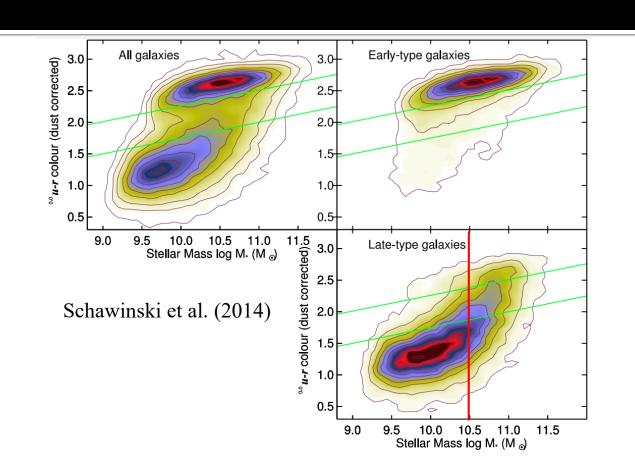
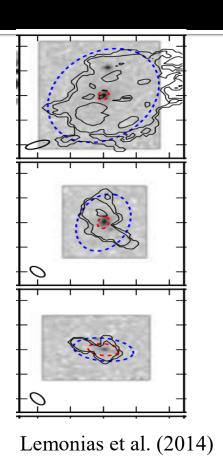
The role of environment in the formation of optically red spiral galaxies

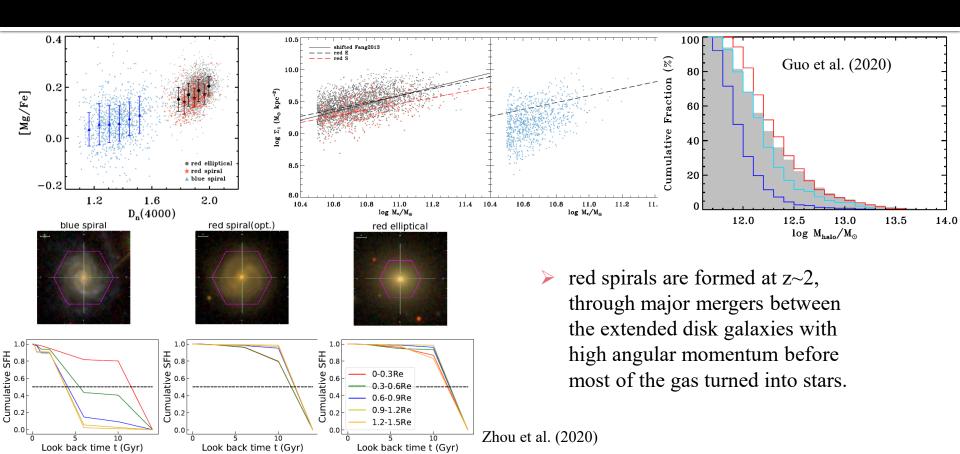
GUO Rui (郭蕊), XIA Xiaoyang (夏晓阳), HAO Cai-Na (郝彩娜) Tianjin Astrophysics Center, Tianjin Normal University

Optically red spirals

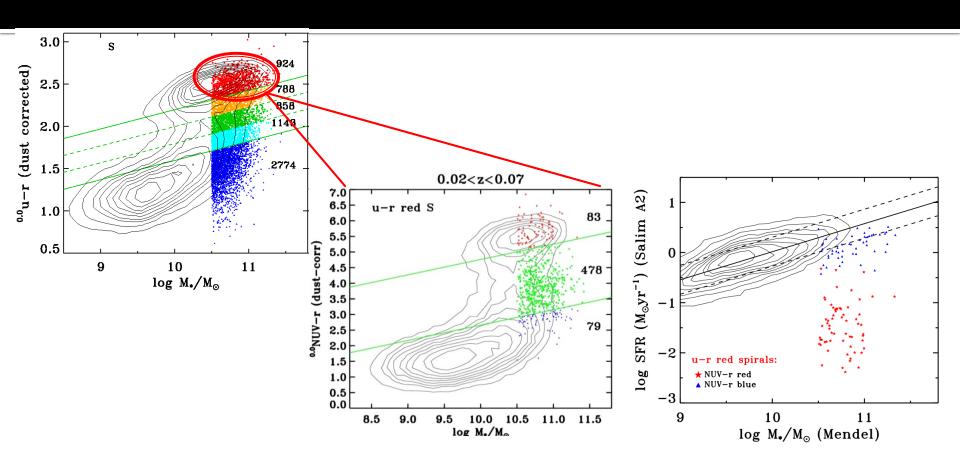




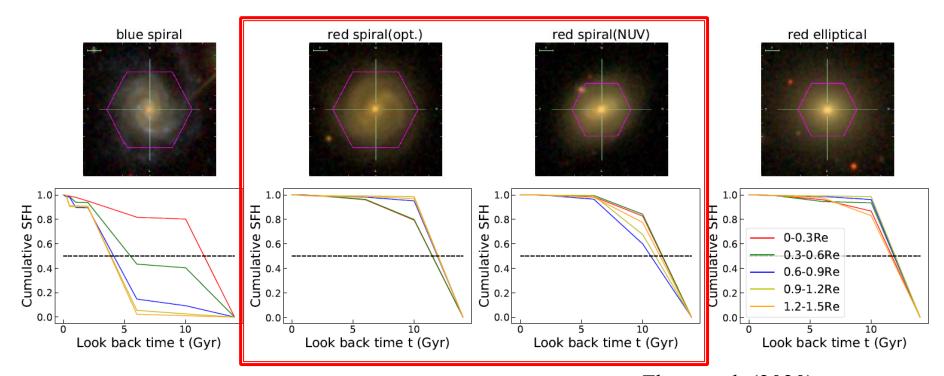
Optically red spirals



Why the NUV-r color different?

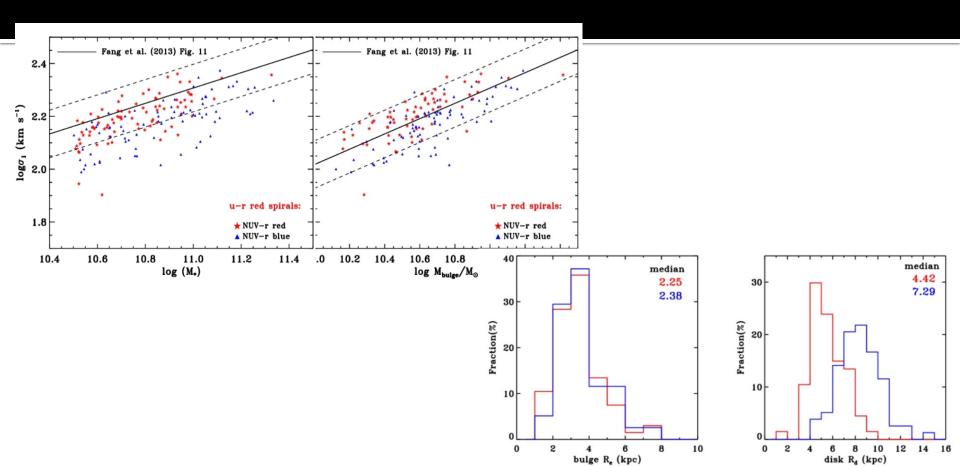


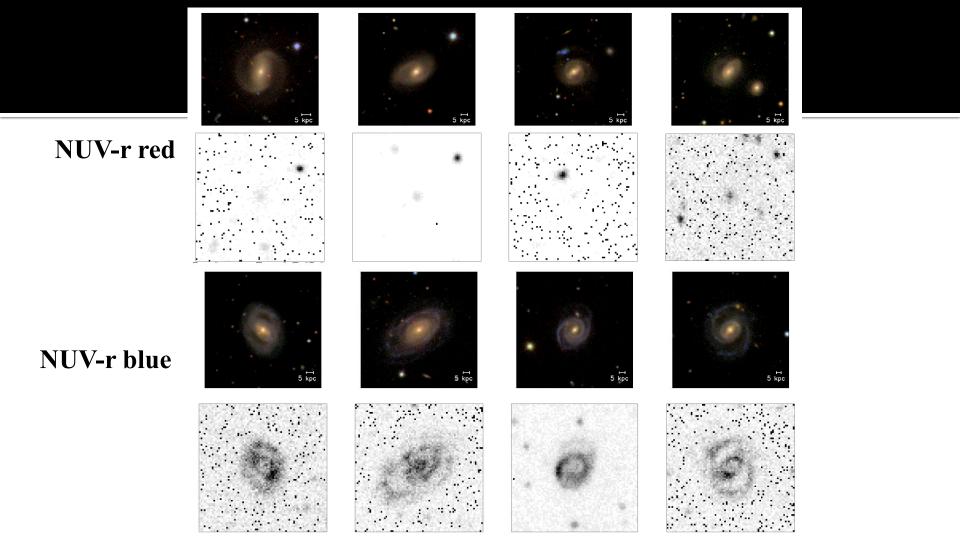
Similar central SFH for the optically red spirals



Zhou et al. (2020)

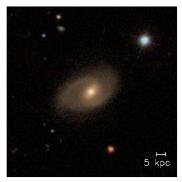
Similar central structure for the optically red spirals





NUV profile

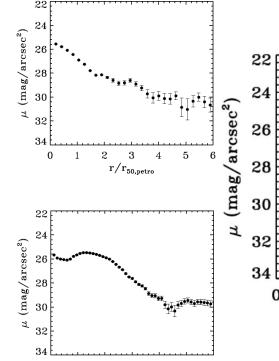
NUV-r red:



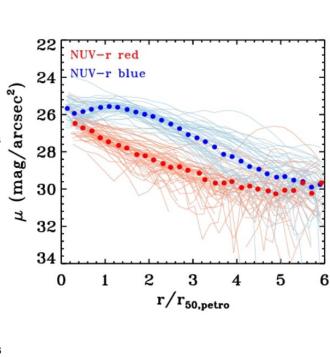


GALEX NUV GII

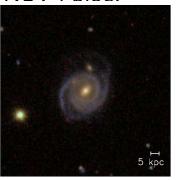


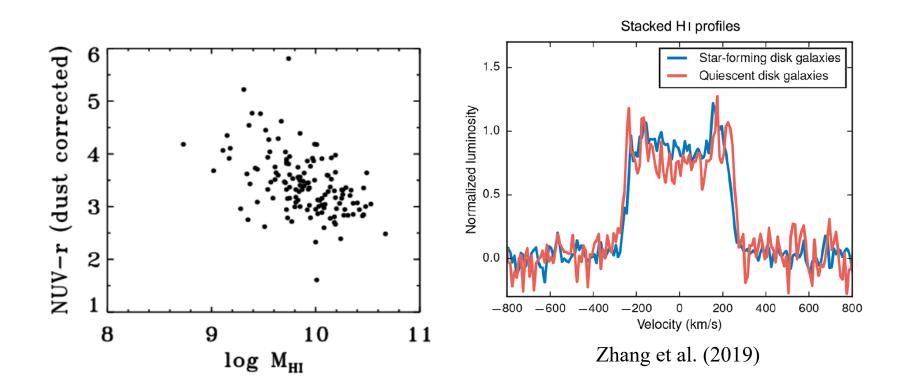


 $\rm r/r_{\rm 50,petro}$

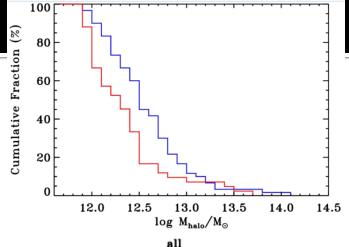


NUV-r blue:

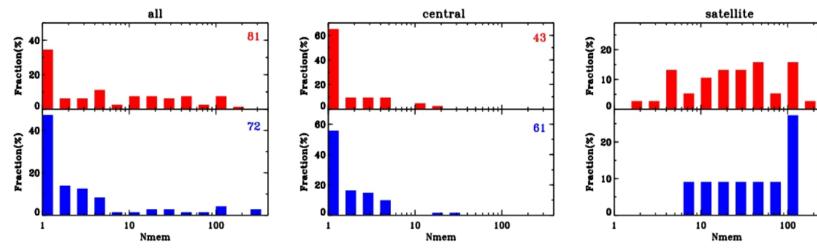




Environment

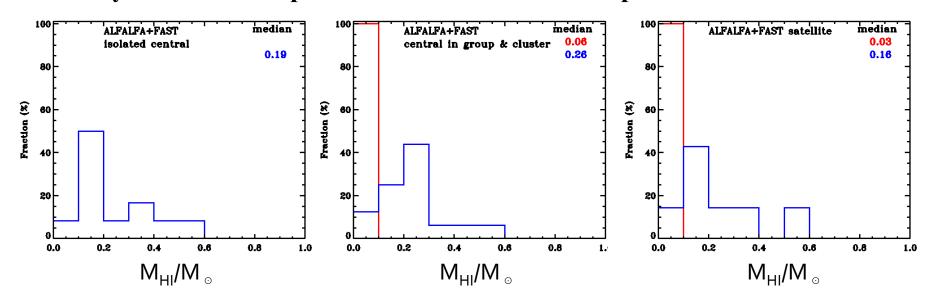


- ~50% NUV-r red spirals are satellites
- ~85% NUV-r blue galaxies are central or isolated galaxies.



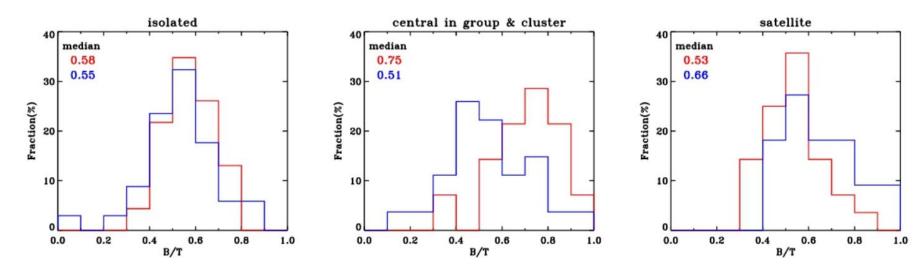
HI detection

Only 2 NUV-r red spirals vs. 100% NUV-r blue spirals



 NUV-r blue galaxies may have more gas with large angular momentum and be triggered star formation in the outskirts due to disruption or interaction.

B/T



More than 90% central red spirals have B/T larger than 0.5 → they may be quenched due to a large bulge providing a large gravitational potential to stabilizing the disk and prevent star formation.

summary

- Optically red spirals distribute widely on the NUV-r color-mass diagram.
- NUV-r blue spirals have larger disks and more HI content than NUV-r red spirals.
- NUV-r blue spirals are brighter than NUV-r red spirals at ~1-4 Re in NUV-band, ~2 mag in average.
- ~50% NUV-r red spirals are satellites, while ~85% NUV-r blue galaxies are central or isolated galaxies.
- NUV-r red spirals may be more susceptible to the environment to lose their gas and quenched.
- NUV-r blue galaxies may have more gas and be triggered star formation in the outskirts due to disruption or interaction.

