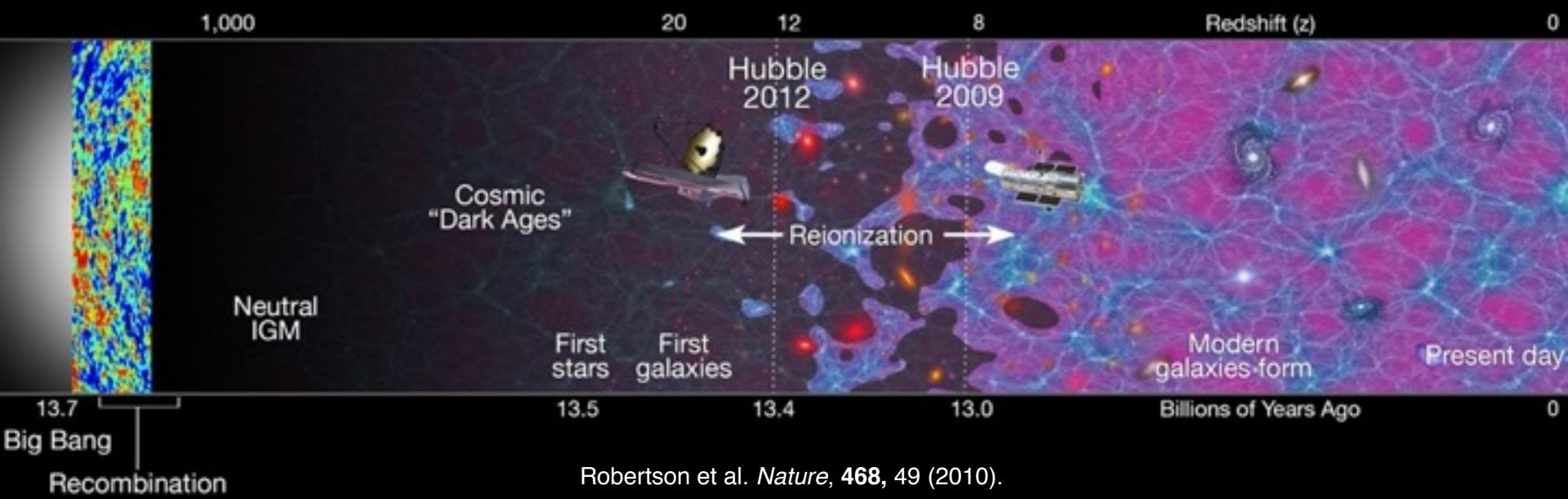


Near-Field Constraints on Deep-Field Science: Did faint galaxies reionize the universe?



James Bullock (UC Irvine)

Mike Boylan-Kolchin; Shea Garrison-Kimmel
Andrew Graus

A basic tension for small halos ($M_{\text{dm}} \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$)

Early Universe

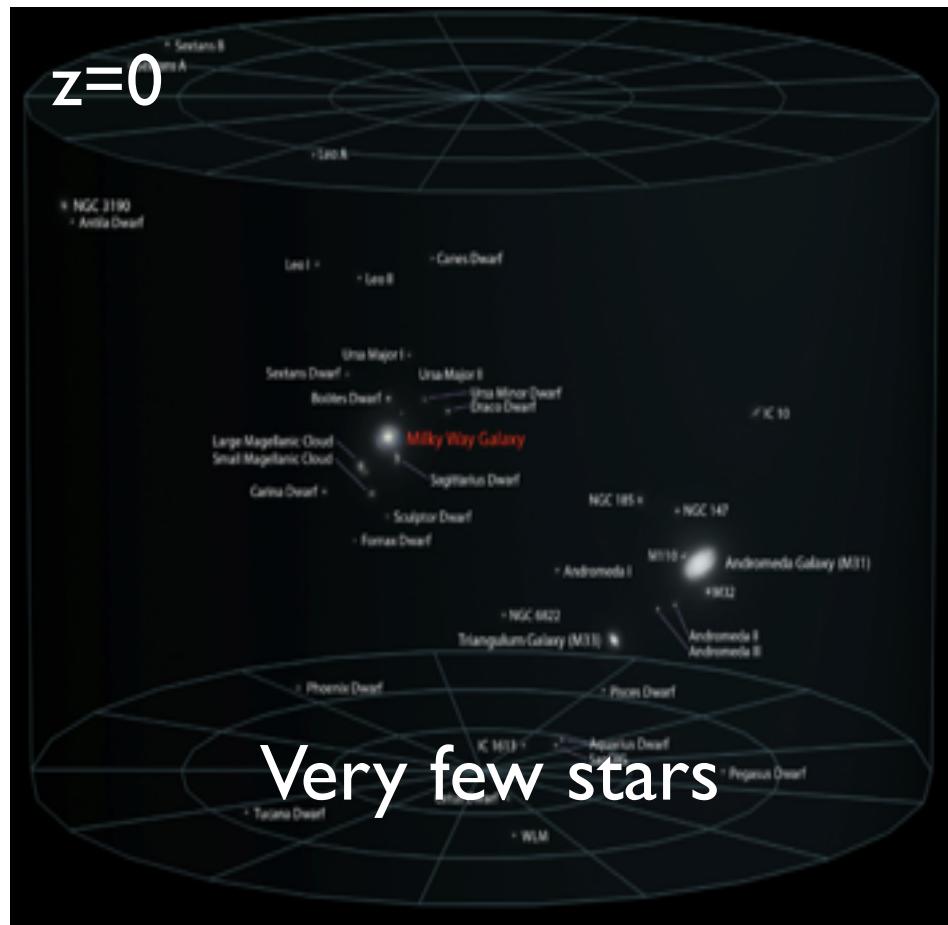
$z=8$



Lots of star formation?

Local Universe

$z=0$



Very few stars

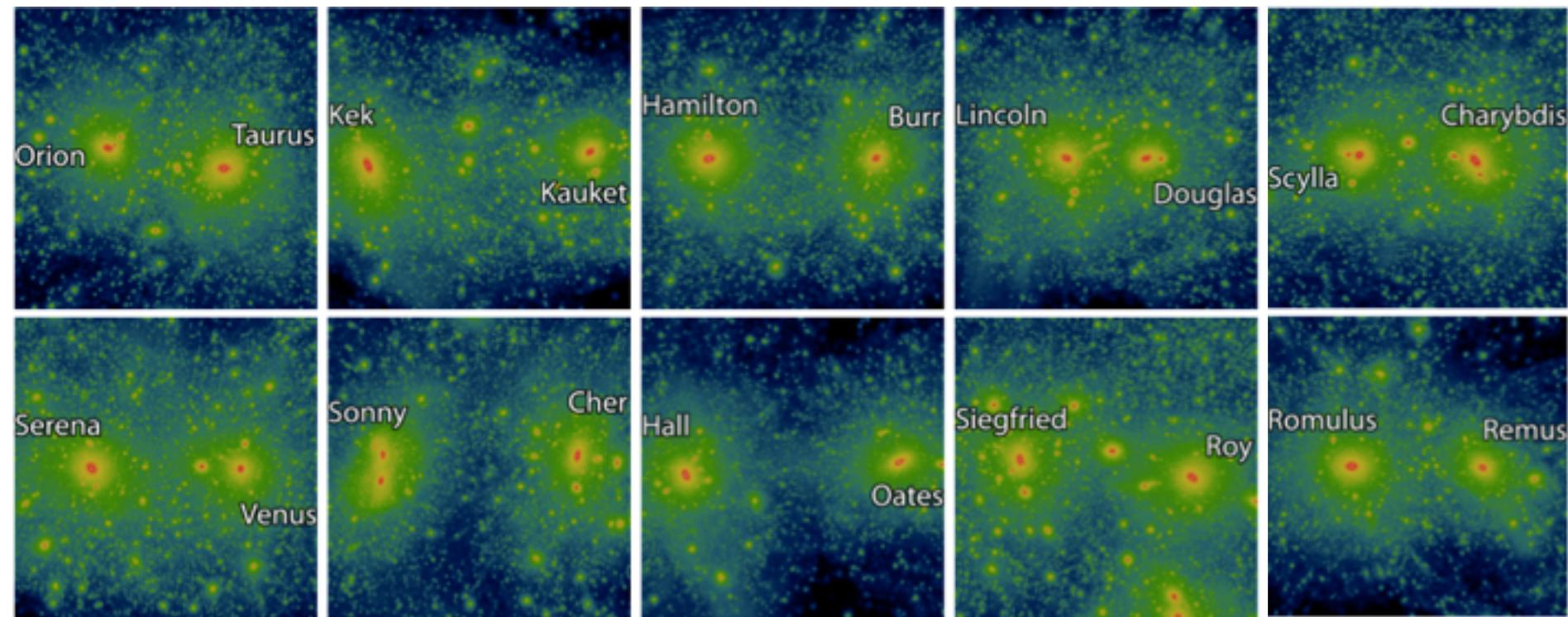


ELVIS

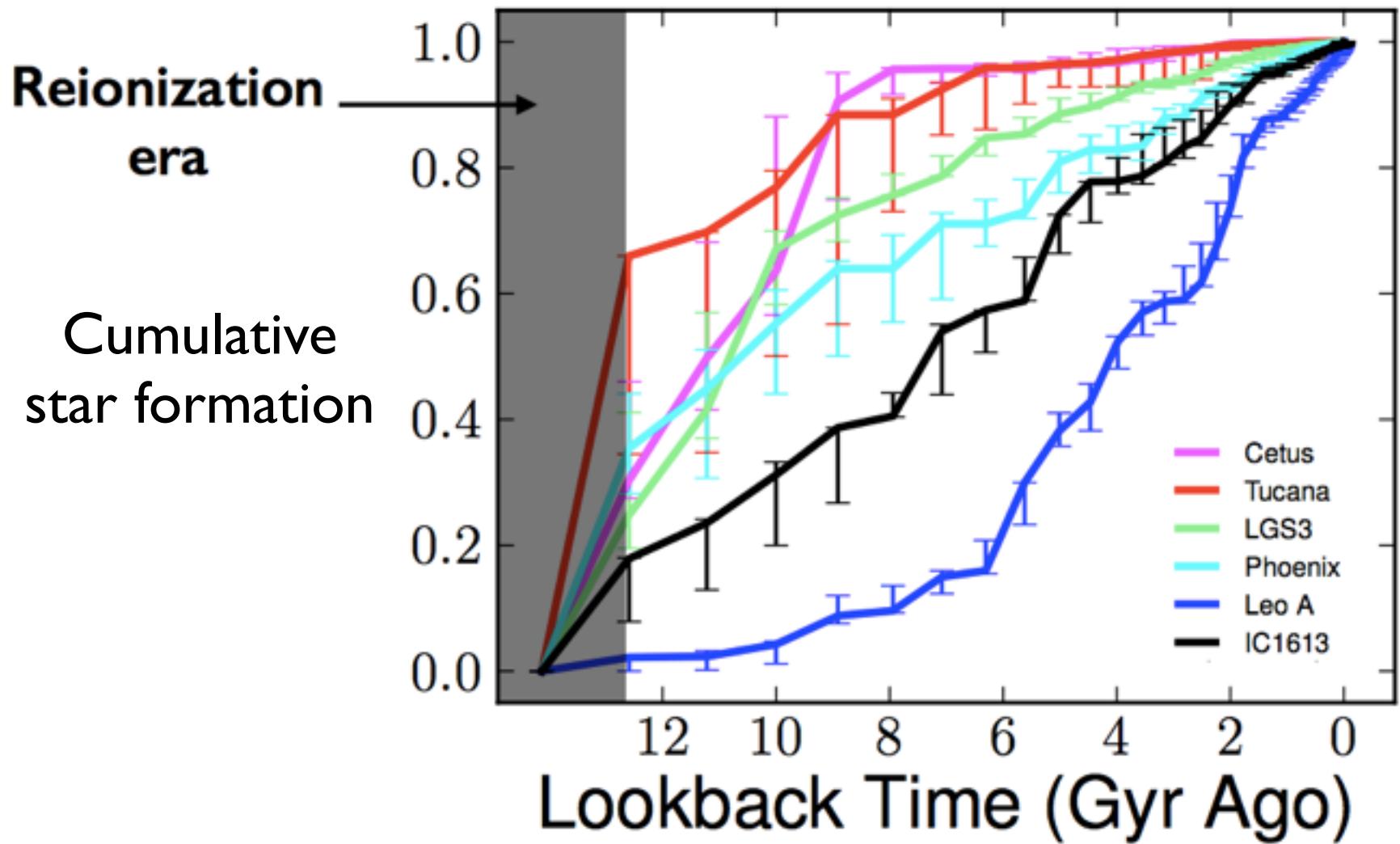
<http://localgroup.ps.uci.edu/elvis/>

[Exploring the Local Volume In Simulations]

Garrison-Kimmel, Boylan-Kolchin, JSB
(2014, MNRAS)

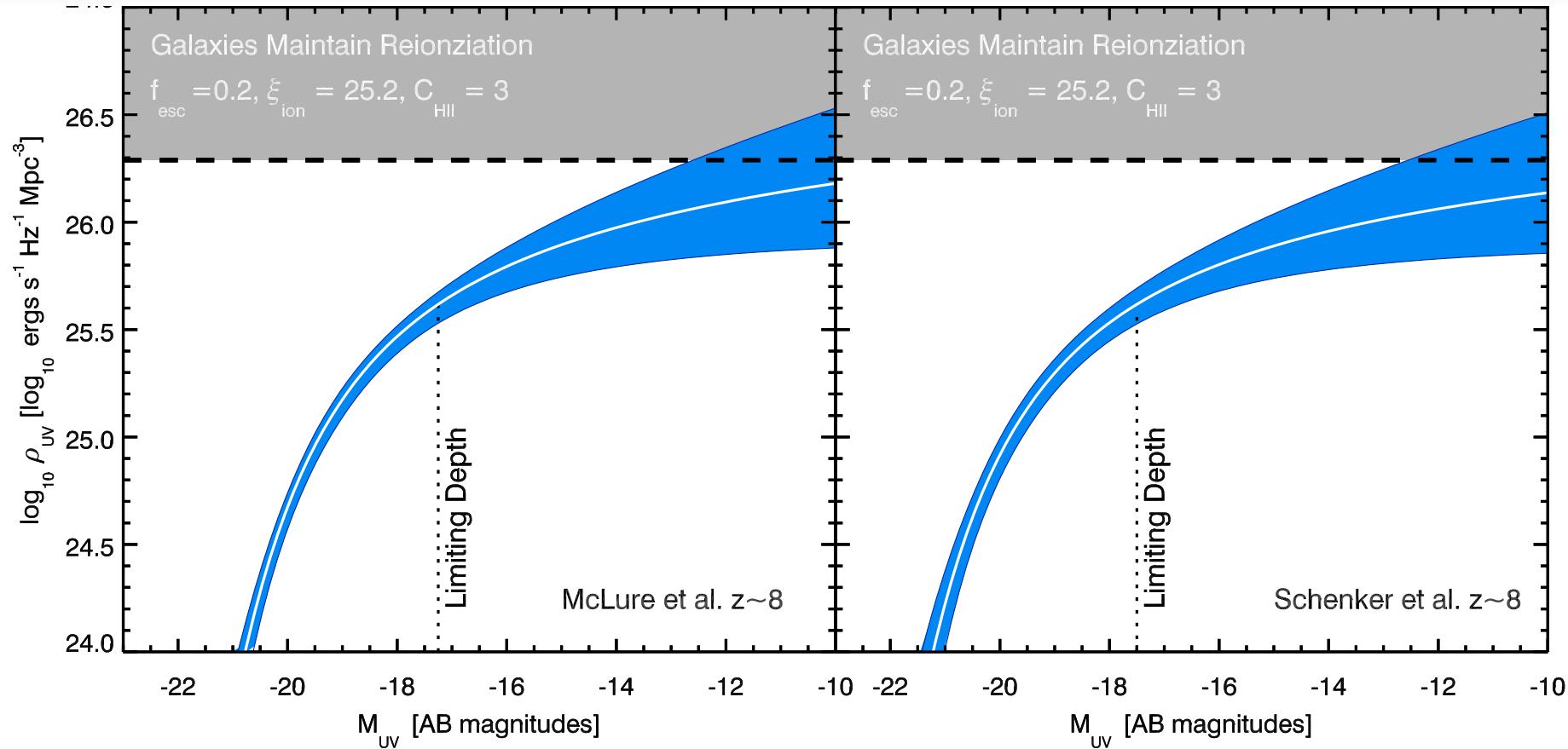


Local Group Dwarf Star Formation Histories



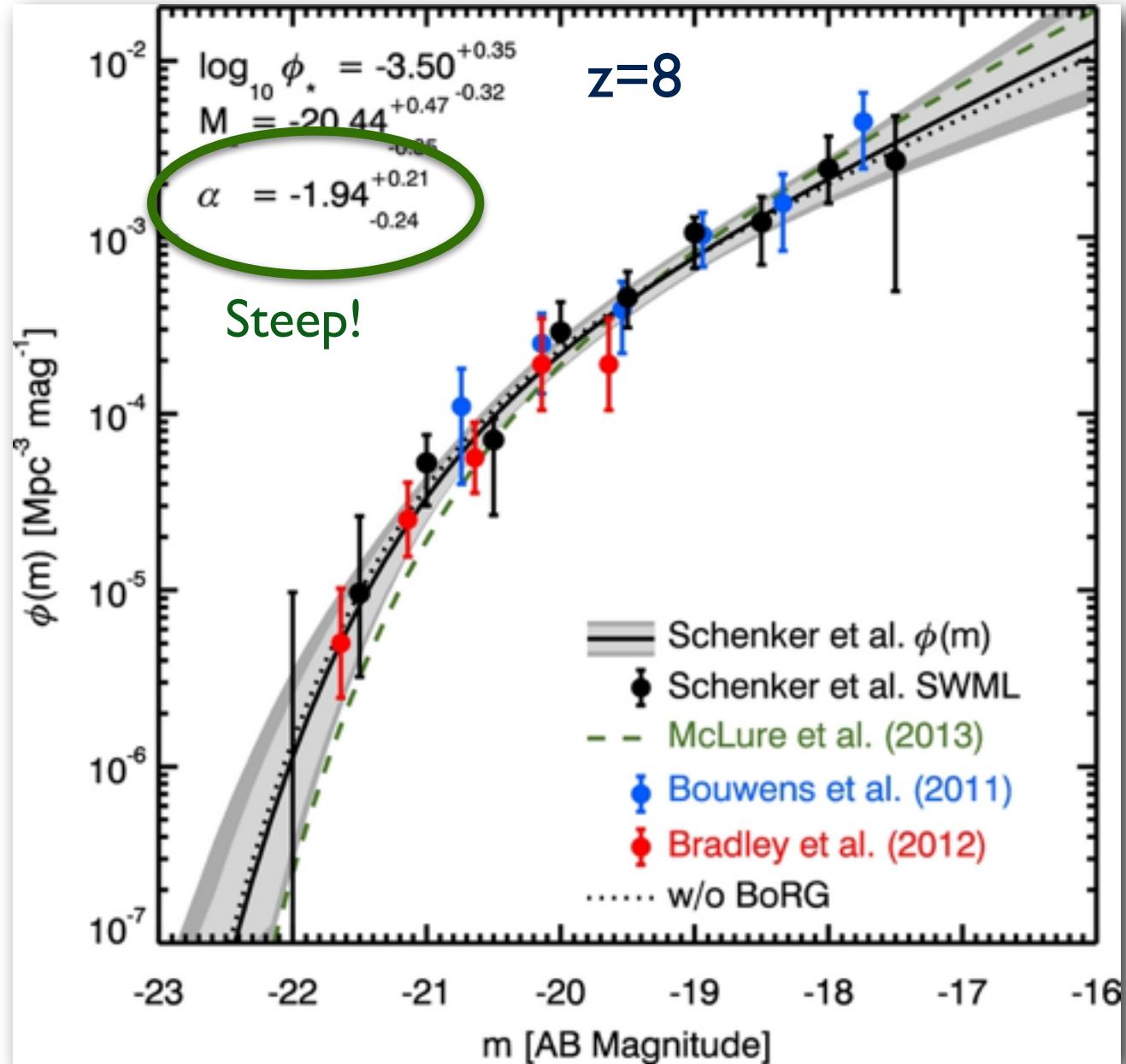
Skillman et al. 2014 (ACS LCID project); Weisz et al. 2014

Faint galaxies ($M_{\text{UV}} \sim -10$) drive reionization?



Robertson et al. 2013

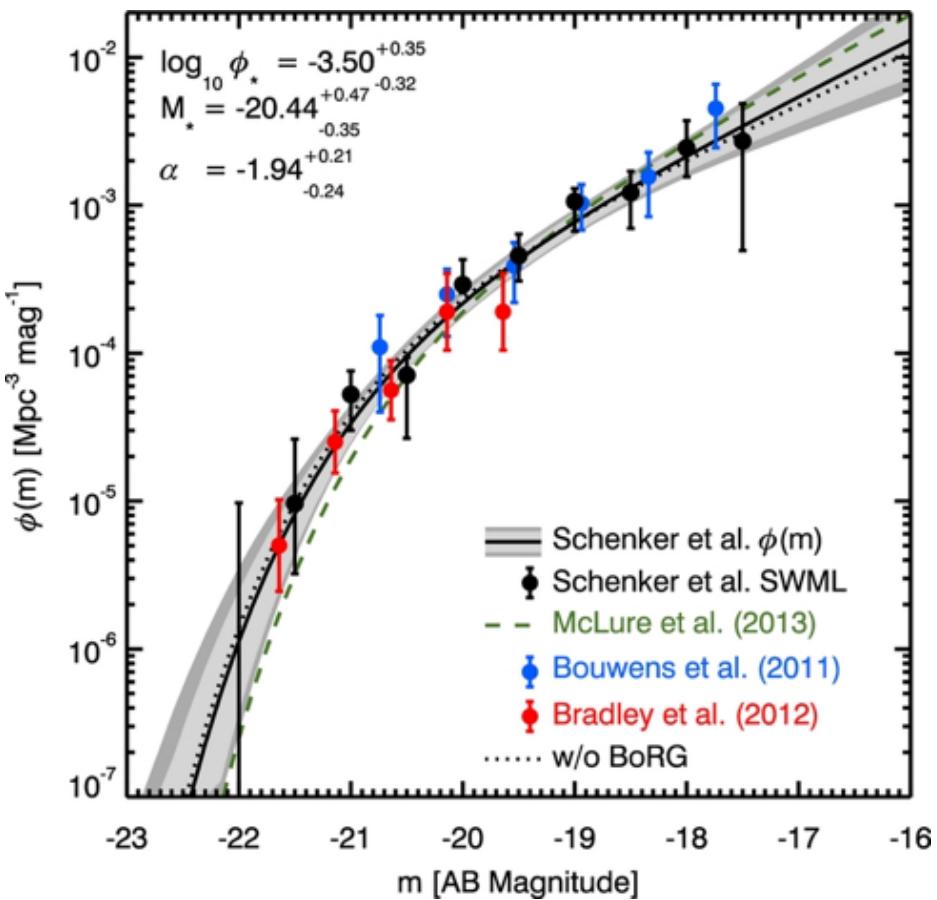
Also: Finkelstein et al. 2012, Kuhlen & Faucher-Giguere 2012

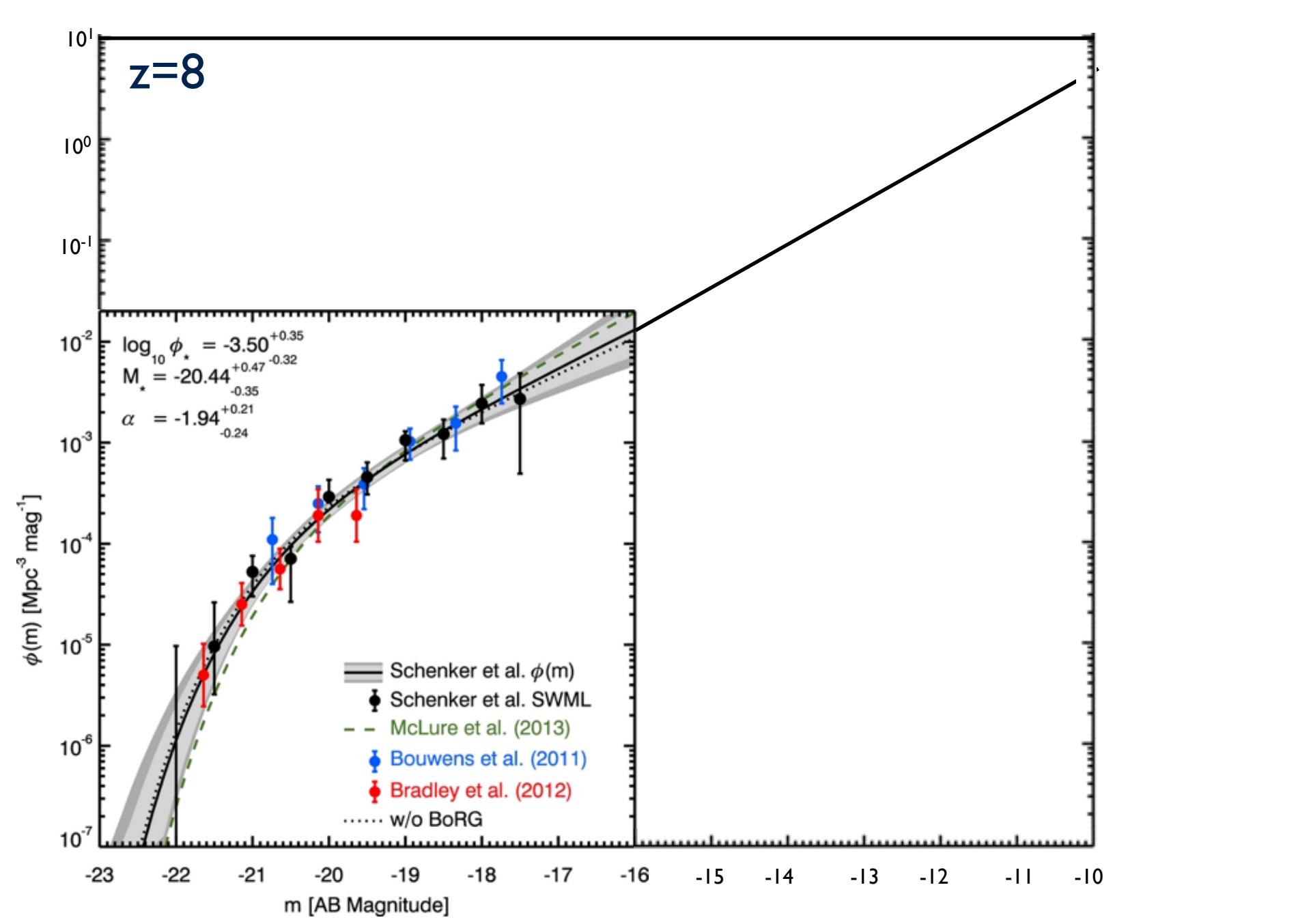


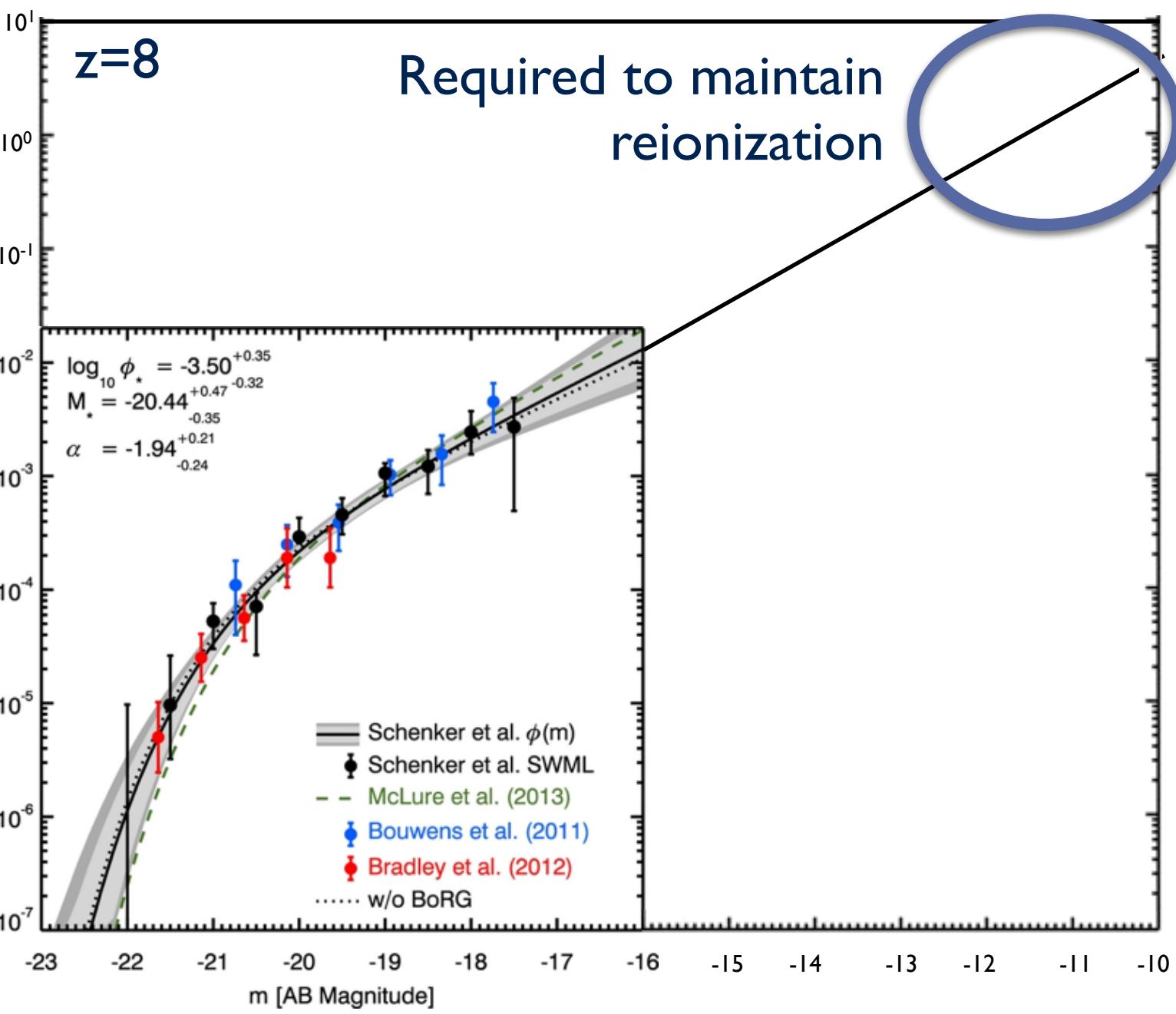
Also:

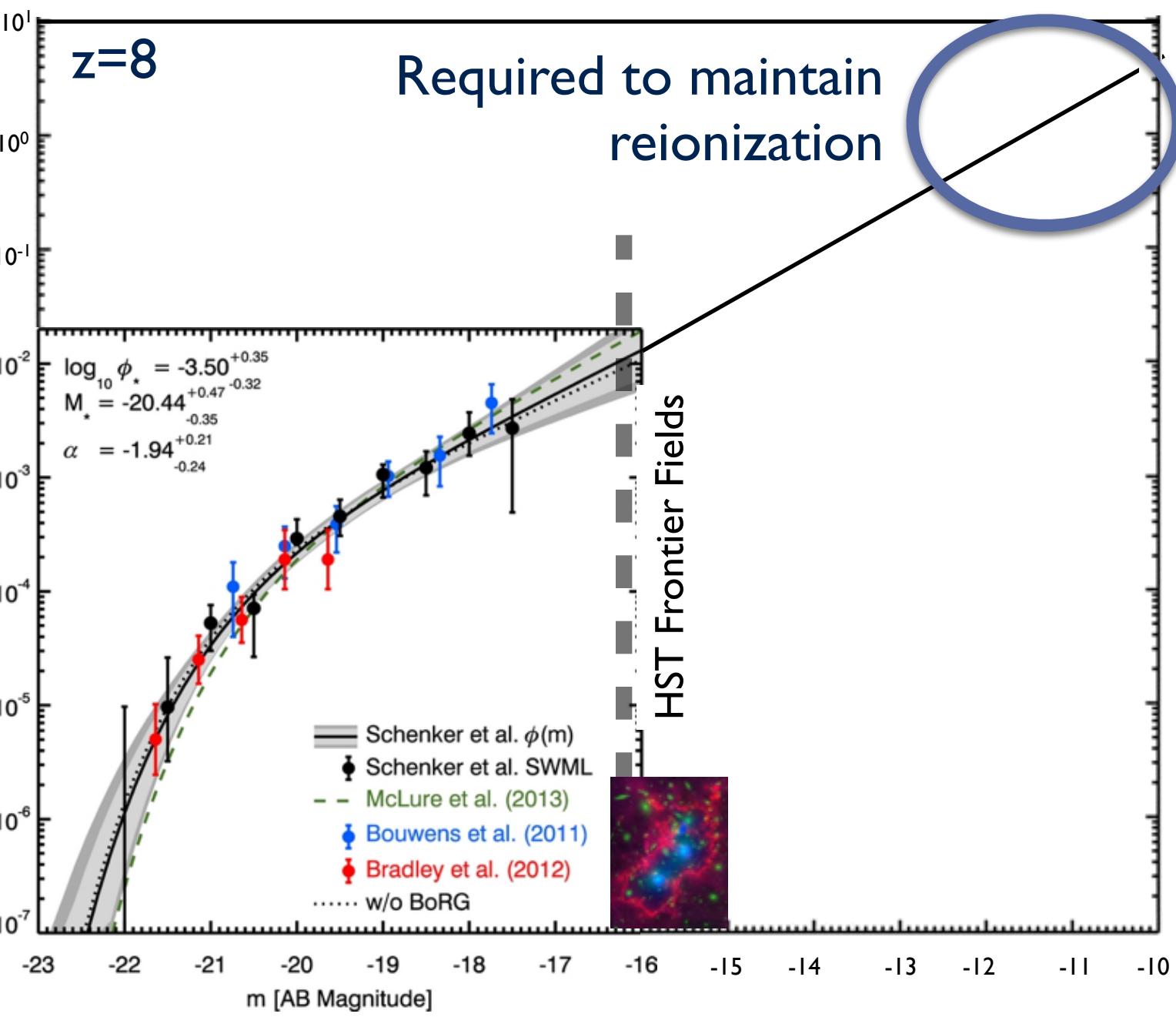
Oesch et al. 2013;
Illingworth et al. 2013;
Bouwens et al. 2014;

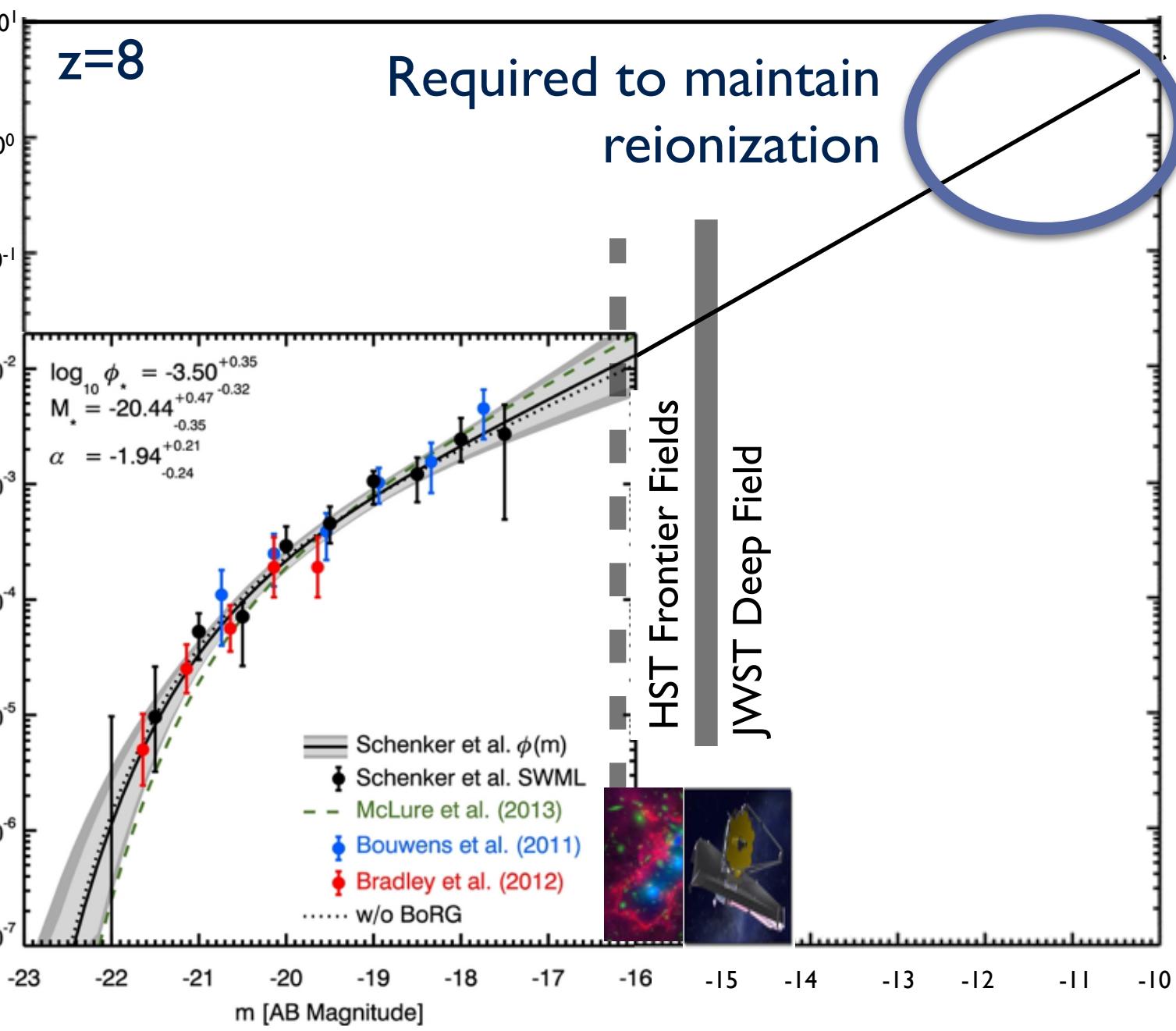
z=8

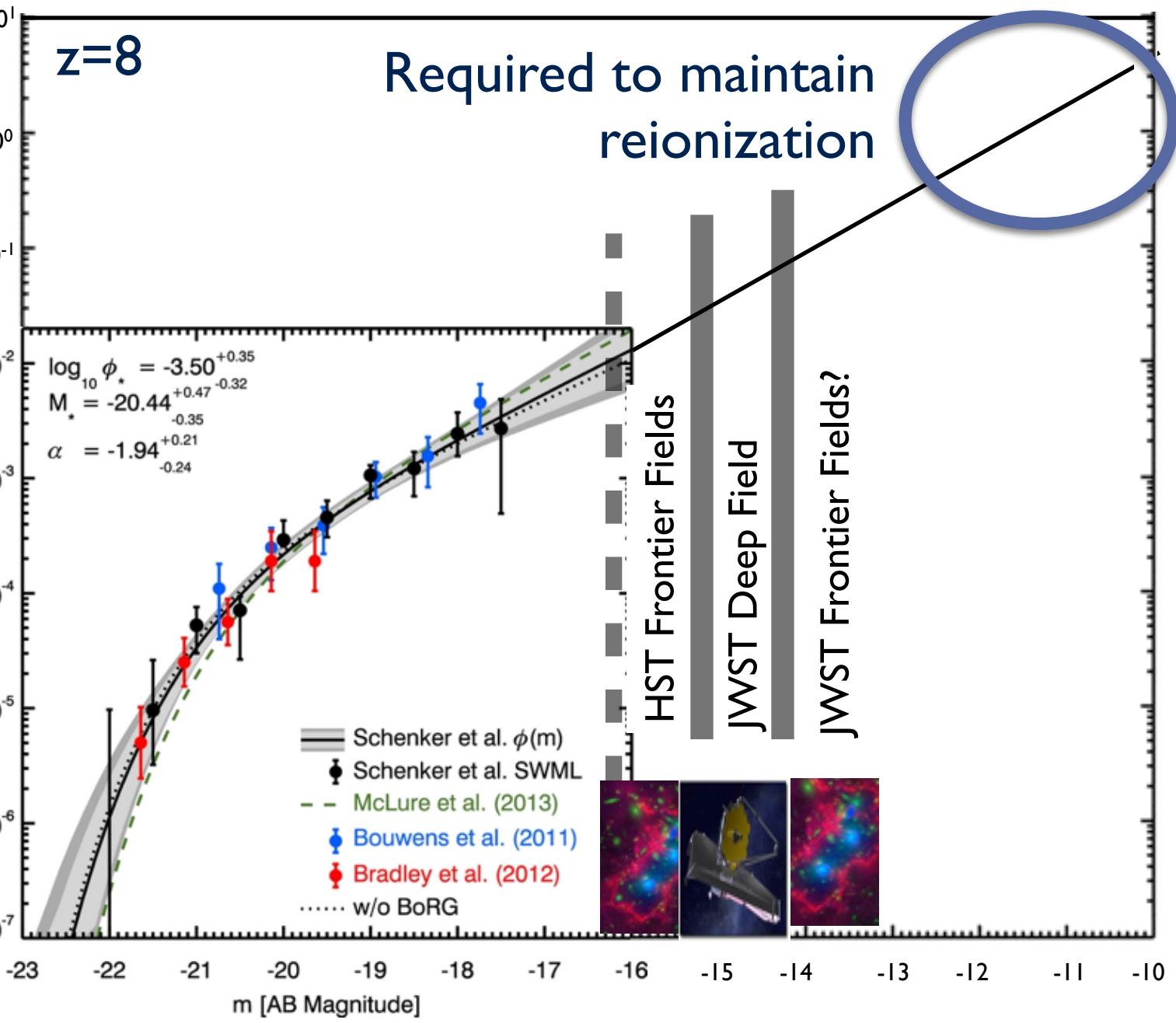






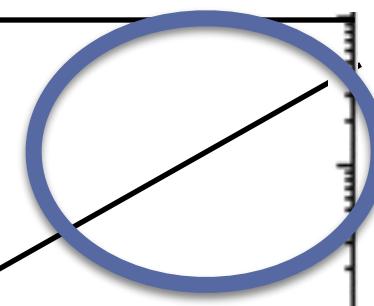




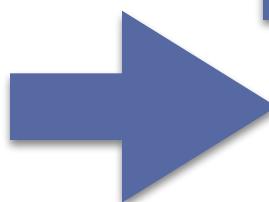


$z=8$

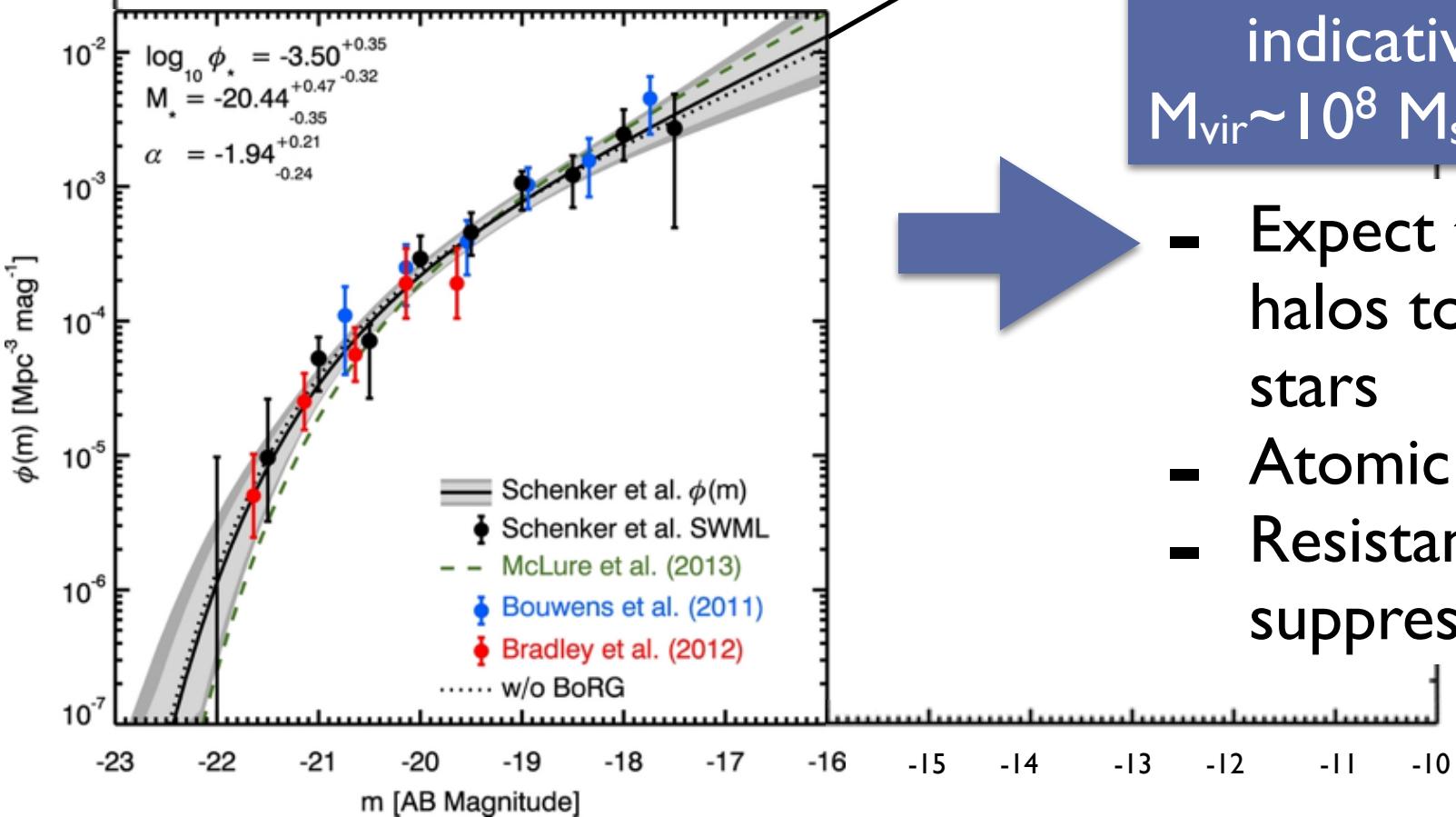
Required to maintain
reionization

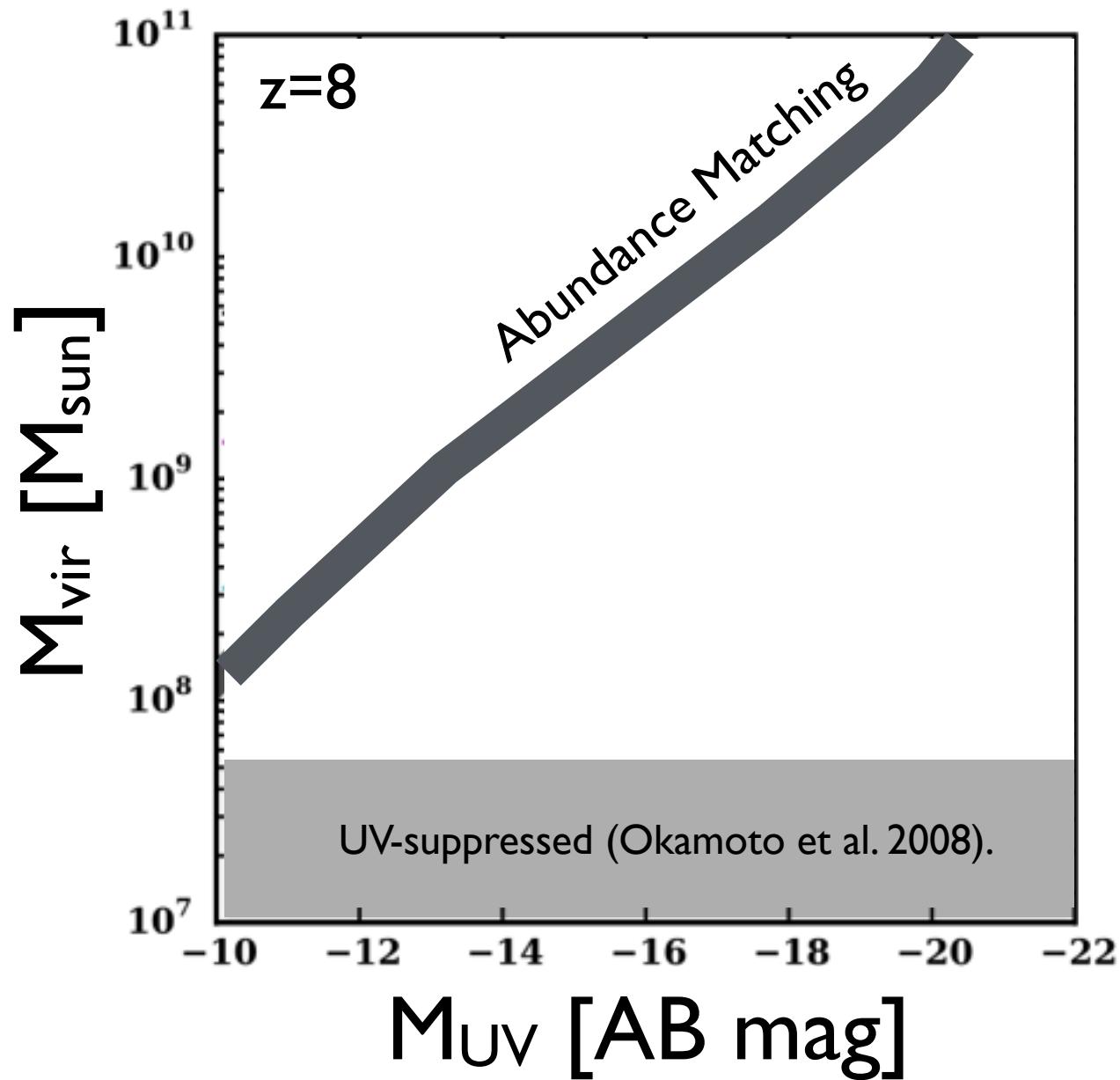


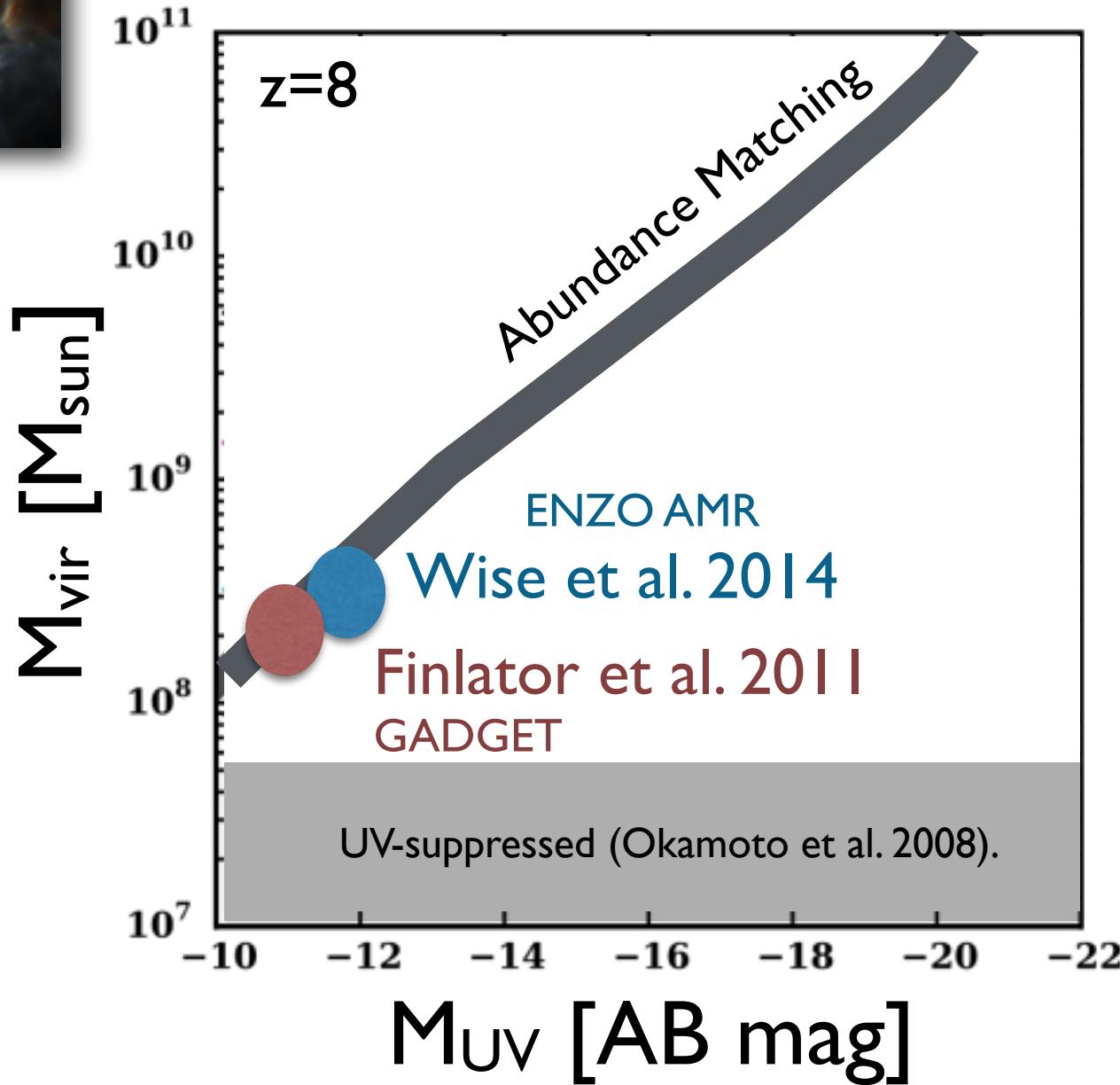
Number density
indicative of
 $M_{\text{vir}} \sim 10^8 M_{\odot}$ halos

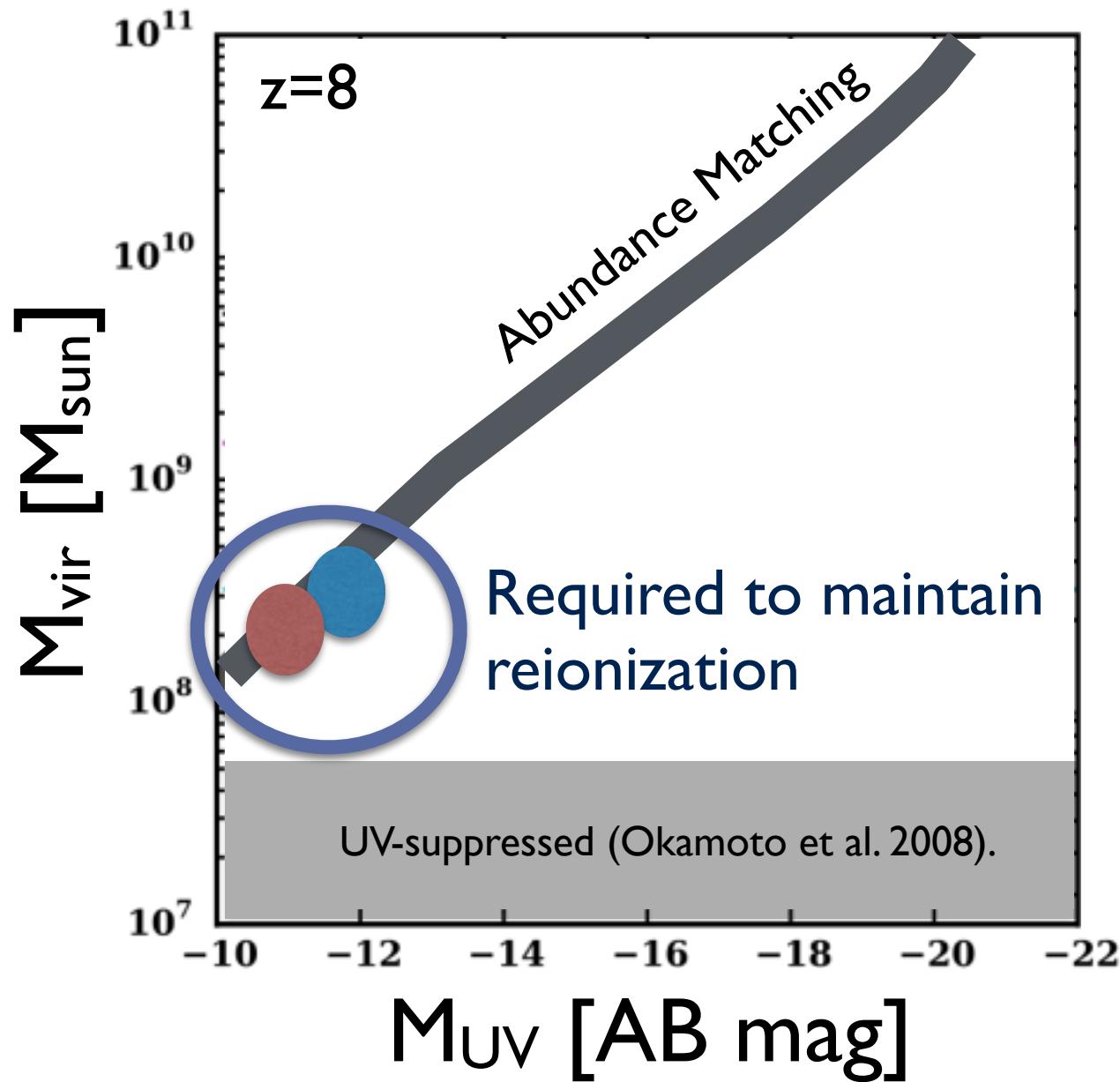


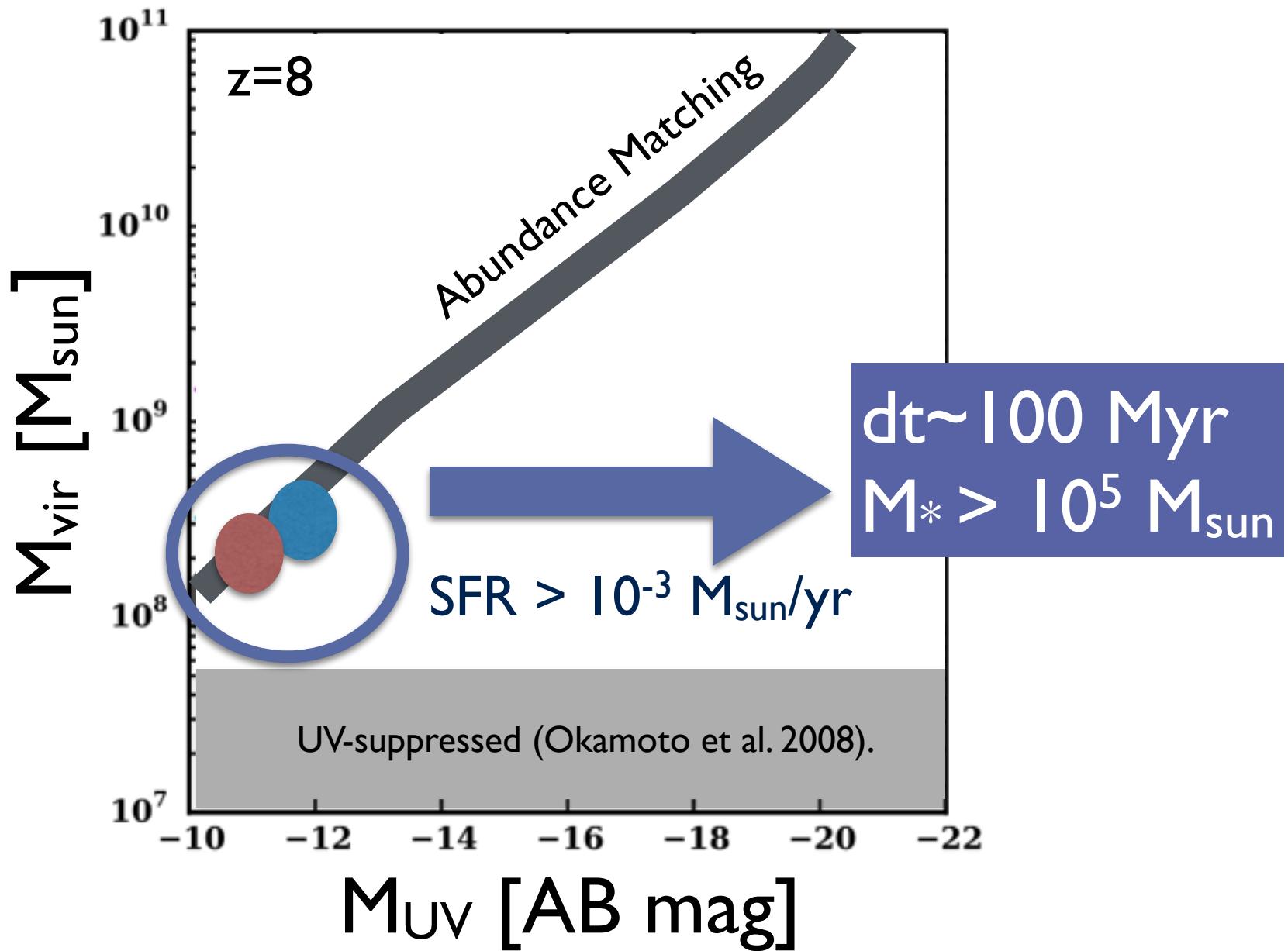
- Expect these halos to form stars
- Atomic cooling
- Resistant to UV suppression



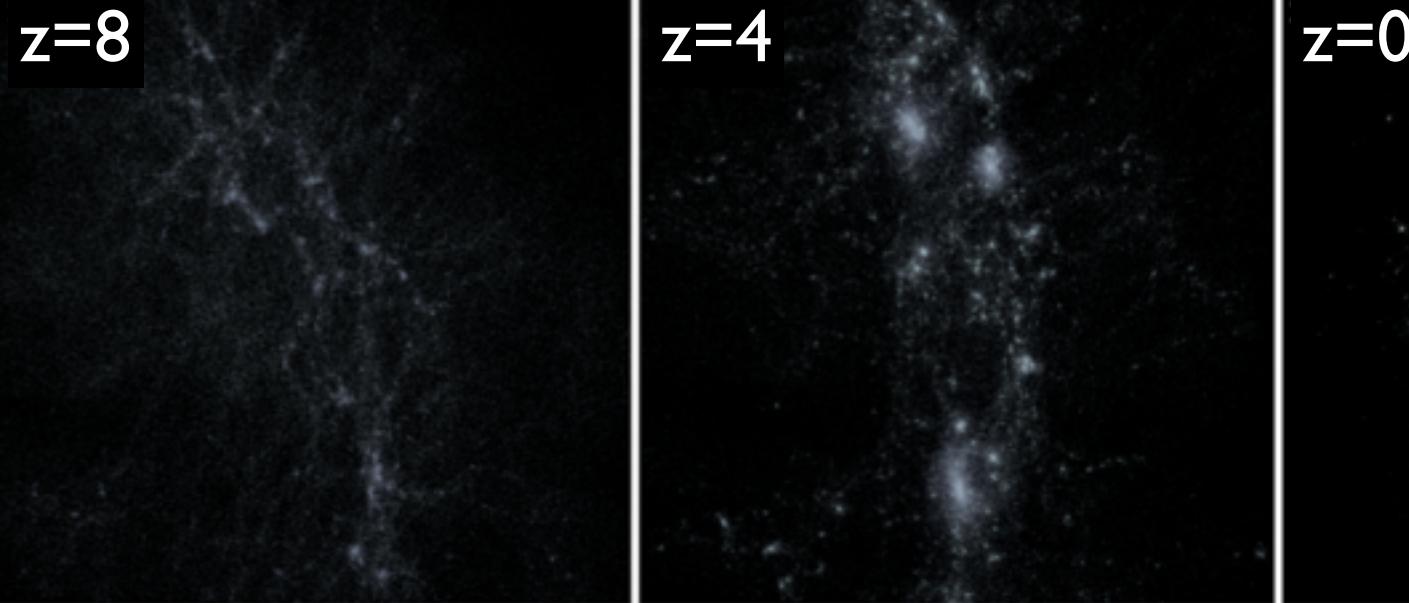








Connecting Galaxies Over Cosmic Time

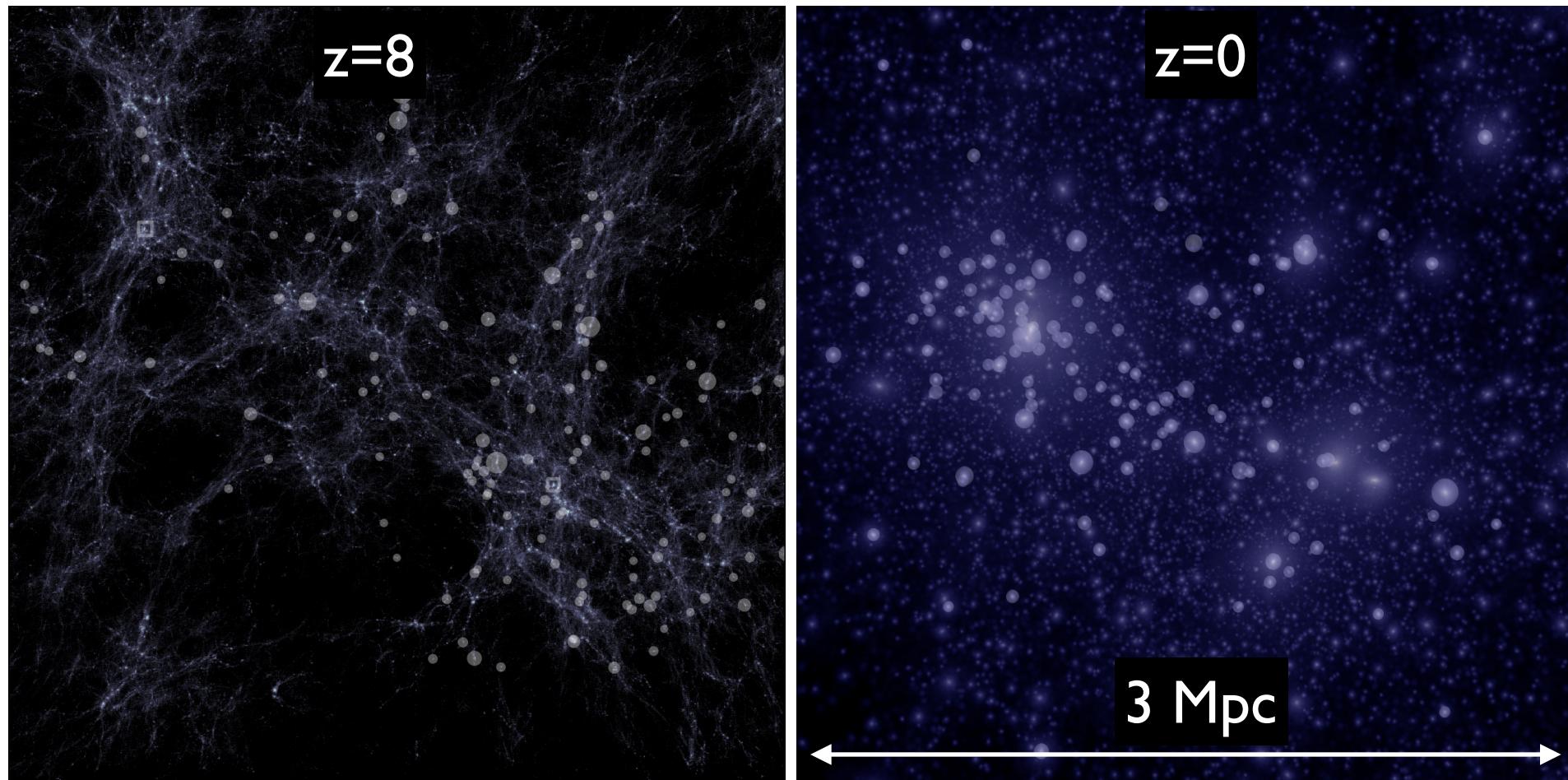


ID systems
with $M_v > 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$



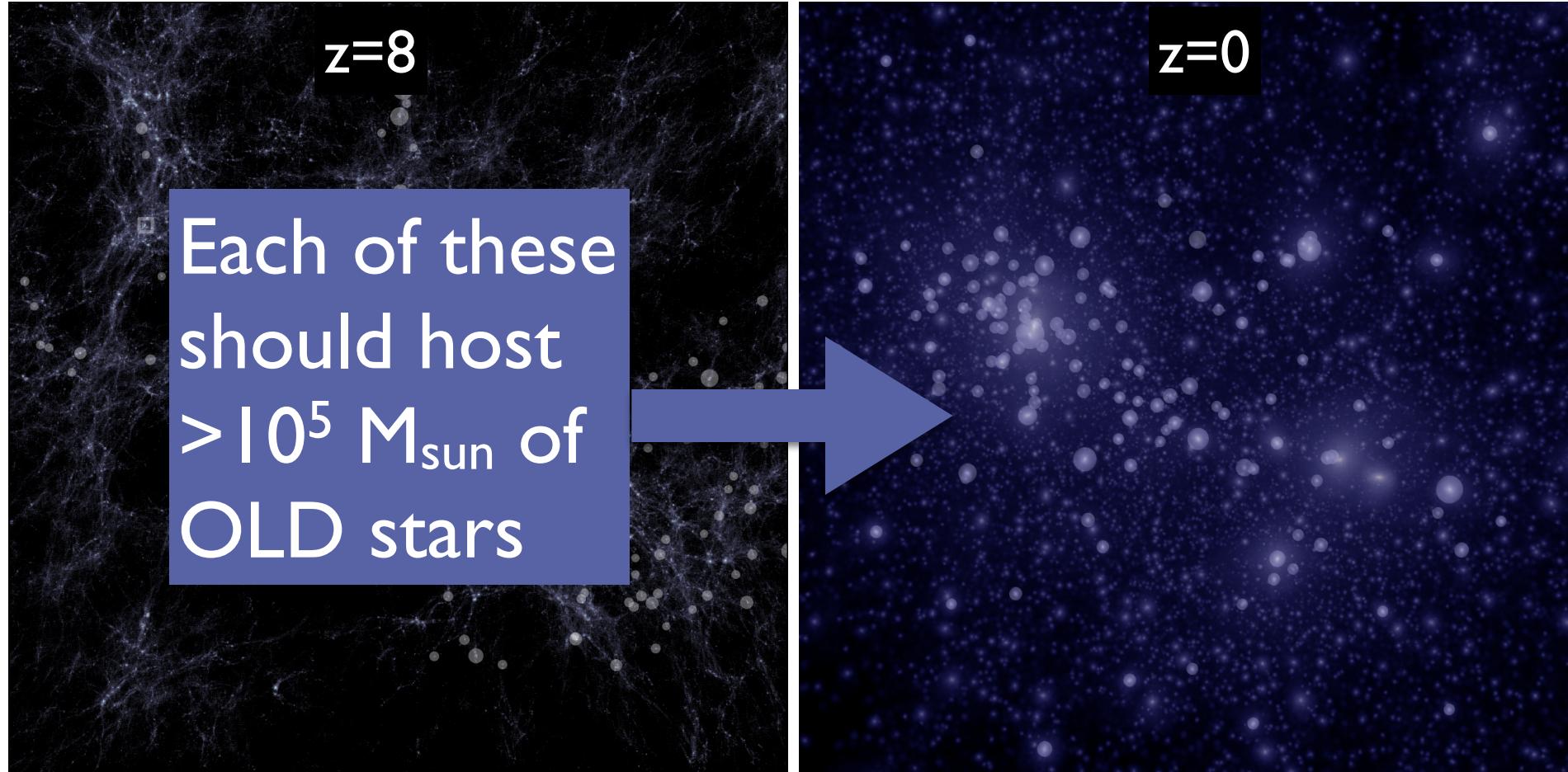
Bound progenitors
at $z=8$

Descendants of Reionization in the Local Group



~150 bound descendants of halos atomic cooling halos $z=8$

Descendants of Reionization in the Local Group



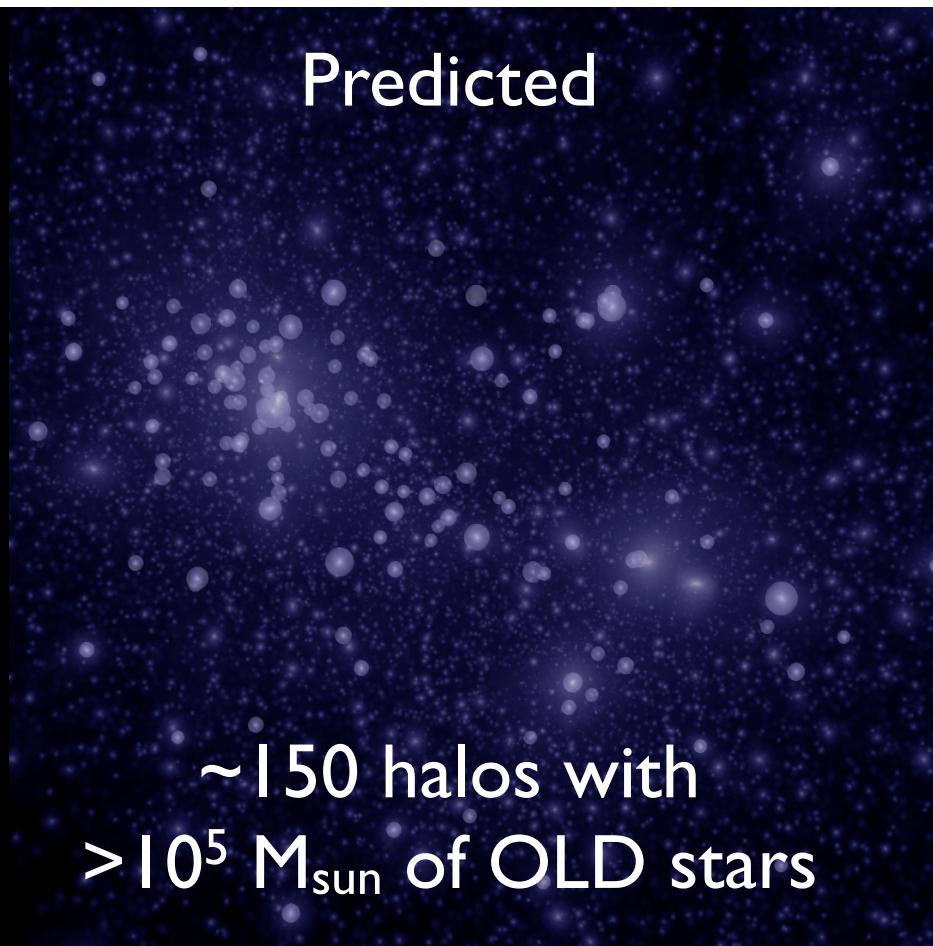
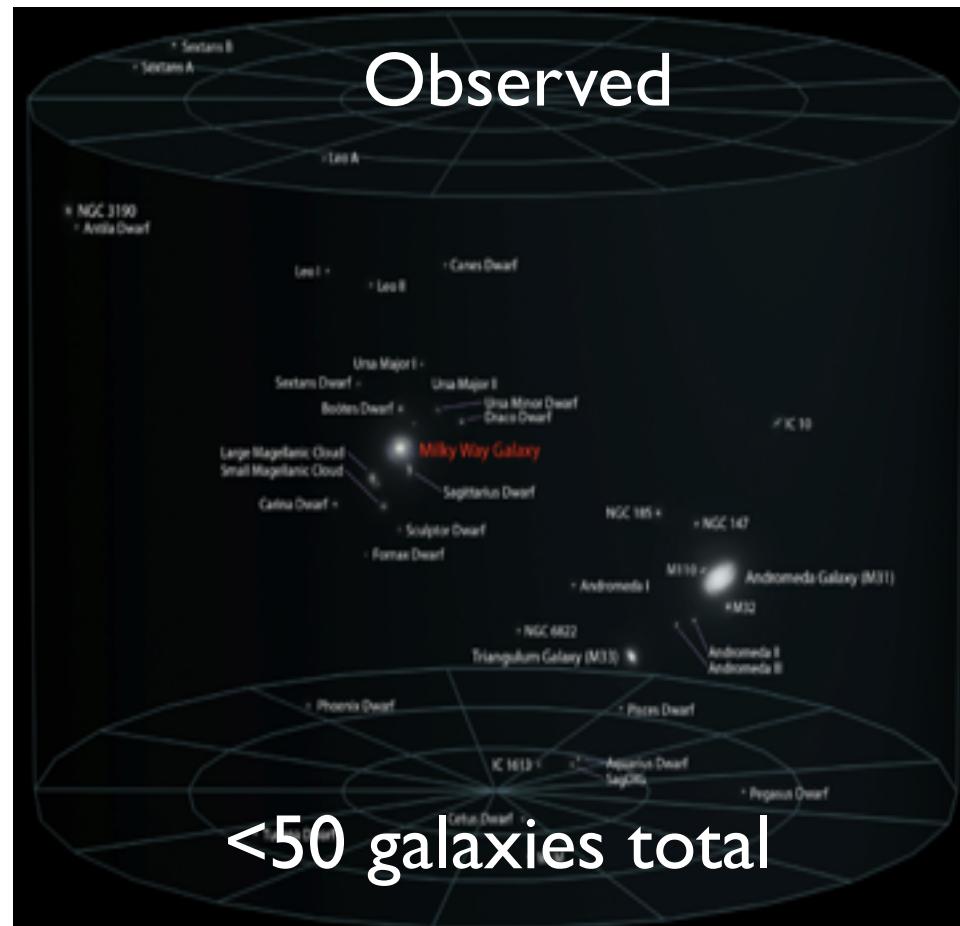
z=8

Each of these
should host
 $>10^5 M_{\text{sun}}$ of
OLD stars

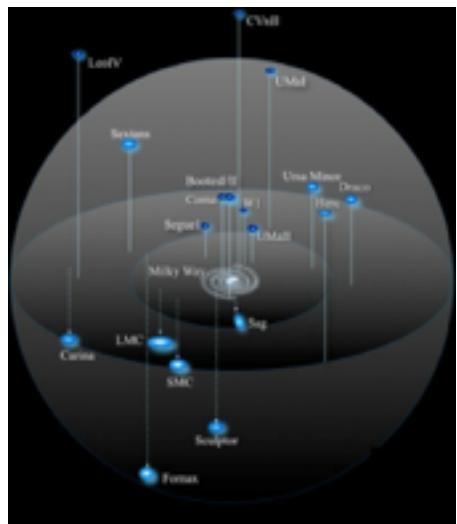
z=0

~150 bound descendants of halos atomic cooling halos z=8

Descendants of Reionization in the Local Group

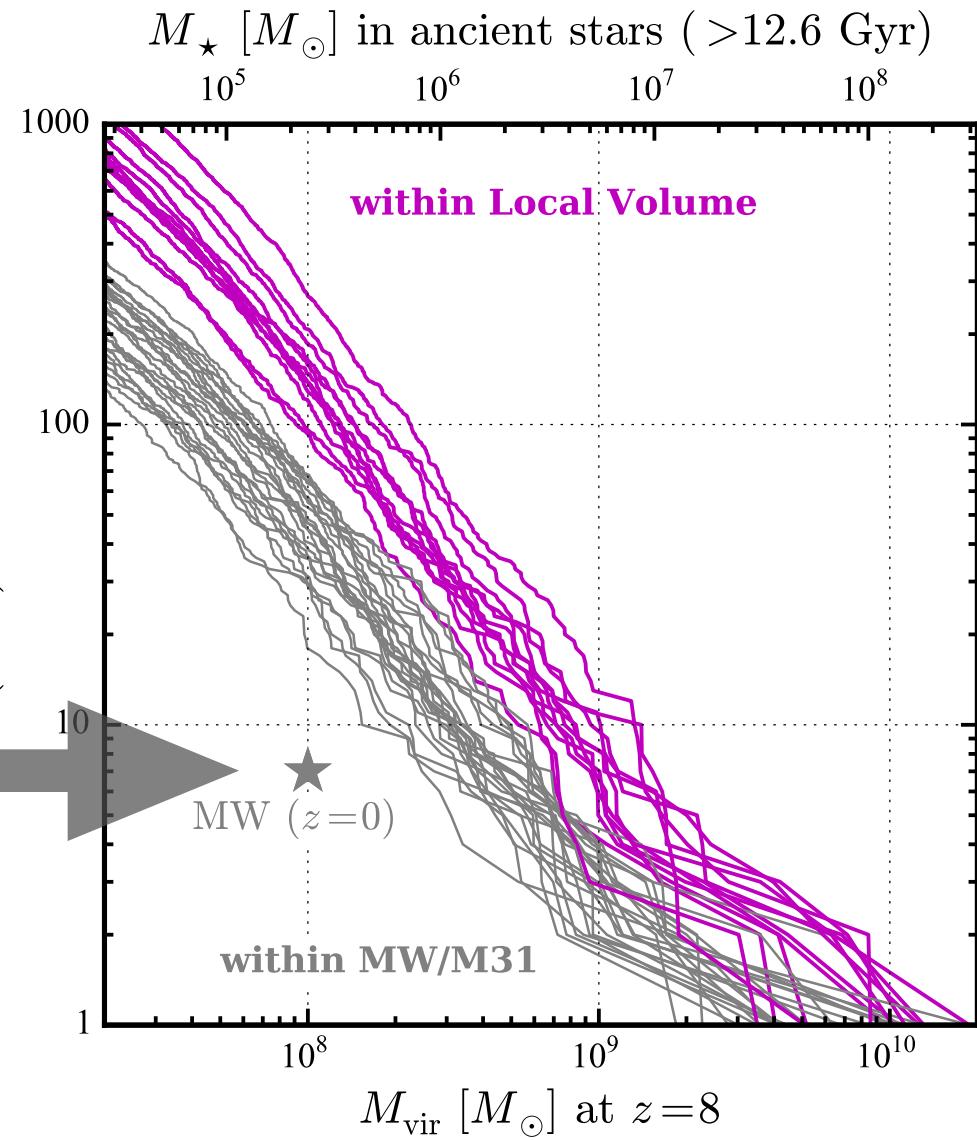


Where are the “first light” halos?

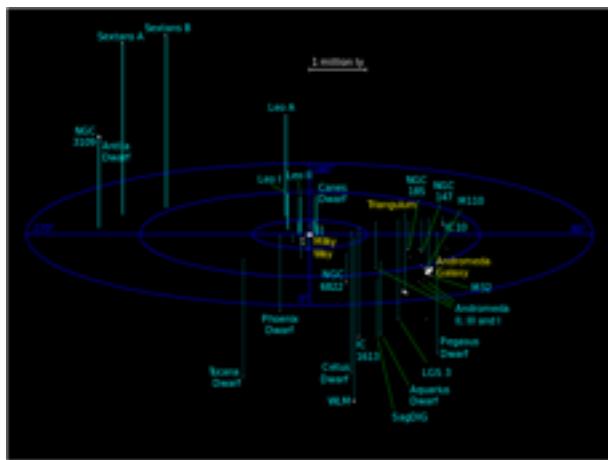


MW has only 7 satellites with
 $>2 \cdot 10^5 M_{\text{sun}}$ in ancient stars

Weisz et al. 2014

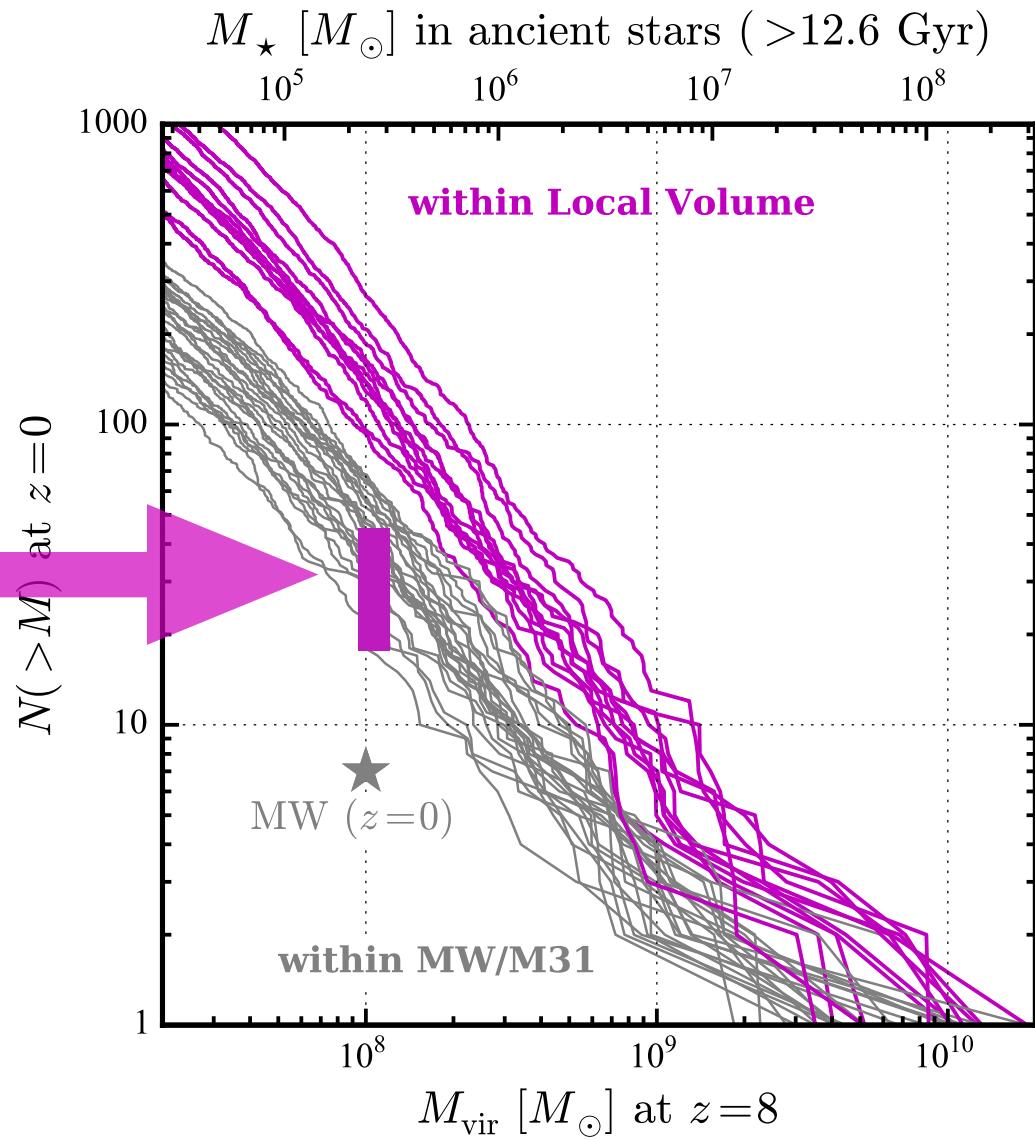


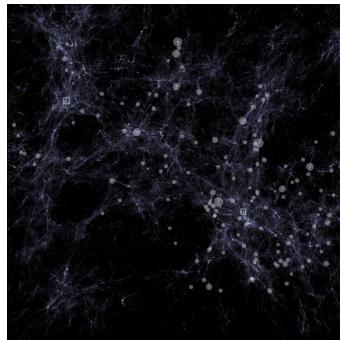
Where are the “first light” halos?



Local group has ~ 30 galaxies w/ $> 2 \cdot 10^5 M_{\odot}$ of ancient stars

Weisz et al. 2014





Summary



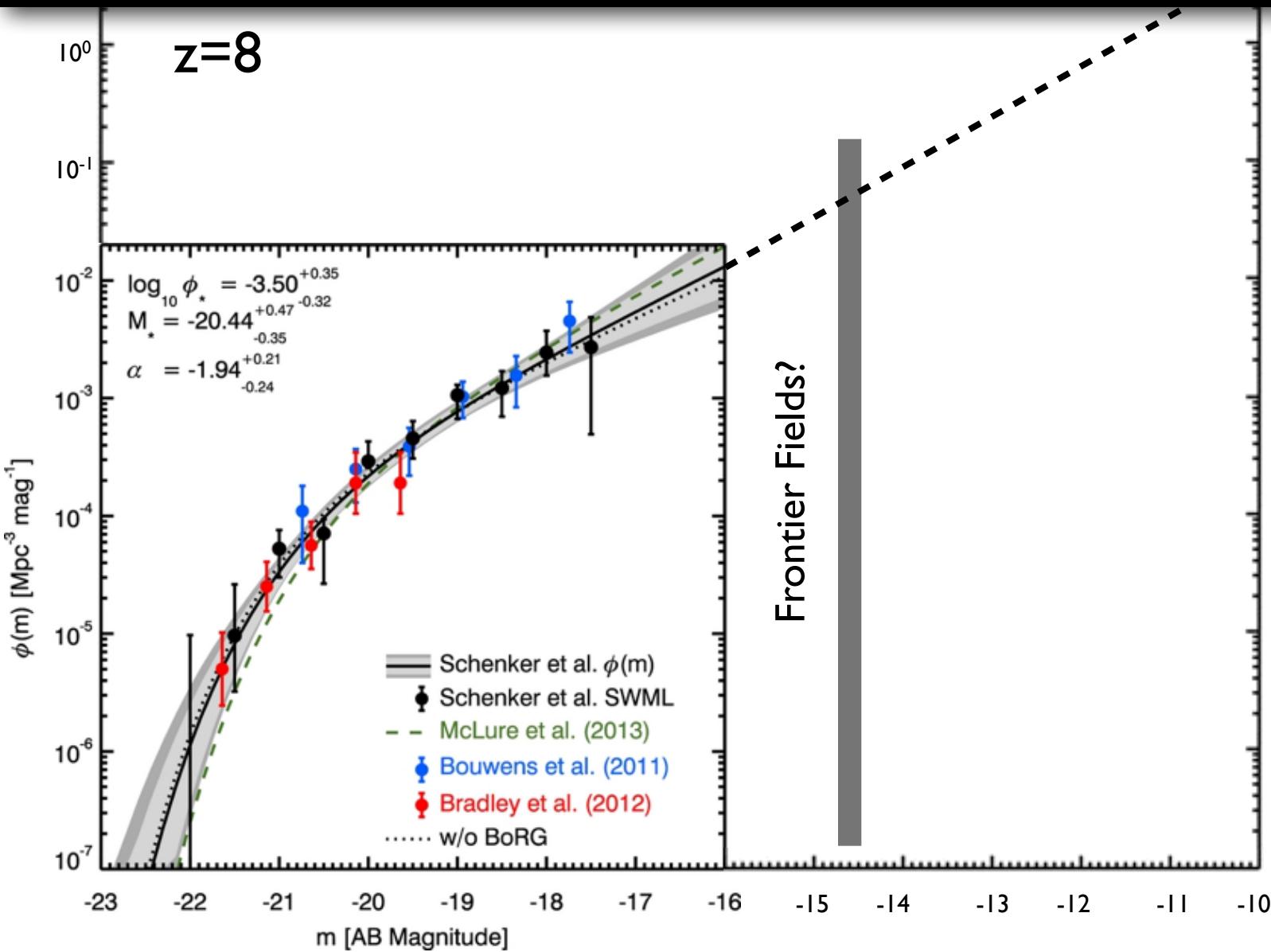
- The Local Group should have ~ 150 bound descendants of $z \sim 8$ atomic cooling halos ($M_v \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$ at $z \sim 8$)
- Local galaxy counts strongly suggest that these small halos ($M_v \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$) are NOT forming stars significantly at $z \sim 8$ and do not contribute significantly to reionization.



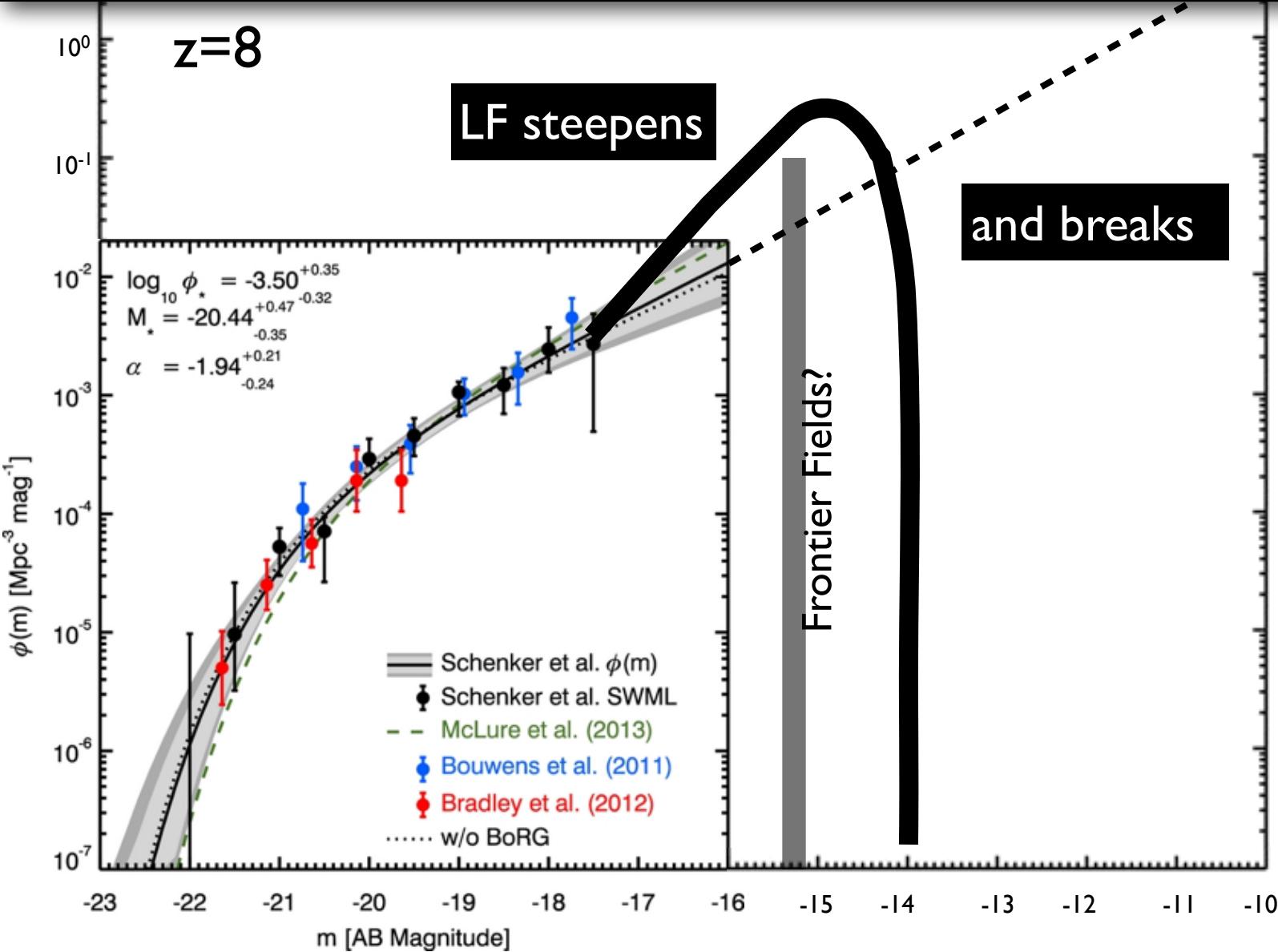
Need to shut off galaxy formation in $M_v < \sim 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$ halos at $z \sim 8$. HOW?

How could we evade this bound + stars reionize universe?

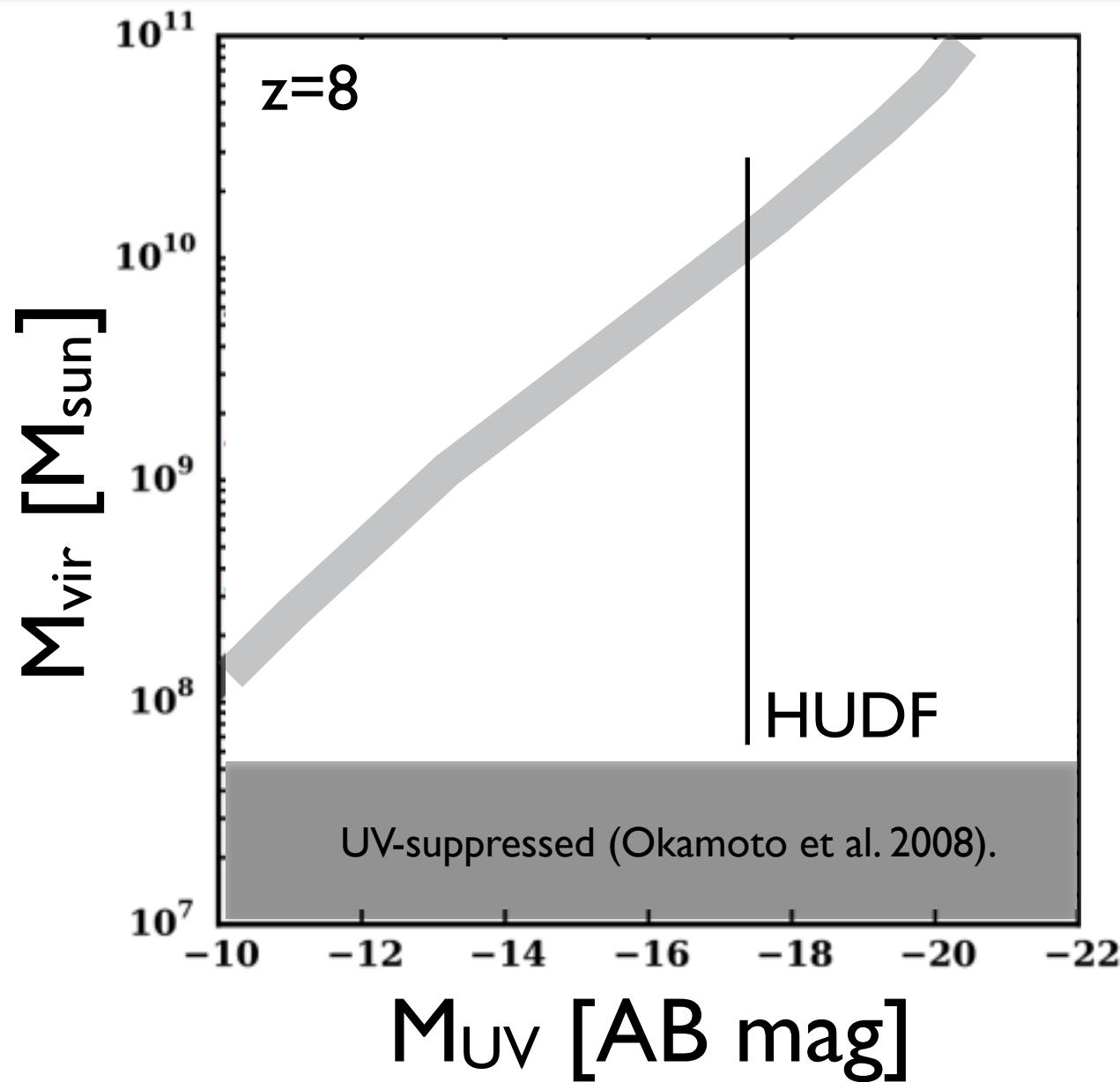
$z=8$



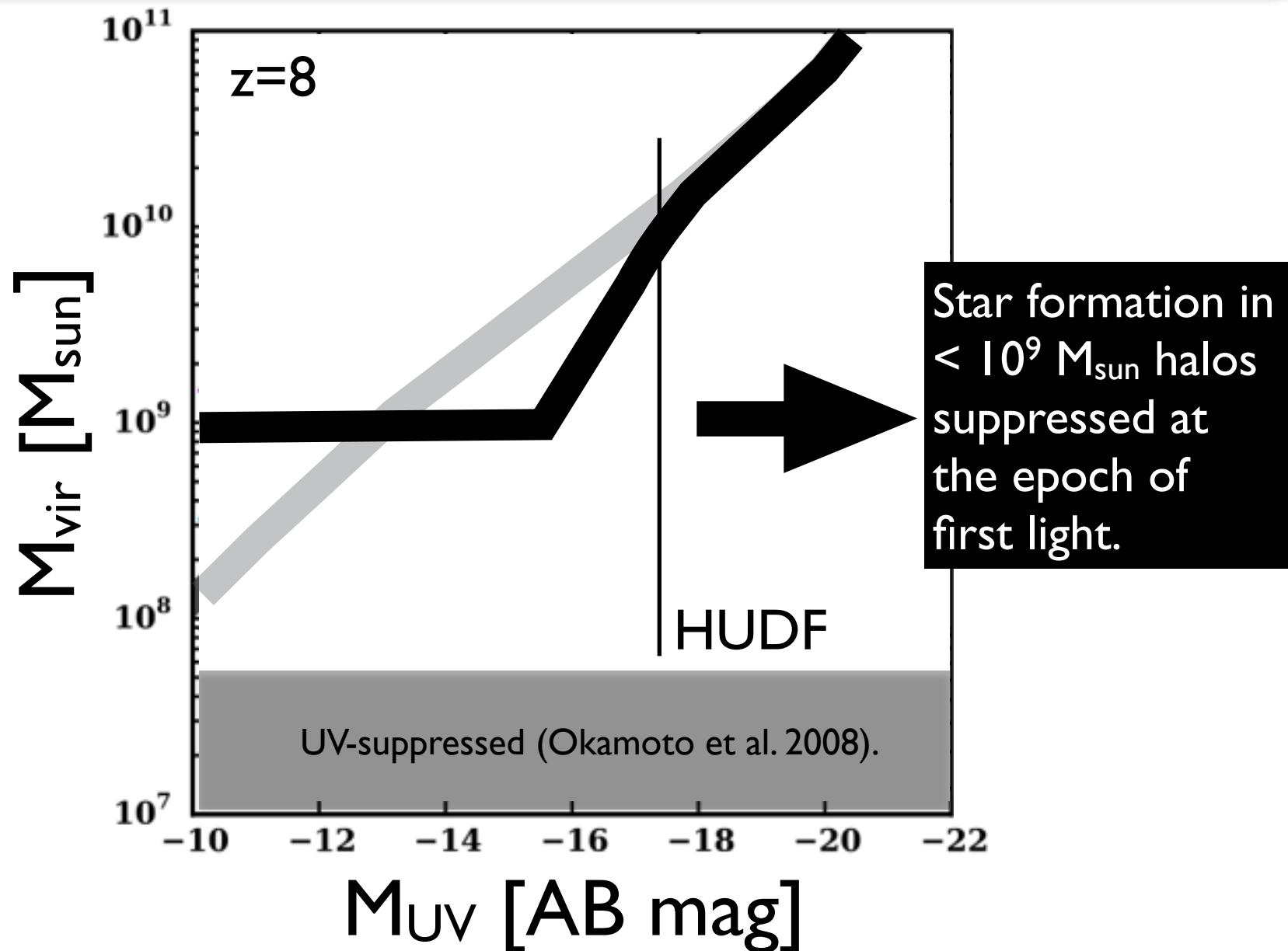
How could we evade this bound + stars reionize universe?



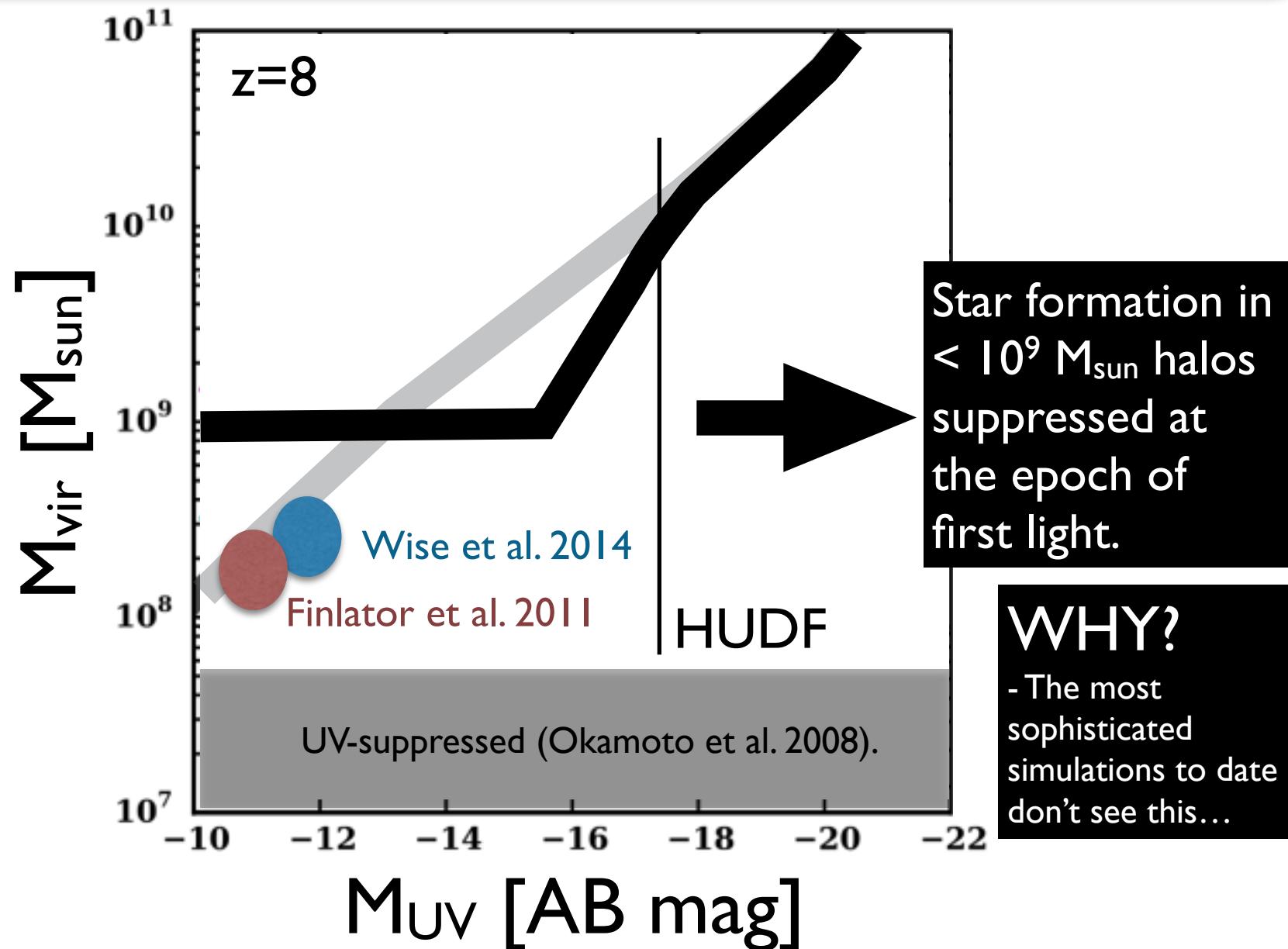
How could we evade this bound + stars reionize universe?



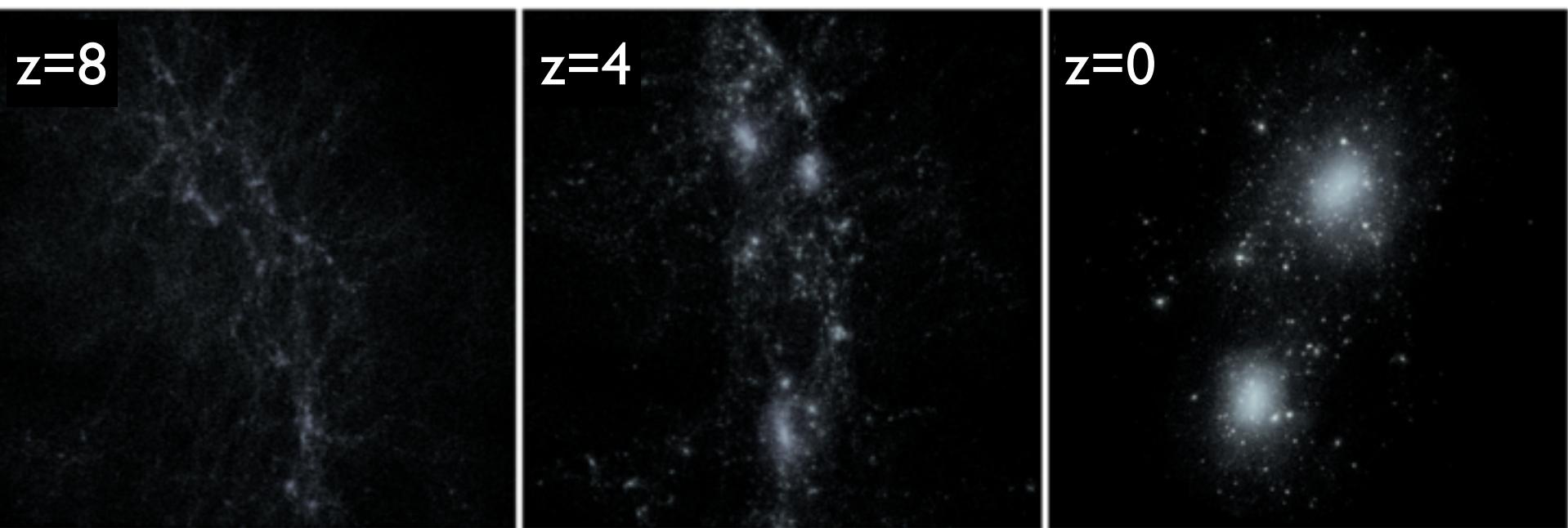
How could we evade this bound + stars reionize universe?



How could we evade this bound + stars reionize universe?



Connecting Galaxies Over 13.5 Billion Years



ID systems
with $M_v > 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$

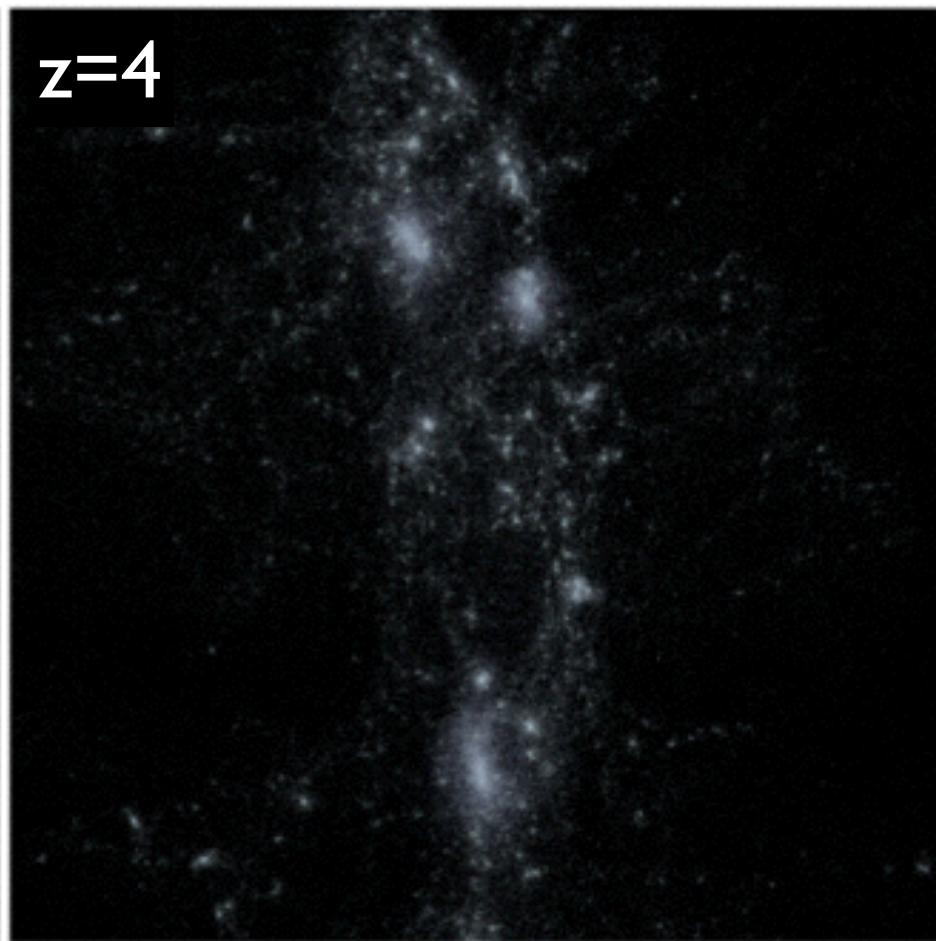


Bound progenitors
at $z=8$

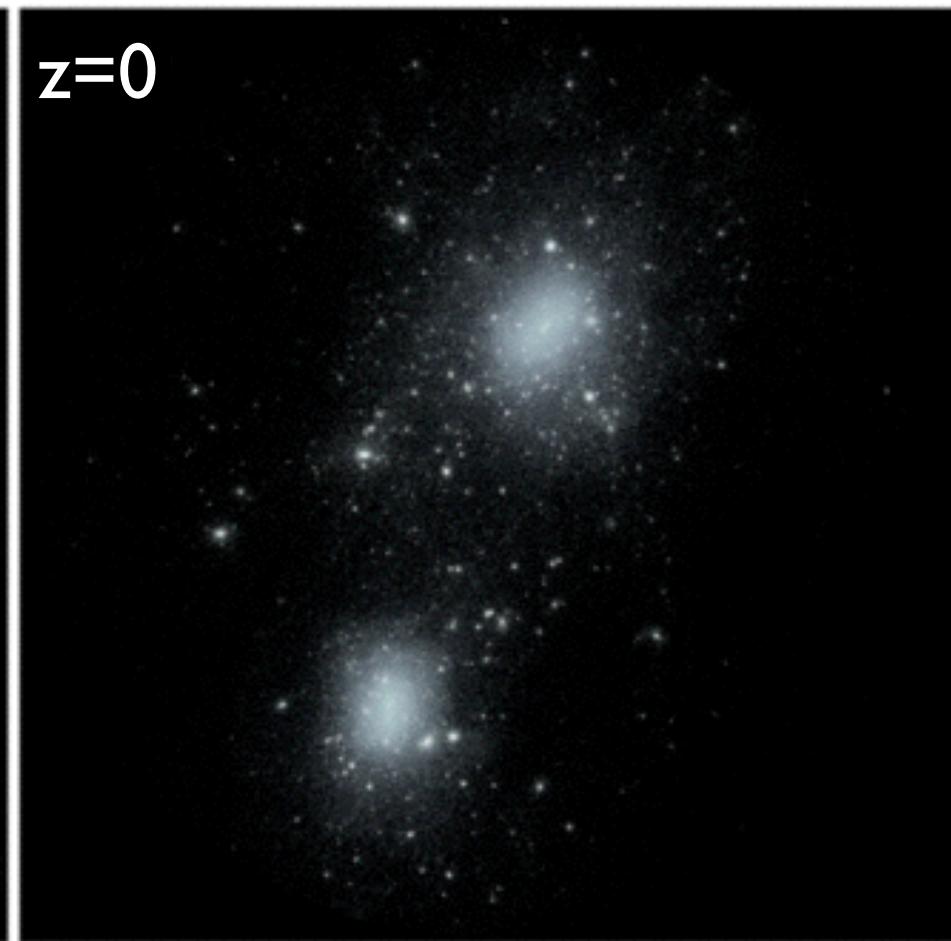
Suggests conventional wisdom re reionization is wrong...

Connecting Galaxies Over 12 Billion Years

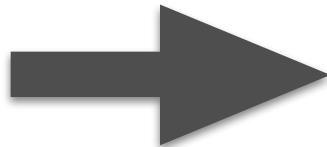
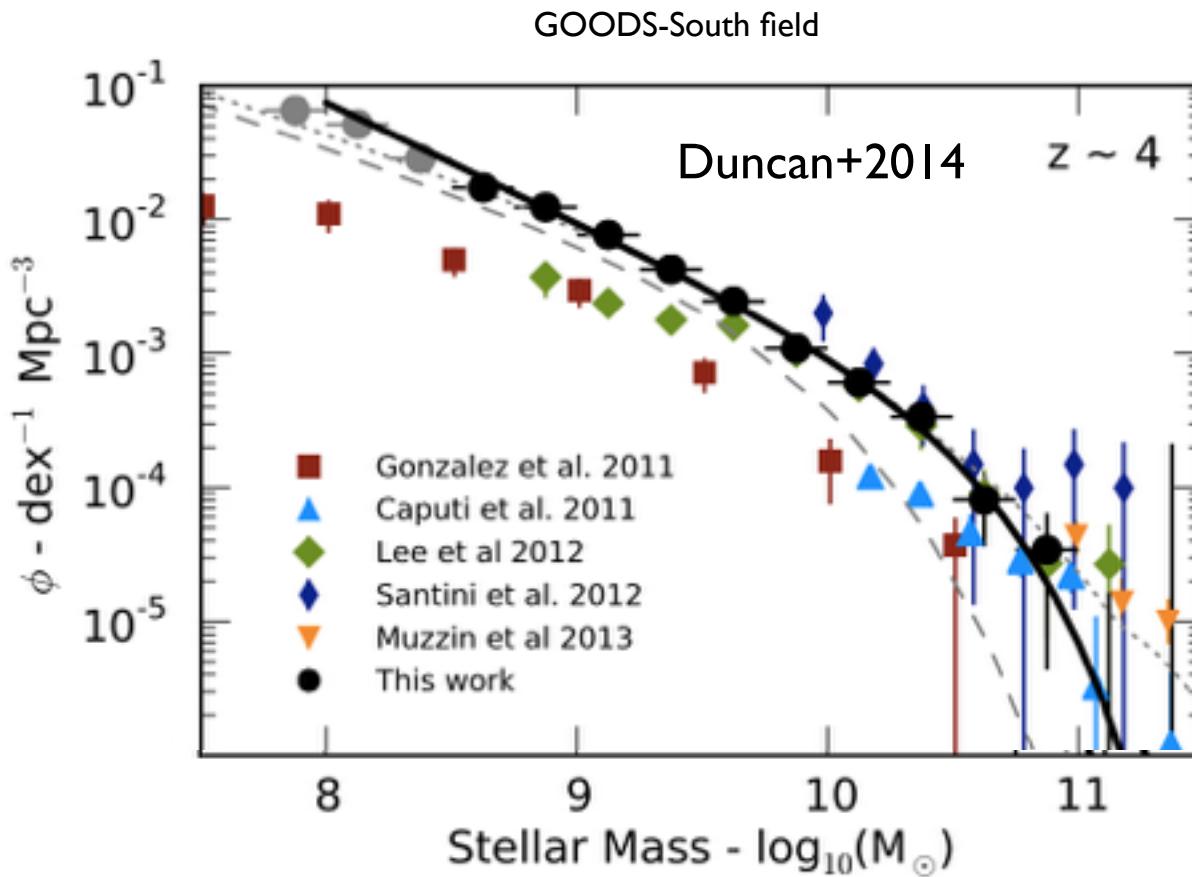
$z=4$



$z=0$



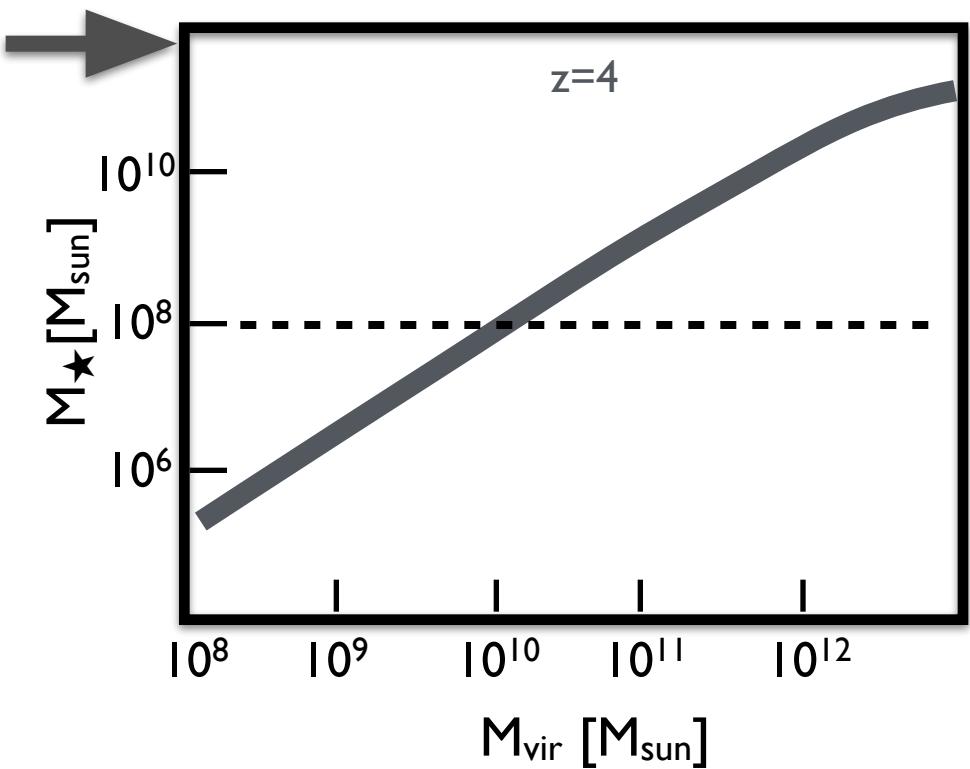
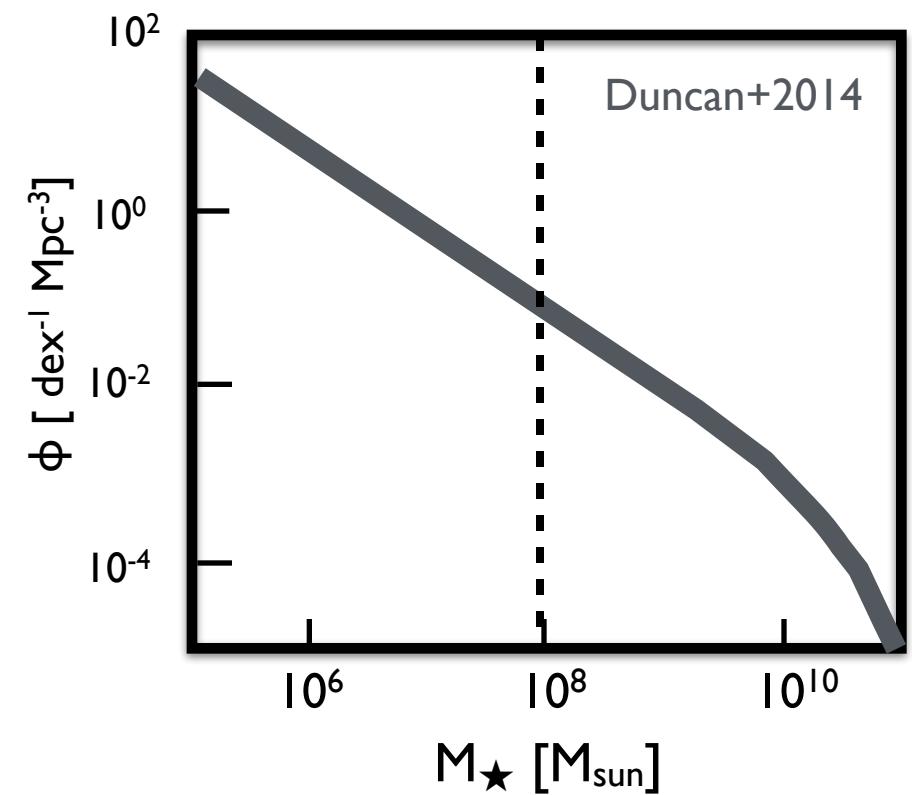
Stellar mass function ($z=4$; CANDELS)

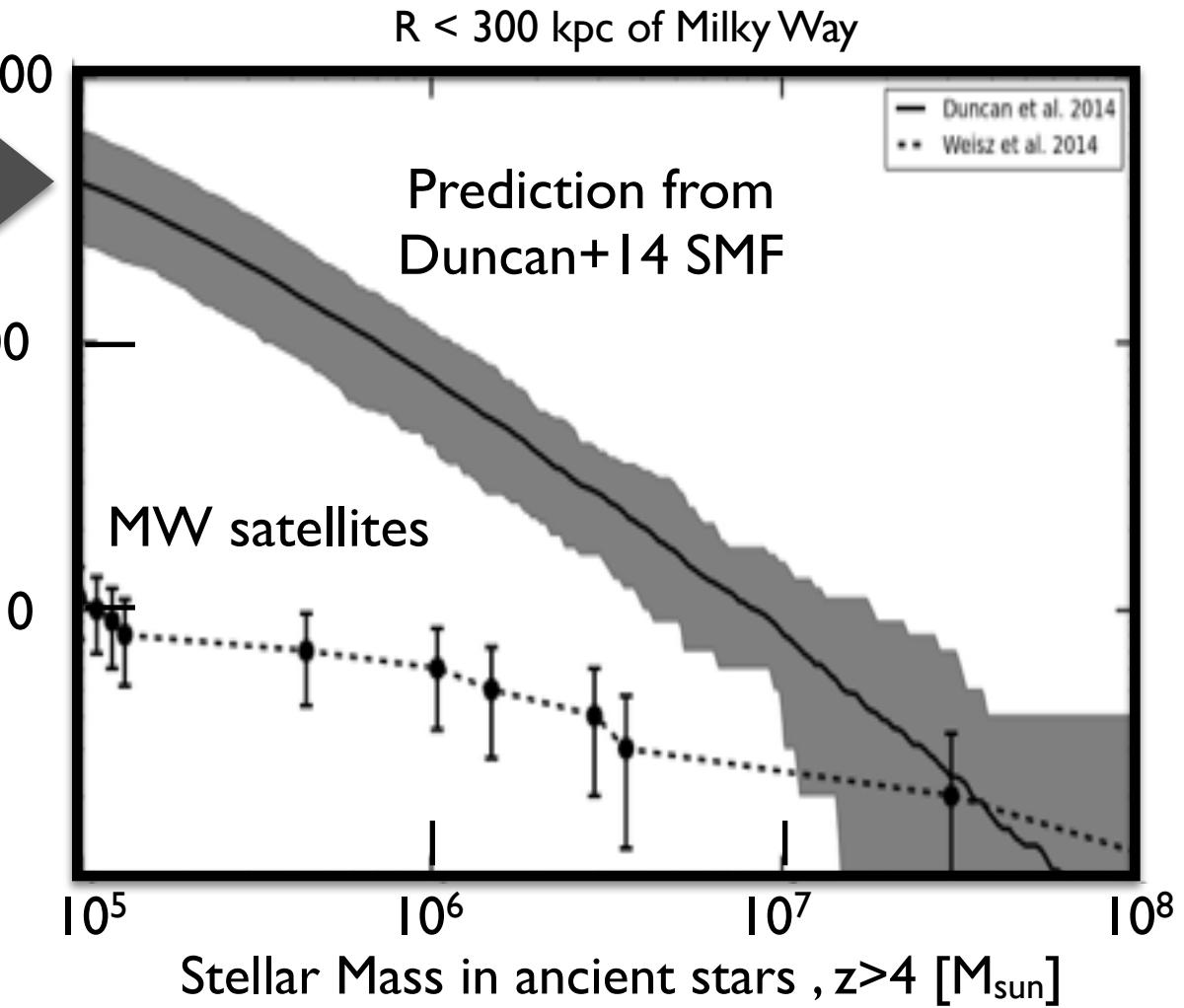
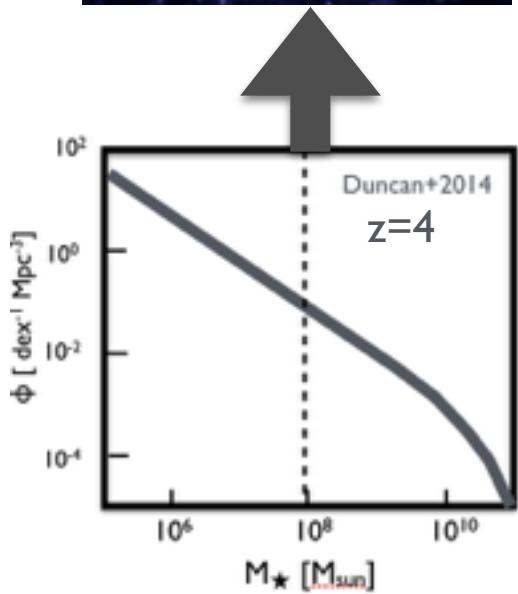


faint slope $\alpha \sim -2$

Steep!

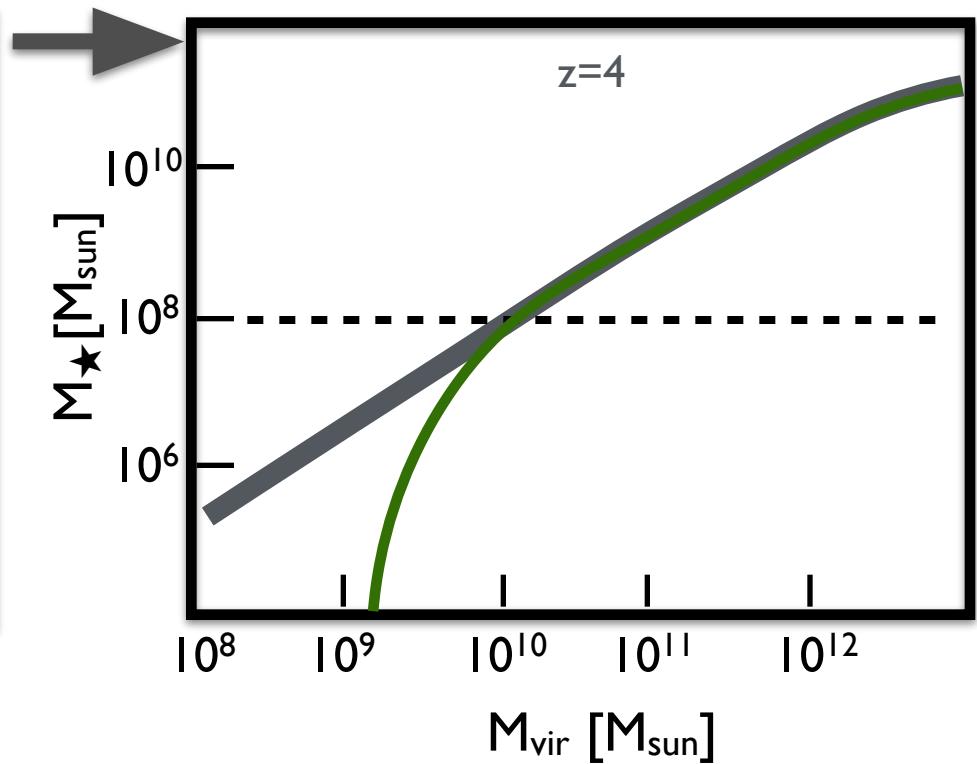
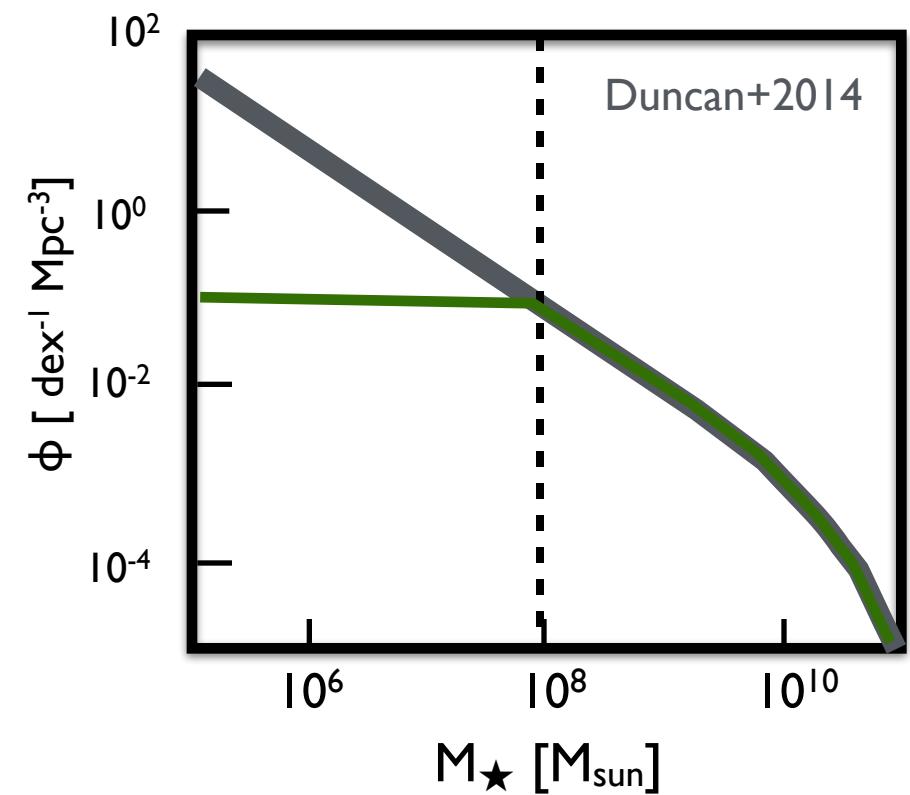
Abundance Matching: $z=4$





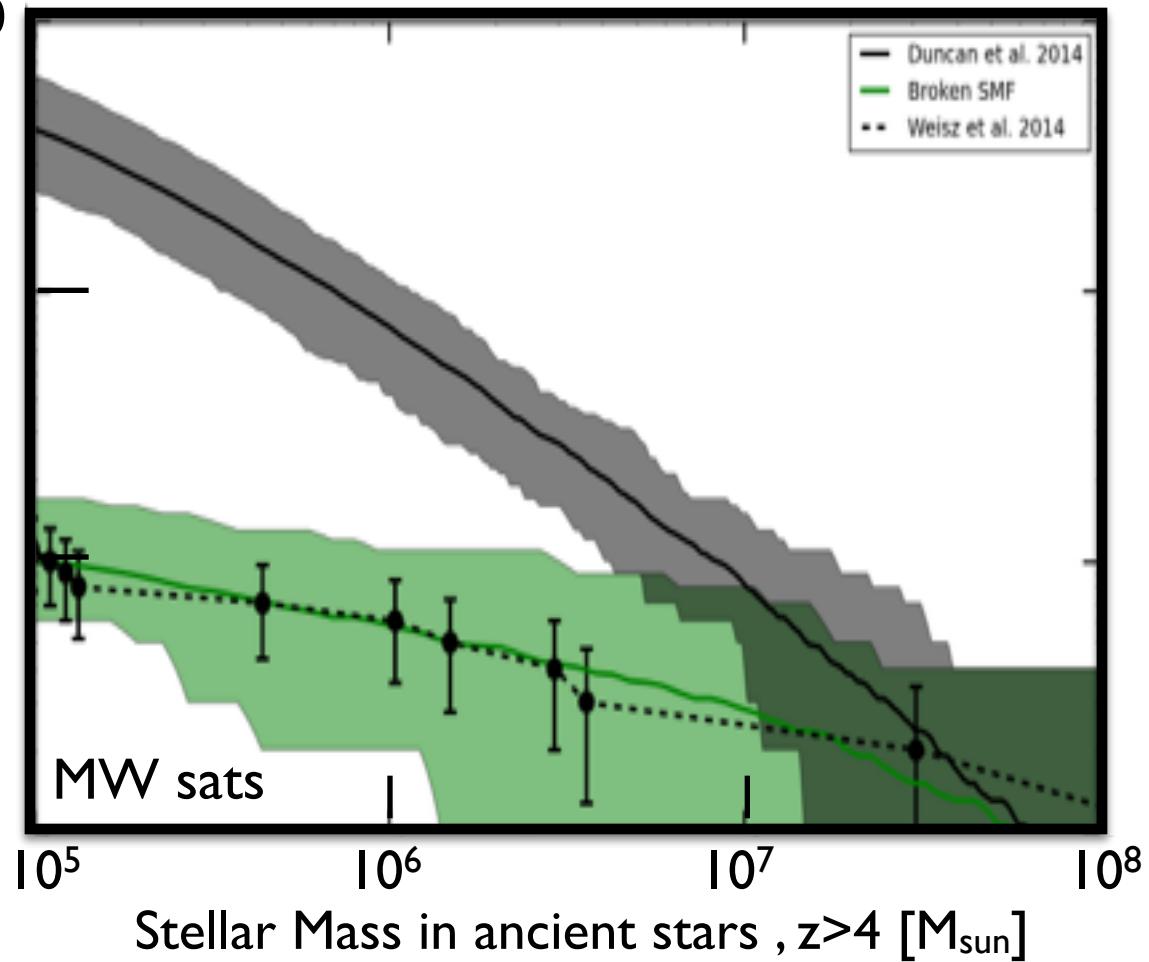
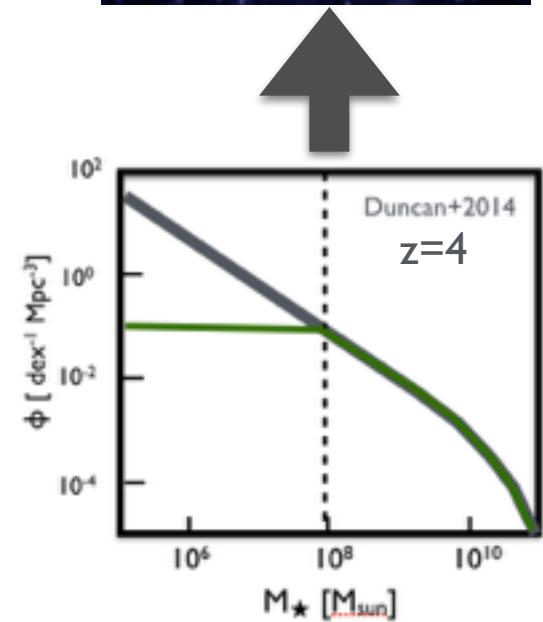
Graus et al. 2014

Abundance Matching: $z=4$



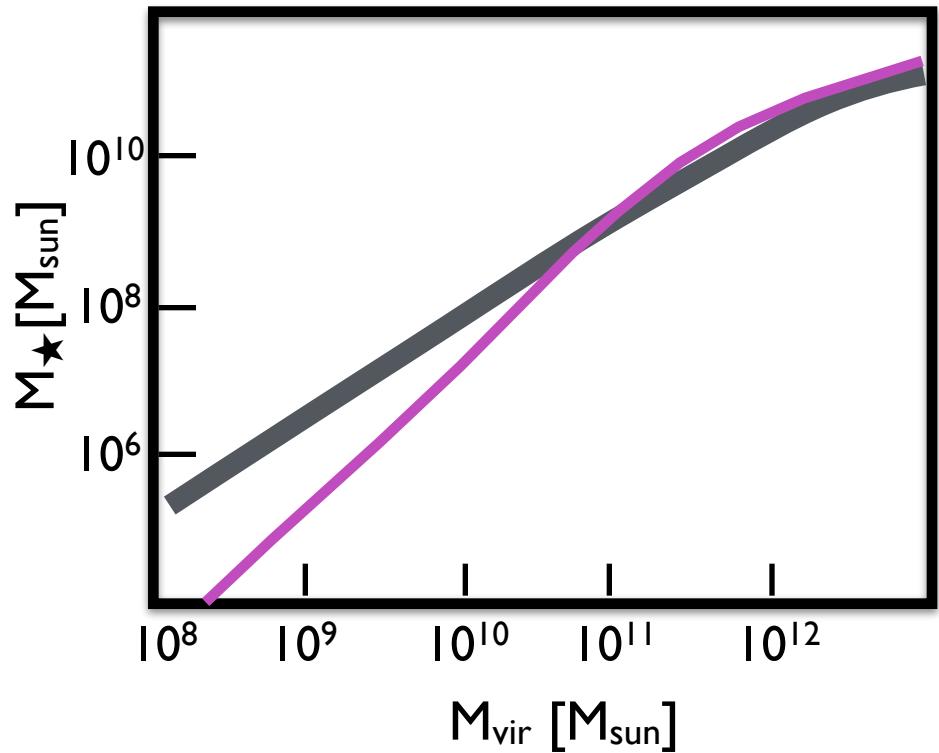
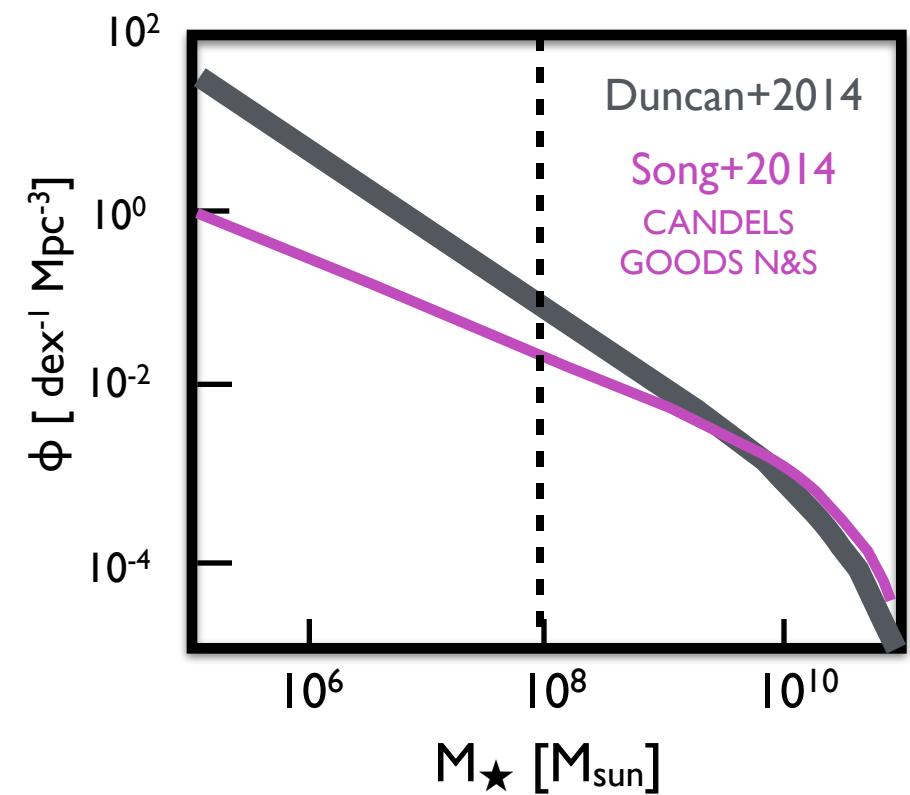


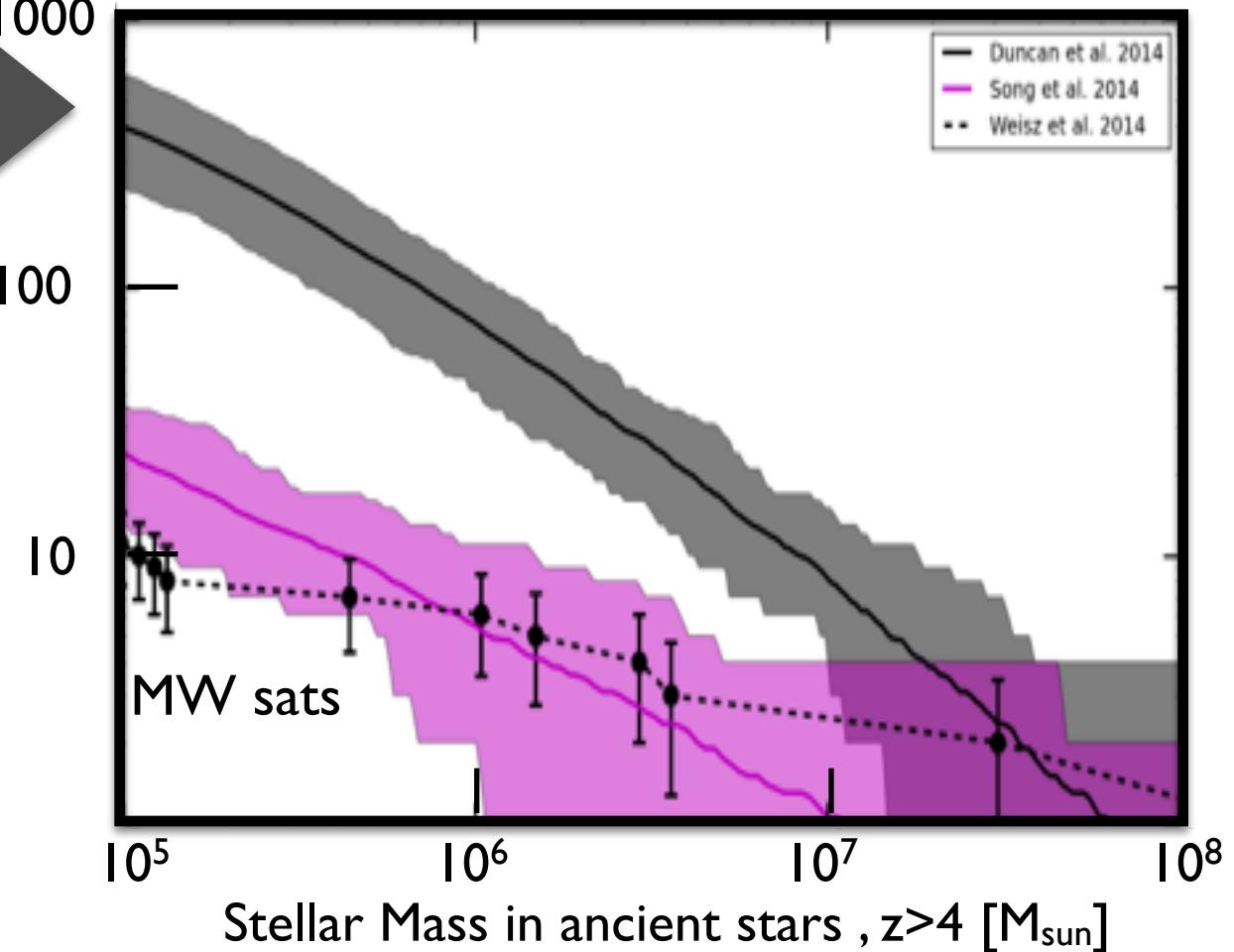
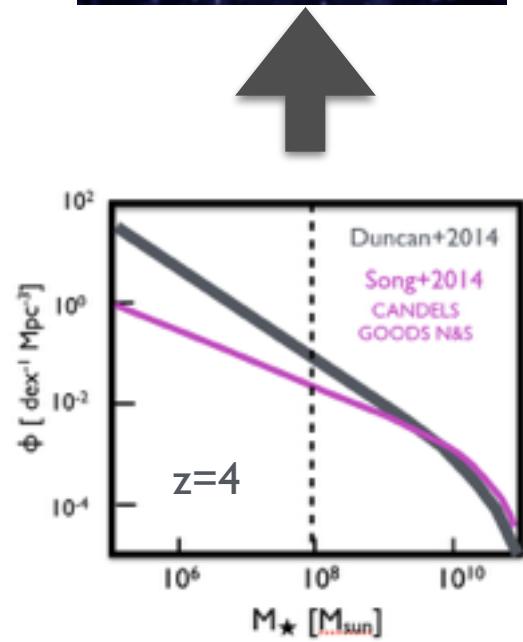
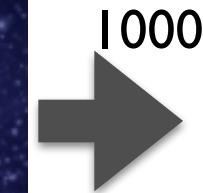
$\rightarrow 1000$



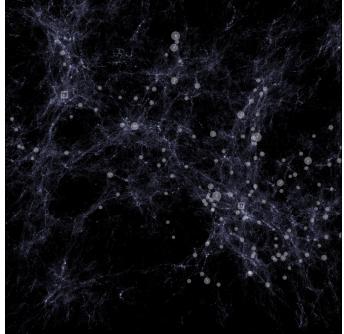
Graus et al. 2014

Abundance Matching: $z=4$





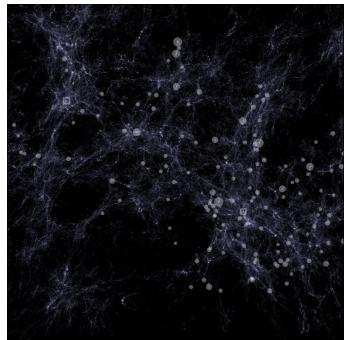
Graus et al. 2014



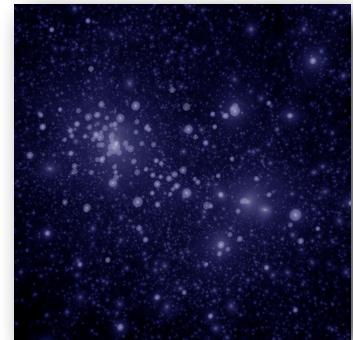
Summary: $z \sim 4$



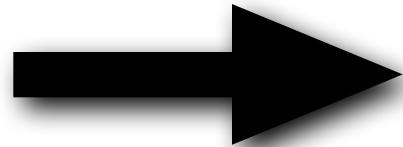
- A steeply rising mass function ($\alpha \sim -2$) cannot continue without break much beyond current limits without overpopulating Local Group.
- A faint slope $\alpha \sim -1.6$ much more consistent.



Summary: z~8

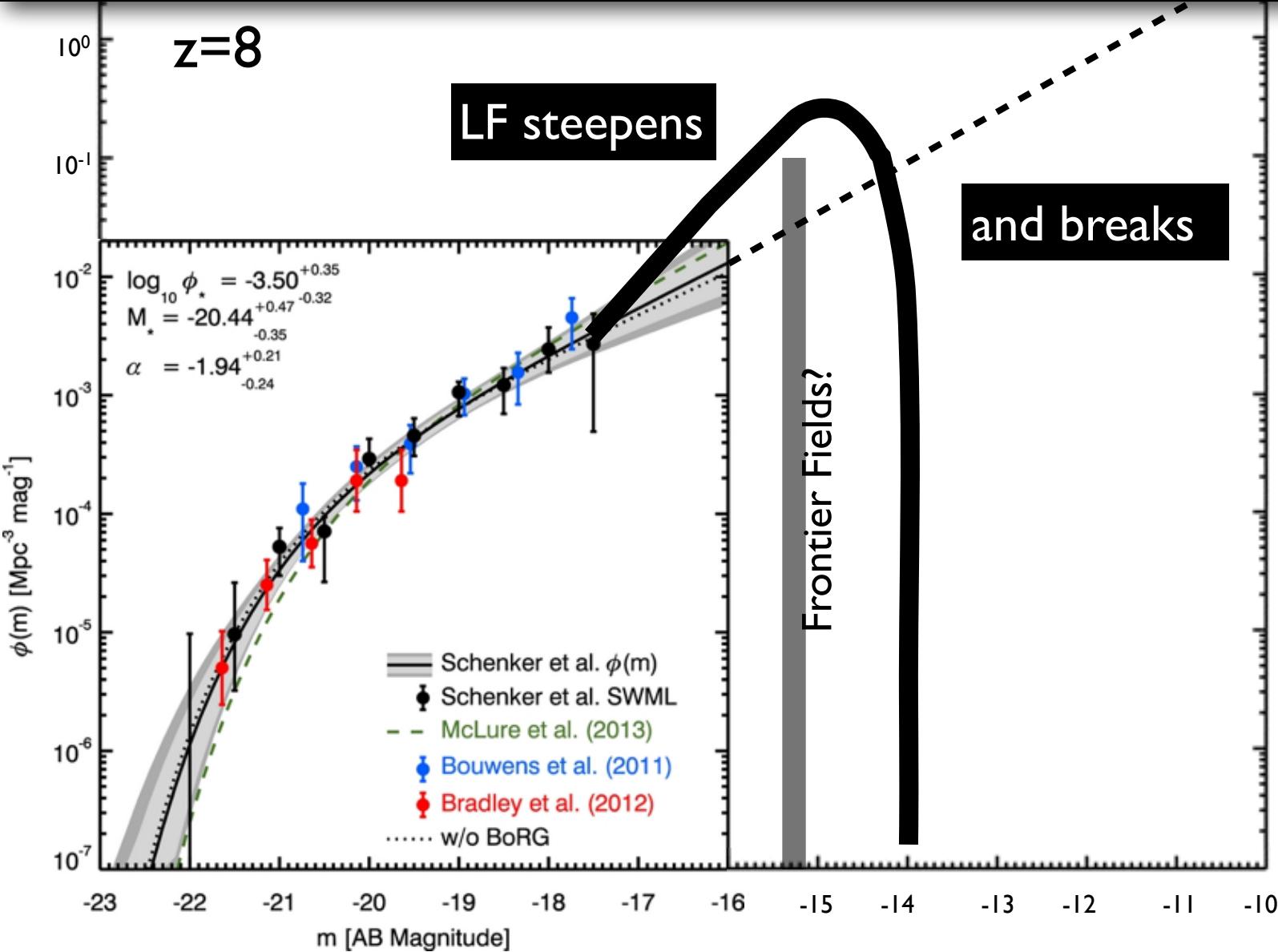


- The Local Group should have ~ 150 bound descendants of $z\sim 8$ atomic cooling halos ($M_v \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$ at $z\sim 8$)
- Local galaxy counts strongly suggest that these small halos ($M_v \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$) are NOT forming stars significantly at $z\sim 8$ and do not contribute significantly to reionization.



Need to shut off galaxy formation in $M_v < \sim 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$ halos at $z\sim 8$. HOW?

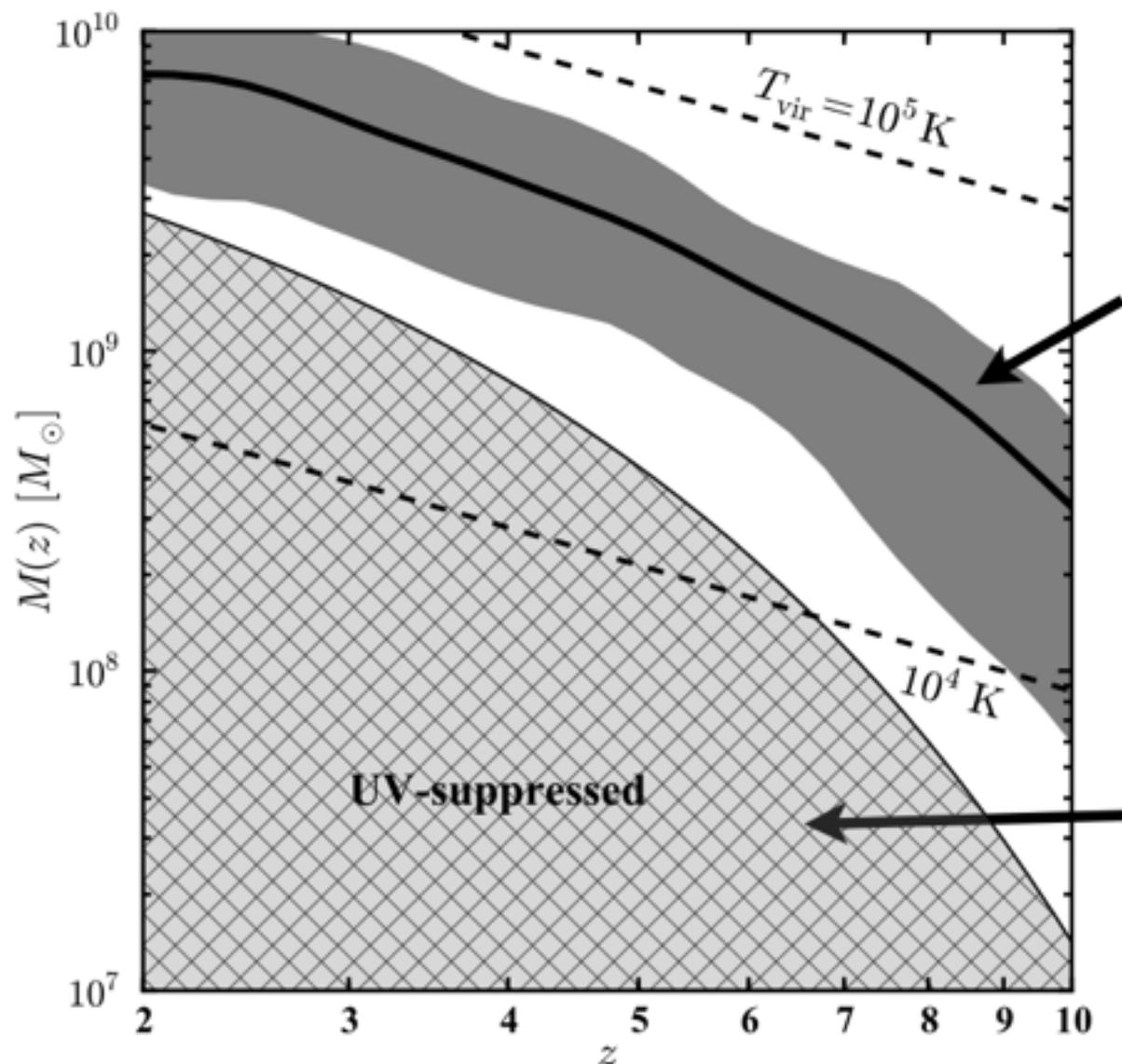
How could we evade this bound + stars reionize universe?



Questions

- Do galaxies really maintain reionization by themselves?
- How do we shut down star formation in $\sim 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$ halos at early times? (Most simulations do not!)

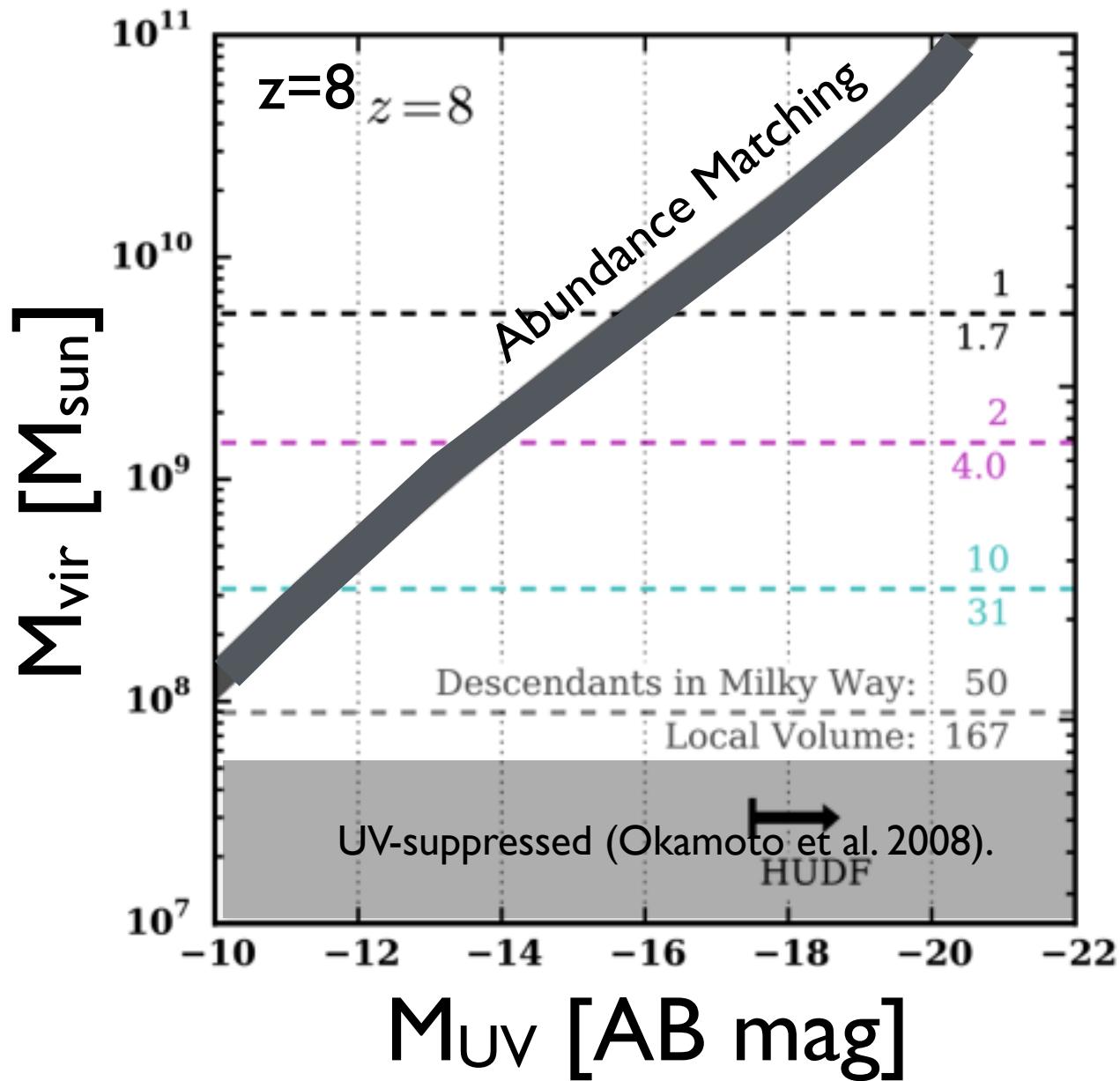
<http://localgroup.ps.uci.edu/elvis/>



Median mass for subhalos
with $V_{\text{peak}} > 30 \text{ km/s}$

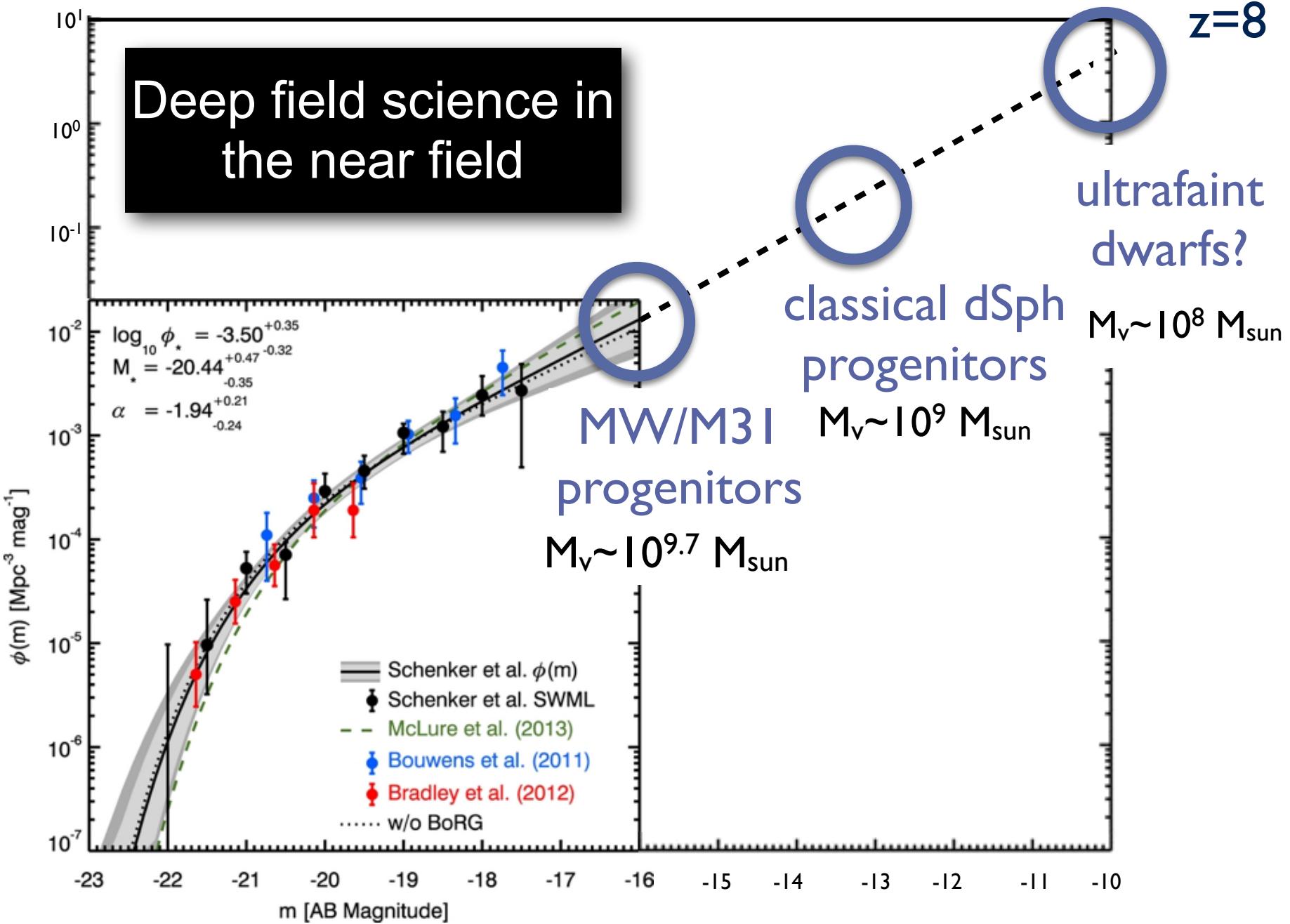
Suppressed by UV background
(Okamoto et al. 2008)

Boylan-Kolchin, JSB, Kaplinghat 2012



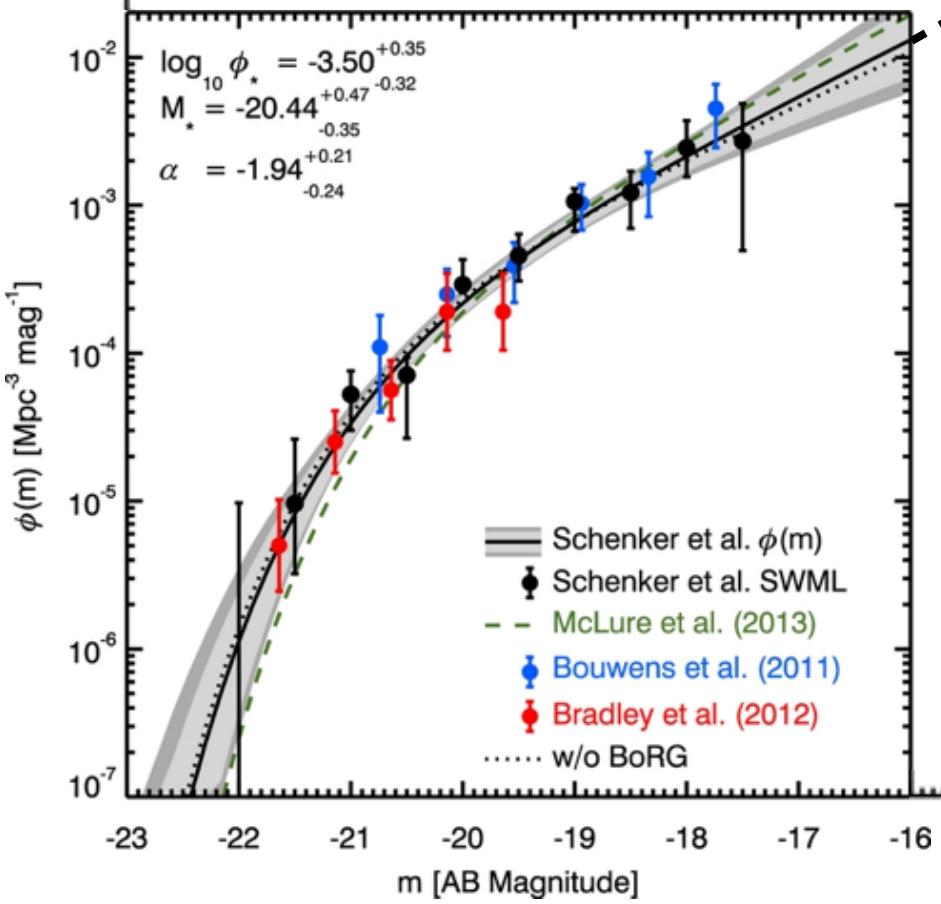
$z=8$

Deep field science in the near field



$z=8$

Deep field science in the near field



classical dSph
progenitors

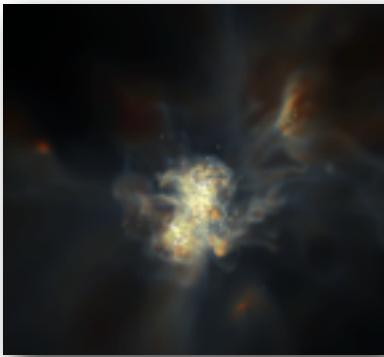
$M_v \sim 10^8 M_{\odot}$

too big to fail
problem

$M_v \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$

missing
satellites
problem

ultrafaint
dwarfs?



Wise et al. 2014

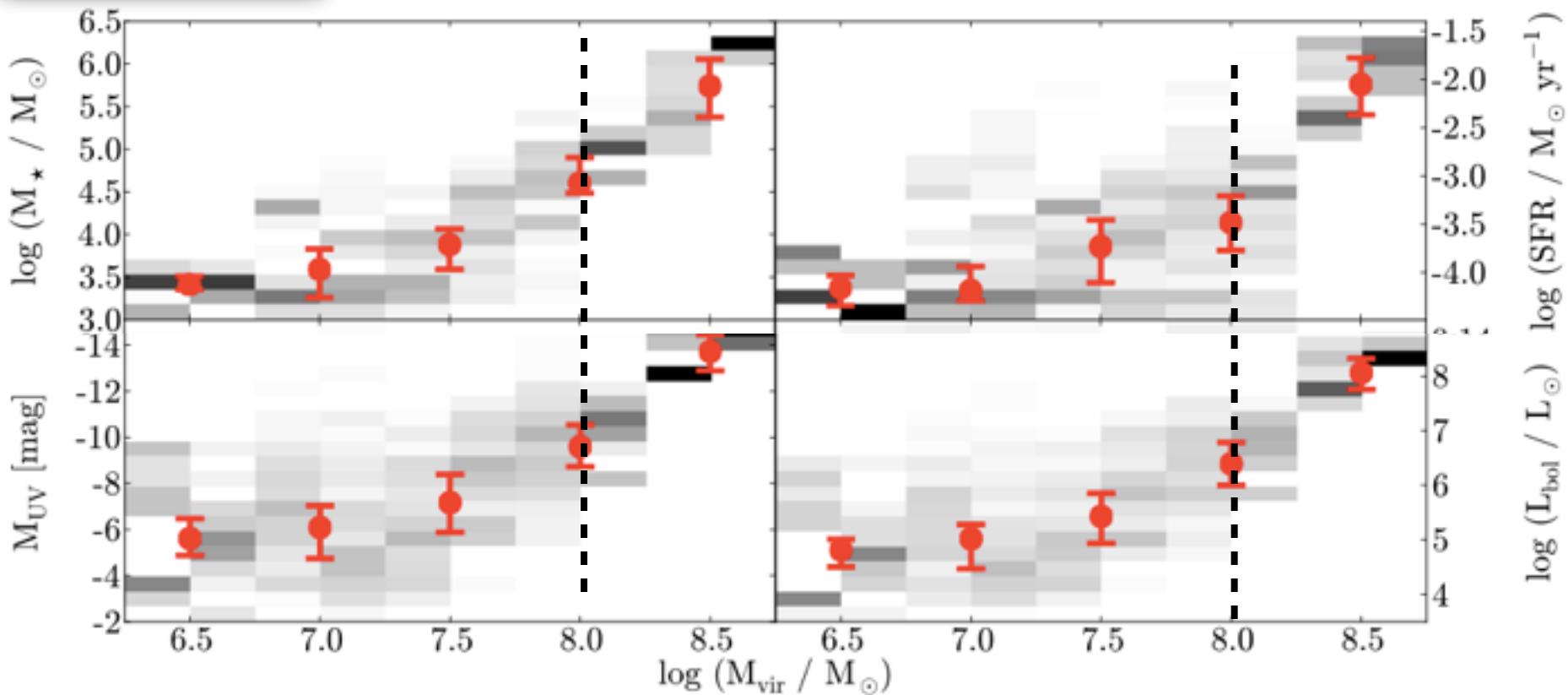
ENZO AMR

$M_{vir} \sim 10^8 M_{\odot}$ halos at $z=8$

$M_{UV} \sim -10$

$SFR \sim 10^{-3} M_{\odot}/yr$

$M_* \sim 10^5 M_{\odot}$



Also: Finlator et al. 2011, Simpson et al. 2013