

Dark Matter “Dominated” Galaxy Segue 1

By Nathaniel Lujan

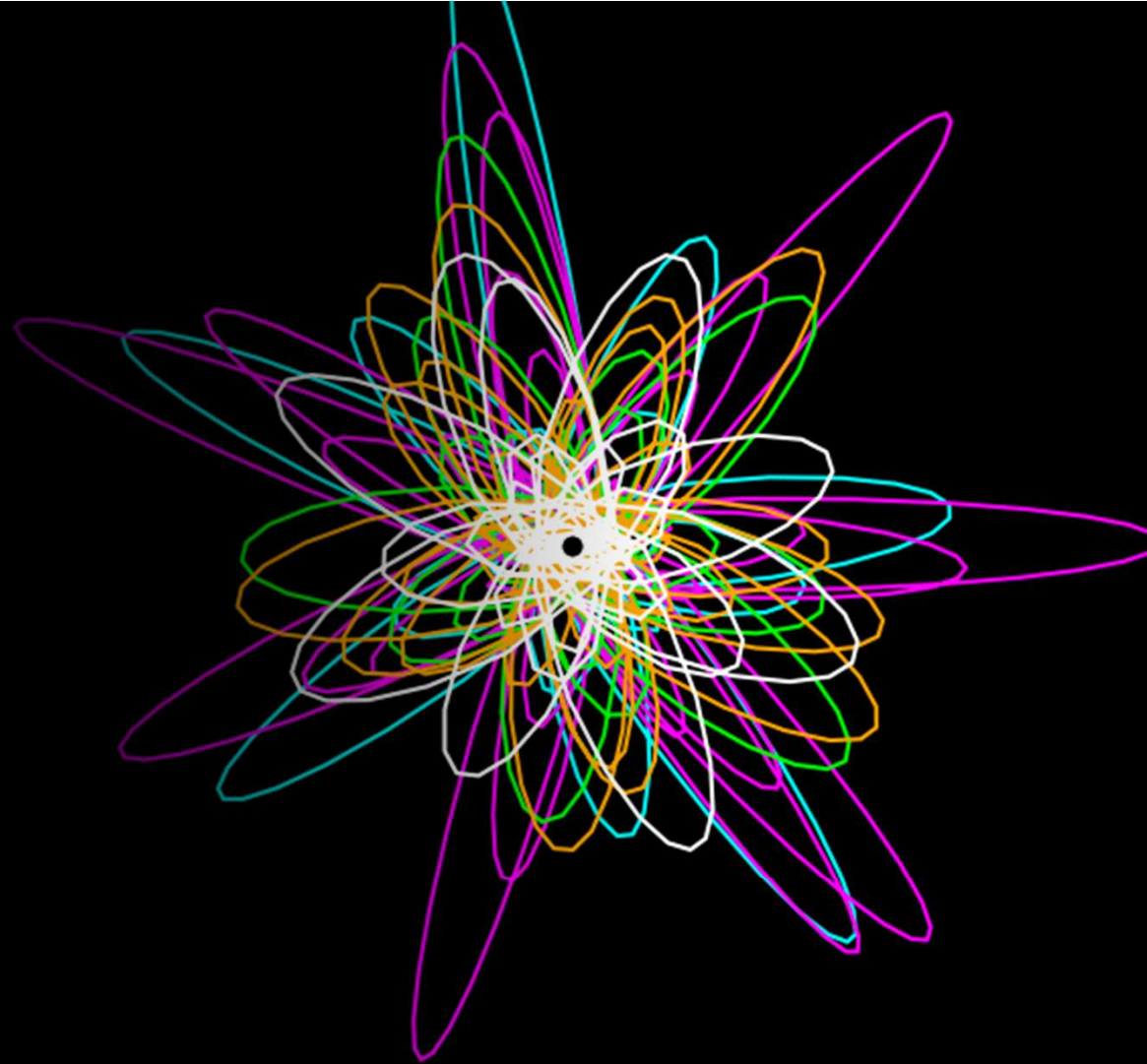
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and collaborators

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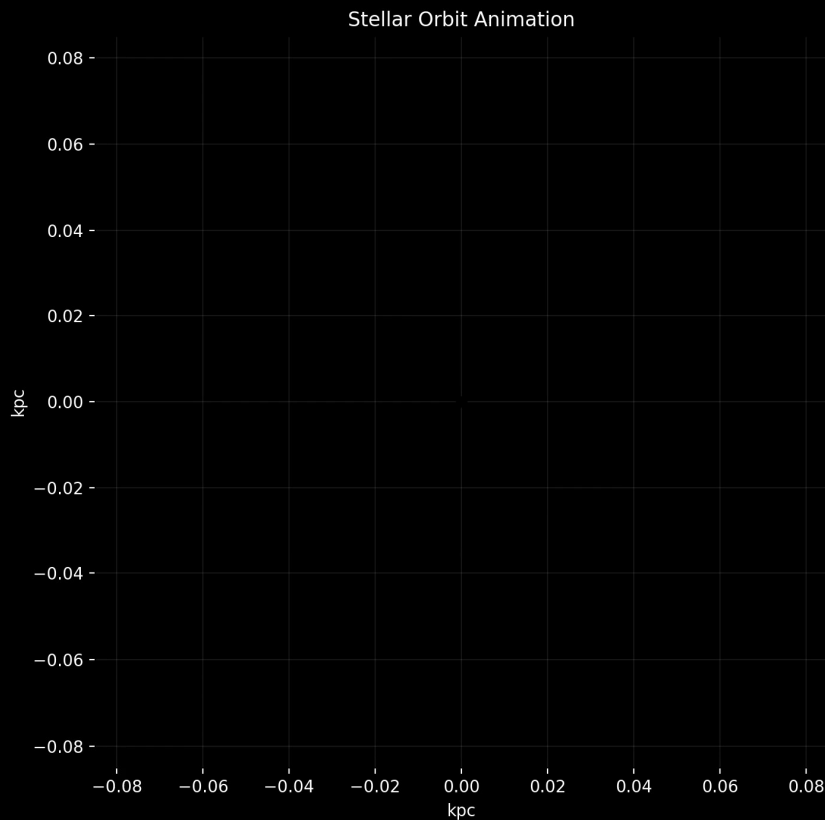




An Ultra-dim "Fossil" Galaxy

- Mass-to-light ratio > 1000
 - $M_{\text{Sun}} / L_{\text{Sun}}$ (Solar mass over Solar luminosity)
 - Central stars have rapid orbital velocities, implying invisible mass
- Comes very close to the Milky Way
 - $\sim 23\text{kpc}$, close enough for strong tidal interactions
- Stars have widely varying metallicities
 - Likely due to Milky Way Tidal forces

Orbit Superposition Modeling (OSPM)



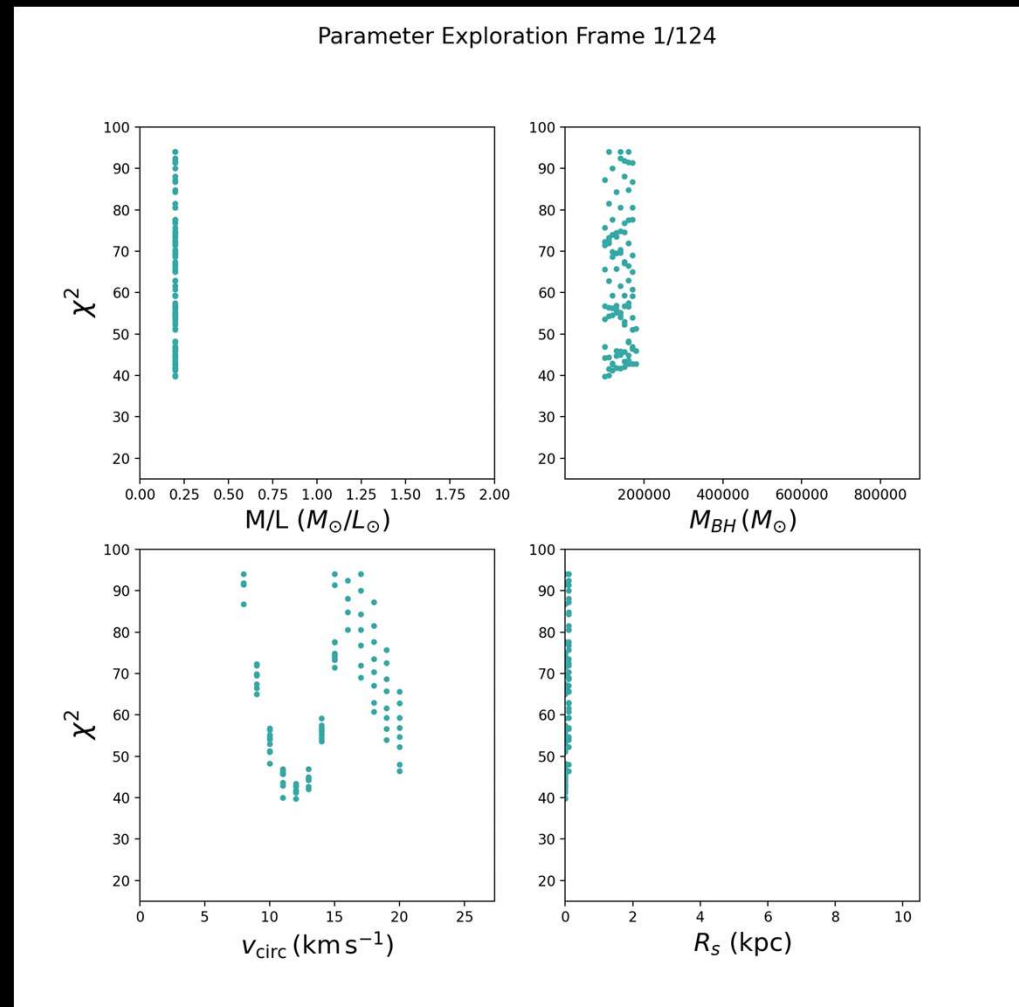
- Simulates stellar orbits in a fixed gravitational potential
- Assigns weights to orbits to match surface brightness and kinematics
- Applied to nearby galaxies with detailed imaging and line-of-sight velocity data
- Finds best-fit model by minimizing:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \left(\frac{\sum_j w_j A_{ij} - D_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2$$

(Schwarzschild 1979; Gebhardt et al. 2003; Gebhardt et al. 2000)

Testing Every Possibility:

- We have a 4-parameter model:
 - M/L , M_{BH} , V_{circ} , and R_s
- 100,000+ Runs
 - Red = no dark matter => terrible fit
 - Blue = no black hole => less terrible fit
- Radius tends to the model's lowest radial limit
- Manual exploration of Parameter space.

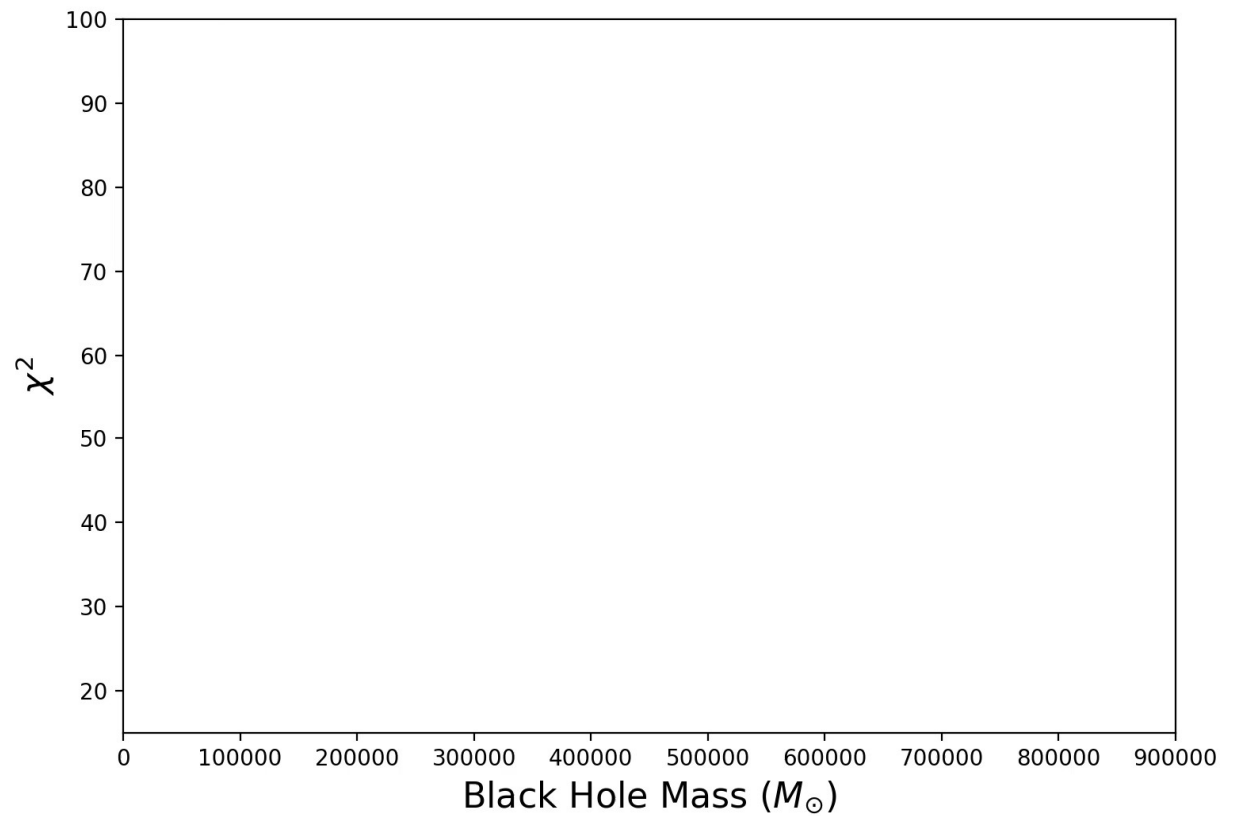


SMBH Mass

- Best fit comes from fits with black hole mass:

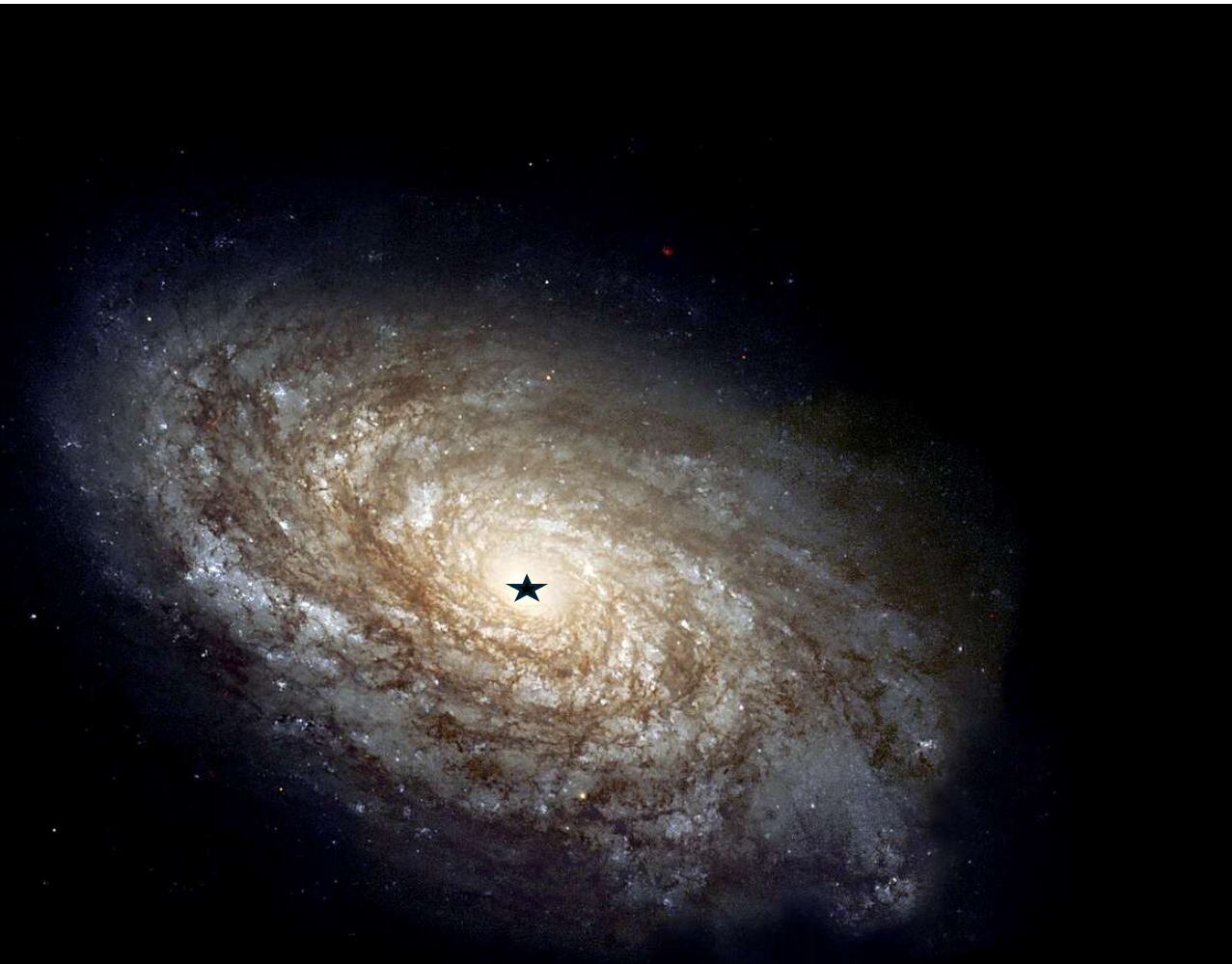
$$4 \pm 1.5 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$$

- Dark matter halo type (Core vs. NFW)
 - No significant impact on the black hole's mass



Impact

- Challenges assumptions on:
 - Dark matter abundancies
 - Dark matter composition in dark matter "dominated" regions
 - Galaxy Formation and evolution
 - "Rarity" of SMBH



<https://science.nasa.gov/asset/hubble/dusty-spiral-galaxy-ngc-4414/>

Future Works

- Apply model to other galaxies, such as Draco
- Explore "little red dot" parallels in other dark matter dominated regions
- Expand OSPM with modern techniques
 - AI to efficiently explore parameter space
 - Python & Julia for high-performance modeling



<https://science.nasa.gov/asset/hubble/draco-dwarf-spheroidal/>

(Kocevski et al. 2024; Mateo 1998; Walker et al. 2009)

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- Advisor: Richard Anantua
 - UTSA
 - RICE University



- Co-author: Karl Gebhardt
 - UT Austin



Citations

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Questions???

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