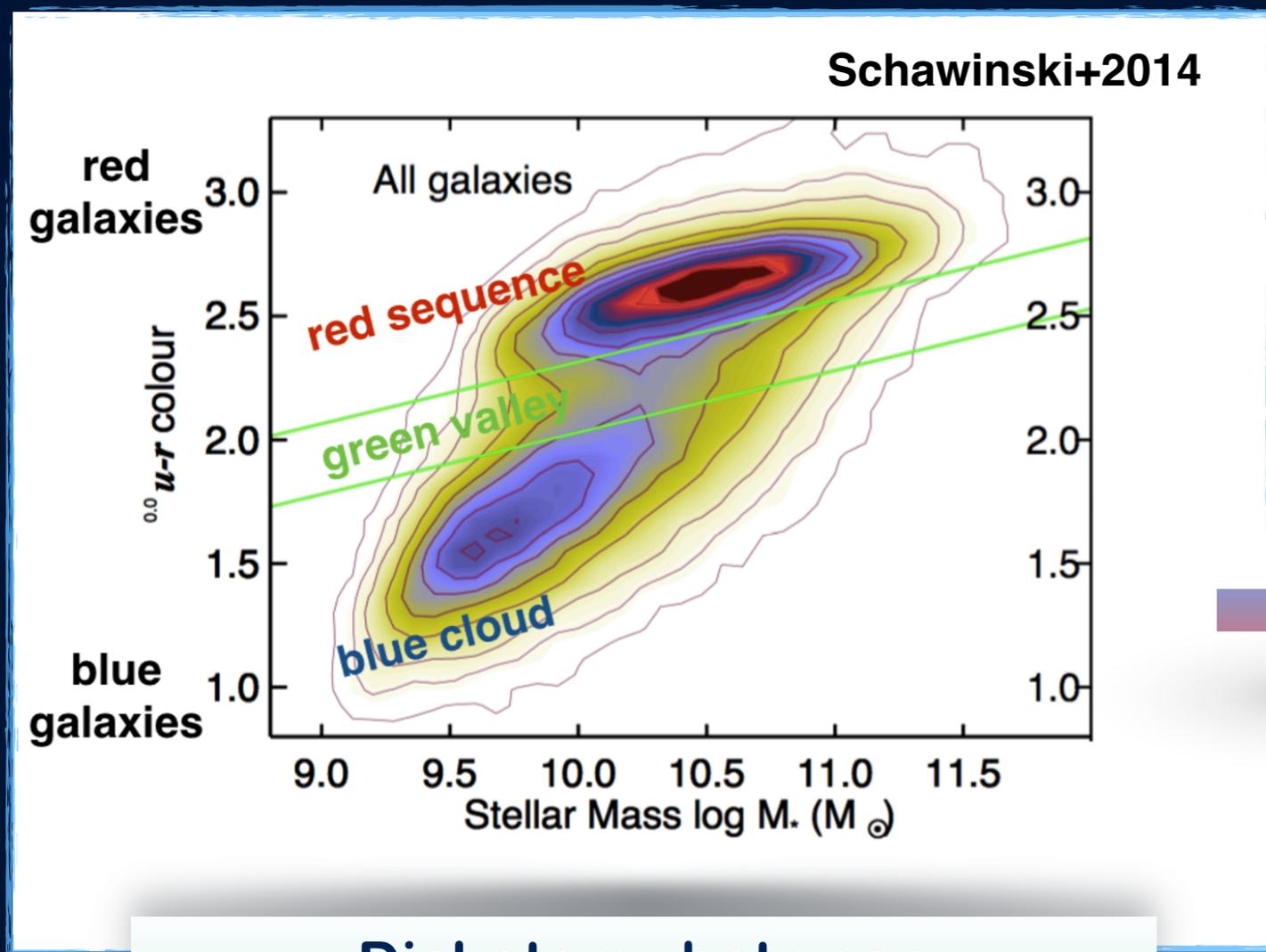
The background of the slide is a vibrant cosmic scene. It features a dense field of stars, some appearing as bright, multi-pointed diffraction patterns. Interspersed among the stars are large, ethereal nebulae in shades of purple, blue, and orange, with wispy, filamentary structures. The overall color palette is rich and multi-toned, creating a sense of depth and vastness in space.

Investigating the star-formation quenching across cosmic time

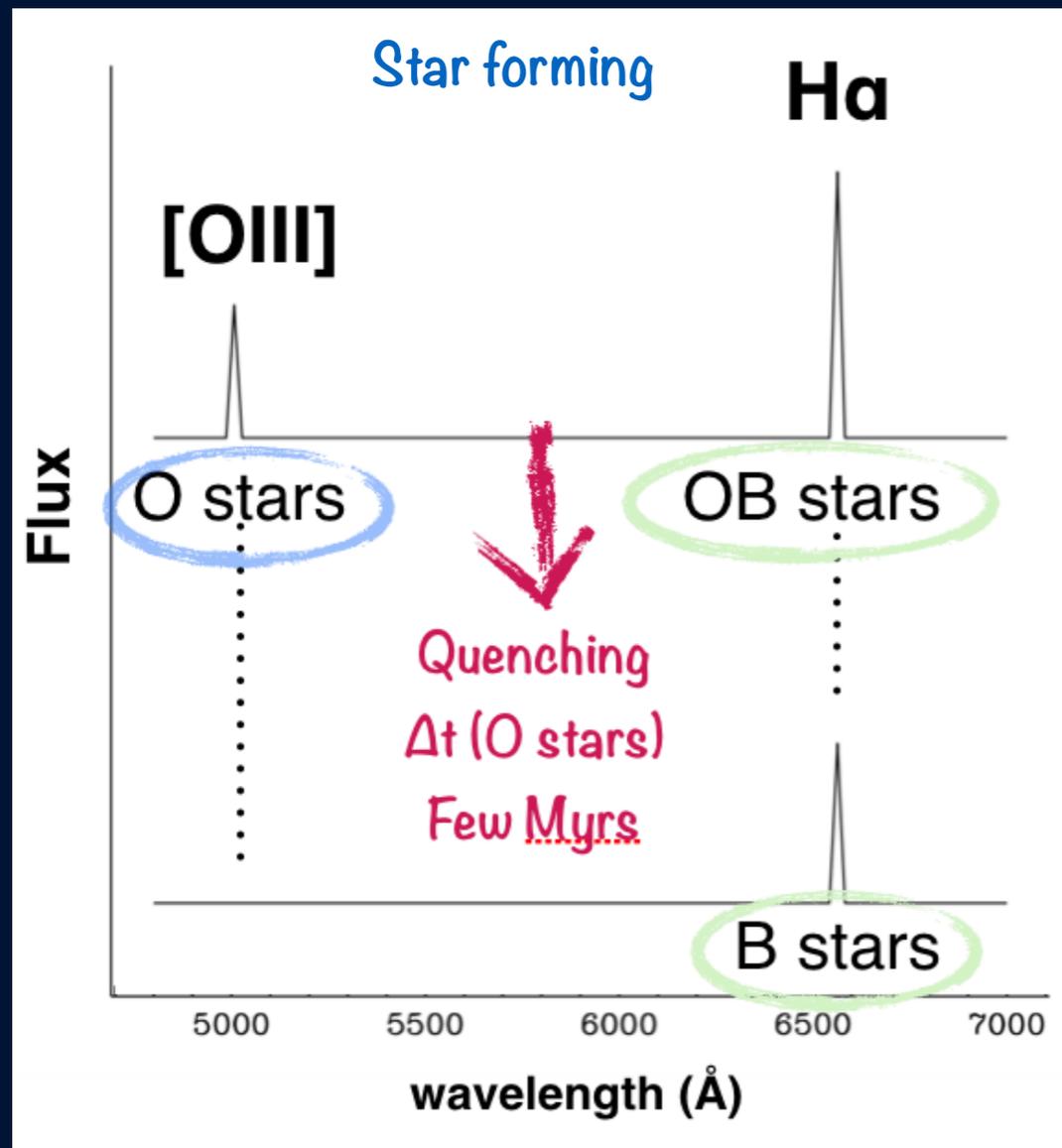
A methodology to select galaxies just after the quenching of star formation

A. Citro, L. Pozzetti, S. Quai, M. Moresco, L. Vallini, A. Cimatti



Define a method to identify galaxies which just entered the quenching phase

Dichotomy between star-forming and passive galaxies



High-ionization lines
drop earlier than low-ionization lines
when star-formation stops



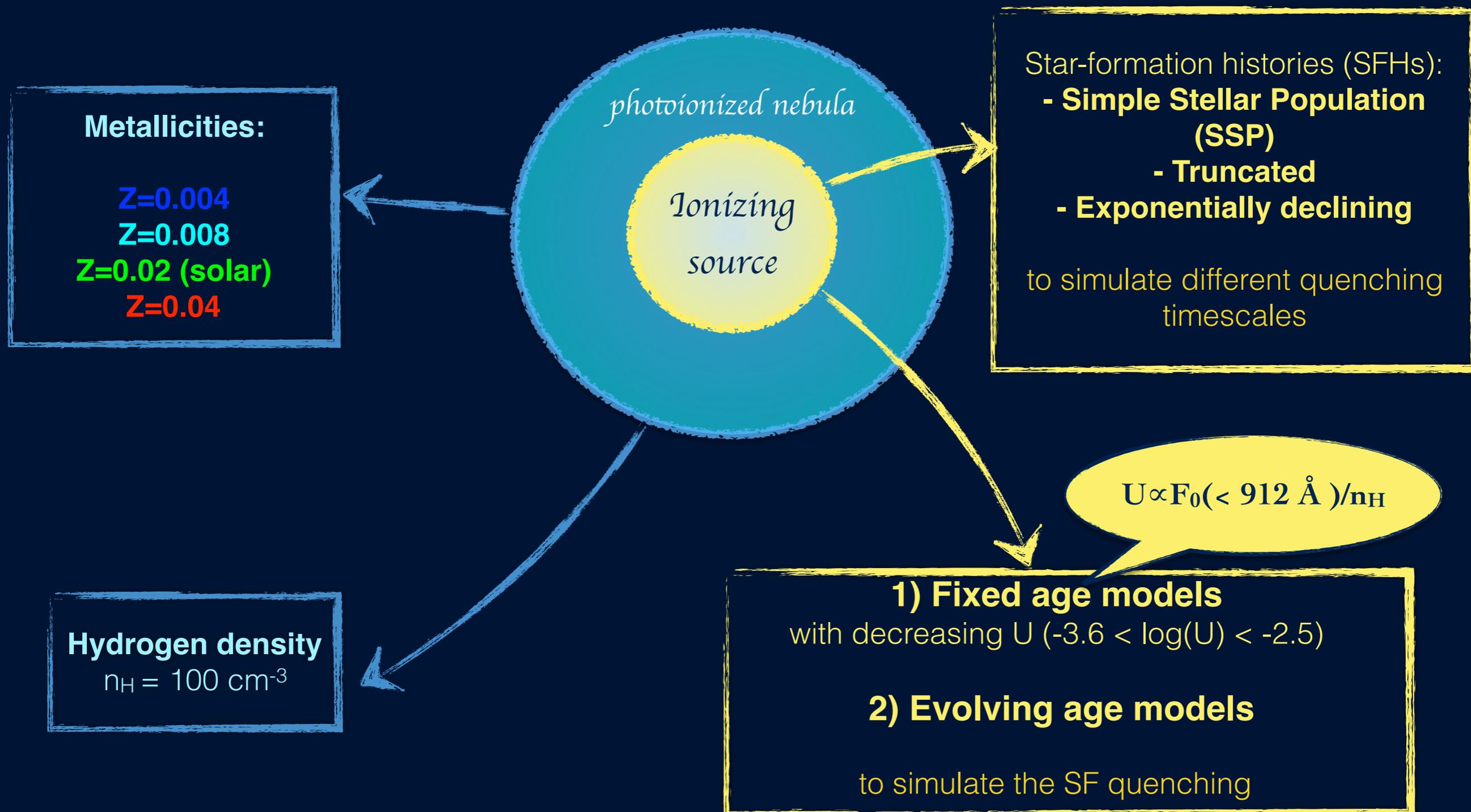
Suggested quenching
diagnostics:

[O III] λ 5007 / H α
&
[Ne III] λ 3869 / [O II] λ 3727

LOW
ionization

HIGH
ionization

CLOUDY photoionization code



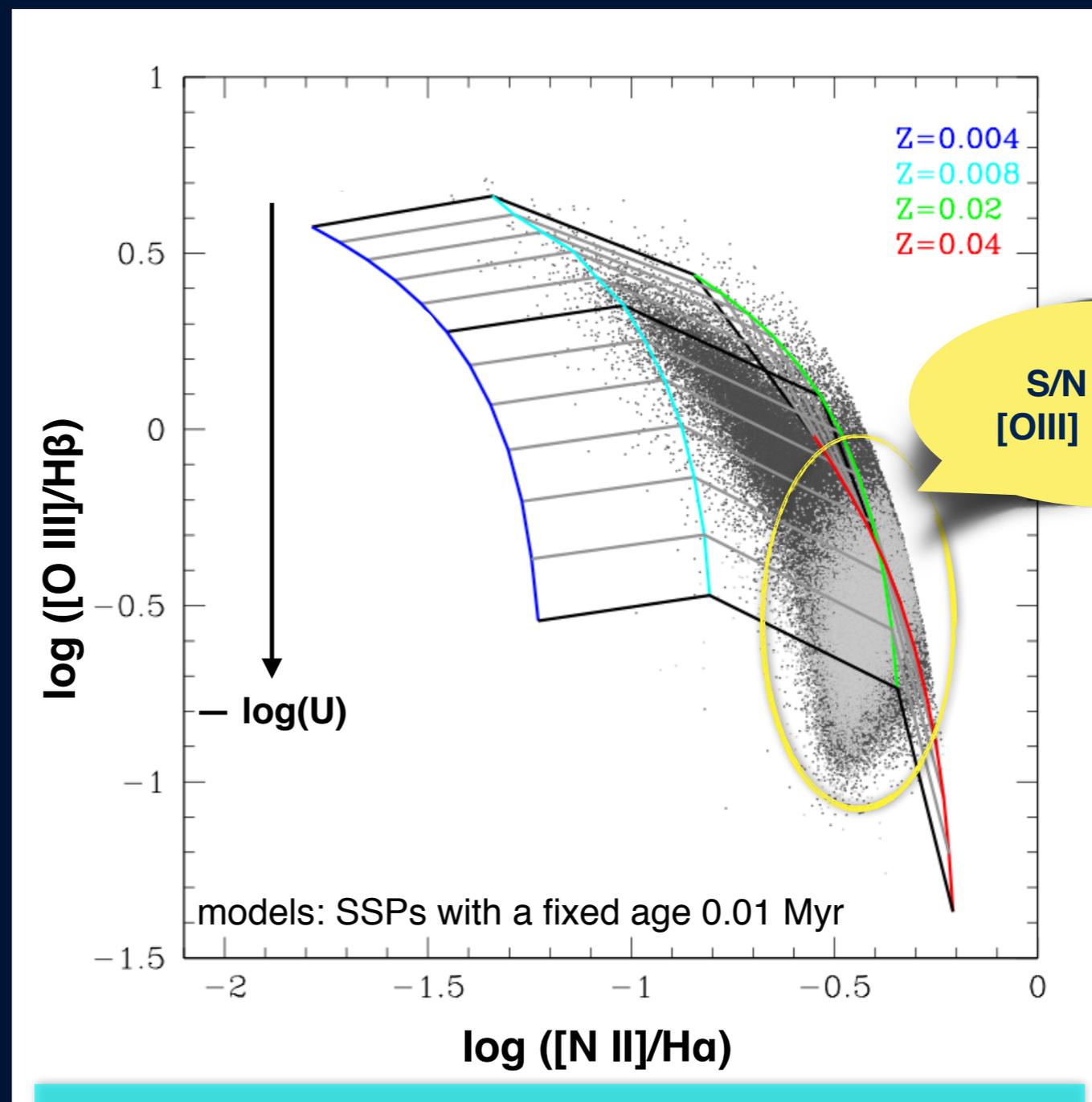
~174000 star-forming galaxies selected from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Data Release 8

$0.04 < z < 0.21$

$9 < \log(M/M_{\odot}) < 12$

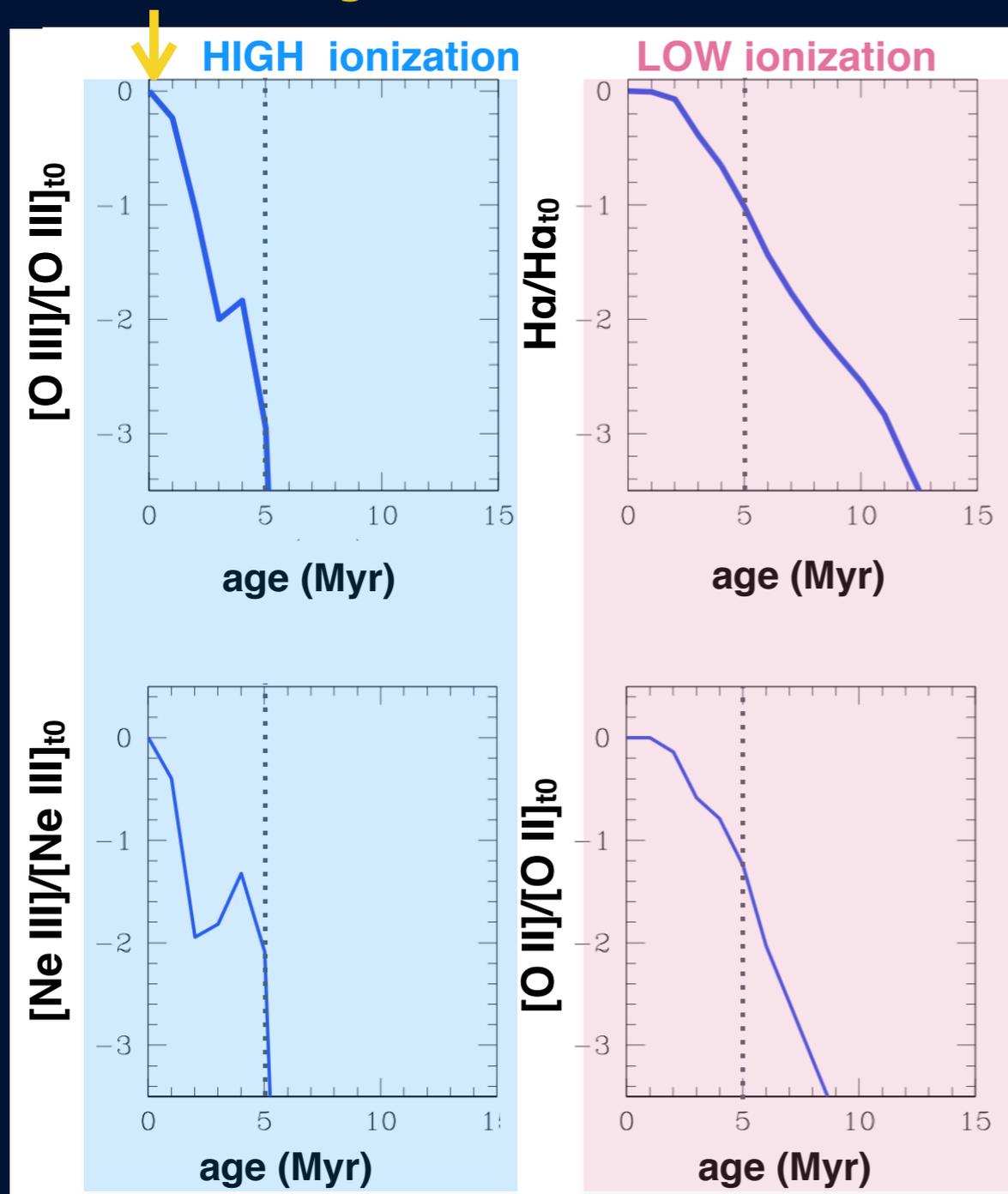
signal-to-noise ratio (S/N)
of H α line > 5

S.QUAI's TALK +
Quai et al. 2017 (submit.)
for further details



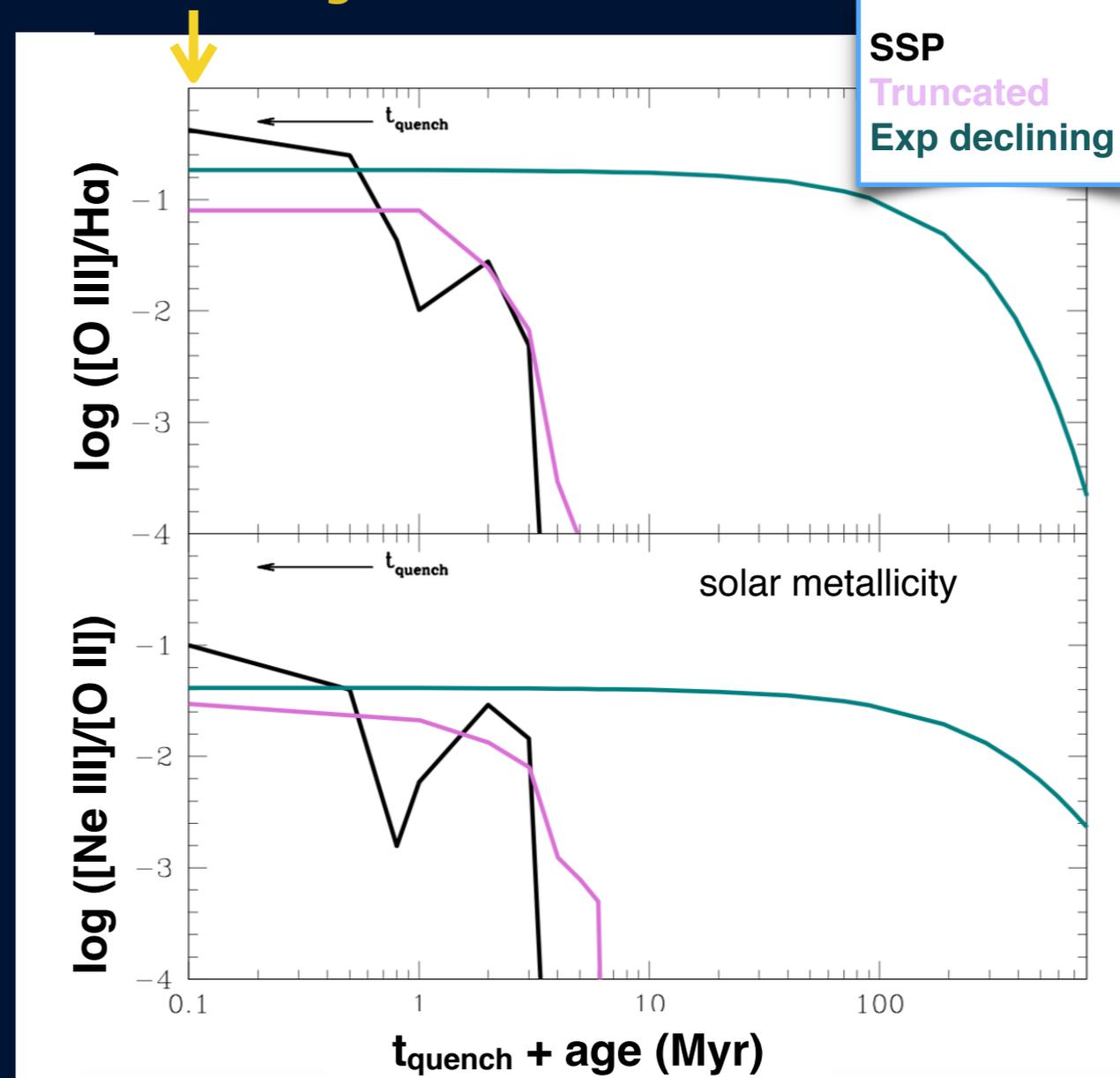
Reasonable agreement between models and data

still star forming at $t=0$



High ionization lines decline faster than low-ionization lines

still star forming at $t=0$



SHARP quenching: drop by a factor ~ 10 in ~ 6 Myrs

SMOOTH quenching: drop by a factor ~ 2 in ~ 90 Myrs

From the derived quenching timescales t_Q



Expected fractions of quenching galaxies F_{QG} :

$$F_{QG} = t_Q / t_{DM} = t_Q \times sSFR$$

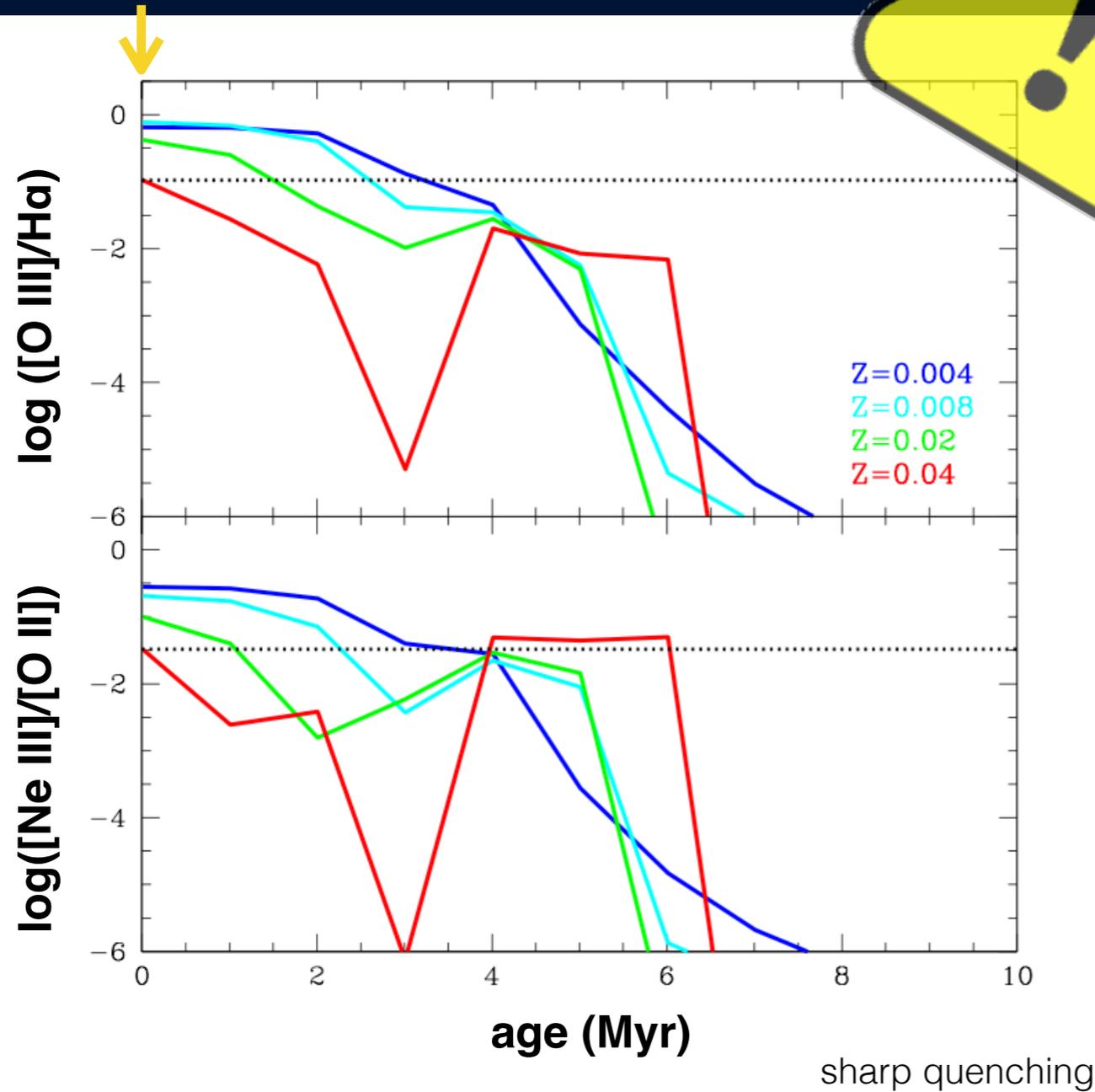
Doubling mass time

Quenching mechanism and its timescale



From the observed fractions of quenching galaxies F_{QG}

still star forming at t=0



Ionization/age-metallicity degeneracy

Younger HII regions with **higher metallicity**

AND

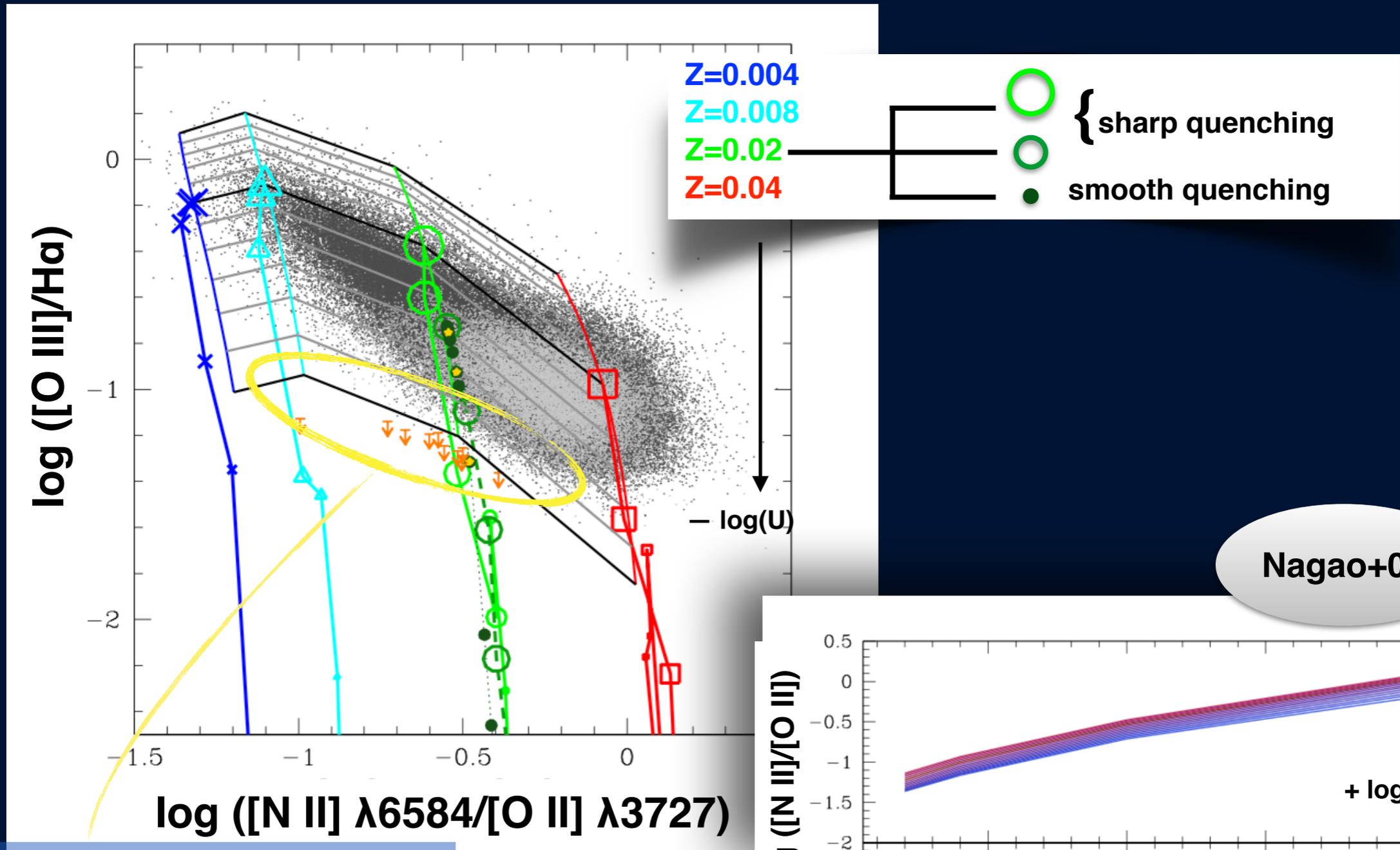
Older HII regions with **lower metallicity**

can produce the same value of the two emission line ratios

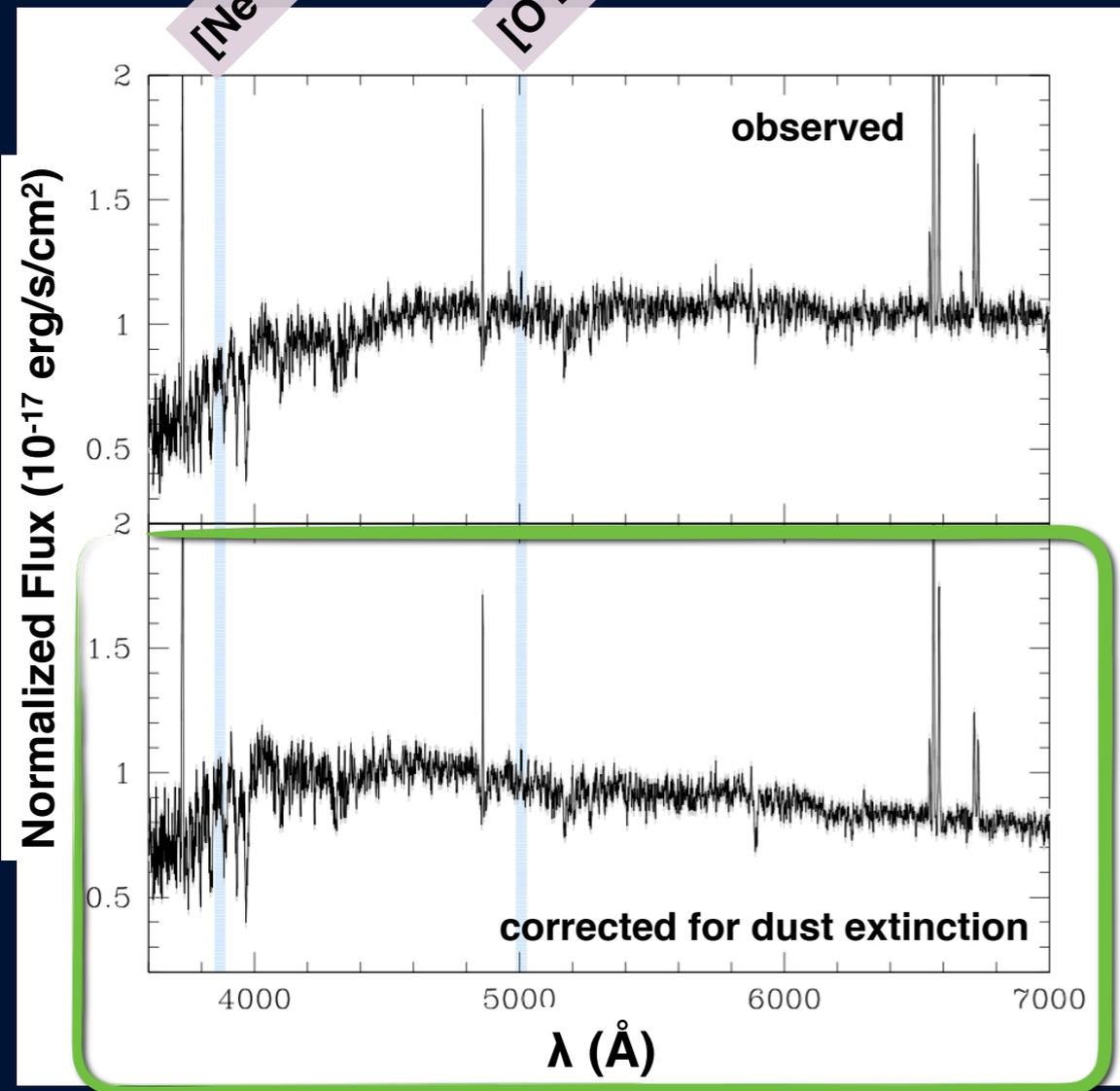




Pairs of emission line ratios can help!



10 extreme galaxies with $S/N([O III]) < 2$

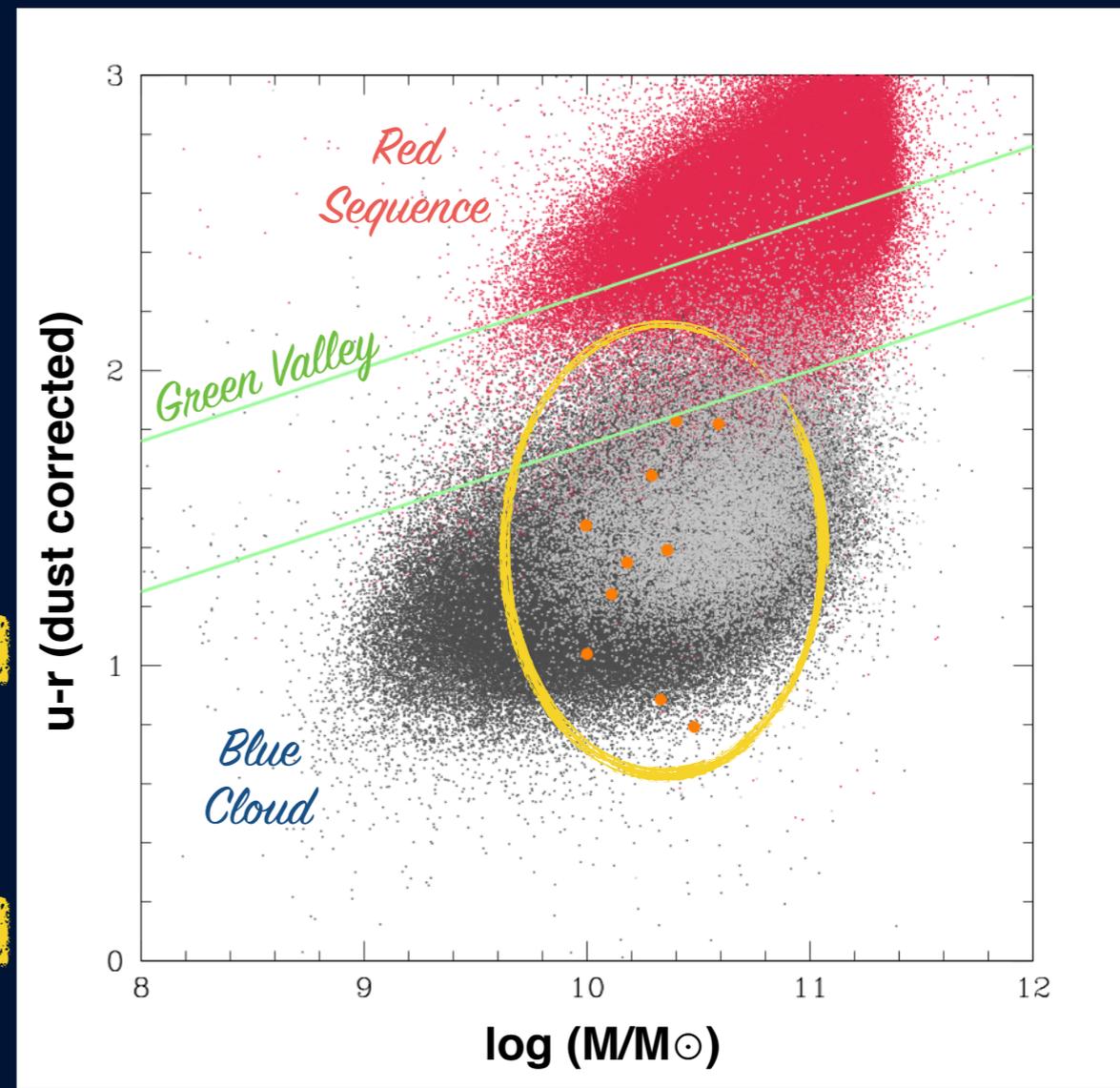


The Stacked spectrum of the 10 quenching galaxies lacks also of [Ne III]

The Stacked spectrum of the 10 quenching galaxies is blue

The 10 galaxies are bluer than green valley objects they could have just entered the quenching phase

S. QUAI'S TALK +
Quai et al. 2017 (submitted)



Emission line ratios involving a high- and a low- ionization potential line are powerful tools to identify galaxies in the quenching phase dropping suddenly after the SF halt

Use pairs of emission line ratios involving a metallicity diagnostic to mitigate the age-metallicity degeneracy

10 extreme quenching candidates outside the Green Valley due to bluer colors → They may be at the beginning of the quenching process

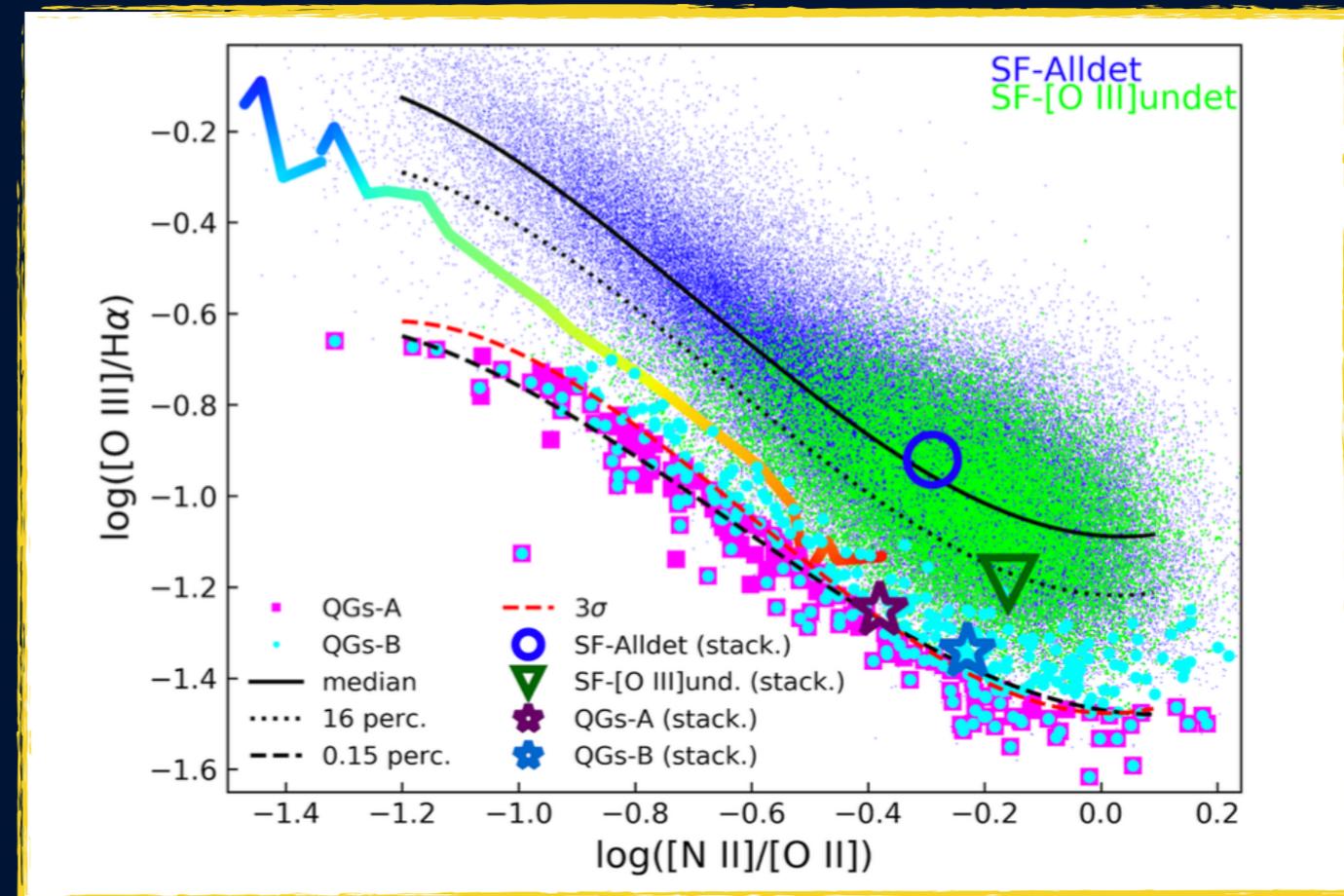
Conclusions

Applications

Define a complete sample of quenching candidates

S. QUAI's talk →

Extend our method across cosmic time at higher redshifts (e.g. JWST, WFIRST, EUCLID)



Quai et al. 2017 (submit.)