

Satellites and Streams in SPLASH

Karoline Gilbert

Space Telescope Science Institute

Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



Photo credit: Dr. Andrew Davidhazy

Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape
of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



Raja Guhathakurta (UCSC)

Steve Majewski (U Virginia)

Marla Geha (Yale)

James Bullock (UC Irvine)

Rachael Beaton (Carnegie)

Erik Tollerud (Yale)

Evan Kirby (Caltech)

Jason Kalirai (STScI)

Claire Dorman (UCSC)

Katie Hamren (UCSC)

Kirsten Howley (LLNL)

Mark Fardal (U Mass)

Ricky Patterson (U Virginia)

Andreea Font (ARI Liverpool)

Kathryn Johnston (Columbia U)

Tom Brown (STScI)

SPLASH Observations

Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape
of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



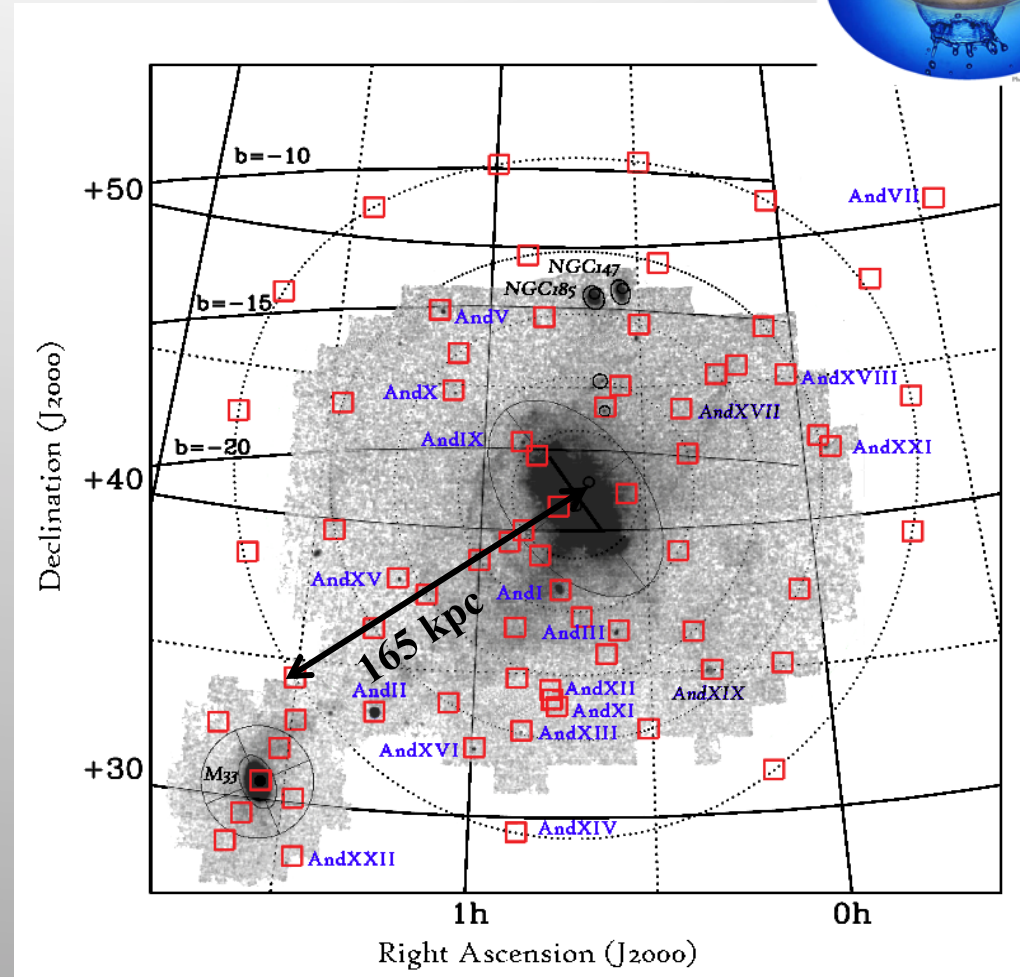
KPNO-4m+MOSAIC Imaging
36'x36' FOV

78 Fields in M, T2, DD051
9 Observing Seasons
PIs: Majewski & Beaton



Keck+DEIMOS
Medium Resolution Spectroscopy
R ~ 6000

~170 Individual Masks
~20,000 individual M31 stellar spectra
PI: Guhathakurta & Bullock



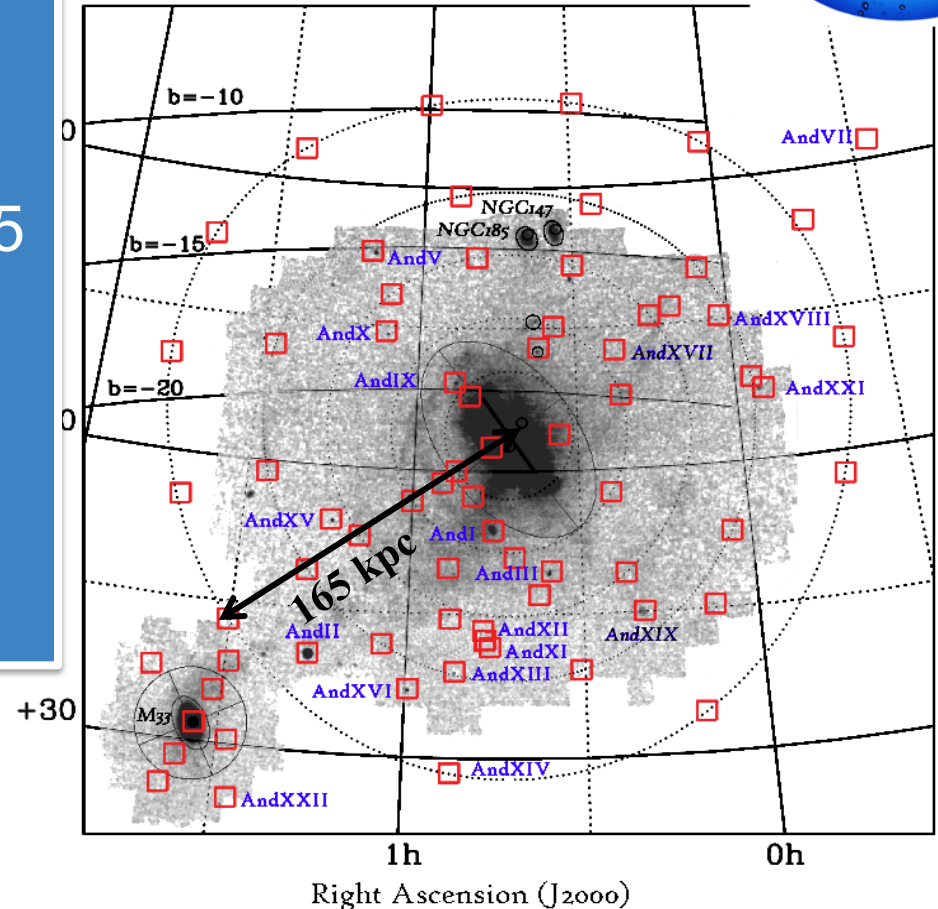
*PANDAS Survey Map from
Richardson et al. 2011*

SPLASH Observations

Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape
of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



- Halo Fields
- Tidal Debris Features
- Dwarf Satellite Fields
 - NGC 147 and NGC 185
 - NGC 205
 - M32
 - 15 dSph galaxies
- M31's Inner Spheroid
- M31's Disk



Medium Resolution Spectroscopy

$R \sim 6000$



~170 Individual Masks

~20,000 individual M31 stellar spectra

PI: Guhathakurta & Bullock

*PANDAS Survey Map from
Richardson et al. 2011*

SPLASH Observations

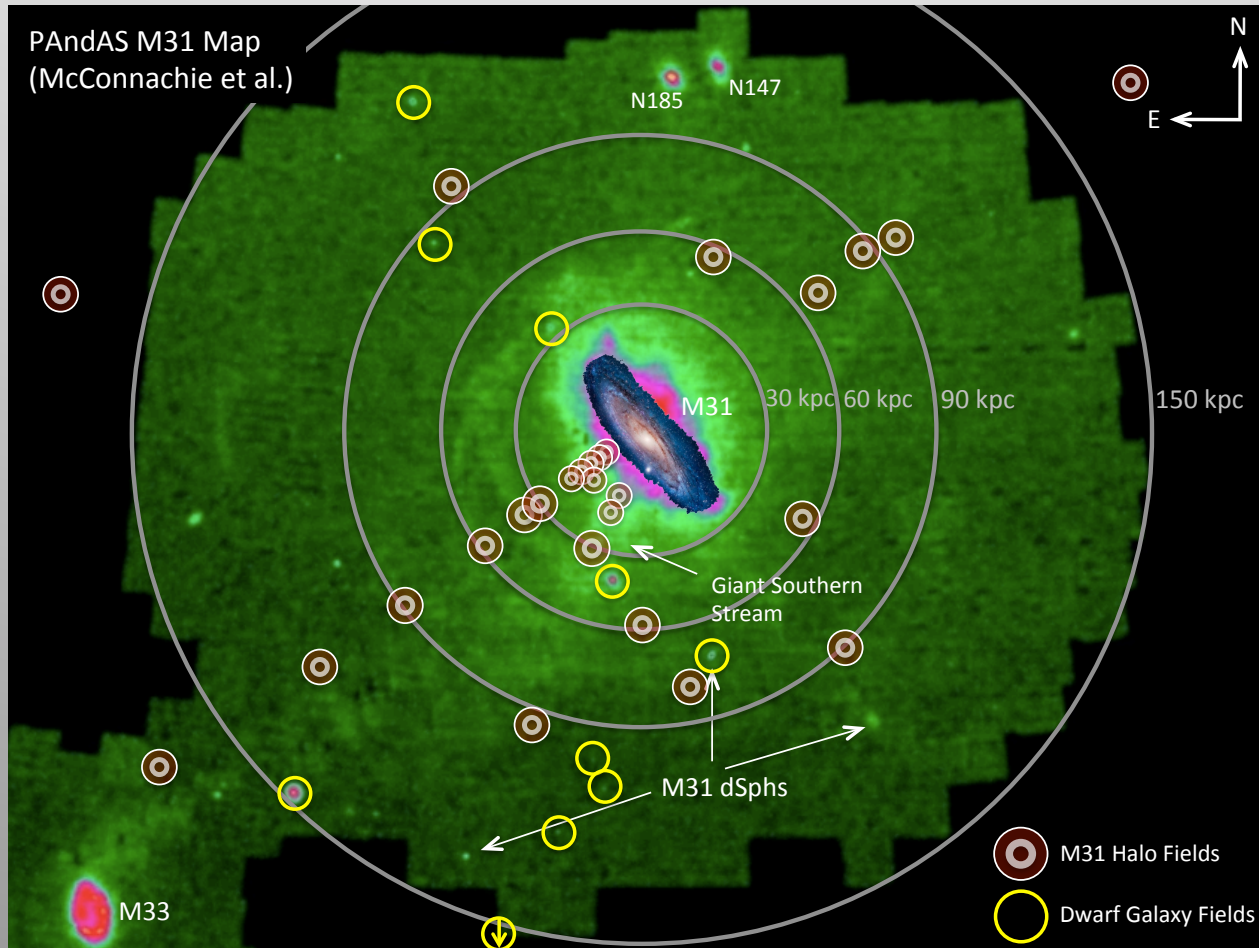
Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape
of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



- **Discovery and characterization of Andromeda's extended, metal-poor stellar halo:** *Guhathakurta et al. 2005, Kalirai et al. 2006a, Courteau et al. 2011, Gilbert et al. 2012, Gilbert et al. 2014*
- **Characterization of Andromeda's inner stellar halo:** *Dorman et al. 2012, Dorman et al. 2013*
- **Discovery of the continuation of Andromeda's giant southern stream:** *Gilbert et al. 2007, Fardal et al. 2008, Fardal et al. 2012*
- **Andromeda's Dwarf Satellites:** *Majewski et al. 2007, Kalirai et al. 2007, Howley et al. 2008, Geha et al. 2010, Kalirai et al. 2010, Tollerud et al. 2012, Ho et al. 2012, Howley et al. 2013*
- **Discovery and characterization of tidal debris features:** *Guhathakurta et al. 2006, Kalirai et al. 2006b, Gilbert et al. 2009a, Gilbert et al. 2009b, Gilbert et al. 2012, Gilbert et al. 2014*

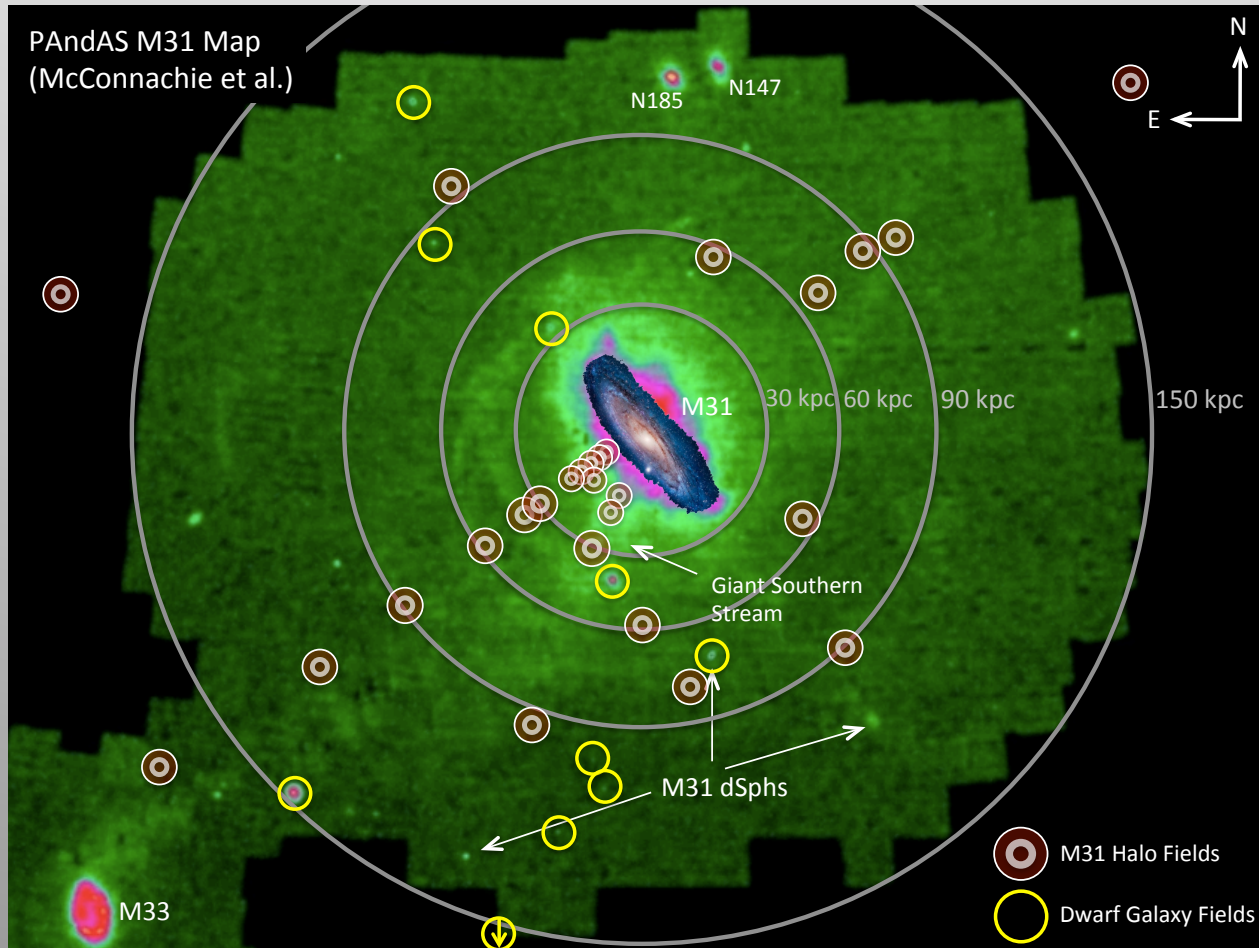
Three Major Phases of Minor Mergers

- (1) Intact Satellites ← Yet to be Accreted
- (2) Stellar Streams ← Accreting
- (3) “Smooth” Stellar Halo ← Accreted

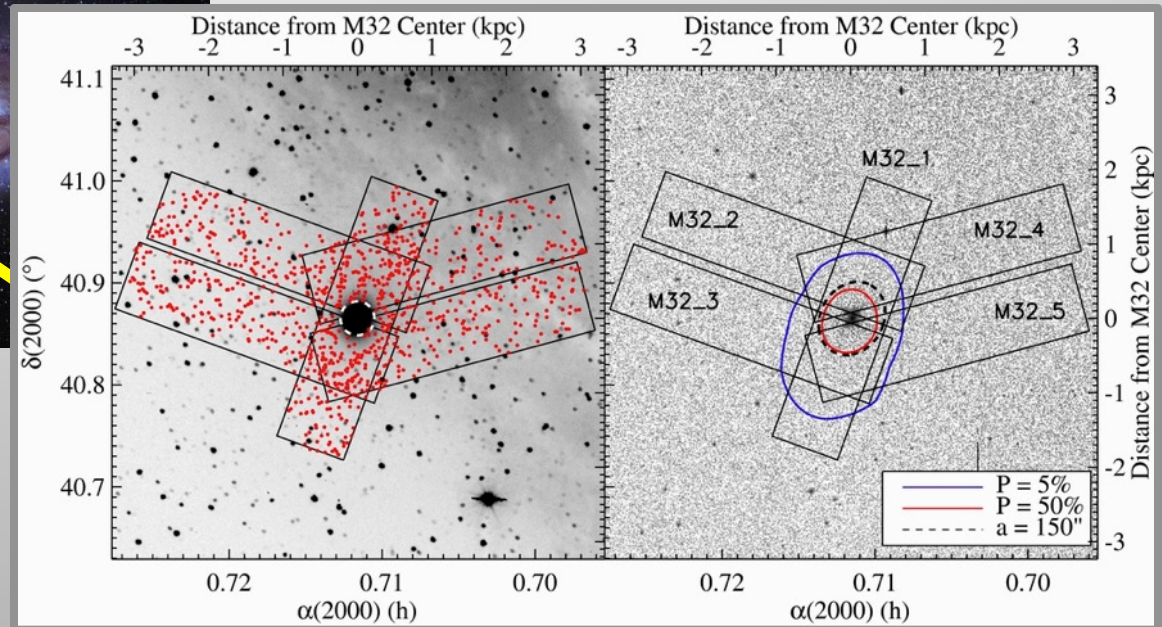
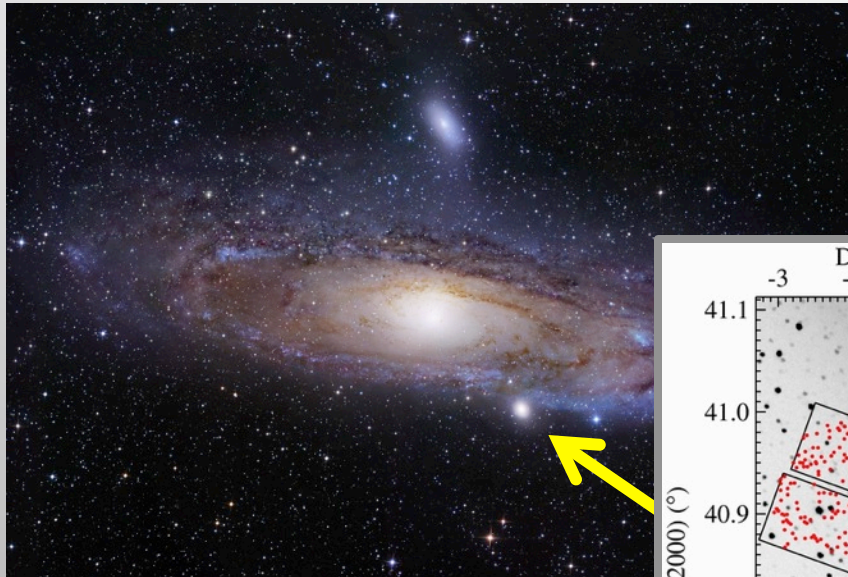


Three Major Phases of Minor Mergers

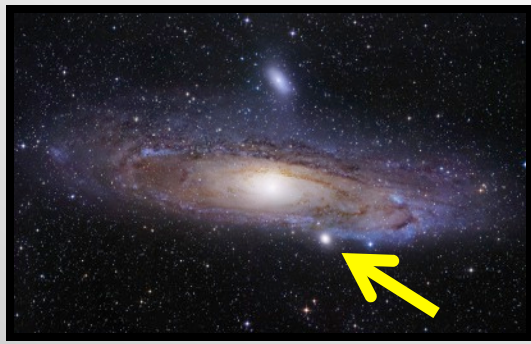
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Internal Stellar Kinematics of M32

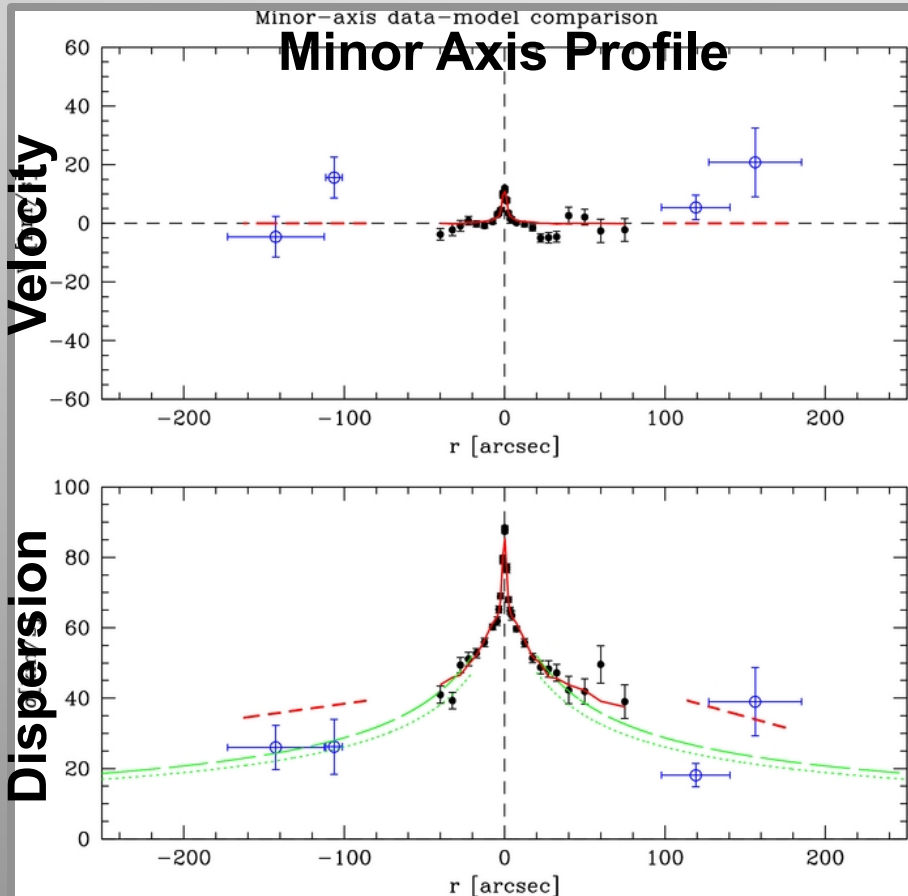


Integrated light (at small radii) + resolved stellar spectroscopy

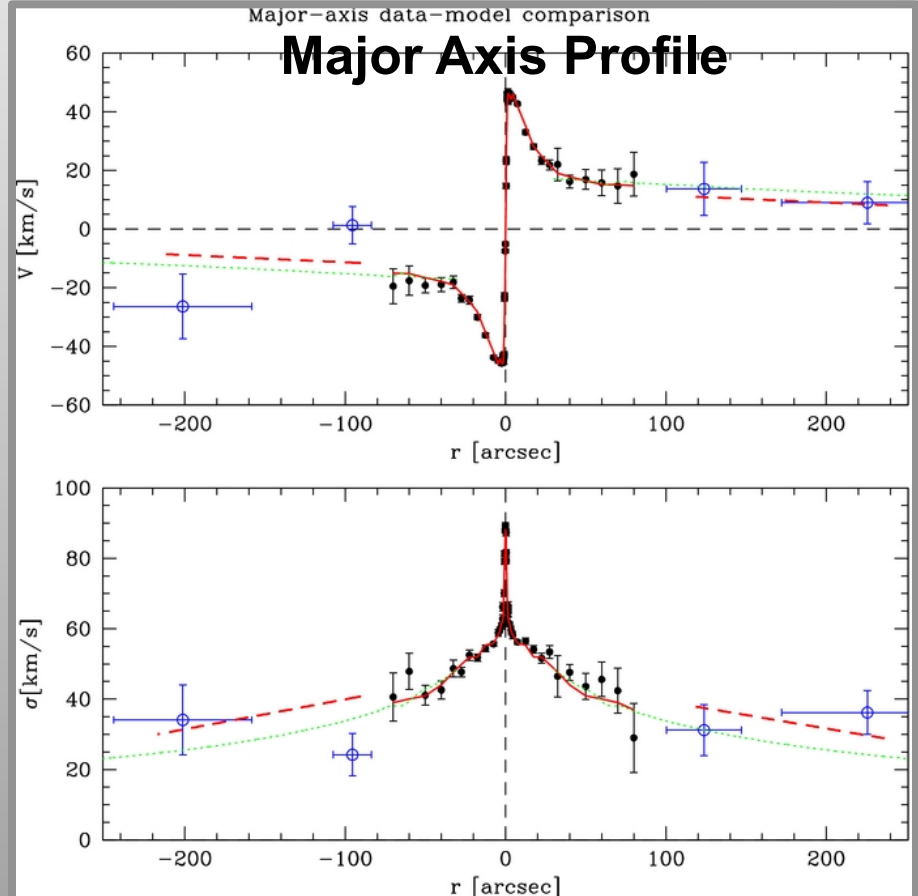


Kinematics of M32

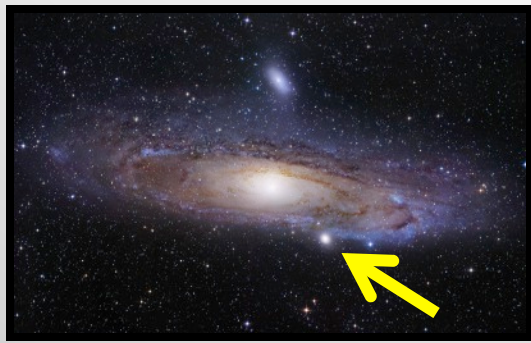
- Mean Velocity and dispersion measured to $> 6 r_{\text{eff}}$
- Rotation curve and dispersion profile extend well beyond where isophotes become distorted – kinematics appear regular and symmetric



Radius

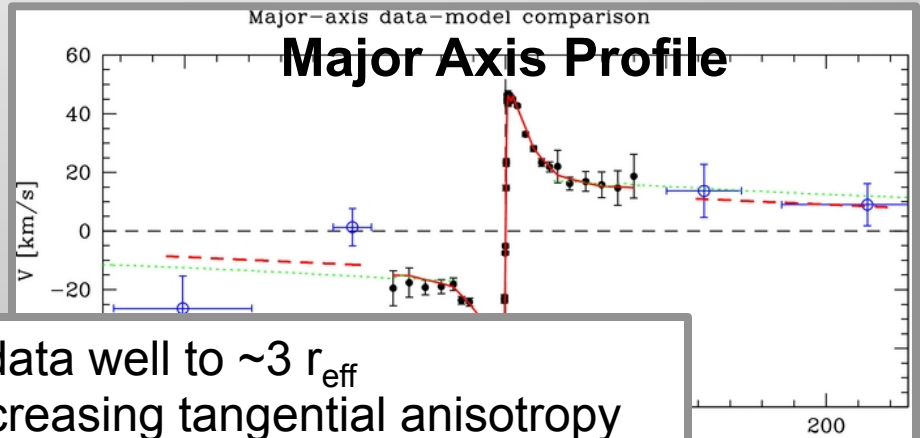
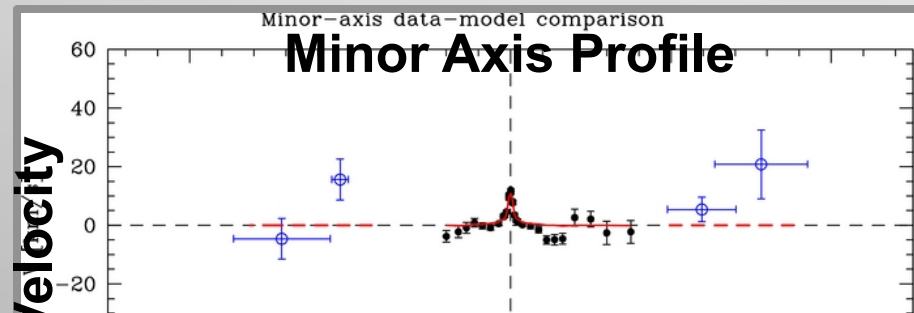


Radius

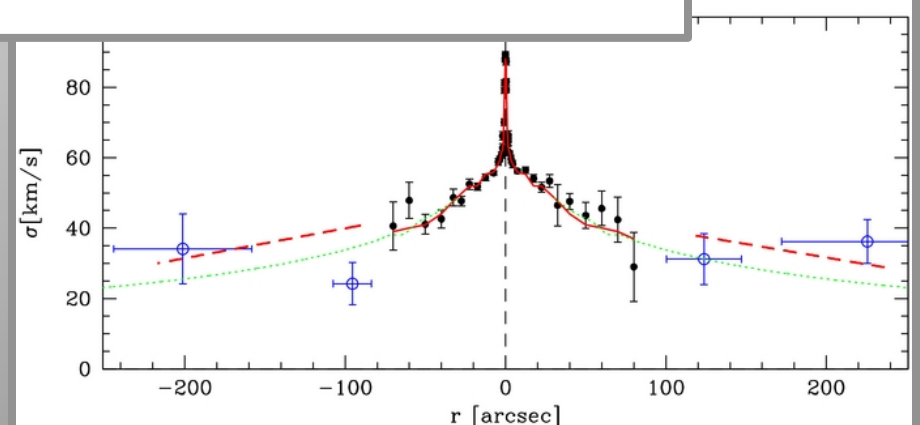
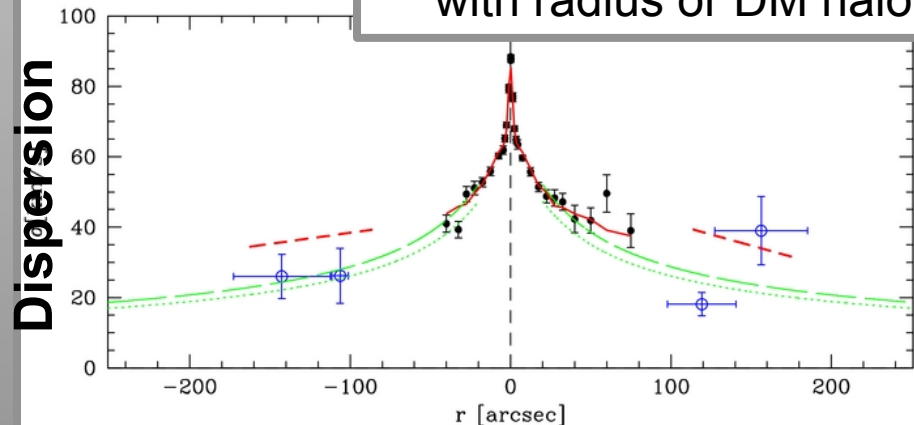


Kinematics of M32

- Mean Velocity and dispersion measured to $> 6 r_{\text{eff}}$
- Rotation curve and dispersion profile extend well beyond where isophotes become distorted – kinematics appear regular and symmetric



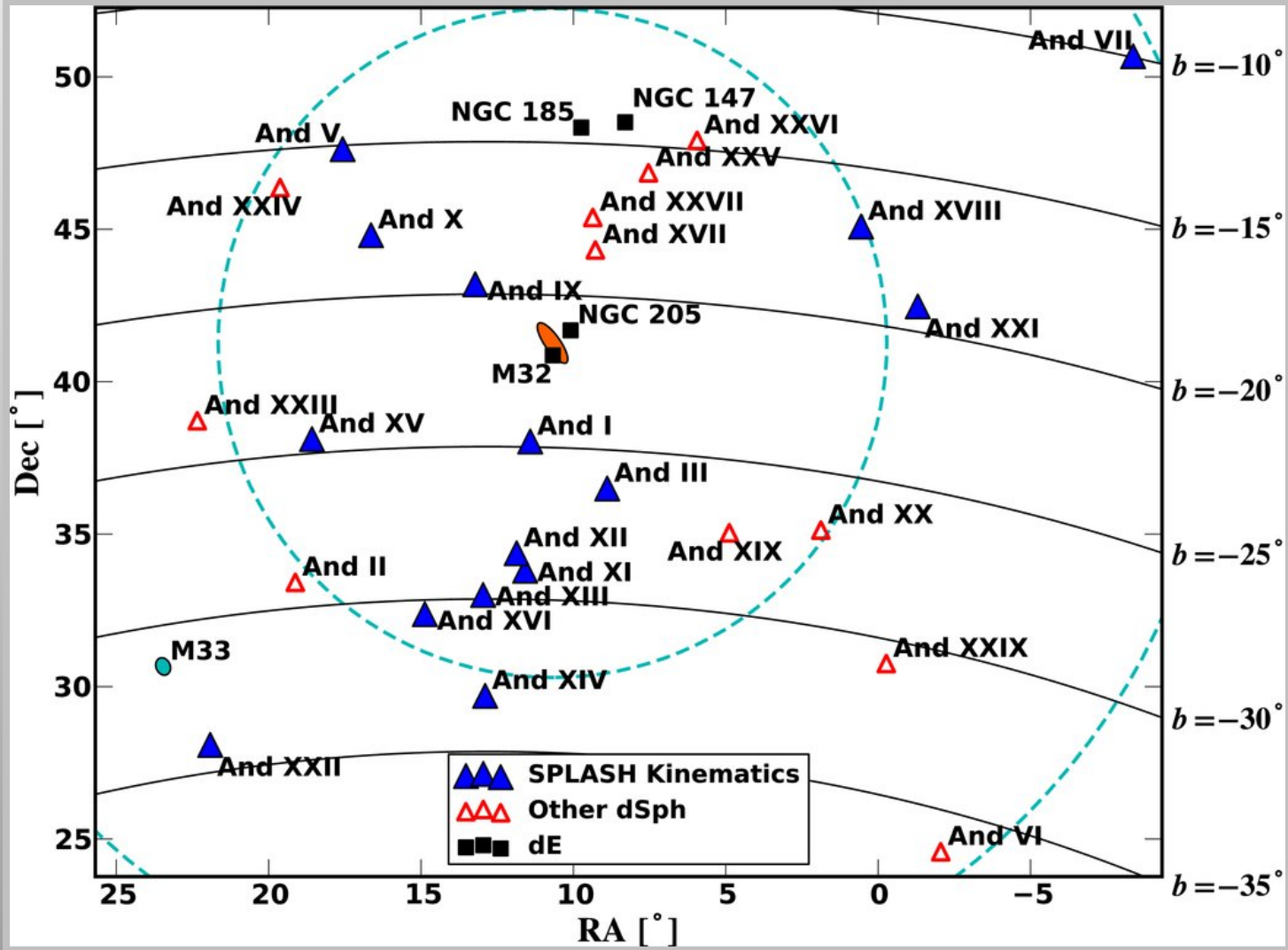
- Constant M/L ratio fits data well to $\sim 3 r_{\text{eff}}$
- Beyond $3 r_{\text{eff}}$ require increasing tangential anisotropy with radius or DM halo



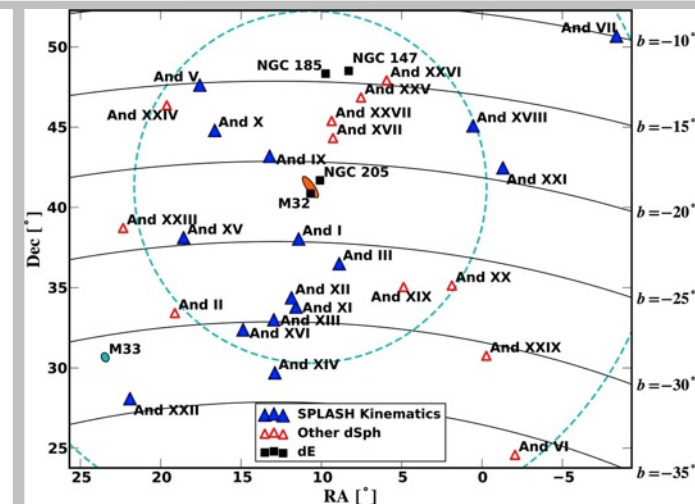
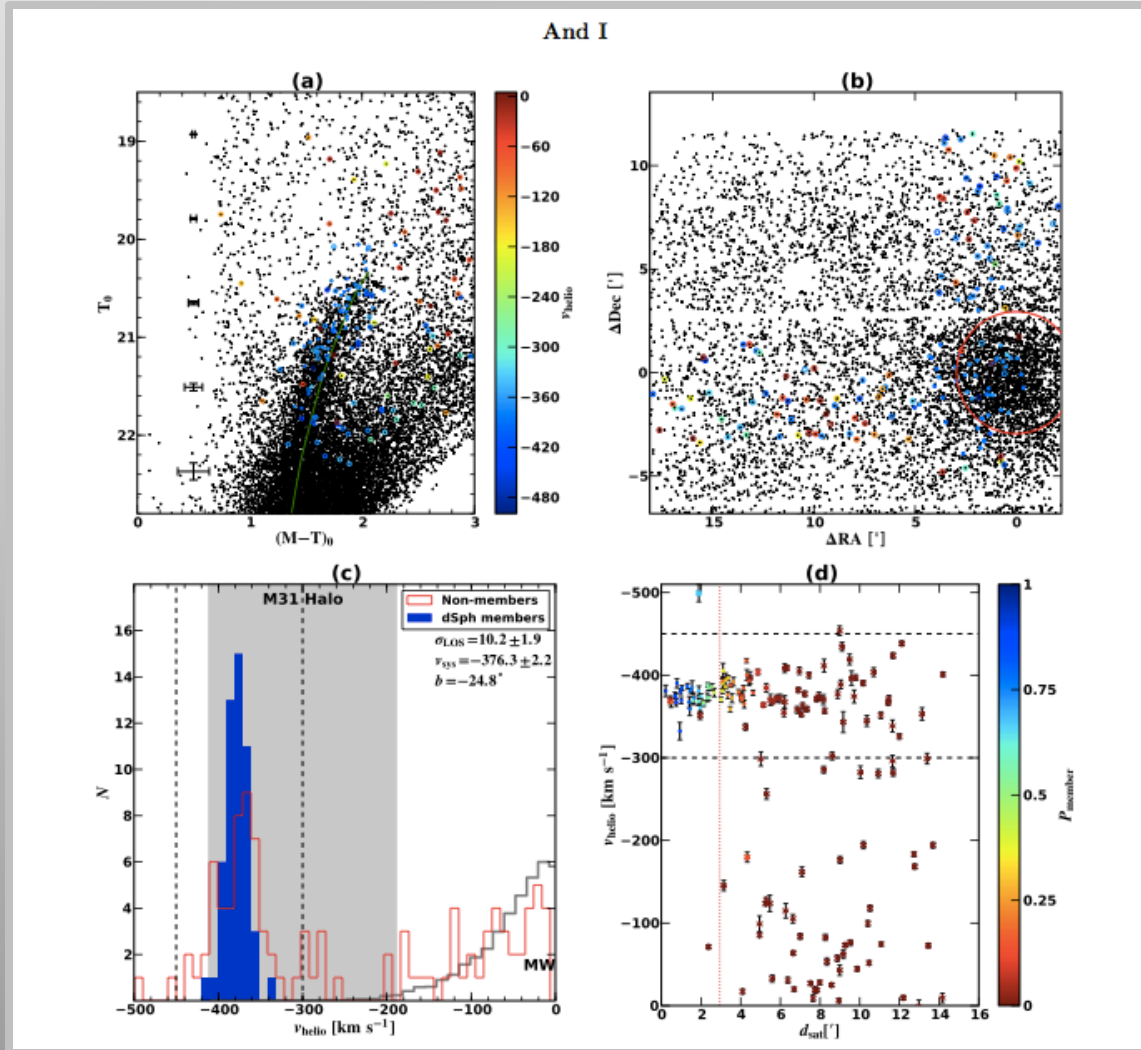
Radius

Radius

Compilation of M31 Dwarf Satellites

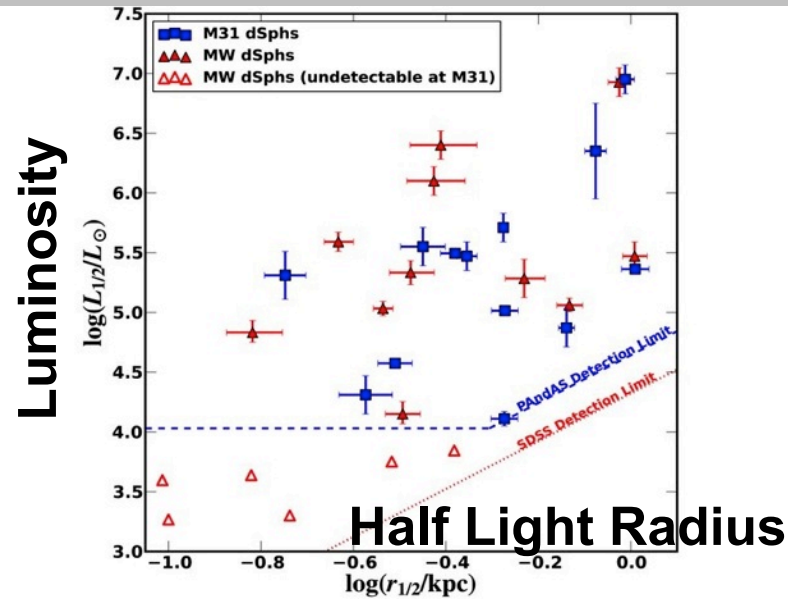


15 M31 Dwarf Satellites



Confirmed kinematics of And XVIII, XXI, and XXII consistent with bound, dark matter dominated galaxies

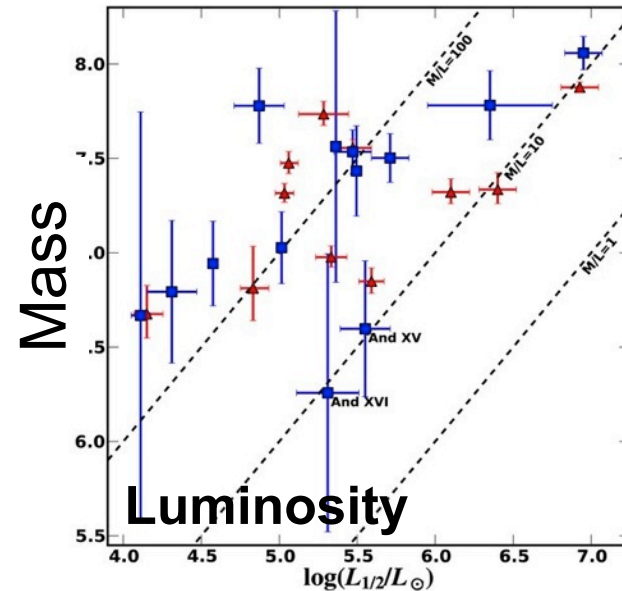
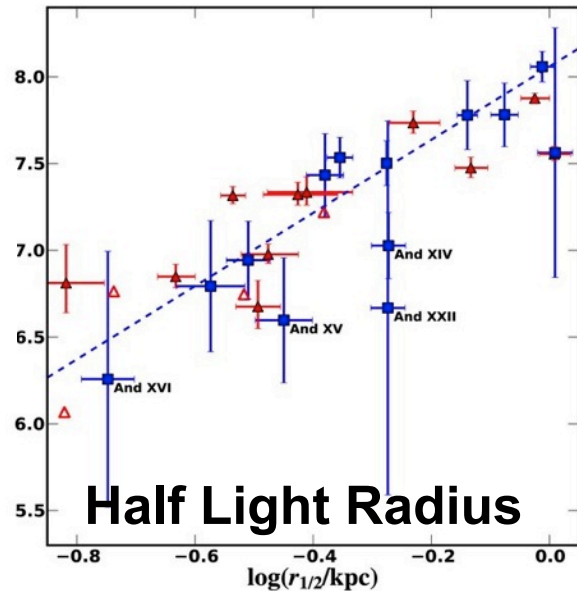
M31 vs. MW: Dwarf Satellites



From Velocity Dispersions

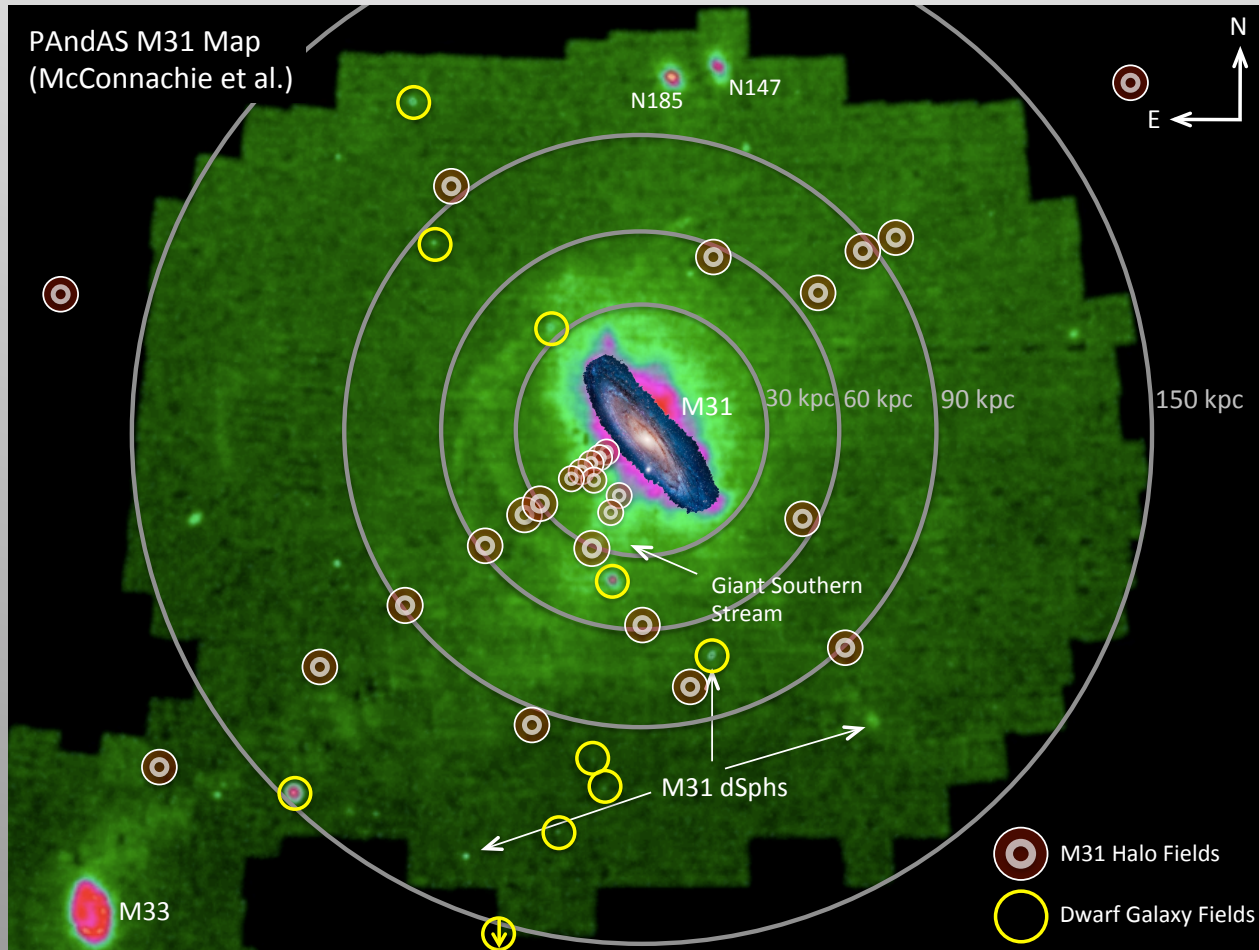


Mass



Three Major Phases of Minor Mergers

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Tidal Debris in the Andromeda Galaxy

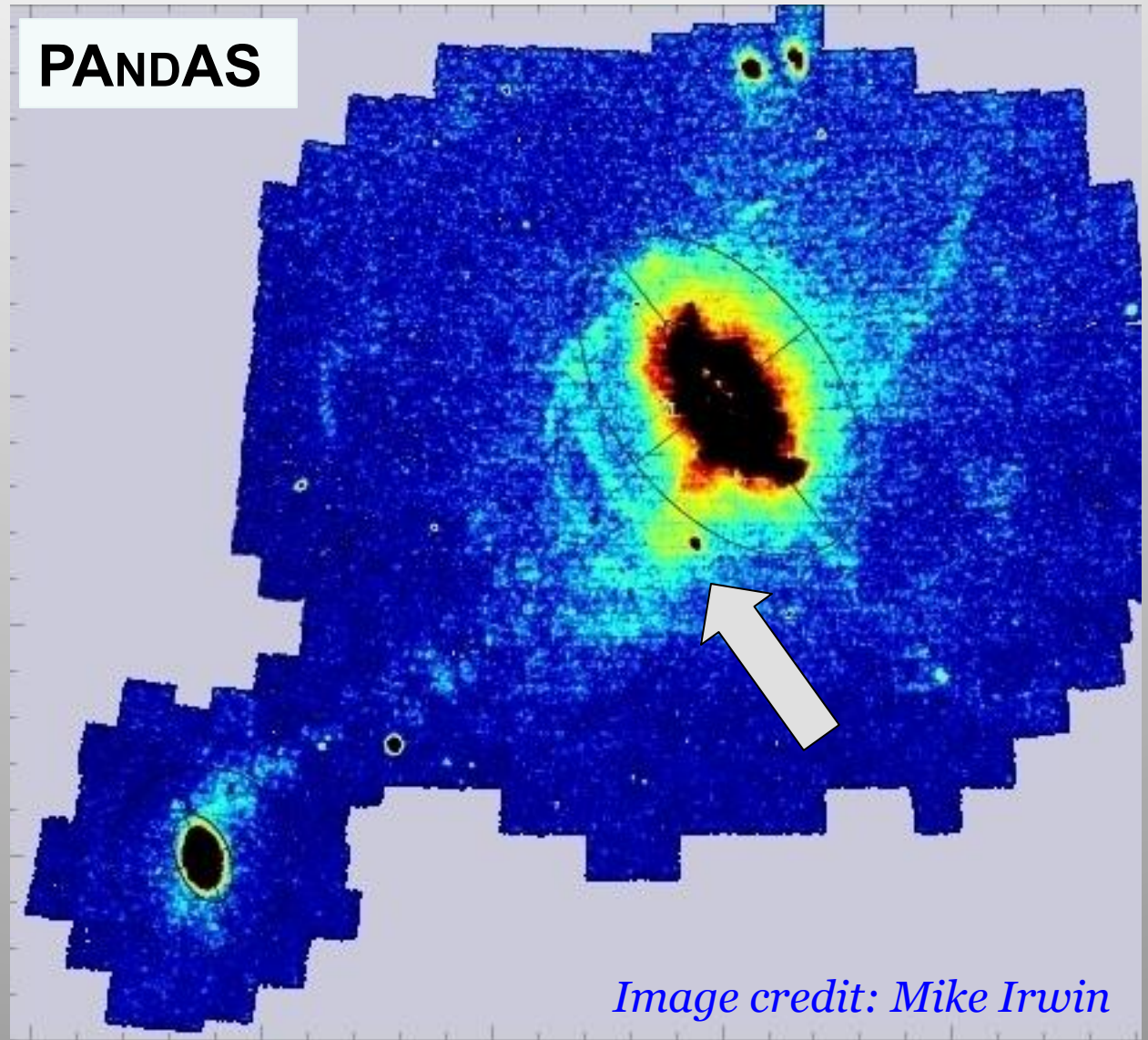
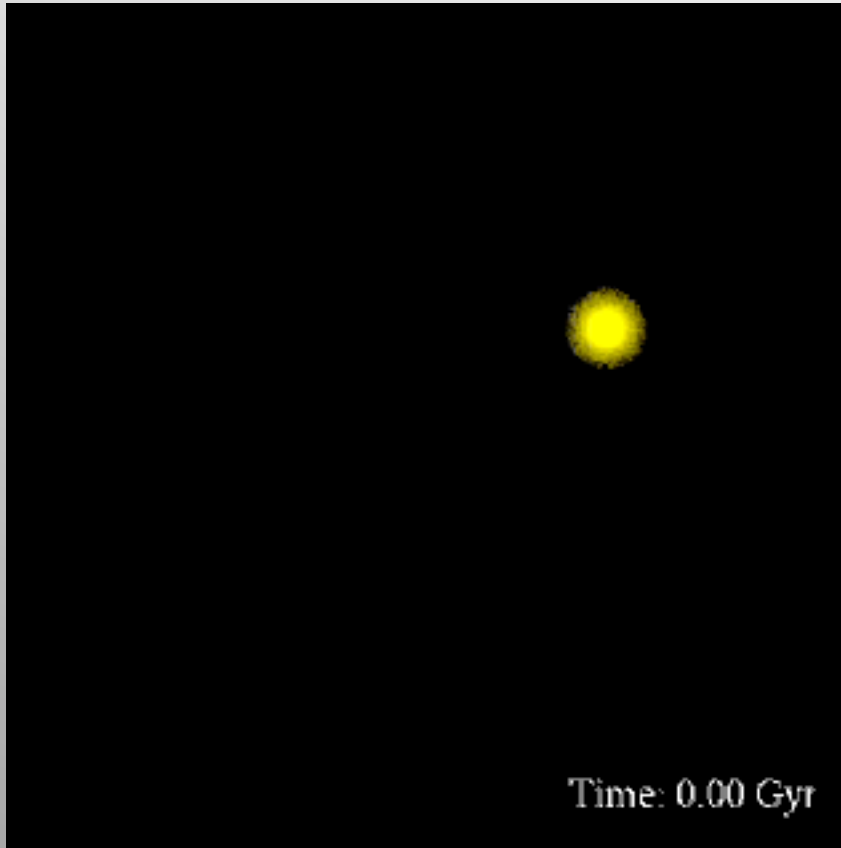


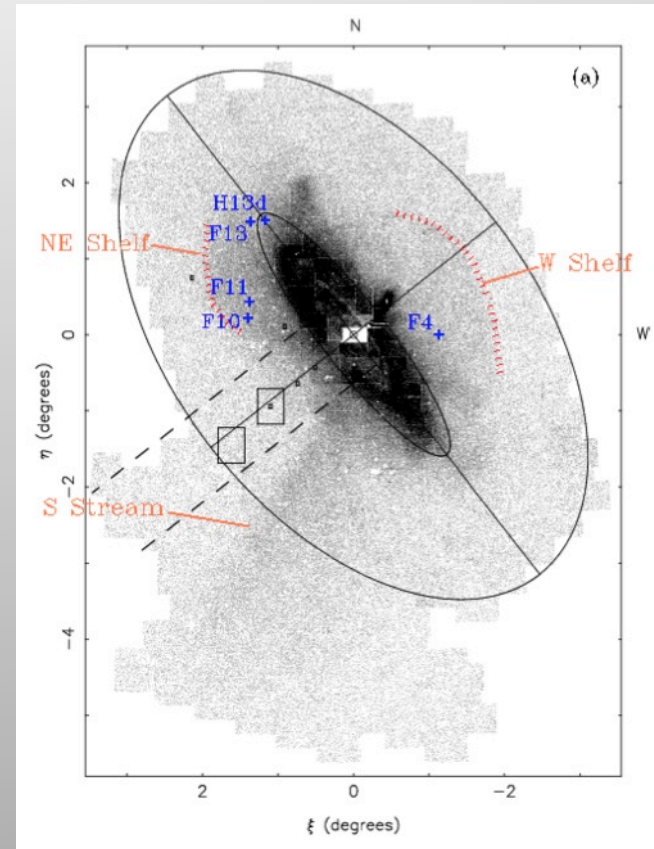
Image credit: Mike Irwin

McConnachie et al. 2009

The Merger of a Dwarf Galaxy with Andromeda

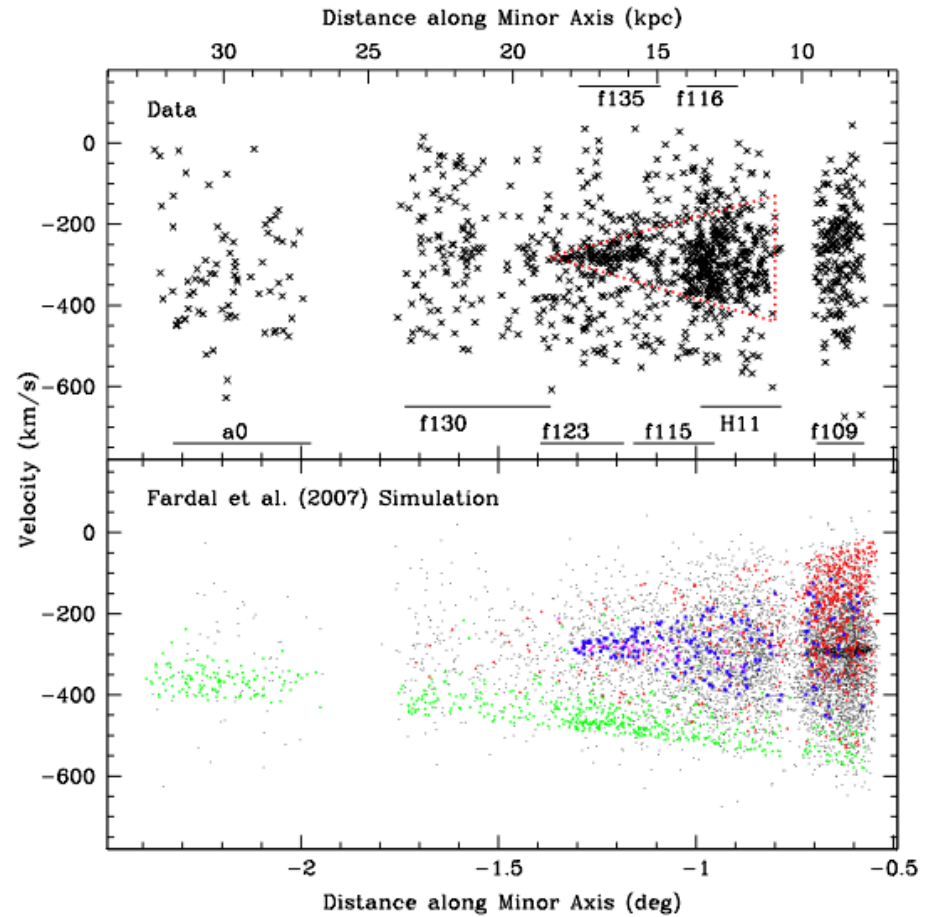
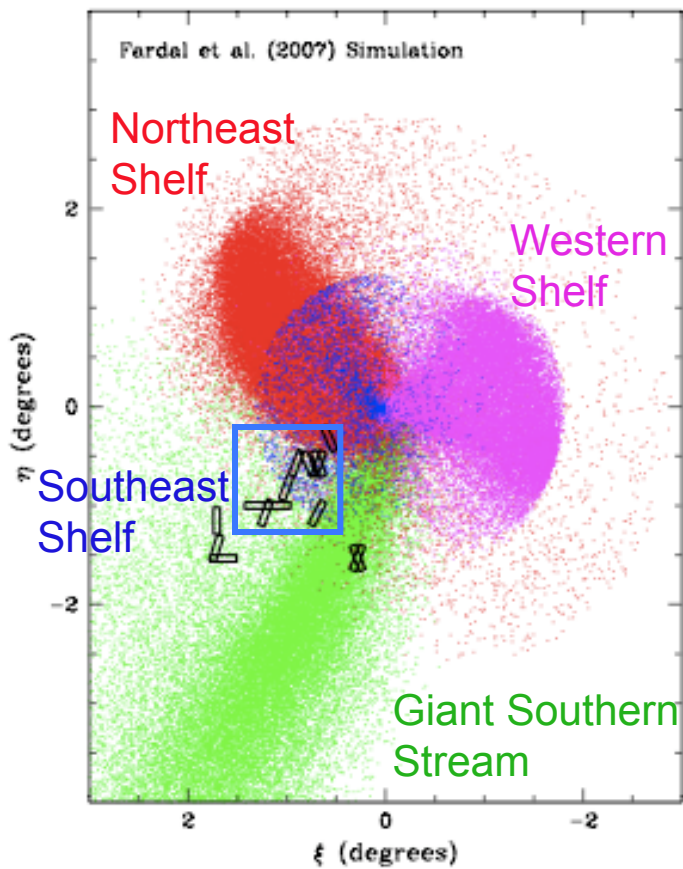


Fardal et al. 2007, MNRAS



Ferguson et al. 2002, AJ

Comparison of Data to Simulations

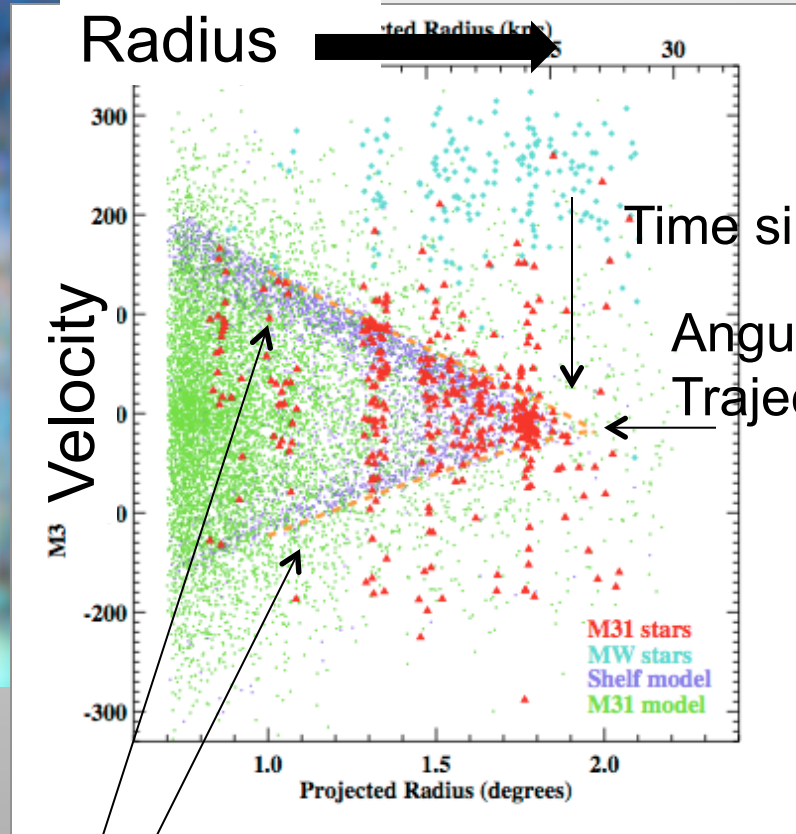
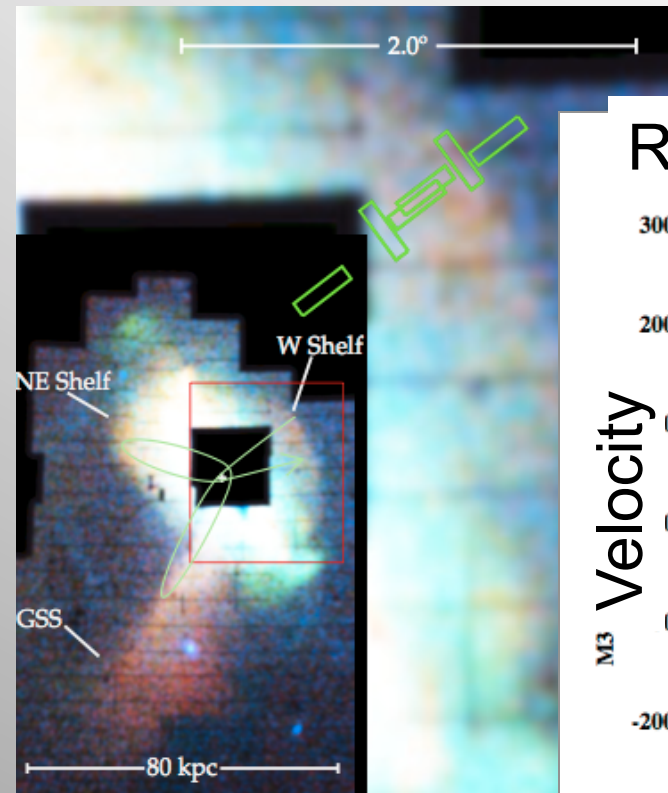


Gilbert et al. 2007

See also Fardal et al. 2007

Detailed Dissection of Past Collision Events

What Can This Exercise Teach Us?



Fardal et al. 2012

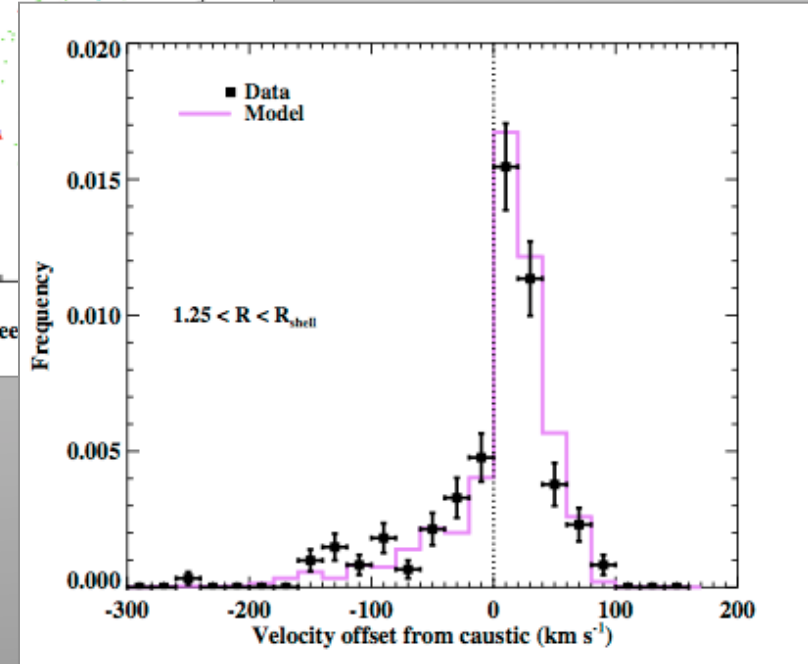
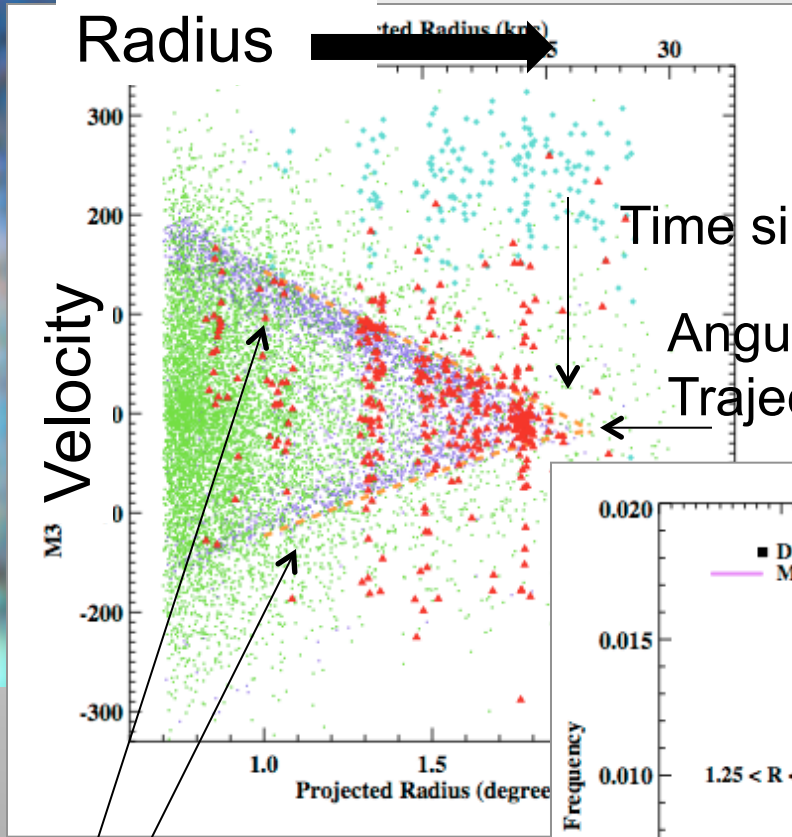
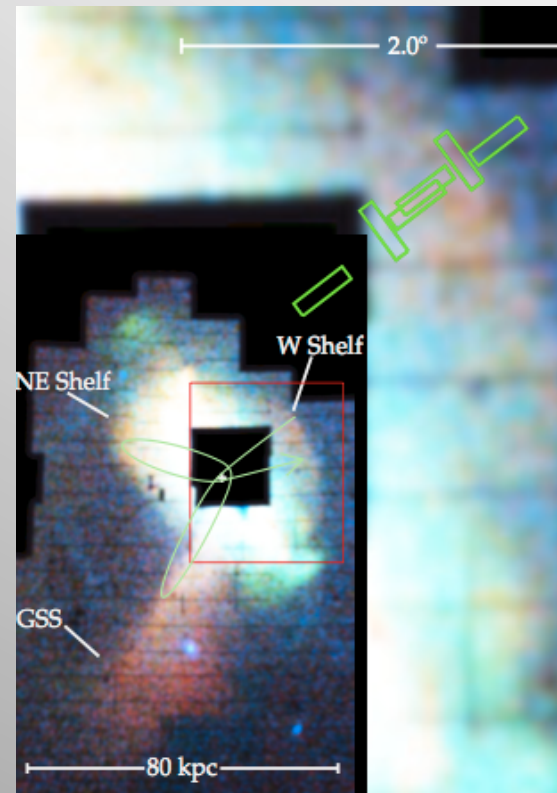
Ratio of stars: density gradient
along stream

$$\log(M200) = 12.3 \pm 0.1$$

Fardal et al. 2013

Detailed Dissection of Past Collision Events

What Can This Exercise Teach Us?



Fardal et al. 2012

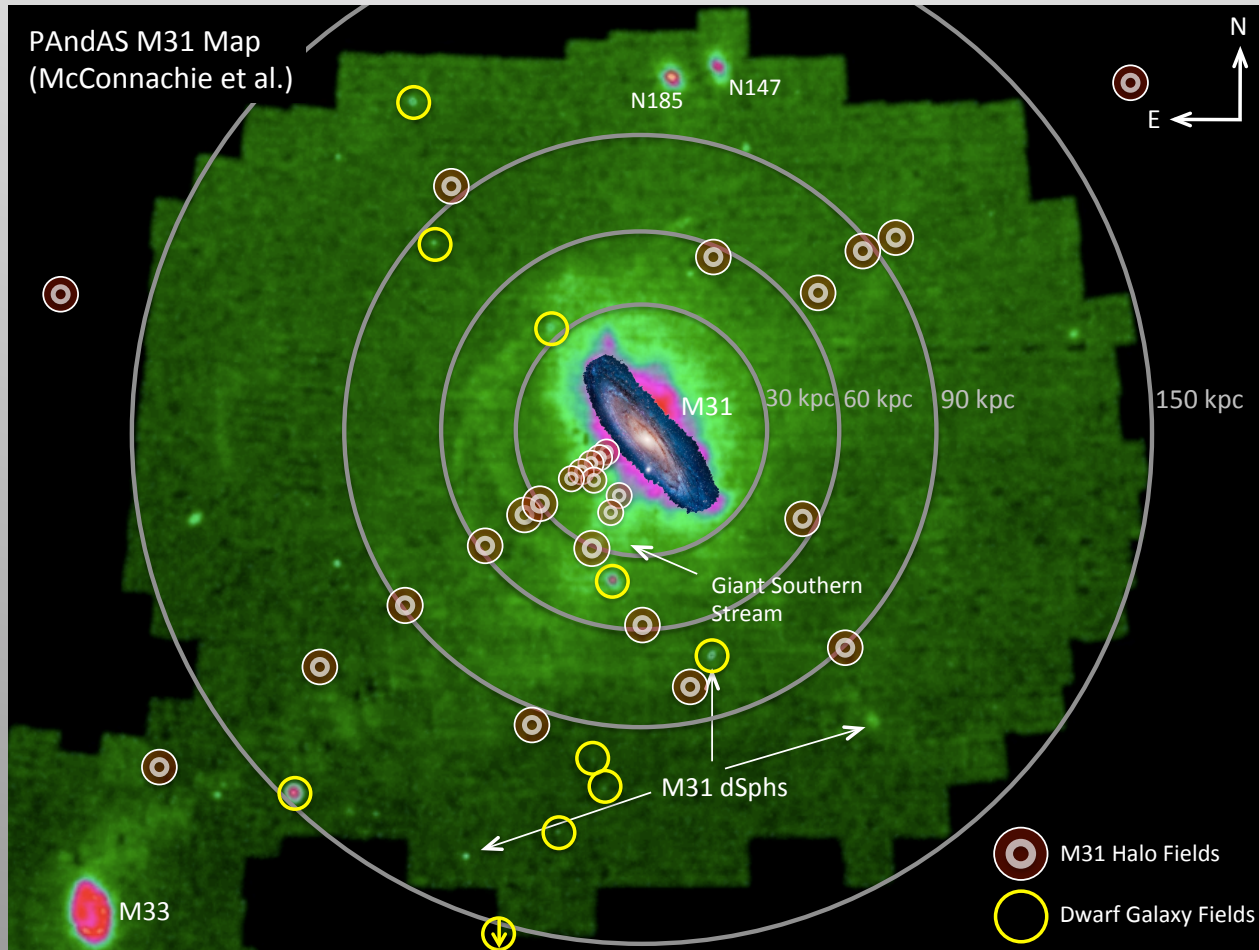
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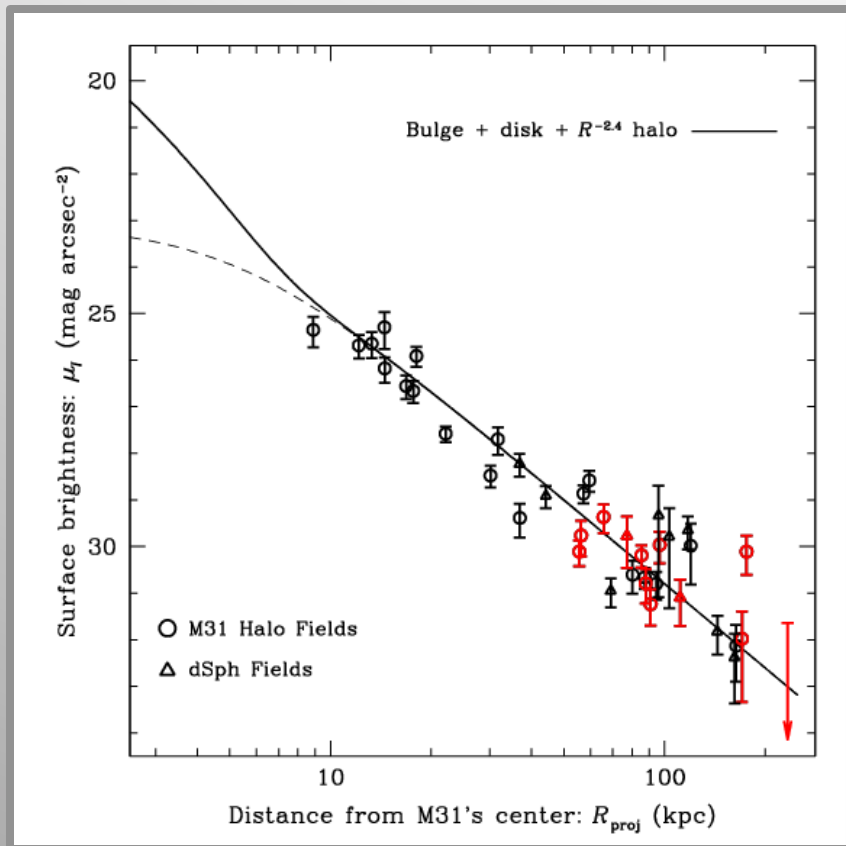
Fardal et al. 2013

Three Major Phases of Minor Mergers

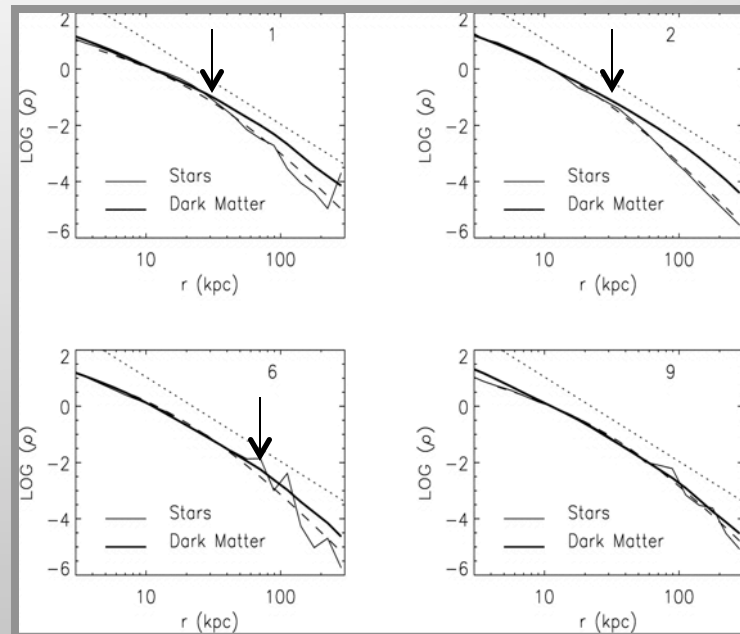
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Global Properties of M31's Halo: Implications for M31's Merger History



Density



Radius (kpc)

Observed: Lack of break in density profile, Increased variation at large radii

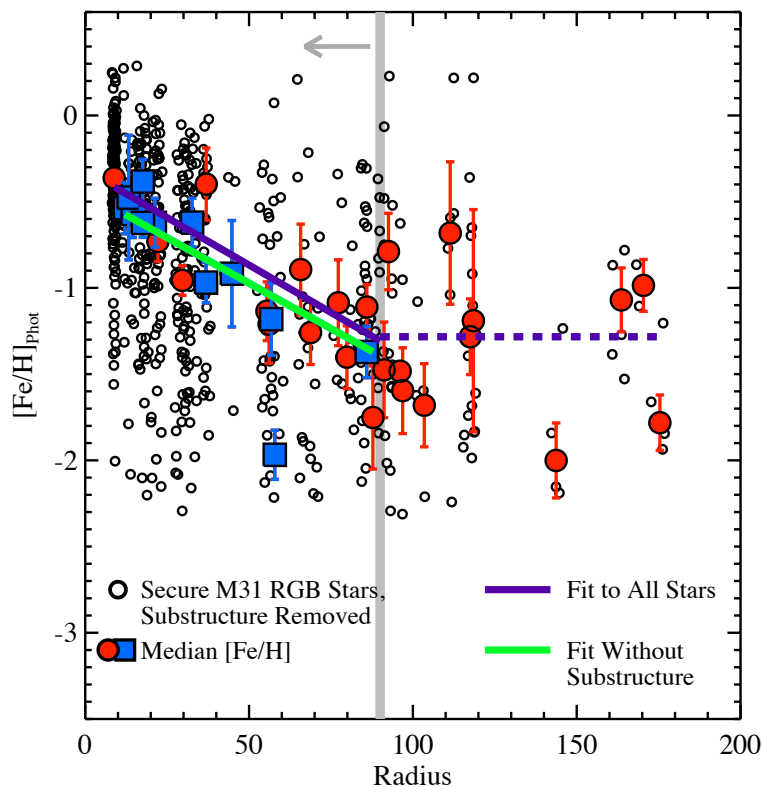
Implication: Large number of recent low-mass accretions at large radii

Global Properties of M31's Halo: Implications for M31's Merger History

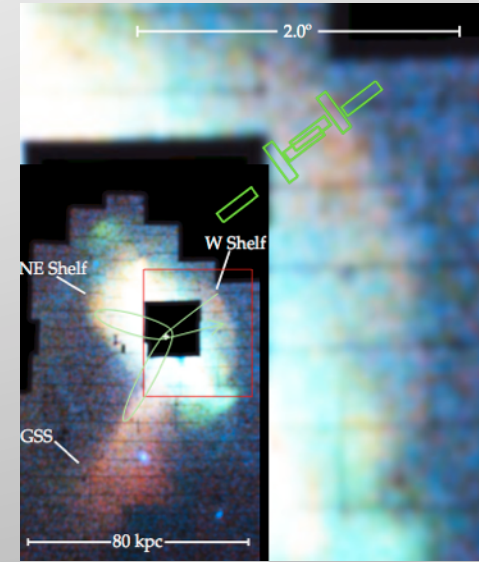
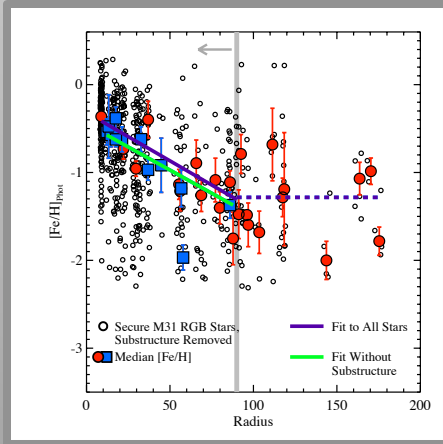
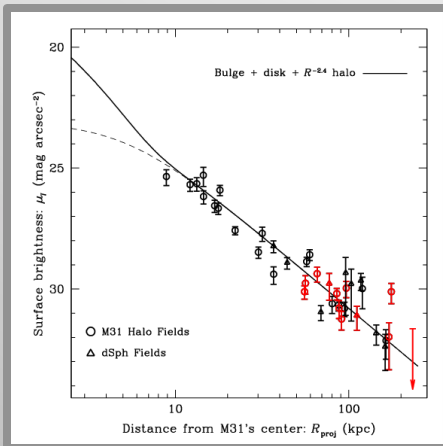
Observed: Significant metallicity gradient to large radii, even after removal of GSS

Implication: M31 halo built largely from one to a few early, relatively massive ($>10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$) accretion events

Tissera 2014, Cooper 2010



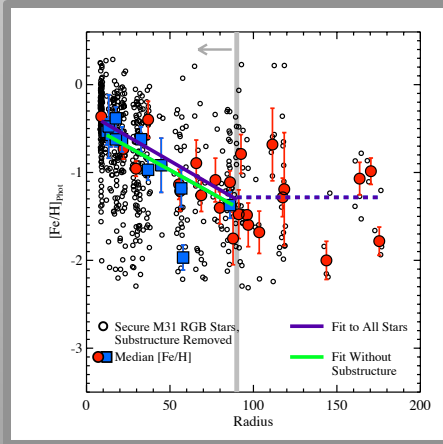
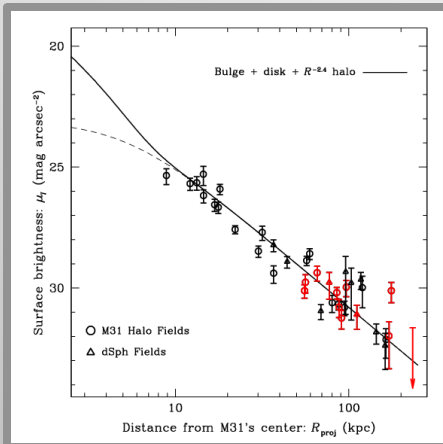
Formation History of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



- Early, relatively massive accretion events
- Large numbers of recent low-mass accretions

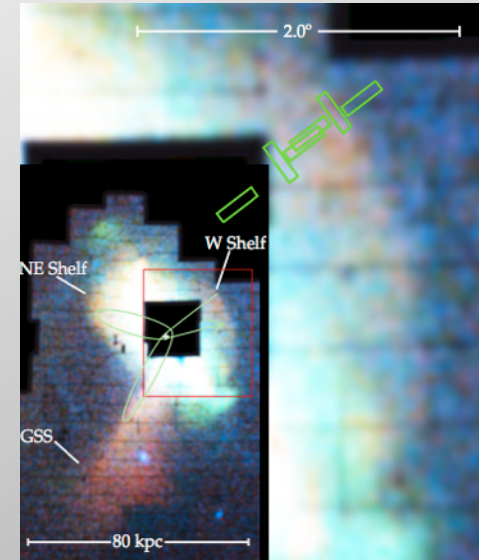
- ~ LMC sized system
- Collided 760 Myr ago

Formation History of Andromeda's Stellar Halo



Accretion History Profile

Luminosity Function, Time of Accretion of Accreted Satellites



- ~ LMC sized system
- Collided 760 Myr ago

- Early, relatively massive accretion events
- Large numbers of recent low-mass accretions

Deducing Properties of Destroyed Satellites

Surface Brightness of stellar streams is easily observed...

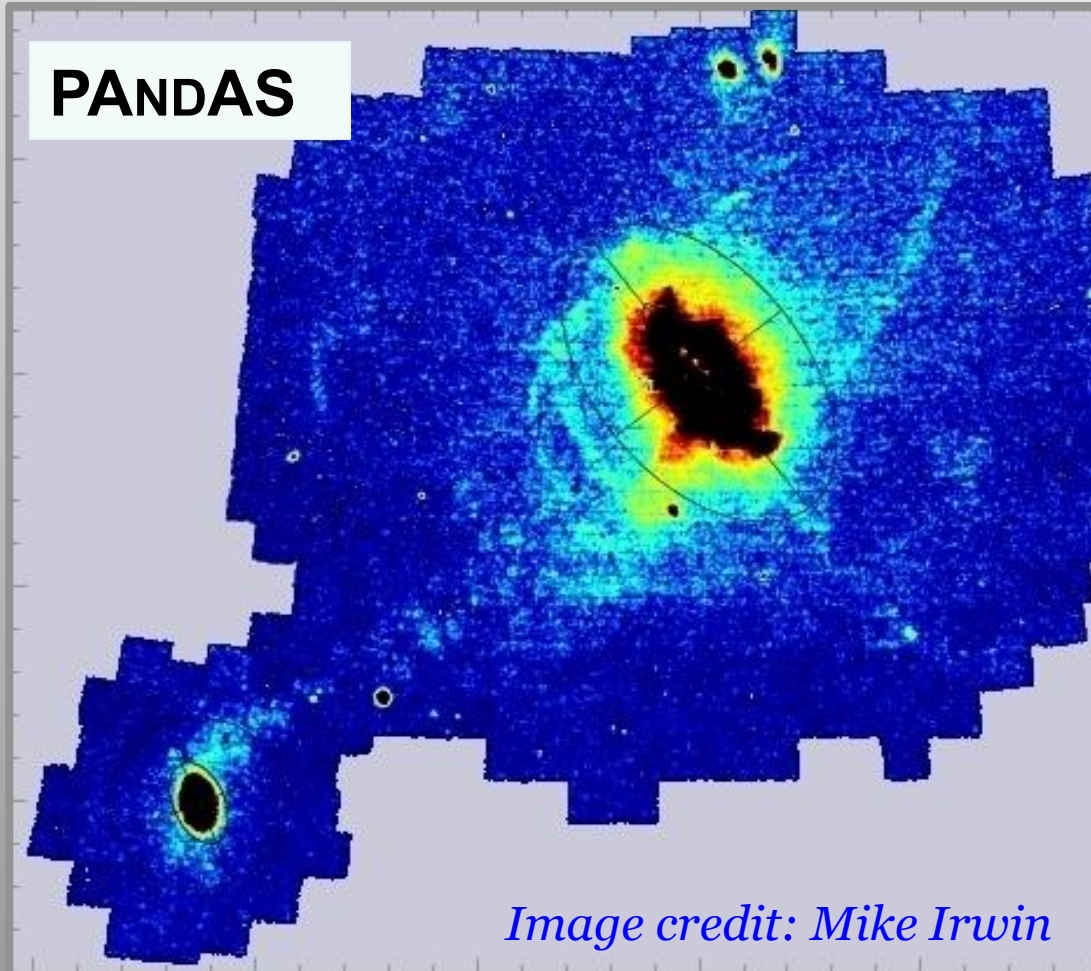
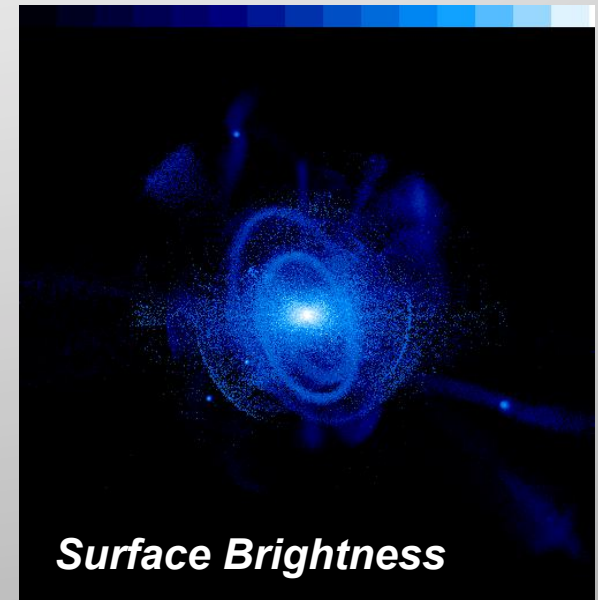


Image credit: Mike Irwin

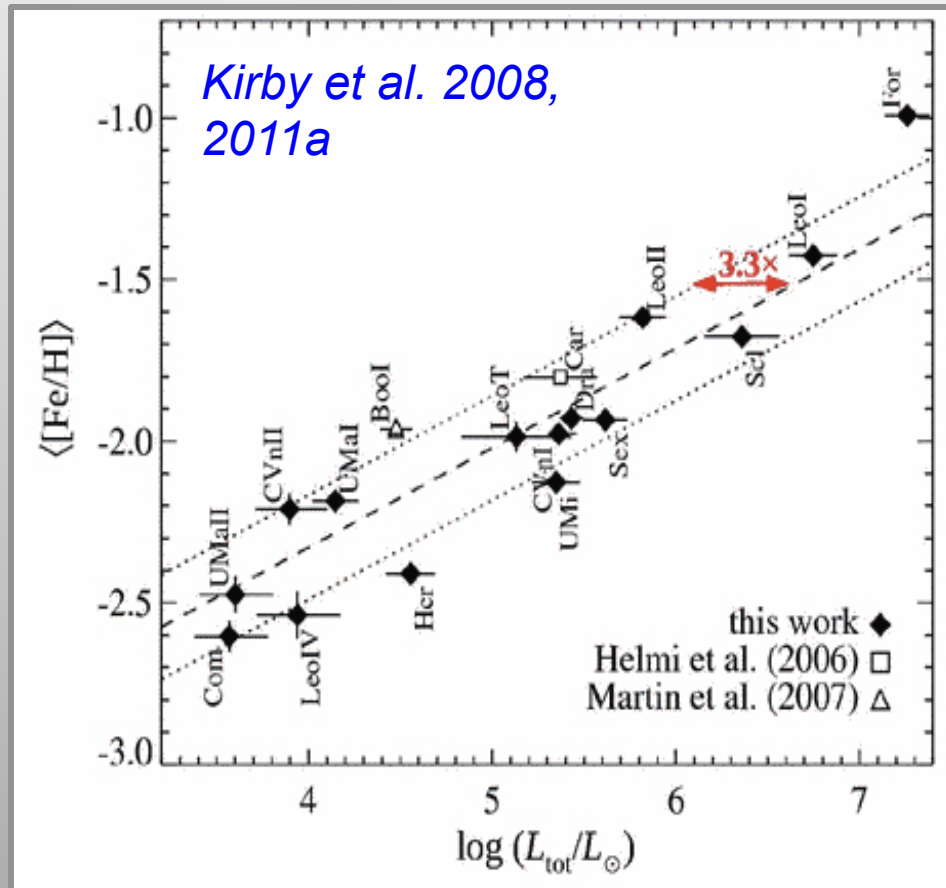
McConnachie et al. 2009



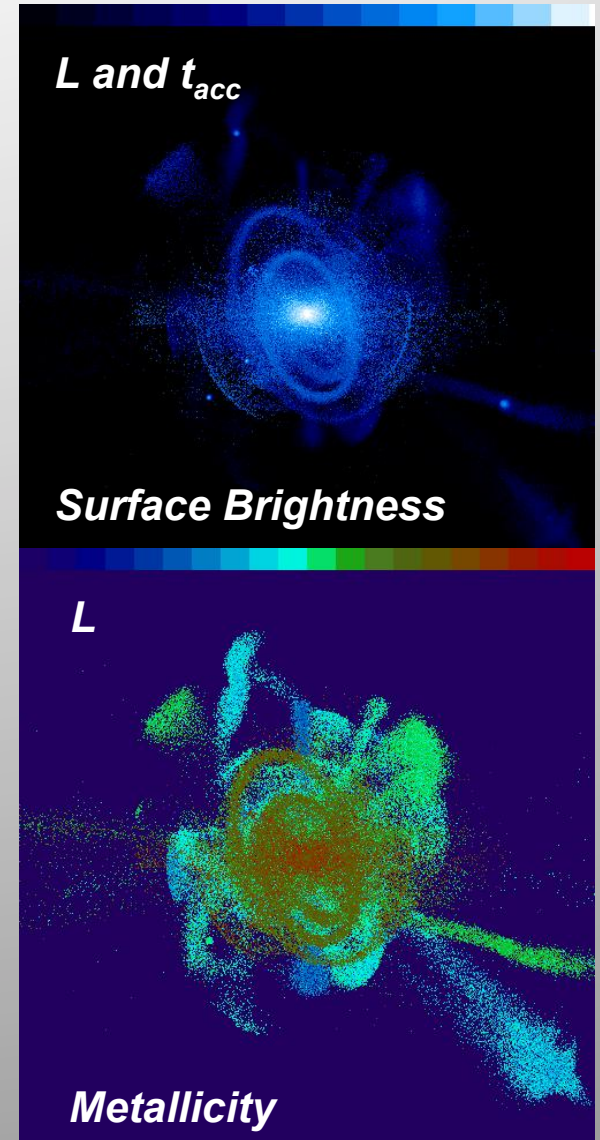
*Bullock & Johnston
(2005) models*

**But depends on
luminosity of accreted
satellite *and* time
since accretion.**

Deducing Properties of Destroyed Satellites

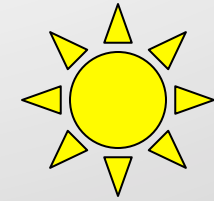
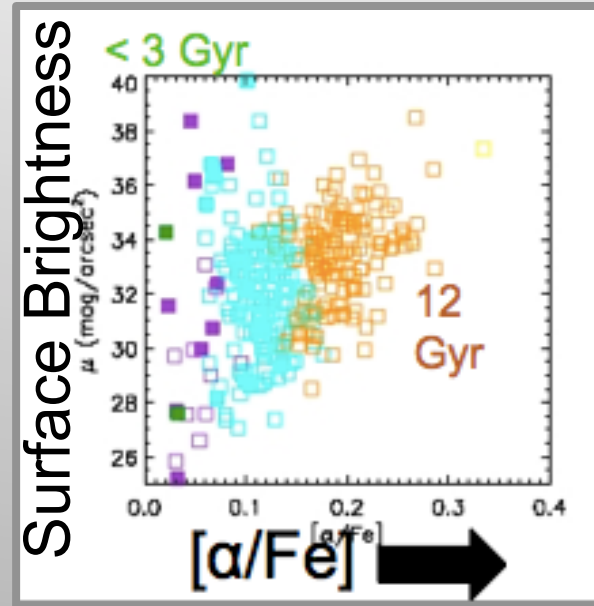
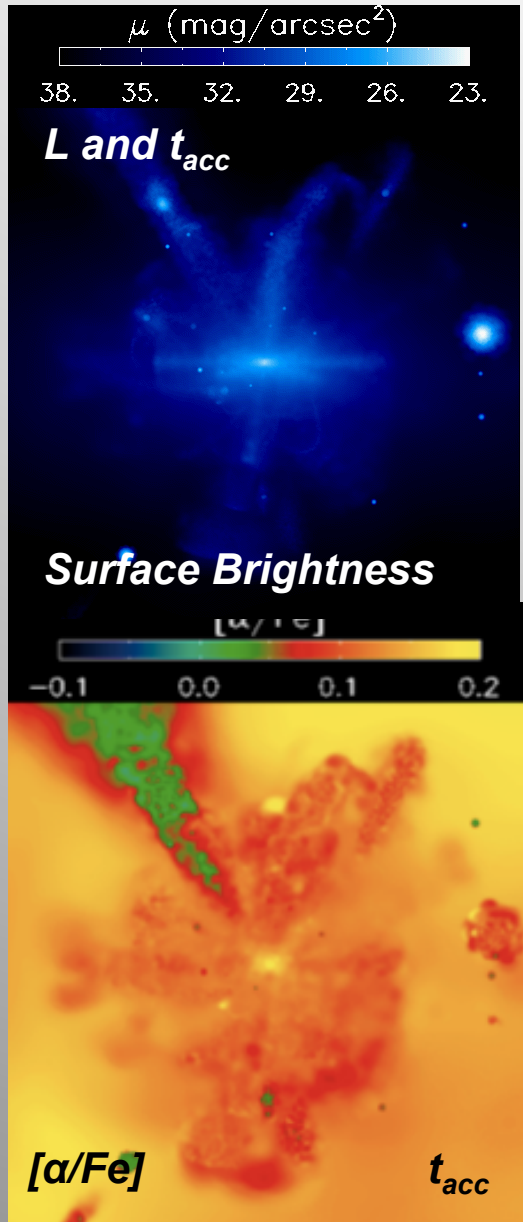


The mean metallicity of a stream is related to the luminosity of the accreted satellite.



Johnston et al. 2008
Bullock & Johnston (2005) models

Deducing Properties of Destroyed Satellites



First Star
Formation



Type II
SNe – α
elements

Time passes....



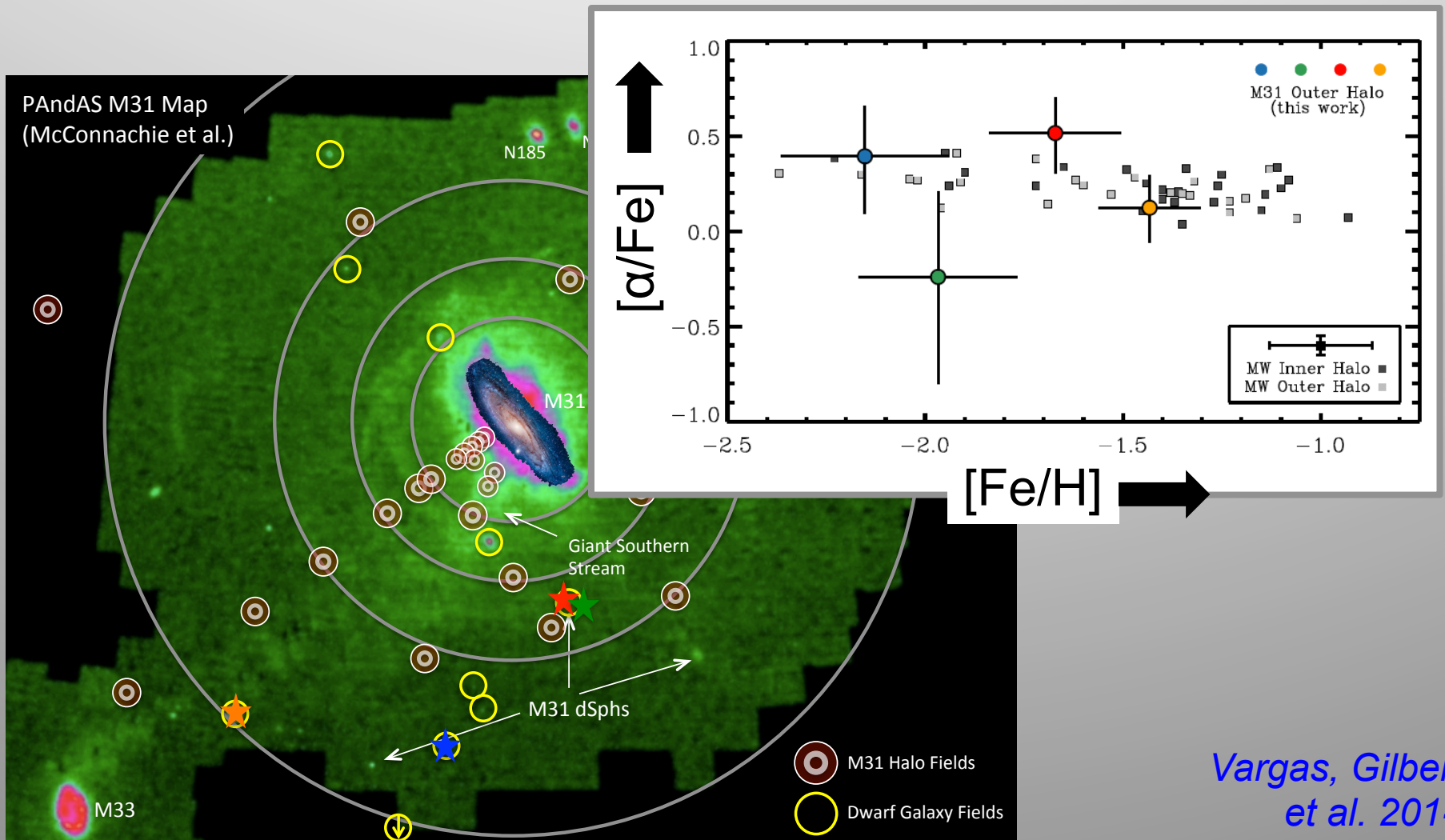
Type I
Sne – Fe

The α/Fe abundance of a stream is related to the length of star formation in the accreted satellite.

First Measurements of $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ in M31's Stellar Halo

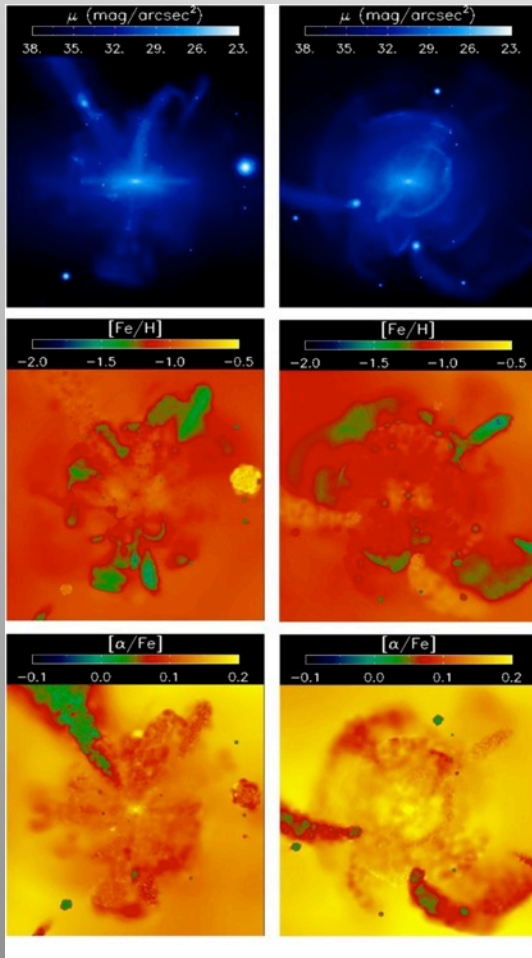
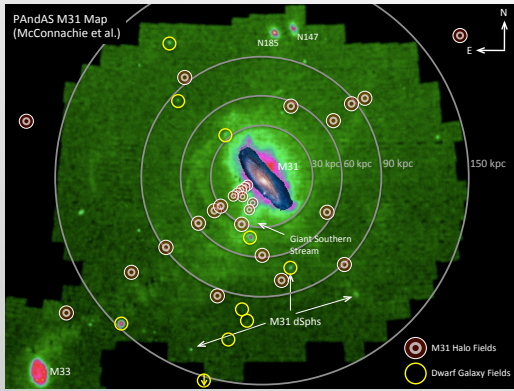
Vargas et al. 2014a: 226 stars in 9 M31 dwarf galaxies

Vargas et al. 2014b: 4 M31 halo stars



Vargas, Gilbert
et al. 2014

Dwarf Galaxies accreted, accreting, yet to be accreted



μ

$[Fe/H]$

$[\alpha/Fe]$

Luminosity Function of Accreted Satellites

Time of Accretion

Conclusions

Andromeda's stellar halo shows clear evidence of being built through mergers with smaller galaxies. It preserves a fossil record of the stellar populations of these long-destroyed dwarf galaxies.

Splash Survey:

- **Secure identification of M31 stars: sensitivity to extremely sparse halo, stream, and satellite populations**
- **Kinematics: the ability to identify faint tidal debris features and study their effect on measurements of global halo properties**
- **SPLASH has studied the three Major Phases of Minor Mergers:**
 - **Intact Satellites (dEs (M32, NGC 147, 185, 205) and dSphs)**
 - **Stellar Streams (giant southern stream, other halo streams)**
 - **“Smooth” Stellar Halo**

