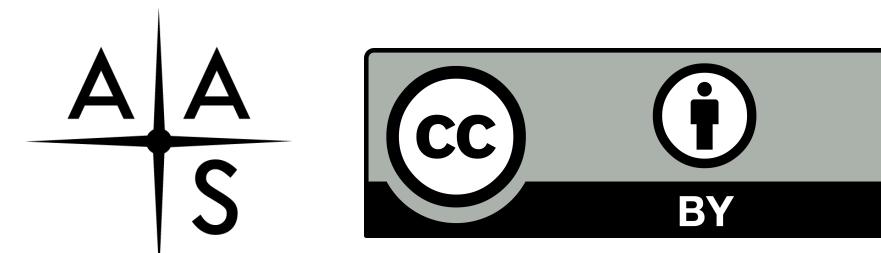




# Understanding the Formation and Evolution of Dark Galaxies in a Simulated Universe

*Gain Lee, Ho Seong Hwang, Jaehyun Lee, Jihye Shin, and Hyunmi Song*

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Ruiqi Yang  
21305015  
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# Introduction



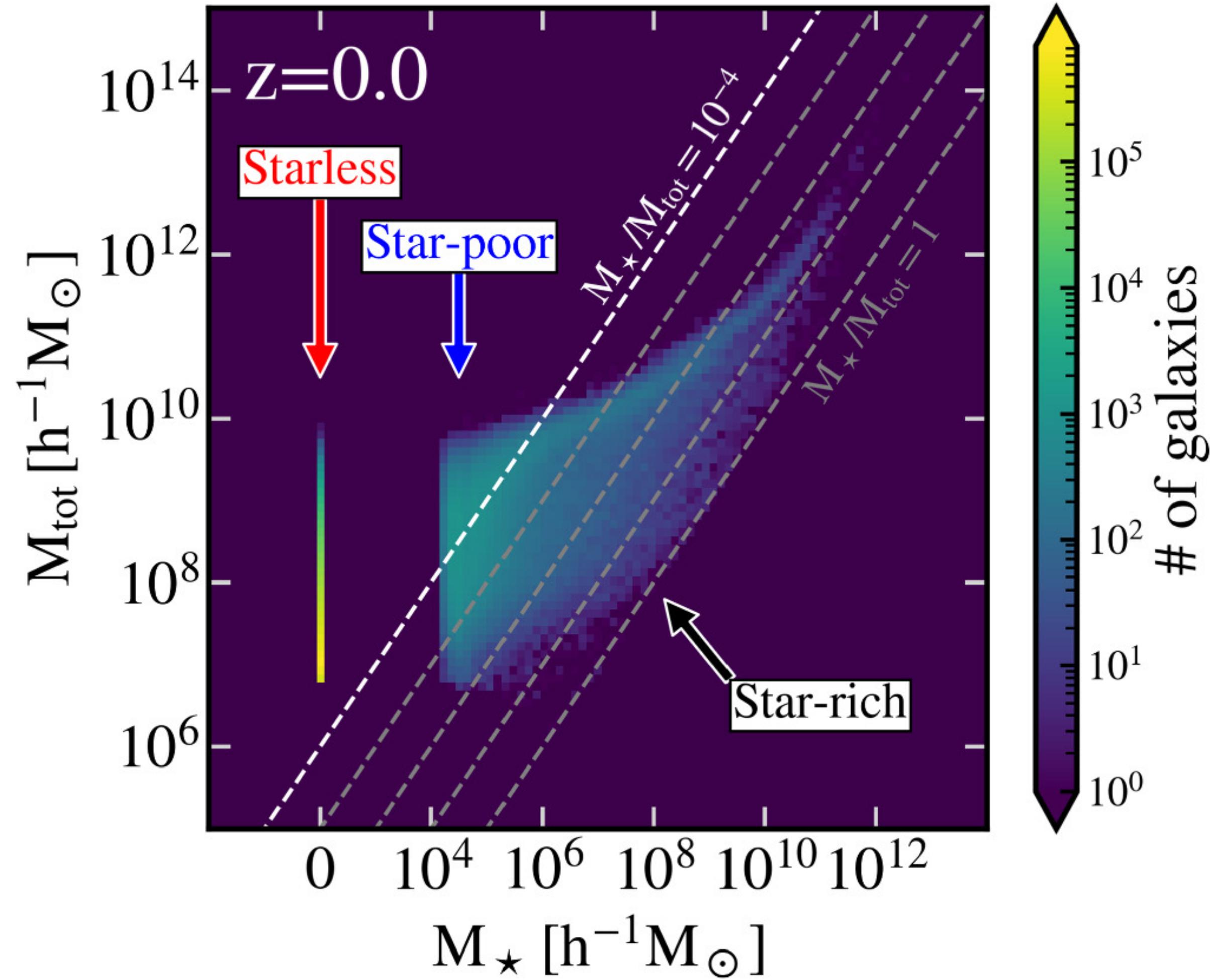
## WHAT IS Dark Galaxy?

- Being made up almost entirely of dark matter, with little or no stars.

## WHY WE STUDY?

- Test the  $\Lambda CDM$  model
- Missing satellite problem?
- The nature of dark matter

# Methodology



**IllustrisTNG50**

Criterion:  $M_\star/M_{tot} = 10^{-4}$

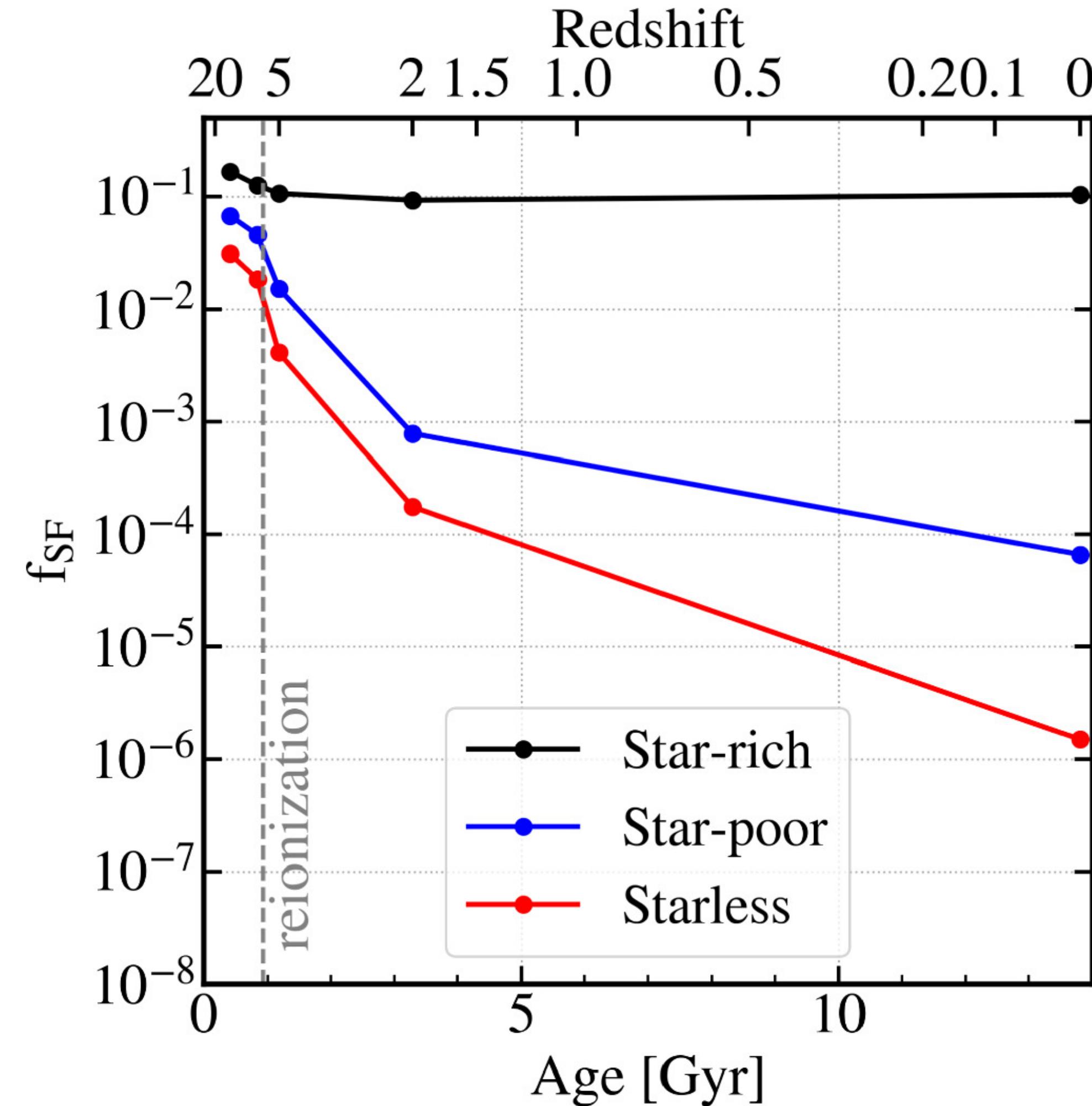
Luminous galaxies:

Star-rich

Dark galaxies:

Star-poor & Starless

# Star-forming Gas Fraction



$$f_{SF} = M_{gas,SF}/M_{gas,tot}$$

Cosmic reionization ( $z=6$ )

Luminous: maintain constant  
Dark galaxies: decrease

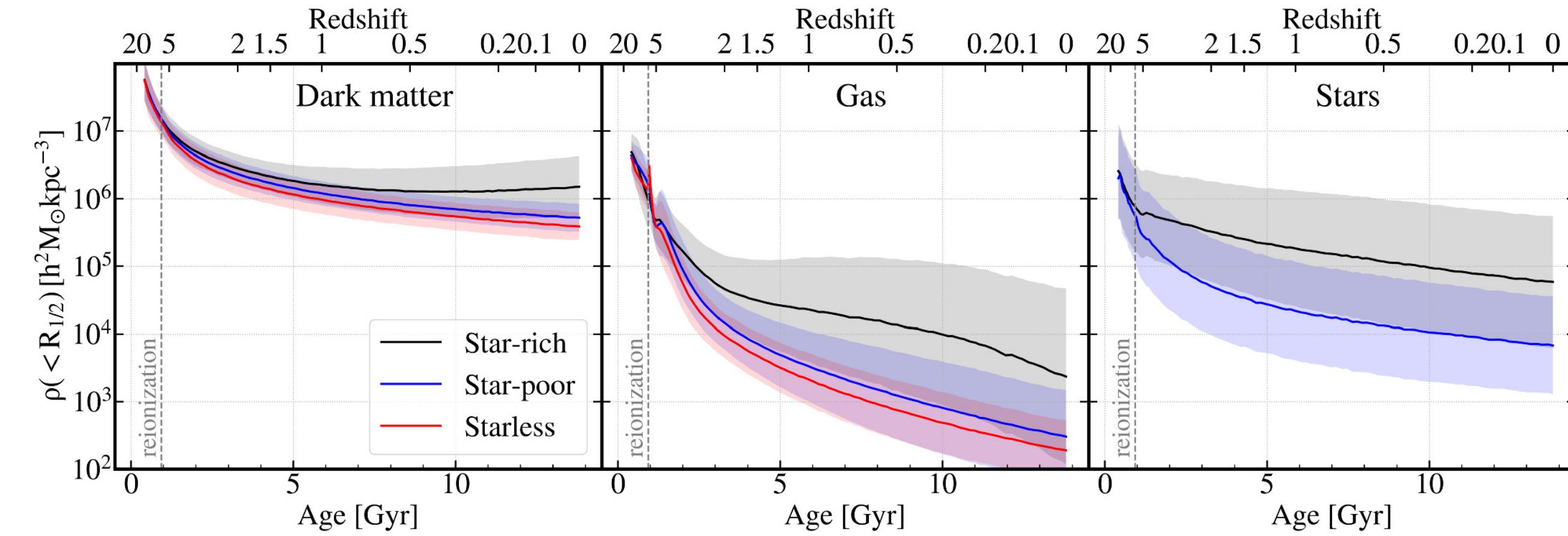
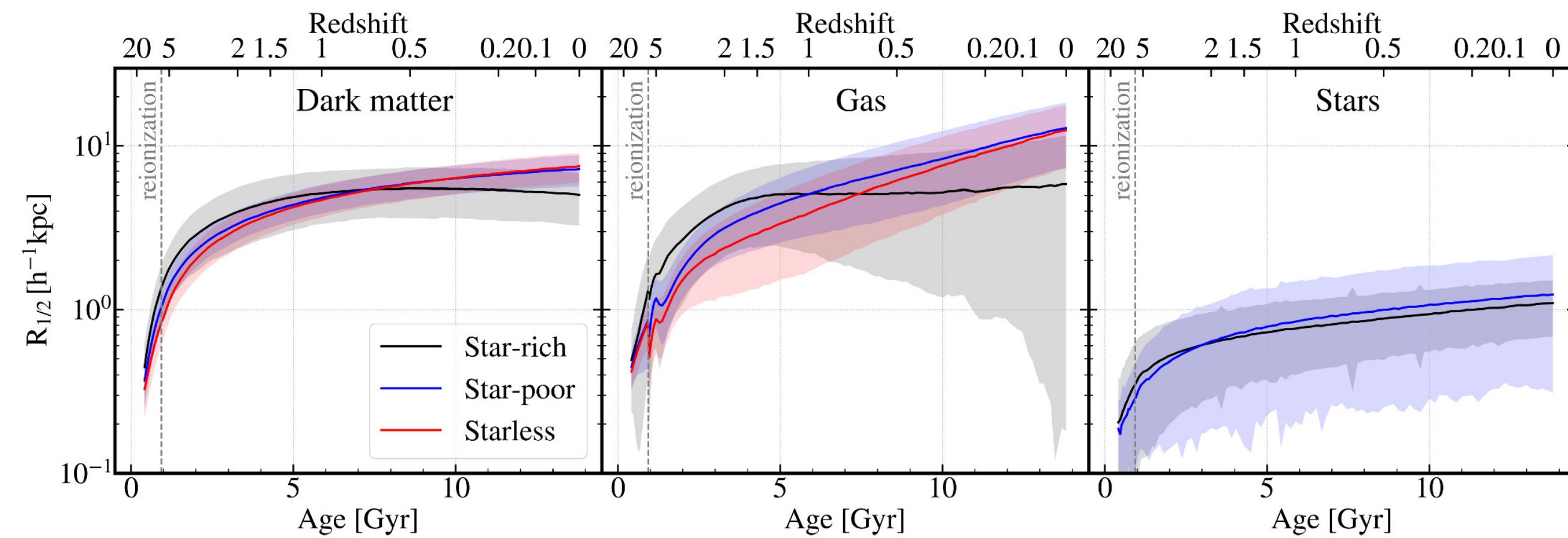
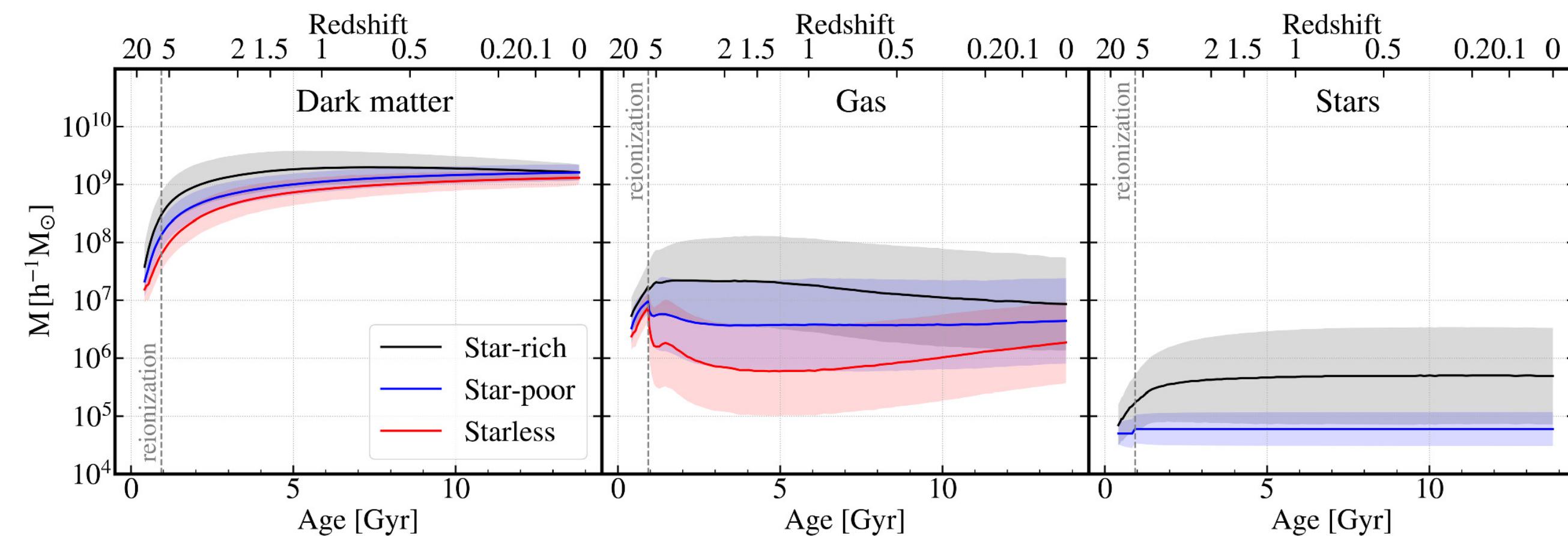
- Low amount of available SF gas
- Low density environment

# Mass, Size, Density

$$M[h^{-1}M_{\odot}]$$

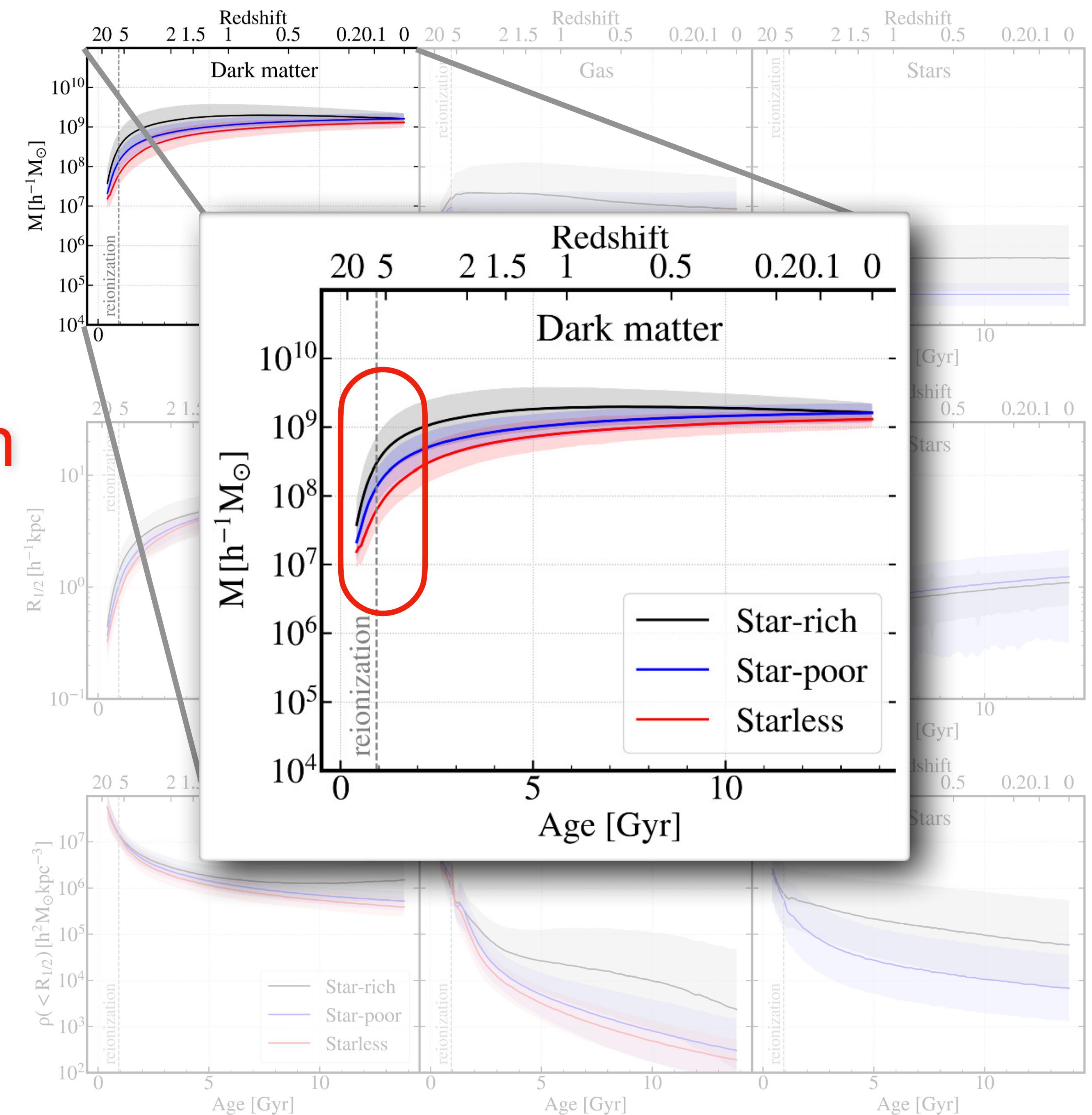
$$R_{1/2}[h^{-1}kpc]$$

$$\rho(< R_{1/2})[h^2 M_{\odot} kpc^{-3}]$$



# Mass, Size, Density

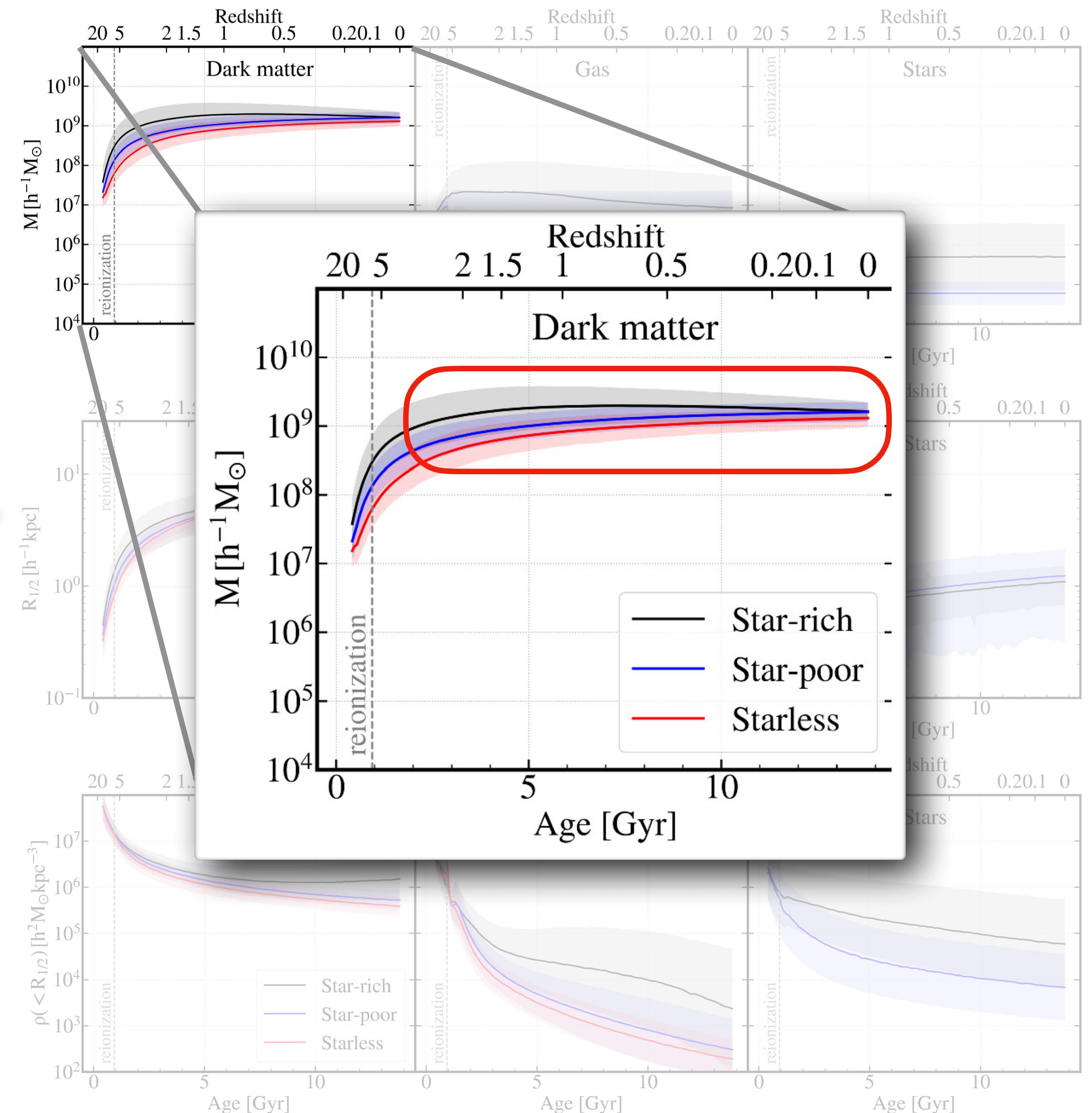
More efficient accretion  
and merging events in  
earlier cosmic epochs



# Mass, Size, Density

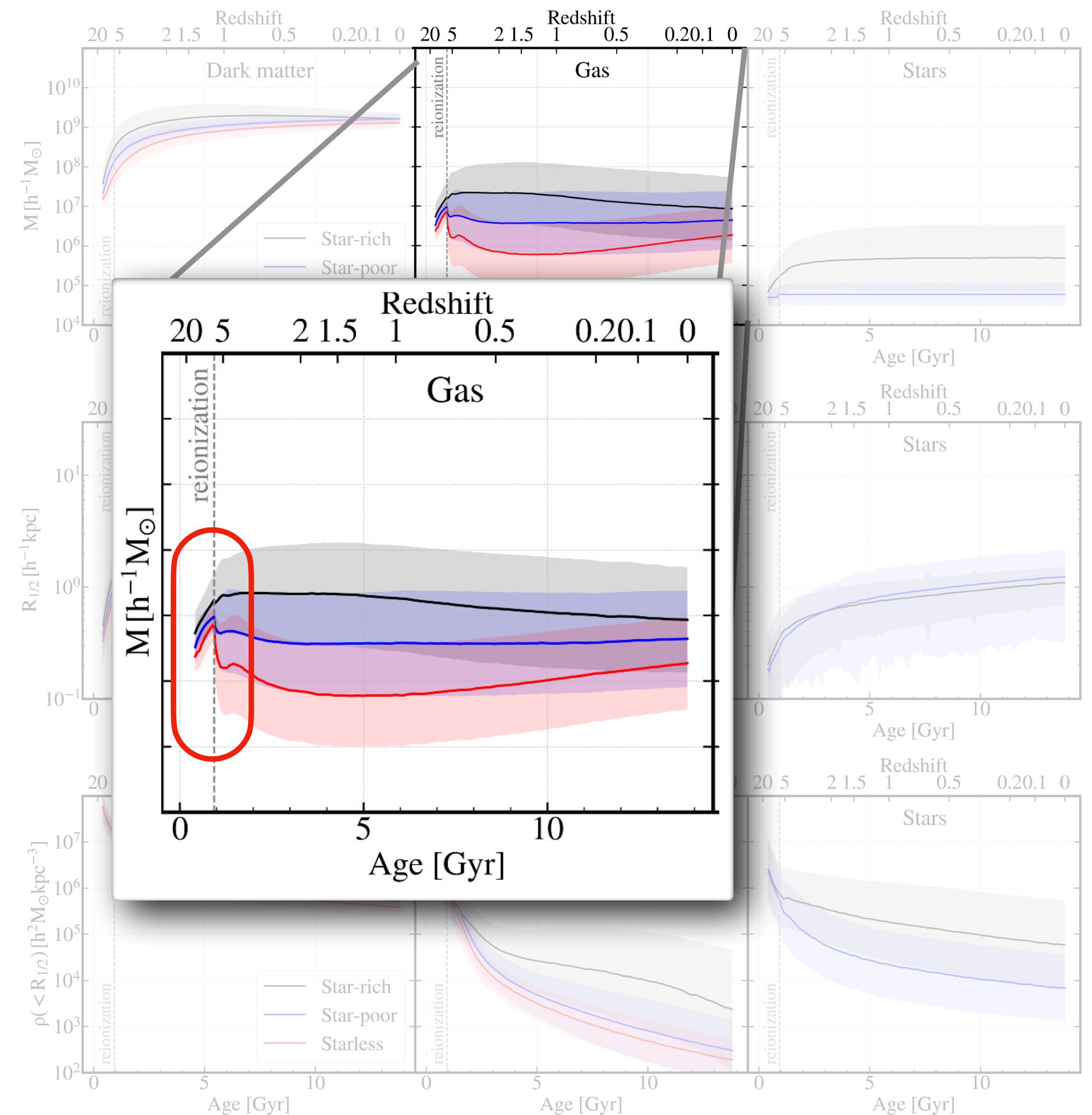
Stripping

Dark matter is gradually pulled in to larger neighbouring halos



# Mass, Size, Density

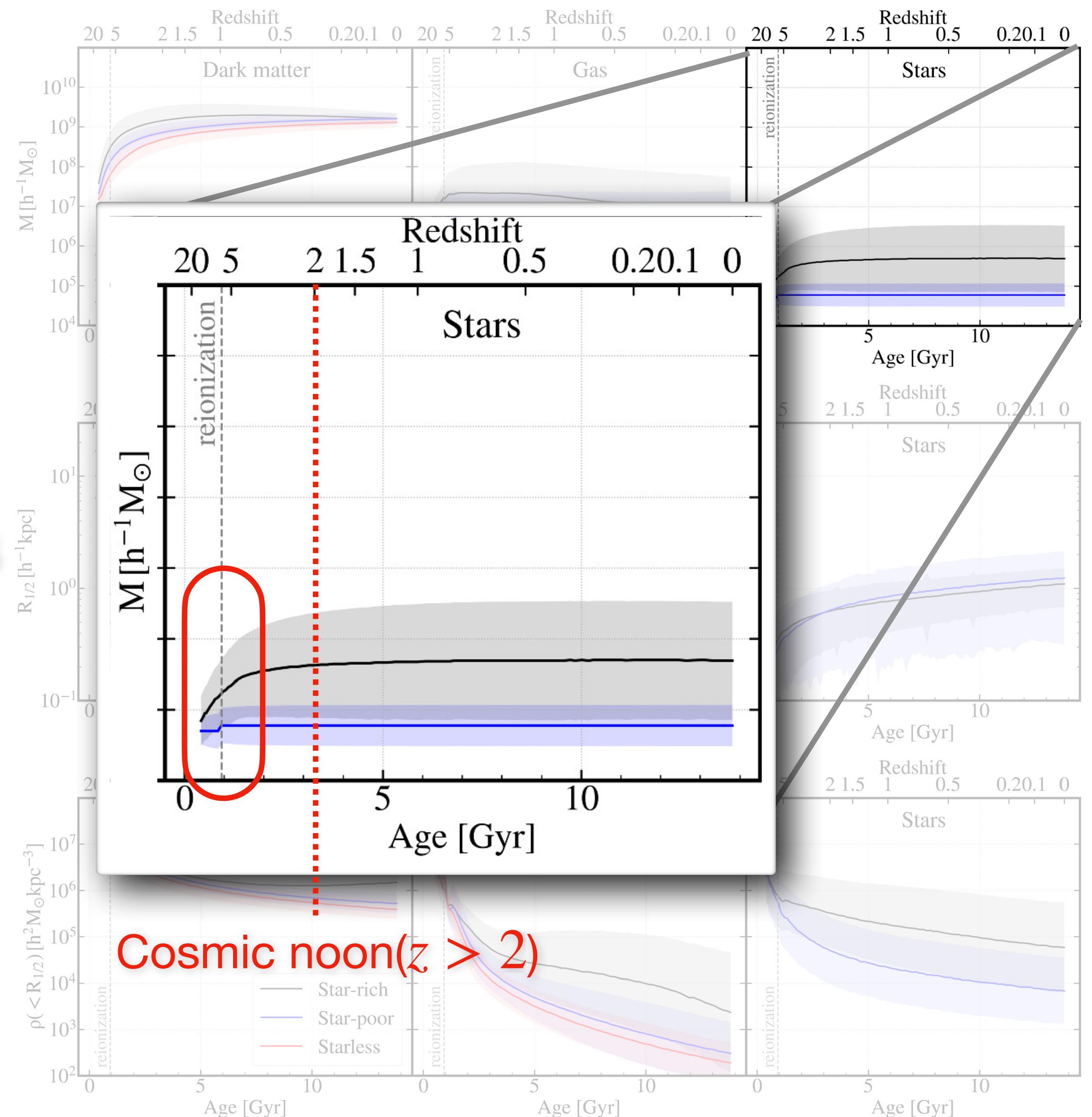
Sharply Decrease  
Cosmic Reionization



# Mass, Size, Density

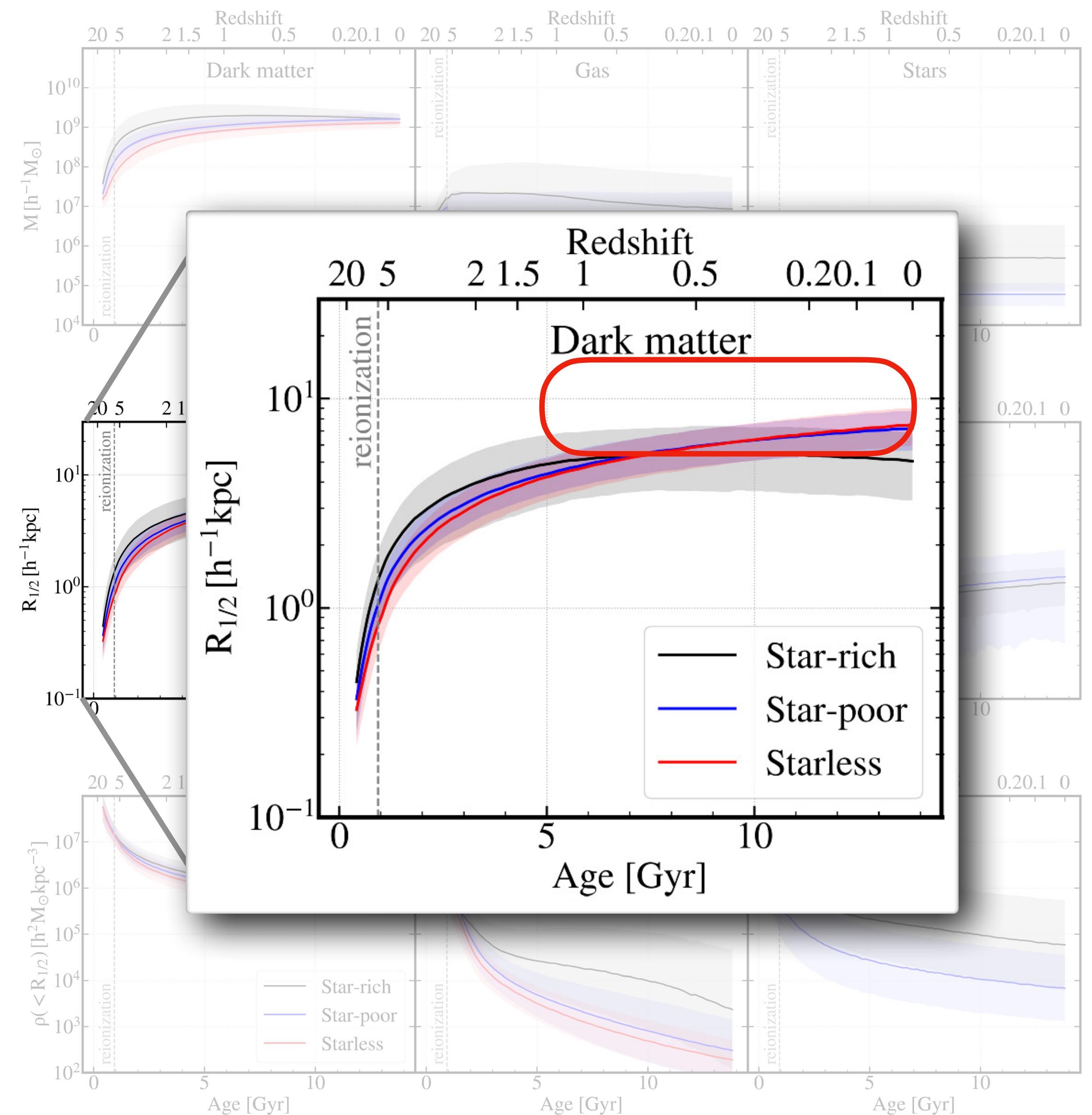
Initially posses small number of star particles

Fail to form new ones



# Mass, Size, Density

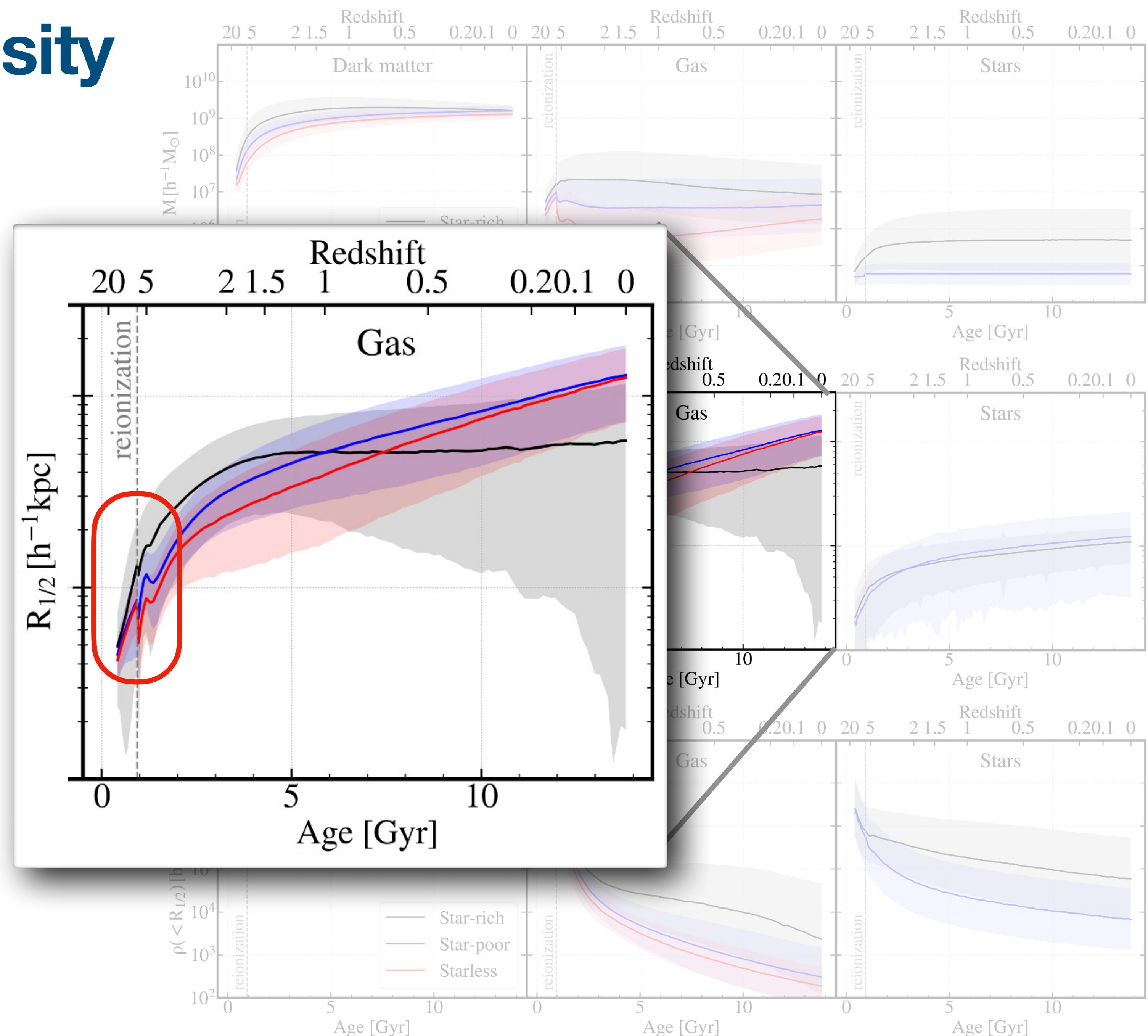
Expand  
Contraction



# Mass, Size, Density



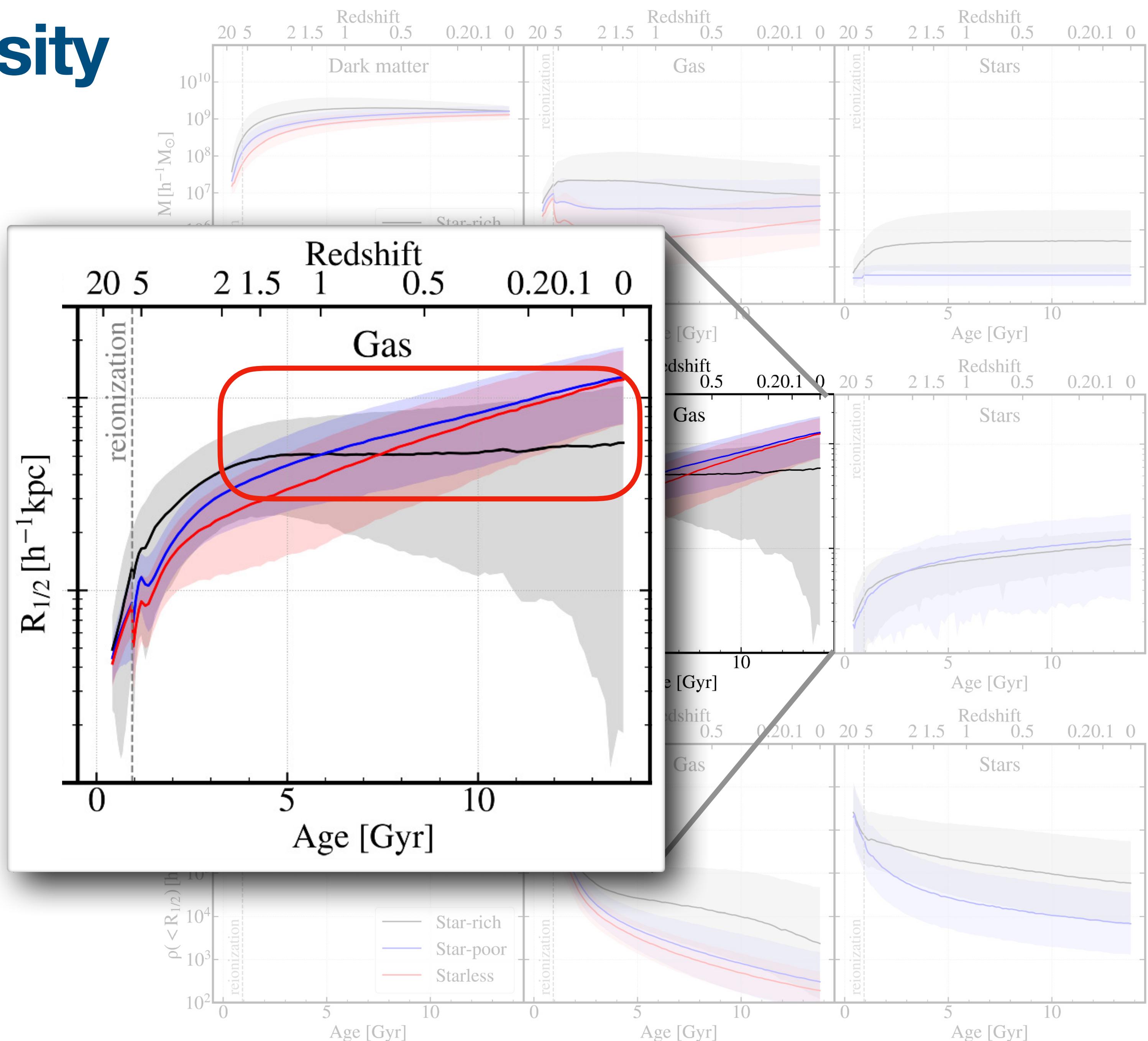
Substantial reduction  
Cosmic reionization



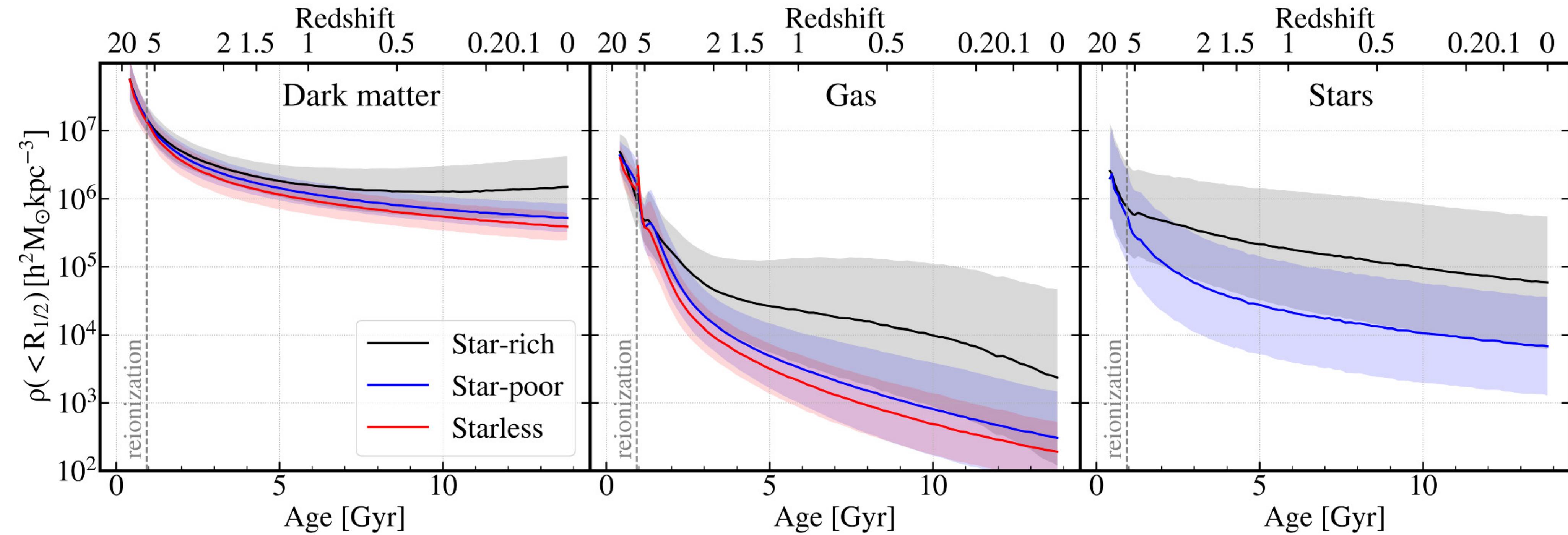
# Mass, Size, Density



Transfer angular momentum through interactions with other galaxies

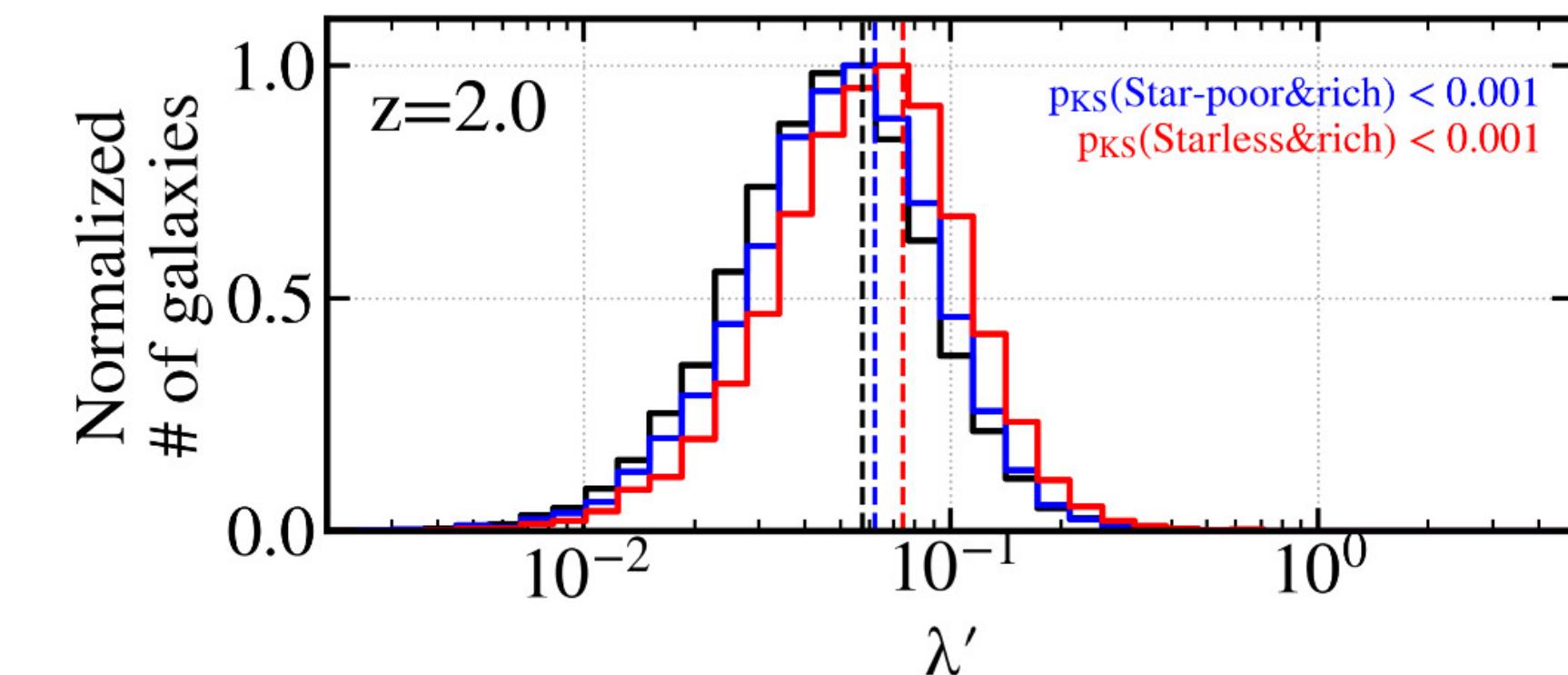
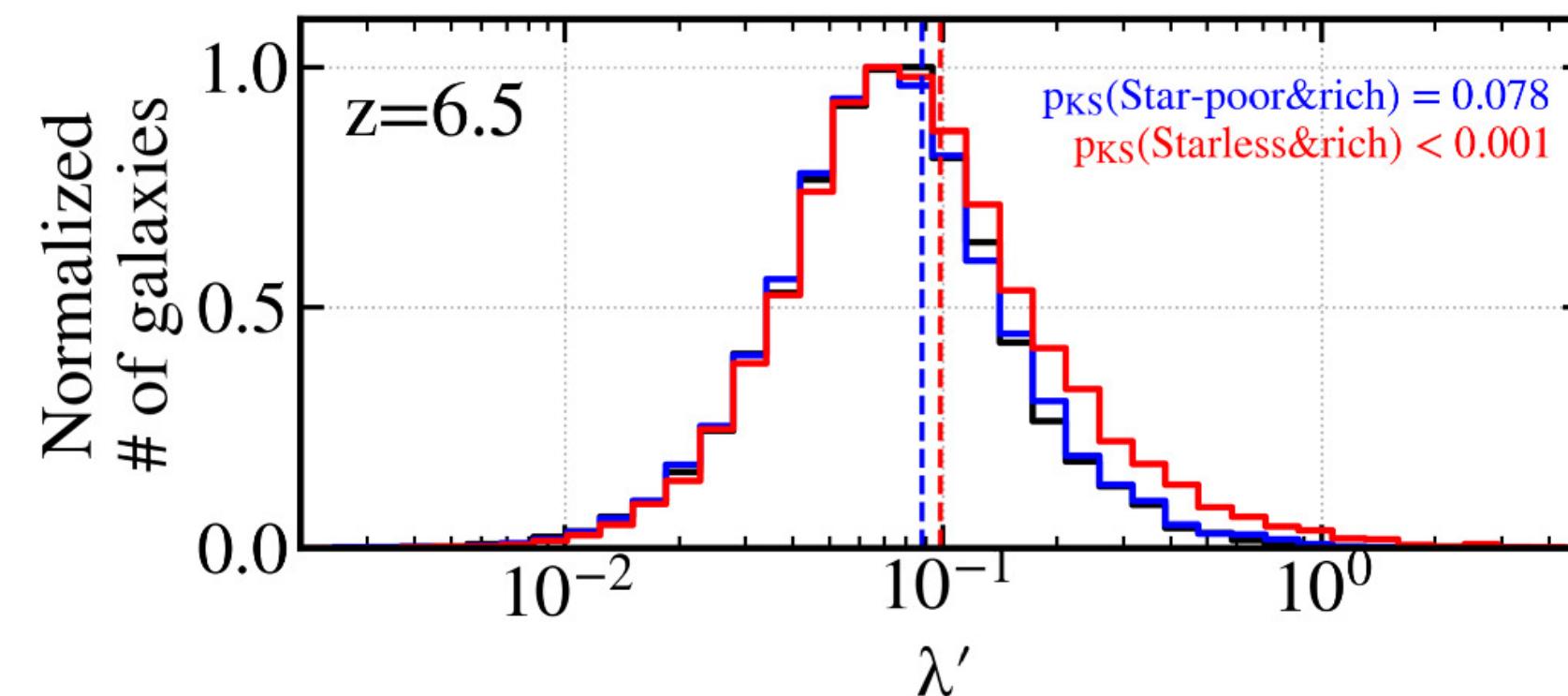
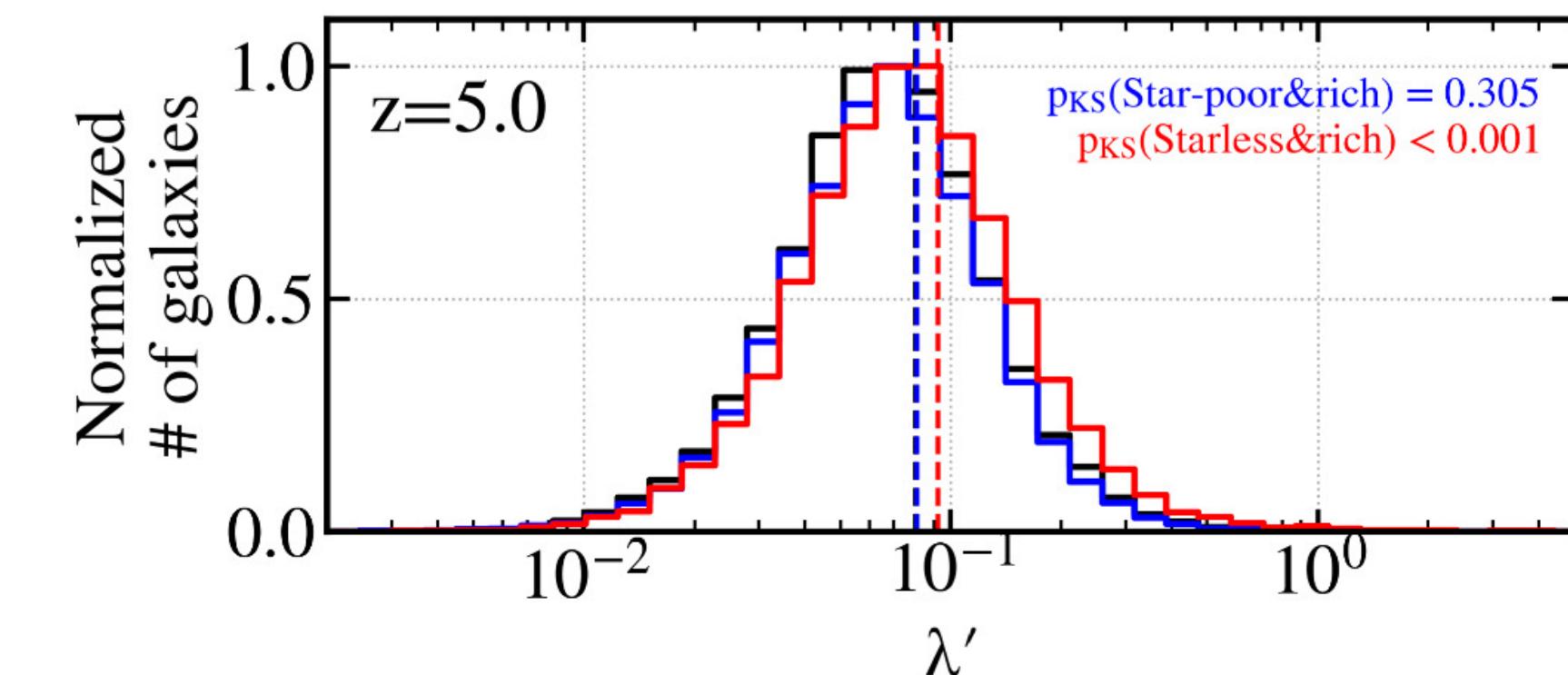
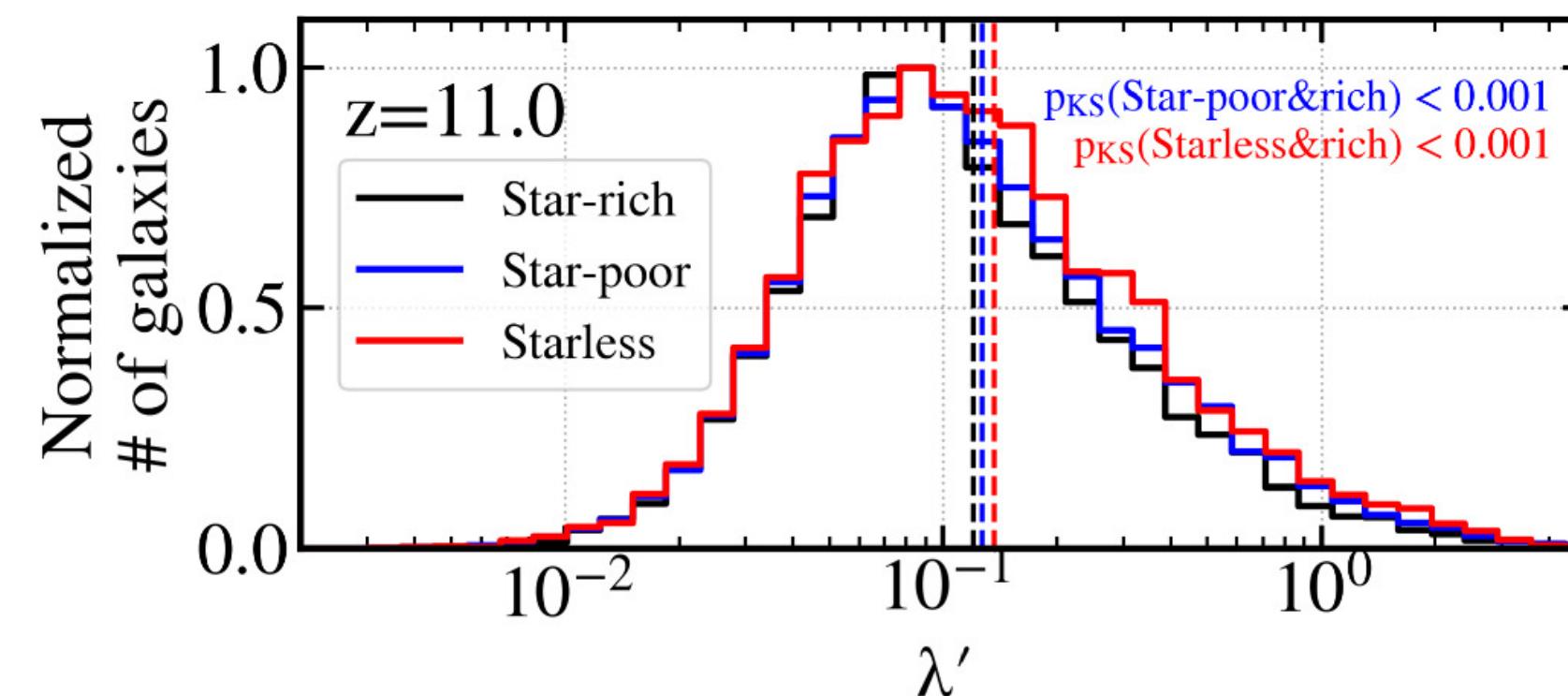


# Mass, Size, Density



Luminous galaxies are denser in three components

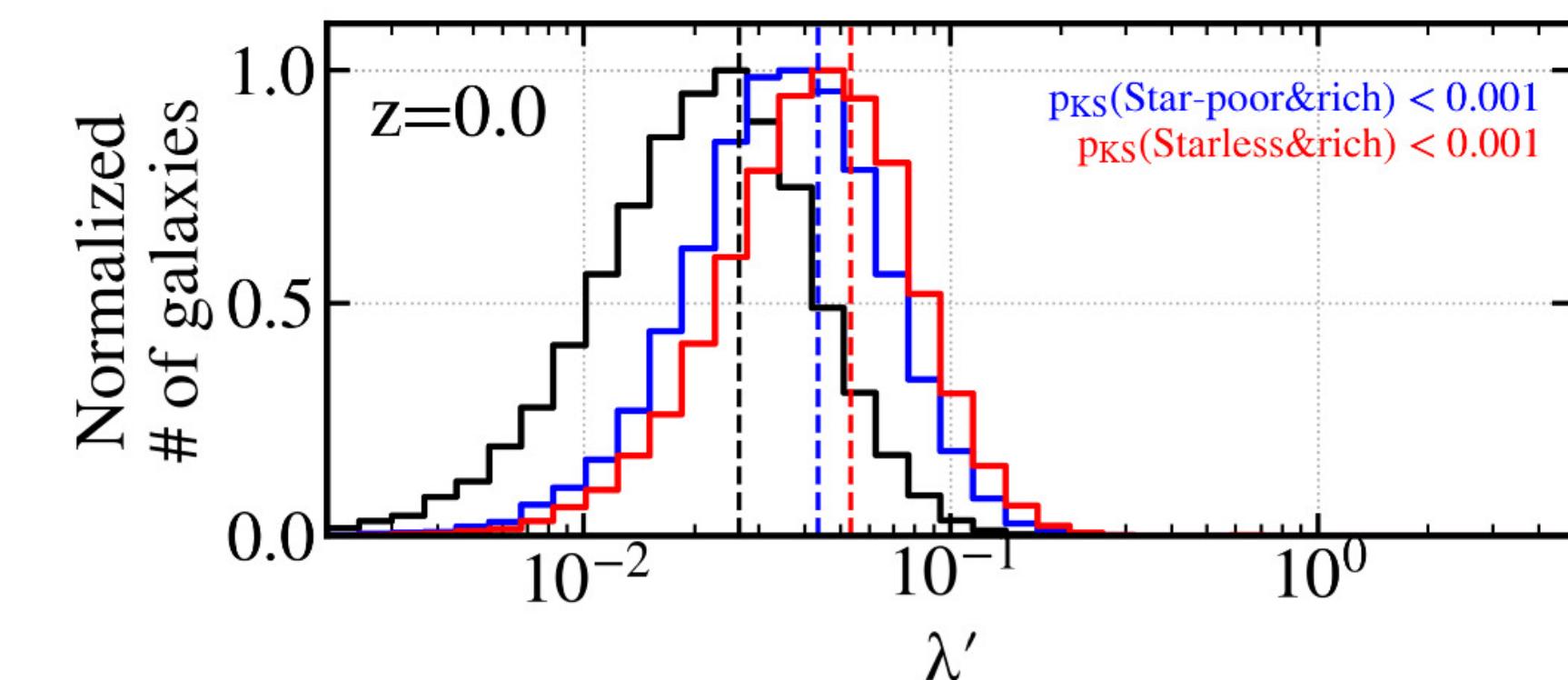
# Spin Parameters



$$\lambda' = \frac{|J|}{\sqrt{2}MRV}$$

Angular momentum of Galaxy halo

Virial mass, radius, circular velocity

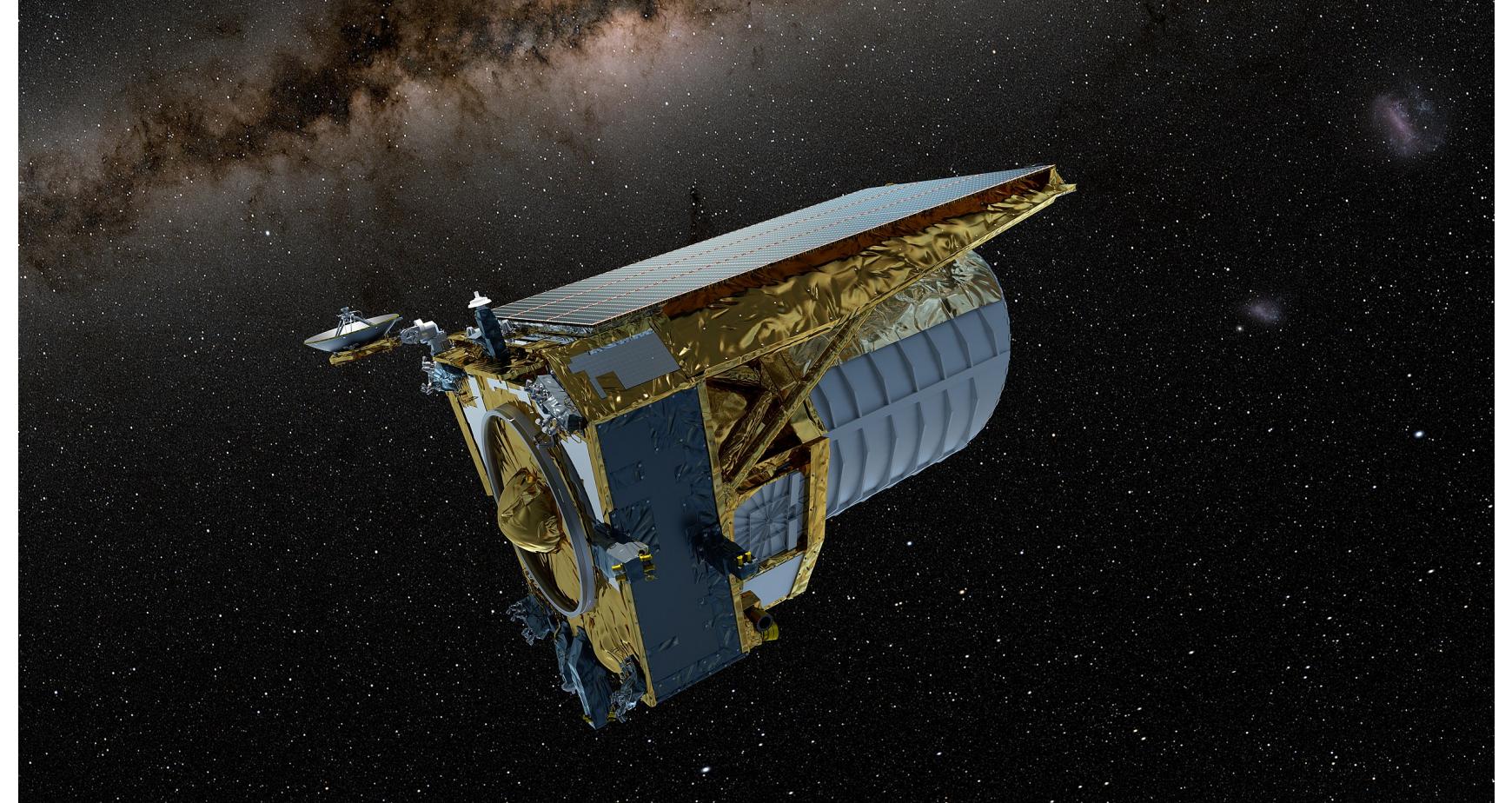


More spin!

# Conclusion & Prospects



SKA



EUCLID survey



FAST (HI survey)

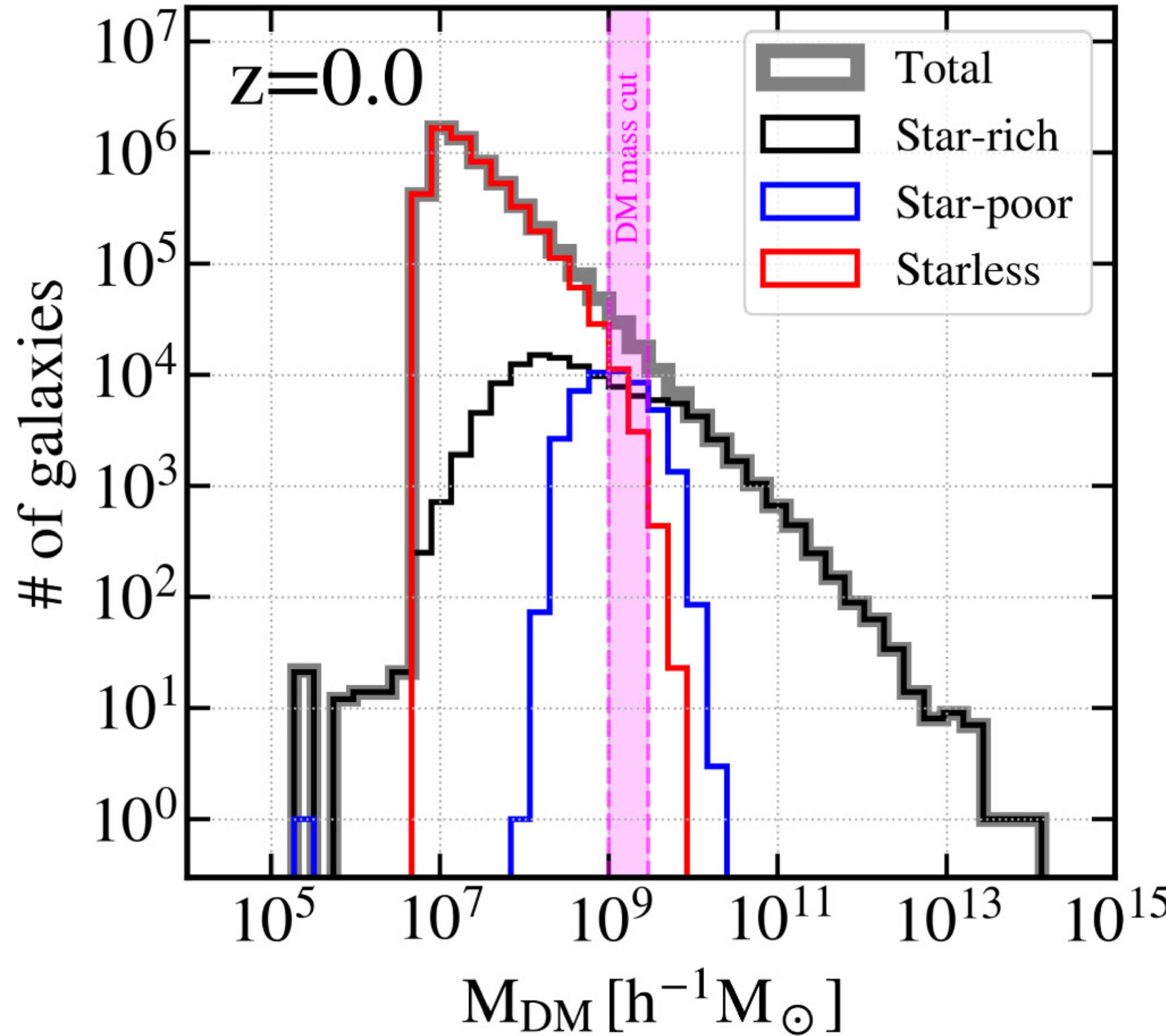


**Thanks !**



# Appendices

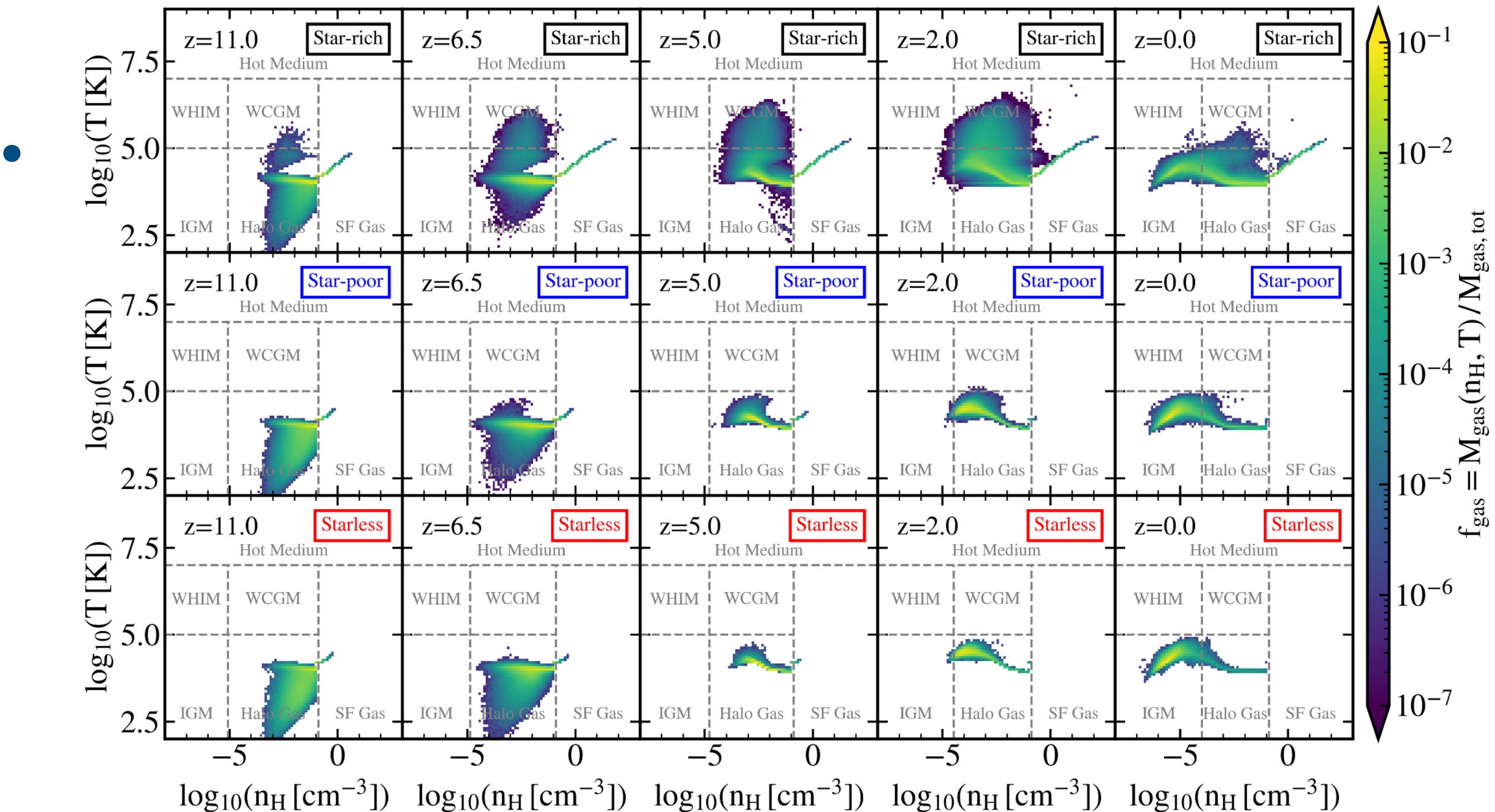
# Methodology



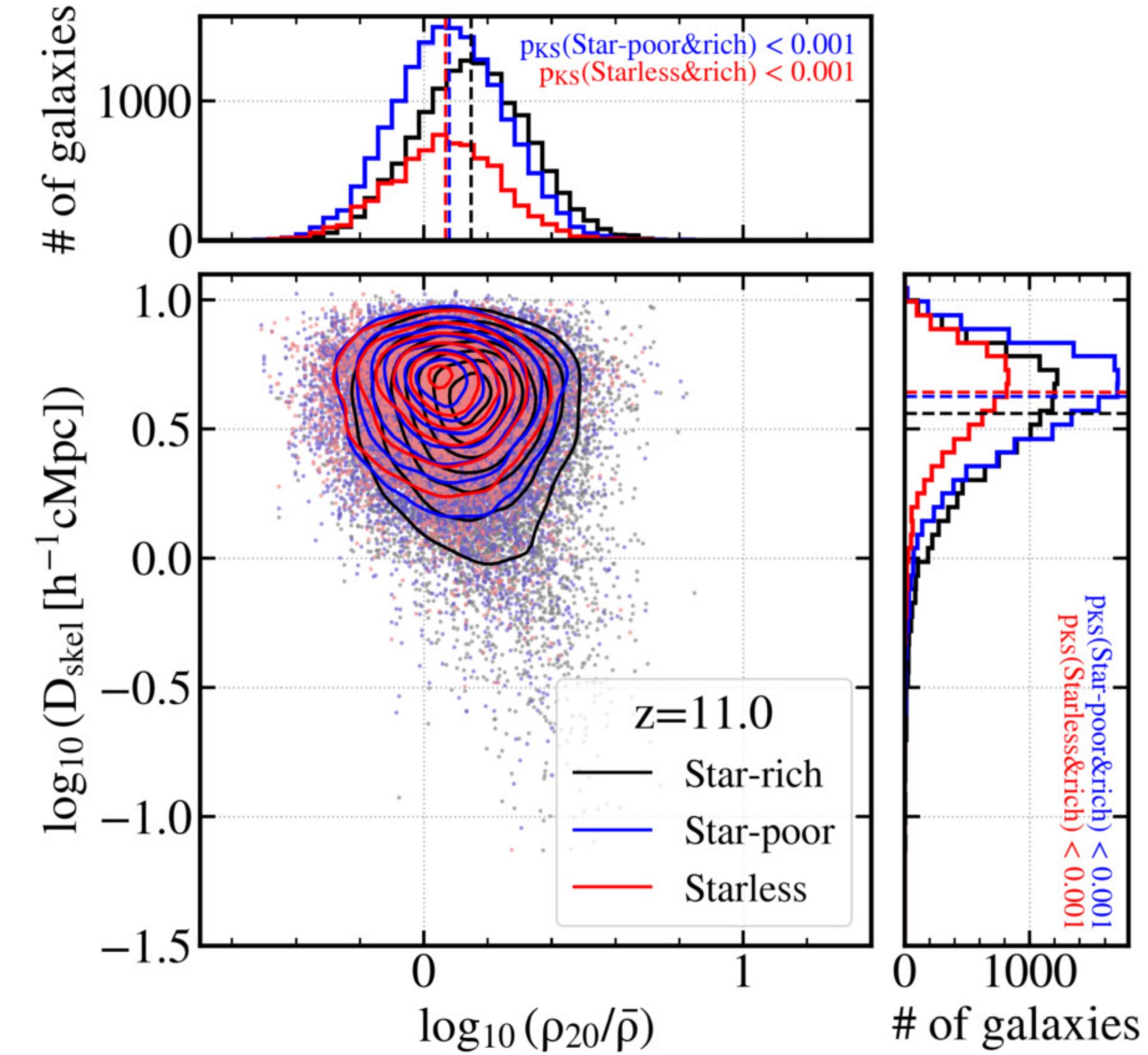
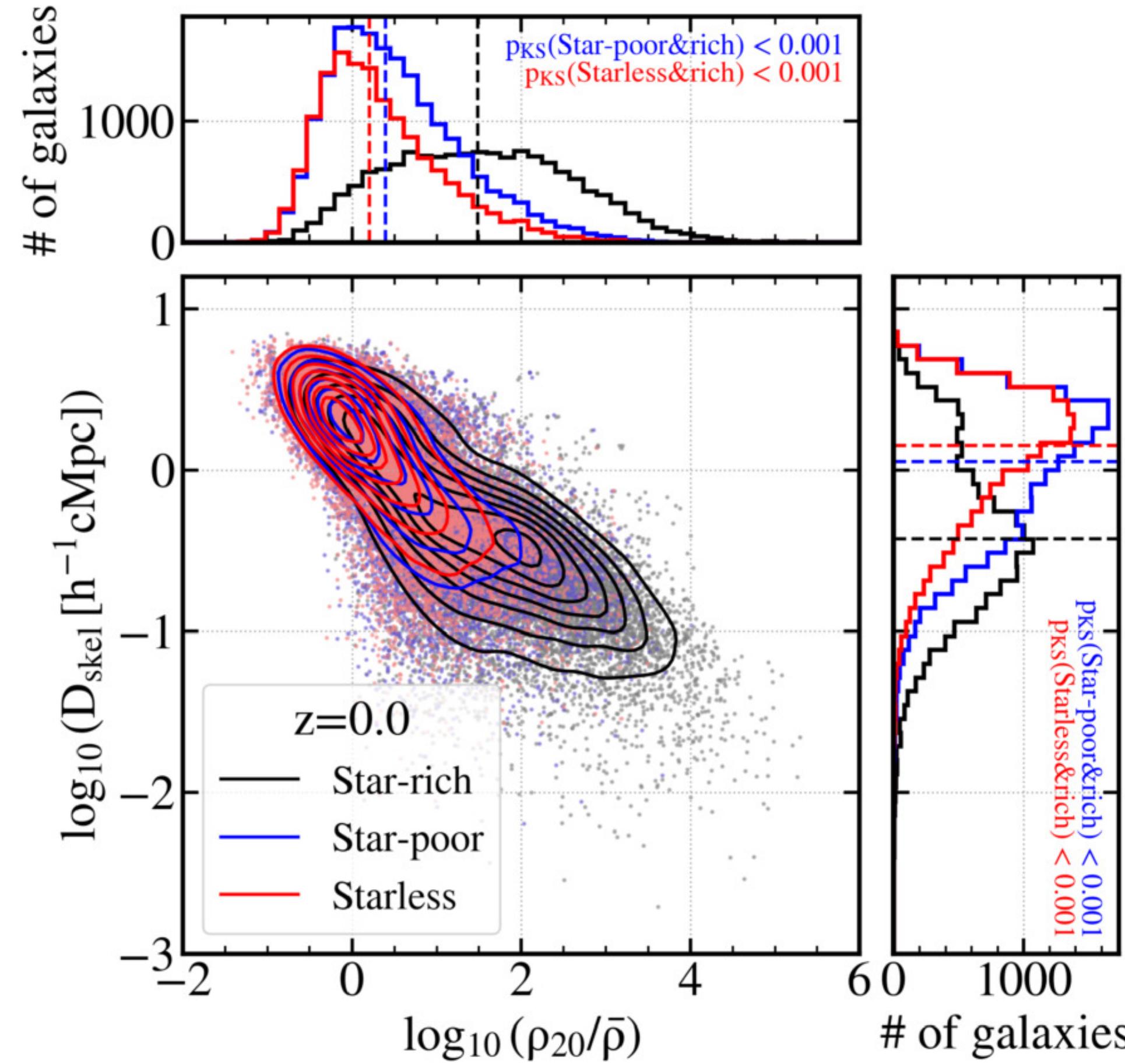
## Mass distribution of DM

1. Most overlap in frequency, indicating similar sample sizes
2. Variations in baryonic content

# Gas Properties



# Spatial Distribution



# Factors



- Mergers and interactions
- Cumulative Distribution function
- Fraction of satellites

