

HRMOS for the Milky Way Satellites

Ása Skúladóttir
University of Florence / INAF

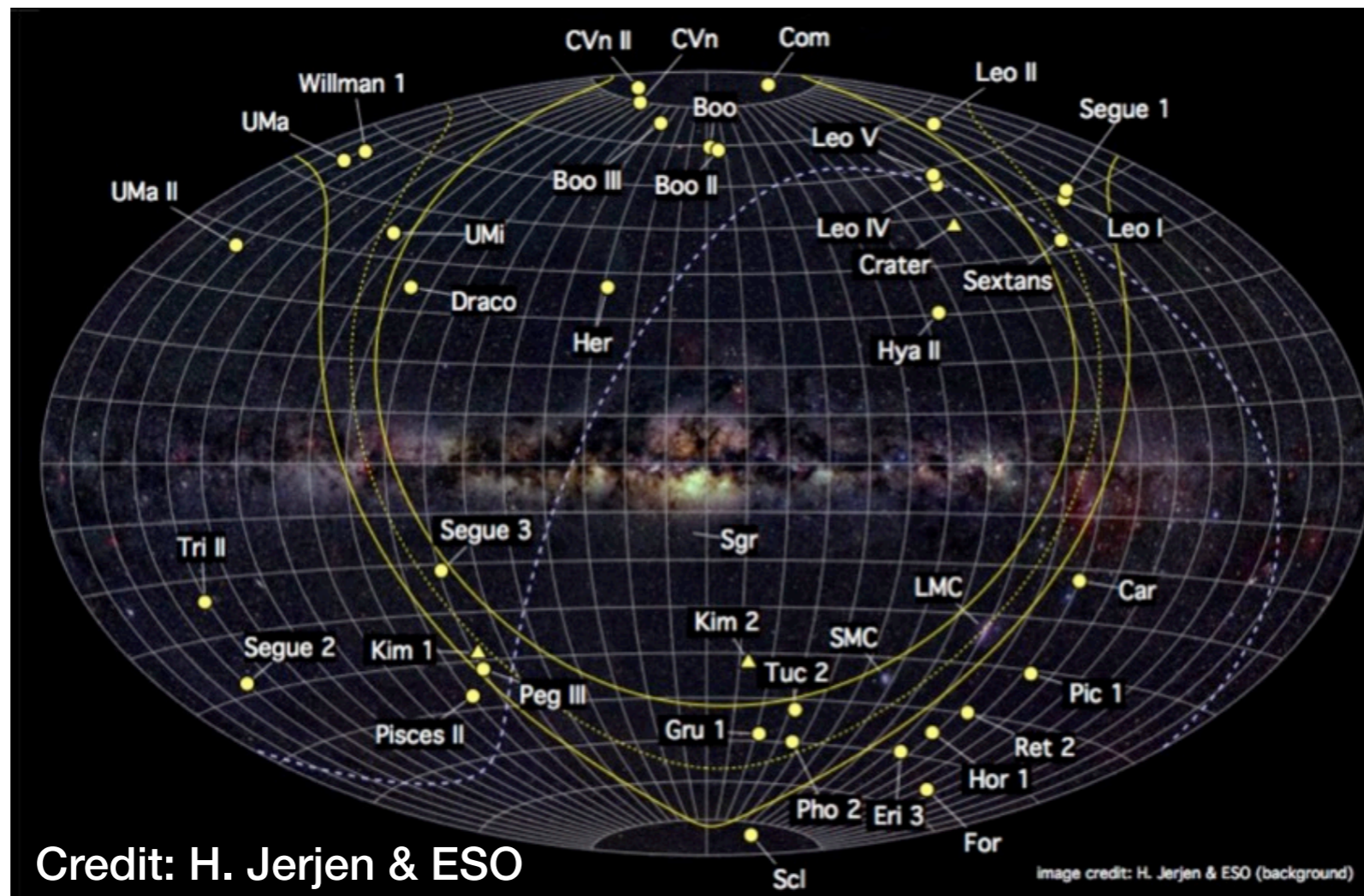
Collaborators:

V. Hill, A. Sollima, N. Sandford,
E. Tolstoy, M. Hampel, M. Bellazzini,
P. Jablonka, G. Battaglia

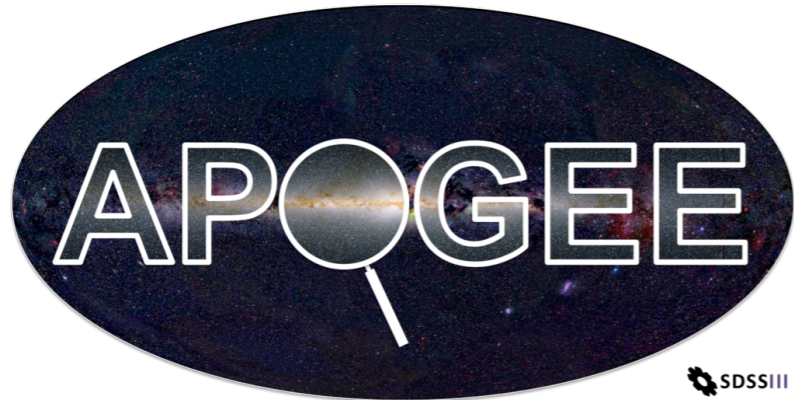


The Milky Way satellites

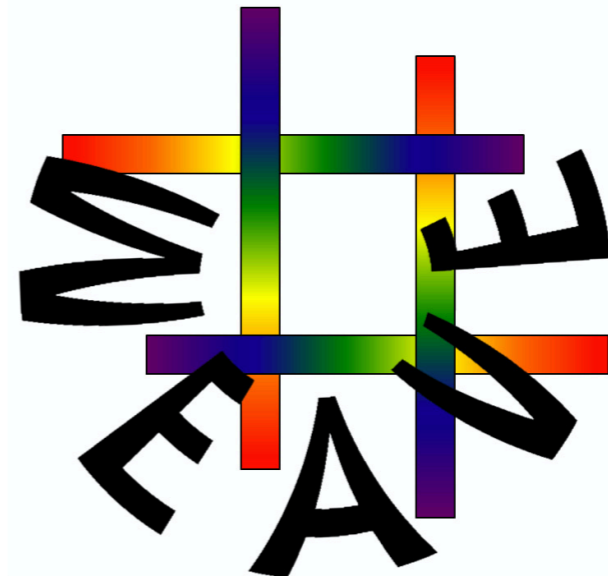
- The Milky Way has ≈ 50 known dwarf galaxy satellites (McConnachie 2012 + updates)
- Multiple populations of disrupted dwarf galaxies have been identified, Gaia-Enceladus, Sequoia, the Helmi streams etc.
- Key scientific questions require HR spectra of individual stars!



The Landscape



Recent paper by **Hasselquist et al. 2021**
Abundance analysis of ~10 elements
~5000 LMC/SMC stars
~1100 Sgr/Fnx stars



Will include some smaller dwarf galaxies in the Northern hemisphere

Talk by **Oscar Gonzalez!**



Will be able to target satellite galaxies in the near-infrared (LMC/SMC/Sgr)



Talk by **Thomas Bensby!**

Dedicated survey for the LMC/SMC
~576k stars

No consortium survey targets the dwarf galaxies!

4DWARFS

ESO Public Spectroscopic Survey

Phase 1 Lol

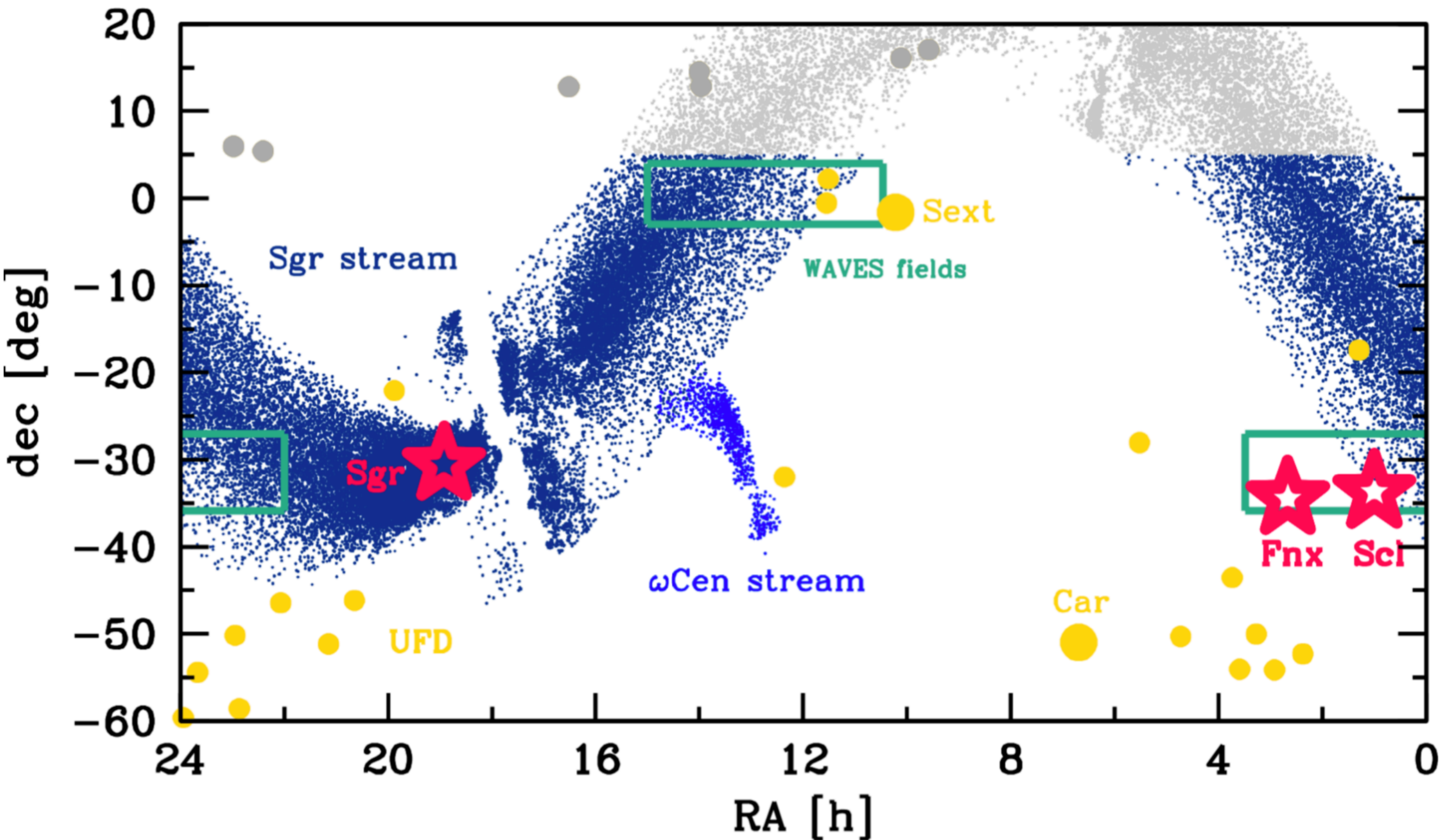
4MOST survey of dwarf galaxies and their stellar streams (4DWARFS): Small but fundamental

PI: Ása Skúladóttir [1,2] e-mail: asa.skuladottir@unifi.it

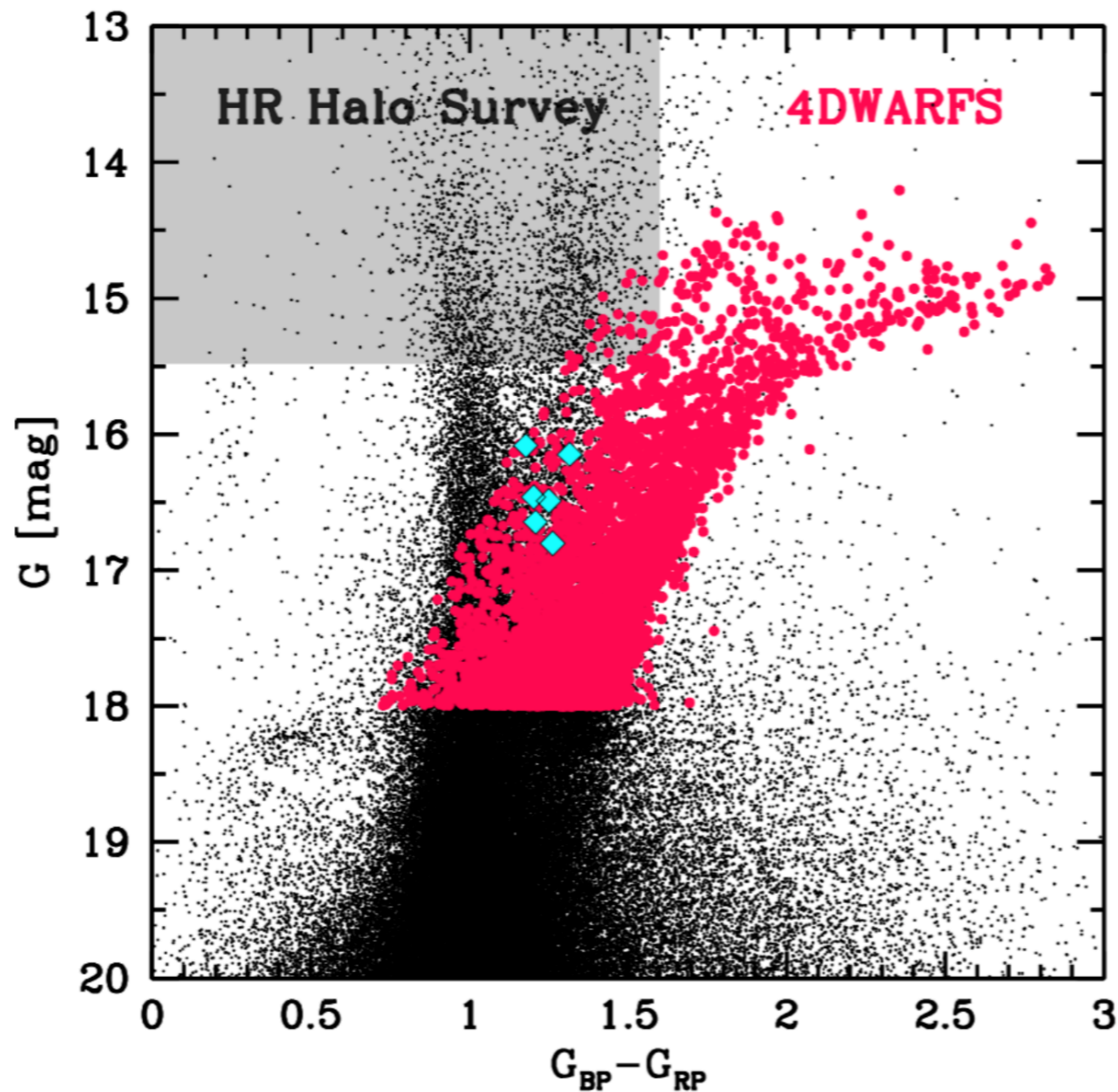
Cols: Anish M. Amarsi [3], Almudena Arcones [4,5], Giuseppina Battaglia [6,7], Sven Buder [8], Benoit Côté [9], Simon W. Campbell [10], Marius Eichler [4], Diane Feuillet [11], Andrew J. Gallagher [12], Viola Gelli [1,2], Melanie Hampel [10], Michael Hanke [13], Camilla J. Hansen [12], Sten Hasselquist [14,15], Vanessa Hill [16], Rodrigo Ibata [17], Nikolay Kacharov [12], Amanda Karakas [10], Andreas Koch [13], Karin Lind [18], Maria Lugaro [9], Davide Massari [19,20,21], Thomas Nordlander [8,22], Moritz Reichert [4], Martina Rossi [1,2], Ashley Raiter [23], Stefania Salvadori [1,2], Ivo Seitenzahl [23], Eline Tolstoy [21], Theodora Xilaki-Dornbusch [24].

- **4MOST:** Large survey facility on the VISTA 4m telescope, Paranal, field of view: 4.2 deg².
 - LR: 1600 fibres, 370-950nm, R~6500
 - HR: 800 fibres, 393-435, 516-573, and 610-679nm, R~20,000

4DWARFS



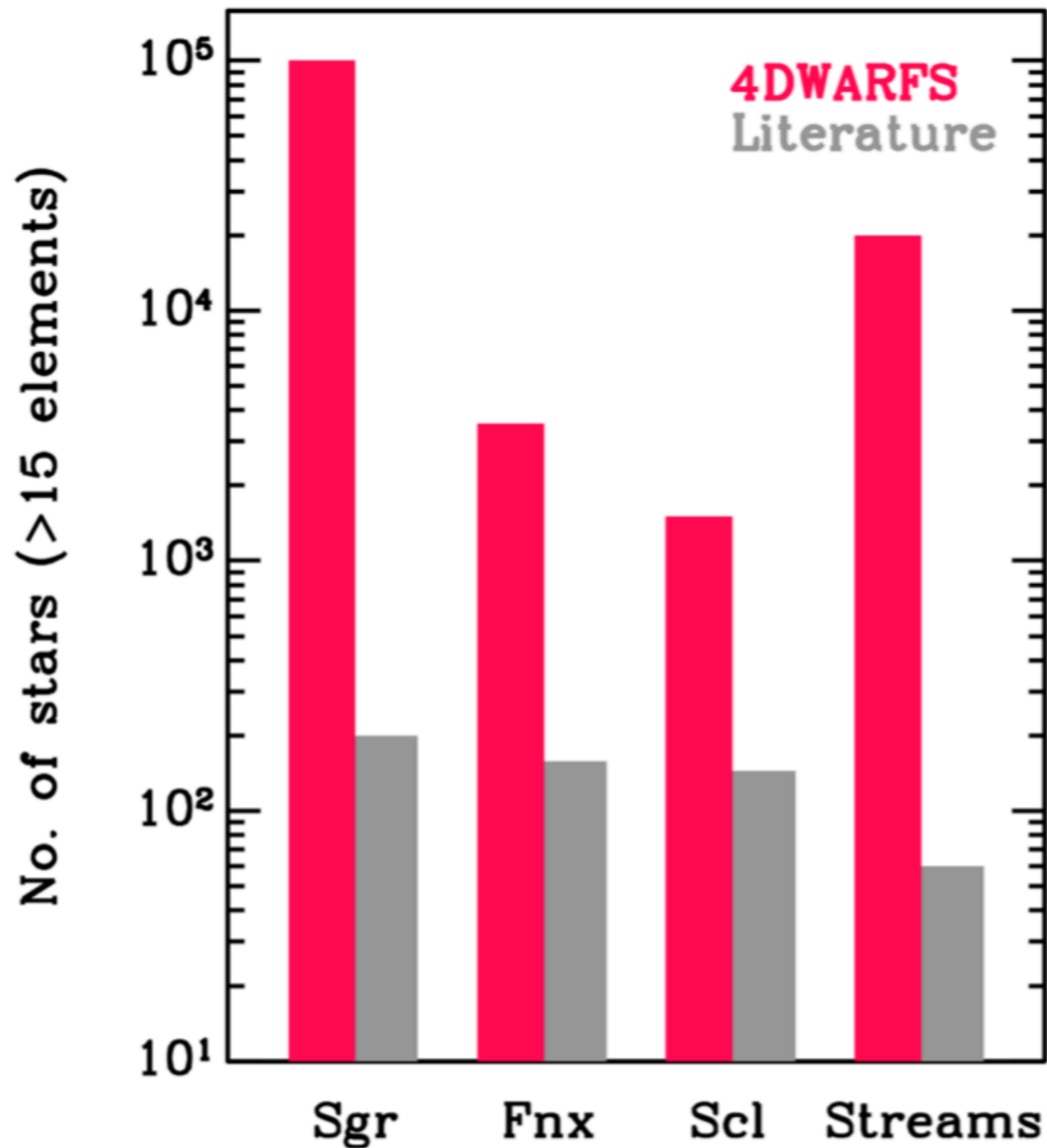
4DWARFS



- Chemical abundances in all dwarf galaxies in the Southern hemisphere
- Without 4DWARFS, there will be very limited coverage of Sagittarius!

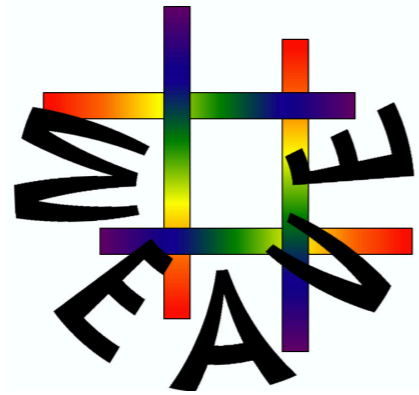
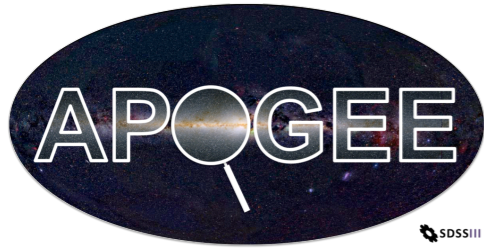
Sagittarius central field (Gaia DR2)

4DWARFS



- ~120,000 stars with detailed chemical abundance measurements (>15 elements) in dwarf galaxies + the Sagittarius stream
- Currently available: <1,000

The landscape



+ 4DWARFS?

- Pressing need for high-resolution follow-up spectra!
- Especially in the blue!

HRMOS for Satellite Galaxies: The Science



Science Cases

First stars

**Delayed
nucleosynthetic
processes**

**Hierarchical
Galaxy formation**

**Stellar binaries
in smaller
galaxies**

Science Cases

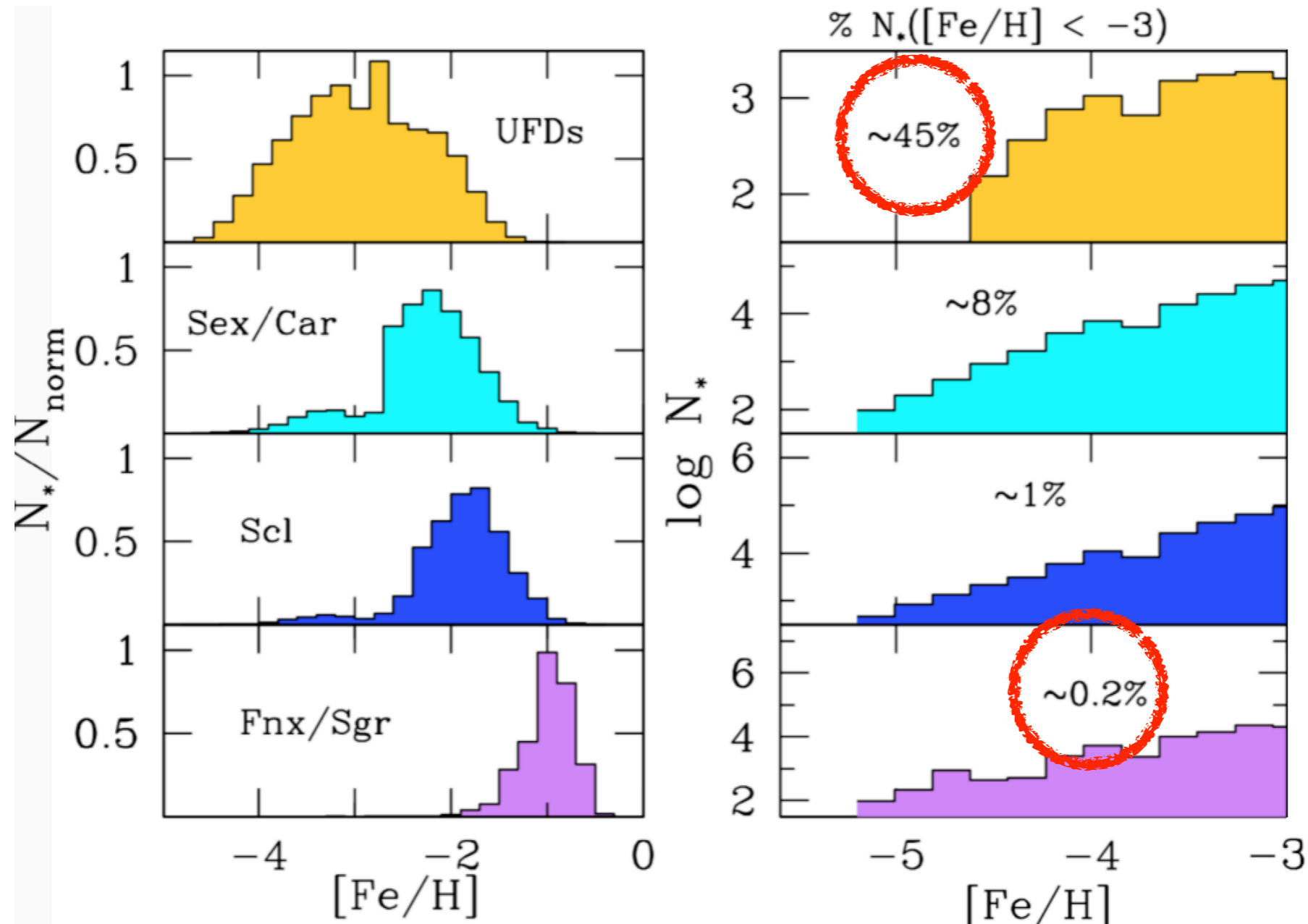
First stars

**Delayed
nucleosynthetic
processes**

**Hierarchical
Galaxy formation**

**Stellar binaries
in smaller
galaxies**

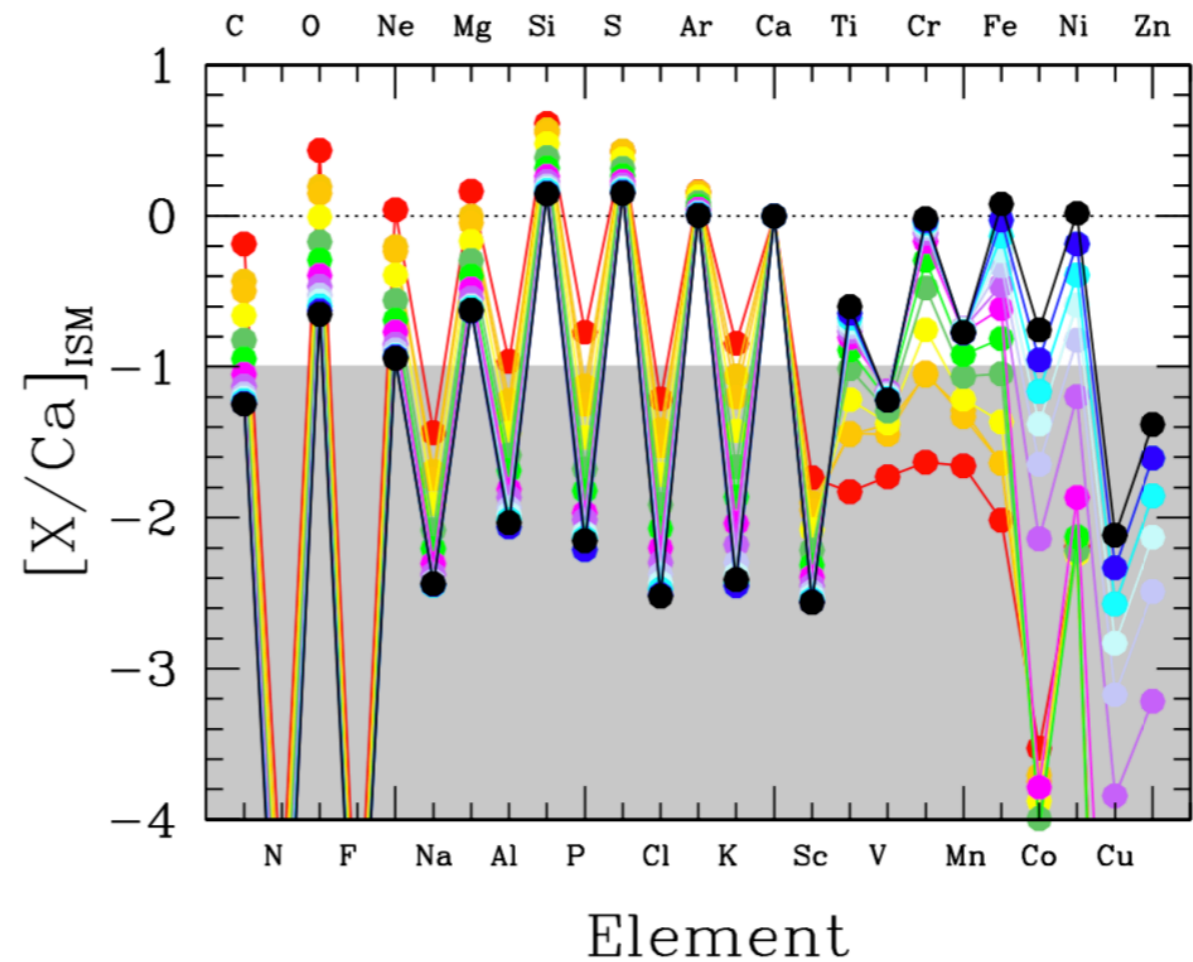
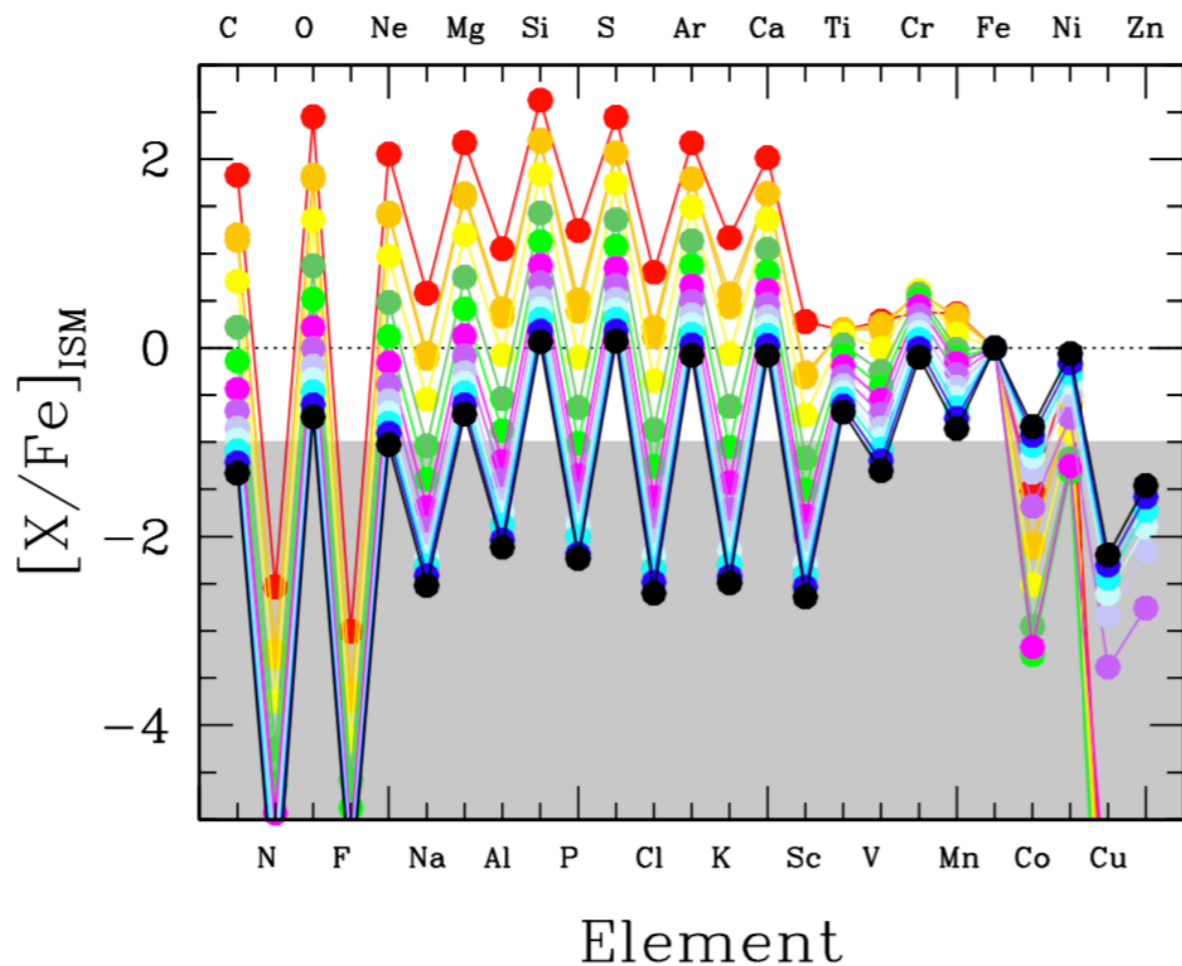
First stars: Low Z tail



- Predictions based on a statistical, data-calibrated cosmological model for the hierarchical build-up of the Milky Way and its dwarf satellite galaxies.

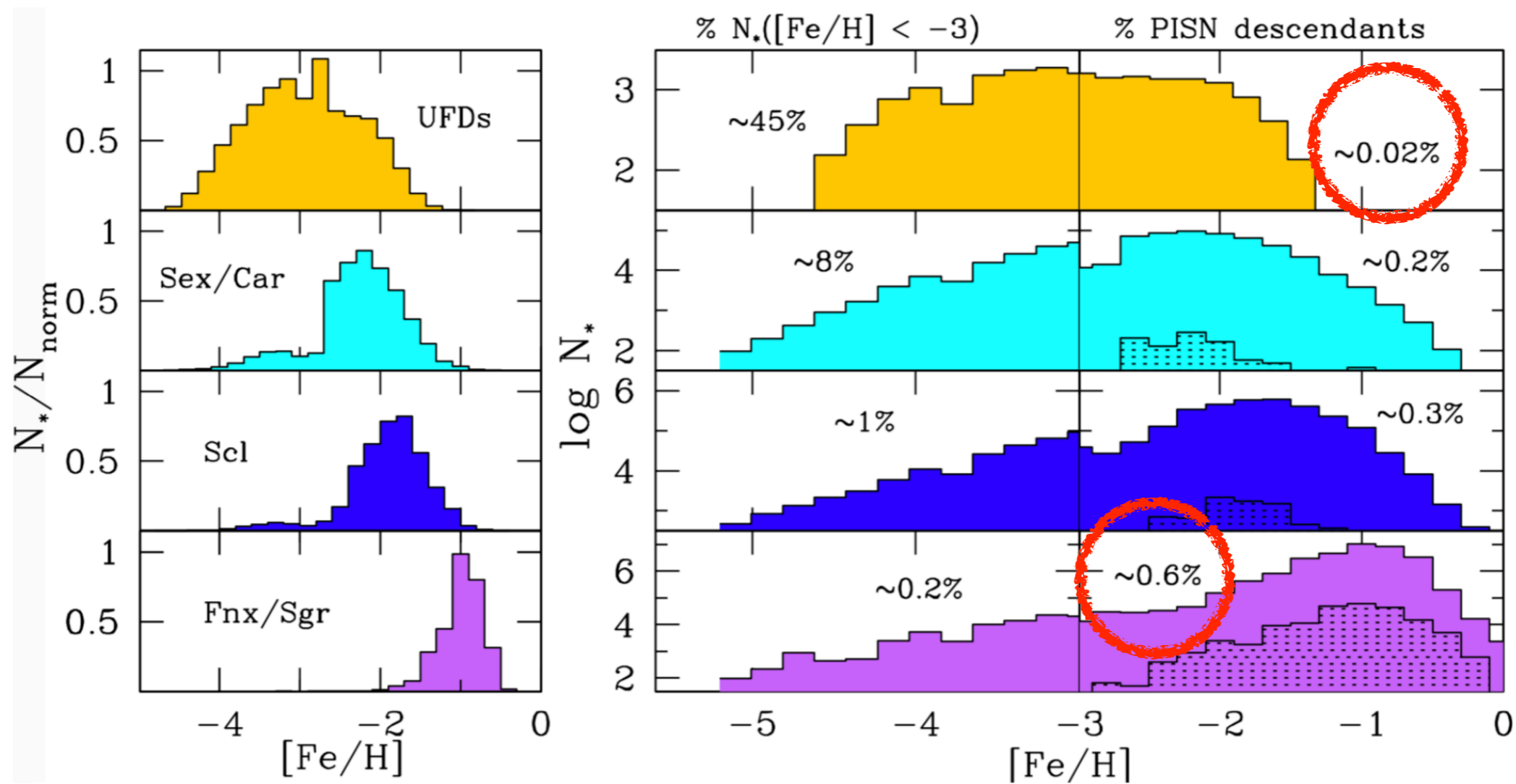
First stars: PISN

- The mass distribution of first zero-metallicity stars is very uncertain, but is likely more top-heavy than in present day star formation.
- Stars in mass range $\sim 150\text{-}260 M_{\odot}$ are expected to end their lives as pair-instability supernovae, with very distinctive yields



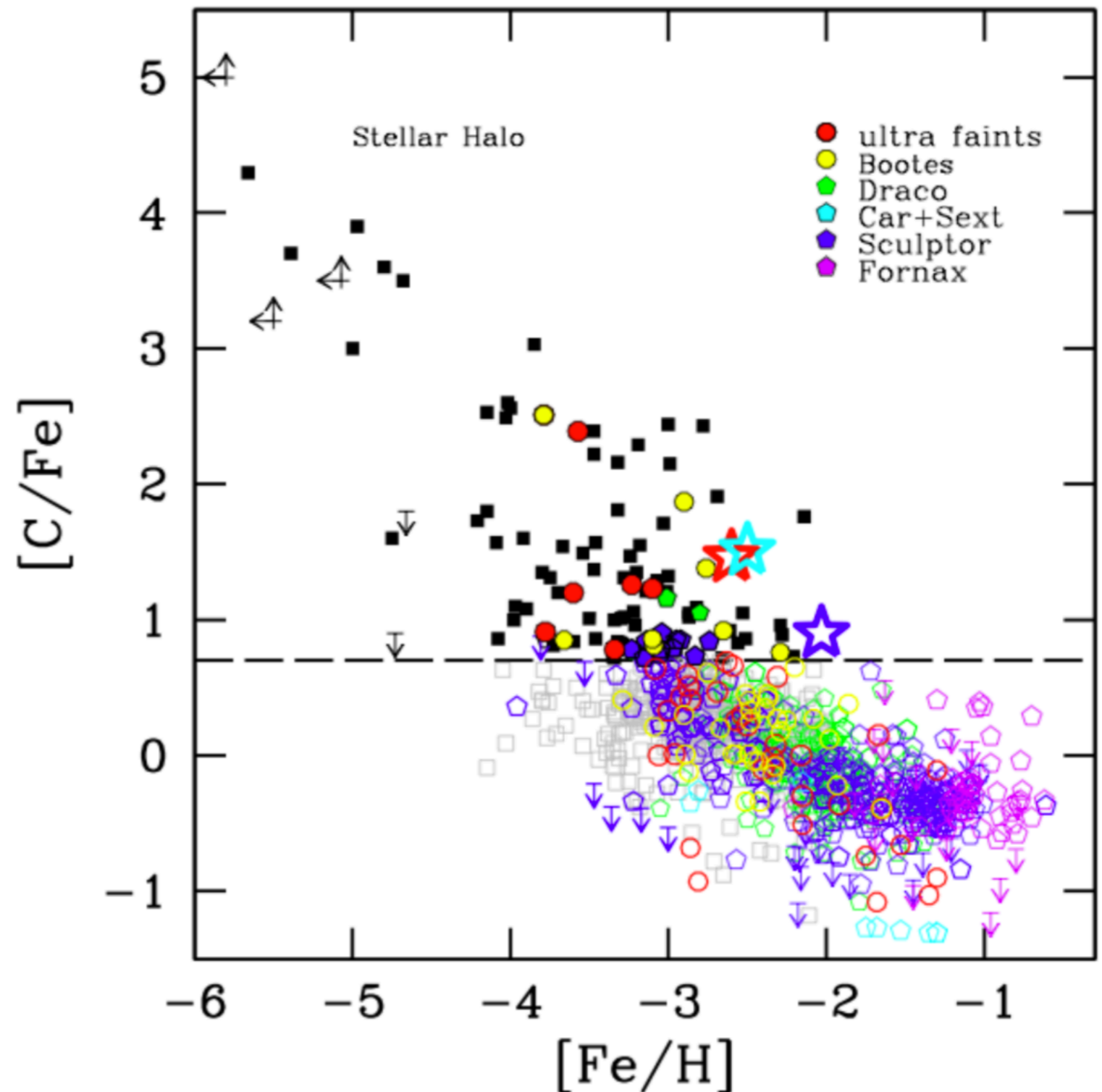
First stars: PISN

- The fraction of PISN descendants predicted to be larger in dwarf galaxies compared to the Milky Way
- HR spectra are needed to confirm and characterise final candidates



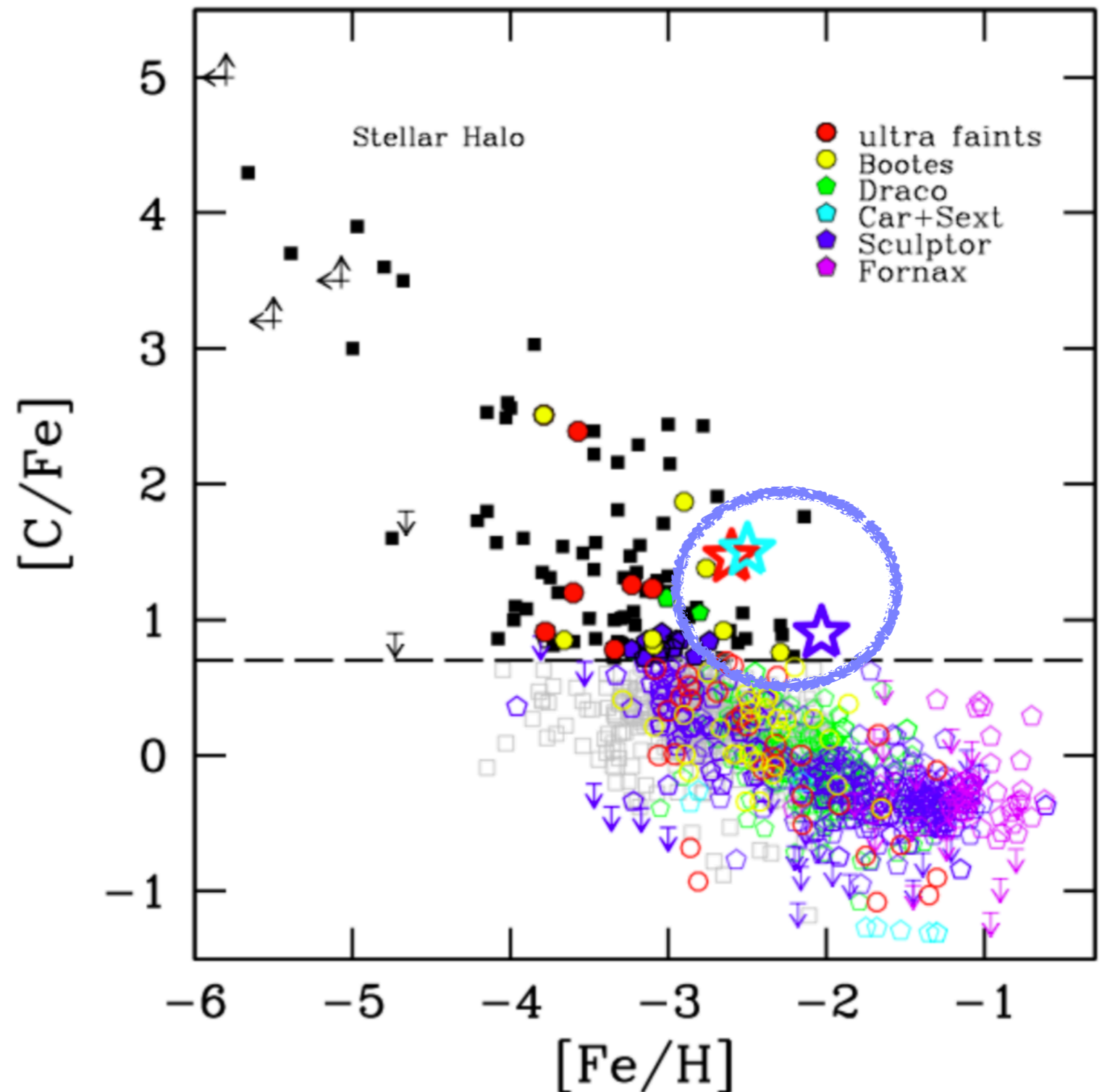
First stars: CEMP-no stars

- CEMP-no stars believed to be bonafide second generation stars.
- Lack of CEMP-no stars in dwarf spheroidal galaxies?

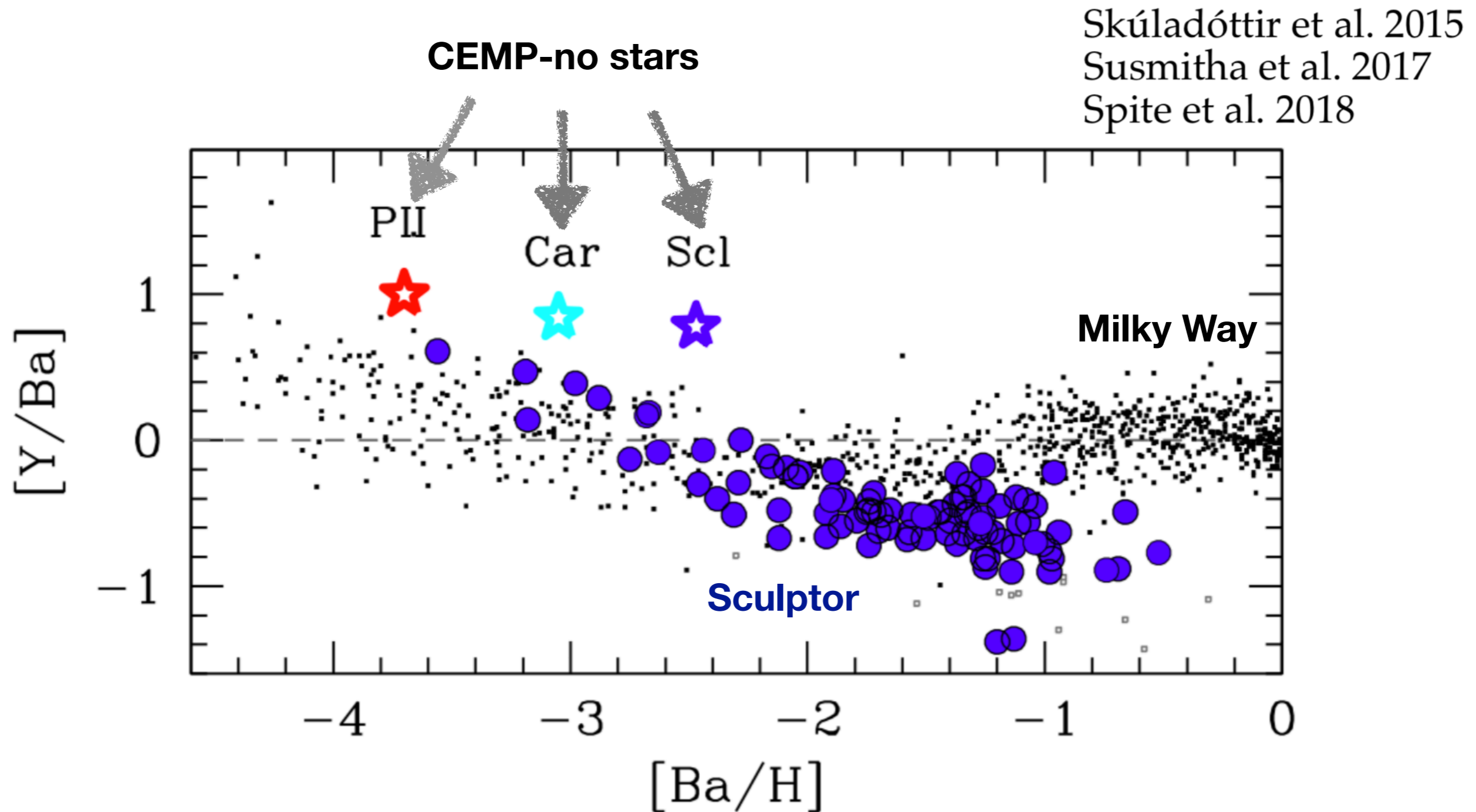


First stars: CEMP-no stars

- CEMP-no stars believed to be bonafide second generation stars.
- Lack of CEMP-no stars in dwarf spheroidal galaxies?
- **The ones that we do find are weird.**



First stars: CEMP-no stars



- CEMP-no stars in dwarf galaxies show high $[Y/Ba]$ ratios!

Science Cases

First stars

**Delayed
nucleosynthetic
processes**

**Hierarchical
Galaxy formation**

**Stellar binaries
in smaller
galaxies**

Delayed processes

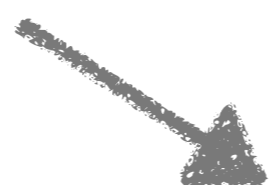
Mg almost exclusively made
by core collapse SN

Supernovae type Ia

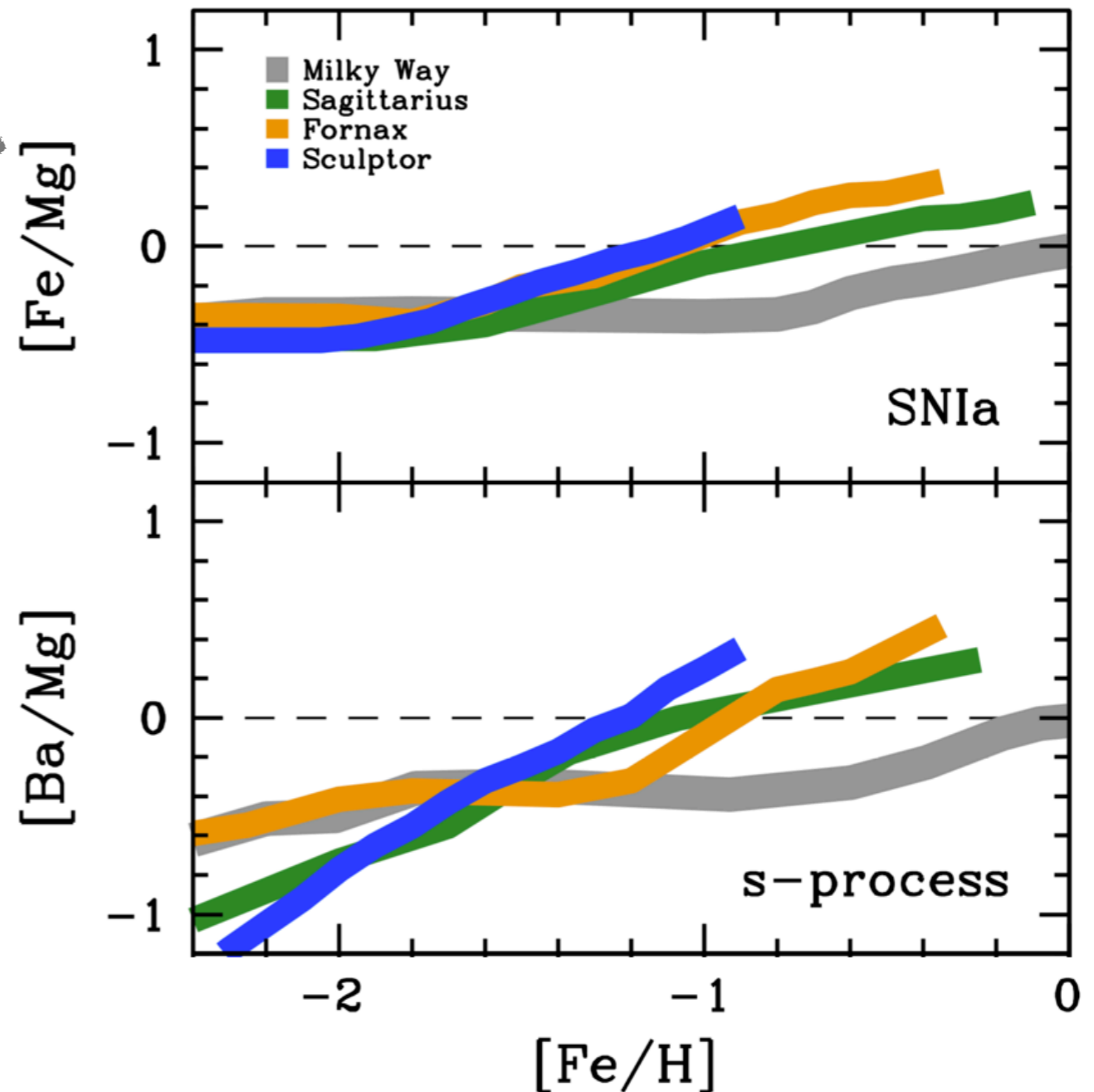
~60% of Fe in the Sun

AGB stars

~85% of Ba in the Sun

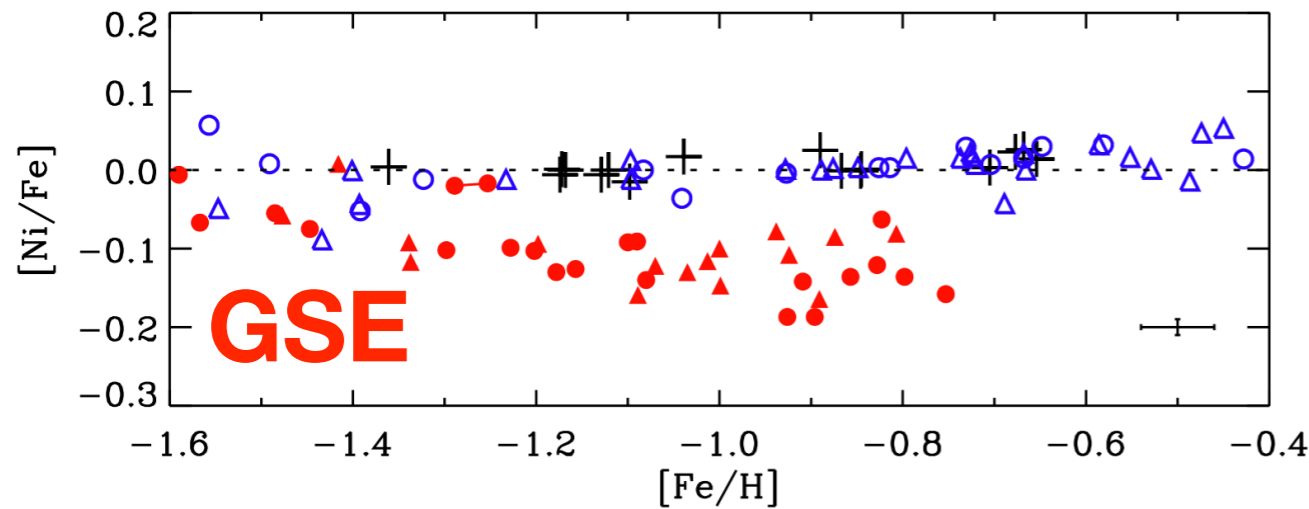


Skúladóttir & Salvadori 2020



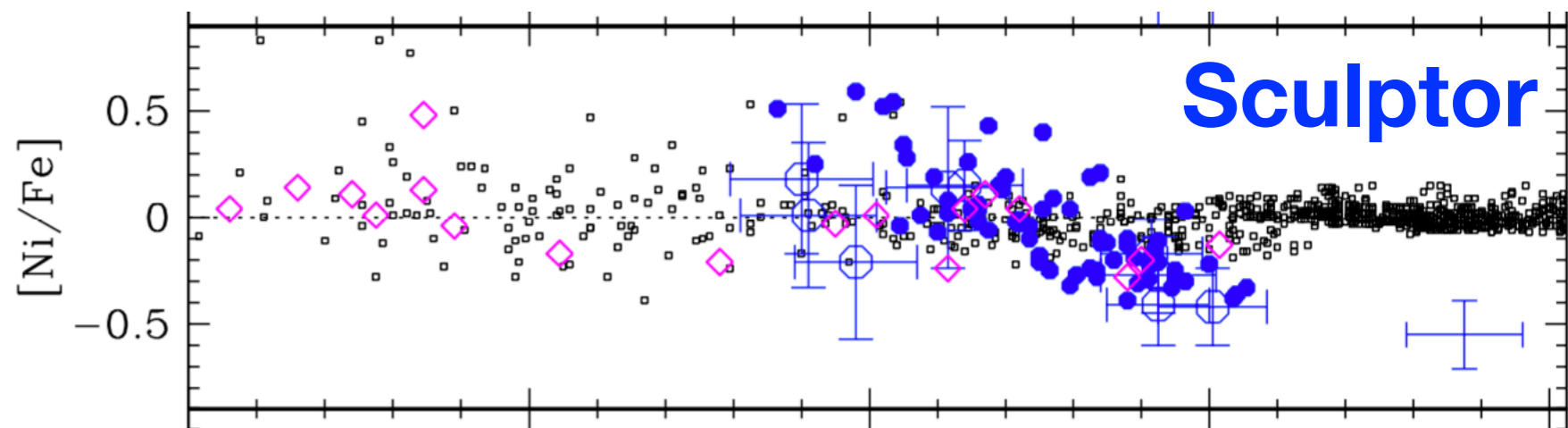
Supernovae type Ia

Supernovae type Ia in some dwarf galaxies
seem to be devoid of Ni!



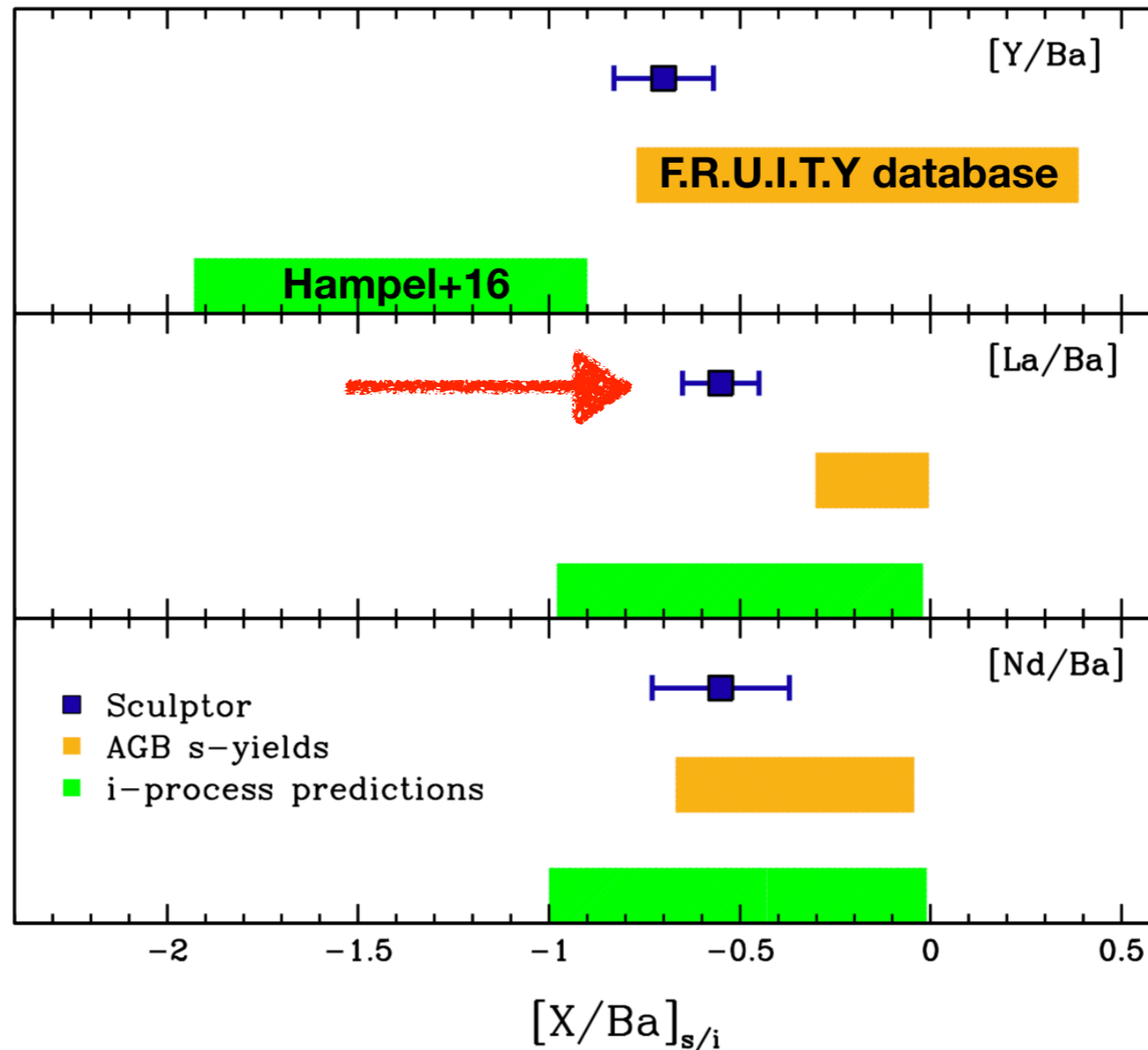
Nissen & Schuster 2010
Also see e.g. Sanders et al. 2021
(The next talk!)

Hill et al. 2019
Also e.g. Kirby et al. 2019,
Reichert et al. 2020



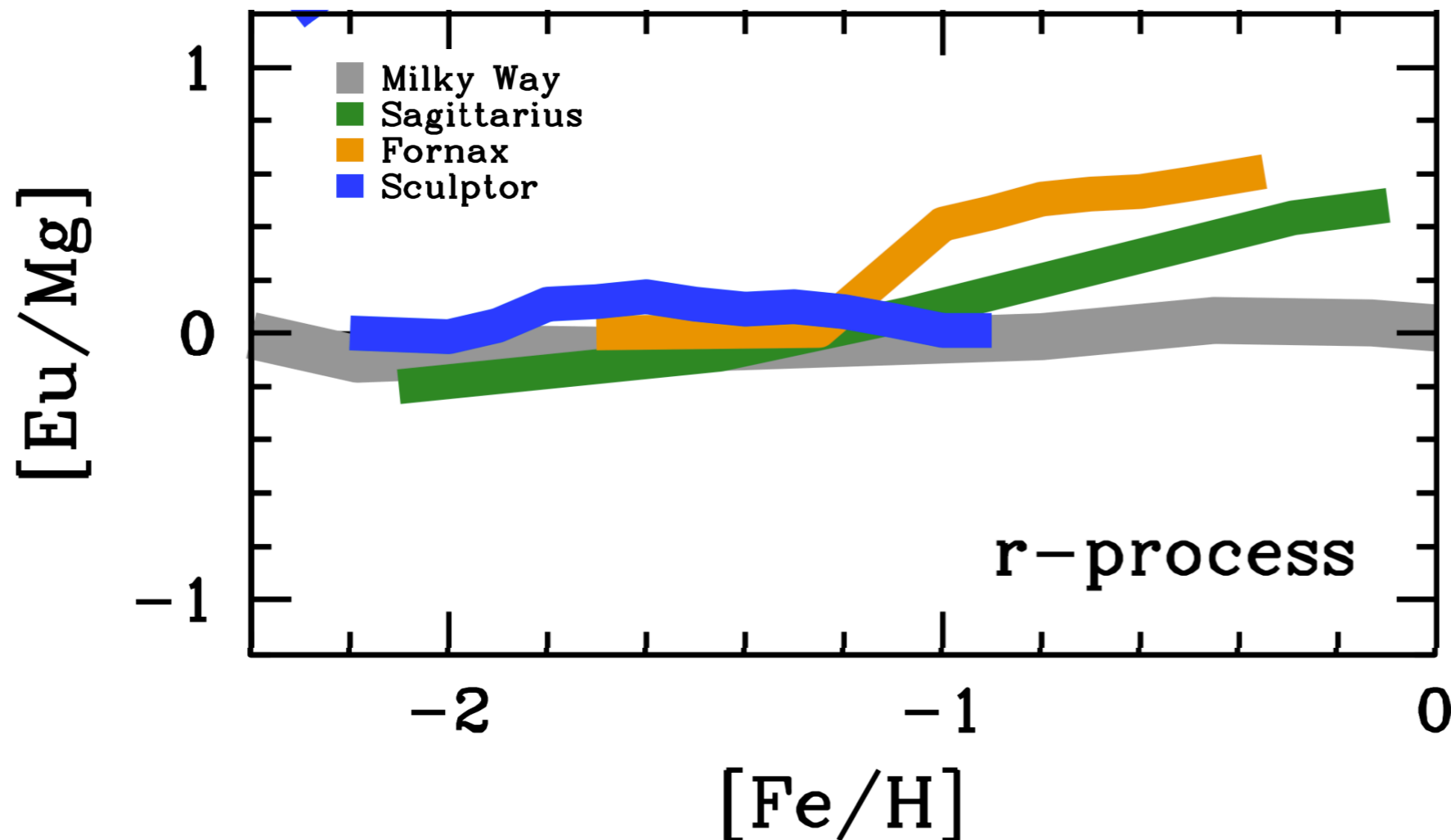
Evidence for Sub-Chandrasekhar SNIa?

Importance of the i-process



The low $[La/Ba]$ in Sculptor suggests significant i-process contribution

The r-process



The r-process

~94% of Eu in the Sun

- Two distinct r-process sites are able to explain all the data: a quick source (comparable to ccSN) and a delayed source, ≥ 4 Gyr (Skúladóttir & Salvadori 2020)
- **Dwarf galaxies are key to understand the r-process!**
- **HRMOS necessary!**

Science Cases

First stars

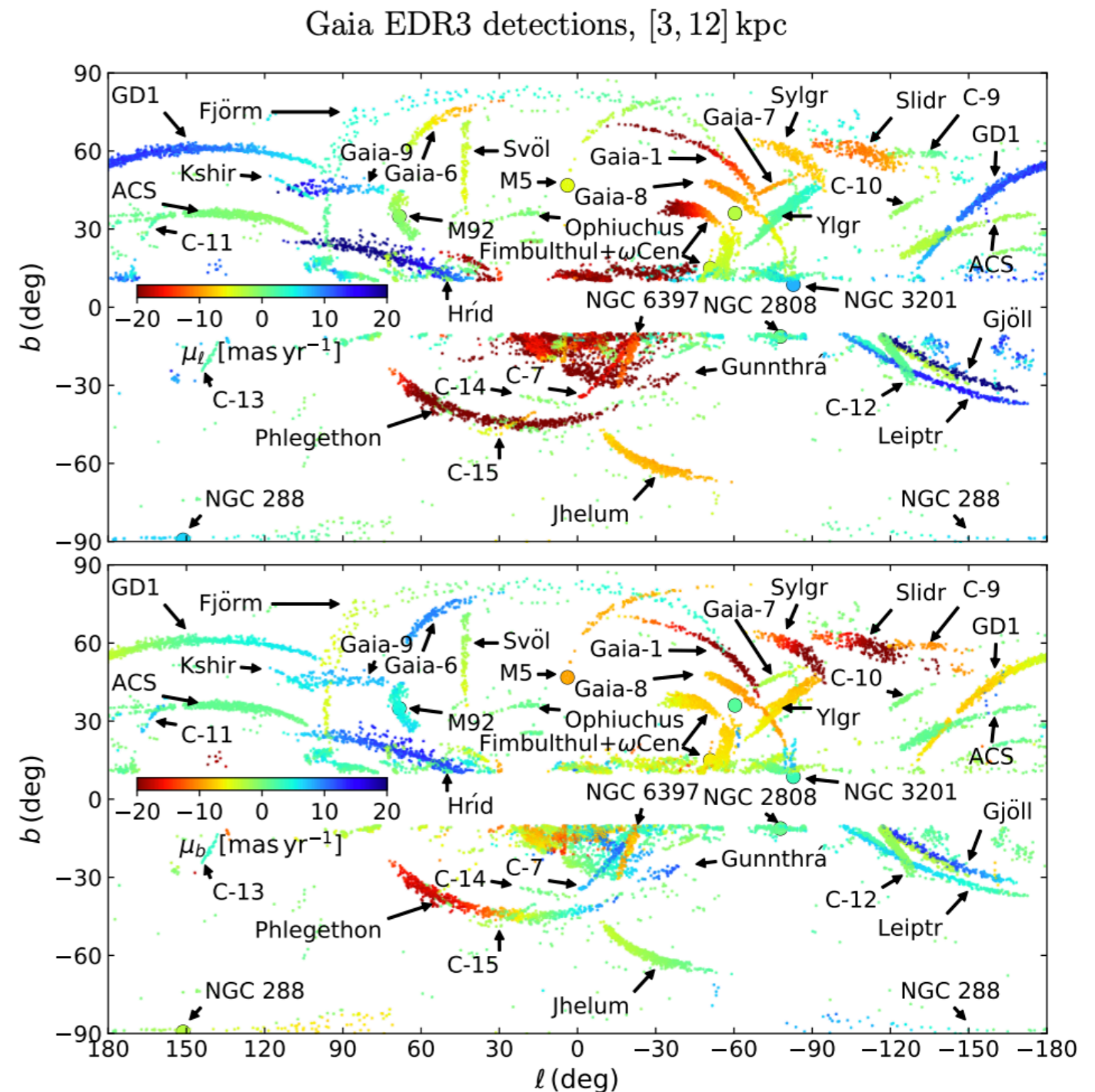
**Delayed
nucleosynthetic
processes**

**Hierarchical
Galaxy formation**

**Stellar binaries
in smaller
galaxies**

Hierarchical Galaxy Formation

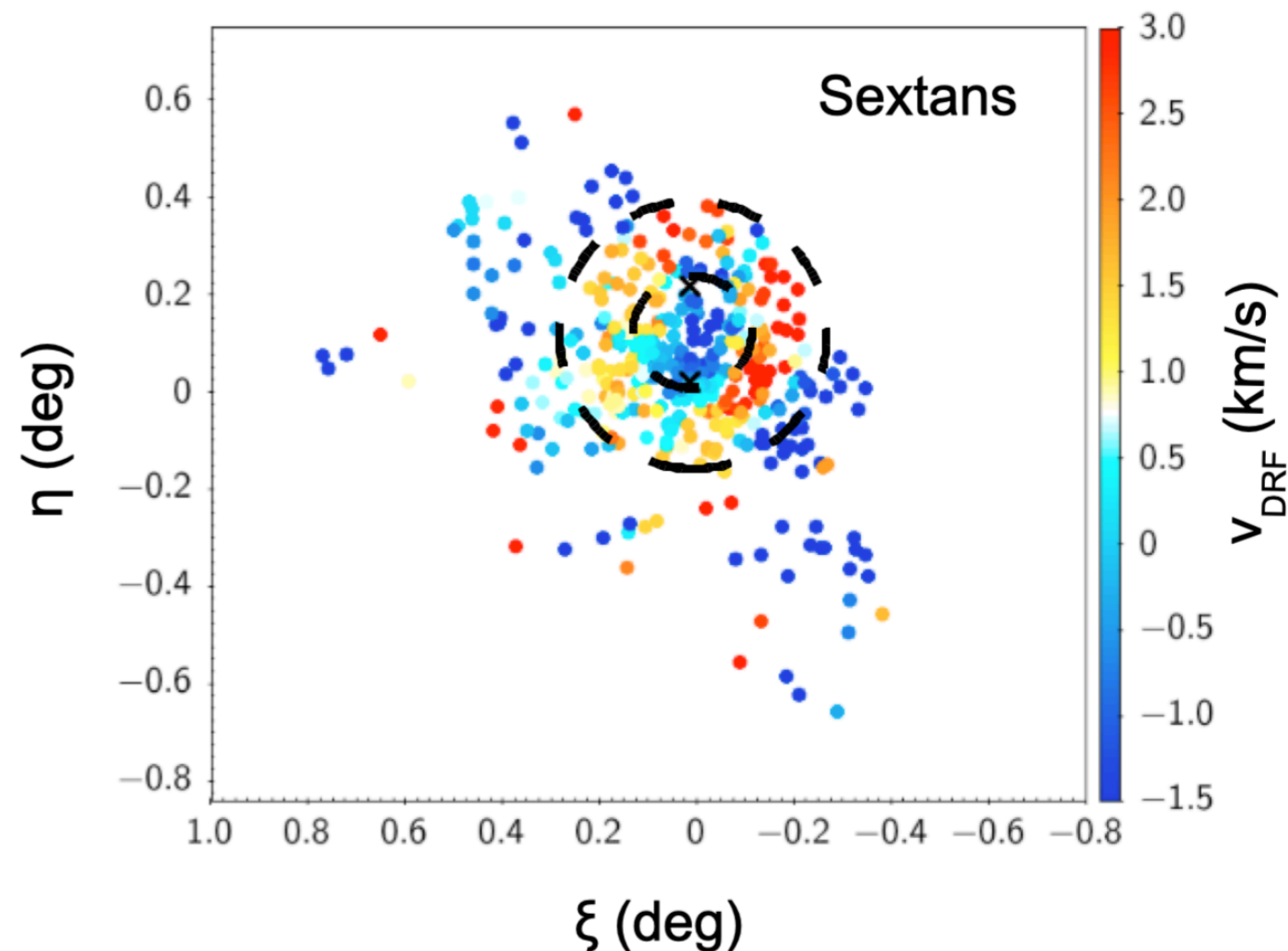
- In the current era we are discovering the accretion of our Milky Way.
- **In the next decade:** Accretion history of the satellite galaxies?



Hierarchical Galaxy Formation

- Example of accretion event in Sextans
- Many such events expected to be discovered in the coming decade - will need HR follow-up!

Cicuendez & Battaglia 2018



Science Cases

First stars

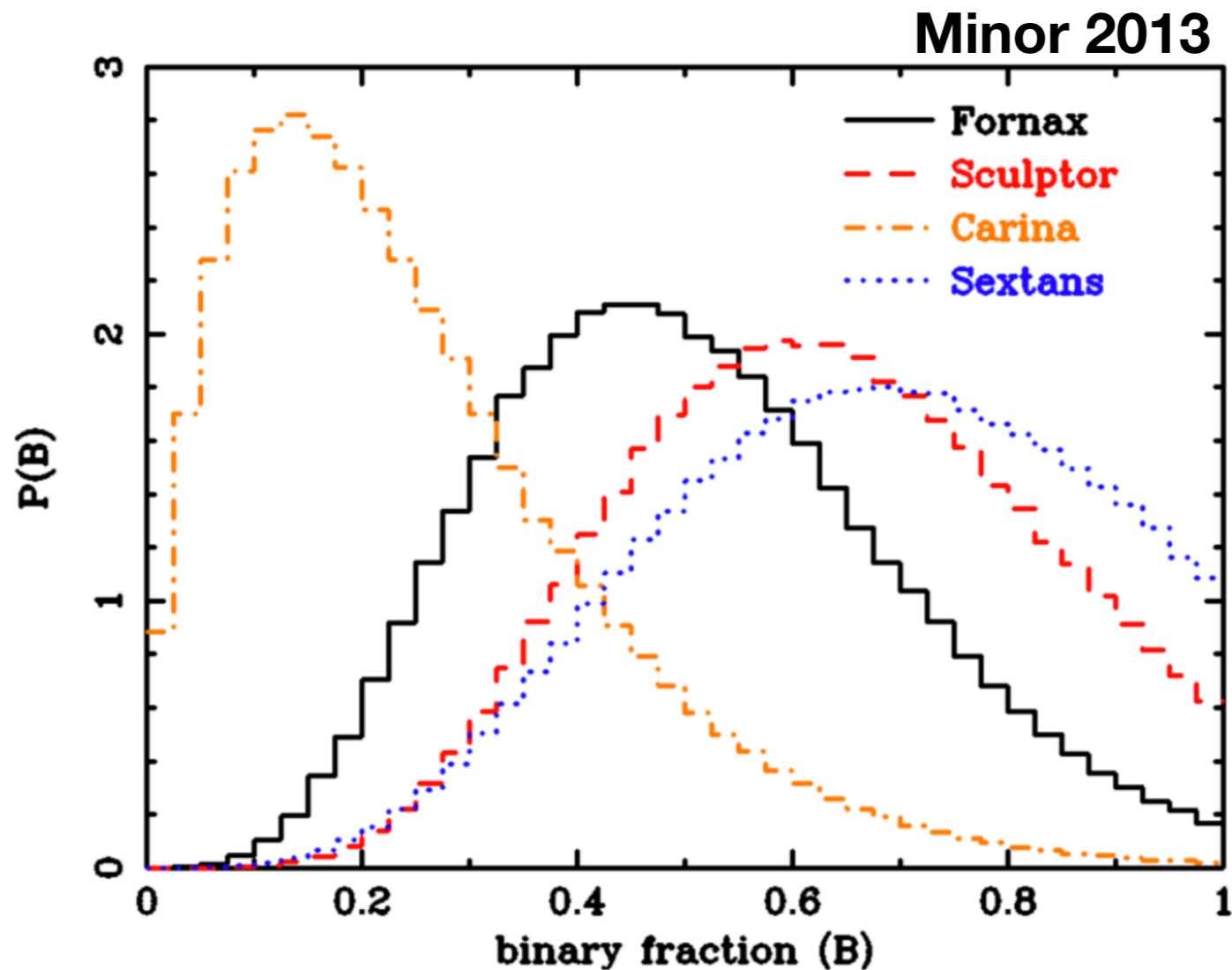
**Delayed
nucleosynthetic
processes**

**Hierarchical
Galaxy formation**

**Stellar binaries
in smaller
galaxies**

Binaries in dwarf galaxies

- Very little is known about the binary fraction and orbit distribution in the satellite galaxies

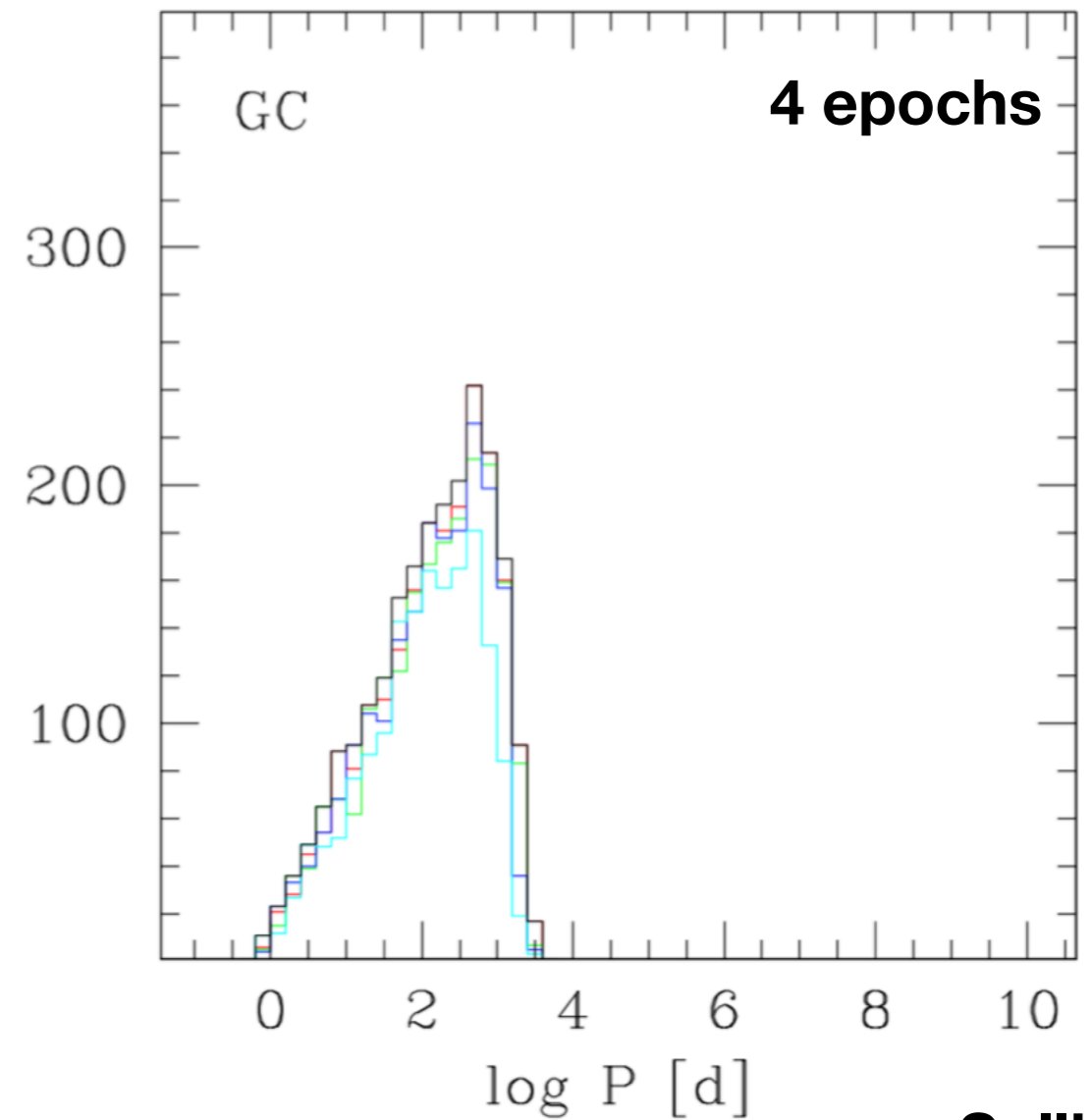
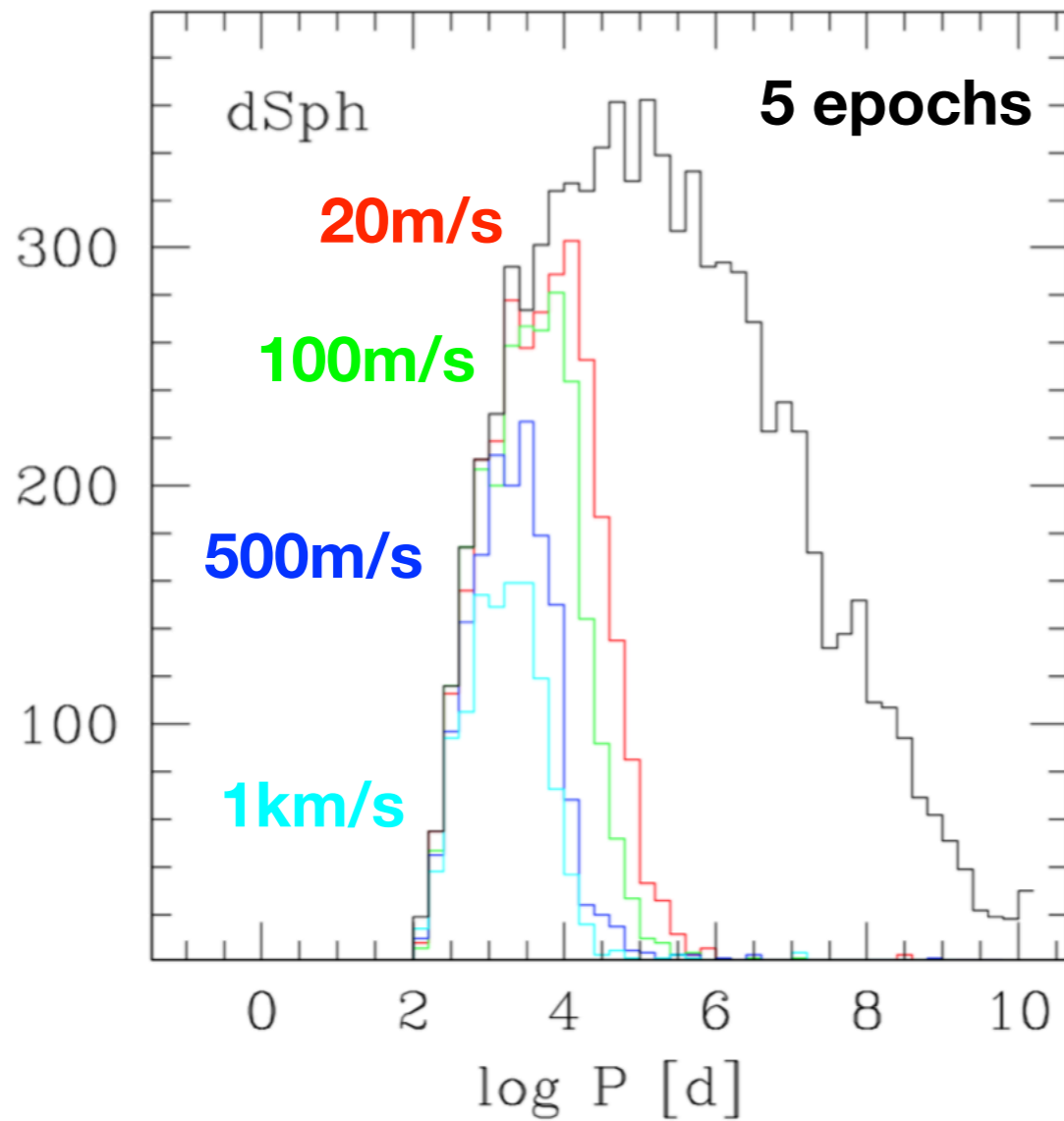


Binaries in dwarf galaxies

- Accurate binary fraction and characterization
 - Velocity dispersion - mass of the galaxy (especially important for ultra-faint dwarf galaxies).
 - Dark matter distribution
- Dwarf galaxies are large and diffuse - binary fraction mostly unaltered.
- Key to understand how binary fraction changes with metallicity!

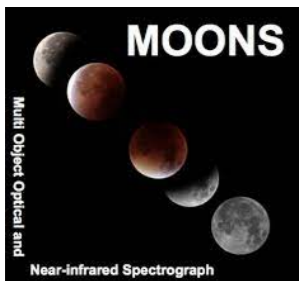
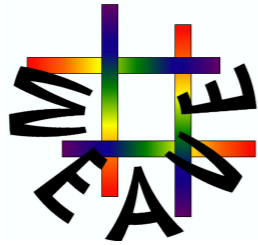
Binaries in dwarf galaxies

- Mock 5yr survey (Sollima)



Sollima

Conclusion: HRMOS is key!



+ 4DWARFS?



- **Main requirements**

- High efficiency in the blue ($\sim 380\text{-}520\text{nm}$)
- Multiplicity: ~ 100 objects per field
- Ideal resolution: $R \sim 50,000$