

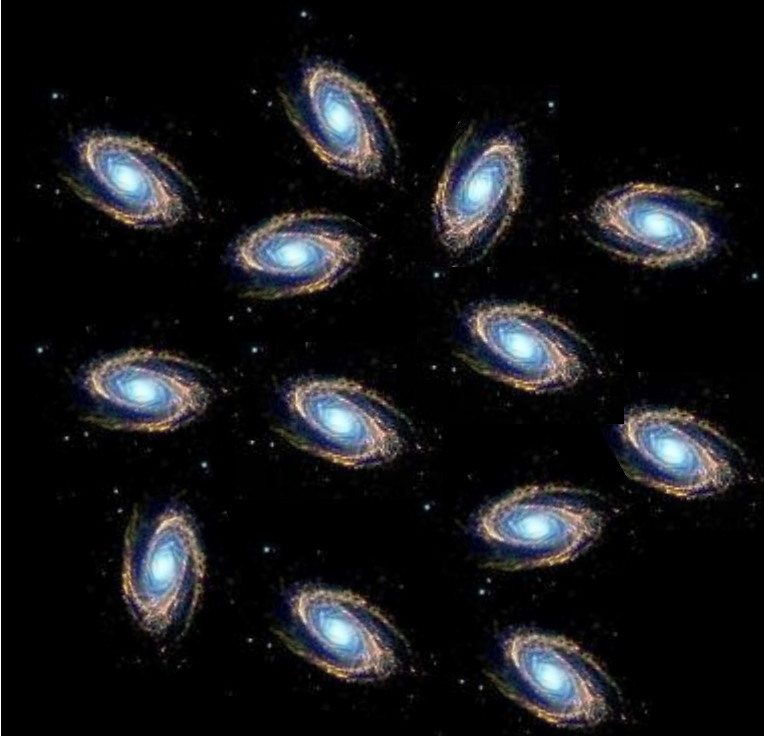
Unconventional views of stellar populations

Part IV

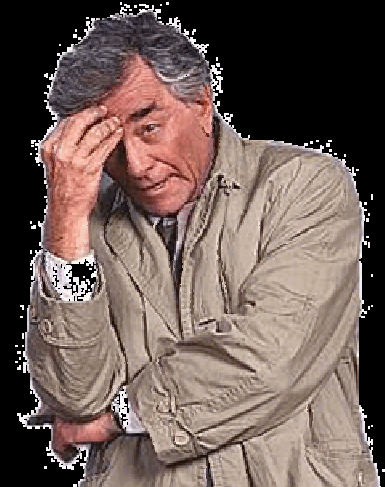
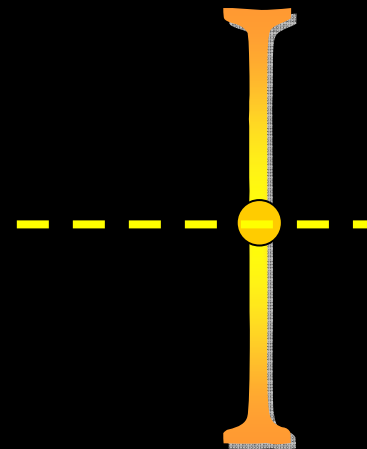
Population synthesis and galaxy evolution

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Much is good... (?)



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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.

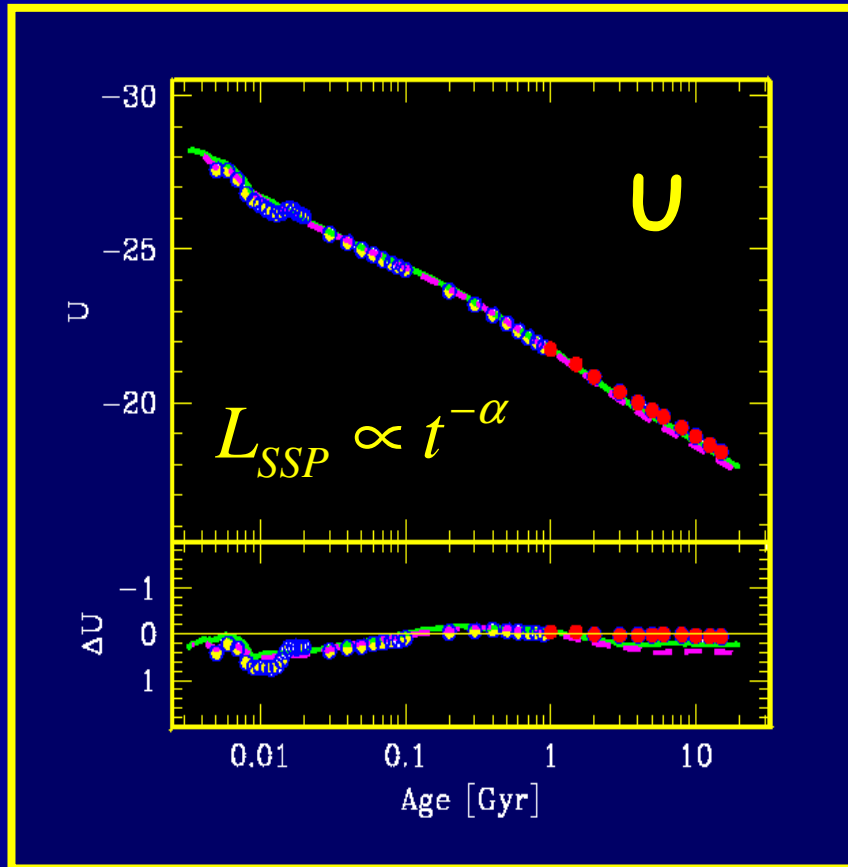
Humason, Mayall & Sandage
(1956)

Seibert + 26 co-authors
(2005)

358,046 objects

ABSTRACT

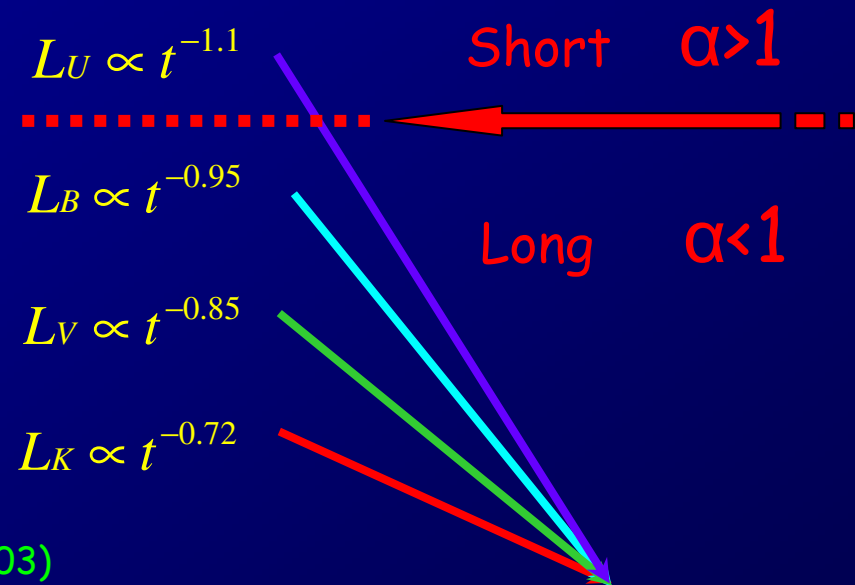
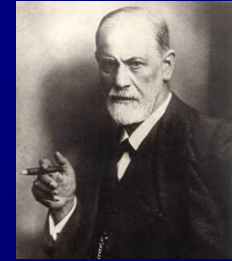
We have matched 358,046 objects in 14.9 deg^2 of overlap between the *Galaxy Evolution Explorer* (GALEX) and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). This Letter provides matching statistics at Medium Imaging Survey



- Buzzoni (2005) ● Bruzual & Charlot (2003)
- Bressan et al. (1994) ● Leitherer et al. (1999)

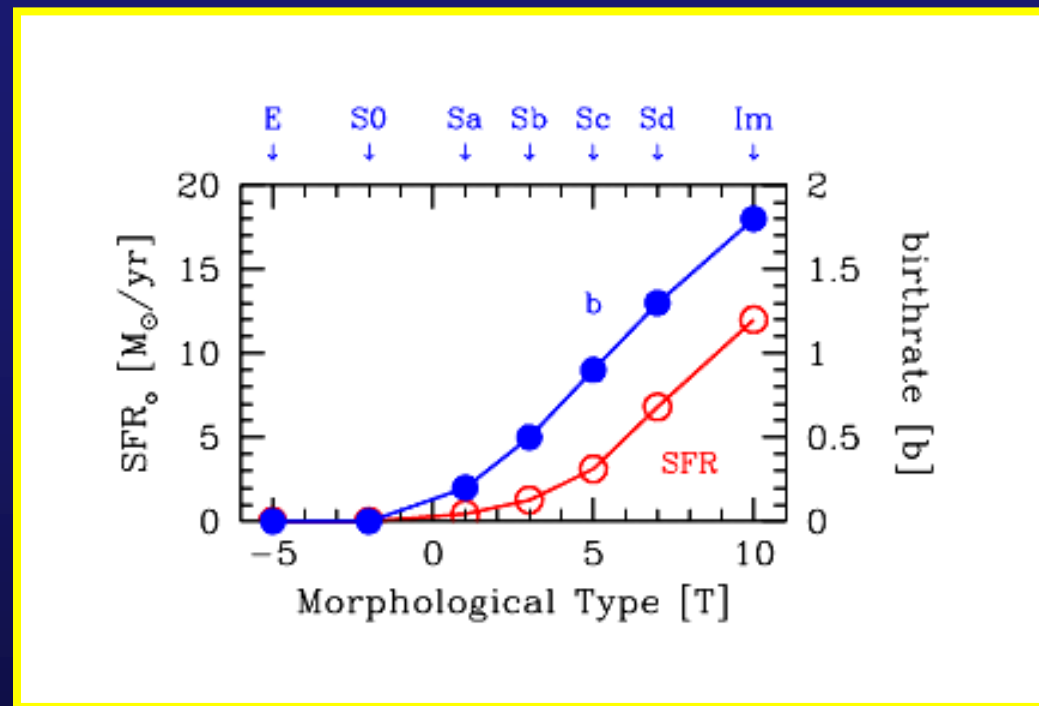
$$L_{CSP}(t) = \int_{t_{\min}}^t L_{SSP}(\tau) SFR(\tau - t) d\tau$$

Short-term vs. Long-term memory



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

Constraining current and past SFR



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

Buzzoni (2002)

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

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

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

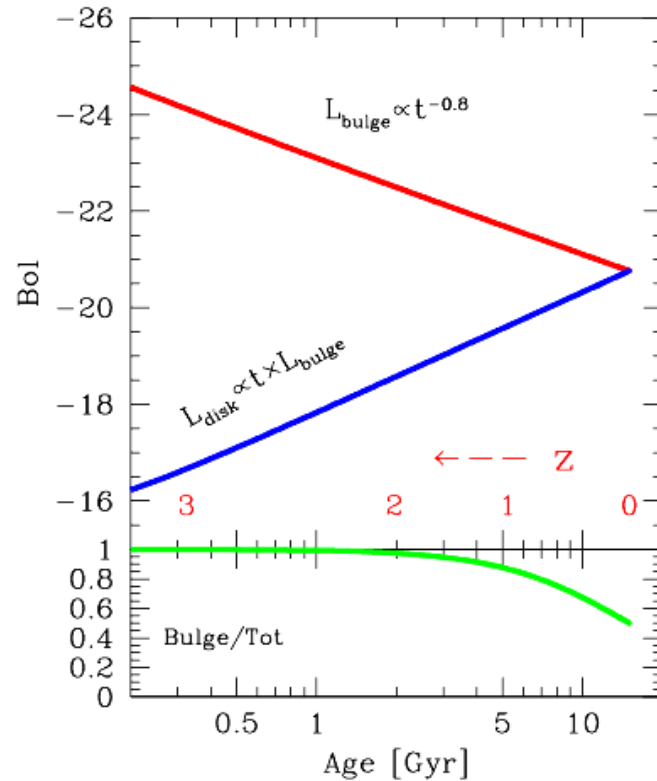
Levy

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



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

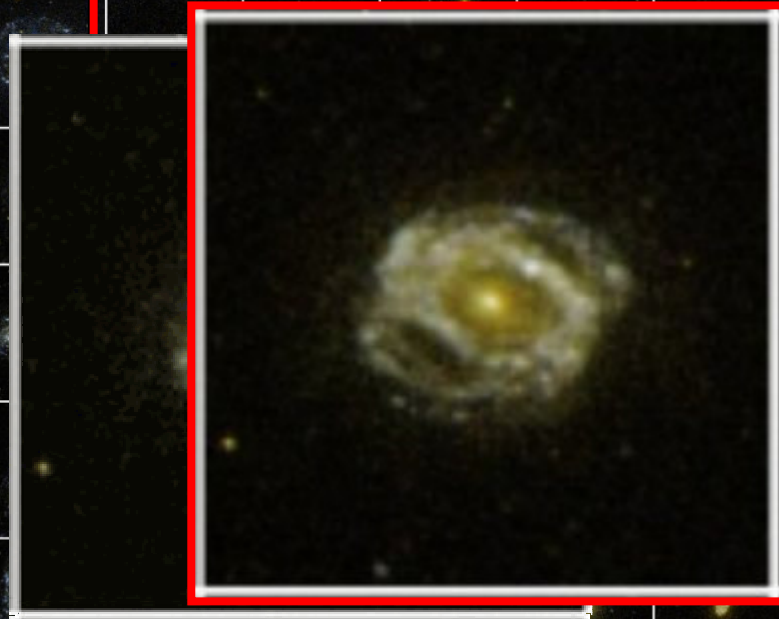
One, two, three... zone models

One-zone models

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

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

Two-zone models: Bulge+Disk



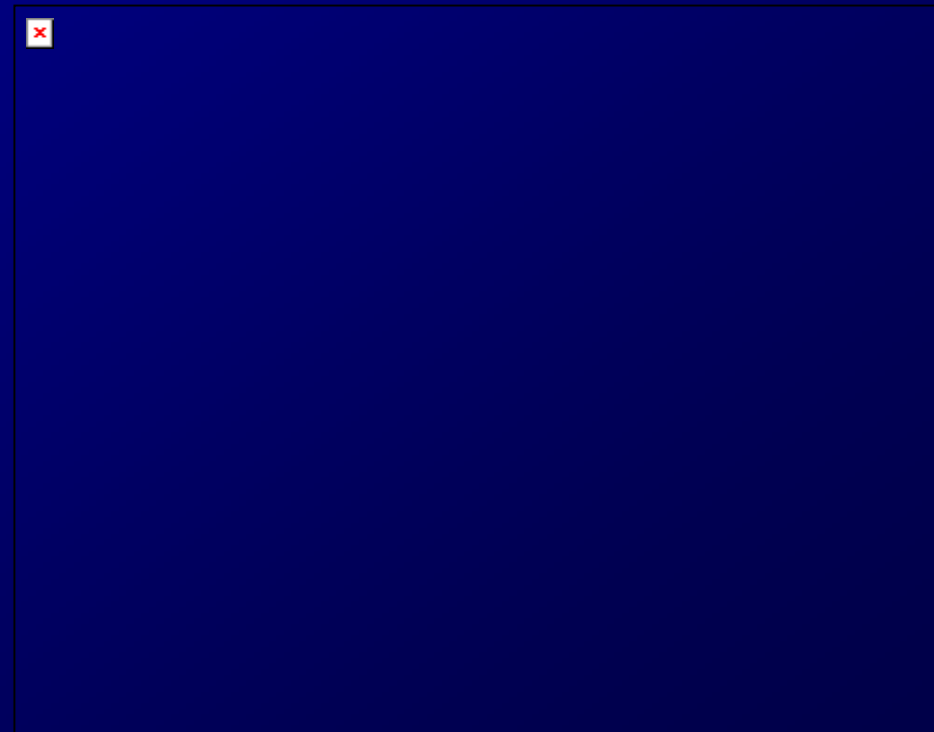
Bulge vs. Disk evolution (more spiky galx's @ high z!!)

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

Red-Bolometric

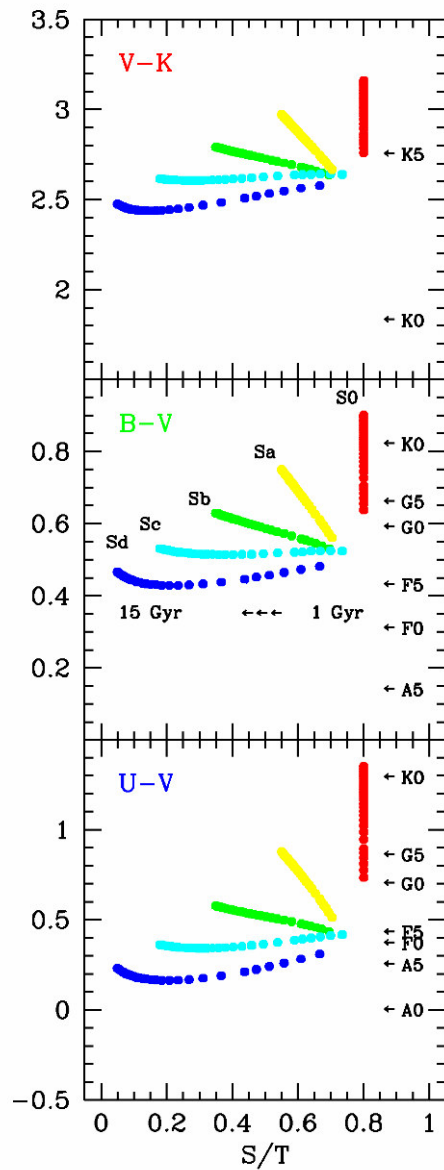


Ultraviolet

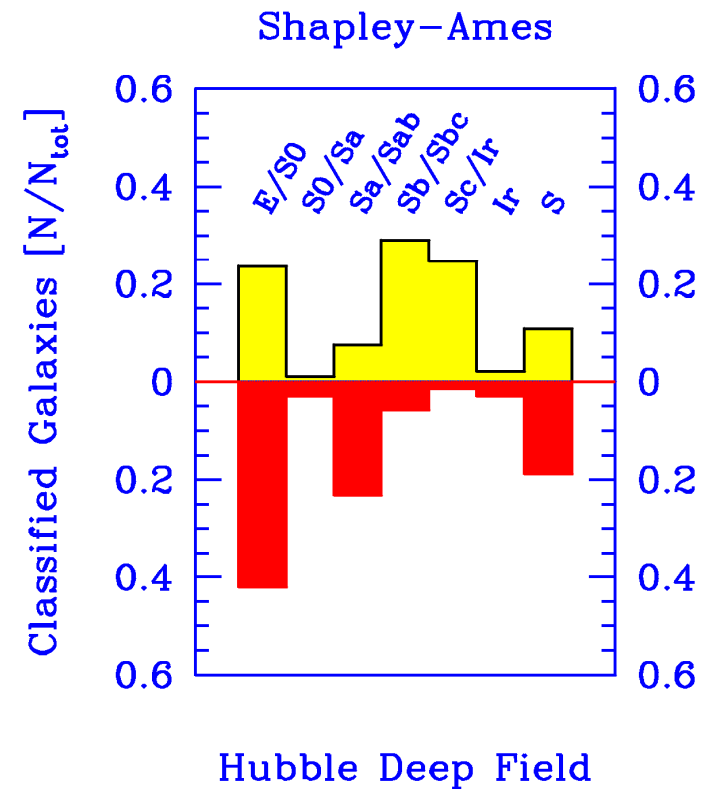


$$S/T = \frac{\text{Spheroid}}{\text{Total}}$$

Biased morphologies



Buzzoni (1998)



van den Bergh et al. (1996)

Age bias vs. Redshift

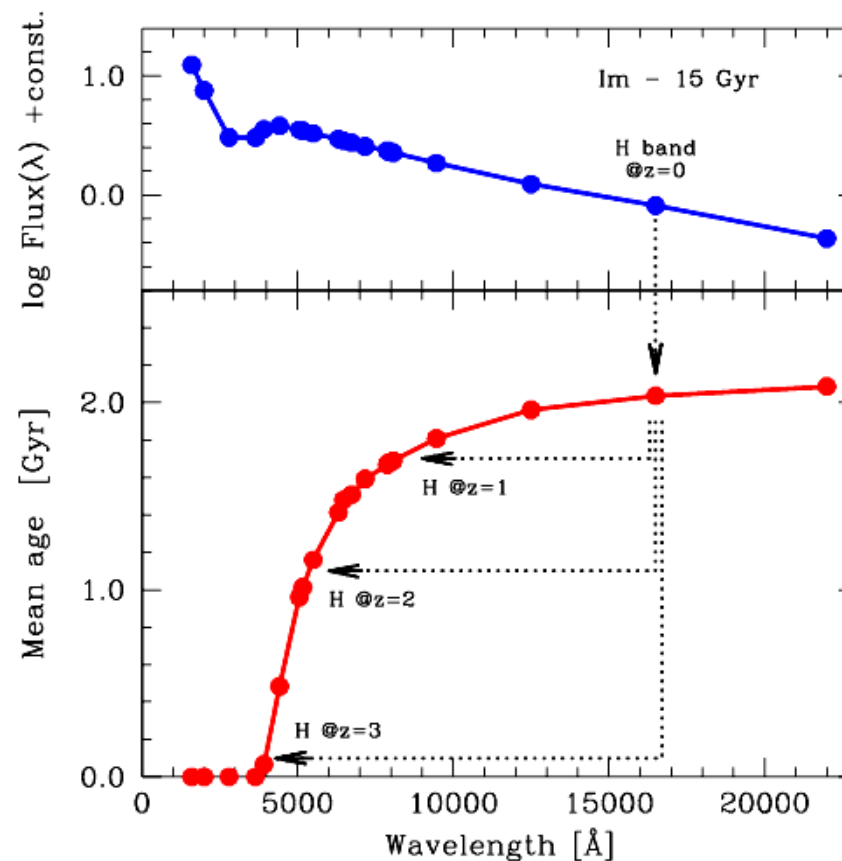
$$L_{SSP} \propto t^{-\alpha}$$

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

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

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

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

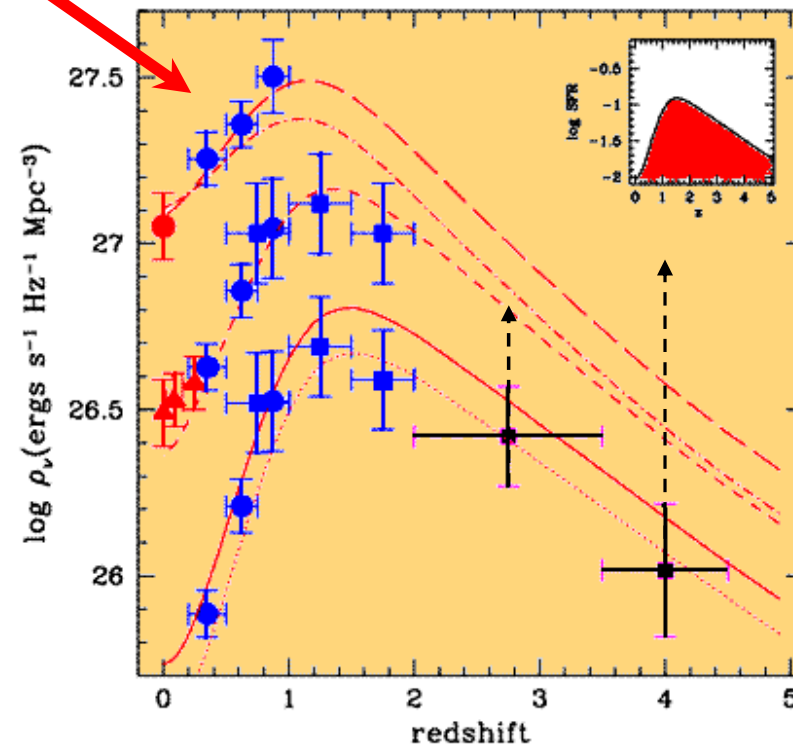
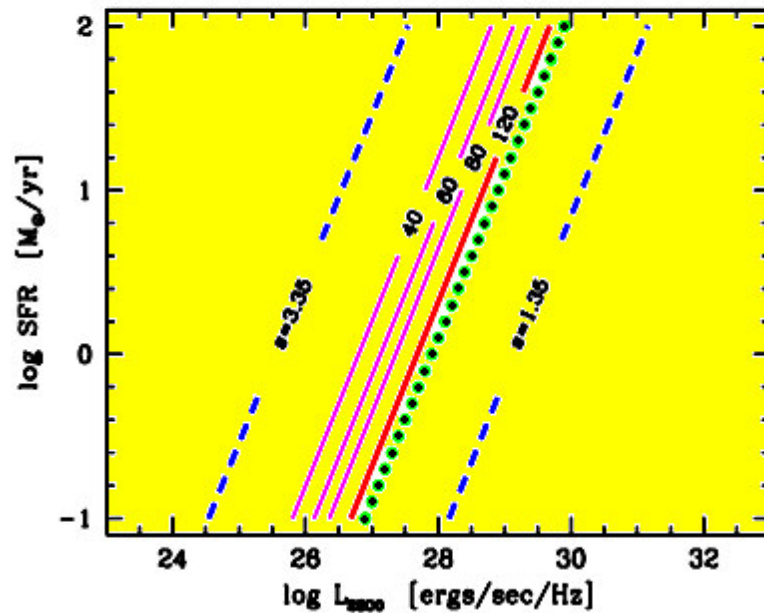


$L_{UV} = SFR_0$
(trading UV photons)

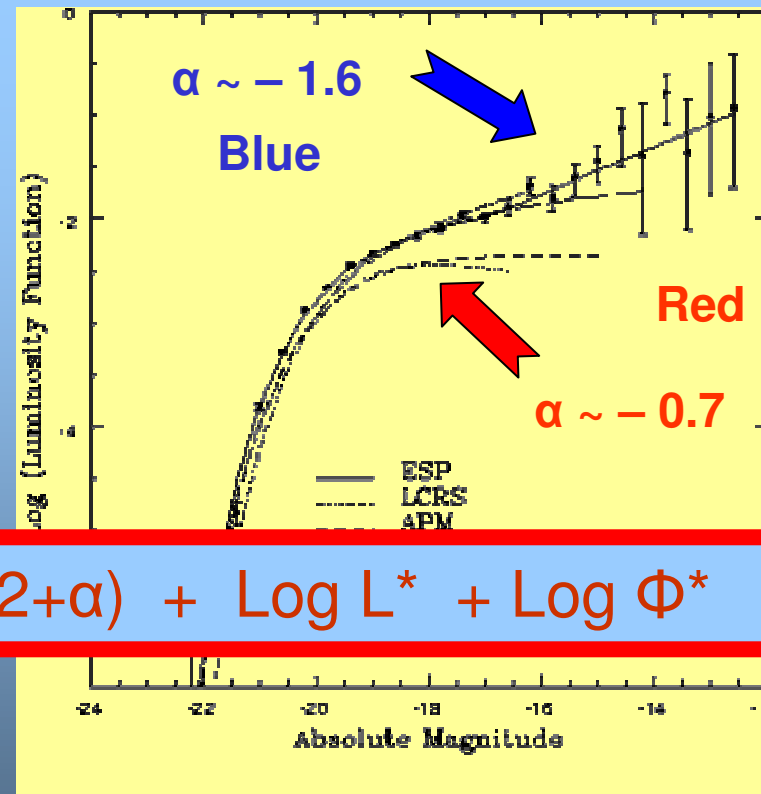
$$L_{2800} [\text{ergs s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1}] = 4.78 \cdot 10^{27} \text{ SFR [M/yr]}$$

Buzzoni (2002)

Madau et al. (1998)



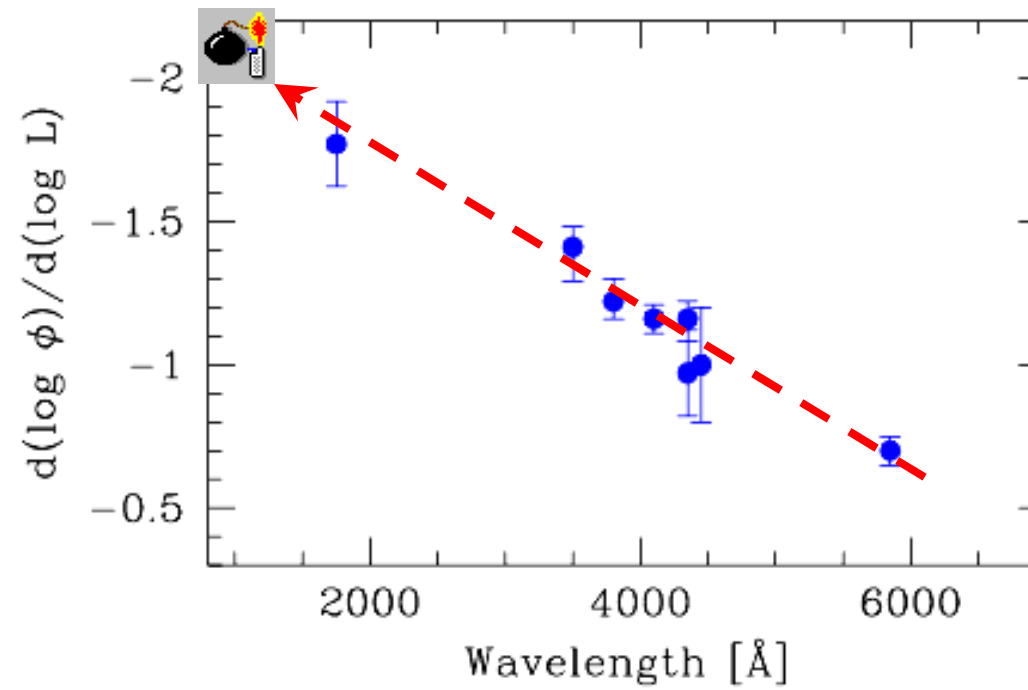
The faint-end tail of galx's luminosity function



$$\text{Log } \rho = \text{Log } \Gamma(2+\alpha) + \text{Log } L^* + \text{Log } \Phi^*$$

Zucca et al. (1997)

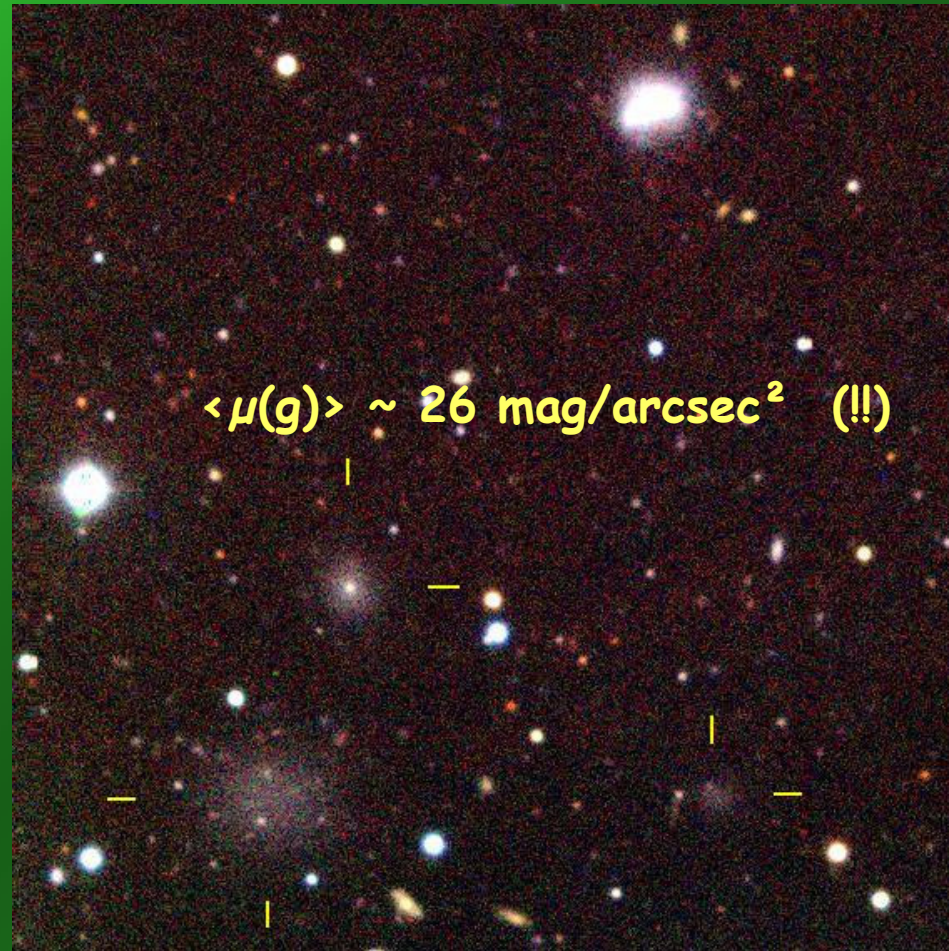
UV Steepening of the Galaxy Luminosity Function



Buzzoni (1998)

Low surface-brightness galaxies

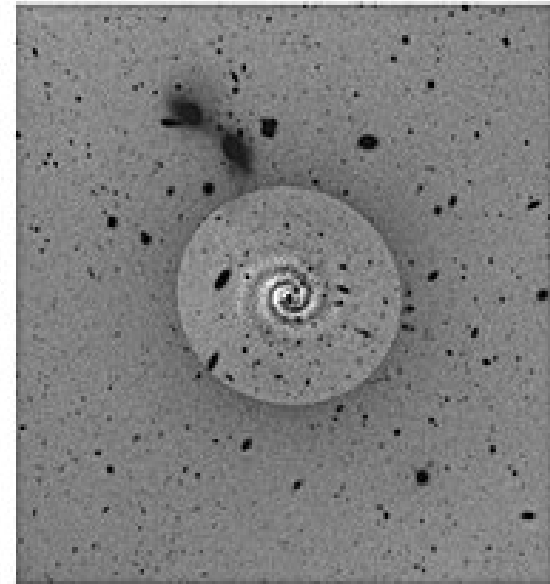
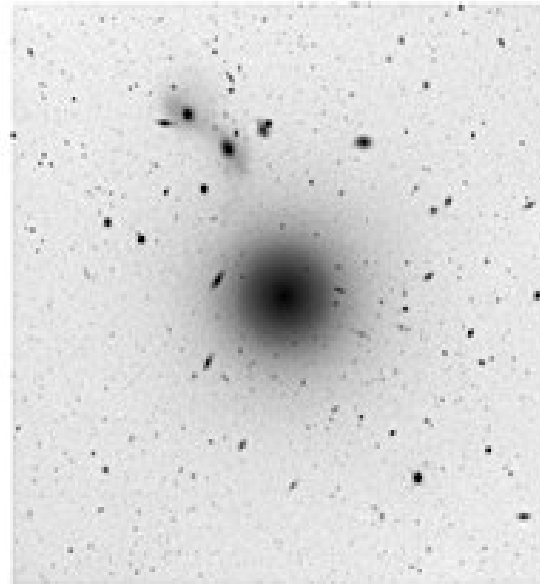
ESO 3.6m
FOSC2 – 4'x4'
“True colors”



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)

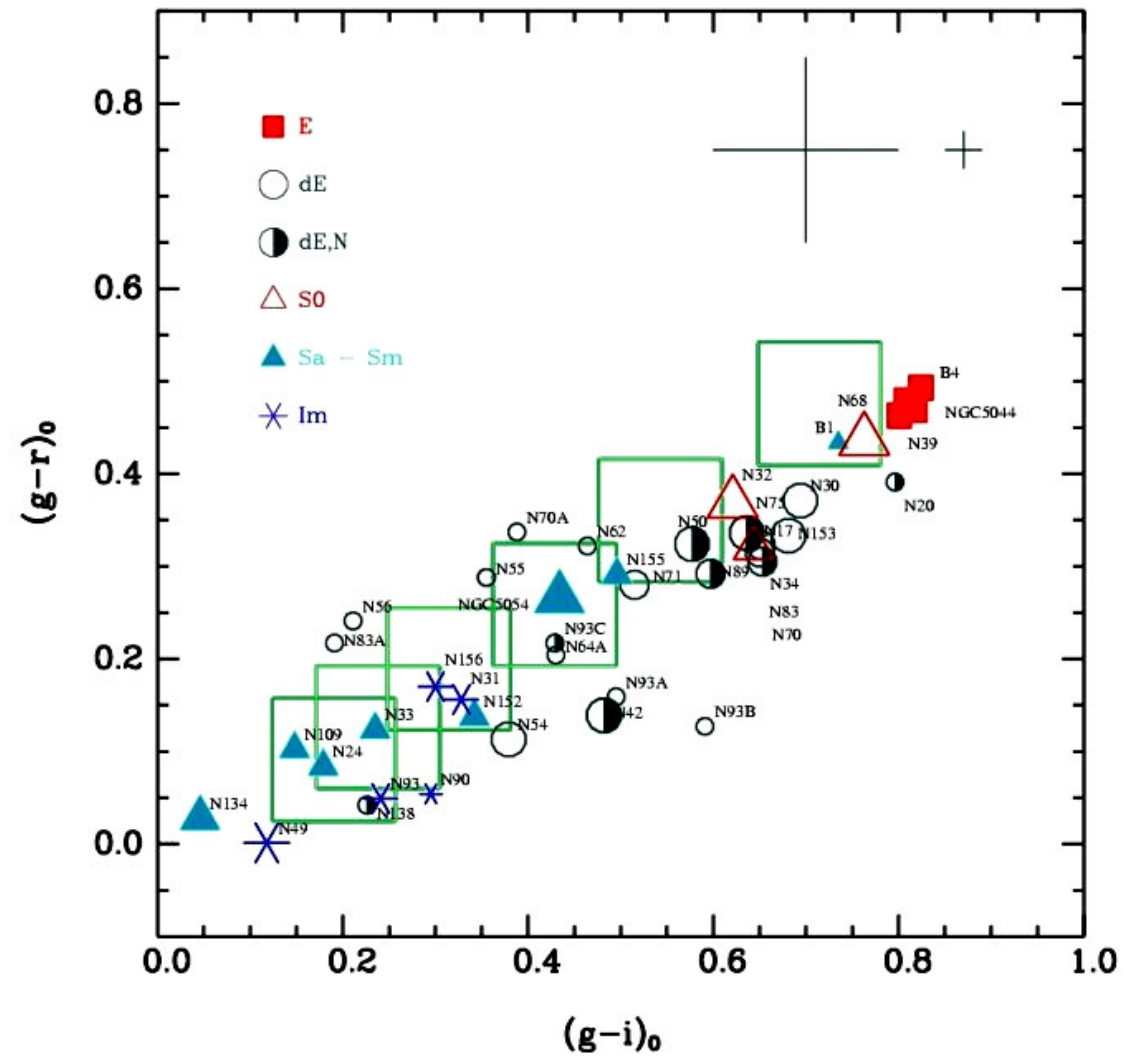
© European Southern Observatory



IC 3328 (Virgo Cluster)

$$M_B = -17.0$$

The NGC 5044 group



Missing the Sun

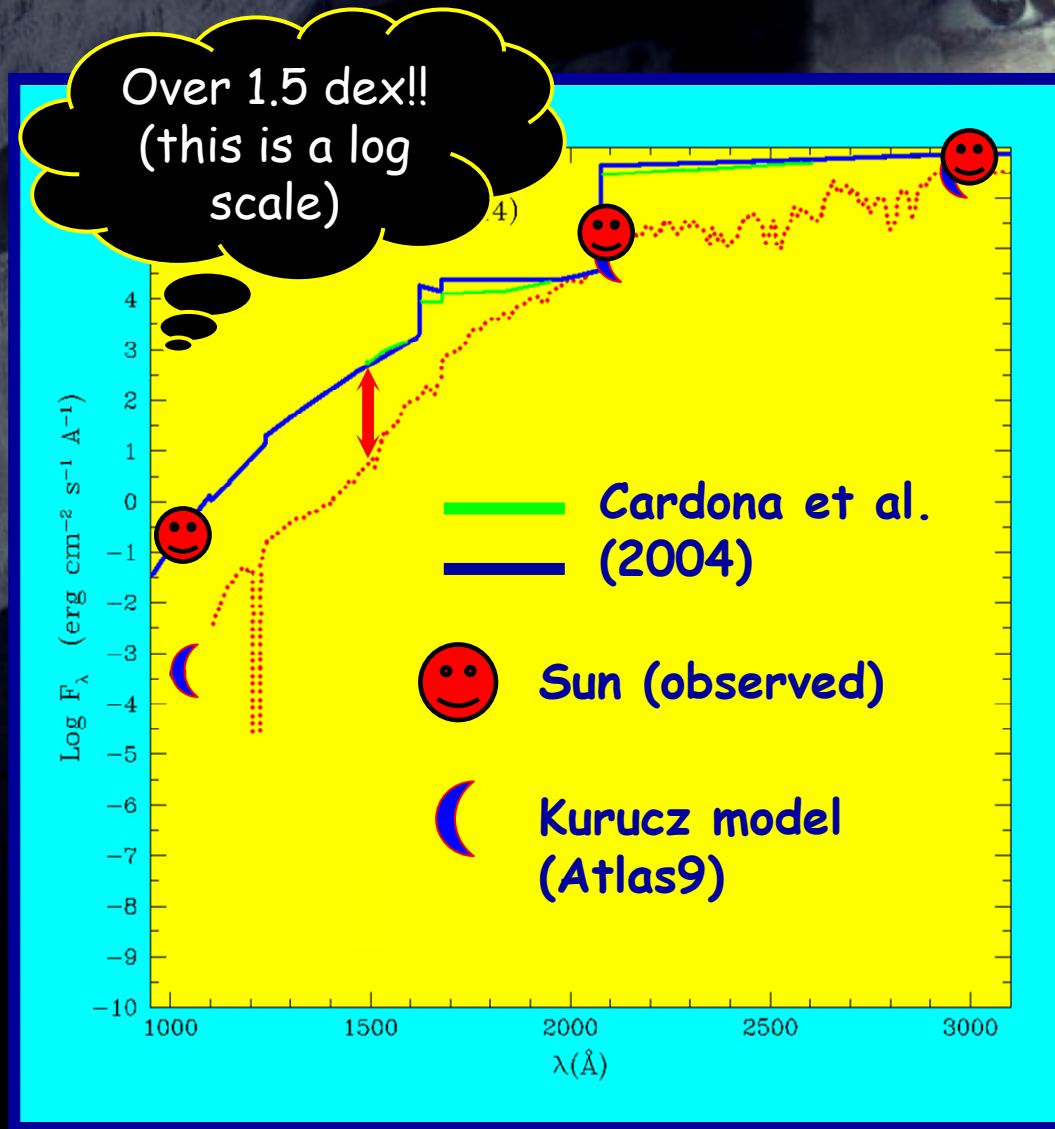


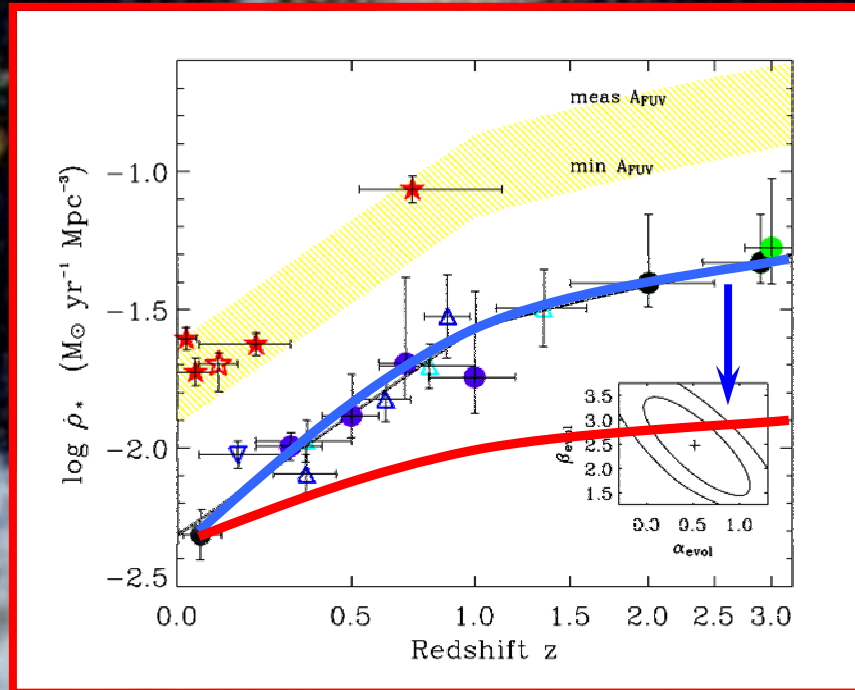
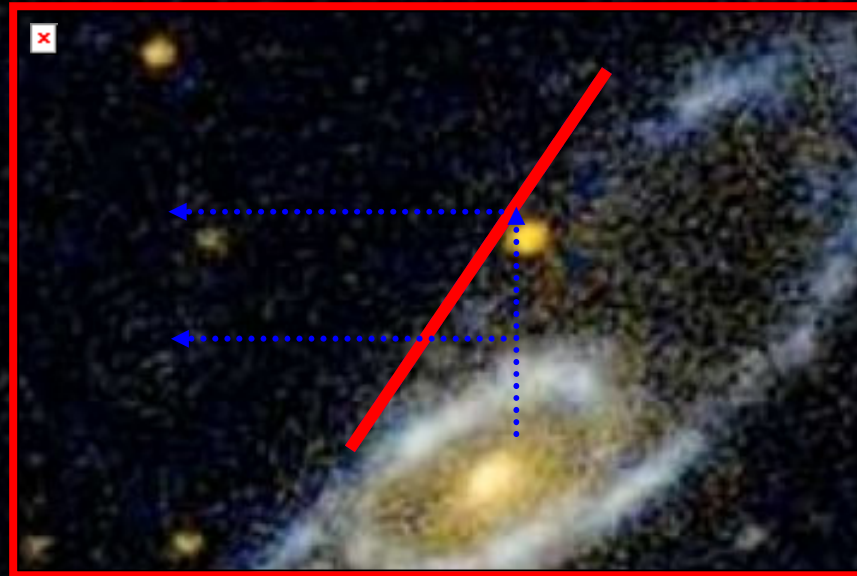
Image credits: Simon Pais @Flickr

An UV catastrophe?

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

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- 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 barionic density



Schiminovich et al. (2005)

The End