

Ultracompact Dwarfs as Stripped Galaxy Nuclei

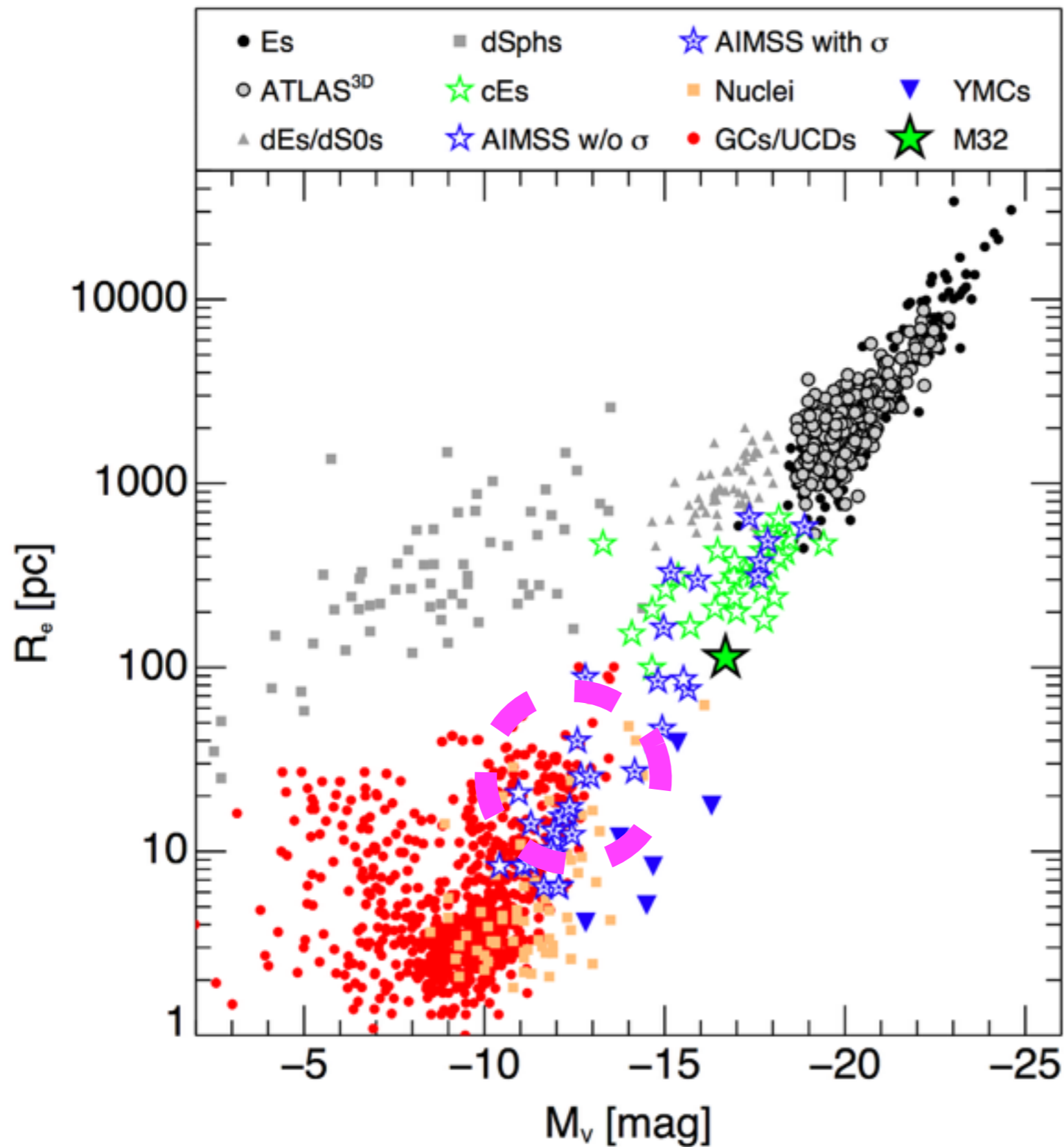


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Collaborators

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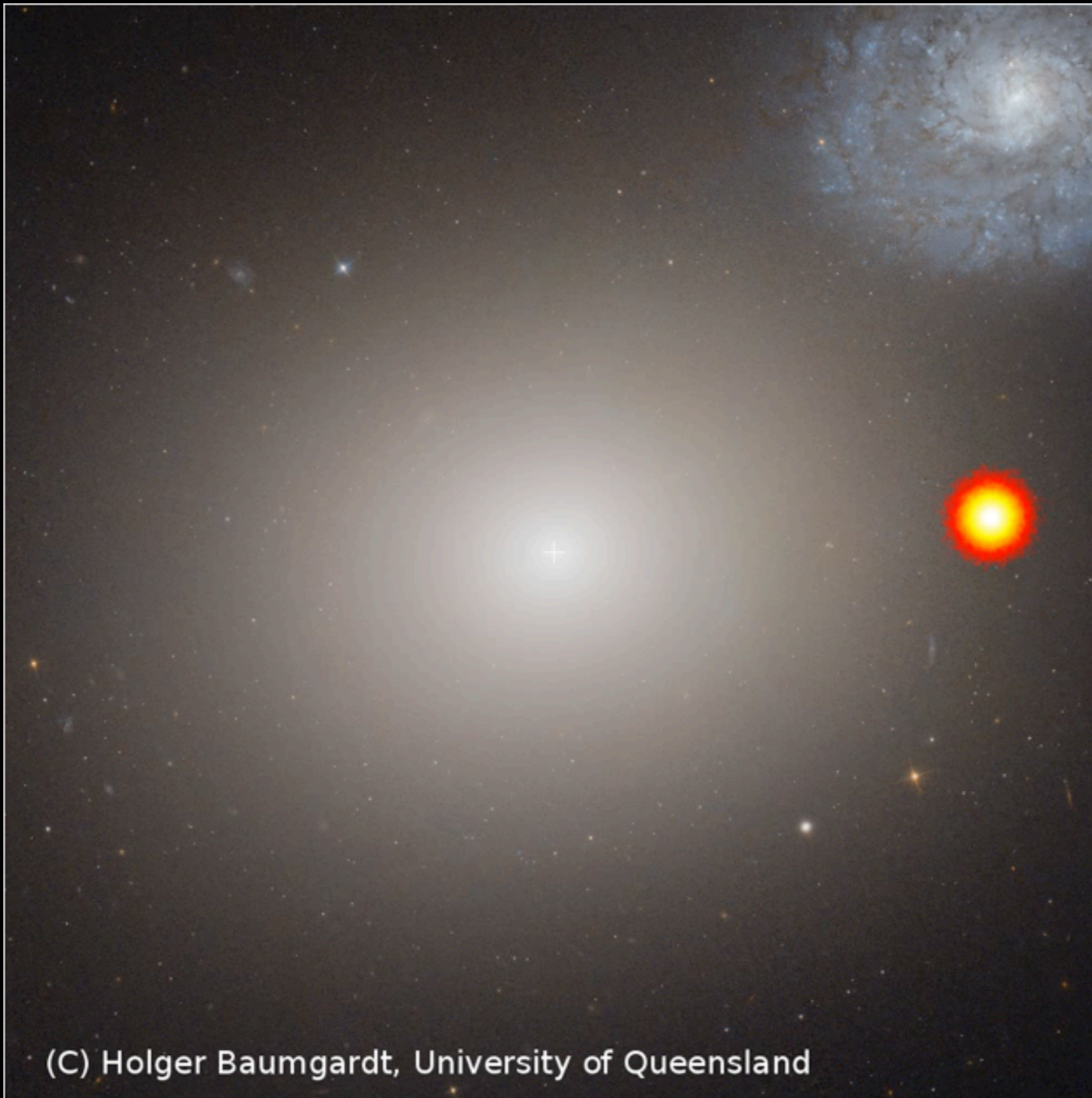


UCDs in the size mass plane of (old) stellar systems

Overlap with GCs, galaxy nuclei & compact ellipticals.

When nuclei go rogue — UCDs

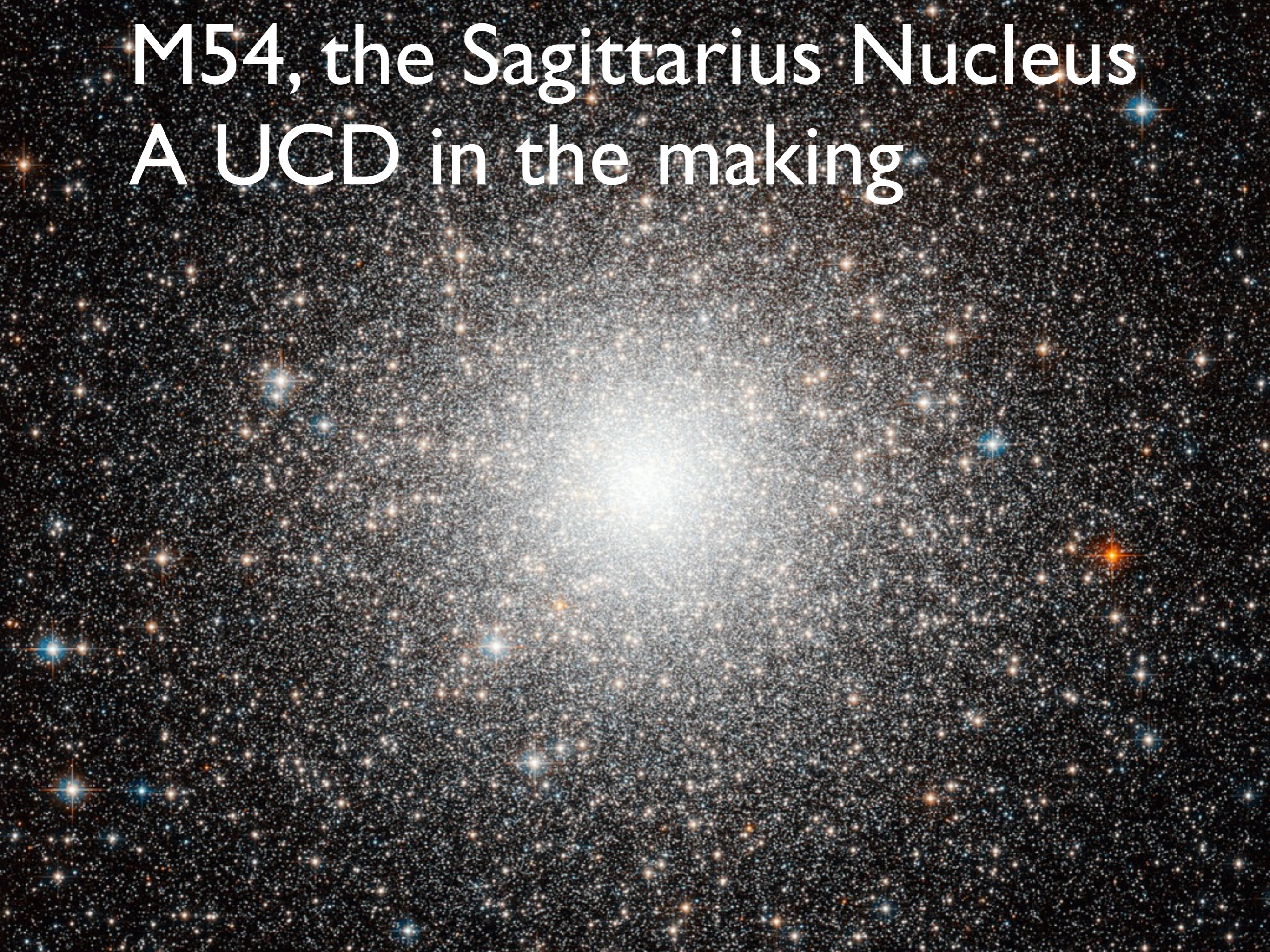
Made by Holger Baumgardt



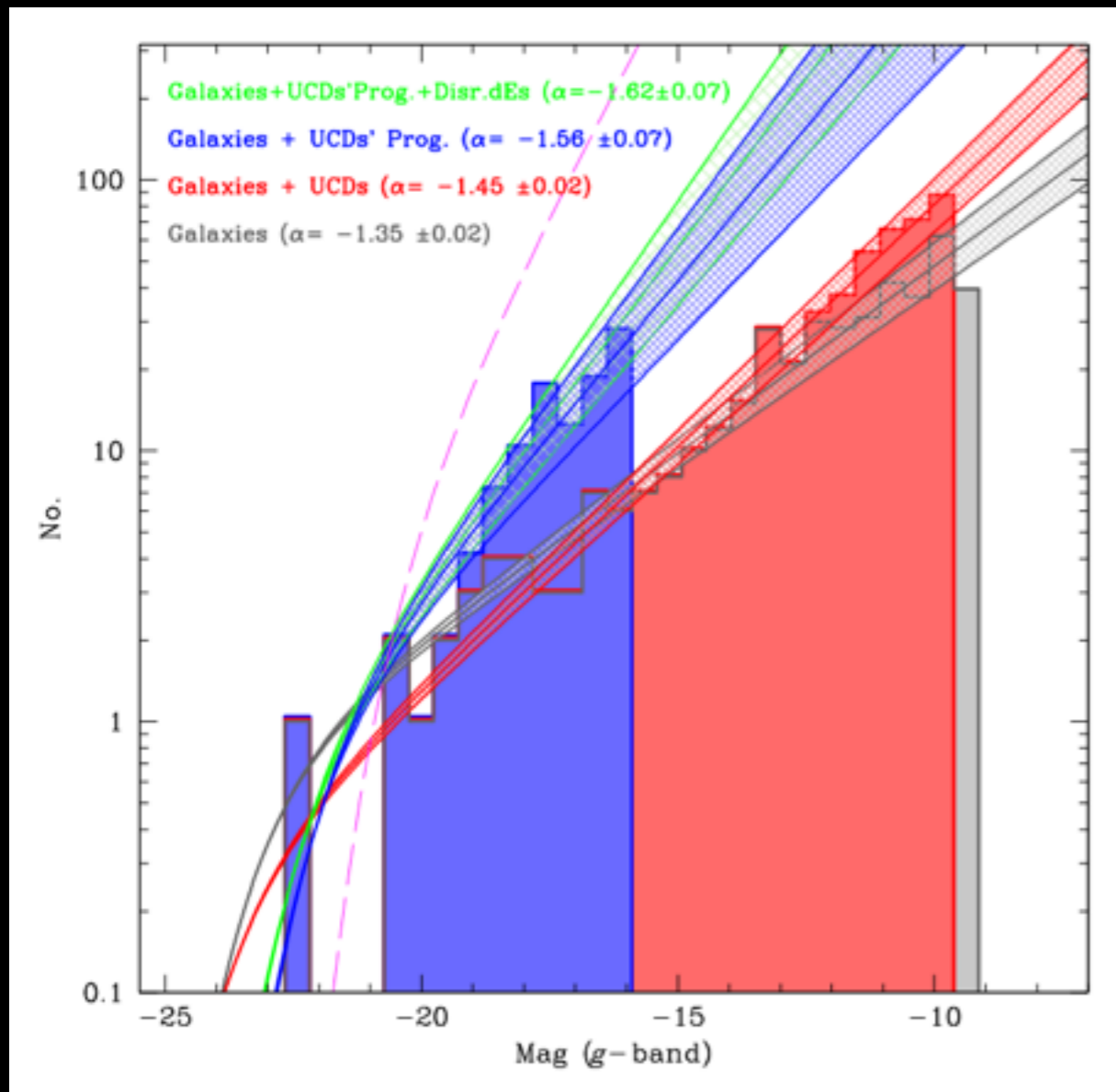
Semi-analytic simulations suggest that above $\sim 10^7 M_{\odot}$ most are likely stripped nuclei (Pfeffer+ 2014, 2016)

M54, the Sagittarius Nucleus

A UCD in the making



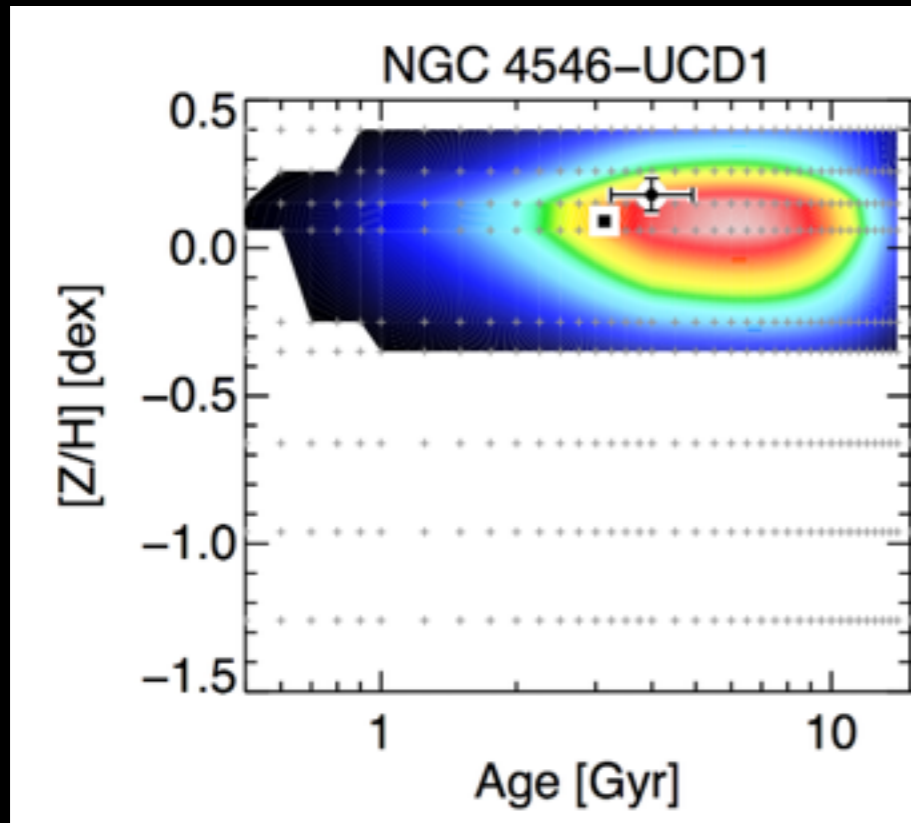
UCDs are numerous



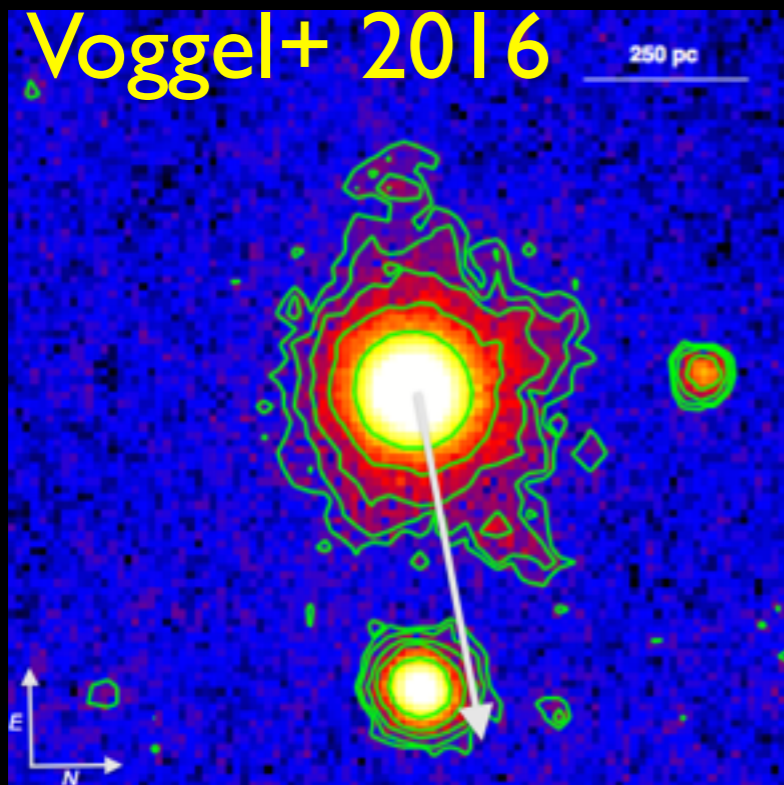
- For $M_{\text{star}} \sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$ progenitors of UCDs likely outnumber present day galaxies in clusters.
- In local group, 19 globular clusters vs. 6 nuclei above $1.4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$.

How do we know if they're nuclei?

Norris+ 2015

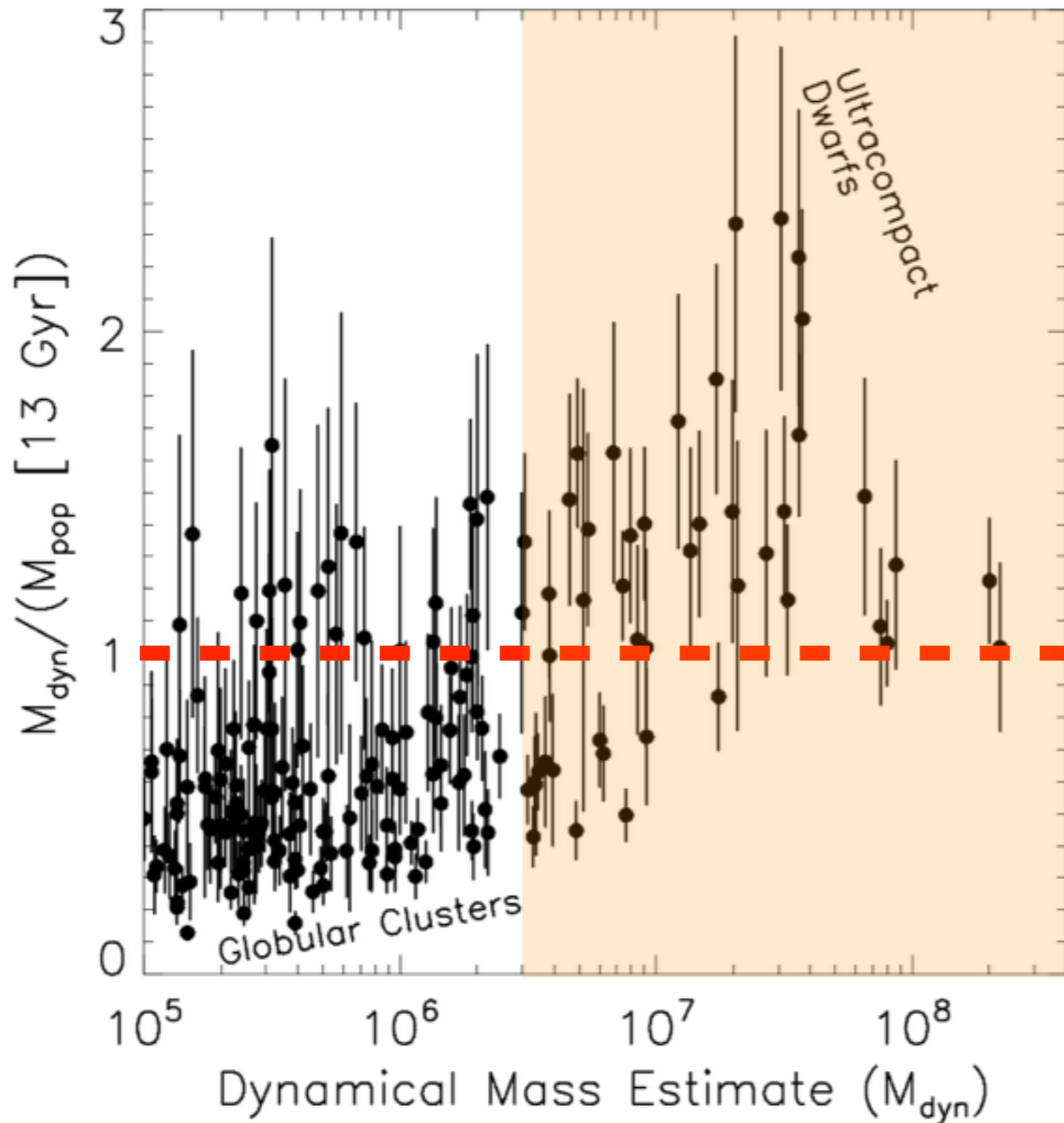


- Extended star formation history (Norris+ 2015)
- Tidal features seen around a small fraction of UCDs/GCs (Voggel+ 2016, Jennings+ 2015, Martini+ 2004)
- High mass fraction black holes (Mieske+ 2013)



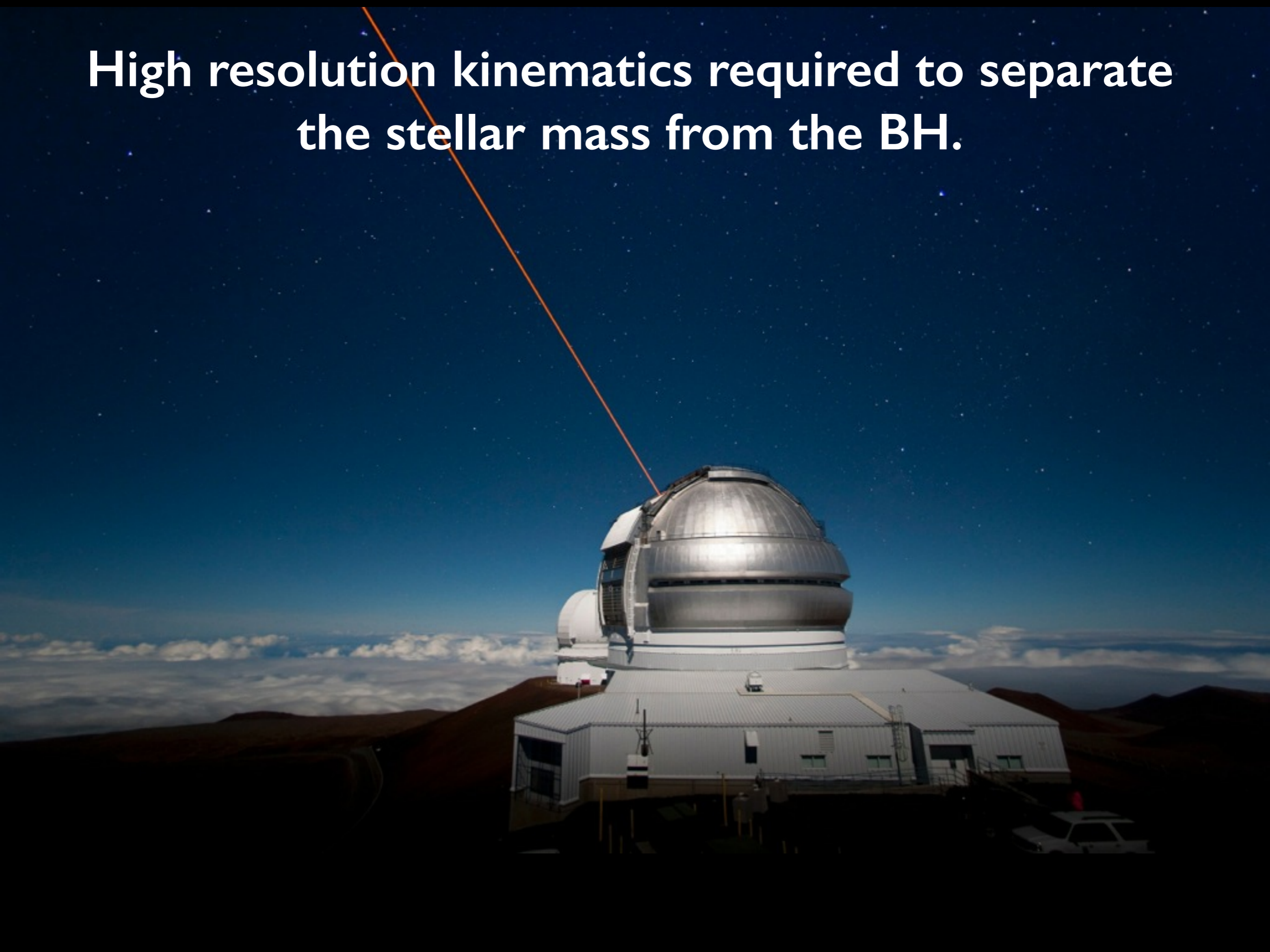
UCDs are overweight

Adopted from Mieske+ 2013



- Integrated dispersions suggest a majority of objects above $\sim 3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ have larger dynamical masses than expected based on their stellar light.

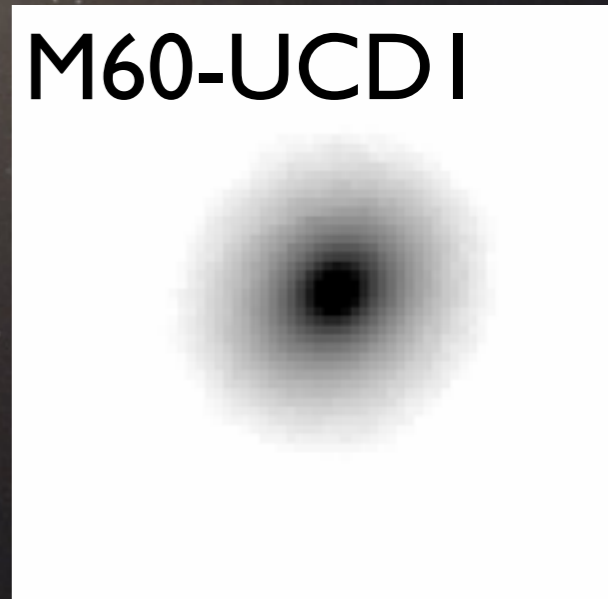
**High resolution kinematics required to separate
the stellar mass from the BH.**



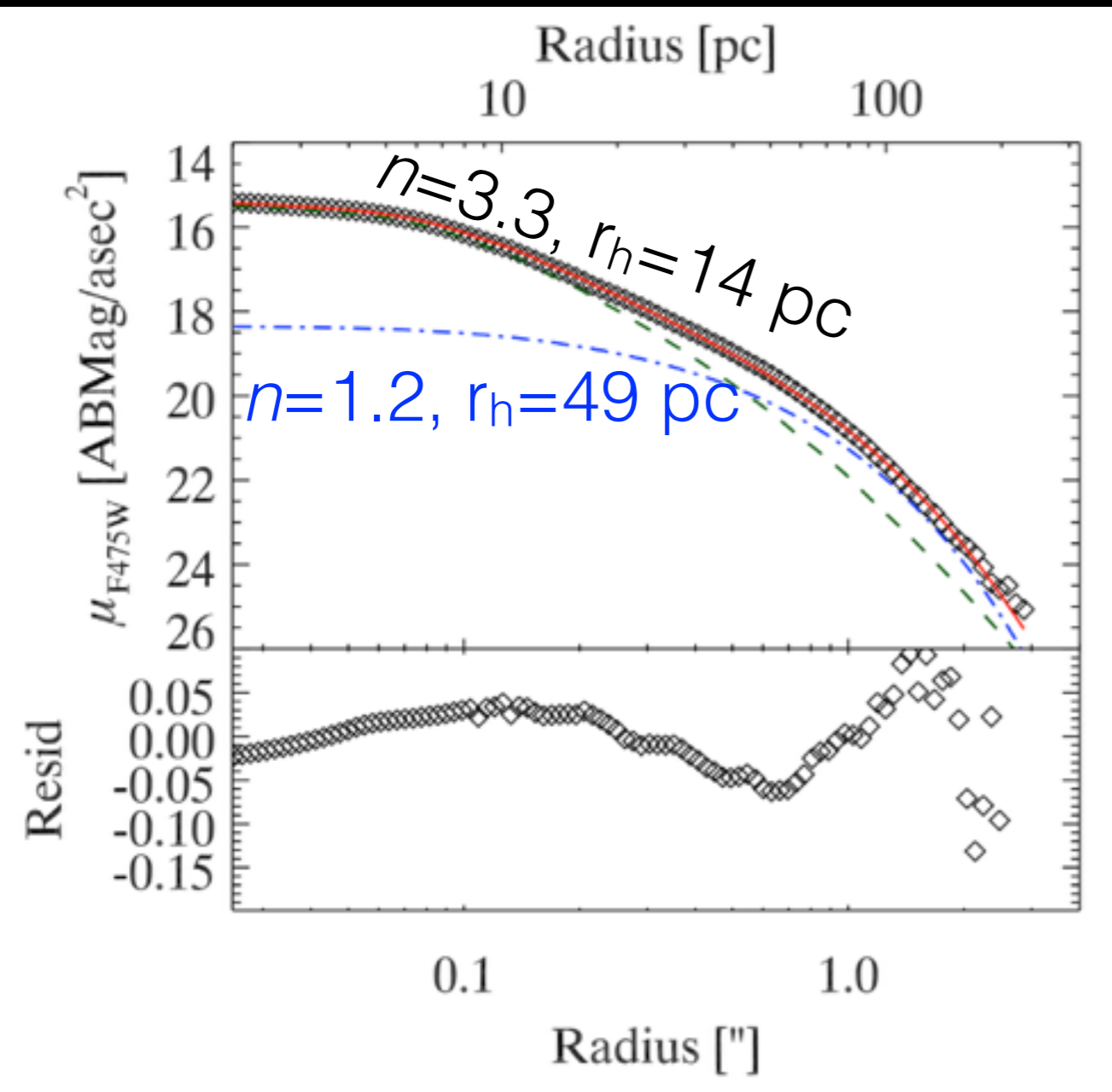
NGC4647

Messier 60

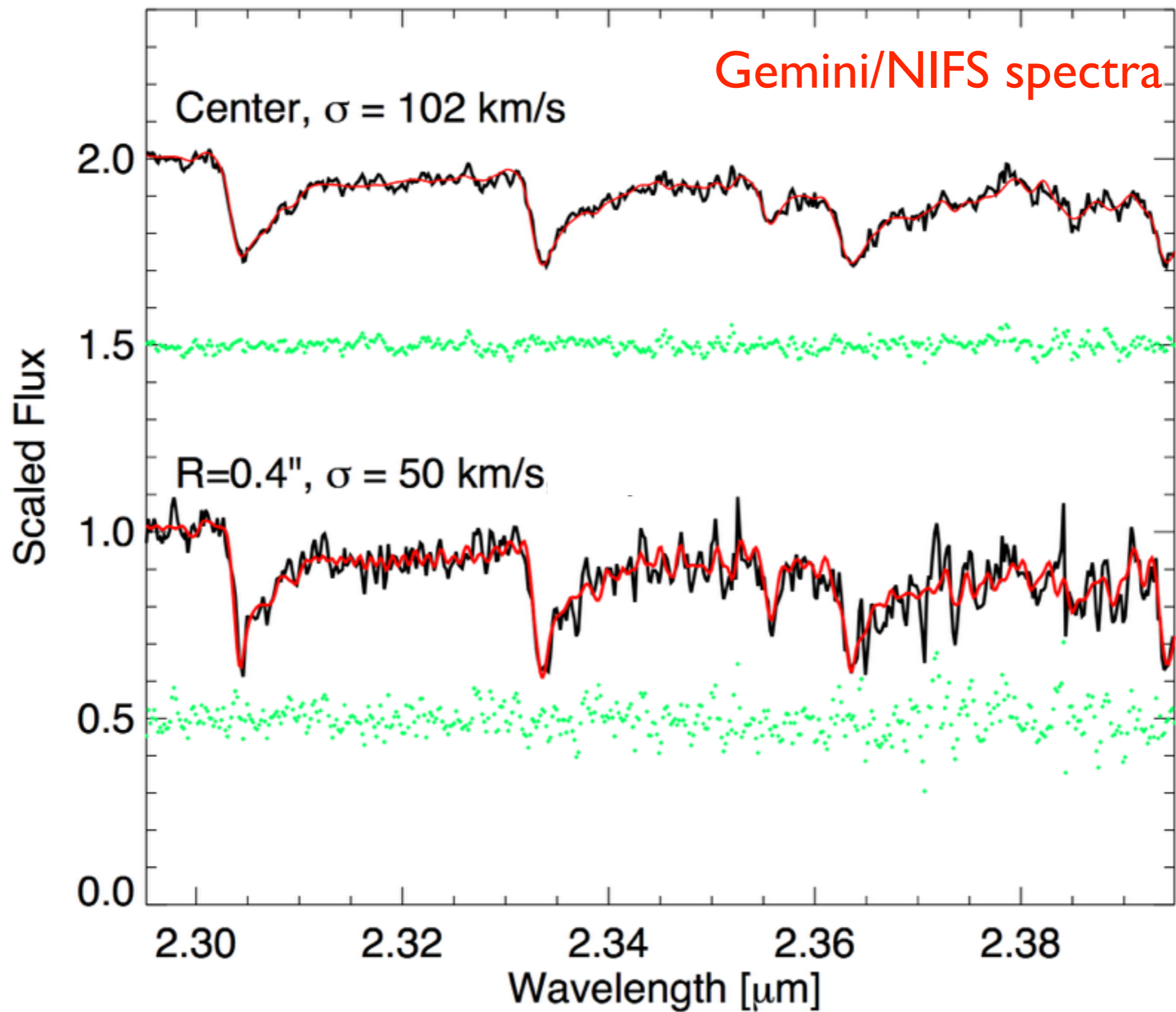
M60-UCD I



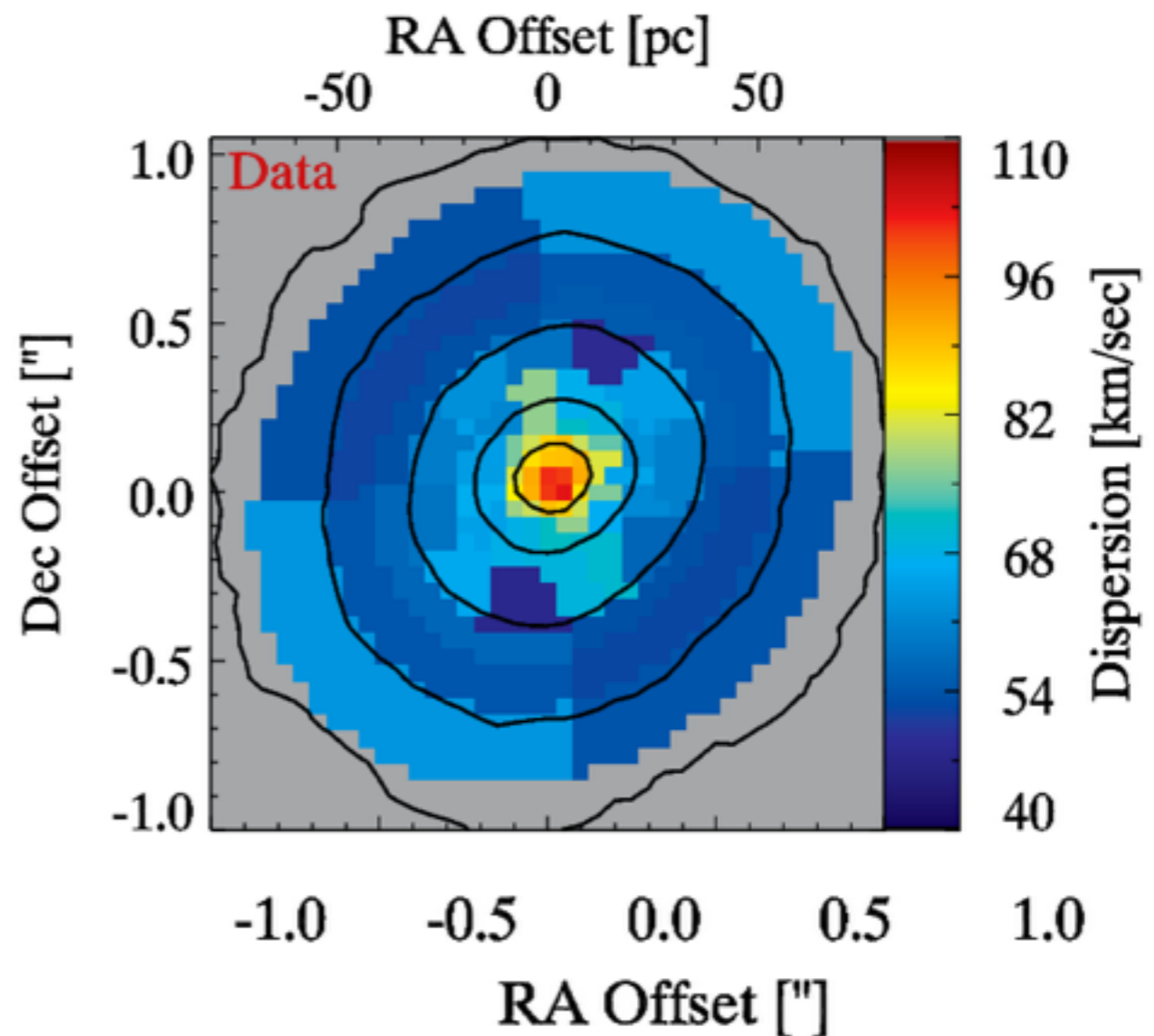
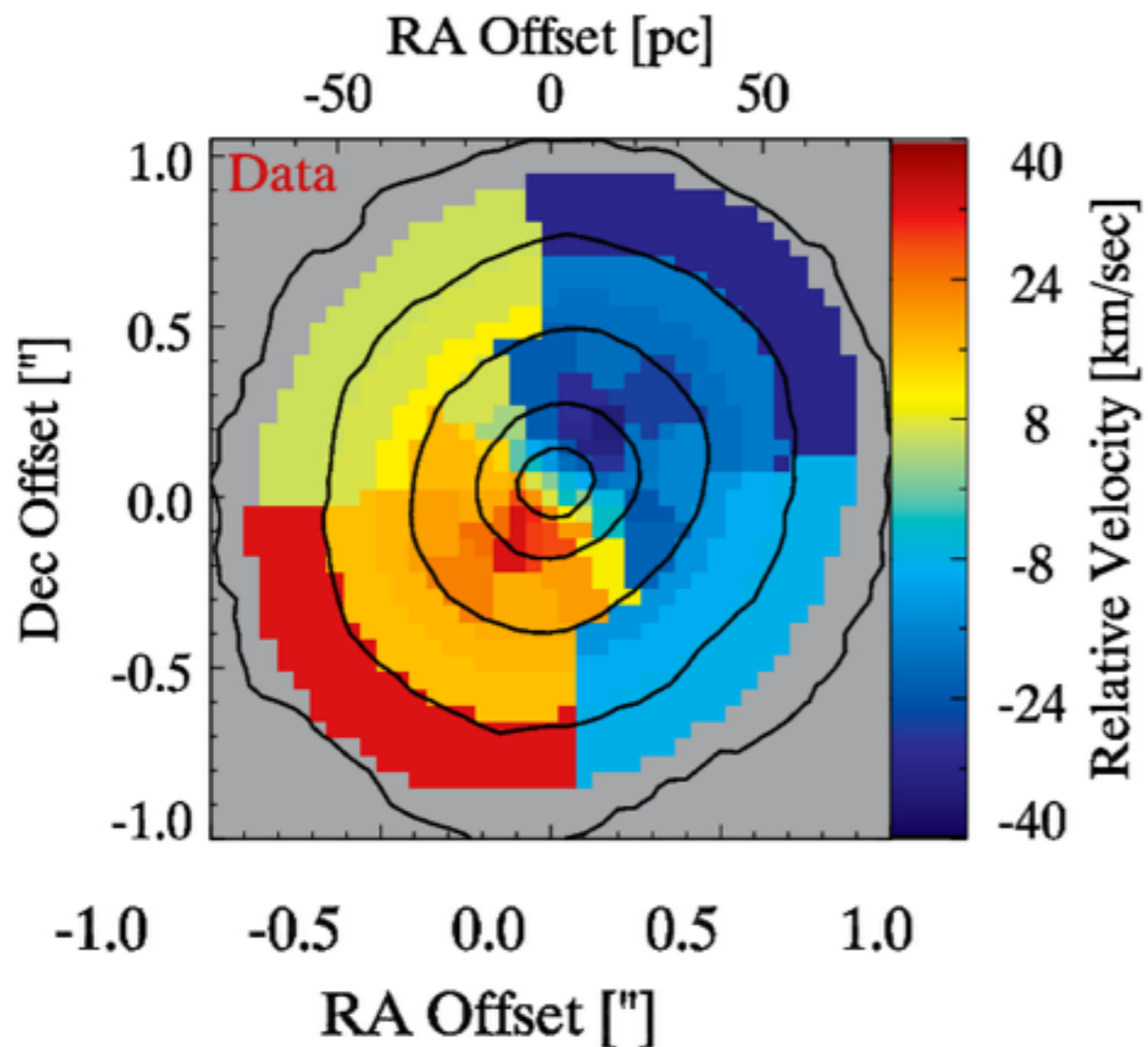
M60-UCD I the “densest galaxy”



- Two Sérsic best fit
- $R_h = 24$ pc, $L_V = 4.1 \times 10^7 L_\odot$
- Integrated $\sigma = 68 \pm 5$ km/s suggests $2 \times 10^8 M_\odot$
- Solar metallicity, old age, α -enhanced ($[N/Fe] = +0.6$)
- Variable X-ray source, $L_X = 1.3 \times 10^{38}$ erg/s



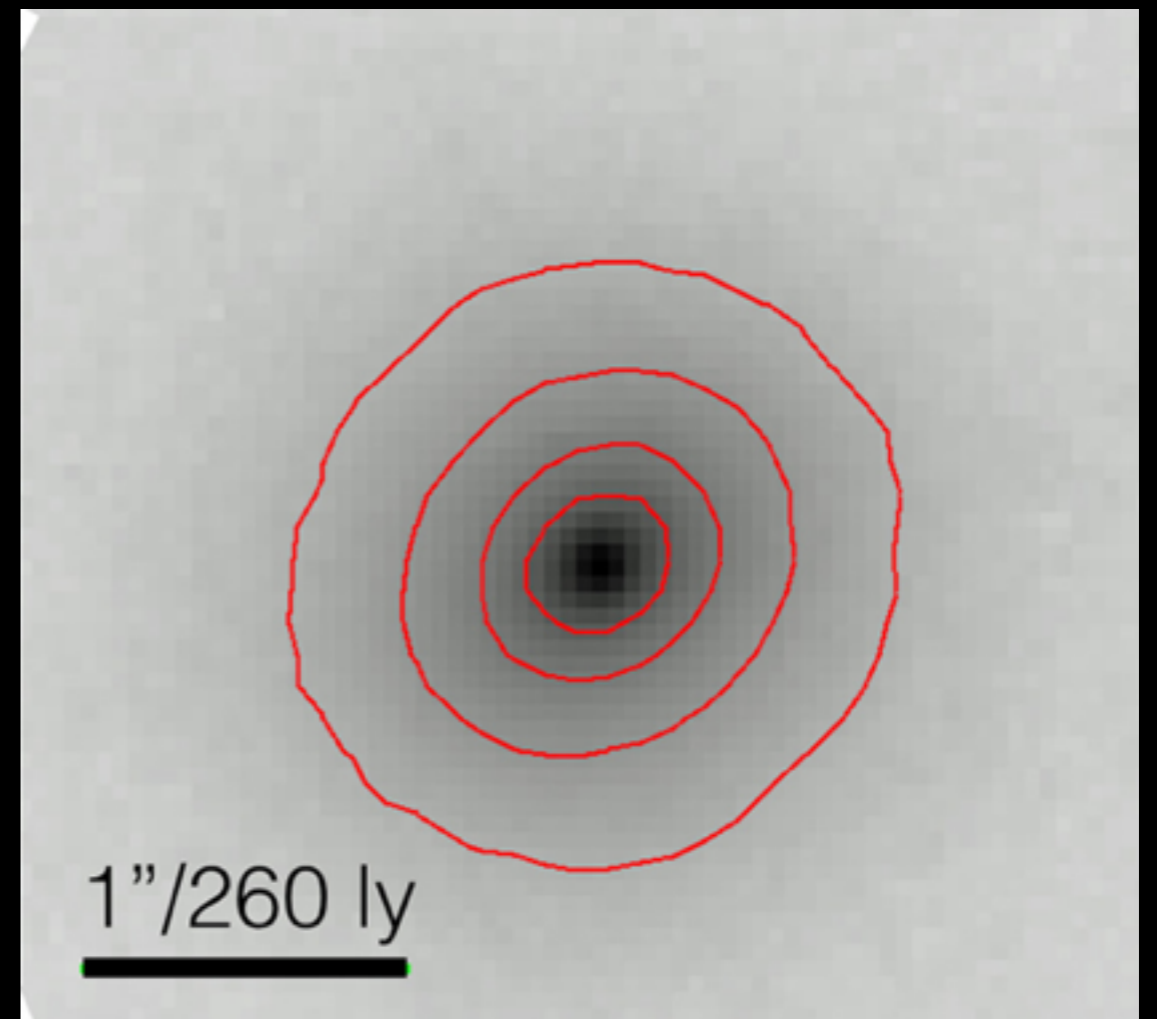
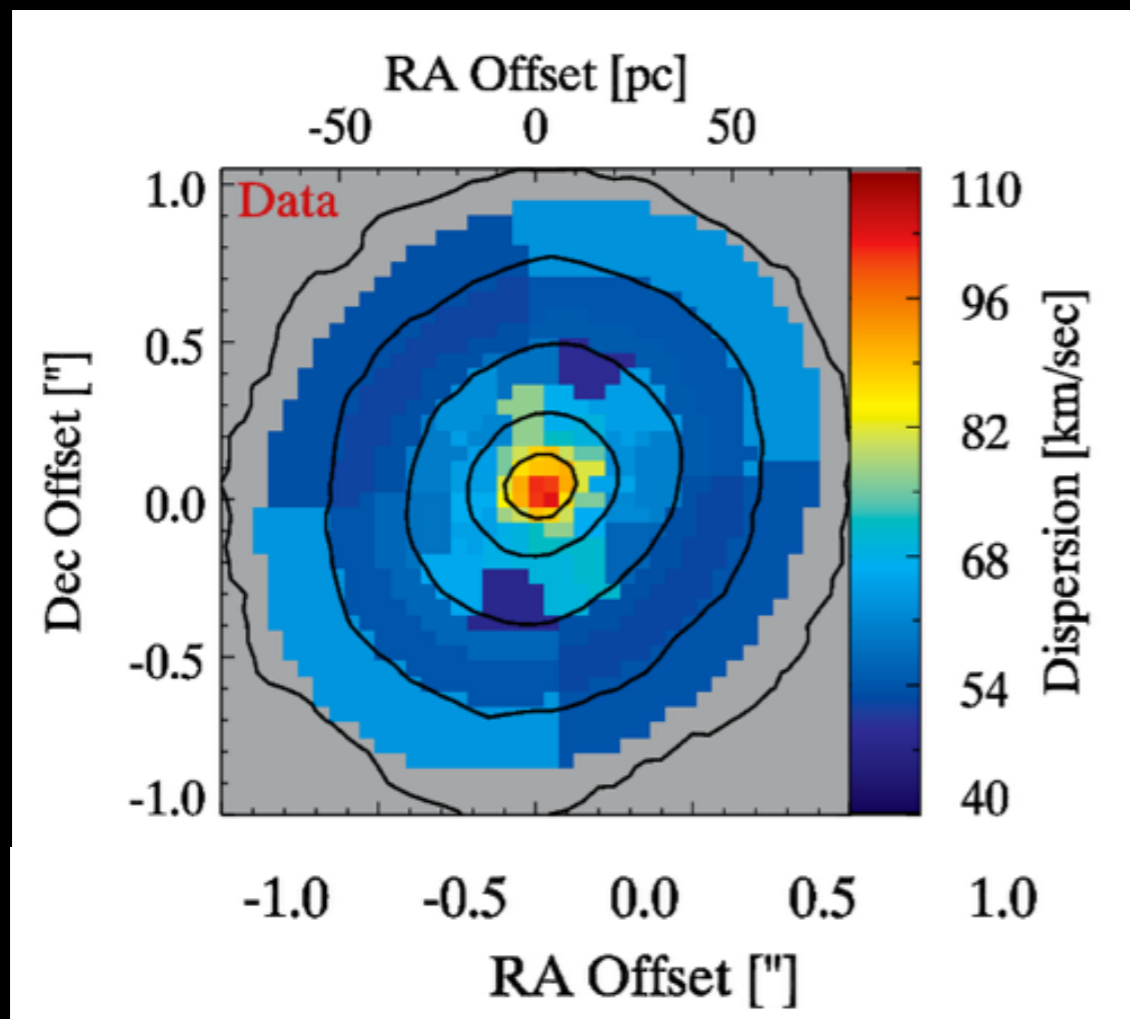
Stellar Kinematics

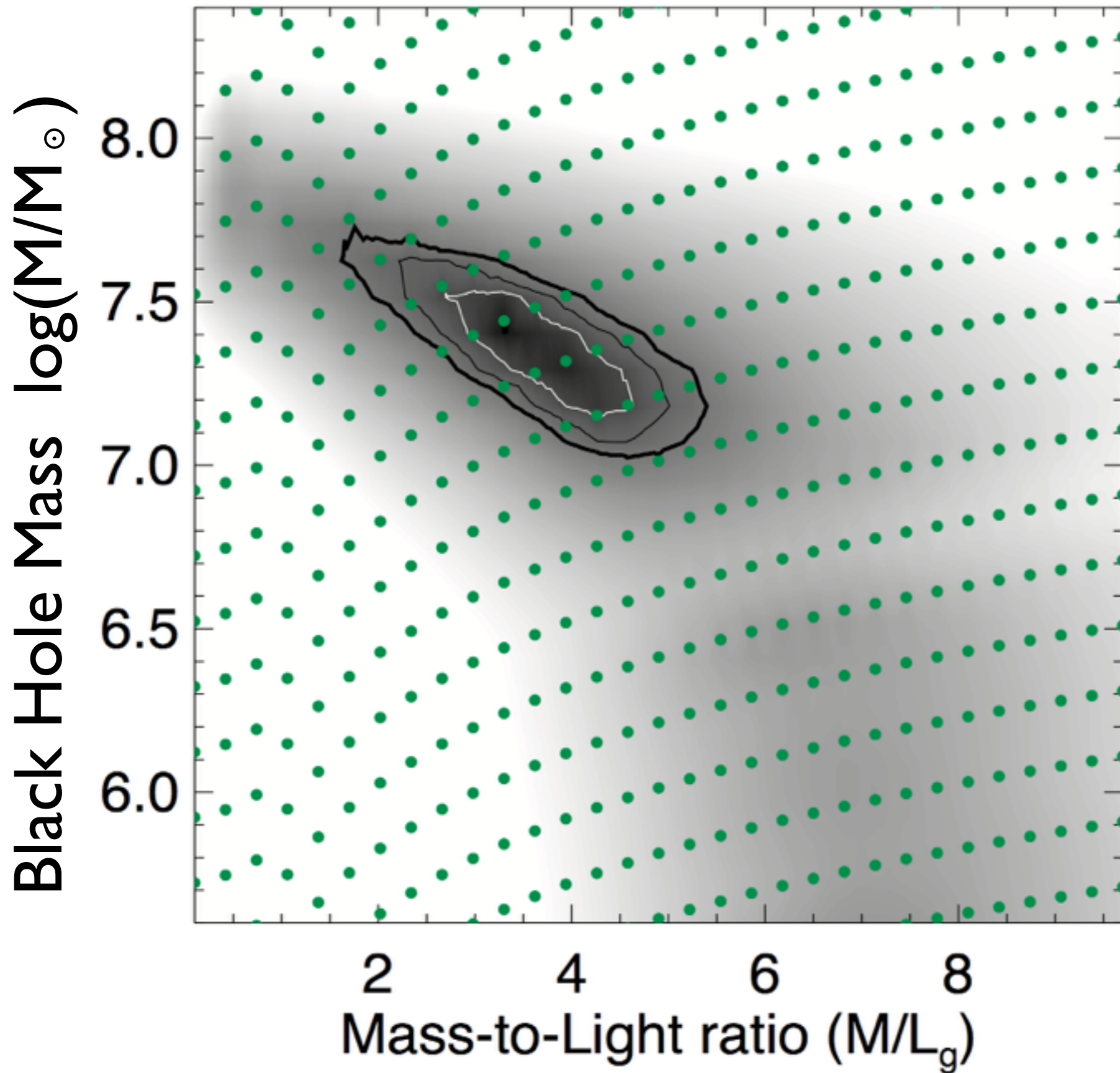


Measuring a BH mass

Motions of stars tell us how much mass is there

Hubble image tells us the distribution of stars





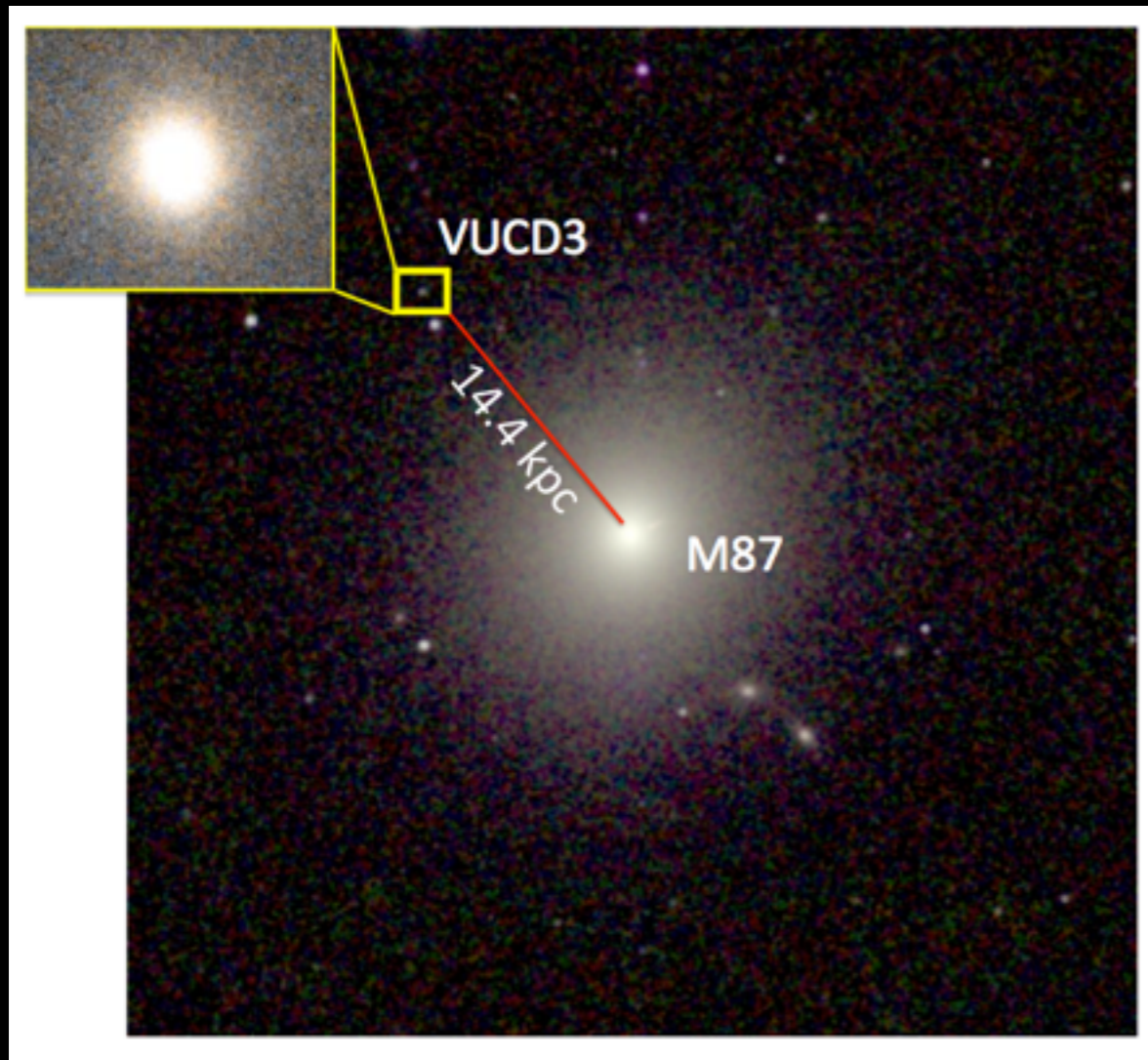
Schwarzschild
models (van den
Bosch+ 2008,2010)

Best fit BH mass

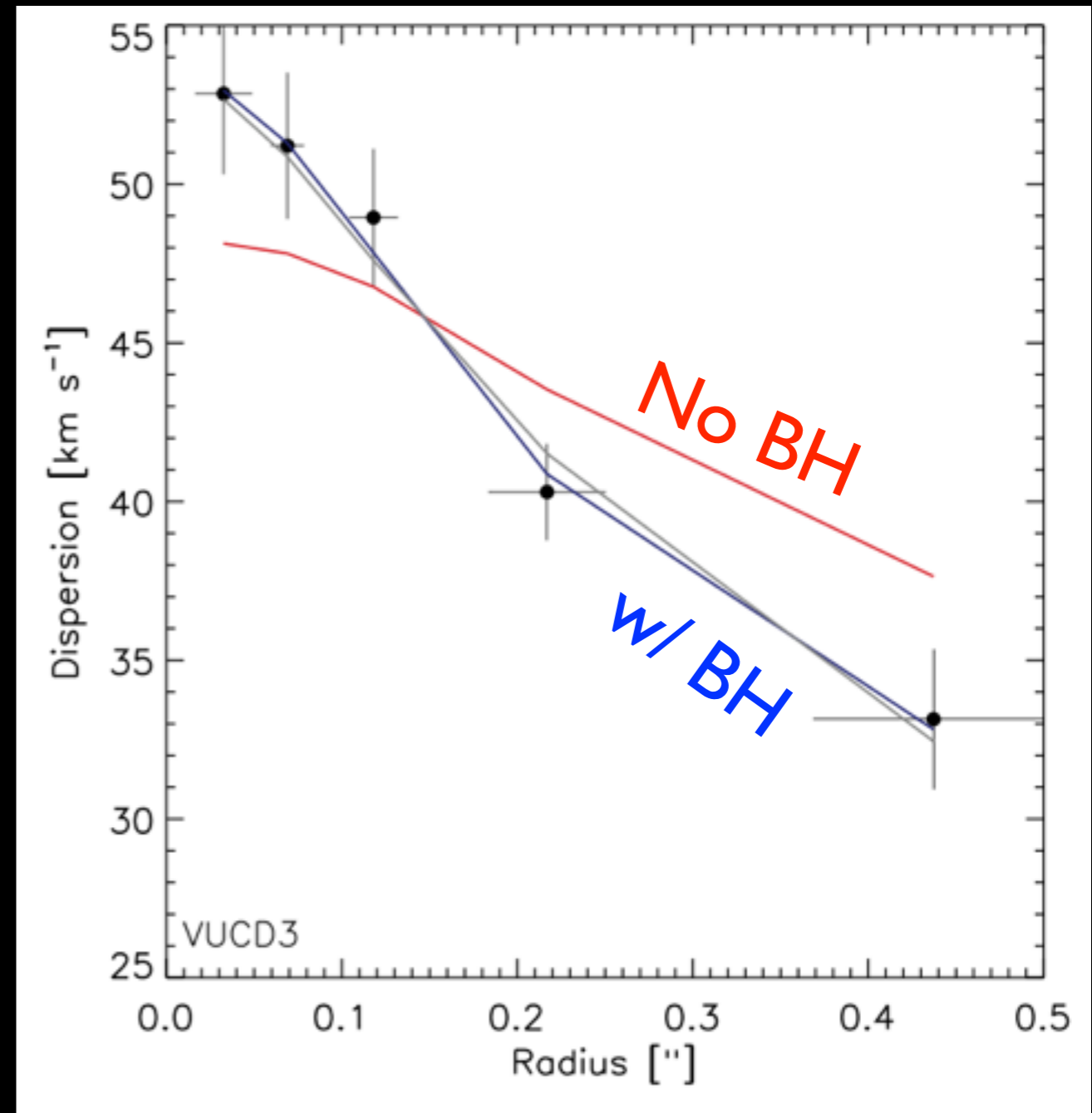
$$2.1^{+1.4}_{-0.7} \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$$

Best fit no BH
model $\Delta\chi^2 = 20$
($>4\sigma$)

M60-UCD1 is not unique: VUCD3

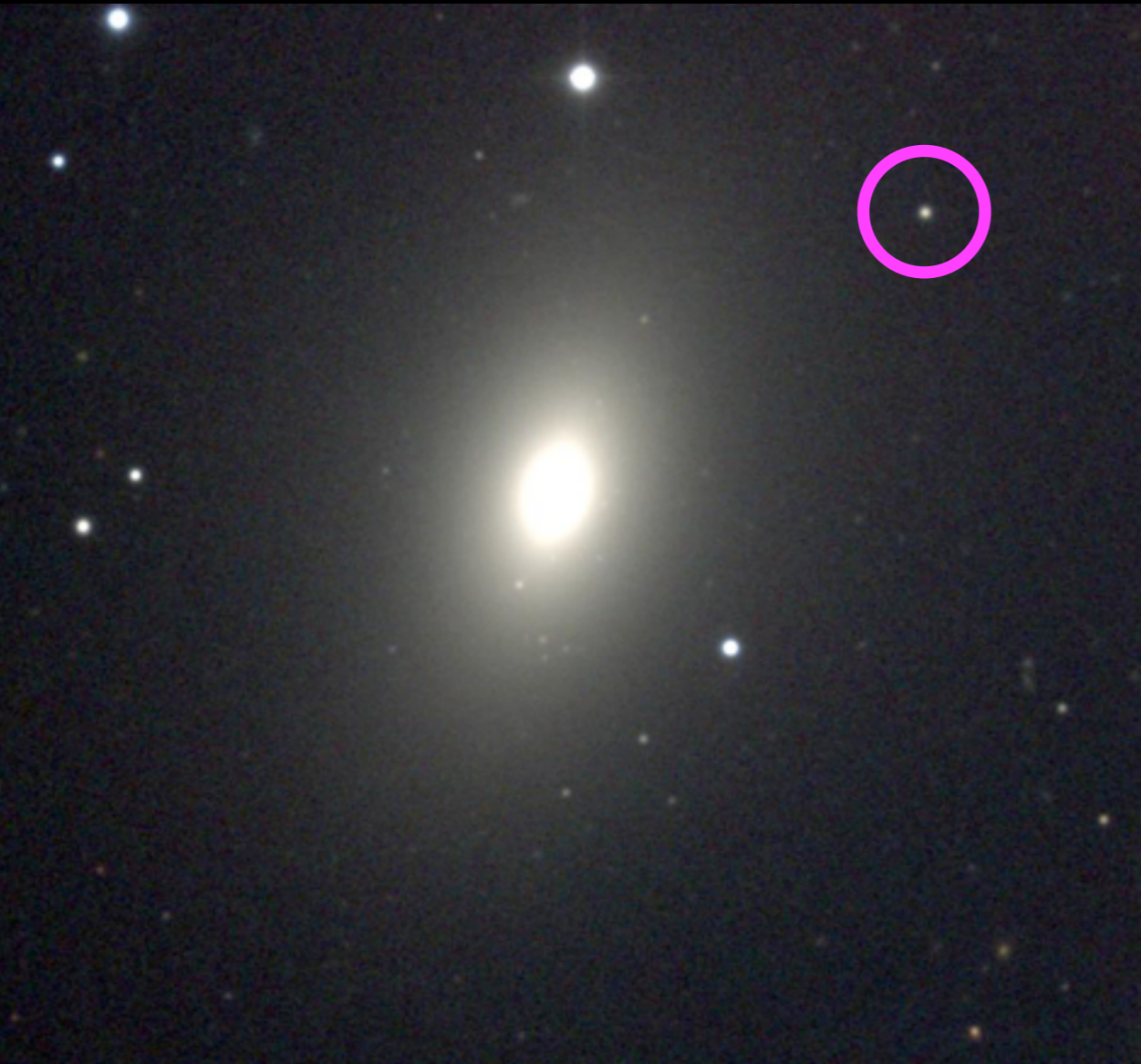


Ahn, AS+ submitted

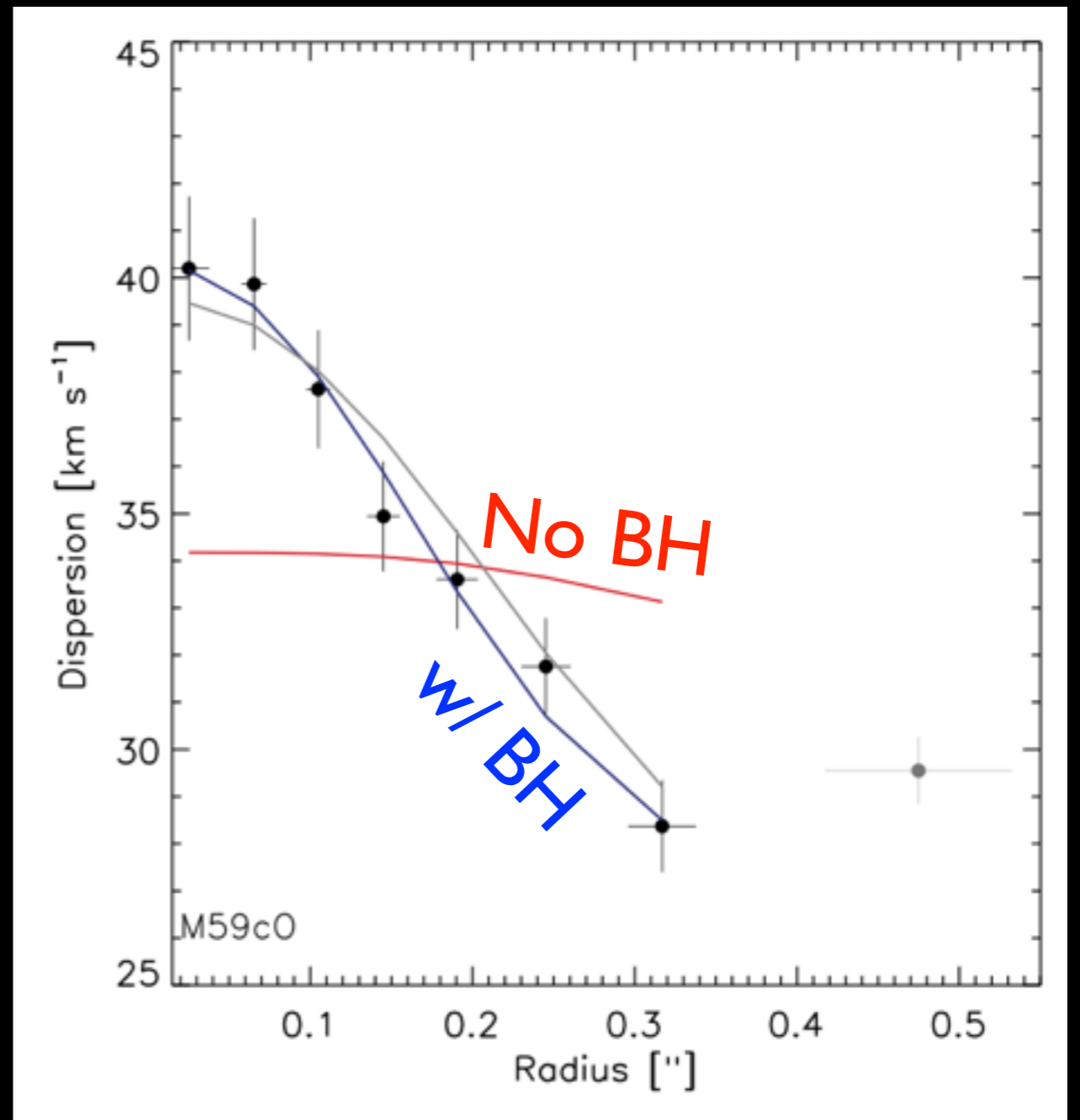


- BH mass $4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- Stellar mass $32 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$

M59co

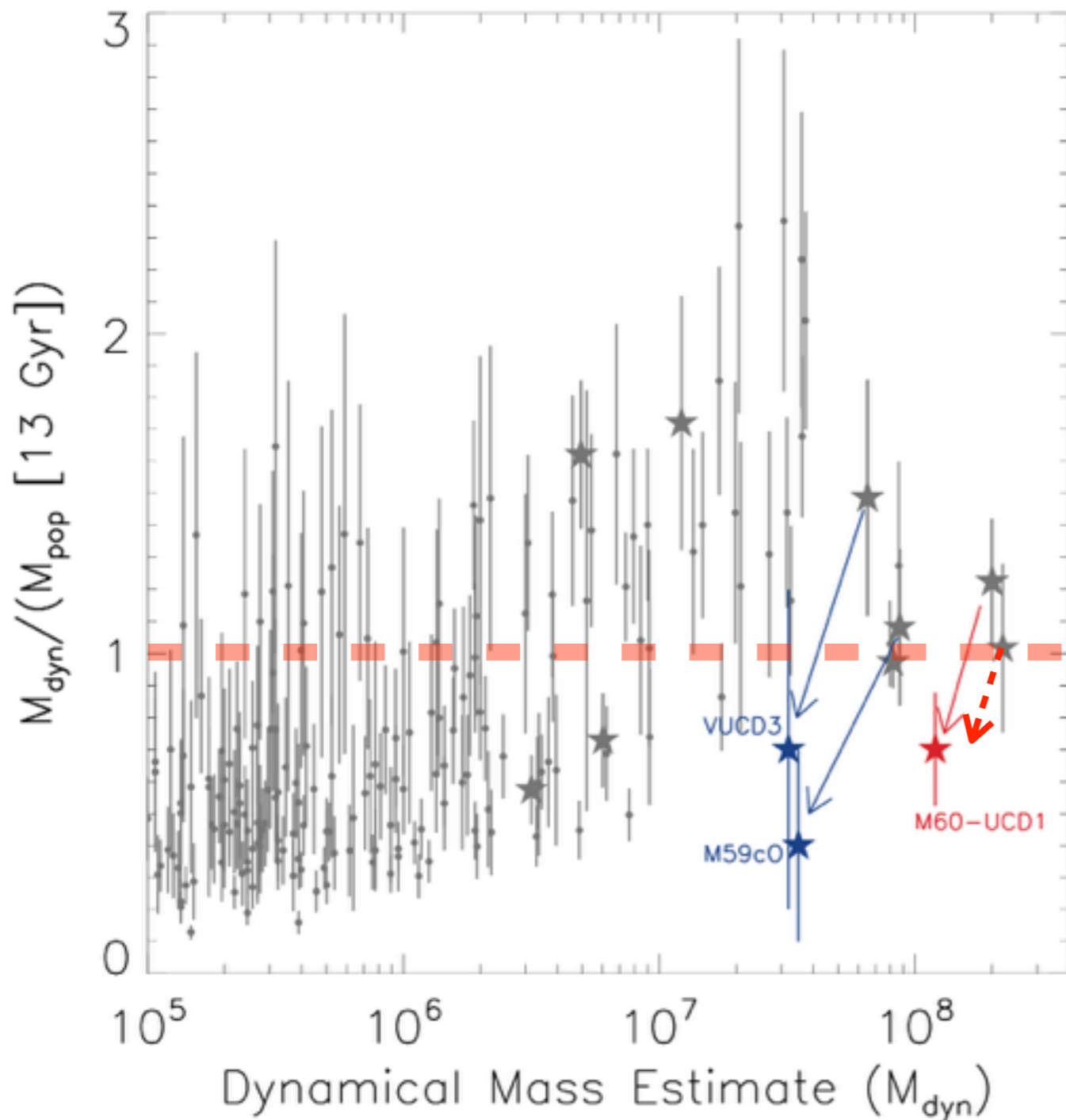


Ahn, AS+ submitted



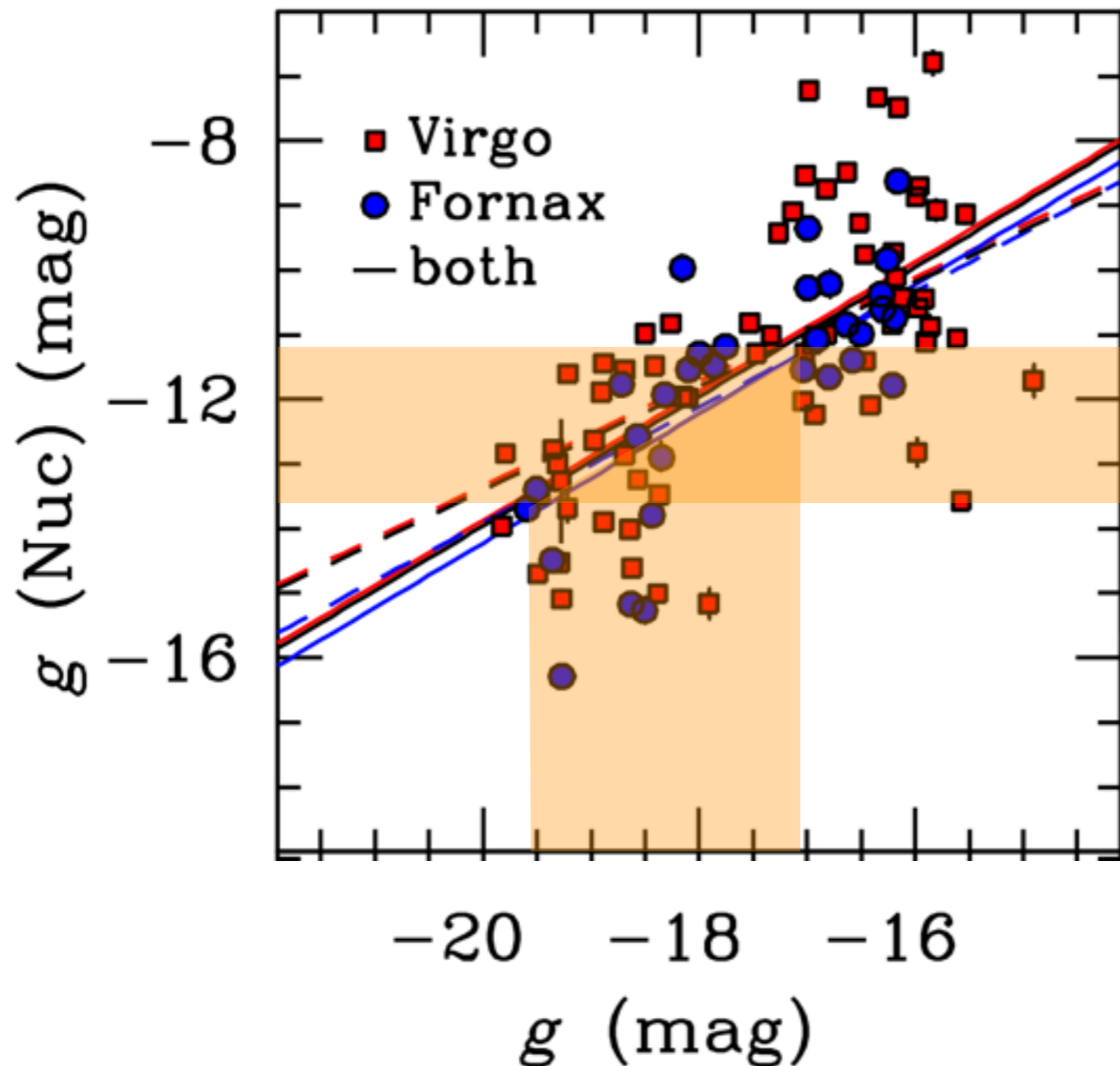
- BH mass $6 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- Stellar mass $35 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$

Tip of the iceberg?



- Stellar mass in massive UCDs is not overweight! Implies most UCDs have BHs.
- Total number of UCD BHs depends critically on nature of lower mass UCDs and whether low mass galaxies have BHs (Karina Voggel)

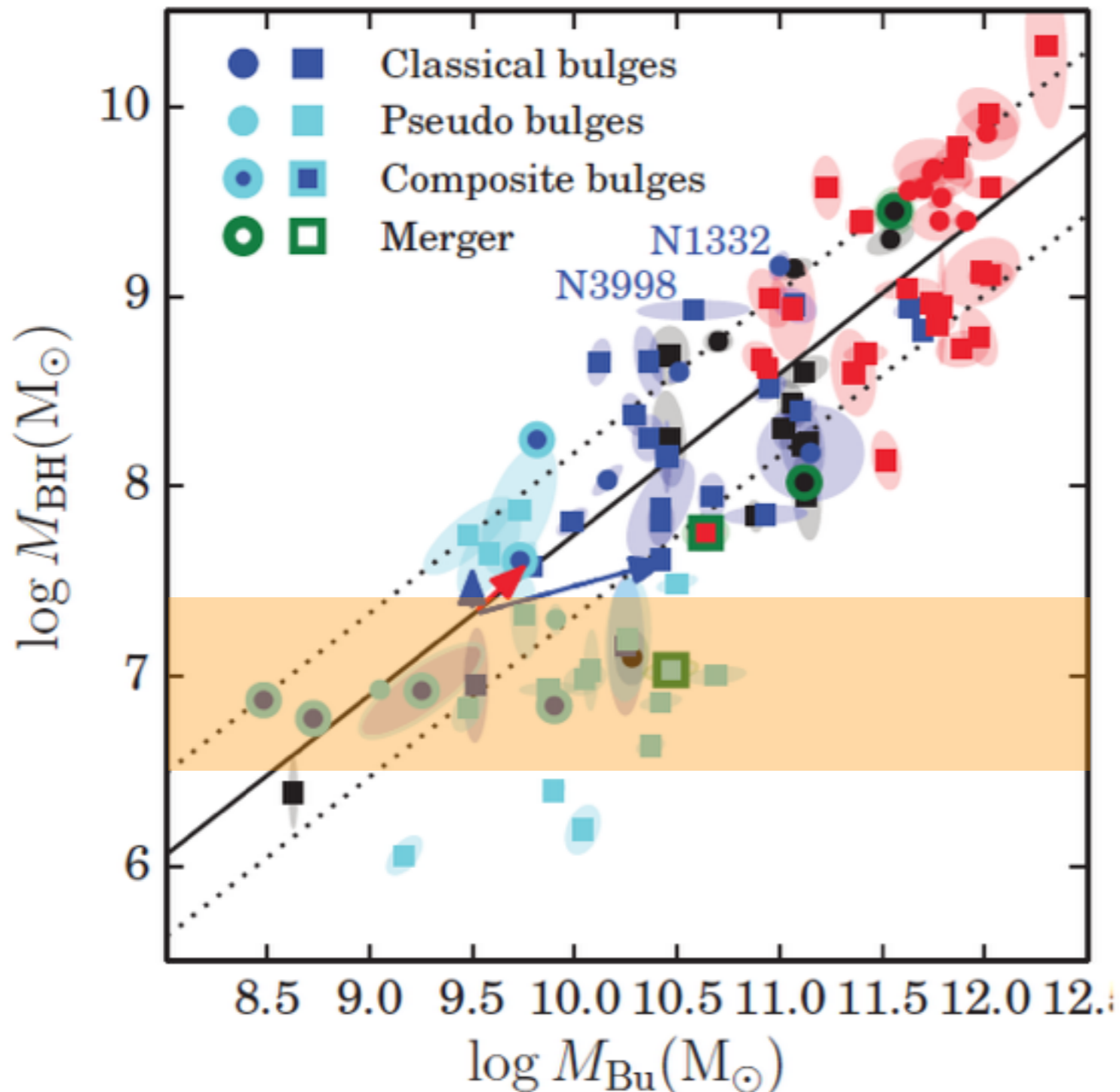
Host galaxies: Inner Components



- Assume inner components of UCDs are nuclear star clusters
(Pfeffer+ 2013)
- Wide range of possible hosts, best matched by $\log(M)=9.5-10.3$

Turner+ 2012

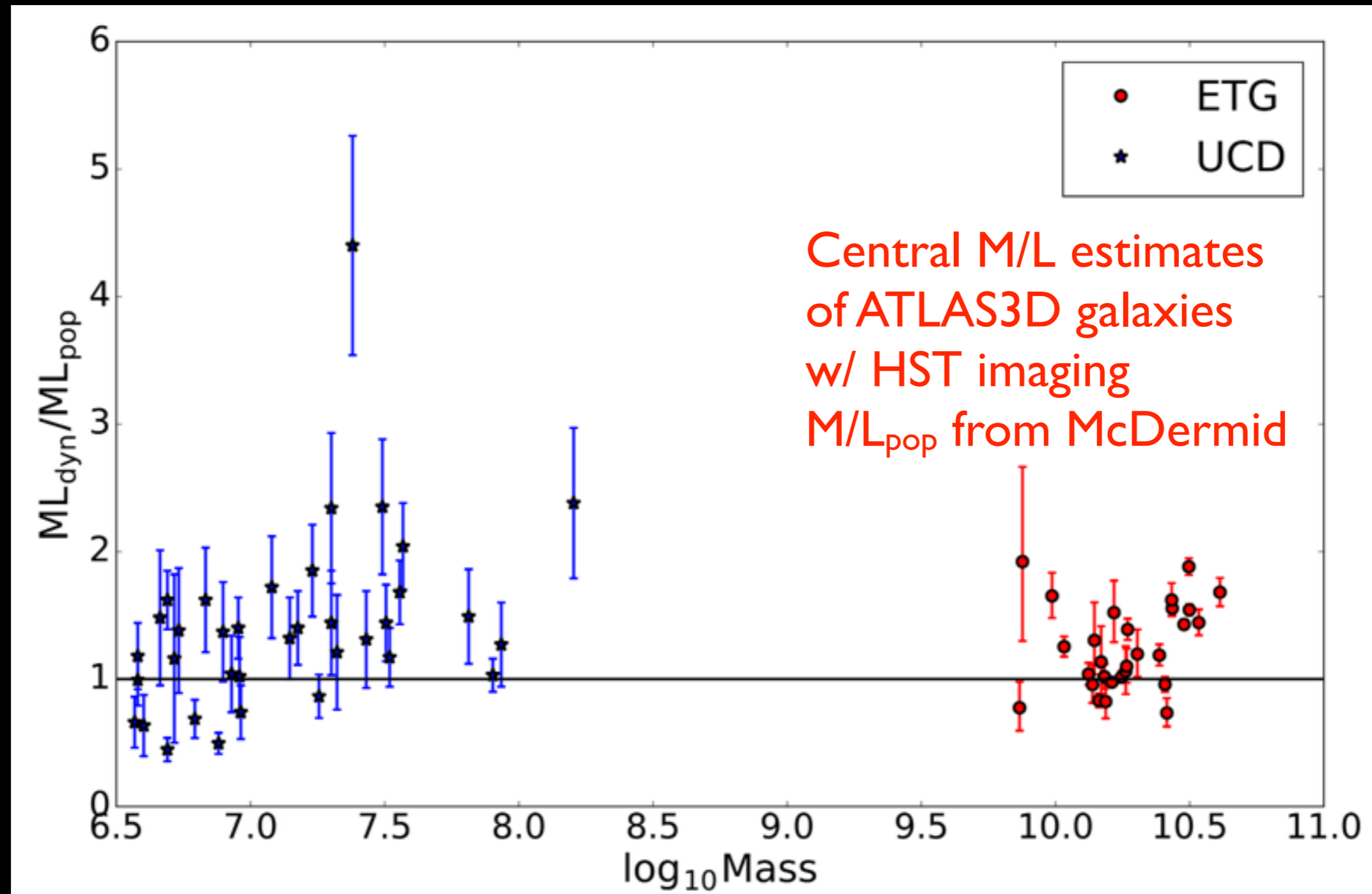
Host Galaxies: Black Holes



- Wide range of progenitor galaxy/bulge masses are possible
- Lower luminosity UCD measurements could probe IMBH range.
- Assuming early type progenitors, few measurements.

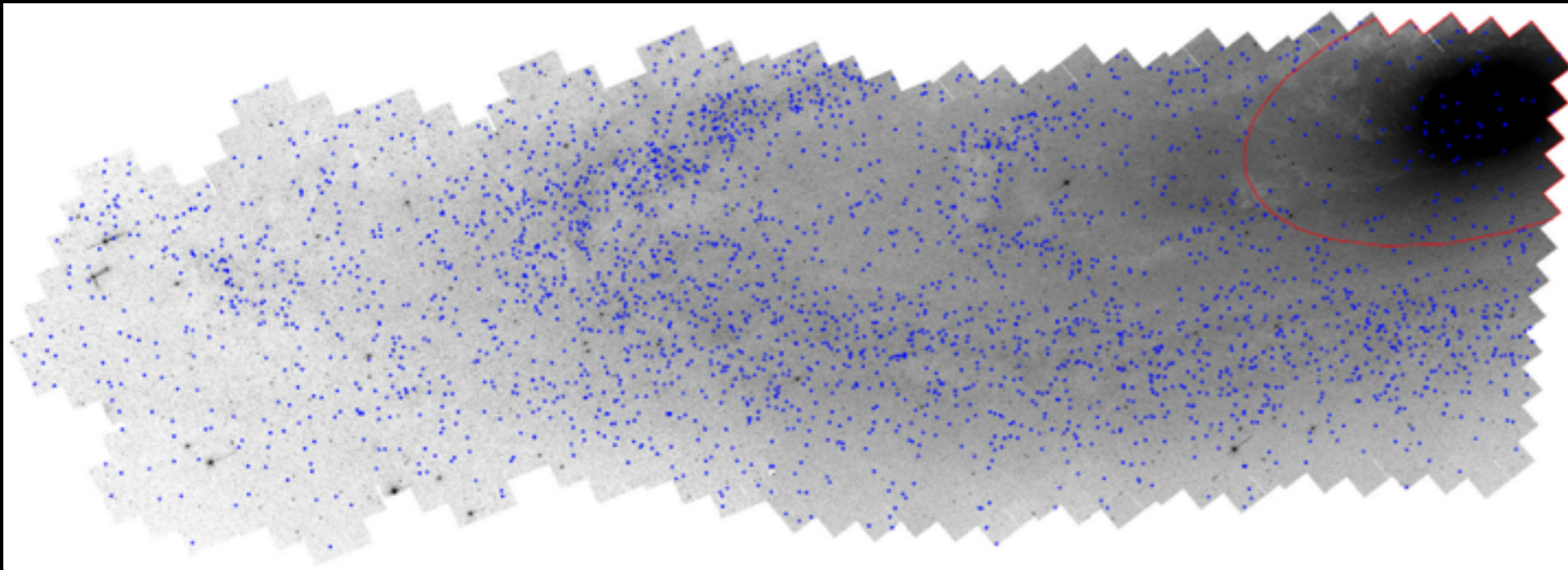
Saglia+ 2016

Early-Type Host Central M/Ls



Pechetti+ *in prep*

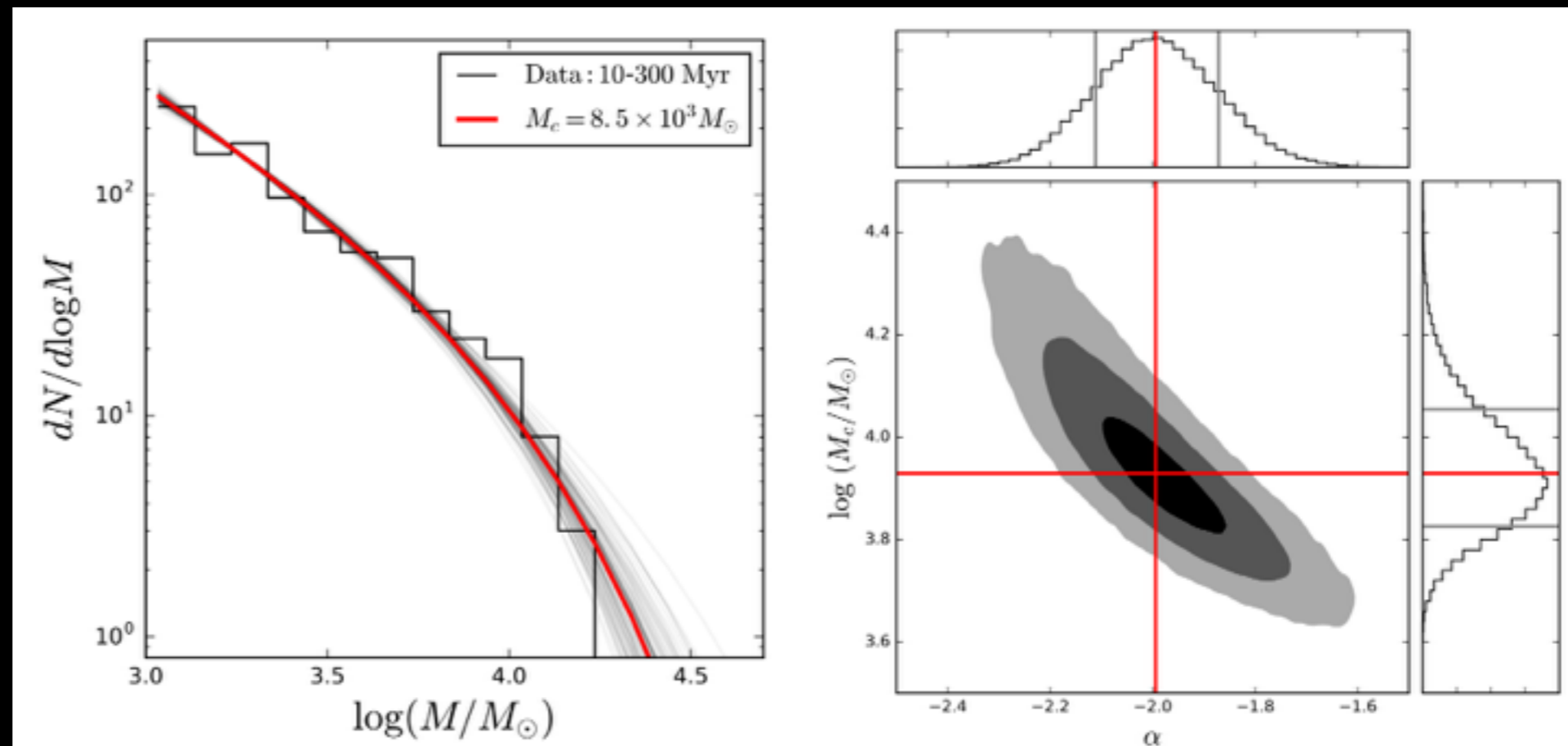
Aside: Cluster Mass Function

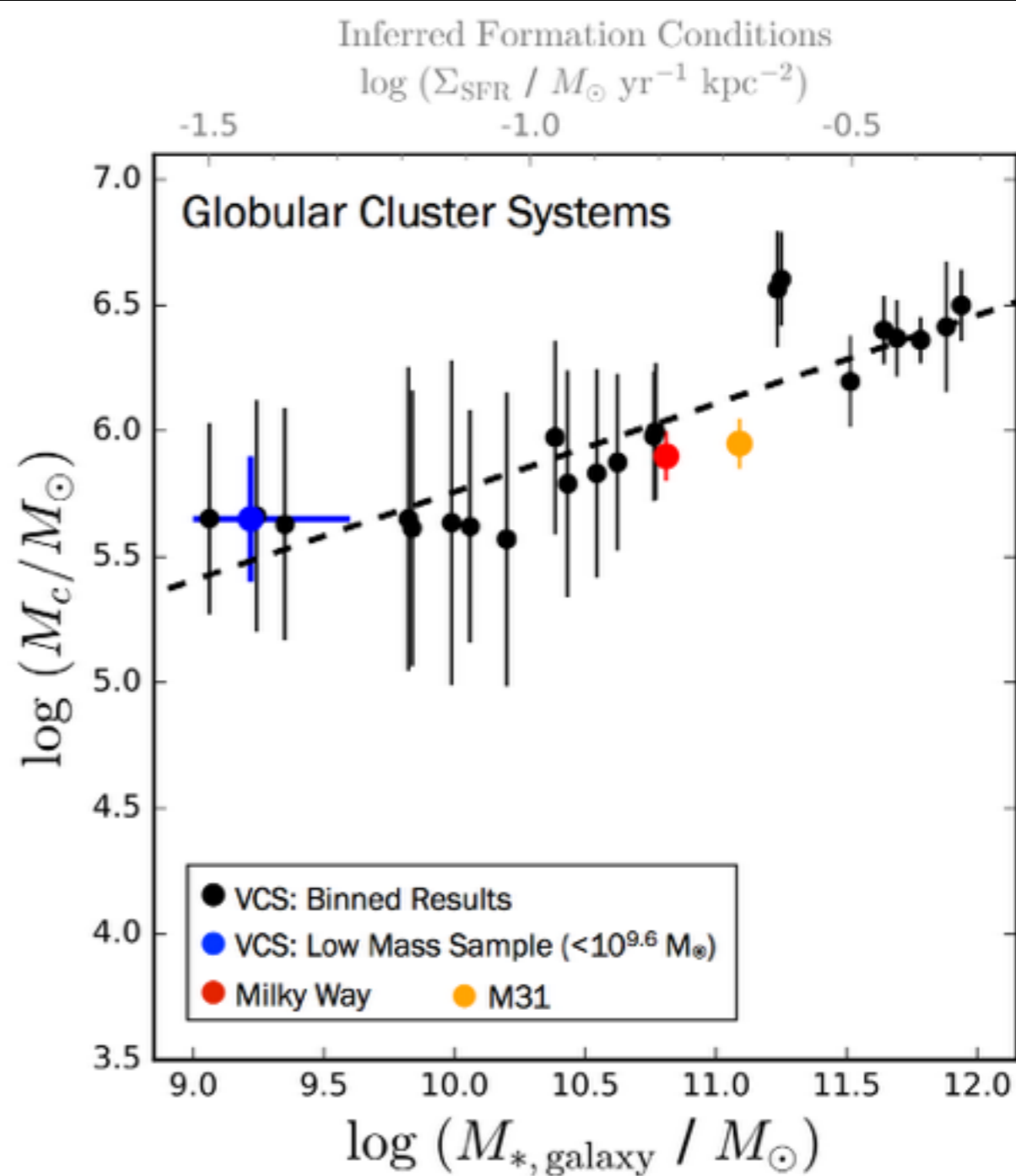
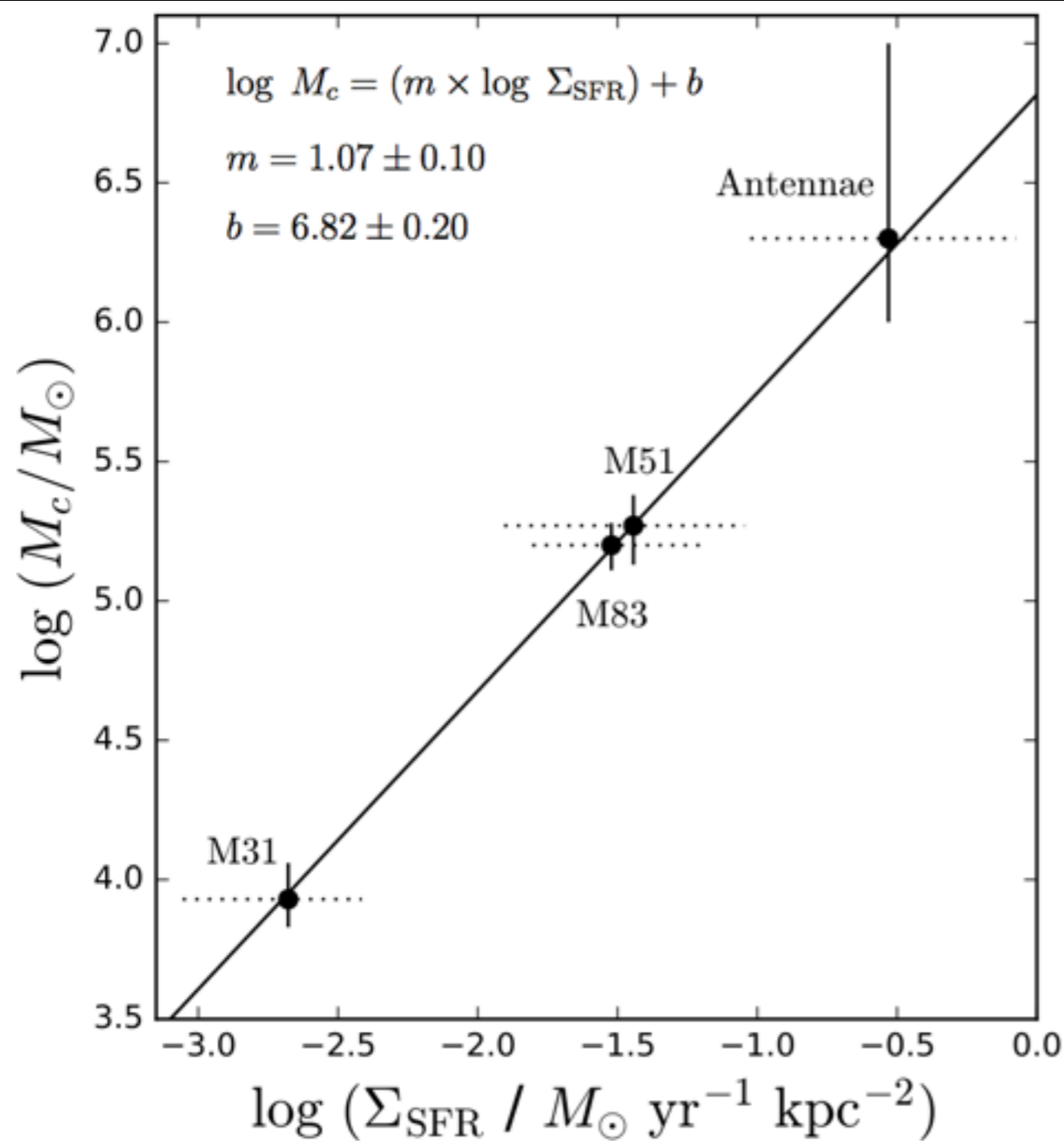


From PHAT:
840 young
clusters above
completeness
limit in M3 I

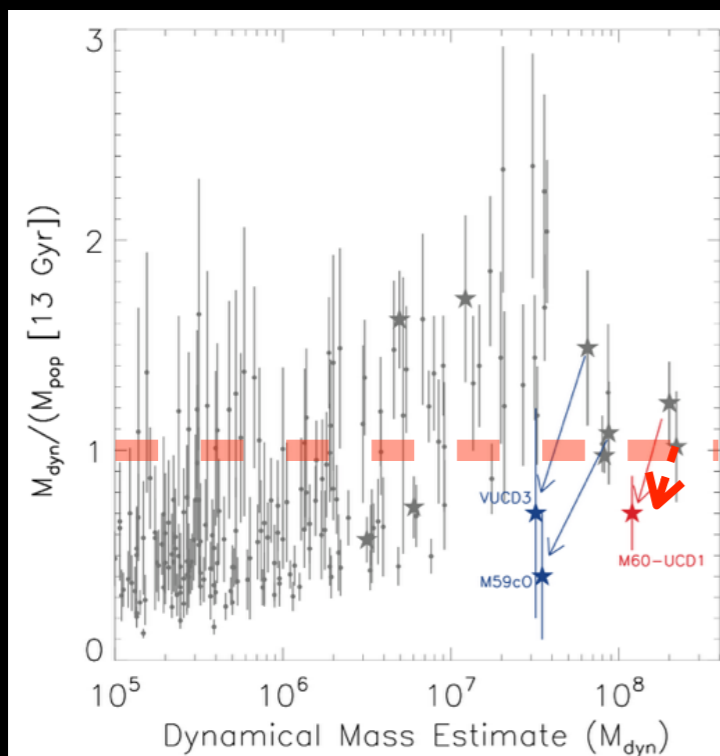
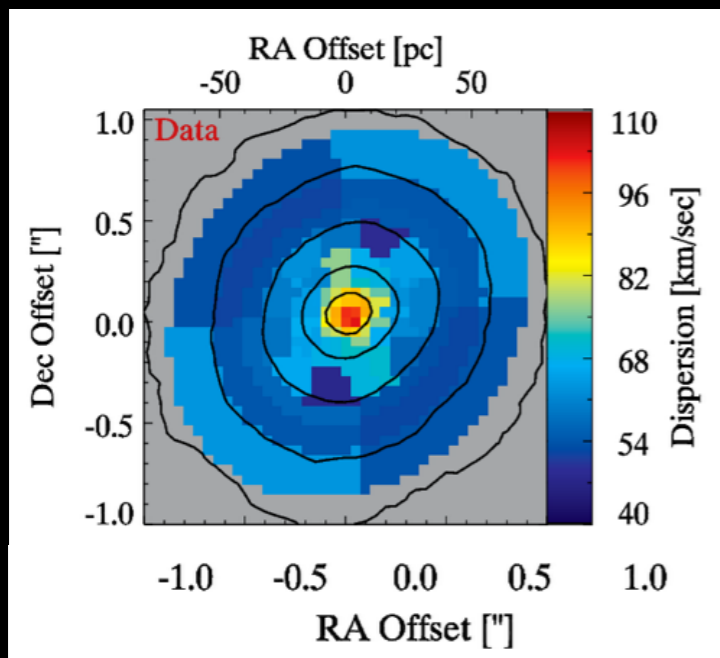


Johnson, AS+
submitted





Conclusions



- Black holes found in 4 high-mass ultracompact dwarfs. Lowest mass systems with supermassive BHs.
- Low stellar M/Ls in these systems suggest many UCDs likely host BHs.
- May be more stripped galaxies than present day systems; good place to study low mass BHs.