## Rationale

Disk formation: angular momentum (AM) drives formation of disk & morphology

Intrinsic alignment: spins of neighbouring galaxies are correlated

### Origin of stellar AM:

- (1) Gas+DM AM generated via torques with largescale structure in early Universe
- (2) AM accreted via smooth accretion & mergers (possibly non-conservative)
- (3)Gas AM ⇒ stellar AM via star formation (segregation of gas)
- (4) Excess gas AM expelled via feedback
- ⇒ need to understand origin of stellar angular momentum for galaxy formation & ahead of weak lensing surveys (*Euclid*, Rubin-LSST)

#### Question

Do stars retain memory of the AM generated by cosmological environment?

### Method

- hydrodynamical simulation
- 3 galaxies  $M_{\star}$  = 10<sup>11</sup> M<sub> $\odot$ </sub> at z = 2
- modify initial conditions of each to change AM generated by torques of environment (×0.66, ×0.8, ×1.2, ×1.5, 15 sims in total)
- measure AM at *z = 2*

### Results

Increase of torques in initial conditions
⇒ increase of AM at z = 2
Change of AM:
- conveyed by changes in orbit of mergers

Impact galaxy morphology:
 bulge fraction, effective radius, ν/σ



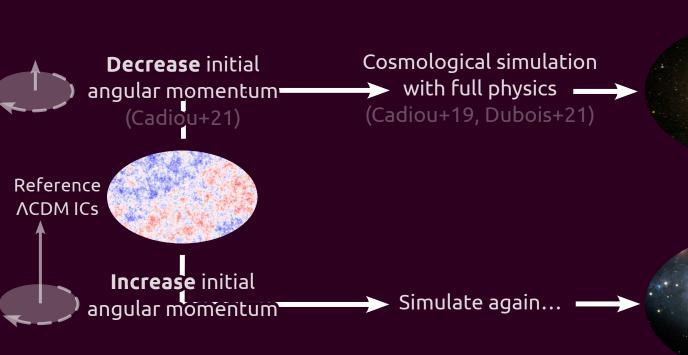


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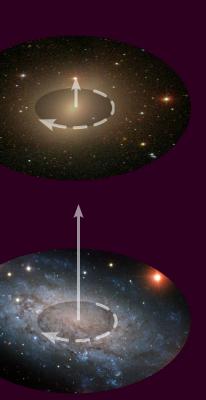
# Stellar angular momentum can be controlled from cosmological initial conditions

arXiv: 2206.11913

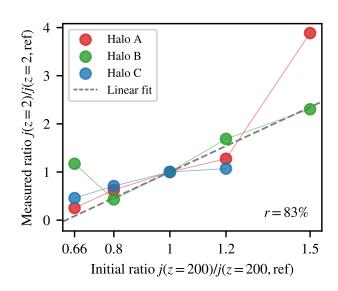


We modify initial AM at z = 200 measure galaxy properties at z = 2We find that more AM in...  $\Rightarrow$  more disk & less bulge

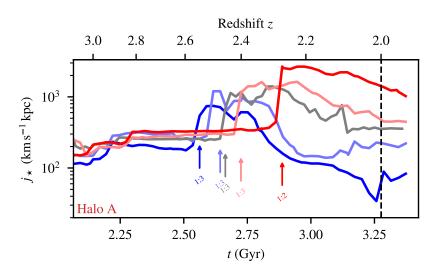




Increasing initial AM *via* torques with large-scale environment from the initial conditions causes an increase in stellar angular momentum at z = 2



Stellar AM can be increased by delaying infall time & changing orbital parameters of major mergers. We do this in deterministic way!



Increasing AM of individual galaxy keeps stellar mass fixed but causes the galaxy to have smaller bulge, more rotation, larger effective radius

Increasing initial angular momentum

