

Satellite Quenching and the Lifecycle of Dwarfs

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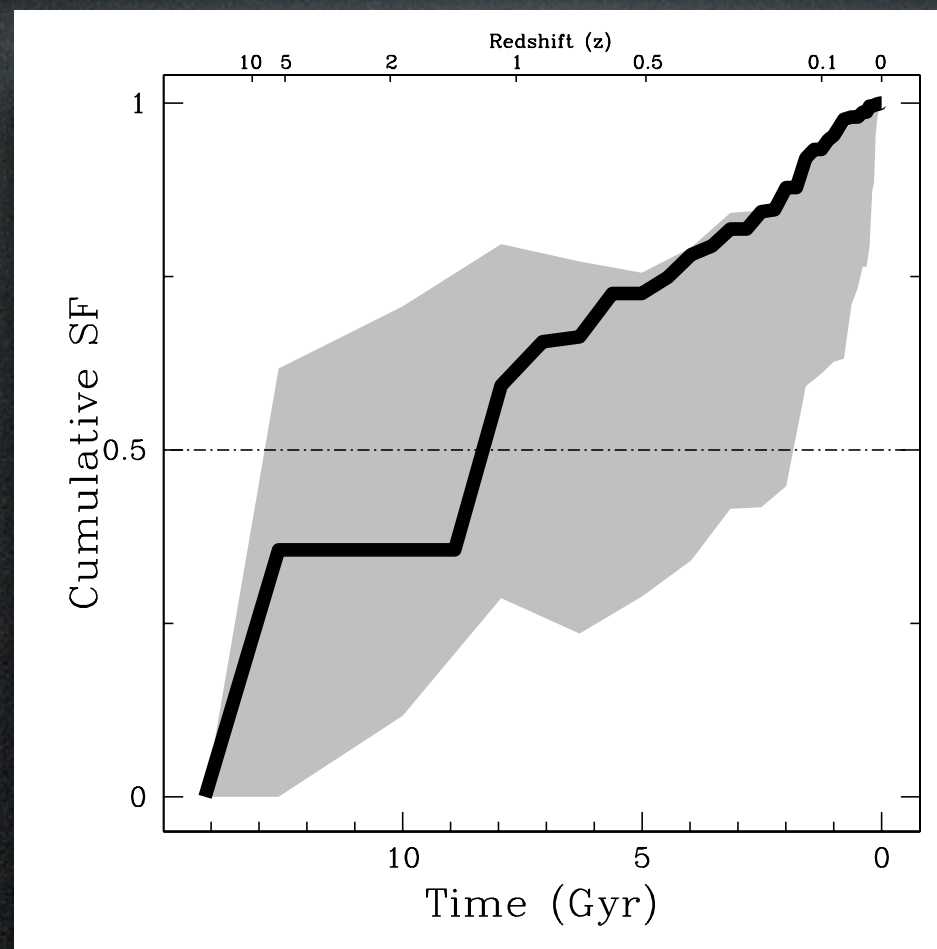
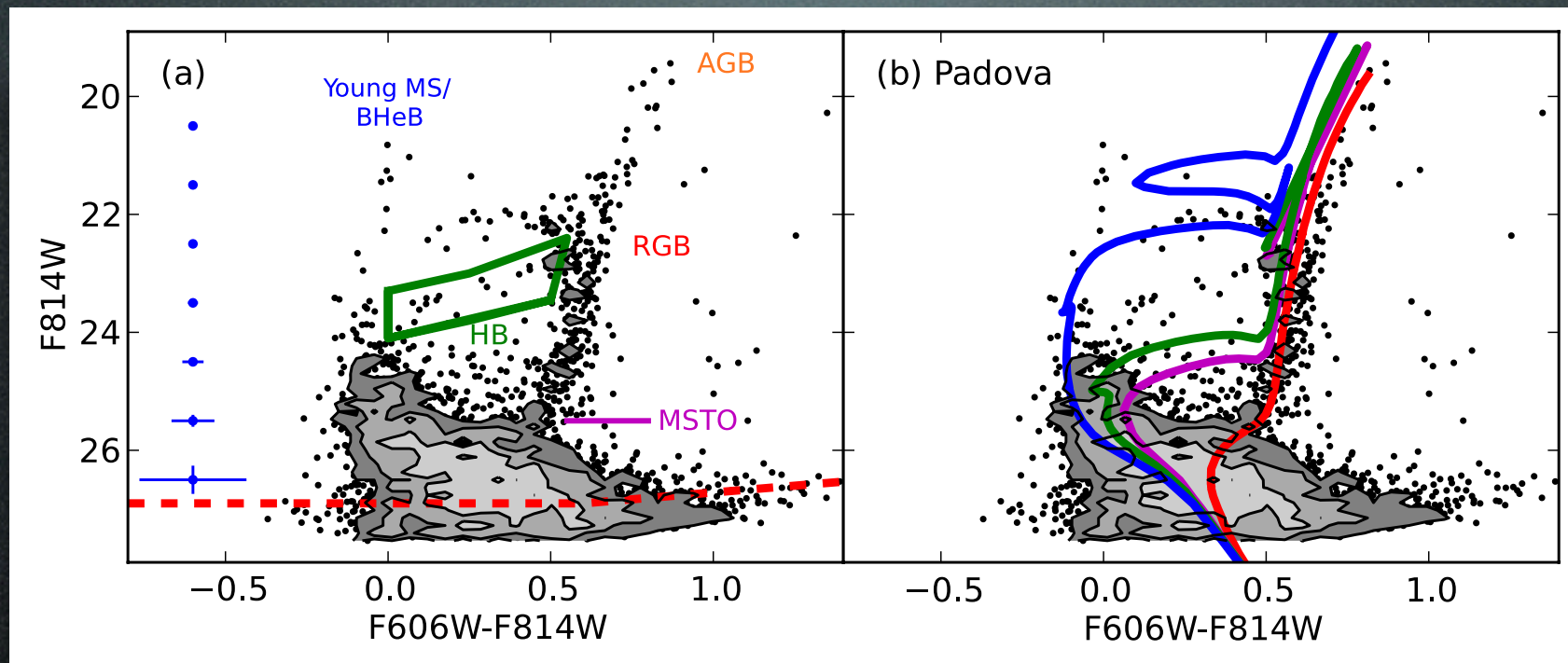
+ Eddie Schlafly, Nicolas Martin, Eric
Morganson, HW Rix, + PS1 Collaboration

“Lifecycle” of Dwarfs

- We want to be able to tell the story of each individual dwarf
- What affects dwarfs? What major events?
- What sets the difference between dSphs and dIrrs?
- How do these effects differ across mass, from L_{\star} to ultrafaints?

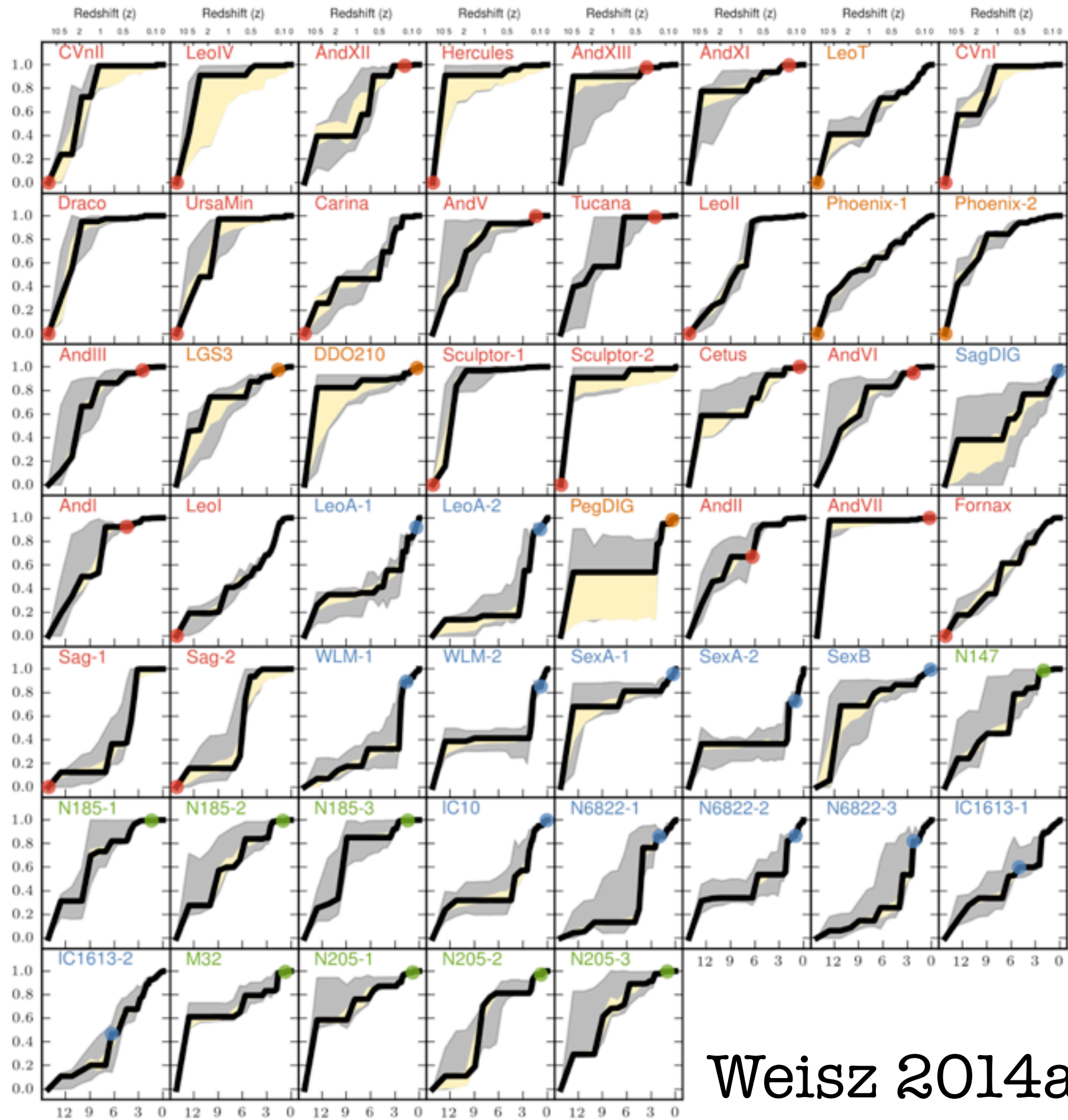
- Reionization?
- Gas accretion?
- Starbursts?
- Tides?
- Ram pressure?

Leo T

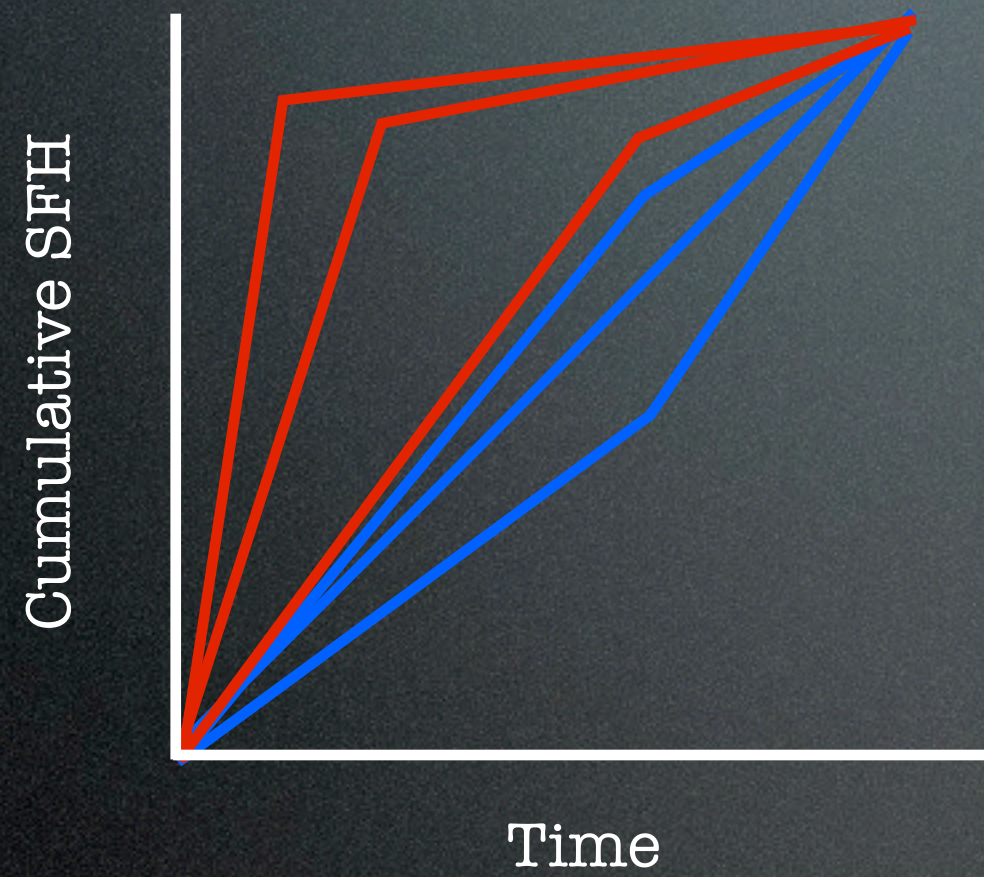


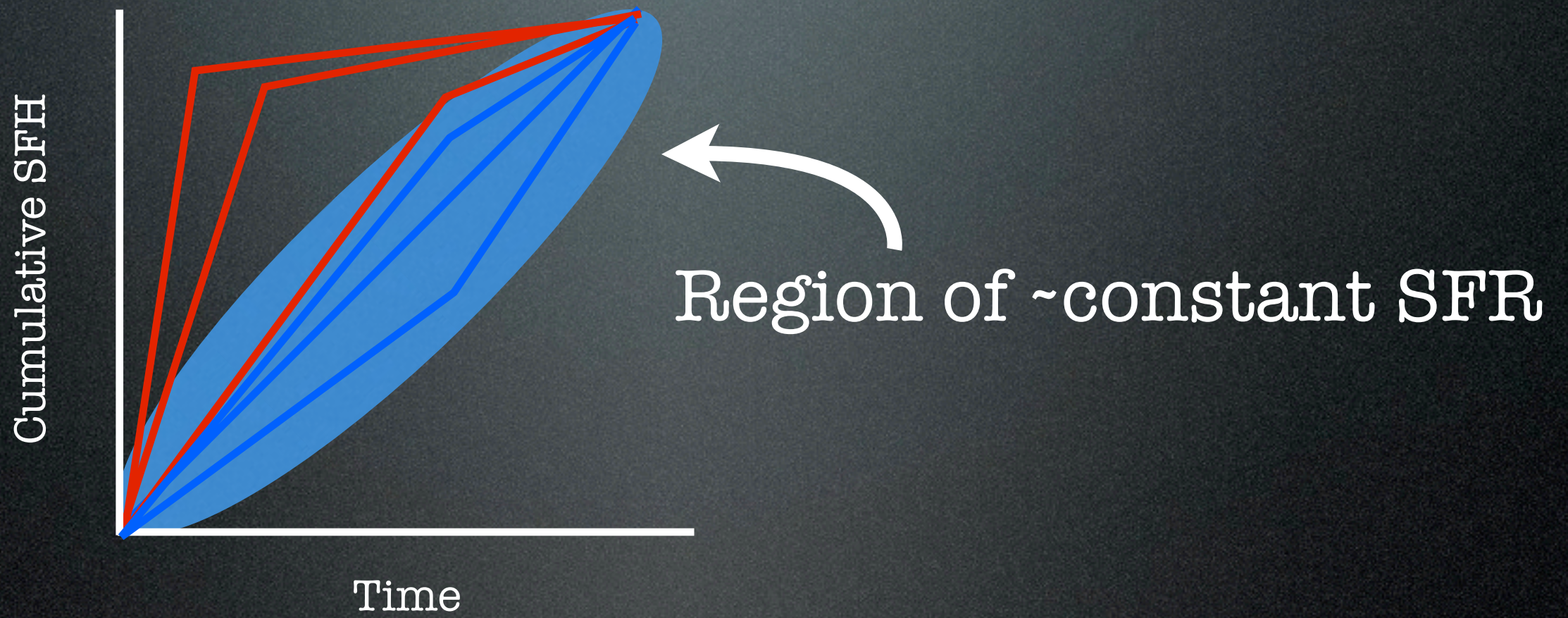
Weisz et al. 2012

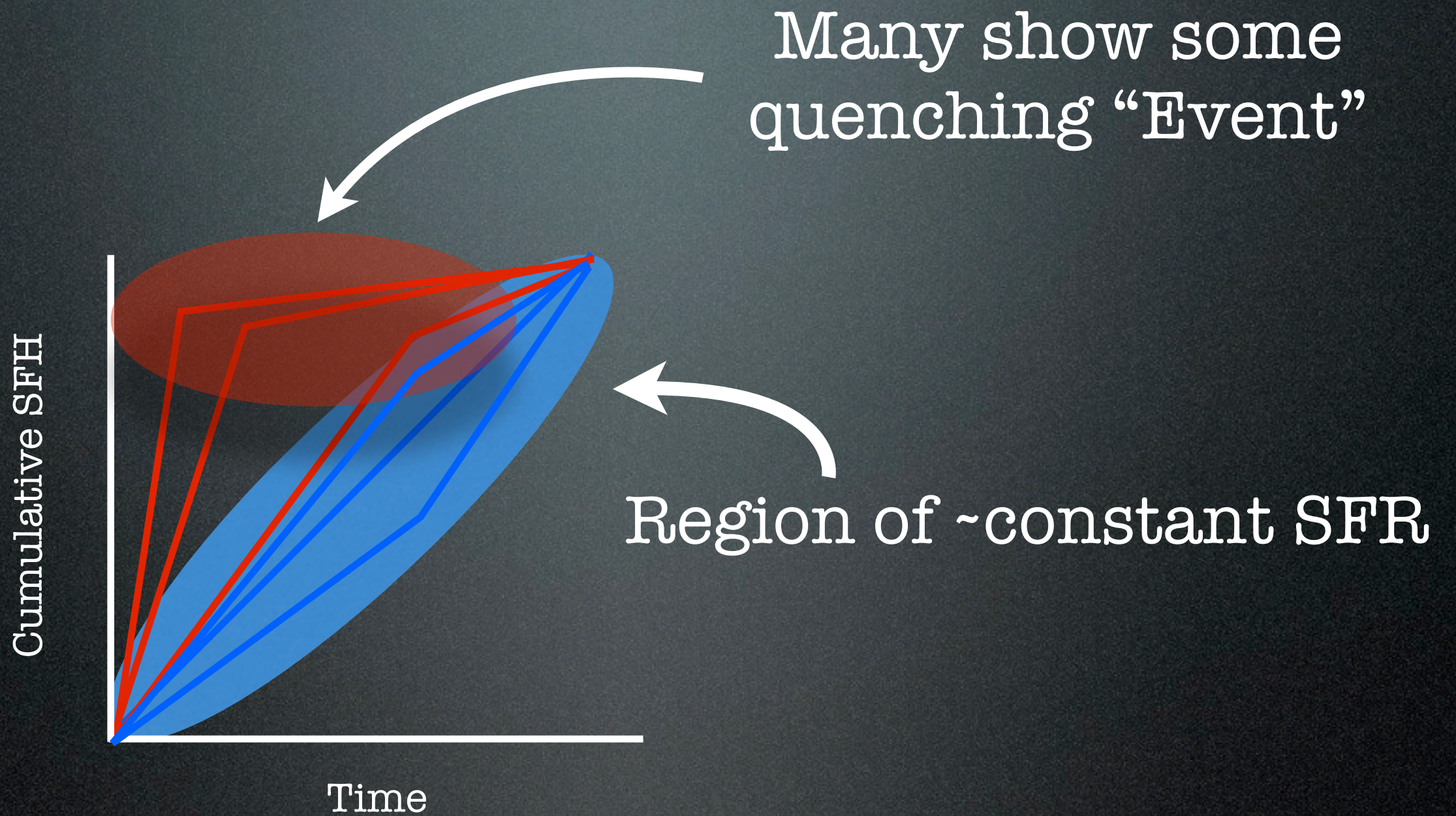
Cumulative SFH



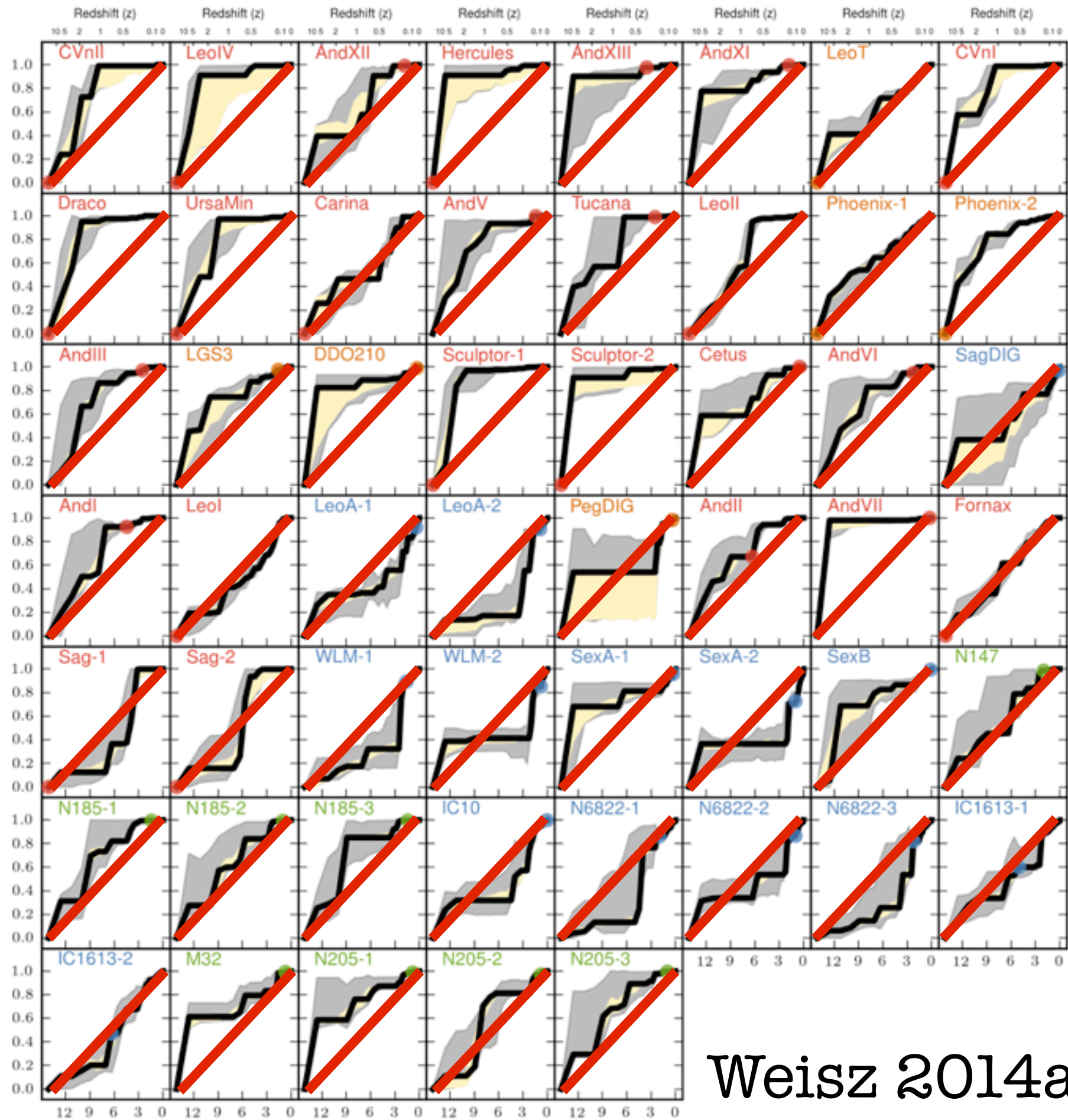
Weisz 2014a







Cumulative SFH

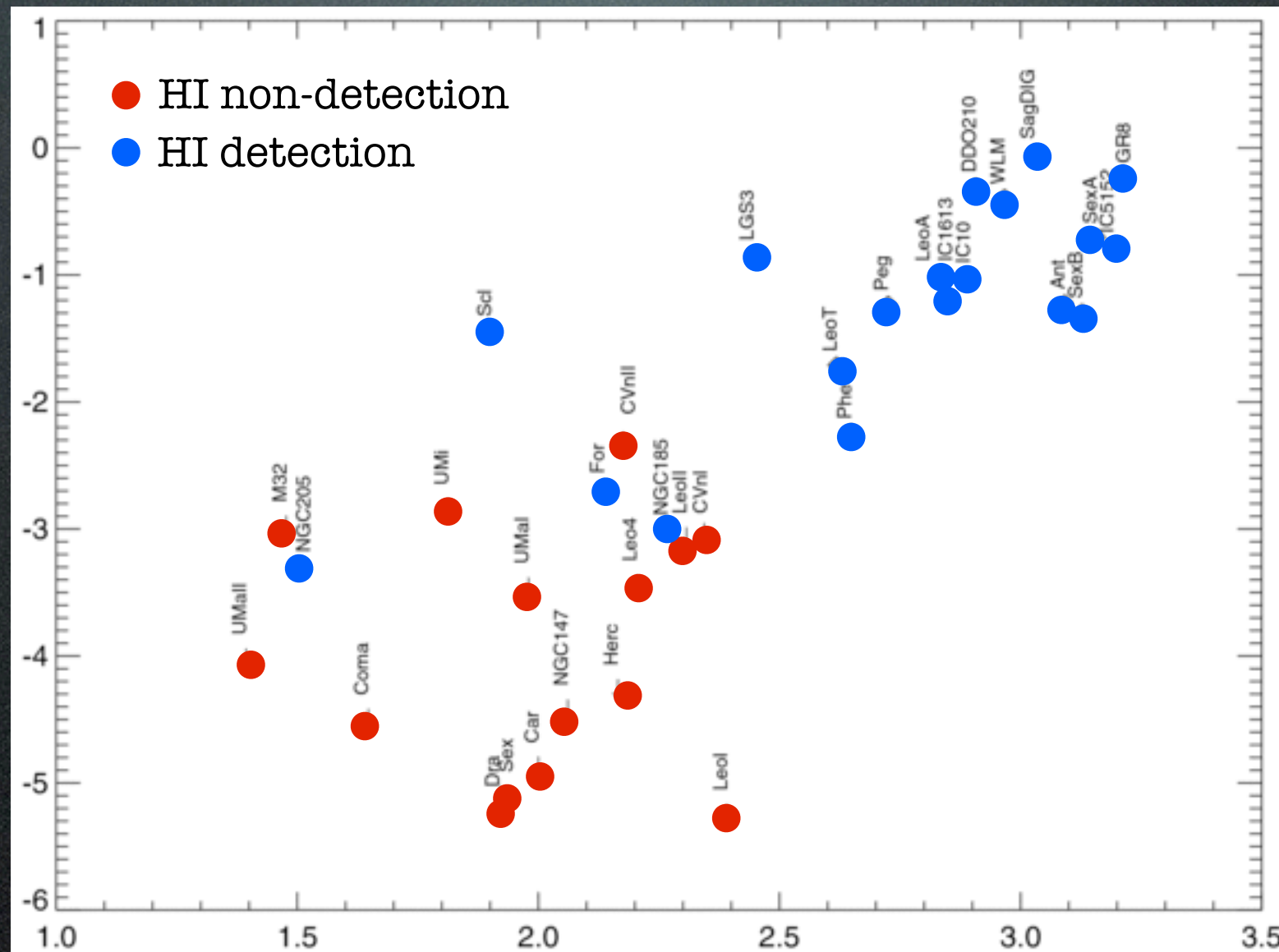


Weisz 2014a

- SFHs are consistent with “percolating” SF + eventual shutoff
- Very few dwarfs in the “bottom right”
--- all dwarfs have old populations
- Plenty of present-day dSphs with extended SF --- dSph vs dIrr was not set in the early universe

- Quenching is The Main Event
- Semi-simultaneous SF shutoff, gas removal, morphological transformation
- What initiates this event?

$\text{Log}(M_{\text{HI}})$

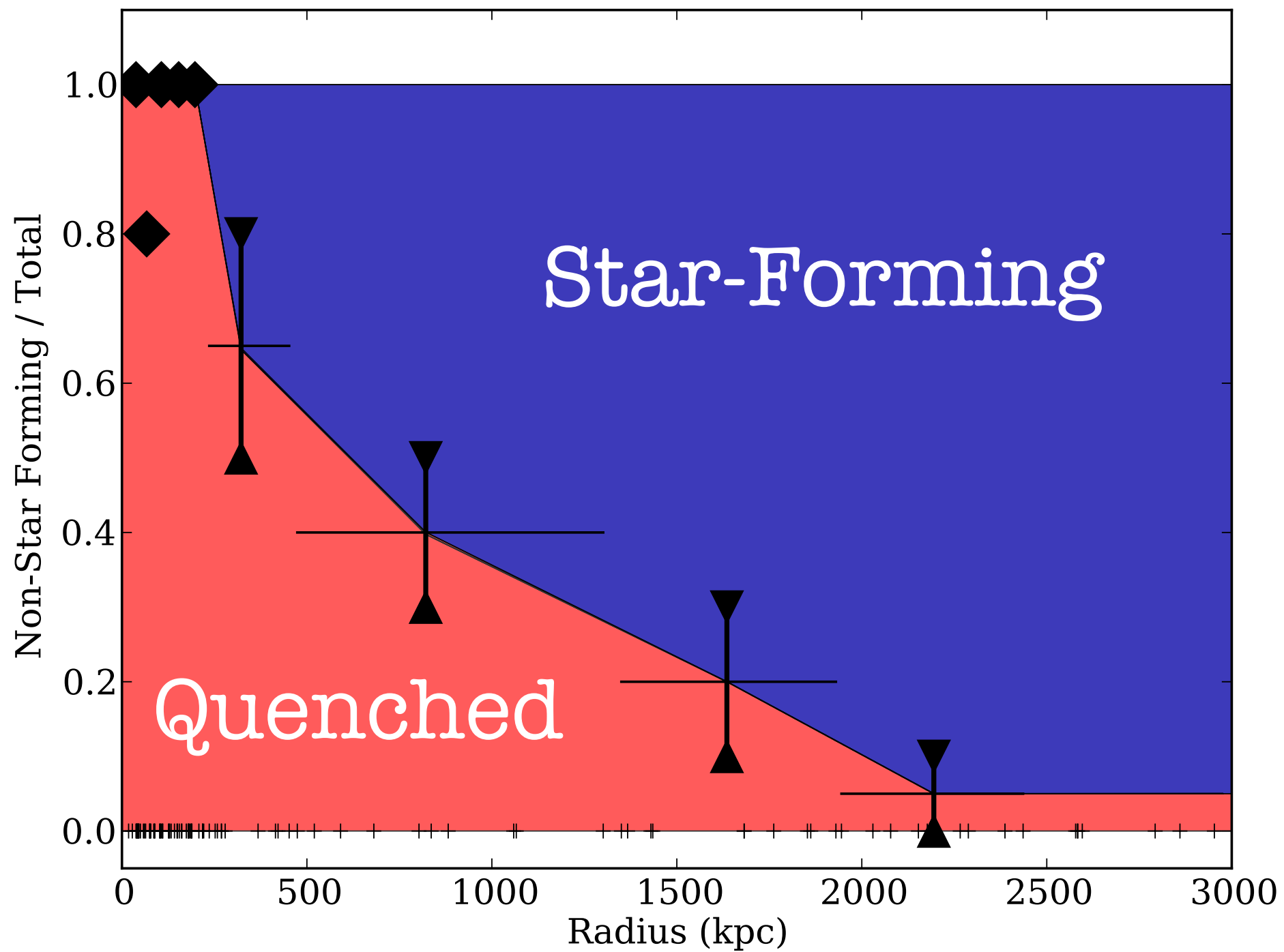


$\text{Log}(D/\text{kpc})$

100 kpc

1 Mpc

Grcevich & Putman (2009)

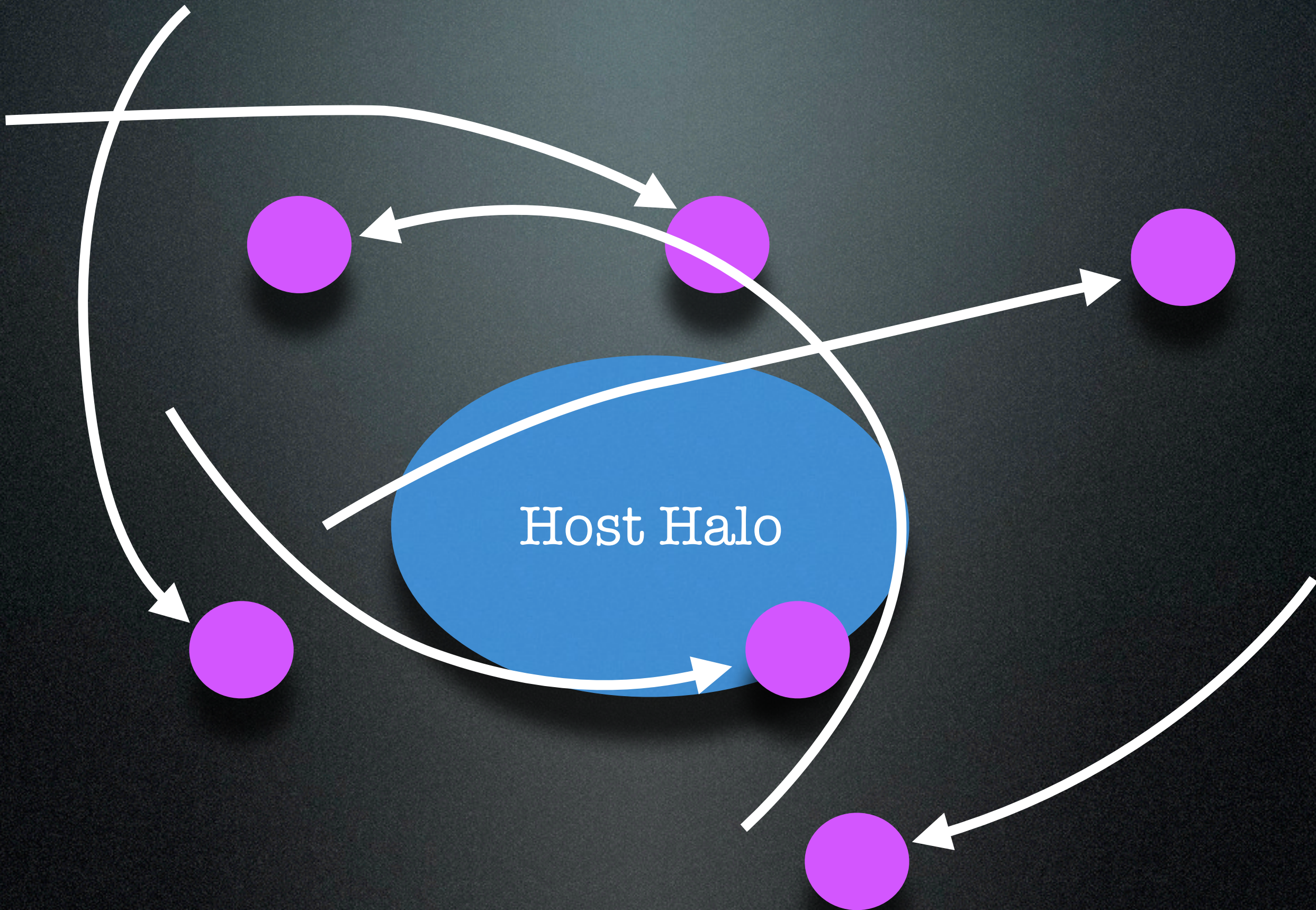


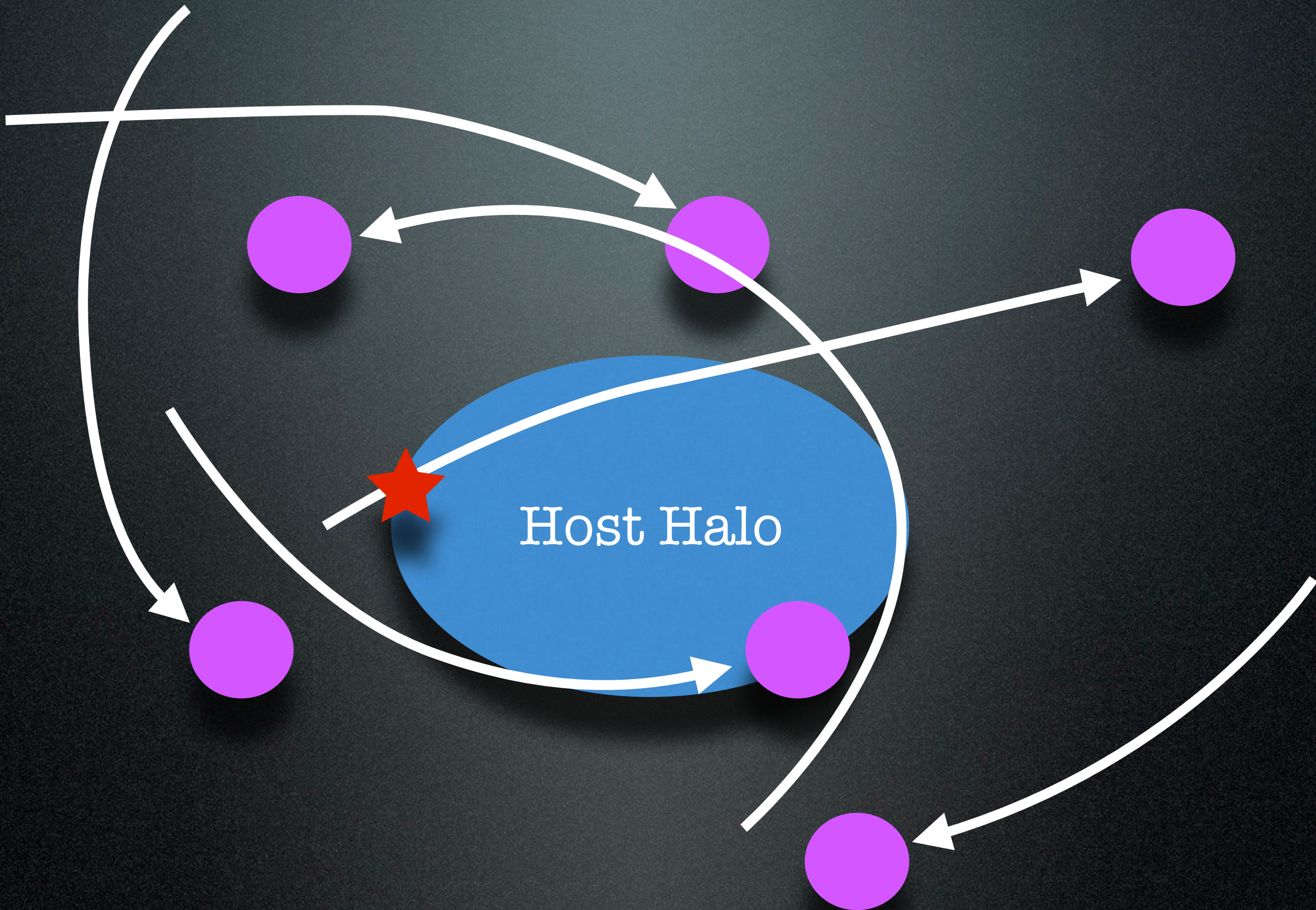
Slater & Bell 2013

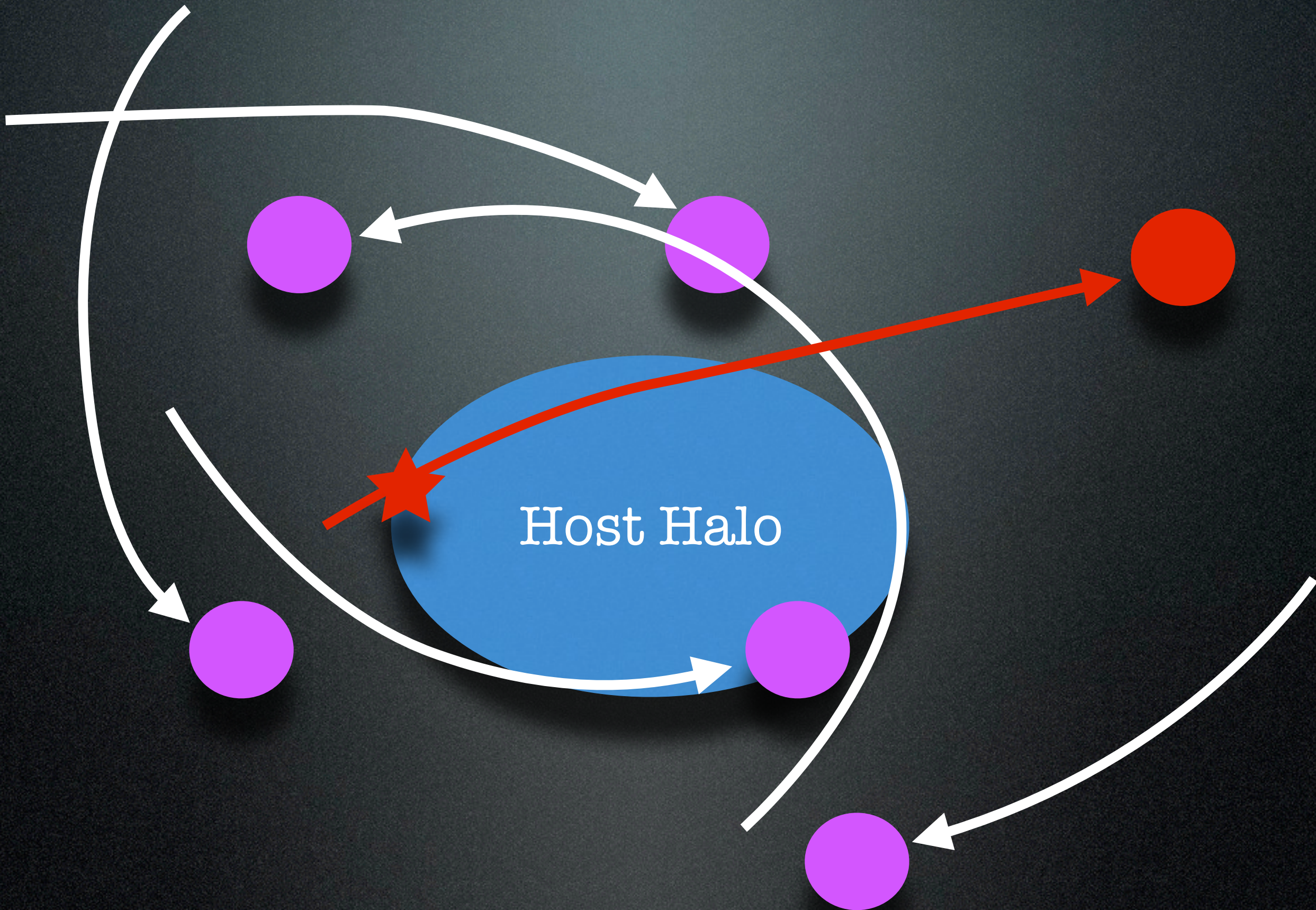


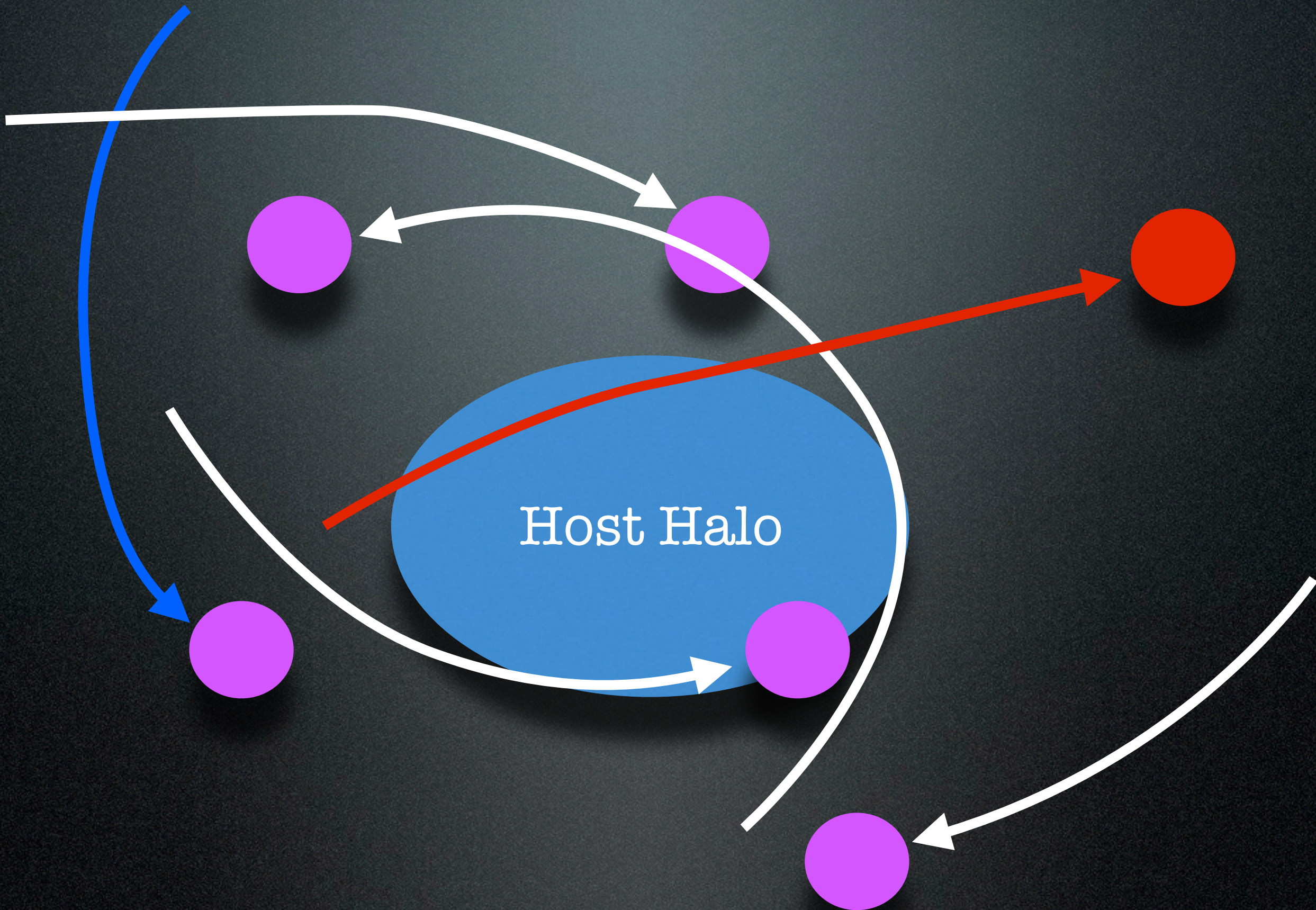
Satellite Halos

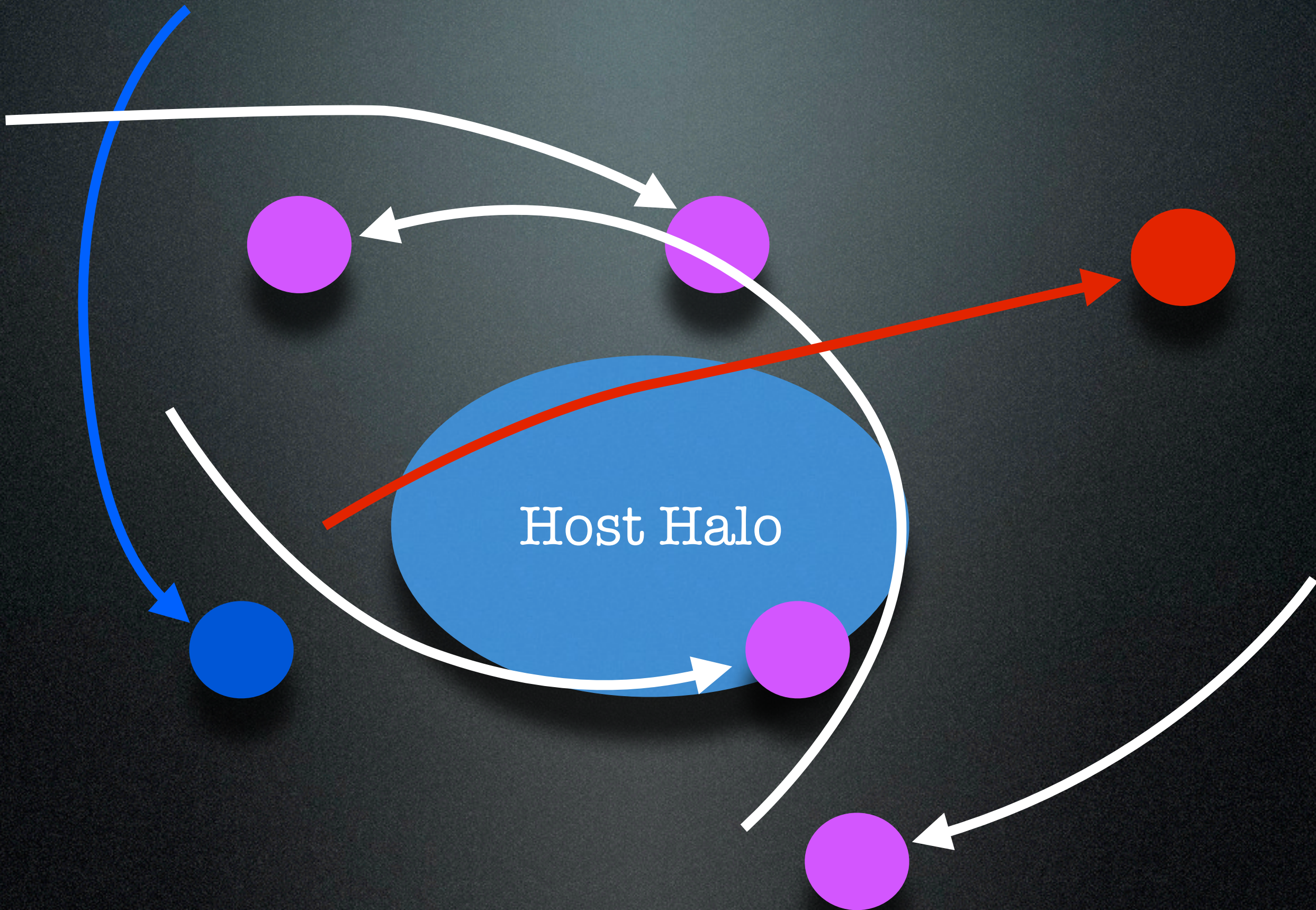


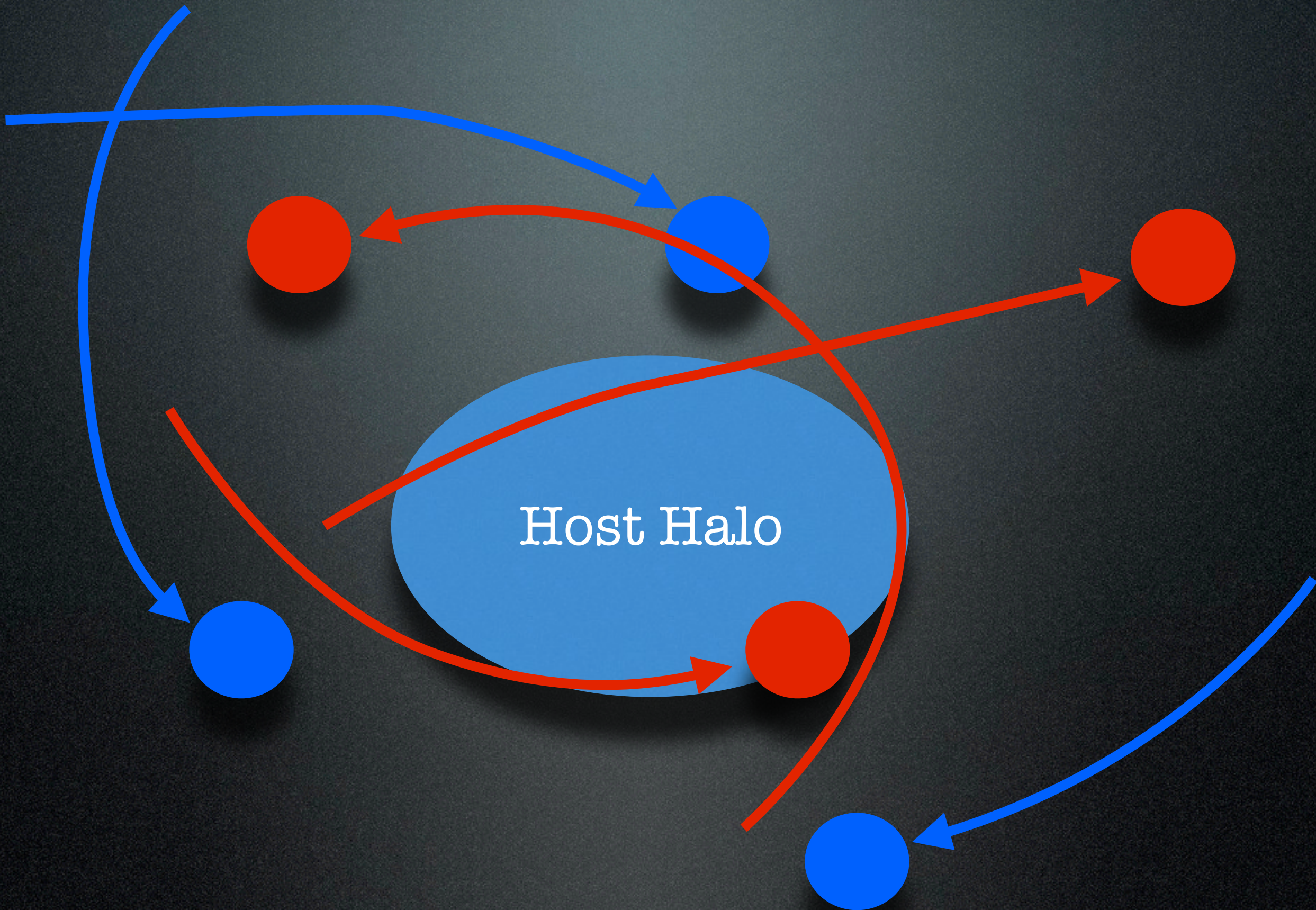




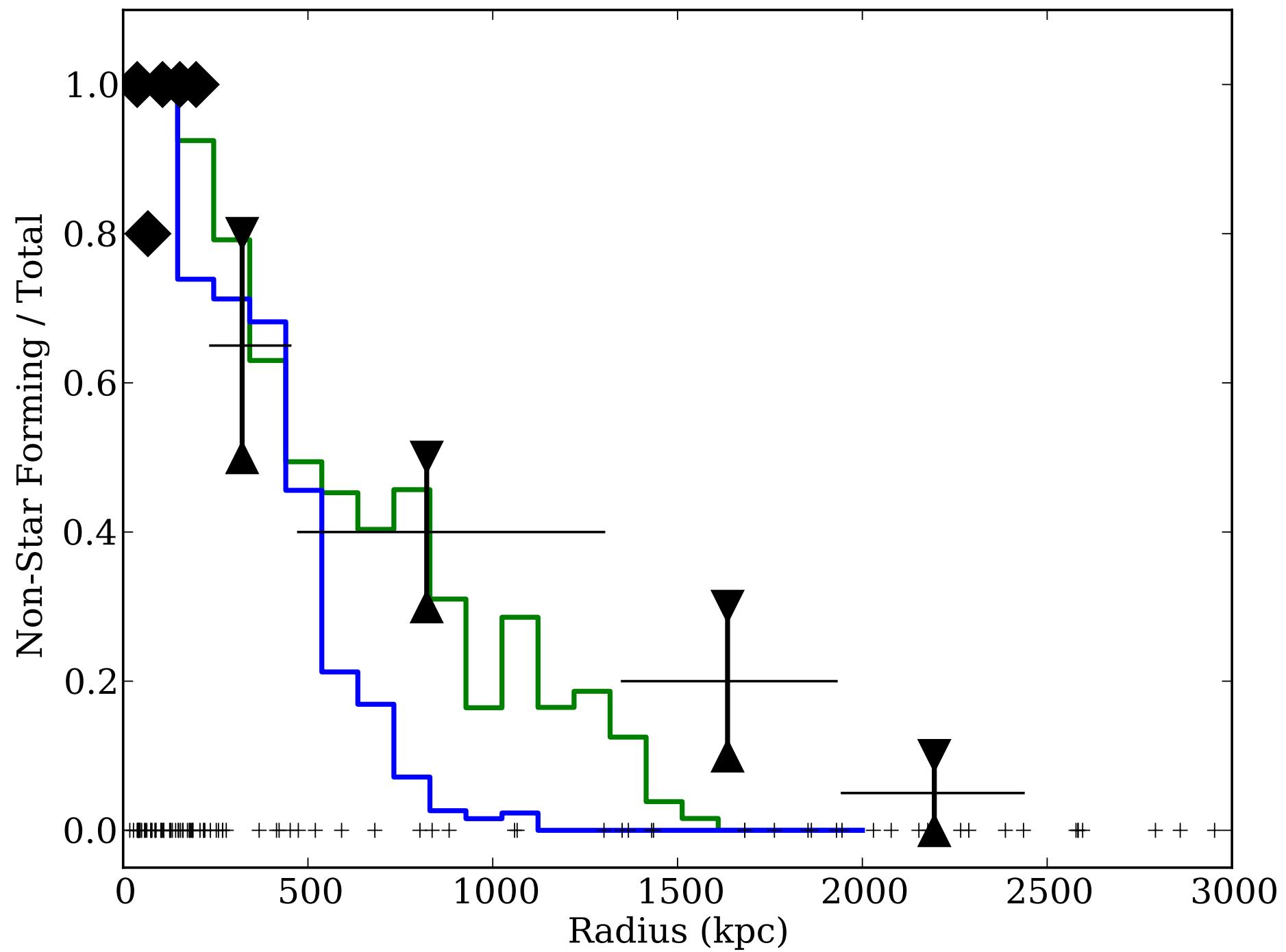






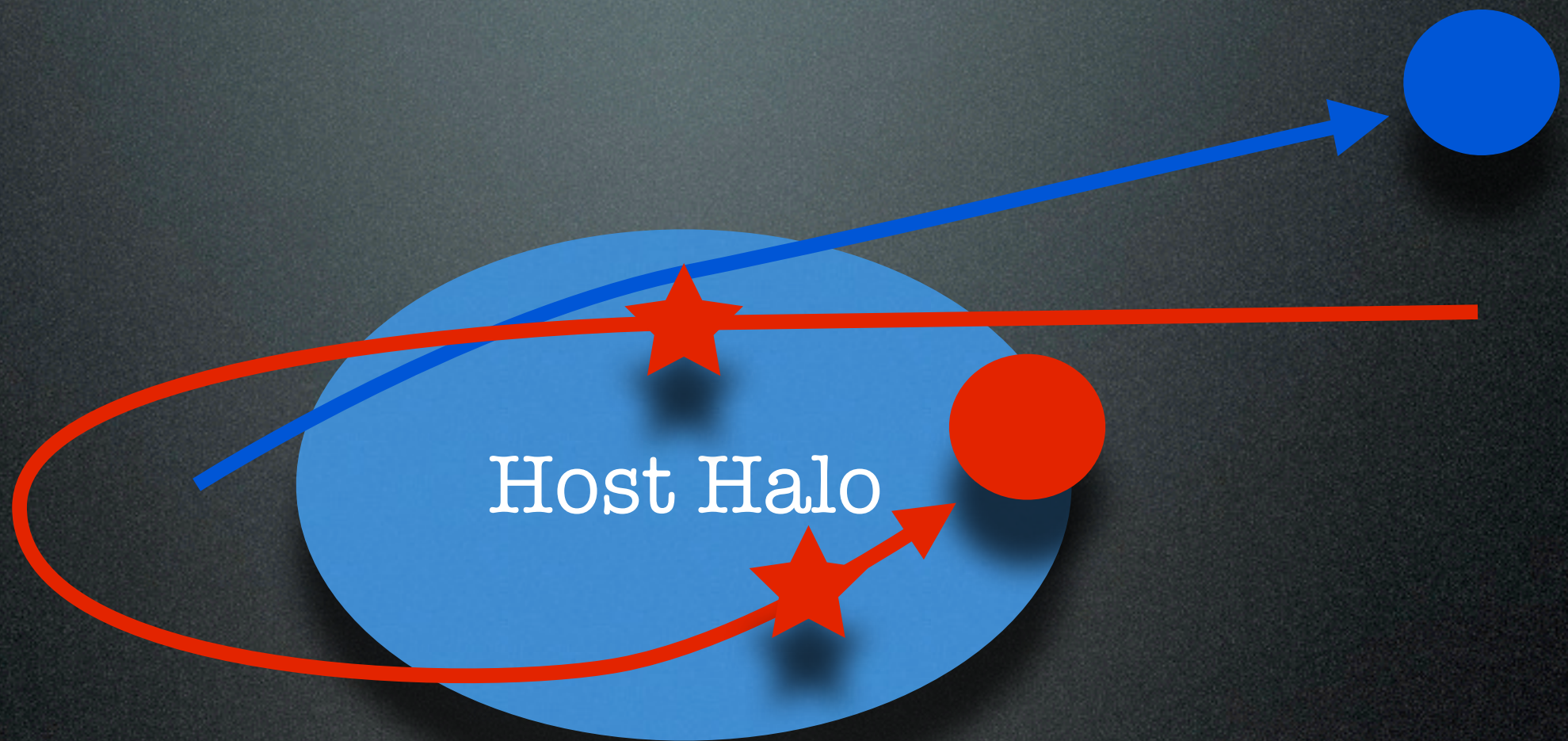


≥ 1 Pericenter for quenching

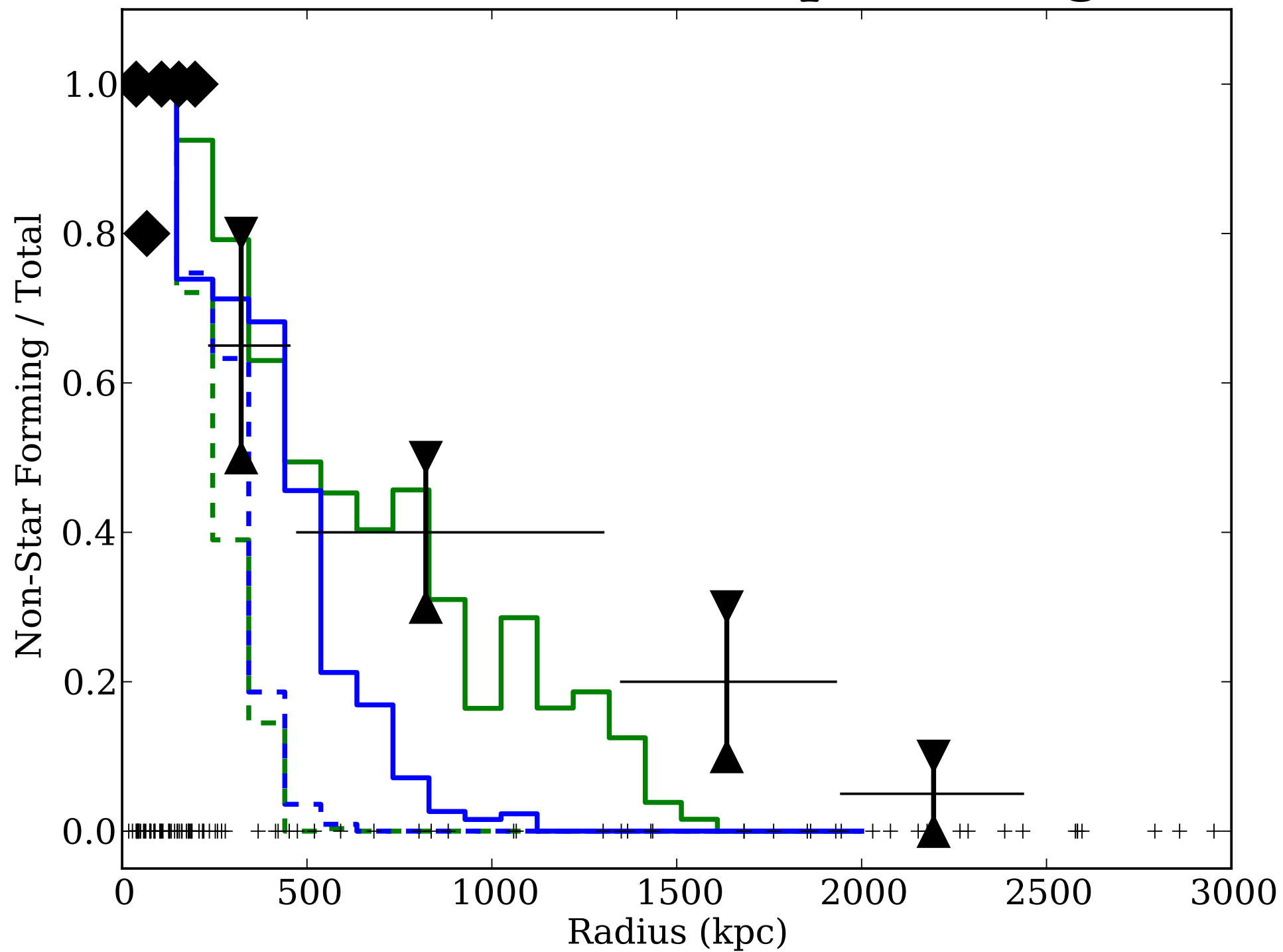


Slater & Bell 2013

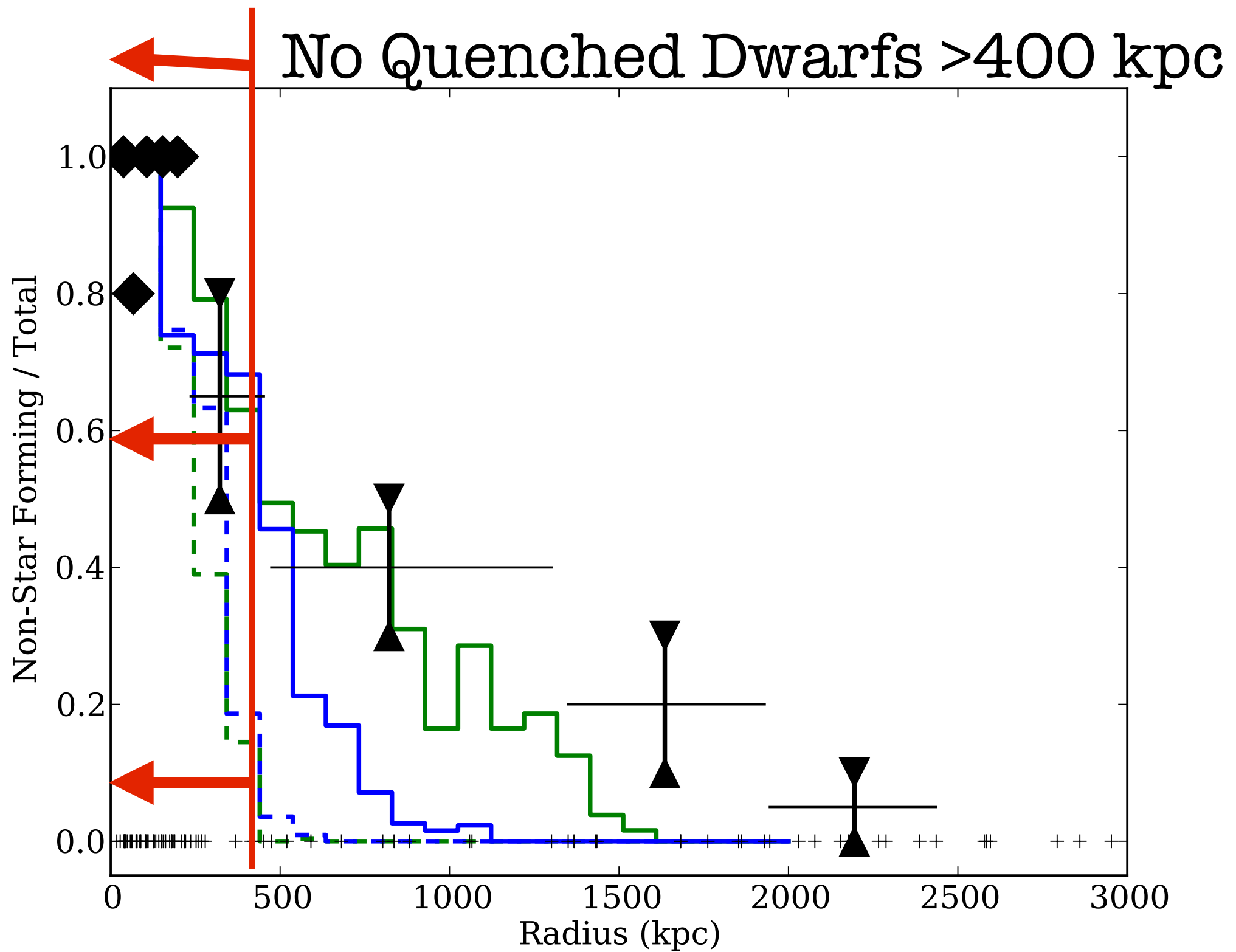




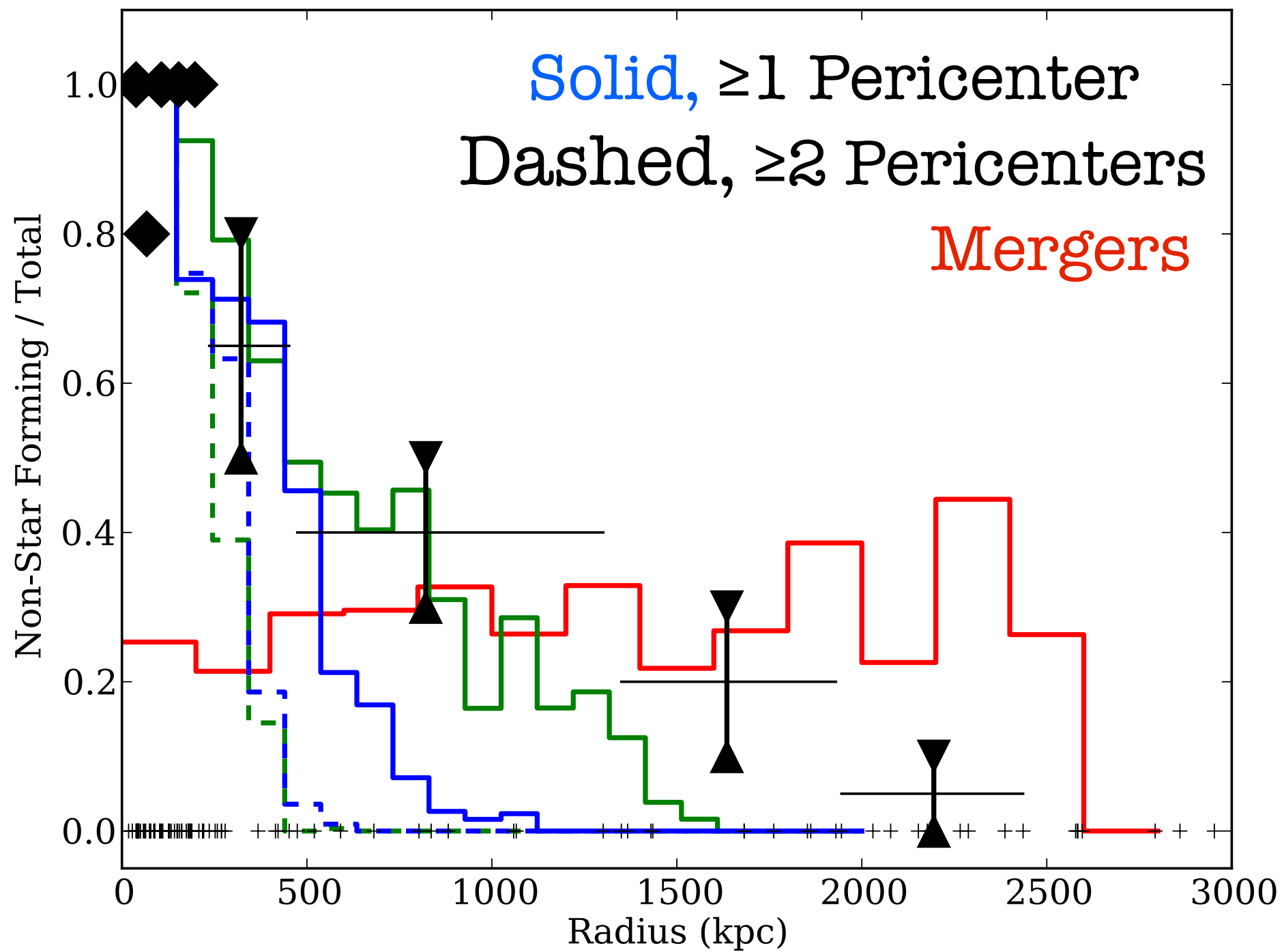
≥ 2 Pericenters for quenching



Slater & Bell 2013



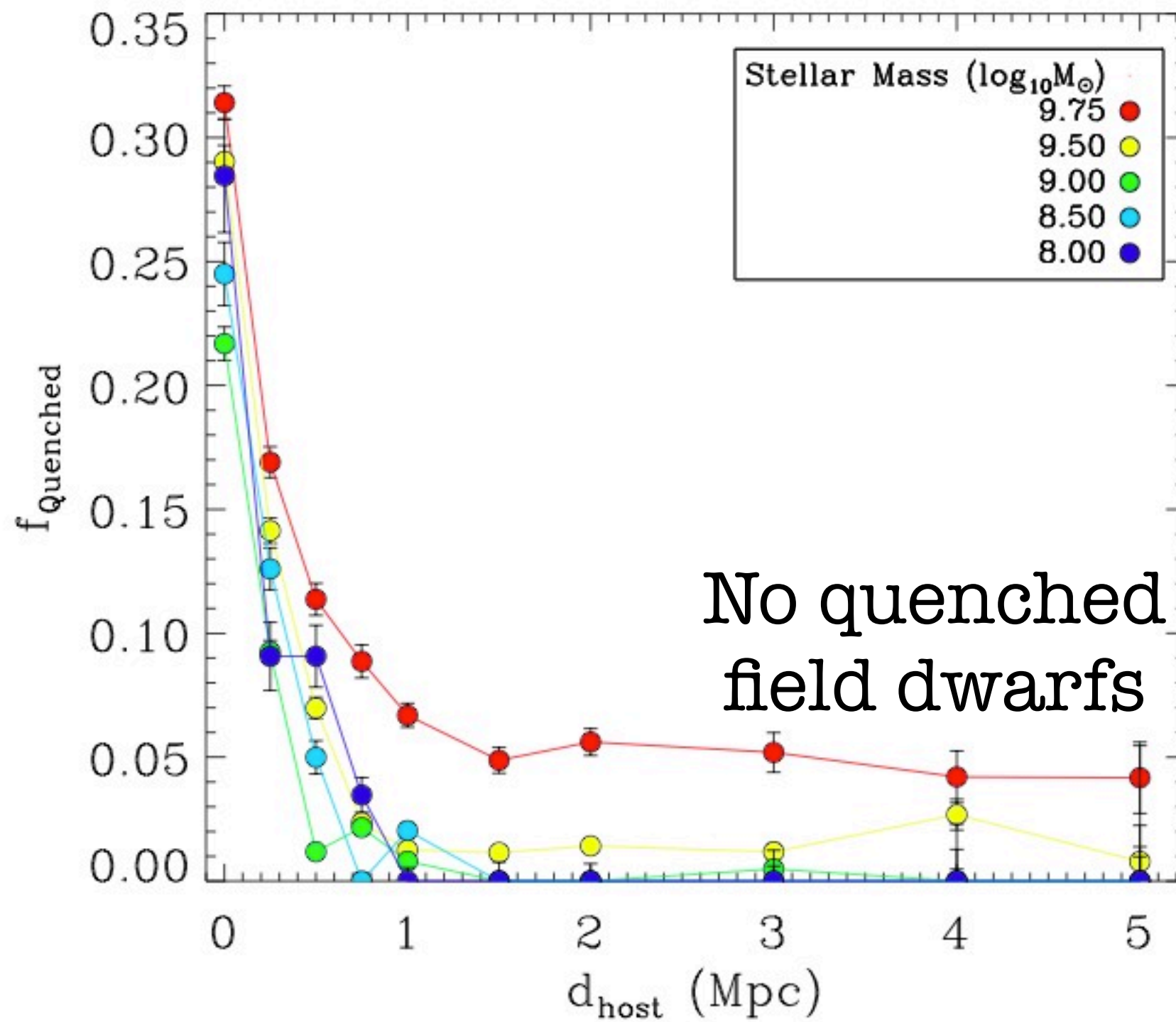
Slater & Bell 2013



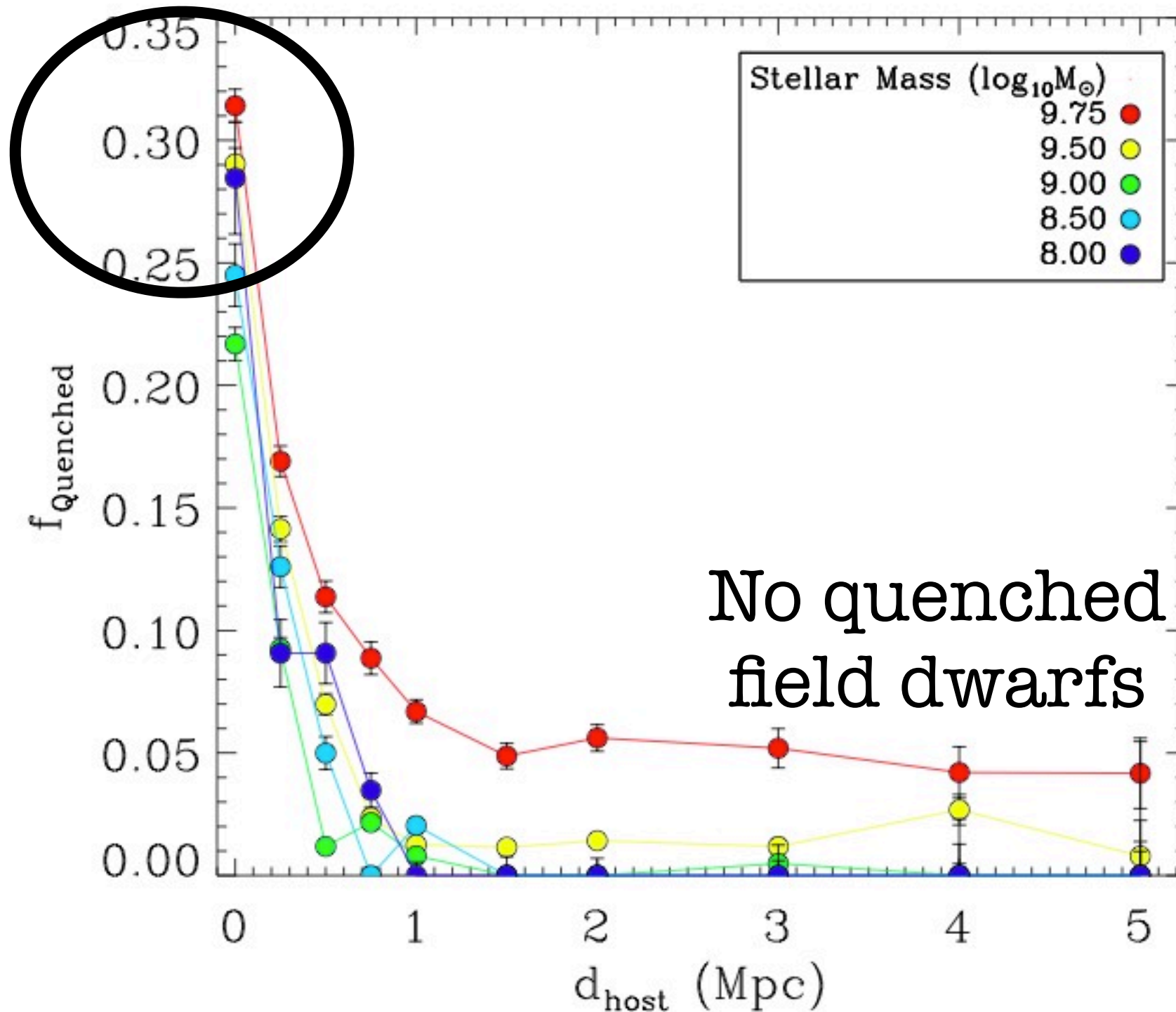
Slater & Bell 2013

- Tidal/ram pressure transformation works if and only if a single pass is sufficient.
- Requiring 2 passes cannot explain the MW, something else must be active
- Mergers are not required, but not ruled out.

- Using all LG dwarfs, low-mass dwarfs are over-represented.
- Is there a mass dependence in quenching?



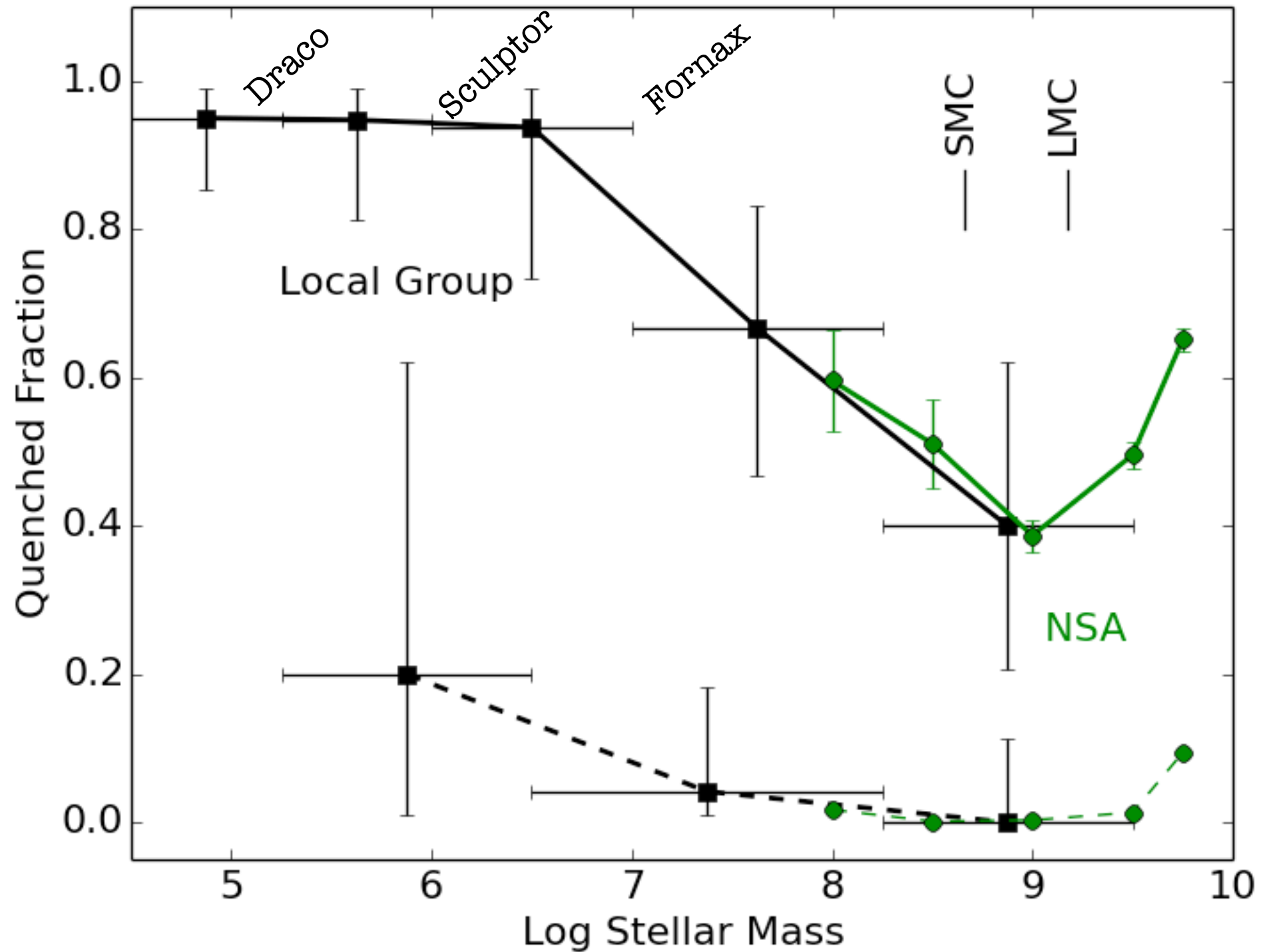
Geha et al. (2012)



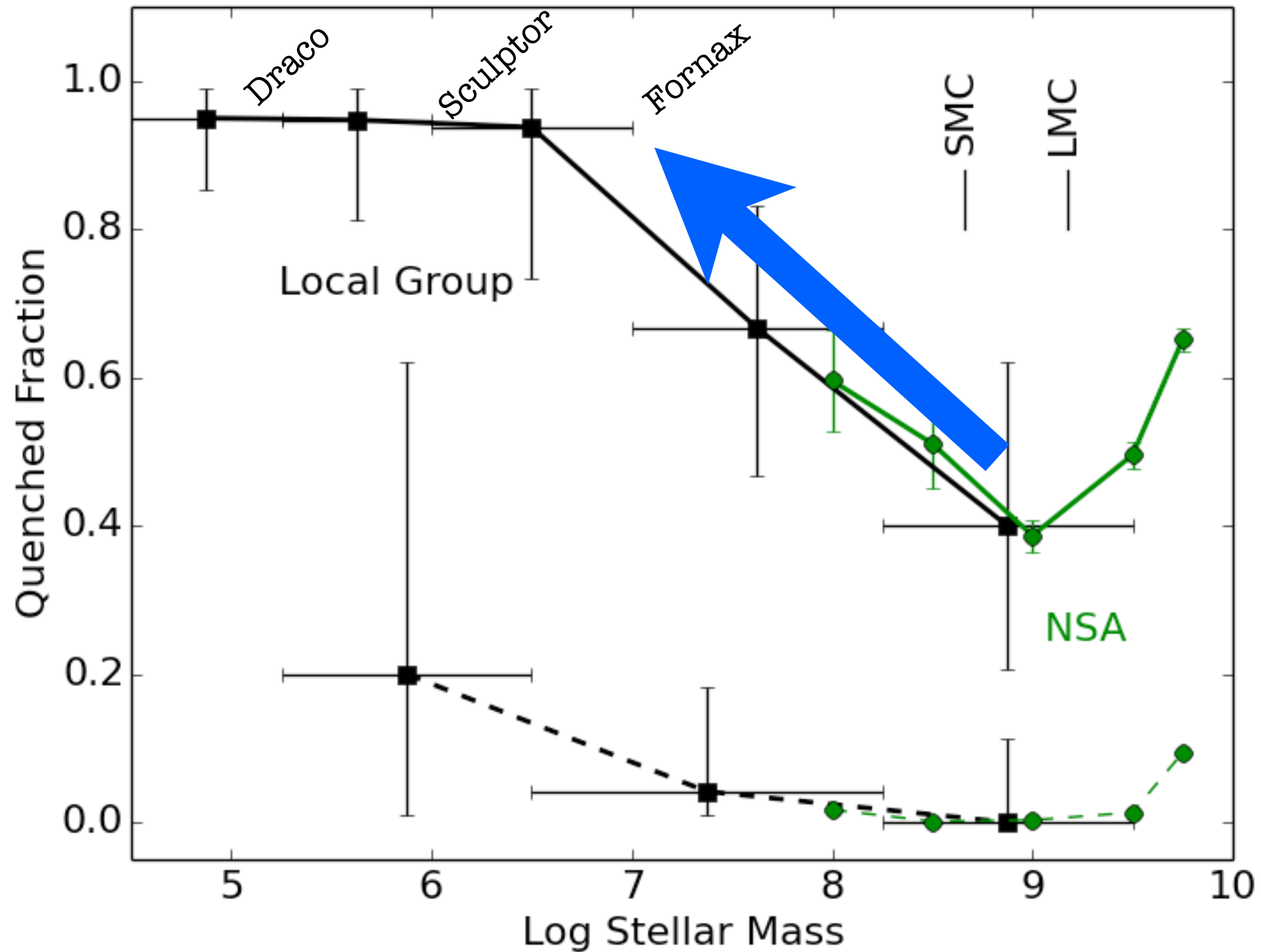
Geha et al. (2012)

- Use SDSS at high masses (LMC/SMC)
- Corrected for interloper contamination
- Combine with robust LG data

Only Satellites, <500 kpc

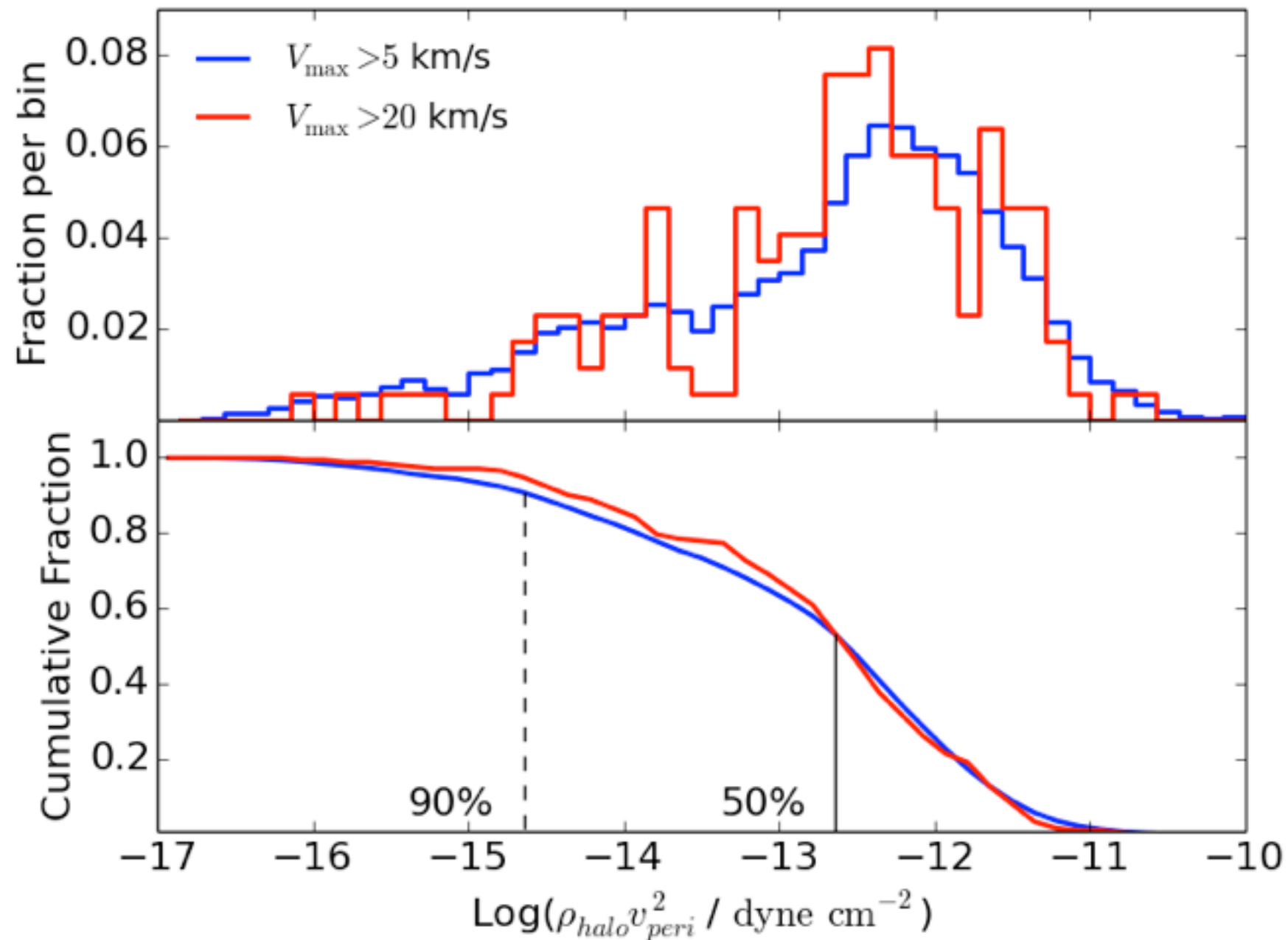


Only Satellites, <500 kpc



- At $10^8 M_{\odot}$, 50% of halos are quenched
- Assume ram pressure causes quenching, parameterized by ρv^2
- What must the ram pressure criterion be such that 50% of satellites are quenched? 90%?

Maximum ρv^2 seen by each satellite



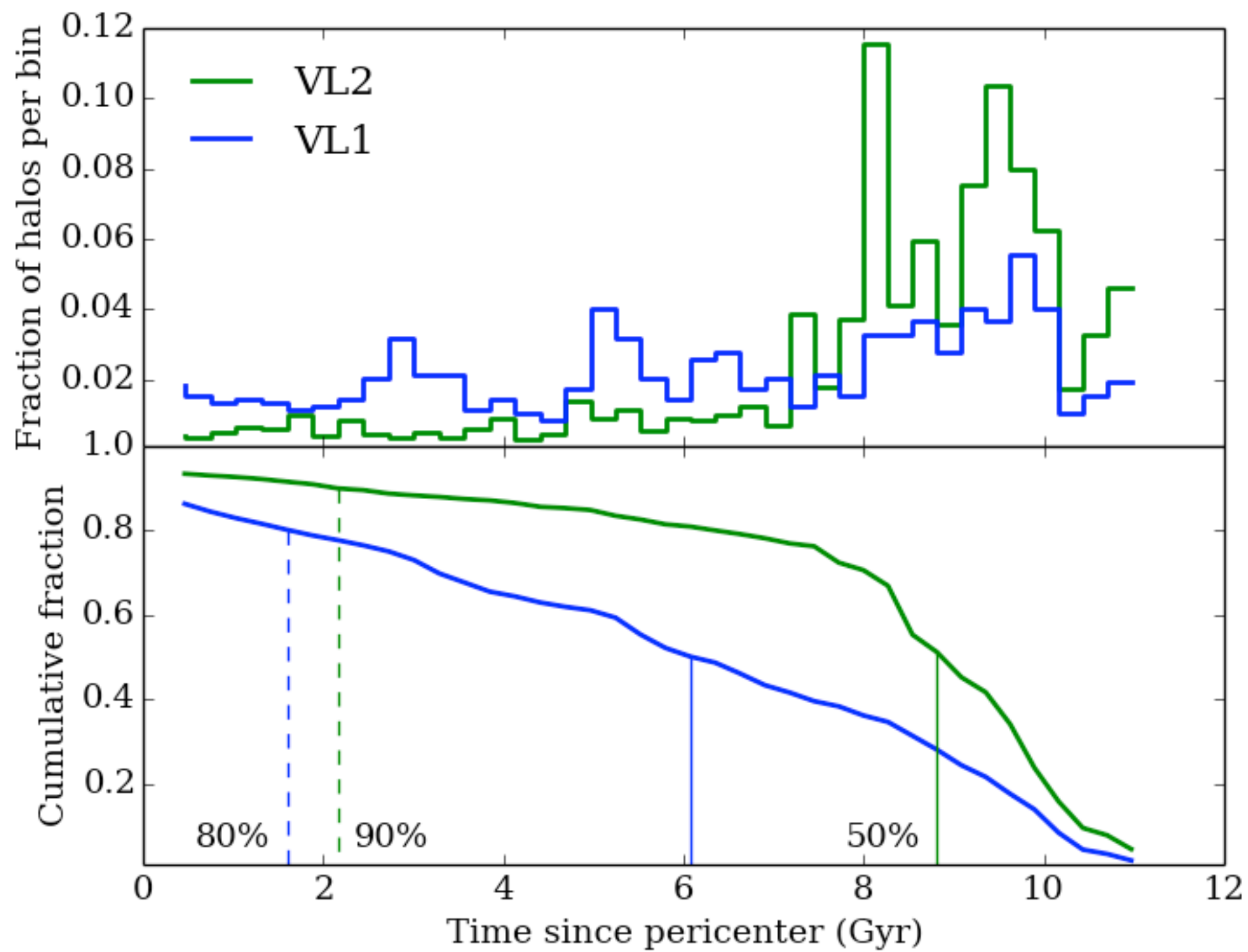
Via Lactea II simulation +
Miller & Bregman (2013) gas halo

- If I want to quench 50% of satellites, $\rho v^2 \geq 10^{-12.5}$ dyne/cm² is the criterion.
- To quench 90%, $\rho v^2 \geq 10^{-14.5}$ dyne/cm²
- The “susceptibility” to ram pressure changes by a factor of 100, while mass changes by factor of 30.

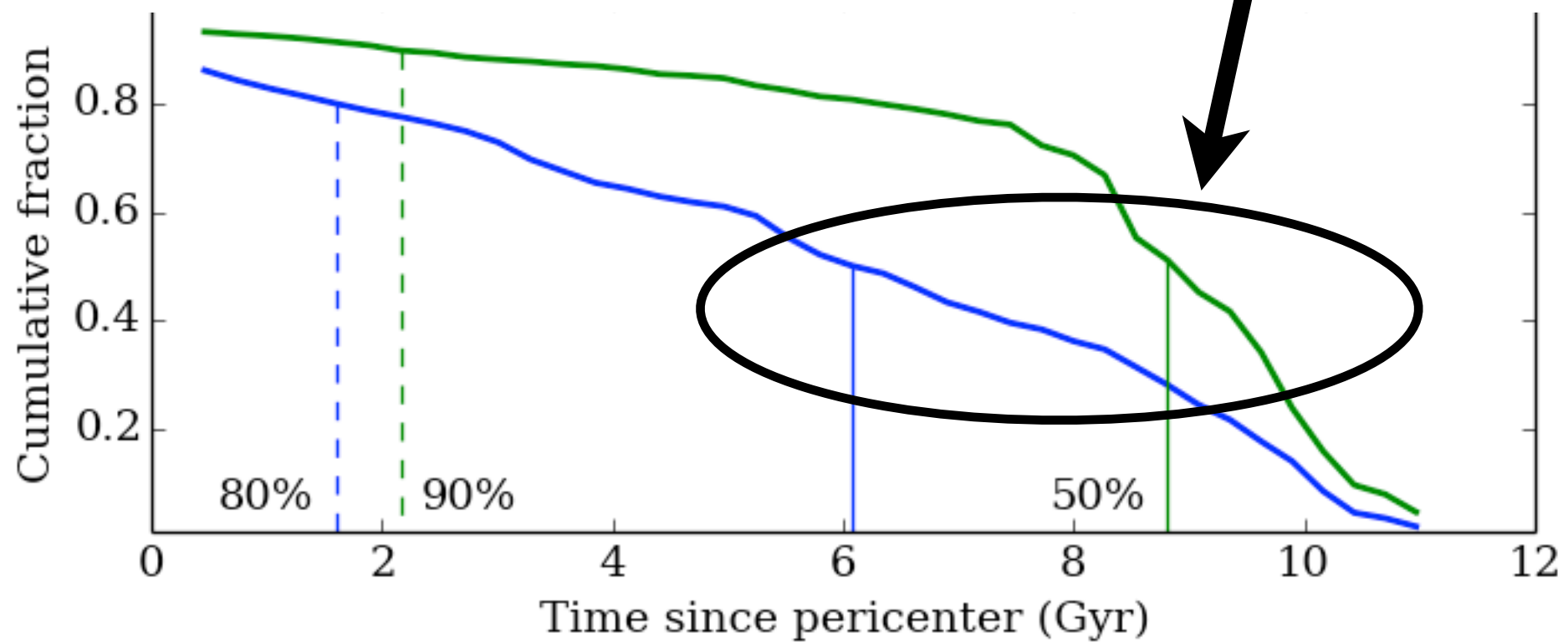
- If I want to quench 50% of satellites, $\rho v^2 \geq 10^{-12.5}$ dyne/cm² is the criterion.
=0.3 eV/cm³
- To quench 90%, $\rho v^2 \geq 10^{-14.5}$ dyne/cm²
- The “susceptibility” to ram pressure changes by a factor of 100, while mass changes by factor of 30.

- Assume quenching occurs when ram pressure \sim restoring force (Gunn & Gott)
- $\rho v^2 = 2\pi G \Sigma_{\star} \Sigma_{\text{gas}}$
- Plausible M^2 scaling, but mass distribution in dIrrs is messy
- Thermal processes may also play a role, detailed physics is uncertain.

- Alternative model: What if quenching is just halo infall + delay time?
- How quickly must satellites be quenched?

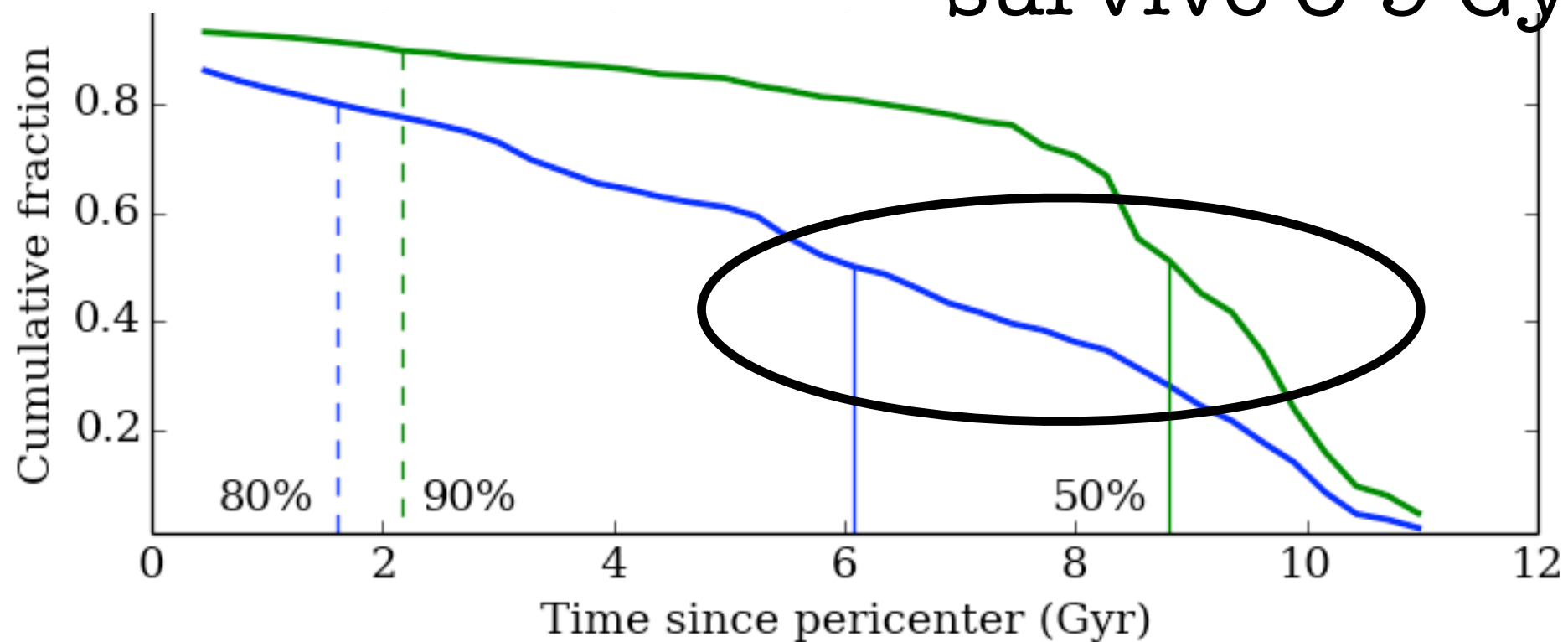


50% of halos fell in
>6-9 Gyr ago



50% of halos fell in
>6-9 Gyr ago

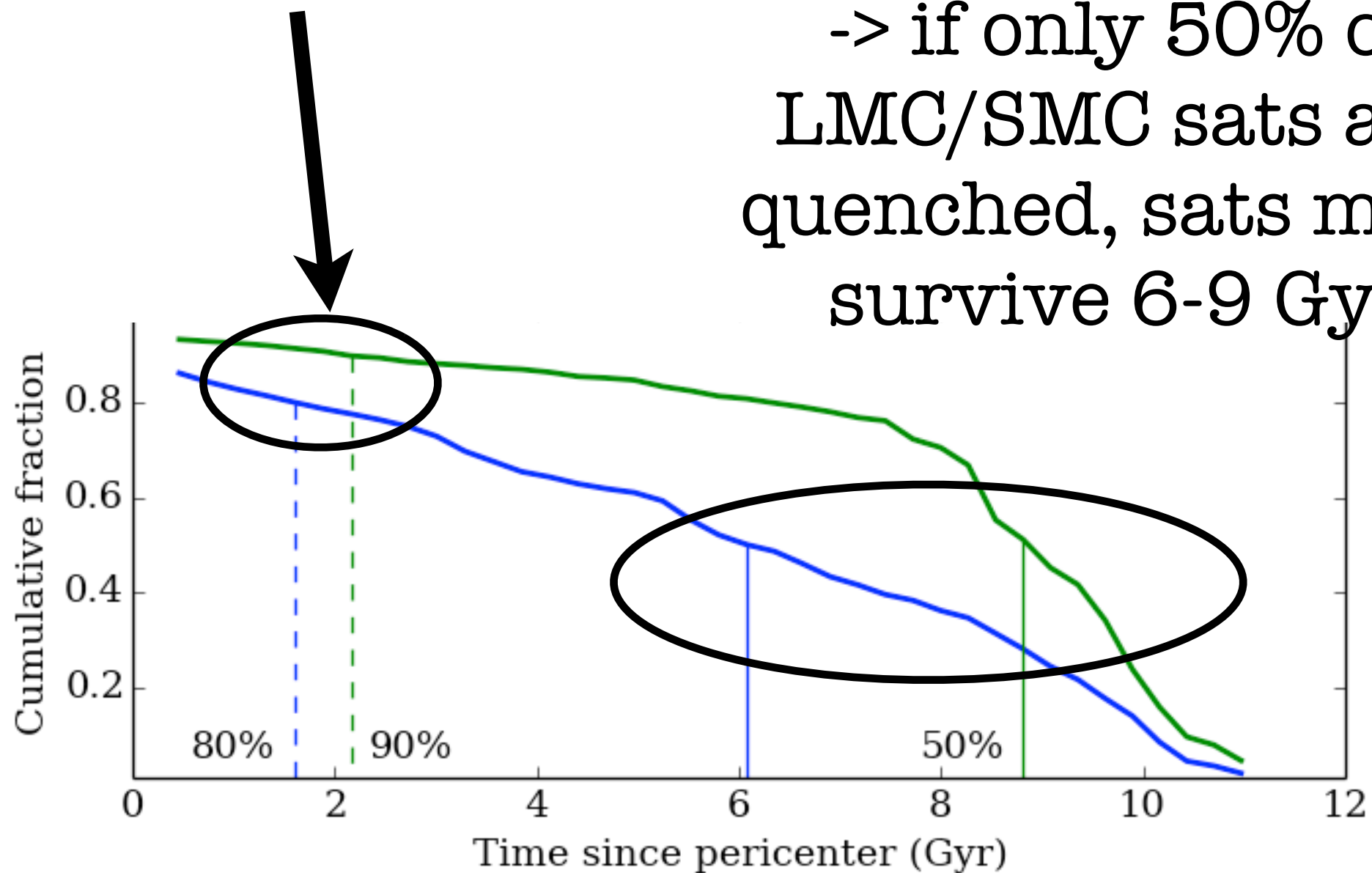
-> if only 50% of
LMC/SMC sats are
quenched, sats must
survive 6-9 Gyr



80% of halos fell in
>2 Gyr ago

50% of halos fell in
>6-9 Gyr ago

-> if only 50% of
LMC/SMC sats are
quenched, sats must
survive 6-9 Gyr

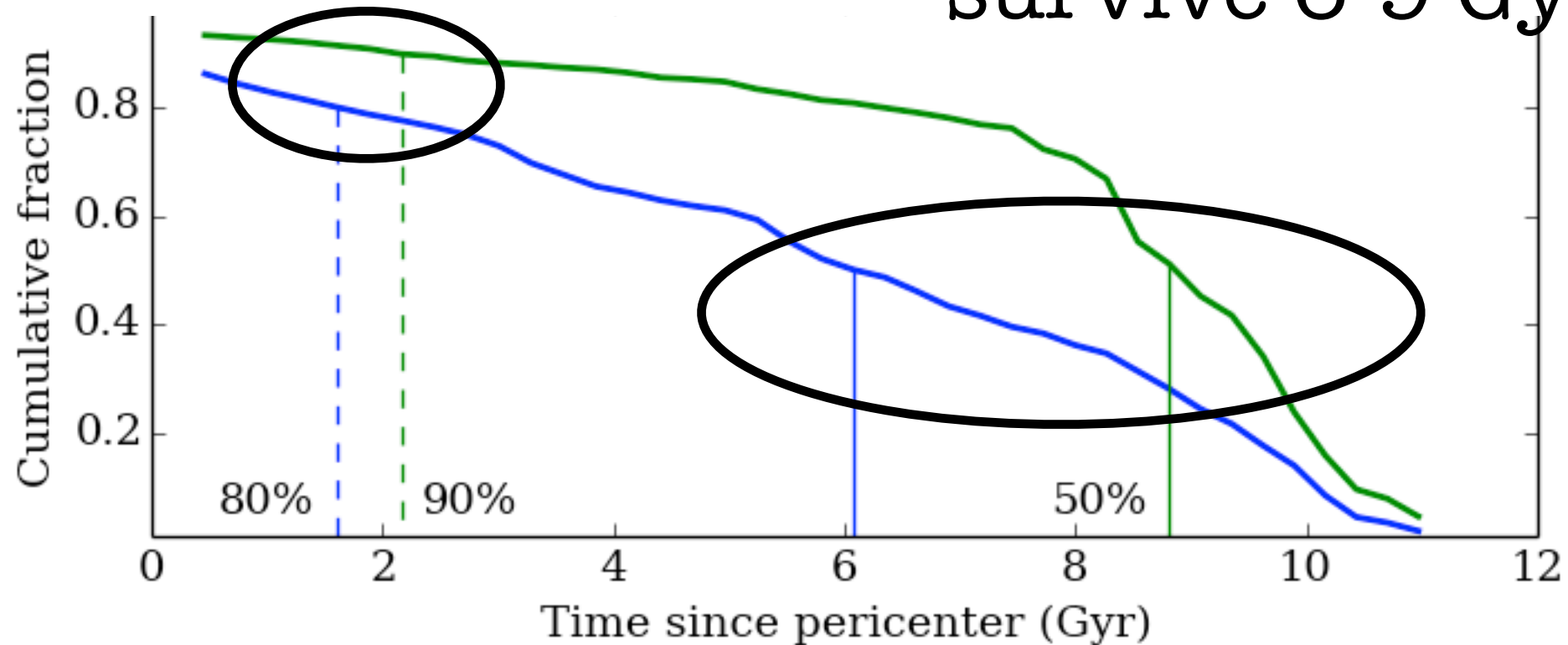


80% of halos fell in
>2 Gyr ago

-> if 90% of low mass
sats are quenched,
Q'ing must be fast

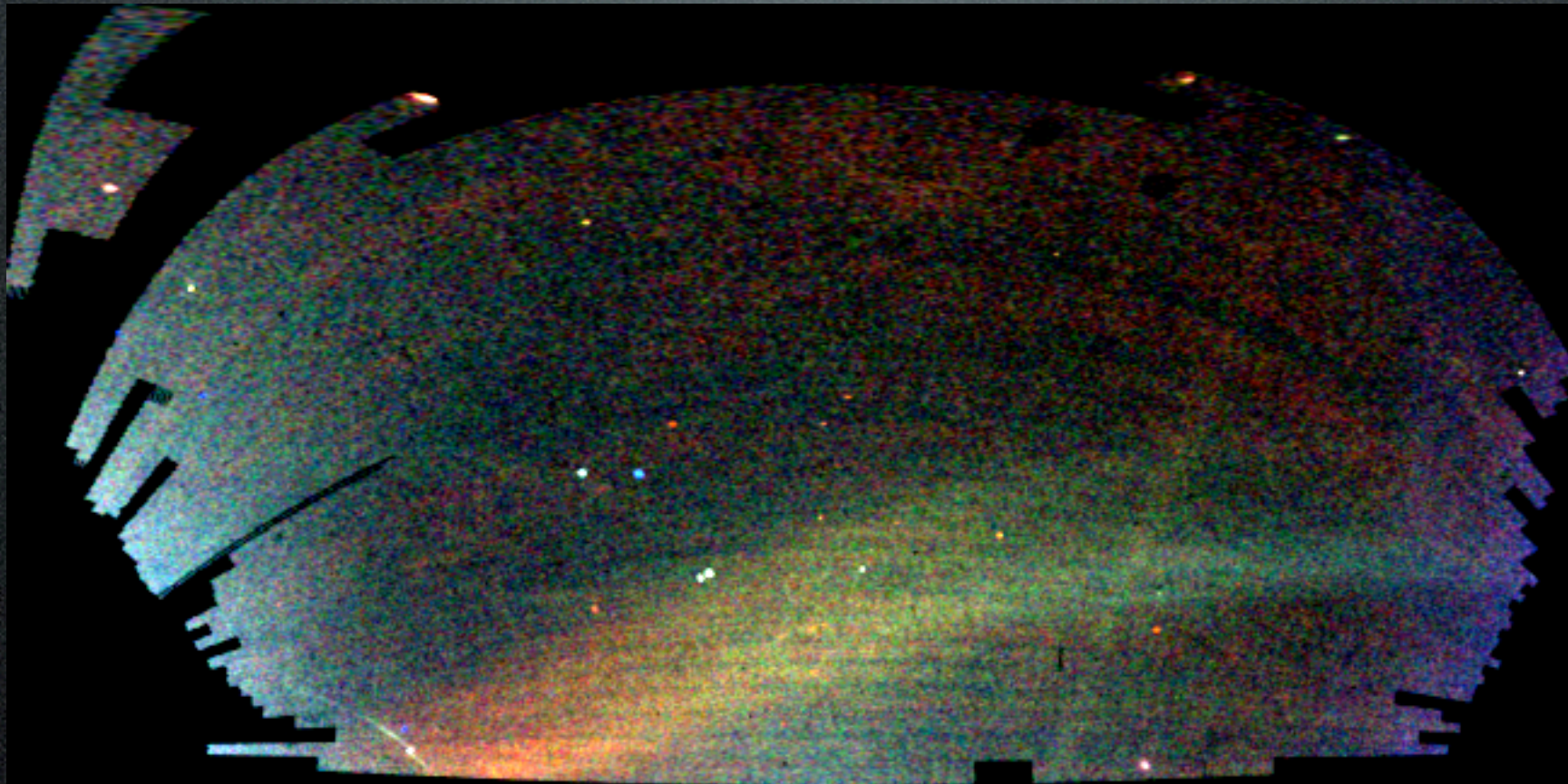
50% of halos fell in
>6-9 Gyr ago

-> if only 50% of
LMC/SMC sats are
quenched, sats must
survive 6-9 Gyr



- Effects of hosts on their satellites:
rapid quenching of dwarfs (<SMC)
- Switch gears: what effects do satellites
have on their hosts?

“Field of Streams”

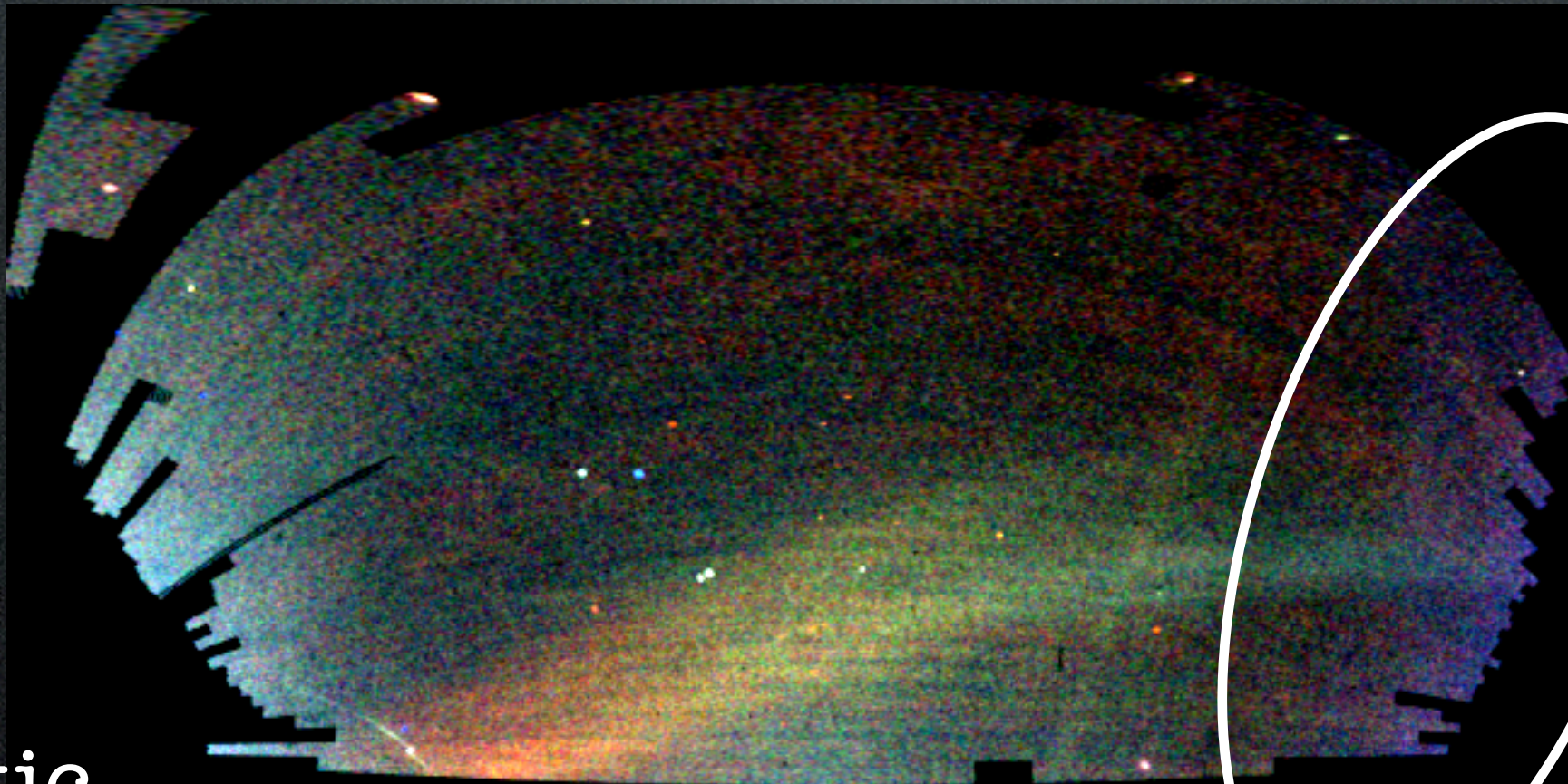


GC

Anticenter

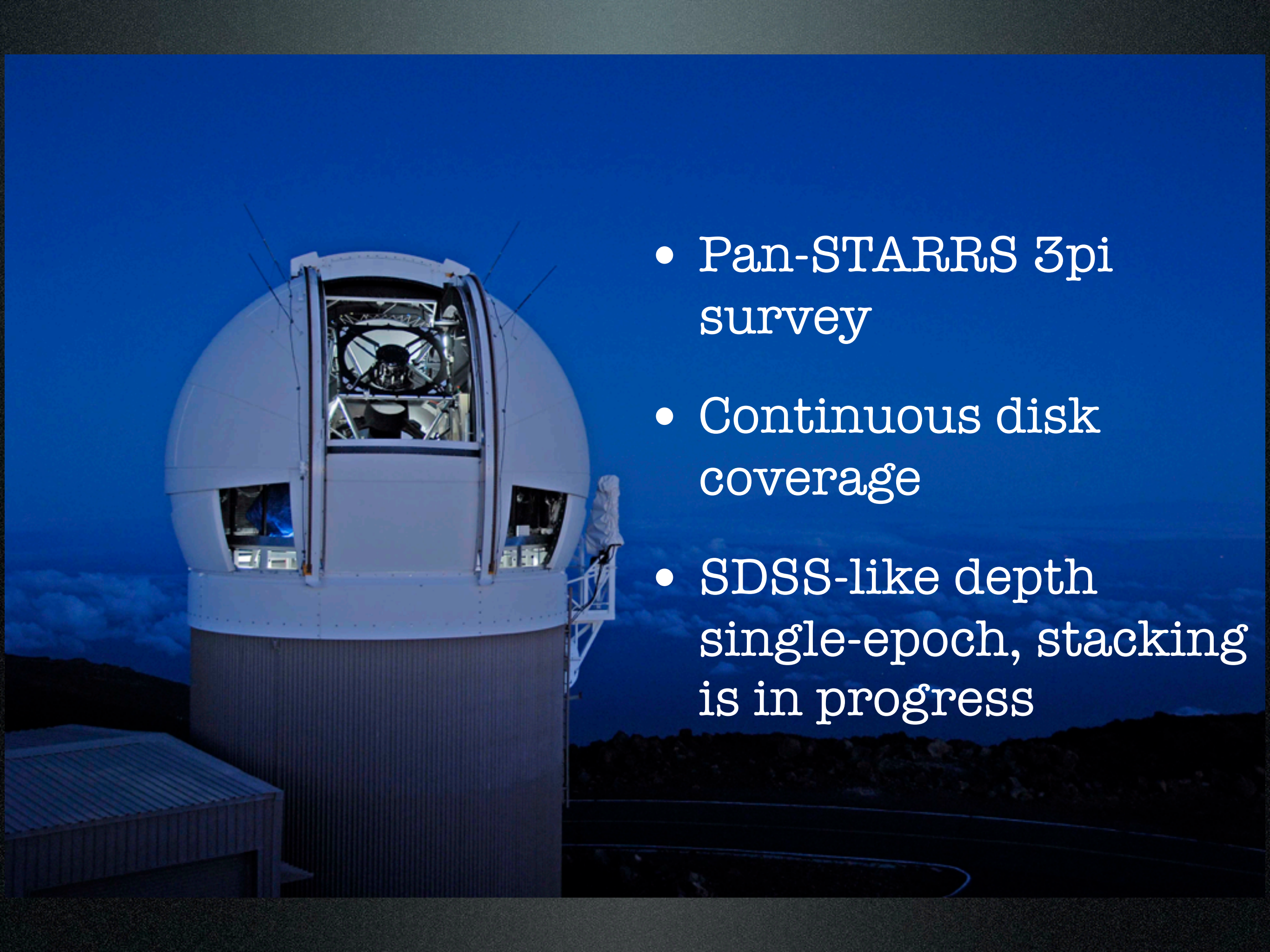
Belokurov et al. (2007)

Monoceros Ring

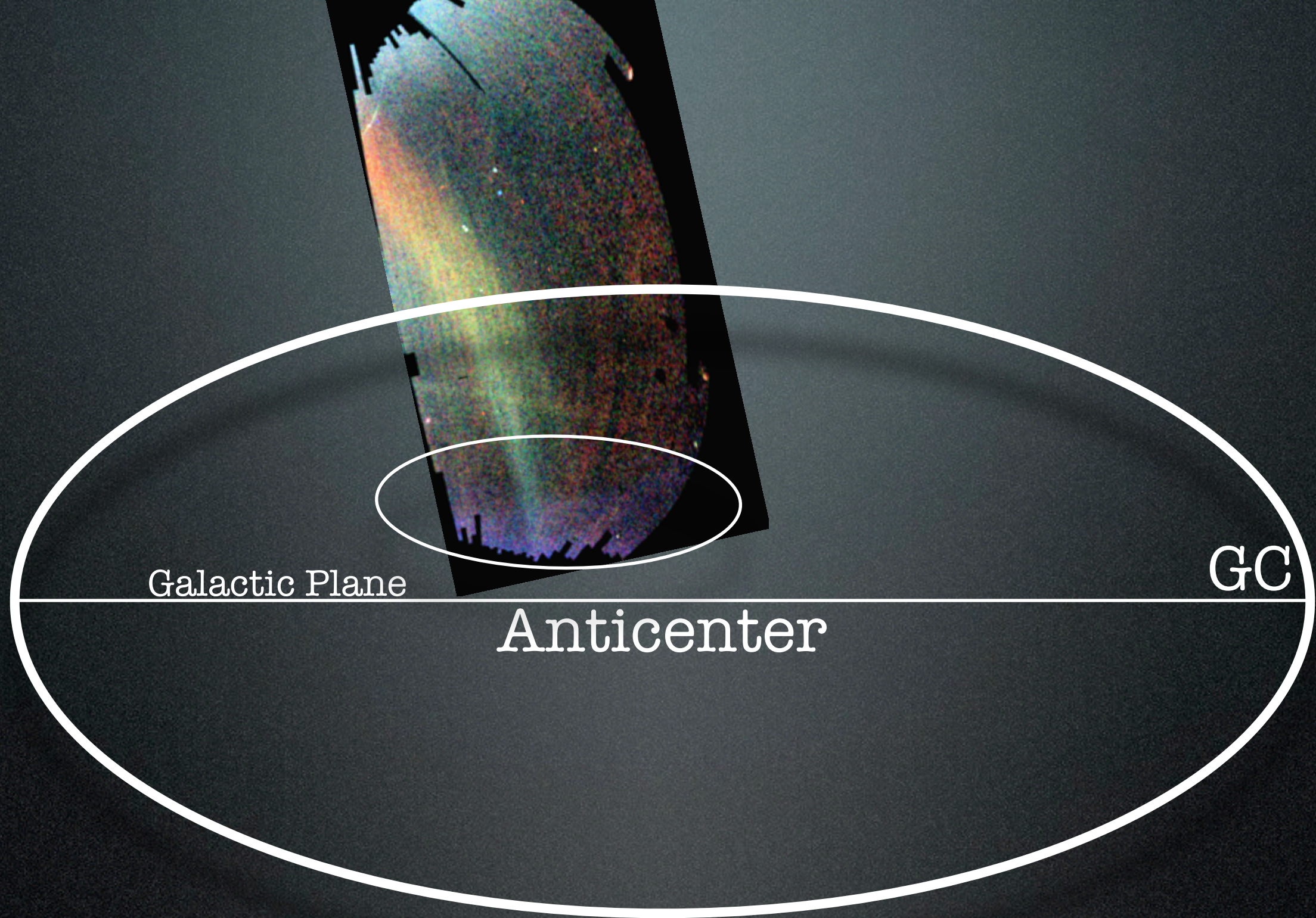


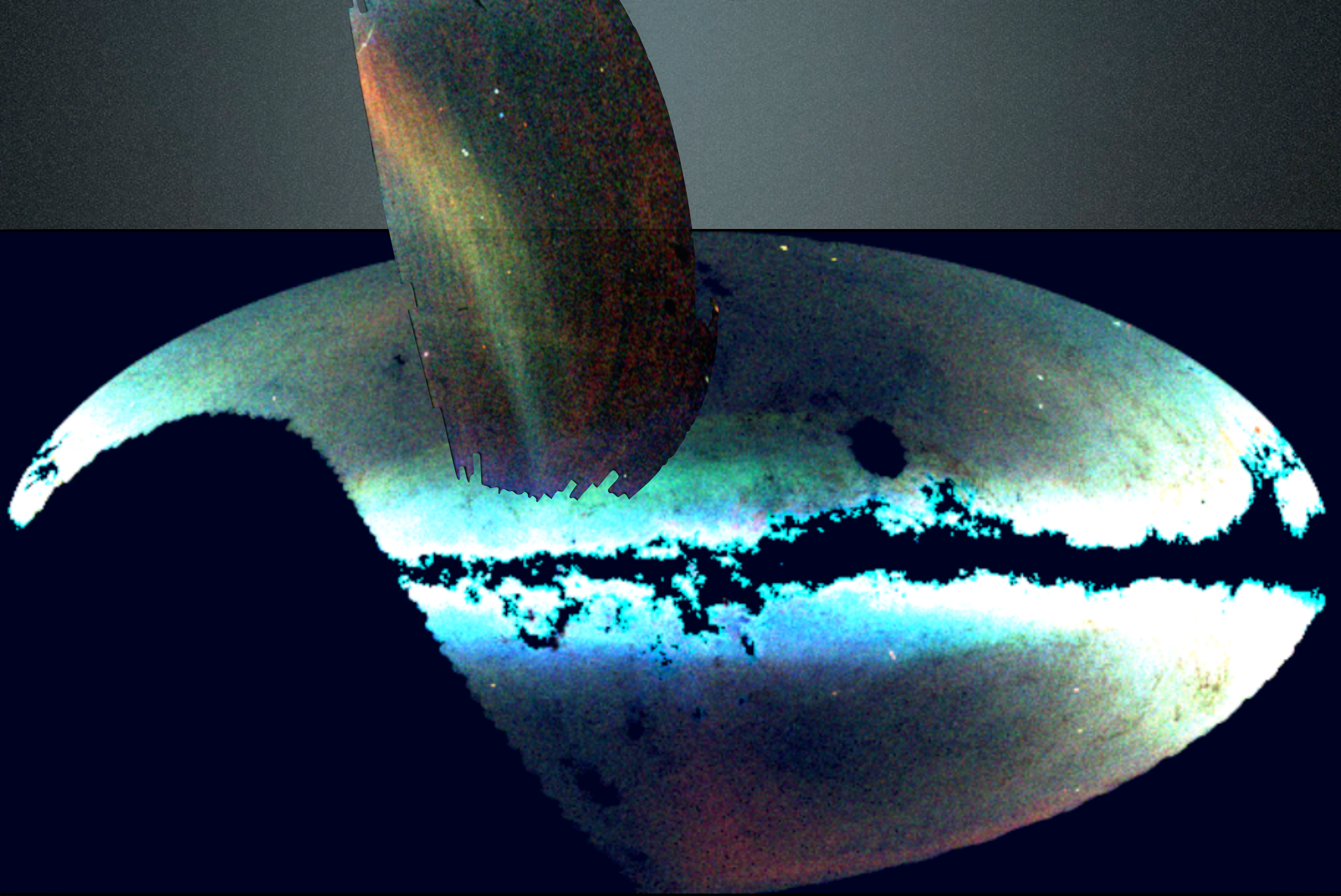
Galactic
Center

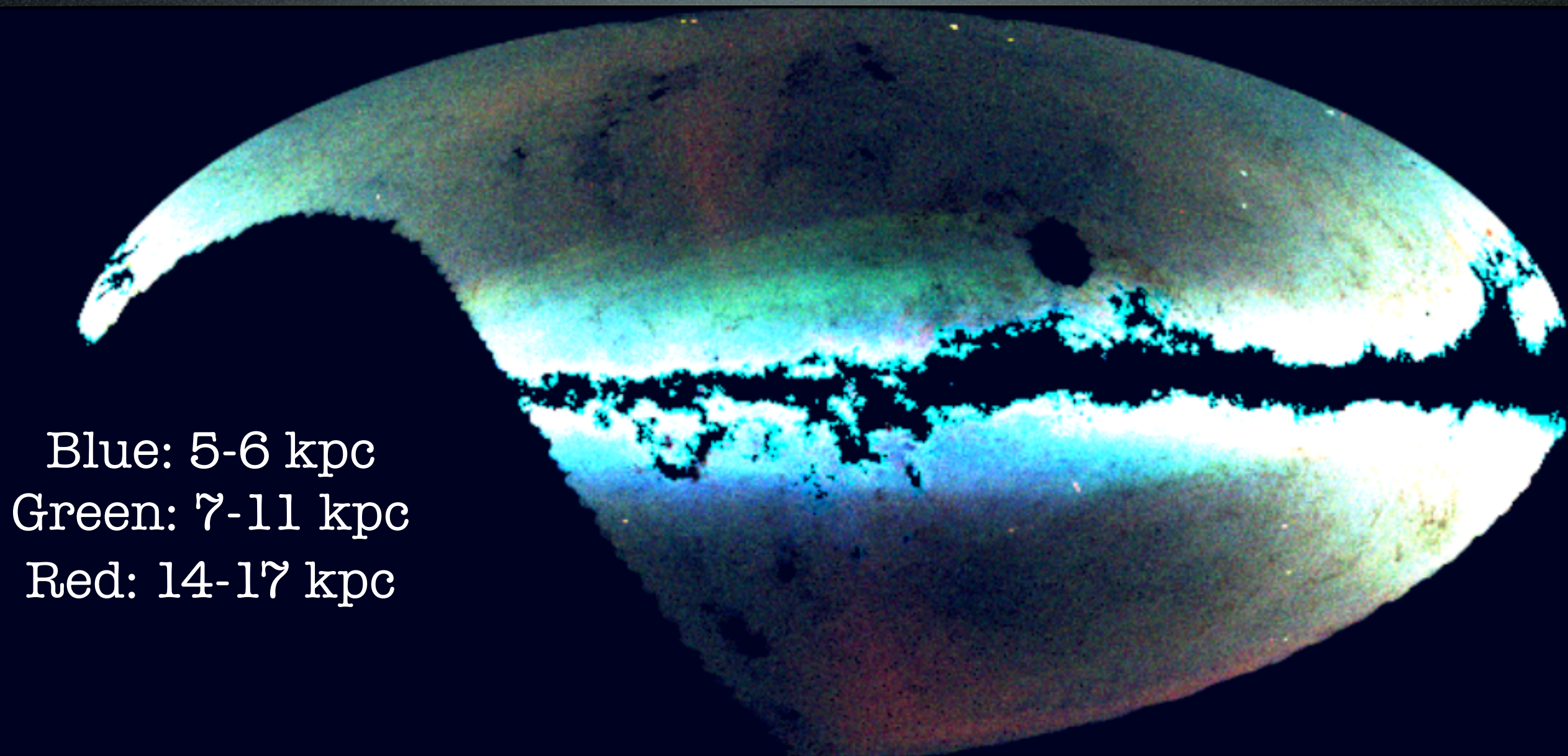
Anticenter



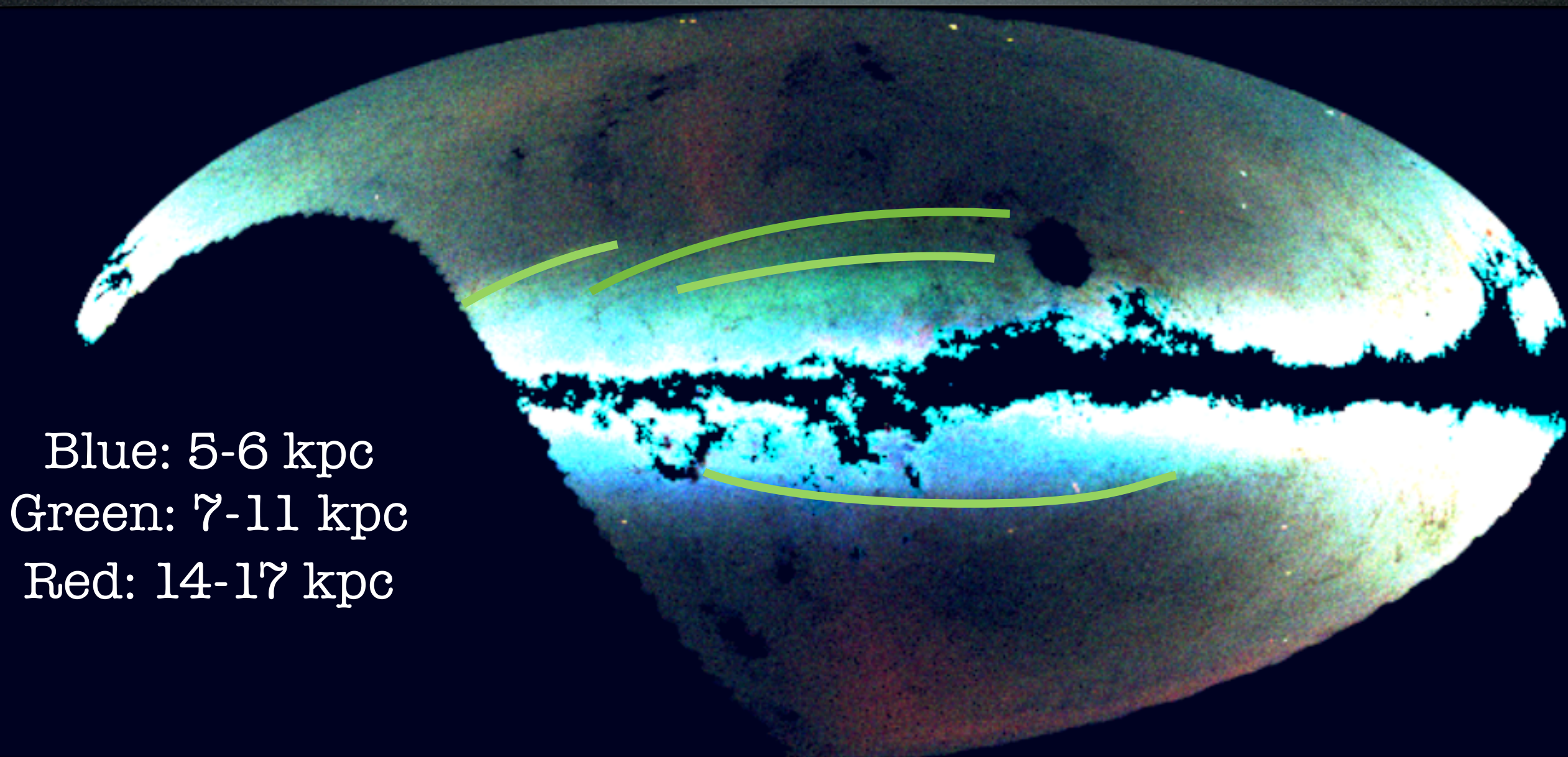
- Pan-STARRS 3pi survey
- Continuous disk coverage
- SDSS-like depth single-epoch, stacking is in progress

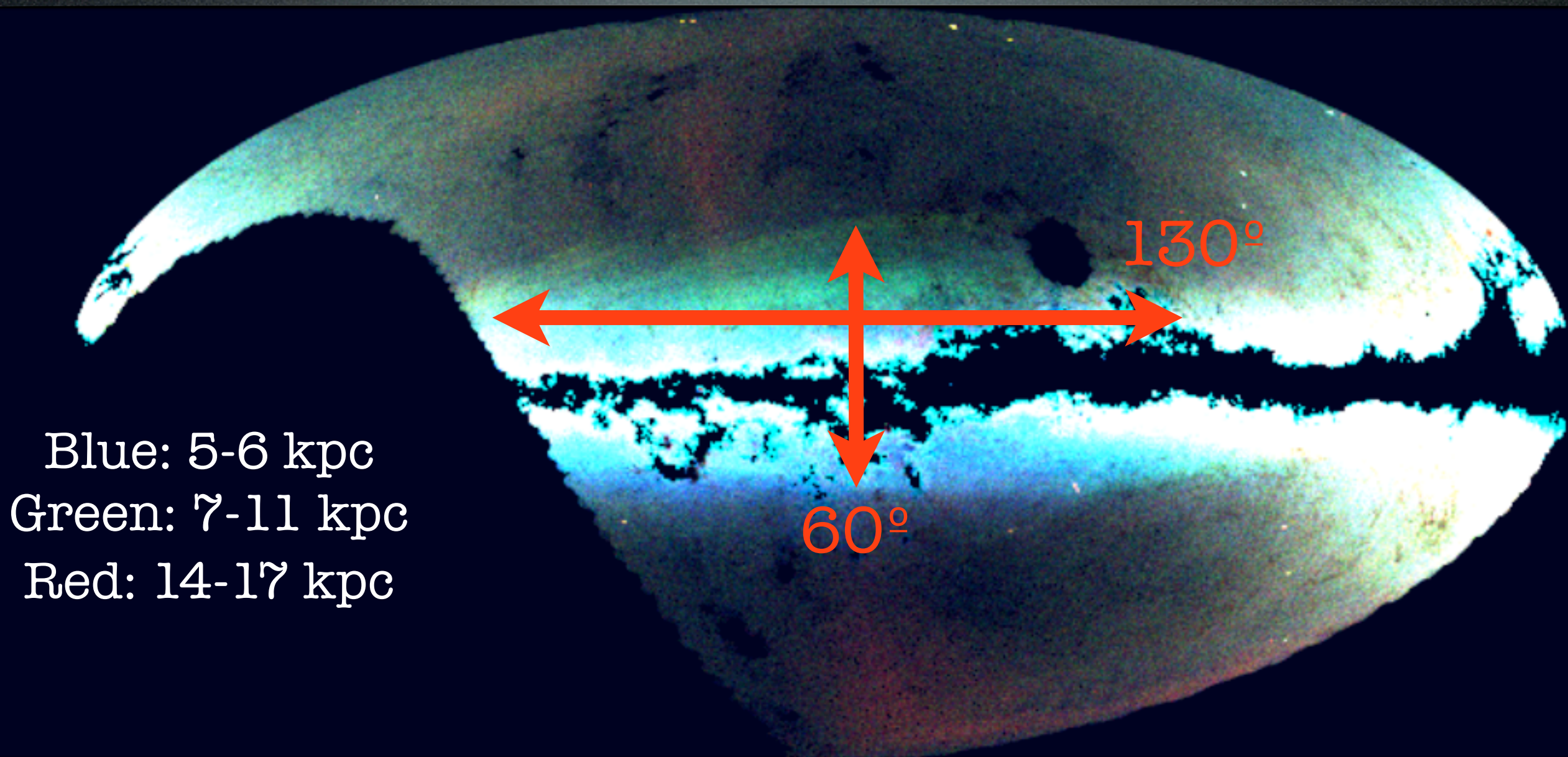


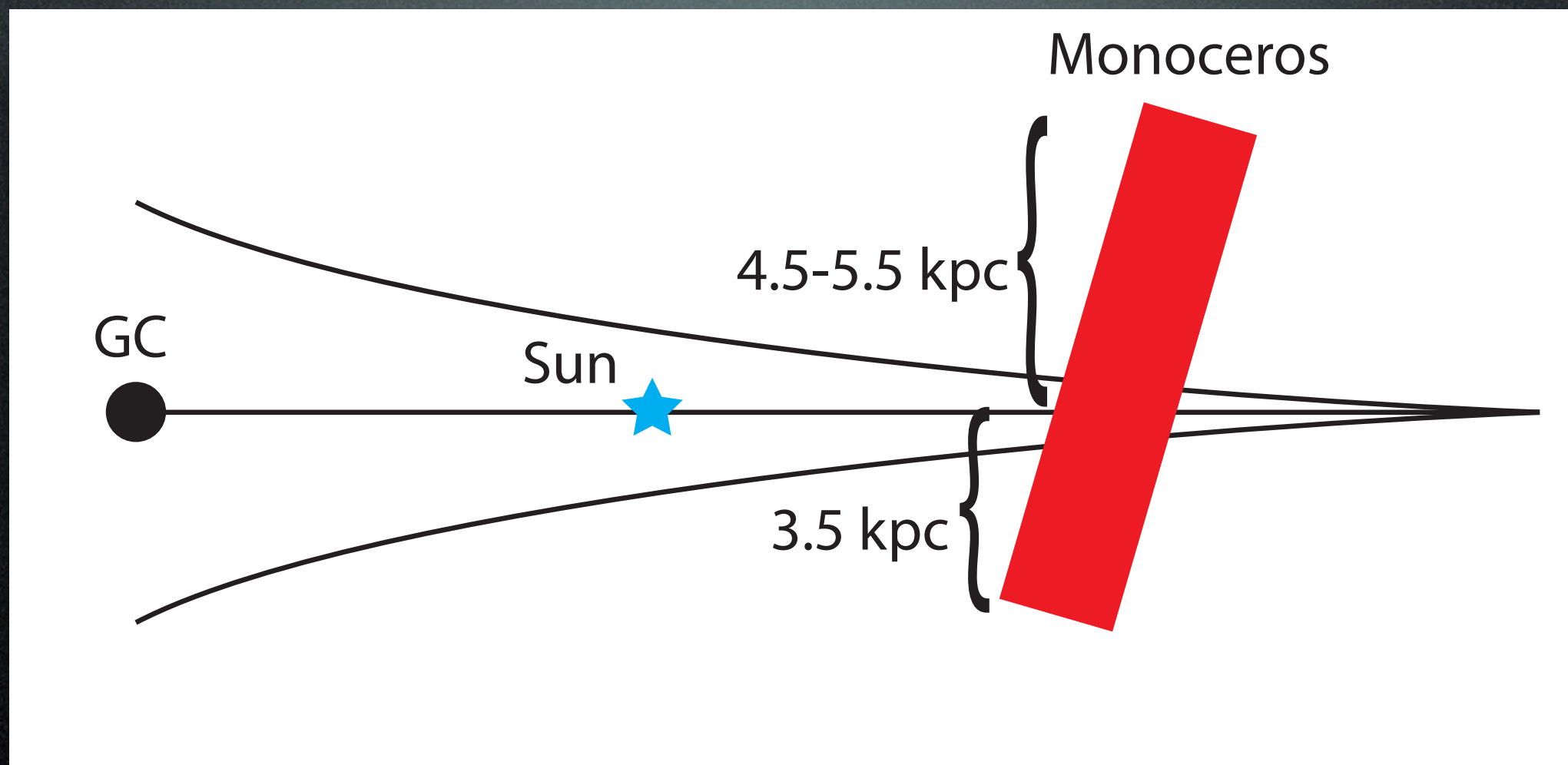




Blue: 5-6 kpc
Green: 7-11 kpc
Red: 14-17 kpc







The map shows that Monoceros is ...

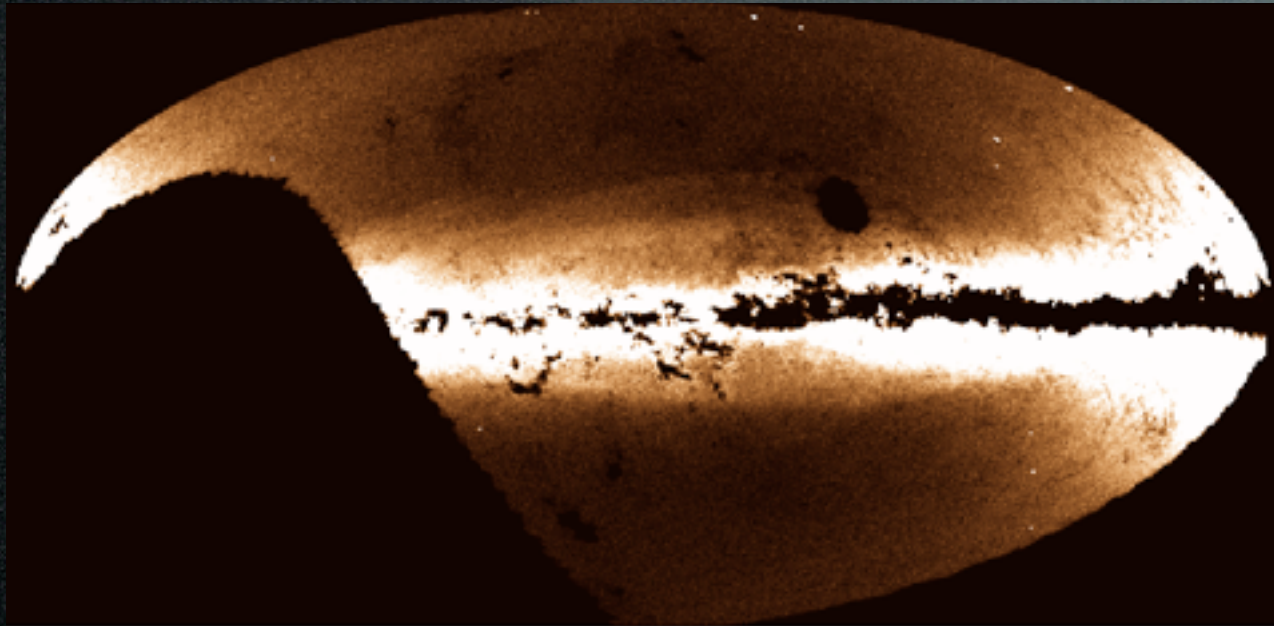
- Extended in longitude, with sharp edge
- Both sides of the disk (southern coverage is new!)
- Several “whispy” structures at similar distances, possibly related

But what is Monoceros?

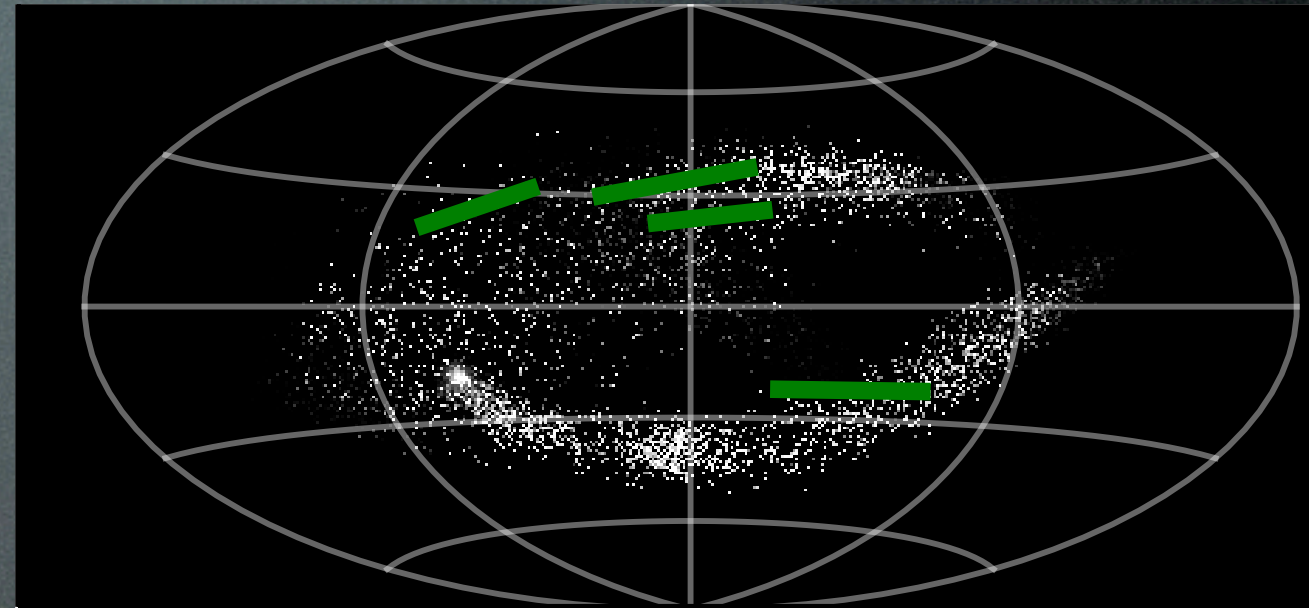
Tidal Stream?
Kicked-up disk?
Flare?
Warp?

Accreted Satellite Model

Mid-Distance Slice



Observed
7-10 kpc slice

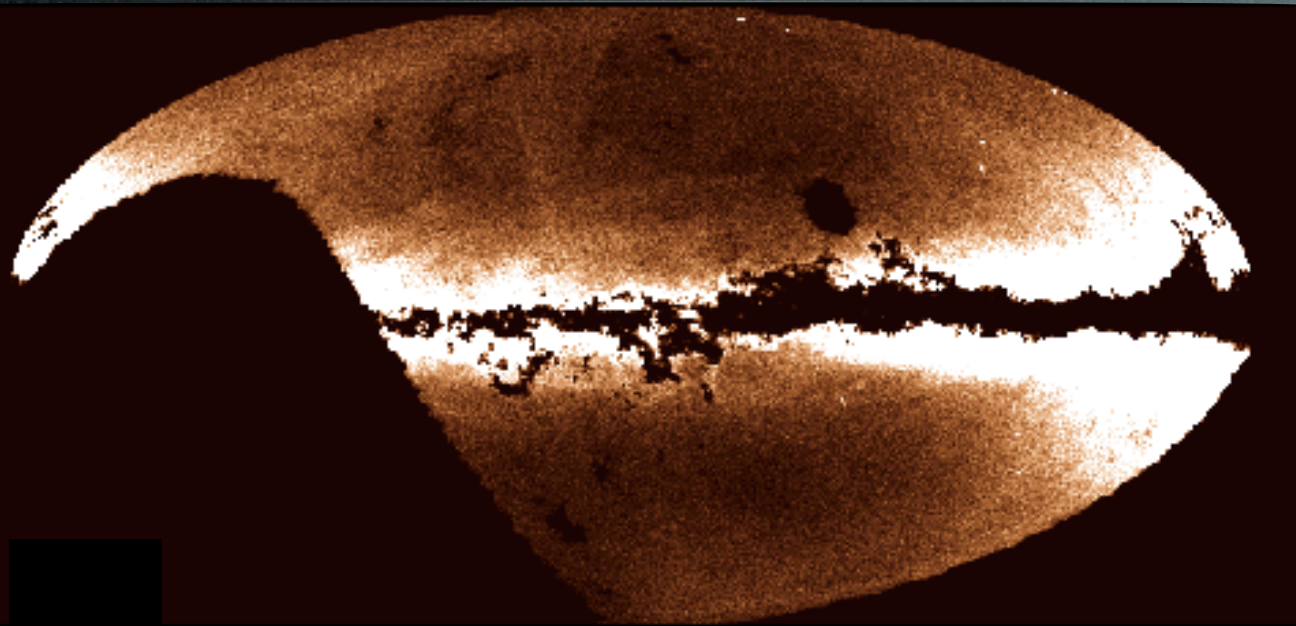


Model

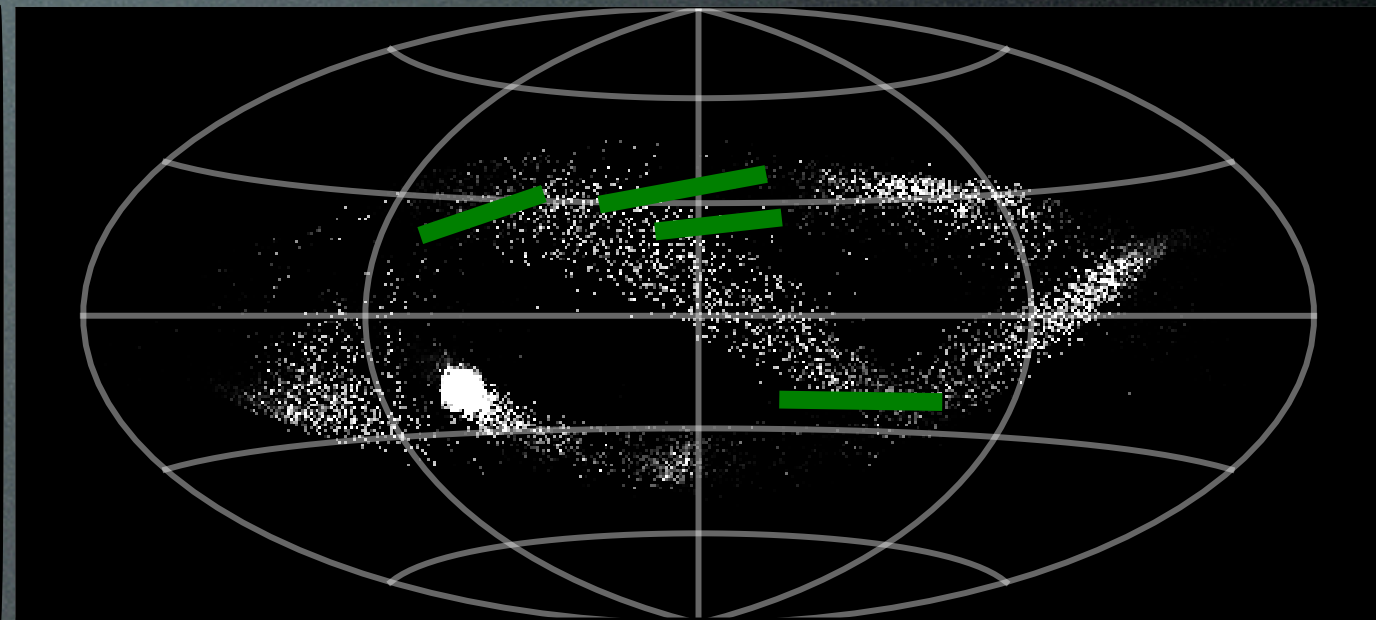
Sharp edge, North and South - ✓

Accreted Satellite Model

Far Slice



Observed
13-15 kpc slice

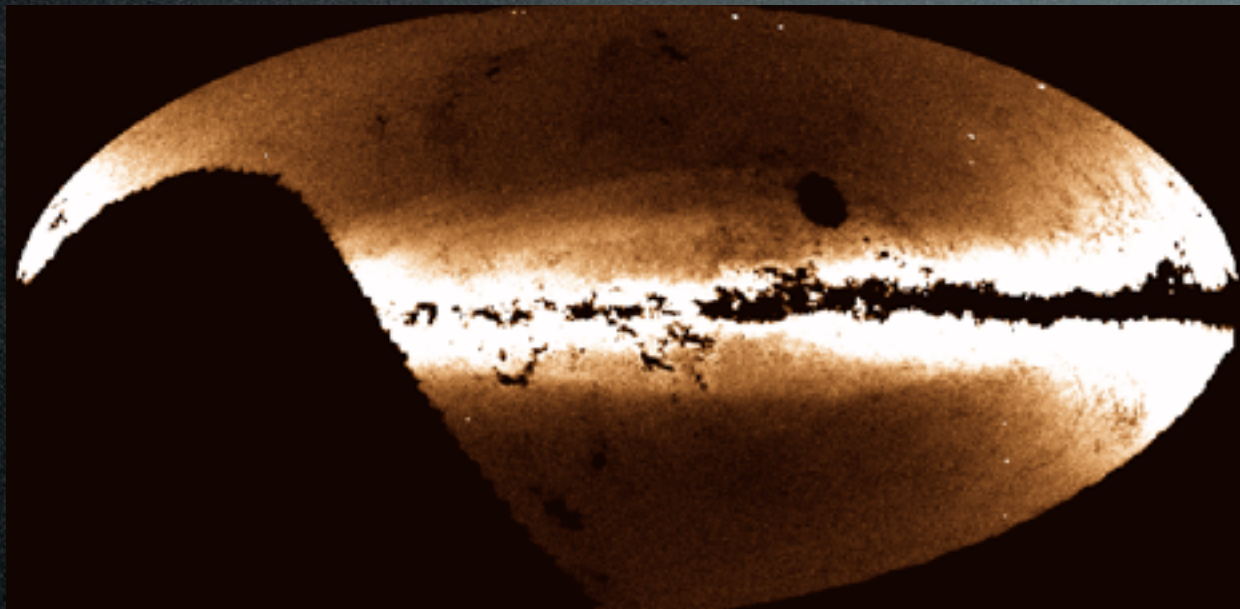


Model

Sharp edge, North and South - ✓

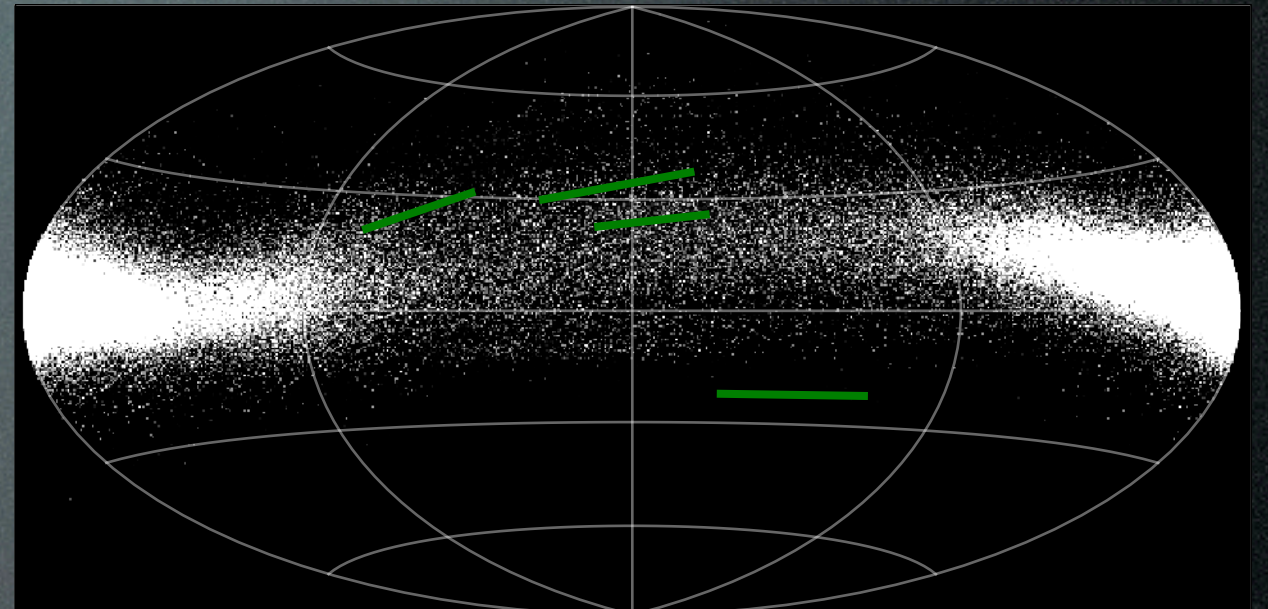
No distant material observed - ✗

Disrupted Disk Model



Observed

7-10 kpc slice



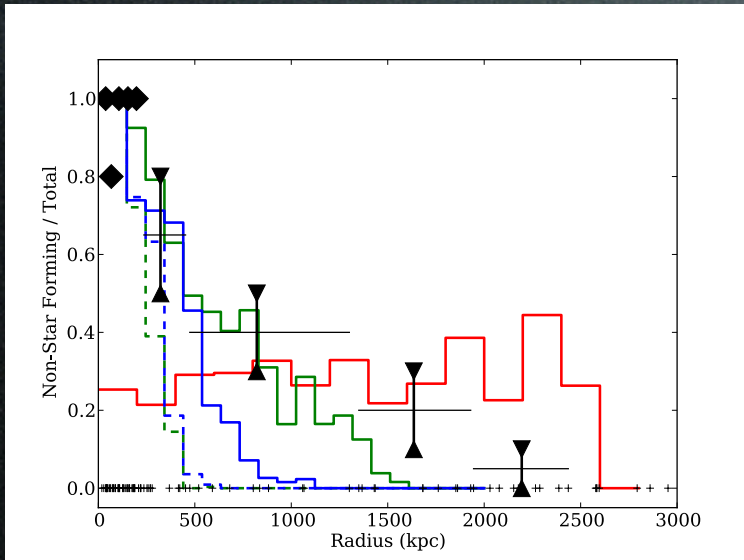
Model

Right height above the plane - ✓

Entire disk is severely warped - ✗

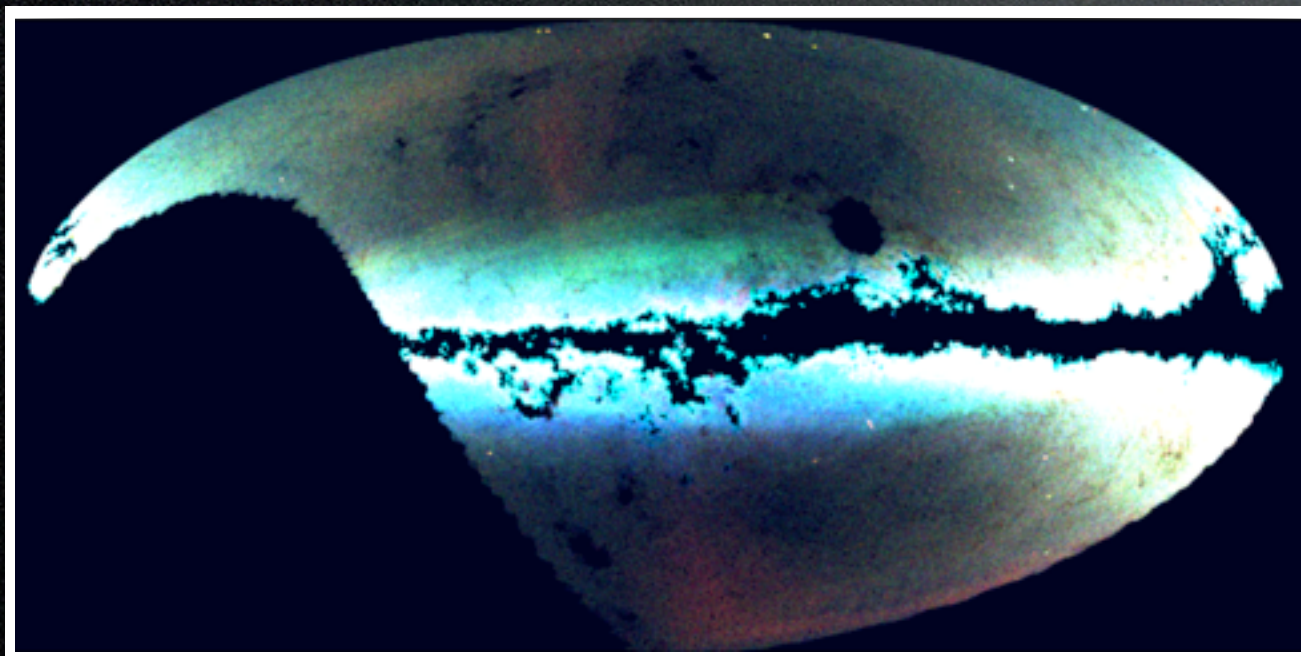
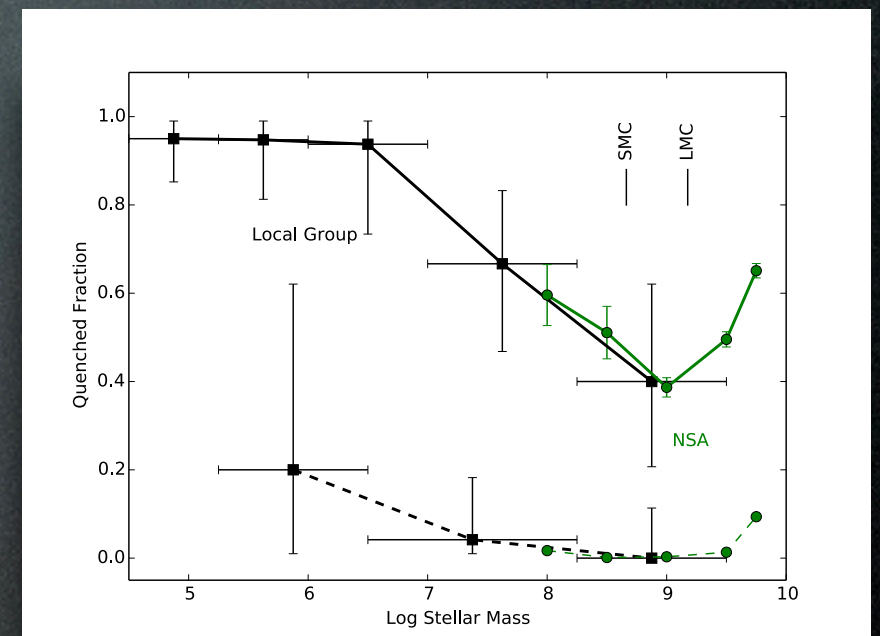
Kazantzidis et al. (2008)

- Pan-STARRS shows the enormous extent of the Monoceros Ring
- PS1 maps can test different formation scenarios
- Disk/satellite interaction seems unavoidable, but details are not yet understood



Tides/ram pressure can explain quenching if one pass is sufficient

Drastic change in quenching effectiveness from dSph to LMC/SMC-mass dwarfs



The Outer Disk is a complex place!