

DM in the Local Group: the kinematic analyses of dwarf spheroidals



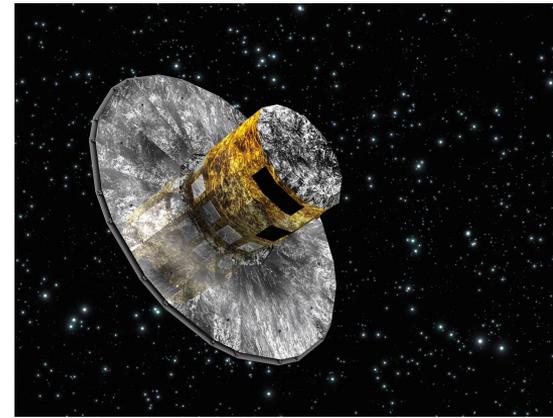
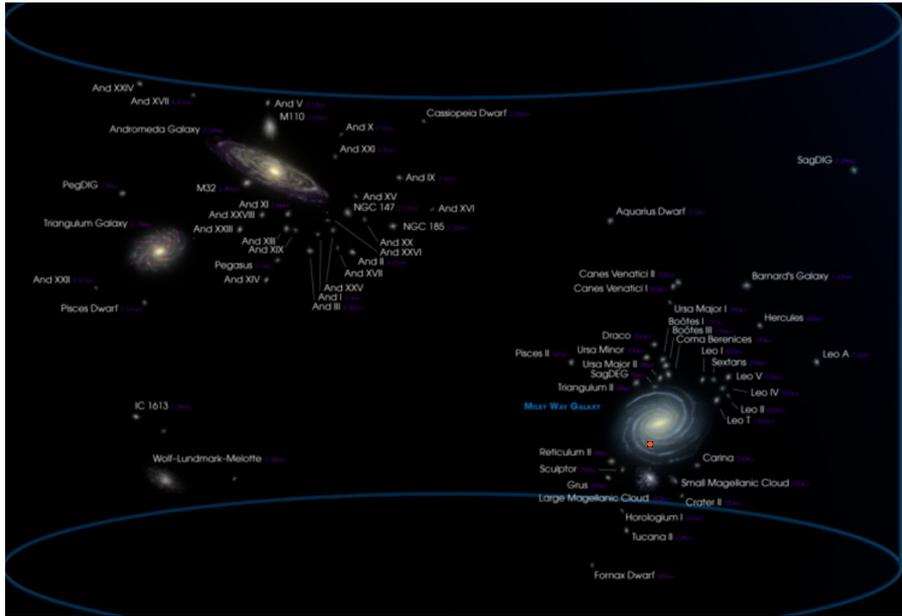
José María Arroyo Polonio - Phd Student (IAC)

Milky Way and Local Group

- Giuseppina Battaglia
- Guillaume F. Thomas

Dwarf spheroidals $M_{\star} \lesssim 10^8 M_{\odot}$

(a)



Gaia

- Parallaxes
- Proper motions
- Membership determination

(b)

Ground-based spectroscopy

(c)



VLT/FLAMES

(d)



MAGELLAN/MMFS SURVEY

(a) https://es.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archivo:06-Local_Group

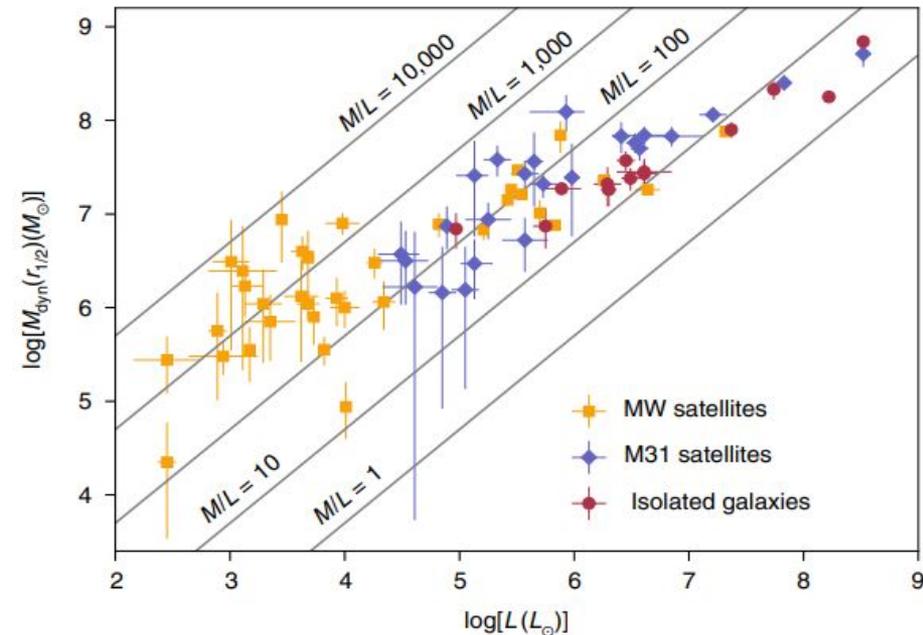
(b) <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Gaia-European-Space-Agency-satellite>

(c) <https://www.eso.org/public/spain/images/vlt-brunier-nuit/>

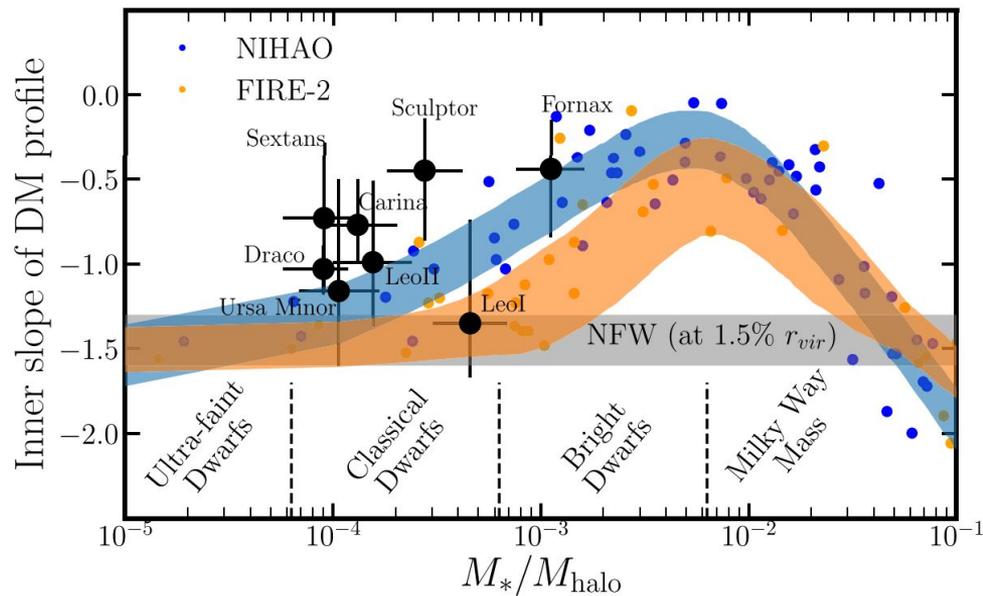
(d) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magellan_Telescopes

Dwarf galaxies as dark matter probes

Cusp \rightarrow -1
Core \rightarrow 0



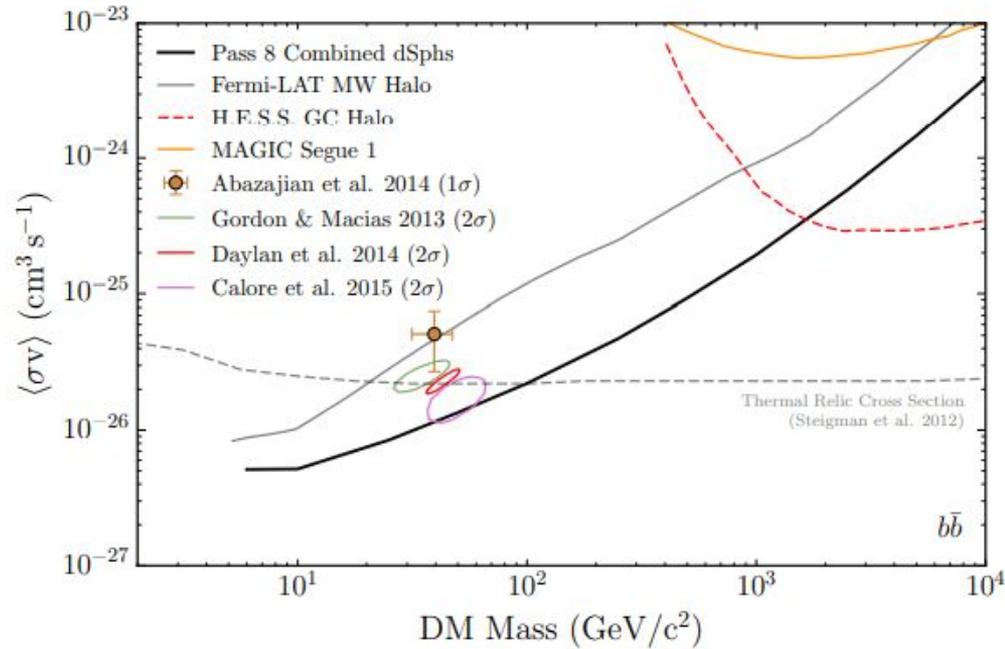
Mateo(1998), Walker(2012), Battaglia & Nipoti (2022)



Di Cintio+ (2014), Hayashi, Chiba and Ishiyama (2020)

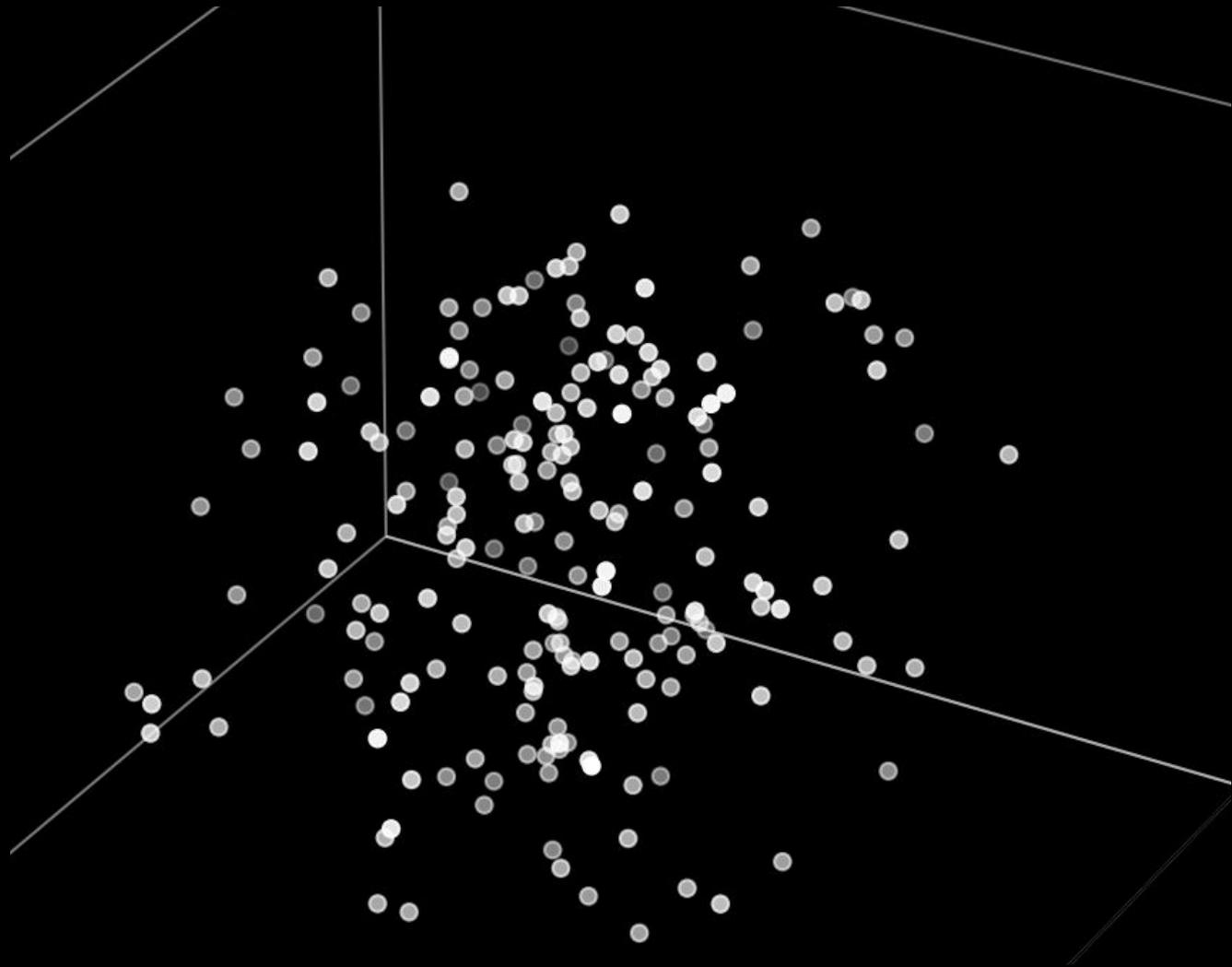
DGs can be used to test DM models in a cosmological framework

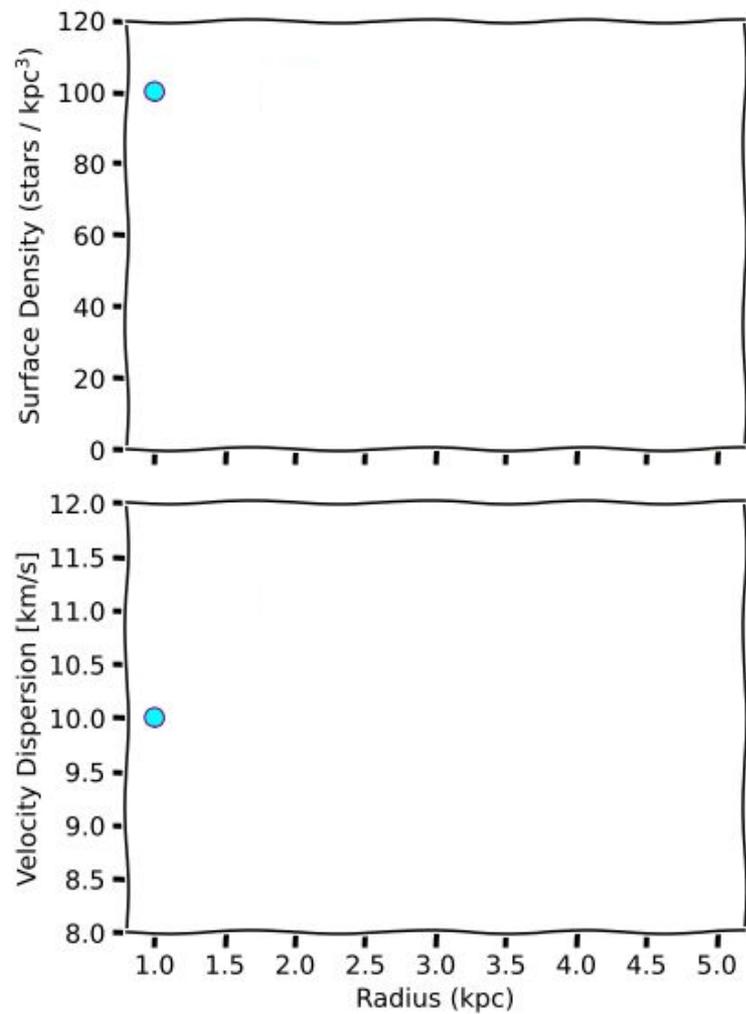
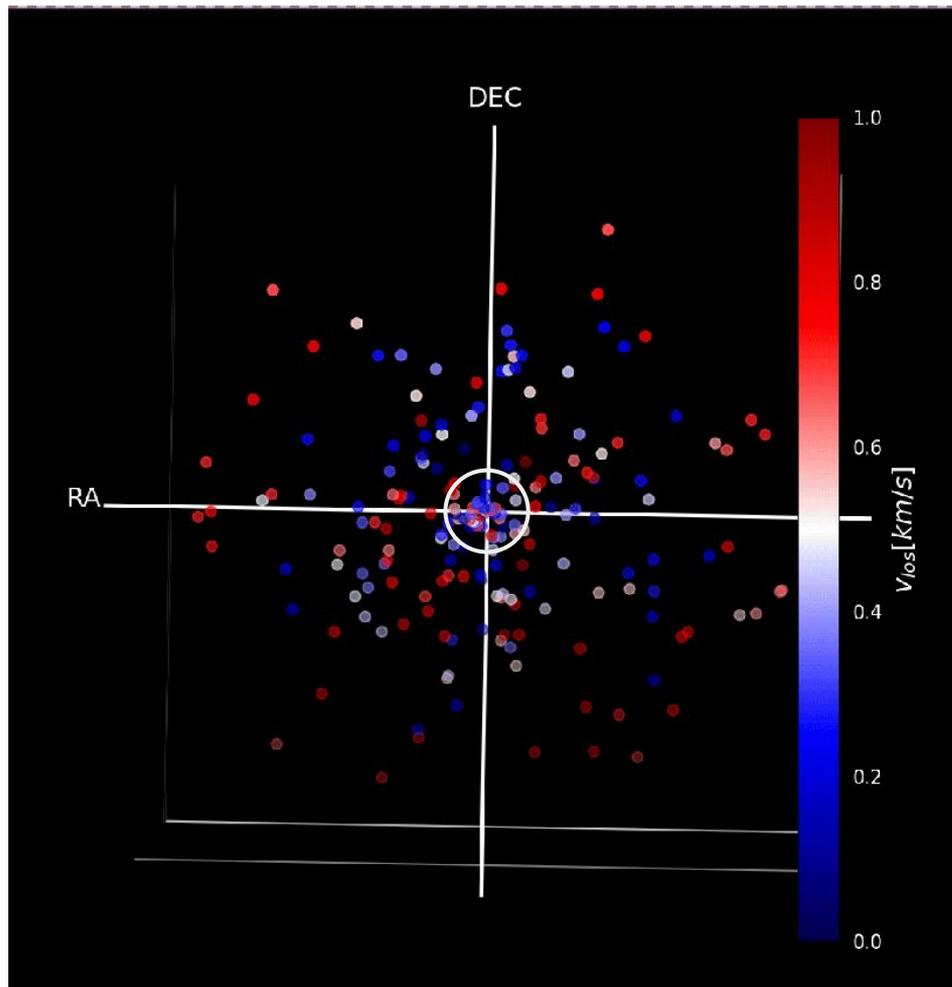
Constraints on DM annihilation cross-section

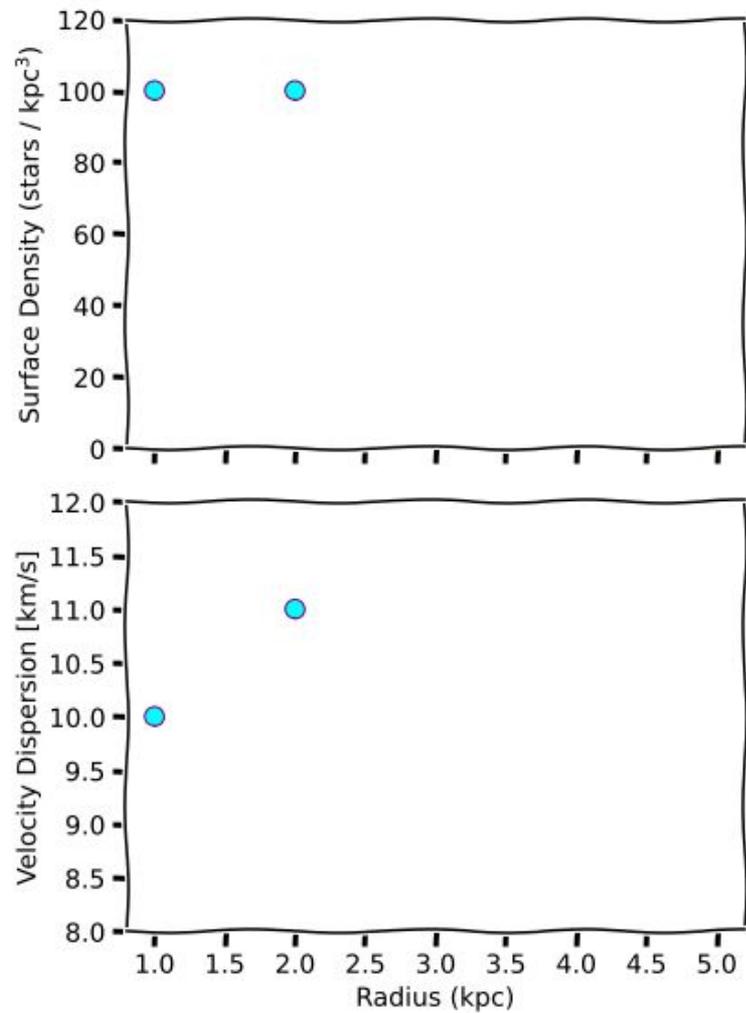
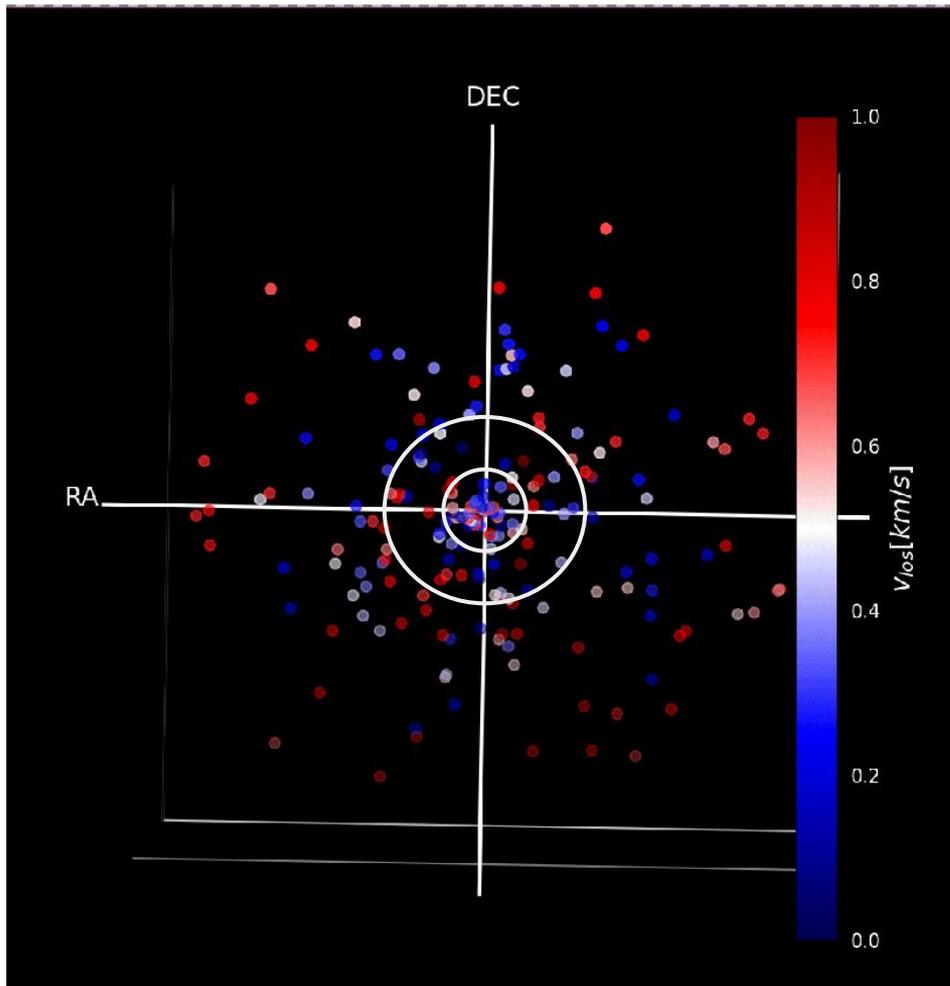


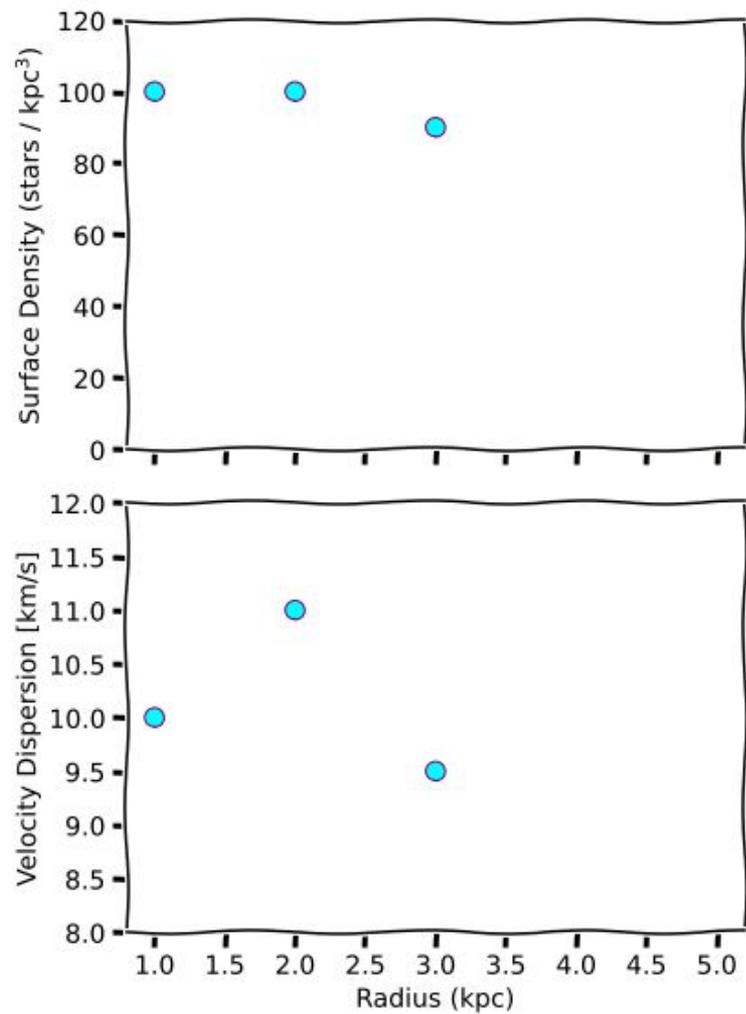
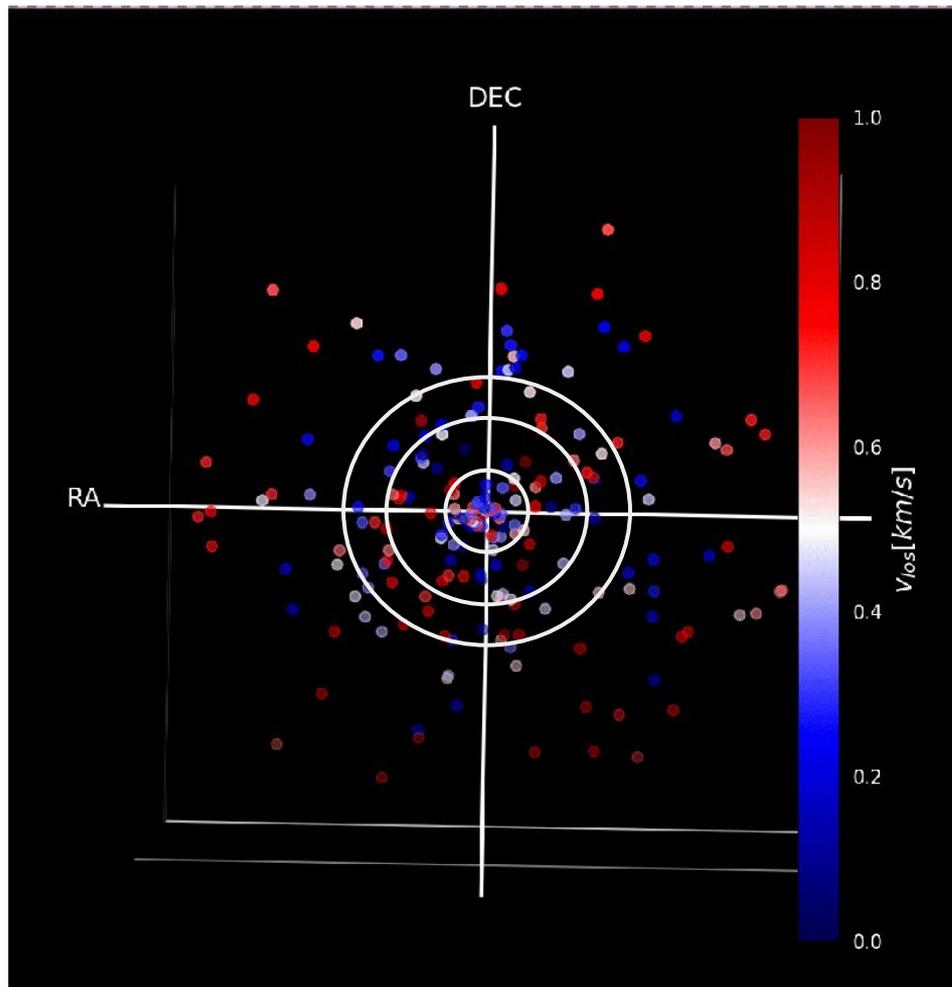
Ackermann et al. (2015)

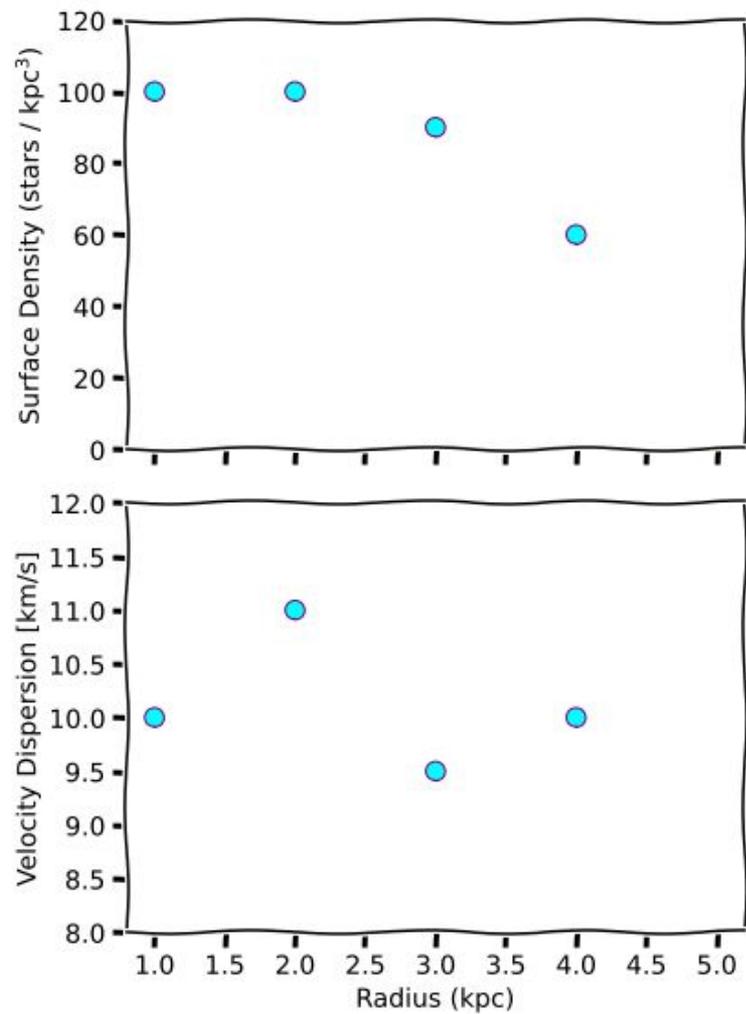
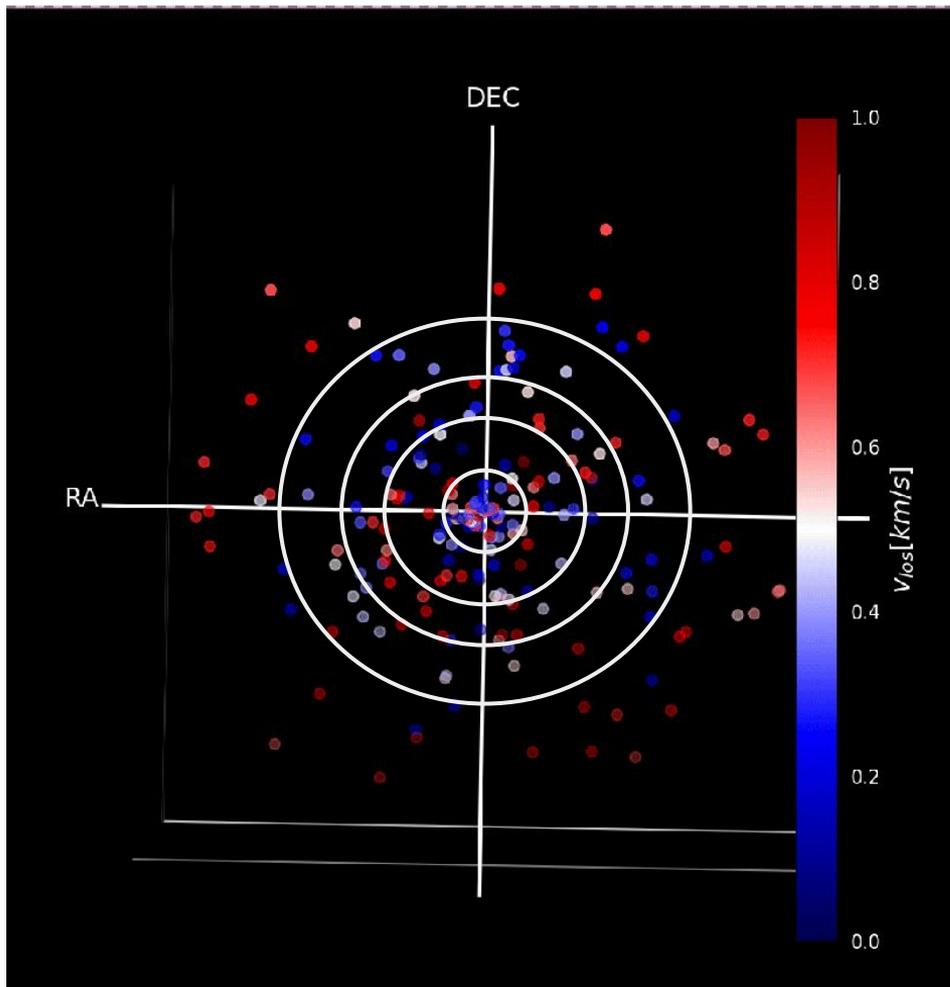
Based on FERMI-LAT observations of
15 dwarf spheroidals during 6 years

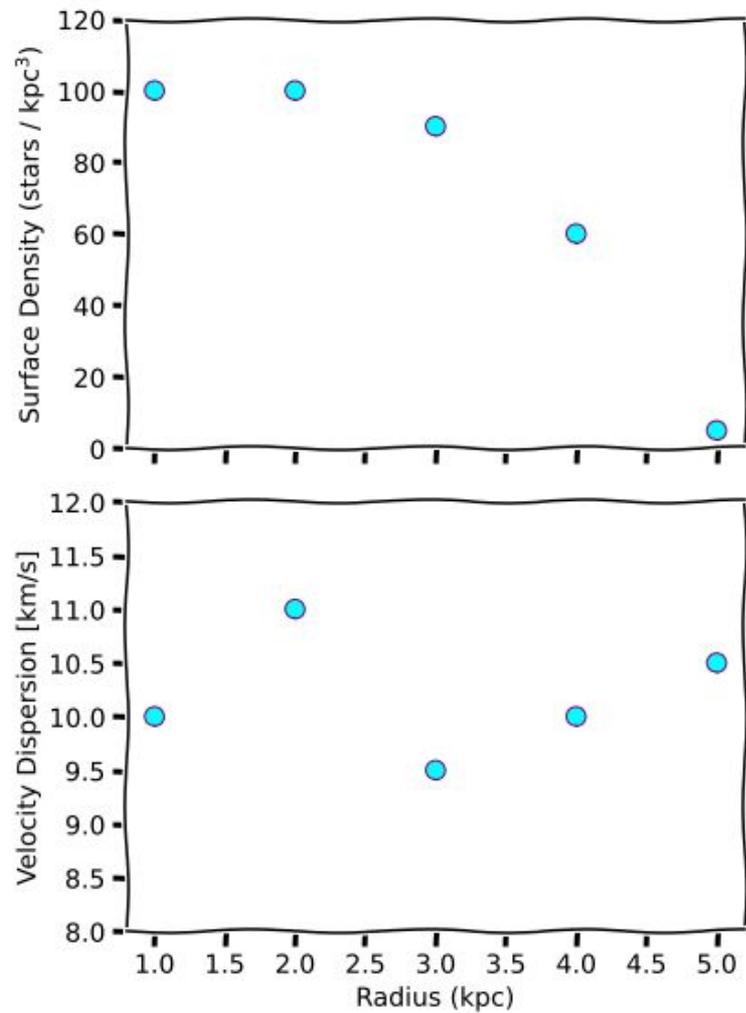
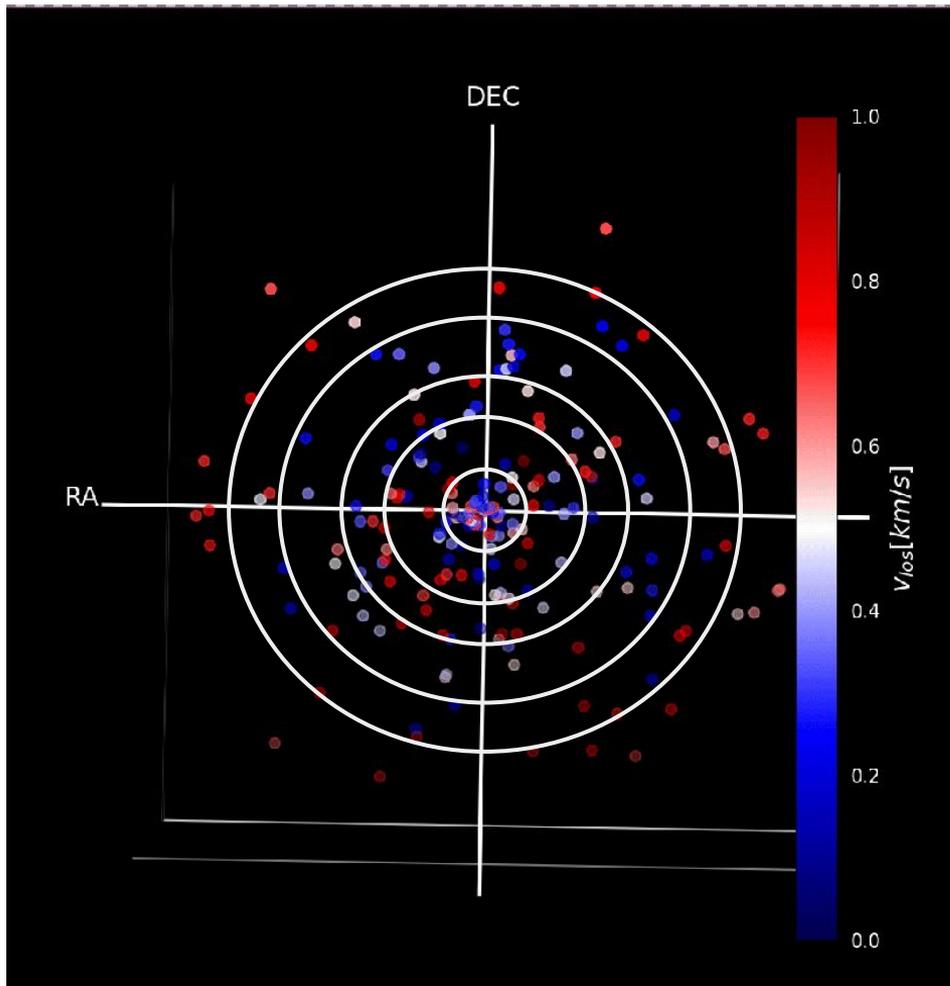


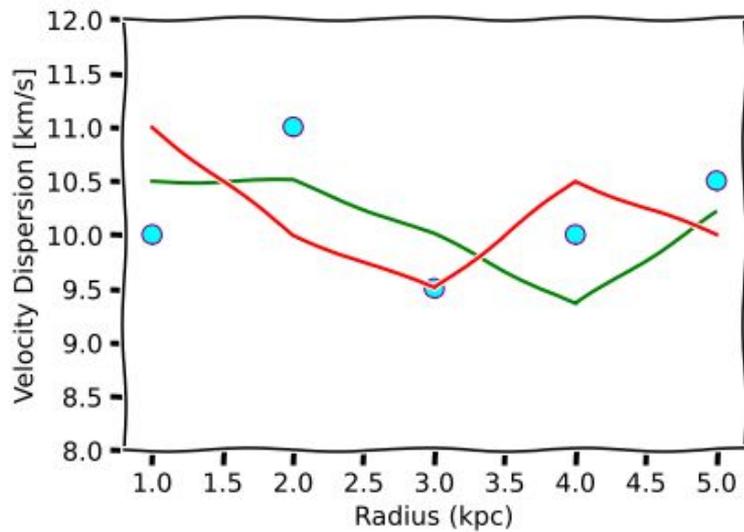
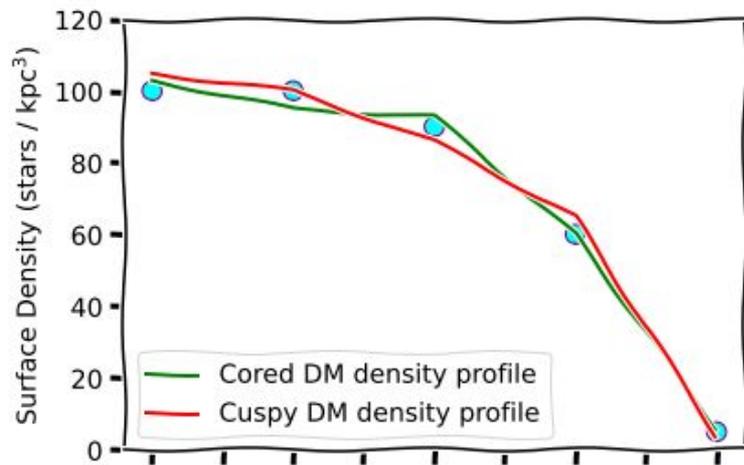
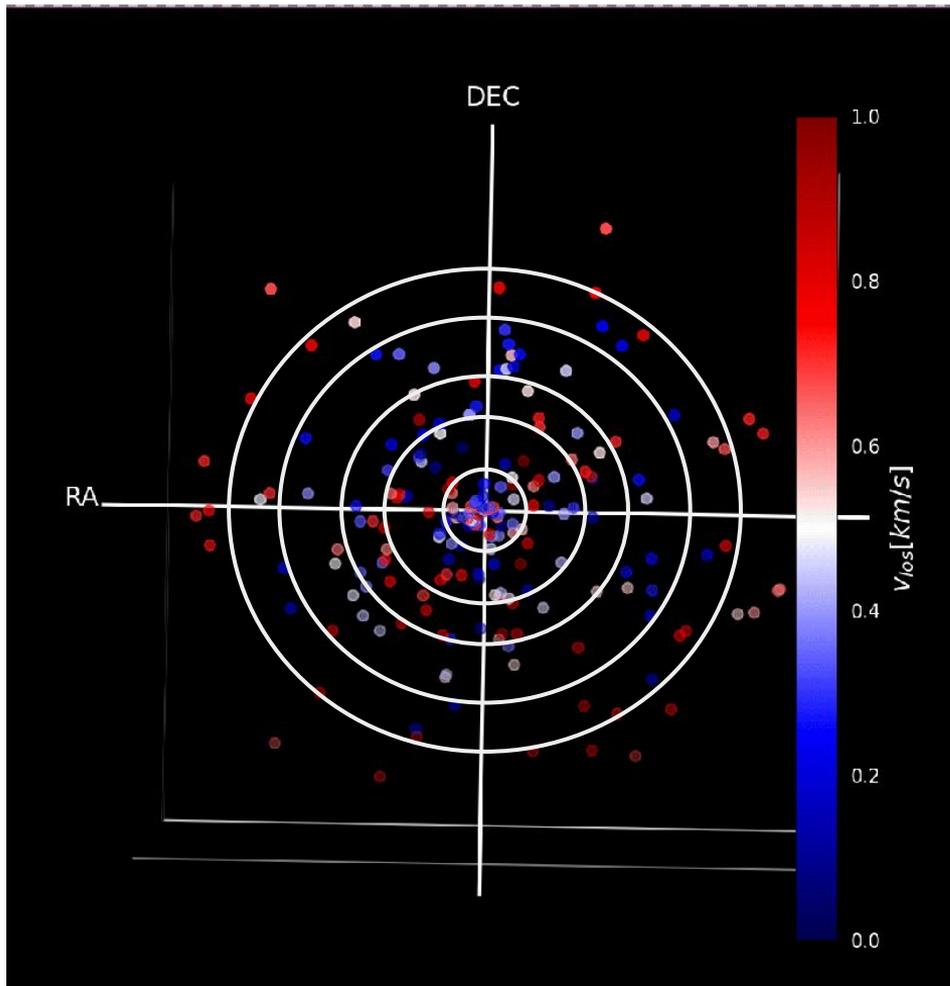












Models: Action-based distribution functions

Stellar component:

$$f(\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{v})) = \frac{M}{(2\pi J_0)^3} \left[1 + \left(\frac{J_0}{h(\mathbf{J})} \right) \right]^\Gamma \left[1 + \left(\frac{g(\mathbf{J})}{J_0} \right) \right]^{-B}$$

$$g(\mathbf{J}) \equiv g_r J_r + g_z J_z + (3 - g_r - g_z) |J_\phi|$$

$$h(\mathbf{J}) \equiv h_r J_r + h_z J_z + (3 - h_r - h_z) |J_\phi|,$$

Multiple components

(See G. Battaglia's talk)

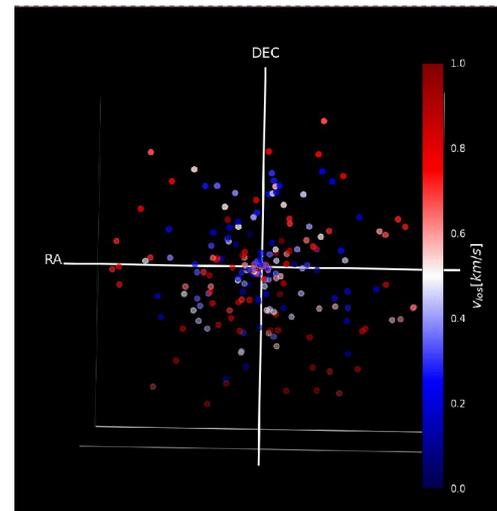
↓
Metallicity distributions

DM component:

$$\rho = \rho_0 \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^{-\gamma} \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{\gamma-\beta}{\alpha}} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{r}{r_{\text{cut}}} \right)^\xi \right]$$

$$P_d(R_i, v_{\text{los},i}) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dZ \int dv \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{V}; v, \epsilon_v) f(\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})) S(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}),$$

$$\text{where } \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{V}; v, \epsilon_v) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\epsilon_v} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\mathcal{V}-v)^2}{\epsilon_v^2} \right]$$



Target for this work: Sculptor

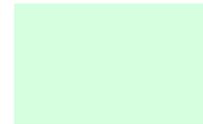
	2-pop	Method	Dataset	DF (par)	Anisotropy	Data	γ flex	result
B08	YES	Jeans	B08	2+1	rad(r)	Binned	NO	Both fit, core preferred
W11	YES	Estimator	W09	3x2	constant	Discrete	-	$0.05_{-0.51}^{-0.39}$
AE12	YES	DF	B08	3x2*	rad(r)	Binned	NO	Both fit, core preferred
B13a	NO	Schwar.	W09 & B08	-	Free	Discrete	YES	Unconstrained
B13b	NO	Schwar.	W09 & B08	-	Free	Discrete	NO	Both fit, cusp preferred
Z16	YES	Axy. Jeans	W09	3x2	Constant	Discrete	YES	0.5 ± 0.3
S17	YES	DF	W09 / B08	8 x 2	Tang/Rad (r)	Discrete	NO	Both fit, core preferred
K19	NO	Jeans	W09	4	Free	Binned	NO	Both fit core preferred
R19	NO	Jeans	W09	5	Free	Binned	YES	$0.83_{-0.25}^{0.3}$
EM19	NO	M.L.	W09	-	-	Discrete	-	Cusp
H20	NO	Axy. Jeans	W09	2	Constant	Binned	YES	0.45 ± 0.35
P22	NO	DF	I19	4	Free	Binned	NO	Core



Core

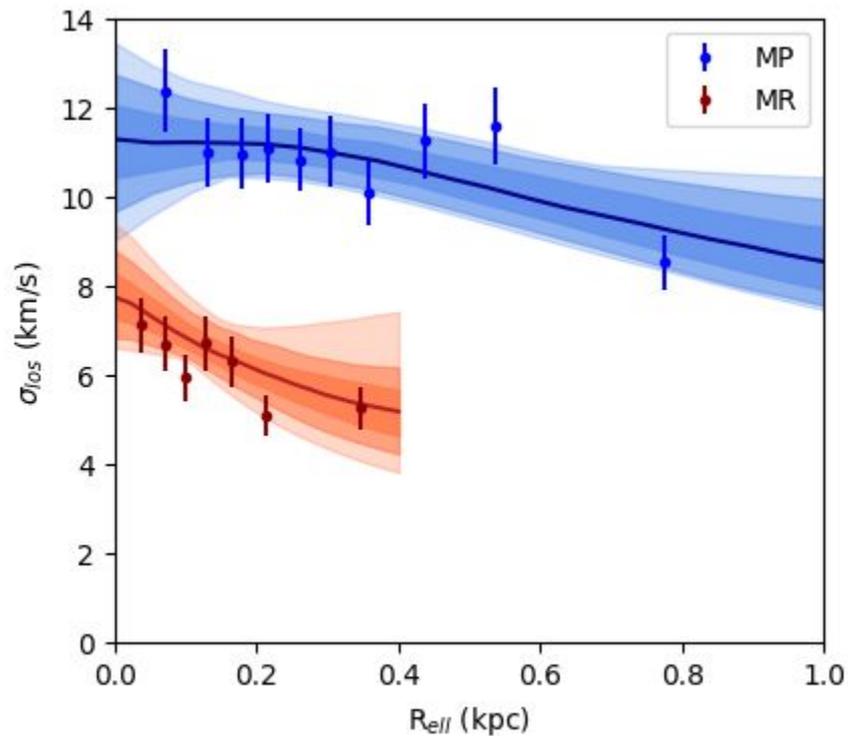
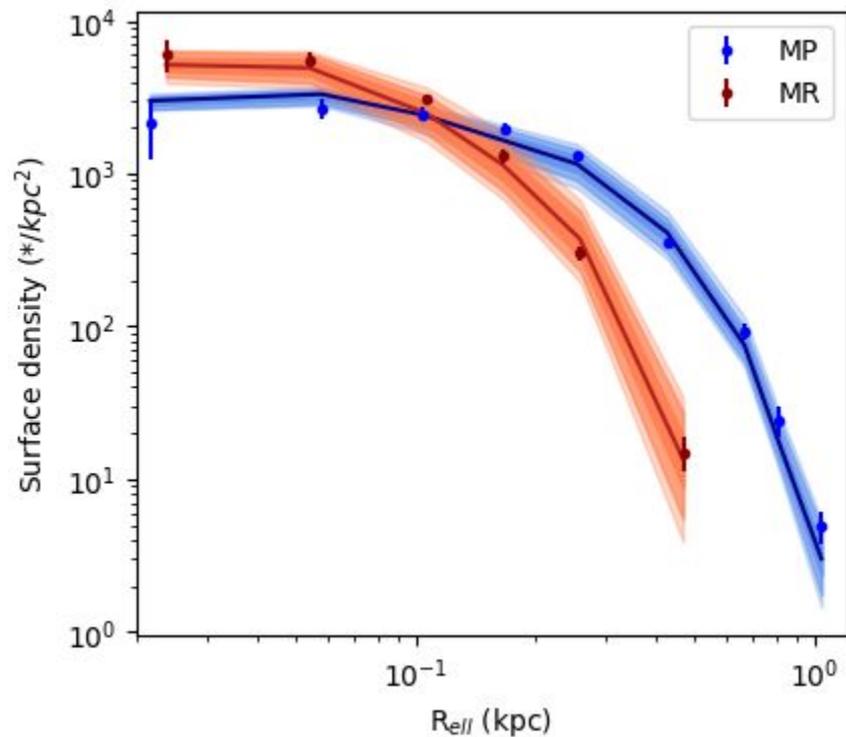


Cusp

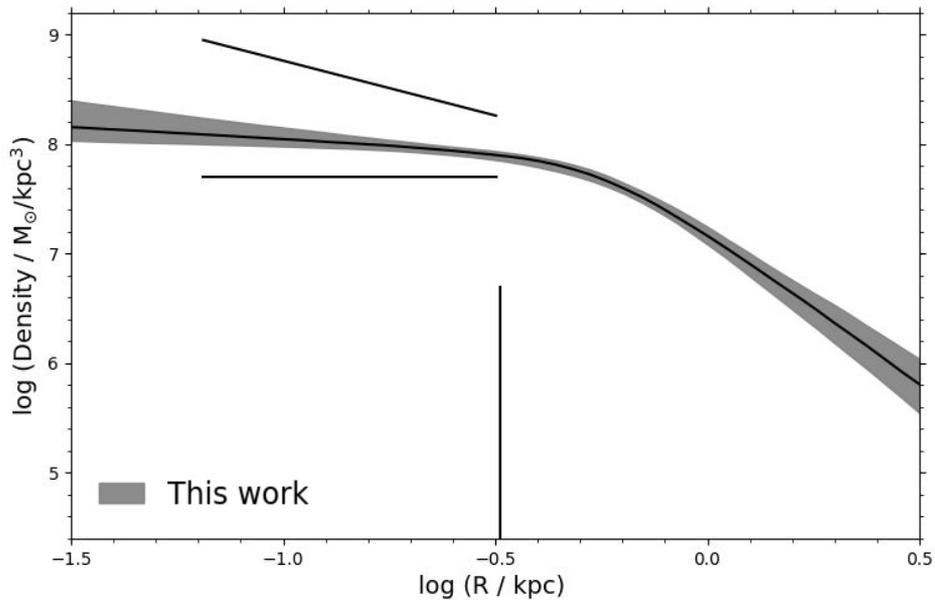


Intermediate

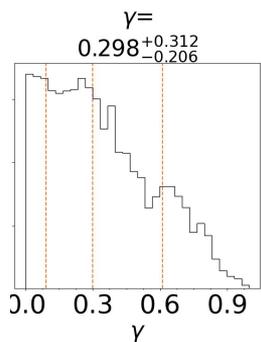
We reproduce the observed characteristics



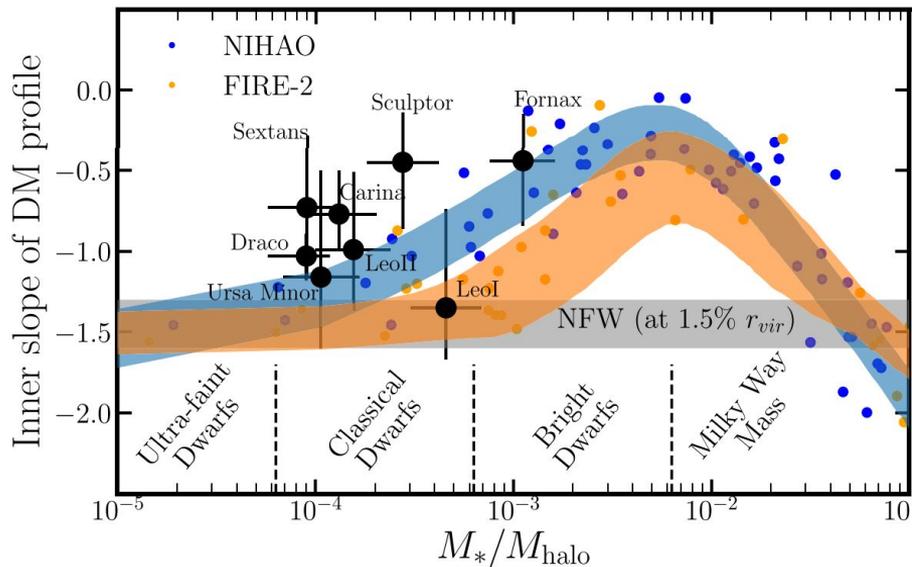
Dark matter density profile



Inner logarithm slope :

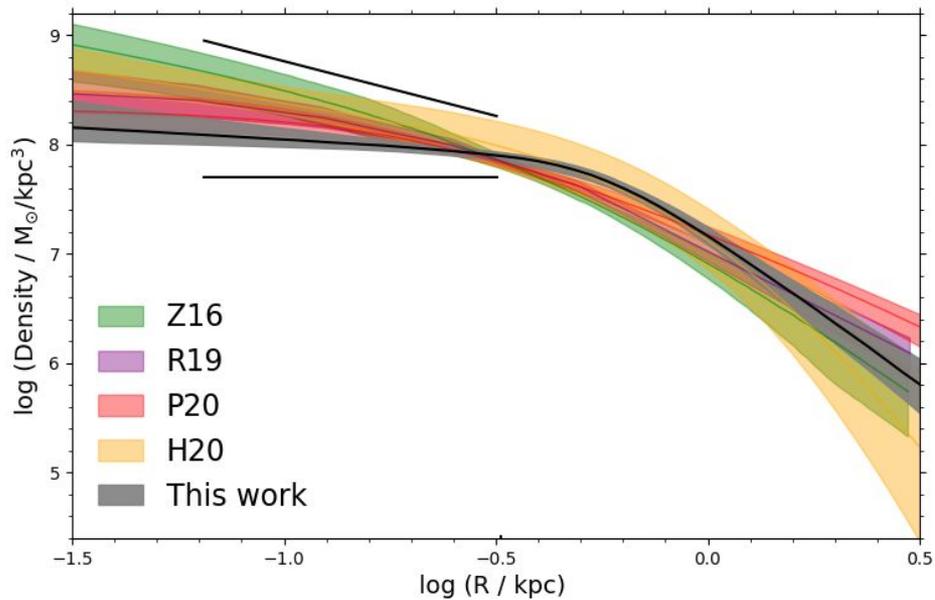


- Very dark-matter dominated
- Short star formation history



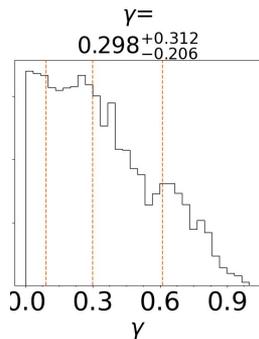
Di Cintio+ (2014), Hayashi, Chiba and Ishiyama (2020)

Dark matter density profile

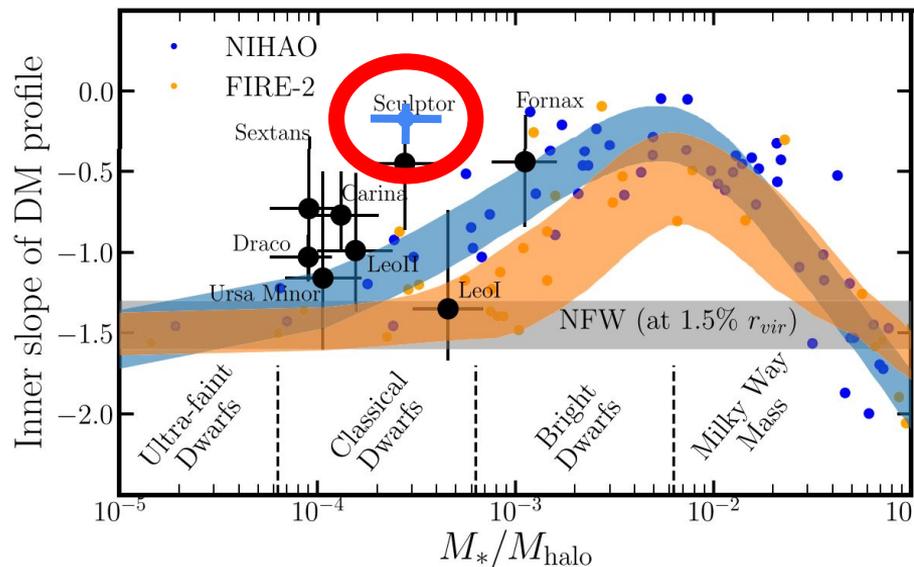


Zhu+ (2016), Read+ (2019),
Pascale (2020), Hayashi+ (2020)

Inner logarithm slope :



- Very dark-matter dominated
- Short star formation history



Di Cintio+ (2014), Hayashi, Chiba and Ishiyama (2020)

Conclusions

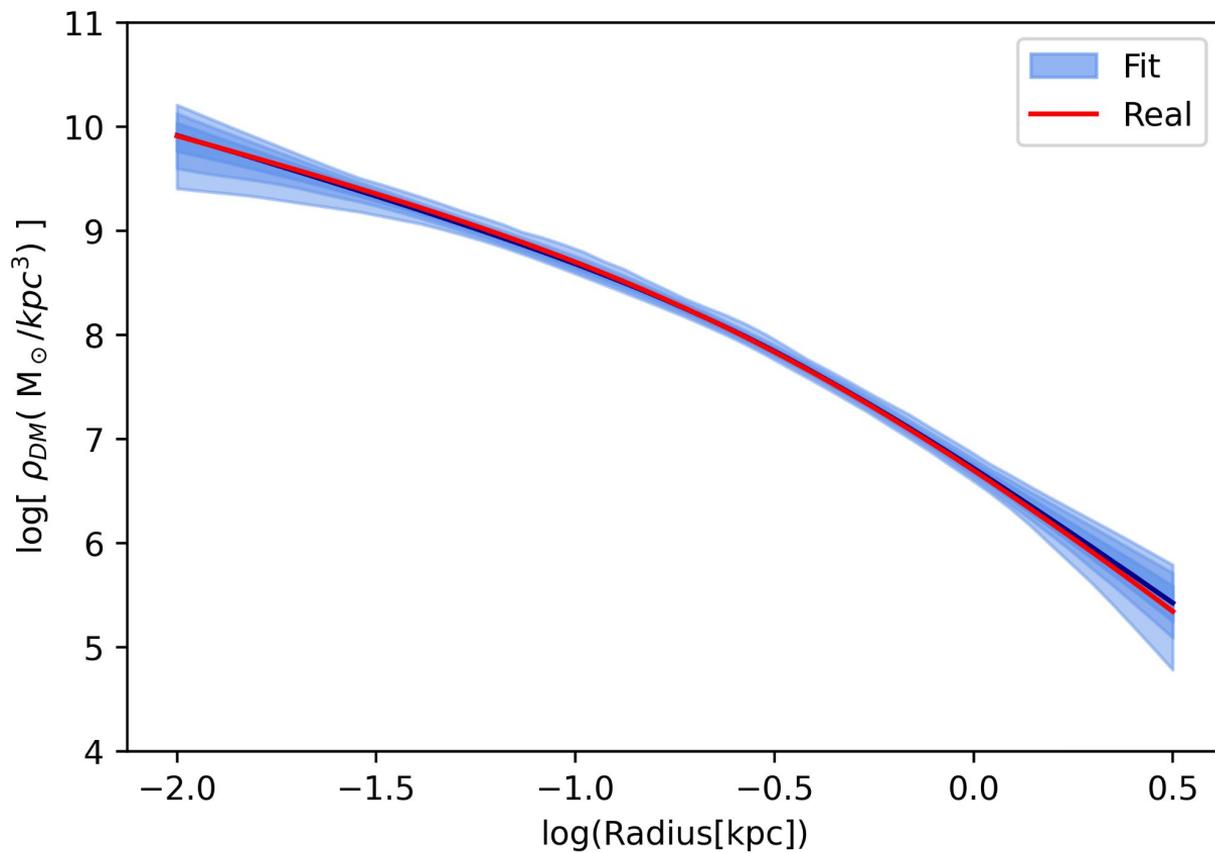
We know that,

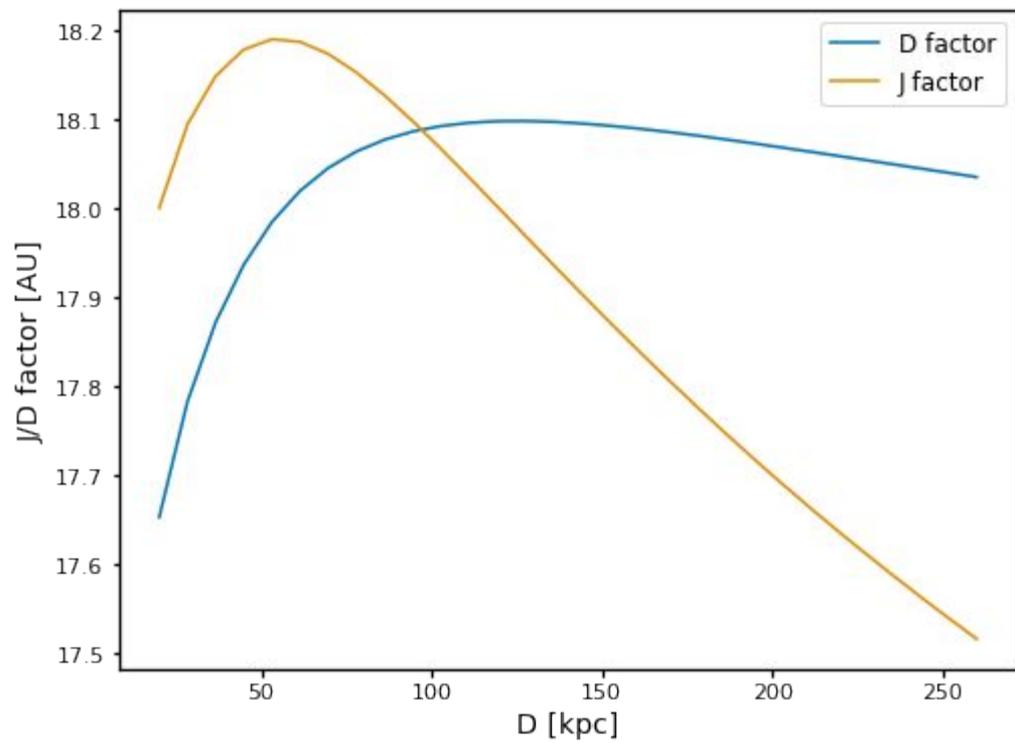
- Dwarf galaxies are excellent **dark-matter probes**,
- There are **tensions between** the expected distribution of DM in simulated dwarf galaxies and the **observed** ones,
- They can be used as targets for **DM decay and annihilation**.

However,

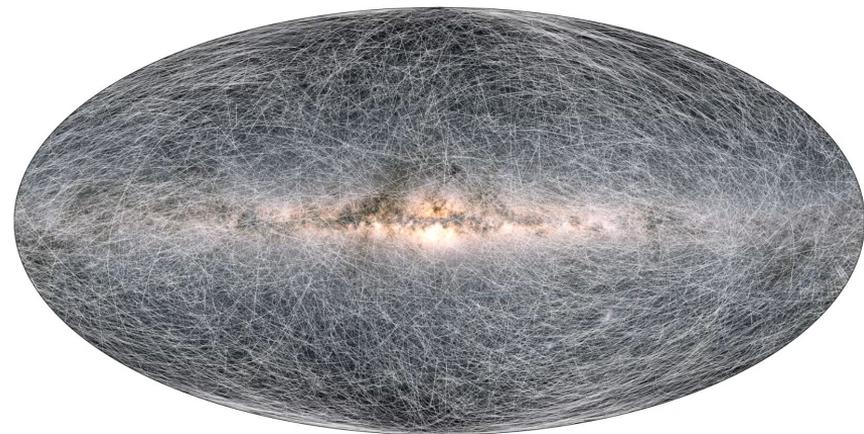
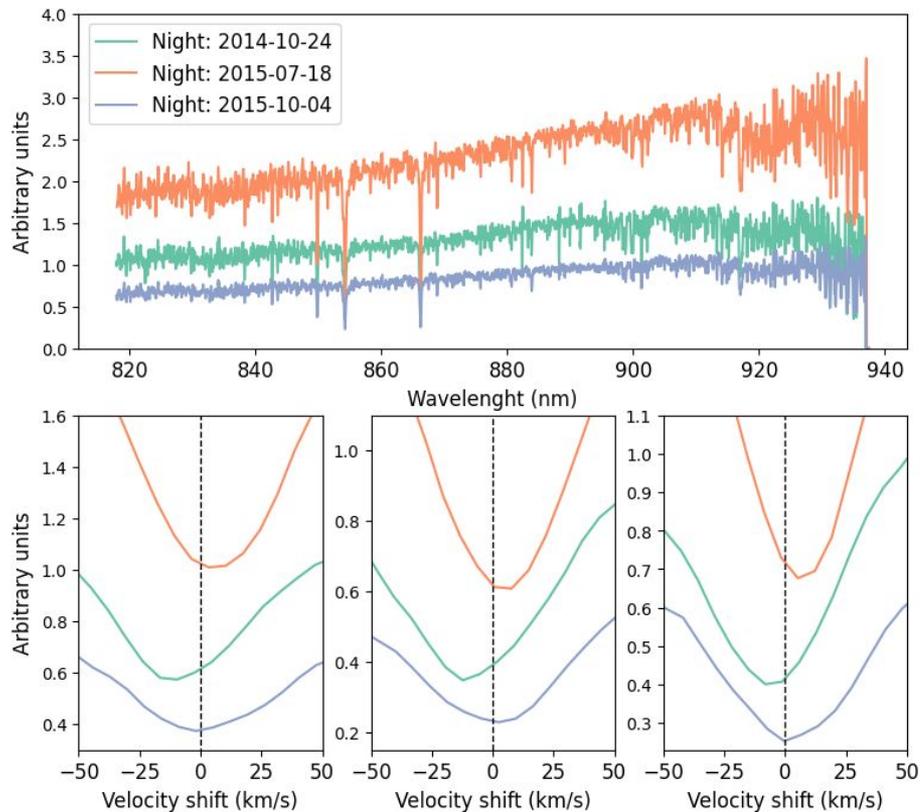
- We need to properly **know the DM density profiles** of dwarf spheroidals to have robust constraints.

Mock test on a cusped dwarf galaxy





Observational data



Tangential velocities + positions

line-of-sight velocity + metallicities (proxy of age)