The chemical evolution of the smallest Milky Way satellites: Boötes I

Donatella Romano[1], Michele Bellazzini[1], Else Starkenburg[2], and Ryan Leaman[3]

[1]INAF—Bologna Observatory, Italy; [2]UVIC, Canada; [3]IAC, Spain

The predictions of *classical chemical evolution models*, where the galaxy forms through smooth accretion of gas of primordial chemical composition with *no interactions with the surroundings*, are contrasted with the results of *chemical evolution models run in a full cosmological context*, i.e. assuming mass assembly and star formation histories derived from the *combination of merger trees with semi-analytical modeling*. The model predictions are compared to available high-resolution abundance data for giant stars in Boötes I. We confirm previous findings that Boötes I has formed stars at very low rates, turning in stars only ~1% of its gas. However, at variance with previous work, we do not find any clear-cut evidence that supernovae have sustained long-lasting galactic-scale outflows in this galaxy: in order of get rid of the gas left over from the star formation process, we need external mechanisms such as ram pressure and tidal stripping.