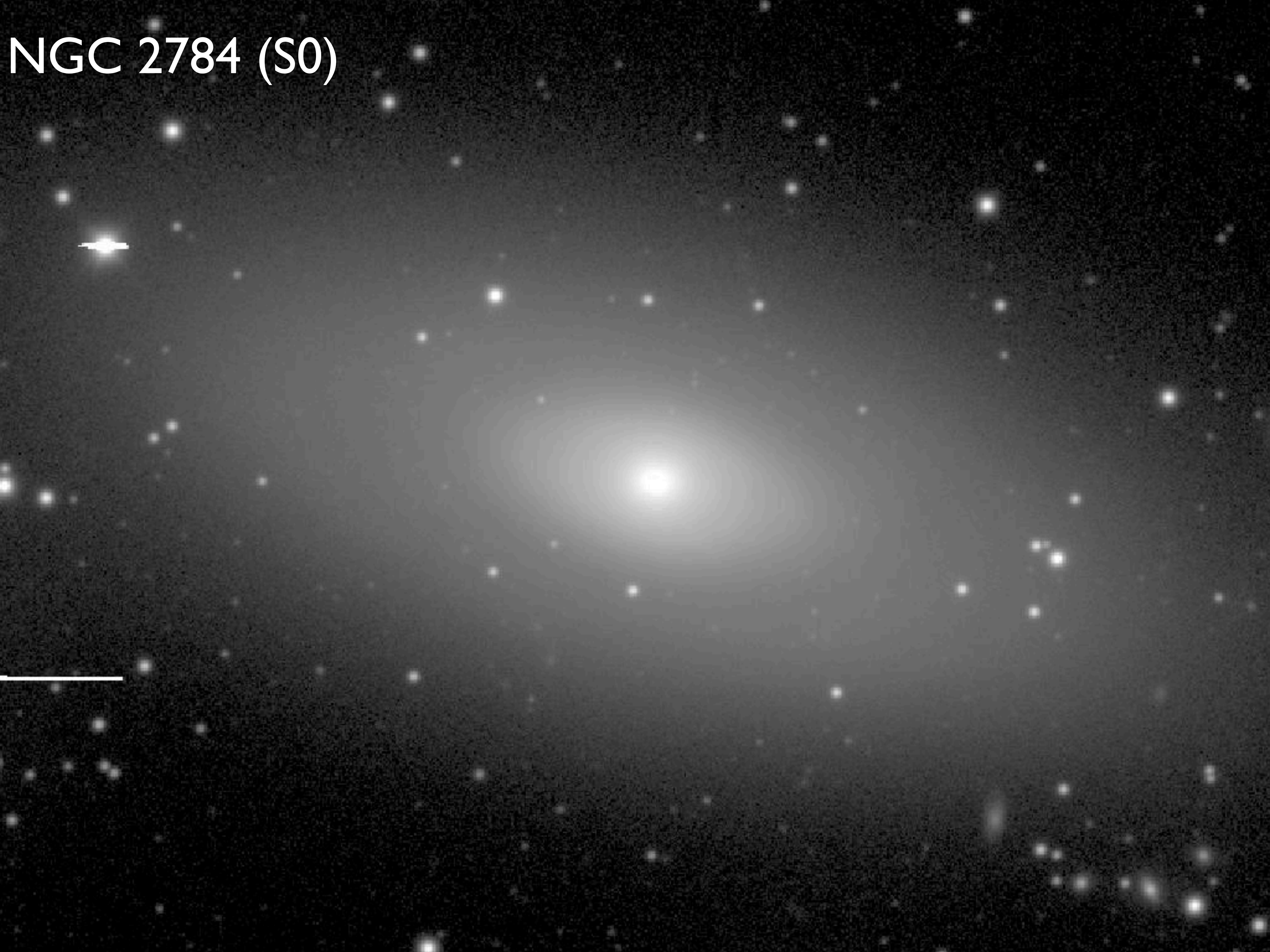
Galaxy Formation

ETGs: Elliptical galaxies
adiabatic compression
feedback

M87 in Virgo (E)

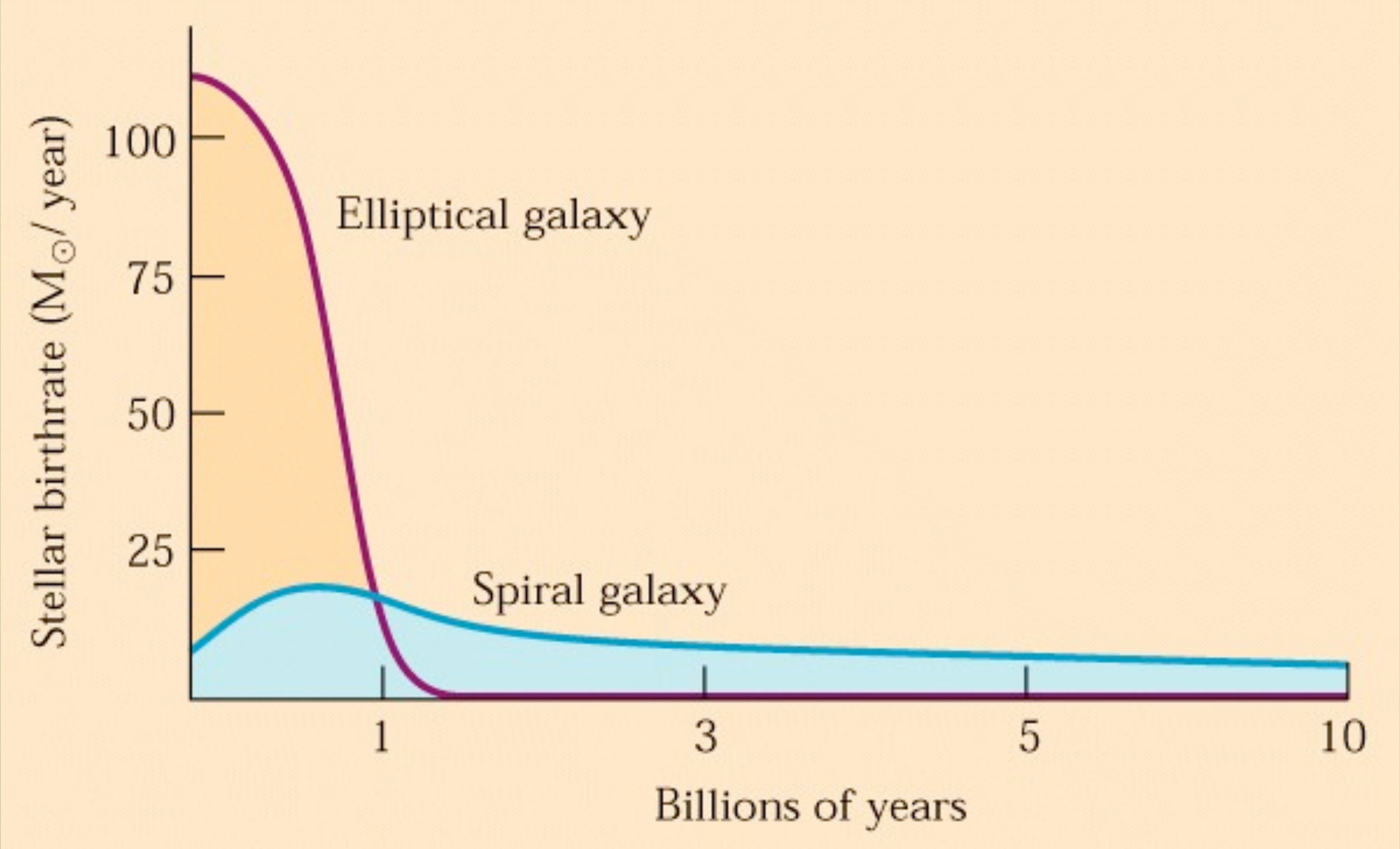

NGC 2784 (S0)


NGC 474
shell galaxy

Generic Star Formation History

Elliptical

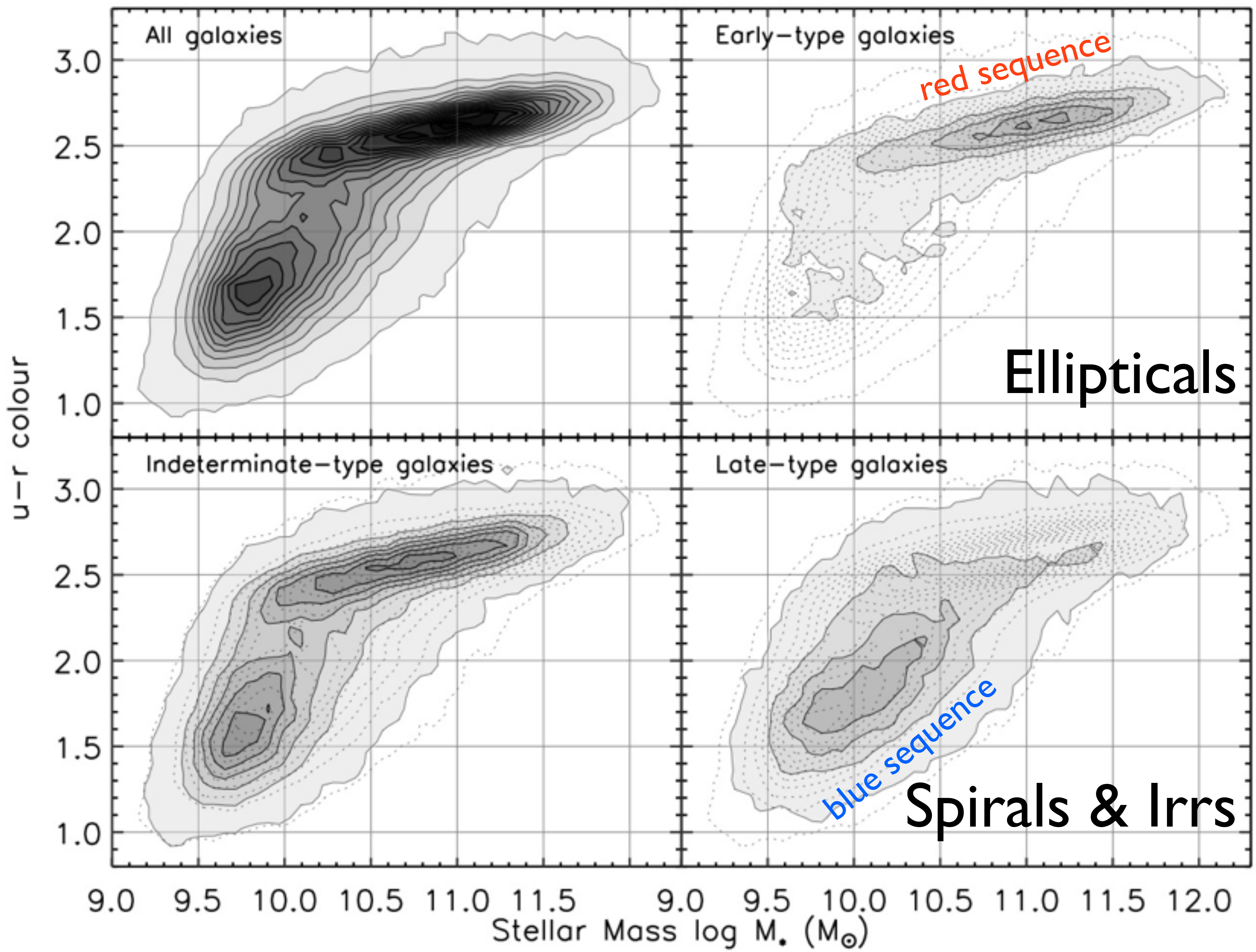
old stars



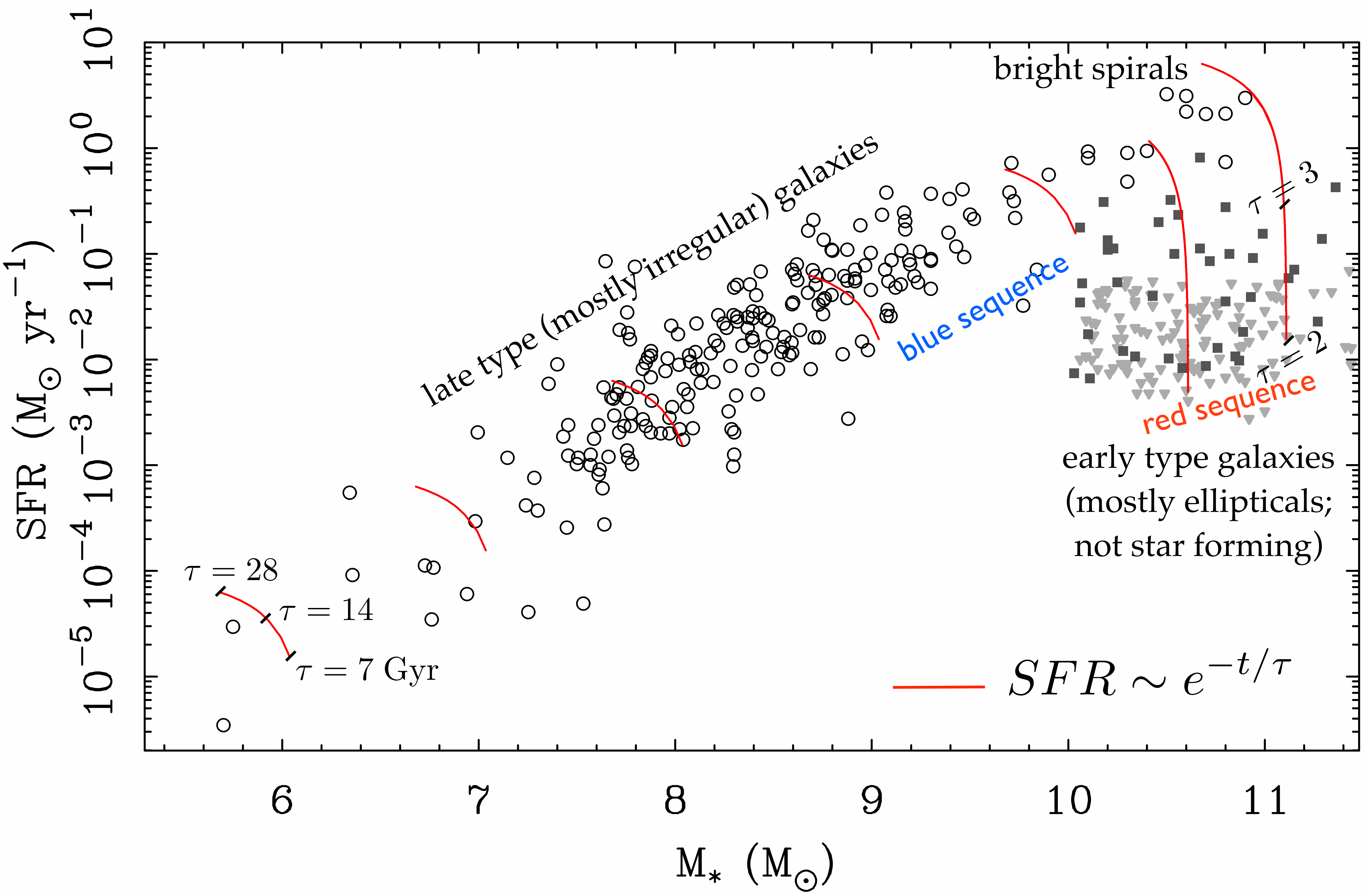
Spiral

old stars
young stars
cold gas

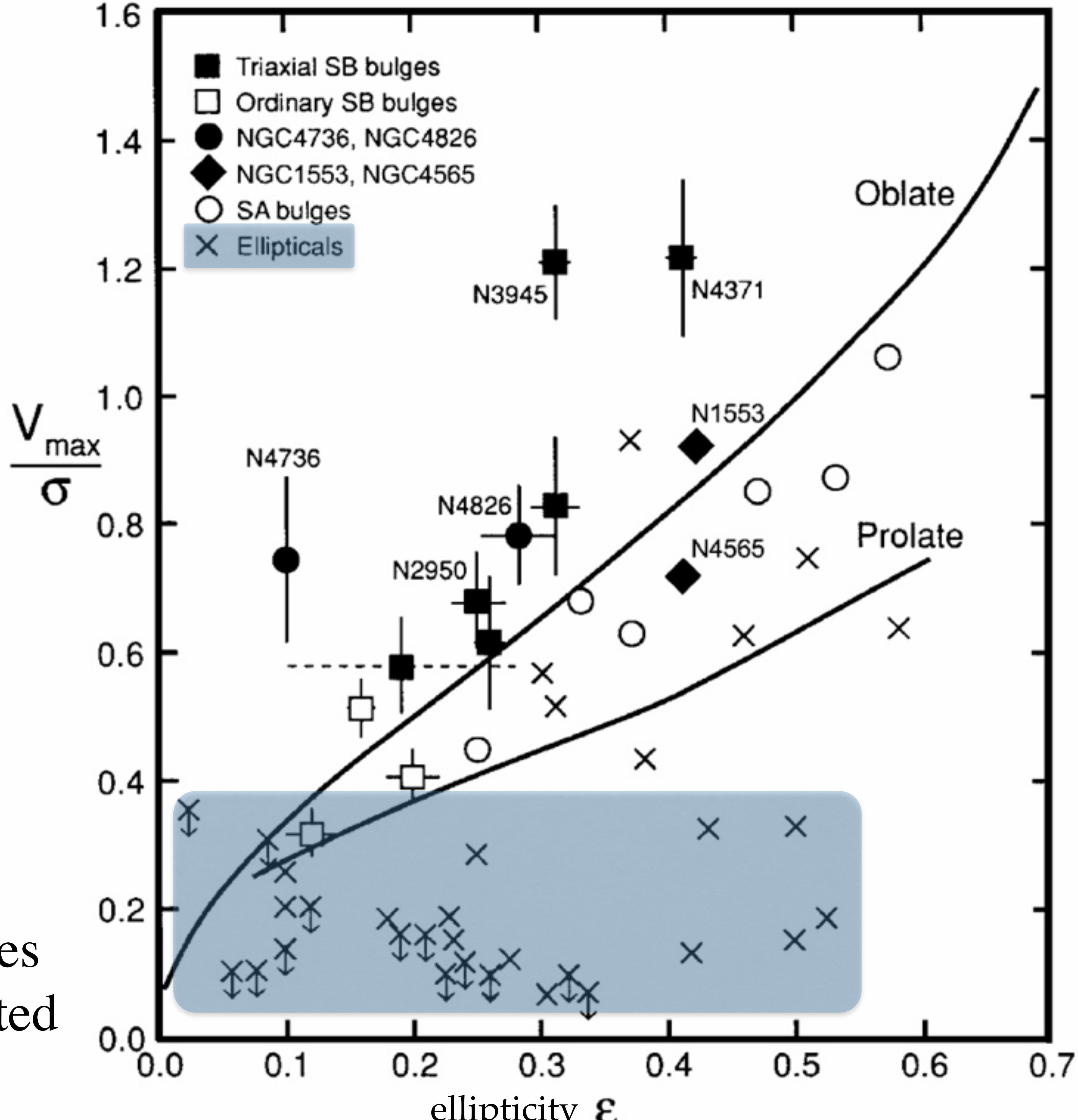
color-magnitude relation for galaxies



"Main Sequence of Star Forming Galaxies"



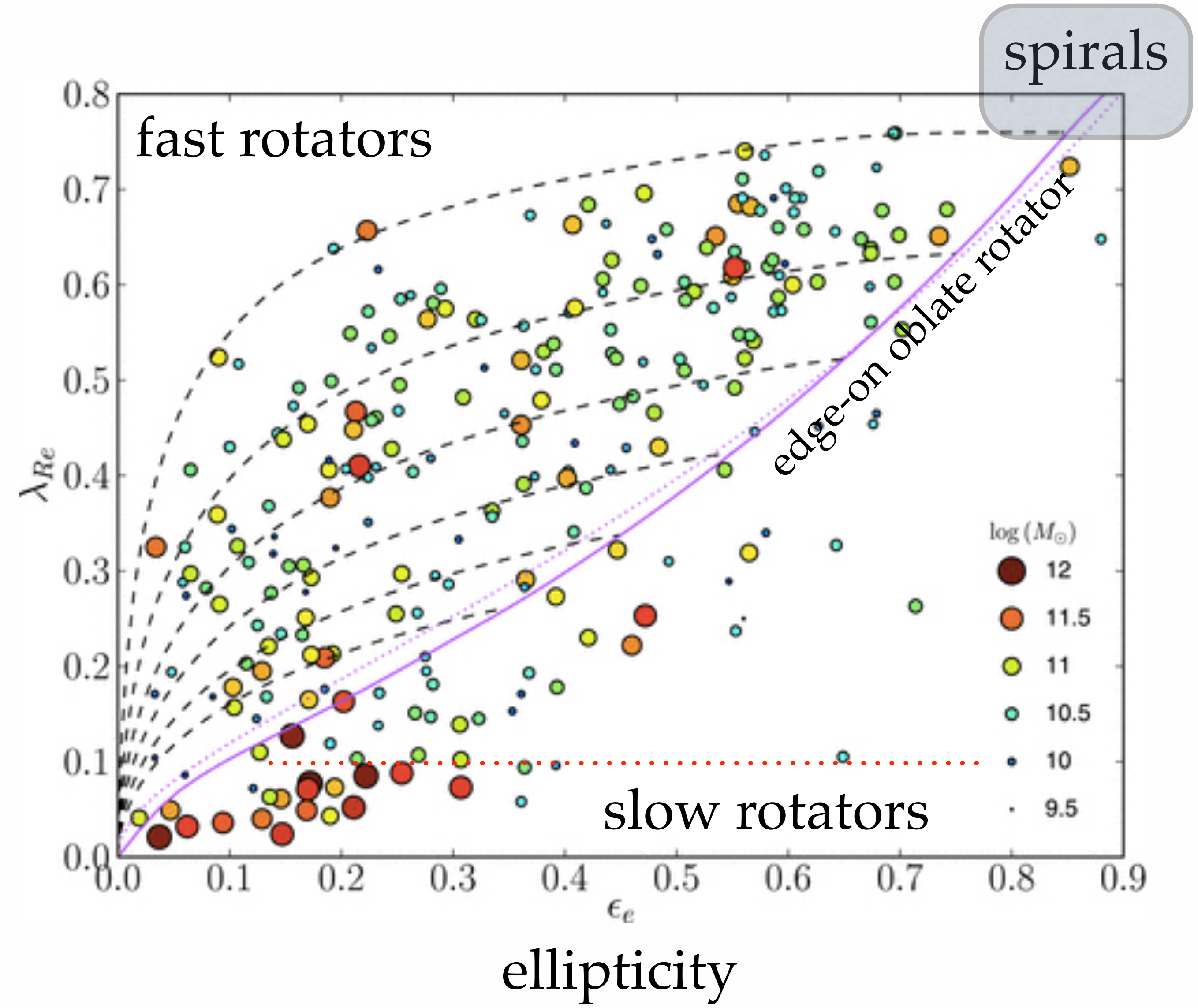
Spiral galaxies way off scale



Elliptical galaxies pressure supported

$$\lambda_R = \frac{\langle R|V|\rangle}{\langle R\sqrt{V^2+\sigma^2}\rangle}$$

specific angular momentum



Dashed lines represent different inclinations for different intrinsic ellipticities

Adiabatic Compression

In a spherical potential, the squared angular momentum of a circular orbit is $L^2 = rGM(r)$, and if this quantity is conserved as a disk with the mass profile Md(r) grows slowly, we have

$$r_i M_i(r_i) = r_f \left[M_d(r_f) + (1 - f_d) M_f(r_f)\right], \qquad (1)$$

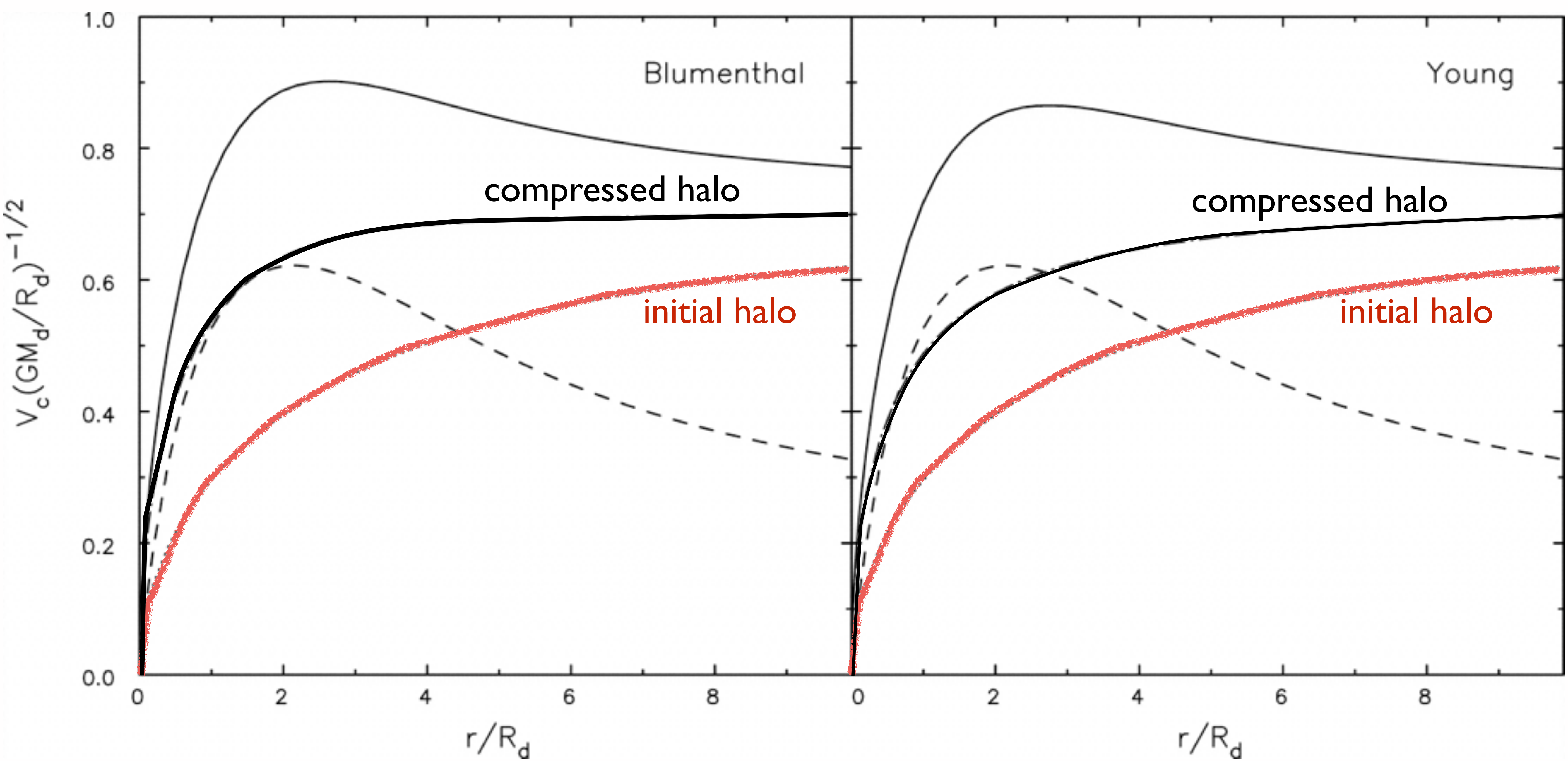
where Mi is the initial total mass (dark plus baryonic) profile, (1 - fd)Mf is the desired final dark matter mass profile, and rf is the final radius of the mass shell initially at radius ri. The quantity fd is the fraction of the initial total mass, assumed to be independent of radius, that condenses to form the disk. We can substitute for Mf(rf) by making use of the assumption

$$M_i(r_i) = M_f(r_f), \qquad (2)$$

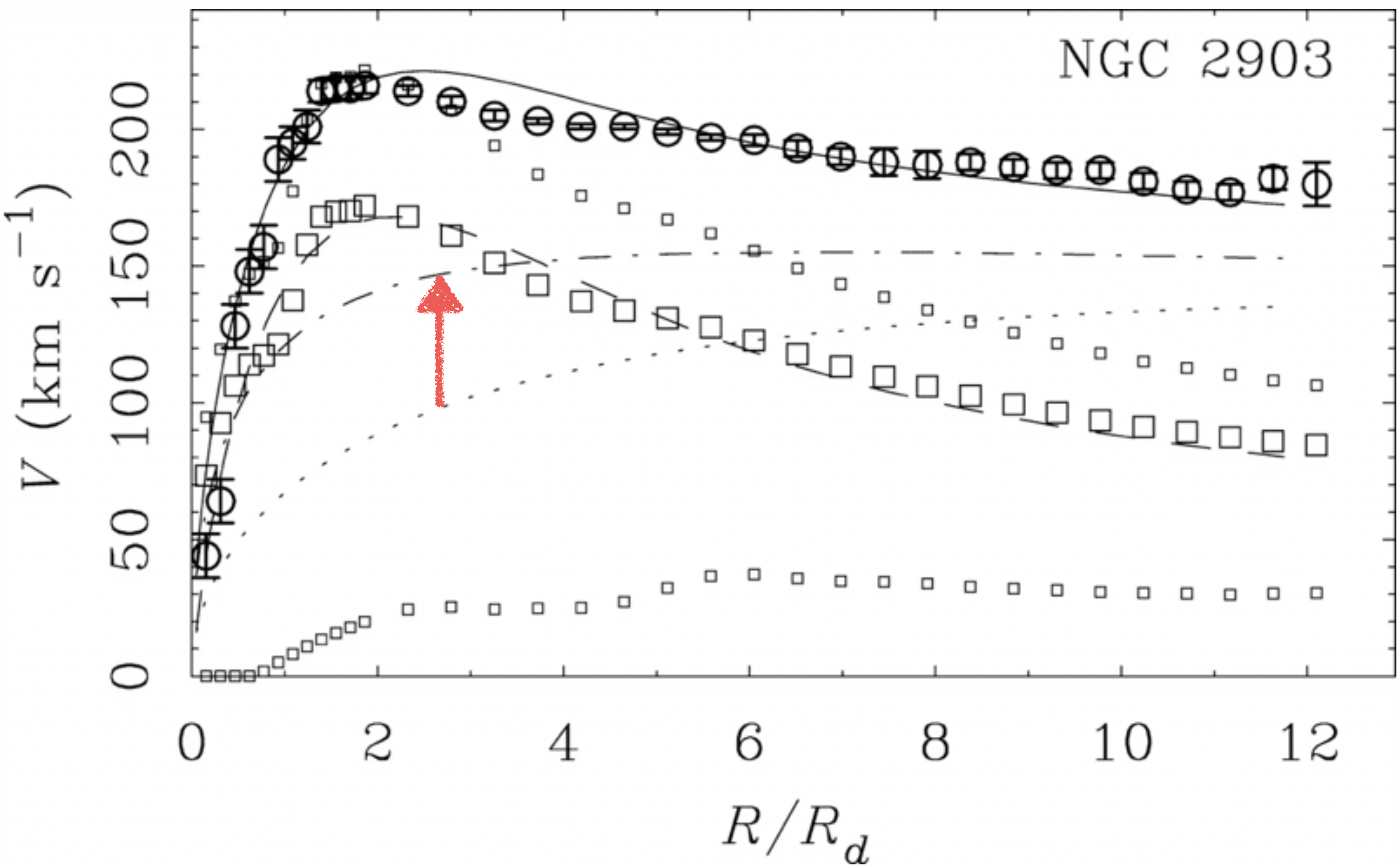
which is sometimes stated as "shells of matter do not cross." We can then find ri for any desired rf, and through equation (2), we can obtain the mass profile of the compressed dark matter halo. For convenience, we denote this the Blumenthal algorithm.

The Blumenthal algorithm only conserves angular momentum. Young's algorithm conserves the adiabats of the orbit, but is harder to implement (Sellwood & McGaugh 2005).

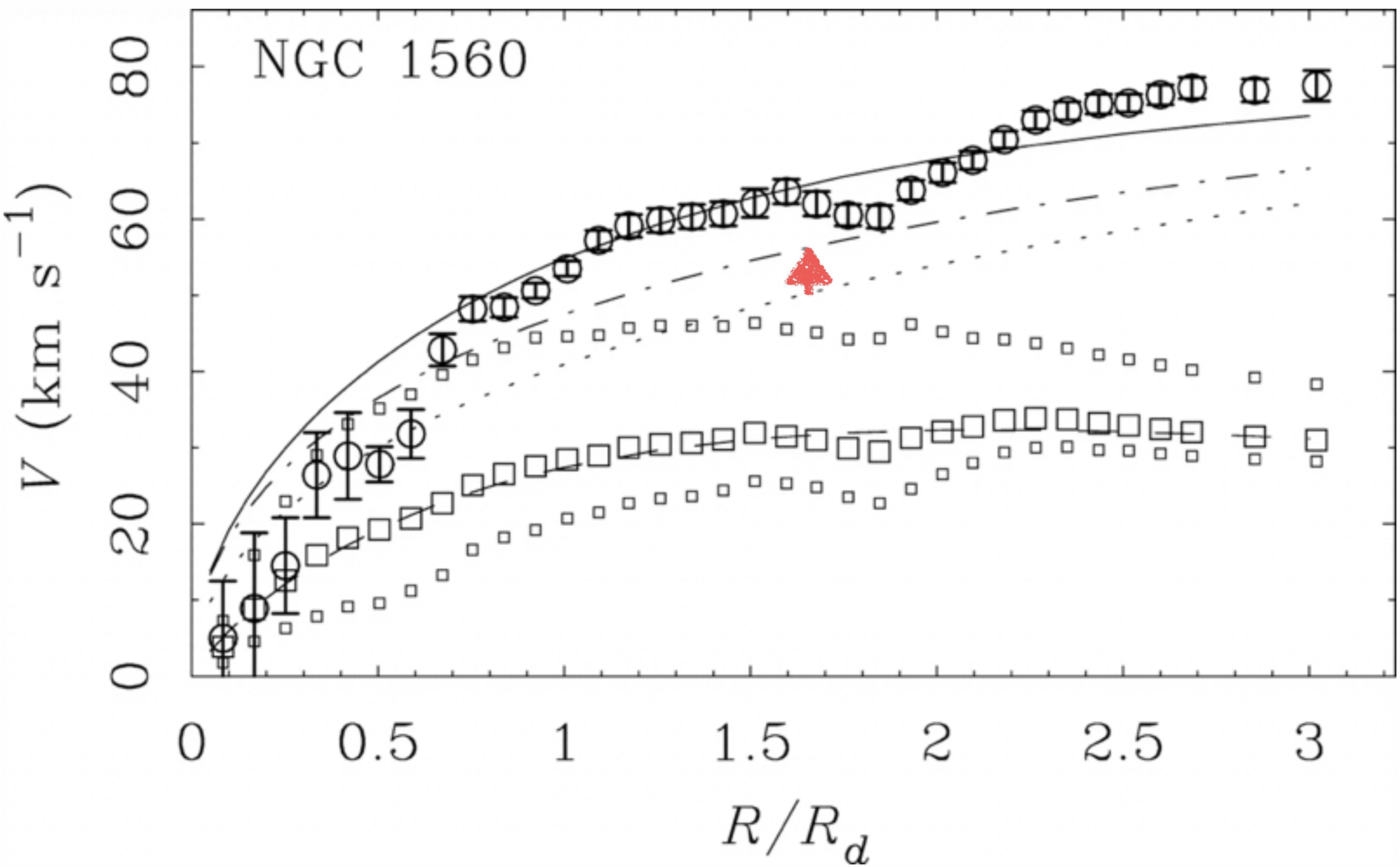
Adiabatic compression



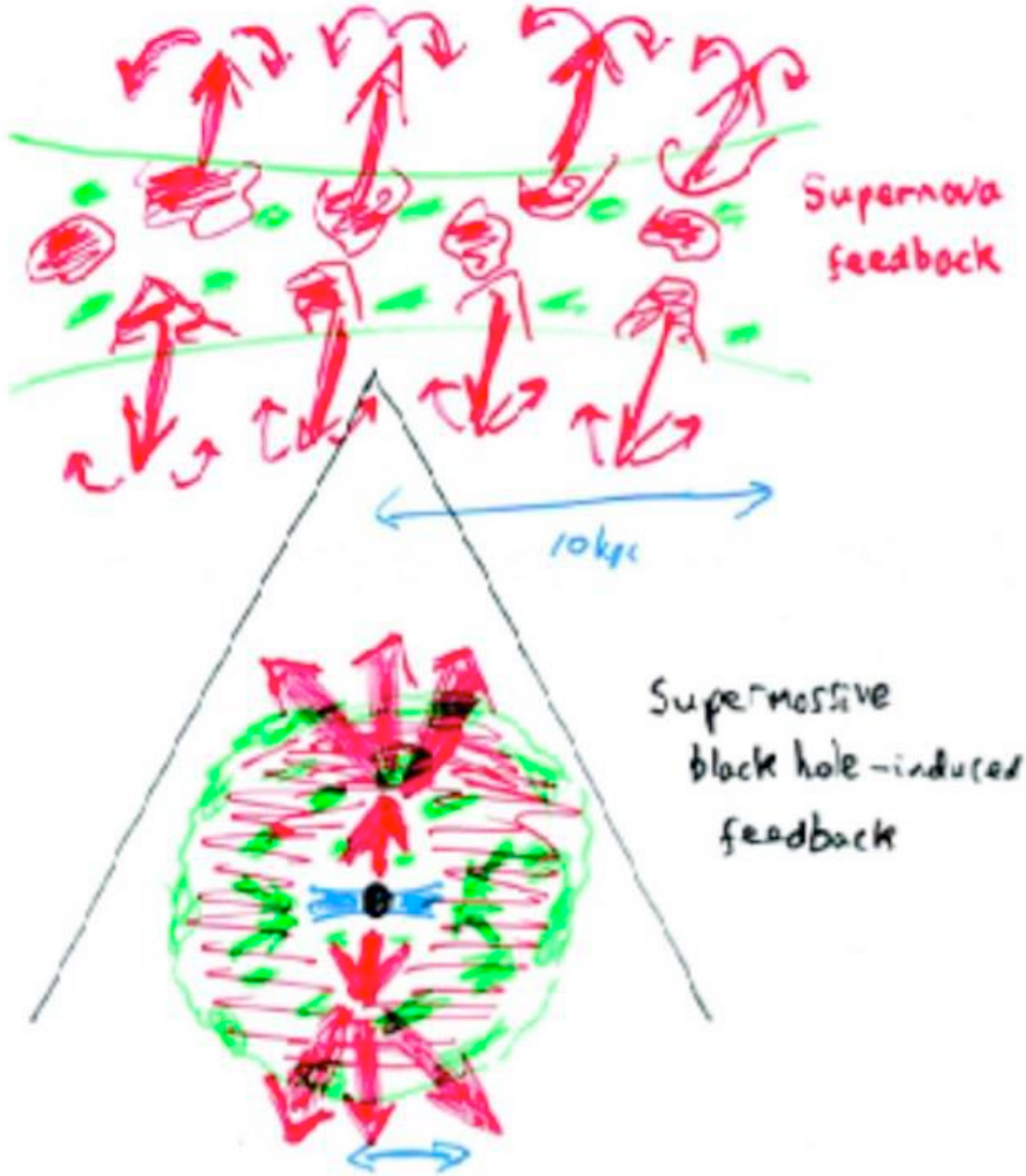
The Blumenthal algorithm over-compresses. Young's algorithm allows for more nearly maximal disks.



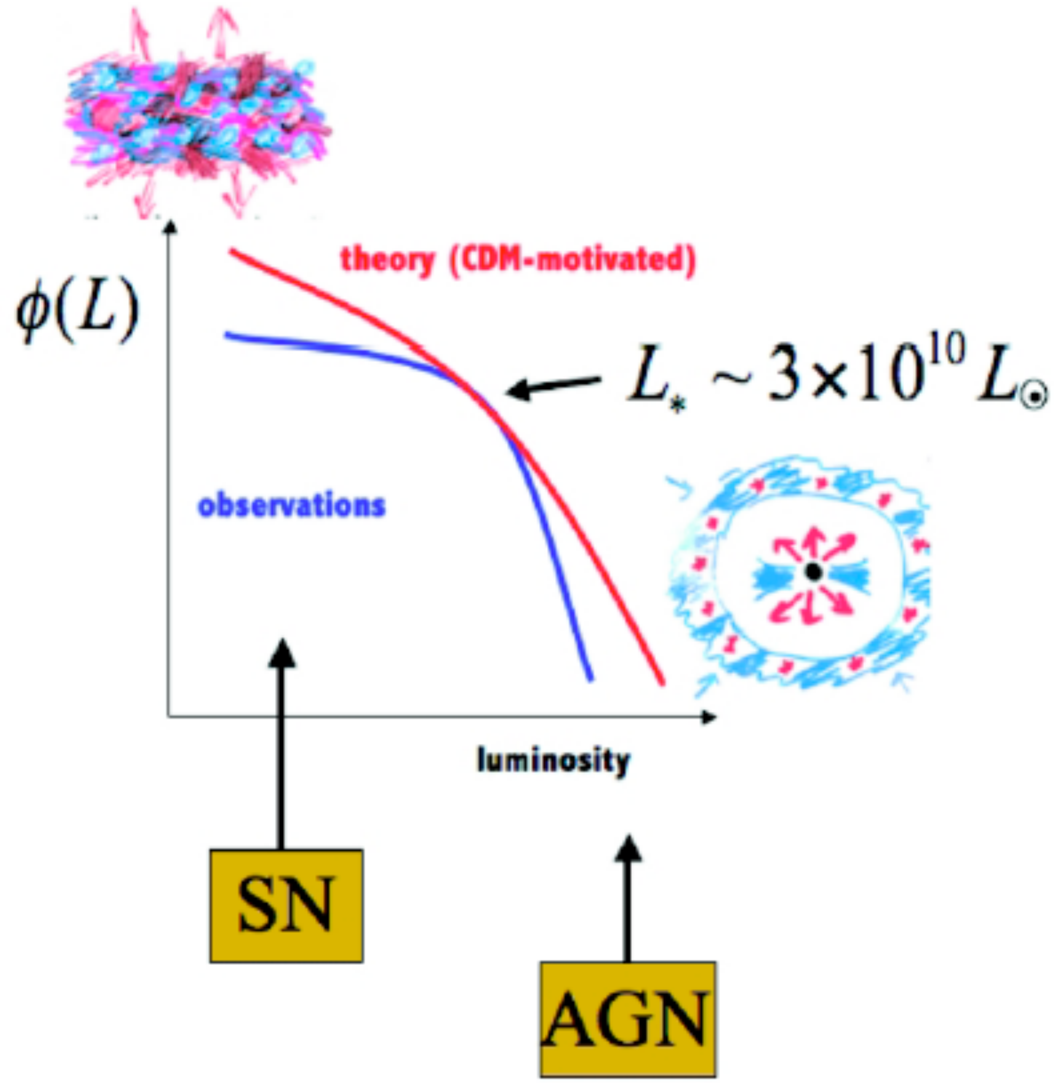
High surface density disks cause noticeable compression; tend to steepen halo profile



Low surface density disks cause only minor compression; don't affect profile much



cartoon by Joe Silk



Basic idea: SN affect low mass halos
AGN affects high mass halos

Invoked to explain the difference between the galaxy luminosity function and the halo mass function, the cusp-core problem, and any other inconvenient observation.