

Stellar Bars in the Illustris TNG simulation

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European
Research
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Stellar Bars

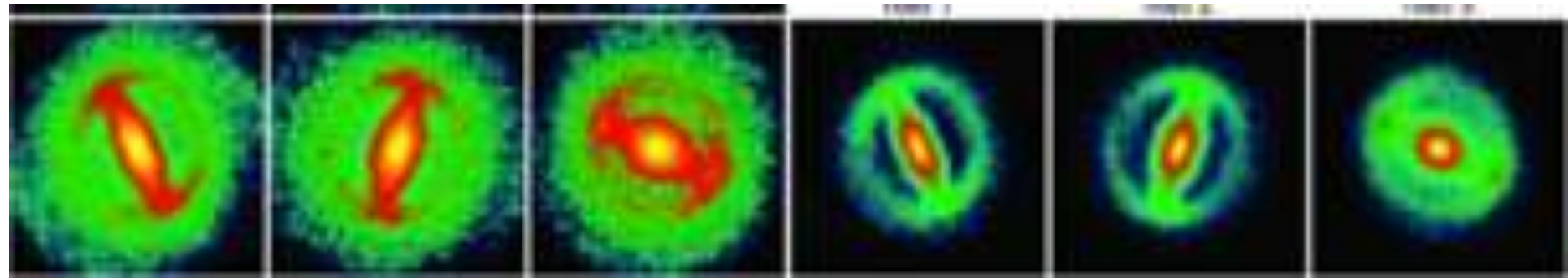


- Stellar bars are non-axisymmetric stellar distributions and are believed to play a role in the secular evolution of the galaxies (e.g. Athanassoula 1992).
- Bars are common features in disc galaxies in the Local Universe (more than 30% in massive disc galaxies, e.g. Gavazzi et al. 2015).

Credit: NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope

IDEALISED GALAXIES

Used to study the effects of specific properties in the formation of the bar, such as halo shape and the relative gas fraction in the disc.

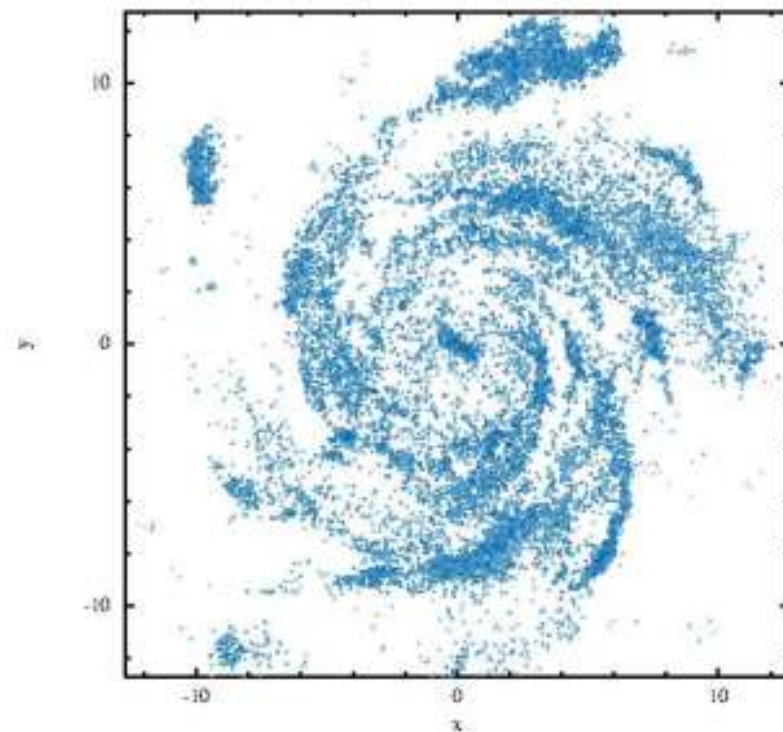


(Athanasoula, Machado et al. 2013)

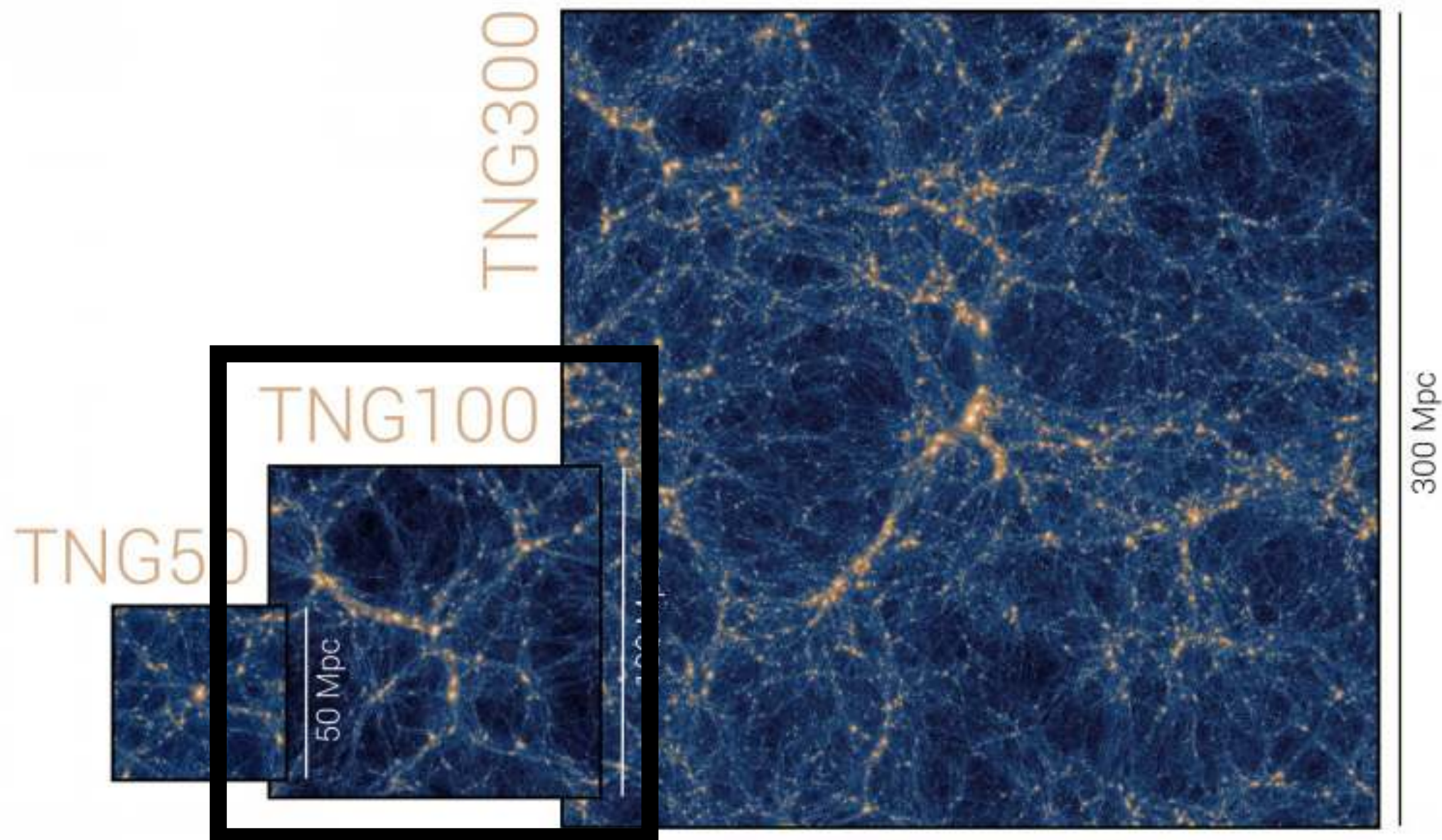
ZOOM-IN SIMULATIONS

ErisBH simulation

Used to study the evolution of a bar in a Milky-Way like galaxy and the gas response due to the bar (Spinoso, Bonoli et. al. 2016)



The Illustris TNG simulations



Credit: TNG team

Weinberger et al., 2017, Nelson et al., 2017, Pillepich et al., 2018)

Bar Sample in the Illustris TNG

Galaxies with stellar mass larger than $10^{10.5} M_{\text{sun}}$

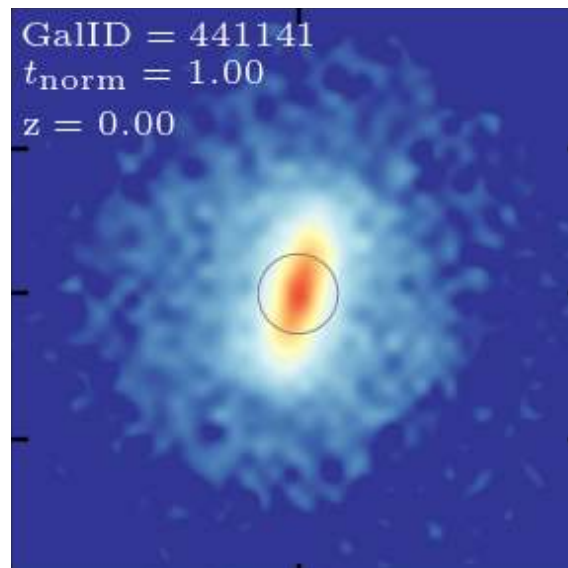
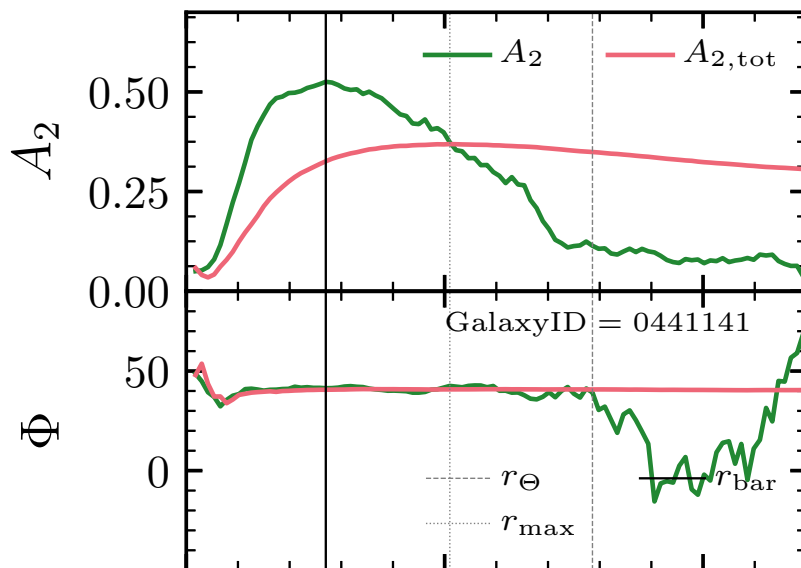
Bulge and disc components were kinematically identified (Genel et al. 2015)

Galaxies with dominant disc component ($D/T > 0.5$) and
Clear morphology ($(D/T + B/T) \geq 0.7$)

Bar examples in Illustris TNG

Bar finder based on the Fourier decomposition of stellar surface density
(Zana et al. 2018)

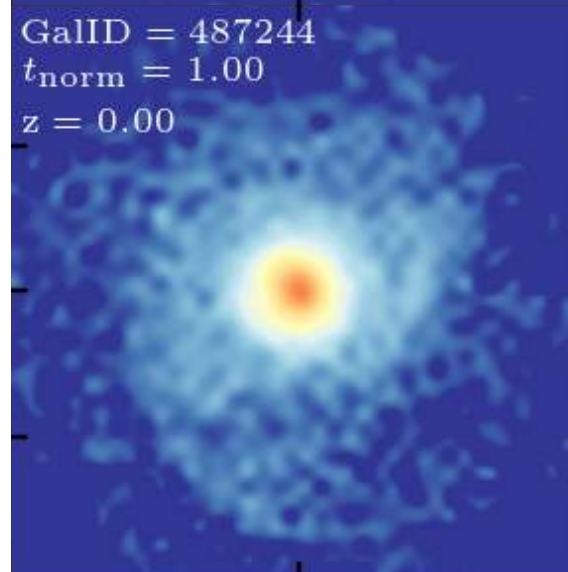
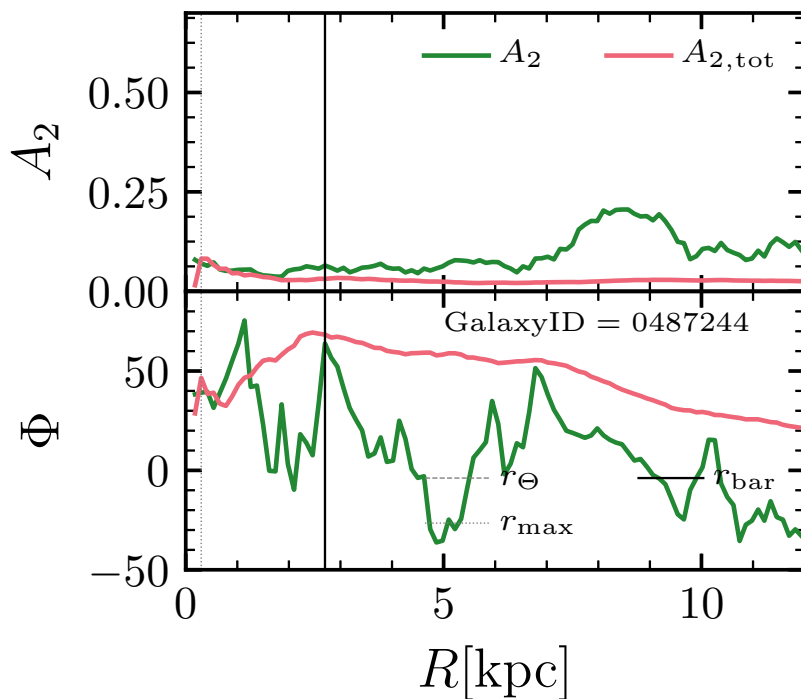
Bar strength



**strongly-barred
galaxy**

$\log M_{bar} = 10.7$
 $\log M_{tot} = 11.0$
 $q = 0.075$

Bar strength



**unbarred
galaxy**

$\log M_{bar} = 10.0$
 $\log M_{tot} = 10.0$
 $q = 0.05$

**Stellar
surface density**

**Mock Images
Nelson et al. 2018**

Bar Sample in the Illustris TNG

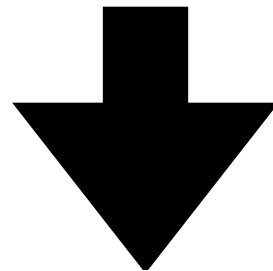
Galaxies with stellar mass larger than $10^{10.5} M_{\text{sun}}$

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Galaxies with dominant disc component ($D/T > 0.5$) and

Clear morphology

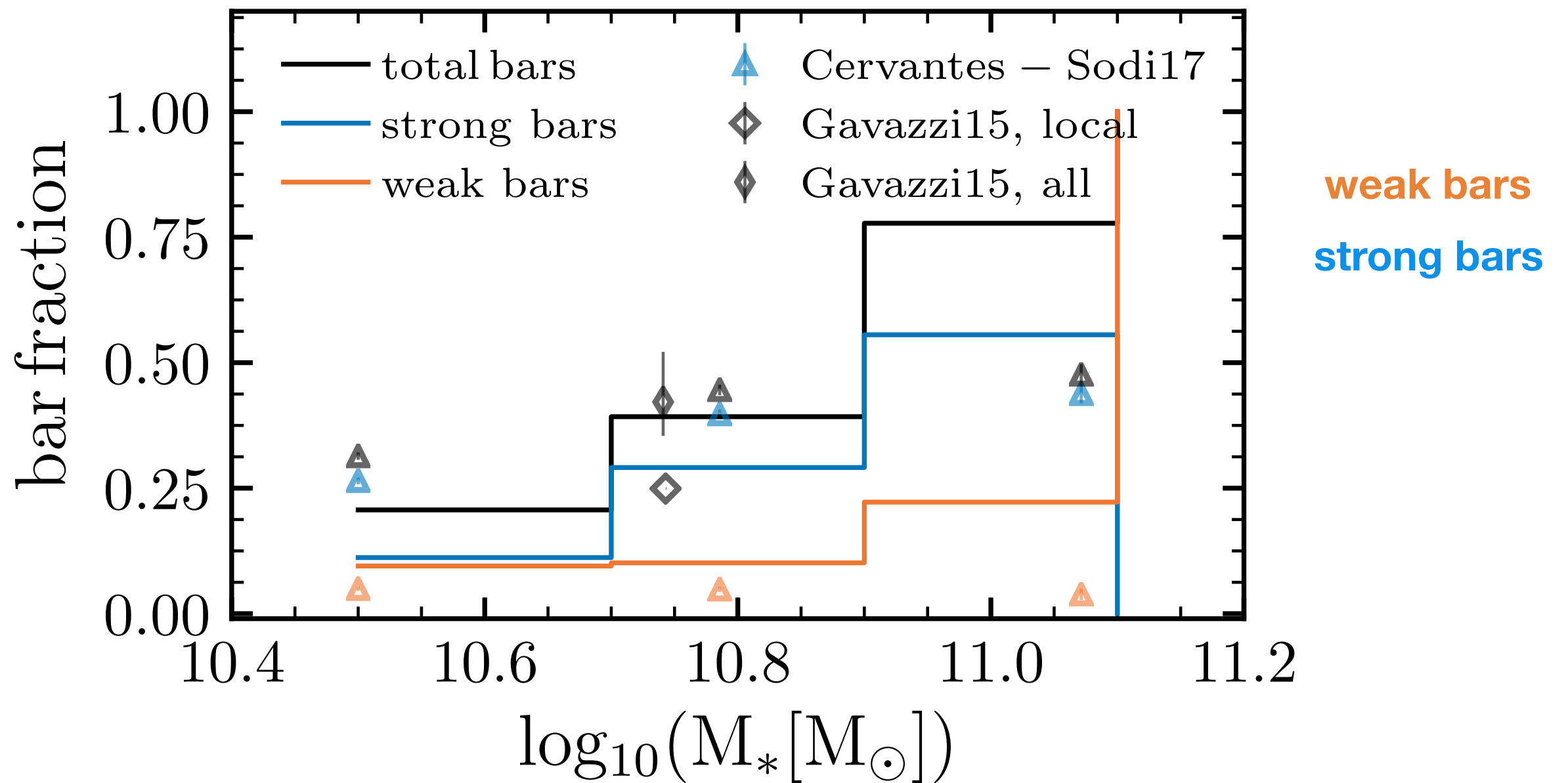
$((D/T + B/T) \geq 0.7)$



	Sample	number of galaxies	bar fraction
$A2 > 0.3$	strong bars	58	0.20
$0.2 < A2 < 0.3$	weak bars	32	0.11
$A2 < 0.2$	non-bars	197	0.69

total bar fraction = 0.31

Bar fraction as a function of stellar mass



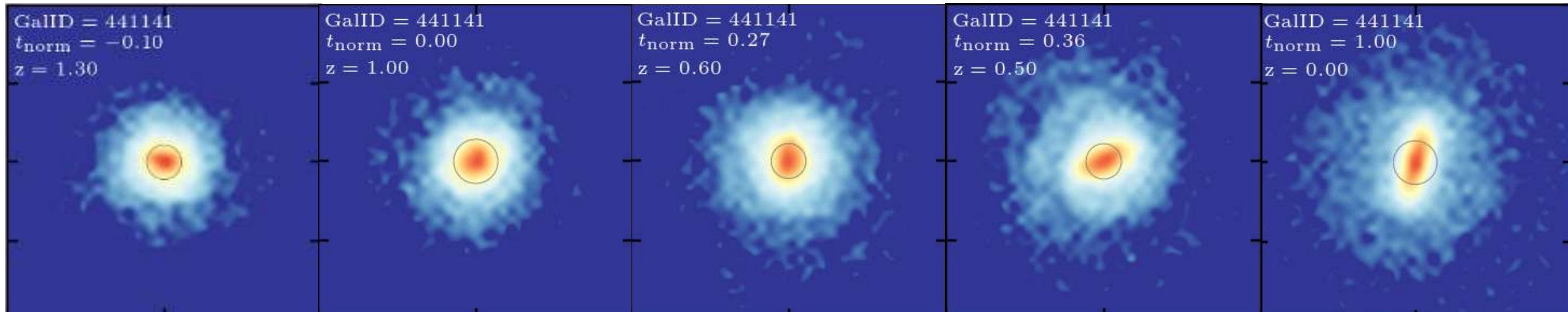
Evolution of strongly-barred galaxies

Bar formation

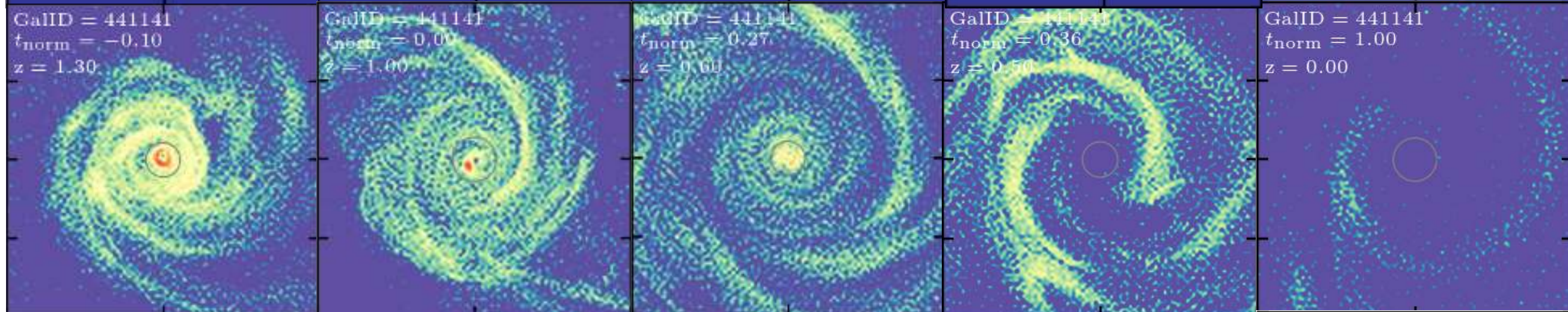


Today

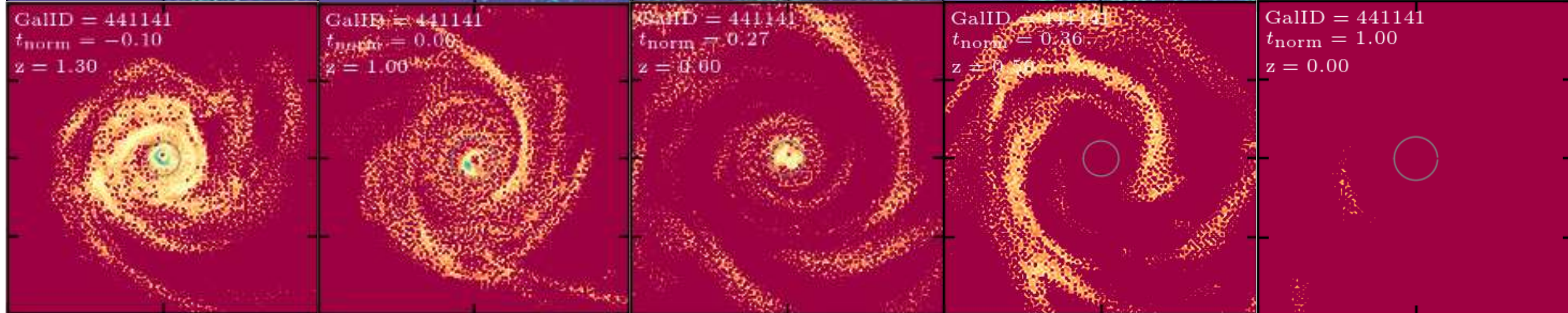
Stars



Gas



SFR

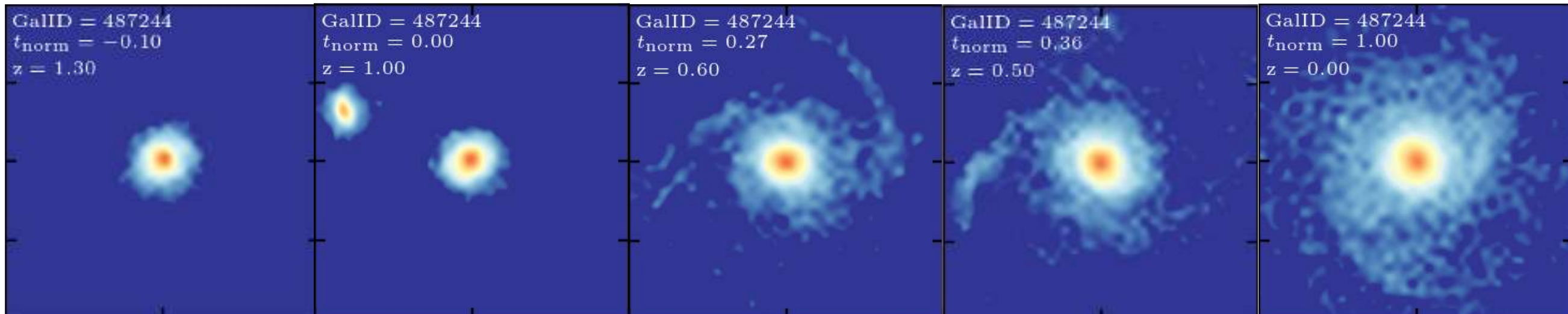


Evolution of unbarred galaxies

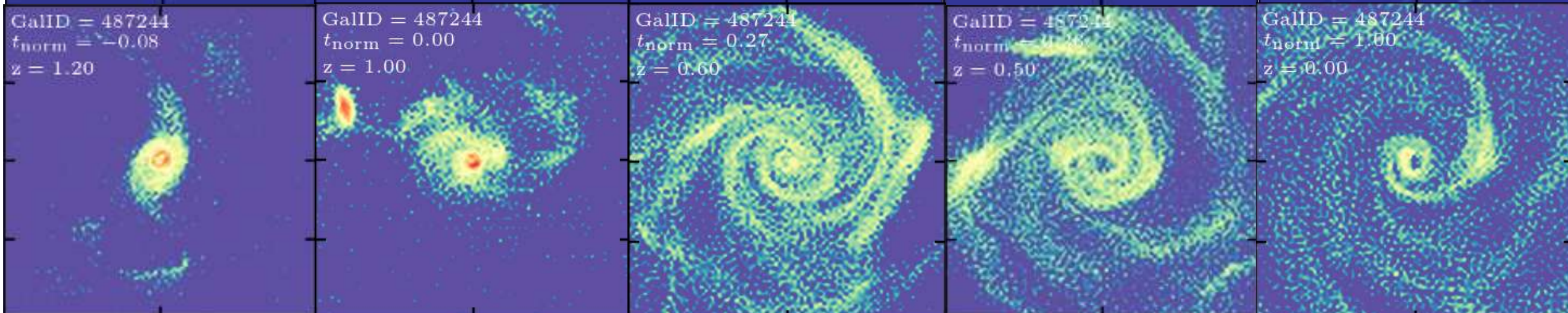
Bar formation

Today

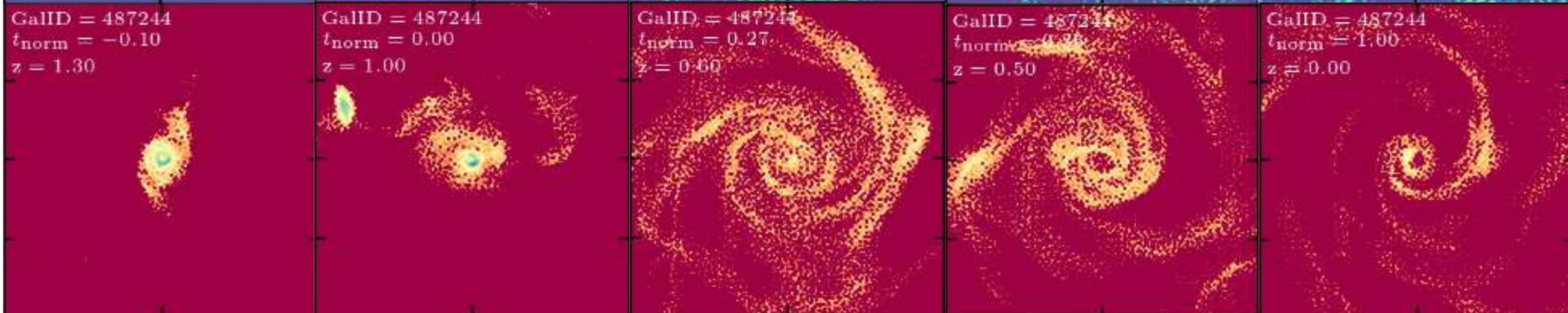
Stars



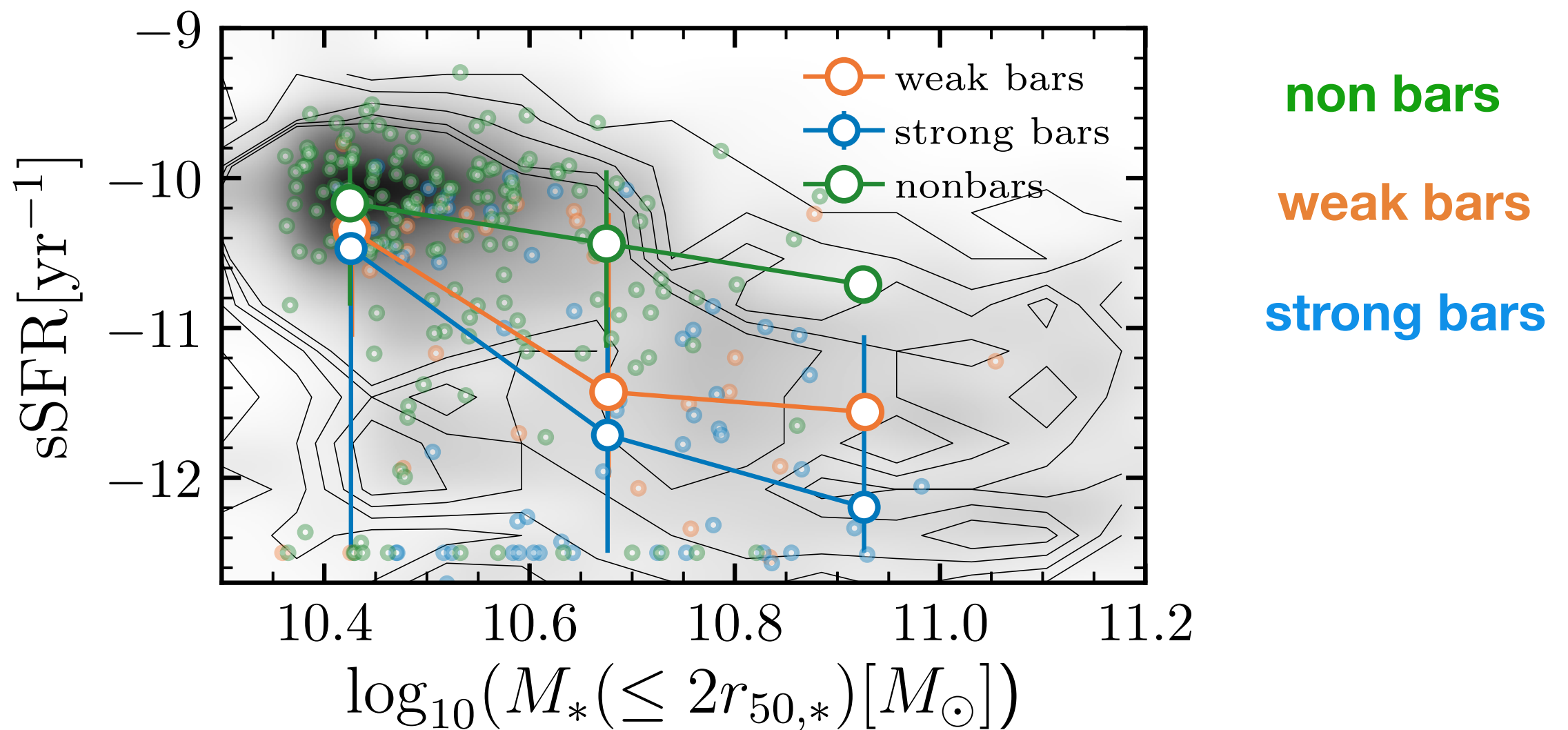
Gas



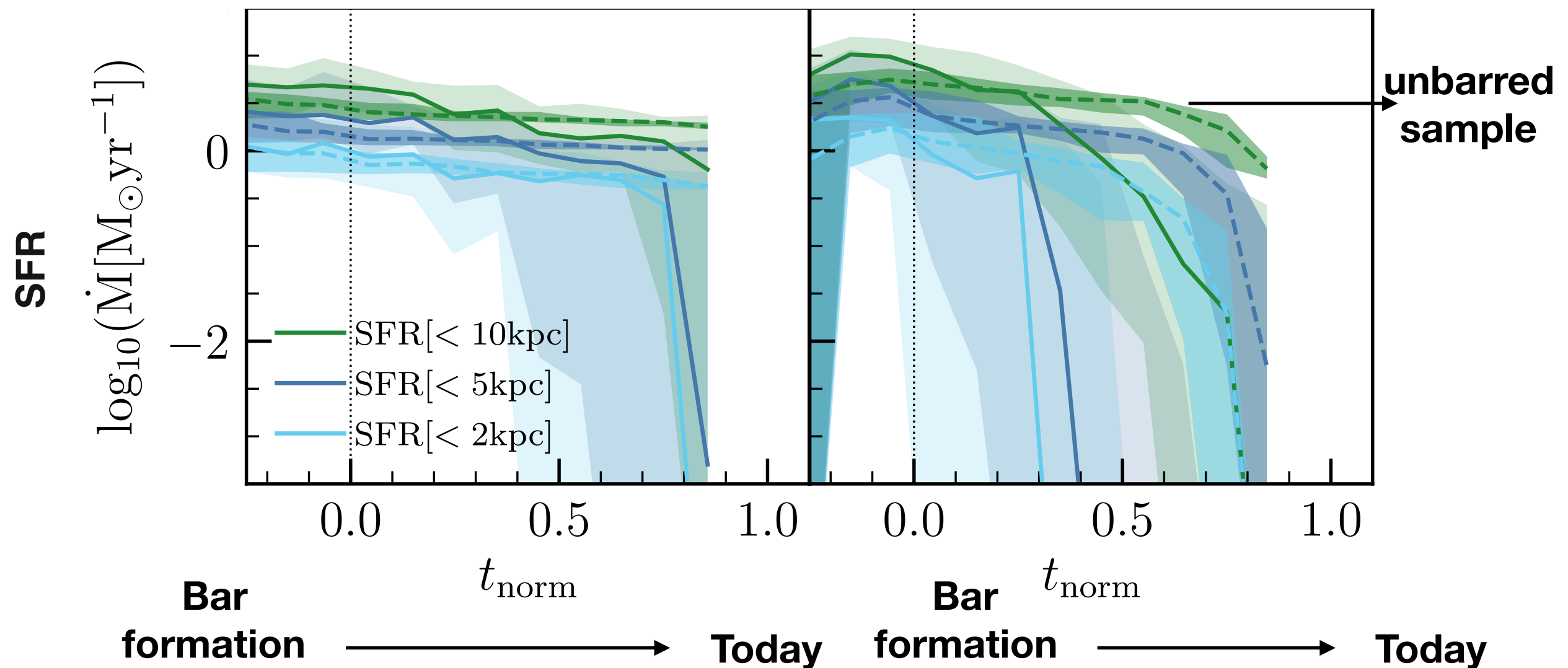
SFR



The sSFR-Stellar mass Diagram

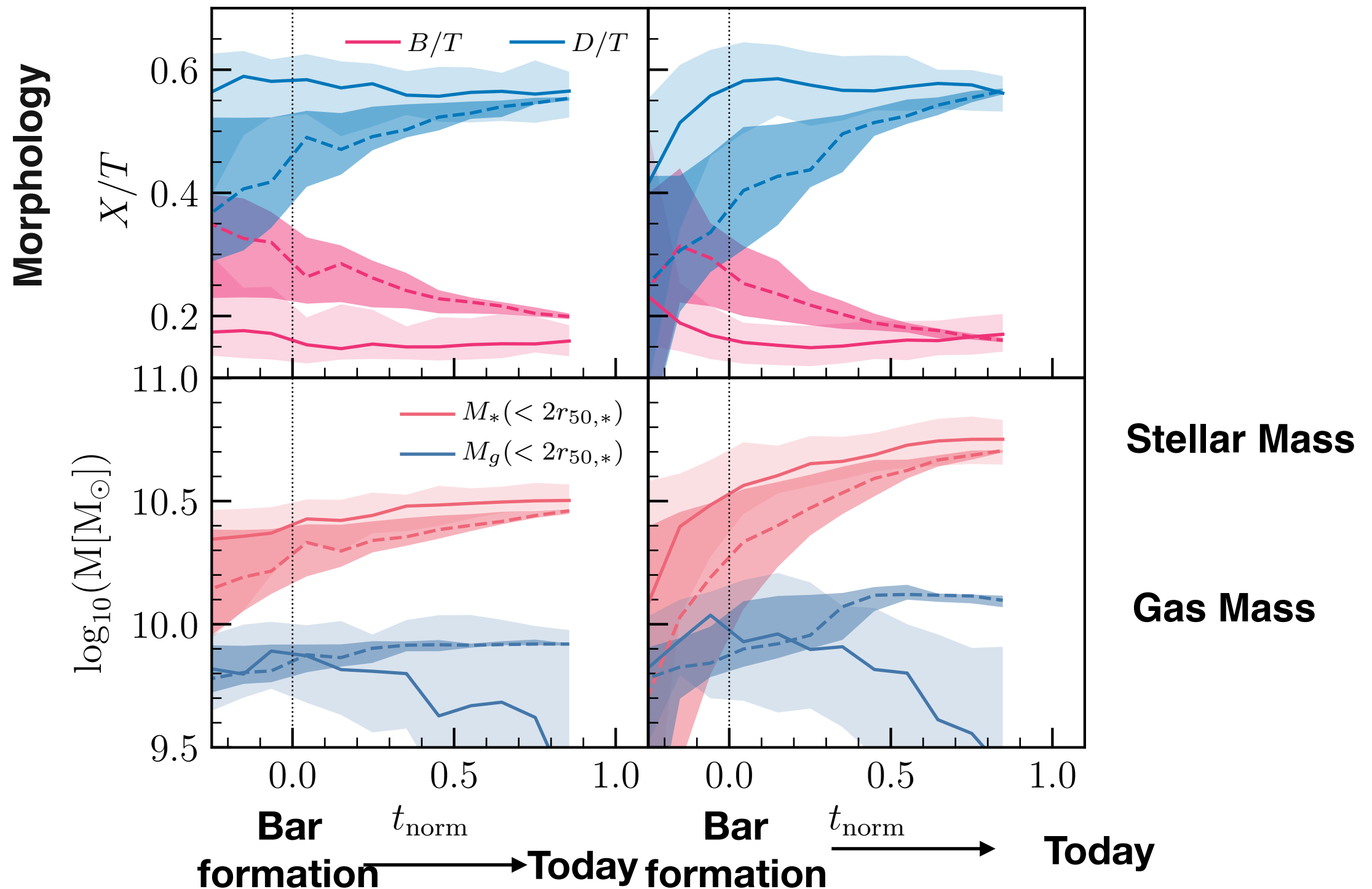


Evolution of strongly-barred galaxies



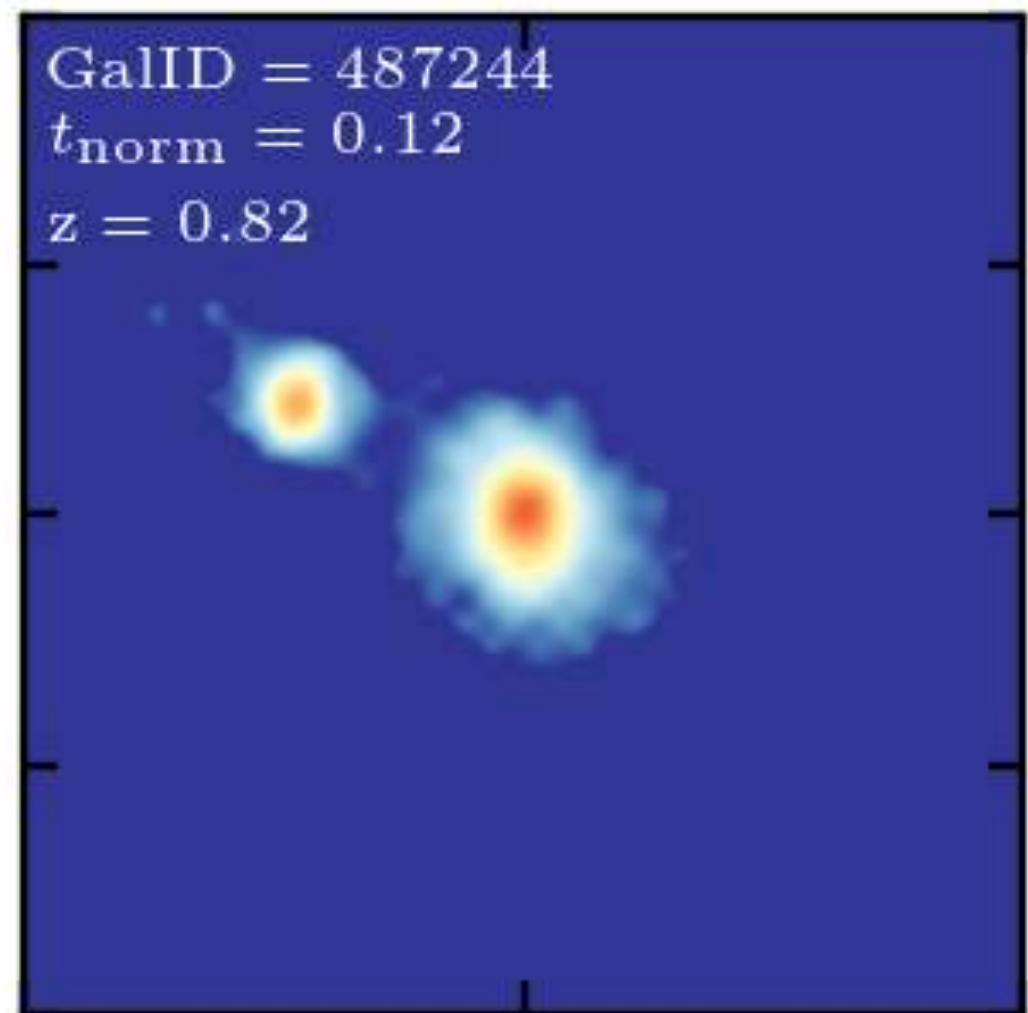
Evolution of galaxies

$$\log_{10}M_* = [10.50, 10.75]M_\odot \quad \log_{10}M_* = [10.75, 11.00]M_\odot$$



Merger histories

- Barred and unbarred galaxies present relative quite merger histories.
- **A difference is presented in minor merger histories at late times:** A larger fraction of Unbarred galaxies (17%, 56%) experience at least one minor merger than the fraction of the strongly-barred galaxies (2%, 33%) after the formation of the bar



Summary

- There are differences between the evolution of strongly barred and unbarred galaxies
- Morphology is different at times where the bar is not a transient structure anymore (bar age): strongly-barred galaxies present smaller bulge than unbarred counterparts
- It seems that the central part of the strongly barred galaxies have lower star formation rates in comparison to the unbarred galaxies (for the most massive galaxies in our sample)
- Merger histories are more quiet in strongly barred galaxies than those in unbarred galaxies
- Future steps: Understanding the fate of the gas in the central part.

THANKS!