

# Things that spark in the dark: when stars are formed while galaxies collide

William J. Pearson (BP4)

L. Wang (SRON/RUG), V. Rodriguez-Gomez (UNAM),  
B. Margalef-Bentabol (SRON), L. E. Suleves (TU)



Narodowe Centrum Badań Jądrowych  
National Centre for Nuclear Research





# Overview

[william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl](mailto:william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl)



# Overview

- Why we care about galaxy mergers



# Overview

- Why we care about galaxy mergers
- Getting merger time



# Overview

- Why we care about galaxy mergers
- Getting merger time
- Change in star-formation rate



# Overview

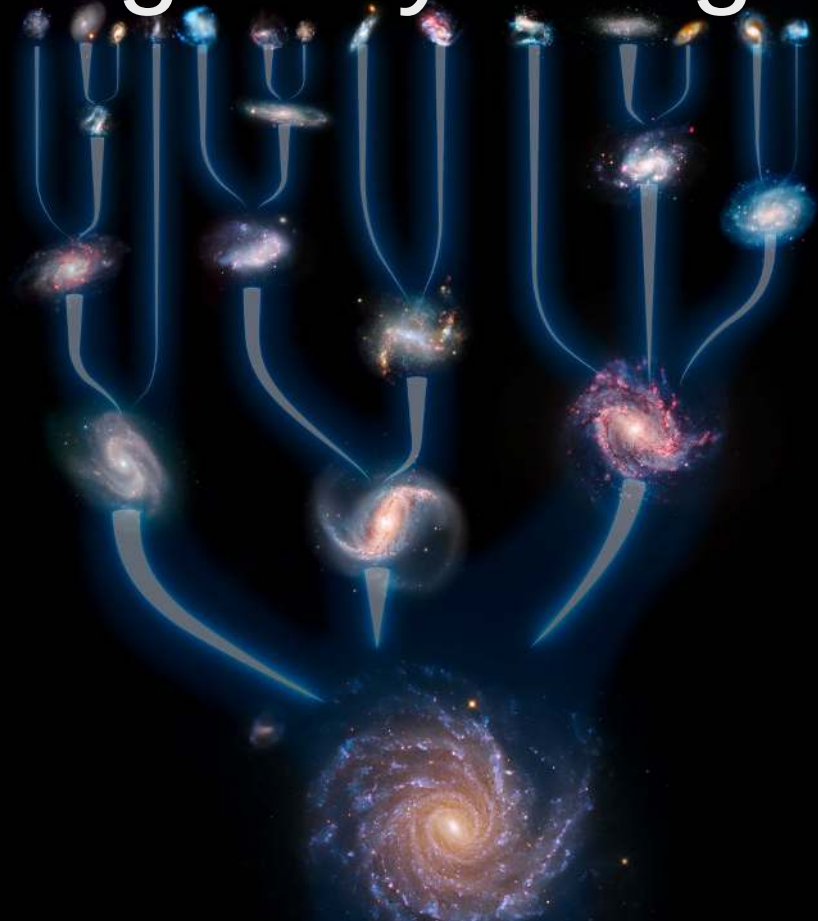
- Why we care about galaxy mergers
- Getting merger time
- Change in star-formation rate

# Why we care about galaxy mergers

- Galaxy mergers underpin our current understanding of galaxy evolution

# Why we care about galaxy mergers

- Galaxy mergers underpin our current understanding of galaxy evolution
- All galaxies have, or will have, mergers at some point



# Why we care about galaxy mergers



[william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl](mailto:william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl)

NASA, ESA, and the Hubble Heritage  
Team (STScI/AURA)-ESA/Hubble  
Collaboration

# Why we care about galaxy mergers

- Change in morphology



[william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl](mailto:william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl)

NASA, ESA, and the Hubble Heritage  
Team (STScI/AURA)-ESA/Hubble  
Collaboration

# Why we care about galaxy mergers

- Change in morphology
- Change in active galactic nuclei (AGN) activity



# Why we care about galaxy mergers

- Change in morphology
- Change in active galactic nuclei (AGN) activity
- Change in star-formation rate (SFR)



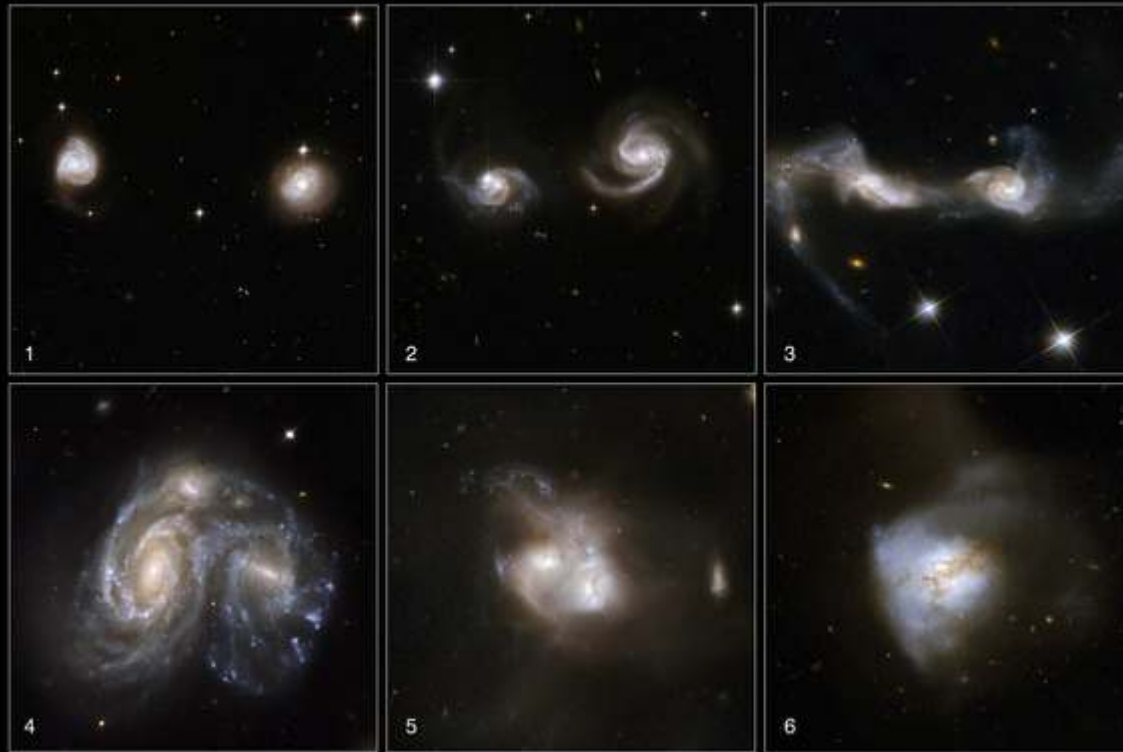
# Why we care about galaxy mergers



[william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl](mailto:william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl)

Adam Evans

# What we know



william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl  
NASA, ESA, the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)  
ESA/Hubble Collaboration and A. Evans (University of Virginia,  
Charlottesville/NRAO/Stony Brook University), K. Noll (STScI),  
and J. Westphal (Caltech)



# What we know

- Mergers change morphology
- Mergers increase AGN activity
- Mergers increase SFR

# What we know

- Mergers change morphology
- Mergers increase AGN activity
- Mergers increase SFR





# Overview

- Why we care about galaxy mergers
- Getting merger time
- Change in star-formation rate



# Merger Time

- Train a CNN with images from IllustrisTNG



# Merger Time

- Train a CNN with images from IllustrisTNG
  - Will merge in next 500 Myr or have merged in last 500 Myr

# Merger Time

- Train a CNN with images from IllustrisTNG
  - Will merge in next 500 Myr or have merged in last 500 Myr
  - Major mergers: mass ratio 1:4 or closer

# Merger Time

- Train a CNN with images from IllustrisTNG
  - Will merge in next 500 Myr or have merged in last 500 Myr
  - Major mergers: mass ratio 1:4 or closer
  - $M_* > 10^9 M_\odot$

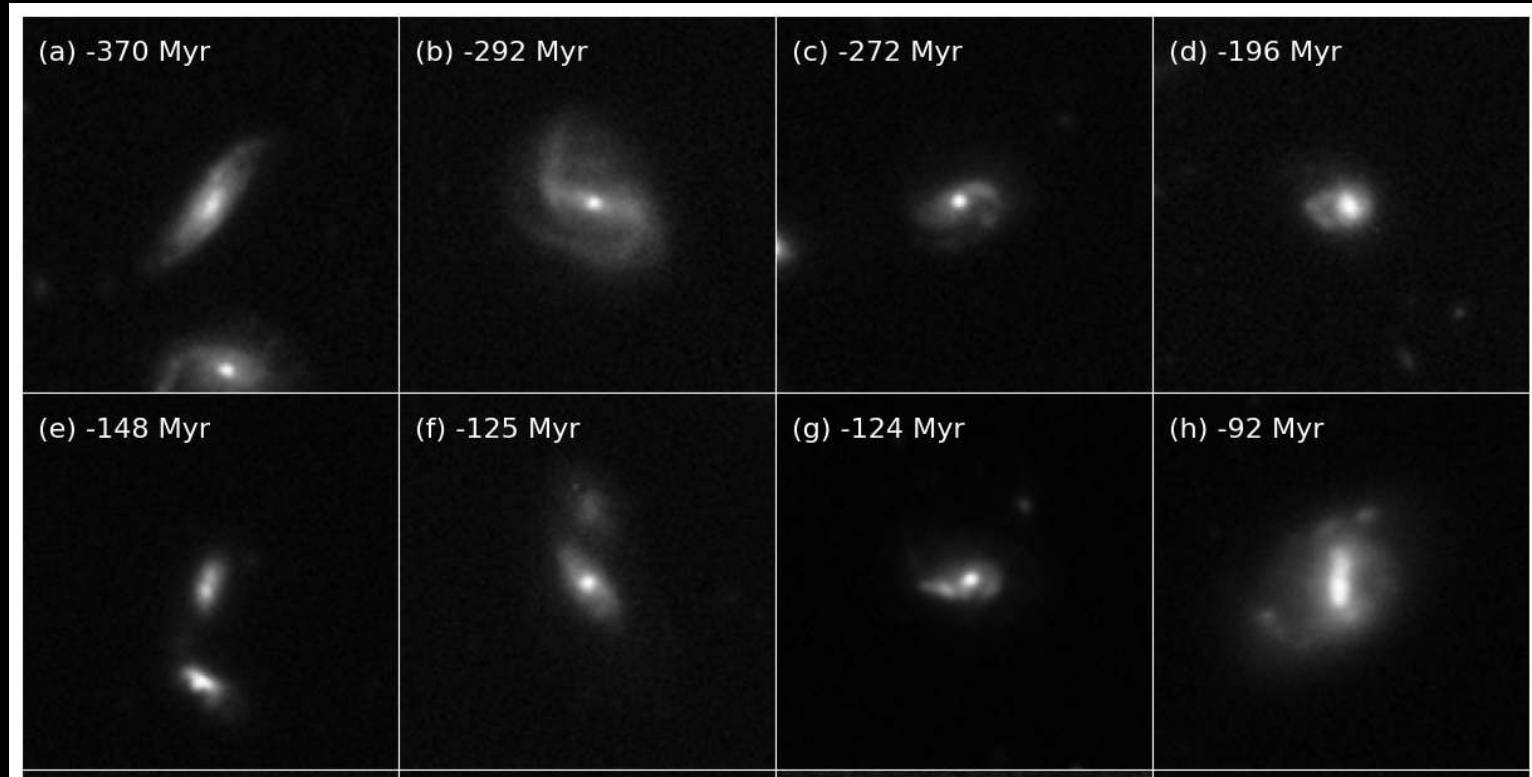
# Merger Time

- Train a CNN with images from IllustrisTNG
  - Will merge in next 500 Myr or have merged in last 500 Myr
  - Major mergers: mass ratio 1:4 or closer
  - $M_* > 10^9 M_\odot$
  - $0.07 < z < 0.15$

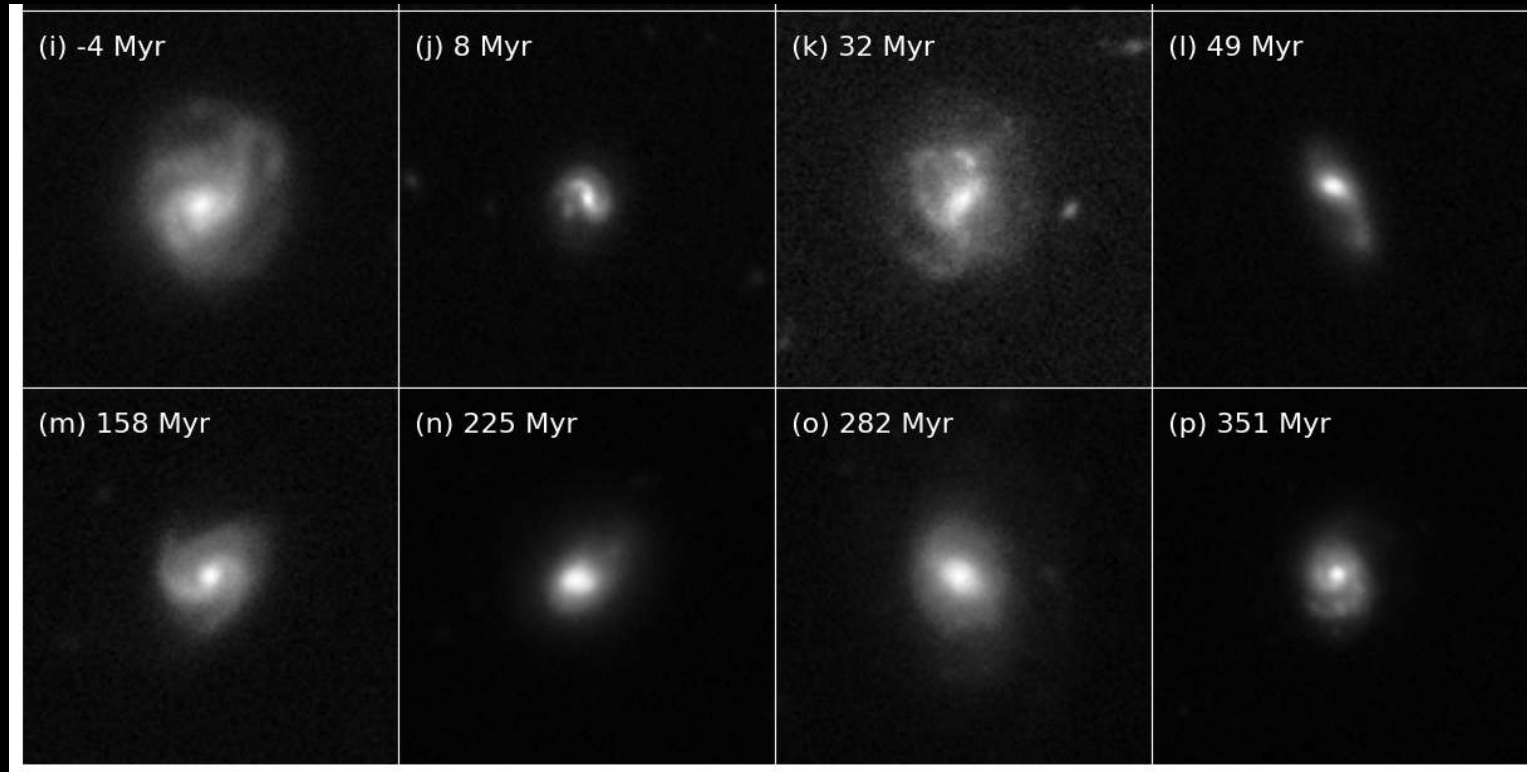
# Merger Time

- Train a CNN with images from IllustrisTNG
  - Will merge in next 500 Myr or have merged in last 500 Myr
  - Major mergers: mass ratio 1:4 or closer
  - $M_* > 10^9 M_\odot$
  - $0.07 < z < 0.15$
- Apply to 5897 merging KiDS galaxies

# Merger Time



# Merger Time



# Merger Time

Predicted merger time range	Mean error (Myr)	Median error (Myr)
$-500 \text{ Myr} \leq t < 500 \text{ Myr}$	182	145
$-500 \text{ Myr} \leq t < -300 \text{ Myr}$	140	60
$-300 \text{ Myr} \leq t < -100 \text{ Myr}$	165	145
$-100 \text{ Myr} \leq t < 100 \text{ Myr}$	190	160
$100 \text{ Myr} \leq t < 300 \text{ Myr}$	179	154
$300 \text{ Myr} \leq t < 500 \text{ Myr}$	214	154



# Overview

- Why we care about galaxy mergers
- Getting merger time
- Change in star-formation rate



# Change in SFR

- Match merging galaxies to 10 non-mergers



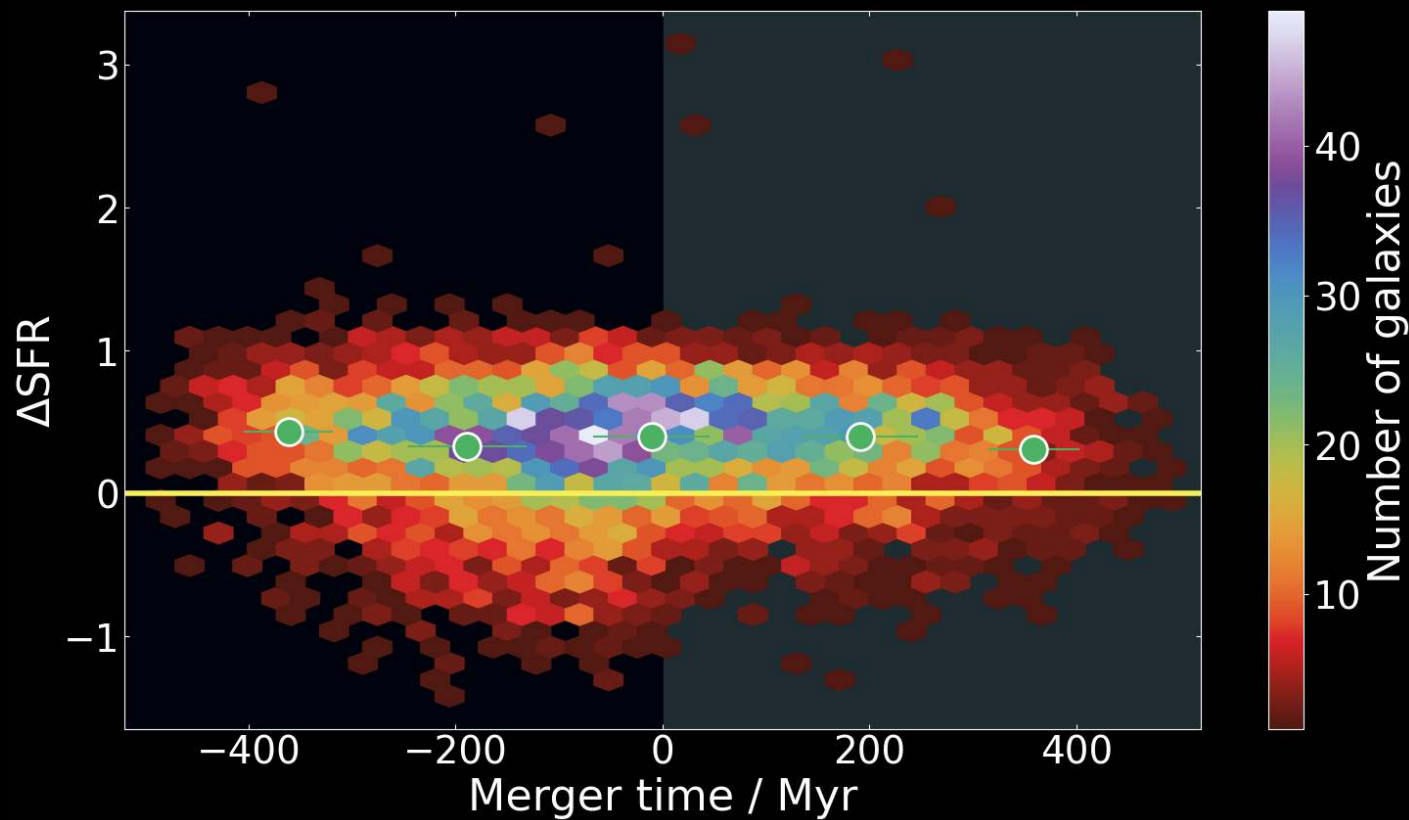
# Change in SFR

- Match merging galaxies to 10 non-mergers
  - Same  $M_*$
  - Same local density
  - Same redshift

# Change in SFR

- Match merging galaxies to 10 non-mergers
  - Same  $M_*$
  - Same local density
  - Same redshift
- Change in SFR ( $\Delta\text{SFR}$ )
  - $\Delta\text{SFR} = \log(\text{SFR}_{\text{mgr}}) - \text{median}[\log(\text{SFR}_{\text{ctrl}})]$

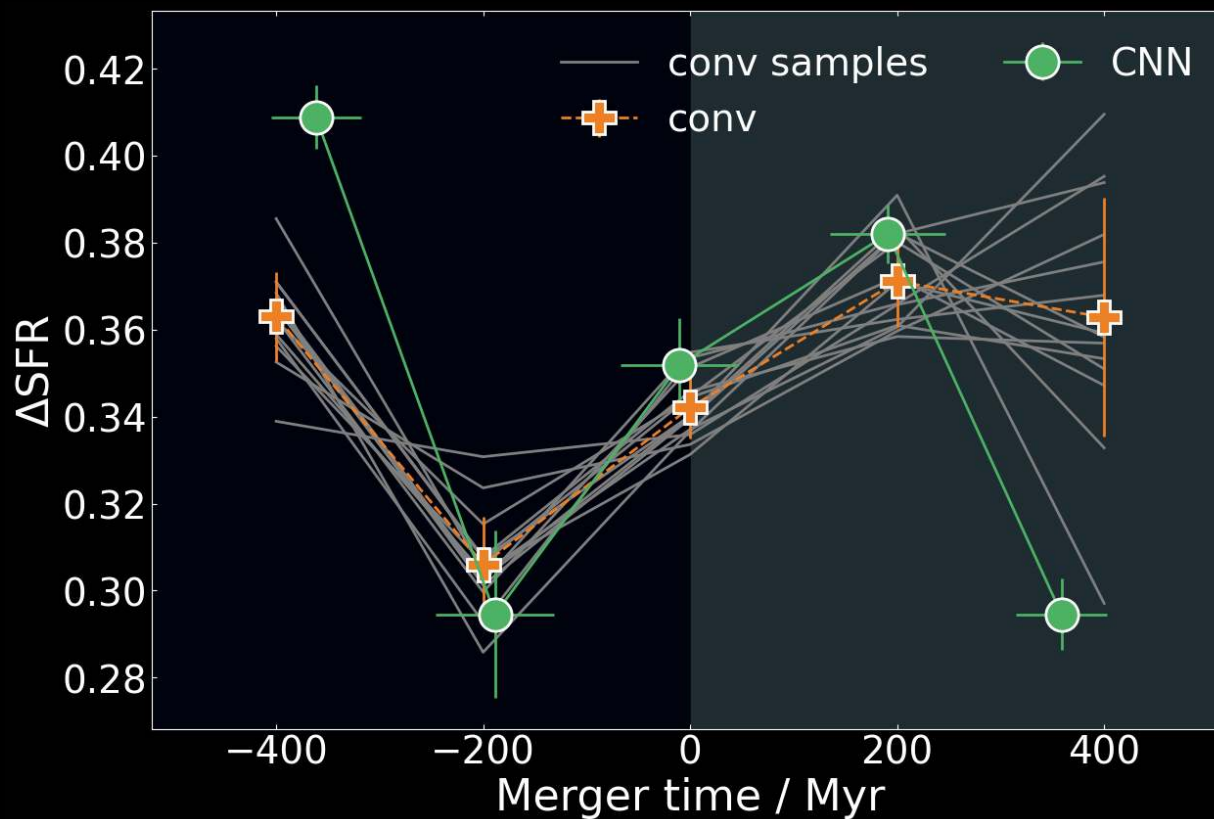
# Change in SFR



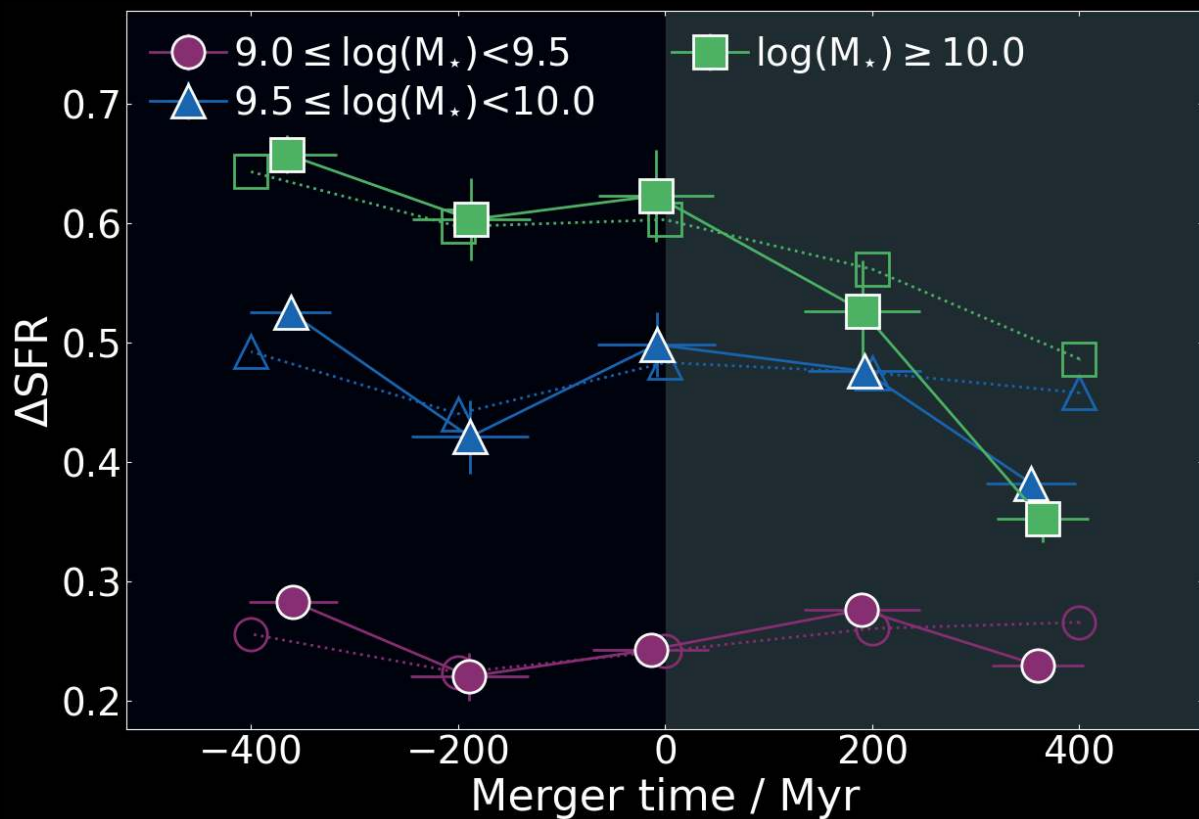
william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl

Pearson+ 2025

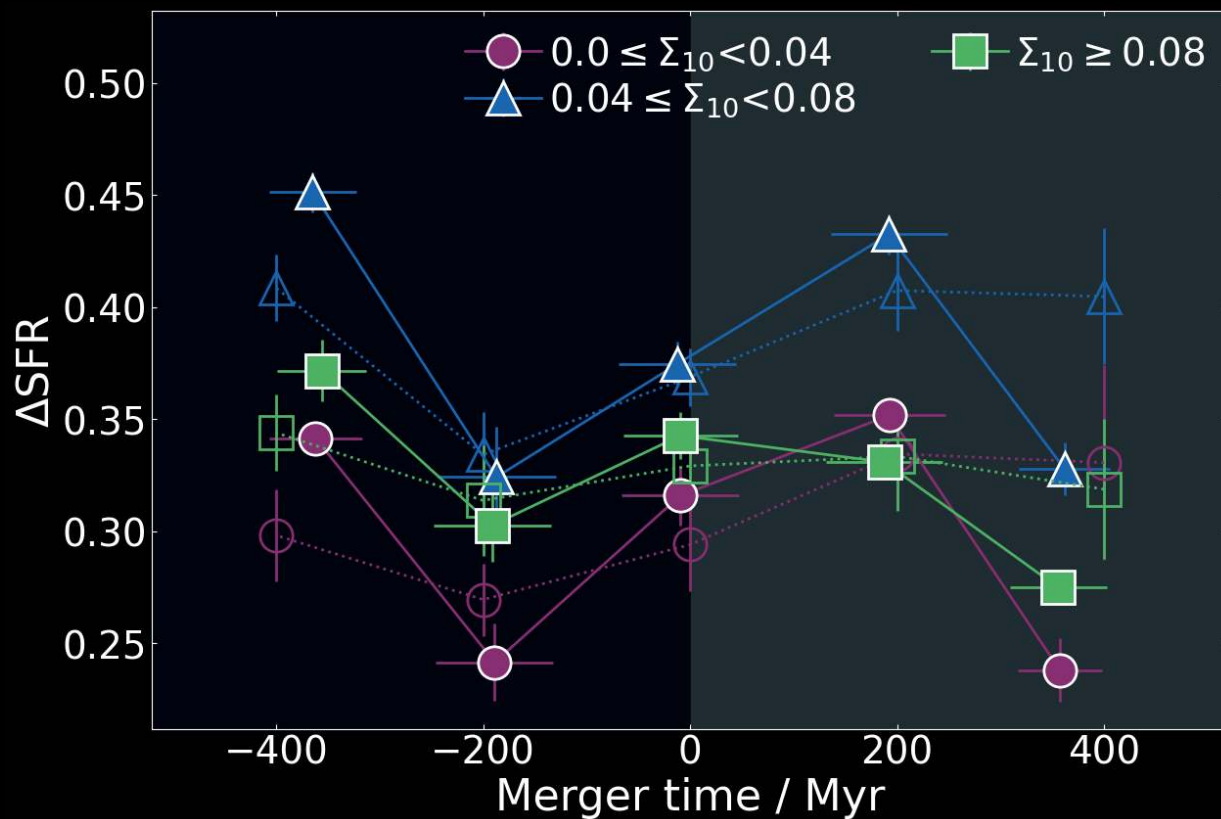
# Change in SFR



# Change in SFR - $M_*$



# Change in SFR - Density





# Summary

[william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl](mailto:william.pearson@ncbj.gov.pl)



# Summary

- Created the first ever catalogue of mergers times for observed galaxies



# Summary

- Created the first ever catalogue of mergers times for observed galaxies
- SFR increases as galaxies approach coalescence, then quenches at later stages



# Summary

- Created the first ever catalogue of mergers times for observed galaxies
- SFR increases as galaxies approach coalescence, then quenches at later stages
- More massive galaxies have higher  $\Delta$ SFR but quench sooner

# Summary

- Created the first ever catalogue of mergers times for observed galaxies
- SFR increases as galaxies approach coalescence, then quenches at later stages
- More massive galaxies have higher  $\Delta$ SFR but quench sooner
- Local density has no direct impact on SFR in mergers