

1 Aims and Objectives

In this report colour magnitude data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) of galaxies will be recorded to create a colour-colour diagram to find the fraction of early and late type galaxies in the universe and how they change with redshift. Also in this report methods of determining galaxy type will be compared.

2 Plan

In this experiment, the subsequent outline will be followed in order to ensure that the report meets all of the scientific goals as listed below:

- Visually determine the classification of 9 galaxies by their shape.
- Create a colour-colour diagram of the same 9 galaxies and determine if the galaxies can be split into early and late types.
- Compare the Visual determined and colour-colour classification techniques
- Take a radial search of Abell 2255 and compare how it to manually selecting galaxies in the cluster
- Find how the ratio of elliptical and spiral galaxies change with redshift.

3 Risk Assessment

This experiment has little to no risk so it is safe to carry out the experiment.

Table 1: Risk Assessment

Risk	Mitigation
Tripping	Place trip hazards under desk
Electric shock	Do not drink water in the lab
Sitting for long period of time	Can cause wrist and hand injuries so take frequent breaks to stand up and stretch.

4 Context: Early and late type galaxies

In 1926 Edwin Hubble developed a galaxy classification scheme called the Hubble tuning fork as shown in Figure 1. It classifies galaxies into two types: Elliptical denoted by E and Spiral denoted by S. These two categories are further broken down into E0 to E7 based on their ellipticity where E0 is round and E7 is very elliptical as well as Sa to Sc + SBa to SBc where the lower case letter a to c is the size of their arms and SB is barred spiral and S is unbarred [ESA, 2020]. Edwin Hubble referred to the galaxies on the left hand side of the tuning fork as early type galaxies and those on the right hand side as late type galaxies. A common misconception is that Hubble thought that elliptical galaxies (early type) evolve into spiral galaxies (late type) but actually he was just adopting previous terminology for galactic classification [ESA, 2021].

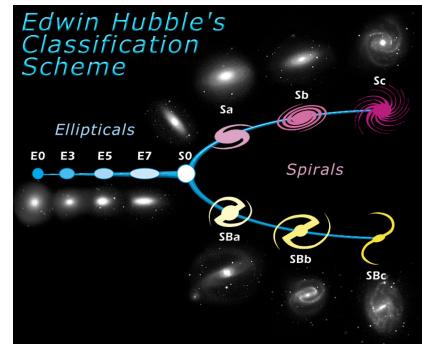


Figure 1: Hubbles tuning fork.

5 Methods

This experiment was split into three parts: a) manually determining galaxy types and colours, b) using radial search to determine galaxy types and colours and c) tracking galaxy colours as a function of redshift. These three parts will allow an overview of how colour classification can find the makeup and evolution of galaxies in the universe.

5.1 Part A: Galaxy types and colours

A selection of 9 galaxies from 2023/24 - *PX2155 Observational Techniques in Astronomy Laboratory Handbook* [2023] were classified by their type according to the Hubble's tuning fork diagram. The types as well as the Ra/Dec of each of these galaxies are shown in Table 2. The type of galaxy was determined by its shape and, for spiral galaxies, their arms.

Table 2: Manual selection of galaxy types

Galaxy	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
RA	248.920	254.768	248.295	248.051	248.275	248.064	256.022	249.860	256.384
Dec	0.331	16.715	-0.213	-0.304	-0.189	-0.049	16.764	11.211	17.304
Type	E0	Sb	Sc	E5	E3	E0	E7	Sa	E0

The galaxies a to i are from 2023/24 - *PX2155 Observational Techniques in Astronomy Laboratory Handbook* [2023] and the types were manually determined by their shapes

To compare a manual classification with the colour-colour diagram technique the same 9 galaxies were located in the SDSS Object Explorer Tool [SDSS-OET, 2019] using data from Ahumada et al. [2020] and their colour magnitudes in the u, g and r filters were recorded. This data can be found in Table 3. When recording this data a warning came up saying that the photometry may be unreliable so the values might not be super accurate.

Table 3: Colour magnitudes of manual selection galaxies

Galaxy	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
u	17.153	18.564	16.633	17.564	16.337	17.961	18.046	18.913	16.595
g	15.802	16.723	15.327	16.444	14.271	16.194	16.059	16.922	15.235
r	15.182	15.796	14.681	15.969	13.338	15.267	15.112	15.911	14.622

Found using the Object Explorer tool [SDSS-OET, 2019]. u is the ultraviolet magnitude, g is the green magnitude and r is the red magnitude.

5.2 Part B: Clusters of galaxies

Investigating the properties of individual galaxies is not a useful metric when trying to predict behaviours of all galaxies in the universe. Finding the mean behaviours of a large number of galaxies is more insightful way of finding galaxy properties. Galactic clusters have a large number of galaxies with similar redshifts and therefore the similar ages which allow for an analysis of galactic classification. Abell 2255 (A2255) is a galactic cluster with 426 member galaxies [Shim et al., 2010] at Ra/Dec: 258.1292/+64.0925. Two techniques were used to find the colour magnitudes of member galaxies in A2255: manual selection of cluster members and radial search of the area of the cluster.

Manual selection of cluster members:

The position of A2255 was entered into the SDSS Navigate Tool [SDSS-NT, 2019] and 21 galaxies were selected from the cluster. An image of A2255 from SDSS-NT [2019] is shown in Figure 2. Three metrics were used to determine if a galaxy was a member of A2255. Galaxies in the same cluster will have been redshifted by the same amount so their colours will be very similar. Therefore, cluster members were chosen by being a similar colour to other close by galaxies. Proximity, cluster members will be close by to each other so their separation was taken into account. Size, given that the members are at the same distance they should have similar sizes in comparison to galaxies that are closer or further away. The colour magnitudes and position is shown in Table 4. During the recording of these measurements it was hard to tell what galaxies were members of A2255 even using the three metrics.



Figure 2: Image of Abell 2255

Table 4: Manual selection of A2255 members

Galaxy	RA	Dec	u	g	r
1	258.145	64.071	17.944	15.427	14.454
2	258.096	64.033	19.730	17.554	16.543
3	258.208	64.053	19.197	16.991	16.032
4	258.066	64.073	19.717	17.584	16.649
5	258.067	64.037	19.869	17.792	16.808
6	258.213	64.073	19.228	17.193	16.262
7	258.120	64.061	17.325	14.937	14.037
8	258.107	64.065	19.596	17.791	16.863
9	258.144	64.053	20.965	18.954	17.961
10	258.227	63.992	18.142	16.190	15.264
11	258.258	64.052	17.967	15.819	14.829
12	257.992	64.089	18.857	16.838	15.926
13	258.026	64.054	21.631	19.738	18.901
14	258.135	64.003	18.509	16.494	15.549
15	258.231	64.029	20.357	18.214	17.312
16	258.319	64.056	19.200	17.232	16.315
17	258.371	64.047	17.802	15.653	14.647
18	258.266	64.117	18.471	16.476	15.532
19	258.341	64.069	18.696	16.648	15.710
20	258.329	64.077	18.137	16.102	15.158
21	258.313	64.073	18.363	16.299	15.373

Colour magnitudes were taken using the SDSS.

Radial search of the area of the cluster:

The RA/Dec of Abell 2255 was entered into the SDSS Radial Search tool [SDSS-RS, 2019]. A Radial search in 5 arcmins was then preformed. This gives the magnitude data for several sources in the defined area but only the data with type = 3 was useful as that is the identifier for galaxies in the radial search. In total there were 479 galaxies within the radial search area and the Ra/Dec, u, g and r were recorded for all these galaxies.

5.3 Part C: Tracking galaxy colours as a function of redshift

Given that Abell 2255 is a nearby galaxy cluster (redshift = 0.081) it cannot be used to determine universal properties of all the galaxy clusters in the universe. To find if galaxy colours change with redshift, two more galaxy clusters Abell 0023 and 0267 with redshifts of 0.105 and 0.230 respectively were entered into radial searches within 5 arcmins [SDSS-RS, 2019] and the data recorded.

6 Results and discussion

6.1 Part A: Galaxy types and colours

To create a colour-colour magnitude diagram the g magnitude needs to be subtracted from u ($u-g$) and plotted against the g magnitude minus the r magnitude ($g-r$). Where ($u-g$) is on the x-axis and ($g-r$) is on the y axis. The data from Table 3 is shown in the colour-colour diagram in Figure 3.

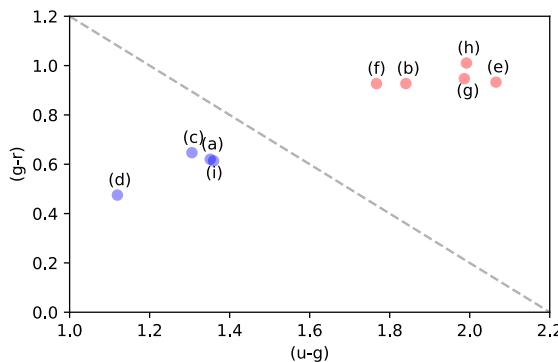


Figure 3: A colour-colour diagram in ($u-g$) vs ($g-r$) from the data in Table 3. The grey dashed line has the equation $(g-r) = (u-g) + 2.2$. The blue points are spiral and red are elliptical galaxies.

From Figure 3 there are two groups of galaxies that can be separated by the dashed line $(g-r) = (u-g) + 2.2$ [Strateva et al., 2001] which represents the division between early and late type galaxies. Given that more red galaxies and therefore cooler galaxies lie above the dashed line and bluer galaxies which are hotter lie beneath the line, then the points marked red on Figure 3 are elliptical galaxies and the blue points are spiral galaxies [Strateva et al., 2001, Fig 1]. A comparison of the manually determined type of galaxy with the calculated values from Figure 3 is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Comparison of Manual vs Calculated classification techniques

Galaxy	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	[E:S]
Manual	E0	Sb	Sc	E5	E3	E0	E7	Sa	E0	6:3
Calculated	S	E	S	S	E	E	E	E	E	6:3
Match? [Y/N]	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	

Manual vs calculated type of galaxy where E represents Elliptical galaxies (early type) and S represents Spiral Galaxies (late type). [E:S] is the ratio of Elliptical to Spiral galaxies.

Only five of the galaxies have the same type when comparing the manual values with the calculated values. This mismatch is most likely due to human error in identifying the galaxy by direct observation as factors

like their angle to the observer and resolution can make it hard to differentiate between spiral and elliptical. This can also make it difficult to decide which type of spiral or elliptical it is as the eccentricity and shape of galactic arms can be hard to view.

6.2 Part B: Clusters of galaxies

The colour-colour diagram of all the galaxies found by the manual selection and radial search of A2255 is shown in Figure 4.

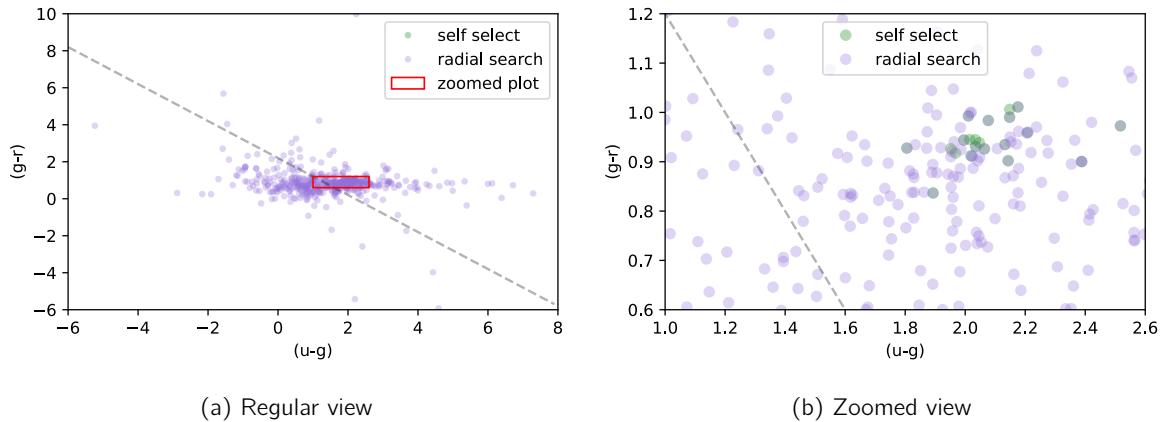


Figure 4: Colour-Colour magnitude diagram in $(u-g)$ vs $(g-r)$ of Abell 2255. The purple dots are the galaxies recorded using the radial search and green are the manual selection of galaxies recorded in Table 4. Figure 4b is the zoomed area in Figure 4a. The dashed grey line has the equation $(g-r) = (u-g) + 2.2$ and is the division between early and late type galaxies.

There is a less obvious split between the types of galaxies when looking at the colour-colour diagram of the cluster compared to Figure 3. Most of the points found by the manual selection are also points found by the radial search except one at $(u-g=2.15, g-r=1.0)$. The most likely reason for this mismatch is that during the manual selection a galaxy outside of 5 arcmins was recorded. To find the number of galaxies above and below the line Equation 1 can be used.

$$(\vec{p} - \vec{a}) \times (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = \begin{cases} < 0 & : \text{Above Line} \\ 0 & : \text{On the Line} \\ > 0 & : \text{Below Line} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Equation 1 is the cross product of position of the galaxy on the plot, \vec{p} , which is the vector $[(u-g), (g-r)]$ minus a position of any point on the dashed line, \vec{a} , with any other point on the dashed line, \vec{b} , minus \vec{a} . The two points on the line \vec{a} and \vec{b} cannot be equal. For Abell 2255 there are 264 galaxies above the line and 215 below. Therefore there are 264 early type galaxies and 215 late type galaxies.

The $(u-r)$ properties of Abell 2255:

A plot of (u-r) vs g for the galaxies in Abell 2255 is shown in Figure 5

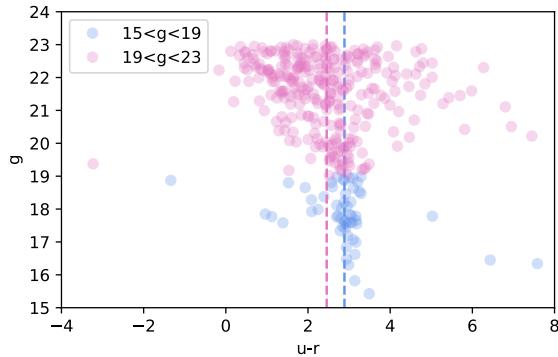


Figure 5: A plot of $(u-r)$ vs g magnitudes for Abell 2255. The blue marks are galaxies with g magnitudes between $15 < g < 19$. The pink marks are galaxies with g magnitudes between $19 < g < 23$. The two dashed lines represent the mean $(u-r)$ value for each group

The galaxies were split into two groups based on their g magnitudes: those between $15 < g < 19$ and between $19 < g < 23$. The two vertical dashed lines represent the mean $(u-r)$ value which is $15 < g < 19 = 2.887 \pm 0.23$ and $19 < g < 23 = 2.455 \pm 0.05$. Given that early type galaxies have $(u-r)$ values higher than 2.2, and late type galaxies have $(u-r)$ values lower than 2.2 then the galaxies in A2255 are mainly early type. From Figure 5 it can also be seen that more luminous galaxies have higher $(u-r)$ in A2255.

6.3 Part C: Tracking galaxy colours as a function of redshift

A colour colour diagram of all three clusters A2255, A0023 and A0267 is shown in Figure 6.

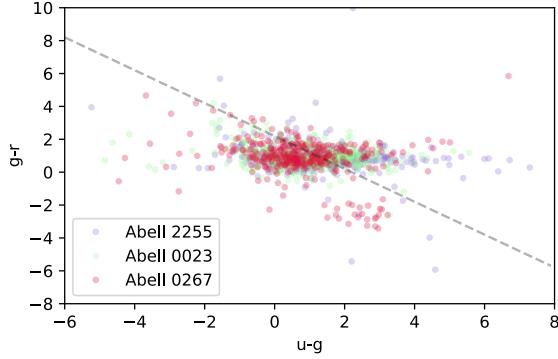


Figure 6: A colour-colour magnitude diagram of the three galactic clusters Abell 2255, Abell 0023 and Abell 0267. The dashed grey line is the split between early and late galaxy types and has equation $(g-r) = (u-g) + 2.2$.

All three clusters have similar colour distributions of galaxies. The number of galaxies that lie above and below for the two new clusters are: Abell 0023 = 173 above, 271 below and Abell 0267 = 114 above, 263 below. A histogram of $(u-r)$ for each cluster is shown in Figure 7.

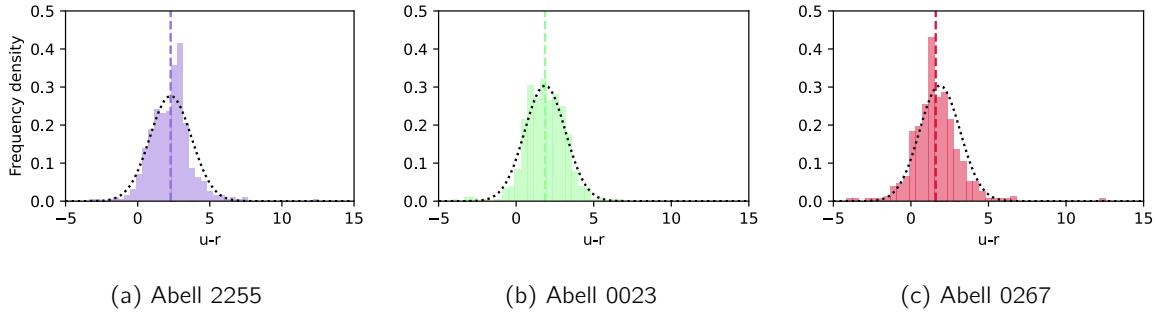


Figure 7: Three histograms of $(u-r)$ of the three clusters. The coloured dashed lines represent the mean $(u-r)$ value for each cluster. The dotted black lines are the fitted normal distributions.

The coloured dashed line on each plot is the mean value of $(u-r)$ for each galaxy. The mean $(u-r)$ for A2255, A0023 and A0267 is (2.287 ± 0.05) , (1.863 ± 0.04) and (1.599 ± 0.05) respectively. The dotted black line on each plot is the fitted normal distribution with standard deviation 1.441, 1.311 and 1.548. The fitted normal distribution more closely matches A0023 than A2255 and A0267 which is likely due to the large peaks that occur in the latter two. All the values found in Part C for the three galaxy clusters are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Values found for the three clusters in Part C

Cluster	Number of Galaxies			(u-r)	
	Total	Spiral	Elliptical	mean	σ
Abell 2255	479	215 (45%)	264 (55%)	2.287 ± 0.05	1.441
Abell 0023	444	271 (61%)	173 (39%)	1.863 ± 0.04	1.311
Abell 0267	377	263 (70%)	114 (30%)	1.599 ± 0.05	1.548

The percentage values attached to the Number of spiral and elliptical are the fraction that each type makes up of that cluster.

A plot the number and type of galaxies with redshift is shown in Figure 8, dashed grey lines are fitted lines to the data. There is no evidence of the number of galaxies in a cluster being correlated with redshift so the fit in Figure 8a cannot be extrapolated to find the number of galaxies in a cluster with known redshift. The dashed line in Figure 8b has the equation: Redshift = $| - 1.17(\text{Fraction of galaxies}) + 0.585 |$. This equation is also not a strong fit to the data in Figure 8b as at some redshift the fraction of eliptical and spiral galaxies flip. This fit does however suggest that at lower redshifts the fraction of spiral to eliptical is roughly 50:50 and at higher redshifts there are more spirals than elipticals which agrees with Butcher and Oemler [1984]. This could mean that over time spiral galaxies turn into eliptical or lenticular galaxies by colliding with other spiral galaxies [Taranu et al., 2015].

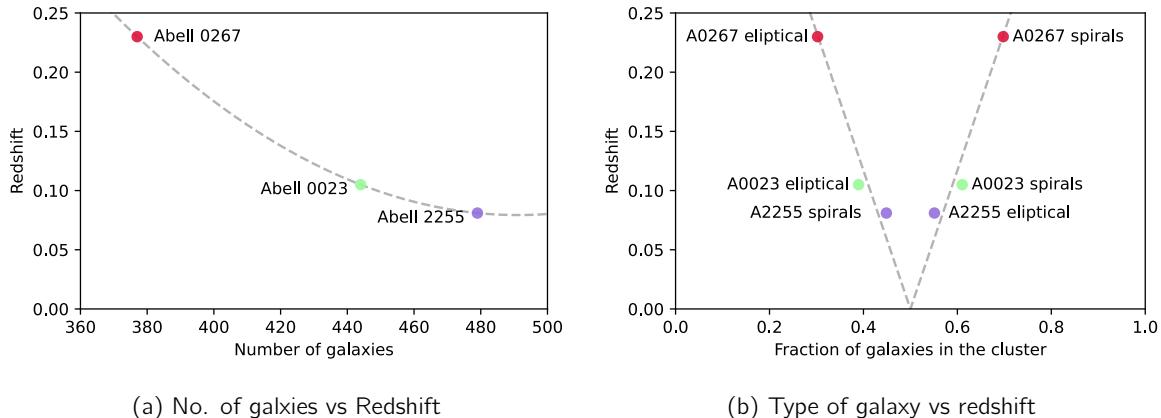


Figure 8: Two plots of now the number of galaxies and types change with redshift. The dashed grey line in Figure 8a has equation $y = 1.16 \times 10^{-5}x^2 - 0.011x + 2.87$. The dashed grey line in Figure 8b has equation $y = | - 1.17x + 0.585 |$.

It is hard to discuss error in this report as only the radial search tool records error in its values. Incorporating the error into Equation 1 was too difficult in this report so any uncertainty in the type of galaxy cannot be commented on.

7 Conclusion

In this report colour magnitude data of several galaxy clusters were recorded using the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. Techniques to decide if a galaxy is an early (Elliptical) or late (Spiral) type were compared and their accuracy analysed to determine the best method to find the cluster population demographics. From this comparison the best technique found was a radial search of the area around the cluster, it was able to pick up more galaxies than other methods but it may have some inaccuracy as it can record more galaxies than are in the cluster. This is because it can also detect up galaxies that are in the area of the radial search but not necessarily in the cluster.

References

- 2023/24 - *PX2155 Observational Techniques in Astronomy Laboratory Handbook* [2023].
- Ahumada, R., Prieto, C. A., Almeida, A. and et al. [2020], 'The 16th data release of the Sloan Digital Sky Surveys: First release from the Apogee-2 southern survey and full release of eBOSS spectra', *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series* **249**(1), 3.
URL: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3847/1538-4365/ab929e>
- Butcher, H. and Oemler, A., J. [1984], 'The evolution of galaxies in clusters. V. A study of populations since $Z = 0.5$ ', *apj* **285**, 426–438.
URL: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1086/162519>
- ESA [2020], 'The Hubble Tuning Fork - Classification of Galaxies', Website. Accessed: 20/02/2024.
URL: <https://esahubble.org/images/heic9902o/>
- ESA [2021], "'late-type" galaxy?', Website. Accessed: 20/02/2024.
URL: <https://esahubble.org/images/potw2347a/>
- SDSS-NT [2019], 'Sdss navigate tool', Website.
URL: <https://skyserver.sdss.org/dr16/en/tools/chart/navi.aspx>
- SDSS-OET [2019], 'Sdss object explorer tool', Website.
URL: <https://skyserver.sdss.org/dr16/en/tools/explore/summary.aspx>
- SDSS-RS [2019], 'Sdss radial search', website.
URL: <http://cas.sdss.org/dr16/en/tools/search/radial.aspx>
- Shim, H., Im, M., Lee, H. M. and et al. [2010], 'Merging galaxy cluster a2255 in mid-infrared', *The Astrophysical Journal* **727**(1), 14.
URL: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0004-637X/727/1/14>
- Strateva, I., Ivezić, Ž., Knapp, G. R. and et al. [2001], 'Color separation of galaxy types in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey imaging data', *The Astronomical Journal* **122**(4), 1861.
URL: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1086/323301>
- Taranu, D., Dubinski, J. and Yee, H. K. C. [2015], On the Formation of Elliptical Galaxies via Mergers in Galaxy Groups, in 'IAU General Assembly', Vol. 29, p. 2256542.
URL: <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2015IAUGA..2256542T>