Michelle Collins - University of Surrey

### The low mass dwarfs of Andromeda - an update



Michelle Collins - University of Surrey

### The low mass dwarfs of Andromeda - an update

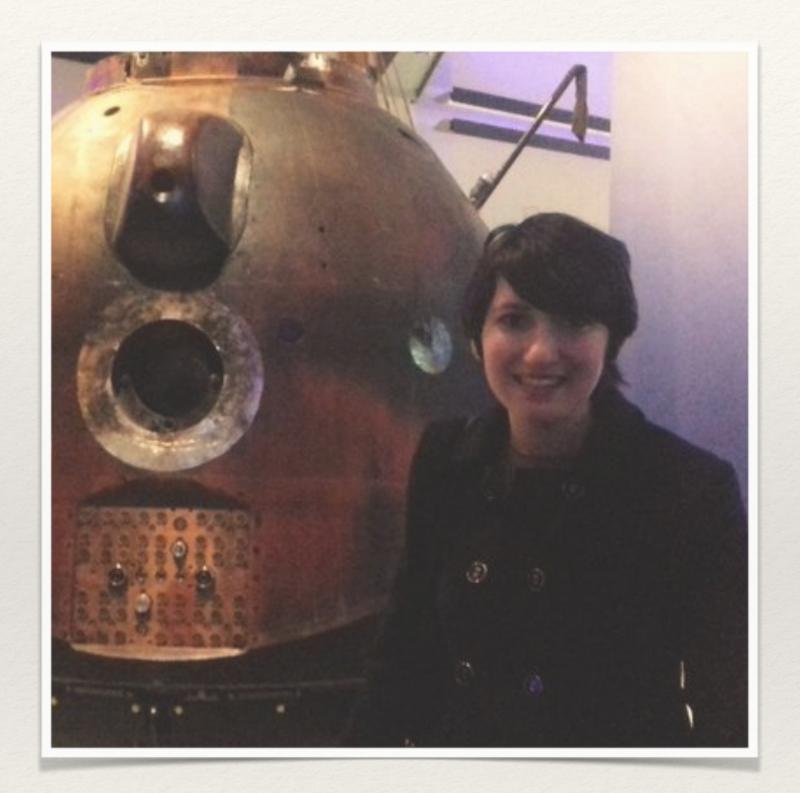


Michelle Collins - University of Surrey

### The unfinished works of Michelle Collins

### @michelle\_lmc

## The best stuff comes from my students

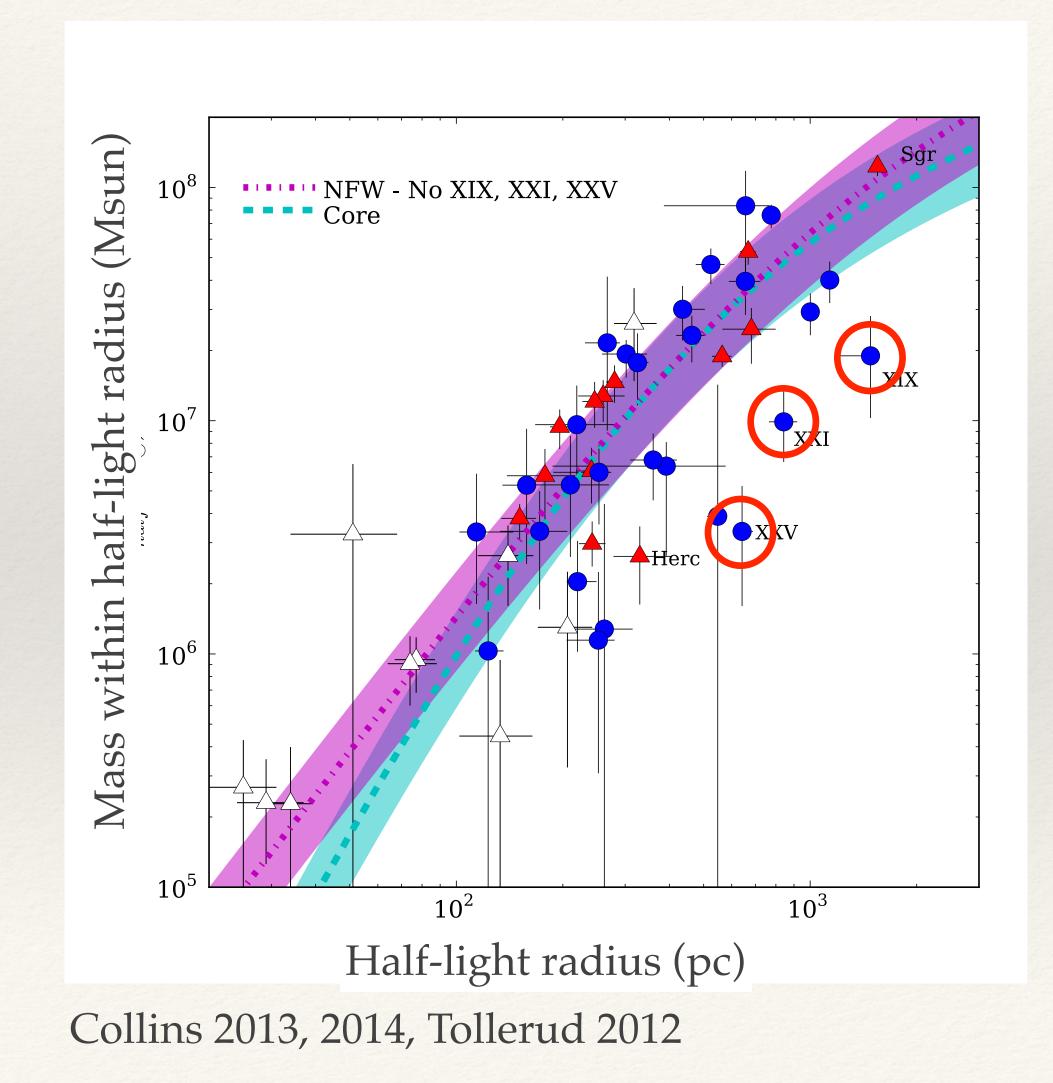


### Alexandra Gregory



Janet Preston

## Back in 2013/2014...



- Measuring masses of *all* (known) Andromeda dwarf galaxies from spectra of red giant branch stars
- Comparing with the Milky Way population
- Identified a few low-mass outliers

### Galaxies being stripped? Extreme feedback? Just small number statistics? Or something else?!?

More spectroscopy with Keck in 2012-2015 to answer these questions...



So, where are the results?

# Data in hand, but life gets in the way

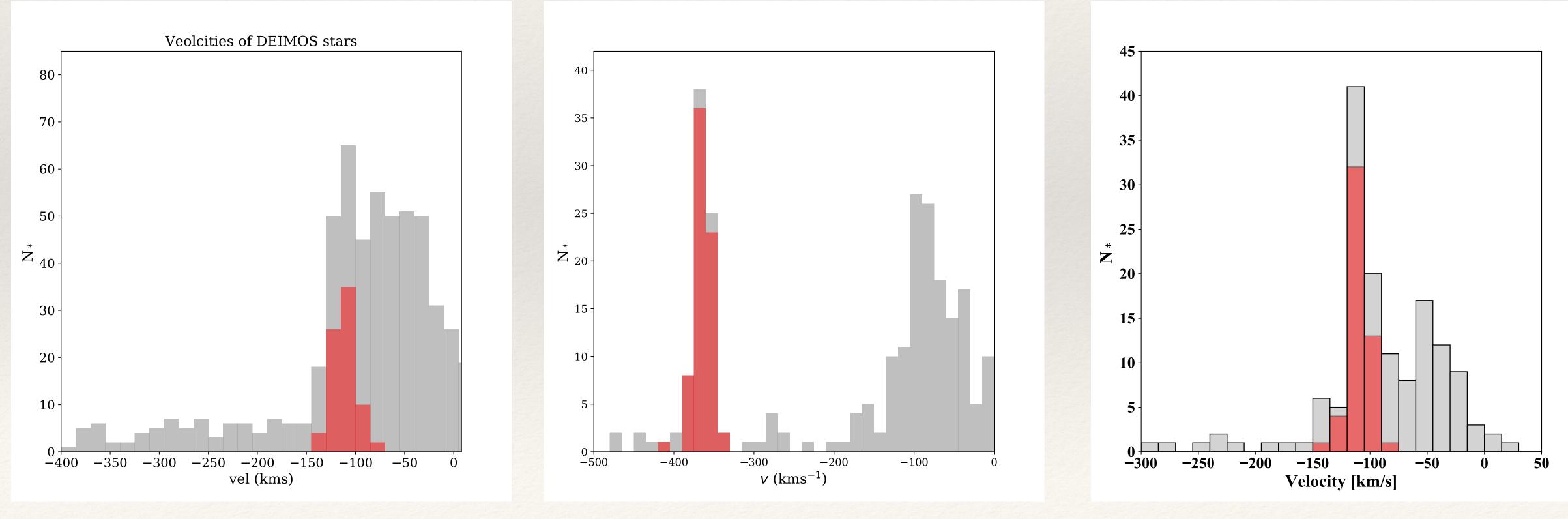
- Two transatlantic moves
- Exciting new projects with Janet and Alexandra
- And exciting new projects with others! (PAndAS, Justin Read, Geraint Lewis, Ekta Patel, Erik Tollerud, Dave Sand, Duncan Forbes...)
- Bad at saying no to panels...
- Teaching and teaching and teaching...

All takes a little adjusting to.



## But, now almost ready to publish!

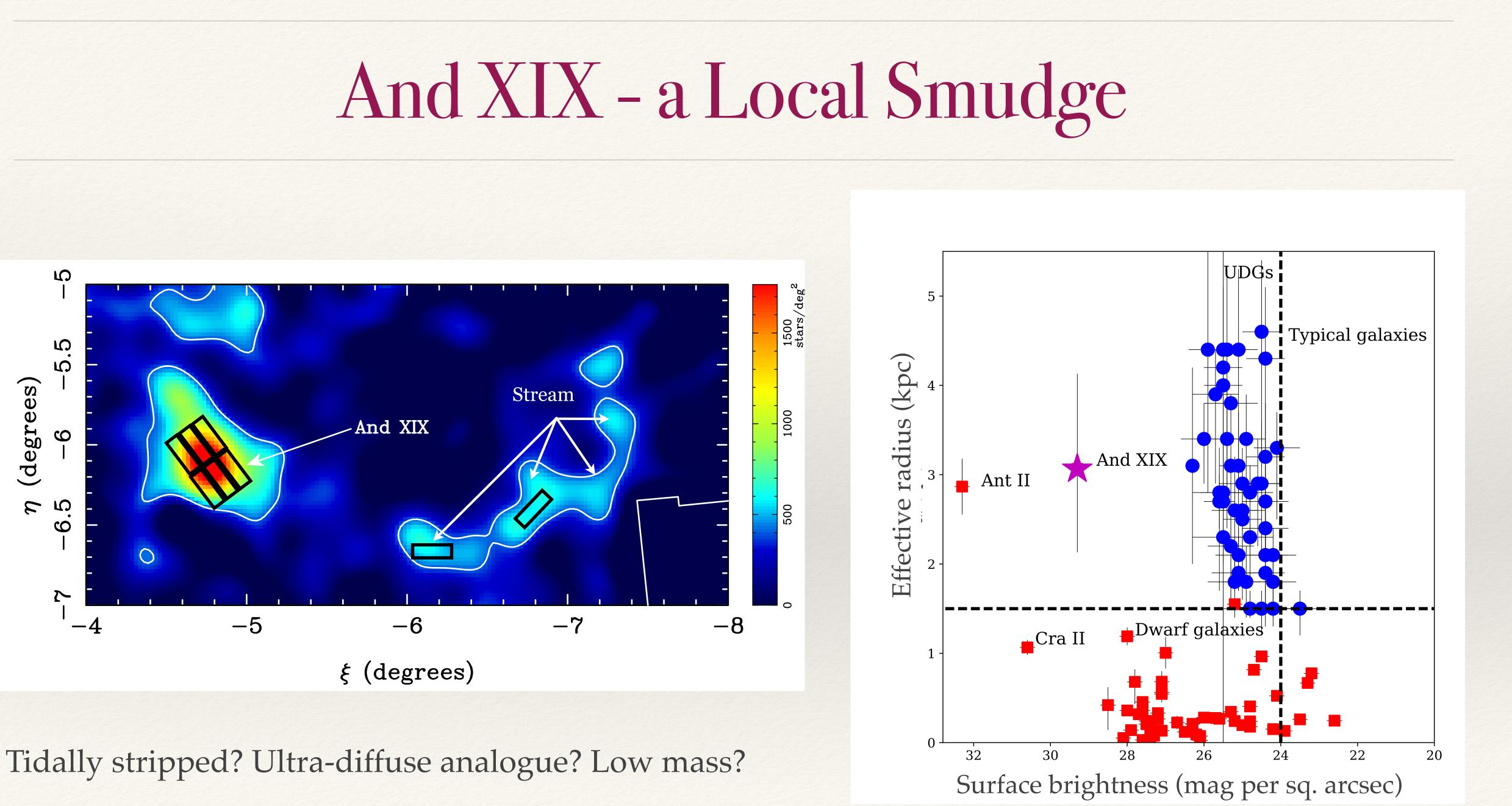
### And XIX (Collins+ submitted) 126 member stars

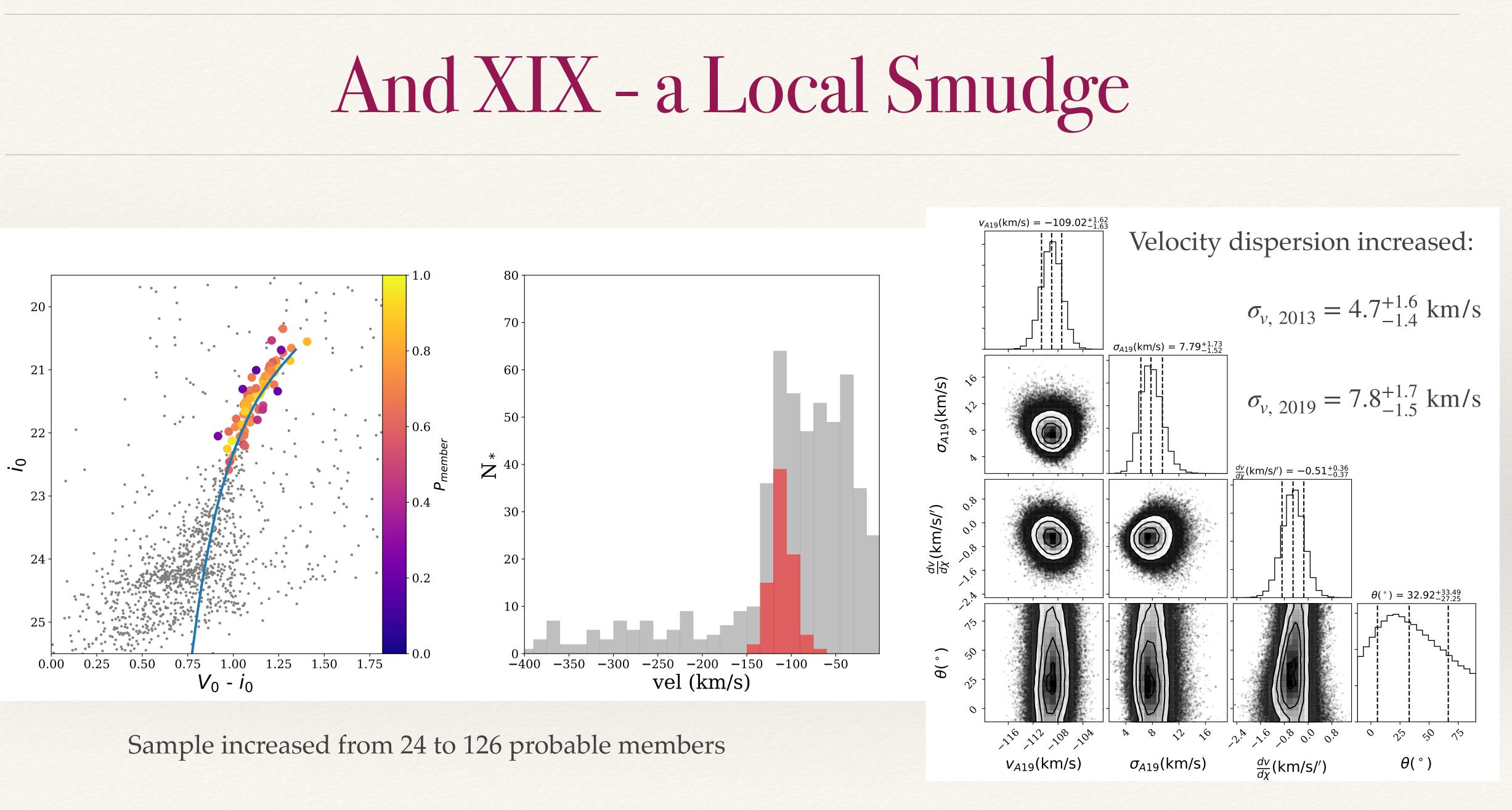


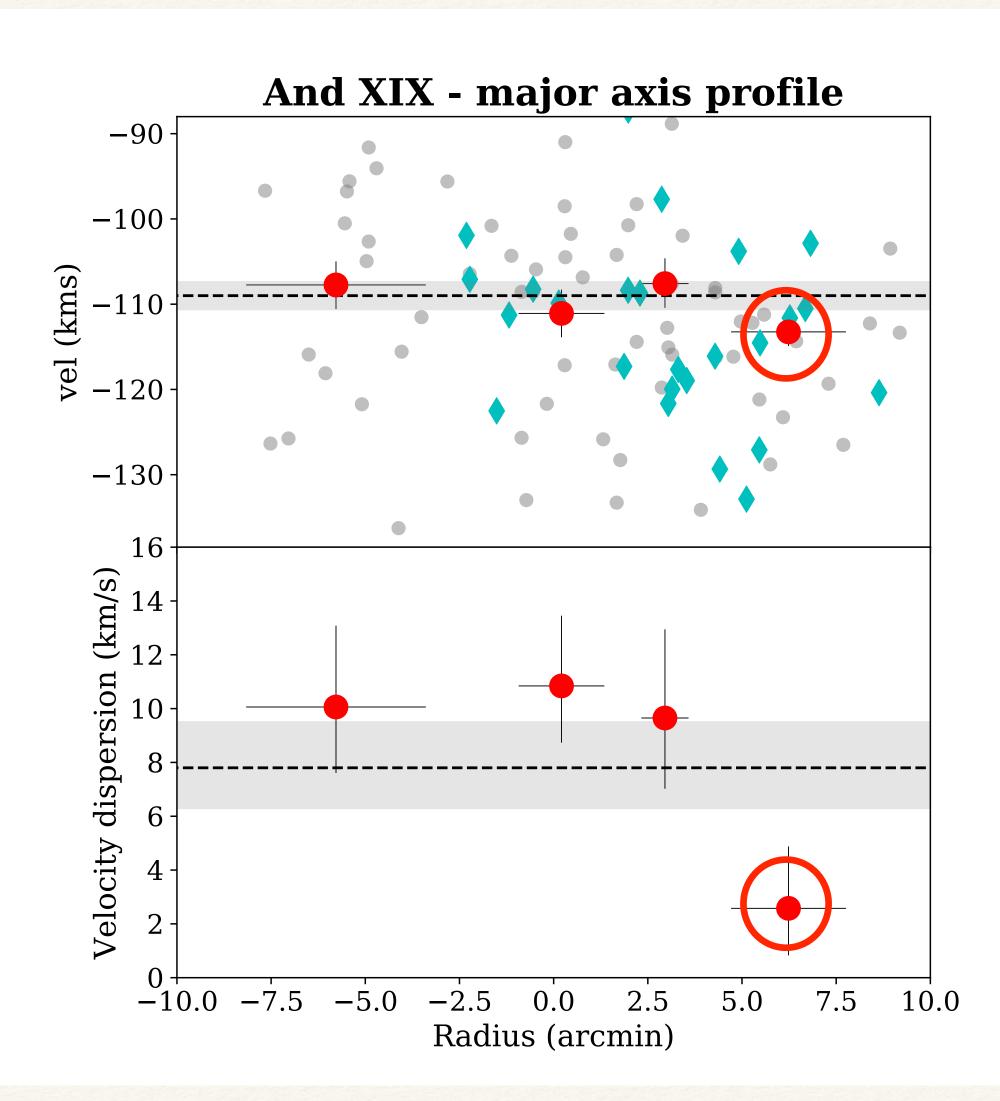
- Or, at least, ready for an update
- And XXI (Collins, Read+ in prep) And XXV (results from an undergrad) 77 member stars 55 member stars



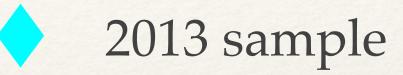








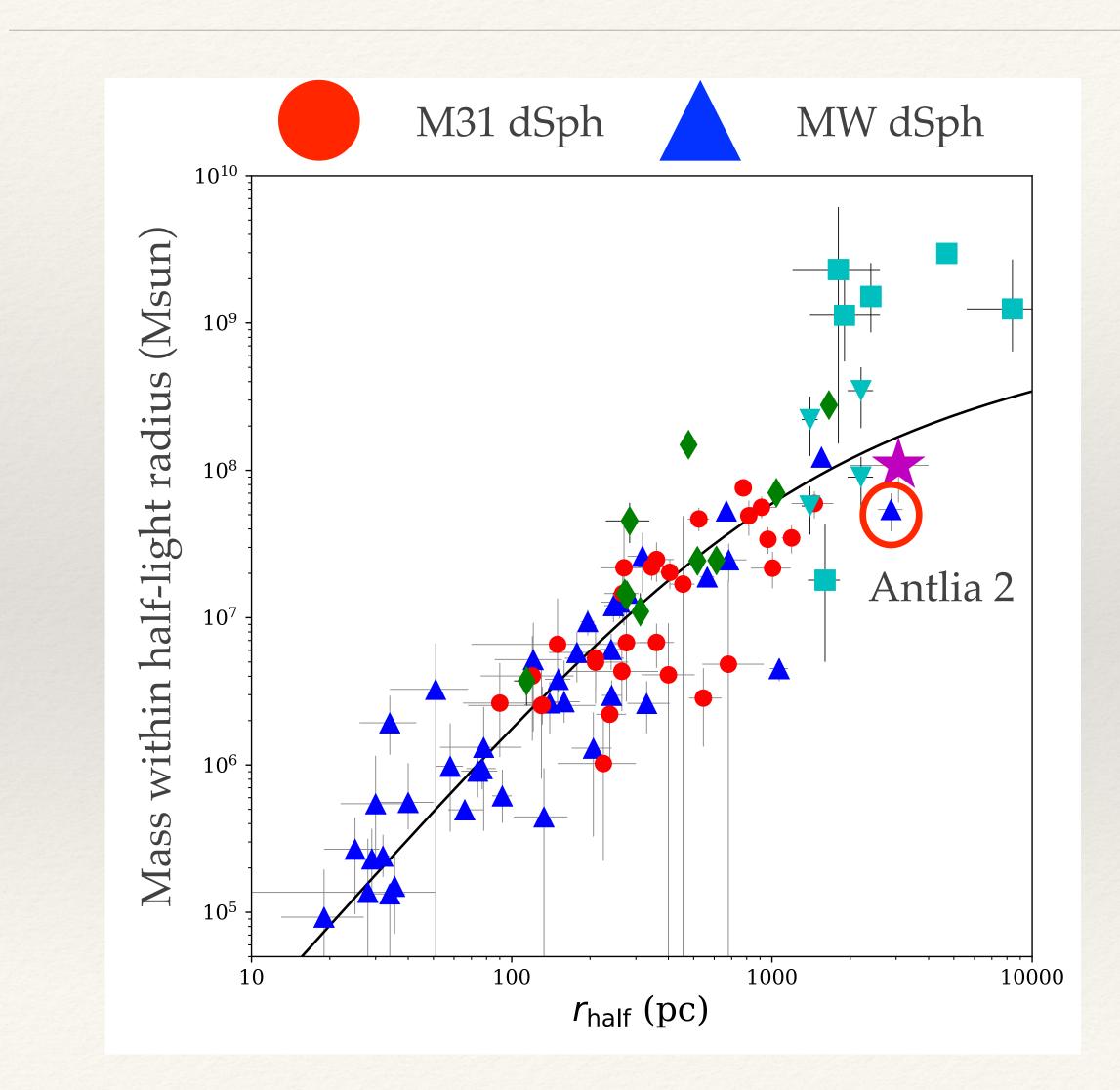


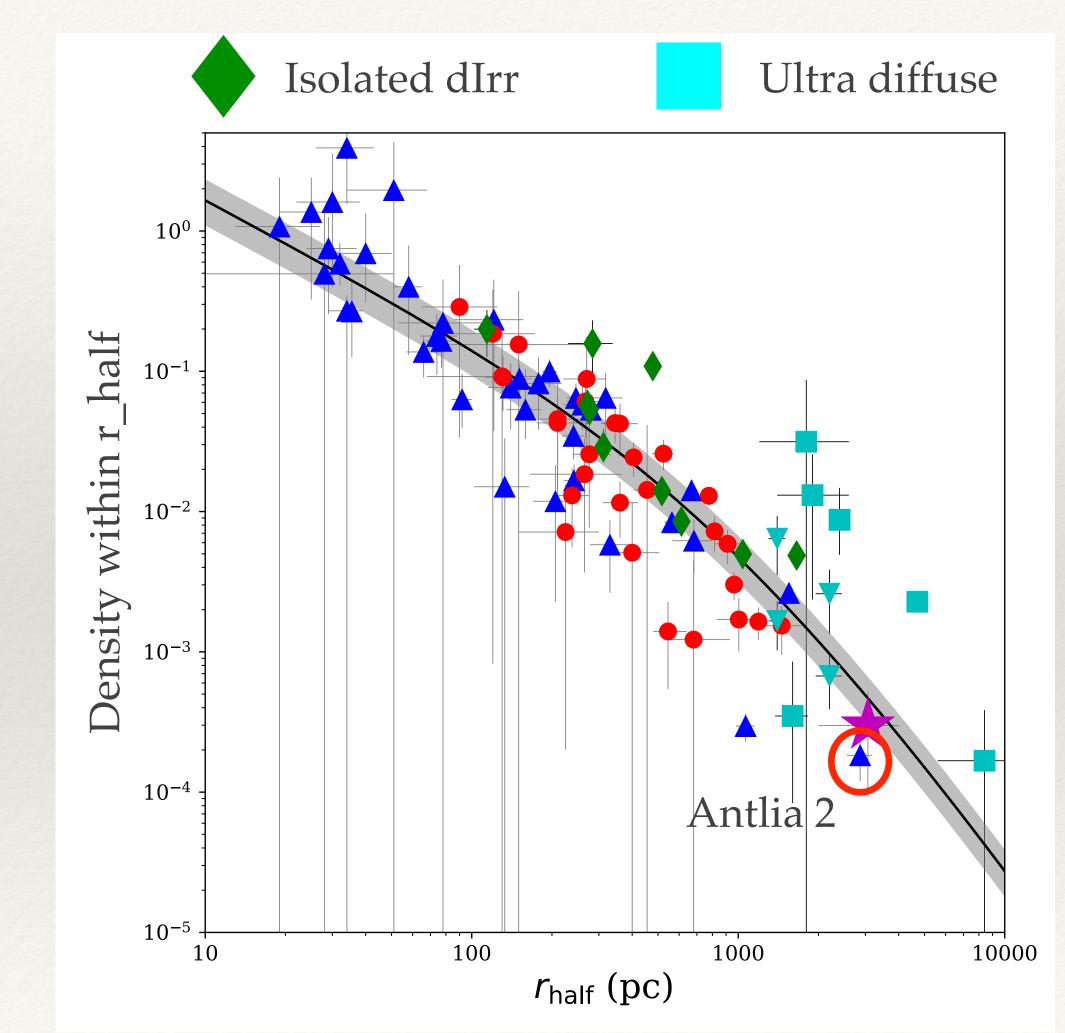


### Possible substructure?



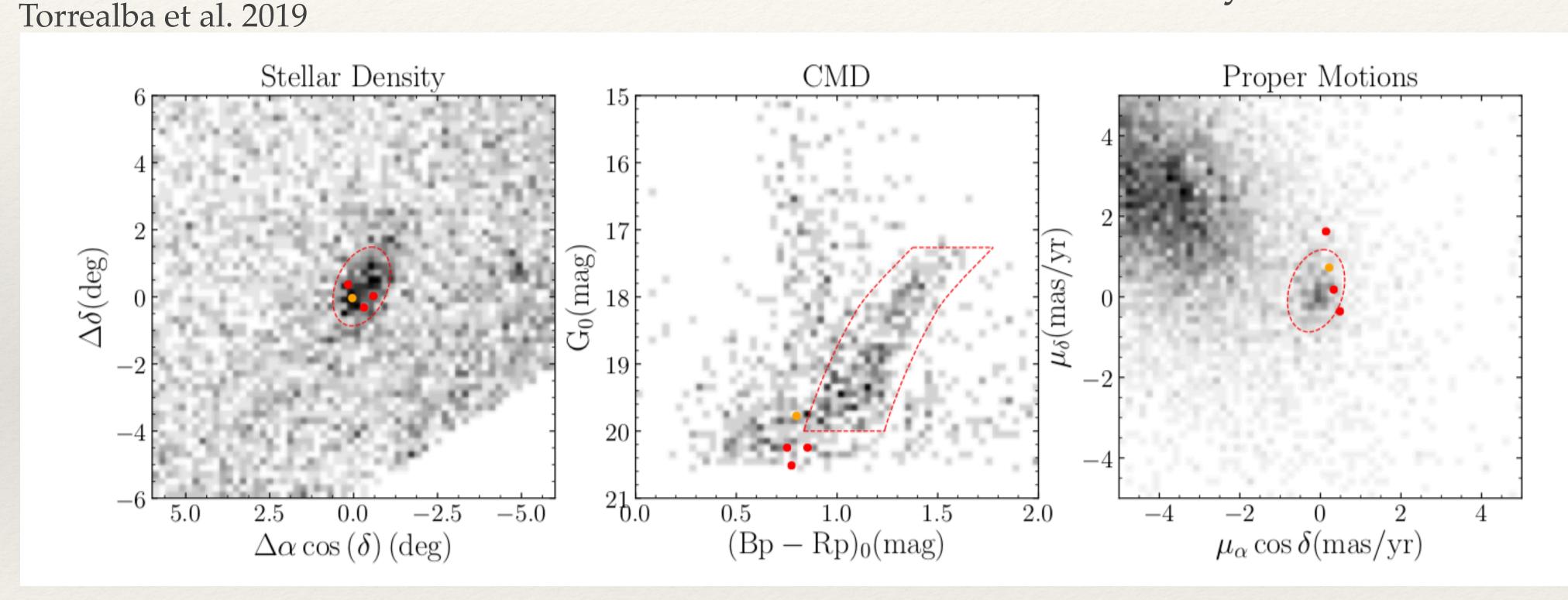
### What does this mean for the mass?





### Antlia 2 and And XIX

### Similar in size, stellar mass, and central density



 $\sigma_{v} = 7.8^{+1.7}_{-1.5} \text{ km/s}$  $M_{*} = 1.1 \times 10^{6} M_{\odot}$  $r_{h} = 3065^{+955}_{-1065} \text{ pc}$ 

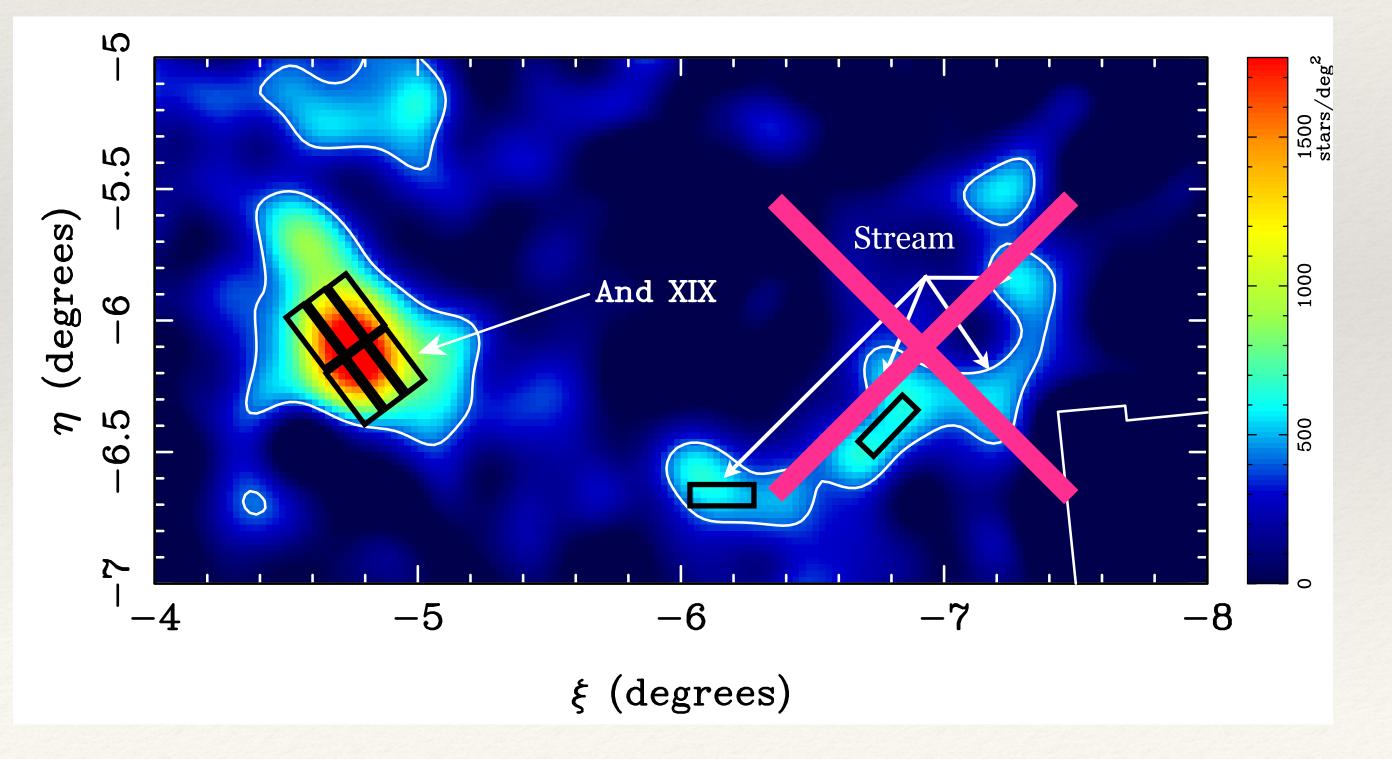
And XIX

Antlia 2

 $\sigma_v = 5.7 \pm 1.1 \text{ km/s}$  $M_* = 0.88 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$  $r_h = 2920 \pm 311 \text{ pc}$ 

### Antlia 2 - hard to understand without feedback +tides

The low density, and large half light radius make it difficult/impossible to understand without DM heating through feedback, combined with tidal stripping (Torrealba et al. 2019). Based on Erkal+19, has very close pericentre passage with Milky Way (~26 kpc)

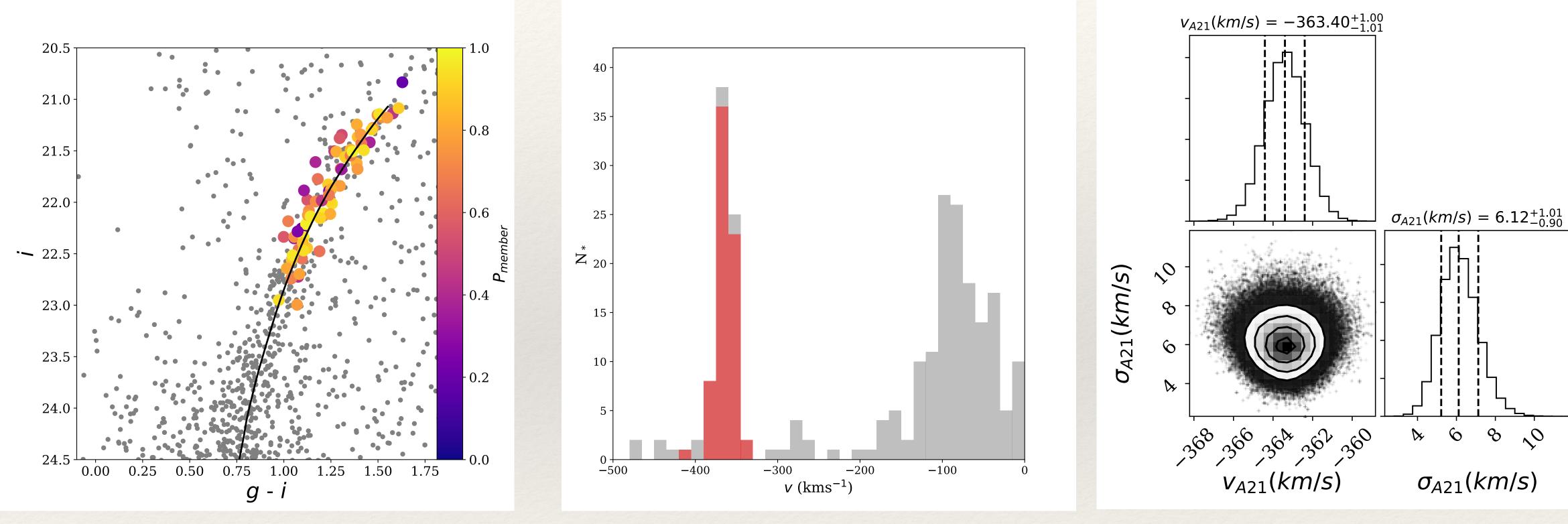


### What about And XIX?

- Also extremely large, and low density
- (Tentative) velocity gradient
- Evidence of irregular kinematics
- But, stream is **not** associated

### Paper 2: Dynamical modelling (heads up, Justin)





Sample increased from 32 to 77 likely members

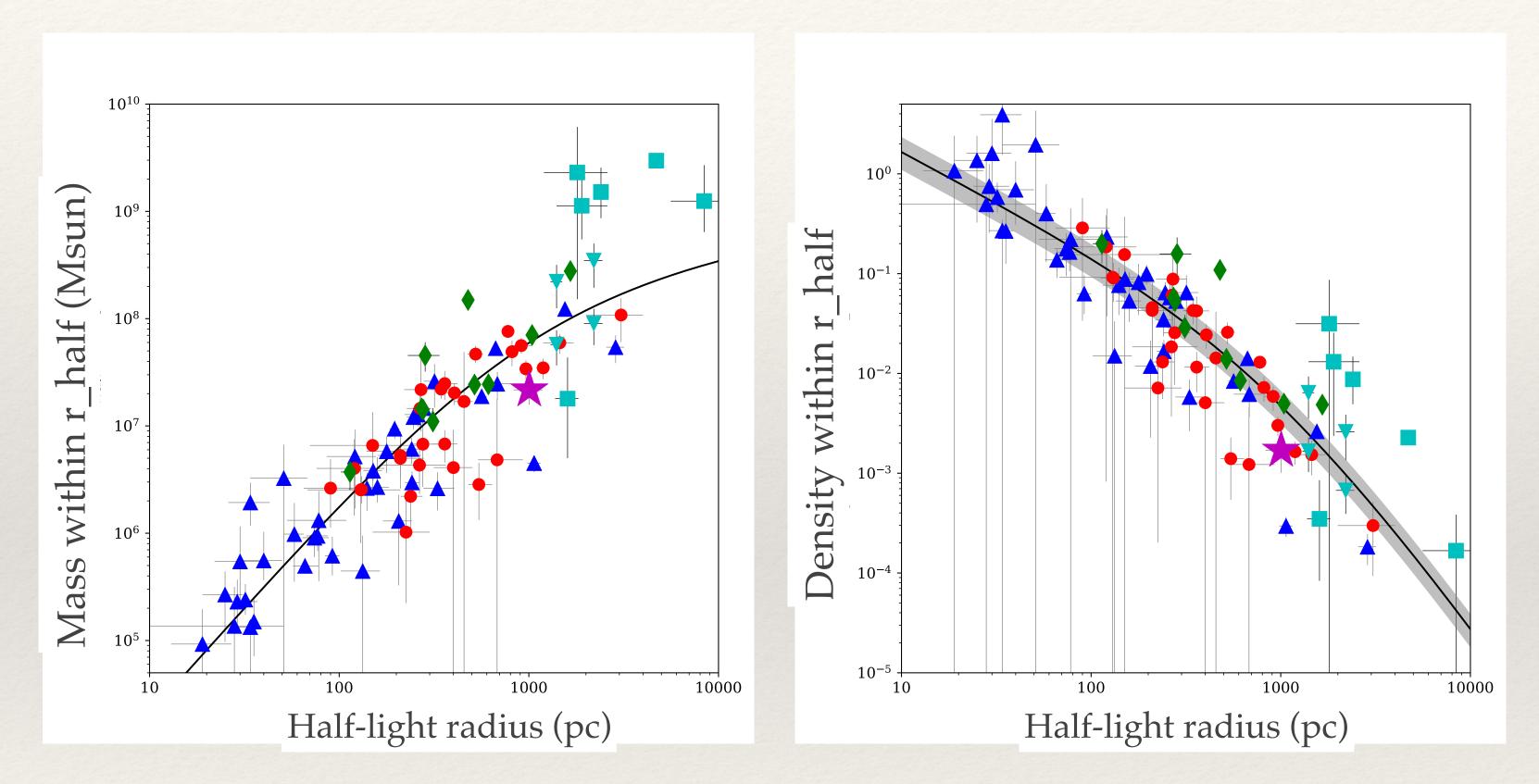
Collins, Read + in prep.

### And XXI - still low mass

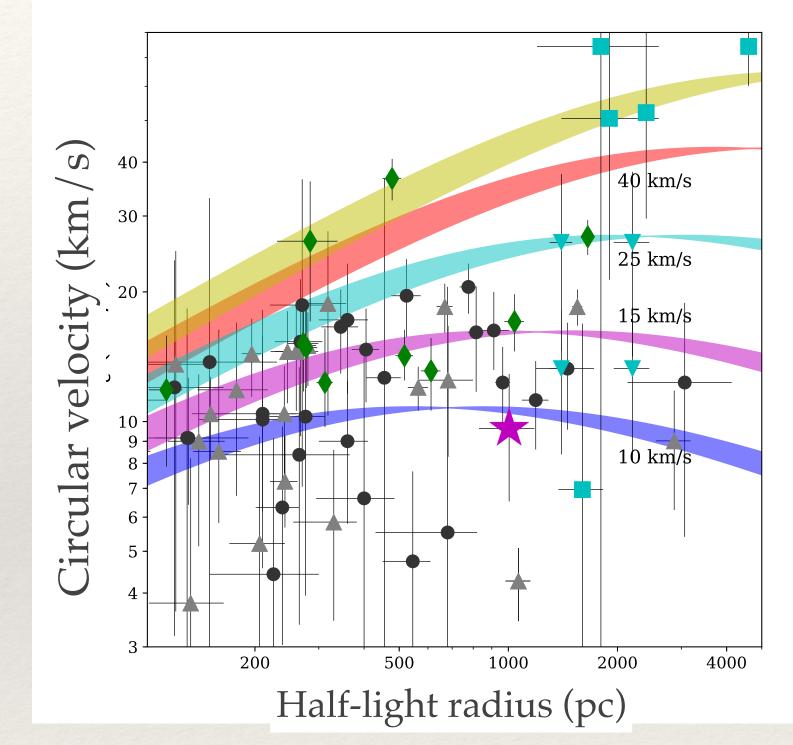
Velocity dispersion:  $\sigma_{v, 2014} = 5.4 \pm 0.9$  km/s  $\sigma_{v, 2019} = 6.1^{+1.0}_{-0.9} \text{ km/s}$ 



## Remains a low mass & low density outlier



Collins, Read + in prep.

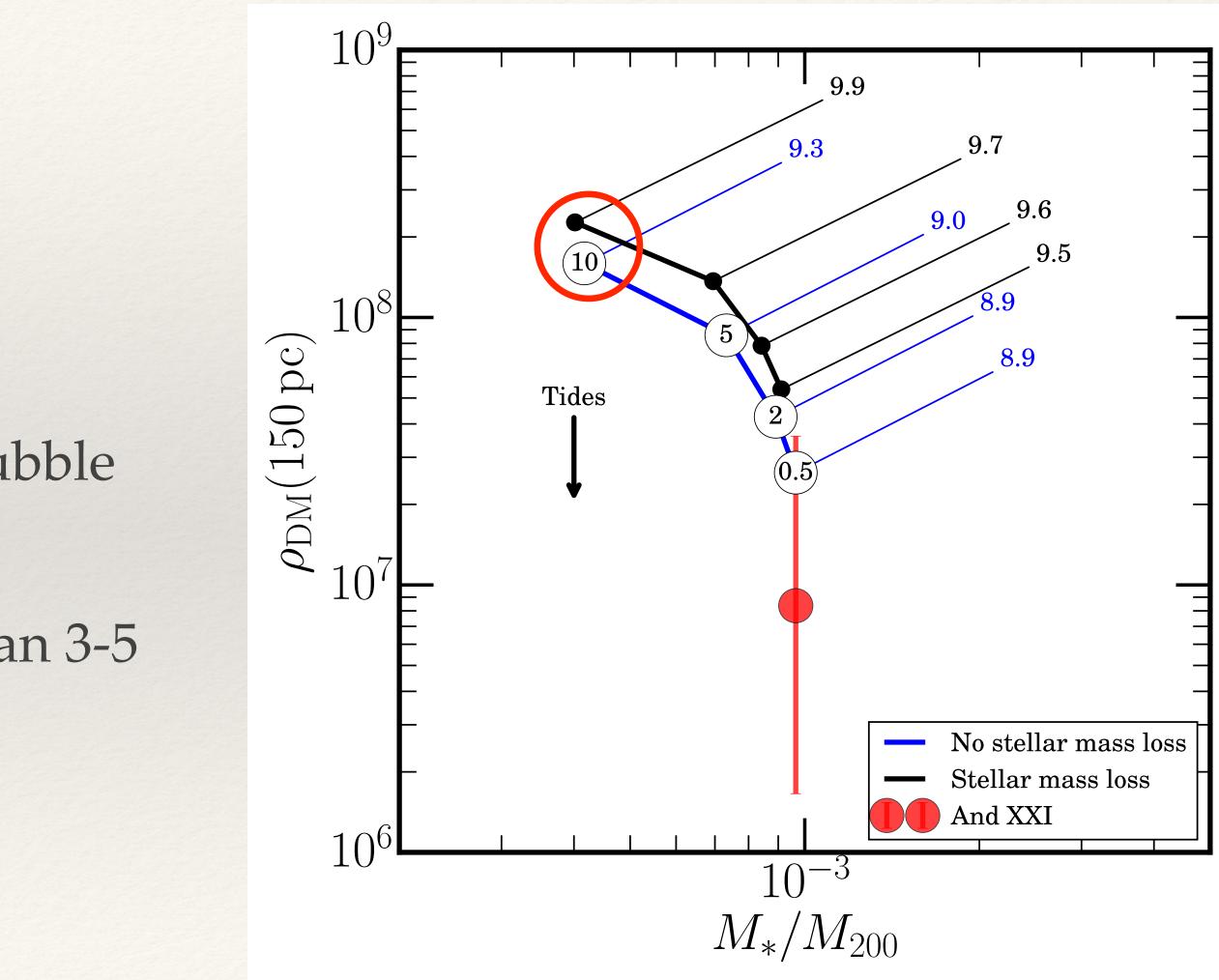


 Lower than expected density • Still consistent with low mass halo • Can this be done with feedback? GravSphere modelling with Justin Read

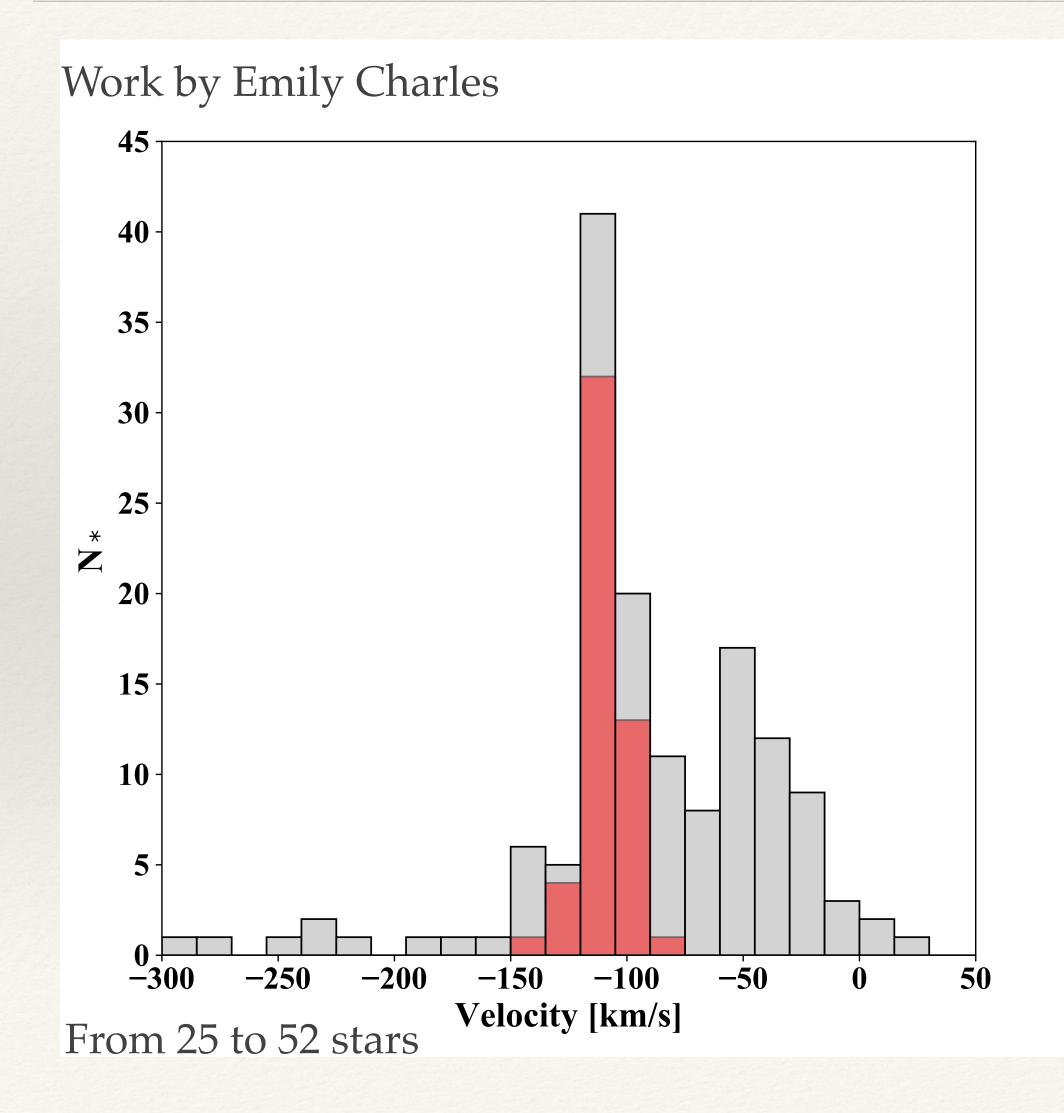
## GravSphere Modelling

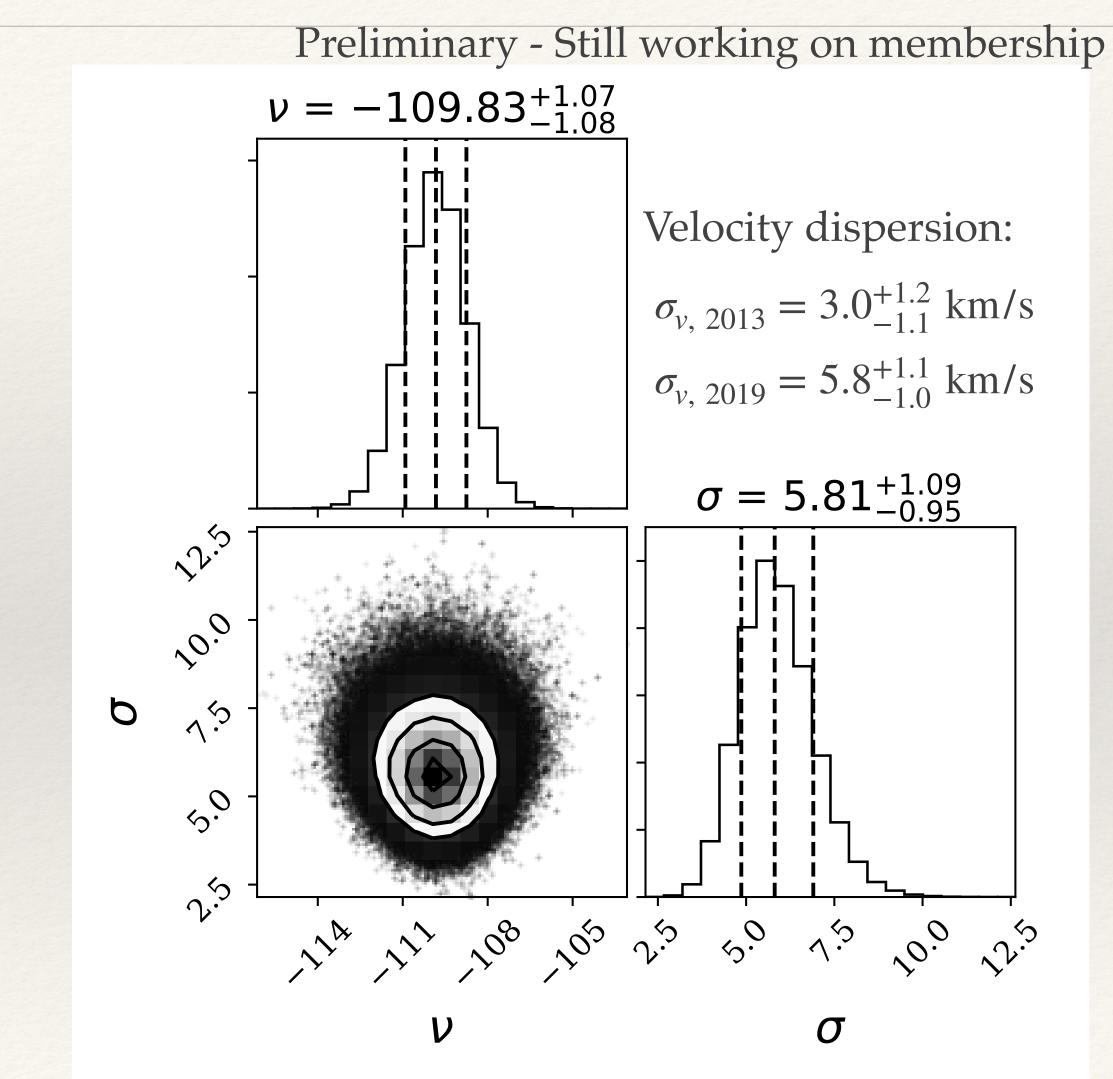
- \* Jeans modelling of density profile
- Use CoreNFW profile to fit data (surface brightness profile + kinematics)
- \* And XXI consistent with cored profile
- Would need to form stars for almost a Hubble time to explain density
- \* HST imaging shows no stars younger than 3-5 Gyr (Martin et al. 2017)
- \* Tides..?

Read, Walker and Steger (2018), Read et al. 2019, Read & Erkal 2019 Collins, Read et al. in prep.



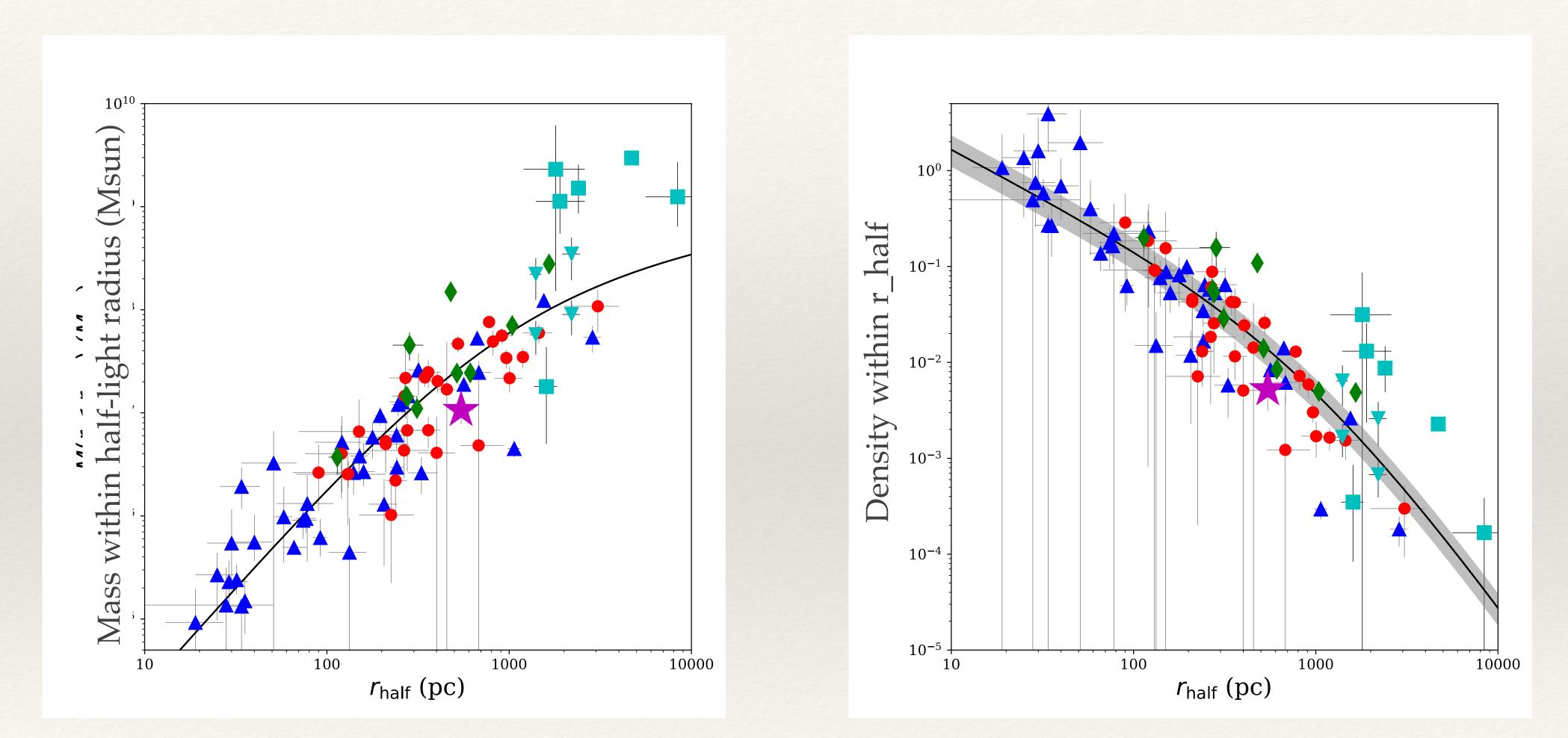
## And XXV - hot off the UG press







### Still a bit of an outlier, but less extreme



Next up - Working with Emily to refine analysis

### Conclusions

\* Increased membership in 3 'low mass' dwarf galaxies \* And XIX - mass has gone up, but still quite low density \* And XXI - remains a low mass outlier - feedback plus tides? \* And XXV - mass has increased, more from Emily soon