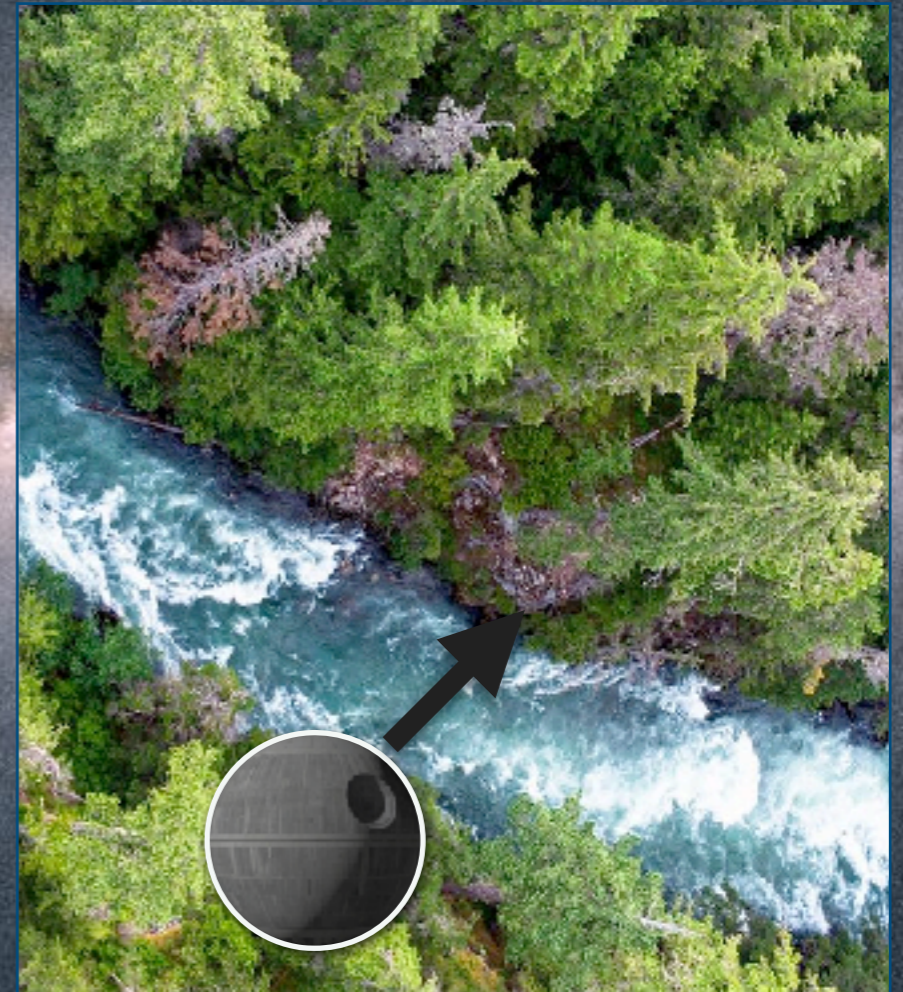


# Subhalo-induced stellar gaps

Guillaume THOMAS

*Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias*



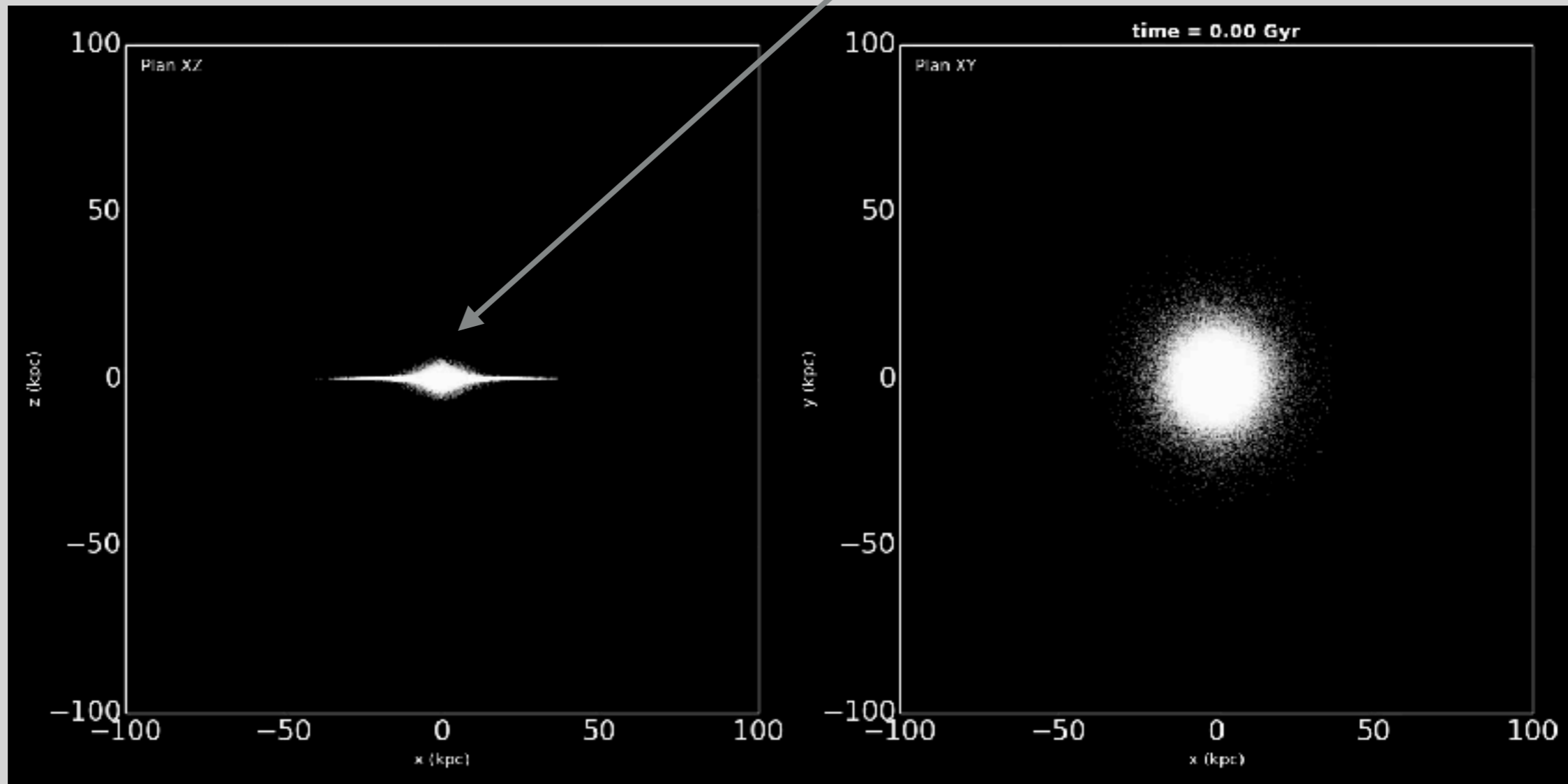




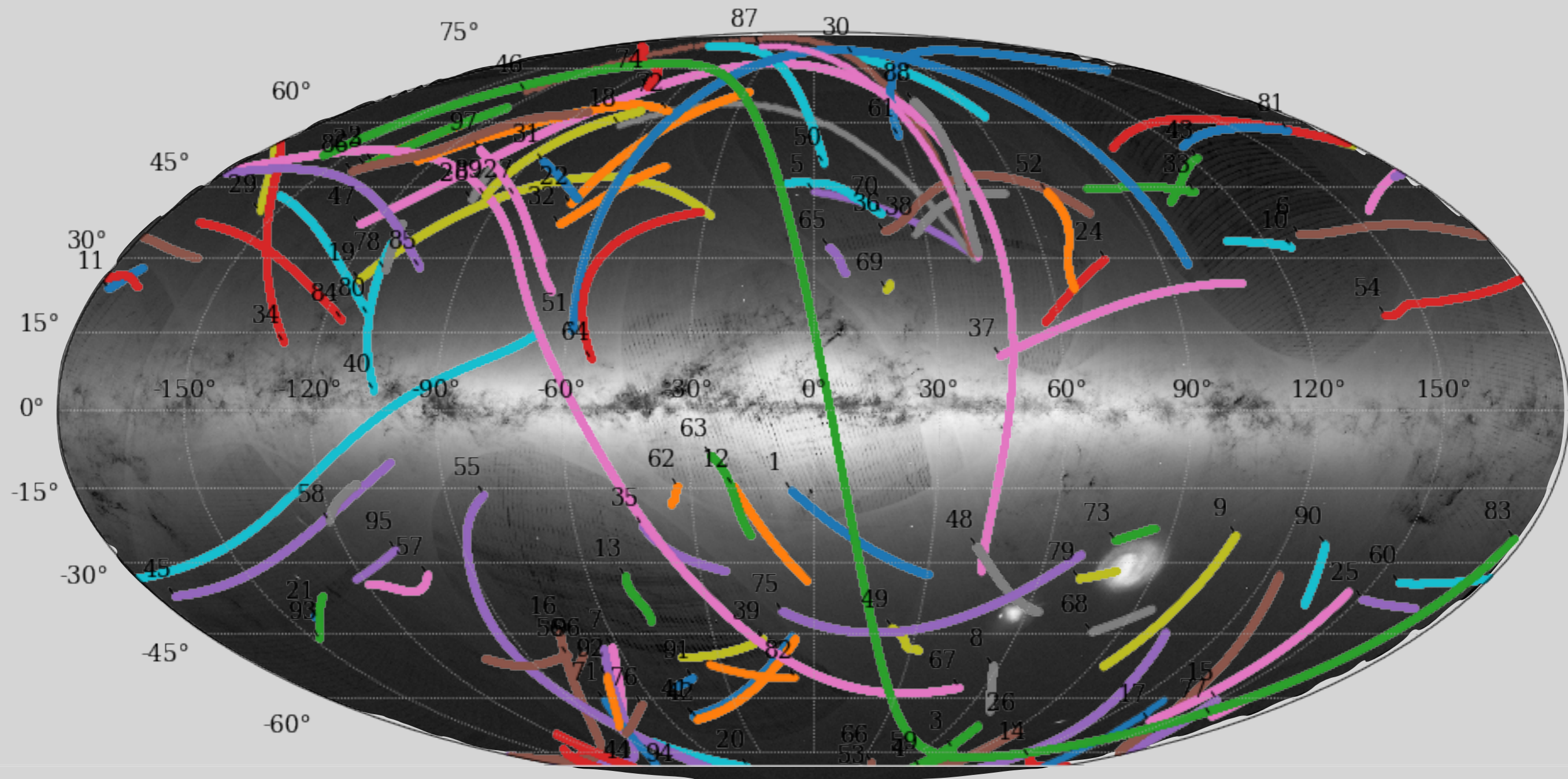
What is a stellar stream ?



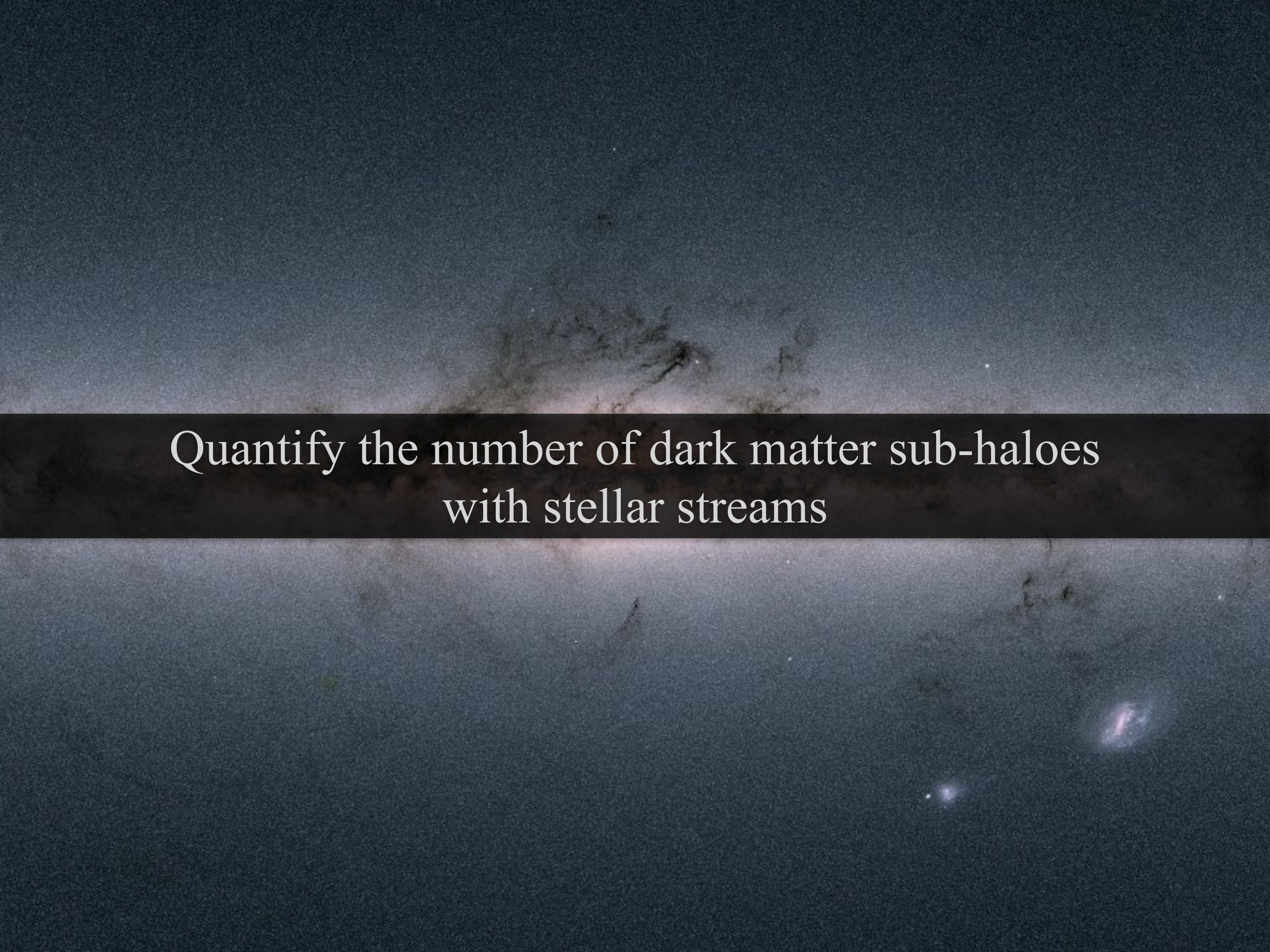
# The stellar streams



# The stellar streams





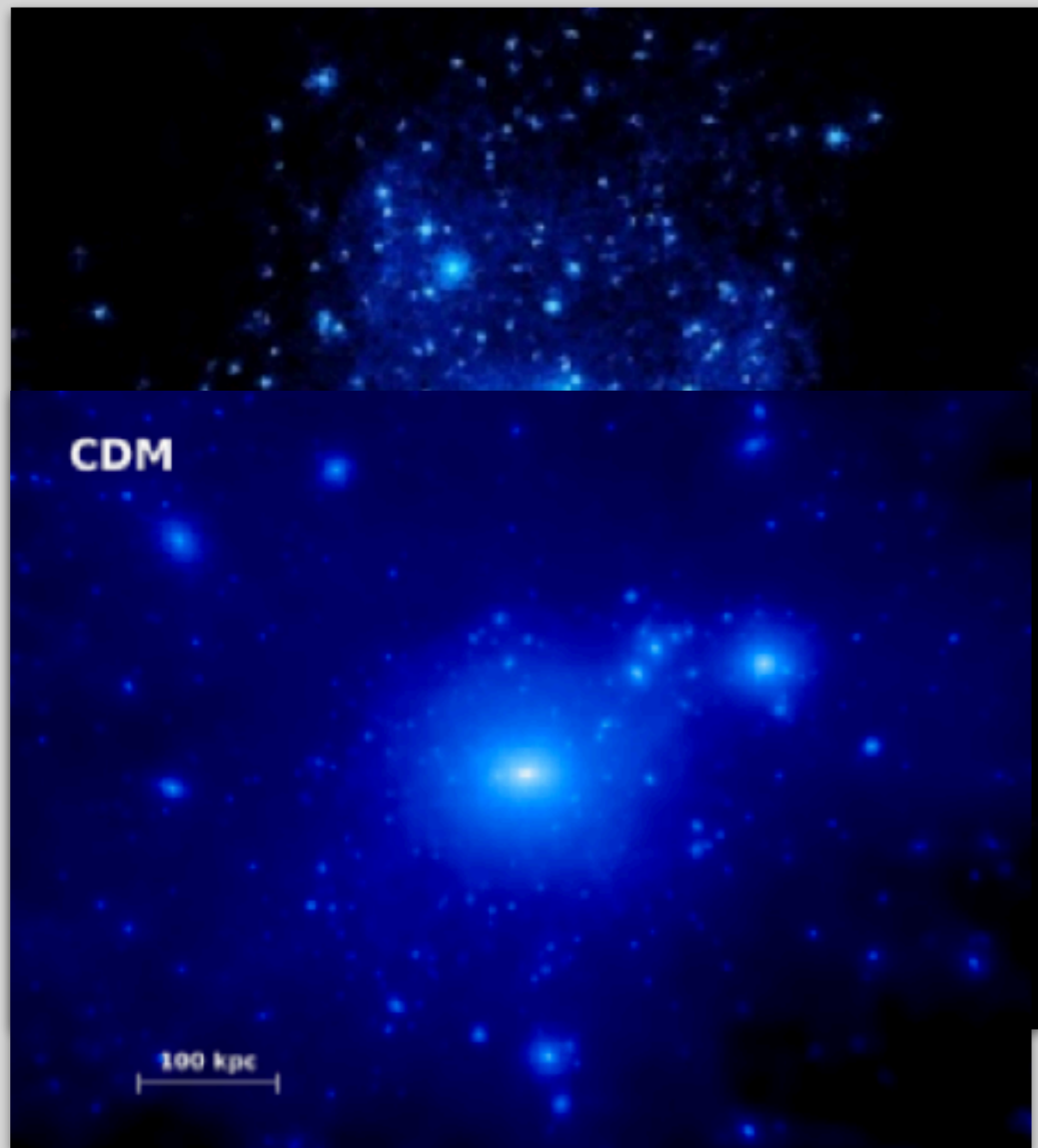


Quantify the number of dark matter sub-haloes  
with stellar streams

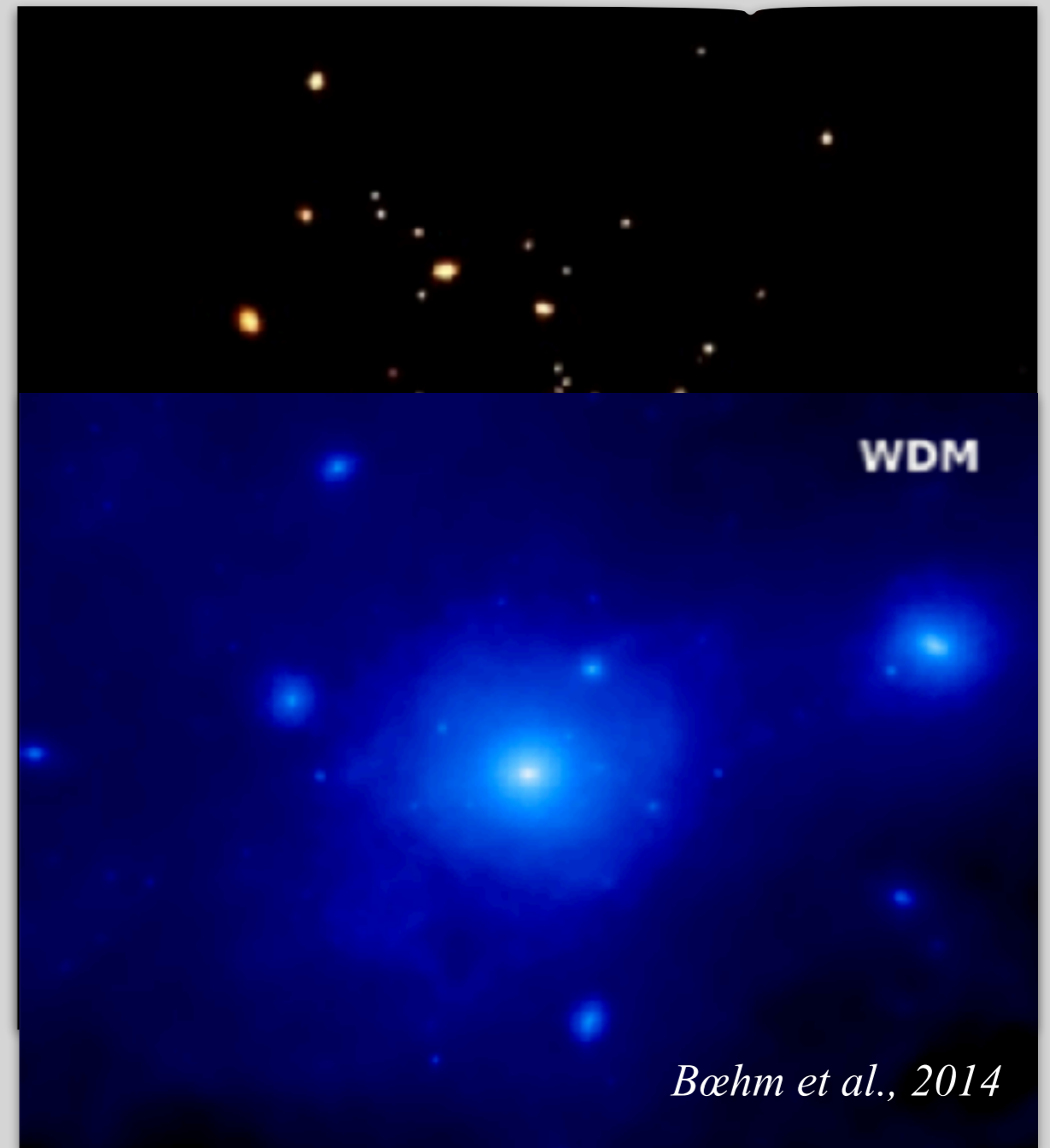


# Why ?

**Dark Matter**



**Stars**





# How ?

Dwarf galaxies

Globular clusters

Message from webpage



**The *Pristine* survey – XVIII.**

**C-19: Tidal debris of a dark matter-dominated globular cluster?**

Raphaël Errani<sup>1\*</sup>, Julio F. Navarro<sup>2</sup>, Rodrigo Ibata<sup>1</sup>, Nicolas Martin<sup>1</sup>, Zhen Yuan<sup>1</sup>,  
David S. Aguado<sup>3,4</sup>, Piercarlo Bonifacio<sup>5</sup>, Elisabetta Caffau<sup>5</sup>,  
Jonay I. González Hernández<sup>6,7</sup>, Khyati Malhan<sup>8</sup>, Rubén Sánchez-Janssen<sup>9</sup>,  
Federico Sestito<sup>2</sup>, Else Starckenburg<sup>10</sup>, Guillaume F. Thomas<sup>6,7</sup>, Kim A. Venn<sup>2</sup>

OK

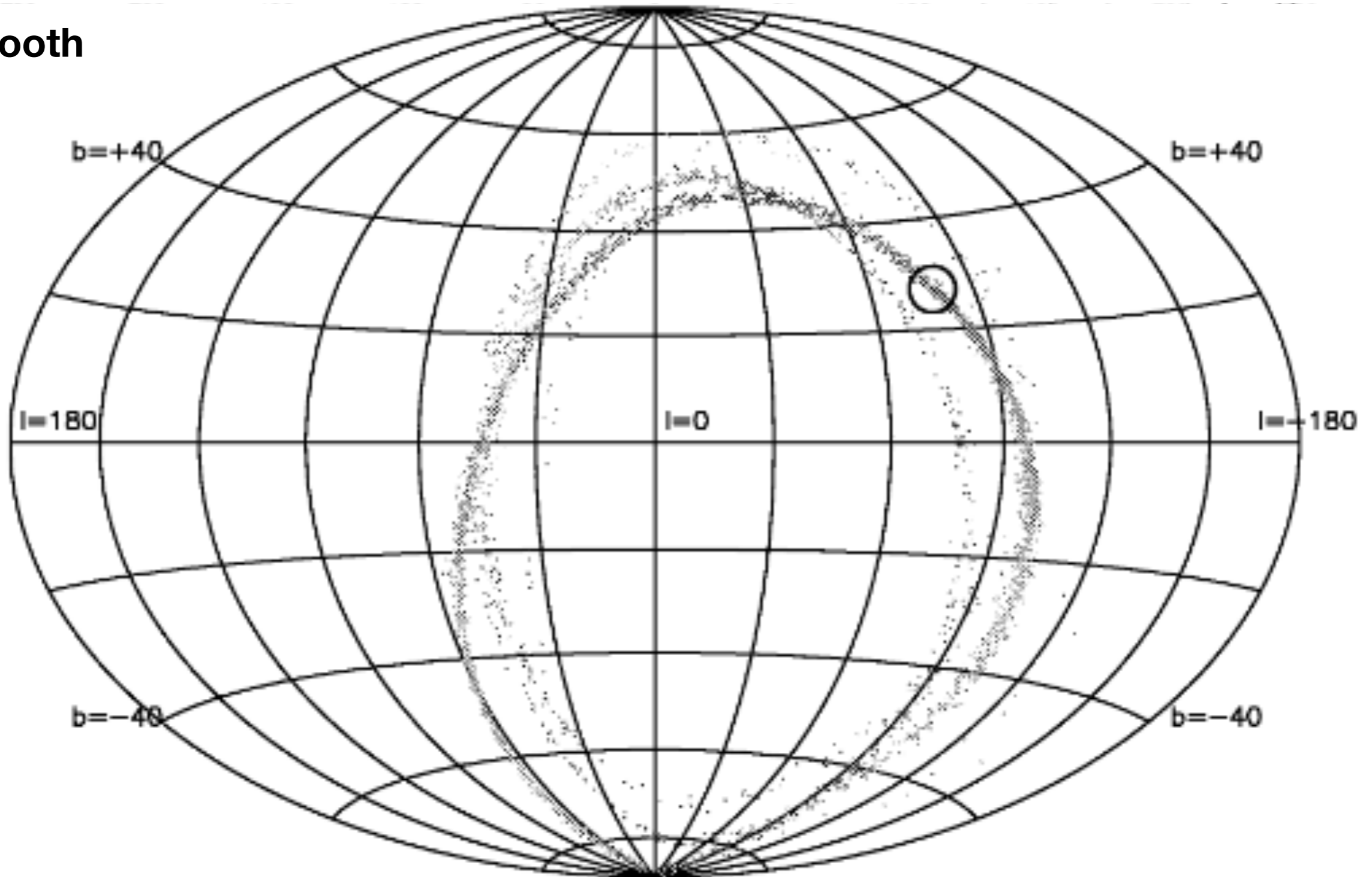
- ◆ **Dark matter dominated**
  - ➔ Dynamically hot streams
- ◆ **Low brightness**

- ◆ **No dark matter**
  - ➔ Dynamically cold streams
- ◆ **High brightness**



# DM subhalo gaps

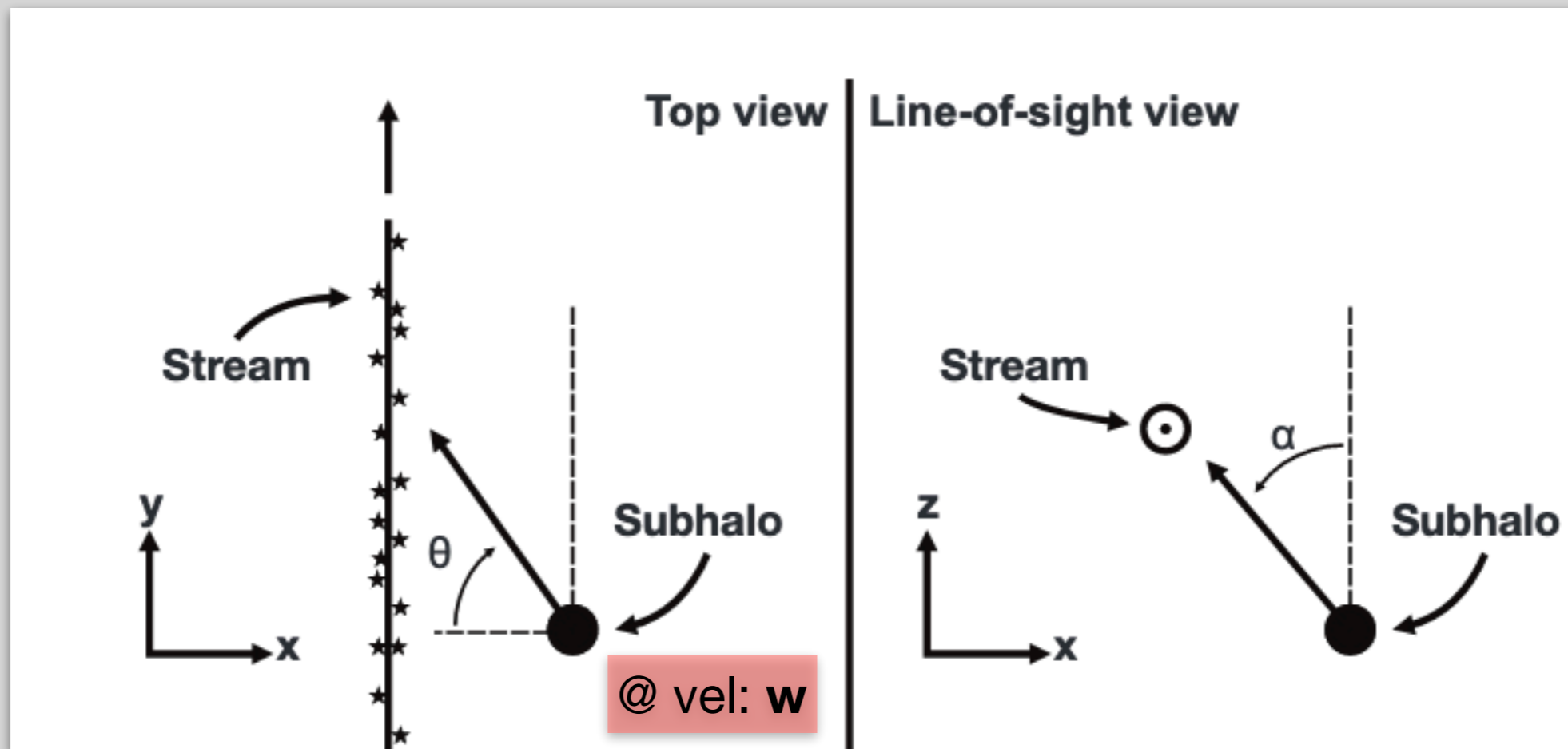
Smooth





# DM subhalo gaps

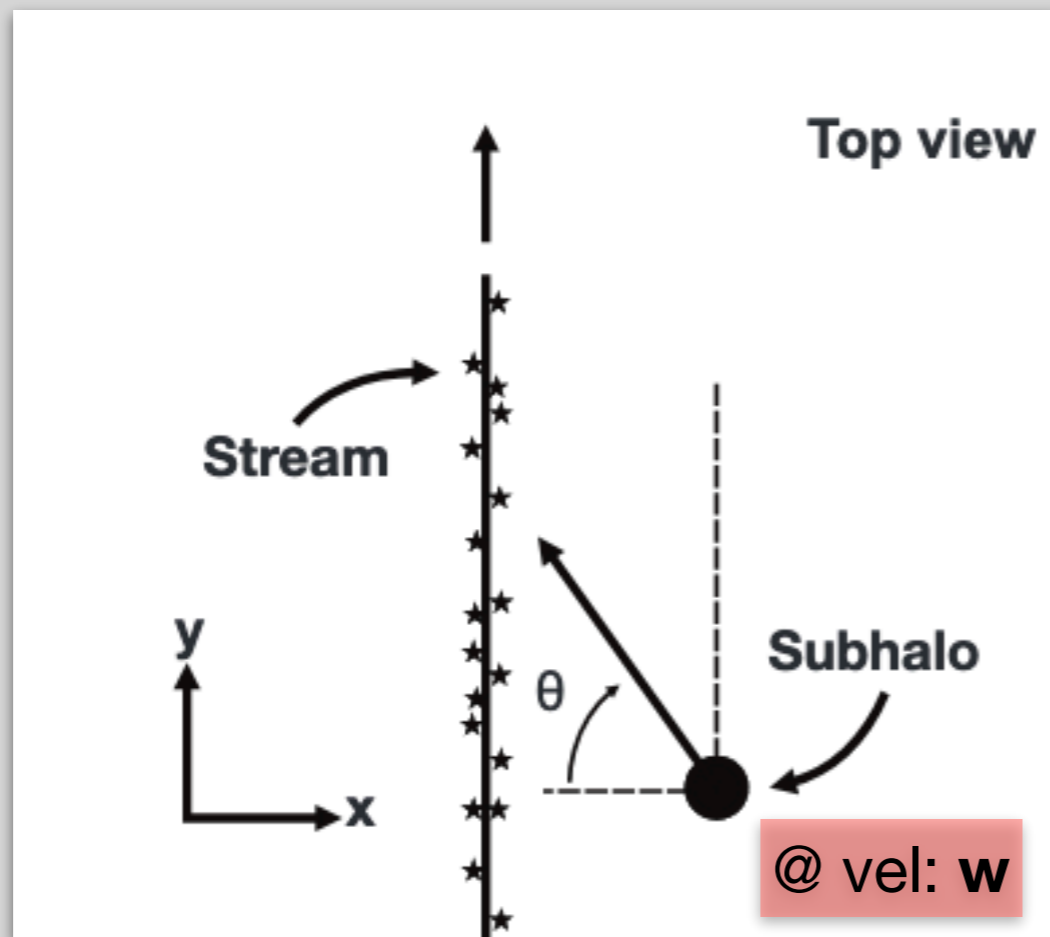
- ▶ DM interaction with cold stream can be described by the **impulse approximation**





# DM subhalo gaps

- ▶ DM interaction with cold stream can be described by the **impulse approximation**



*[Koppelman & Helmi, 2021](#)*

*[Erkal et al. 2015, 2016](#)*

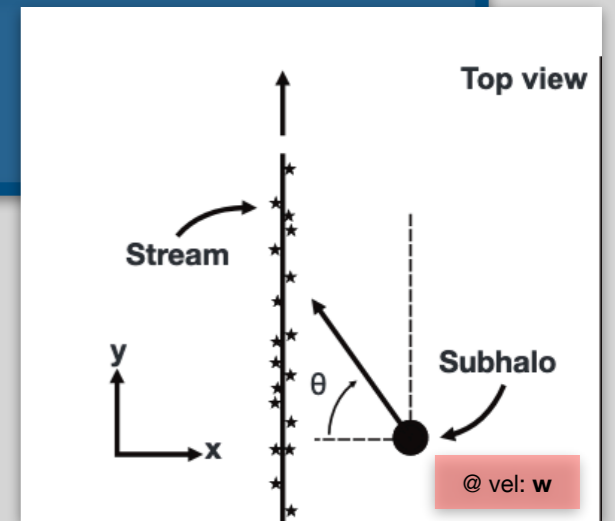
*[Yoon et al. 2011](#)*

*[Carlberg 2009, 2012, 2013](#)*



# DM subhalo gaps

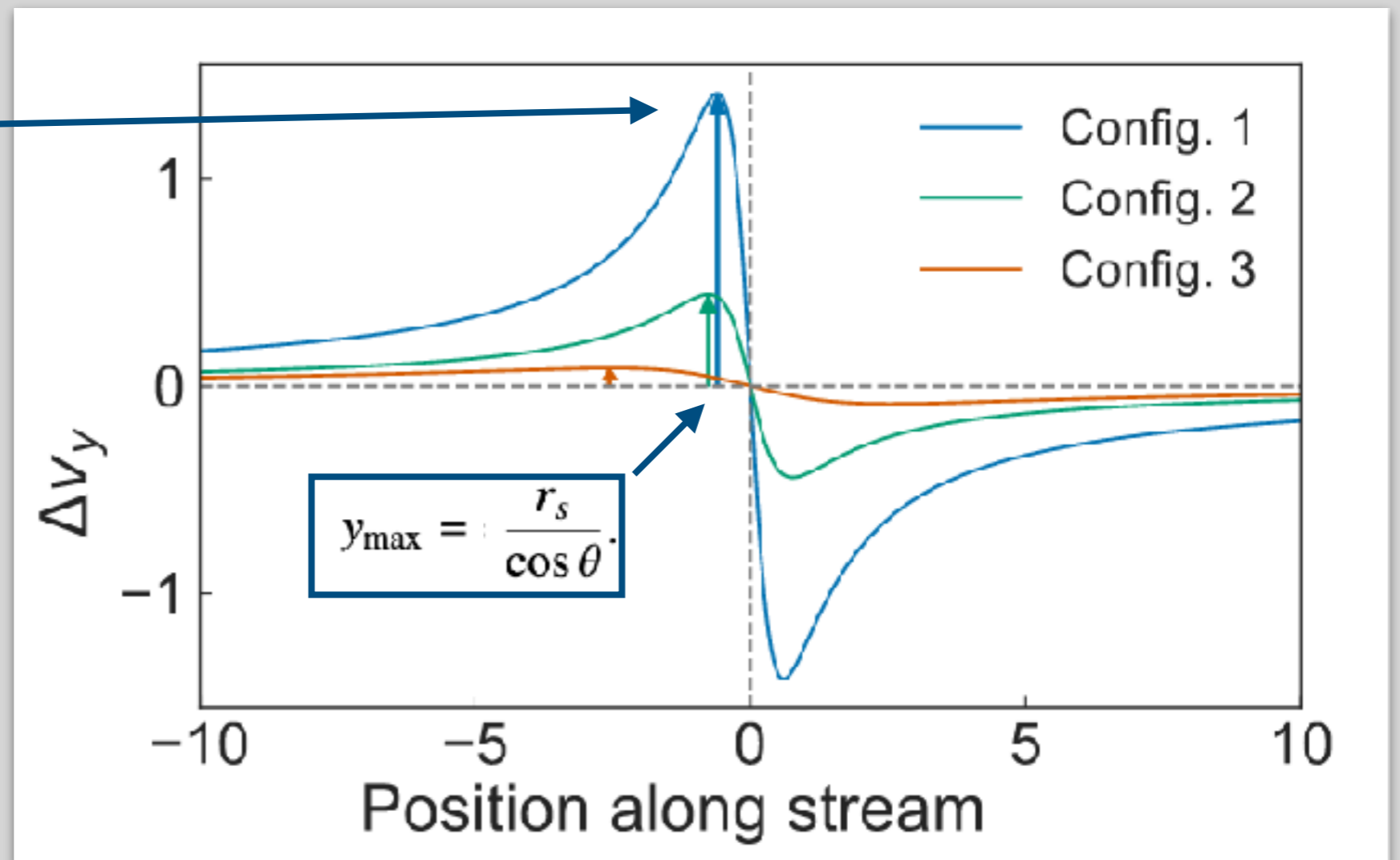
- DM interaction with cold stream can be described by the **impulse approximation**



Change of velocity:

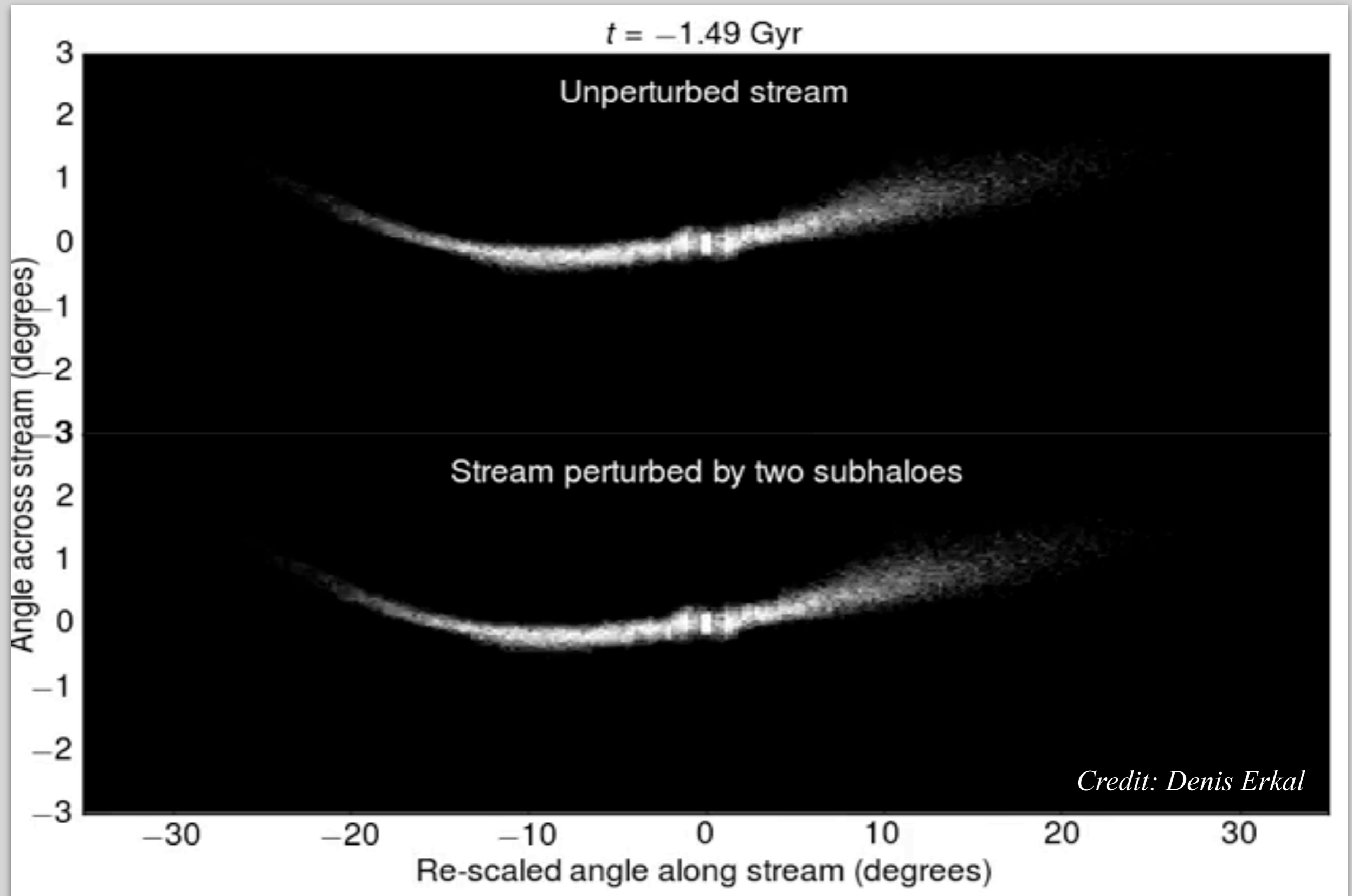
$$\Delta v_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}, M, r_s) dt,$$

$$\Delta v_i^{\max} = -\frac{2GM}{w} \frac{w^2 x_i - w_i w_y y_{\max}}{(r_s^2 + y_{\max}^2)w^2 - (y_{\max} w_y)^2}$$



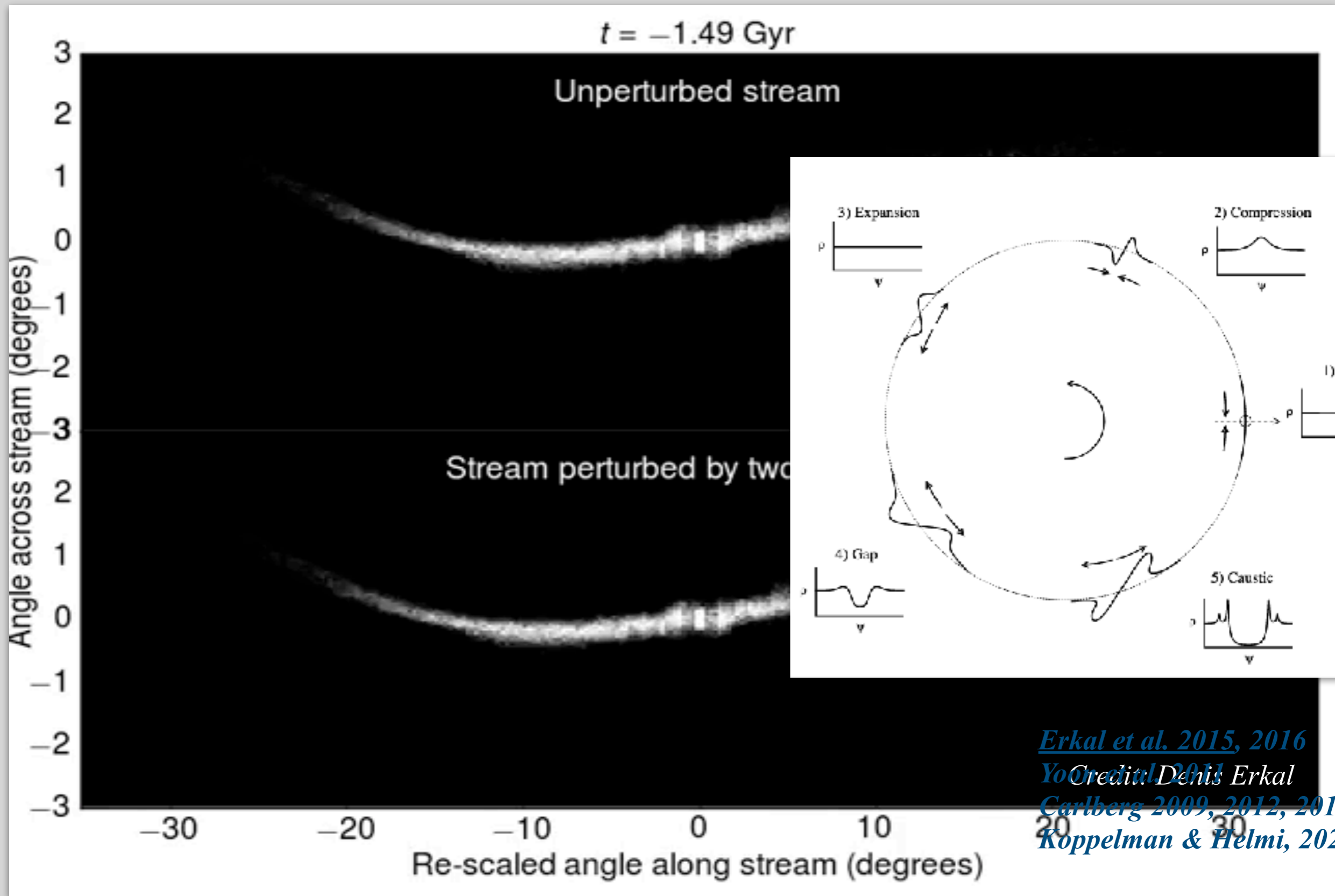


# DM subhalo gaps

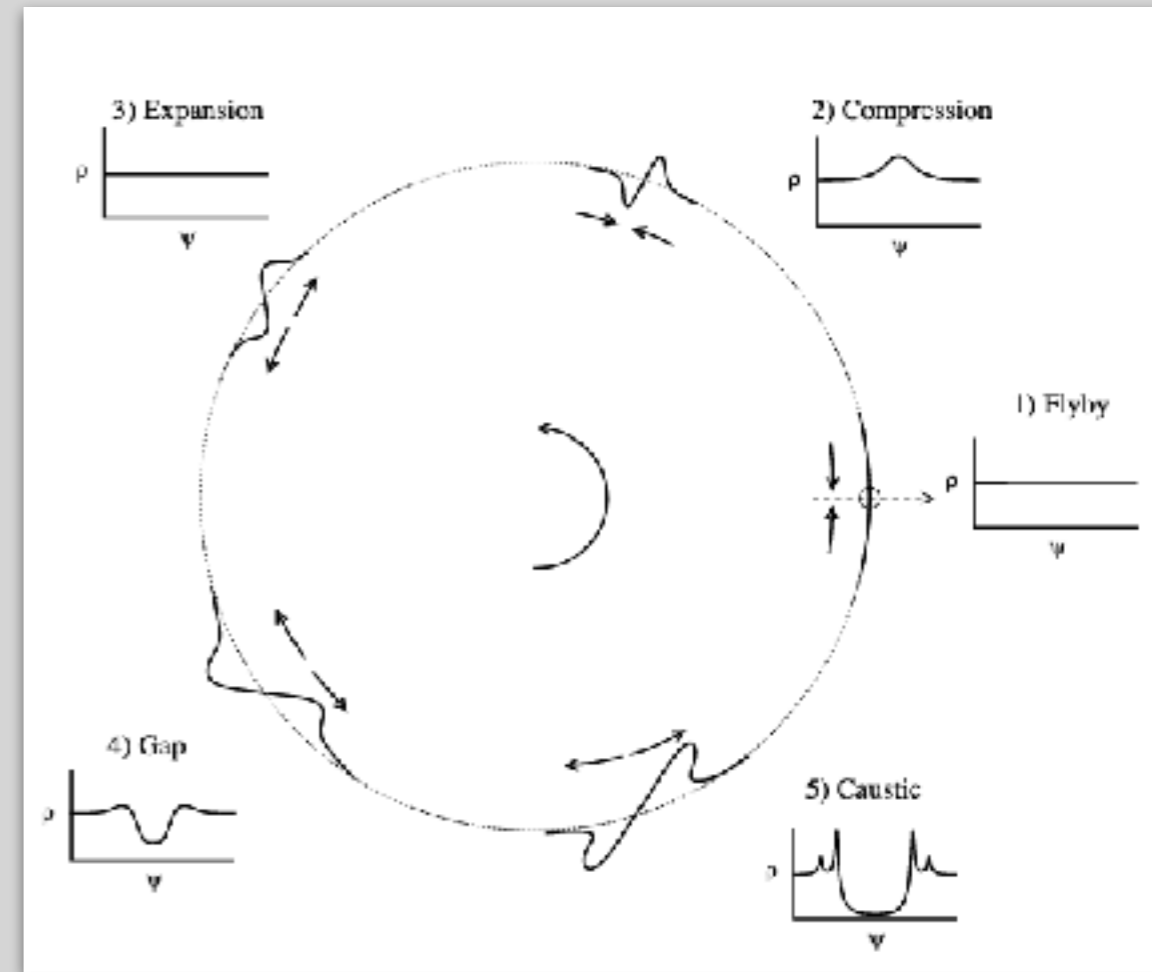
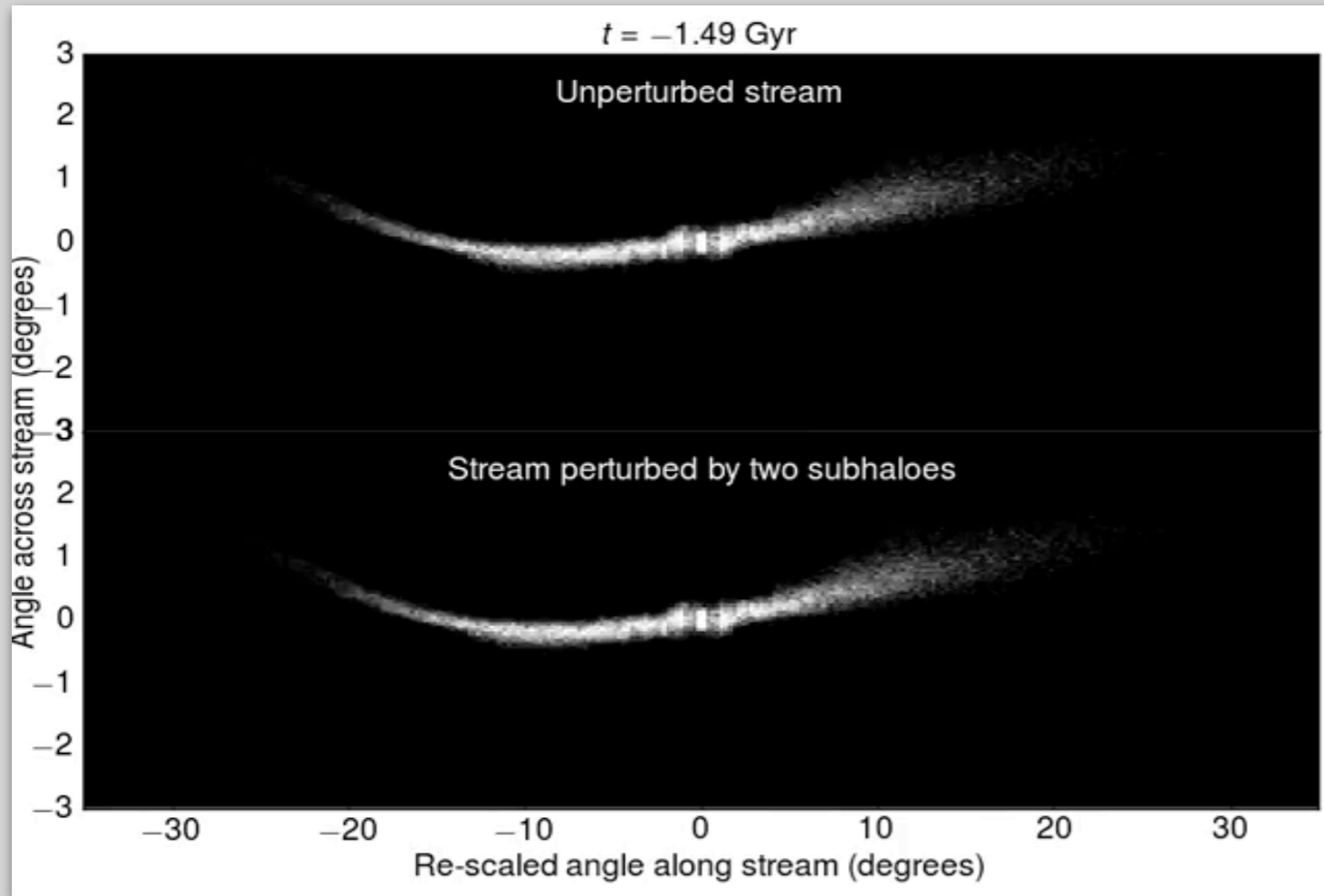




# DM subhalo gaps



# DM subhalo gaps



*Erkal et al. 2015, 2016*  
*Yoon et al. 2011*  
*Carlberg 2009, 2012, 2013*  
*Koppelman & Helmi, 2021*





Do we see gaps along stellar streams?

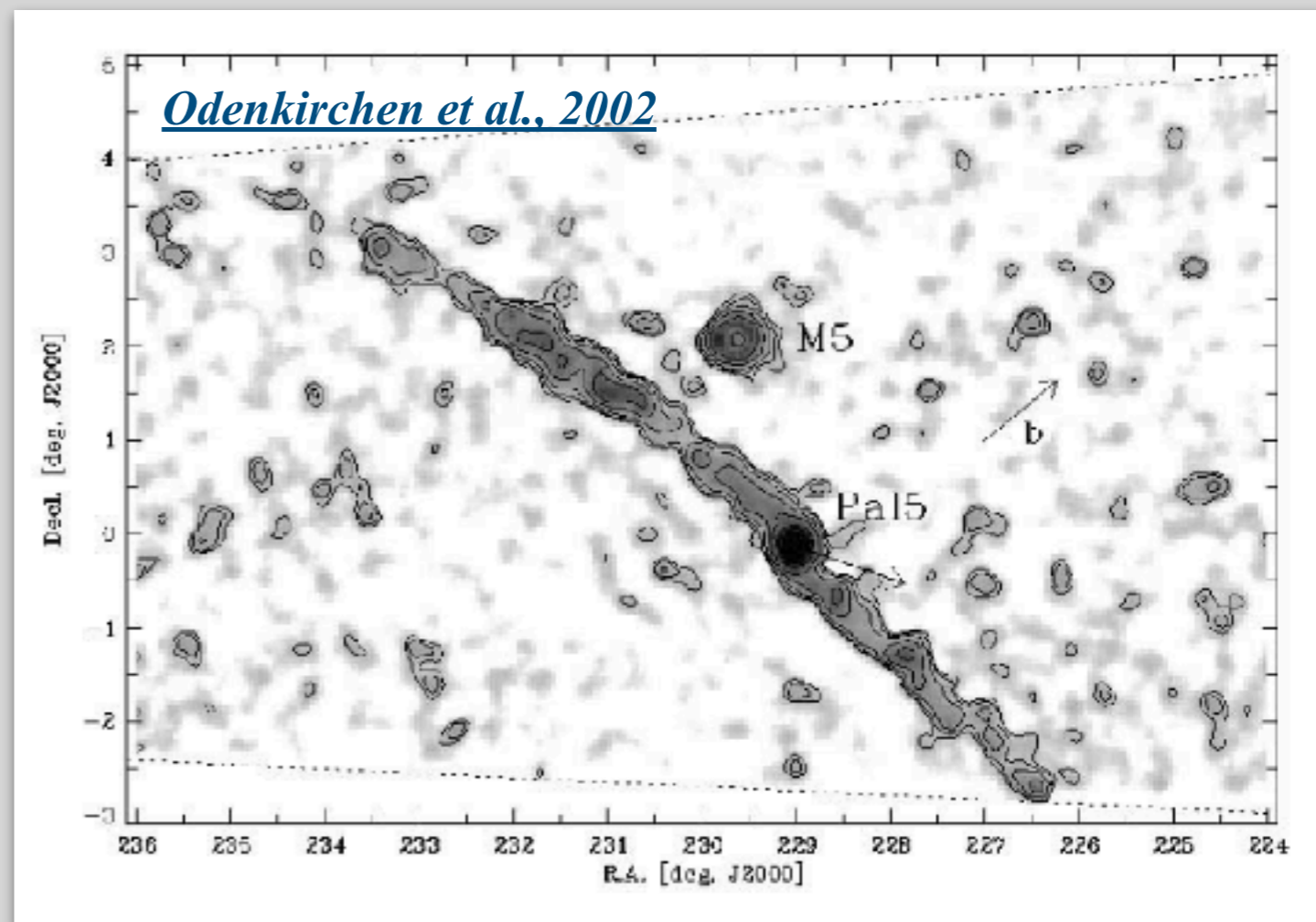


# Gaps in Pal 5 & GD-1 streams

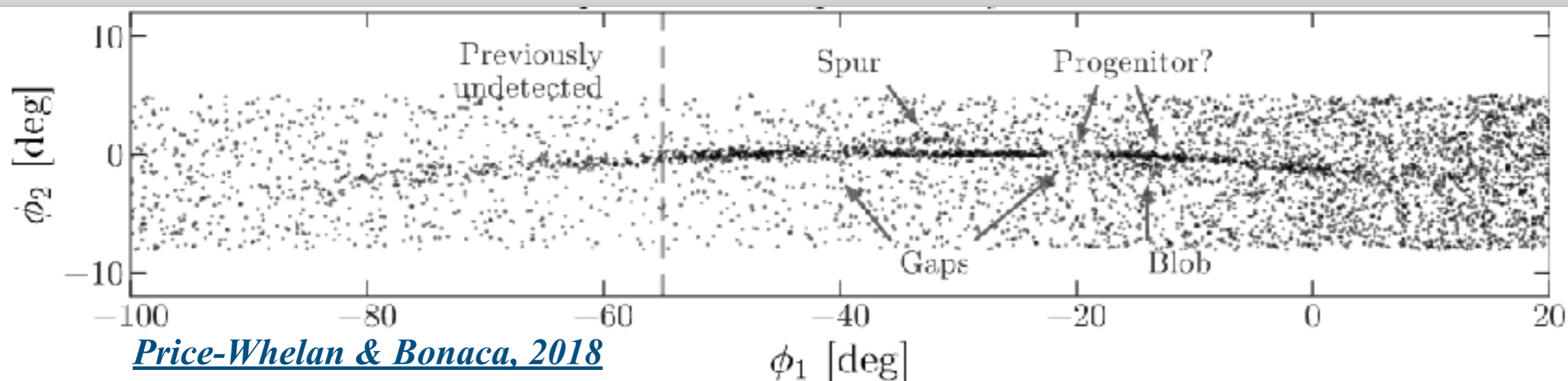
Pal 5

**Carlberg et al. 2012:**  
5 gaps at 99% confidence in Pal 5

**Price-Whelan & Bonaca, 2018:**  
2 gaps in GD-1



GD-1





The image shows a dark, grainy astronomical field. A prominent horizontal band of light, likely representing a galaxy's disk or a specific observation, runs across the center. The light is brightest in the middle and fades towards the edges. There are several small, bright spots scattered throughout the field, some of which appear to be stars or distant galaxies. The overall color palette is dark, with shades of blue, grey, and white, and a noticeable level of digital noise or graininess.

Are the gaps **ONLY** caused by DM sub-haloes?



# 1. External perturbers

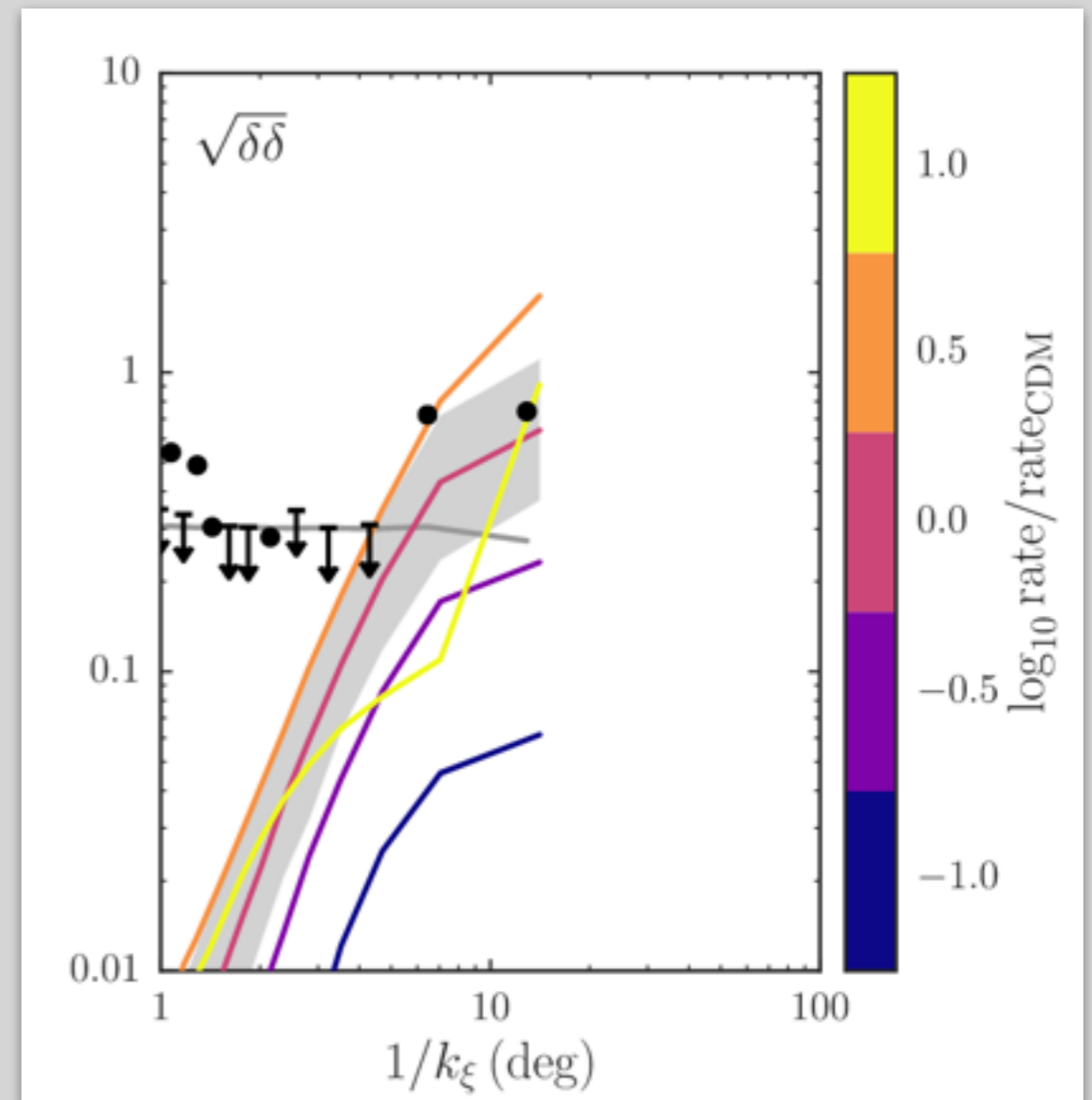




# Gaps make with external perturbers

Pal 5

- ◆ Power spectrum of the density fluctuation

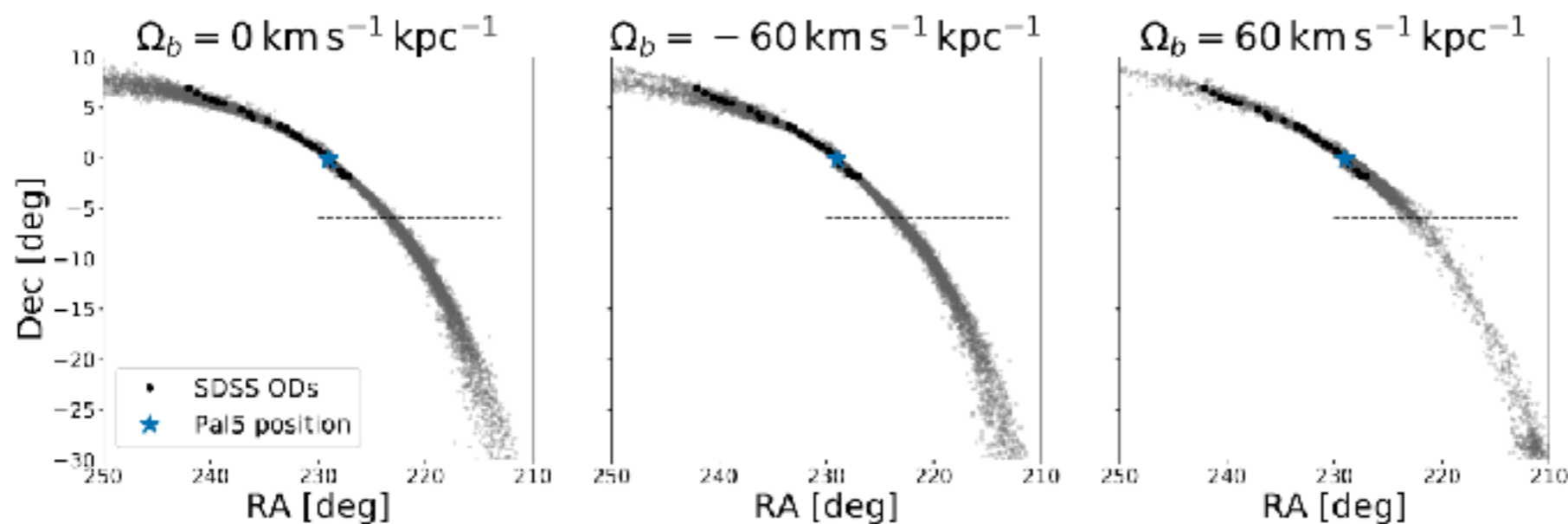
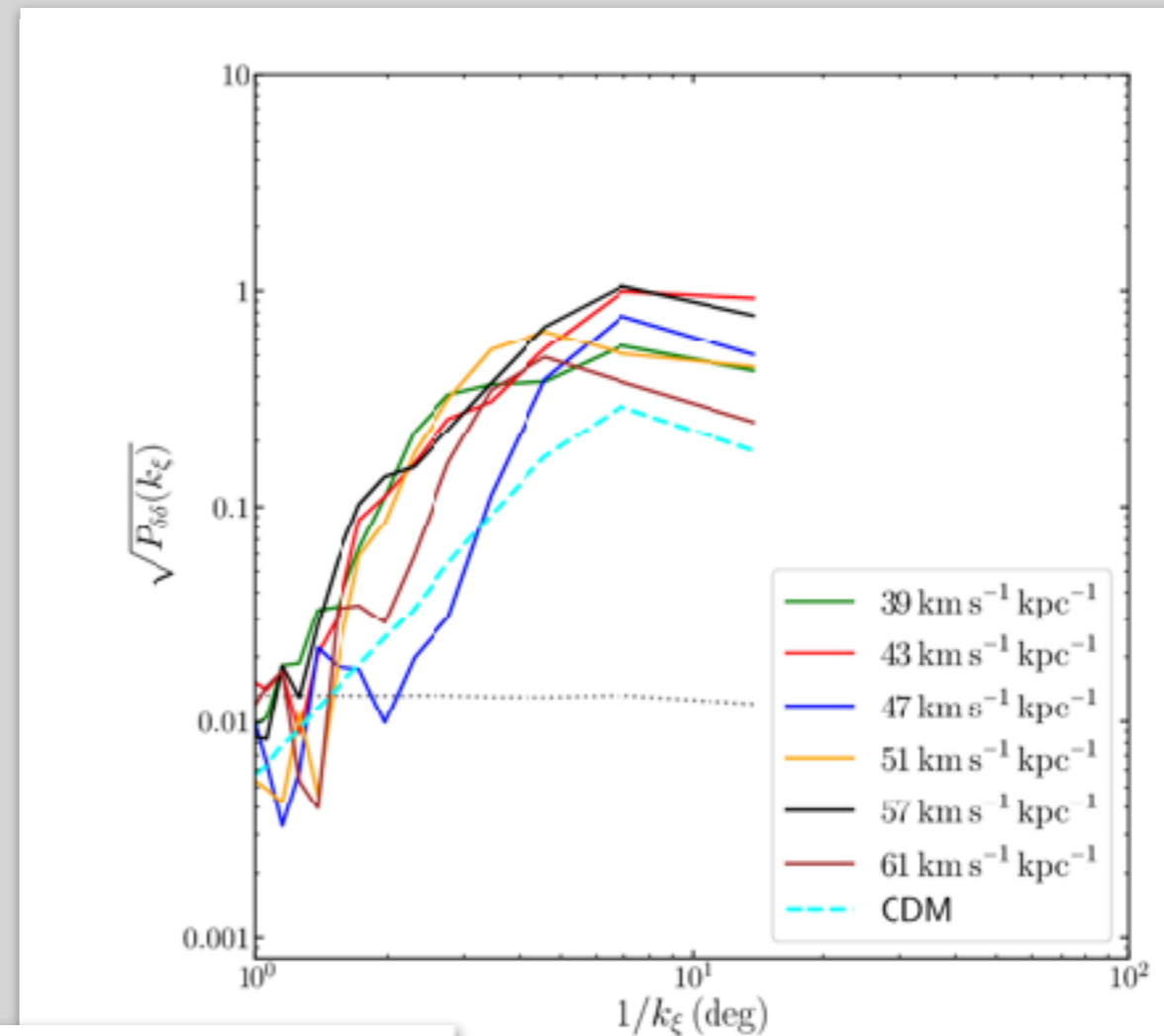


*[Bovy et al., 2017](#)*

# Gaps make with external perturbers

## ◆ Galactic bar

- ➔ Gaps on large scales
- ➔ No affect of the age of the bar
- ➔ Only for prograde streams



*[Banik & Bovy, 2019](#)*  
*[Pearson et al, 2017](#)*  
*[Hattori et al., 2016](#)*

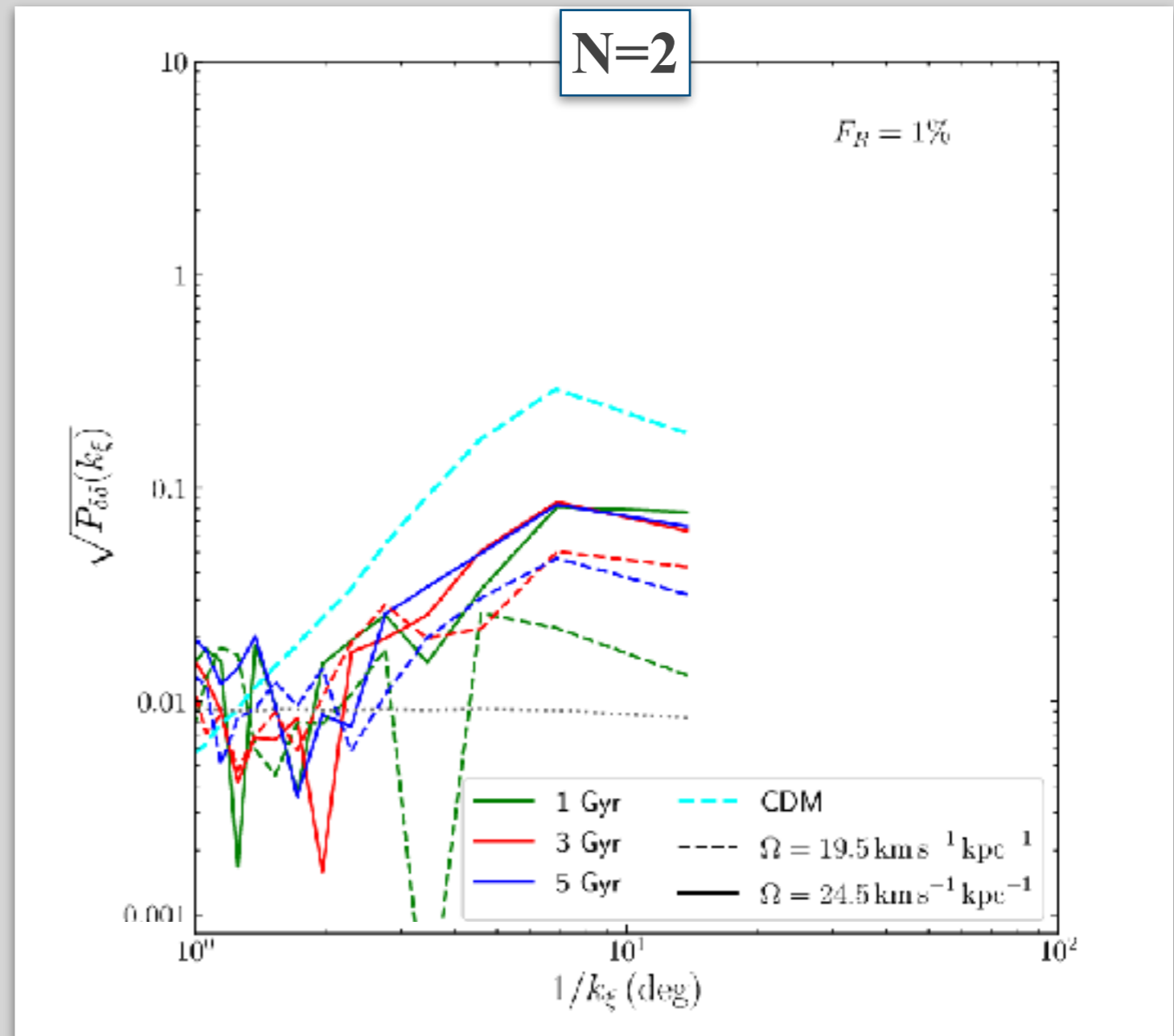


# Gaps make with external perturbers

## ◆ Galactic bar

- ➔ Gaps on large scales
- ➔ No affect of the age of the bar
- ➔ Only for prograde streams

## ◆ Spiral arms



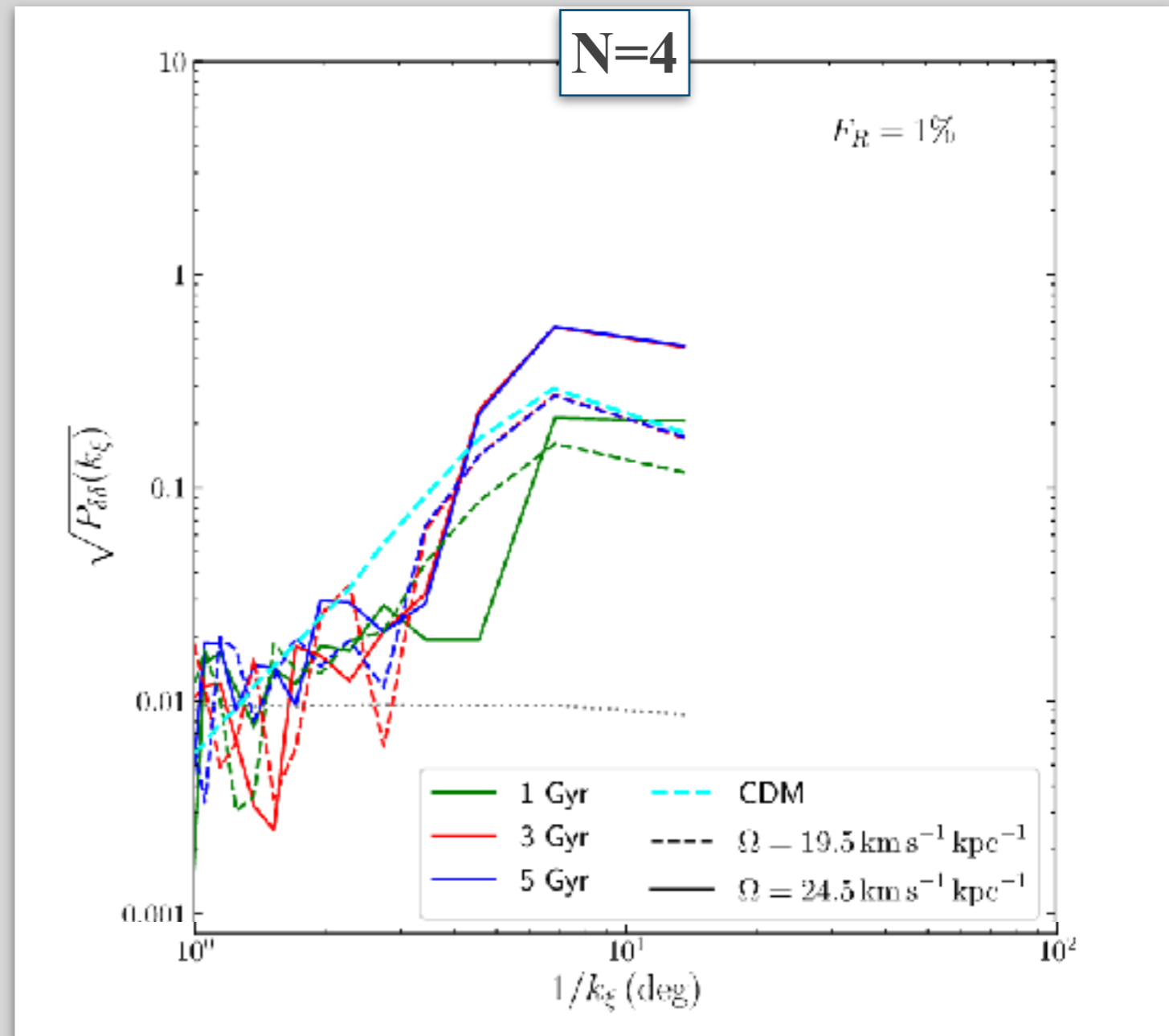
# Gaps make with external perturbers

## ◆ Galactic bar

- ➔ Gaps on large scales
- ➔ No affect of the age of the bar
- ➔ Only for prograde streams

## ◆ Spiral arms

- ➔ + arm => larger gaps
- ➔ Large scale gaps ( $> 4^\circ$ )





# Gaps make with external perturbers

## ◆ Galactic bar

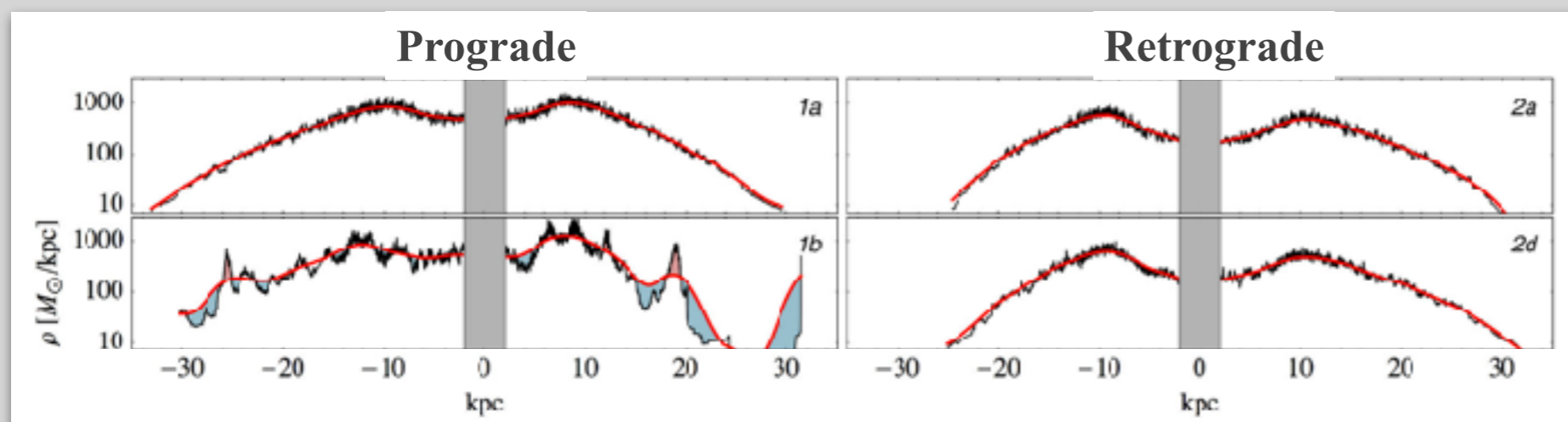
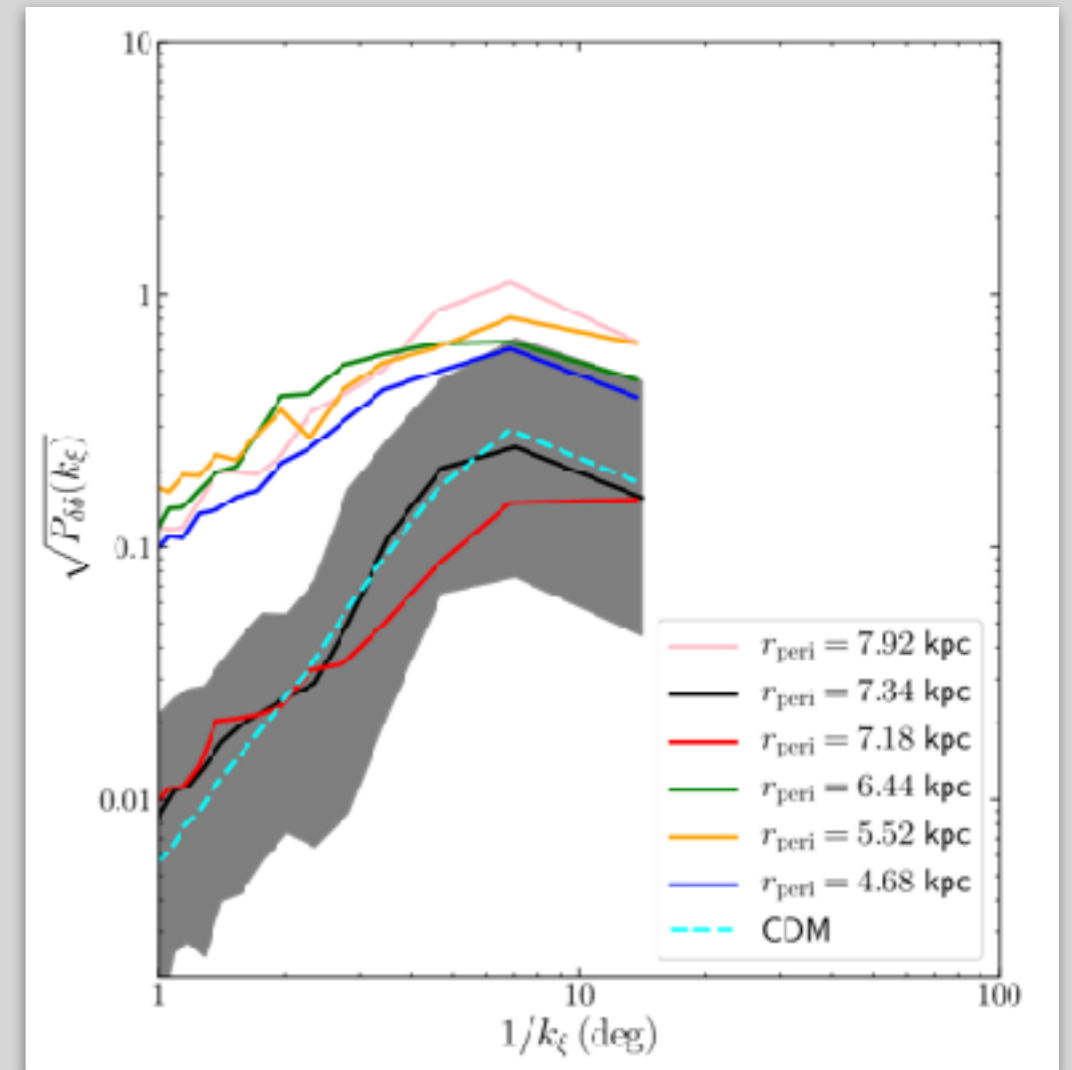
- ➔ Gaps on large scales
- ➔ No affect of the age of the bar
- ➔ Only for prograde streams

## ◆ Spiral arms

- ➔ + arm => larger gaps
- ➔ Large scale gaps ( $> 4^\circ$ )

## ◆ Giant Molecular Clouds (GMC)

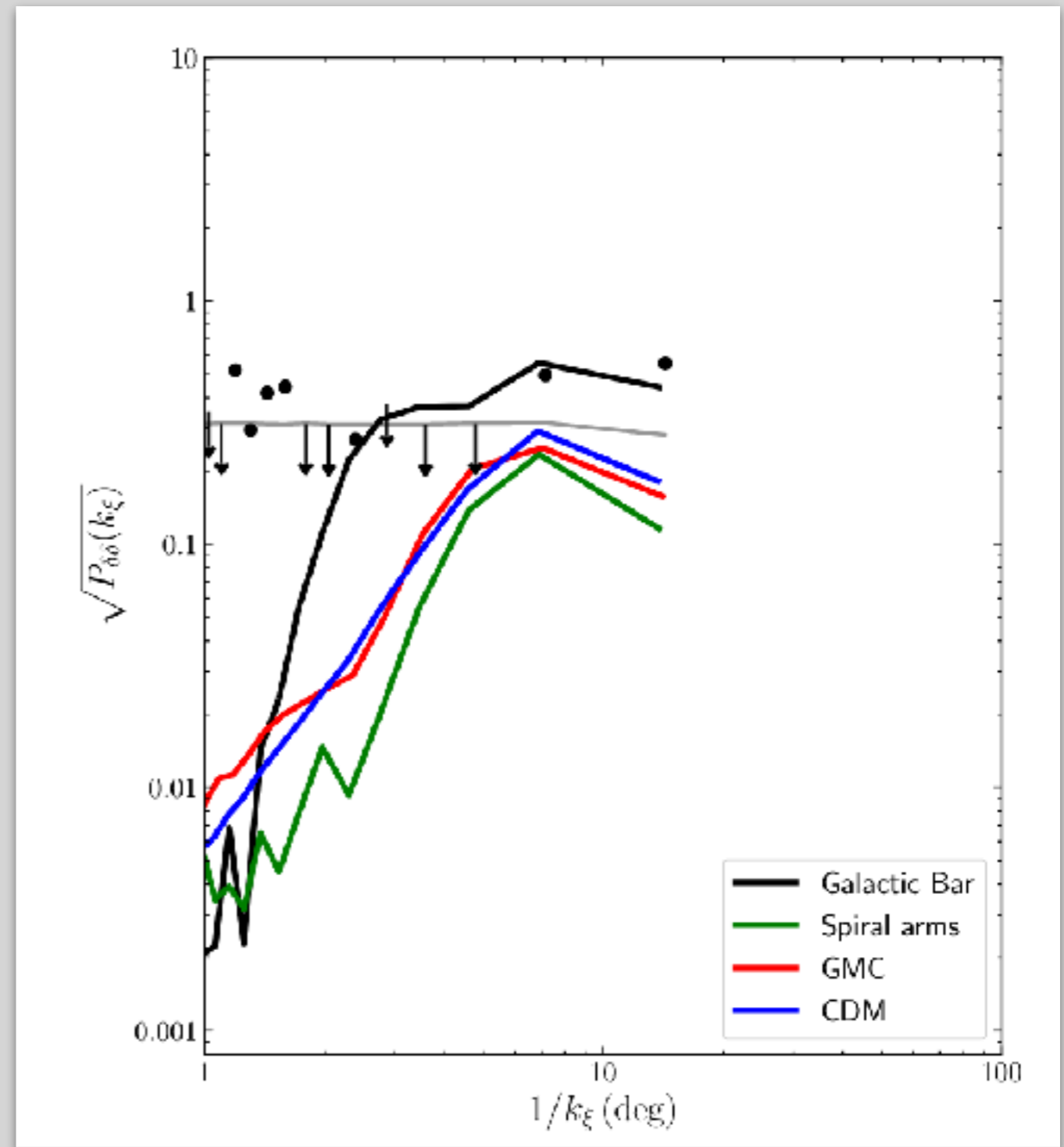
- ➔ Similar effect than DM sub-halo
- ➔ Strength depend of the pericentre



*Banik & Bovy, 2019*  
*Amorisco et al., 2016*

# Gaps make with external perturbers

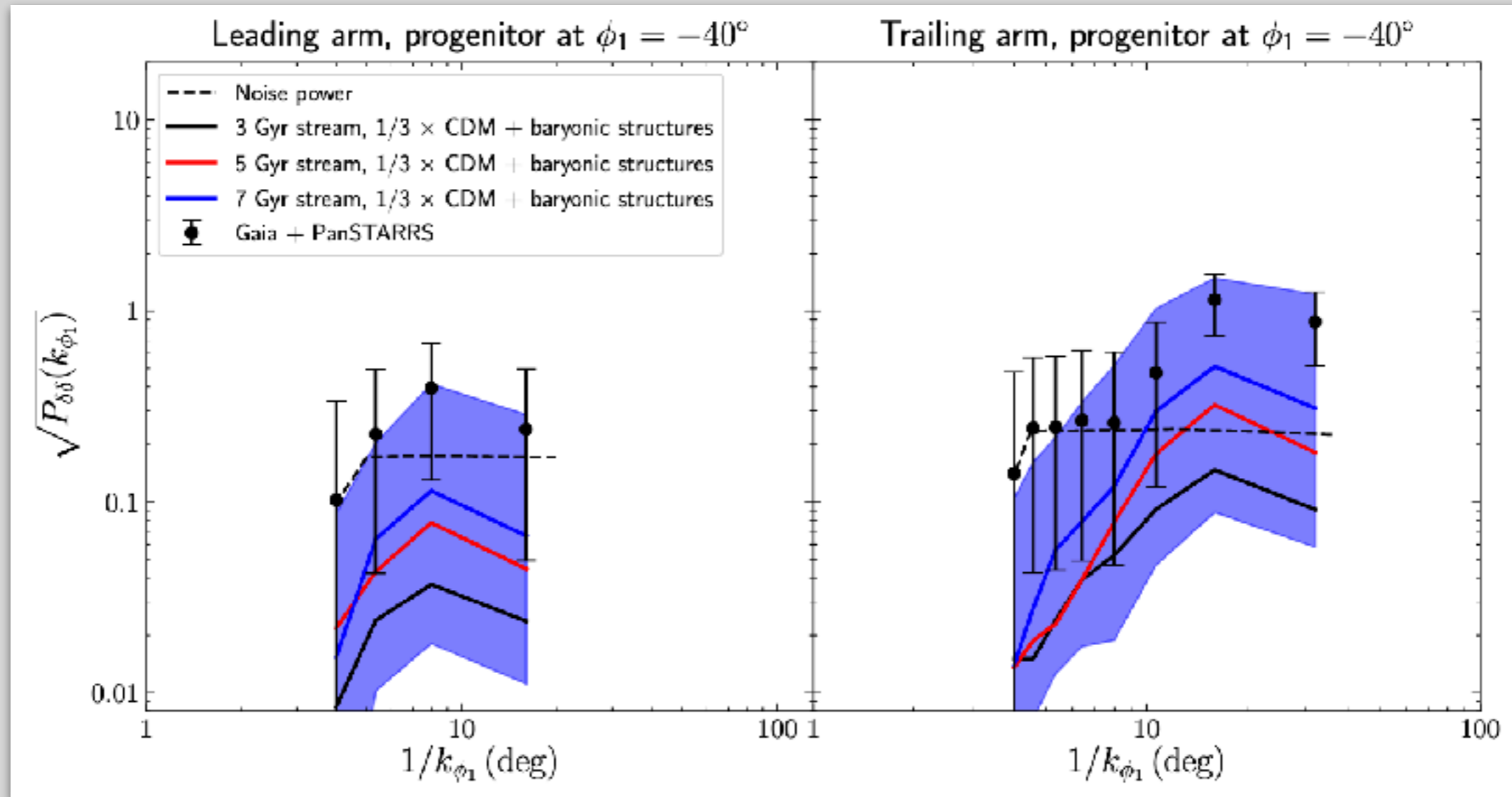
- ◆ Galactic bar
  - ➔ Gaps on large scales
  - ➔ No affect of the age of the bar
  - ➔ Only for prograde streams
- ◆ Spiral arms
  - ➔ + arm => larger gaps
  - ➔ Large scale gaps ( $> 4^\circ$ )
- ◆ Giant Molecular Clouds (GMC)
  - ➔ Similar effect than DM sub-halo
  - ➔ Strength depend of the pericentre



**Baryonic external perturbers can explain the density fluctuations seen in Palomar 5**



# Gaps in GD-1





## 2. Internal perturbations



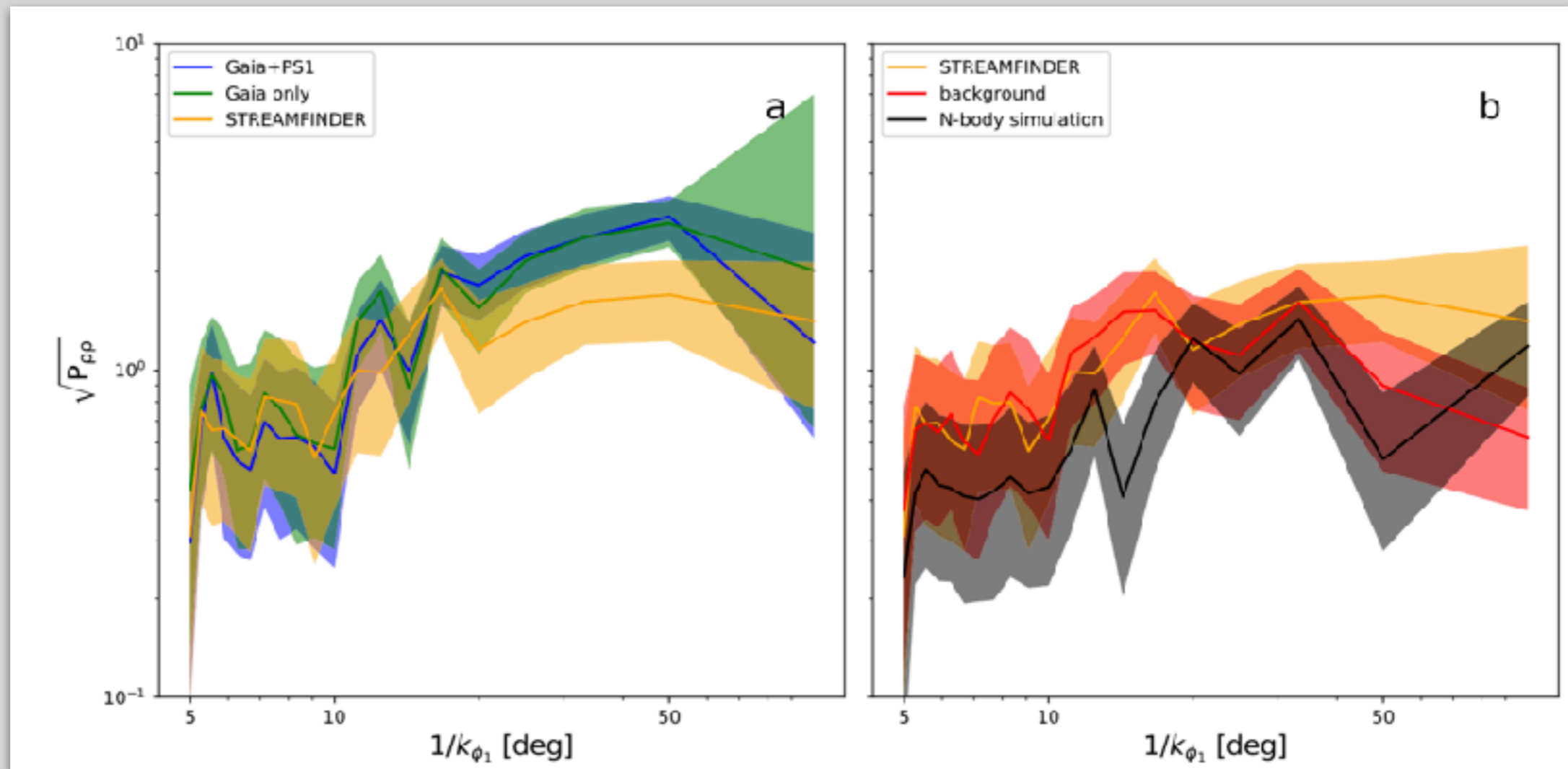
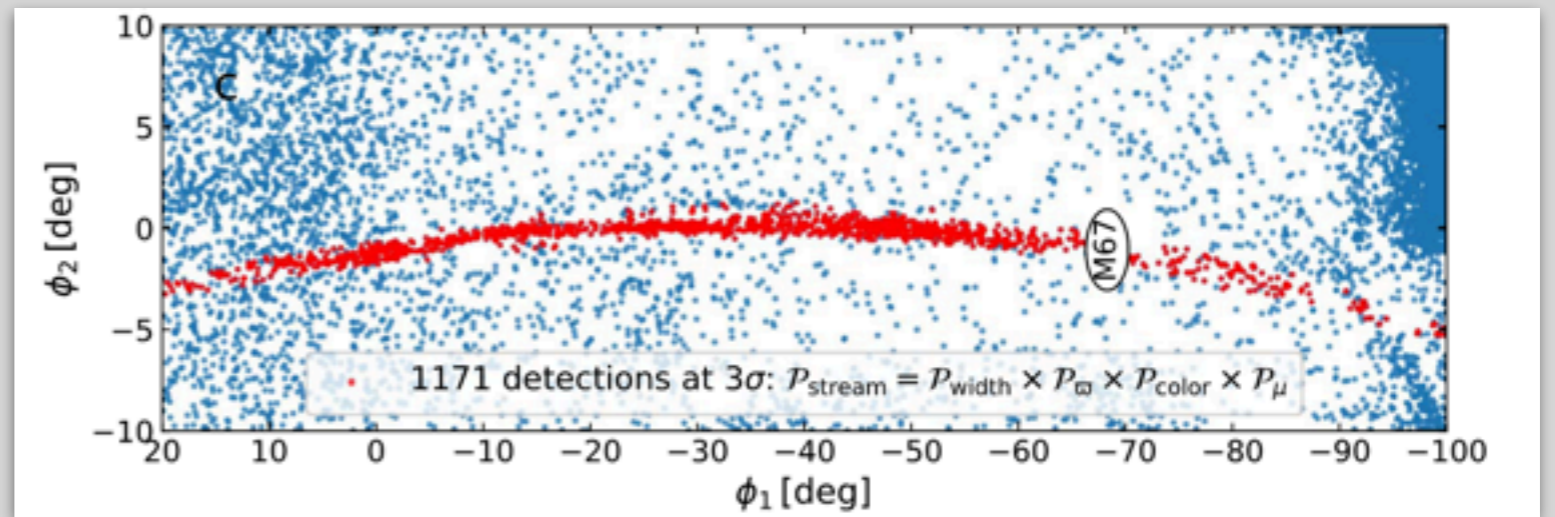


# Gaps in GD-1

## ◆ GD-1 stream

➔ Stars selected using Gaia + PS with STREAMFINDER

➔ N-body model with 30,000  $M_{\odot}$

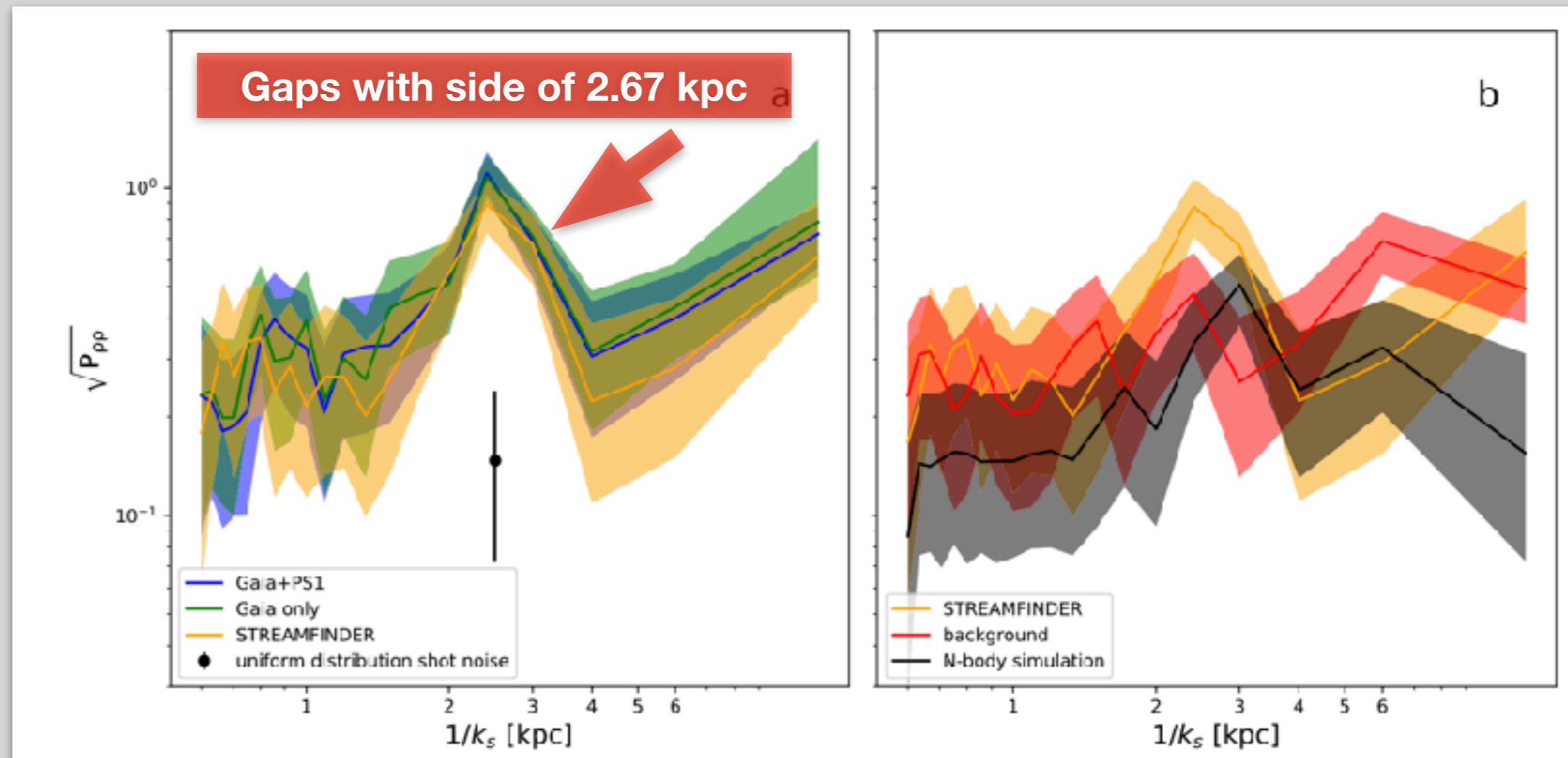
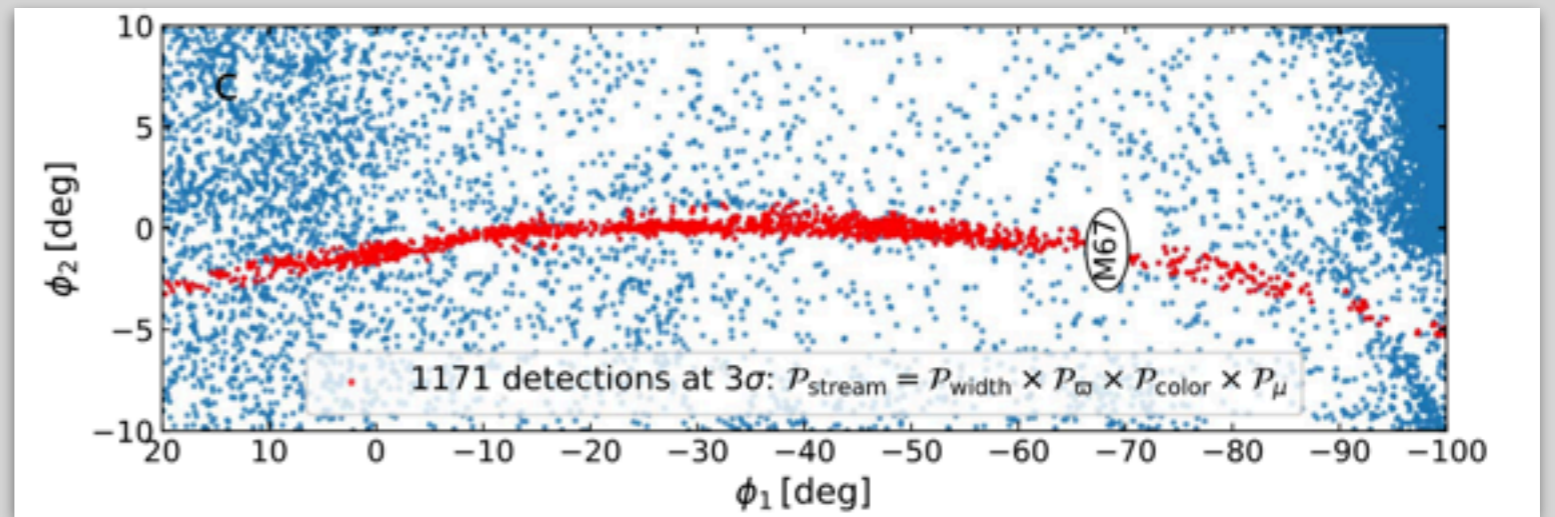


# Gaps in GD-1

## ◆ GD-1 stream

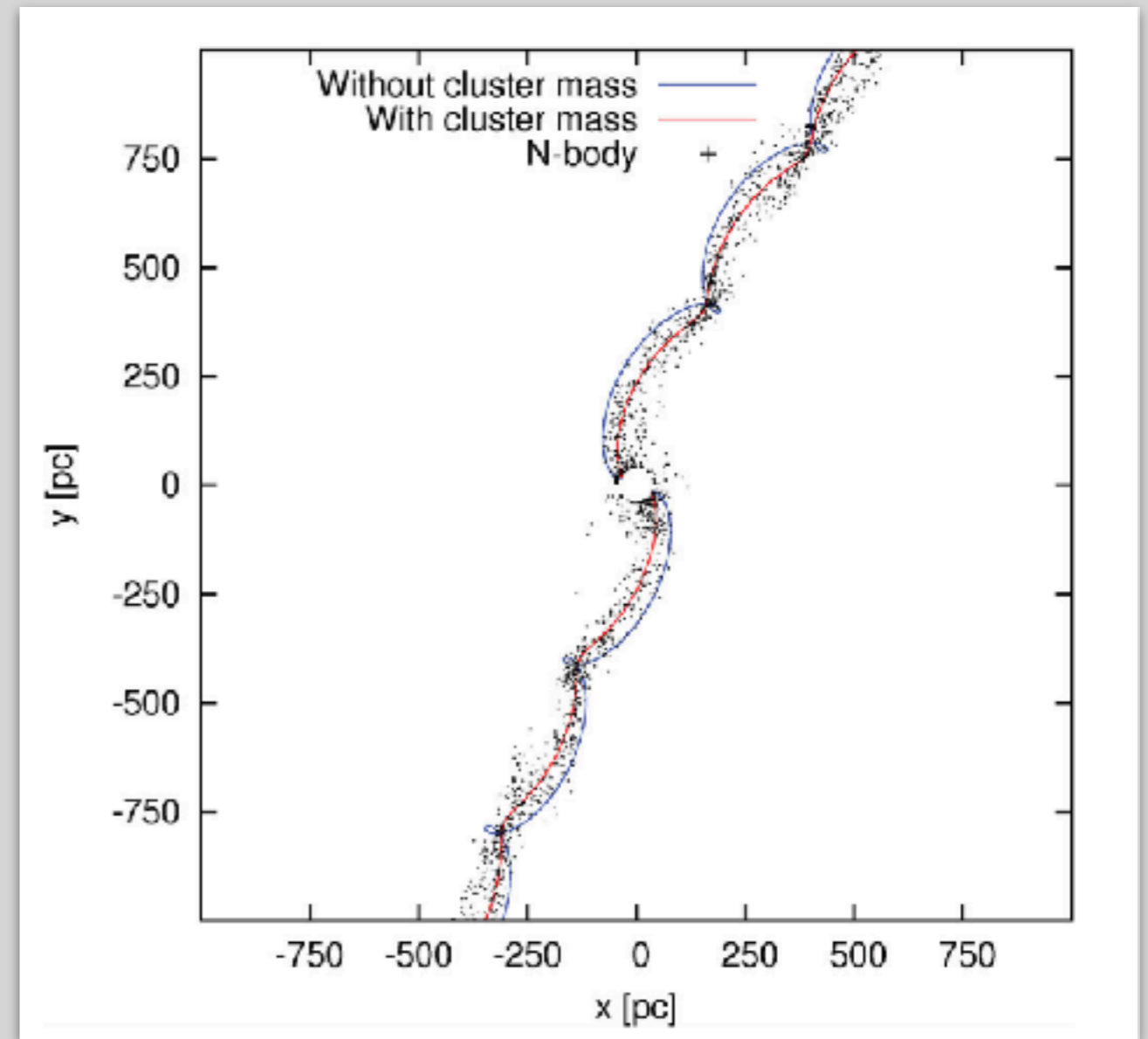
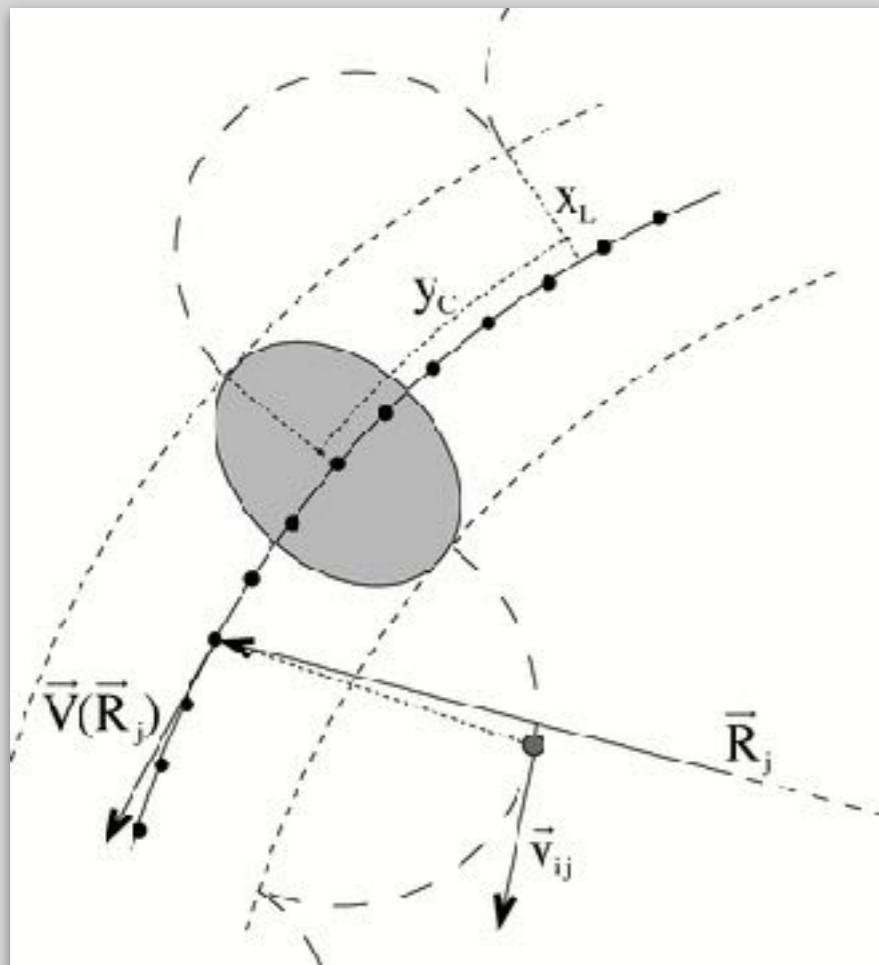
➔ Stars selected using Gaia + PS with STREAMFINDER

➔ N-body model with 30,000  $M_{\odot}$





# Epicycle motions



## ◆ Epicycle motions

- ➔ Create regular pics (and gaps)
- ➔ Amplitude diminish with length of the streams

*[Küpper et al., 2008, 2010, 2012](#)*  
*[Mastrobuono-Battisti et al., 2013](#)*  
*[Thomas et al., 2016](#)*  
*[Sanders et al., 2016](#)*  
*[Ibata, Thomas et al., 2020](#)*  
*[Jerabkova et al., 2021](#)*



### 3. Observational effect



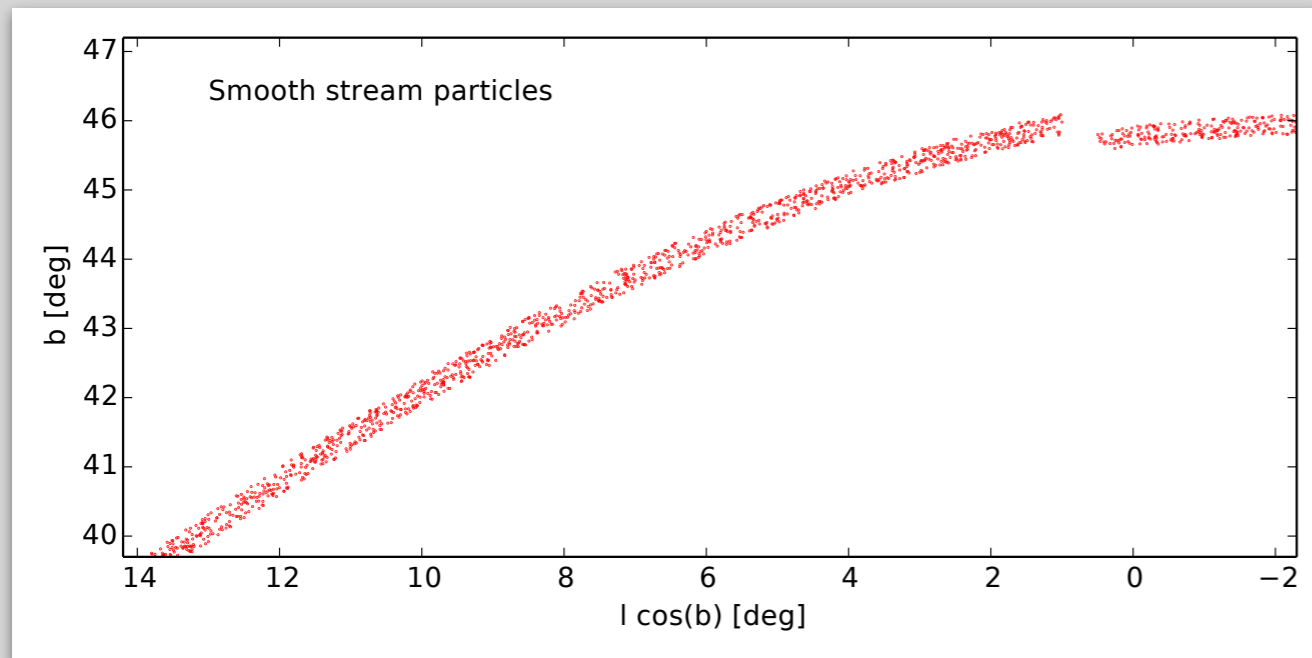
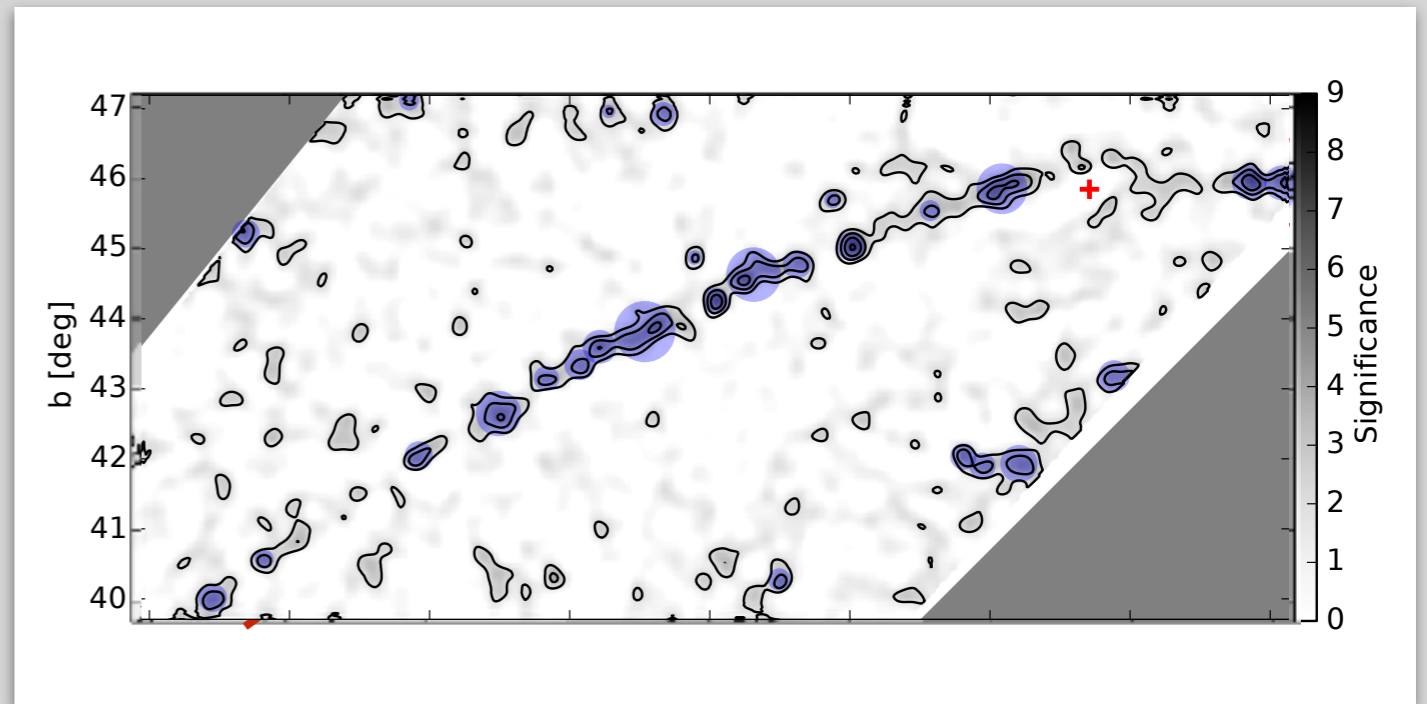


# Observational artefacts

- ◆ Photometric uncertainties and inhomogeneities of large surveys can create artificial gaps

➔ Gaps along Pal 5 in SDSS

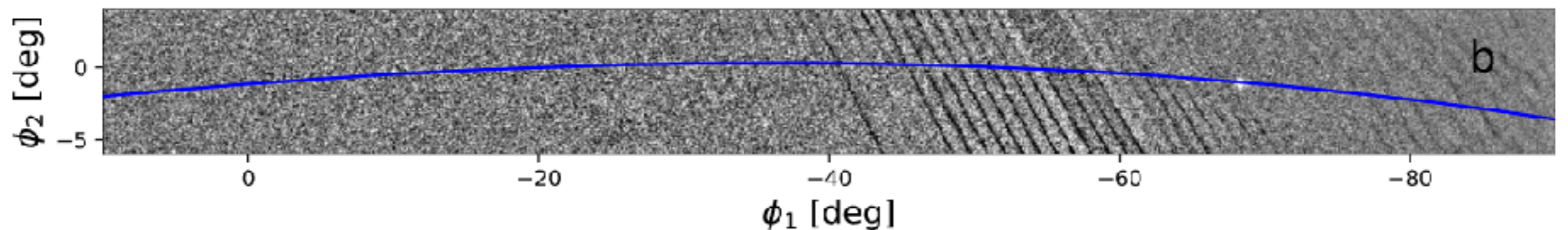
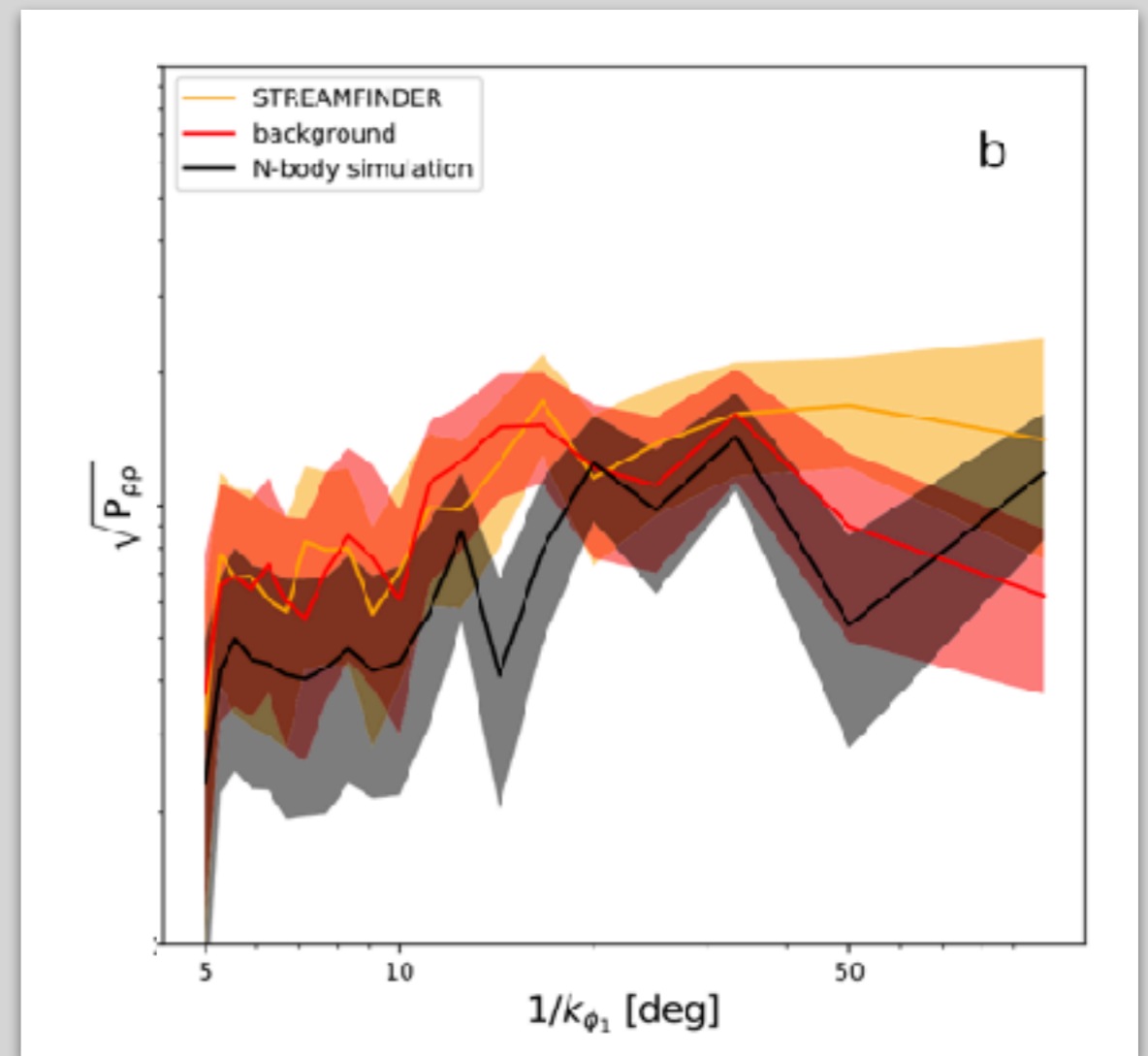
*[Thomas et al., 2016](#)*



# Observational artefacts

- ◆ Photometric uncertainties and inhomogeneities of large surveys can create artificial gaps
  - ➔ Gaps along Pal 5 in SDSS
  - ➔ Small gaps along GD-1 in Gaia

*Ibata, Thomas et al., 2021*





The background of the slide is a dark, grainy astronomical image, likely of a galaxy. It features a central bright region with a horizontal band of light extending across the middle. The overall color palette is dark blue and black, with some lighter, yellowish-white highlights in the central area. A prominent horizontal band of light, possibly representing a galaxy's disk or a specific feature, runs across the center of the image. The text "Conclusions and My Two cents" is overlaid on this band in a white, serif font.

# Conclusions and My Two cents



# Conclusion

- ◆ **Cold stellar streams** can be used to quantify the number of **dark matter sub-haloes**

**BUT ...**

**Gaps can be also the consequence of:**

- ◆ **External perturbers**

- ➔ Galactic Bar
- ➔ Spiral arms
- ➔ GMC
- ➔ LMC/Sgr/ Other objects  
(see *de Boer et al. 2020, Li et al. 2021, Shipp et al. 2021, Malhan et al. 2021*)

- ◆ **Internal perturbation**

- ➔ Epicycle motion
- ➔ Progenitor dissolution  
(see *Webb & Bovy, 2018*)
- ➔ Stellar mass black holes?  
(see *Gieses et al., 2021*)

- ◆ **Observational artefacts**

- ➔ Photometric uncertainties
- ➔ Inhomogeneities in the surveys
- ➔ Scanning law



# My 2 cents

- ◆ **No conclusive proof of the existence of gaps induced by dark matter sub-haloes yet**

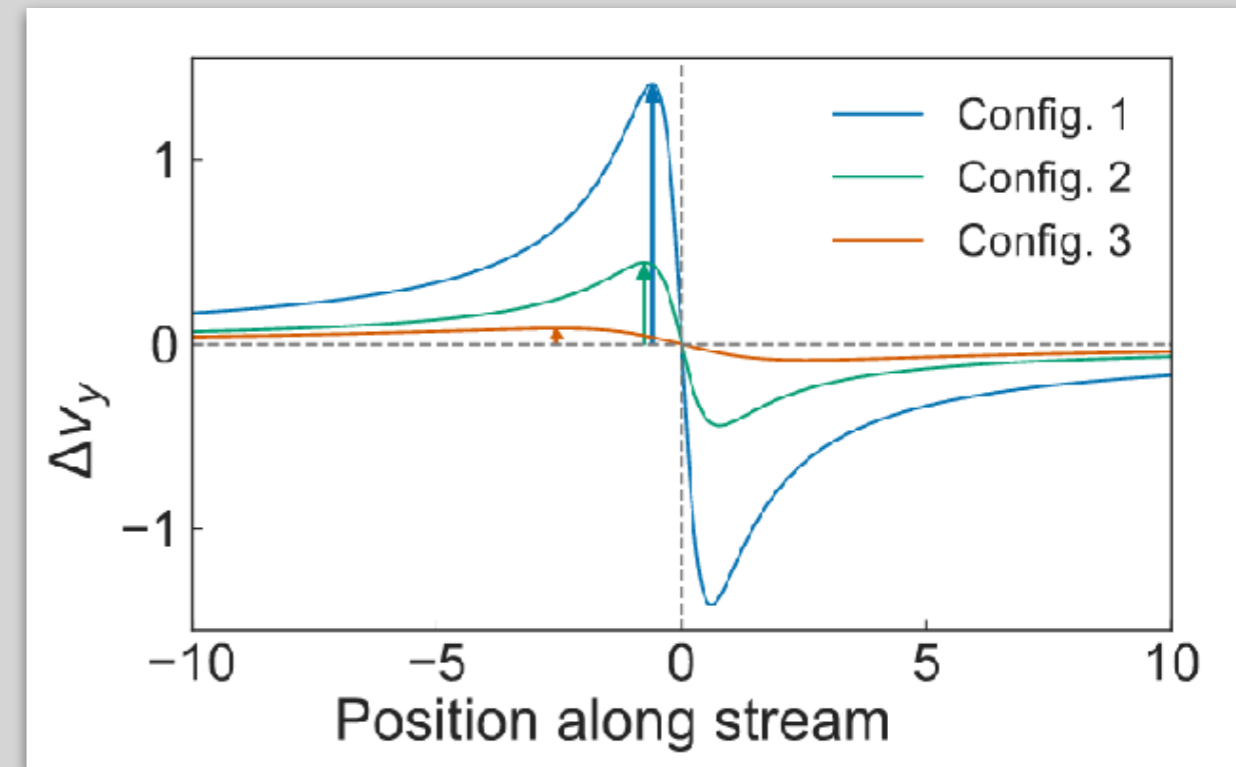
# My 2 cents

- ◆ **No conclusive proof of the existence of gaps induced by dark matter sub-haloes yet**
- ◆ Density fluctuations **ONLY** cannot be used to quantify the number of dark matter sub-haloes



# My 2 cents

- ◆ **No conclusive proof of the existence of gaps induced by dark matter sub-haloes yet**
- ◆ **Density fluctuations ONLY cannot be used to quantify the number of dark matter sub-haloes**

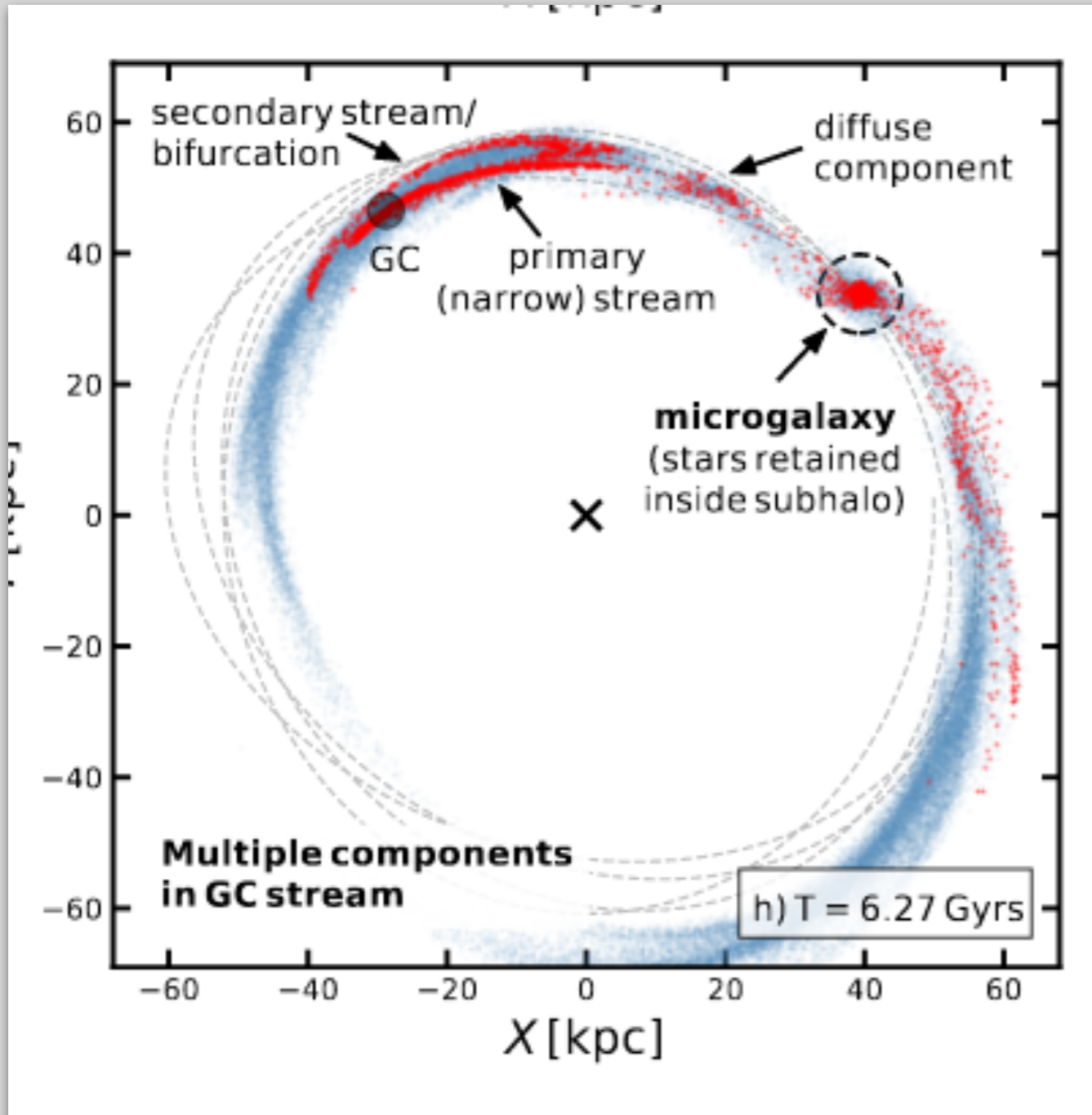


*[Koppelman & Helmi, 2021](#)*

- ◆ It should be done conjointly with:
  - ➔ **Study of the velocity perturbation:** precision of 300 m/s
  - ➔ **Proper N-body simulations**, including as many feature as possibles (external+ internal+ observational biases): very complicated and can be made on case to case base



# Extra



*Malhan et al. 2021*

