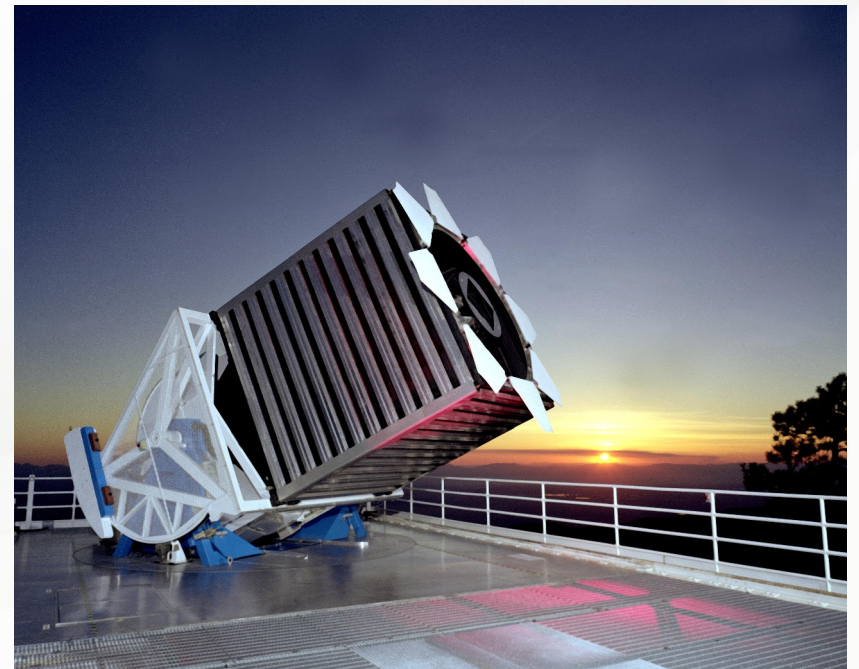


Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij

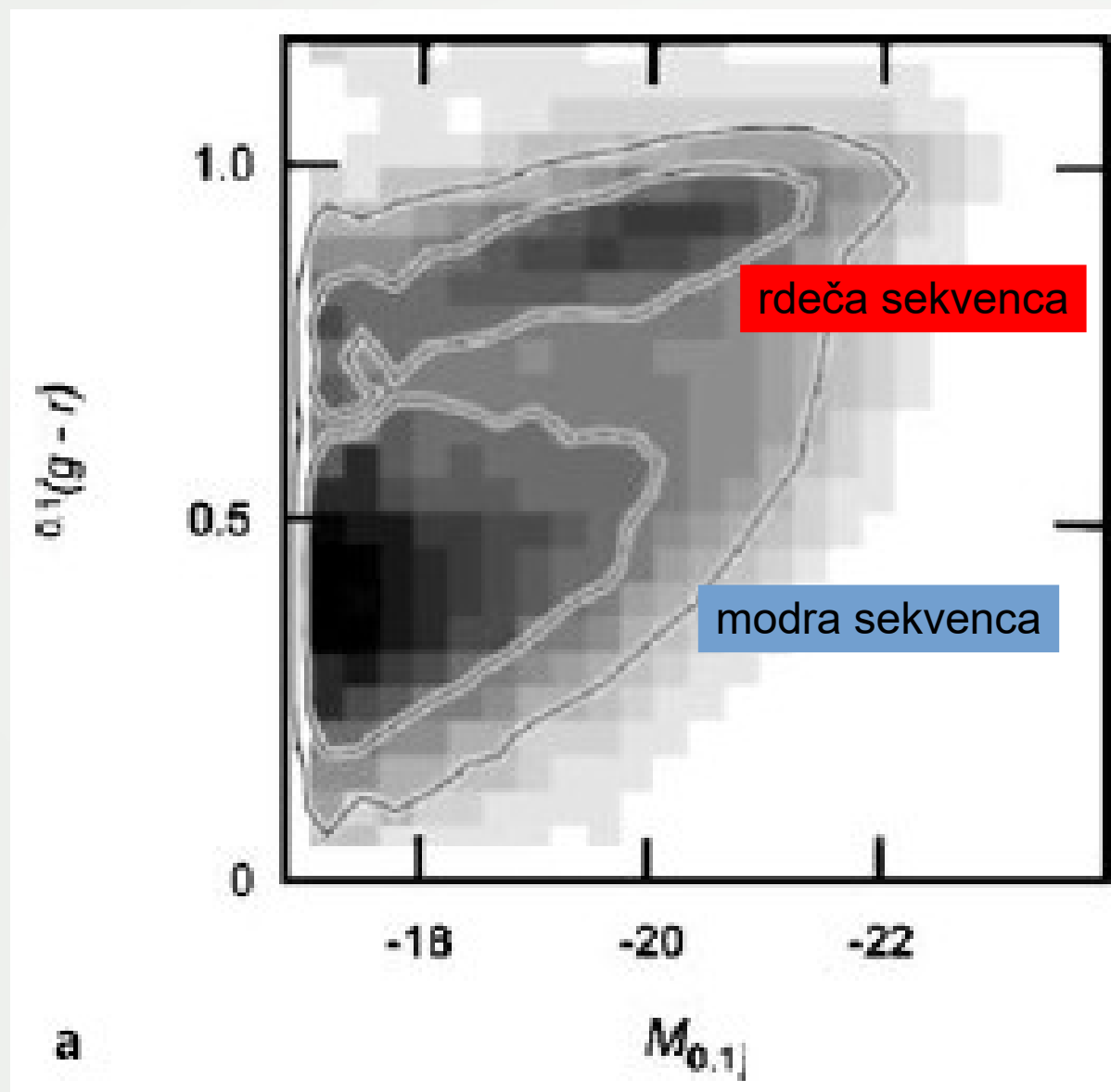
- Sloan Digital Sky Survey: <http://www.sdss.org/>
- 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey:
<http://www2.aao.gov.au/2dFGRS/>
- velika vzorca galaksij
- računalniška analiza
slik in spektrov



Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij

- rdeča sekvenca
- modra sekvenca

Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij



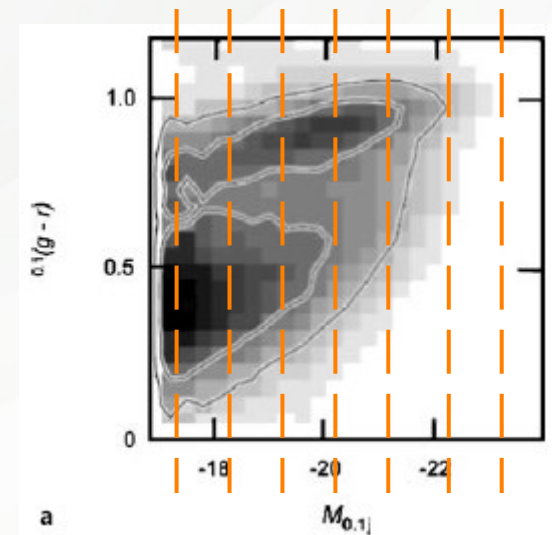
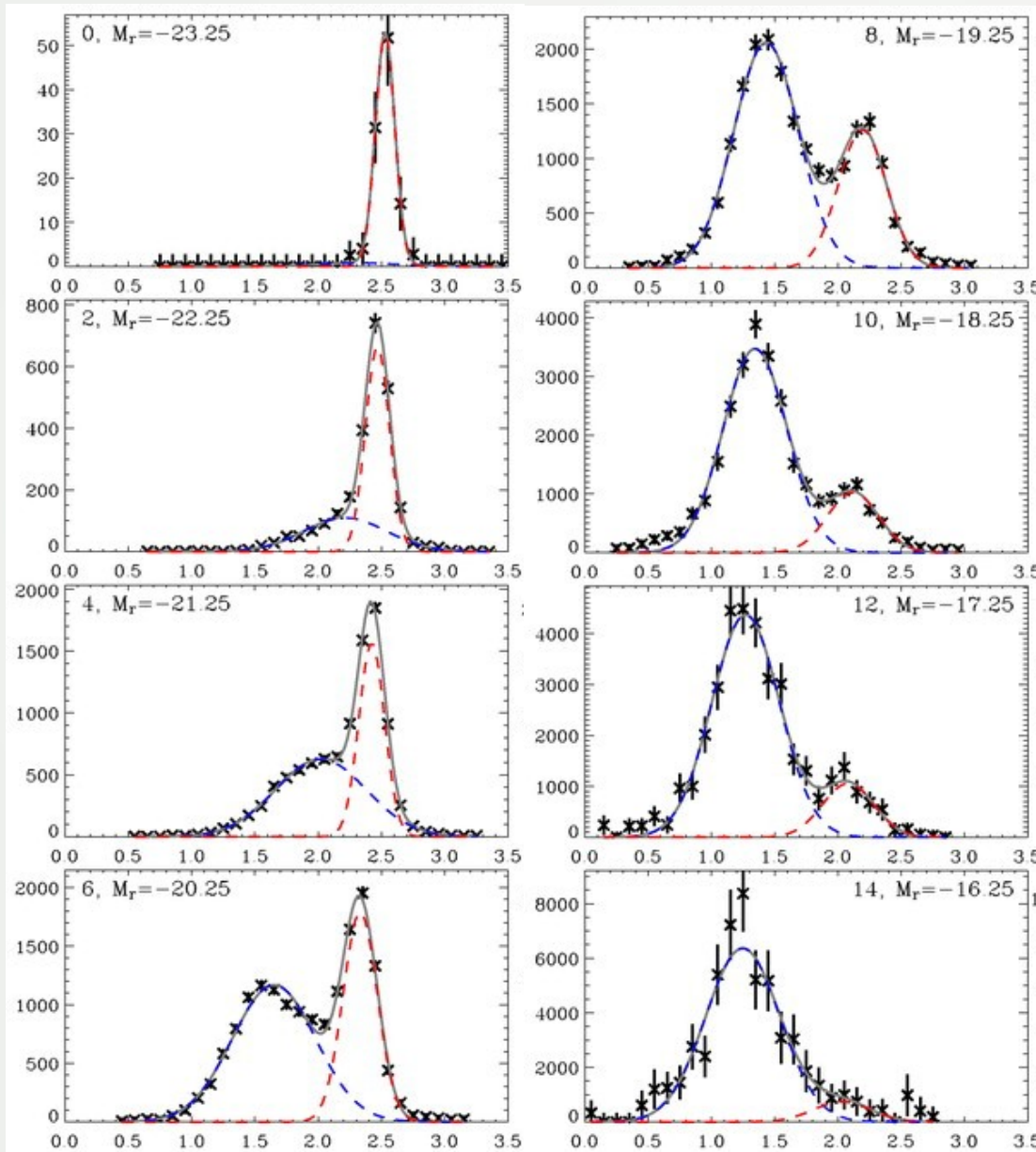
barva - magnituda

Bimodalna distribucija
barve galaksij $0.1(g-r)$ v
funkciji optične
absolutne magnitude
(Blanton et al., 2003).

Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij

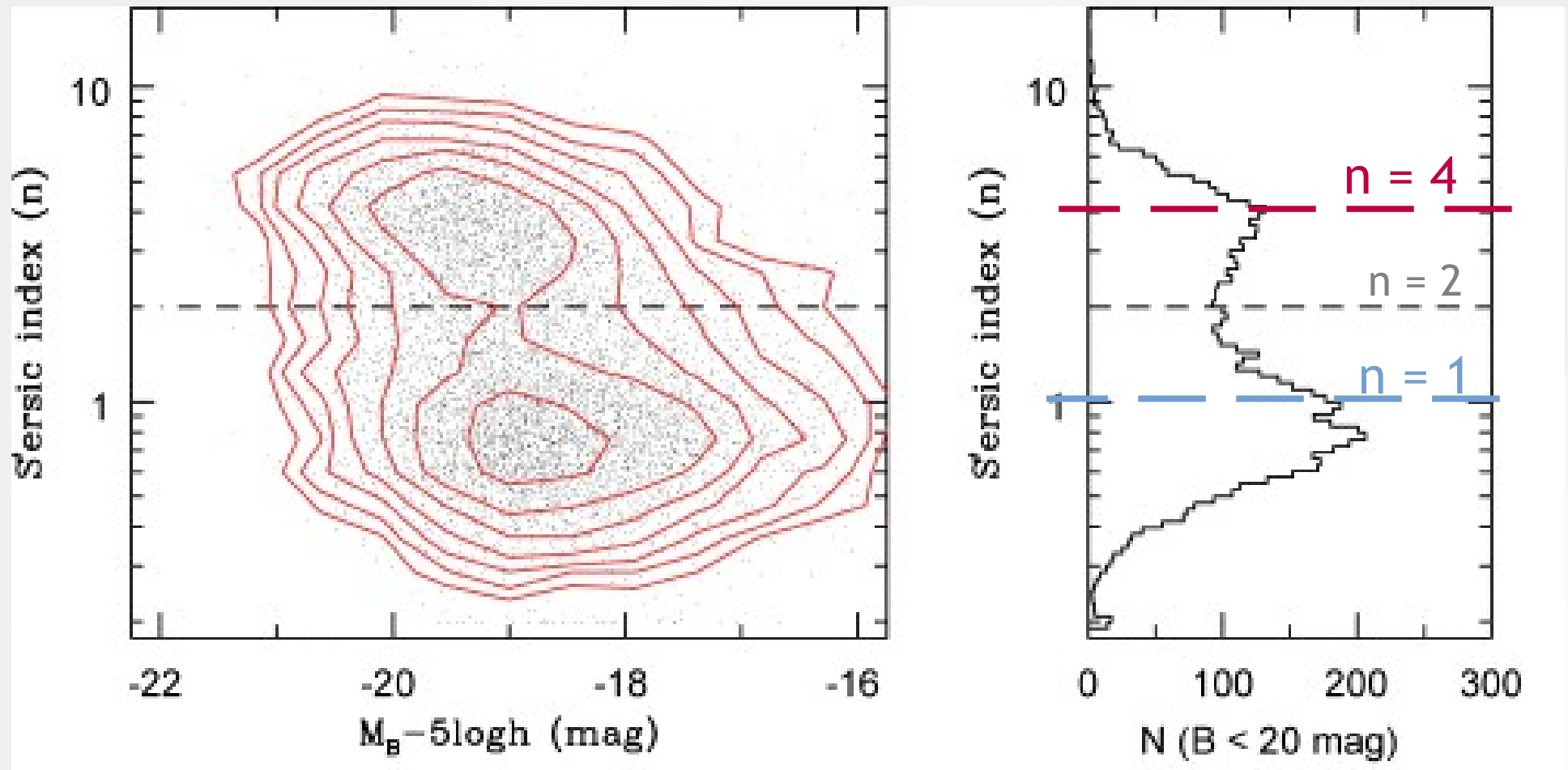
barva - magnituda

Prerez bimodalne distribucije za rdečo in modro sekvenco, prileganje dveh gaussovih krivulj (Blanton et al., 2003).



Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij

Sersicov indeks in magnituda



Prikaz opazovanega Sérsicovega indeksa n kot funkcija absolutne magnitude v B filtru za 10095 galaksij, ki so del kataloga Millenium Galaxy. Na desni je histogram števila galaksij v logaritmičnih korakih za Sérsicov indeks n (Driver et al. 2006).

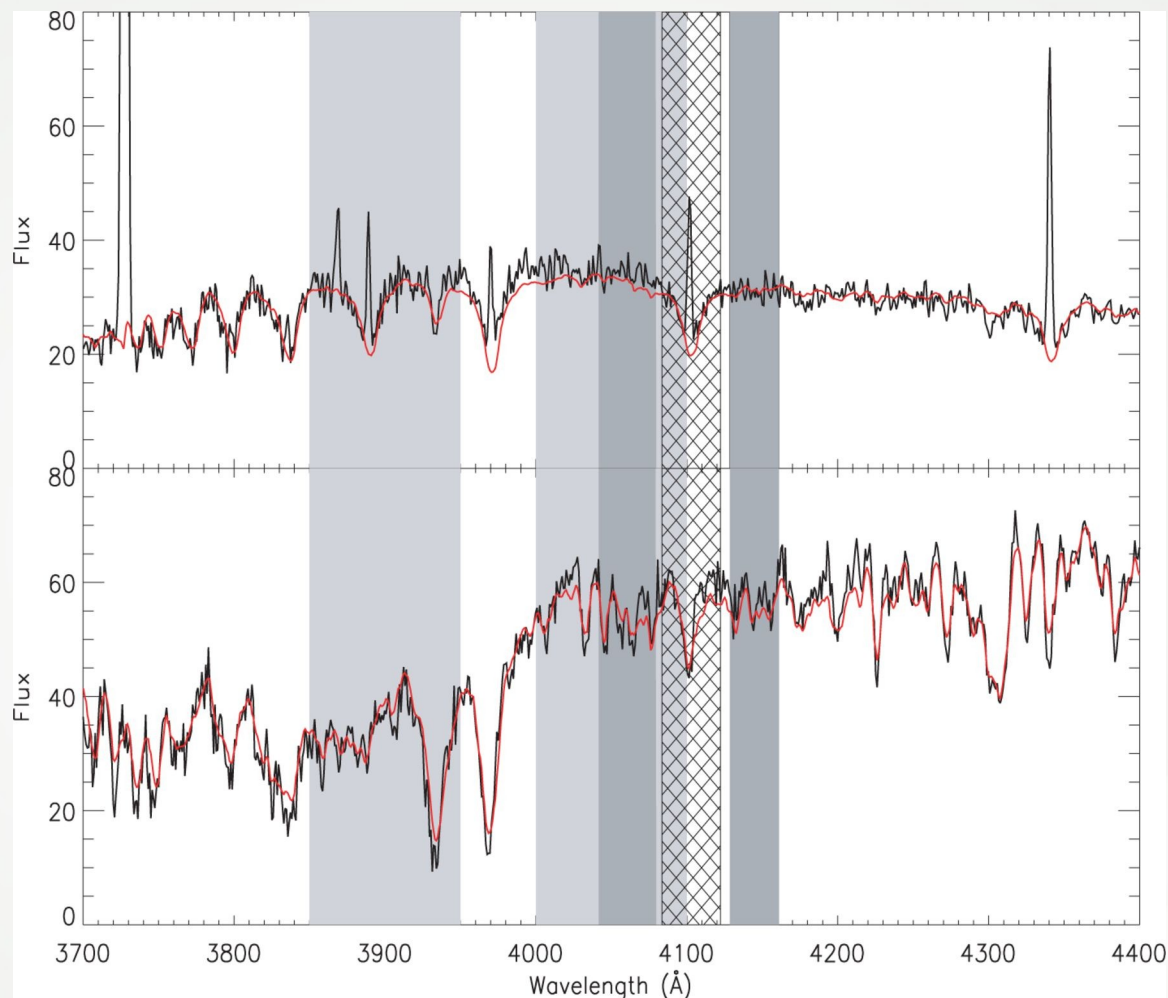
Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij

- delitev populacij na podlagi starosti zvezdnih populacij in koncentracije svetlobe v središču
- indikatorji:
 - D4000 - Balmerjeva diskontinuiteta
 - stara populacija ima visok D4000
 - H δ - indeks moči absorpcijske črte
 - visok v galaksijah z izbruhom nastanka zvezd
 - C - indeks koncentracije $C=R90/R50$
 - $C>2,6$ eliptične; $C<2,6$ spiralne
 - μ - povprečna gostota zvezd znotraj radija polovičnega izseva

D4000 in H δ indeks

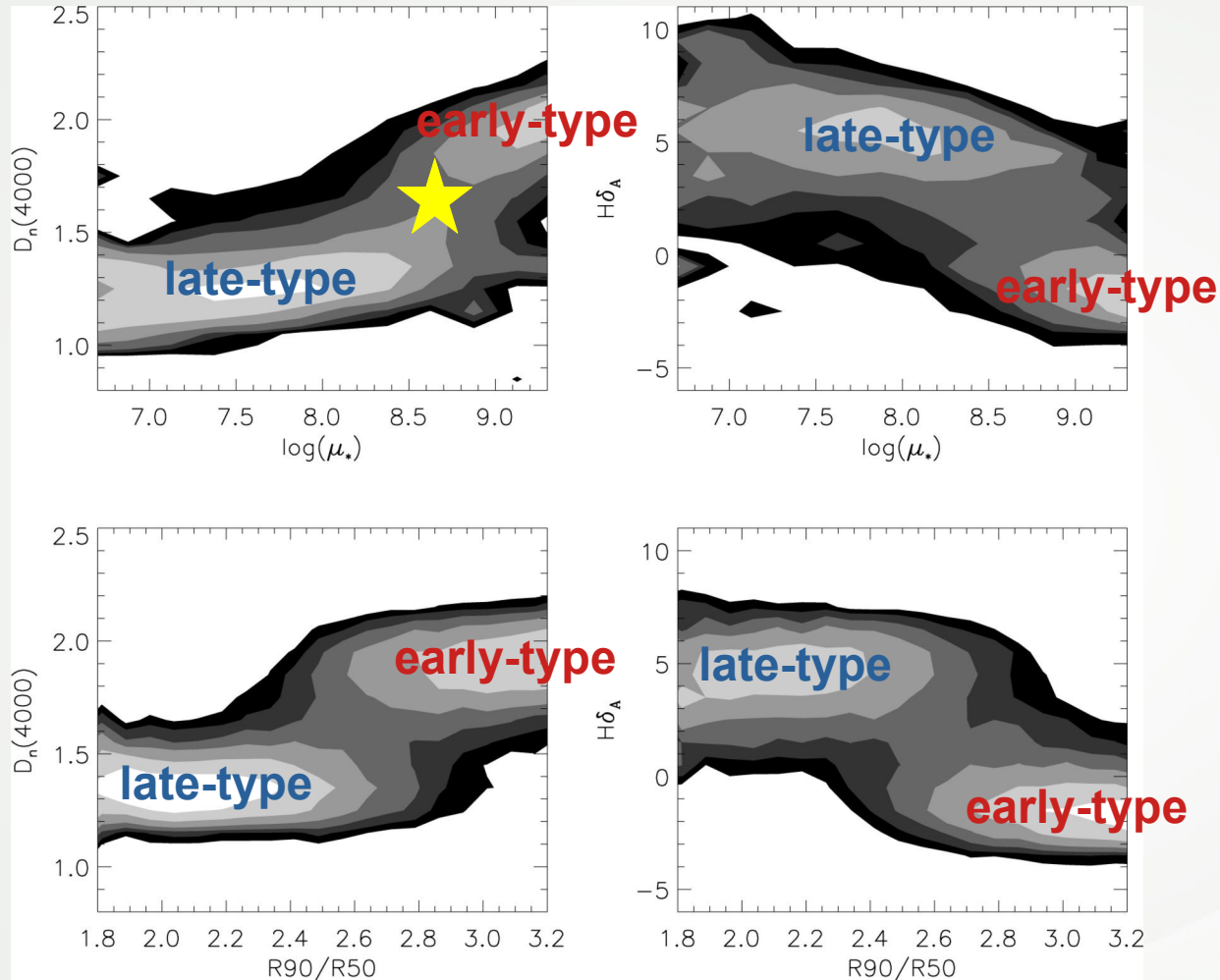
spiralna galaksija
(late type)

eliptična galaksija
(early type)



SDSS spektra *late-type* (spiralne) in *early-type* (eliptične) galaksije v območju 370-440 nm (*restframe*). Rdeča črta prikazuje teoretični model spektra. Svetla siva območja prikazujejo območja, znotraj katerih se ocenjuje indeks D4000, temna siva območja pa so izseki valovnih dolžin, pri katerih se ocenjuje kontinuum H δ indeksa, v črtkanem območju pa H δ črto.

Korelacija med različnimi indikatorji



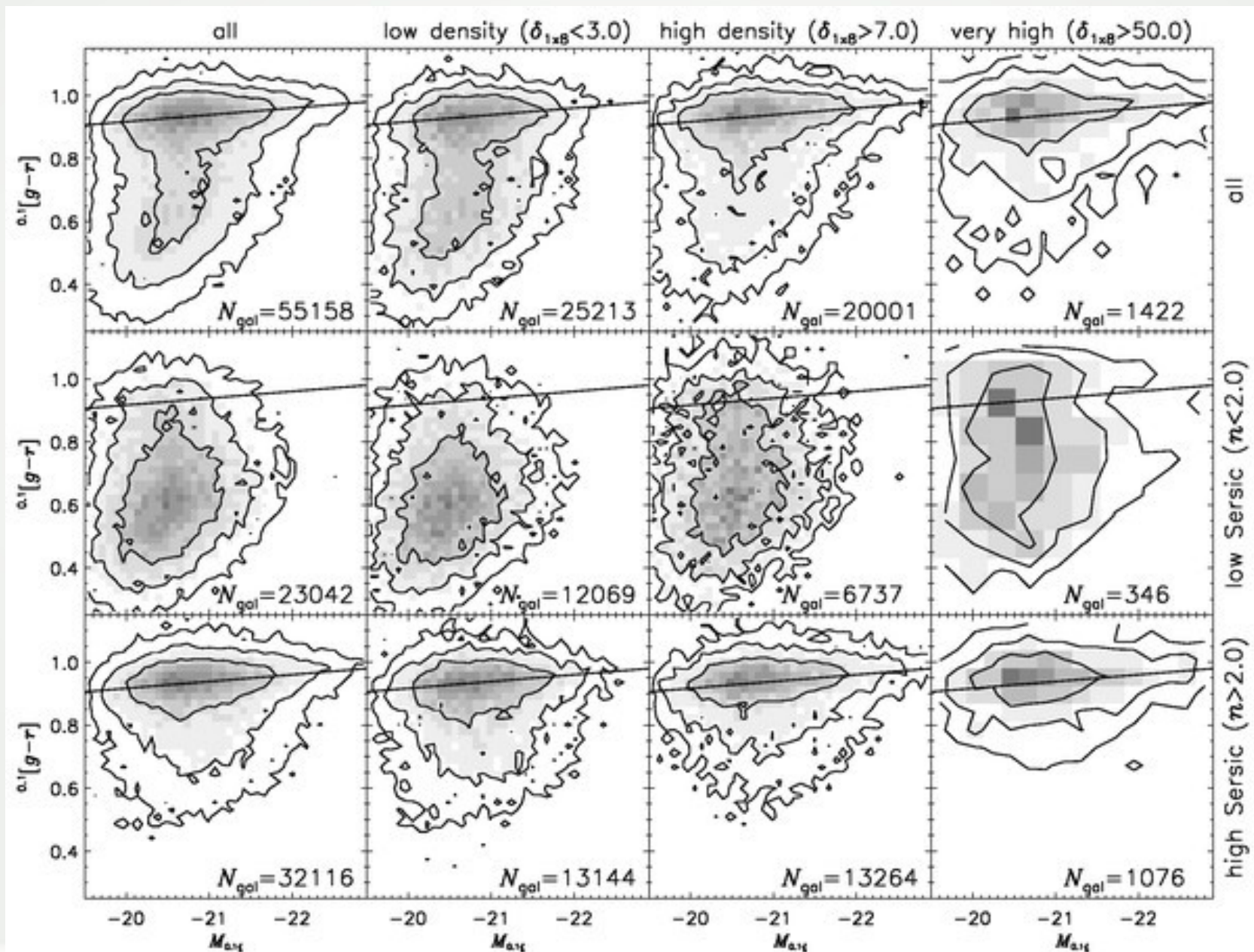
★ prehod med rdečo
in modro sekvenco
pri $3 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Msun}$

Indikatorji starosti zvezdne populacije ($D_n(4000)$ in $H\delta_A$) v odvisnosti logaritma površinske masne gostote zvezd μ^* in indeksa koncentracije C (Kauffmann et al. 2003)

Rdeča in modra sekvenca galaksij

učinek galaktične okolice

(barva-magnituda v predelih z nizko, srednjo in visoko gostoto galaksij)



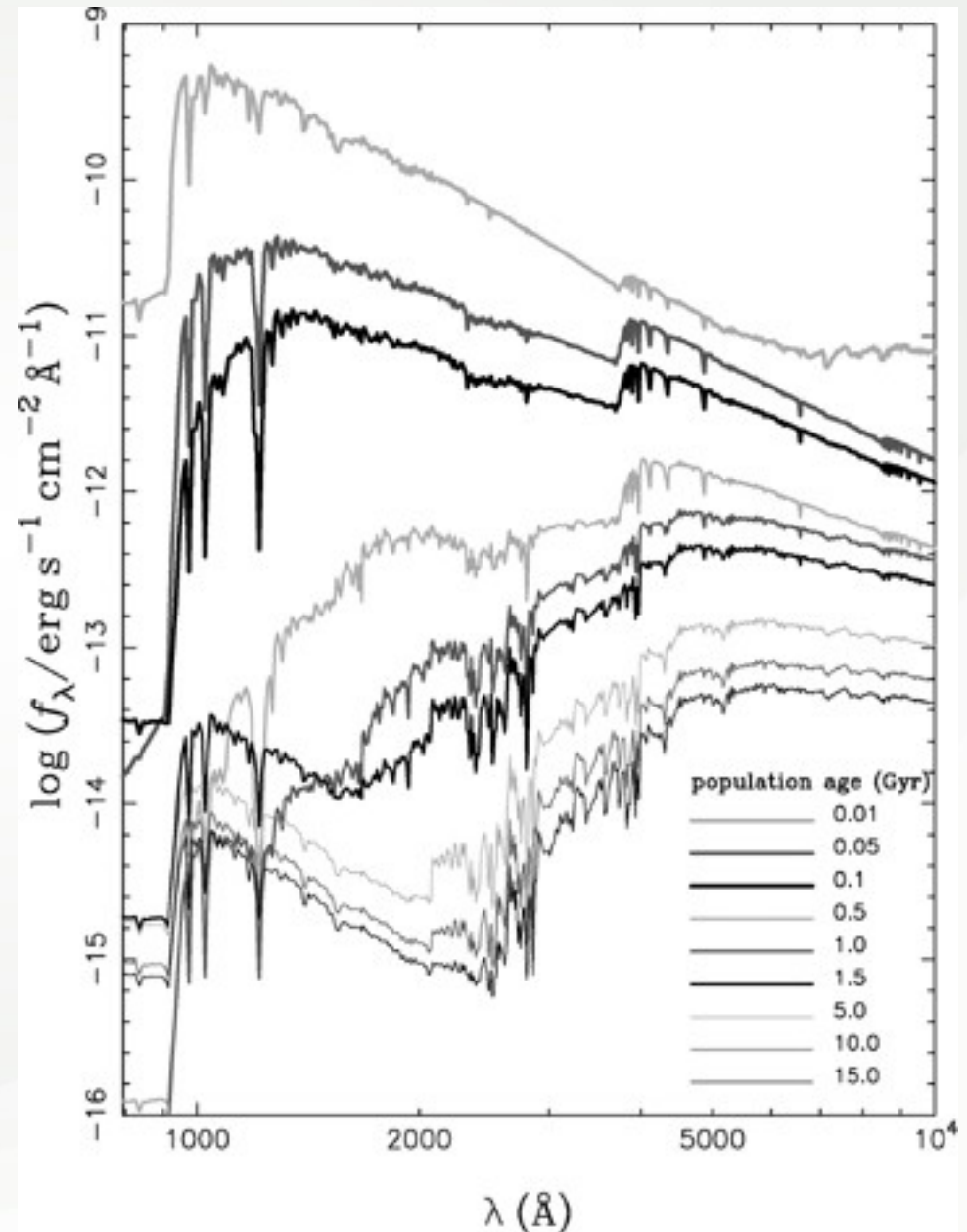
Sestava galaksij

- Sestava posamične galaksije:
 - koliko zvezd je v galaksiji?
 - katere zvezde prevladujejo znotraj galaksije?
 - kolikšna je masa plina?

Sestava galaksij

- populacijska sinteza
in integrirani
spekter galaksij

Evolucija *restframe* intrinzične spektralne porazdelitve energije (*SED, spectral energy distribution*), v kateri so zvezde nastale v istem času in predstavljajo enotno zvezdno populacijo (*SSP, single stellar population*). Ta zvezdna populacija ima skupno maso $10^{10} M_{\odot}$, galaksija je oddaljena 10 Mpc.



Navadne galaksije

Določanje razdalj do galaksij

Viri: Jones, Lambourne (Chap. 2), Maoz (Chap. 7)

Povzetek

Določanje razdalj do galaksij:

- geometrijske metode
- metode s standardnimi svetilniki
- metoda z rdečim premikom

Geometrijske metode

- l (razsežnost) in $\theta \rightarrow d$
- težava: malo objektov z znano l
- primer: SN1987A v Velikem Magellanovem oblaku

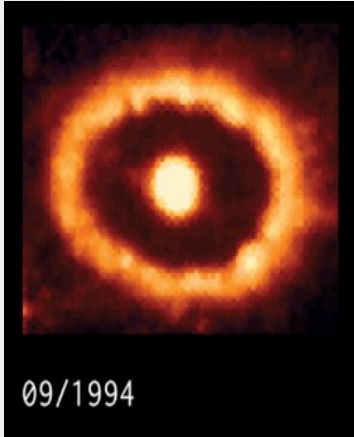
Geometrijske metode: SN 1987A



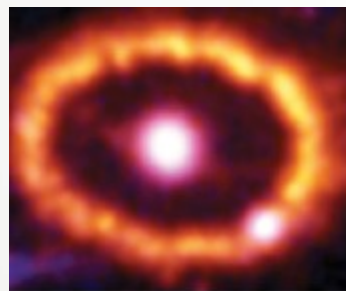
← SN1987A
v VMO

← Meglica
Tarantela

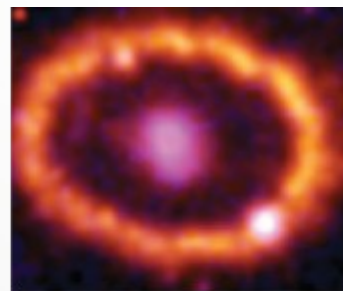
Geometriske metode: SN 1987A



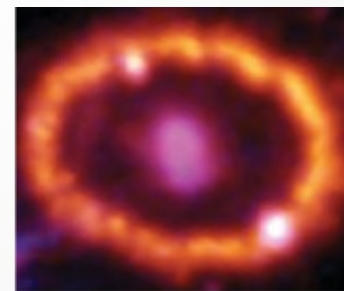
HUBBLE, ESA, NASA; L. CALÇADA/ESO



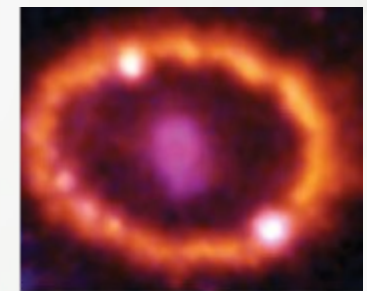
September 24, 1994



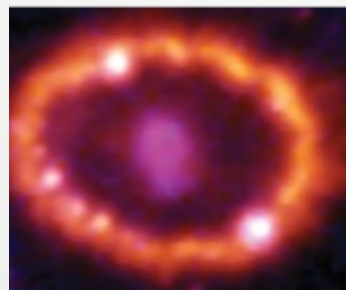
February 6, 1998



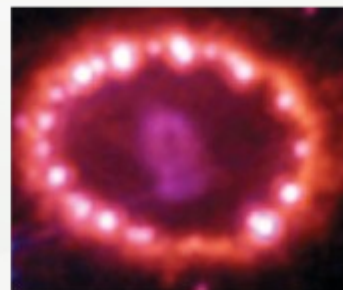
January 8, 1999



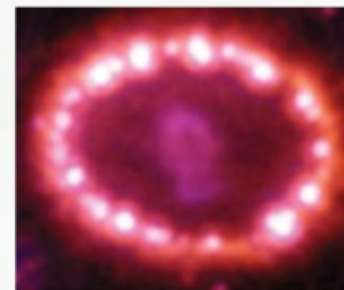
November 14, 2000



March 23, 2001



January 5, 2003



November 28, 2003



December 6, 2006

Geometriske metode: SN 1987A

$$d(\text{SN1987A}) = 51.4 \pm 1.2 \text{ kpc} \quad (m - M)_{\text{SN1987A}} = 18.55 \pm 0.05$$

$$d(\text{LMC}) = 51.7 \pm 1.3 \text{ kpc} \quad (m - M)_{\text{LMC}} = 18.56 \pm 0.05$$

Table 1. Summary of SN 1987A distance determinations based on UV line light curves and *HST* imaging

Authors	Emission Lines/Ions	t_{max} days	R'' mas	(m-M) SN 1987A
<i>Prelim. IUE reductions</i>				
Panagia et al. 1991 [8]	NIII], NIV], NV, CIII]	413 ± 24	825 ± 17	18.55 ± 0.13
Gould 1995 [2]	NIII], NIV]	390 ± 2	858 ± 11	18.35 ± 0.04
<i>Final IUE reductions</i>				
Sonneborn et al. 1997 [14]	NIII]	399 ± 15	858 ± 11	18.43 ± 0.10
Gould & Uza 1998 [3]	NIII], NIV]	378 ± 5	858 ± 11	18.37 ± 0.04
Panagia et al. 2003 [9]	NIII], CIII], OIII]	395 ± 5	808 ± 17	18.55 ± 0.05

Metode s standardnimi svetilniki

- standardni svetilnik: objekt z znanim izsevom

- j in $L \rightarrow d$

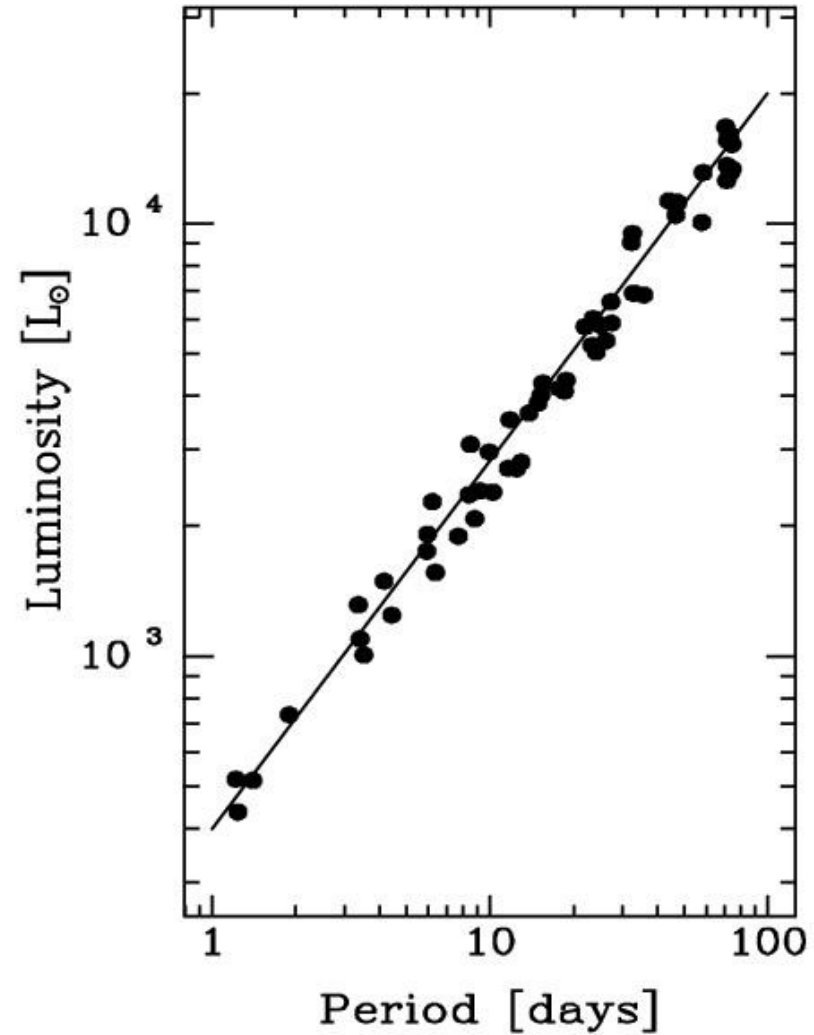
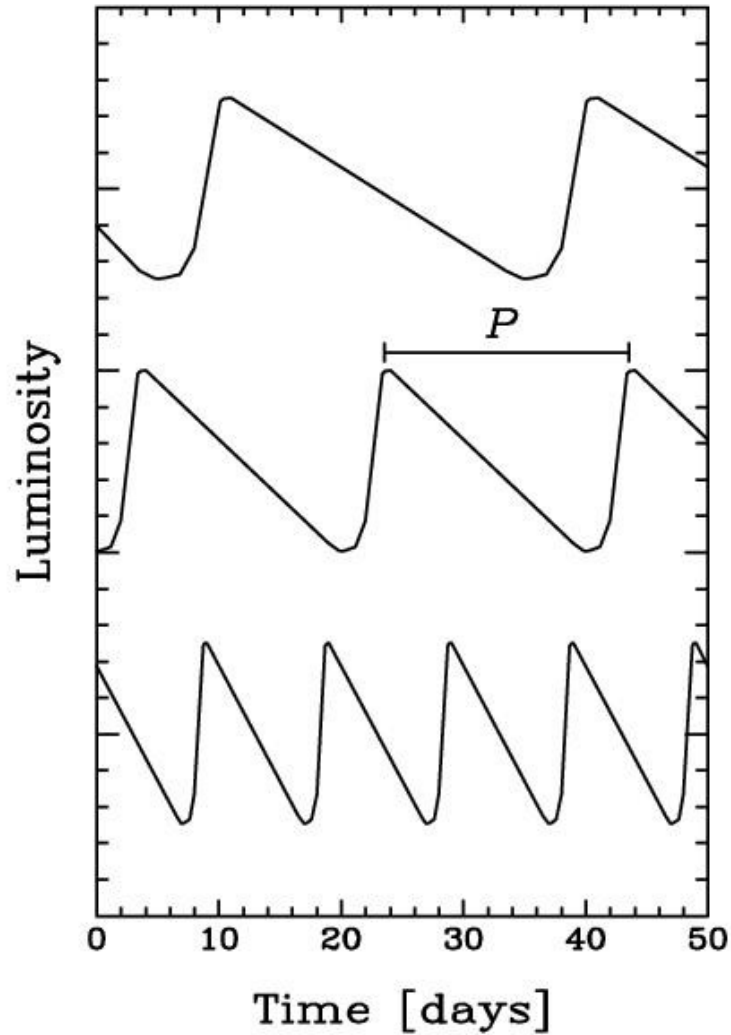
$$d = \sqrt{\frac{L}{4\pi j}}$$

- težave: absorpcija; meritve v ožjem spektralnem območju

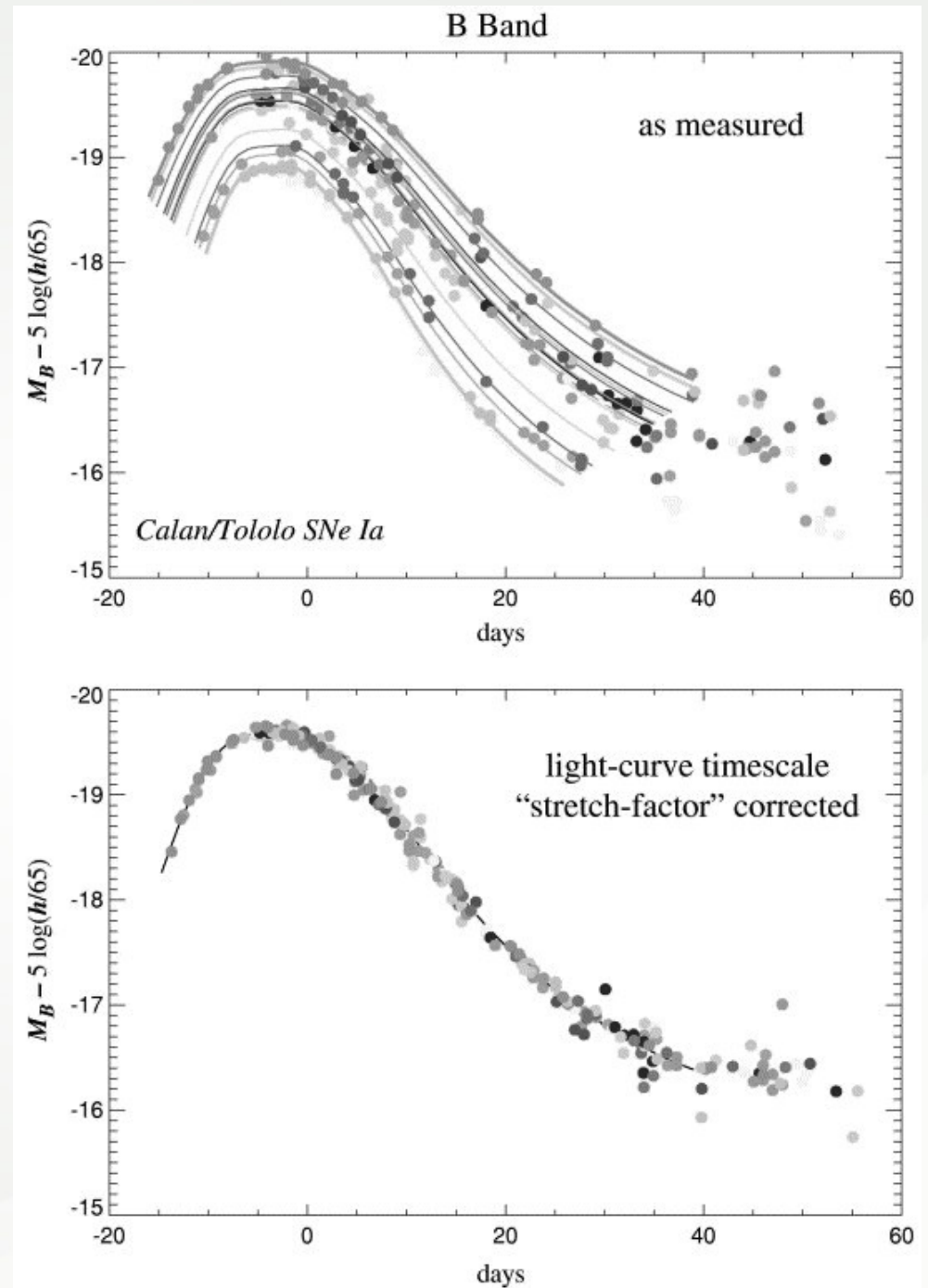
- primeri:

- spremenljivke (RR Lire, kefeide)
- supernove tipa Ia, supernove tipa II
- galaksije kot standardni svetilniki

Kefeidne spremenljivke



Supernove tipa Ia



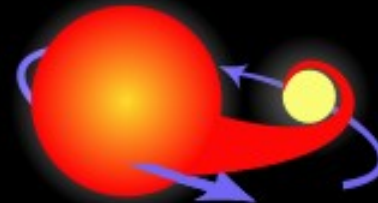
The progenitor of a Type Ia supernova



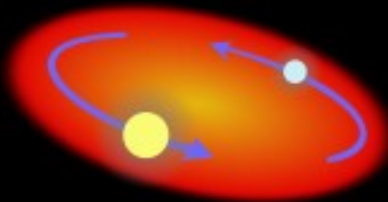
Two normal stars are in a binary pair.



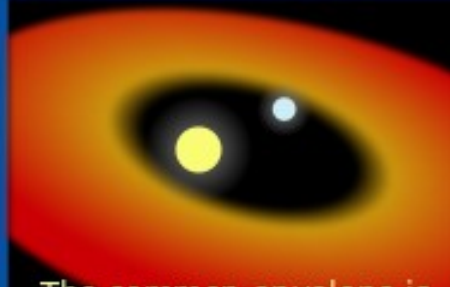
The more massive star becomes a giant...



...which spills gas onto the secondary star, causing it to expand and become engulfed.



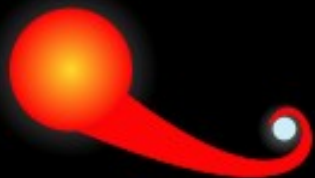
The secondary, lighter star and the core of the giant star spiral toward within a common envelope.



The common envelope is ejected, while the separation between the core and the secondary star decreases.



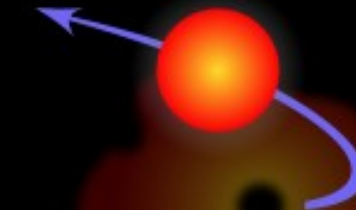
The remaining core of the giant collapses and becomes a white dwarf.



The aging companion star starts swelling, spilling gas onto the white dwarf.



The white dwarf's mass increases until it reaches a critical mass and explodes...



...causing the companion star to be ejected away.

Supernove tipa II

- ob različnih časih izmerimo j in T (iz spektra)
- predpostavimo, da je eksplozija sferno simetrična in seva kot črno telo
- lahko izračunamo $R \rightarrow L$

$$L = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T^4$$

$$\frac{j_1}{j_0} = \frac{R_1^2 T_1^4}{R_0^2 T_0^4} \longrightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_0} = \left(\frac{j_1}{j_0}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{T_0}{T_1}\right)^2 \longrightarrow R_0 = \frac{v \Delta t}{\left(\frac{j_1}{j_0}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{T_0}{T_1}\right)^2 - 1}$$
$$R_1 = R_0 + v \Delta t$$

Galaksije kot standardni svetilniki

- relacija Tully-Fisher - spiralne galaksije

$$L_B \propto v_{max}^4$$

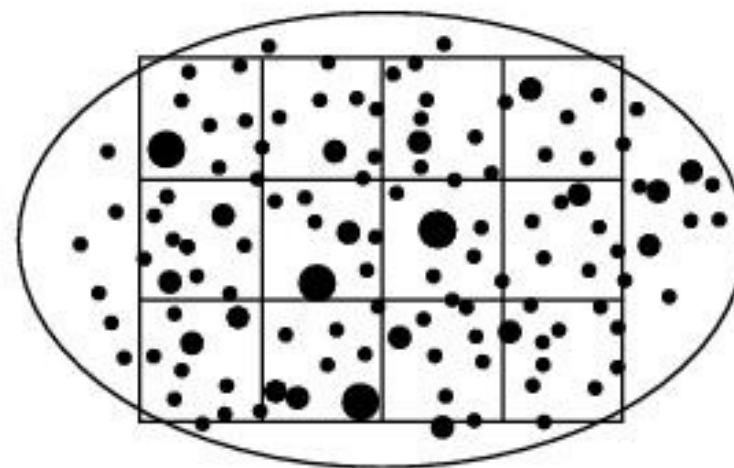
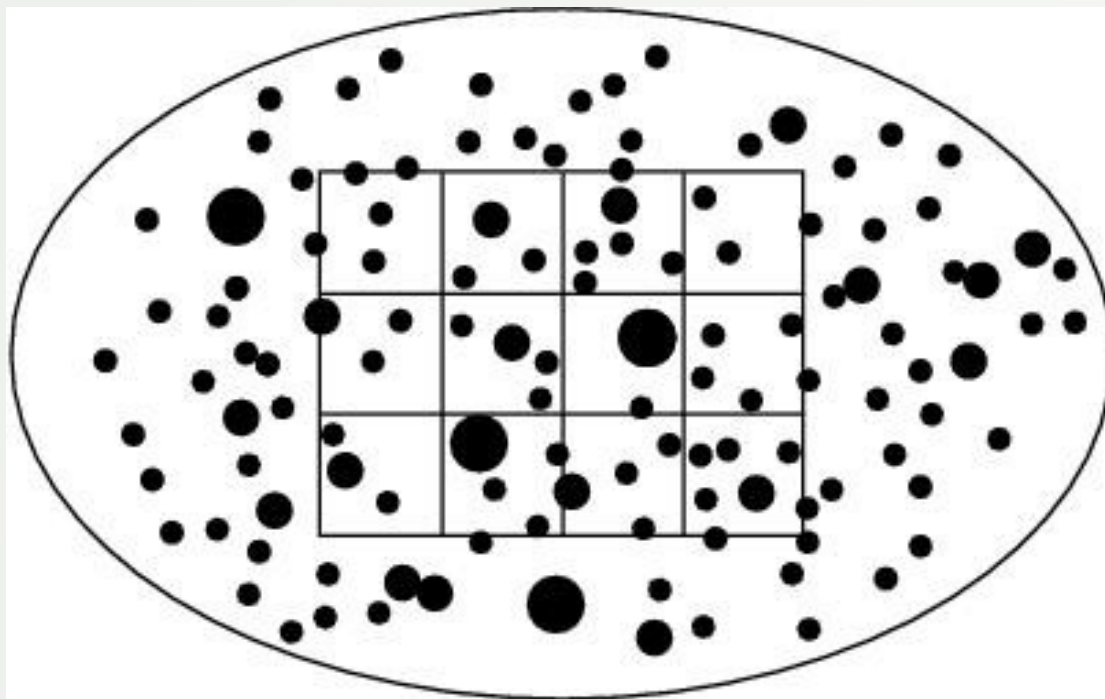
- relacija Faber-Jackson – eliptične galaksije

$$L \propto \sigma^4$$

- fundamentalna ravnina – eliptične galaksije

$$L \propto \sigma^{8/3} \langle I_e \rangle^{-3/5}$$

Površinska svetlost galaksij



$$N \propto d^2$$

N - število zvezd na enoto detektorja
 σ - Poissonske fluktuacije gostote svetlobnega toka

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

bolj je oddaljena galaksija
večje bo število zvezd
na enoto detektorja

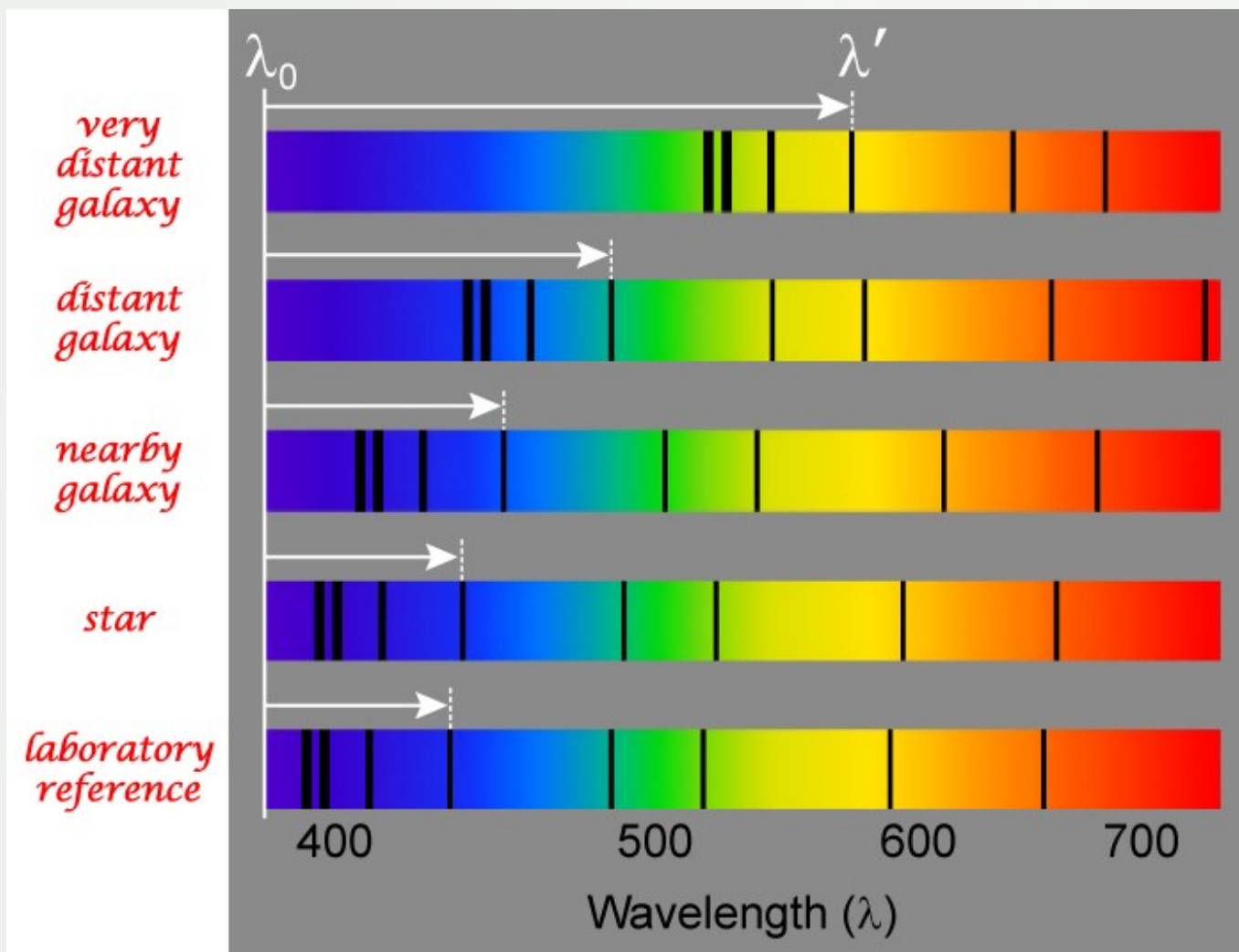
$$\sigma = \frac{1}{d}$$

Metoda rdečega premika

- korelacija med izmerjeno oddaljenostjo do galaksij in izmerjenim spektralnim rdečim premikom galaktičnih črt

$$z \propto d$$

Rdeči premik



$$\Delta \lambda = \lambda_{obs} - \lambda_{em}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{obs}}{\lambda_{em}} = \frac{\lambda_{em} + \Delta \lambda}{\lambda_{em}} = 1 + z$$

$$1 + \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda_{em}} = 1 + z$$

rdeči premik

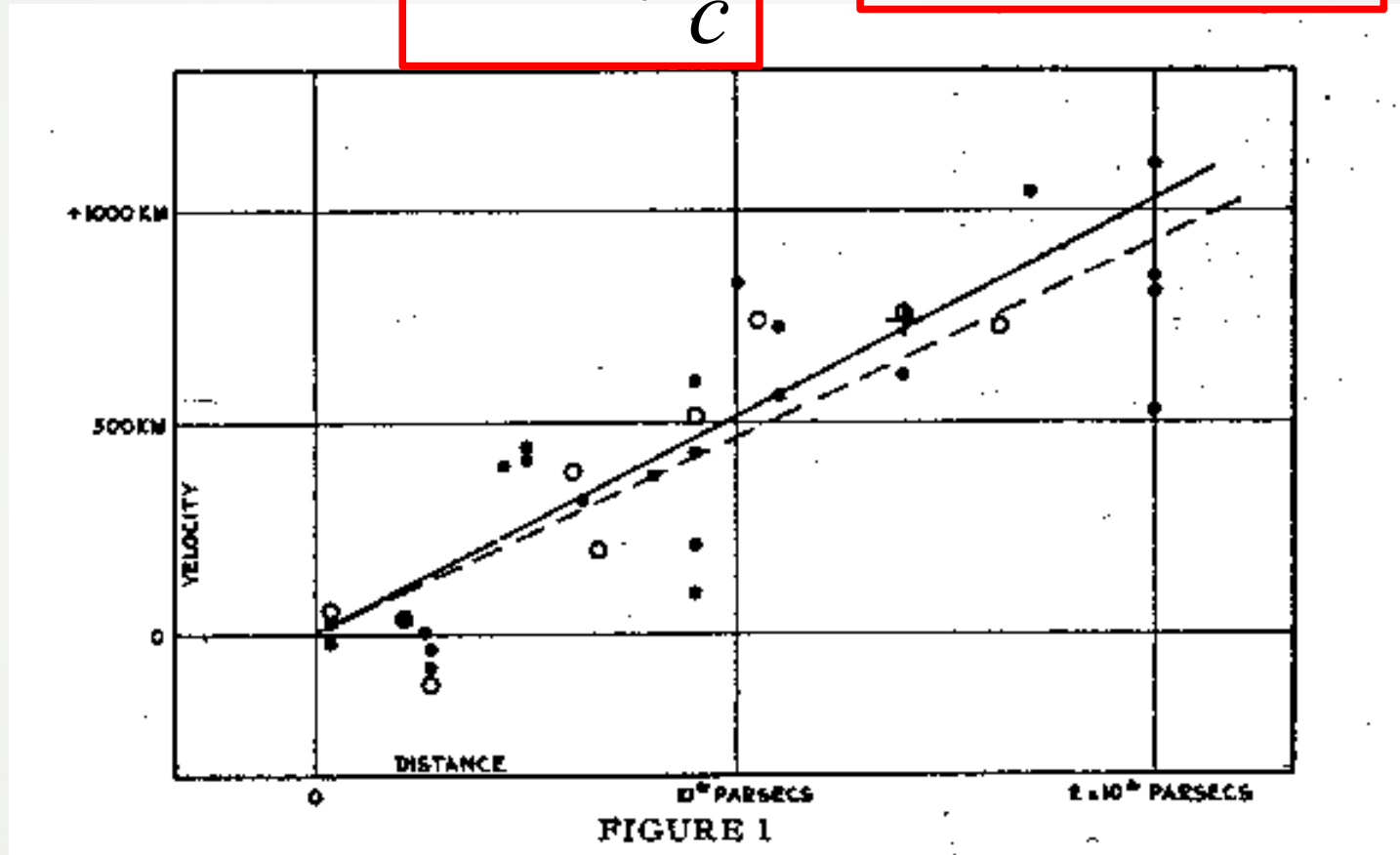
$$z = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda_{em}}$$

primer premika spektralnih črt za različne astrofizikalne objekte

Hubble-Lemaitrov zakon (1929)

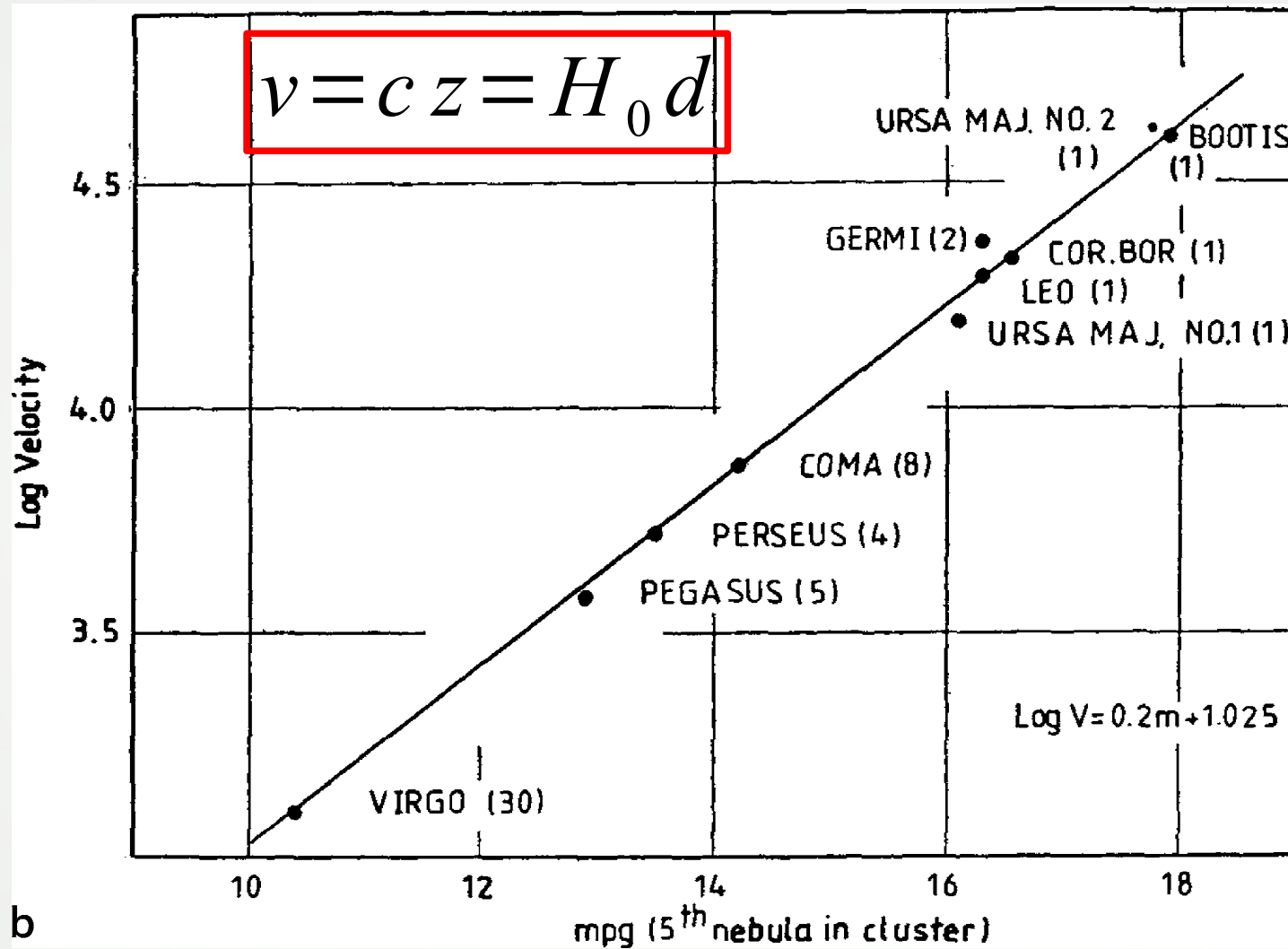
$$z = H_0 \frac{d}{c}$$

$$v = cz = H_0 d$$



$$H_0 = 100 h \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}, h = 0.67 \quad (\text{zadnje meritve satelita Planck})$$

Hubble-Lemaitrov zakon (1929)



$H_0 = 100 h \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}, h = 0.67$ (zadnje meritve satelita Planck)

Hubble-Lemaitrov zakon (1929)

$$v = cz = H_0 d$$

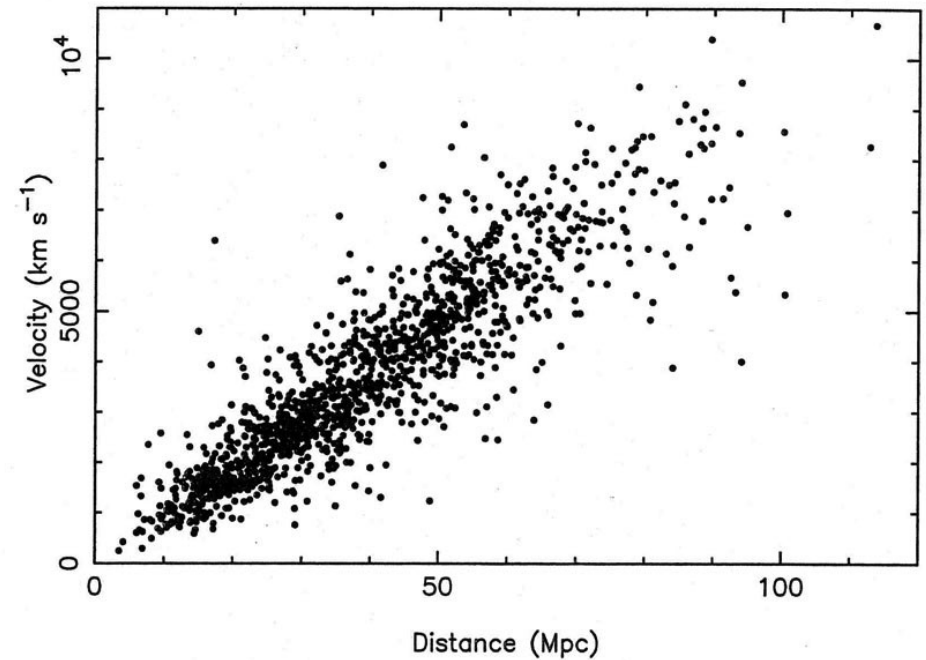
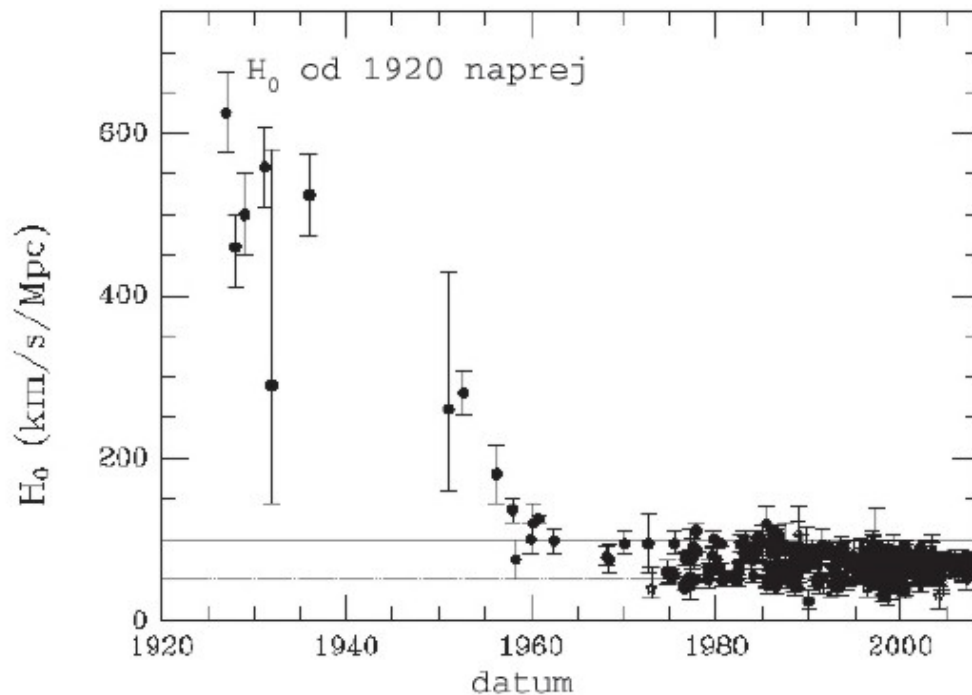


Figure 2.5 A plot of velocity versus estimated distance for a set of 1355 galaxies. A straight-line relation implies Hubble's law. The considerable scatter is due to observational uncertainties and random galaxy motions, but the best-fit line accurately gives Hubble's law. [The x -axis scale assumes a particular value of H_0 .]

$$H_0 = 100 h \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}, h = 0.67 \quad (\text{zadnje meritve satelita Planck})$$

interpretacija Hubblovega zakona

$$z \propto d$$

linearna zveza velja le do $z \approx 0.2$!

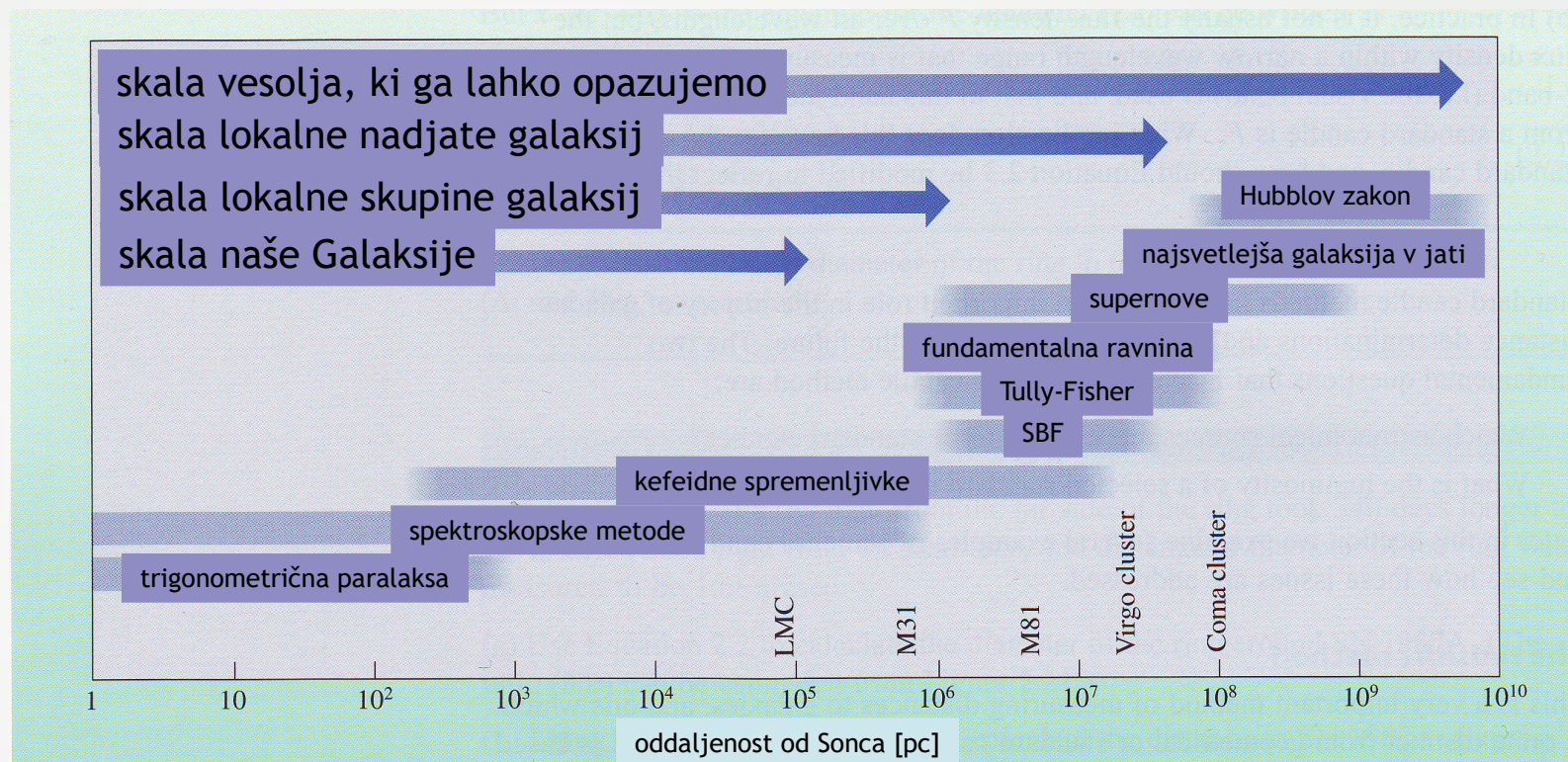
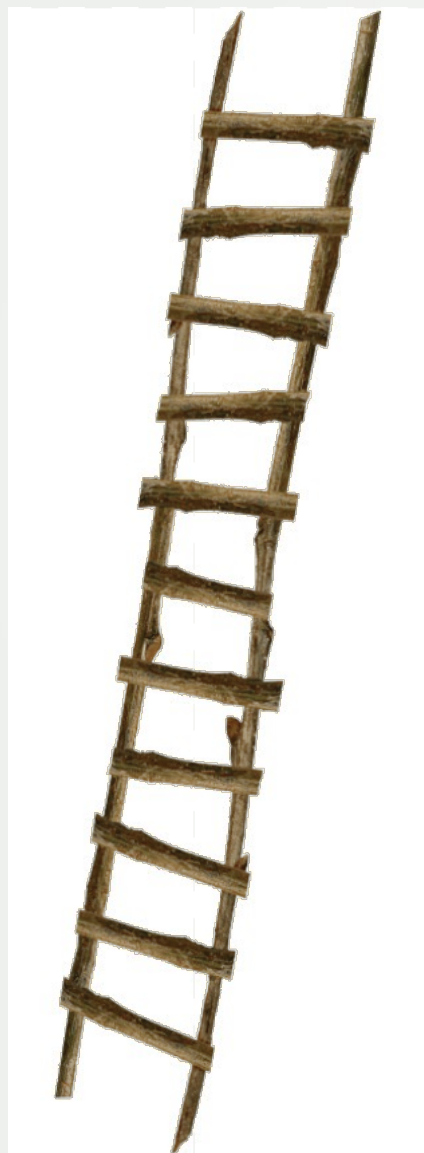
$$z = H_0 \frac{d}{c}$$

širjenje vesolja (ne Doppler)!

$$1 + z = \frac{\lambda_{obs}}{\lambda_{em}}$$

za $z > 0.2$ moramo poznati kozmološki model, če želimo iz z določiti oddaljenost

Določanje razdalj do galaksij



- geometrijske metode
- metode s standardnimi svetilniki
- metode z rdečim premikom

distance ladder: lestvica razdalj - kalibracija

Navadne galaksije

Nastanek in razvoj galaksij

Nastanek in razvoj galaksij

Komplementarna pristopa:

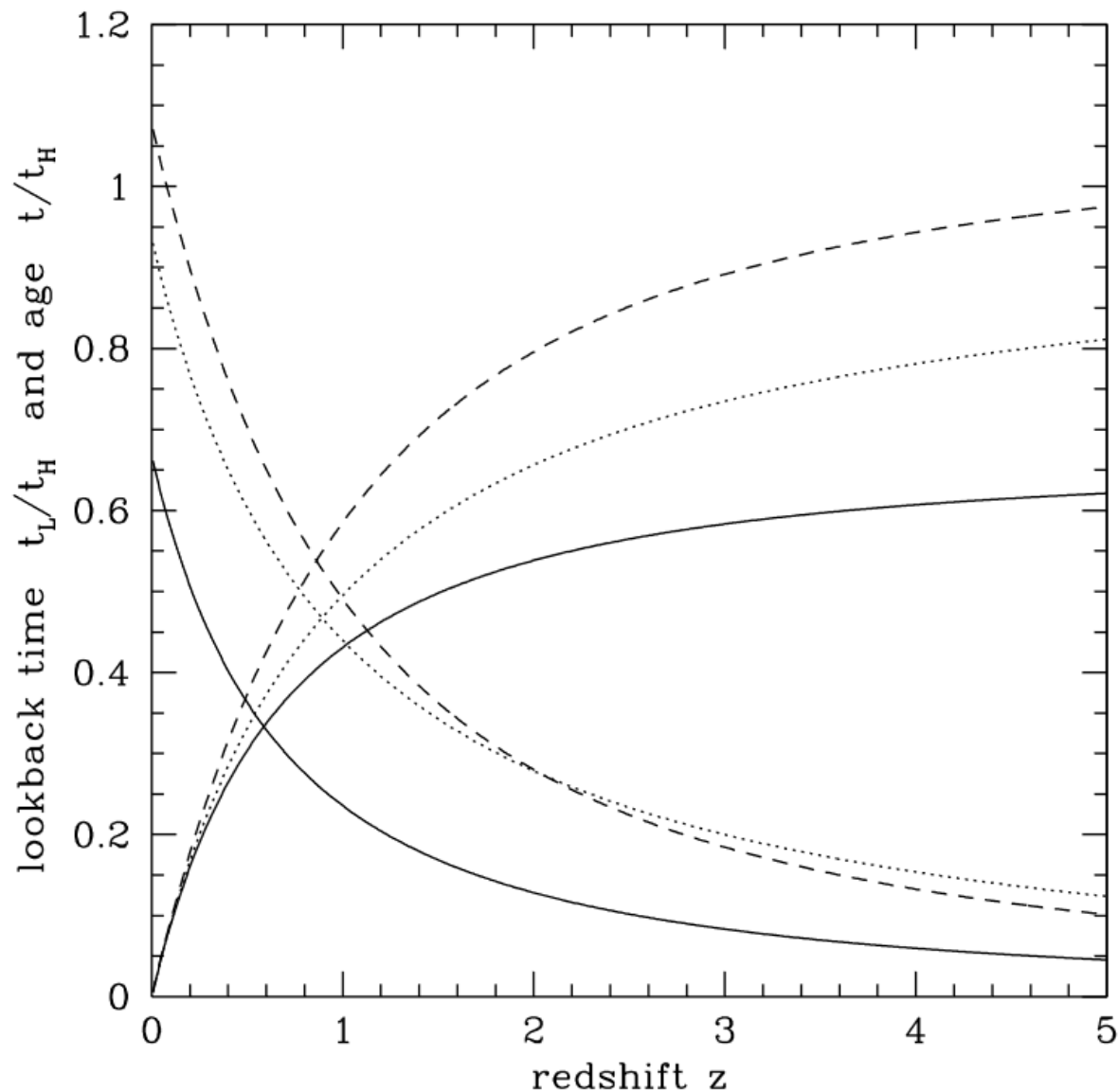
- opazovanja galaksij na različnih z
 - *pogled v preteklost*
- teorija (modeli)
 - *iz začetnih pogojev*

Nastanek in razvoj galaksij

Kratek opis zgodnjega vesolja:

- vesolje je nastalo pred okrog 14 milijardami let
- širjenje vesolja (Hubblev zakon), hitrost širjenja je bila različna ($H(z)$); pospešeno širjenje vesolja
- v zgodnjem vesolju izjemno visoka T , ρ
 - T in ρ snovi zelo enakomerni v vsakem trenutku
- vesolje širi, ohlaja; kvarki $\rightarrow$ p,n (p v enakem številu kot e-)
- v nekaj min nastala He jedra $\rightarrow$ 24% He, 76% H, sled Li, D
- tudi ne-barionski delci $\rightarrow$ ne-barionska temna snov
- vedno deluje gravitacijska sila
- prisotne majhne fluktuacije v ρ

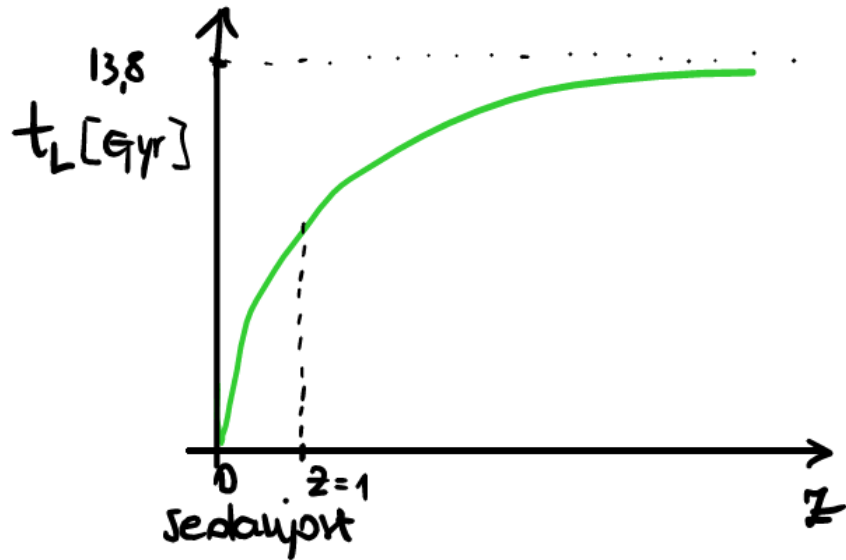
Lookback time - rdeči premik



lookback time (t_L)

čas, ki je potekel od nastanka
(npr. emisije fotona) do
opazovanja danes

$(\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda) = (1, 0)$, solid; $(0.05, 0)$, dotted; and $(0.2, 0.8)$, dashed.



t_L = lookback time

$$z = 1 \quad t_L \sim 8 \cdot 10^9 \text{ let}$$

$$z = 10 \quad t_L \sim 13,5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ let}$$

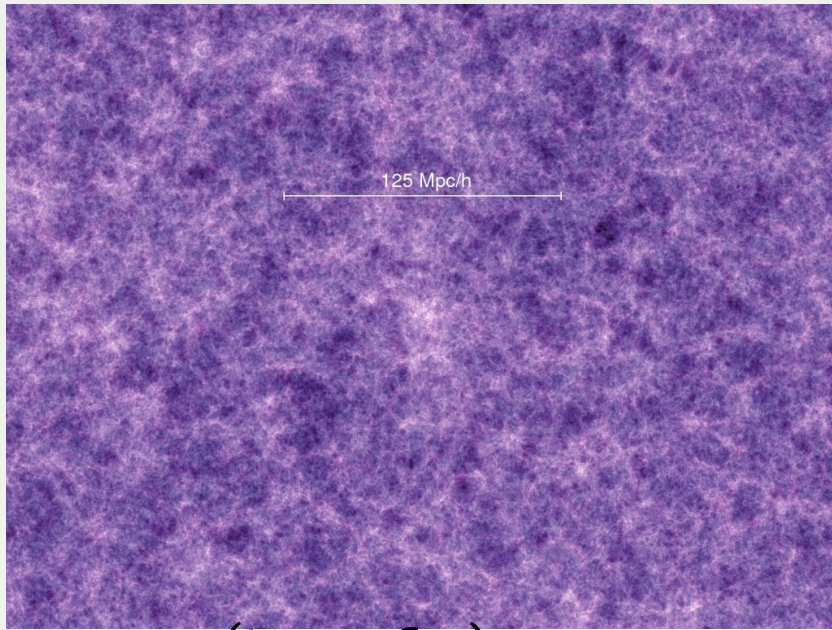
$$t_H \text{ (starost vesolja)} \sim 13,8 \cdot 10^9 \text{ let}$$

Starost vesolja pri $z=1$?

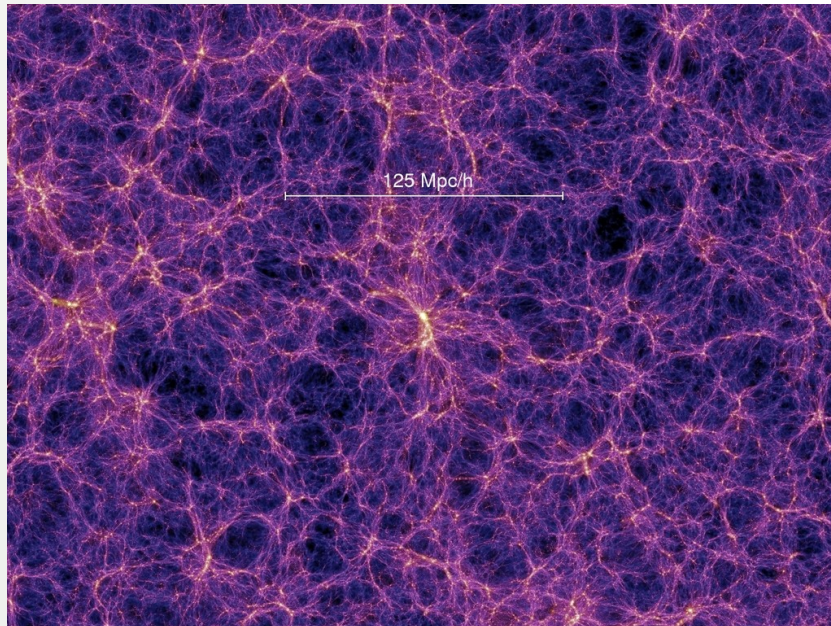
$$(13,8 - 8) \cdot 10^9 \text{ let} \approx 5,8 \text{ Gyr}$$

$$\text{Pri } z=1 \quad \frac{5,8}{13,8} \approx 0,42 \quad 42\%$$

$z=18.3$ ($t = 0.21$ Gyr)

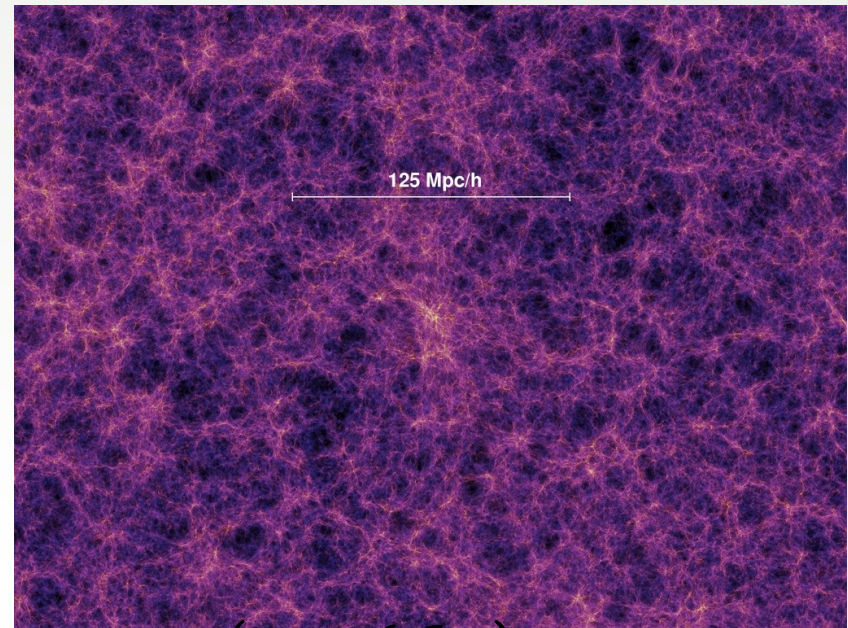


$z=1.4$ ($t = 4.7$ Gyr)

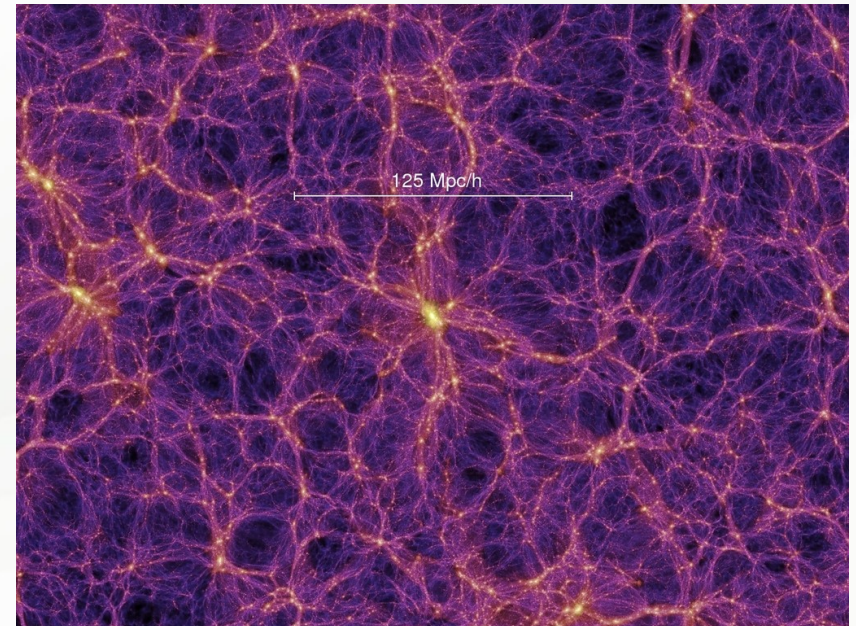


Fluktuacije v gostoti

$z=5.7$ ($t = 1.0$ Gyr)

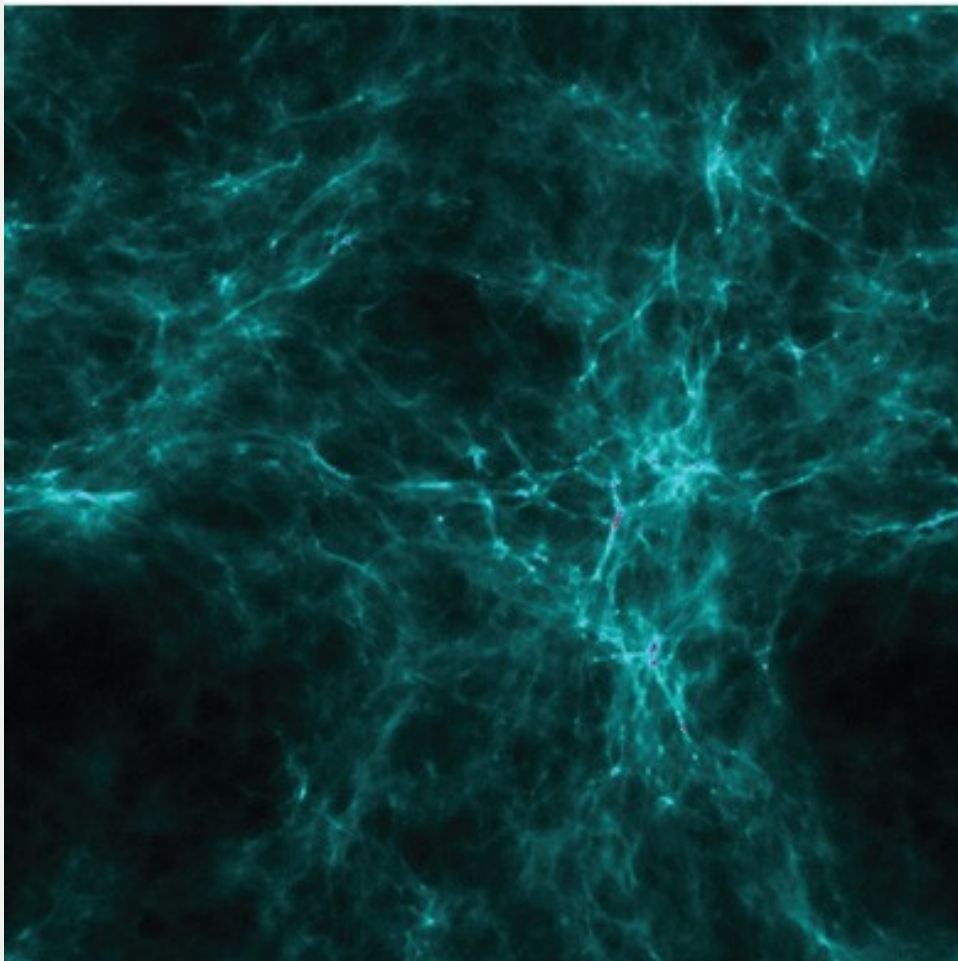


$z=0$ ($t = 13.6$ Gyr)



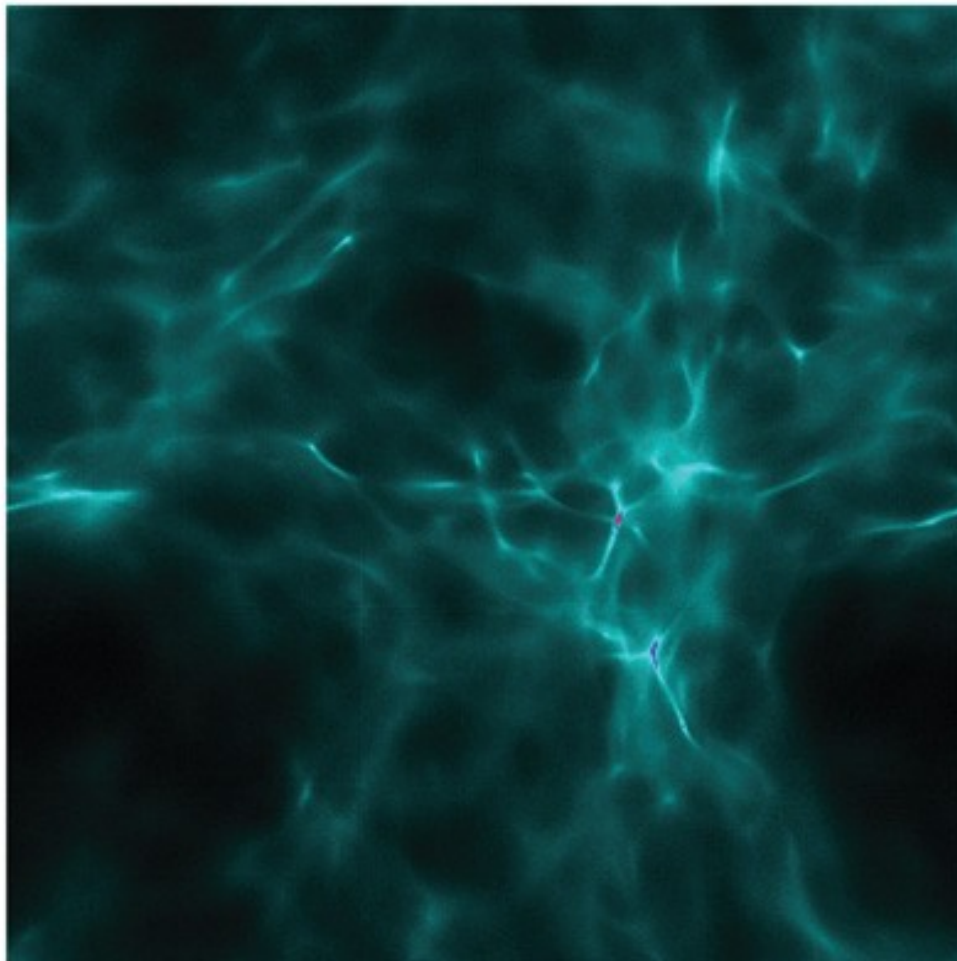
Temna snov (hladna in vroča)

a

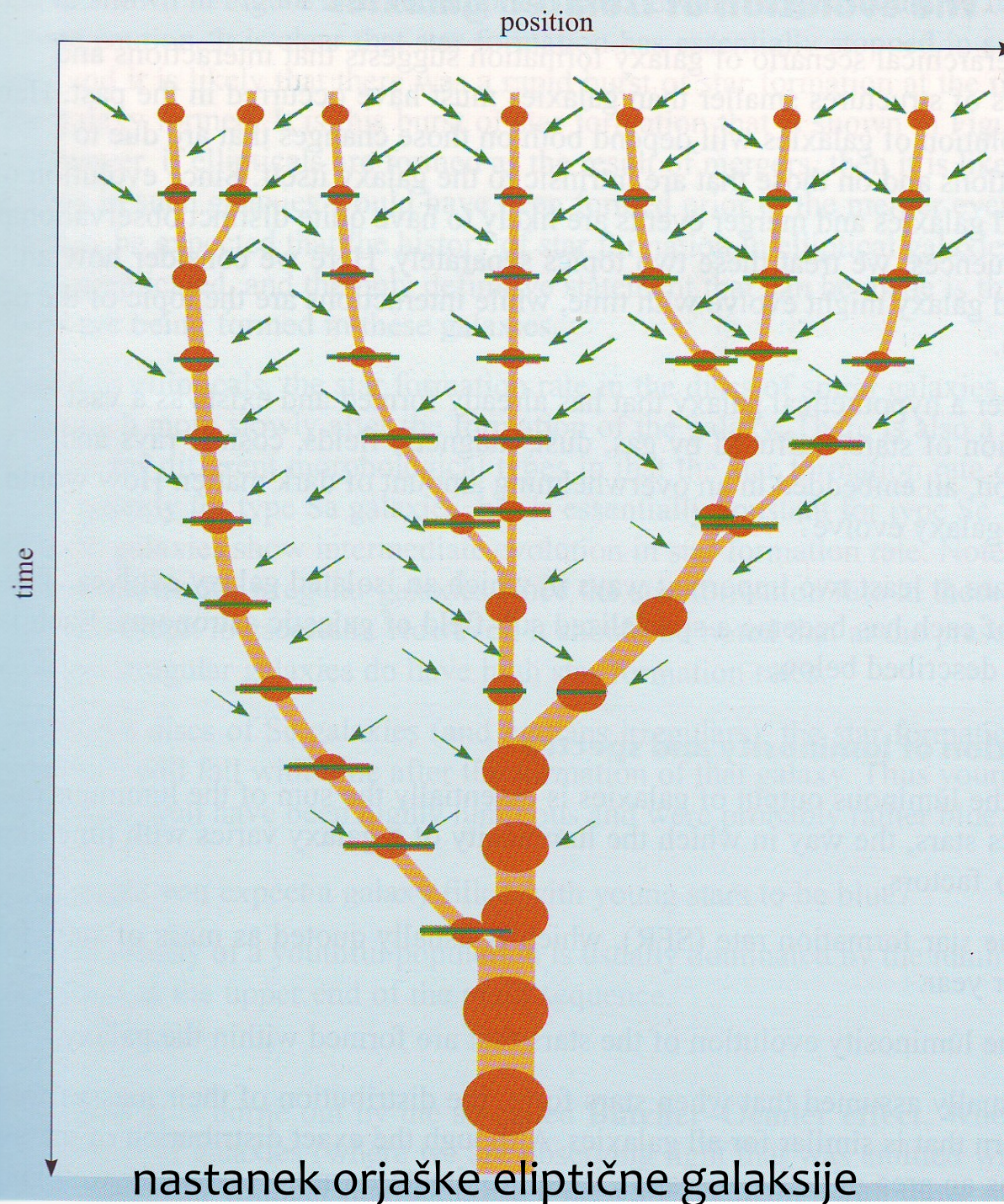


CDM (cold dark matter)
hierarhični scenarij (bottom-up)
→ združevanje

b

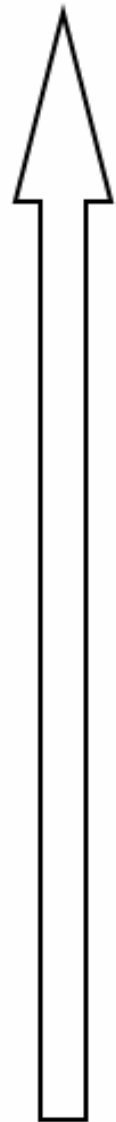


HDM (hot dark matter)
monolitni scenarij (top-down)
→ fragmentacija



Merger Tree

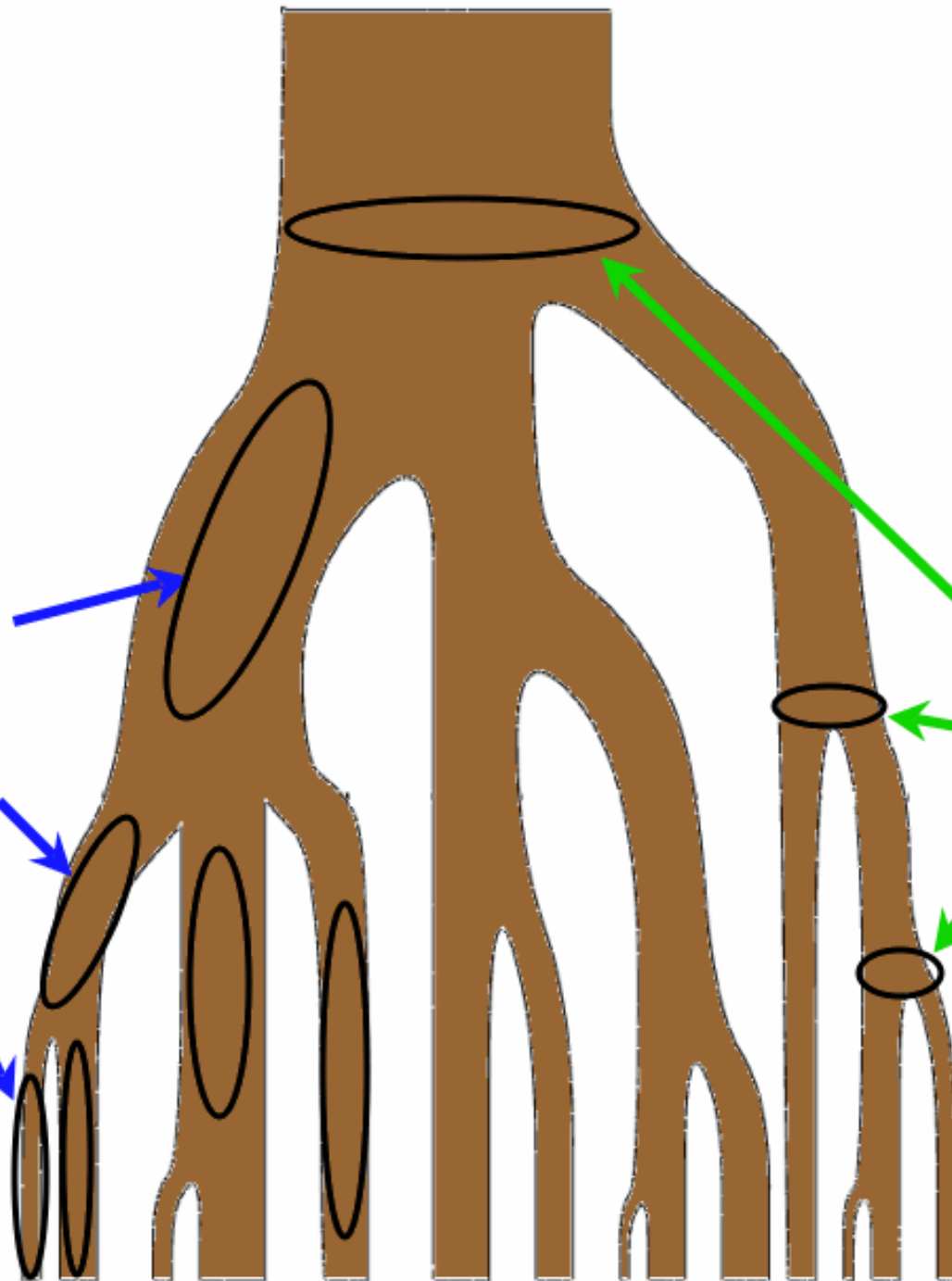
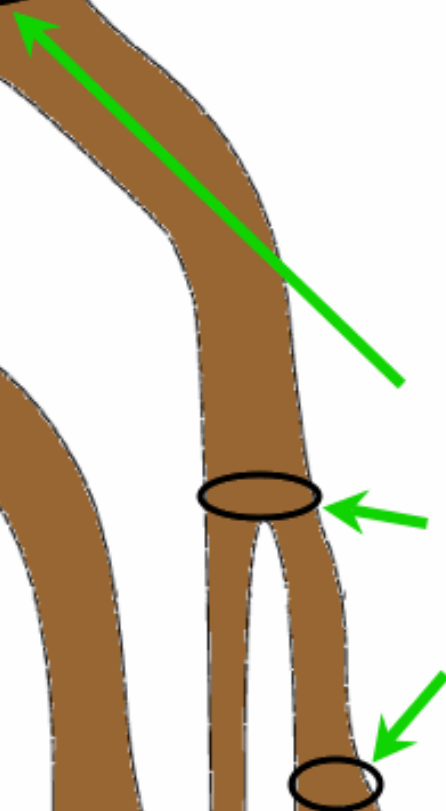
Time



Disks
grow
between
mergers



Halos &
Bulges grow
during
mergers



https://www.illustris-project.org/movies/illustris_movie_cube_sub_frame.mp4