Reconciling Dwarf Galaxies with LCDM Cosmology

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The Carnegie Observatories

with the Feedback In Realistic Environments Collaboration

dwarf galaxies: significant challenges to the Cold Dark Matter (CDM) model

"missing satellites" problem

(probably) too few observed satellite galaxies compared with dark-matter subhalos in CDM

"too big to fail" problem

dark-matter subhalos in CDM are too dense compared with observed satellite galaxies

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dwarf galaxies: significant challenges to the Cold Dark Matter (CDM) model

"missing satellites" problem

(probably) too few observed satellite galaxies compared with dark-matter subhalos in CDM

—> Can a CDM-based model produce a satellite stellar mass function as observed?

"too big to fail" problem

dark-matter subhalos in CDM are too dense compared with observed satellite galaxies

—> Can a CDM-based model produce a satellite dynamical mass (velocity dispersion) function as observed?

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The Latte Project: the Milky Way on FIRE

simulating a Milky Way-mass galaxy with a realistic population of satellite dwarf galaxies

Wetzel et al 2016, ApJL submitted, arXiv:1602:05957





model for star formation

- High resolution to capture structure of multi-phase inter-stellar medium
 - \odot m_{gas} = 7070 M_{sun}
 - hgas = 1 pc (min), 25 pc (typical)
 - h_{dm} = 20 pc
 - t_{step,min} = 180 yr



- Cooling from atoms, molecules, and 9 metals down to 10 K
- Star formation only in self-gravitating clouds



model for stellar feedback

- Heating:
 - Supernovae: core-collapse (II) and Ia
 - Stellar Winds: massive O-stars & AGB stars
 - Photoionization (HII regions) + photoelectric heating



- Explicit Momentum Flux:
 - Radiation Pressure

$$\dot{P}_{\rm rad} \sim \frac{L}{c} \left(1 + \tau_{\rm IR}\right)$$

Supernovae

$$\dot{P}_{\rm SNe} \sim \dot{E}_{\rm SNe} \, v_{\rm ejecta}^{-1}$$

• Stellar Winds $\dot{P}_{\rm W} \sim \dot{M} v_{\rm wind}$



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dark matter-only simulation



dark matter with effects of baryons



stars





 $M_{star} = 9 \times 10^{10} M_{sun}$ $SFR = 3.4 M_{sun}/yr$

stellar mass function of satellites



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stellar mass function of satellites



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stellar velocity dispersion function of satellites



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stellar velocity dispersion function of satellites



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mass - metallicity relation



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What causes the lack of (massive) satellite dwarf galaxies around the Milky Way-mass host?



inclusion of baryons destroys dark-matter subhalos



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subhalo number density profile



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dark-matter subhalo mass function



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stellar feedback drives gas outflows/inflows that can produce dark-matter cores



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stellar feedback drives gas outflows/inflows that can produce dark-matter cores



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simulated dwarf galaxies have bursty star formation



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feedback-driven gas outflows in dwarf galaxies



fluctuations in galaxy radius at fixed Mstar



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detailed stellar (and gas) kinematics in dwarf galaxies will provide **robust** tests of feedback models and the nature of dark-matter coring

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