

Barium in UFDs

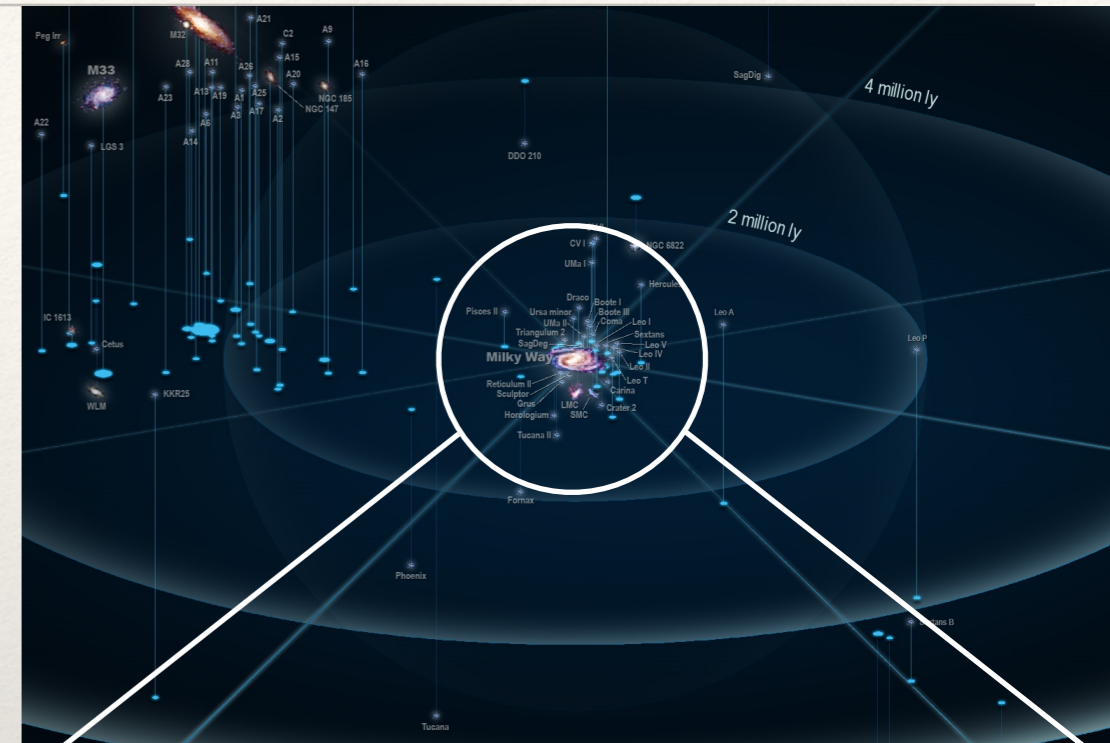


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What are / Why UFDs?

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_Group

- ❖ UFDs are small ($< 10^5 L_{\text{sun}}$) satellite galaxies.
- ❖ UFDs are old.
 - ❖ Good probe for high-z galaxy.
- ❖ Stochasticity: “0 or 1 r-process”.
- ❖ **Small but important !**

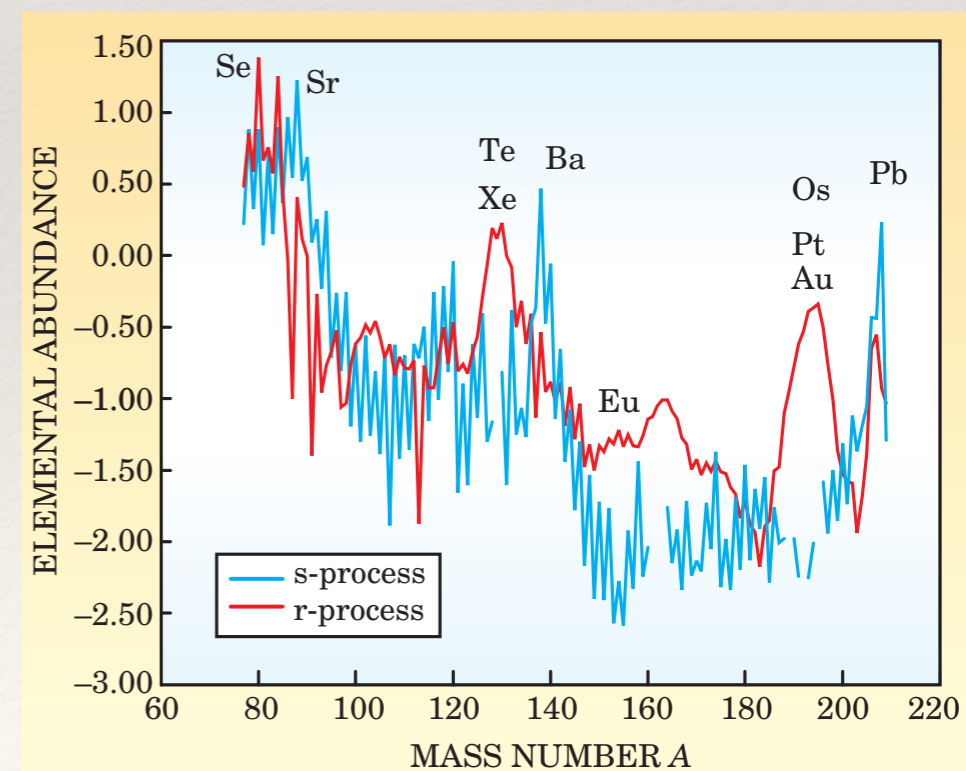
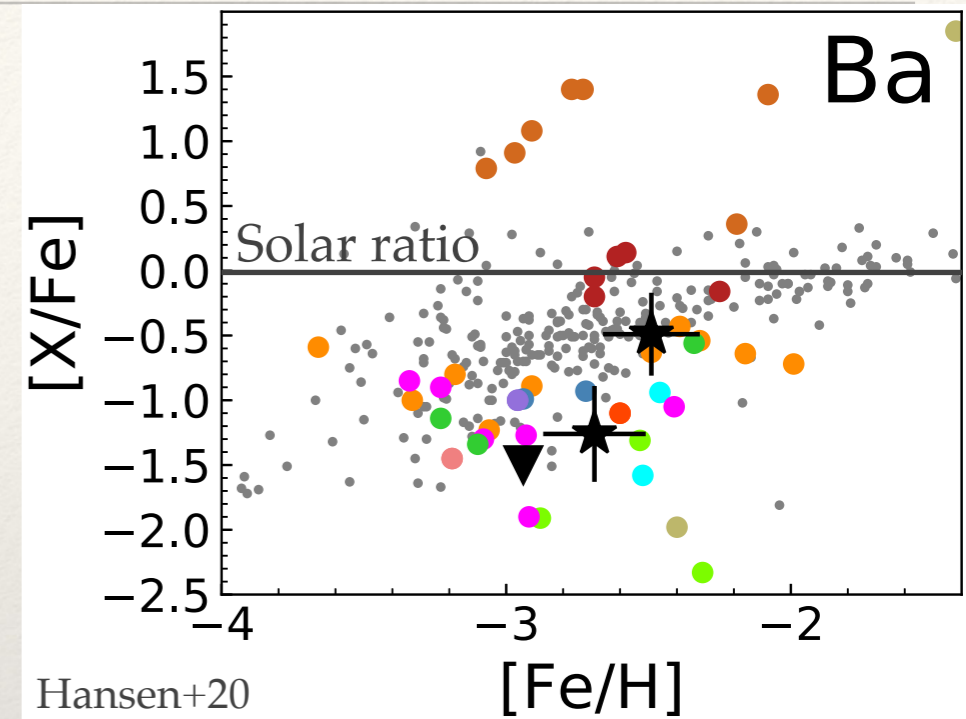


Why Barium?

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ A Neutron-capture element that is Easy to observe.
- ❖ Ba is detected in 16/16 UFDs.
- ❖ A solid theoretical framework: r / s process
- ❖ Caveat: ~10% from r-process, ~90% from s-process.
- ❖ We need to take into account the contribution from both r-process and s-process

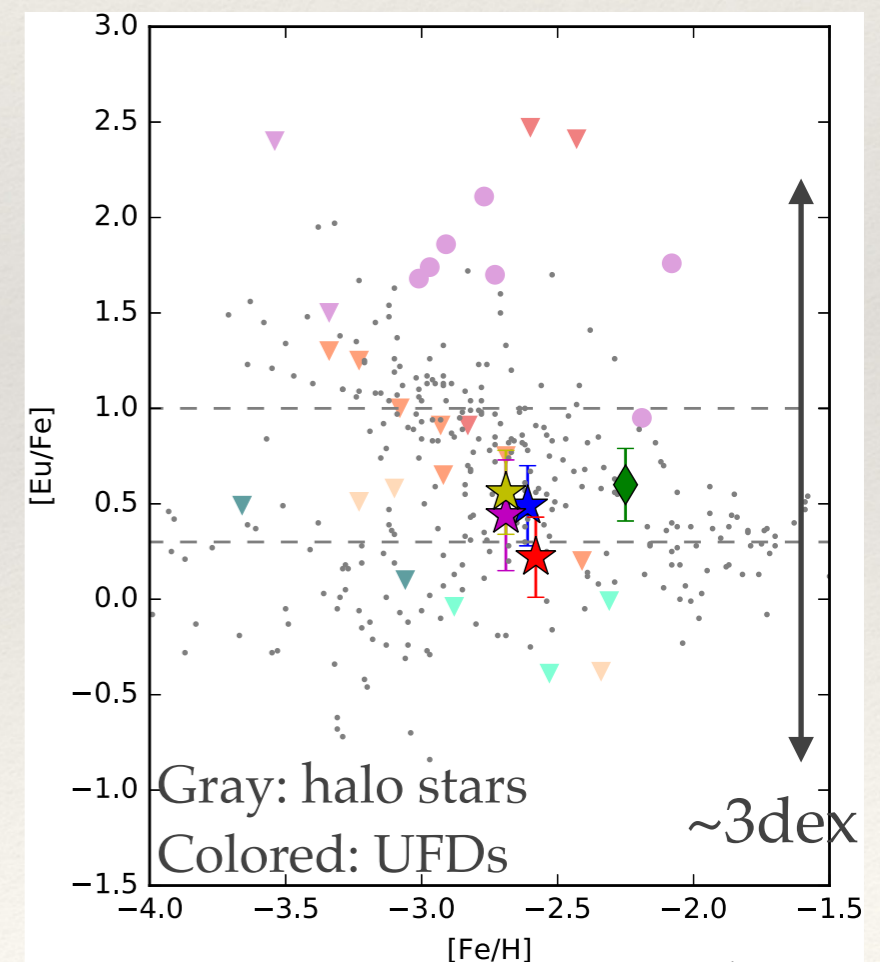
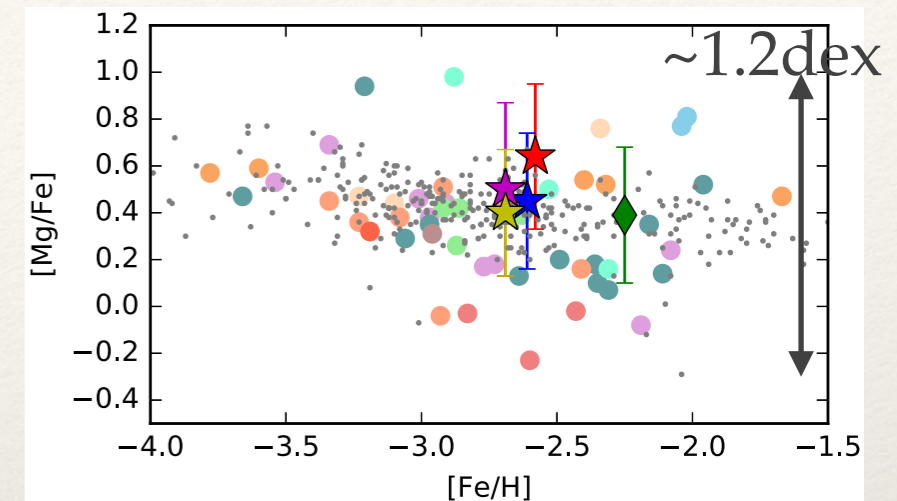


Rarity of r-process

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ The scatter of [Eu/Fe] among halo stars is quite large compared to other elements.
- ❖ Only 3/16 UFDs have Eu detection.
- ❖ → r-process event should be **rare and prolific**.



Ba in UFDs

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

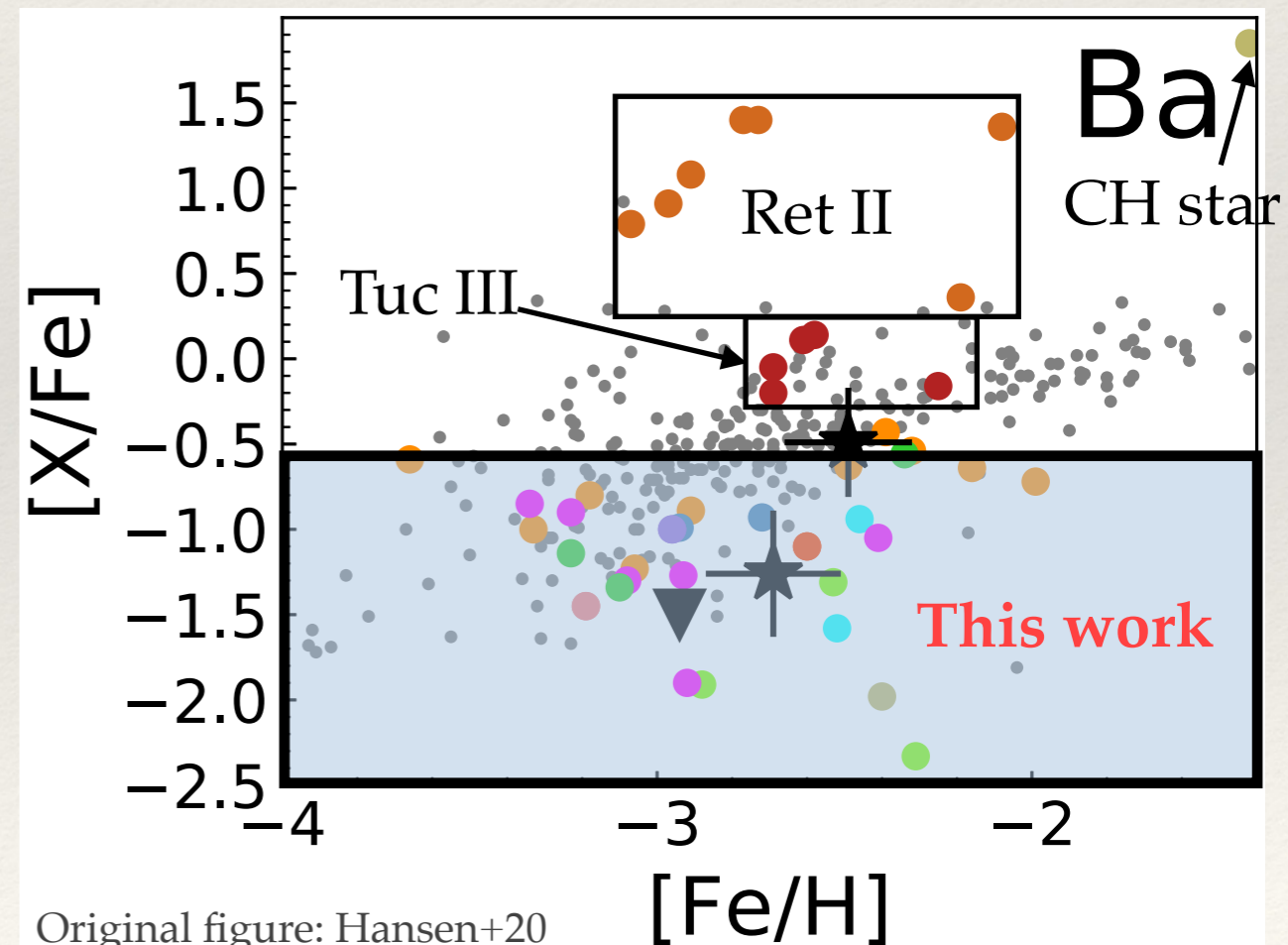
Normalized to solar

❖ Stars with Eu detection have high Ba. Abundance is consistent with the “rare, prolific r-process event”.

❖ **What is the origin of Ba in “no r-process” UFDs?**

❖ Can AGB stars explain the Ba abundance?

Ret II, Tuc III, and Gru II have Eu-detected stars



Original figure: Hansen+20

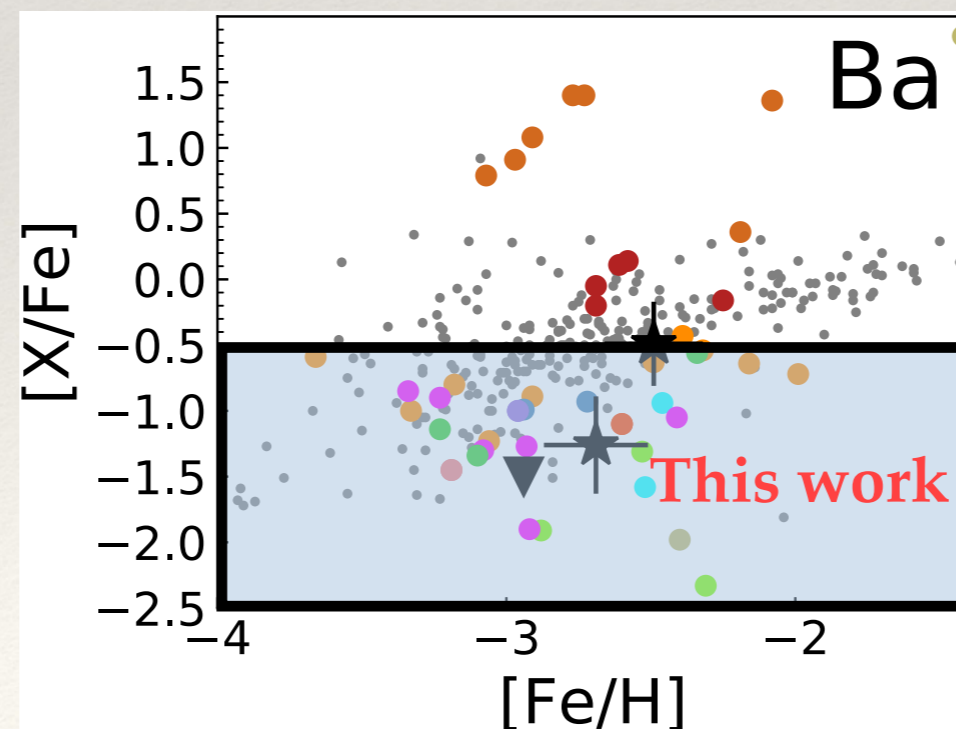
• Halo	• Boo II	• Gru II	• Hor I	• Psc II	• Segue 1	• Tri II	• Tuc III	★ Gru II
• Boo I	• Com Ber	• Her	• Leo IV	• Ret II	• Segue 2	• Tuc II	• UMa II	

Motivation

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ What is the origin of Ba in “no r-process” UFDs?
- ❖ UFDs quench within the first 1 Gyr, weaker AGB contribution than Milky-Way.
- ❖ Can AGB stars contribute to the chemical enrichment of UFDs?



Hansen+20

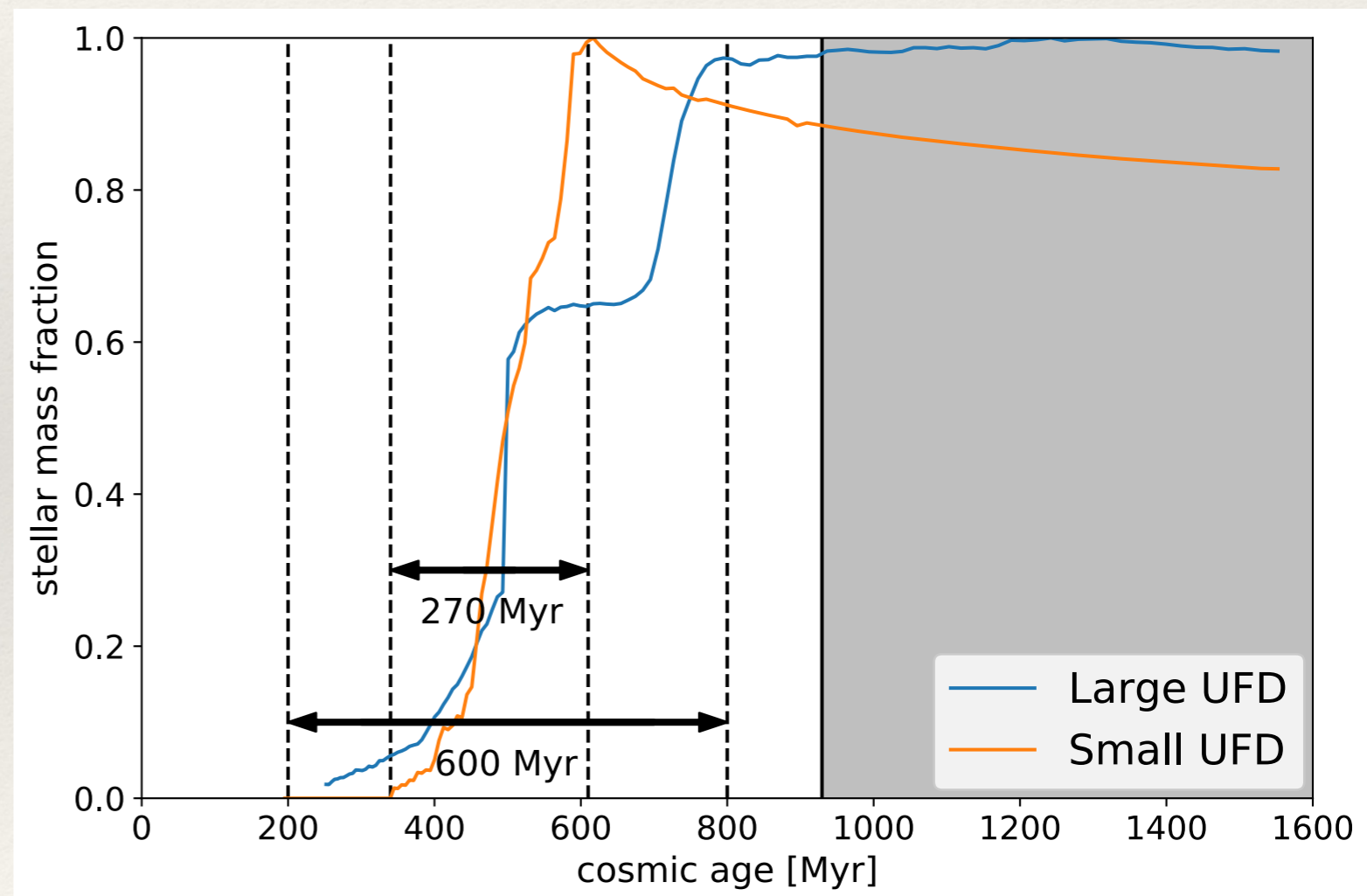
Method: simulation

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ Code: AREPO
- ❖ Auriga galaxy formation model
- ❖ **Ba only from AGB stars**
- ❖ Prepare two UFD progenitors with different star formation history: “large” ($2 \times 10^4 M_{\text{sun}}$) and “small” ($3 \times 10^3 M_{\text{sun}}$).

Time evolution of stellar mass

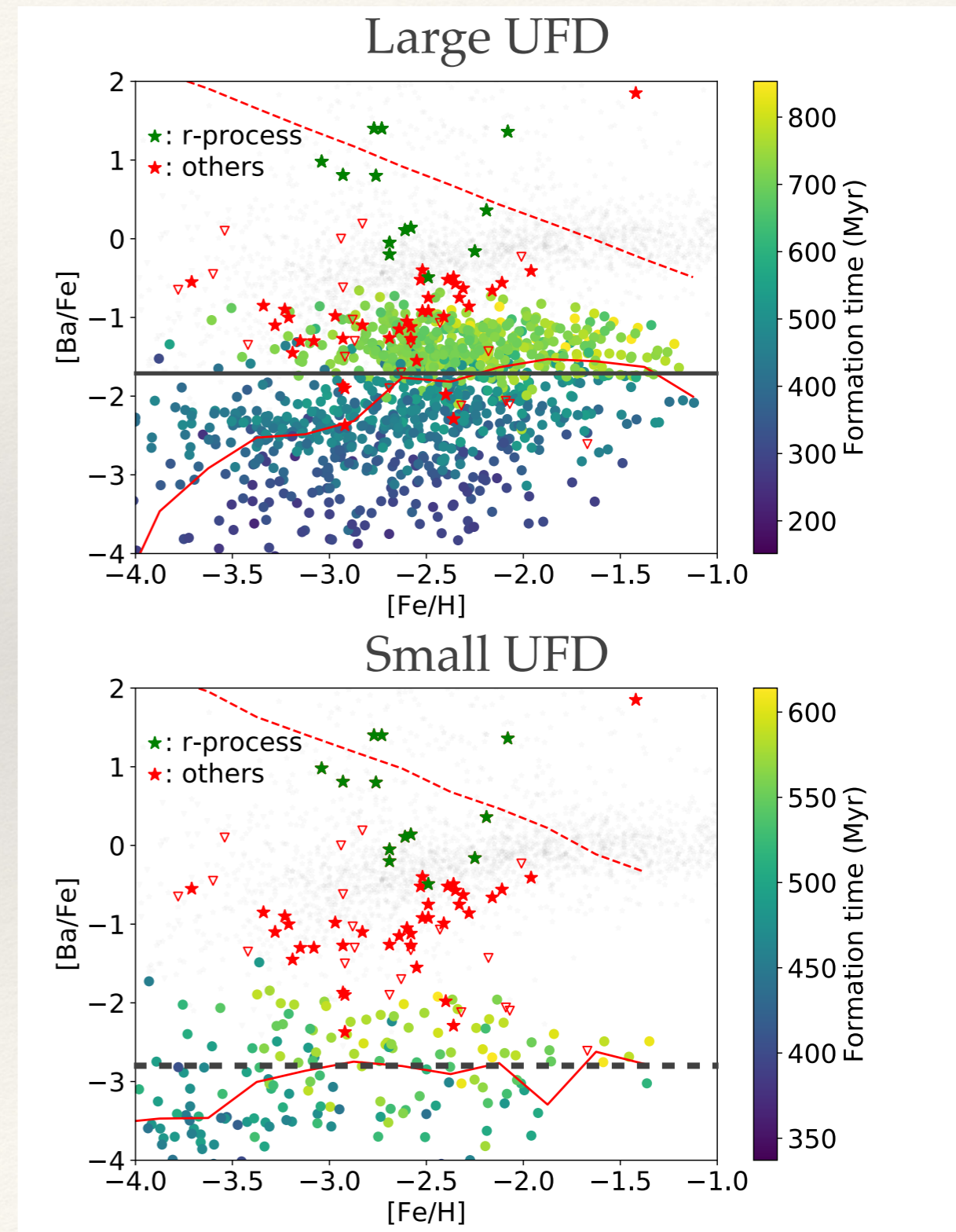


Results: [Ba/Fe] value

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ [Ba/Fe] is too low.
- ❖ Keep forming stars for a long time?
- ❖ However, the star formation duration of “Large UFD” is at the longest end of UFDs.

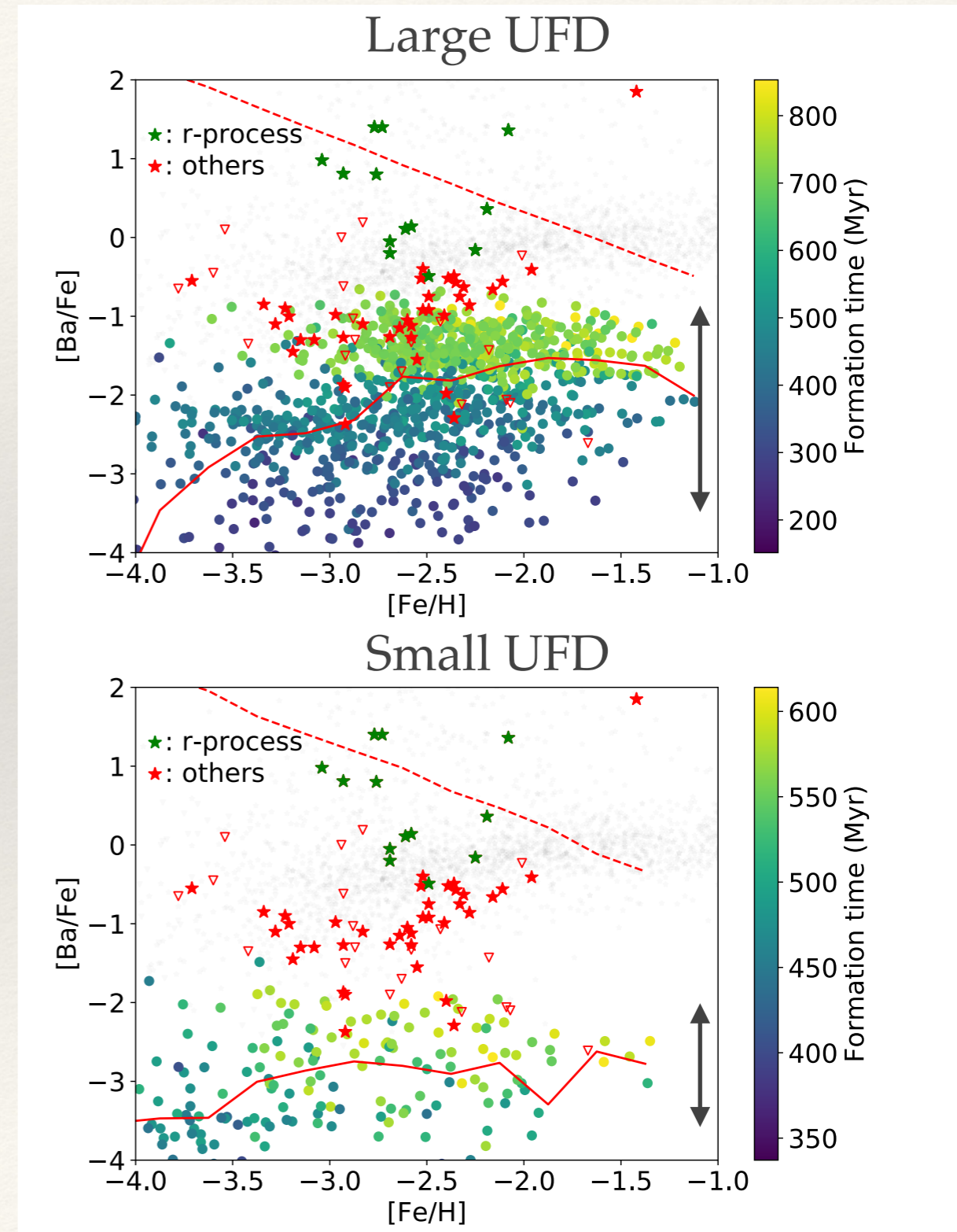


Results: [Ba/Fe] scatter

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ If star formation duration is long ($> \sim 500\text{Myr}$), [Ba/Fe] scatter would be too large.
- ❖ The standard model fails to reproduce the Ba abundance.
- ❖ Possible solutions are...
 - ❖ Modify IMF (skipped).
 - ❖ Enhance Ba production in short timescale and bring [Ba/Fe] up at the left.

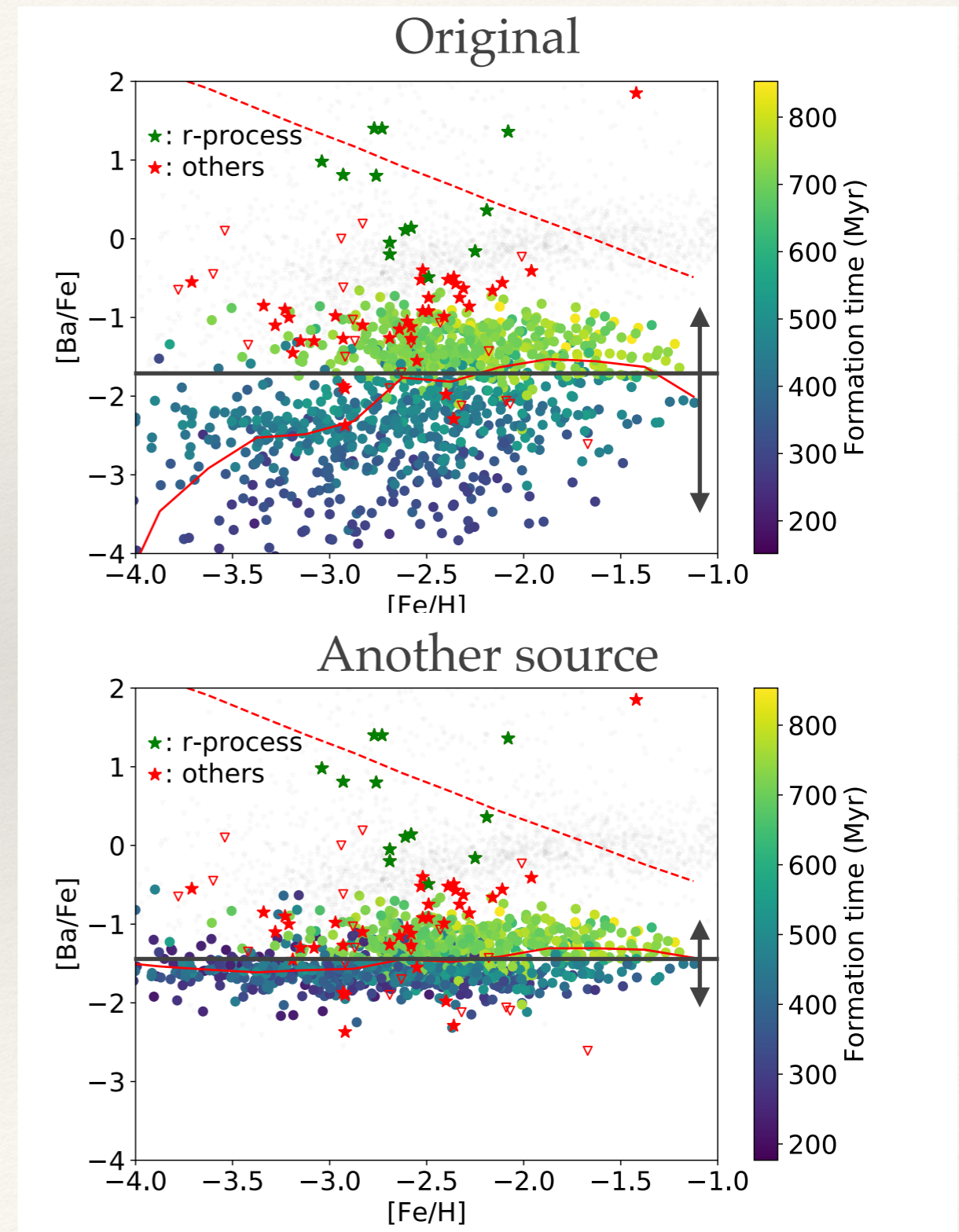


Results: additional Ba source

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ Adding 3×10^{-10} Msun of Ba from massive stars per 1 Msun of stars formed
- ❖ $[Ba/Fe]$ roughly matches while keeping $[Ba/Fe]$ scatter small.



Discussion 1: What is the origin of Ba in UFDs?

$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$
Normalized to solar

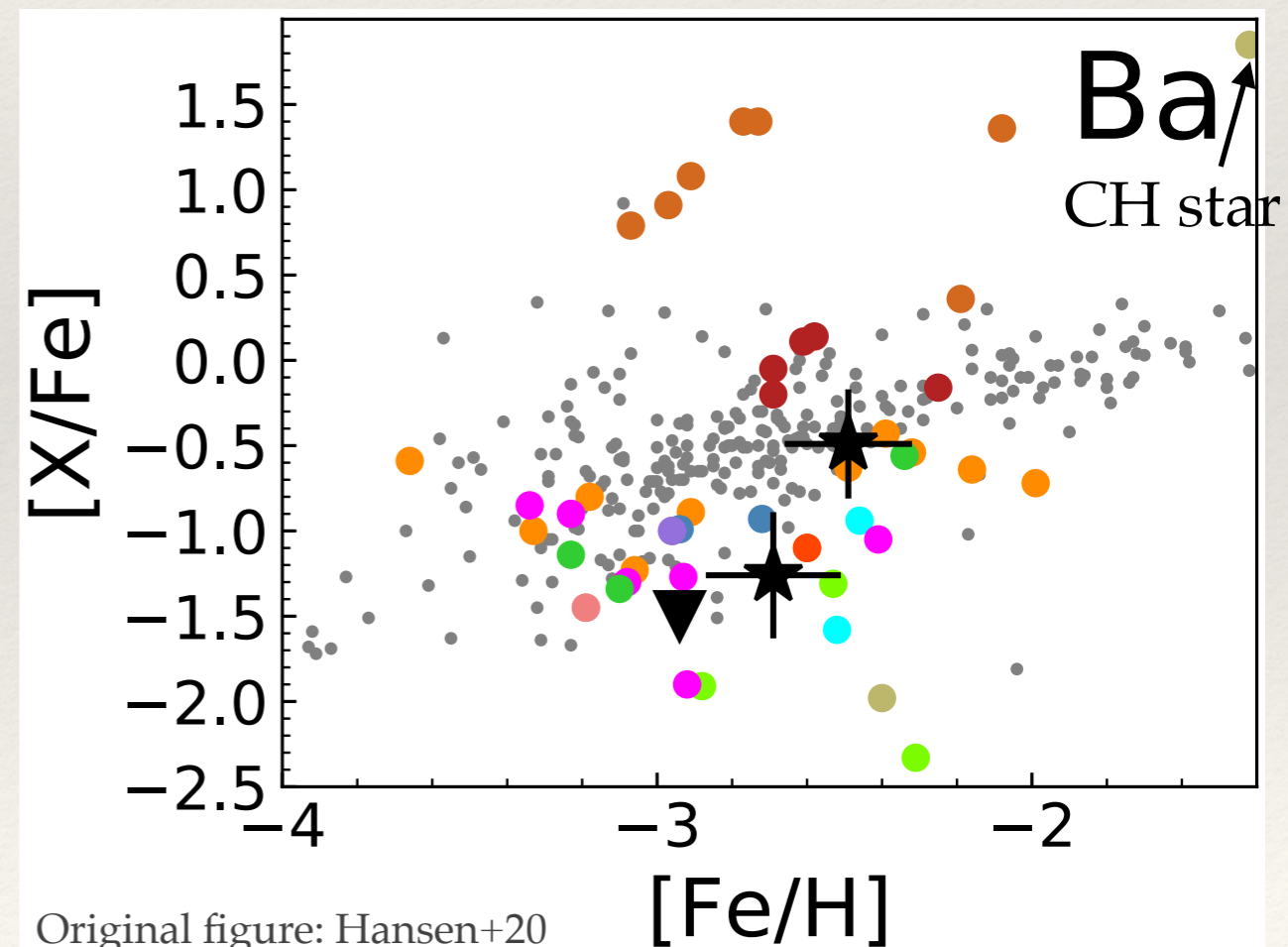
- ❖ super-AGB stars?
 - ❖ Even with recent yield (Doherty+17) Ba abundance is not reproduced.
- ❖ Rotating massive stars?
 - ❖ The model uncertainty is still quite large and may reproduce Ba abundance. Further observations (such as the rotation of OB stars) can constrain better.
- ❖ Halo stars are mostly r-process dominant. However, super-AGB and rotating massive stars are s-process.
- ❖ **r-process or s-process?: we need observation!**

Discussion 2: Diversity among UFDs

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ What is the origin of the diversity of [Ba/Fe] among UFDs?
- ❖ Possible factors: 1. yield, 2. IMF, 3. SFH, assuming well-sampling.
- ❖ Since [Fe/H] is similar, 1. and 2. should be similar.
- ❖ SFH is important if delayed source (like AGB) is important, but AGB has shown to be subdominant, and there's no other candidates
- ❖ Rare event??



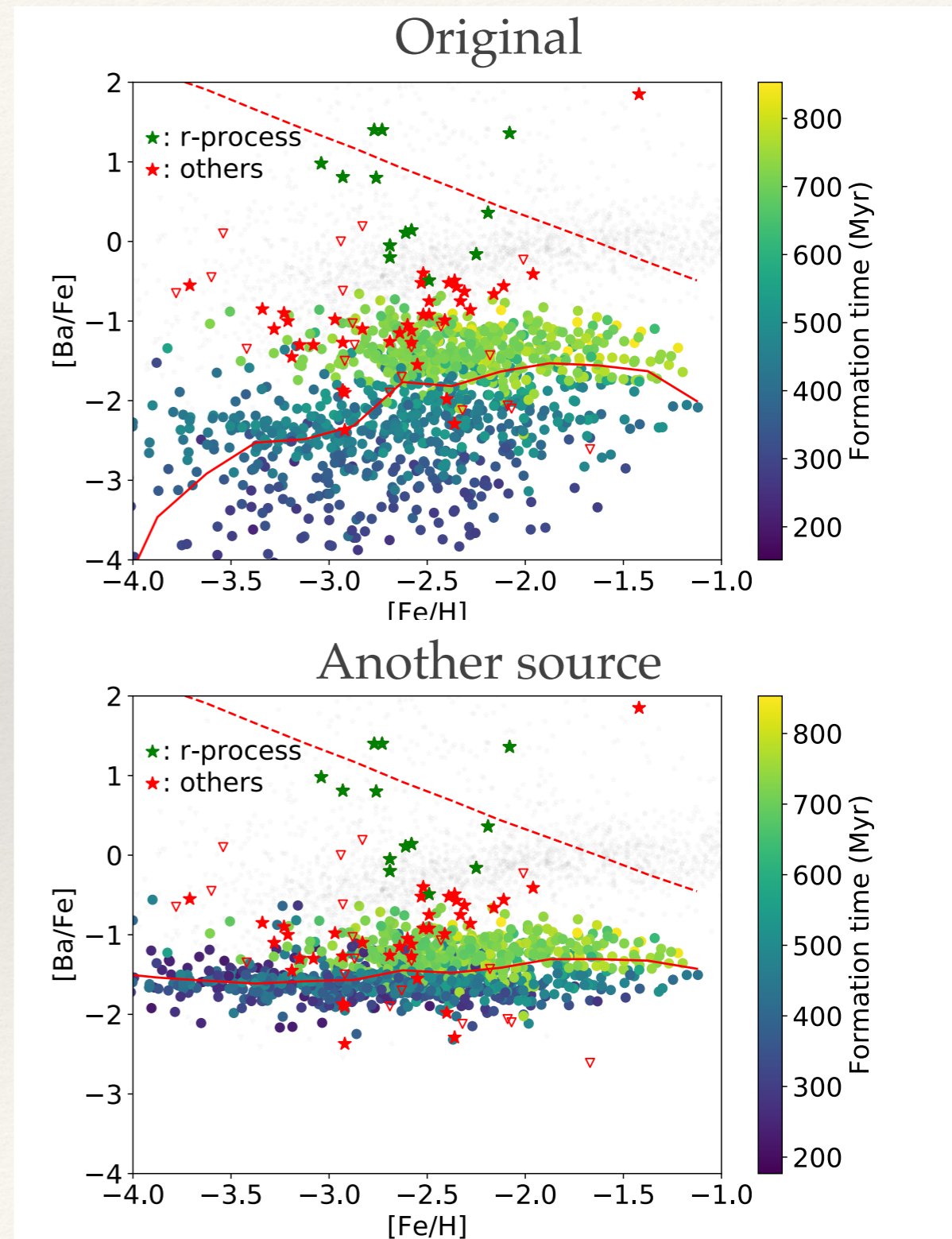
• Halo	• Boo II	• Gru II	• Hor I	• Psc II	• Segue 1	• Tri II	• Tuc III	★ Gru II
• Boo I	• Com Ber	• Her	• Leo IV	• Ret II	• Segue 2	• Tuc II	• UMa II	

Conclusion: We need something.

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ Ba cannot be explained only by AGB stars.
- ❖ Possible solutions are...
 - ❖ Tweaking IMF.
 - ❖ Some other Ba source.
 - ❖ It should produce 3×10^{-10} Msun of Ba from 1 Msun of stars formed.



dwarf & UFD list

Simon+19

Dwarf	M_V	$R_{1/2}$ (pc)	Distance (kpc)	v_{hel} (km s ⁻¹)	σ (km s ⁻¹)	[Fe/H]	$\sigma_{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]}$
Tucana IV	-3.50 ^{+0.28} _{-0.28}	127 ⁺²⁶ ₋₂₂	48.0 ^{+4.0} _{-4.0}				
Sculptor	-10.82 ^{+0.14} _{-0.14}	279 ⁺¹⁶ ₋₁₆	86.0 ^{+5.0} _{-5.0}	111.4 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	9.2 ^{+1.1} _{-1.1}	-1.73 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02}	0.44 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}
Cetus II	0.00 ^{+0.68} _{-0.68}	17 ⁺⁹ ₋₅	30.0 ^{+3.0} _{-3.0}				
Cetus III	-2.45 ^{+0.57} _{-0.56}	90 ⁺³² ₋₁₄	251.0 ^{+24.0} _{-11.0}				
Triangulum II	-1.60 ^{+0.76} _{-0.76}	16 ⁺⁴ ₋₄	28.4 ^{+1.6} _{-1.6}	-381.7 ^{+1.1} _{-1.1}	< 3.4 ^c	-2.24 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05}	0.53 ^{+0.12} _{-0.38}
Segue 2	-1.98 ^{+0.88} _{-0.88}	40 ⁺⁴ ₋₄	37.0 ^{+3.0} _{-3.0}	-40.2 ^{+0.9} _{-0.9}	< 2.2 ^c	-2.14 ^{+0.16} _{-0.15}	0.39 ^{+0.12} _{-0.13}
DESJ0225+0304	-1.10 ^{+0.50} _{-0.30}	19 ⁺⁹ ₋₅	23.8 ^{+0.7} _{-0.5}				
Hydrus I	-4.71 ^{+0.08} _{-0.08}	53 ⁺⁴ ₋₄	27.6 ^{+0.5} _{-0.5}	80.4 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	2.7 ^{+0.5} _{-0.4}	-2.52 ^{+0.09} _{-0.09}	0.41 ^{+0.08} _{-0.08}
Fornax	-13.34 ^{+0.14} _{-0.14}	792 ⁺¹⁸ ₋₁₈	139.0 ^{+3.0} _{-3.0}	55.2 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	11.7 ^{+0.9} _{-0.9}	-1.07 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01}	0.27 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01}
Horologium I	-3.76 ^{+0.56} _{-0.56}	40 ⁺¹⁰ ₋₉	87.0 ^{+13.0} _{-11.0}	112.8 ^{+2.5} _{-2.6}	4.9 ^{+2.8} _{-0.9}	-2.76 ^{+0.10} _{-0.10}	0.17 ^{+0.20} _{-0.03}
Horologium II	-1.56 ^{+1.02} _{-1.02}	44 ⁺¹⁵ ₋₁₄	78.0 ^{+8.0} _{-7.0}				
Reticulum II	-3.99 ^{+0.38} _{-0.38}	51 ⁺³ ₋₃	31.6 ^{+1.5} _{-1.4}	62.8 ^{+0.5} _{-0.5}	3.3 ^{+0.7} _{-0.7}	-2.65 ^{+0.07} _{-0.07}	0.28 ^{+0.09} _{-0.09}
Eridanus II	-7.10 ^{+0.30} _{-0.30}	246 ⁺¹⁷ ₋₁₇	366.0 ^{+17.0} _{-17.0}	75.6 ^{+1.3} _{-1.3}	6.9 ^{+1.2} _{-0.9}	-2.38 ^{+0.13} _{-0.13}	0.47 ^{+0.12} _{-0.09}
Reticulum III	-3.30 ^{+0.29} _{-0.29}	64 ⁺²⁶ ₋₂₃	92.0 ^{+13.0} _{-13.0}				
Pictor I	-3.67 ^{+0.60} _{-0.60}	32 ⁺¹⁵ ₋₁₅	126.0 ^{+19.0} _{-16.0}				
Columba I	-4.20 ^{+0.20} _{-0.20}	117 ⁺¹² ₋₁₂	183.0 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}				
Carina	-9.45 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05}	311 ⁺¹⁵ ₋₁₅	106.0 ^{+5.0} _{-5.0}	222.9 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	6.6 ^{+1.2} _{-1.2}	-1.80 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}	0.24 ^d
Pictor II	-3.20 ^{+0.40} _{-0.50}	47 ⁺²⁰ ₋₁₃	45.0 ^{+5.0} _{-4.0}				
Carina II	-4.50 ^{+0.10} _{-0.10}	92 ⁺⁸ ₋₈	36.2 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	477.2 ^{+1.2} _{-1.2}	3.4 ^{+1.2} _{-0.8}	-2.44 ^{+0.09} _{-0.09}	0.22 ^{+0.10} _{-0.07}
Carina III	-2.40 ^{+0.20} _{-0.20}	30 ⁺⁸ ₋₈	27.8 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	284.6 ^{+3.4} _{-3.1}	5.6 ^{+4.3} _{-2.1}		
Ursa Major II	-4.43 ^{+0.26} _{-0.26}	139 ⁺⁹ ₋₉	34.7 ^{+2.0} _{-1.9}	-116.5 ^{+1.9} _{-1.9}	5.6 ^{+1.4} _{-1.4}	-2.23 ^{+0.21} _{-0.24}	0.67 ^{+0.20} _{-0.15}
Leo T	-8.00 ^e	118 ⁺¹¹ ₋₁₁	409.0 ^{+29.0} _{-27.0}	38.1 ^{+2.0} _{-2.0}	7.5 ^{+1.6} _{-1.6}	-1.91 ^{+0.12} _{-0.14}	0.43 ^{+0.13} _{-0.09}
Segue 1	-1.30 ^{+0.73} _{-0.73}	24 ⁺⁴ ₋₄	23.0 ^{+2.0} _{-2.0}	208.5 ^{+0.9} _{-0.9}	3.7 ^{+1.4} _{-1.1}	-2.71 ^{+0.45} _{-0.39}	0.95 ^{+0.42} _{-0.26}

Dwarf	M_V	$R_{1/2}$ (pc)	Distance (kpc)	v_{hel} (km s ⁻¹)	σ (km s ⁻¹)	[Fe/H]	$\sigma_{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]}$
Leo I	-11.78 ^{+0.28} _{-0.28}	270 ⁺¹⁷ ₋₁₆	254.0 ^{+16.0} _{-15.0}	282.9 ^{+0.5} _{-0.5}	9.2 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	-1.48 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01}	0.26 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01}
Sextans	-8.94 ^{+0.06} _{-0.06}	456 ⁺¹⁵ ₋₁₅	95.0 ^{+3.0} _{-3.0}	224.3 ^{+0.1} _{-0.1}	7.9 ^{+1.3} _{-1.3}	-1.97 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	0.38 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03}
Ursa Major I	-5.13 ^{+0.38} _{-0.38}	295 ⁺²⁸ ₋₂₈	97.3 ^{+6.0} _{-5.7}	-55.3 ^{+1.4} _{-1.4}	7.0 ^{+1.0} _{-1.0}	-2.16 ^{+0.11} _{-0.13}	0.62 ^{+0.10} _{-0.08}
Willman 1	-2.90 ^{+0.74} _{-0.74}	33 ⁺⁸ ₋₈	45.0 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}	-14.1 ^{+1.0} _{-1.0}	4.0 ^{+0.8} _{-0.8}	-2.19 ^{+0.08} _{-0.08}	
Leo II	-9.74 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	171 ⁺¹⁰ ₋₁₀	233.0 ^{+14.0} _{-14.0}	78.3 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	7.4 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	-1.68 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03}	0.34 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}
Leo V	-4.29 ^{+0.36} _{-0.36}	49 ⁺¹⁶ ₋₁₆	169.0 ^{+4.0} _{-4.0}	170.9 ^{+2.1} _{-1.9}	2.3 ^{+3.2} _{-1.6}	-2.48 ^{+0.21} _{-0.21}	0.47 ^{+0.23} _{-0.13}
Leo IV	-4.99 ^{+0.26} _{-0.26}	114 ⁺¹³ ₋₁₃	154.0 ^{+5.0} _{-5.0}	132.3 ^{+1.4} _{-1.4}	3.3 ^{+1.7} _{-1.7}	-2.29 ^{+0.19} _{-0.22}	0.56 ^{+0.19} _{-0.14}
Crater II	-8.20 ^{+0.10} _{-0.10}	1066 ⁺⁸⁶ ₋₈₆	117.5 ^{+1.1} _{-1.1}	87.5 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	2.7 ^{+0.3} _{-0.3}	-1.98 ^{+0.10} _{-0.10}	0.22 ^{+0.04} _{-0.03}
Virgo I	-0.80 ^{+0.90} _{-0.90}	38 ⁺¹² ₋₁₁	87.0 ^{+13.0} _{-8.0}				
Hydra II	-4.86 ^{+0.37} _{-0.37}	67 ⁺¹³ ₋₁₃	151.0 ^{+8.0} _{-7.0}	303.1 ^{+1.4} _{-1.4}	< 3.6 ^c	-2.02 ^{+0.08} _{-0.08}	0.40 ^{+0.48} _{-0.26}
Coma Berenices	-4.28 ^{+0.25} _{-0.25}	69 ⁺⁵ ₋₄	42.0 ^{+1.6} _{-1.5}	98.1 ^{+0.9} _{-0.9}	4.6 ^{+0.8} _{-0.8}	-2.43 ^{+0.11} _{-0.11}	0.46 ^{+0.09} _{-0.08}
Canes Venatici II	-5.17 ^{+0.32} _{-0.32}	71 ⁺¹¹ ₋₁₁	160.0 ^{+4.0} _{-4.0}	-128.9 ^{+1.2} _{-1.2}	4.6 ^{+1.0} _{-1.0}	-2.35 ^{+0.16} _{-0.19}	0.57 ^{+0.15} _{-0.12}
Canes Venatici I	-8.73 ^{+0.06} _{-0.06}	437 ⁺¹⁸ ₋₁₈	211.0 ^{+6.0} _{-6.0}	30.9 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	7.6 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	-1.91 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	0.39 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02}
Boötes II	-2.94 ^{+0.74} _{-0.75}	39 ⁺⁵ ₋₅	42.0 ^{+1.0} _{-1.0}	-117.0 ^{+5.2} _{-5.2}	10.5 ^{+7.4} _{-7.4}	-2.79 ^{+0.06} _{-0.10}	< 0.35 ^c
Boötes I	-6.02 ^{+0.25} _{-0.25}	191 ⁺⁸ ₋₈	66.0 ^{+2.0} _{-2.0}	101.8 ^{+0.7} _{-0.7}	4.6 ^{+0.8} _{-0.6}	-2.35 ^{+0.09} _{-0.08}	0.44 ^{+0.07} _{-0.06}
Ursa Minor	-9.03 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05}	405 ⁺²¹ ₋₂₁	76.0 ^{+4.0} _{-4.0}	-247.2 ^{+0.8} _{-0.8}	9.5 ^{+1.2} _{-1.2}	-2.12 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02}	0.33 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03}
Draco II	-0.80 ^{+0.40} _{-1.00}	19 ⁺⁴ ₋₃	21.5 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	-342.5 ^{+1.1} _{-1.2}	< 5.9 ^c	-2.70 ^{+0.10} _{-0.10}	< 0.24 ^c
Hercules	-5.83 ^{+0.17} _{-0.17}	216 ⁺²⁰ ₋₂₀	132.0 ^{+6.0} _{-6.0}	45.0 ^{+1.1} _{-1.1}	5.1 ^{+0.9} _{-0.9}	-2.47 ^{+0.13} _{-0.12}	0.47 ^{+0.11} _{-0.08}
Draco	-8.88 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05}	231 ⁺¹⁷ ₋₁₇	82.0 ^{+6.0} _{-6.0}	-290.7 ^{+0.7} _{-0.8}	9.1 ^{+1.2} _{-1.2}	-2.00 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}	0.34 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}
Sagittarius	-13.50 ^{+0.15} _{-0.15}	2662 ⁺¹⁹³ ₋₁₉₃	26.7 ^{+1.3} _{-1.3}	139.4 ^{+0.6} _{-0.6}	9.6 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	-0.53 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02}	0.17 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02}
Sagittarius II	-5.20 ^{+0.10} _{-0.10}	33 ⁺² ₋₂	70.1 ^{+2.3} _{-2.3}				
Indus II	-4.30 ^{+0.19} _{-0.19}	181 ⁺⁷⁰ ₋₆₄	214.0 ^{+16.0} _{-16.0}				
Grus II	-3.90 ^{+0.22} _{-0.22}	93 ⁺¹⁶ ₋₁₂	53.0 ^{+5.0} _{-5.0}				

Dwarf	M_V	$R_{1/2}$ (pc)	Distance (kpc)	v_{hel} (km s ⁻¹)	σ (km s ⁻¹)	[Fe/H]	$\sigma_{[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]}$
Pegasus III	-4.10 ^{+0.50} _{-0.50}	78 ⁺³¹ ₋₂₅	205.0 ^{+20.0} _{-20.0}	-222.9 ^{+2.6} _{-2.6}	5.4 ^{+3.0} _{-2.5}	-2.40 ^{+0.15} _{-0.15}	
Aquarius II	-4.36 ^{+0.14} _{-0.14}	160 ⁺²⁶ ₋₂₆	107.9 ^{+3.3} _{-3.3}	-71.1 ^{+2.5} _{-2.5}	5.4 ^{+3.4} _{-0.9}	-2.30 ^{+0.50} _{-0.50}	
Tucana II	-3.90 ^{+0.20} _{-0.20}	121 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₅	58.0 ^{+8.0} _{-8.0}	-129.1 ^{+3.5} _{-3.5}	8.6 ^{+4.4} _{-2.7}	-2.90 ^{+0.15} _{-0.16}	0.29 ^{+0.15} _{-0.12}
Grus I	-3.47 ^{+0.59} _{-0.59}	28 ⁺²³ ₋₂₃	120.0 ^{+12.0} _{-11.0}	-140.5 ^{+2.4} _{-1.6}	2.9 ^{+2.1} _{-1.0}	-1.42 ^{+0.55} _{-0.42}	0.41 ^{+0.49} _{-0.23}
Pisces II	-4.23 ^{+0.38} _{-0.38}	60 ⁺¹⁰ ₋₁₀	183.0 ^{+15.0} _{-15.0}	-226.5 ^{+2.7} _{-2.7}	5.4 ^{+3.6} _{-2.4}	-2.45 ^{+0.07} _{-0.07}	0.48 ^{+0.70} _{-0.29}
Tucana V	-1.60 ^{+0.49} _{-0.49}	16 ⁺⁵ ₋₅	55.0 ^{+9.0} _{-9.0}				
Phoenix II	-2.70 ^{+0.40} _{-0.40}	37 ⁺⁸ ₋₈	84.3 ^{+4.0} _{-4.0}				
Tucana III	-1.49 ^{+0.20} _{-0.20}	37 ⁺⁹ ₋₉	25.0 ^{+2.0} _{-2.0}	-102.3 ^{+0.4} _{-0.4}	< 1.2 ^c	-2.42 ^{+0.07} _{-0.08}	< 0.19 ^c

Sun: $M_V = 4.8$

100 Lsun = -0.2

10⁴ Lsun = -5.2

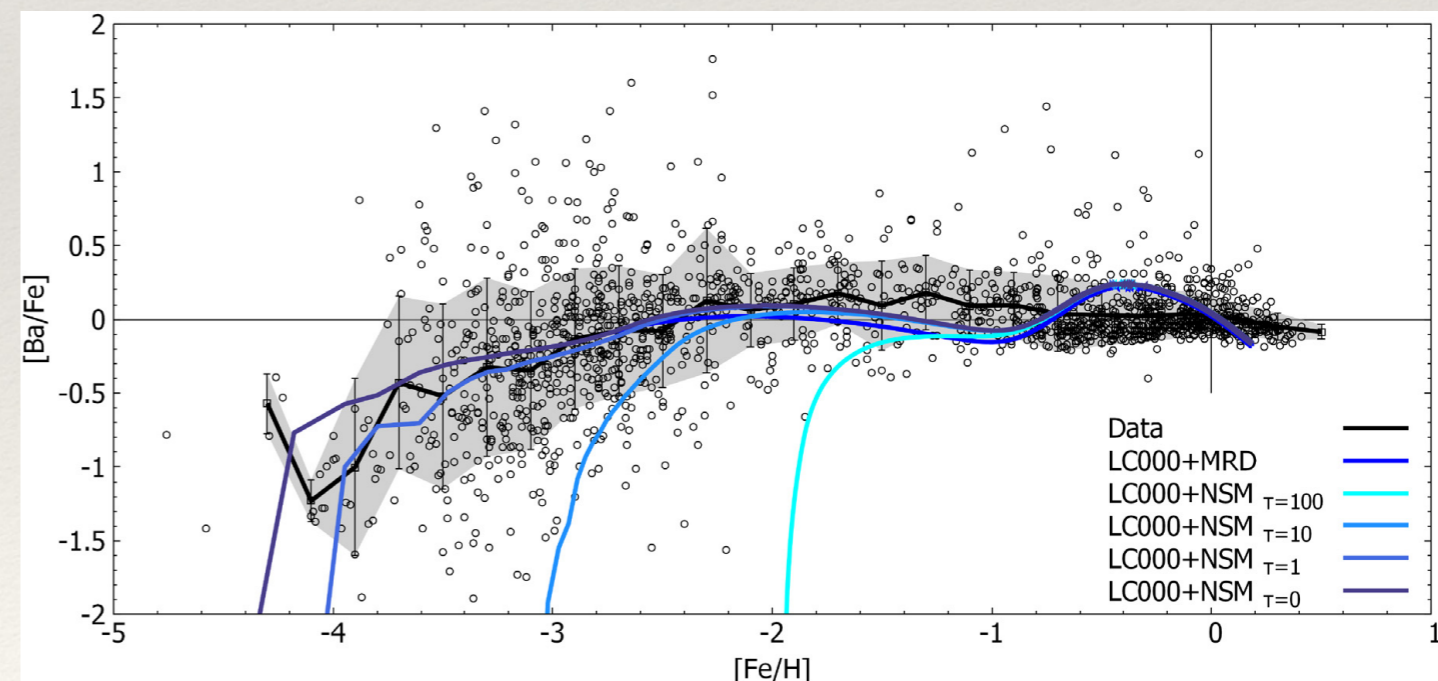
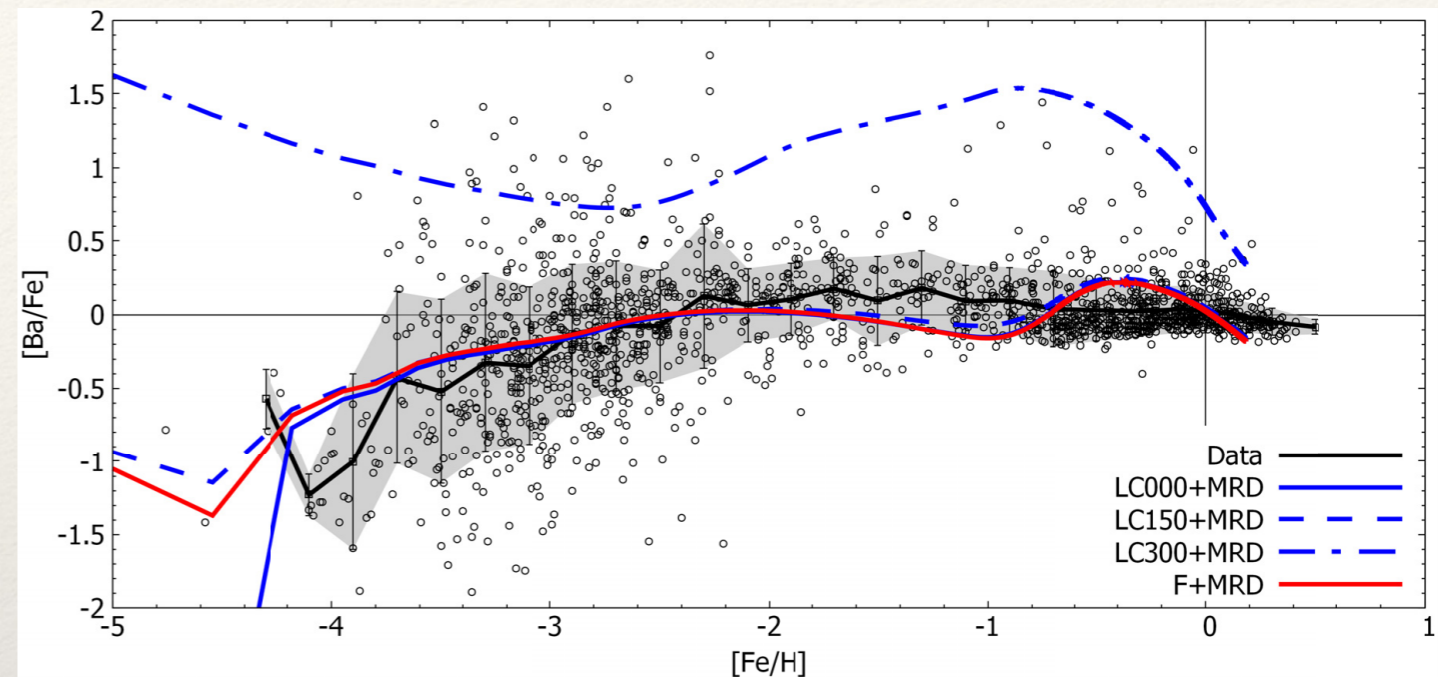
10⁵ Lsun = -7.7

Ba modeling in Milky-Way

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ Rizutti+18: Rotating Massive stars (RMS)
- ❖ r-process from NSM or Magneto-Rotationally Driven (MRD) SNe
- ❖ The origin of Ba at $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -2$ is mostly r-process.

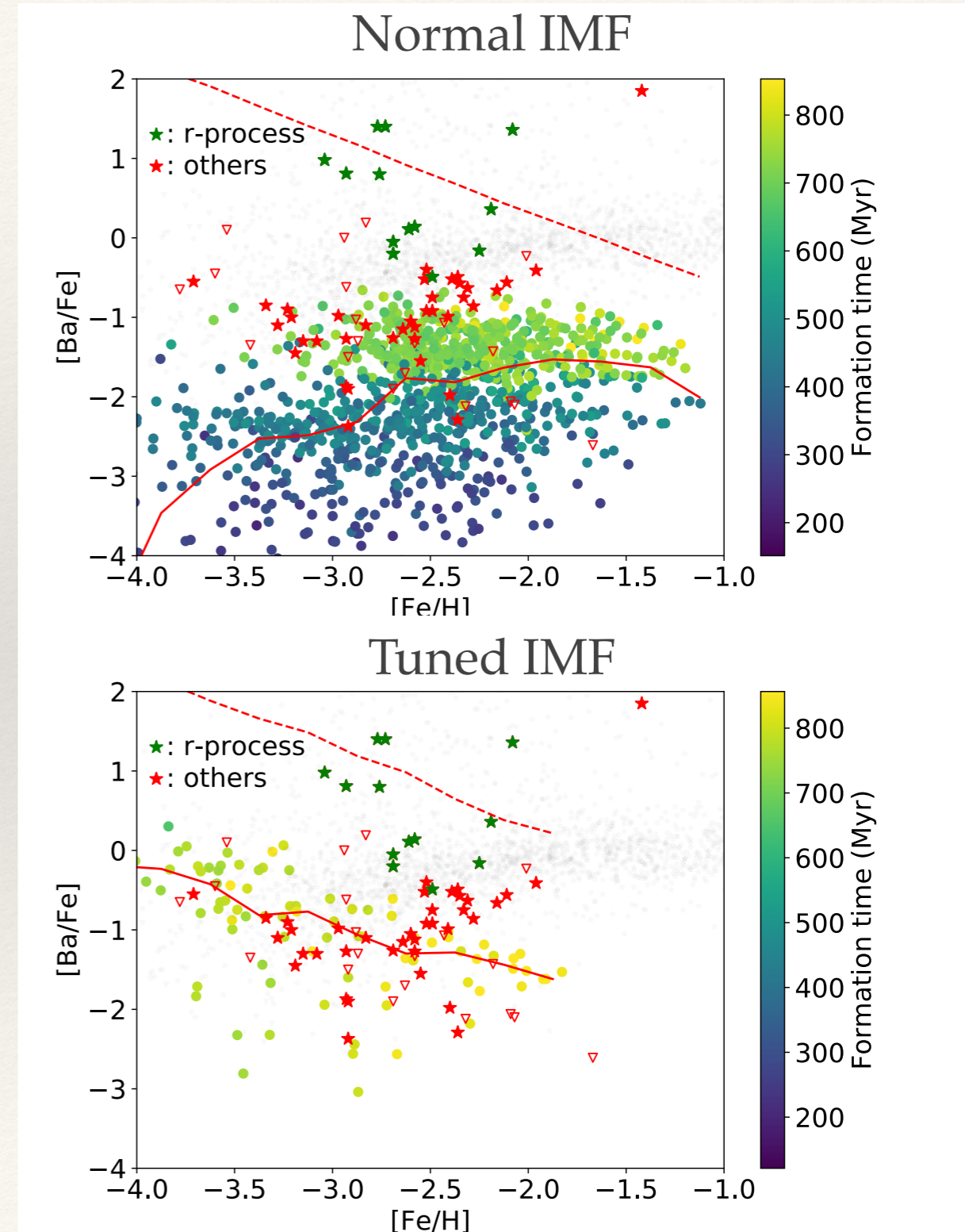
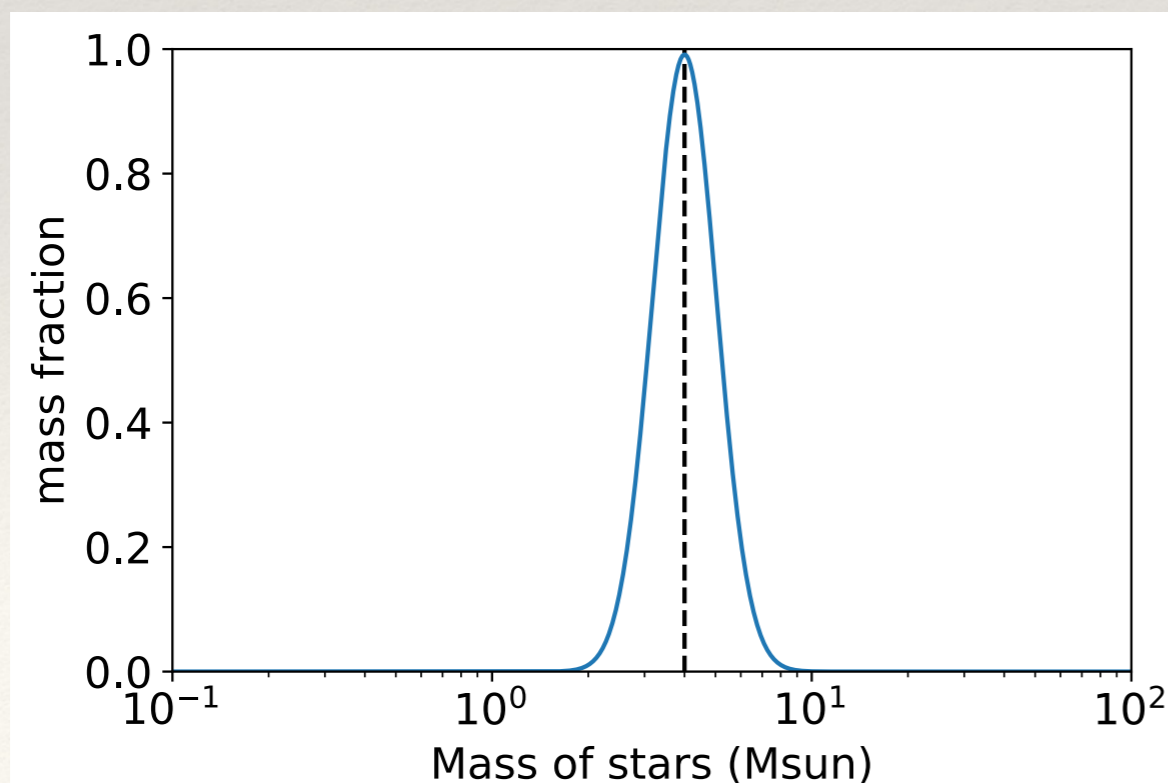


Results: Modify IMF

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ Choosing IMF with smaller number of massive stars, [Ba/Fe] can be adjusted
- ❖ [Ba/Fe] decreases as [Fe/H] increases, as type-Ia is not negligible



Discussion 1: Comparison to MW

$$[X/Y] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{N_X}{N_Y} \right] + C$$

Normalized to solar

- ❖ The origin of Ba is “main” r-process and “main” s-process.
 - ❖ → (NSM or some other r-process) and (low-mass) AGB stars.
- ❖ **The stochasticity of r-process diversify [Ba/Fe]: MW should be somewhere between Eu-detected and other UFDs.**

- ❖ If we fix [Fe/H]:
 - ❖ MW is at higher density peak.
 - ❖ MW is larger than UFDs because of larger mixing mass.
 - ❖ → **Stochasticity (“0 or 1”-ness) is more important in UFDs than in MW.**

