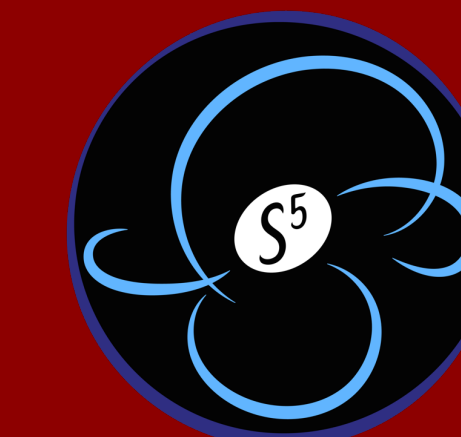


# Sifting for a Stream: An Analysis of the Morphology of the 300S Stellar Stream

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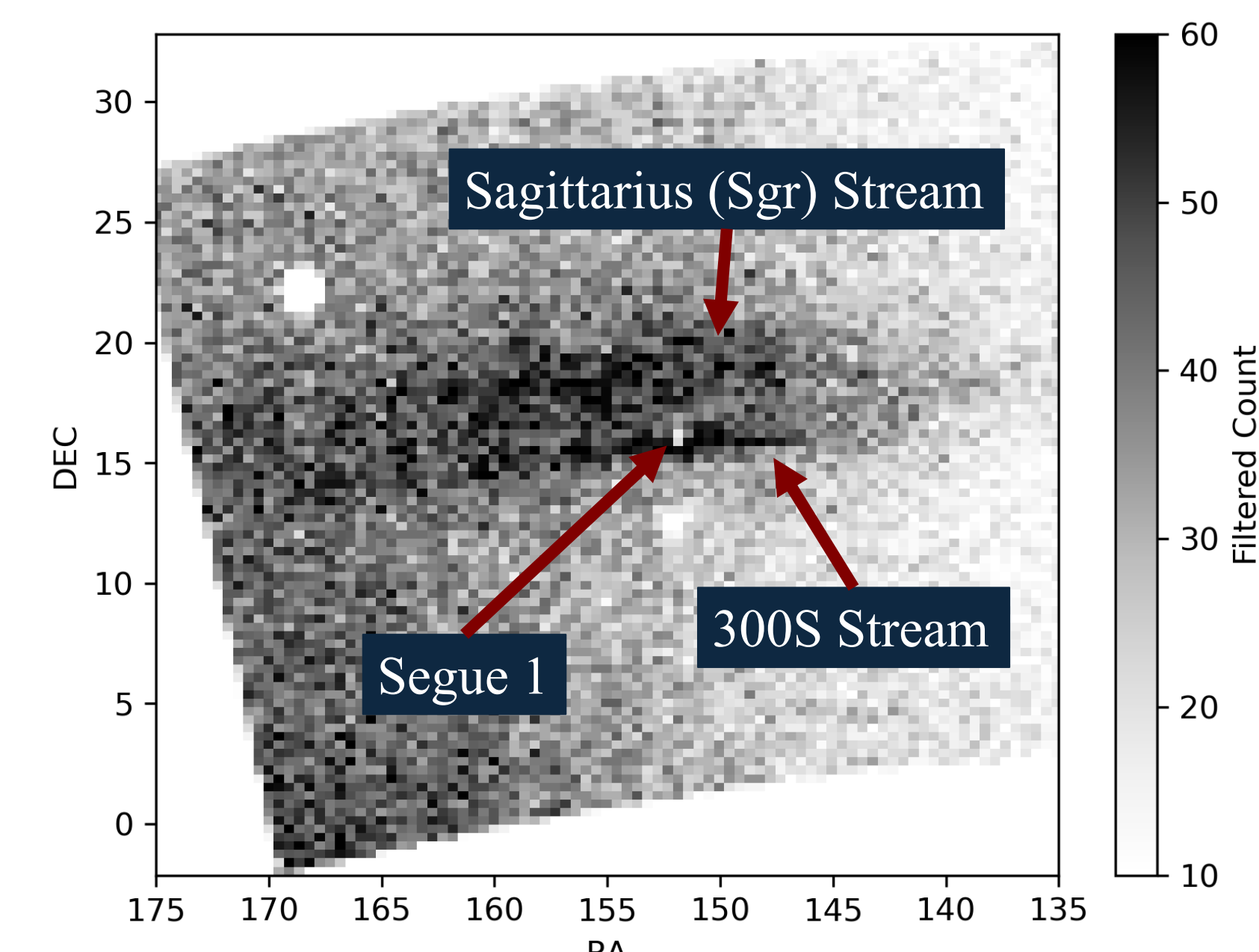


## Introduction and Background

Stellar Streams as Laboratories for Small Scale Milky Way Structure

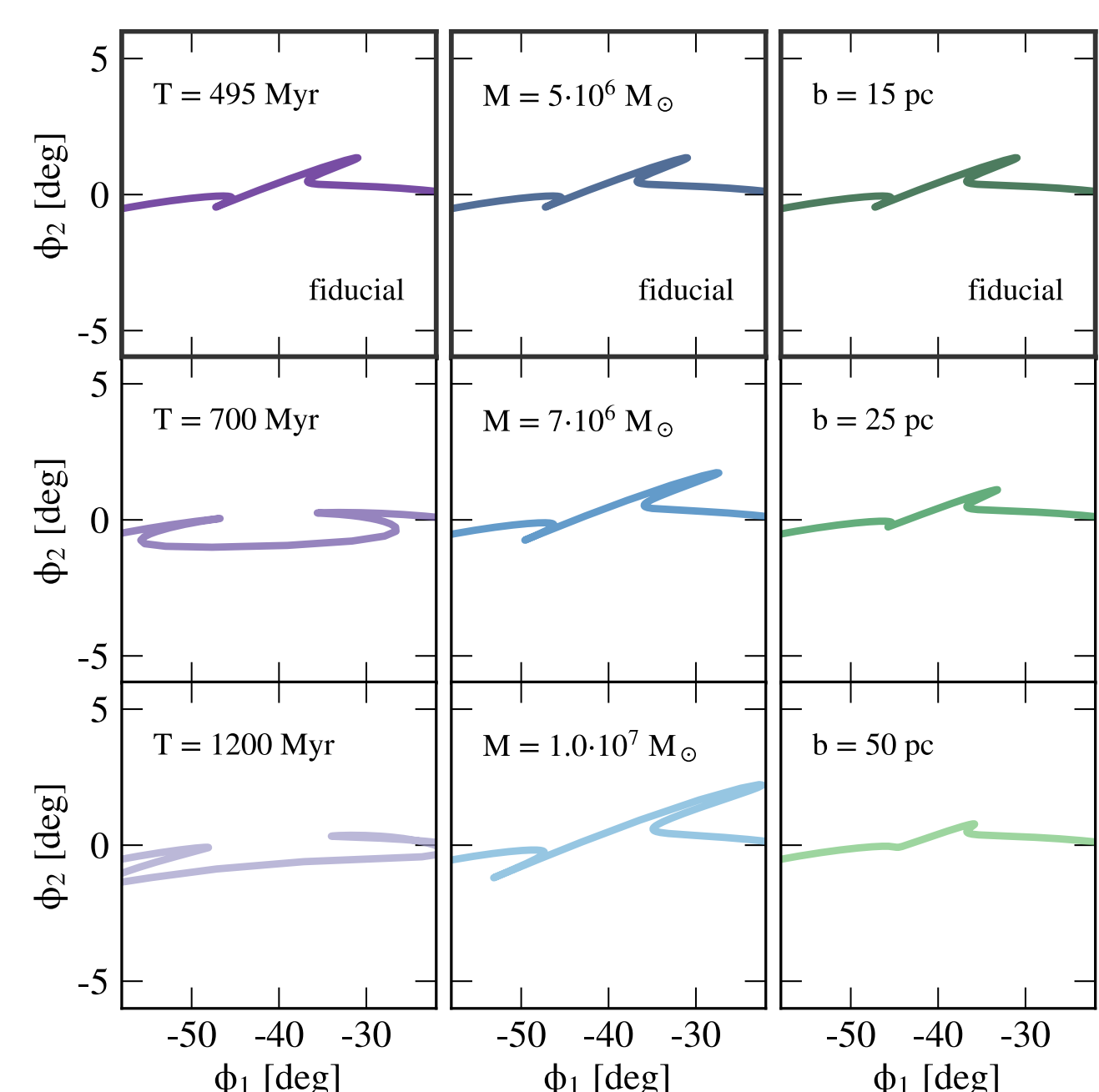
- Dark matter models predict different small-scale structures.
- Stellar stream perturbations indicate potential interactions with dark matter halos, including star-free halos.
- Measuring stream morphology can probe this small-scale structure.

### The 300S Stellar Stream



### Objective

Improve models of stream morphology in a manner robust to background contamination.



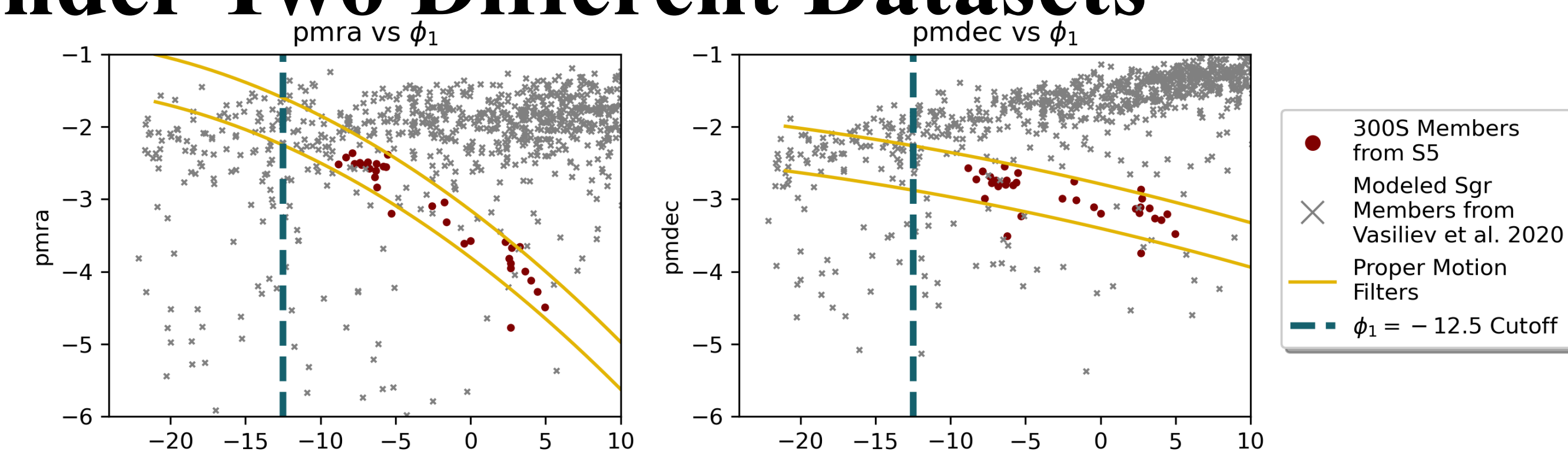
Modeled stream perturbations in GD-1 under different encounter parameters [1].

- Retrograde orbit with high eccentricity [2]
  - Galactic pericenter:  $\sim 4.1$  kpc
  - Galactic apocenter:  $\sim 60$  kpc
- Extends from RA  $\sim 144^\circ$  to  $\sim 168^\circ$
- $[\text{FeH}] = -1.35$ , Age = 12.5 Gyr [3]
- Likely was a globular cluster progenitor [3]

## Extracting Stream Morphology Under Two Different Datasets

Filtering Out Sgr Using Proper Motions from Gaia DR3

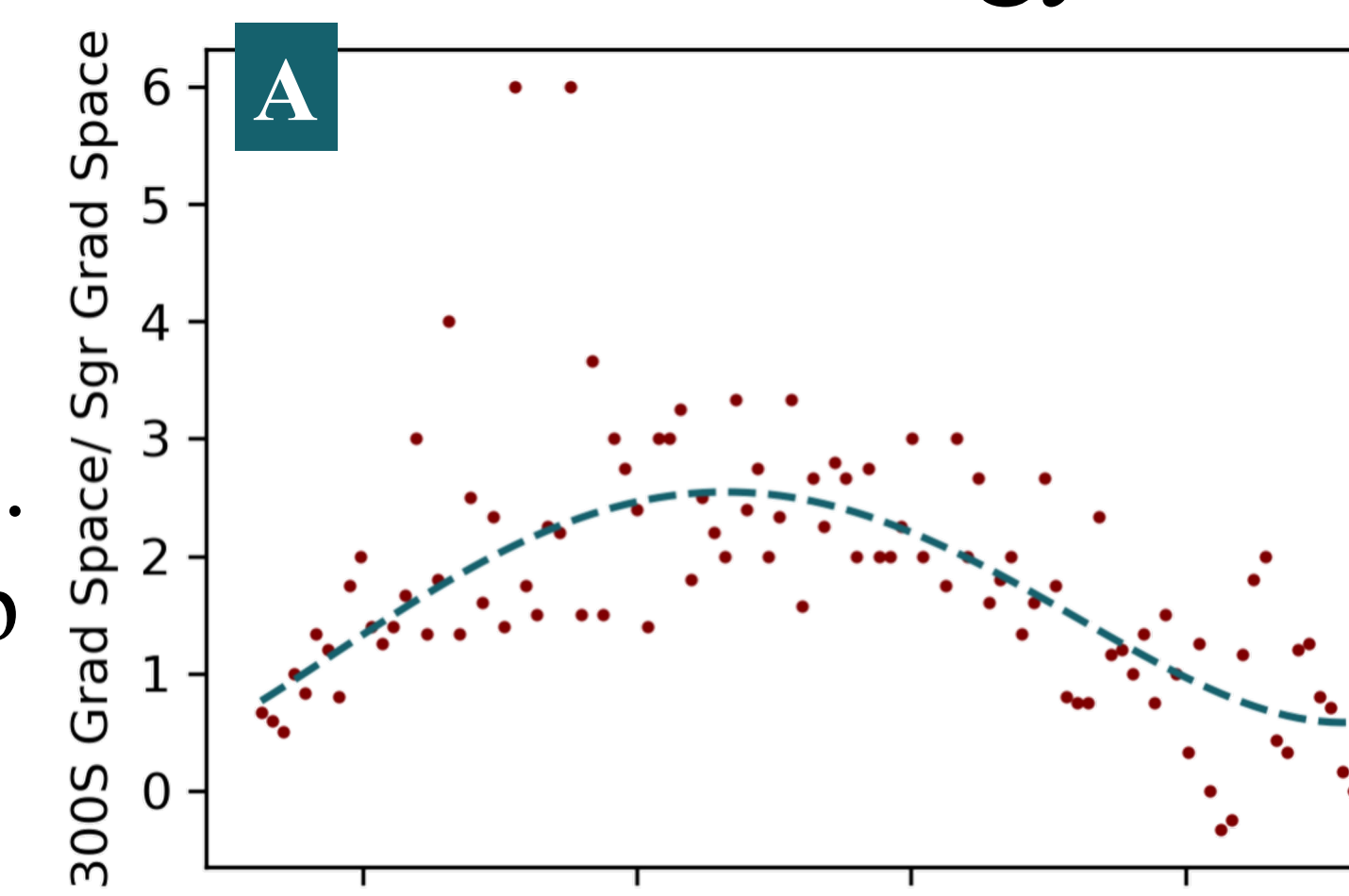
- Quadratic fit to S5 member [4] PMs with  $1.5\sigma$  cut filters.
- Stars further selected with filter on turnoff, sub-giant, and red-giant regions.
- $\phi_1 < -12.5$  cut due to Sgr contamination.
- Signal vanishes at  $\phi_1 > 5$ .



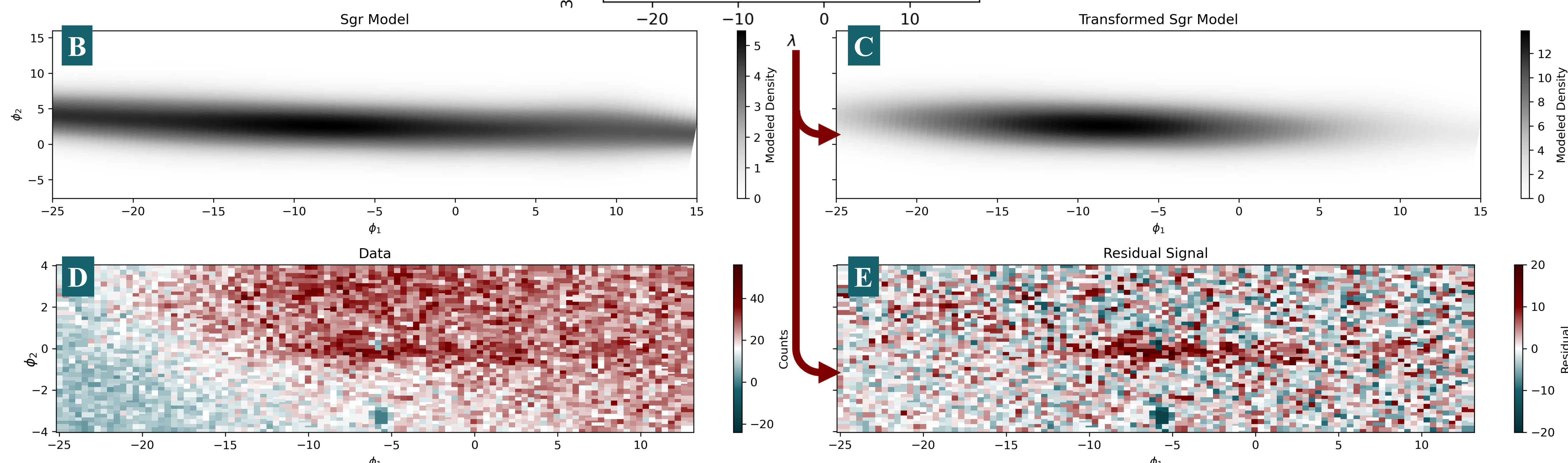
Proper motion filters used for signal extraction from Gaia. The members of Sgr are modeled in [6].

Subtracting Out Sgr Using Photometry from the Dark Energy Camera Legacy Survey (DECaLS) DR9

- New distance gradient empirically fit on Sgr's response to the 300S matched filter.
- Polynomial fit on ratio of Sgr signals under 300S and Sgr gradients along Sgr's axis (A).
- Model of Sgr fit onto the stellar density map filtered using the Sgr distance gradient (B).

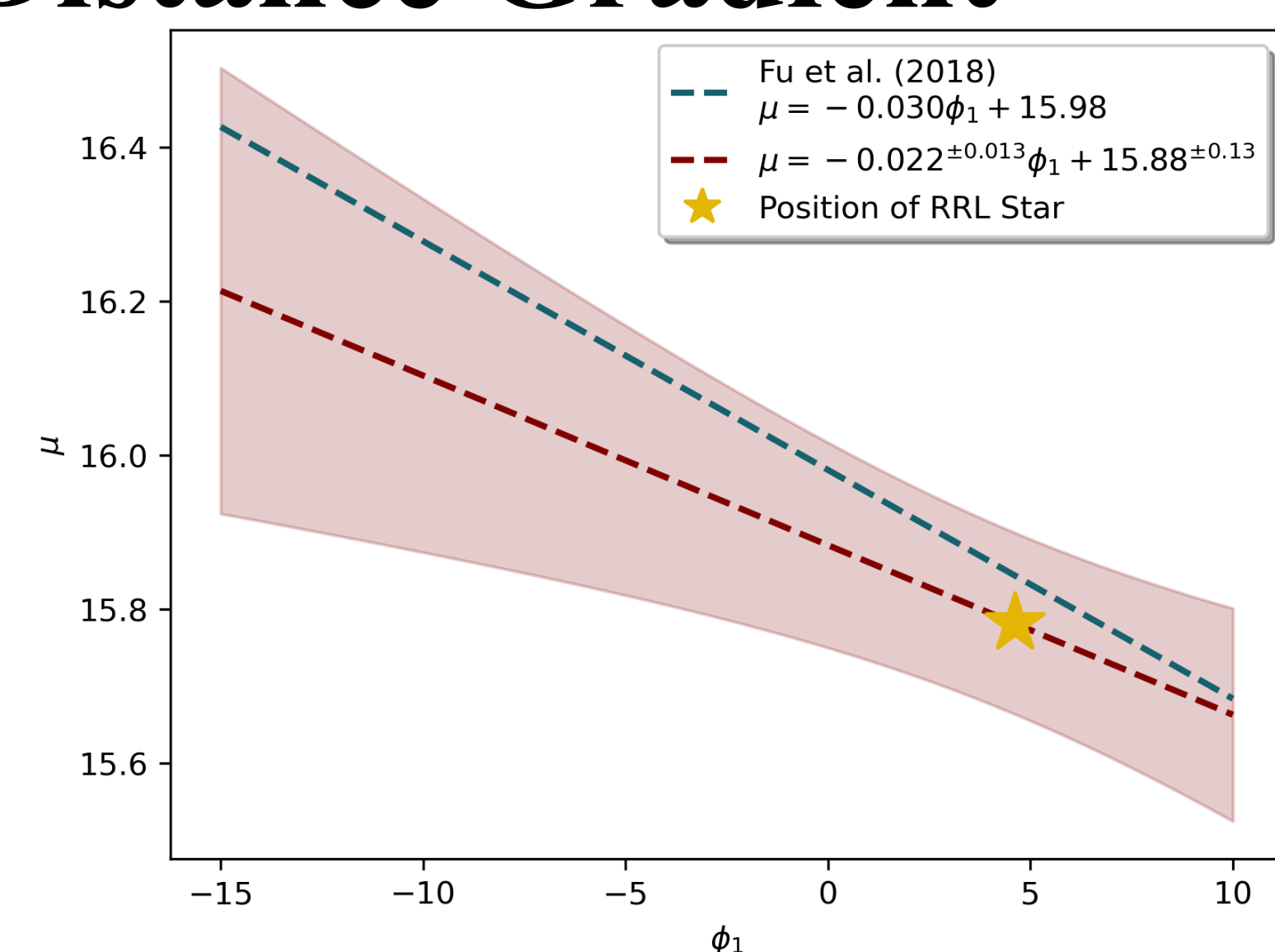


- Sgr model transformed into the map filtered with 300S's gradient using transformation polynomial (from B to C).
- This transformed Sgr model allows us to subtract out the influence of Sgr and extract the 300S signal (from D to E).



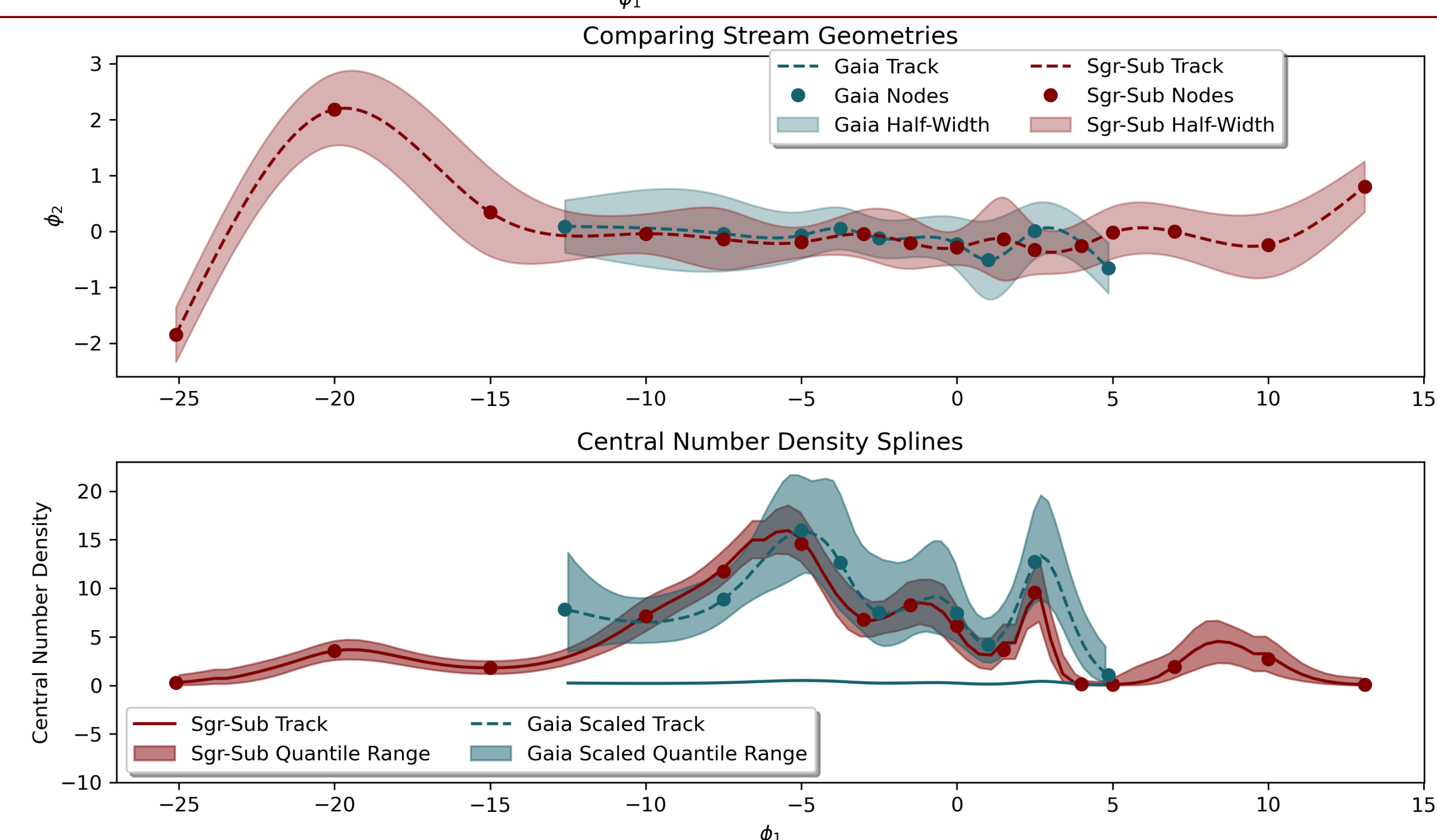
## Reobtaining a Distance Gradient

- We identify one RR Lyrae (RRL) and no Blue Horizontal Branch stars consistent with our proper motion filters and the approximate distance.
- 0-point determined by RRL star.
- Slope determined by high purity RGB catalog from S5 [4]. Slope fit to their deviations from an isochrone as a function of  $\phi_1$ .
- Result in agreement with distance gradient from [2] once that gradient is transformed into our  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  space.



Resulting distance gradient with uncertainties. Our fit is slightly closer and more gradual than the Fu et al. 2018 [2] gradient, though they agree.

- Stream model: cubic splines for central number density, gaussian width, and  $\phi_2$  as functions of  $\phi_1$ . Background and Sgr also modeled with splines.
- Assume the data are Poisson distributed in each spatial bin. The models then represent the spatial distribution of the Poisson's mean.
- Models fit to number density maps with MCMC as in [5].
- For better comparison, Gaia model's central number density scaled so its maximum value is equivalent to the maximum of the Sgr-Sub model's central number density.



Final stream models. (Top) Stream tracks and half-widths overplotted. (Bottom) Stream central number density splines with 16% – 84% quantiles overplotted.

## Conclusions

- Both methods of signal extraction yield agreeing stream parameters across 300S's footprint.
- The stream parameters vary relatively smoothly with no visible kinks.
- Intensity drops off between the peaks, indicating a slight gap in the stream.
- Further work necessary to verify behavior at  $\phi_1 < -12.5$  where Gaia model is contaminated.

## References

- [1] Bonaca, A. et al. (2019). The Spur and the Gap in GD-1: Dynamical Evidence for a Dark Substructure in the Milky Way Halo. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 880(1), 38. <https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ab2873>
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- [3] Usman, S. A. et al. (2024). Multiple Populations and a CH Star Found in the 300S Globular Cluster Stellar Stream. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.02476>
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- [6] Vasiliev, E., Belokurov, V., & Erkal, D. (2020). Tango for three: Sagittarius, LMC, and the Milky Way. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 501(2), 2279–2304. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/staa3673>