

# Cosmic filament spin, boundary and its impact on galaxy spin

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# Outline

- Background
- Filament spin
- Filament boundary
- Impact on galaxy spin
- Summary

# Why the cosmic web?

2014 Estonia The Zeldovich Universe

IAU Symposia

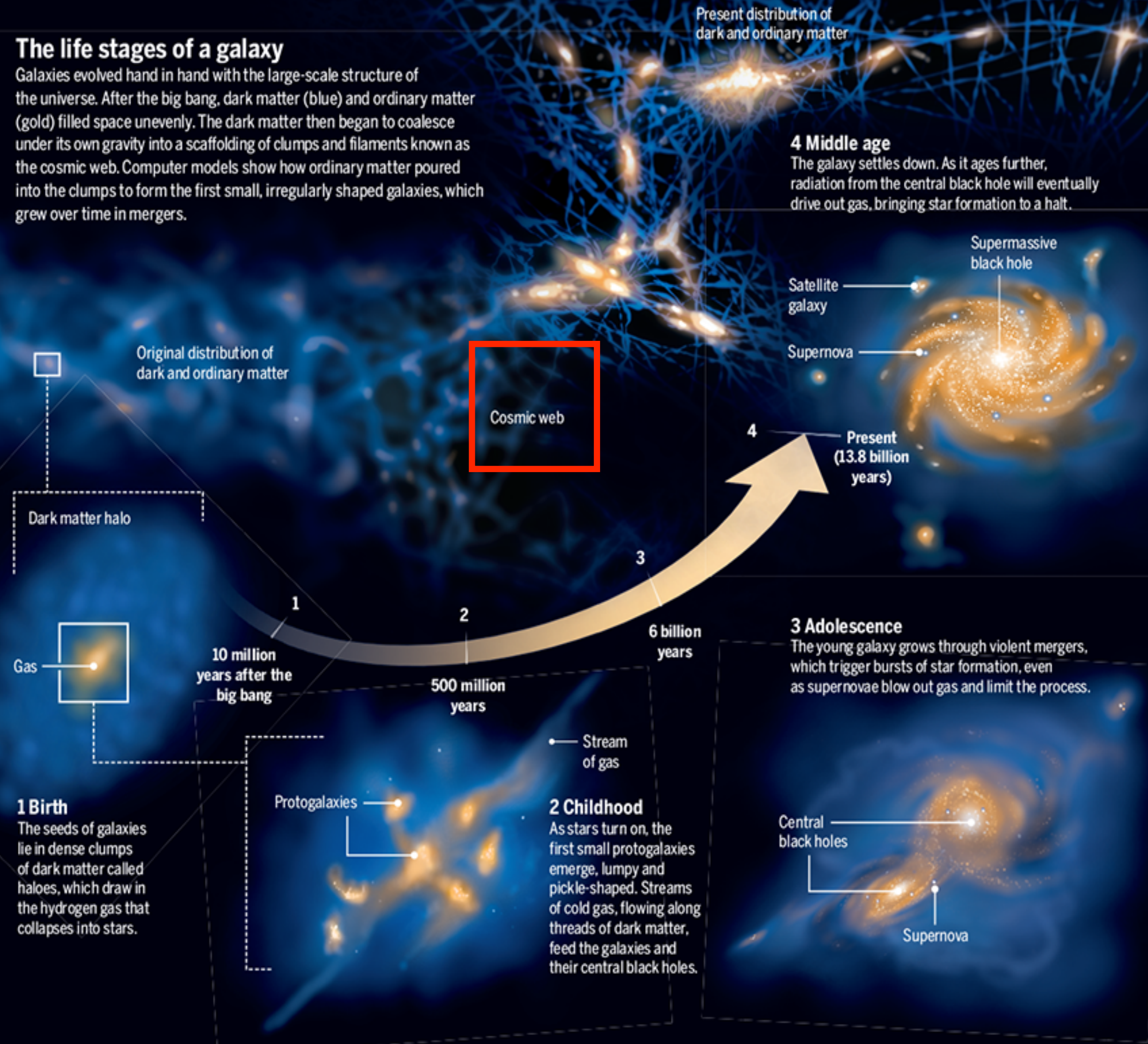
IAUS 308: The Zeldovich Universe: Genesis and Growth of the Cosmic Web

US. Astro2020 White paper

BOX 2.3 Connecting Galaxies to the Cosmic Web

## The life stages of a galaxy

Galaxies evolved hand in hand with the large-scale structure of the universe. After the big bang, dark matter (blue) and ordinary matter (gold) filled space unevenly. The dark matter then began to coalesce under its own gravity into a scaffolding of clumps and filaments known as the cosmic web. Computer models show how ordinary matter poured into the clumps to form the first small, irregularly shaped galaxies, which grew over time in mergers.

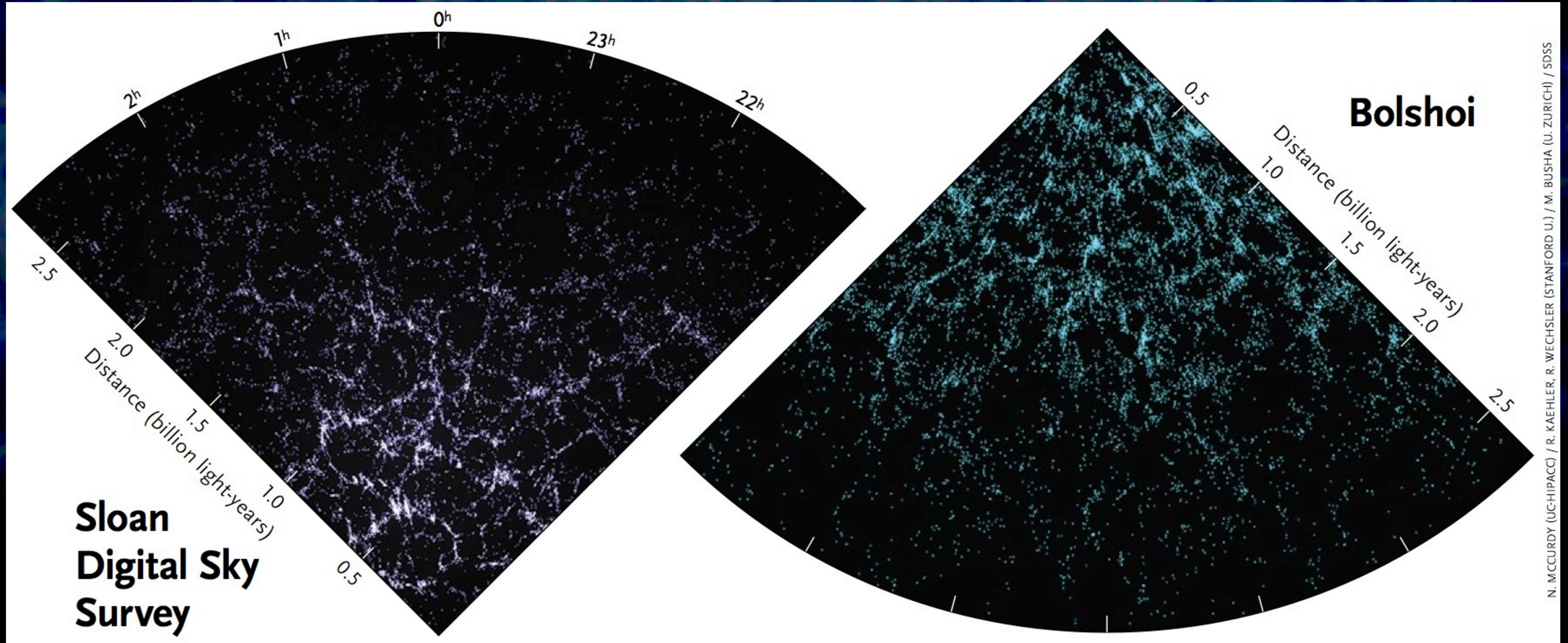


SS15 : Cosmic filaments in the Universe

Cosmic web is the place galaxy F&E

# The matter/galaxy distribution in large scale

## The Cosmic Web



Galaxy  
distribution

Halo  
distribution

**Filaments are the most significant structure within CW**

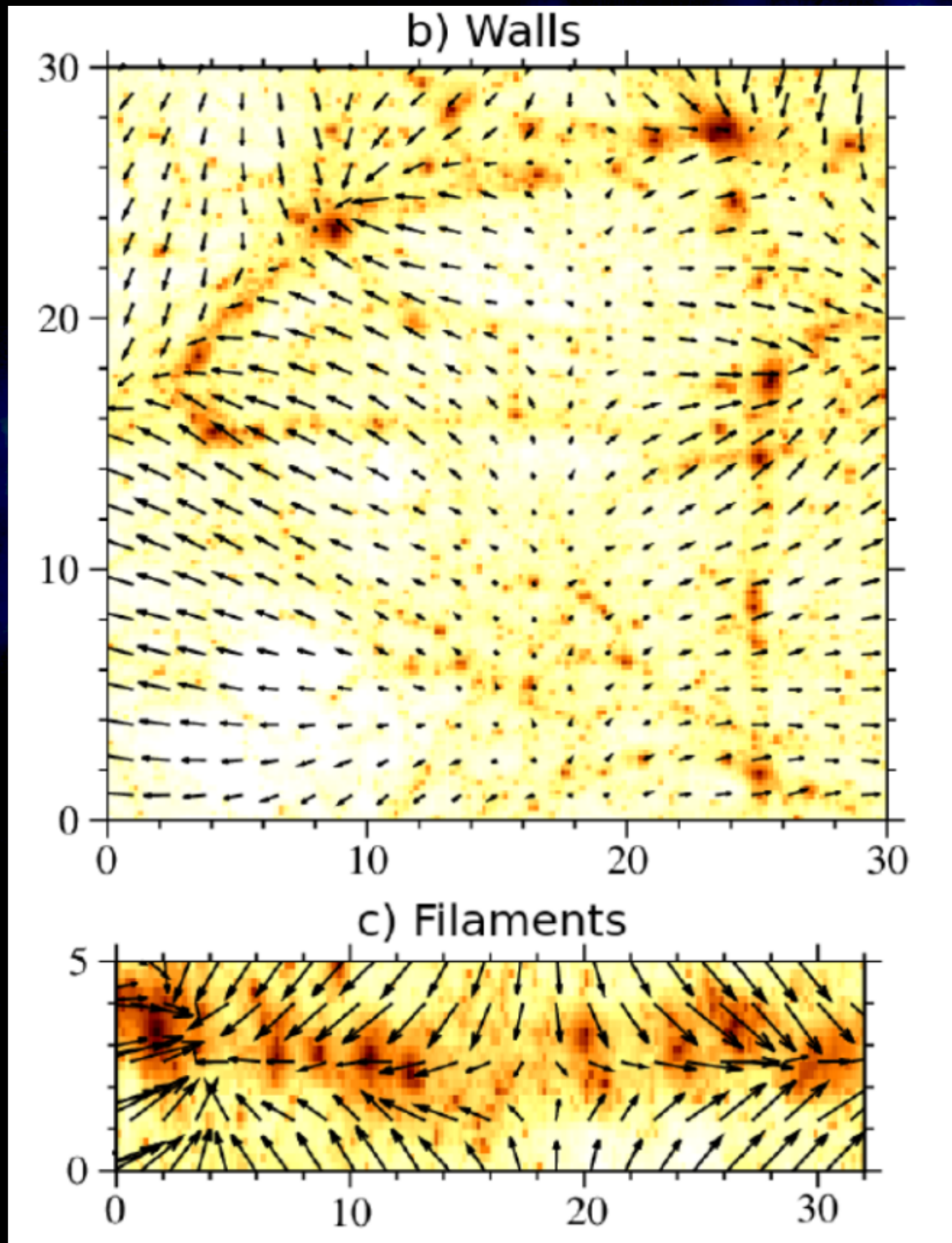
# How to describe the cosmic web

Method	Web types	Input	Type	Main references
Adapted minimal spanning tree (MST)	Filaments	Halo	Graph and percolation	Alpaslan et al. (2014a)
Bisous	Filaments	Halo	Stochastic	Tempel et al. (2014, 2016)
FINE	Filaments	Halo	Stochastic	González & Padilla (2010)
Tidal shear tensor (T-web)	All	Particles	Hessian	Forero-Romero et al. (2009)
Velocity shear tensor (V-web)	All	Particles	Hessian	Hoffman et al. (2012)
CLASSIC	All	Particles	Hessian	Kitaura & Angulo (2012)
NEXUS+	All	Particles	Scale-space, Hessian	Cautun et al. (2013)
Multiscale Morphology Filter-2 (MMF-2)	All except knots	Particles	Scale-space, Hessian	Aragón-Calvo et al. (2007a) Aragón-Calvo & Yang (2014)
Spineweb	All except knots	Particles	Topology	Aragón-Calvo et al. (2010c)
DisPerSE	All except knots	Particles	Topology	Sousbie (2011)
ORIGAMI	All	Particles	Phase space	Falck et al. (2012); Falck & Neyrinck (2015)
Multi-Stream Web Analysis (MSWA)	All	Particles	Phase space	Ramachandra & Shandarin (2015)

The main driver of this paper is to quantify in a systematic way both the similarities and differences between cosmic-web finders. There is no well-motivated common framework to objectively define the constituents of the cosmic web, so there is no way of judging which methods are successful or which ones are – in some objective way – ‘better’. As such, the goal is to compare the output of the various methods to better relate studies that use different web

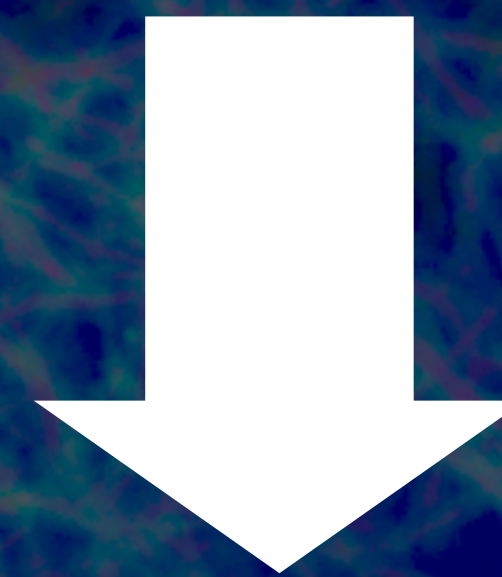


**Filament spin**



Mass flow in **Walls**: laminar motion

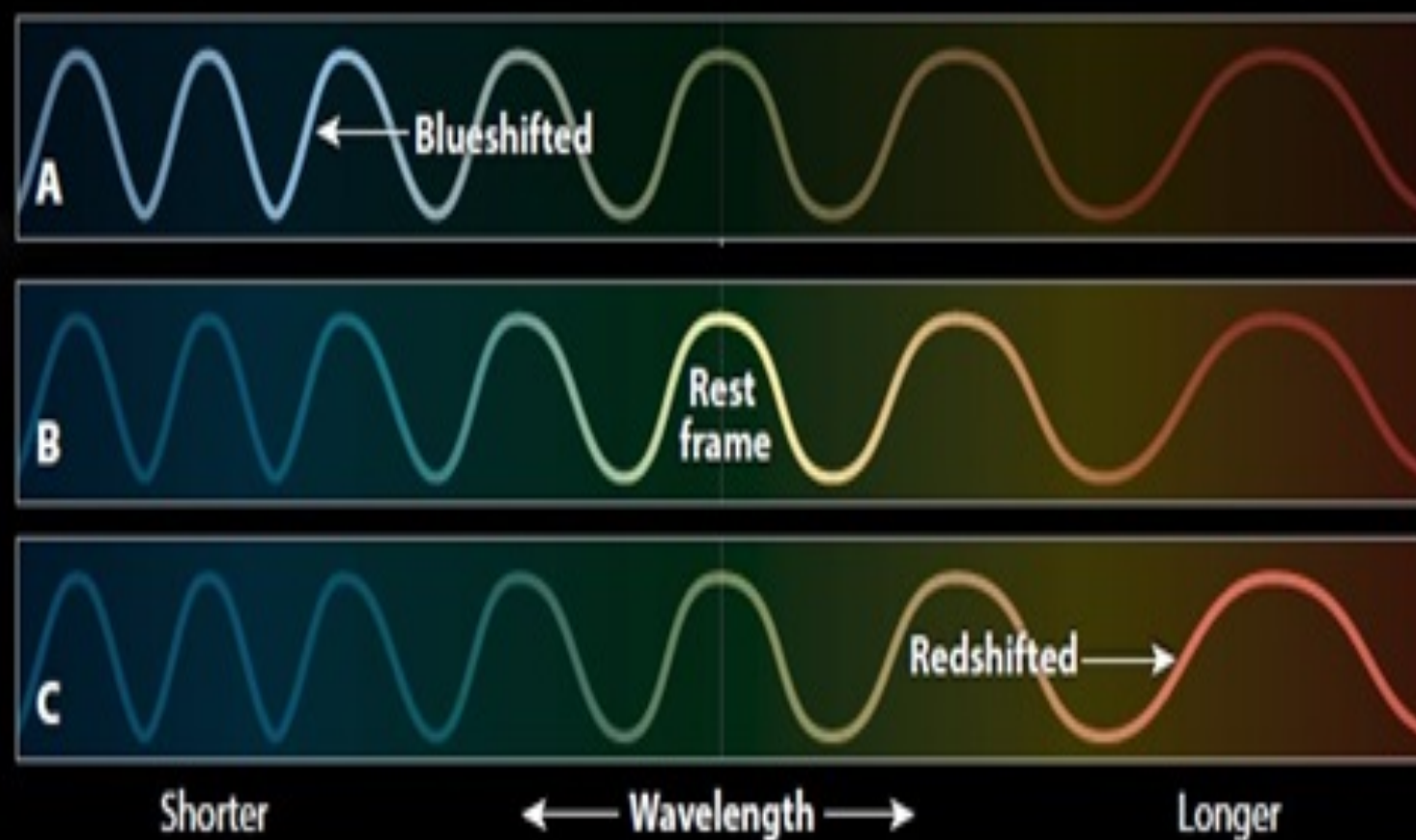
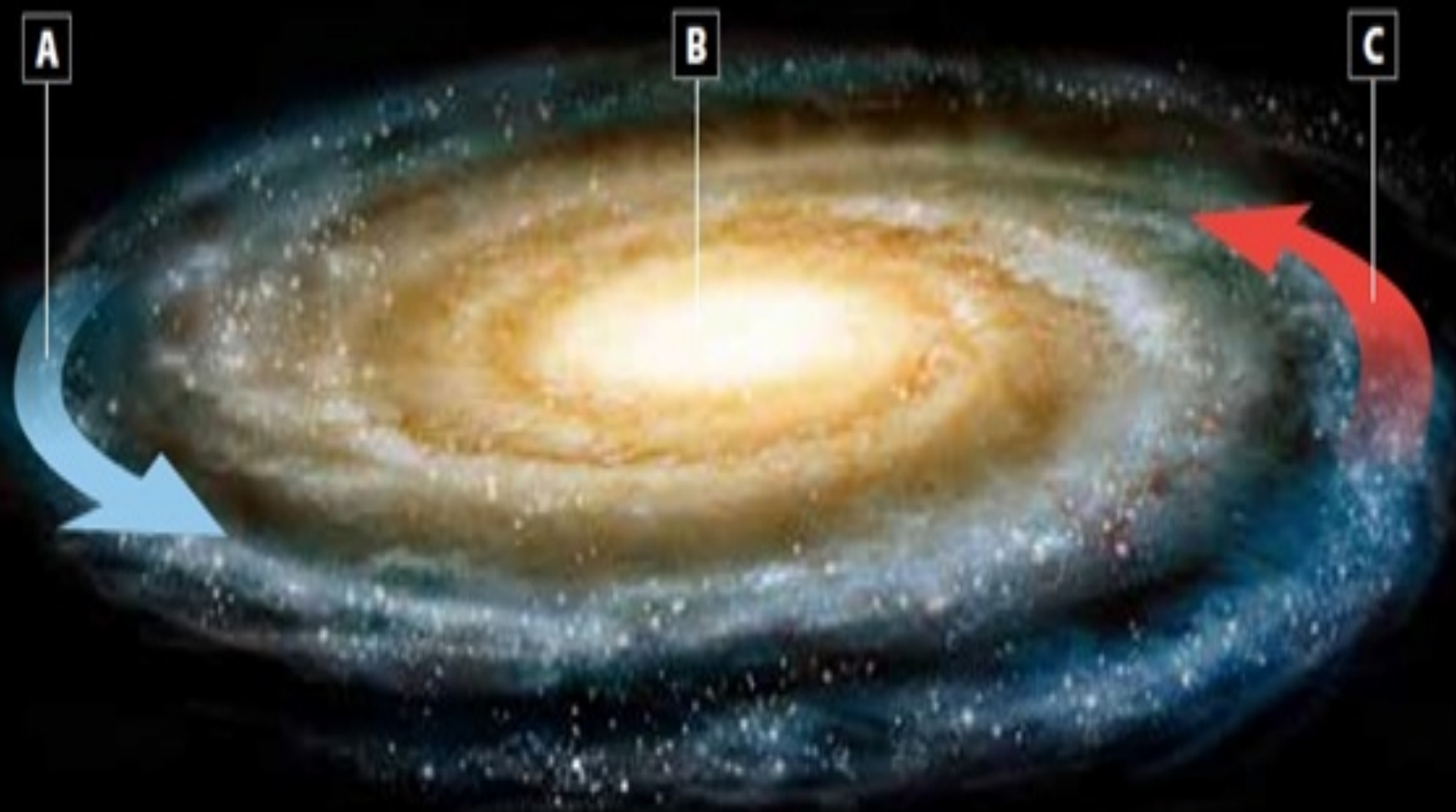
Mass flow in **Filaments**: helical motion  
outer region: prep.  
inner region: align



**Filaments may have spins**

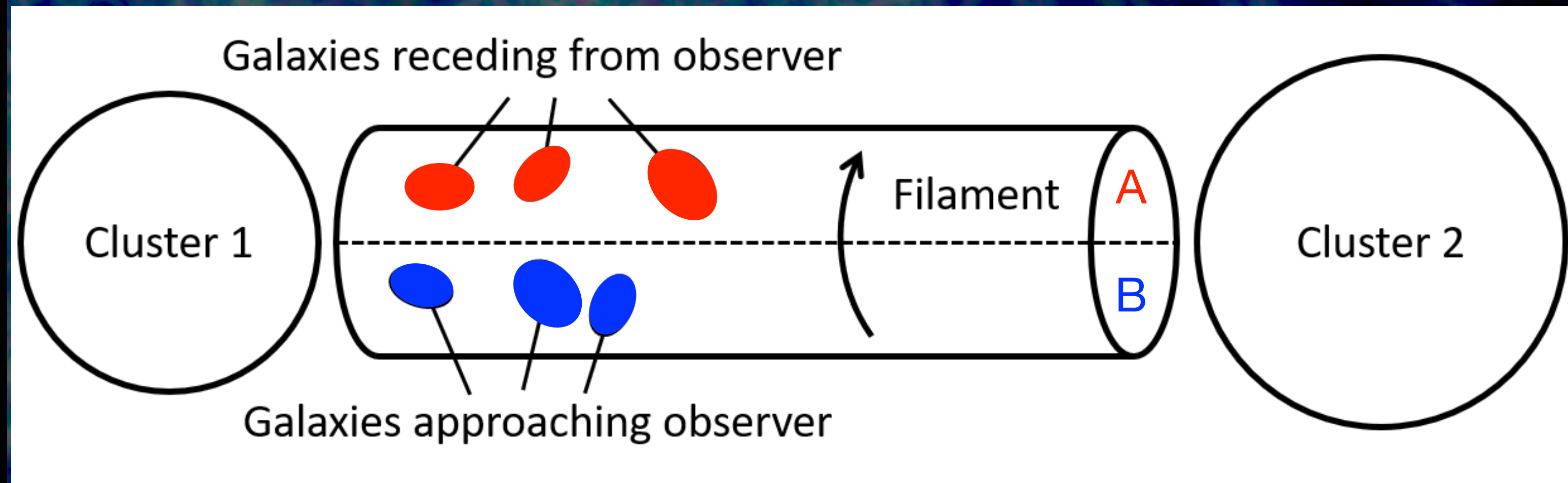
# How to measure filament spin

## Measuring a galaxy's rotation



As a galaxy rotates, the material moving away from us shows a redshift in the wavelength of any emitted light (red arrow). Material moving toward us shows a blueshift (blue arrow). By measuring these shifts across a galaxy, astronomers can determine its rotation. ASTRONOMY: ROEN KELLY

Measure the red/blue shift of **stars** within a galaxy

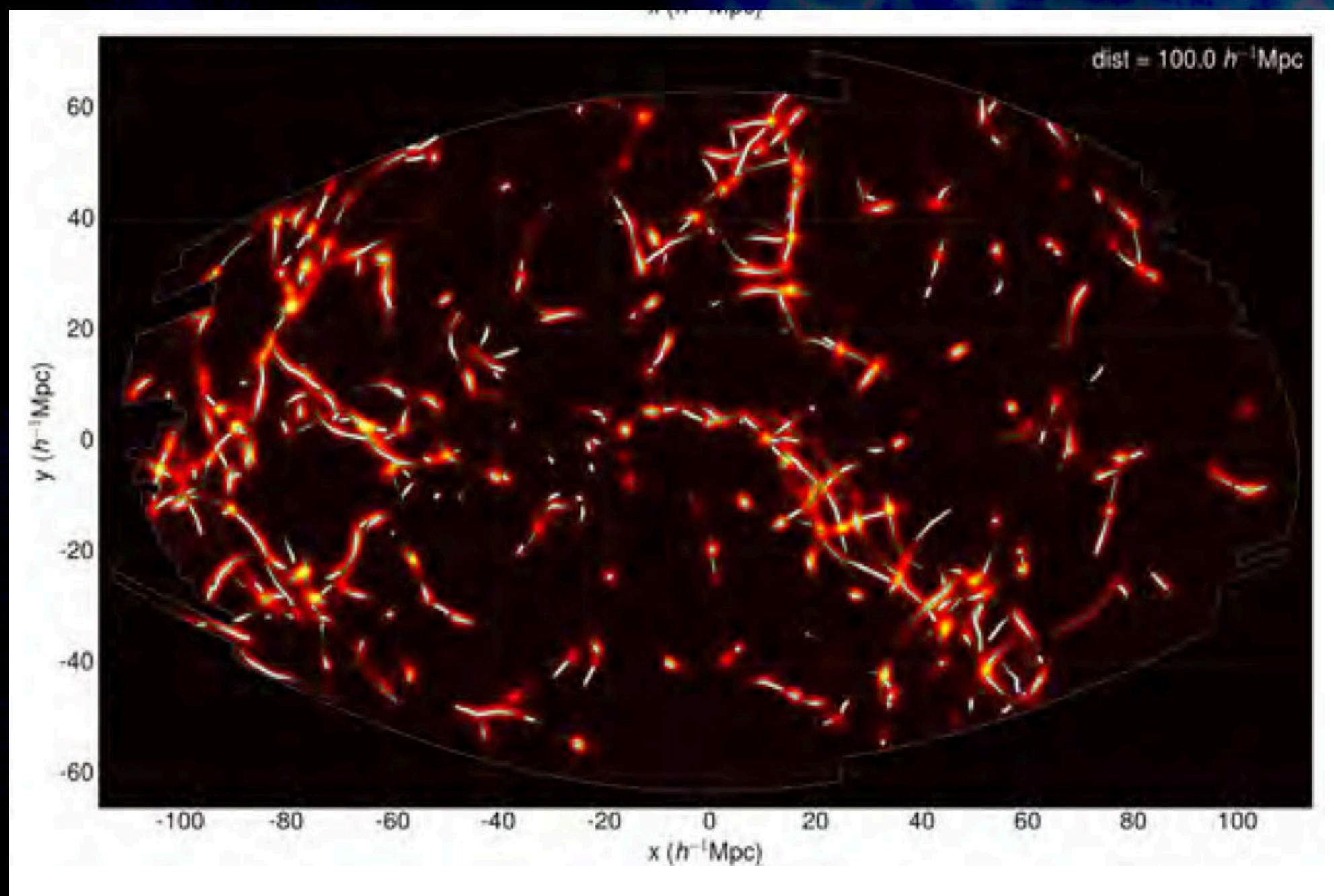


Credit: Roan Hagger/Abtrobites + Peng Wang

Measure the red/blue shift of **galaxies** within a filament

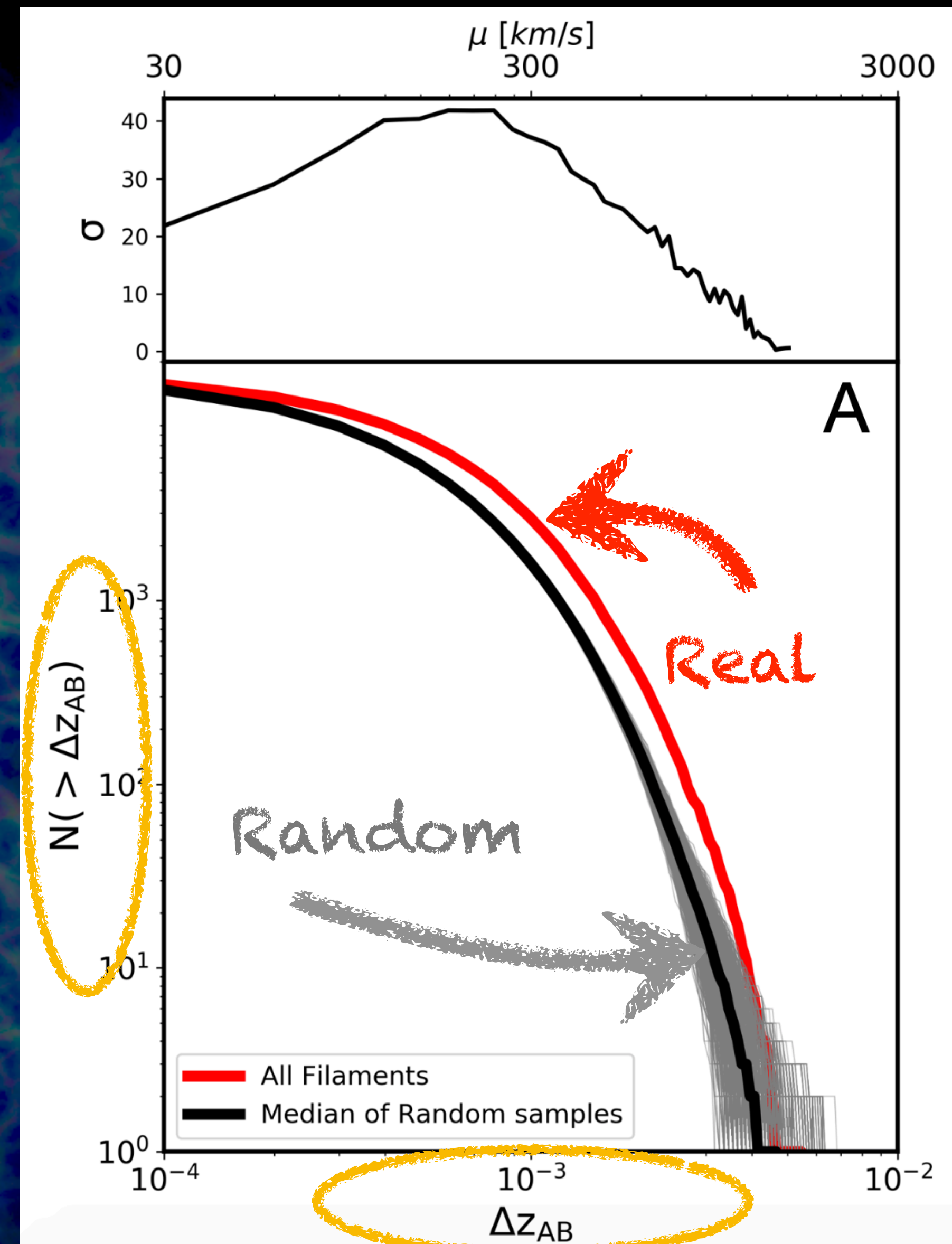
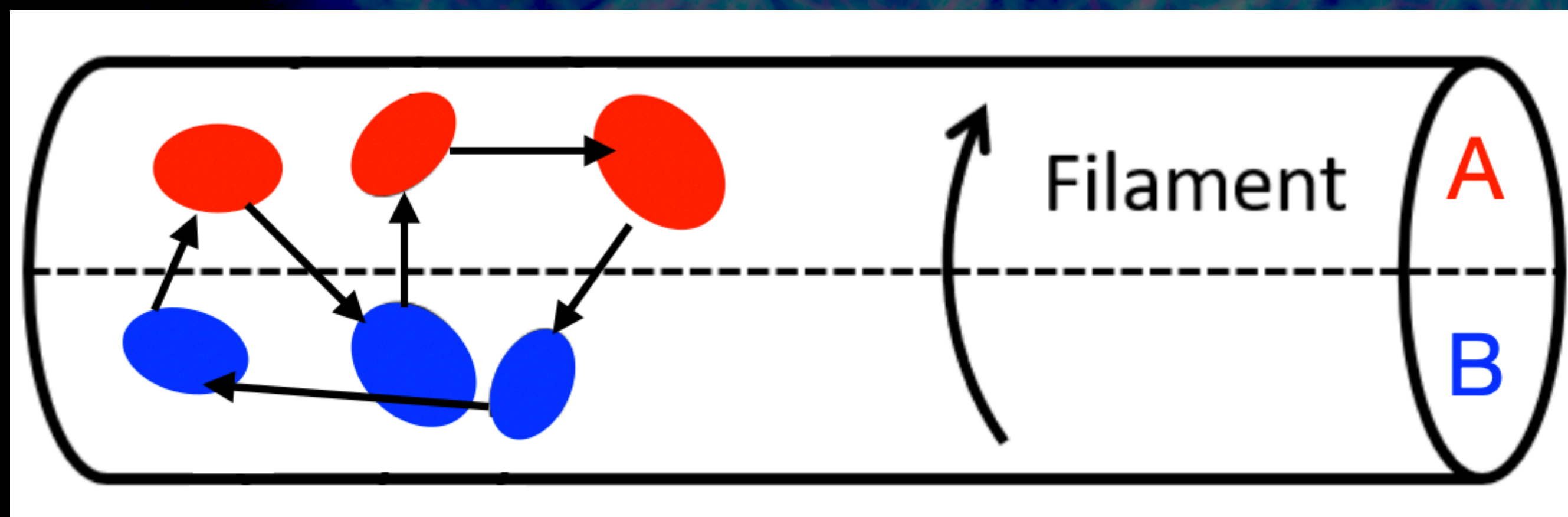


# Filament spin signal



SDSS DR12  
+  
Bisous

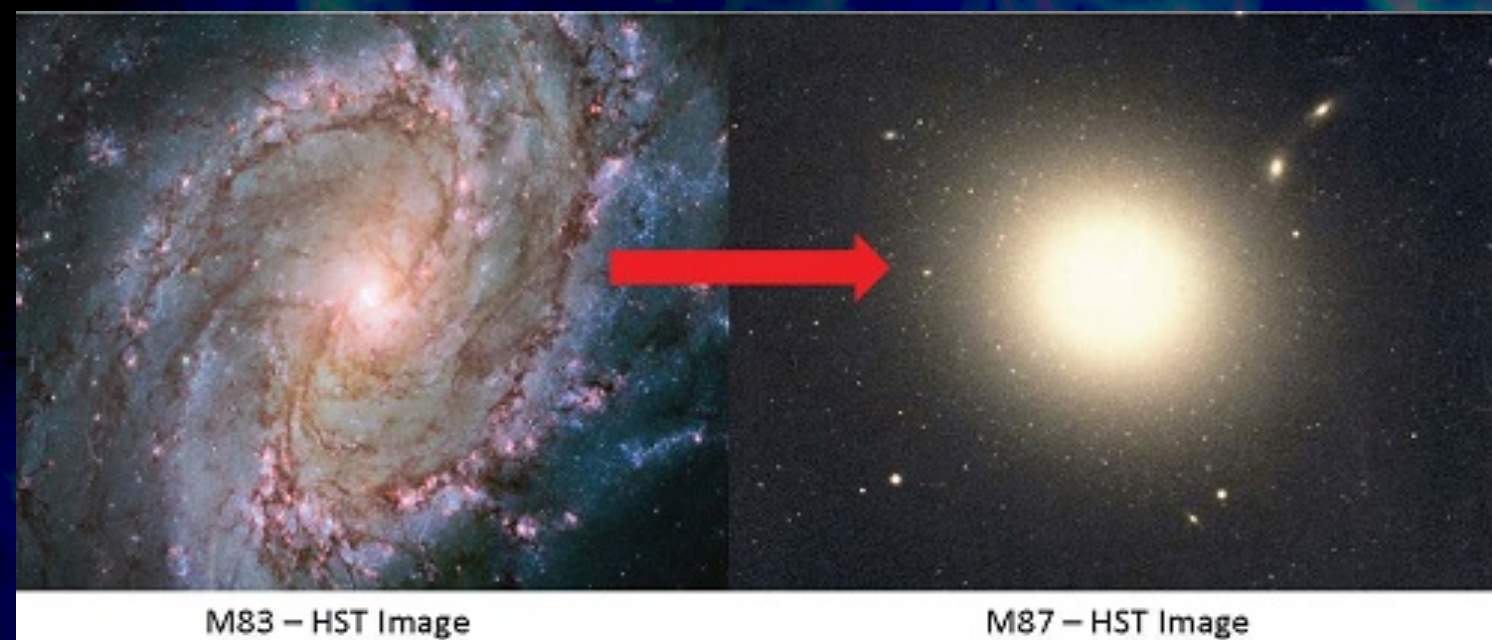
Shuffle galaxies redshifts



$$\Delta Z_{AB} = \langle Z_A \rangle - \langle Z_B \rangle$$

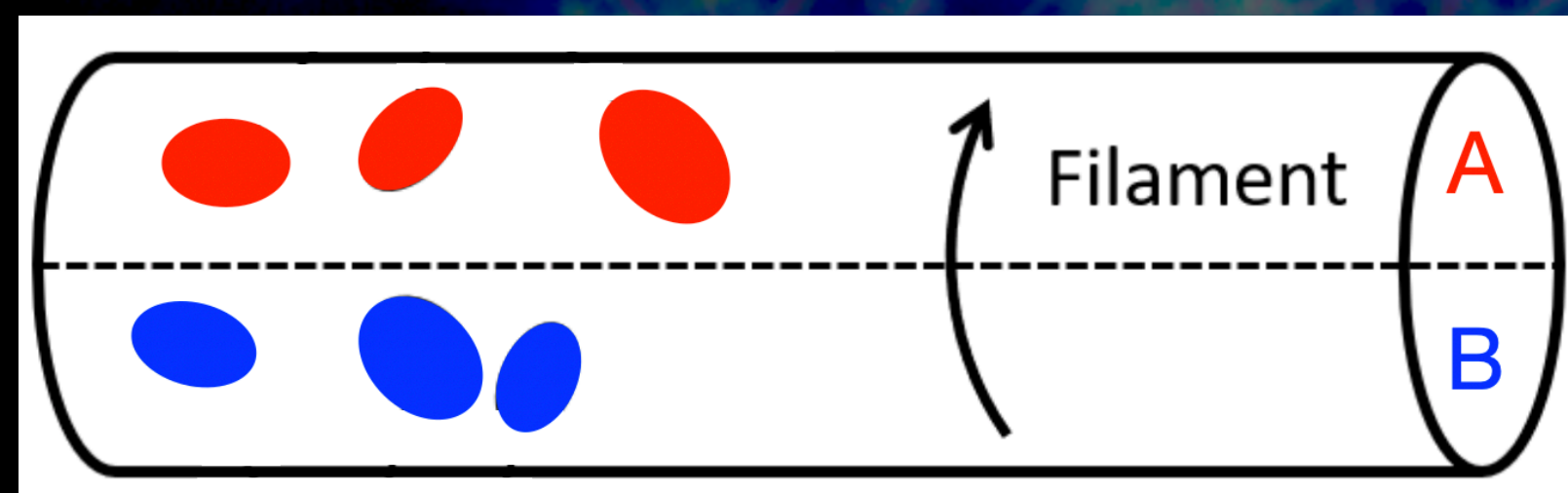
# Filament spin signal

Galaxy dynamic 'temperature'

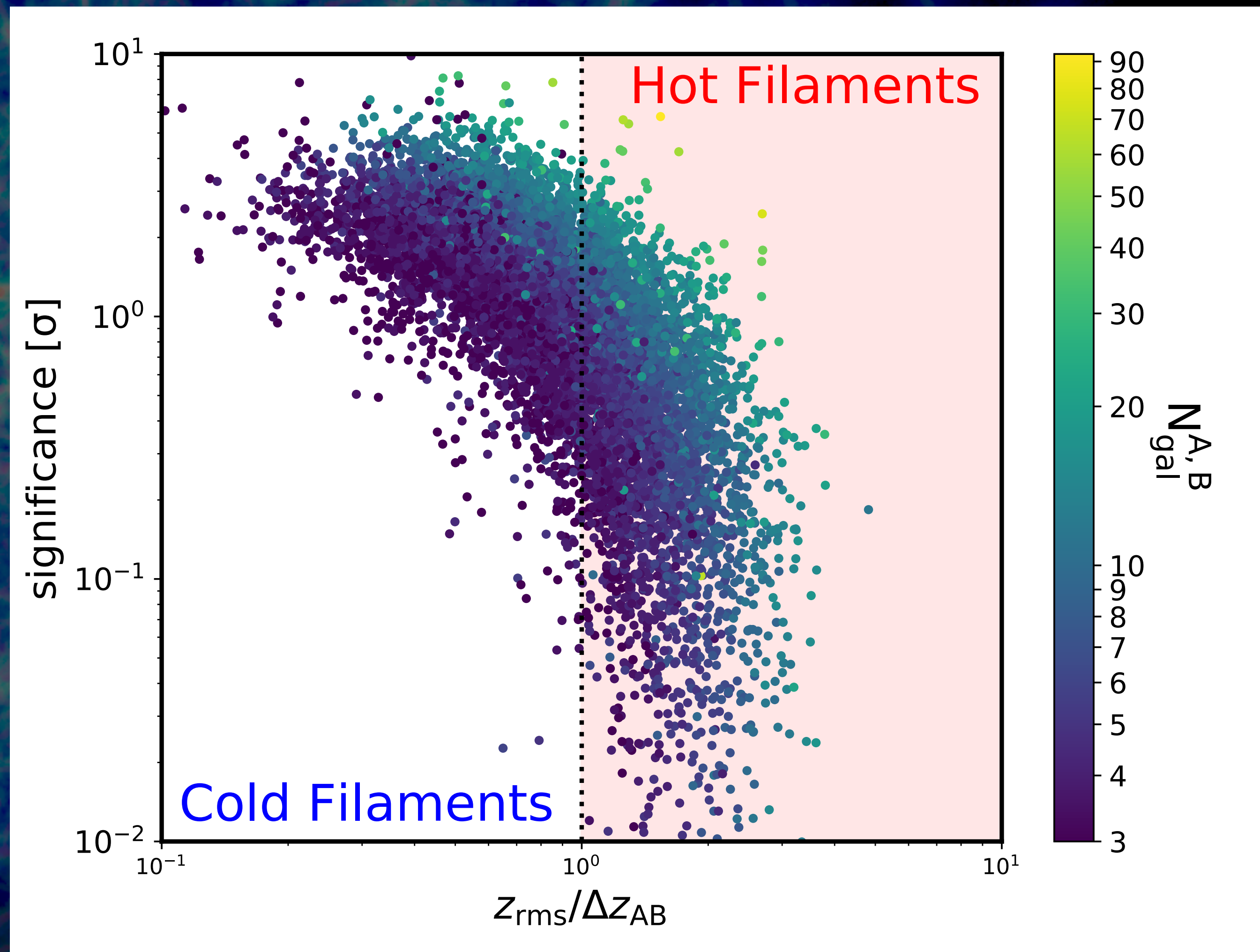


$$V_{\text{rms}}/V_c$$

Filament dynamic 'temperature'



$$z_{\text{rms}}/\Delta z_{AB}$$

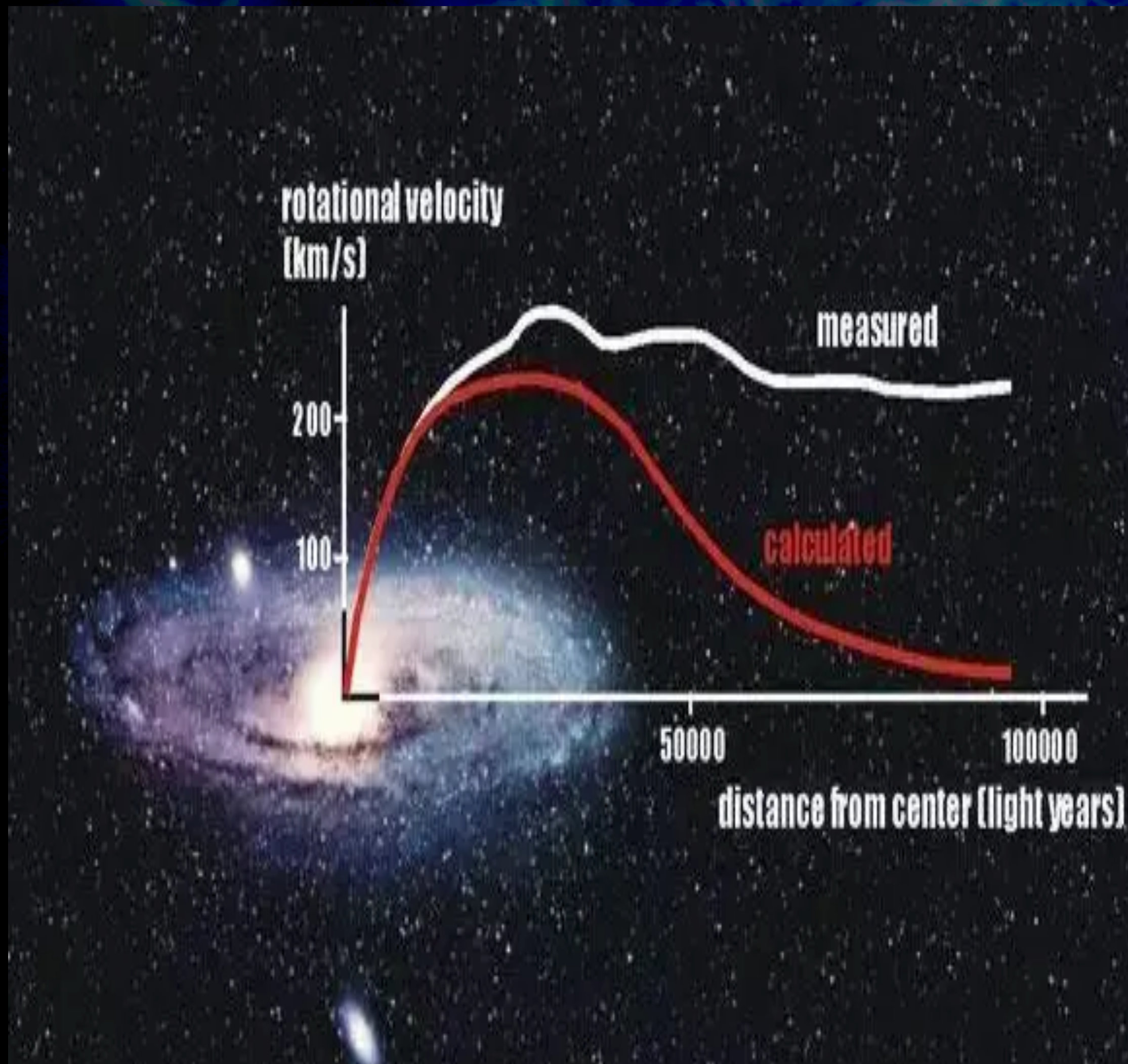


Cold

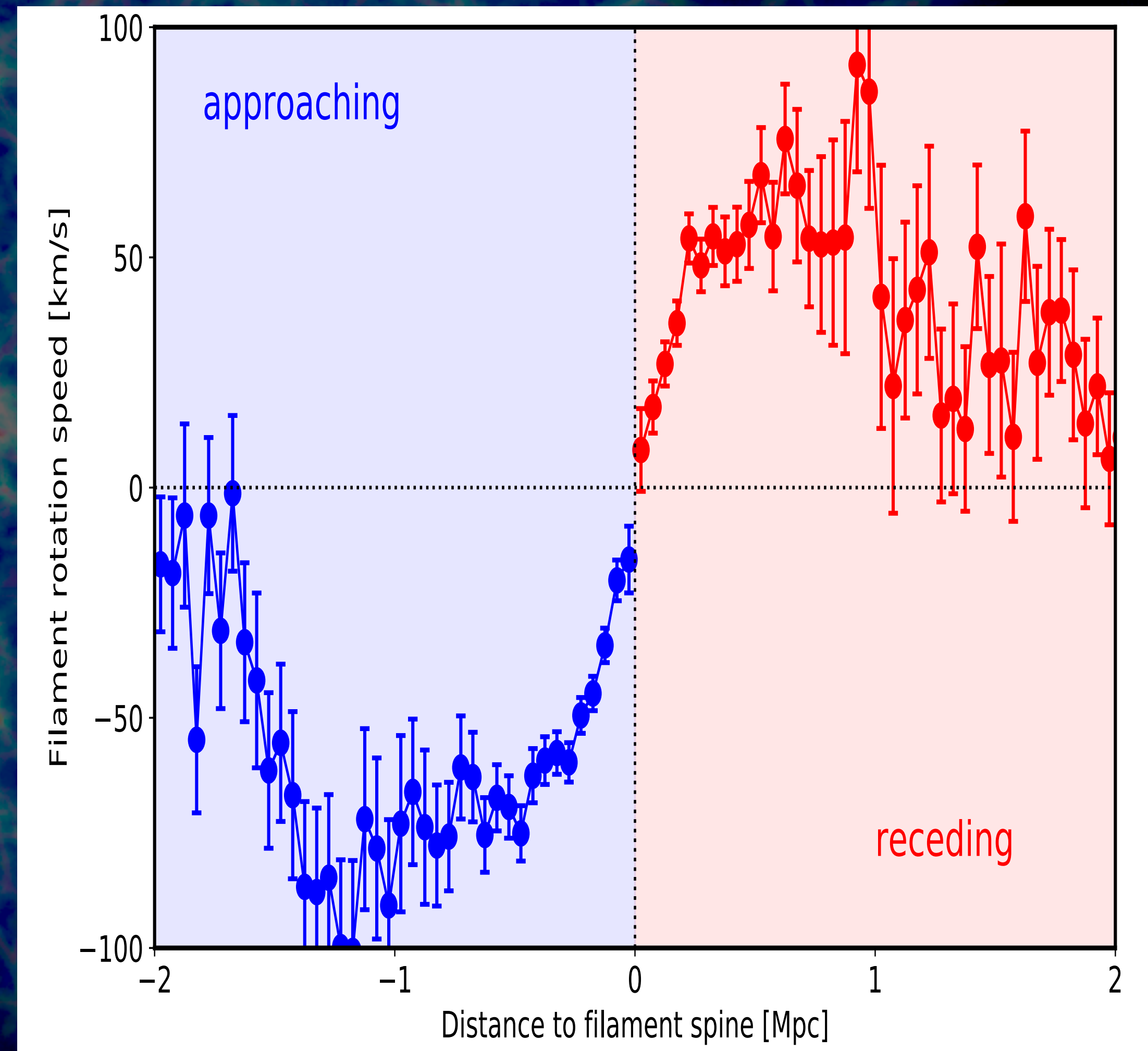


Hot

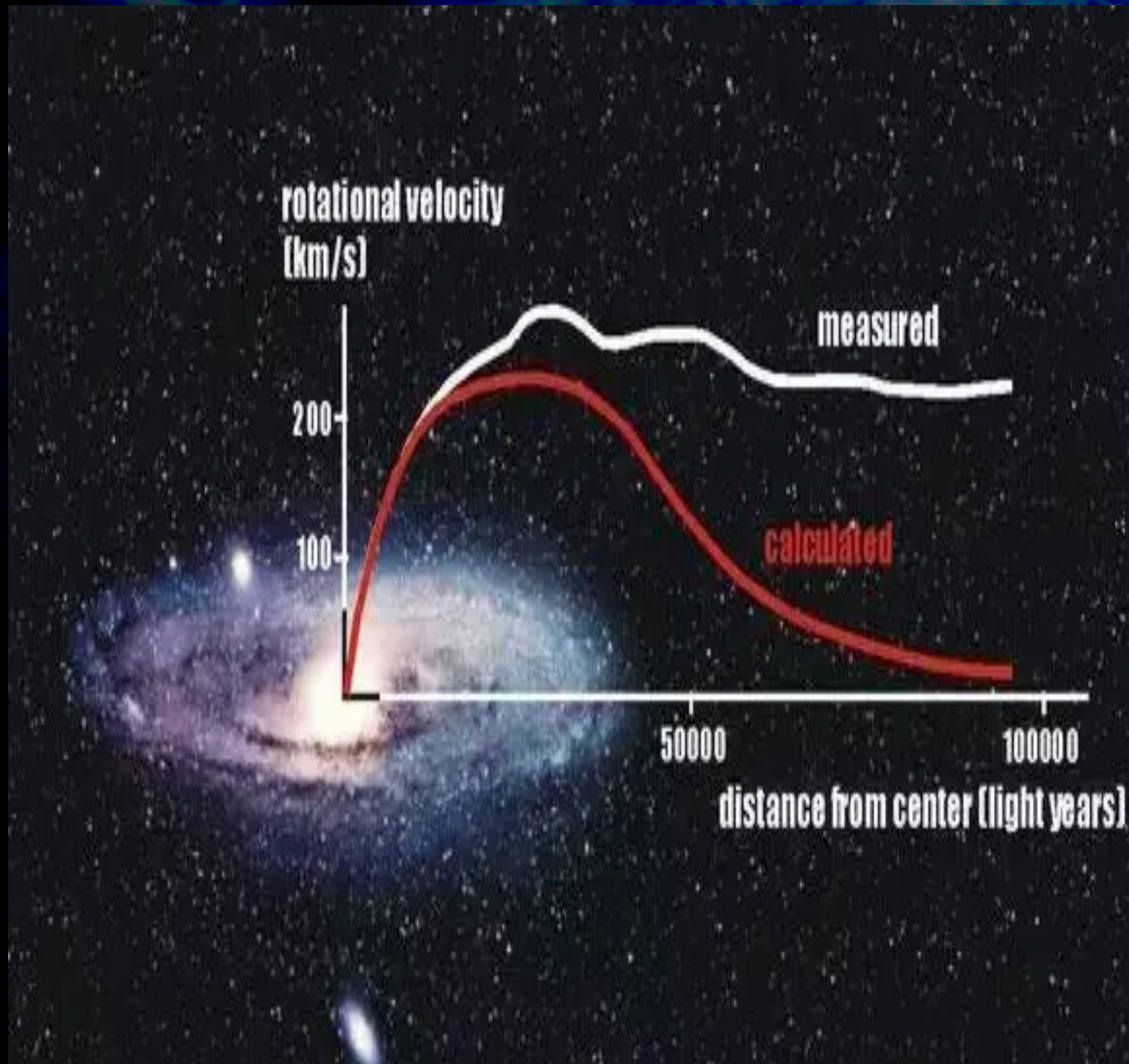
# Filament spin signal



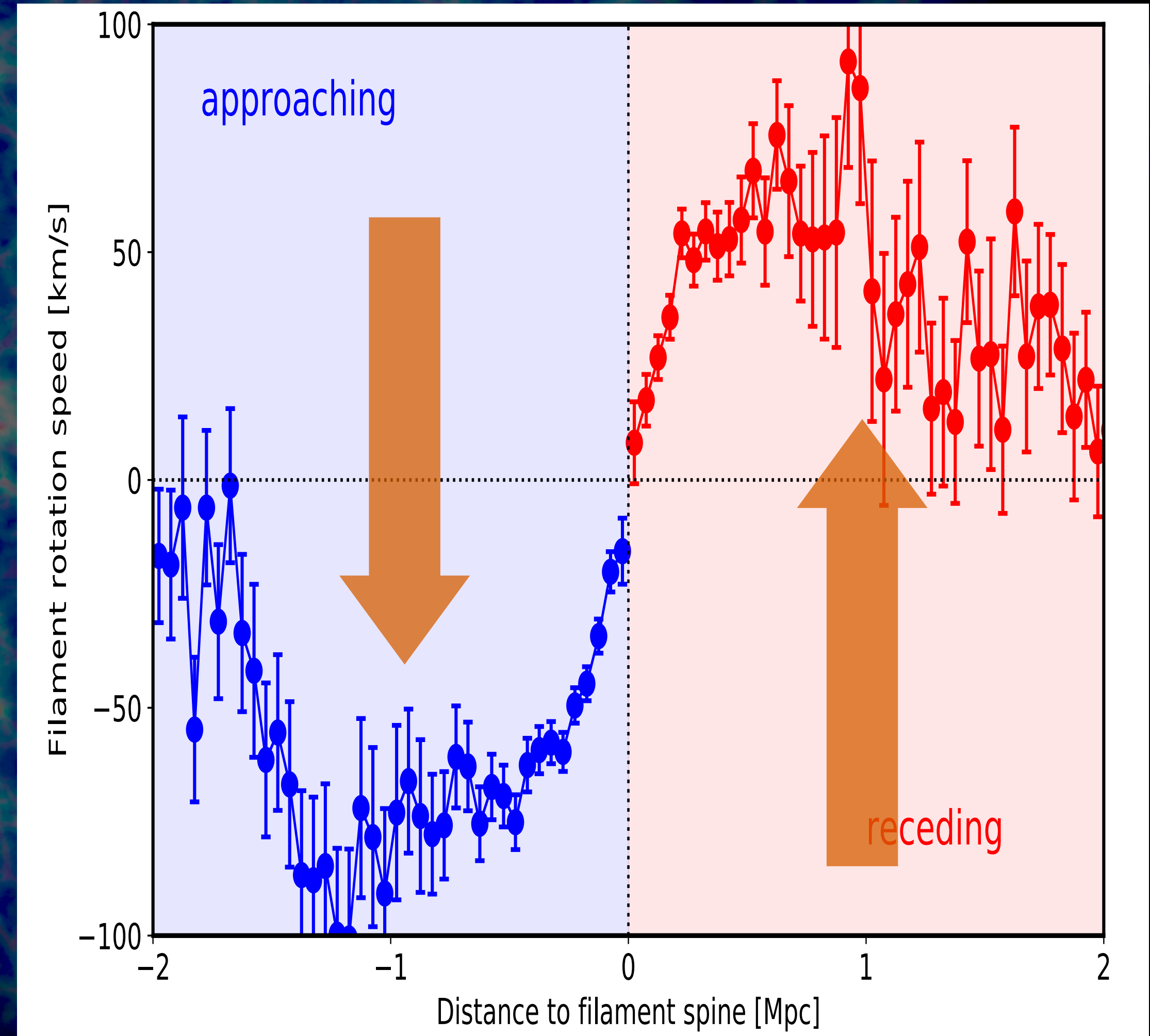
$$v = c \times \Delta z_i$$



# Filament spin signal

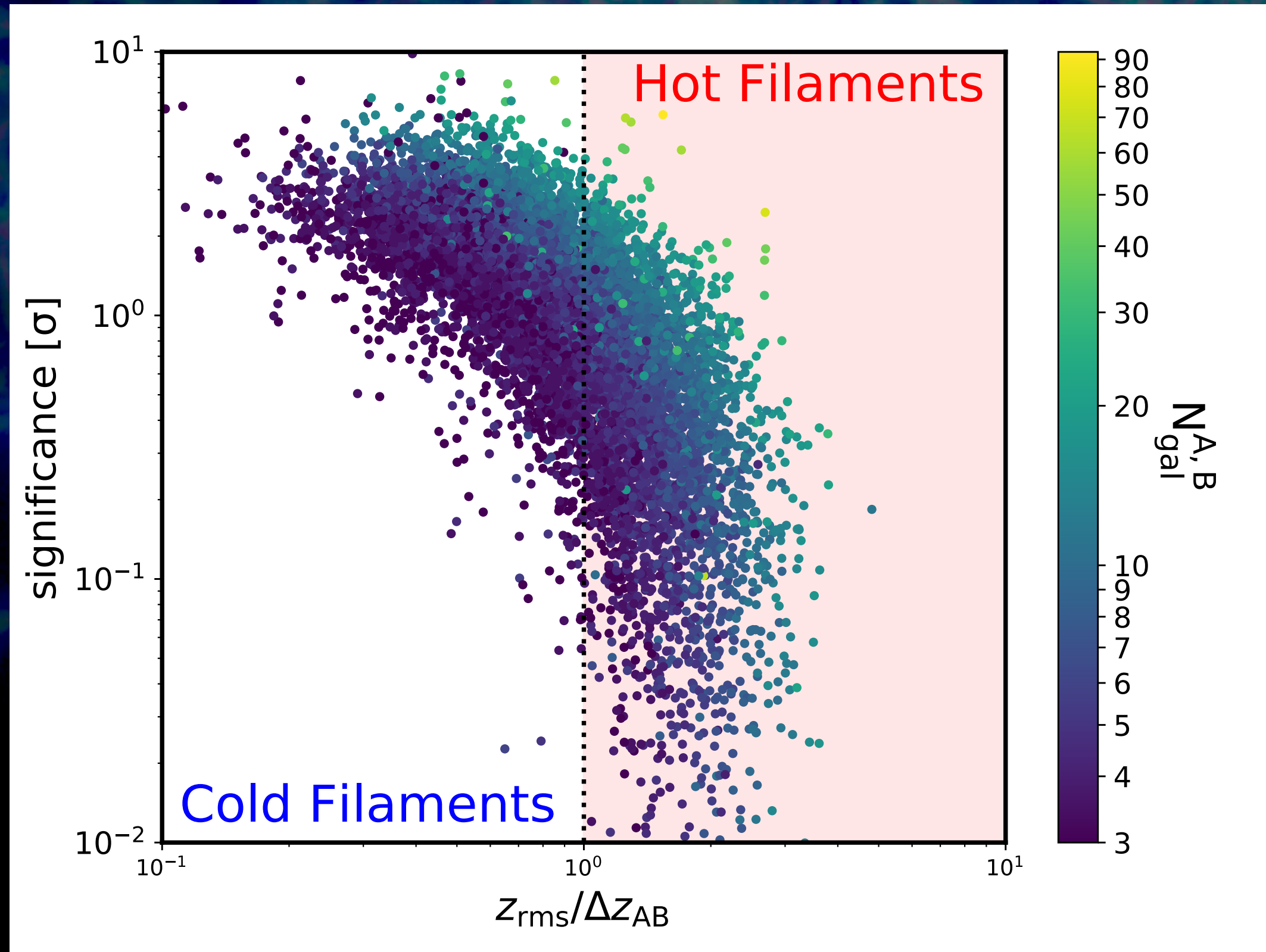


$$v = c \times \Delta z_i$$

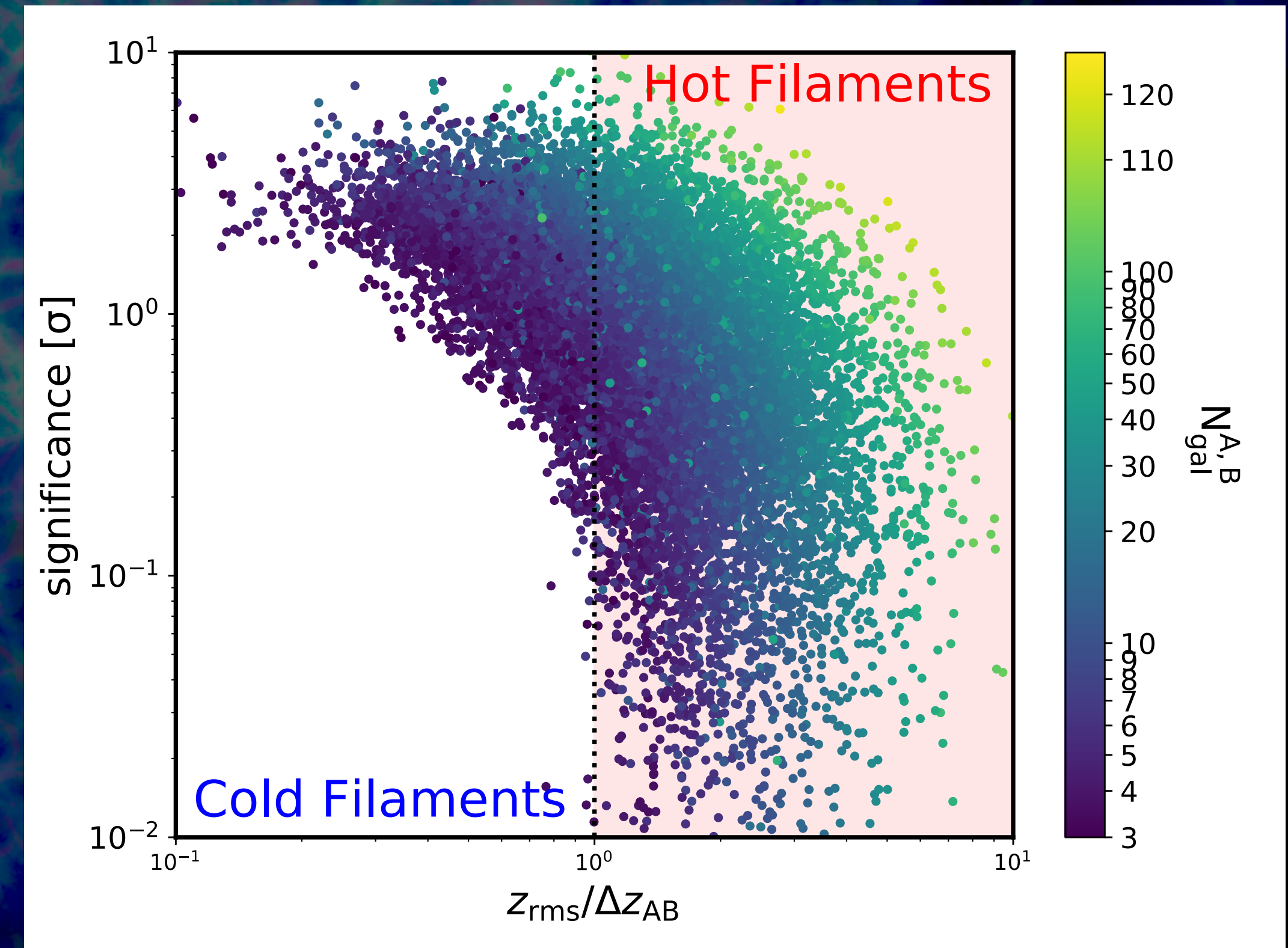


# Filament rotation: obs. v.s. simu.

SDSS DR12



TNG300-1



Wang et al. Nature Astronomy 2021

Wang et al. in prep.



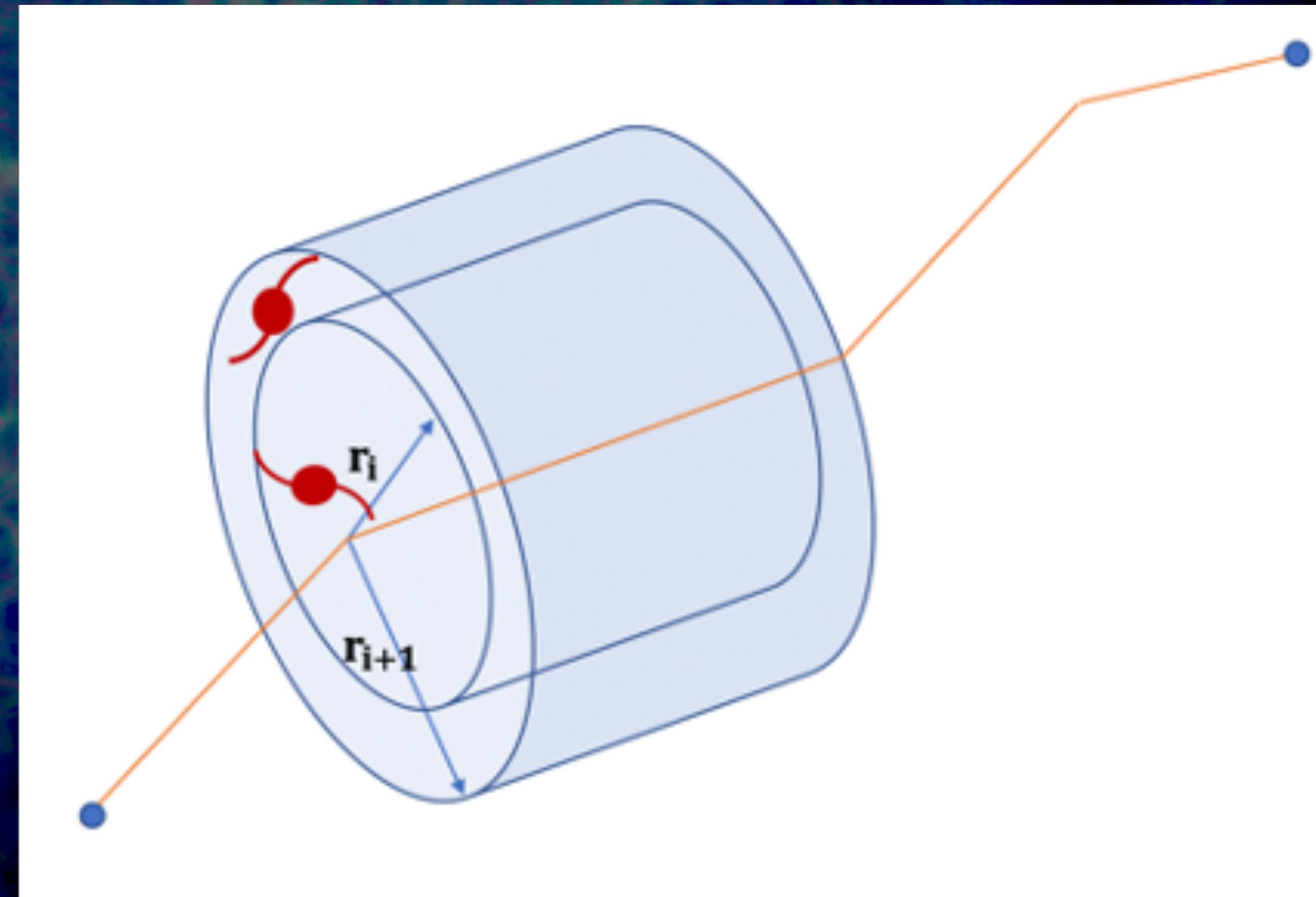
**Filament boundary**

# Filament boundary

Counting the galaxy number density  
in the  $r+dr$  cylindrical shell

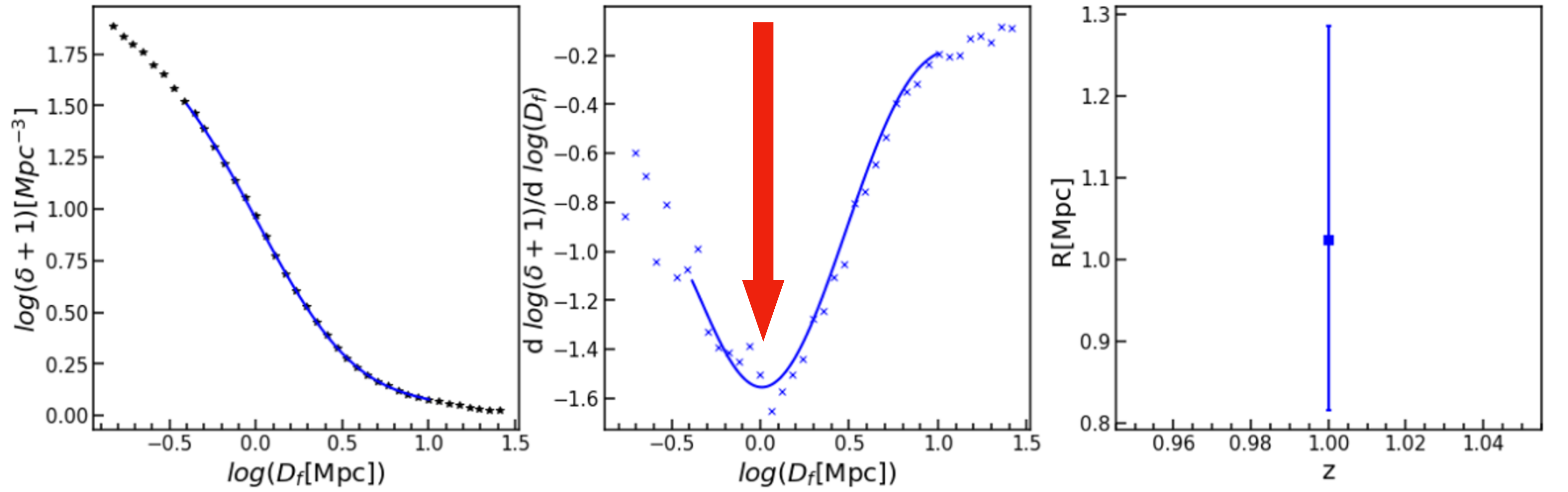
Galaxy sample: MTNG

Filament: DisPerSE

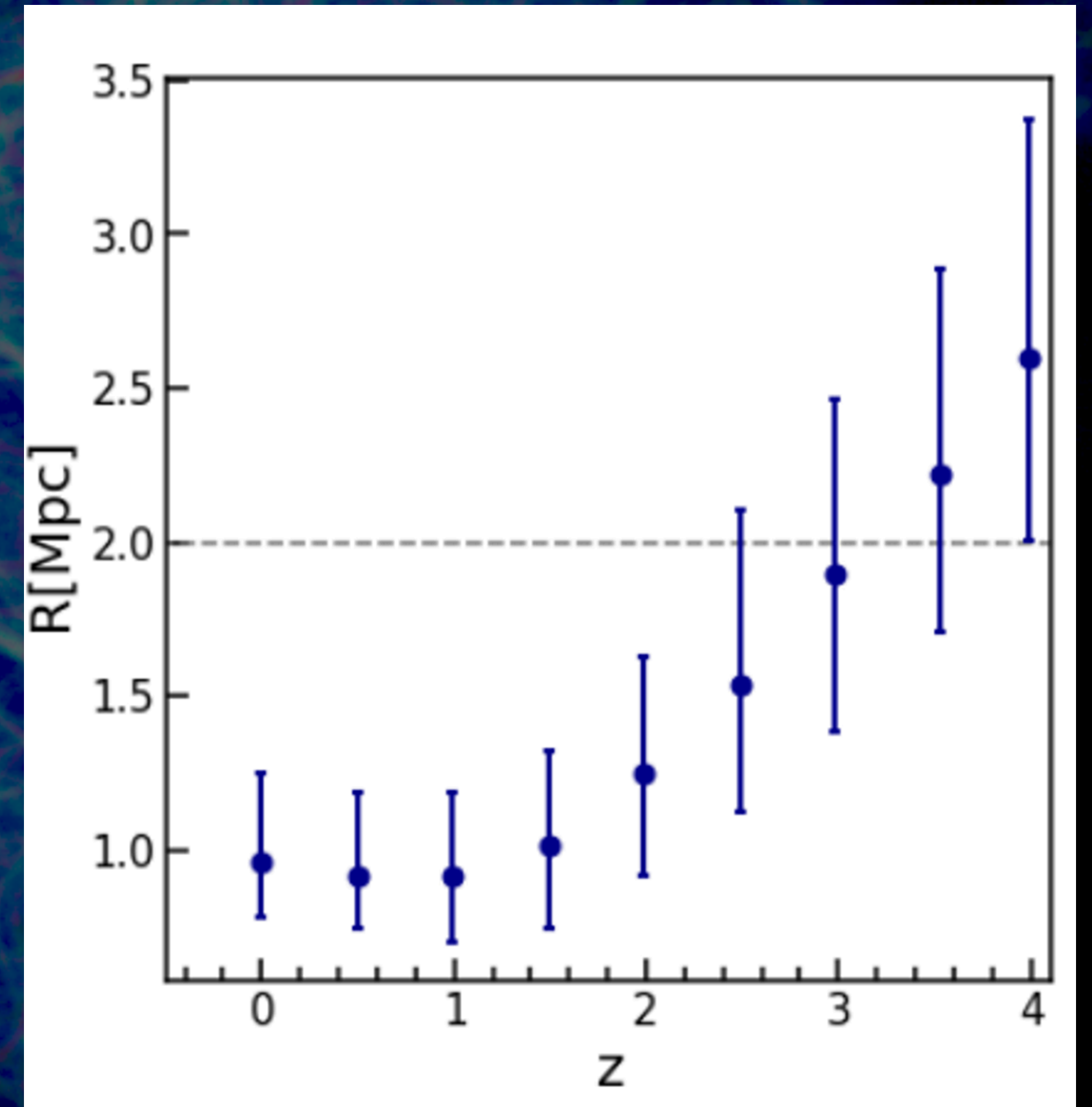
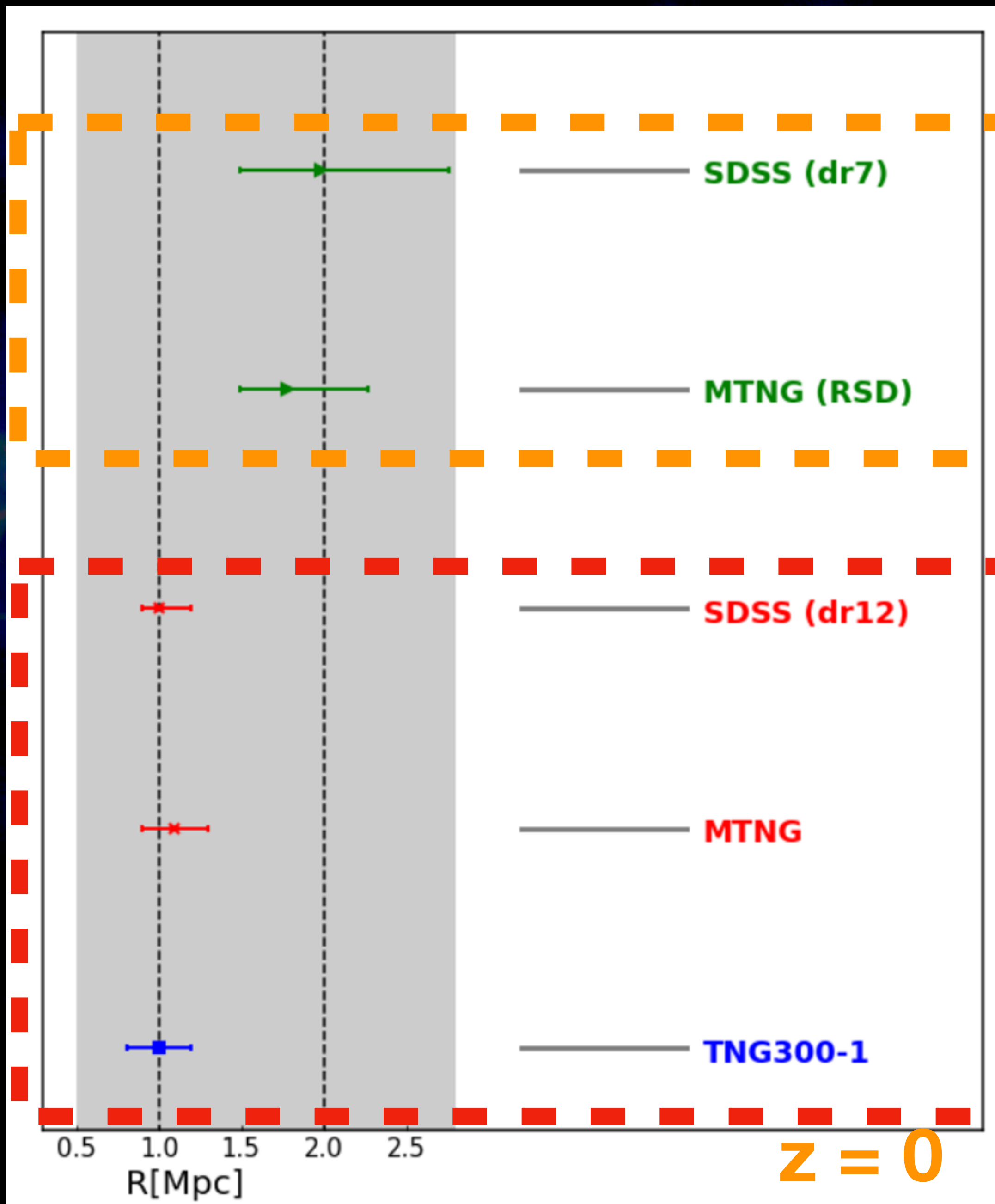


# Filament boundary

1. Matter density profile
2. Slope of matter density profile
3. Radius of filament

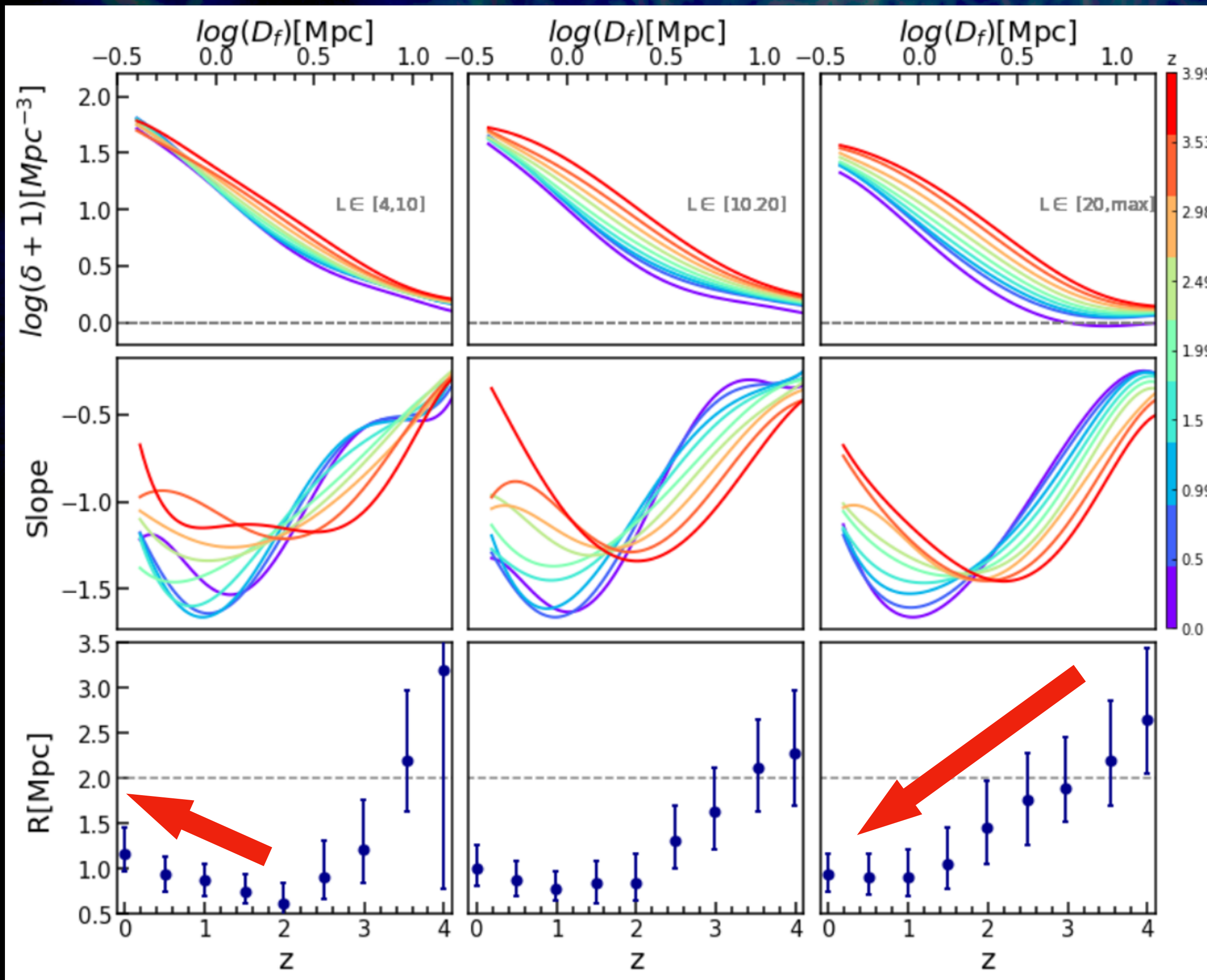






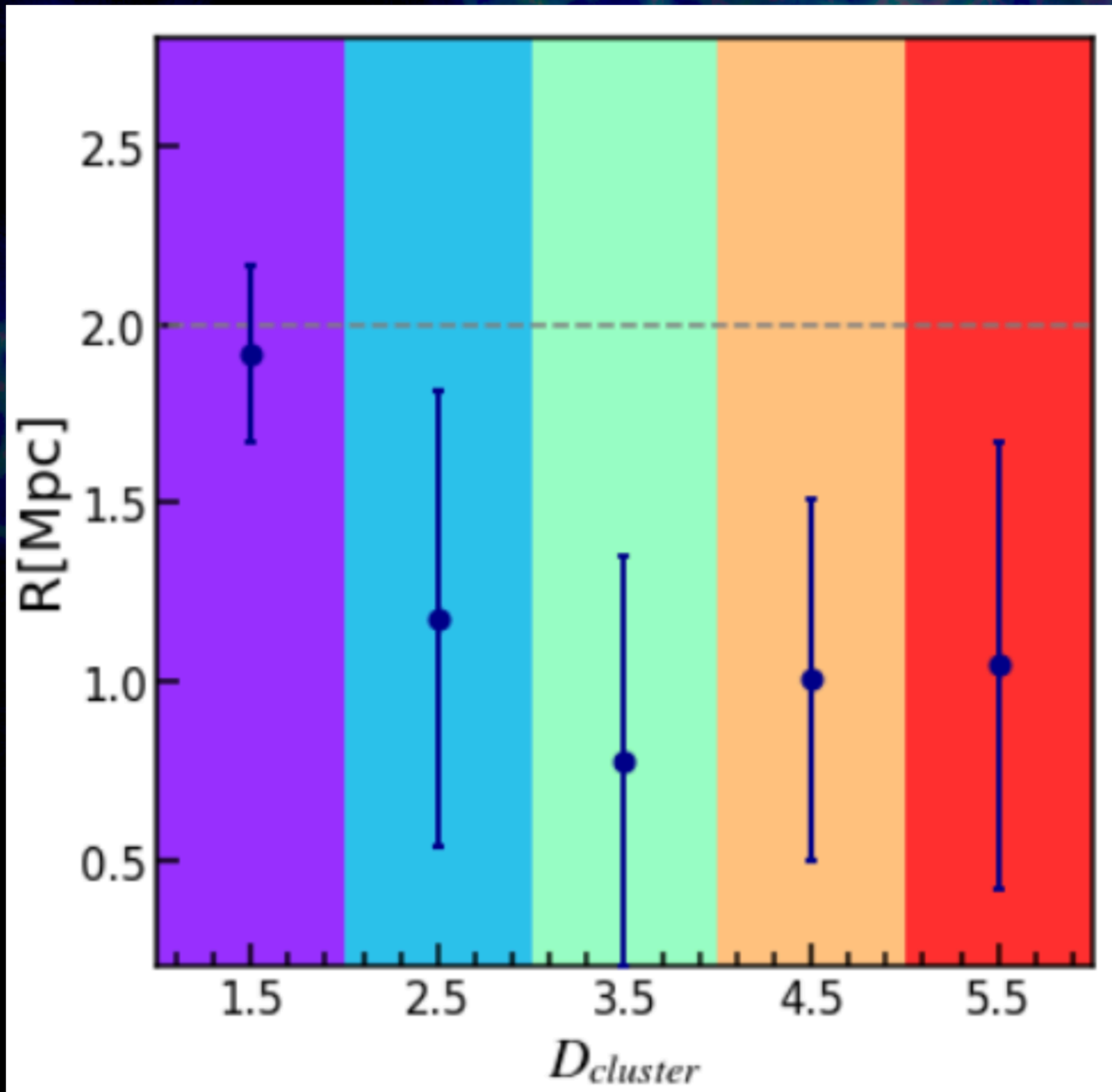
filament radius  $\sim z$  in MTNG

# filament length from short to long



$R (z > 2)$  decreases from **collapse**  
 $R (z < 2)$  increases from **accretion**

Filament radius increases  
after  $z \sim 2$  was dominated by  
**short** filaments

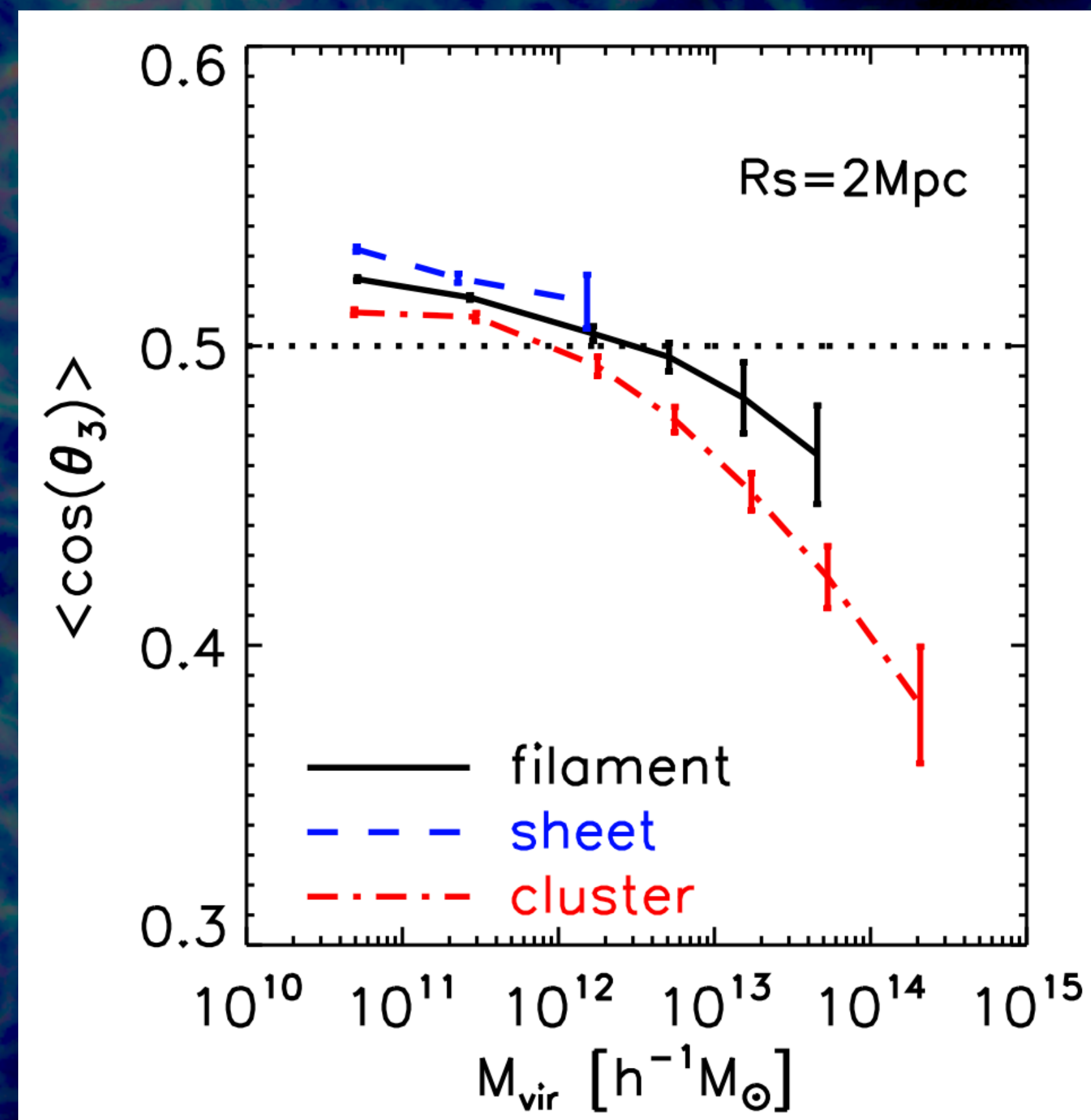
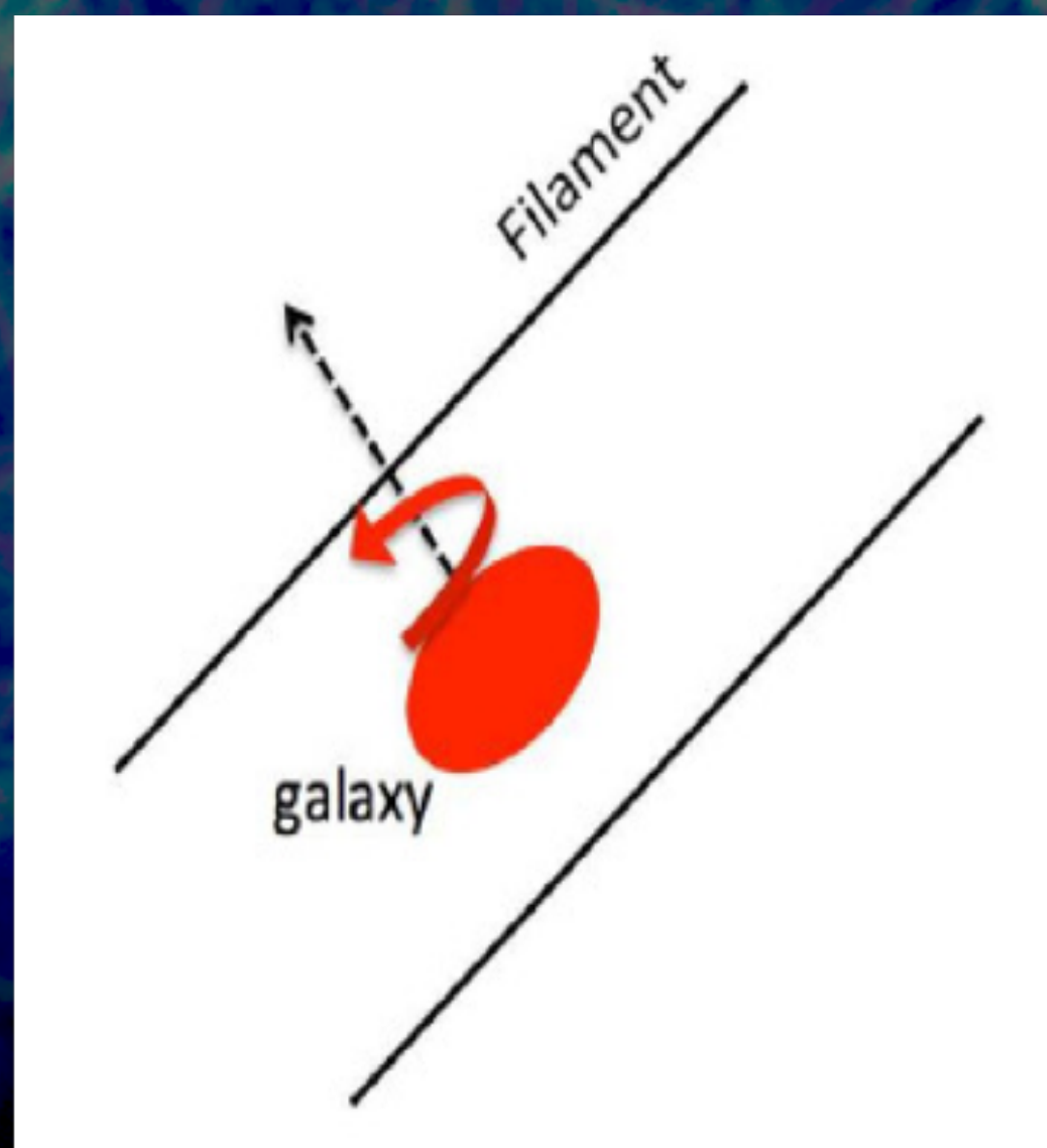
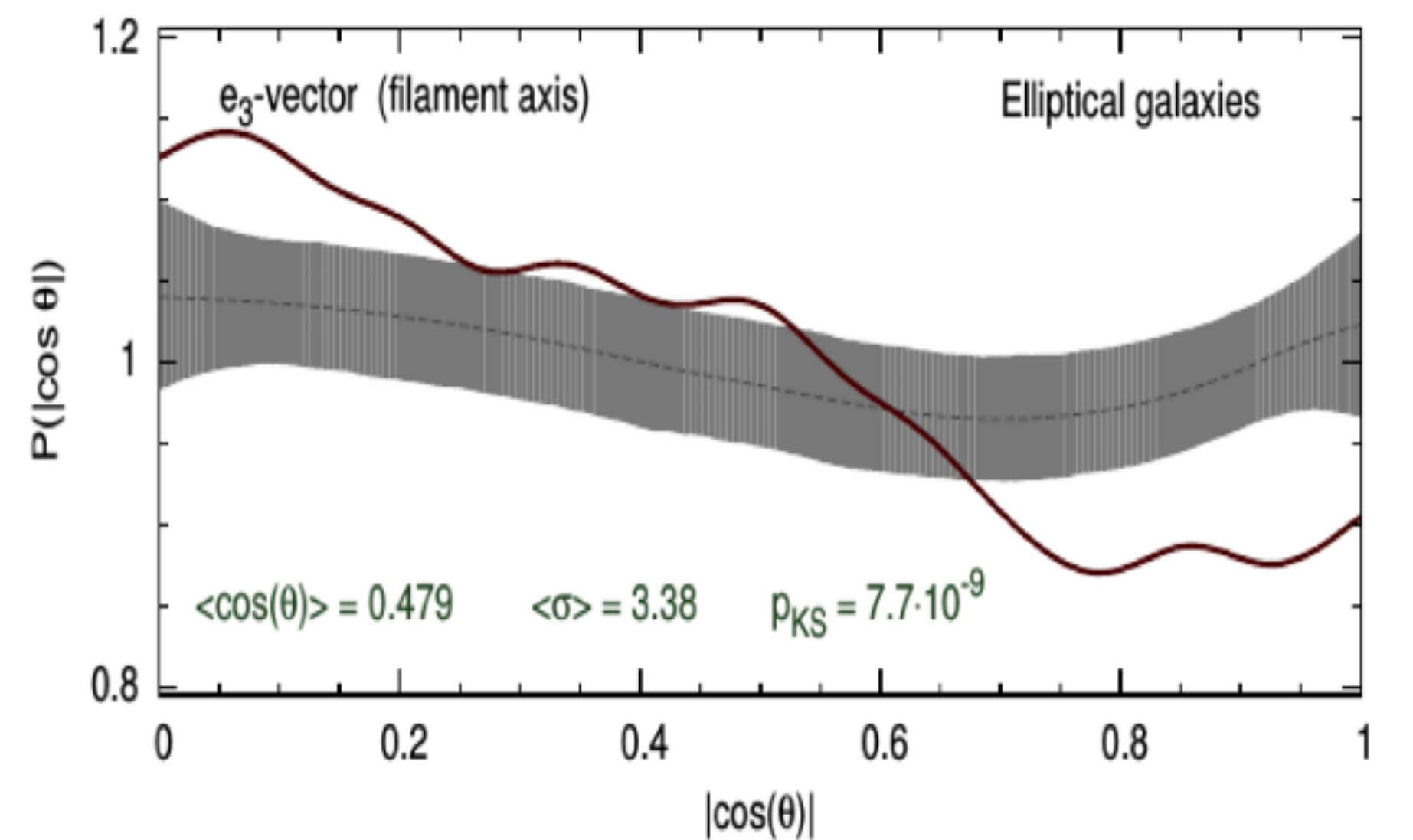
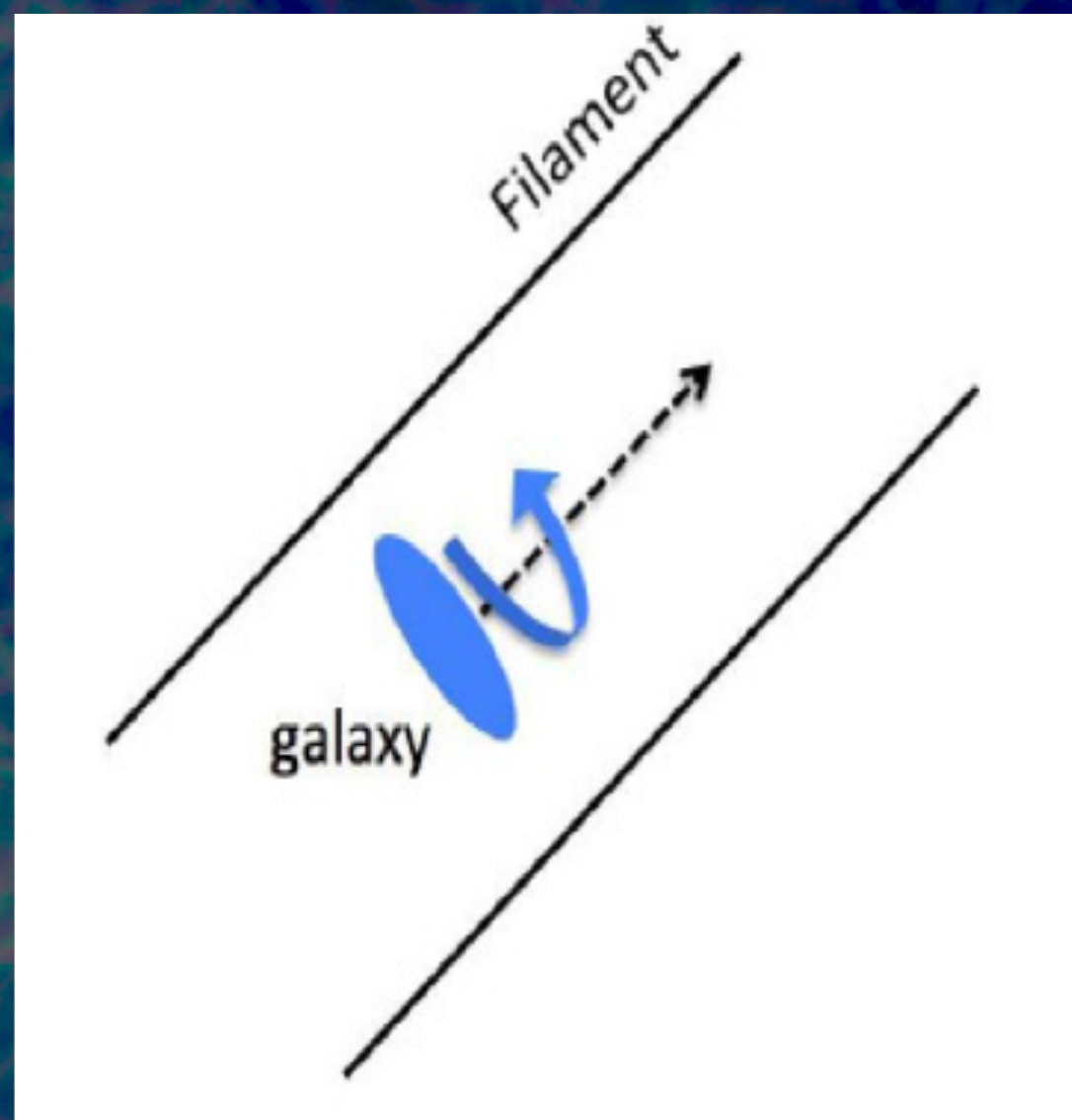
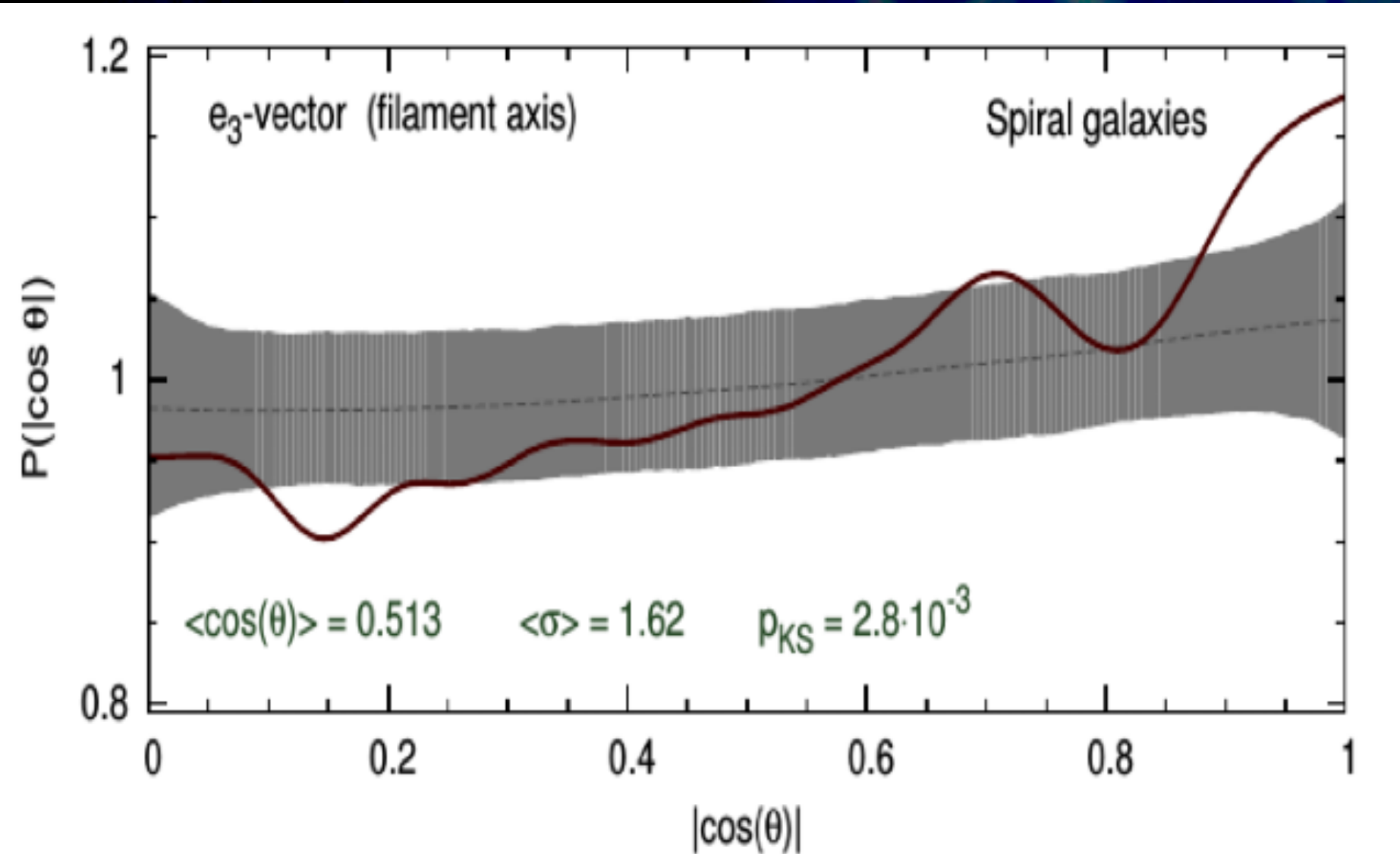


Bigger R close to cluster

A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of filaments and nodes of matter. The filaments are colored in shades of blue and purple, with some nodes appearing brighter. The overall structure is dense and interconnected, representing the large-scale structure of the universe.

**Impact on galaxy spin**

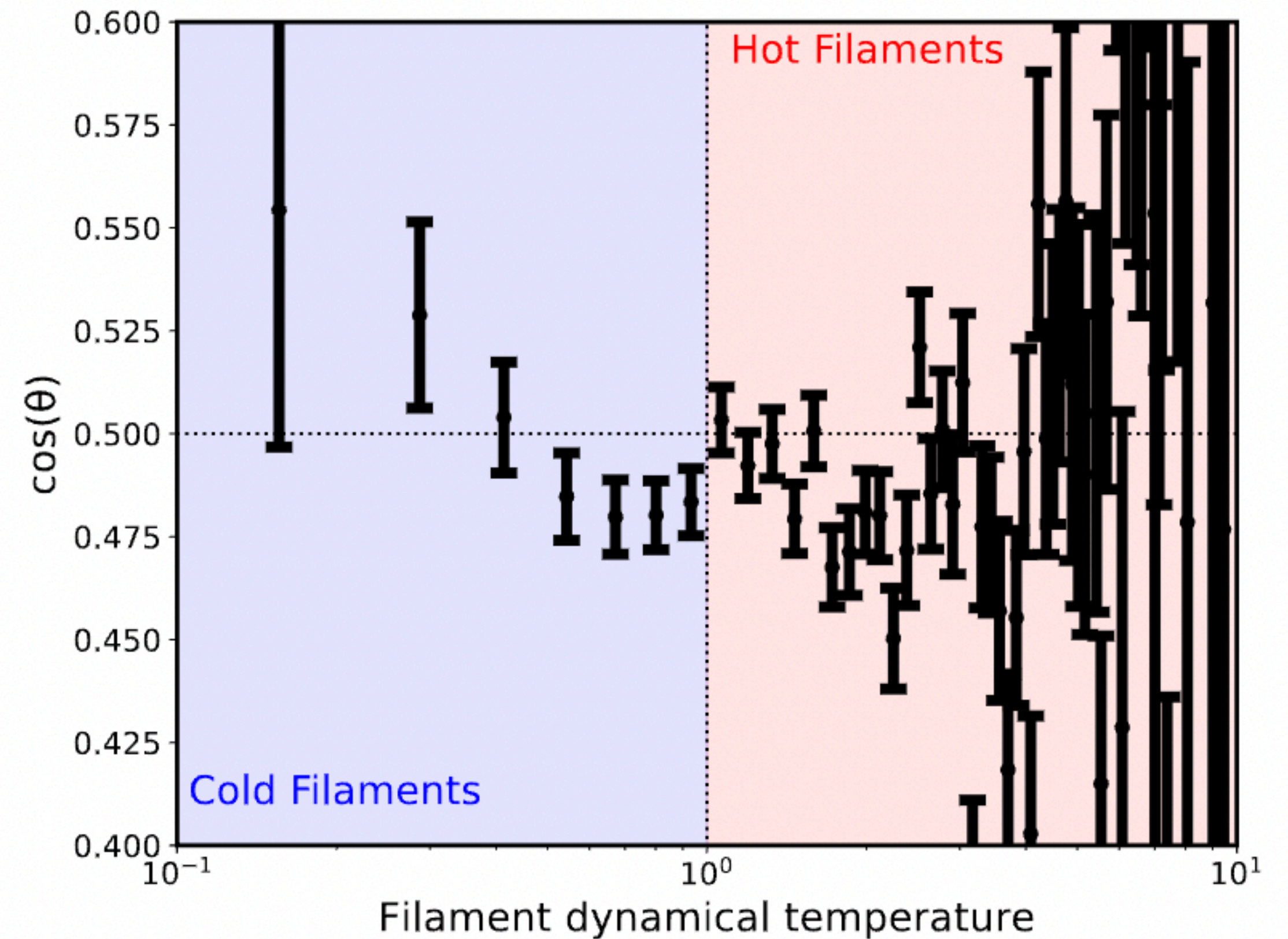
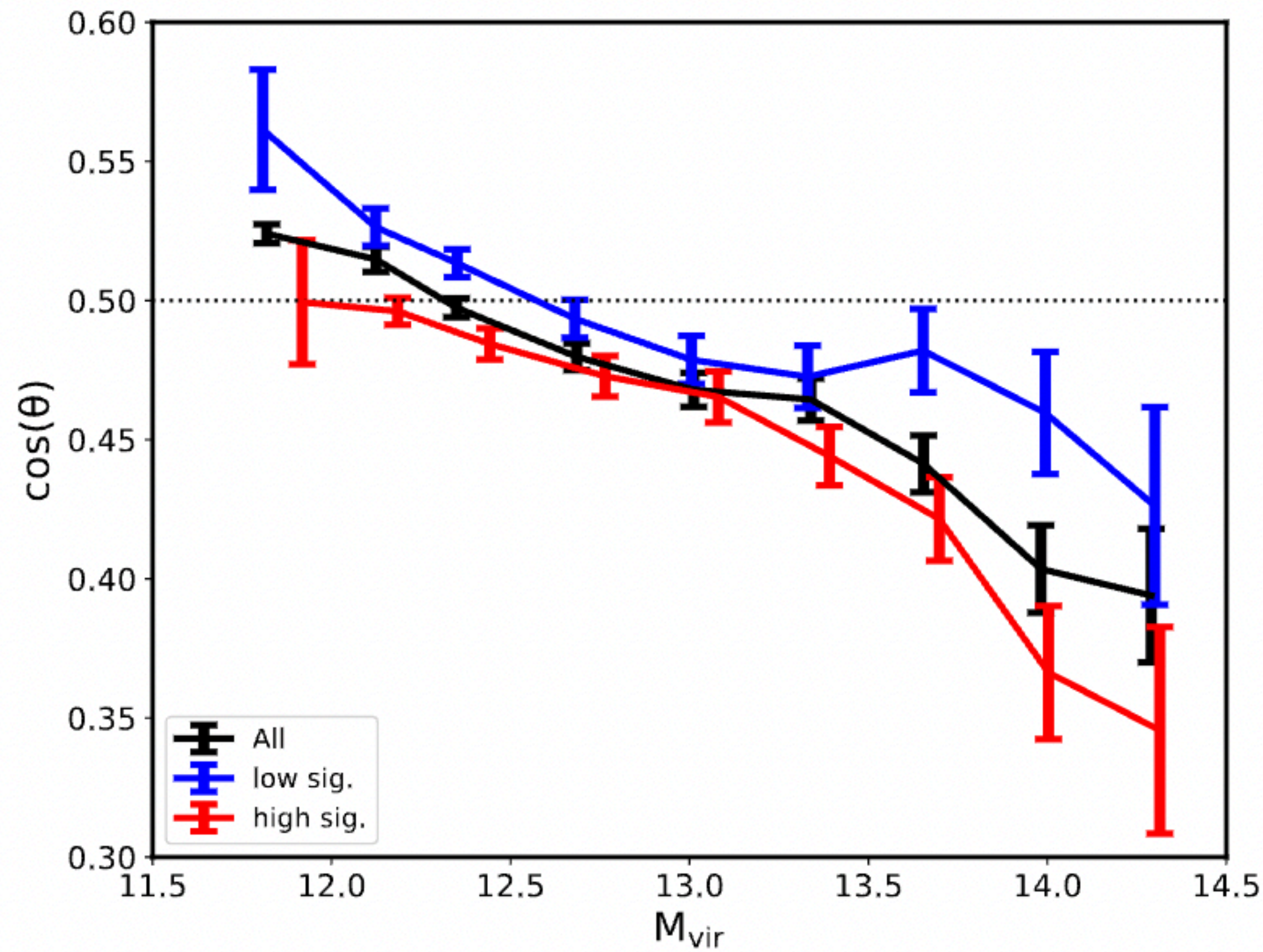
# Galaxy spin correlated with filaments



Tempel & Libeskind 2014

Wang & Kang 2017

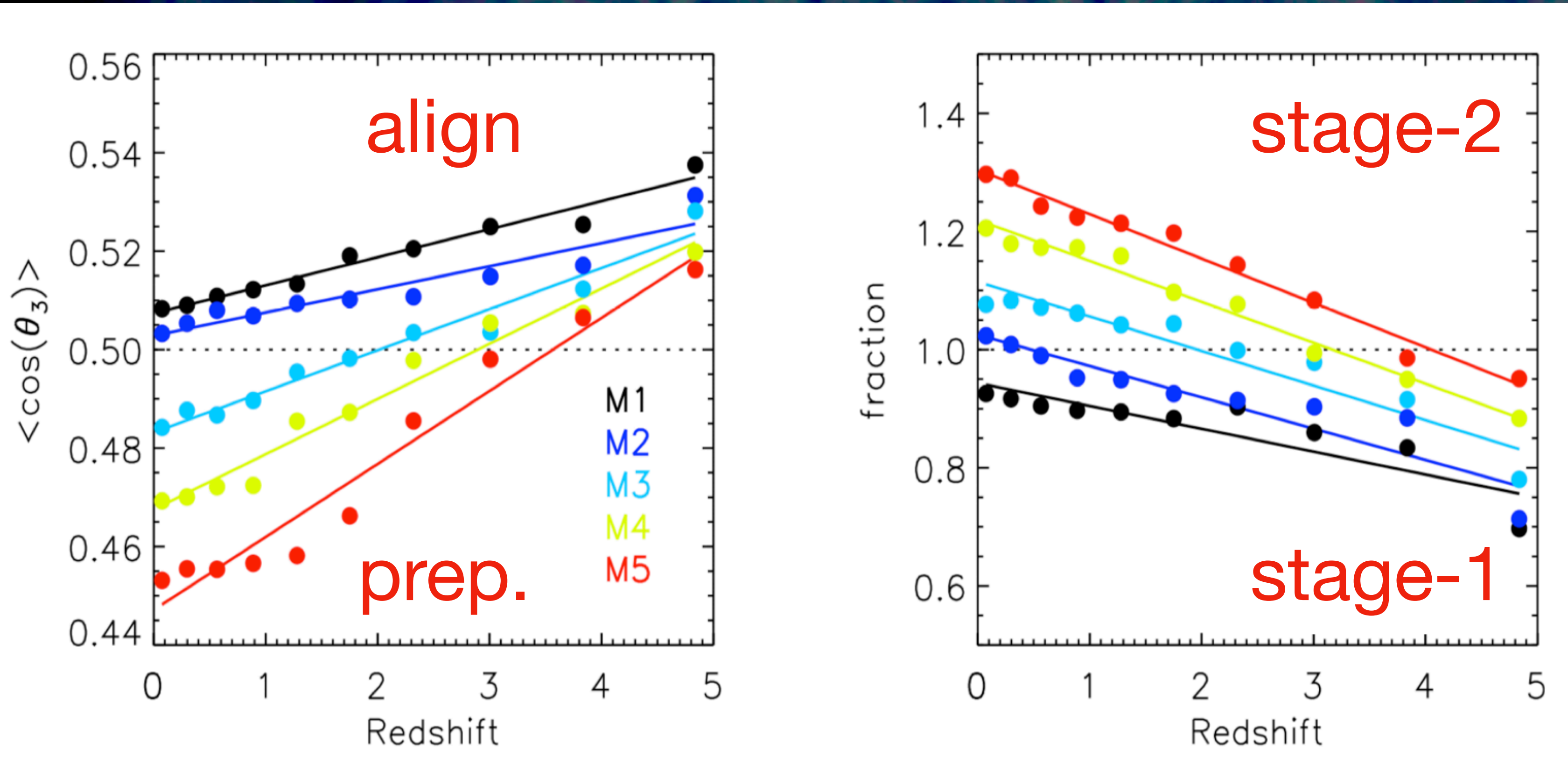
# Galaxy spin-filament correlation on filament spin properties



Wang et al. in prep.

spinning, cold filaments have more impact on galaxy spin-filament correlation.

# A two-stage model of halo spin-filament correlation



Galaxy spin

???

Filament spin

Ongoing & future work!

# Summary

1. The cosmic filament rotates itself suggests that AM can be generated on very large scales
3. We give the filament radius at  $\sim 1$  Mpc/h
4. Filaments have a significant effect on galaxies' spins

Thanks! & Questions?