Early and Late Life - Bulge-Dominated Galaxies over the Last 8-9 Gyr

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Abstract. We present results from our investigation of galaxy evolution in dense cluster environments up to redshift z=1.3 based on high S/N ground-based spectroscopy and HST imaging of bulge-dominated galaxies: (1) An analysis of sizes, M/L ratios and line indices of galaxies in massive clusters out to z=1.3. The results are published in Jørgensen & Chiboucas (2013) and Jørgensen *et al.* (2014). (2) A preliminary analysis (Fig. 1) of absorption line indices, ages, metallicities and abundance ratios for galaxies in nine massive clusters out to z=0.9. New data cover three clusters at z=0.2-0.5.

Keywords. Galaxies: evolution, galaxies: elliptical and lenticular



Figure 1. The figure shows, as a function of redshift for the clusters, (a) zero point offsets relative to $z \approx 0$ for the relation between Balmer line strengths and velocity dispersions, (b) mean ages, (c) metallicity [M/H], and (d) abundance ratios $[\alpha/Fe]$. We have used single stellar population models (Maraston & Strömbäck (2011), Thomas *et al.* (2011)) to derive ages, [M/H], and $[\alpha/Fe]$ and to make the predictions for the passive evolution models shown on panels (a) and (b). The Balmer lines strengths and the ages are in agreement with passive evolution with a formation redshift $z_f \approx 2$. However, the cluster-to-cluster variations in [M/H] and $[\alpha/Fe]$ are inconsistent with this simple model.

References

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