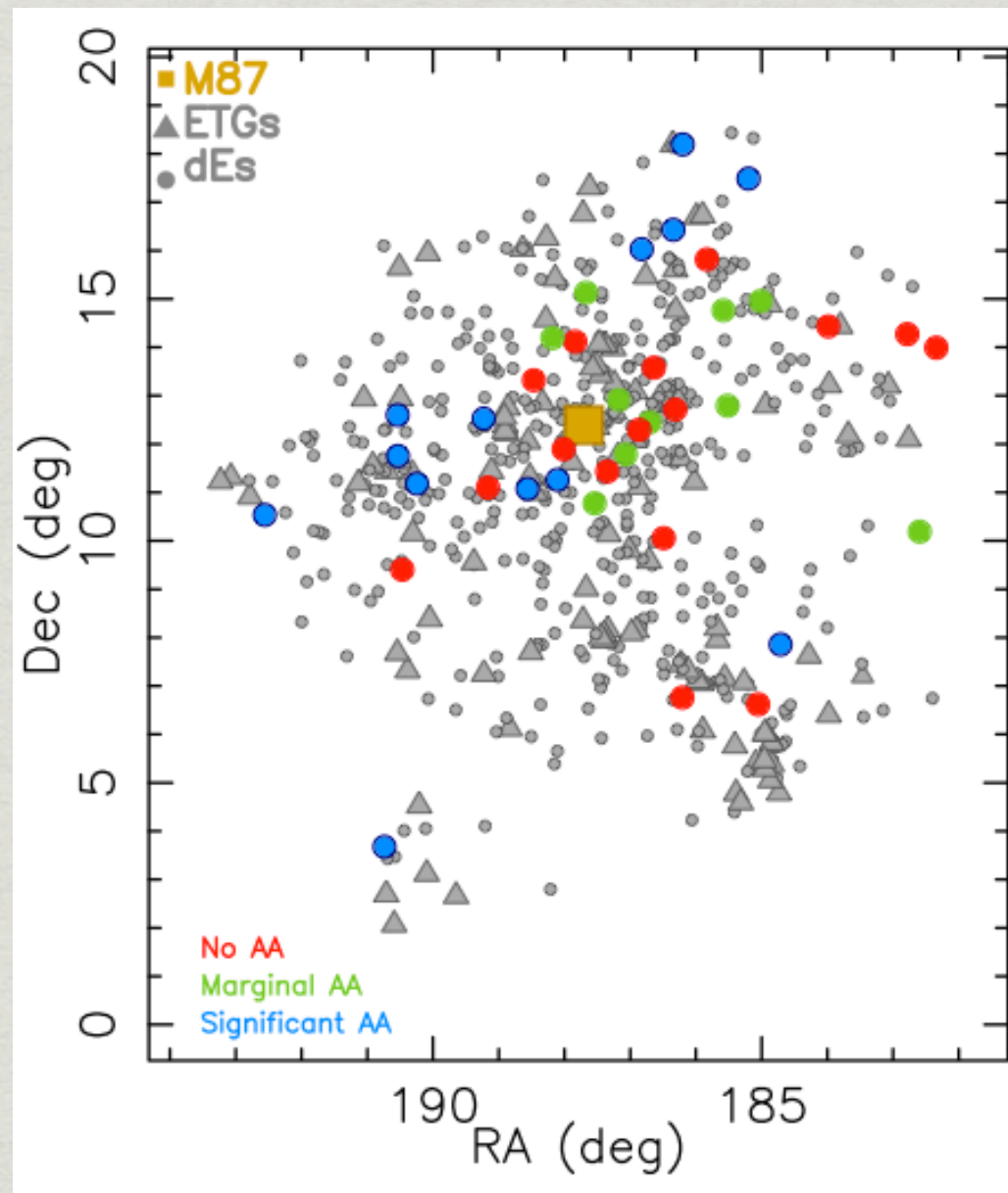
VCC0437



VCC0990

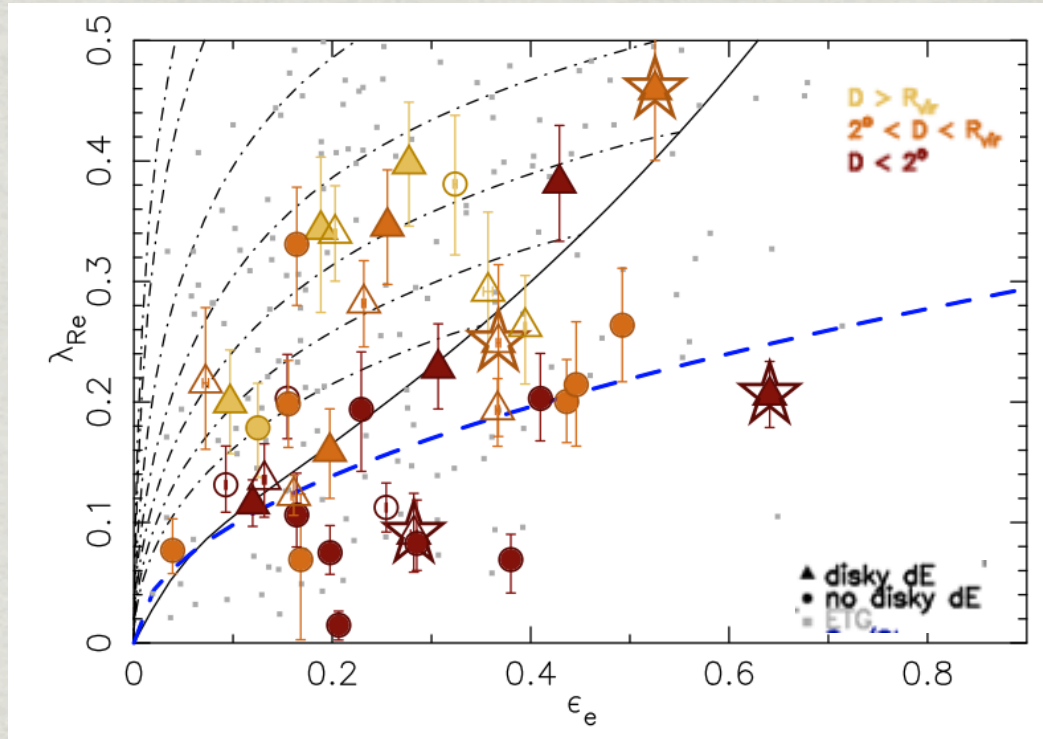


# Amplitude Asymmetry: distribution within the cluster



Toloba et al. in prep.

# Global kinematics: lambdaR parameter



☑ Many slow rotating dEs (different nature of slow rotating ETGs)

☑ disk dE:  $\langle \lambda_{Re} \rangle = 0.25 \pm 0.02$

☑ no disk dE:  $\langle \lambda_{Re} \rangle = 0.16 \pm 0.02$

☑ Correlation with distance to M87:  
Spearman test: 99.92% confidence  
Pearson test: 99.97% confidence

**Results already hinted in Toloba+2009**

dE disk/no disk classification: Lisker+2006a,b, Lisker+2007

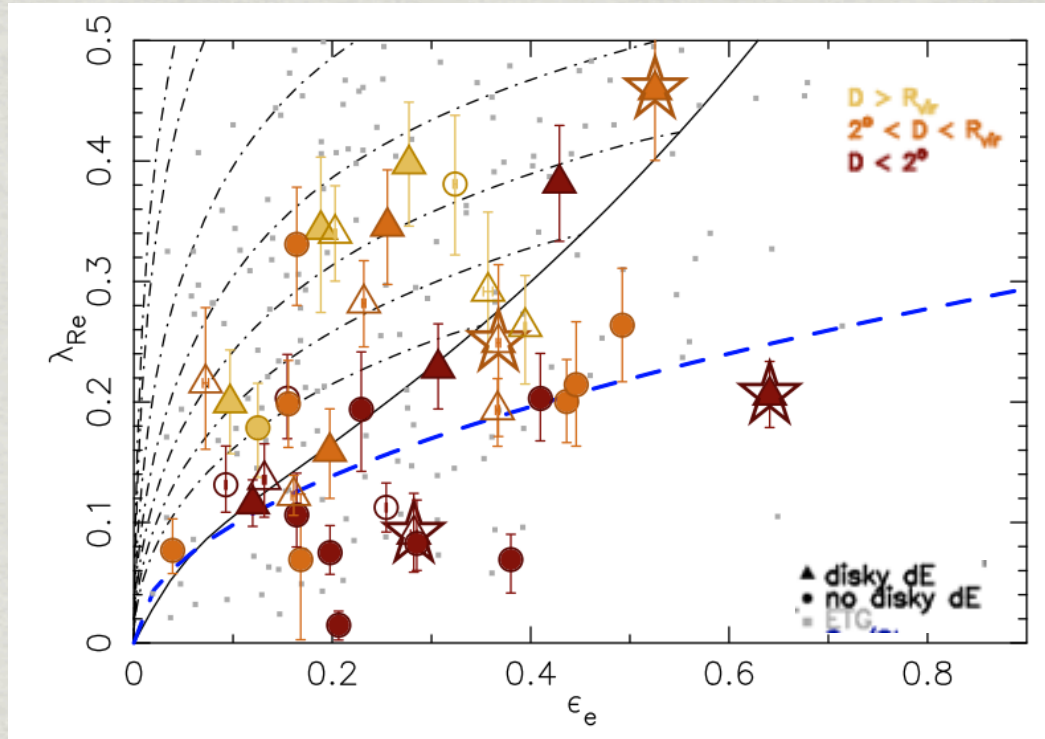
ETGs: ATLAS3D Emsellen+2011

**Why slow rotators are either very massive or dwarfs?**

$$\lambda_R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N F_i R_i |V_i|}{\sum_{i=1}^N F_i R_i \sqrt{V_i^2 + \sigma_i^2}} \quad \text{Emsellem+2007,2011}$$

Toloba+2014c

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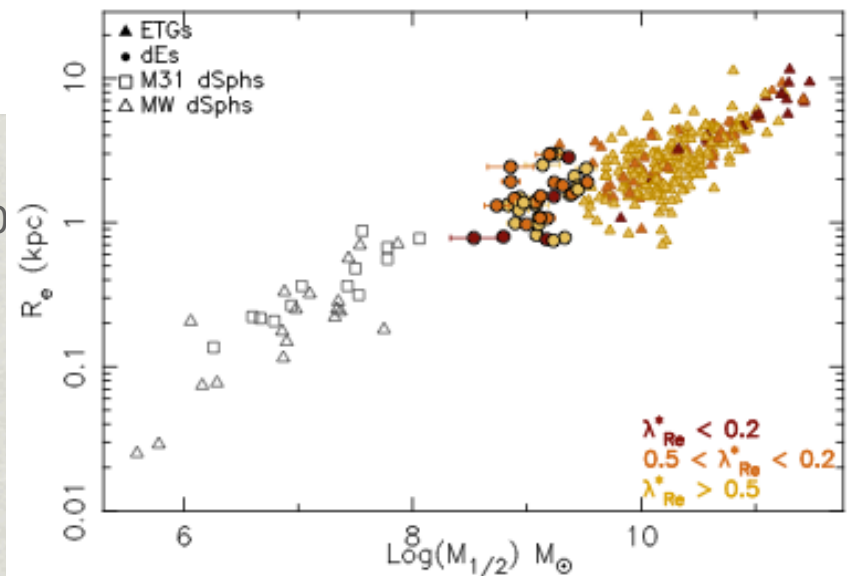
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(c) T. Lisker 2007

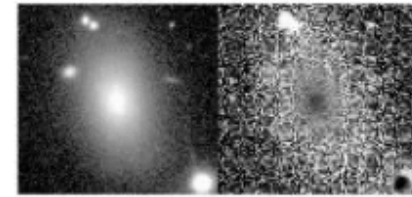
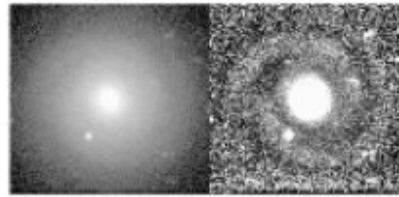
$B \leq 18$

dE

"normal"  
(83–88%)

disk feature  
(9–13%)

blue center  
(4–5%)



$\lambda_{435}$

nucleus  
(51%)

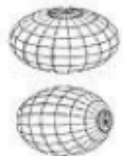
no or weak  
nucleus  
(36%)

faint  
(22%)

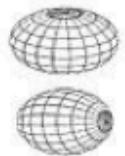
bright  
(29%)

faint  
(26%)

bright  
(10%)



*~relaxed  
population*



*~unrel.*

*unrelaxed populations, disk-shaped*



dE(di)

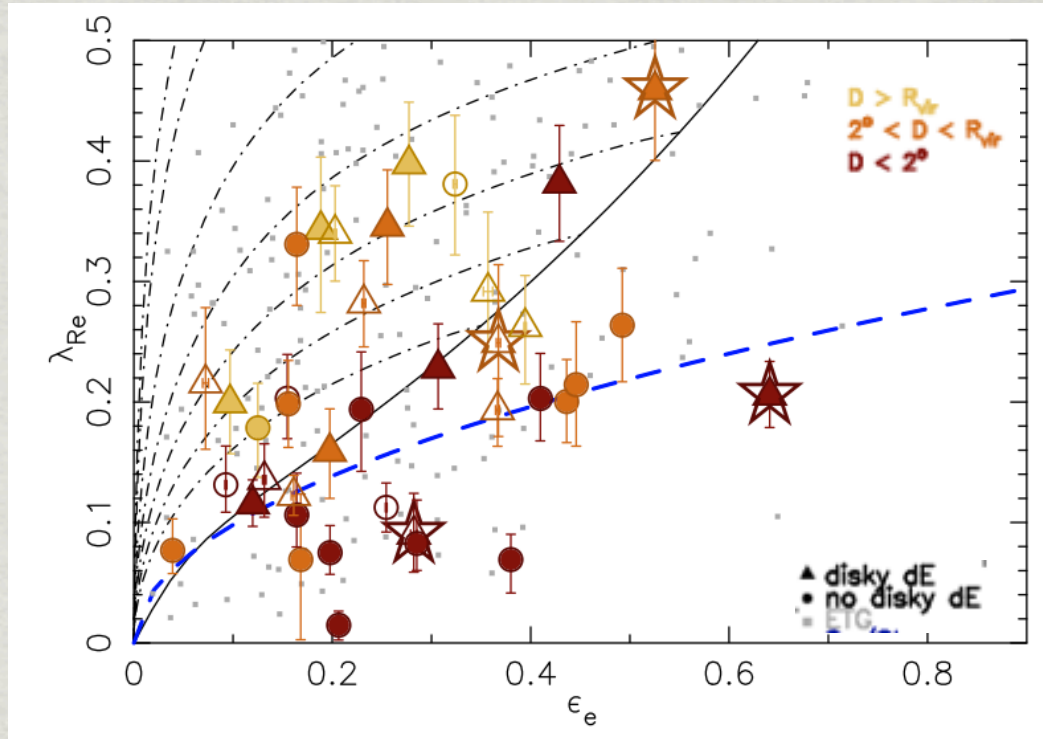


dE(bc)

dE c  
ETC  
Why

Toloba+2014c

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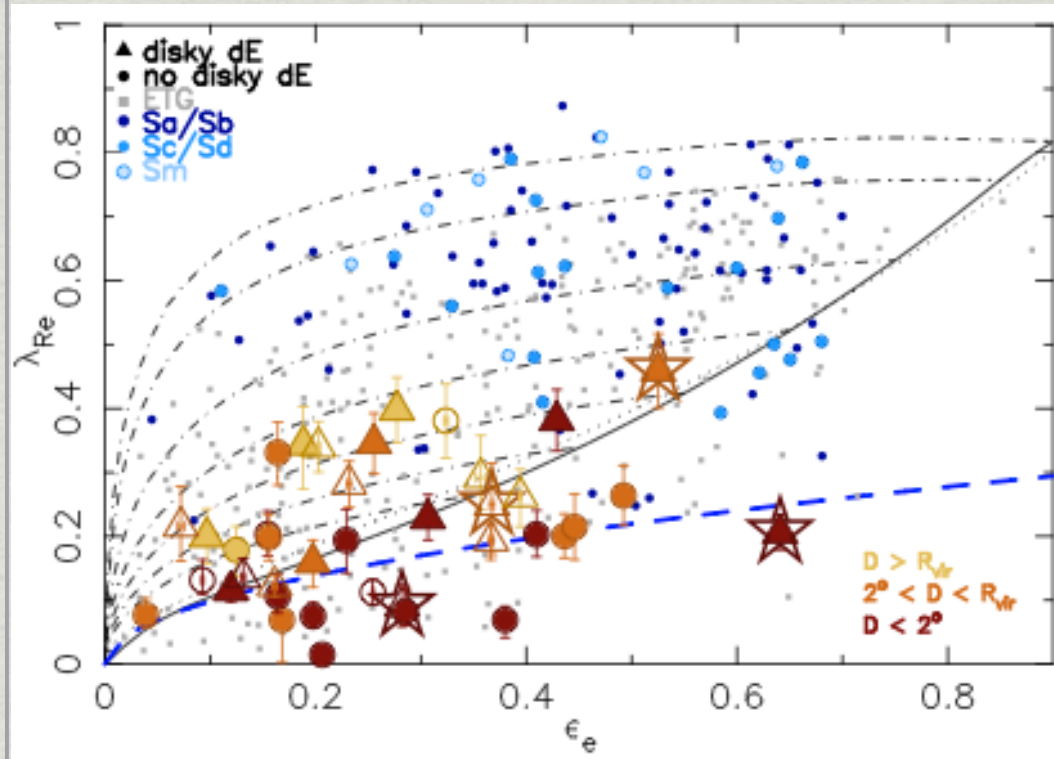
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Toloba+2014c

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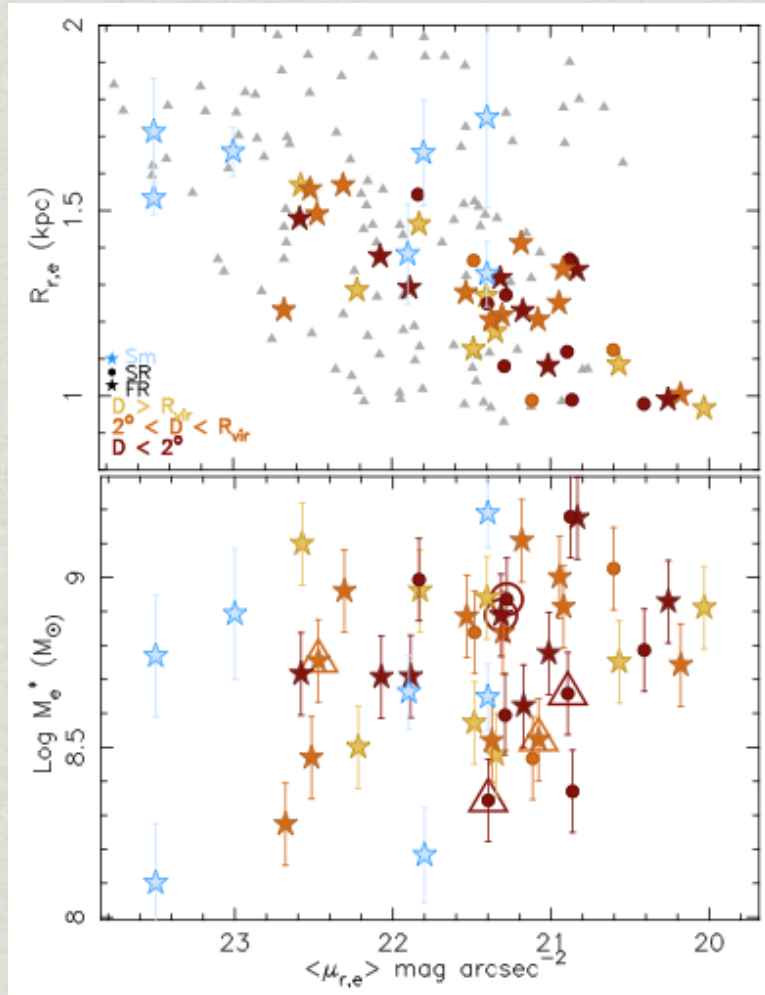
Sa/Sb/Sc/Sd: CALIFA Falcon-Barroso in prep.

Sm: Adams+2014

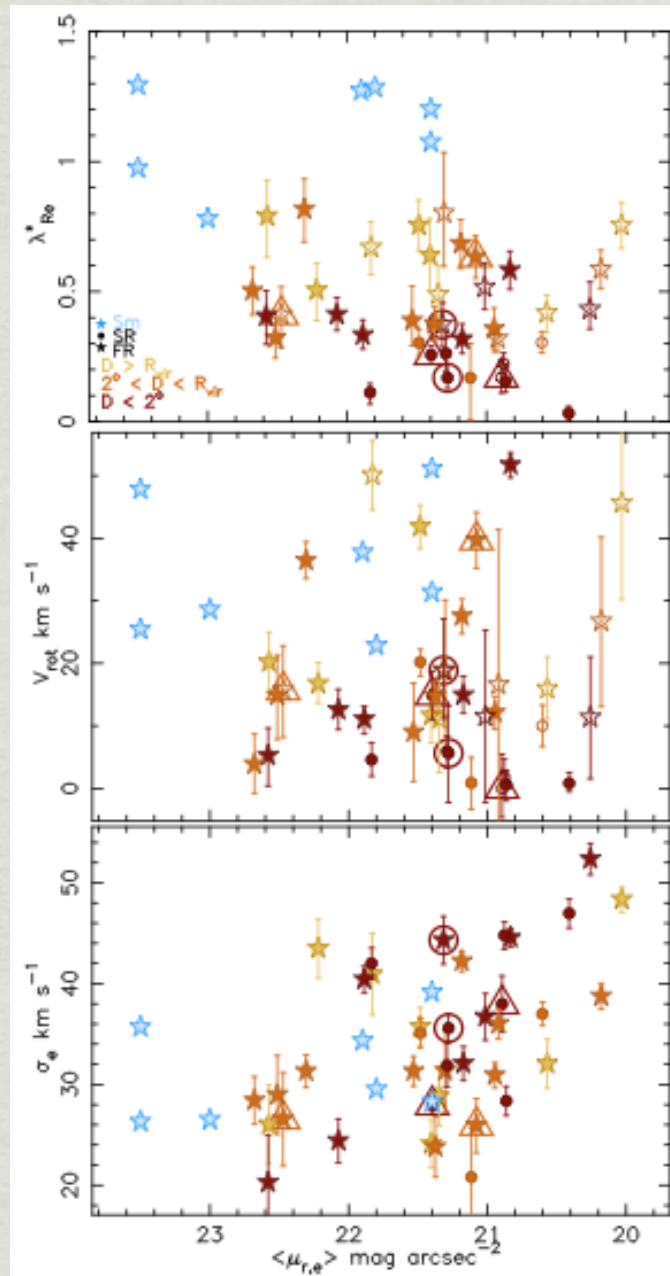
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Toloba+2014c

# Comparison with low luminosity late-type galaxies



stellar kinematics of dEs and the low-luminosity late-type Sm galaxies from Adams+2014

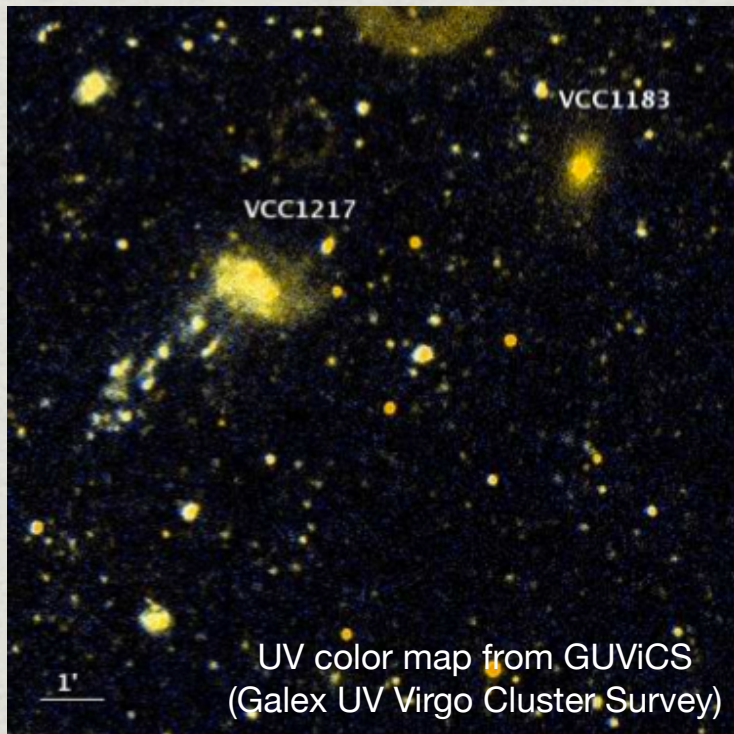


Toloba+2014c



# Summary & Implications for dE Formation

- ✓ 2 KDCs found in Virgo cluster dEs VCC1183 & VCC1453 (Toloba+2014a)
- ✓ 33+/-8% (13/39) have asymmetric rotation curves (Toloba+2014b, Toloba+in prep.)
- ✓ 11 slow rotators (5 of them non-rotators), 28 fast rotators (Toloba+2014c)
- ✓  $\lambda R$  correlates with the clustercentric distance: slow rotators in the central 2deg, the fastest rotators beyond the virial radius (Toloba+2014c)
- ✓ 4 dEs with emission partially filling in the Balmer absorption lines (Toloba+2014b)
- ✓  $2 < \text{Age} < 14 \text{ Gyr}$ ,  $-1.3 < [M/H] < 0.0 \Rightarrow (M/L)_{\text{stars,H}} = 0.73 \pm 0.19 \Rightarrow \text{DM fraction} \sim 40\%$  (in agreement with Toloba+2011,2012, Rys+2014)



## FORMATION SCENARIOS

- **Transformed low luminosity late-type galaxies:** ram pressure stripping, harassment.
- **Dwarf-dwarf merger** more important than previously thought (e.g. de Lucia+2006 vs. Deason +2014): not possible inside the Virgo cluster  $\Rightarrow$  some dEs such as KDCs formed while dwarfs were in a group that subsequently fell into the Virgo cluster.