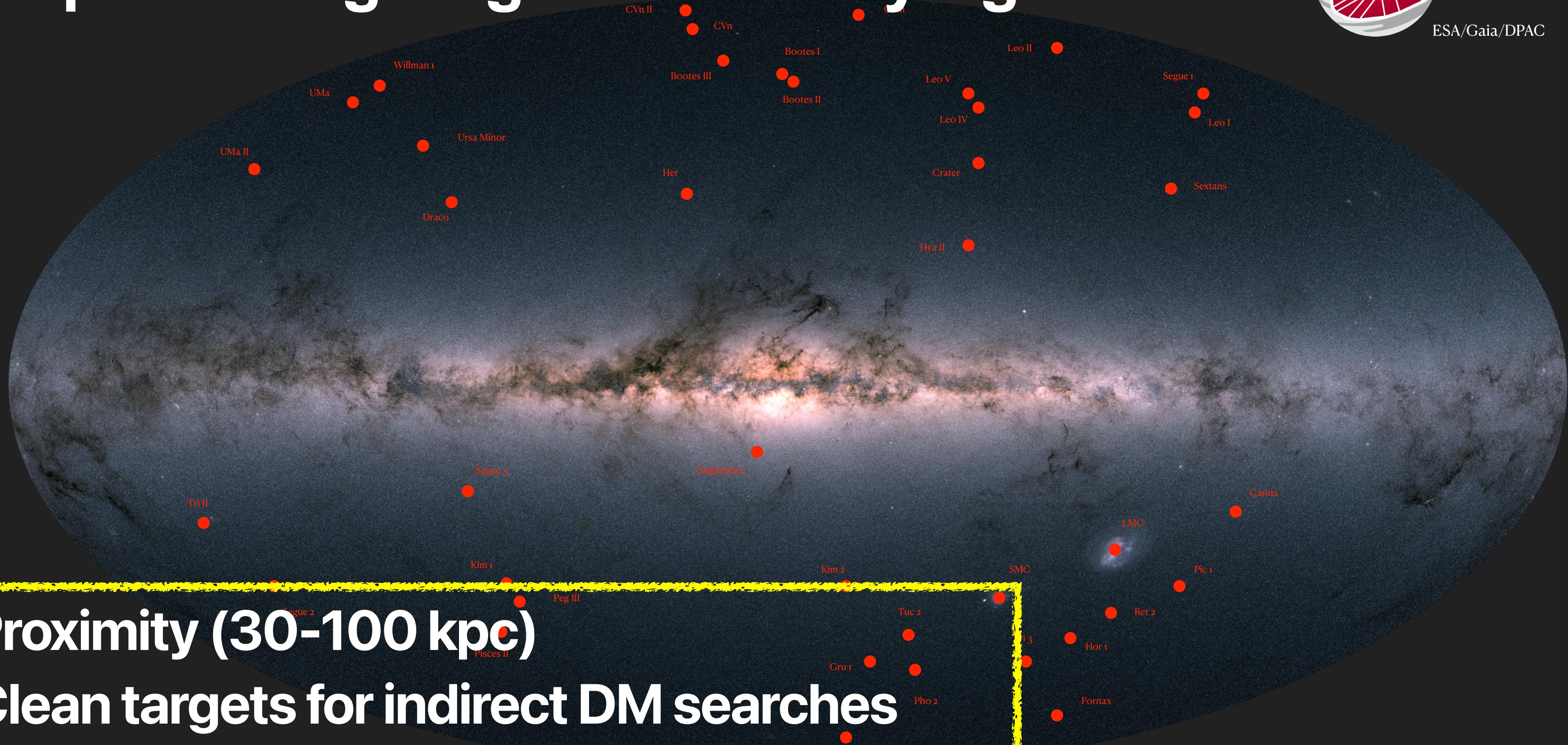


Dark Matter Distributions in the dwarf spheroidal galaxies in the Subaru-PFS era

Kohei Hayashi (NIT, Sendai College)

Dwarf spheroidal galaxy (dSph): the promising targets for studying DM

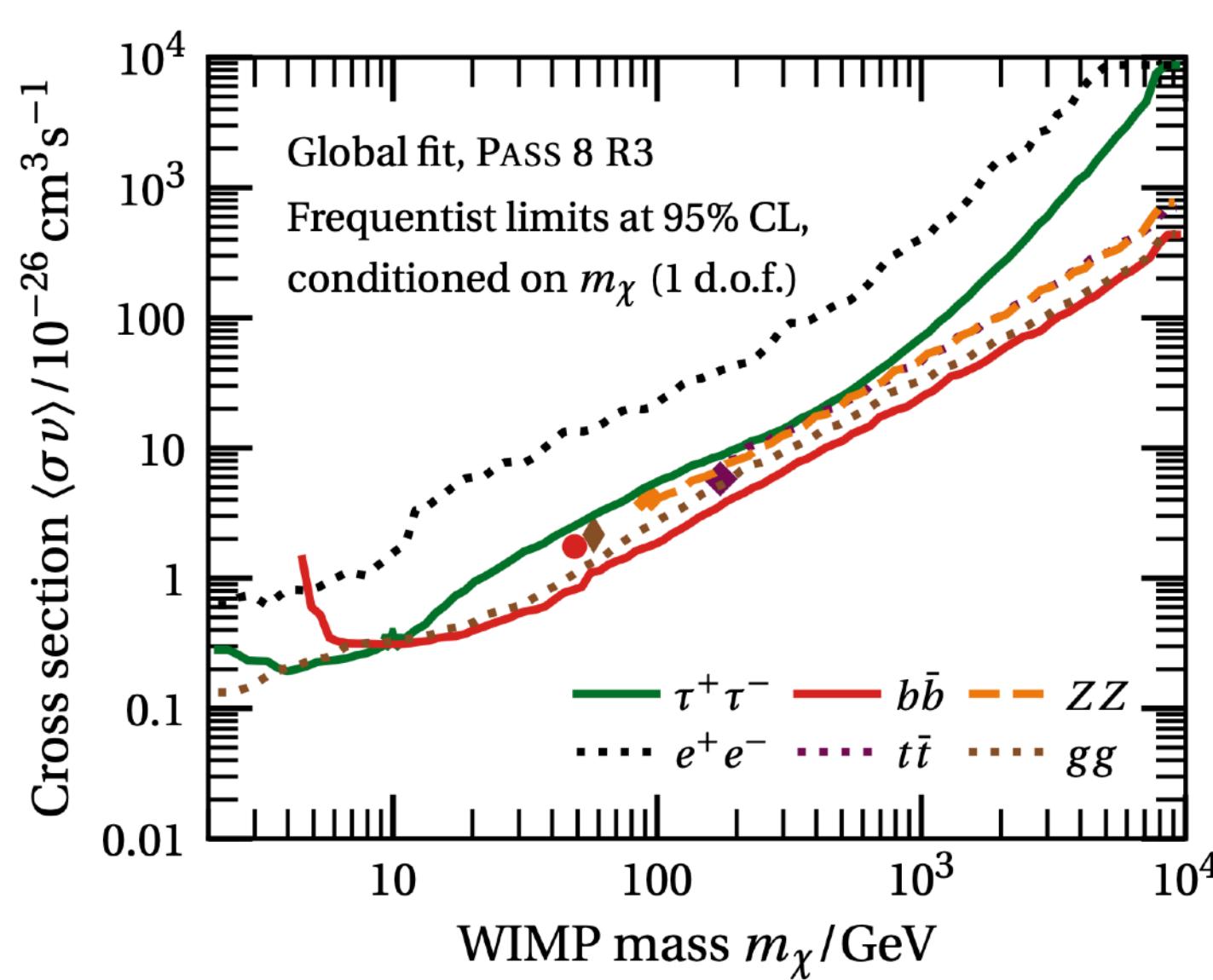


- Proximity (30-100 kpc)
- Clean targets for indirect DM searches
- Dark-matter rich system

Dwarf spheroidal galaxy (dSph): the promising targets for studying DM

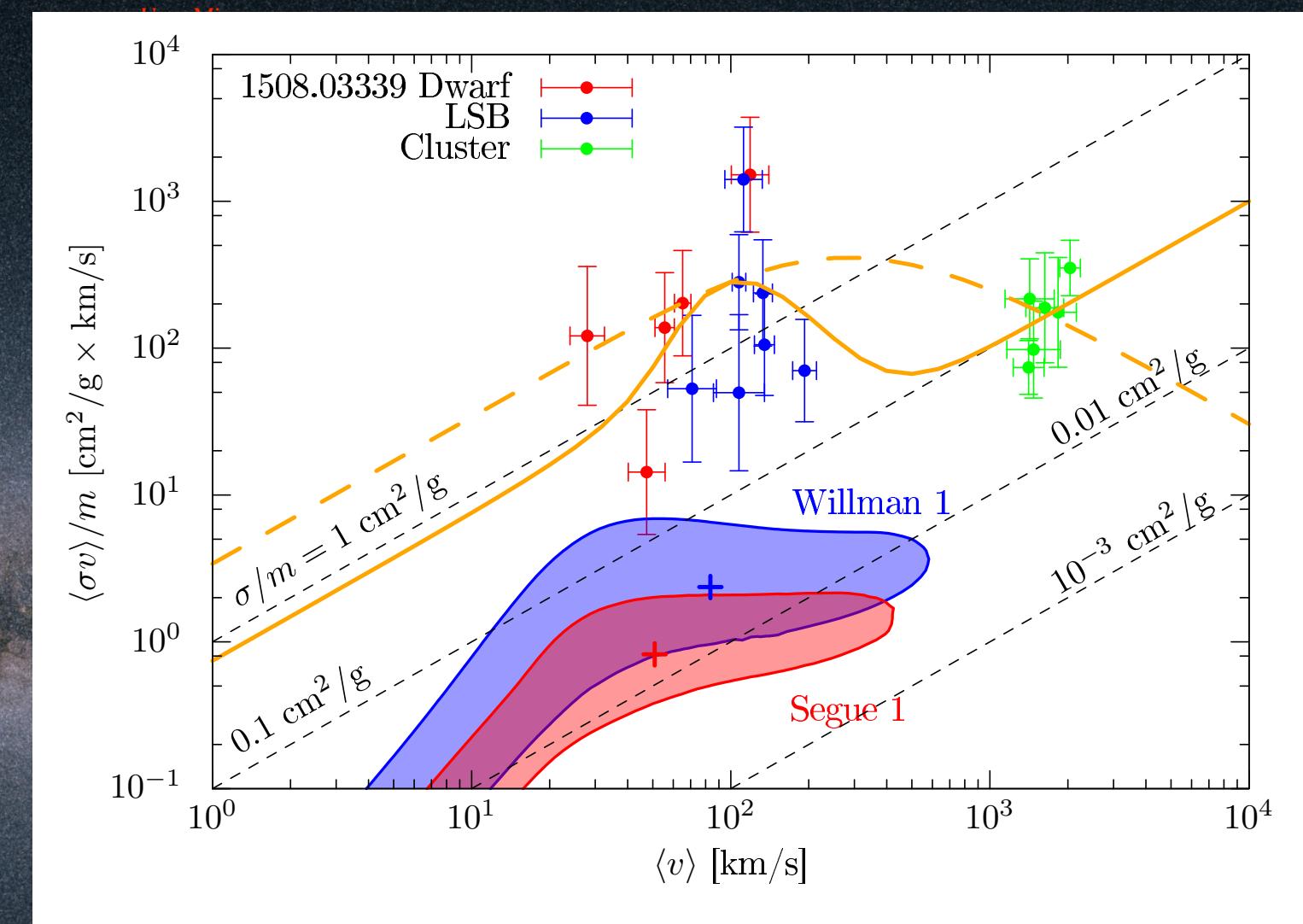


WIMP



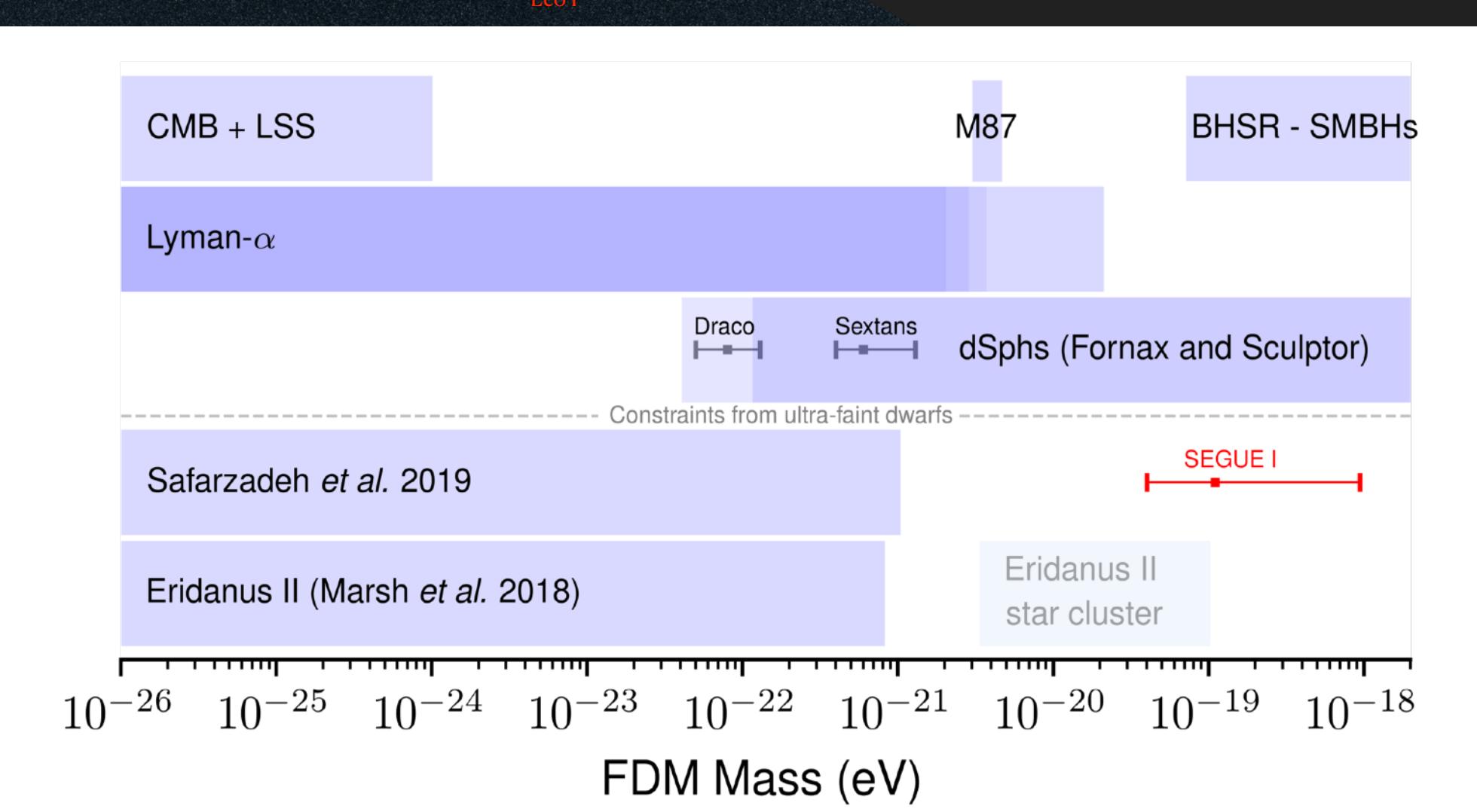
Hoof+ (2020)

SIDM



Hayashi+ (2021)

FDM



Hayashi+ (2022)

- Proximity (30-100 kpc)
- Clean targets for indirect DM searches
- Dark-matter rich system

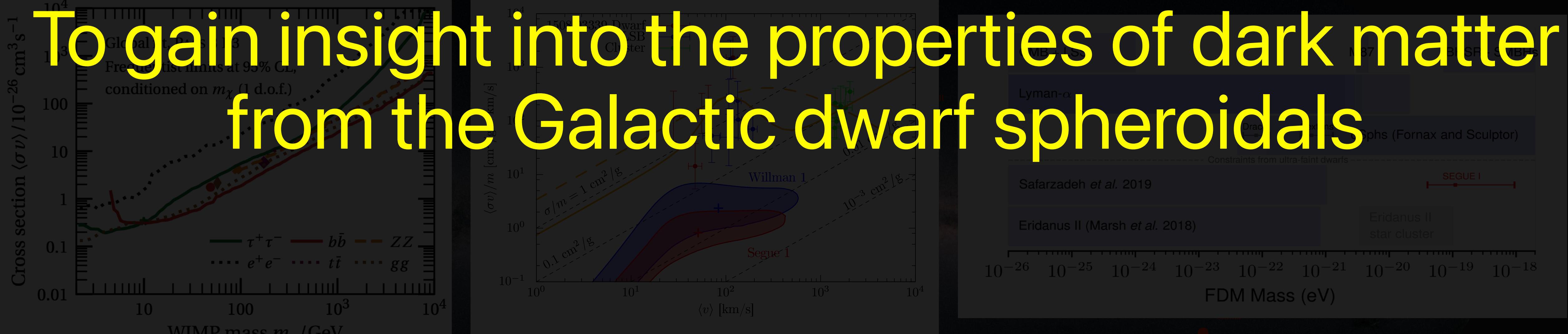
Dwarf spheroidal galaxy (dSph): the promising targets for studying DM



WIMP

SIDM

FDM



To gain insight into the properties of dark matter
from the Galactic dwarf spheroidals
it is necessary to place tighter constraints
on their dark matter density profiles.

- Proximity (30-100 kpc)
- Clean targets for indirect DM searches
- Dark-matter rich system

Non-spherical dynamical mass models

Non-spherical dark matter density profile

$$\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) = \frac{\rho_s}{(r/r_s)^\gamma [1 + (r/r_s)^\alpha]^{(\beta-\gamma)/\alpha}}$$

$$r^2 = R^2 + \frac{z^2}{Q^2} \quad \text{DM halo axial ratio}$$

Non-spherical stellar profile

$$\rho_*(r_*) = \frac{3L}{4\pi r_p^3} \left[1 + \frac{r_*^2}{r_p^2} \right]^{-5/2}$$

$$r_*^2 = R^2 + \frac{z^2}{q^2} \quad \text{Stellar axial ratio}$$

Axisymmetric Jeans equations

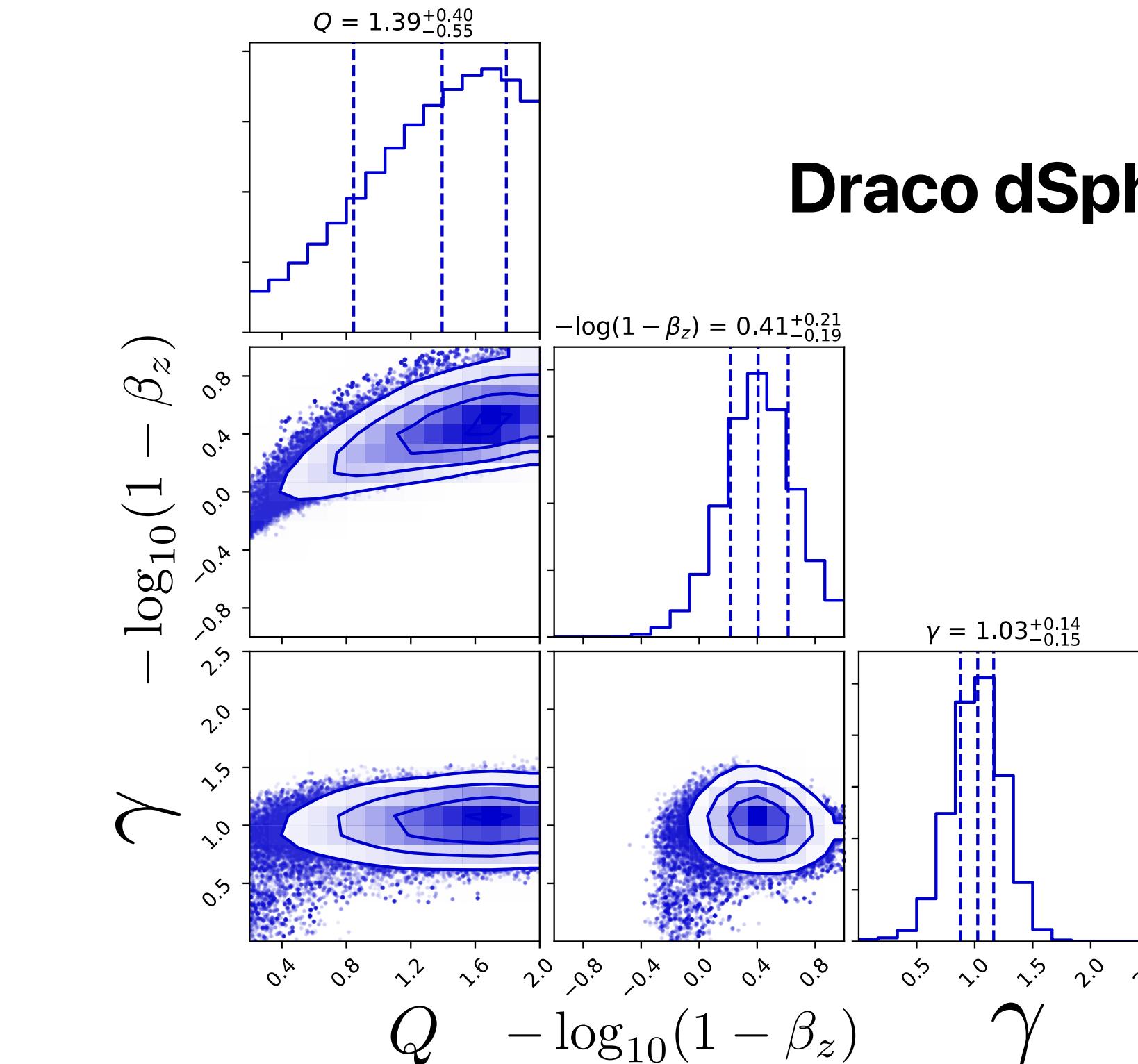
$$(\overline{v_z^2}, \overline{v_\phi^2})$$

$\overline{v_R^2}$ is unknown parameter as
 $\beta_z = 1 - \overline{v_z^2}/\overline{v_R^2}$

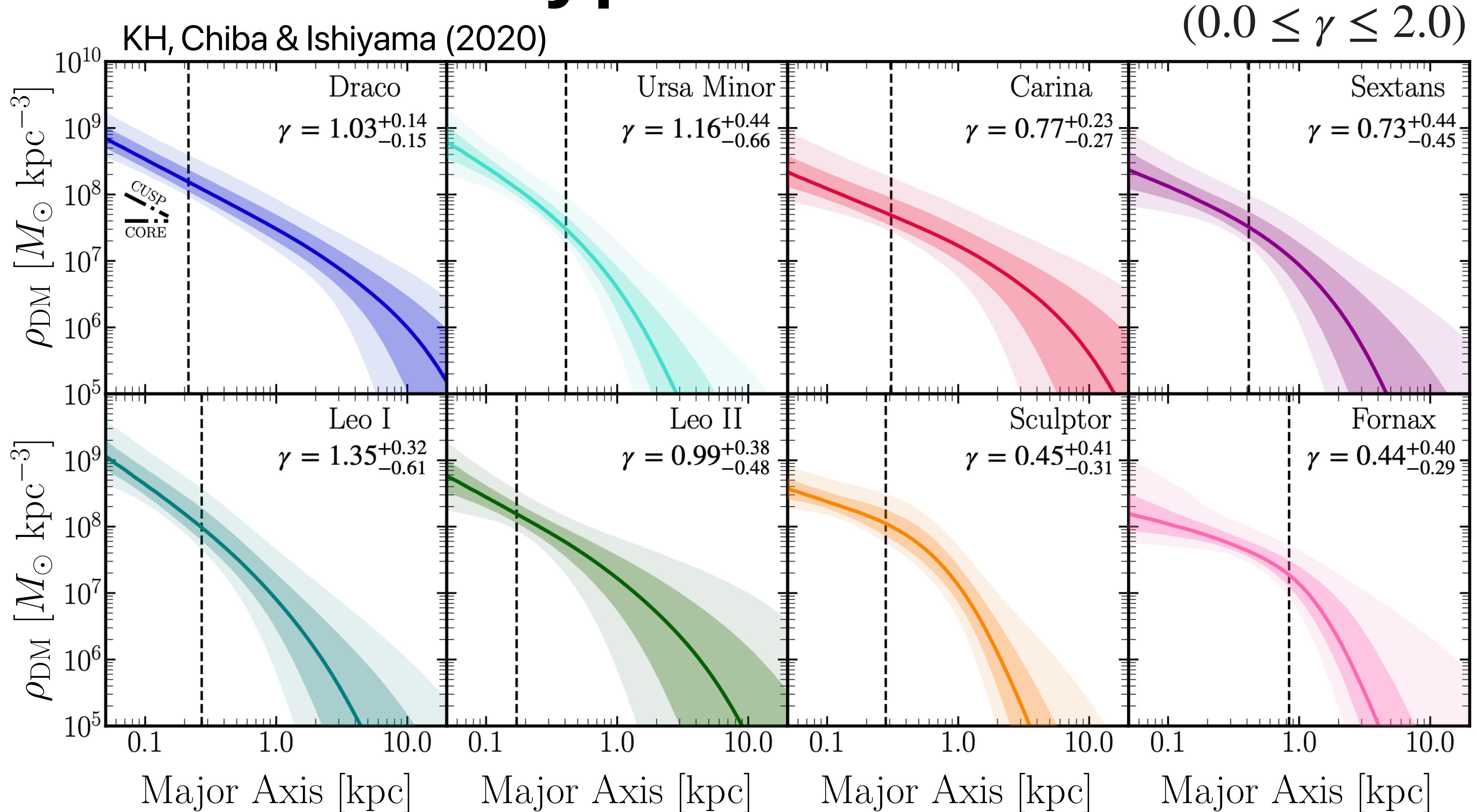
$$\sigma_{\text{l.o.s}}^{\text{th}}(x, y)$$

FIT

$$\sigma_{\text{l.o.s}}^{\text{obs}}(x, y)$$



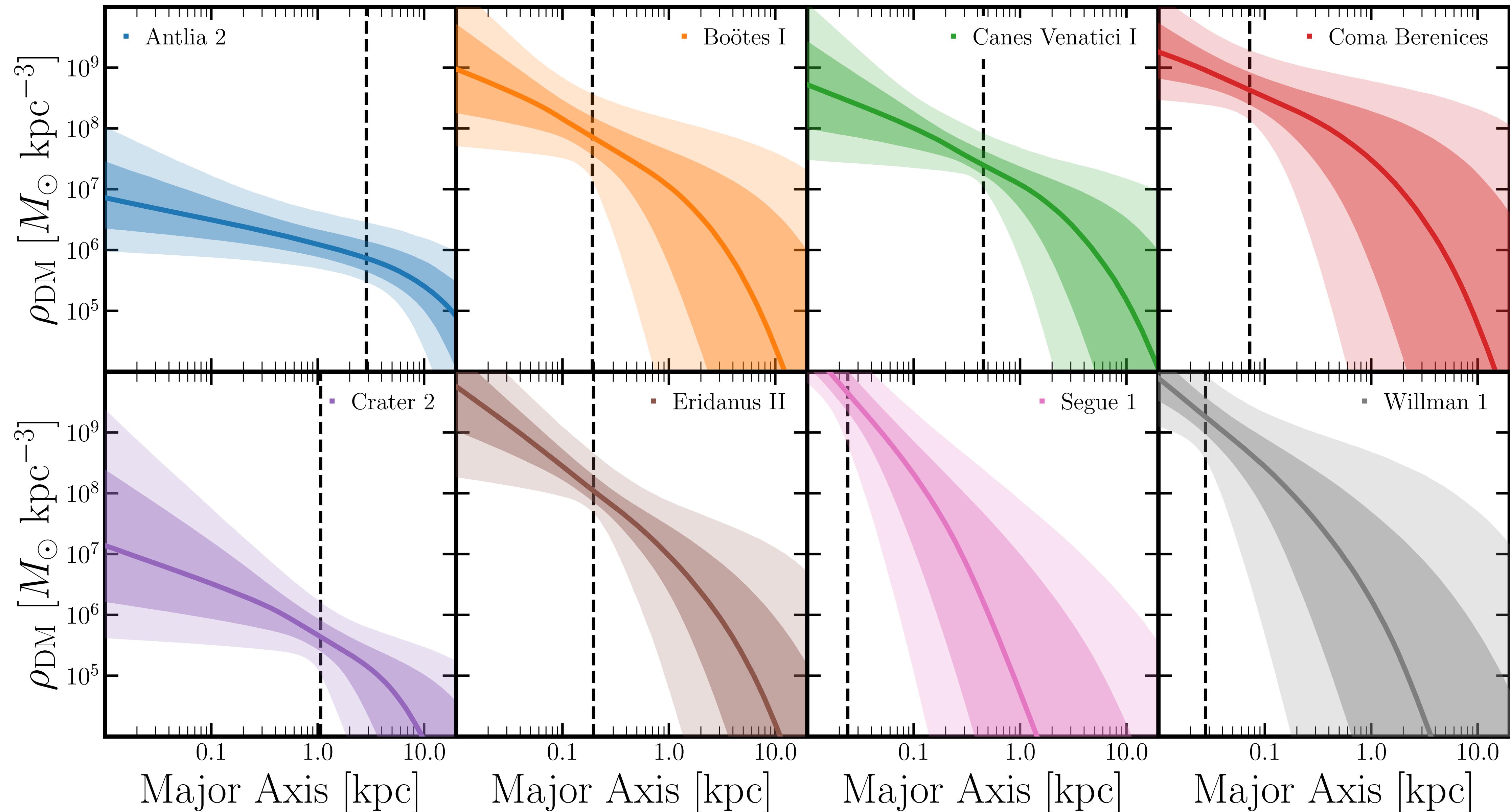
Dark matter density profiles: Classicals



Dark matter density profiles: UFDs

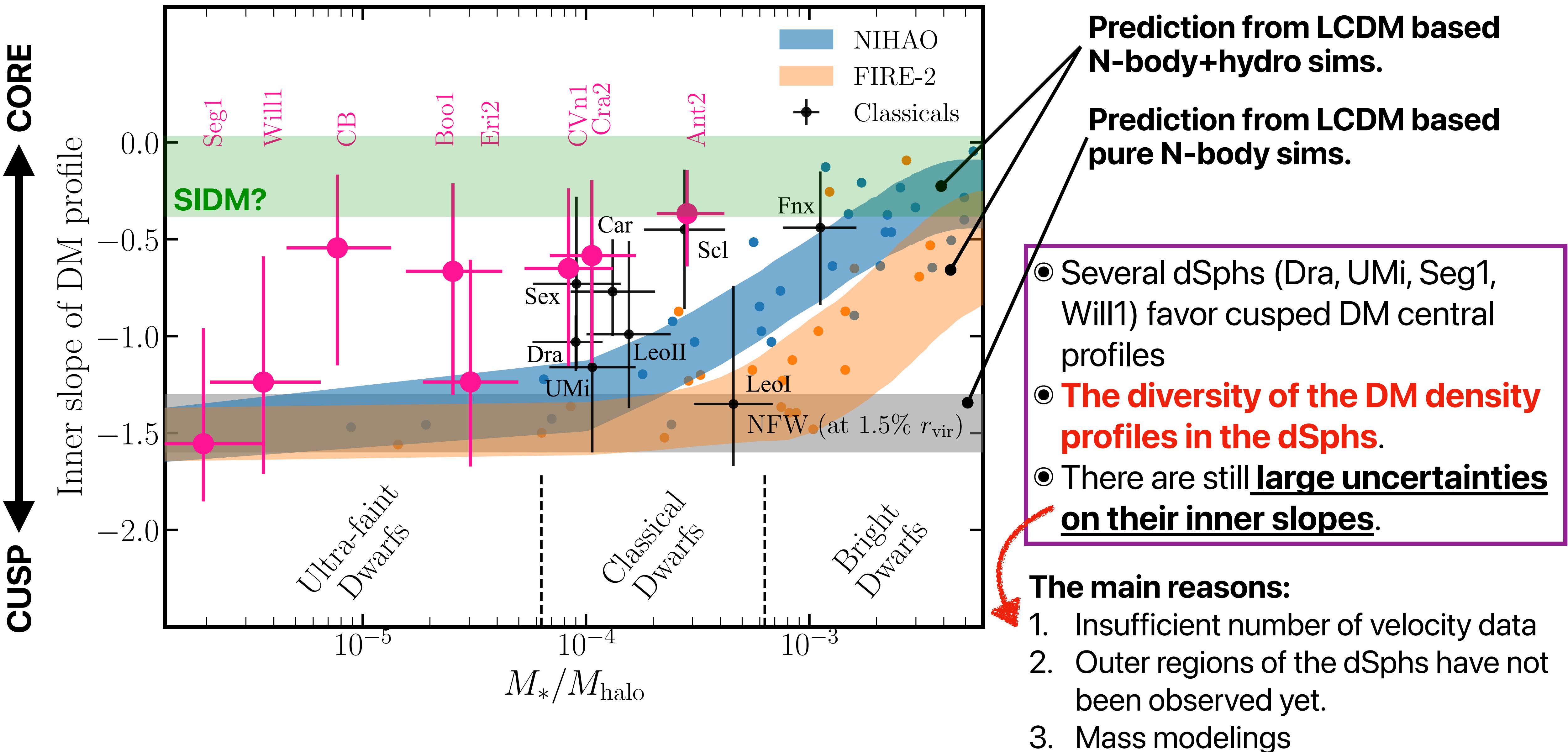
KH, Hirai, Chiba & Ishiyama (2022)

($0.0 \leq \gamma \leq 2.0$)



Diversity of the DM distributions?

KH, Chiba & Ishiyama (2020)
KH, Hirai, Chiba & Ishiyama (2022)

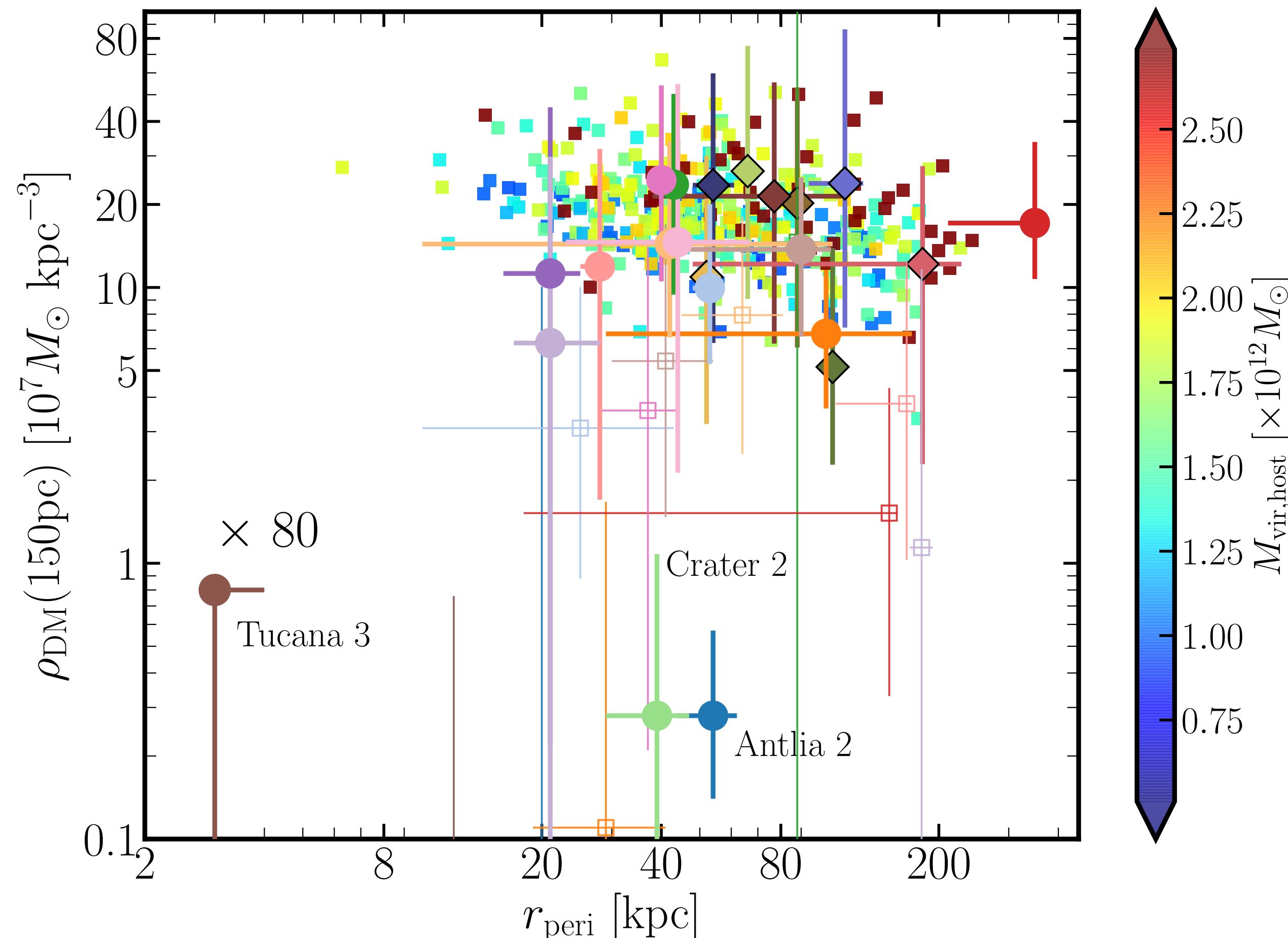


DM densities at 150 pc

Motivated mainly by Kaplinghat et al. (2019)



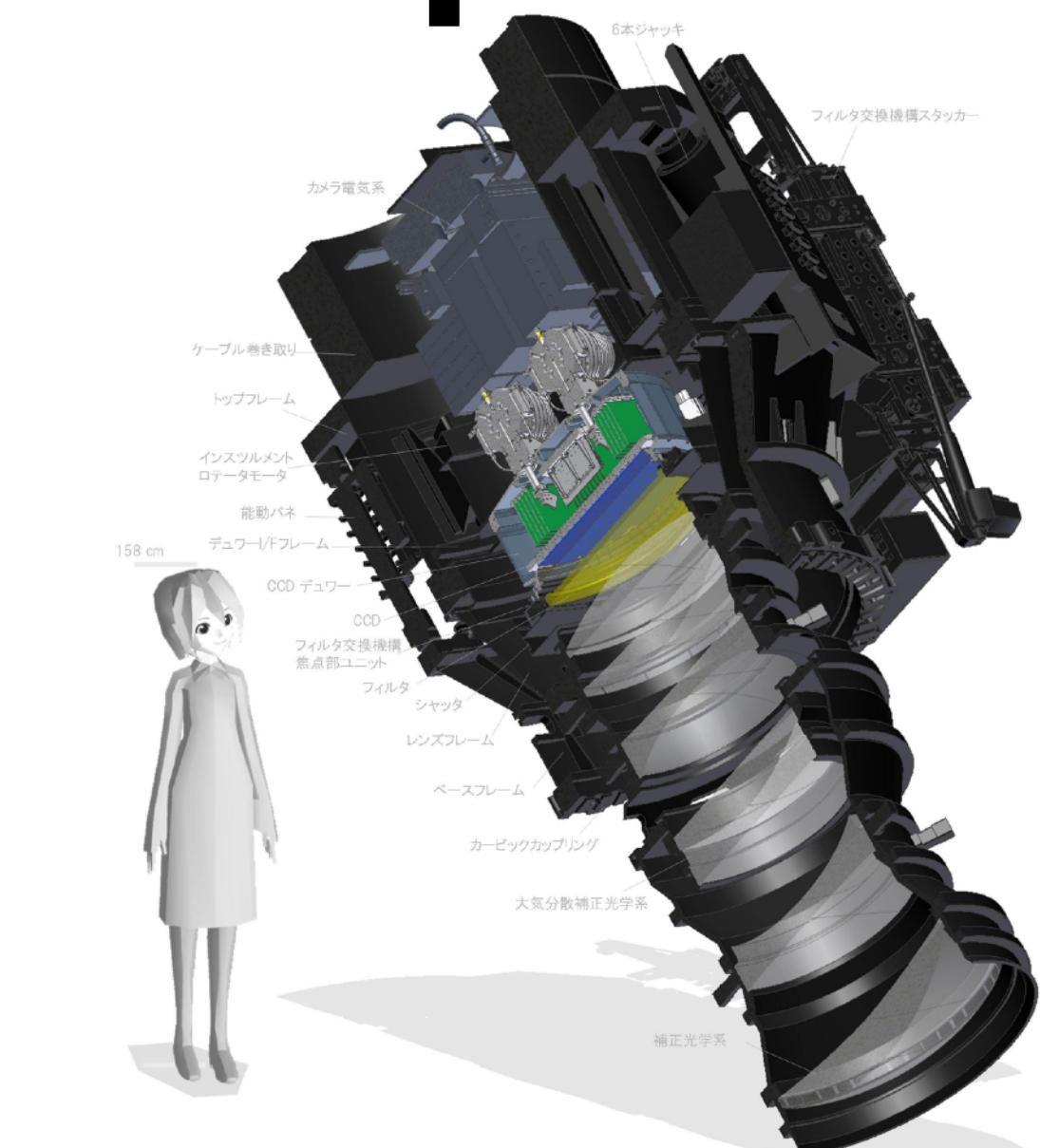
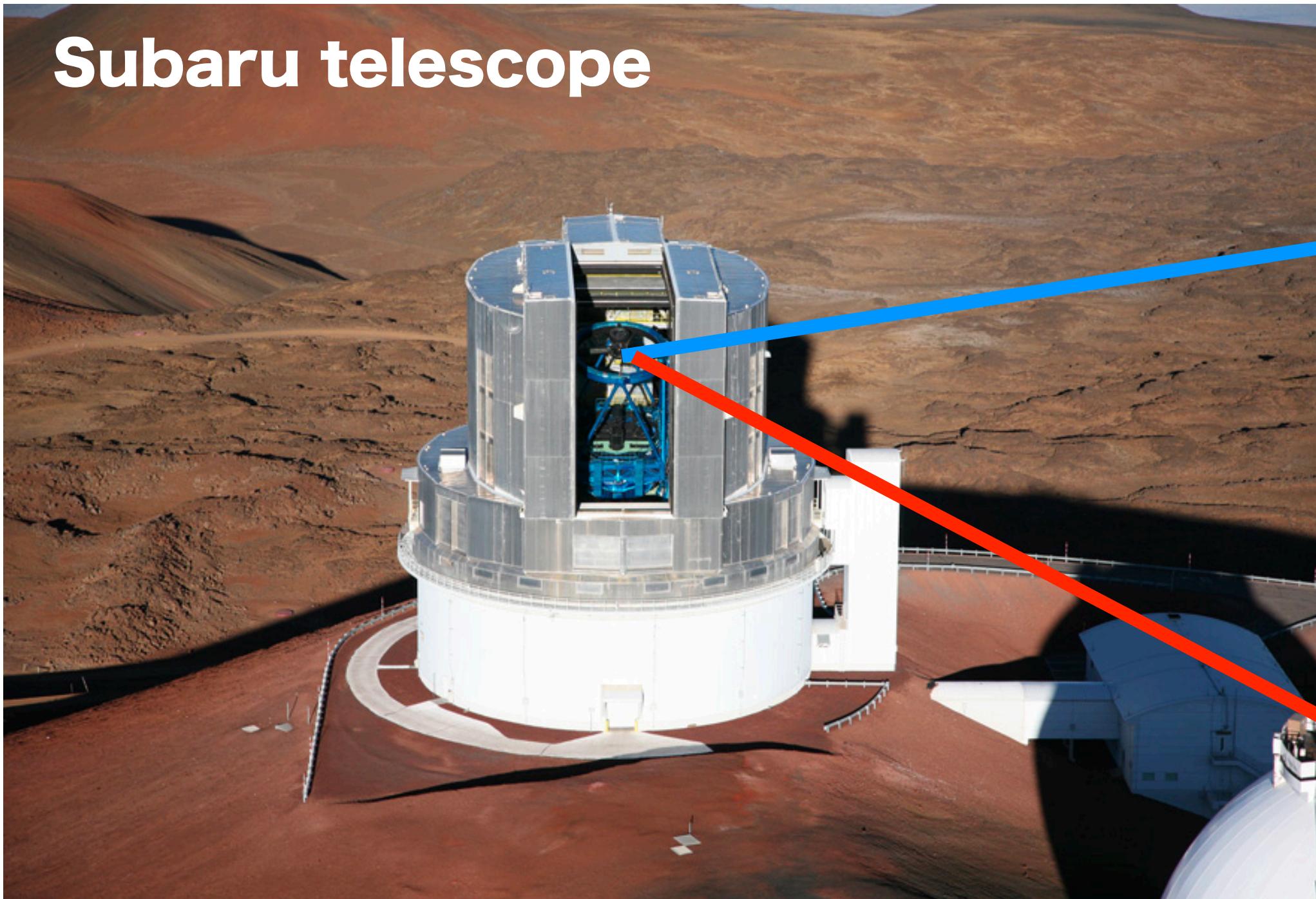
- The dwarf satellites are widely distributed on this plane.
- For comparison, LCDM based subhalos ($V_{\text{peak}} > 25 \text{ km/s}$) are also plotted.
- The dwarfs are reasonably consistent with subhalos, except for **Ant2, Cra2, and Tuc3** which deviate significantly from the simulations.
- This deviation **cannot** be explained by the CDM subhalos detected by commonly-used subhalo finders.



Toward Subaru-PFS era

Subaru-HSC/PFS: deep & wide photo. & spec.

Subaru telescope

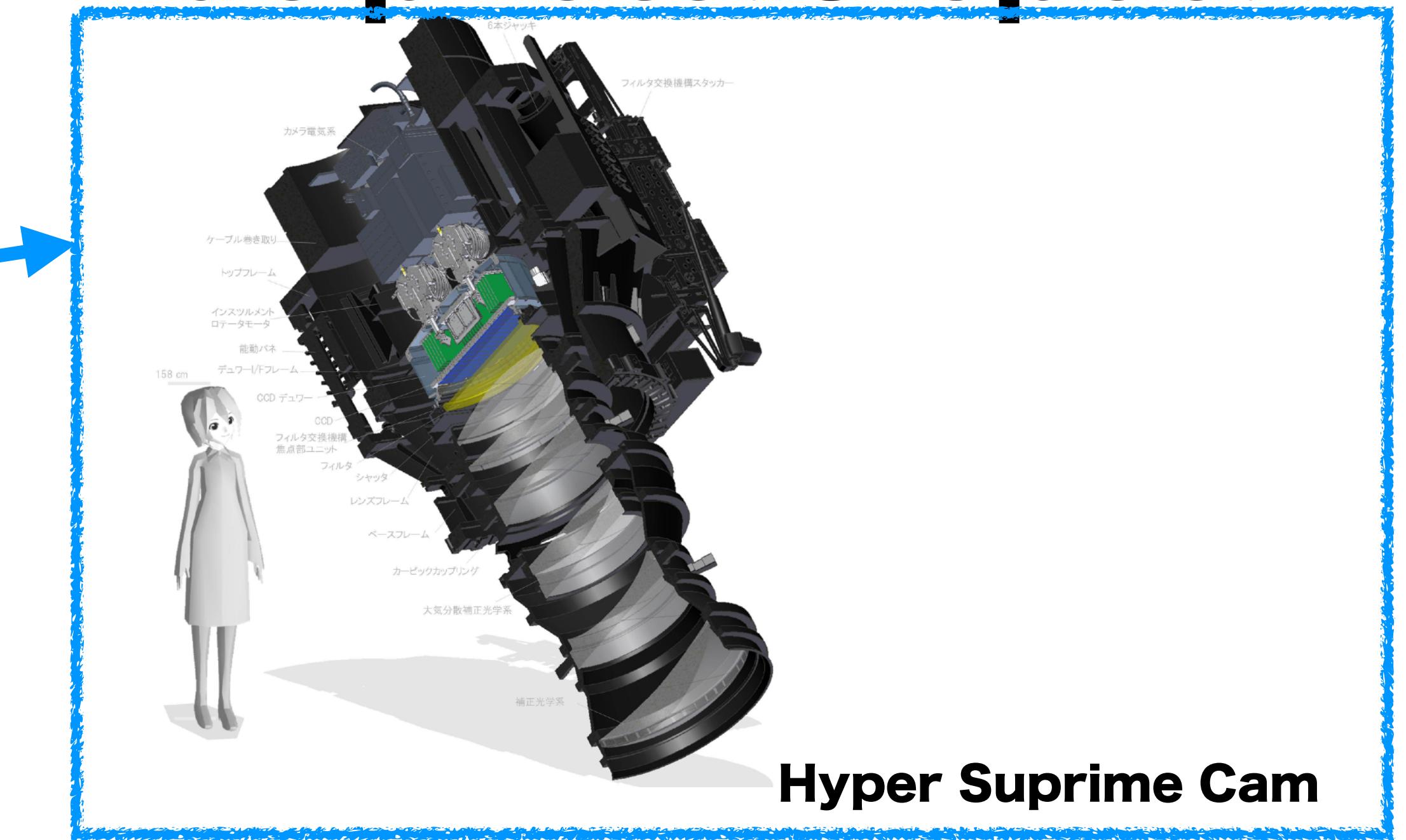
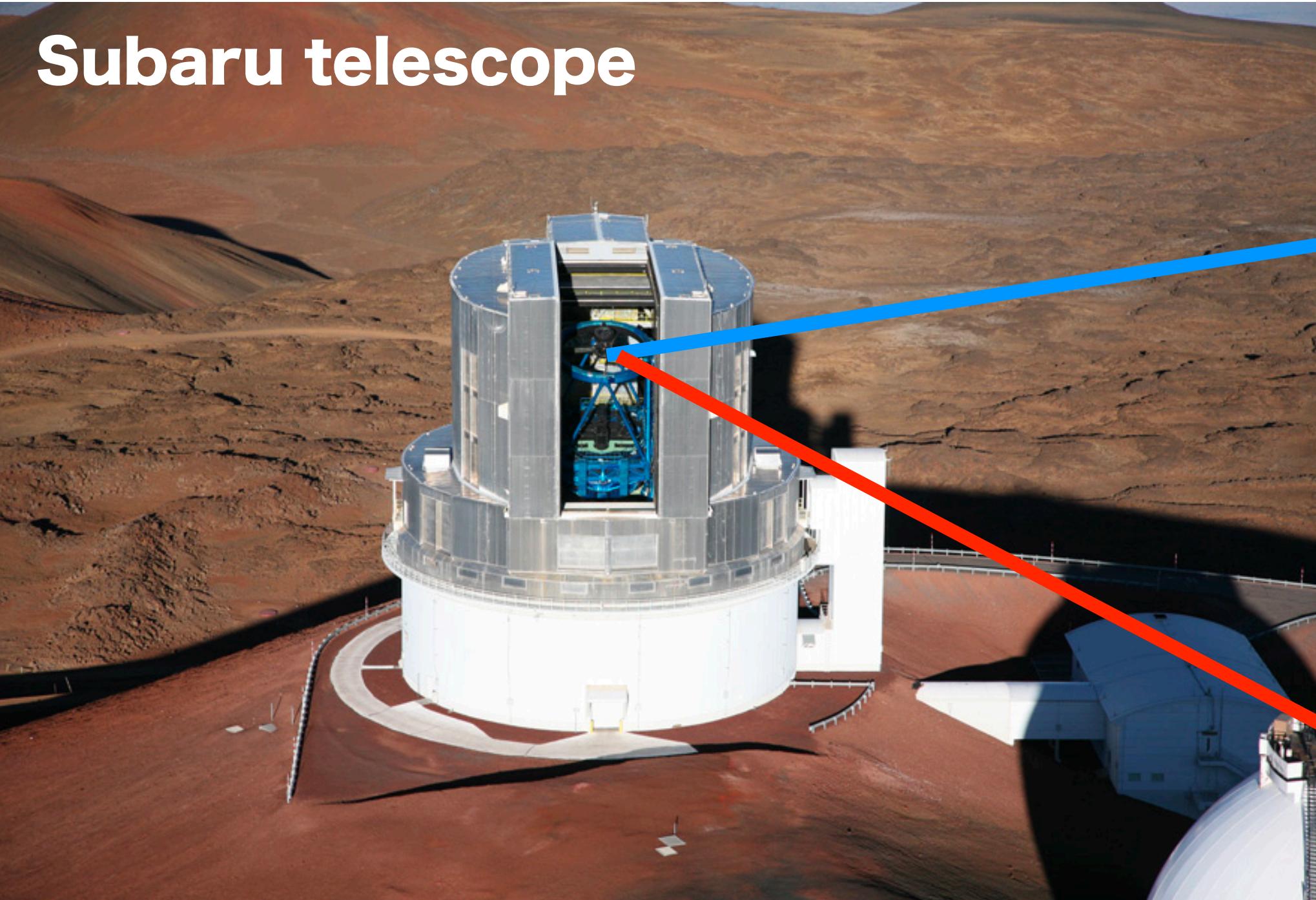


Hyper Suprime Cam

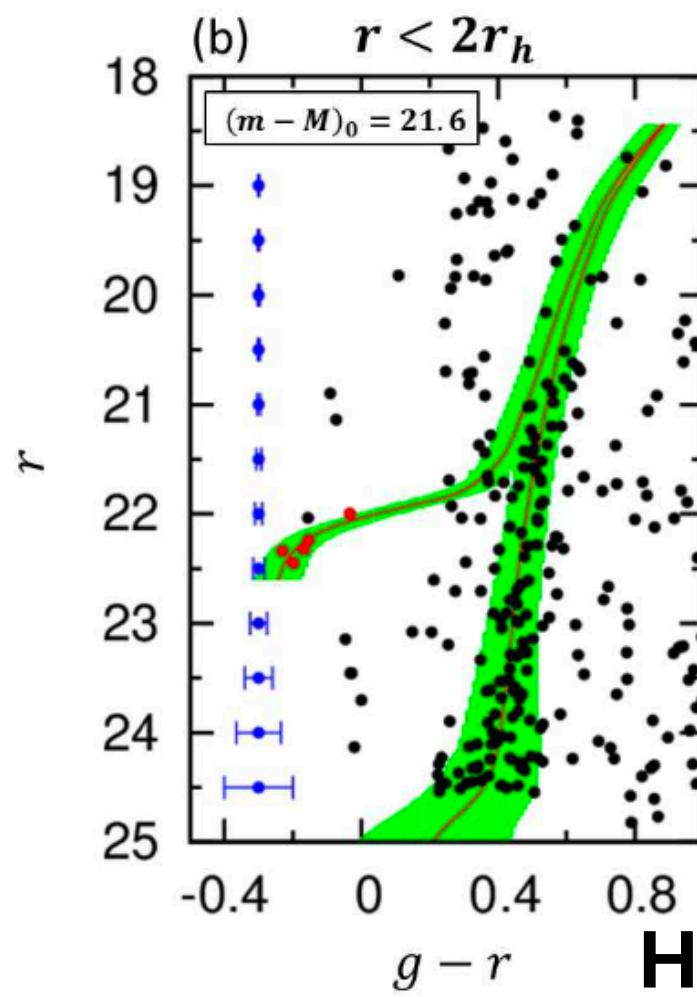
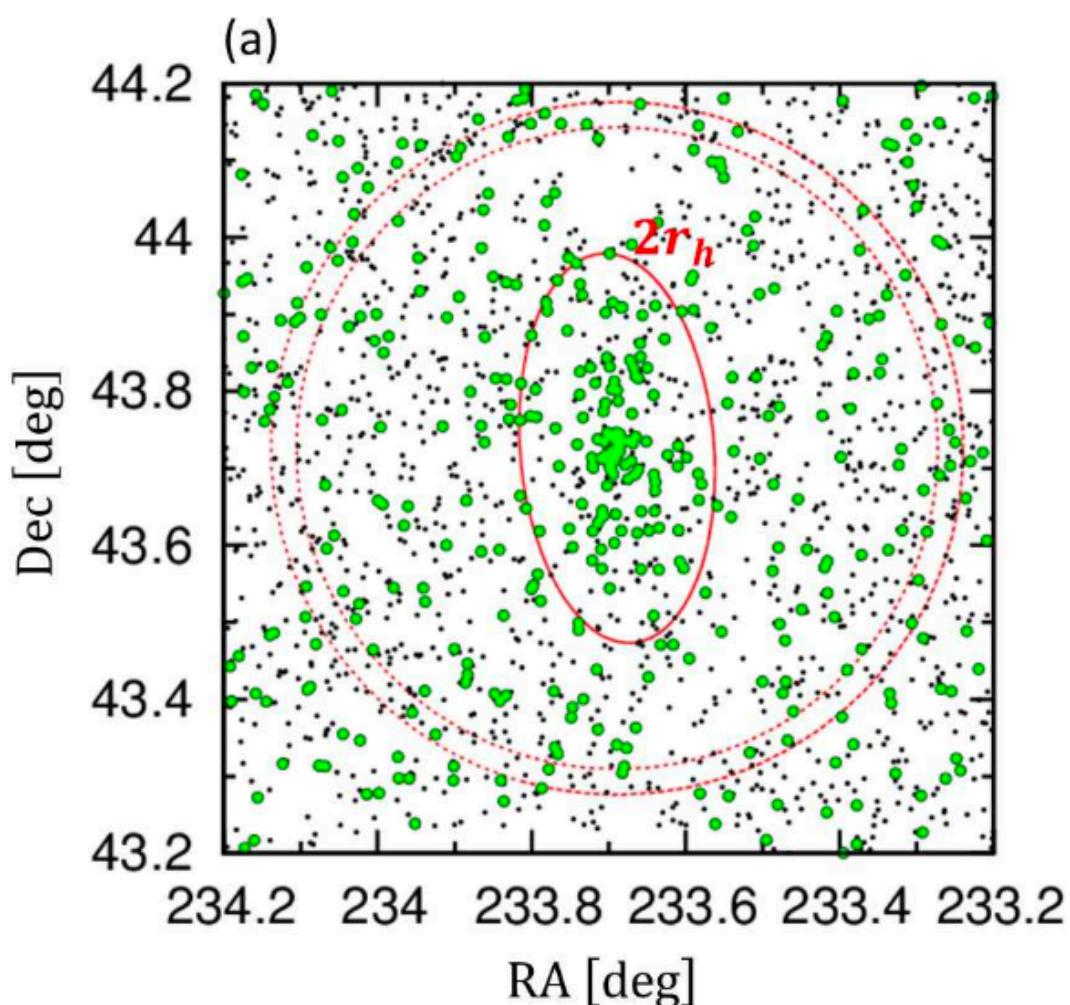


Prime Focus Spectrograph

Subaru-HSC/PFS: deep & wide photo. & spec.



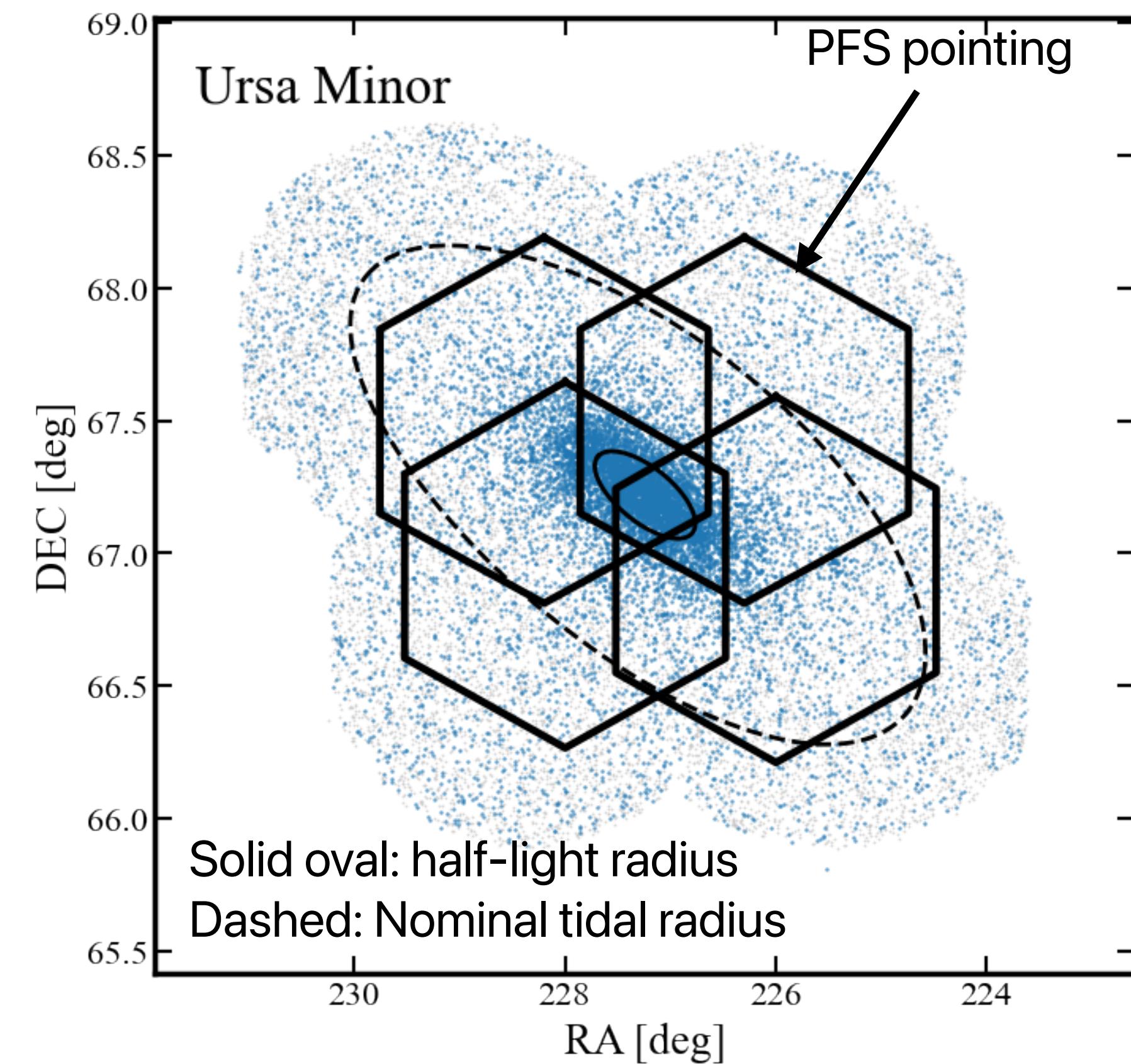
Hyper Suprime Cam



Prime Focus Spectrograph

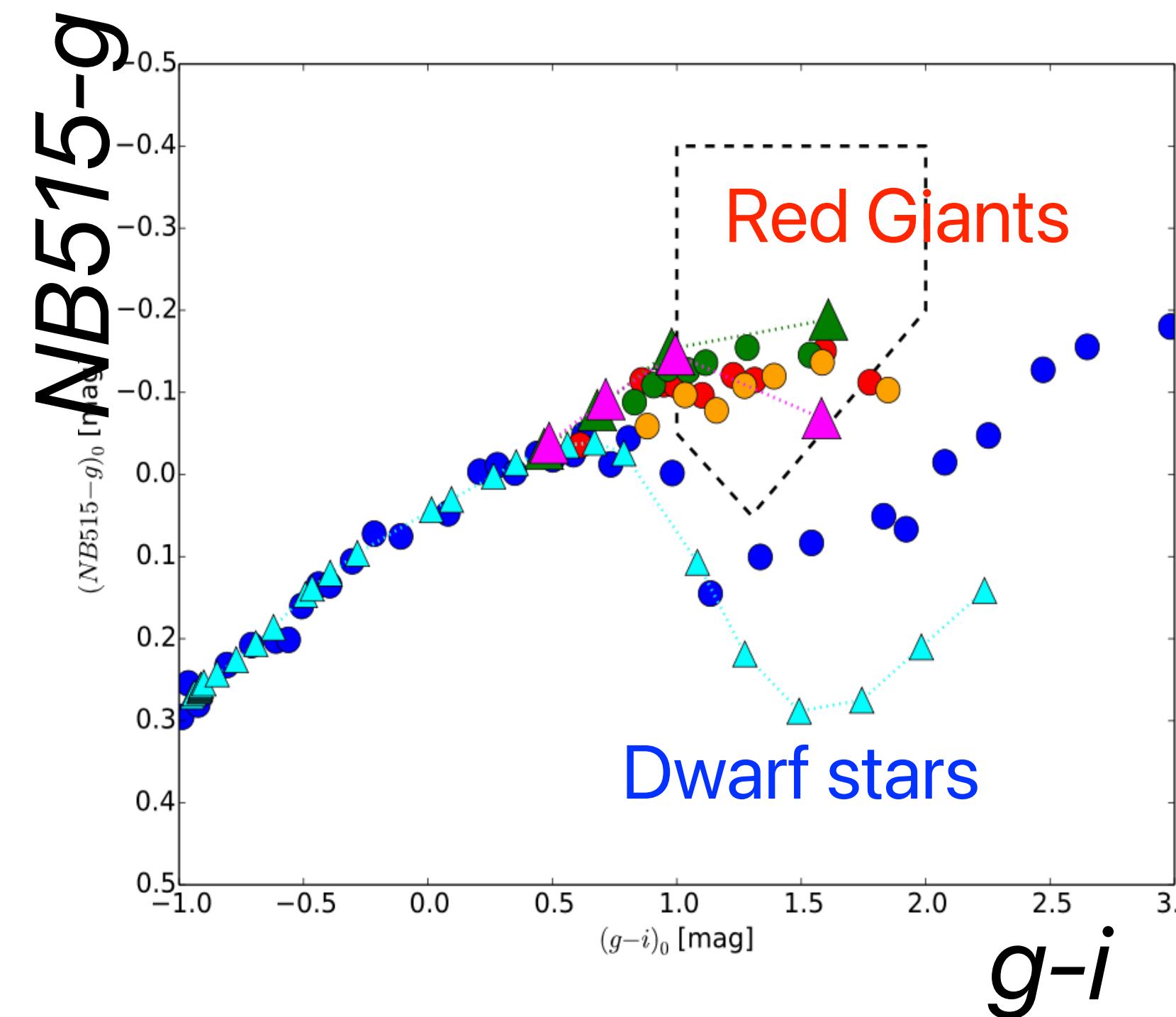
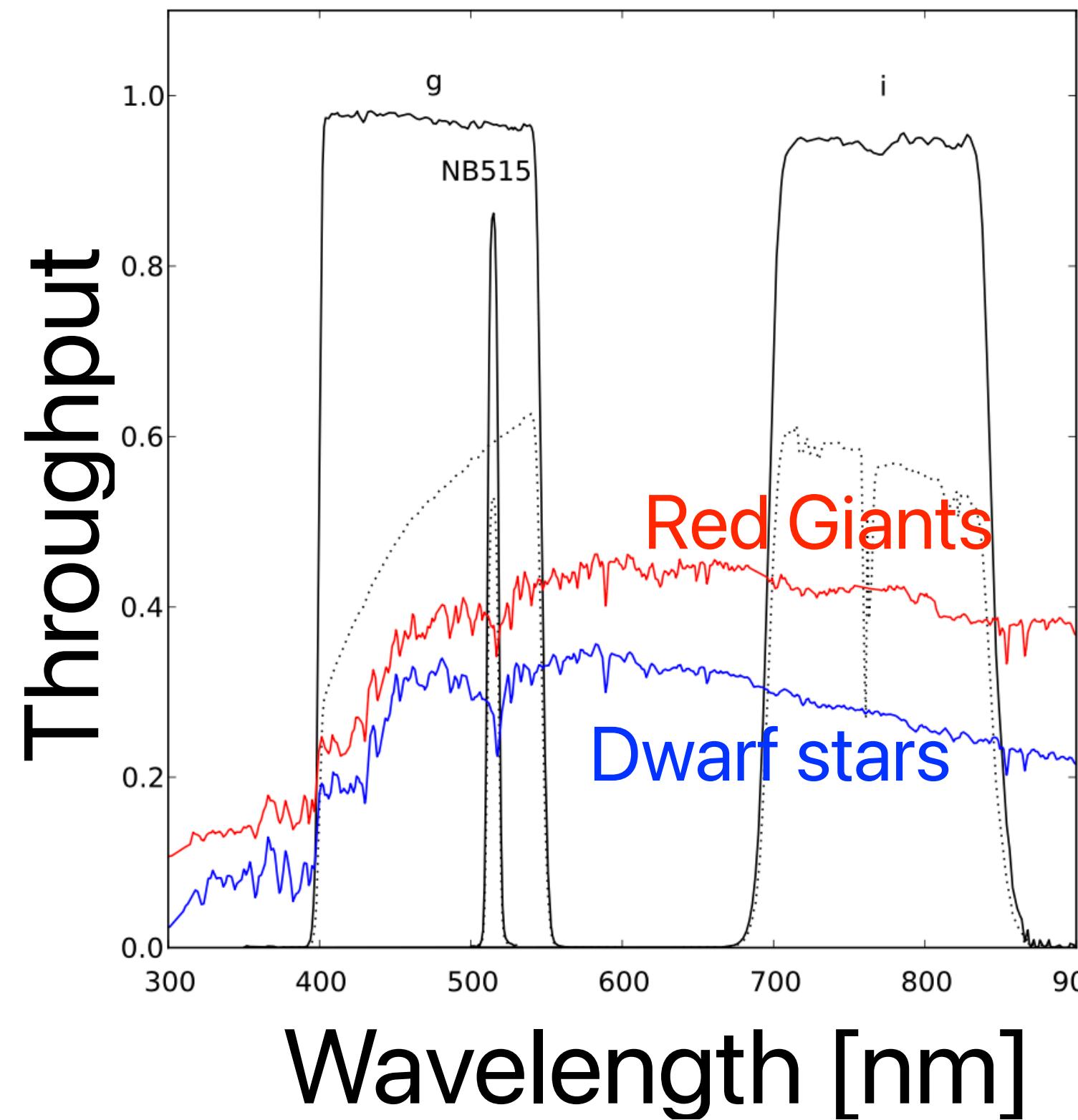
Subaru-HSC: Narrow band selection

4 pointing HSC data for UMi

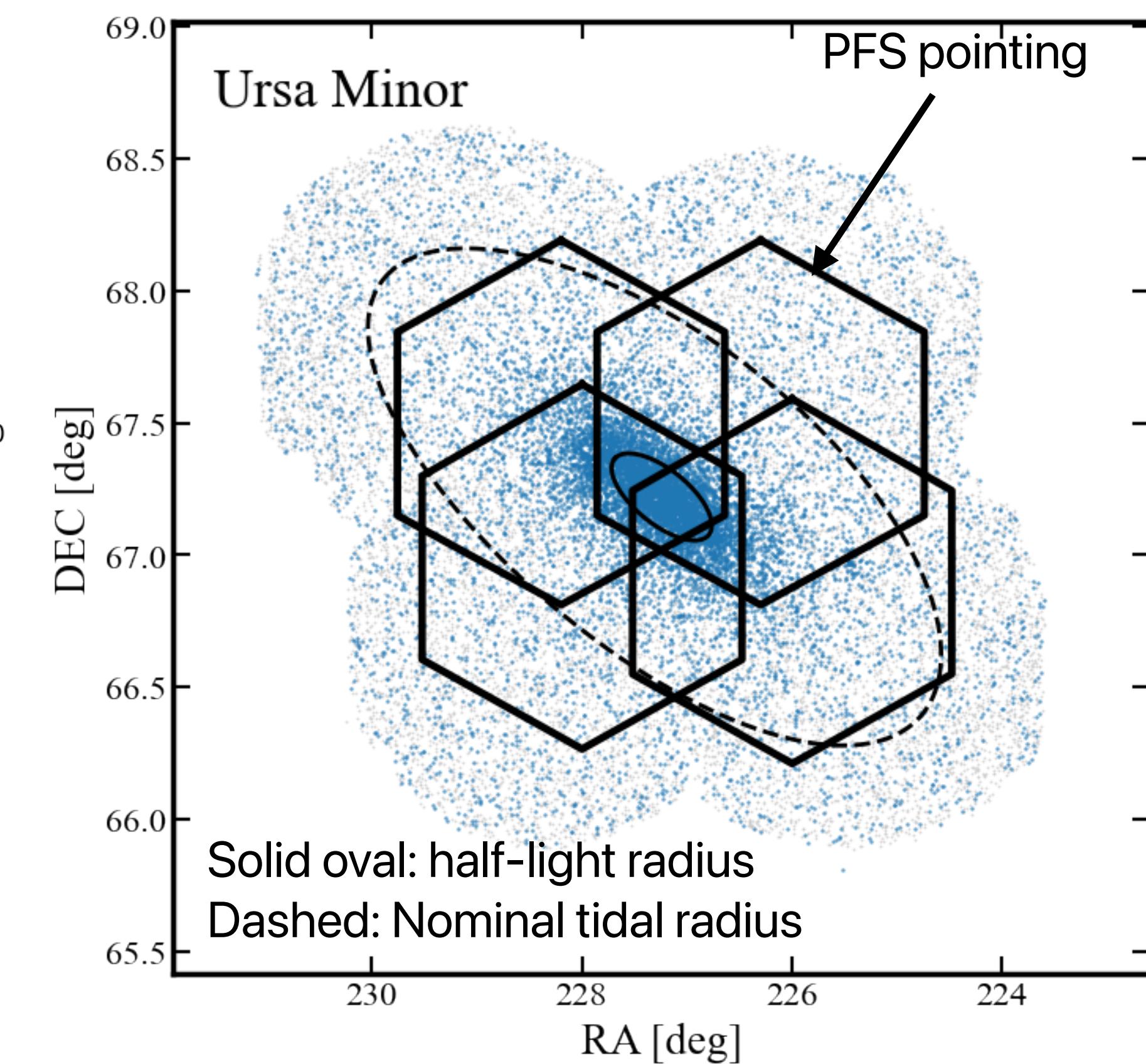


Subaru-HSC: Narrow band selection

Komiyama (incl. KH) et al. 2018



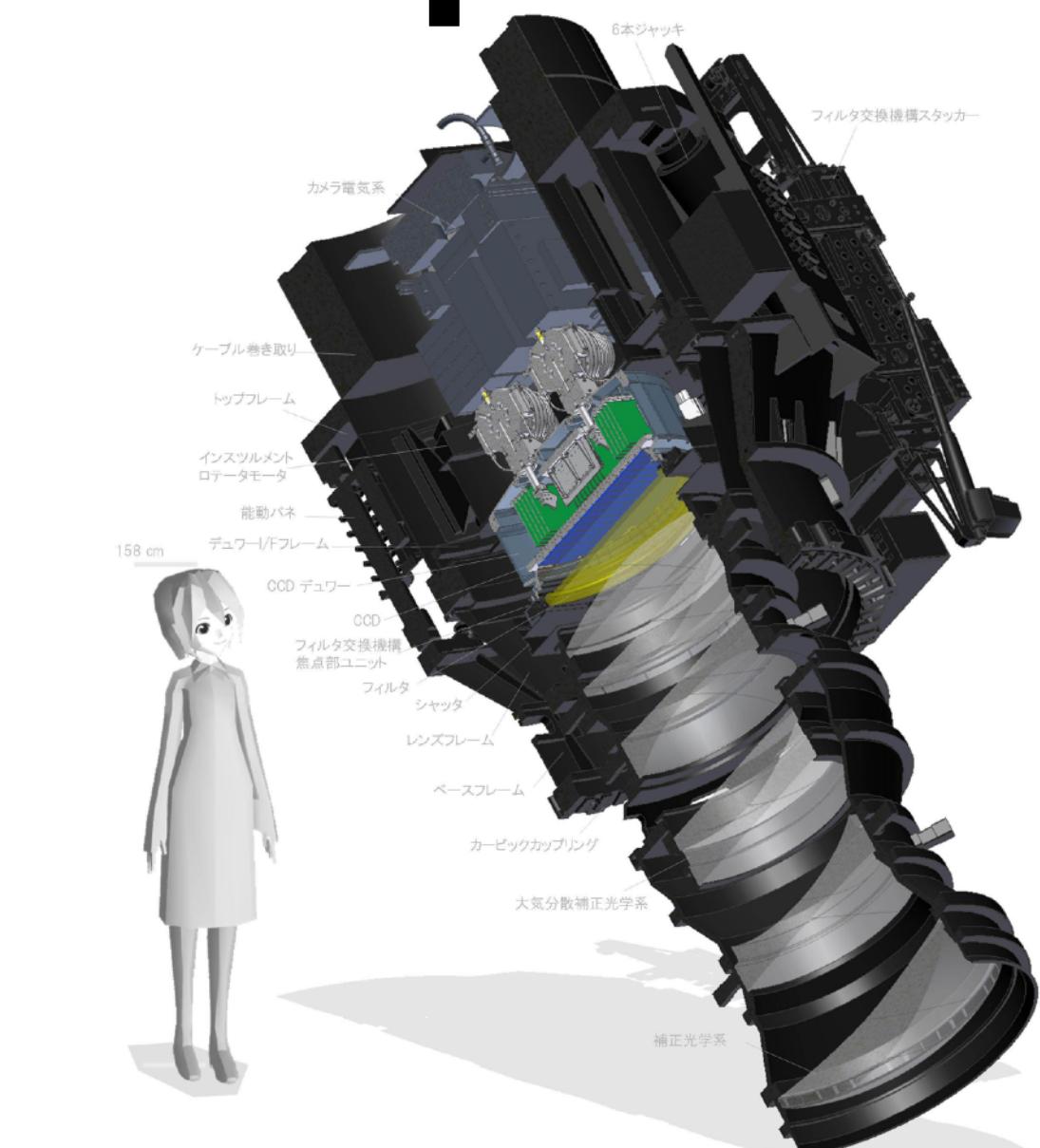
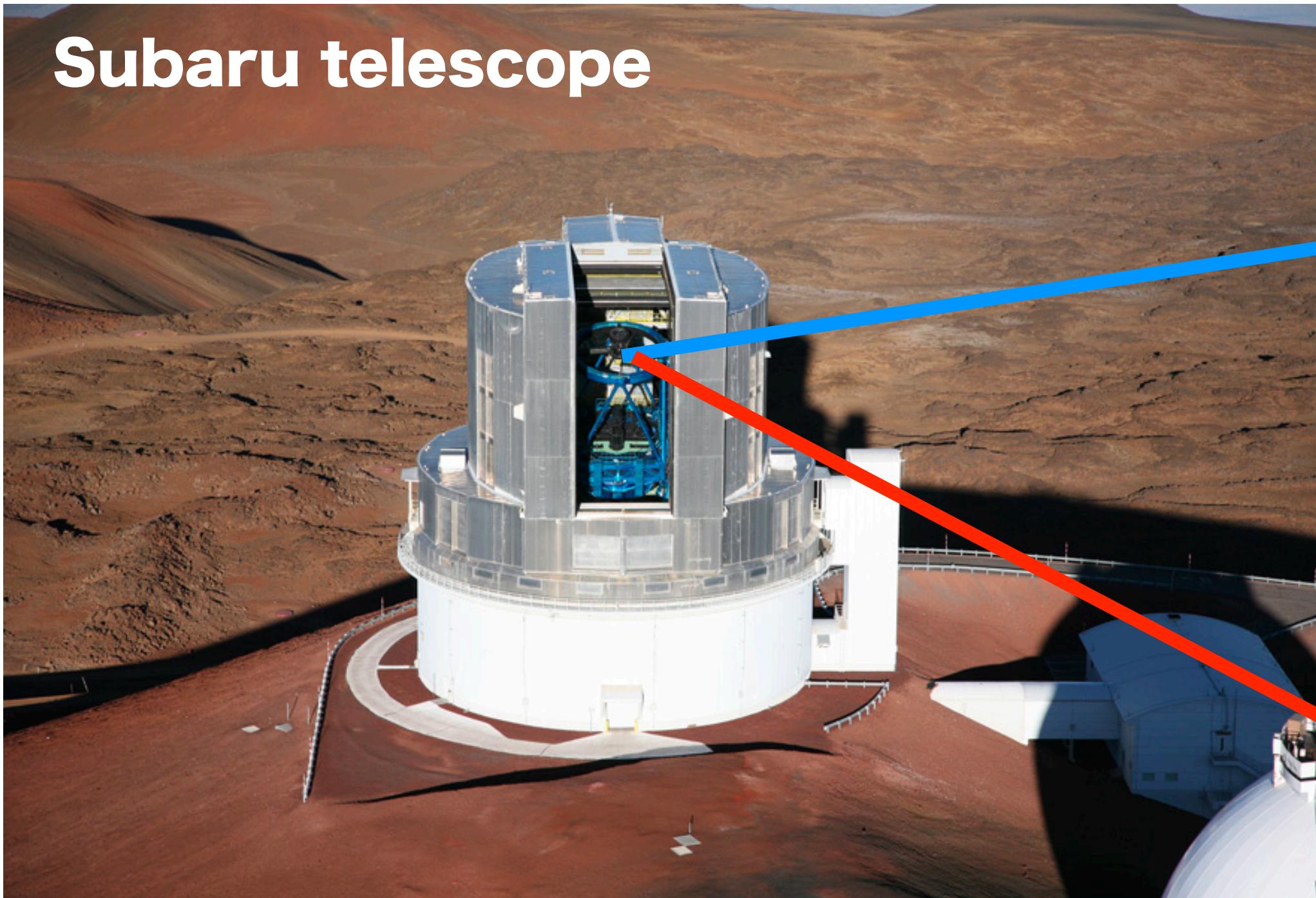
4 pointing HSC data for UMi



NB515 filter can distinguish between (field)dwarf and (dSph's) giant stars based on the depth of stellar surface gravity.

Subaru-HSC/PFS: deep & wide photo. & spec.

Subaru telescope



Hyper Suprime Cam

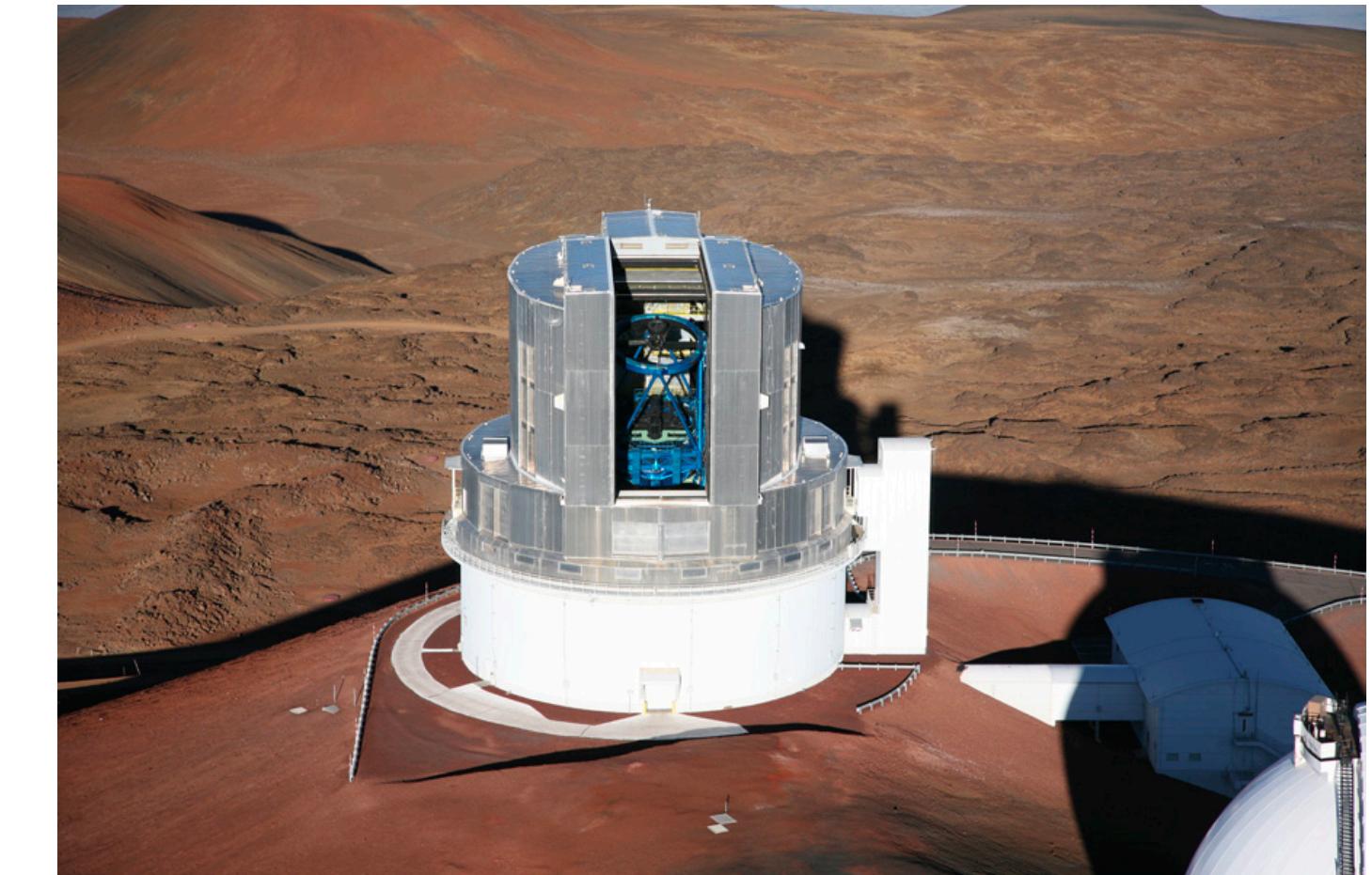
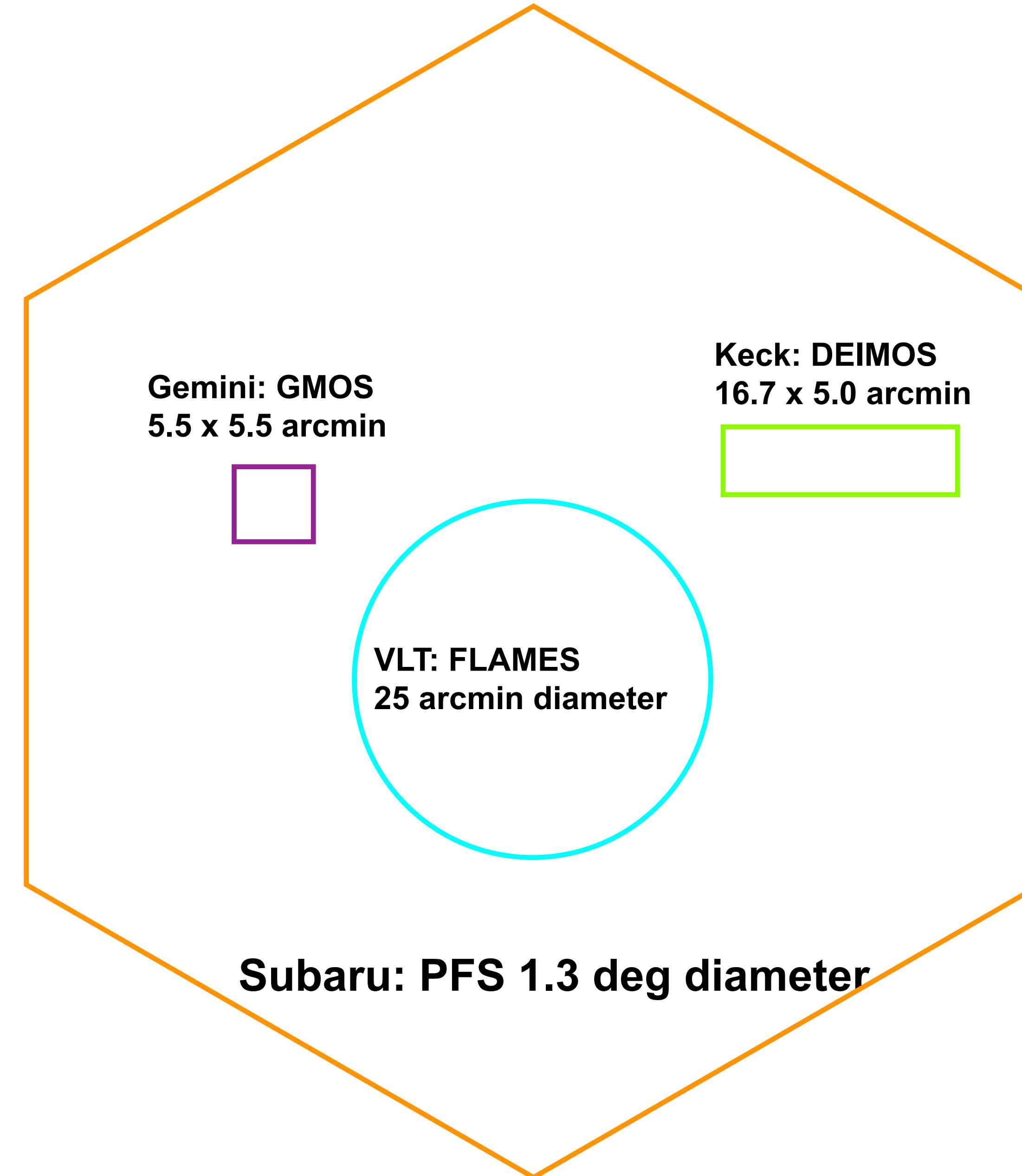


Prime Focus Spectrograph

Subaru-PFS: large international collaboration

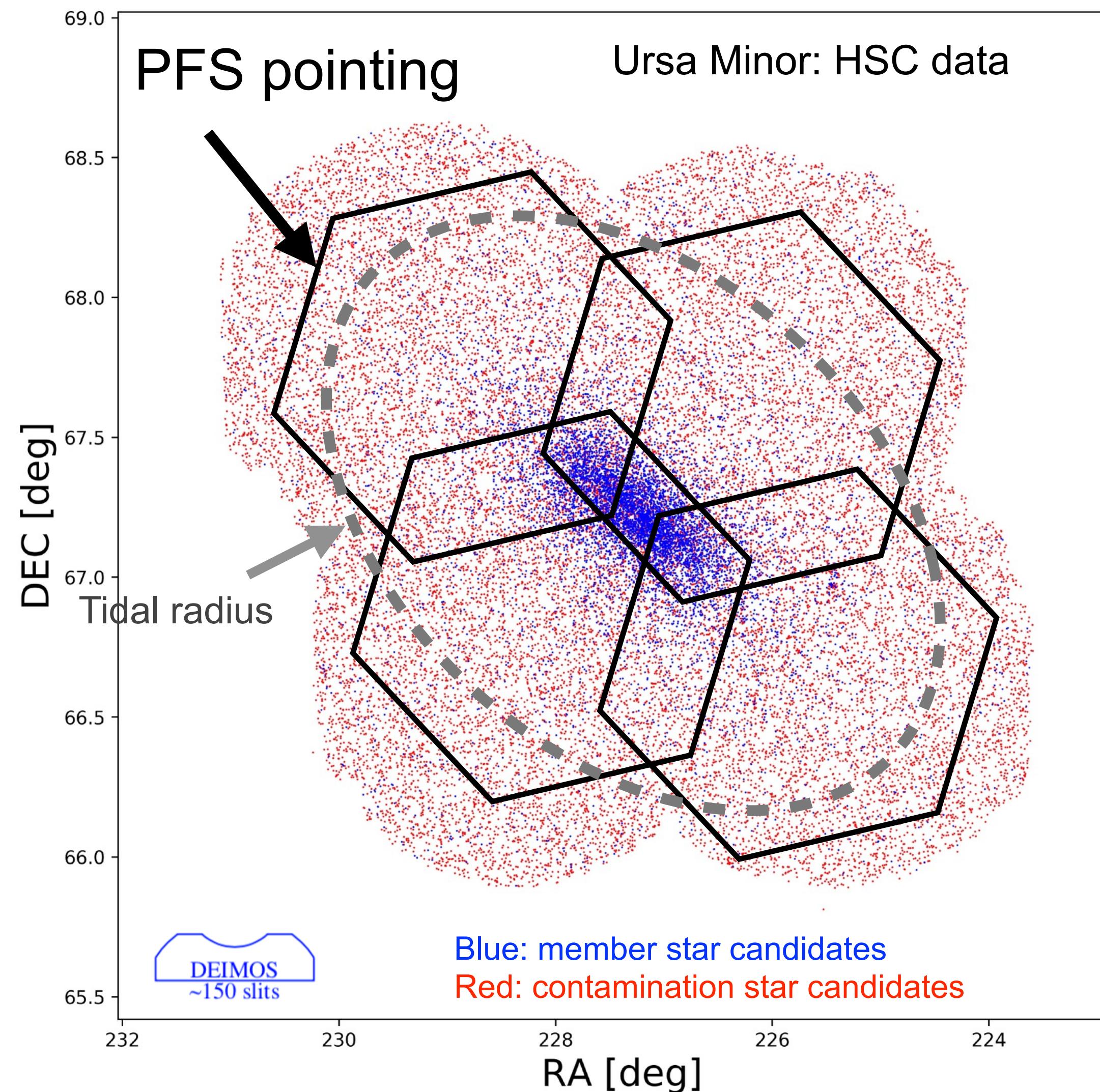


Uniqueness of Subaru-PFS



Subaru Telescope
+
Wide Field of View
||
Wide and Deep
spec. survey

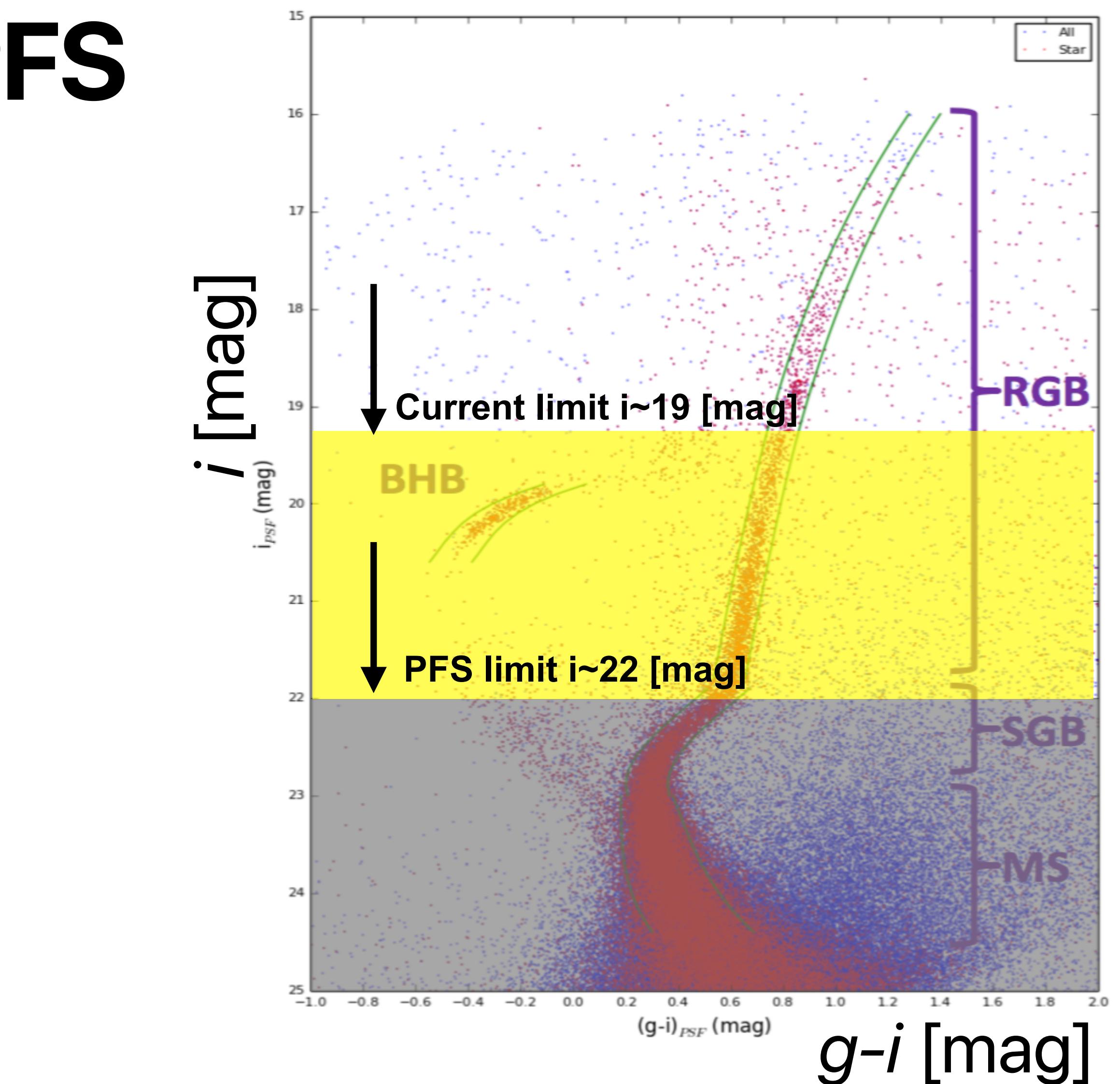
Uniqueness of Subaru-PFS



Current
 $N_{\text{spec.}} \sim 300$

PFS

$N_{\text{spec.}} \sim 5000$



Wide & deep PFS survey:

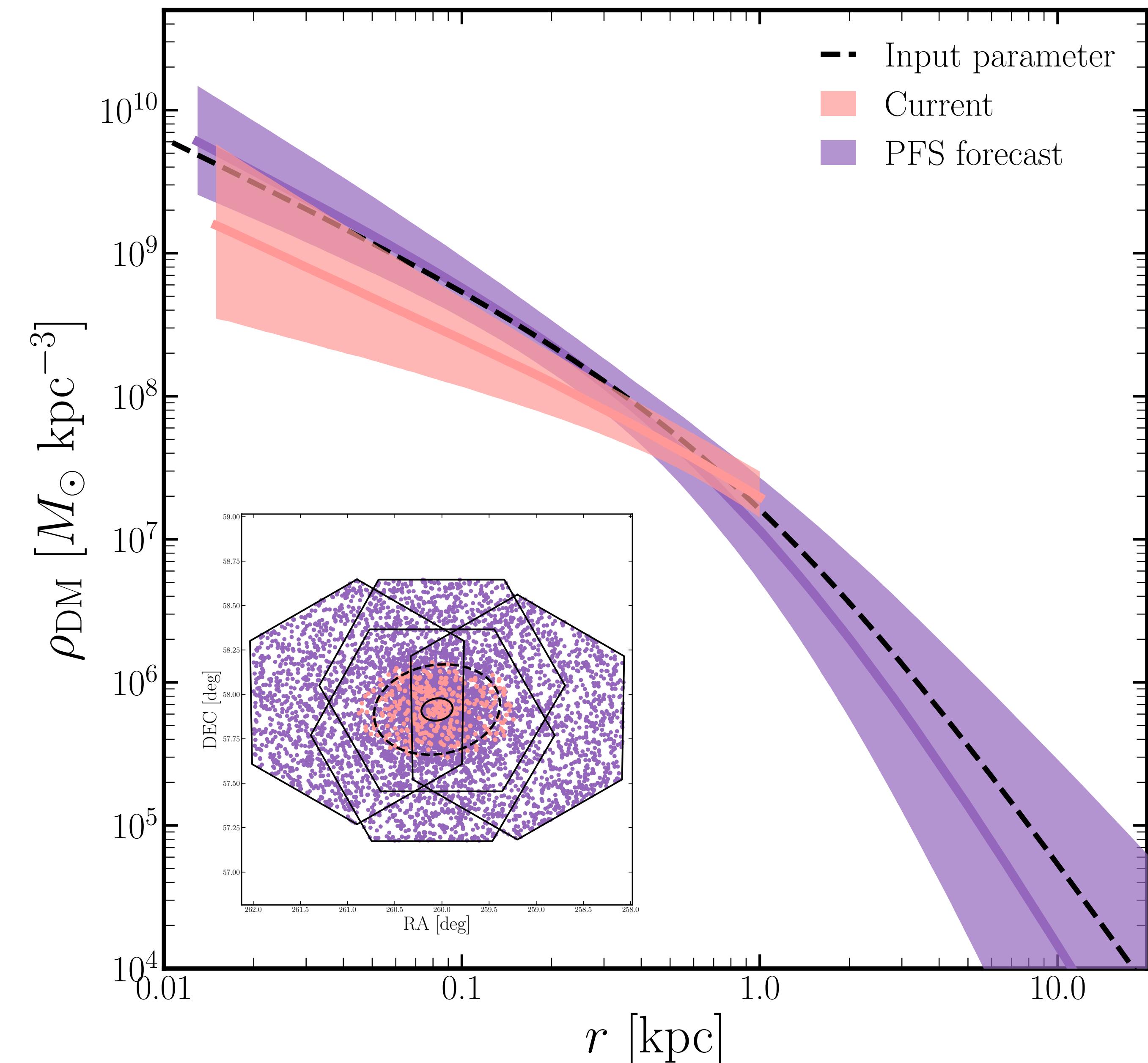
Huge number of stellar kinematics out to the outskirts of the Galactic dSphs.

Mock dynamical analysis

I. Axisymmetric Jeans analysis

KH and PFS-GA WG

- Estimated mock DM density profiles from non-spherical Jeans analysis with current small data (pink) and PFS forecast large data volumes (purple).
- From the current analysis, large data volume over wide area by PFS can recover the input density profile from the center to outer parts of a mock galaxy.



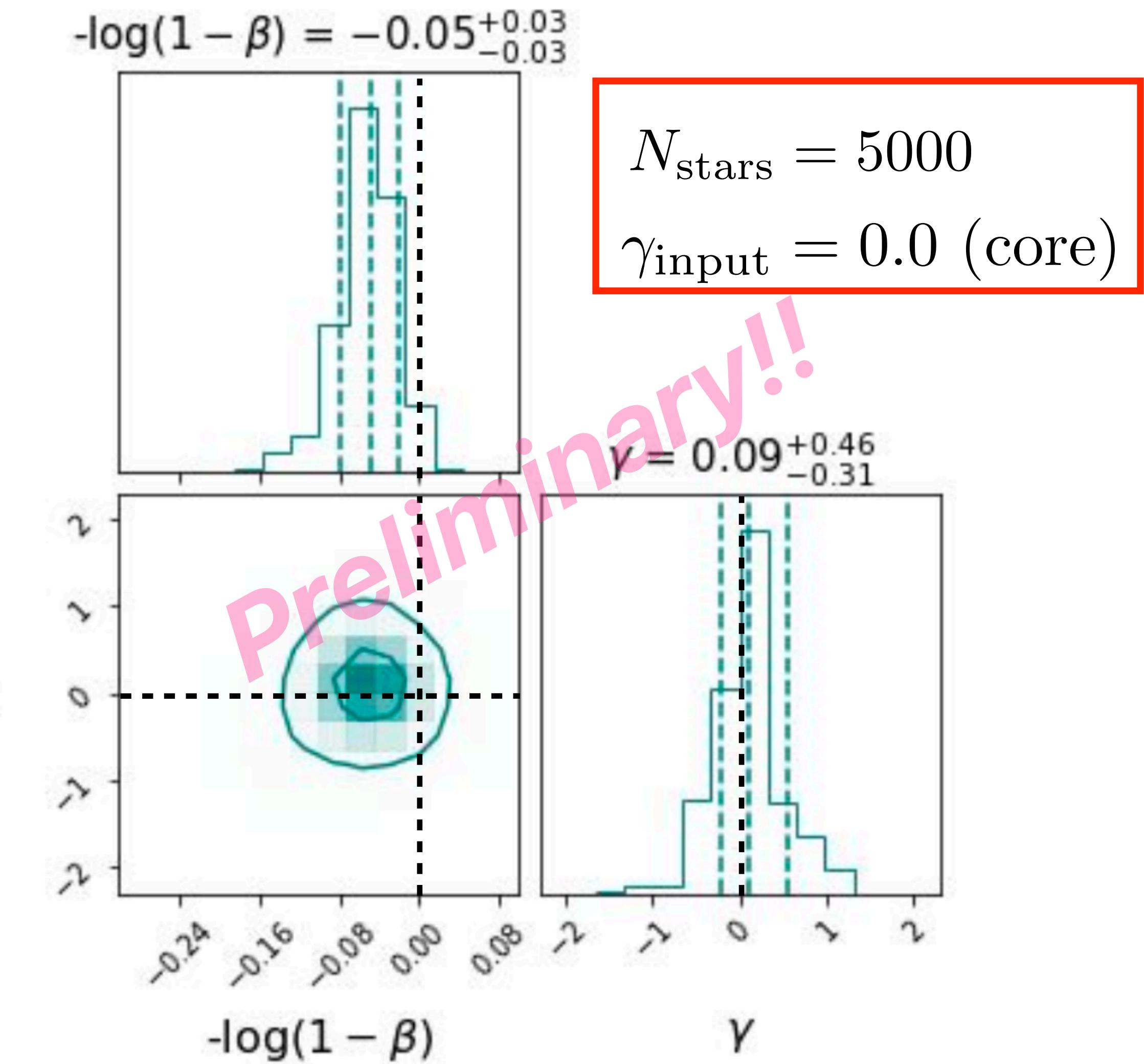
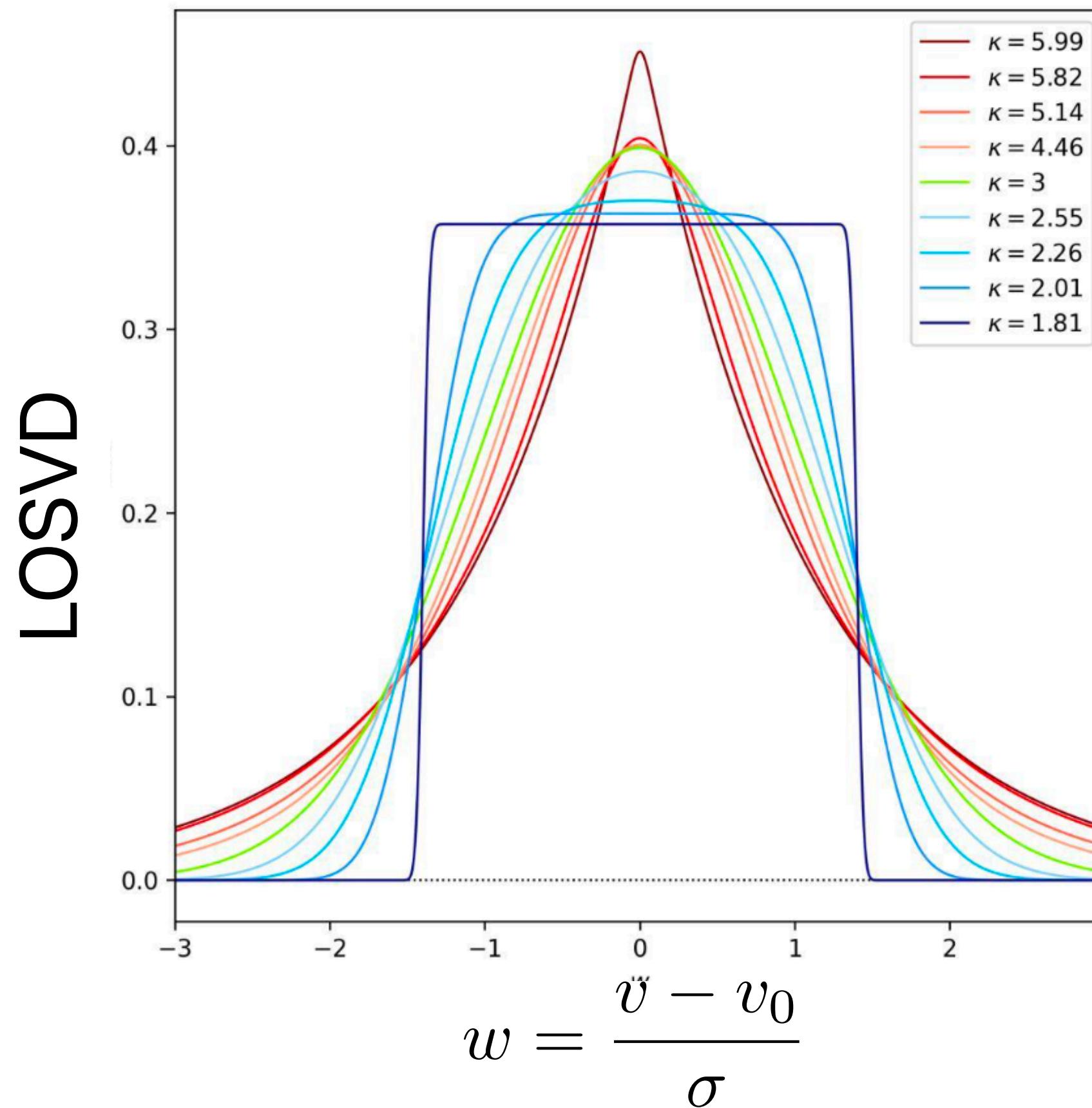
Mock dynamical analysis

II. Higher-order velocity moments (spherical)

D. Wardana, M. Chiba, and KH (in prep)

Kurtosis:

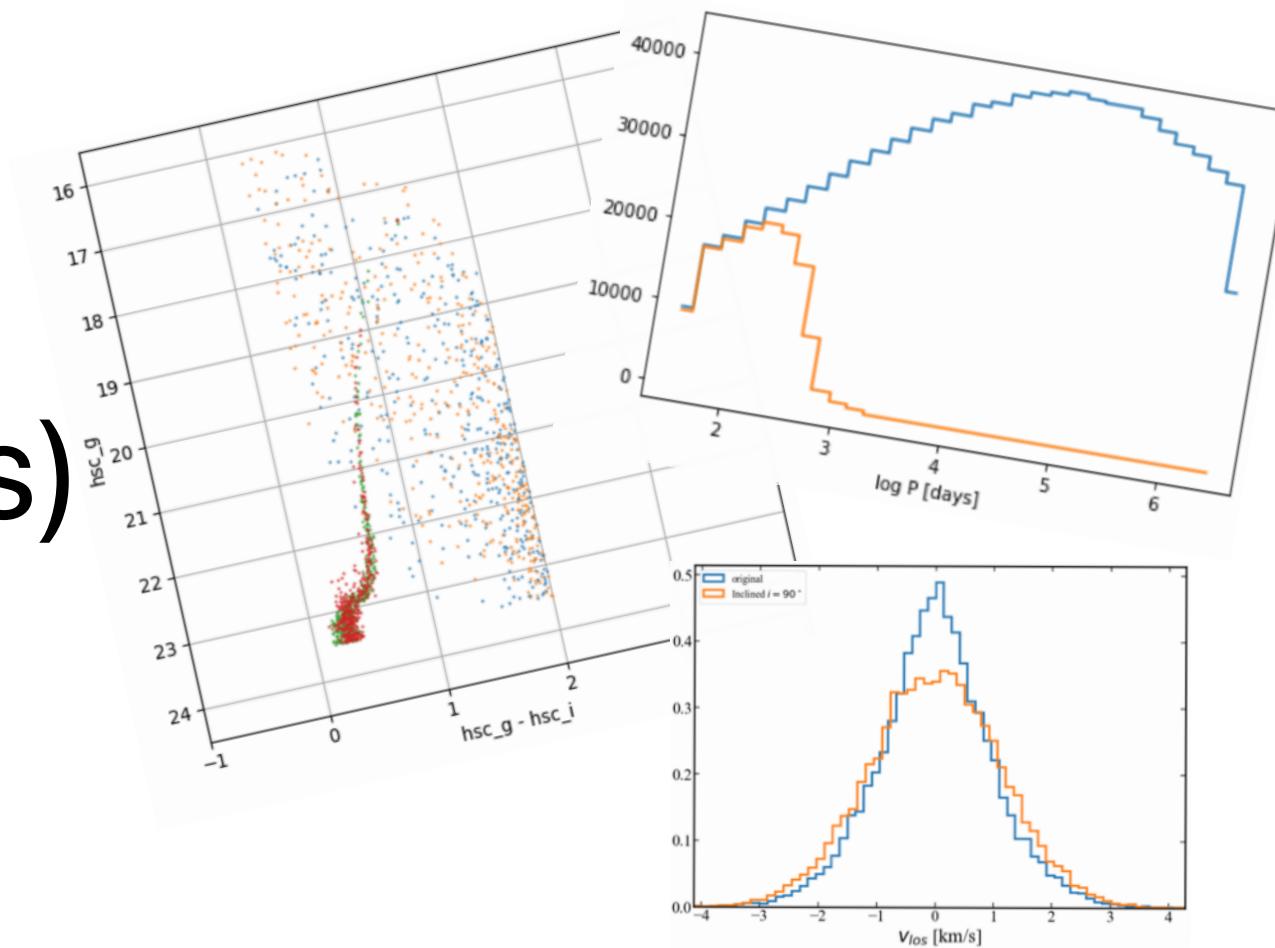
$$\kappa = \frac{\overline{v^4}}{(\sigma^2)^2}$$



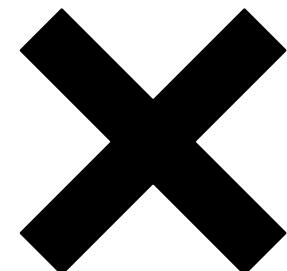
**Higher-order velocity moments
can break the degeneracy!**

Non-trivial effects on dynamical analysis should be considered

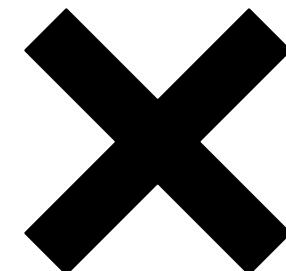
- Contamination stars (MW think disk, thin disk, and halo stars)
- Binary stars (Binary system can inflate l.o.s velocity dispersions)
- Tidal forces (Deviation from dynamical equilibrium)



Kinematic info.
generated by DM
potential



Binary stars



Contamination stars



ME



E. Kirby (Notre Dame)



L. Dobos (JHU)



C. Filion (JHU)

Take Home Message

- The Galactic dwarf spheroidal galaxies are ideal target for studying the basic properties of dark matter.
- The current constraints on their DM density profiles still have large uncertainties, even though several dSphs favor cusped DM halo.
- On the $\rho_{\text{DM}, 150 \text{ pc}} - r_{\text{peri}}$ plane, ***Ant2, Cra2, and Tuc3*** deviate significantly from the simulations. This deviation *cannot* be explained by the Λ CDM subhalos detected by commonly-used subhalo finders.
- **Subaru HSC/PFS** enable us to hunt the large number of dSph's stars out to their outskirts, and thereby placing tighter constraints on their DM density profiles.