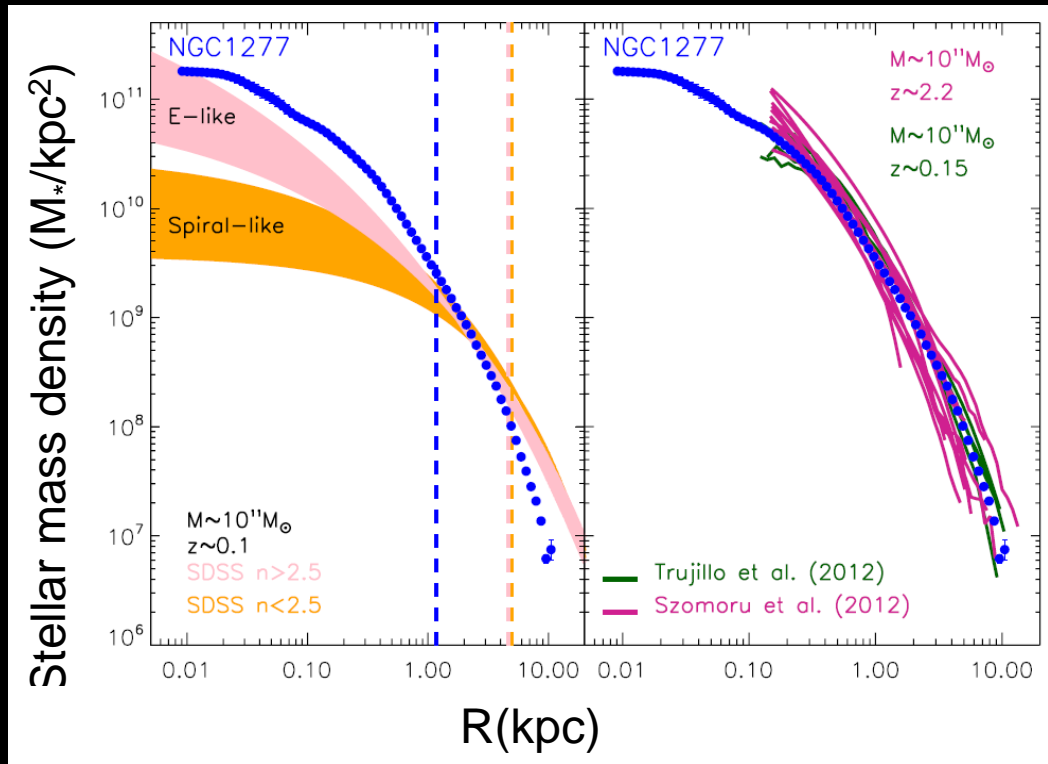
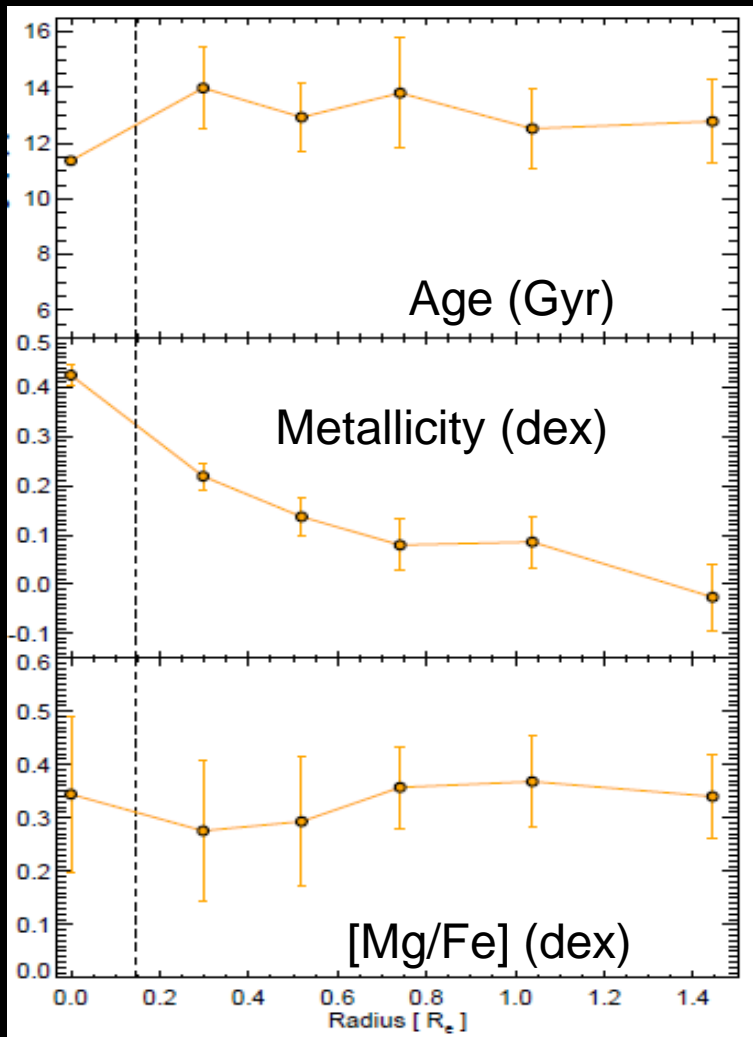
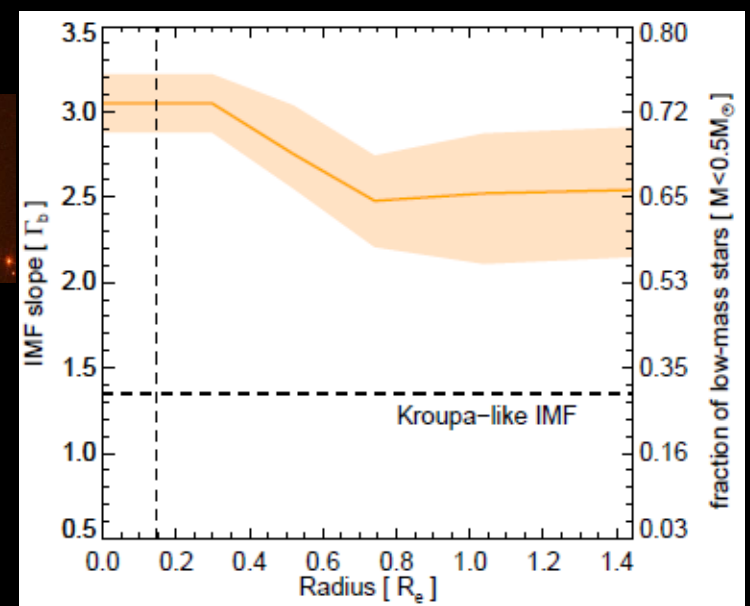


Q3. Role of Structure

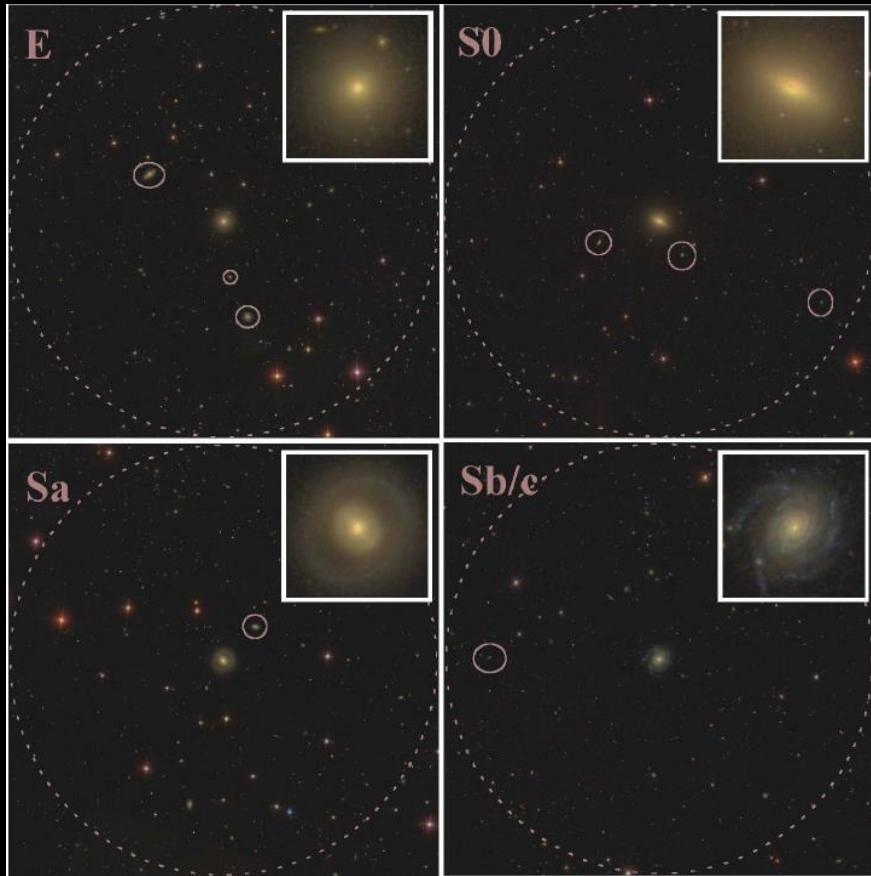


NGC1277

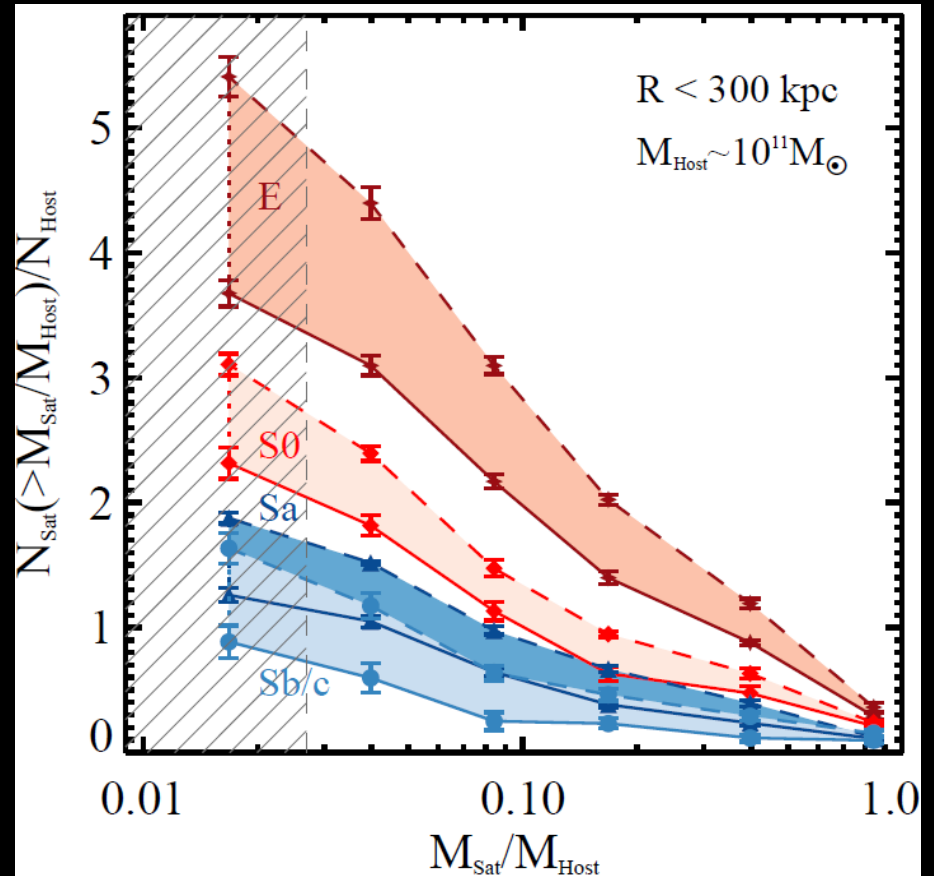


Extremely dense massive objects cease their star formation very quickly
(Trujillo et al. 2014; Martín-Navarro et al. 2015)

Q3. Role of Structure

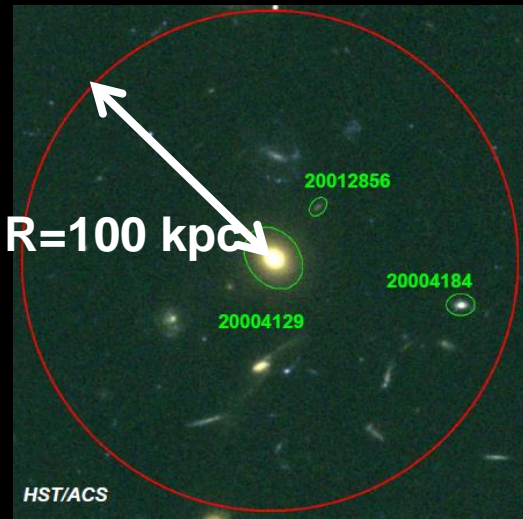
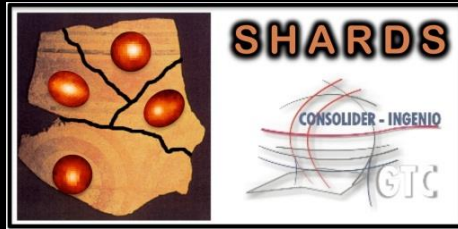


The link between number of satellites and morphology (Ruiz, Trujillo et al 2015)

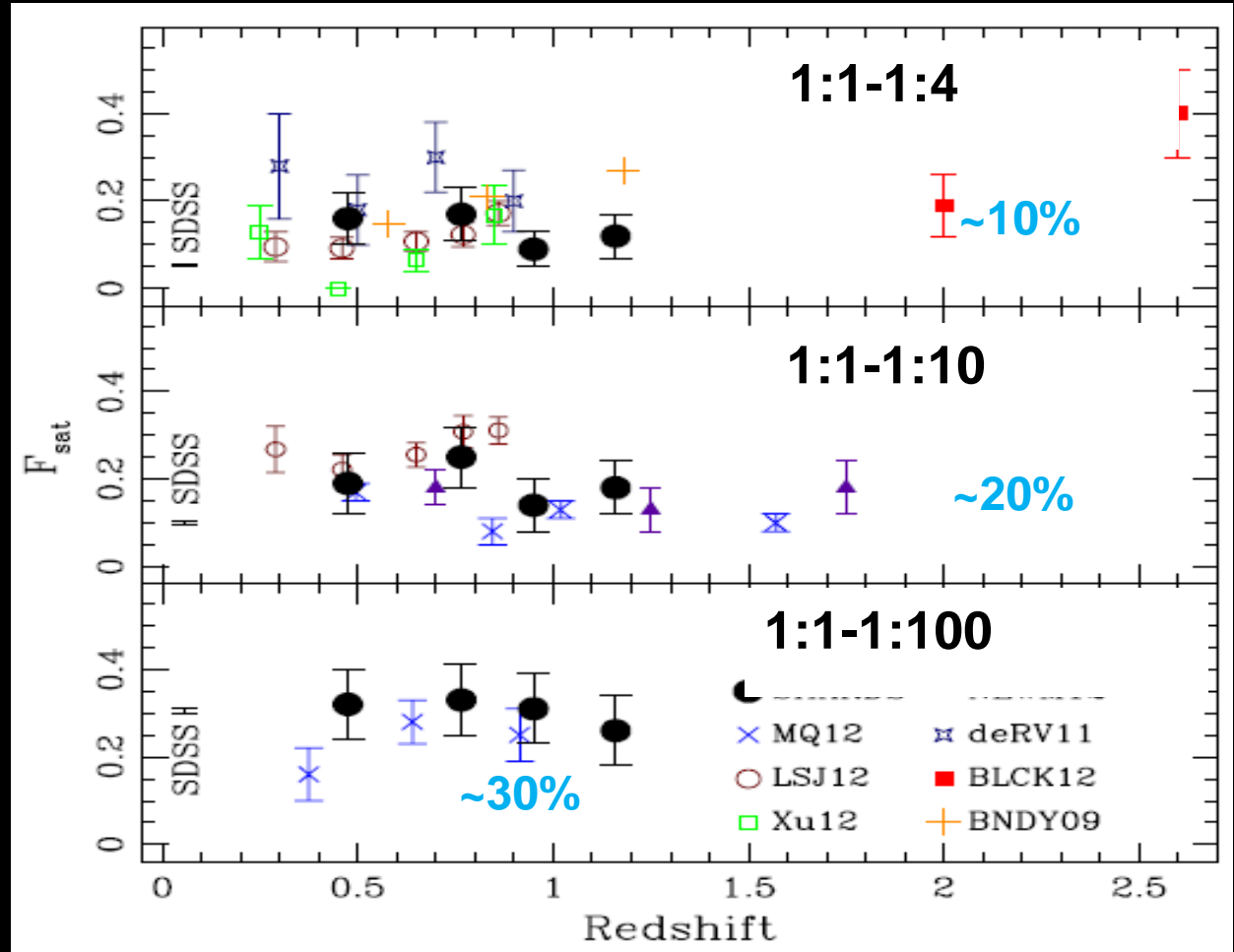


Dark matter halos of late-type galaxies are a factor of ~ 4 more efficient on producing the same amount of stellar mass

Q3. Role of Structure



The role of merging in galaxy growth
(Ferreras et al. 2014)



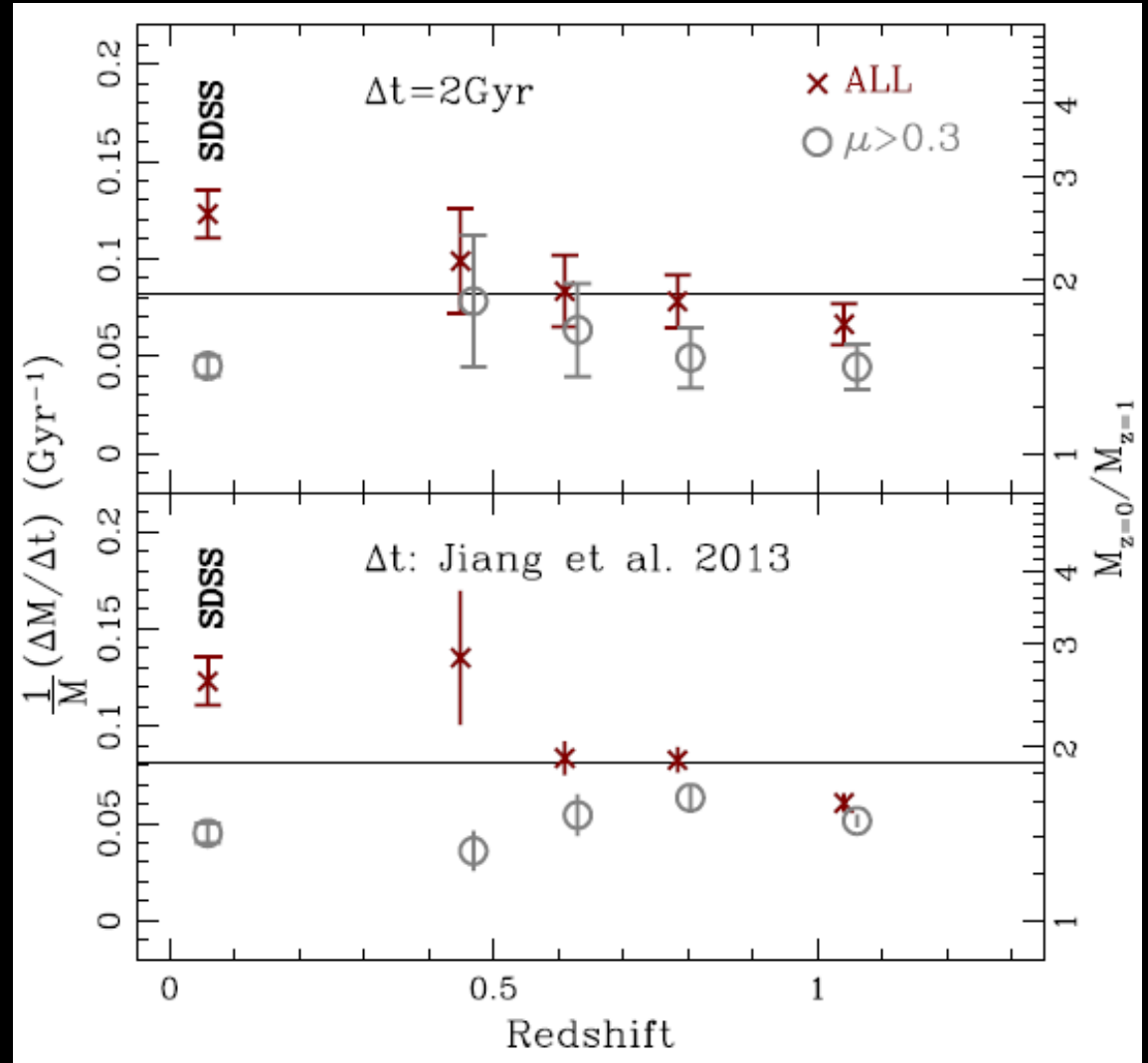
The number of satellites remains constant with time
 The largest contributor to the mass growth
 are the *most massive* satellites

Q3. Role of Structure

The average mass growth is 8% every Gyr

Total mass growth since $z=1$ is a factor of 2

Expected size increase:
 $\Delta R \sim \Delta M^2$



The largest contributor to the mass growth are the *most massive* satellites (Ferreras et al. 2014)