



# LYRA

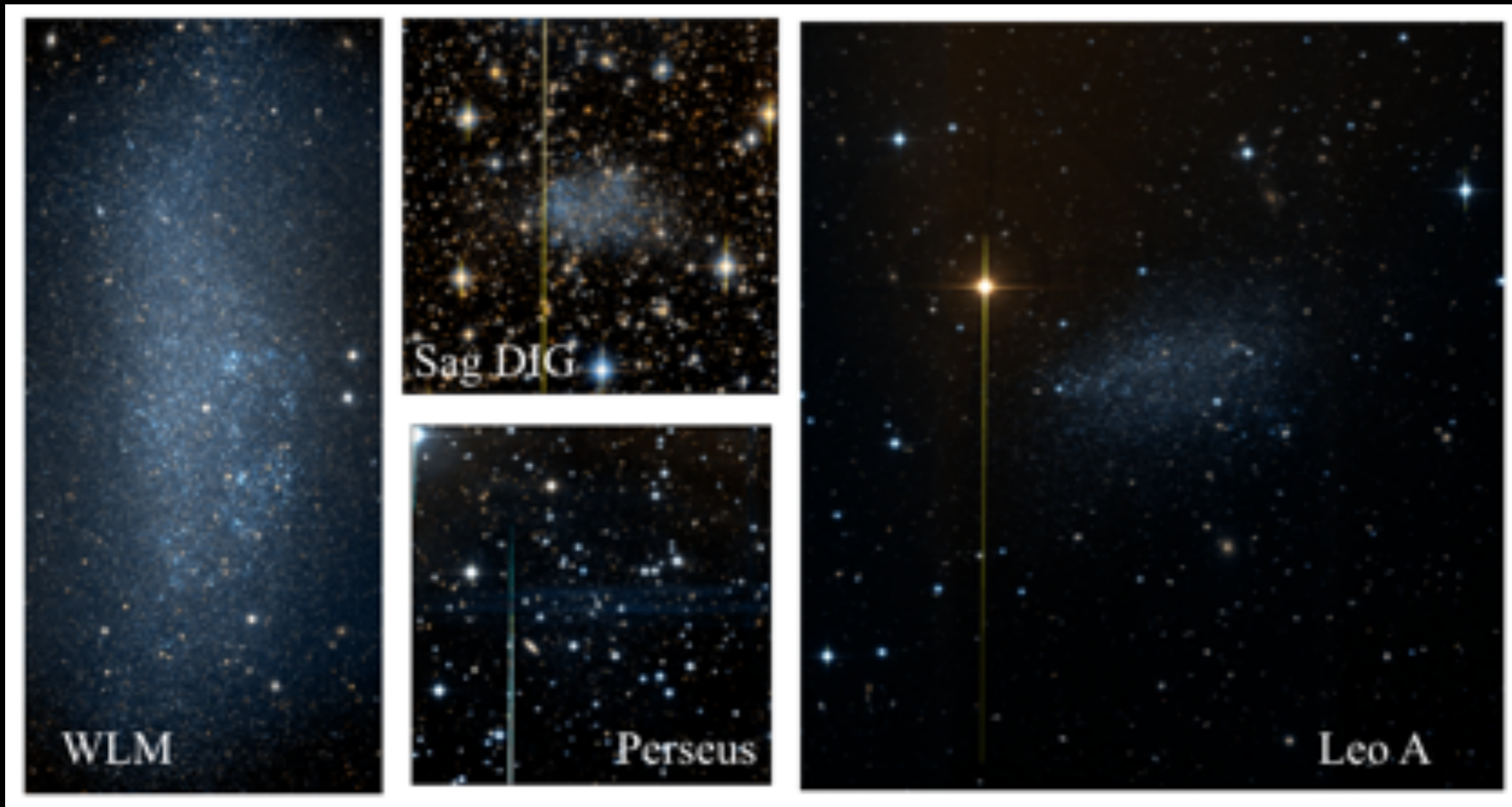


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Hubble Fellow | Princeton

**Dwarf galaxies on  
small scales in a  
cosmological context**

**arXiv:2110.06233**

Collaborators: Volker Springel, Thorsten Naab, Rüdiger Pakmor

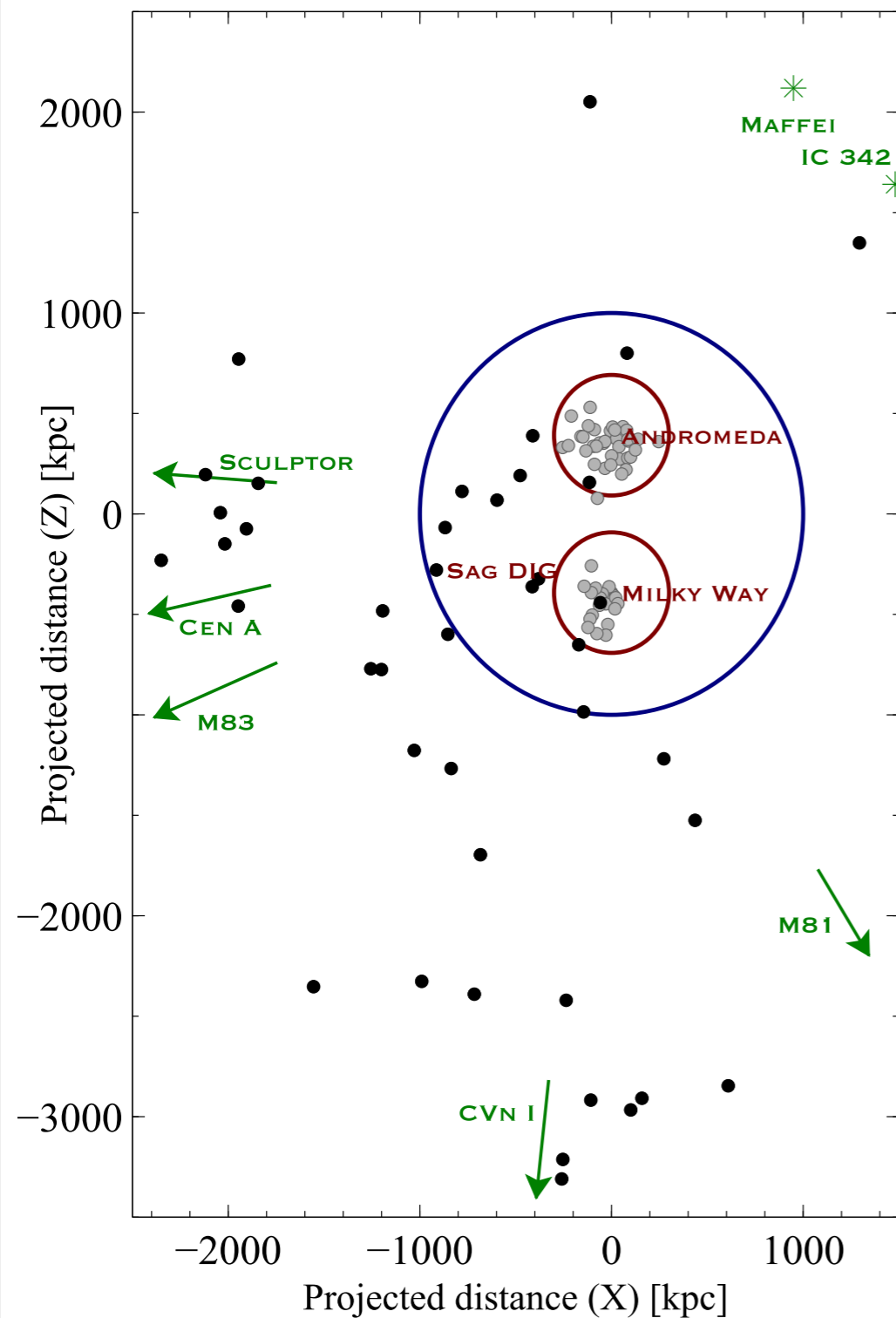


Some  
Local  
Group  
dwarf  
galaxies

Higgs+2021

- ✦ **First galaxies** to form in the Universe
- ✦ Building blocks of **all** more massive galaxies
- ✦ **Sensitive** to small potential perturbations
- ✦ **Extreme systems** in terms of age, metallicity, size, luminosity, kinematics
- ✦ Become **satellites** to i.e. the Milky Way

# Most known dwarf galaxies

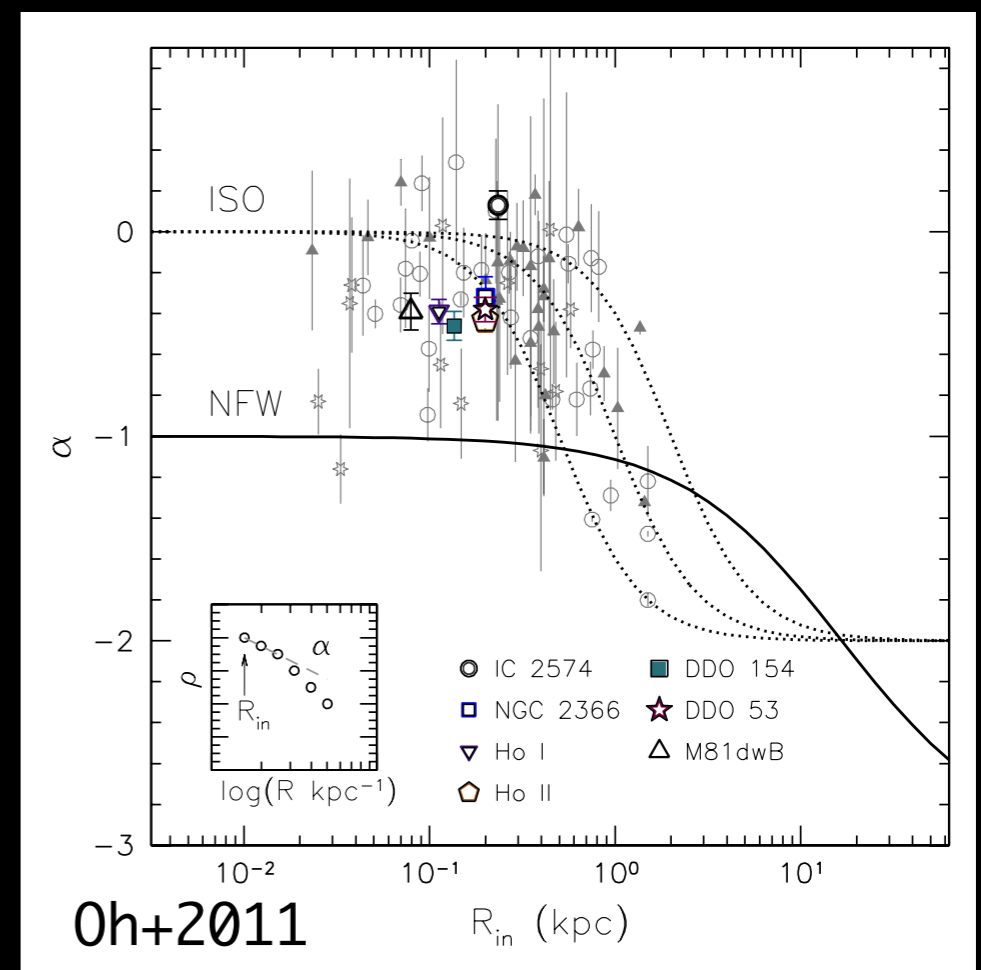


Higgs+2016

How do they evolve?

What can we learn about cosmology and galaxy formation from them?

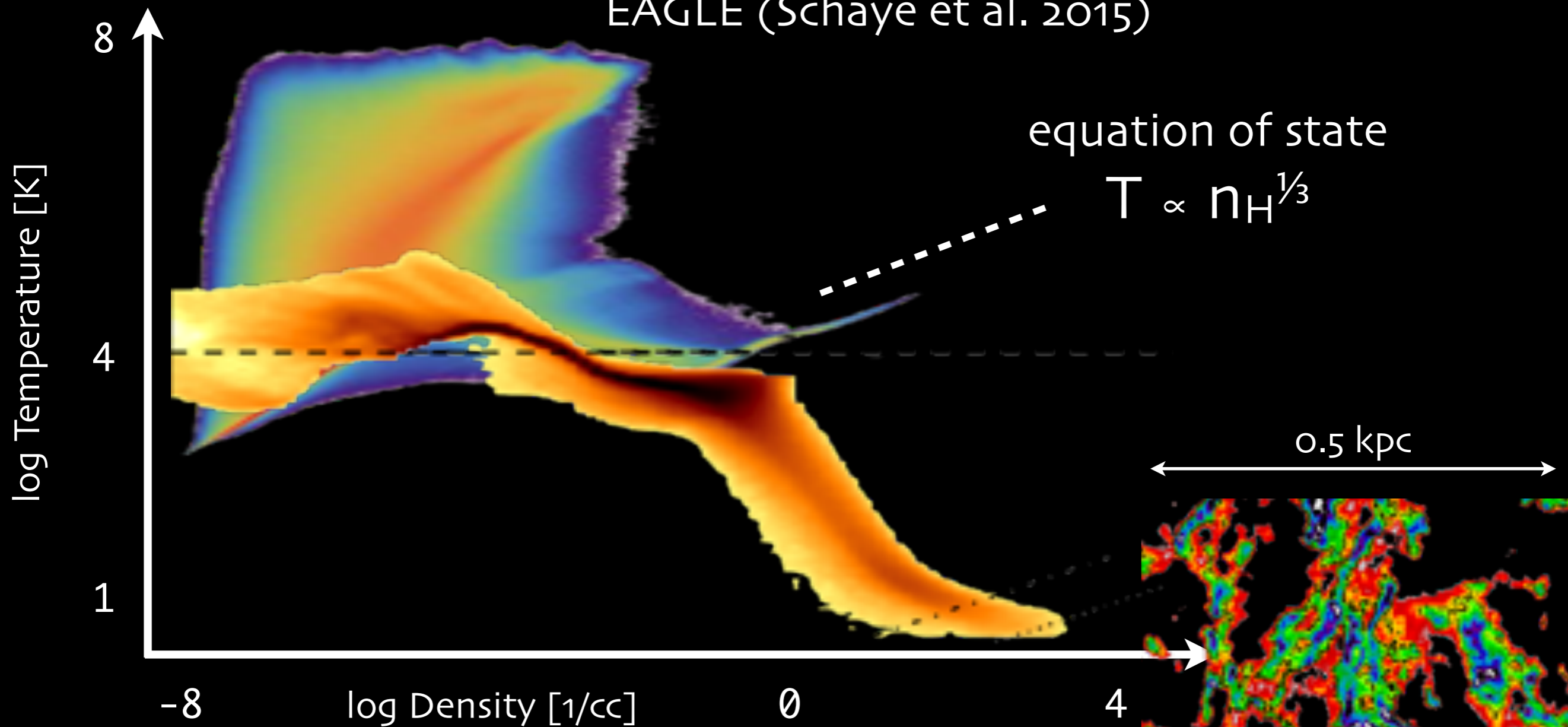
# Flat dark matter profiles



Oh+2011

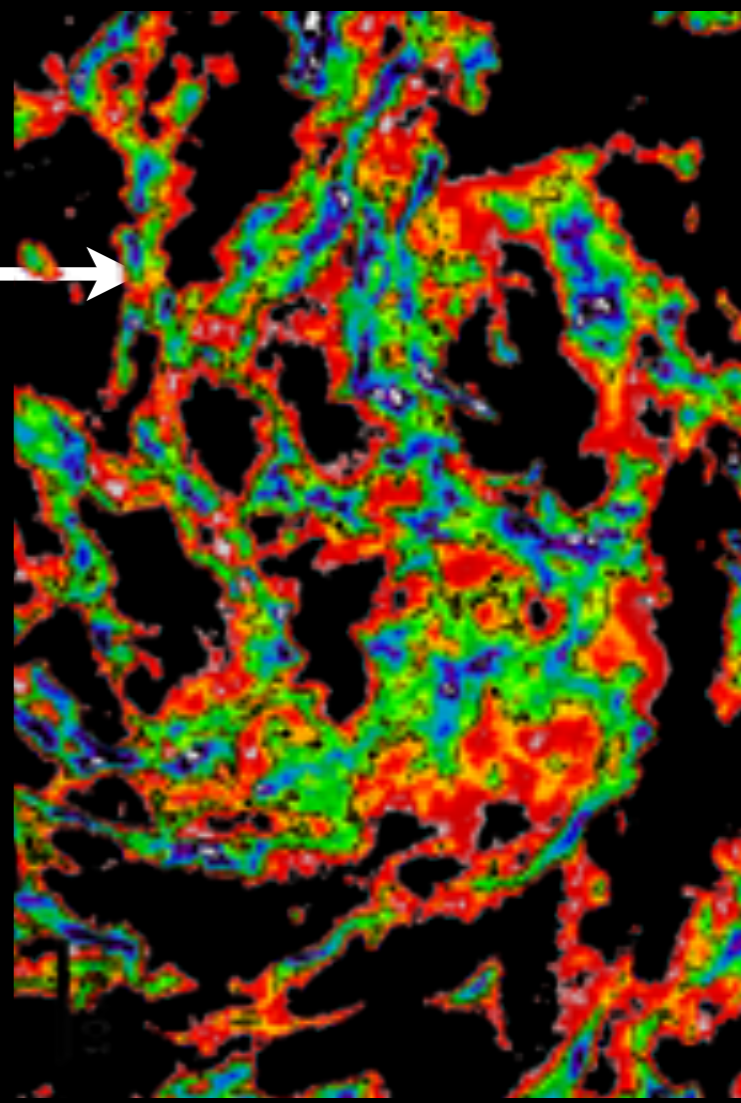
Cosmological  
simulations?

EAGLE (Schaye et al. 2015)



Replace the EoS  
for dense gas

Start seeing  
GMCs

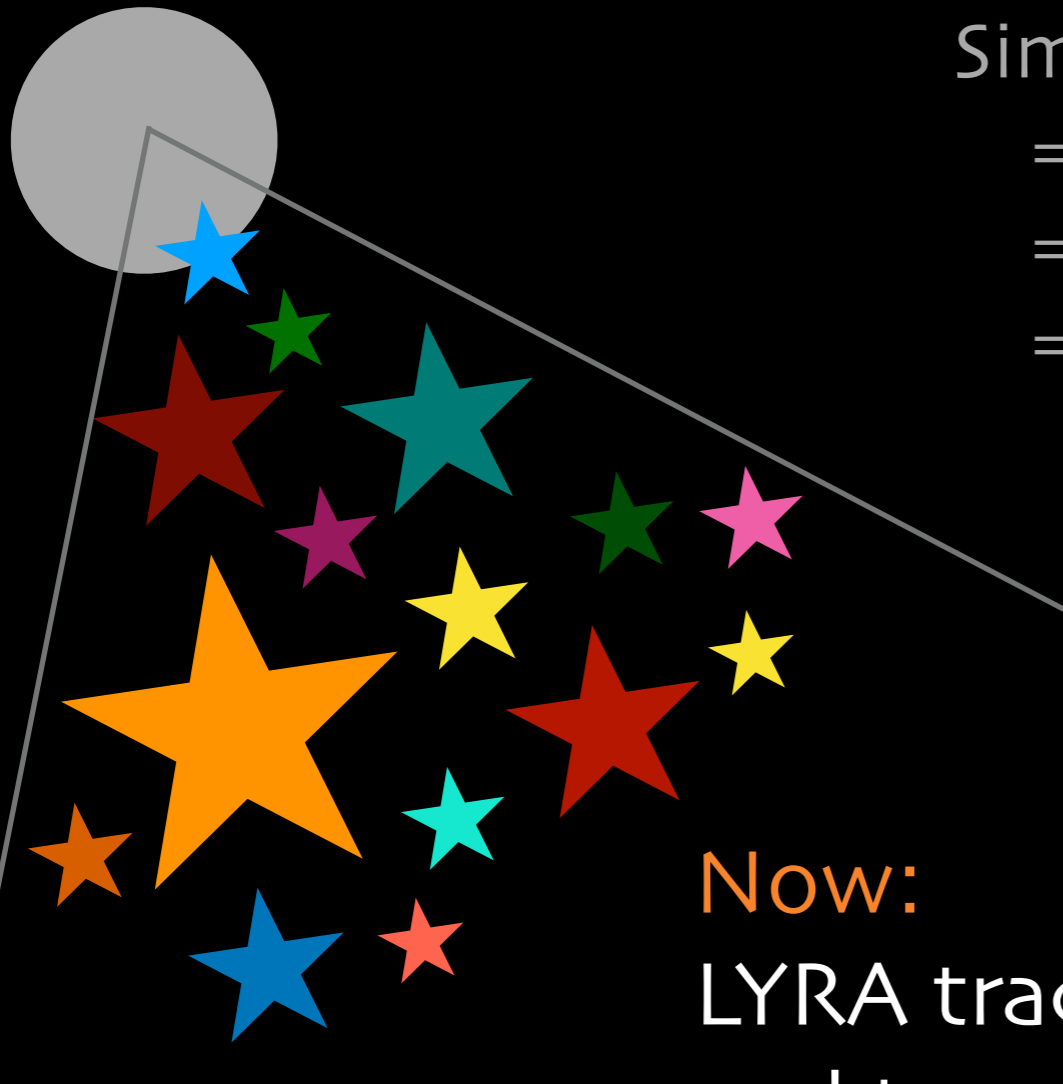


# SSP particles become stars

$M \sim 10^3 - 10^5 M_{\text{sun}}$

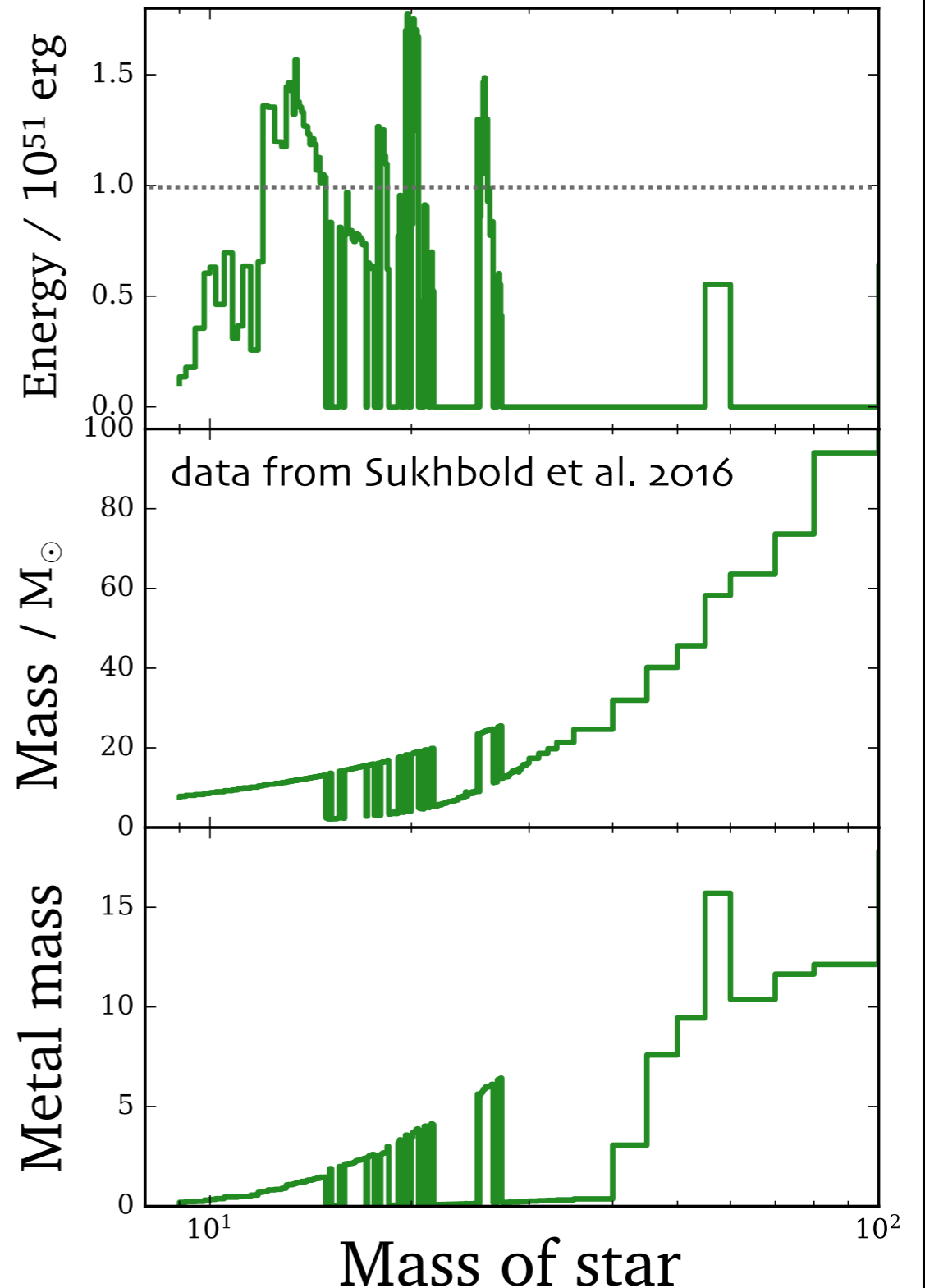
Previously:  
Simulation  
= Single  
= Integra  
= Feedba

Now:  
LYRA tracks ind  
and temporally  
deposition



Thales Gutcke (Princeton)

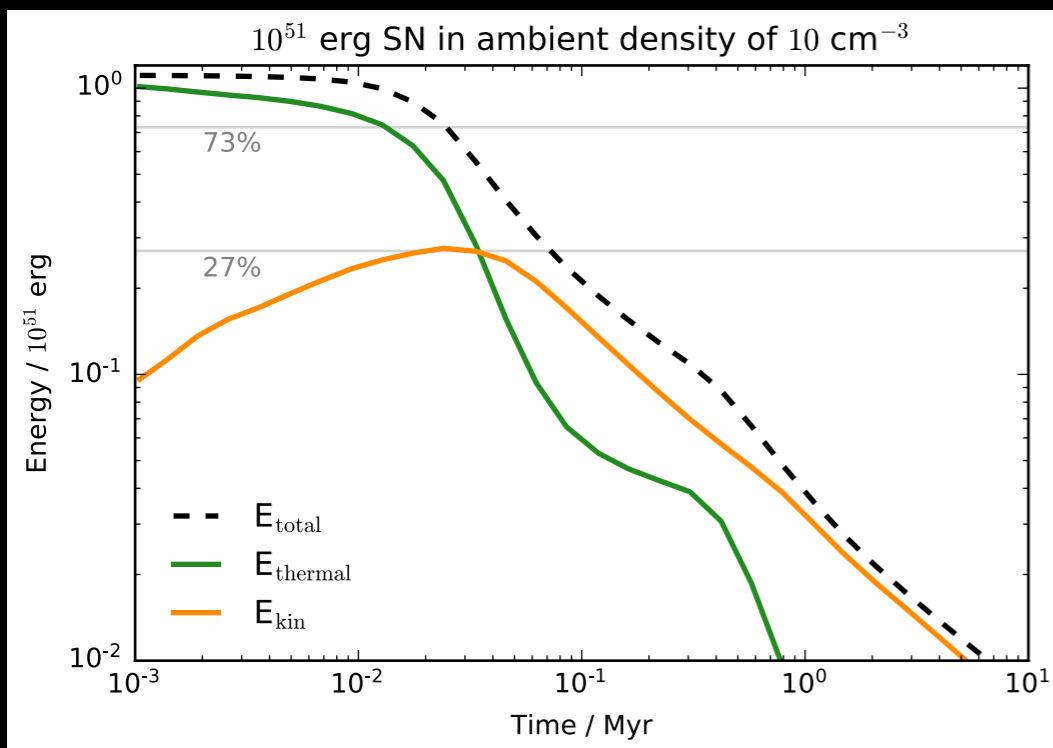
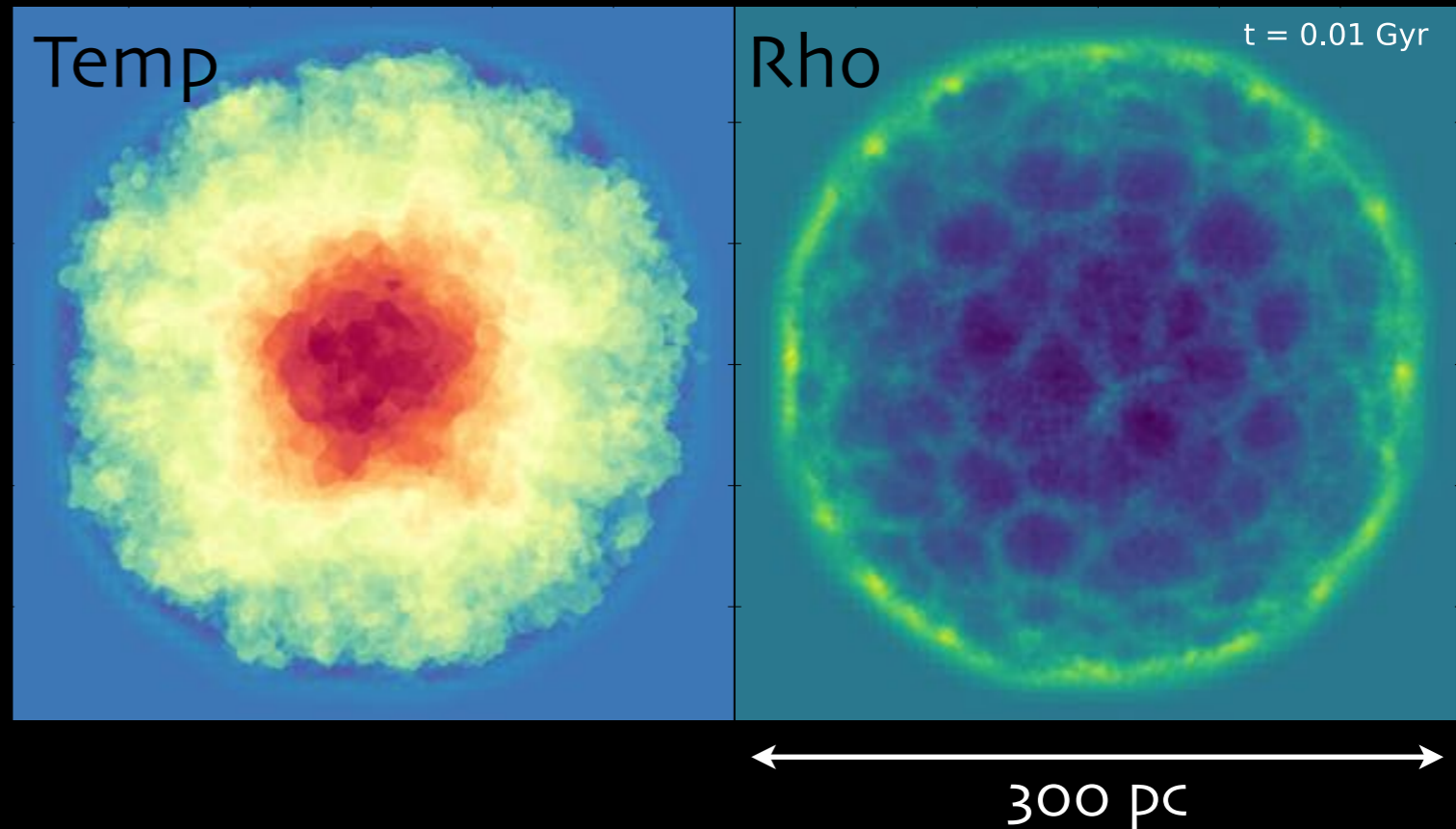
## Returns from star



Avoid overcooling  
by resolving the  
SNe

$$M_{\text{gas}} \sim 4M_{\text{sun}}$$

Single SN

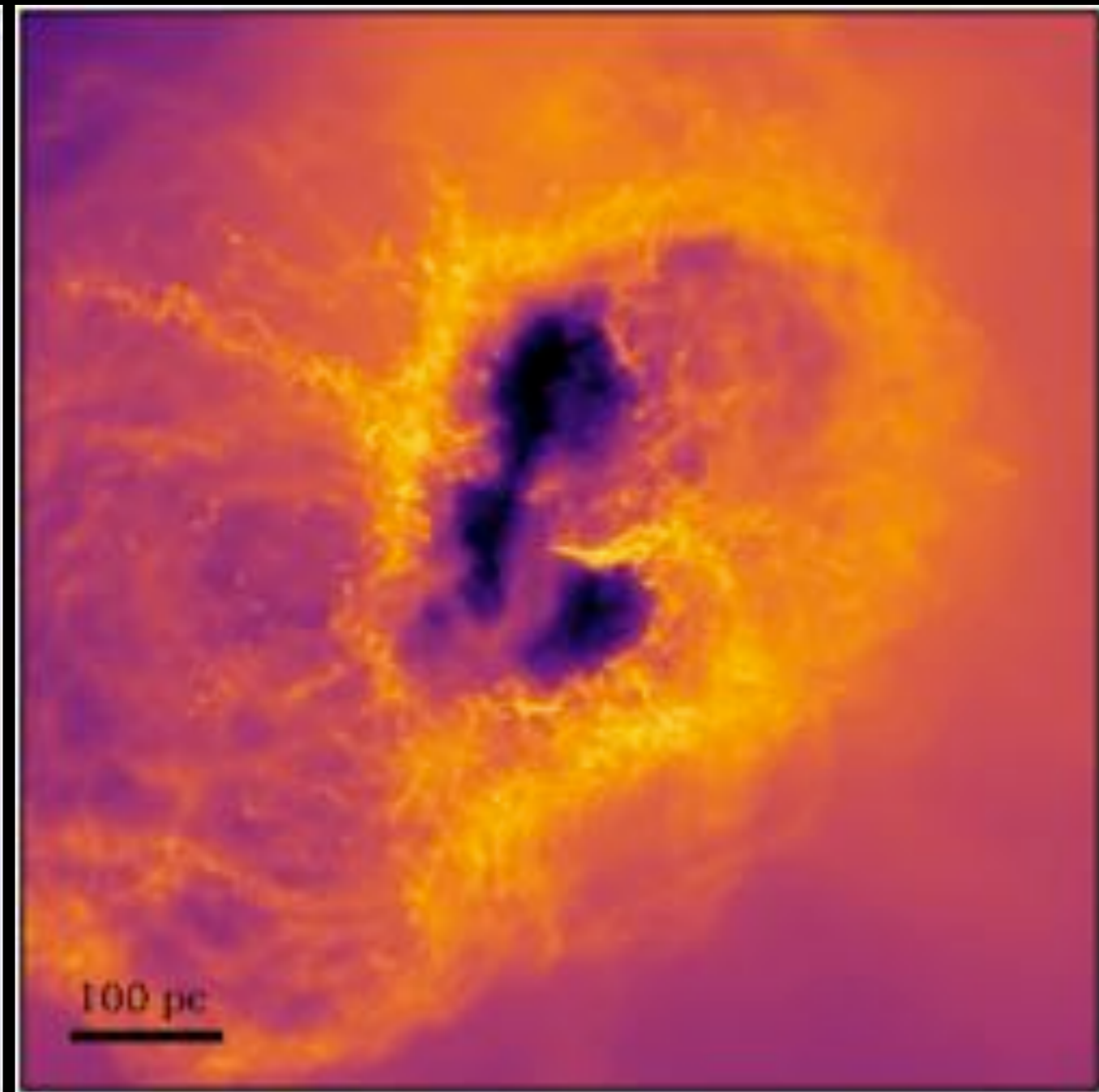
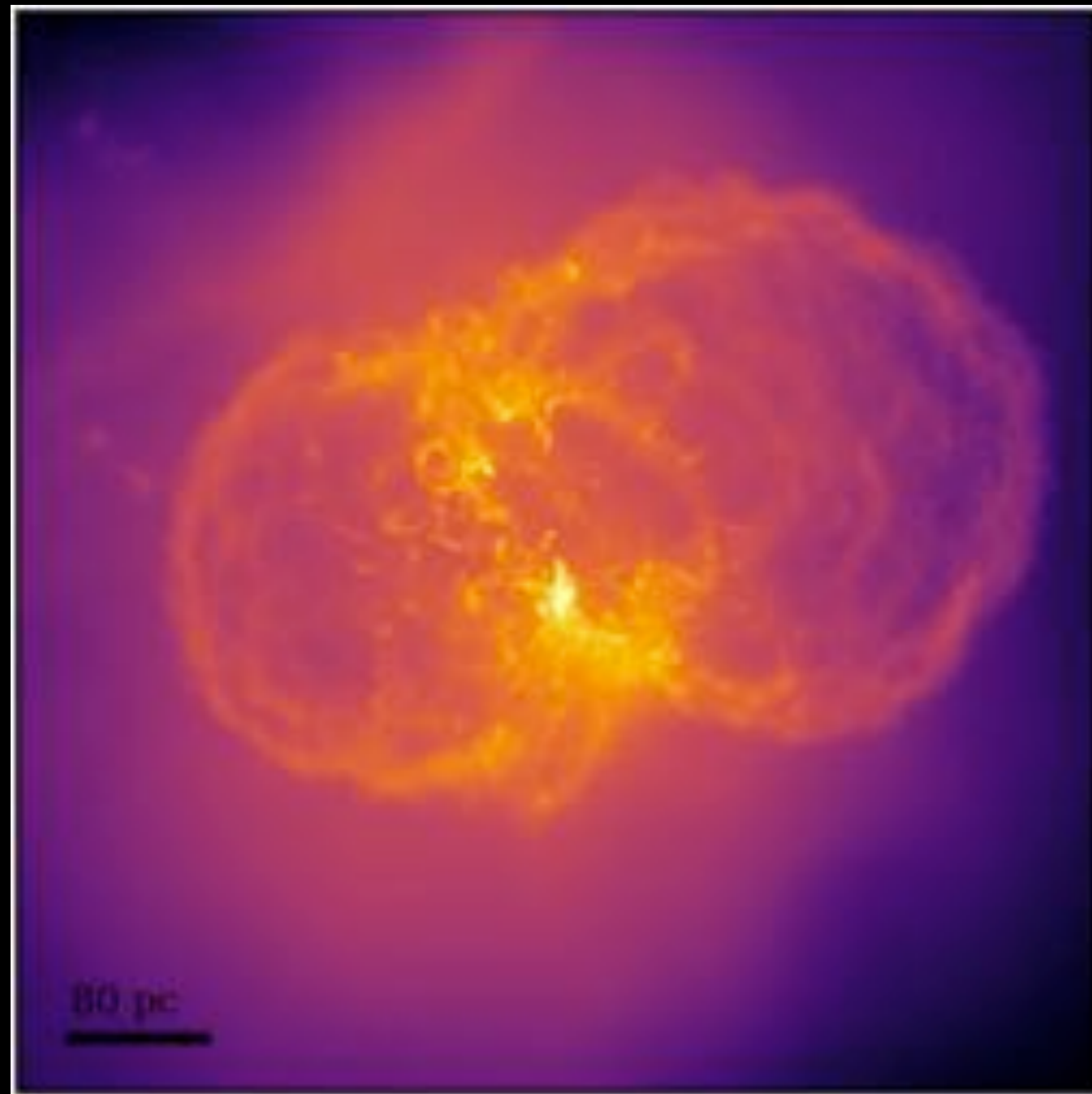


27% of thermal energy is  
transformed to kinetic  
(Sedov solution)

# Superbubbles at high $z$

$z \sim 8$

$z \sim 4$



Beautiful ISM structure in response to clustered SN



# the **LYRA** model

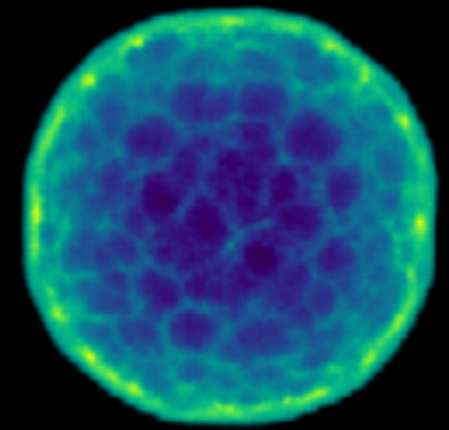
## Cosmological LSS Realistic merger history

Individual stars



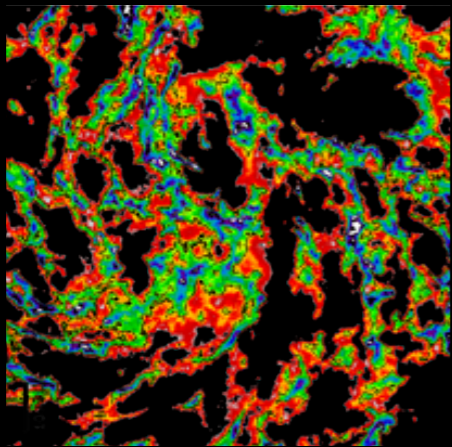
Resolved IMF

Individual variable SN



Resolved Sedov radii

Multi-phase ISM



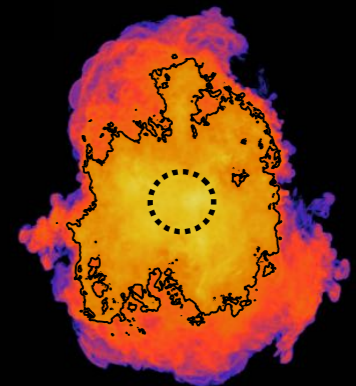
Resolved GMCs

Star cluster formation



Clustered SNe

SN-driven outflows



Realistic CGM

# Suite of **LYRA** dwarfs

$\sim 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$  **halo** mass

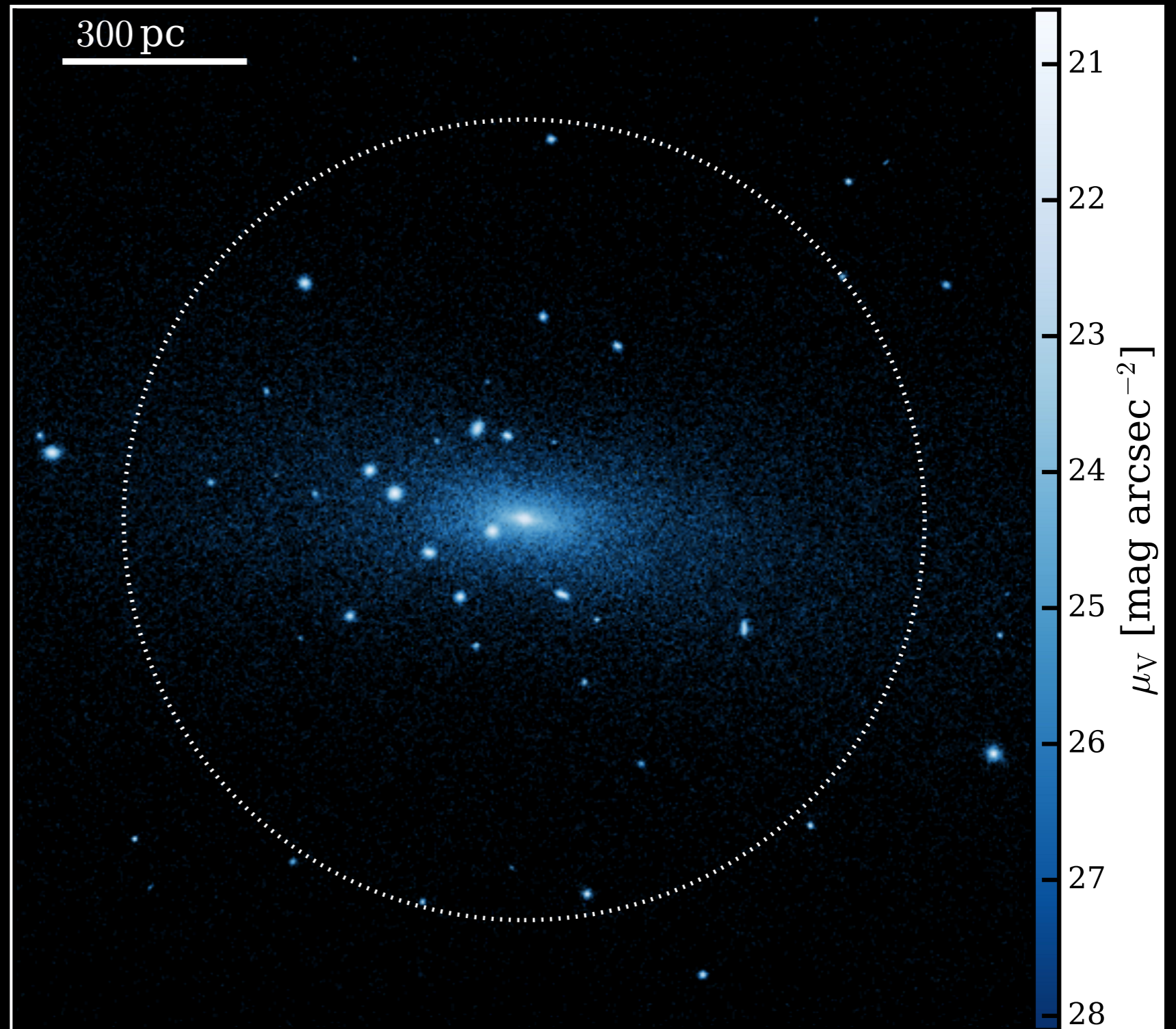
$10^{6-7} M_{\text{sun}}$  **stellar** mass

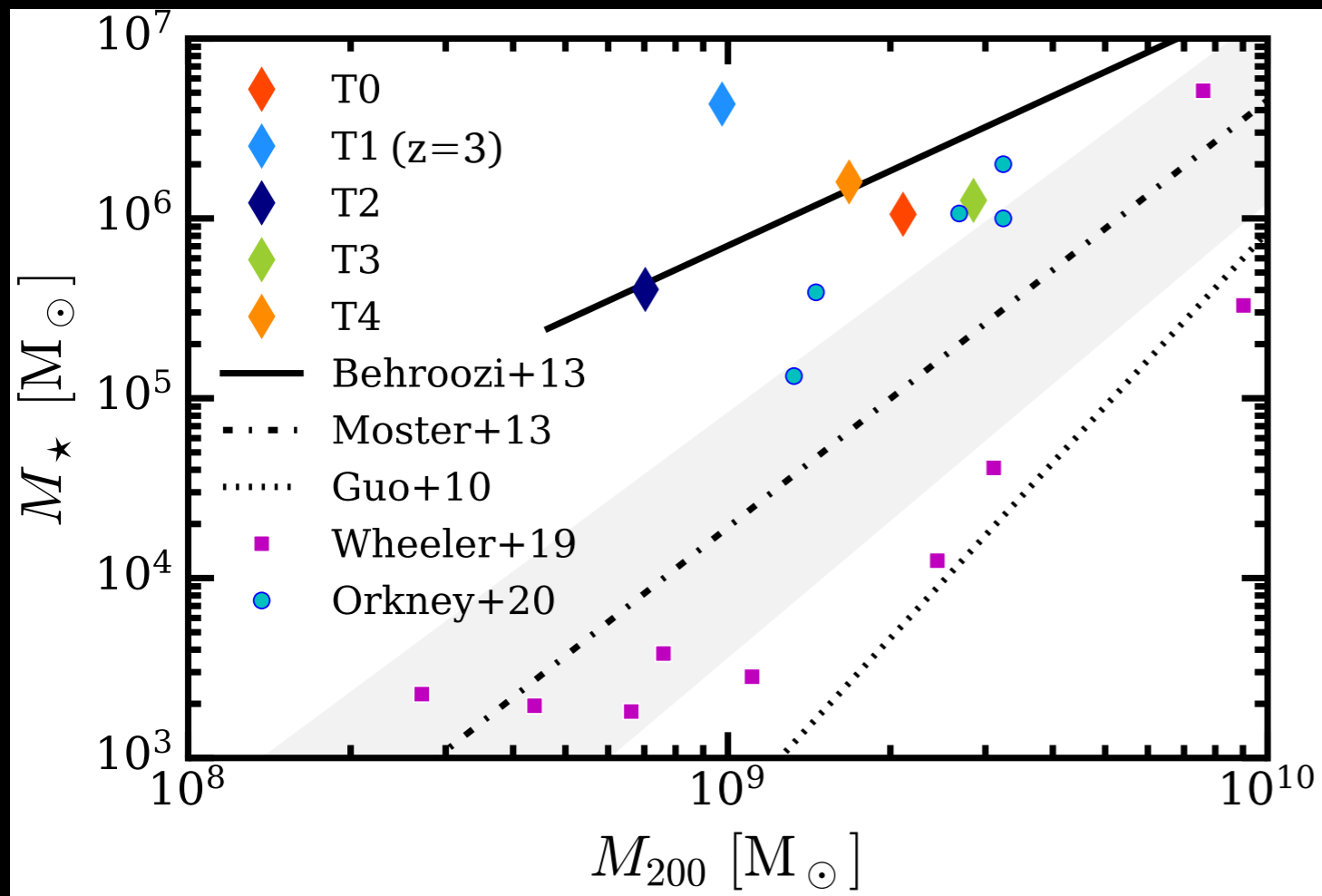
Resolution:

$4 M_{\text{sun}}$

AREPO gas cells

Generally **great**  
agreement with  
observations!



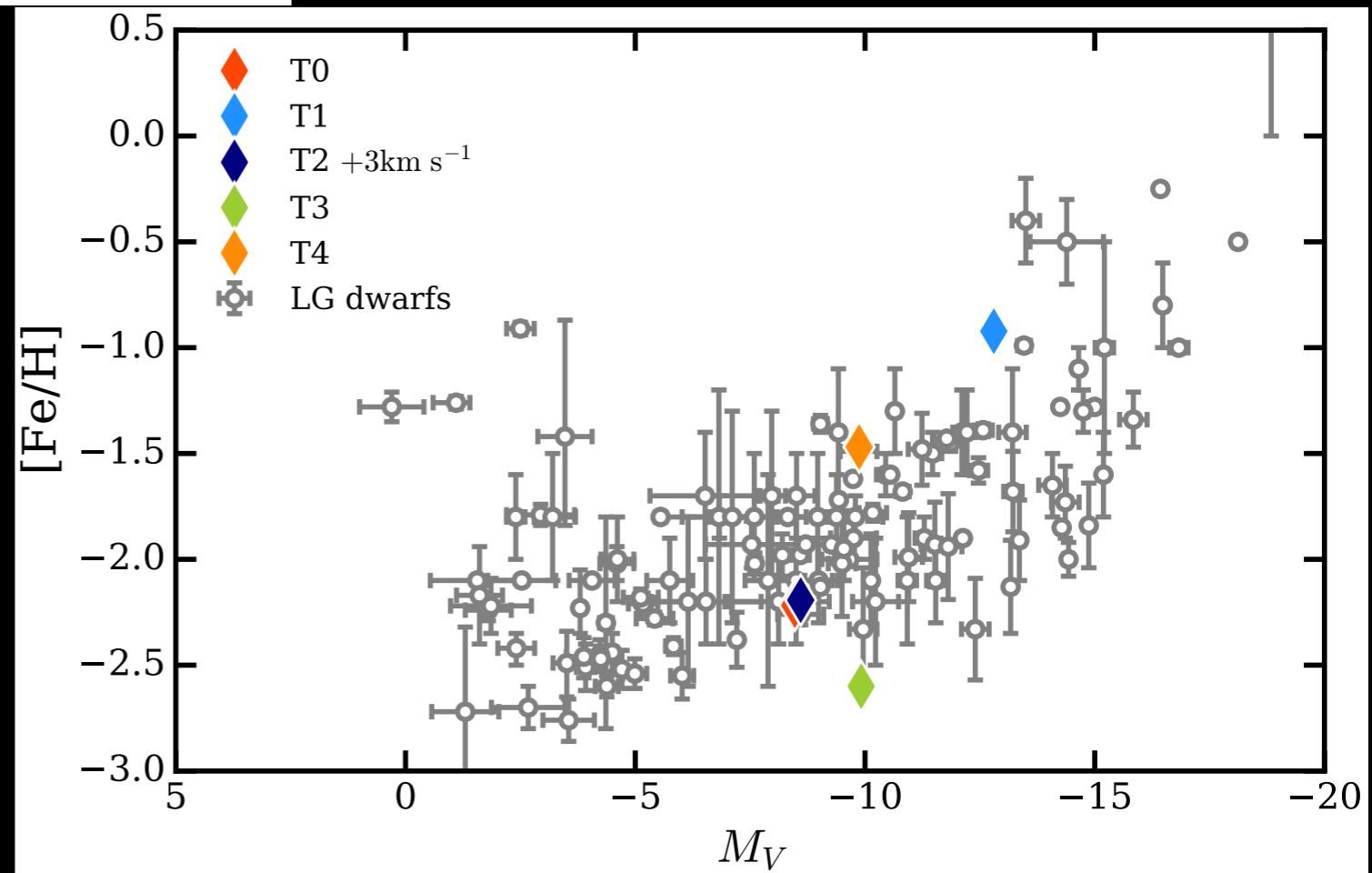


Stellar - halo mass

Photoionization will affect this!

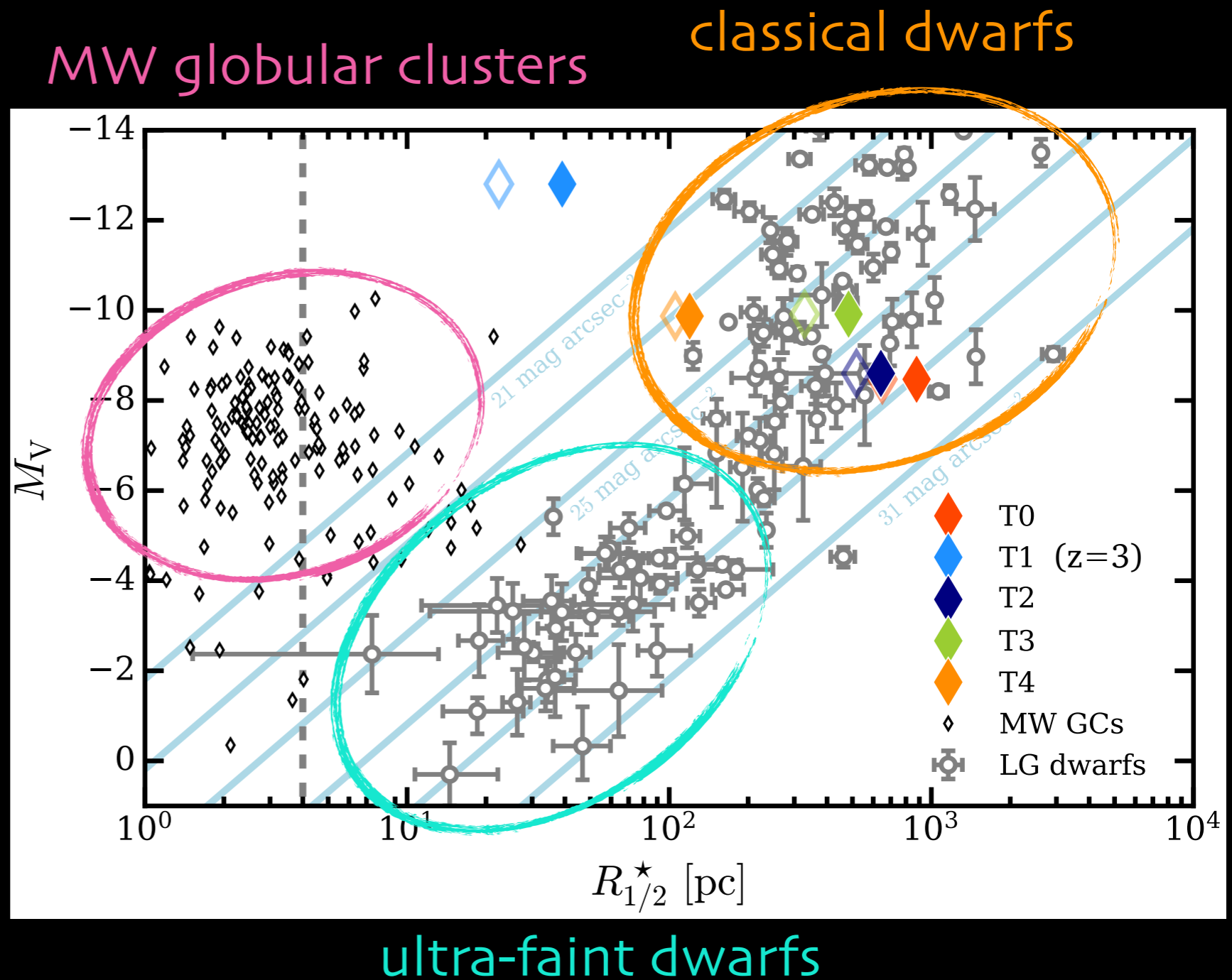
Magnitude - metallicity

Generally difficult to match!



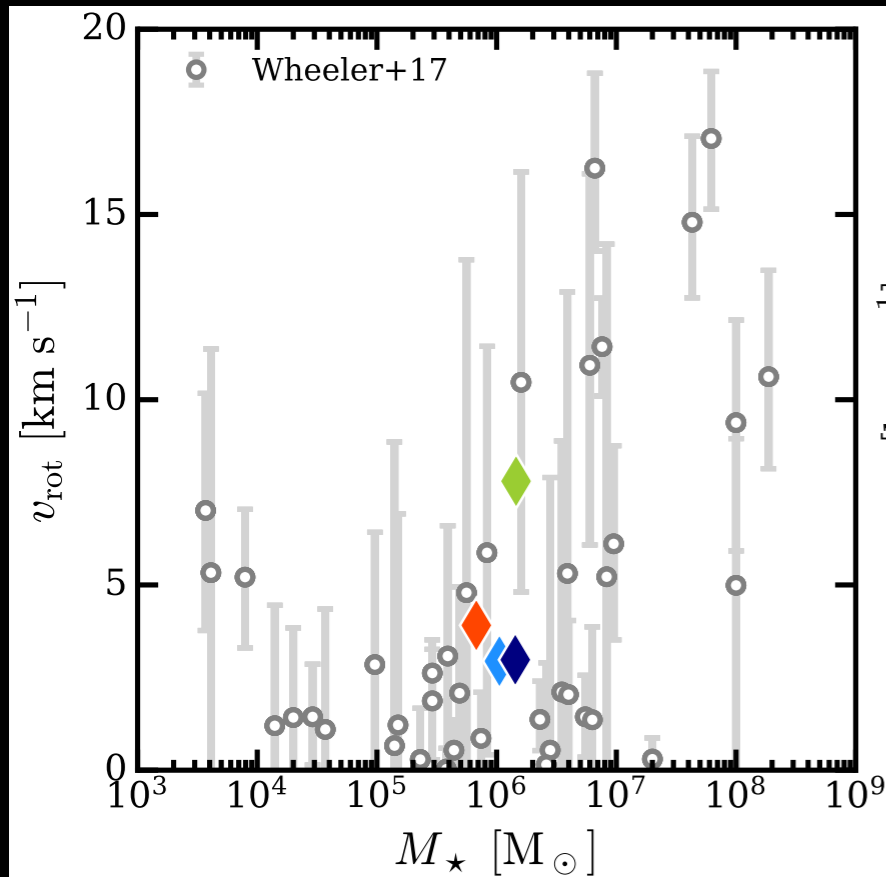
# Stellar size - magnitude

Photometric modeling reveals size and magnitude in line with classical MW dwarfs

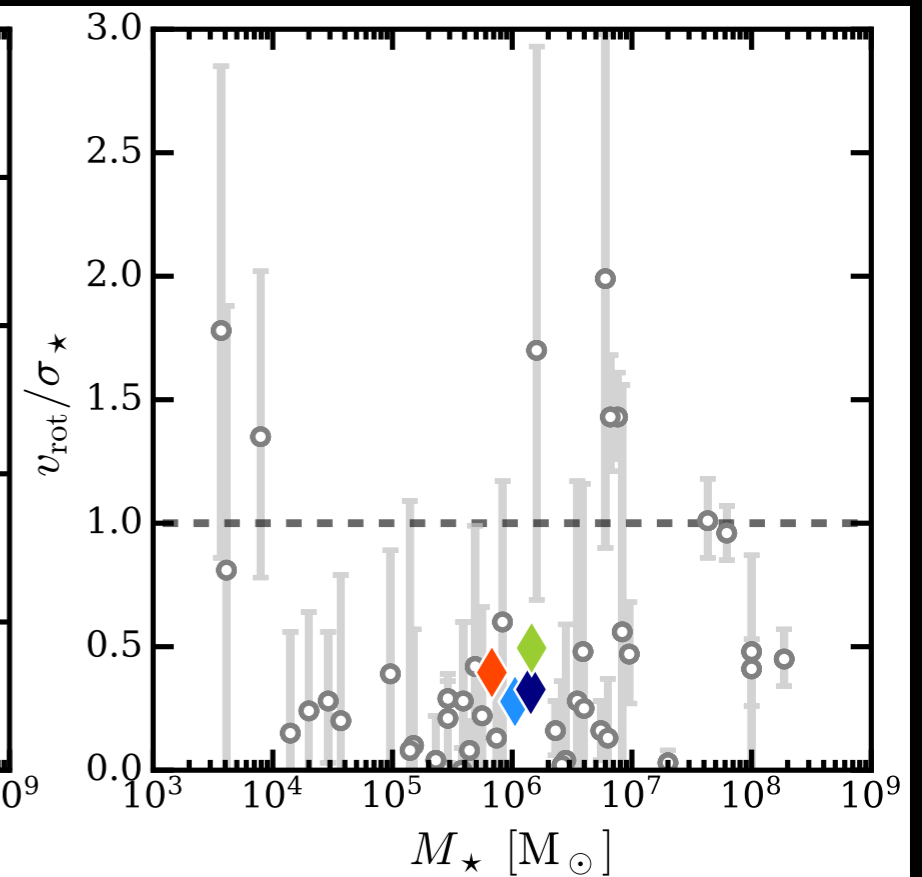
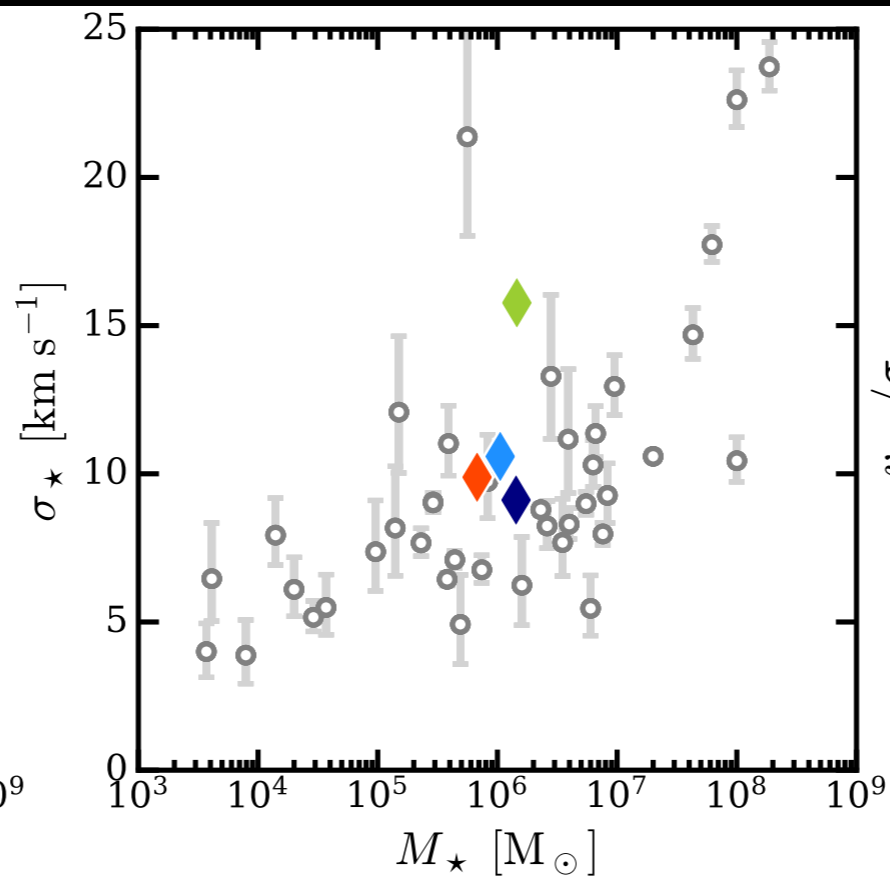


# Stellar kinematics

## Rotation



## Dispersion

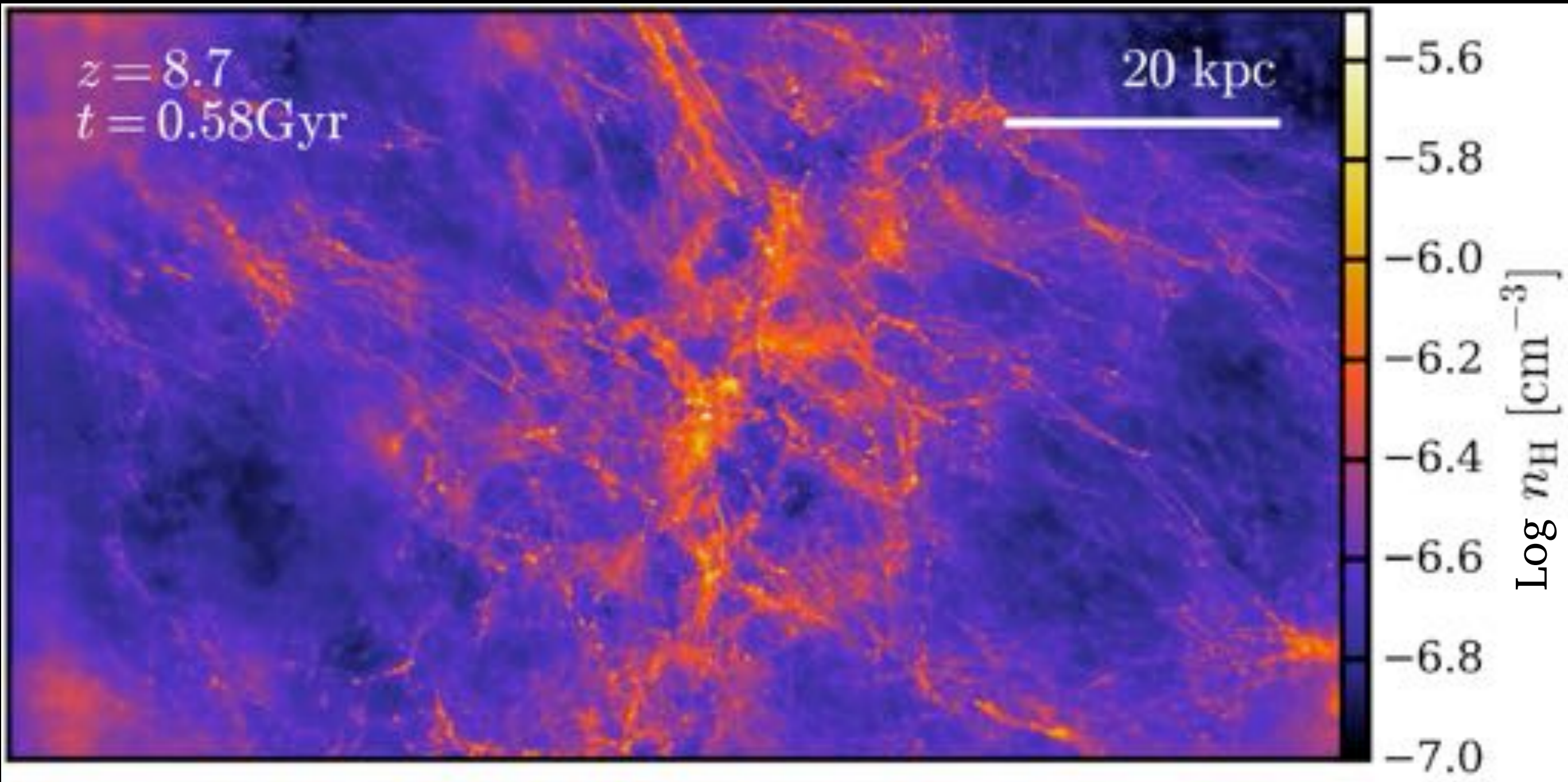


Dispersion dominated

Properties are in line with dSph morphology

What happened at high  
redshift?

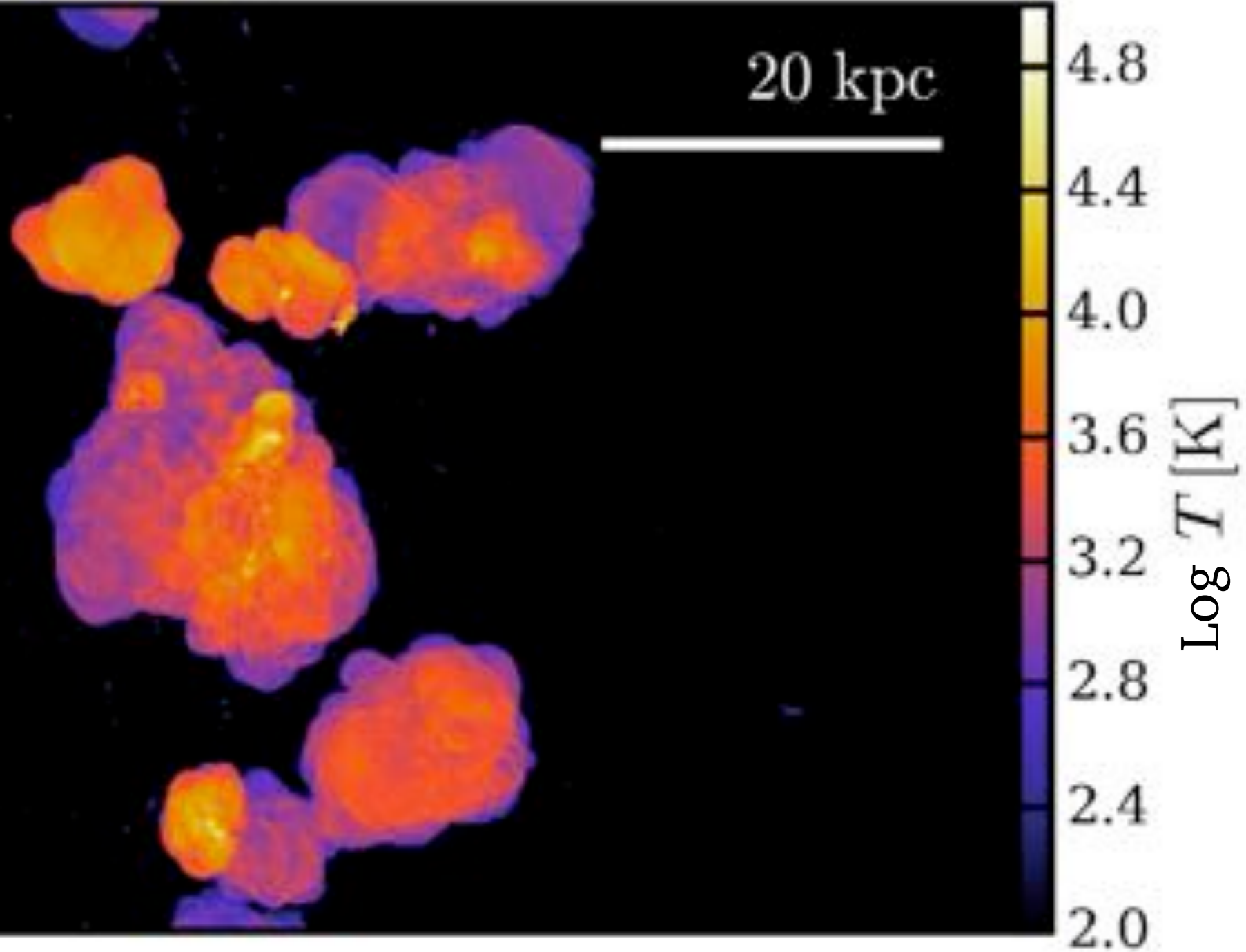
# Gas density



# Gas temperature

$z = 11.6$   
 $t = 0.39 \text{ Gyr}$

20 kpc

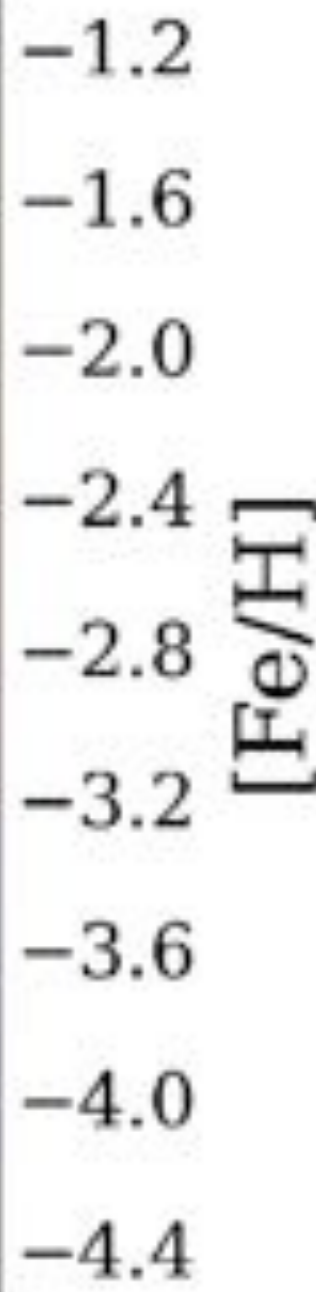
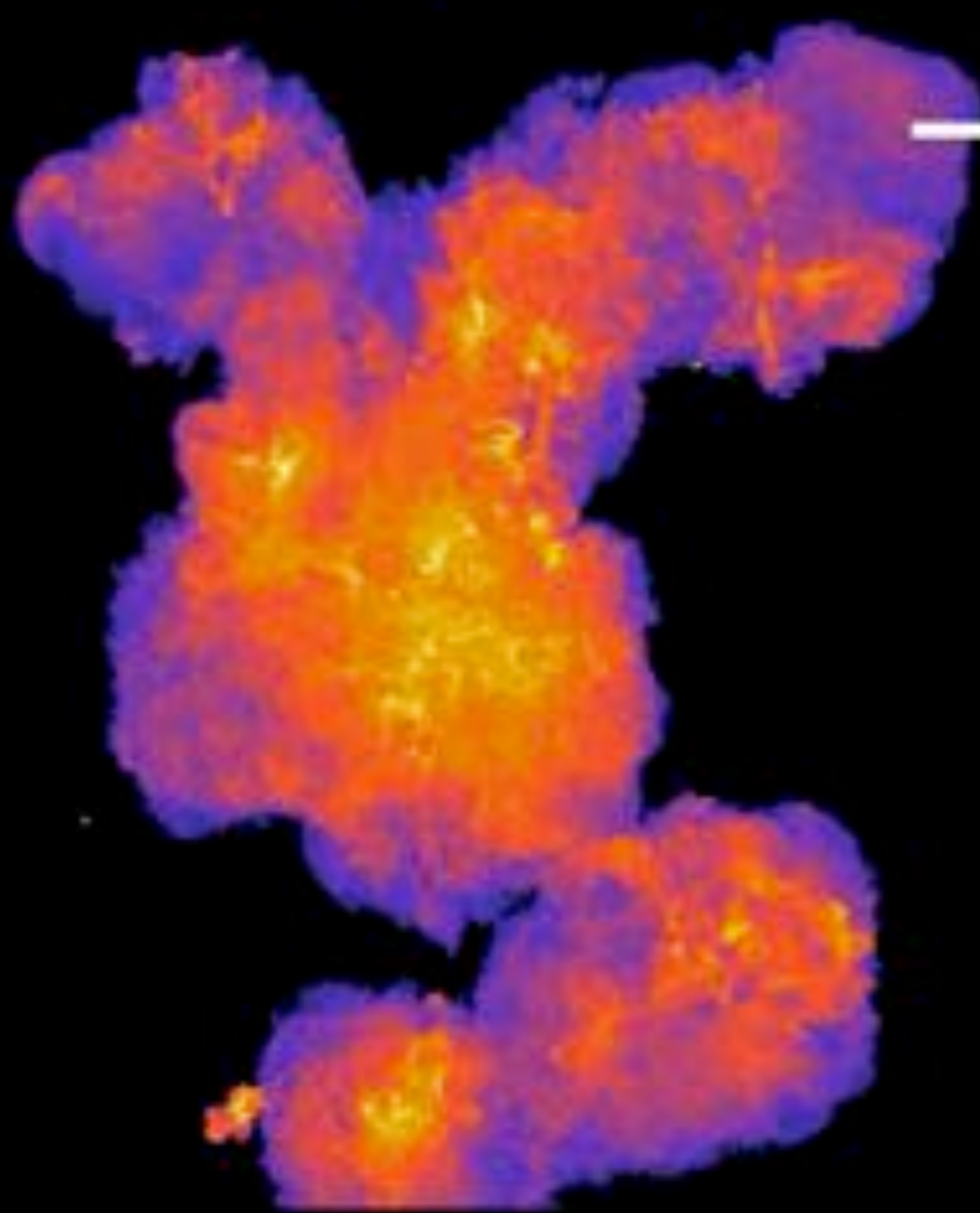




# Gas metallicity

$z = 10.5$   
 $t = 0.44 \text{ Gyr}$

20 kpc

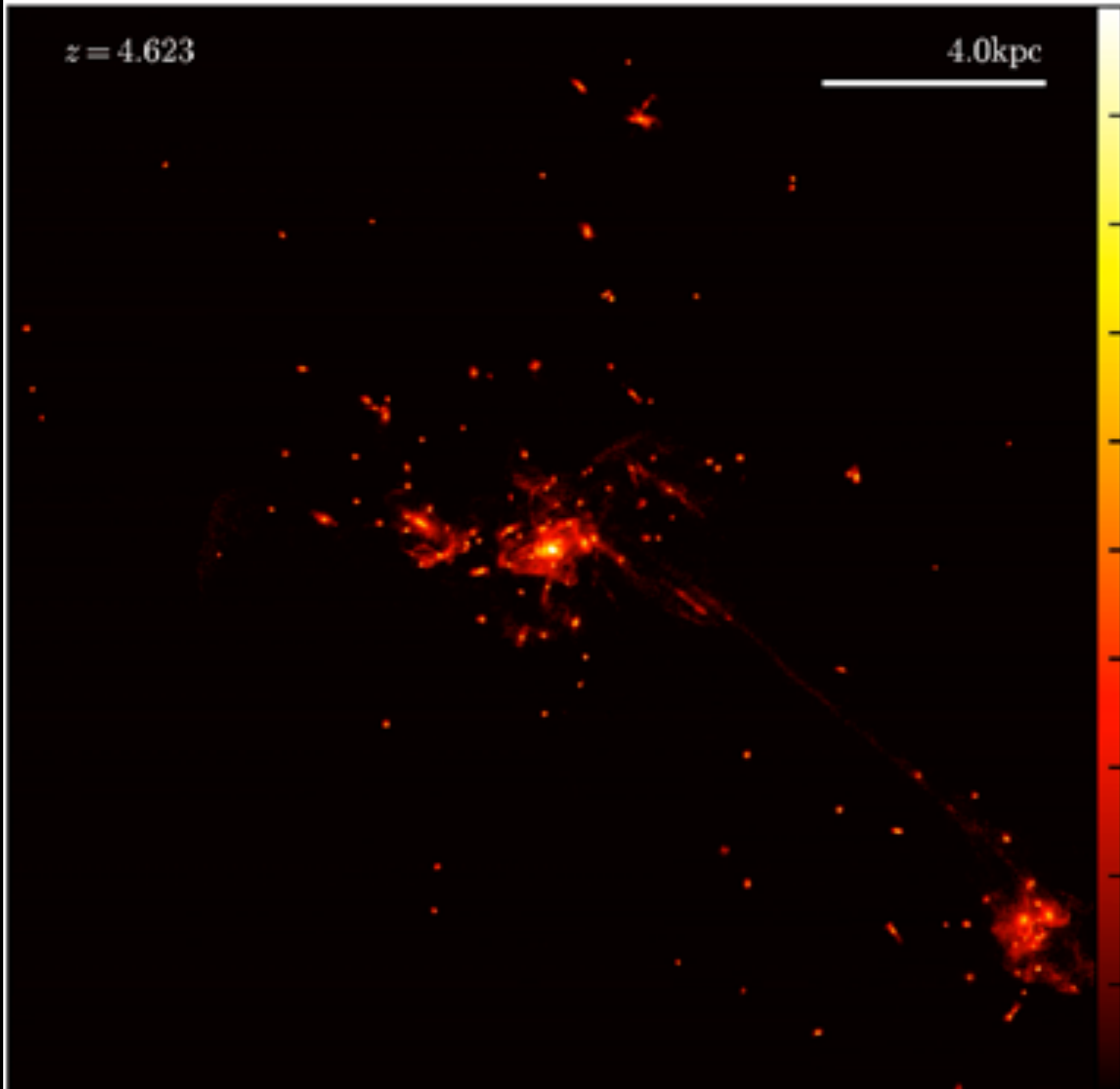


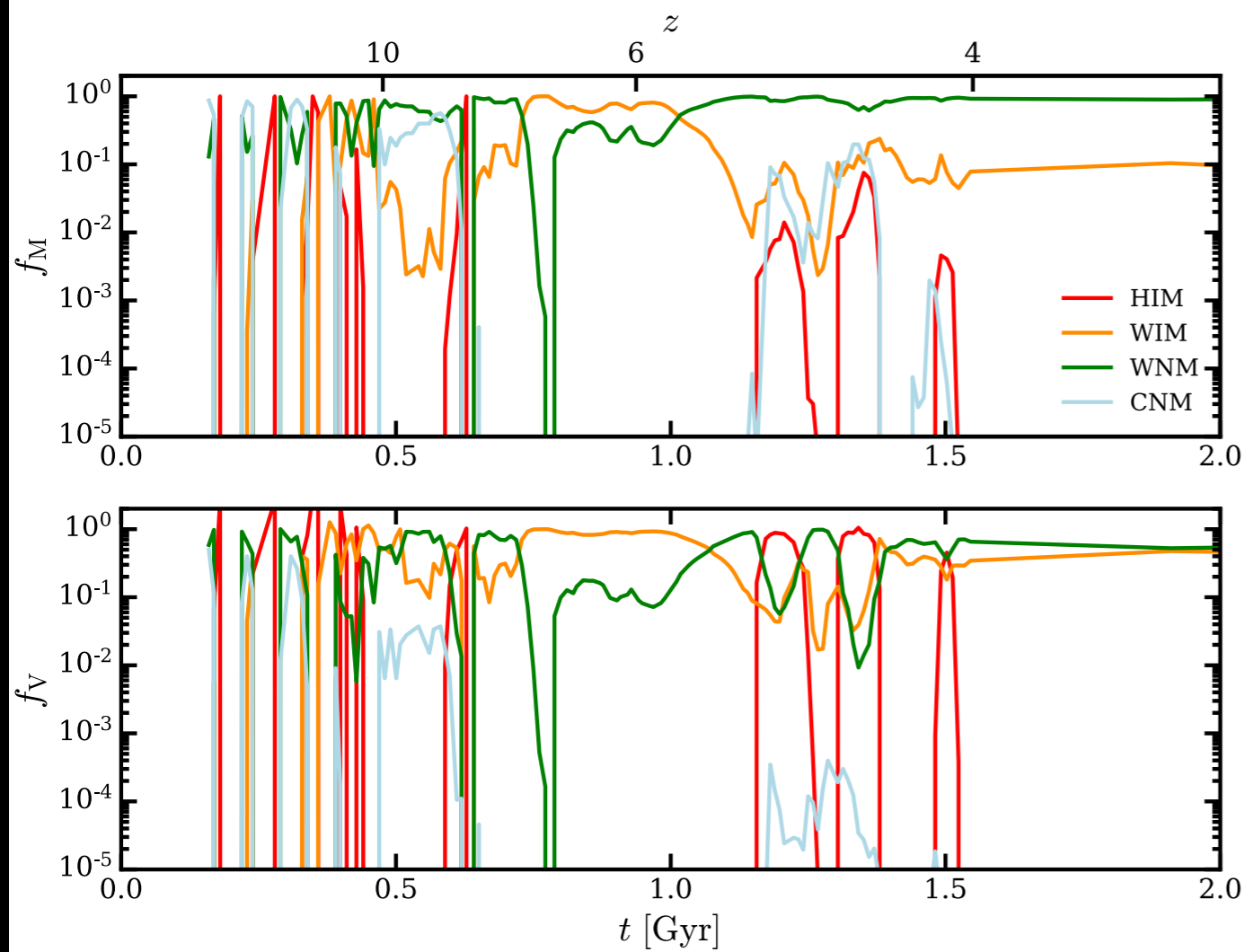
$z = 4.623$

4.0kpc

$\mu_V$  [mag arcsec<sup>-2</sup>]

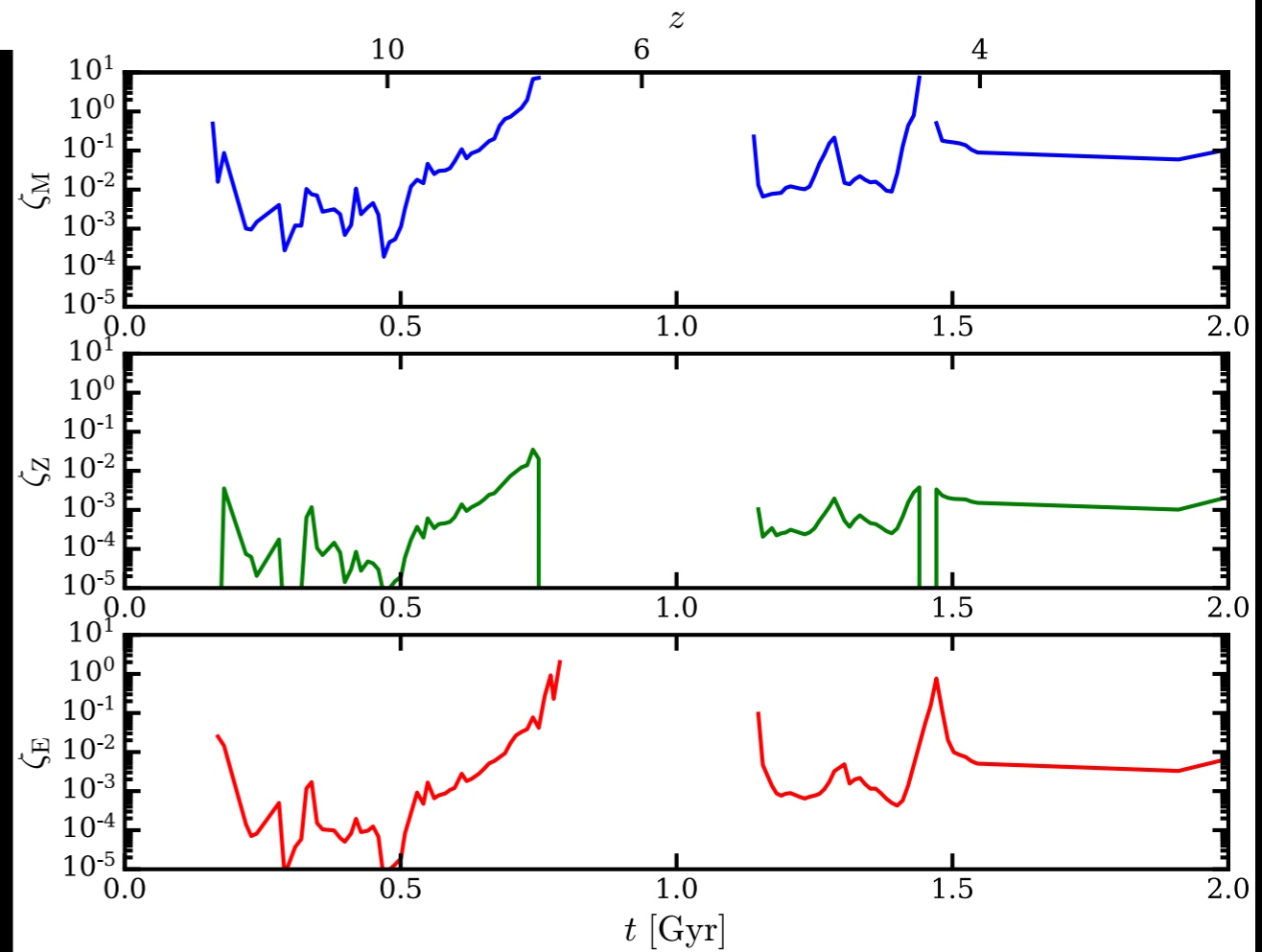
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30





## Phases of the ISM within $0.1 R_{\text{vir}}$

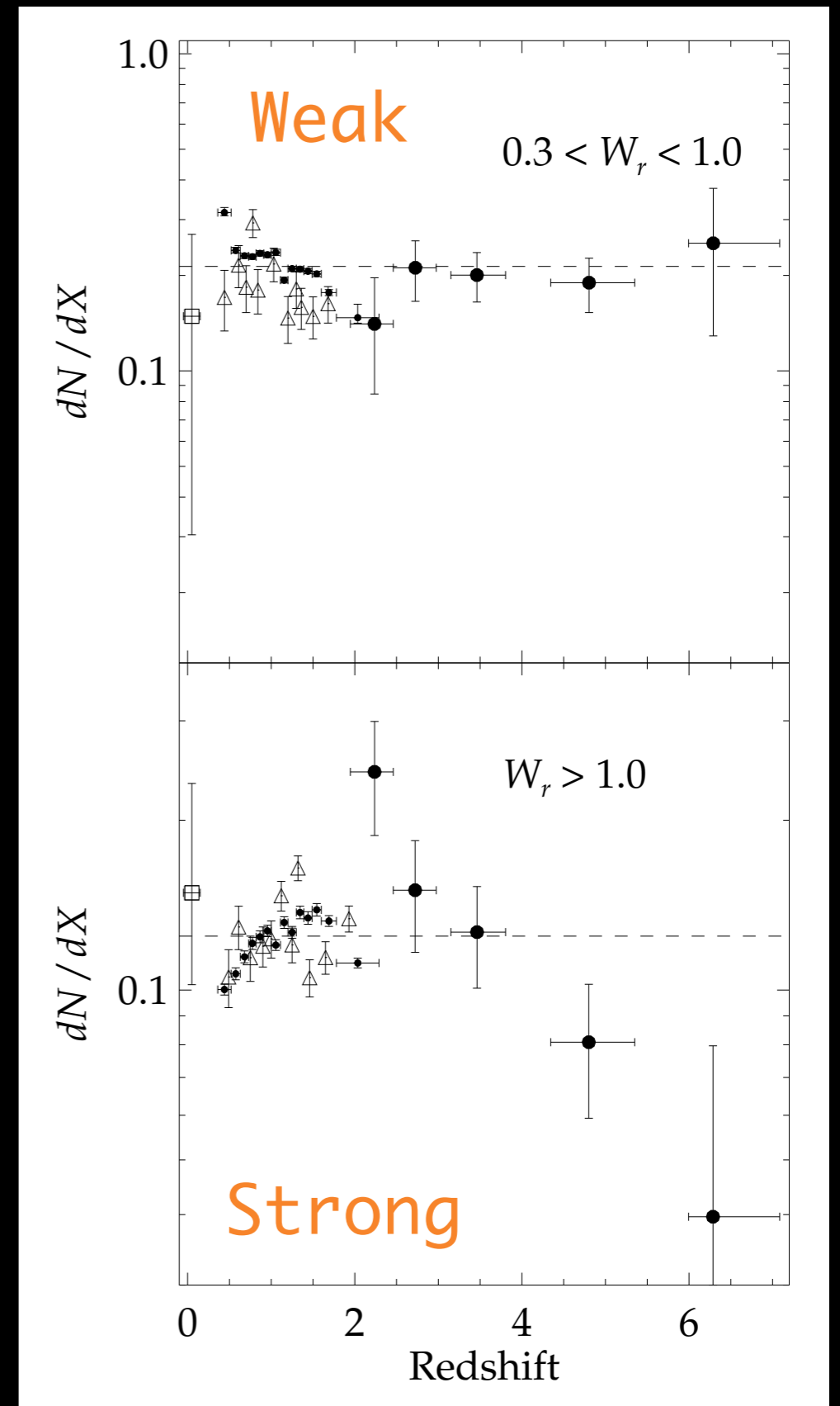
Loading factors  
 measured across  $R_{\text{vir}}$  surface



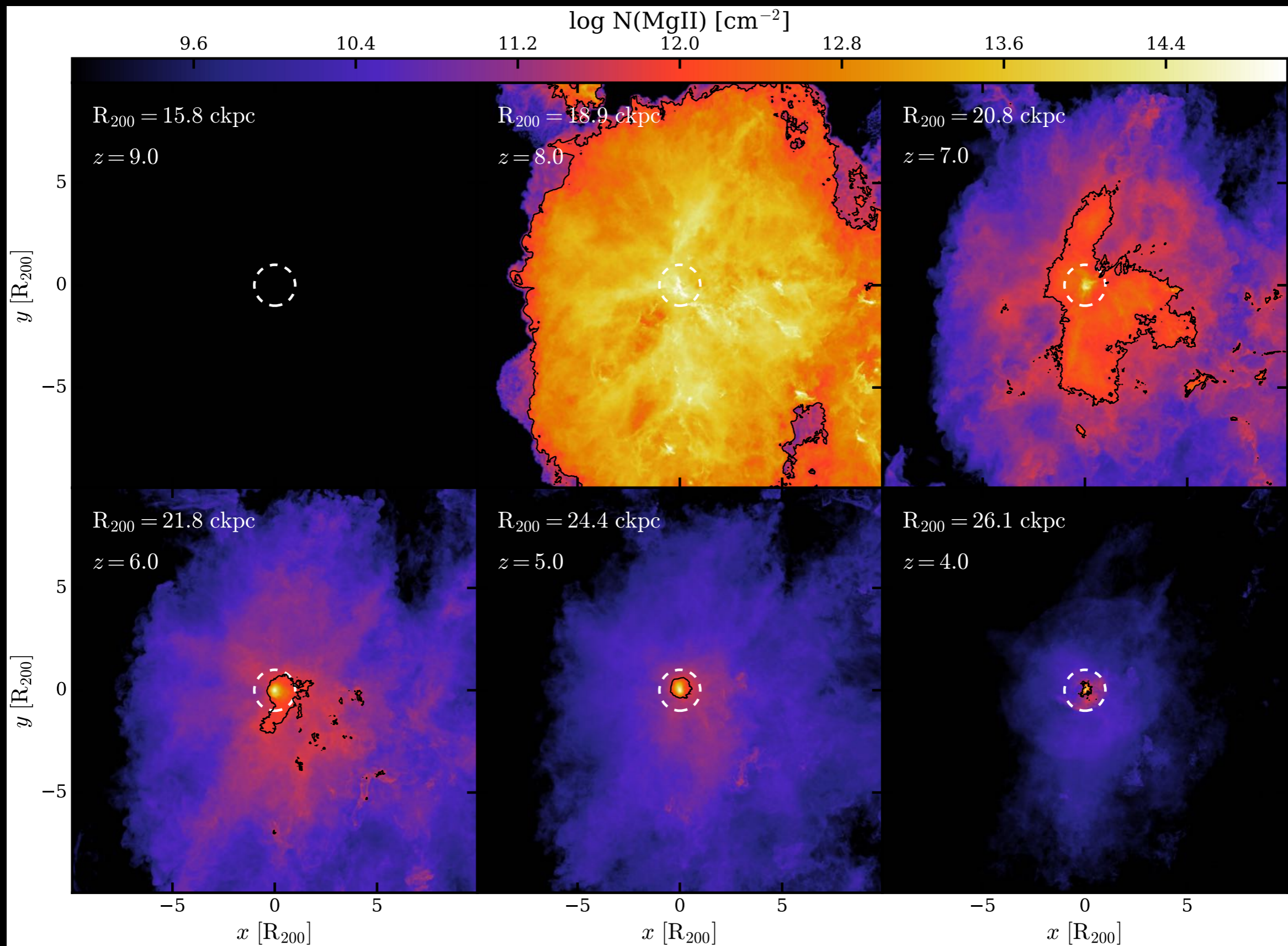
Prediction #1  
IGM pollution

Weak MgII absorption  
stays constant out to  
 $z \sim 7$

Are dwarf galaxies  
responsible for the weak  
absorption at high- $z$  in  
the IGM?



# IGM enrichment (MgII)



$\log N(\text{CIV}) [\text{cm}^{-2}]$

9.6

10.4

11.2

12.0

12.8

13.6

14.4

# CIV

$R_{200} = 15.8 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 9.0$

$R_{200} = 18.9 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 8.0$

$R_{200} = 20.8 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 7.0$

$R_{200} = 21.8 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 6.0$

$R_{200} = 24.4 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 5.0$

$R_{200} = 26.1 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 4.0$

$R_{200} = 28.3 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 2.9$

$R_{200} = 30.9 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 2.0$

$R_{200} = 31.8 \text{ ckpc}$

$z = 1.0$

$y [R_{200}]$

$y [R_{200}]$

$y [R_{200}]$

$x [R_{200}]$

$x [R_{200}]$

$x [R_{200}]$

5

0

-5

5

0

-5

5

0

-5

-5

0

5

-5

0

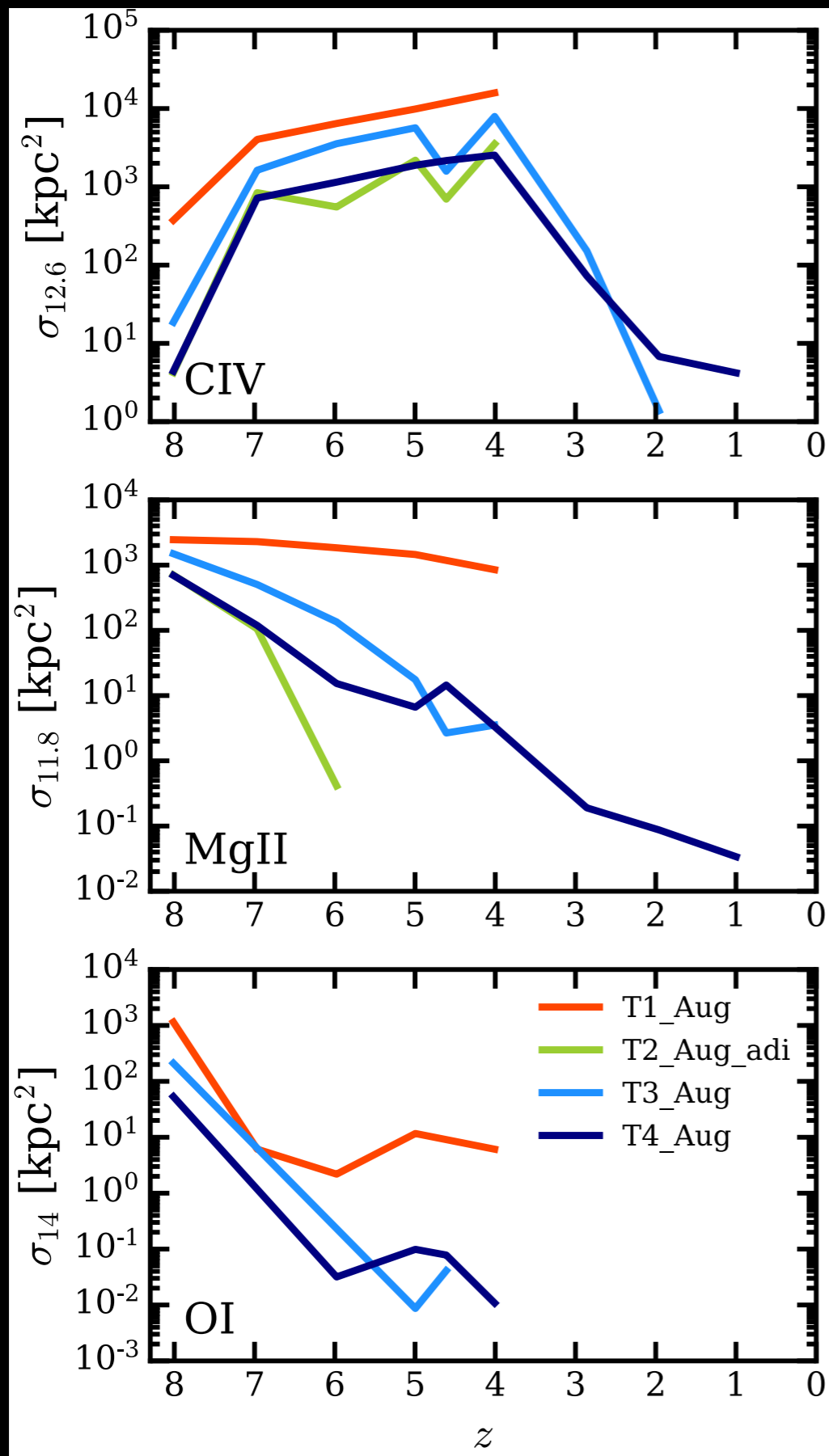
5

-5

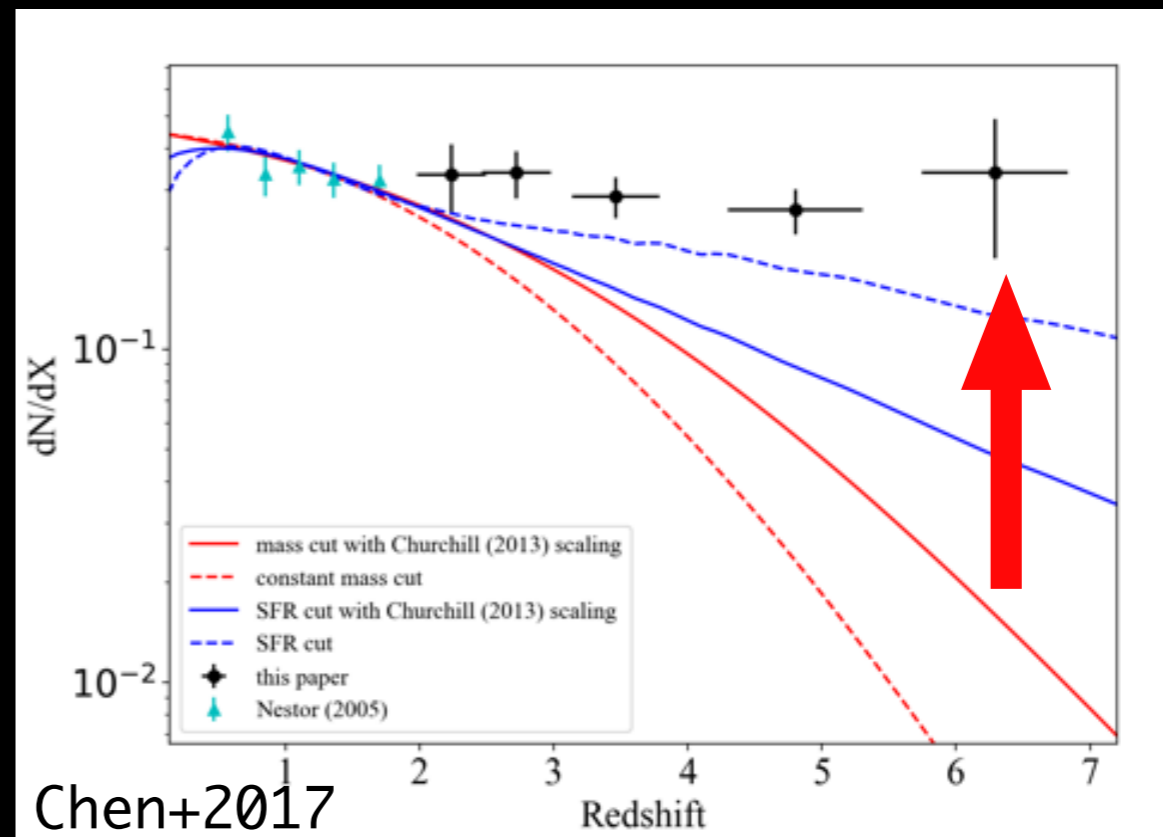
0

5

# Absorber size



# MgII weak absorber number density



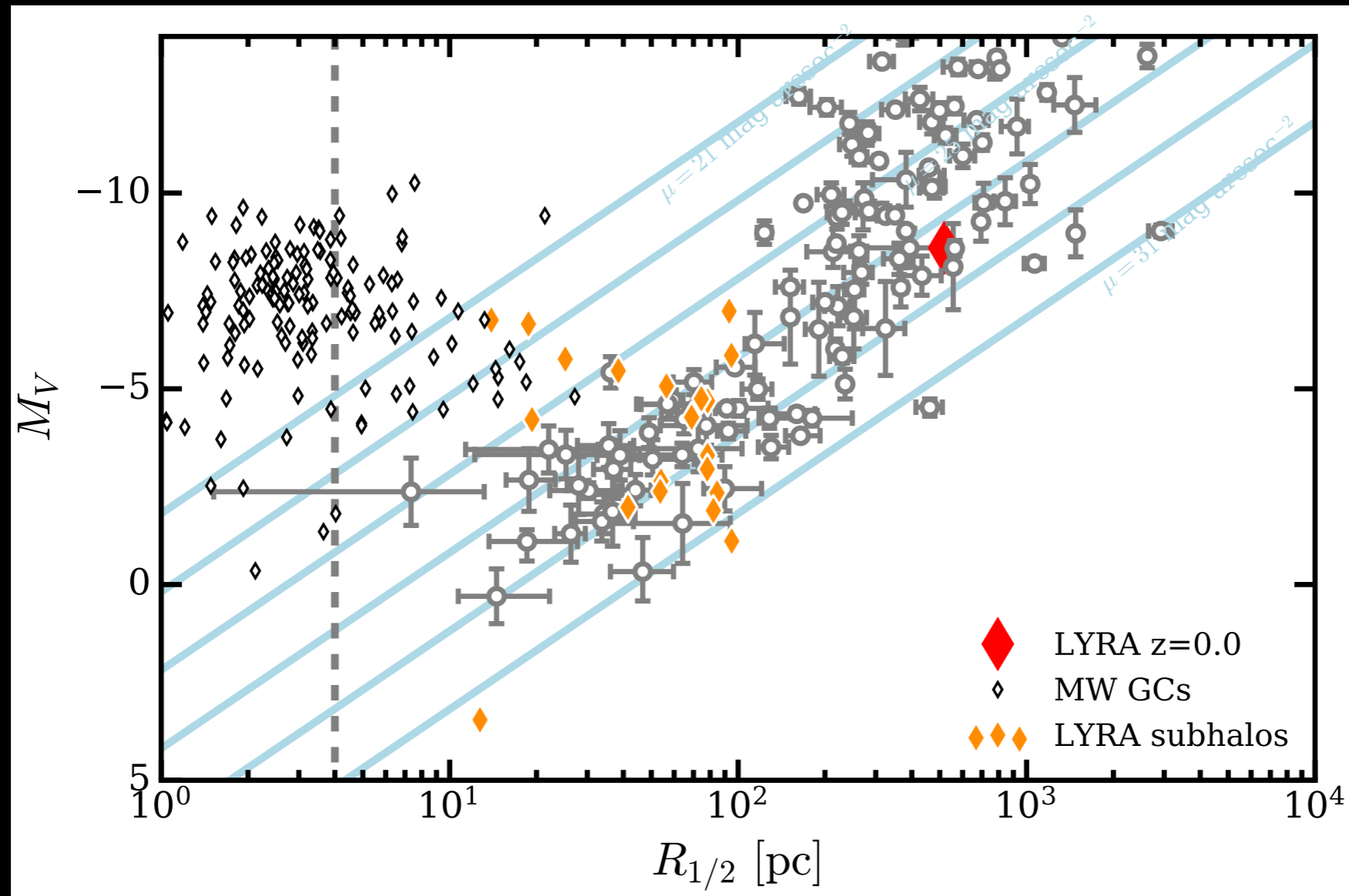
Models calibrated at  $z < 2$

Dwarf galaxies may be dominant polluter at high- $z$



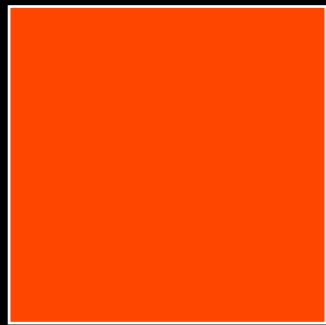
Prediction #2  
Dwarf substructure

# Dwarf subhalos look like ultra-faint dwarfs



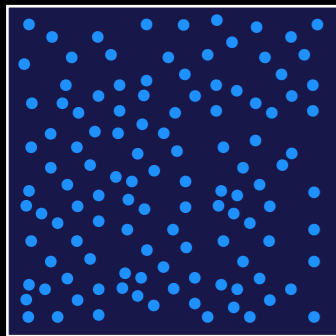
# Which halos do PopIII stars form in?

Three simple models introducing the first metals



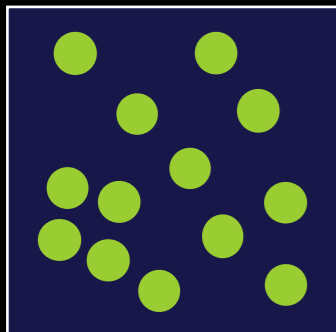
**Homogeneous**

Metals are everywhere from the beginning



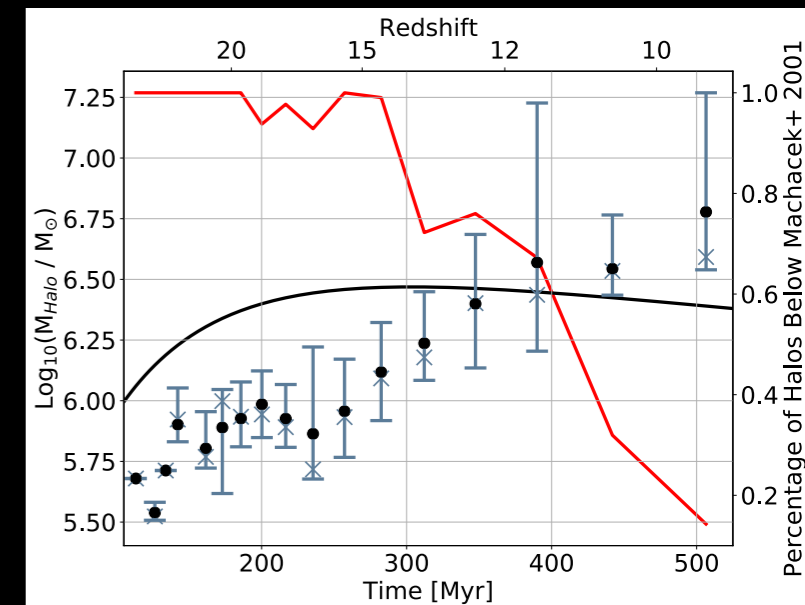
$M_{\text{thres}} = 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$

Metals are introduced in many small halos



$M_{\text{thres}} = 10^7 M_{\text{sun}}$

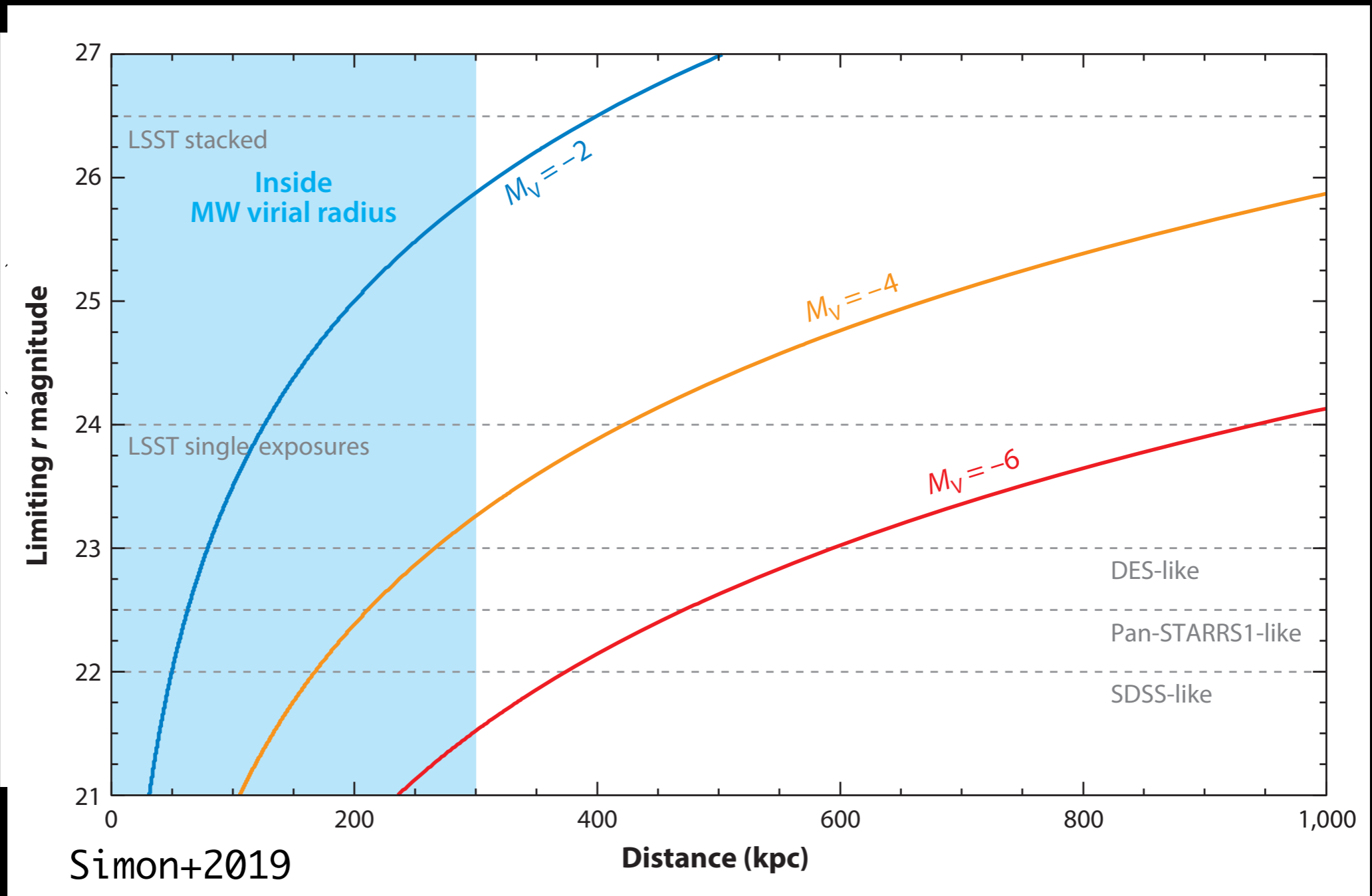
Metals are introduced in a few large halos



Skinner+2020

# Dwarf substructure counts

PopIII halo mass may be constrained by future observations of dwarf substructure (JWST/Rubin)



# Take home message(s)

**LYRA** brings together small scale baryonic physics and the cosmological context

- ◆ Dwarf galaxies may be **dominant IGM polluter** at high- $z$
- ◆ Dwarf subhalos look like LG **ultra-faint dwarfs**
- ◆ **PopIII halo mass** may be constrained by dwarf substructure counts

