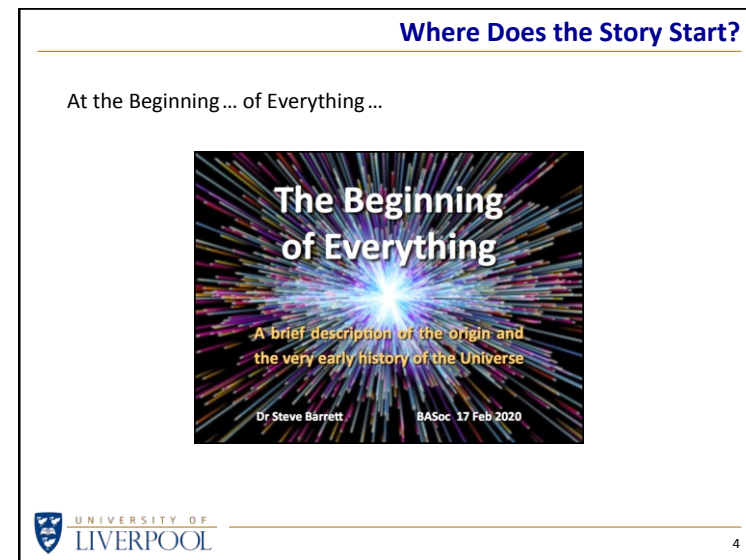
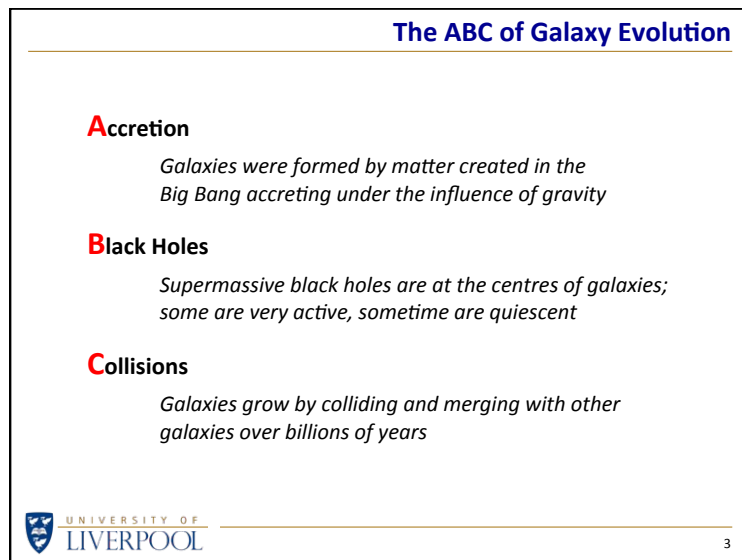
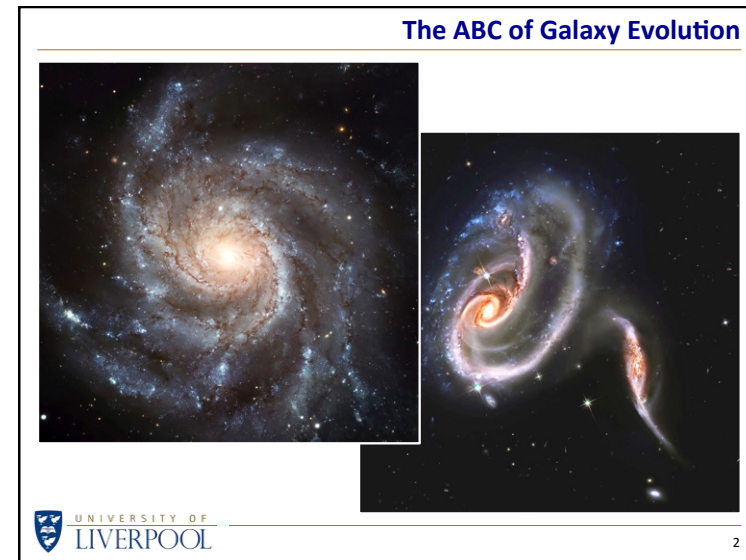
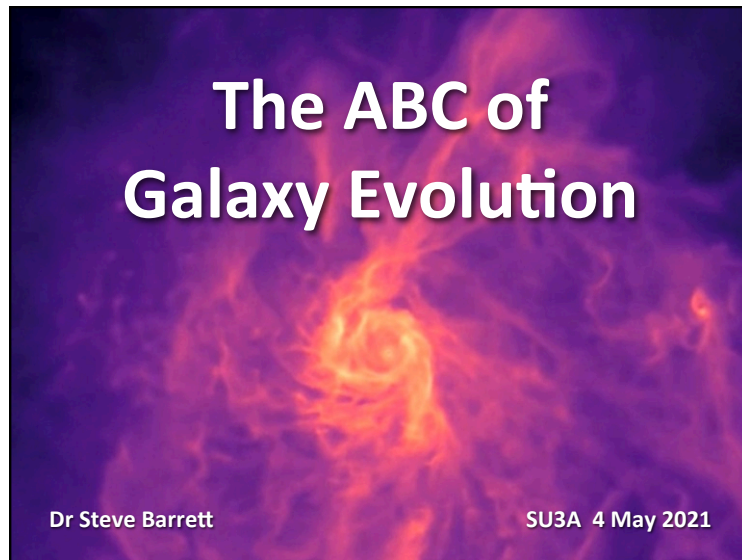


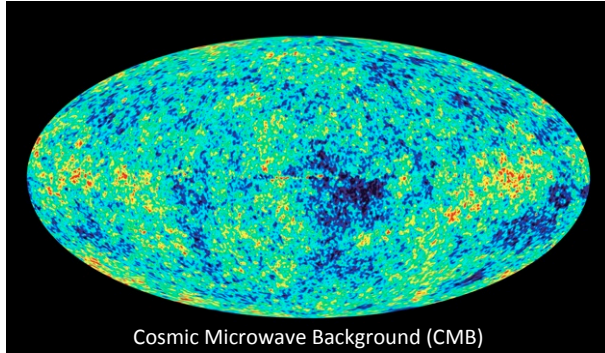
The ABC of Galaxy Evolution



The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

Where Does the Story Start?

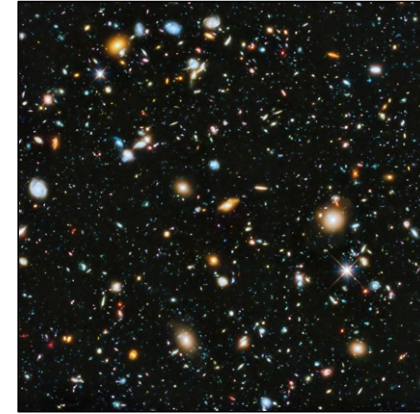
At the Beginning... of Everything...



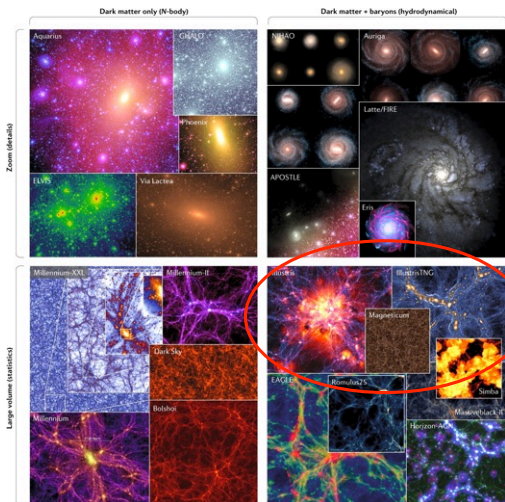
Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

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...

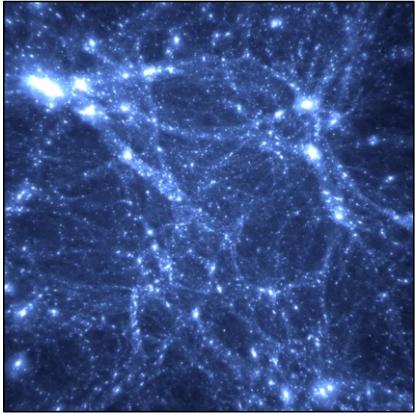


...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

The ABC of Galaxy Evolution


Cosmic Web

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

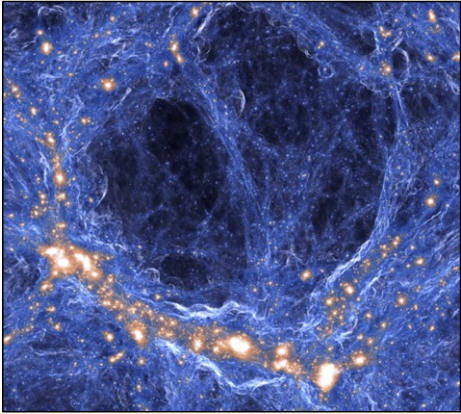


...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

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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.

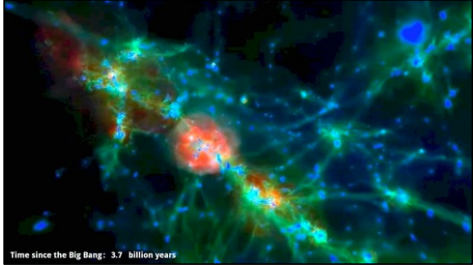
Matter flows through the filaments and accumulates to make the proto-galaxies.

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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.



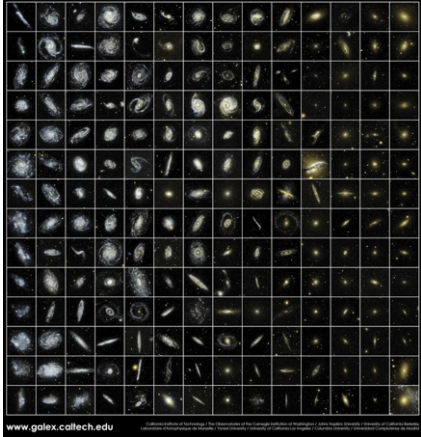
Time since the Big Bang: 3.7 billion years

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

Can Simulations Explain Galaxy Diversity?

<p><i>Colour</i></p> <p>Blue</p> <p><i>Shape</i></p> <p>Disk</p> <p><i>Structure</i></p> <p>Spiral</p>	 <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">www.galex.caltech.edu</p>	<p><i>Colour</i></p> <p>Red</p> <p><i>Shape</i></p> <p>Elliptical</p> <p><i>Structure</i></p> <p>—</p>
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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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



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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.)



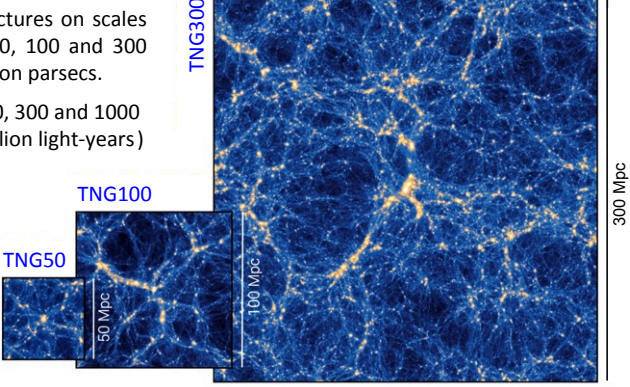
www.tng-project.org

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IllustrisTNG

IllustrisTNG looks at structures on scales of 50, 100 and 300 million parsecs.

(150, 300 and 1000 million light-years)



TNG300
300 Mpc
TNG100
100 Mpc
TNG50
50 Mpc



www.tng-project.org

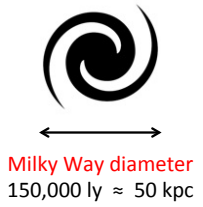
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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

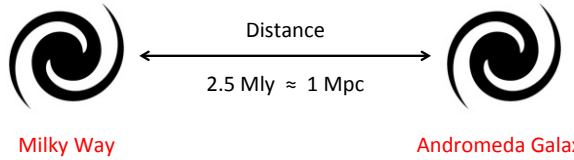
Light-Years and Parsecs

1 parsec = 3.26 light-years

Amateur astronomers often use light-years
Astrophysicists tend to prefer using parsecs



Milky Way diameter
150,000 ly \approx 50 kpc



Milky Way Distance Andromeda Galaxy
2.5 Mly \approx 1 Mpc

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IllustrisTNG




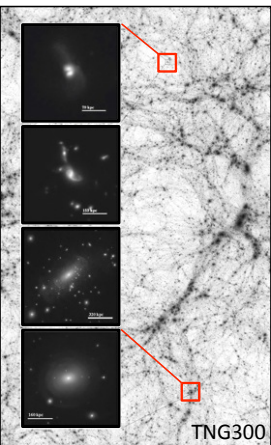
50 kpc

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Simulation vs Observation

Observation





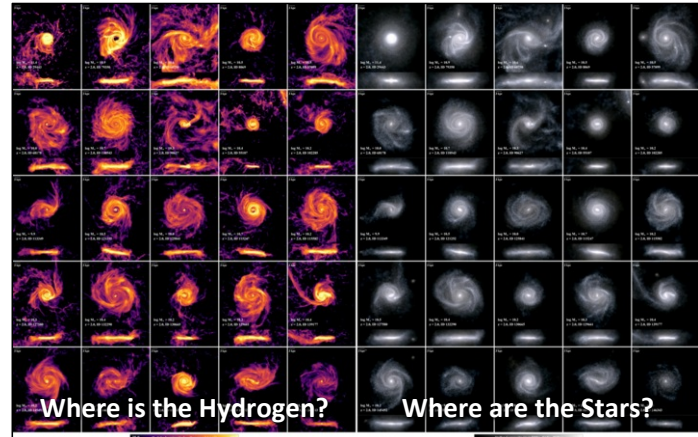
TNG300
Simulation

Do simulated galaxies look the same as real galaxies?

The higher resolution of the TNG50 simulation shows more detail in the structure of individual galaxies.

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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.



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The ABC of Galaxy Evolution

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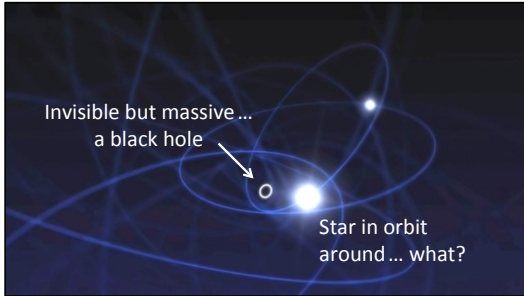
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At the Heart of a Galaxy

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

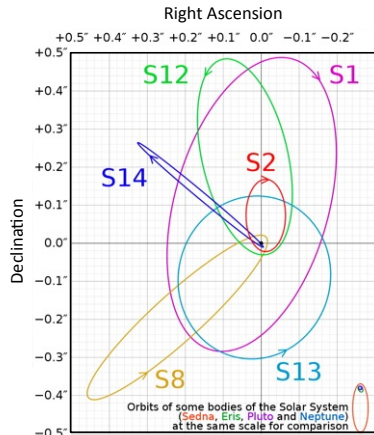
A close look at stars orbiting near the centre of the Milky Way tells us that there is something invisible but **very** massive lurking there...



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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).

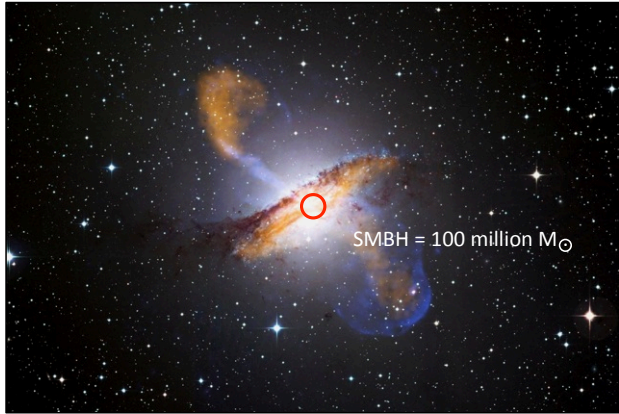
M_{\odot} = mass of our Sun

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Centaurus A



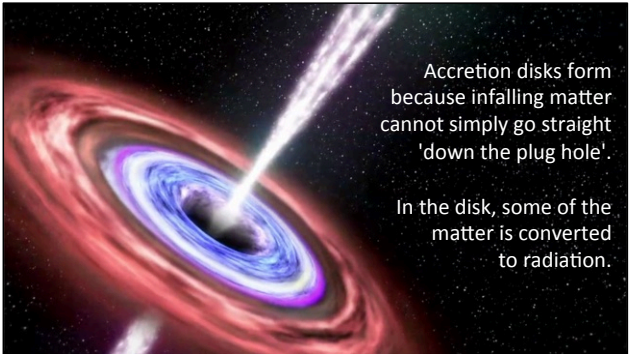
SMBH = 100 million M_{\odot}

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Black Holes Can Feed

Black holes can 'feed' on surrounding matter falling in




Accretion disks form because infalling matter cannot simply go straight 'down the plug hole'. In the disk, some of the matter is converted to radiation.

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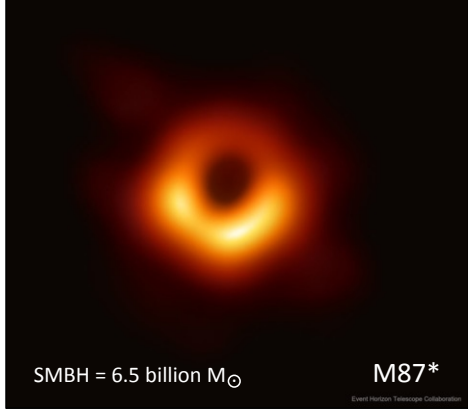
M87 Jet



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Image of SMBH in M87



SMBH = 6.5 billion M_{\odot}

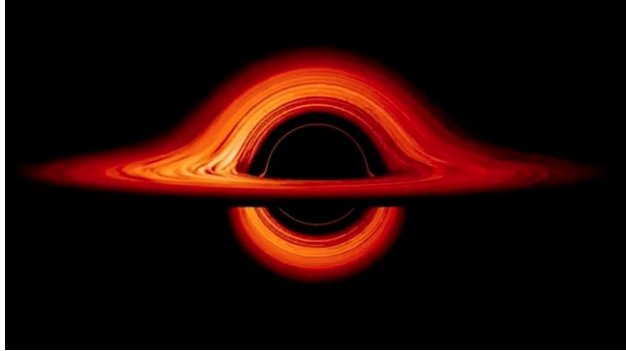
M87*

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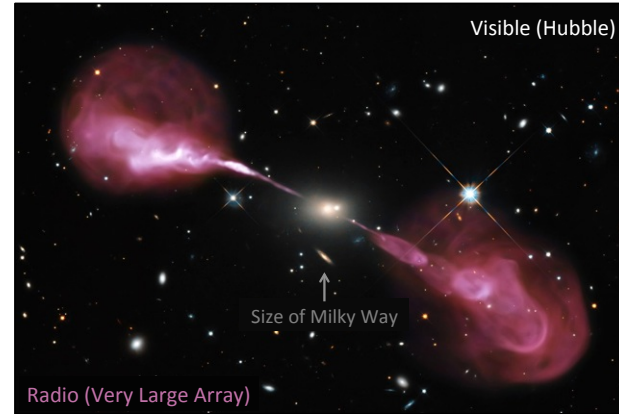
28

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Model of SMBH in M87



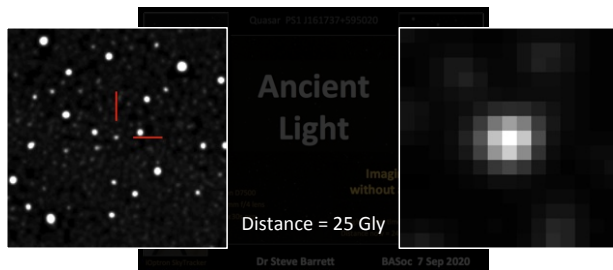
Hercules A



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.

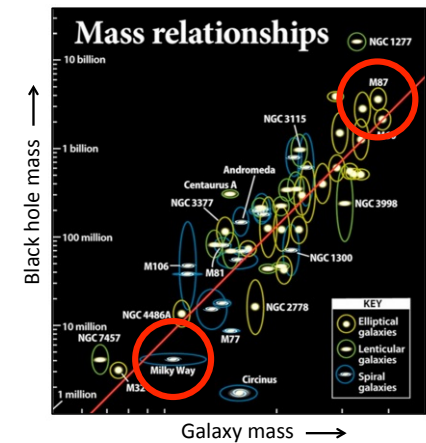


Supermassive Black Holes

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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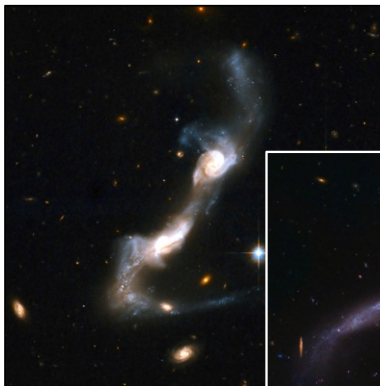
Galaxy Snapshot



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



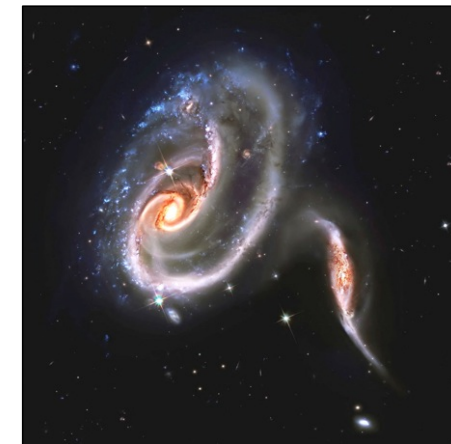
Some images clearly show galaxies interacting with each other ...



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




500 kpc

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Elliptical Galaxies



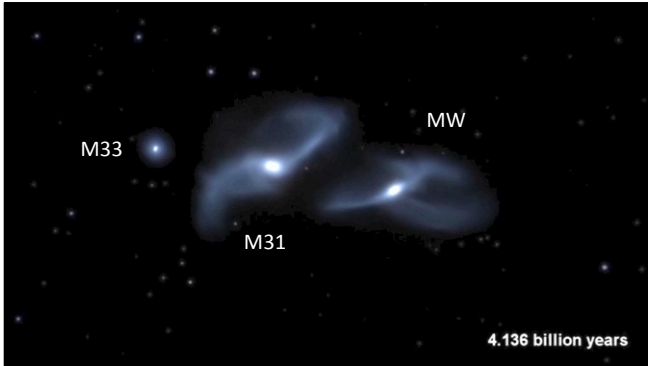
Crowded galaxy clusters often have a larger fraction of (redder) elliptical galaxies compared to (bluer) spirals.

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

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Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



M33

MW

M31

4.136 billion years

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Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



1 Gyr

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Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



Milky Way–Andromeda Collision

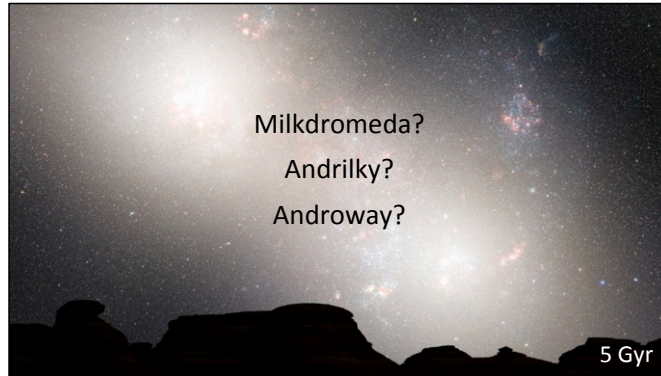


Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



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Milky Way–Andromeda Collision



Milky Way–Andromeda Quasar?



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

Dr Steve Barrett

SU3A 4 May 2021