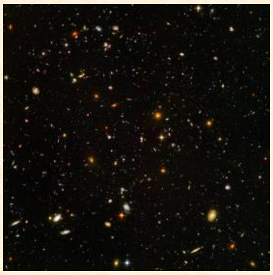
ASTR 1020: Stars & Galaxies

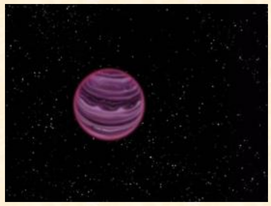
November 8, 2013

- Reading: Chapter 21, sections 21.3.
- *Mastering Astronomy* Homework on Galaxies is due Nov. 8th.



Astronomy in the News: Astronomers say they've spotted lonesome planet without a sun

Cameron Carson

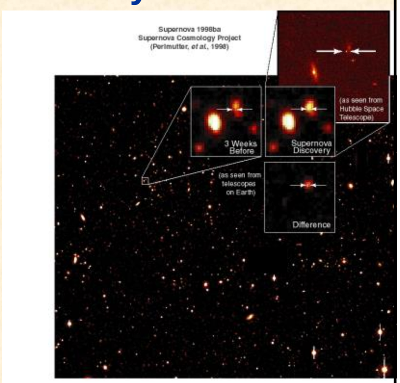


An artist's conception shows the planetary-mass object PSO J318.5-22.

Multicolor image from the Pan-STARRS1 telescope of the free-floating planet PSO J318.5-22. The planet is extremely cold and faint, about 100 billion times fainter in optical light than the planet Venus. Most of its energy is emitted at infrared wavelengths.

Today

- More on redshifts.
- Cosmological Expansion.
- The evolution of galaxies.



Reading Clicker Question: How does the expansion of the universe affect light?

A. There is no effect. Its speed and wavelength are unchanged.
B. It causes the speed of light to gradually decrease.
C. It causes the speed of light to gradually increase.
D. It causes the wavelength of light to increase.
E. It causes the wavelength of light to decrease.

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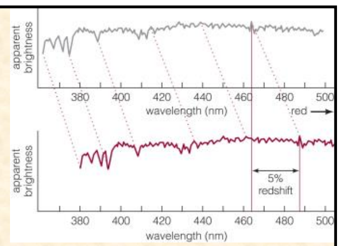
- Measuring distances to far away galaxies is difficult but measuring Doppler shifts (velocities) is easier from spectra
- Use Hubble law to estimate distances!
- $V = H_o \times d$



Larger redshift
(what is usually measured)

= larger velocity

= larger distance

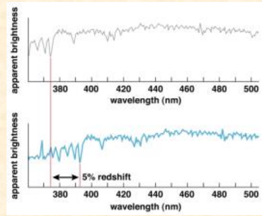
= larger lookback time

So, redshift can used used as a time reference– that is, "this happened back at redshift=6"

Cosmological Redshifts

Definition of Redshift:

Z = redshift;



- observed wavelength / "rest" wavelength $= \lambda/\lambda_0 = 1+Z$
- Redshifts always have Z>0 (redder light has larger wavelengths)

Clicker Question

We observe a distant galaxy where we see a bright emission line at wavelength =1312 nm. After some thought, we decide that this is probably Hydrogen "alpha", which is usually a pink line at 656 nm in the Lab. What is the redshift of the galaxy?

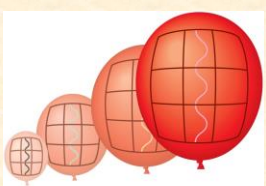
a) Z=1.0
b) Z=1.3
c) Z=2.0

- Observed/ "rest" wavelength = 1+Z
- 1312 nm / 656 nm = 2, so
- Redshift = Z= 1
- We see this galaxy as it appeared "back at redshift =1"

Redshift also = expansion factor

1 + Z also measures how much universe has expanded

As universe expands, wavelength of light is also lengthened



1 + Z =
distance between galaxies now
distance between galaxies then

Example:

- Most distant galaxies known have redshifts of Z ~ 10 (Universe was only 0.5 billion yrs old).
- H-alpha has a wavelength of 1+Z = 11 times normal

(this is a BIG redshift! Pink is now far into IR)

Over the largest scales, think of the cosmological redshift as an expansion factor that is related to time since the Big Bang, and not as a velocity.

The Cosmic Horizon

- What is the biggest redshift that is possible to see? How far back in time can we see?
- Redshift = infinity → the Big Bang

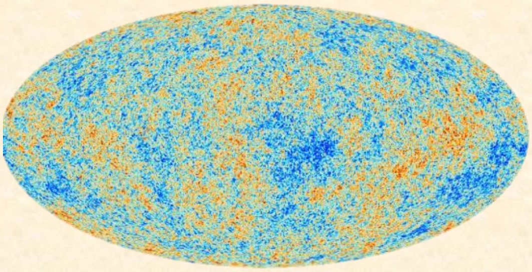
Can we look all the way back and see the Big Bang?

Almost!!

- Z~ 1000
  universe much denser →so dense it was opaque
- ~300,000 yrs = 0.0003 billion years after the Big Bang)

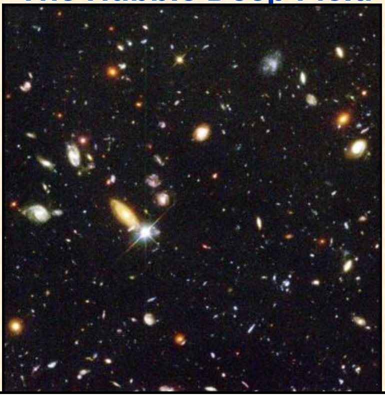
We see an opaque "wall" of highly redshifted (factor of ~1000) light all around us

Cosmic Microwave Background



Lots more on this later!

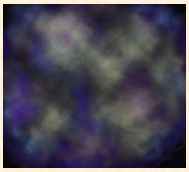
The Hubble Deep Field



Galaxies to z=8!

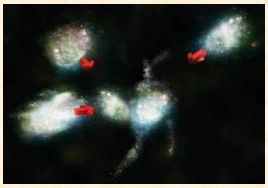
Making a spiral galaxy

- Start with a mostly uniform cloud of hydrogen
- Gravitational collapse to a protogalactic cloud
- First stars born in this spheroid (spheroid stars are billions of years old → "fossil record")

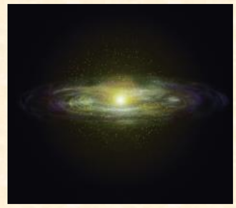


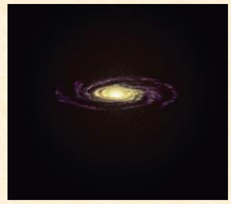
A slight variation?

- Several smaller protogalactic clouds may have merged to form a single large galaxy
- May explain slight variations in stellar ages in the Milky Way



- As more material collapses, angular momentum spins it into a disk
- Stars now formed in dense spiral arms– disk stars are younger!





Clicker Question: The primary reason that massive O-type stars are not found in the galactic halo is because they are:

a) too massive to be kicked into the halo from the disk.
b) so massive that they settle into the thinner disk.
c) too short-lived to have persisted from halo formation until today.
d) too far away for us to see them.

- **C) Too short lived to be in the halo.**

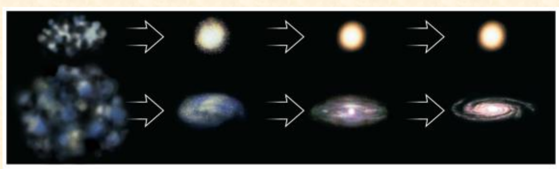
Halo stars were born billions of years ago; the most massive stars don't live nearly that long

Will have disappeared by now (after having "enriched" the proto-galaxy gas with heavy elements)

Making ellipticals

- For some reason, star formation uses up all the gas fast
- Nothing left to make a disk
- Now we see a sphere of old stars

Conditions in Protogalactic Cloud?



b The gas density of a galaxy's protogalactic clouds may determine whether it ends up spiral or elliptical.

Density: Elliptical galaxies could come from dense protogalactic clouds that were able to cool and form stars before gas settled into a disk. Not much angular momentum.

Or maybe….

- Galaxy collisions destroy disks
- Burst of star formation uses up all the gas
- Leftovers: train wreck
- Ellipticals more common in dense galaxy clusters