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Predictably Missing Satellites: Subhalo Abundance in Milky Way-like Halos

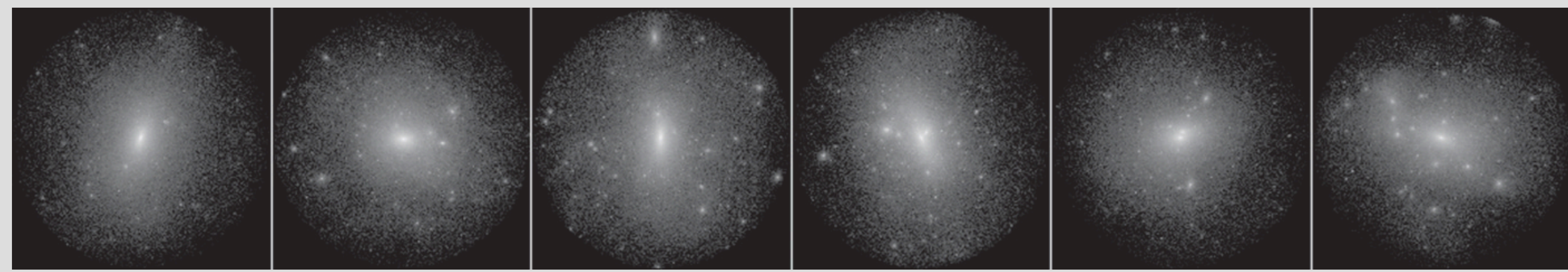
Catherine Fielder, Yao Yuan Mao, Jeffrey Newman, Andrew Zentner,
Timothy Licquia

University of Pittsburgh Department of Physics and Astronomy



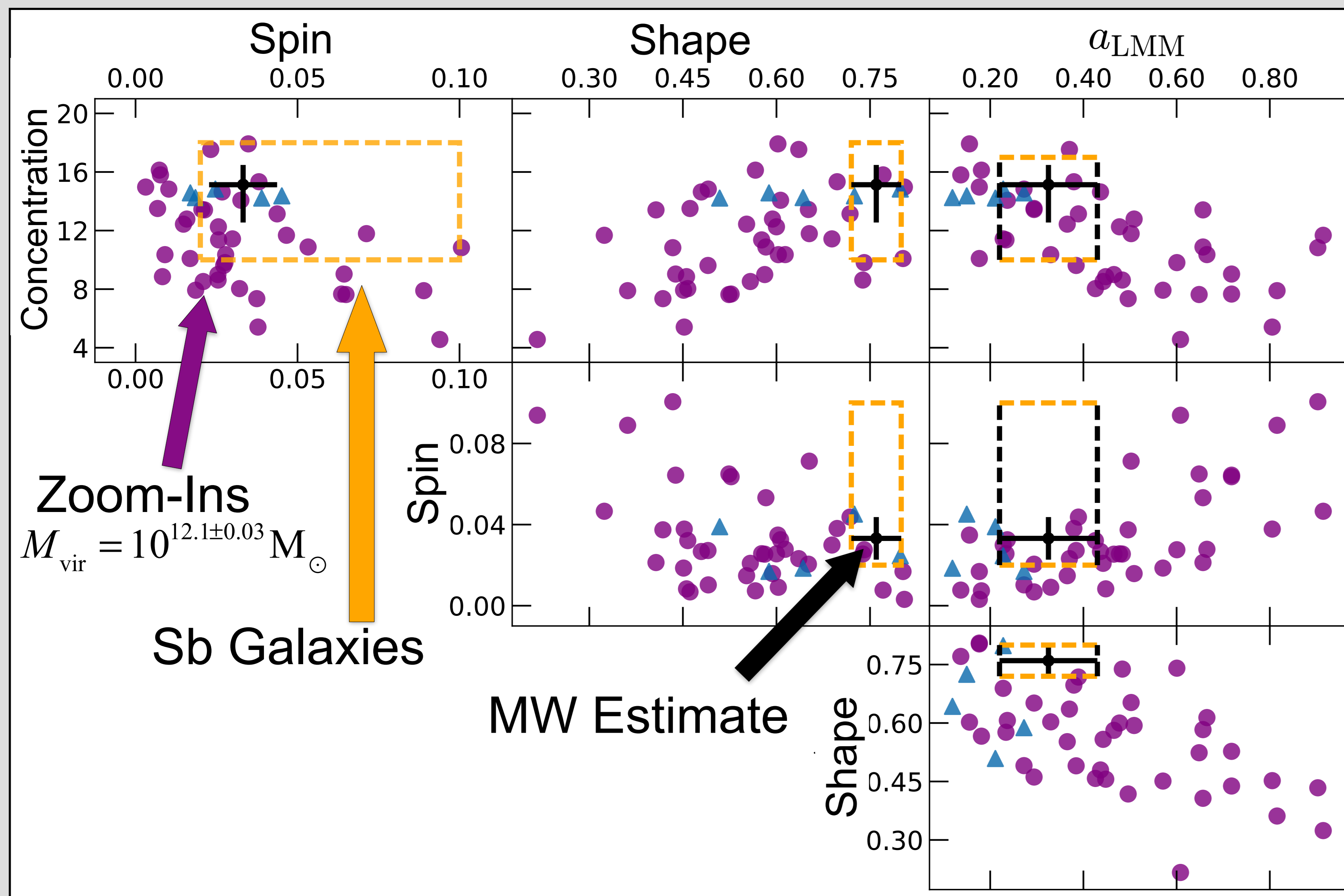
Subhalo abundances depend on a variety of halo properties, but the Milky Way's halo is not average for its mass.

Subhalo abundance depends on a variety of halo properties, especially concentration (cf. Mao et al. 2015).



High Concentration \longrightarrow Low Concentration

Milky Way vs. Simulated Halos

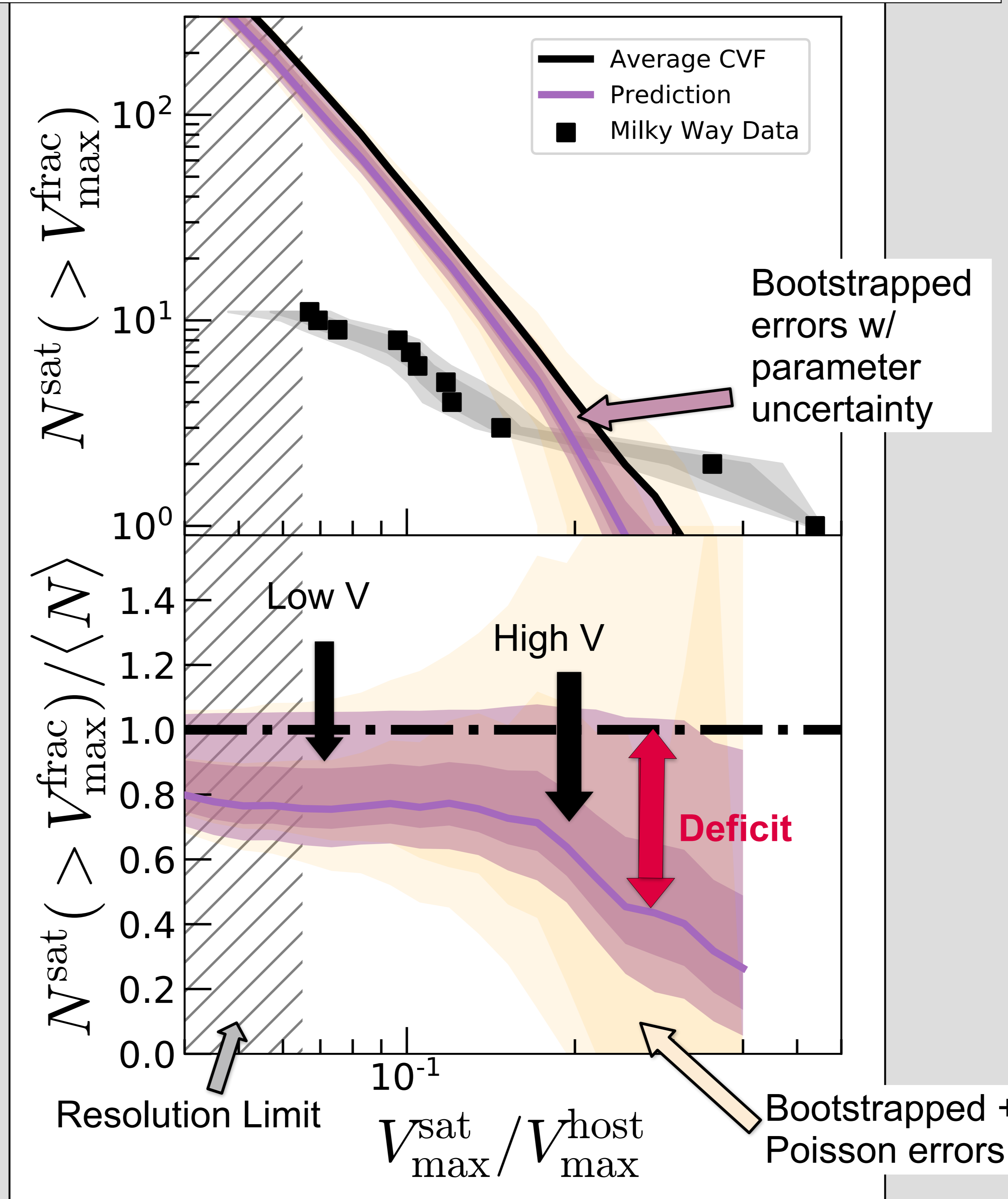


The Milky Way appears unique amongst halos of the same mass (Note: we account for adiabatic contraction).

Results

We have built power-law scaling relation models utilizing combinations of halo properties to predict the number of subhalos above a given velocity, based on simulations of Milky Way-mass halos.

1 Parameter Cumulative Velocity Function (CVF)



In models that incorporate the 1 or 3 most important halo properties, the predicted CVF for the Milky Way lies well **below the average** for the Milky Way-mass dark matter halos. 1-30% fewer satellites at low velocities, and 19-52% at high velocities (68% confidence regions).

Conclusions

When developing models to explain the MW's satellite population (e.g., to address the missing satellites problem & too-big-to-fail), it is important to assume a host halo like the actual Milky Way's (not an average halo of the same mass).

See our paper for details!

Side Note: Density Profiles

We explore density profiles for dark matter halos without their subhalos (mass profiles in simulations generally include all subhalo mass).

