

Observational test on the origin of r-process from local dwarf spheroidal galaxies

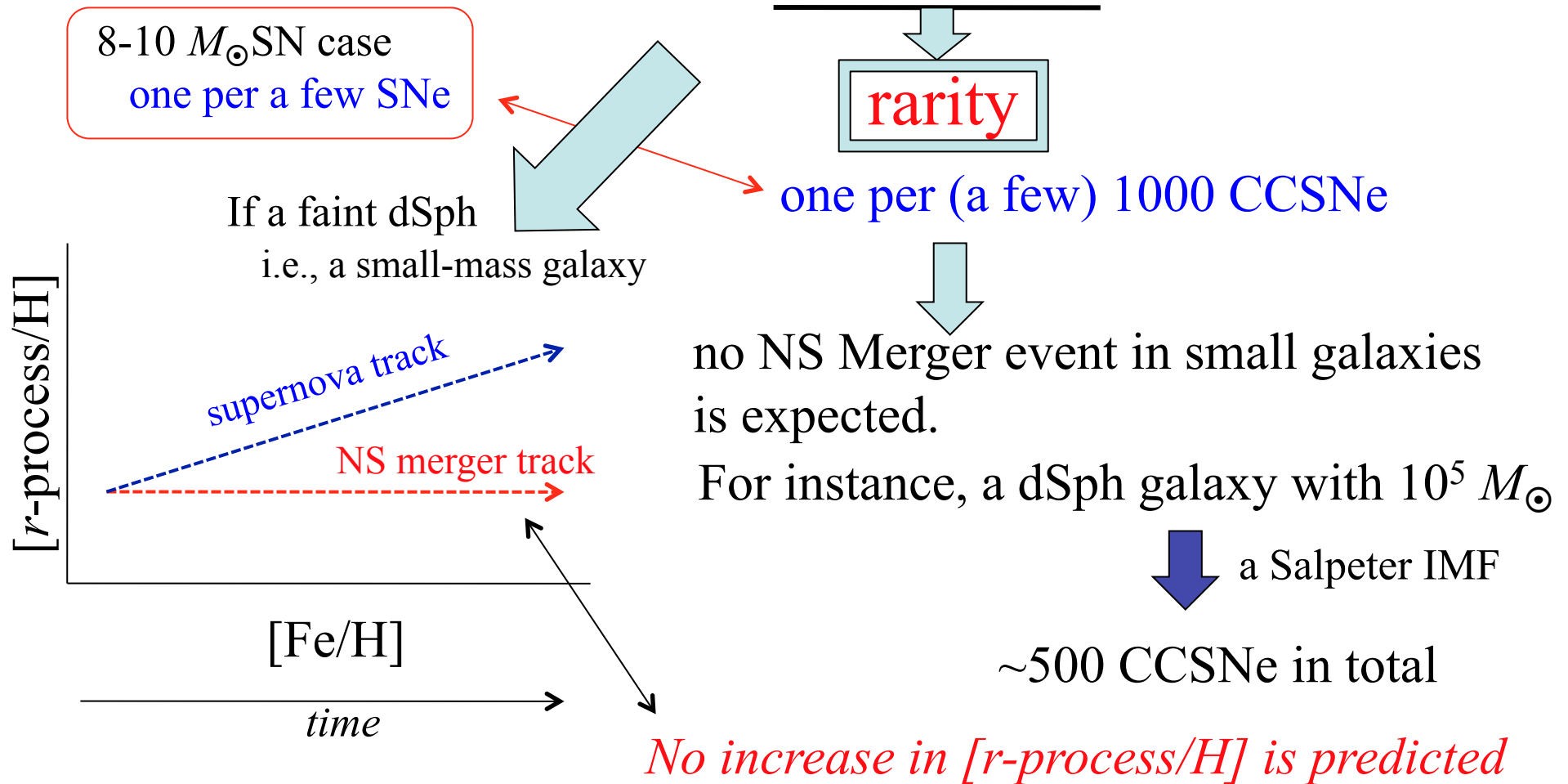
Takuji Tsujimoto (*Nat. Aston. Obs. Jap.*)

1. Why dwarf galaxies?
2. Dwarf galaxies cast a vote for a NS merger origin
3. How frequent is a NS merger event?

Details in TT & Shigeyama 2014, A&A 565, L5

A simple/new test on the origin of r-process

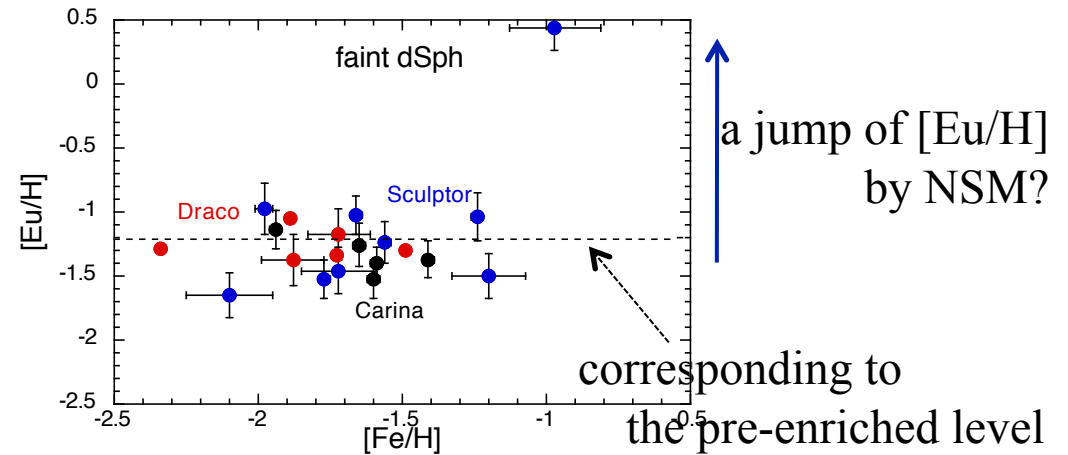
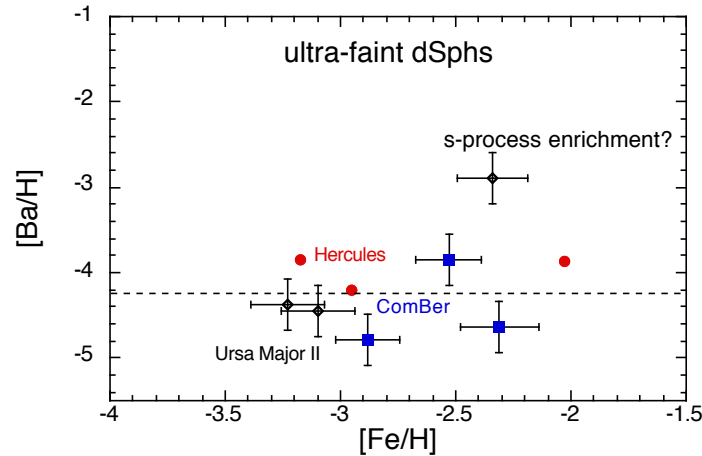
supernovae vs. NS mergers



Note: dSph=dwarf spheroidal galaxy

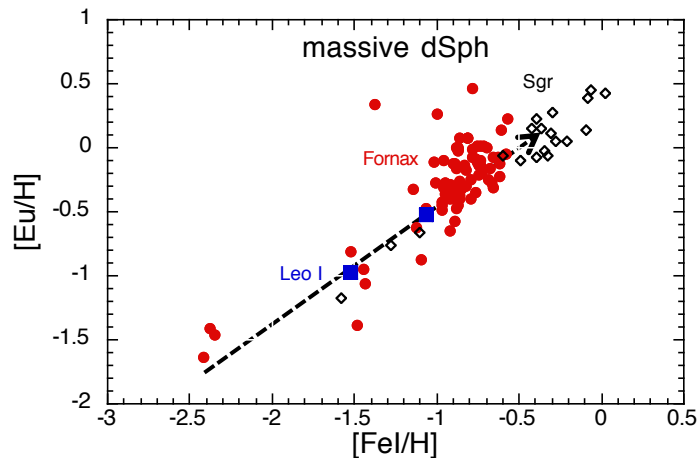
r-process feature in dSphs claims a NS merger origin

I. faint (small-mass) dSphs



No increase in *r*-process abundance together with its sudden increase in Sculptor strongly suggests a NS merger is a *r*-process origin.

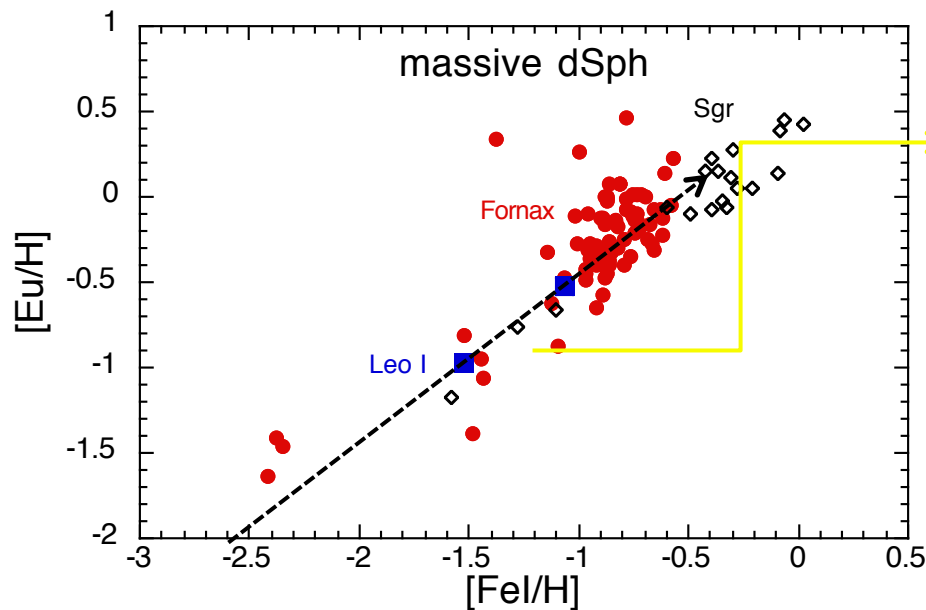
II. massive dSphs



An increasing Eu/H trend is quite reasonable since NSMs happened ~1000 times in total in the Fornax dSph.

NSM rate deduced from dSph galaxies I

Massive dSph argument



a slope is determined by the ratio of the production rates between Fe and Eu

slope =

$$\frac{\text{NSM Eu yield} \times \text{NSM rate}}{\text{supernova Fe yield} \times \text{supernova rate}}$$

$$M_{\text{Fe}} = 0.1 M_{\odot}$$

$$M_{\text{NSM,ejecta}} = 0.01 M_{\odot}$$

NSM rate = one per 1000 CCSNe

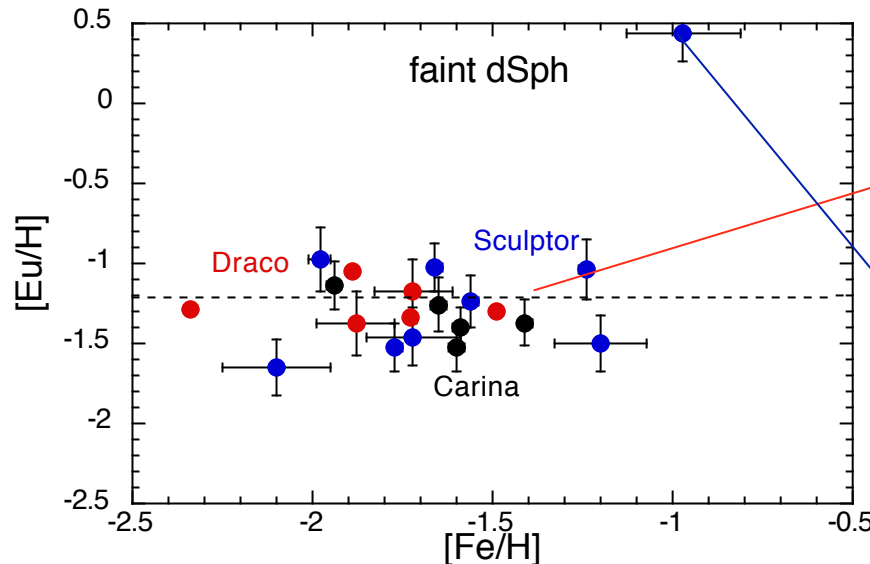
Galactic CCSNe rate of 2.3 ± 0.48 SNe per century (Li et al. 2011)

23 Myr⁻¹ in the Galaxy

Note! Its estimate subject to uncertainties in the yield and ejecta mass

NSM rate deduced from dSph galaxies II

independent assessment from faint dSphs



no NSM event in **Draco**

one NSM event in **Sculptor**

Using the total mass and a canonical initial mass function, we can deduce the total number of CCSNe that occurred in the past for individual dSphs.

one per 10,000 CCSNe \leq **NSM rate** $<$ one per 1500 CCSNe

from Sculptor from Draco

NSM event number – galaxy mass correlation in Local Universe

