

The background of the slide is a grayscale astronomical image showing two galaxies in the process of merging. The larger galaxy on the right has a bright, orange-yellow central core and a diffuse, dark blue-gray outer structure. The smaller galaxy on the left is also visible, with a similar but less intense core. The surrounding space is filled with numerous small, dark stars of varying brightness.

Rethinking the μ -merger Narrative

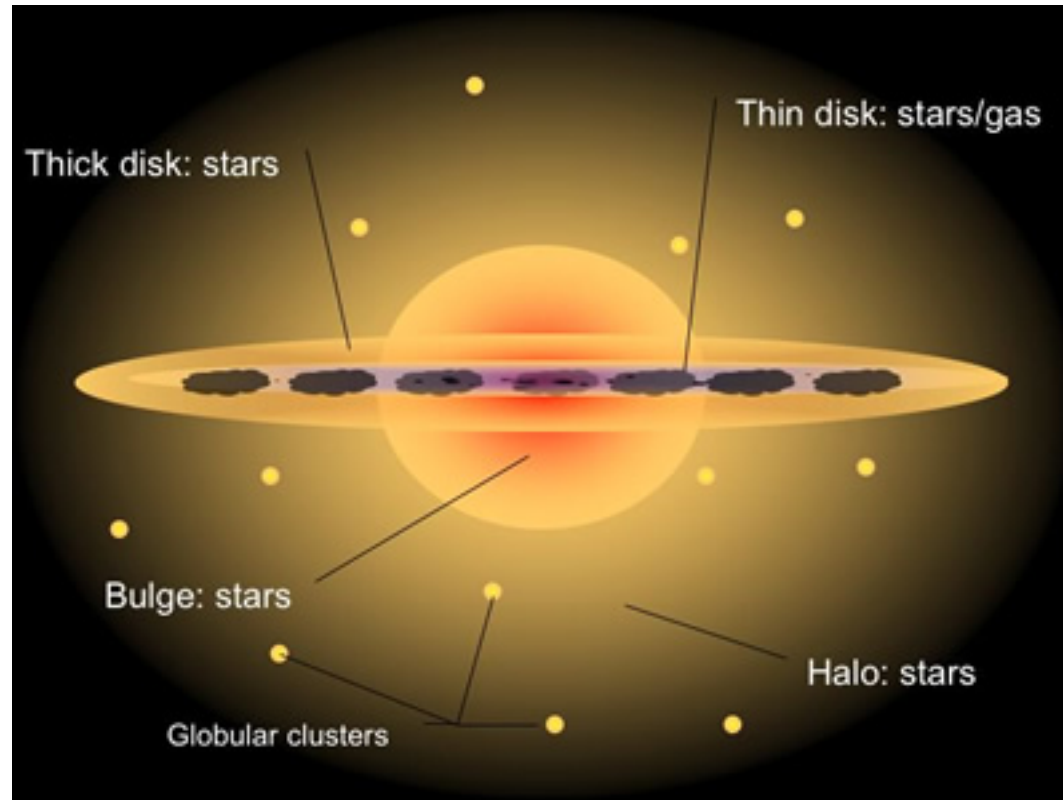


CARNEGIE
SCIENCE

The Carnegie Observatories

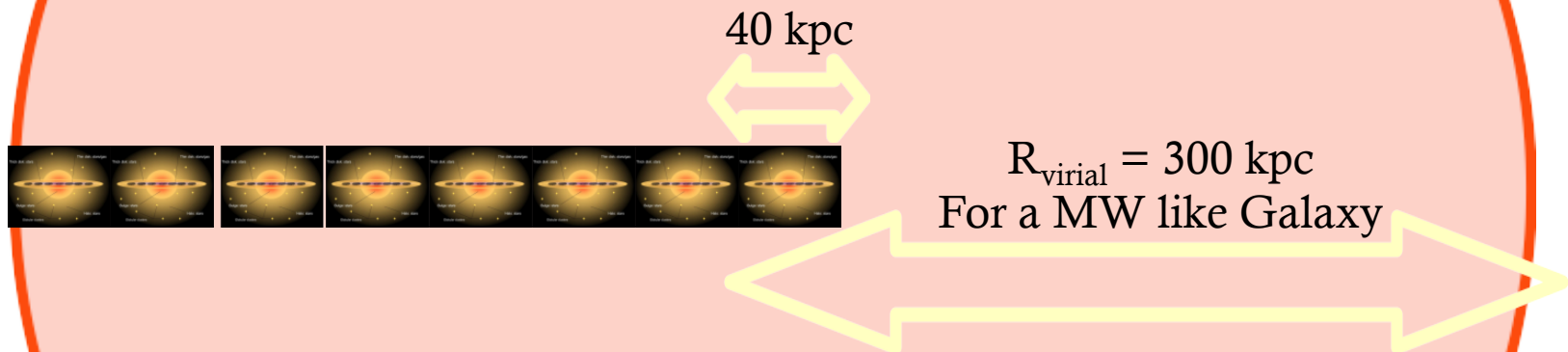
Rachael L. Beaton

Confession: I don't study galaxies.

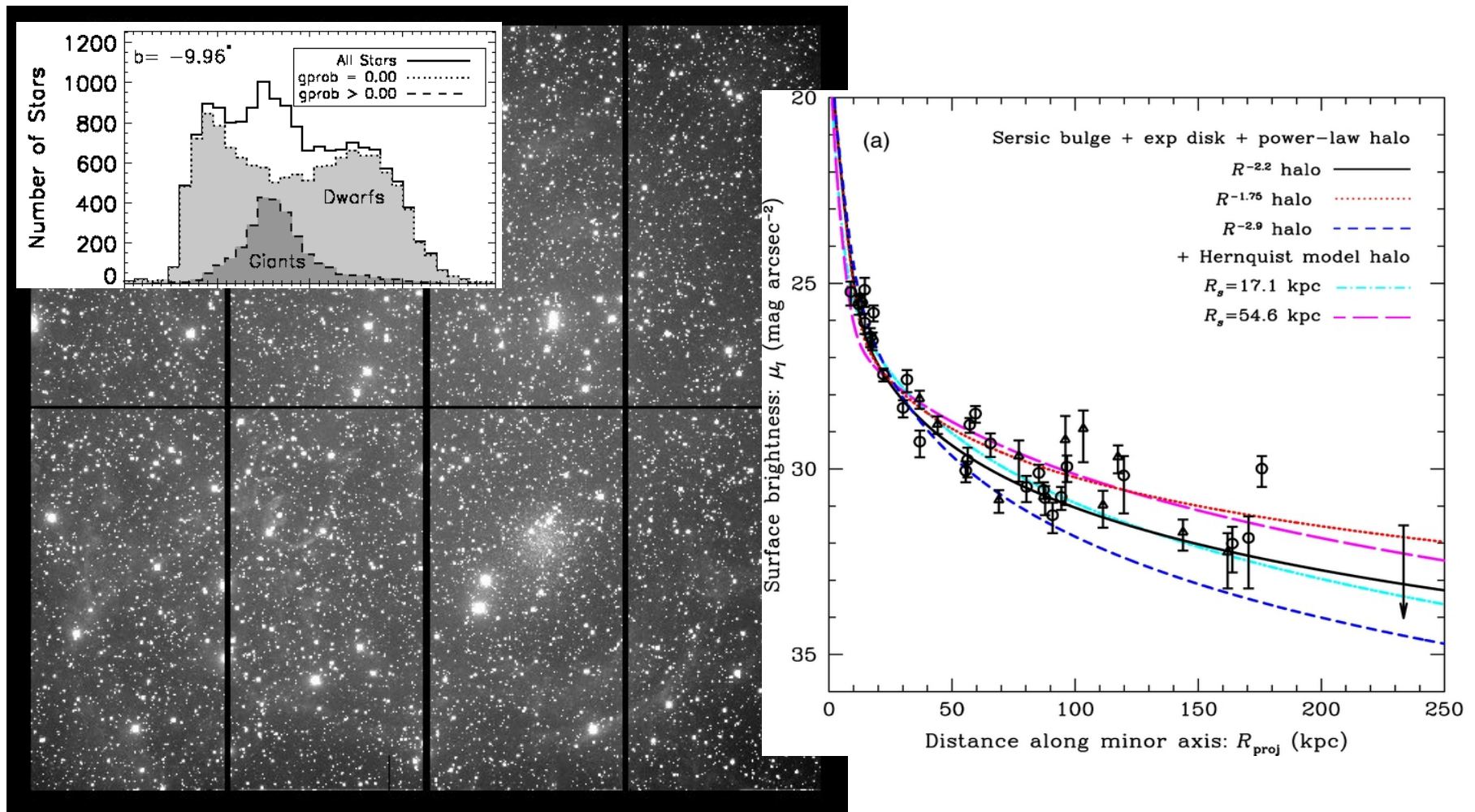


If this is how you (Google) defines a galaxy.

I study their haloes



And I count individual stars



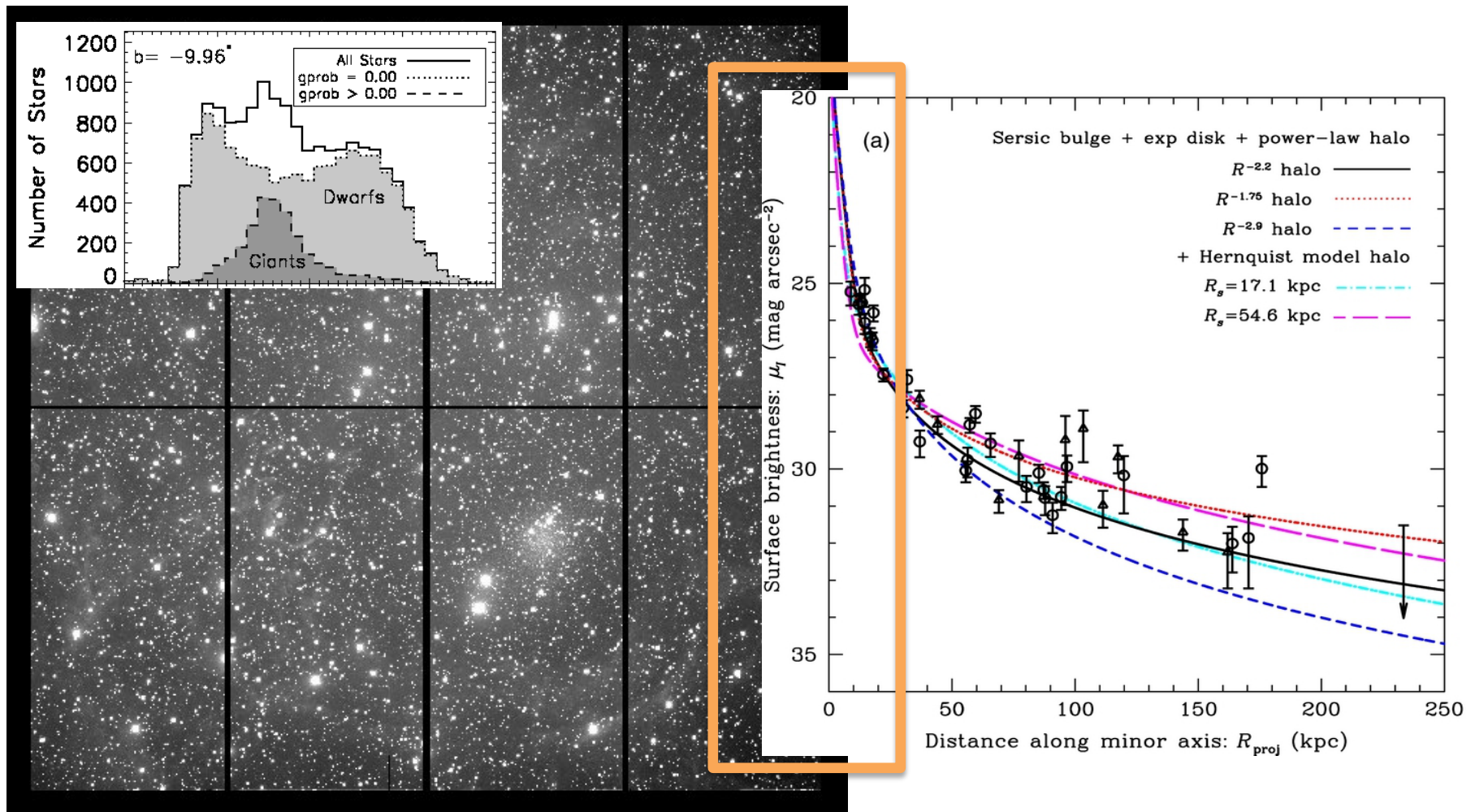
R~180 kpc in M31 Stellar Halo
Probably ... two dozen M31 stars here.

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Gilbert (incl RB)+ 2012
SPLASH Survey
Beaton 2014 Thesis

And I count individual stars



R~180 kpc in M31 Stellar Halo
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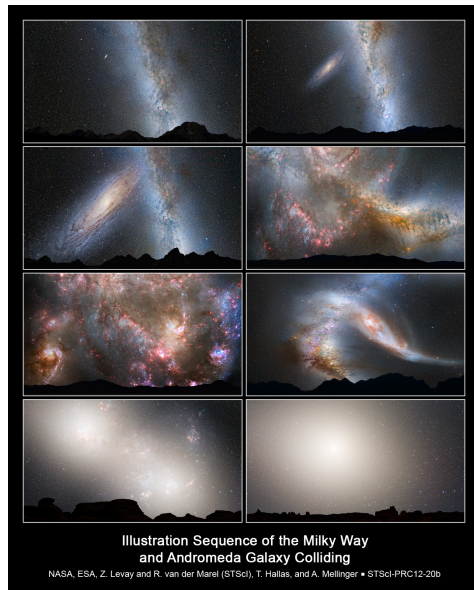
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Gilbert (incl RB)+ 2012
SPLASH Survey
Beaton 2014 Thesis

What is a μ -merger?

Major – [1:1; 1:3]

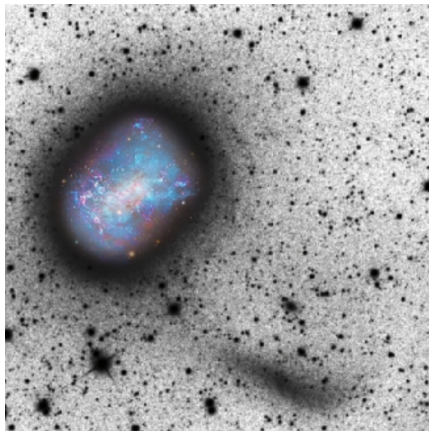


van der Marel+ (incl. RB) 2012a,b

Intermediate –
[1:3; 1:6]

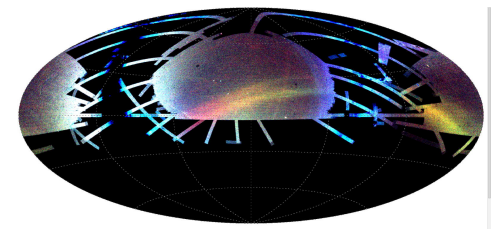


Minor – [1:6; 1:10]



Martinez-Delgado+ 2012

μ - [1:10; 1:inf]



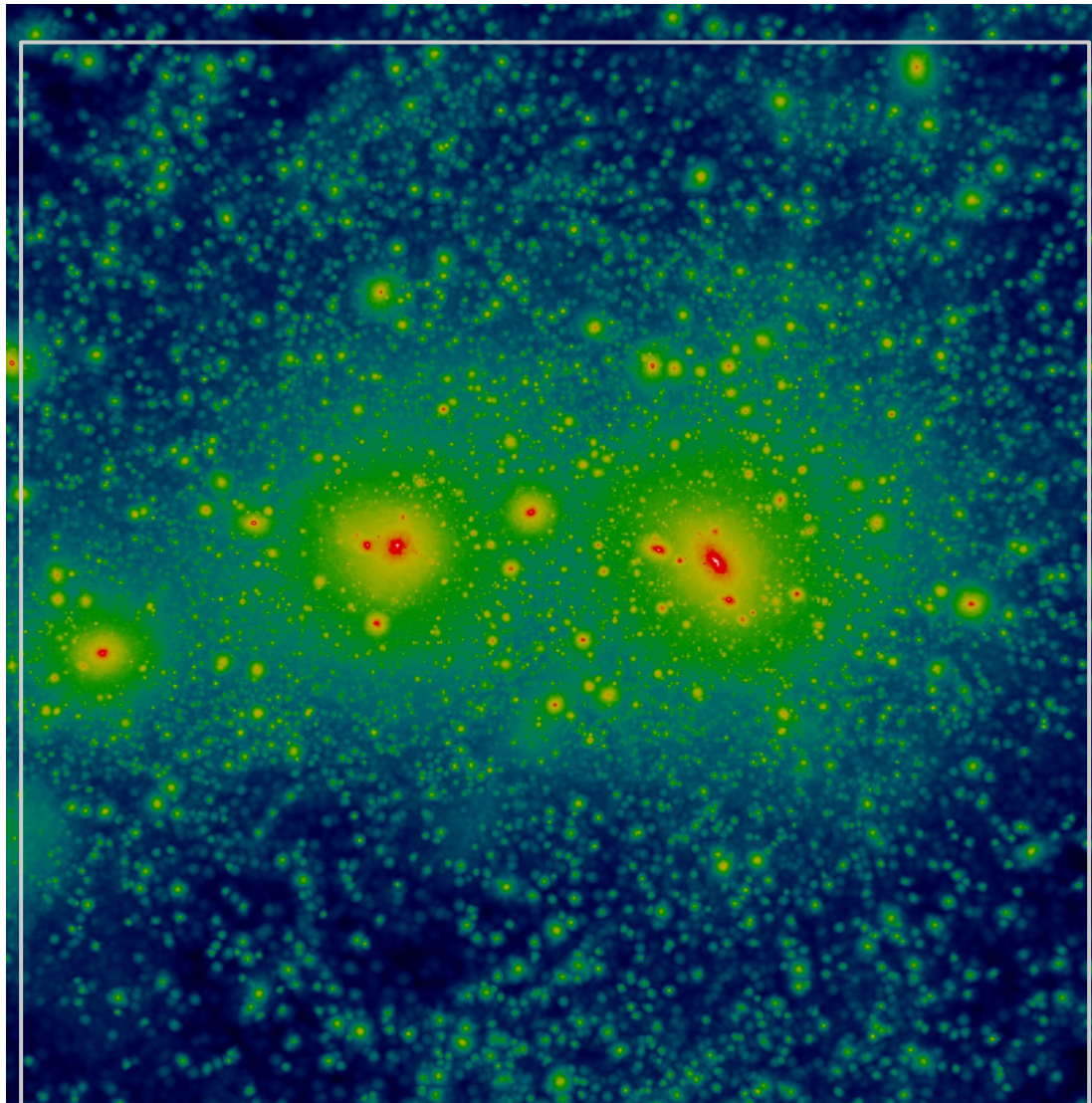
SDSS Field of Streams

Just about everything we see in Local Group is in the micro-regime.

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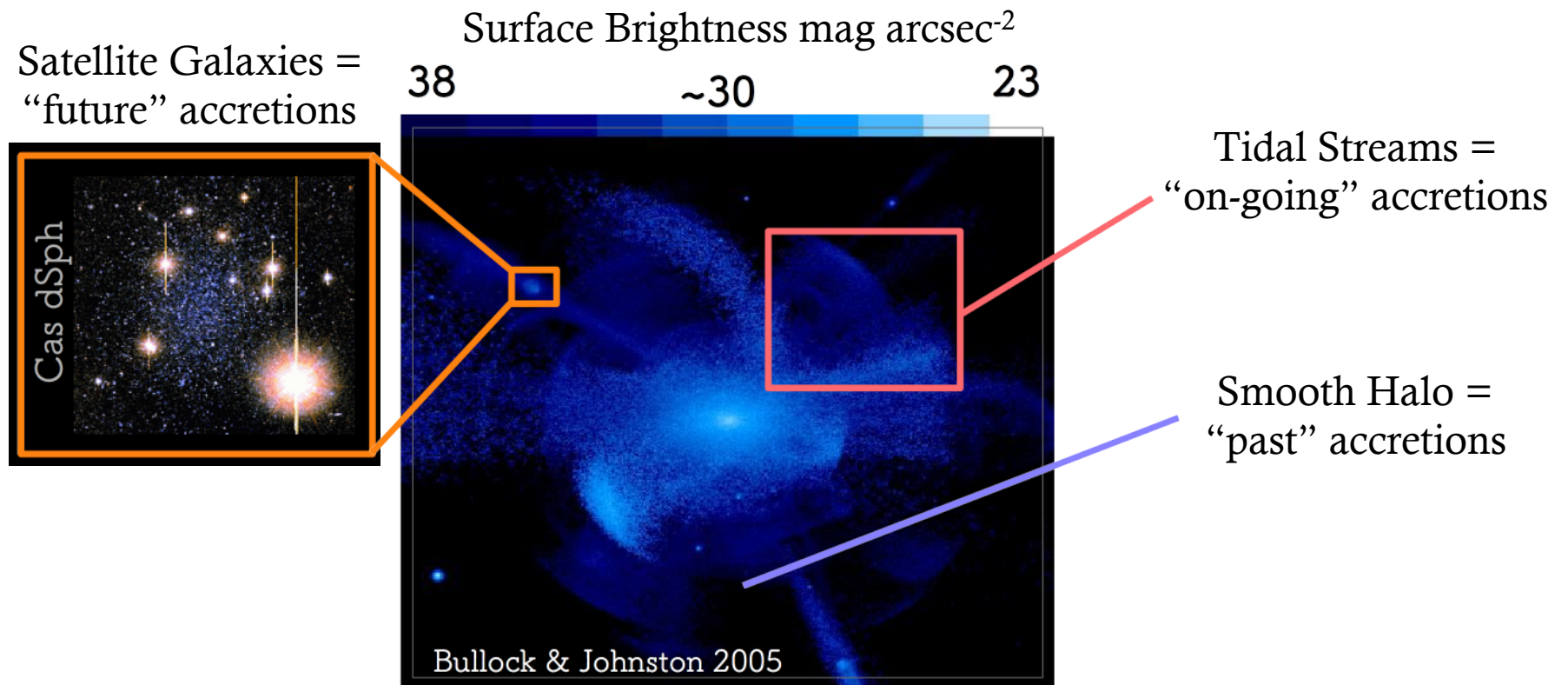
Put on your Dark Matter Glasses



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ELVIS:
A simulated Local Group
Garrison-Kimmel et al.

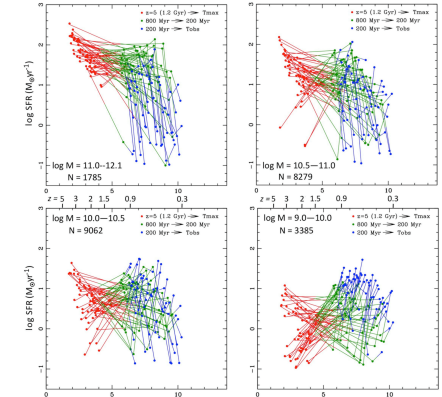
The Narrative



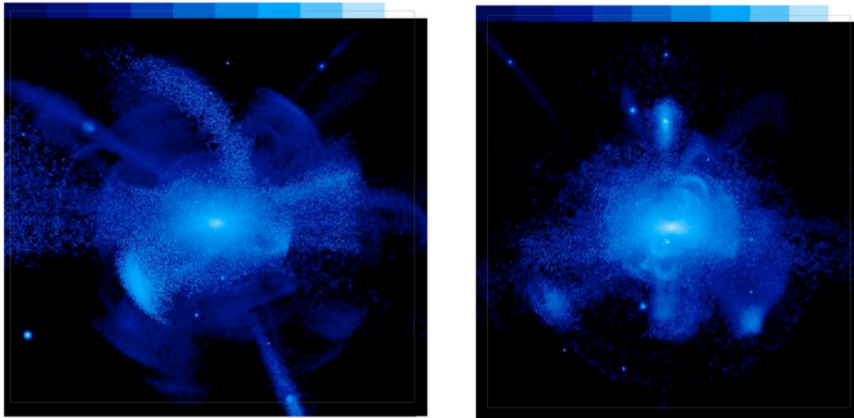
Due to long dynamical times, stellar haloes are fossil records
of the accretion history of the galaxy.
Most of what we see are old accretions.

Why do we care?

Galaxies are diverse.
The accretion histories are different.



Simulated Halos



Bullock & Johnson 2005

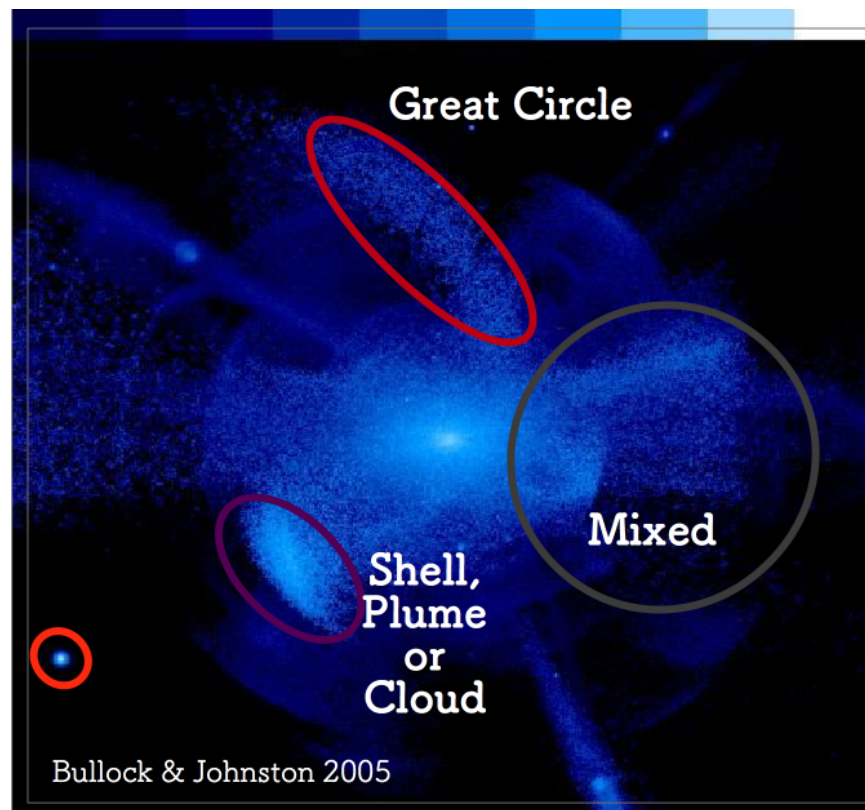
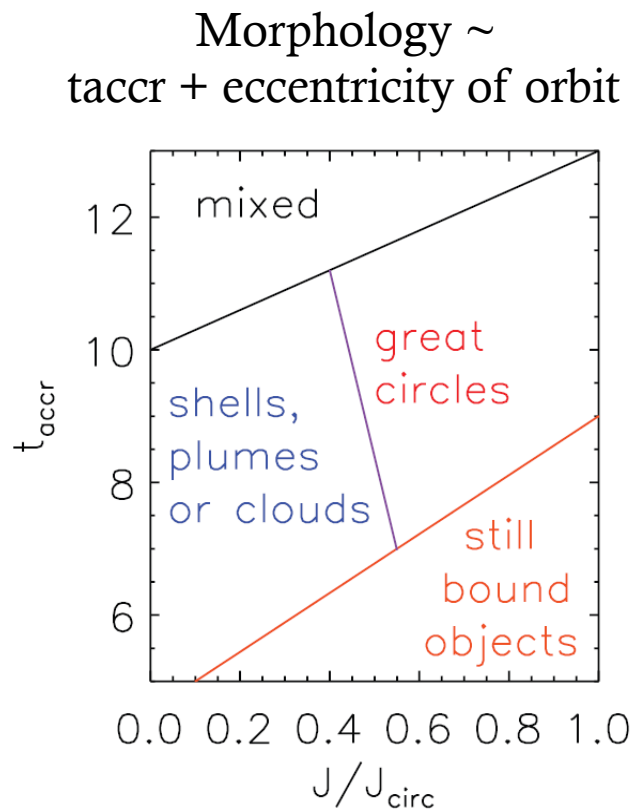
Observations



Martinez-Delgado+ 2010

If we want to constrain the ‘nurtured’ aspect of the Galaxy disk(s)/bar(s)/bulge(s),
we can’t ignore this part of Galaxy formation & evolution.

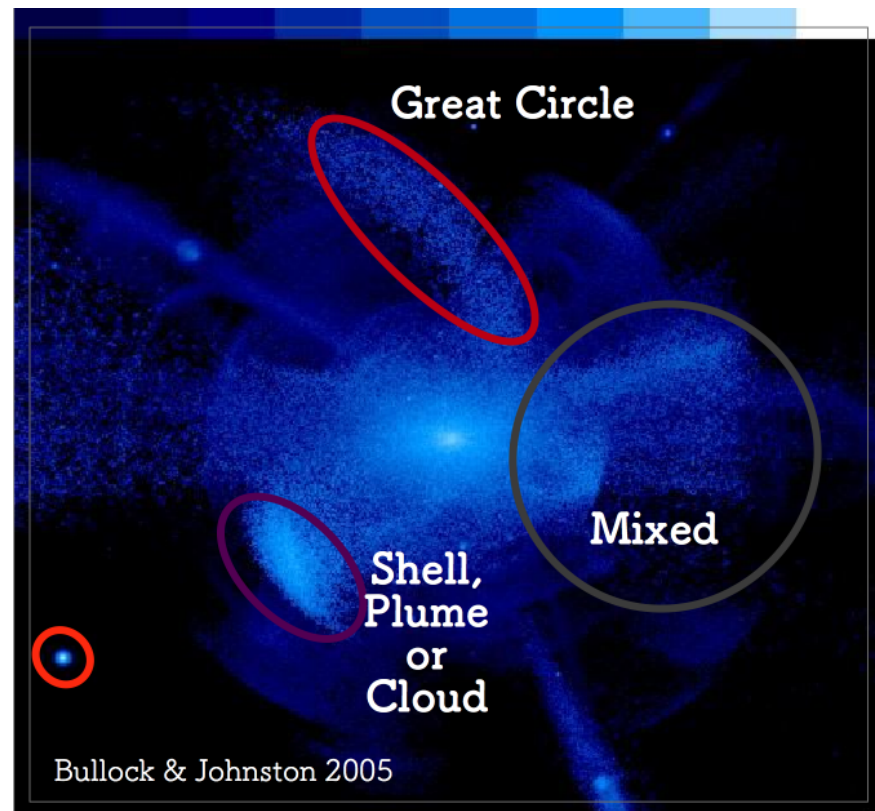
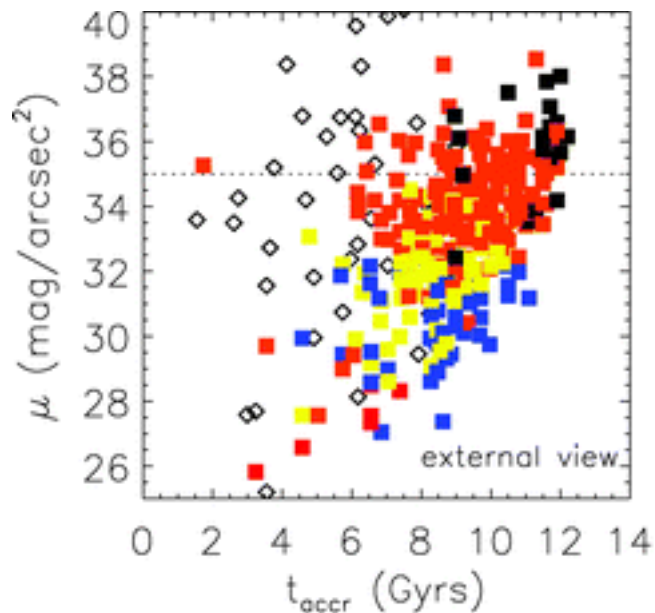
More than Counting



Panoramic imaging of halos gives us clues to how the sub-structure got there.

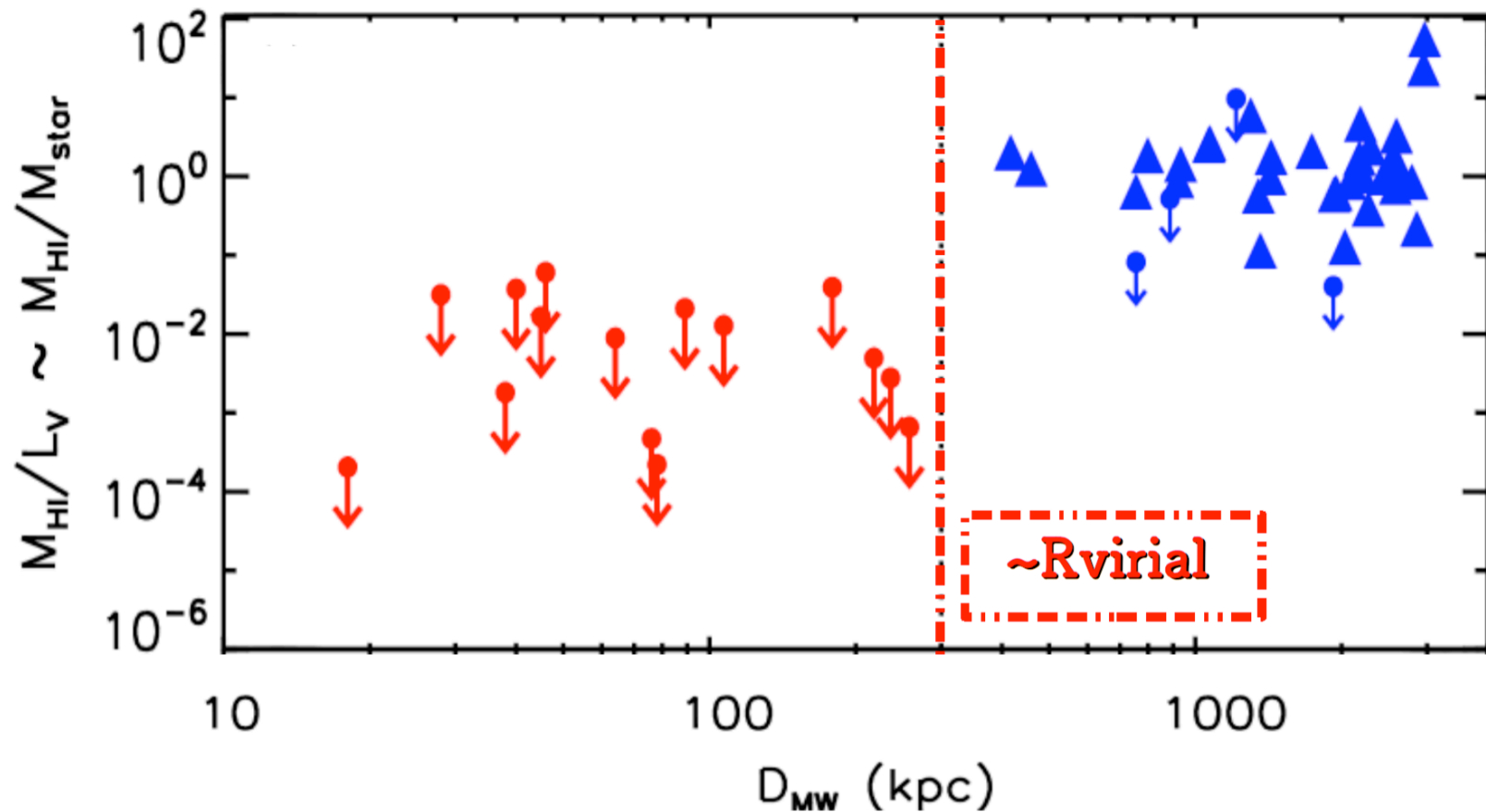
More than Counting

.. but μ (SB) of debris does not track with L of host.

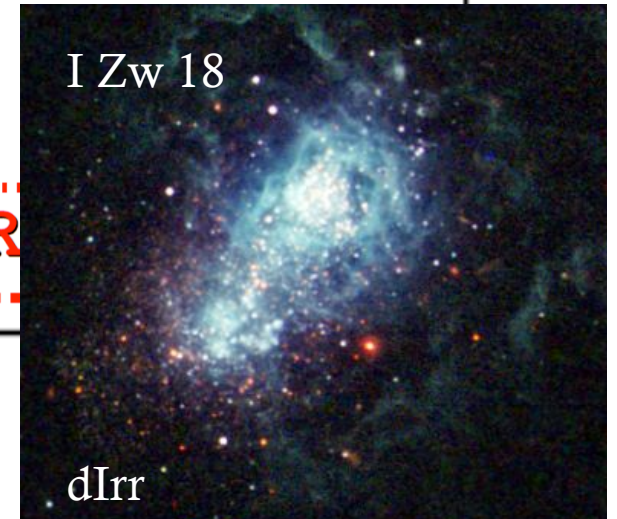
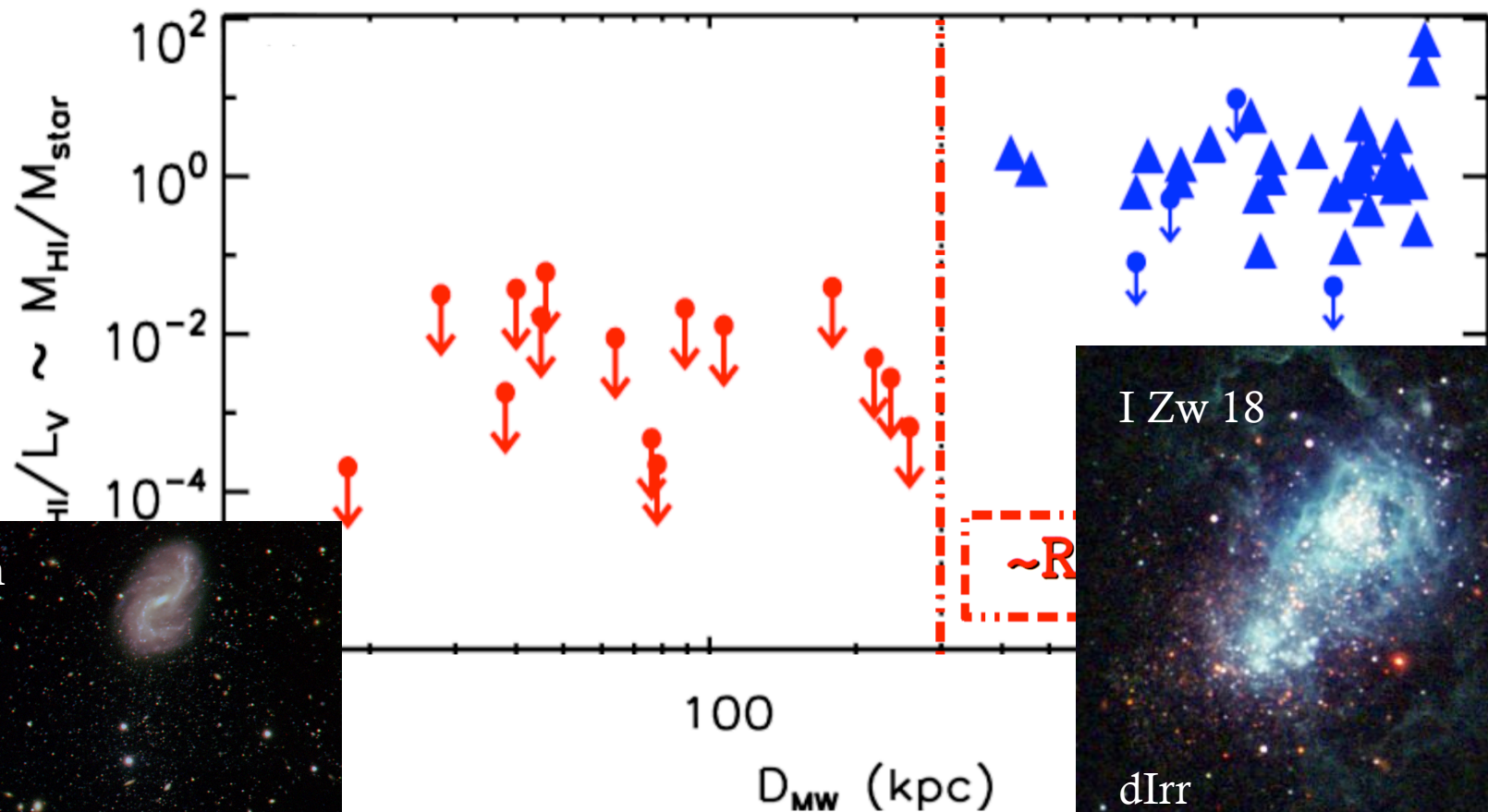


But we just can't know the timing – the one thing we need to connect μ -mergers to substructure in the disk(s)/bulge(s)/bar(s).

The Local Group Dwarfs



The Local Group Dwarfs

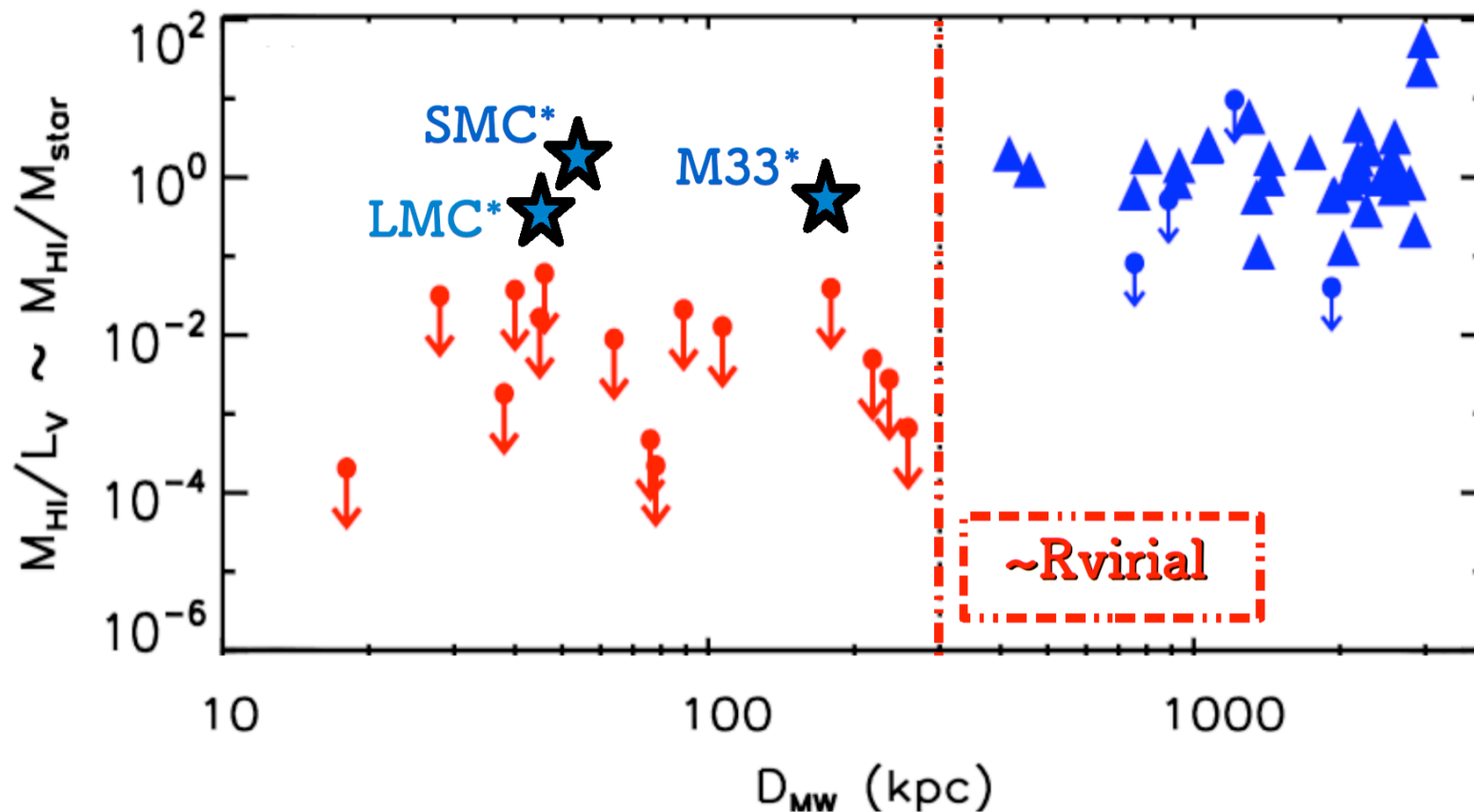


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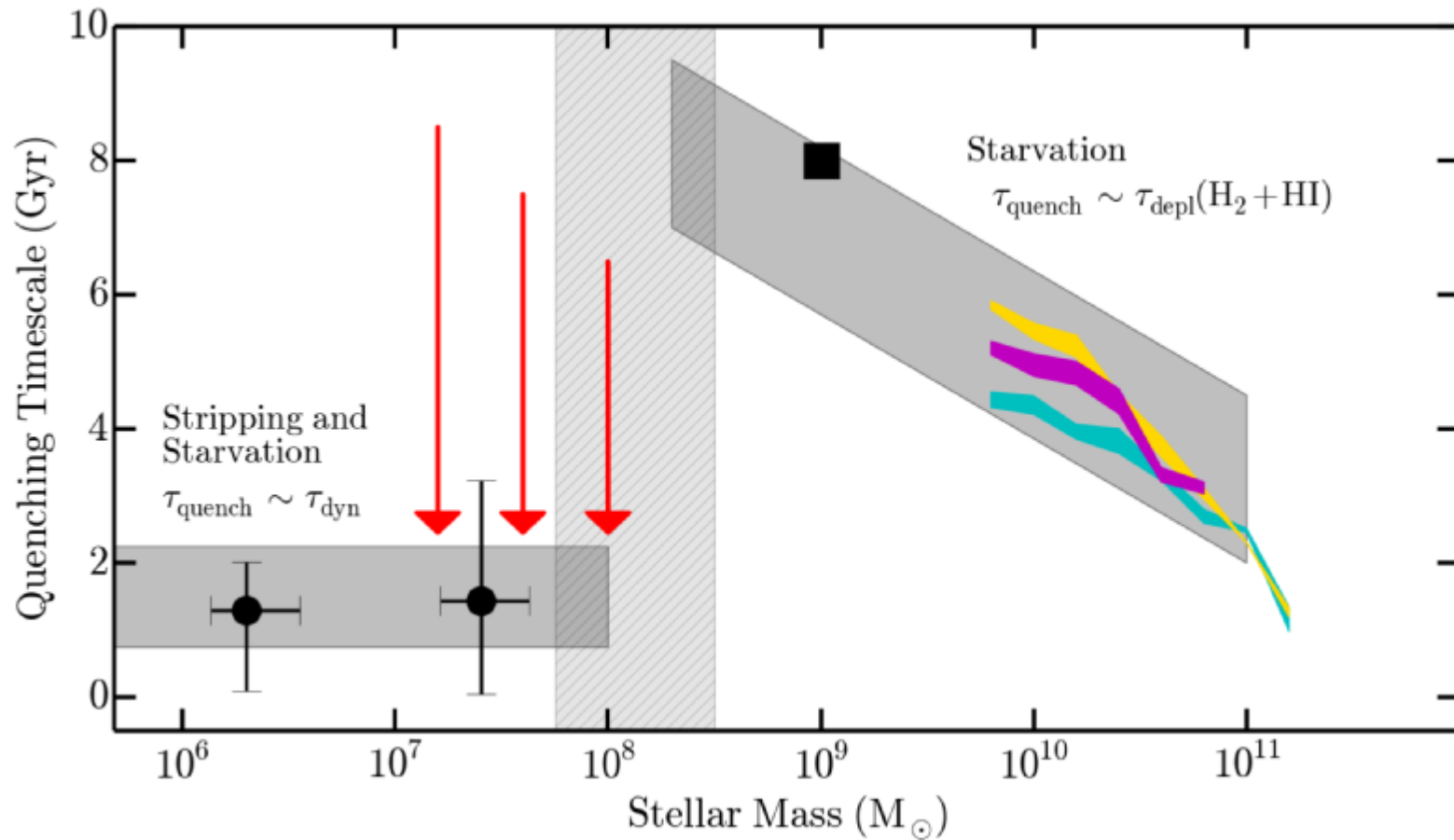
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Spekkens et al. 2014
Also: Grcevich & Putman 2009

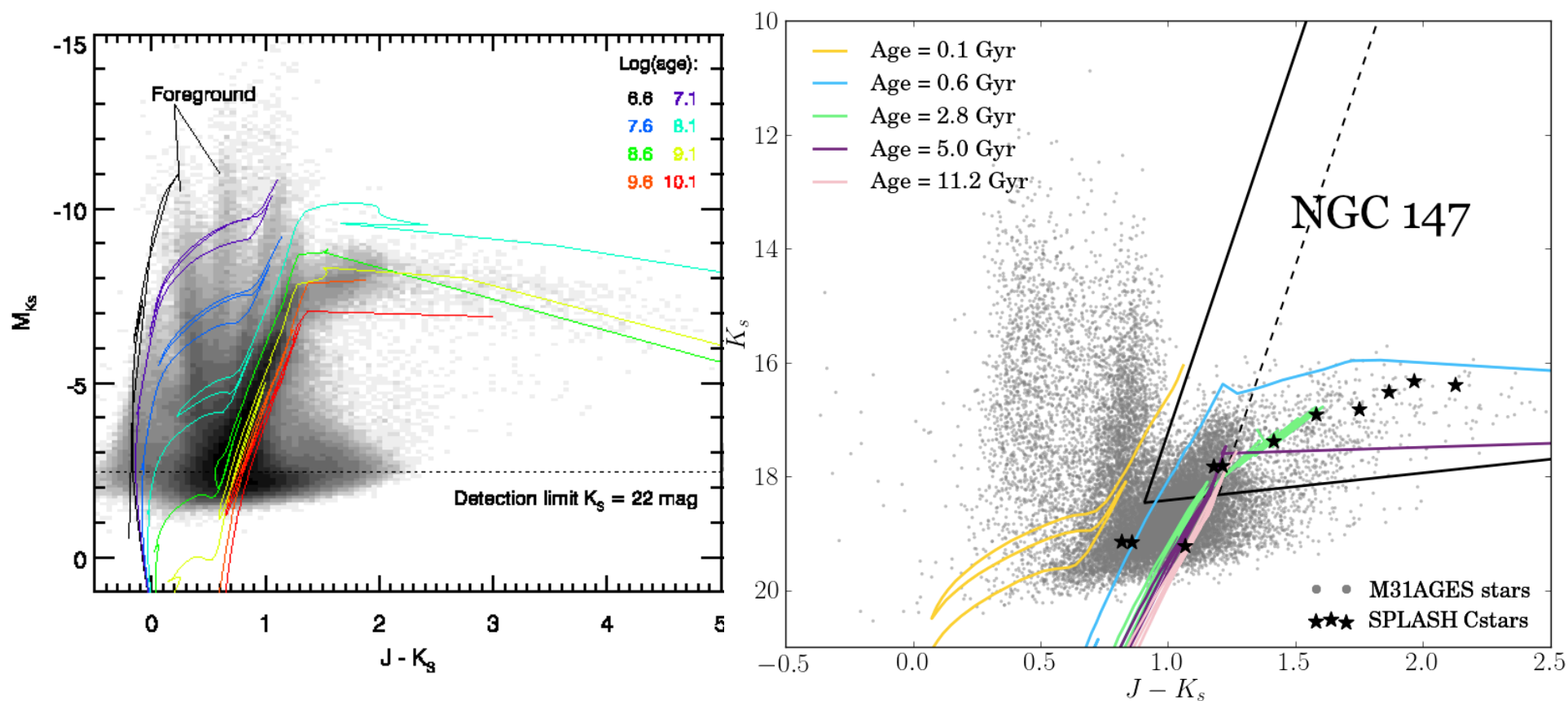
Limited to Local Group



Quenching is a Thing



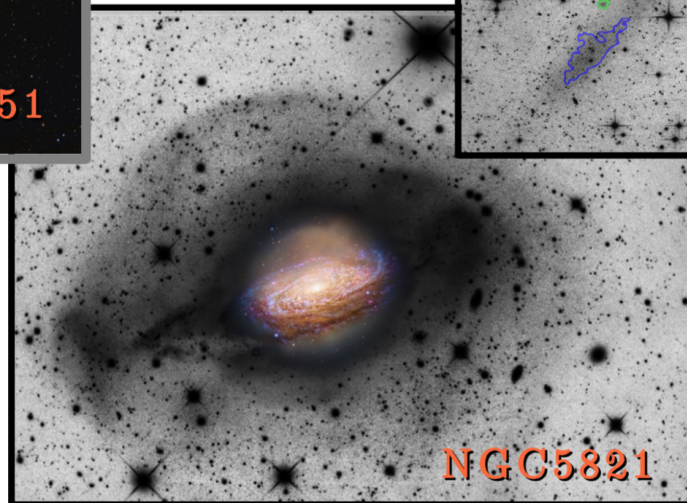
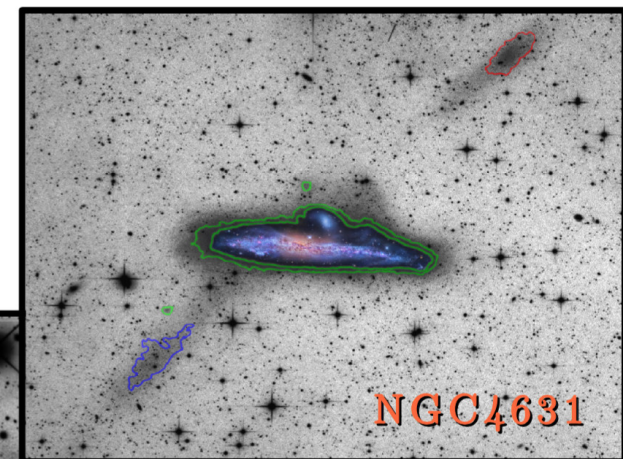
A path to t_{accr}



Intermediate age populations are the answer, but they are weird.

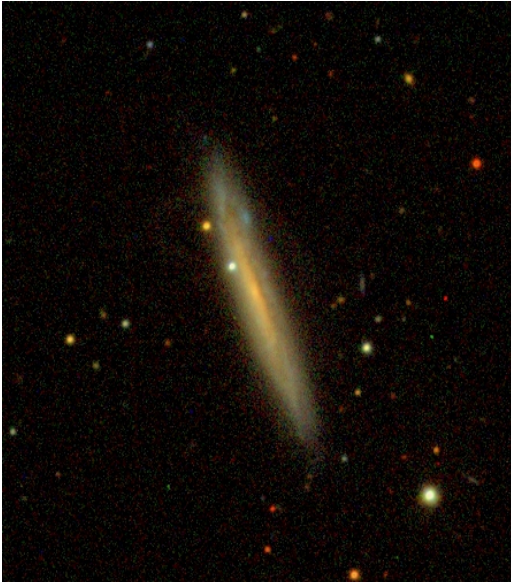
Hamren, Beaton, et al. (accepted)
 Hamren, Beaton, et al. (in prep)
 Beaton, Guhathakurta (in prep)

Impact of μ -mergers



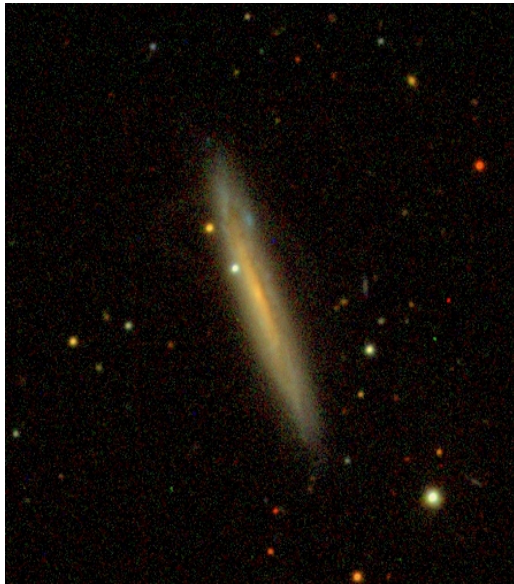
Its really a question of timescales. Larger samples give us a glimpse into events that occur quickly.

Case Study: NGC5387

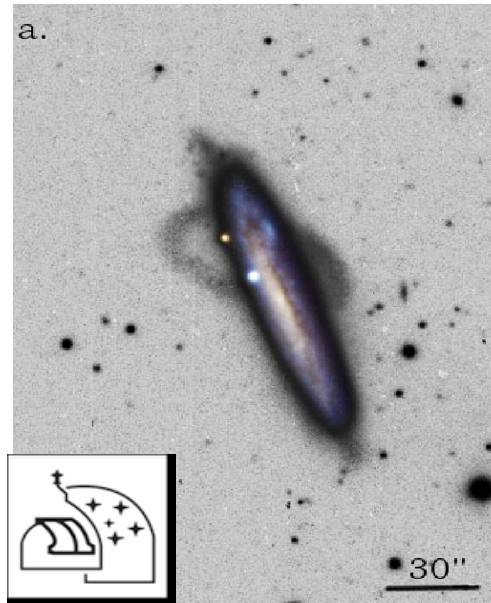


SDSS Discovery Image

Case Study: NGC5387

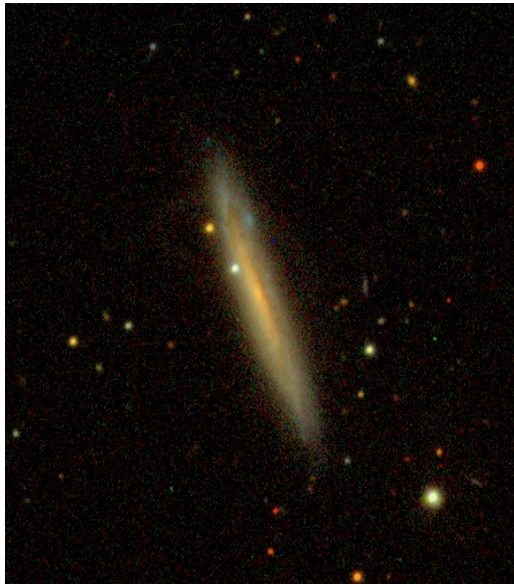


SDSS Discovery Image

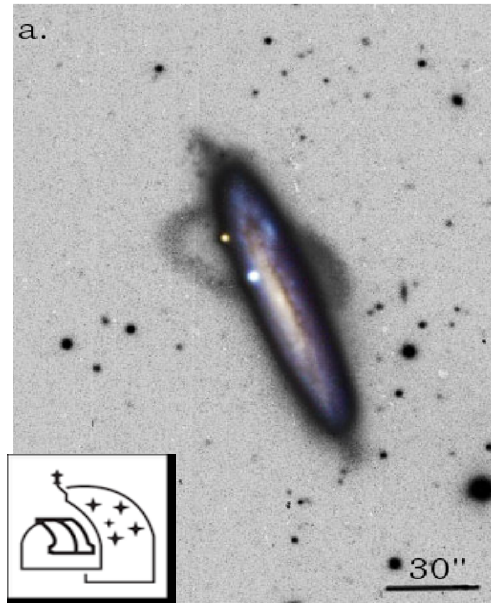


Greyscale: VATT R ~3 hours
Color: Blackbird Observatory
(amateur image)

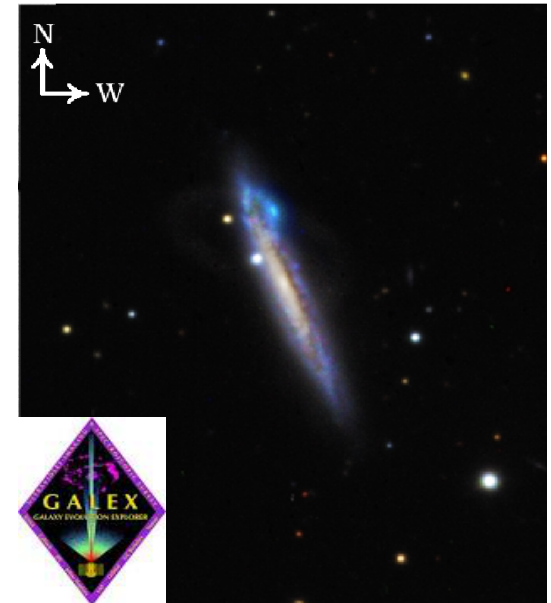
Case Study: NGC5387



SDSS Discovery Image

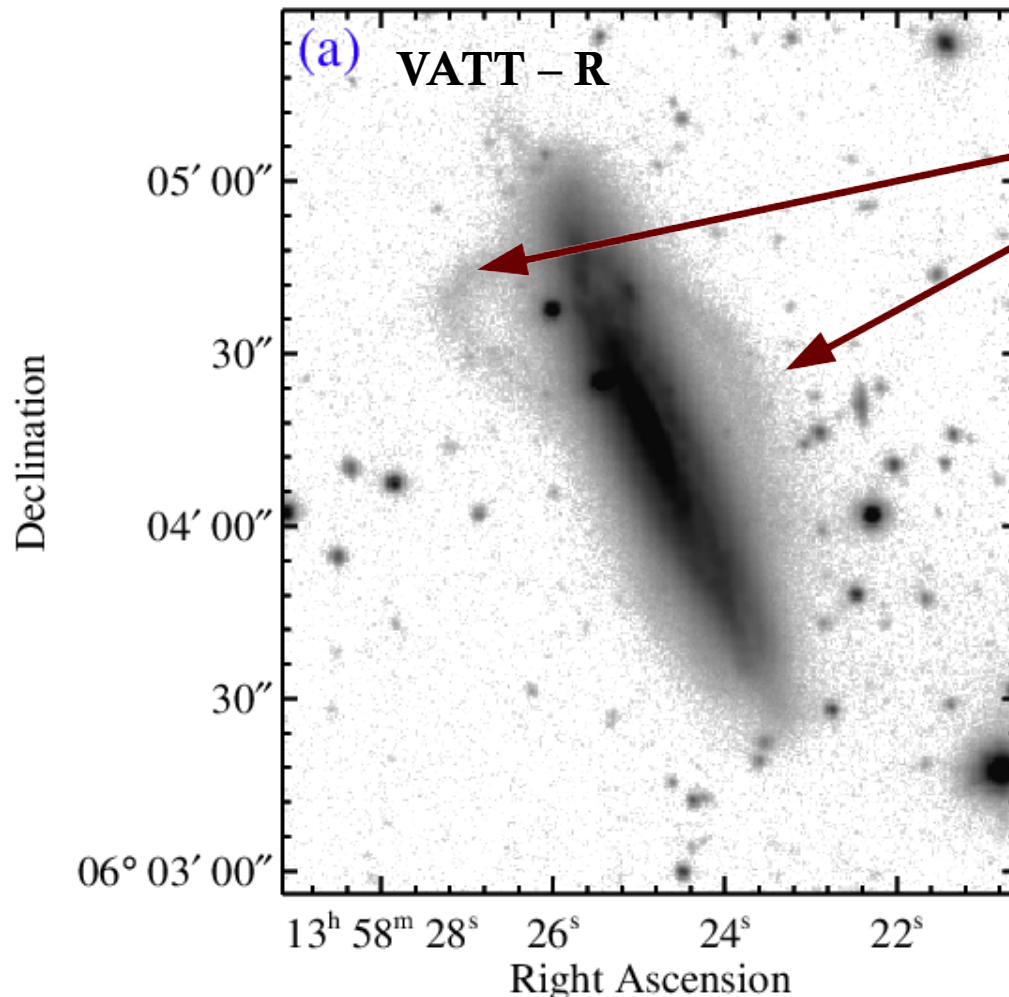


Greyscale: VATT R ~3 hours
Color: Blackbird Observatory
(amateur image)



GALEX + BBO Optical

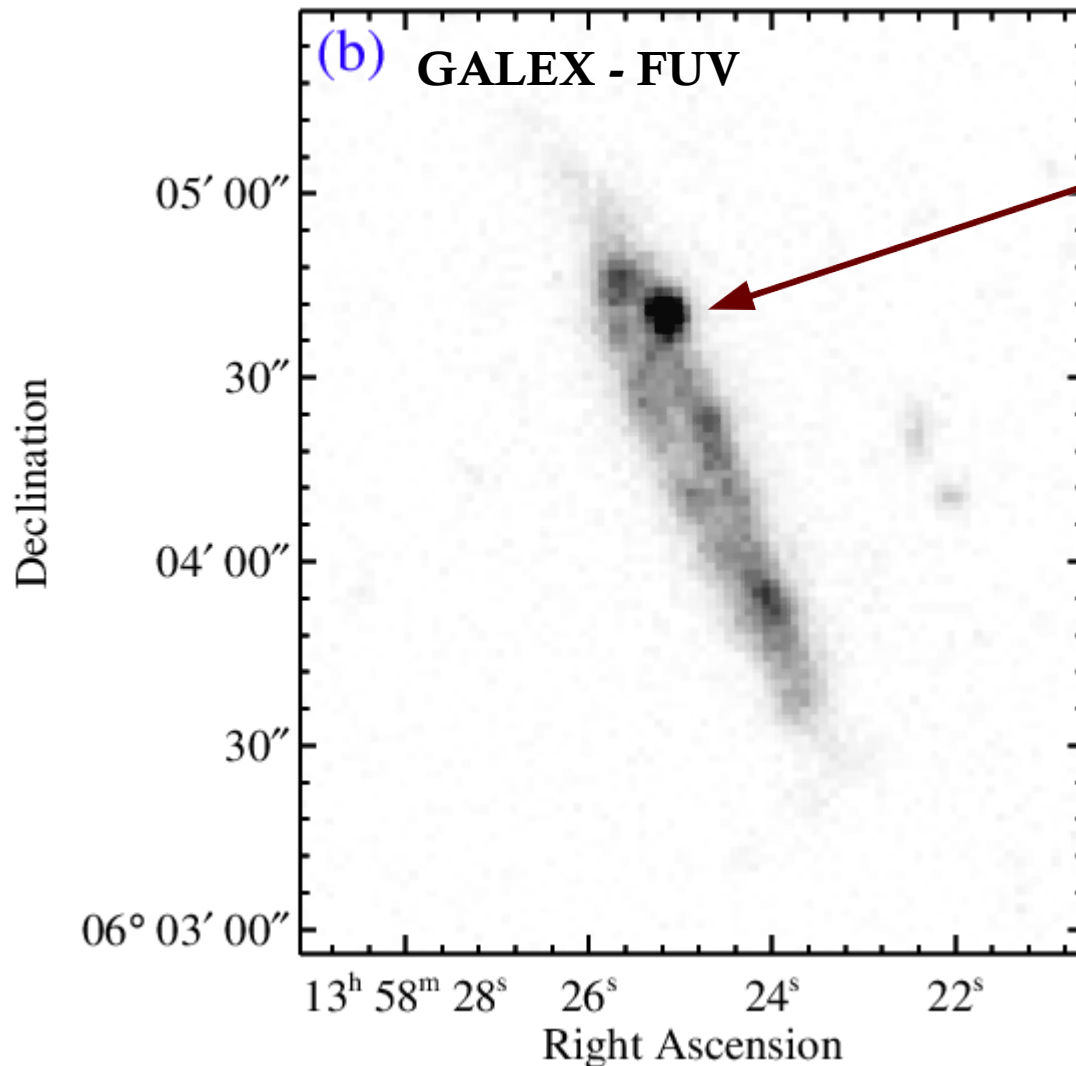
Morphology



The Stream is:

- Red => Old Stars
- $\sim 10^8$ M-solar stars
(1:50 mass ratio in stars)
- 200-500 Myr to create the stream
- Progenitor was $\sim 10^{10}$ total mass
($\sim 1:10$ mass ratio total mass)
- Plunges through disk
 ~ 10 -12 kpc

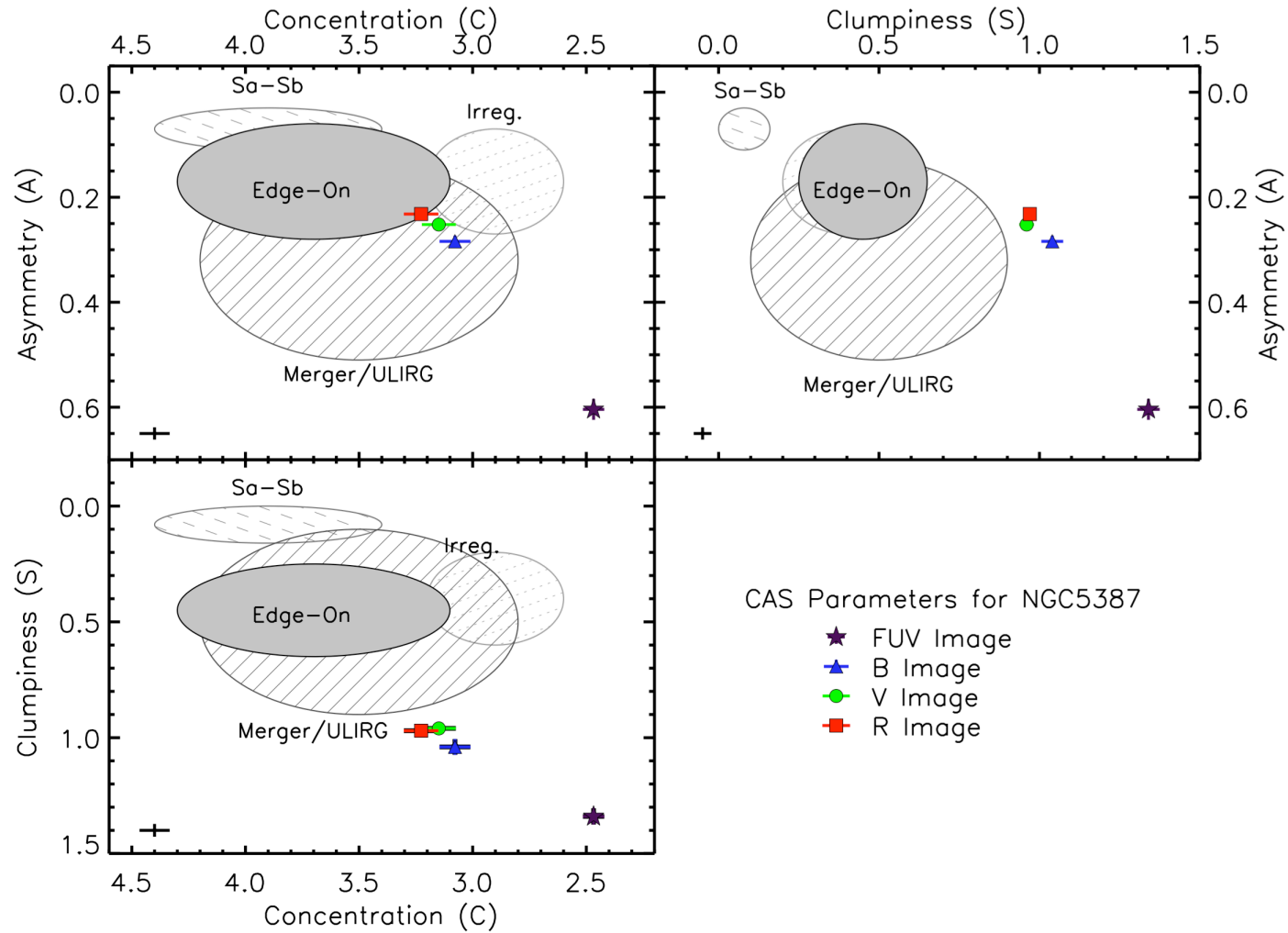
Disk-Stream Intersection



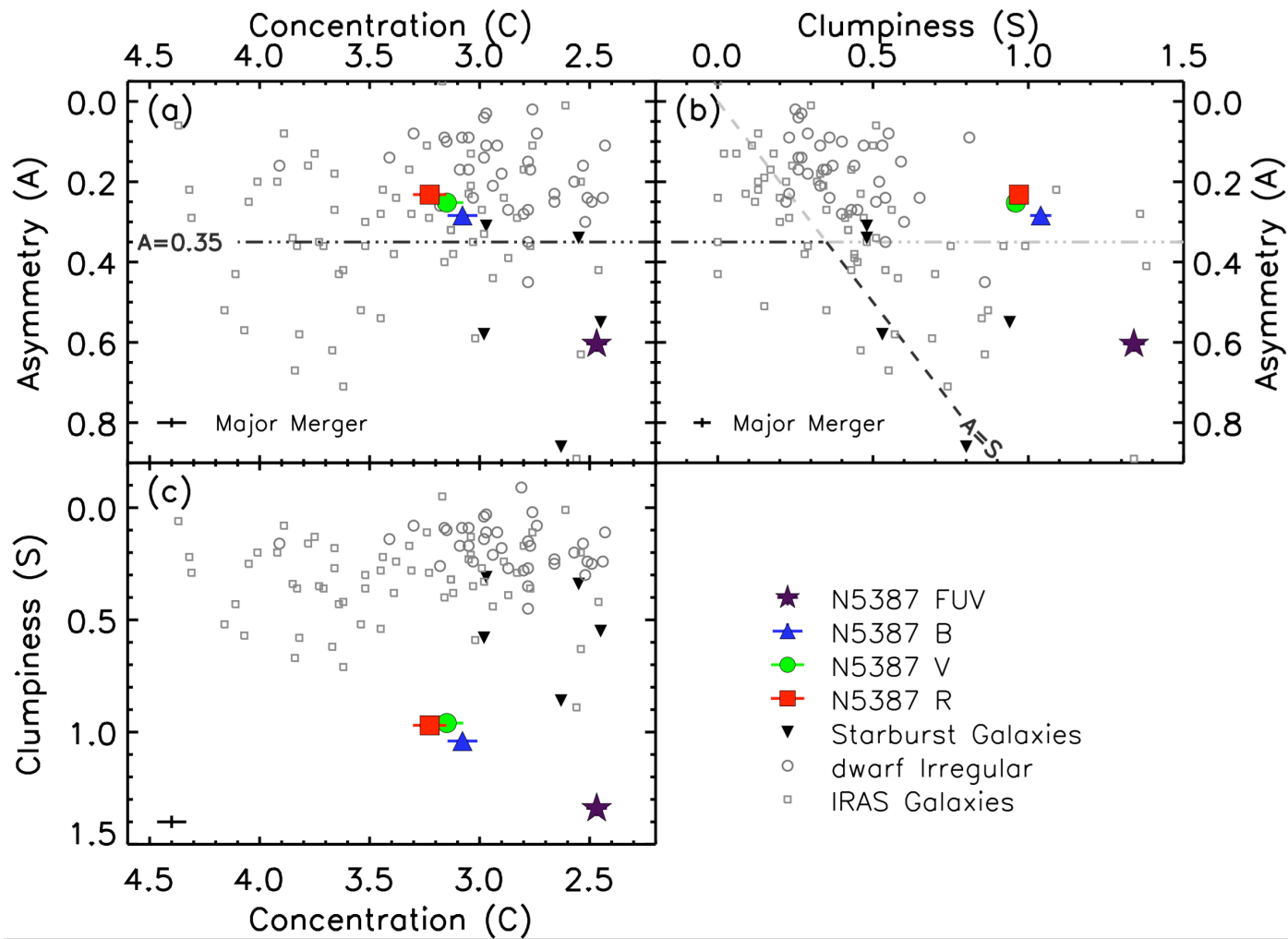
The blob is:

- Ultra-Blue at 10 Myr
- SF = $\sim 2\text{-}3$ Msolar/yr
- 40% of the total FUV flux is from this region
- ~ 1 kpc across

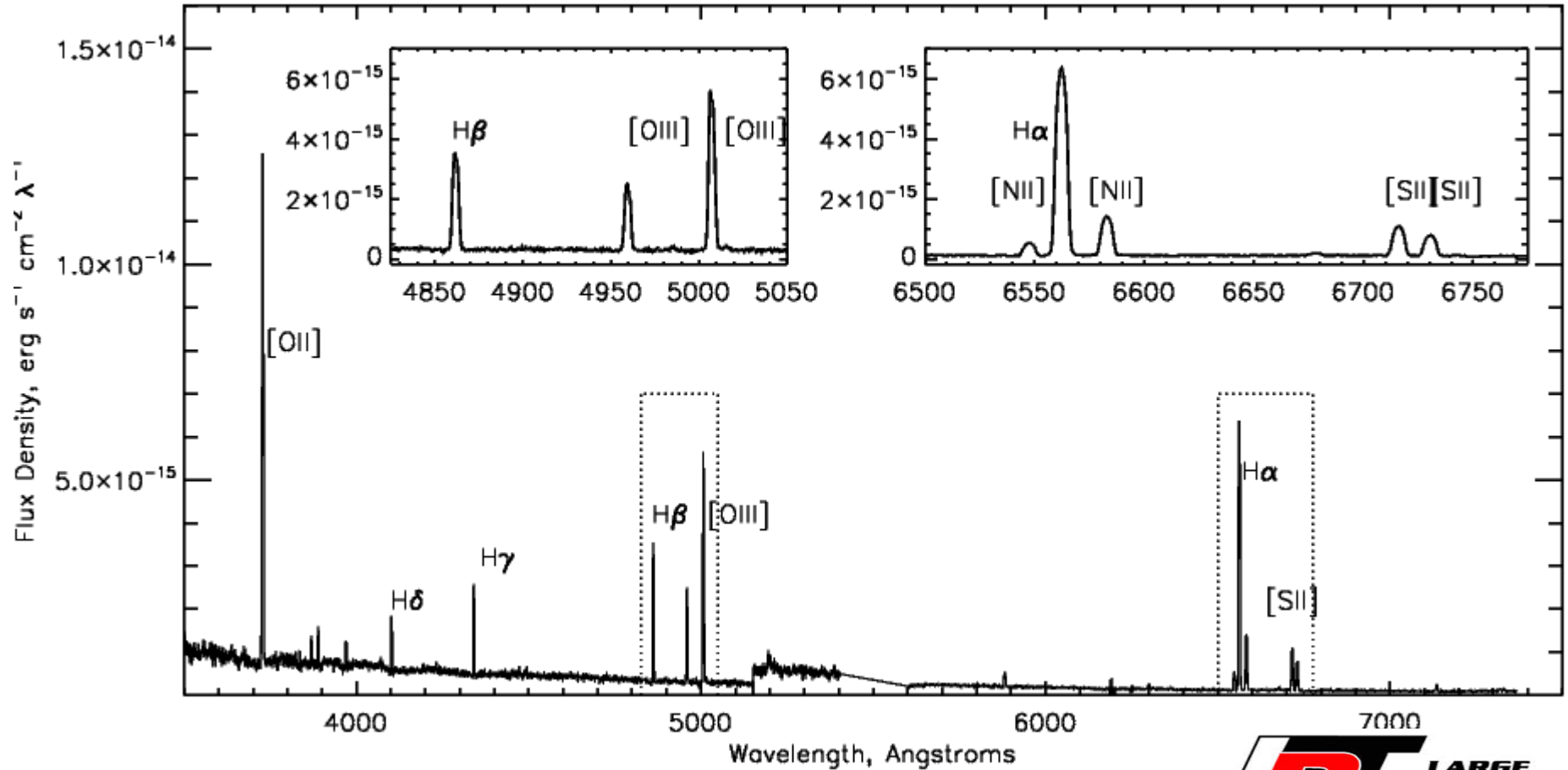
CAS



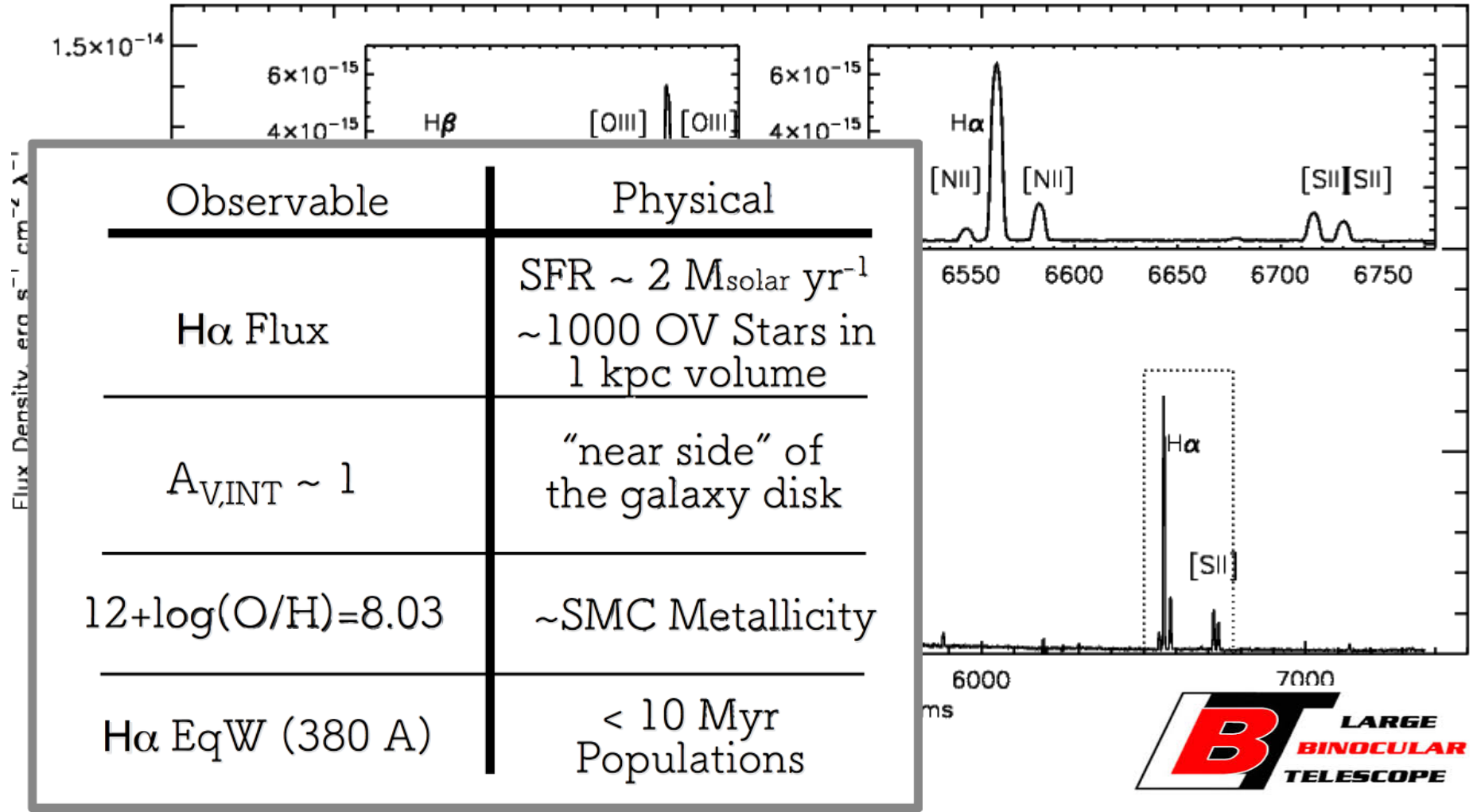
CAS



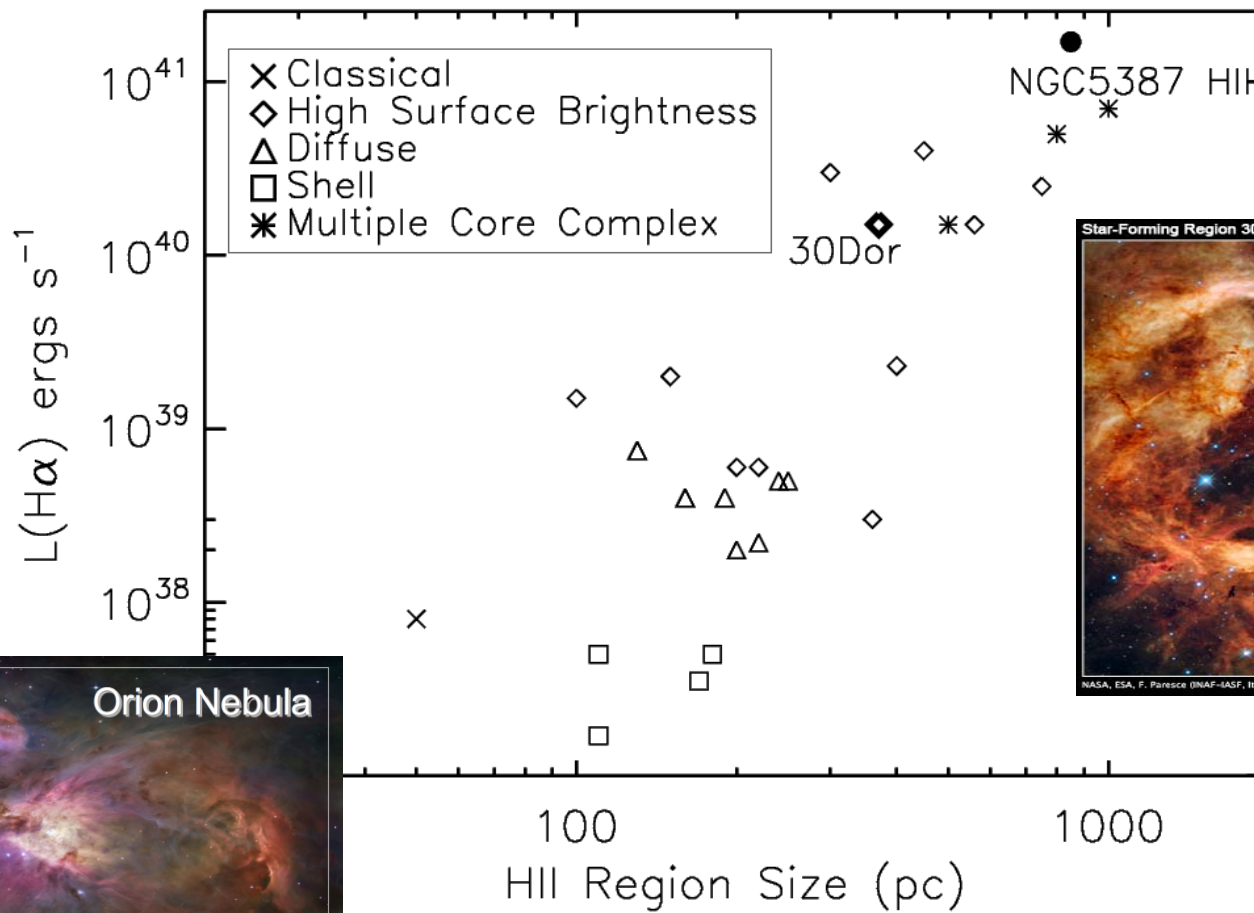
Spectroscopy



Spectroscopy

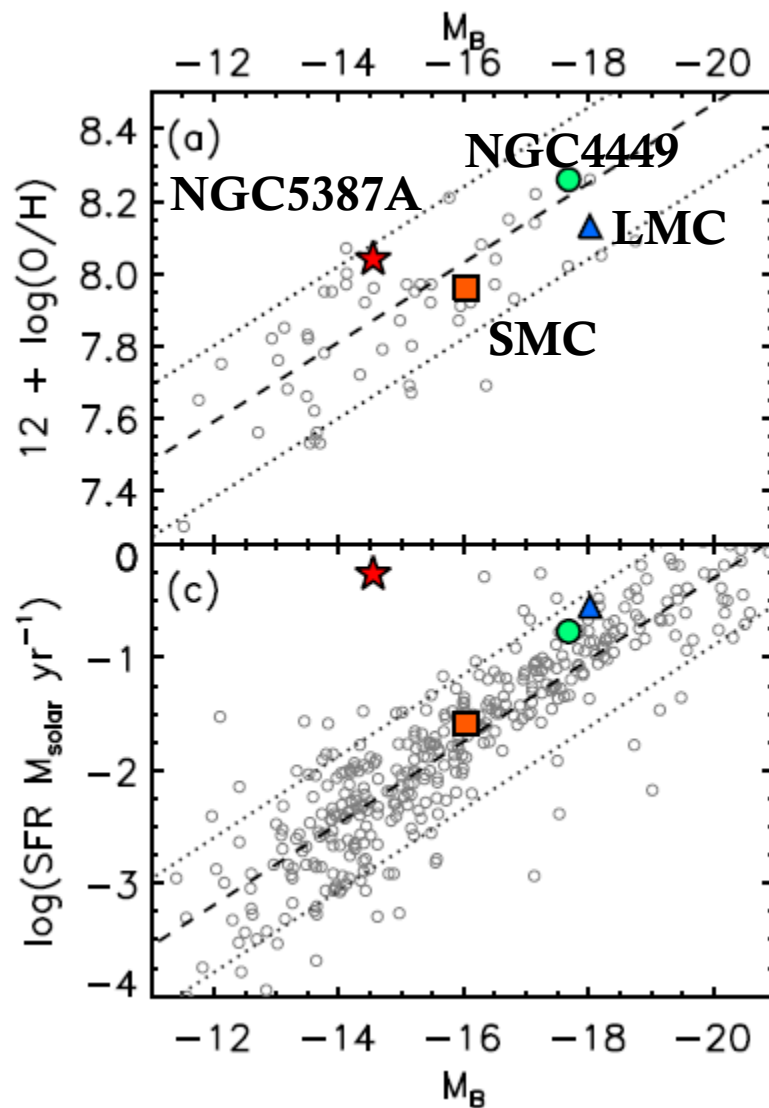


The SFR in Context



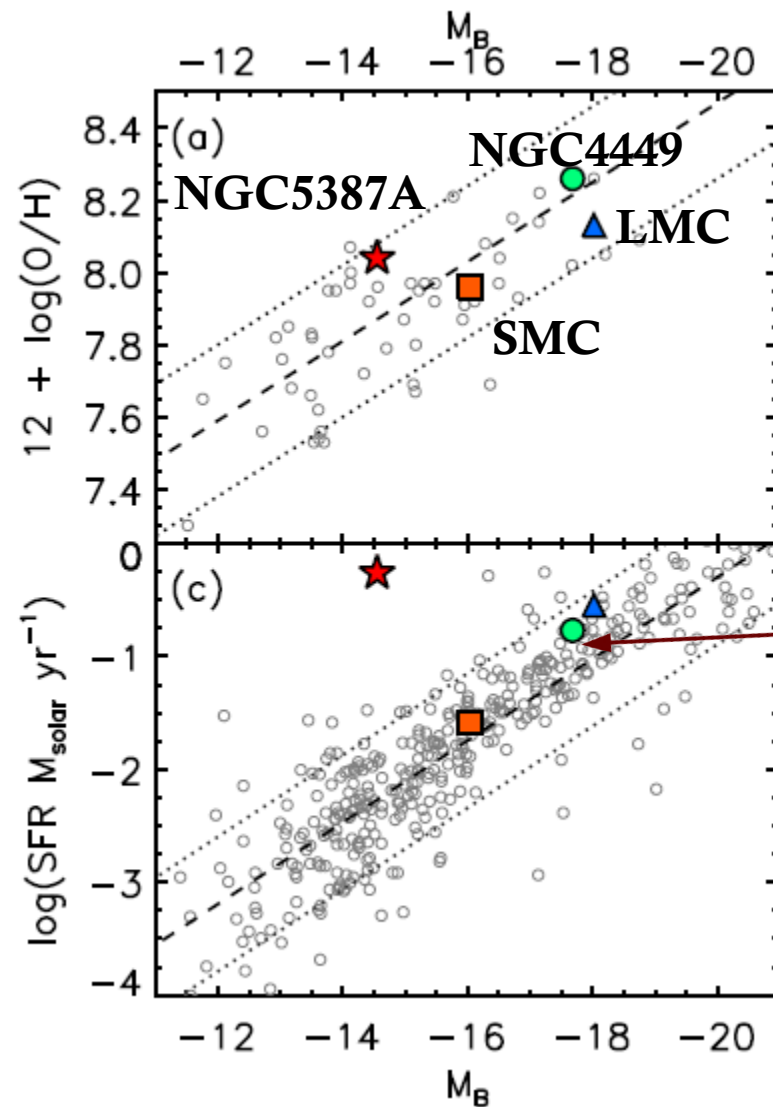
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The SFR in Context

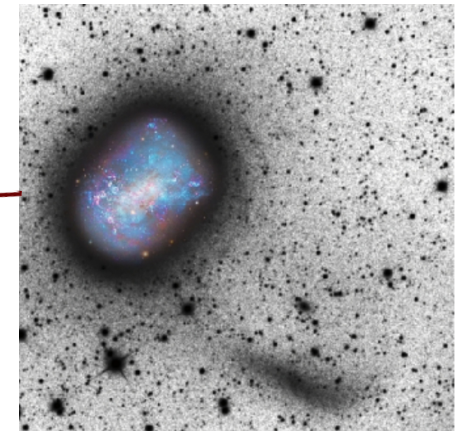


Beaton et al. submitted
Comparison data from the
Local Volume Legacy Survey

The SFR in Context

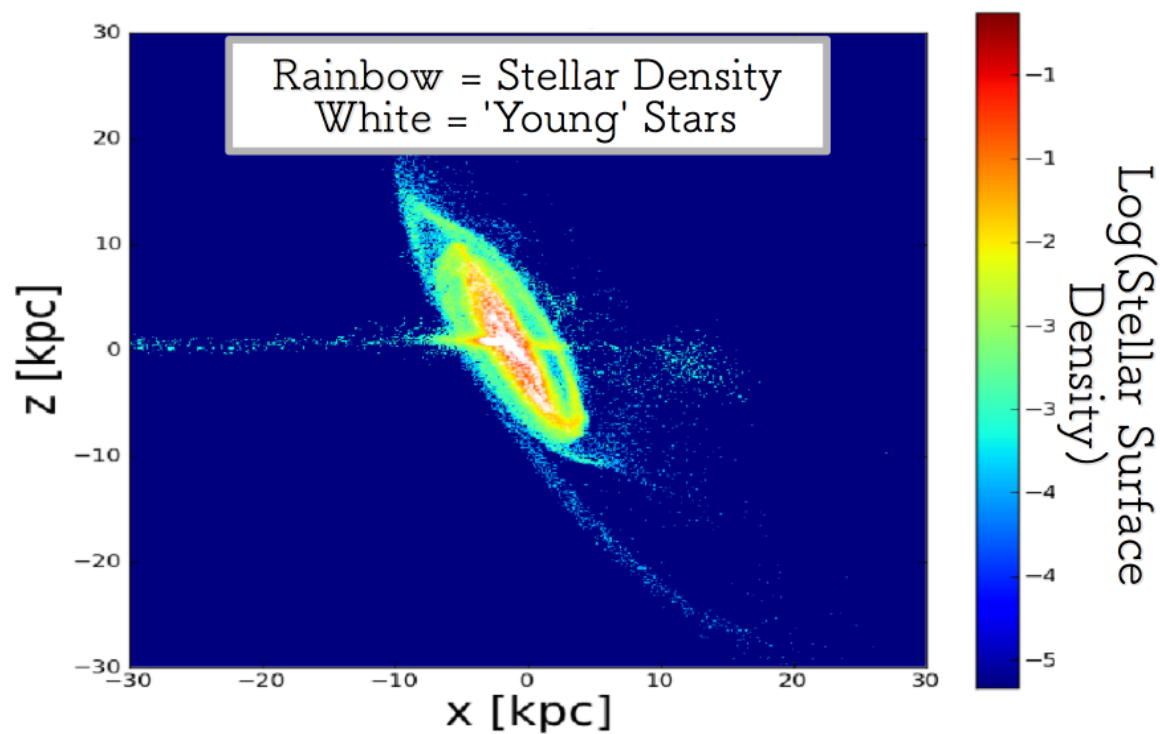


NGC4449



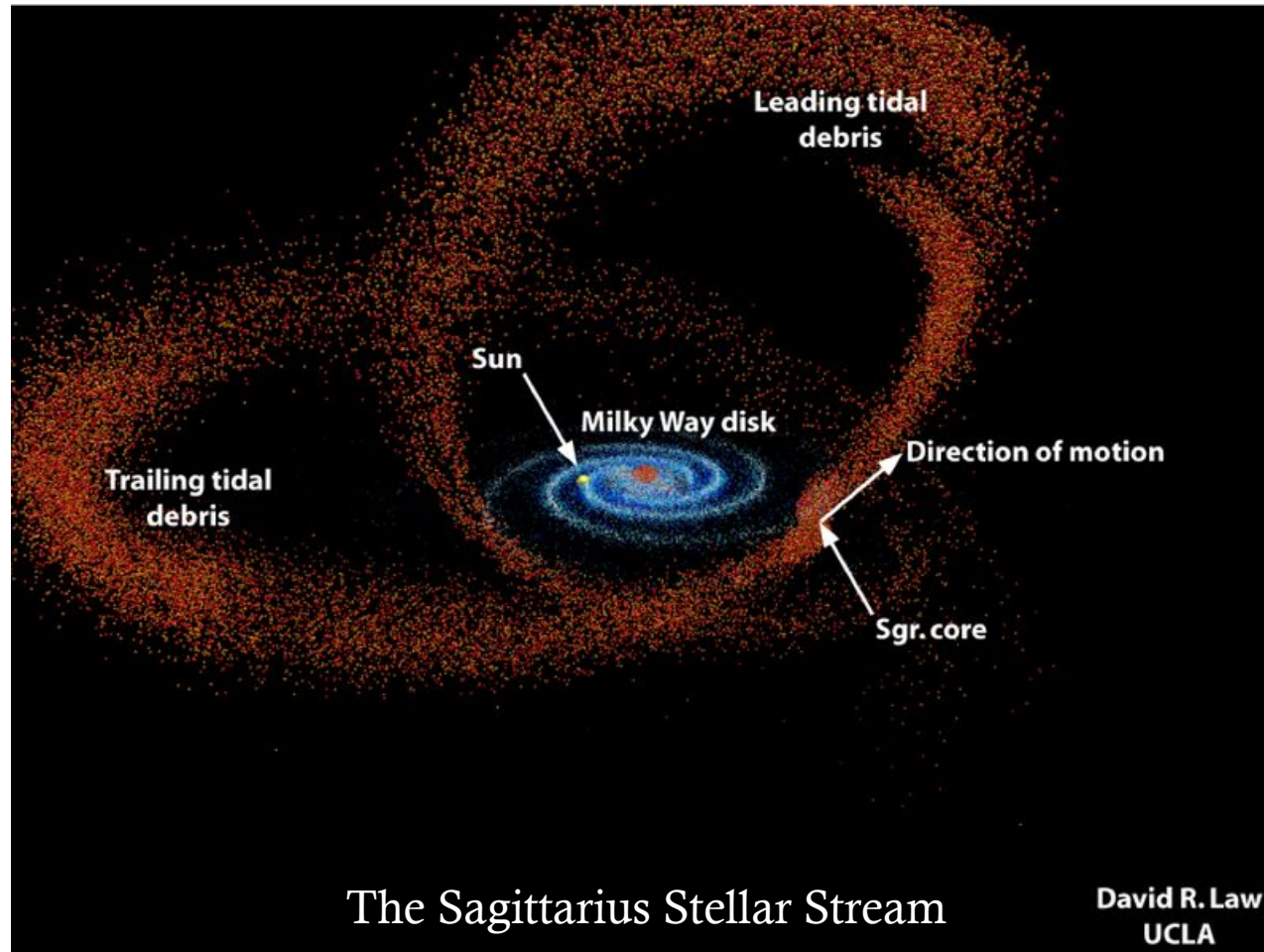
Beaton et al. submitted
Comparison data from the
Local Volume Legacy Survey

N-body + Arepo Model



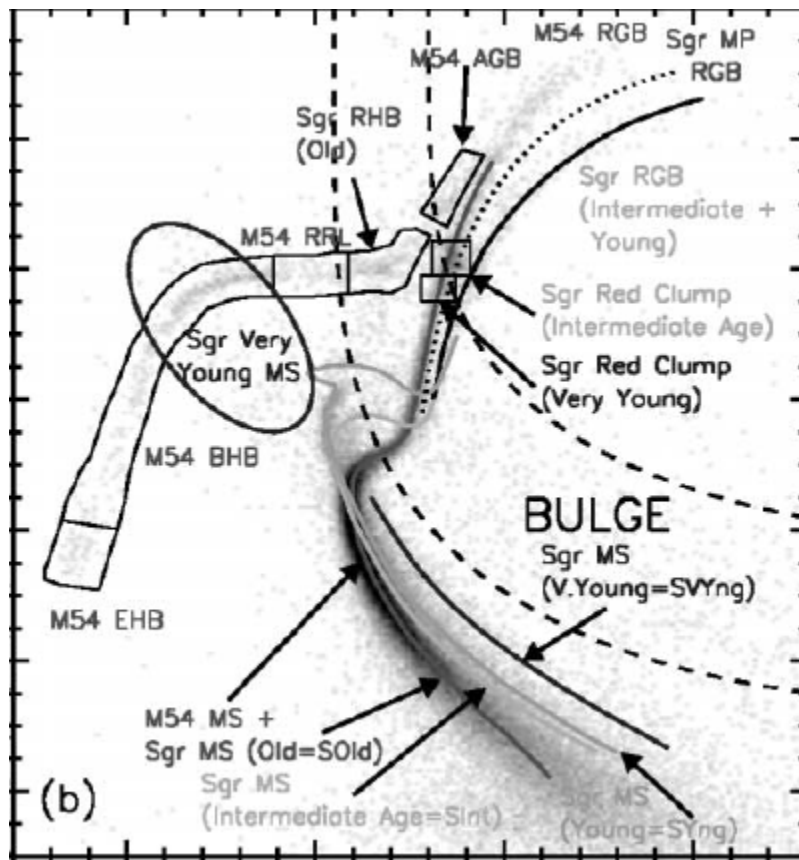
Able to reproduce qualitatively all of our
inferred properties with a single interaction.

Is this believable?



Is this believable?

Sagittarius dSph has extended star formation history – despite multi-Gyr interaction and multiple disk passages at ~ 13 kpc.



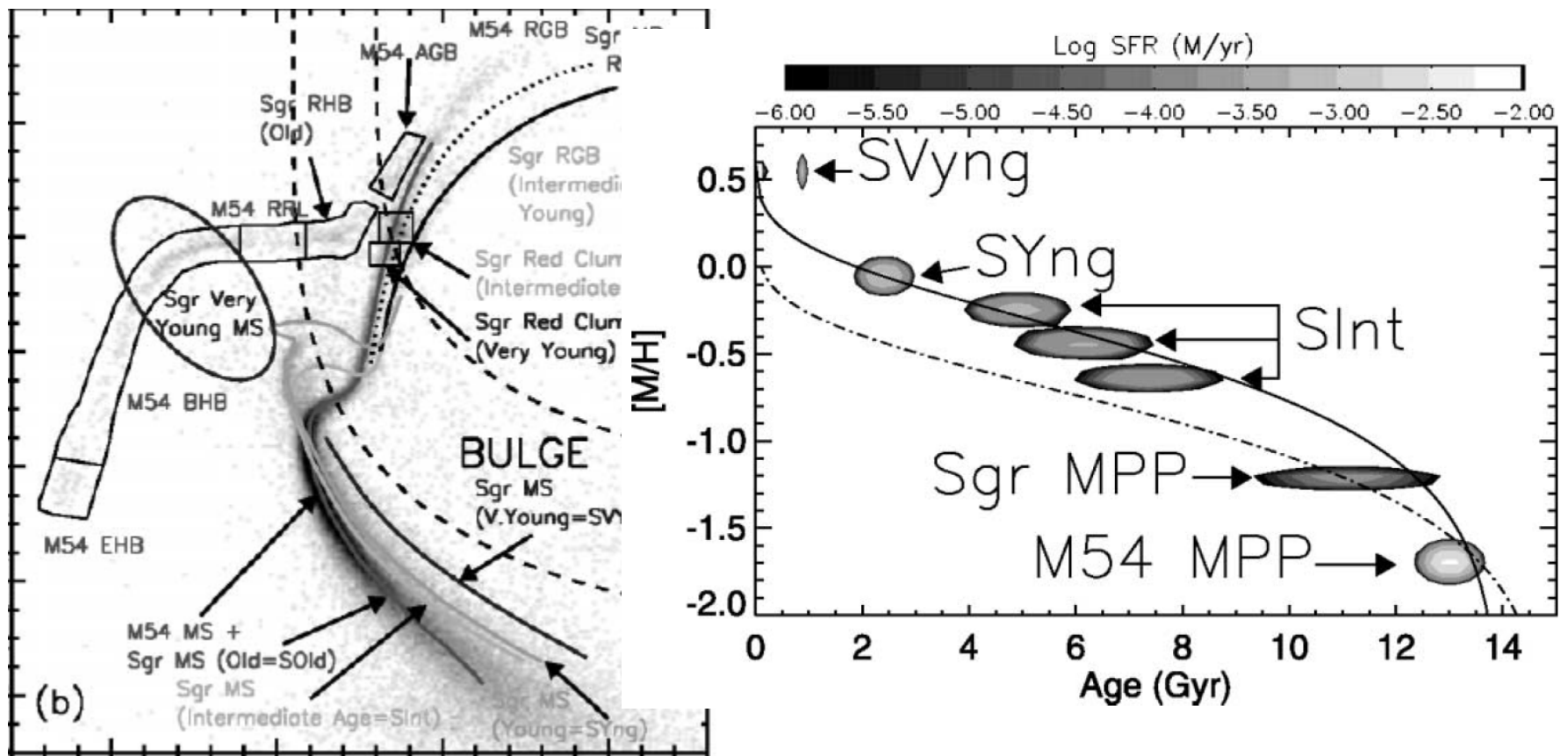
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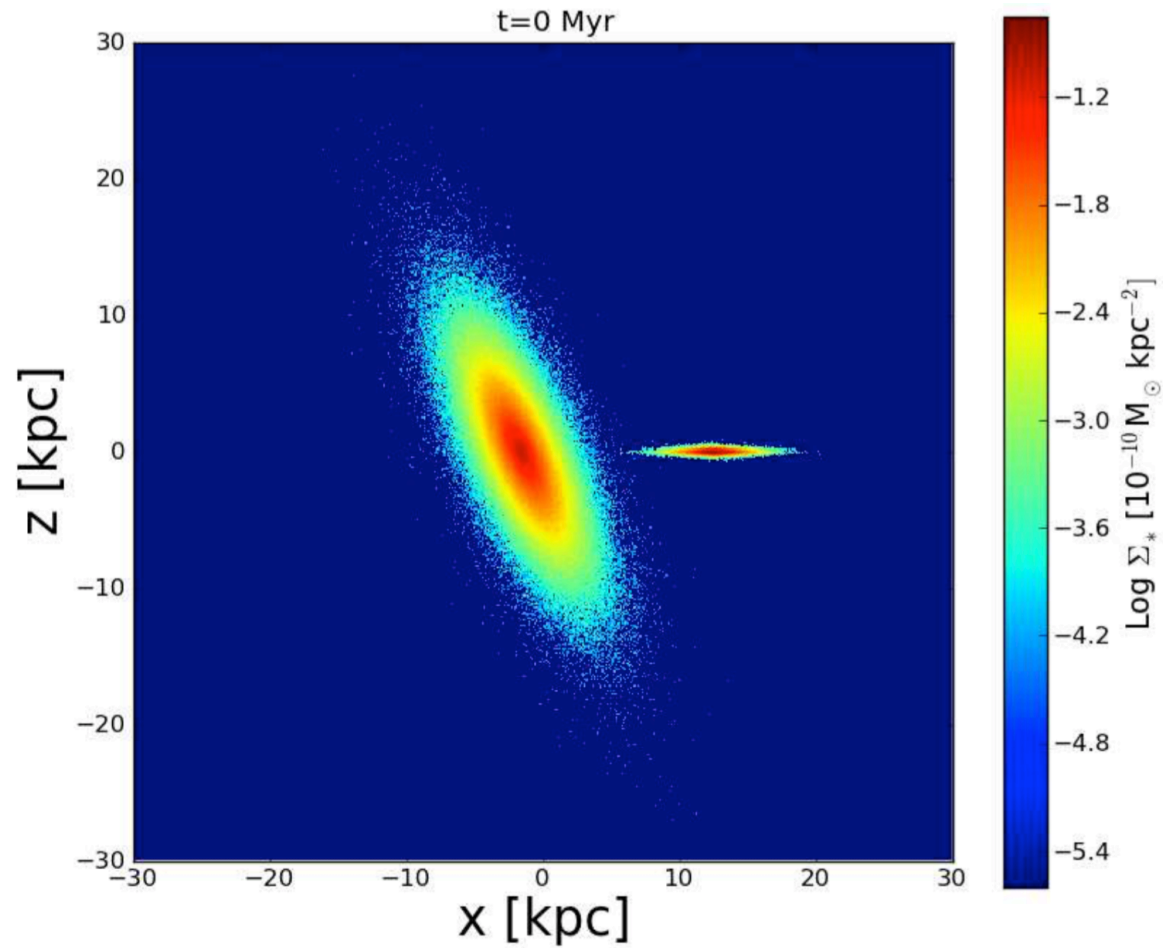
Siegel et al. 2007
ACS Globular Cluster Treasury

Is this believable?

Sagittarius dSph has extended star formation history – despite multi-Gyr interaction and multiple disk passages at ~ 13 kpc.



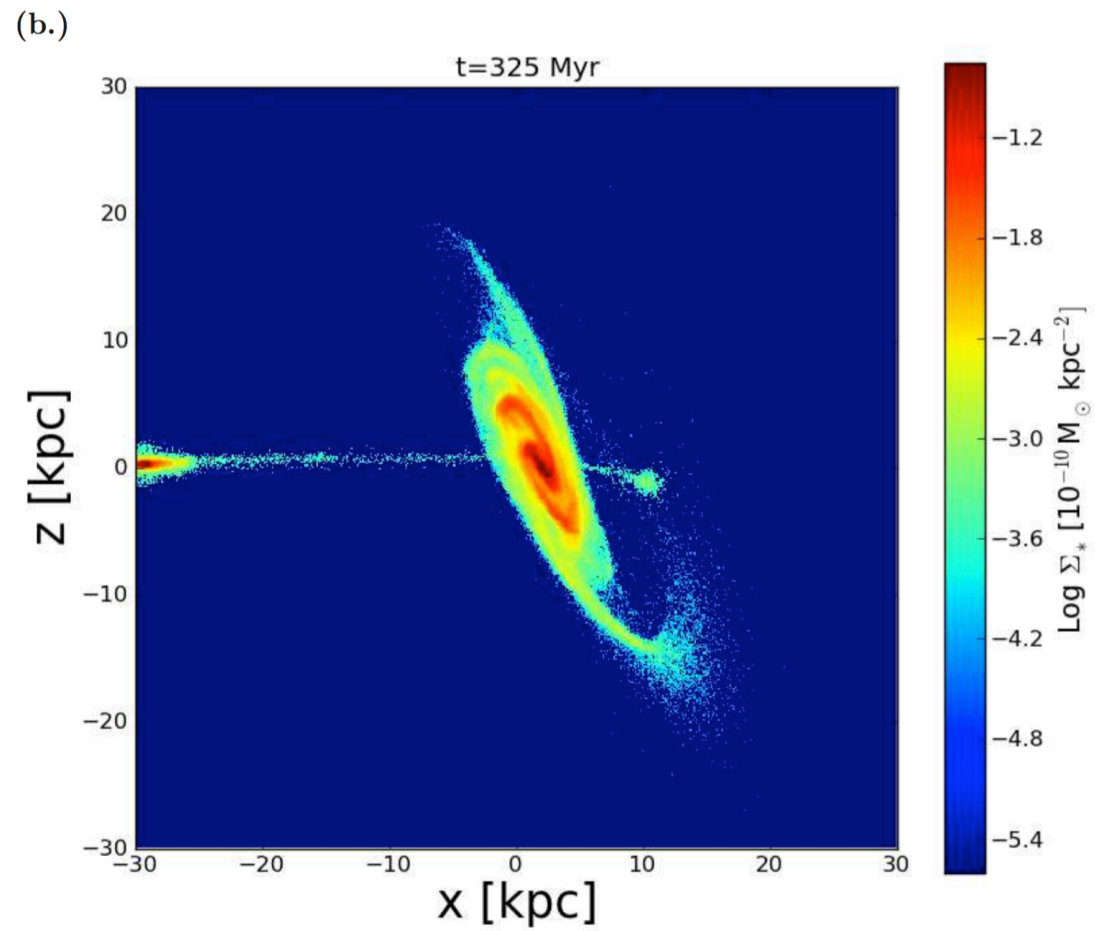
Flipbook



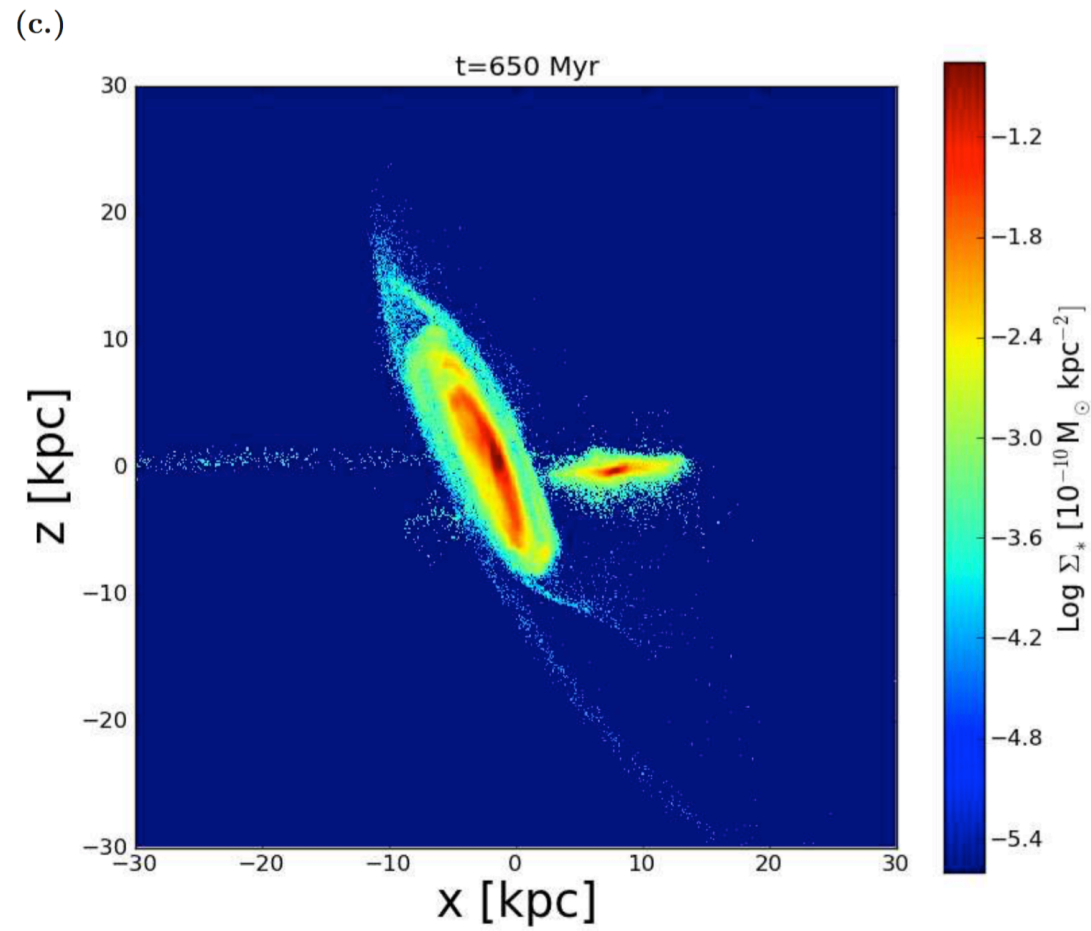
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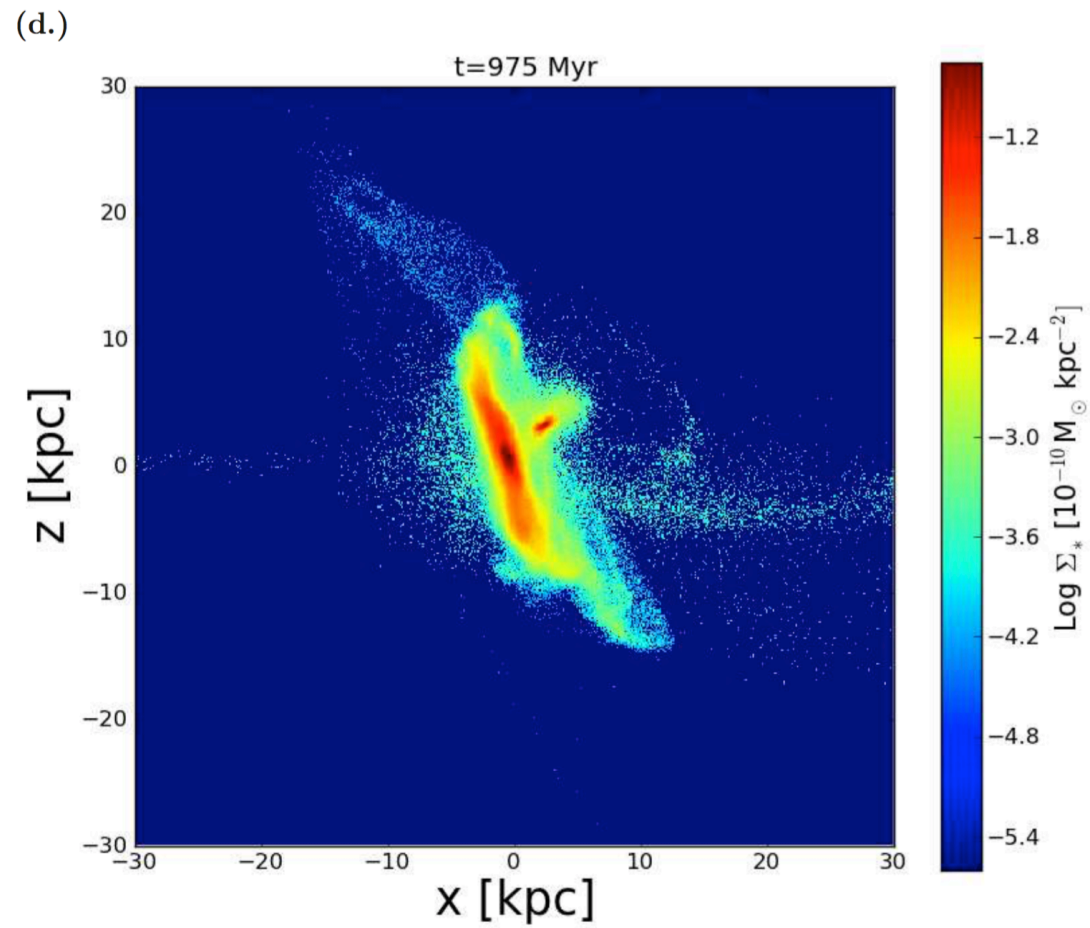
Flipbook



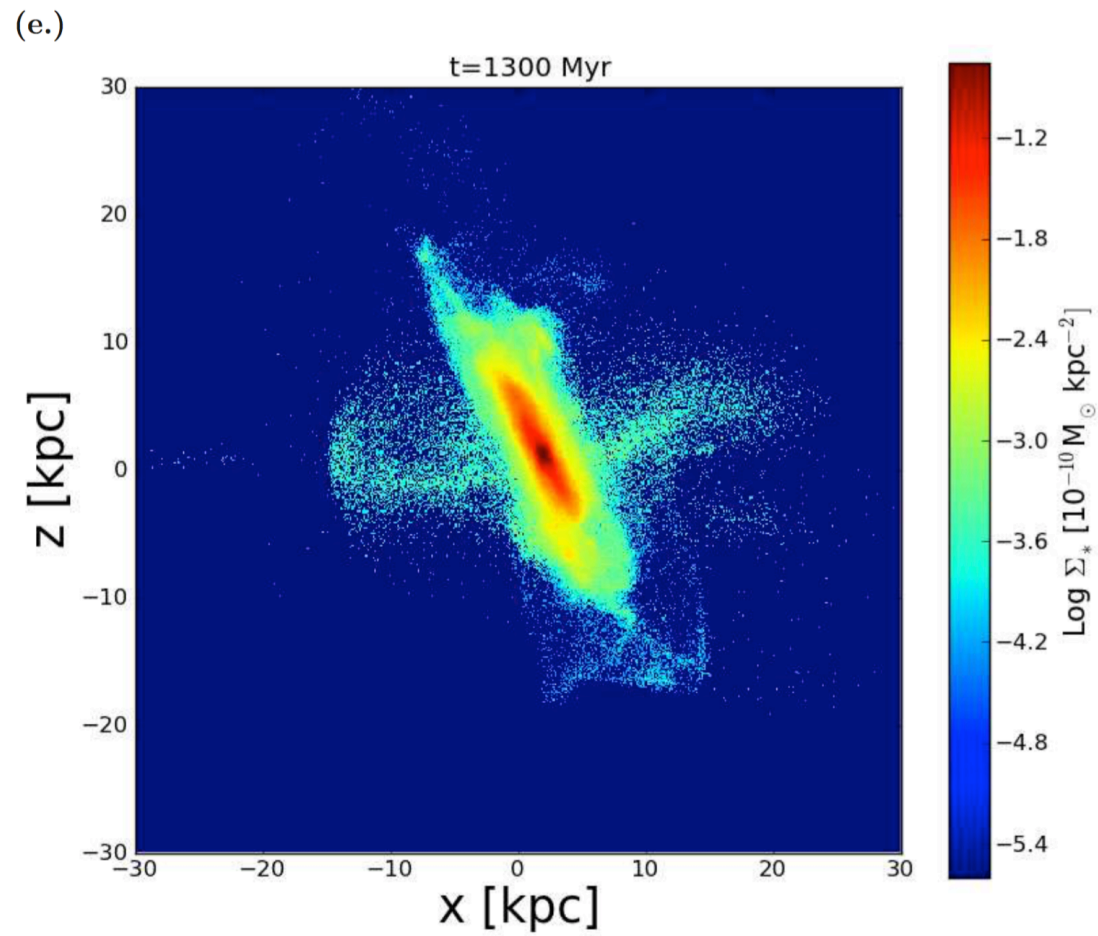
Flipbook



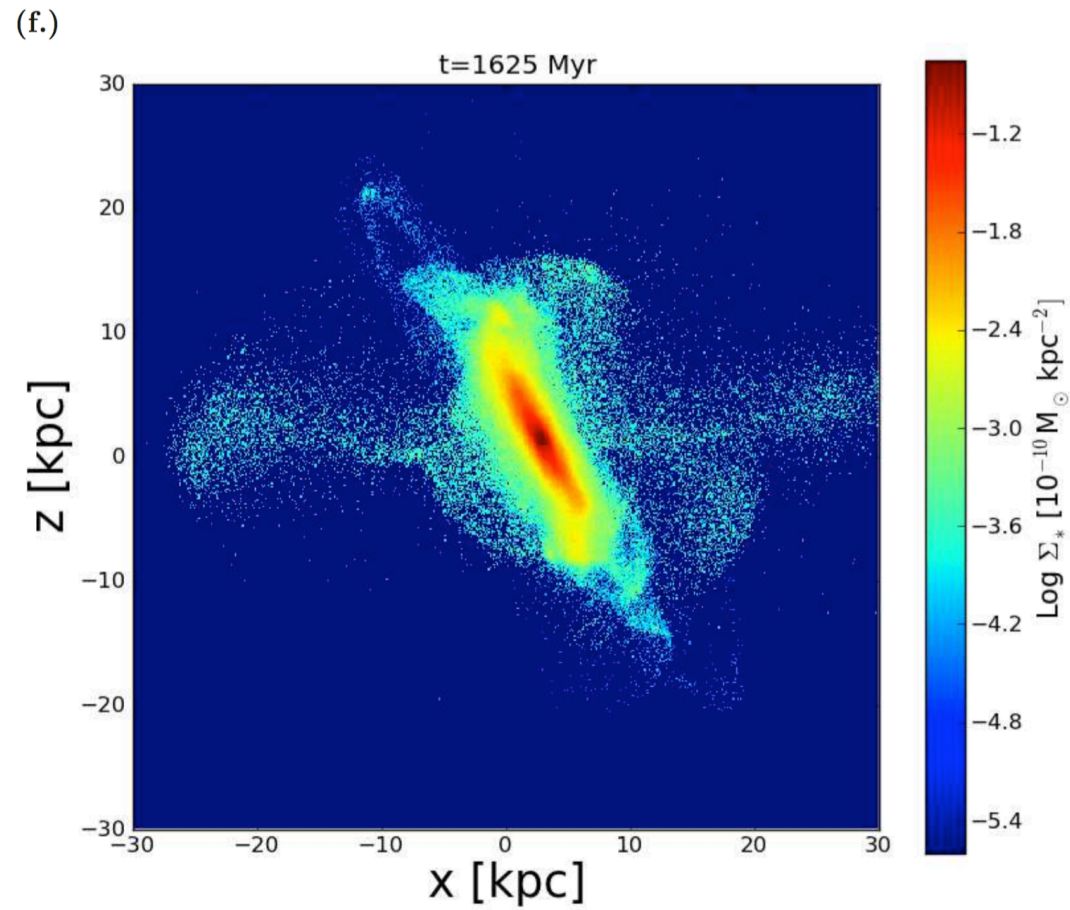
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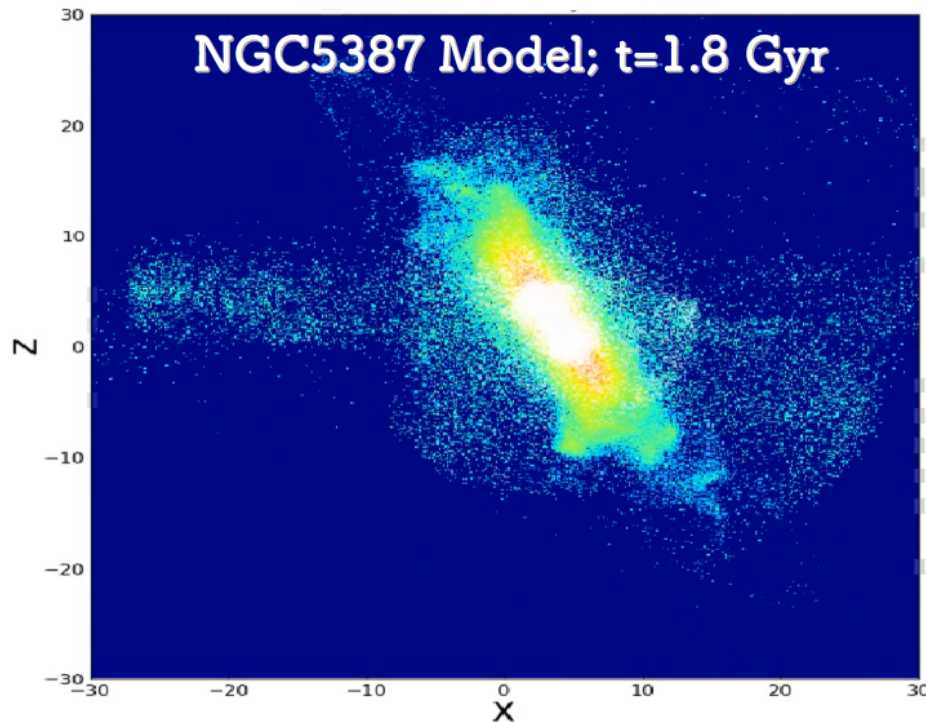
Flipbook



Flipbook



End Game for NGC5387

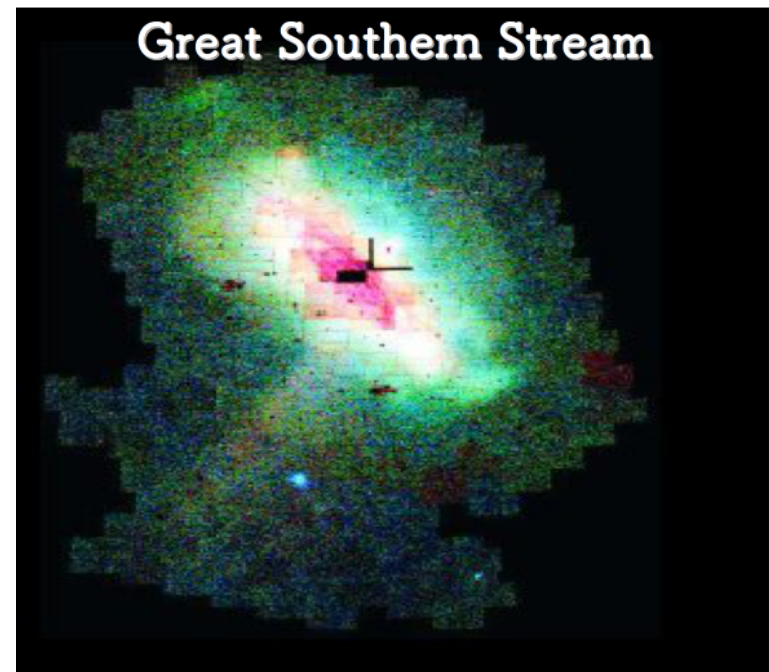
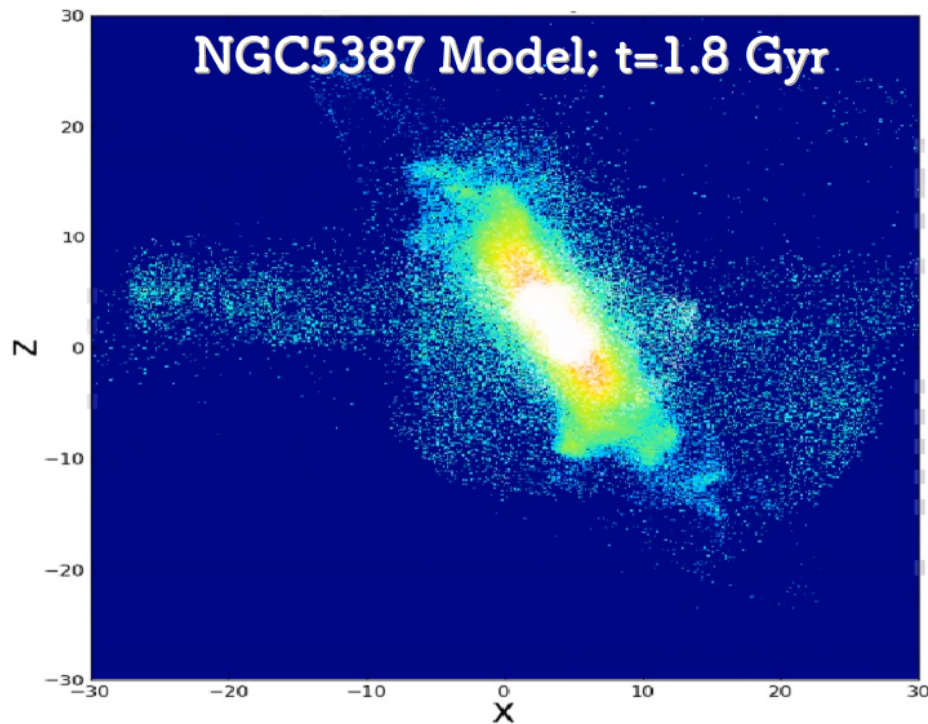


Forms stars in dwarf for another passage

“Quenching Time” ~ 1 Gyr

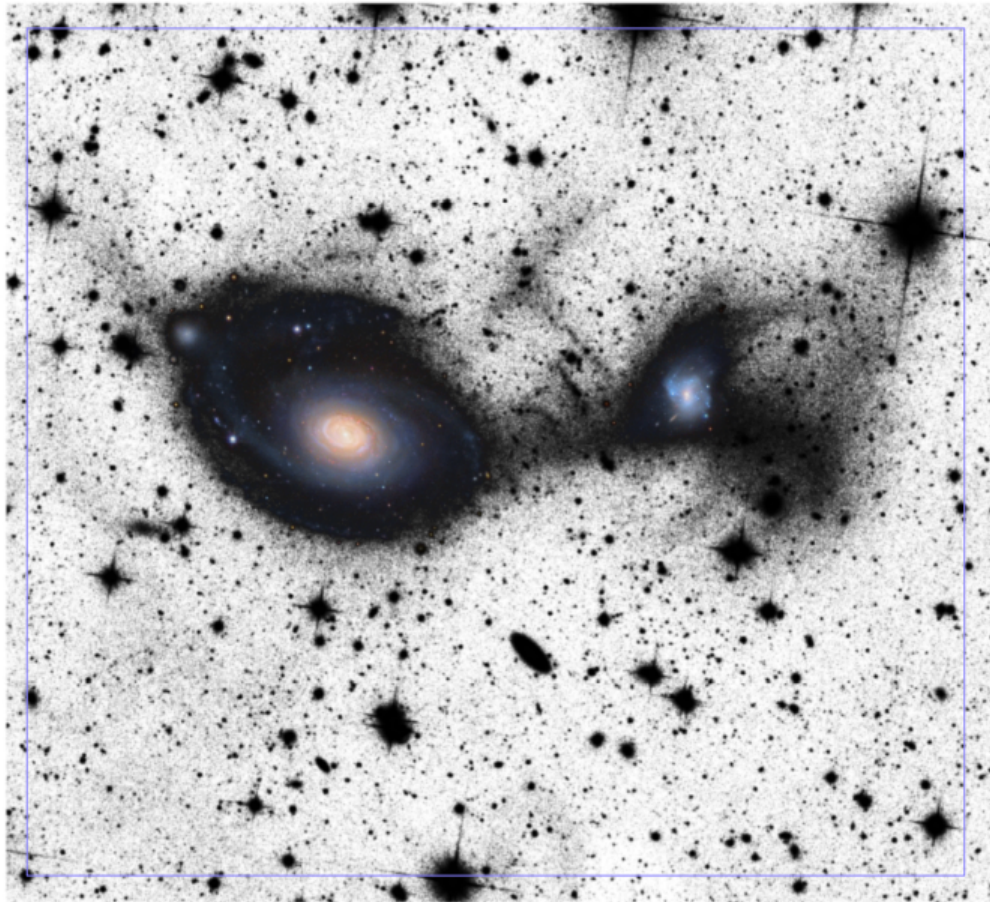
Dwarf is unbound by ~ 1.8 Gyr from falling in or ~ 1.5 Gyr from first signs of harassment

End Game for NGC5387



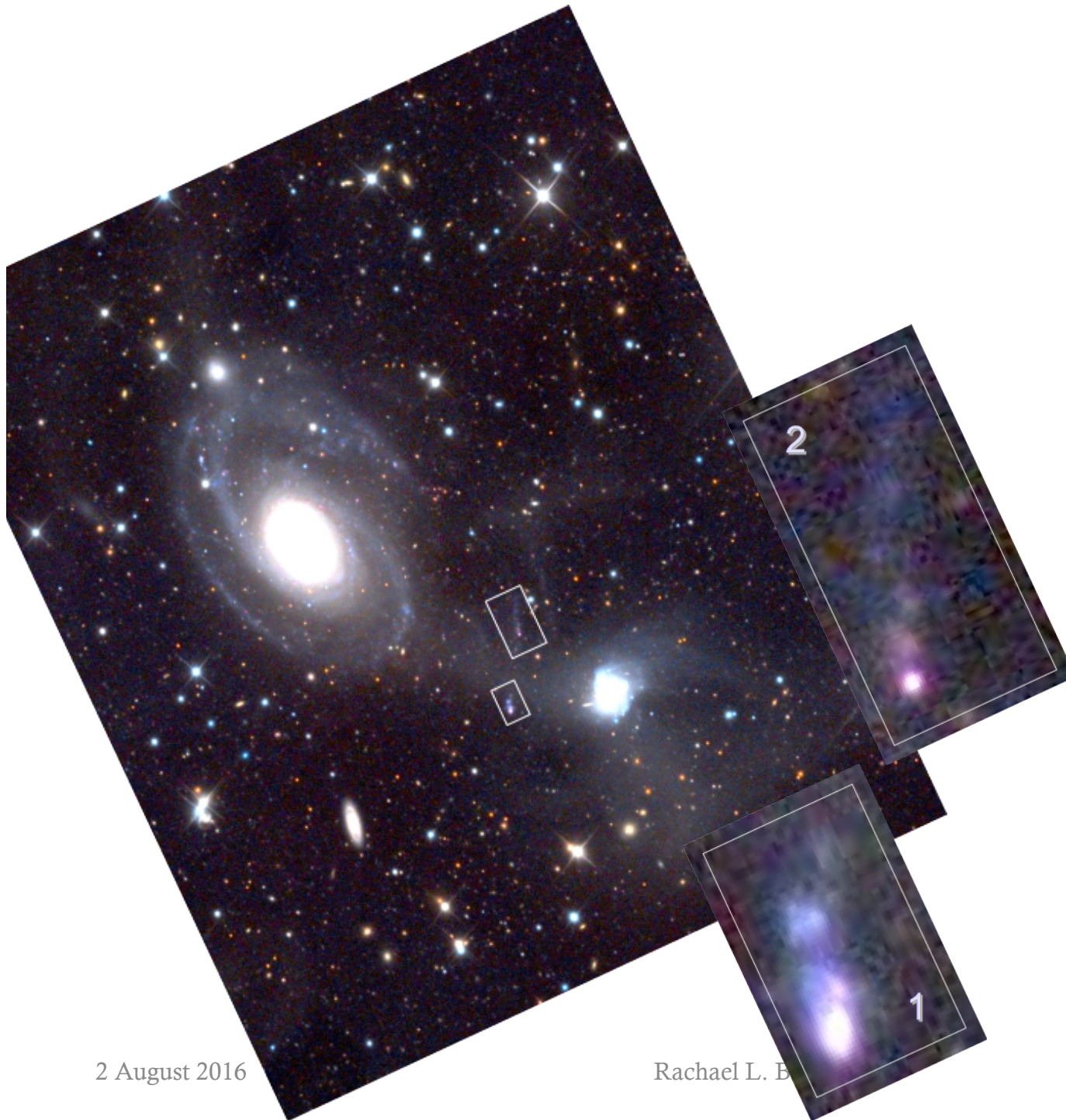
Ferguson et al. 2002
Fardal et al. 2008, 2010
Gilbert et al. 2009

Did I Cherry pick this example?



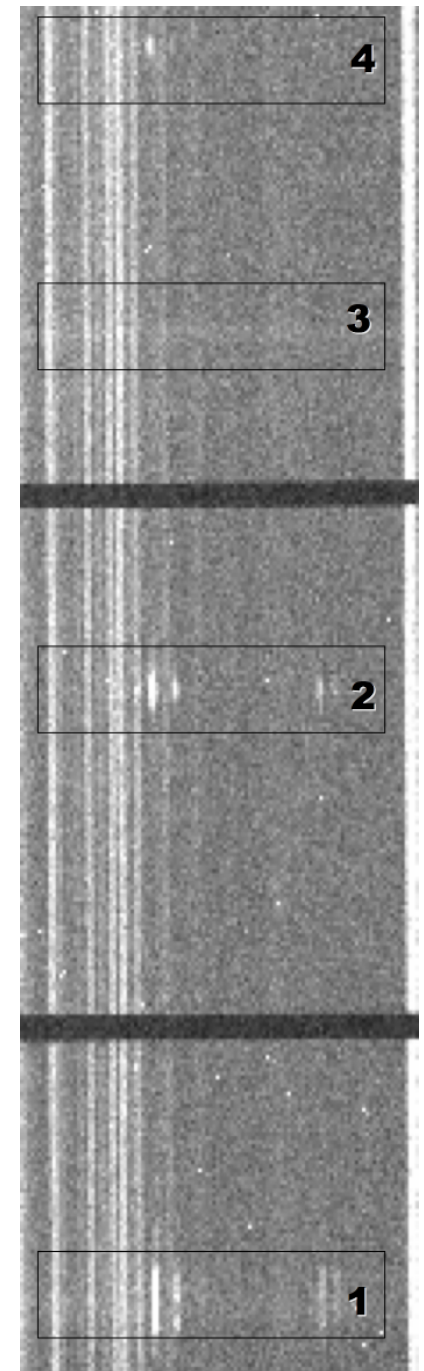
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Rachael L. B



2D Spectrum

Summary

- There are more interactions in normal galaxies than meet the eye.
These are not exotic interactions.
- Not every galaxy has a major or minor interaction (once its big enough), but all galaxies have μ -mergers.
- Fossils of accretion history are maintained in the stellar halo.
- Limited in the Local Group, but we can fill in missing pieces using extra-Local Group haloes.