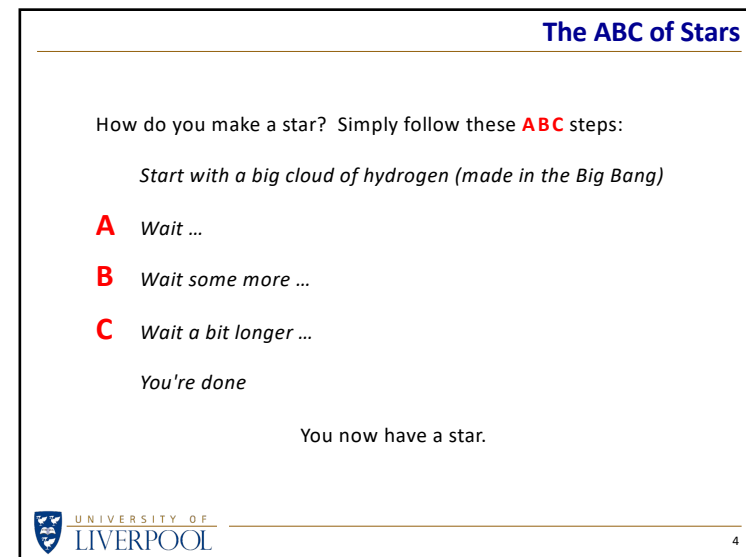
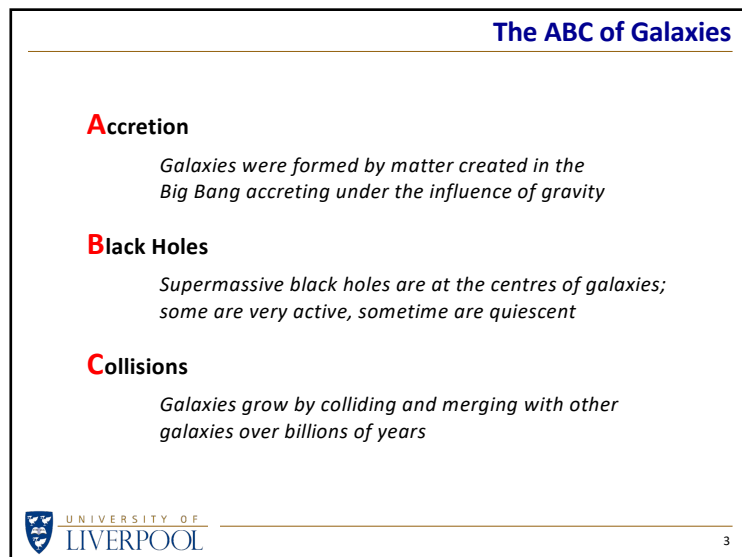
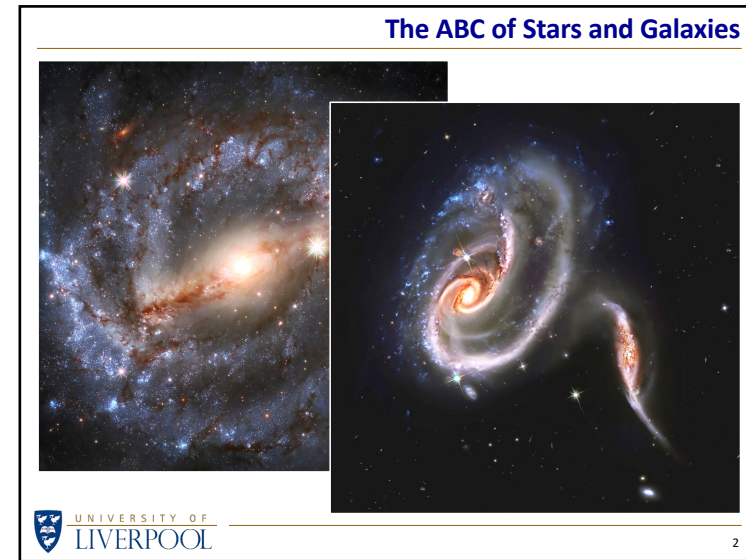
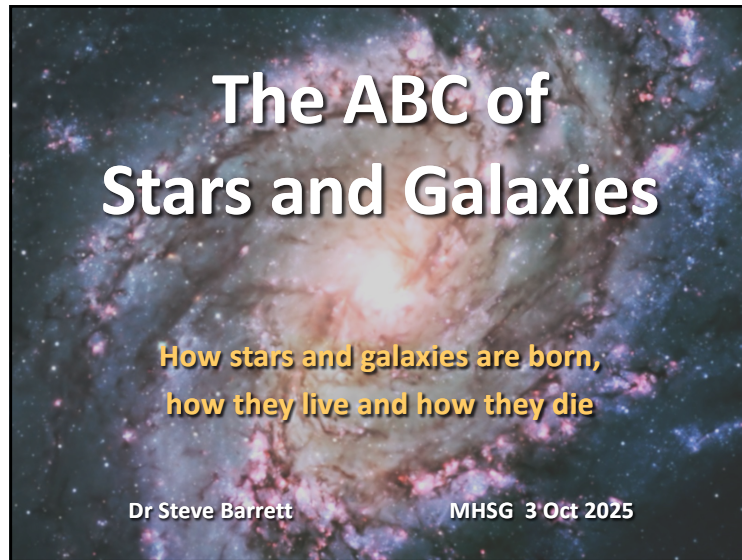


# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies



# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies

**Dark matter only (N-body)**

**Dark matter + baryons (hydrodynamical)**

## 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.

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## Cosmic Web

Everything in the observable Universe once existed in a volume the size of a golf ball.

The 'dimples' were small variations in density...

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## Cosmic Web

Everything in the observable Universe once existed in a volume the size of a golf ball.

The 'dimples' were small variations in density...

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

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## Computer Simulations

Simulations of galaxy formation and evolution that run from just after the Big Bang to the present day help us understand what happened.

Dark matter web

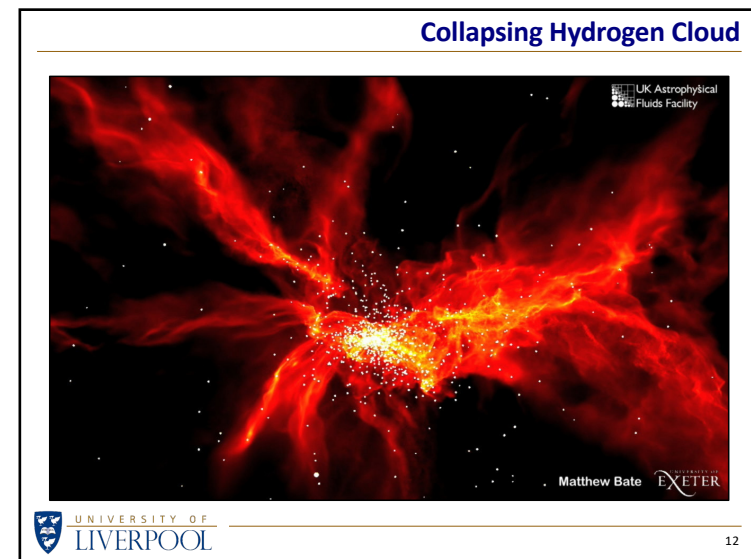
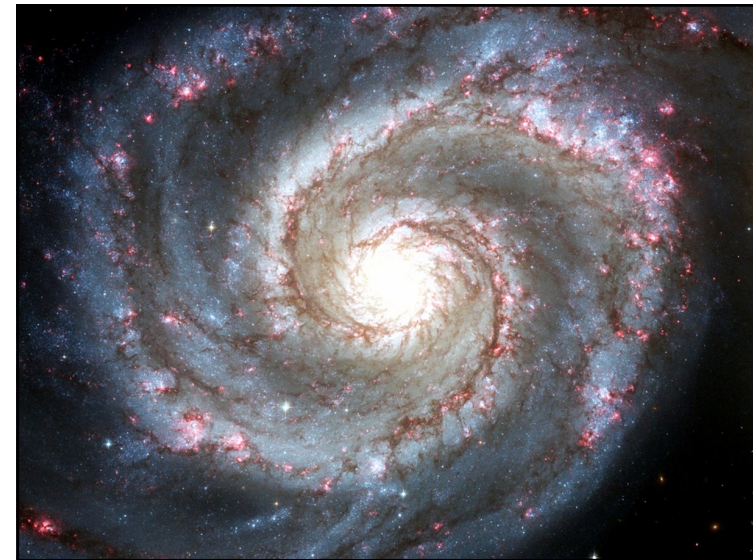
Black holes + supernovae

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.

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# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies



# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies



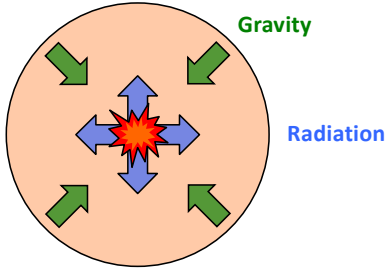
A Question of Balance

All stars are a balance between the opposing forces of gravity and radiation pressure.

When the opposing forces are balanced, the star is stable.

When out of balance, the star must evolve.

Many aspects of star birth, life and death can be explained in terms of this balance of opposing forces.

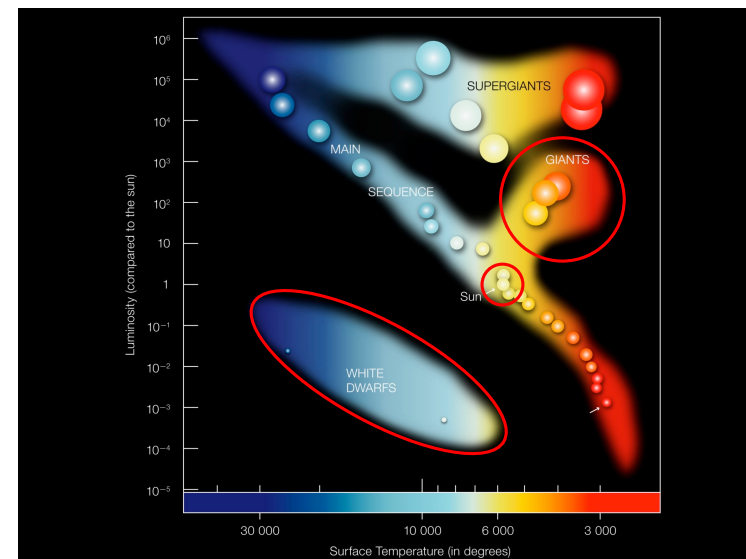
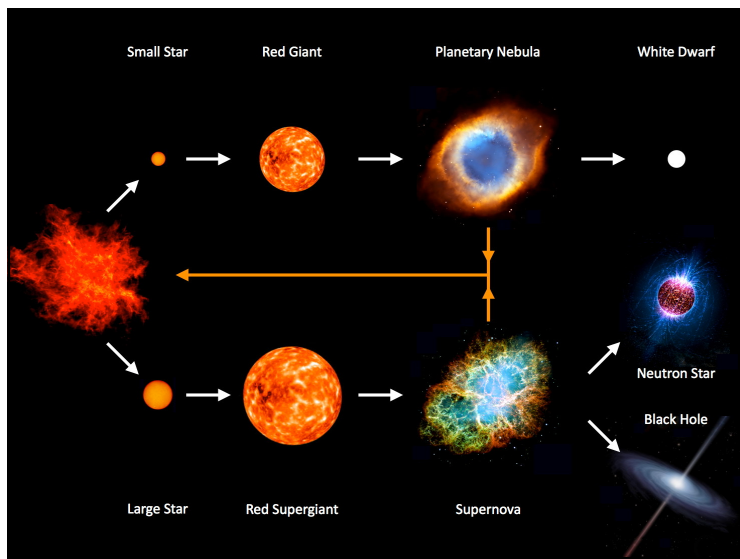


Gravity

Radiation

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# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies

PRODUCED BY THE FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR NATIONAL SET WEEK 2019

## PERIODIC TABLE of the ELEMENTS

SHUTTLEWORTH

DMITRI MENDELEEV (1834 - 1907)

The Russian chemist, Dmitri Mendeleev, was the first to discover that elements were linked in order of atomic mass. This allowed regular patterns to be identified, leading to the periodic table. The periodic table is a periodic table of elements, laid out in the form of a grid.

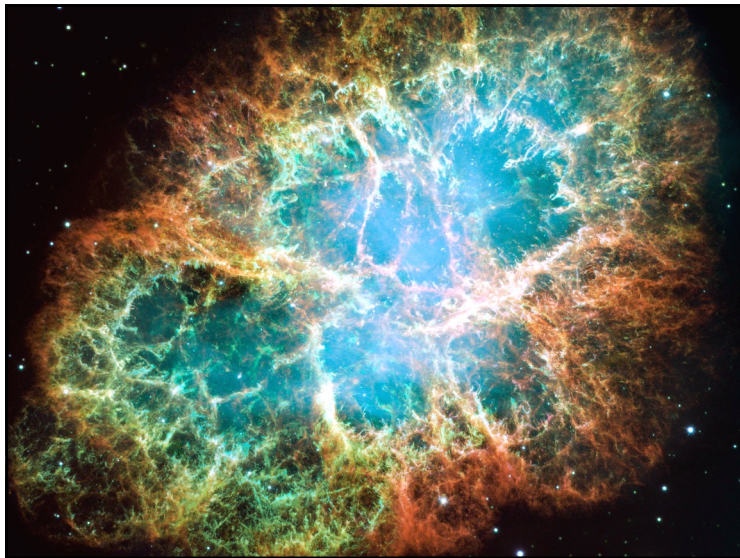
The periodic table of elements is a table that organizes the chemical elements into groups and periods. It is a periodic table of elements, laid out in the form of a grid.

Planetary Nebula

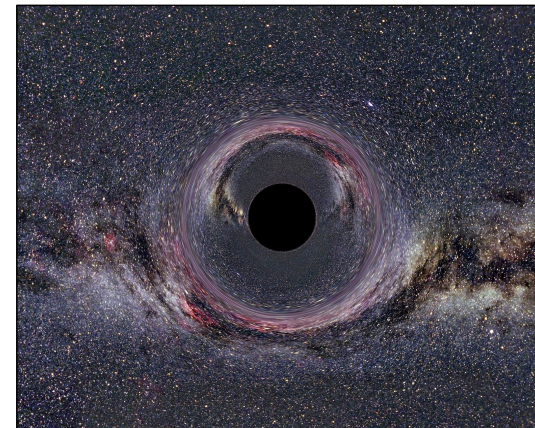


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Black Hole



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\* See "Warping Space and Time"

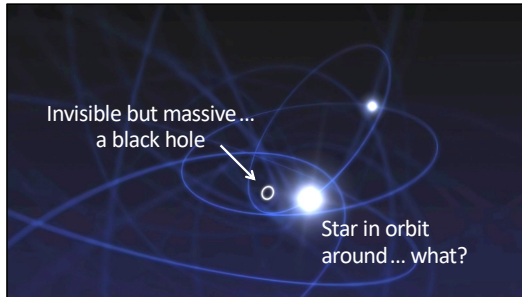
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# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies

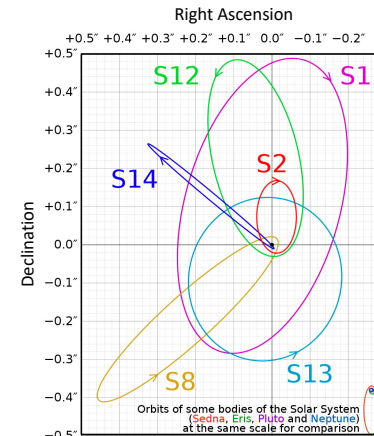
## At the Heart of a Galaxy

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



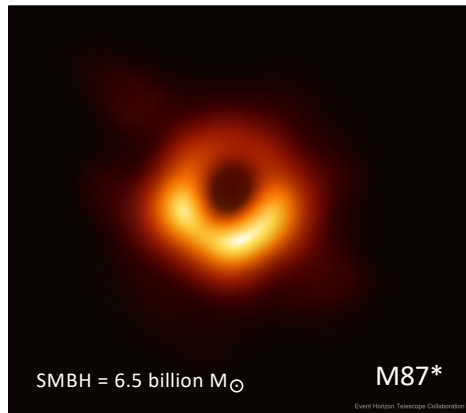
By recording star positions over more than a decade, it was calculated that the object keeping these stars in their orbits has a mass of

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

## Image of SMBH in M87



## 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.

# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies

## 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

1500 kly



## The ABC of Stars and Galaxies

### 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*

# The ABC of Stars and Galaxies

[www.liverpool.ac.uk/~sdb/Talks](http://www.liverpool.ac.uk/~sdb/Talks)

Dr Steve Barrett

MHSG 3 Oct 2025