Divergent evolution: Comparing star formation in dwarf and spiral galaxies across redshift

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Evolution

 Q: How does star formation and galaxy evolution progress in galaxies of different masses?

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- Q: How does star formation and galaxy evolution progress in galaxies of different masses?
- Simulated "similar" galaxies, a dwarf and a low-mass spiral
 - Same initial conditions
 - + Scaled down spatially by a factor of 2
 - + Scaled down in mass by a factor of 8
 - + Resulting in the same density

Gasoline (Wadsley, et al., 2003)

+ SPH code with

- Cosmic UV background radiation
- + H & He ionization
- + Metal line cooling (Shen+ 2010)
- + Metal diffusion
- + Star formation
- Supernovae feedback
 (blastwave) (Stinson+ 2006)
- + Molecular Hydrogen

(Christensen+ submitted)

- Which reproduces
 - + Damped Lyman-α systems (Pontzen et al., 2008, 2010)
 - + Mass-metallicity relation (Brooks et al., 2007)
 - Broken exponential disks in spirals (Roskar et al., 2008)
 - + Tully-Fisher relation (Governato et al., 2007)
 - Realistic rotation curves in dwarfs (Governato et al., 2010)
 - Reduced bulge mass in spiral galaxies (Guedes et al., 2011)
 - Change the angular momentum distribution (Brook et al., 2011, Pontzen et al., 2011)

+

Implementing Molecular Hydrogen

- + H2 abundances per particle
 - + Integrated through simulation (Gnedin et al., 2009)
 - Based on local formation and destruction rates
 - + Non-equilibrium
- Shielding of H2 and HI
- Other gas-phase physics: H2 cooling, collisional dissociation, formation via H-
- + H2-based star formation

Implementing Molecular Hydrogen

Formation

- Forms on dust
 (metals) (Wolfire et al., 2008)
 - + Metallicity
 - + Density
 - Gas clumpiness
 (McKee & Ostriker et al., 2007)

Destruction

- Destroyed by LW radiation
- + *Flux* from local young stars

+ Self-shielding and shielding by dust (Draine & Bertoldi, 1996)

- Surface density (column length x density)
- + Metallicity

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Initial Conditions



Final State at z = 0

+ Dwarf Galaxy Spiral Galaxy + Mvir = 3.8 × 1010 M $r = 3.4 \times 1011 \text{ M}$ + V200 = 60 km/s100 = 110 km/s $\log(O/H) + 12 = 7.8$ (O/H) + 12 = 8.5+ Magi = -16.4З + g - i = 0.42

Final State at z = 0

- + Realistic Rotation Curves (Oh et al., 2011, Christensen et al., in prep)
- Lies on Moster et al, '10 z=0 halo/stellar mass relation (Munshi et al., in prep)
- Reasonable magnitudes, colors, metallicities, and star formation rates





Môck-Observations at $\hat{z}=0$





12 kpc ->

Images from SUNRISE (Jonsson '06)

Evolution of Total Mass



Evolution of Stellar Mass



Star Formation Histories



Kennicutt-Schmidt Relation



Molecular Hydrogen Over Time



Molecular Hydrogen Over Time



Star Formation Histories



Outflowing Gas

+ Mass Loading Factor of ~ 2-4



Angular Momentum



Evolution

- ✦ Q: How does star formation and galaxy evolution progress in galaxies of different masses?
- + Simulated "similar" galaxies
- We demonstrate how lower pressure and metallicity result in smaller H2 abundances in the dwarf galaxy and lower stellar fractions
- + In the future:
 - + Higher resolution high-z runs
 - + Quantify H2-pressure-Z-SF connection