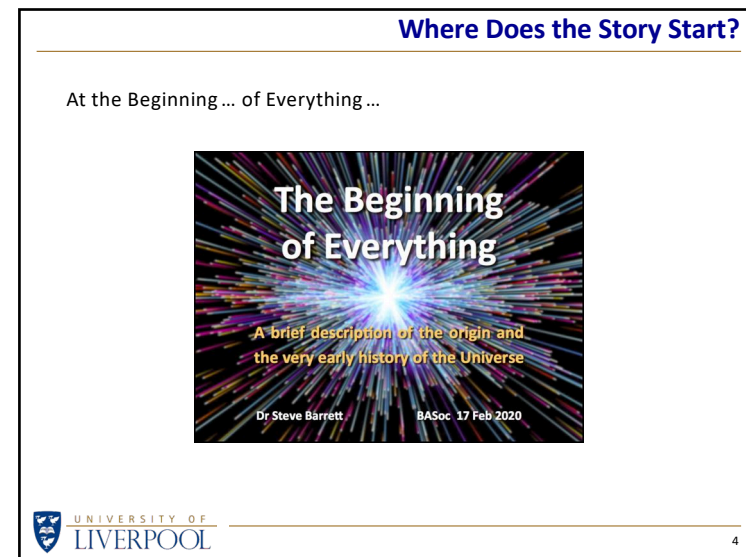
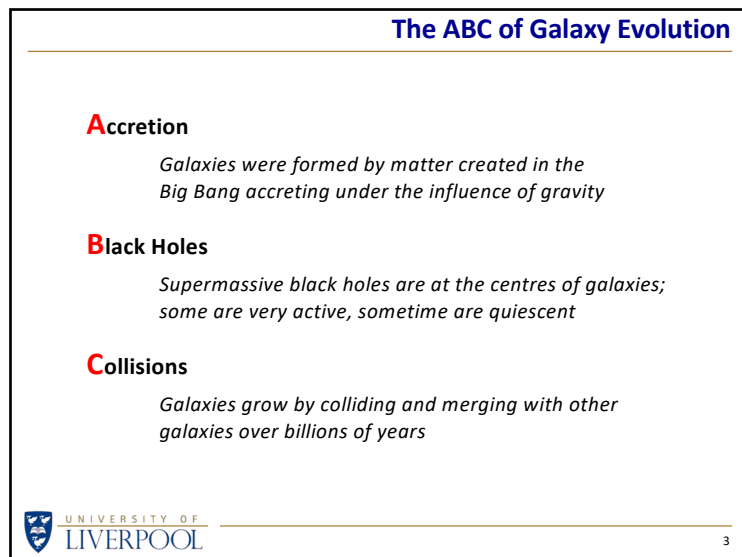
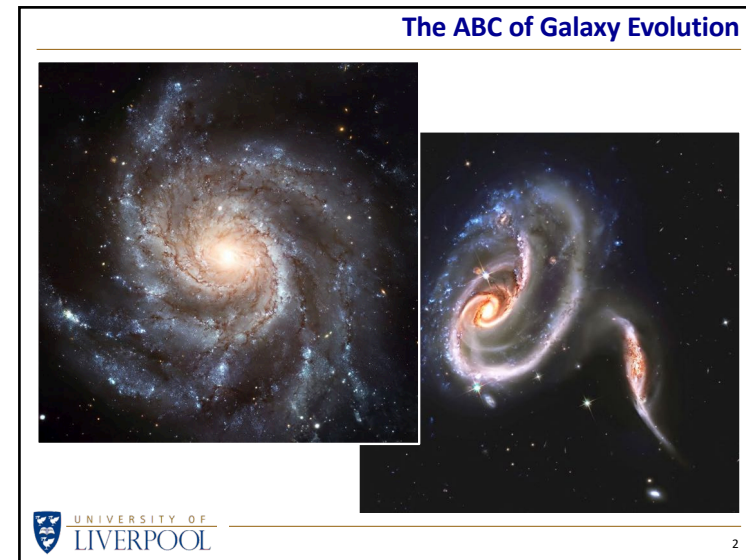
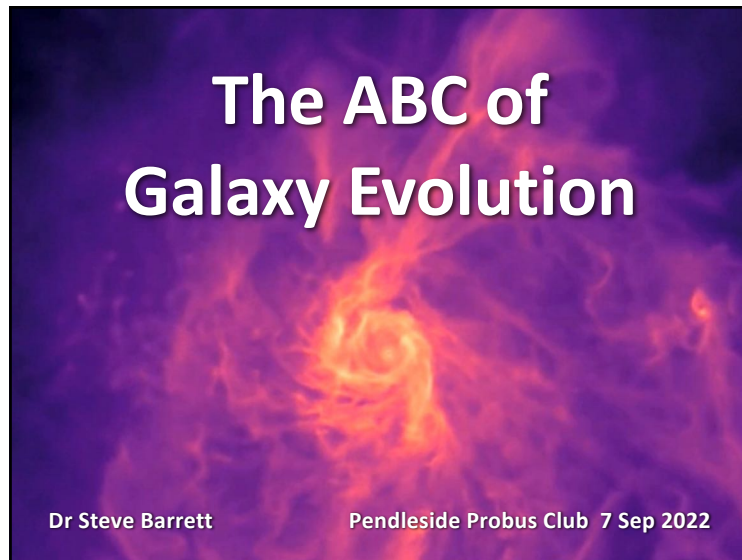


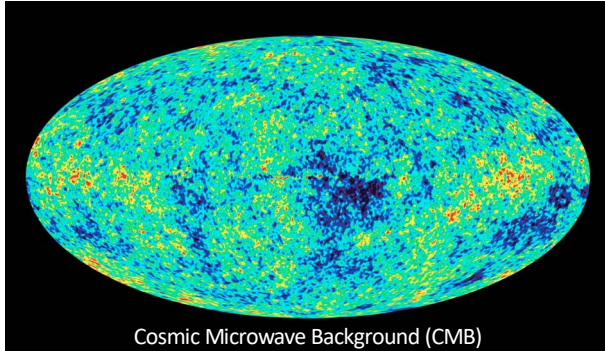
The ABC of Galaxy Evolution



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

Where Does the Story Start?

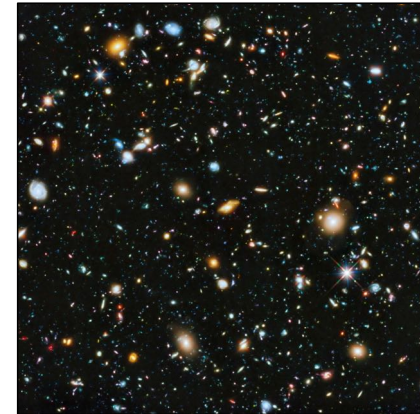
At the Beginning ... of Everything ...



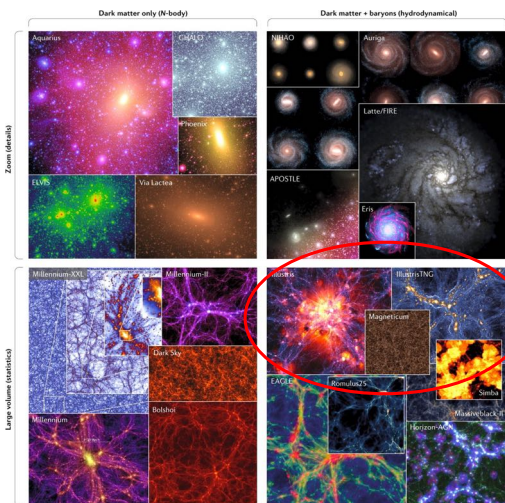
Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

Cosmic Structure

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



Simulations



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.

Cosmic Structure

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



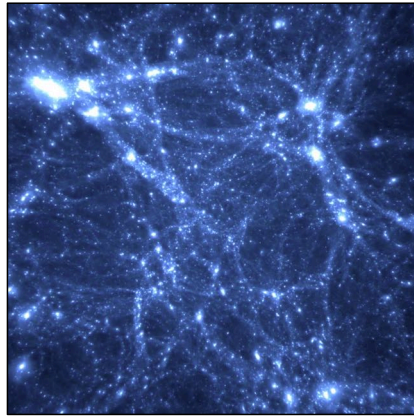
... and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

Cosmic Web

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

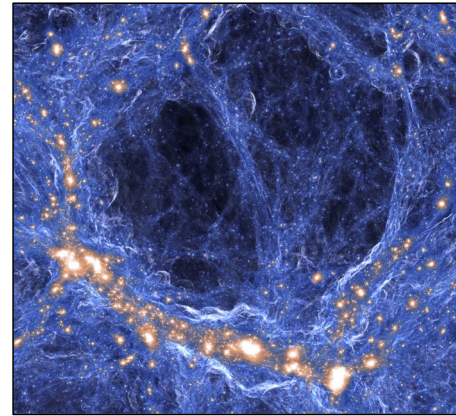
...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.



Cosmic Web

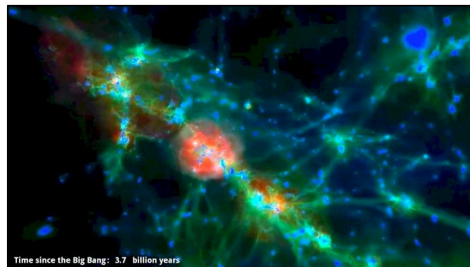
Simulations of the cosmic web show how the densest parts of the filaments are the nucleation sites for clusters of galaxies.

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



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.



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

Can Simulations Explain Galaxy Diversity?

Colour

Blue

Shape

Disk

Structure

Spiral

Colour

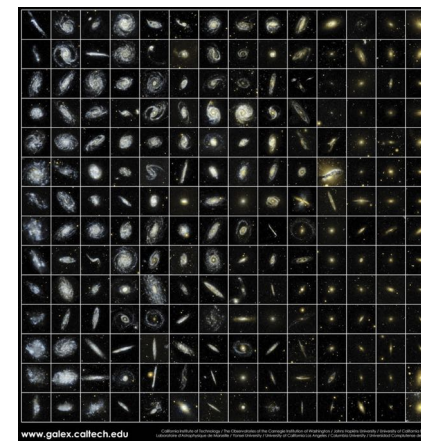
Red

Shape

Elliptical

Structure

—



www.galex.caltech.edu

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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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

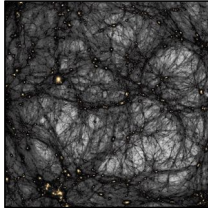
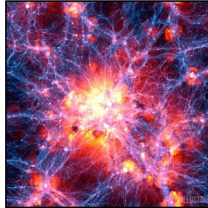
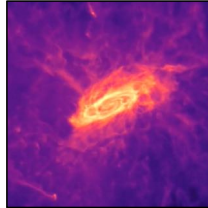
Black Holes
Supermassive black holes are at the centres of galaxies; some are very active, sometime are quiescent

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

13

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.

14

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.)



15

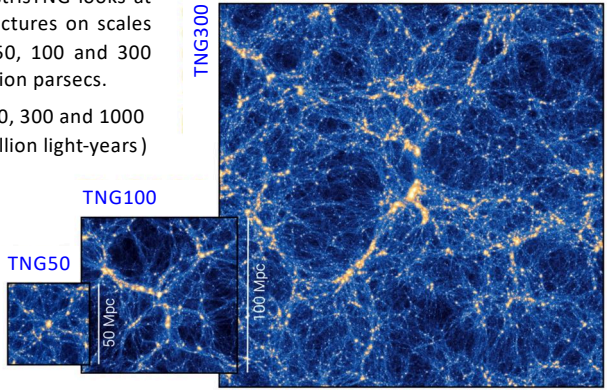
IllustrisTNG

IllustrisTNG looks at structures on scales of 50, 100 and 300 million parsecs.
 (150, 300 and 1000 million light-years)

TNG300

TNG100

TNG50



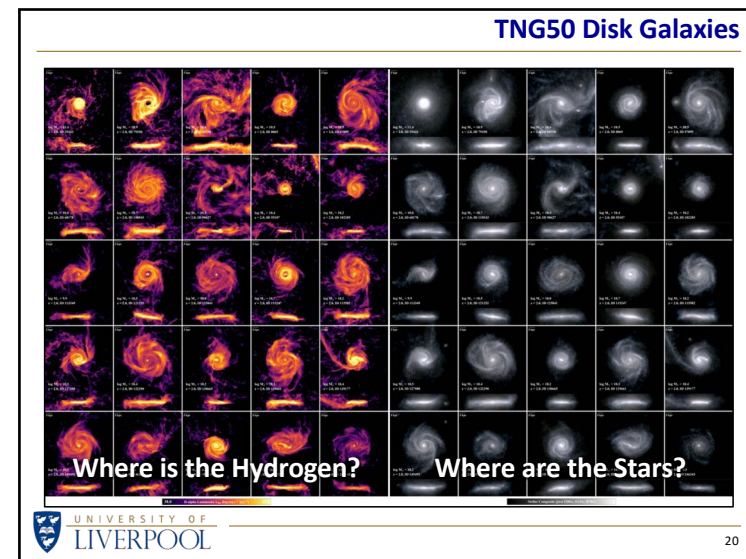
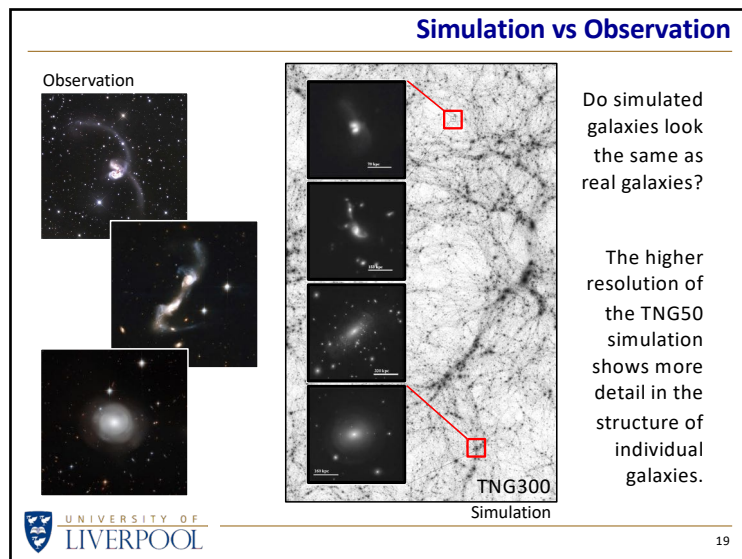
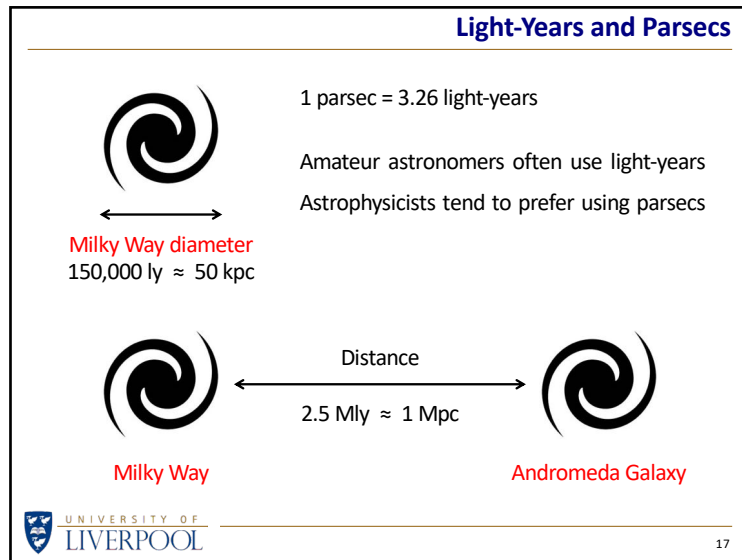
300 Mpc

100 Mpc

50 Mpc

16

The ABC of Galaxy Evolution



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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.



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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

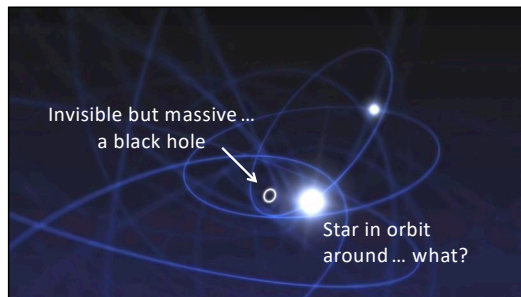
Collisions

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

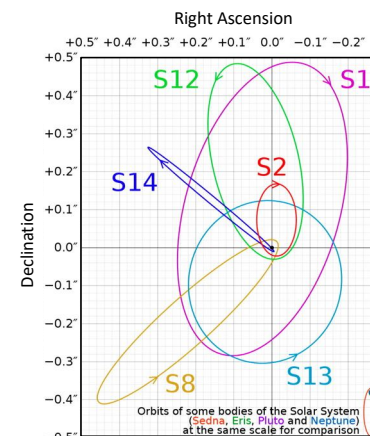
At the Heart of a Galaxy

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 ...



Supermassive Black Hole



By recording star positions over more than a decade, it was calculated that the object keeping these stars in their orbits has a mass of

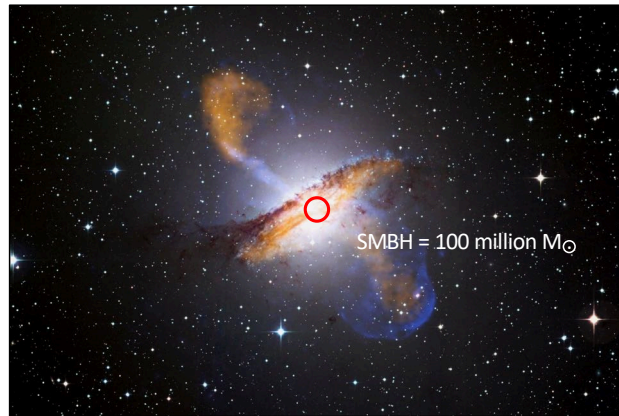
4 million M_{\odot}

and a size of no more than a few light-hours (\approx orbit of Pluto).

M_{\odot} = mass of our Sun

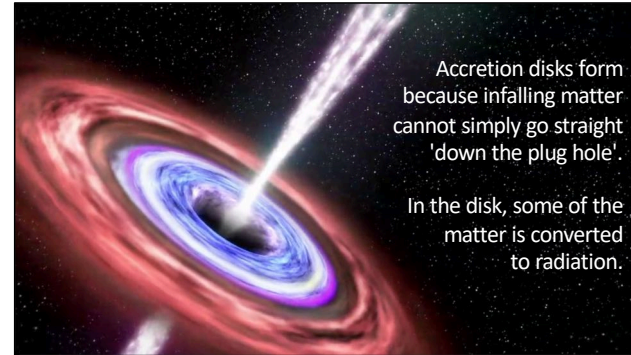
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Centaurus A



Black Holes Can Feed

Black holes can 'feed' on surrounding matter falling in



M87 Jet

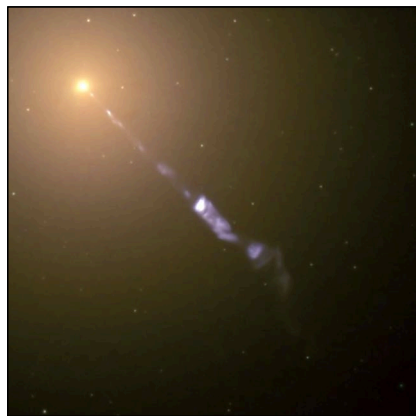
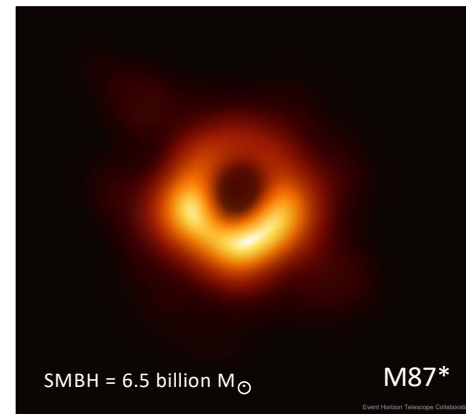
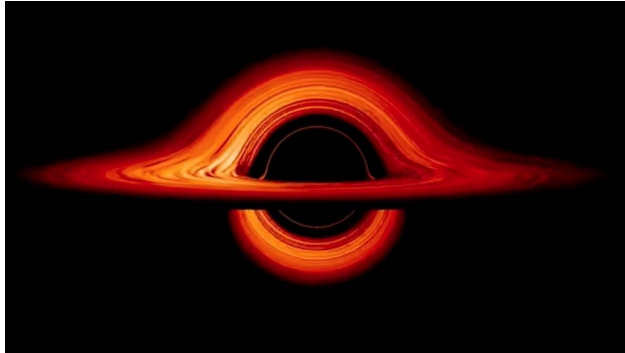


Image of SMBH in M87

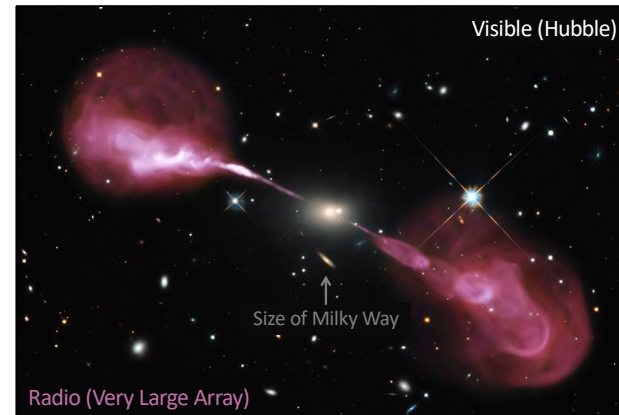


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Model of SMBH in M87



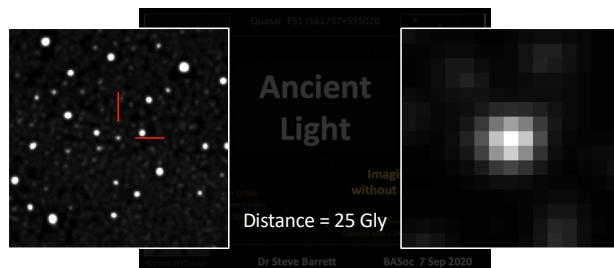
Hercules A



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.

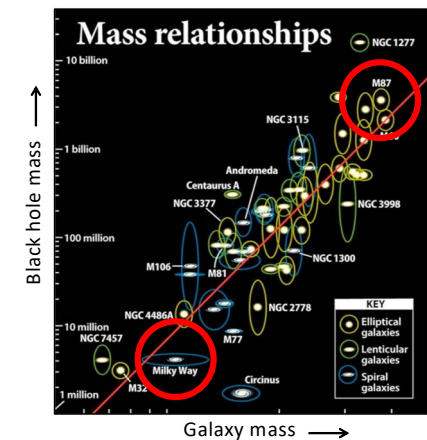


Supermassive Black Holes

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?



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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Collisions

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

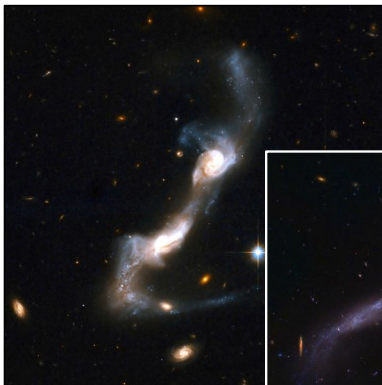
Galaxy Snapshot



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.



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Galaxy Soup



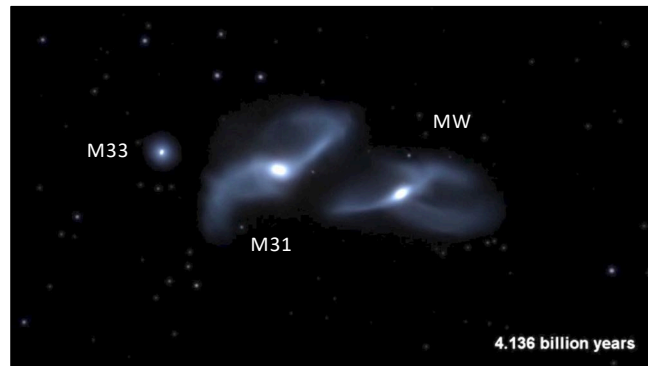
Elliptical Galaxies



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



Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



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Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



Milky Way–Andromeda Collision

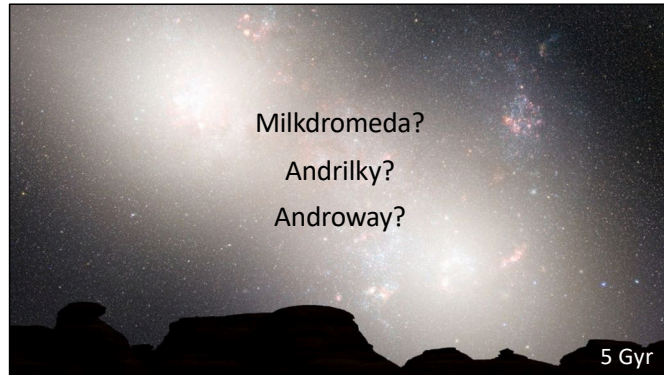


Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



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Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



Milky Way–Andromeda Quasar?



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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Dr Steve Barrett

Pendleside Probus Club 7 Sep 2022