SIMULATING A METALLICITY DEPENDENTIMF

Thales A. Gutcke (MPA, Garching)

with Volker Springel (MPA) Gutcke & Springel 2019 (MNRAS 482.118)

SIMULATIONS: AURIGA – MILKY WAY MASS GALAXIES

Magnetic field

- > Primordial metal-line cooling with self-shielding
- ISM: two-phase medium with effective equation of state
- Star formation
- Stellar evolution, gas recycling and chemical evolution
- Stellar feedback: isotropic winds, SNII, SNIa
- Black holes: quasar mode and radio mode
- Magnetic fields

Grand et al. 2017

t: 11.5 Gyr

z: 0.2

10 kpc

SIMULATIONS: AURIGA – MILKY WAY MASS GALAXIES



Reproduce a wide range of present-day observables:

- two component disc dominated galaxies
- ► stellar masses
- ► sizes
- rotation curves
- star formation rates
- metallicities

Grand et al. 2017

PROBLEM IN ALPHA ABUNDANCES



Black contours: APOGEE survey data, applied selection function

OBSERVED IMF VARIATIONS (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)



Hoversten & Glazebrook 2008





METALLICITY DEPENDENCY



Star particle as an entire single stellar population

At each timestep integrate IMF to calculate SN rate "Zoom-in" galaxy simulations

 $M_{\star} \sim 5 \cdot 10^4 M_{\odot}$



MOCK STELLAR LIGHT



SFH AND TOTAL STELLAR MASS



SFH AND TOTAL STELLAR MASS



METALLICITY EVOLUTION



ALPHA ABUNDANCES



Black contours: APOGEE survey data, applied selection function

OPTIMISED IMF PARAMETERS



Optimized with chemical evolution model (chempy)

 $\Gamma_{\text{bestfit}} = -2.45 \pm 0.15$

 N_{Ia} = 1.29 \pm 0.45 \times 10^{-3} M \odot $^{-1}$

Philcox, Rybizki & Gutcke 2018 (ApJ 861.40)

CONCLUSIONS

Iimited impact on morphology and SFHs

- constraints on stellar-to-halo mass ratios, feedback strength, metallicity evolution, and metallicity distributions are degenerate with a metallicity-dependent IMF
- does not aid in the quenching process
- ► produces up to a factor of 2–3 more stellar mass
- > enrichment history and the z=0 MDF significantly affected
- iron abundance in better agreement with observations

