ULTRADEEP MASSIVE GALAXIES' VIEW detecting stellar haloes at < z > = 0.65!!

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<u>ABSTRACT</u> We have studied the six most massive ($M_{stellar} > 5x10^{10} M_{\odot}$) galaxies within the Hubble Ultra Deep Field^{1,2} at z < 1 in order to test the inside-out growth for this galaxy population. Current ideas about results agree with this rendition, while we are able to quantify for the first time the fraction of light & mass in these stellar haloes (10-20%, at distances > 10 kpc) at this cosmic era, retrieving also the mass $(\Delta M/M_{\rm cal} \sim 10\% {\rm Gyr}^{-1})$ in ongoing mergers.



eft side: HUDF12 WFC3 images for our sample. Color palette ranges

Right side: H-band surface brightness profiles for the HUDF12, XDF analysing these profiles to the same level of detail (sometimes 100 (pc!) as in the local Universe but this time at < z > = 0.65



TAKE AWAY POINTS

- · Our derived total structural parameters are similar to the determination in shallower observations -> previously reported size-mass relation is accurate • 4 out 6 galaxies sit on the local size-mass relation
- The relative importance of stellar haloes in earlytypes seems to be greater than for late-types
- I have created two papers close to submission, I appreciate any feedback you can give me

