

Kinematic and Morphological Settling of Galaxy Disks

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Abstract

We will show that over the last ~ 8 billion years since a redshift of one, the Hubble Sequence for late type galaxies has gradually come into place. The population of star-forming galaxies of Milky Way mass has settled kinematically and morphologically into flat, rotationally-supported, disk galaxies. In the past, these galaxies had more disordered motions (as measured via an integrated gas velocity dispersion, σ_g), less ordered rotation, and more disturbed morphologies. We will also discuss our upcoming projects at a redshift of two, which is only about 2 billion years further into the past than redshift one, but appears to be a key epoch for mass assembly (as opposed to mass rearrangement, or disk settling).