What you have all taught me about....

Making the Local Group in our Hierarchical Universe

Kathryn V Johnston (Columbia University)



MILKY WAY GALAXY

The last 15 years....

• Summary:

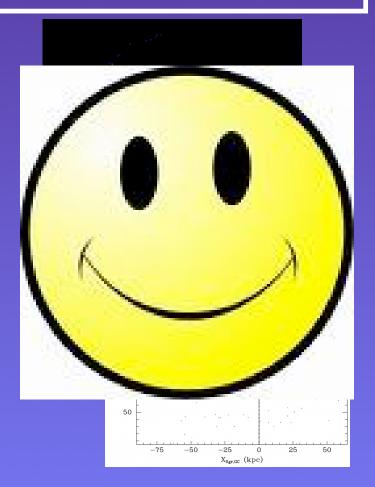
- hierarchical formation => substructure
- we see substructure
- hurray!

• Taking the Tremaine challenge:

- statistical descriptions!
- doing something useful with substructure

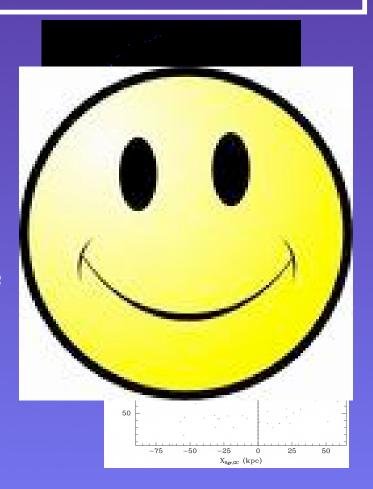
A few useful things to do:

- test consistency with LCDM
- reconstruct the history of the Galaxy
- structure of and substructure in global potential
- study (the many!) Galactic progenitors

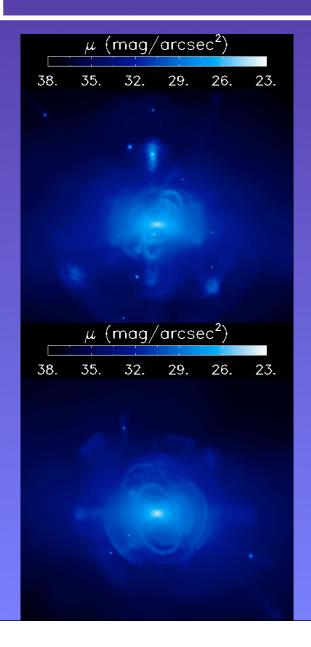


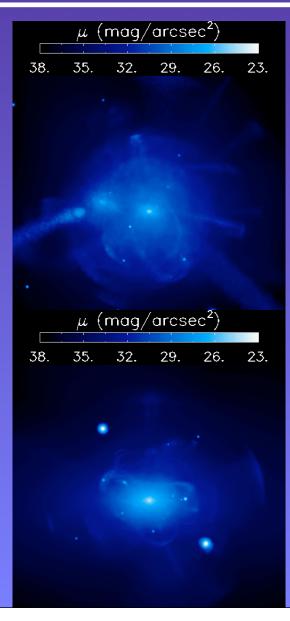
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Testing LCDM?



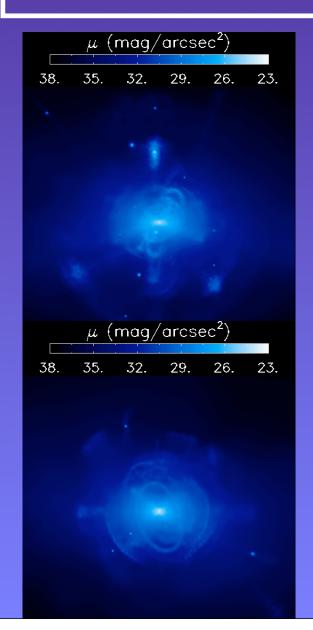


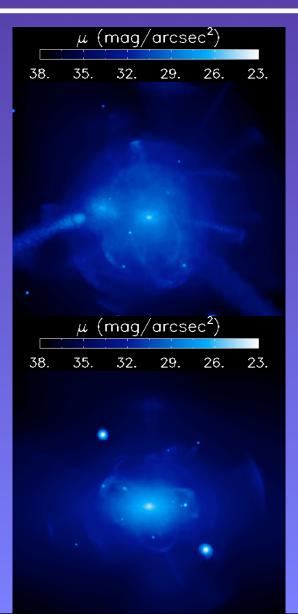
? Is the level of substructure what we expect?

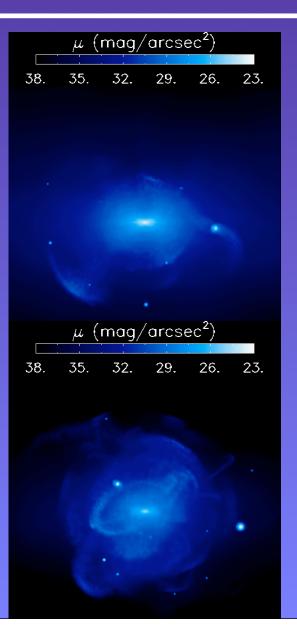
Preliminary answer: YES!

- Bell et al (2007)
- Posters:Klement,Schlaufman

Re-constructing history



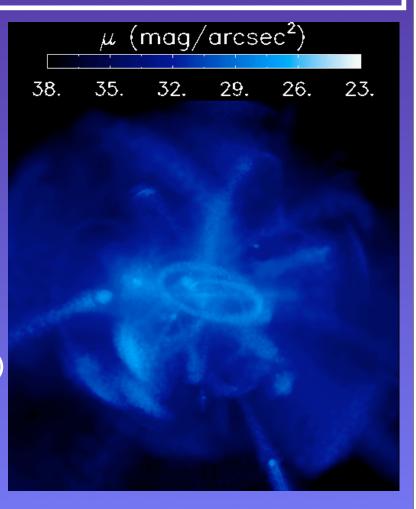






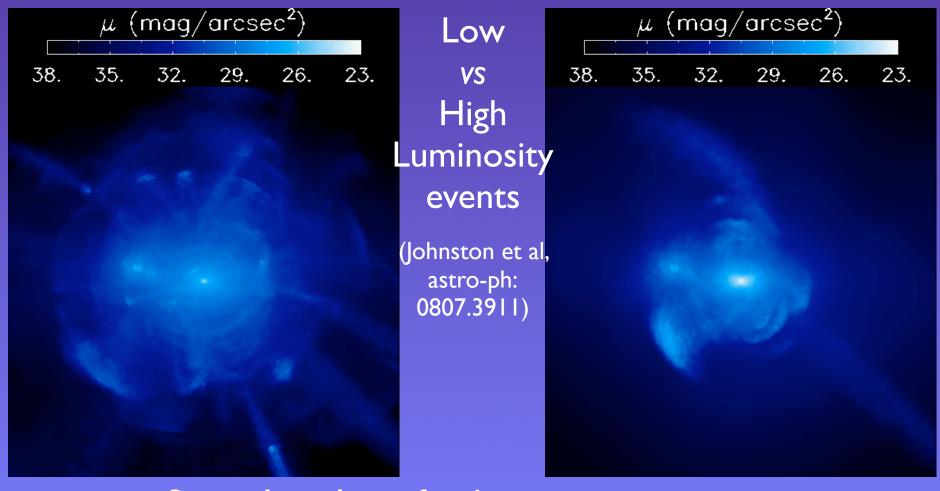
Early
vs
Late
events

(Johnston et al, astro-ph: 0807.3911)



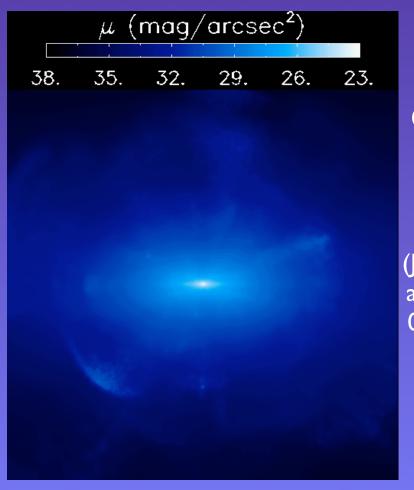
• Fraction of halo in substructure





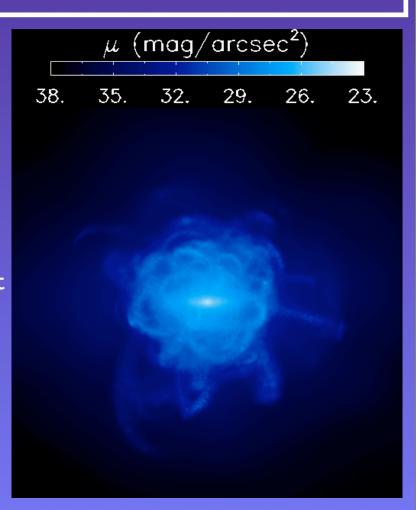
Spatial scales of substructure

luminosity function of recent accretors



Radial
vs
Circular
Orbit
events

(Johnston et al, astro-ph: 0807.3911)



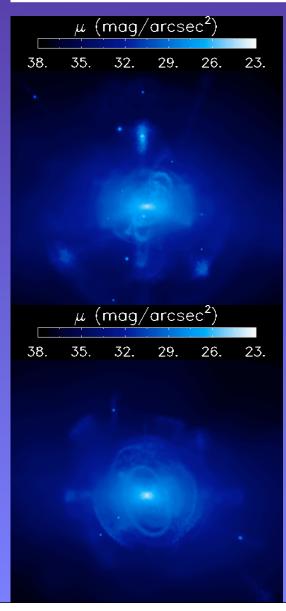
Morphology of substructure

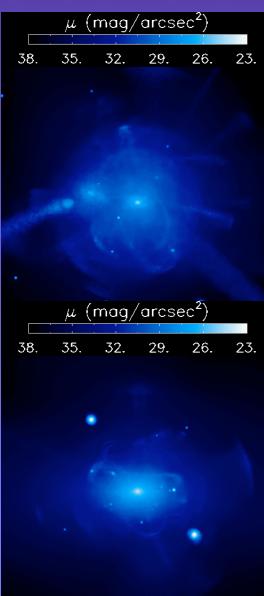


- Fraction of halo in substructure => importance of recent accretion
- Morphology of substructure => orbit distribution of recent accretors
- Spatial scales of substructure => luminosity function of recent accretors

- We can <u>start</u> to do this NOW:
 - 2MASS (see Sanjib Sharma poster)
 - SDSS
- More stars and larger volume (PANSTARRS, LSST, SDSS III, LAMOST)
 - lower-surface-brightness features
 - back in time
 - down the mass function
- 6-D phase-space (GAIA)
 - integrals of motion space (Helmi!)
 => further back in time
 - talks and posters: Gomez, McMIllan

Studying Progenitors - When? What? Where?

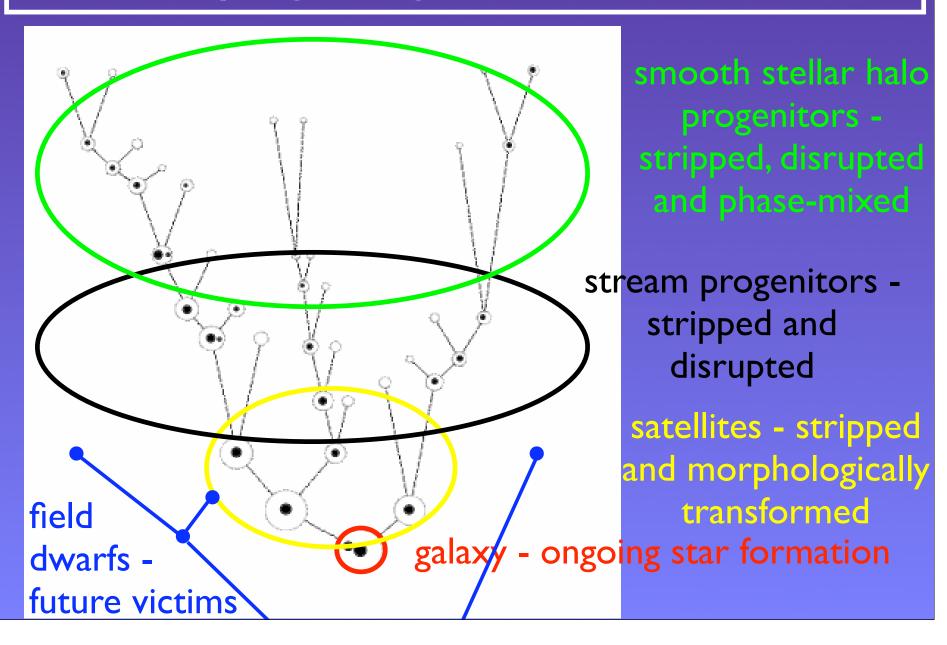




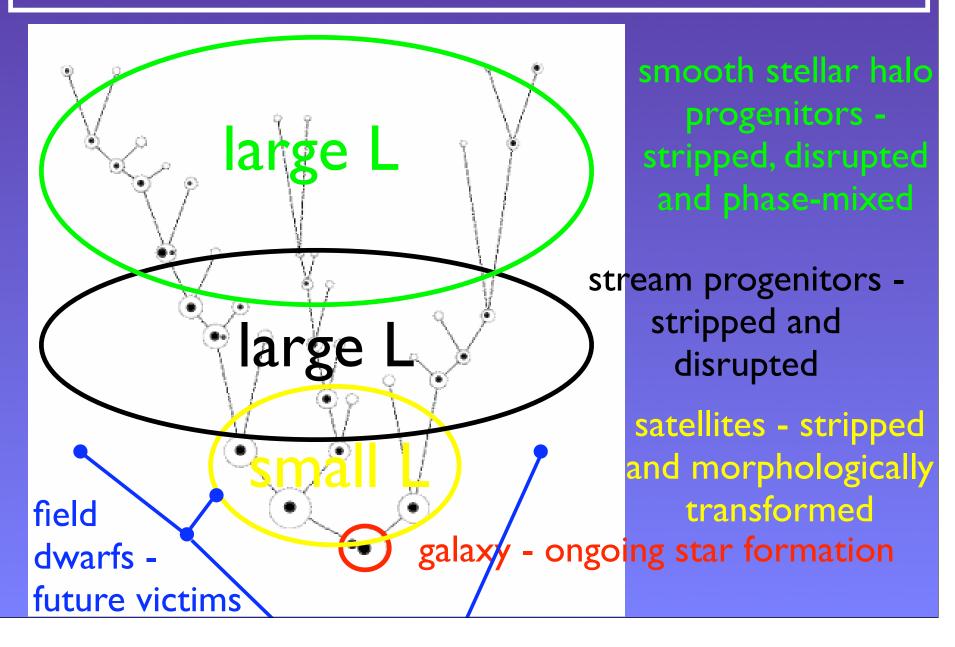
Disk, bulge, smooth halo, star streams, ultra-faints, satellites, field dwarfs....

- When? epoch and extent of star
 formation
- What? depth of dark matter well
- Where? earlyUniverse andinteractions
- Posters: Cooper, Zolotov

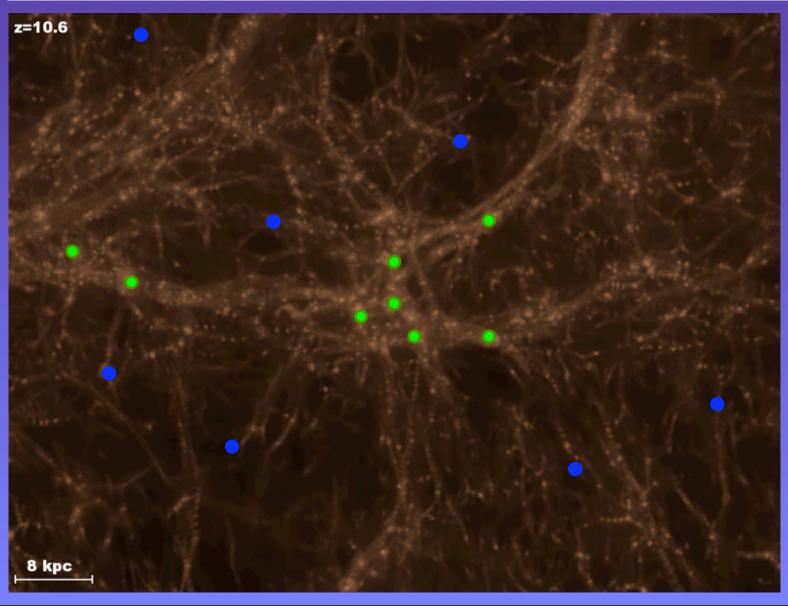
Studying Progenitors - When?



Studying Progenitors - What?



Studying Progenitors - Where?



Diemand, Kuhlen & Madau

Halo progenitors and sites of first stars?

Field galaxy progenitors

Studying Progenitors - When? What? Where?

Properties of Dominant Contributors			
Component/ system	When? SFH: rate/duration	What? potential well	Where? interaction history
disk	steady/ongoing	deep	quiescent?
stellar halo (smooth)	steady/few Gyrs	medium	destructive!
star streams	steady/6-13 Gyrs	medium	destructive!
satellites (dSph)	slow/8-13 Gyrs	shallow	moderate
field dwarfs (dlrr)	slow/ongoing	shallow/medium	quiescent?

Dabbling in the MYSTERIOUS arts: chemical evolution and abundance patterns

why?!*&^%!

- I. "stars never forget where they were born"
 - 2. potential of ongoing and future surveys

Posters: Colavitti, Lackner

Studying Progenitors and testing LCDM

Dynamical + chemical enrichment intuition (Robertson

<u>et al 2005) =></u>

- alpha-elements
 - source: SNII
 - timescale < 100 Myear</p>
- Fe-peak elements
 - Source: SNII and SNIa

halo satellites

0.5

-0.5

-4

-3

-2

[Fe/H]

[alpha/ Fe] Efficient, truncated star formation in high mass dwarfs = mass dwarf = high mass satellite or stream progenitor

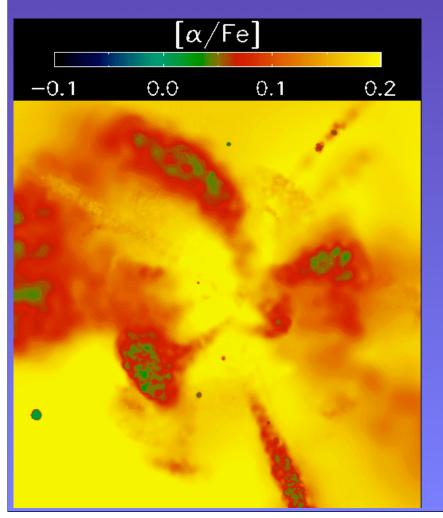
Slow, extended star formation in low mass dwarfs = low mass satellite progenitor

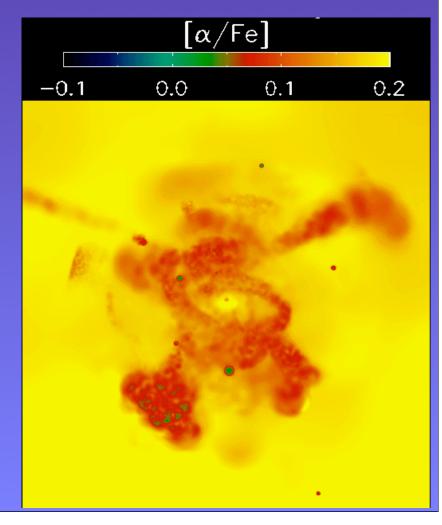
[Fe/H]

(data compilation from Venn et al)

Testing LCDM

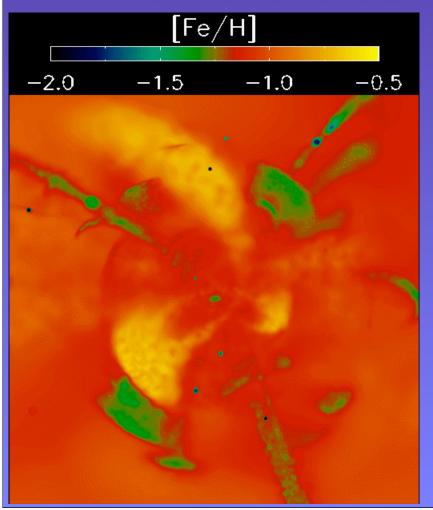
• satellites <u>and substructure</u> are alpha-poor.... Robertson et 2005, Font et al 2006a, 2006b, 2007

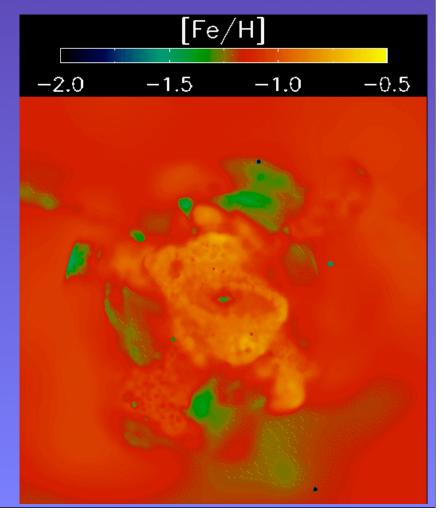




Testing LCDM

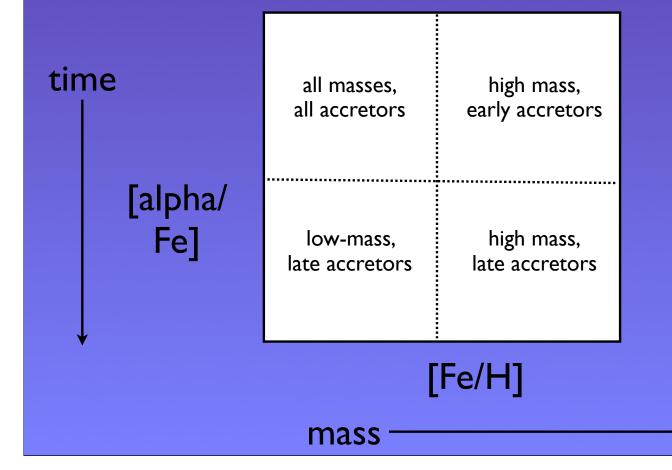
• dominant streams are metal rich....
Font et al 2006a, 2006b, 2007, Gilbert et al 2008





Studying Progenitors and Re-constructing History

- alpha elements => accretion epoch
- Fe/H => mass
- •Suppose we had the full distribution of stars in alpha and Fe:



Studying Progenitors

- Testing LCDM: alpha/iron abundance patterns broadly consistent with time and mass scales for accretion predicted by LCDM
- Reconstructing history: full alpha/iron <u>distribution</u>
 contains epoch of accretion and luminosity function of accretors
- Looking to the future WFMOS, APOGEE....:
 - larger samples
 - r- and s- process (sensitive to different times and to potential wells? environments?)
- We need <u>analysis tools</u> and <u>models!</u>

What to do with all this data?

Analysis approaches:

- Statistics
- A group finder that can work
 - in arbitrary number dimensions
 - with dimensions of different types (apparent magnitude, angular position, radial velocity, proper motion, abundance-space) and with varying error scales
 - with highly anisotropic structures (e.g. tails) of many different scales and orientations
 - with large numbers of points

My solution?????

Hire a postdoc!

Sanjib Sharma

Even if you can't hire him - go and see his poster to find out about:

- the group finder (Sharma & Johnston 2008)
- current application to the 2MASS M-giant data (Sharma et al 2008)
- future application to GAIA/ abundance space....

Summary - the Local Group Manifesto

CELEBRATE DIVERSITY! BUY LOCAL!

- Differences in stellar halo/streams/satellites in phase and abundance space broadly consistent with LCDM
- Halo progenitors/building blocks
 - don't look for local analogues (dSph, dlrr): look in the halo itself!
 - phase and abundance-space distributions allow re-construction
- Why study the tails of the distributions?
 - low luminosity outliers (large in number, small in contribution)
 - probing the limits of galaxy formation
 - early Universe conditions
- Why study Local Group dwarfs? Galaxy formation!
 - if we can't model dwarfs, there's no hope for big galaxies!
 - statistical sample
 - different formation times and environments
- No where else in the Universe can this be done!