

Abstract

An accurate determination of the rotation of star-forming galaxies is crucial to understand their evolution, their dark matter content and the onset of scaling relations. Since about a decade, new instruments have allowed us to measure rotation in galaxies at high redshift using optical emission lines and lines of CO and CII. In this talk I will present new rotation curves of high- z galaxies obtained by applying the 3D-Barolo code to observations with KMOS, MUSE and ALMA. The general result is an ubiquitous presence of rapidly rotating gaseous disks with relatively low velocity dispersions.