



The Ghosts of Galaxy Formation

Part One: Recent results from SDSS

KIAA, 2nd December, 2008

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with

Paul Hewett, Gerry Gilmore, Mike Irwin, Vasily Belokurov, Dan Zucker, Matt Walker, Dan Faria,
Mike Fellhauer, Martin Niederste-Ostholt, Laura Watkins

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大家好!

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Talk Outline

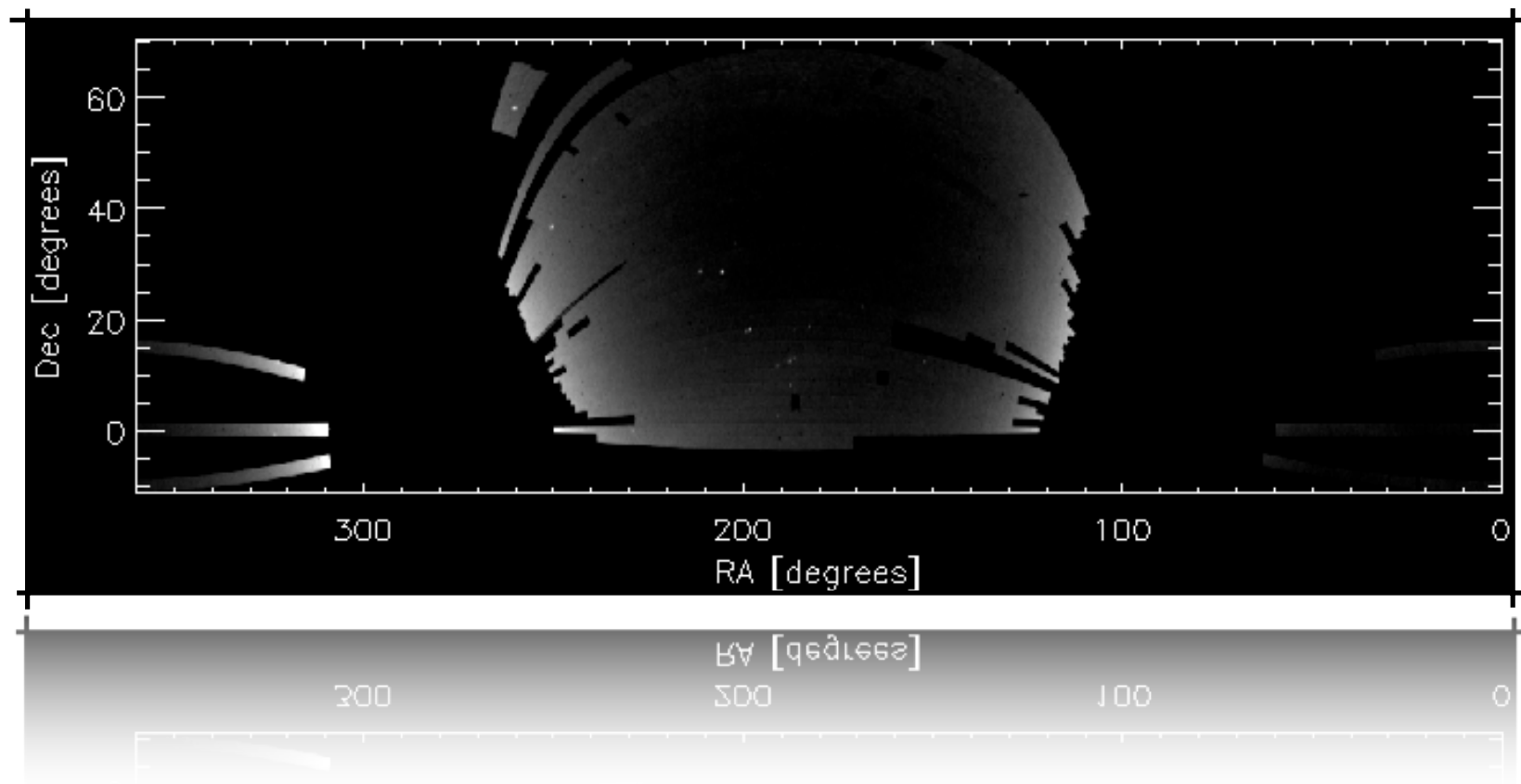
Talk Outline

- Field of Streams
- Kittens in Leo
 - Leo V
 - Leo T
 - SEGUE-1
- Implications and conclusions



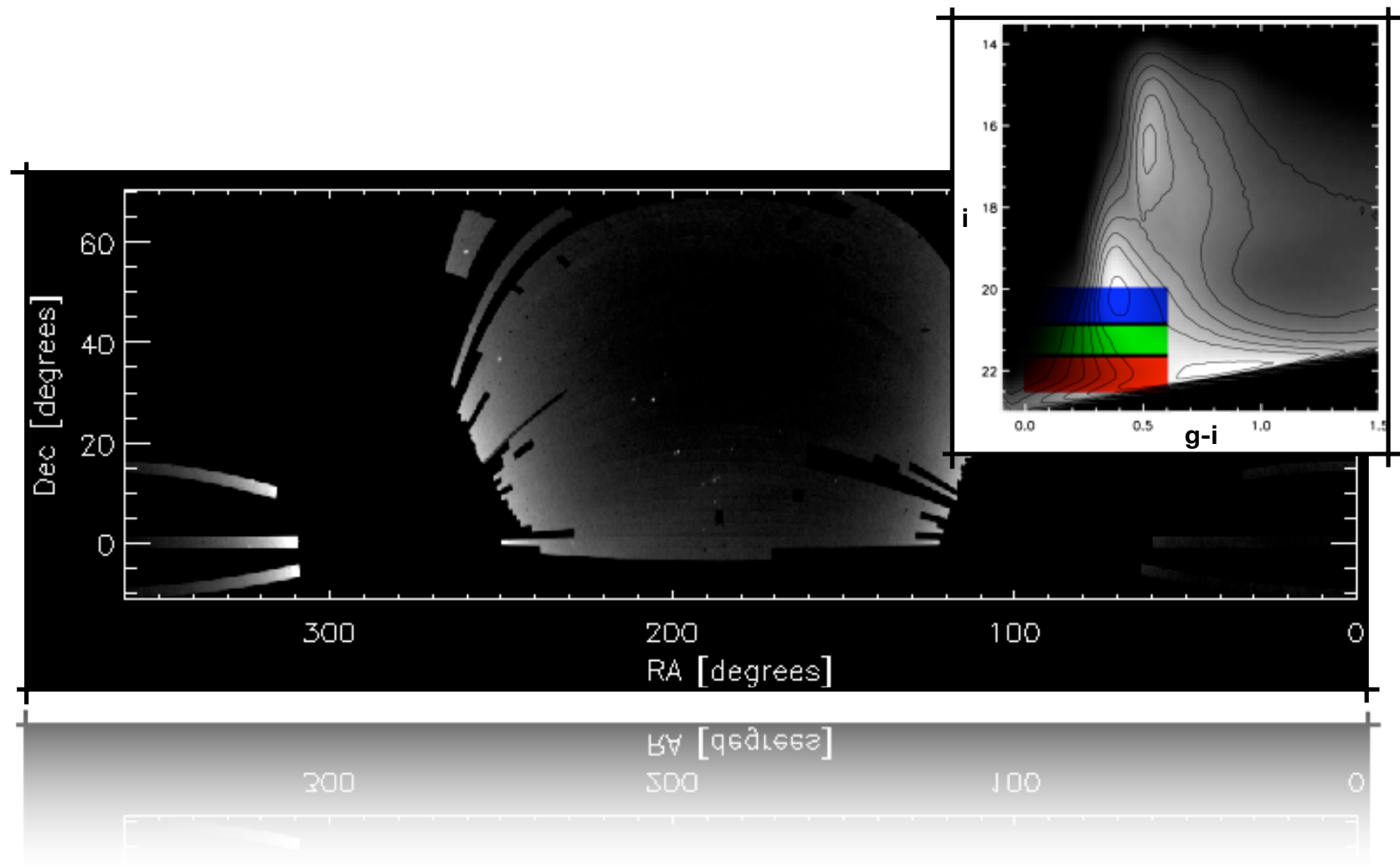
Field of SDSS

Belokurov et al. (2006)



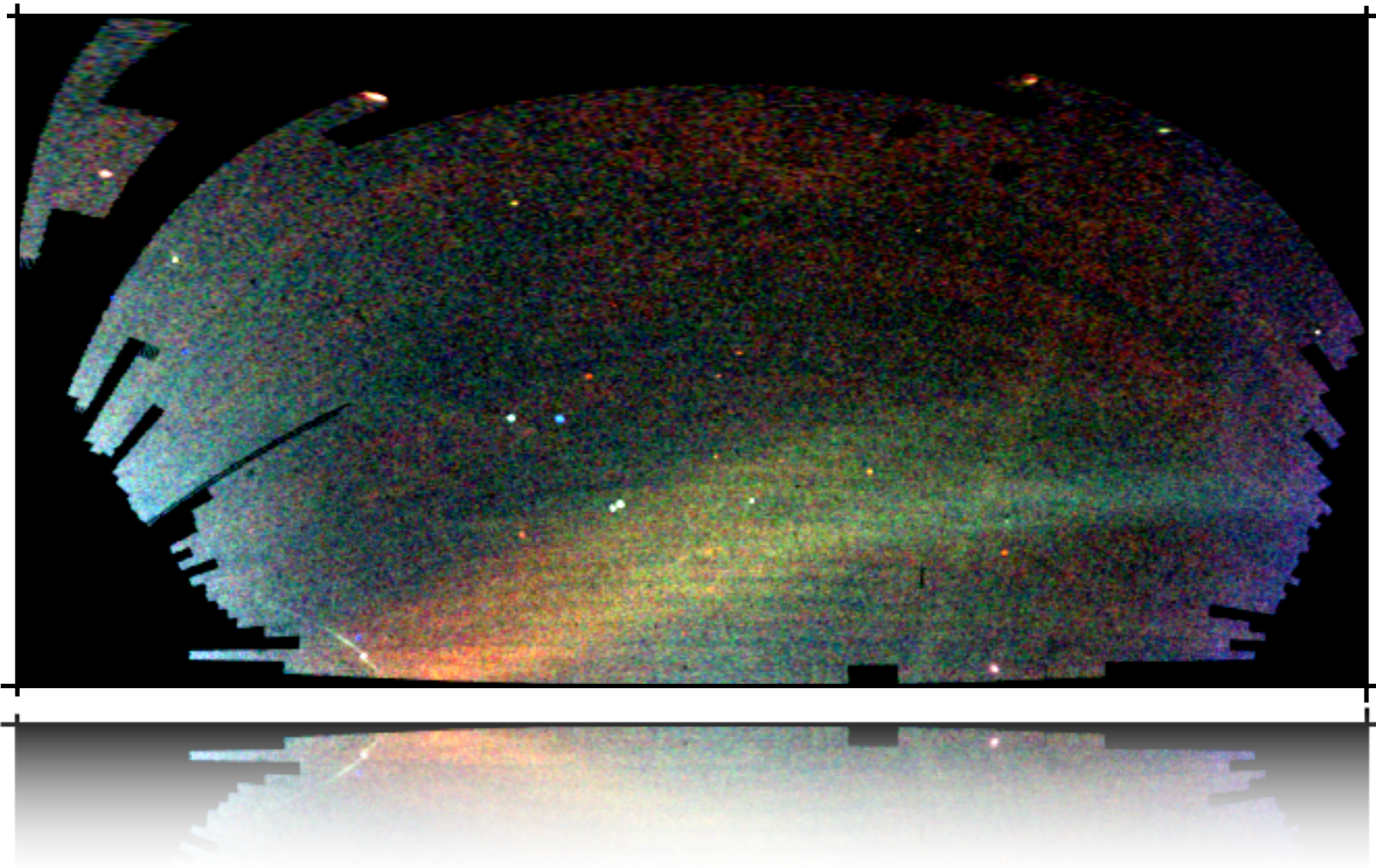
Field of SDSS

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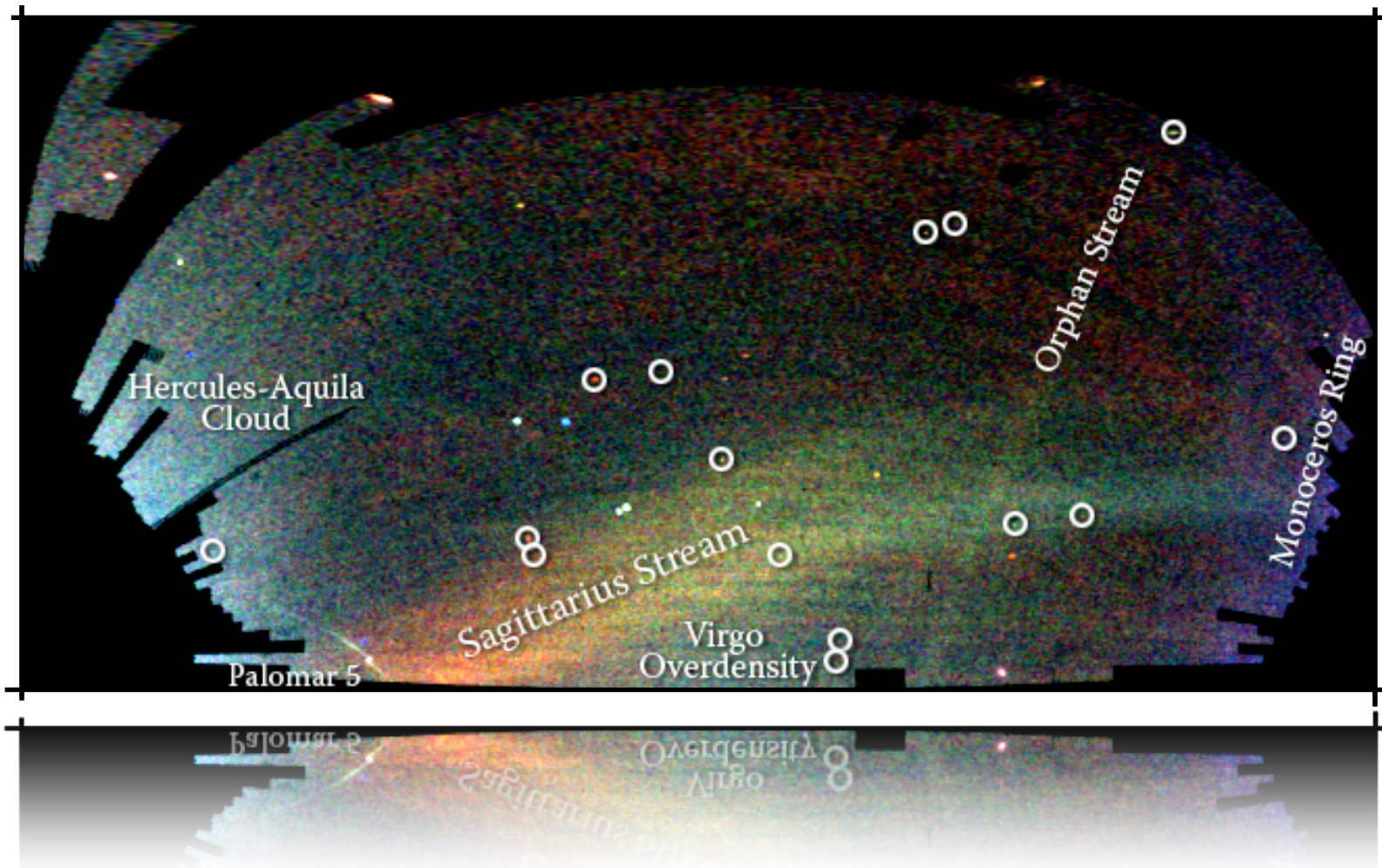
Field of Streams

Belokurov et al. (2006)



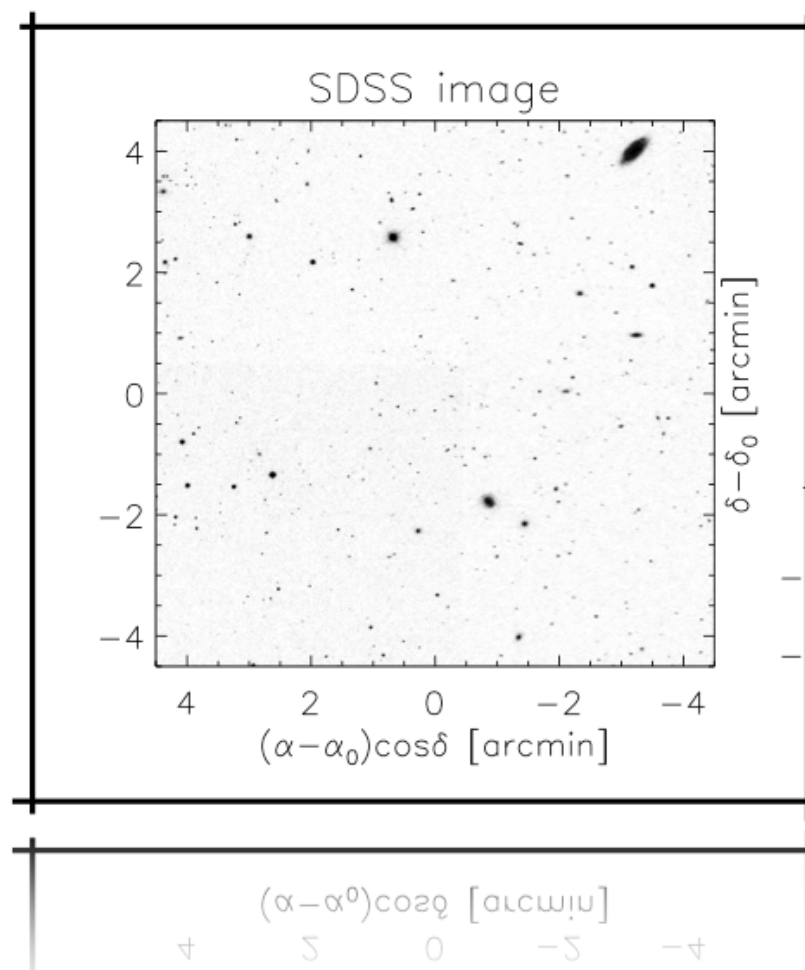
Field of Streams

Belokurov et al. (2006)



Leo V

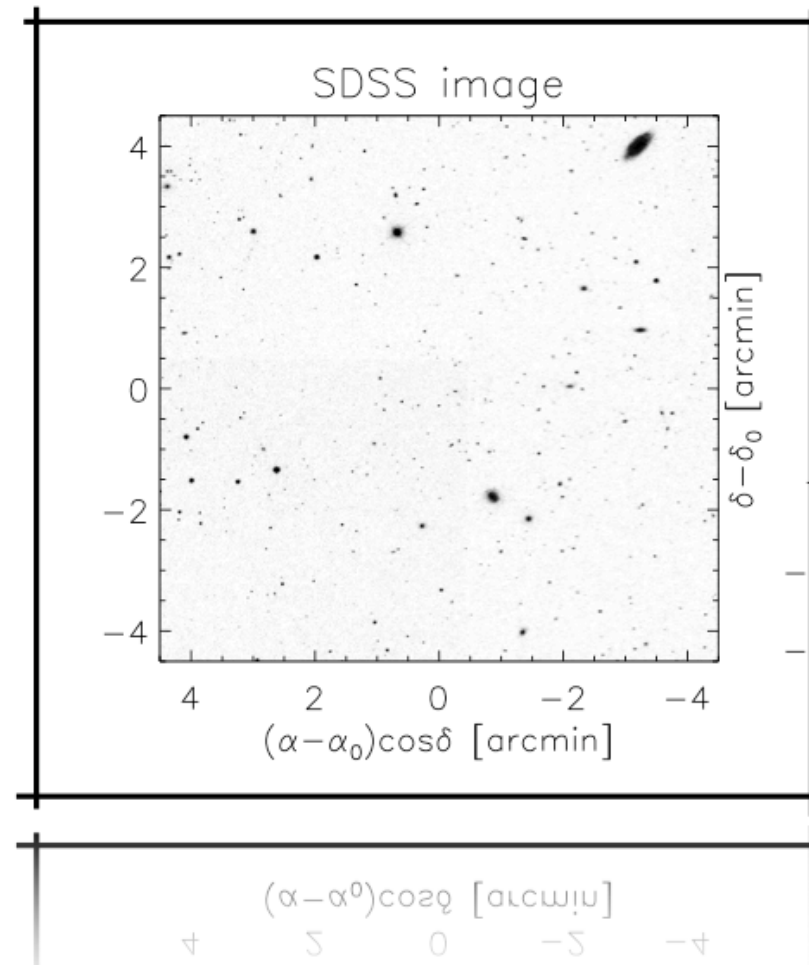
Belokurov et al. (2008)



Leo V

Belokurov et al. (2008)

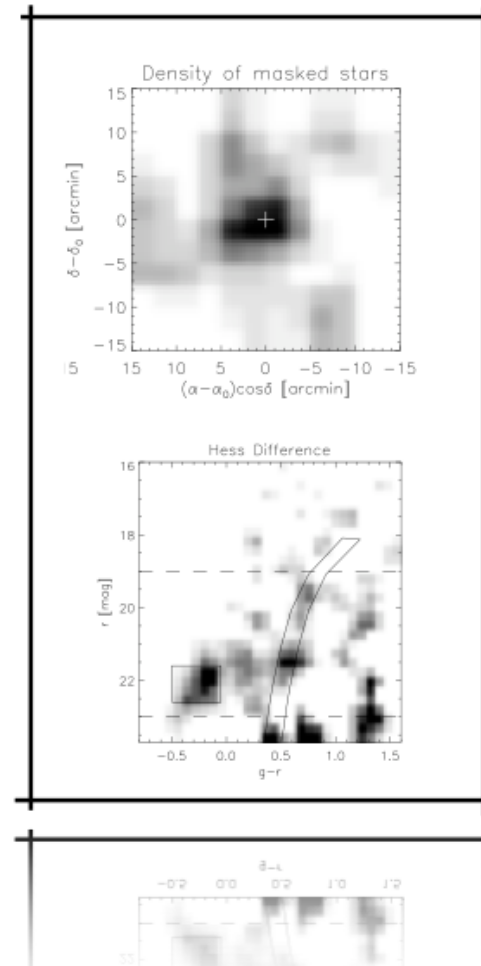
- Ultra-faint dwarf at ~180kpc



Leo V

Belokurov et al. (2008)

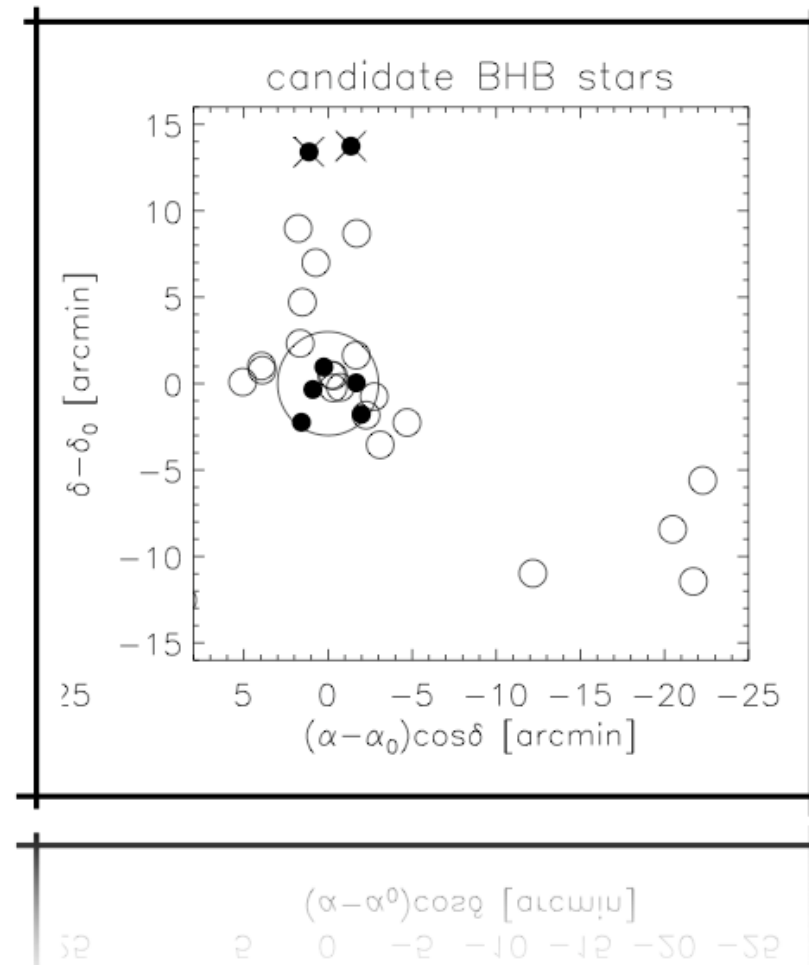
- Ultra-faint dwarf at $\sim 180\text{kpc}$
- CMD mask shows overdensity



Leo V

Belokurov et al. (2008)

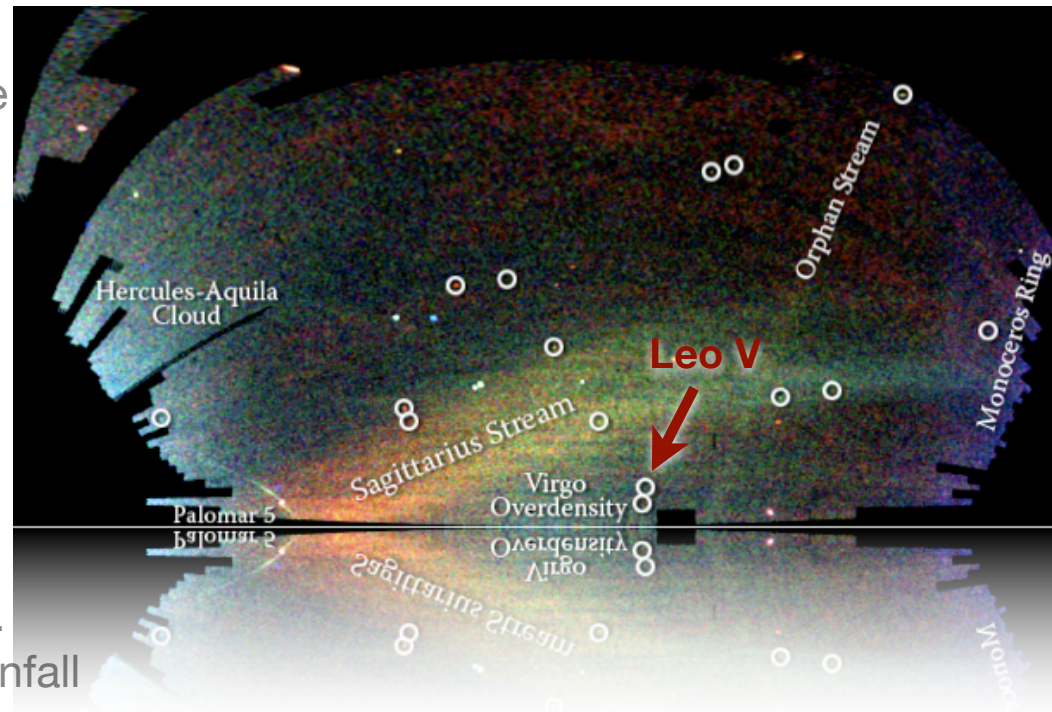
- Ultra-faint dwarf at $\sim 180\text{kpc}$
- CMD mask shows overdensity
- BHBs shows extended profile
 - Similar extension seen in other dwarfs such as Hercules and Leo IV



Leo V

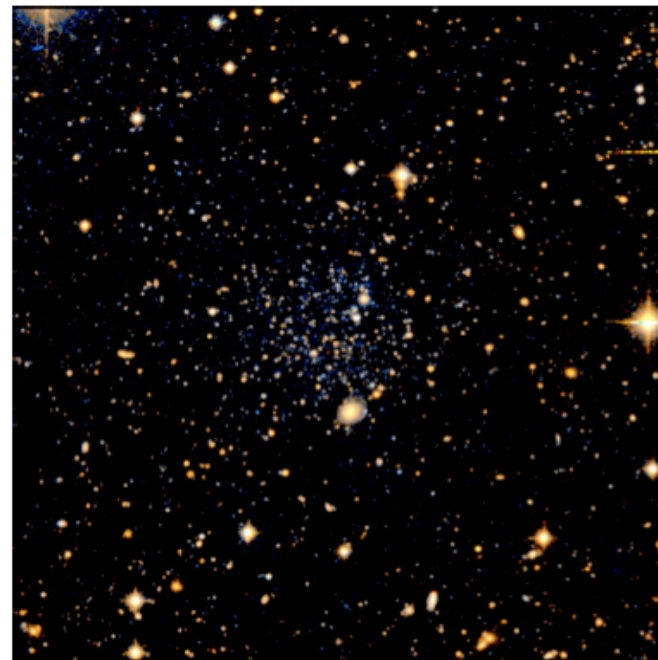
Belokurov et al. (2008)

- Ultra-faint dwarf at $\sim 180\text{kpc}$
- CMD mask shows overdensity
- BHBs shows extended profile
 - Similar extension seen in other dwarfs such as Hercules and Leo IV
- But is this a companion of a companion?
 - Is this part of a stream, i.e. direct evidence for group infall



Leo T

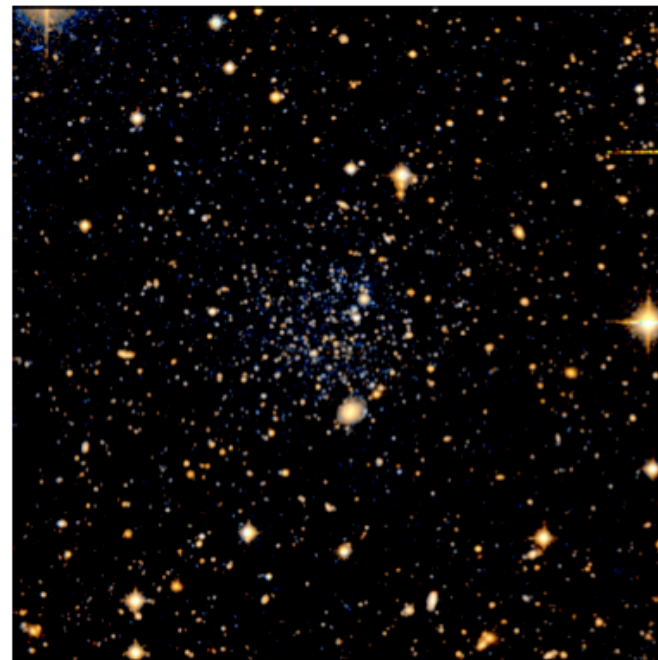
Irwin et al. (2007)
Ryan-Weber et al. (2008)



Leo T

Irwin et al. (2007)
Ryan-Weber et al. (2008)

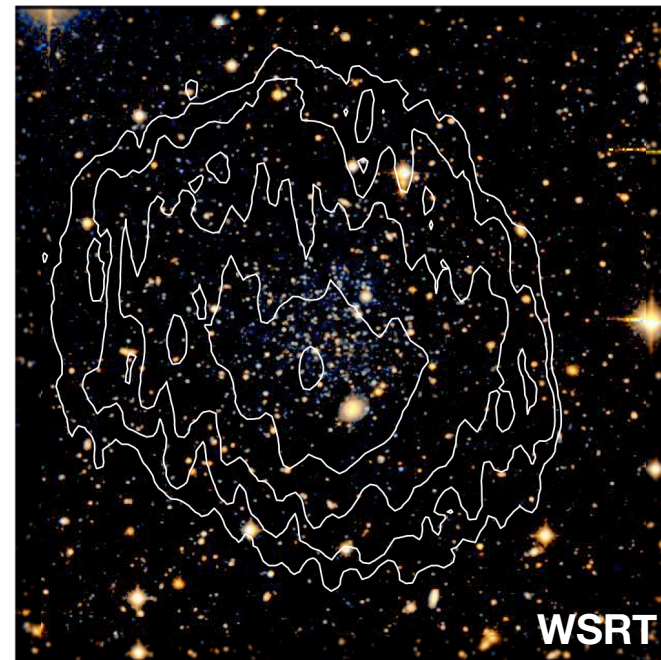
- ~ 420 kpc and $\sim 3.3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$



Leo T

Irwin et al. (2007)
Ryan-Weber et al. (2008)

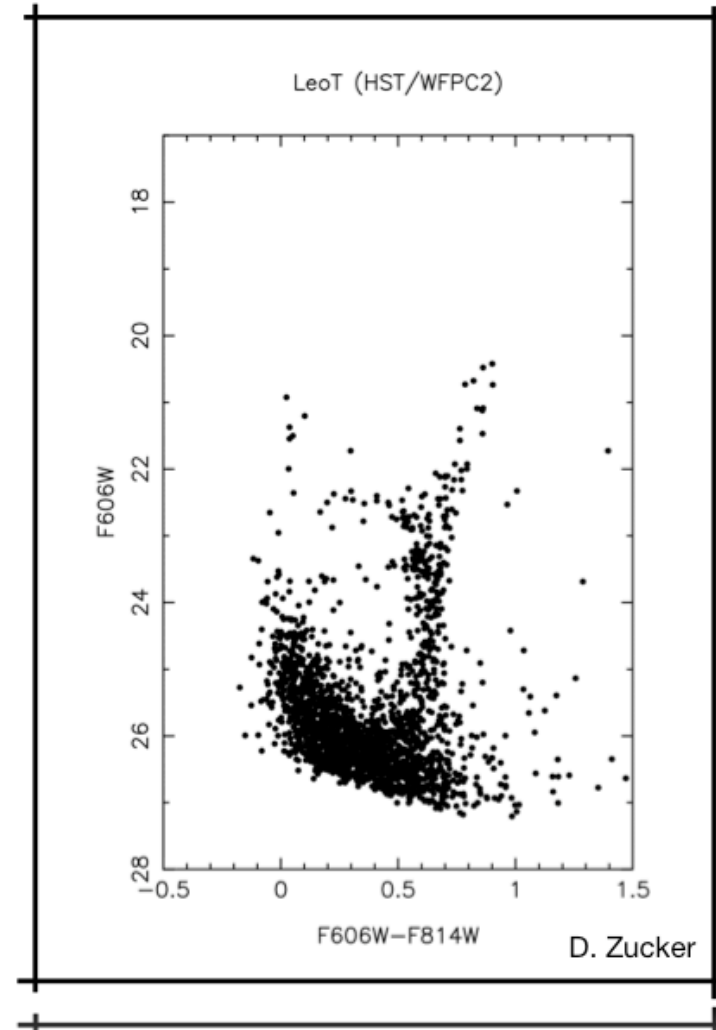
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- “H_I on the brink of star formation”: $\sim 3 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$ of H_I



Leo T

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- ~ 420 kpc and $\sim 3.3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- “H_I on the brink of star formation”: $\sim 3 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$ of H_I
- Both intermediate age (~ 6 -8 Gyr) and young (~ 200 Myr) stellar populations
- But given the low mass, it's surprising that it can retain gas and form stars



Segue-1

Segue-1

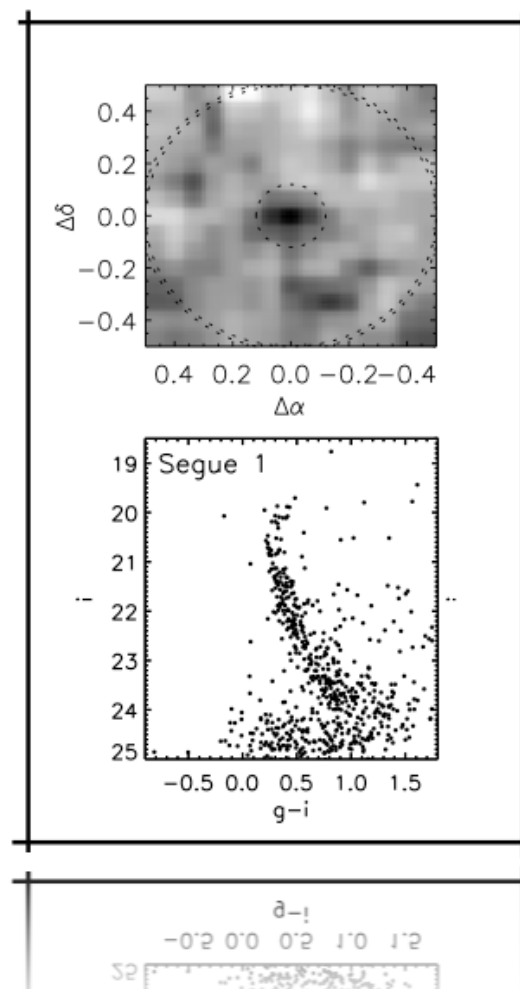


We Report.
You Decide.

Astronomers have identified the least luminous galaxy known, but it's surprisingly massive. The reason: It is loaded with invisible matter.

Segue-1

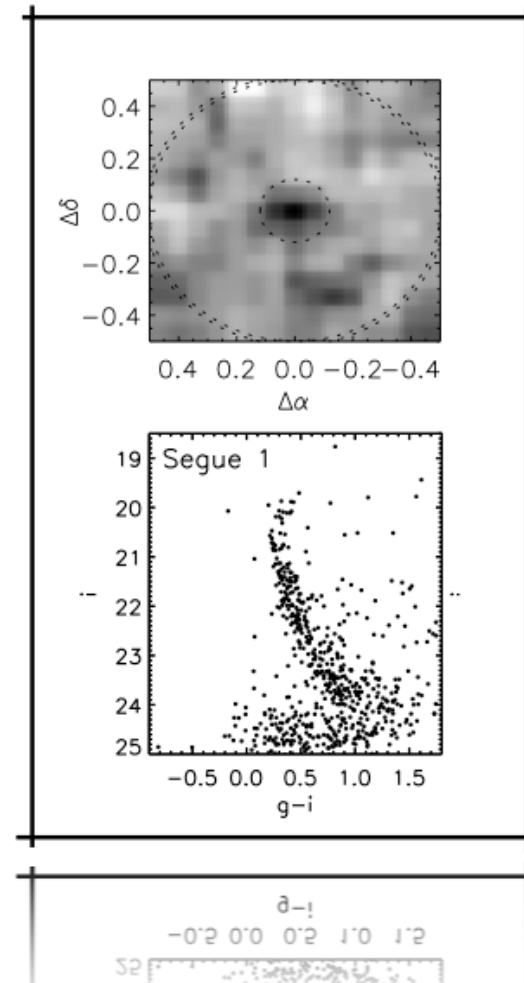
Belokurov et al. (2007)
Niederste-Ostholt et al. (in prep)



Segue-1

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Niederste-Ostholt et al. (in prep)

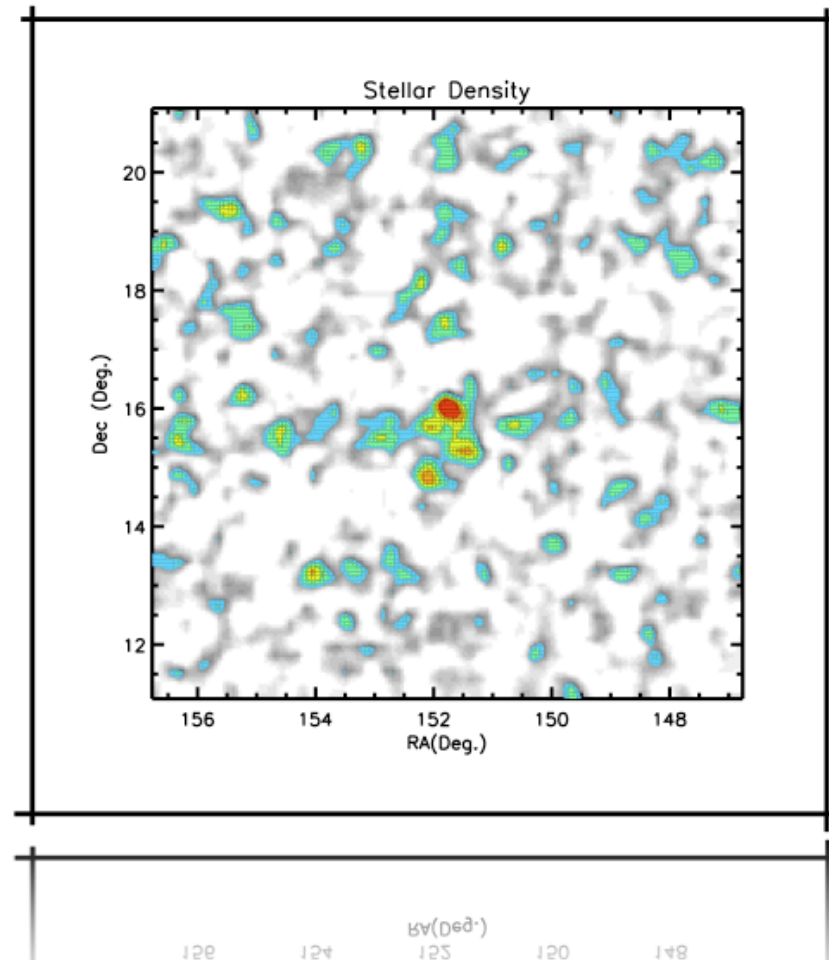
- Originally classified as “an unusually extended globular cluster”, but this is subject of on-going debate



Segue-1

Belokurov et al. (2007)
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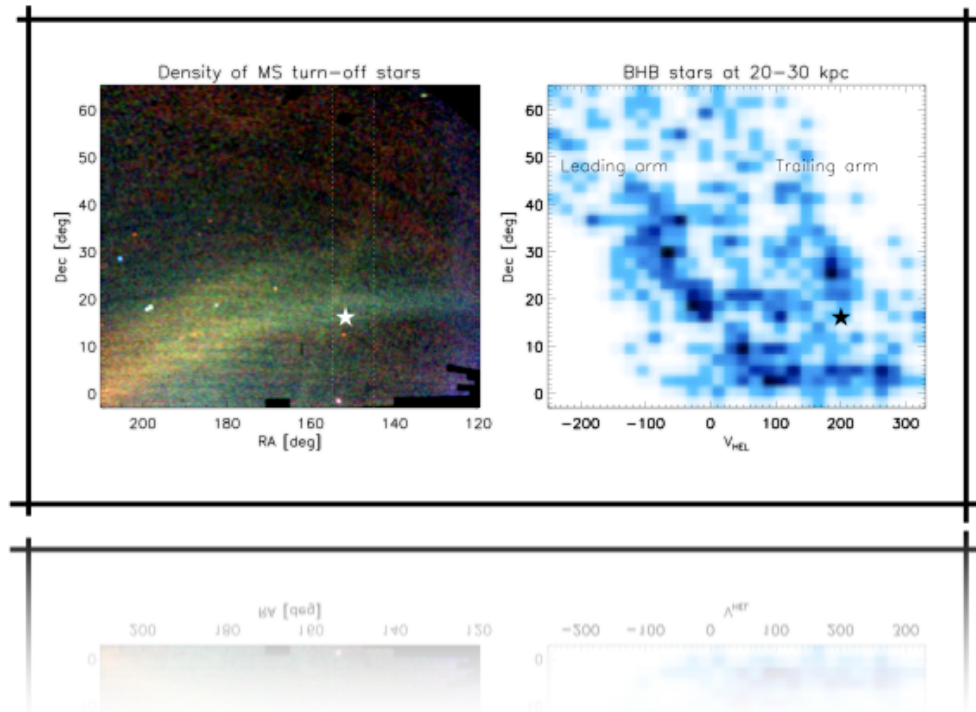
- Originally classified as “an unusually extended globular cluster”, but this is subject of on-going debate
- Optimal Filter Technique (e.g. Odenkirchen) uncovers extended features out to as much as a degree



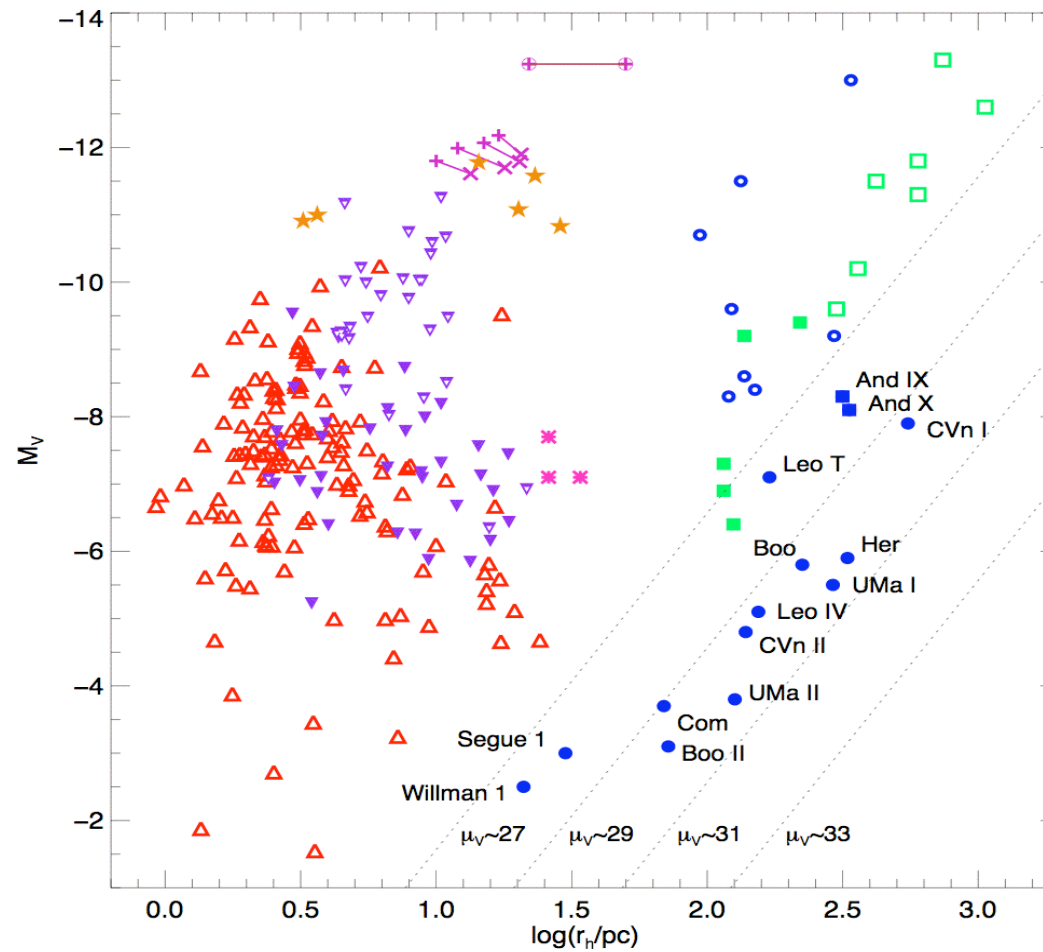
Segue-1

Belokurov et al. (2007)
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- Originally classified as “an unusually extended globular cluster”, but this is subject of on-going debate
- Optimal Filter Technique (e.g. Odenkirchen) uncovers extended features out to as much as a degree
- For the first time, BHBs reveal kinematic signature of trailing arm



Size Luminosity



Conclusions

- SDSS has revolutionised our understanding of the Galactic halo
- The number of new satellites has doubled
 - These can tell us about underlying physical processes of galaxy formation
 - However, it's important to know whether some of these are clusters rather than galaxies

Fin

再見!
祝大家有美好的一天

