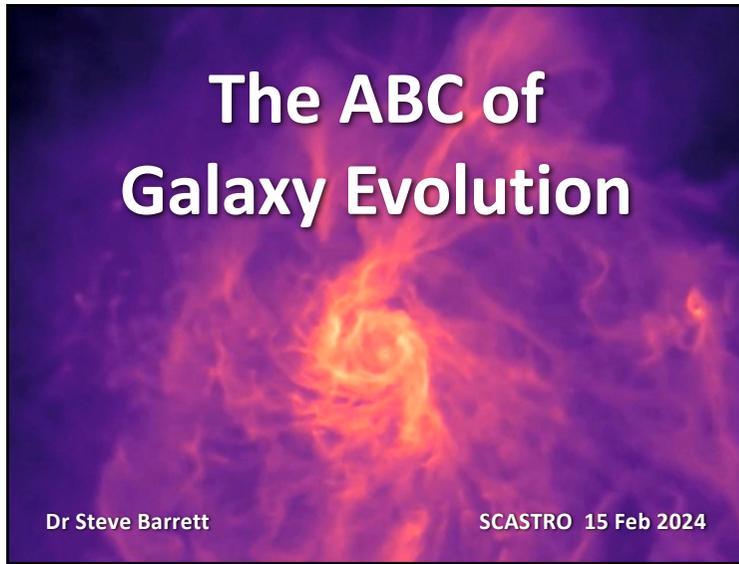


The ABC of Galaxy Evolution



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

Dr Steve Barrett

SCASTRO 15 Feb 2024

The ABC of Galaxy Evolution



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Acretion
Galaxies were formed by matter created in the Big Bang accreting under the influence of gravity

Black Holes
Supermassive black holes are at the centres of galaxies; some are very active, sometime are quiescent

Collisions
Galaxies grow by colliding and merging with other galaxies over billions of years

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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

Where Does the Story Start?

At the Beginning ...

The Beginning of Everything

A brief description of the origin and the very early history of the Universe

Dr Steve Barrett BASoc 17 Feb 2020

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Where Does the Story Start?

At the Beginning ... of Everything ...

Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

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Cosmic Structure

How did the Universe evolve from the CMB to being a structure full of galaxies?

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Simulations

	Dark matter only (N-body)	Dark matter + baryons (hydrodynamical)
Zoom (detail)		
Large volume (statistical)		

Everything we understand about the evolution of cosmic-scale structures is the result of computer simulations.

This talk uses images and videos from the 'Illustris' simulations.

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Cosmic Structure

The 'dimples' in the cosmic golf ball gave rise to the variations in the CMB...



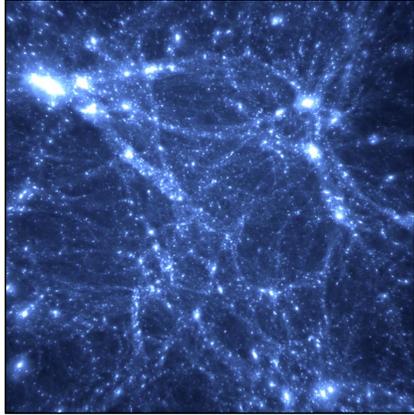
...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

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Cosmic Web

The 'dimples' in the cosmic golf ball gave rise to the variations in the CMB...

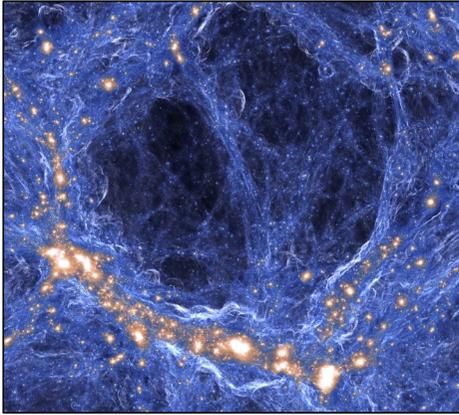


...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

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Cosmic Web



Simulations of the cosmic web show how the densest parts of the filaments are the nucleation sites for clusters of galaxies.

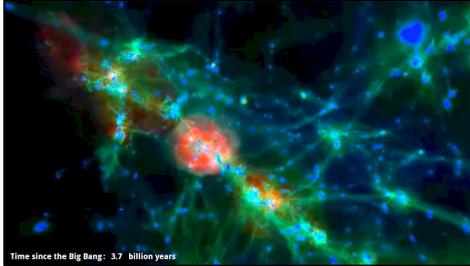
Matter flows through the filaments and accumulates to make the proto-galaxies.

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Galaxies and Stars

If a simulation of galaxy formation is to give realistic results then it must also take account of *star* formation and evolution.



Time since the Big Bang: 3.7 billion years

Gas blasted out (red bubbles) by black holes or massive stars ending their lives as supernovae can slow matter falling in from the filaments.

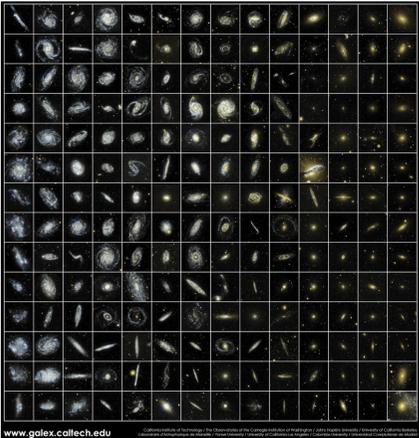
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www.illustris-project.org

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Can Simulations Explain Galaxy Diversity?

<p>Colour</p> <p>Blue</p> <p>Shape</p> <p>Disk</p> <p>Structure</p> <p>Spiral</p>		<p>Colour</p> <p>Red</p> <p>Shape</p> <p>Elliptical</p> <p>Structure</p> <p>—</p>
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www.galex.caltech.edu


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Accretion
Galaxies were formed by matter created in the Big Bang accreting under the influence of gravity

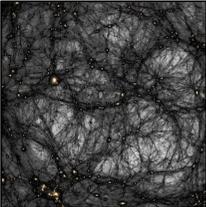
Black Holes
Supermassive black holes are at the centres of galaxies; some are very active, sometime are quiescent

Collisions
Galaxies grow by colliding and merging with other galaxies over billions of years

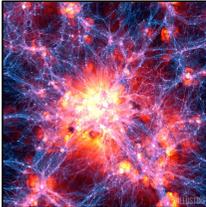

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Illustris

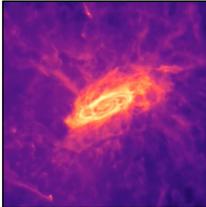
The Illustris project is a set of simulations of galaxy formation and evolution that run from just after the Big Bang to the present day.



Dark matter web



Black holes + supernovae



Matter accretion

The simulations account for the effects of dark matter, star formation, black holes and supernovae in calculating how matter accumulates over billions of years into galaxies.


www.illustris-project.org
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IllustrisTNG

The Illustris simulations ran for 20 million cpu hours (2013–2015)

These were followed by even more sophisticated simulations ...

Illustris – The Next Generation !

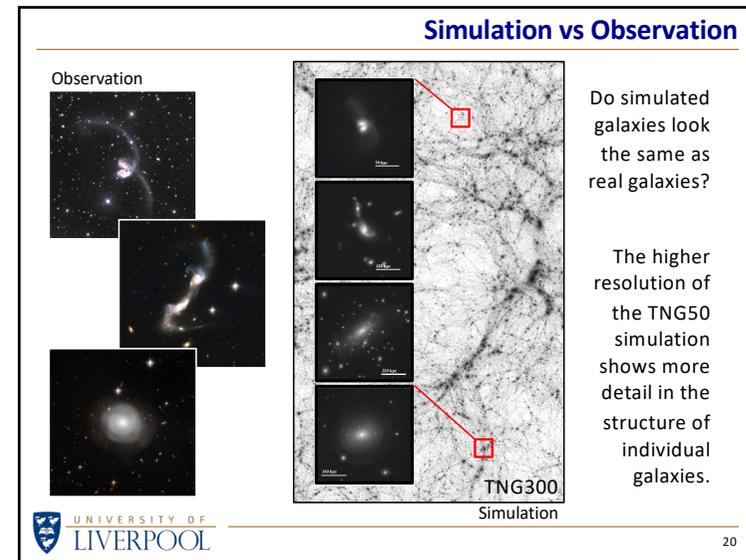
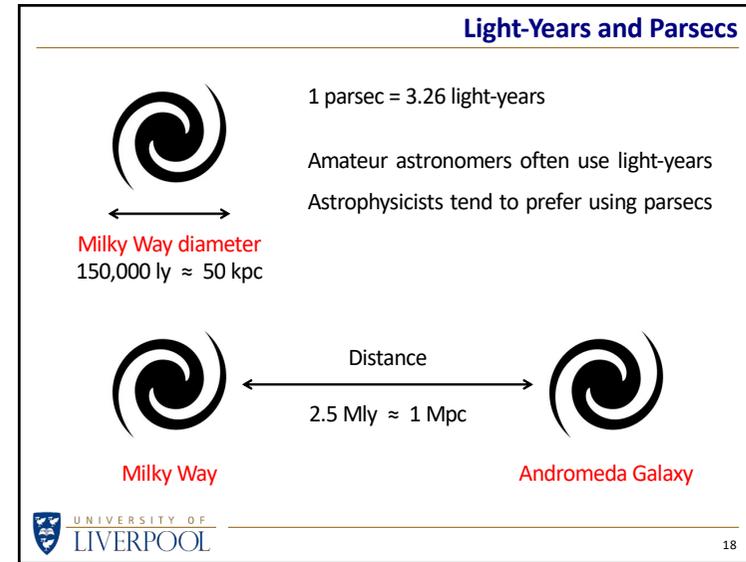
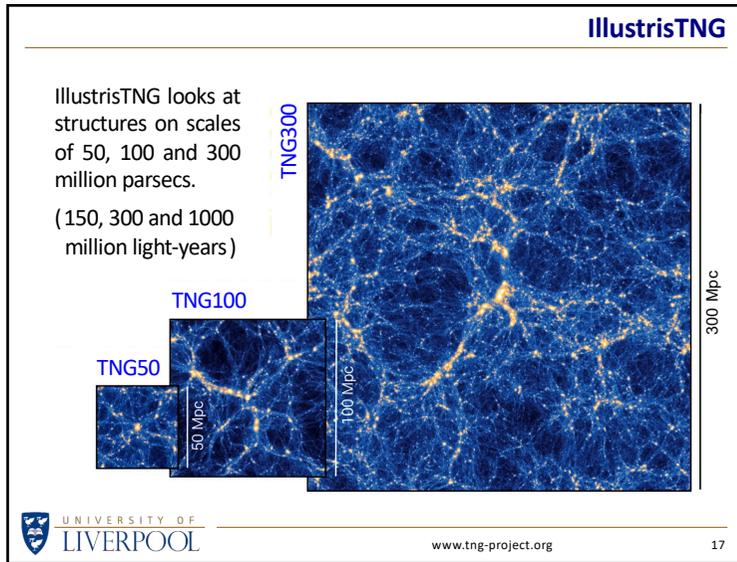
IllustrisTNG simulations ran for 200 million cpu hours (2017–2019)

(If the simulations ran on an average desktop computer, they would have to run for over 20,000 years to give comparable results.)




www.tng-project.org
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TNG50 Disk Galaxies

Where is the Hydrogen? Where are the Stars?

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Milky Way Analogue

TNG50 generates galaxies with masses of about 200 billion stars that look a lot like the Milky Way.

The face-on view shows the spiral arms and the edge-on view shows the central 'bulge' and the thin disk.

face-on

5 kpc

2:1 $\log M^* = 11.3$

edge-on

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At the Heart of a Galaxy

How do we know what lies at the centre of a galaxy?

A close look at stars orbiting near the centre of the Milky Way tells us that there is something invisible but **very** massive lurking there ...

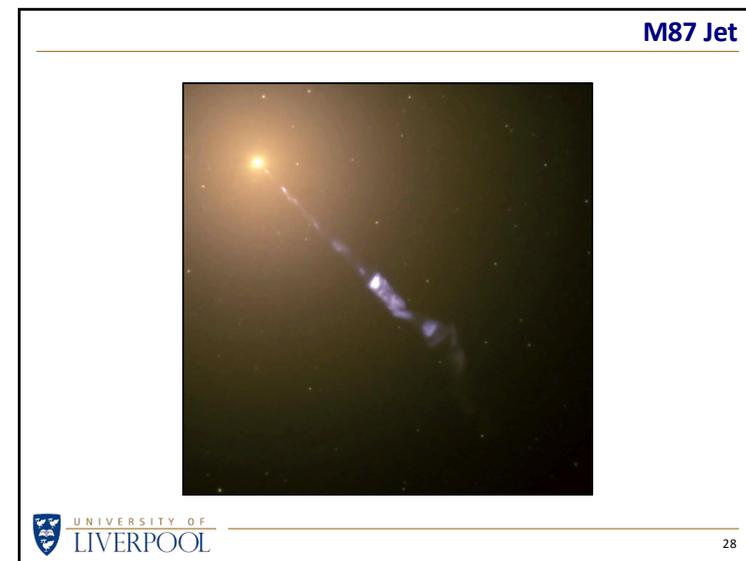
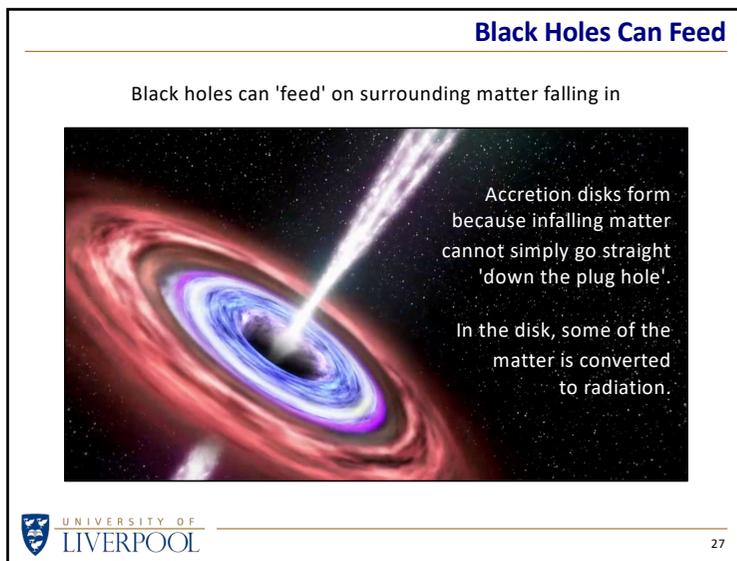
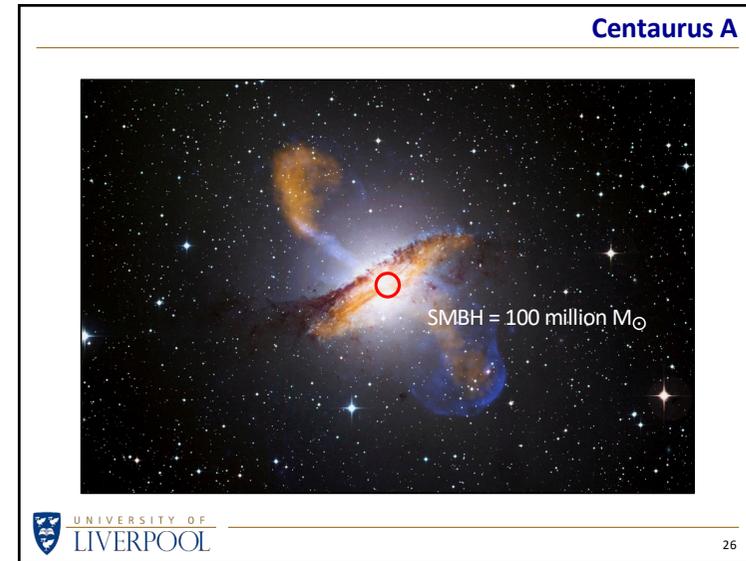
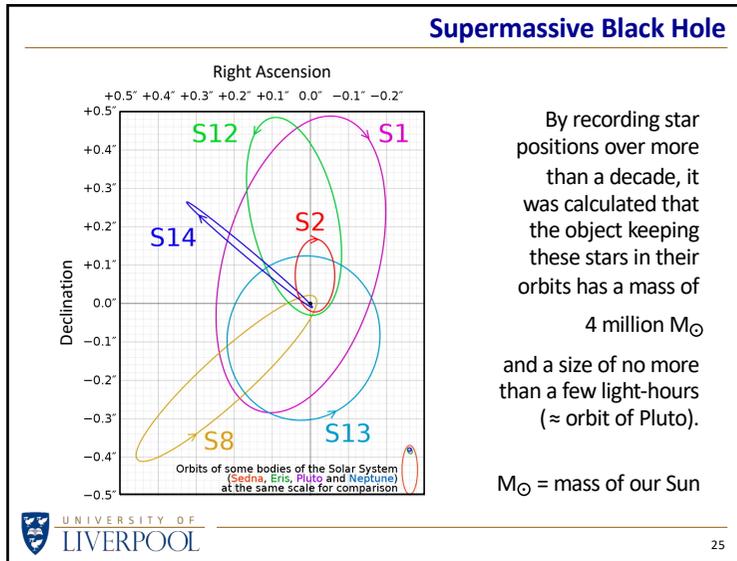
Invisible but massive ...
a black hole

Star in orbit
around ... what?

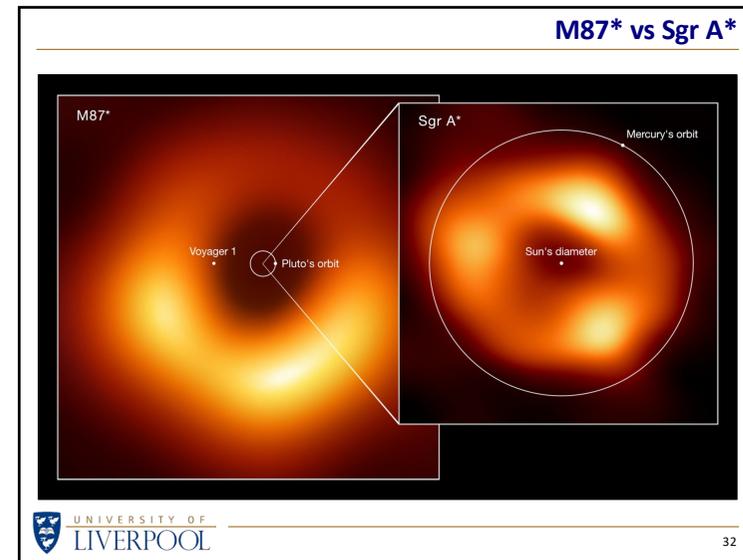
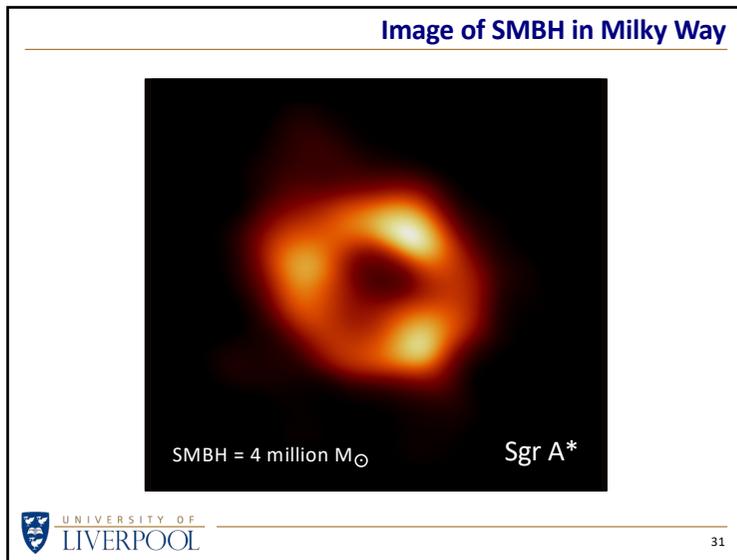
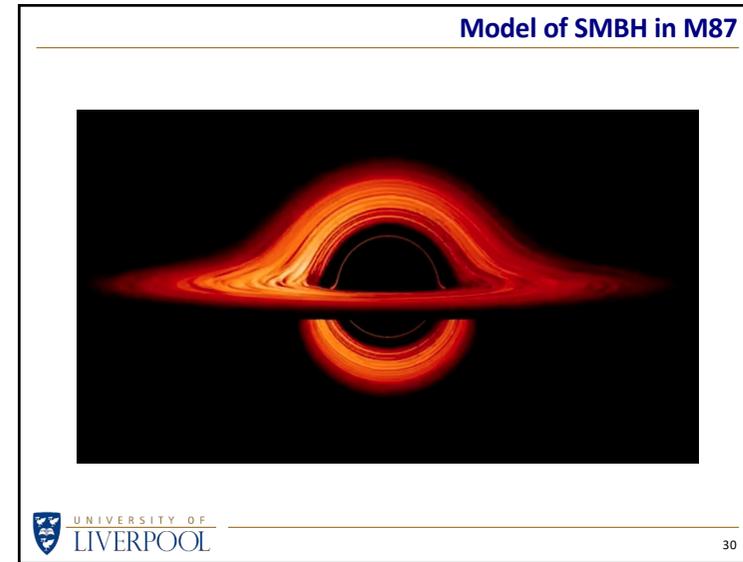
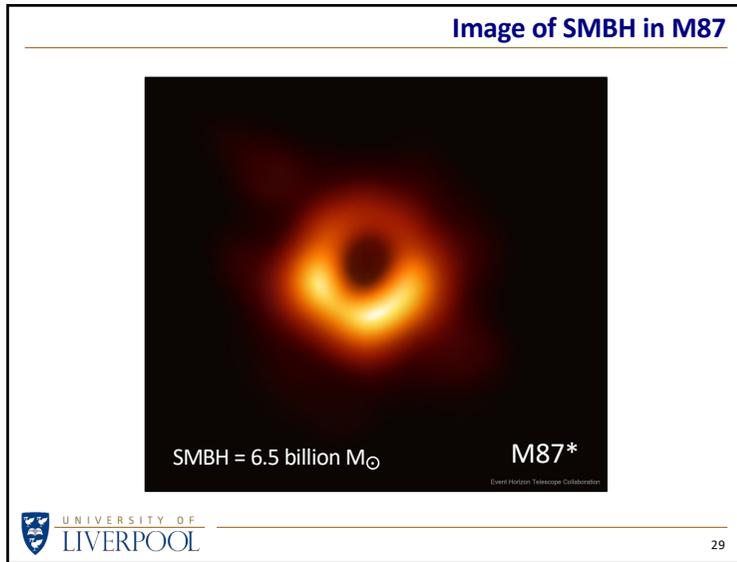
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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

Hercules A

Visible (Hubble)

Size of Milky Way

Radio (Very Large Array)

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AGNs and Quasars

If a SMBH is feeding voraciously on its surrounding gas and stars then it is called an 'active galactic nucleus' (**AGN**).

The most energetic AGNs, called **quasars**, emit so much radiation that they can be observed from distances of billions of light-years.

Ancient Light

Distance = 25 Gly

Imag without

Dr Steve Barrett BASec 7 Sep 2020

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Supermassive Black Holes

SMBHs have been found in a large number of galaxies.

Typically, SMBH mass is related to the mass of the host galaxy.

Which formed first: SMBH or galaxy?

Mass relationships

Black hole mass

Galaxy mass

KEY

- Elliptical galaxies
- Lenticular galaxies
- Spiral galaxies

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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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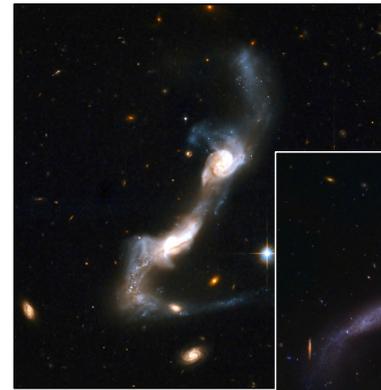
Galaxy Snapshot



An image of a galaxy can give the false impression that the structure is essentially static, except for a slow rotation that can take hundreds of millions of years.

However, over its lifetime, it can evolve due to interactions with other galaxies.

Interacting Galaxies



Some images clearly show galaxies interacting with each other ...



Interacting Galaxies

Some images clearly show galaxies interacting with each other ...

... but the full influence of collisions and mergers in galaxy evolution can be appreciated only through simulations.



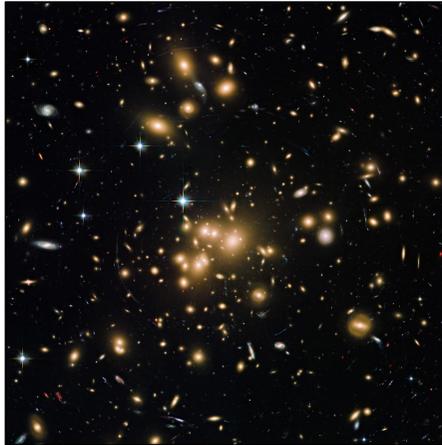
Galaxy Soup



500 kpc

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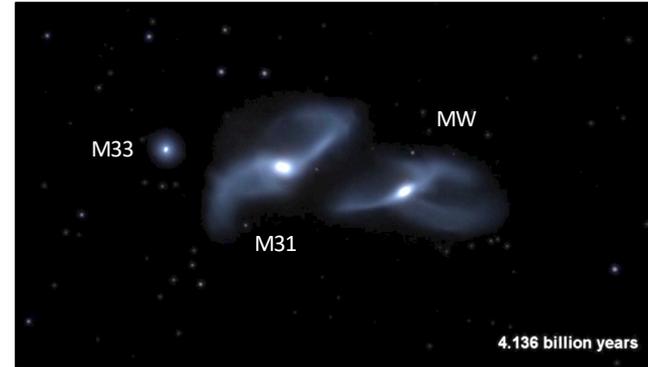
Elliptical Galaxies



Crowded galaxy clusters often have a larger fraction of (redder) elliptical galaxies compared to (bluer) spirals.

More crowding means collisions are more likely, and colliding spiral galaxies result in elliptical galaxies.

Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



4.136 billion years

Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



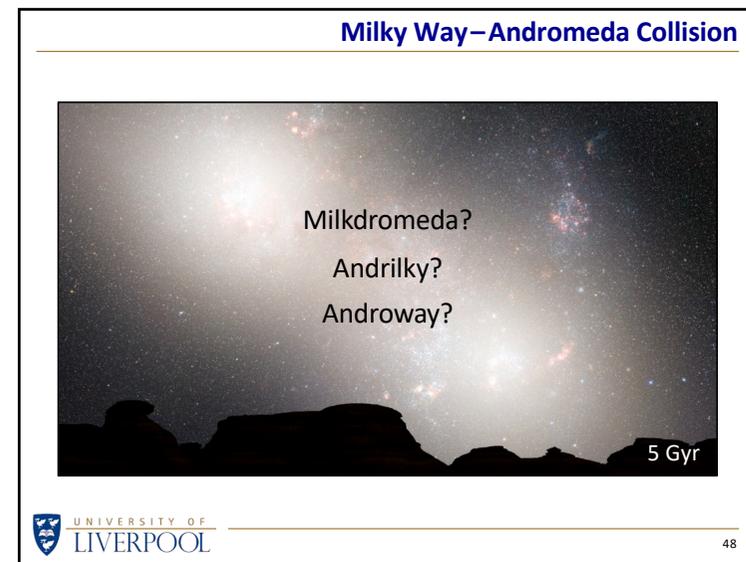
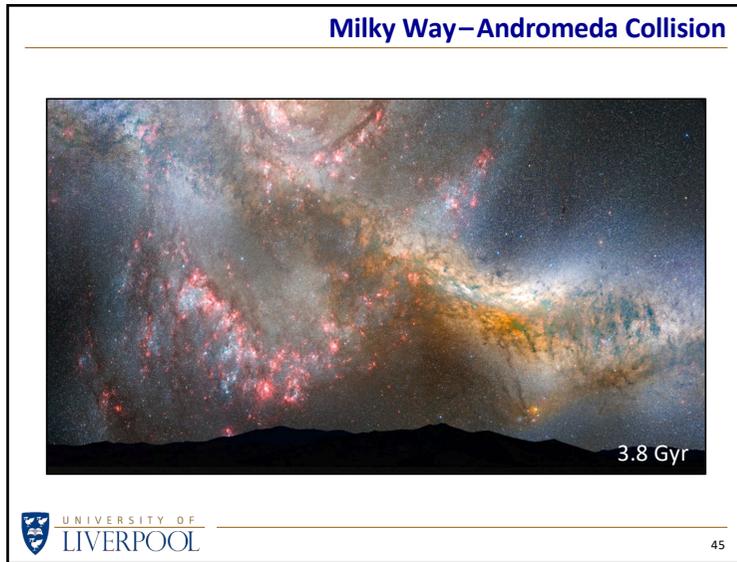
1 Gyr

Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



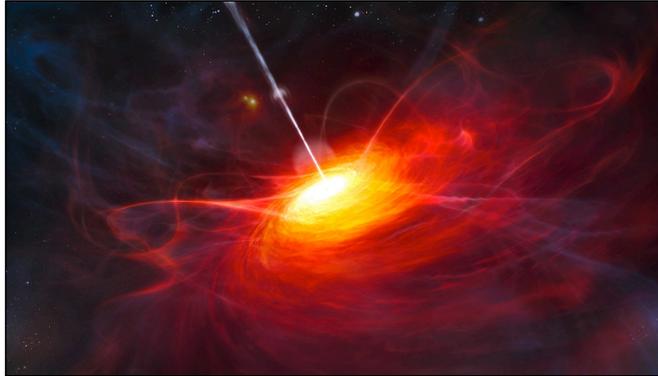
3.7 Gyr

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Milky Way–Andromeda Quasar?



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www.liverpool.ac.uk/~sdb/Talks

Dr Steve Barrett

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