# Low surface brightness galaxies as probe of DM haloes

Samuel Boissier, Jin Koda, & Collaborators (including Junais, Philippe Amram, Benoit Epinat at LAM)

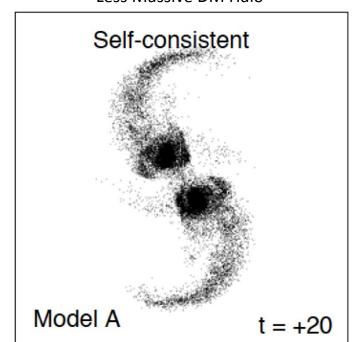
# DM properties impact low surface brightness

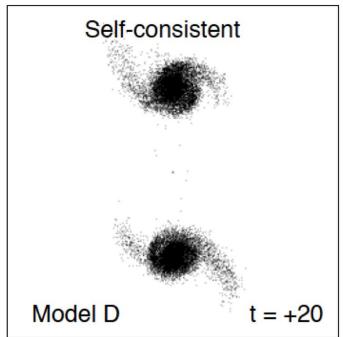
• Imprints of DM often found in low surface brightness structures/galaxies

Less Massive DM Halo

Massive DM Halo

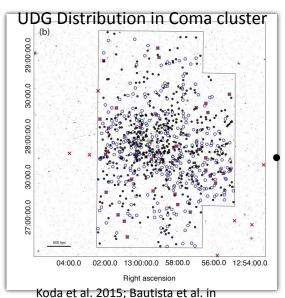




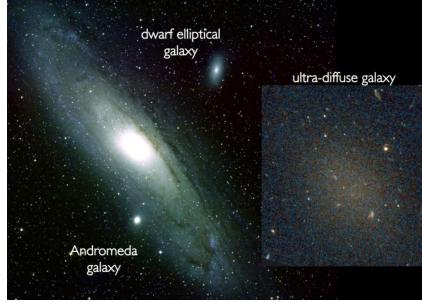


# Ultra-Diffuse galaxies (UDGs)

- As large as MW in size, but only ~1/100 to 1/1,000 of stellar mass
- Fragile against tidal disruption unless massive DM halos protect them



prep.



Schoening/Harvey/van Dokkum/NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope

#### Connections to DM

- Very abundant and centrally-concentrated in galaxy clusters (strong tidal field) → DM statistics ok?
- DM halo masses from GC counts
   → Massive DM?

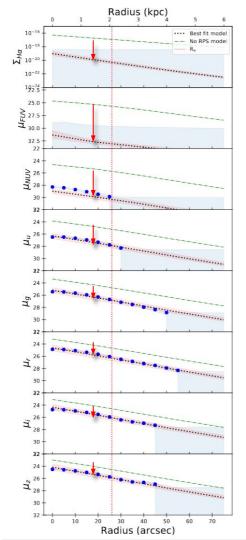
## Probing the history of UDG

Junais et al. 2021; Junais et al., in preparation

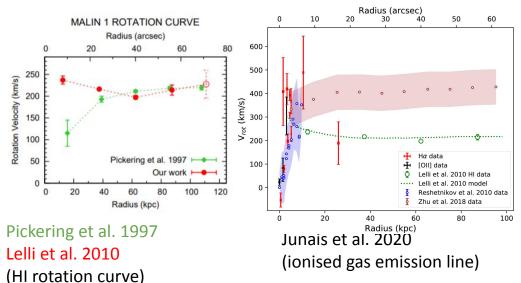
130 "ultra-diffuse galaxies" in the Virgo-Cluster with multi-wavelength observations

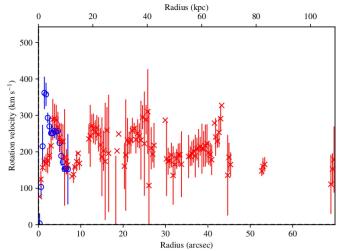
Models including Ram-Pressure Stripping (dynamical pressure from the Inter-Cluster Medium on the gas galaxy due to its orbit within the cluster)

- → galaxy DM halo depth and survival (harder to strip the gas from a dense halo)
- → cluster DM halo (density of the ICM, orbit within the cluster)



### **Rotation Curves of Giant LSB**





MUSE data (PI G. Galaz).
Preliminary analysis by B. Epinat.
NOT YET PUBLIC!

1997

2010

2020

2021

Pickering et al.: the slowly rising rotation curve in giant LSBs may tell us about the inner DM halo

Lelli et al. : the rotation curve is rather flat (at the HI gas resolution)

Junais et al.: in fact, there is a very steep rise (!) with extremely high velocity values. A massive DM halo is still needed.

Very complex RC, confirming Junais et al. results, but also indicating a lot of structure in the DM dominated region.