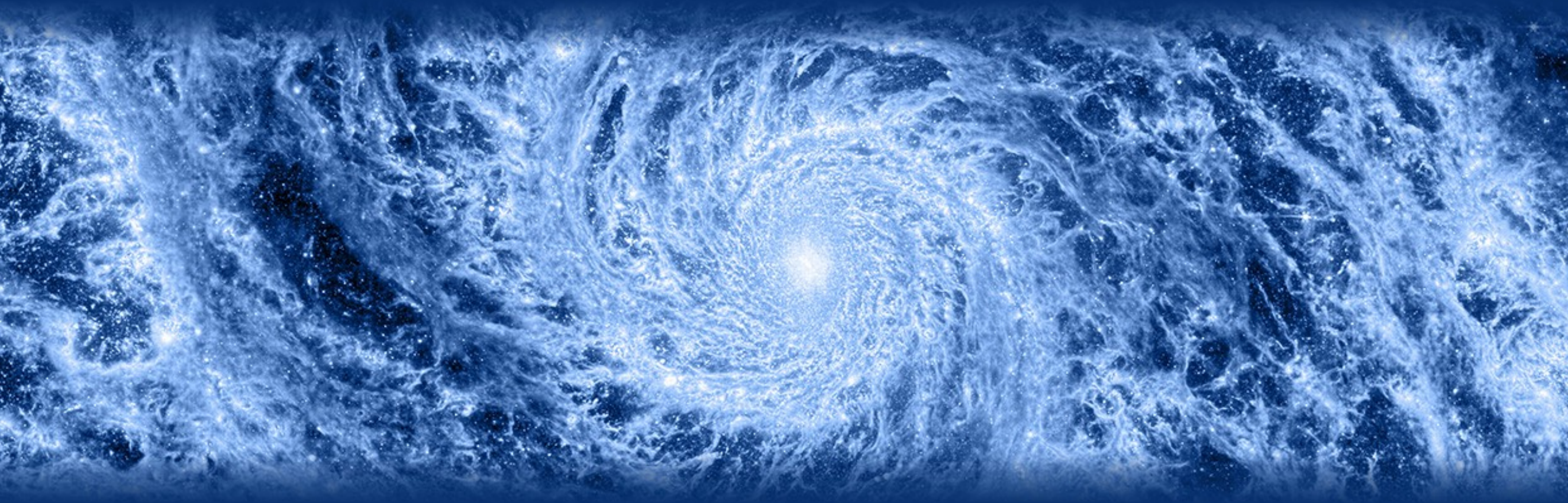


Galaxies

Prof. Benedikt Diemer



Chapter 11 • Galactic dynamics

§11.1 • Disk galaxies

§11.1.1 • Angular momentum and disk size

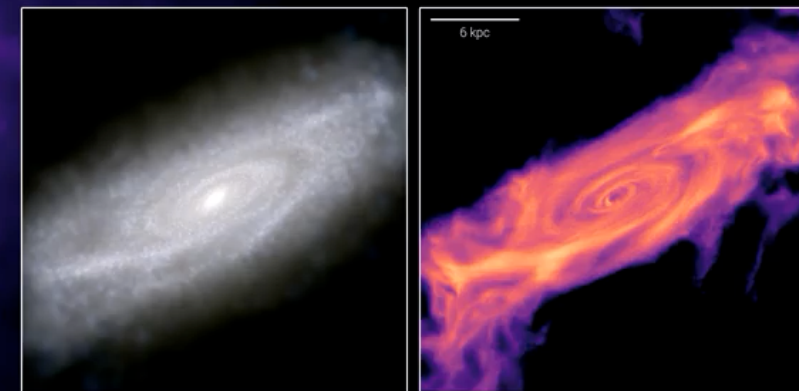
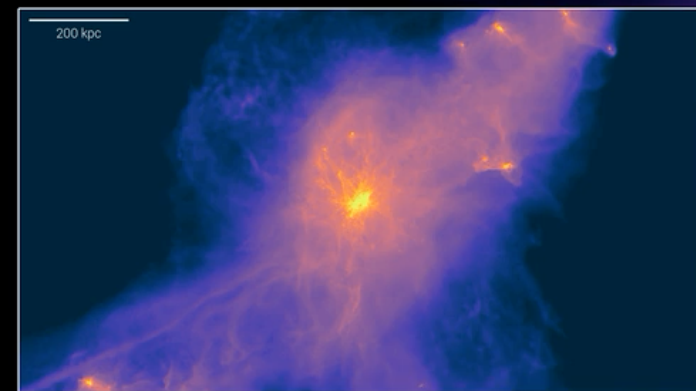
Formation of spiral galaxy (simulation)

60 kpc

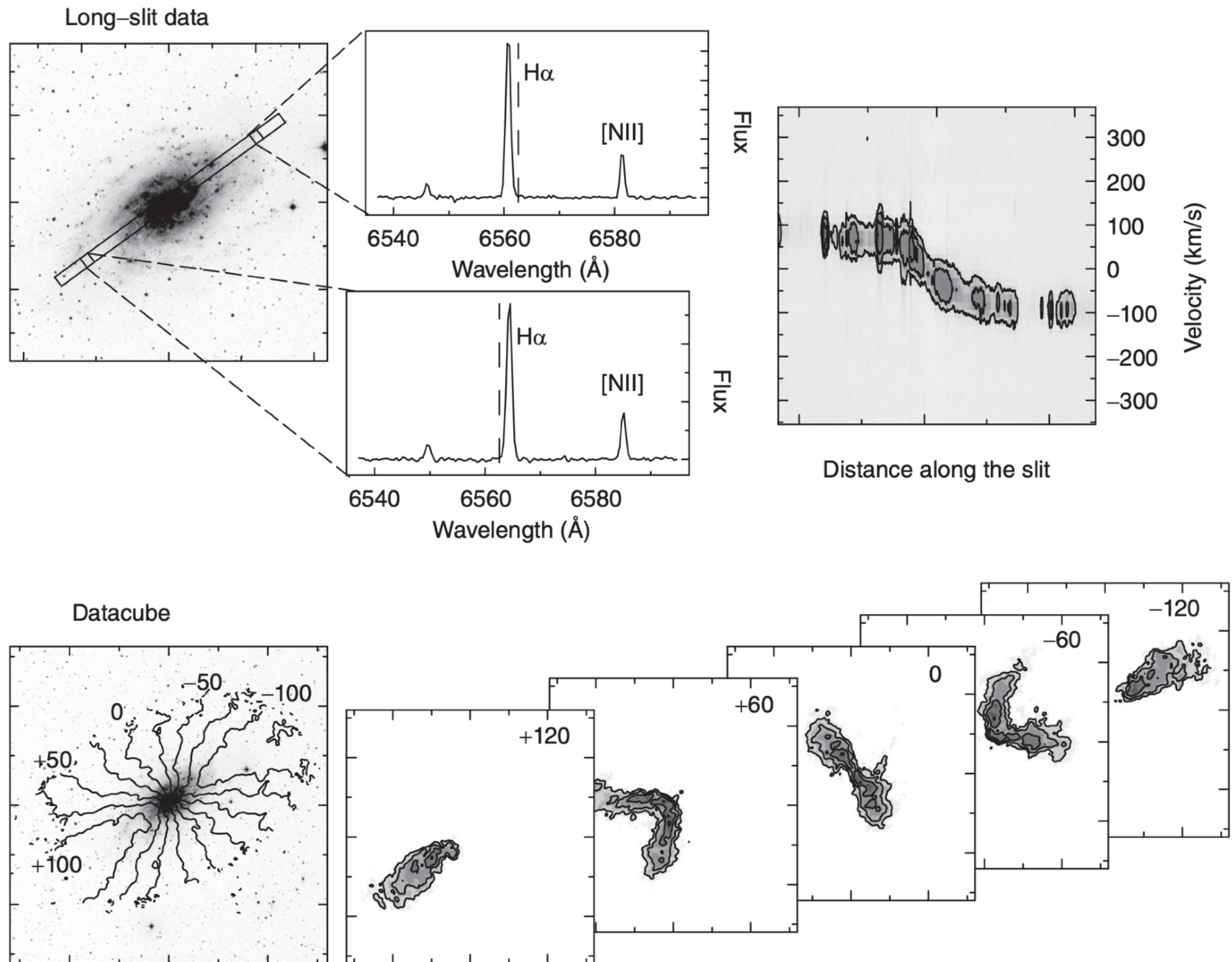
$z = 0.68$

$\log M_{\star} = 10.48$
 $\text{SFR} = 9.6 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

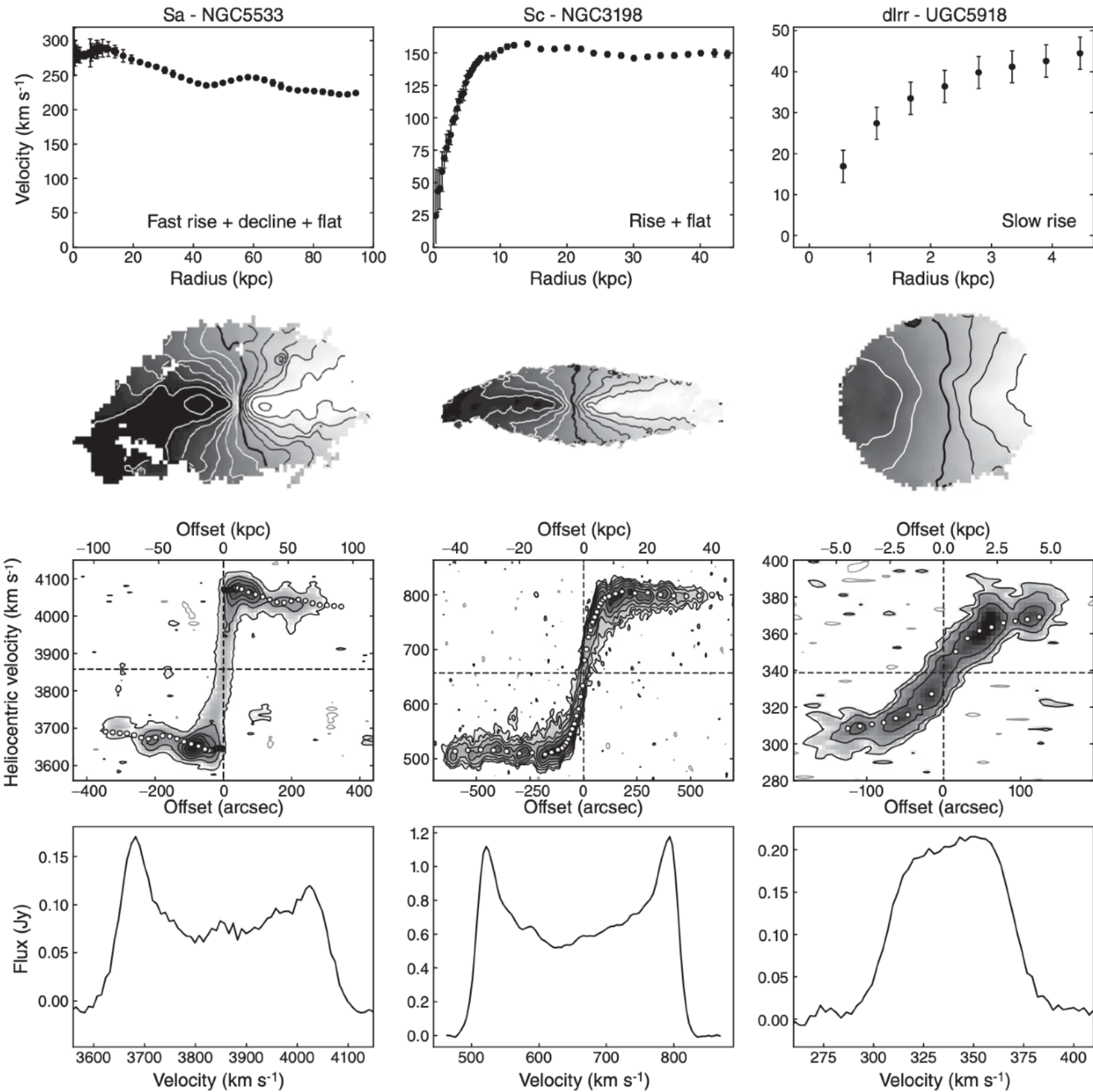
TNG50



Rotation curves

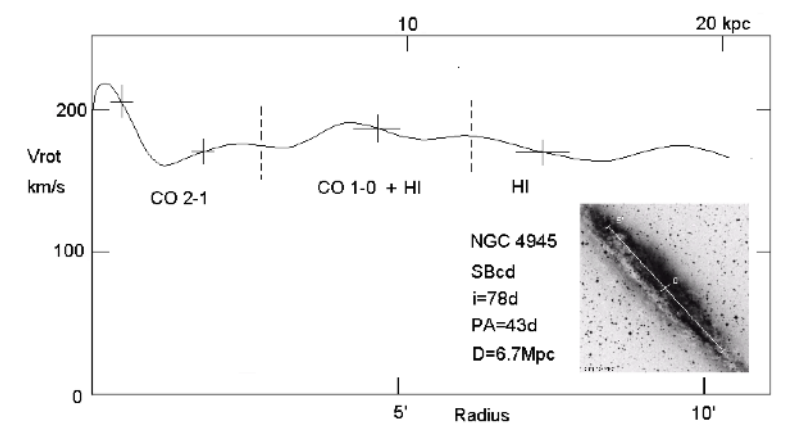
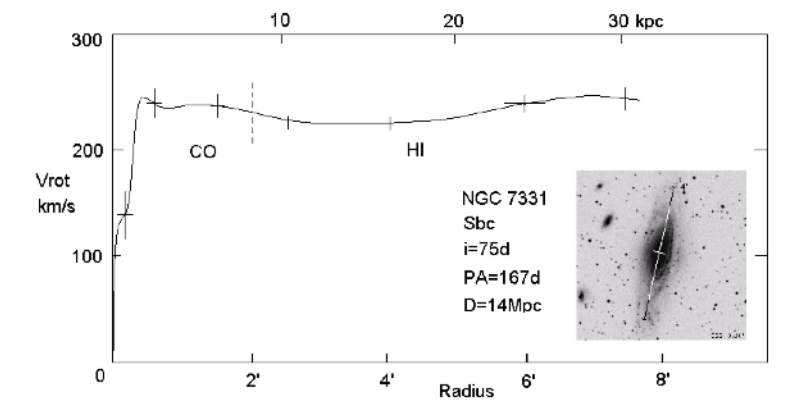
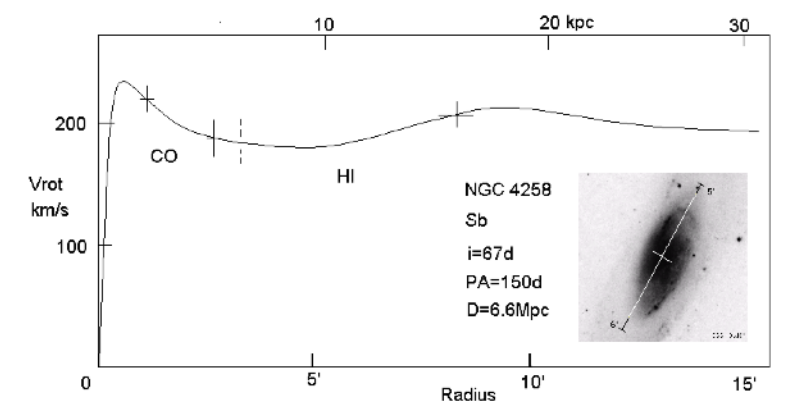
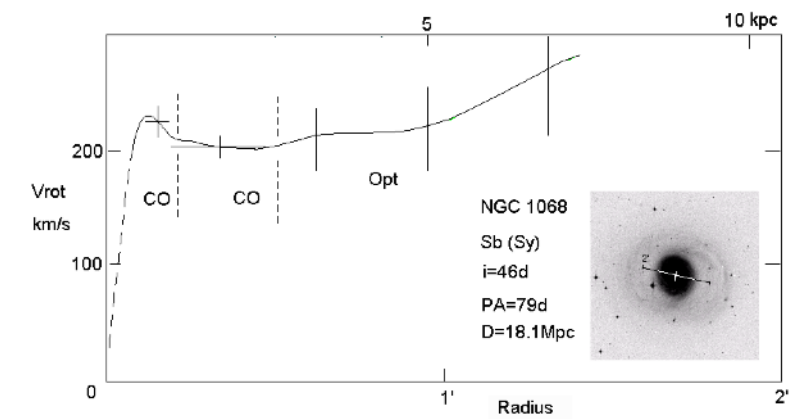
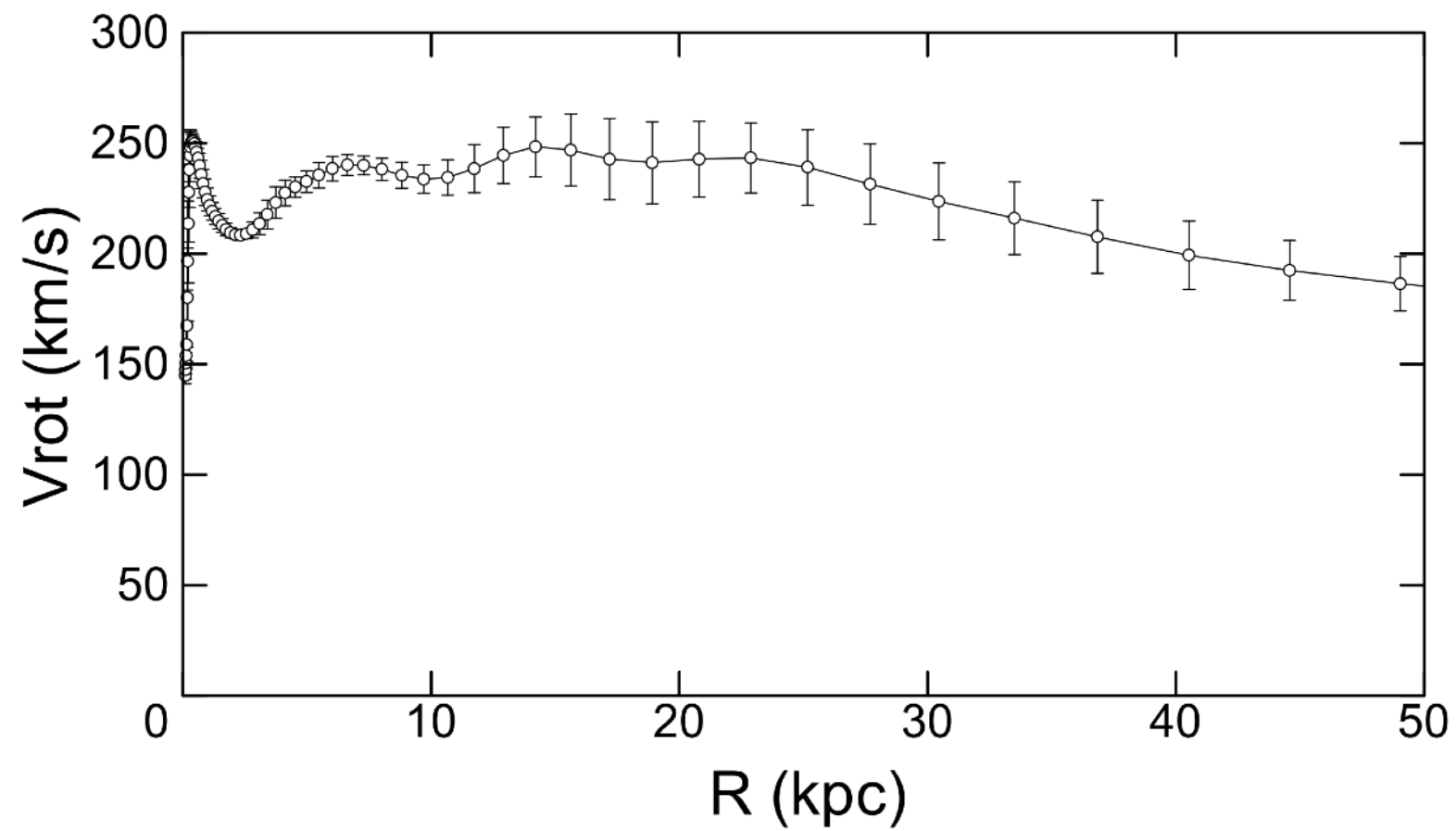


Rotation curves

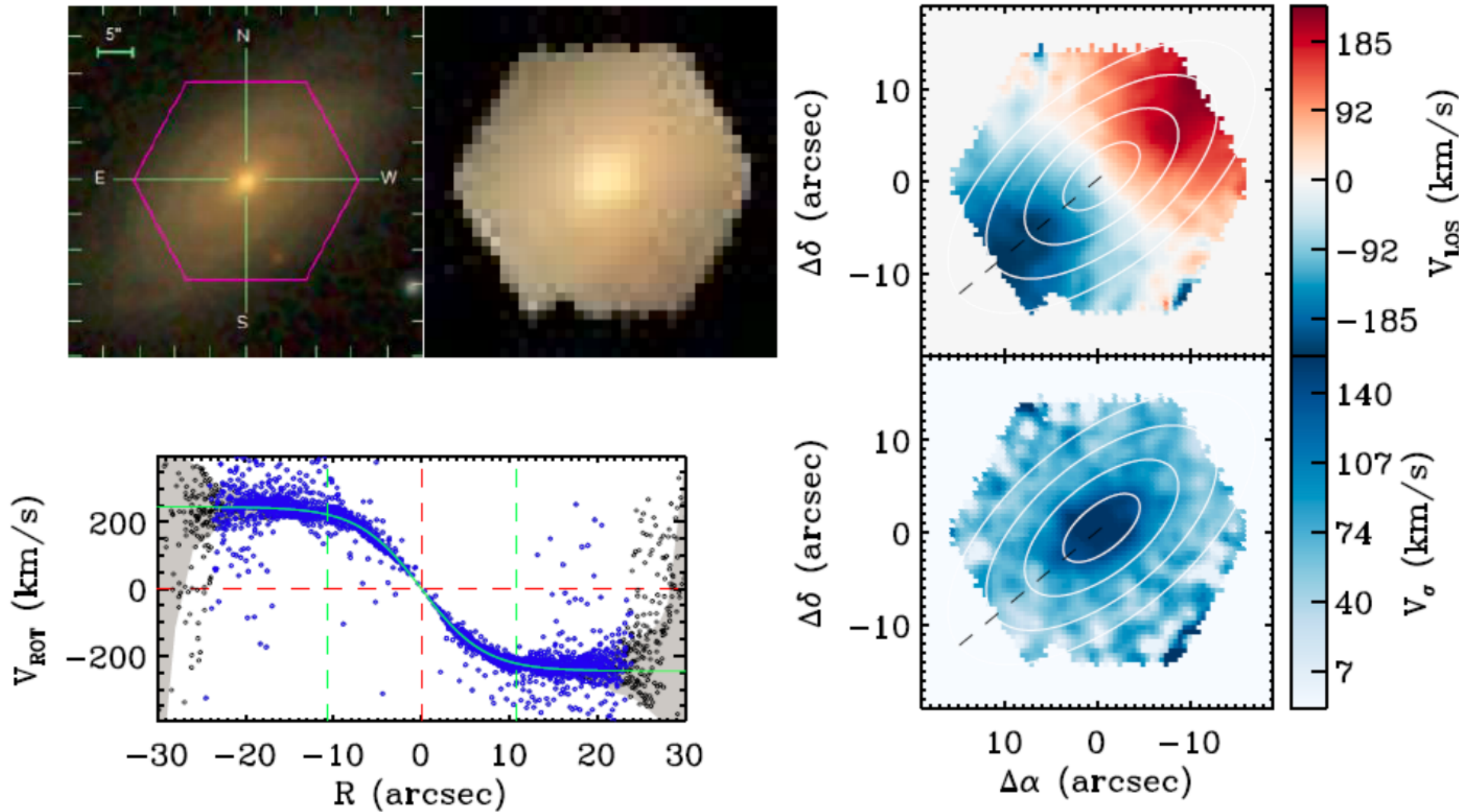


Rotation curves

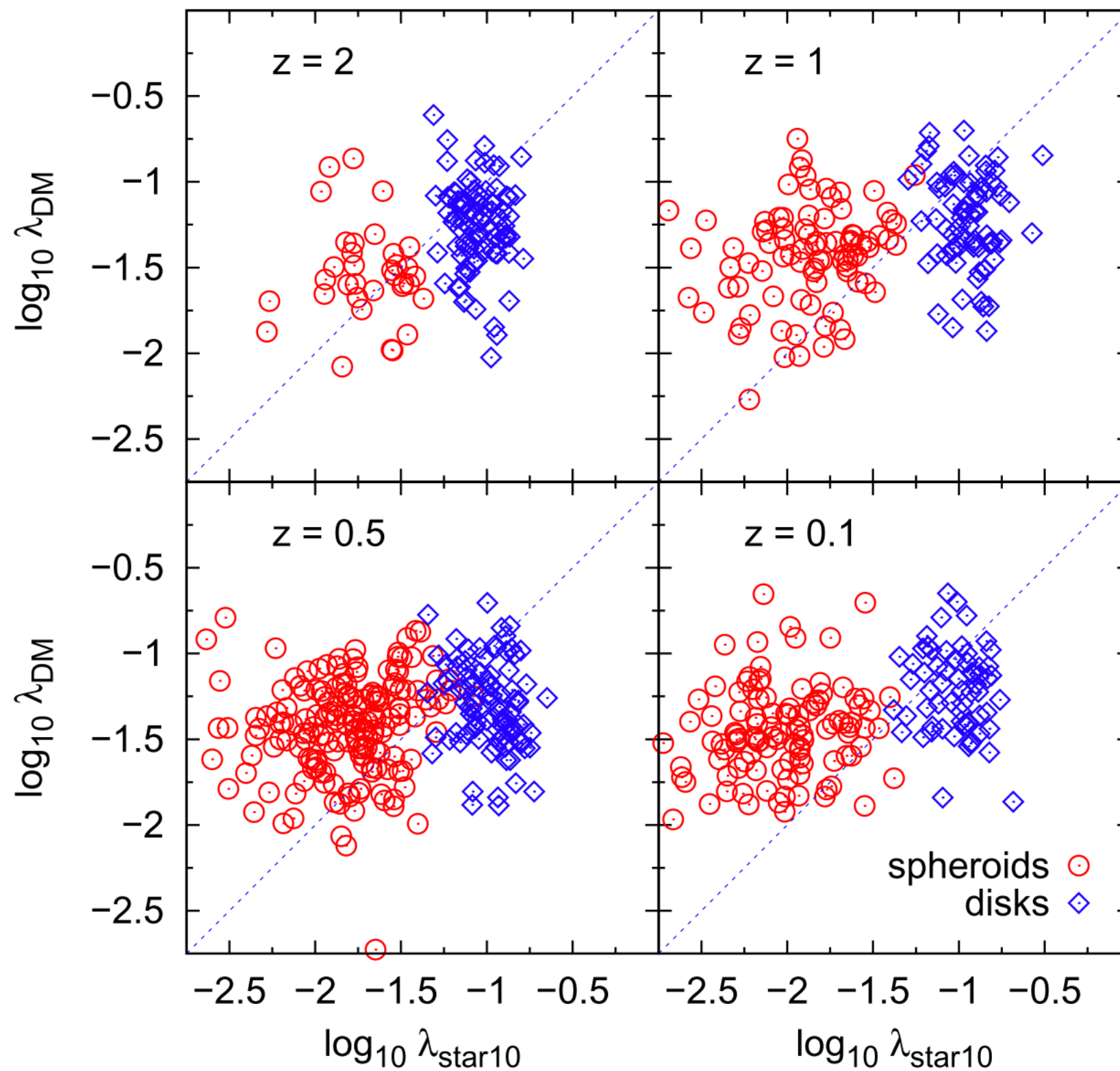
Milky Way rotation curve:



Rotation curves

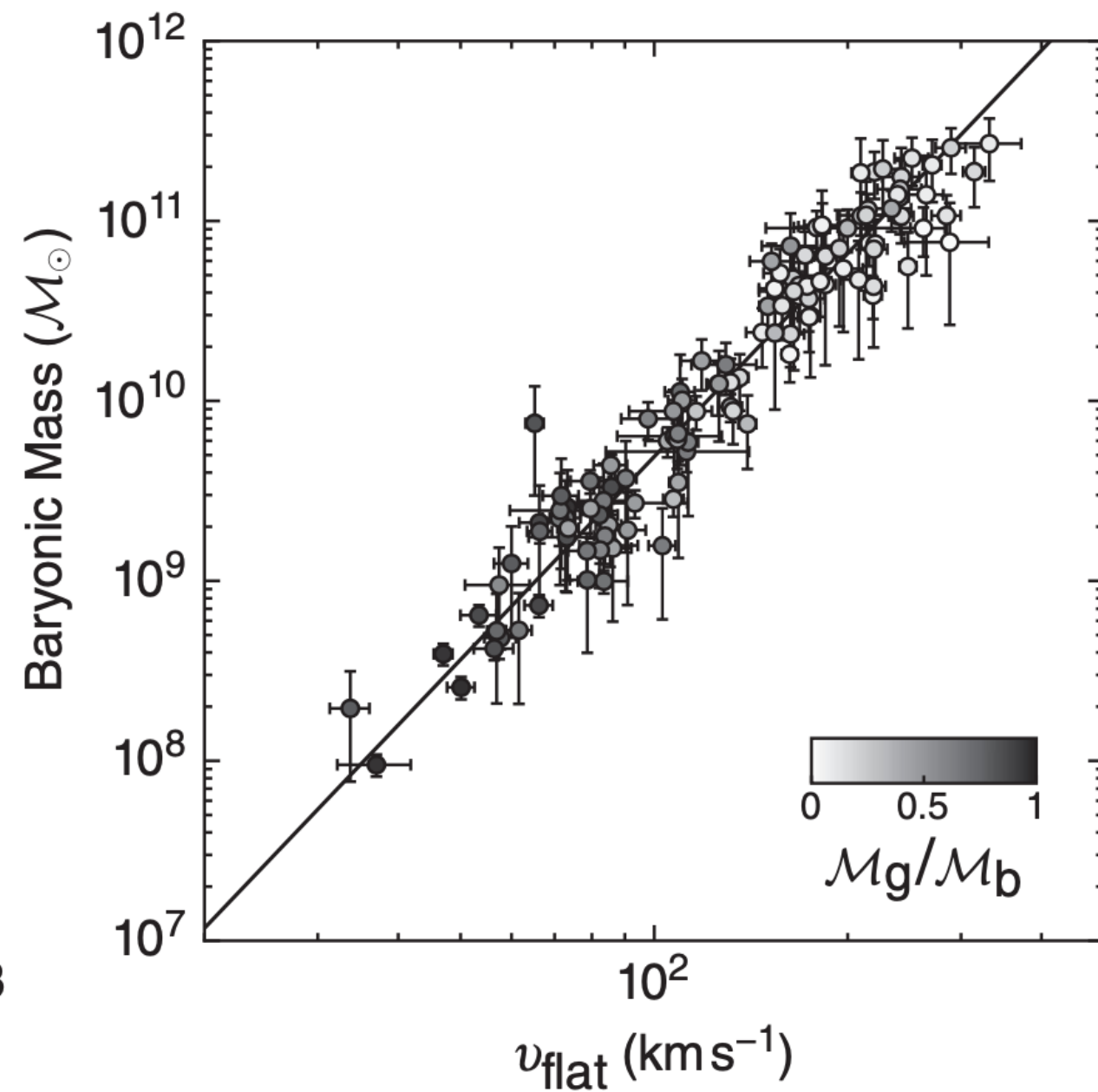
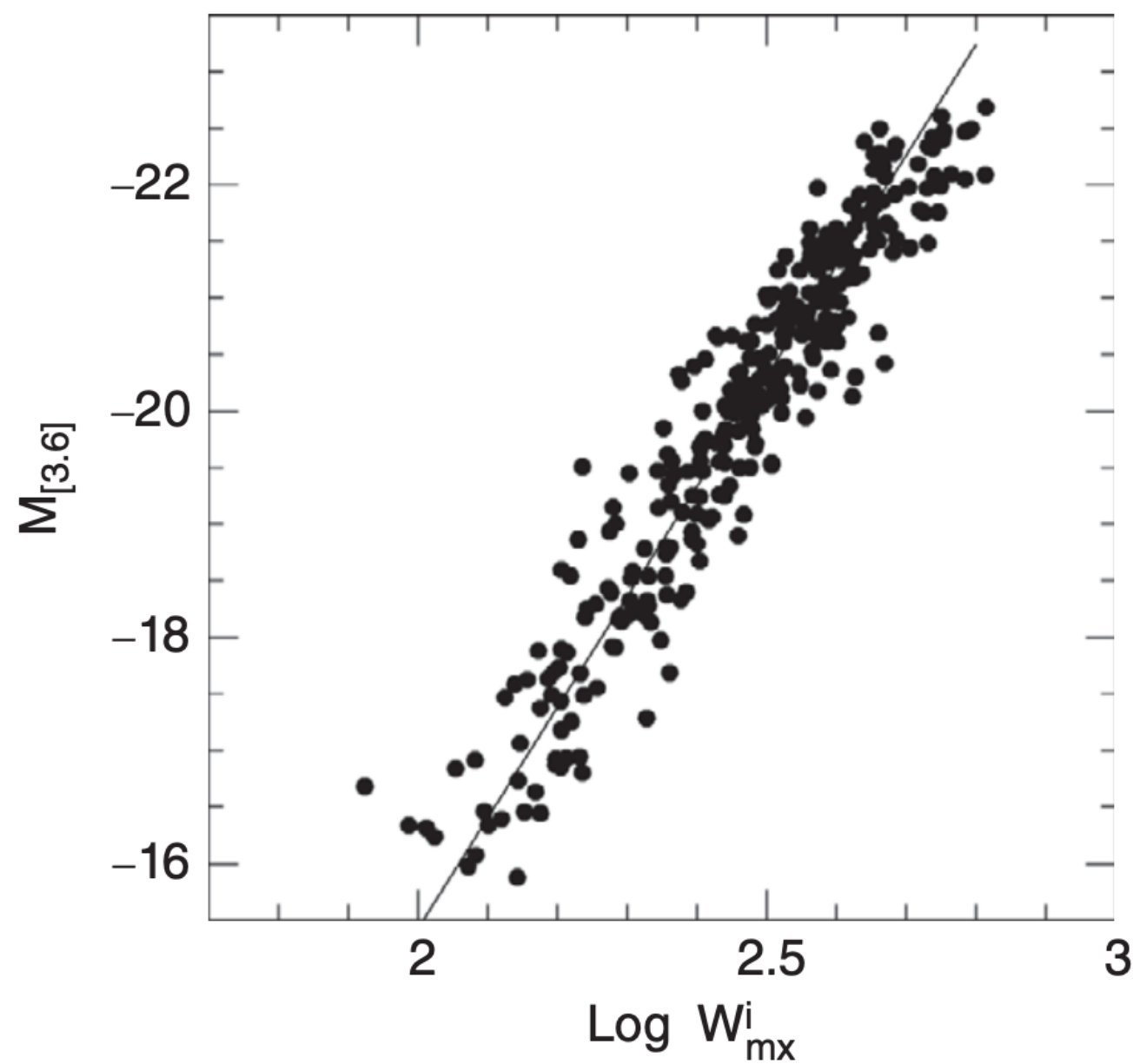


Angular momentum in halo and disk

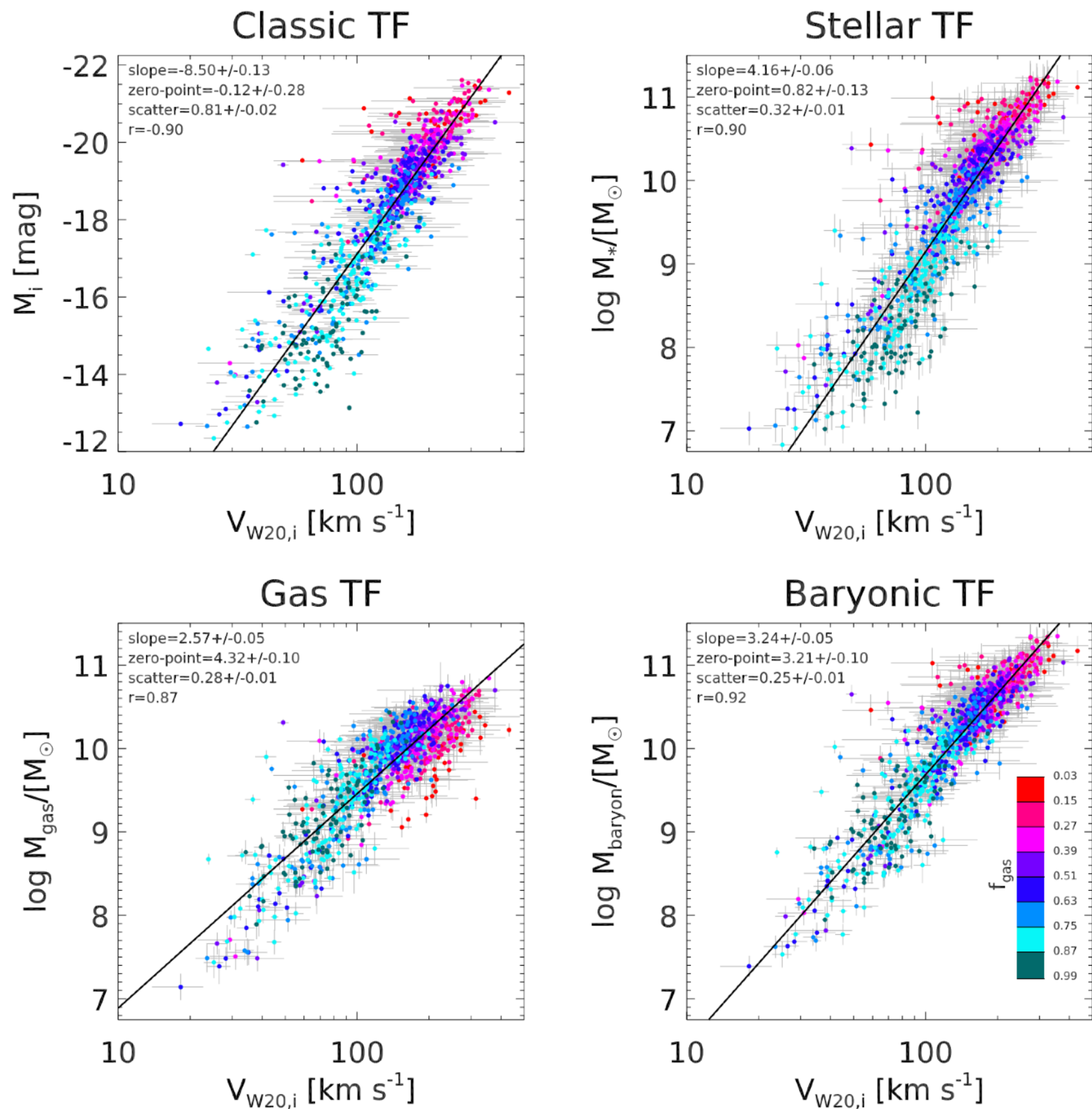


§11.1.2 • The Tully-Fisher relation

Tully-Fisher relation

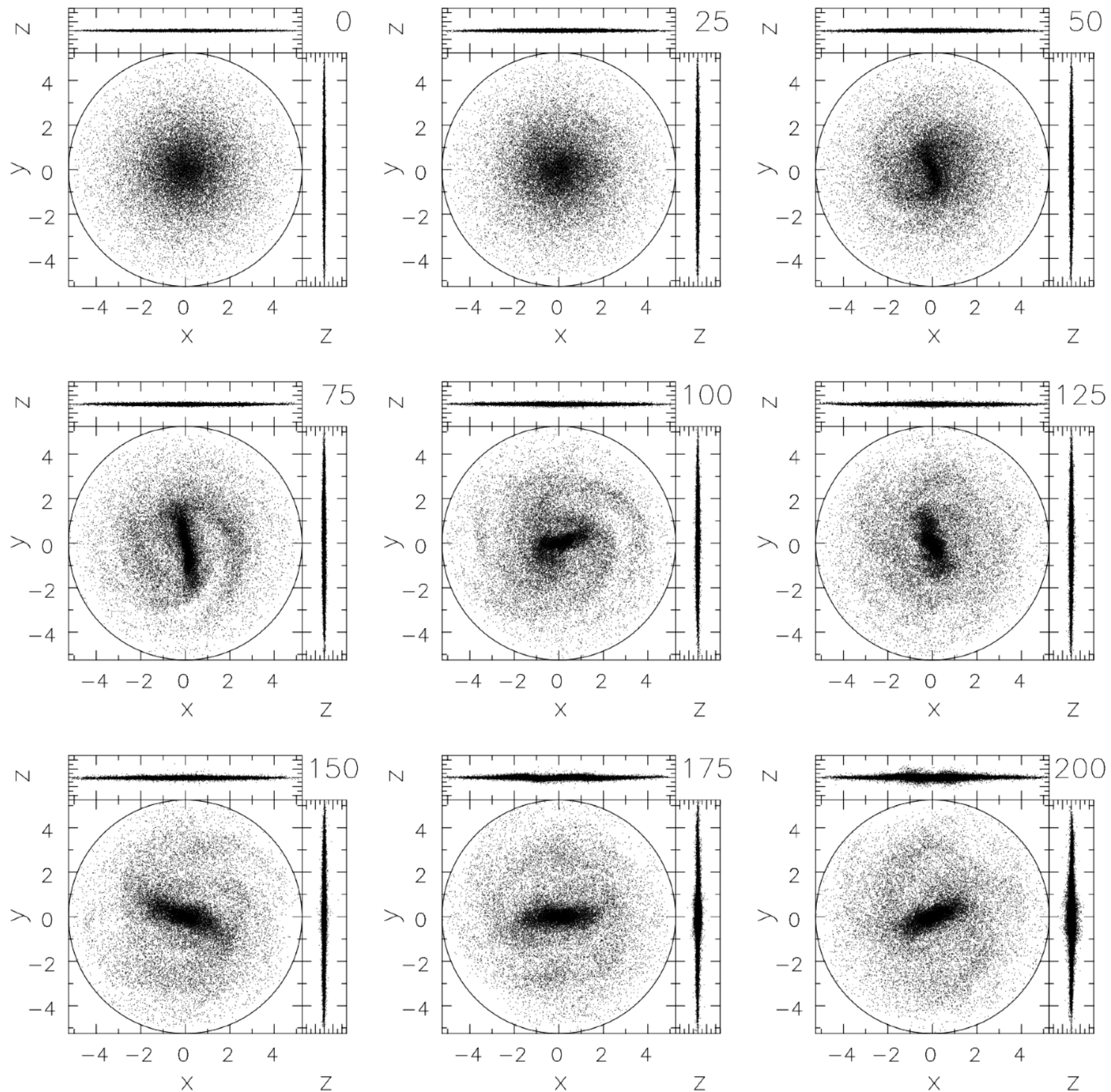


Tully-Fisher relation

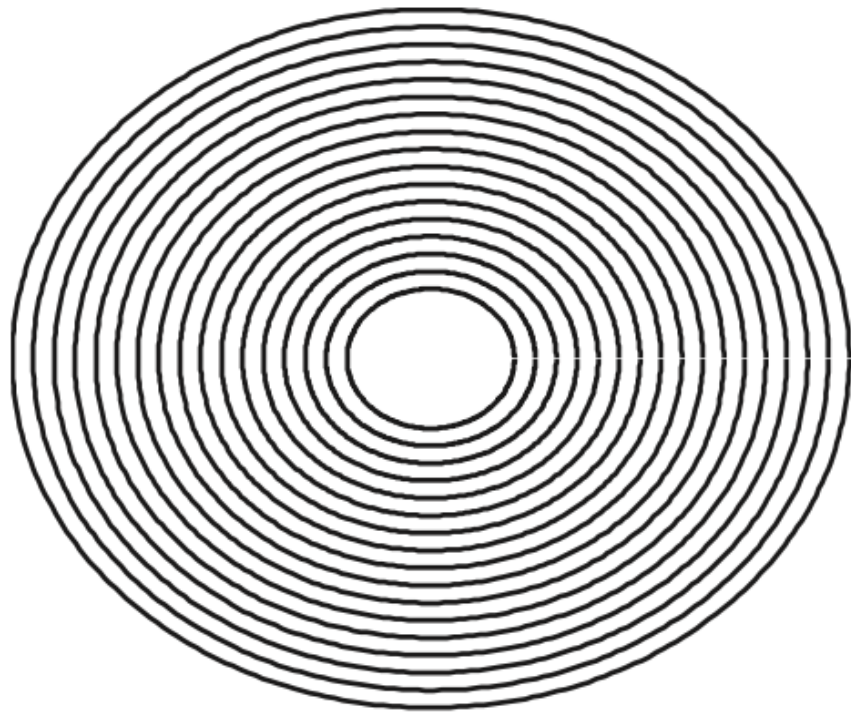


§11.1.3 • Instabilities

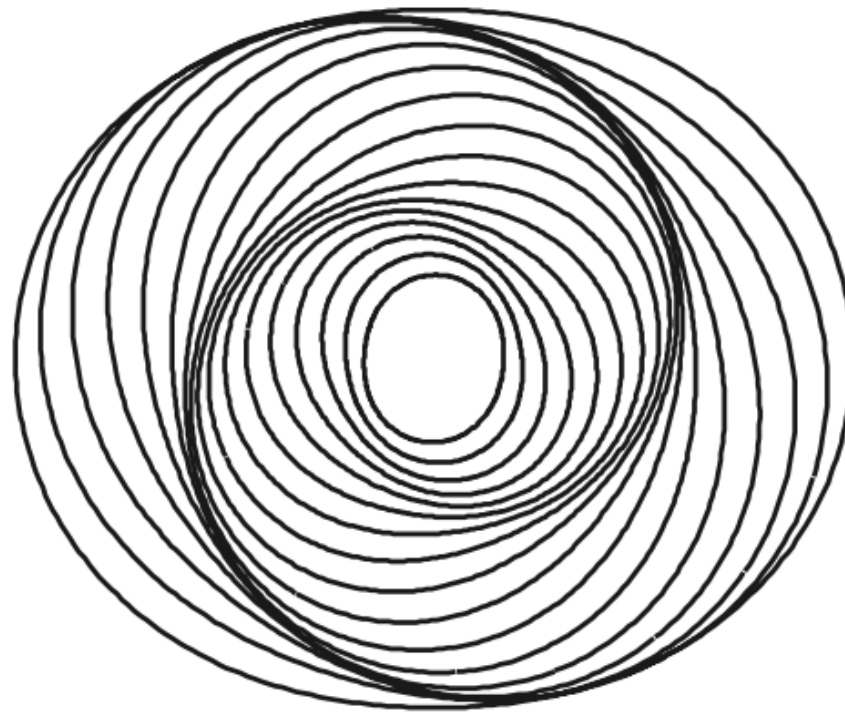
Bar instability formation



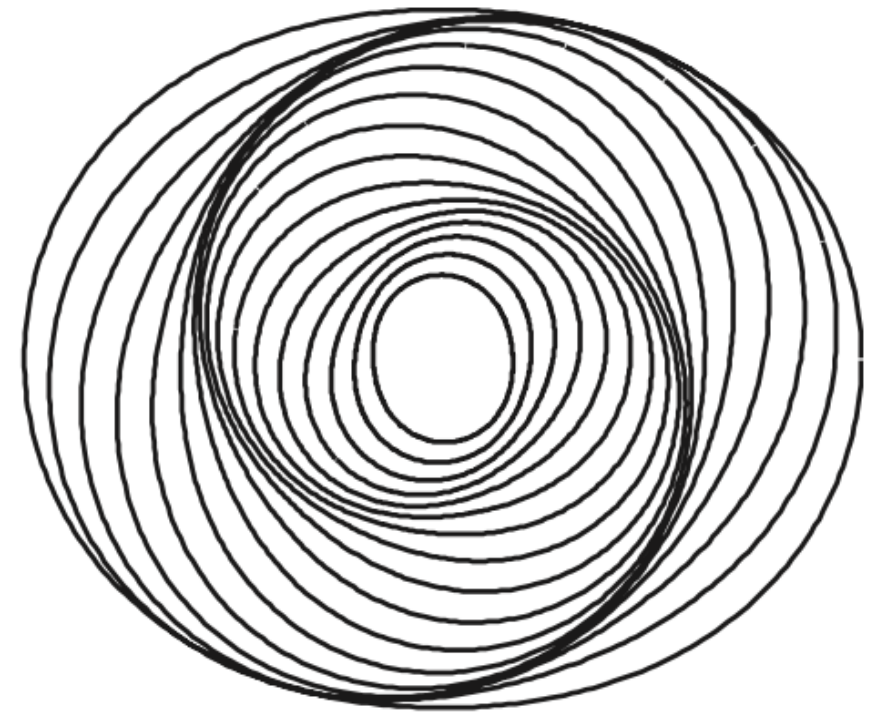
Spiral arm formation



(a)

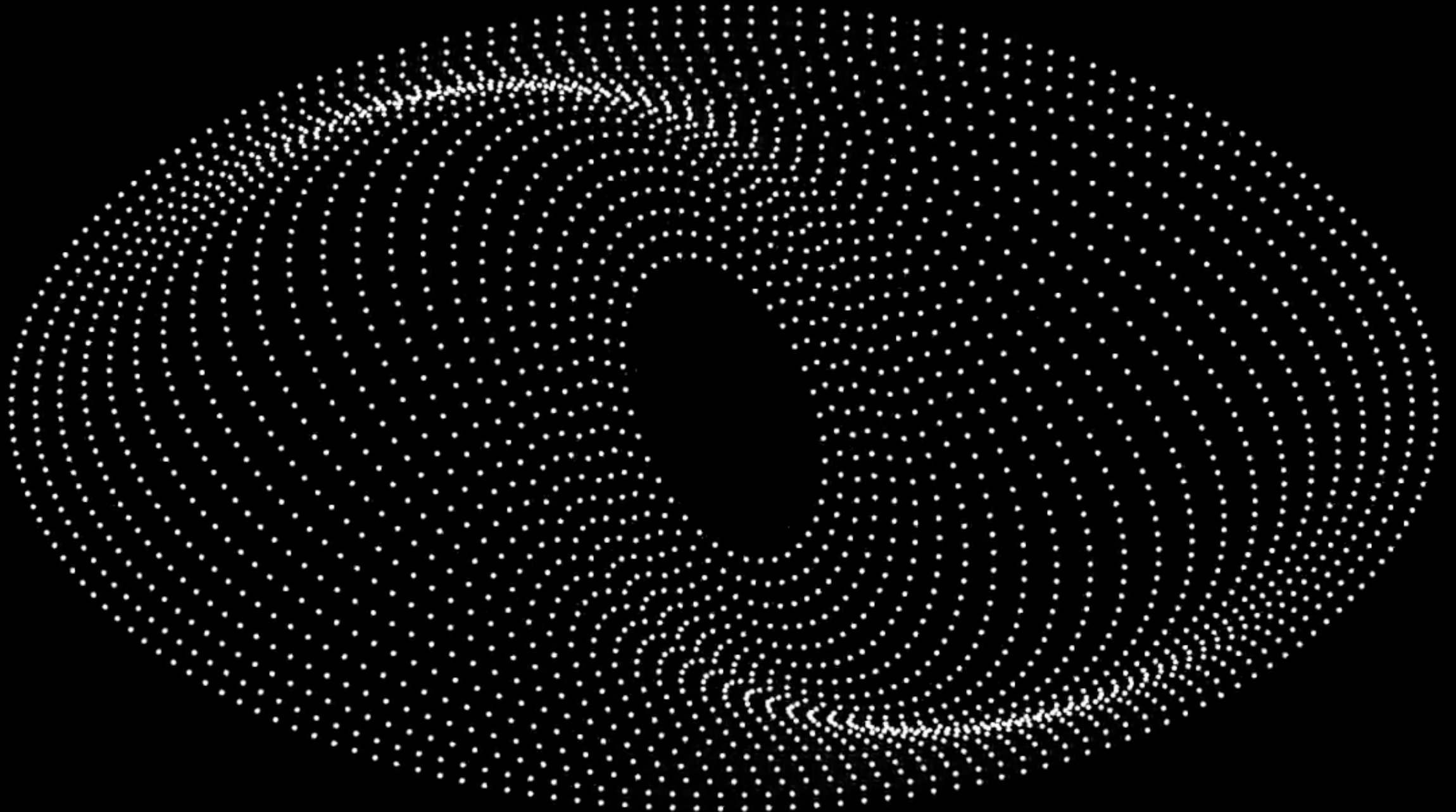


(b)



(c)

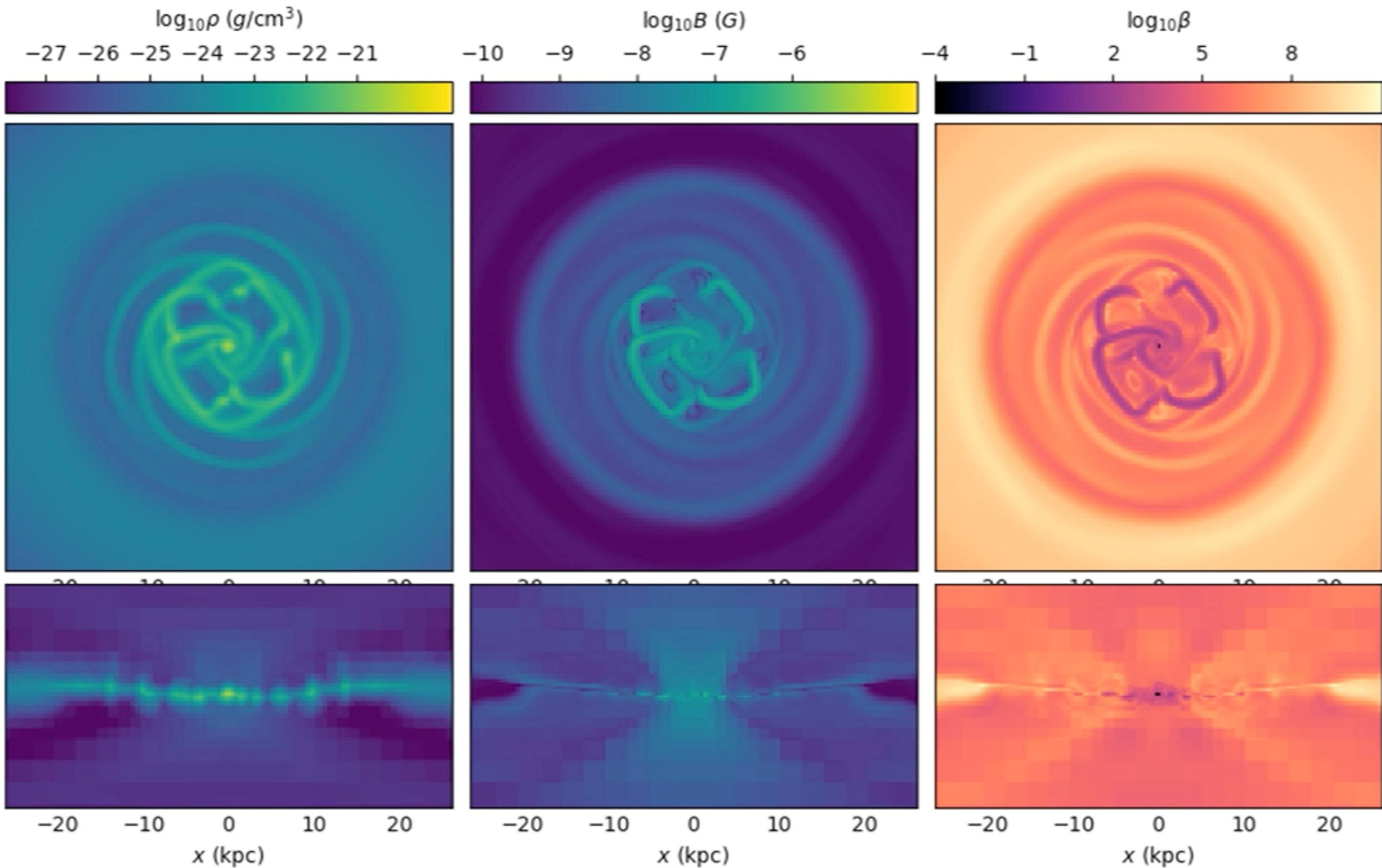
Spiral arms



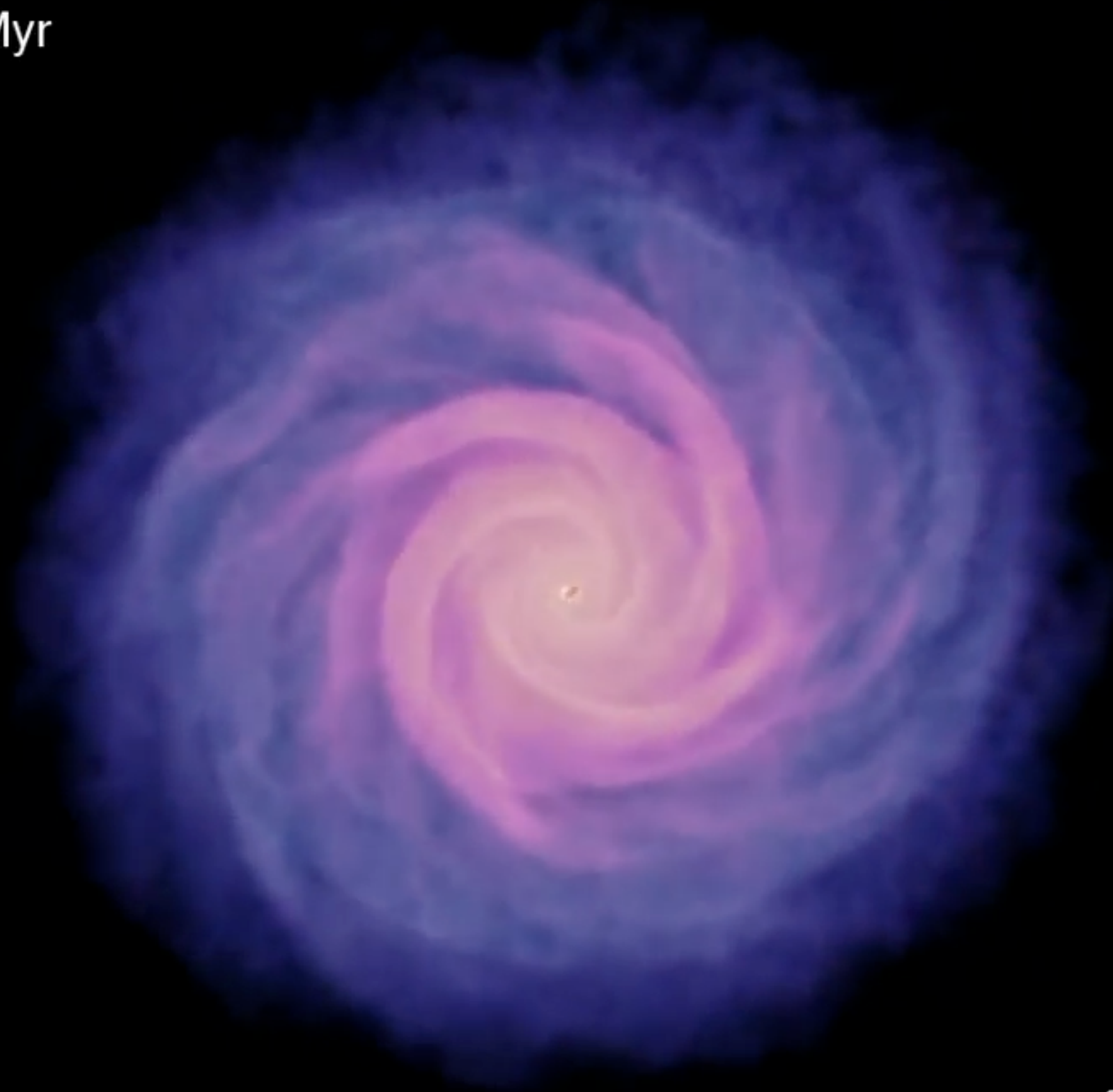
The second thing that can happen is that the orbits can then get pulled around.

@kevpluck

Spiral arm formation



$T = 290 \text{ Myr}$

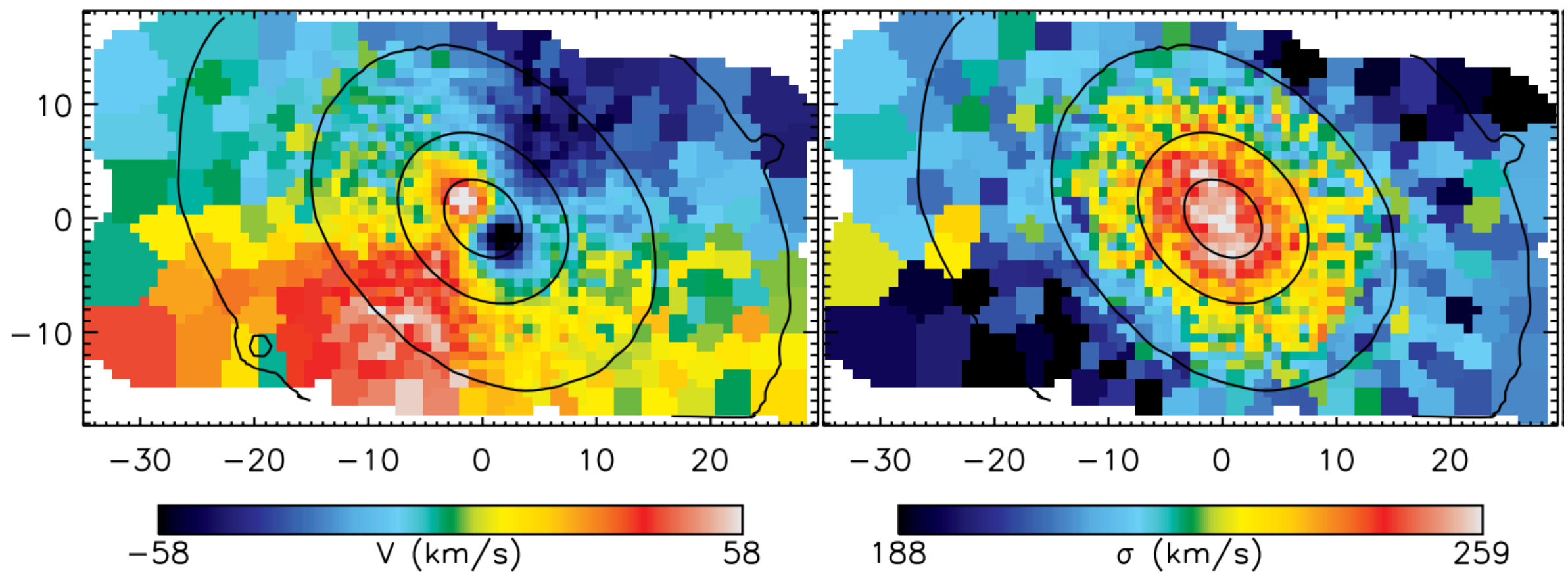
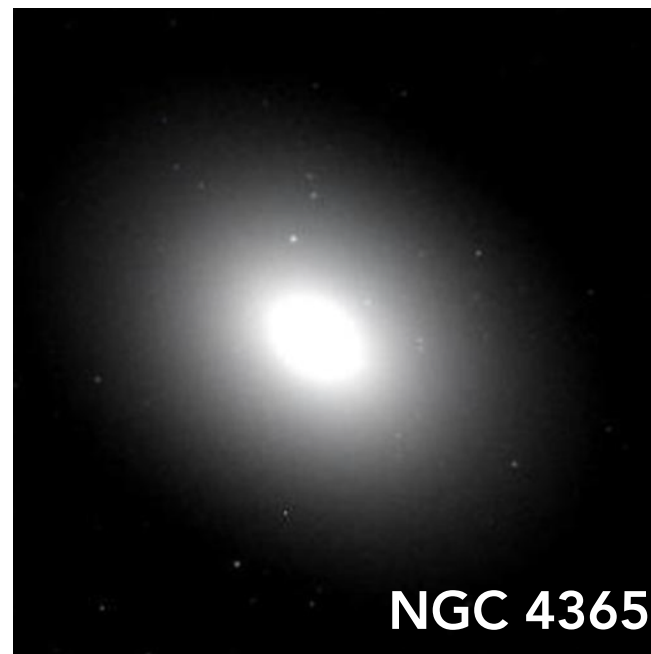


3 kpc/h
|-----|

Video by Philip Hopkins ([youtube](#))

§11.2 • Elliptical galaxies

Velocity dispersion in ellipticals



Reading

- *CFN*
 - 11.1: §4.3, §4.4.1, §10.1-2
 - 11.2: §5.1.2, §5.4, §10.3
- *MvdBW*
 - 11.1: §2.3.3, §11.1-6
 - 11.2: §2.3.2, §13.4