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Astro@TS 2019

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**New analytic solutions for galaxy evolution:
Gas, Stars, Metals and Dust in local ETGs and in
their high-z Starforming Progenitors**

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(PhD student)

Overview

I. INTRODUCTION

- ETGs and their high- z starforming progenitors
- Emerging scenarios for galaxy evolution
- How to model galaxy formation and evolution



II. THE ANALYTIC MODEL

- Aims and assumptions
- Analytic solutions
- Reproducing the observed statistical relations

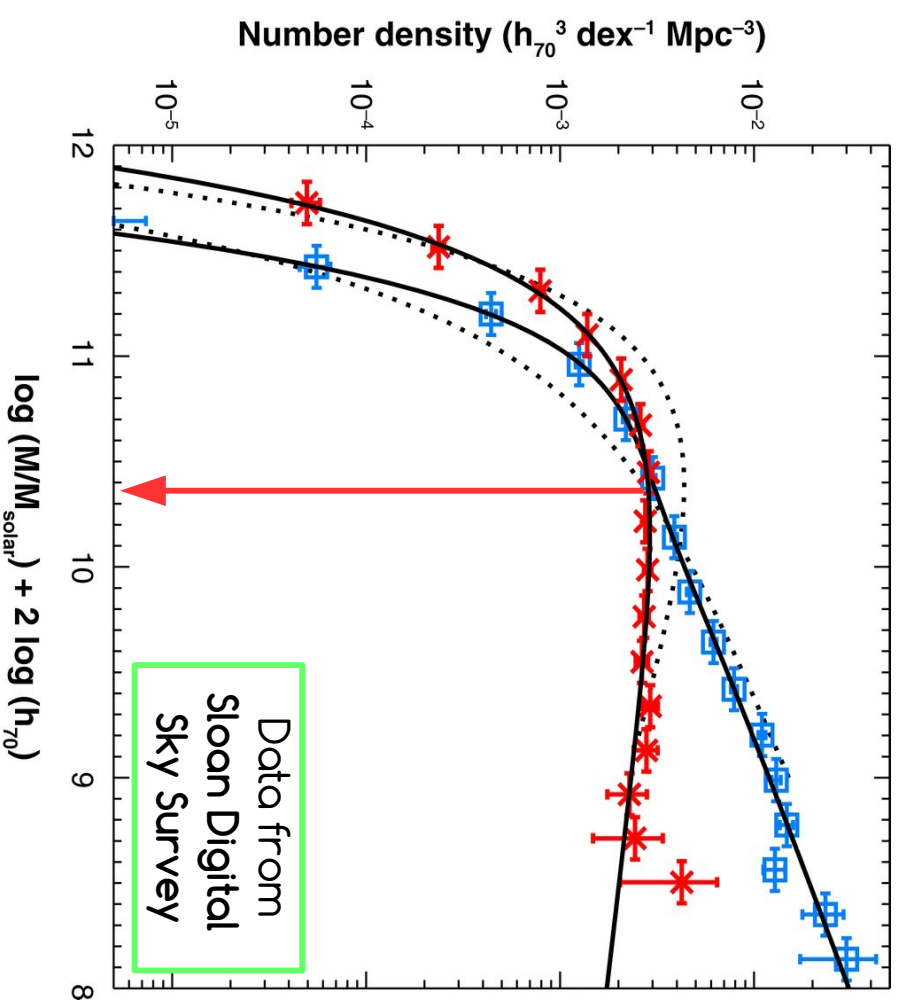
III. CONCLUSIONS

- Is this model a good tool to investigate ETG formation and evolution?

ETGs: mass and stellar population

LOCAL GALAXY STELLAR MASS FUNCTIONS

- Prevail in number at $M_{\text{star}} \approx 3 \times 10^{10} M_{\text{Sun}}$



Renzini A. 2006.



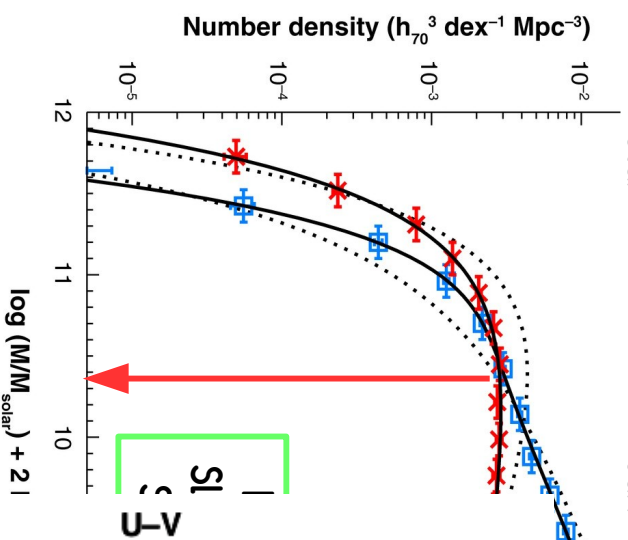
Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 44:141–92



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ETGs: mass and stellar population

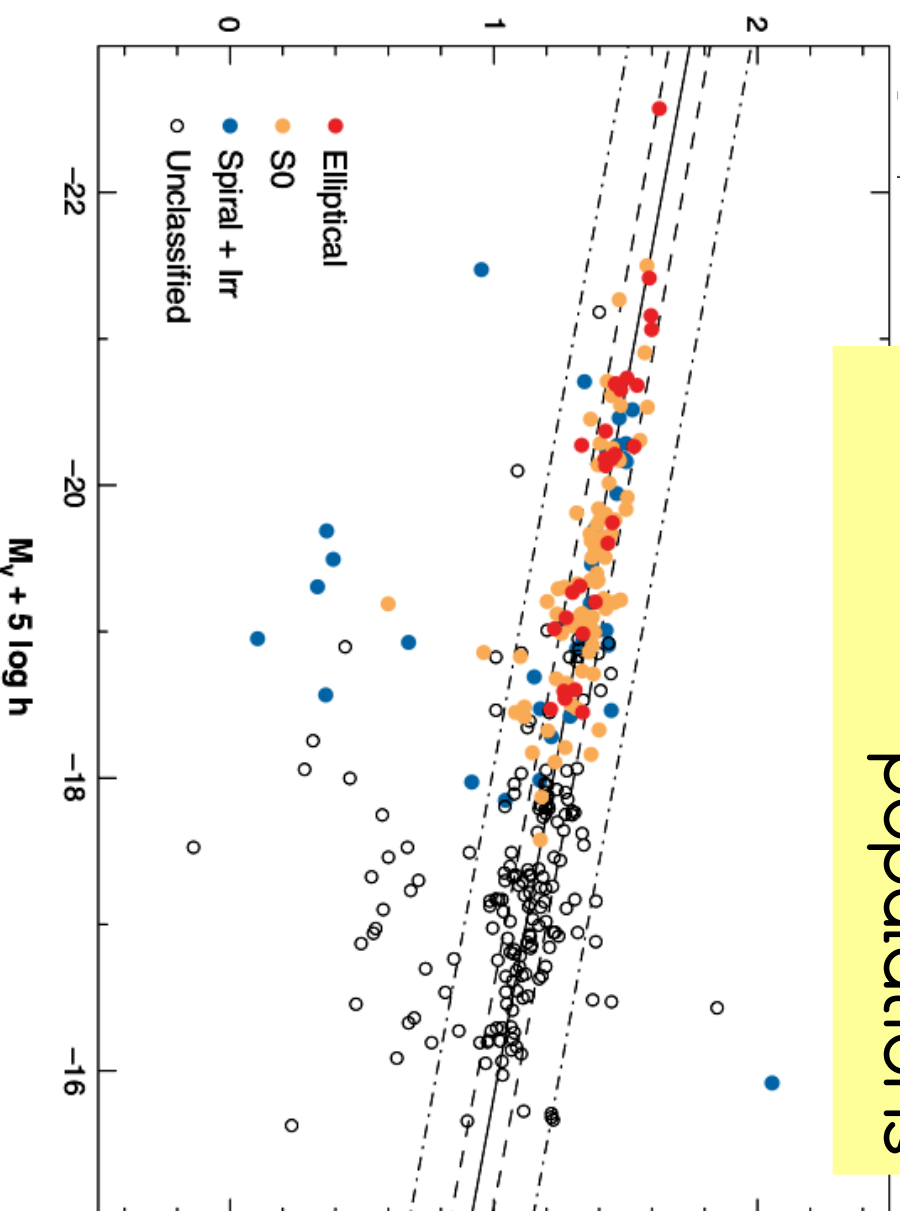
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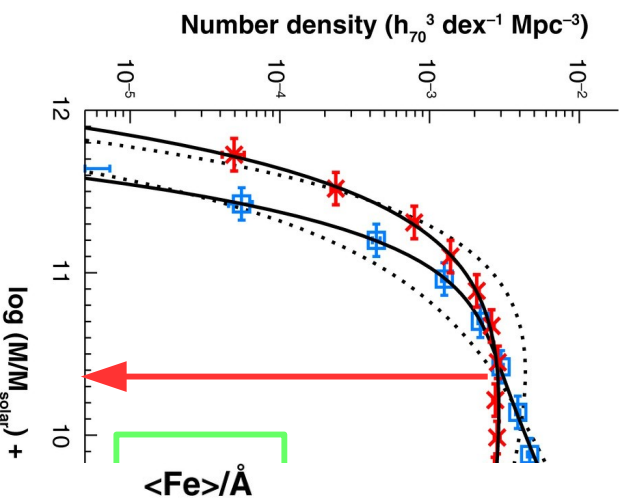


- Homogeneous stellar populations



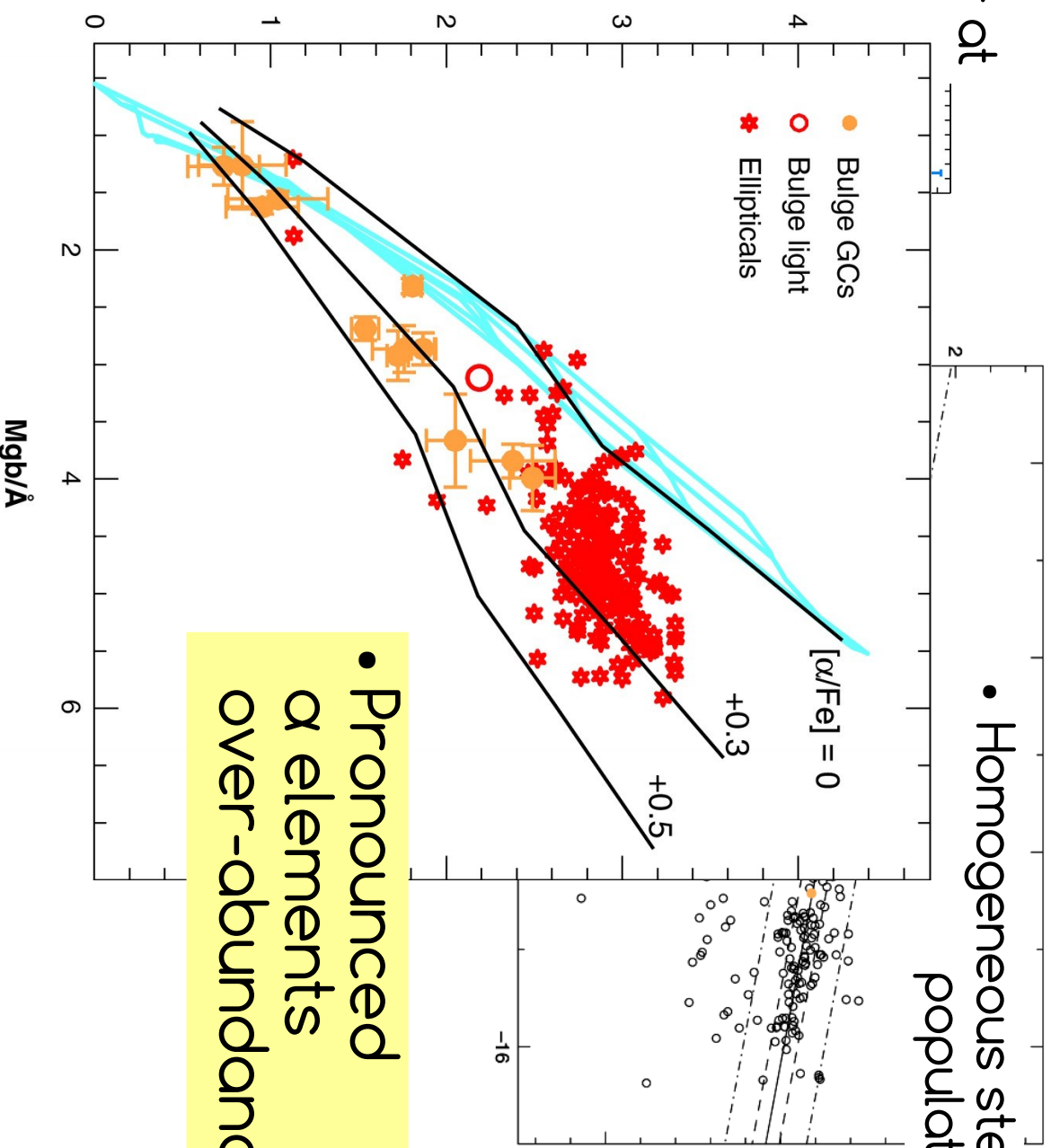
ETGs: mass and stellar population

- Prevail in number at $M_{\text{star}} \gtrsim 3 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$



Renzini A. 2006.
Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys.

- Homogeneous stellar populations



- Pronounced α elements over-abundance

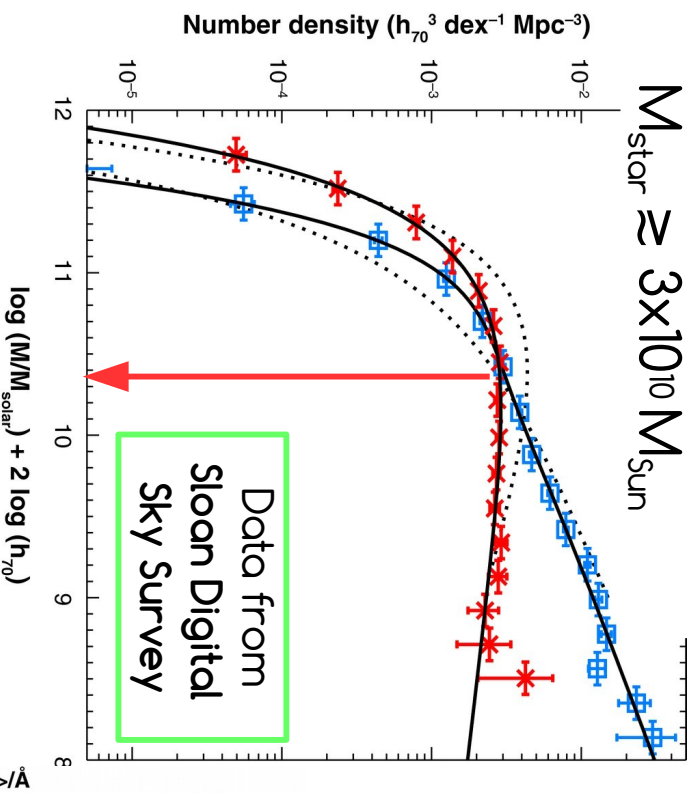
Mg b/A



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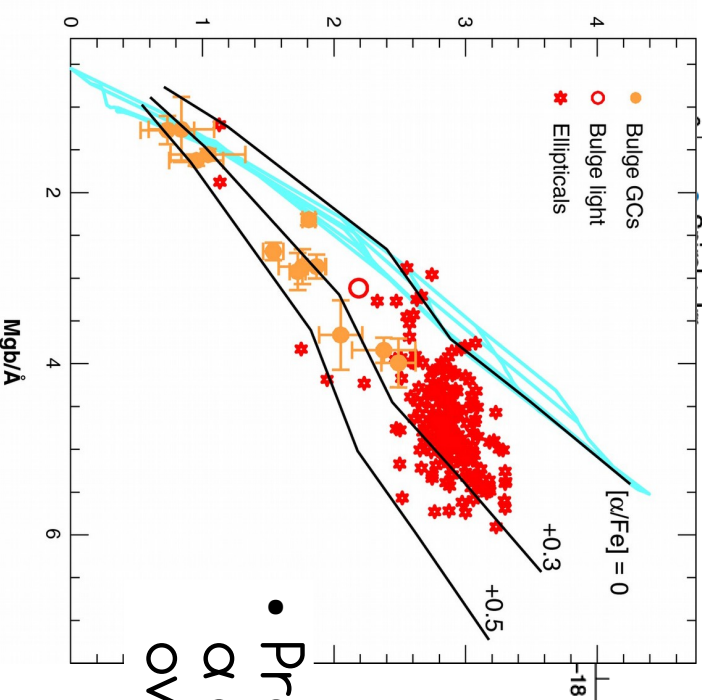
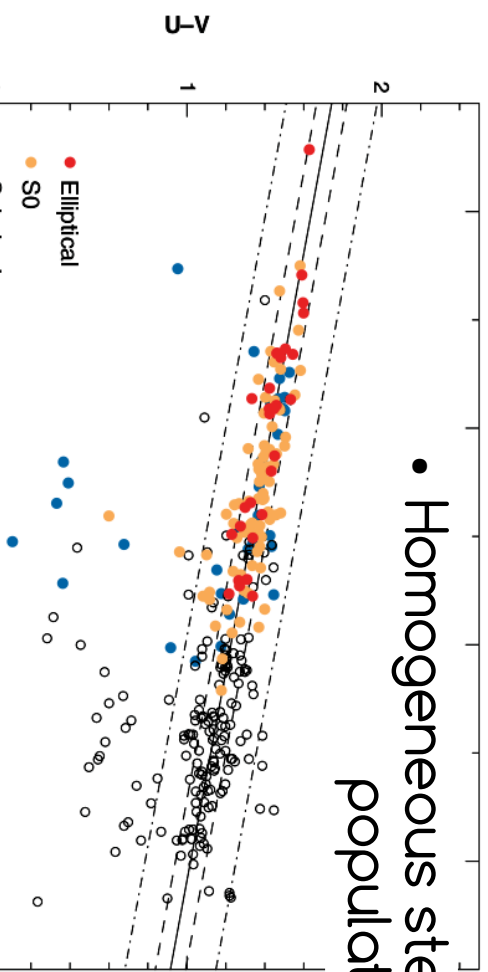
ETGs: mass and stellar population

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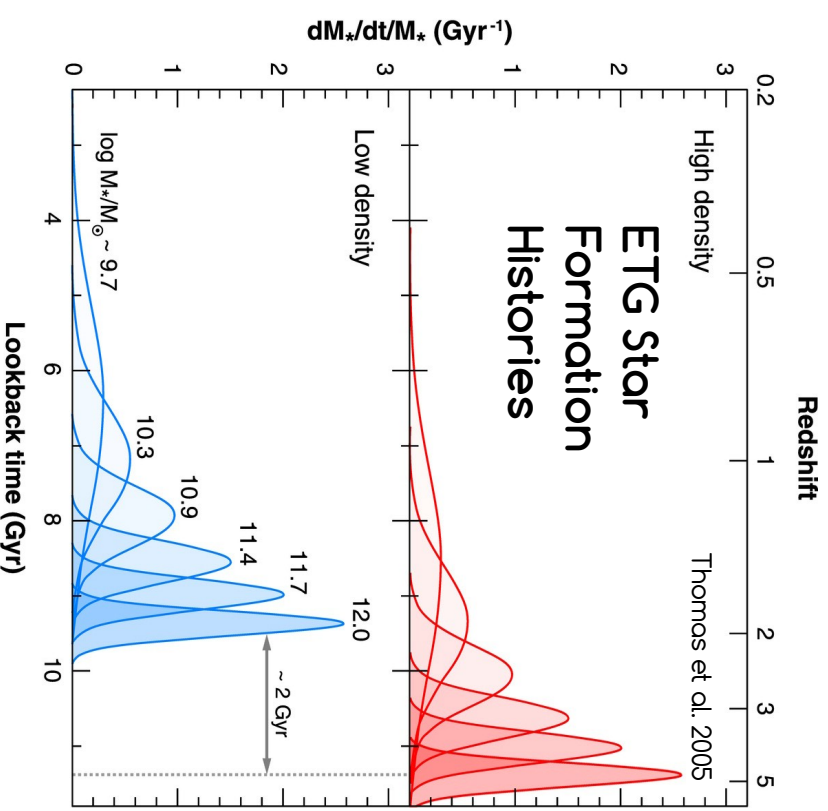


- Pronounced α elements over-abundance

ETGs: downsizing

- The bulk of stars formed at $z_{\text{form}} > 1$
- Short SF timescale
- The duration of SF phase decreases with increasing galaxy mass:

$$M_{\text{star}} \gtrsim 10^{11} M_{\text{Sun}} \rightarrow \tau_{\text{burst}} < 1 \text{ Gyr}$$

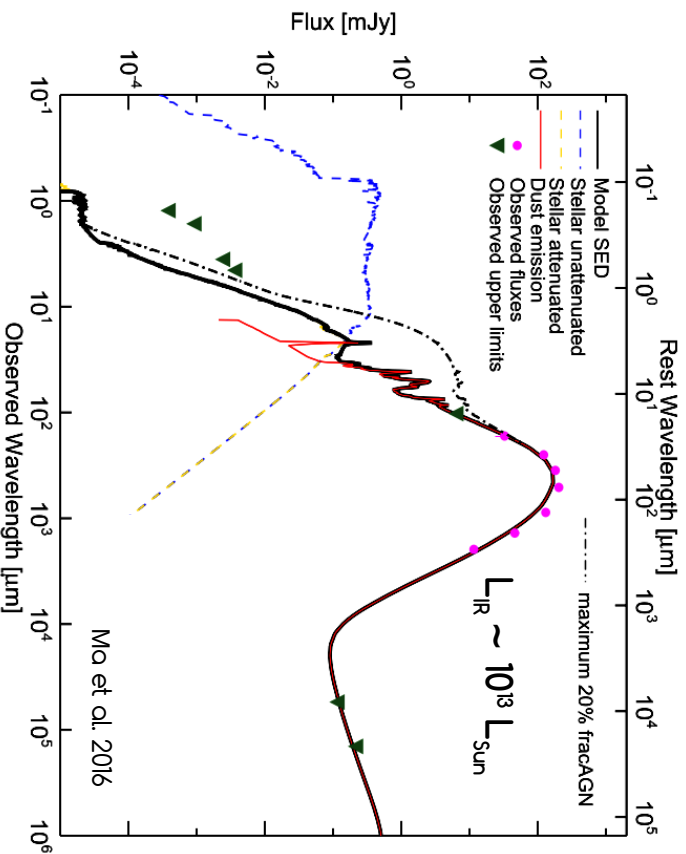




Moving towards high-z Universe: ETG starforming progenitors

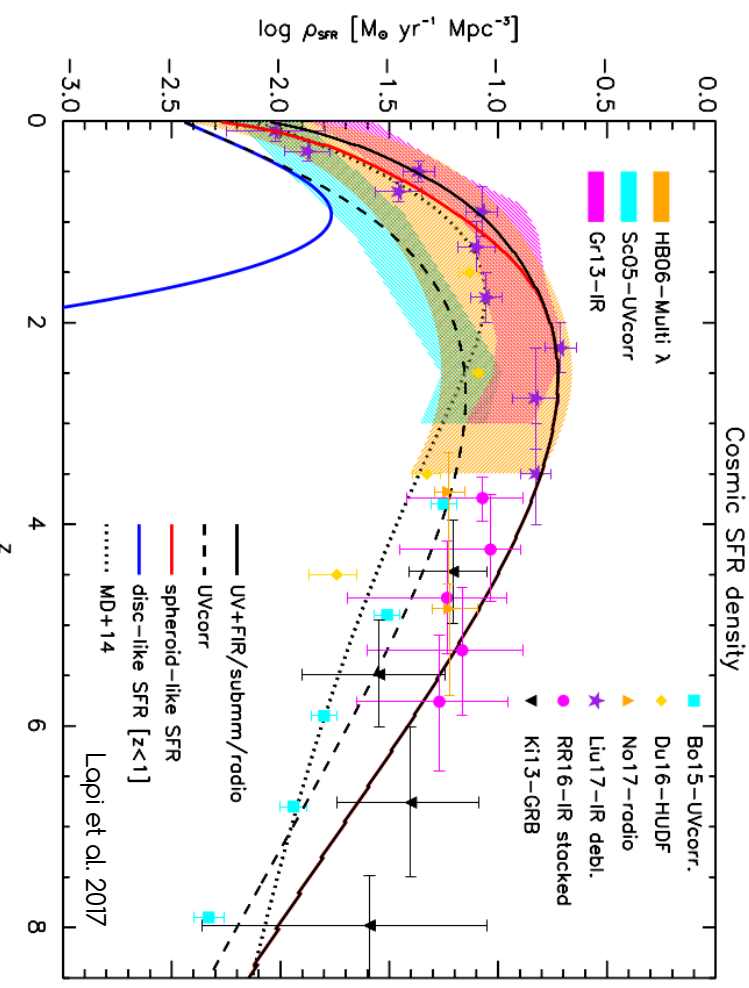
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Abundant population of Dusty Starforming Galaxies (DSFGs) observed at $z \geq 1$



EXAMPLING SED OF A HIGH-z DSFG

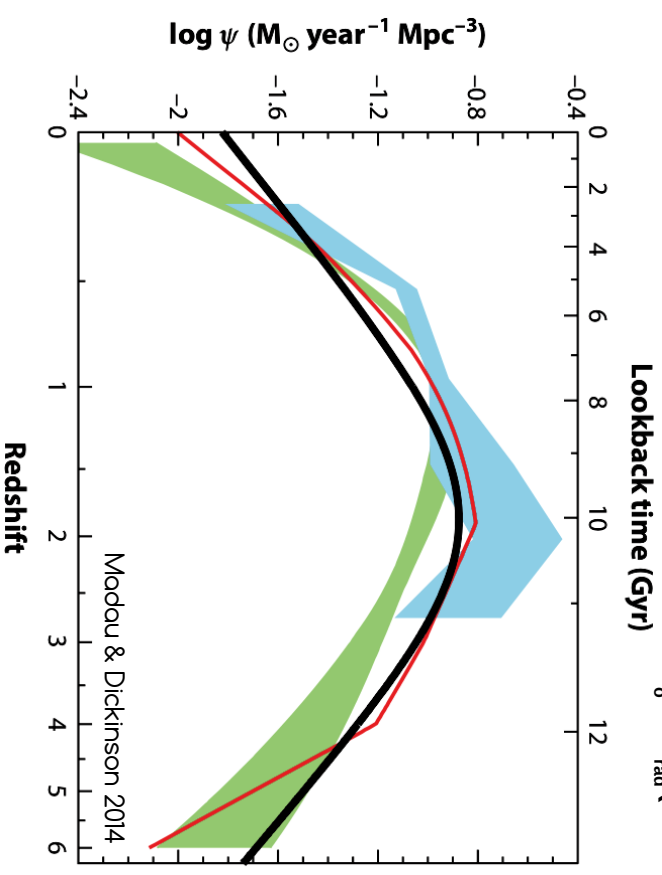
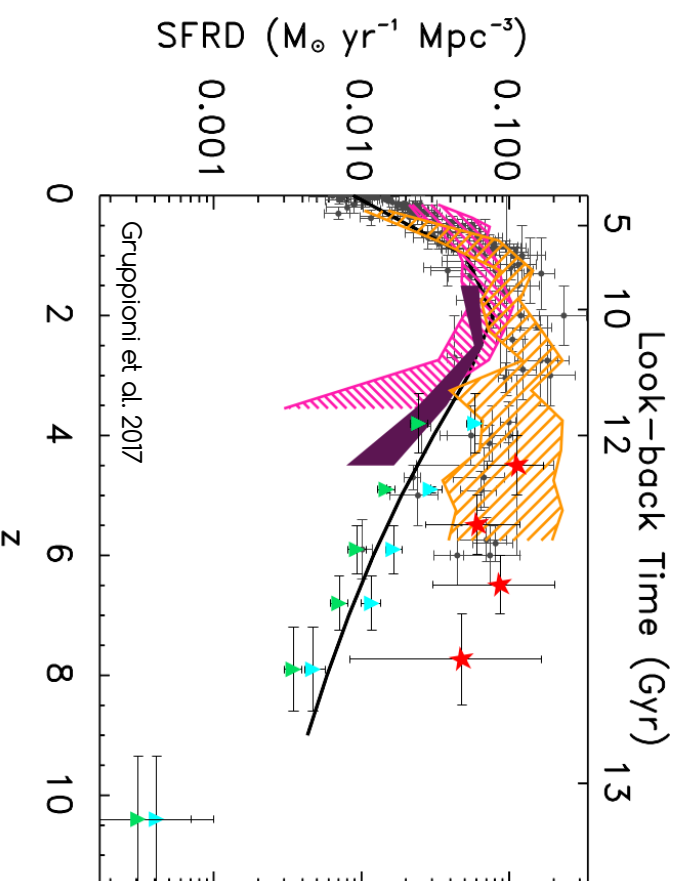
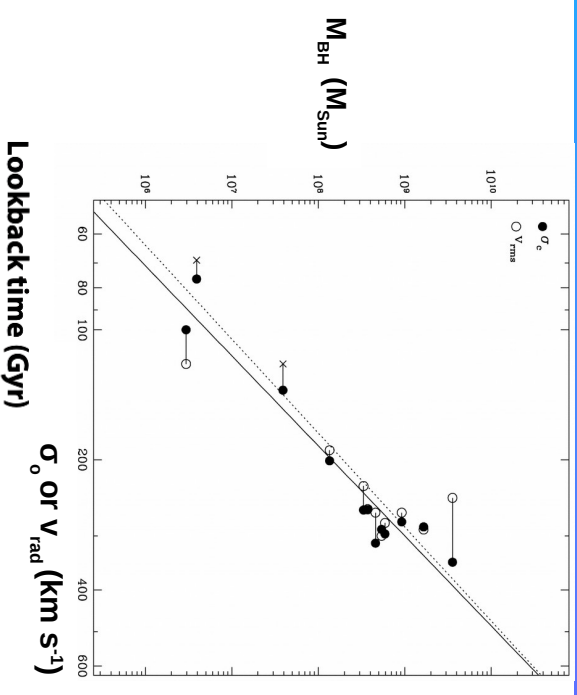
SPT0346-52
 $z = 5.656$
 Best-fit SED (black) from CIGALE PYTHON



• Responsible for the bulk of Cosmic SFH (e.g., Gruppioni et al. 2015, Dunlop et al. 2017)

Galaxy – BH coevolution

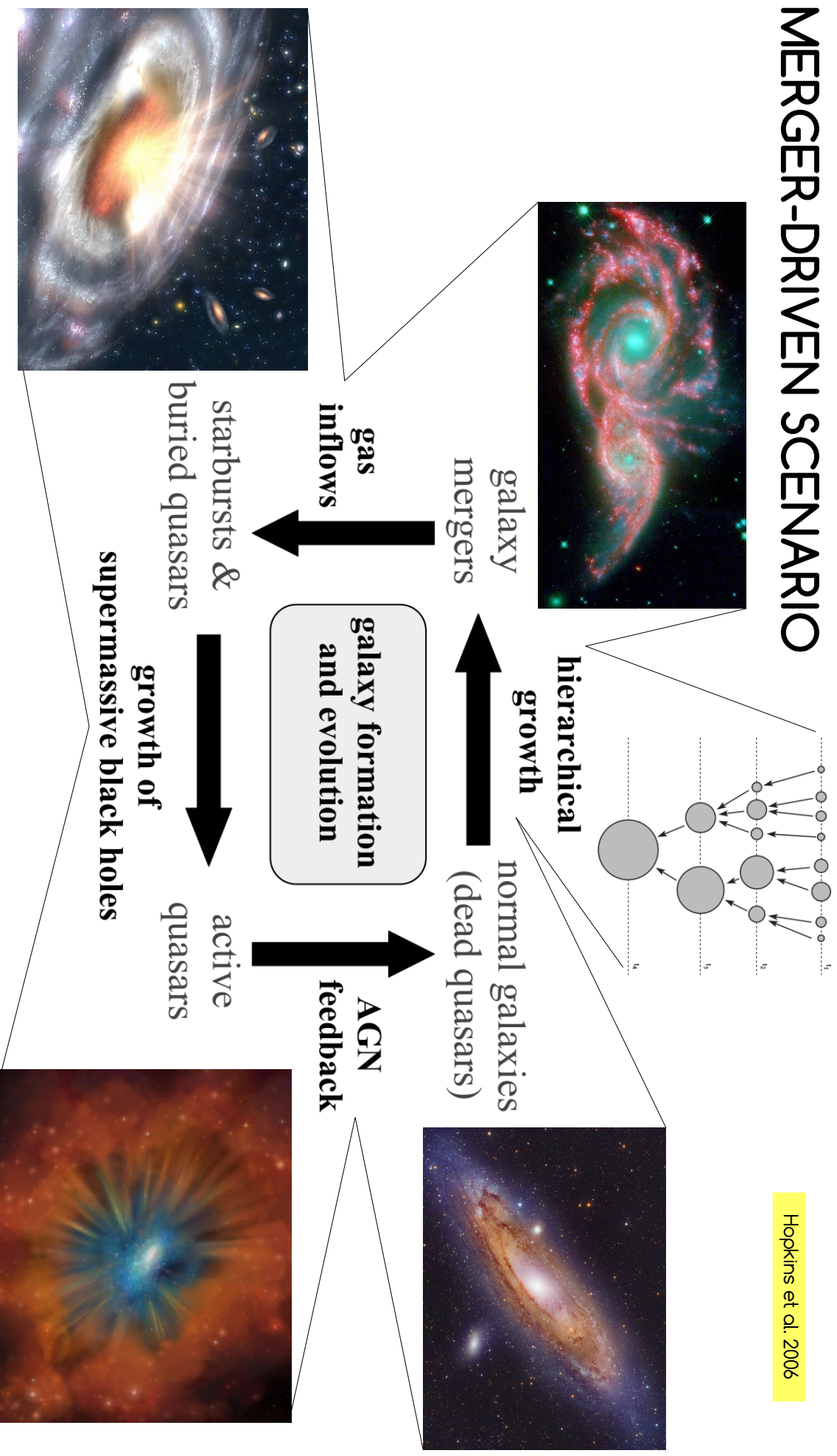
- BH mass is tightly correlated with the **velocity dispersion σ** of stars (Ferrarese & Merritt 2000)
- Central SMBH mass accretion history is linked to the formation and evolution of their hosts \rightarrow **AGN feedback**



ETGs formation and evolution: two emerging scenarios

MERGER-DRIVEN SCENARIO

Hopkins et al. 2006



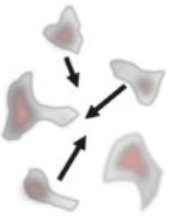
ETGs formation and evolution: two emerging scenarios

IN-SITU SCENARIO

Lopi et al. 2018a

EARLY EVOLUTION

1. Dark halo formation and biased collapse



$R_H \sim 160$ kpc
 $\tau_{dyn} \sim 0.8$ Gyr

2. Gas cooling/infll and onset of fragmentation

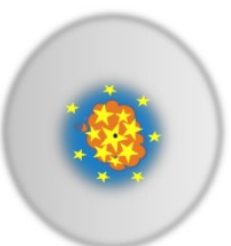


$f_{inf} \sim 40-60\%$
 $R_{inf} \sim 100$ kpc
 $\tau_{dyn} \sim 0.5$ Gyr

3. Outward j redistribution and violent relaxation within centrifugal radius; dust-obscured SF and BH growth, pre-quasar phase

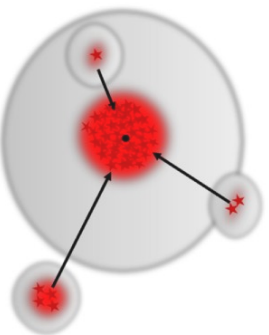


$R_Q \sim 6$ kpc
 $\tau_{dyn} \sim 20$ Myr
SFR $\sim 50-200 M_{sun}/yr$

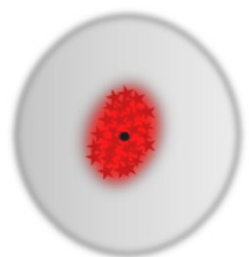


$R_{rot} \sim 1$ kpc
 $\tau_{dyn} \sim 2$ Myr
SFR $\sim 500-2000 M_{sun}/yr$

$R_{merg} \sim 4-6$ kpc
 $\tau_{merg} \sim 5-10$ Gyr

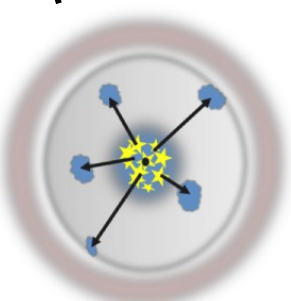


6. Late time dry mergers



5. Passive evolution of stellar population

LATE EVOLUTION



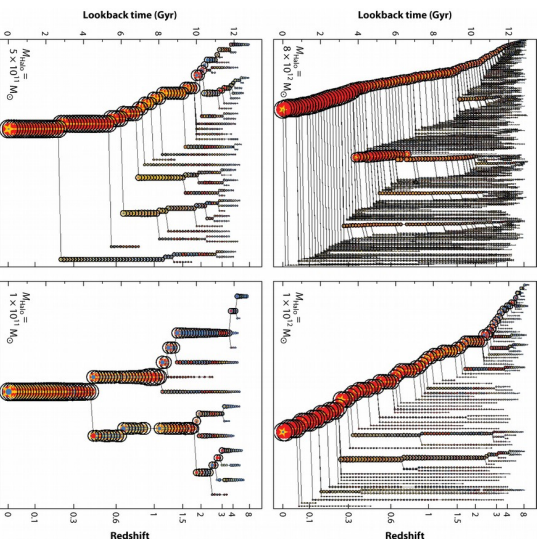
$f_{ej} \sim 60\%$,
 $R_{puff} \sim 2-3$ kpc
 $\tau_{puff} \sim 30$ Myr

4. Quasar phase/feedback, gas outflows, SF quenching and puffing up of stellar component

Modelling galaxy evolution: different approaches

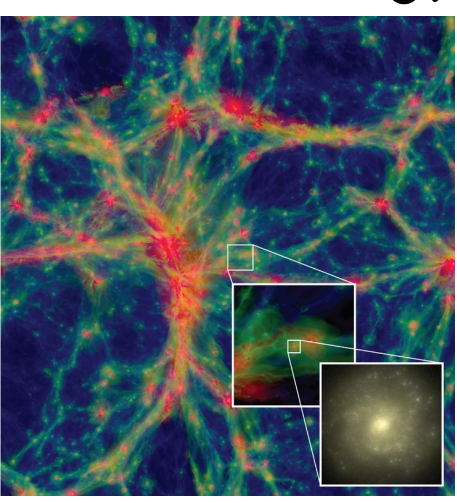
1. NUMERICAL HYDRODYNAMIC SIMULATIONS

- Direct simulation of galaxies via numerical code ✓
- Resolution limited ✗
- Sub-grid physics?? ✓
- High computational cost ✗



2. SEMI-ANALYTIC MODELS

- DM merger trees from N-body simulations ✓
- Parametric expression tuned to match a subset of observations to model baryonic physics ✗
- Low computational cost ✓
- Relative role of the various physical processes under control ✓



Somerville, RS, Davé R. 2015, Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 53:51–113

3. ANALYTIC MODELS

- Averaged and approximate description of astrophysical processes ✓
- Deep understanding of the underlined mechanisms ✓

Analytic model: aims and basic assumptions

AIMS:

- **General and self-consistent** description of gas, stars, metal and dust evolution with galaxy proper time τ
- Reproducing the **main statistical relationships** followed by ETG progenitors
- Providing a basis to improve subgrid physical recipes



BASIC ASSUMPTIONS:

- Galaxy as an open, one zone system
- Instantaneous mixing
- Instantaneous recycling

- $M_{\text{inf}}(0) = f_{\text{inf}} M_b$, $M_{\text{cold}}(0) = M_{\star}(0) = 0$,

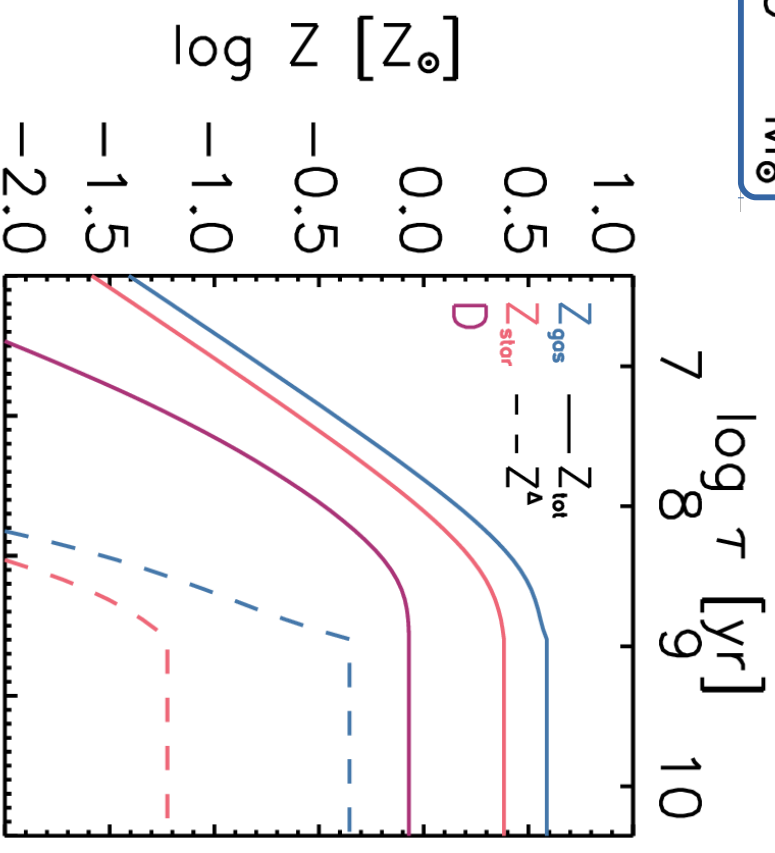
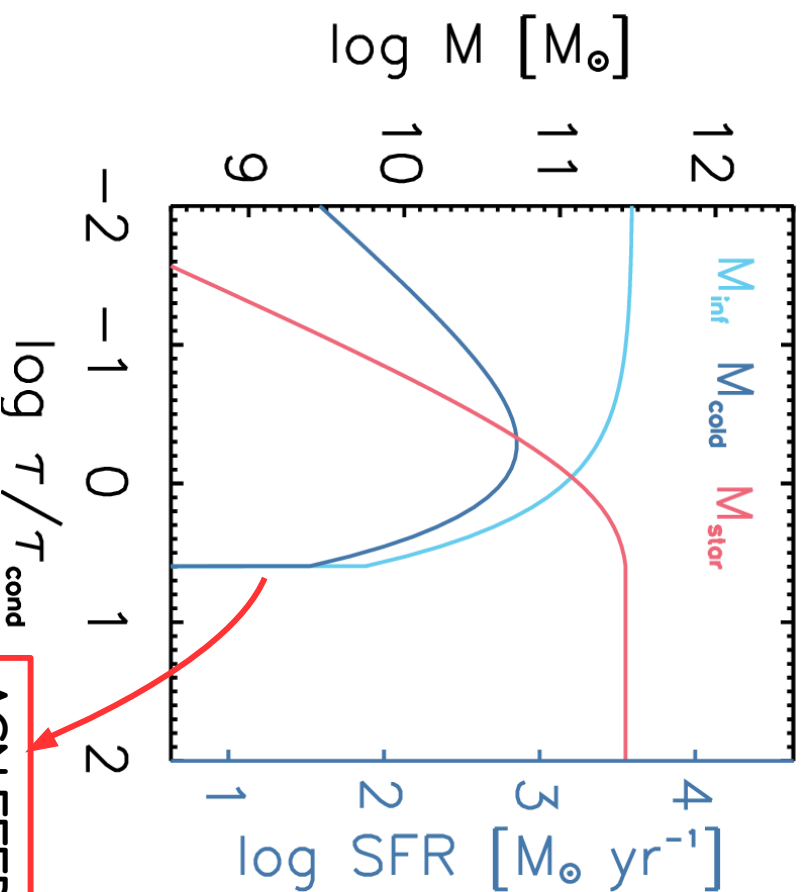
- $Z_{\text{cold}}(0) = Z_{\star}(0) = 0$, $D_{\text{core}}(0) = D_{\text{mantle}}(0) = 0$



Analytic solutions

$Z_{\text{form}} = 3$

$M_H = 10^{12.5} M_\odot$

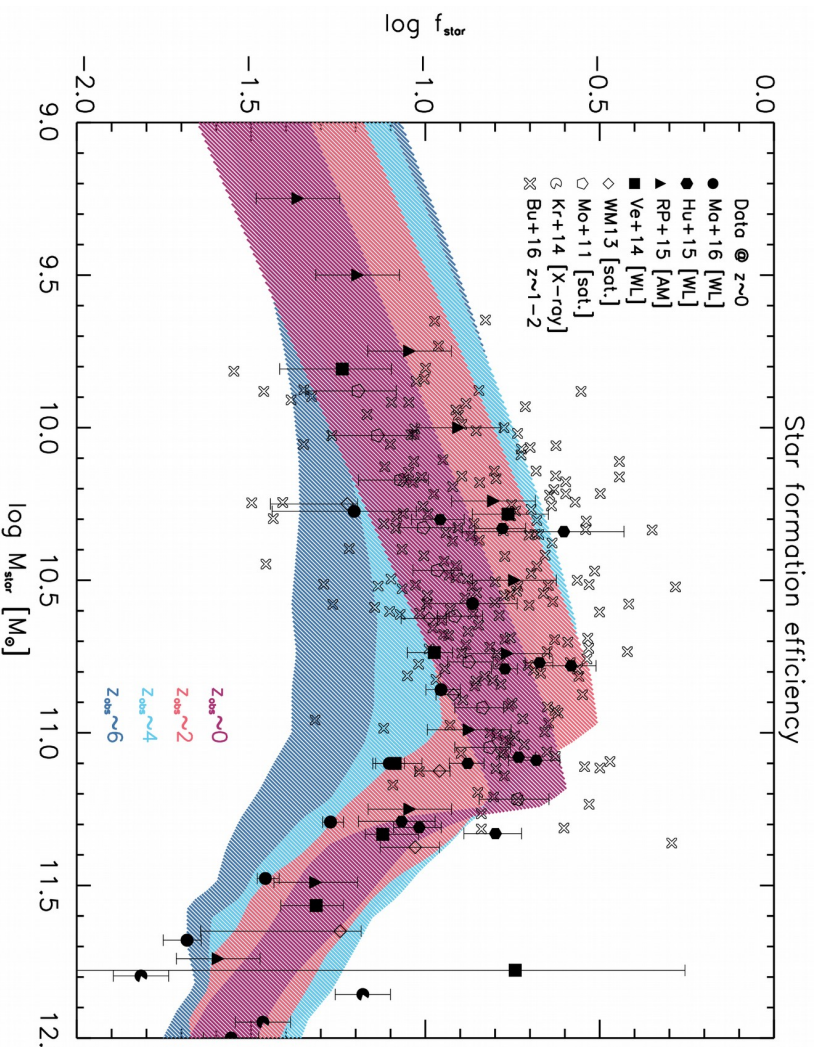


AGN FEEDBACK

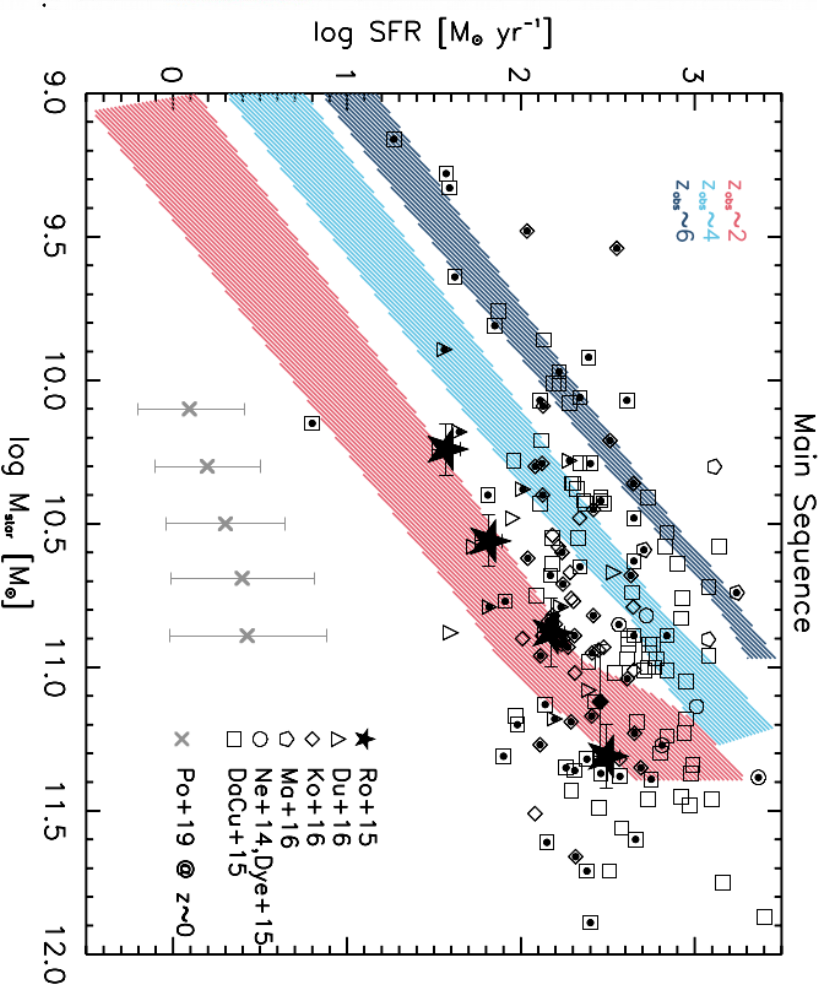
$\tau_{\text{burst}} \sim 2 \times 10^8 \text{ yr}$

Statistical relations: SF efficiency and galaxy MS

STAR FORMATION EFFICIENCY

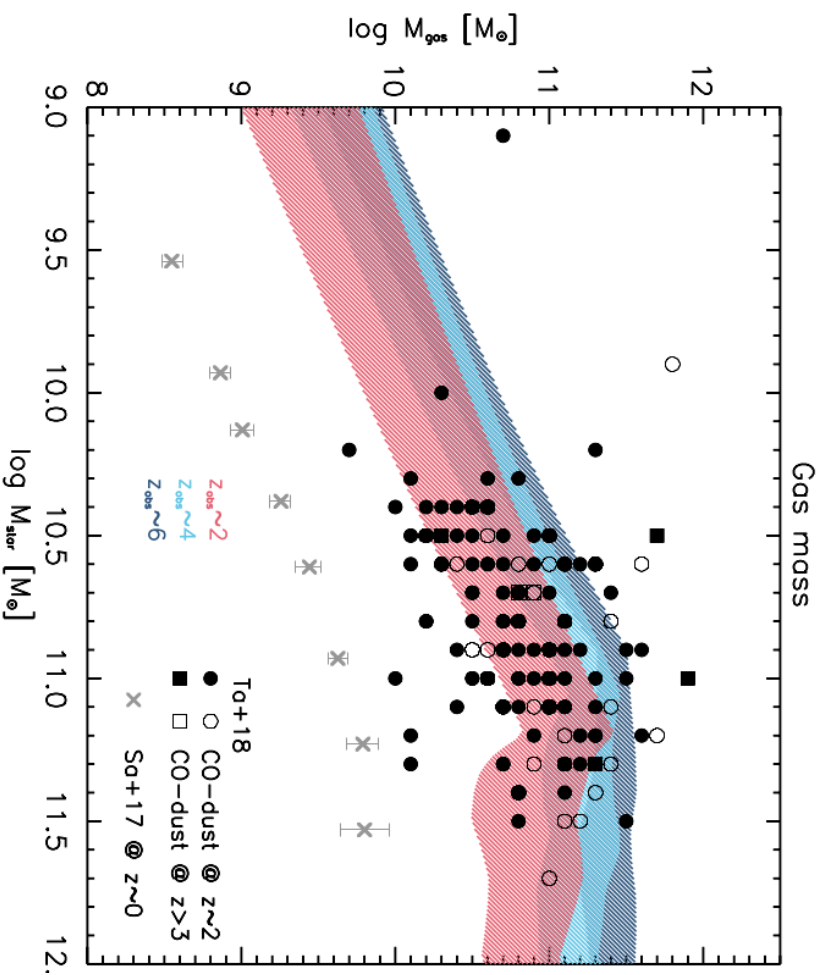


STARFORMING GALAXY MAIN SEQUENCE

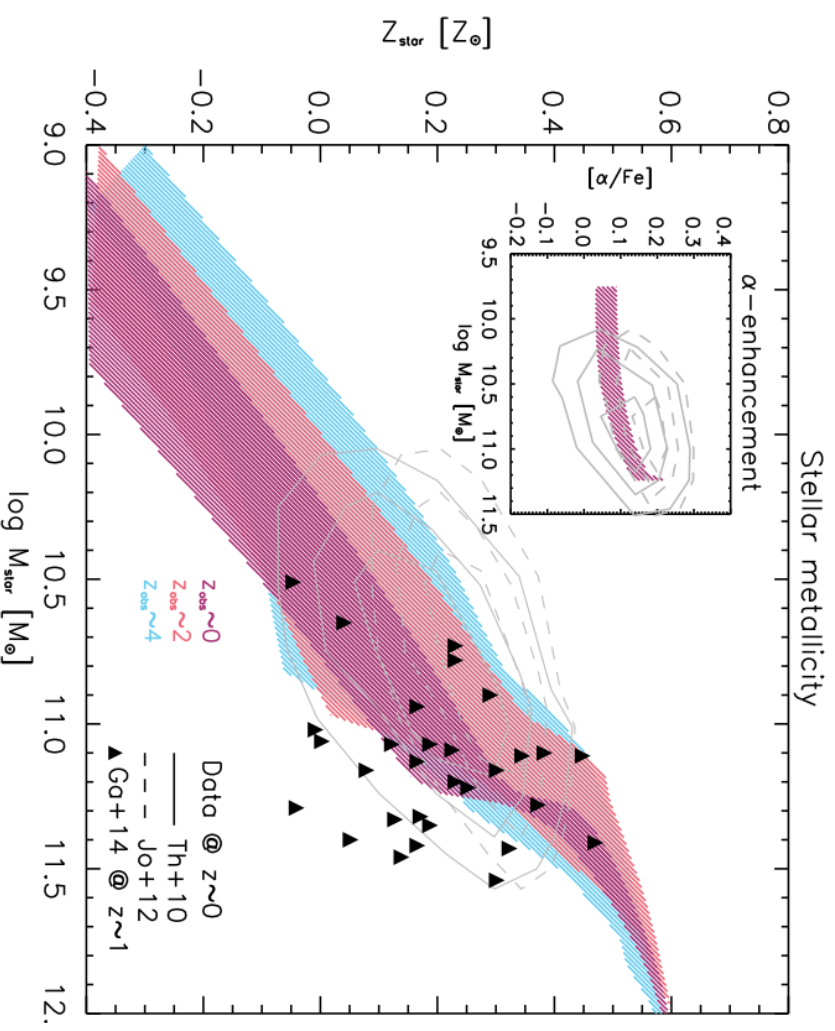


Statistical relations: $M_{\text{gas}} - M_{\text{star}}$ and $Z_{\text{star}} - M_{\text{star}}$

$M_{\text{gas}} - M_{\text{star}}$ RELATION

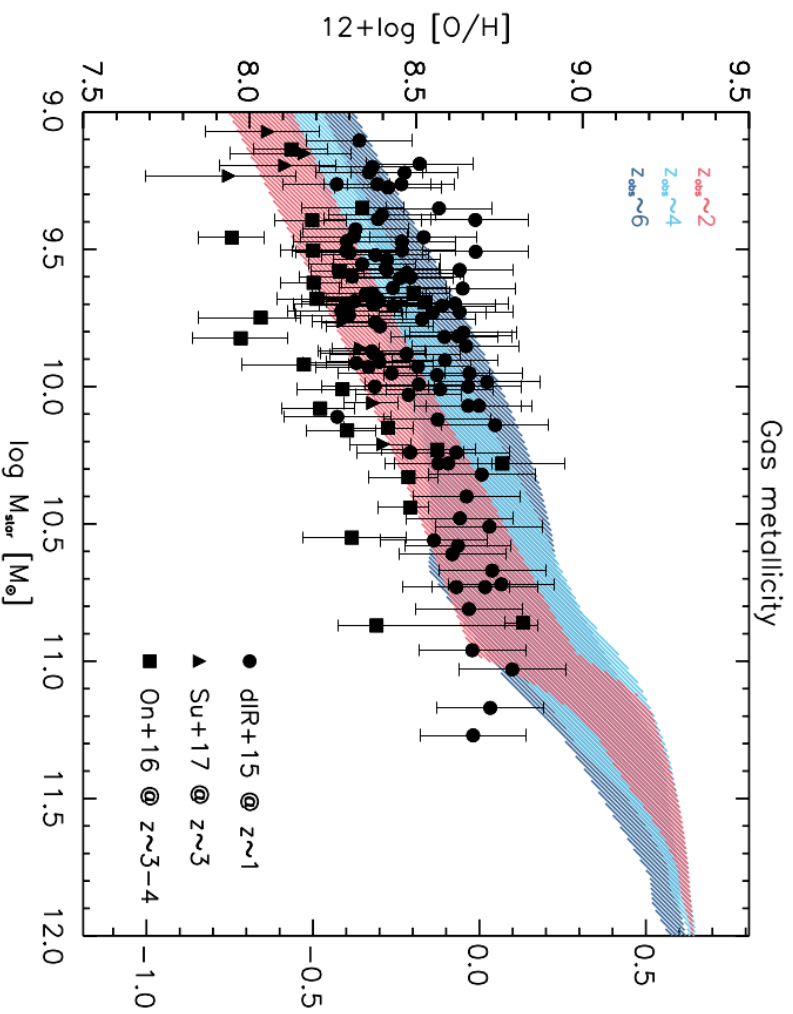


$Z_{\text{star}} - M_{\text{star}}$ RELATION

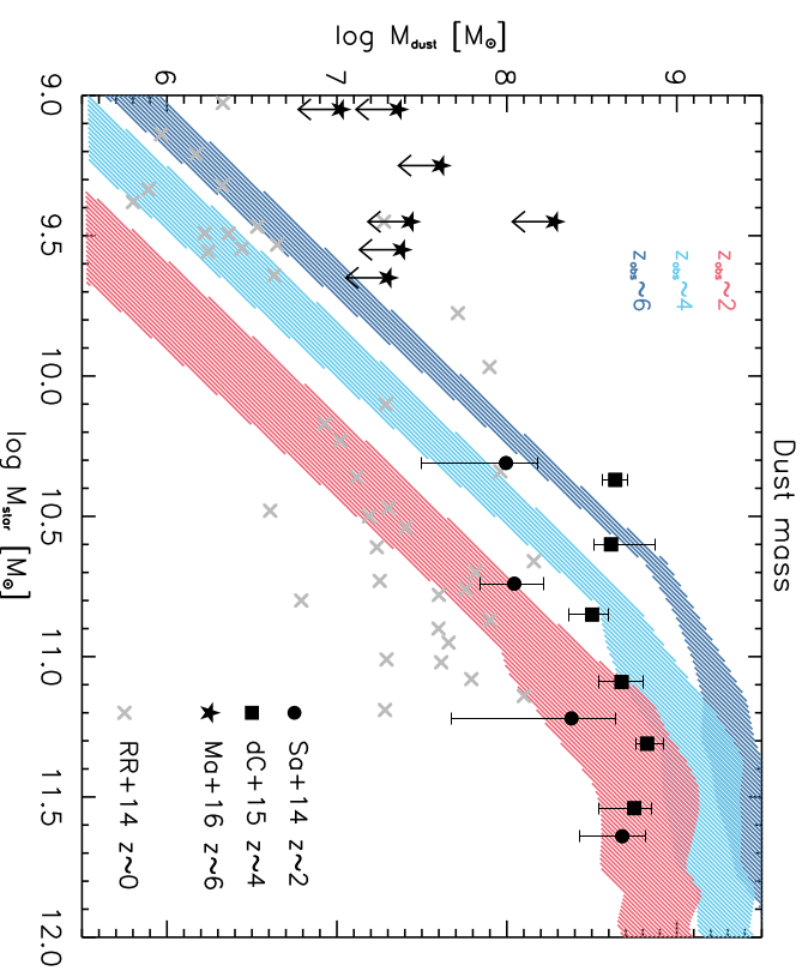


Statistical relations: FMR and $M_{\text{dust}} - M_{\text{star}}$

FUNDAMENTAL METALLICITY RELATION



$M_{\text{dust}} - M_{\text{star}}$ RELATION



Conclusions

The model succeed in reproducing the main galaxy statistical relationships at different redshifts



- Averaged description of the physical quantities does not affect dramatically the final results



- Powerful tool to improve the sub-grid physics recipes in hydrodynamical simulations



FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Specialize the analytic solutions to local **disk-dominated/spiral galaxies**, including: galactic fountains, radial gas flows, differential galactic winds, multi-zonal structure and stellar mixing.

Thank you!