How does the environment affect the size of the galaxies?

María Cebrián & Ignacio Trujillo

EWASS 2015 Symposium 3: Deconstructing massive galaxy formation

June 23rd, La Laguna





Tell me where you live...





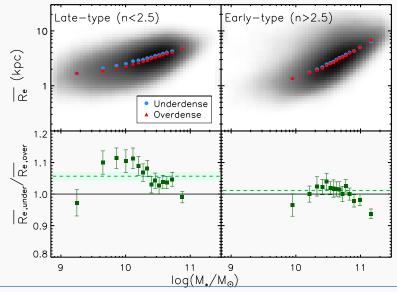
Observationally:

- Low redshift: Larger spirals in the field. No trend for ETG's.
- Intermediate-high redshift: No differences for ETG's.
- Tight scaling relations

Models predict:

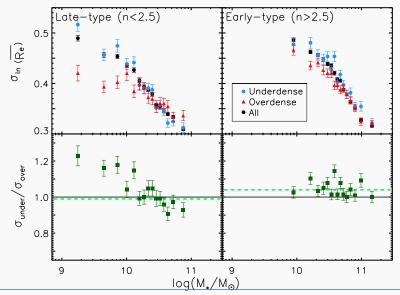
- Larger galaxies in clusters
- Large scatter of the relations

Mean sizes I: Galaxy number density



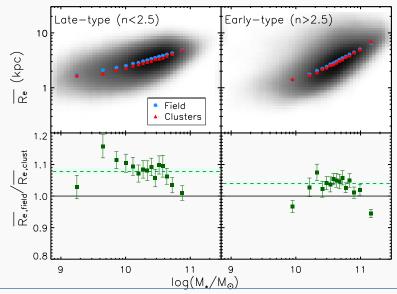
María Cebrián (mcebrian@iac.es)

Scatter I: Galaxy number density



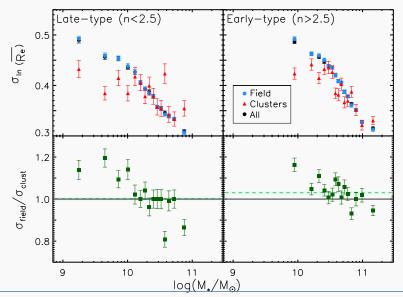
María Cebrián (mcebrian@iac.es)

Mean sizes II: Clusters & Field



María Cebrián (mcebrian@iac.es)

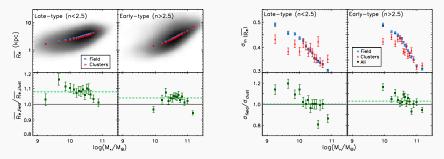
Scatter II: Clusters & Field



María Cebrián (mcebrian@iac.es)

Conclusions

- Galaxies larger in the field
 - Late-type galaxies ~ 7.5% larger
 - Early-type galaxies ~ 3.5 % larger
- ▶ Denser regions \rightarrow smaller scatter ($M_* < 2 \times 10^{10} M_{sun}$)
- ► Measured scatter ↔ intrinsic scatter



More info on 2014MNRAS.444..682C!