

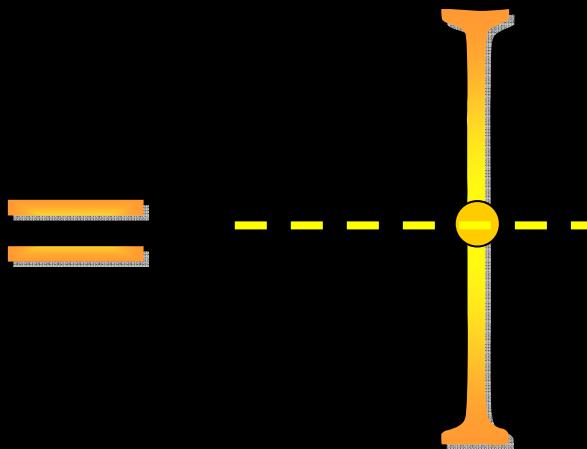
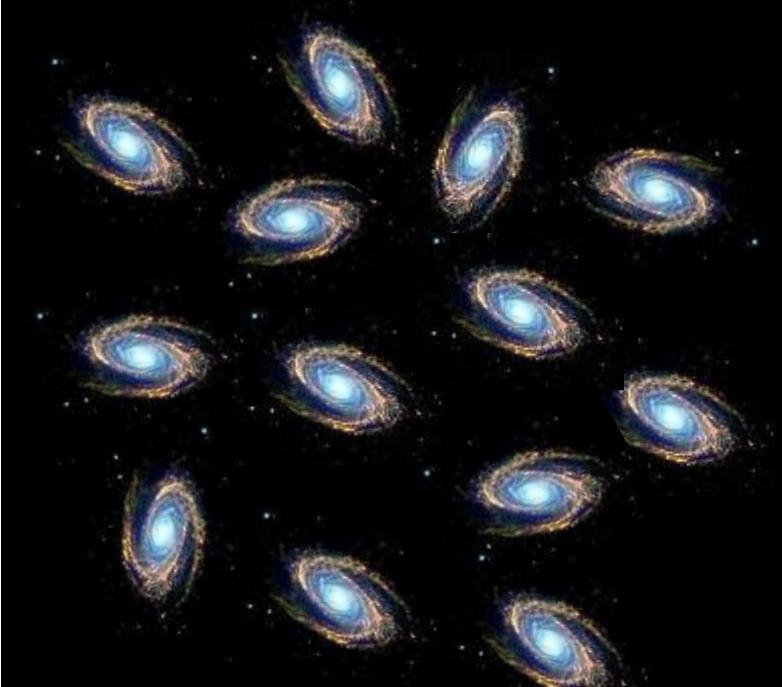
Unconventional views of stellar populations

Part IV

Population synthesis and galaxy evolution

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Much is good... (?)



620 extragalactic nebulae

Abstract. There are three main sections to the present discussion. Part I contains redshifts of 620 extragalactic nebulae observed at Mount Wilson and Palomar. Included in these data are redshifts for 26 clusters of nebulae. Part II contains redshifts for 300 nebulae observed at Lick, together with a comparison of results for 114 nebulae in common with the Mount Wilson-Palomar lists. Part III is a discussion of these new redshift data in combination with photometric data.

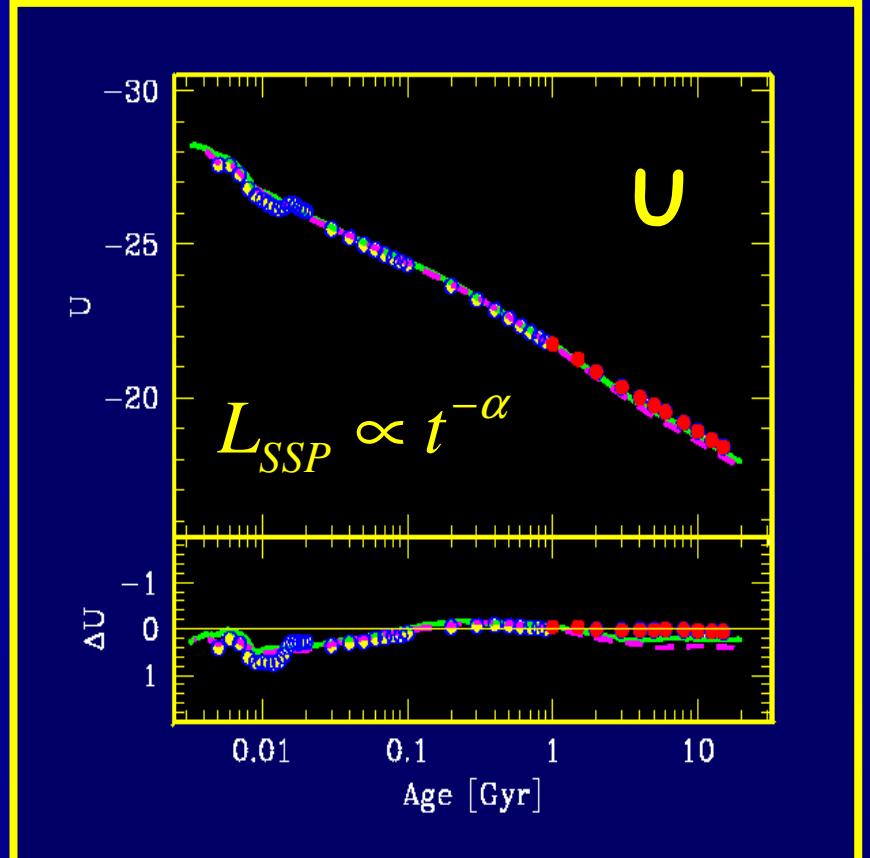
Humason, Mayall & Sandage
(1956)

Seibert + 26 co-authors
(2005)

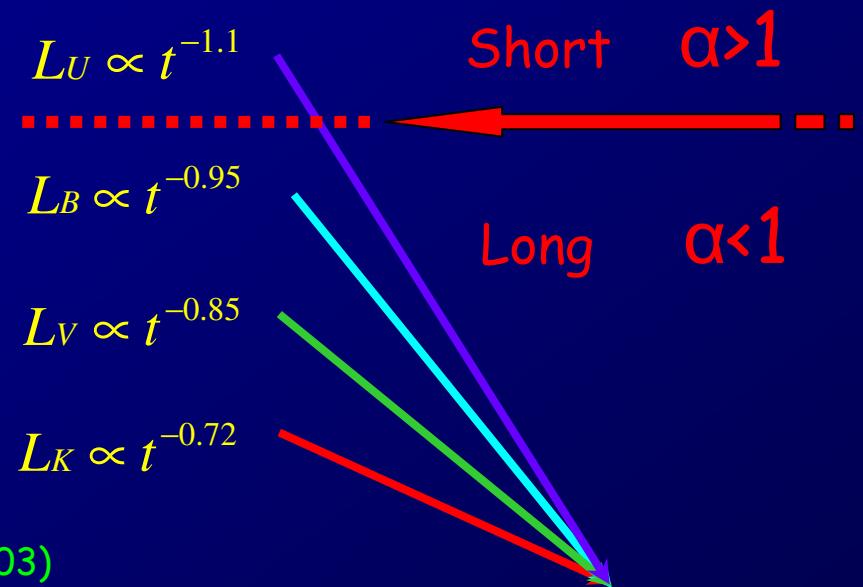
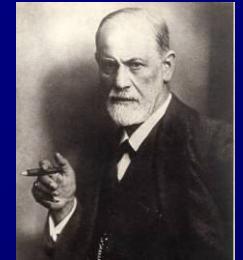
358,046 objects

ABSTRACT

We have matched 358,046 objects in 14² deg² of overlap between the *Galaxy Evolution Explorer* (*GALEx*) and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). This Letter provides matching statistics at Medium Imaging Survey



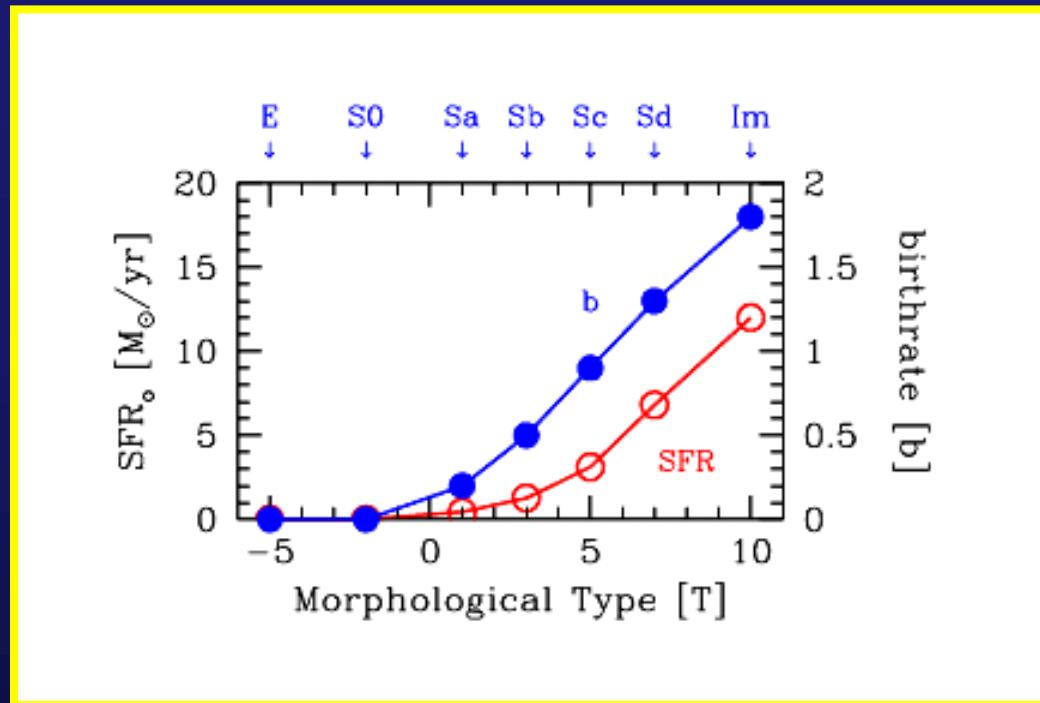
Short-term vs. Long-term memory



$$L_{CSP}(t) = \int_{t \min}^t L_{SSP}(\tau) SFR(\tau - t) d\tau$$

$$L_{DISK} \propto [t^{(1-\alpha)} - t_{\min}^{(1-\alpha)}]$$

Constraining current and past SFR



Buzzoni (2002)

$$b = \frac{SFR_o}{\langle SFR \rangle}$$

Schmidt's vs. Levy's Laws

Schmidt ($n=1$)

$$b(t) = \frac{SFR(t)}{\langle SFR \rangle}$$

The car "feels" the gasoline level in the tank and decelerate accordingly

$$SFR \propto e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$b(t) = \frac{t}{\tau(e^{t/\tau} - 1)} \rightarrow 0$$

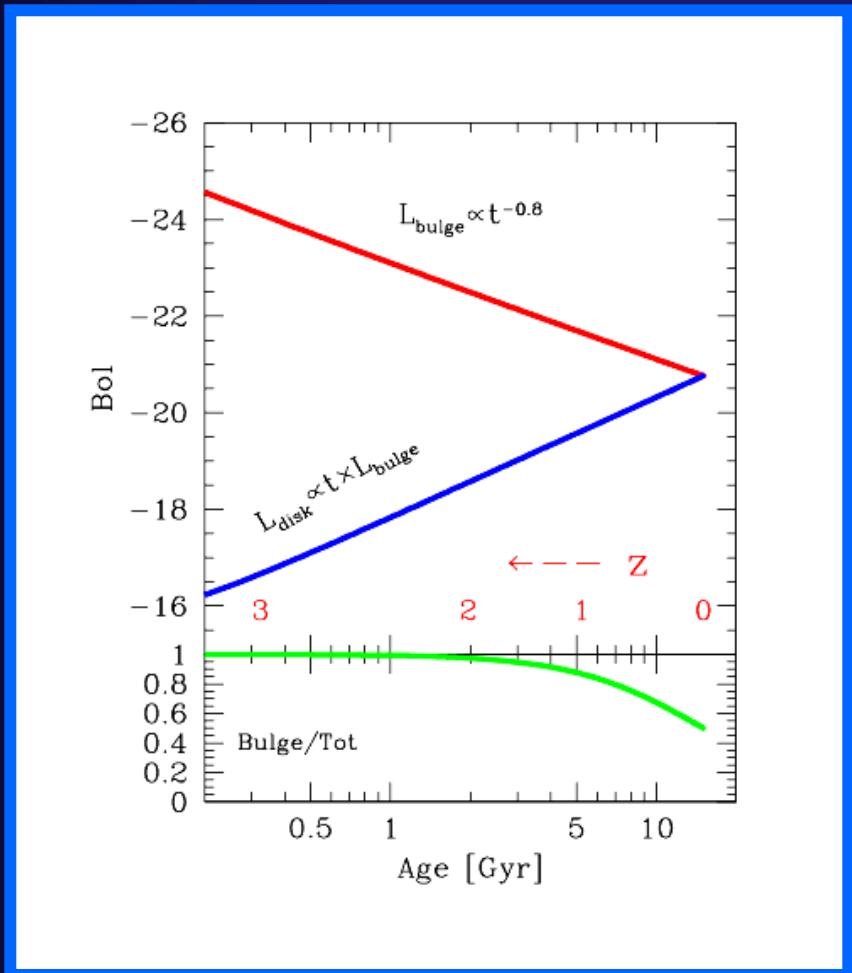
Levy

The car proceeds steady with the same (distinctive) power

$$SFR = Ct^{-\eta}$$

$$b = (1 - \eta)$$

Bulge vs. Disk evolution



Bulge

$$L_{SSP} \propto t^{-\alpha}$$

Disk



$$L_{CSP}(t) \propto \int_0^t \tau^{-\alpha} d\tau \Rightarrow t^{1-\alpha}$$



One, two, three... zone models

x



Bulge_{SSP} + SFR_{DISK} $\approx t^{-0.5}$
(Buzzoni 2005)

One-zone models

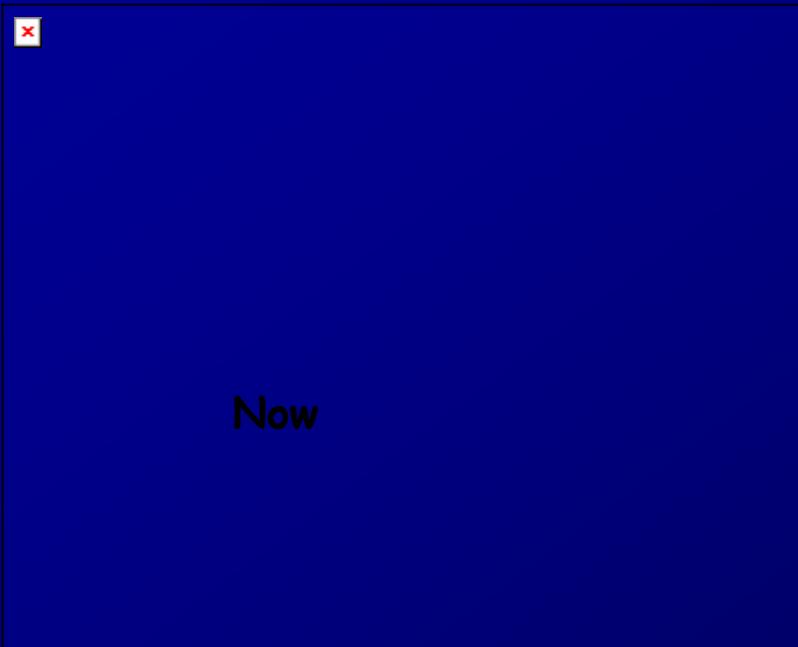
$$SFR_{\text{gal}} \propto e^{(-t/\tau)}$$

Two-zone models: Bulge+Disk

Bulge vs. Disk evolution (more spiky galx's @ high z!!)

Morphological evolution
conspires against the
detection of (quiet)
grand-design spirals
(Sb-Sc) at high z

Red-Bolometric



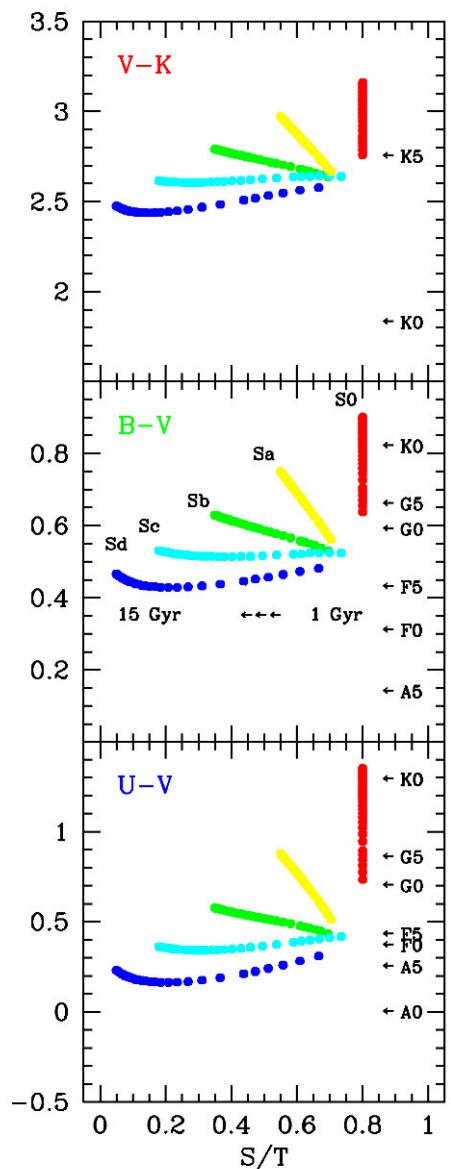
Now

$$S/T = \frac{\text{Spheroid}}{\text{Total}}$$

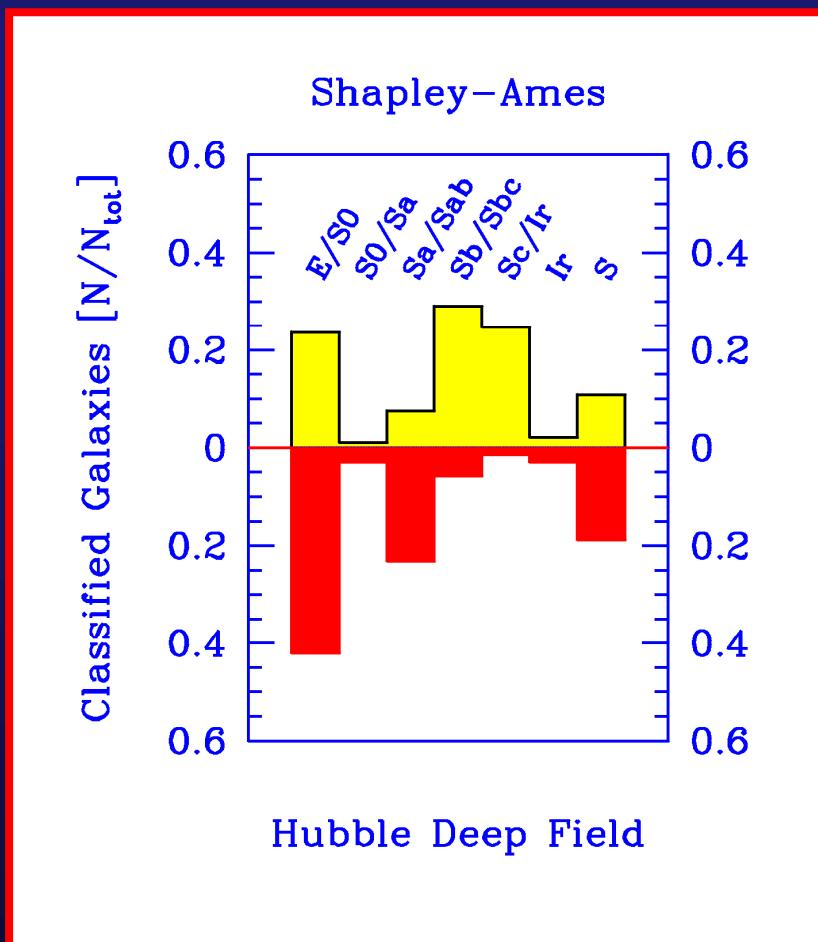
Ultraviolet



Biased morphologies



Buzzoni (1998)



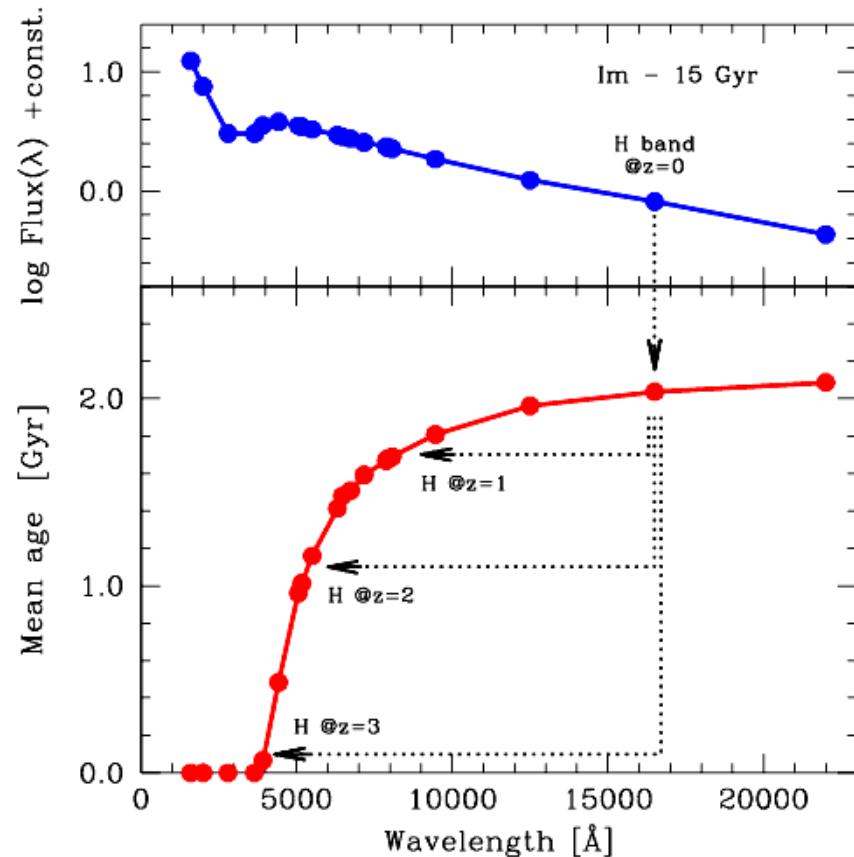
van den Bergh et al. (1996)

Age bias vs. Redshift

$$L_{\text{SSP}} \propto t^{-\alpha}$$

$$SFR(t) \propto t^{-\eta}$$

$$\bar{t}_* = \frac{\int_0^t \tau L_{\text{SSP}}(\tau) SFR(t - \tau) d\tau}{L_{\text{tot}}(t)}.$$



$$\bar{t}_* = \frac{\int_0^t \tau^{1-\alpha} (t - \tau)^{-\eta} d\tau}{\int_0^t \tau^{-\alpha} (t - \tau)^{-\eta} d\tau} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{2 - \alpha - \eta} t.$$

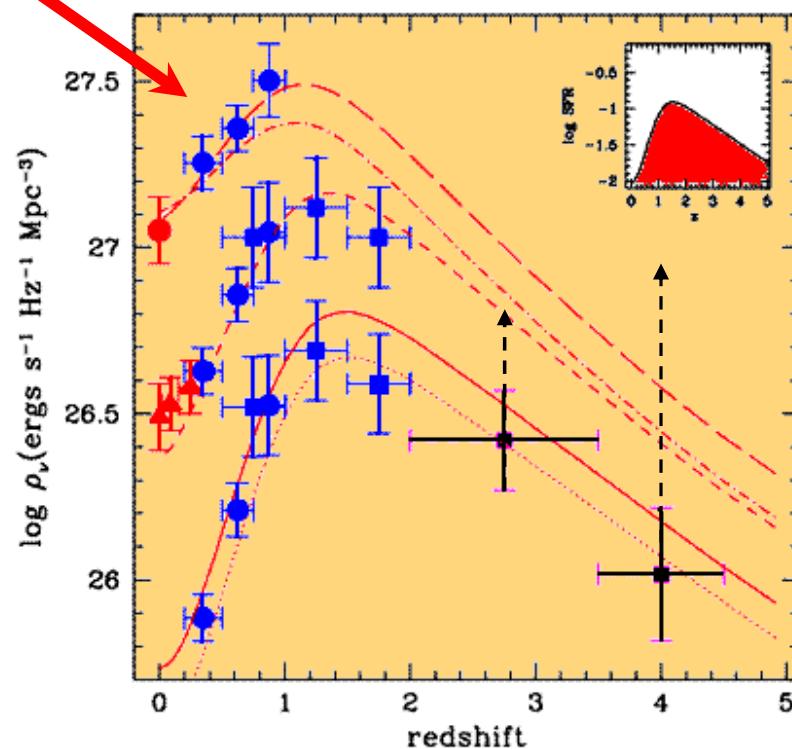
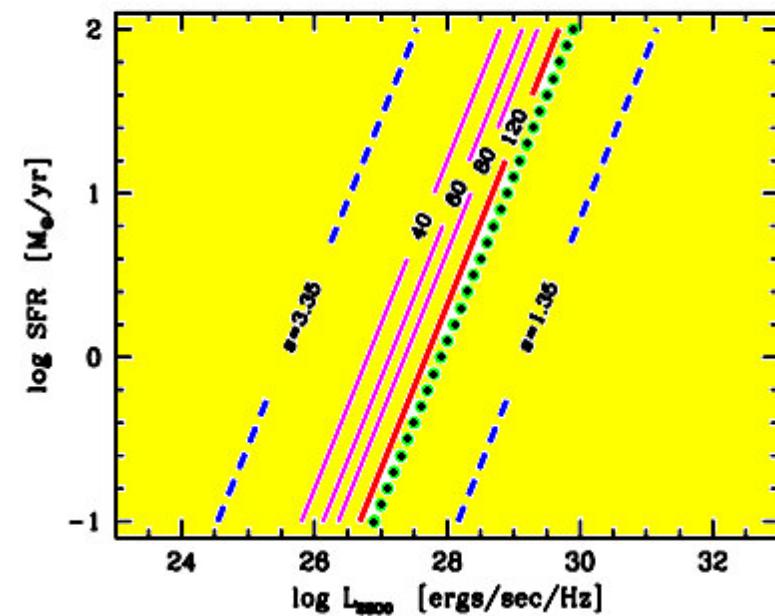
$$\bar{t}_* \approx 0.2t$$

$L_{\text{UV}} = SFR_0$
(trading UV photons)

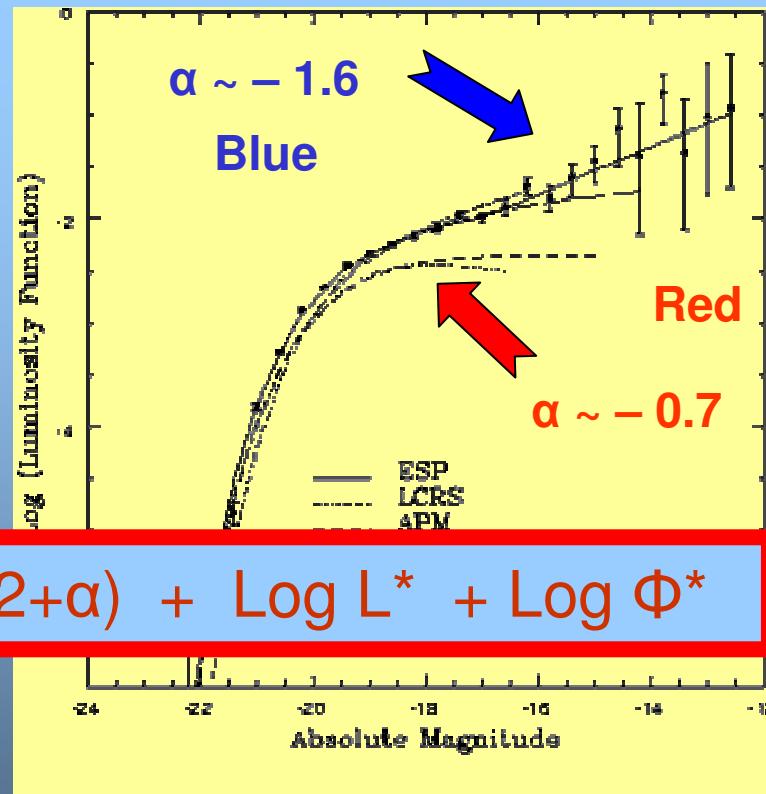
$$L_{2800} [\text{ergs s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1}] = 4.78 \cdot 10^{27} SFR [\text{M/yr}]$$

Buzzoni (2002)

Madau et al. (1998)



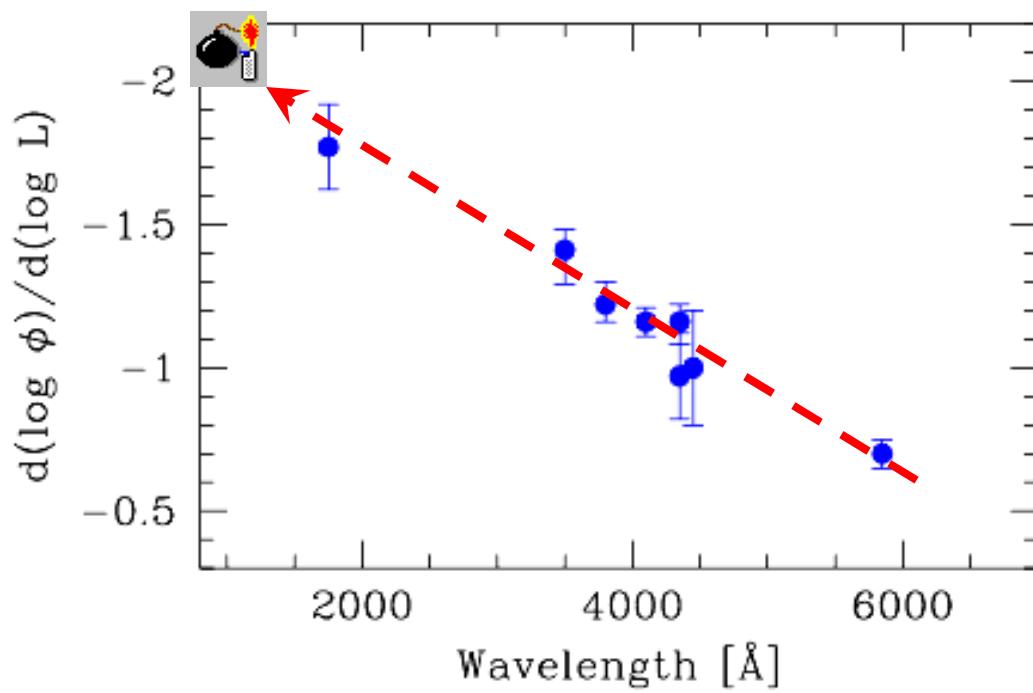
The faint-end tail of galx's luminosity function



$$\log \rho = \log \Gamma(2+\alpha) + \log L^* + \log \Phi^*$$

Zucca et al. (1997)

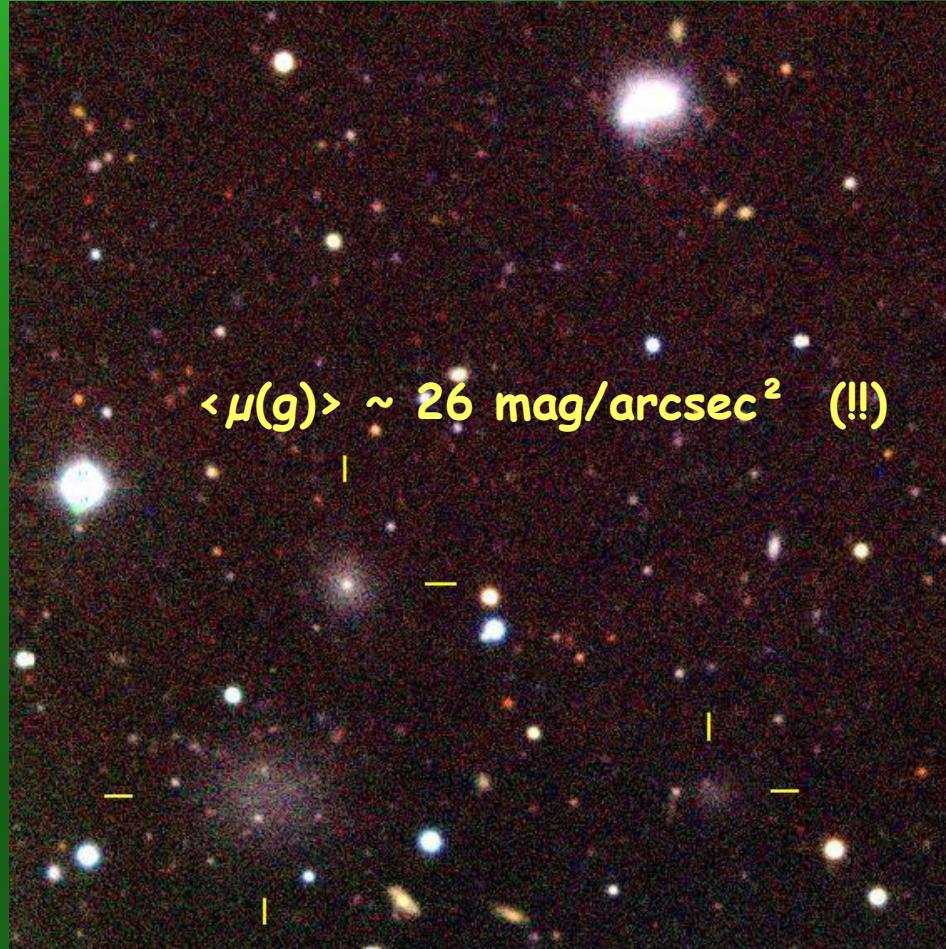
UV Steepening of the Galaxy Luminosity Function



Buzzoni (1998)

Low surface-brightness galaxies

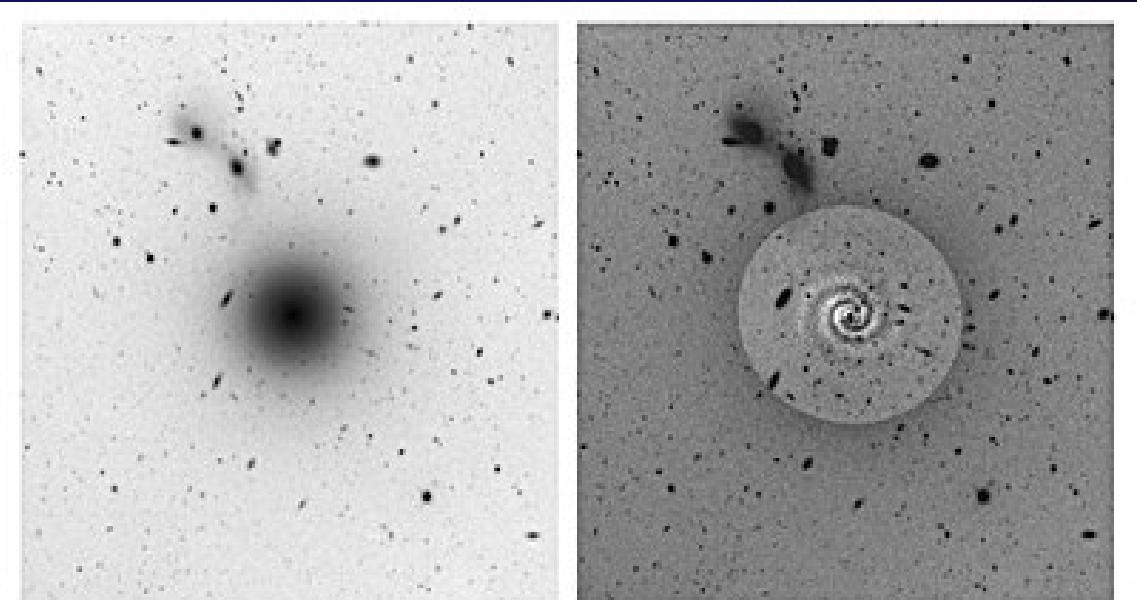
ESO 3.6m
FOSC2 – 4'x4'
“True colors”



Cellone & Buzzoni (2005)

Photometric evidence for disk structure in dwarf elliptical galaxies

*Jerjen et al. 2000,
A&A 358, 845*



Spiral Pattern in Virgo Dwarf Galaxy (VLT ANTU + FORS1)

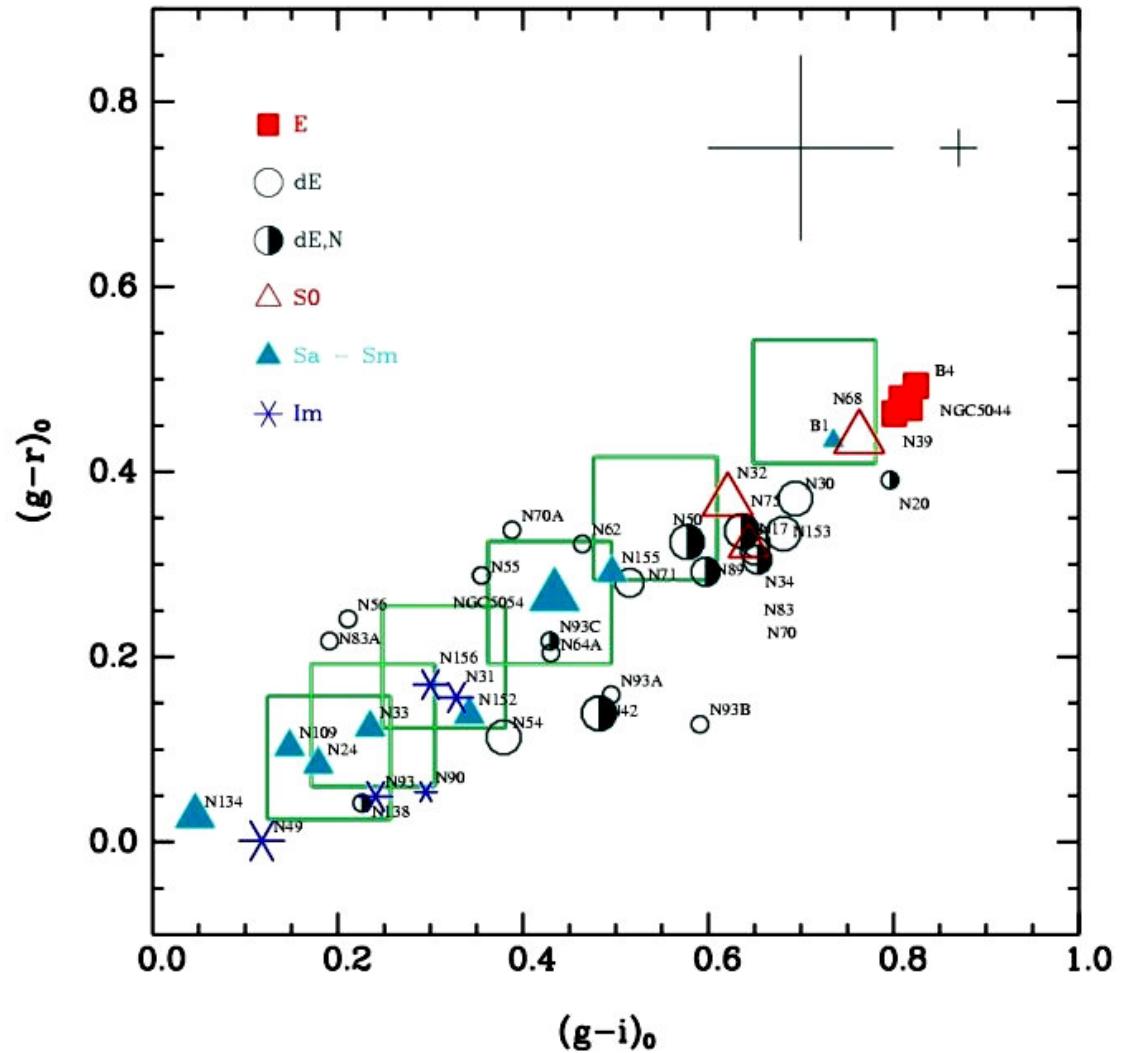
ESO PR Photo 11/00 (3 May 2000)

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IC 3328 (Virgo Cluster)

$M_B = -17.0$

The NGC 5044 group



Missing the Sun

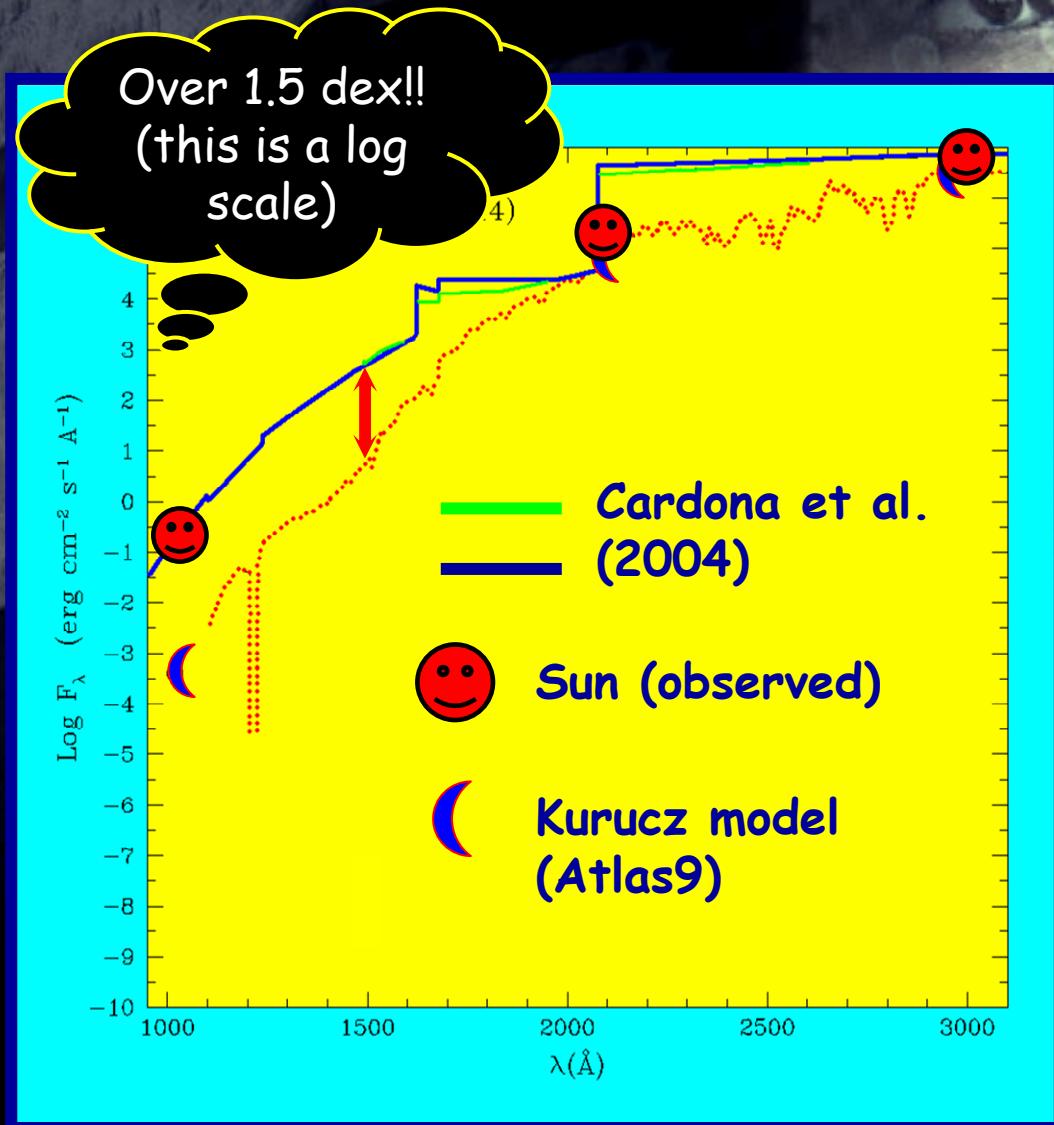


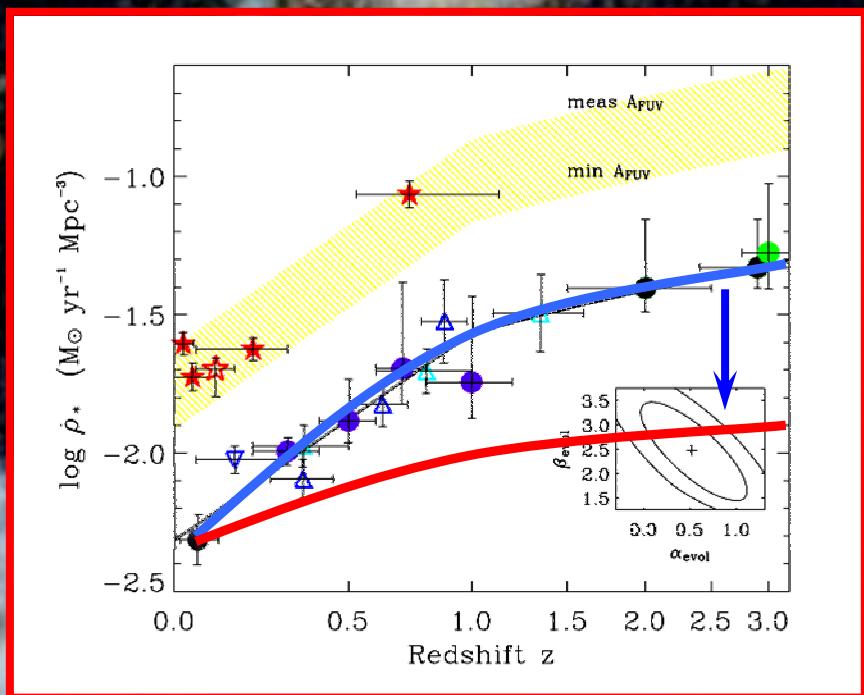
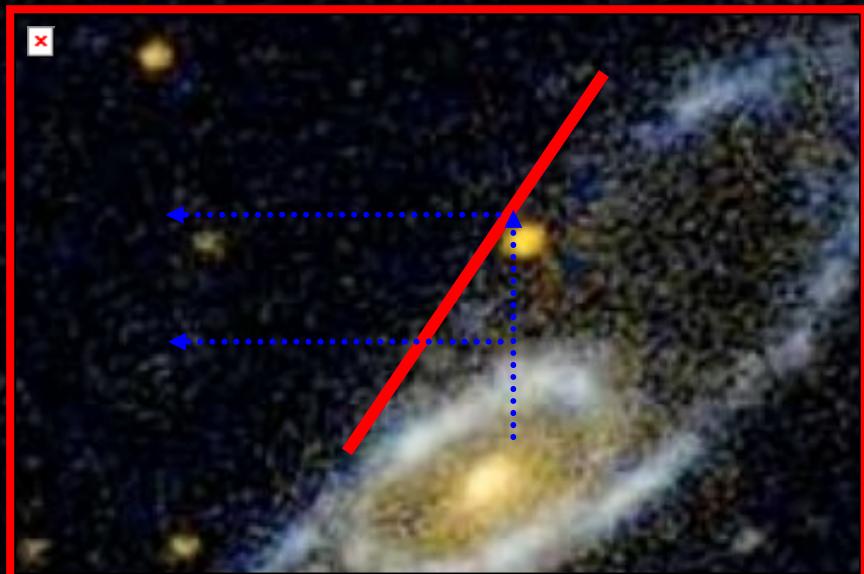
Image credits: Simon Pais @Flickr

An UV catastrophe?

Galaxies might be
intrinsically (much)
brighter than expected
in the FUV



- 1) A lower SFR is implied by the observed UV luminosity @high redshift
- 2) Luminosity distances might be larger for a given z = higher look-back time = bigger (older?) Universe & lower baryonic density



Schiminovich et al. (2005)

The End