

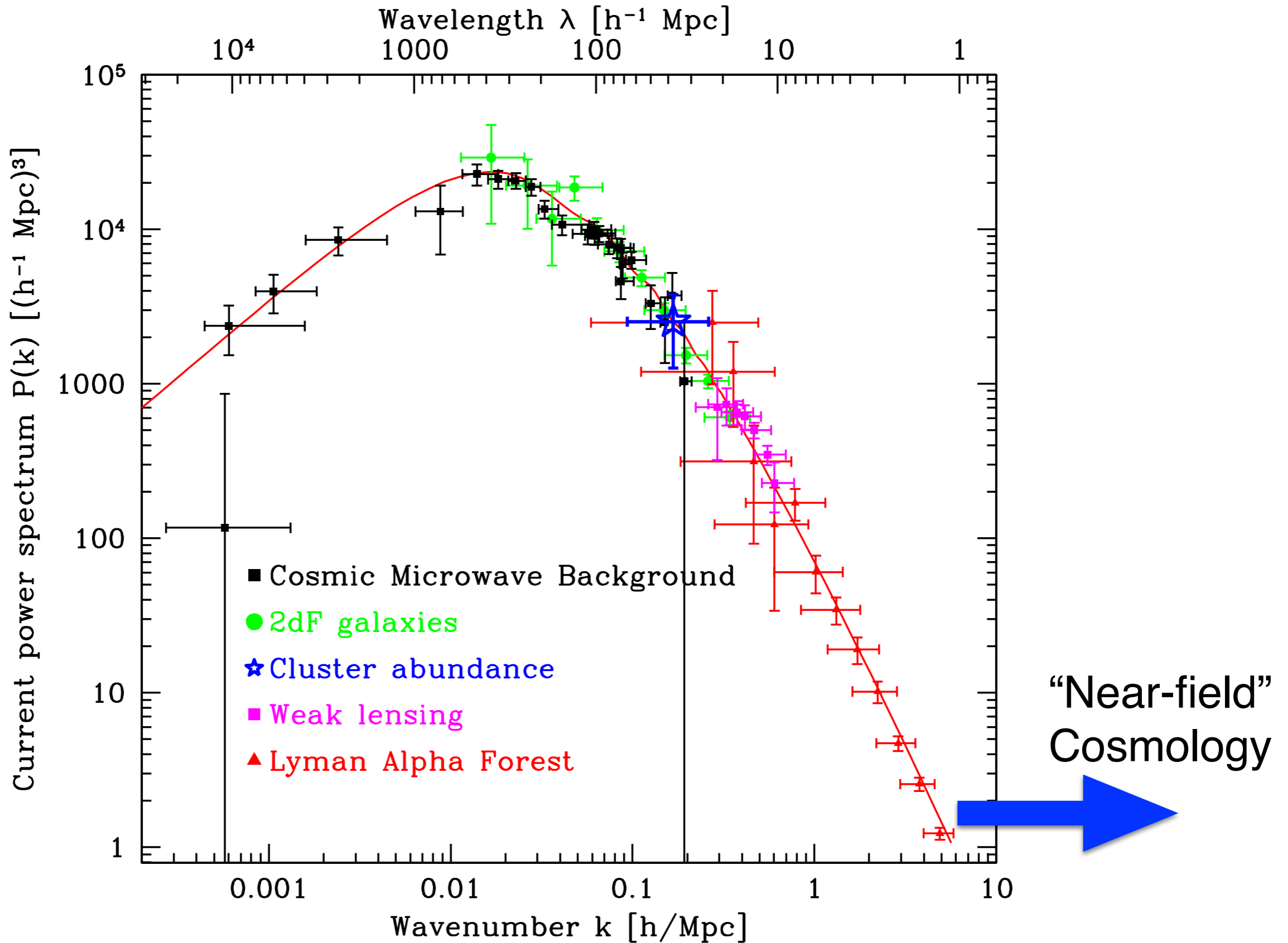
# Solving the cusp-core problem in dwarf galaxies

Justin I. Read

Matthew Walker, Pascal Steger, Oscar Agertz, Michelle Collins,  
Denis Erkal, Giuliano Iorio, Filippo Fraternali, Alexandra Gregory

# The Standard Cosmological Model

# The standard cosmological model



Small scale puzzles

$z = 48.4$

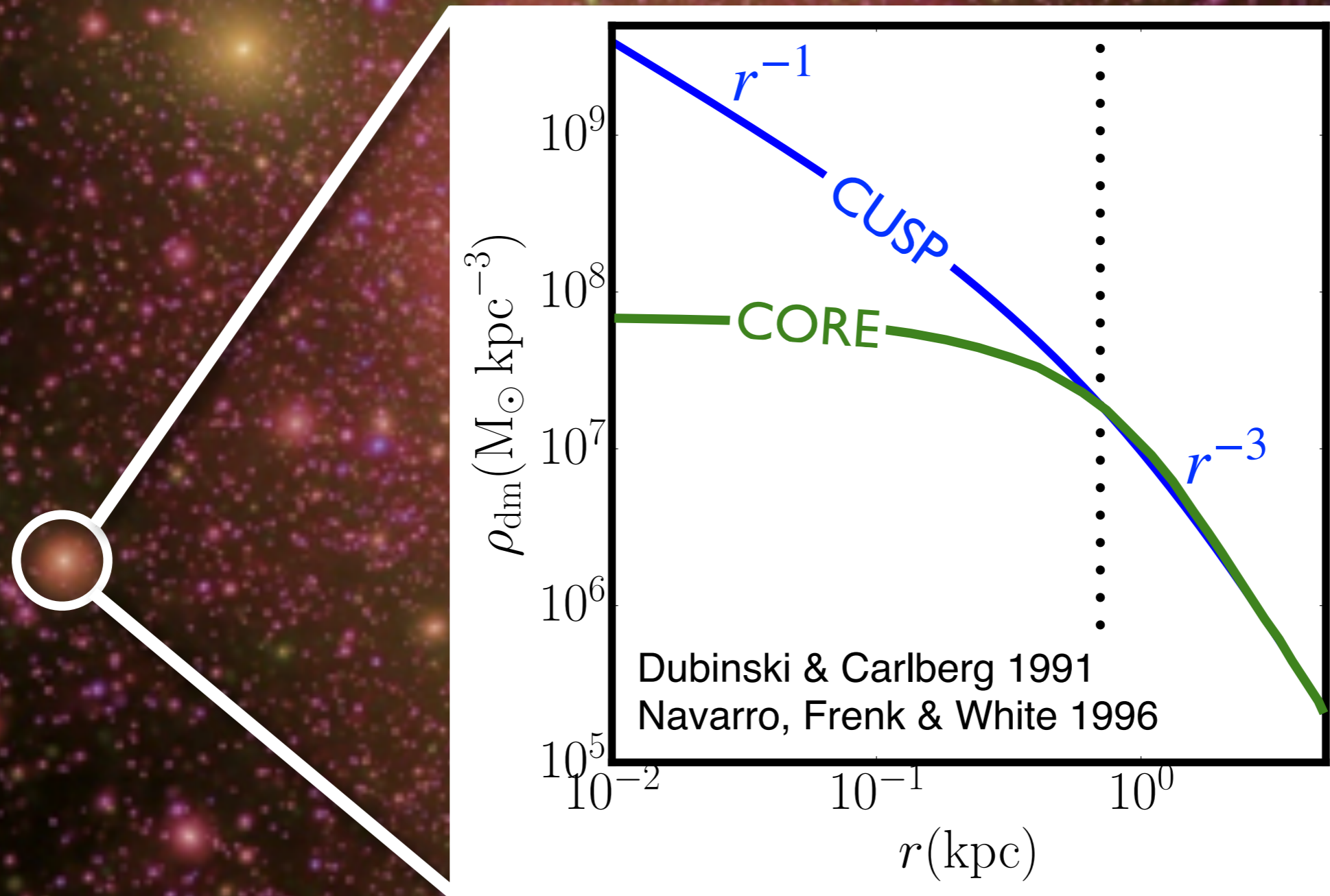
$T = 0.05 \text{ Gyr}$

“Aquarius” pure dark matter  
simulation of structure formation in an  
LCDM cosmology  
[Springel et al. 2008]

500 kpc

# The cusp-core problem

[Flores et al. 1994; Moore 1994]



Volker Springel  
Max-Planck-Institute  
for Astrophysics



Pure Dark Matter  
Simulations



Observed Universe



# Dark Matter Heating



$$\Delta x = 4 \text{ pc}$$

$$M_{\text{res}} = 300 M_{\odot}$$

$$\rho_{\text{th}} = 300 \text{ atoms/cc}$$

$$T_{\text{gas,min}} = 10 \text{ K}$$

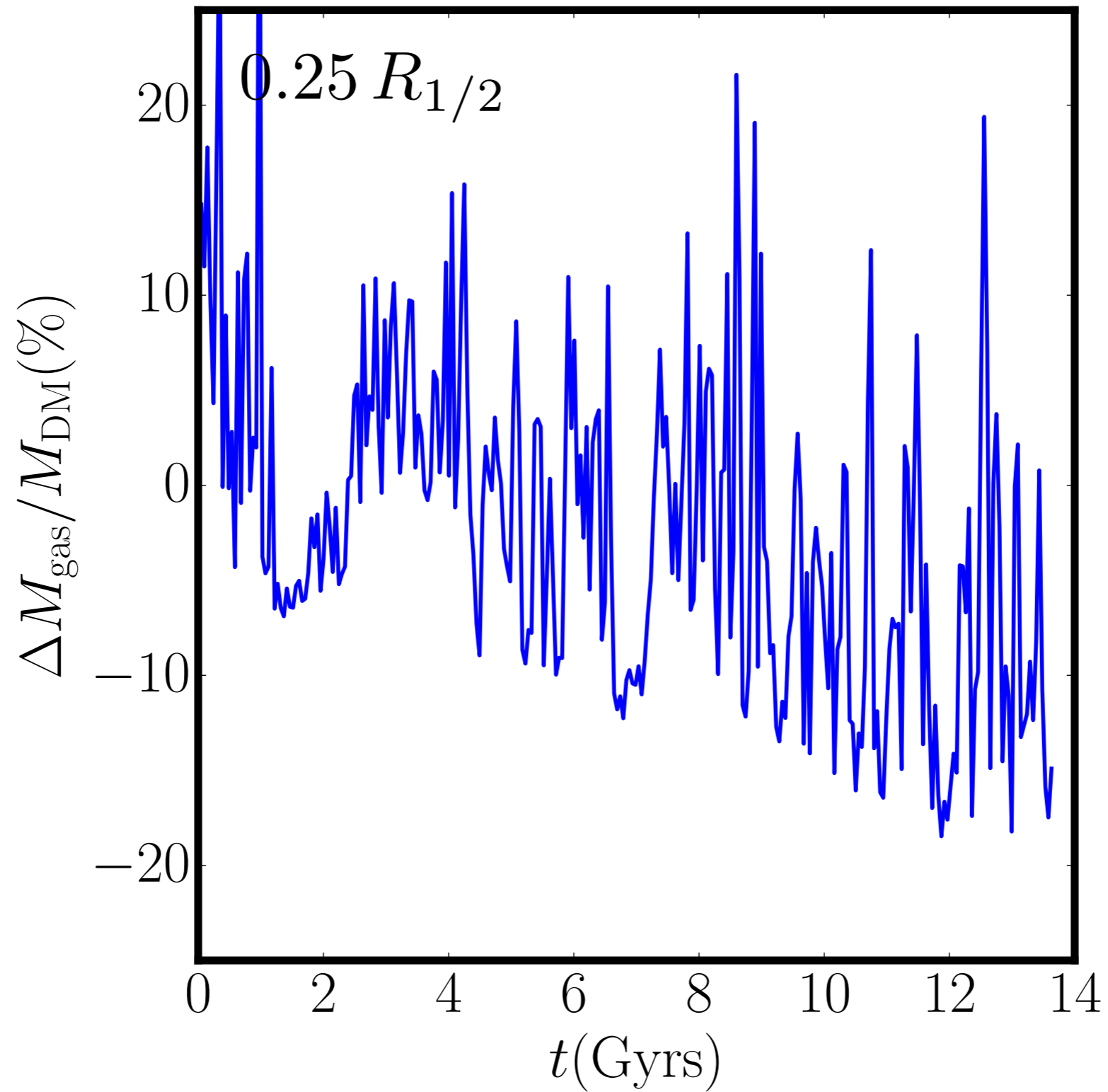
View from top

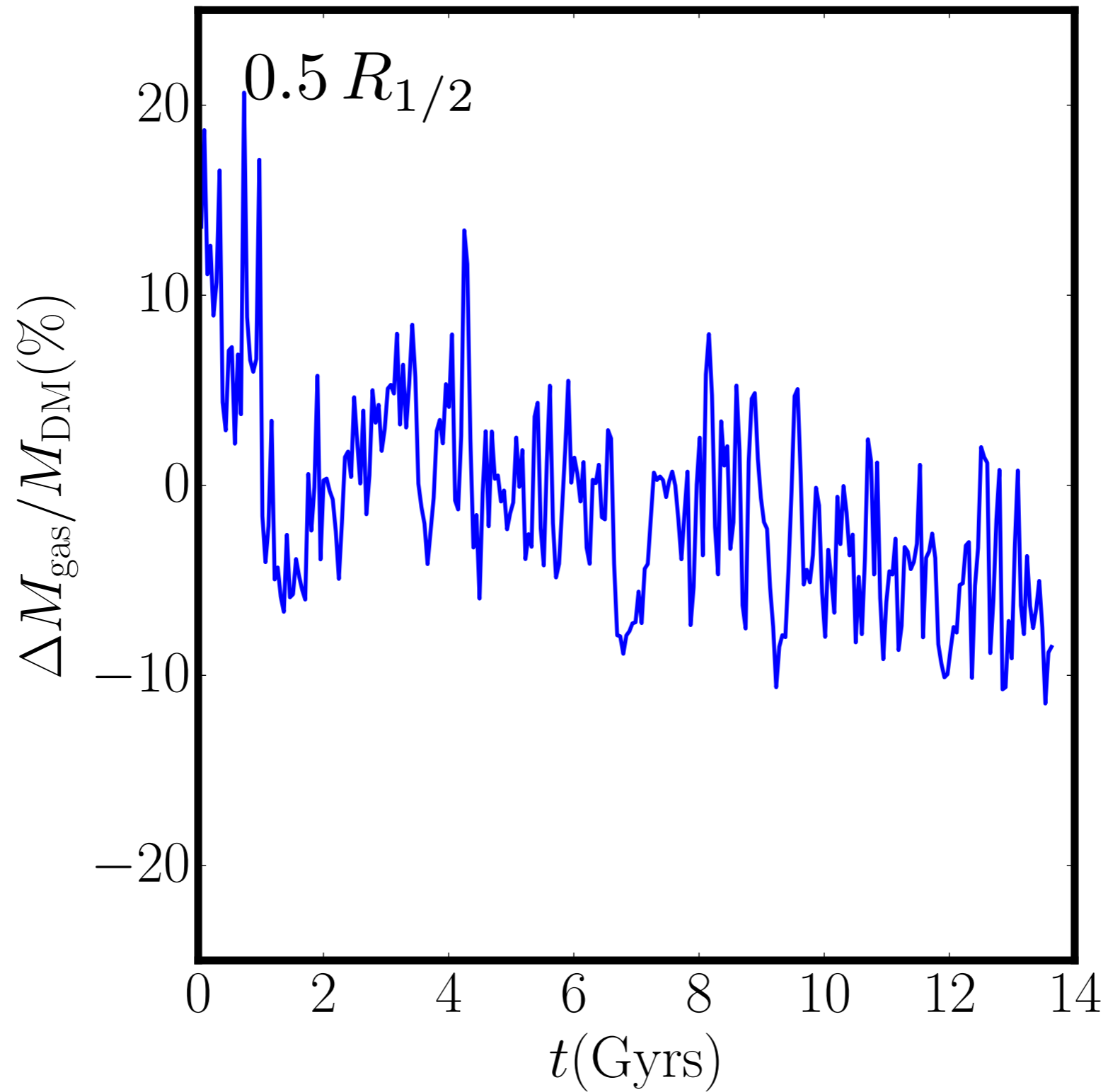
$t = 0.00 \text{ Gyr}$

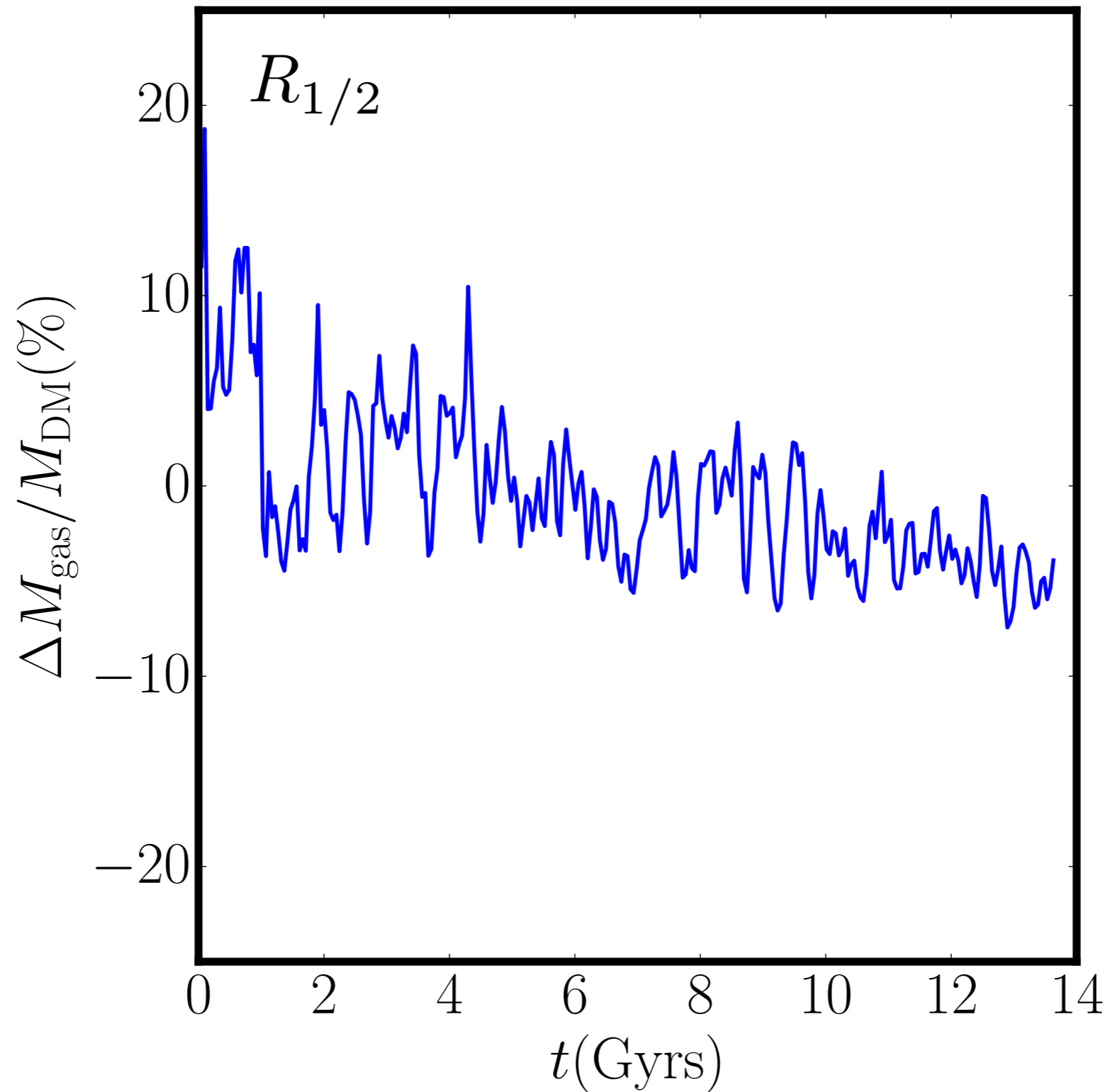
2 kpc

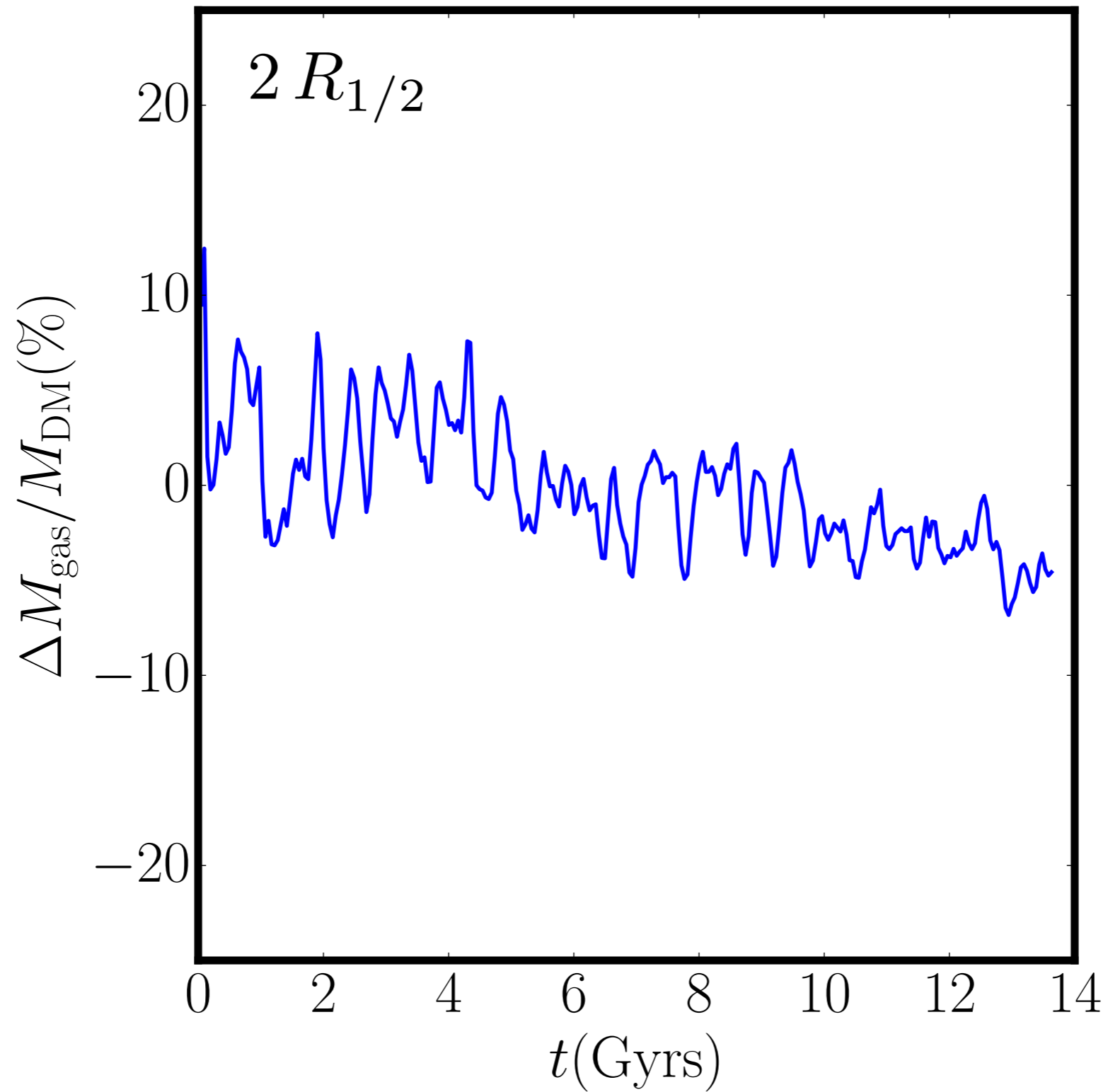


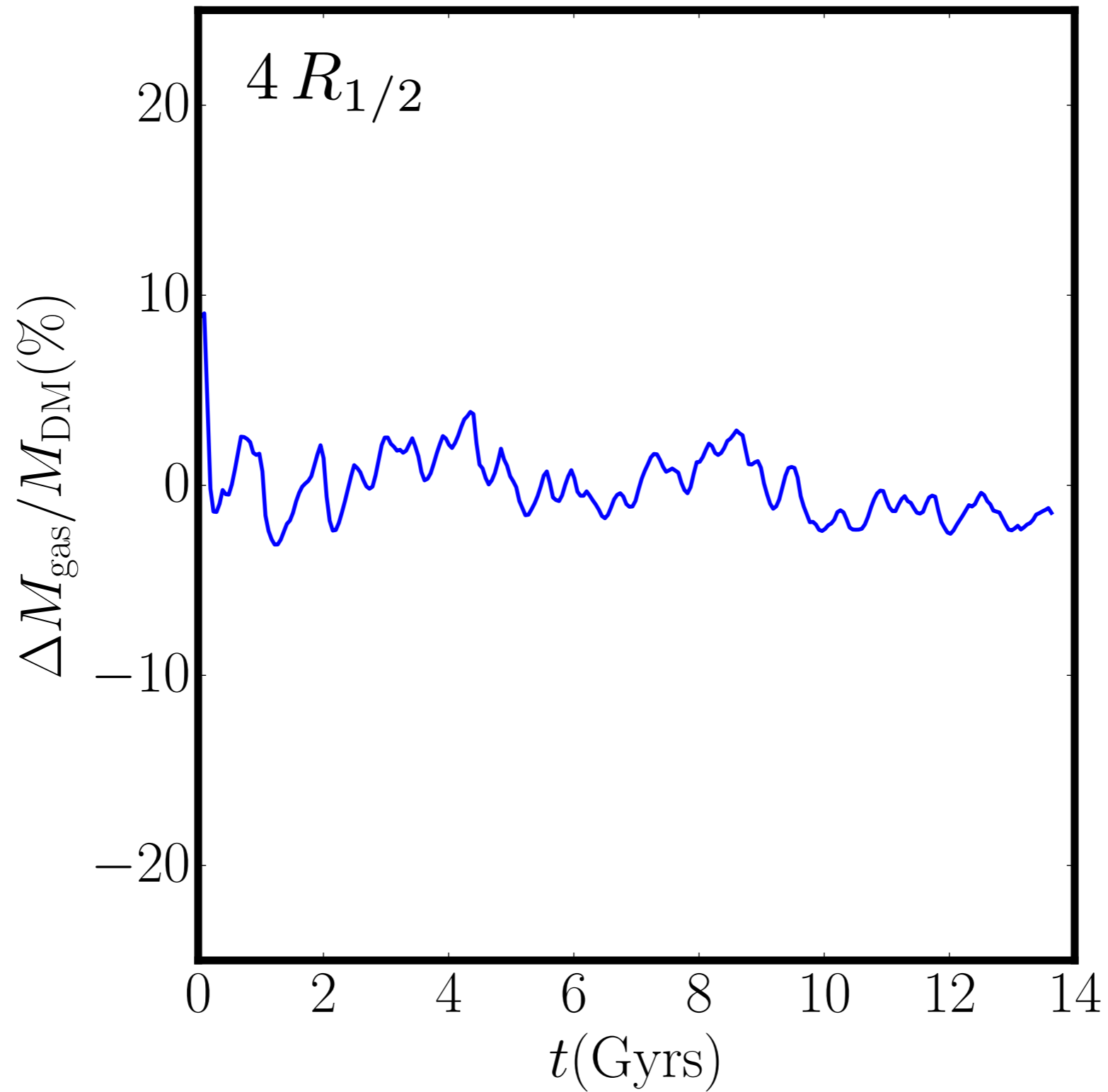
# Dark matter heating



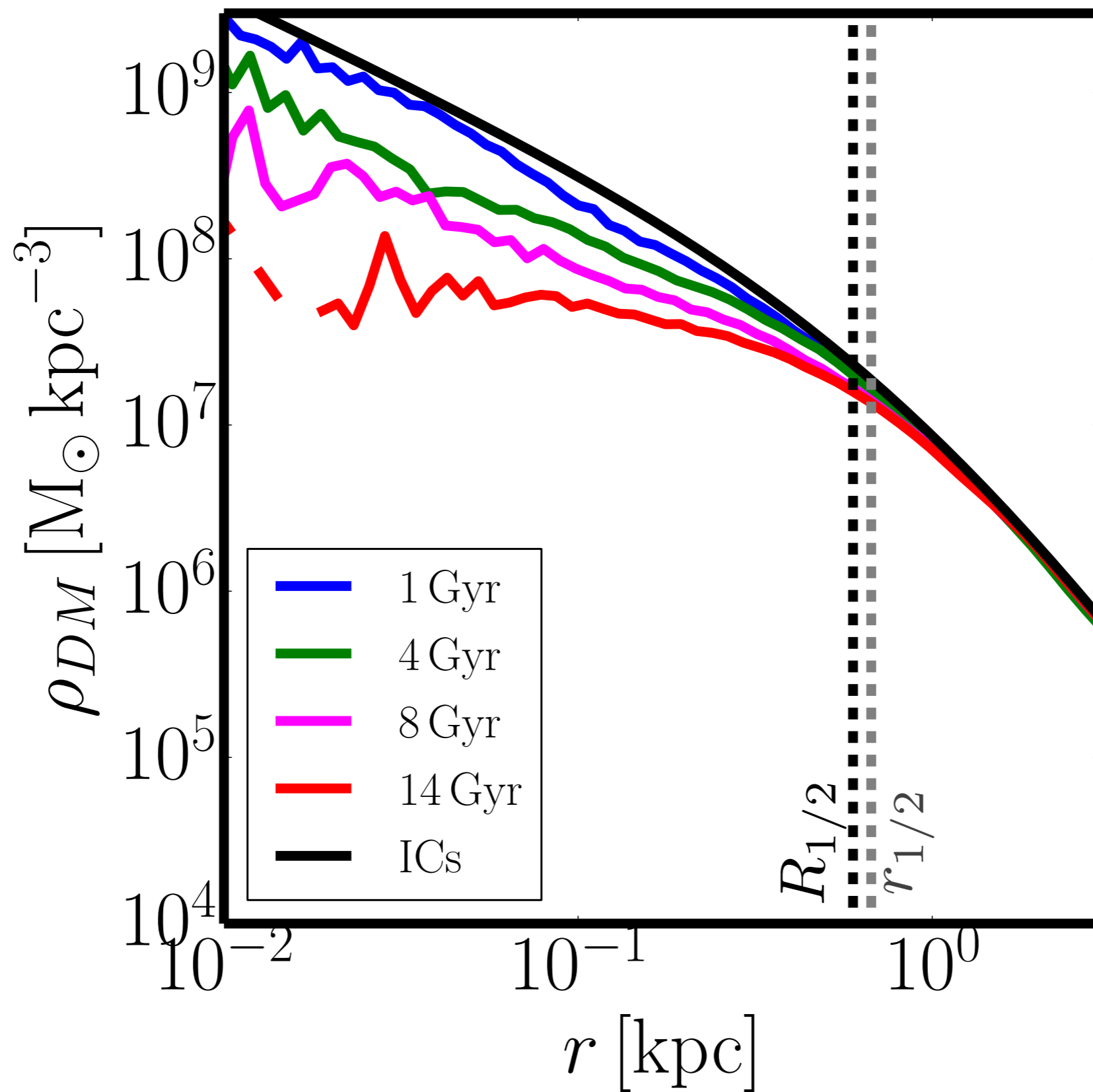








# Dark matter heating

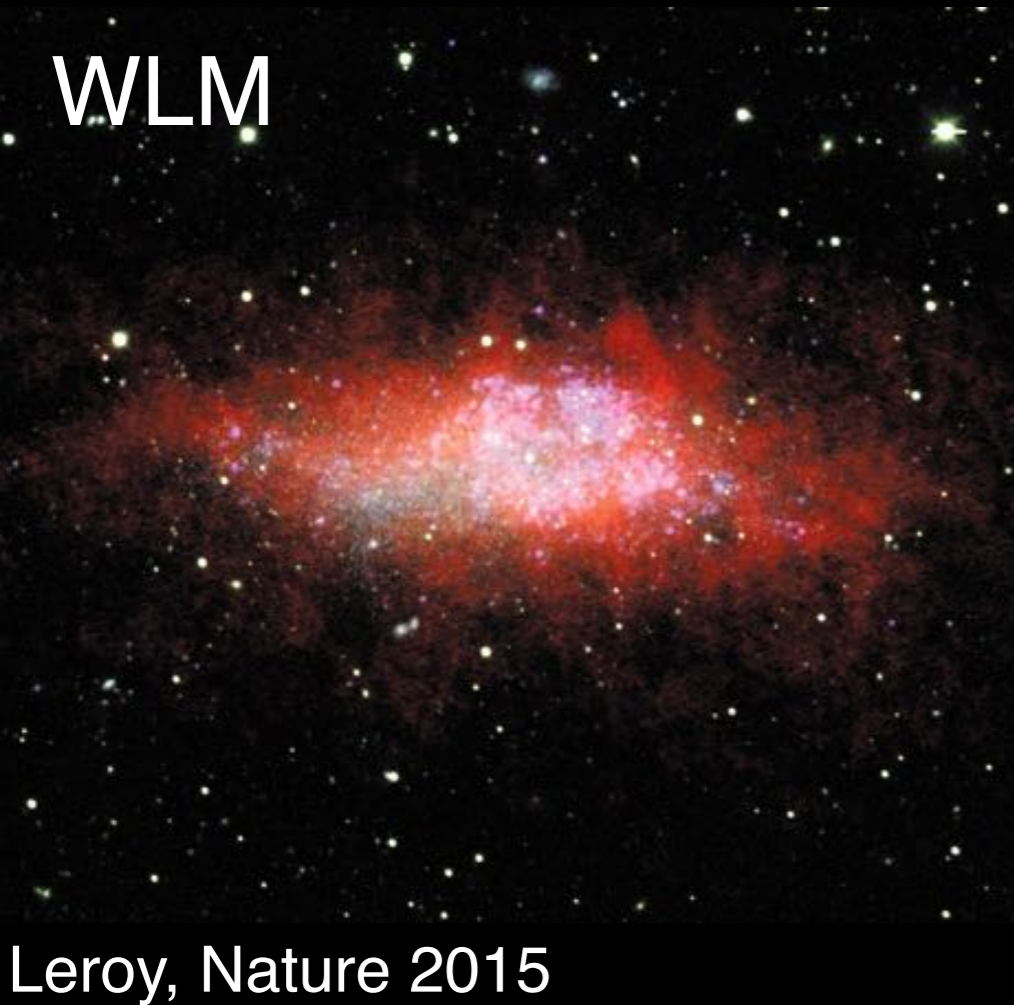


“Smoking gun” evidence  
for DM heating



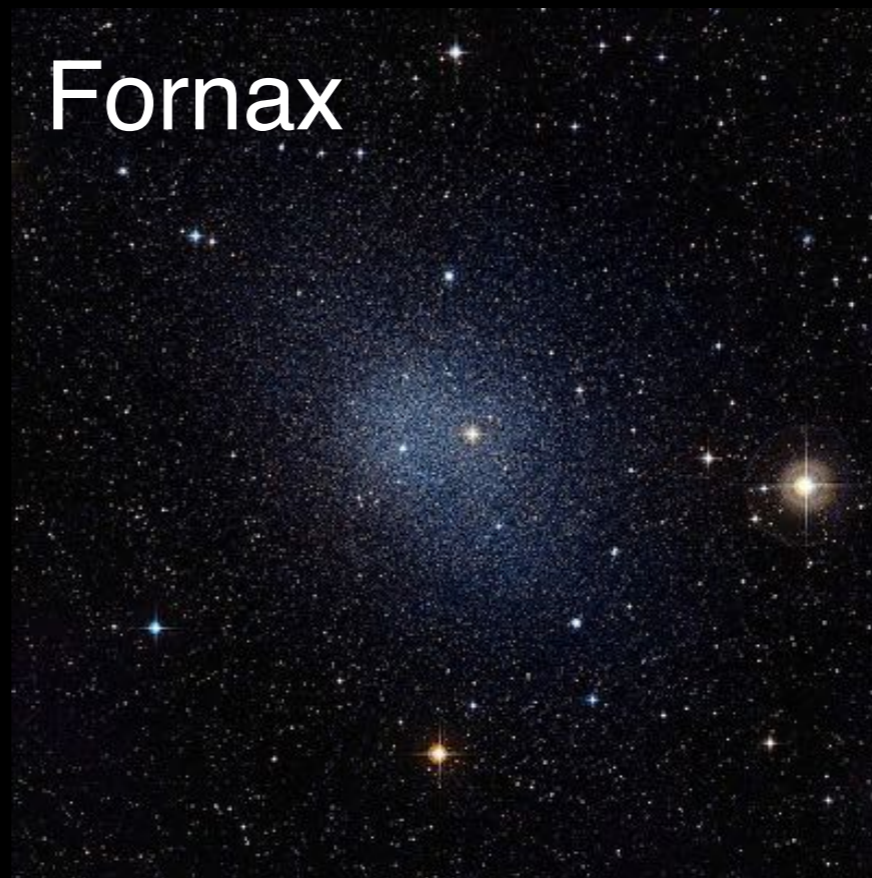
# Less star formation $\Rightarrow$ more cusp

WLM



Leroy, Nature 2015

Fornax



ESO/Digitized Sky Survey 2

Draco



Robert Lupton & SDSS

Decreasing star formation  
 $\Rightarrow$   
More DM cusp!

# Less star formation $\Rightarrow$ more cusp

WLM



Leroy, Nature 2015

Rotation curves

Fornax



ESO/Digitized Sky Survey 2

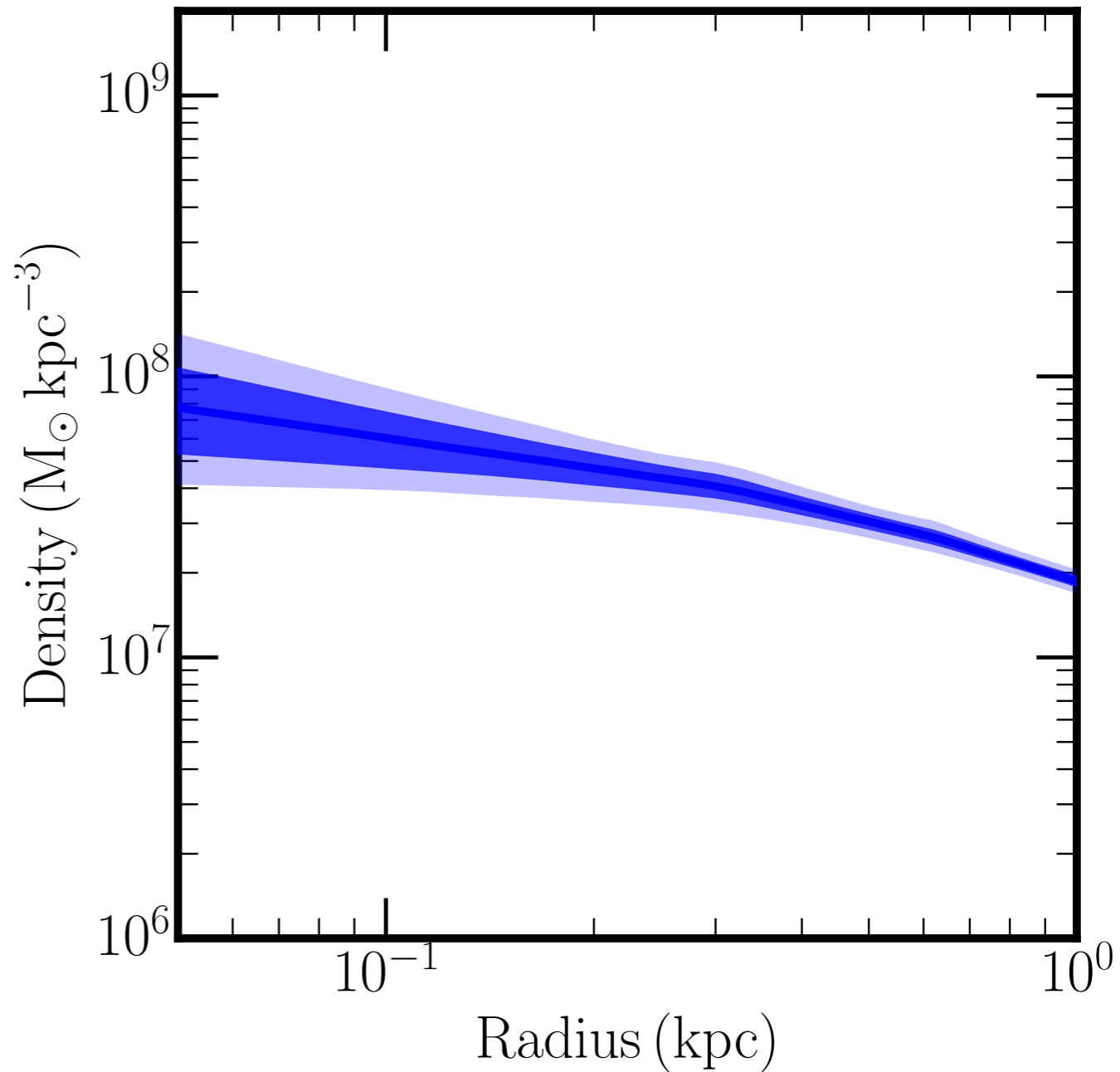
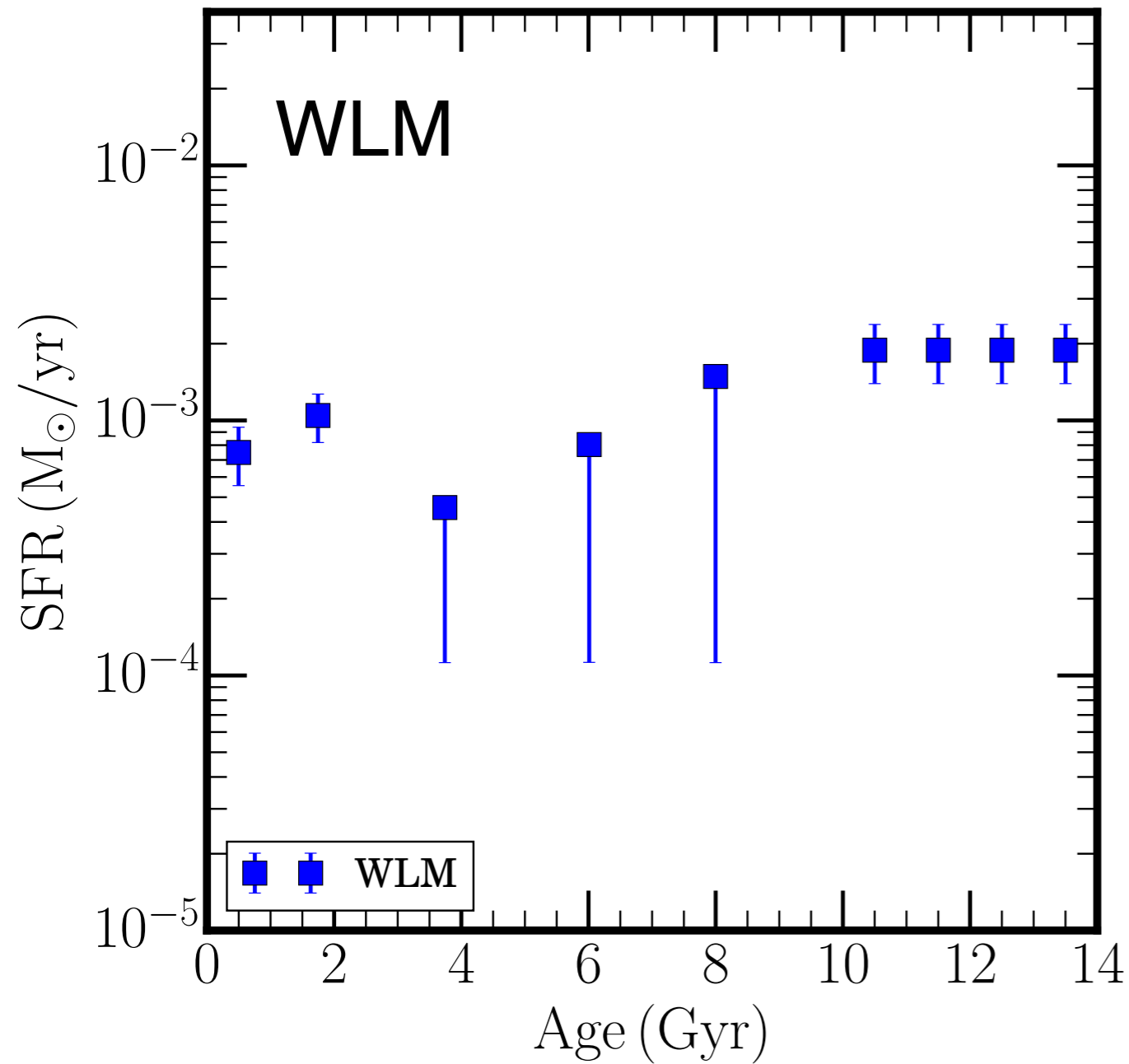
Stellar kinematics

Draco

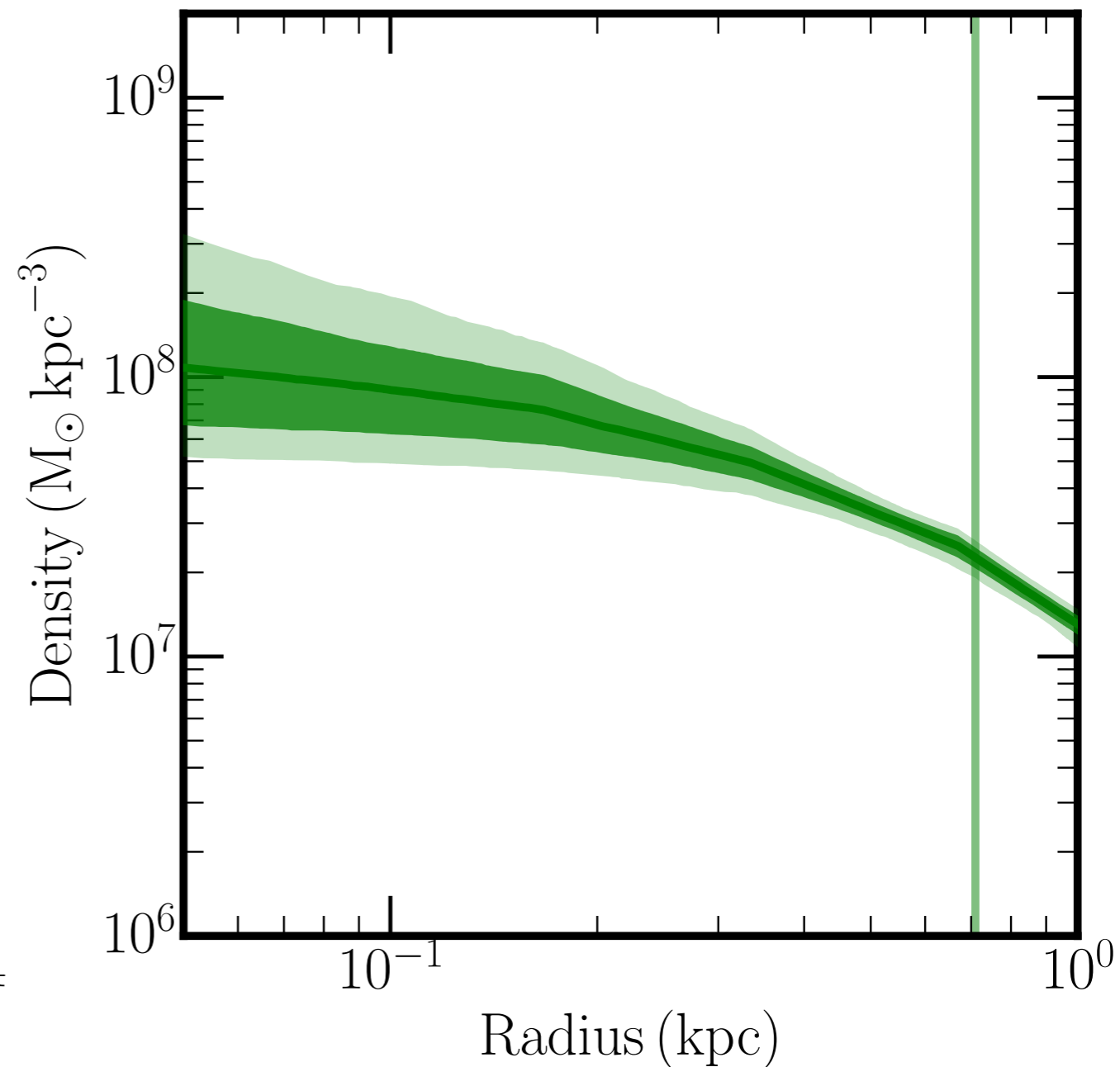
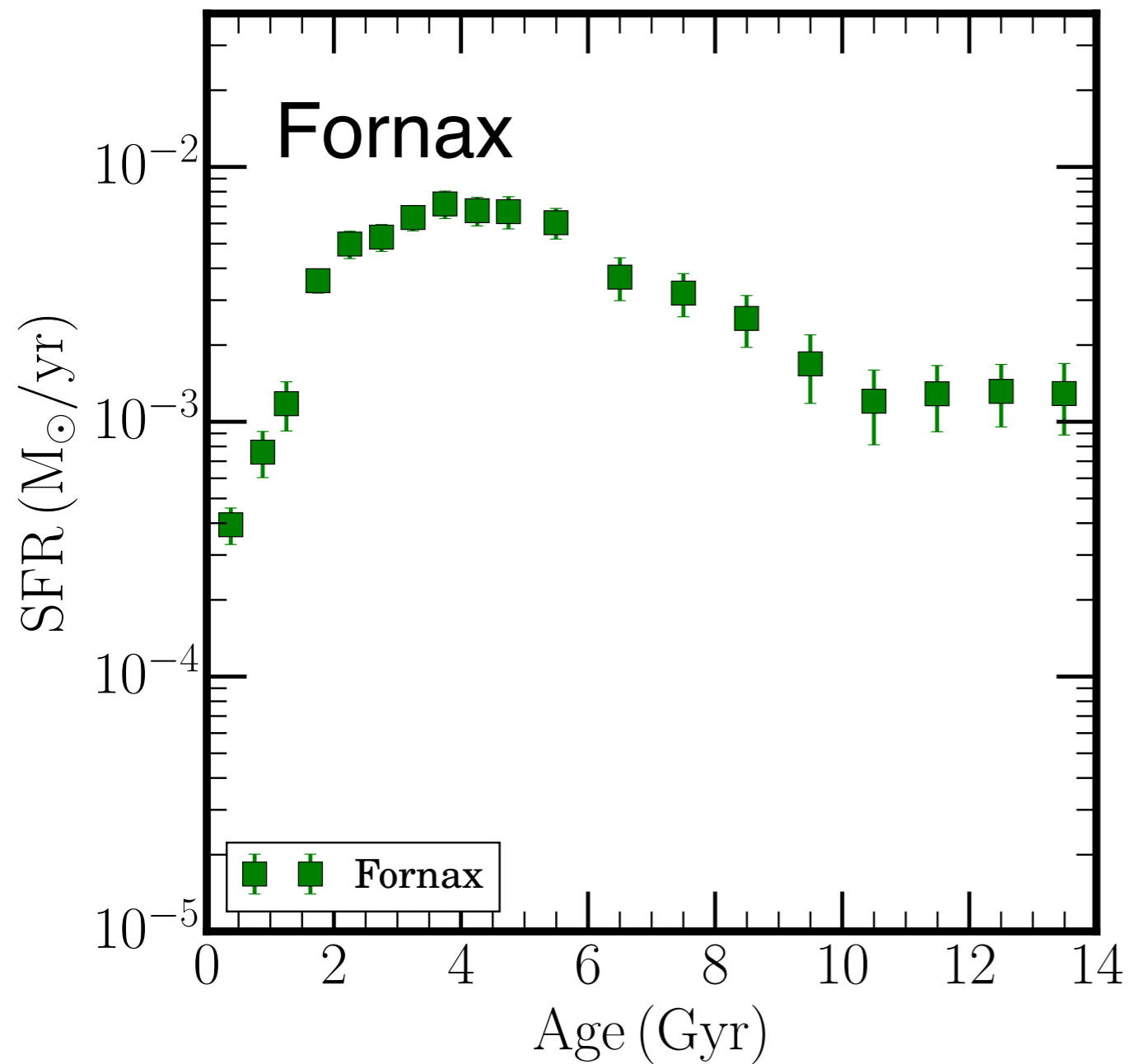


Robert Lupton & SDSS

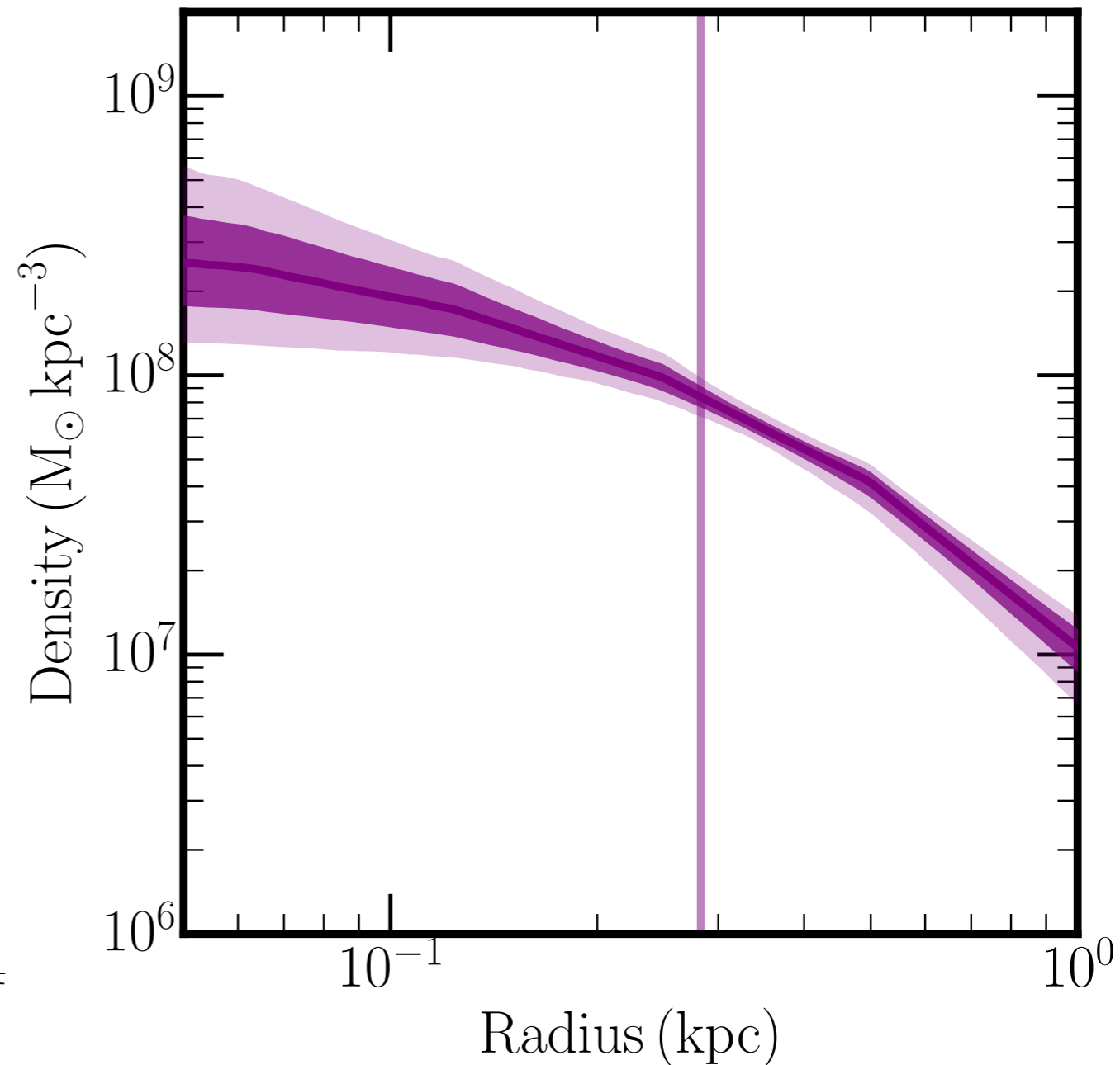
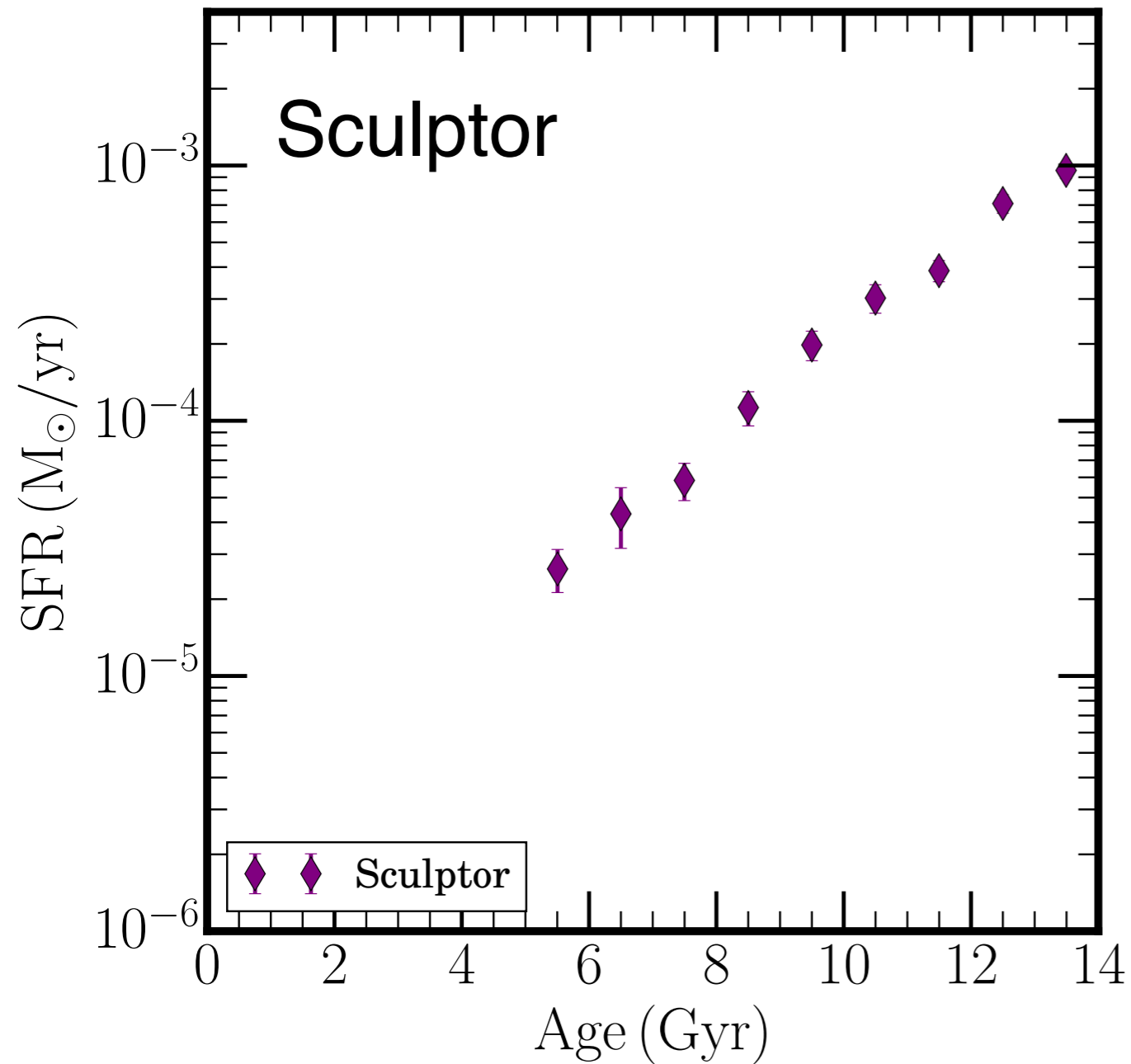
# Less star formation $\Rightarrow$ more cusp



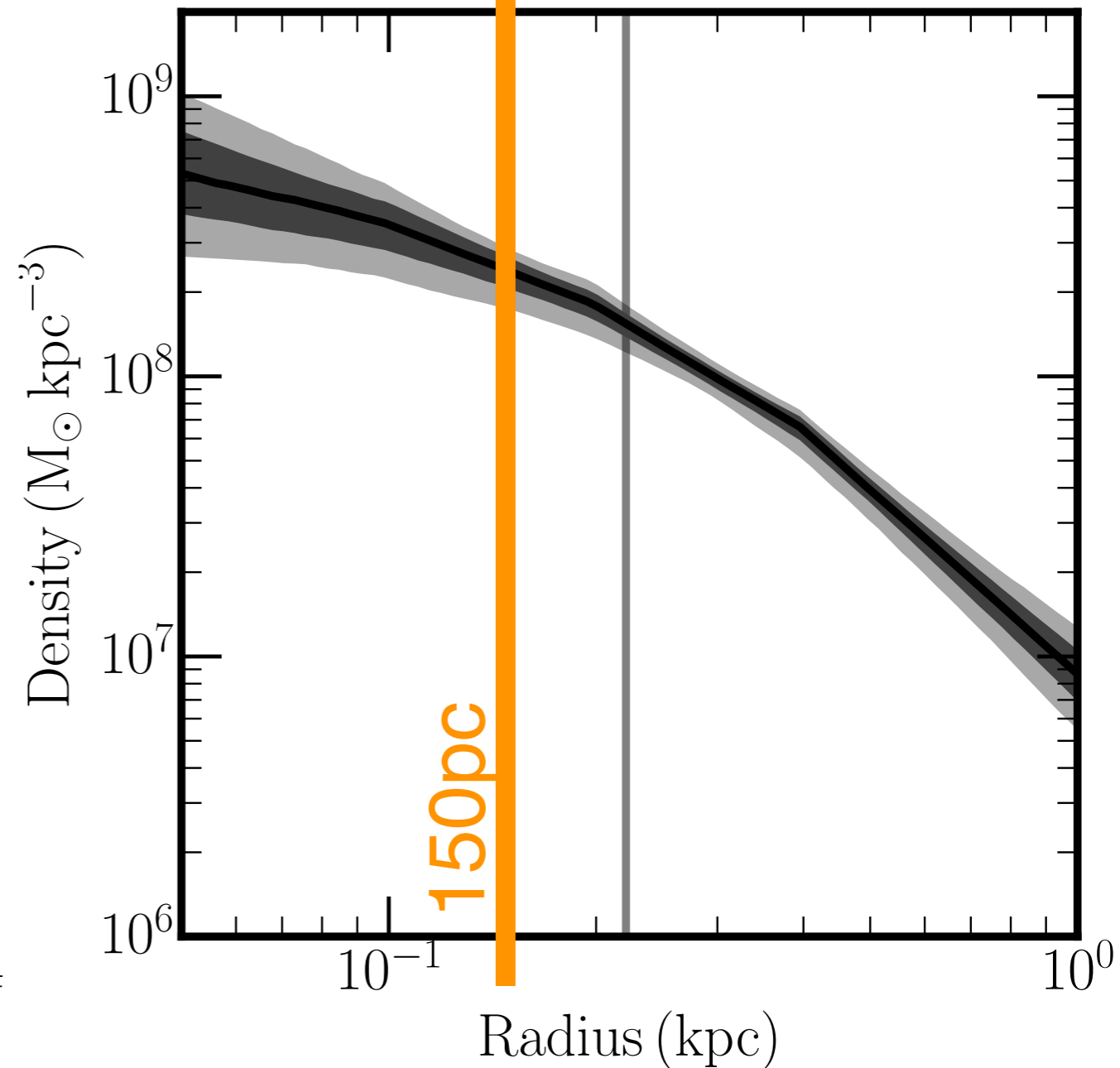
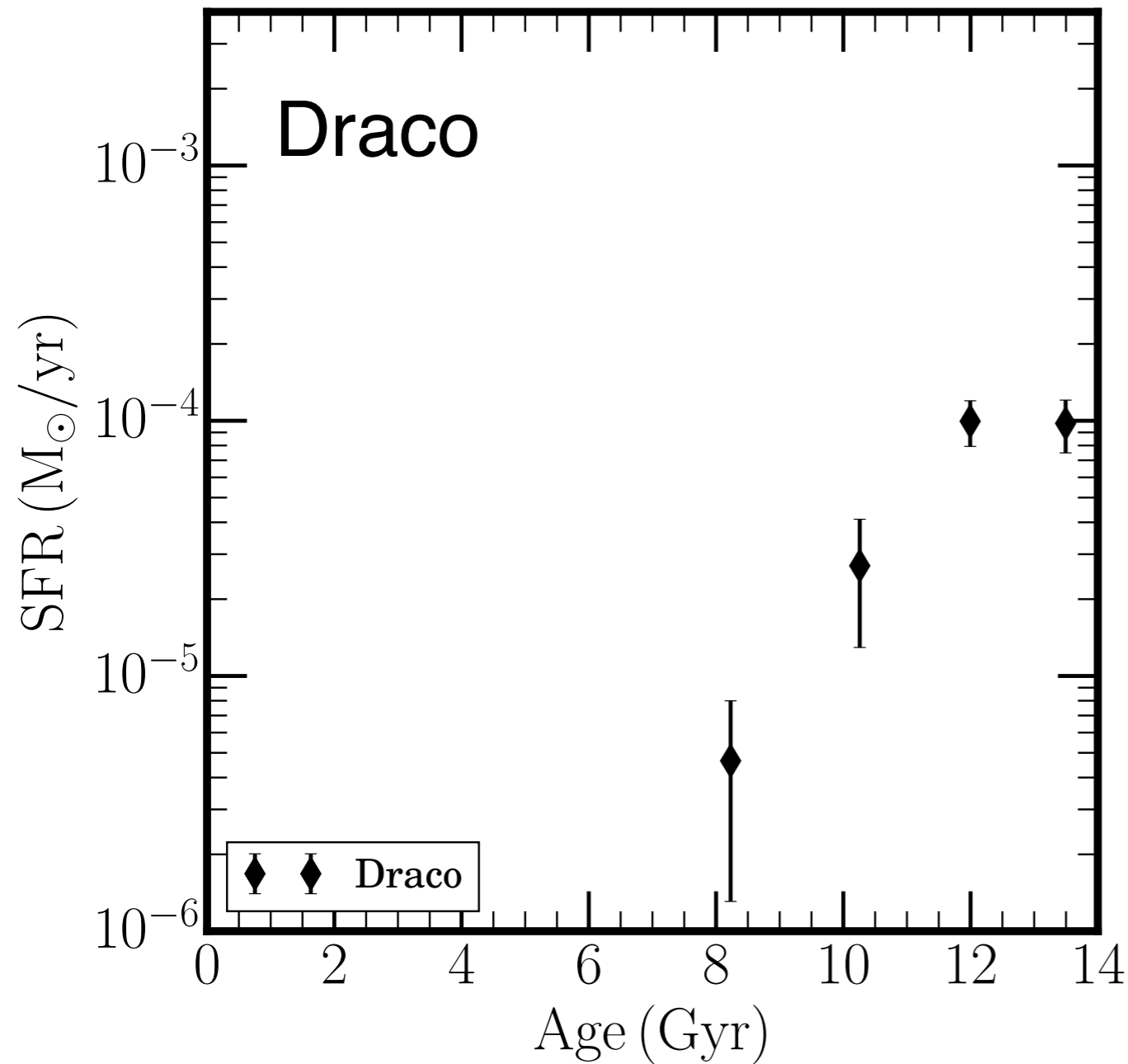
# Less star formation $\Rightarrow$ more cusp

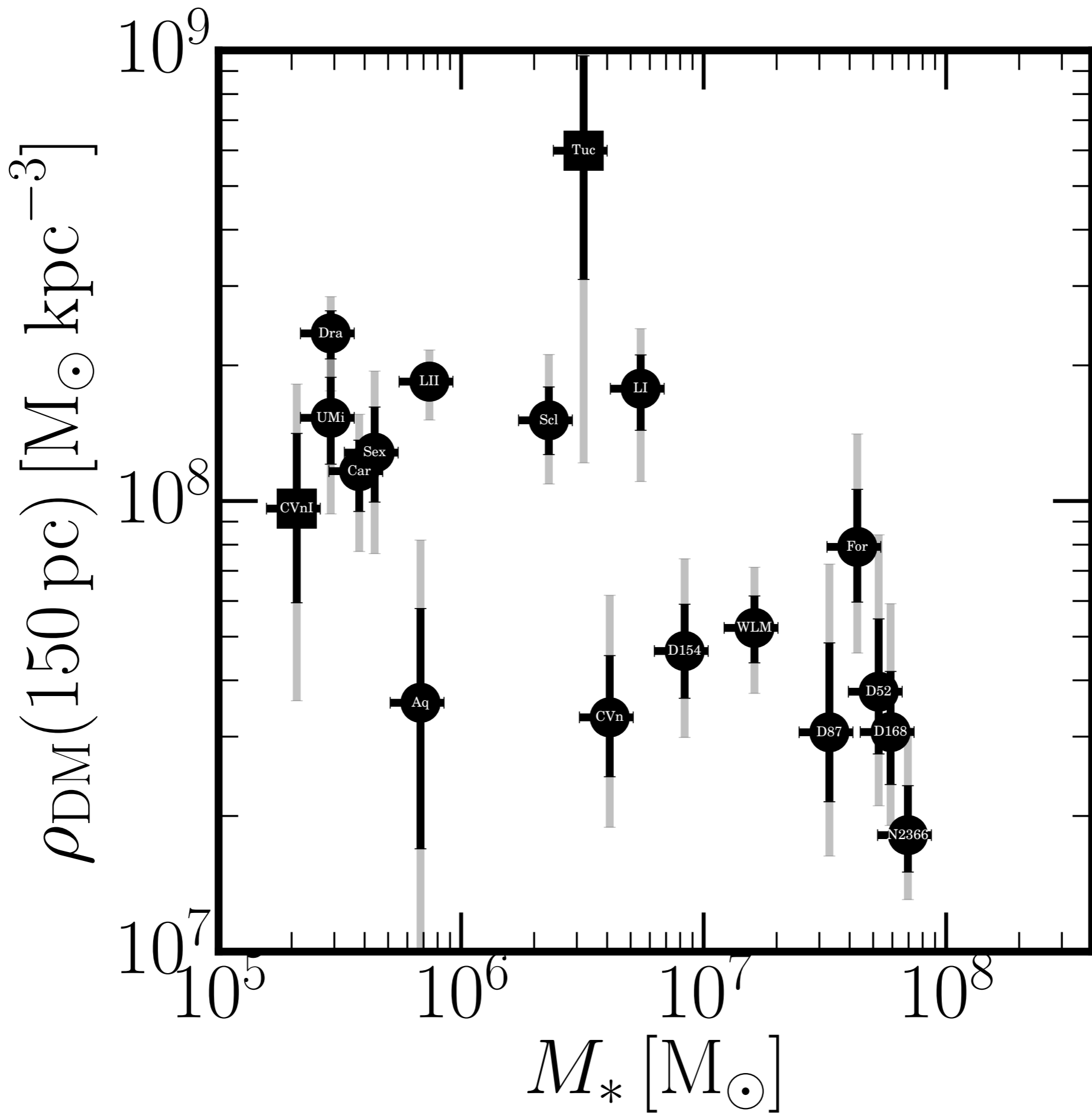


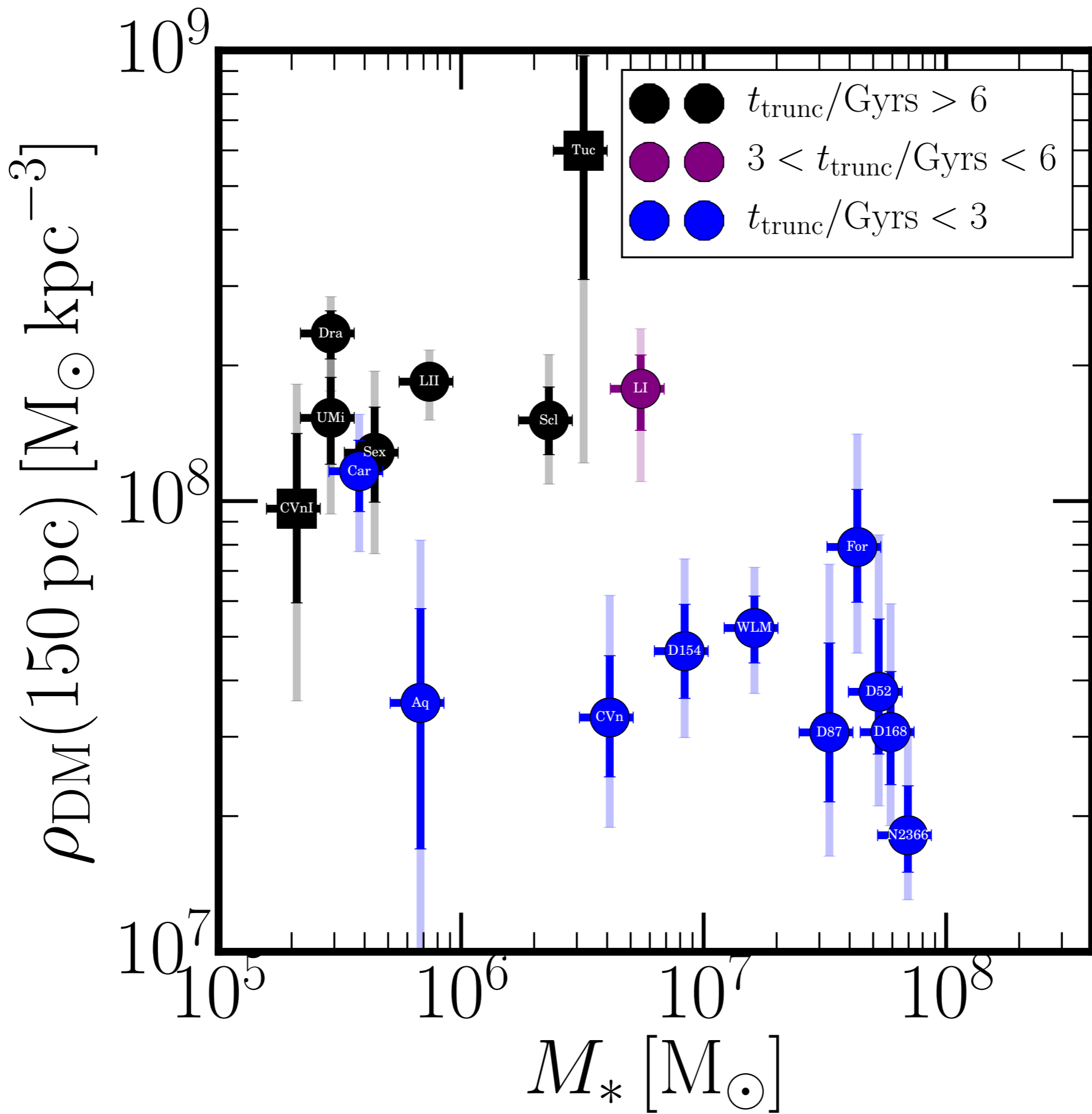
# Less star formation $\Rightarrow$ more cusp



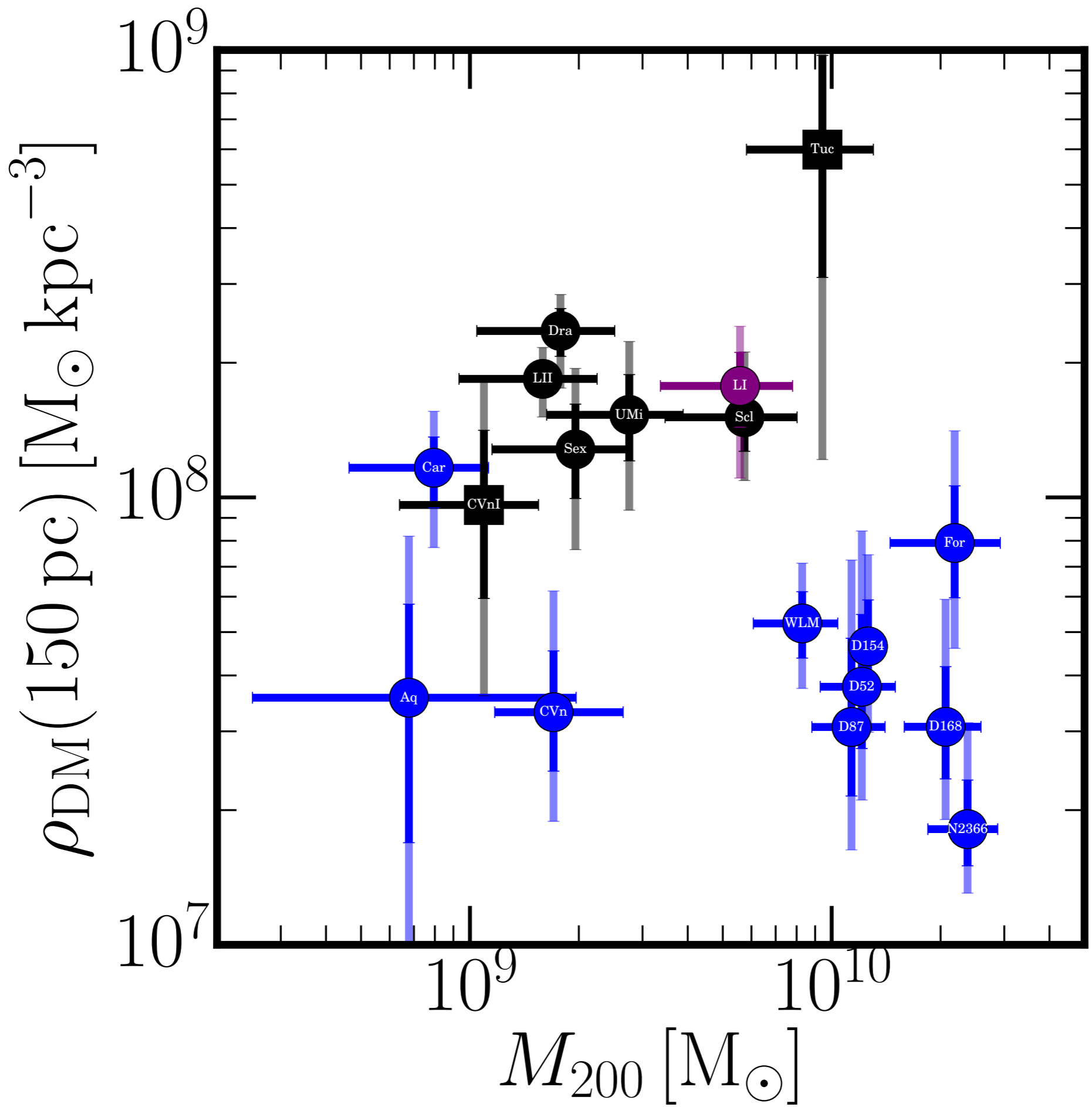
# Less star formation $\Rightarrow$ more cusp

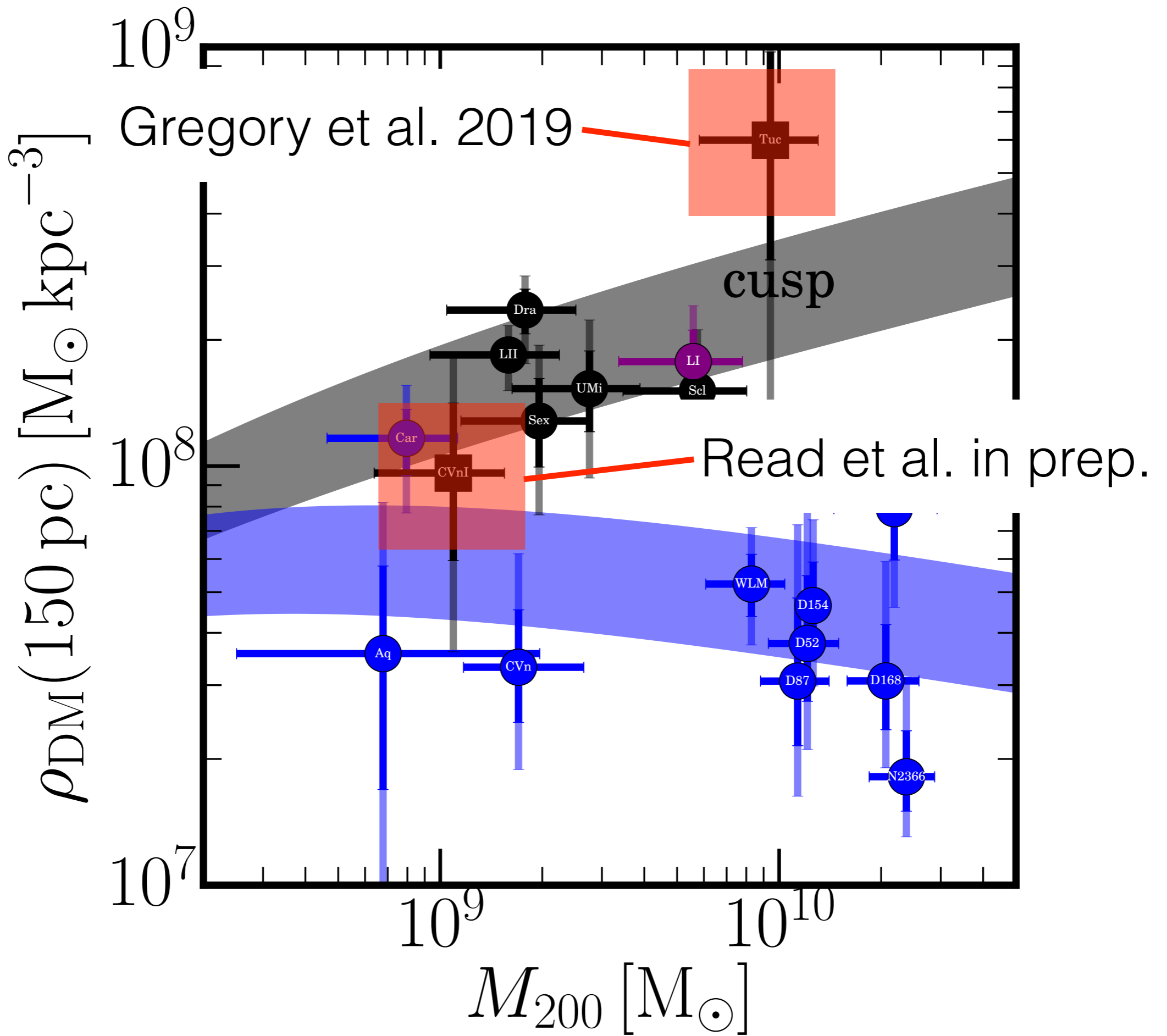


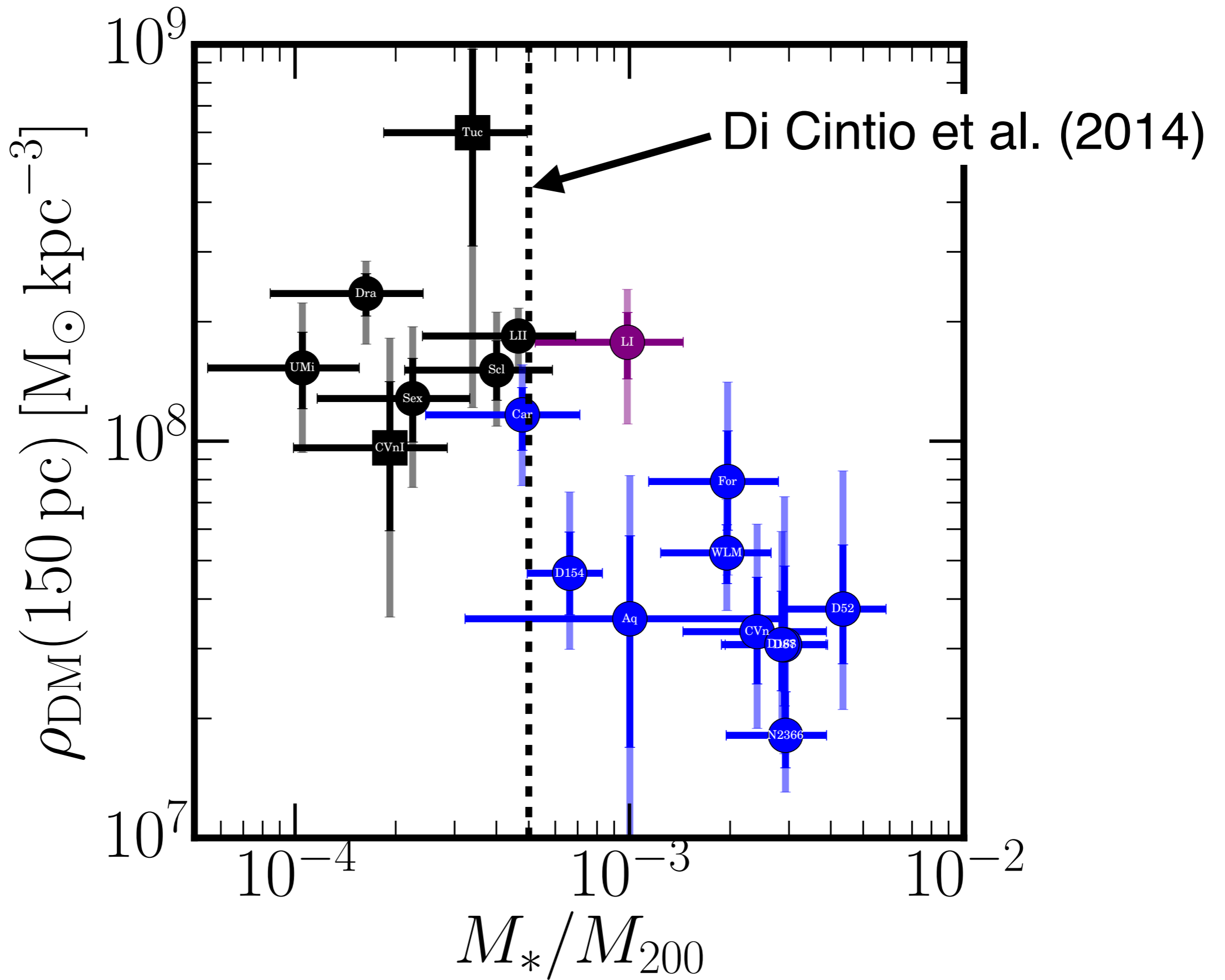




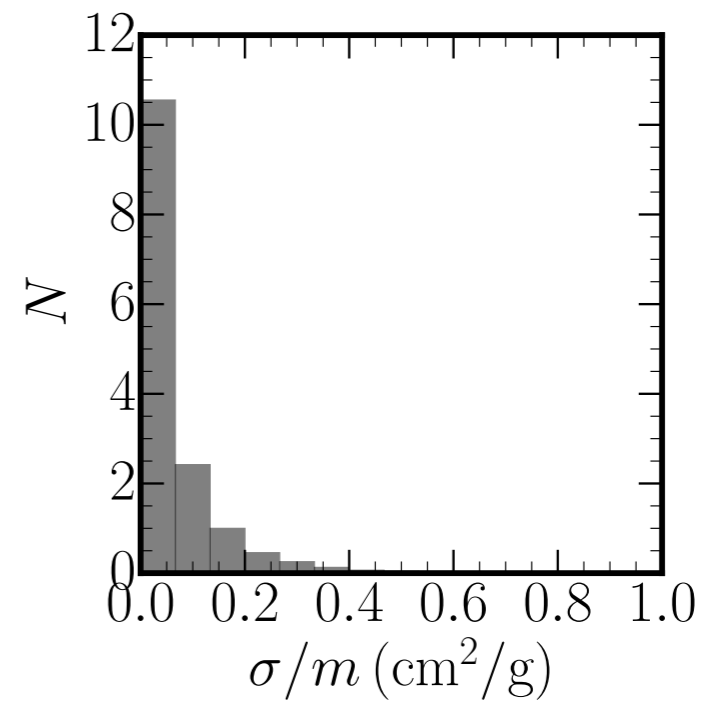
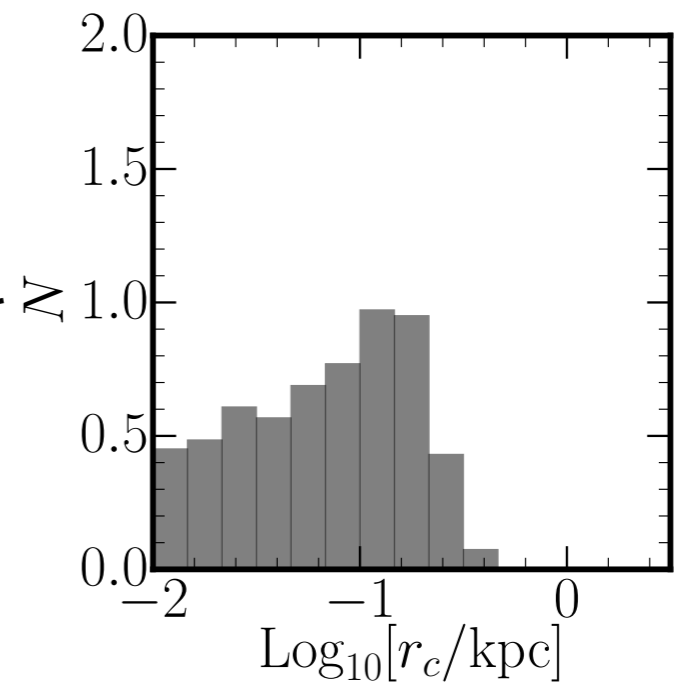
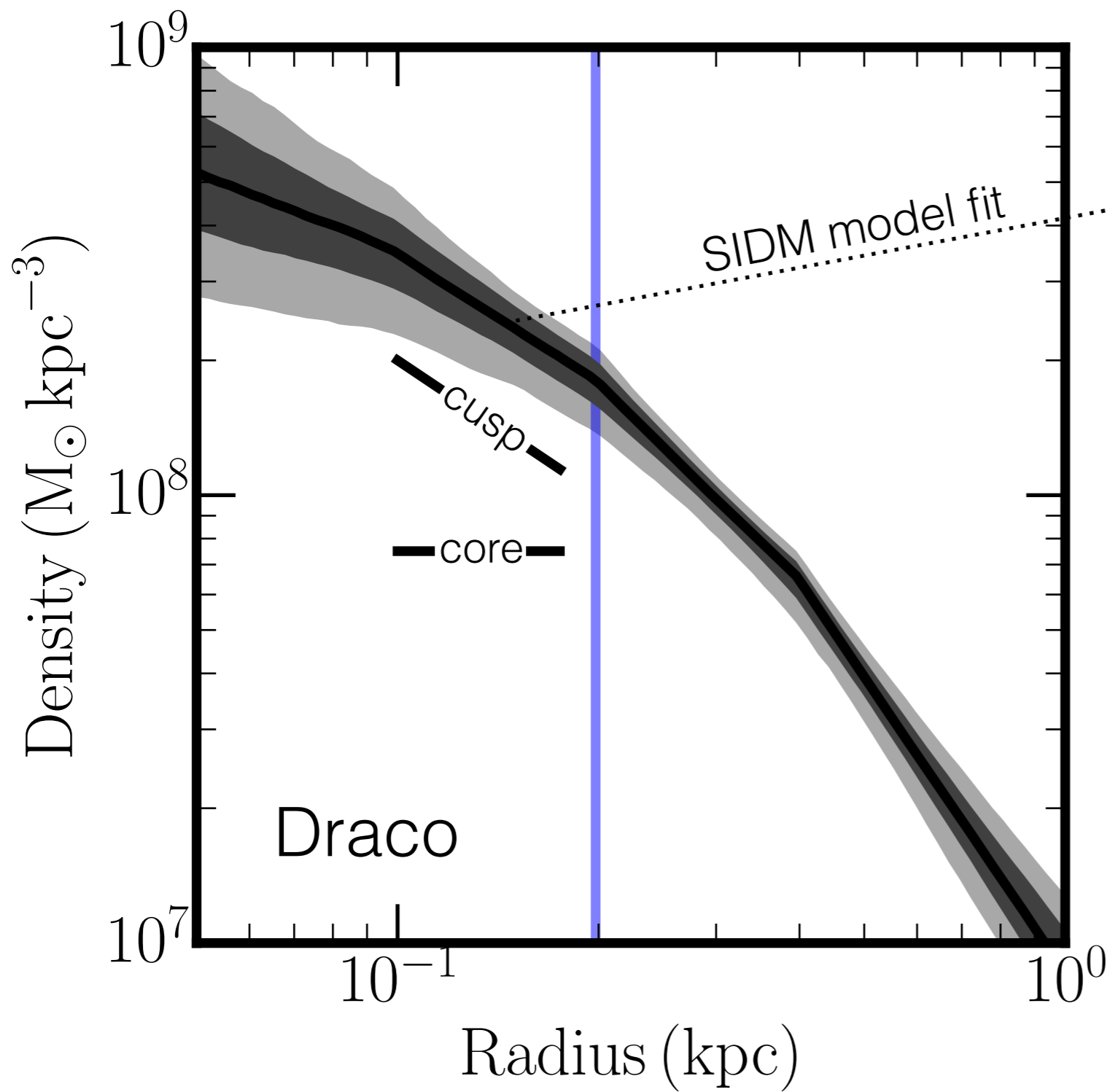








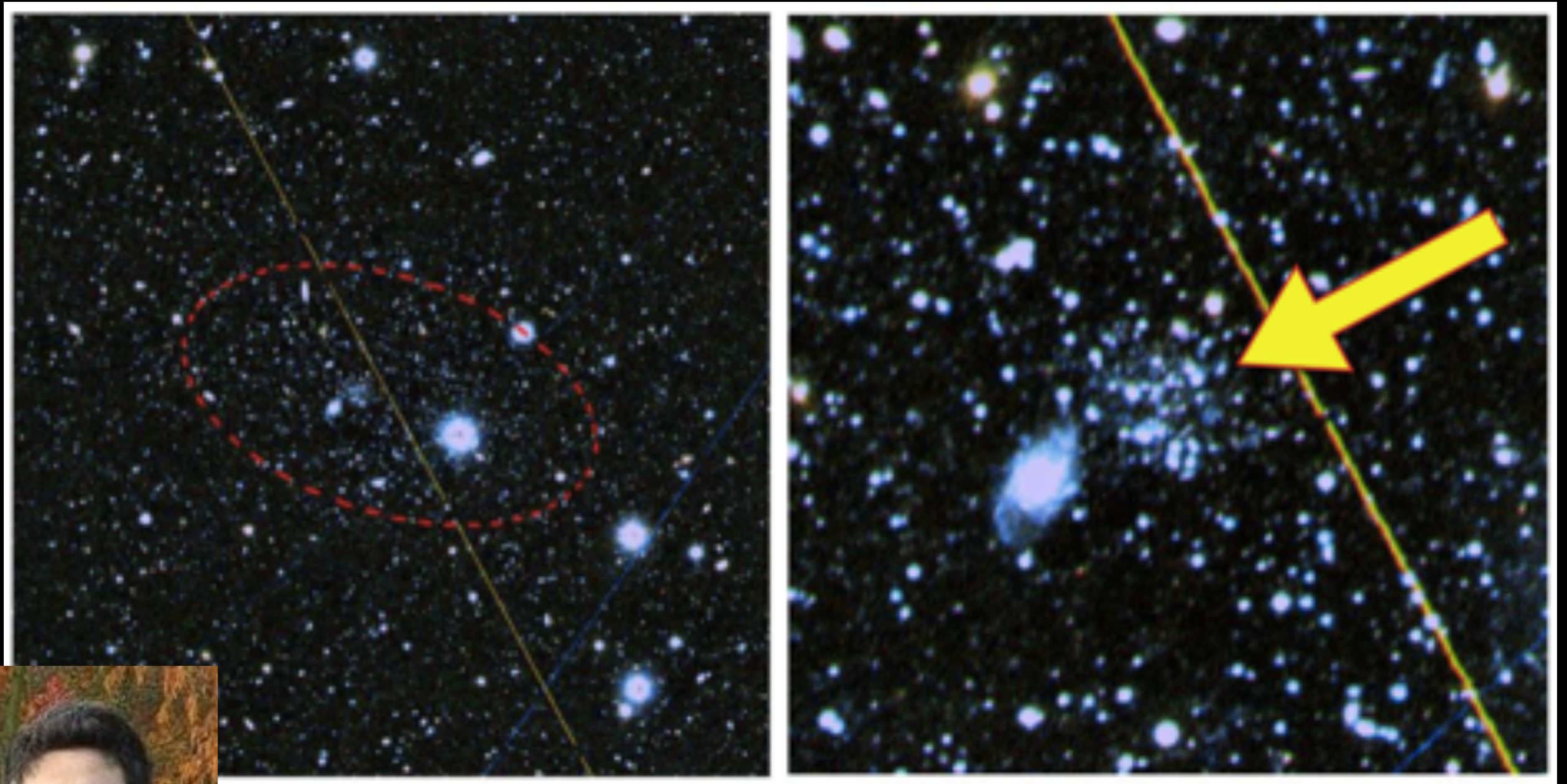
# Self interacting dark matter



$\sigma/m < 0.57 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  at 99% confidence.

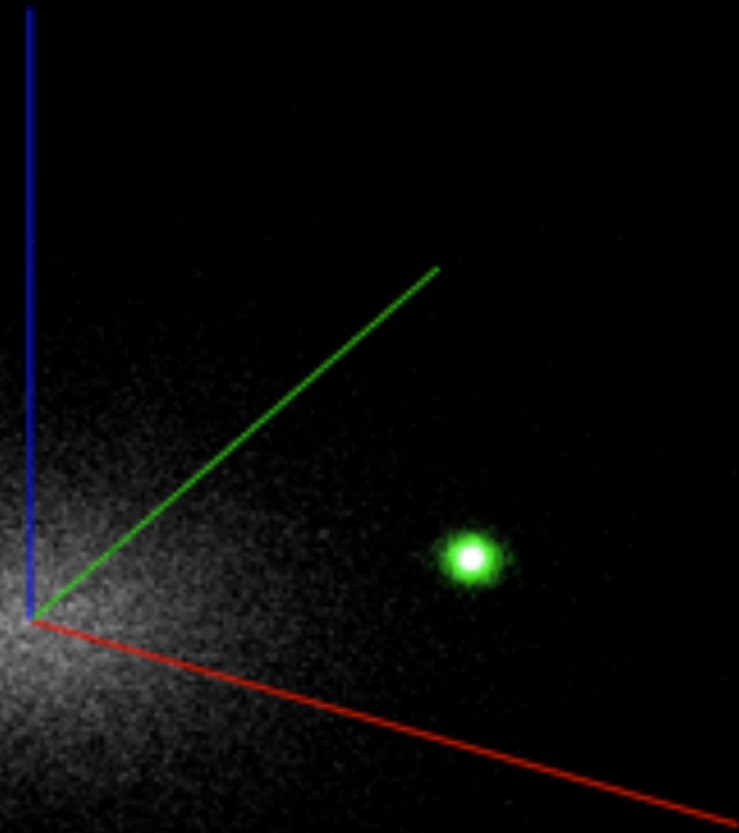
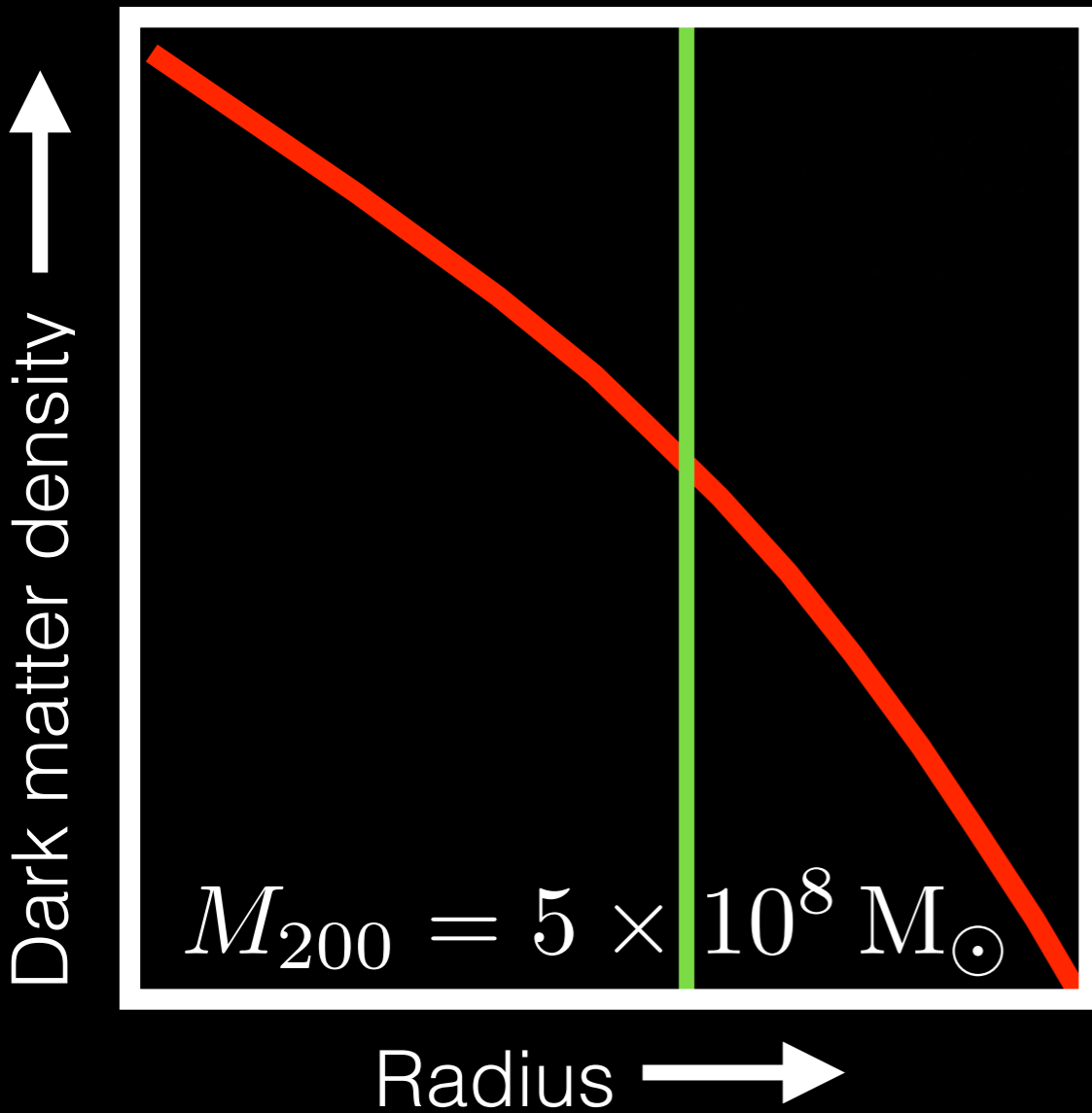
Ultra-faints

# A dark matter core in an ultra-faint dwarf



# A dark matter core in an ultra-faint dwarf

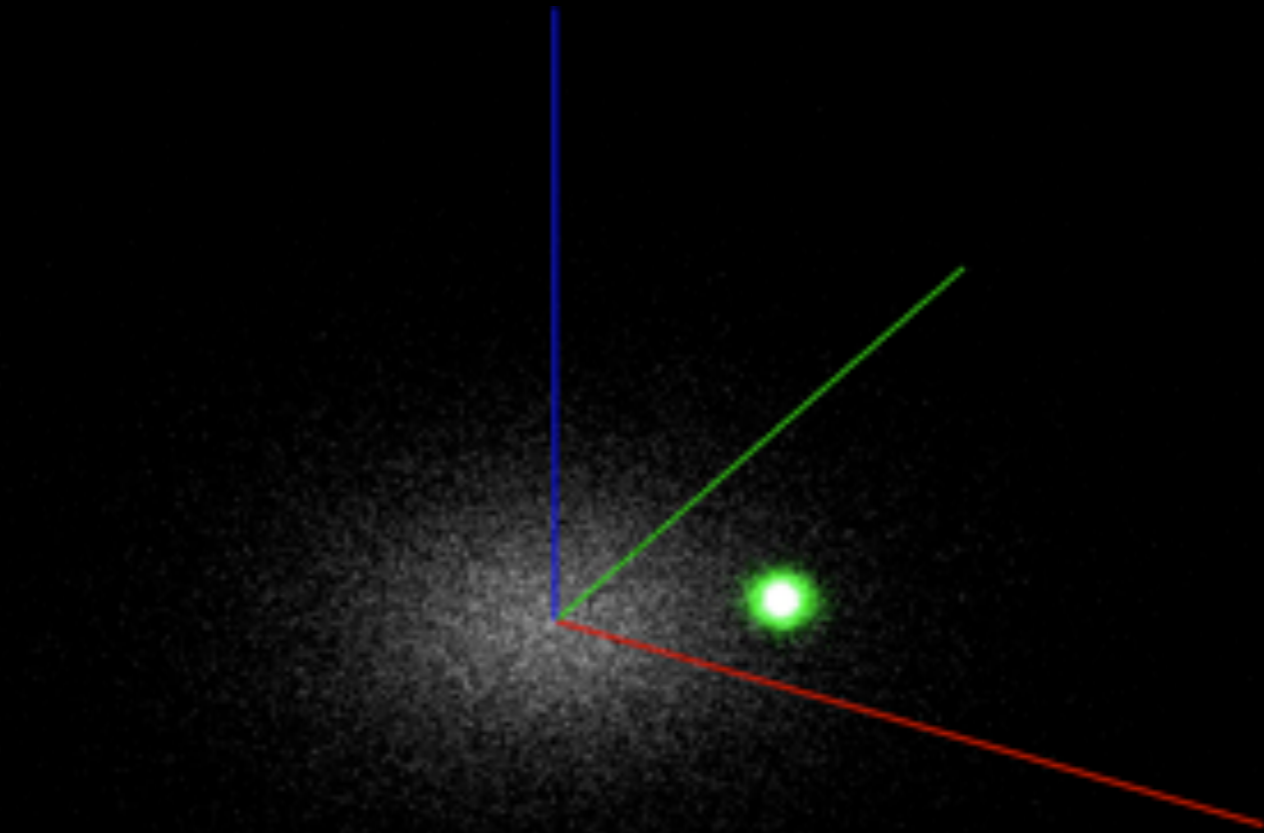
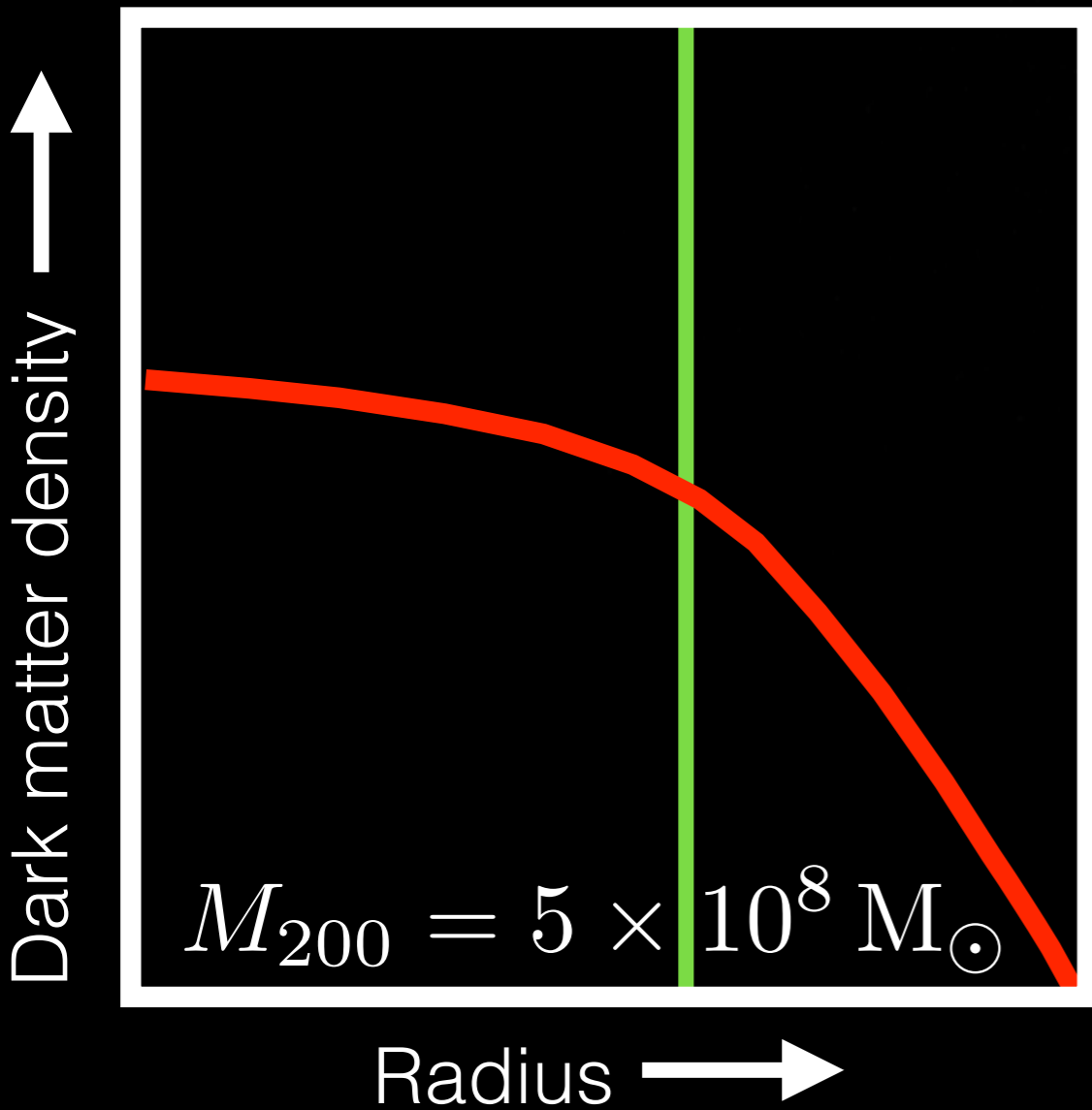
Age : 0.0 Gyrs



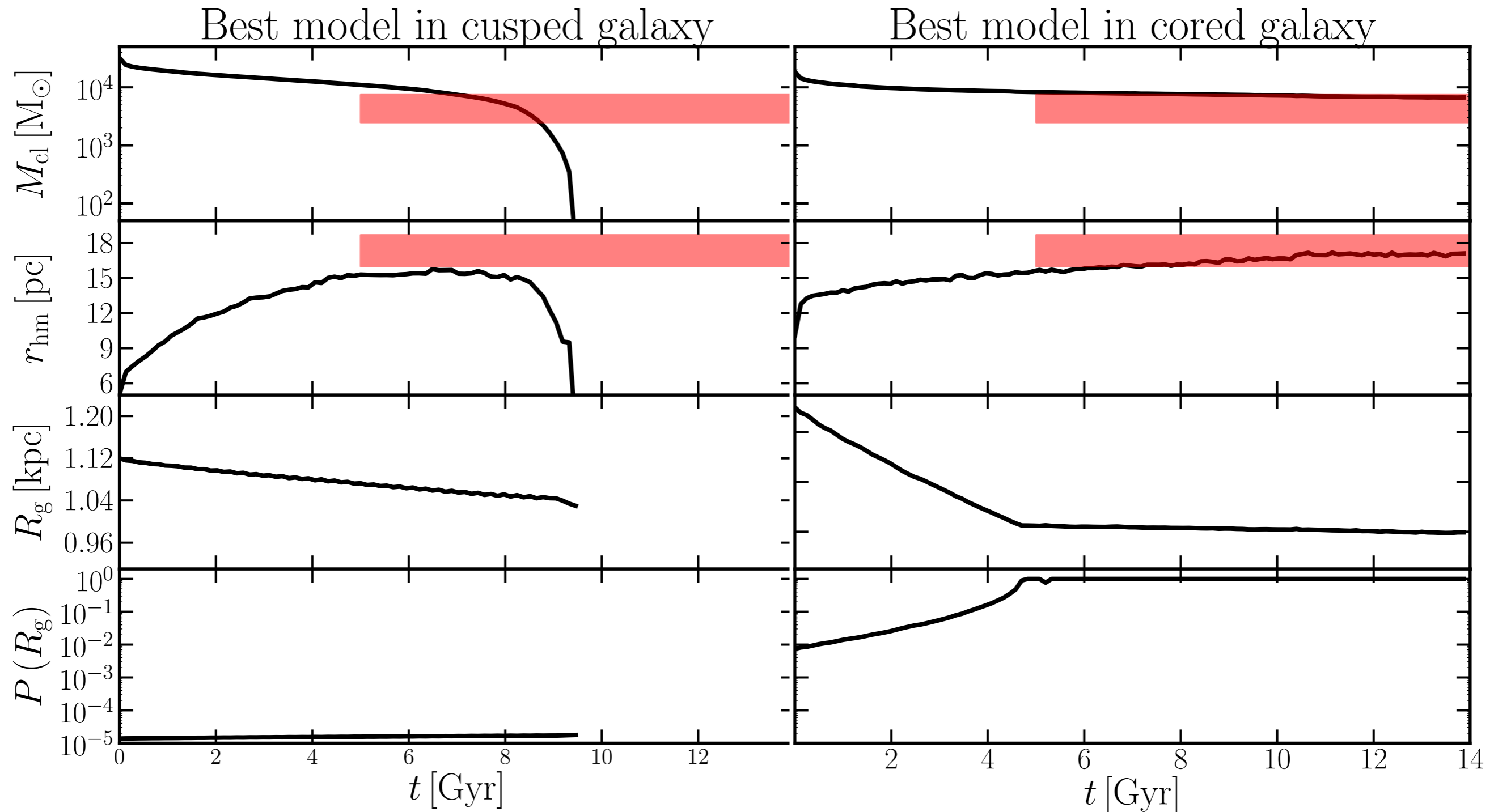


# A dark matter core in an ultra-faint dwarf

Age : 0.0 Gyrs



# A dark matter core in an ultra-faint dwarf



Fiducial

High resolution

$$\Delta x = 3 \text{ pc}$$

$$M_{\text{bar}} = 161 M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\text{dm}} = 945 M_{\odot}$$

$$\Delta x = 3 \text{ pc}$$

$$M_{\text{bar}} = 20 M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\text{dm}} = 118 M_{\odot}$$

$z = 18.27$



1  
Fiducial

2

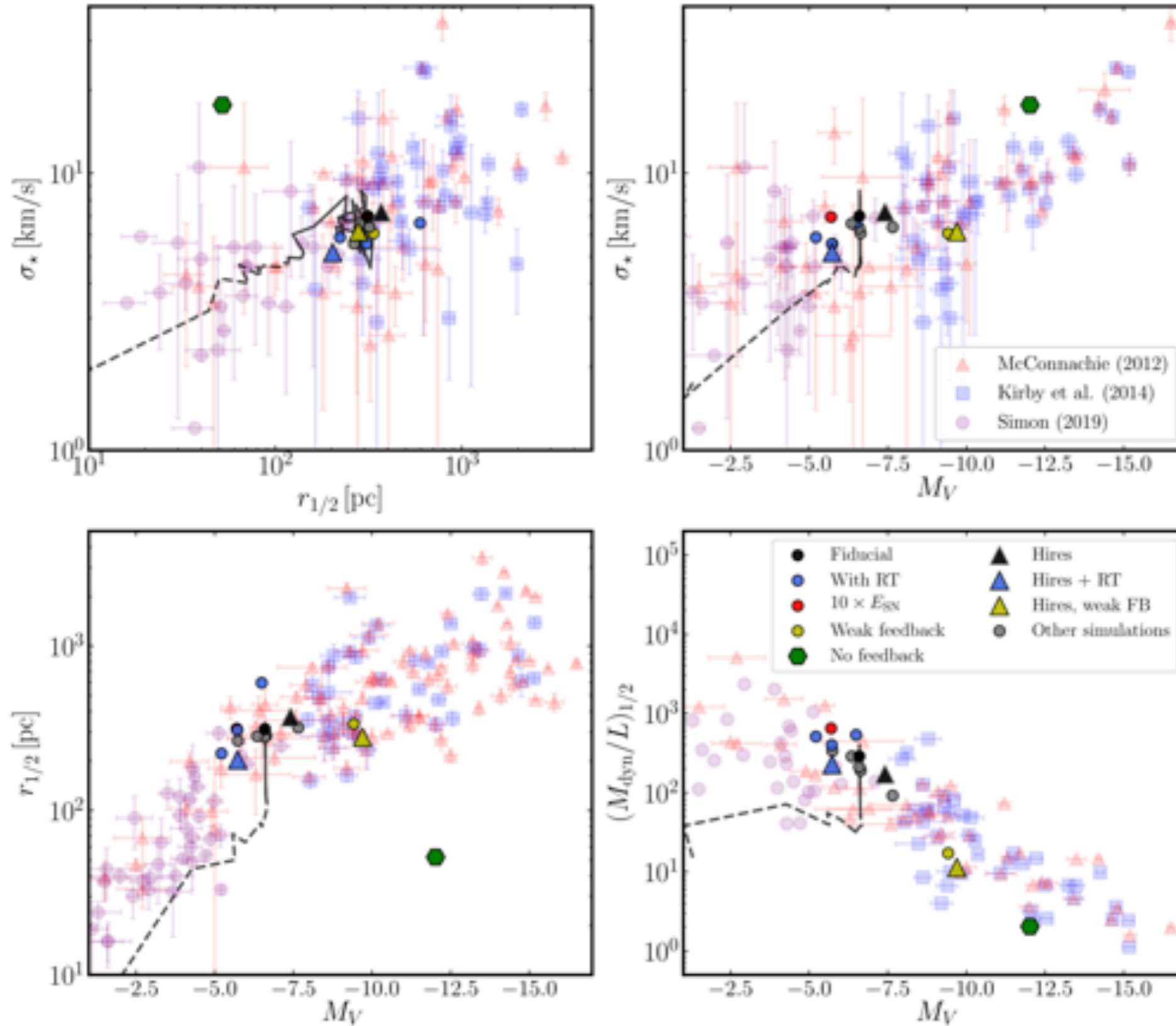
3

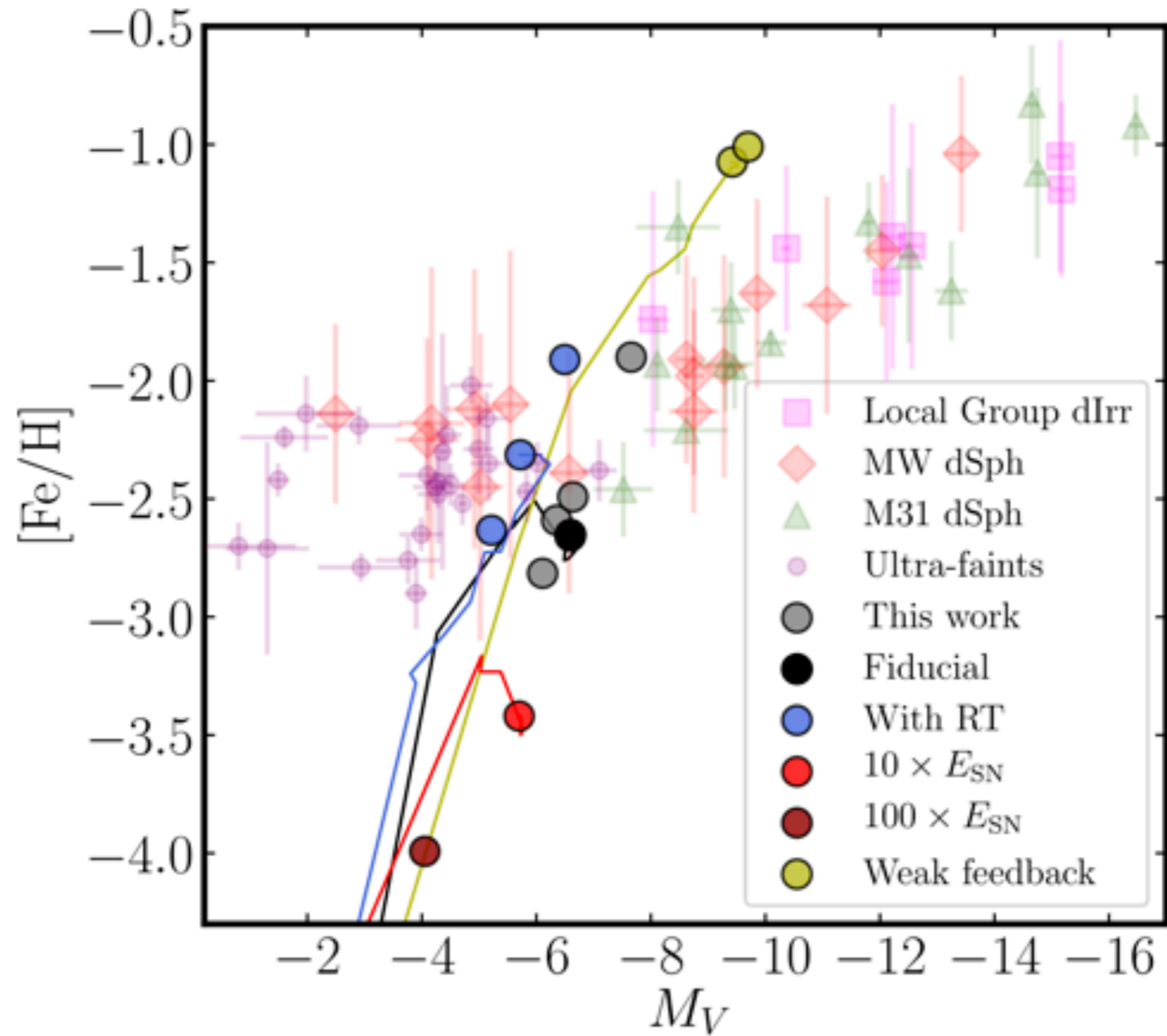
4

5

6

$\text{Log}_{10}[T/\text{K}]$





# Conclusions

- We have found “smoking gun” evidence for dark matter heating in dwarf galaxies.
- Dwarfs with more star formation have lower central dark matter densities.
- At least some ultra-faint dwarfs appear to have dark matter cores.
- Our new “EDGE” simulation campaign will shed light on the formation and evolution of the smallest galaxies.