Solving the nature of dark matter from seven dwarf satellites: Ultimate goal of Subaru/PFS

Masashi Chiba (Tohoku University)

Judy Cohen (co-chair), Rosie Wyse (co-chair), Kohei Hayashi, Evan Kirby, Miho Ishigaki, Yutaka Komiyama & PFS/GA team

Small-scale issues in ACDM

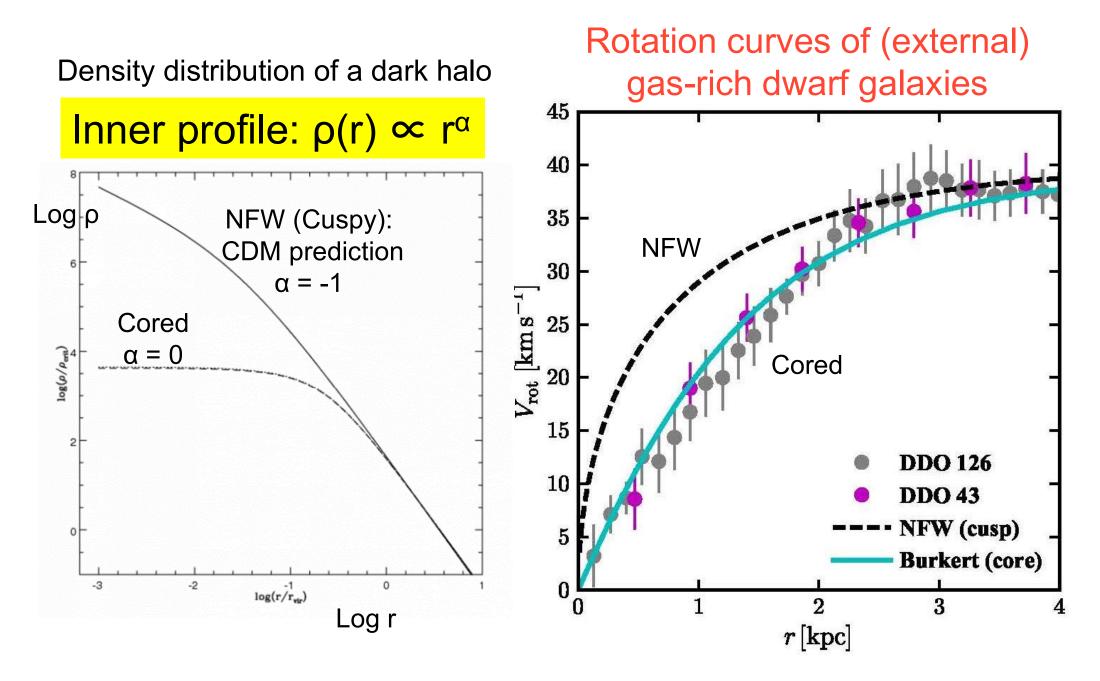
- Missing satellites problem
 - Theory: many dark subhalos, Obs: ~50 MW satellites
- Core/cusp problem
 - Theory: cuspy density halo, Obs: cored dwarf galaxies

+ several other issues

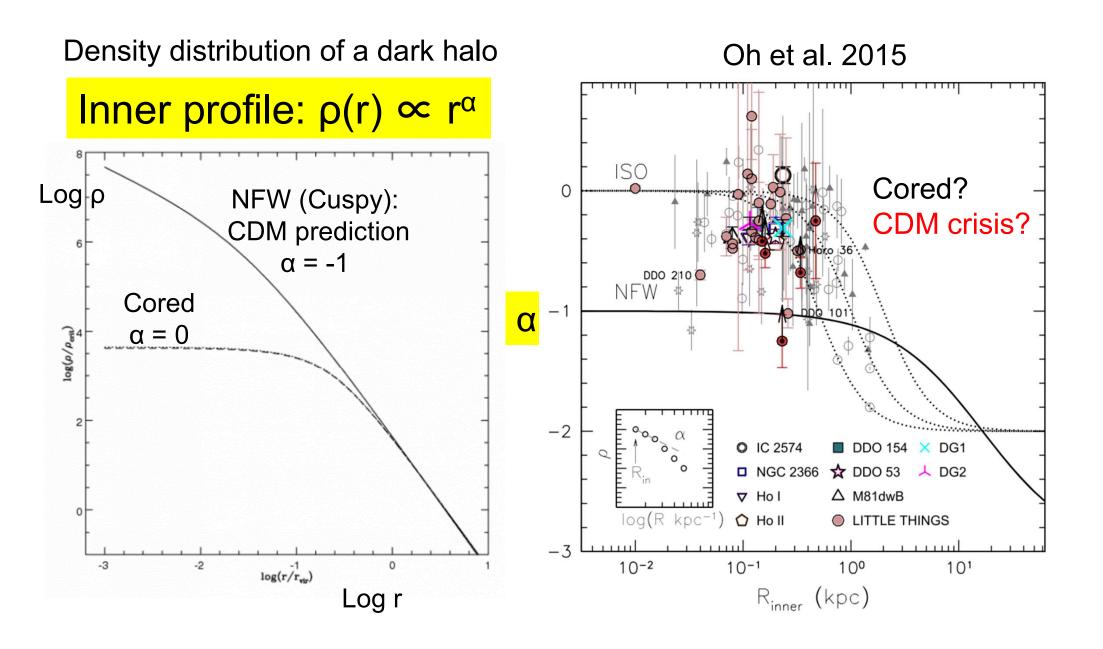
Solutions • Alternative DM models? • Baryonic effects?

Dwarf galaxies provide clues to these issues

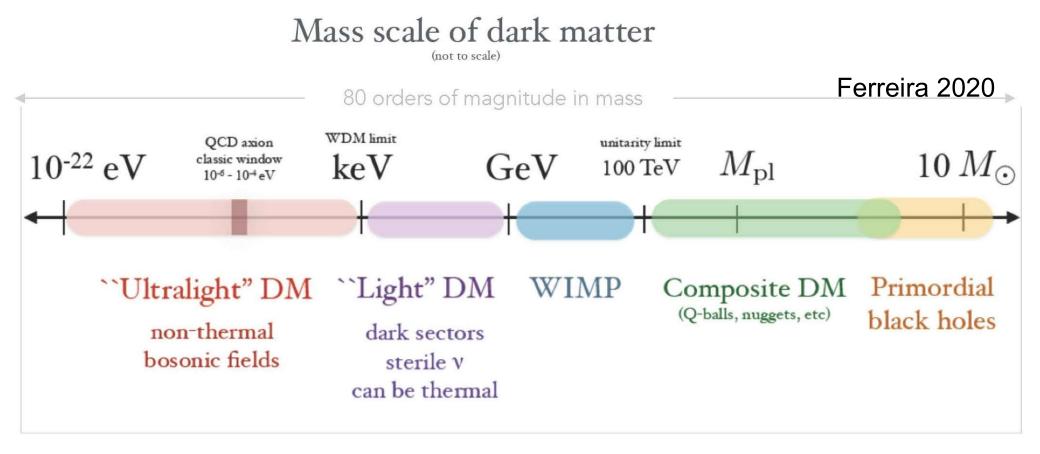
Core/cusp problem



Core/cusp problem



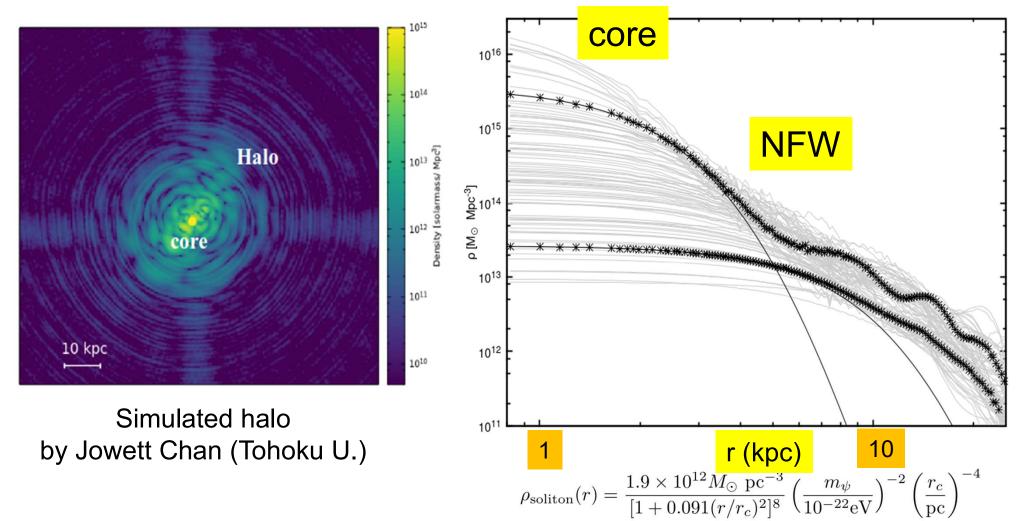
Dark matter candidates



Unsolved, big issue!

The case of ultralight DM (FDM)

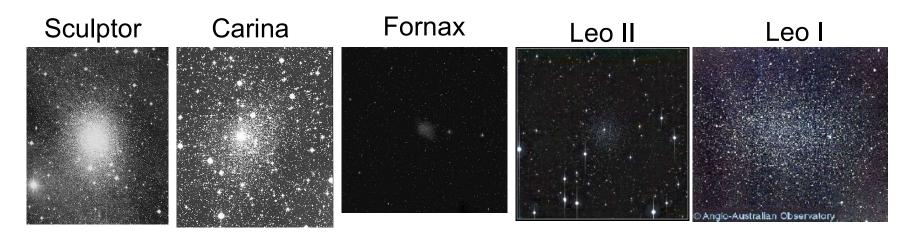
$m = 1 \times 10^{-22} eV$



Issue solved? Dwarf galaxy scale is a key!

Dwarf <u>spheroidal</u> galaxies (dSphs)

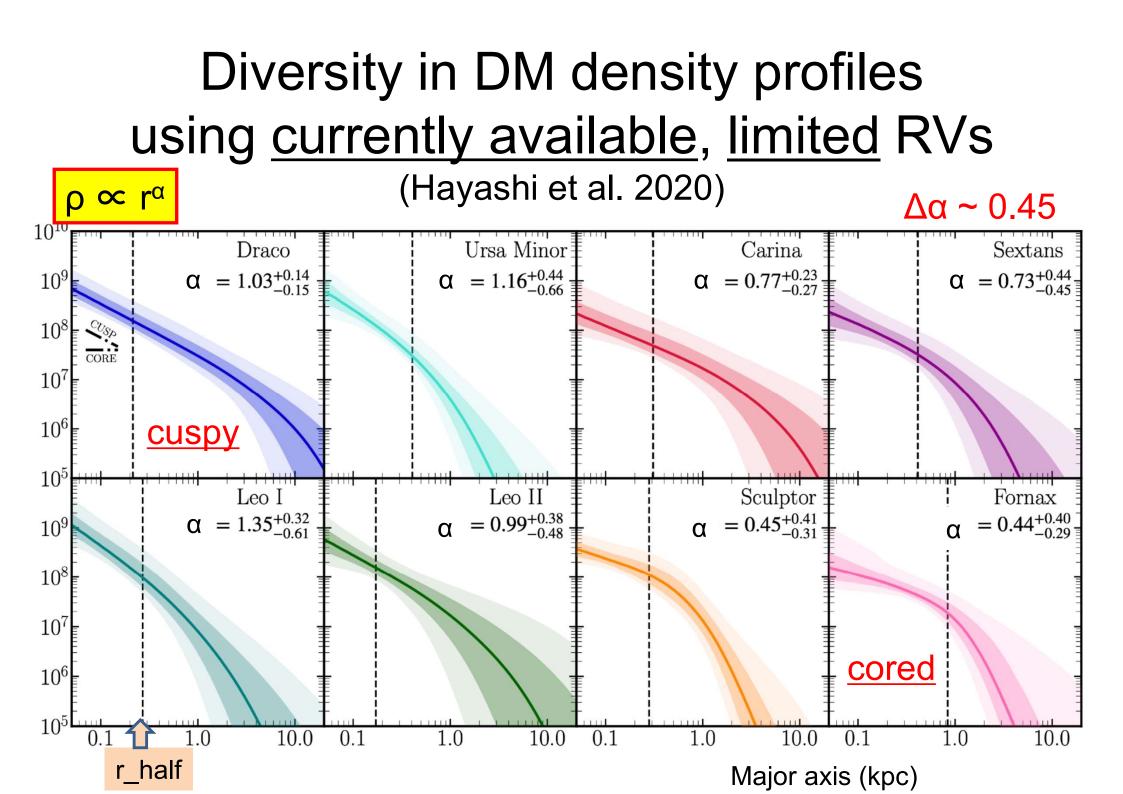
- Dominant satellites in the Milky Way and M31
 - No gas, diffuse and faint stellar systems



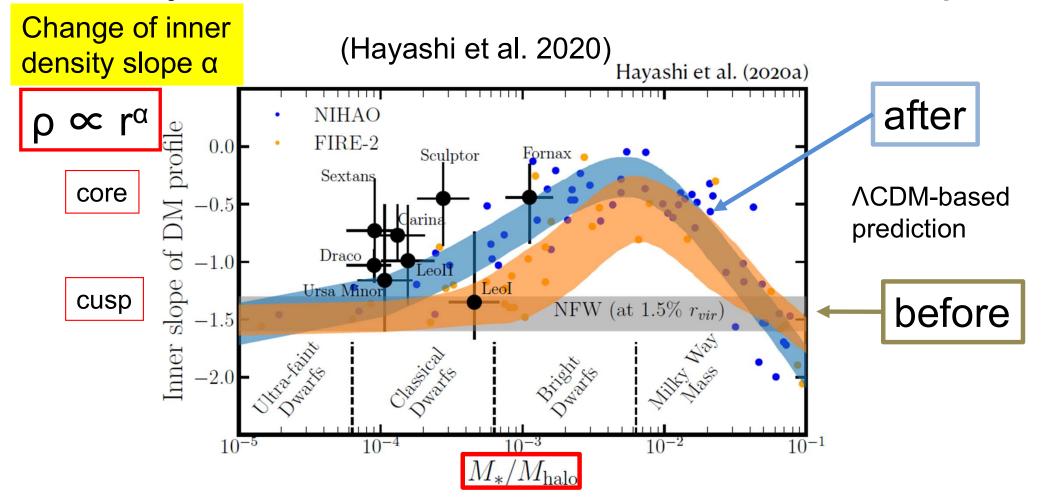
- Dark matter dominated
 - Velocity dispersion supported \Rightarrow Stellar Dynamics

 \Rightarrow (M/L)_{tot} = 10~10000 or more \Rightarrow Largely DM dominates!

Best sites for studying the nature of DM

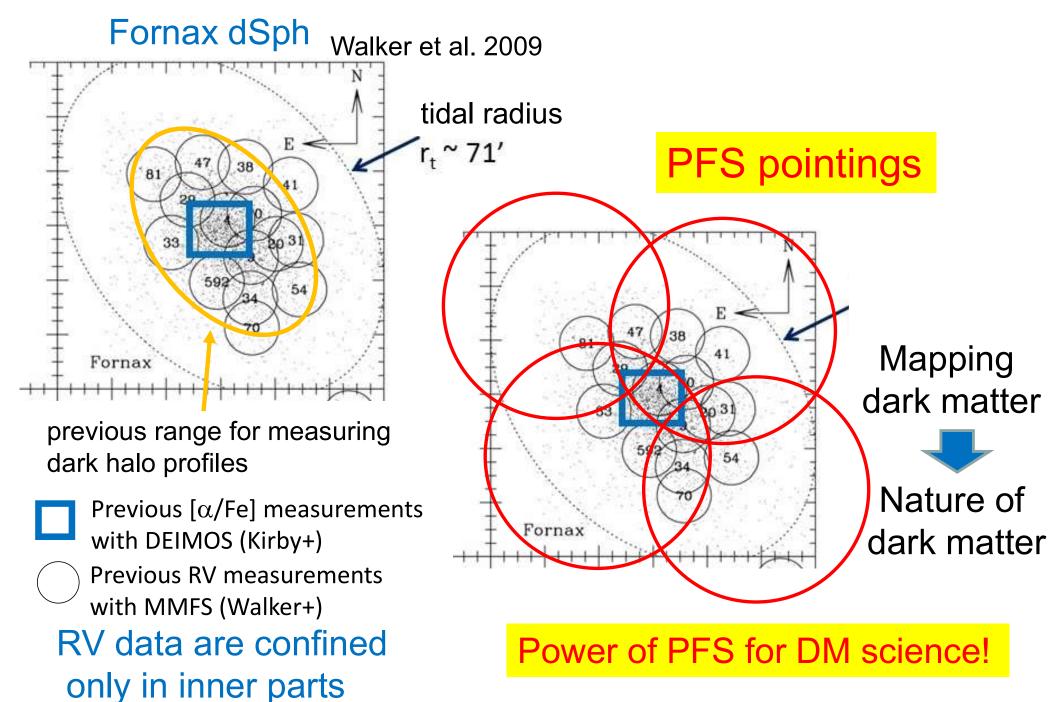


Why diversity? Baryonic feedback effects on a CDM cusp



Some trend is seen, but yet inconclusive due to large errors

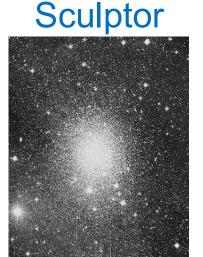
What's the matter?

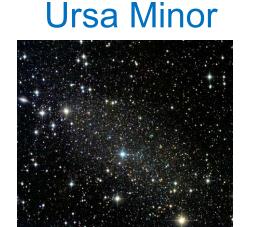


Selection of the 7 MW dwarf satellites (~ 1 deg extent, varieties in several aspects)









Sextans



(large r_half~700pc)

(long SF time scale)





(nearly circular orbit)



(same M v but different SF time scale)



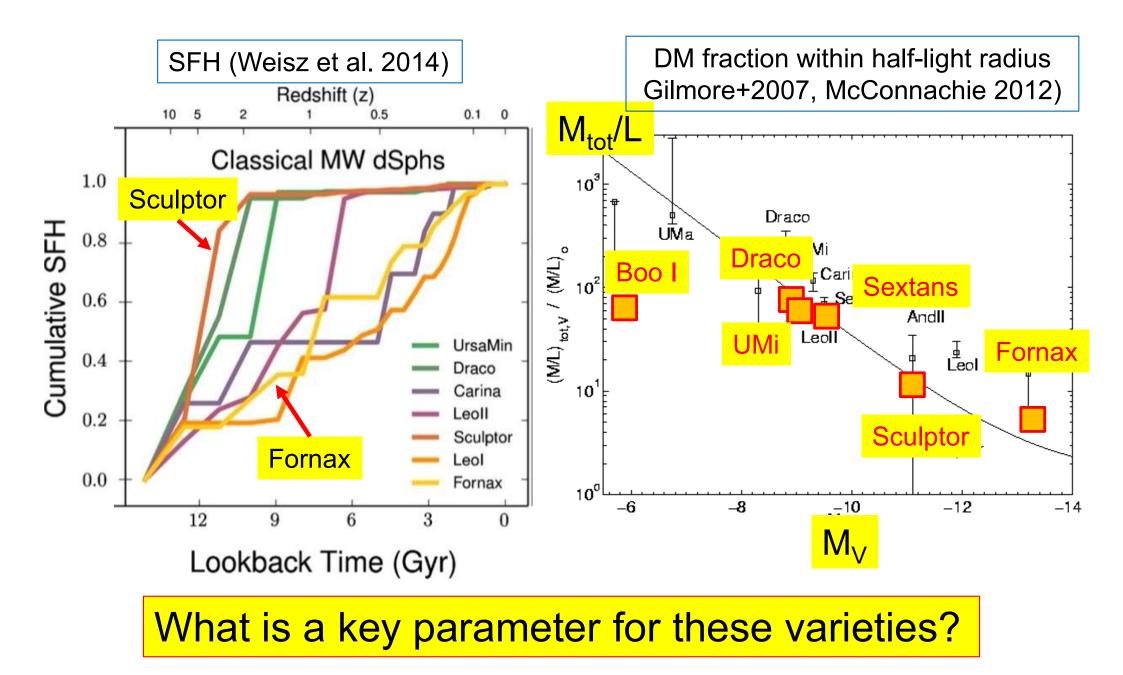
(UFD: M_v=-6.3)

NGC6822

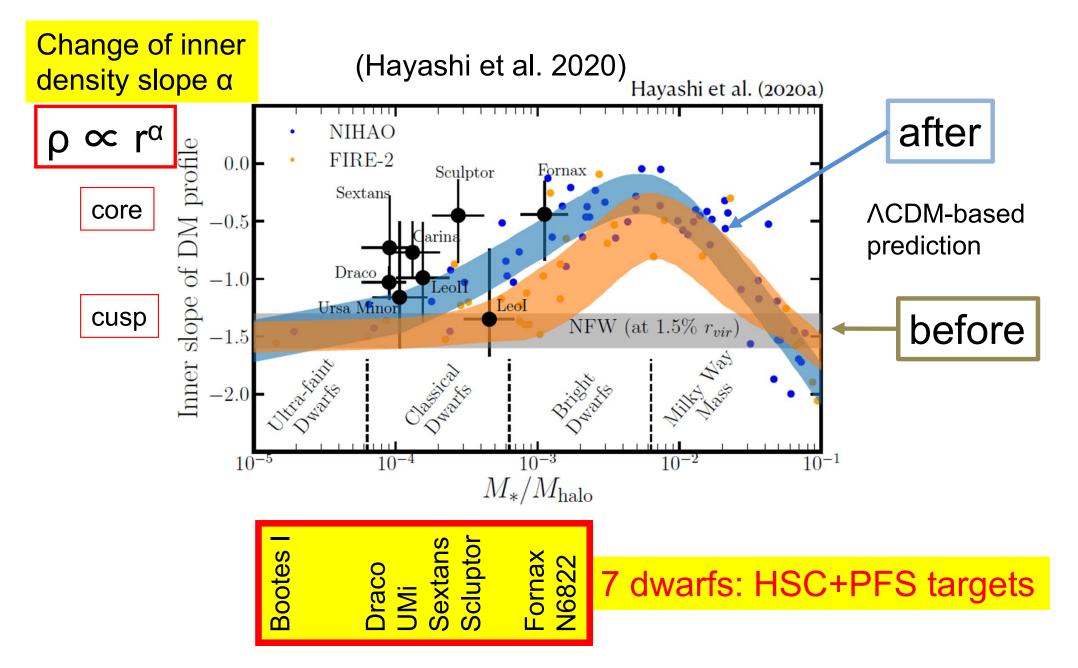


(dIrr, D=460kpc)

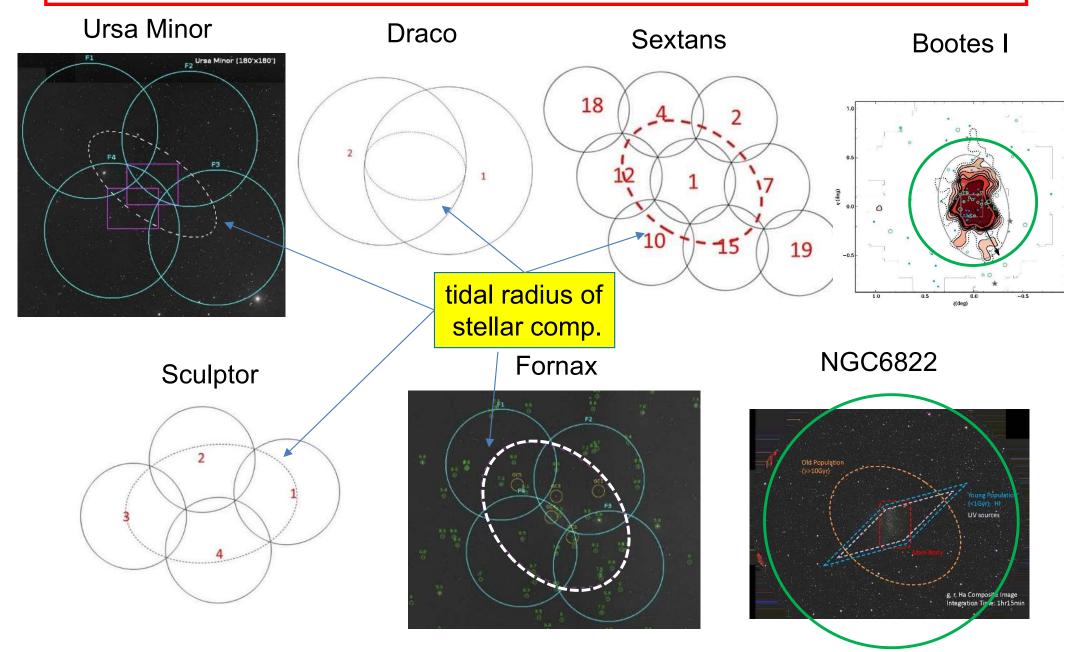
Varieties in the 7 dwarf satellites

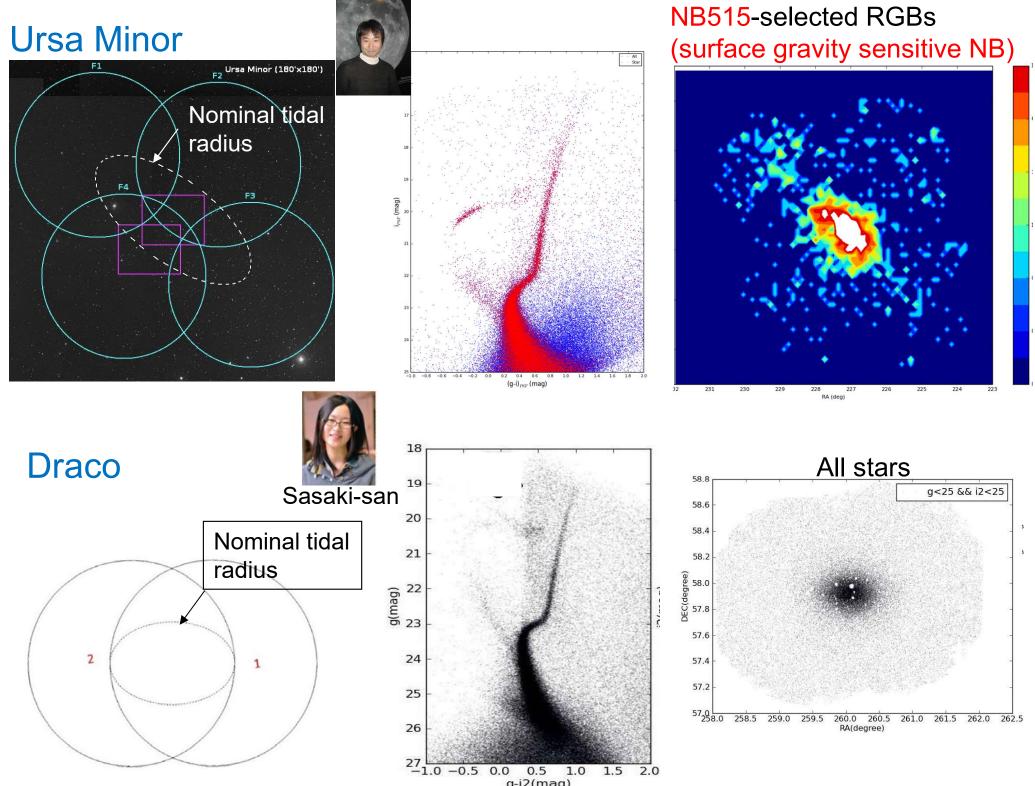


Why diversity? Baryonic feedback effects on a CDM cusp



HSC imaging campaign of the 7 MW satellites made over past years \Rightarrow PFS target selection

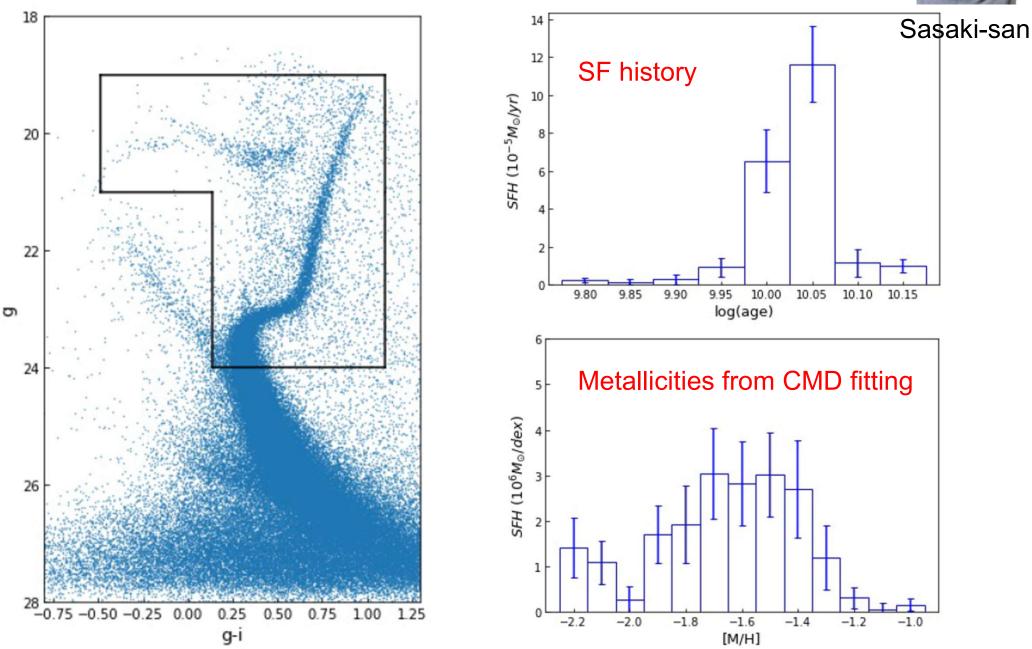




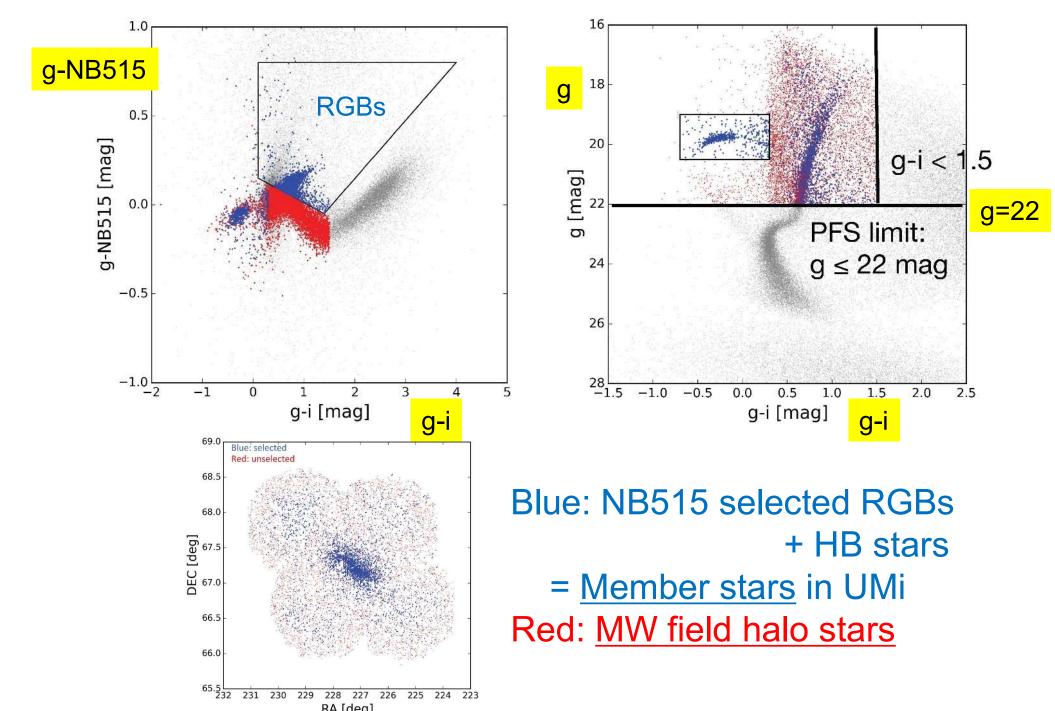
g-i2(mag)



SF History and MDF of Draco



PFS target selection (Ursa Minor)



Assigning priorities in science targets (3 hrs x 2 visits) (MR-red)

+ high

+ wo

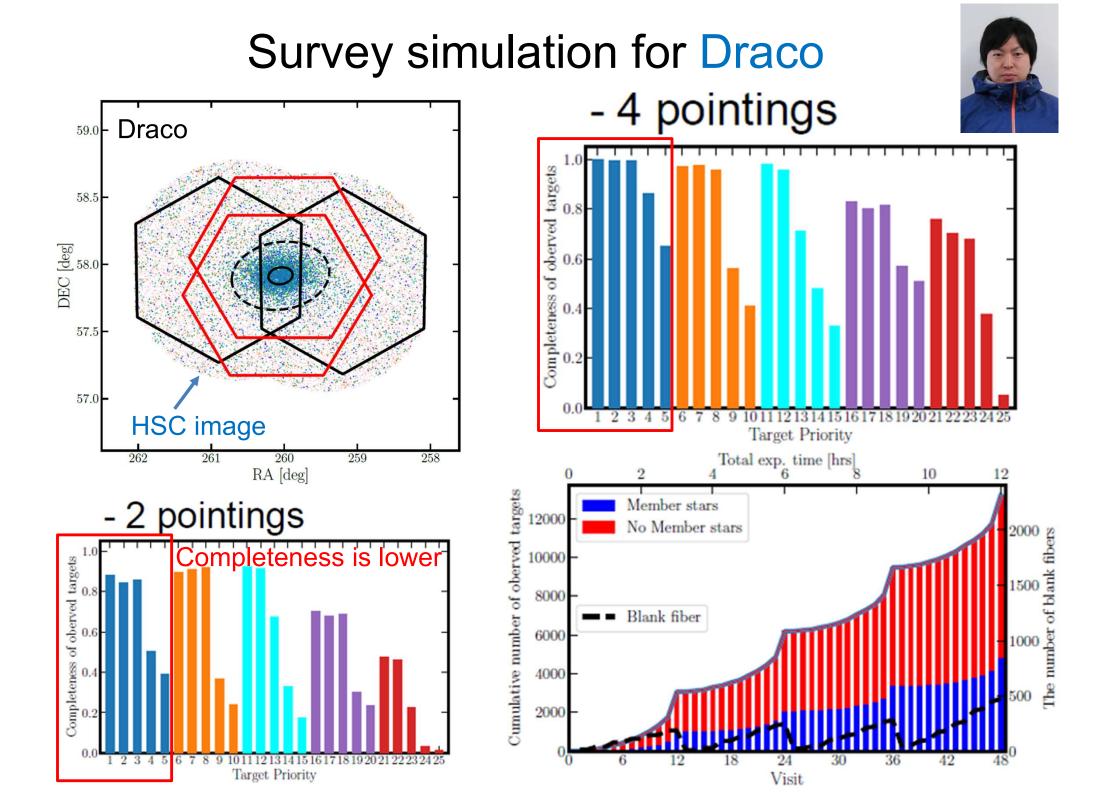


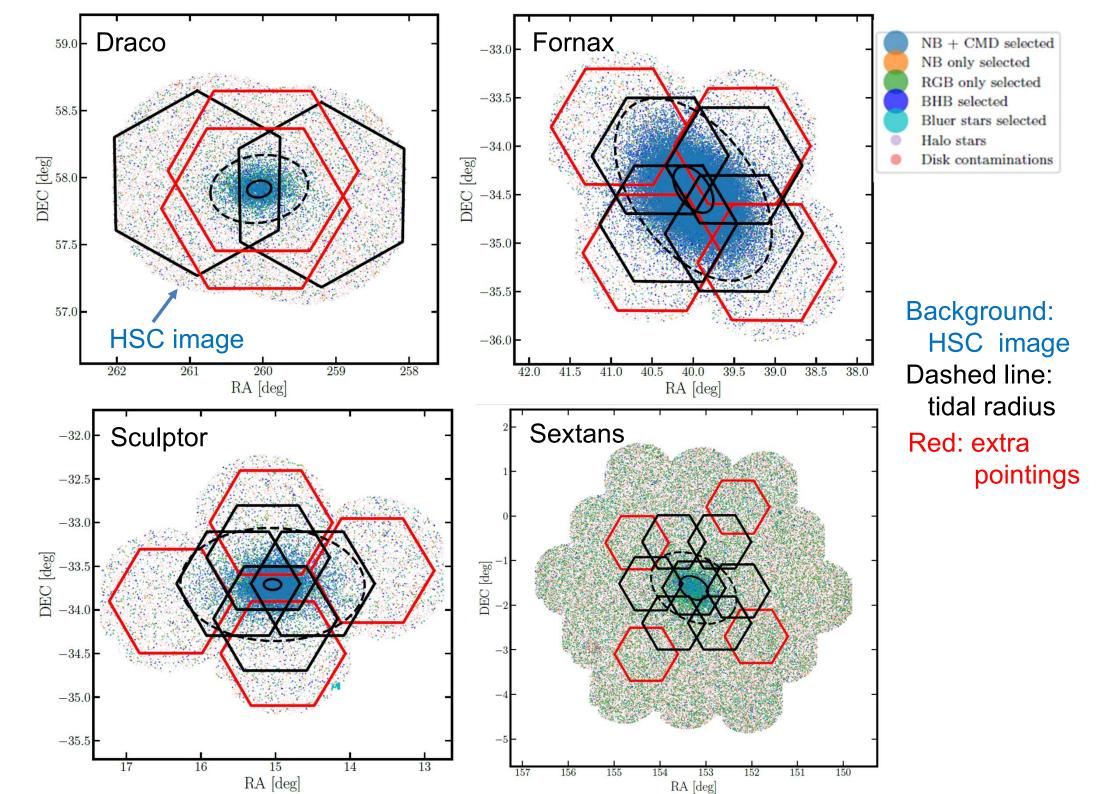
Kohei

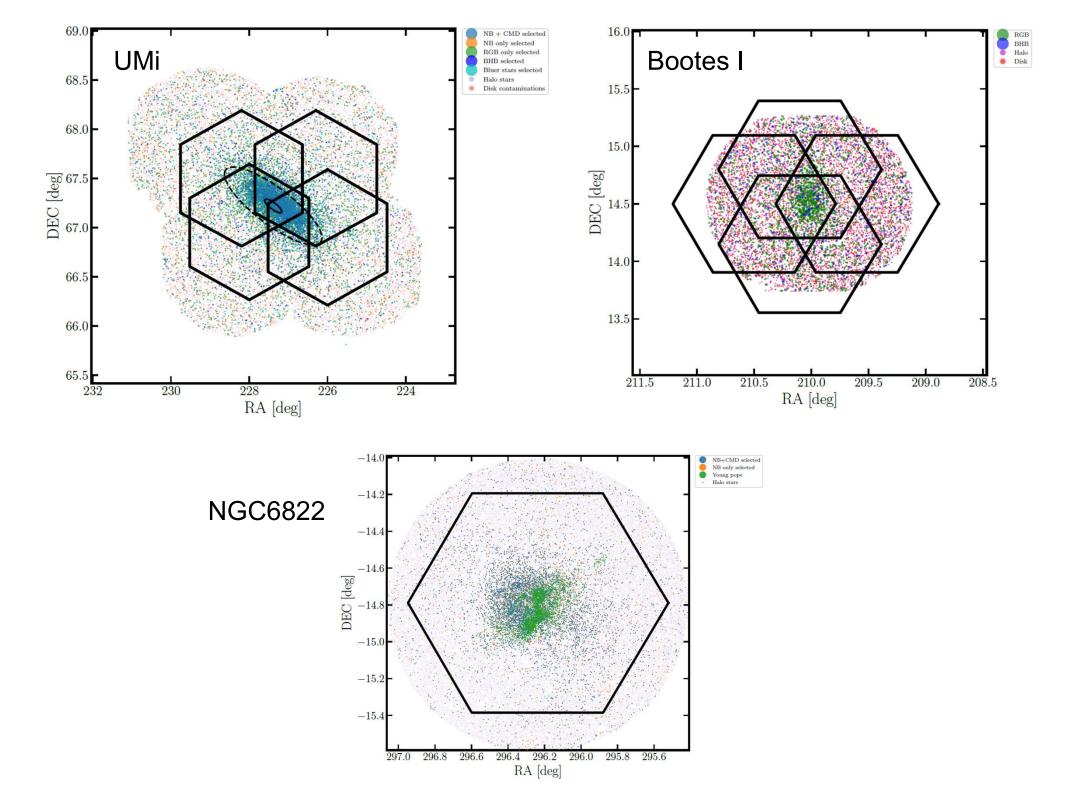


Miho

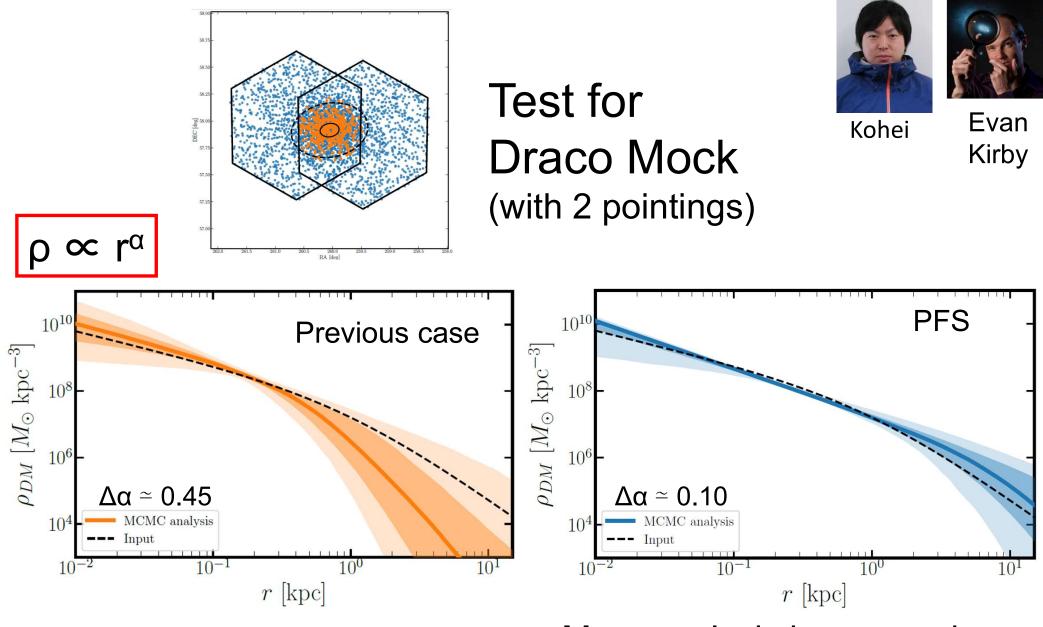
(3 Nrs			(2 VISILS)	(IVIR-red)
	Priority	Candidate	magnitude	exp. time [s]
	1	dSph _{(K gia}	ants) g≤18	900
	2	dSph	18 <g≤19< th=""><th>1800</th></g≤19<>	1800
	3	dSph	19 <g≤20< th=""><th>3600</th></g≤20<>	3600
	4	dSph	20 <g≤21< th=""><th>3600 (S/N>30)</th></g≤21<>	3600 (S/N>30)
	5	dSph	21 <g≤22< th=""><th>10800 (S/N>20)</th></g≤22<>	10800 (S/N>20)
6		MW halo (G dv	g≤18 varfs)	900
	7	MW halo	18 <g≤19< th=""><th>900(S/N>35)</th></g≤19<>	900(S/N>35)
8		MW halo	19 <g≤20< th=""><th>900(S/N>20)</th></g≤20<>	900(S/N>20)
	9	MW halo	20 <g≤21< th=""><th>900(S/N>20)</th></g≤21<>	900(S/N>20)
	10	MW halo	21 <g≤22< th=""><th>10800 (S/N>10)</th></g≤22<>	10800 (S/N>10)







Power of PFS for deriving dSph's DM

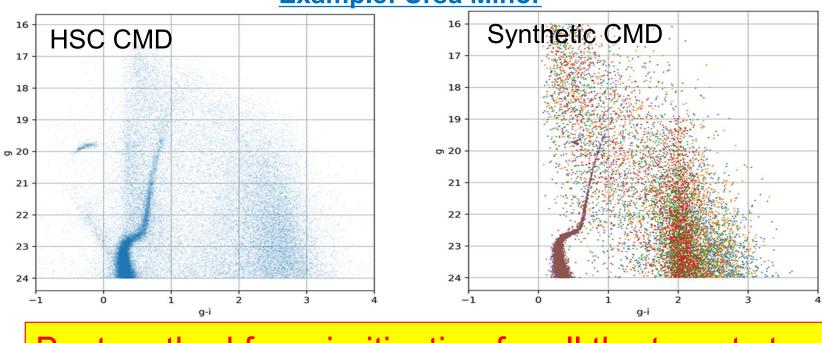


More analysis is now underway

A Bayesian model for fiber assignment to stars



- Build a Bayesian model for a probably that a given star is a member or not
- MCMC techniques to sample <u>the posterior</u> by repeatedly simulating CMDs and evaluating <u>the likelihood</u>
- Posterior distributions for <u>stellar parameters</u>
- Model a CMD as <u>a mixture of the MW foreground and satellite targets</u>



Example: Ursa Minor

Best method for prioritization for all the target stars!

Summary and Prospects

- These 7 MW dwarfs is a unique <u>set</u> for constraining the nature of dark matter + chemo-dynamics
 - This is a key science and goal in PFS-SSP
 - This will be the Subaru community's dataset, so you are always welcome to join us for collaboration!
- Would like to request to protect these 7 MW dwarfs in PFS-SSP (at least in their spectroscopic observing mode) and get the community's understanding and permission for this
 - Protection within 1 deg from each center (except TOOs)
 - To avoid scoop from others