

Searches for new Milky Way satellites and implications for the nature of dark matter

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Small-scale issues in Λ CDM

- **Missing satellite problem**
 - Overabundance of dark subhalos (vs. ~ 50 MW satellites)
- **Core/cusp, too big to fail problems**
 - Cuspy + Too concentrated massive subhalos (vs. cored..)
- + **other issues** (anisotropic distribution)

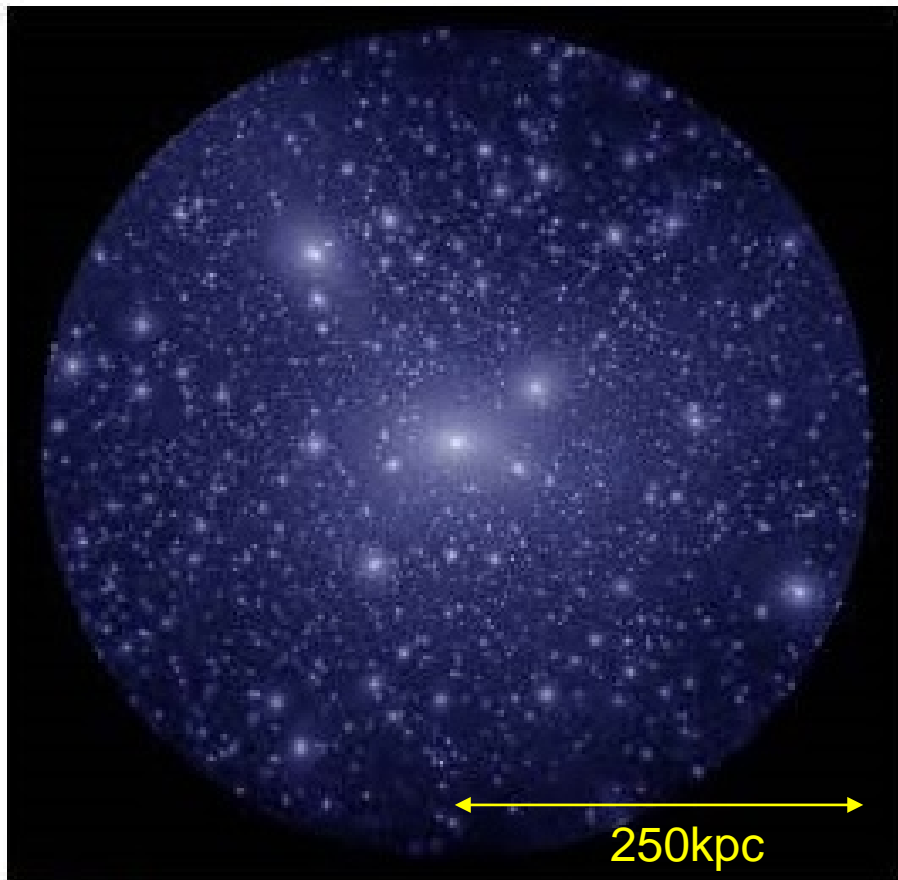
Solutions

- Alternative DM models?
- Baryon effects?
- **Limitations in observations?**

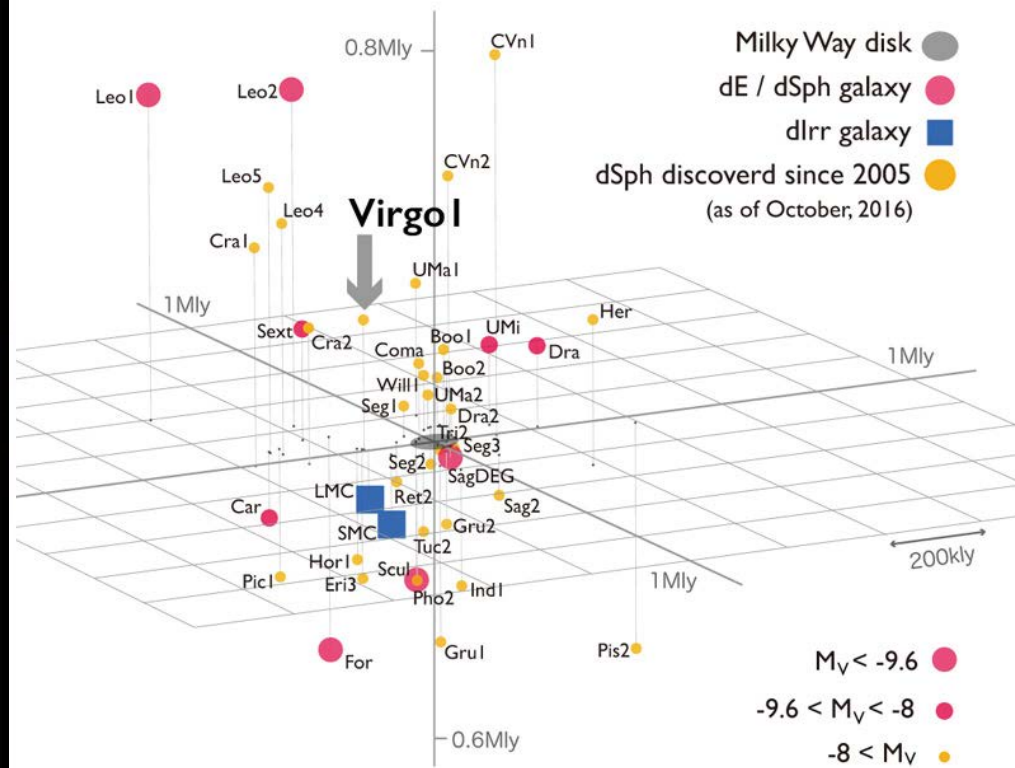
Dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSphs) in the Local Group provide clues to these issues

Missing satellite problem

Λ CDM simulation for a MW-sized halo
(Bullock & Boylan-Kolchin 2017)



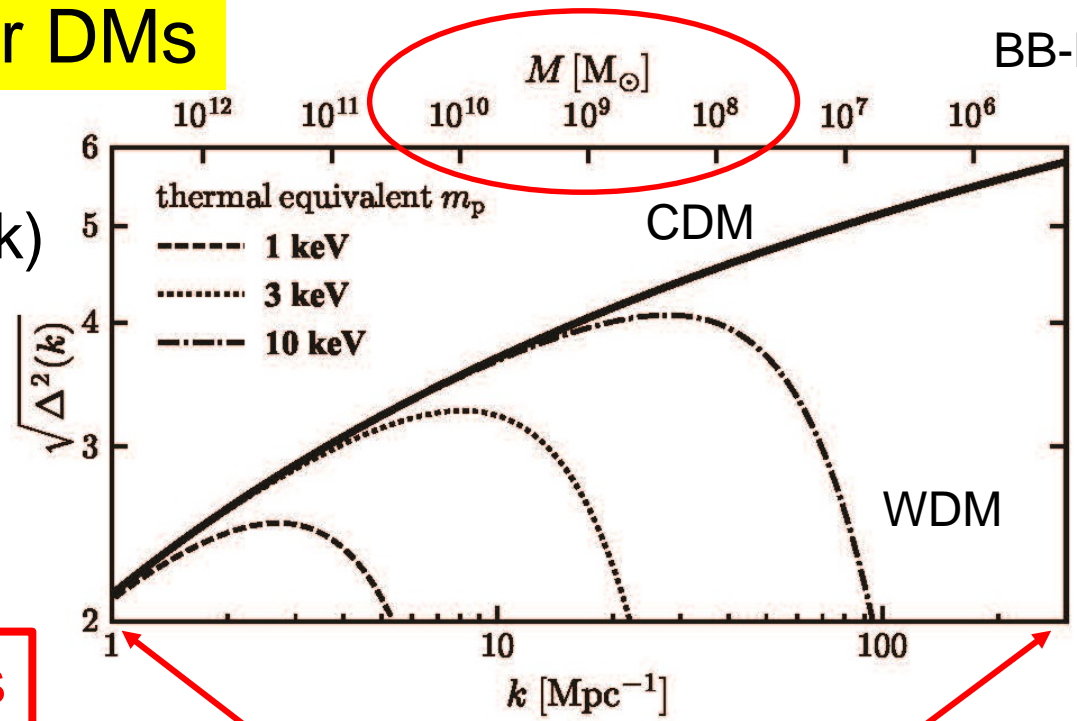
Observed satellites in the MW
(as of 2016)



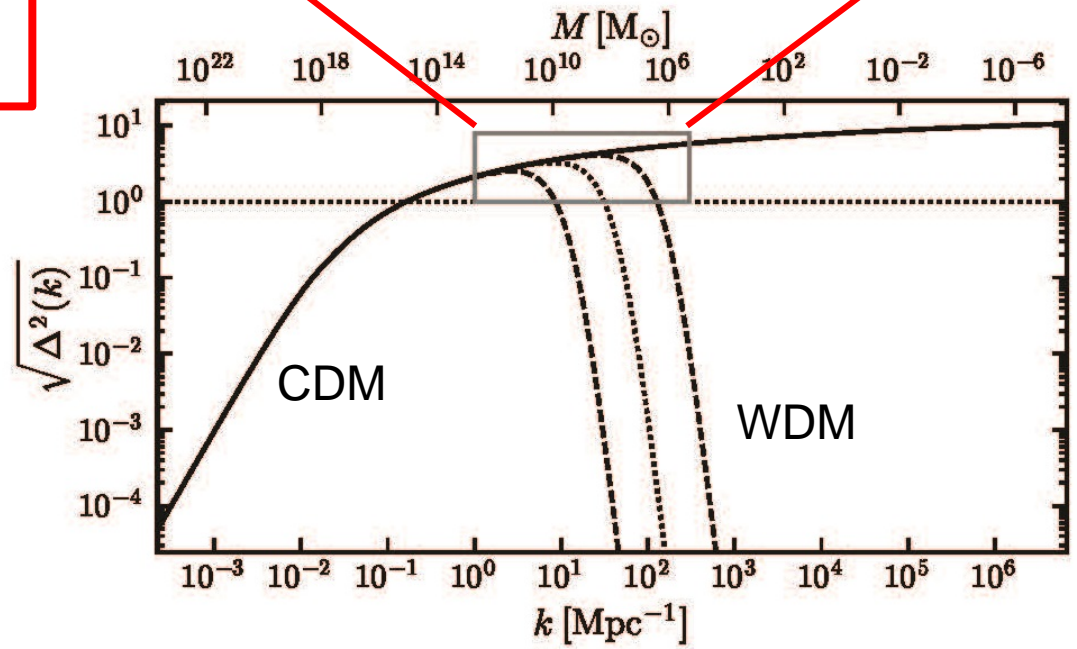
~ 50 satellites identified

Power spectrum for DMs

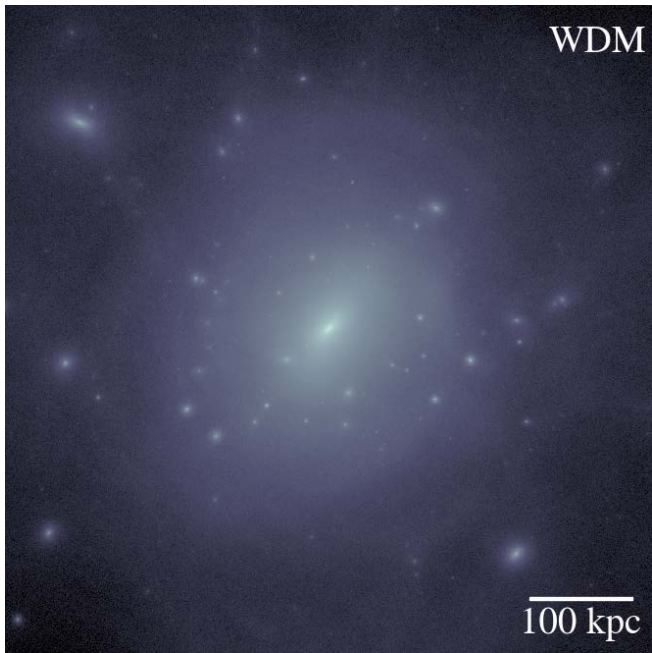
$$\Delta^2(k) \propto \frac{k^3}{2\pi} P(k) T^2(k)$$



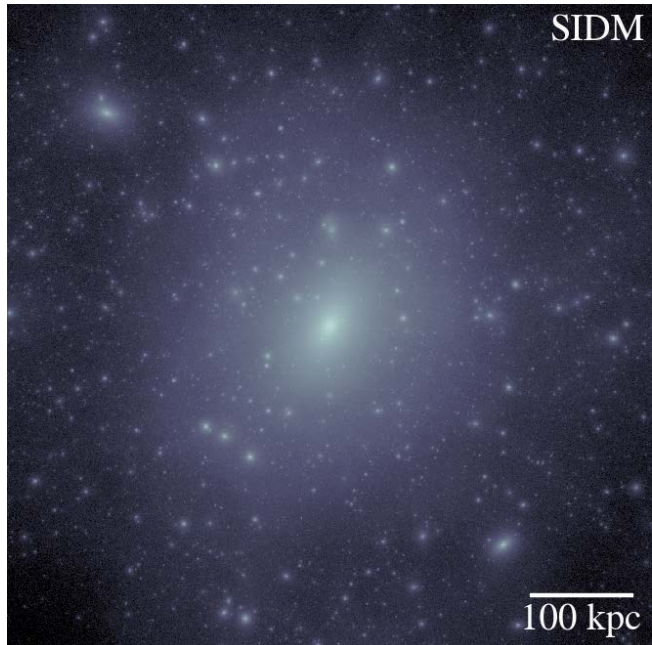
Dark halos on scales of dwarf galaxies are most important keys



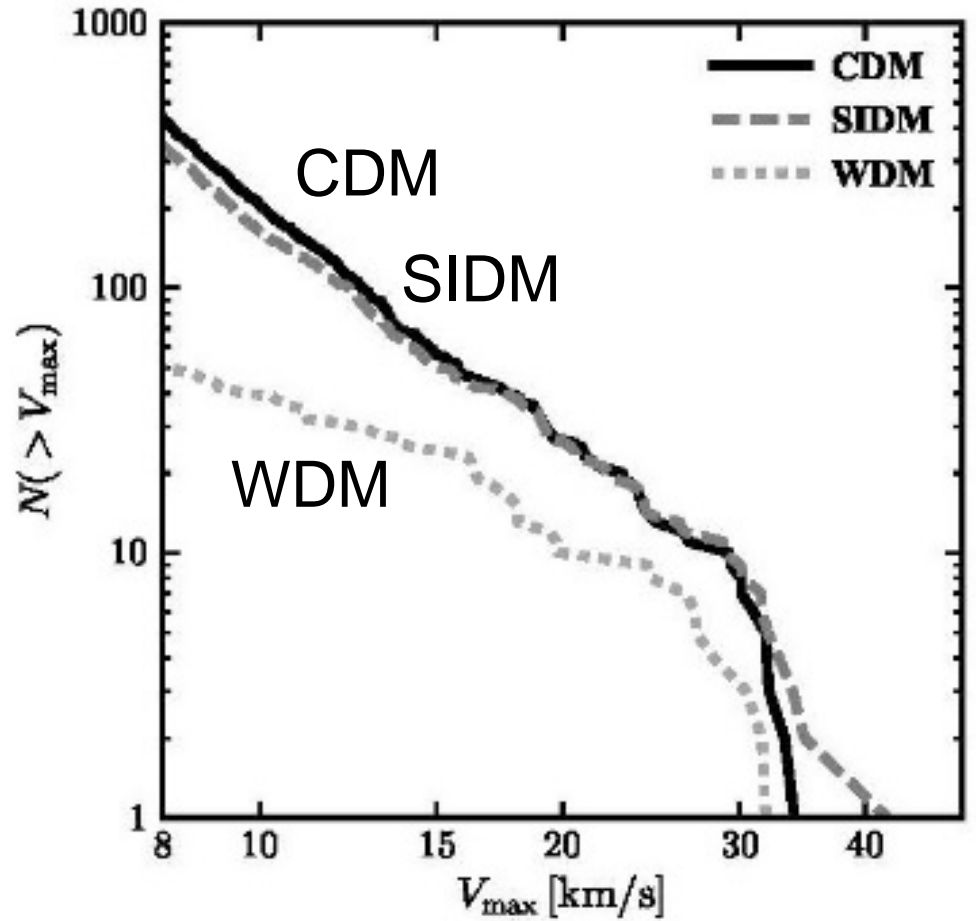
WDM



SIDM

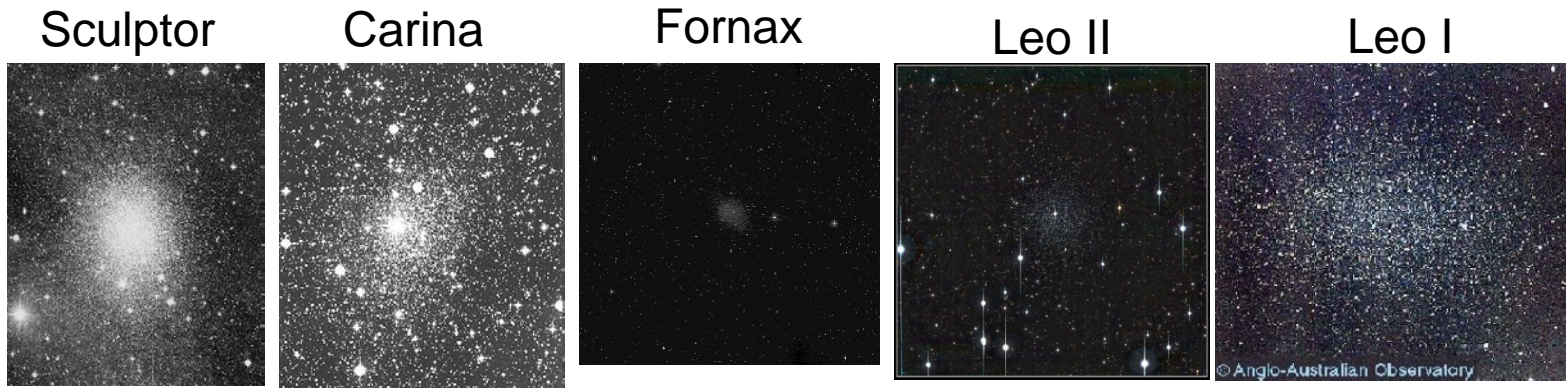


Mass functions of subhalos



Dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSphs)

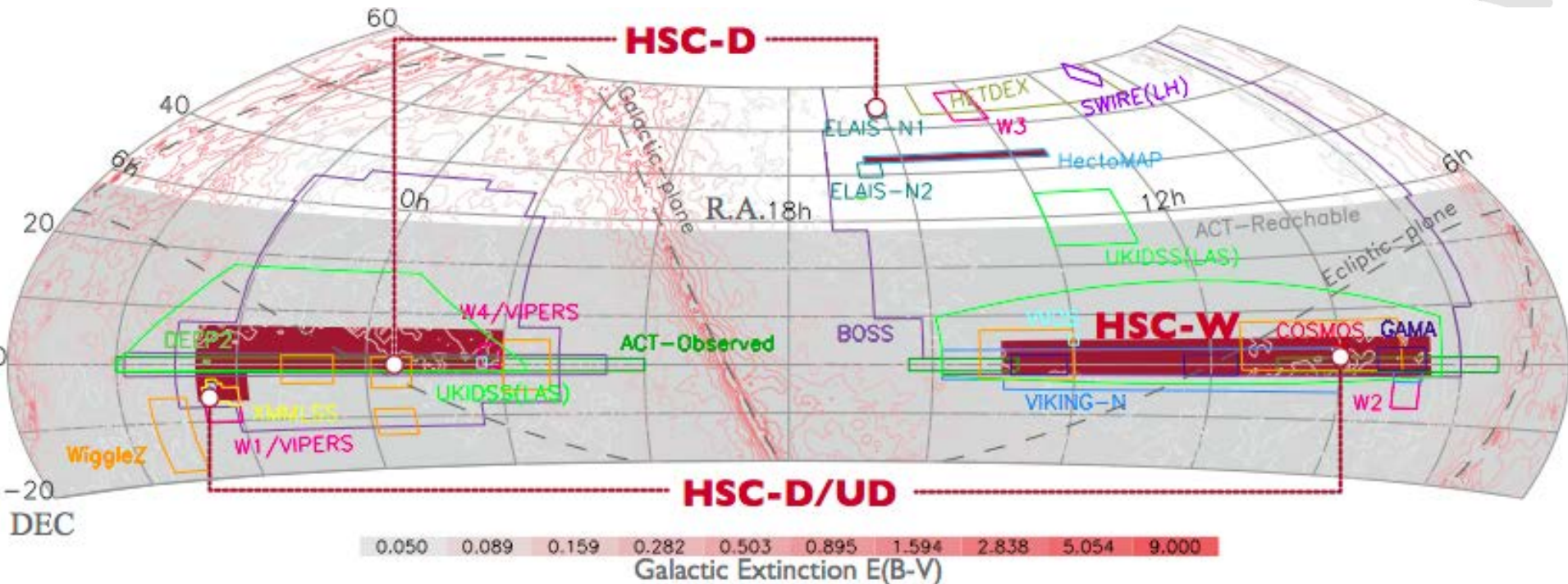
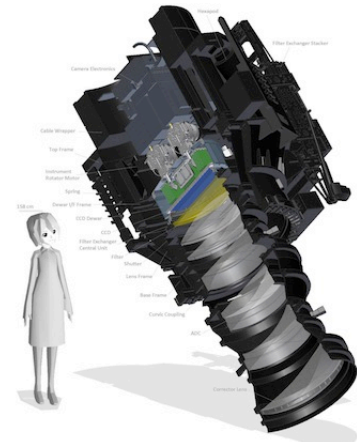
- Dominant satellites in the Milky Way and M31
 - No gas, diffuse and faint stellar systems



- Dark matter dominated
 - $(M/L)_{\text{tot}} = 10 \sim$ a few thousands or more
 - Ideal site for the study of DM

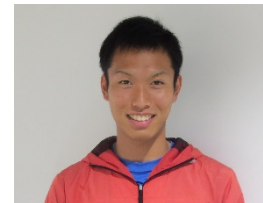
HSC Subaru Strategic Program (SSP)

- Search for new MW dSphs from the wide-layer data
(S17A: $\sim 580 \text{ deg}^2 / 1,400 \text{ deg}^2$)

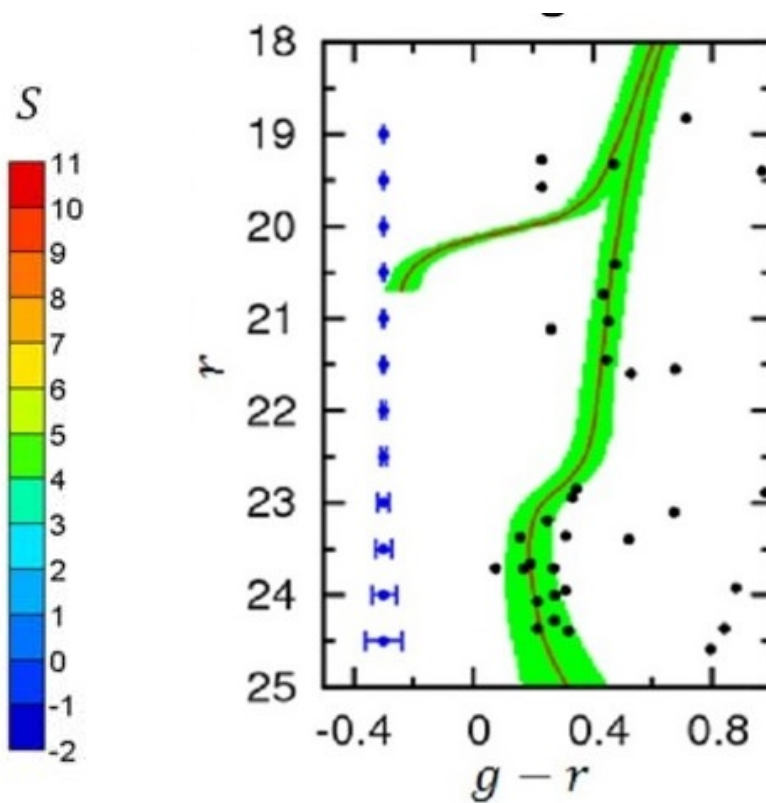
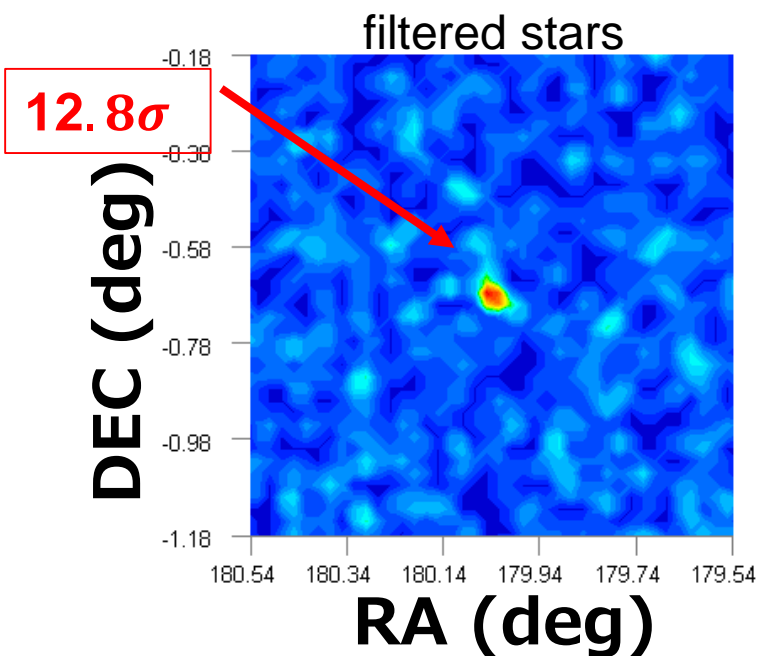


1st new dwarf galaxy discovered: **Virgo I**

Homma, Chiba, et al. 2016, ApJ, 832, 21

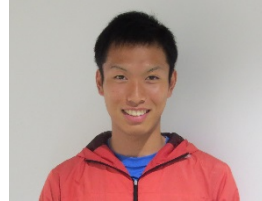


Coordinates : $(\alpha, \delta) = (180^\circ.04, -0^\circ.68)$
Absolute magnitude : $M_V = -0.33$ mag
Heliocentric distance : $D = 87_{-8}^{+13}$ kpc
Half light radius : $r_h = 38_{-11}^{+12}$ pc



2nd new dwarf galaxy: **Cetus III**

Homma, Chiba, et al. 2017, PASJ, HSC special issue



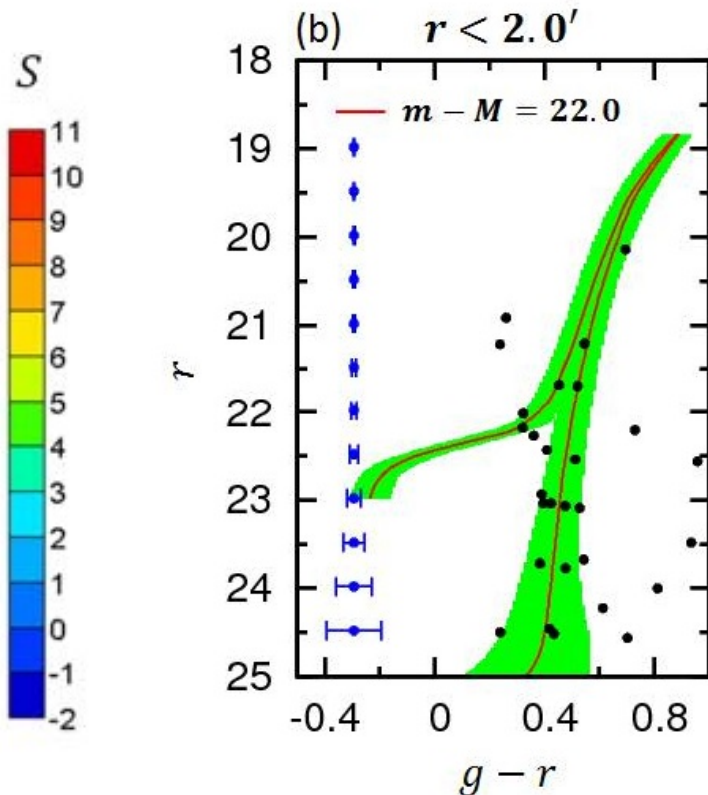
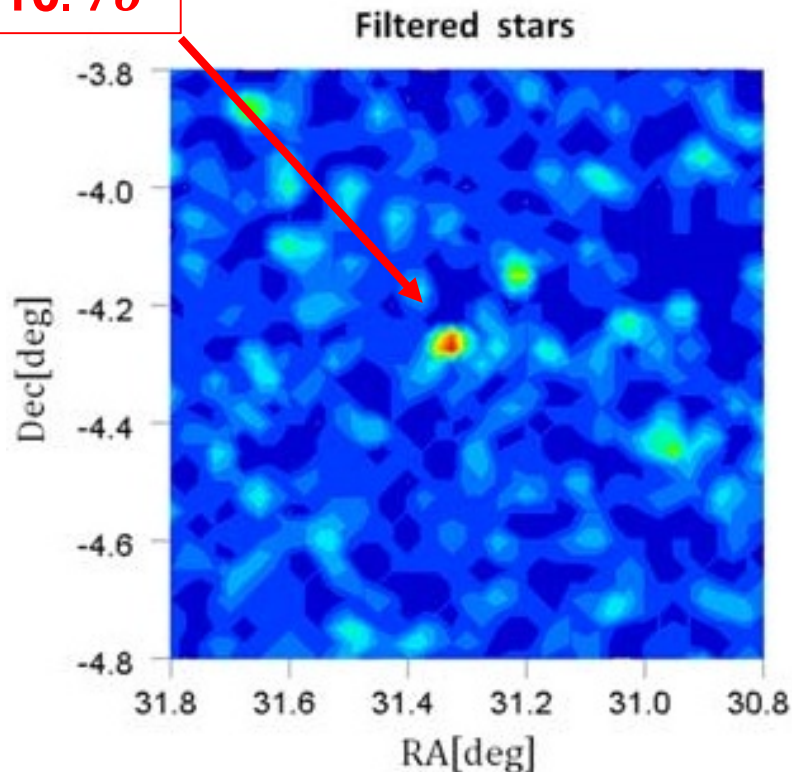
Coordinates : $(\alpha, \delta) = (31^\circ.331, -4^\circ.270)$

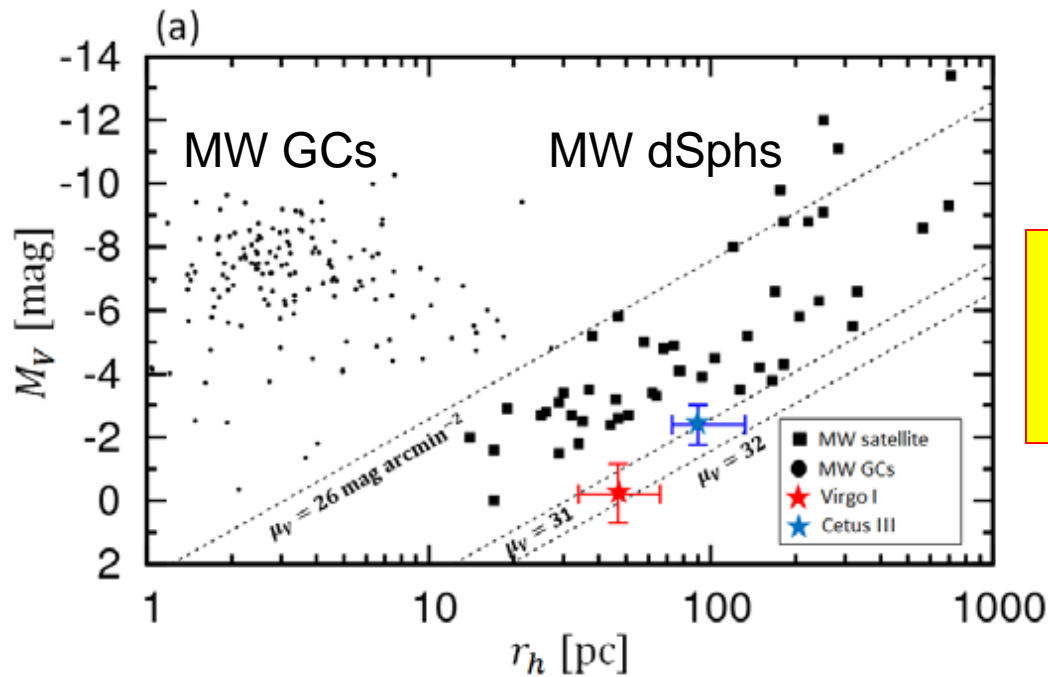
Absolute magnitude : $M_V = -2.45$ mag

Heliocentric distance : $D = 251_{-11}^{+24}$ kpc

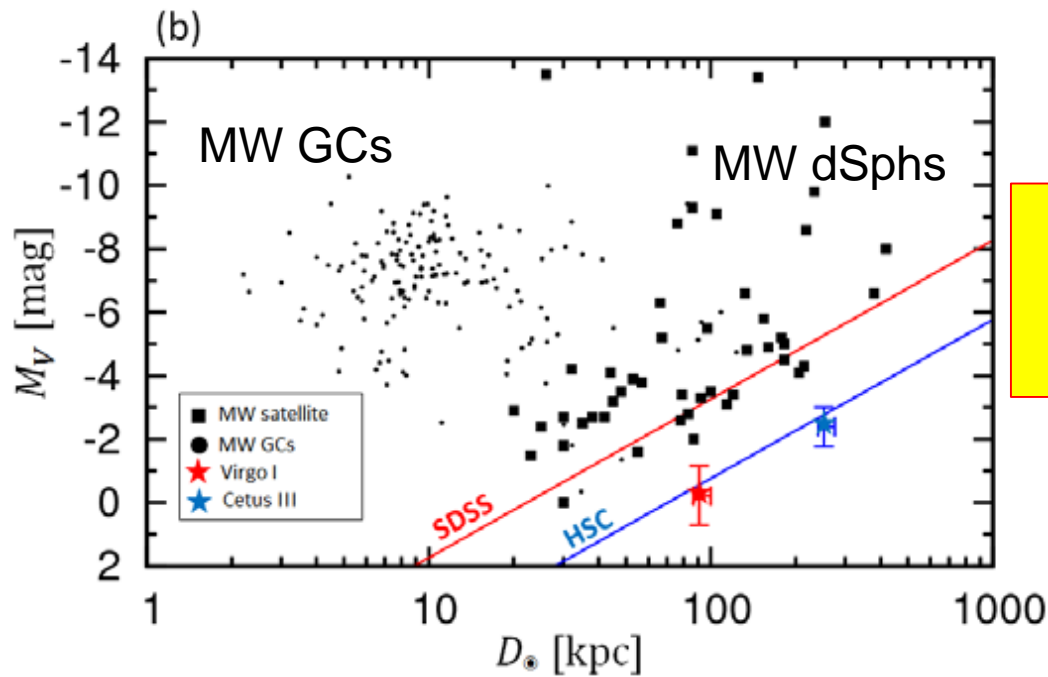
Half light radius : $r_h = 90_{-17}^{+42}$ pc

10.7 σ



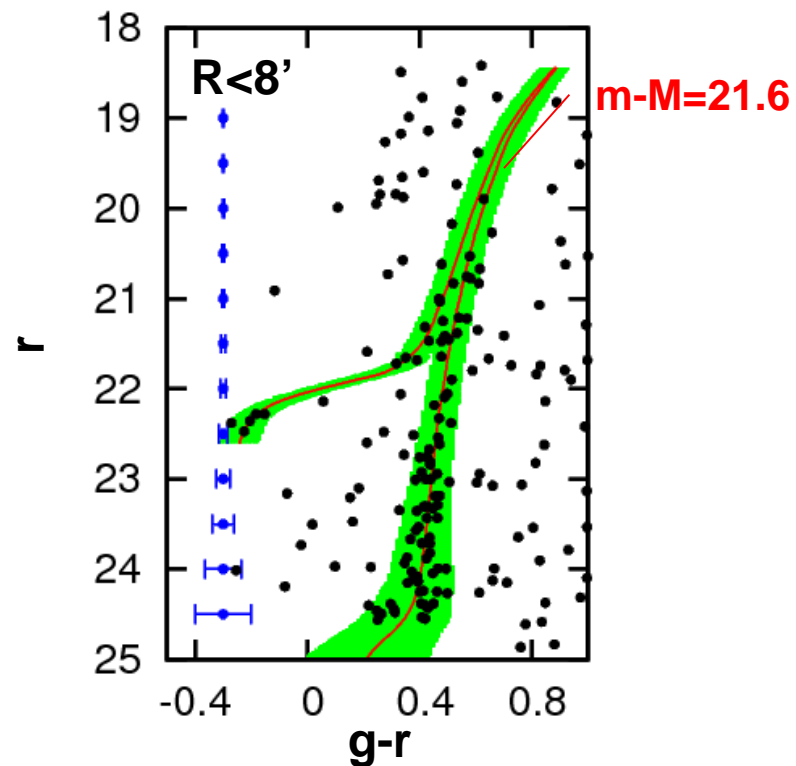
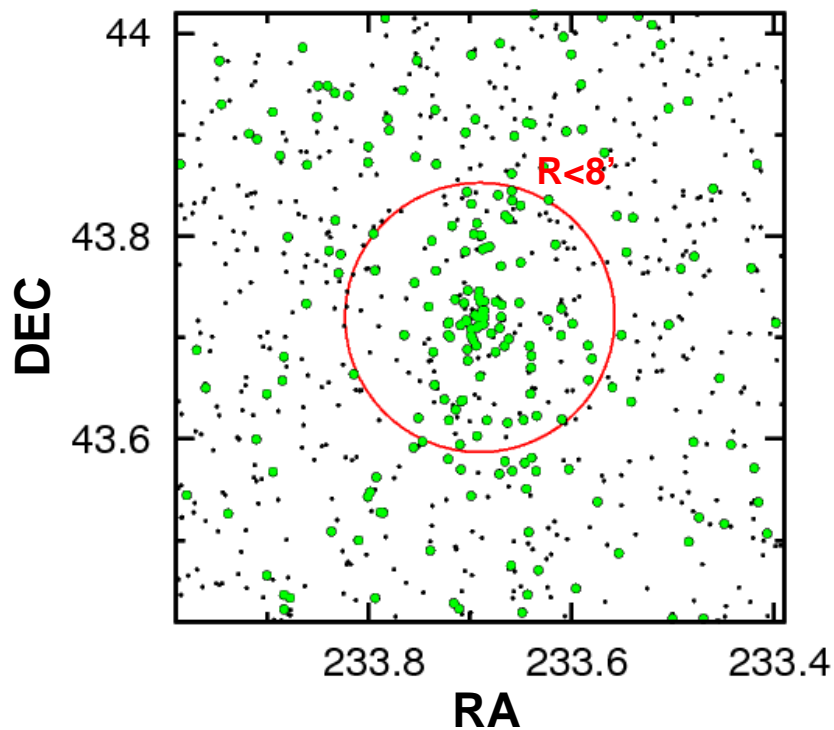


Virgo I and Cetus III have larger sizes than globular clusters.



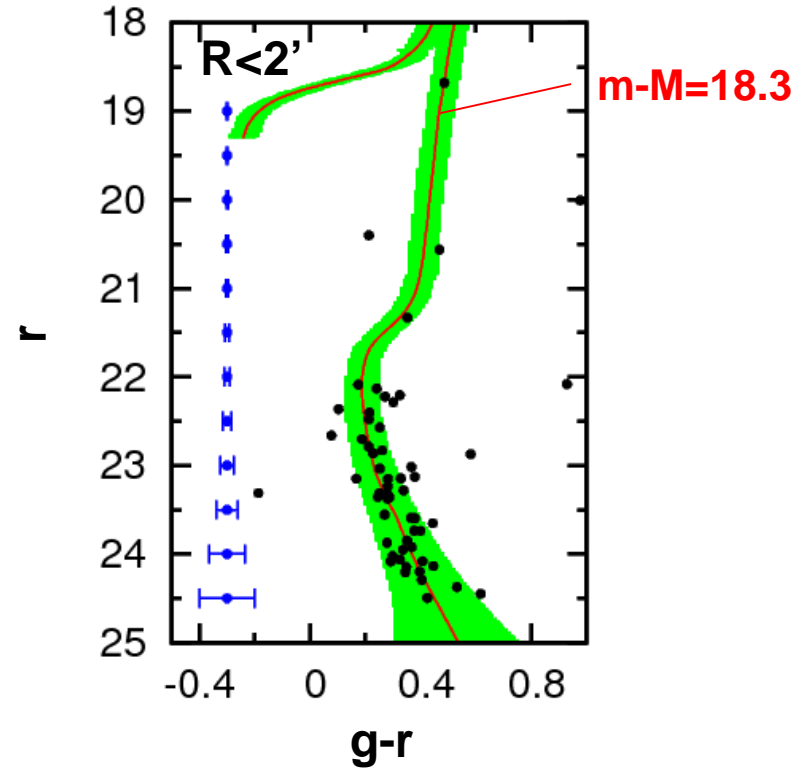
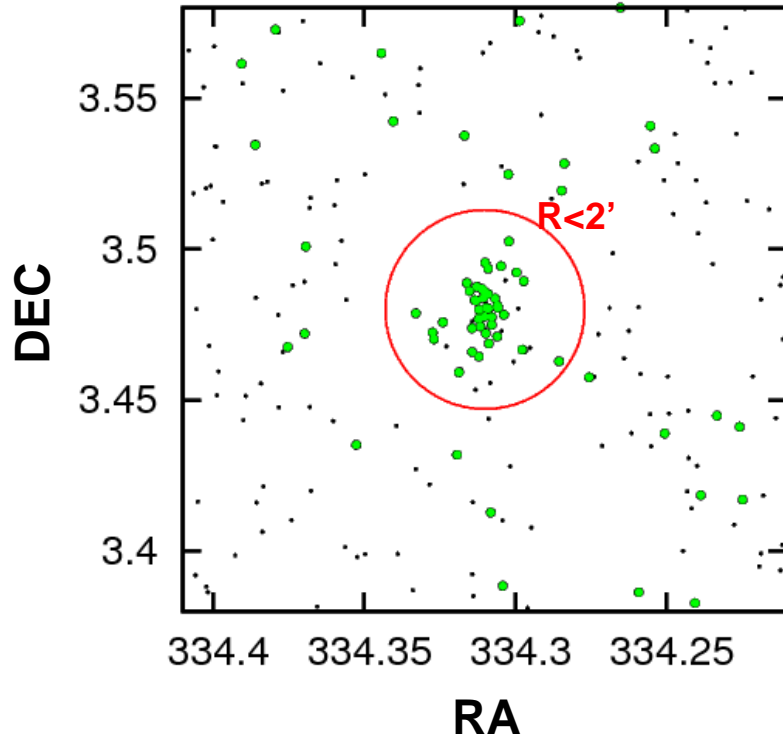
HSC-SSP is powerful to identify very faint dwarf satellites.

3rd new dwarf galaxy (Bootes IV) discovered!

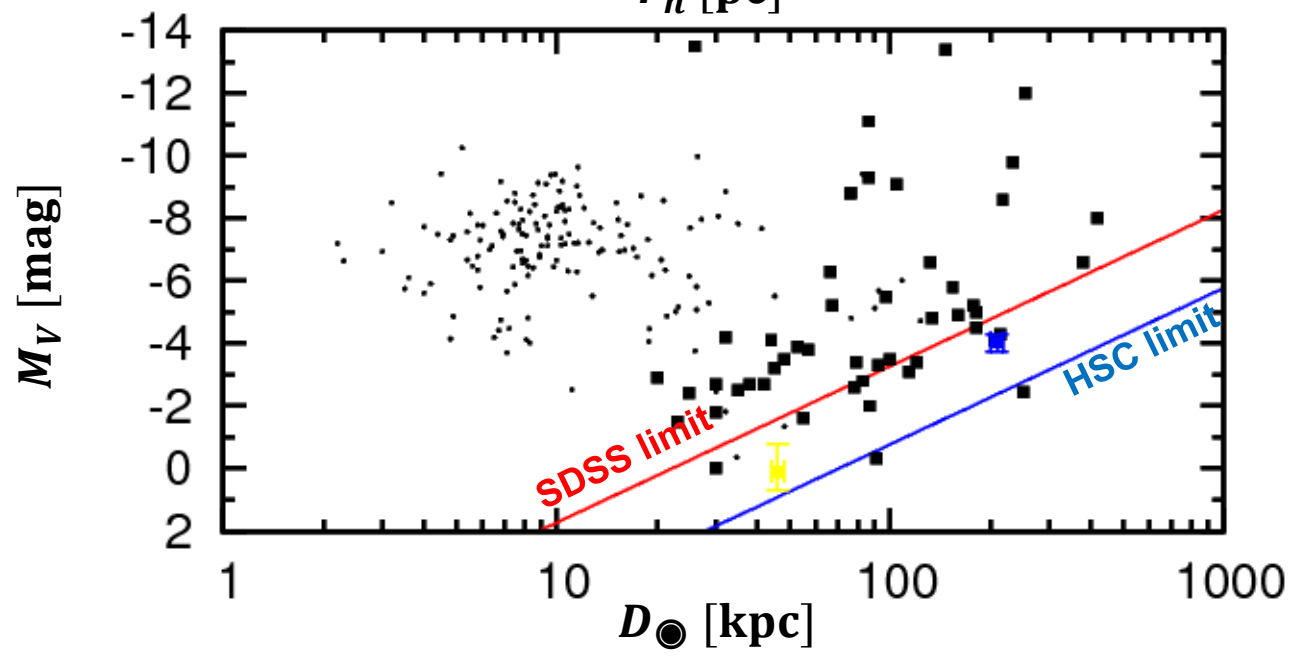
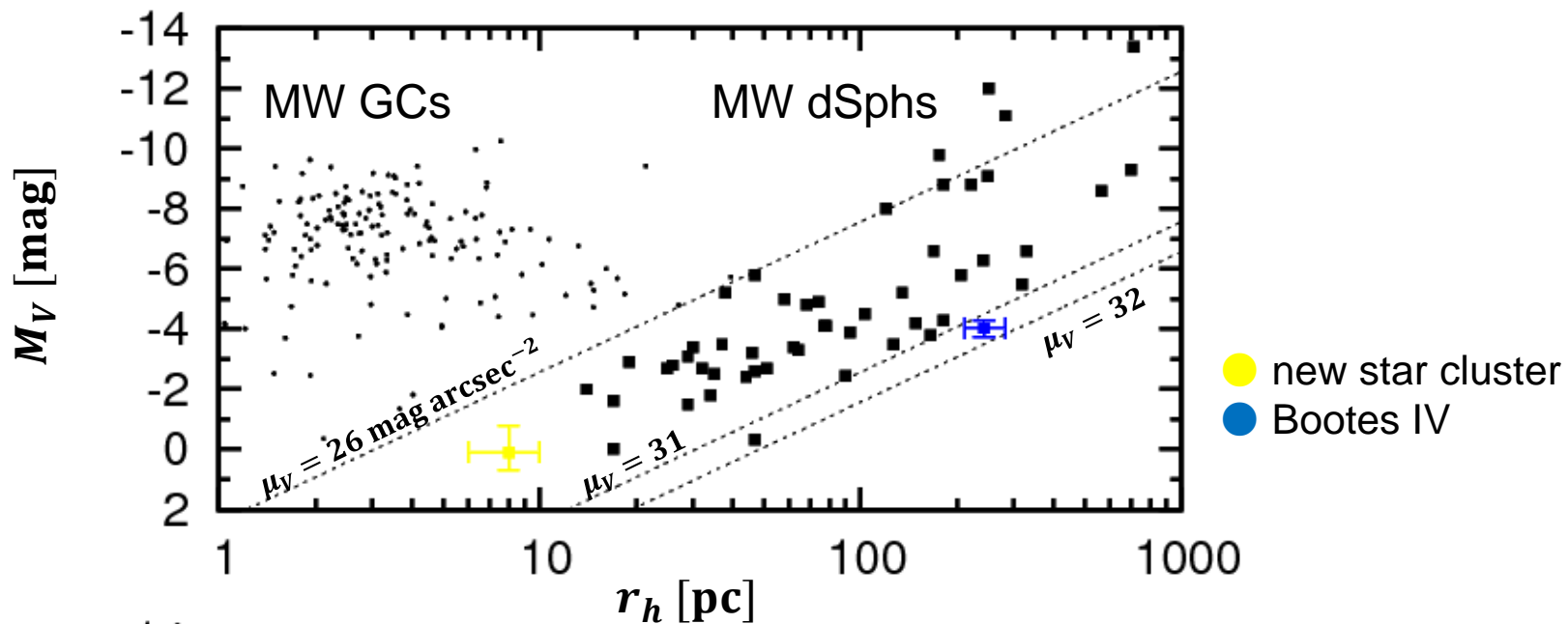


Parameter	Value
Coordinates(J2000)	(233°.69, 43°.72)
Ellipticity	$0.68^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$
Helio-centric distance, D_{\odot}	209^{+10}_{-9} kpc
Half light radius, r_h	$4'.00^{+0'.44}_{-0'.36}$ or 243^{+40}_{-31} pc
$M_{\text{tot},V}$	$-4.03^{+0.28}_{-0.26}$ mag

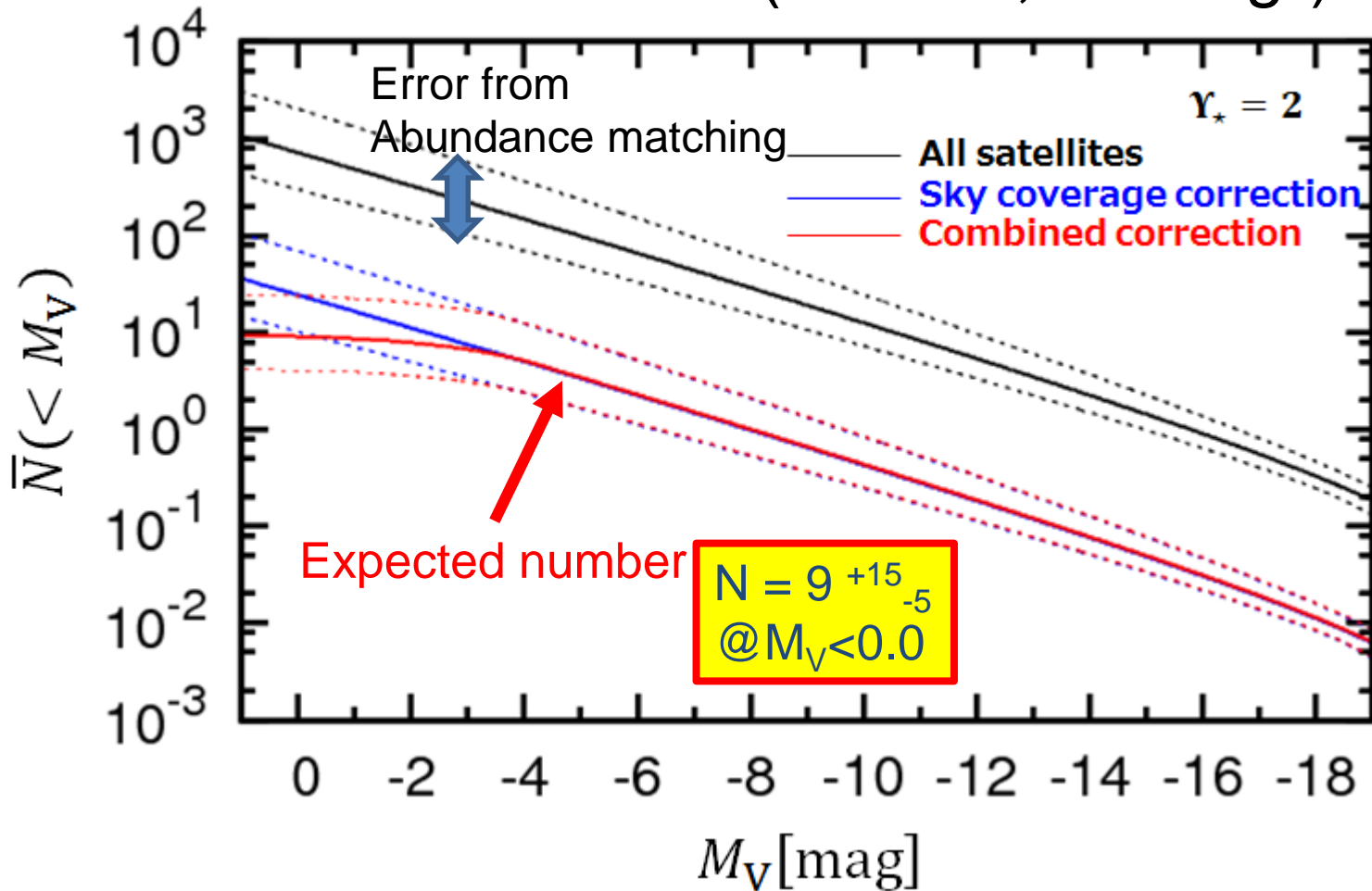
A new (globular?) cluster discovered



Parameter	Value
Coordinates(J2000)	(334°.31, 3°.48)
Ellipticity	$0.45^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$
Helio-centric distance, D_{\odot}	46^{+2}_{-2} kpc
Half light radius, r_h	$0'.63^{+0'.10}_{-0'.99}$ or 8^{+2}_{-2} pc
$M_{\text{tot},V}$	$0.10^{+0.58}_{-0.87}$ mag



Expected number of dSphs in HSC-SSP based on Λ CDM (over $\sim 1,400 \text{ deg}^2$)



HSC-wide survey over $\sim 580 \text{ deg}^2$
 $\Rightarrow 4^{+6}_{-2}$ UFDs @ $M_V < 0.0$ predicted
 $\Rightarrow 3$ new + 2 known UFDs identified

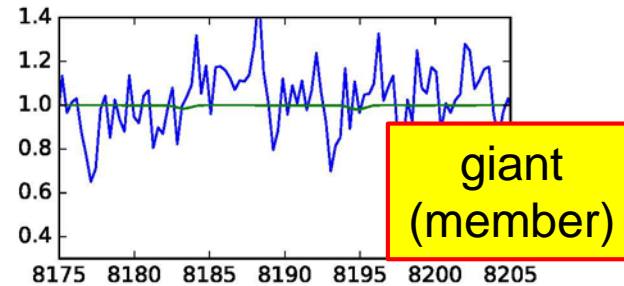
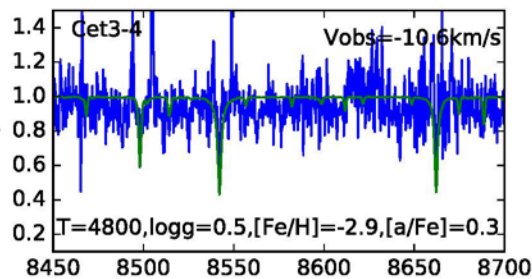
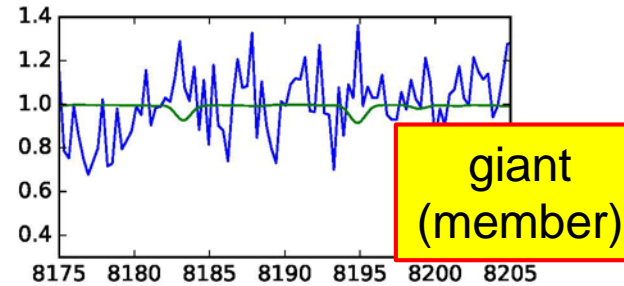
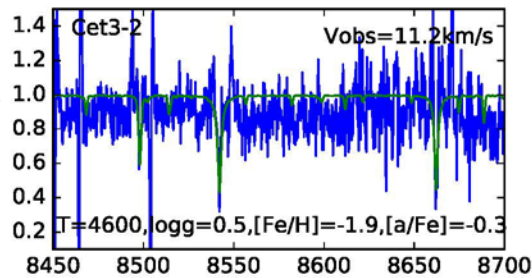
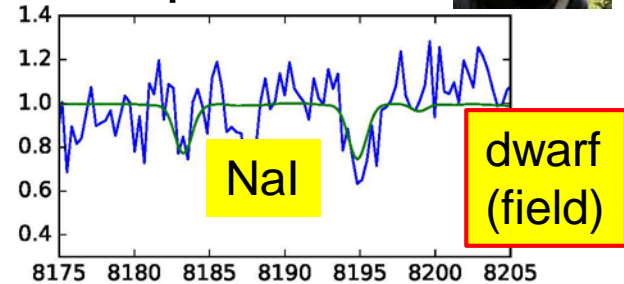
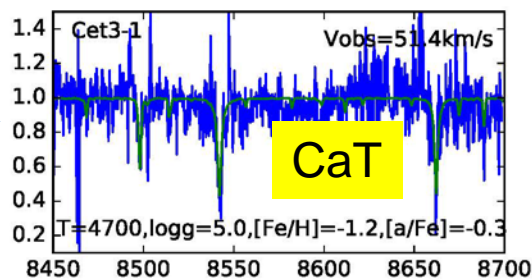
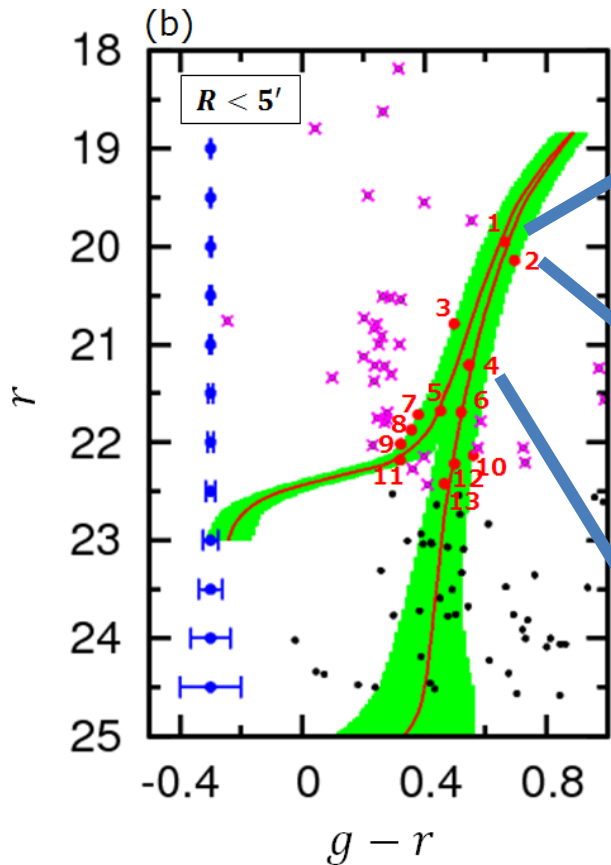
So far
 Λ CDM looks reasonable!

Spectroscopic follow-ups are on going (Chiba+, Ishigaki+)



Cetus III

DEIMOS/Keck spectra



FOCAS/Subaru observation of **Virgo I** is scheduled on Feb 23 and Mar 23.
⇒ membership, mass of dark halo, metallicity distribution

Summary

- We have discovered new MW satellites from HSC-SSP data
 - This discovery rate so far is in agreement with Λ CDM models. \Rightarrow rule out WDM !?
 - Further search for new satellites will increase this statistical significance.
 - Spectroscopic follow-ups are ongoing to tighten membership and derive chemo-dynamics.
- What about the limit on SIDM?
 - PFS-GA survey will do this !