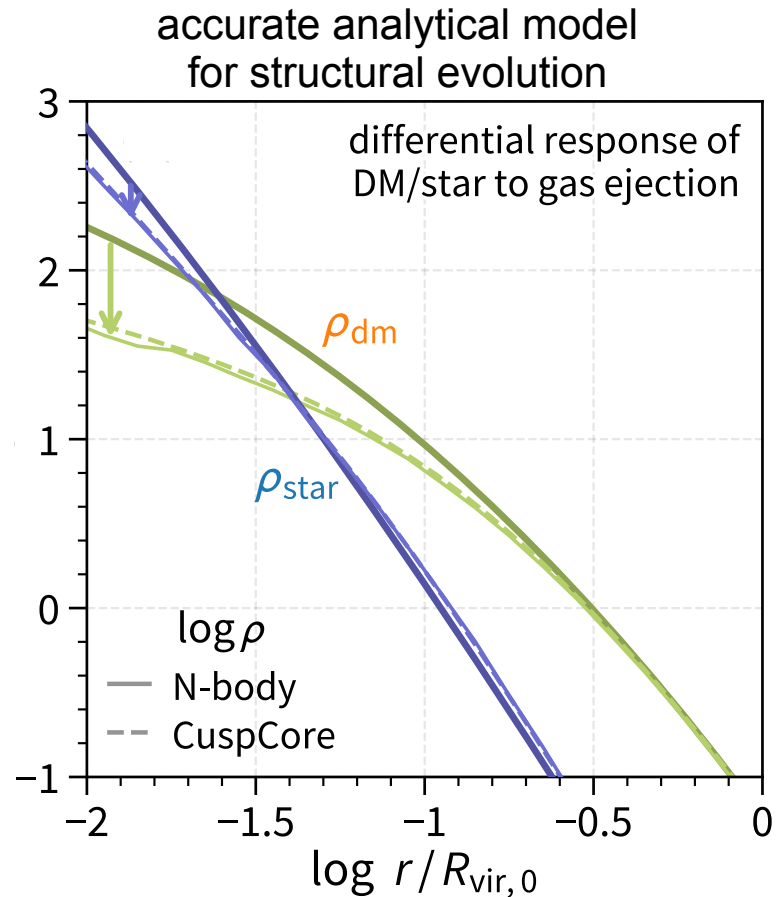




Modeling the formation of dark-matter deficient galaxies



Zhaozhou Li (李昭洲)

*Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Avishai Dekel (HUJI)

Nir Mandelker (HUJI)

Fangzhou Jiang (PKU)

Jonathan Freundlich (Strasbourg)

Thibaut L. François (Strasbourg)

...

Challenge to Λ CDM: diversity in galaxy structures

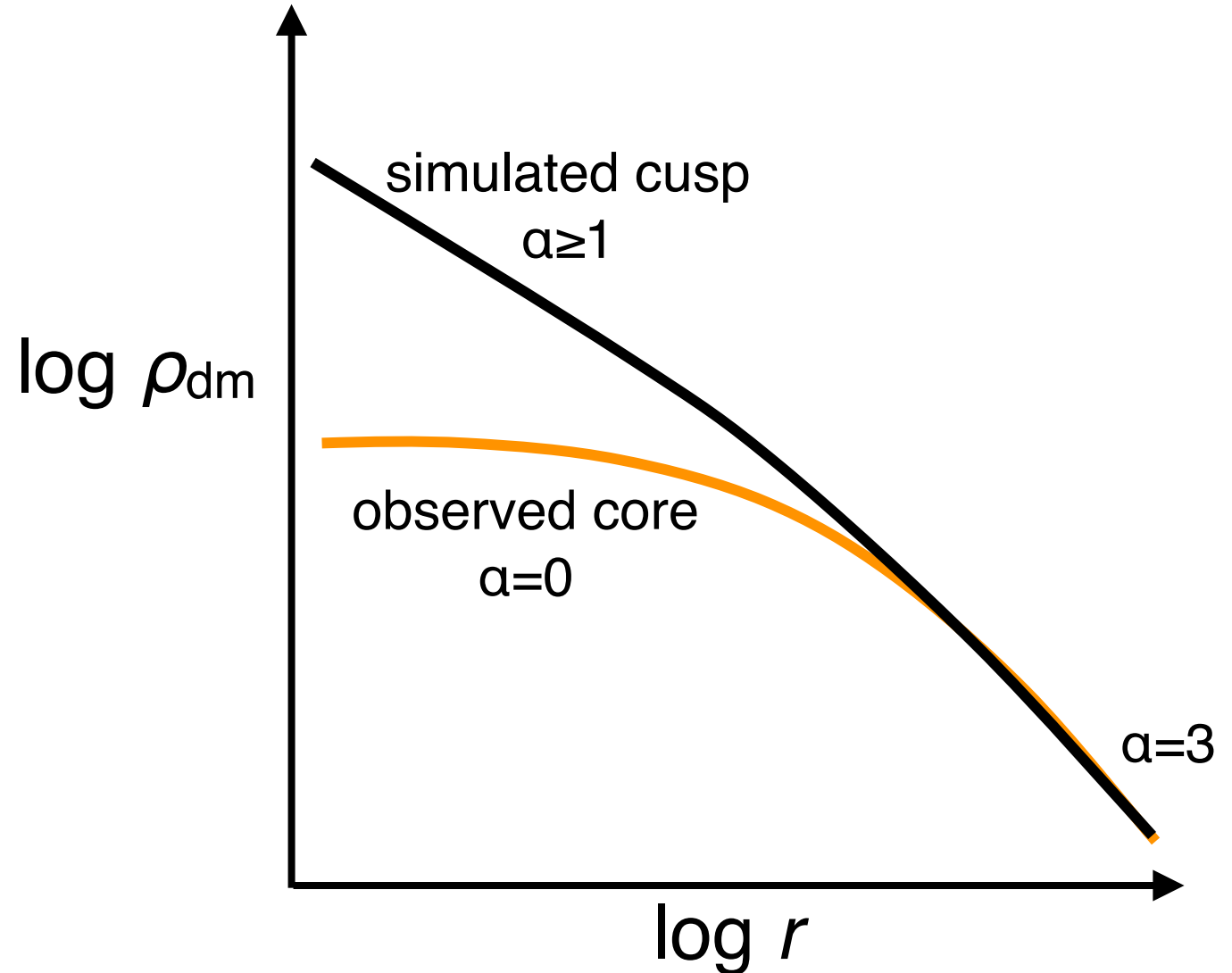
Diversity:

Cusp or core?

DM fraction?

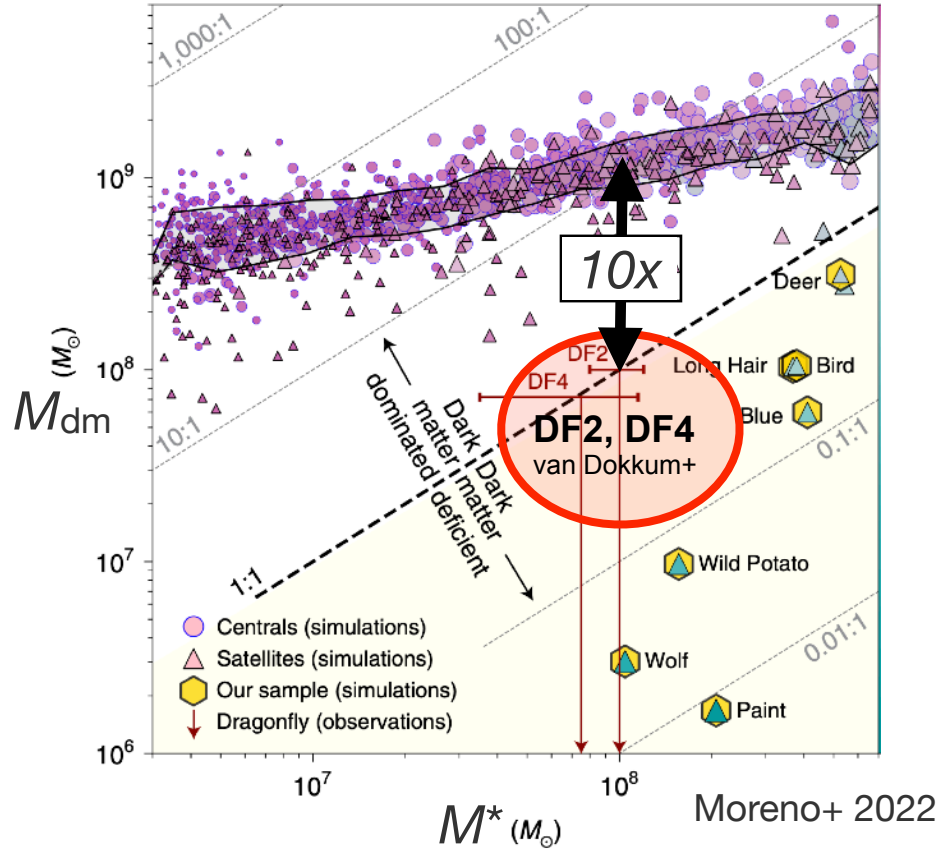
Galaxy size?

(Review: Sales+ 2022)



Puzzle: DM-deficient galaxies in observation

Ultra-diffuse dwarf galaxies

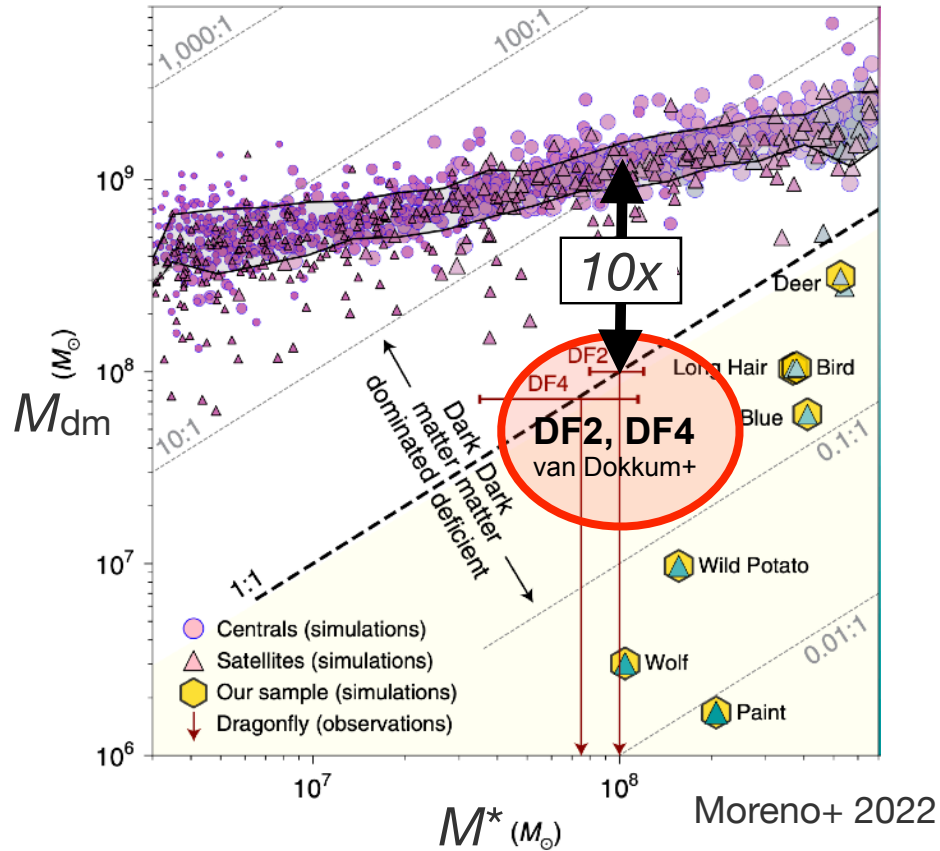


❖ SN-driven outflows + Tidal evolution

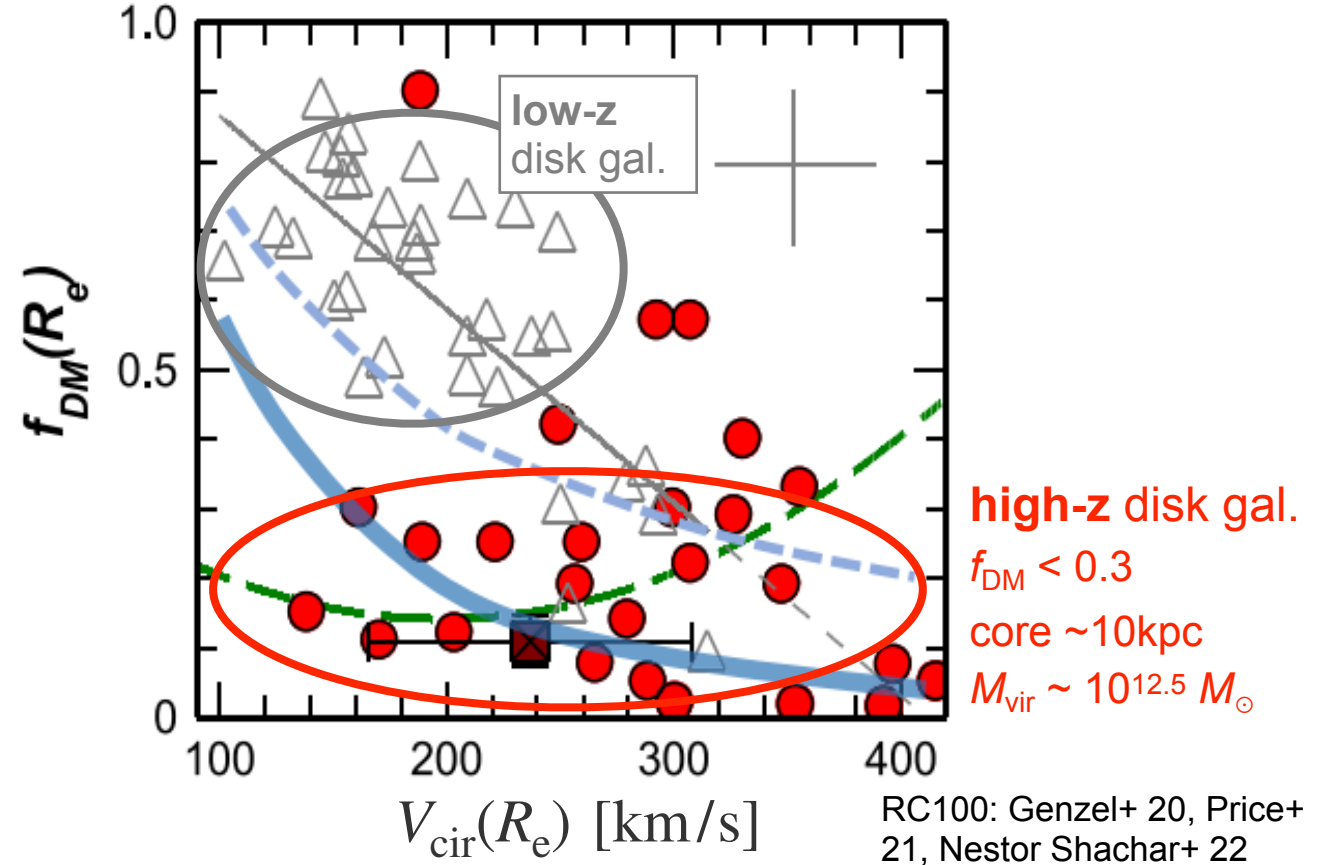
(Pontzen+12, Di Cintio+17, Ogiya+18, 22, Jiang+19, Liao+19, Carleton+19, Moreno+22)

Puzzle: DM-deficient galaxies in observation

Ultra-diffuse dwarf galaxies



Cores in massive galaxies at $z \sim 2$



❖ SN-driven outflows + Tidal evolution

(Pontzen+12, Di Cintio+17, Ogiya+18, 22, Jiang+19, Liao+19, Carleton+19, Moreno+22)

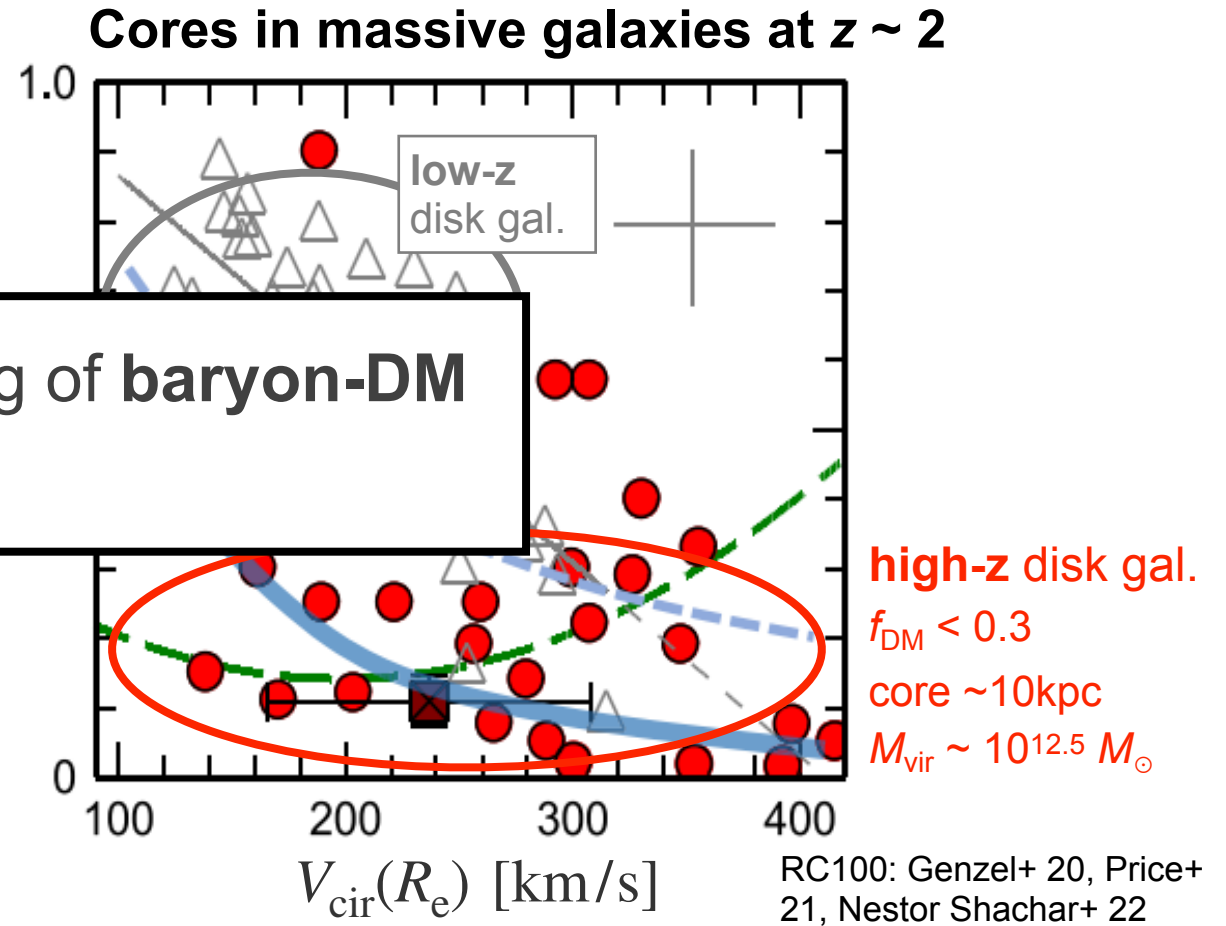
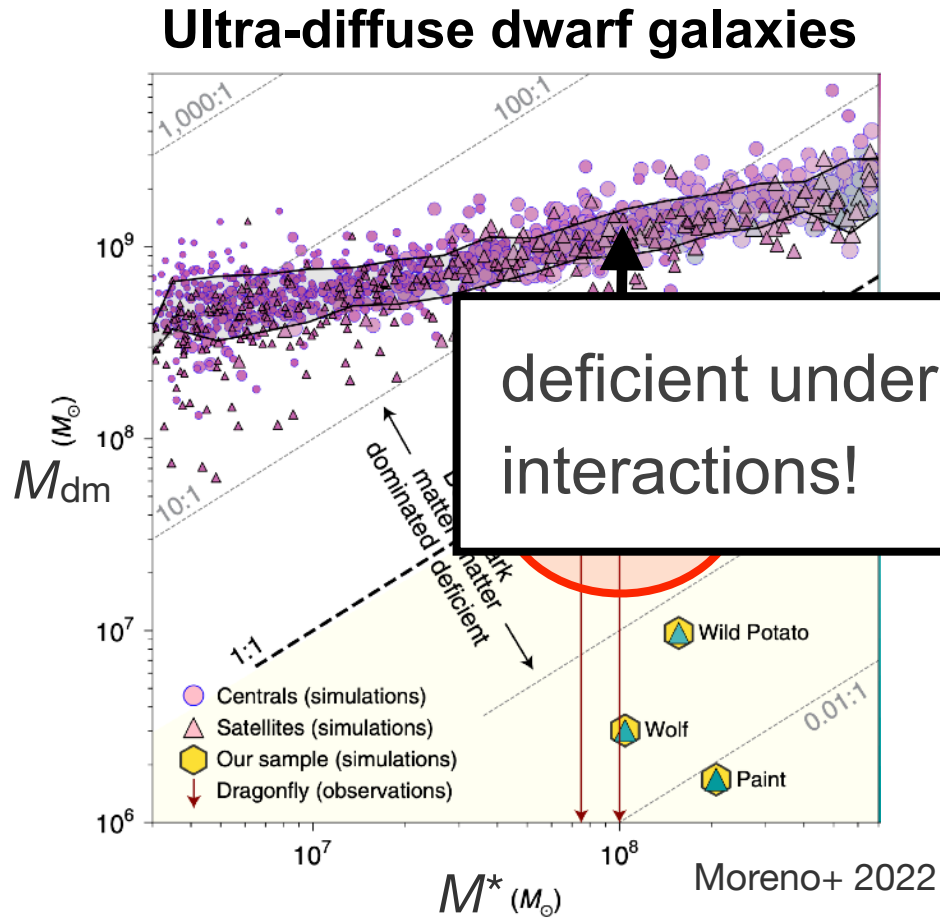
❖ Dekel+21: Dyn. heating by merger + AGN-driven outflow

(El Zant+01, Jiang+21, Freundlich+20, Ogiya+22)

❖ Not reproduced in current hydro sims (resolution, subgrid model?)

Analytical models can help!

Puzzle: DM-deficient galaxies in observation



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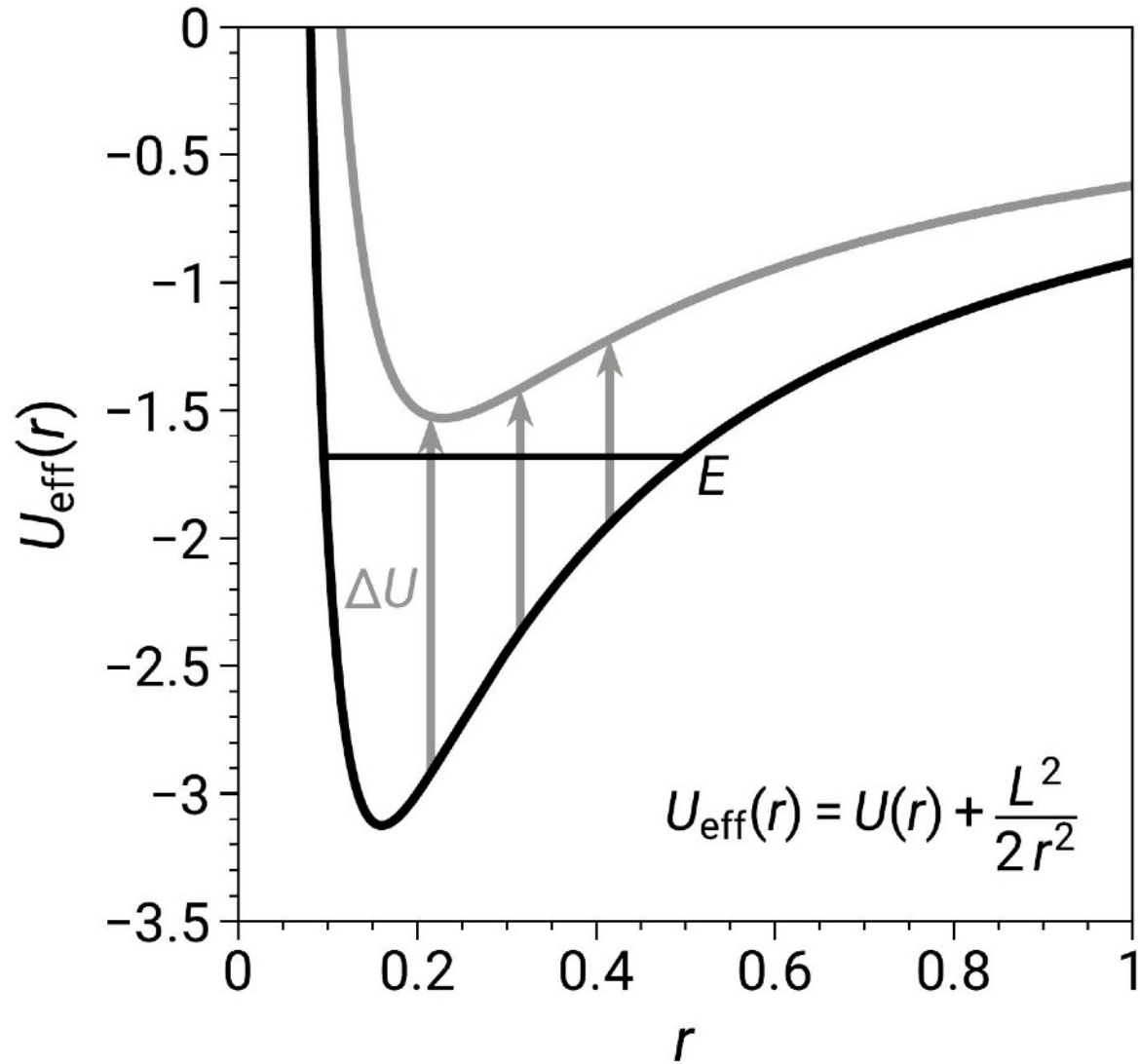
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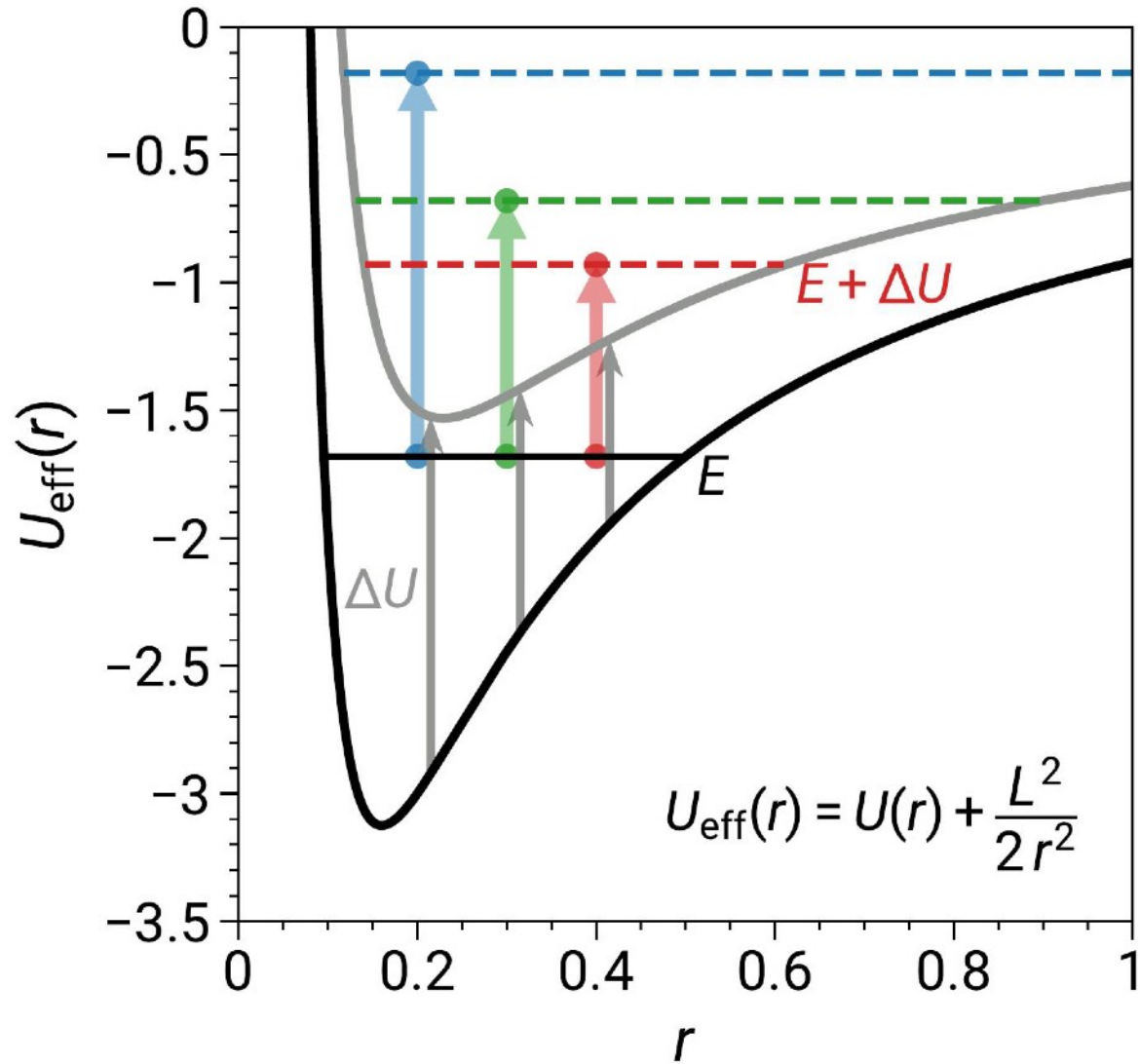
Analytical models can help!

Structural evolution via violent relaxation



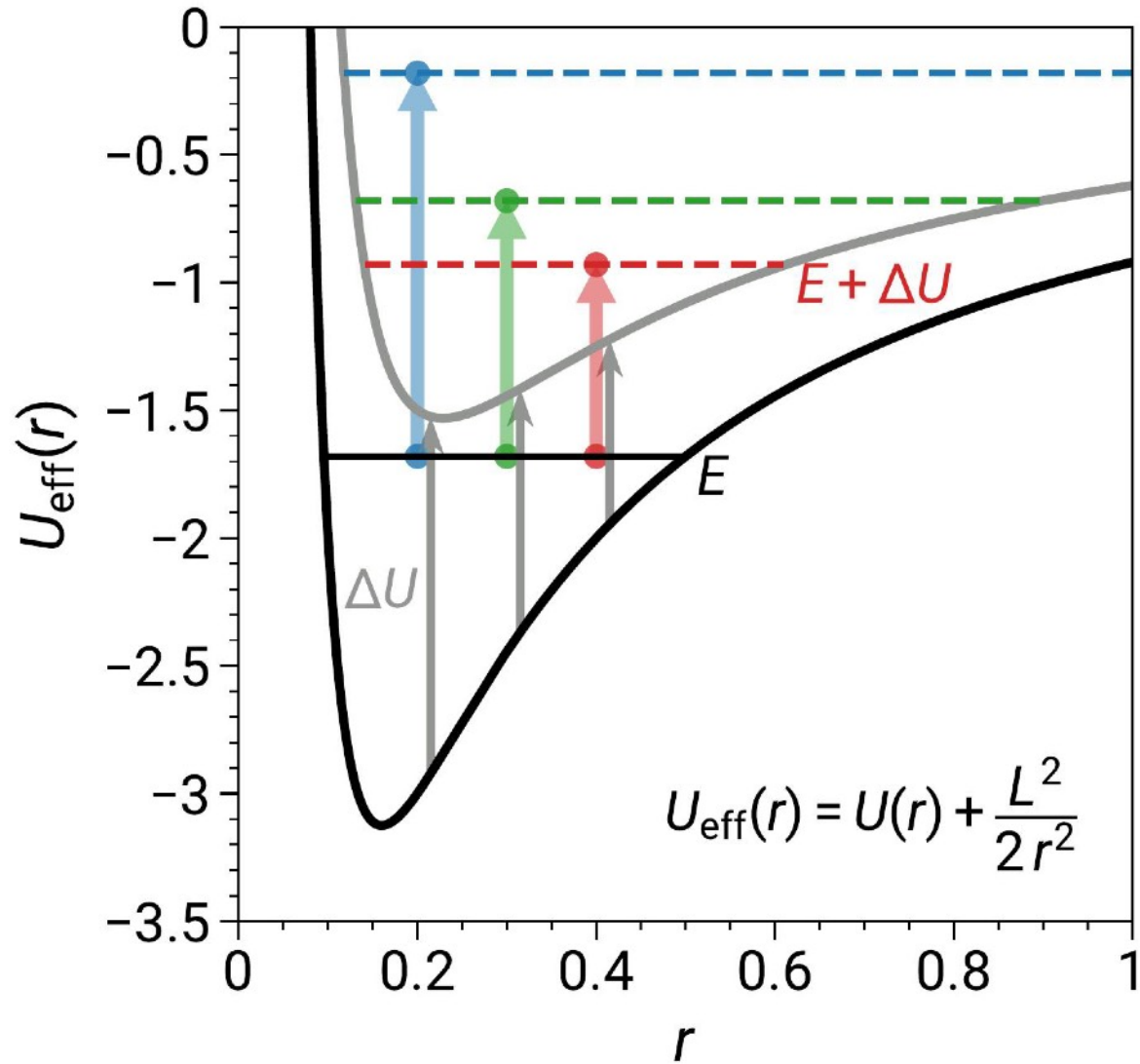
- ❖ Out of equilibrium by mass loss (outflow/stripping) or heating (merger, tide)

Structural evolution via violent relaxation



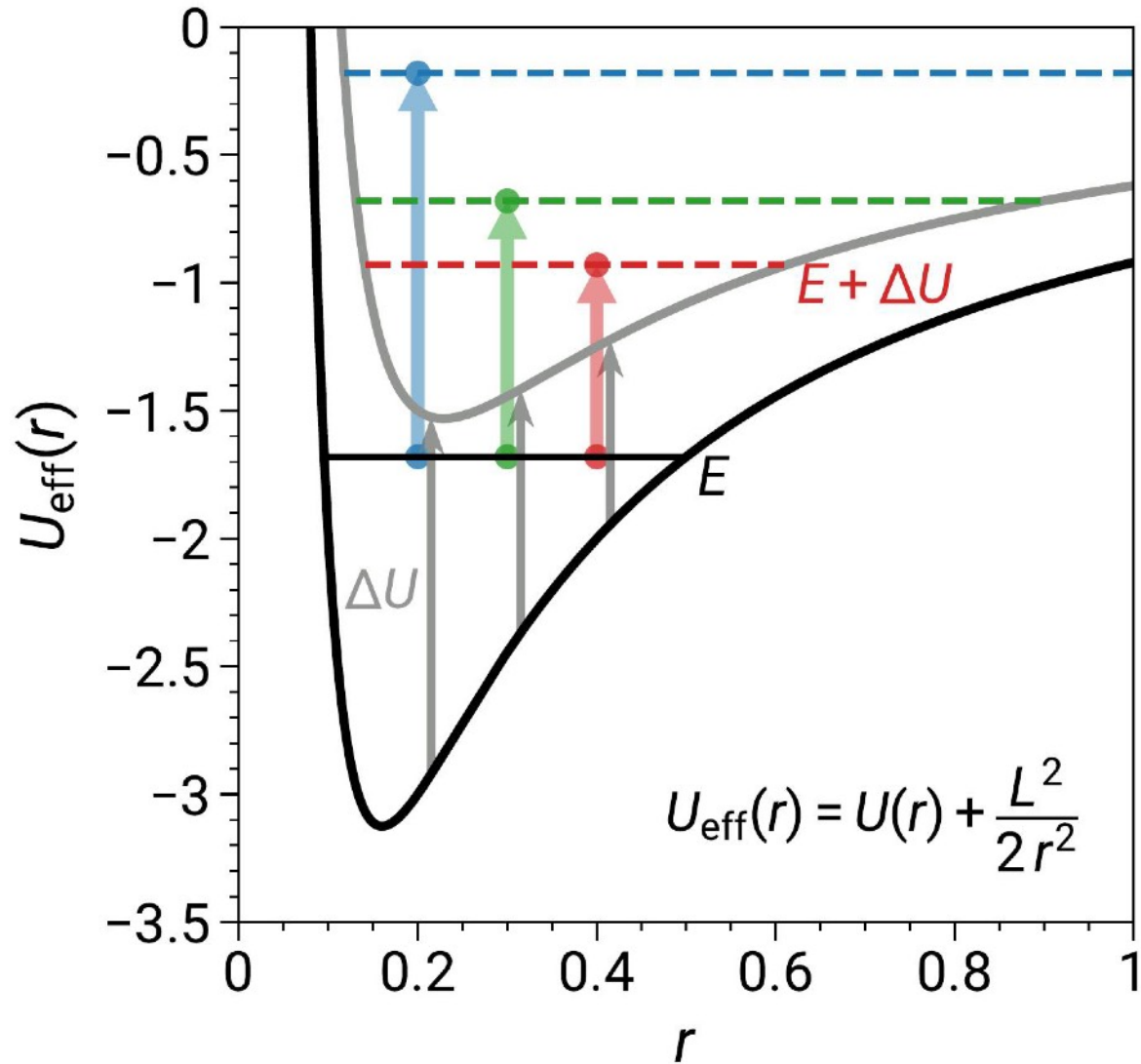
- ❖ Out of equilibrium by mass loss (outflow/stripping) or heating (merger, tide)
- ◆ extended DM/star orbits

Structural evolution via violent relaxation



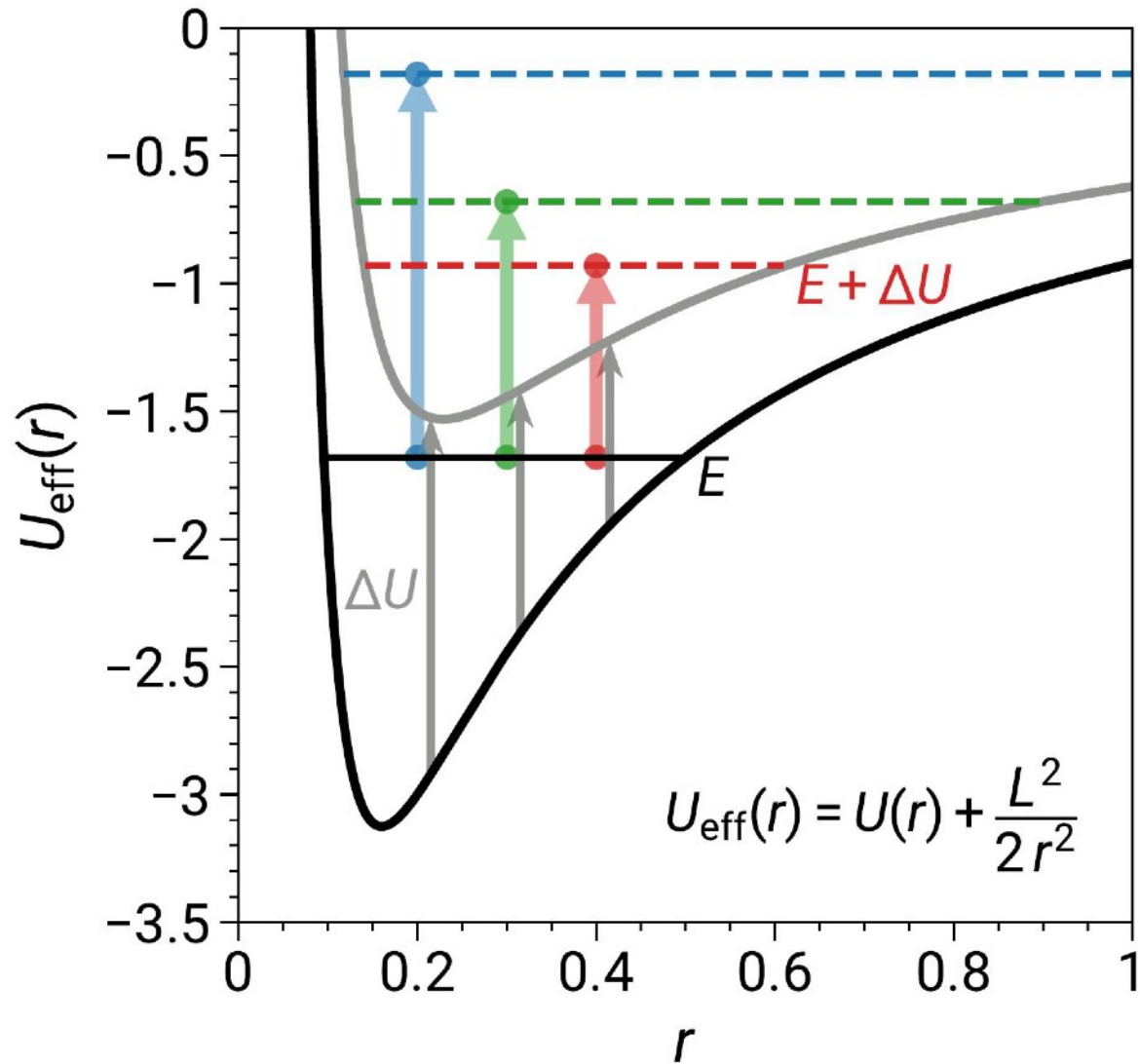
- ❖ Out of equilibrium by mass loss (outflow/stripping) or heating (merger, tide)
 - ◆ extended DM/star orbits
 - ↓
 - ◆ lowered density/potential

Structural evolution via violent relaxation

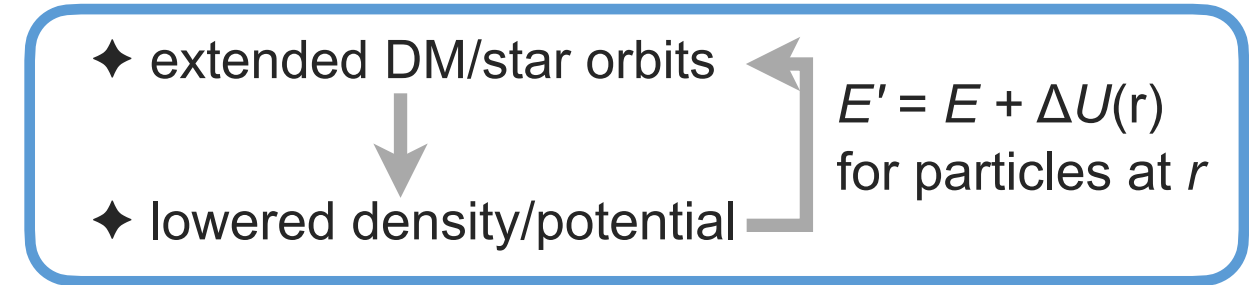


- ❖ Out of equilibrium by mass loss (outflow/stripping) or heating (merger, tide)
 - ◆ extended DM/star orbits
 - ◆ lowered density/potential
- $E' = E + \Delta U(r)$
for particles at r

Structural evolution via violent relaxation



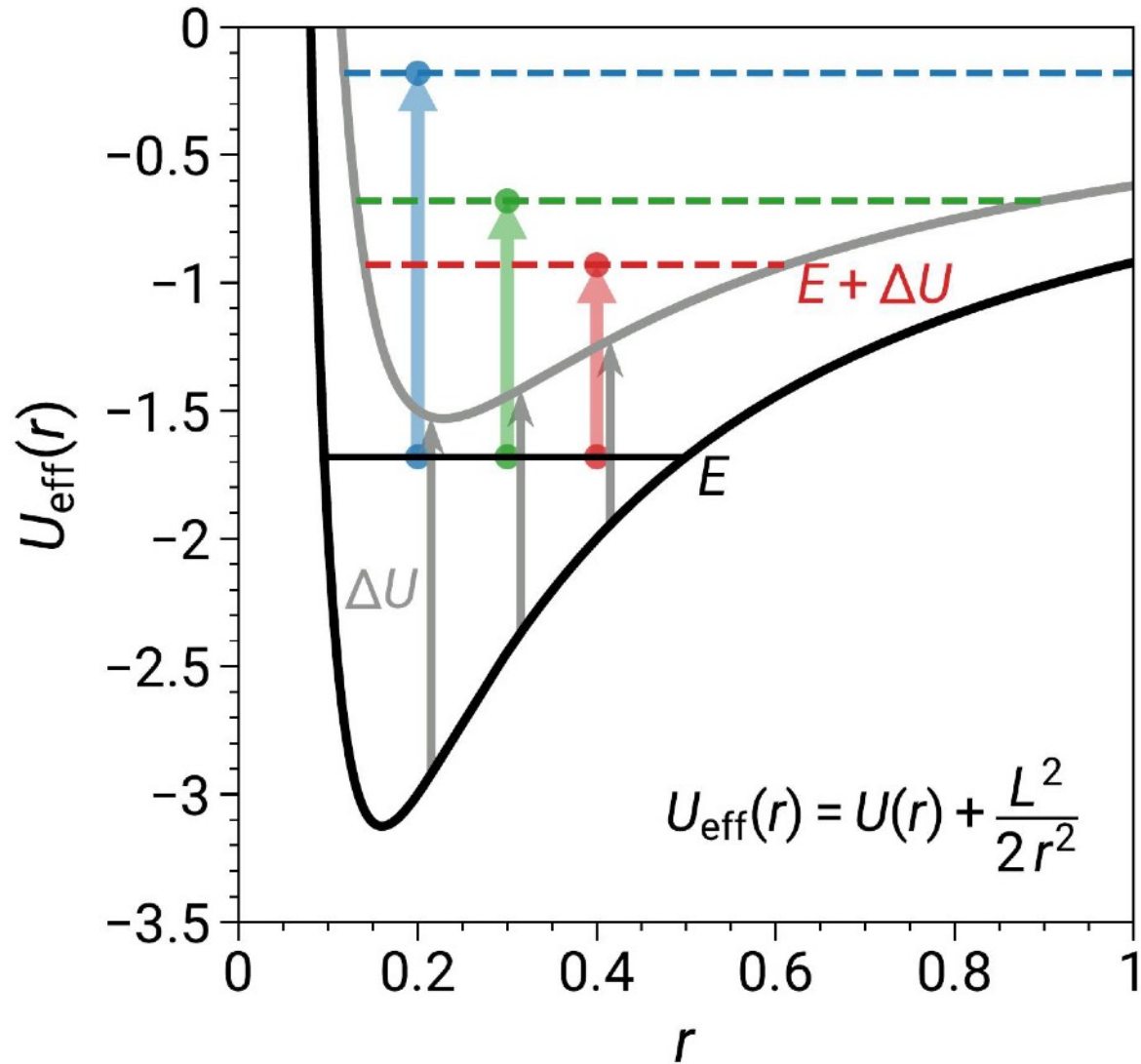
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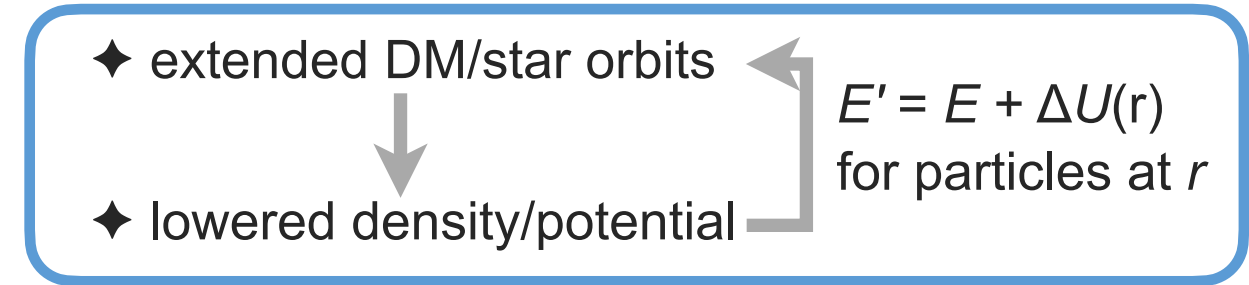
violent relaxation!

❖ New equilibrium

Structural evolution via violent relaxation



- ❖ Out of equilibrium by mass loss (outflow/stripping) or heating (merger, tide)



violent relaxation!

- ❖ New equilibrium
- ❖ **CuspCore2 model:** evolve the distribution function $f(E)$ iteratively (Li, Dekel+ 2023)



CuspCore2: accurate model for structural evolution



① Initial equilibrium

distribution function: $f_0(E) = \frac{d^6 M}{d^3 \mathbf{x} d^3 \mathbf{v}}$
(Eddington inversion)

CuspCore2: accurate model for structural evolution



① Initial equilibrium

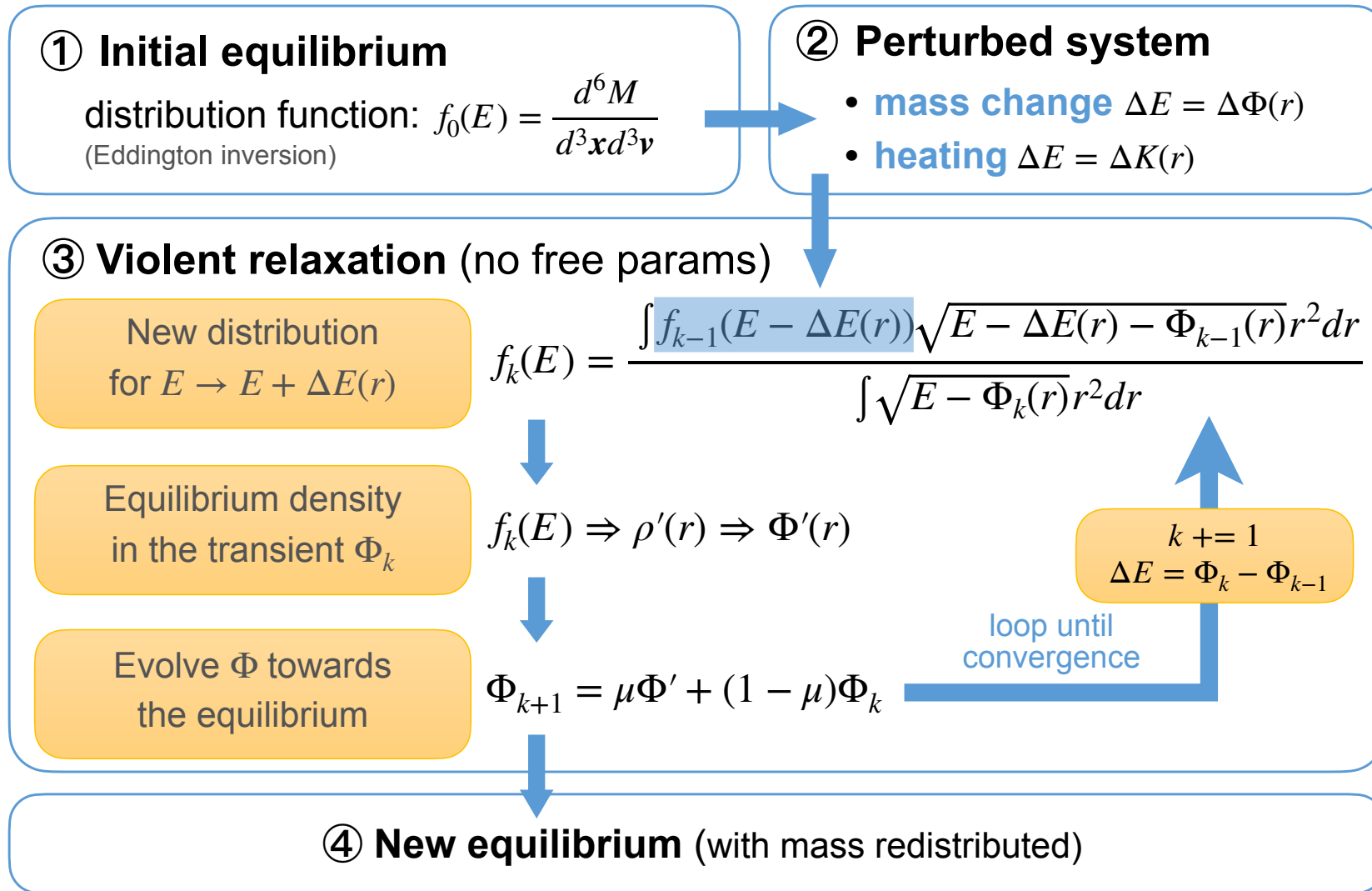
distribution function: $f_0(E) = \frac{d^6 M}{d^3 \mathbf{x} d^3 \mathbf{v}}$
(Eddington inversion)



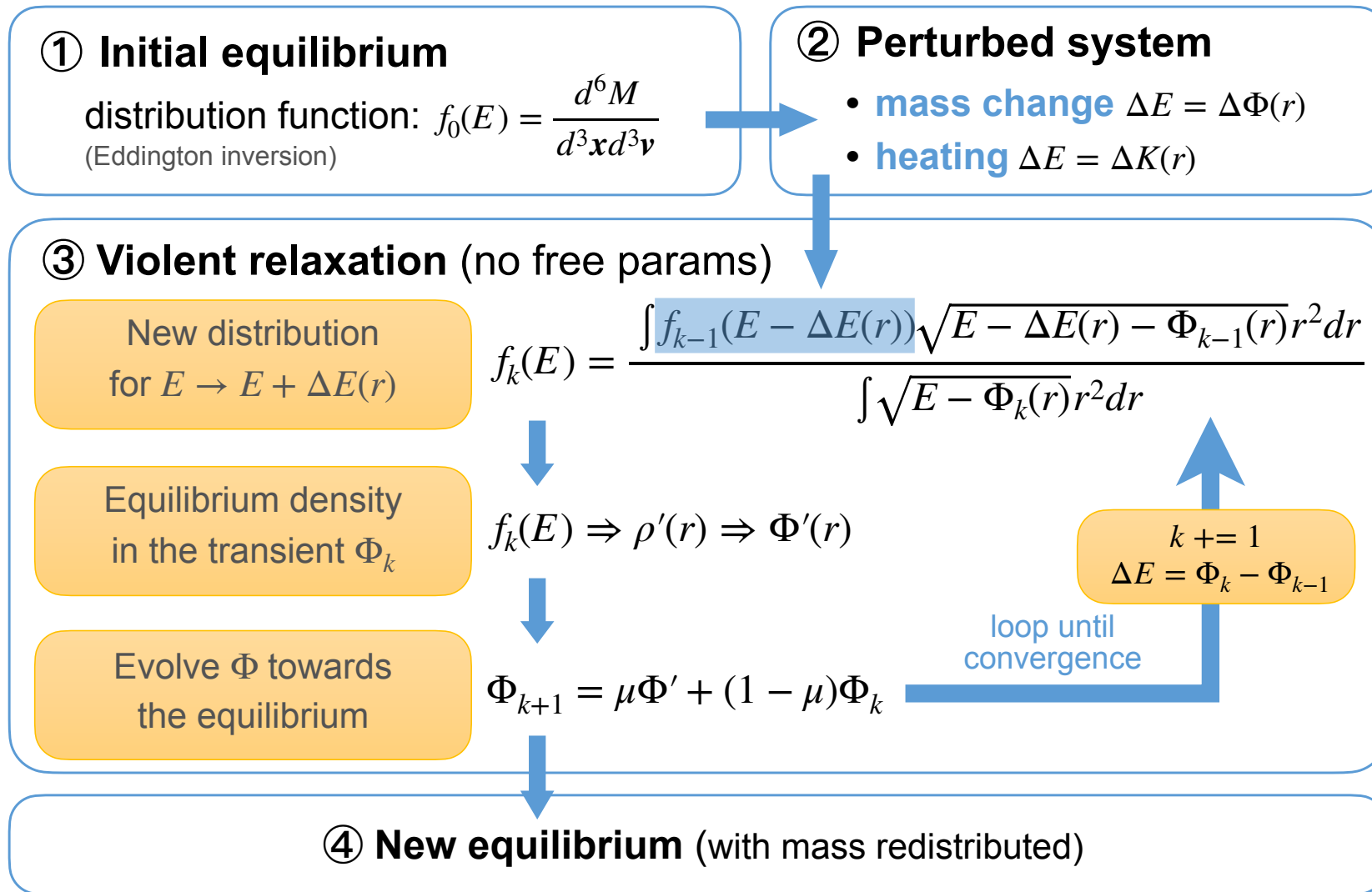
② Perturbed system

- **mass change** $\Delta E = \Delta \Phi(r)$
- **heating** $\Delta E = \Delta K(r)$

CuspCore2: accurate model for structural evolution



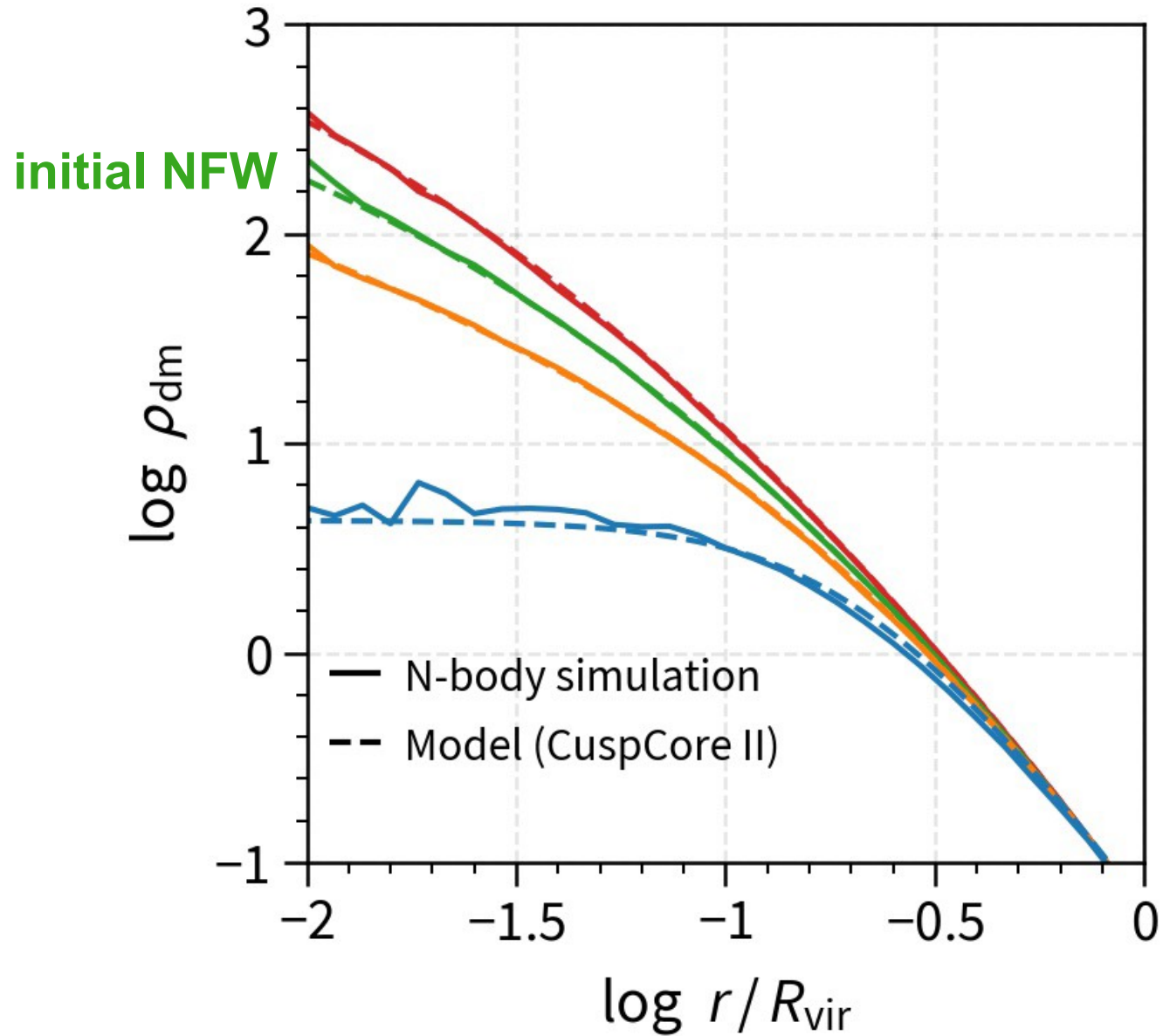
CuspCore2: accurate model for structural evolution



Marie Curie fellowship

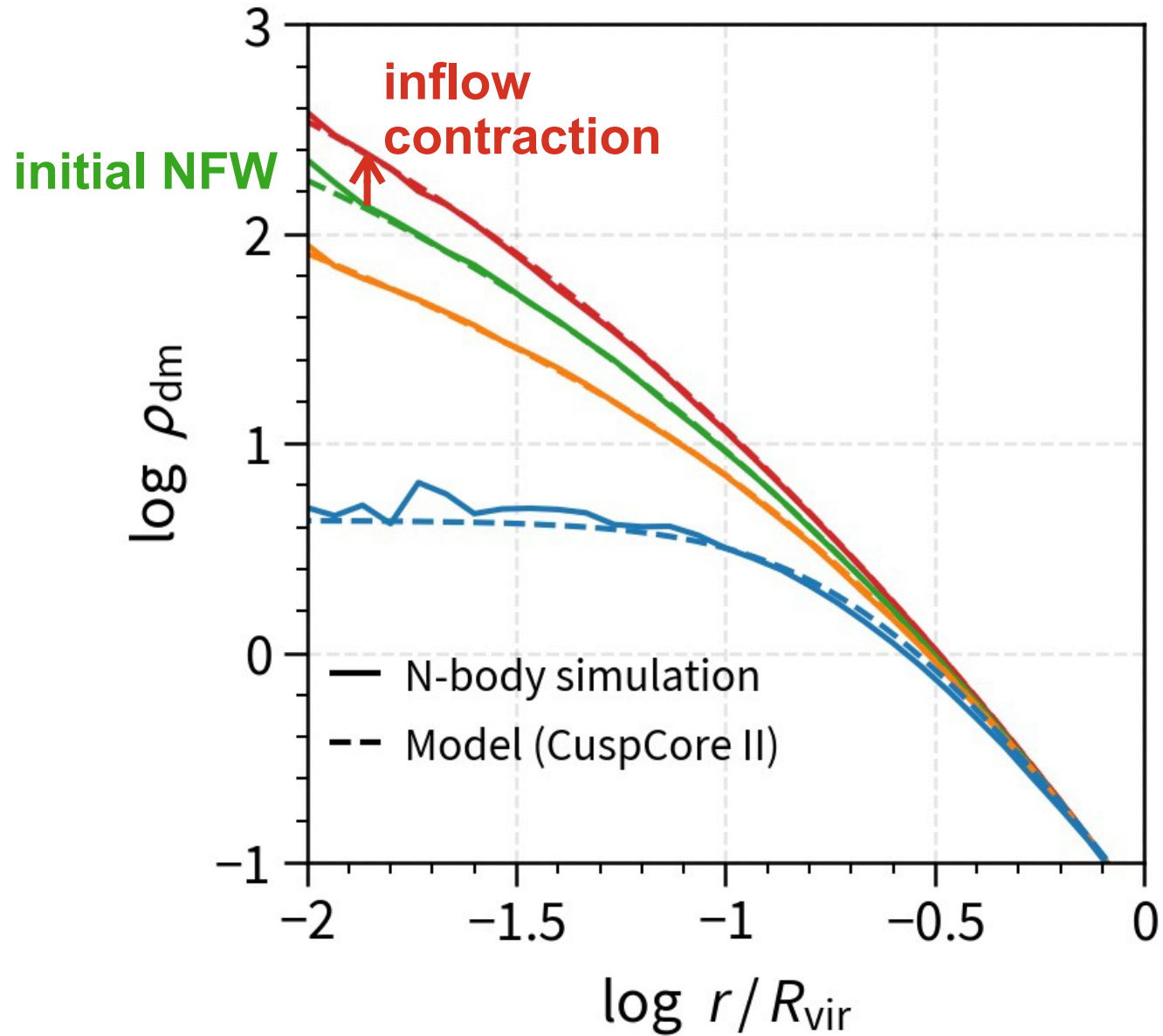
Score 99/100: “very ambitious, clear and has the potential to significantly advance the state of the art”

Halo response to gas inflow/outflow



Li, Dekel+ 2023a

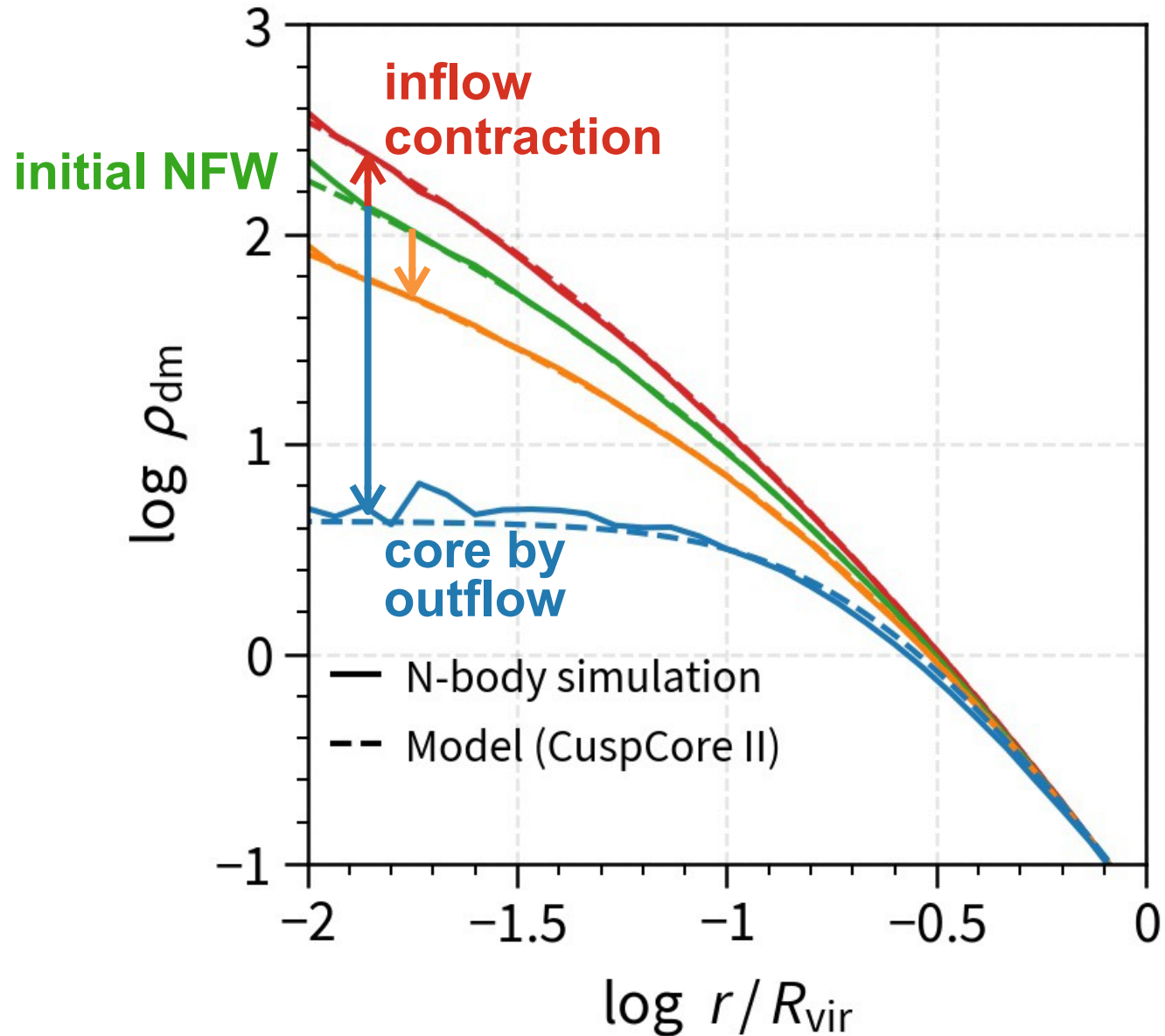
Halo response to gas inflow/outflow



within ~10%
vs N-body

Li, Dekel+ 2023a

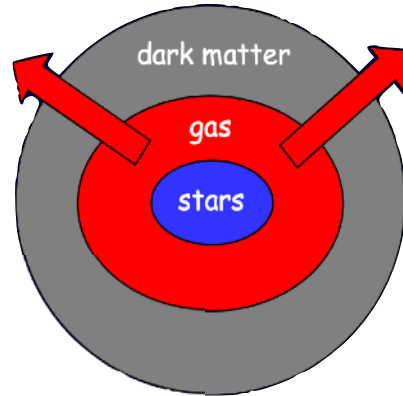
Halo response to gas inflow/outflow



Li, Dekel+ 2023a

Differential response of stars and DM to gas outflow

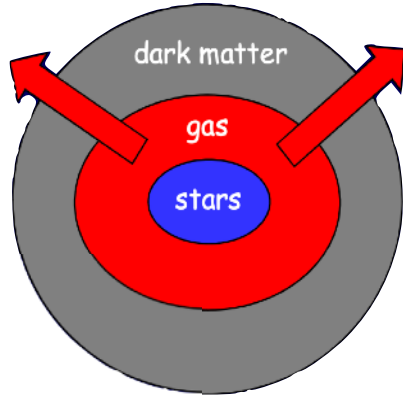
Li+ 2023b, in prep



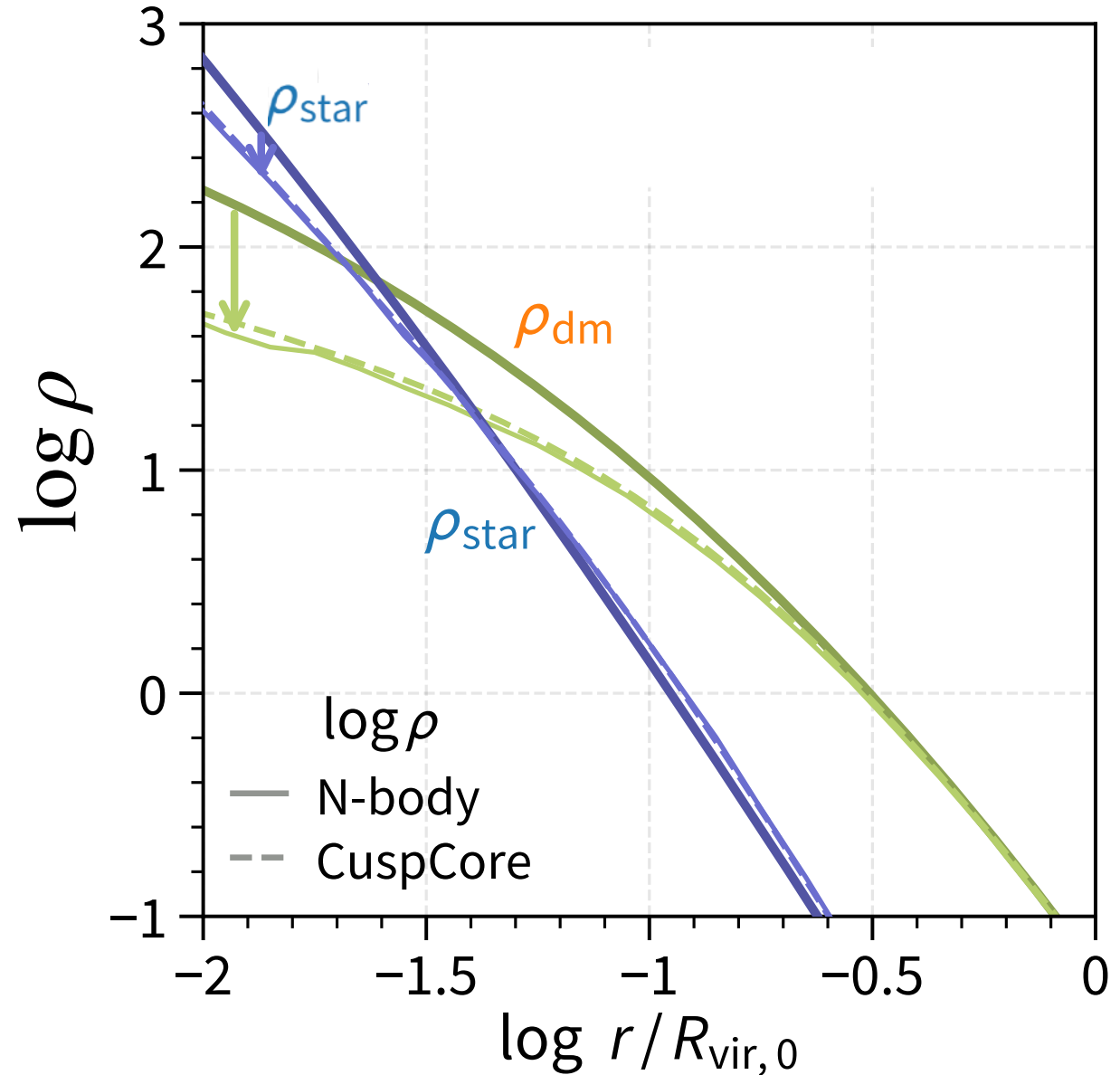
- DM deficiency:
push out DM but keeping stars...

Differential response of stars and DM to gas outflow

Li+ 2023b, in prep



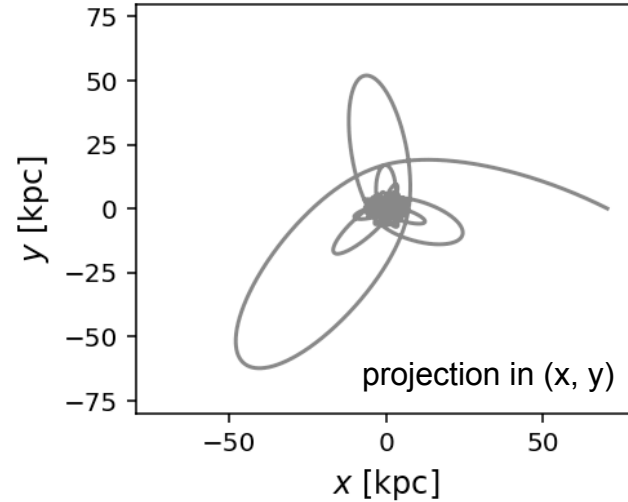
- DM deficiency:
push out DM but keeping stars...
- The “hot”, extended DM is more responsive to outflow and heating!



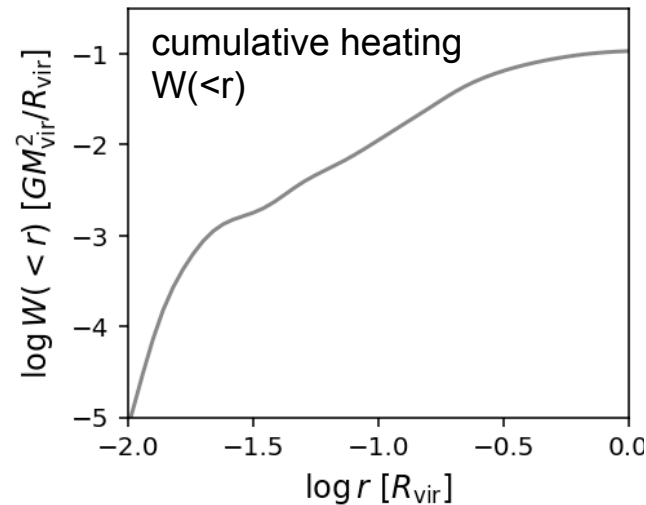
Dynamical friction heating by a merger

- **SatGen** (Jiang et al. 2020) -- Analytical framework for satellite galaxy evolution

orbital decay
due to friction



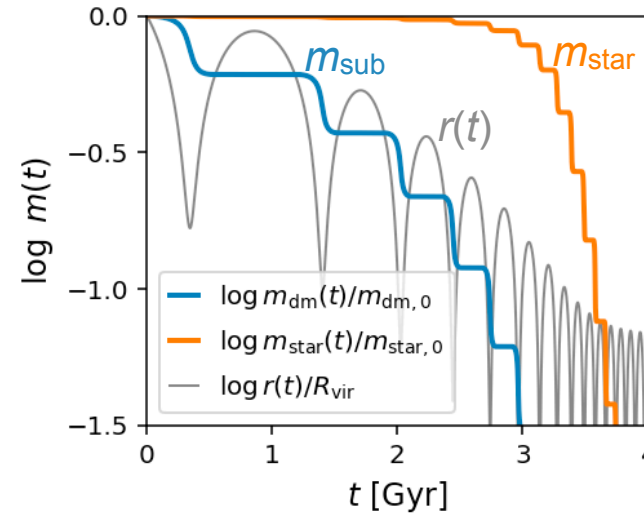
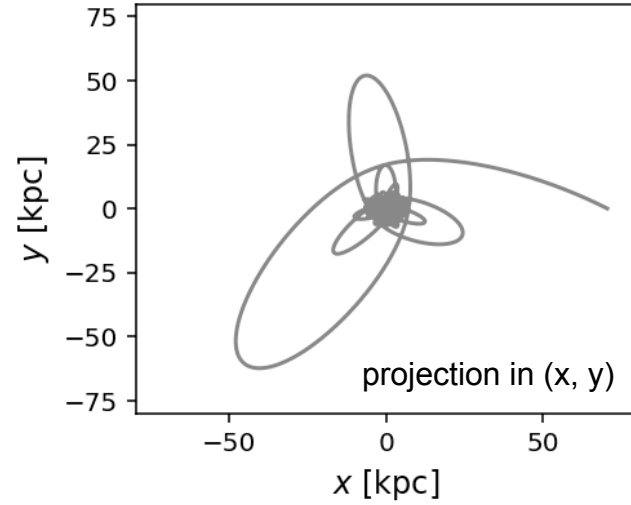
dynamical heating
on the host



Dynamical friction heating by a merger

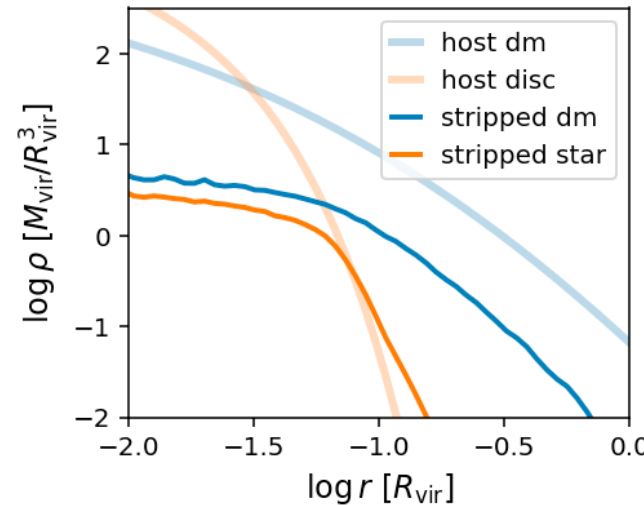
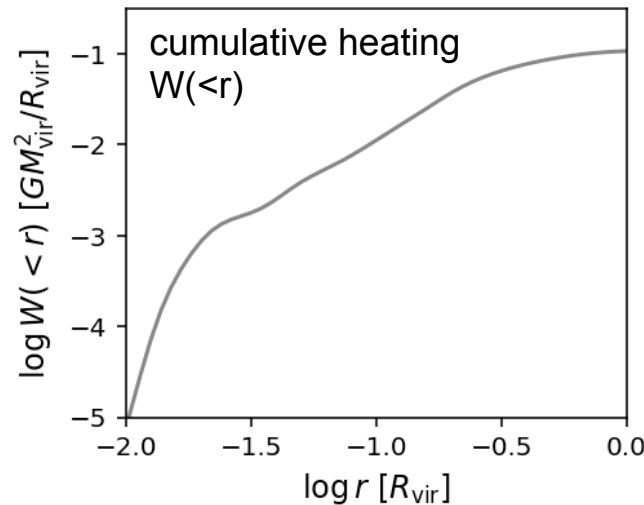
- **SatGen** (Jiang et al. 2020) -- Analytical framework for satellite galaxy evolution

orbital decay
due to friction



mass evolution
due to tidal stripping

dynamical heating
on the host

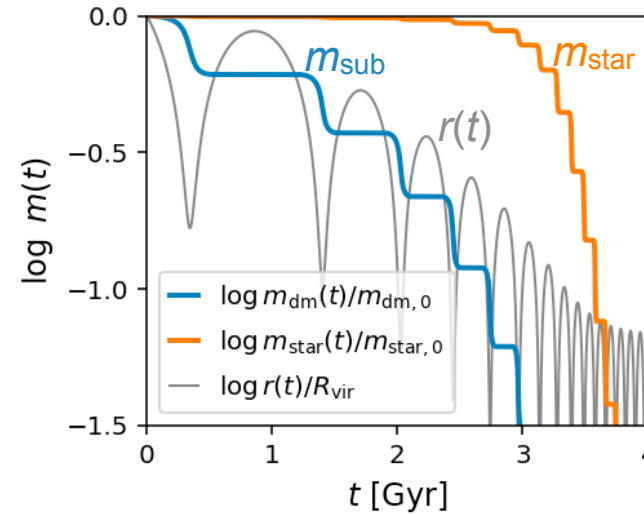
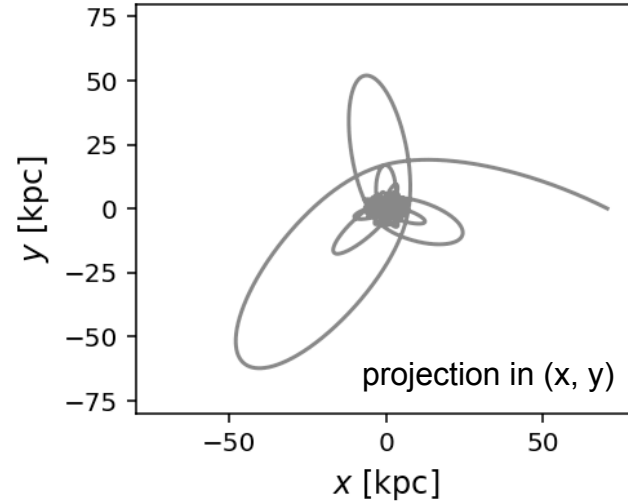


mass deposited
by satellites

Dynamical friction heating by a merger

- **SatGen** (Jiang et al. 2020) -- Analytical framework for satellite galaxy evolution

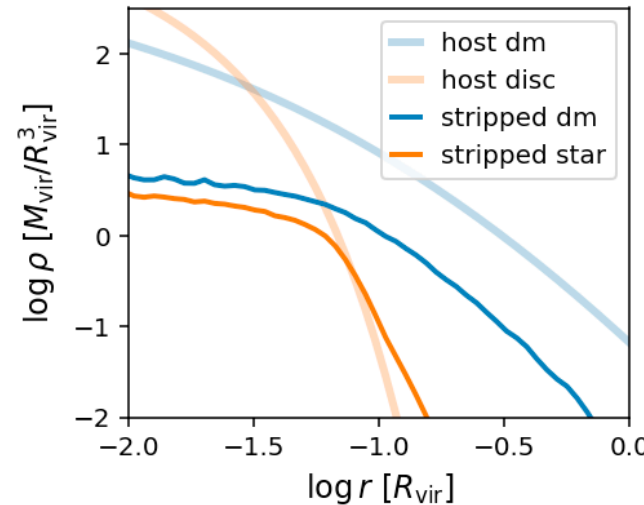
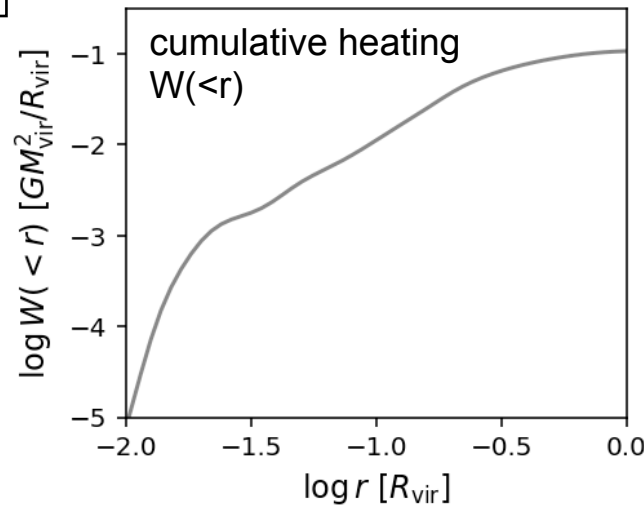
orbital decay
due to friction



mass evolution
due to tidal stripping

Input of CuspCore2

dynamical heating
on the host



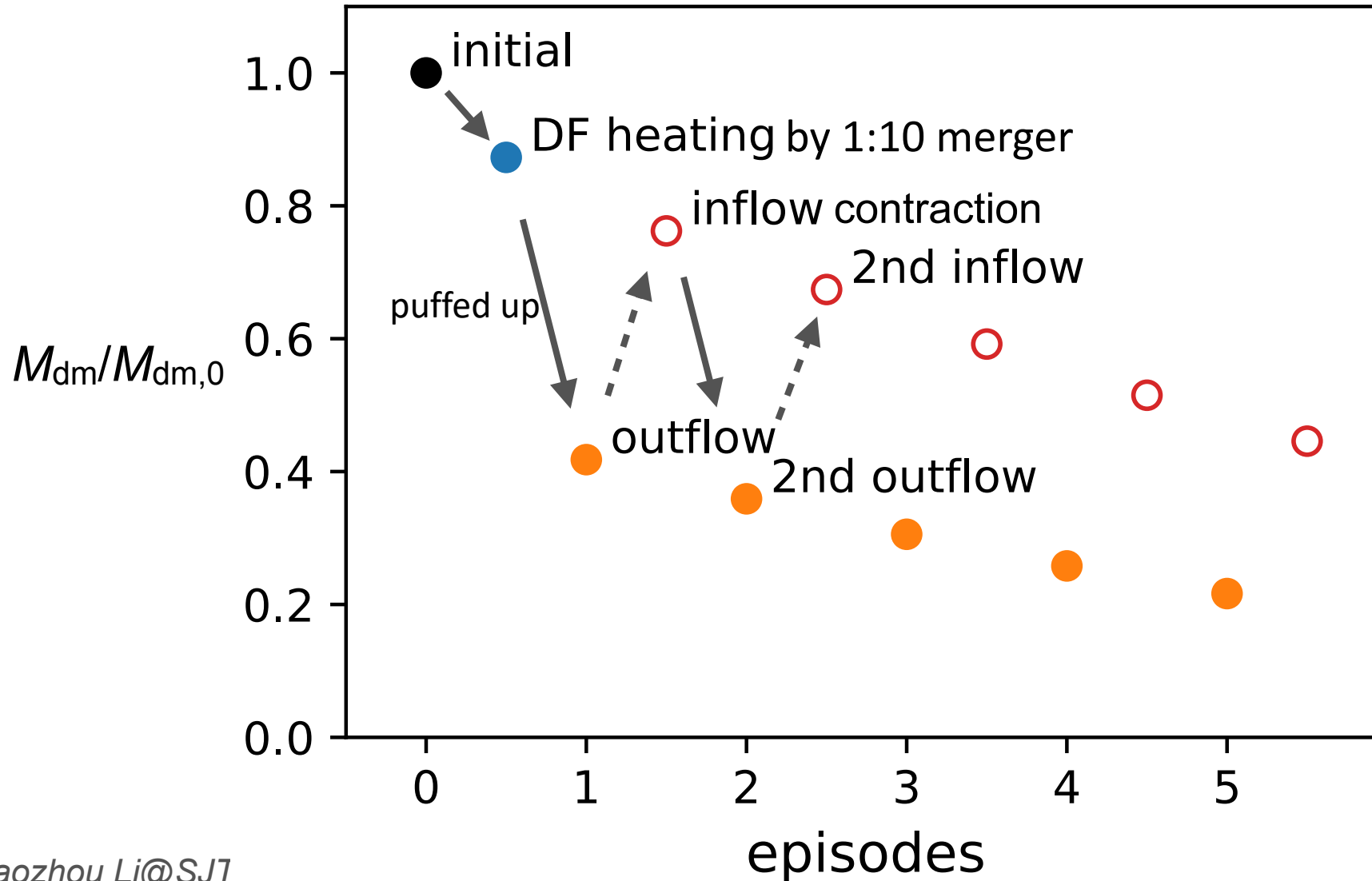
mass deposited
by satellites

Dyn friction heating + multi-episode gas outflows

Li+ 2023b, in prep

(El Zant+01, Pontzen+12, Dekel+21)

predicted $M_{\text{dm}}/M_{\text{dm},0}$ within $R_{\text{e},0}$



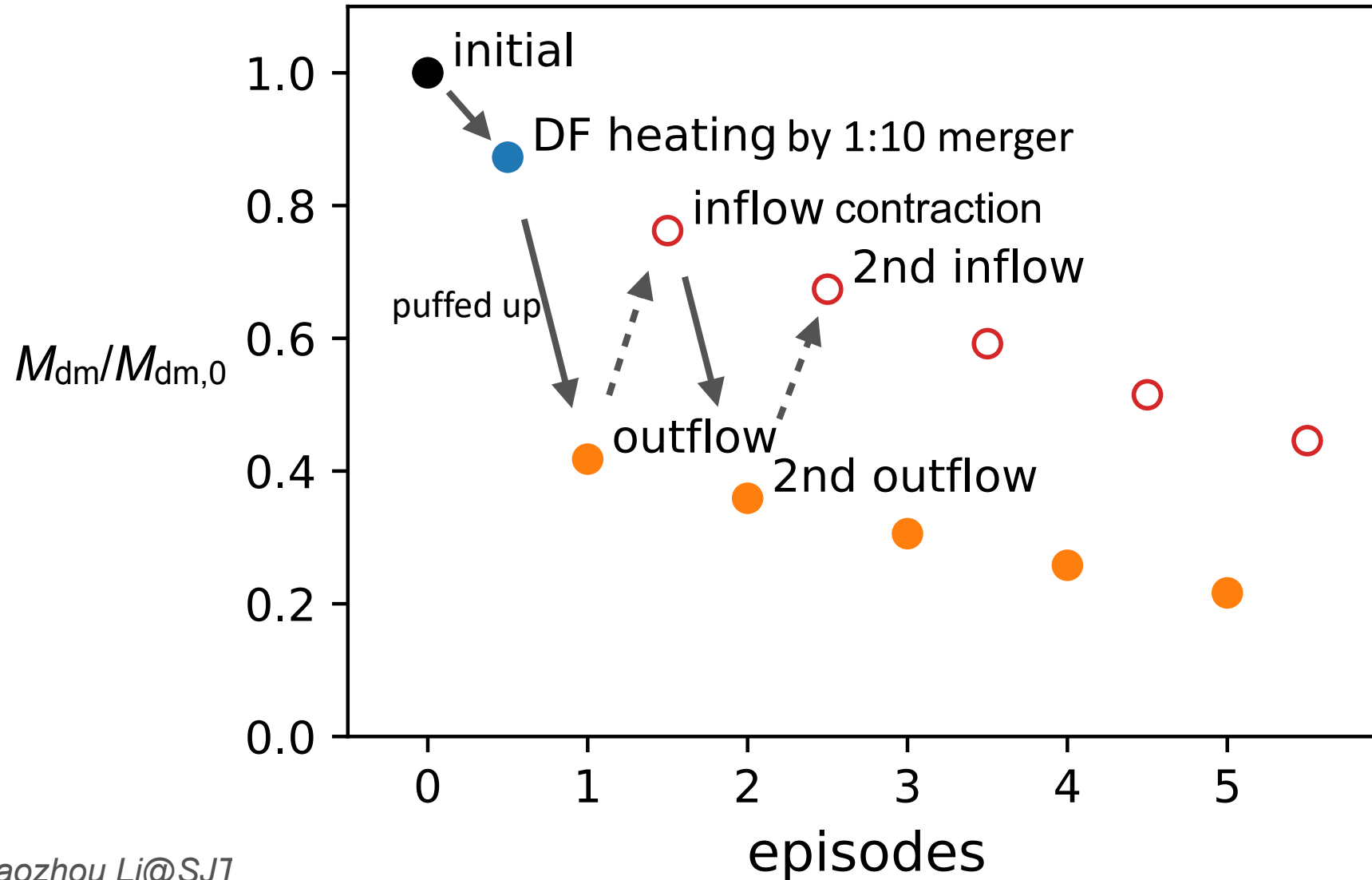
same mechanism in
high-z massive and
field **ultra-diffuse gal.**

Dyn friction heating + multi-episode gas outflows

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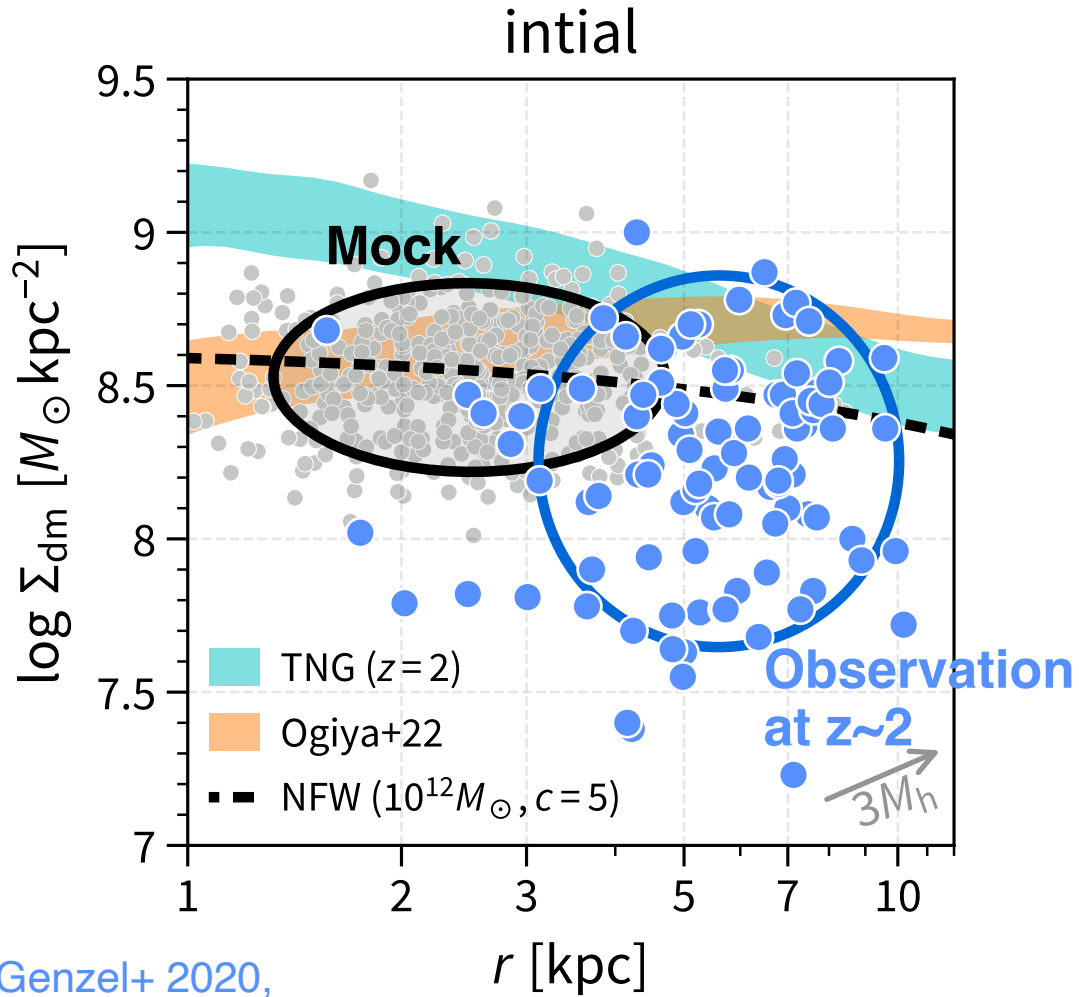


same mechanism in **high-z massive** and field **ultra-diffuse gal.**

+tidal evolution
for satellites in group

Model vs high-z observation: $\Sigma_{\text{dm}}(<R_e)$ vs R_e

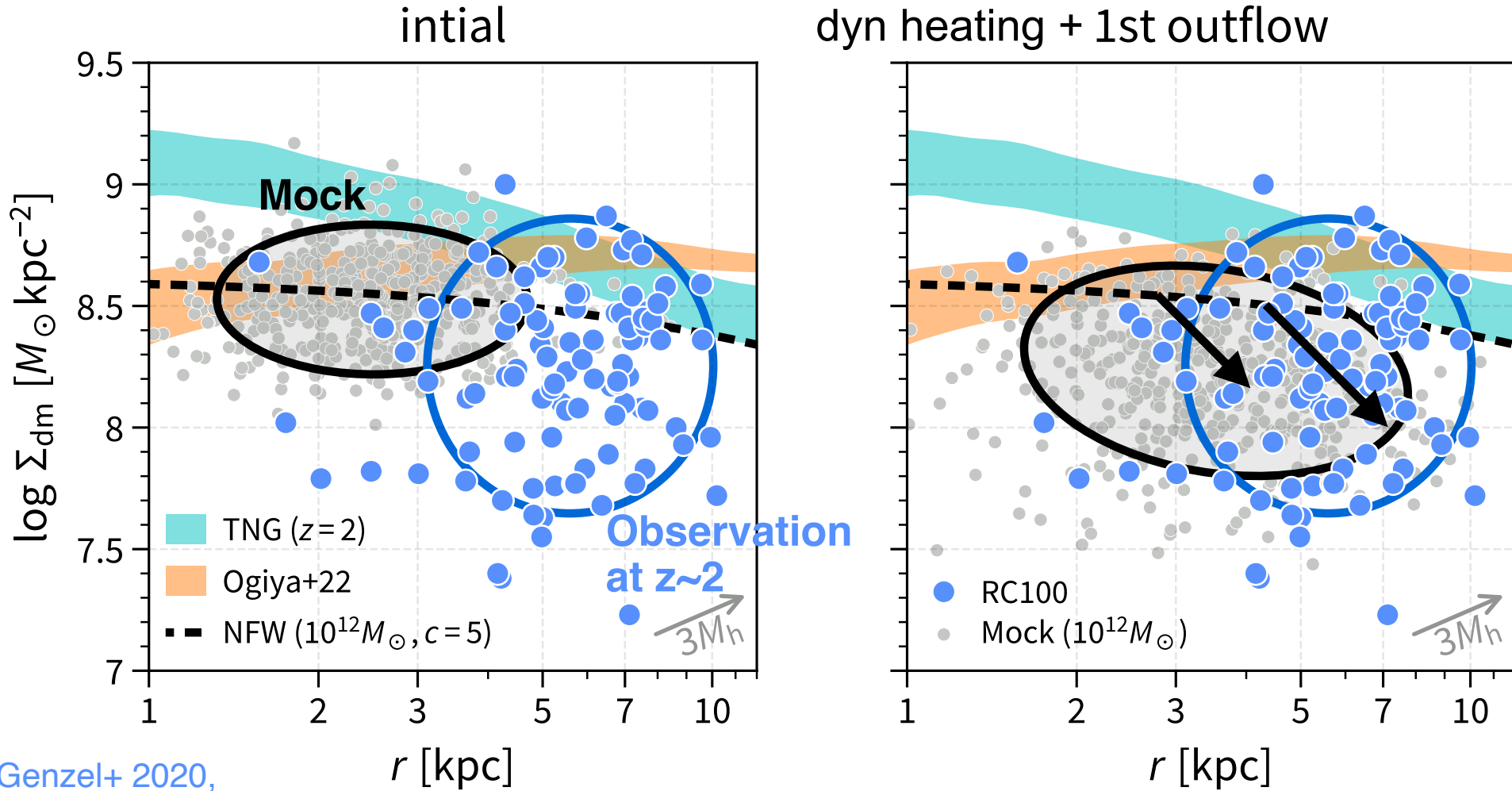
Li+ 2023b, in prep



RC100, $z \sim 2$, Genzel+ 2020,
Nestor Shachar+ 2023

Model vs high-z observation: $\Sigma_{\text{dm}}(<R_e)$ vs R_e

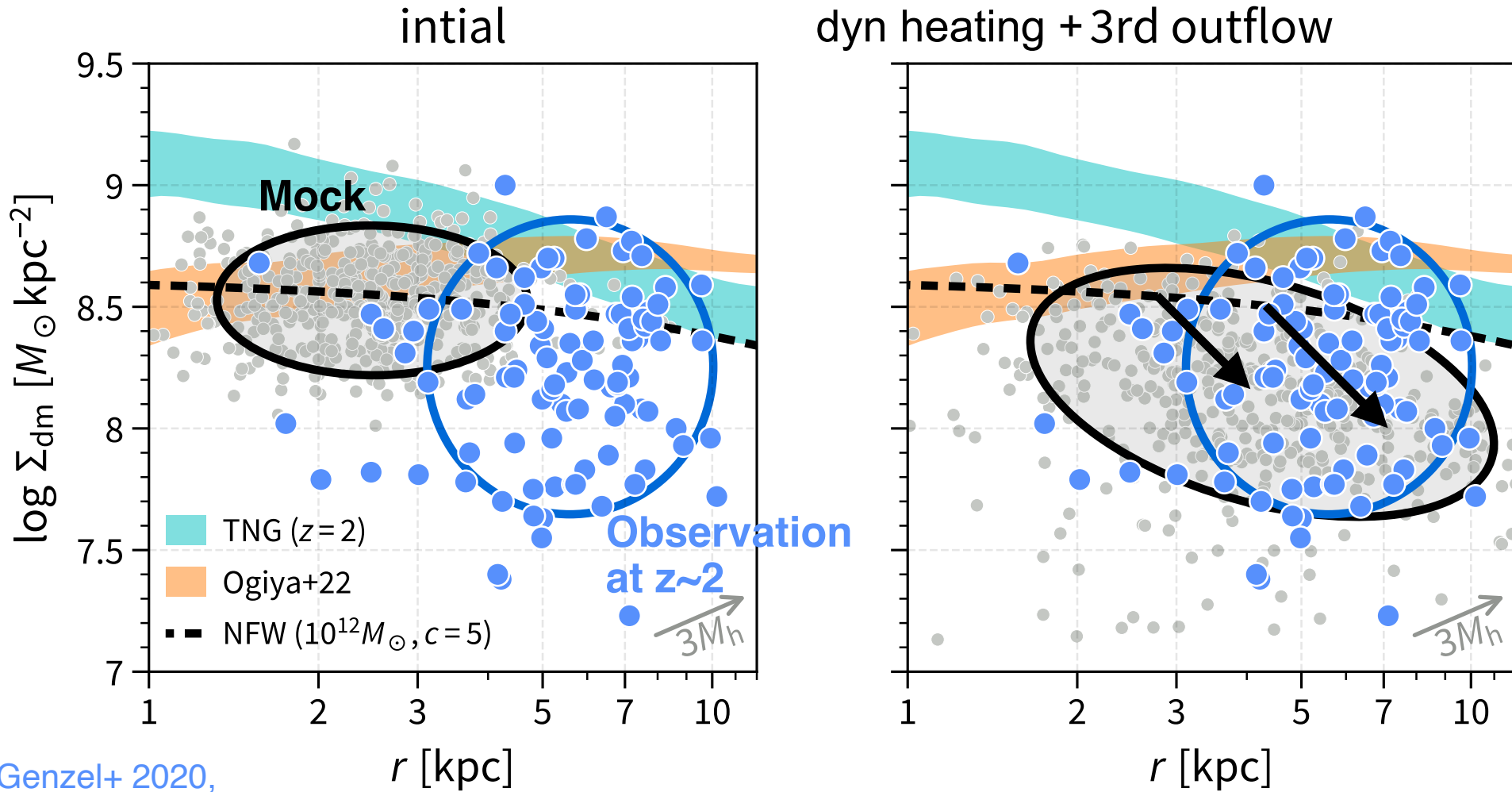
Li+ 2023b, in prep



RC100, z~2, Genzel+ 2020,
Nestor Shachar+ 2023

Model vs high-z observation: $\Sigma_{\text{dm}}(<R_e)$ vs R_e

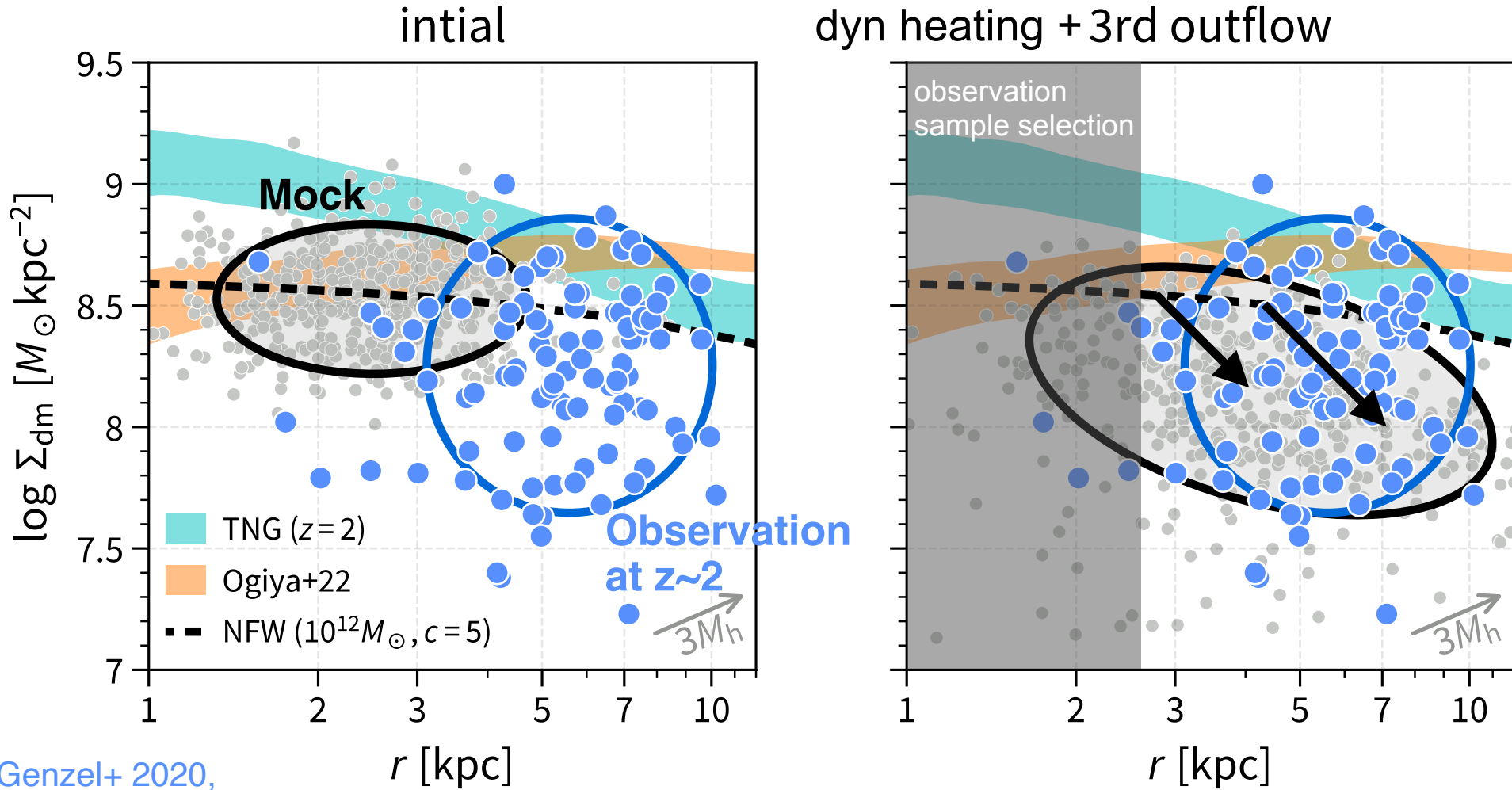
Li+ 2023b, in prep



RC100, $z \sim 2$, Genzel+ 2020,
Nestor Shachar+ 2023

Model vs high-z observation: $\Sigma_{\text{dm}}(<R_e)$ vs R_e

Li+ 2023b, in prep

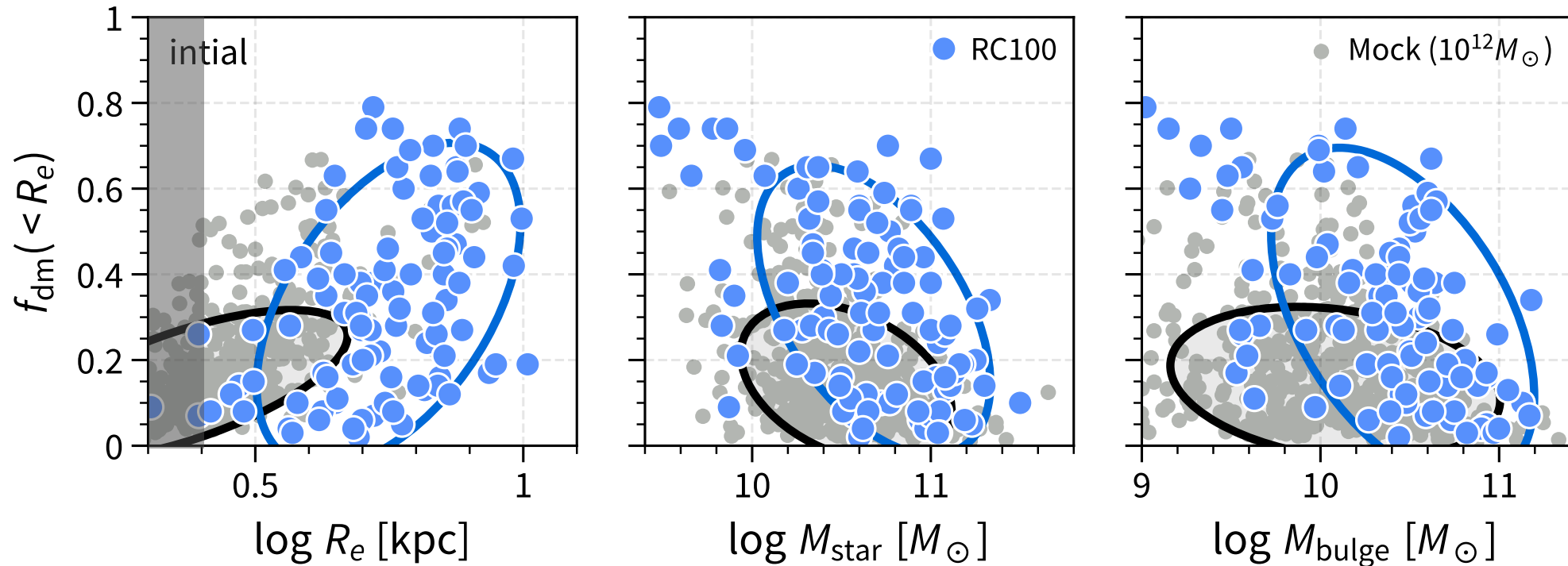


RC100, $z \sim 2$, Genzel+ 2020,
Nestor Shachar+ 2023

Model vs high-z observation: f_{dm} vs R_e , M_{star} , M_{bulge}

Observation (RC100, $z \sim 2$)
Genzel+ 2020, Nestor Shachar+ 2023

Model prediction after
dynamical heating and gas outflows

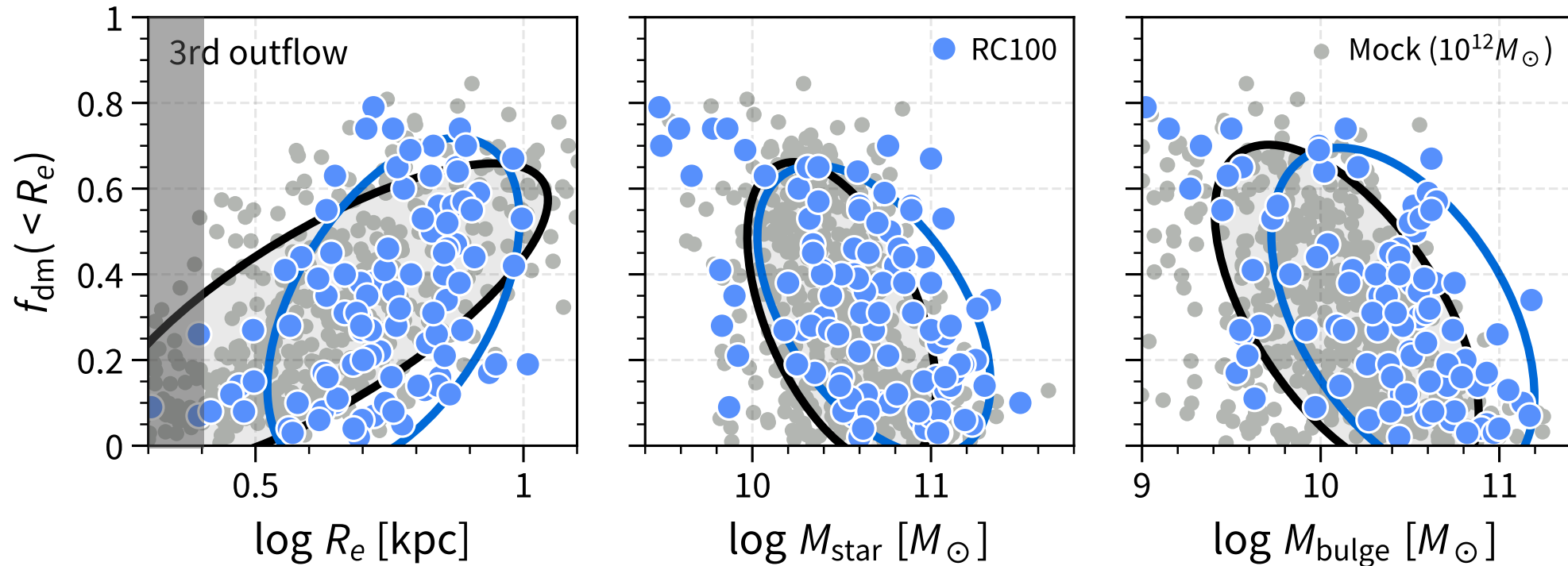


Li+ 2023b, in prep

Model vs high-z observation: f_{dm} vs R_e , M_{star} , M_{bulge}

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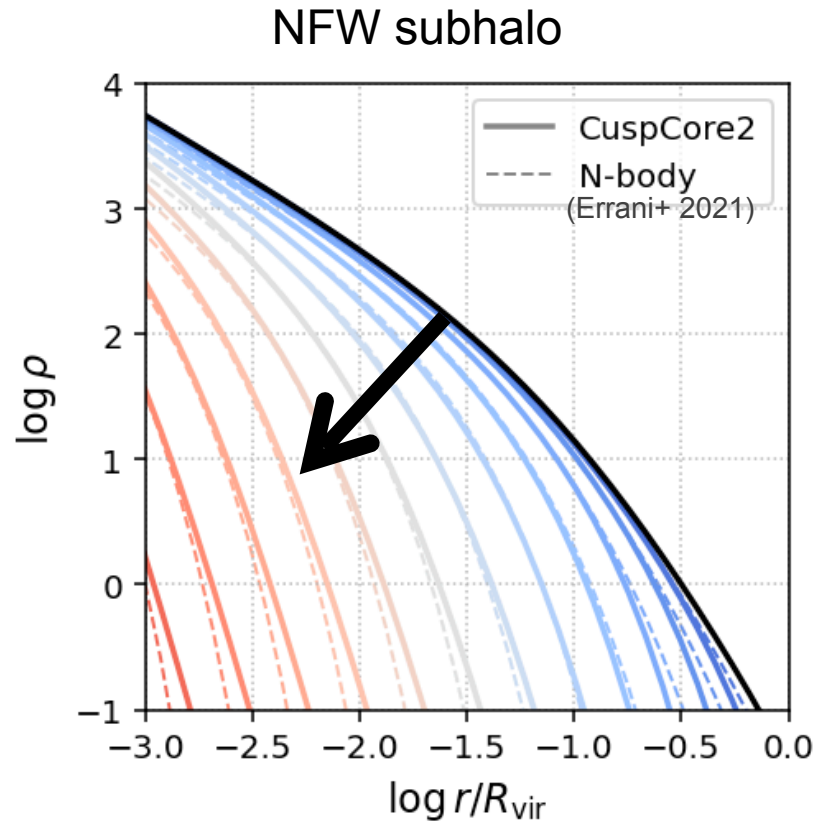


Li+ 2023b, in prep

Tidal stripping of satellite galaxies

Li+ 2023c, in prep

Truncation in energy (Errani+ 2021, Amorisco 2021)
+ re-virialization via CuspCore2 model

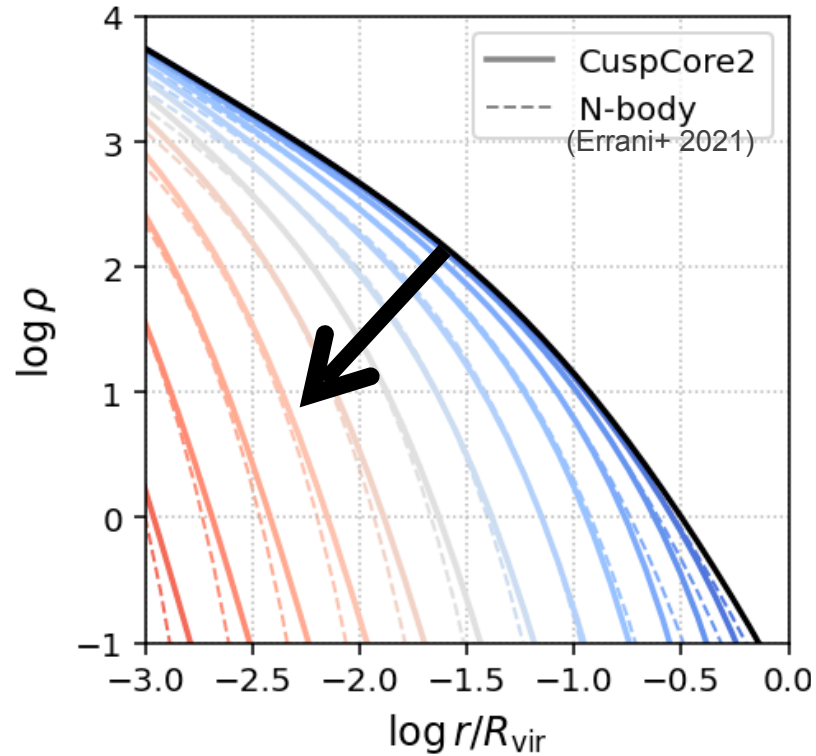


central cusps can survive

Tidal stripping of satellite galaxies

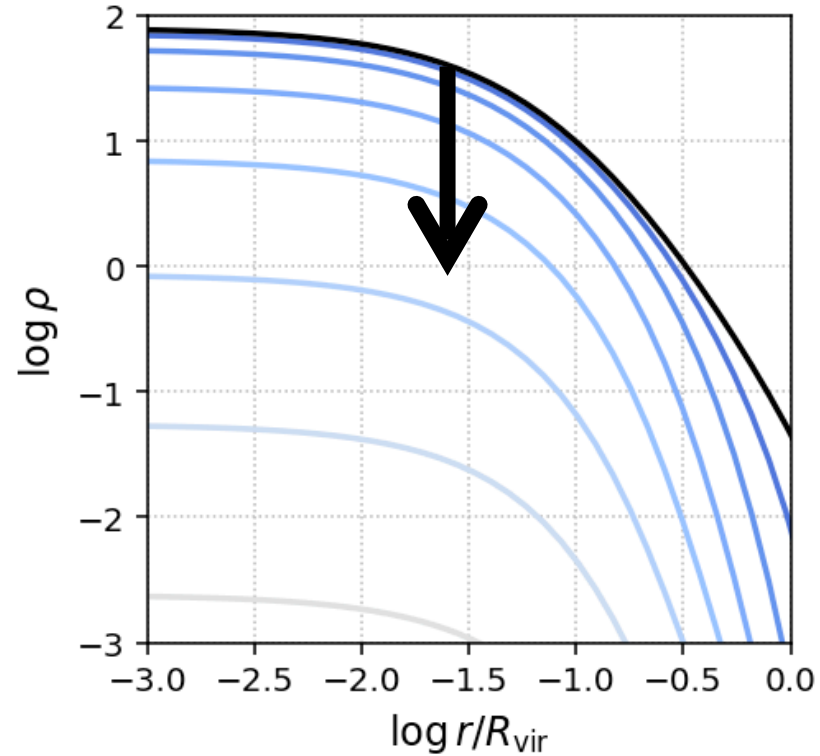
Truncation in energy (Errani+ 2021, Amorisco 2021)
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NFW subhalo



central cusps can survive

Cored subhalo



cores will undergo
run-away mass loss

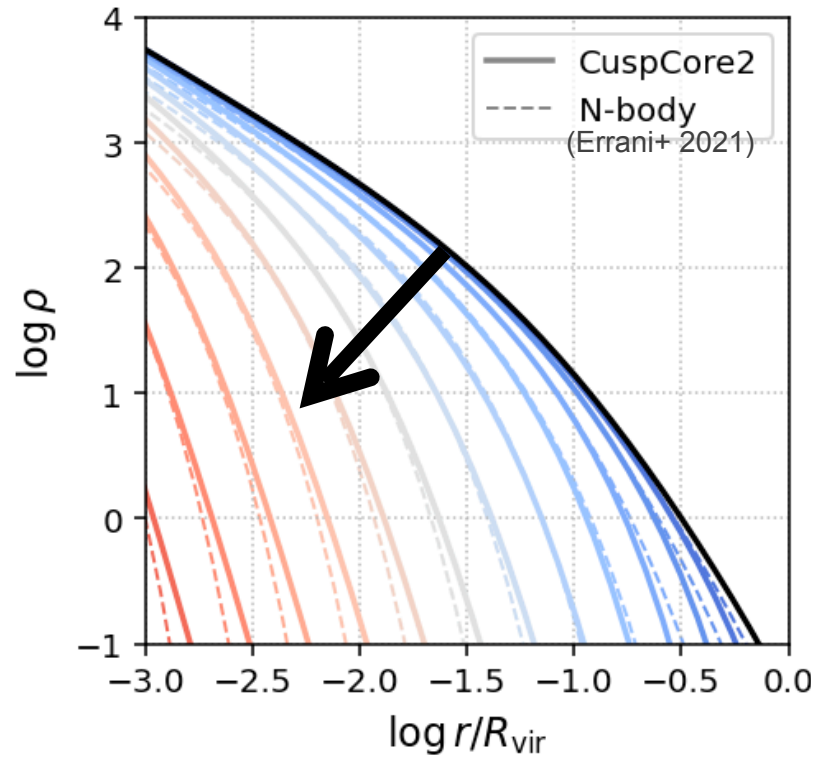
Tidal stripping of satellite galaxies

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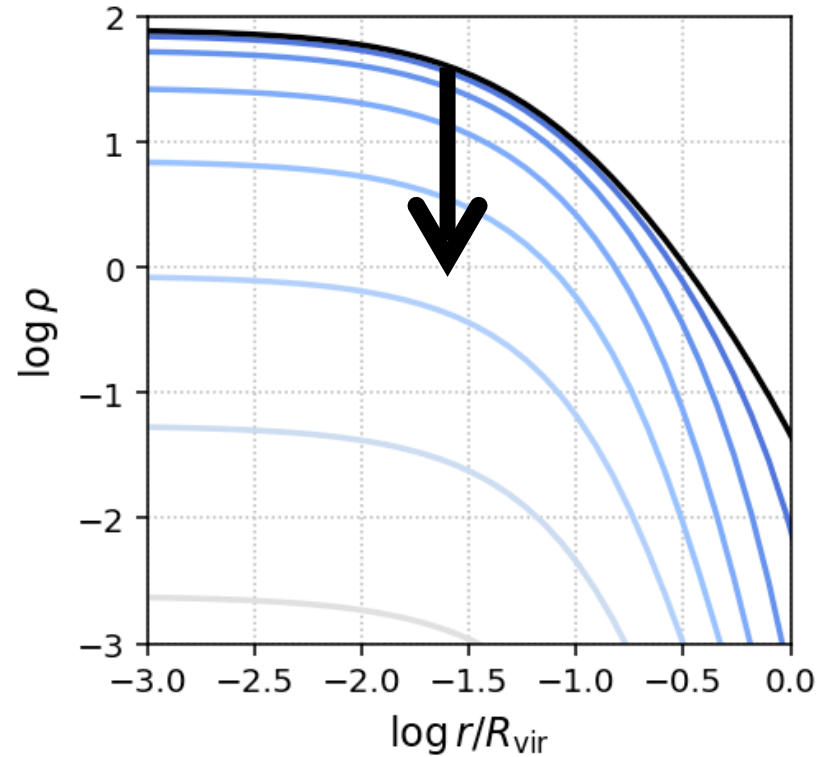
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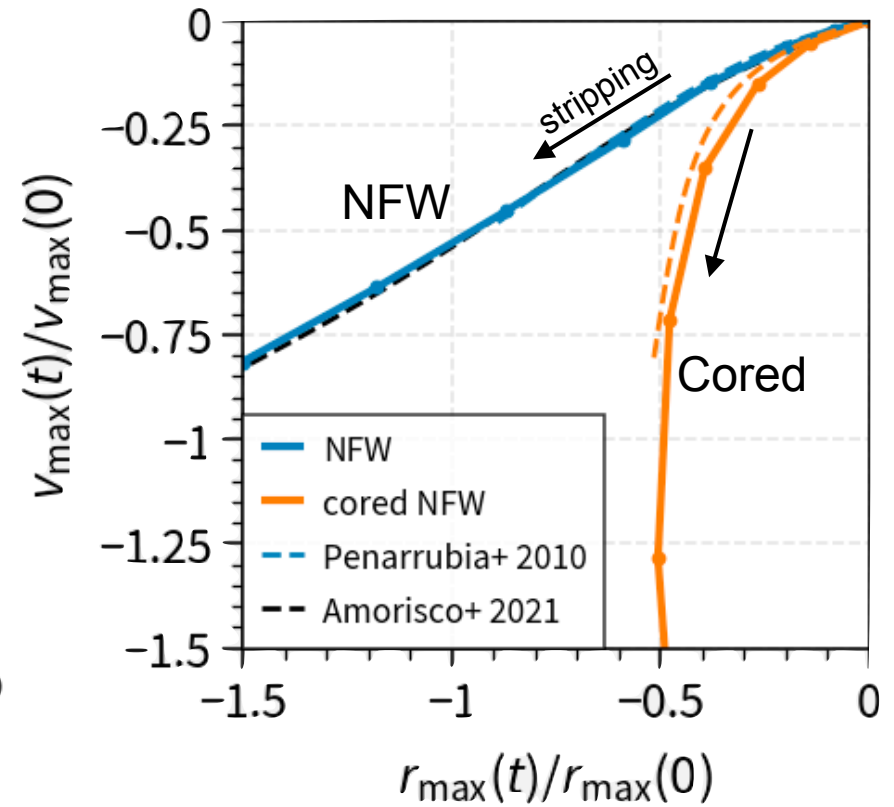
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Cored subhalo

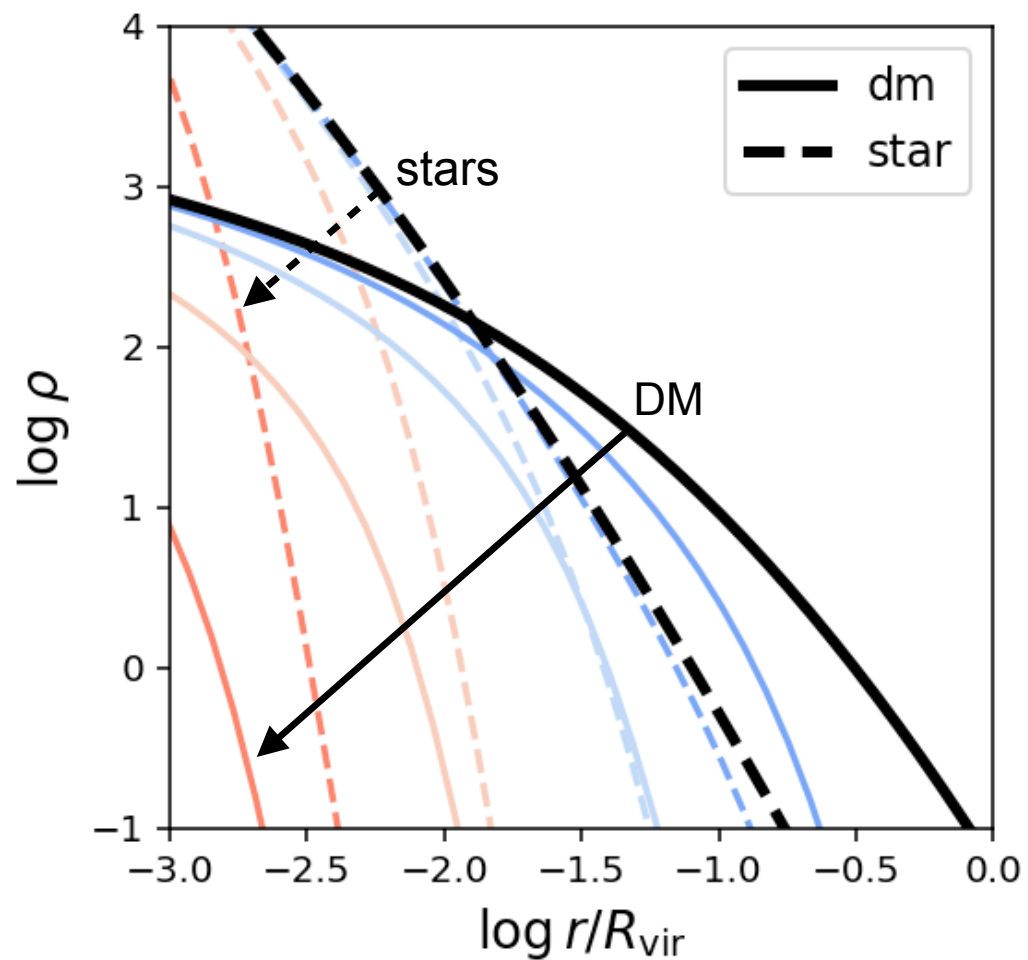


cores will undergo
run-away mass loss

tidal track: $v_{\text{max}}(t)$ vs $r_{\text{max}}(t)$

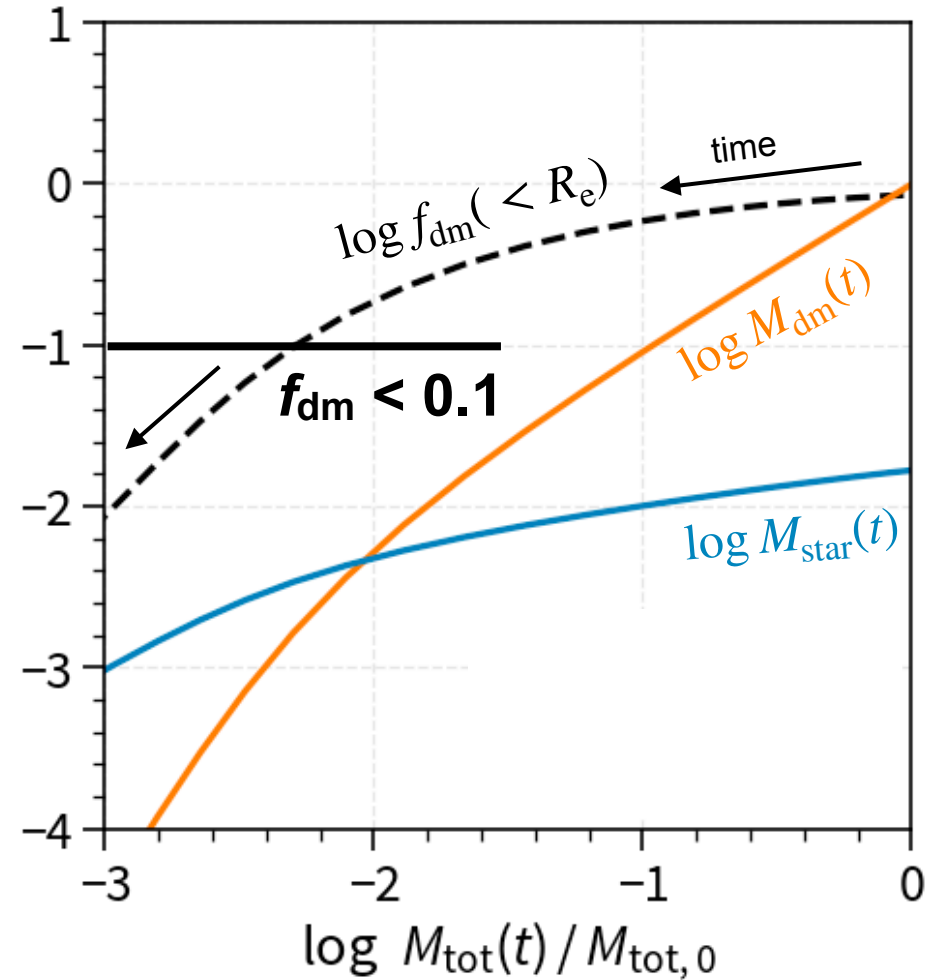
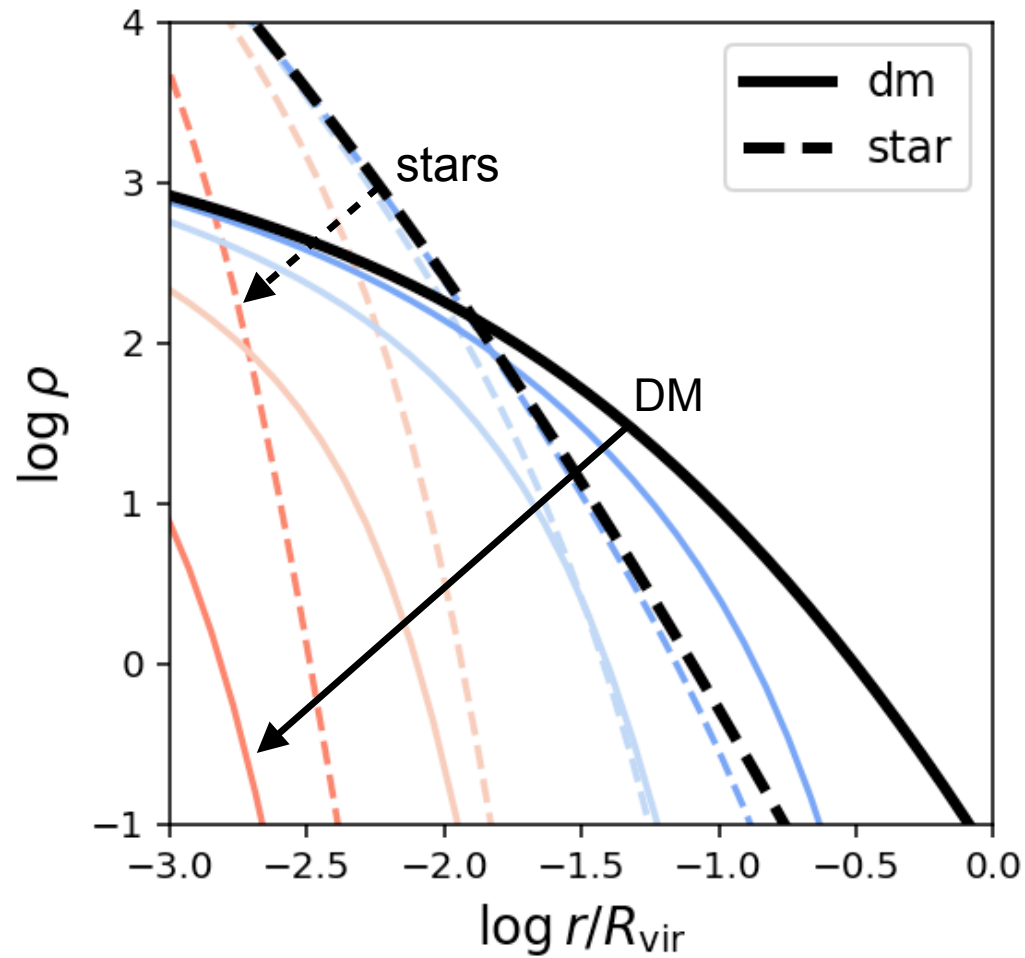


DM-deficient: differential response of DM/stars to tidal stripping



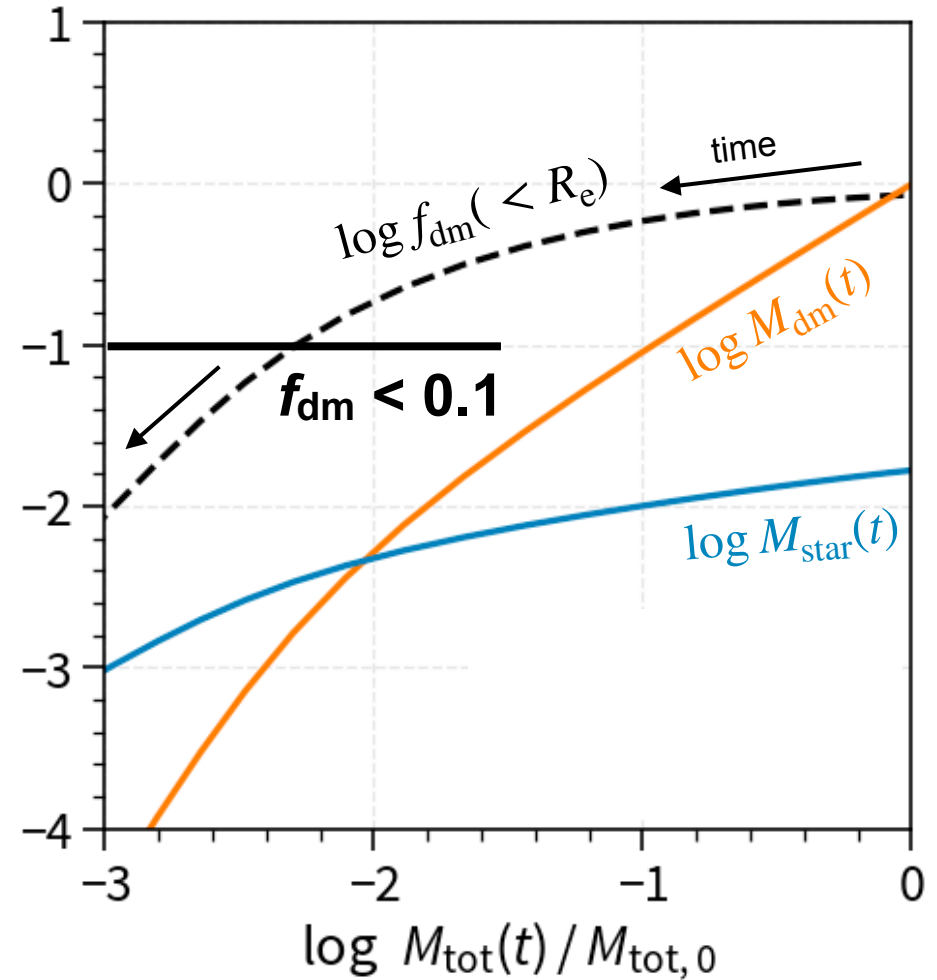
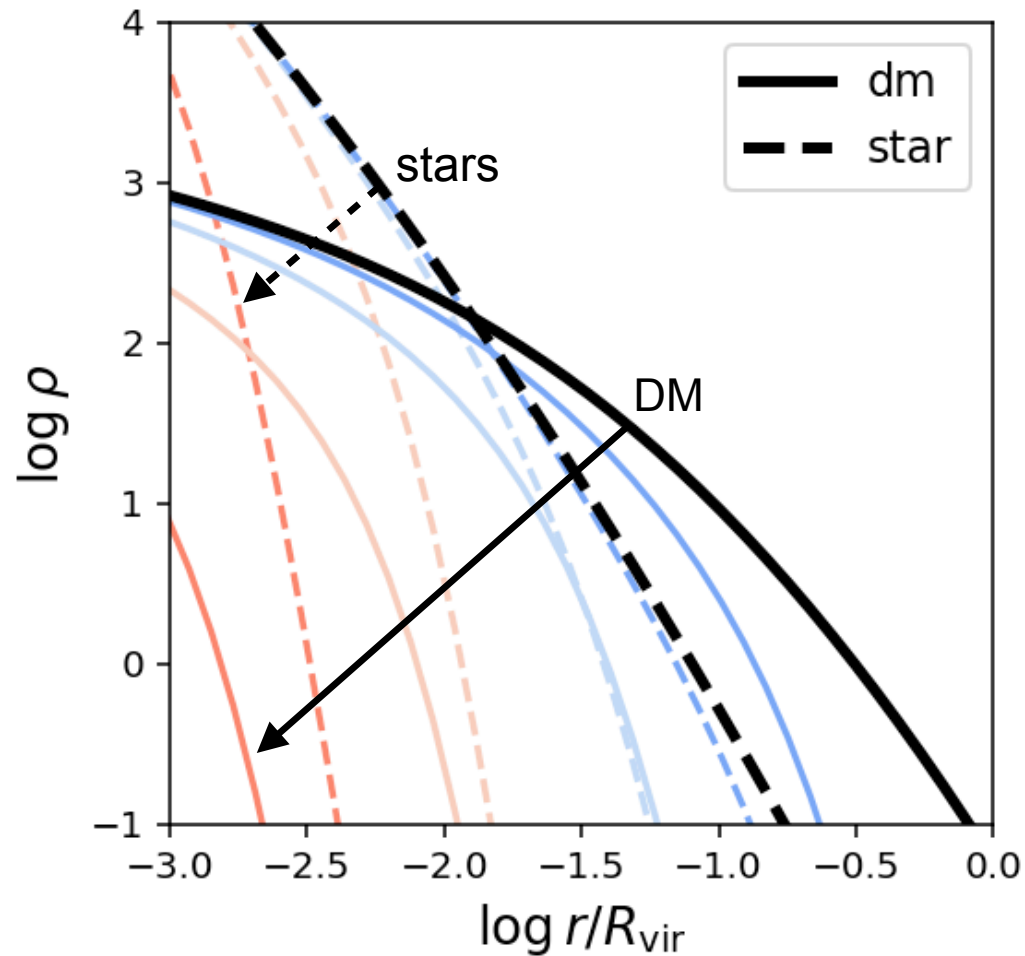
Li+ 2023c, in prep

DM-deficient: differential response of DM/stars to tidal stripping



Li+ 2023c, in prep

DM-deficient: differential response of DM/stars to tidal stripping



Li+ 2023c, in prep

To explore: initial profiles and orbits \Leftrightarrow structure diversity
 (dep. on SN feedback) (ultra compact/diffuse)

Subhalo evolution with tidal shock heating

Resettling via **CuspCore2**
after **tidal shocking** (Gnedin+ 99)

$$E' = E + \Delta K(r)$$

$$\Delta K(r) = \frac{1}{2} \langle (\Delta \mathbf{v})^2 \rangle_{\hat{n}} \times \mathcal{A}_{\text{ad}}(r)$$

$$\int \mathbf{F}_{\text{tid}}(t) dt \quad \text{adiabatic correction} \\ [1 + 2\tau_{\text{tid}}^2 / \tau_{\text{sub}}^2(r)]^{-1.5}$$

Question: tidal stripping vs shock heating?

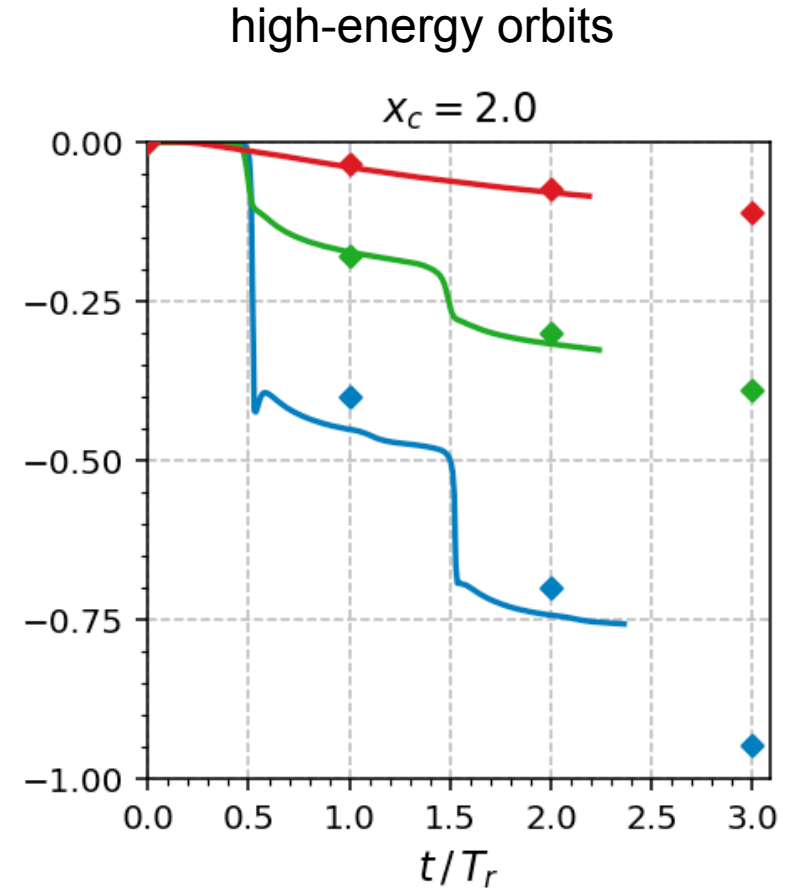
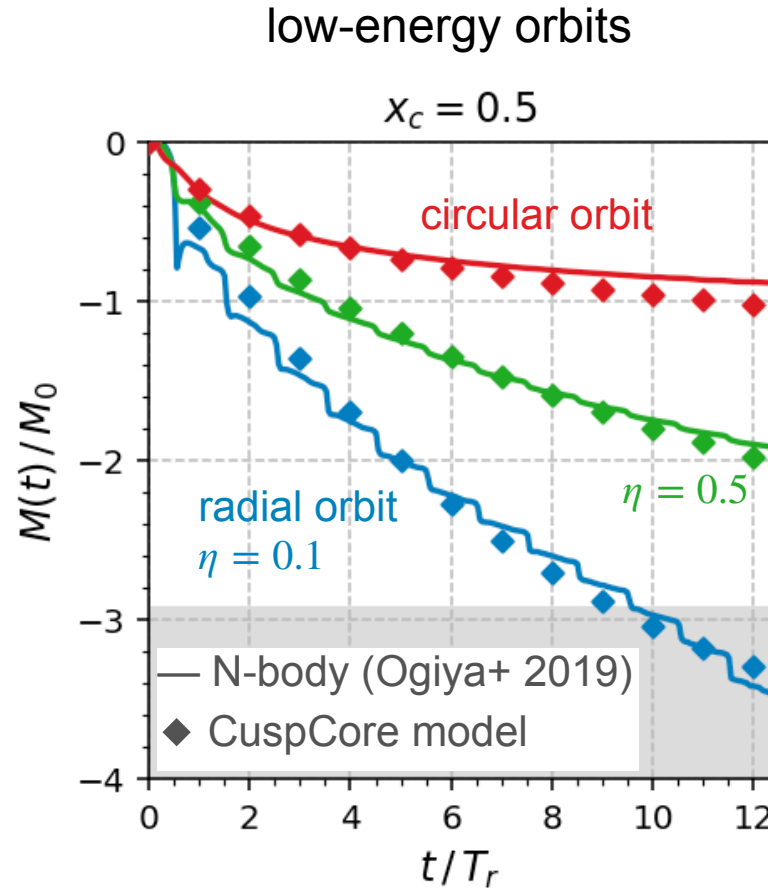
Subhalo evolution with tidal shock heating

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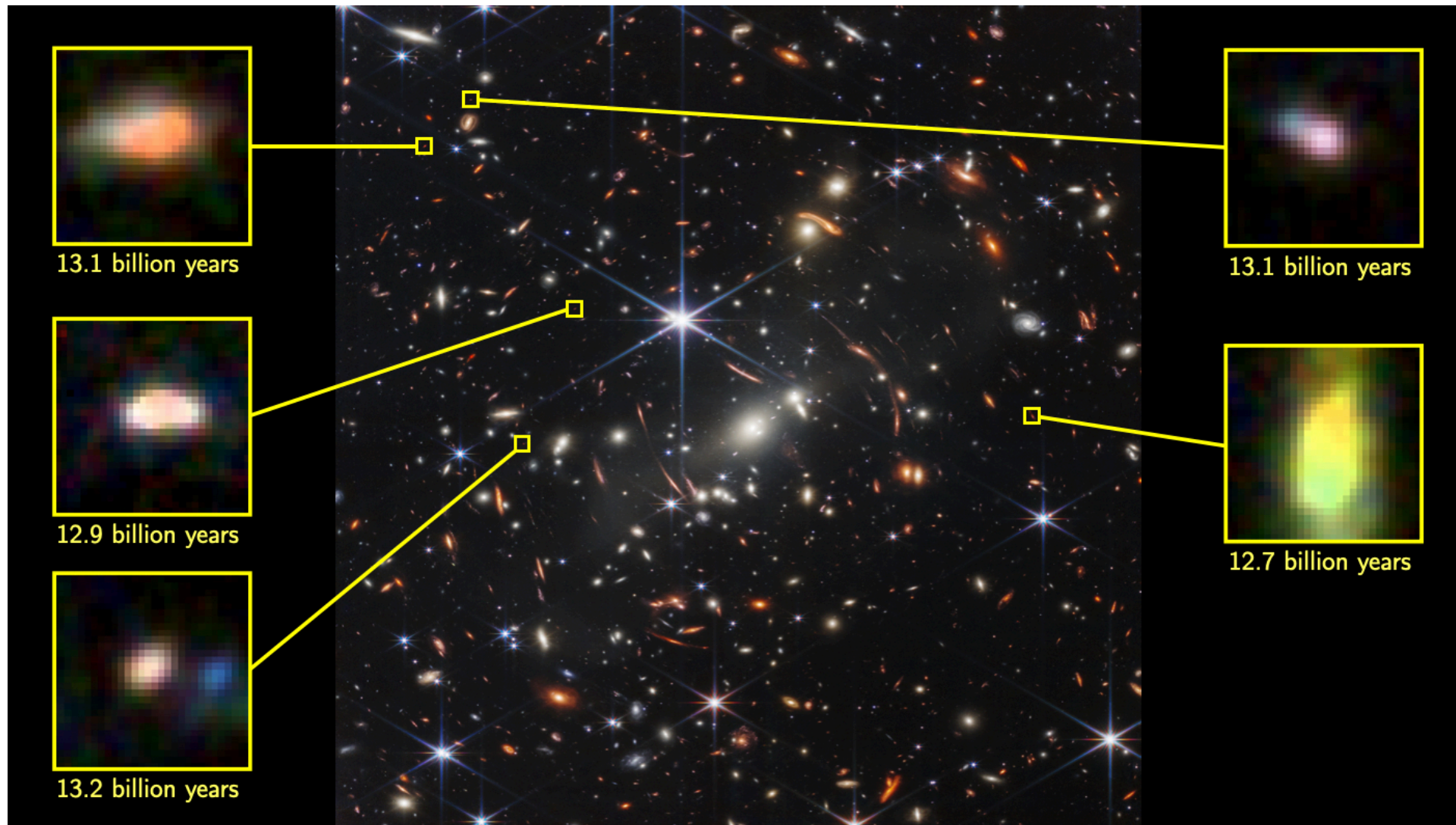
number of orbits

Li+ 2023c, in prep

Question: tidal stripping vs shock heating?

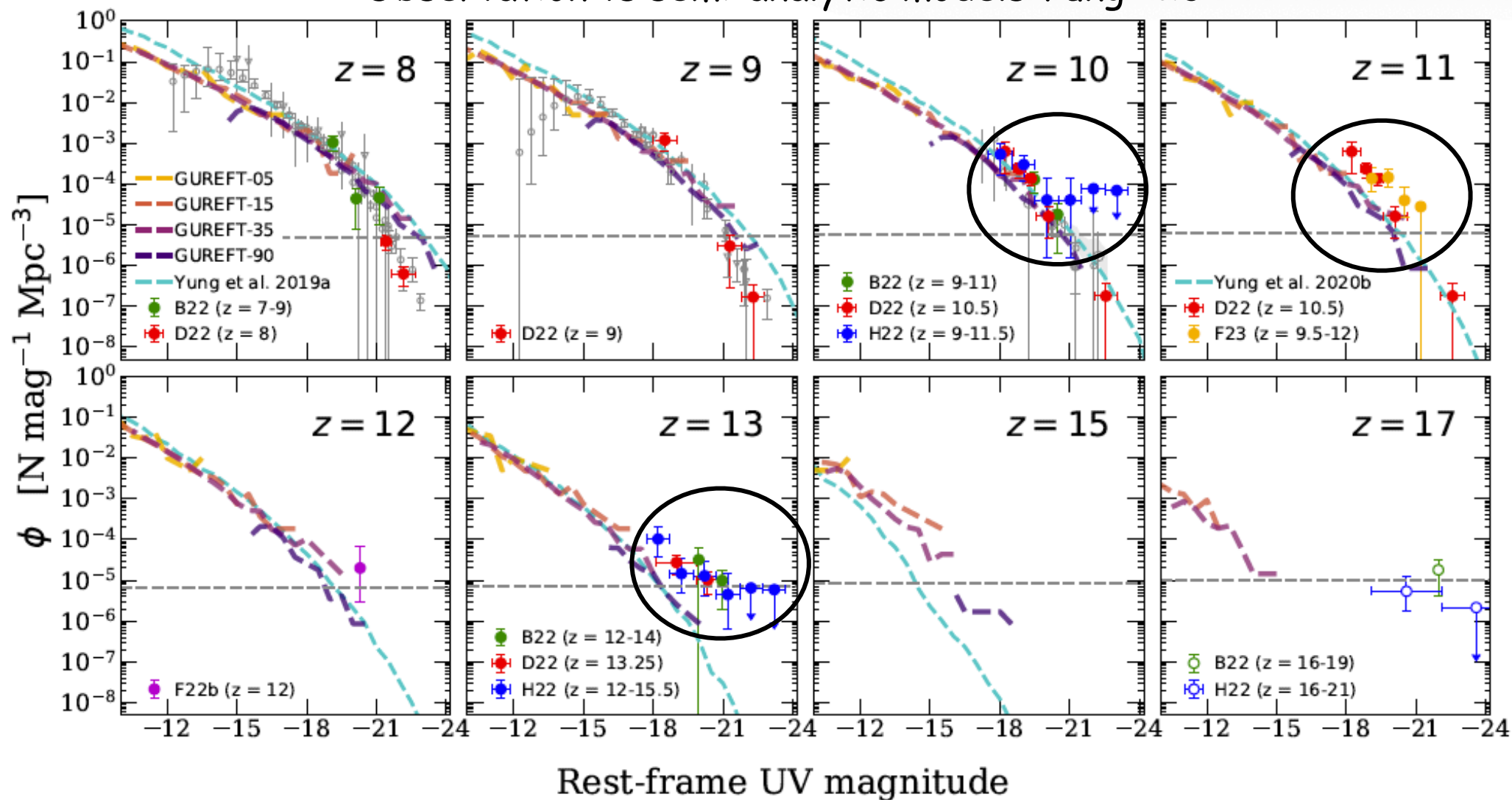
JWST: Tens of Galaxies at $z \sim 8-12$ (16?)

$t \sim 400-600$ Myr

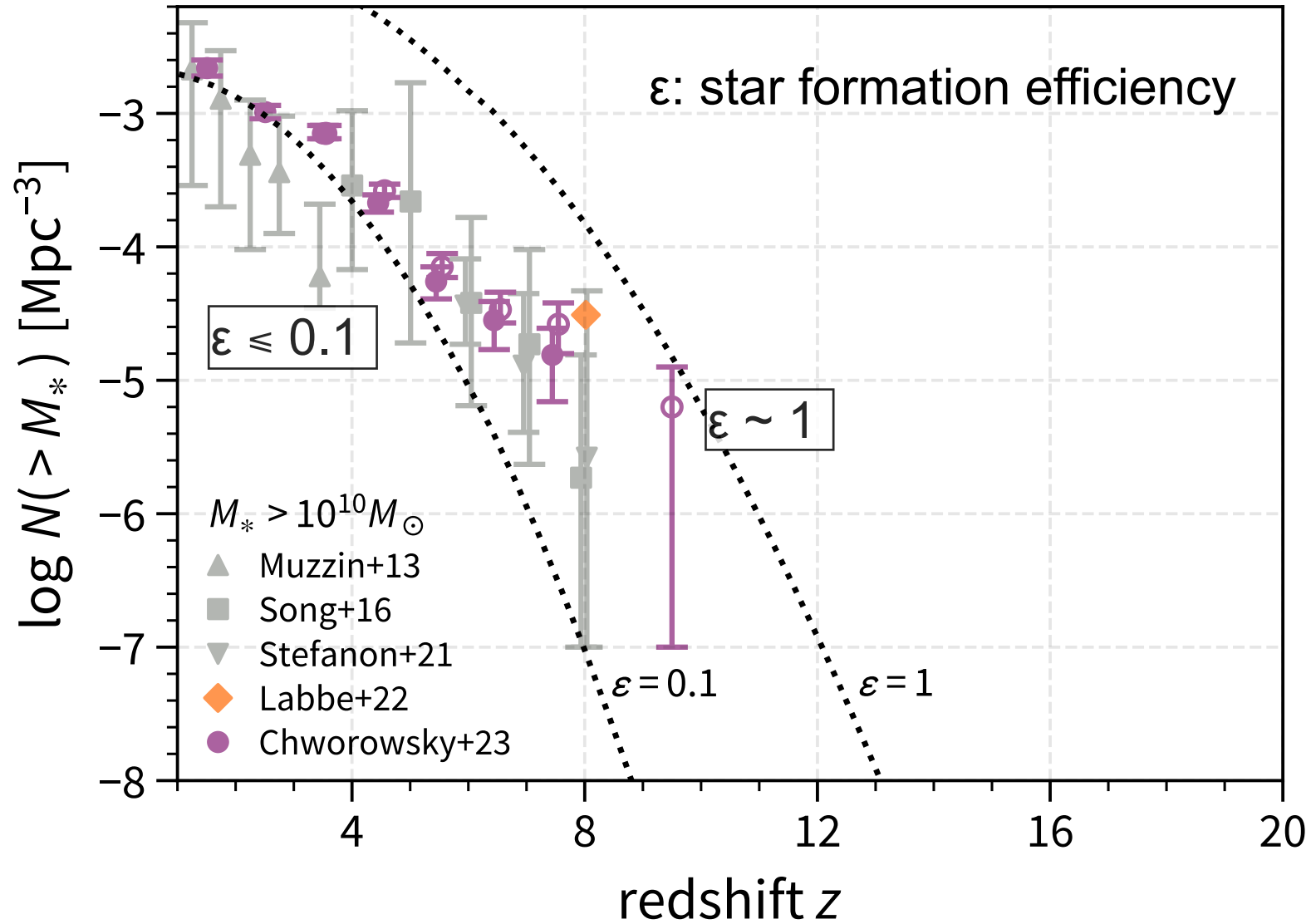


Puzzle: excess of bright galaxies at $z \sim 10$ from JWST

Observation vs semi-analytic models Yung+ 23



Puzzling excess of bright galaxies at $z \sim 10$ from JWST



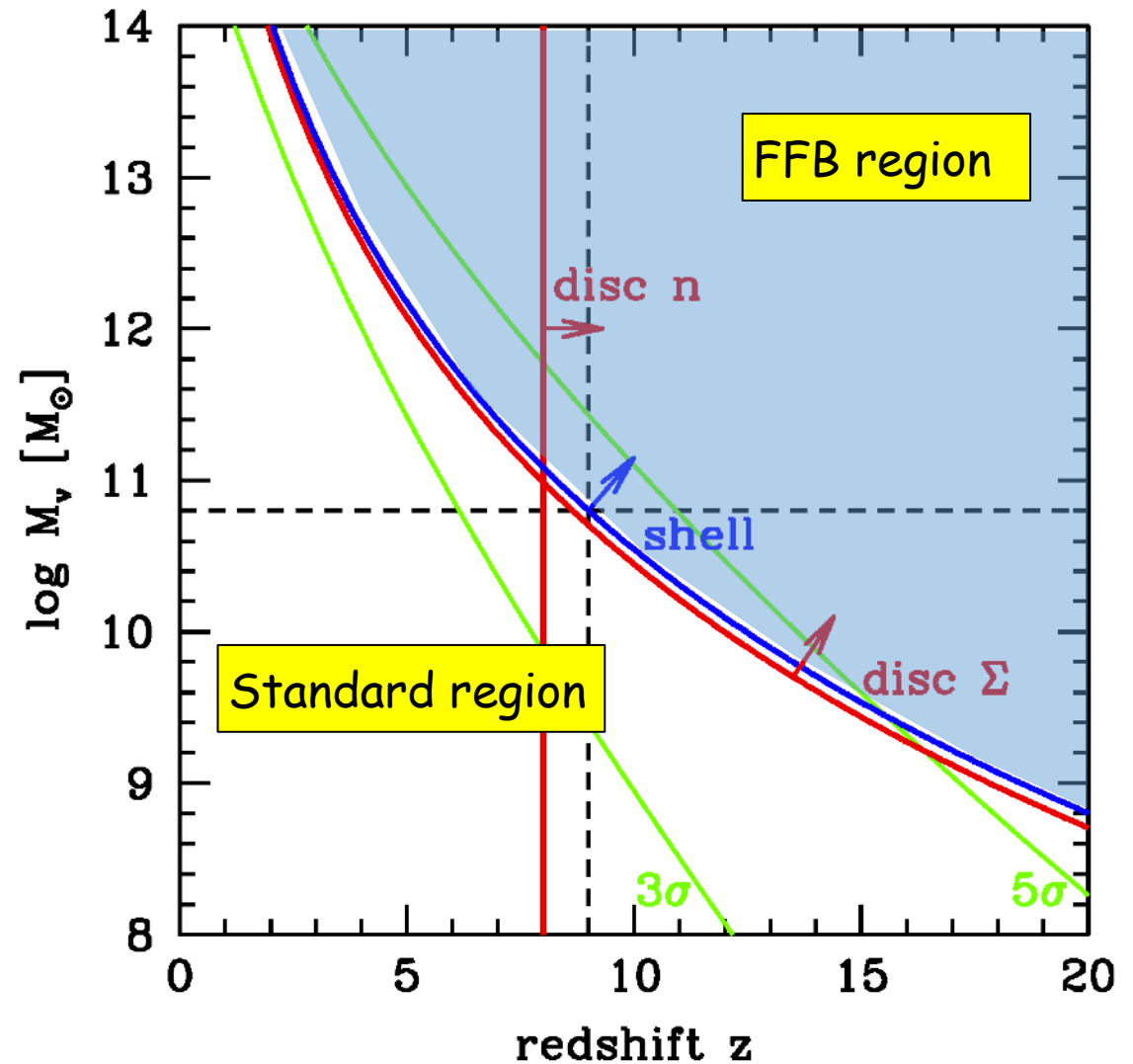
FFB: Feedback-Free Starbursts

Dekel (incl. Li)+ 2023

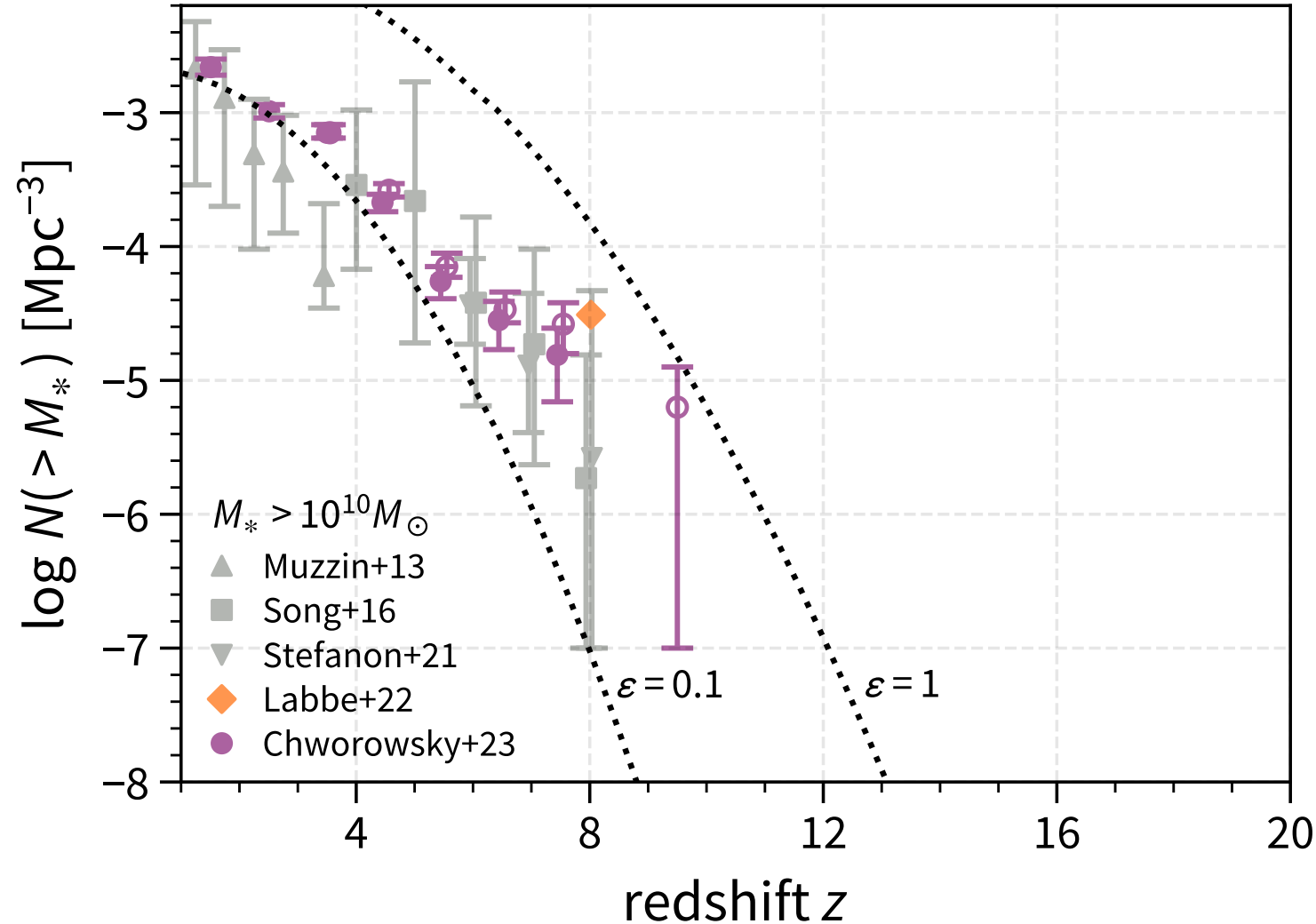
Feedback-free starbursts $M^* \sim f_b M_{\text{halo}}$
when $n \sim 3 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\Sigma \sim 3 \times 10^3 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$

- $t_{\text{ff}} < t_{\text{fbk}} \sim 1 \text{ Myr}$ at low metallicity
- starbursts: $t_{\text{cool}} < t_{\text{ff}}$
- self-shielding $M_{\text{cluster}} > 10^4 M_{\odot}$
- efficient feeding by cold streams

Valid at $z \sim 10$ in halos $M_{\text{halo}} > 10^{10.5} M_{\odot}$
(lower M_{halo} at higher z)

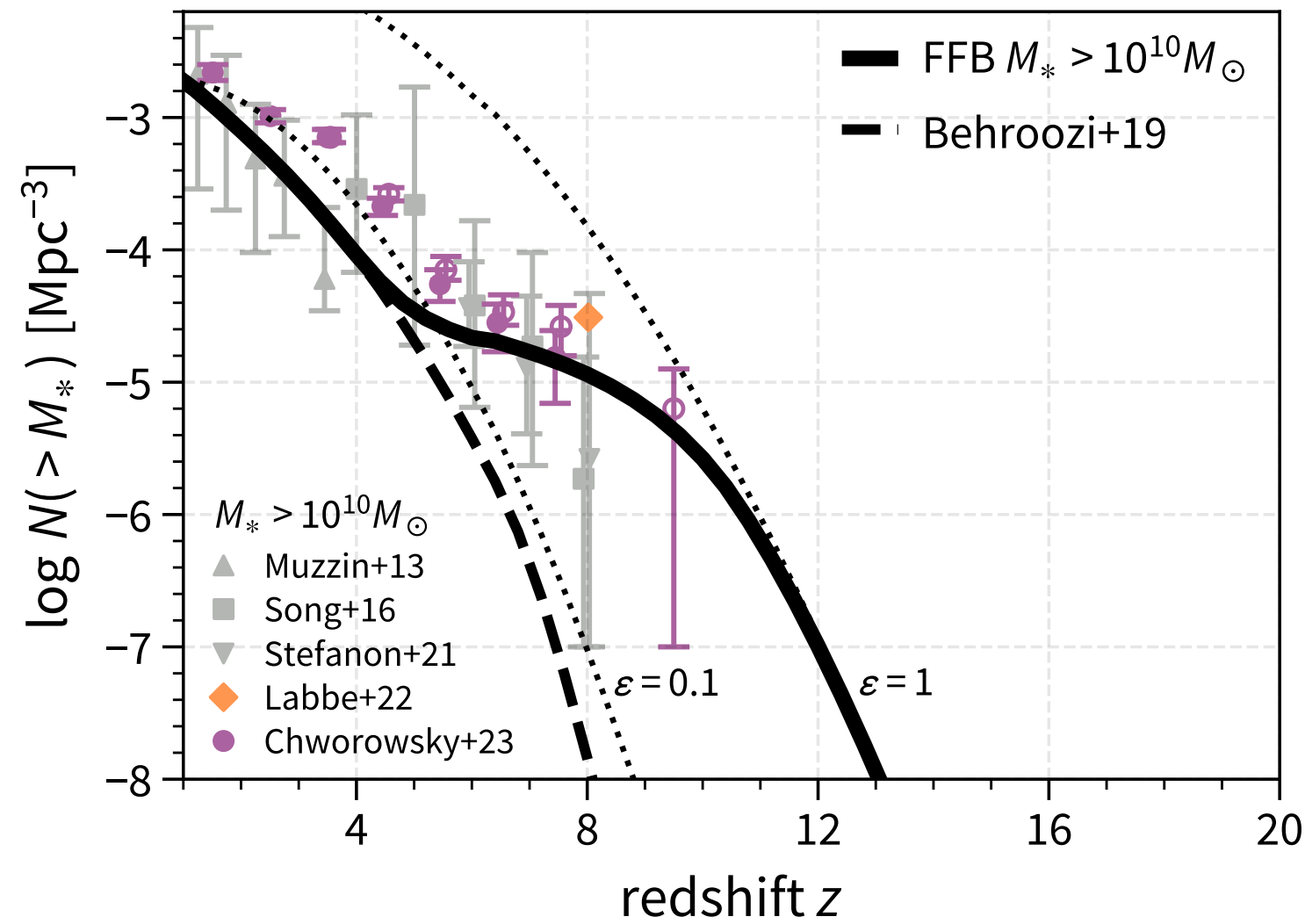


FFB: Number density of massive galaxies in time



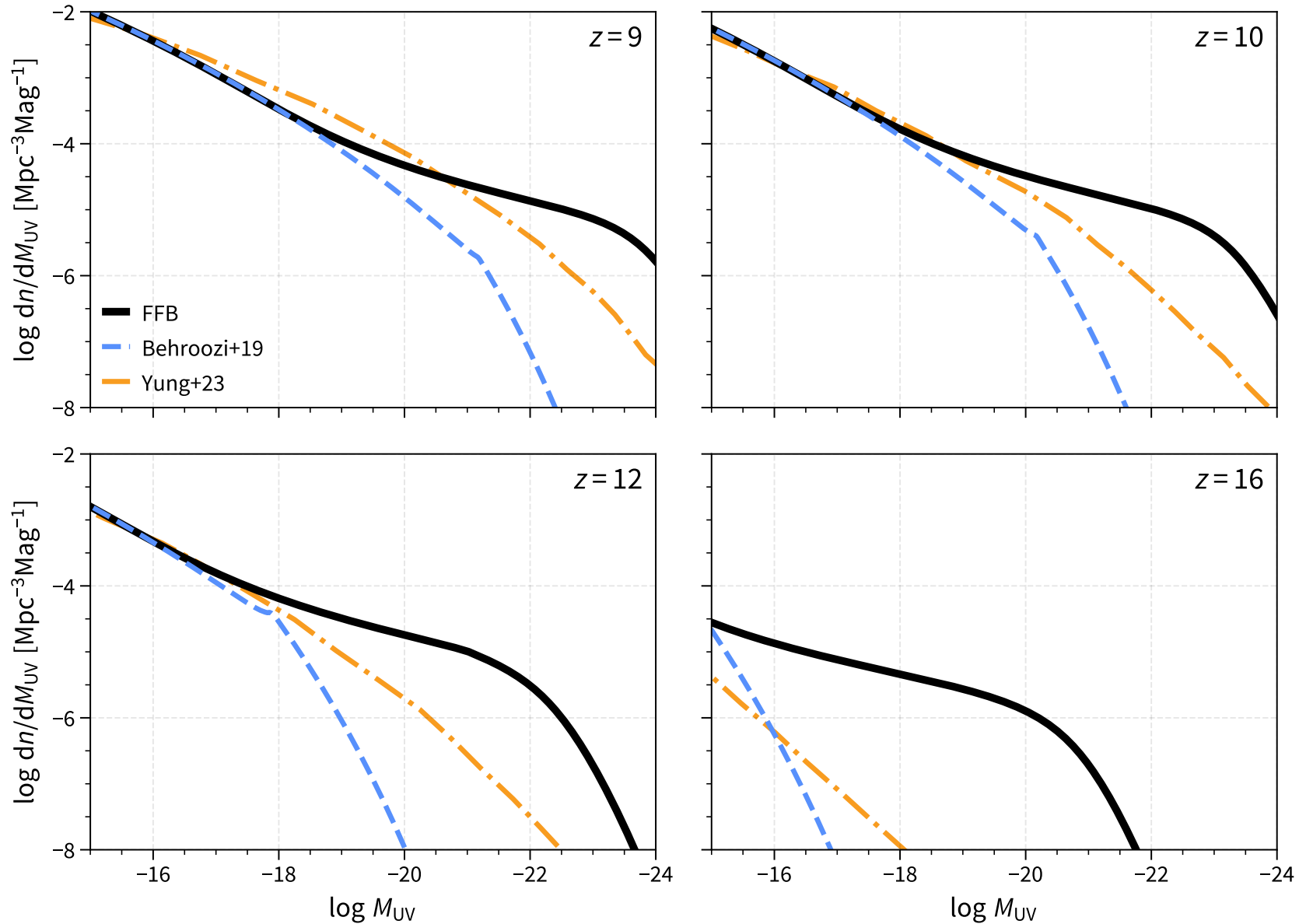
FFB:
 Feedback-Free Starbursts
 Dekel (incl. Li)+ 2023

FFB: Number density of massive galaxies in time



FFB:
Feedback-Free Starbursts
Dekel (incl. Li)+ 2023

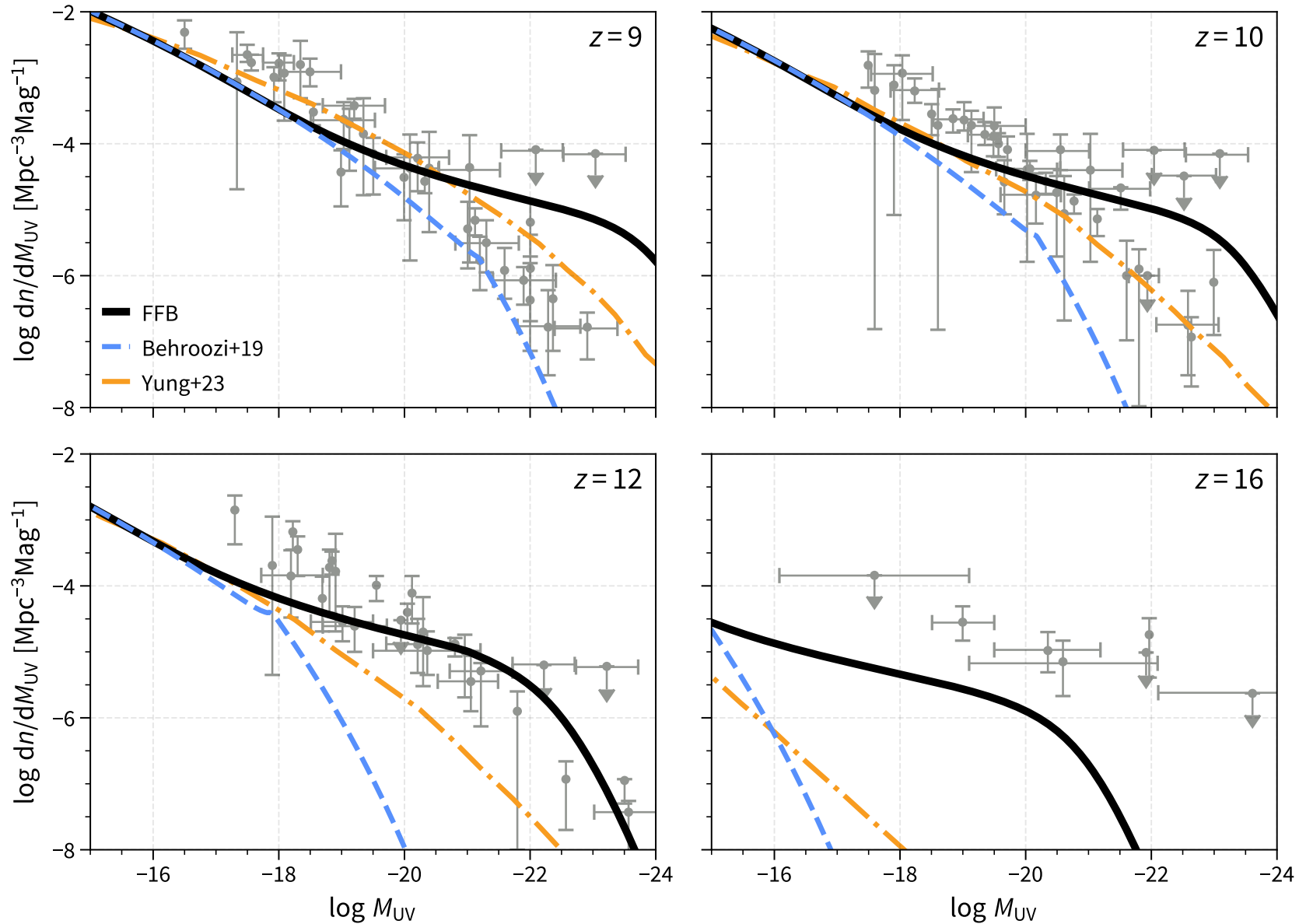
FFB: UV luminosity Function



FFB:
Feedback-Free Starbursts
Dekel (incl. Li)+ 2023

Li, Dekel+, in prep

FFB: UV luminosity Function



FFB:
Feedback-Free Starbursts
Dekel (incl. Li)+ 2023

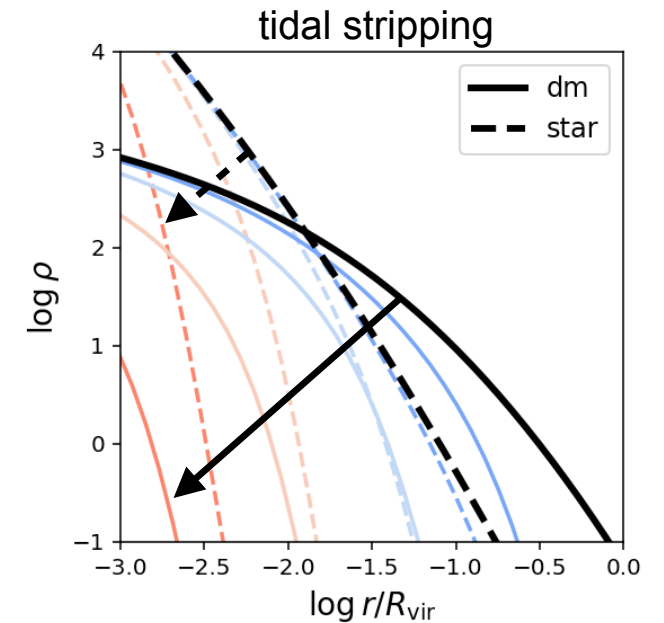
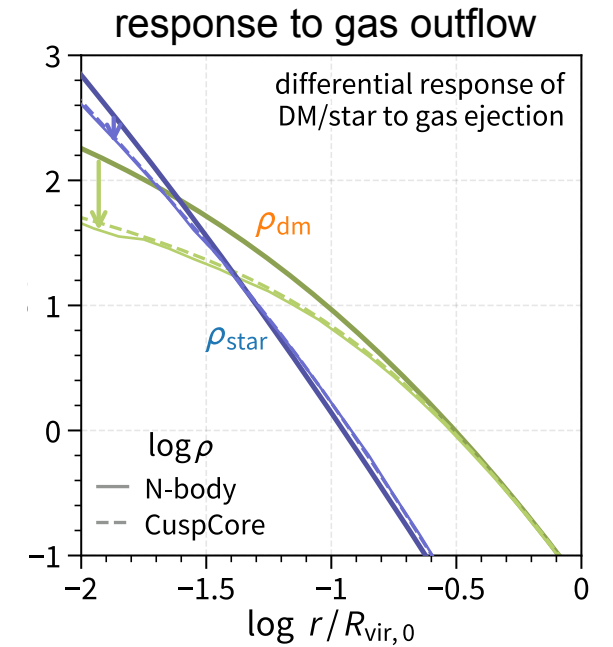
Li, Dekel+, in prep

Summary

- ❖ **CuspCore2**: model for structural evolution driven by **outflow**, dynamical **heating**, and **tidal stripping**
 - ➔ accurate, cheap, and flexible
- ❖ Key for taking out DM: **differential response** of DM/stars
 - ❖ DM-deficient massive galaxies at $z \sim 2$ or field UDGs [repeated] strong **outflows** + [optional] heating by merger
 - ❖ DM-deficient ultra compact/diffuse galaxies may occur naturally via **tidal evolution**
- ❖ **Next**: explore and constrain the param space $[\rho_{\text{init}}(r), f_{\text{gas}}, \text{orbit} \dots]$ in comparison with observation
- ❖ Public code will be available

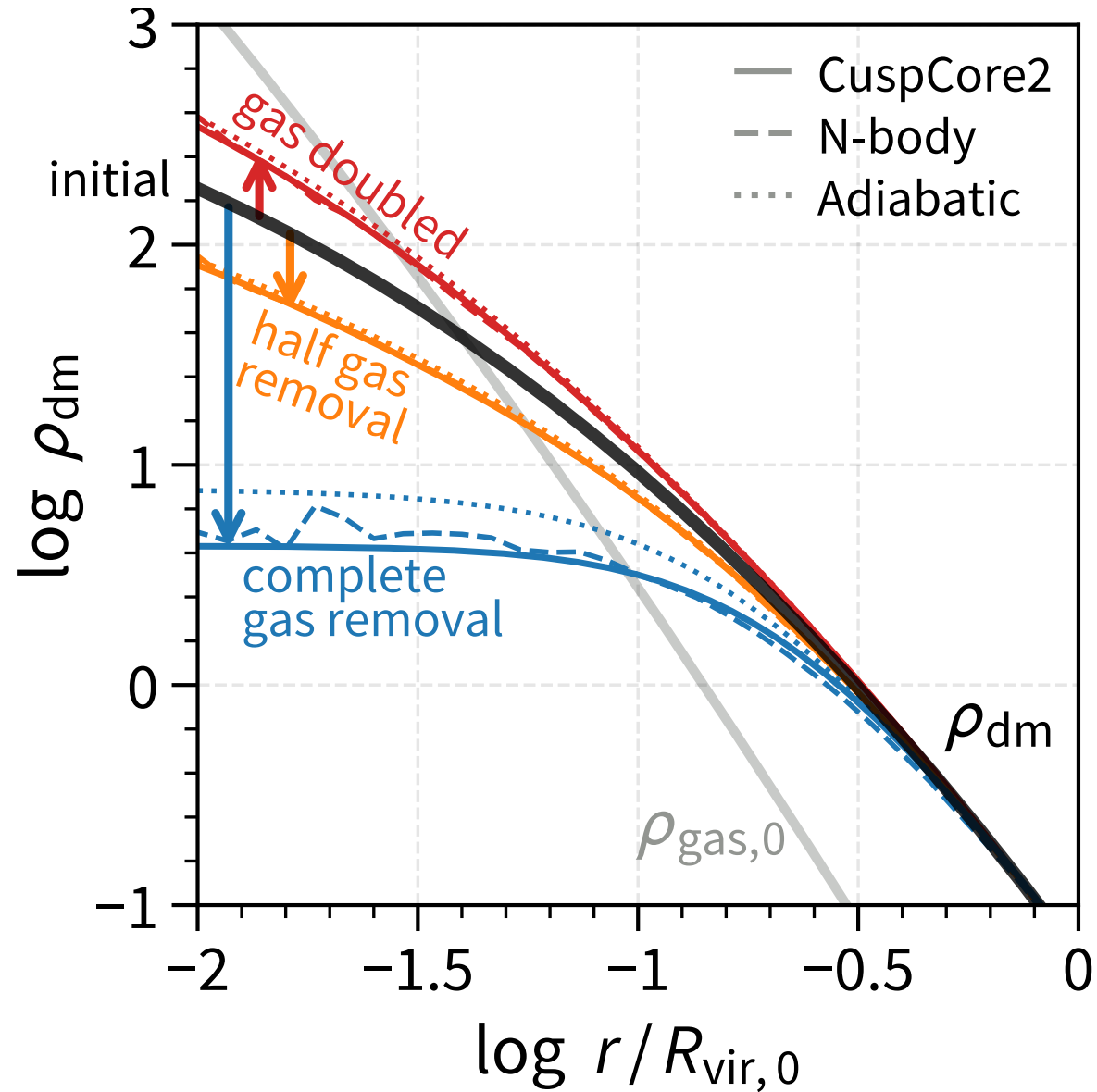
zhaozhou.li@mail.huji.ac.il
Li+ 2023a, arXiv: 2206.07069
Li+ 2023b, c, in prep

Zhaozhou Li@SJTU workshop

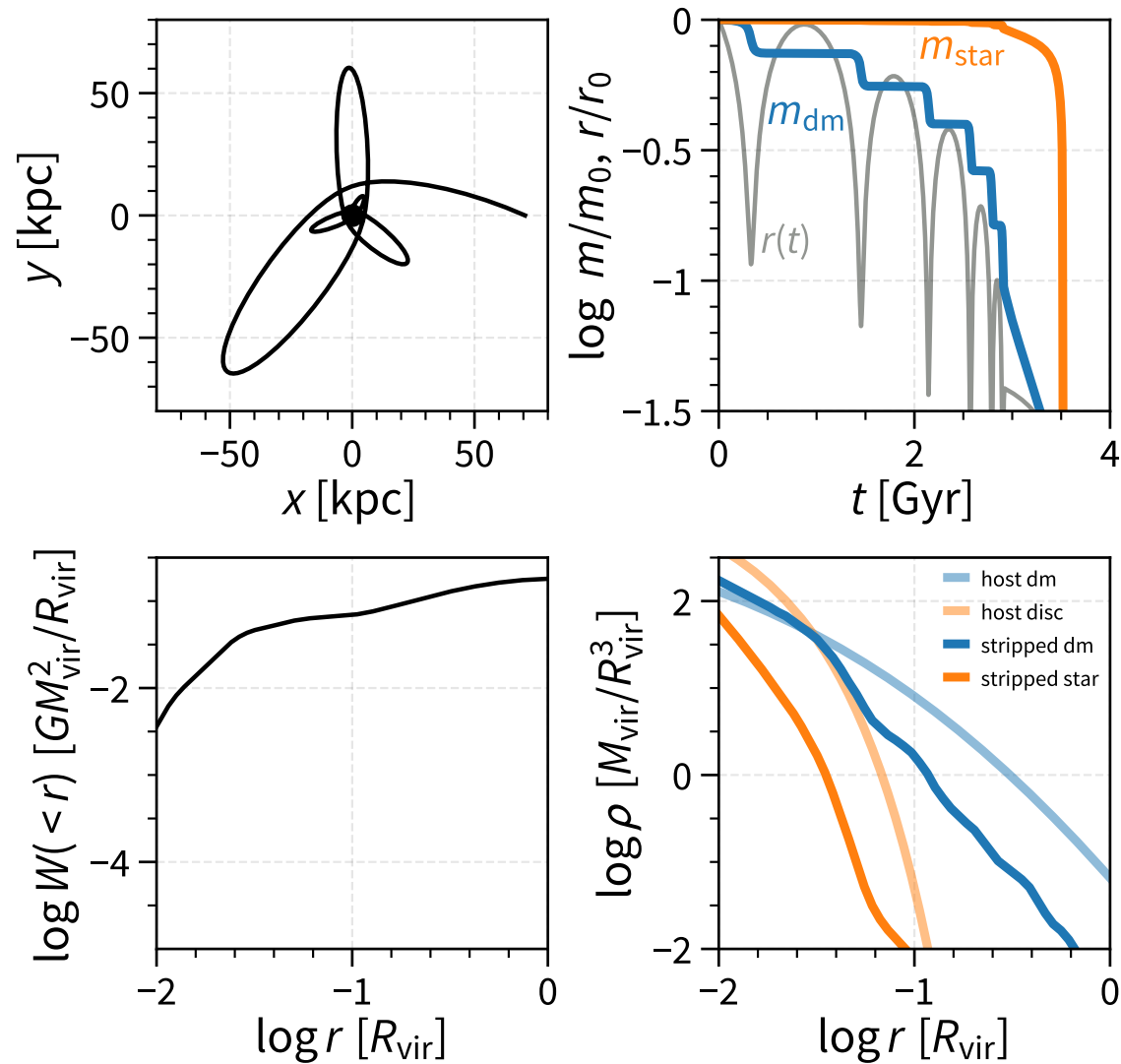


Supplements

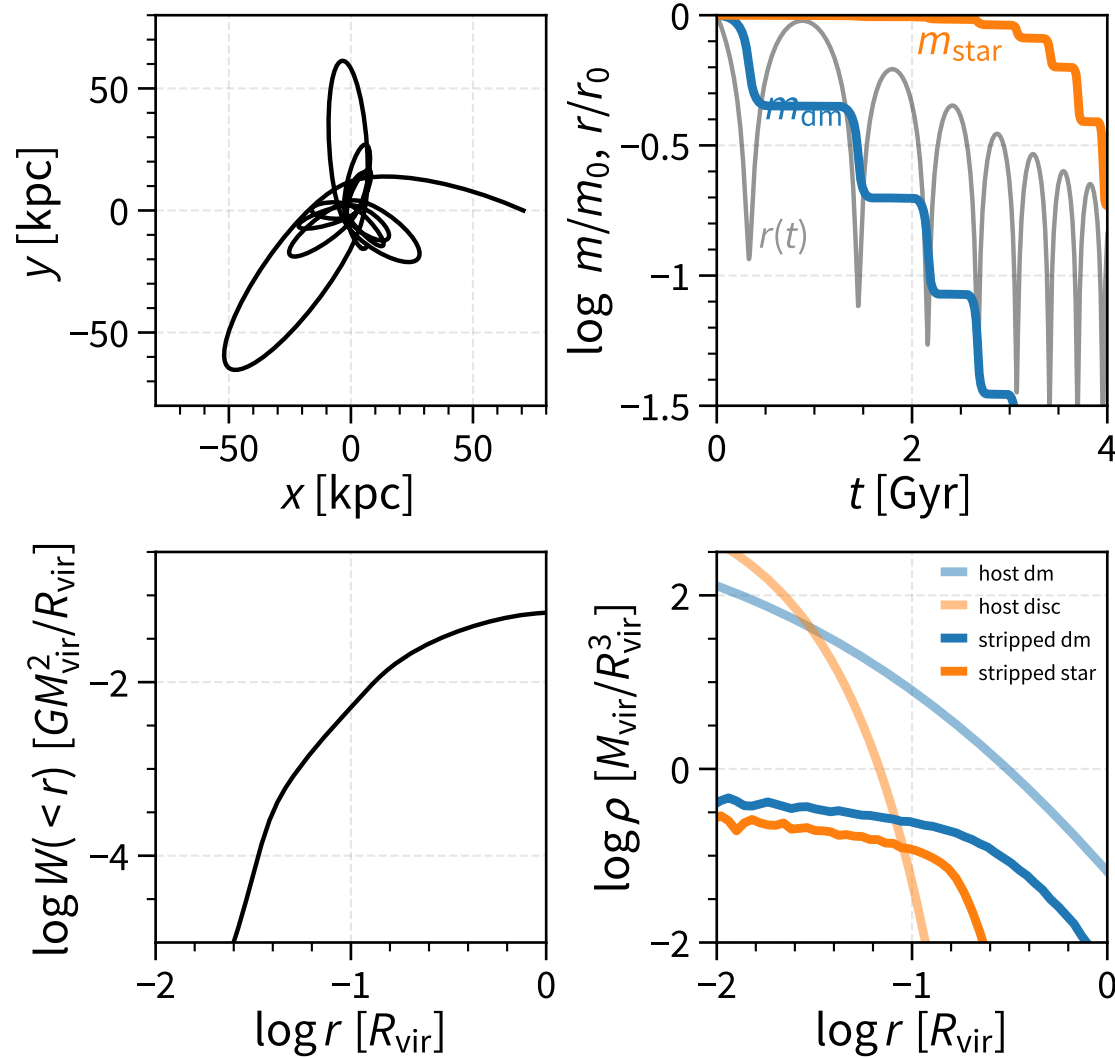
Halo response to gas inflow/outflow

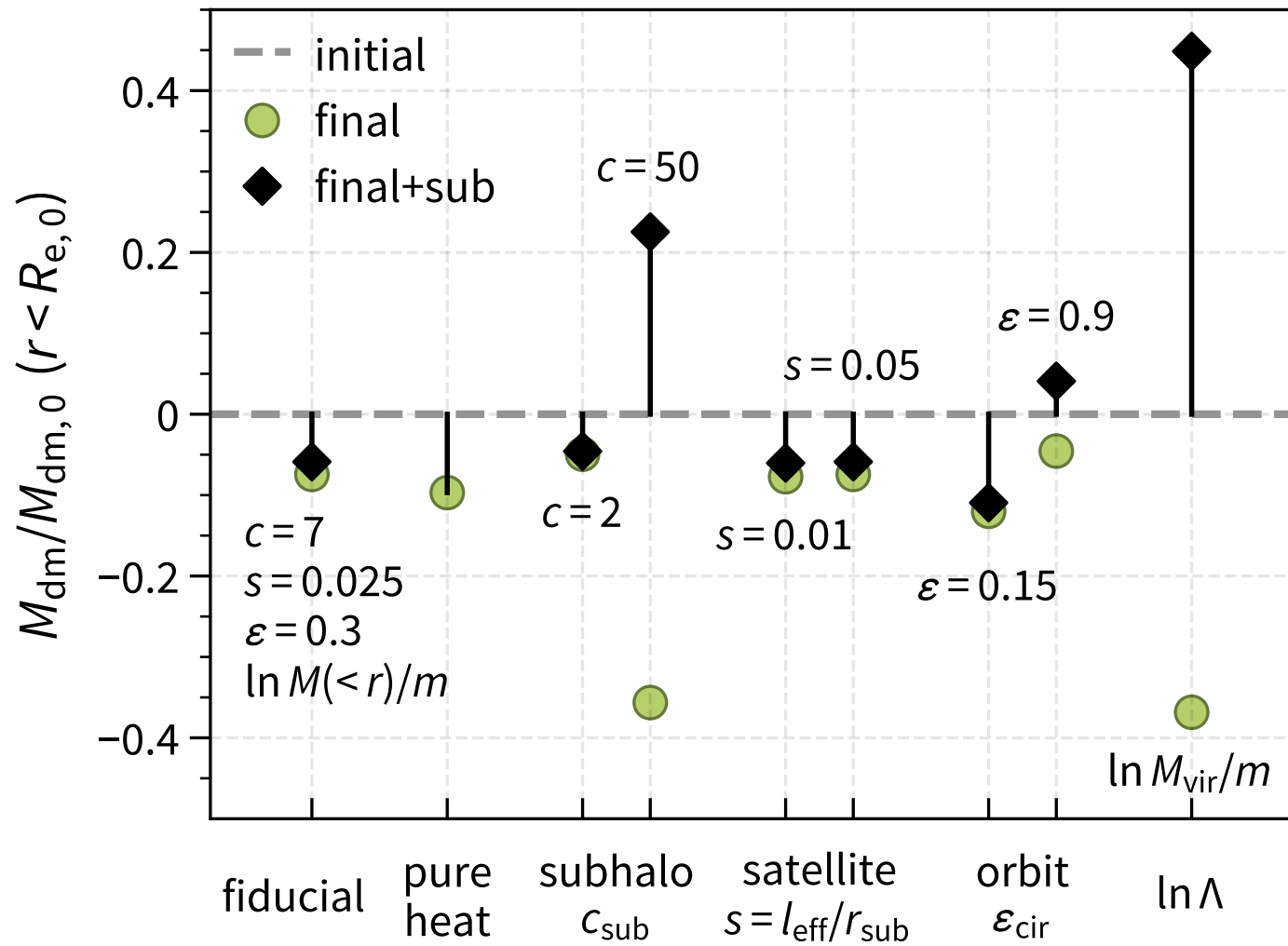


very compact satellite



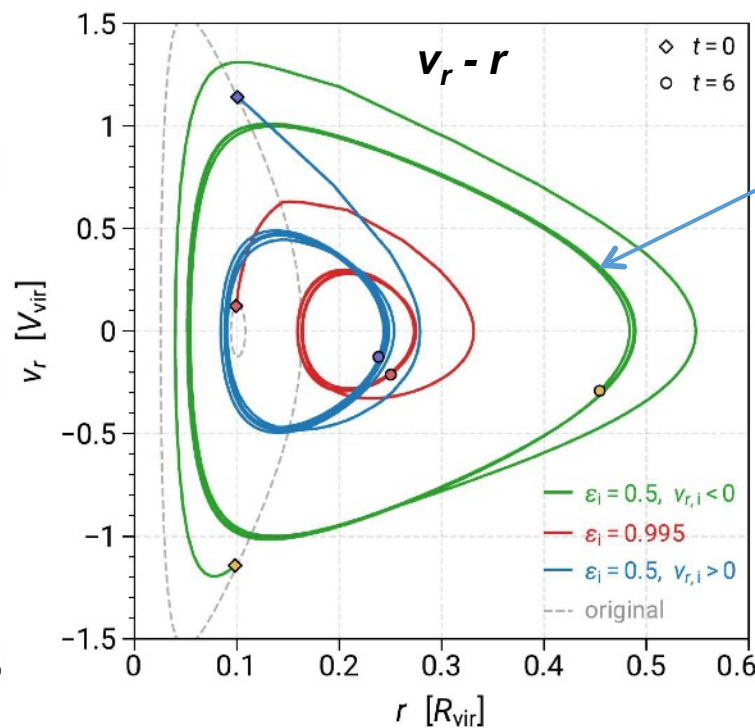
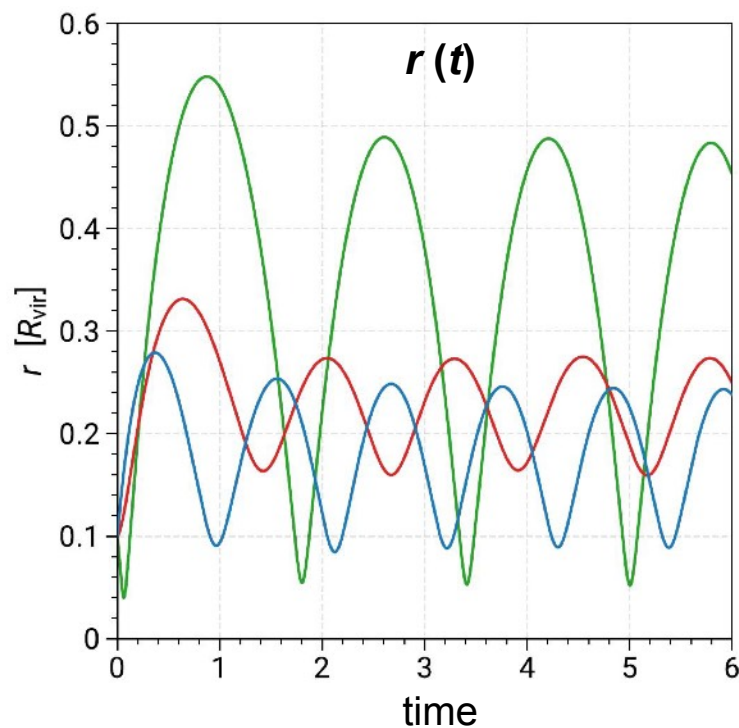
very diffuse satellite





Relaxation: Continued evolution due to redistribution of DM

Orbits of three particles with same r_{init} & $E_{\text{init}} \rightarrow$

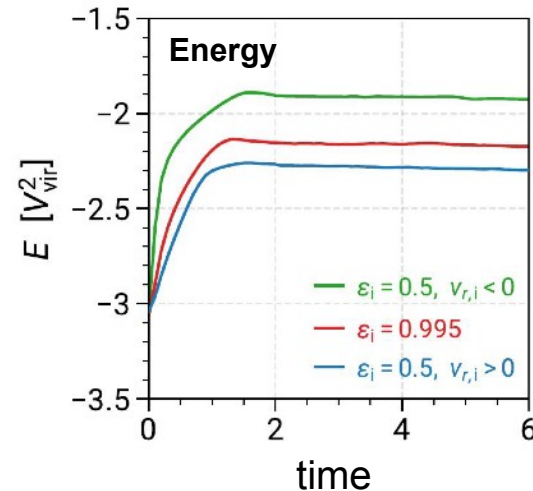
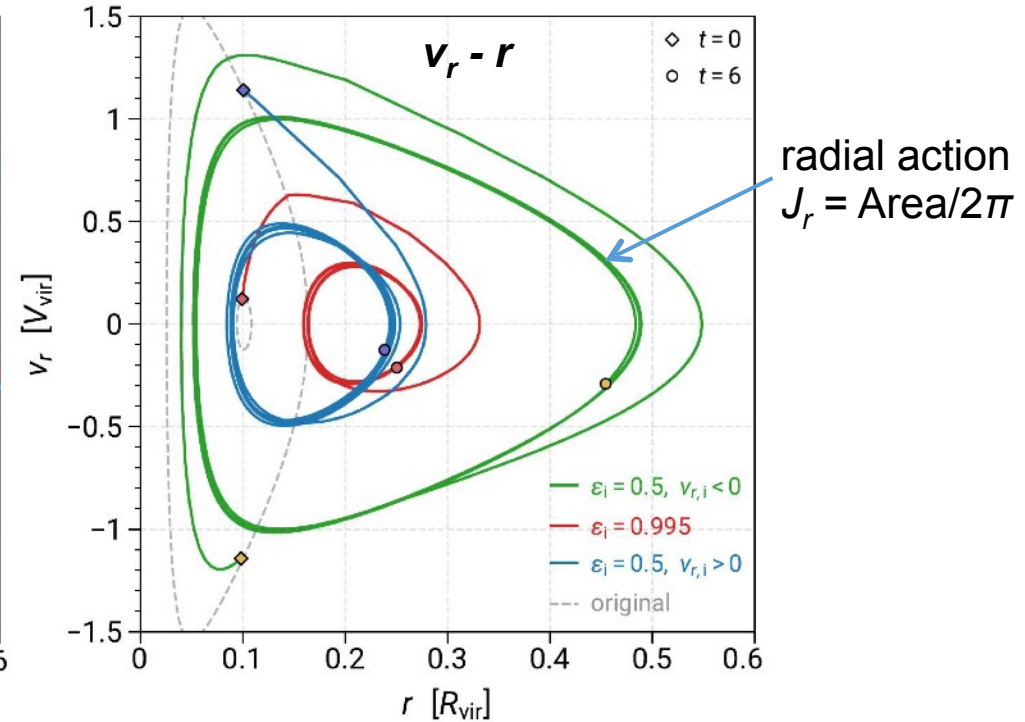
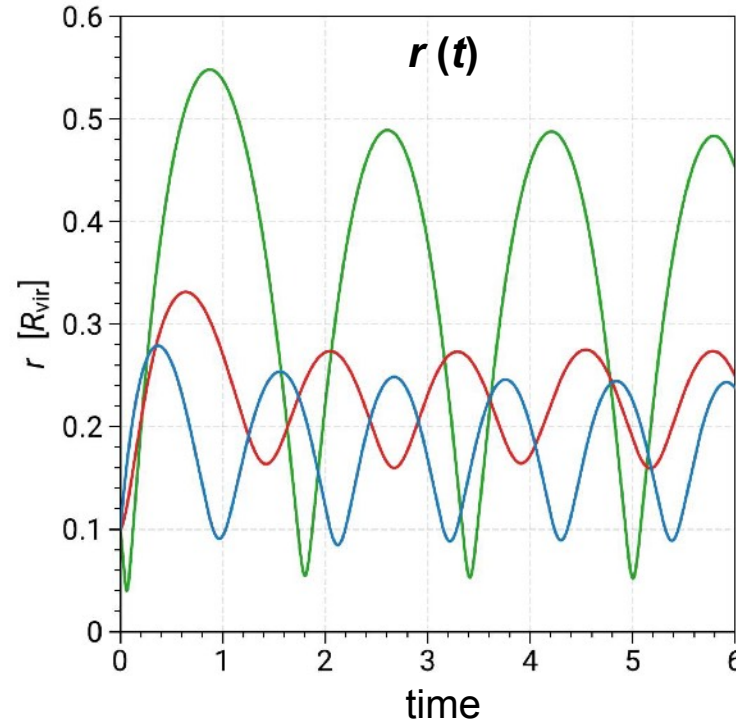


Relaxation: Continued evolution due to redistribution of DM

Orbits of three particles with same r_{init} & $E_{\text{init}} \rightarrow$

➤ Diffusion of E due to redistribution of DM itself

$$\Delta E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} U(r, t) dt$$



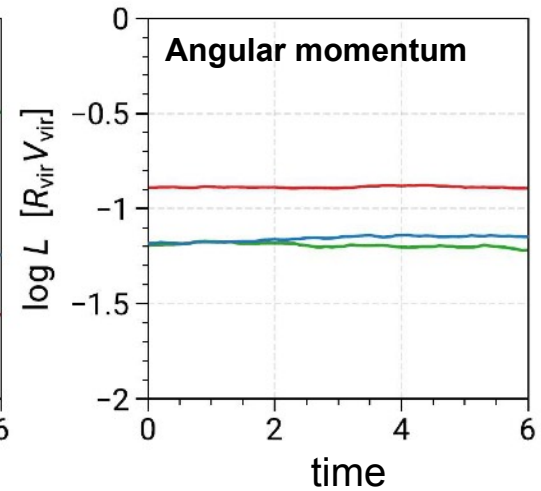
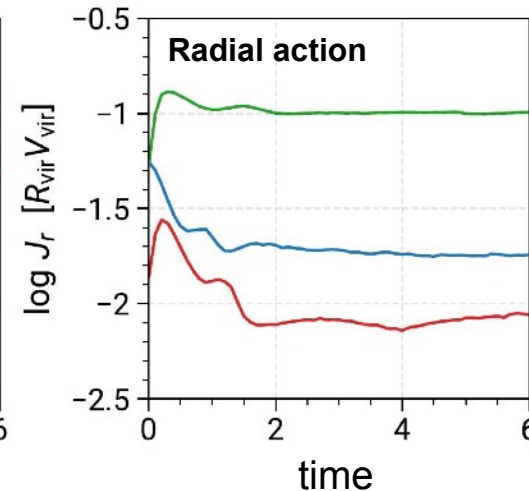
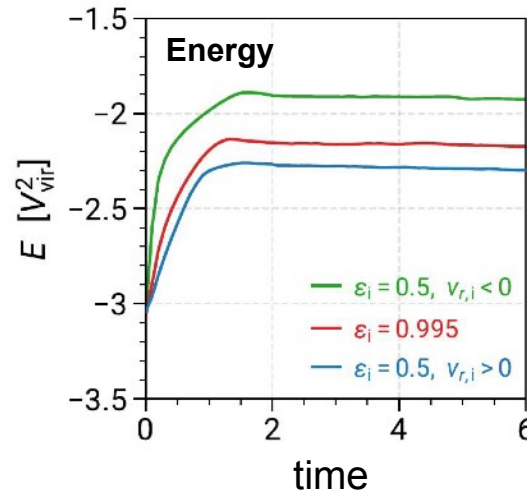
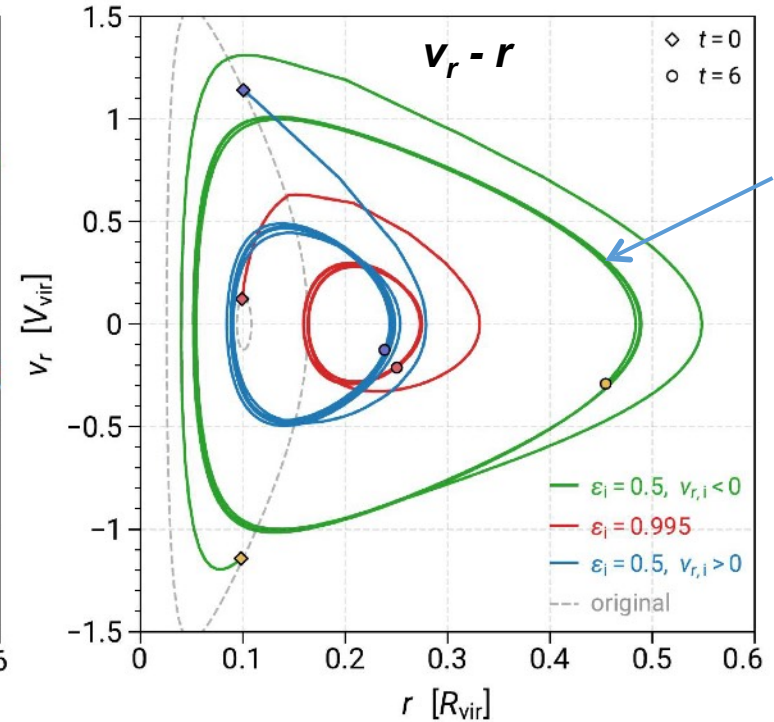
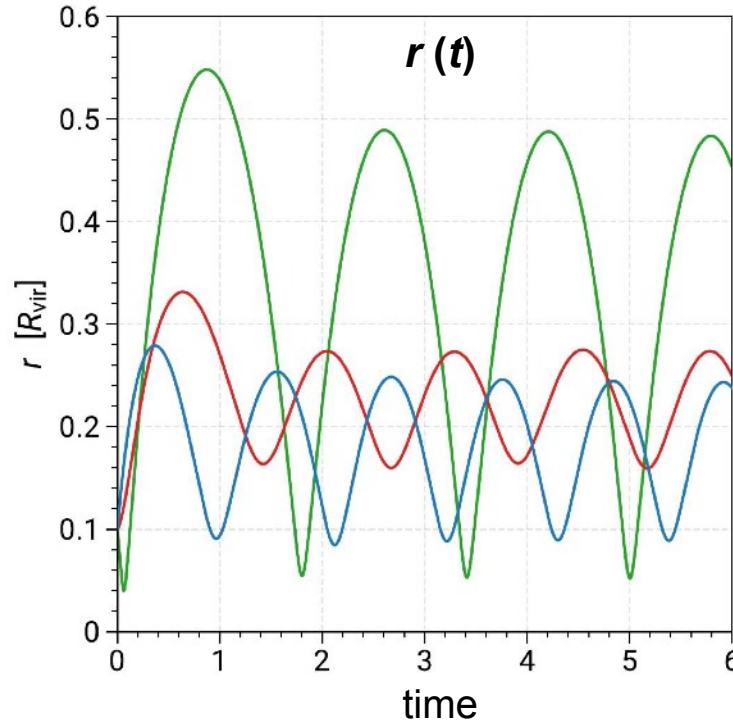
Relaxation: Continued evolution due to redistribution of DM

Orbits of three particles with same r_{init} & E_{init} \rightarrow

➤ Diffusion of E due to redistribution of DM itself

$$\Delta E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} U(r, t) dt$$

➤ Similar diffusion of J_r , non-adiabatic



Relaxation: Continued evolution due to redistribution of DM

Orbits of three particles with same r_{init} & E_{init} \rightarrow

- Diffusion of E due to redistribution of DM itself

$$\Delta E = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} U(r, t) dt$$

- Similar diffusion of J_r , non-adiabatic

- Orbits expand in the 1st period and roughly stabilize afterwards

