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# Dwarf spheroidals heated by Fuzzy Dark Matter fluctuations

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Dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSph) have been observed to possess multiple stellar populations with different chemical, kinematical and dynamical properties. In particular, metal-rich (younger) stars have a more centrally concentrated, less extended and less oblate spatial distribution and show colder kinematics than the metal-poor (older) stars. Different mechanisms have been proposed to explain the apparent differences in older vs. younger stellar populations in these systems. We have studied numerically a heating process that could naturally develop energy and momentum transfer between the peculiar granularities of ultralight Fuzzy Dark Matter and a stellar population moving in the potential generated by the halo. This mechanism could explain the observed differences between stellar populations over time-scales of  $\sim 10$  Gyrs.

**Presenter(s)** : DELLA MONICA, Riccardo (Universidad de Salamanca)