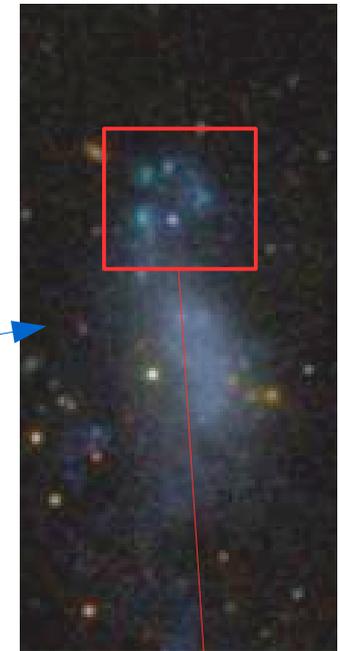
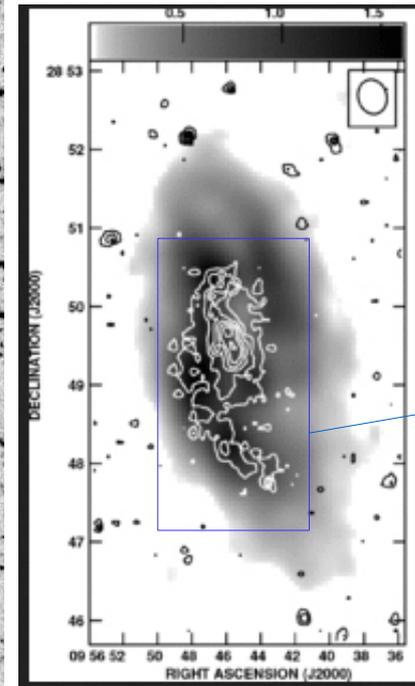
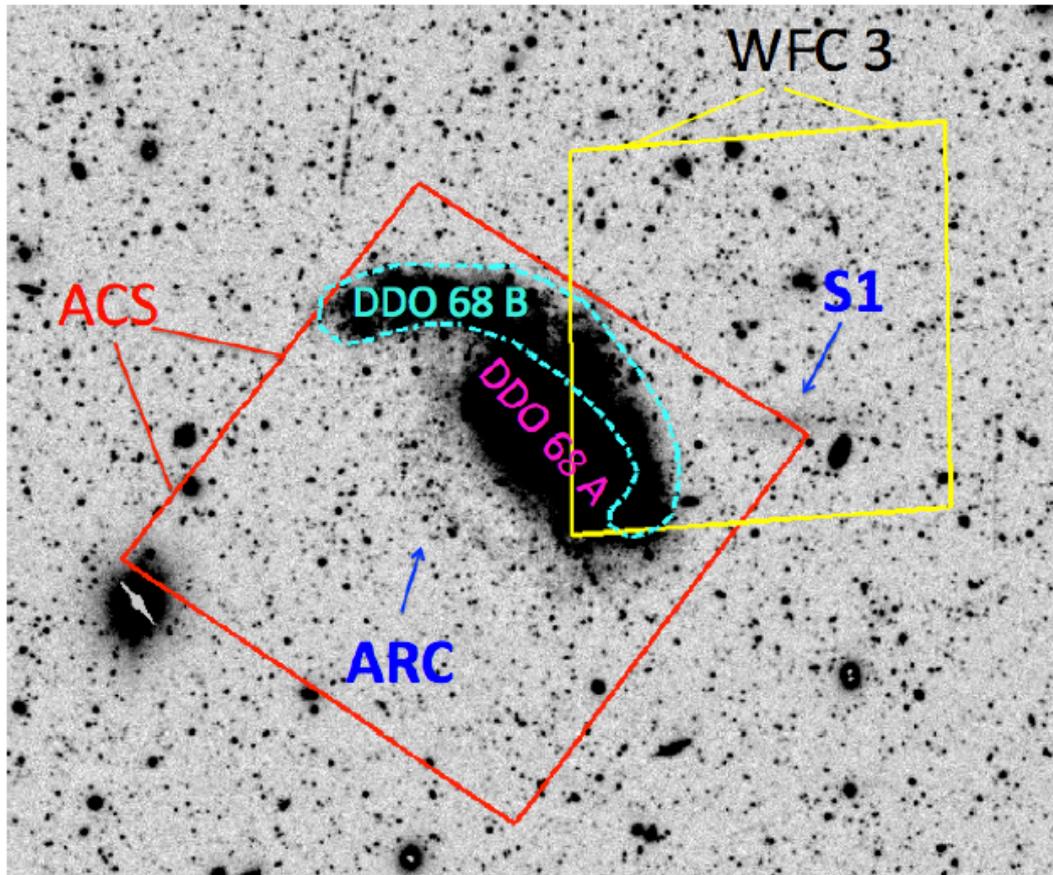


HST resolves stars in a tiny body falling on the dwarf galaxy DDO 68

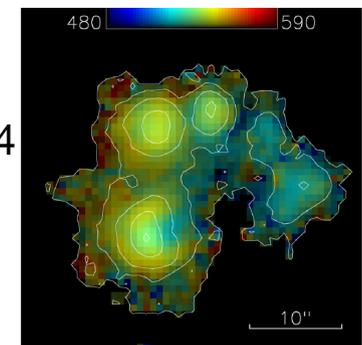
F. ANNIBALI,¹ M. BELLAZZINI,¹ M. CORRENTI,² E. SACCHI,² M. TOSI,¹ M. CIGNONI,^{3,4} A. ALOISI,² D. CALZETTI,⁵
L. CIOTTI,⁶ F. CUSANO,¹ J. LEE,⁷ AND C. NIPOTI⁶

ArXiv:1904.019866

Ekta, Chengalur, Pustilnik (2008) – HI



S. A. Pustilnik et al.

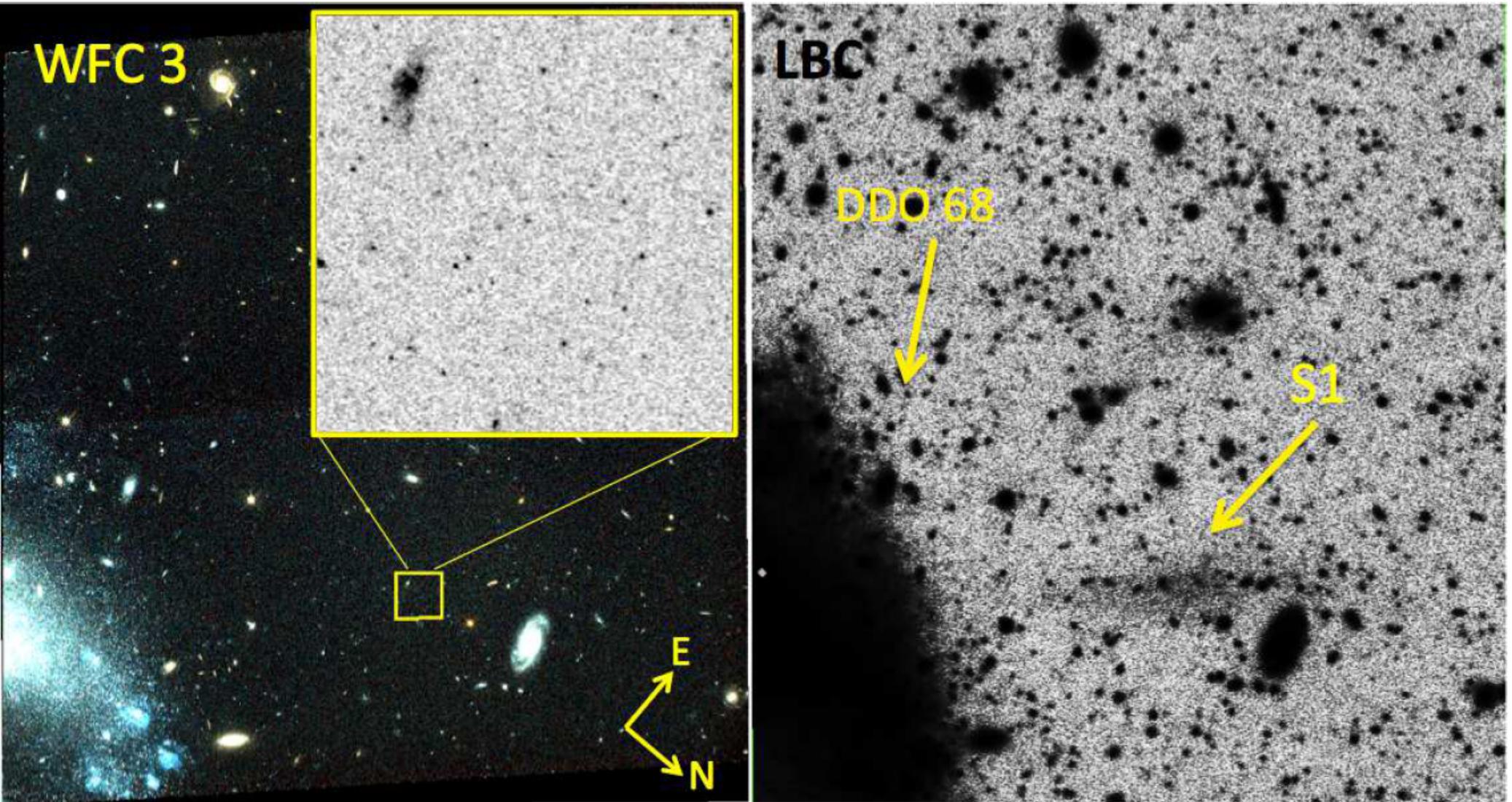


$$12 + \log(O/H) = 7.14$$

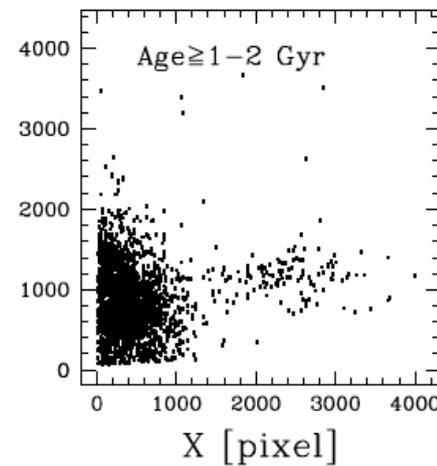
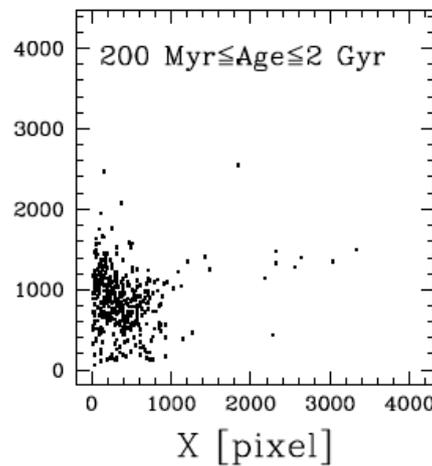
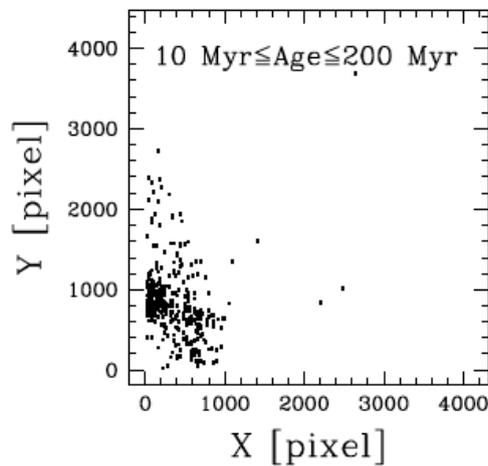
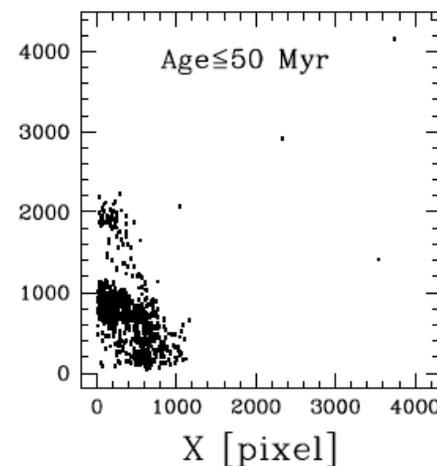
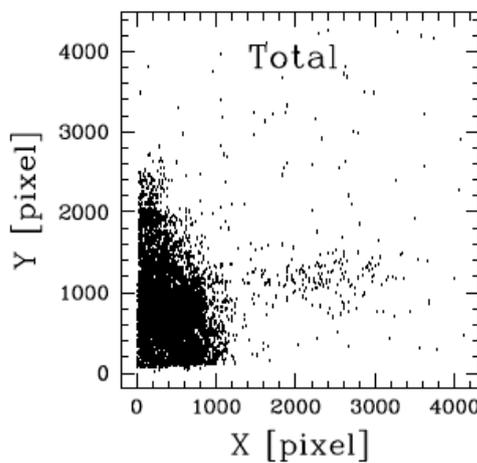
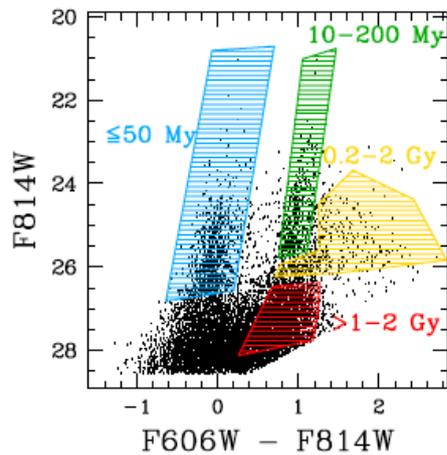
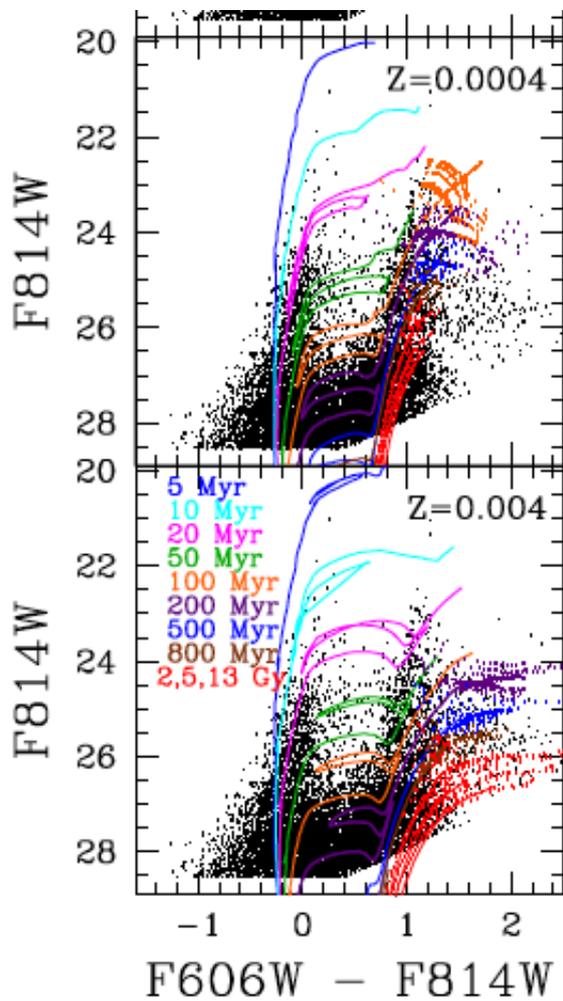
$$Z = Z_{\odot}/35$$

Tikhonov, Galazutdinova, & Lebedev (2014):
HST: A (Z₀)/5+ B(Z₀/20)

HST vs LBT



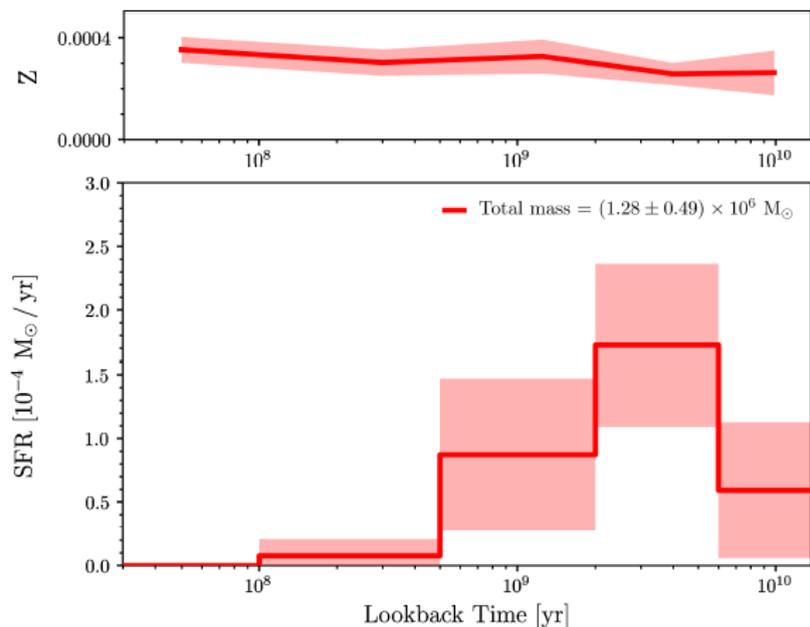
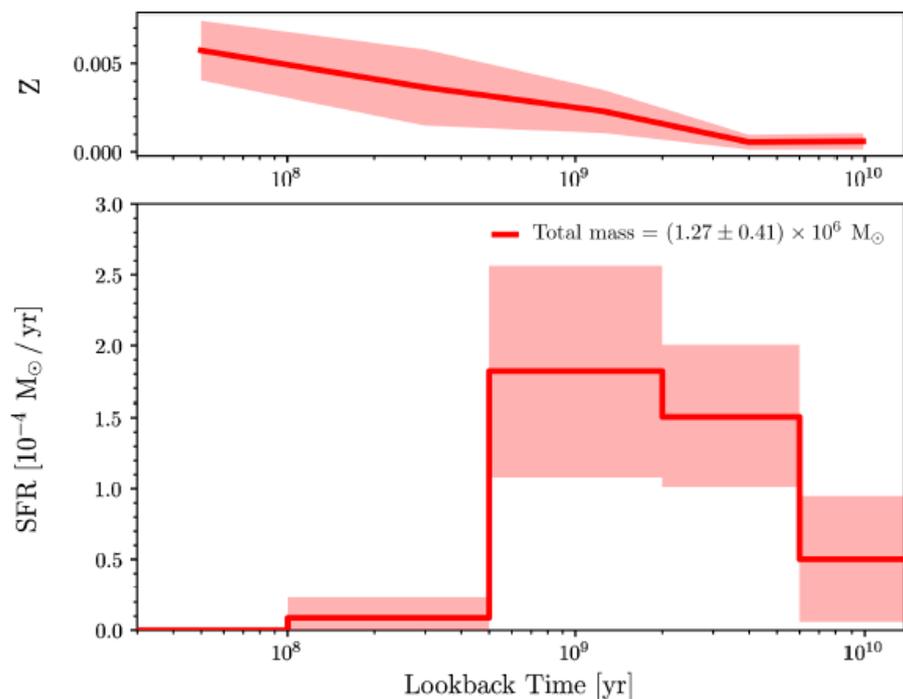
ected in the ACS images are in fact part of a more extended low surface brightness ($\mu_r \sim 28.7 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$) stream-like system connected to DDO 68, which we projected size of $\sim 20'' \times 80''$ in the LBT images, a total integrated magnitude of $m_r = 21.6 \pm 0.4 \text{ mag}$, and an average color of $g - r = 0.56 \pm 0.11$, which translate,



Distance (RGB tip)

S1: 12.8 \pm 0.7 Mpc
DDO68~12.65 Mpc

=> projected distance 6 kpc



Металличность $Z=0.006$ (40% Solar)
 заметно выше той, что в DDO68
 HII-regions:

Concerning metallicity, the best-fit solution implies a continuous increase in Z starting from ~ 0.0006 at the oldest look-back times and reaching up to $Z \sim 0.006$ ($\sim 40\%$ solar) at recent epochs. This value is significantly higher than the $Z \sim 0.0004$ ($\sim 2\%$) solar metallicity measured in DDO 68's H II regions, and also much higher than expected for a $\sim 10^6 M_{\odot}$ stellar mass galaxy. Admittedly, given the strong age-metallicity degeneracy in the RGB phase combined with the relatively large photometric errors of our data, we can not claim a robust constraint on metallicity at epochs earlier than 1 Gyr ago. At more recent epochs, when the rate was compatible with zero, the metallicity is not well con-

DDO68 (main) есть звезды разных возрастов (1-10 Gyr)

S1 – преимущественно >1-2 Gyr, нет моложе 200 Myr, и газа нет

По массе – сравним с dSph (Draco, Ursa Minor), но сильнее размазан ($r_e=2$ кpc vs 0.2) и вытянут

Результат взаимодействия с DDO 68 (Annibali et al. 2016 – Nbody, merging 1:1/150)

Заодно еще и газ с него стянуло (если было, а было-то не очень много):

A possible scenario is that the SF in S1 was quenched some hundred Myrs ago through gas stripping by DDO 68.

А то, что в самом ВВЦ68 есть области низкой металличности – результат слияния с DDO68 B (merging 1:1/10)

И всё это радостно согласуется с LCDM иерархическим сгущиванием, так как для такой системы как раз предсказали пару спутников



process. Dark-matter only simulations in a Λ CDM cosmology predict that substructures persist within haloes down to the resolution limit of the simulations (Diemand et al. 2008); hydrodynamical simulations including different sources of feedback (e.g. Wheeler et al. 2015, 2018) have then attempted to predict the fraction of sub-haloes that hosts in fact star formation. For instance, according to Dooley et al. (2017) we expect a $\sim 3 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ stellar mass galaxy (i.e., with mass not too far from that of DDO 68) to host 1–2 satellites with stellar masses above $10^5 M_{\odot}$. These predictions are in excellent agreement with the case of DDO 68, which is accreting a ten times smaller body (DDO 68 B) and another smaller $10^6 M_{\odot}$ stellar mass system (S1).