#### MOONS to study Local Group dwarf galaxies

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#### MOONS to study Local Group dwarf galaxies

PAndAS view of M31

Martin et al. (2013)

**Dark Matter: Aquarius simulations** Springel et al. (2009)

# Cosmology on (dwarf) galaxy scales



- Dwarf galaxies are the most darkmatter dominated systems
  - insight into small-scale DM distribution
  - low end of halo mass function
  - baryons have small impact on system (high M/L)
  - study of faint-end galaxy formation: hierarchical? SN feedback? reionization?

# Which dwarf galaxies and why?

• MOONS' small field of view, number of fibers, southern hemisphere

- → brightest Milky Way dwarf galaxies (Carina, Fornax, Sculptor, ... 4–5 in total)
- → chemodynamics of 1000s of stars to:
  - constrain the mass and shape of DM halo (detection of DM annihilation, core/cusp)
  - study the presence of stellar sub-structures (hierarchical formation, dwarf-dwarf mergers)
  - carefully study impact of binaries stars (mainly unknown)
- → chemodynamical decomposition of LMC/SMC outskirts
  - hierarchical formation of their stellar halo?
  - study of a on-going dwarf/dwarf interaction

• More difficult but possible (and should be done!)

→ M31, M31 dwarf galaxies, M33, isolated Local Group dwarf galaxies (Sextans A, B, NGC 3109, ...)

# A hope for DM direct detection

- Faintest (most-DM dominated) dwarf galaxies may be best but
  - small number of observable member stars, doubts on virialization, ...
  - → better to observe brighter systems
- Now systems with 1k–2k
  observed velocities (Fornax, Sculptor)
  - significantly above background estimations but still large uncertainties on modeling
  - need more data, more galaxies for stacking, ...



Ease of detecting a DM signal

Walker et al. (2011)



- Internal dynamics of multiple stellar populations → differential tests of DM mass within rh of population → slope of DM profile
  - currently done in 2 dwarf galaxies with 1,000+ good quality velocities and metallicities.

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 Need more tests and a mass-range as baryons expected to flatten central DM slope



Di Cintio et al. (2013)

#### alaxies

- stream
- control sample
- AndII contaminant

• prezence of sub-structures 0

).5

0.1

.5

→ evidence of hierchical formation?



### What is needed?

● Samples of I-I0k radial velocities and (at least) [Fe/H]

- red giant branch stars in Fornax, Sculptor, Carina, Sextans(, Sagittarius)
- calcium triplet observations
  - medium resolution for most (g<23)
  - high resolution for brighter stars (chemical abundances → Vanessa's talk)
- 100s stars/deg<sup>2</sup>, especially since numerous foreground contaminants

 Need heavily multiplexed, wide field of view spectrograph on 8m-class telescope → MOONS

# The SMC/LMC system

- Evident hierarchical formation of stellar halos of L\* galaxies.
- What about lower mass systems?
  - LMC/SMC have cohort of faint dwarf galaxies
  - Interacting system
  - Stellar halos observed over 10+ kpc?



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## Evidence for SMC & LMC stellar halo

- From photometry alone
  - Kinematics of disk? halo?
  - Sub-structure?
  - Origin?
  - How does it fit in hierchical universe?
  - How does it fit in SMC/LMC interaction?
- Need phase-space study
  - but swamped by foreground
  - need southern, wide-FoV,
    MOS on 8m class telescope
    → MOONS



Nidever et al. (2011)

## MOONS & Local Group dwarf galaxies

• MOONS perfect for chemodynamical study of dwarf galaxies to:

- provide better constraints of astrophysical uncertainty on *indirect DM annihilation signal*
- constrain presence of core/cusp in most DM-dominated systems
- constrain presence of predicted dwarf/dwarf mergers
- study impact of binaries

• MOONS perfect for chemodynamical study of SMC/LMC outskirts:

 halo? consequence of SMC/LMC interaction → constraints on low-mass hierchical formation

• Other targets are possible:

- M31 + M33 + their bright satellites (And II, ...)
- Dwarf irregular galaxies at edge of Local Group

