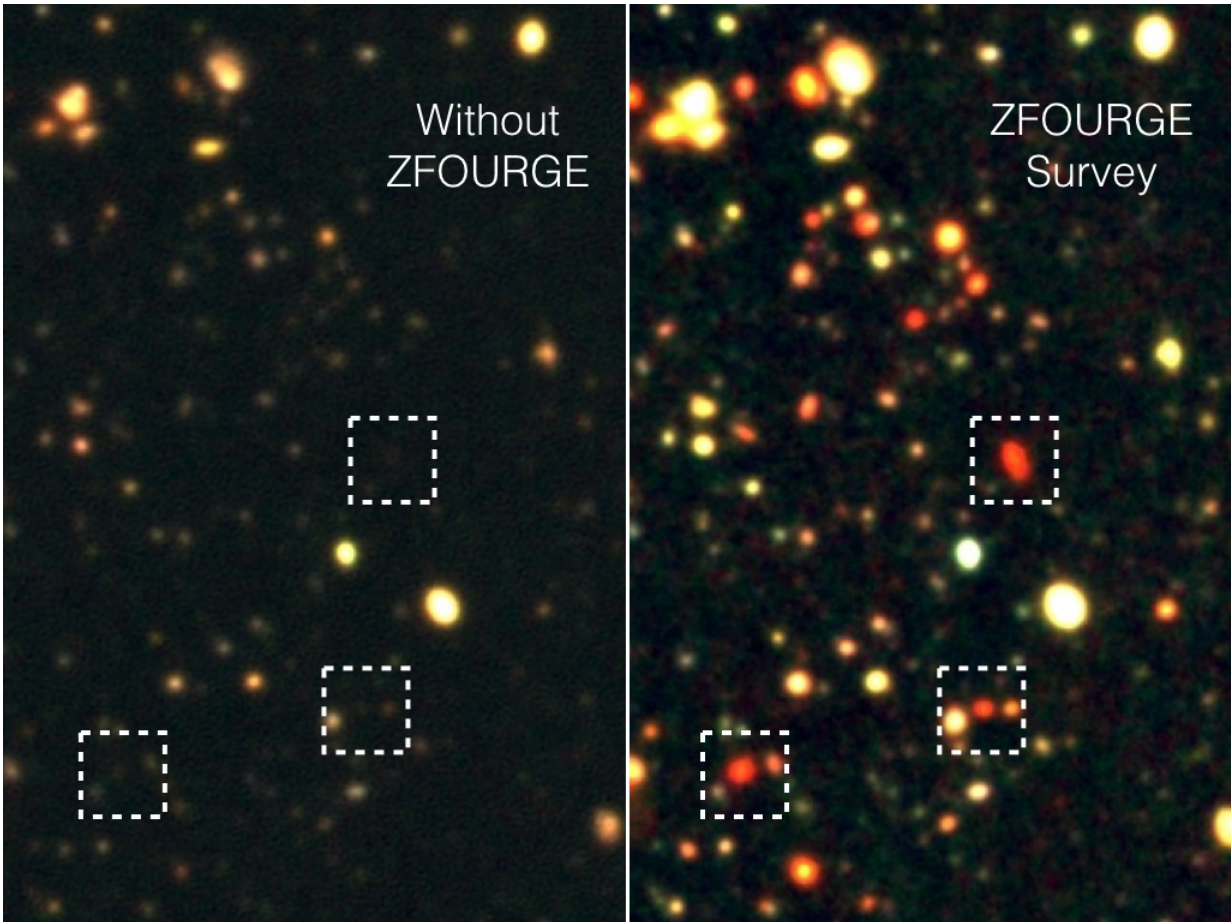


The rise and fall of galaxy formation

August 30 2016



A comparison of visualizing galaxies with and without ZFOURGE. Credit: Texas A&M University

An international team of astronomers, including Carnegie's Eric Persson, has charted the rise and fall of galaxies over 90 percent of cosmic

history. Their work, which includes some of the most sensitive astronomical measurements made to date, is published by *The Astrophysical Journal*.

The FourStar Galaxy Evolution Survey (ZFOURGE) has built a multicolored photo album of [galaxies](#) as they grow from their faint beginnings into mature and majestic giants. They did so by measuring distances and brightnesses for more than 70,000 galaxies spanning more than 12 billion years of cosmic time, revealing the breadth of galactic diversity.

The team assembled the colorful photo album by using a new set of filters that are sensitive to infrared light and taking images with them with the FourStar camera at Carnegie's 6.5-meter Baade Telescope at our Las Campanas Observatory in Chile. They took the images over a period of 45 nights. The team made a 3-D map by collecting light from over 70,000 galaxies, peering all the way into the distant universe, and by using this light to measure how far these galaxies are from our own Milky Way.

The deep 3-D map also revealed young galaxies that existed as early as 12.5 billion years ago (at less than 10 percent of the current universe age), only a handful of which had previously been found. This should help astronomers better understand the universe's earliest days.

"Perhaps the most surprising result is that galaxies in the young universe appear as diverse as they are today," when the universe is older and much more evolved, said lead author Carolinestraatman, a recent graduate of Leiden University. "The fact that we see young galaxies in the [distant universe](#) that have already shut down star formation is remarkable."

But it's not just about distant galaxies; the information gathered by

ZFOURGE is also giving the scientists the best-yet view of what our own galaxy was like in its youth.

"Ten billion years ago, galaxies like our Milky Way were much smaller, but they were forming stars 30 times faster than they are today," said Casey Papovich of Texas A&M University.

"ZFOURGE is providing us with a highly complete and reliable census of the evolving galaxy population, and is already helping us to address questions like: How did galaxies grow with time? When did they form their stars and develop into the spectacular structures that we see in the present-day universe?" added Ryan Quadri, also of Texas A&M.

In the study's first images, the team found one of the earliest examples of a galaxy cluster, a so-called "galaxy city" made up of a dense concentration of galaxies, which formed when the [universe](#) was only three billion years old, as compared to the nearly 14 billion years it is today.

"The combination of FourStar, the special filters, Magellan, and the conditions at Las Campanas led to the detection of the cluster," said Persson, who built the FourStar instrument at the Carnegie Observatories in Pasadena. "It was in a very well-studied region of the sky—'hiding in plain sight.'"

The paper marks the completion of the ZFOURGE survey and the public release of the dataset, which can be found here:

<http://zfourge.tamu.edu/DR2016/data.html>.

More information: The FourStar Galaxy Evolution Survey (ZFOURGE): ultraviolet to far-infrared catalogs, medium-bandwidth photometric redshifts with improved accuracy, stellar masses, and confirmation of quiescent galaxies to $z \sim 3.5$. arxiv.org/abs/1608.07579

Provided by Carnegie Institution for Science

Citation: The rise and fall of galaxy formation (2016, August 30) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-08-fall-galaxy-formation.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.