

# Studying dark matter with stellar streams



Guillaume THOMAS

Kick-off meeting UNDARK

*Tenerife, October 10<sup>th</sup> 2024*



EXCELENCIA  
SEVERO  
OCHOA



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO  
DE CIENCIA  
E INNOVACIÓN



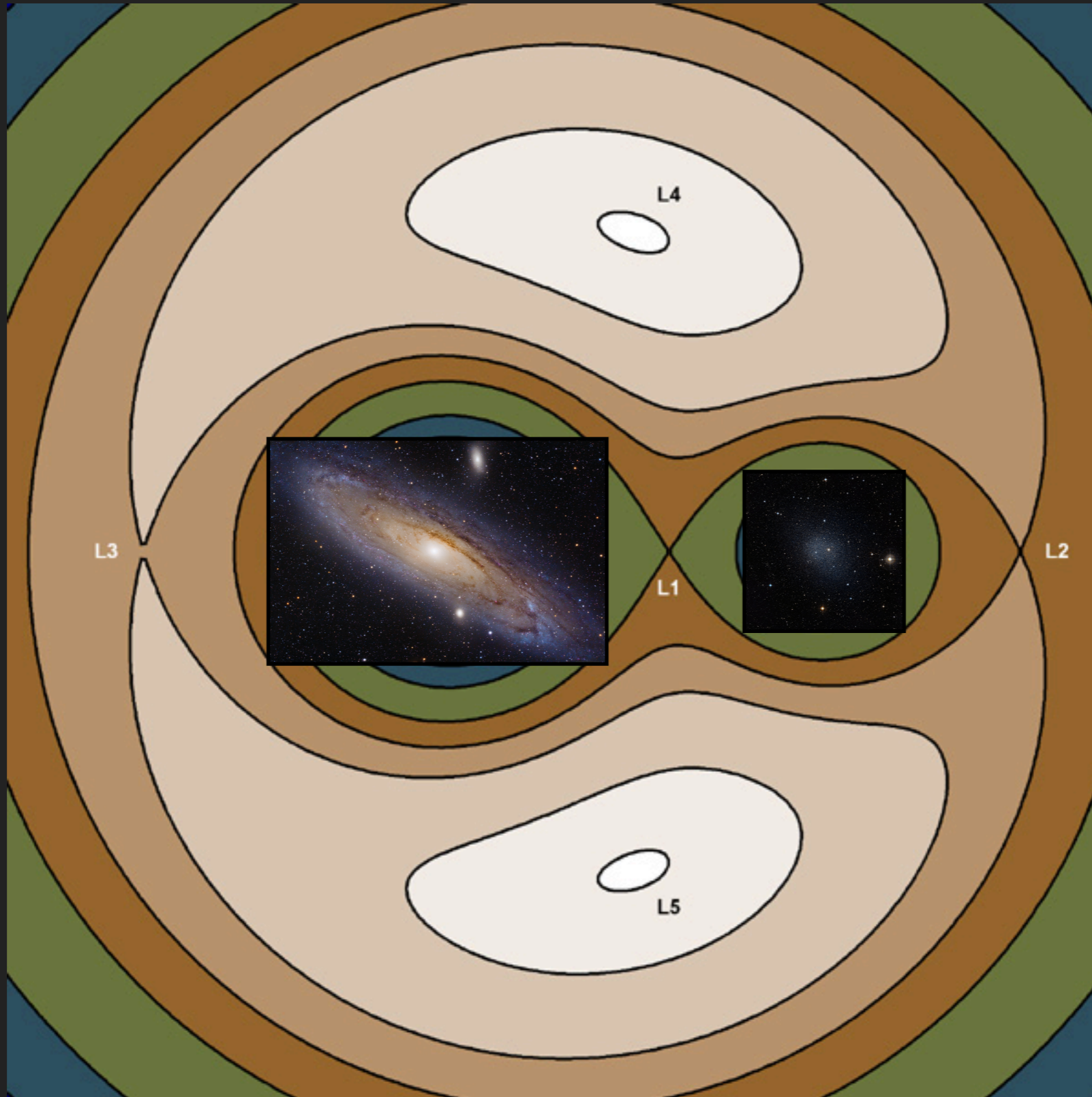
Universidad  
de La Laguna



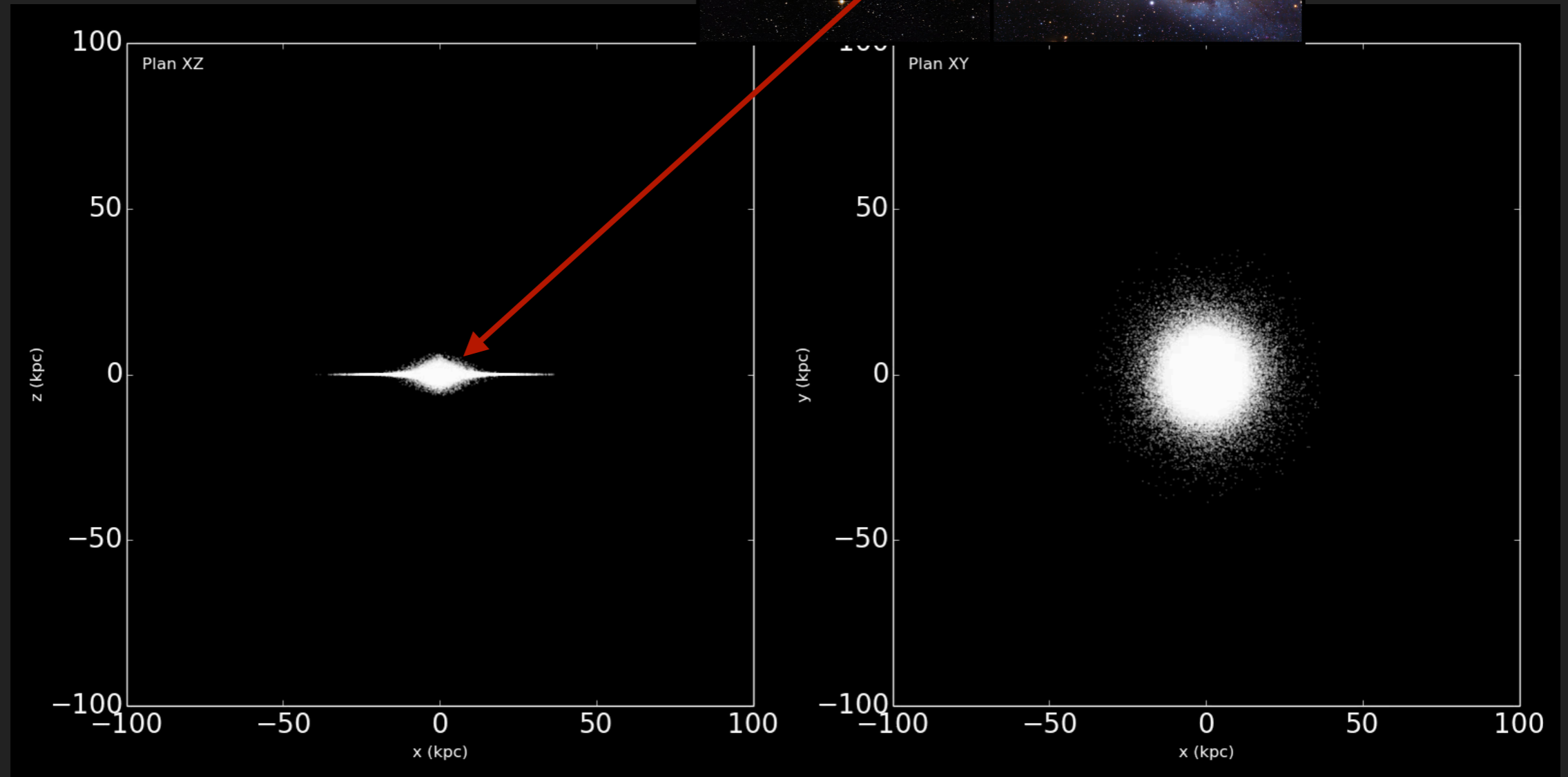
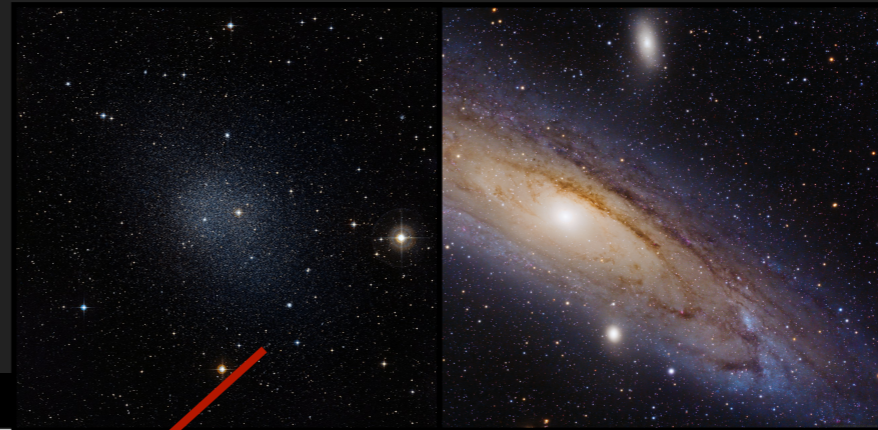
Funded by  
the European Union

What is a stellar stream?

# Stellar streams



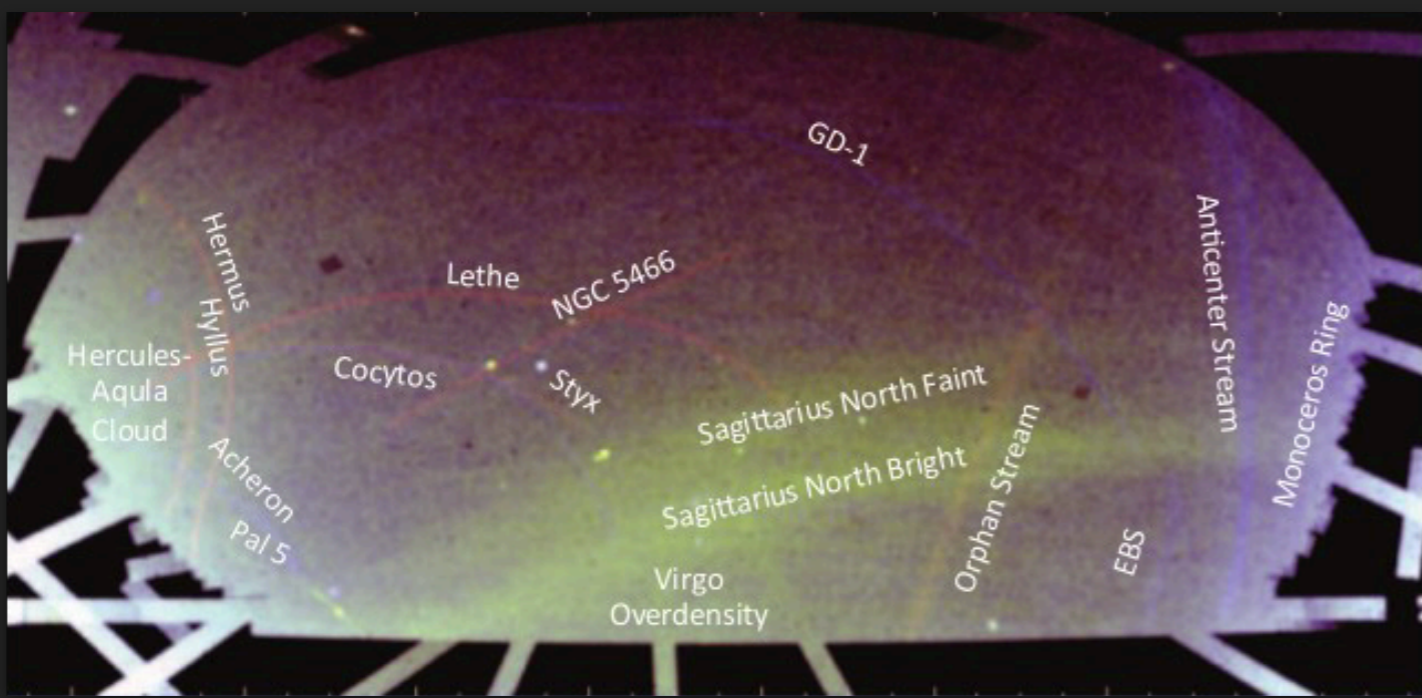
# Stellar streams



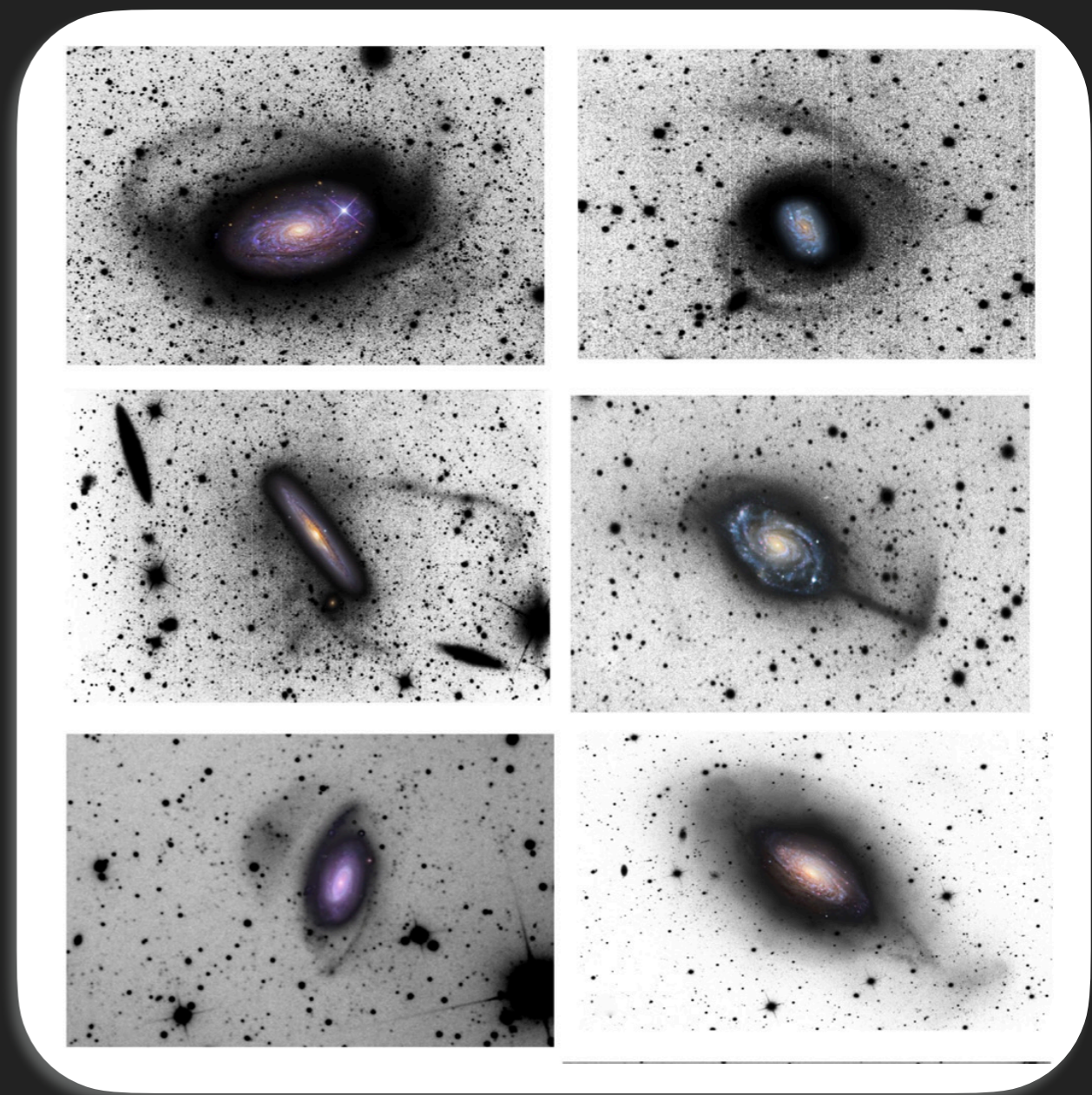
# Stellar streams

MW

Grillmair et al., 2016



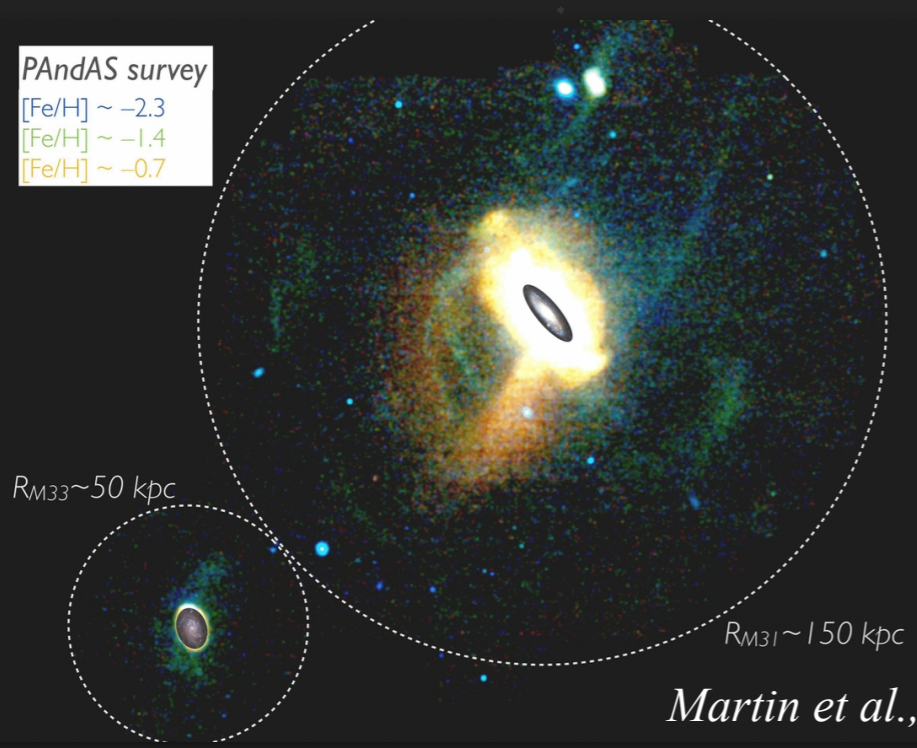
Other Galaxies



Martínez-Delgado et al., 2010

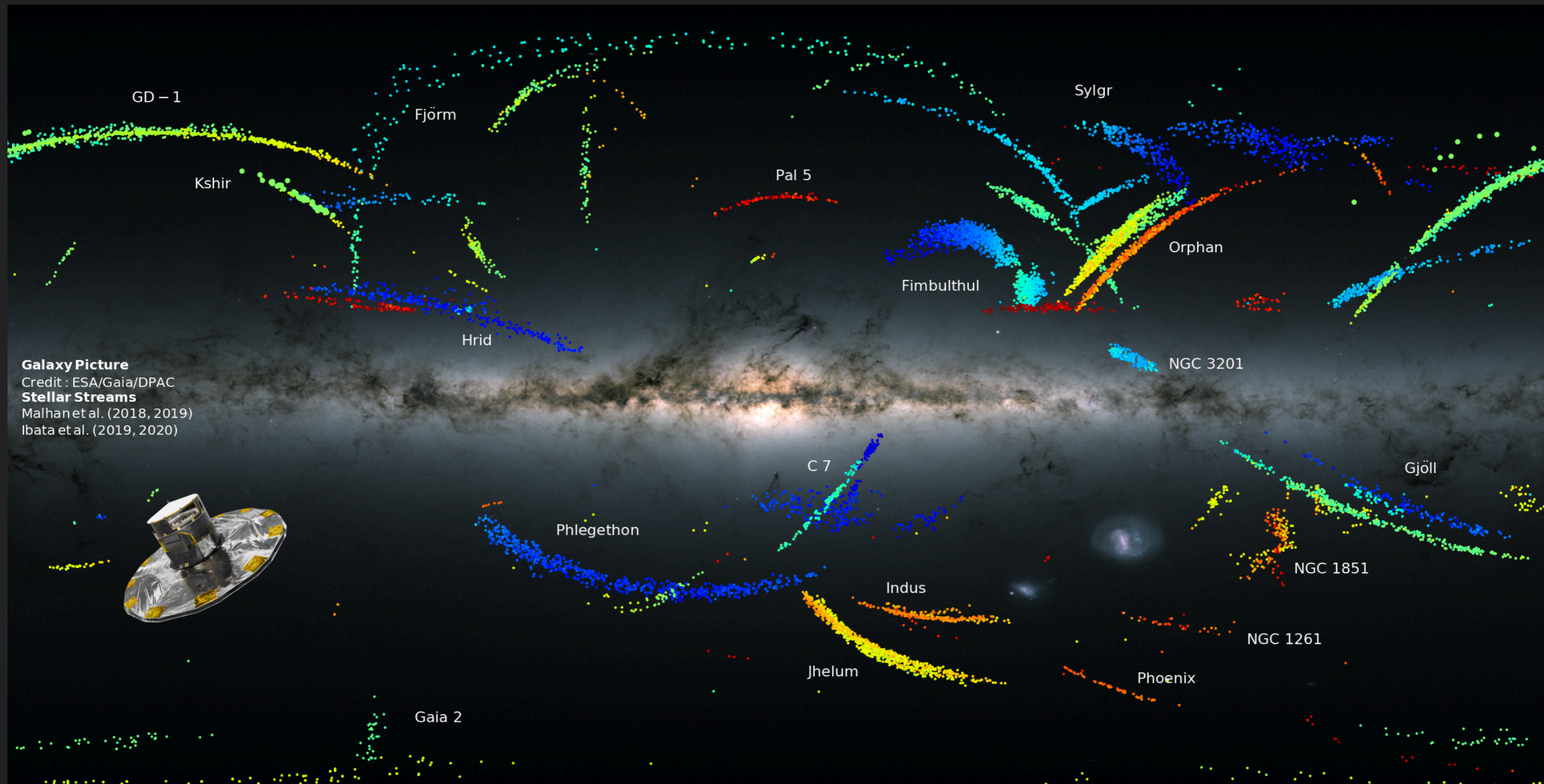
M 31

PAndAS survey  
 [Fe/H] ~ -2.3  
 [Fe/H] ~ -1.4  
 [Fe/H] ~ -0.7



Martin et al., 2013

# Stellar streams in the Milky Way



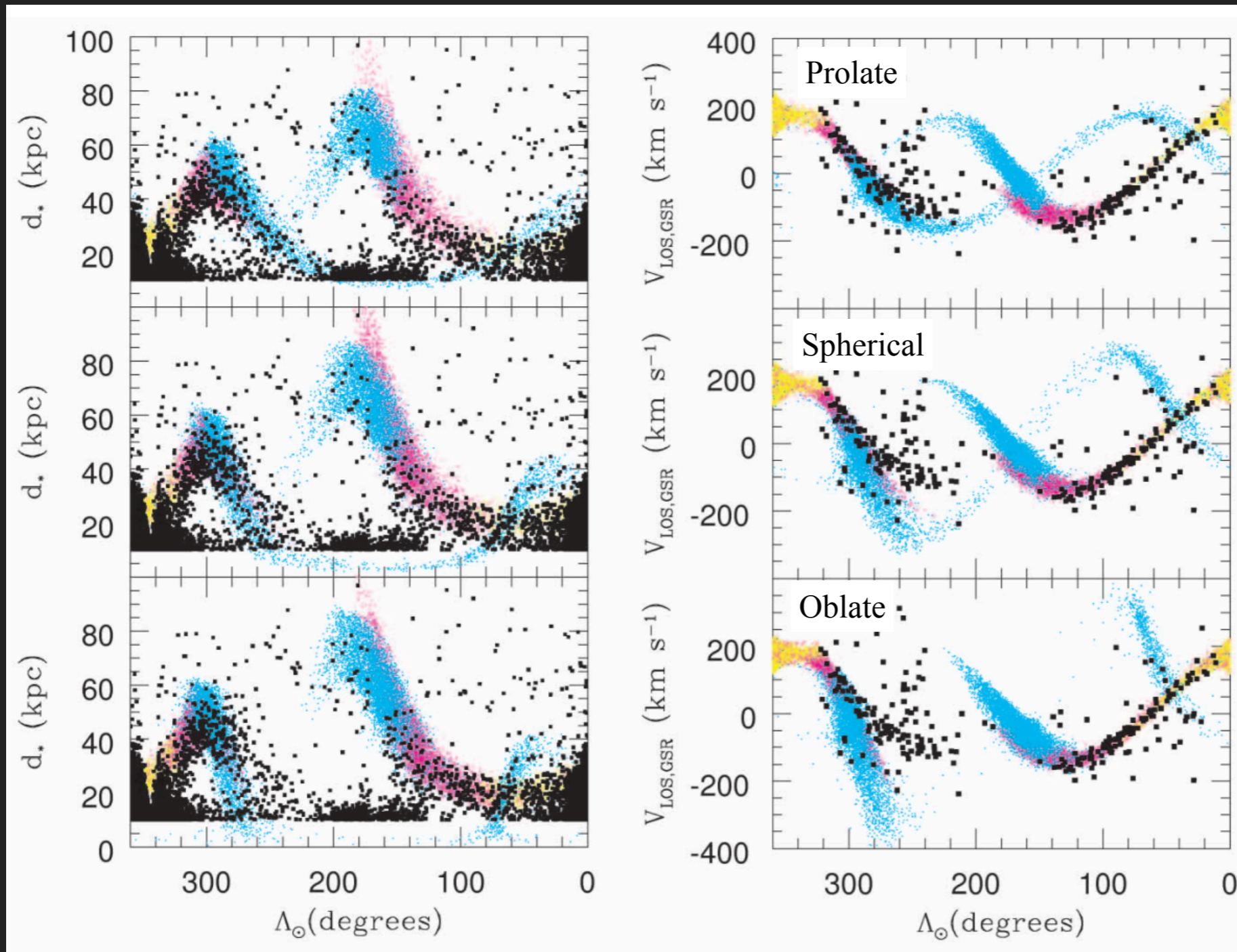
Credit: Khyati Malhan

**More than 90 streams** know currently around the MW  
(see Mateu 2023, Ibata et al., incl. *GT* 2024)

What are the stream useful for?

1. Probing the Galactic potential

# Stellar streams as accelerometers

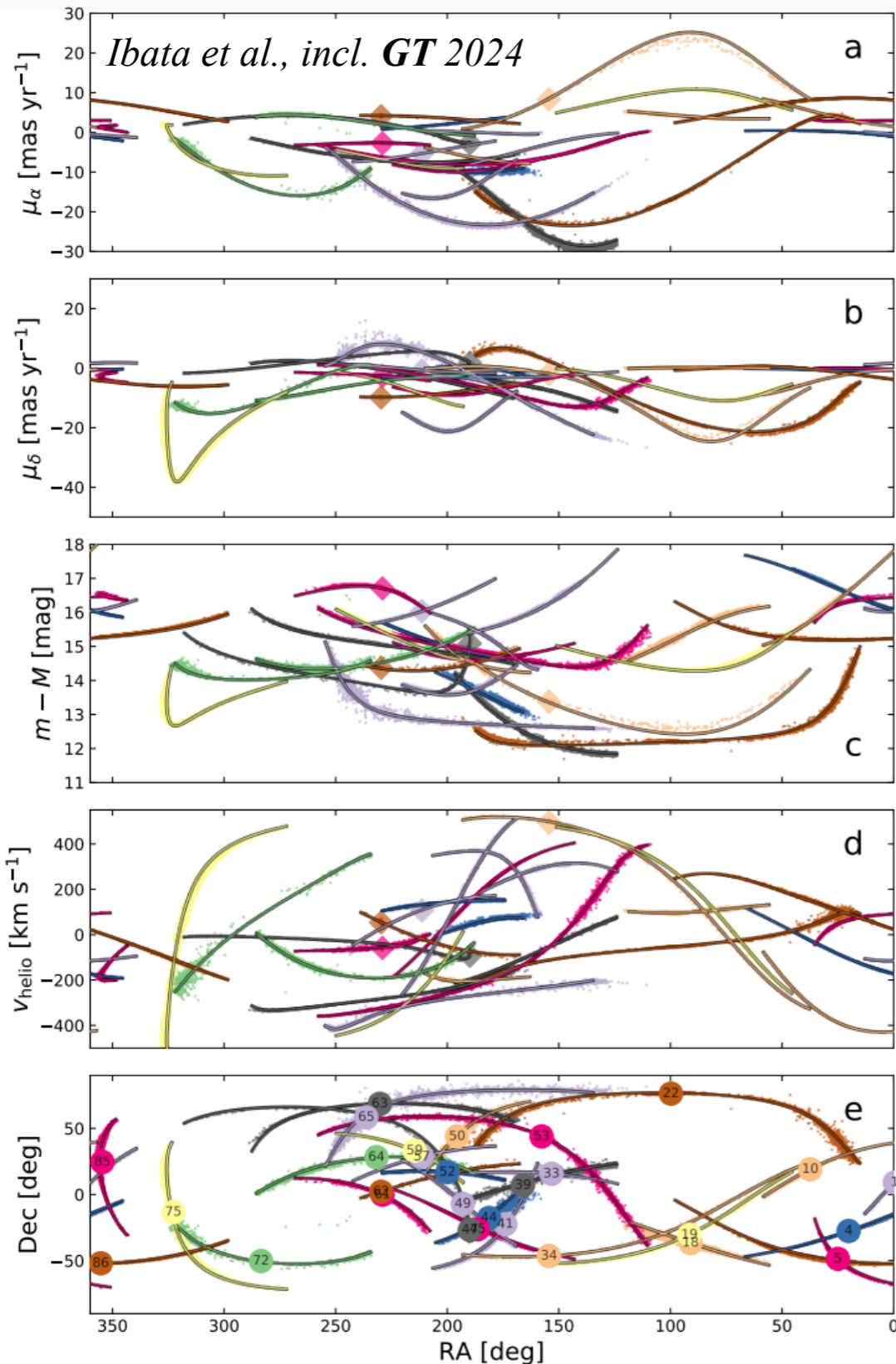


*Law et al., 2005*

Global profile and shape of the Galactic potential  $\longrightarrow$  MW Dark Matter profile



# Stellar streams as accelerometers



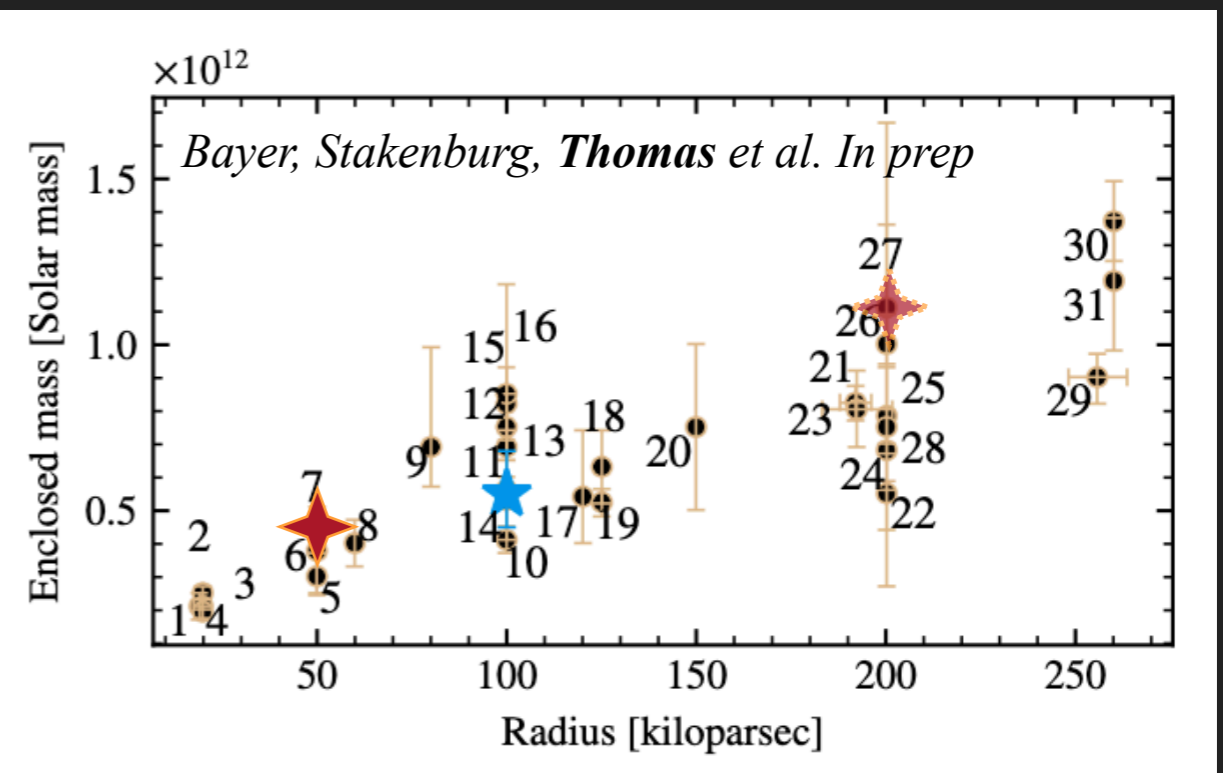
- Several streams can be used at once to give better constraints

- In Ibata et al. 2024:

- $M_{\text{vir}} = 1.09^{+0.19}_{-0.14} \times 10^{12} M_\odot$
- $M_{50} = 0.46 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$

- Flattening of  $q = 0.75 \pm 0.03$

+ constraint on thin and thick disc scale length & height

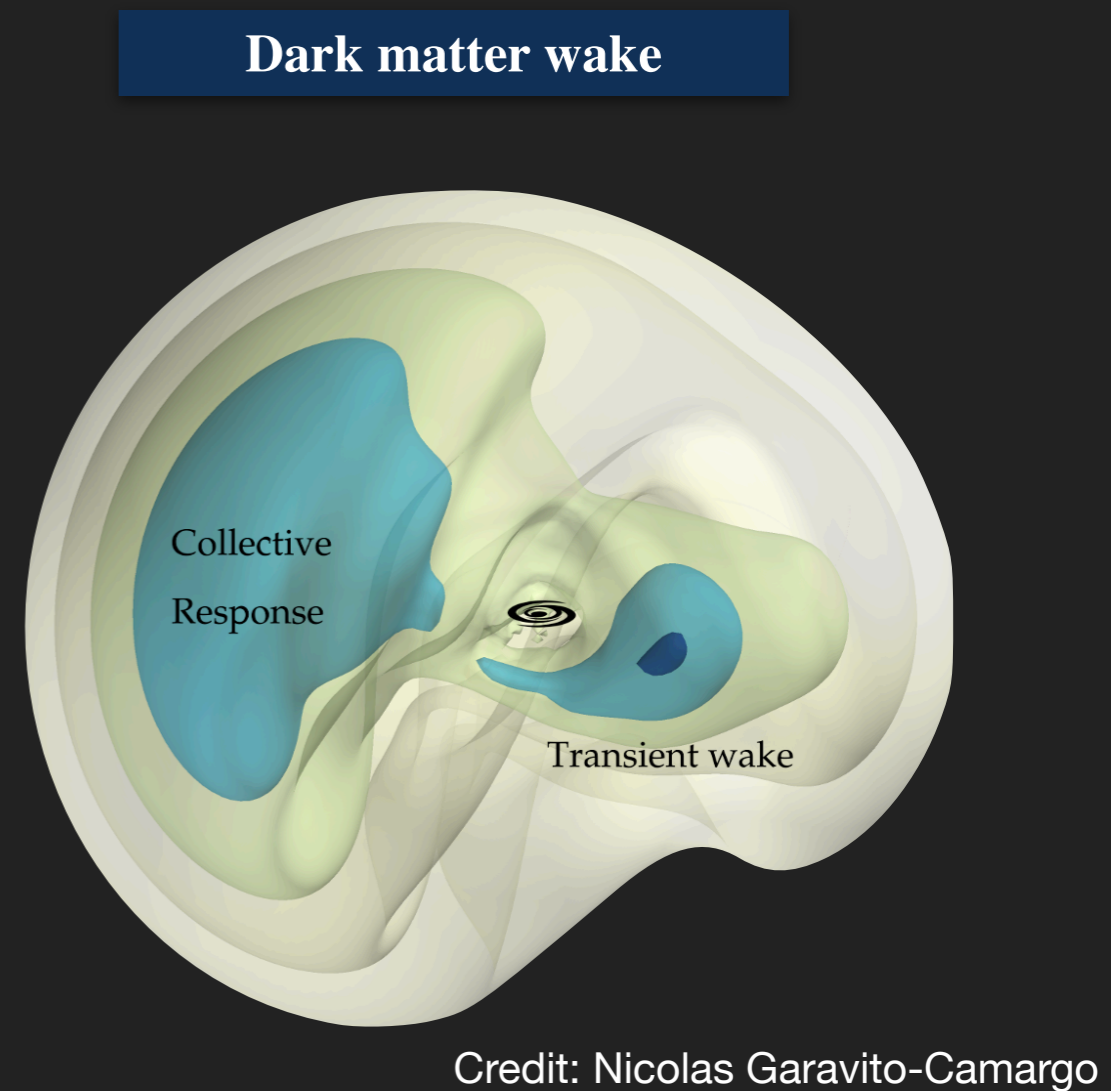
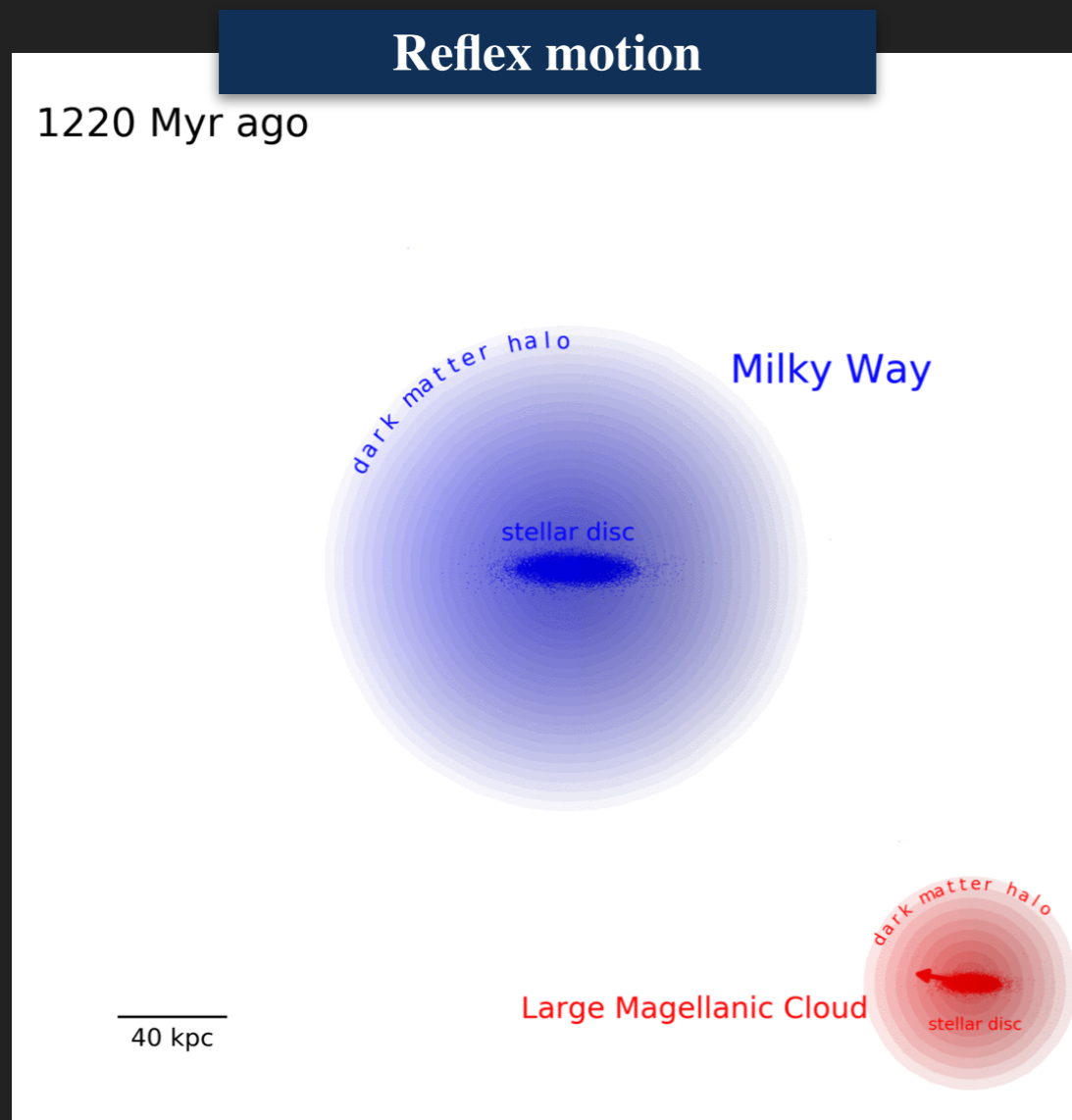


What are the stream useful for?

2. Detect and quantify large scale perturbations

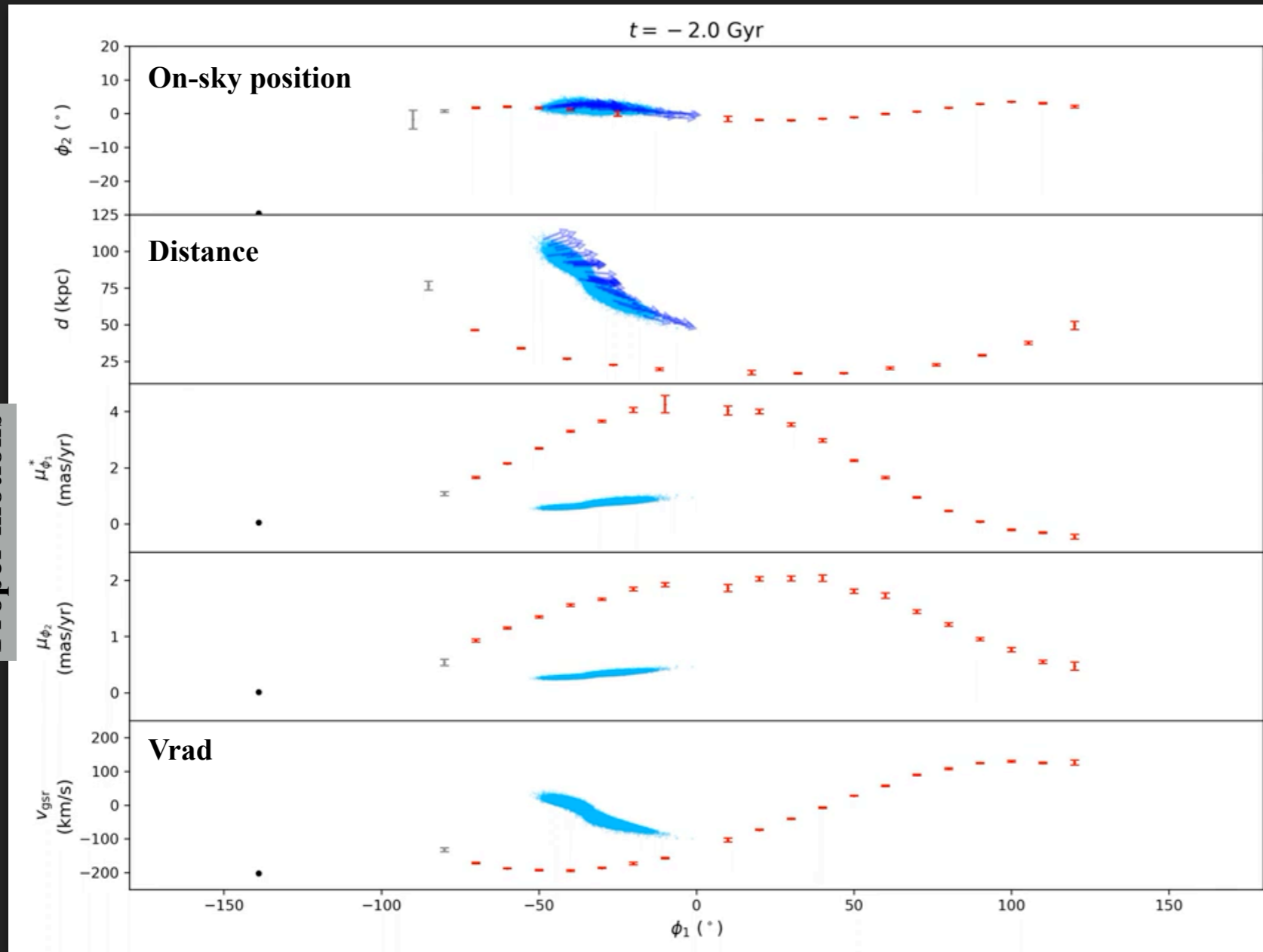
# The Milky Way is not in Equilibrium

The infall of the LMC perturbs the gravitational potential of the MW:

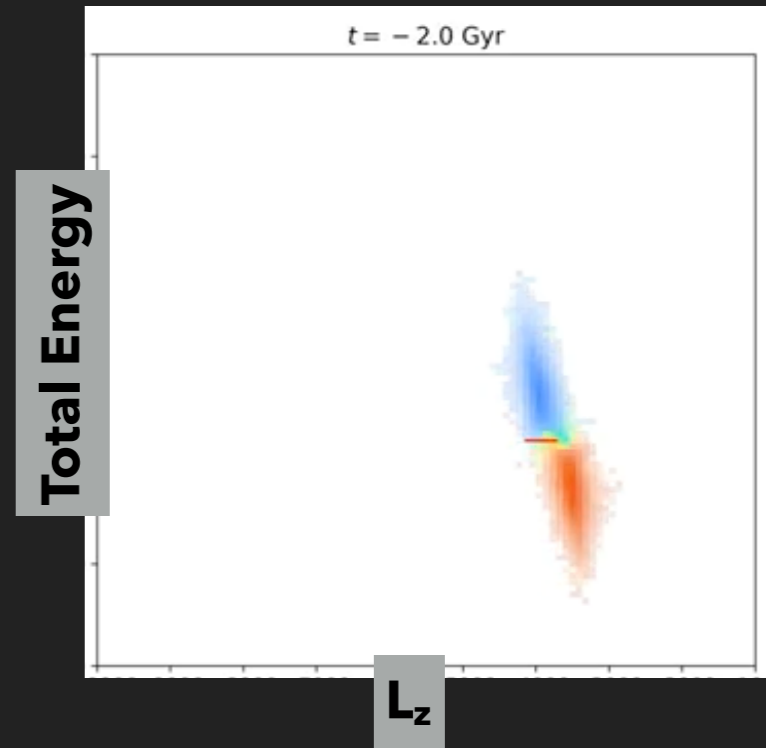


# Stellar streams to quantify perturbation

- Stellar streams are very useful tools to probe several dynamical effects and perturbations:
  - **The infall of the LMC** (ex. *Orphan-Chenab*, *Sagittarius*)



Proper motions



Credit: Denis Erkal

*Erkal et al. 2019, Koposov et al. 2019, 2023, Lilleegen et al. 2023*

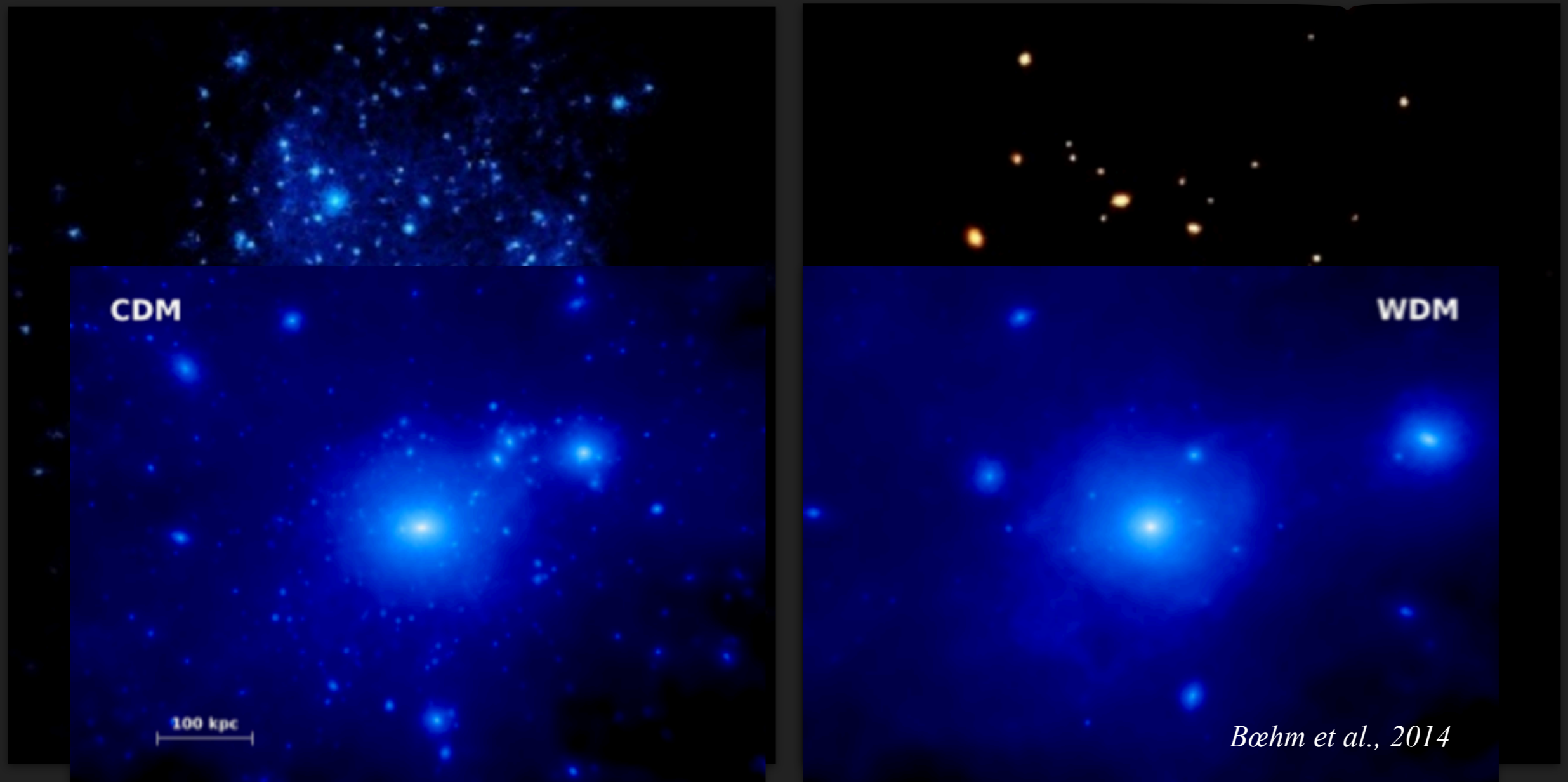
What are the stream useful for?

3. Detect DM subhaloes

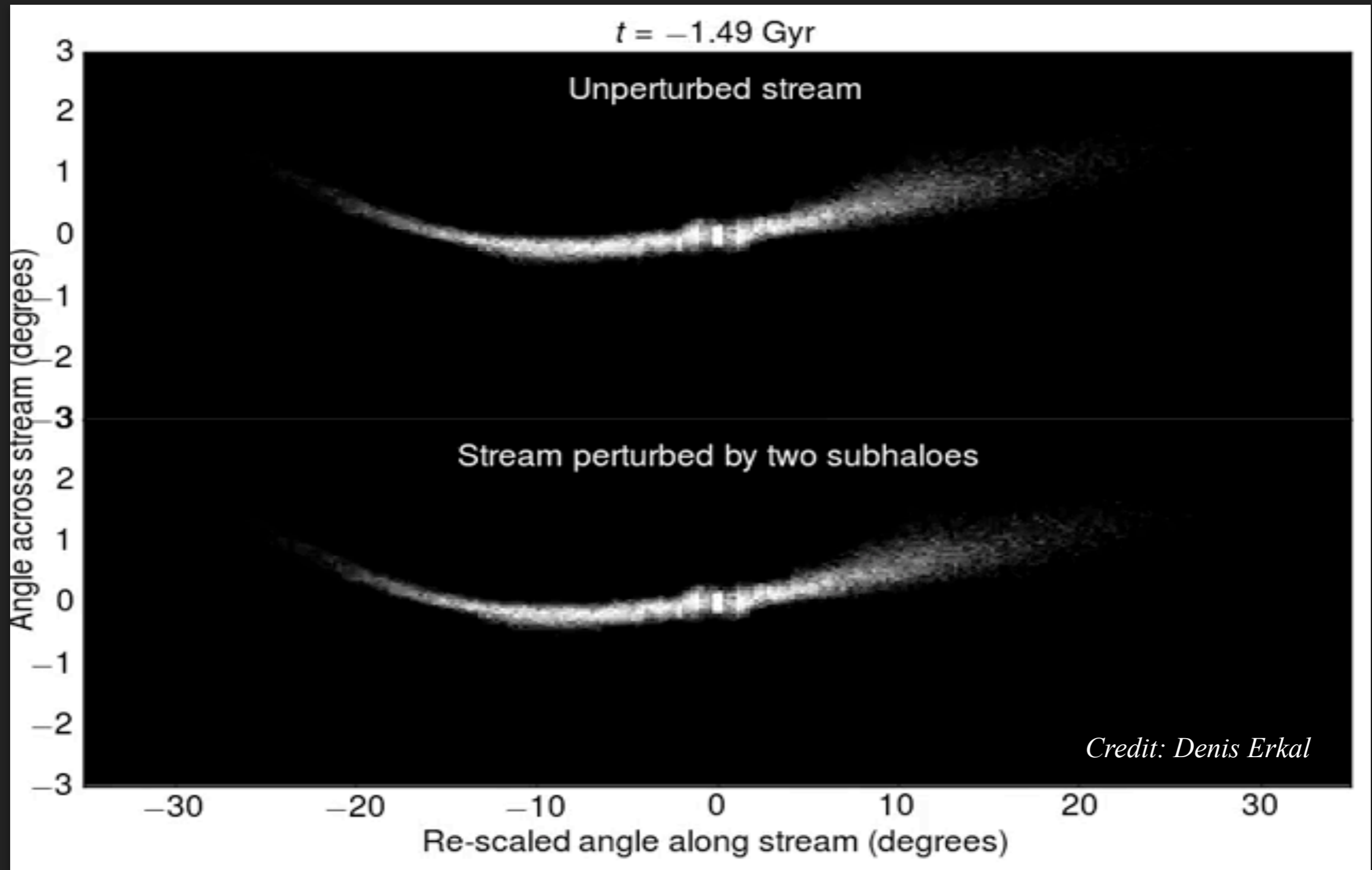
# Stellar streams as DM subhaloes detector

Dark Matter

Stars



# Stellar streams as DM subhaloes detector

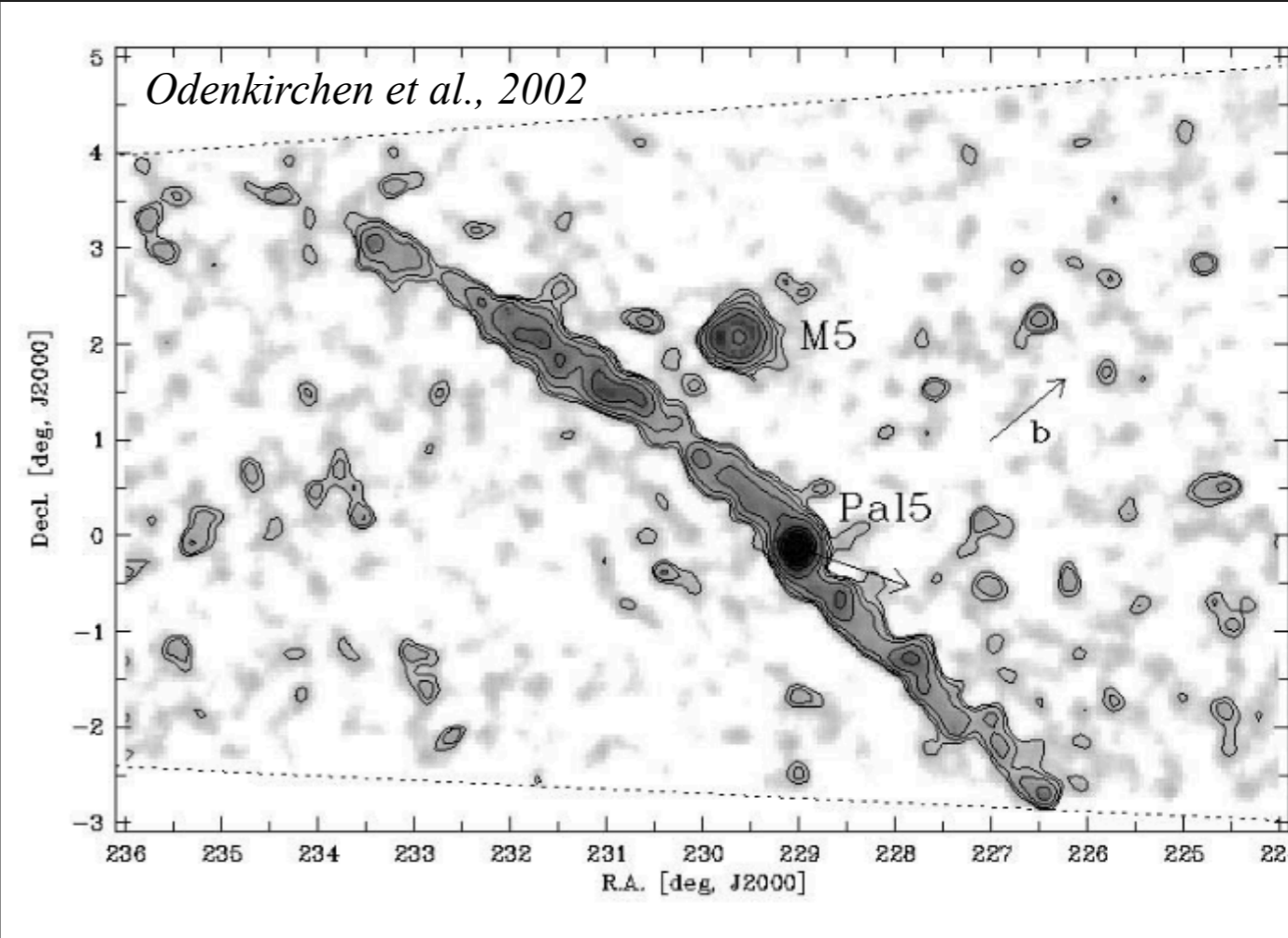


# Gaps in streams

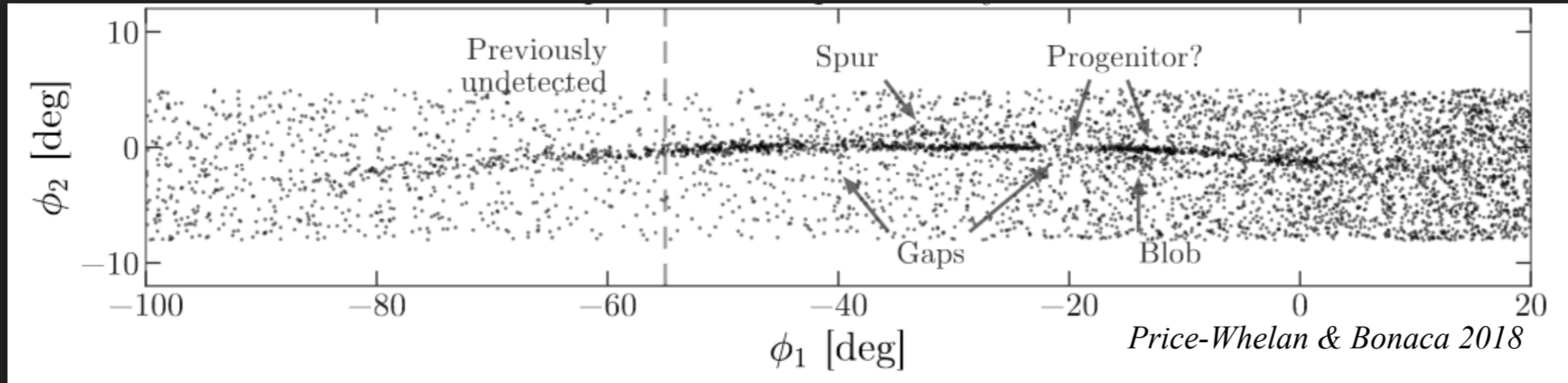
**Carlberg et al. 2012:**  
5 gaps at 99% confidence in Pal 5

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

Pal 5



GD-1





# Gaps in streams

- But... other effects can create gaps in streams:

## 1. External perturbers:

- Galactic Bar  
*Hattori+2016, Pearson+2017, Banik & Bovy 2019*
- Spiral arms  
*Banik & Bovy 2019*
- GMC  
*Amorisco+2016, Banik & Bovy 2019*
- LMC/Sgr/Other objects  
*de Boer et al. 2020, Li et al. 2021, Shipp et al. 2021, Malhan et al. 2021, Foote+(incl. GT) sub.*

## 2. Internal perturbations:

- Epicycle motion  
*Küpper +2008, 2010, 2012, Mastrobuono-Battisti+2013, Thomas+2016, Sanders+2016, Ibata, GT+2020, Jerabkova+2021*
- Progenitor dissolution  
*Webb & Bovy, 2018*
- Stellar mass black holes?  
*Gieles+2021*

## 3. Observational artefacts

- Photometric uncertainties  
*Ibata+(incl. GT)2016, Thomas+2016*
- Survey's inhomogeneities  
*Thomas+2016  
Ibata, Thomas+2020*
- Scanning laws  
*Ibata, Thomas+2020*

# Gaps in streams

## 1. External perturbers:

- Galactic Bar

*Hattori+2016, Pearson+2017,  
Banik & Bovy 2019*

- Spiral arms

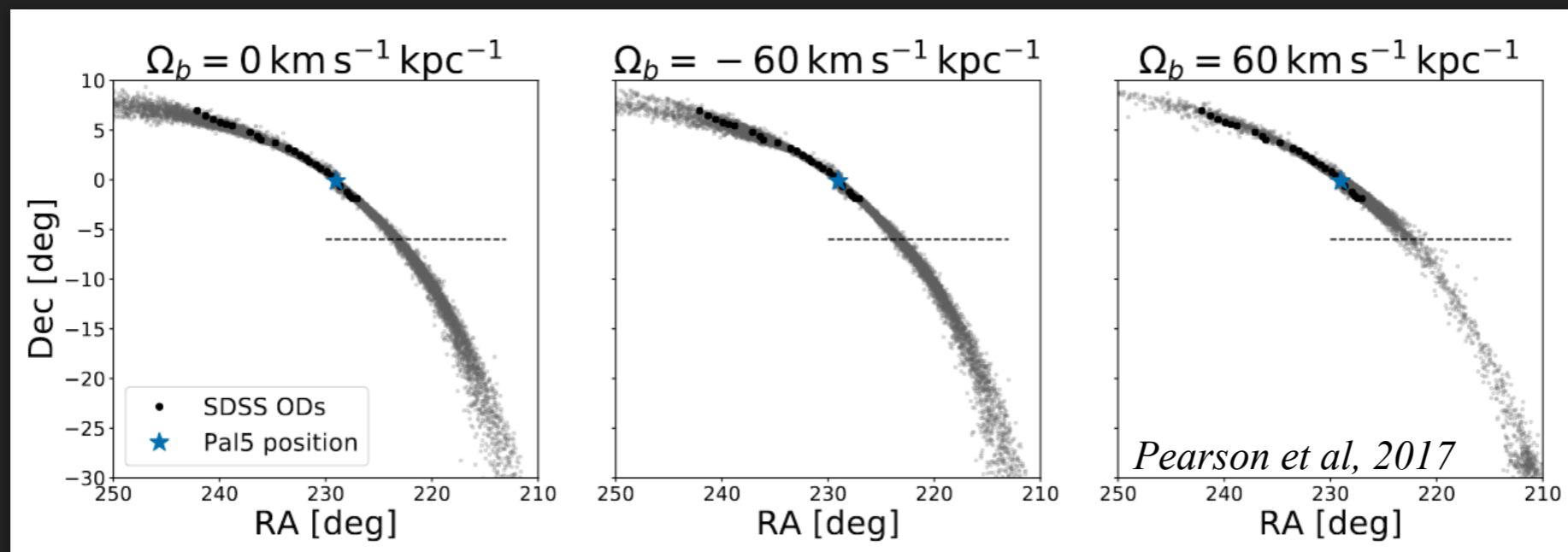
*Banik & Bovy 2019*

- GMC

*Amorisco+2016, Banik & Bovy 2019*

- LMC/Sgr/Other objects

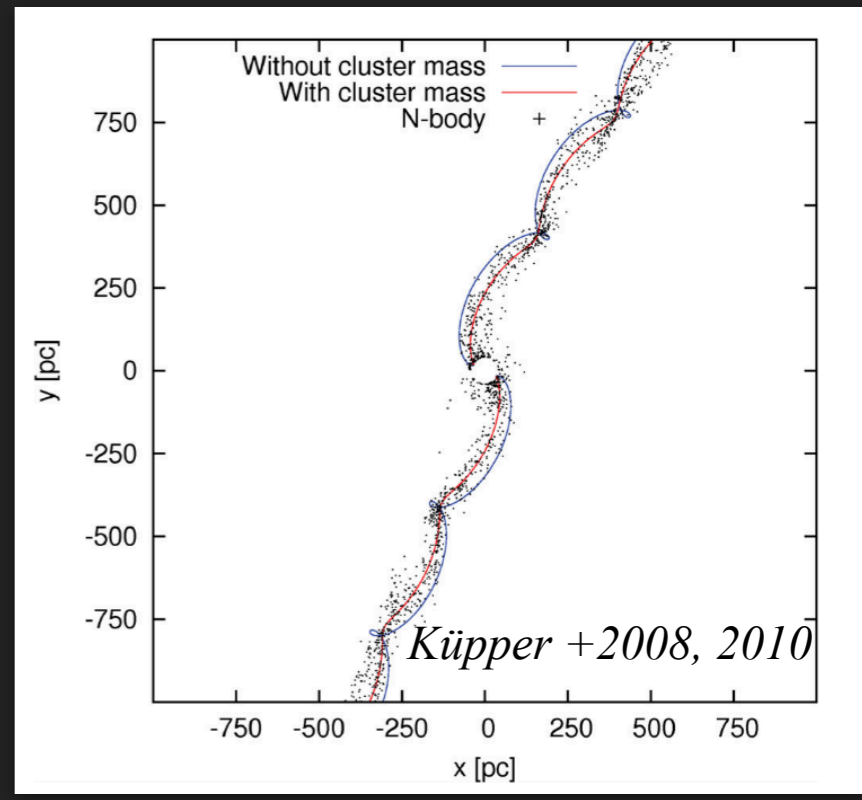
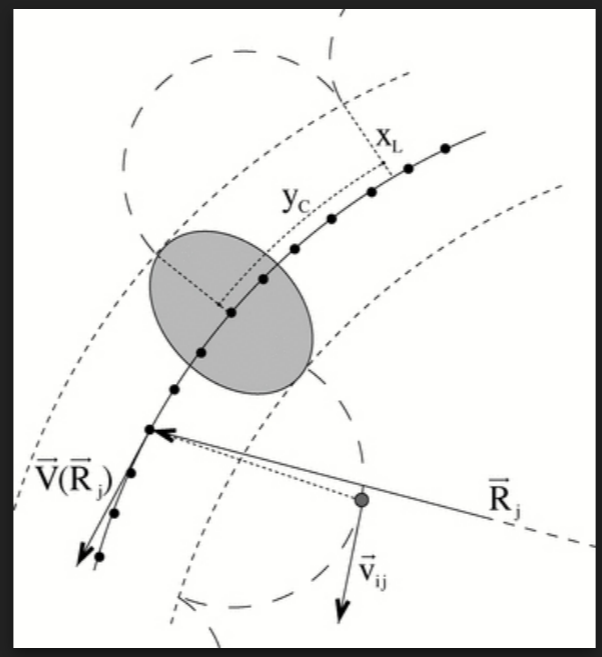
*de Boer et al. 2020, Li et al. 2021,  
Shipp et al. 2021, Malhan et al. 2021,  
Foote+(incl. GT) sub.*



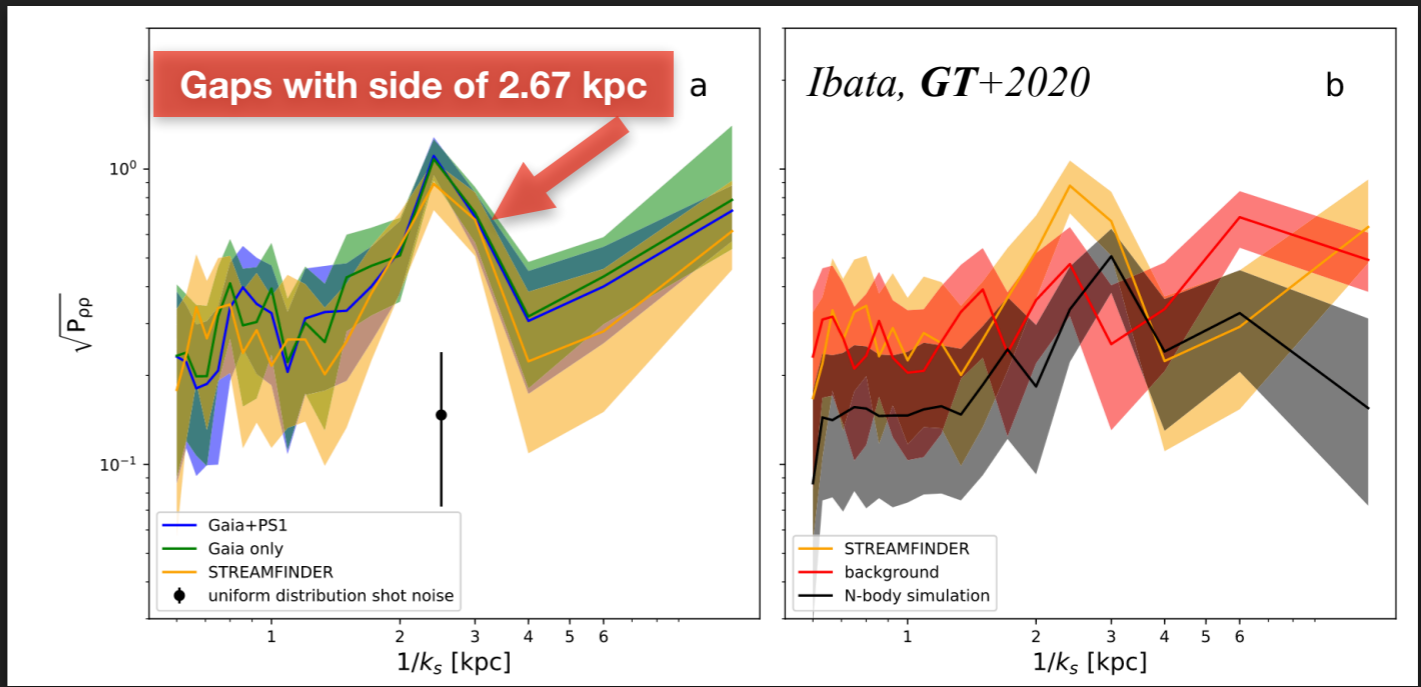
# Gaps in streams

## 2. Internal perturbations:

- Epicycle motion  
*Küpper +2008, 2010, 2012, Mastrobuono-Battisti+2013, Thomas+2016, Sanders+2016, Ibata, GT+2020, Jerabkova+2021*
- Progenitor dissolution  
*Webb & Bovy, 2018*
- Stellar mass black holes?  
*Gieles+2021*



GD-1



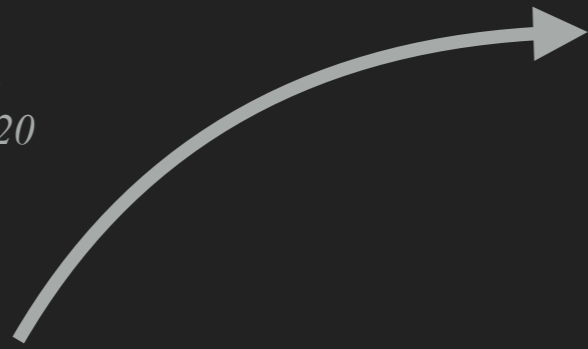
# Gaps in streams

## 3. Observational artefacts

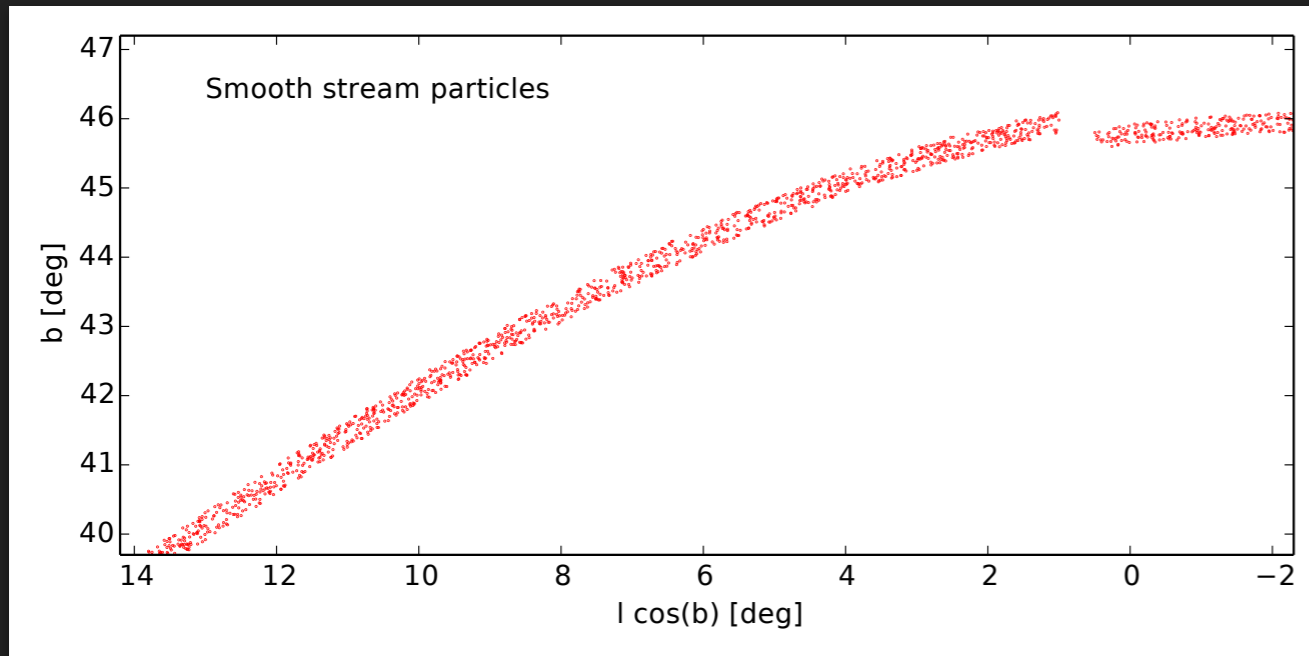
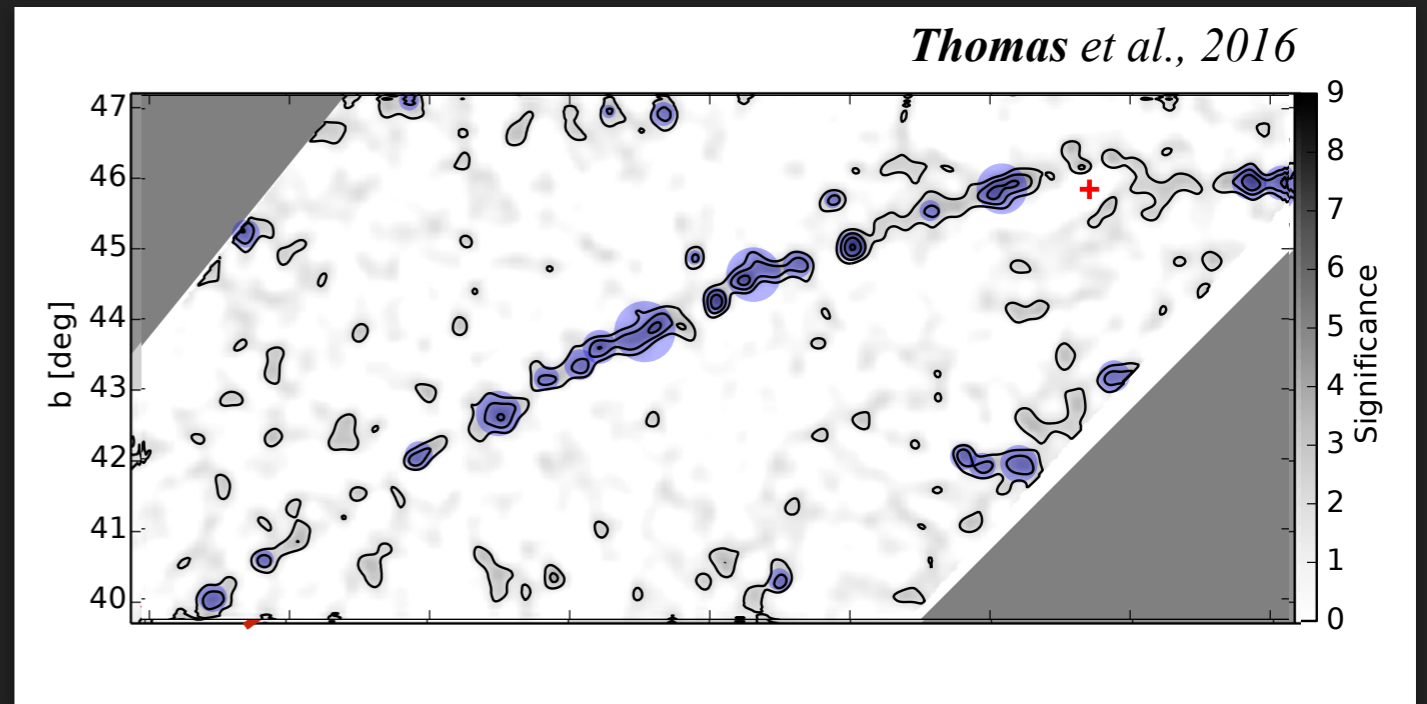
- Photometric uncertainties  
*Ibata+(inc. GT)2016, Thomas+2016*

- Survey's inhomogeneities  
*Thomas+2016*  
*Ibata, Thomas+2020*

- Scanning laws  
*Ibata, Thomas+2020*



## Pal 5

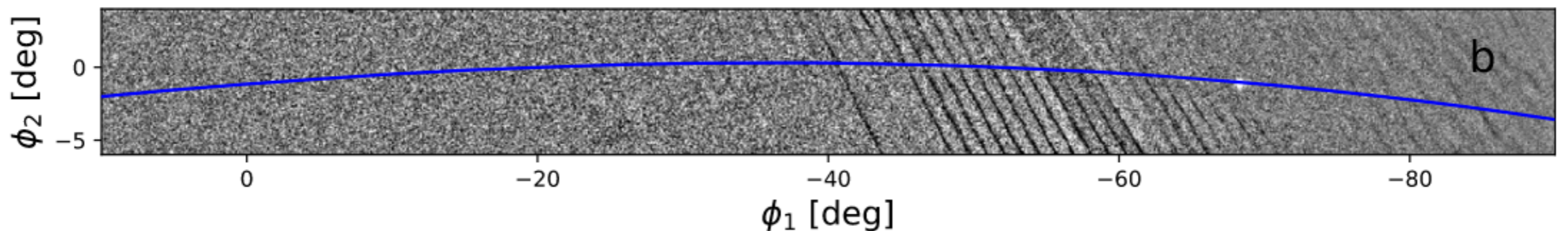
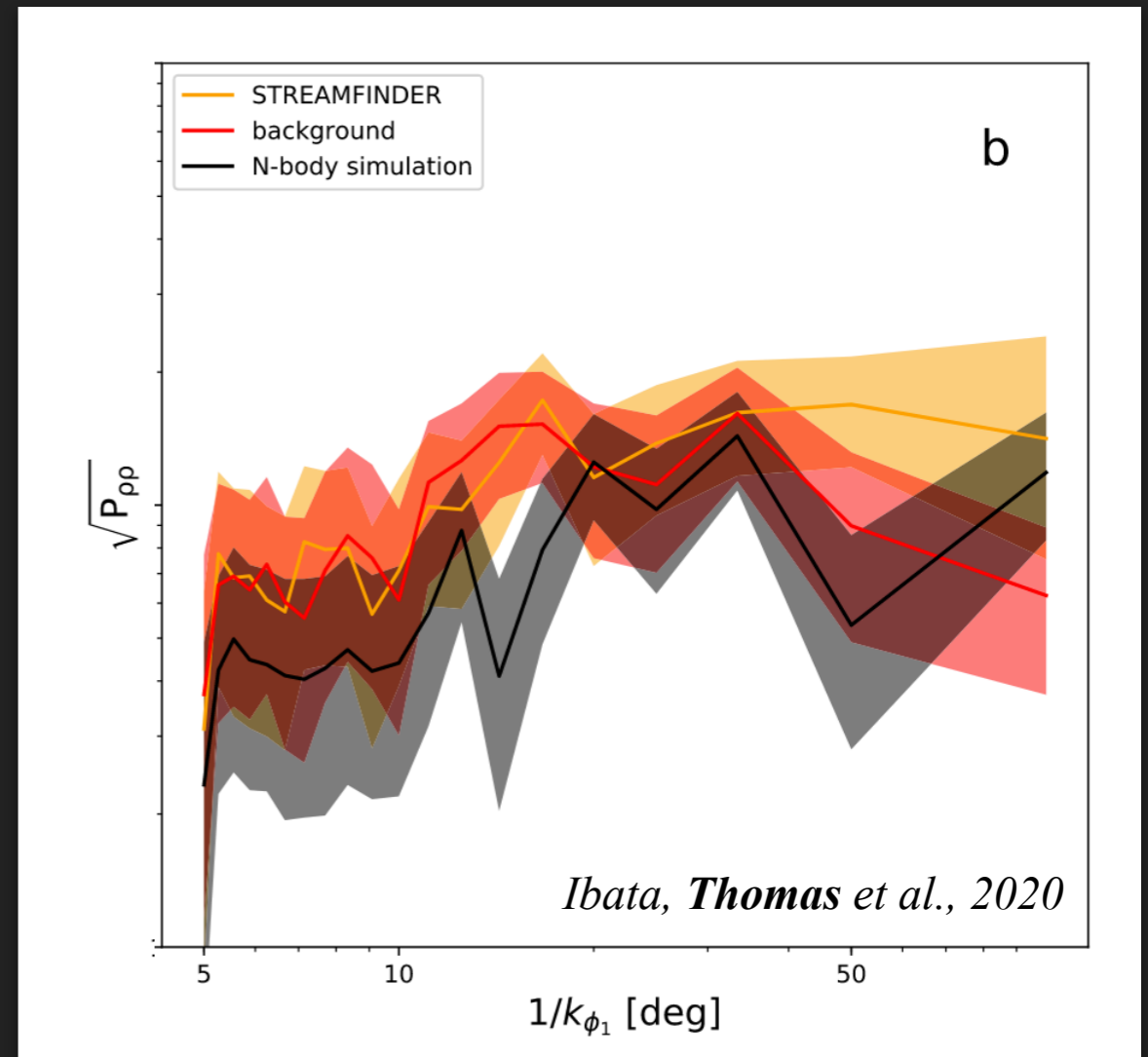


# Gaps in streams

## 3. Observational artefacts

- Photometric uncertainties  
*Ibata+(inc. GT)2016, Thomas+2016*
- Survey's inhomogeneities  
*Thomas+2016*  
*Ibata, Thomas+2020*
- Scanning laws  
*Ibata, Thomas+2020*

GD-1



What are the stream useful for?

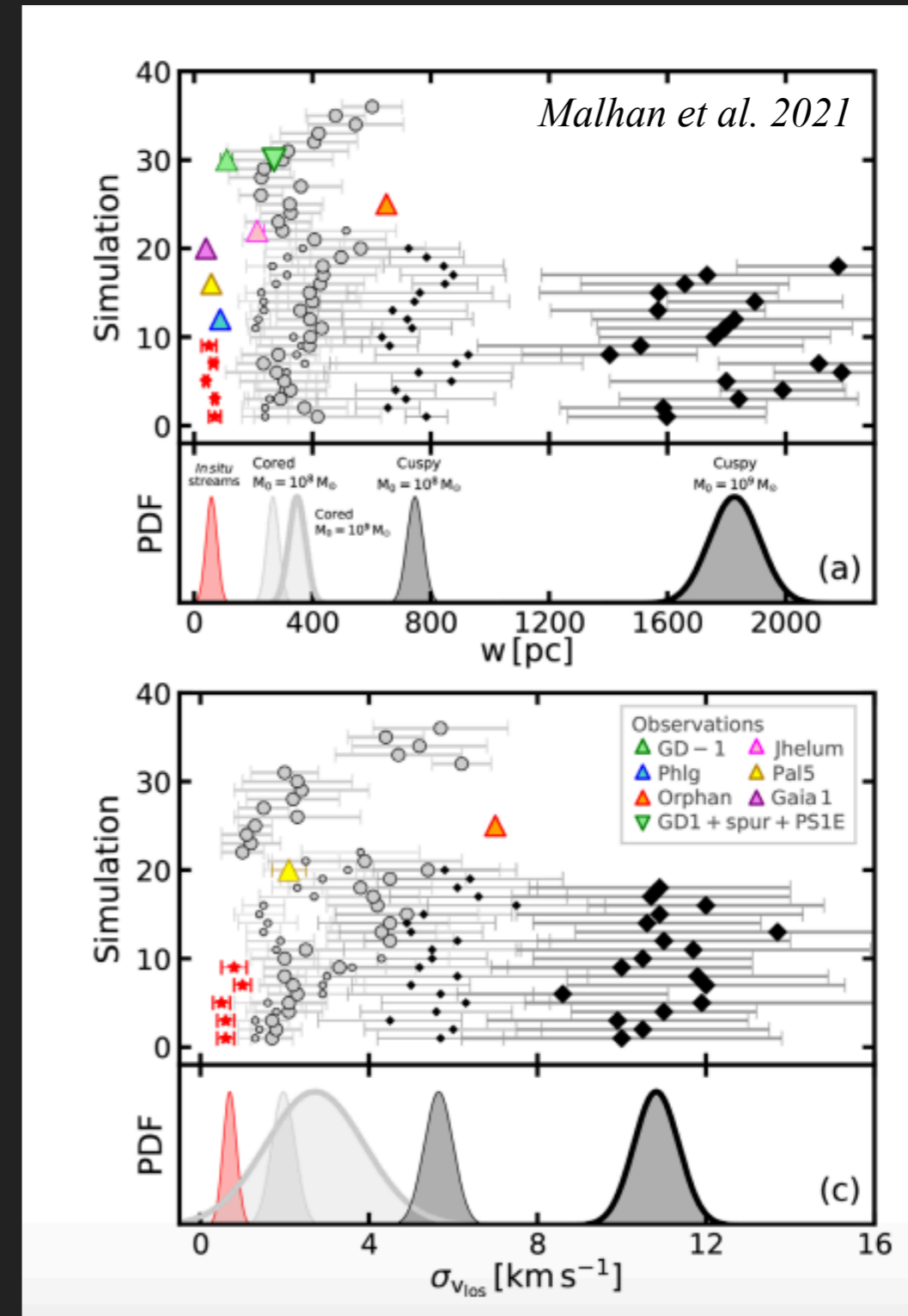
4. Probing the inner profile of a dark matter halo

# Cusp/core with streams

- **Globular cluster streams** can also be used to study the **cusp/core** problem:

- In a clumpy halo:
  - + wide
  - + velocity dispersion
  - (+ broken)

- In core halo:
  - narrower
  - velocity dispersion
  - (- broken)

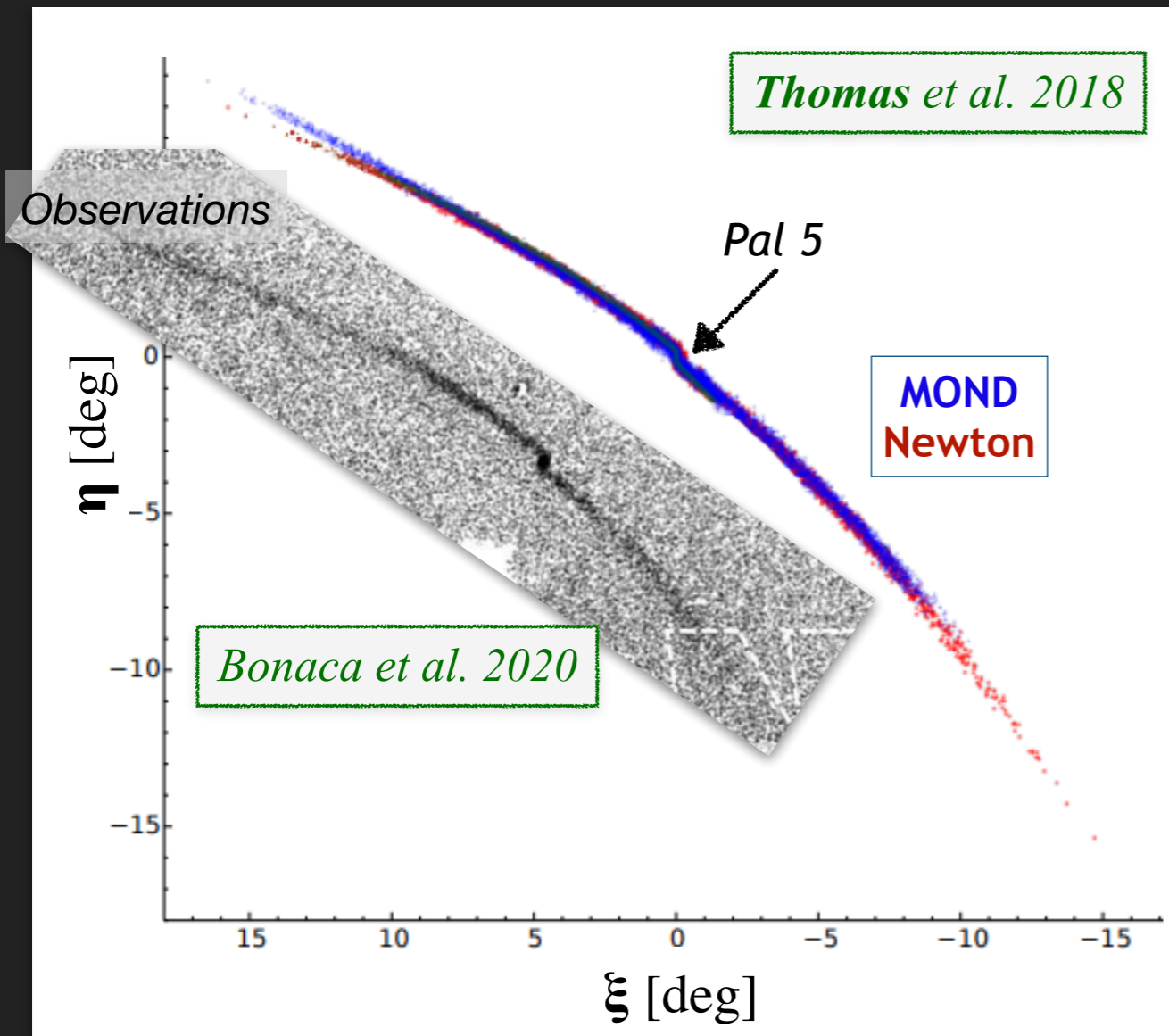


What are the stream useful for?

5. Test alternative DM theory



# Test alternative DM theory

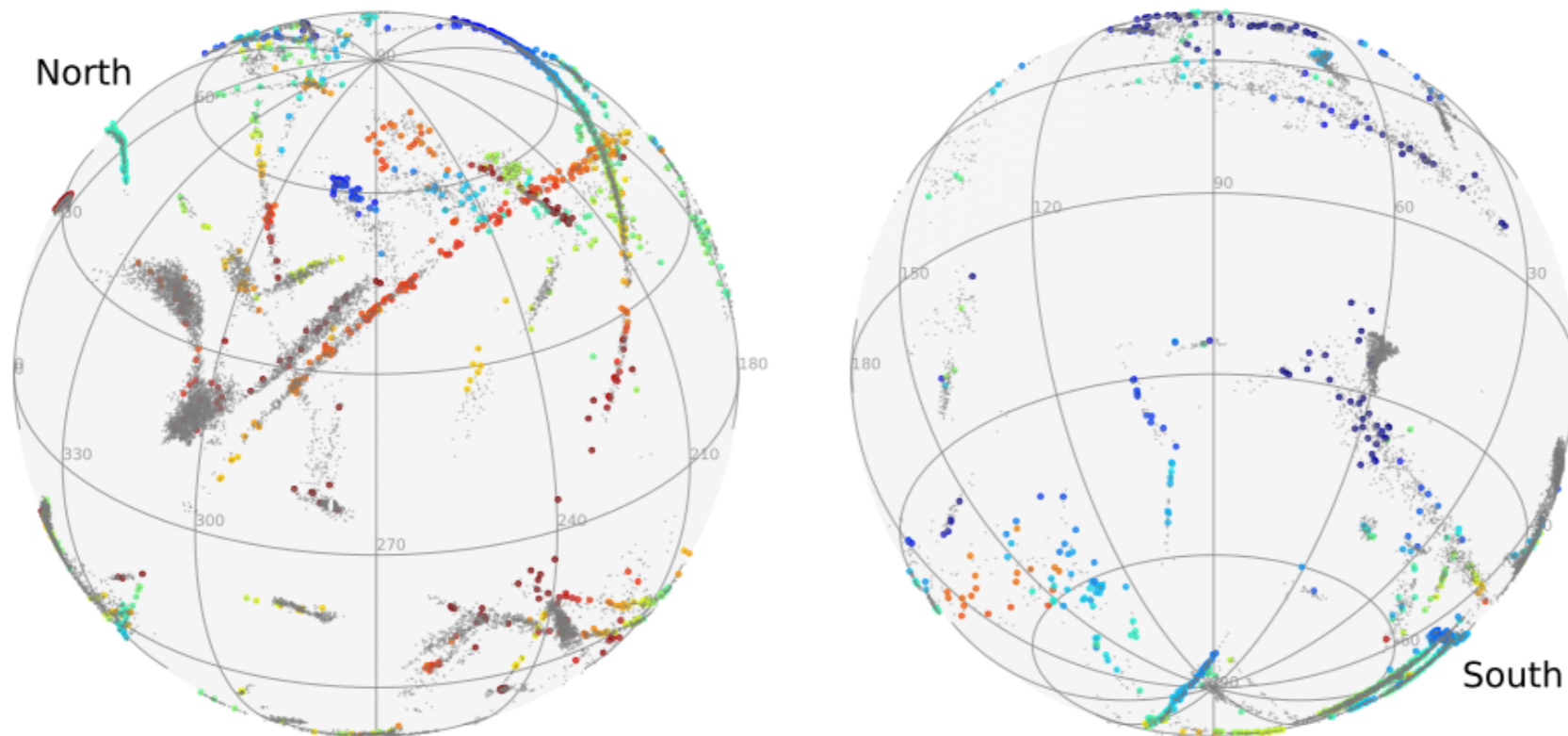
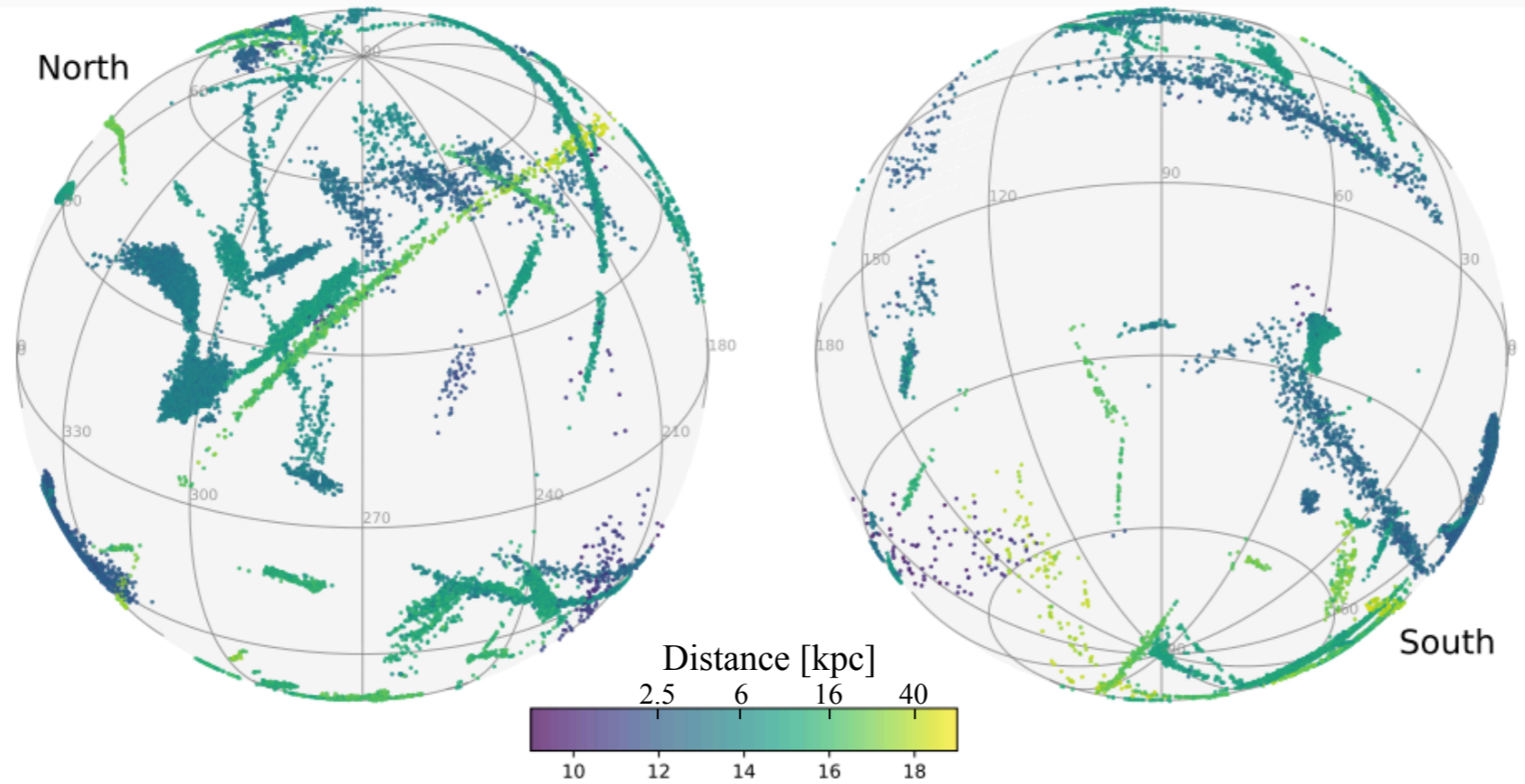


- In Newtonian theory: streams tend to be symmetric
- In MOND: stream can be asymmetric (due to EFE)

# Streams @ IAC

# Streams @ IAC

*Ibata et al., incl. GT 2024*



Stars with spectra

# Streams @ IAC

- Spectroscopic follow-up:



→ Line-of-sight velocity

- Gravitational potential
- Gravitational perturbation(s)
- Dark matter sub-haloes
- Test alternative gravity

- Deep multi-wavelength photometry



- Discover more streams (larger distances, in other galaxies)
- Study density variation



# Conclusions

- Stellar streams are very good tools to study indirectly dark matter @ astrophysical scale:  
*...(But also needed for direct measurement)*
  1. Probing the Galactic potential
  2. Detect and quantify large scale perturbations
  3. Detect DM subhaloes
  4. Probing the inner profile of a dark matter halo
  5. Test alternative DM theory
- Require precise multi-domain measurements
- **Need to understand other astrophysical effects to study DM with streams**



Funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Research Executive Agency (REA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.