



DIVISION OF
ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS
Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics
Comenius University
Bratislava

GALAXIES IN THE UNIVERSE – FROM HISTORY TO THE MODERN AGE

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OVERVIEW



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- o How it all began– a historical introduction



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- Galaxies in the Universe



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- New structures in the Milky Way





HOW IT ALL BEGAN – A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION





FIRST HINTS

- Thomas Wright 1750:

Theological motivation, without observations

Visible Milky Way as a thin layer of a toroid

Nebulae are distant stellar islands





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IMMANUEL KANT 1755

- The Universal Natural History and Theories of the Heavens
1755
- Inspired by Thomas Wright
- Hypothesis of gravitational collapse of dust and gas to a disc
- Massive Galactic centre (today known as Galactic bulge)
- Stars and Planets form from the disc
- Postulate of multiple galactic islands apart from our own





WILLIAM & CAROLINE HERSCHEL 1785





WILLIAM & CAROLINE HERSCHEL 1785

- 683 areas observed with 50 cm telescope
- Assumptions:
 - all stars are within the Milky Way*
 - all stars shine the same – calculation of distance*



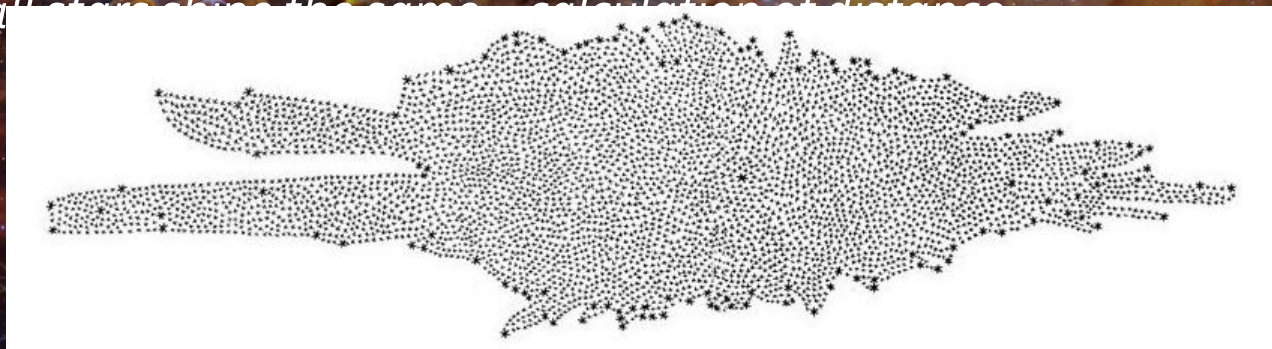


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Herschel William, On the Construction of the Heavens, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. 75 (1785), pp. 213-266



THE GREAT DEBATE



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- Harlow Shapley vs. Herbert Curtis



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- 1920 in Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C.





THE GREAT DEBATE

- Harlow Shapley vs. Herbert Curtis
- 1920 in Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C.
- Discussion about spiral nebulae and size of the Milky Way



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EDWIN HUBBLE – FINAL RESOLUTION

- 1923-24 – observations of variable stars (Cepheids) and accurate determination of the distance of M31 – definitively an object outside of the Milky Way – beginning of extragalactic astronomy





EDWIN HUBBLE – FINAL RESOLUTION

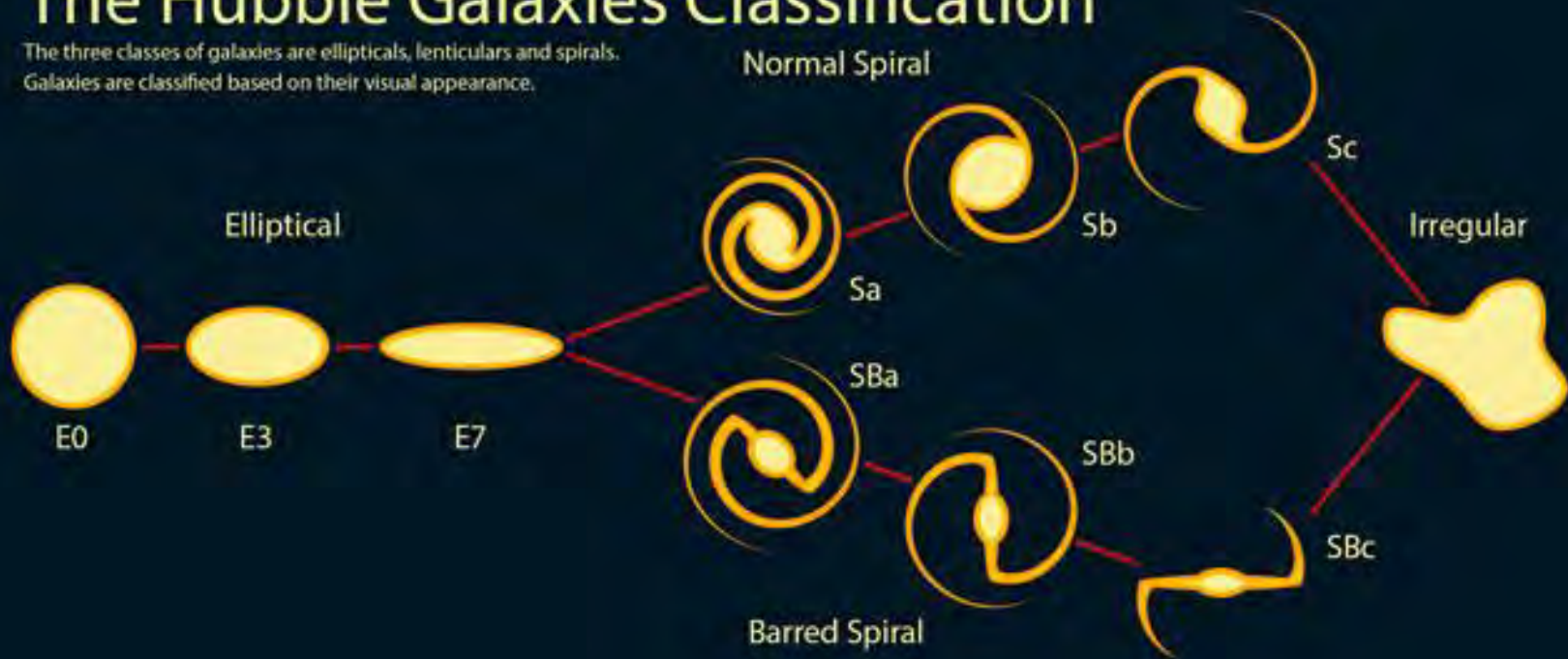
- 1923-24 – observations of variable stars (Cepheids) and accurate determination of the distance of M₃₁ – definitively an object outside of the Milky Way – beginning of extragalactic astronomy
- 1926 – classification of galaxies. He considered various shapes of galaxies to be different evolution stages





The Hubble Galaxies Classification

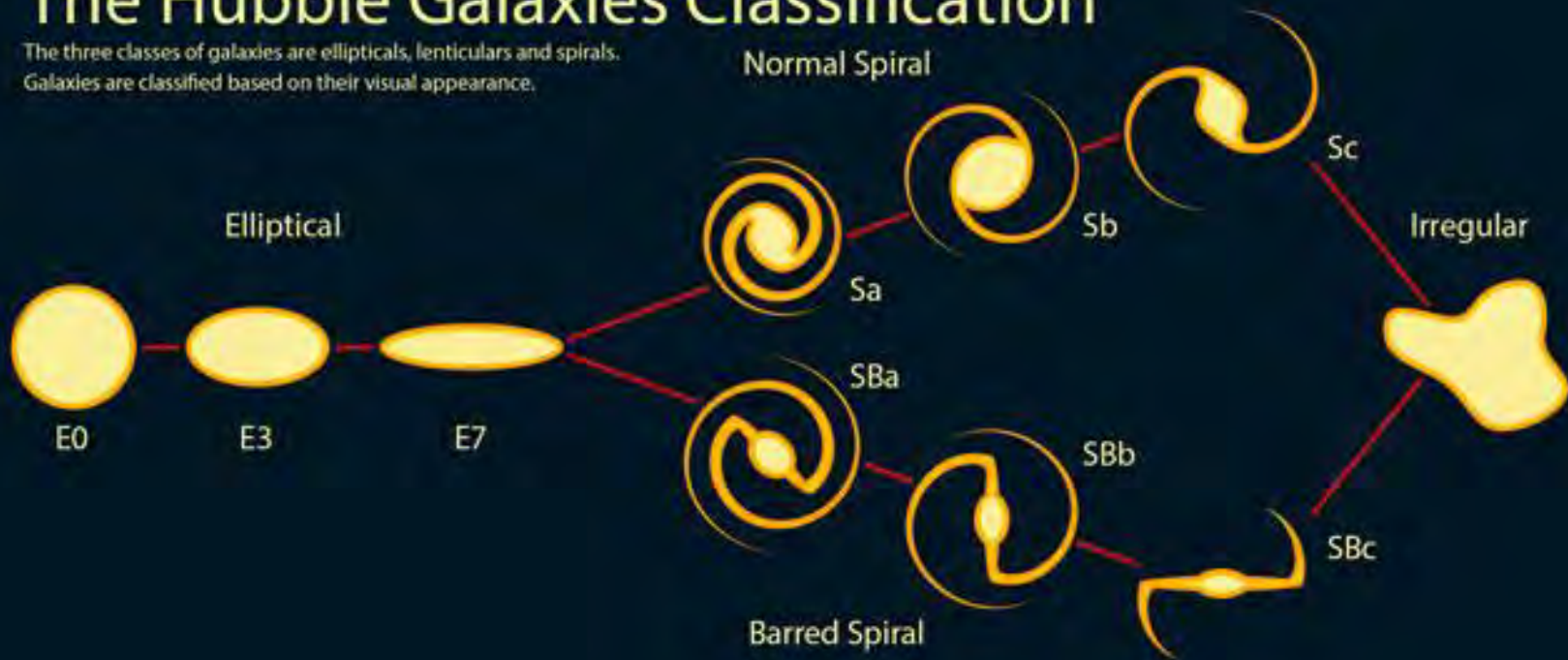
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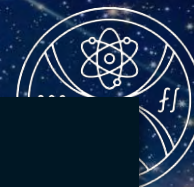
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Galaxies are class



E0

ular



NGC 5866

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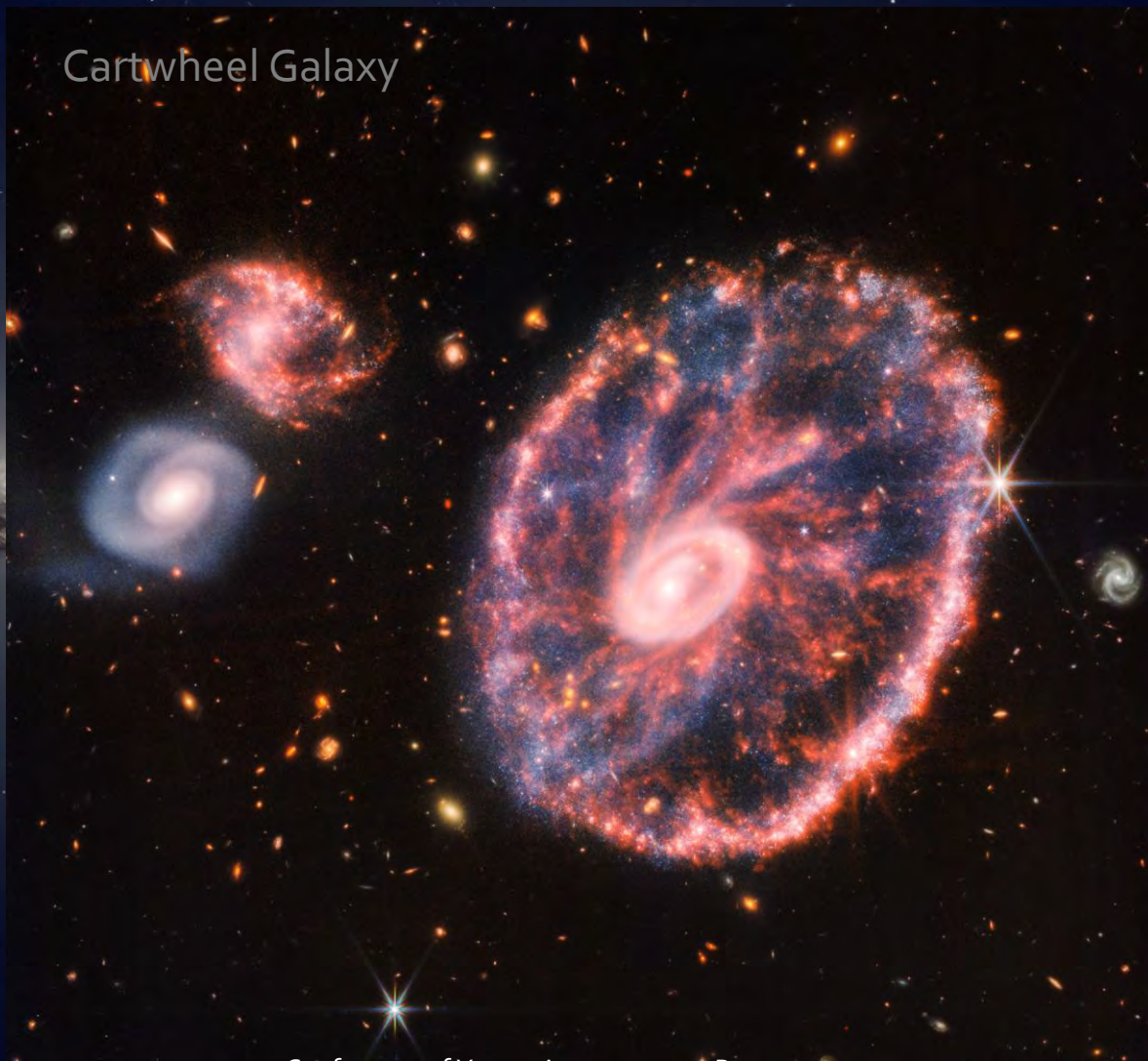
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NGC 5866



Cartwheel Galaxy



Cartwheel Galaxy



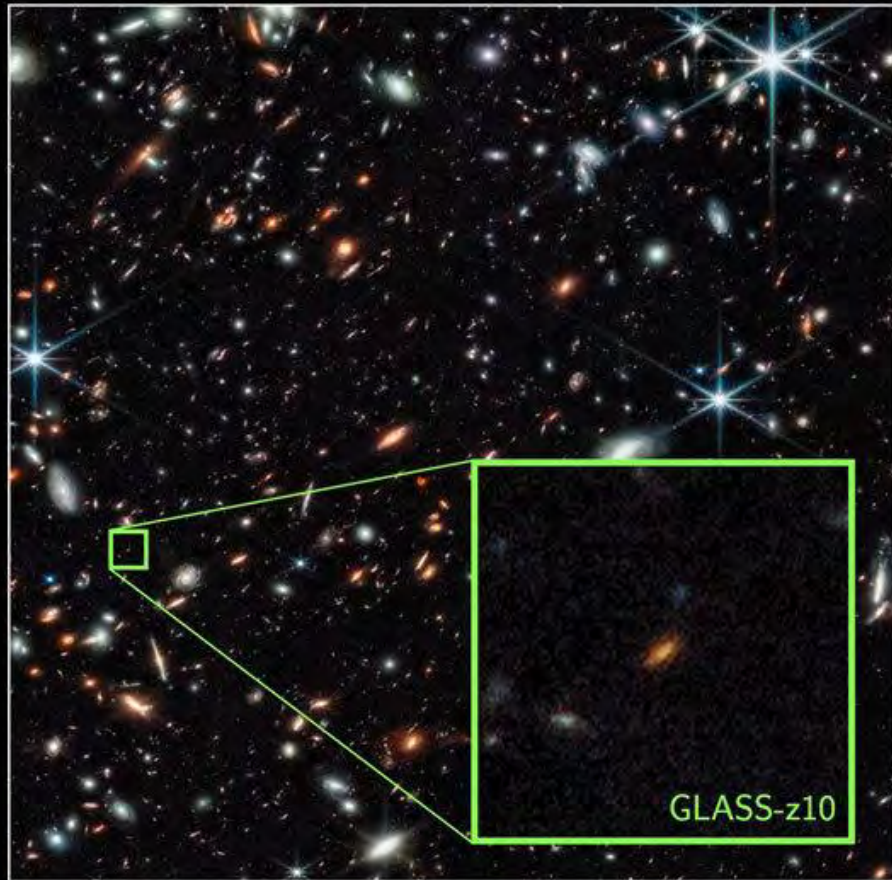


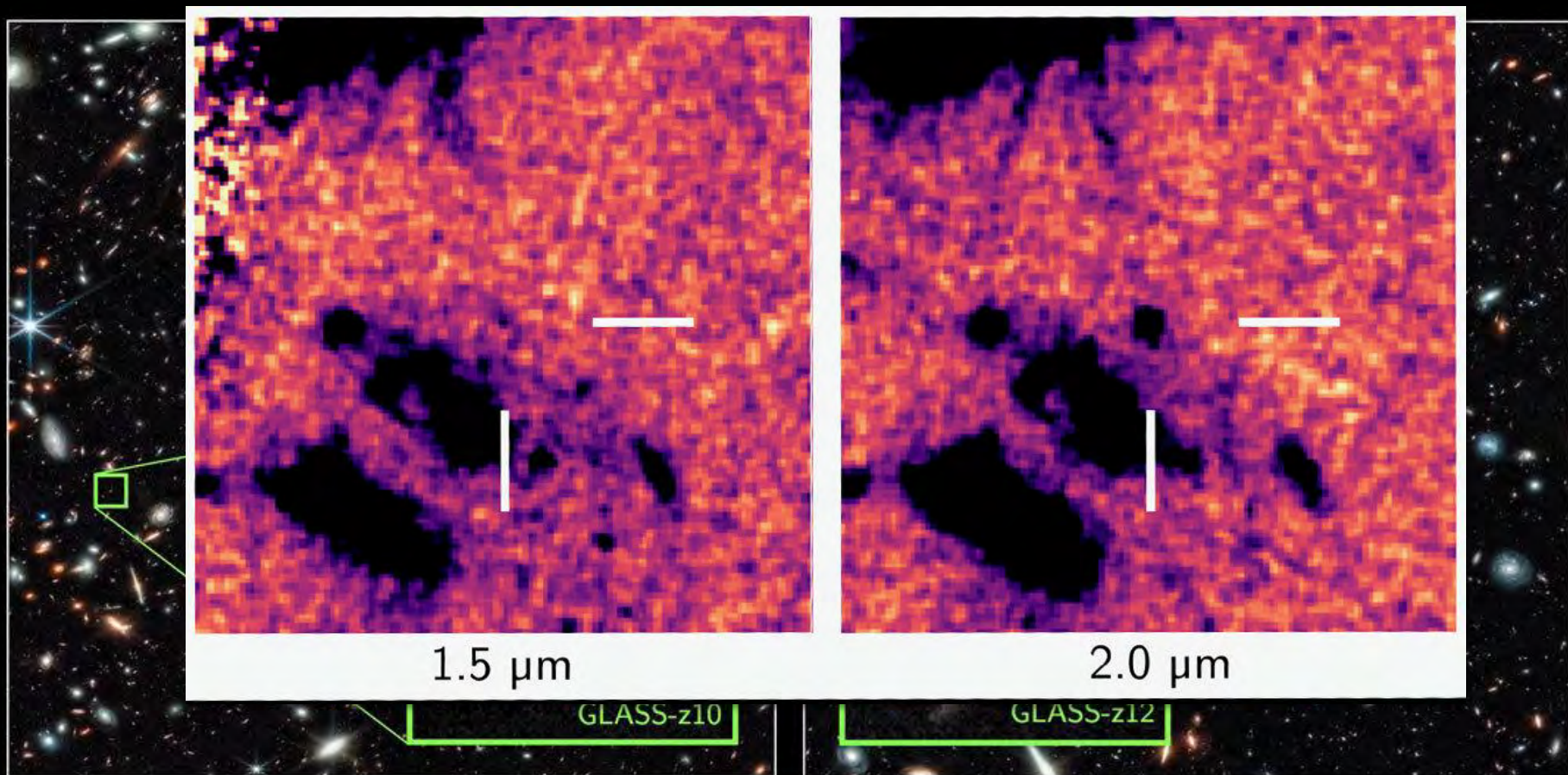
GLASS-Z12 - THE FARTHEST KNOWN GALAXIES FROM EARTH EVER DISCOVERED?



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NEW STRUCTURES IN THE MILKY WAY



GALACTIC OUTSKIRTS



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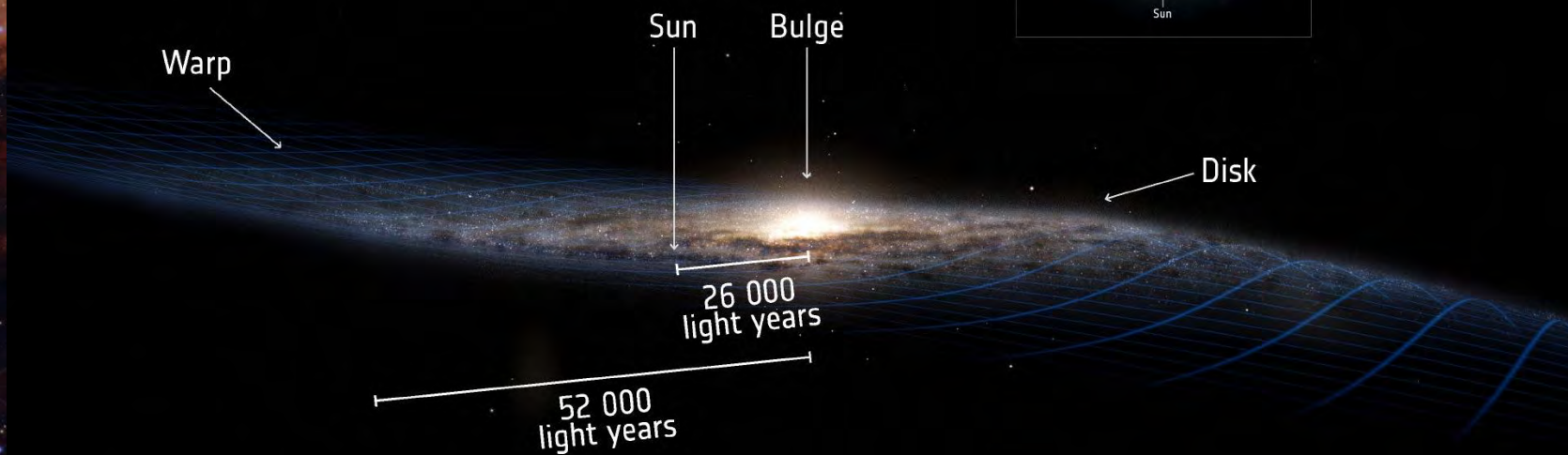
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GALACTIC OUTSKIRTS

**THE MILKY WAY'S WARP**

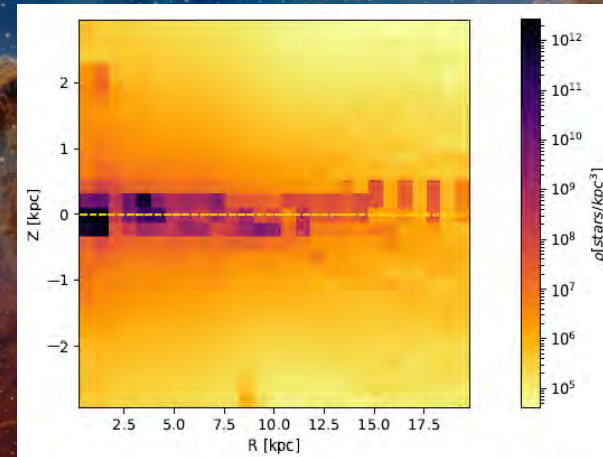
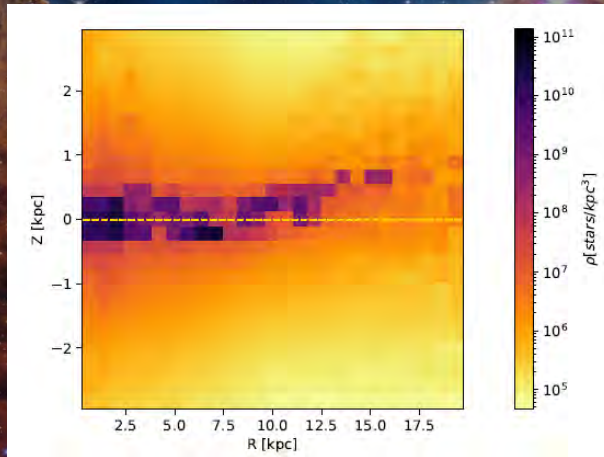
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GALACTIC WARP



- Galactic warp – observed in nearly all spiral galaxies

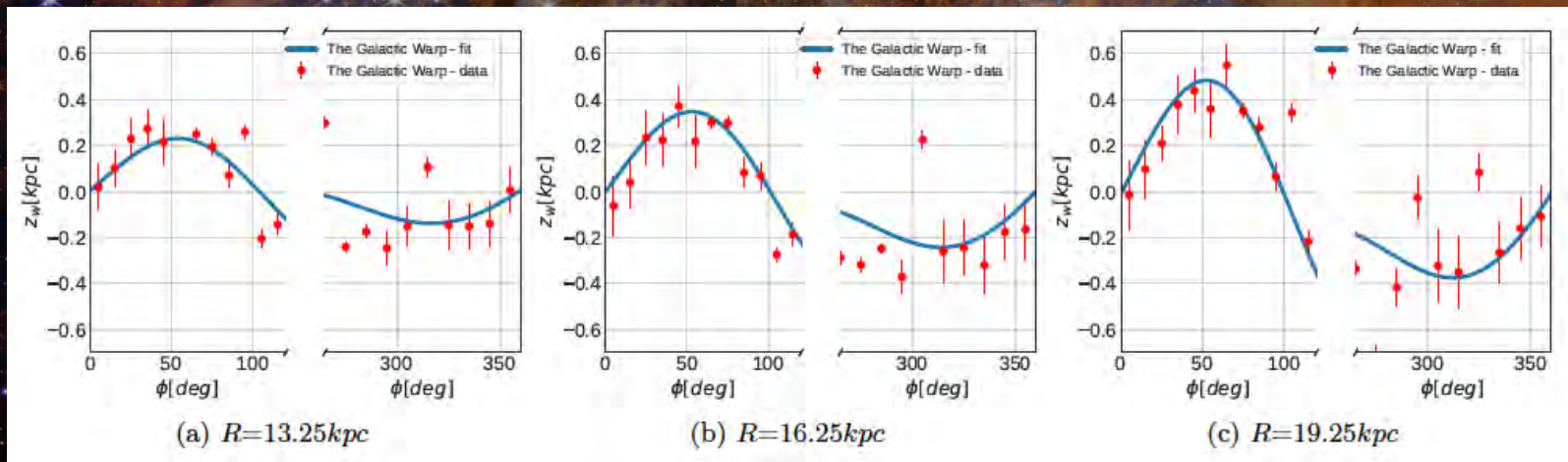


GALACTIC WARP



- o Fitting the maximum elevation above the plane

$$z_w = z_0 + z_1 \cdot \sin(\phi - \phi_1) + z_2 \cdot \sin(2\phi - \phi_2)$$



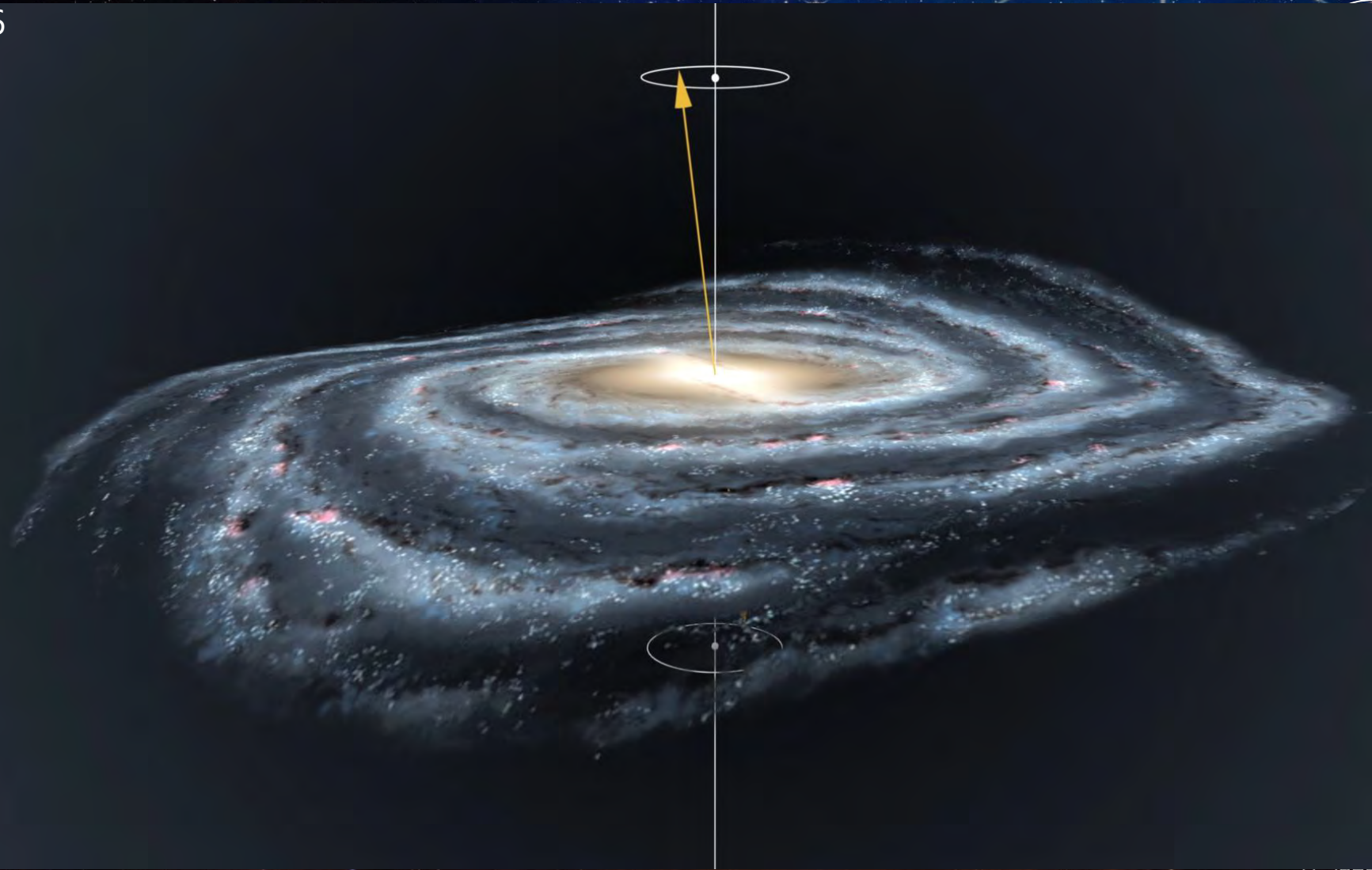
GALAKTICKÉ DIAĽKY

- Galaktický warp



ODDELENIE
ASTRONÓMIE A ASTROFYZIKY





GALACTIC WARP



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- o Unknown formation mechanism - many possible theories



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- Accretion of intergalactic matter - can explain the shape of the warp, the frequency, dependency on environment, stronger warping of gas
- Possibly a combination of multiple theories





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thank you for your attention

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zofia.chrobakova@fmph.uniba.sk



European Collaborating Astronomer Projects: Espana-Czechia-
Slovakia – Erasmus + Key Action 2

- Štúdium štruktúry galaxie Mliečna cesta pomocou GAIA dát a testovanie teórií gravitácie v galaktickom disku – VEGA 1/0761/21

 roman.nagy33

Conference of Young Astronomers - Bezovec 2023

