



# ASTR/PHYS 2500: Foundations Astronomy

## Week 13: Galaxies

HW10 due now

HW11 (last one!) posted on the website, due Dec. 3rd

Read Ch. 23 for next Tuesday

Project Presentations week after Thanksgiving!!!

# Communicating Science Project Evaluations

**Project Grade**  
(Worth 20% of course grade)

50 points for accuracy  
20 points for clarity  
20 points for presentation  
10 points for creativity  
100 points total

Based on *submitted* project, due by  
10:45am on  
Tuesday, Dec. 8th

**Course Participation Grade**  
(Worth 10% of course grade)

Will be available as a google form

## Interpreting & Communicating Science: Peer Feedback

Provide constructive *criticism* on your peers' projects. Feedback will be distributed *anonymously*.

Presenter Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Did the project and presentation improve your understanding of the concept?

---

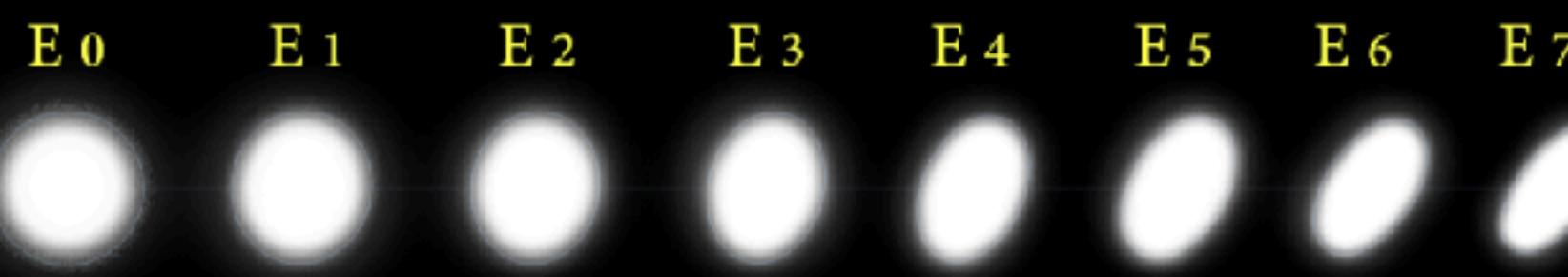
Which aspect did you feel was most instructive?

Project       Presentation       Both were equally useful       Neither were useful

Any suggestions for how the final copy could be improved before it is submitted:

# HUBBLE-DE VAUCOULEURS DIAGRAM

**Surface Brightness**  
 $I(r) \rightarrow \text{W/m}^2/\text{arcsec}^2$

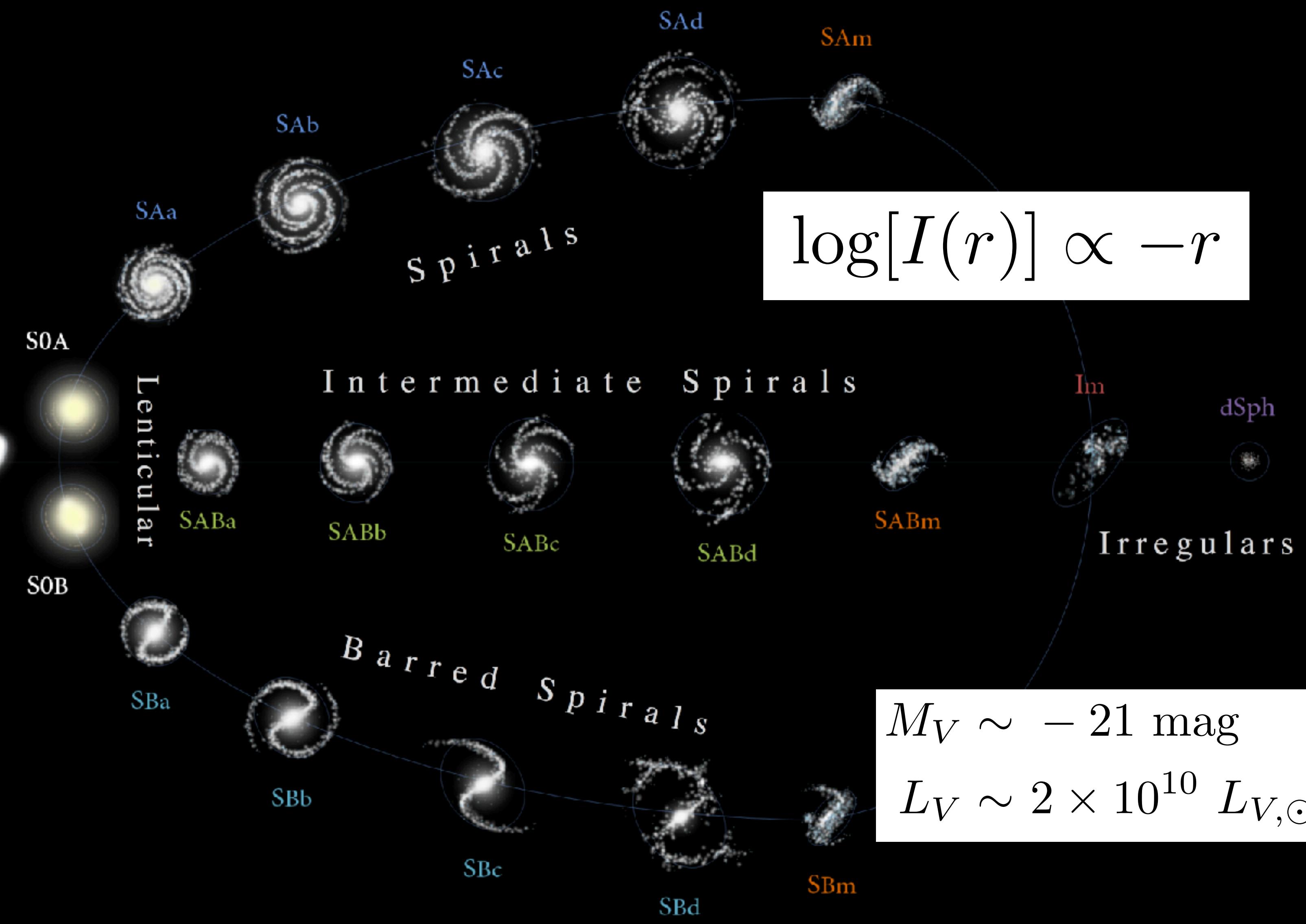


Ellipticals

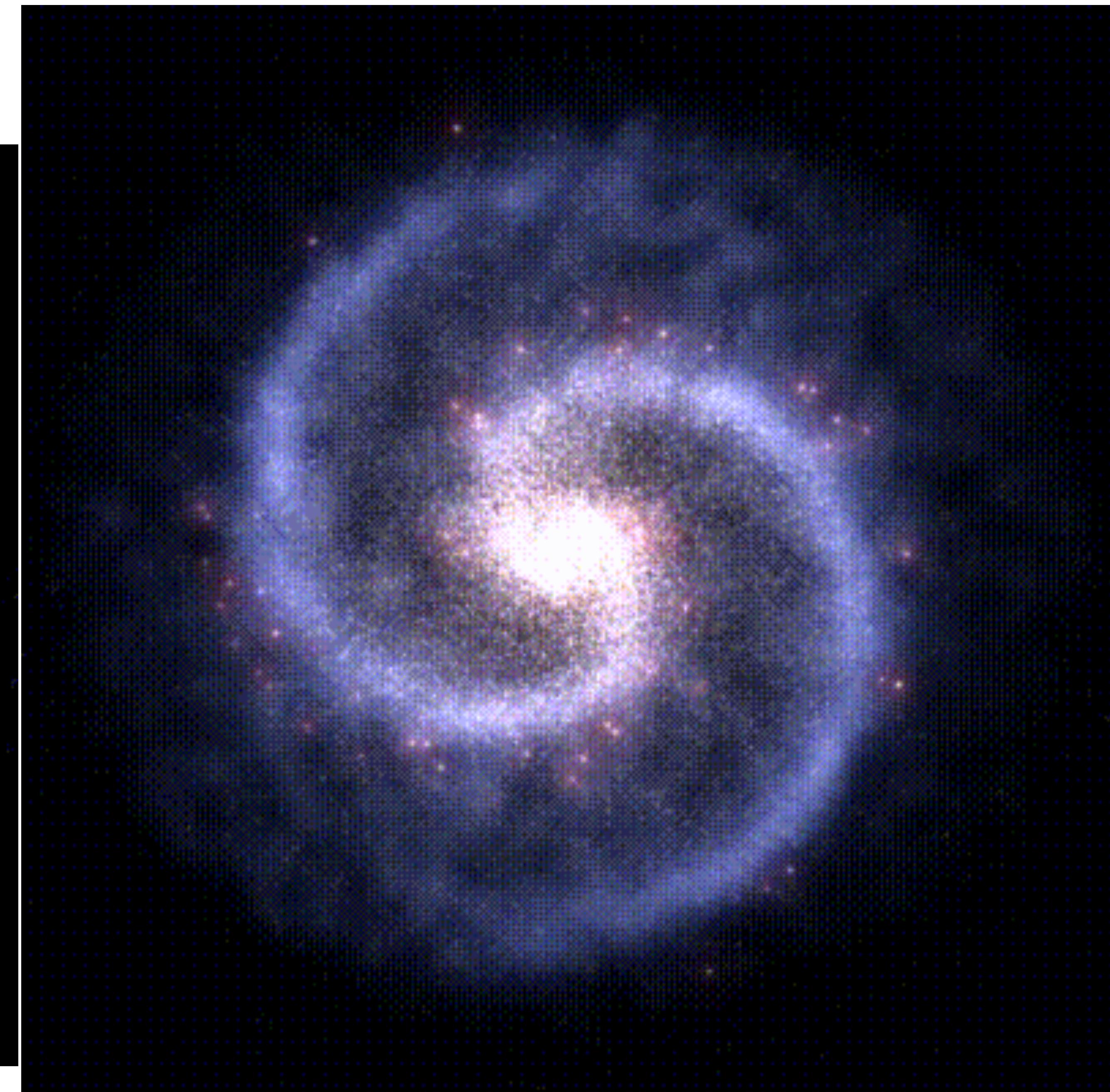
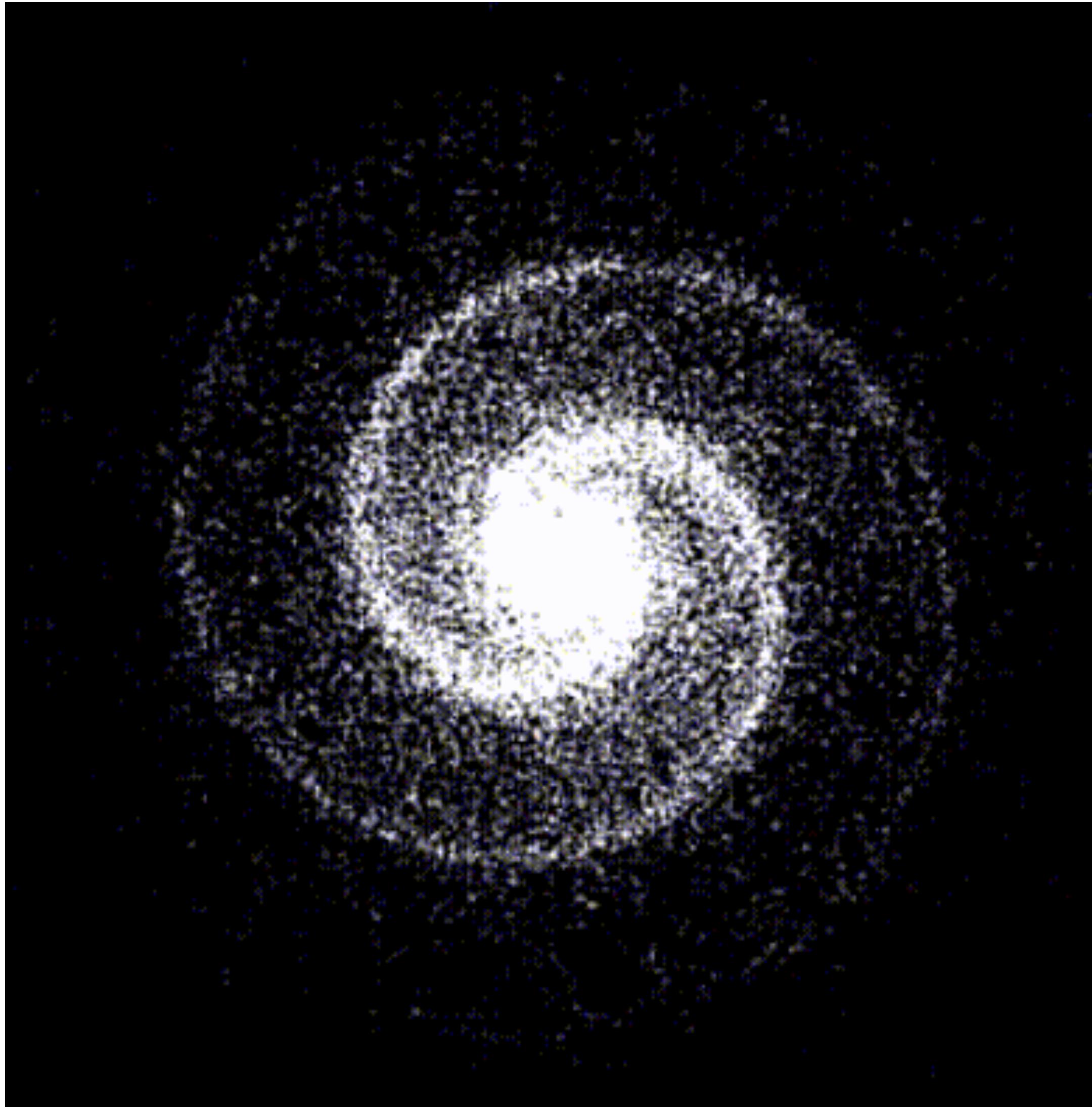
$$\log[I(r)] \propto -r^{1/4}$$

$$M_V \sim -23 \text{ mag}$$

$$L_V \sim 10^{11} L_{V,\odot}$$



# Spiral Arms



# Galaxies are not isolated





and R frames. After sky subtraction, the coadded frames were then normalized to their respective exposure times, resulting in pixel values in ADUs/second.

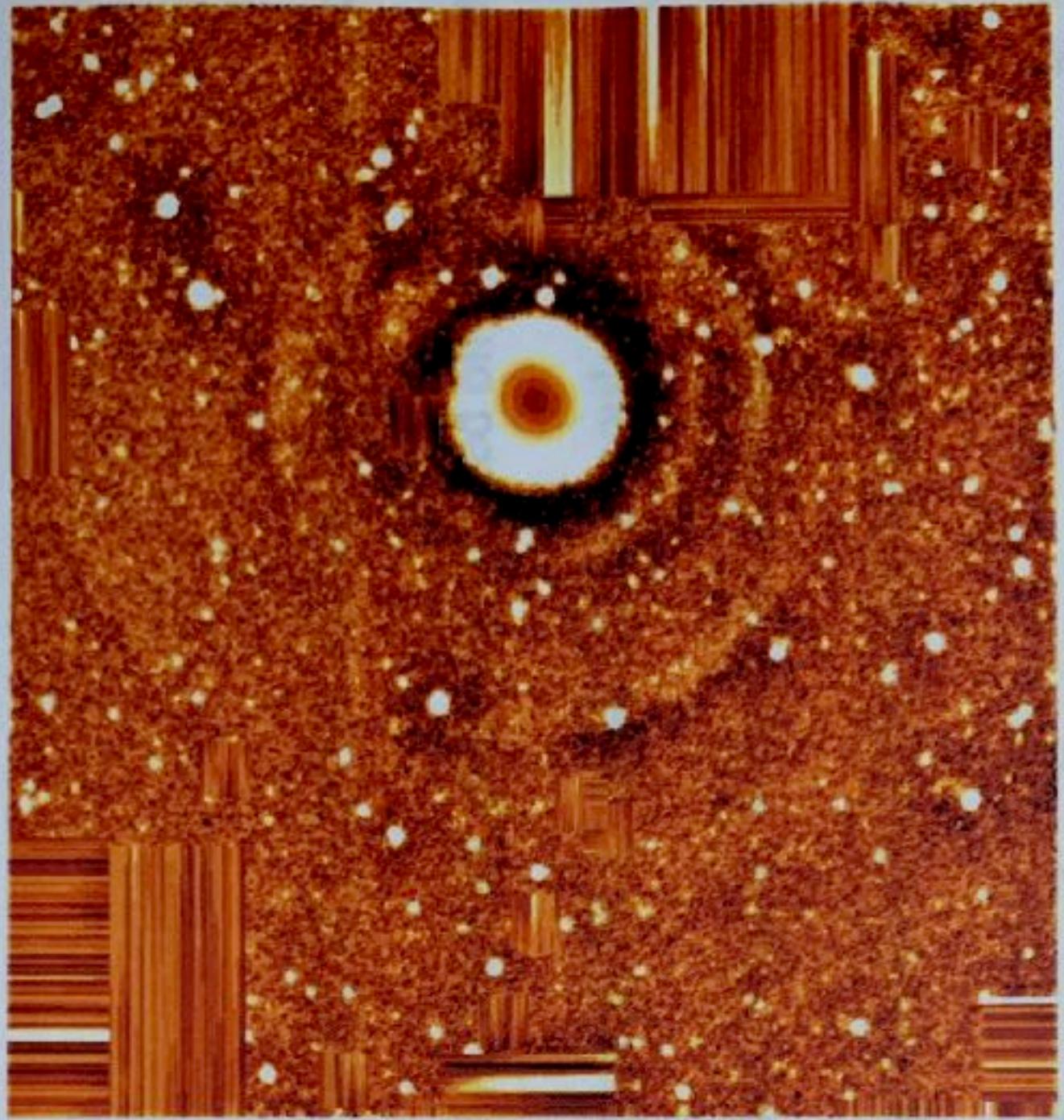
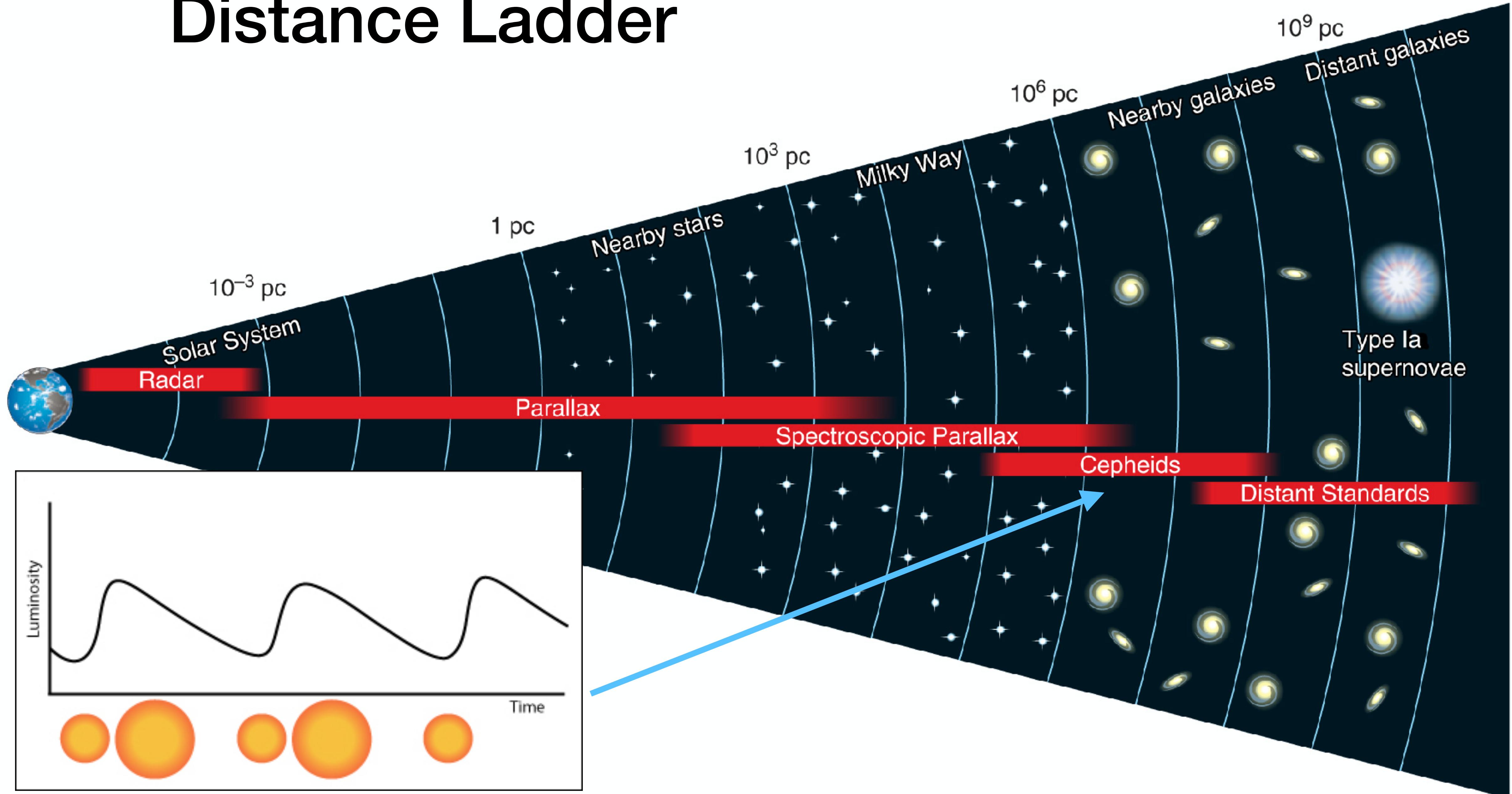


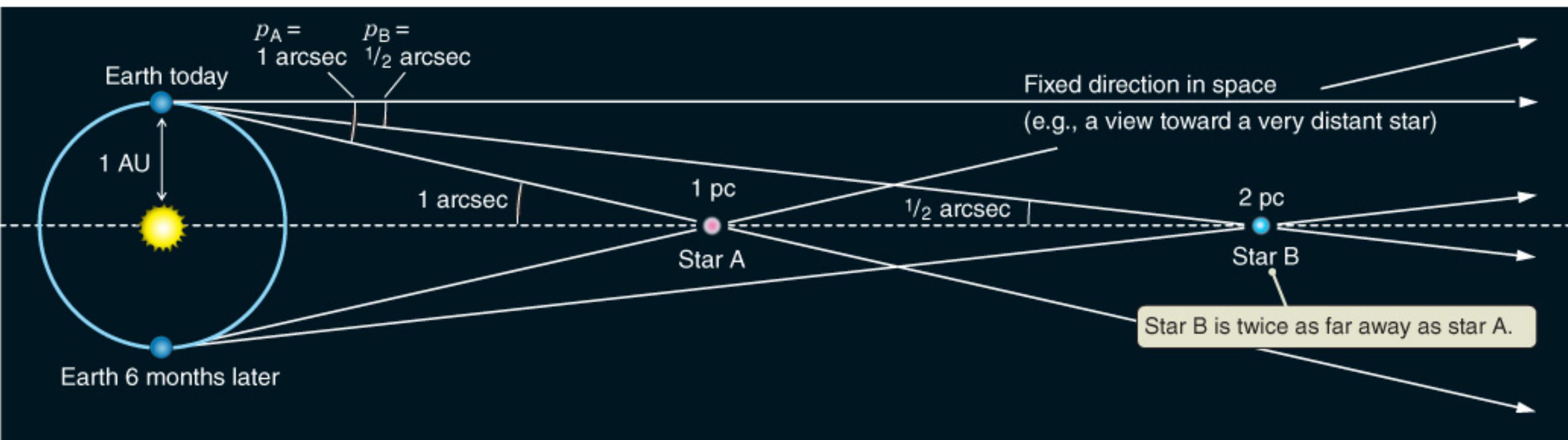
Figure 1.1 of about  $100 \times 100$  square pixels

Figure 1.2

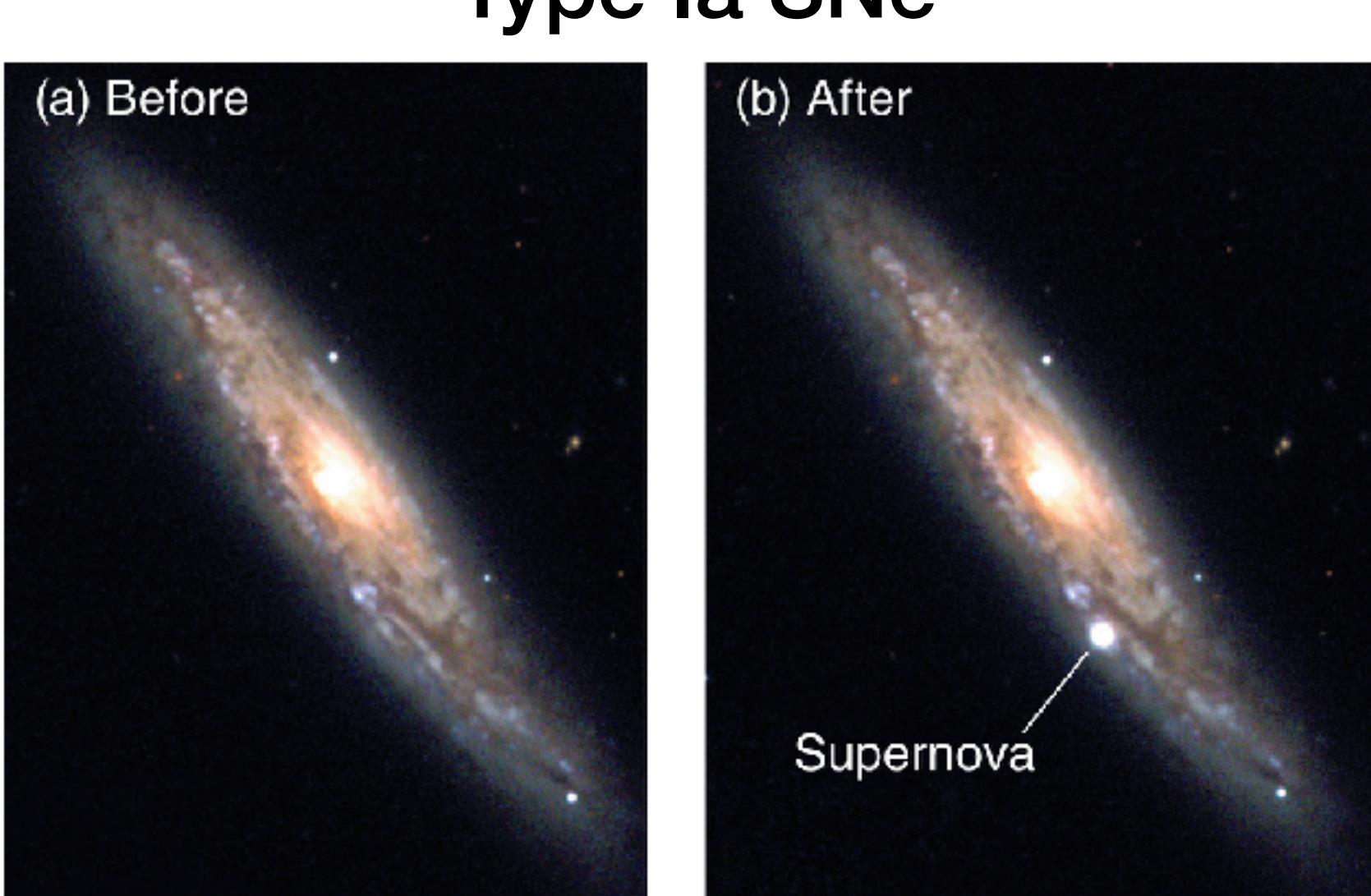
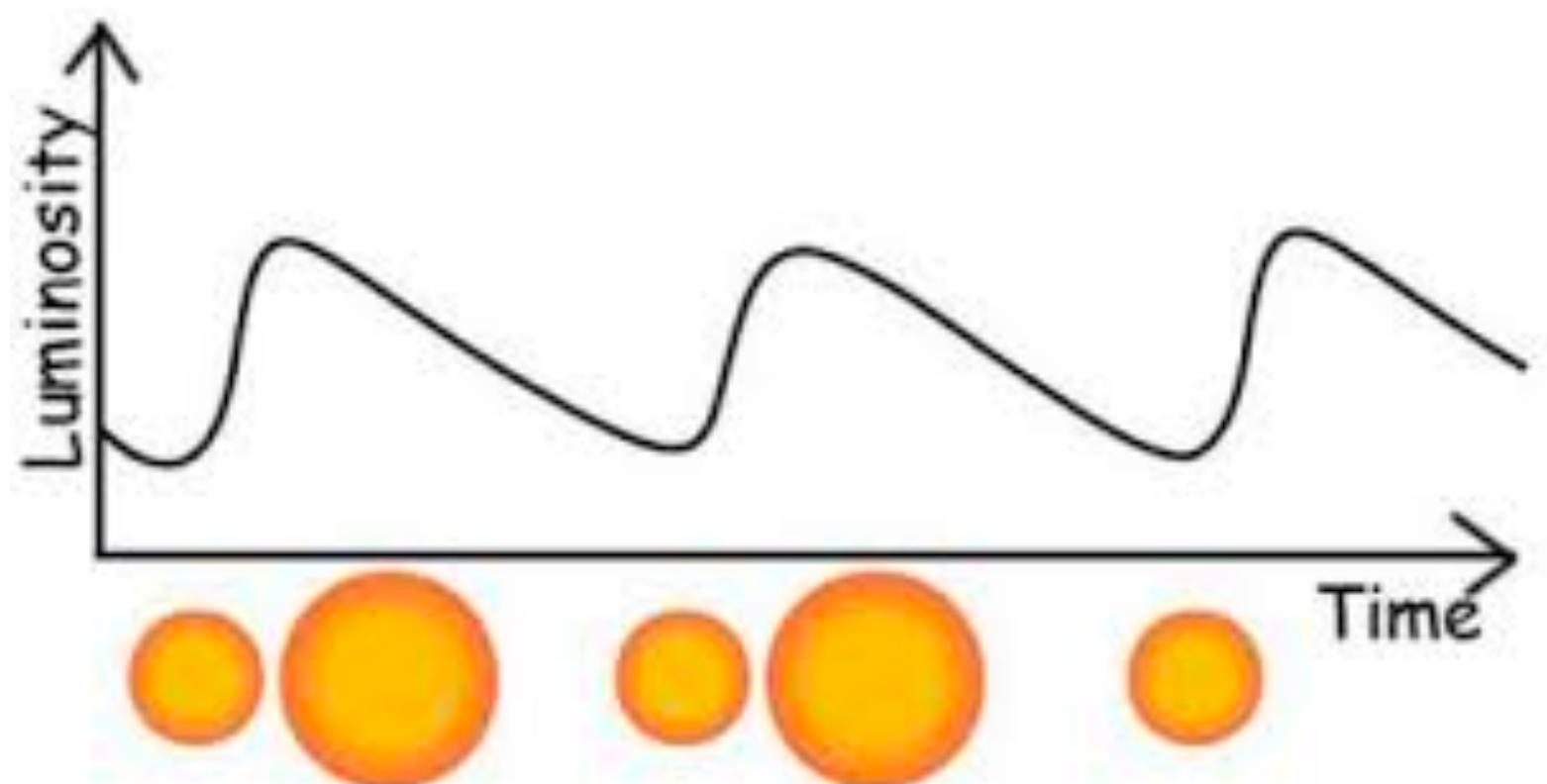
# Distance Ladder



# Parallax

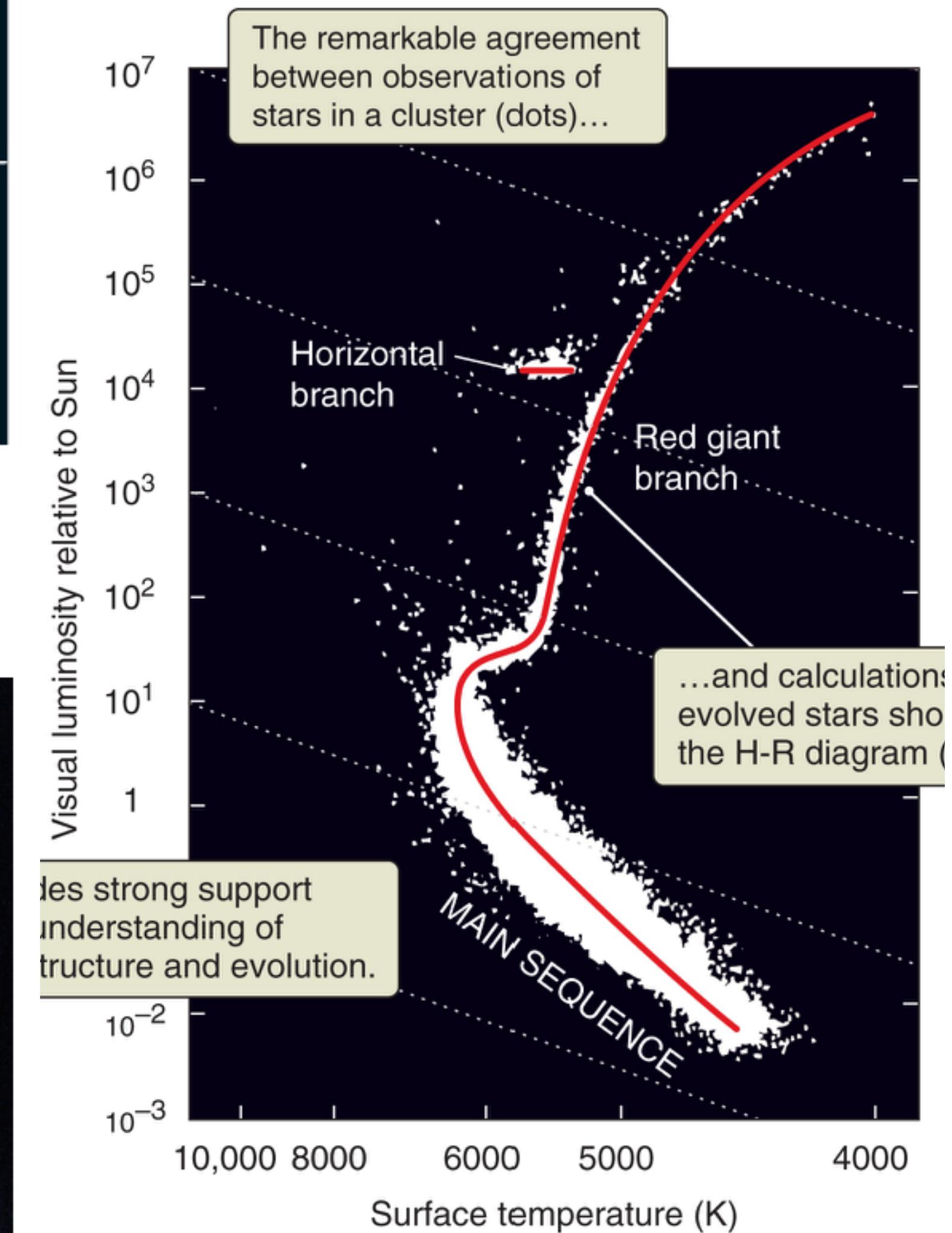


# Cepheid Variables



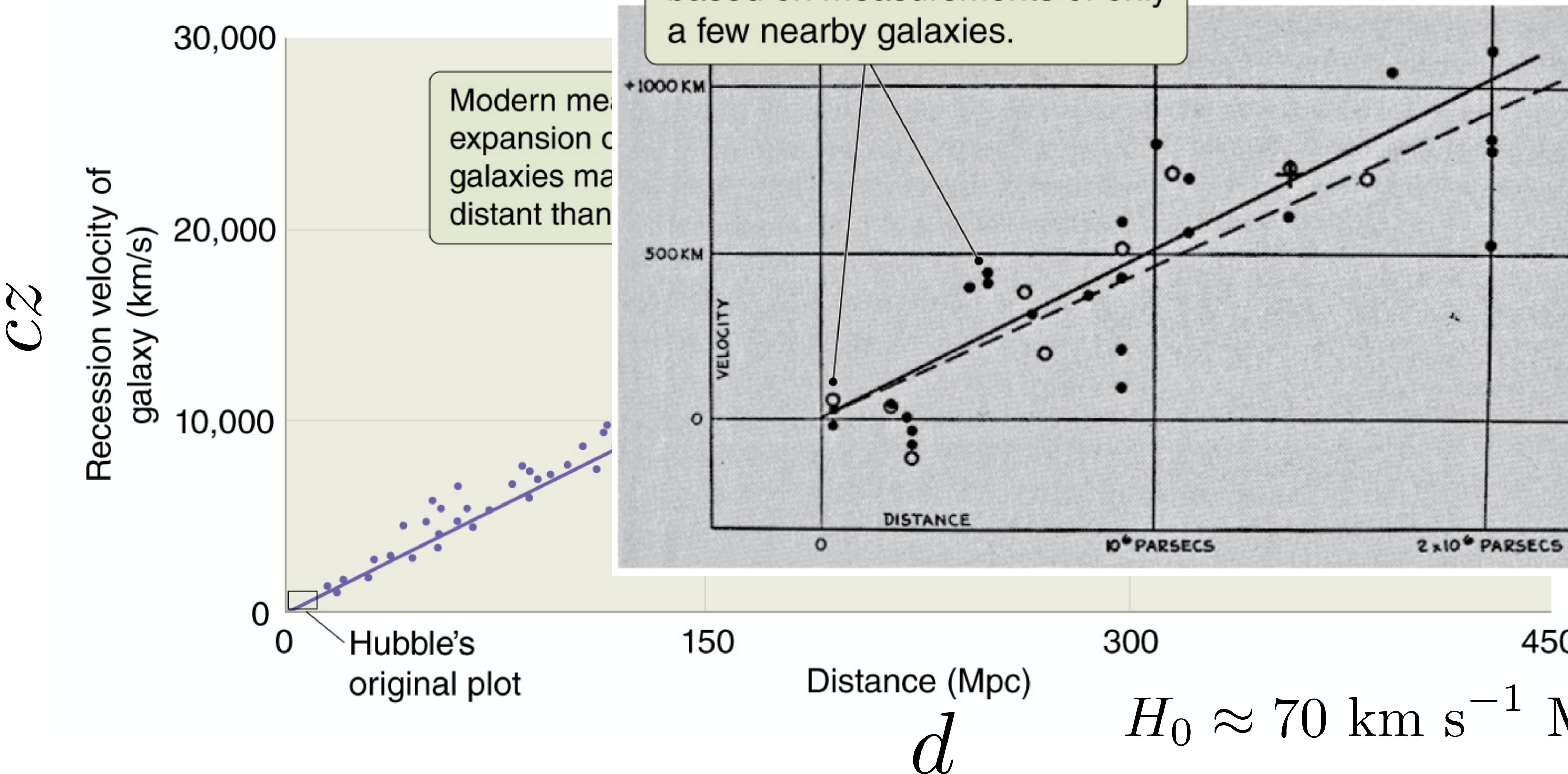
# Type Ia SNe

# Spectroscopic Parallax



# Hubble's Law

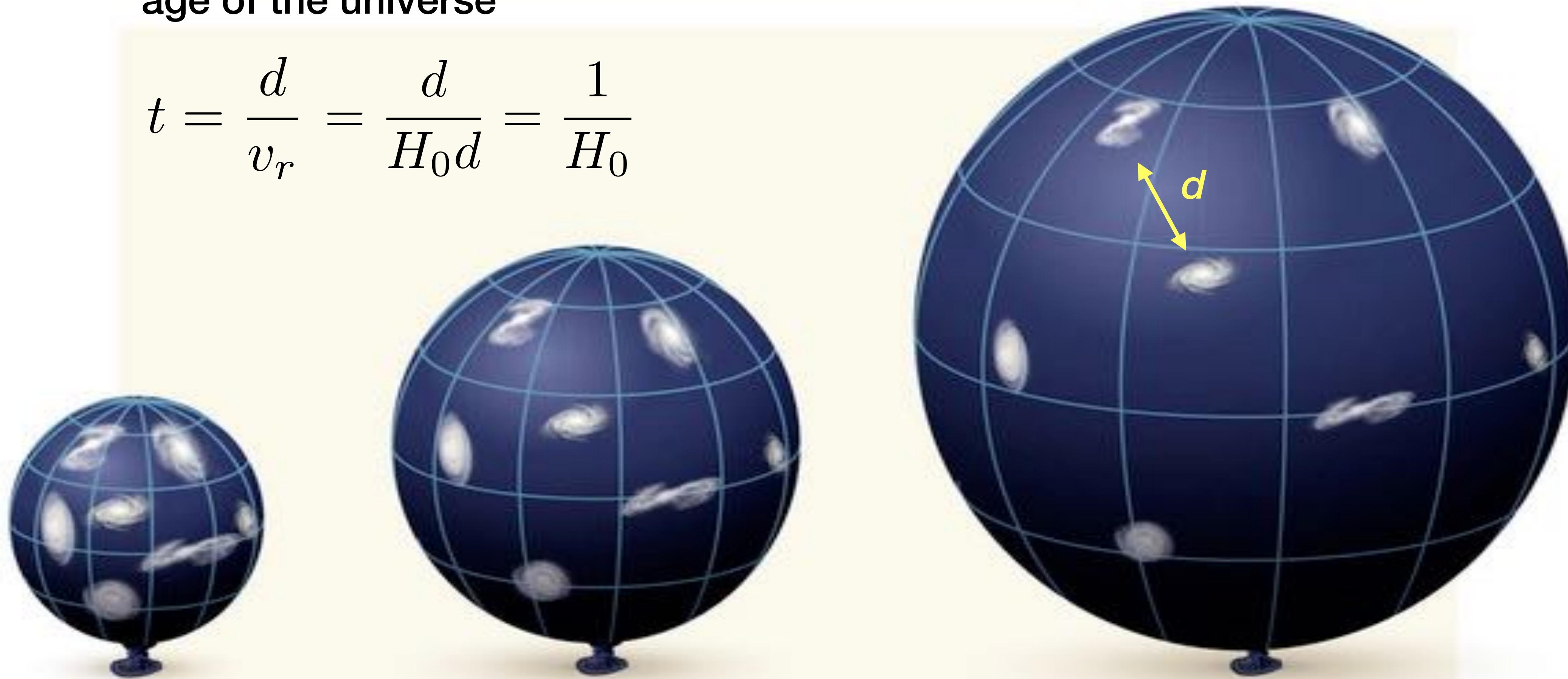
$$cz = H_0 d$$



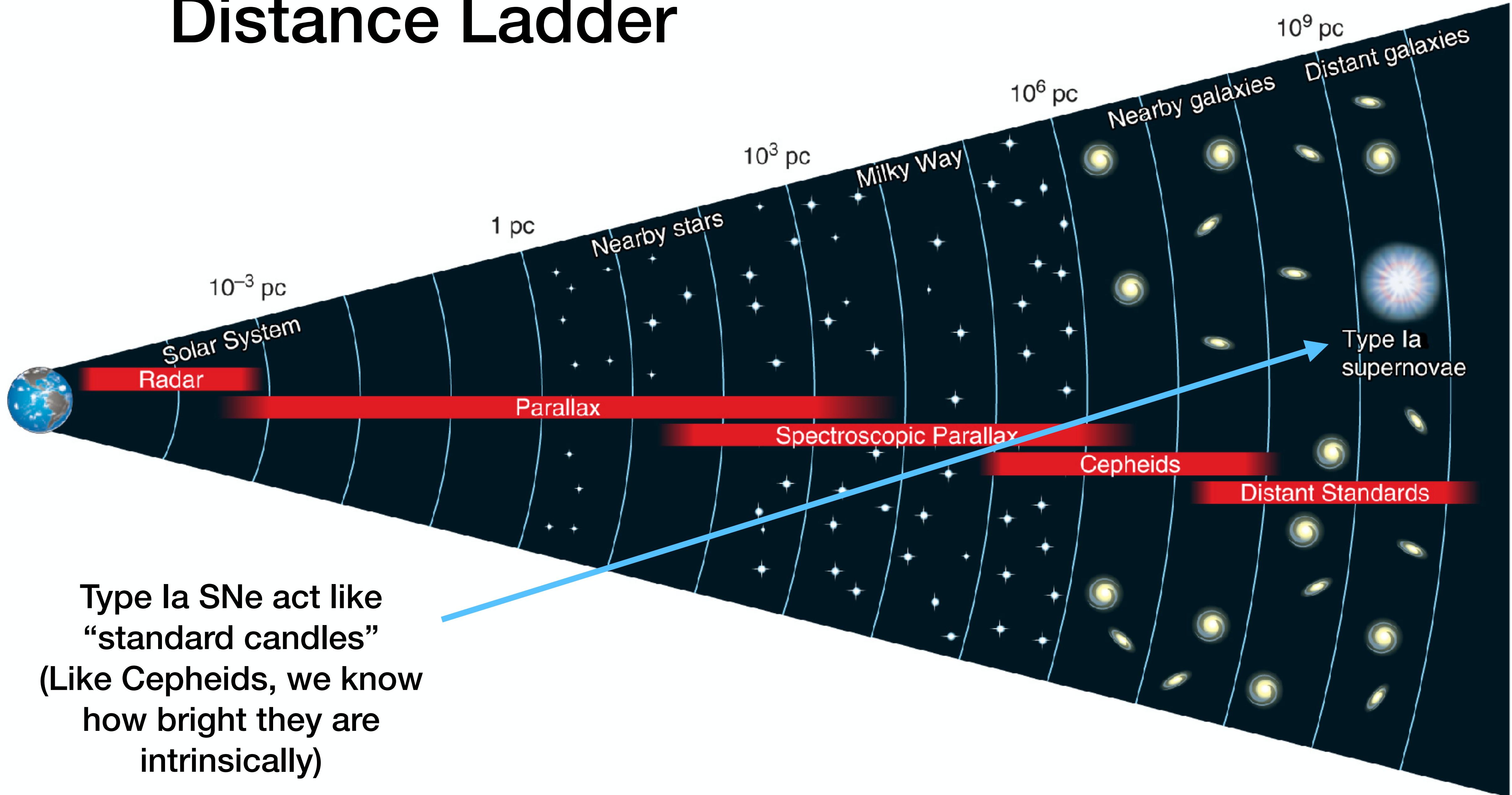
# We live in an expanding “balloon universe”

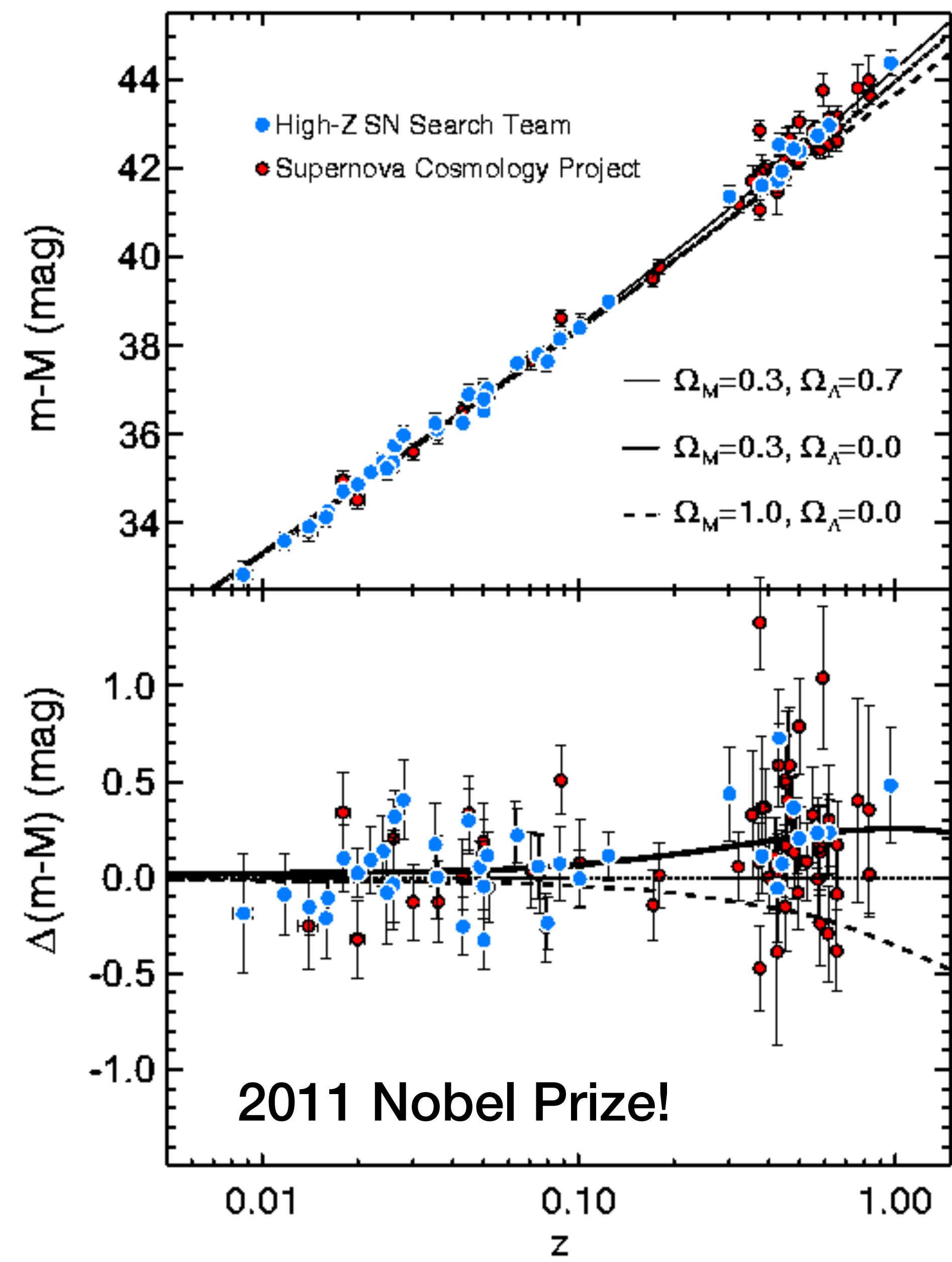
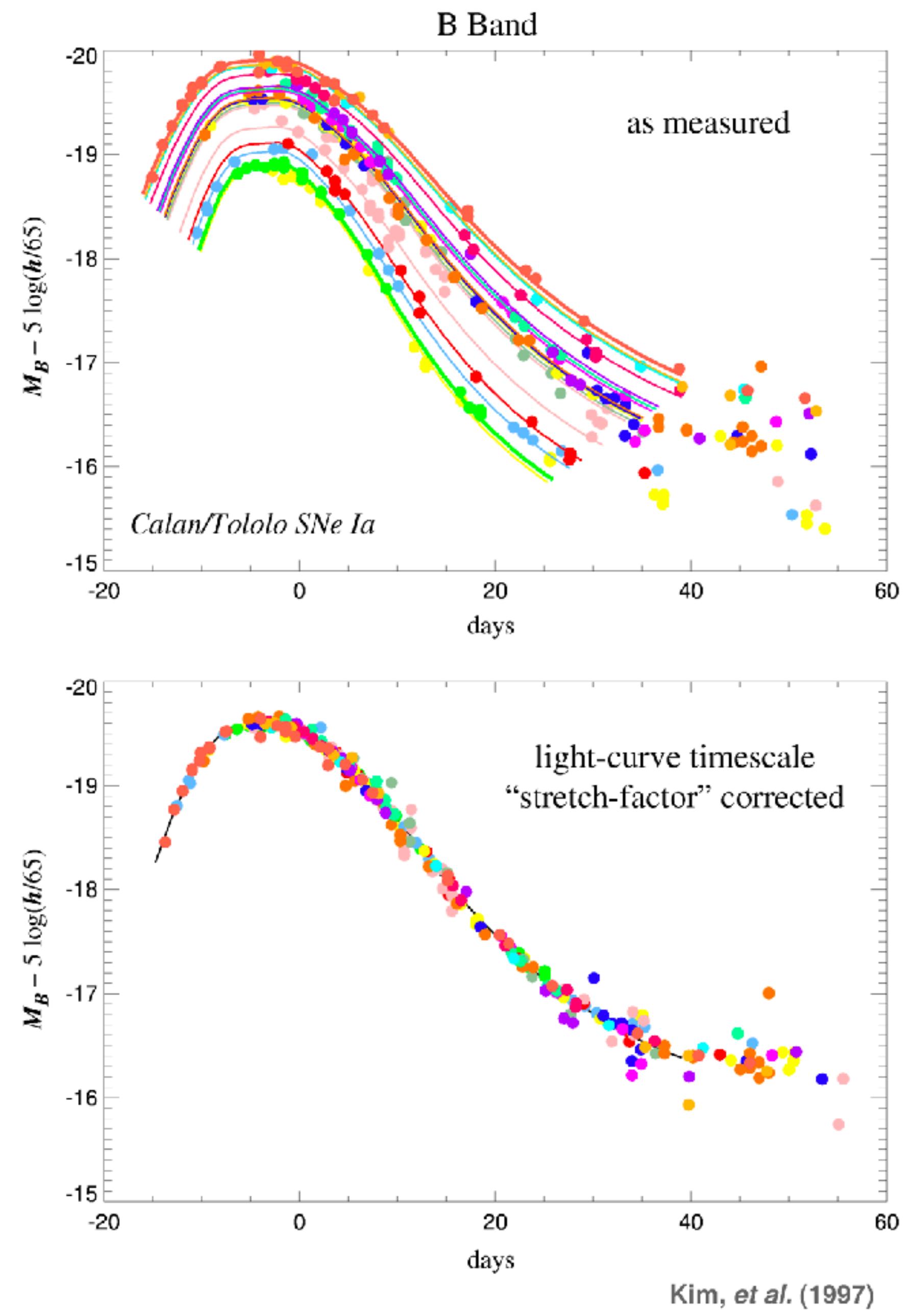
If expansion constant, then can estimate the age of the universe

$$t = \frac{d}{v_r} = \frac{d}{H_0 d} = \frac{1}{H_0}$$

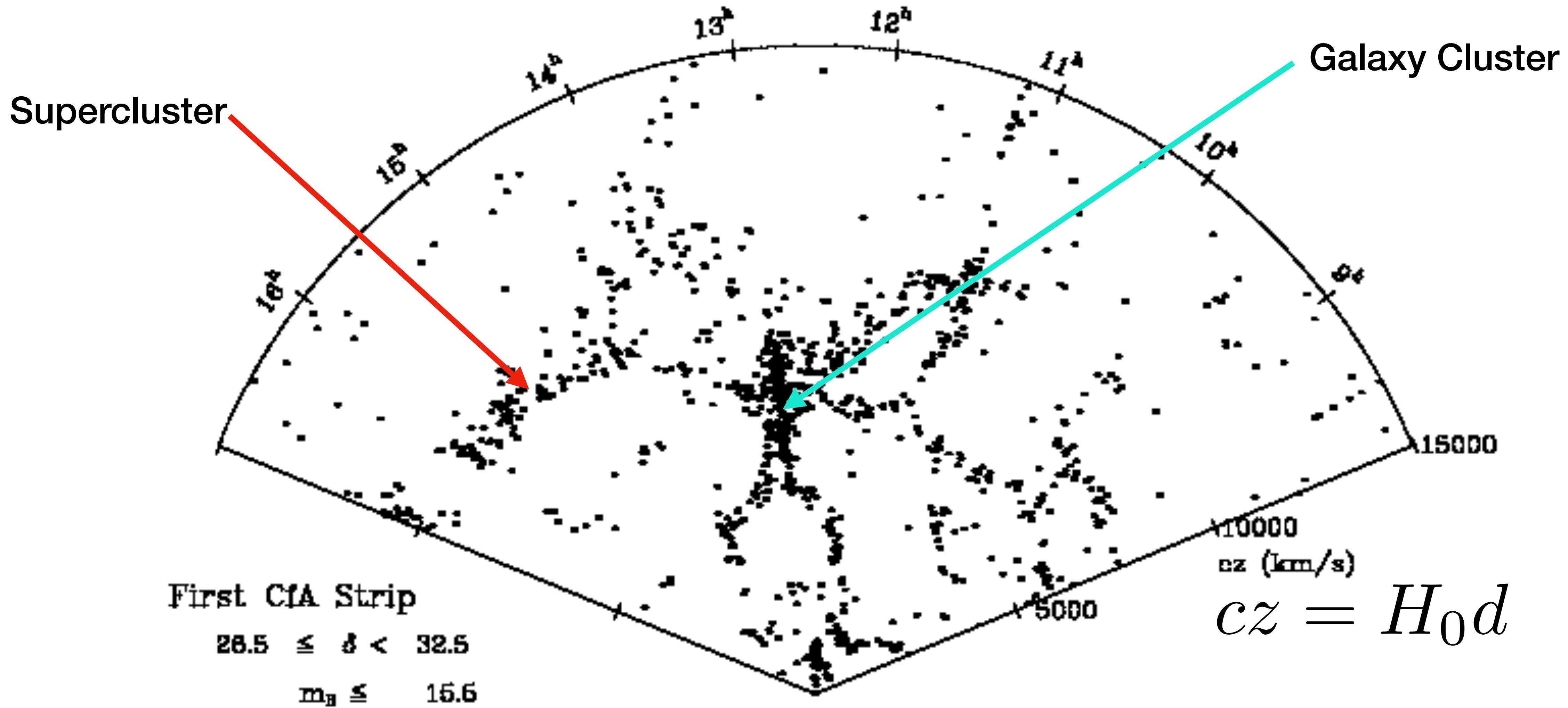


# Distance Ladder

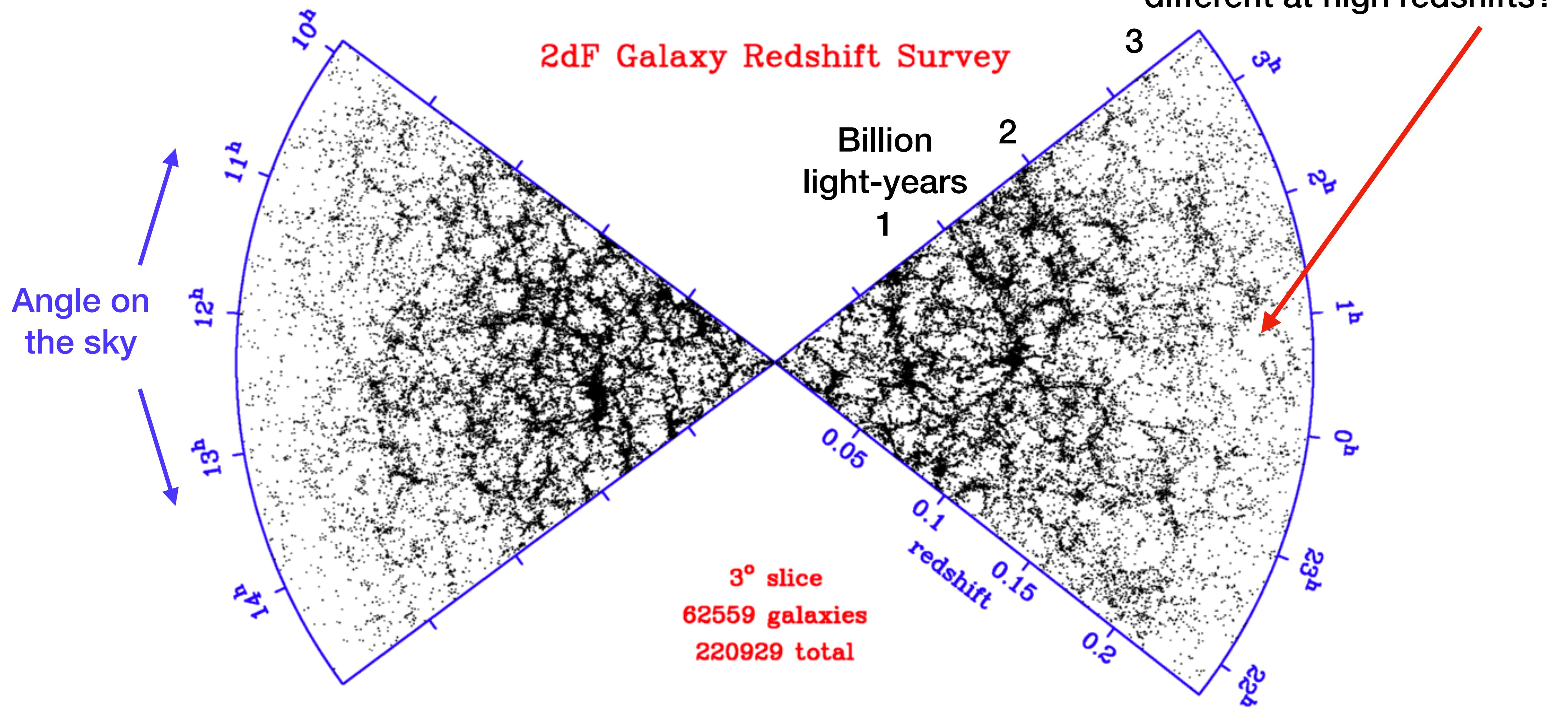




# Finger of God: the Coma Cluster



# Galaxy Surveys



# Computer Simulations of Structure Formation

<https://www.illustris-project.org/media/>

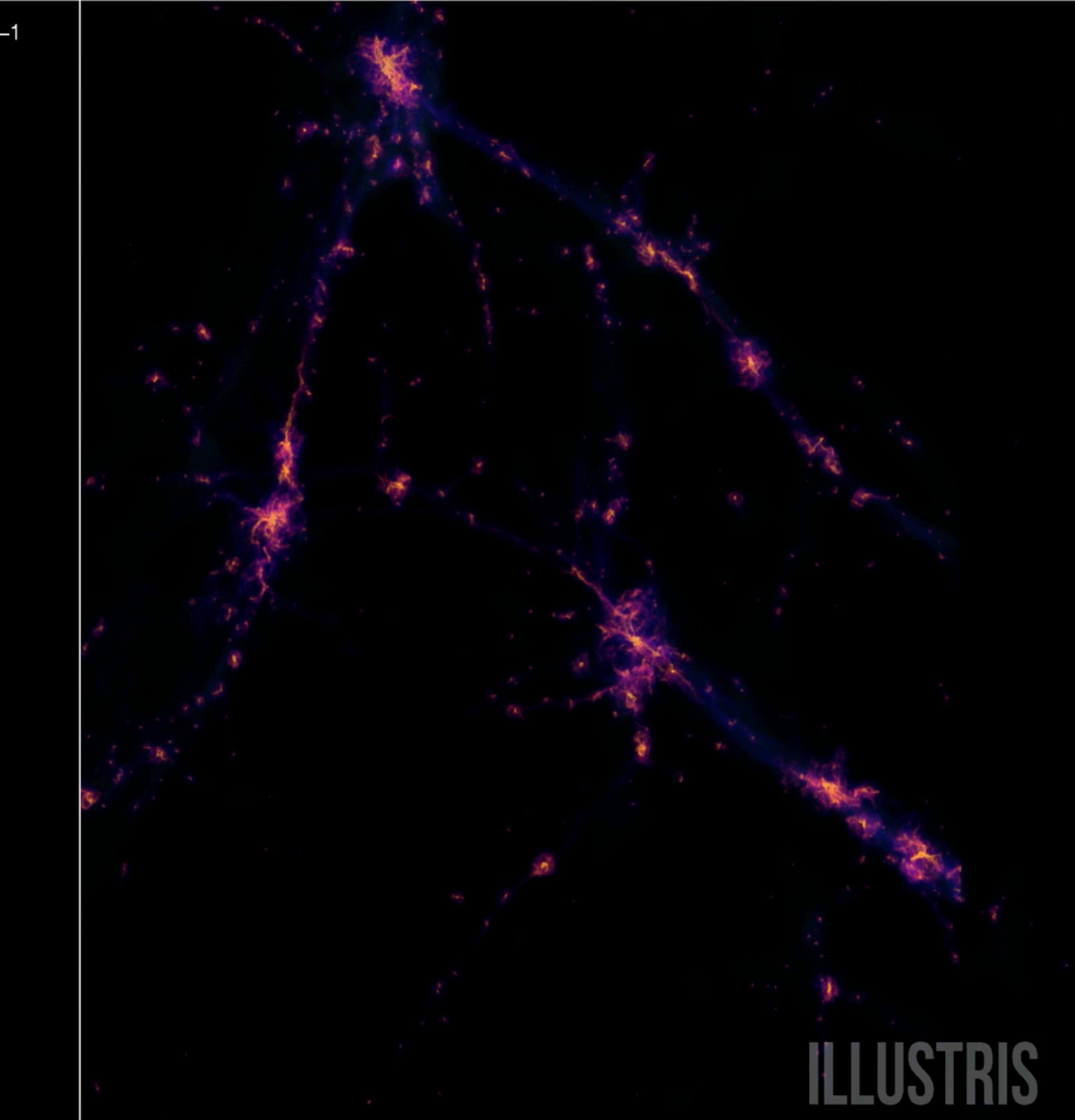
10 Mpc box showing the formation of galaxies in filaments from 0.5 Gyr to the present:

[https://www.illustris-project.org/movies/illustris\\_movie\\_cube\\_sub\\_frame.mp4](https://www.illustris-project.org/movies/illustris_movie_cube_sub_frame.mp4)

1 Mpc box showing the formation of an elliptical galaxy:

[https://www.illustris-project.org/movies/illustris\\_movie\\_ellipticalFormation\\_1pMpc.mp4](https://www.illustris-project.org/movies/illustris_movie_ellipticalFormation_1pMpc.mp4)





ILLUSTRIS