Peeking behind the
Bars' cloak of
invisibility
(galactic Speakeasies)

© Judy Schmidt & JWST – NASA/ESA Lee et al. Phangs

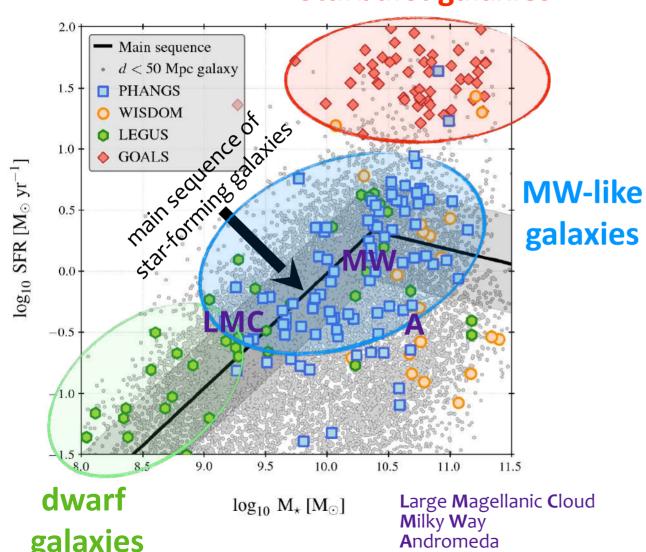


With big thanks to (and significant contributions from):

Florent Renaud, Oscar Agertz

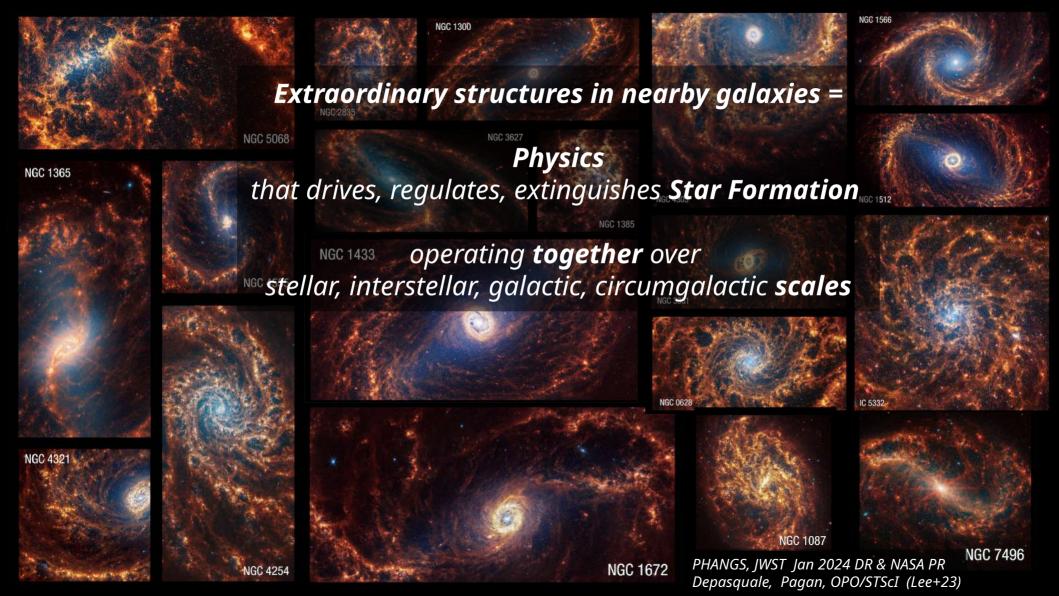
PHANGS Team, incl. Pierrick Verwilghen, Jessica Sutter, Ryan Shown, Tom Williams

Starburst galaxies

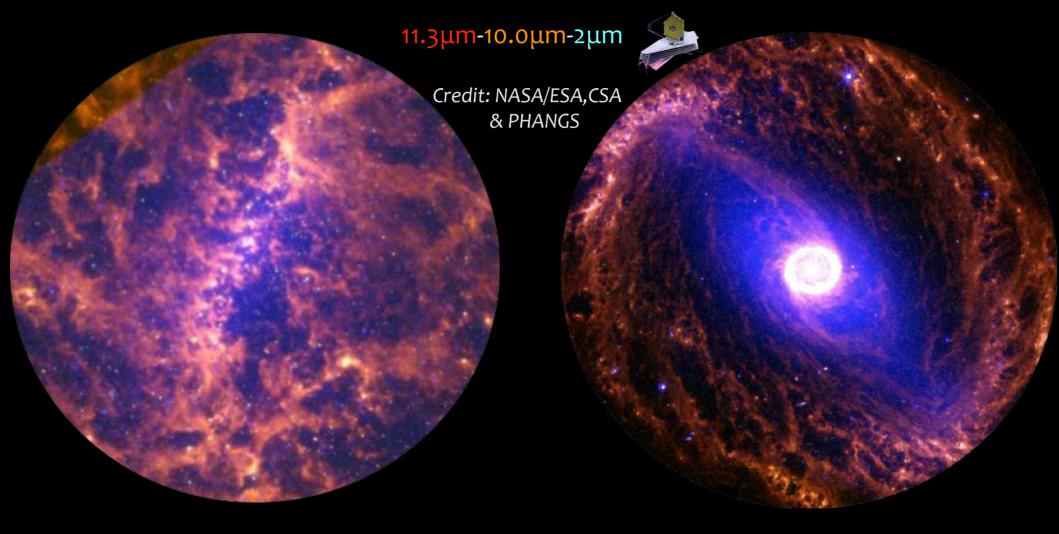


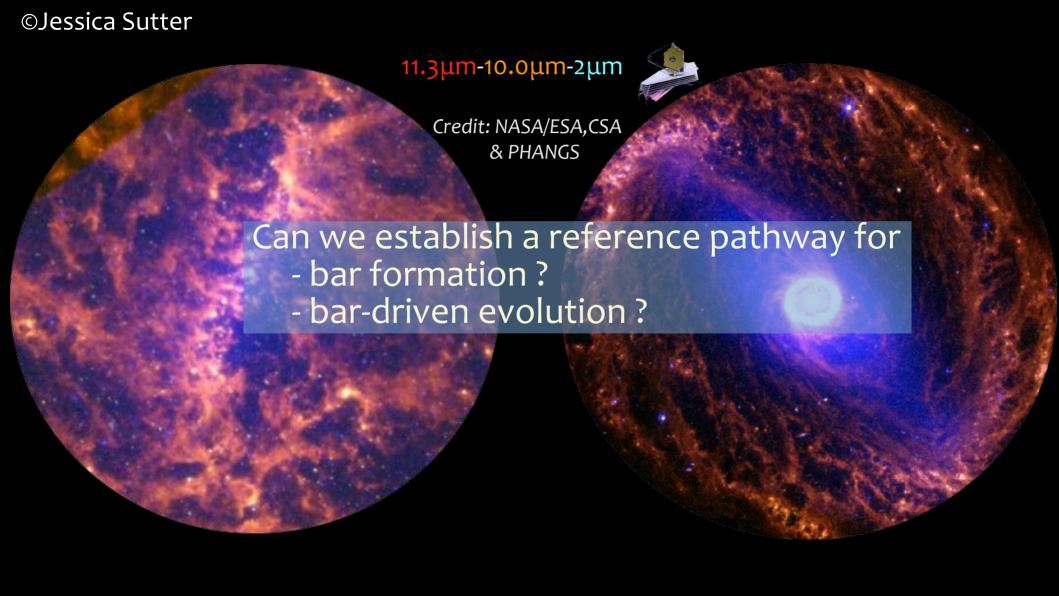
Most stars form In discs

galaxies



©Jessica Sutter

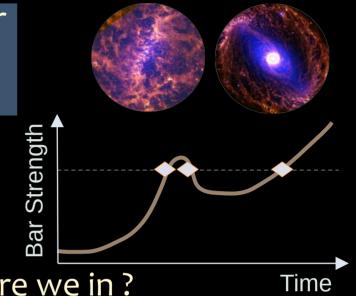


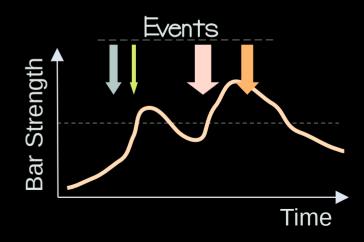


- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?

Difficulties – Observations

- Time Frozen Snapshots
 - → which phases [growing, weakening] are we in?
- History is not monotonic (disc → bar → ...)
 - Gas fueling, perturbations / interactions
 - Convolved with the SFH + feedback
- Viewing angles
- Resolution (redshift, wavelength)

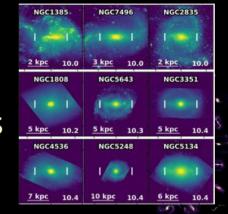




- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?

Difficulties – Observations

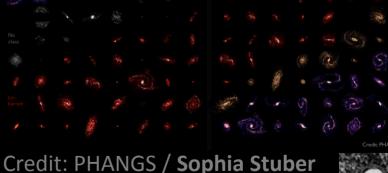
- Diversity of bars & structures
- Dust and Tracers



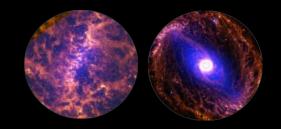


 Metrics are ill-defined, time-dependent or hard to extract

- Size of a bar = e.g., A2, Qb but see e.g., Ghosh+25
- Mass, kinematic structure

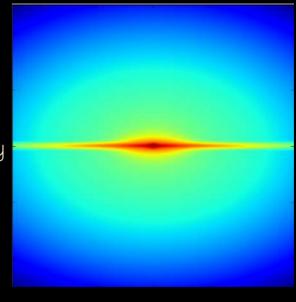


- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?

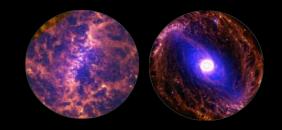


Difficulties – Simulations / Theory

- Idealised simulations (since the 1980s!)
 - Many parameters to consider
 - · Gas fraction and extent, disk extent, mass concentration, geometry
 - Dark matter distribution and graininess
 - Bulges, really? [spherical bulges don't exist]
 - Internal dynamics, ...
 - → Initial conditions are an artificial setup
 No disc form like that → that seed is never realised
- Basic Physical concepts may need an update
 - e.g., Inner Lindblad Resonances, see Sormani, Sobacchi, Sanders 2024



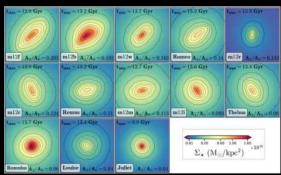
- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?



Difficulties – Simulations / Theory

- Simulations in cosmological context (Zoom-in)
 - ▶ Are those [individual] bars the ones we see?
 - Is that the right [global] population?

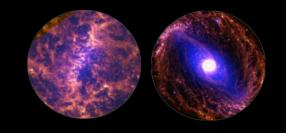
→ NO (my 2 cents)



Ansar+24 [FIRE-2]

- What are the right metrics?
 - Certainly not something like "look at those bars!";-)

- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?



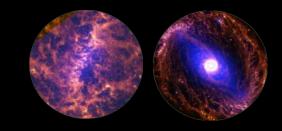
Difficulties – Simulations / Theory

- We do not have yet a robust picture [my 2 cents again]
 - > The literature is inconsistent
 - Each new study has a "rather" narrow range of applications
 - Most suffers from biases (samples/populations, numerics, etc)
- BUT = A lot has been done → possibly no need for new simulations

I believe

We need to establish
What we know
What we do not know
What needs more work

- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?

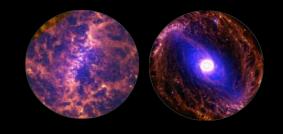


What we know

- Growth seems to happen in 2 main phases, 4 sub-phases
- Inner mass concentrations delay the first growth phase
- Buckling seems to be a common (universal?) feature
- Building up mass towards the centre may be a common thing
- There "seems" to be some mass-driven trends:
 - Bar fraction
 - Structures & Morphology
 - Gas and SF distribution
 - Stellar distribution and kinematics

Are those evolution-driven or a direct mass dependence? (or both)

- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?

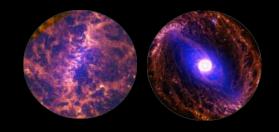


What we do not know

- What **sub-volume** of the full solution space real bars occupy
 - ▶ This is redshift and environment dependent
- Timescales = How fast things go and their dependencies / coupling
 Relative to other evolutionary-driven processes
- How disruption events impact seemingly monotonic processes
 - Quantitative picture of the impact of feedback

What metrics to use to compare simulations and observations
Which predictions to test

- bar formation?
- bar-driven evolution?

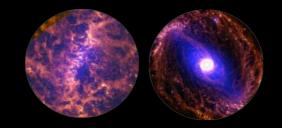


What we may need to work on

- Establish typical pathways for bars with timescales
 - Secular versus externally-driven evolution
- Establish metrics and criteria (predictions) to compare with

Bars being important agent of the evolution of discs As long as we don't have that right...

⇒ It is key to know what we can say & predict, & what we cannot say



Time evolution

⇒ hydrodynamical simulations
(and Ramses)



molecular gas probing

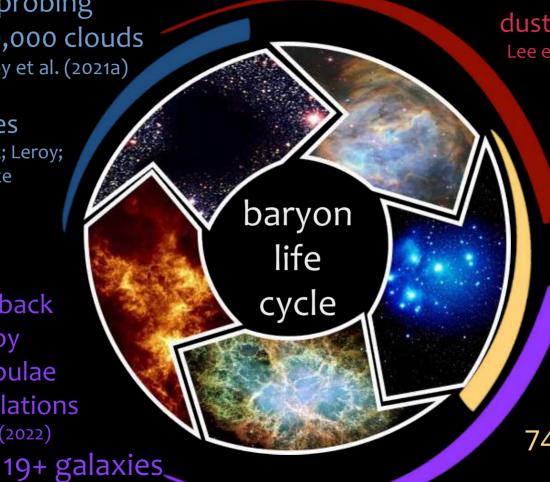
~100,000 clouds

Leroy et al. (2021a)

PI Schinnerer

90+ galaxies Pis Schinnerer; Blanc; Leroy; Faesi; Chevance

stellar feedback probed by ~25,000 nebulae + stellar populations Emsellem et al. (2022)



Phangs

embedded star formation & dust heating Lee et al. (2023)

> 19 + 55 galaxies PI Lee + PI Leroy

> > ~80,000 stellar clusters Lee et al. (2022)

74 galaxies PI Lee

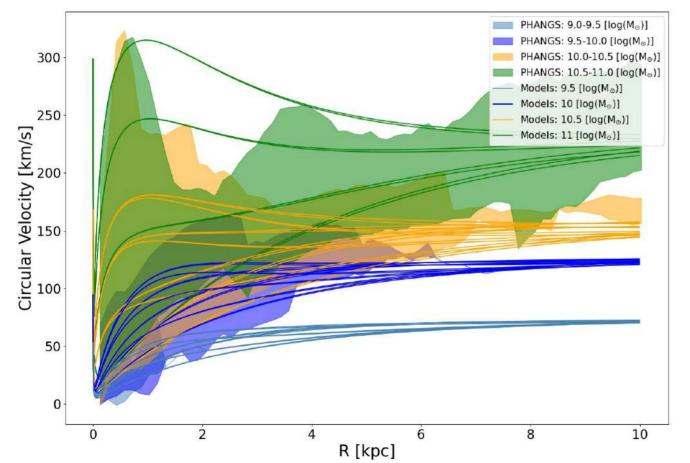




Generic Simulations of isolated discs

Verwilghen+ 2024

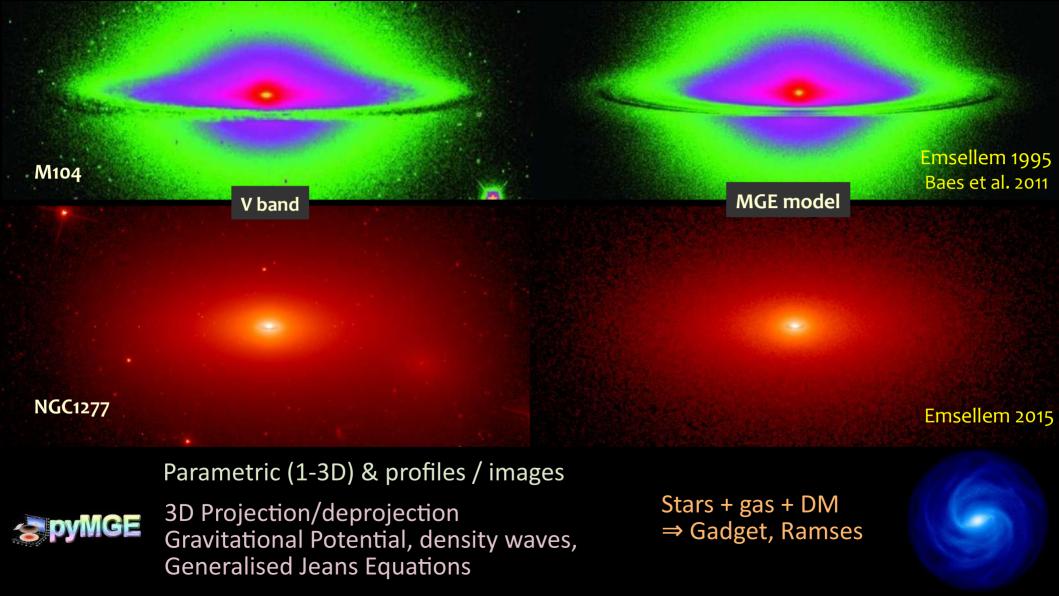




MGE ICs + AMR RAMSES

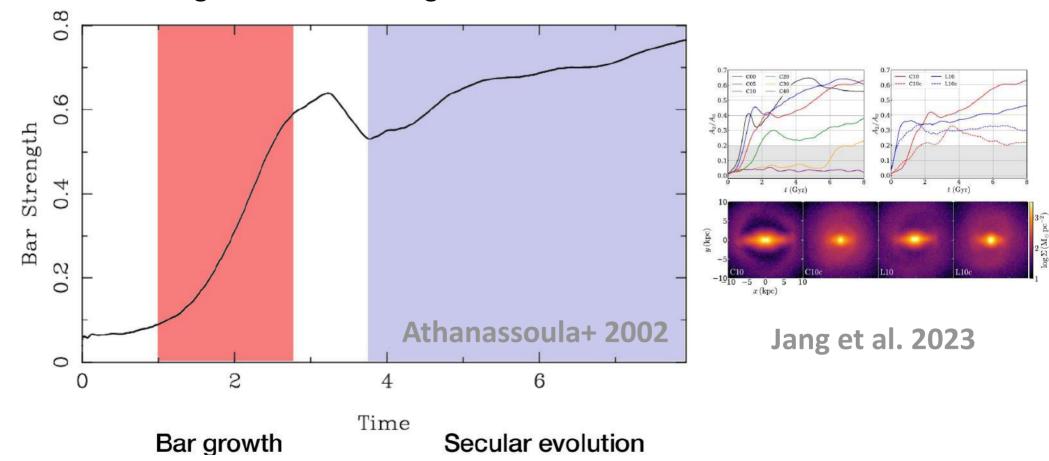
- ⇒ Gas, Stars, Dark Matter
- ⇒ Star formation, feedback winds, SNII
- ⇒ ~12 pc cells
- ⇒ 3 Gyr evolution

⇒ Grid of 54 models spanning the Phangs sample



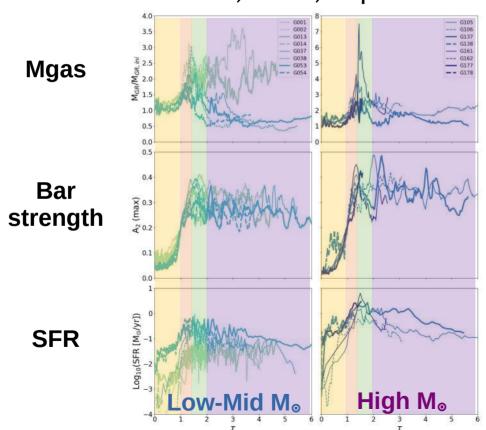
Bar evolution: 2 phases

⇒ Short-term growth versus Long-term evolution



- ⇒ Low vs High mass systems → different **depletion times**?
- ⇒ **Phases**: formation, burst, depletion → central concentration



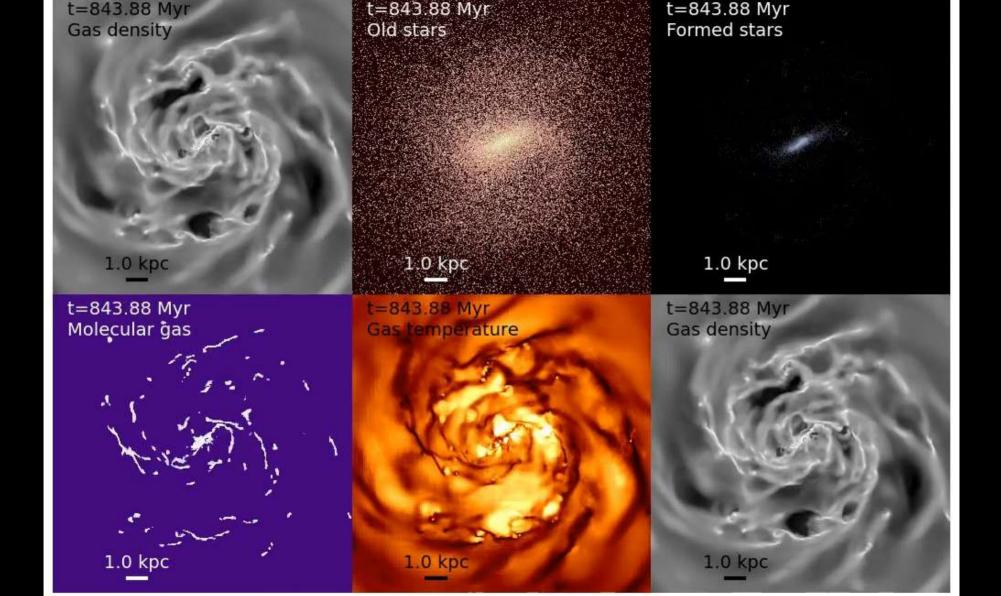


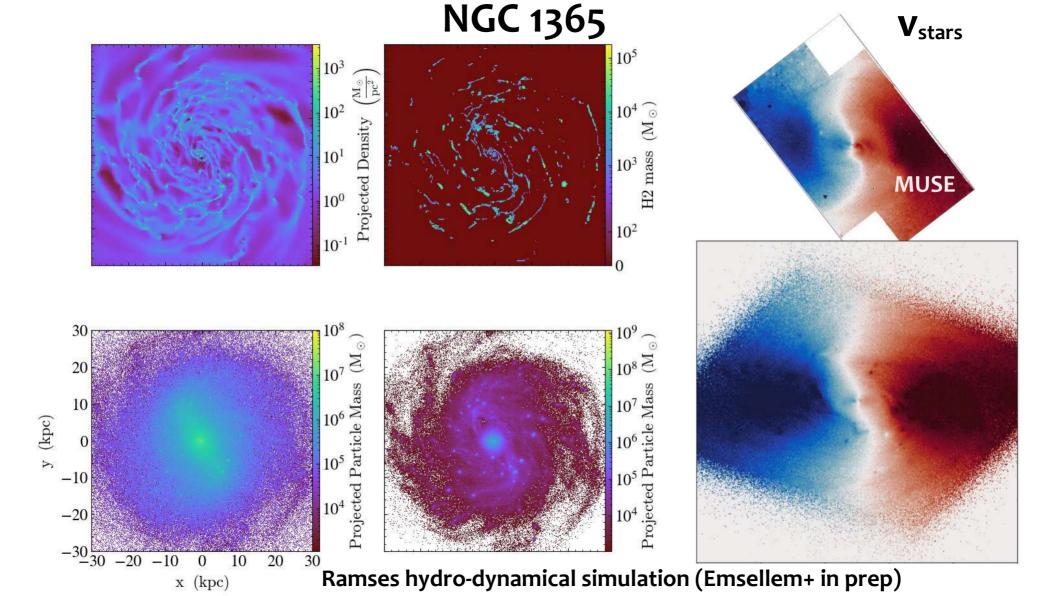
$$A)\tau \in [0, 1]$$
: bar formation

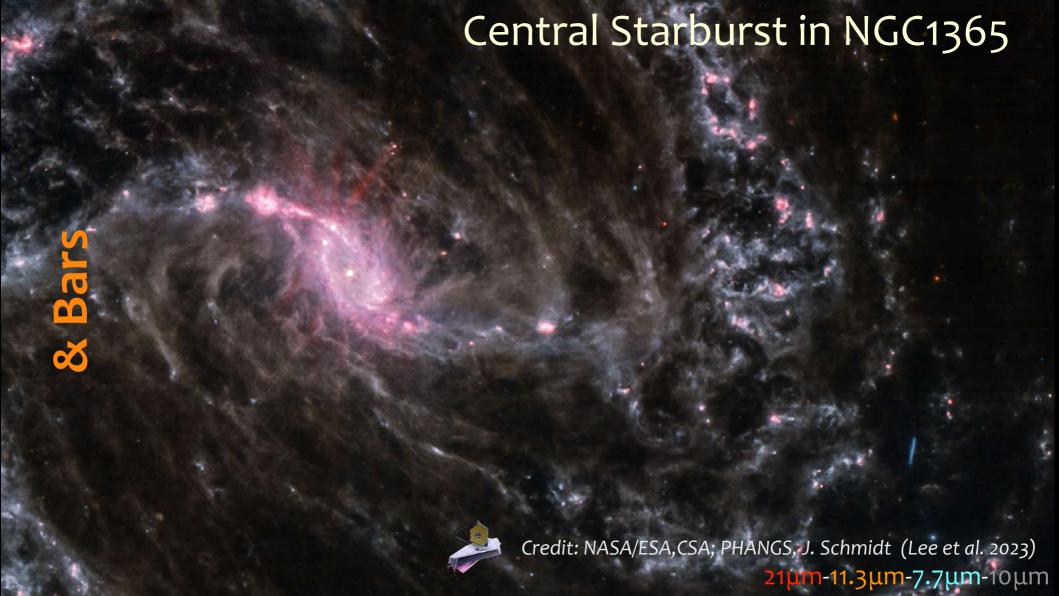
$$B$$
)τ ∈ [1, 1.5]: O_gas \nearrow

$$C)\tau \in [1.5, 2]$$
: Starburst

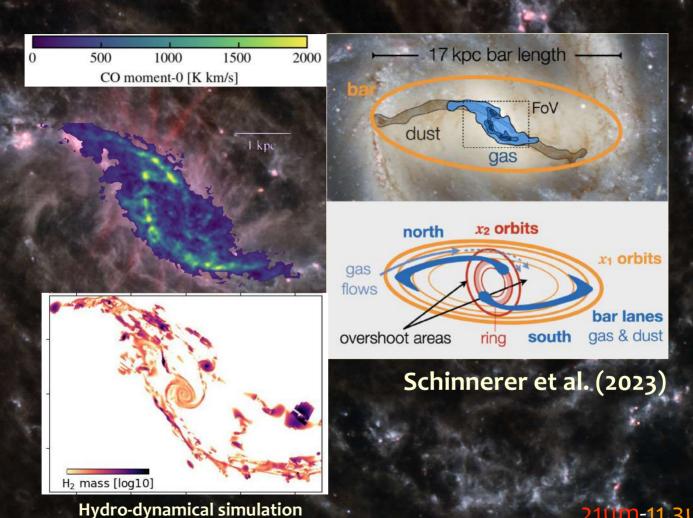
D)τ ∈ [2, end]: Post-burst +Long-term consumption/depletion



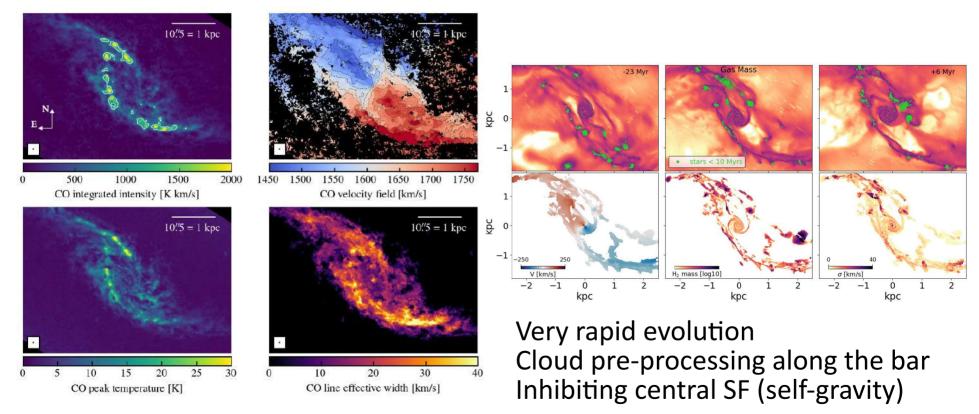


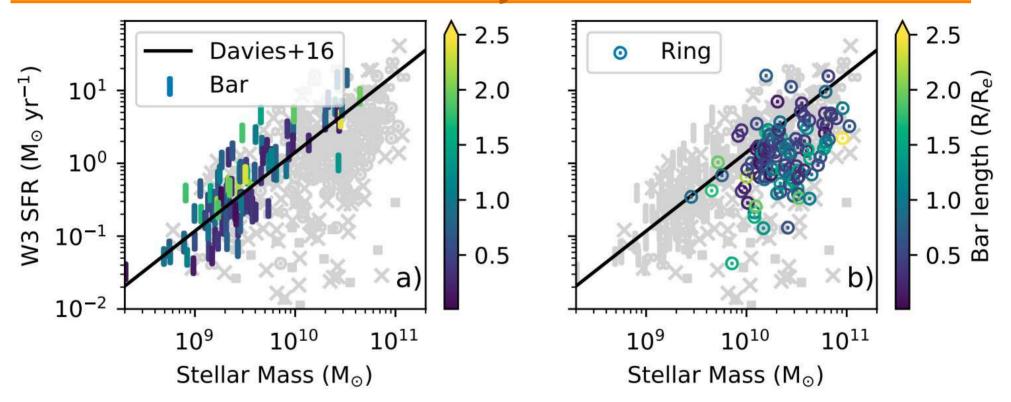


Central Starburst in NGC1365



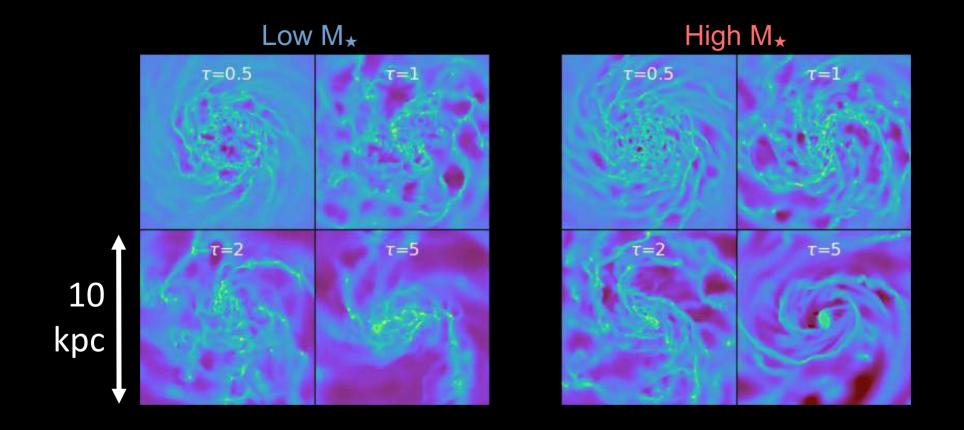
<mark>21µm-11.3µm-7.7µm-</mark>10µm

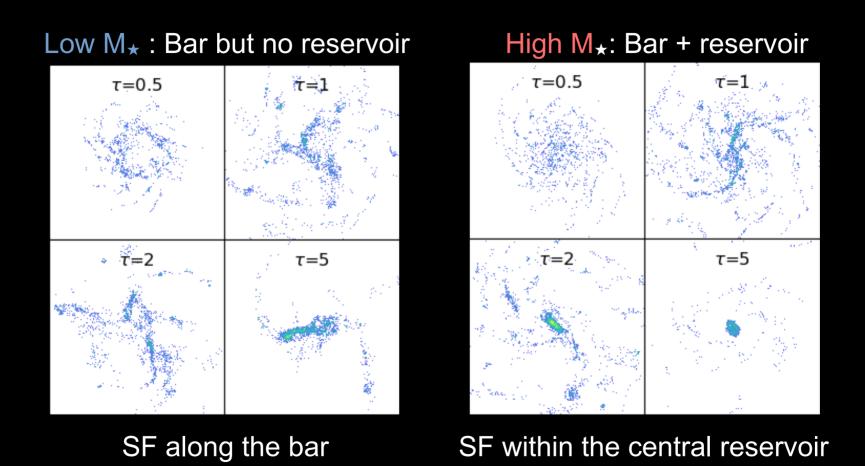




Dependence of SF on stellar mass

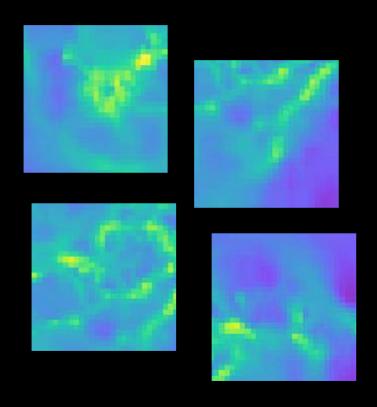
- ⇒ lower-mass = bar
- ⇒ higher mass = rings / central



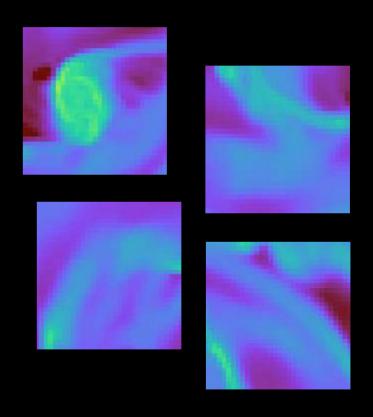


Consistent with Fraser-McKelvie+2020

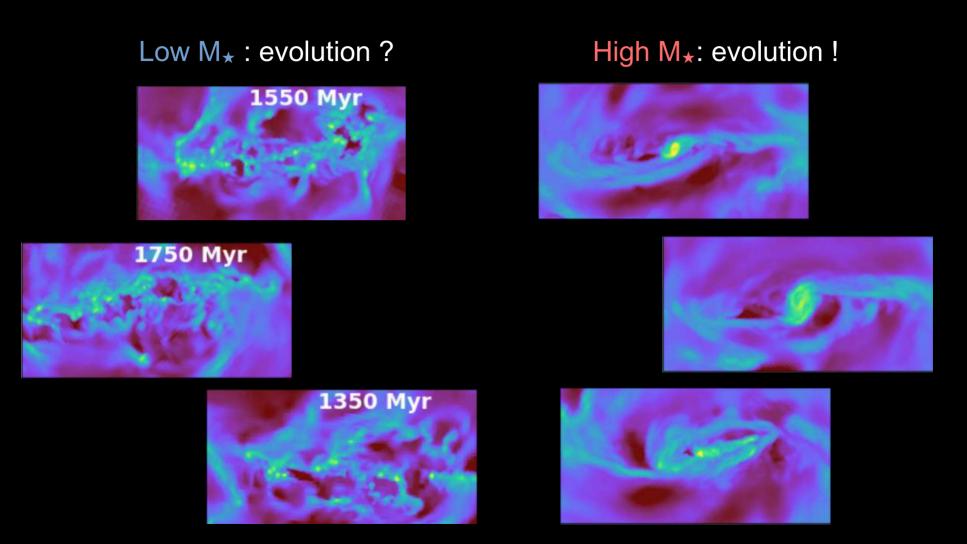
Low M_★: where is the bar?

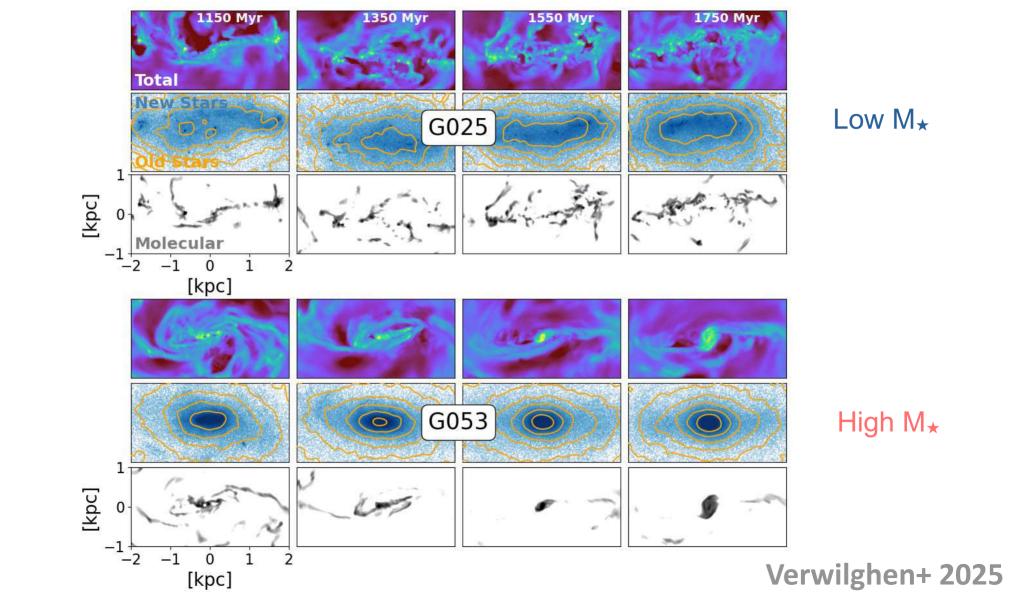


High M_★: Bar structuring

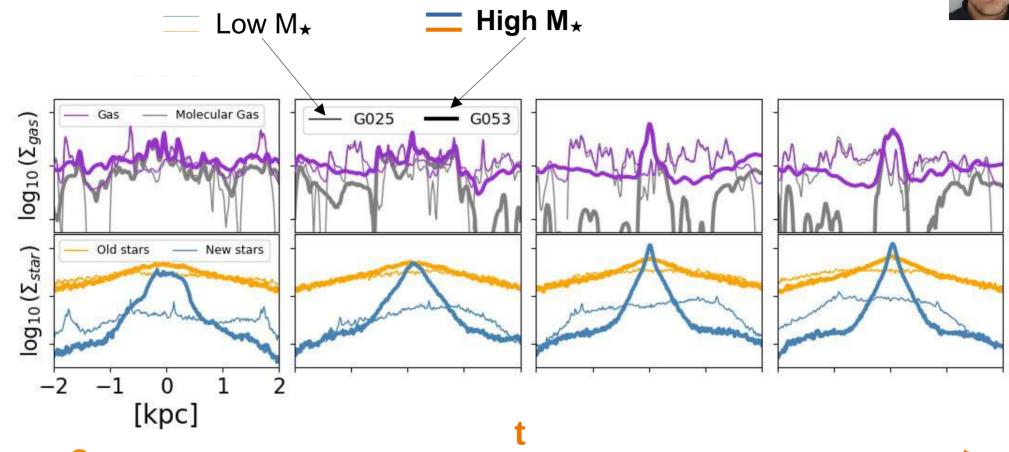


Low M_★: evolution? High M_★: evolution!

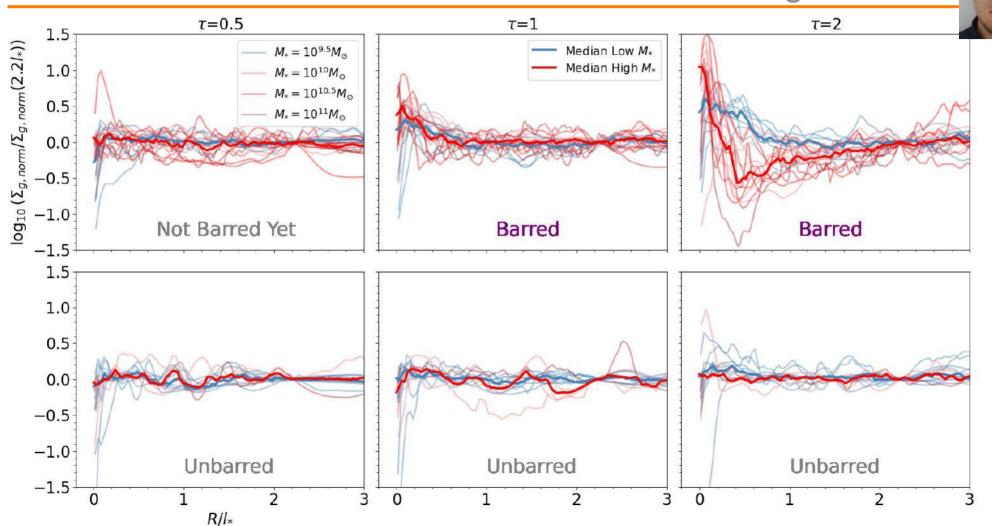




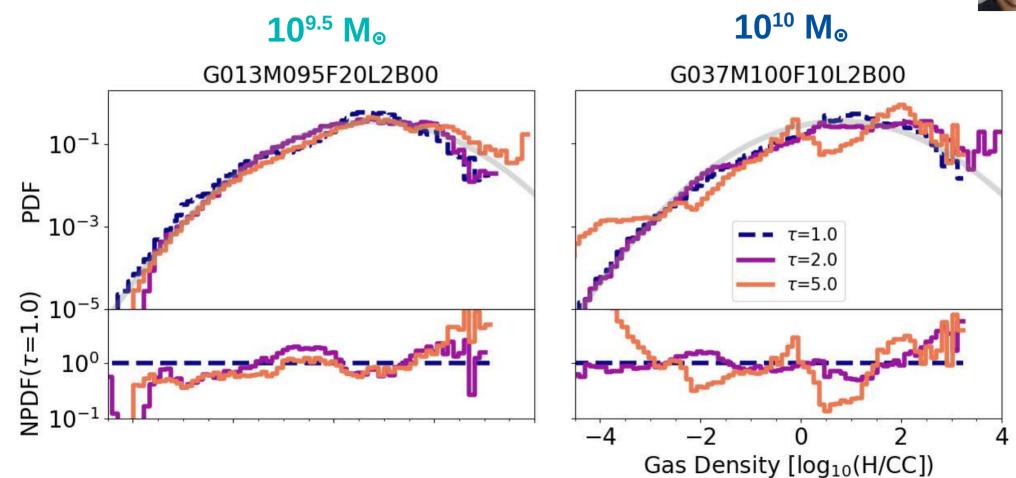




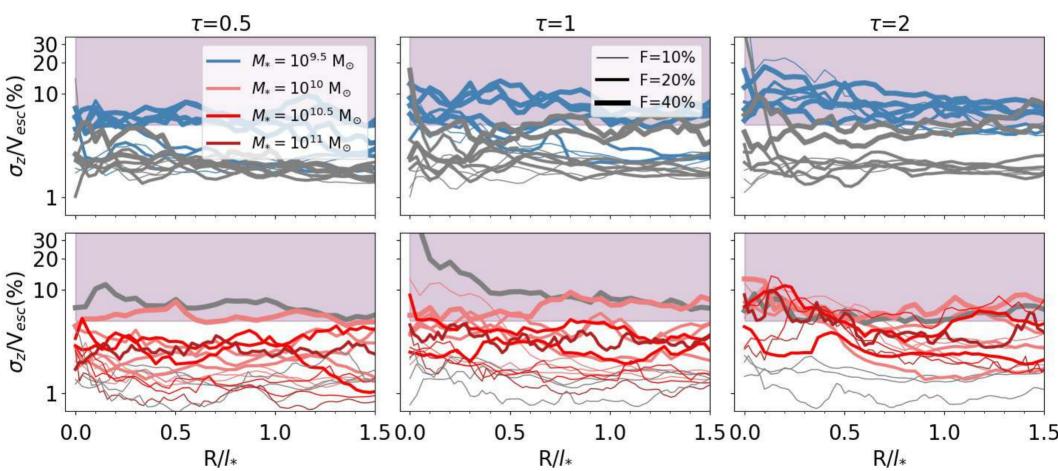
Bar-driven evolution: deserts & peaks Verwilghen+ 2025

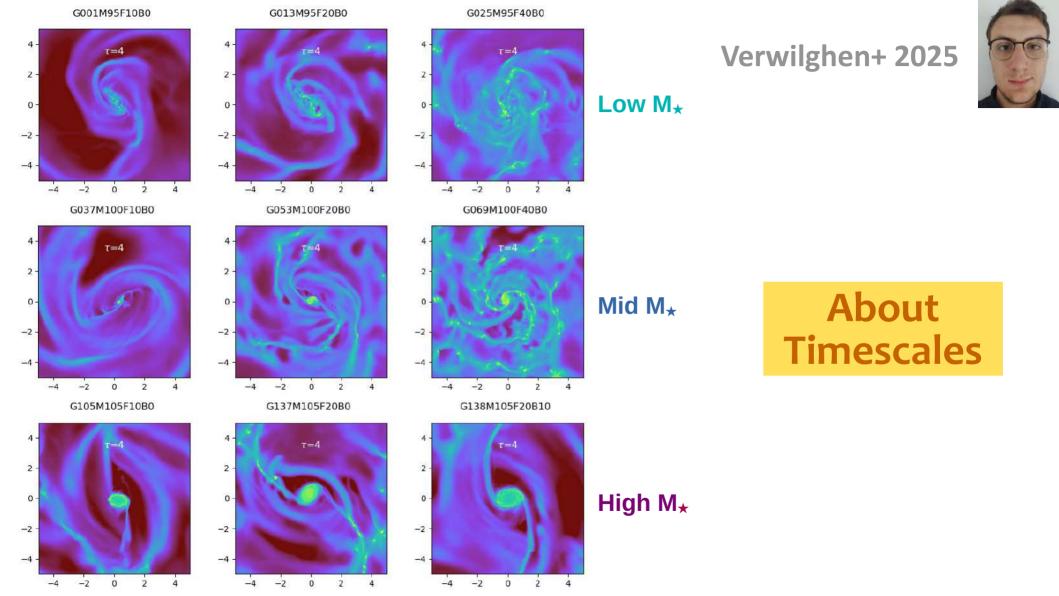


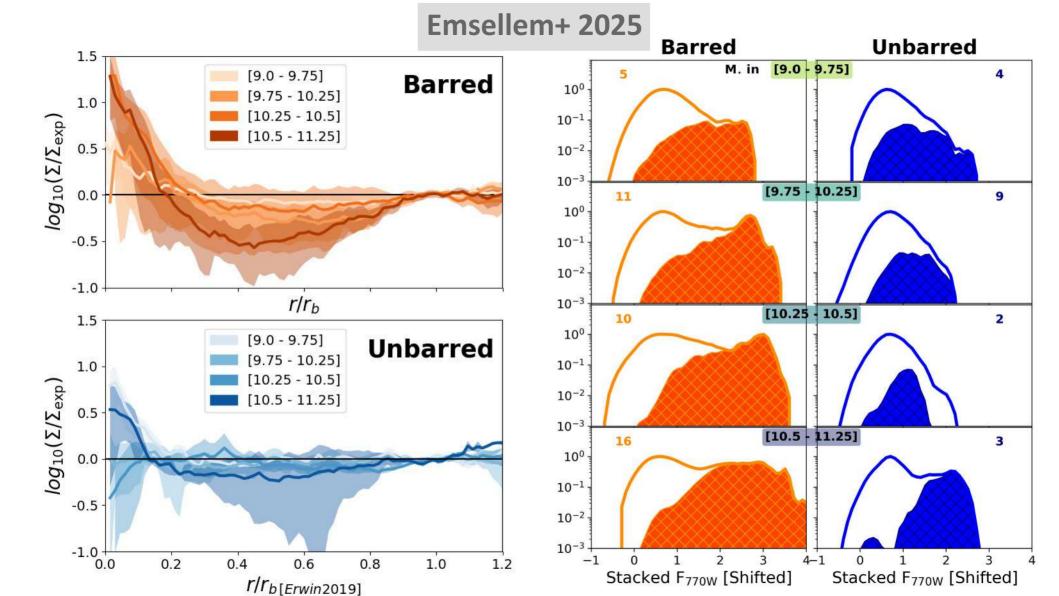


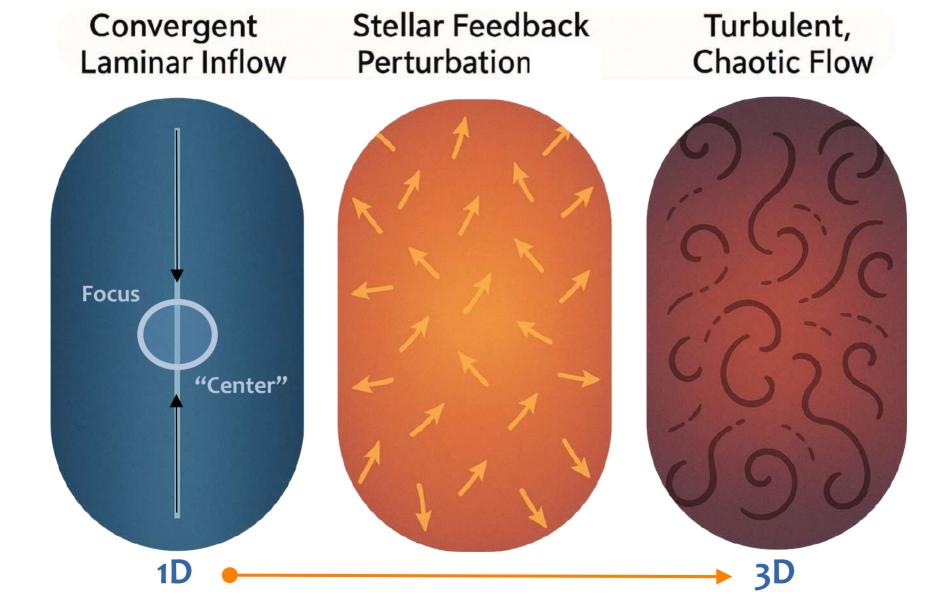






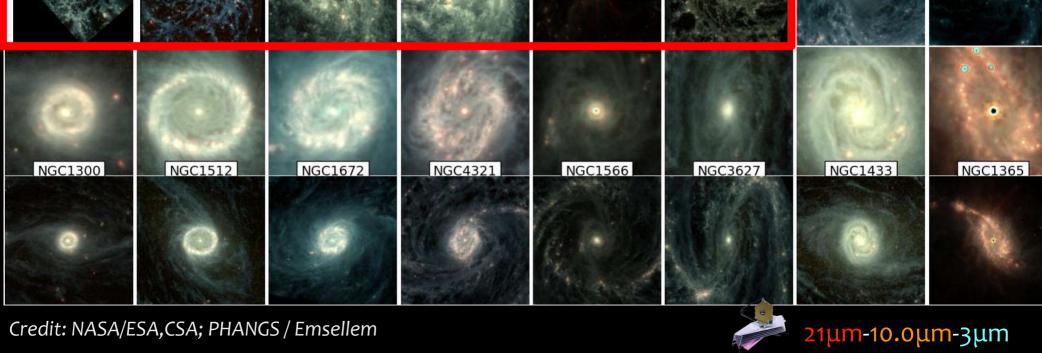


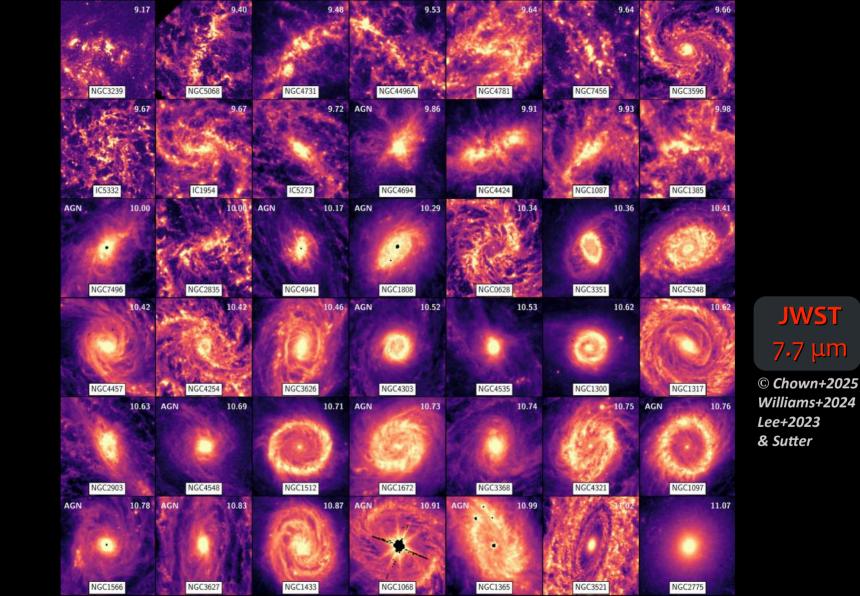




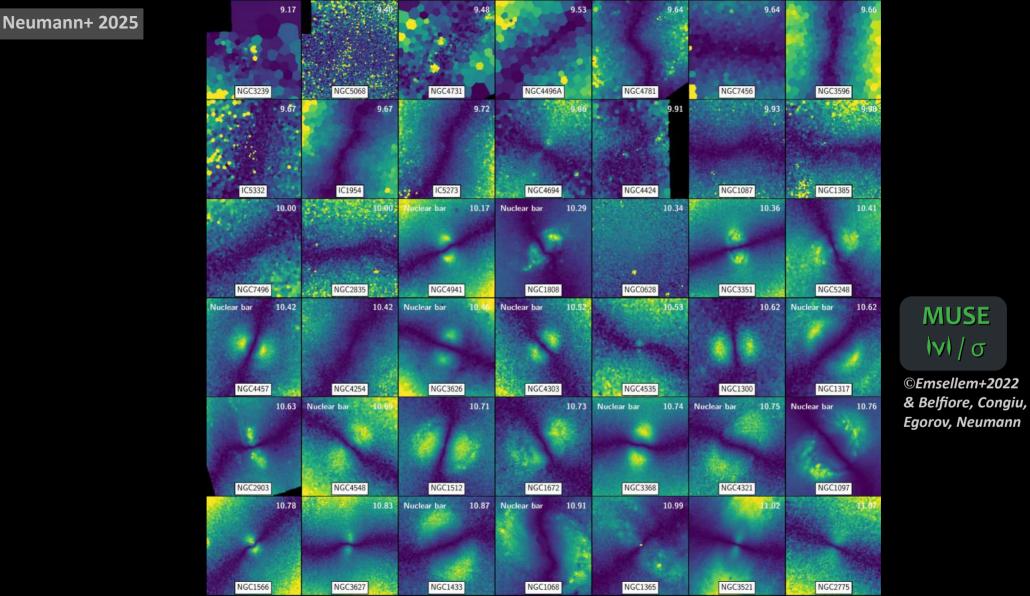
| NGC5068 | NGC4496A | NGC4781 | IC1954 | IC5273 | NGC4540 Em | ısellem+ 202 | NGC5068 | NGC4496A | NGC4781 | IC1954 | IC5273 | NGC4540 |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--|------------|
| 7.00 | (a) 4 | | . protect | | | | Man A | | | | | |
| 1 kpc 9.4 | 1 kpc 9.5 | 1 kpc 9:6 | 0.5 kpc 9.7 | 1 kpc 9.7 | 1 kpc 9.8 | | 1 kpc 9.4 | 1 kpc 9.5 | 1 kpc 9.6 | 0.5 kpc 9.7 | <u>1 kpc</u> 9.7 | 1 kpc 9.8 |
| NGC2283 | NGC1087 | NGC1637 | NGC1385 | NGC7496 | NGC2835 | | NGC2283 | NGC1087 | NGC1637 | NGC1385 | NGC7496 | NGC2835 |
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| 0 <u>.5 kp</u> c 9.9 | 1 kpc 9.9 | 1 kpc 9.9 | 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 | 0.5 kpc 9.9 | 1 kpc 9.9 | 1 kpc 9.9 | 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 kpc 10.0 |
| NGC3344 | NGC0685 | NGC4941 | NGC1808 | NGC5643 | NGC3351 | | NGC3344 | NGC0685 | NGC4941 | NGC1808 | NGC5643 | NGC3351 |
| | 75.000 | | | • | | - | | - Hall | | * 🙋 | | |
| 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 kpc 10.1 | 1 kpc 10.2 | 3 kpc 10.2 | 3 kpc 10.3 | 3 kpc 10.4 | 4 | 1 kpc 10.0 | 1 kpc 10.1 | 1 kpc 10.2 | 3 kpc 10.2 | 3 kpc 10.3 | 3 kpc 10.4 |
| NGC1559 | NGC3059 | NGC3507 | NGC4536 | NGC5248 | NGC5134 | - | NGC1559 | NGC3059 | NGC3507 | NGC4536 | NGC5248 | NGC5134 |
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| NGC4457 | NGC6300 | NGC4303 | NGC4535 | NGC4654 | NGC1300 | - | NGC4457 | NGC6300 | NGC4303 | NGC4535 | NGC4654 | NGC1300 |
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| 1 kpc 10.4 | 1 kpc 10.5 | 2 kpc 10.5 | 3 kpc 10.5 | 2 kpc 10.6 | 5 kpc 10.6 | - | 1 kpc 10.4 | 1 kpc 10.5 | 2 kpc 10.5 | 3 kpc 10.5 | 2 kpc 10.6 | 5 kpc 10.6 |
| NGC2903 | NGC4548 | NGC2566 | NGC1512 | NGC1672 | NGC4321 | - | NGC2903 | NGC4548 | NGC2566 | NGC1512 | NGC1672 | NGC4321 |
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| 3 kpc 10.6 | 4 kpc 10.7 | 6 kpc 10.7 | <u>5 kpc</u> 10.7 | 5 kpc 10.7 | 3 kpc 10.7 | - | 3 kpc 10.6 | 4 kpc 10.7 | 6 kpc 10.7 | 5 kpc 10.7 | <u>5 kpc</u> 10.7 | 3 kpc 10.7 |
| NGC1097 | NGC1566 | NGC3627 | NGC1433 | NGC1365 | NGC4579 | © Chown+2025 | NGC1097 | NGC1566 | NGC3627 | NGC1433 | NGC1365 | NGC4579 |
| / 0 / | • | • | • | • | | Williams+2024 Lee+2023 | 0 | | P. 1 | 0 | | |
| 4 kpc 10.8 | 2 kpc 10.8 | 3 kpc 10.8 | 5 kpc 10.9 | 9 kpc 11.0 | 9.70 | & Sutter | 4 kpc 10.8 | 2 kpc 40.8 | 3 kpc 10.8 | 5 kpc 10.9 | 9 kpc 11.0 | 3 kpc 11.1 |

Lower mass systems NGC5068 IC5332 NGC1087 NGC1385 NGC7496 NGC0628 NGC4303 NGC4535





Neumann+ 2025



Take home messages

Bars are hard to avoid in discs (if you have time + reasonable dynamics)

- High-mass galaxies : key agents of disc evolution
 - □ Gas and SF deserts + central rings and discs
- Low-mass galaxies : ... in hiding
 - SF regime, PDF, detection at high redshift?

Relative imprint of gravity and feedback

- 1D flow versus 3D flow ⇒ Central attractor
- ⇒ requires high-resolution, involves varying timescales

Regime (mass-dependent) change and galaxy evolution

• What about high-er redshift galaxies ?

Serious issues

Bars = absence / morphology and size (Differential) evolution



Proposal

A huge amount of work has been accumulated over 30 years+

- Need for a meta-analysis
 - Quality and relevance of work
 - Robust trends
 - Weak ones
 - What needs to be addressed
- Reconciling Obs and Sims
 - Bars are the new graal (for simulations)
 - But let's not repeat the same mistakes... (discs)

