

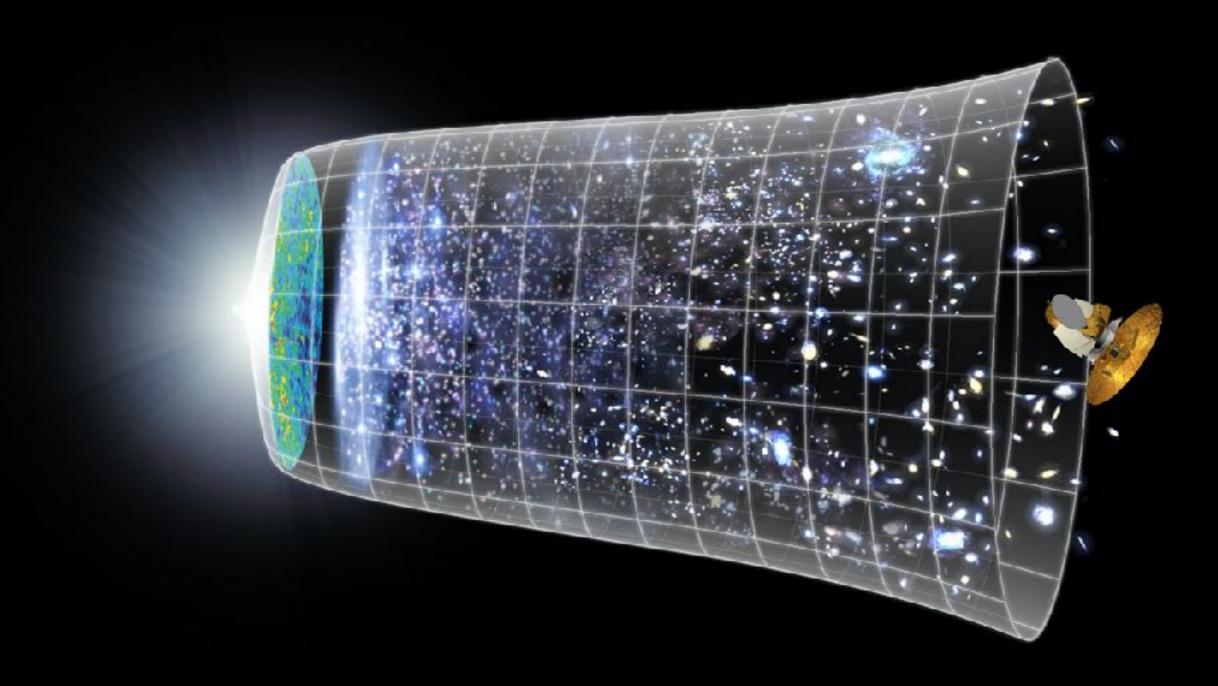




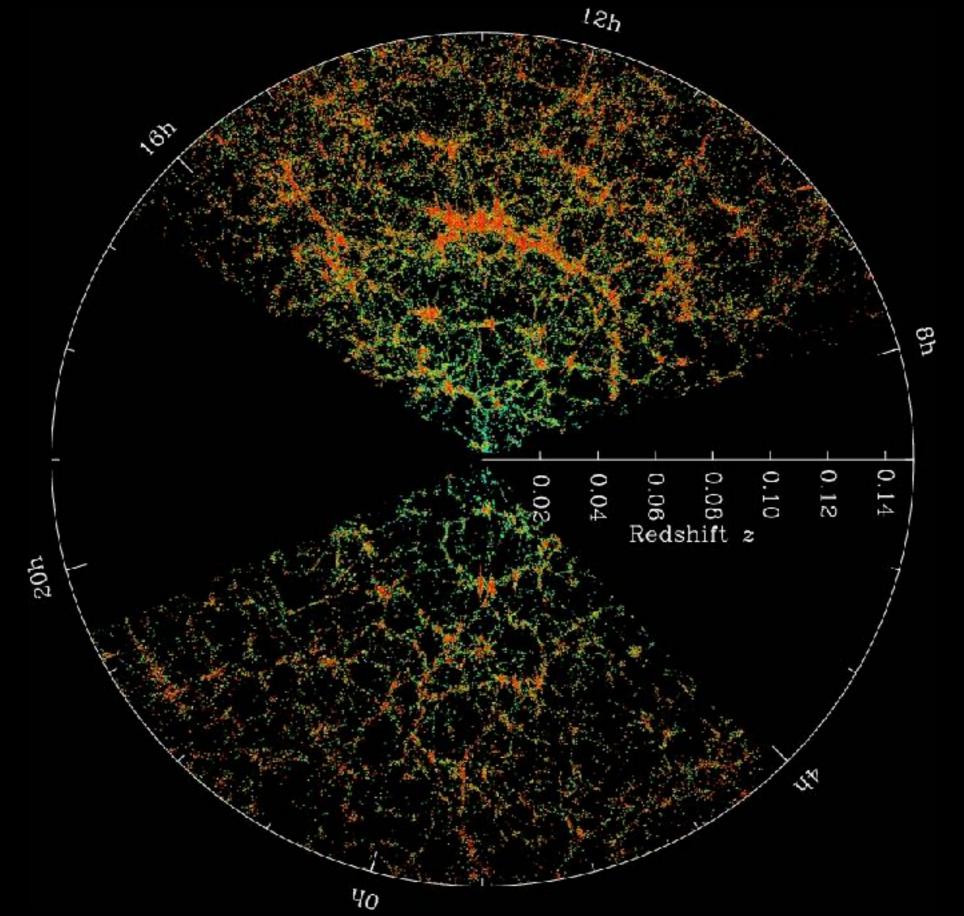
# Prospects for Simulations of Galaxy Formation

#### Yutaka Hirai

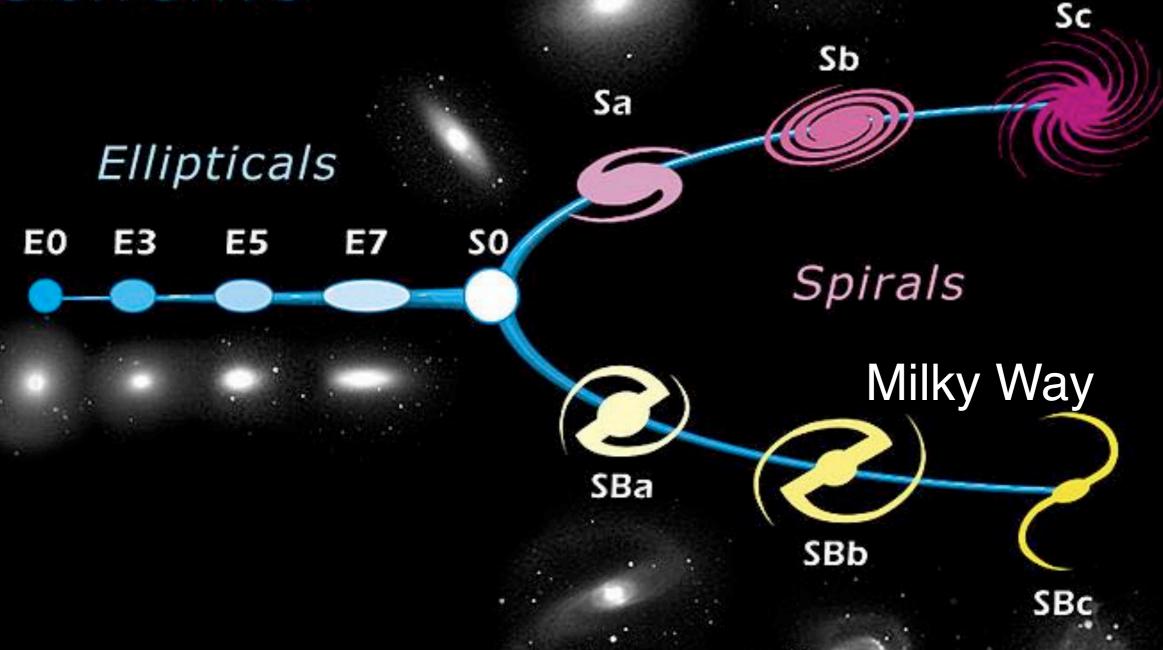
Special Postdoctoral Researcher (SPDR), Particle Simulator Research Team, RIKEN Center for Computational Science



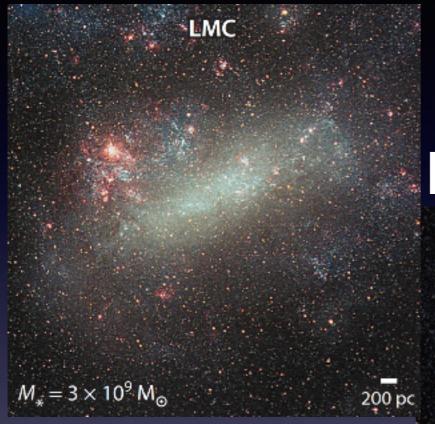
## Galaxies are 'atoms' of the universe.



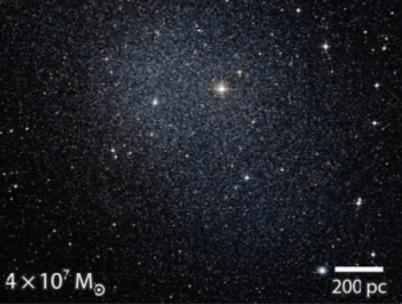
#### Edwin Hubble's Classification Scheme



## Dwarf galaxies Dwarf irregulars (dlrr)

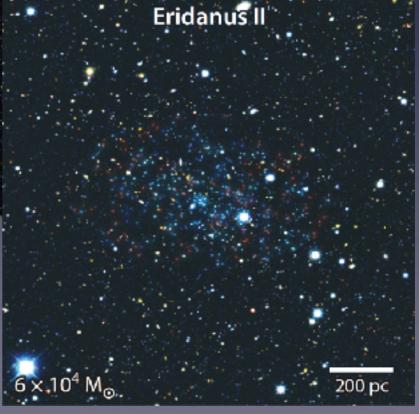


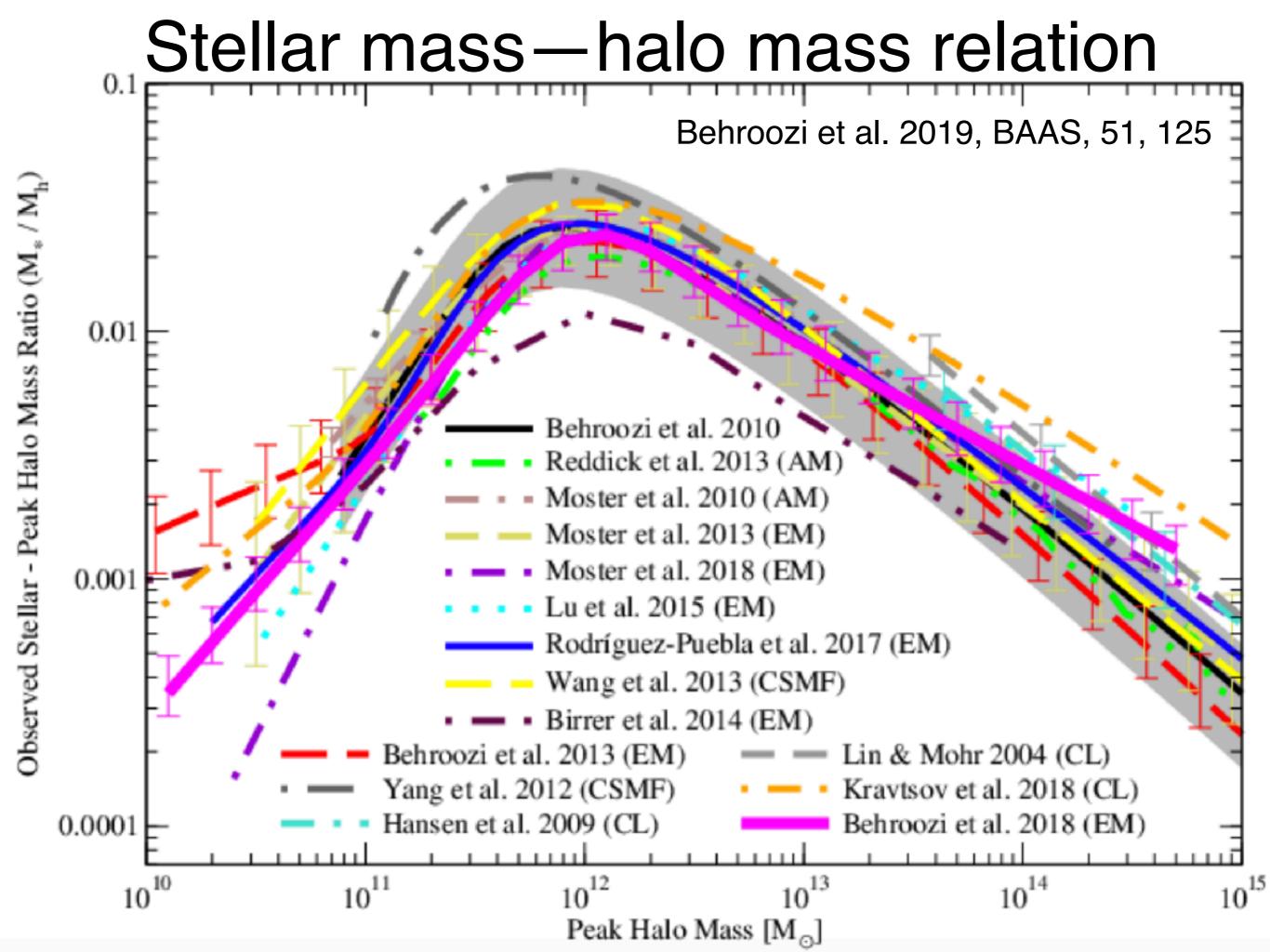
Dwarf spheroidals (dSph)



**Fornax** 

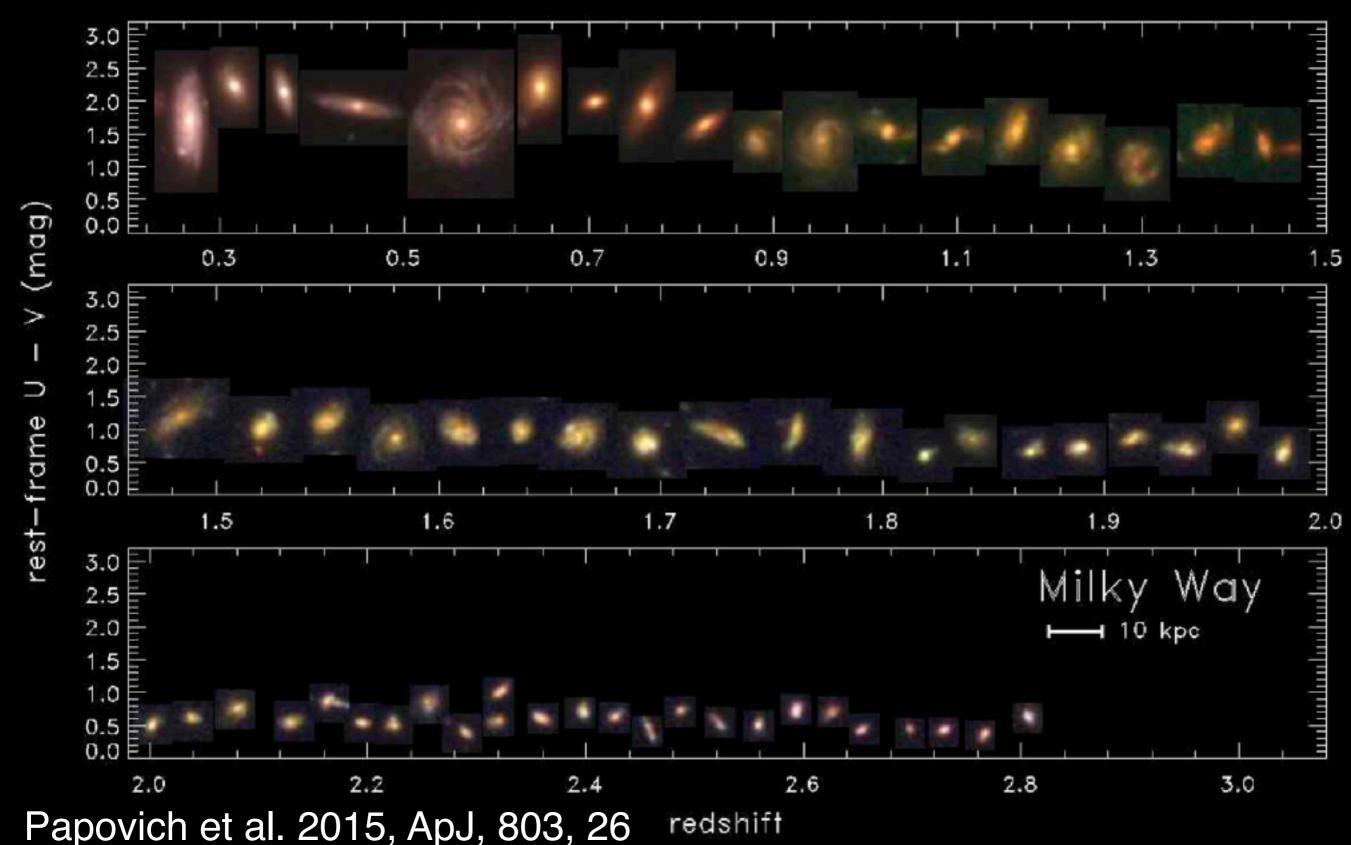
Ultrafaint dwarfs (UFD)



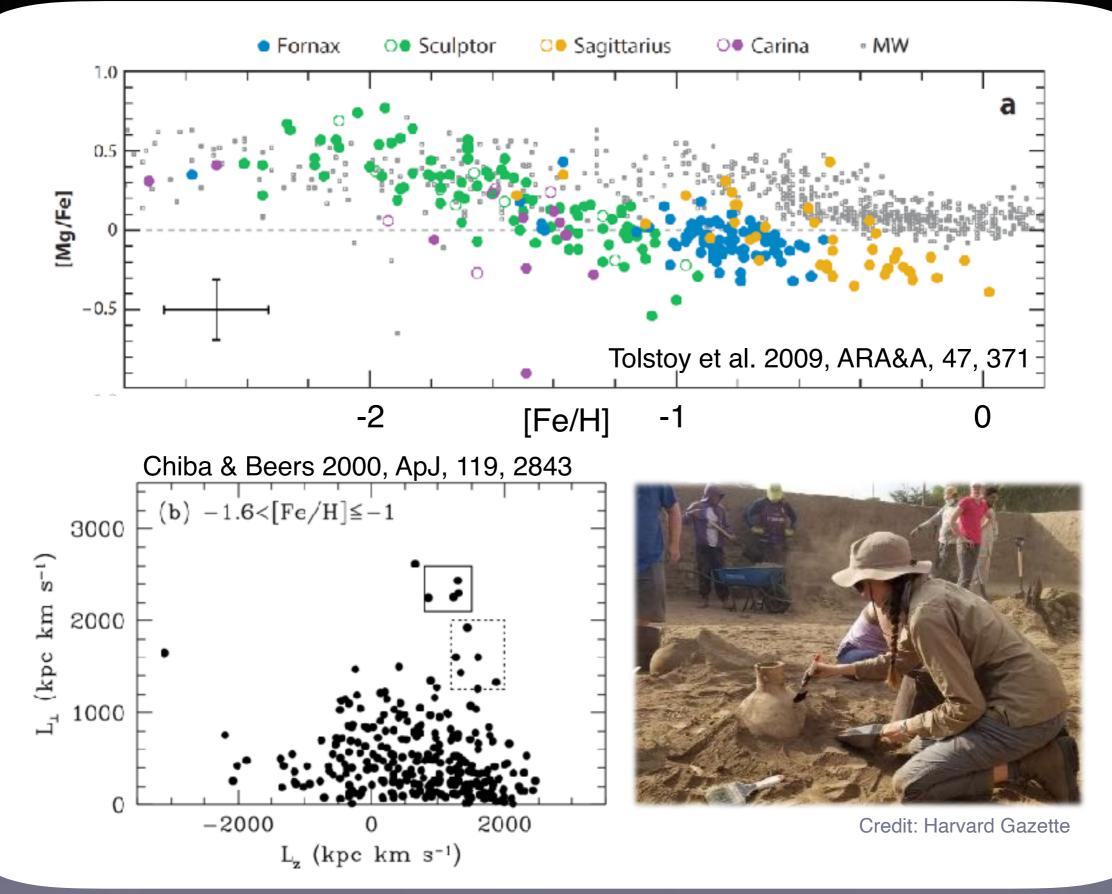


# Approaches to studying galaxy formation

## Observing the "past"



## Observing the "present"



Simulation is a powerful tool to study galaxy formation.



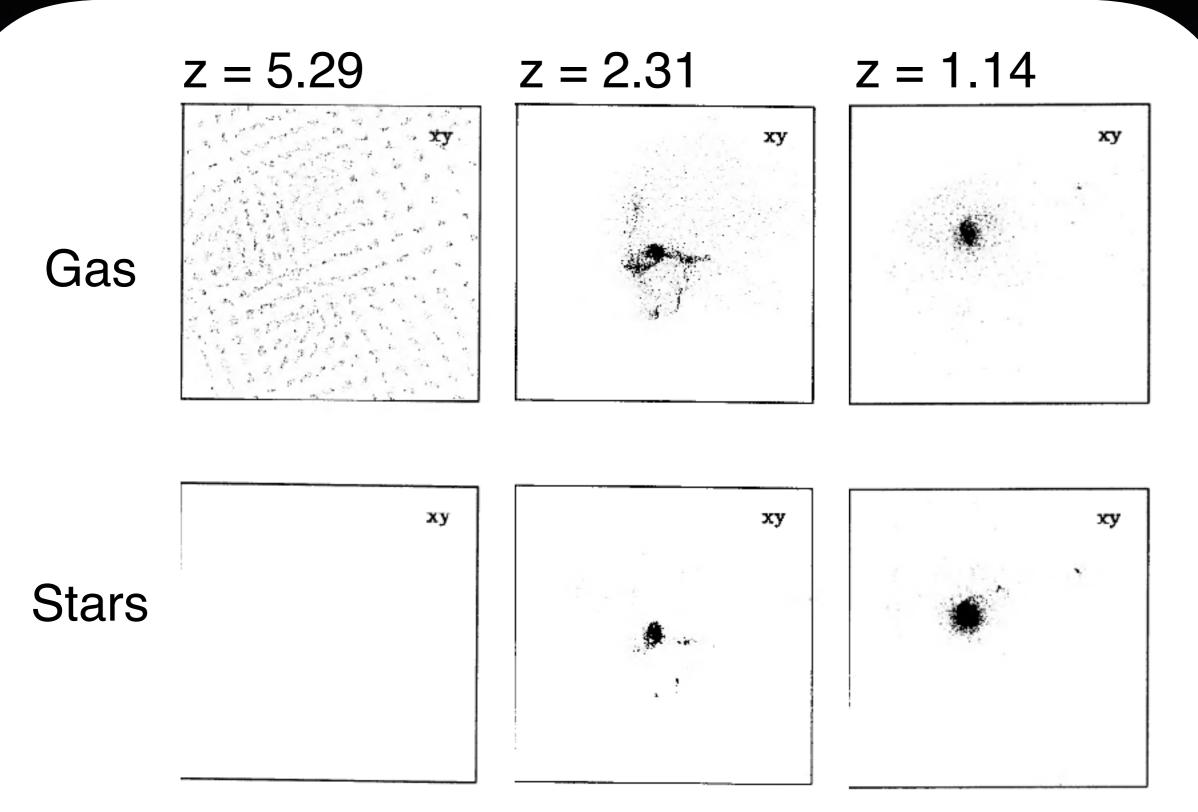
What physics derives the galaxy formation?

How does the chemodynamical structure of galaxies relate to their history?

What physics derives the galaxy formation?

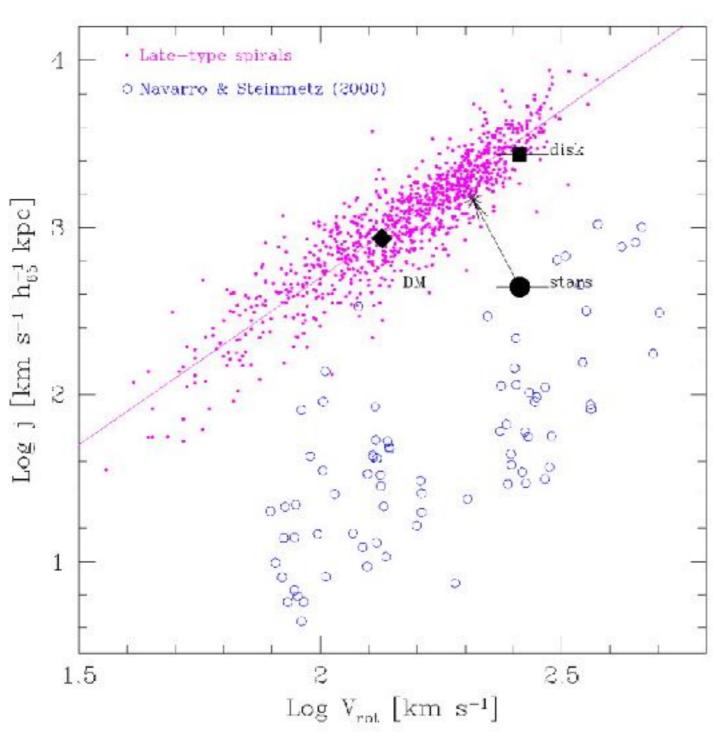
How does the chemodynamical structure of galaxies relate to their history?

#### Simulations galaxy formation on the 1990s



Katz 1992, ApJ, 391, 502 (see also, Steinmetz & Müller, 1994, A&A, 281, L97)

## Angular momentum problem



Abadi & Navarro 2003, ApJ, 591, 499

Inefficient supernova feedback

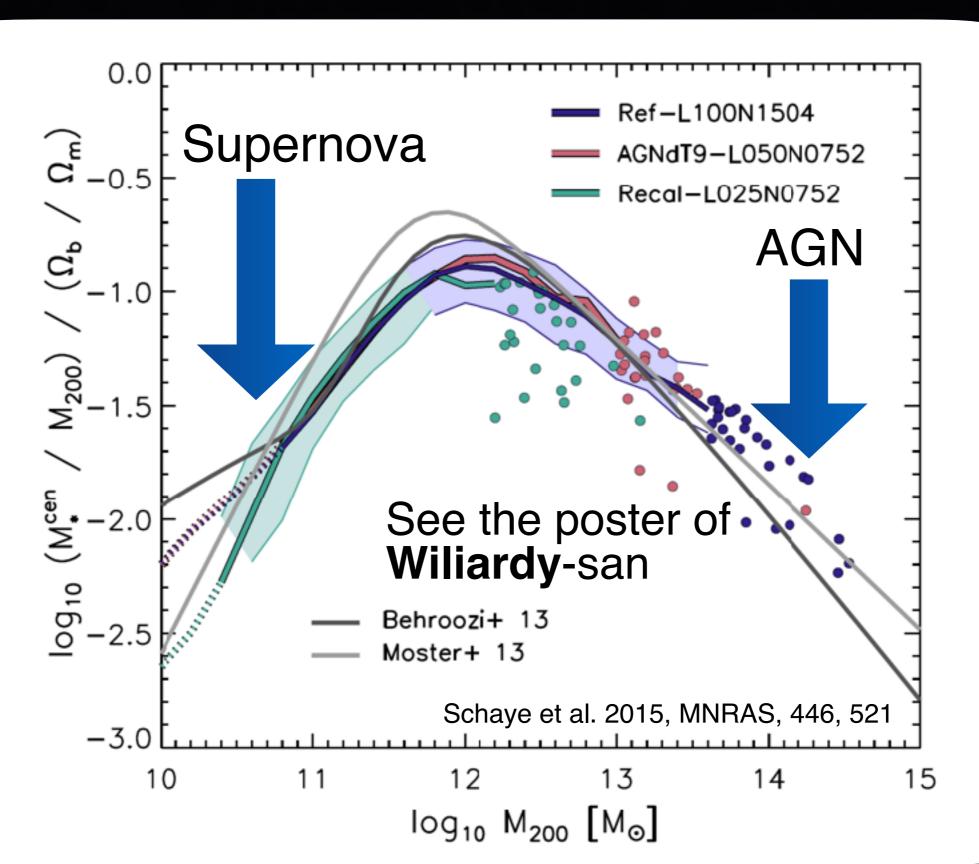


Transfer of angular momentum from baryons to dark matter



Galaxies with too massive bulges

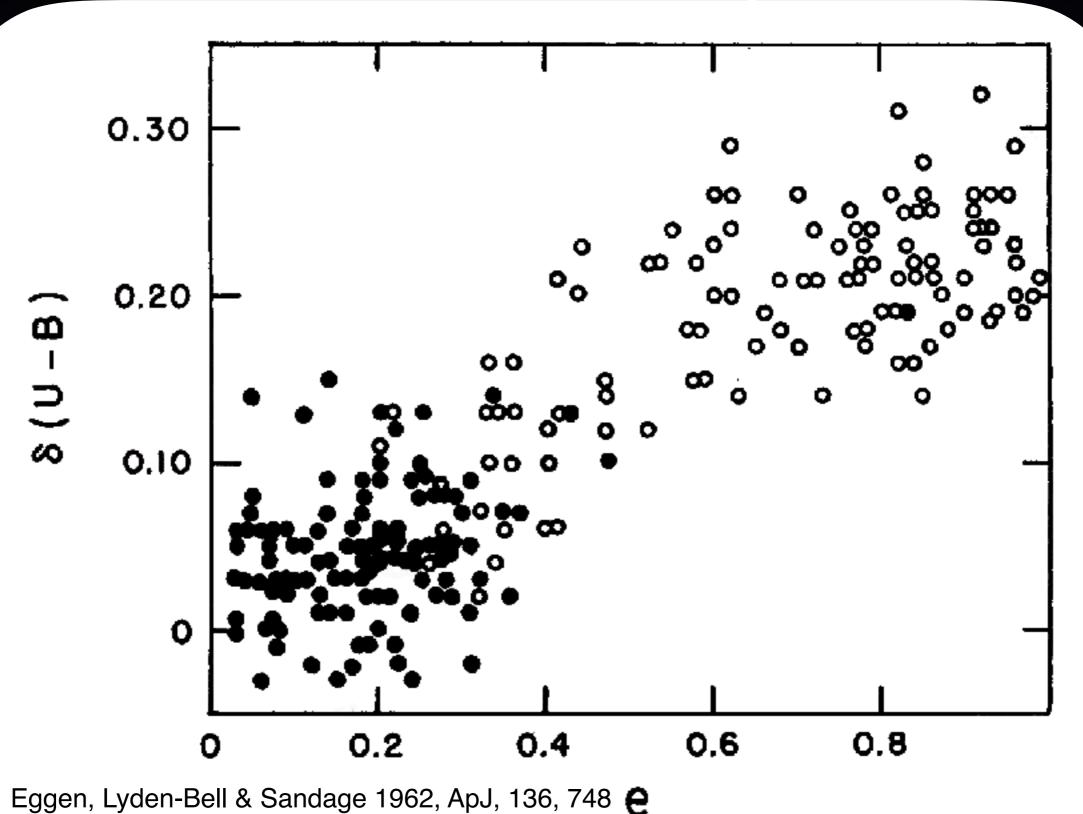
## Feedback regulates the stellar mass—halo mass ratio.



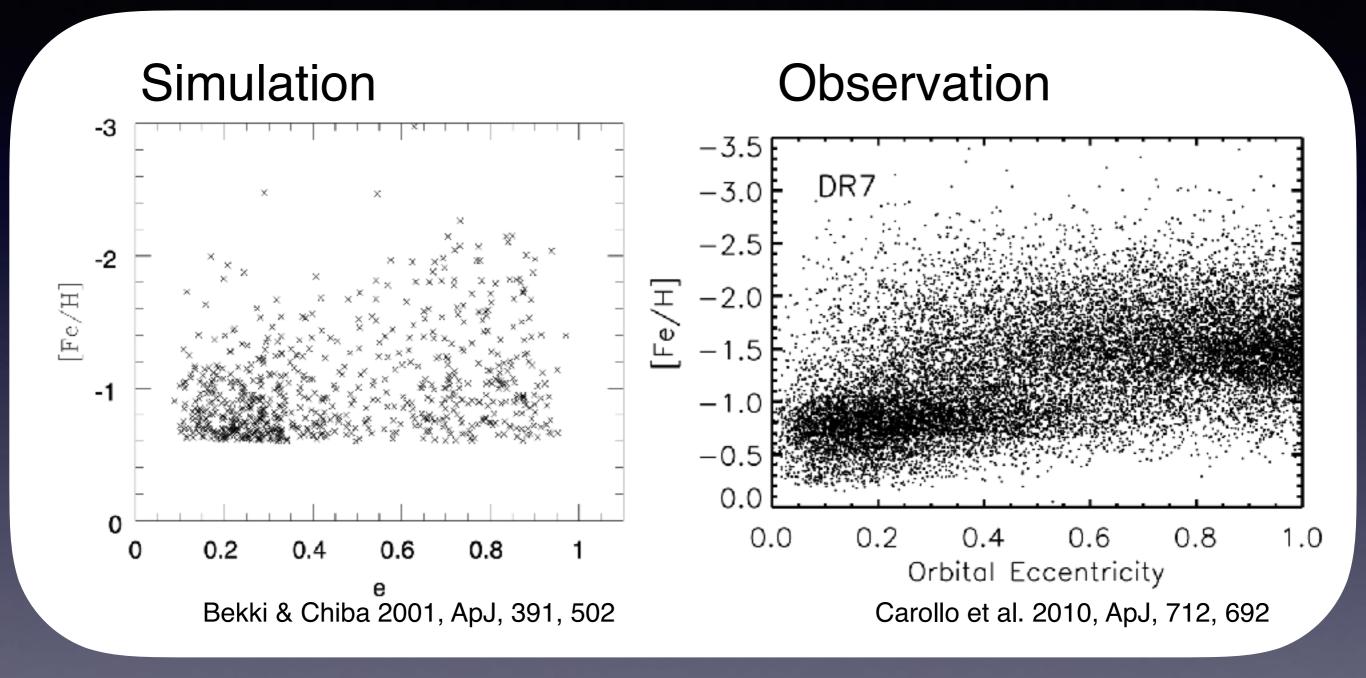
What physics derives the galaxy formation?

How does the chemodynamical structure of galaxies relate to their history?

## Correlation with color (metallicity) and eccentricity?

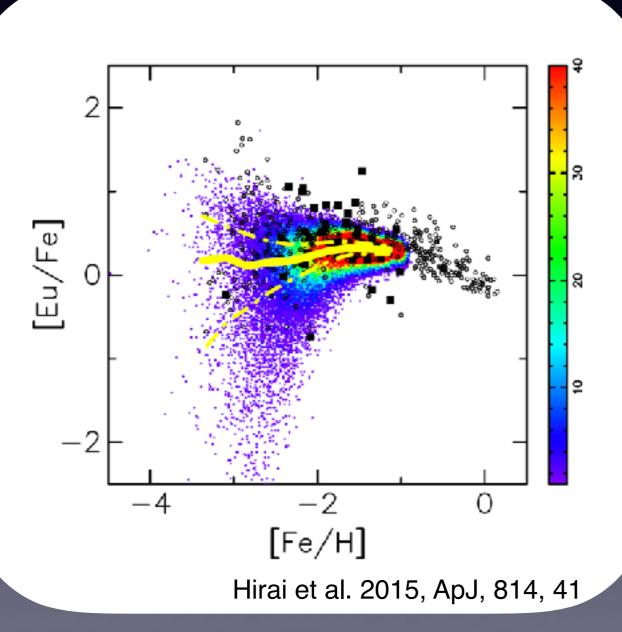


## No correlation

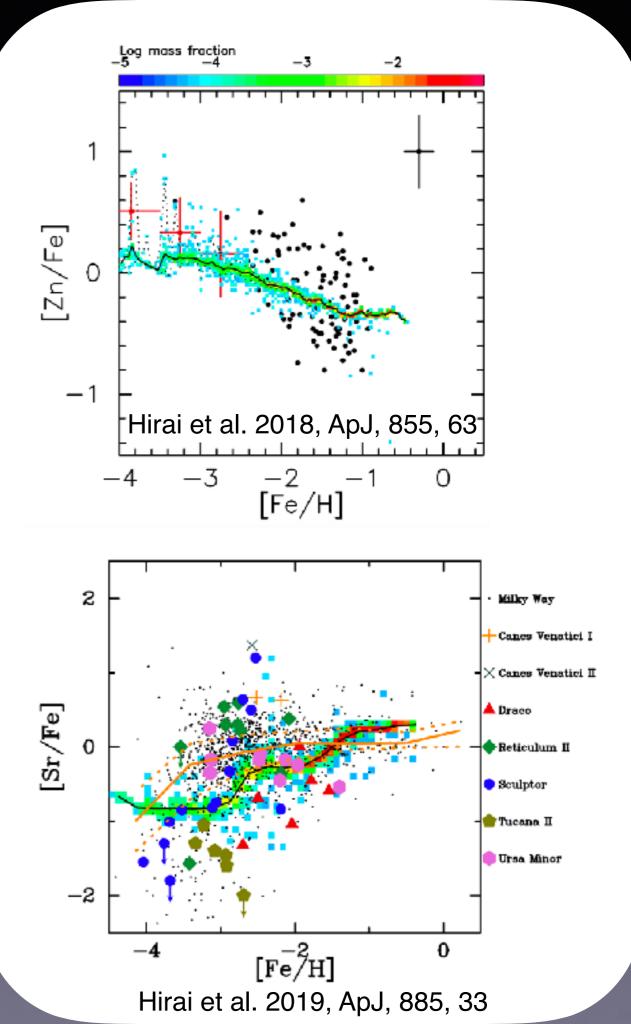


## Consistent with hierarchical structure formation scenario

# Identifying the origin of elements



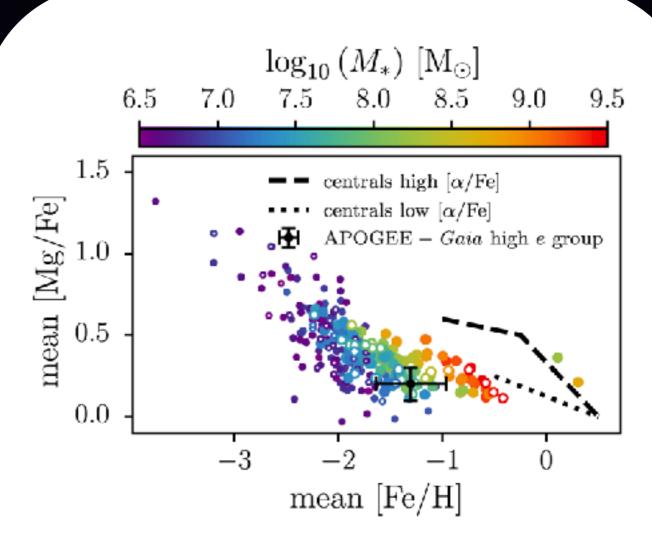
See posters of Kirihara-san and Fukushima-san



#### Font et al. 2011, MNRAS, 416, 2802 bulge+halo: $10^{7}$ accreted bulge+halo in situ bulge+halo -----10° $(M_{\odot} \text{ kpc}^{-3})$ $10^{3}$ $10^{2}$ 😘 accreted bulge+hold -1.5100 r (kpc)

Accreted components have an extended profile with low metallicity.

## Chemo-dynamical features of the accreted satellites



The mass of the accreted satellite found in Gaia is  $10^{8.5} \lesssim M^* \lesssim 10^9 M_{sun.}$ 

Mackererth et al. 2019, MNRAS, 482, 2802

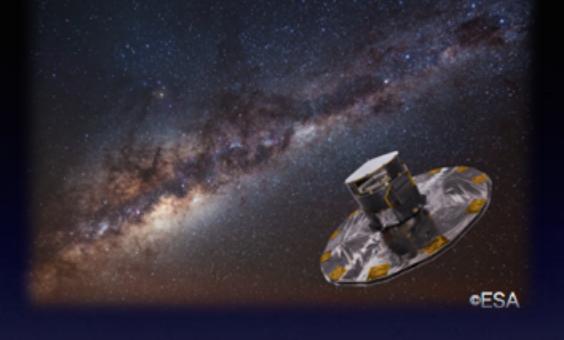
See the poster of **Hozumi**-san

## Prospects

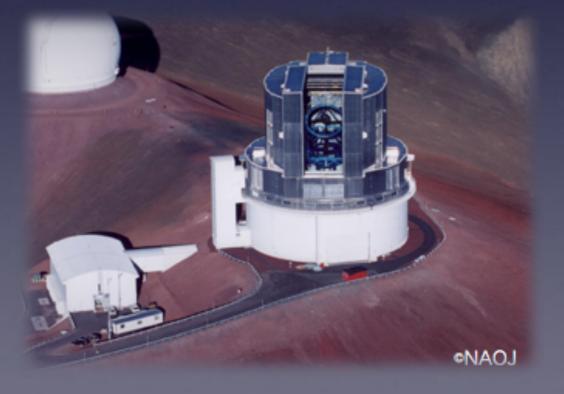
#### **Simulations**



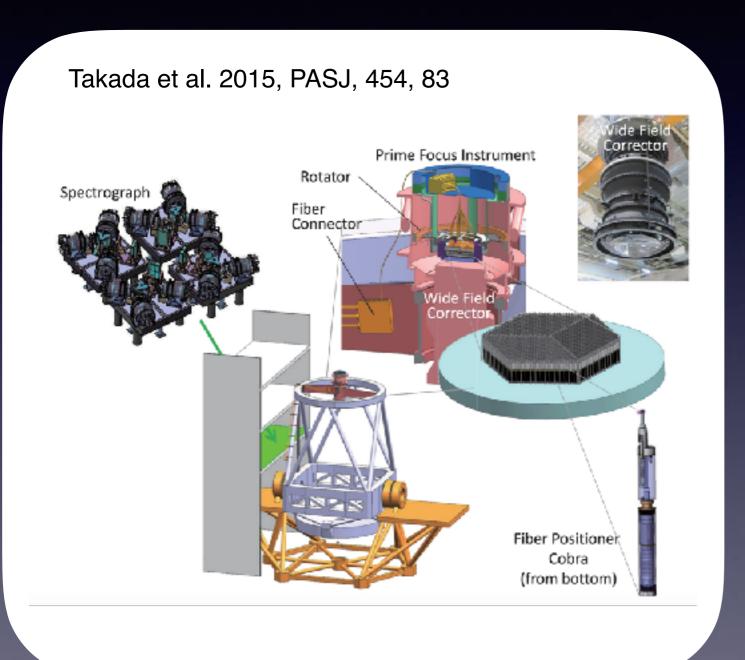
#### **Kinematics of stars**



#### **Chemical abundances**



#### Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS)



Field of View: 1.38 deg Number of fibers: 2394

Spectral resolution:

380 — 650 nm: ~2300

 $630 - 970 \, \text{nm}$ 

(Low Res.): ~3000

710 — 885 nm

(Mid Res.): ~5000

940 — 1260 nm: ~4300

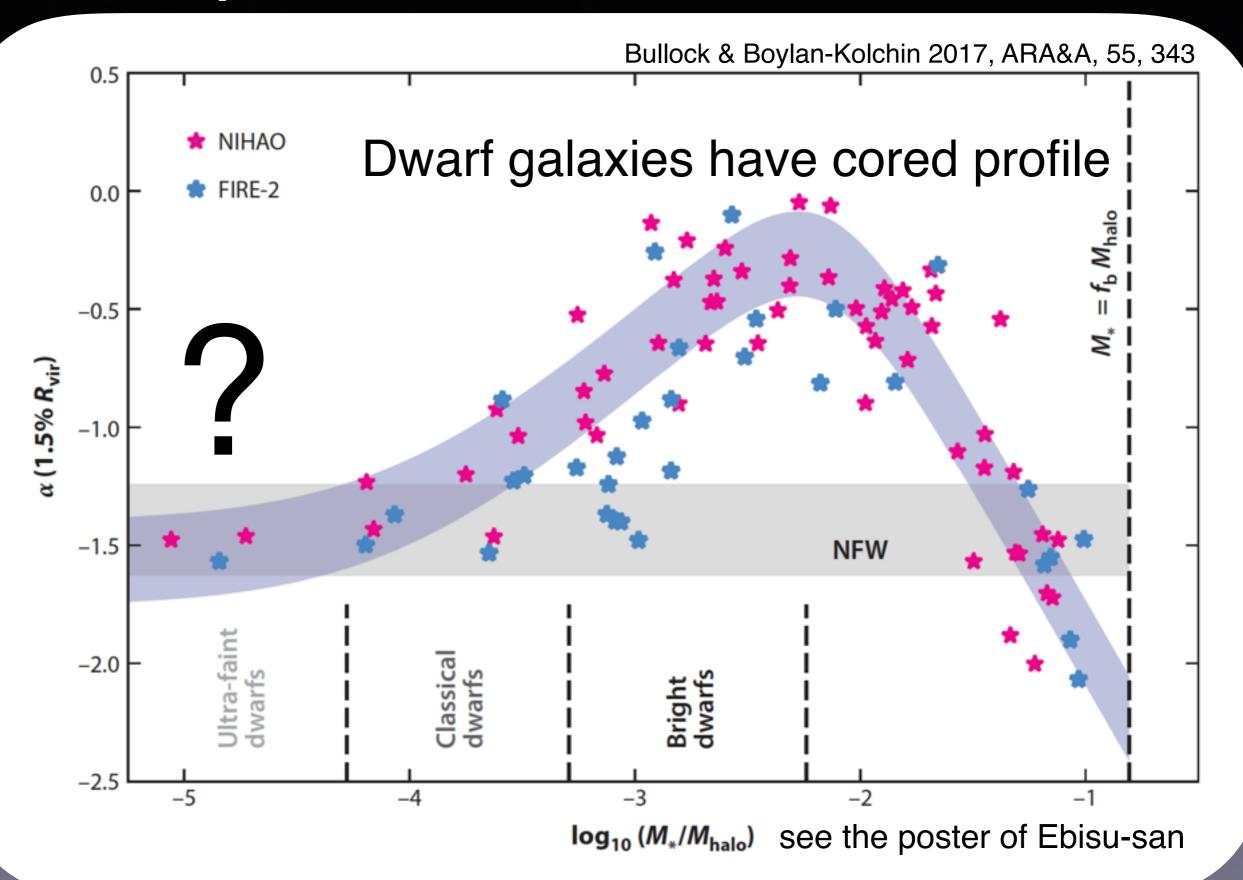
#### Science of Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS)

Assembly history Importance of IGM Testing ACDM of galaxies **Stellar kinematics Nature of DM Cosmic reionization** M\*/Mhalo Tomography of Search for DM Outflows & gas & DM subhalos inflows of gas dSph as relic probe **Environment-Small-scale tests** of reionization dependent of structure growth feedback evolution

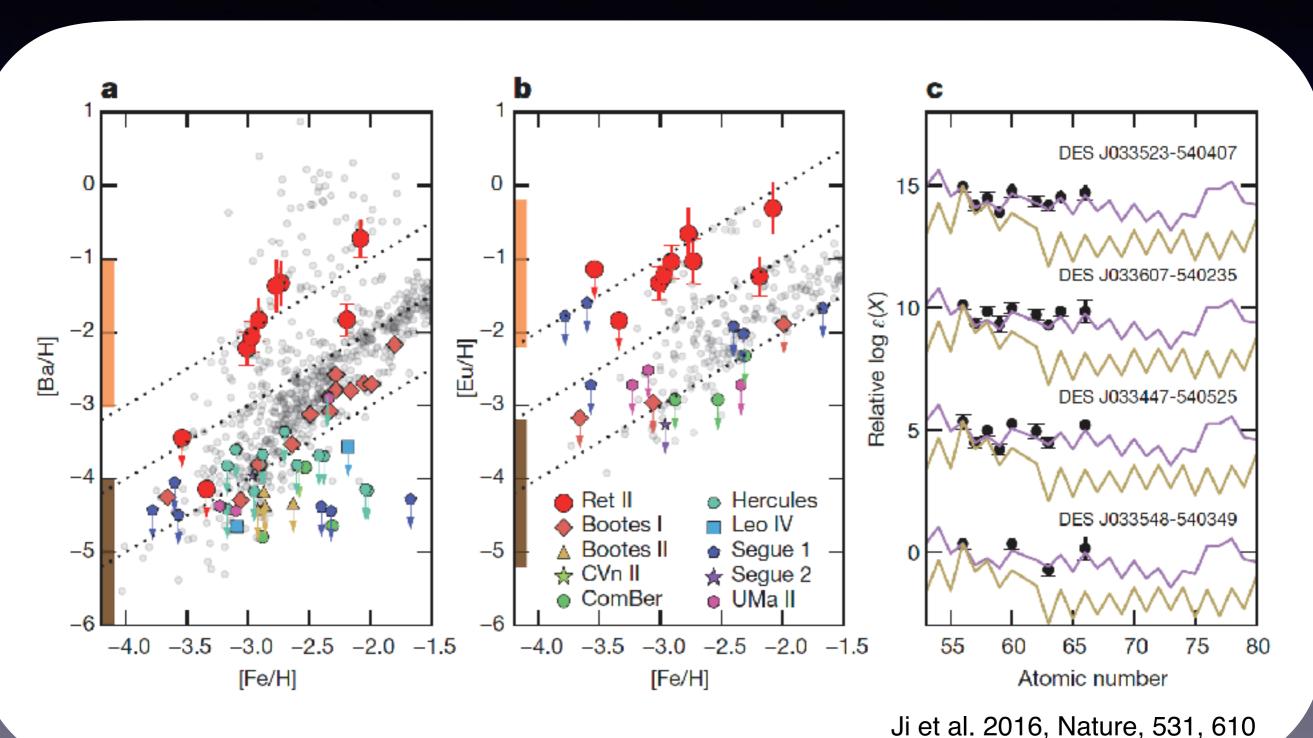
blue: Galactic Archaeology

yellow: Galaxy Evolution

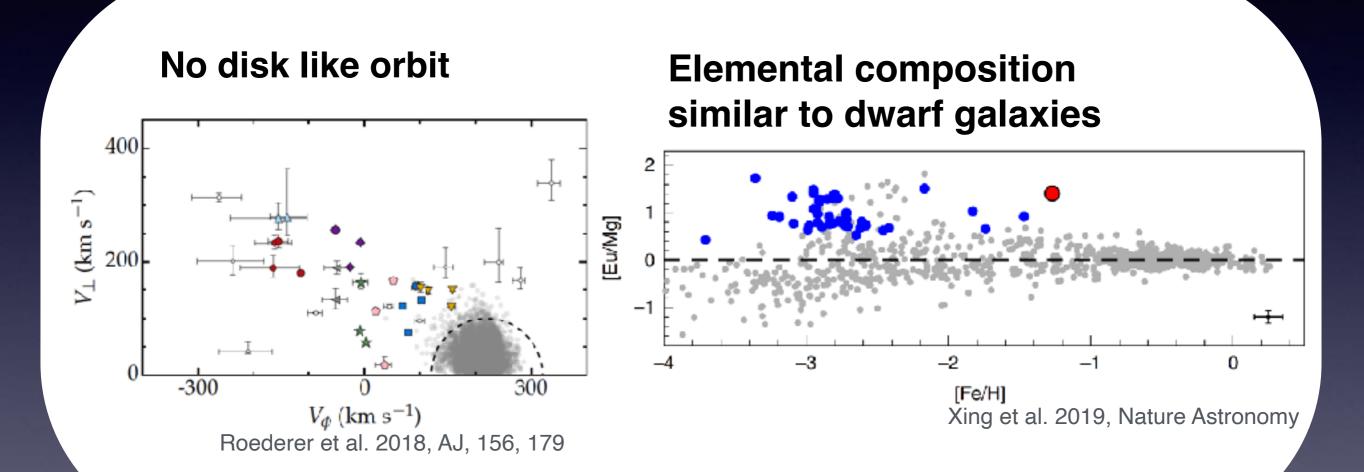
### Inner profiles of dark matter halos



## r-process enhanced stars in the Reticulum II ultrafaint dwarf galaxy



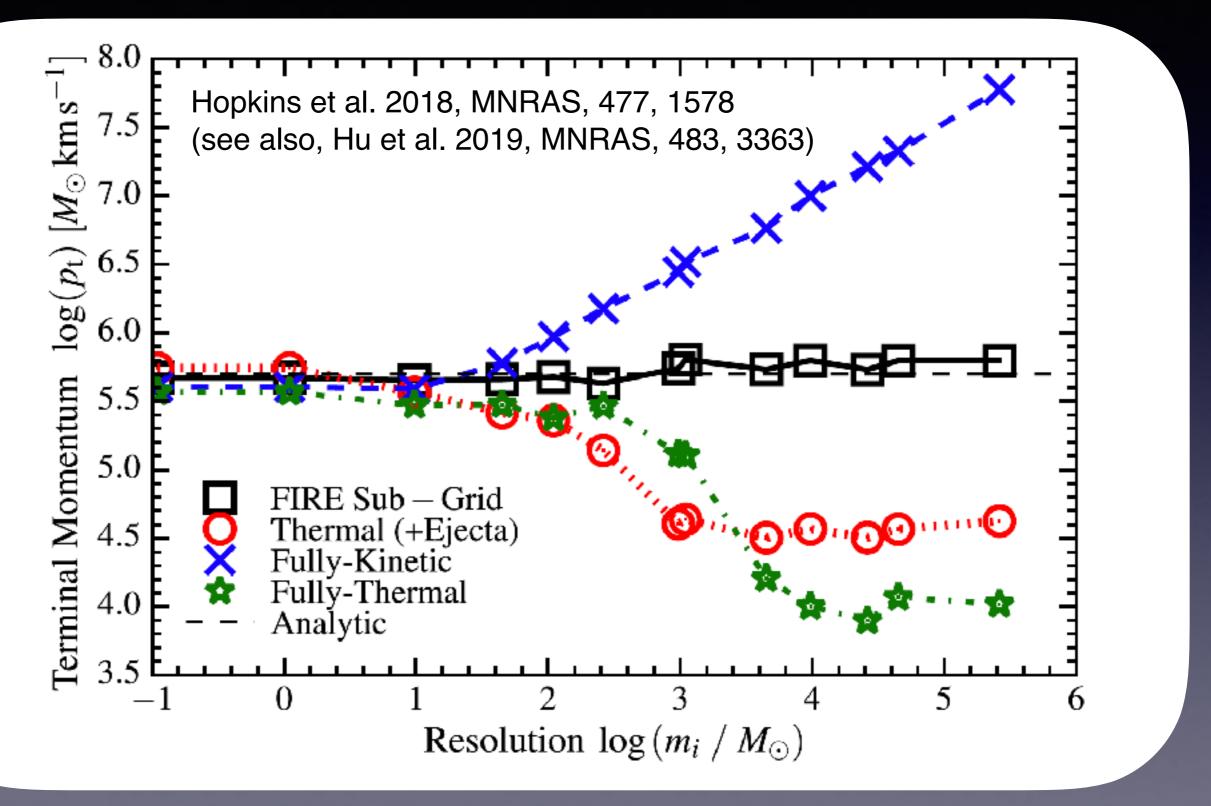
### Origin of r-process enhanced stars



r-process enhanced stars come from accreted dwarf galaxies?

Simulations resolving a scale of UFDs (m\*~10³ M<sub>sun</sub>) are critical to making a connection between chemical abundance and assembly histories of galaxies.

## Independence on the models of supernova feedback at sufficiently high resolution ( $< 100 M_{sun}$ )

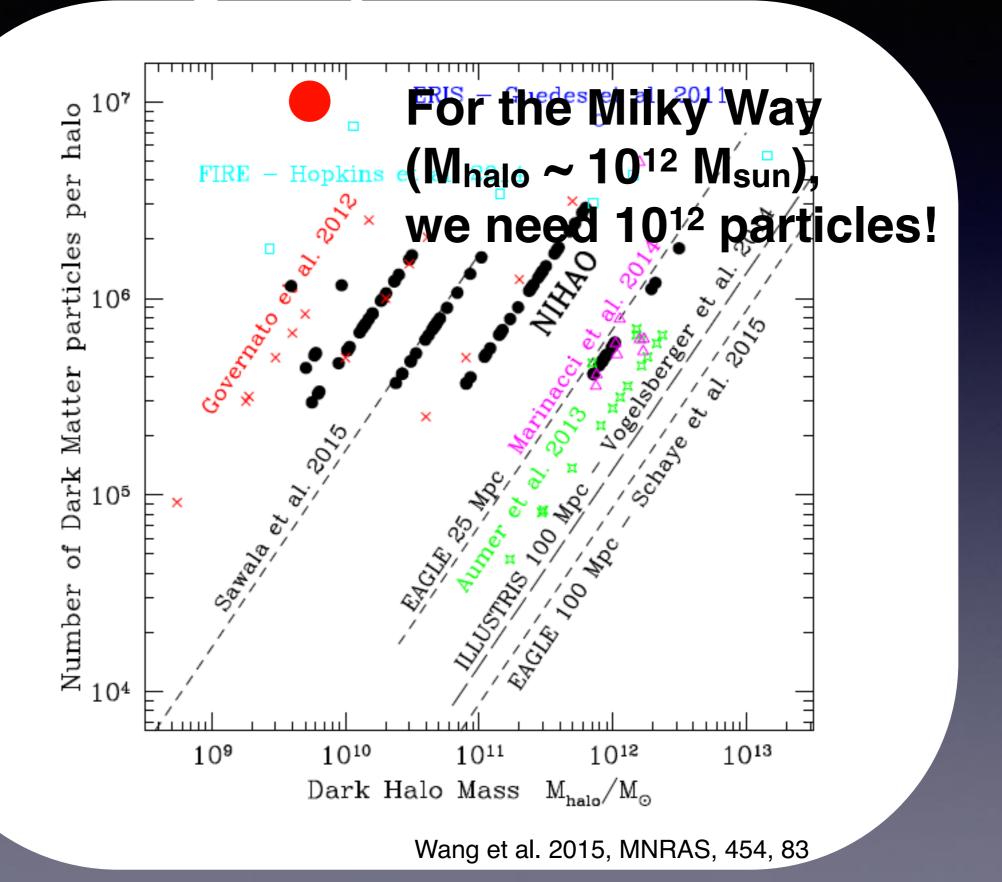


Simulations resolving a scale of UFDs (m\*~10³ M<sub>sun</sub>) are critical to making a connection between chemical abundance and assembly histories of galaxies.



Star-by-star simulations will achieve a breakthrough in understanding the early evolution of galaxies.

## The difficulty for resolving individual stars in simulations of galaxy formation

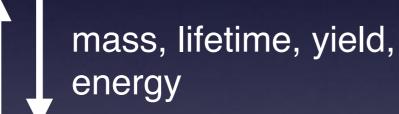


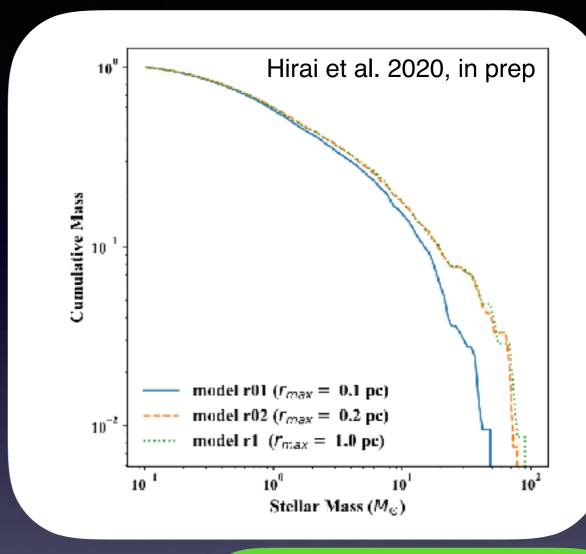
### Star-by-star simulations

#### **CELib**

Saitoh 2017, AJ, 153, 85 Hirai et al. 2020, in prep

star formation





#### ASURA/ BRIDGE

Hydrodynamics+*N*-body (Tree)

Saitoh et al. 2008, PASJ, 60, 667; Saitoh et al. 2009, PASJ, 61, 481; Fujii et al. 2007, PASJ, 59, 1095 Information of particles

Domain decomposition
Particle exchange
Computation of interaction

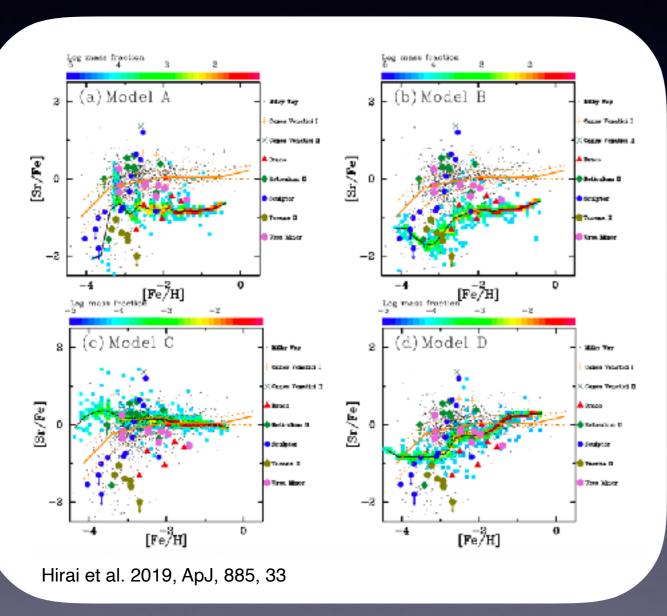
**FDPS** 

Iwasawa et al. 2016, PASJ, 68, 54

See the poster of Nomura-san

## Requests to CfCA

Increasing the priority of the bulk queue



Clarifying the uncertainties of parameters are also important!

#### THE EAGLE PROJECT

#### The Illustris Simulation

Towards a predictive theory of galaxy formation.

www.illustris-project.org

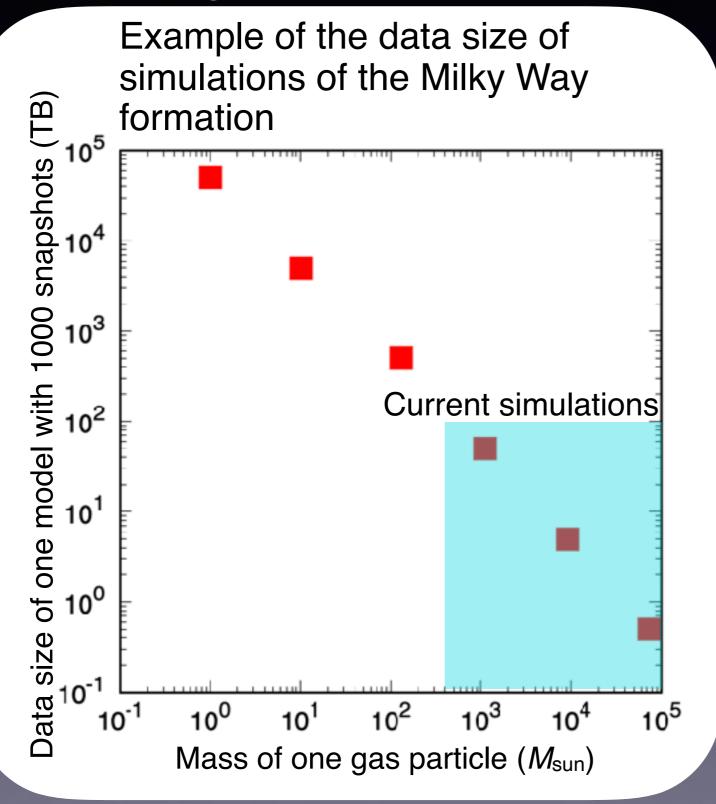
#### FIRE: Feedback In Realistic Environments

Several galaxy formation projects had a great success using a small number of cores (~1000 cores).

How about a group category?

### Requests to CfCA

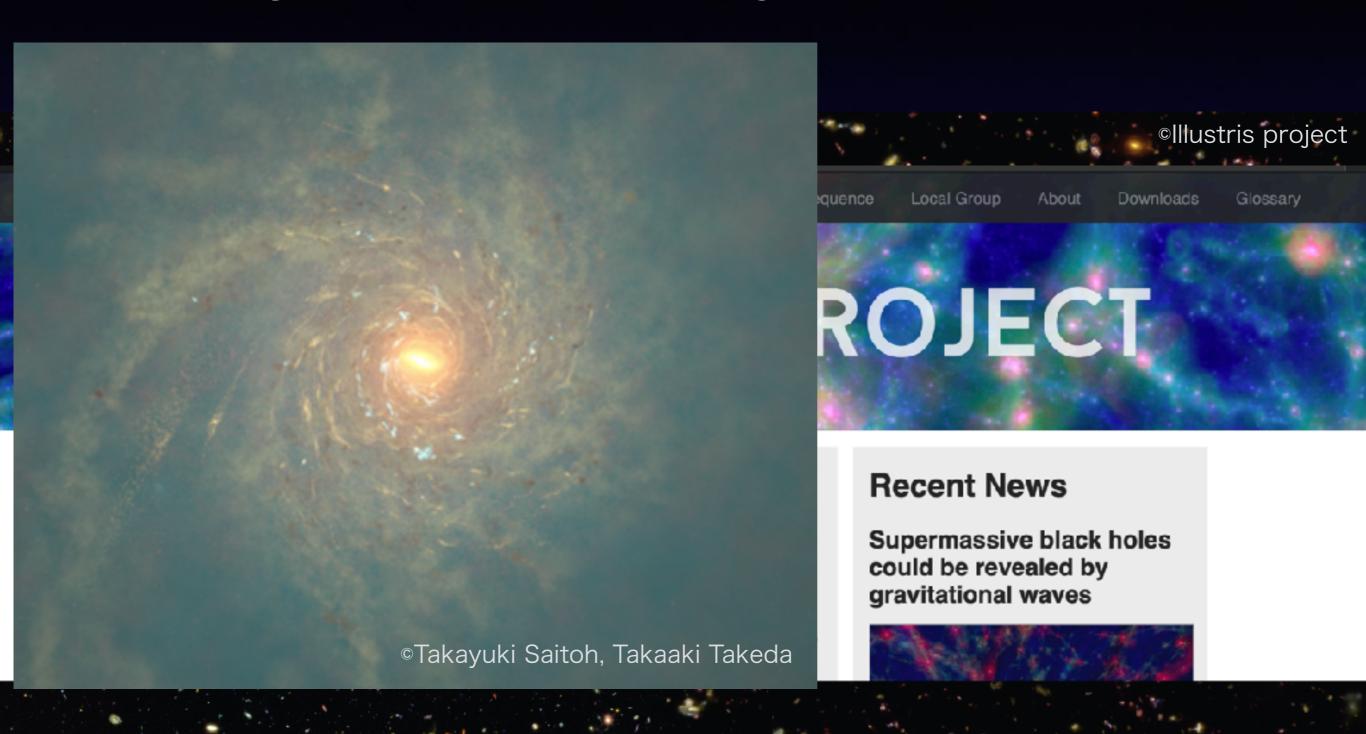
Increasing the amount of storage in the file server



Petabyte scale storage will be necessary for the next generation simulations.

### Outreach

Enhancing support for creating materials for outreach



## Summary

- Numerical simulations are powerful tools to study galaxy formation.
- Feedback regulates star formation in galaxies.
- Studies of chemo-dynamical evolution become increasingly important.
- Future cosmological star-by-star simulations will make a breakthrough in the understanding of galaxy formation.
- · I am grateful for the support of CfCA.