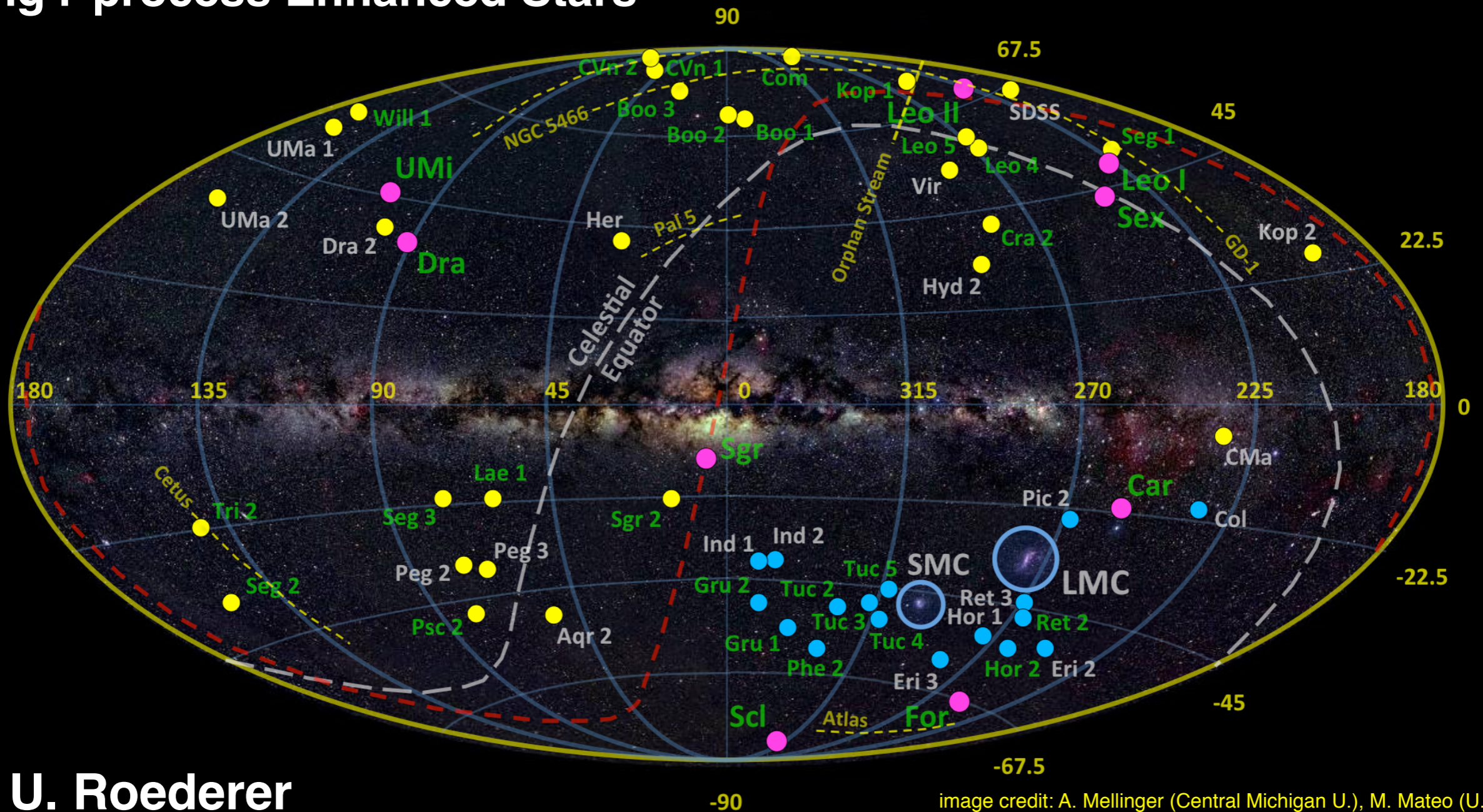


Chemically Tagging Remnants of Accreted Low-Mass Dwarf Galaxies Using r-process Enhanced Stars



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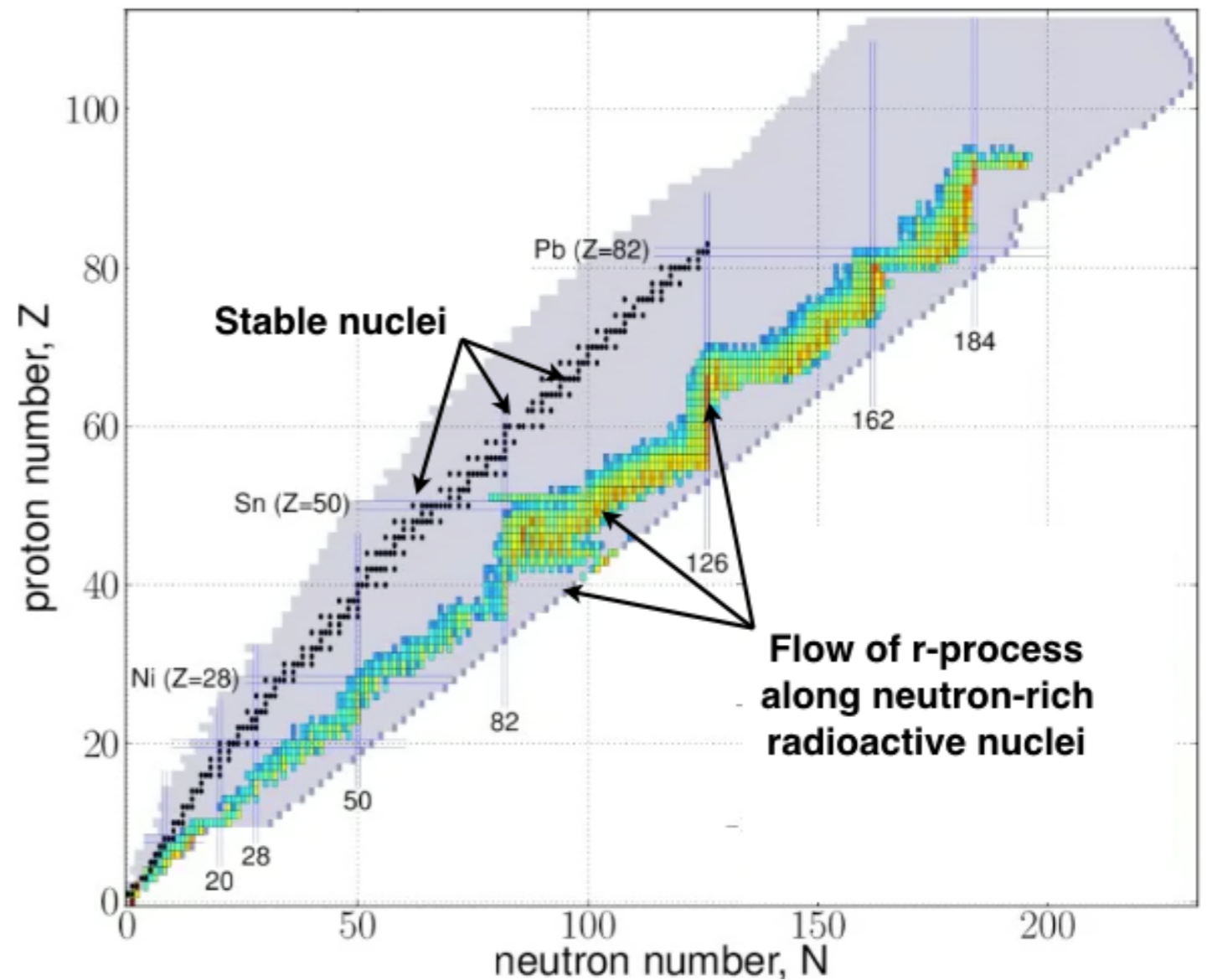
Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics — Chemical Evolution of the Elements

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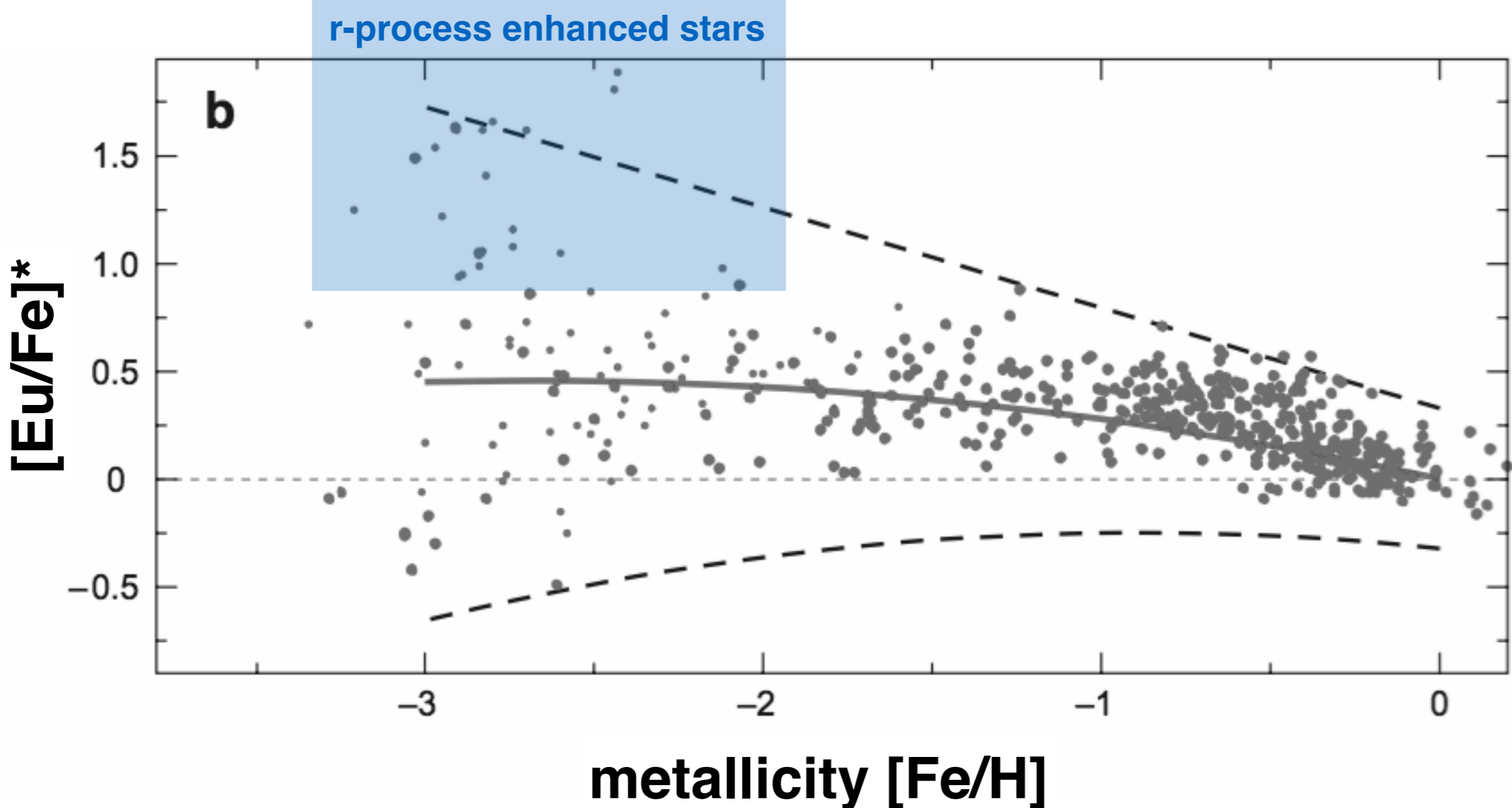


The **r-process** is one of the fundamental ways that stars produce heavy elements.

- **r**apid addition of neutrons
- explosive site
- high n density ($\sim 10^{22-28}$ n cm $^{-3}$)
- prolific ($\sim 10^{-2}$ M_{\odot} per event)
- rare ($\sim 10^{-3-4}$ per SN)

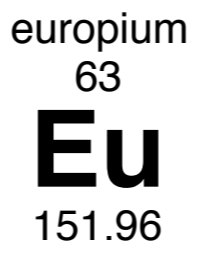


A small fraction of metal-poor stars are highly enhanced in r-process elements.



Snedden, Cowan, & Gallino, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys., 46, 241 (2008)

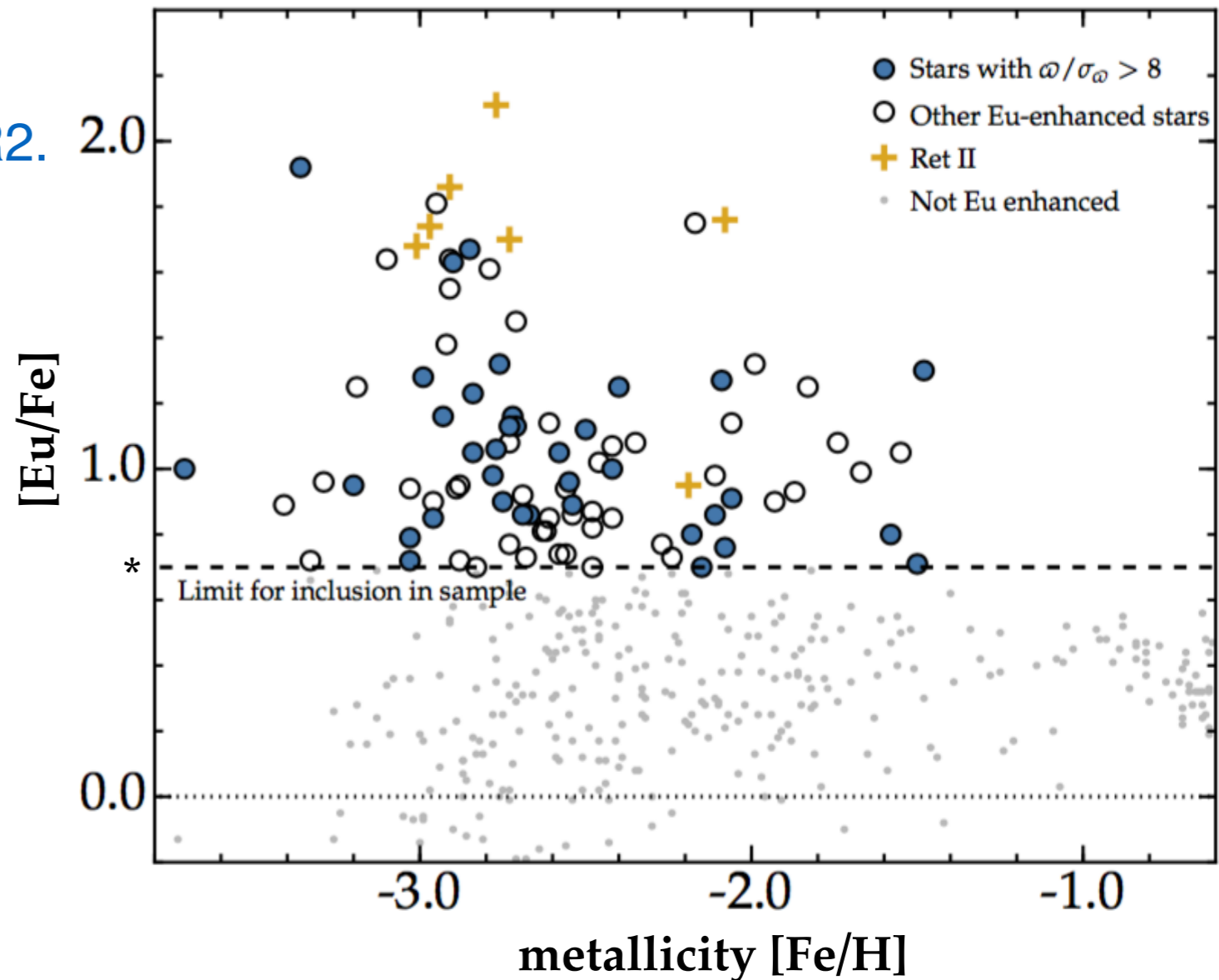
* $[Eu/Fe] = \log_{10}(N_{Eu})_{STAR} - \log_{10}(N_{Eu})_{SUN} - [Fe/H]$
(think of this as the level of r-process enhancement in a star)



There are 83 r-process-enhanced stars ($[\text{Eu}/\text{Fe}] > +0.7$)* known in the Milky Way field.

- Stars with good distances from *Gaia* DR2.

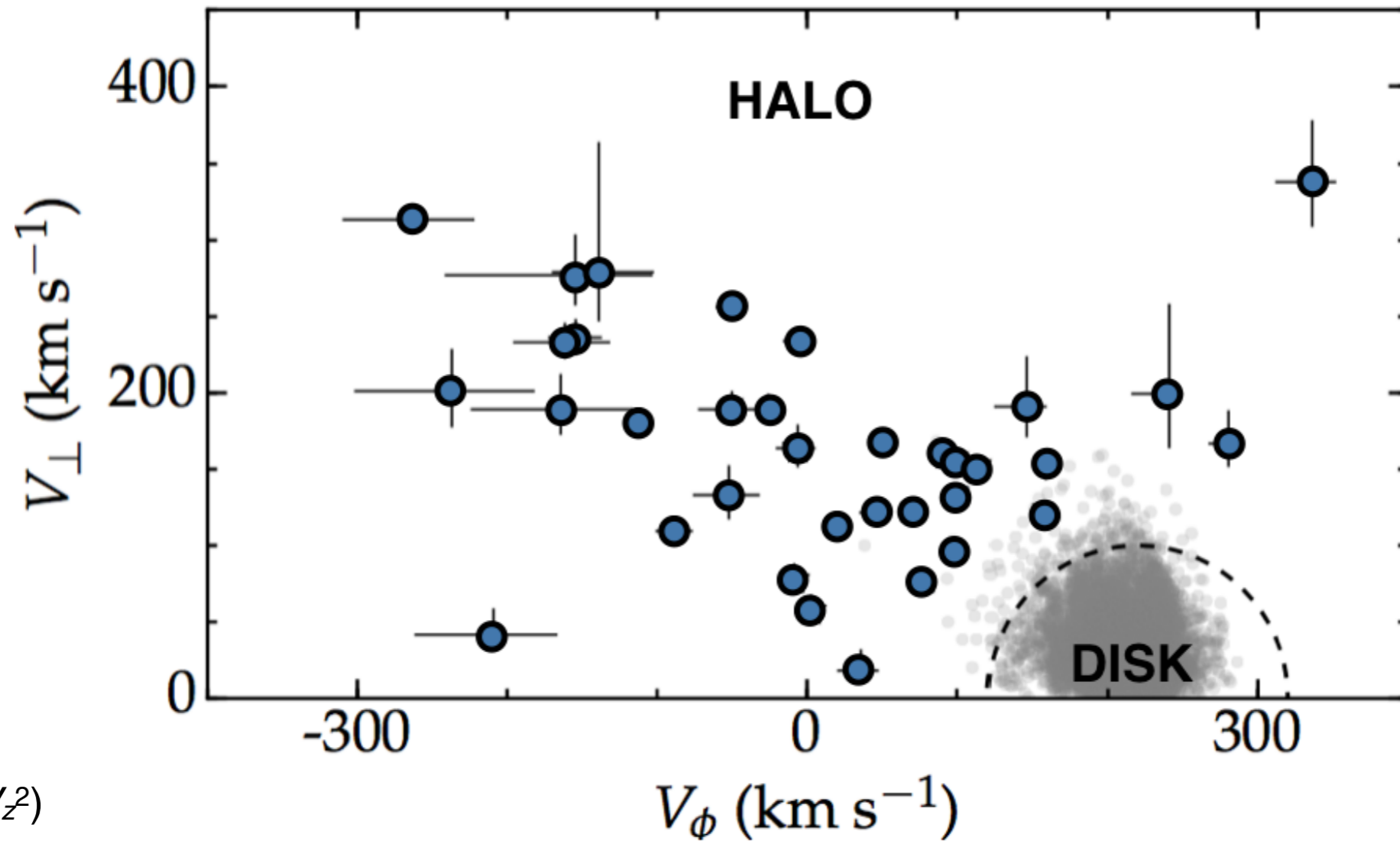
- calculate 6D positions and velocities
- adopt a Milky Way potential
- compute orbits, angular momenta, specific energies, etc.



Roederer, Hattori, & Valluri, *Astron. J.*, 156, 179 (2018)

* I think $[\text{Eu}/\text{Fe}] > +0.7$ is a more meaningful discriminant of “r-process enhanced” than $[\text{Eu}/\text{Fe}] > +1.0$.

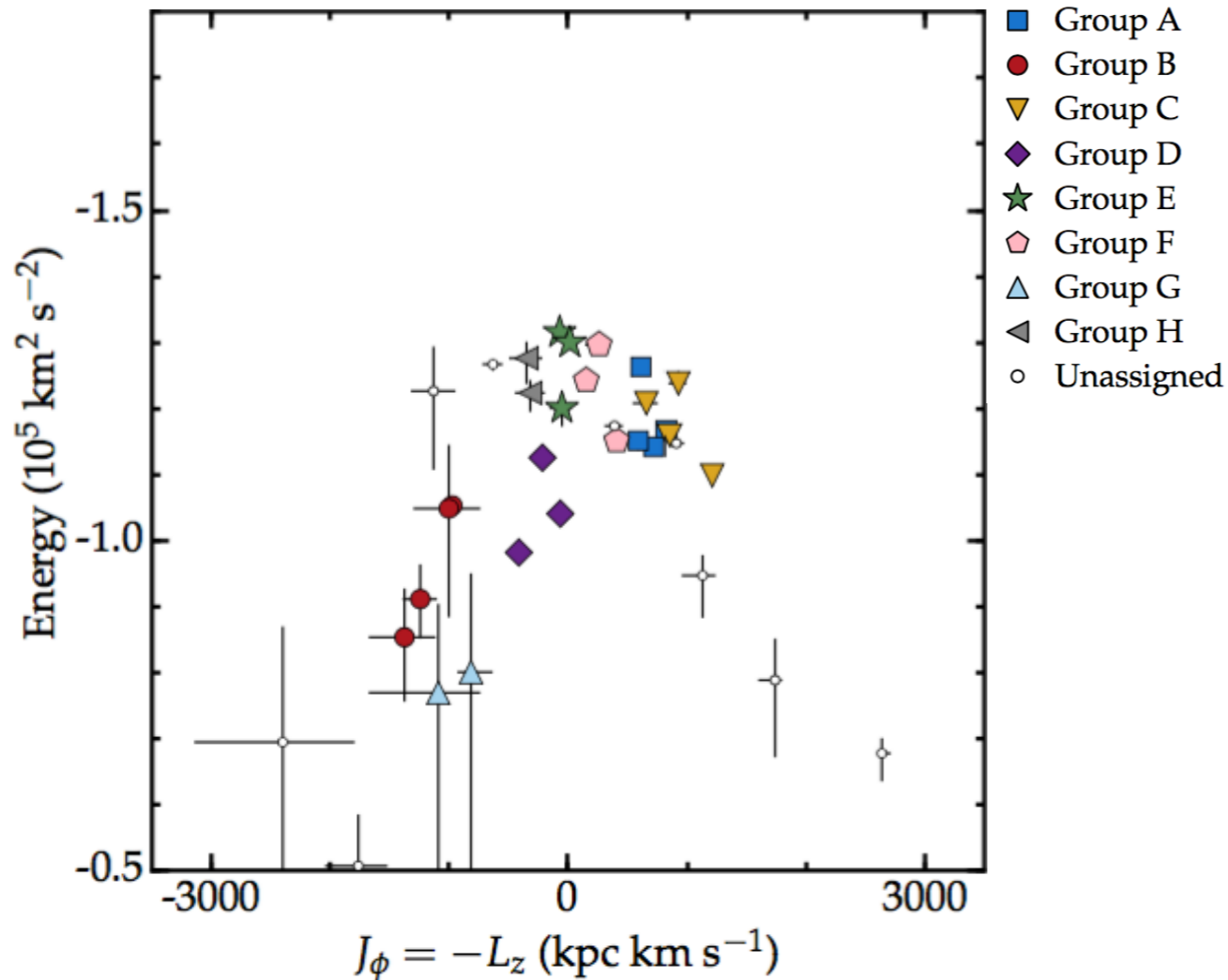
Highly r-process-enhanced stars are not part of the Milky Way disk.



$$V_{\perp} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_z^2}$$

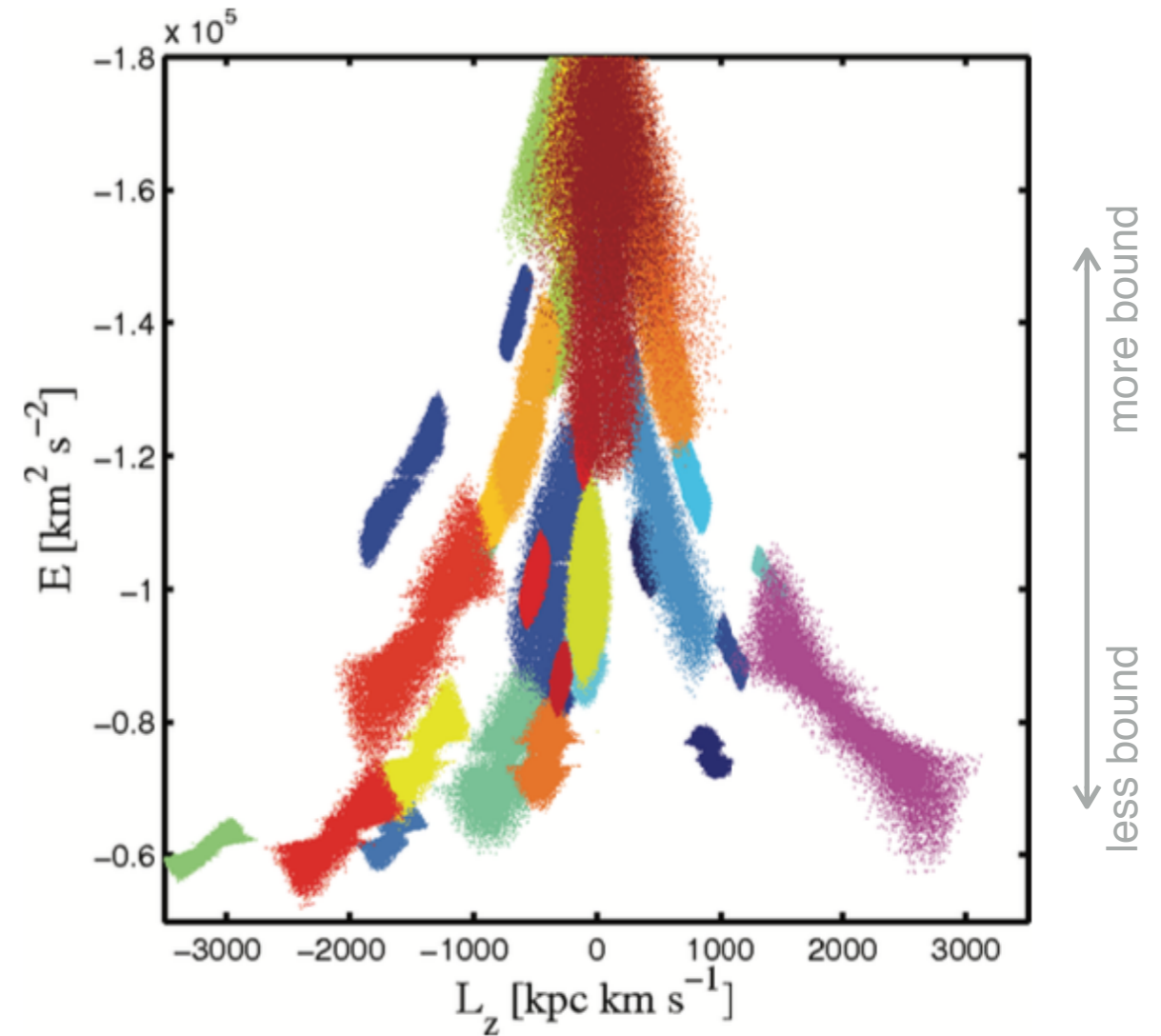
$V_{\phi} > 0 \rightarrow$ prograde

Observations: each symbol/color represents r-process enhanced stars found by three clustering methods applied to the energy (E) and integrals of motion (J_R, J_ϕ, J_z)



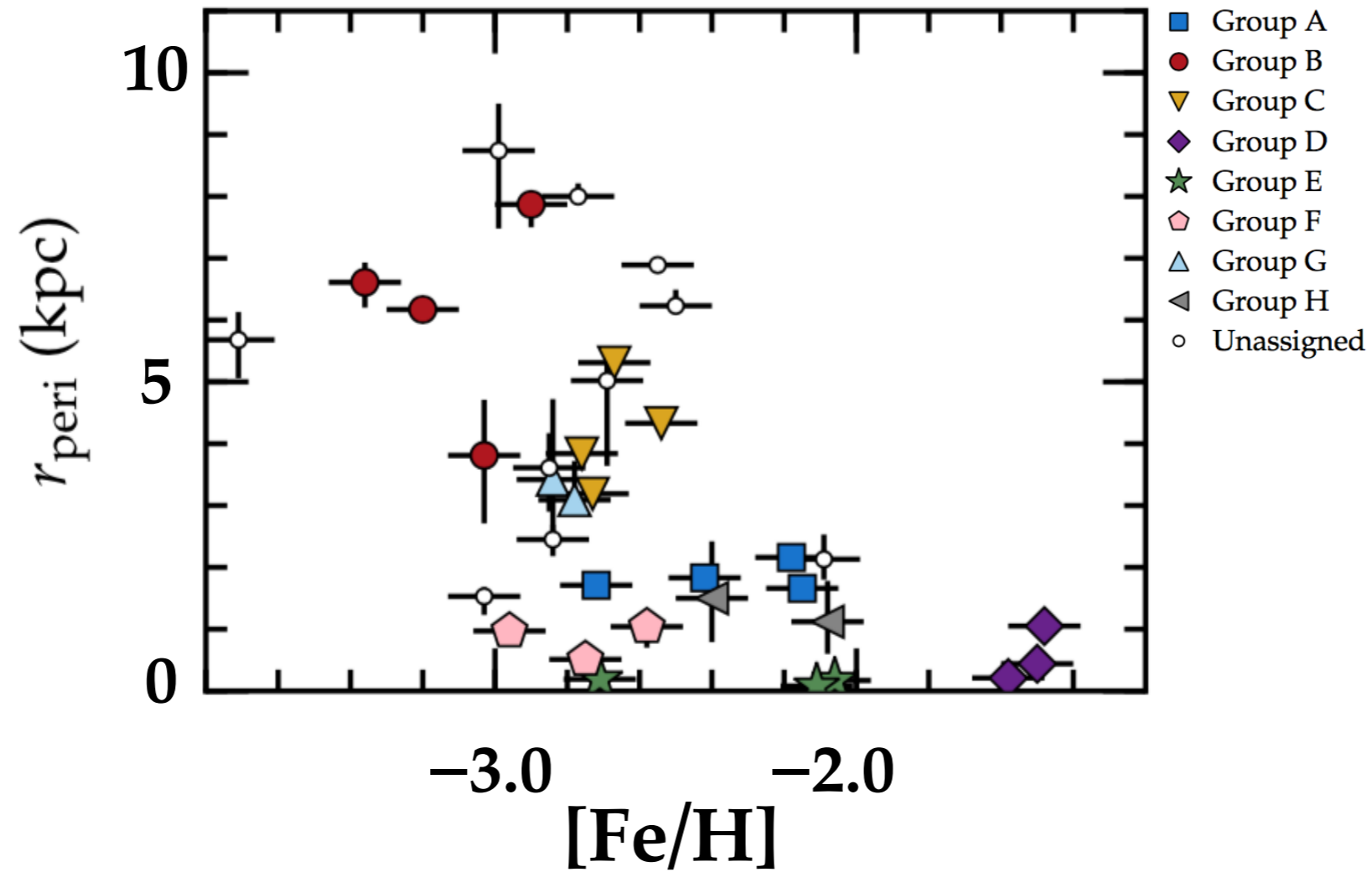
Roederer, Hattori, & Valluri, *Astron. J.*, 156, 179 (2018)

Simulations: each cloud of points represents stars from one disrupted satellite, 10 Gyr later

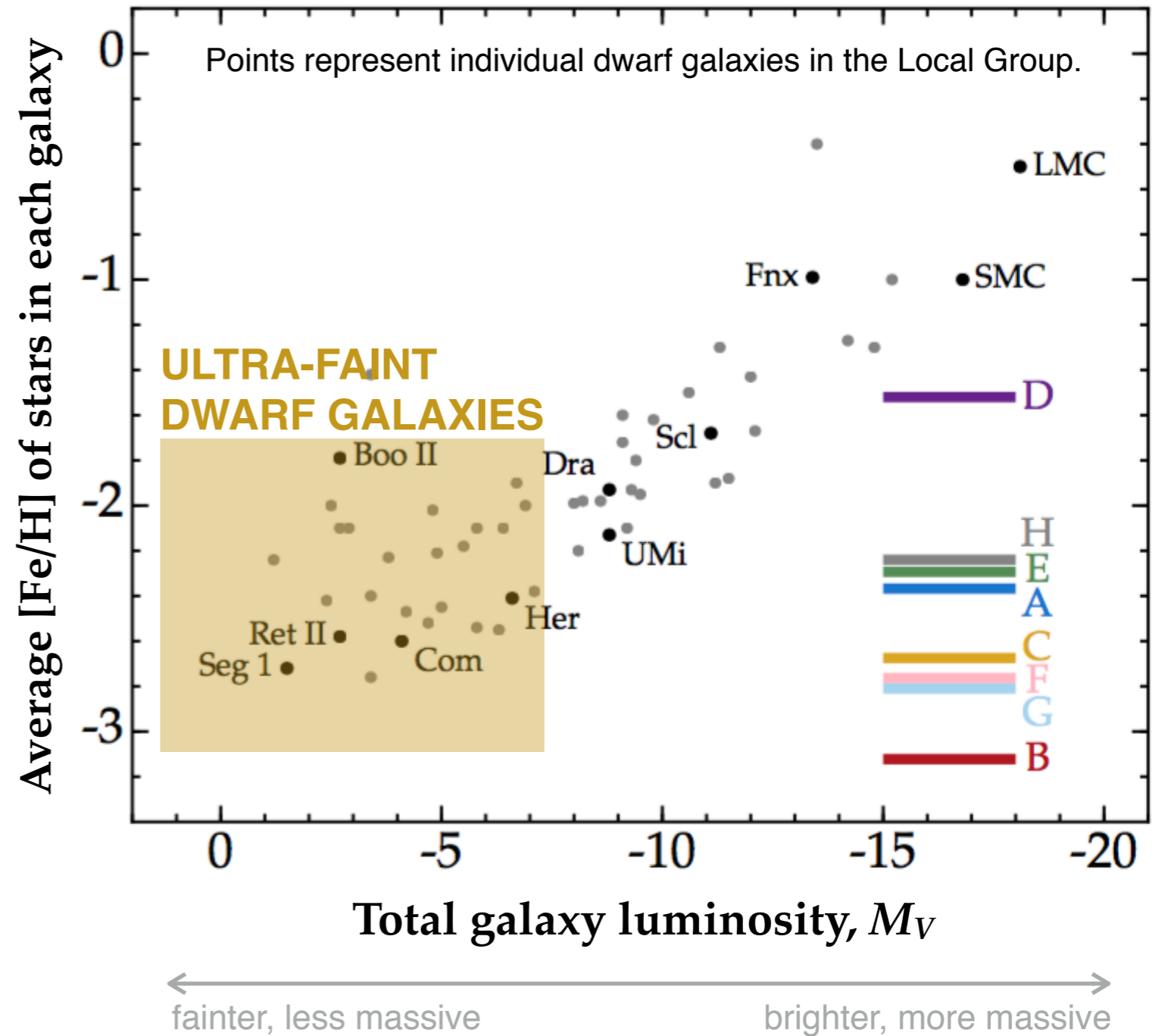


Gómez et al., *Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc.*, 408, 935 (2010)

All candidate groups show a small metallicity dispersion, even though chemistry played no role in the clustering analysis.



The groups of r-process enhanced stars have low $[Fe/H]$, suggesting they were born in low-mass dwarf galaxies.

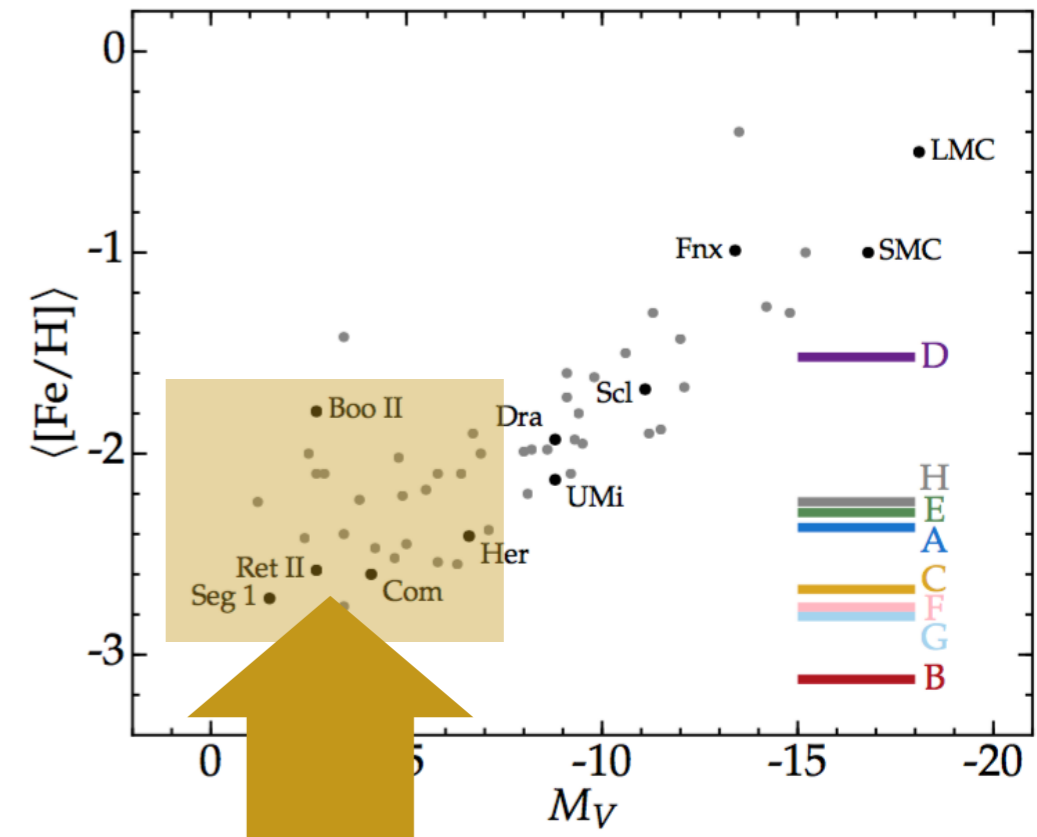
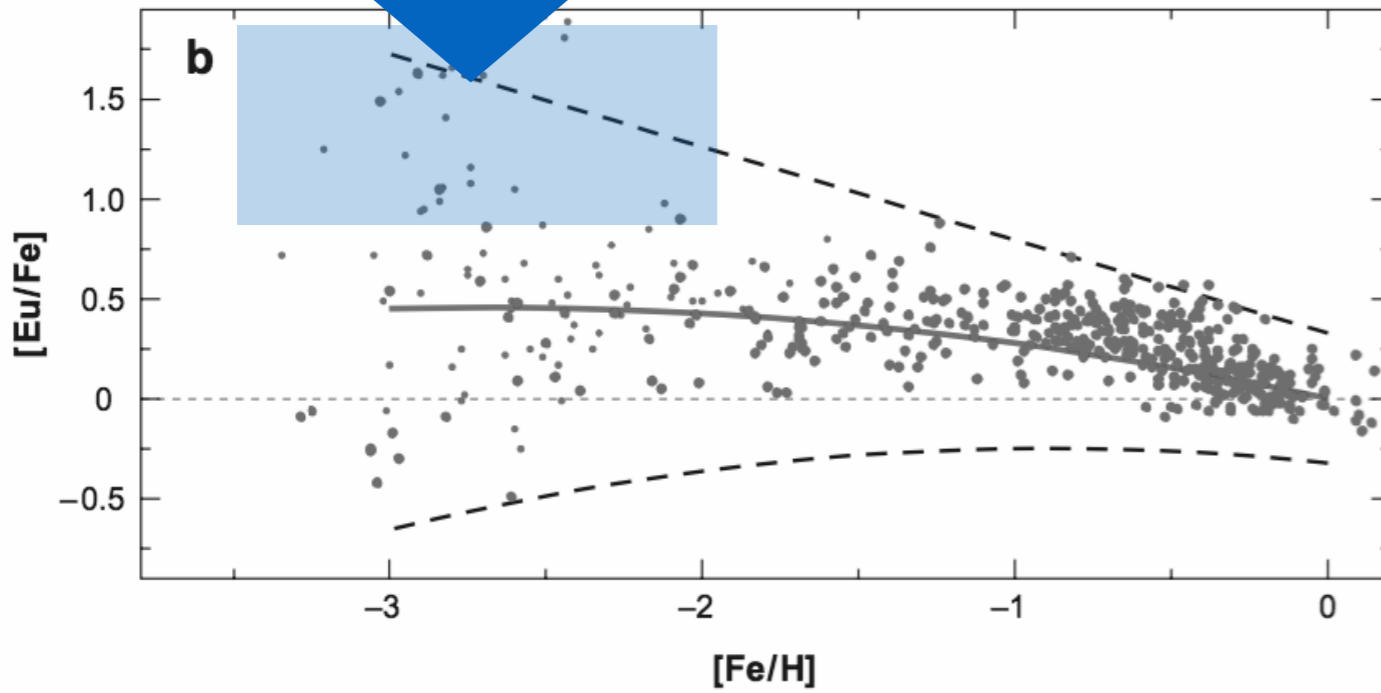


Roederer, Hattori, & Valluri, *Astron. J.*, 156, 179 (2018)

Luminosity-metallicity relation for dwarf galaxies from, e.g.,
Kirby et al., *Astrophys. J. Lett.*, 685, L43 (2008)

Walker et al., *Astrophys. J.*, 819, 53 (2016)

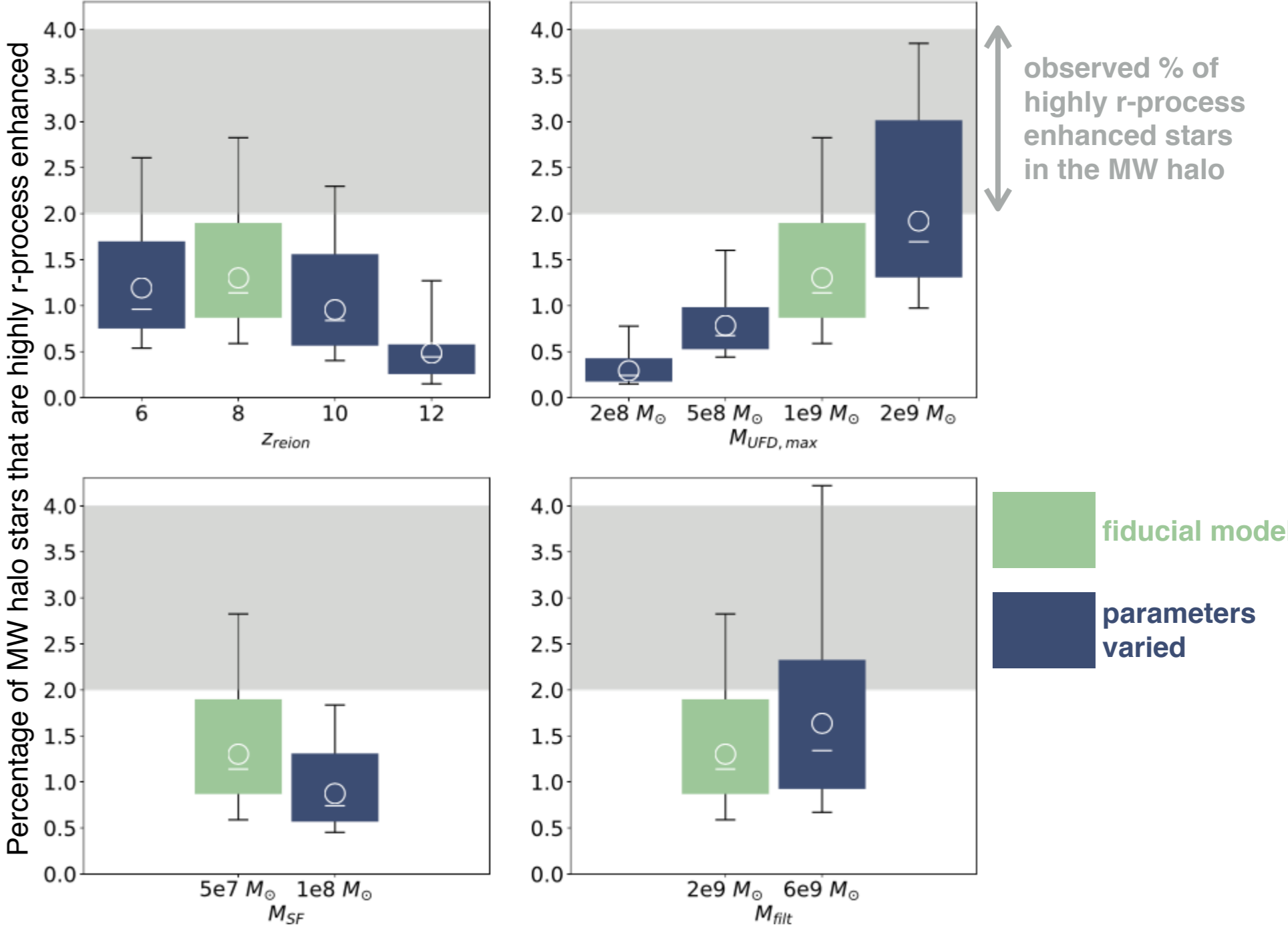
r-process enhanced stars like this...



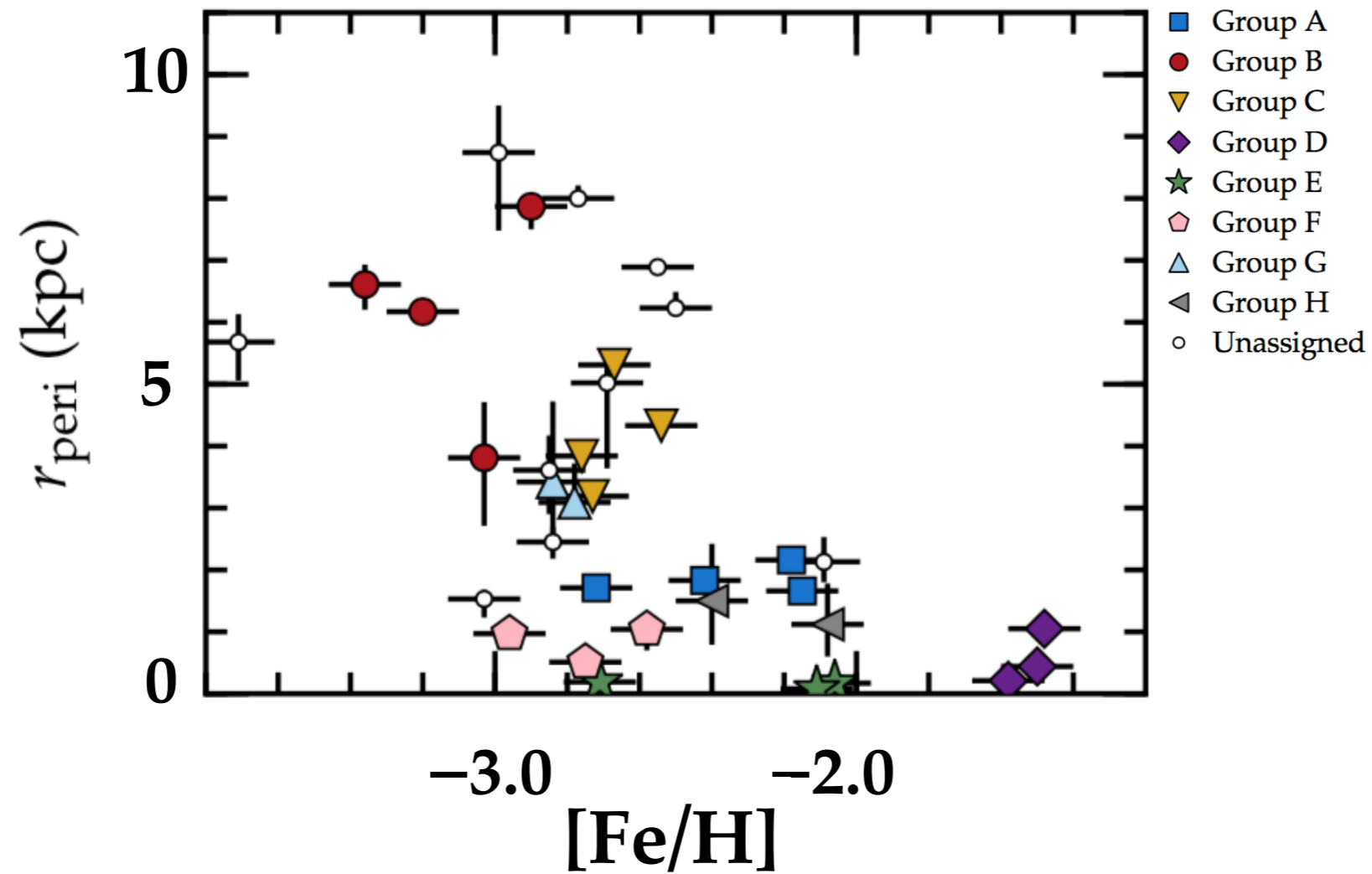
...came from UFD galaxies like this.

Roederer, Hattori, & Valluri, *Astron. J.*, 156, 179 (2018)

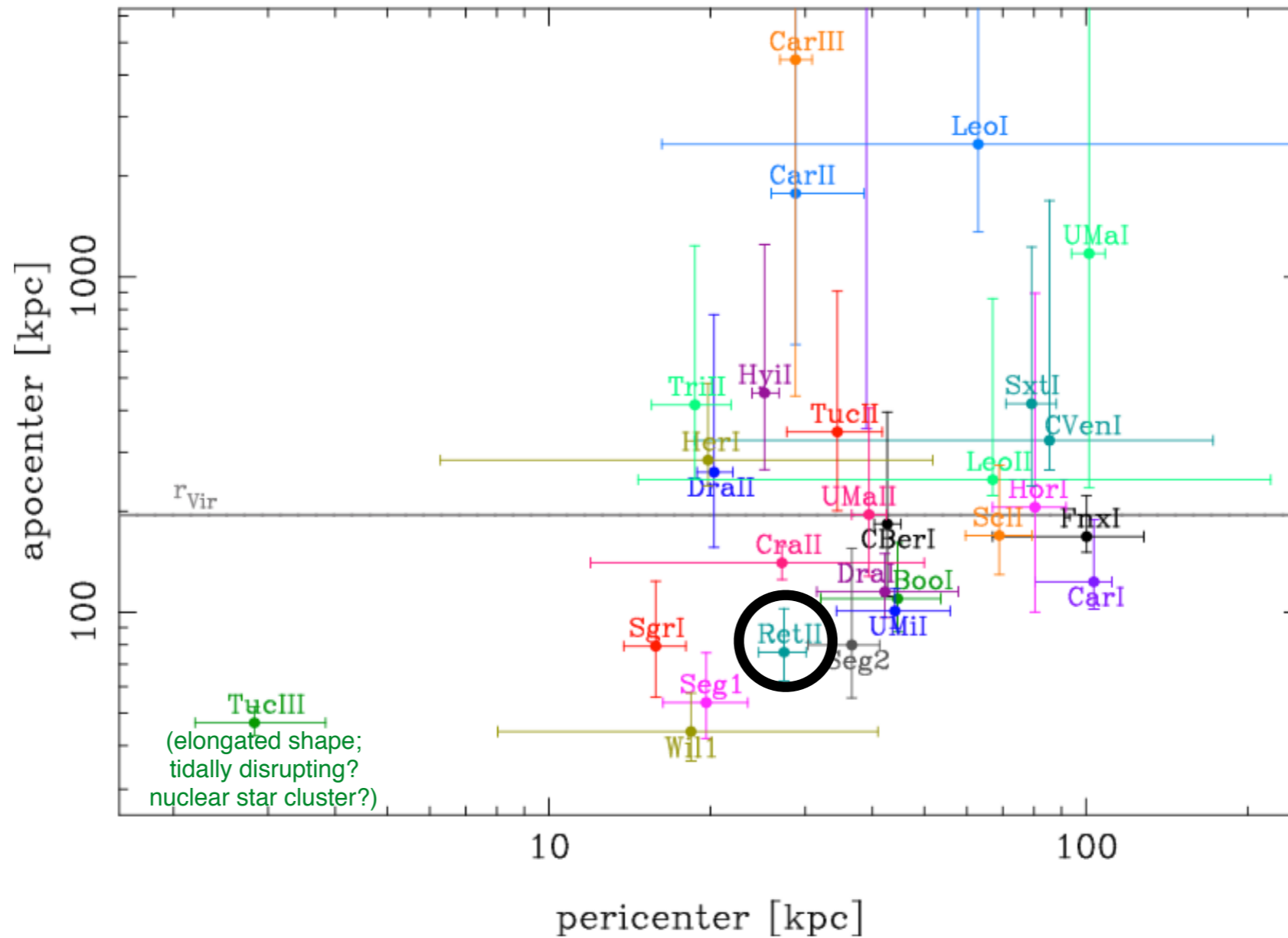
Simulations show that disrupted UFD galaxies can account for most of the highly r-process enhanced stars in the Milky Way halo.



The **r-process enhanced stars** have **small** orbital pericenters (< 8 kpc).

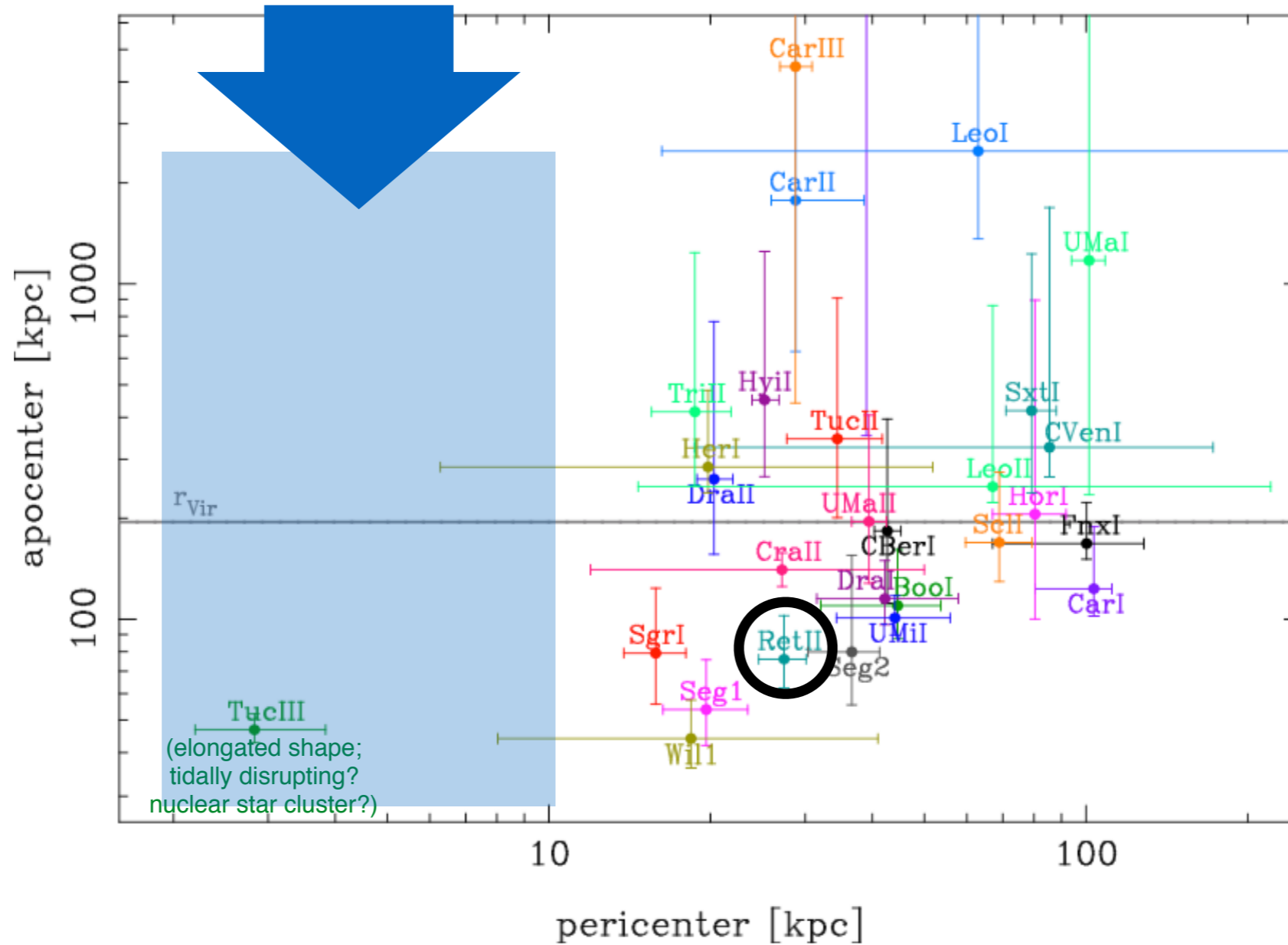


The **surviving UFD galaxies** all have **large** orbital pericenters (> 20 kpc).



Fritz et al., *Astron. Astrophys.*, 619, A103 (2018)

HYPOTHESIS: the **r-process enhanced UFD galaxies** with small orbital pericenters became the **r-process enhanced field stars** of today.





- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Tim Beers | (Notre Dame) |
| Maddie Cain | (MIT) |
| Julio Chaname | (P. U. Católica) |
| Ani Chiti | (MIT) |
| Rana Ezzeddine | (MIT → Florida) |
| Anna Frebel | (MIT) |
| Maud Gull | (MIT) |
| Terese Hansen | (Texas A&M) |
| Erika Holmbeck | (Notre Dame) |
| Alex Ji | (Carnegie Obs.) |
| Jennifer Marshall | (Texas A&M) |
| Maria Paz Sepúlveda | (P. U. Católica) |
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| Rafael Santucci | (U. F. de Goiás) |
| Chris Sneden | (Texas) |
| Sandro Villanova | (Concepción) |
| Devin Whitten | (Notre Dame) |
| + others (the list is growing!) | |

The RPA is a multi-stage, multi-year effort to provide observational, theoretical, and laboratory constraints on the nature and origin of the astrophysical r-process.

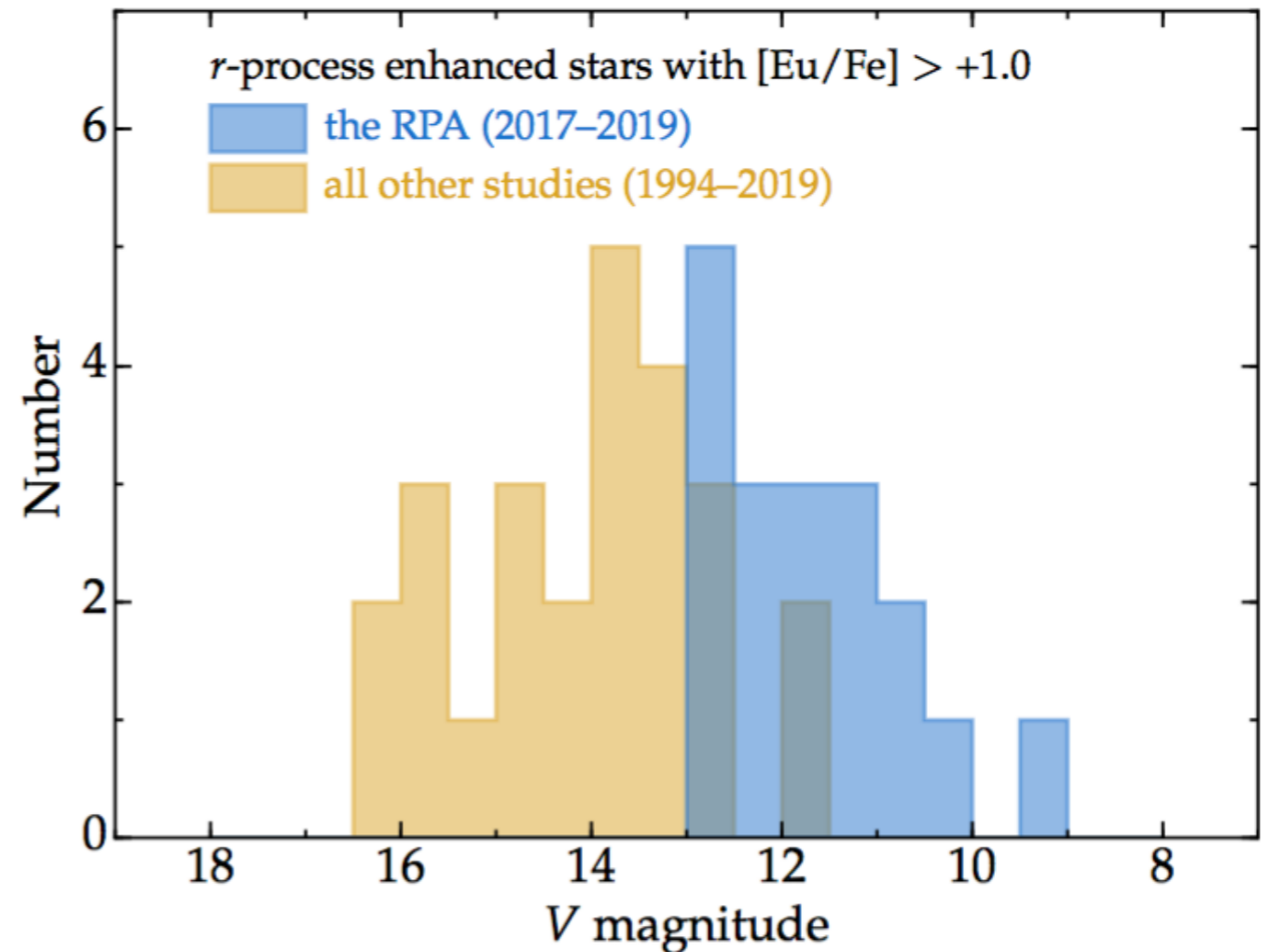


figure: IUR, unpublished