# Gastrophysics: Peeking Under the Hood

**Observed Starlight** 

X-Rays

Molecular

Star Formation

Galaxy Merger

Philip F. Hopkins (Caltech) & the FIRE Team www.tapir.caltech.edu/~phopkins

Kung-Yi Su, Mike Grudic, Matt Orr, Shea Garrison-Kimmel, Coral Wheeler, Ivanna Escala, Denise Schmitz, Xiangcheng Ma, David Guszejnov, Robyn Sanderson, Anne Medling, Christine Moran

## Large Scales: HOW DO WE GO FROM BIG BANG TO MILKY WAY?





z~1090 (t~400,000 yr)





## Large Scales: HOW DO WE GO FROM BIG BANG TO MILKY WAY?



## The Basic Picture



#### The ISM Is *Messy*.... YET THERE IS SHOCKING REGULARITY



Correlation functions, SFRs (Kennicutt-Schmidt), Scaling laws (Tully-Fisher)

## Is this an accident?





Guszejnov 15,16, 17 Grudic 16, 17

## Problem: WHY SO FEW GALAXIES & STARS?



## Problem: GALAXY MORPHOLOGIES AND SCALING RELATIONS





- Stars form too early
- Too many metals trapped ("G-dwarf problem")
- Sizes too small ("angular momentum catastrophe")
- Vc too large ("Tully-Fisher" problem)
- Stars in spheroid, not thin disk ("Over-merging" problem)

But wait...

# Stars Matter

## ... Nature hates theorists



3 Breakthroughs:

## 1. "Concordance" cosmology

#### Well-posed initial conditions:



#### "Ingredients":

#### COMPOSITION OF THE COSMOS



#### "smoothed" field looks *roughly* like this:



 Large-scale structure / age of the universe are not "free parameters"!

2. Resolution (Moore's Law + Algorithms)



## 3. "New" Physics INSIGHTS FROM STAR FORMATION

- Star formation is strongly clustered (in space & time). So are SNe!
- GMCs are destroyed (by radiation & stellar winds) *before* SNe explode
- ISM is strongly *super-sonically turbulent:* structure is transient (short-lived)



Let's Build Back Up

Guszejnov+ '16, 17

## Cores to Stars HOW TO STOP FRAGMENTATION?

"Fragmentation Cascade":



# Isothermal fragmentation:

$$M_{\rm Jeans} \sim \frac{c_s^3}{G^{3/2} \rho^{1/2}} \longrightarrow \propto L_{\rm core}^{3/2}$$



## Why Is Star Formation Clustered? INEVITABLE IN GRAVITATIONAL COLLAPSE







#### Clustering Matters INSIGHTS FROM STAR FORMATION

Kung-Yi Su+ 17, 18 (also Martizzi+ '16 Walch+ '15, '17, Kimm+ '15)

Winds "by hand" ~SFR



#### Star Clusters & GMCs: Radiation+O/B Winds Destroy Clouds FEEDBACK VS. GRAVITY







## Building Up to Galaxy Scales The FIRE (Feedback In Realistic Environments) Project



- DM = collisionless, nonrelativistic, gravity-only fluid (or your preferred idea...)
- Resolution ~pc Cooling & Chemistry ~10 - 10<sup>10</sup> K
- <u>Feedback:</u>

ullet

- SNe (II & Ia)
- Stellar Winds (O/B & AGB)
- Photoionization (HII regions) & Photo-electric (dust)
- Radiation Pressure (IR & UV)
- now with... (Su+ 18)
  - Magnetic fields
    - Anisotropic **conduction & viscosity**
  - Cosmic rays

Yellow: hot (>10<sup>6</sup> K) Pink: warm (ionized, ~10<sup>4</sup>K) Blue: cold (neutral <10-8000 K)

### KS Law Emerges Naturally FEEDBACK VS. GRAVITY

Matt Orr (1701.01788) Agertz+14, PFH+ 11,12,14 Shetty & Ostriker '08.11, Kim & Ostriker '11,13





Stars (Hubble image): Blue: Young star clusters Red: Dust extinction

Gas: Magenta: cold  $(< 10^4 K)$ Green: warm (ionized) Red: hot  $(> 10^6 K)$ 

This Works (More or Less) if You Resolve Key Scales GAS IS BLOWN OUT, INSTEAD OF TURNING INTO STARS







## Failures No More "MISSING SATELLITES" & "TOO BIG TO FAIL"



Too Big To Fail



Shea Garrison-Kimmel+ (arXiv:1806.04143) (also Escala+ in prep)





Garrison-Kimmel+ 1712.03966

G

10 kpc

### Angular Momentum of Gas+Stars ROTATION BUILDS UP OVER TIME

Kareem El-Badry (arXiv:1705.10321) (also Weeler+ 17)

 $\langle j$ 

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.01

6

 $\langle j_{\rm DM}$ 

8

7

9

 $\log(M_{\rm star}/M_{\odot})$ 

all baryons,  $r < R_{200m}$ 

all baryons,  $r < 0.1 R_{200 {
m m}}$ 

10

gas

11

stars

12



• Dwarfs: Thick/irregular [clumpy + bursty]

# Some Remaining Uncertainties



#### **Binarity & Rotation:** VERY IMPORTANT FOR THINGS THAT DEPEND ON MOST MASSIVE STARS

Xiangcheng Ma (arXiv:1601.07559)





#### **Binarity & Rotation:** VERY IMPORTANT FOR THINGS THAT DEPEND ON MOST MASSIVE STARS

Astrid Lamberts (1605.08783, 1801.03099)





Bottom: Waveform (red line shows current time)

**SXS** Collaboration

#### Need Additional Physics To *Turn Off* Star Formation STELLAR FEEDBACK + COOLING + HYDRO = COOLING FLOW PROBLEM



## Progress: Physics Beyond Those Above Clearly Needed STELLAR FEEDBACK + COOLING + HYDRO = COOLING FLOW PROBLEM



Kung-Yi Su (prep) + many others

Virial shocks Not "Morphological Quenching" • AGB Winds & SNe Ia Enough Magnetic Fields, Conduction Star Formation Rate 101 100 10-1  $M_{\rm halo} \sim 10^{14} \, M_{\odot}$ 10<sup>2</sup>  $10^{0}$ 8 10n Redshift z

AGN *can* do it: "Maintenance" (Jets) + (?) "Transition" (Winds) ALSO RULING *OUT* SOME CHANNELS (CAN'T OVERHEAT/BLOW OUT CGM)

Perseus (+other massive clusters)



Mrk 231 (+other warm ULIRGs)



Torrey et al. in prep



- In the last decade: galaxy & star formation have seen tremendous progress
  - How does "feedback" work? Where is the evidence? What does it do? Why is star formation inefficient? Where do thin disks come from? What drives scaling relations? Where are the baryons? What's universal?
- ➤ "Null hypothesis" (CDM + known stellar processes) resolves most of the classic "CDM problems"
  - "Missing satellites"/"Cusp-core"/"Too Big to Fail"/"Angular Momentum Catastrophe"/"Over-merging"/ "Diversity/Rotation Curve Shapes"/"Baryonic Tully-Fisher (or Radial Acceleration)" *predicted* [no fine-tuning!]
  - Changing e.g. DM model, or stellar evolution, doesn't really improve match *Without violating stellar evolution constraints*, hard to differ at factor >~ 2
- Open: (1) "Over-cooling/quenching," (2) subtleties of massive stars on short spatial/time-scales
  - (1) Probably AGN, inputs/coupling physics remain uncertain (certainly can do it).
  - (2) Matters for ionizing photons, LIGO source pops, globular internal abundances, NS-NS + Ia prompt rates
- Ad: Mock Gaia Catalogues + Galaxy Snapshots, public *this week* (Robyn Sanderson+)
   Multiple galaxies with ~100M resolved stars

