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Chemical Abundance Measurements of Ultra-Faint Dwarf Galaxies Discovered by the Dark Energy Survey DANIEL NAGASAWA, JENNIFER MARSHALL, Texas AM Univ, JOSHUA SIMON, TERESE HANSEN, Carnegie Observatories, TING LI, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, REBECCA BERNSTEIN, Carnegie Observatories, EDUARDO BALBINOT, University of Surry, ALEX DRLICA-WAGNER, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, ANDREW PACE, LOUIS STRIGARI, CRAIG PELLEGRINO, DARREN DEPOY, NICHOLAS SUNTZEFF, Texas AM Univ, KEITH BECHTOL, LSST, DARK ENERGY SURVEY COLLABORATION — Ultra-faint dwarf galaxies preserve a fossil record of the chemical abundance patterns of some of the first stars formed in the Universe. High resolution spectroscopic observations of member stars of some of the most recently discovered Milky Way satellites have revealed a range of abundance patterns among ultra-faint dwarfs suggesting that star formation processes in the early Universe were quite diverse. The chemical content of member stars in these objects provides a glimpse not only into the various nucleosynthetic processes and chemical history of the objects themselves but also into the environment in they were formed. In this talk, I will discuss recent chemical abundance measurements of member stars in multiple ultra-faint dwarf galaxies that have been discovered by the Dark Energy Survey.

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