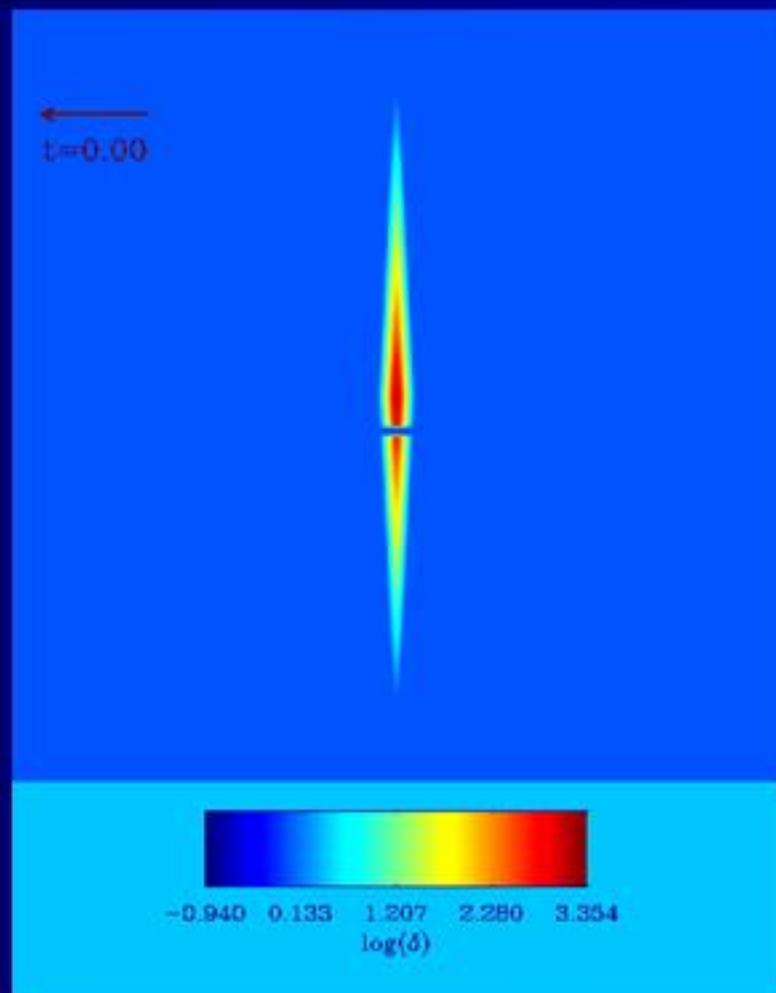


Ram pressure stripping



Content of this talk

- Introduction
- Phases of stripping
 - Instantaneous stripping
 - Intermediate phase
 - Continuous stripping
- Simulations
- Dependence on type of galaxy
 - Spiral galaxies
 - Elliptical galaxies
 - Dwarf galaxies
- Conclusion and References

Introduction

- **What is ram pressure stripping?**
- a galaxy moves through a cluster
- hot intercluster medium
- gas removed from galaxy

➤ **Importance of this process?**

- understanding of morphology-density relation
- evolutionary effects on galaxies and morphological transition
- enrichment of intercluster medium
- star formation history

➤ **some general properties**

- no direct effects on stellar component
- total breakdown of star formation in stripped parts of the galaxy
- galaxy has a “gas tail”
(length \sim 100kpc)

Phases of stripping

- Instantaneous stripping
- Intermediate phase
- Continuous stripping

Instantaneous stripping

- ram pressure greater than restoring gravitational force
- high mass loss rates
- short: 20-200 megayears
- dependence on inclination

➤ analytical approach

condition for instantaneous stripping $p_{ram} > f_{grav}(r)$

with $p_{ram} = \rho_{ICM} v_{gal}^2$ and $f_{grav}(r) = \Sigma_{ISM}(r) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}(r)$

$$\rightarrow \rho_{ICM} v_{gal}^2 > \frac{G M \rho_{gas,0}}{3 r_0}$$

stripping time $t_{strip} = \sqrt{\frac{2 s \Sigma_{ISM}}{p_{ram}}}$

➤ consequences

- all gas outside a certain stripping radius is removed from the disk
- most gas is still bound to the galaxy
- bow shocks on upstream side
- ~10% gas fall back on the galaxy
(depending on homogeneity of gas-disk)
- at lower ram pressures: gas can settle in a potential minimum on the downstream side
-> star formation (new dwarf galaxy?)

Intermediate phase

- transition between other two phases
- previously stripped gas gets unbound or falls back (small percentage)
- highly dynamical
- about 10 times longer than first phase

Continuous stripping

- ongoing small mass losses
with mass loss rates of about $1 \text{ M}_\odot/\text{year}$
- can last for gigayears
- does not depend on inclination
- remaining gas in disc will be compressed
a little enhanced star formation in centre

➤ caused by Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability

perturbation theory of hydrodynamics

turbulences on the barrier between 2 fluids

$$\rho_{ICM} v_{gal}^2 > \frac{G}{2\pi} \frac{M_0 \rho_{gas,avg}}{r_0}$$

mass loss rate:

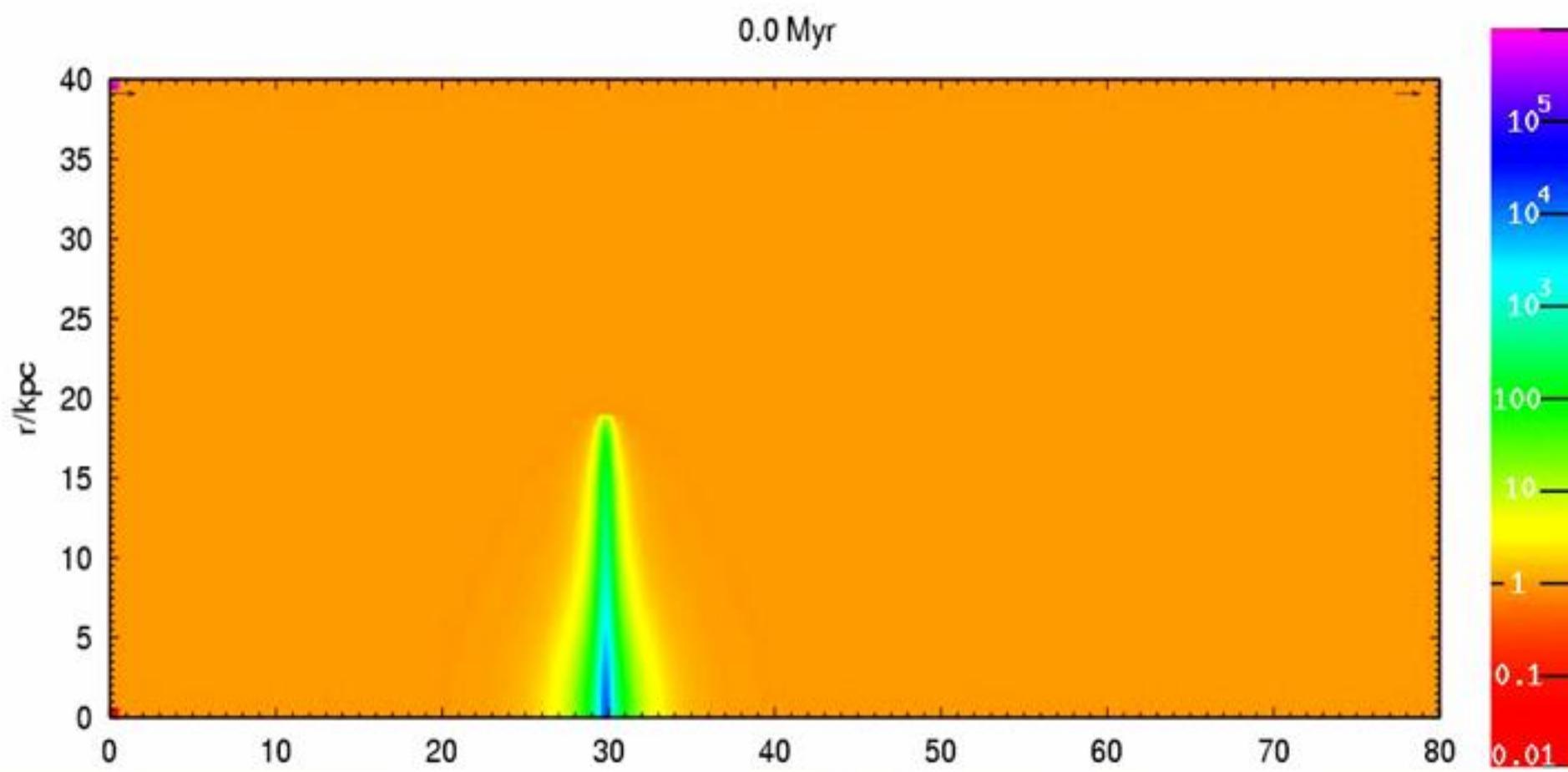
$$\dot{M}_{KH} = 0.5\pi R^2 \rho_{ICM} v_{gal}$$

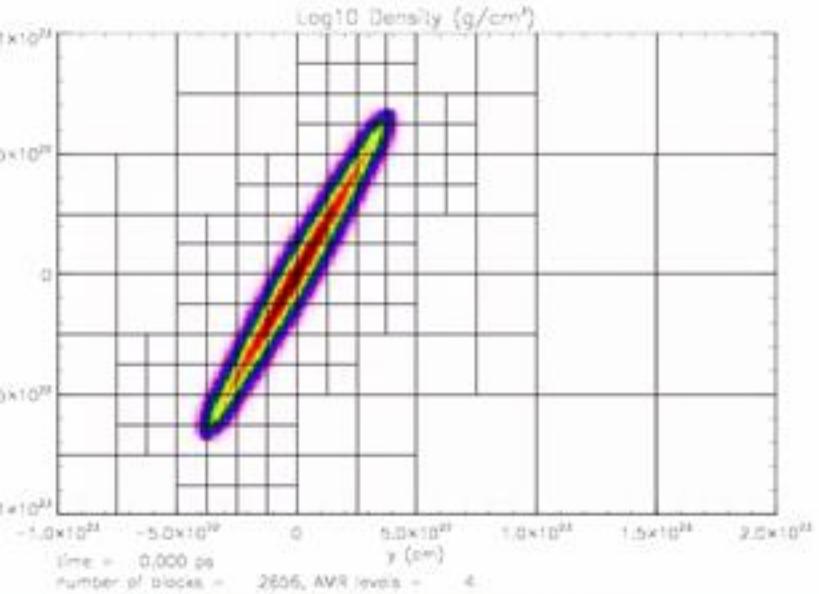


Simulations

- hydrodynamical codes: ZEUS(2D), RIEMANN(2D), BOH(3D), FLASH(3D), Hydra(3D), ...
- influence of resolution
- rotation (only in 3D codes possible) and loss of angular momentum
- homogeneity of ISM, star formation, cooling, variations of ram pressure, ...

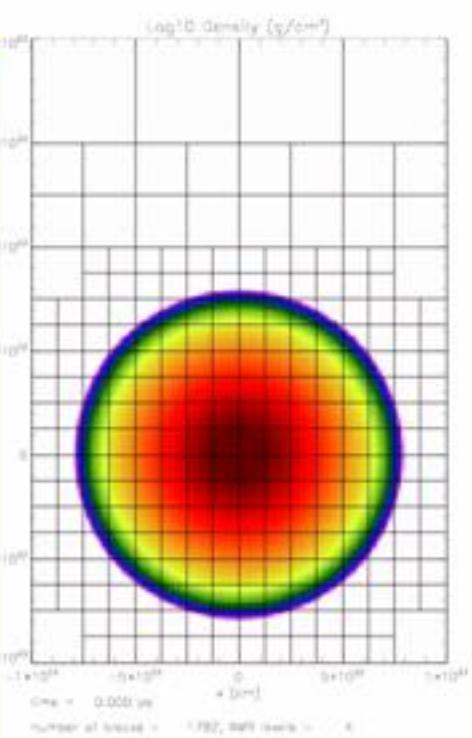
2D ram pressure simulation of a disc galaxy



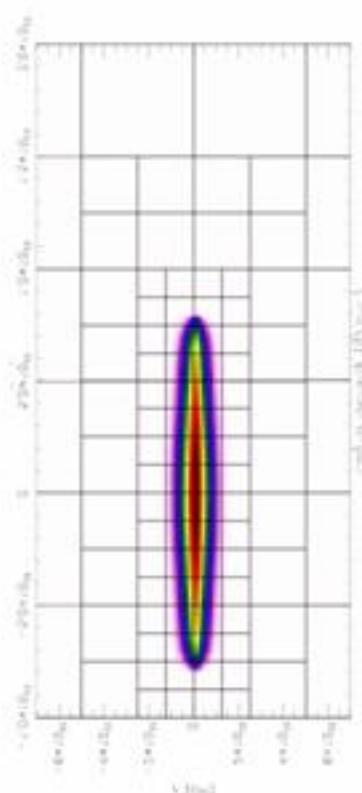


influence of inclination

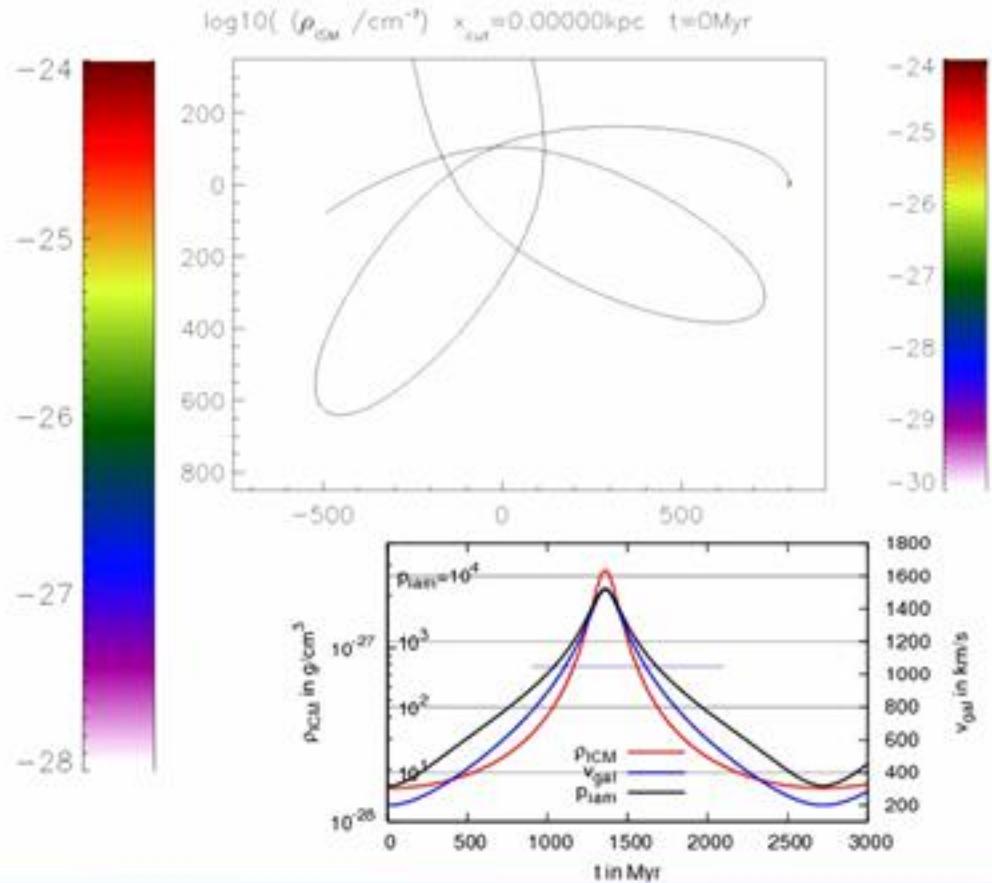
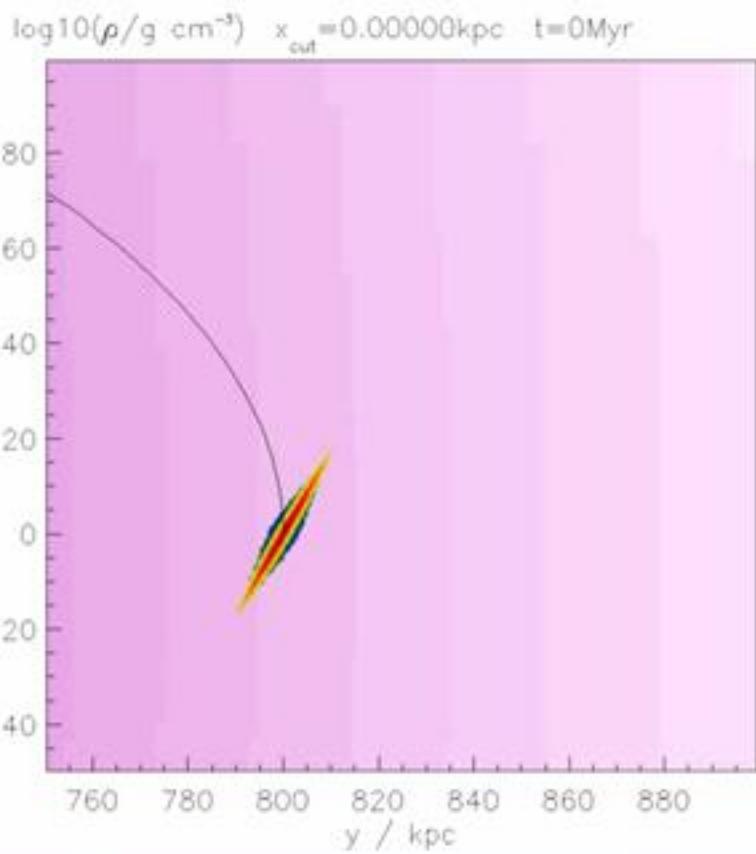
inclination of 30°



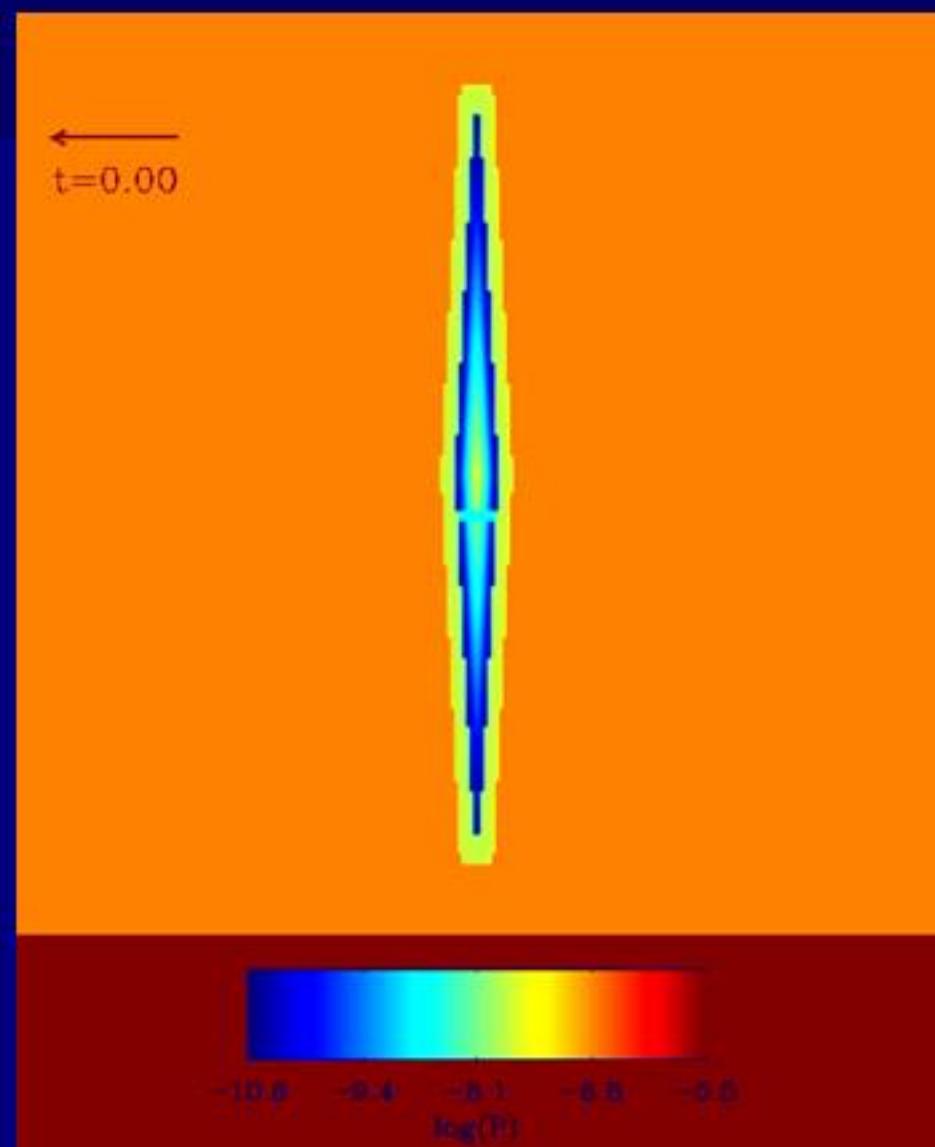
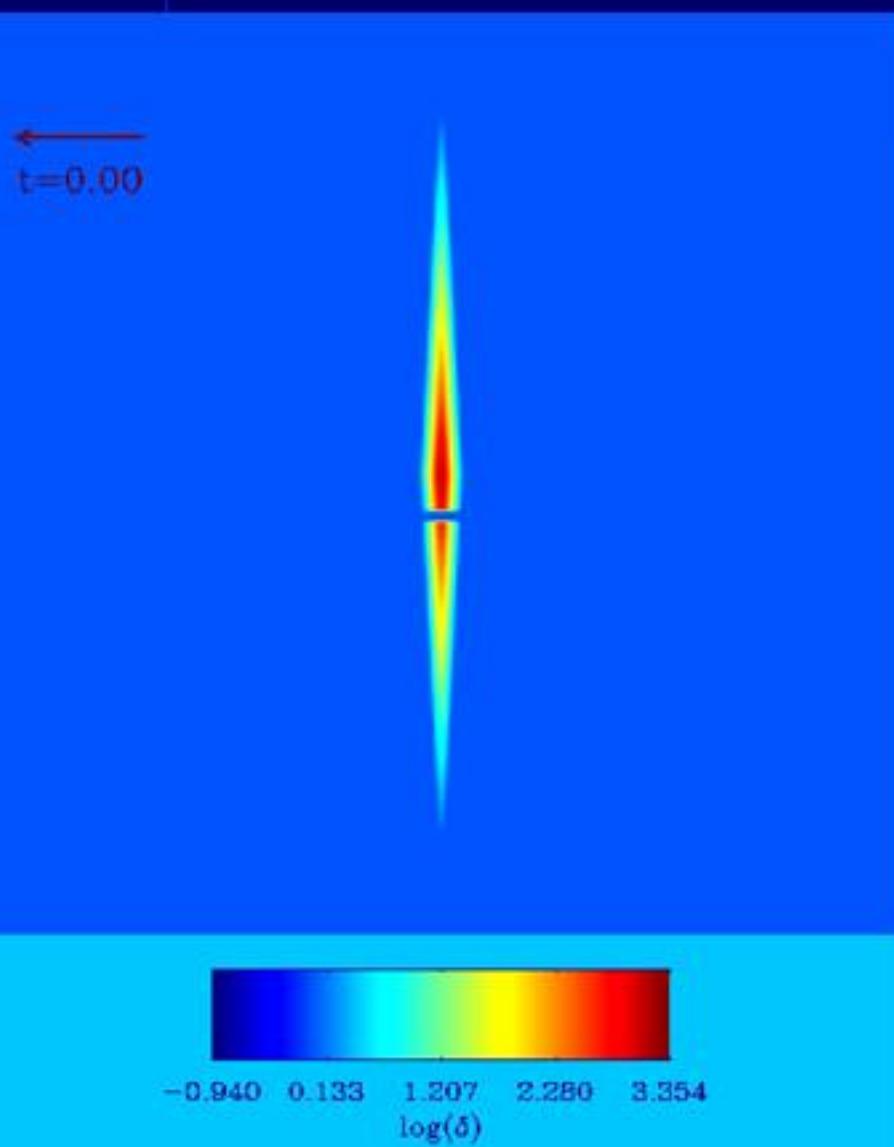
inclination of 90°
(edge on)



a galaxy moves through a cluster (3D-calculation)

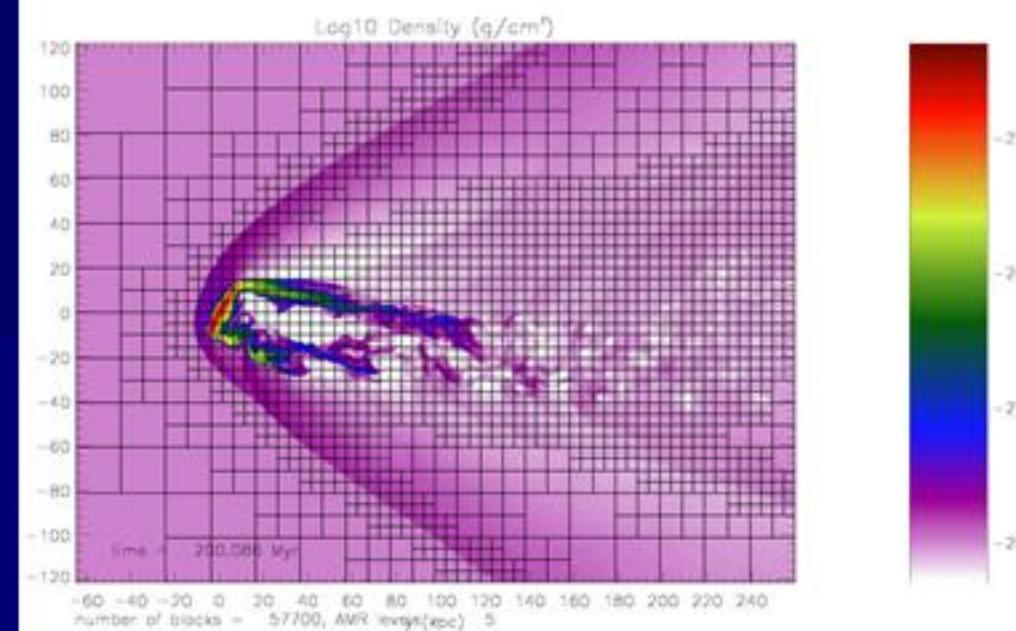


inhomogeneous disc suffering ram pressure



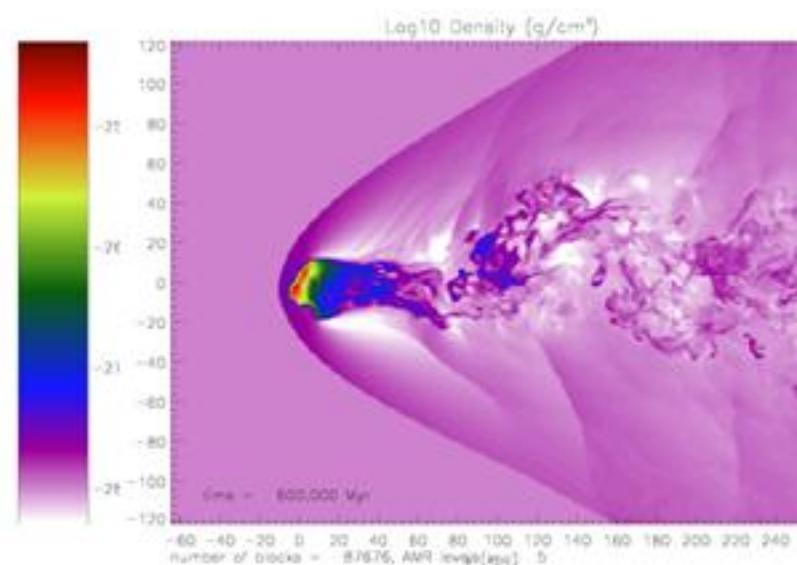
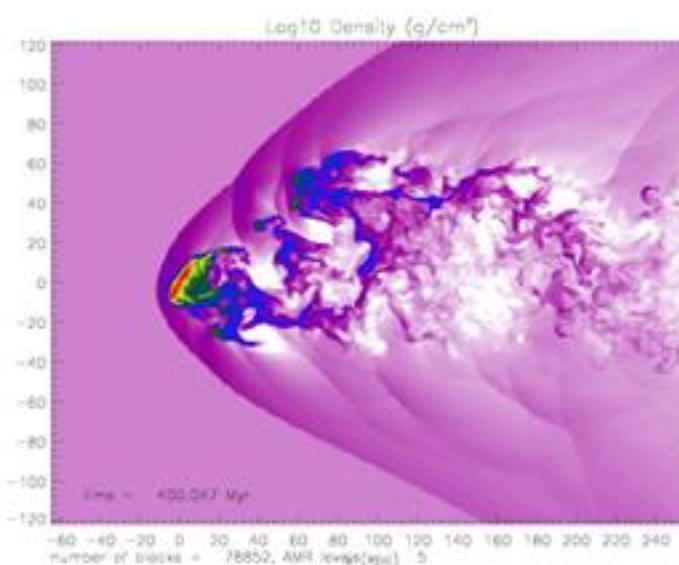
3 phases of stripping

instantaneous
stripping



intermediate phase

continuous phase



Dependence on type of galaxy

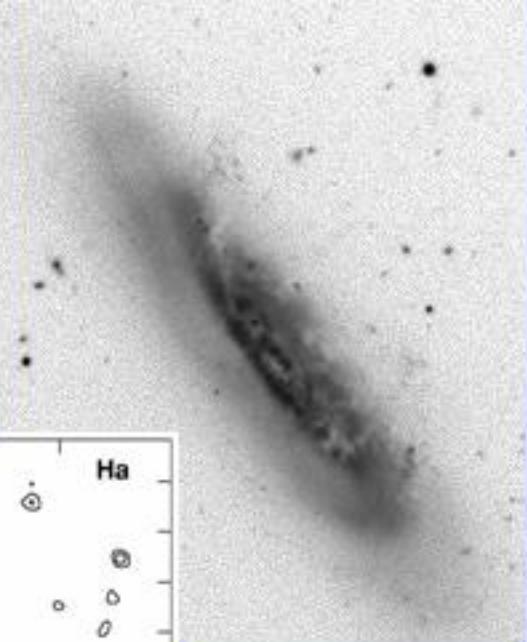
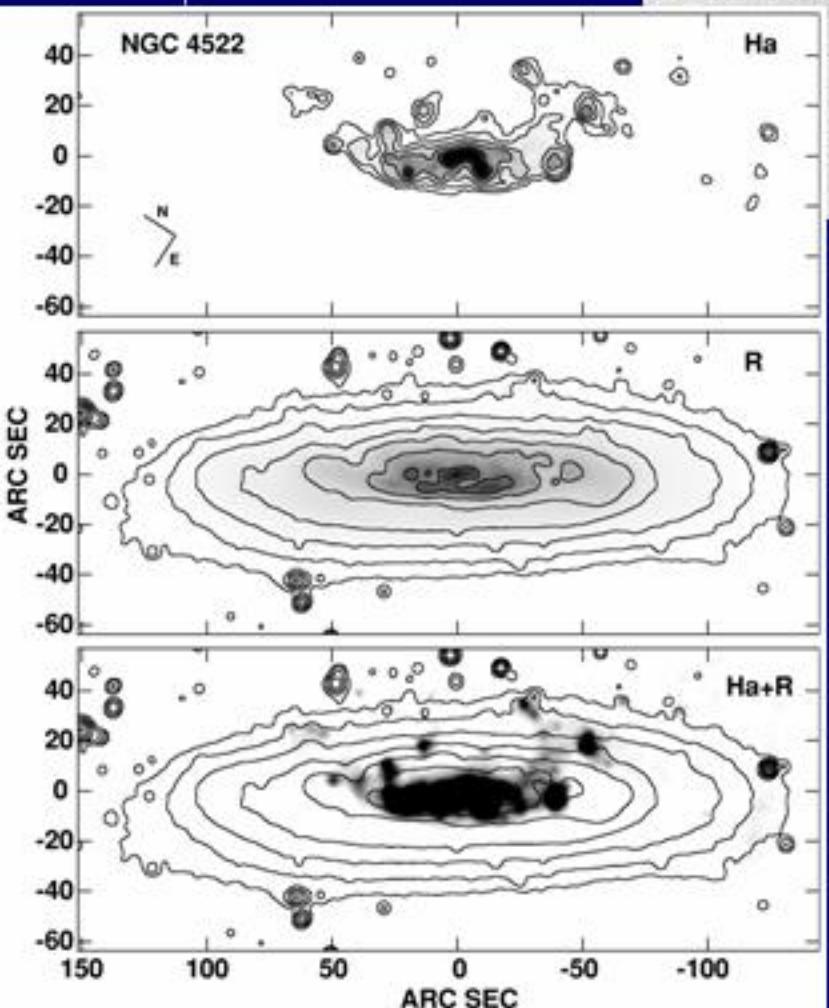
- Spiral galaxies
- Elliptical galaxies
- Dwarf galaxies

Spiral galaxies

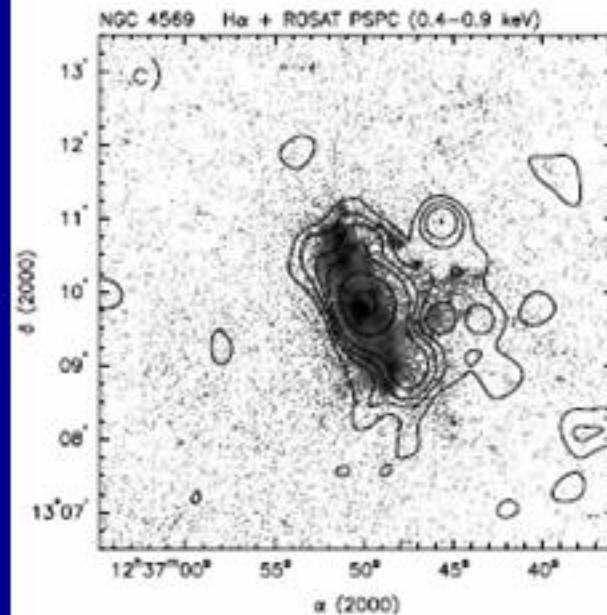
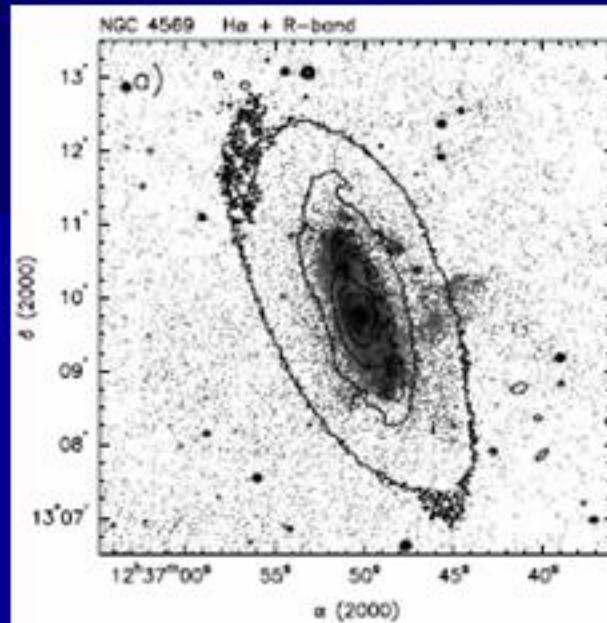
- no star formation in outer disk
- enhanced star formation in centre
- anaemic galaxies
- transformation into S0-galaxies

Observations

NGC 4522



NGC 4569



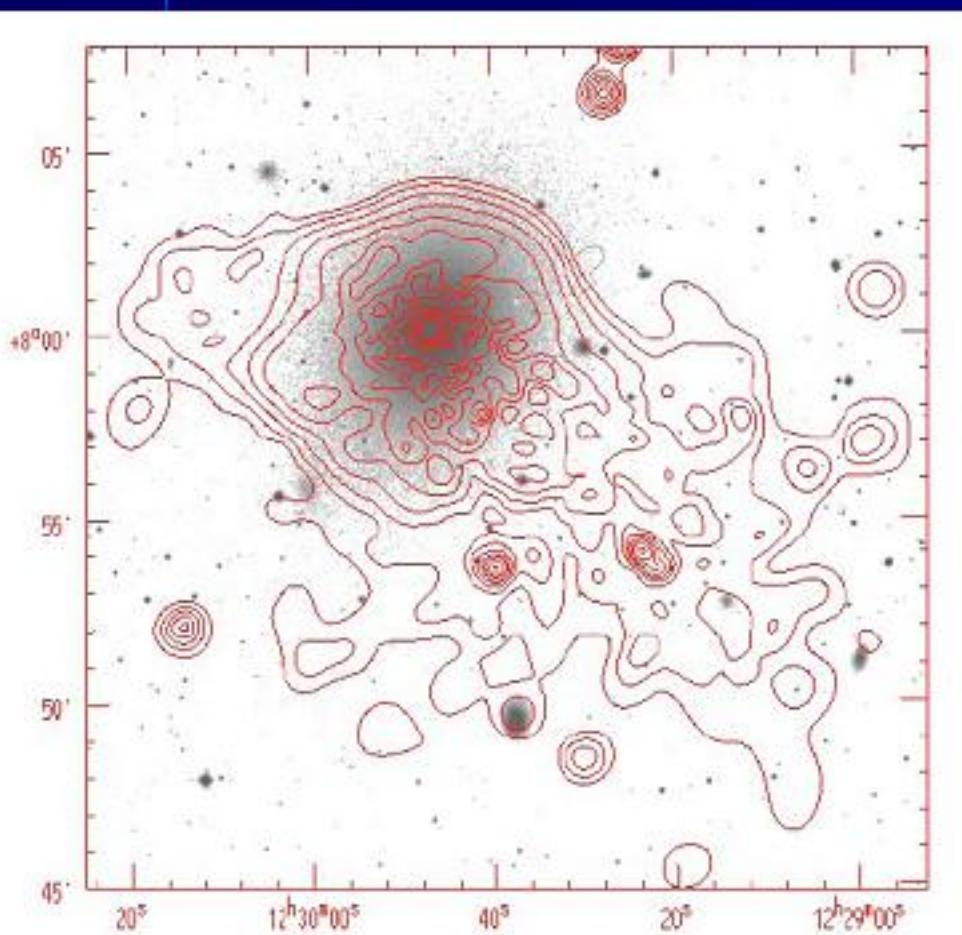
other examples:
NGC 4388,
NGC 4548,
NGC 4848, ...

Elliptical galaxies

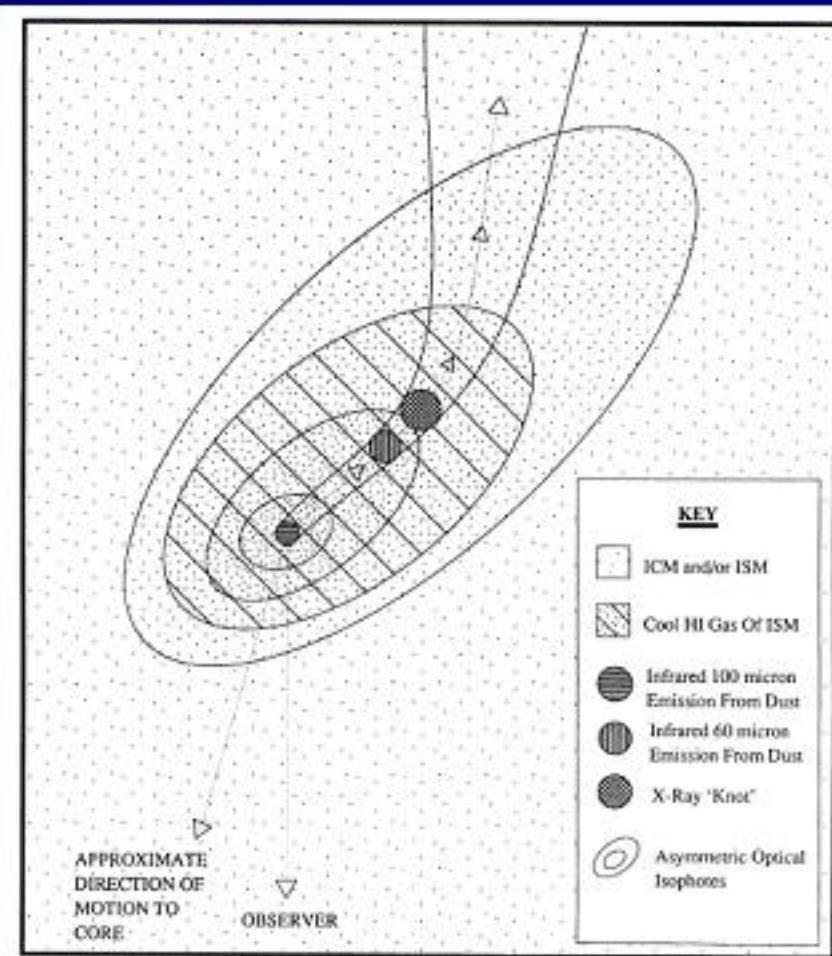
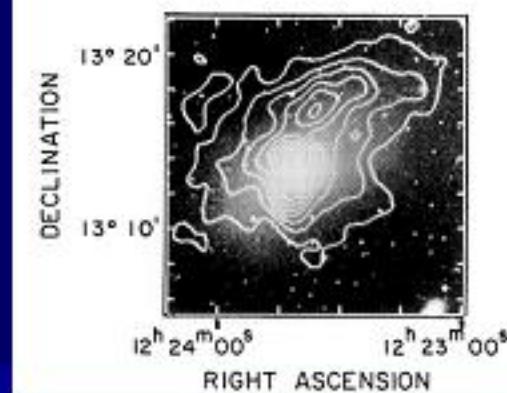
- hot dust and gas are stripped
- stripped material was part of halo
- deformed gas halo visible in X-ray
- no effects on galactic evolution, but on the chemical composition (metallicity)

Observed objects

NGC 4472



M 86



Dwarf galaxies

- easier stripped ($M < 10^9 M_\odot$ instantaneous)
- also stripping in galaxy groups
(but less efficient (only 10-25% of ISM))
(create conditions for moderate ST)
- observed objects: Holmberg II (in M81 group), several dwarfs in Virgo-cluster

Conclusion

- effective enrichment of ICM
- can transform spiral galaxies into S0
- indirect effects on stellar component due to displaced star formation
- some details are still a object of discussion

References

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- ❖ White et al. (1990)
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- ❖ Irwin & Sarazin (1996)
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- ❖ Lutz et al. (1999)
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