

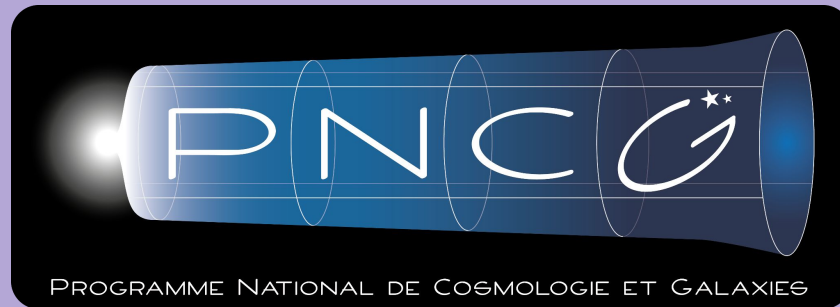


STRASBOURG, JUNE 20TH 2022

*Inria*

# NO GLOBULAR CLUSTER PROGENITORS IN MILKY WAY SATELLITE GALAXIES

PIERRE BOLDRINI



PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE COSMOLOGIE ET GALAXIES

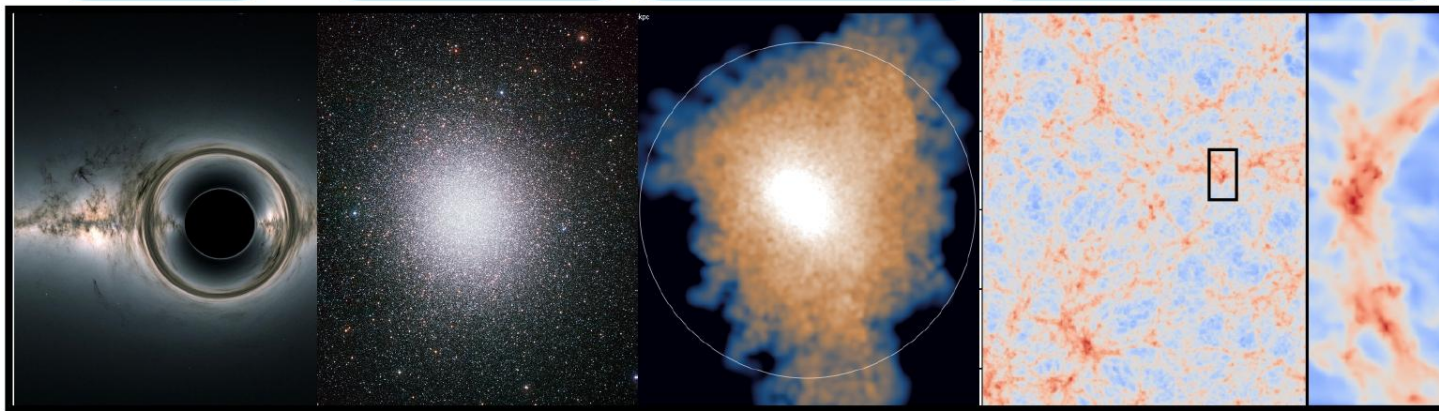
# THE NATURE OF DARK MATTER

Black hole

Globular cluster

DM halo of galaxies

Large scale DM structures



N – body simulations    Cosmological simulations  
Orbital integrations

Cosmological simulations  
Optimal transport

**Boldrini+20c**

**Boldrini+20b**

**Boldrini+19**

**Boldrini+20d**

**Boldrini & Vitral+21**

**Boldrini+20a**

Chu+22, in prep

**Boldrini & Bovy+21**

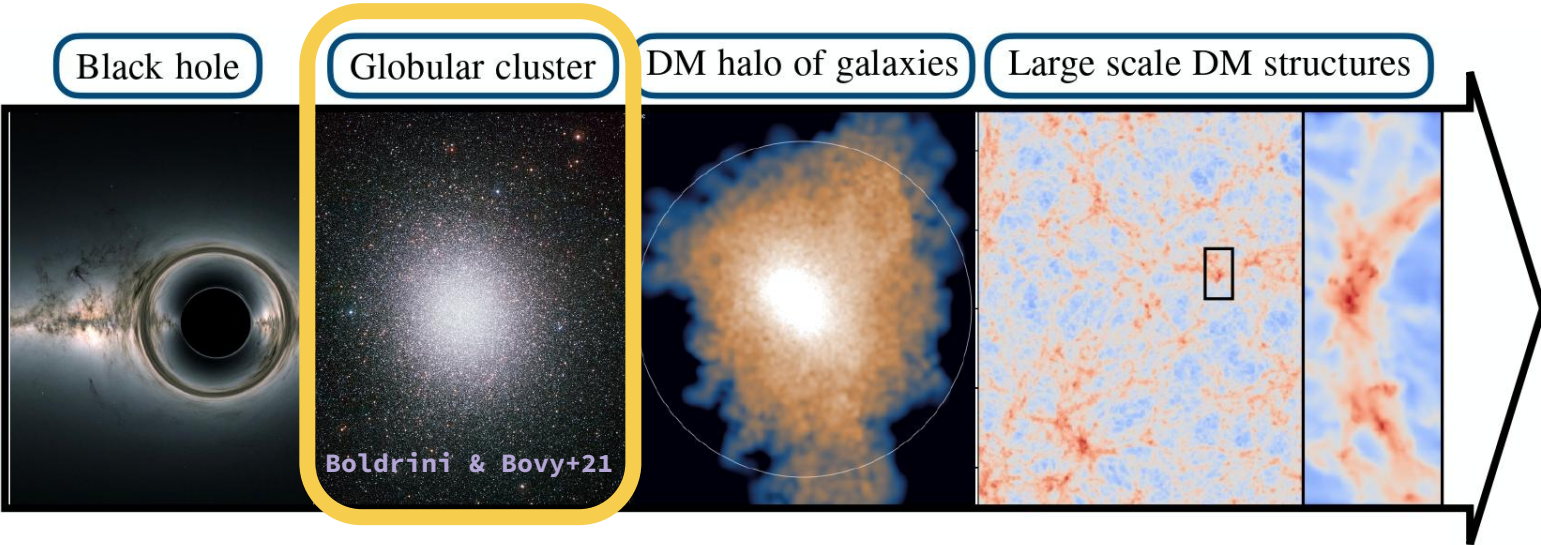
**Boldrini+20e**

Vitral+22, submit

**Boldrini+21**

Boldrini+22, in prep.

# THE NATURE OF DARK MATTER



## Origin of Globular clusters

Relics of the epoch of the formation of galaxies

**→** First dark matter halos



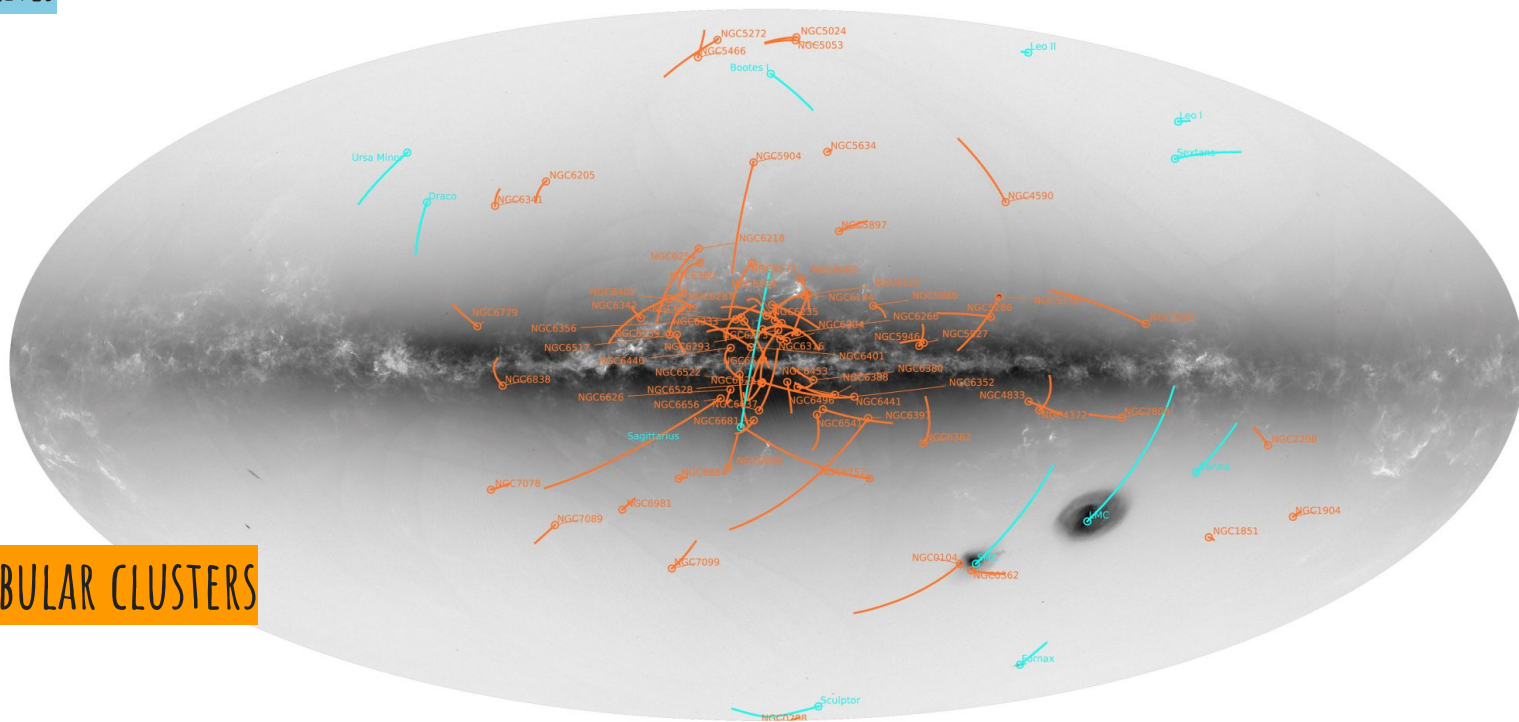
**gaia**

# GAIA MISSION: FULL 6D PHASE SPACE



gaia

11 MW SATELLITES



170 GLOBULAR CLUSTERS



# ORIGINS OF MW GLOBULAR CLUSTERS

## **In-situ origin**

62 of MW GCs likely formed in the  
MW

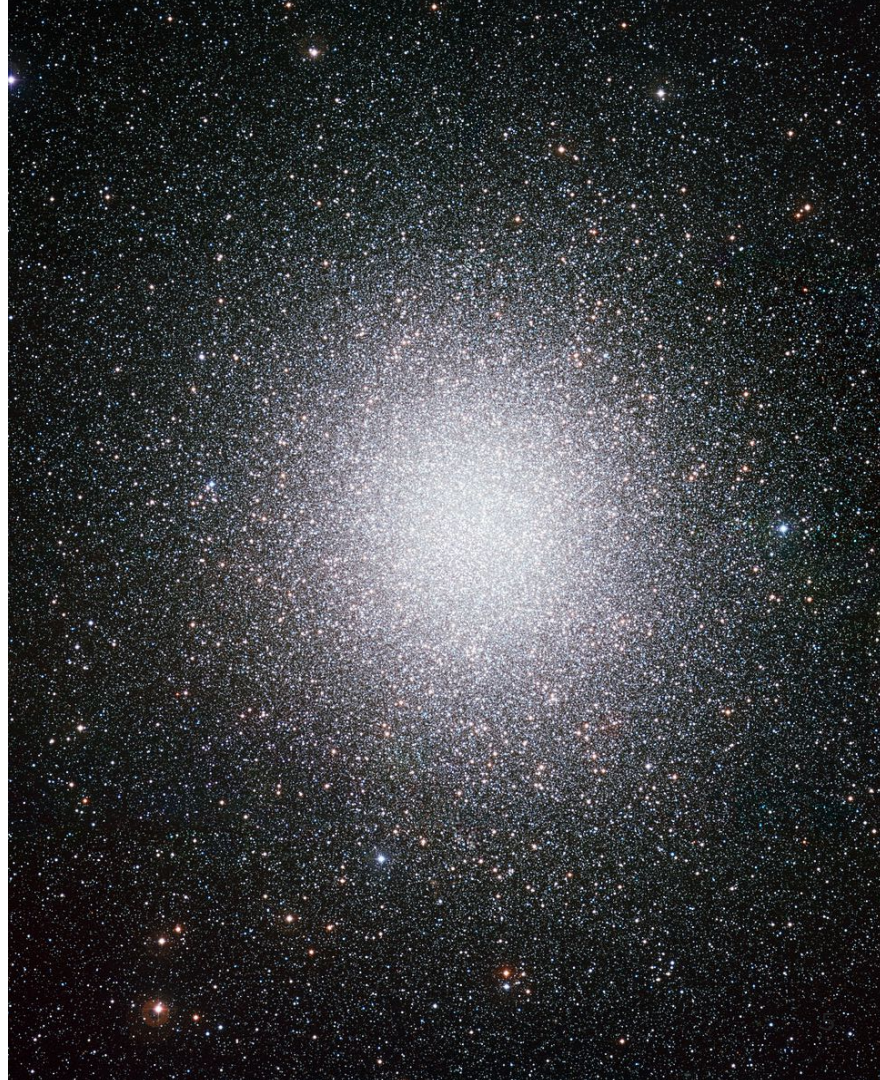
## **Ex-situ origin**

55–65 of MW GCs have an  
extragalactic origin

## **Heterogeneous origin**

The rest

Kruijssen+19, Massari+19,





# ORIGINS OF MW GLOBULAR CLUSTERS

## **In-situ origin**

62 of MW GCs likely formed in the  
MW

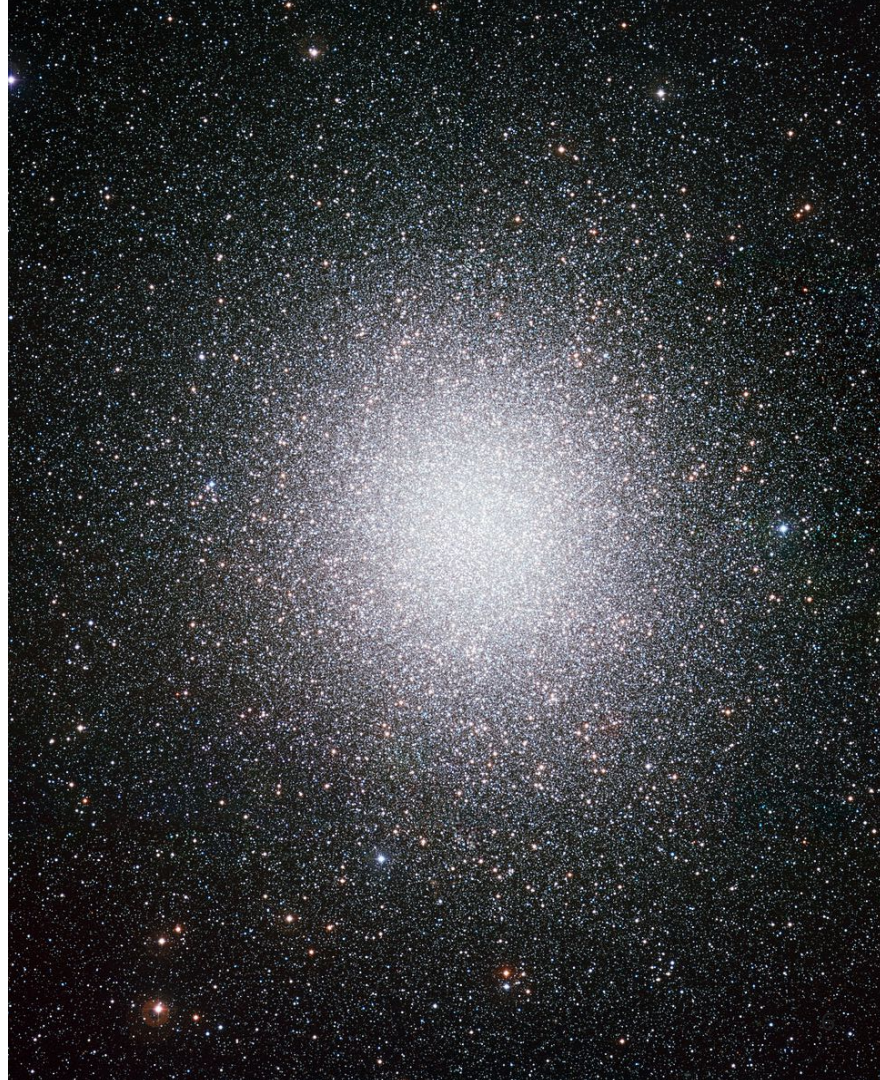
## **Ex-situ origin**

55–65 of MW GCs have an  
extragalactic origin

35% of MW GCs  
possibly  
associated with  
accreted dwarf  
galaxies

## **Heterogeneous origin**

The rest





# ORIGINS OF MW GLOBULAR CLUSTERS

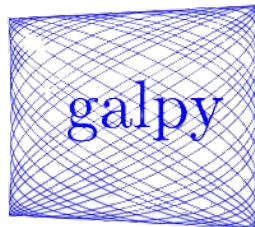
## 11 MW satellite galaxies

Progenitors of some of MW GCs



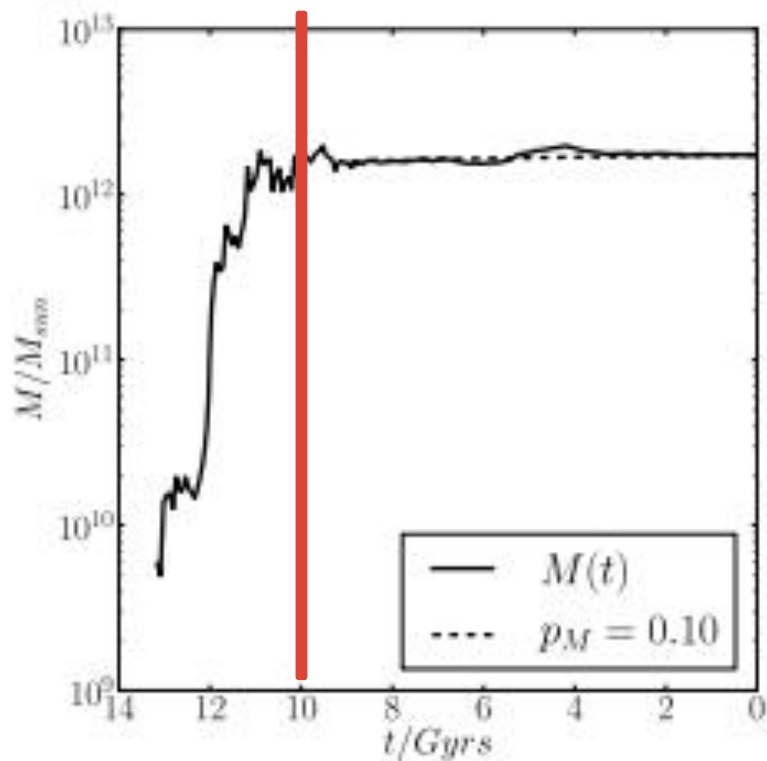
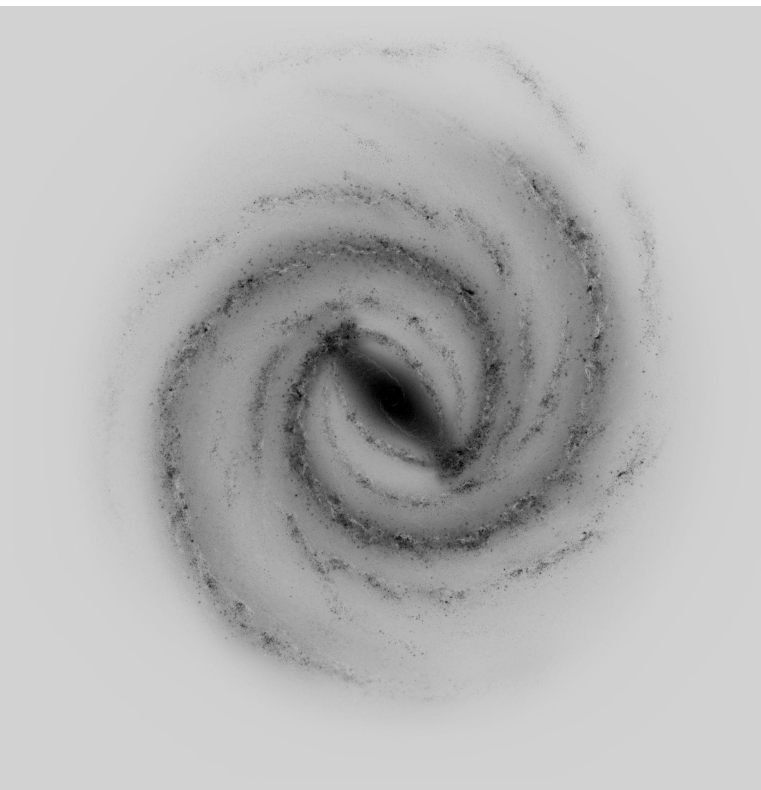
ORBITAL INTEGRATION CODE

Bovy+15



# THE MW ENVIRONMENT

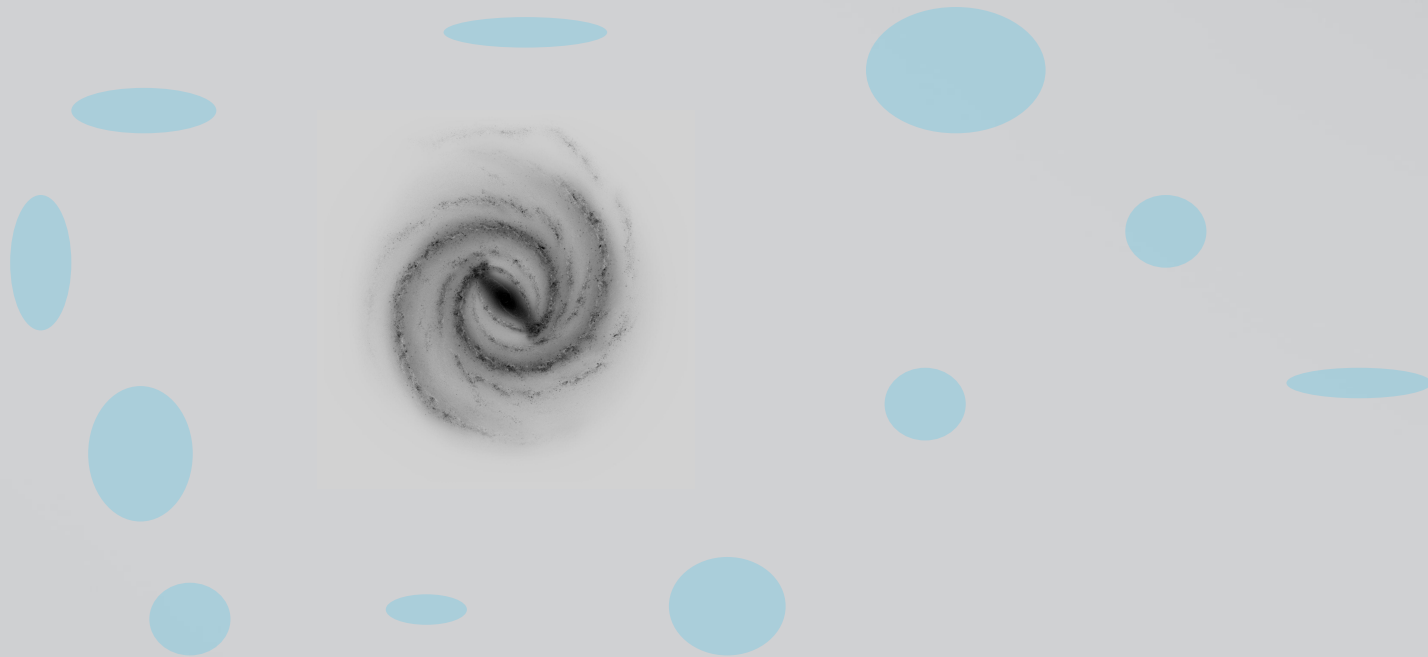
Diemand+07, Lux+10





# THE MW ENVIRONMENT

11 MW SATELLITES



MWPotential2014

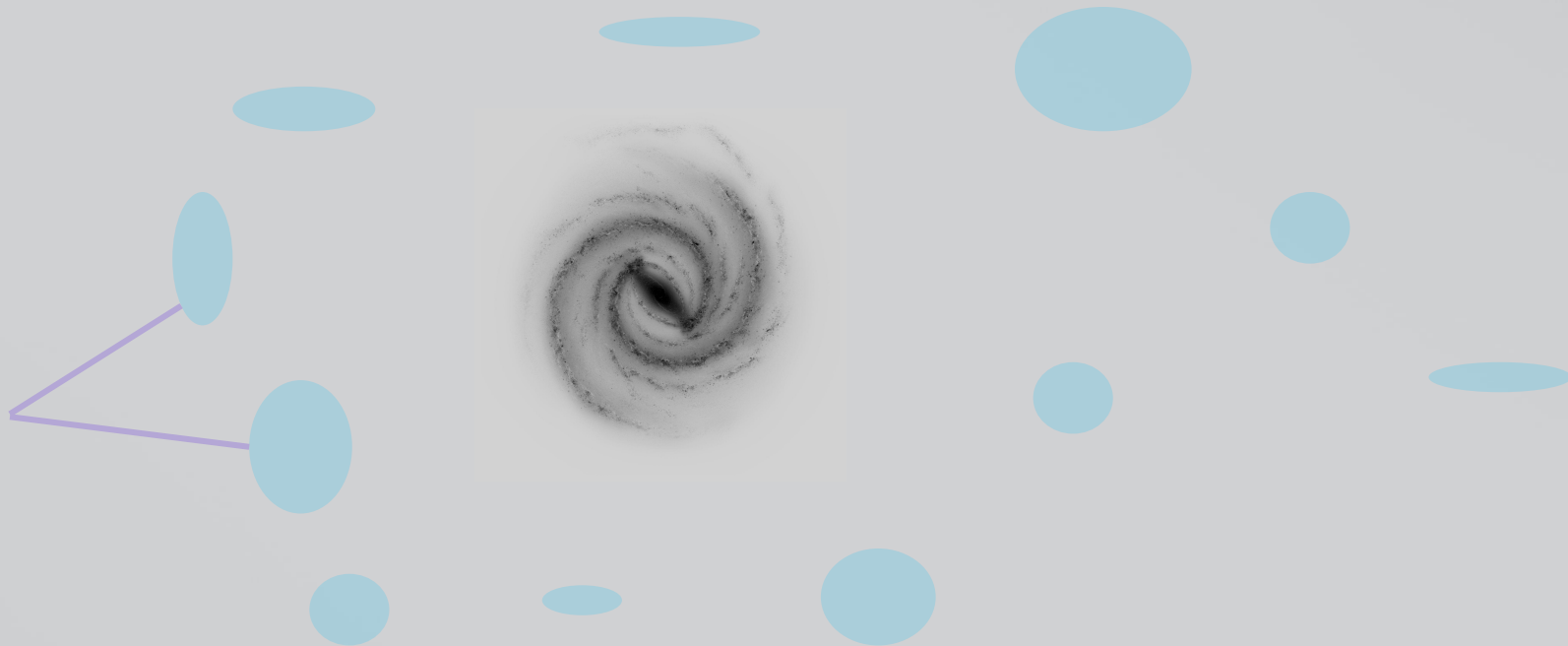
Bovy+15

# THE MW ENVIRONMENT

$$t_{\text{friction}} \sim \frac{M^{\text{MW}}(< r)}{M^{\text{sat}}} t_{\text{dyn}}$$

11 MW SATELLITES

Only DM



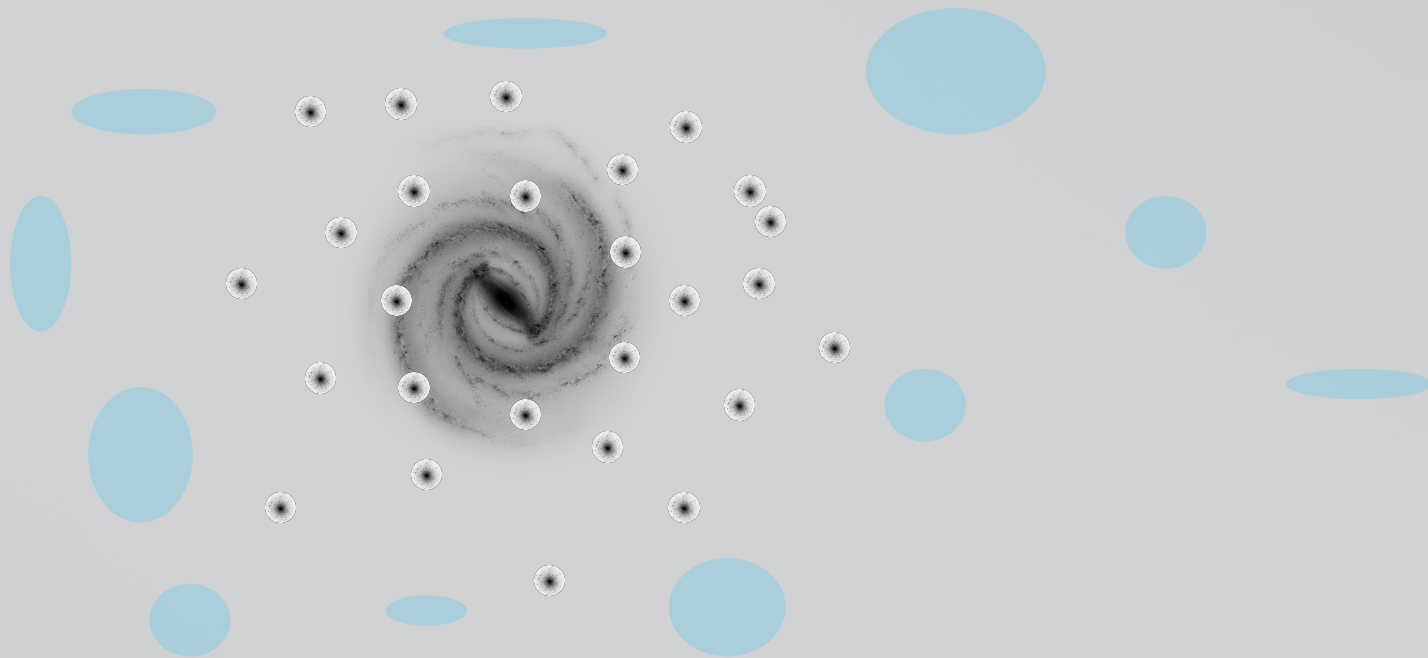


# THE MW ENVIRONMENT

$$t_{\text{friction}} \sim \frac{M^{\text{MW}}(< r)}{M^{\text{GC}}} t_{\text{dyn}}, \quad M^{\text{sat}} \sim 1000 M^{\text{GC}}$$

11 MW SATELLITES

• 170 GLOBULAR CLUSTERS

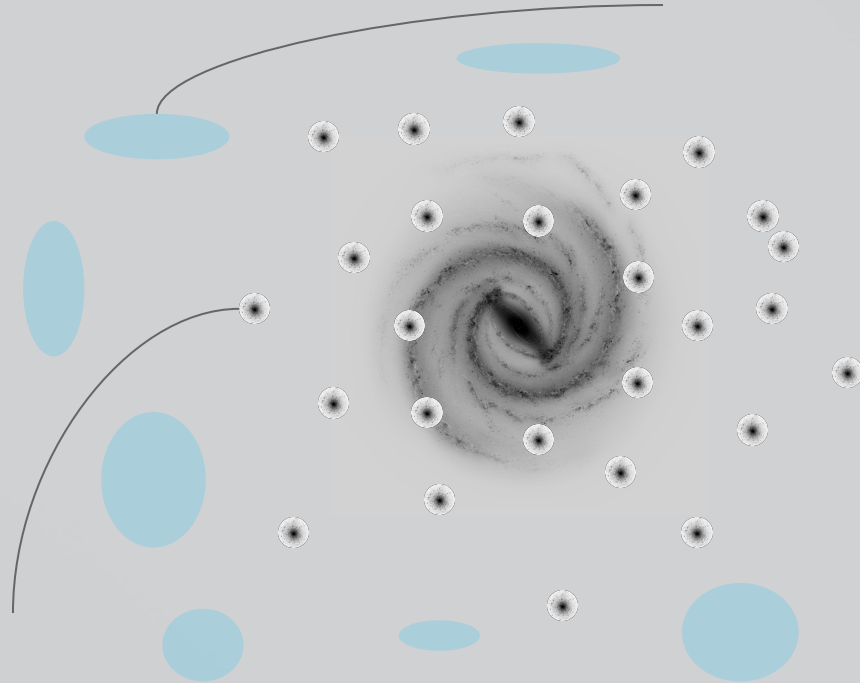


MW+satellite  
potential

# THE MW ENVIRONMENT

11 MW SATELLITES

170 GLOBULAR CLUSTERS



MW+satellite  
potential



# GLOBULAR CLUSTER-SATELLITE ASSOCIATION CRITERIA

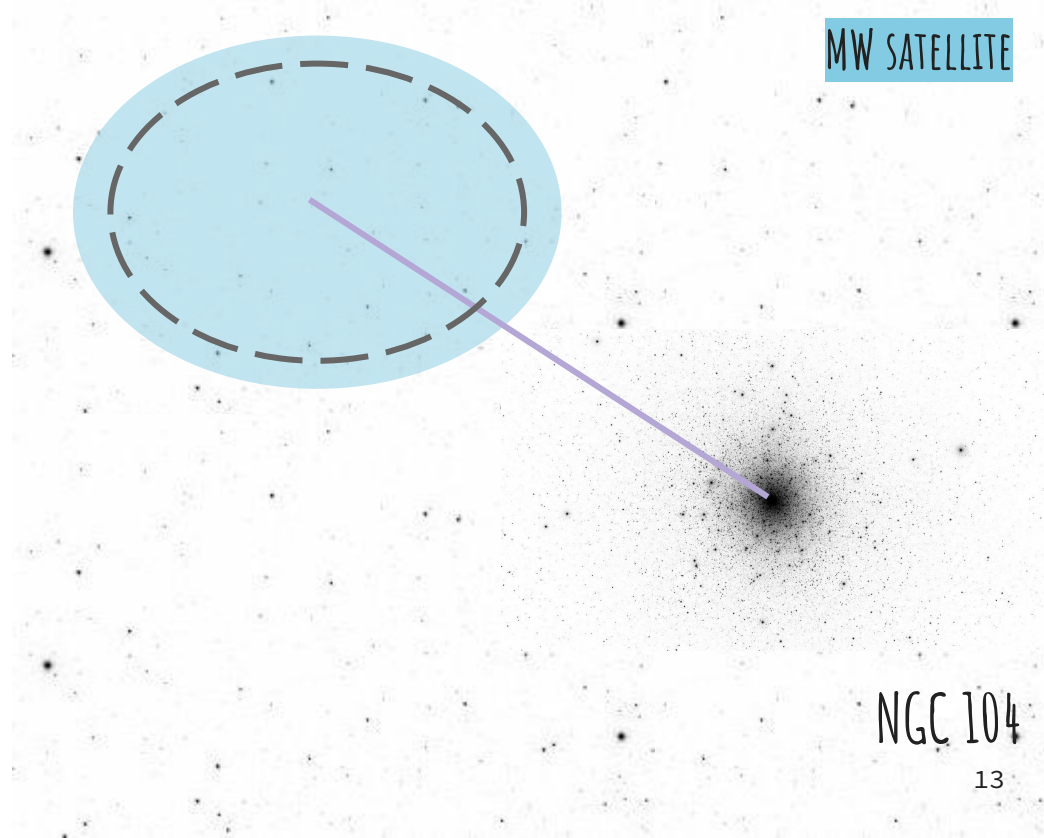
## Distance criterion

$D^{GC} < \text{Tidal radius of the satellite}$

## Velocity criterion

$v^{GC} < \text{Escape velocity of the satellite}$

$P_{GC}(\text{MW SATELLITE}) = \text{Probability of having been bound to a MW satellite}$



NONE OF THE 170  
GLOBULAR CLUSTERS  
SHOW  
ANY CLEAR  
ASSOCIATION WITH  
THE 11 MW SATELLITES

Boldrini&Bovy+21

LARGE MAGELLANIC CLOUD



NGC 104



# IMPLICATIONS?

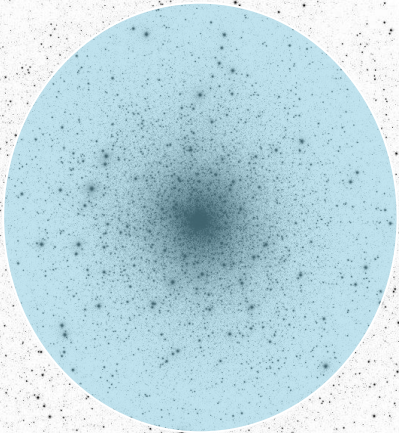
## OPTION 1

Now disrupted satellites

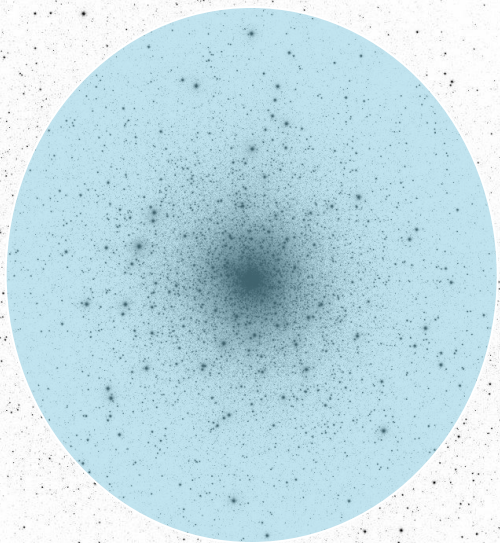
## OPTION 2

Globular clusters may have had a dark matter halos

DM HALO



DM HALO



## HOW TO GO FURTHER?

### **Evolving MW potential**

MW has drastically grown before  $z = 2$  due to mergers

### **Globular clusters with DM halo**

Investigating their orbital history backwards in time