Effects of baryon removal on the structure of dwarf spheroidals

Kenza Arraki

Anatoly Klypin, Surhud More, Sebastian Trujillo-Gomez New Mexico State University



The 29th Annual New Mexico Symposium January 17th, 2014

Understand galaxy formation and evolution

Understand satellite galaxy formation and evolution

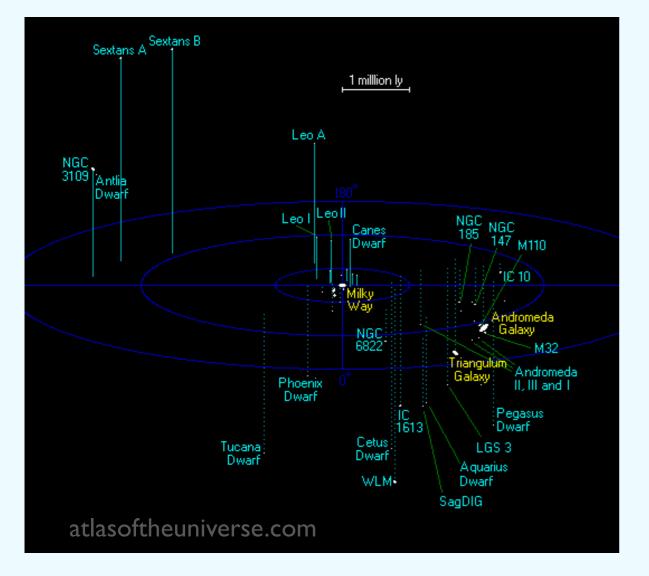
Where do dwarf spheroidal galaxies come from? Which processes are important in their evolution?

Observational

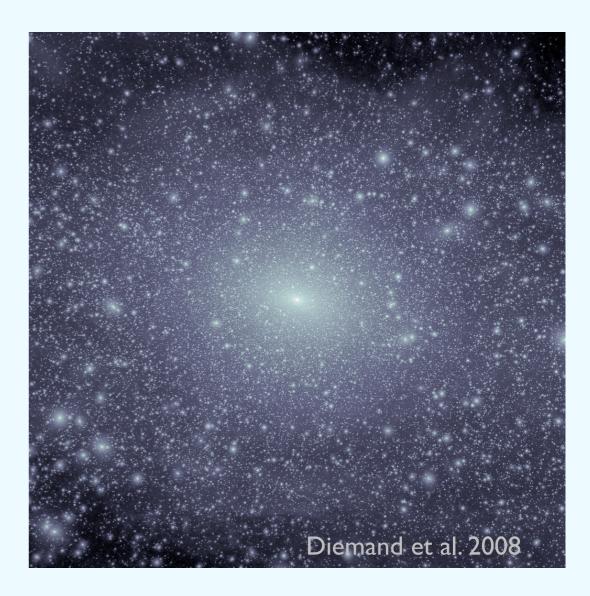
Numerical

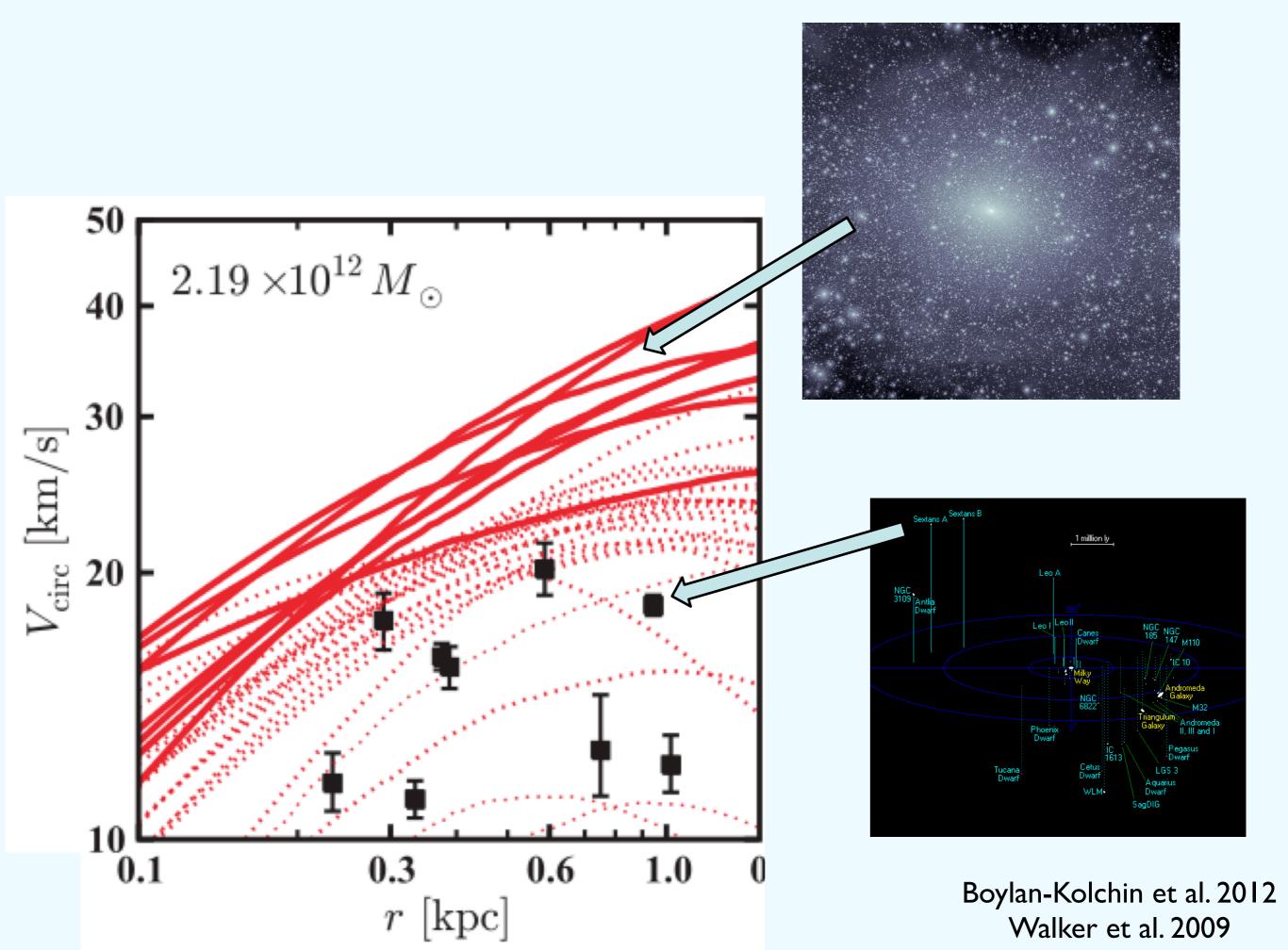
How do they compare?

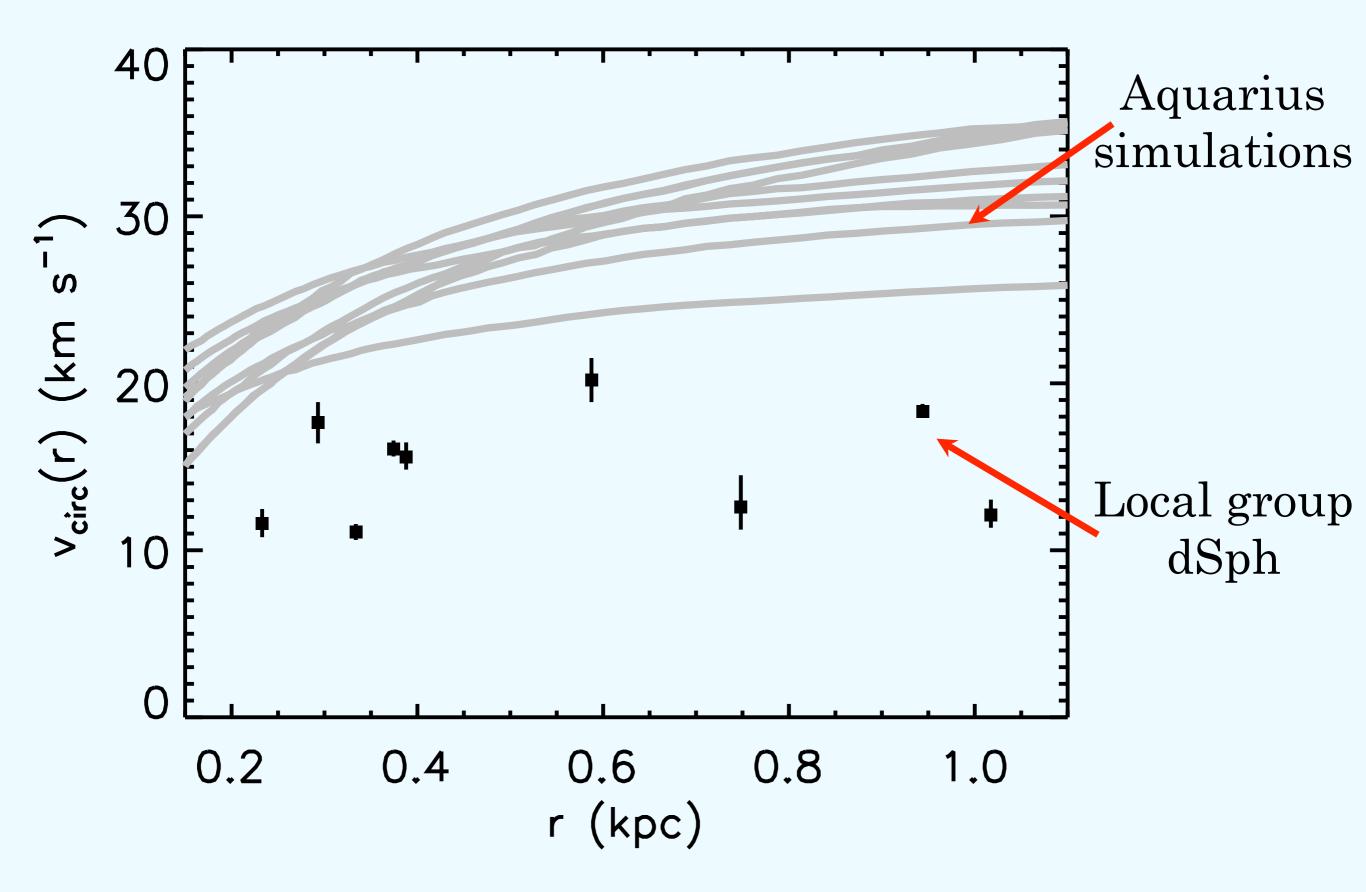
Observational



Numerical







Cosmological N-body simulations:

- Baryons are included in particles
- Milky Way has no disk

Our *N*-body simulations:

- Baryon fraction removed
- Add disk mass to MW

Cumulative effect!

our simulations

Initial dSph satellite: $V_{max} = 63 \text{ km/s}$ $M \sim 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}_{\odot}$ $R_s = 4 \text{ kpc}$

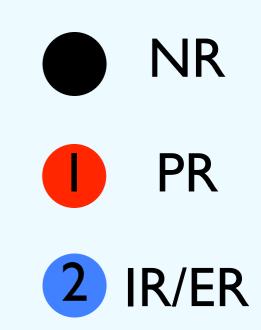
Resolution:

$$\epsilon = 20 \text{ pc}; M_p = 10^3 \text{ M}_{\odot}$$

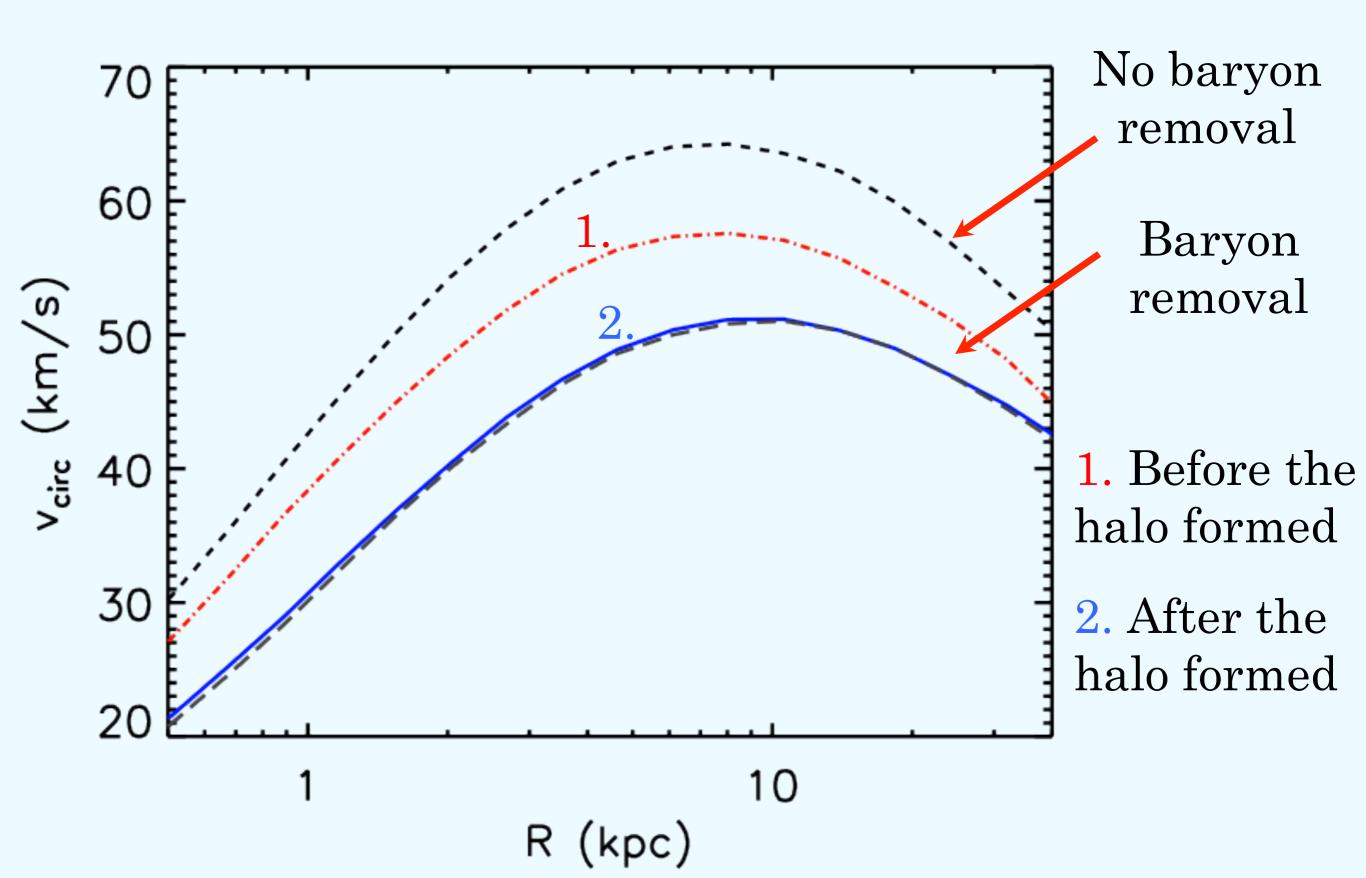
our simulations

- 4 different dSph galaxies
 - Same initial total mass (M $\sim 3 x 10^{10} \, M_{\odot})$
 - Different circular velocity/density profiles

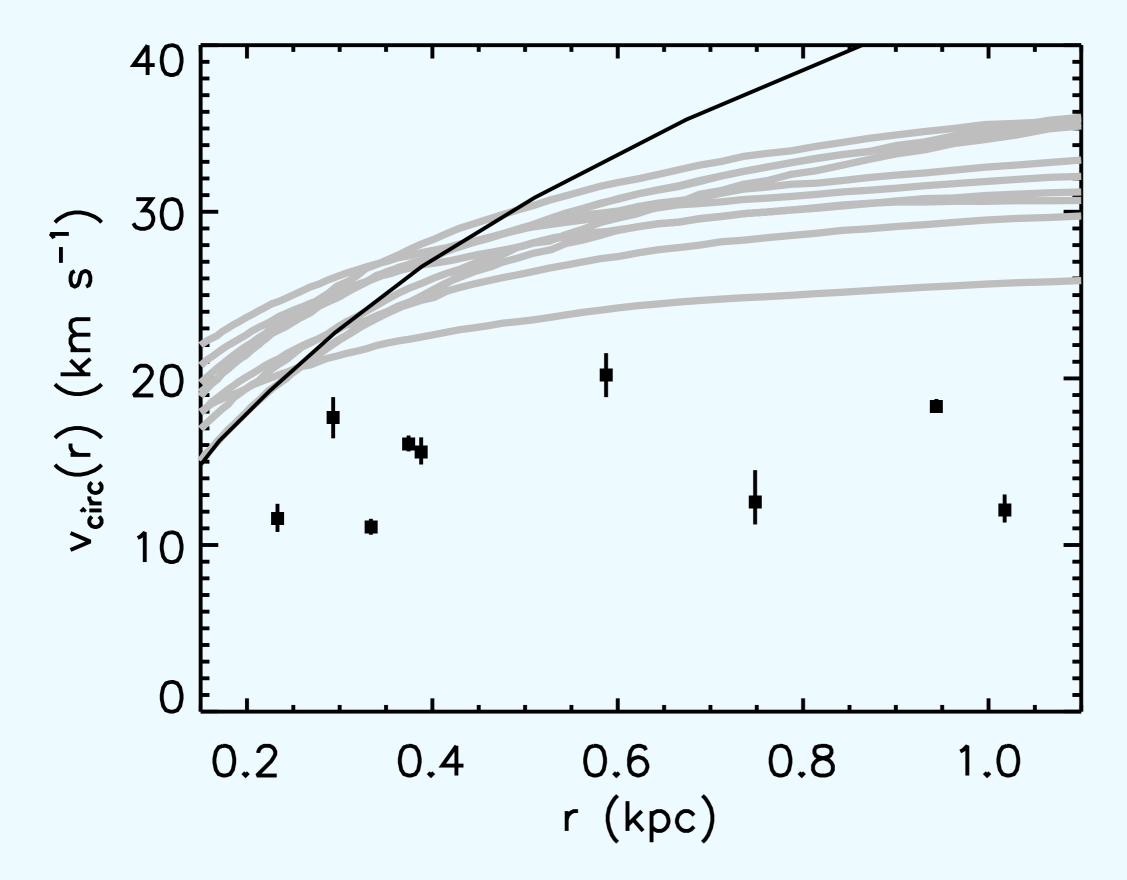
- Test baryons removal methods
 - No removal
 - Pre-halo formation removal
 - Instantaneous/exponential removal

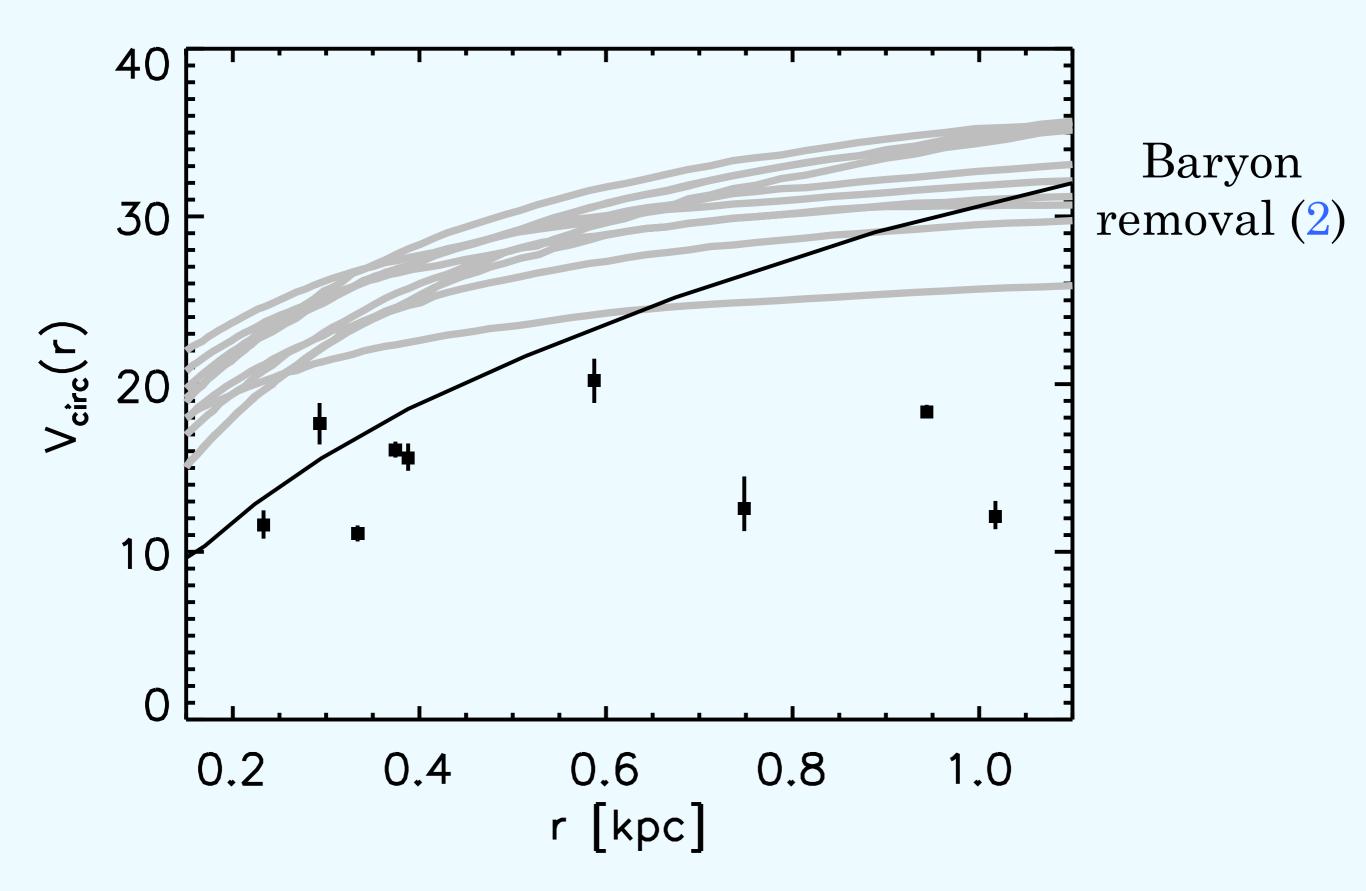


baryon removal

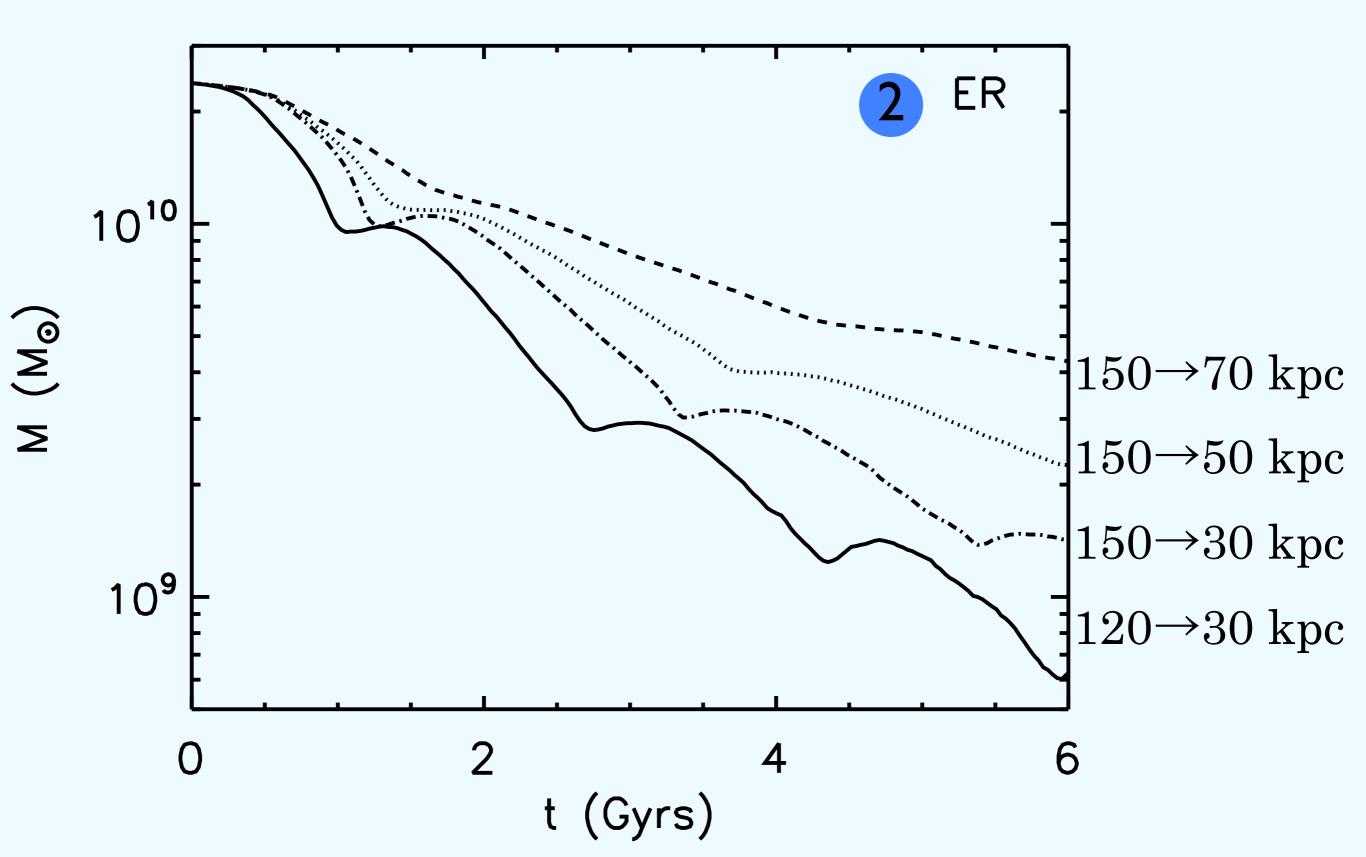


No baryon removal

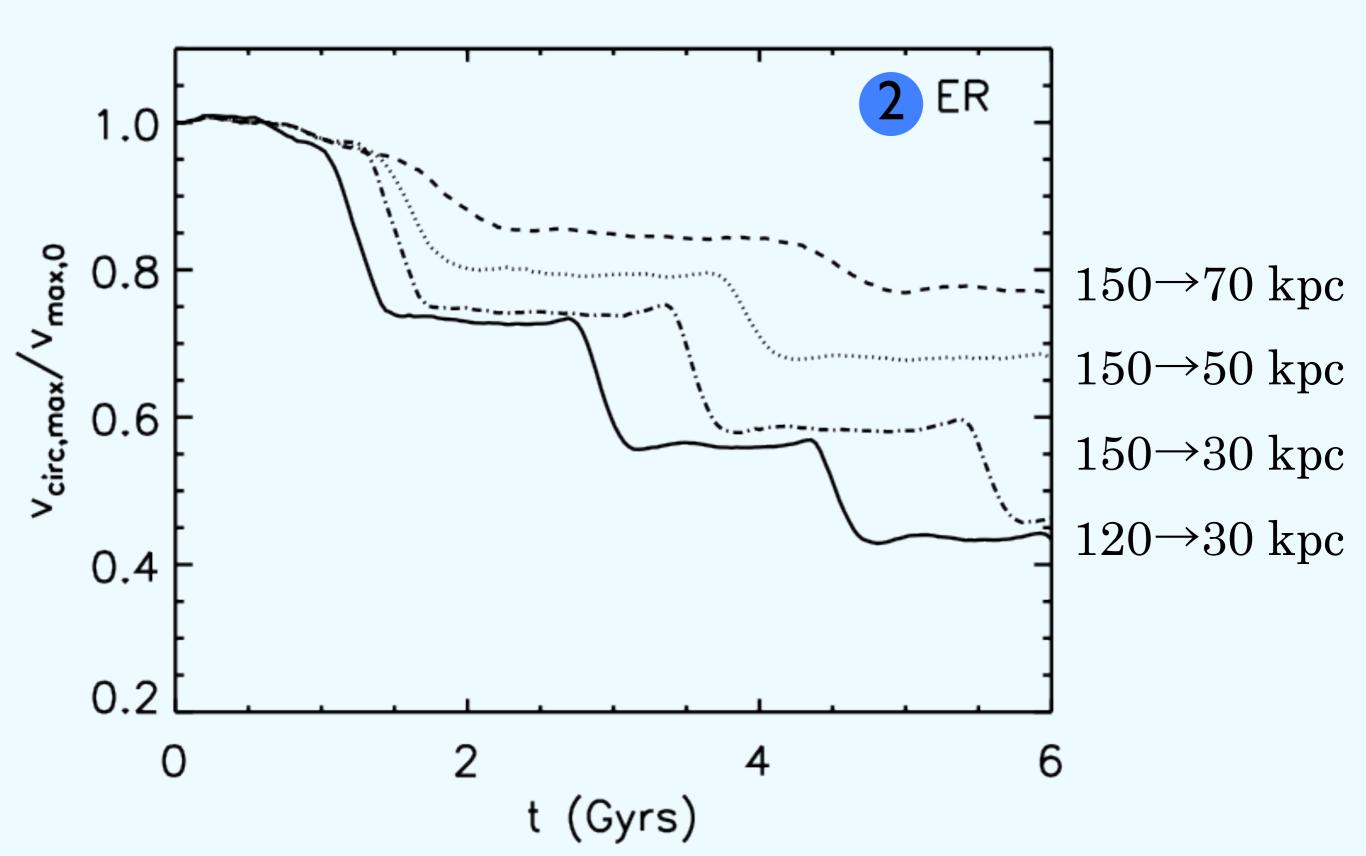


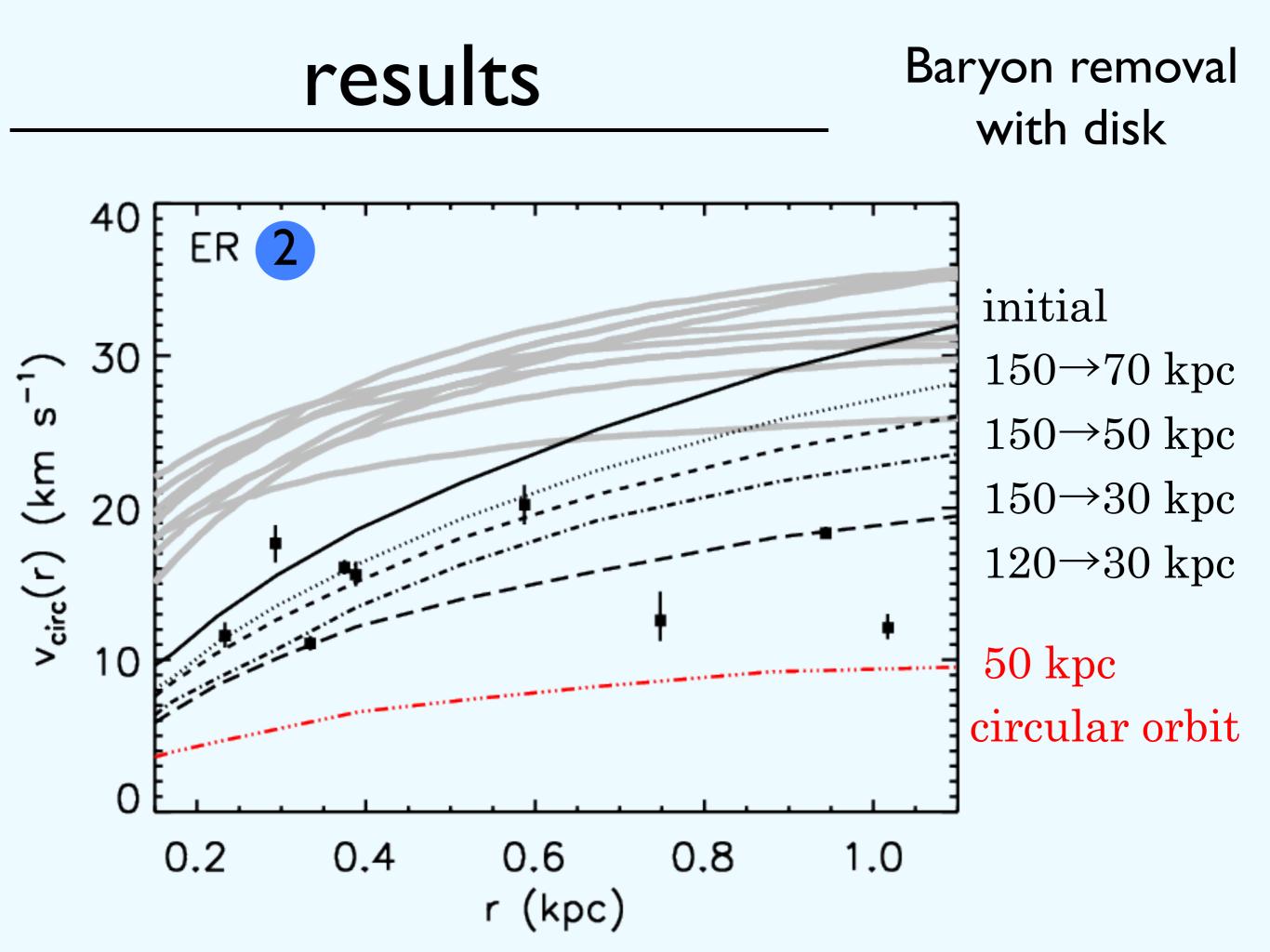


evolution with disk



evolution with disk





- Recent simulations find ~20 dwarf galaxies too dense and massive to match any observed LG dwarfs
- Cosmological simulations do not account for baryonic physics

 Combining baryon removal and a MW disk brings a very massive satellite into agreement with LG dwarfs

• Baryons are very important!

arXiv:1212.6651