

Emulating the Impact of Dark Matter Physics and Baryonic Effects on Milky Way-like Galaxies (DREAMS Simulations and ARRAKIHS Mock Images)

Li-Wen Liao (ICE-CSIC; IEEC)

Pablo Fosalba; Jonah Rose; Francisco Villaescusa-Navarro; Paul Torrey;
Santi Roca Fabrega; Azadeh Fattahi; ARRAKIHS Mission Collaboration



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Method: Emulating
the Impact of Dark Matter Physics and
Baryonic Effects on Milky Way-like Galaxies
(DREAMS Simulations and ARRAKIHS
Mock Images)



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Aimed Variable: Dark Matter Physics and
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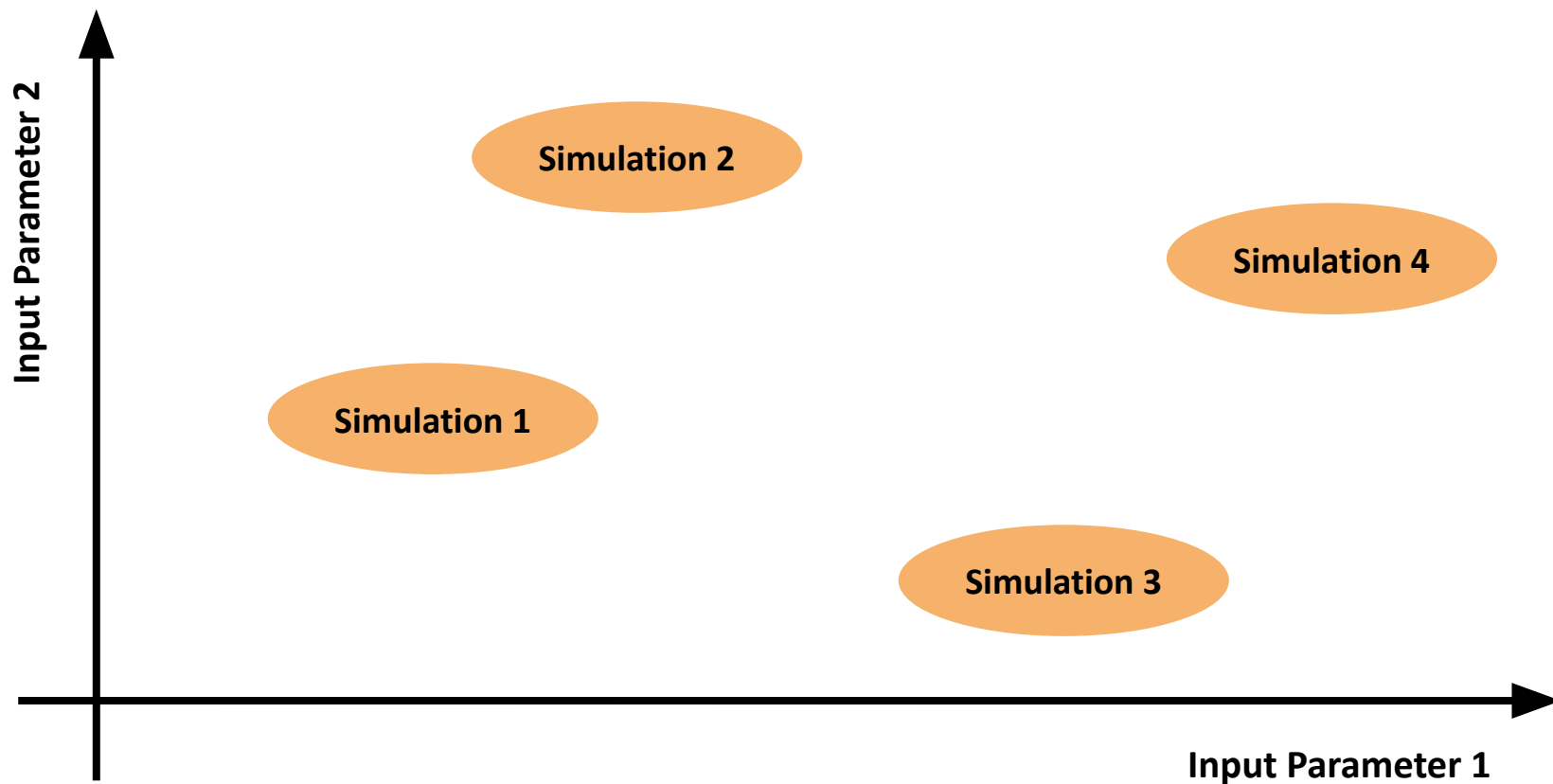


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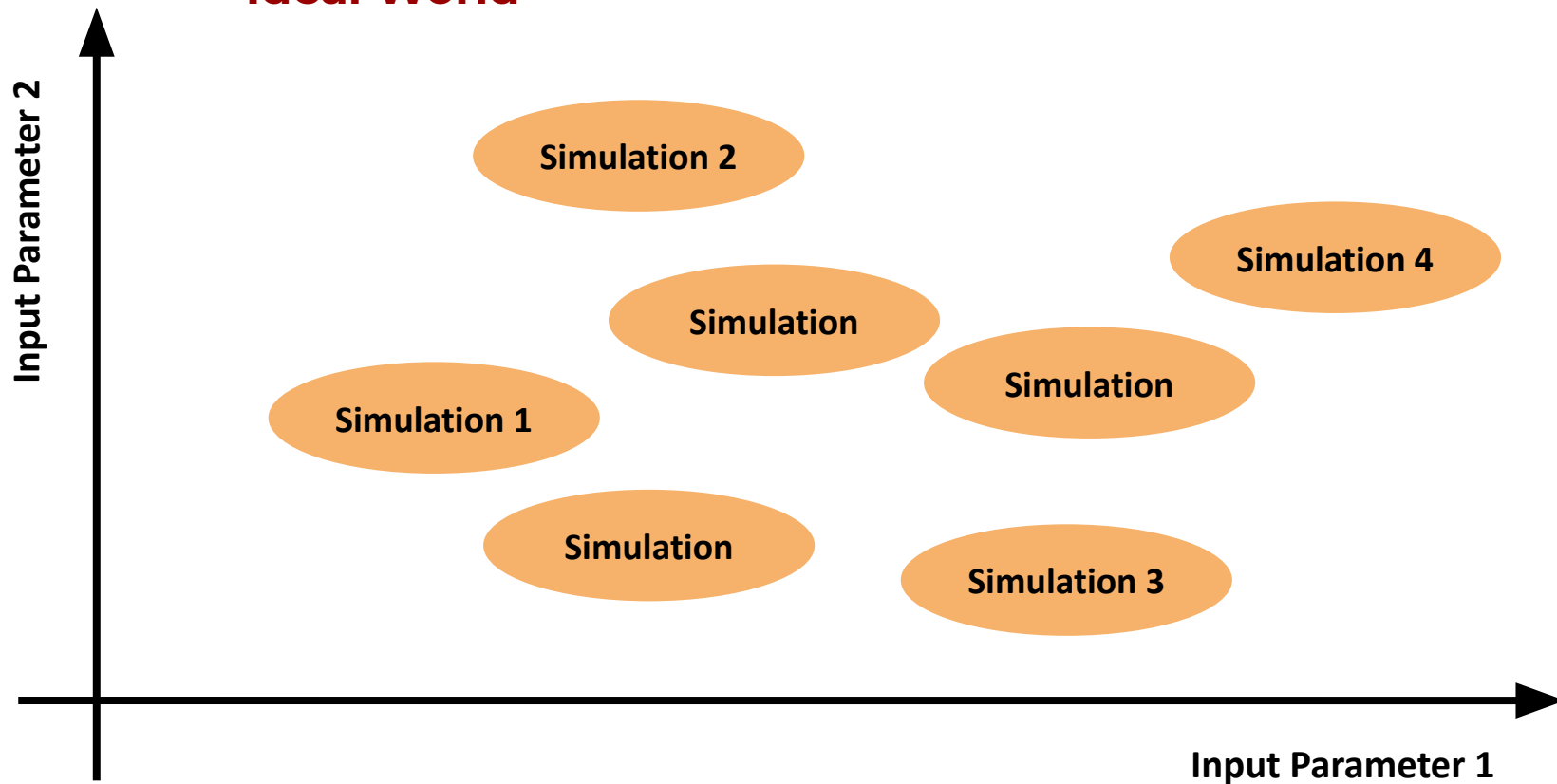
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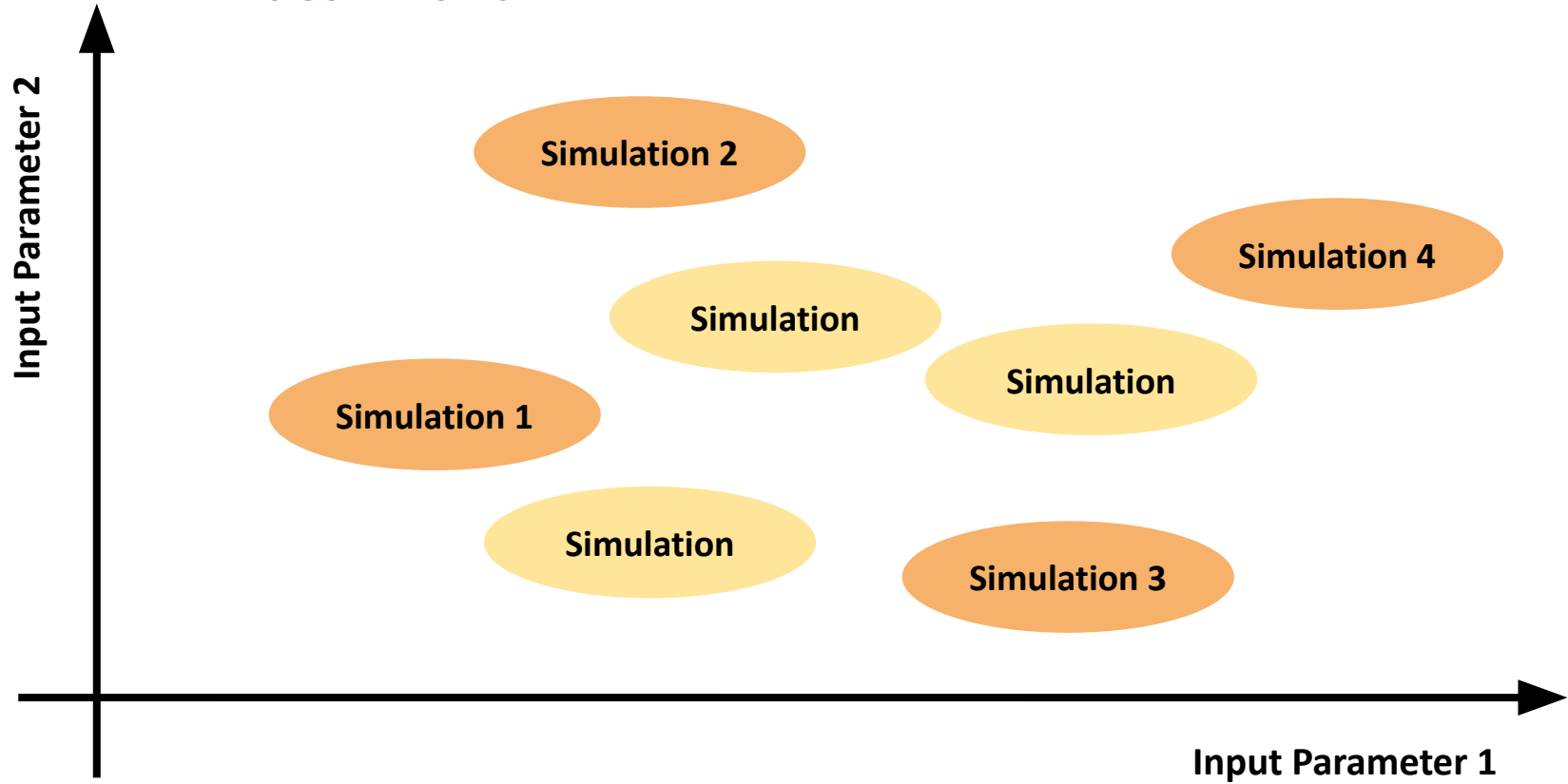
What is Emulator?



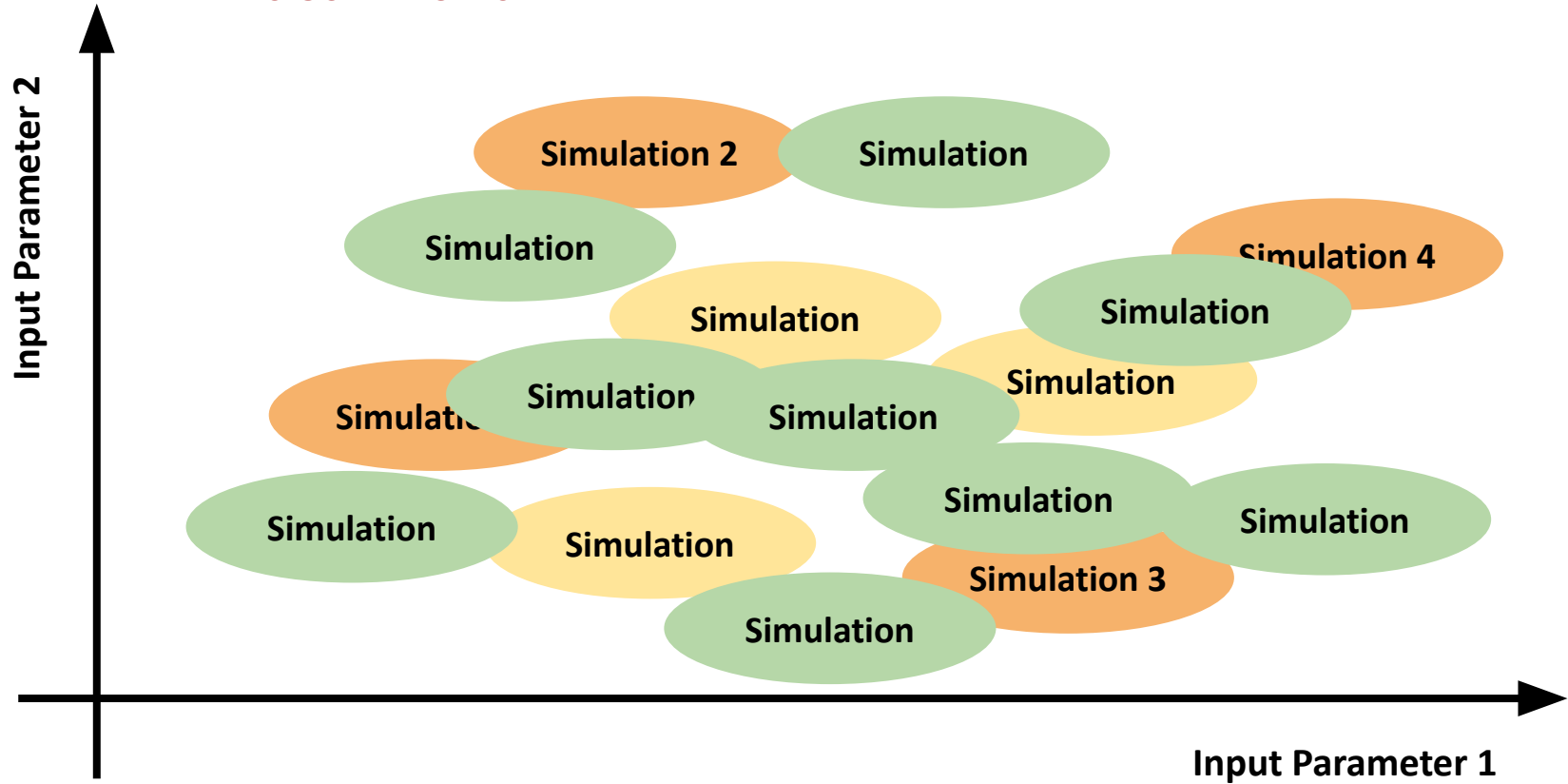
Ideal World



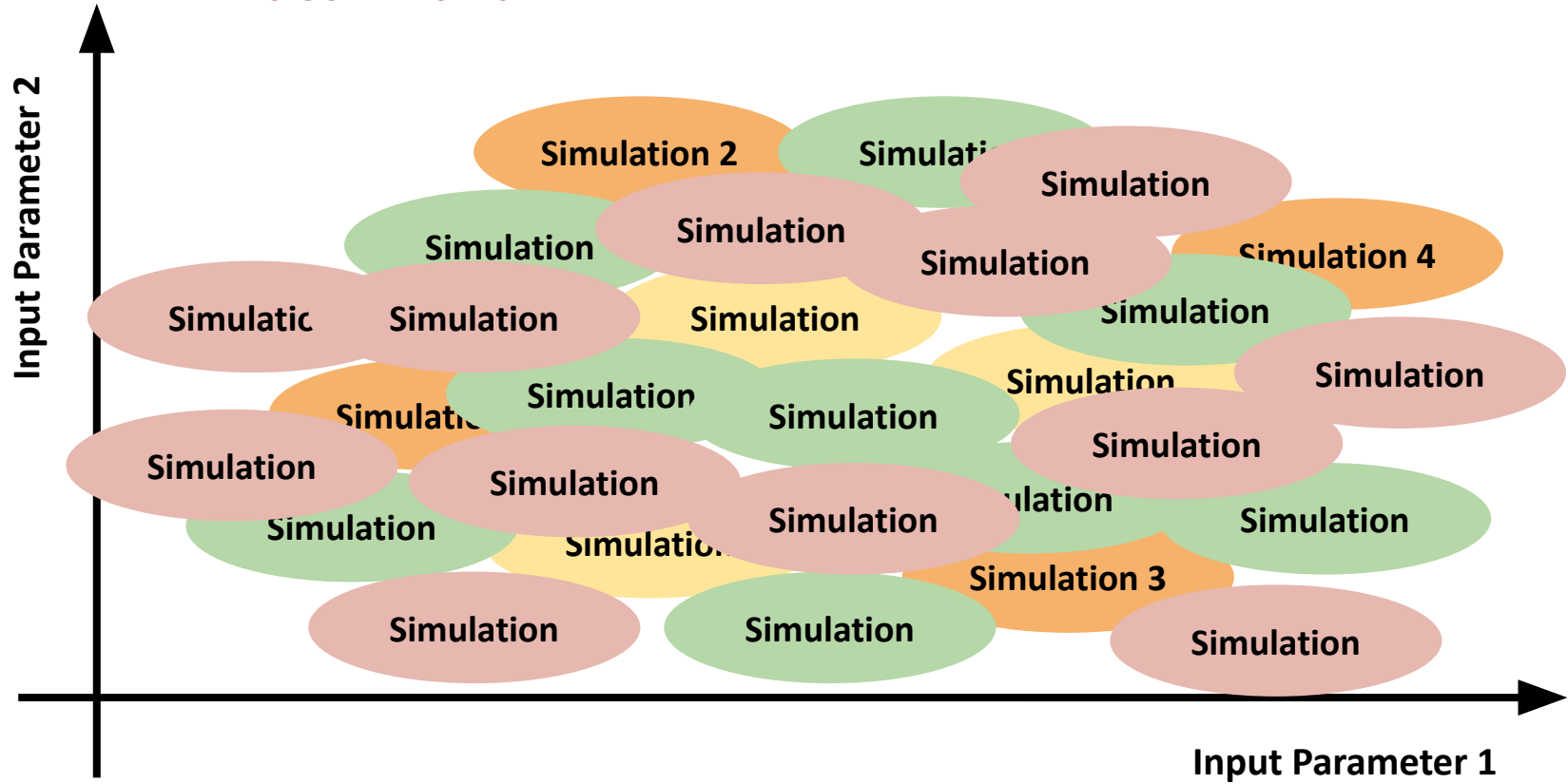
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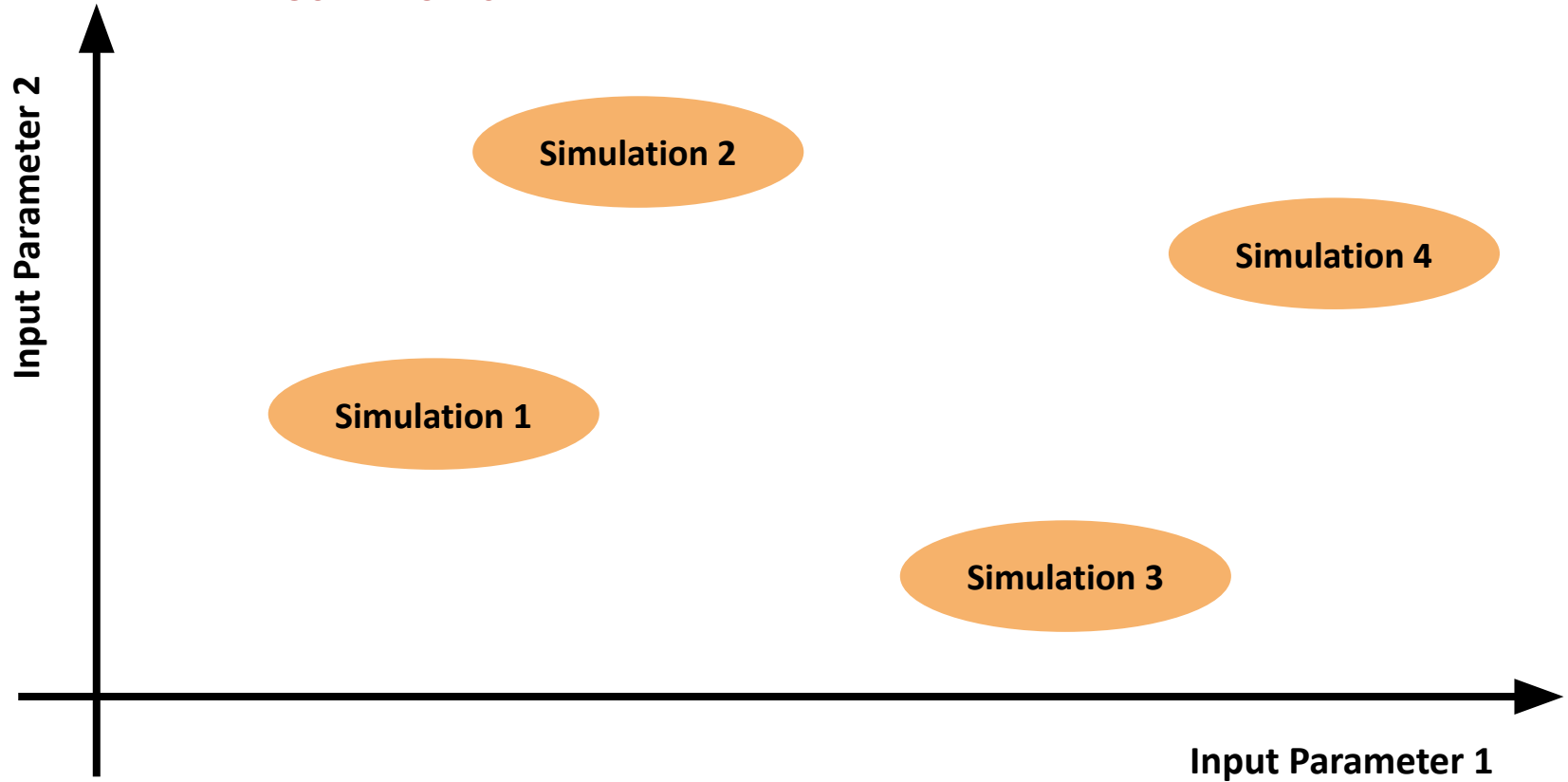
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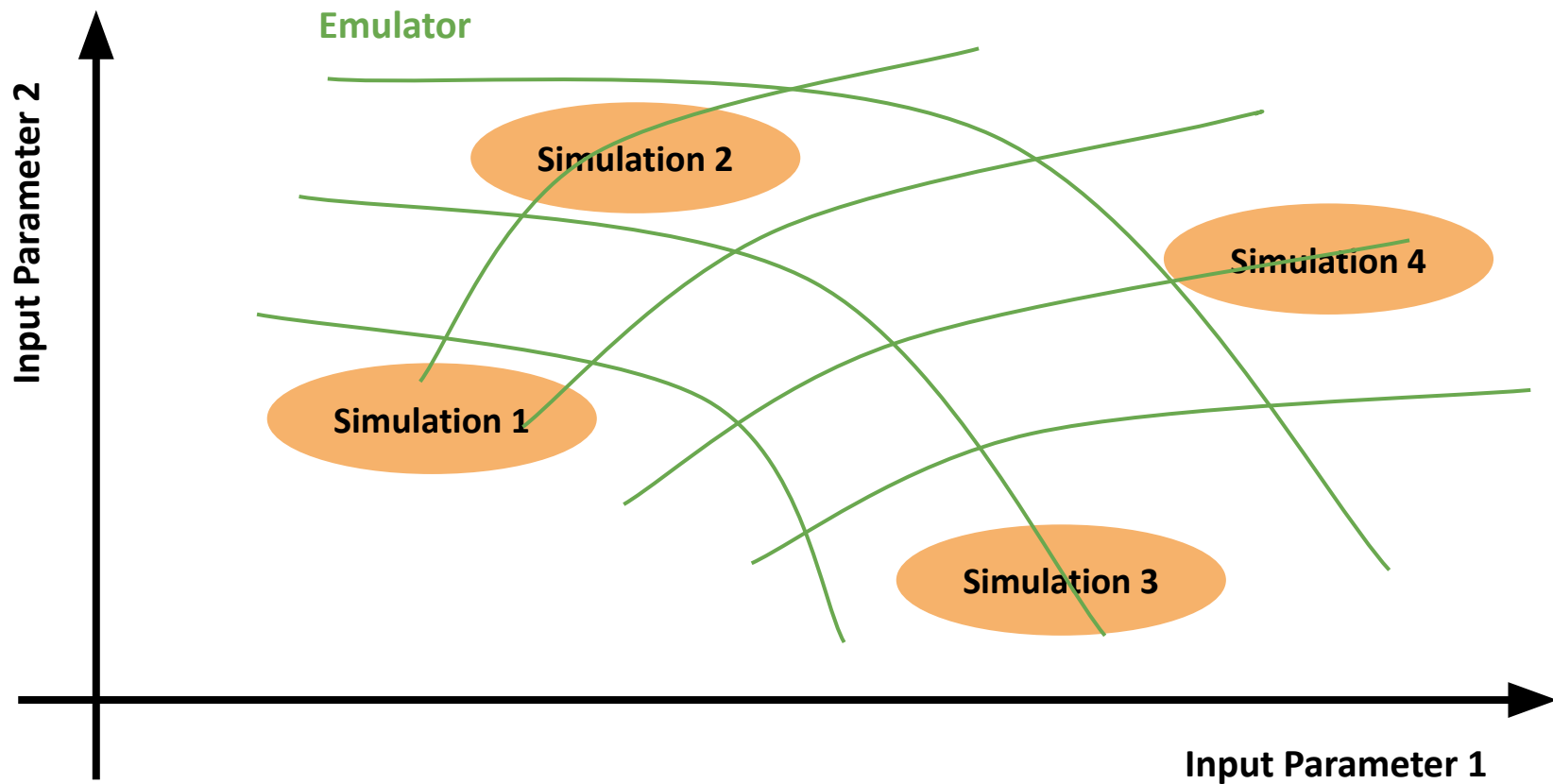


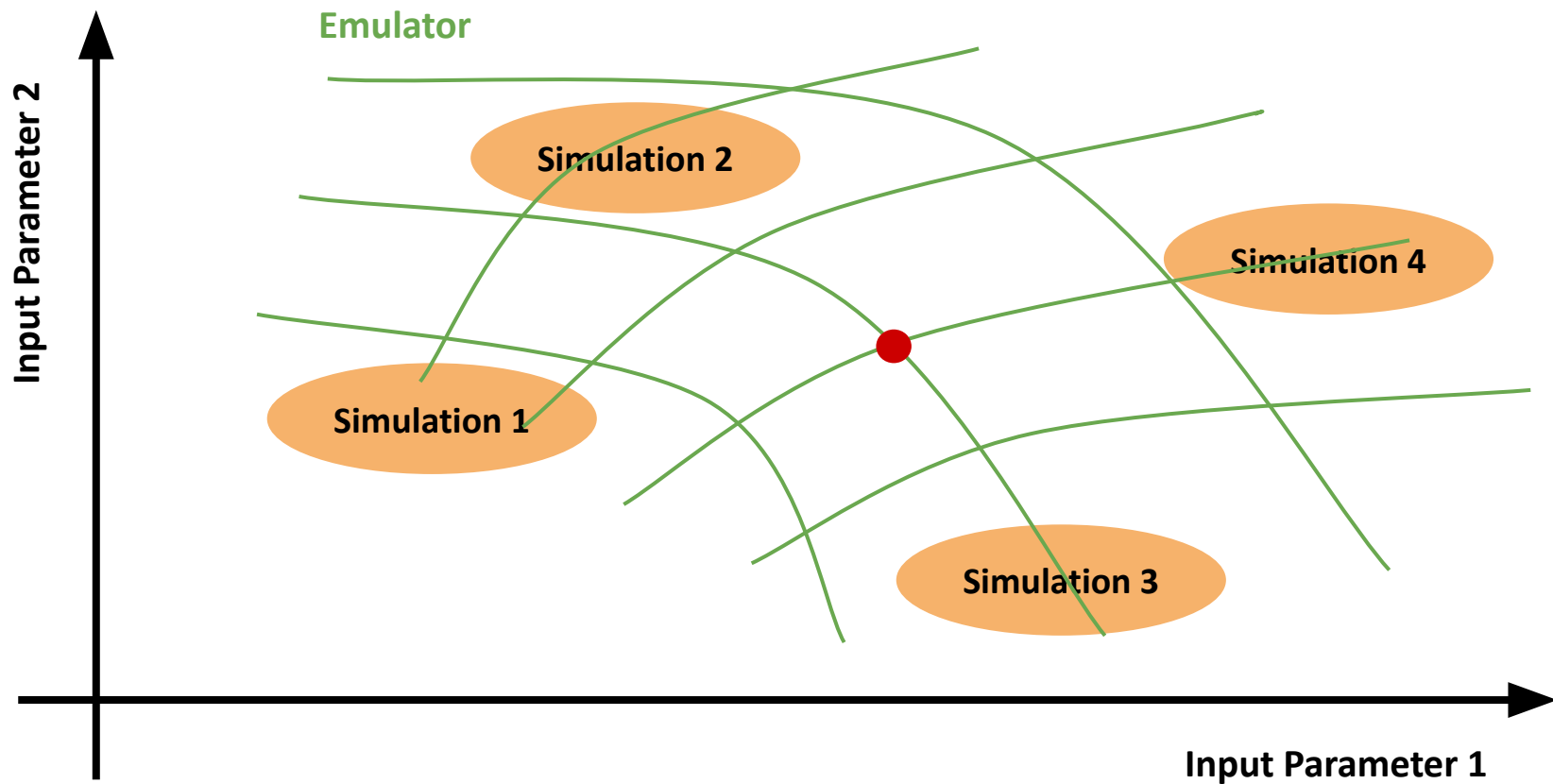
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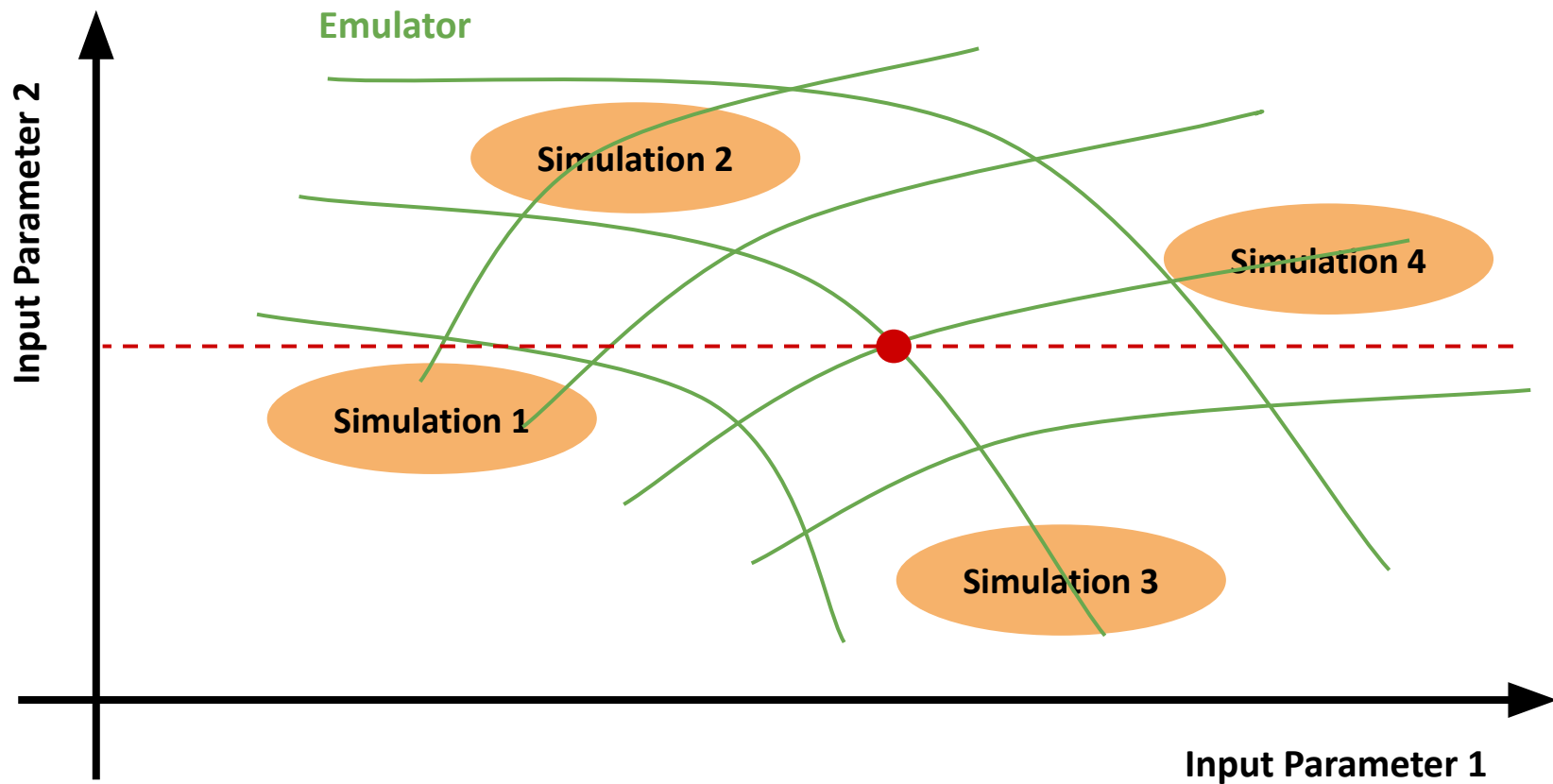


Real World









The DREAMs Simulation

- Milky Way zoom-in simulation (WDM)
- Baryon mass resolution $1.9e5 \text{ Msun}/h$
- DM mass resolution $1.2e6 \text{ Msun}/h$
- 1024 simulations with different baryonic physics and WDM
- $z=0$ snapshots

(Rose et al. 2025)

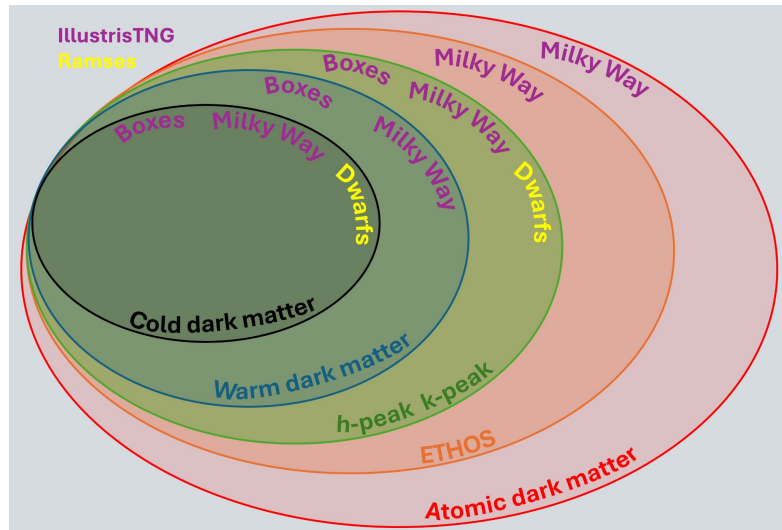
Input Parameters:

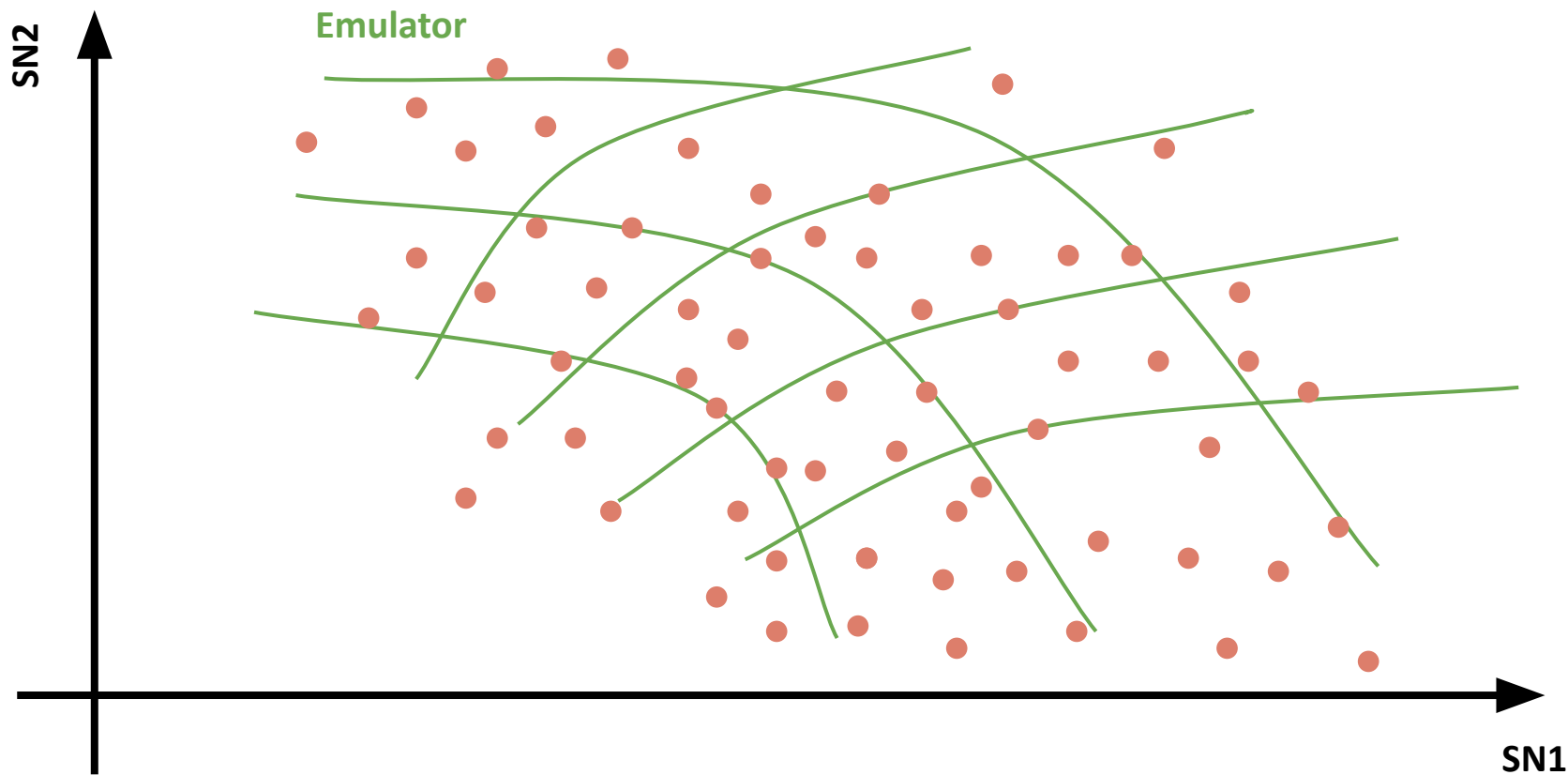
SN1: the specific energy available for generating winds

SN2: parameter related to the galactic winds created by SN feedback

AGN: the fraction of energy that is transferred to the nearby gas

WDM: Implemented warm dark matter mass





What we want to Study?



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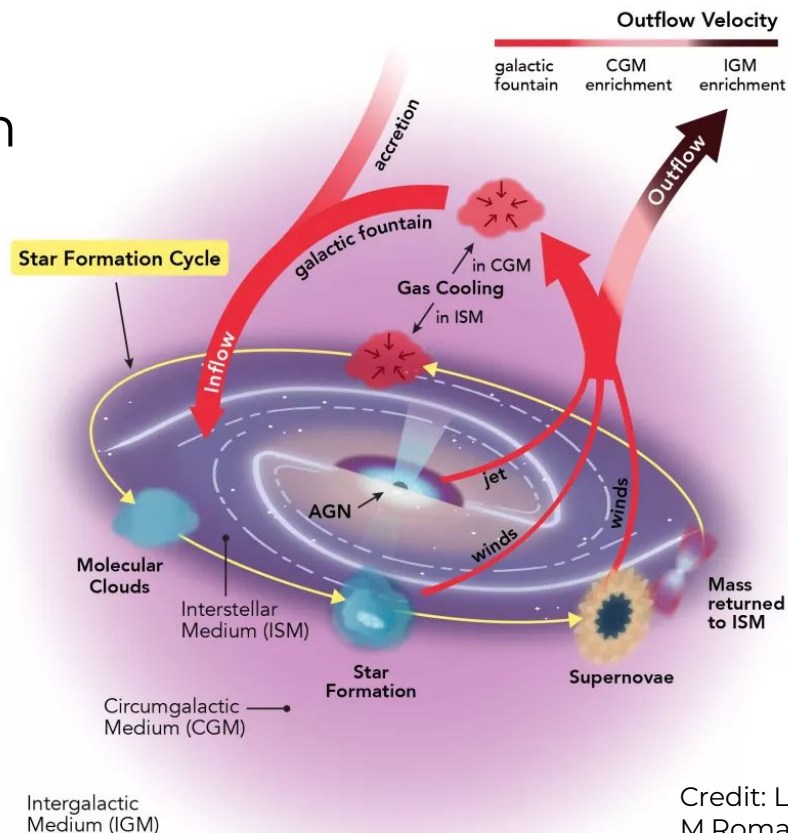


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Short Answer: Galaxy Formation



Credit: L.Davies (ICRAR)/
M.Romano (MPIfR)/ M.Saraf (UCL)/
A.Vadolia/ NASA.

Short Answer: Galaxy Formation



Credit:
ESO/L. Calçada

Internal:

e.g., How quick the stars are form and dead?

Supernova

AGN

External:

e.g., How many satellites the host galaxy has accreted? Do those accretion event change the structure of the host galaxies?

WDM

Galaxy properties

Stellar mass, Gas mass,
star-formation rate, metallicity, and
etc.

Distribution of satellites

Number of satellites within Fof
groups, Number of satellites within
R200, and etc.

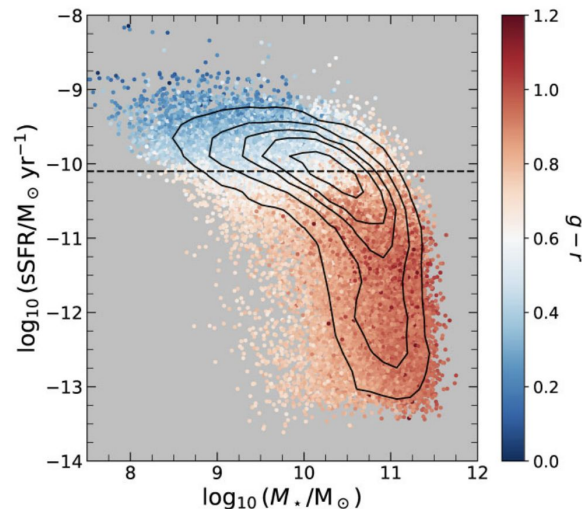
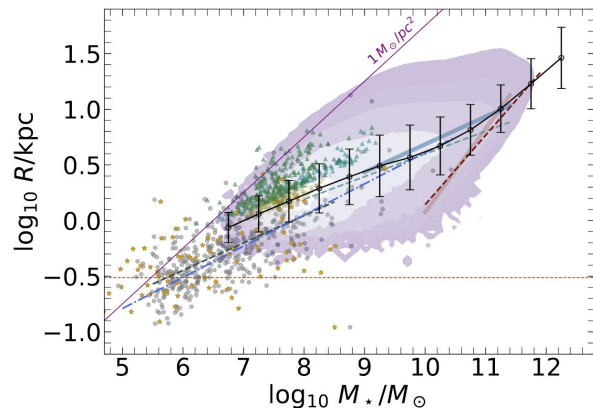
Profiles from snapshots

Spherical mass density profiles,
age and metallicity profiles.

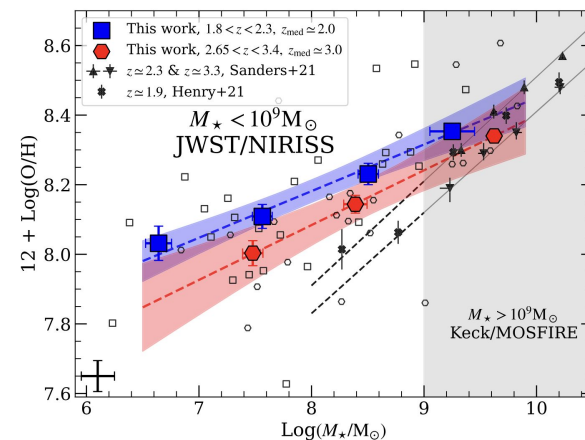
Profiles from mock images

Surface brightness profile of 4
bands and the corresponding color
profiles.

Galaxy properties



Liao & Cooper (2023)

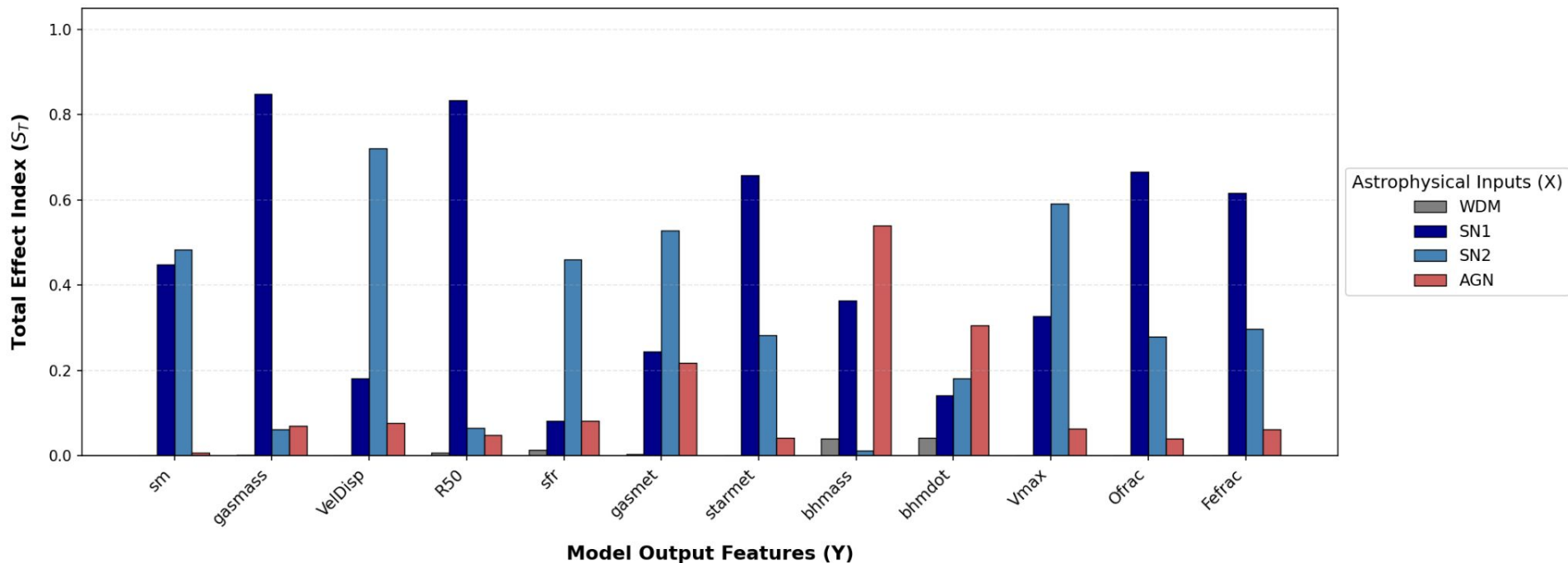


Li et al. (2023)

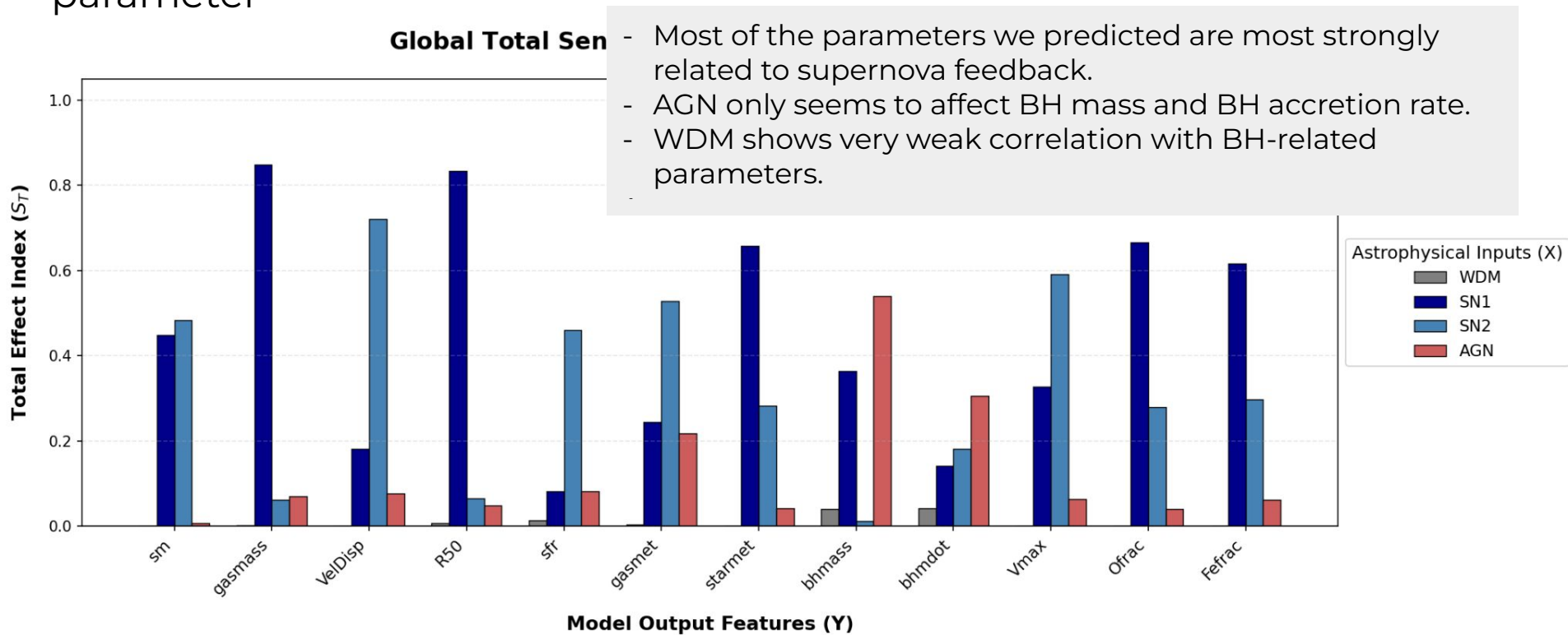
Liao & Cooper (2026)

Galaxy Properties: Which input parameters is most related to the aimed parameter

Global Total Sensitivity (S_T) for Each Observable

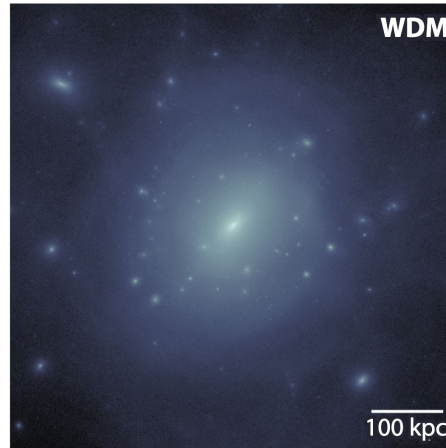
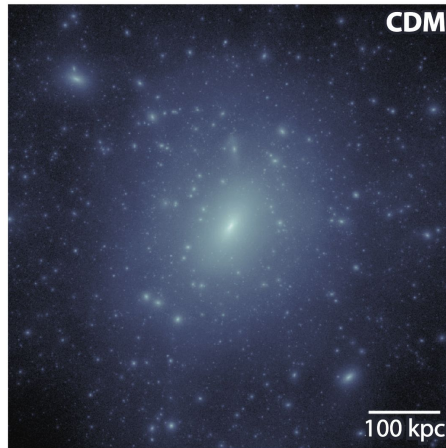


Galaxy Properties: Which input parameters is most related to the aimed parameter



Distribution of Satellites

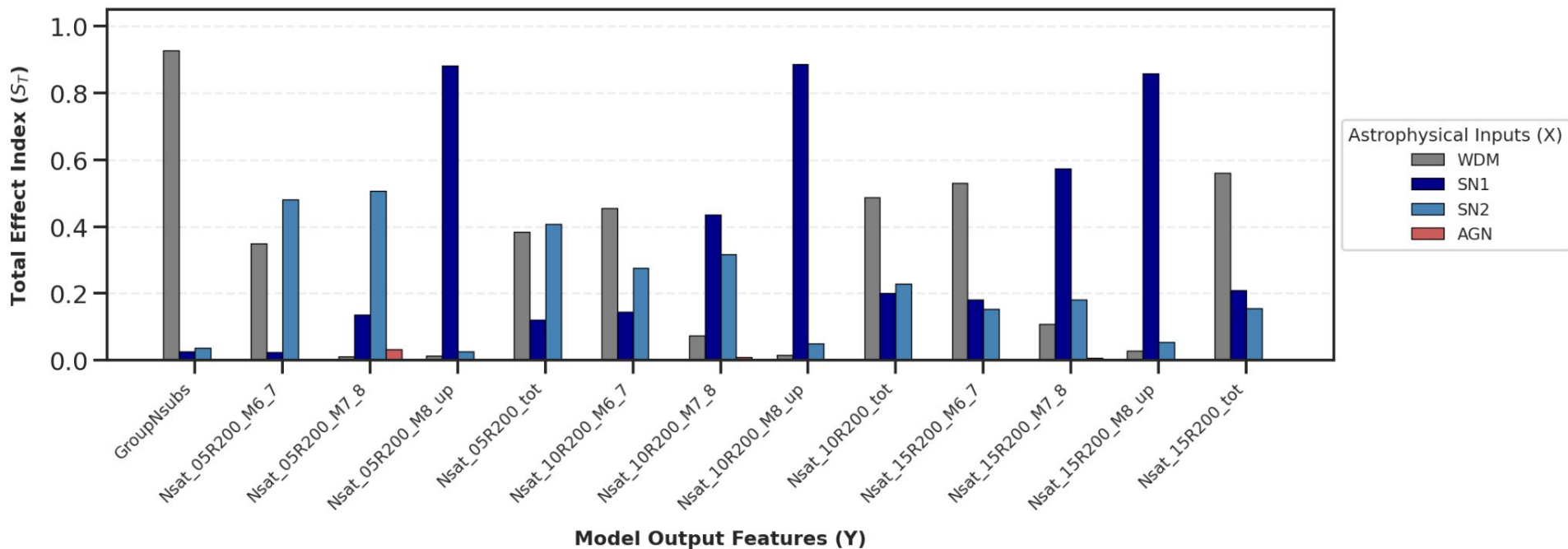
- Number of satellites with the group defined by Fof catalog
- Number of satellites of specific stellar mass range ([6-7], [7-8], and >8) and located within specific R200 (0.5, 1, 1.5 R200)



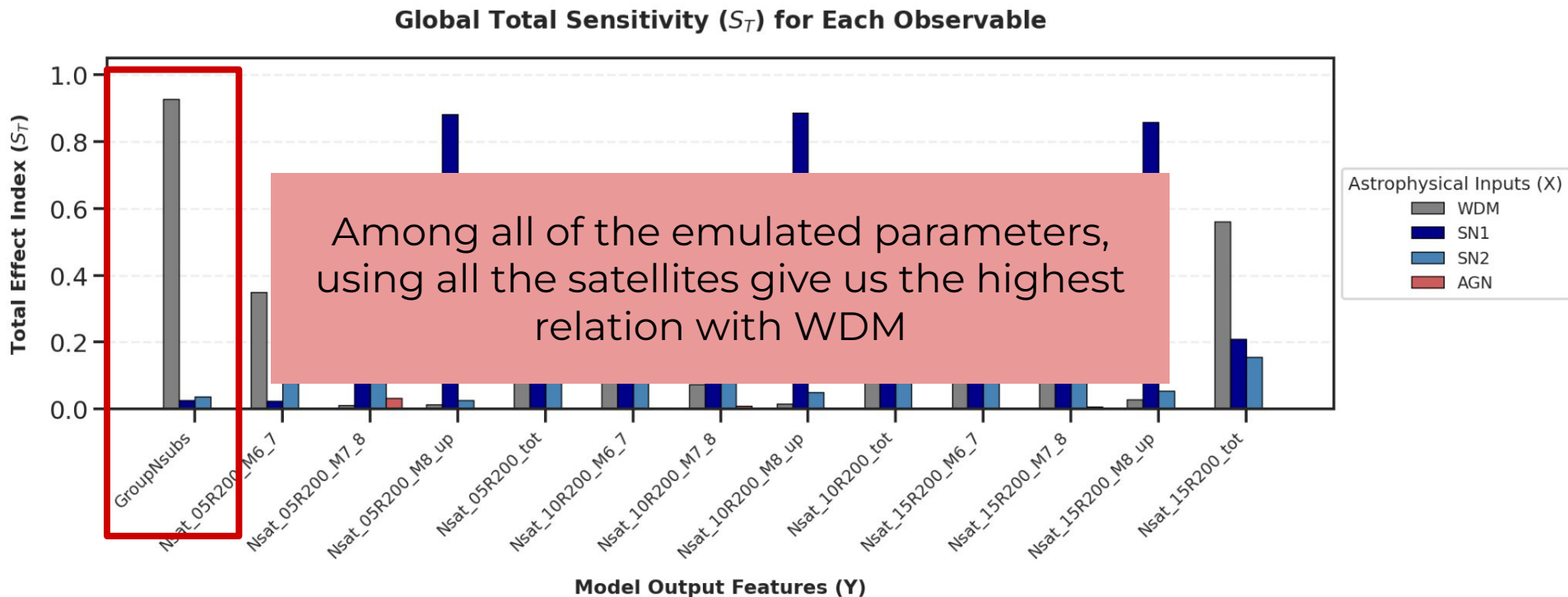
Bullock & Boylan-Kolchin (2017)

Distribution of satellites

Global Total Sensitivity (S_T) for Each Observable

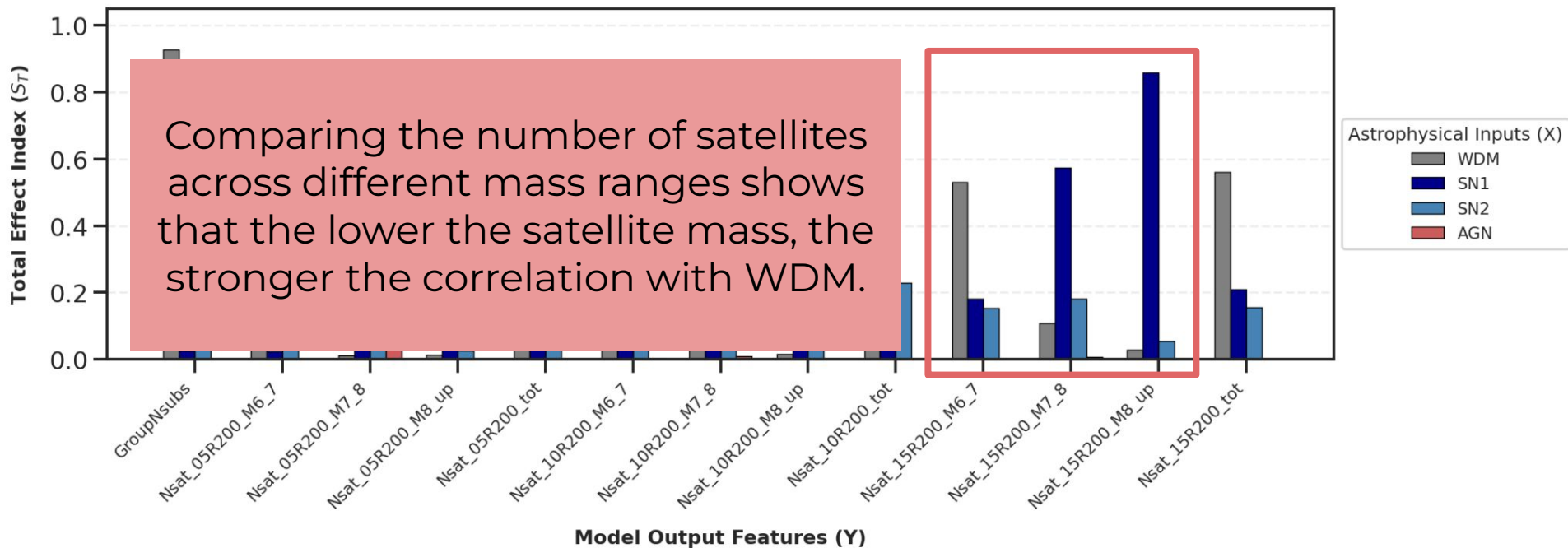


Distribution of satellites



Distribution of satellites

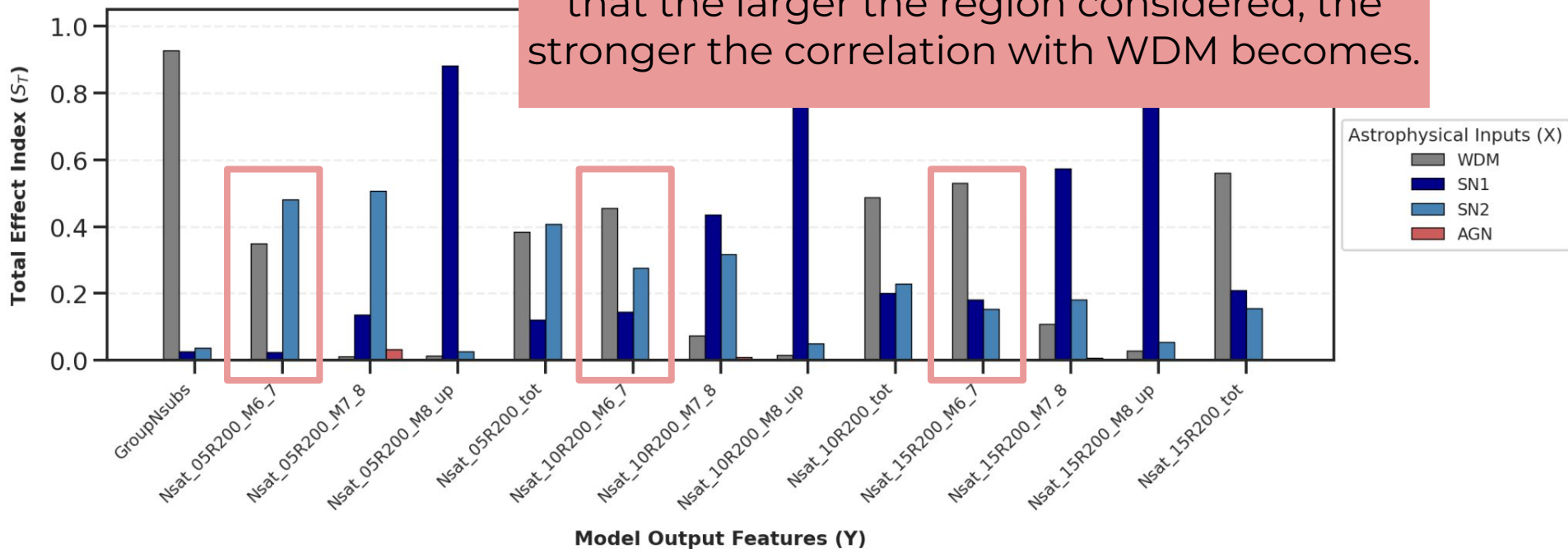
Global Total Sensitivity (S_T) for Each Observable



Distribution of satellite

Global To

Looking at the number of satellites with mass in the range of 10^6 to 10^7 , we found that the larger the region considered, the stronger the correlation with WDM becomes.

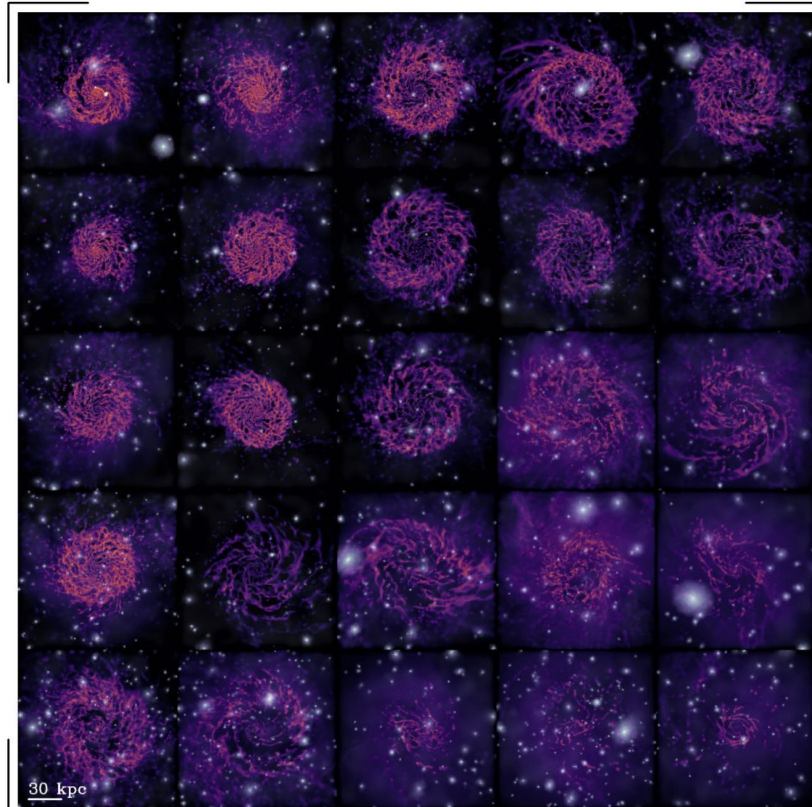


3D profiles

ARTEMIS Simulation
Brown et al. (2024)

Weak feedback

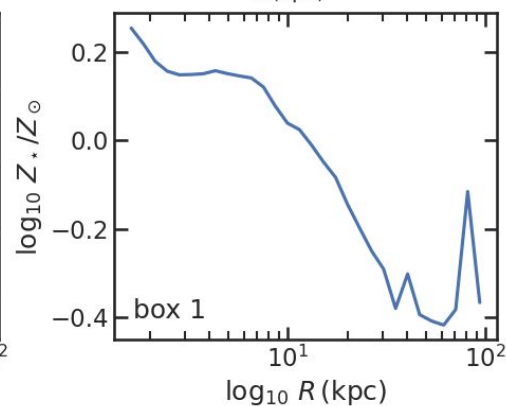
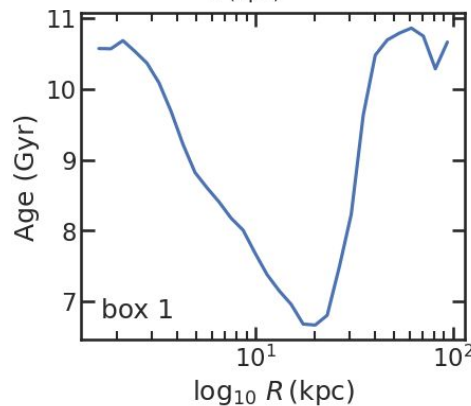
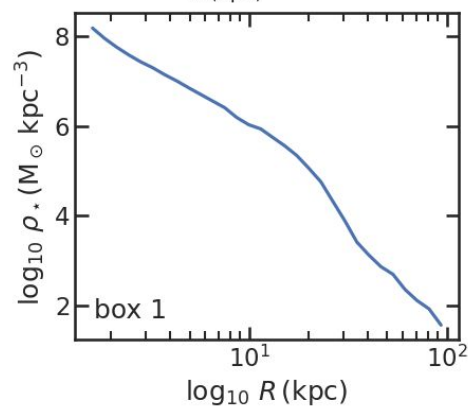
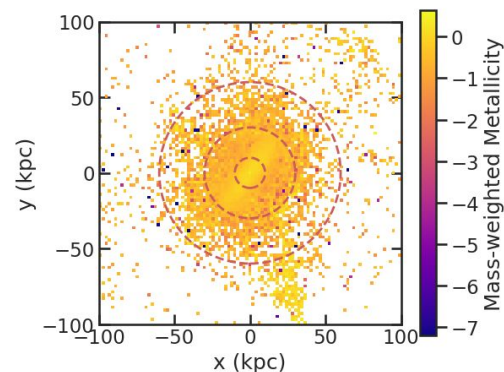
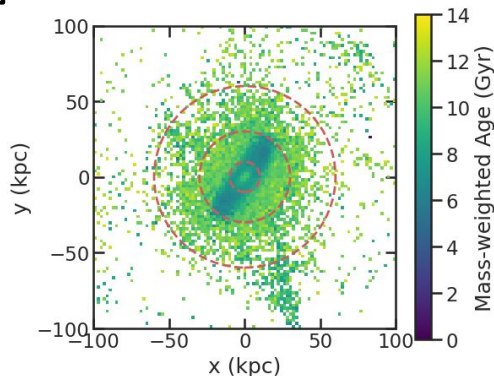
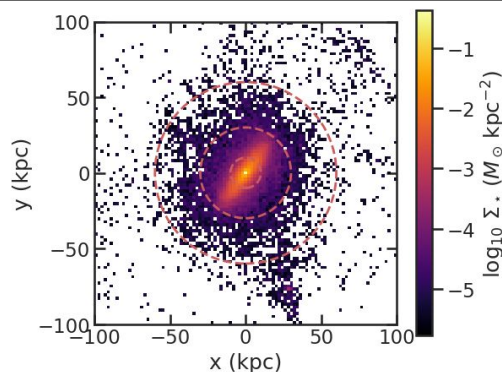
Warm dark matter



Cold dark matter

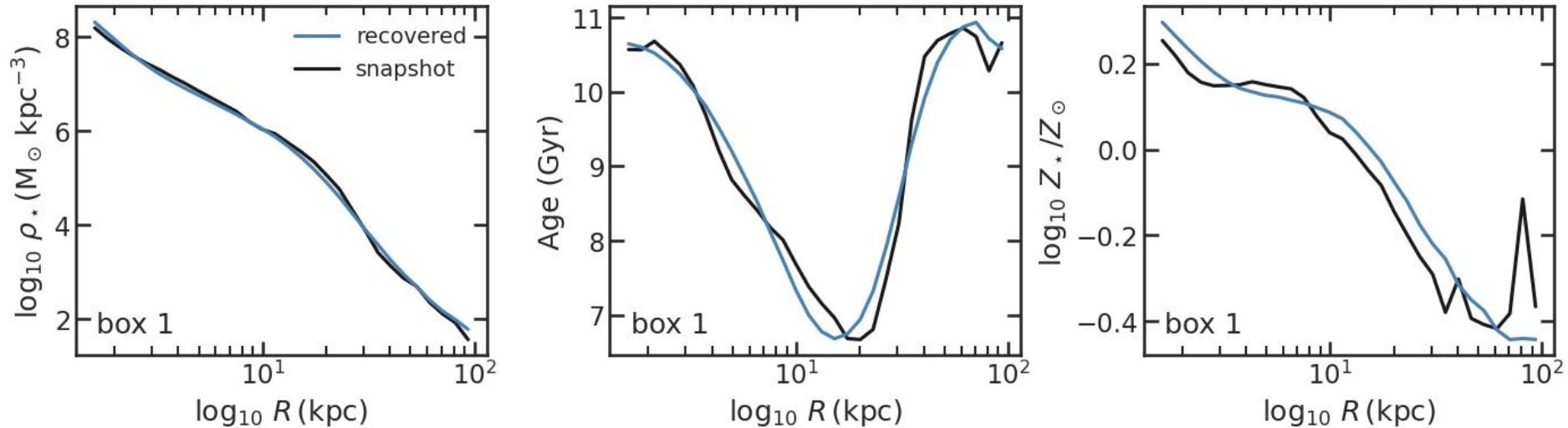
Strong feedback

3D profiles



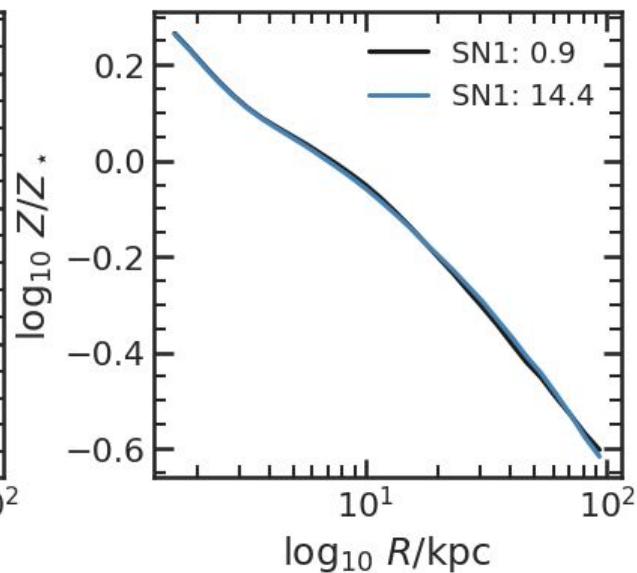
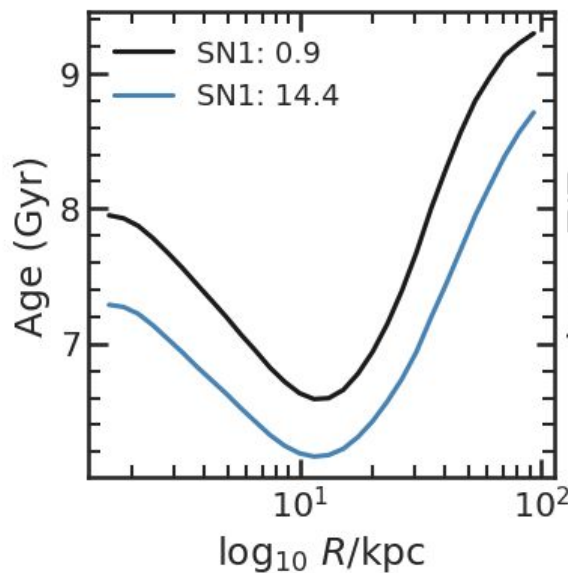
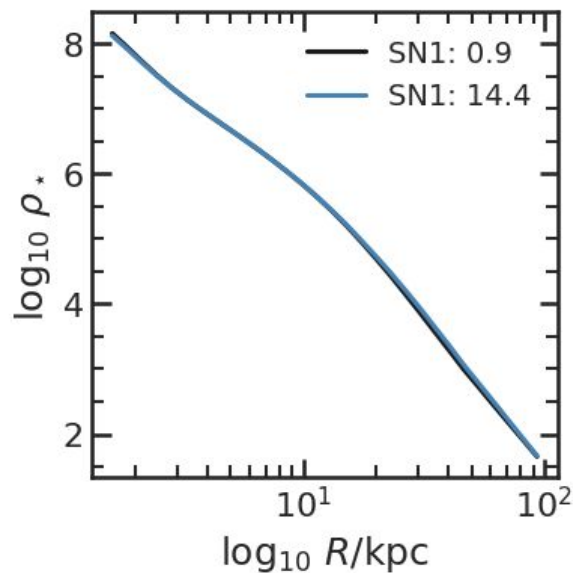
Profiles from snapshots: PCA Analysis

Recovered profile using only first five principal components



Profiles from snapshots: S

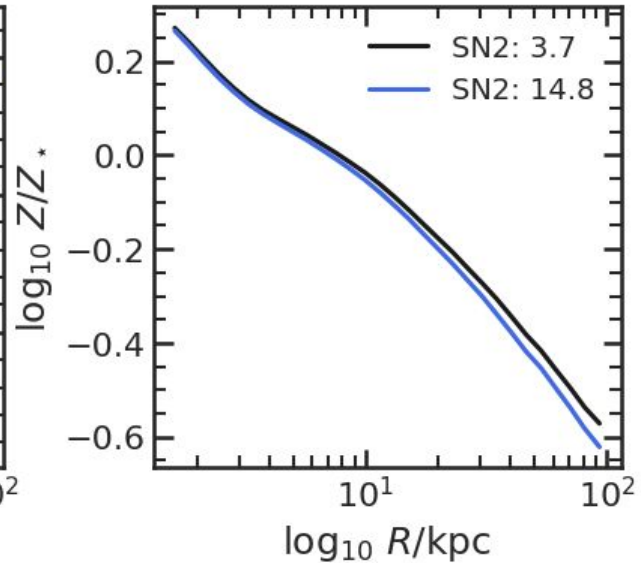
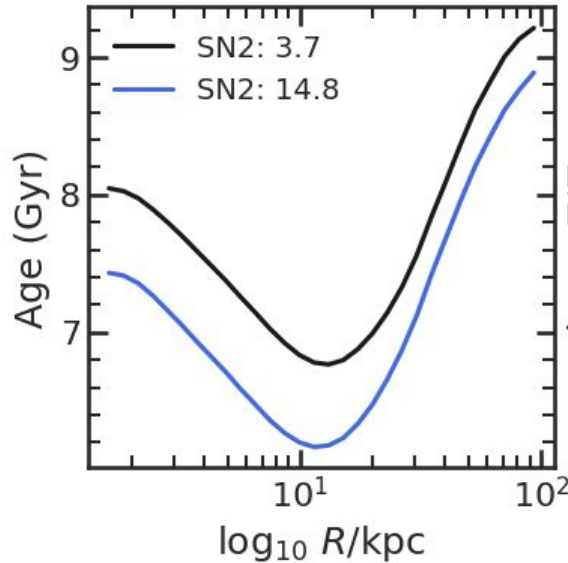
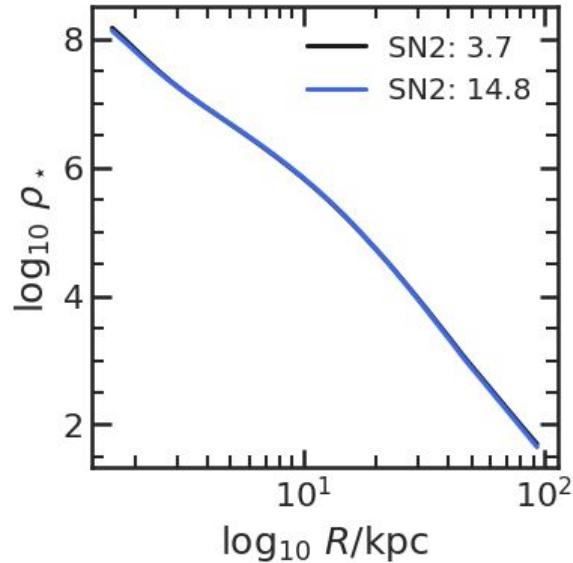
SN1: **Age** inner+outer



Profiles from snapshots: S

SN1: **Age** inner+outer

SN2: **Age** inner (more) + outer; **Metallicity** outer

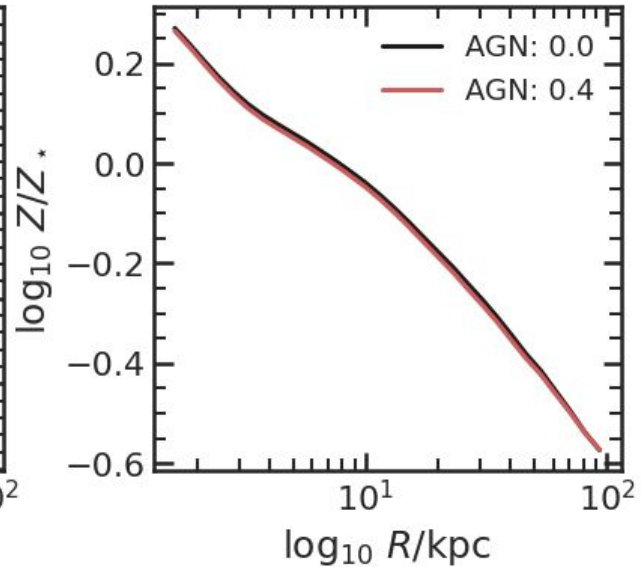
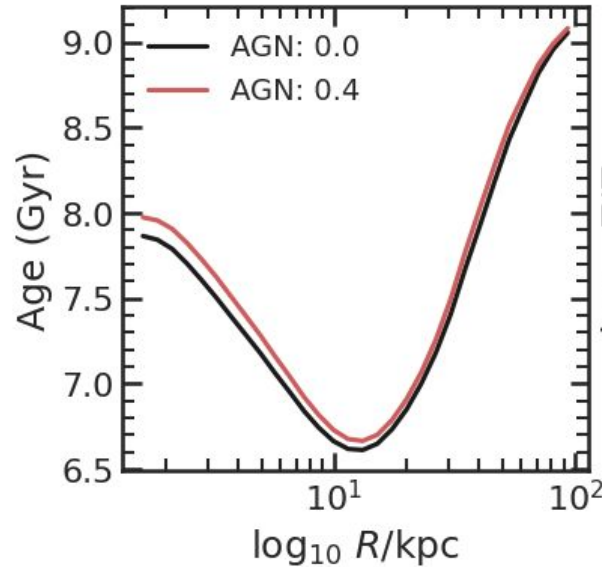
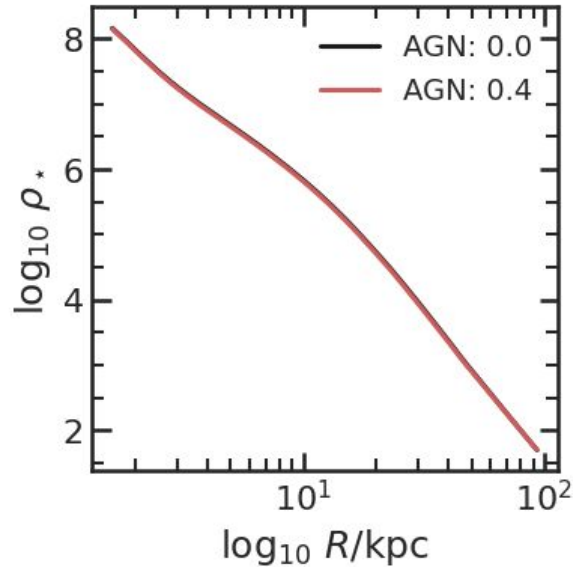


Profiles from snapshots: A

SN1: **Age** inner+outer

SN2: **Age** inner (more) + outer; **Metallicity** outer

AGN: **Age** inner (more); **Metallicity** very slightly



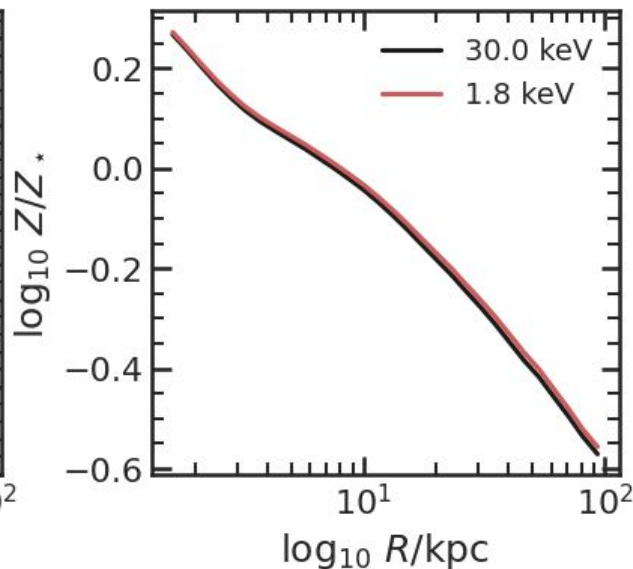
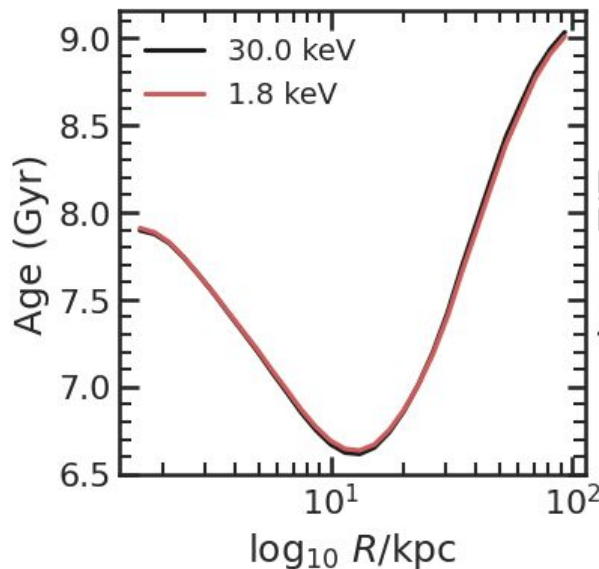
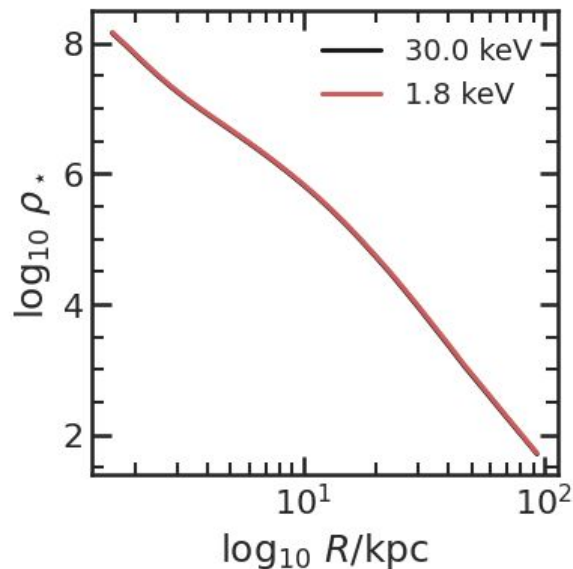
Profiles from snapshots: V

SN1: **Age** inner+outer

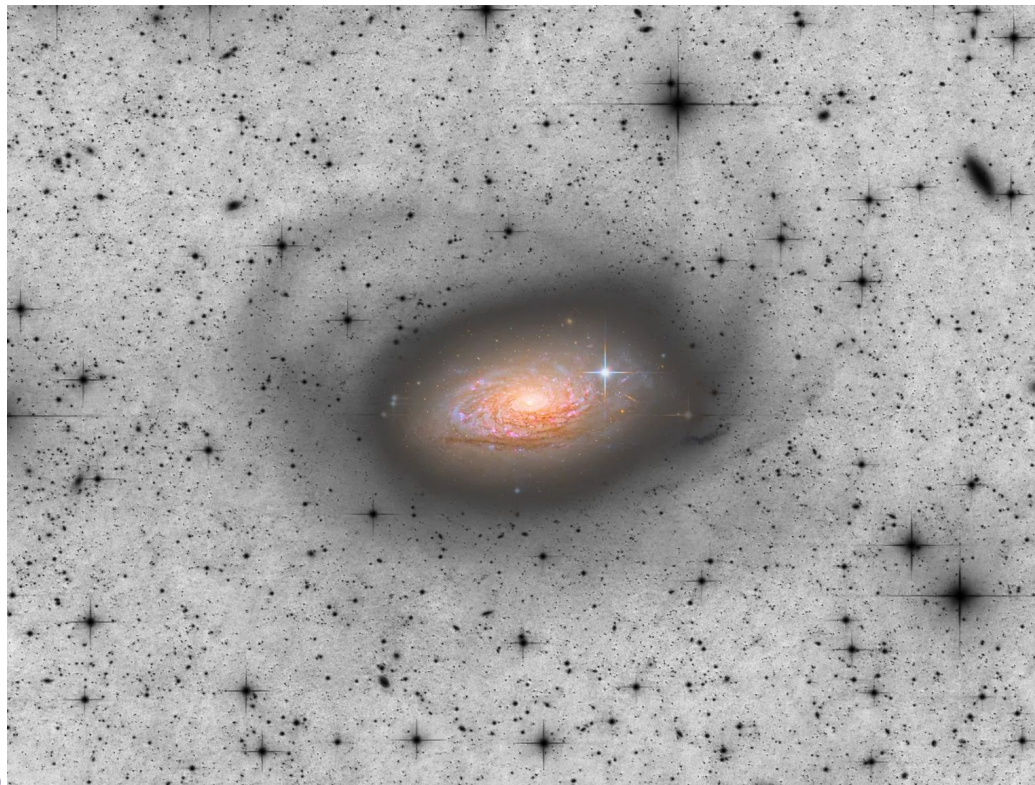
SN2: **Age** inner (more) + outer; **Metallicity** outer

AGN: **Age** inner (more); **Metallicity** very slightly

WDM: **Age**? **Metallicity**? outer very slightly



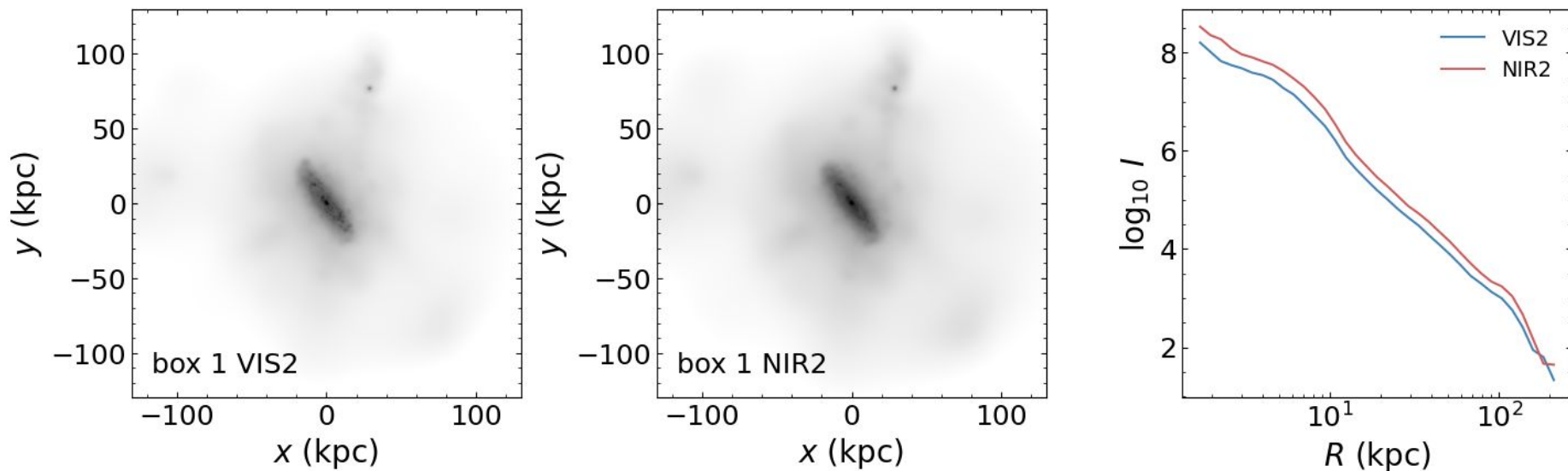
Profiles from mock images



M31
Credit: Bart Delsaert

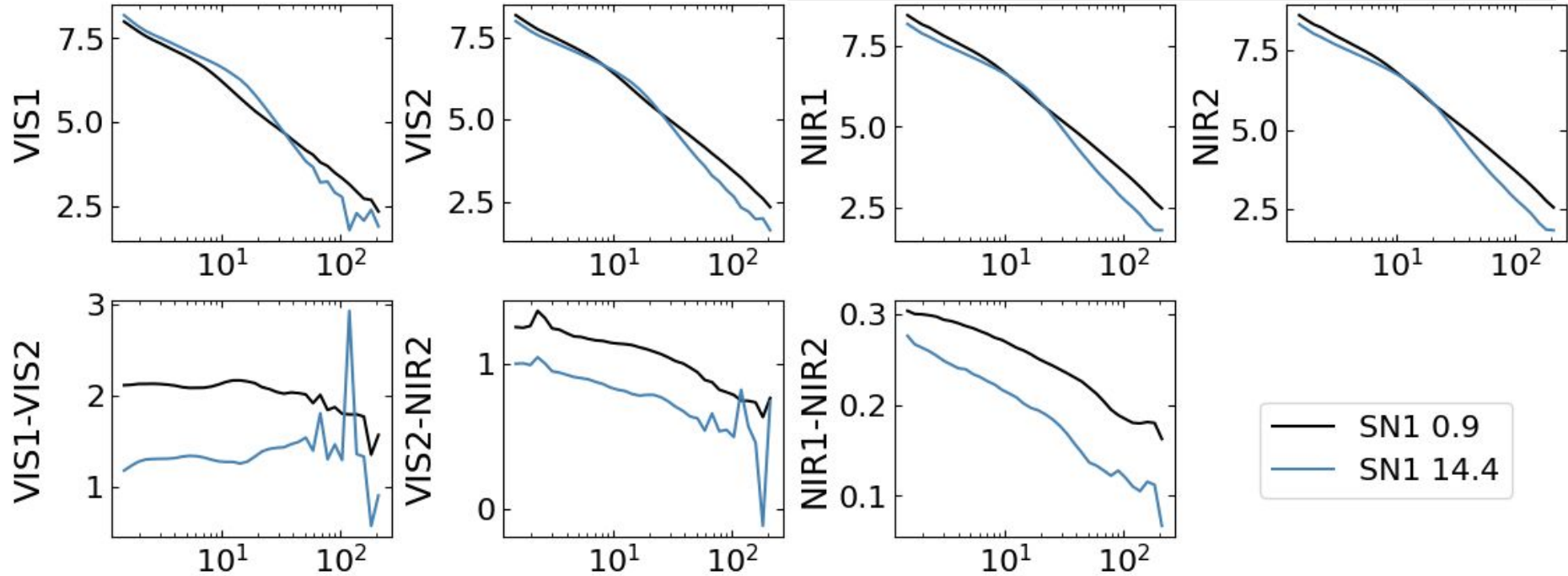
Profiles from mock images

- We use PnBody to create the mock images with Arrakihs bands: VIS1, VIS2, NIR1, and NIR2
- We measured the surface brightness profiles using circular apertures



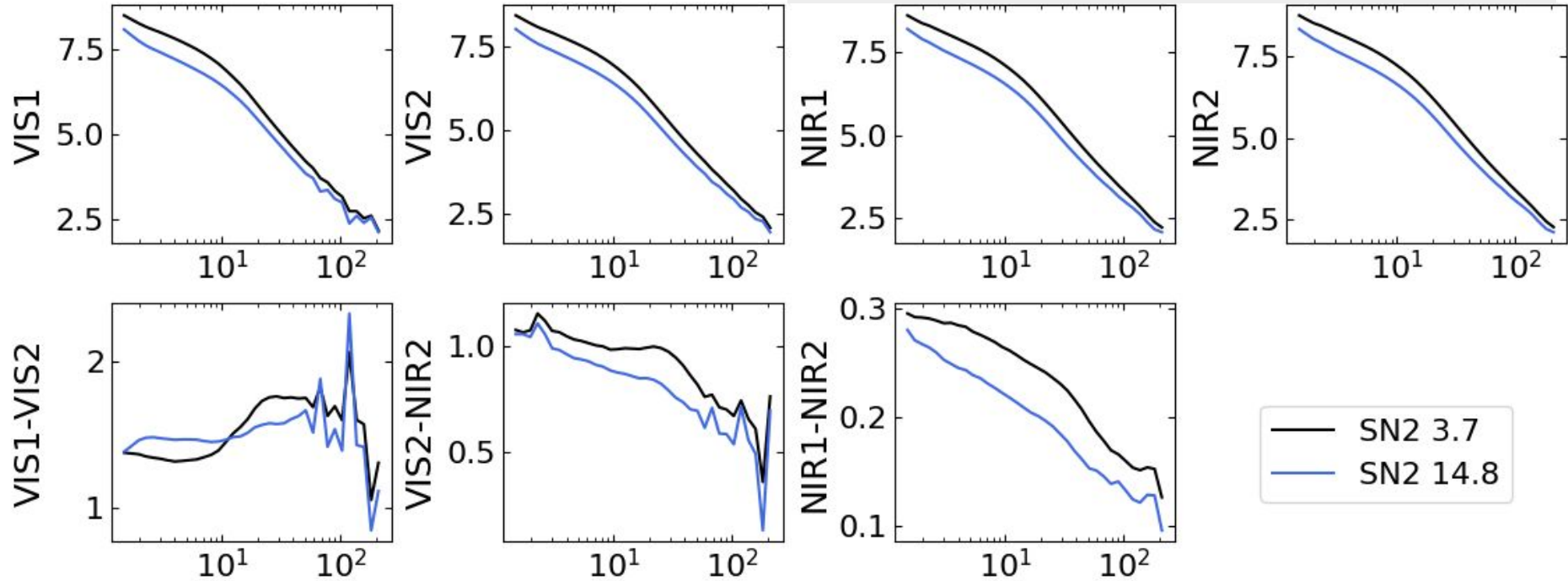
Profiles from mock images: SN1

SN1: Brightness (outer); Color (inner+outer)



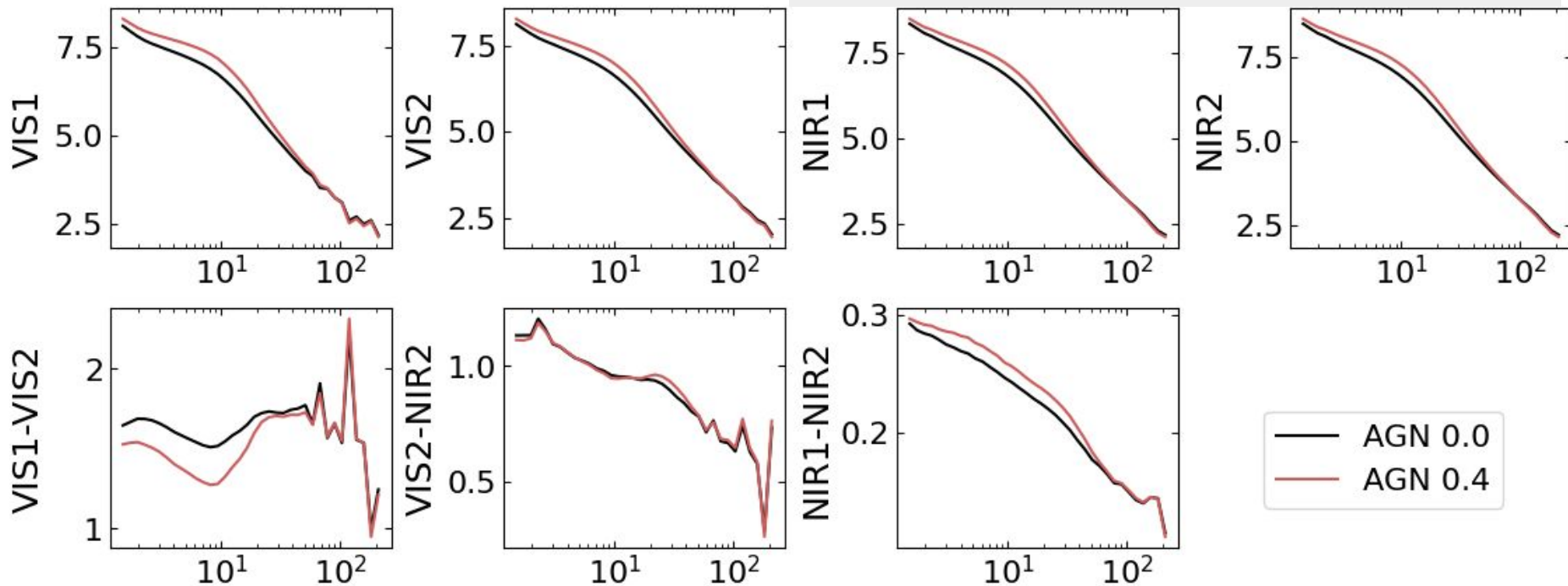
Profiles from mock images: SN2

SN1: Brightness (outer); Color (inner+outer)
SN2: Brightness (inner); Color (inner+outer)



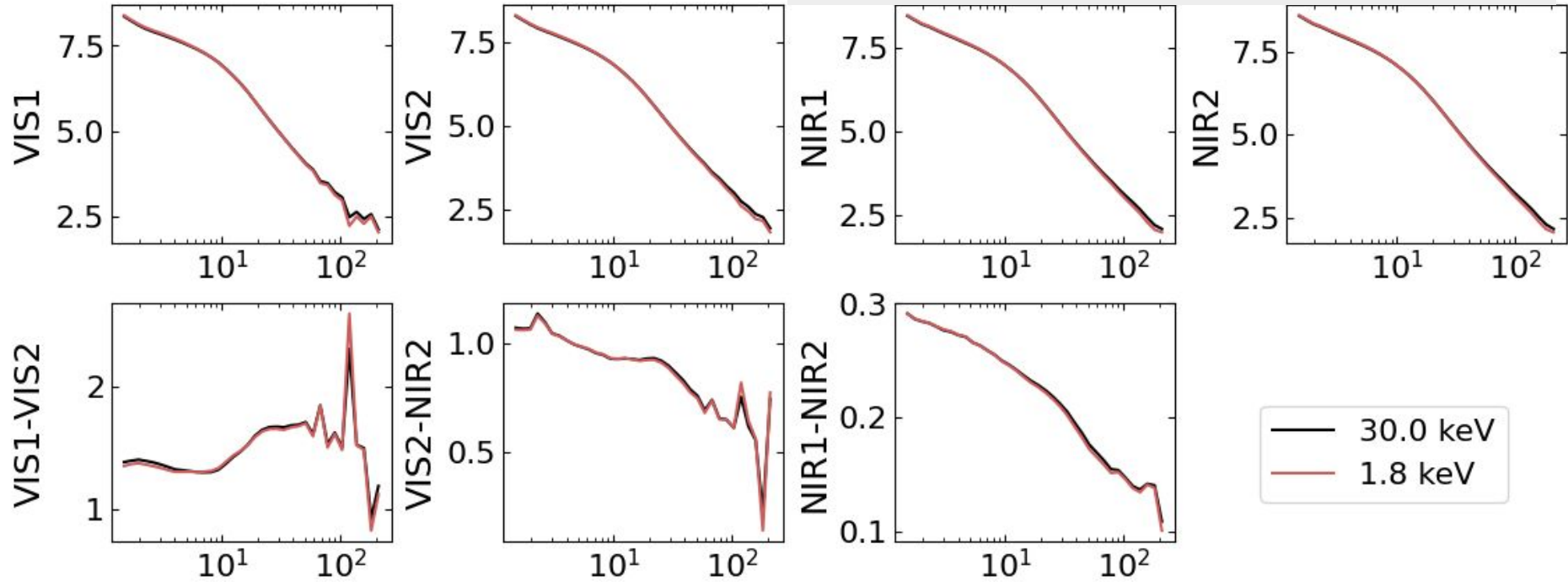
Profiles from mock images: AGN

SN1: Brightness (outer); Color (inner+outer)
SN2: Brightness (inner); Color (inner+outer)
AGN: Brightness (inner); Color (inner)



Profiles from mock images: WDM

SN1: Brightness (outer); Color (inner+outer)
SN2: Brightness (inner); Color (inner+outer)
AGN: Brightness (inner); Color (inner)
WDM: Brightness? (outer very slightly)



Summary

Galaxy properties

Stellar mass, Gas mass, star-formation rate, metallicity, and etc.

Distribution of satellites

Number of satellites within Fof groups,
Number of satellites within R200, and
etc.

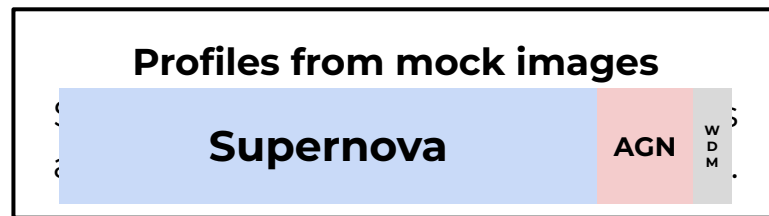
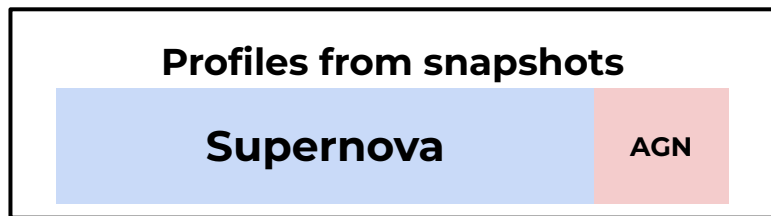
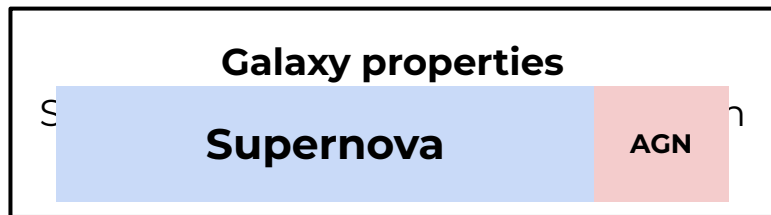
Profiles from snapshots

Spherical mass density profiles,
age and metallicity profiles.

Profiles from mock images

Surface brightness profile of 4 bands
and the corresponding color profiles.

Summary



Application and prospects for future low-surface brightness observations (e.g., ARRAKIHS)



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ARRAKIHS

Low Surface Brightness Features

Diffuse Stellar Halo

Compact Dwarfs



ARRAKIHS



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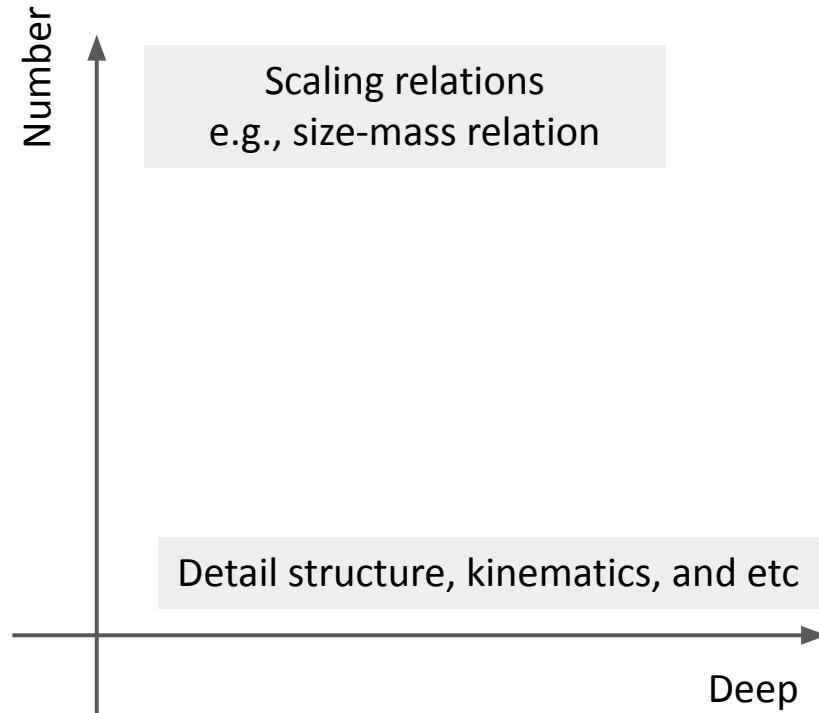
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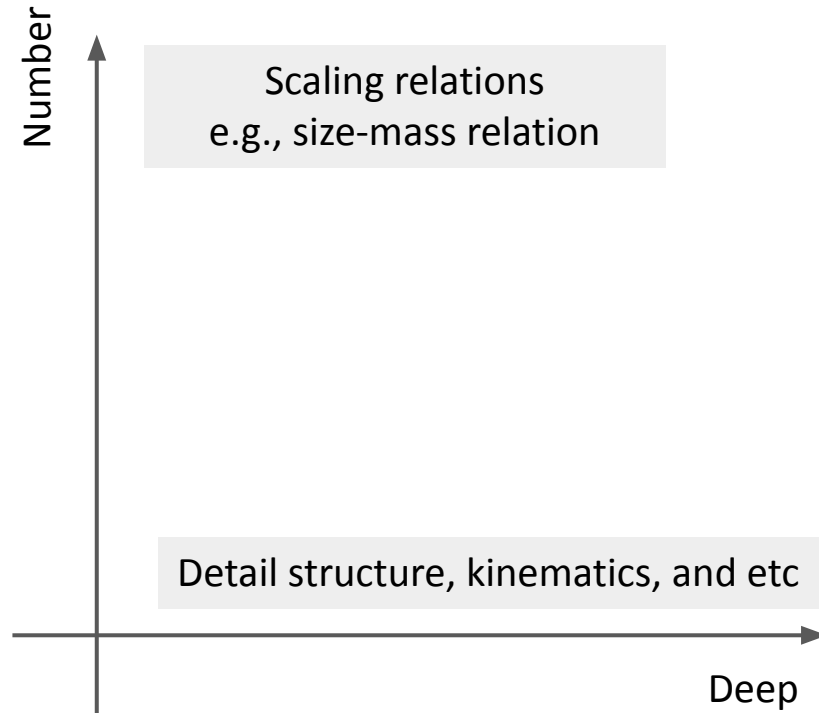


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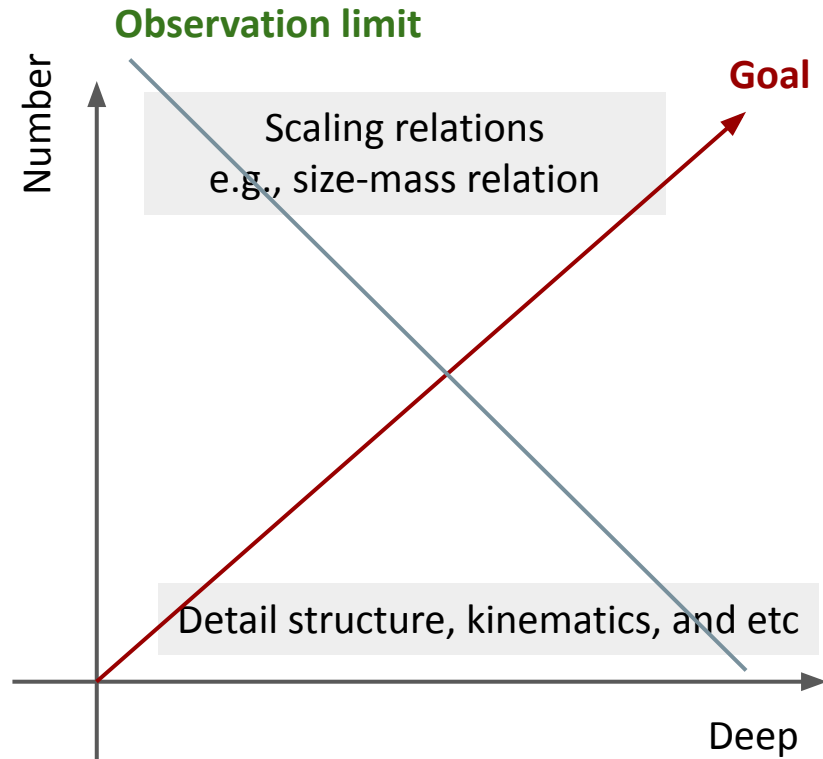
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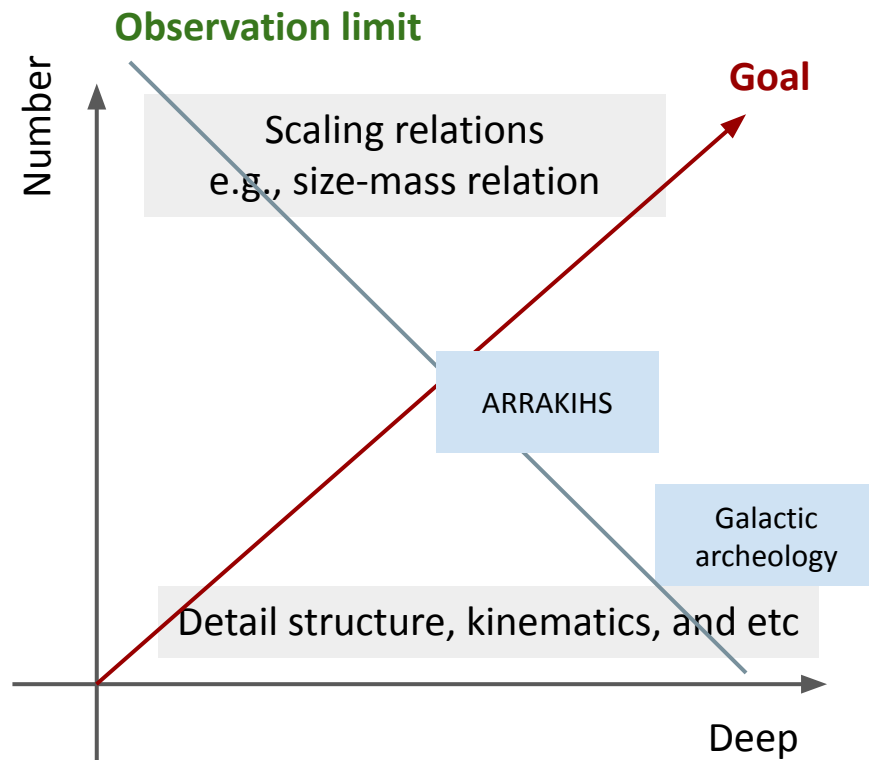
The benefit of going deep

- Faint structures: low-surface brightness structures, stellar streams, and stellar haloes
- Fainter galaxies: dwarf galaxies
- Higher Redshift



The benefit of going deep

- Faint structures: low-surface brightness structures, stellar streams, and stellar haloes
- Fainter galaxies: dwarf galaxies
- Higher Redshift

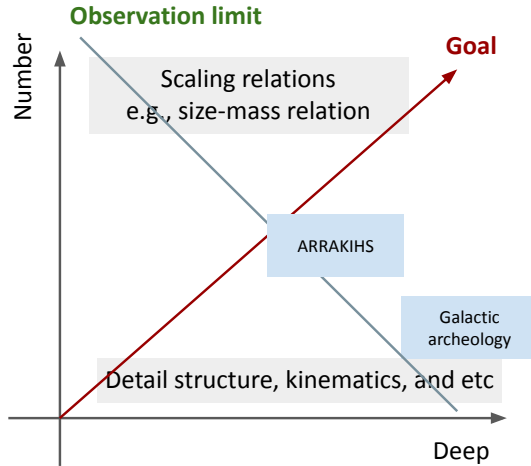
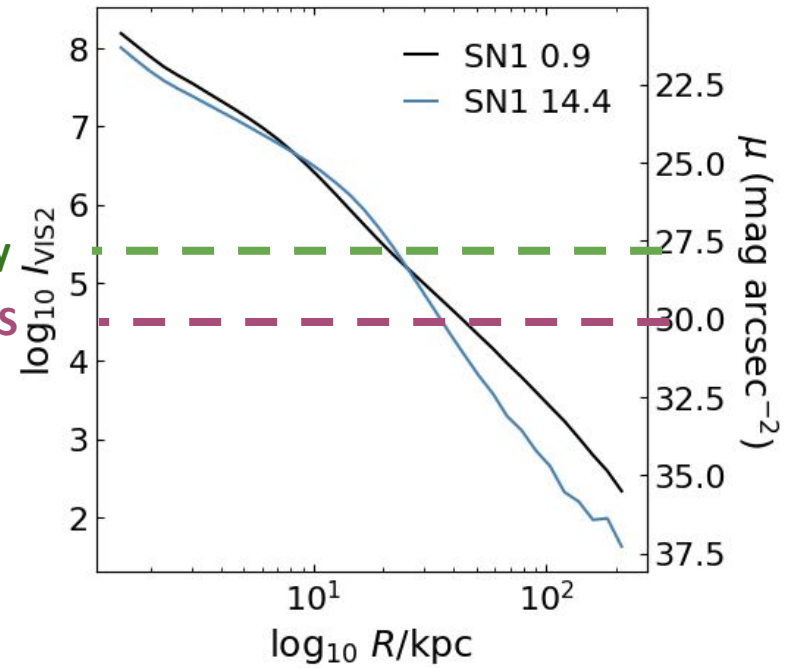


The benefit of going deep

- Faint structures: low-surface brightness structures, stellar streams, and stellar haloes
- Fainter galaxies: dwarf galaxies
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DESI Legacy Imaging Survey

ARRAKIHS



The benefit of going deep

- Faint structures: low-surface brightness structures, stellar streams, and stellar haloes
- Fainter galaxies: dwarf galaxies
- Higher Redshift

ARRAKIHS



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