# Identifying metal-poor candidates with Gaia-DR3





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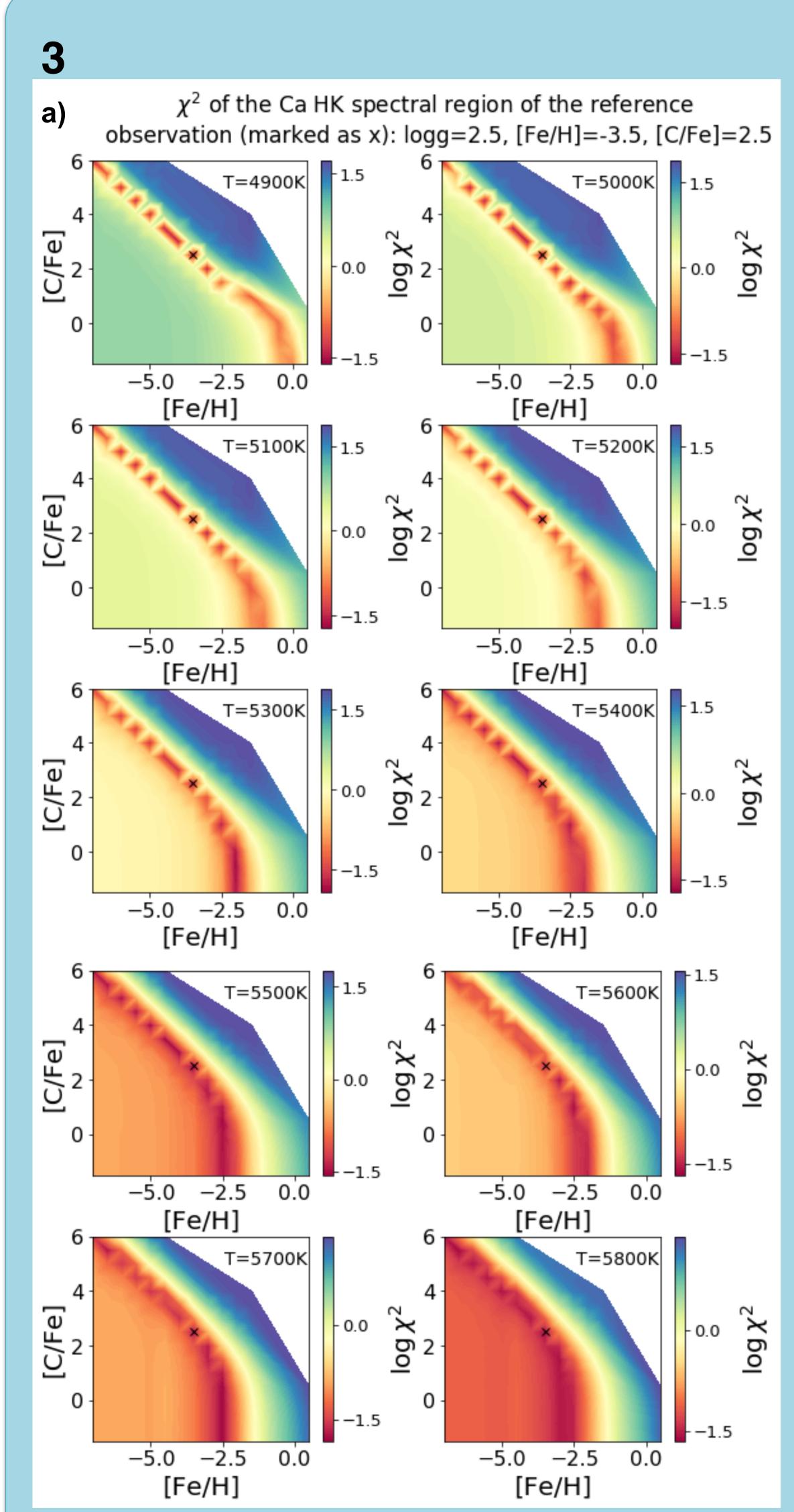


## Introduction

The study of the oldest and most metal-poor stars in our Galaxy promotes our understanding of the cosmic chemical evolution and the beginning of Galaxy and star formation. However, they are notoriously difficult to find, with only 5 stars of [Fe/H]<-5 having been detected to date. Thus, the spectrophotometric data of ~1 billion stars which will become available with the third Gaia Data Release, comprises a very promising set for the identification of candidate metal-poor stars.

# 2 Method and Aims

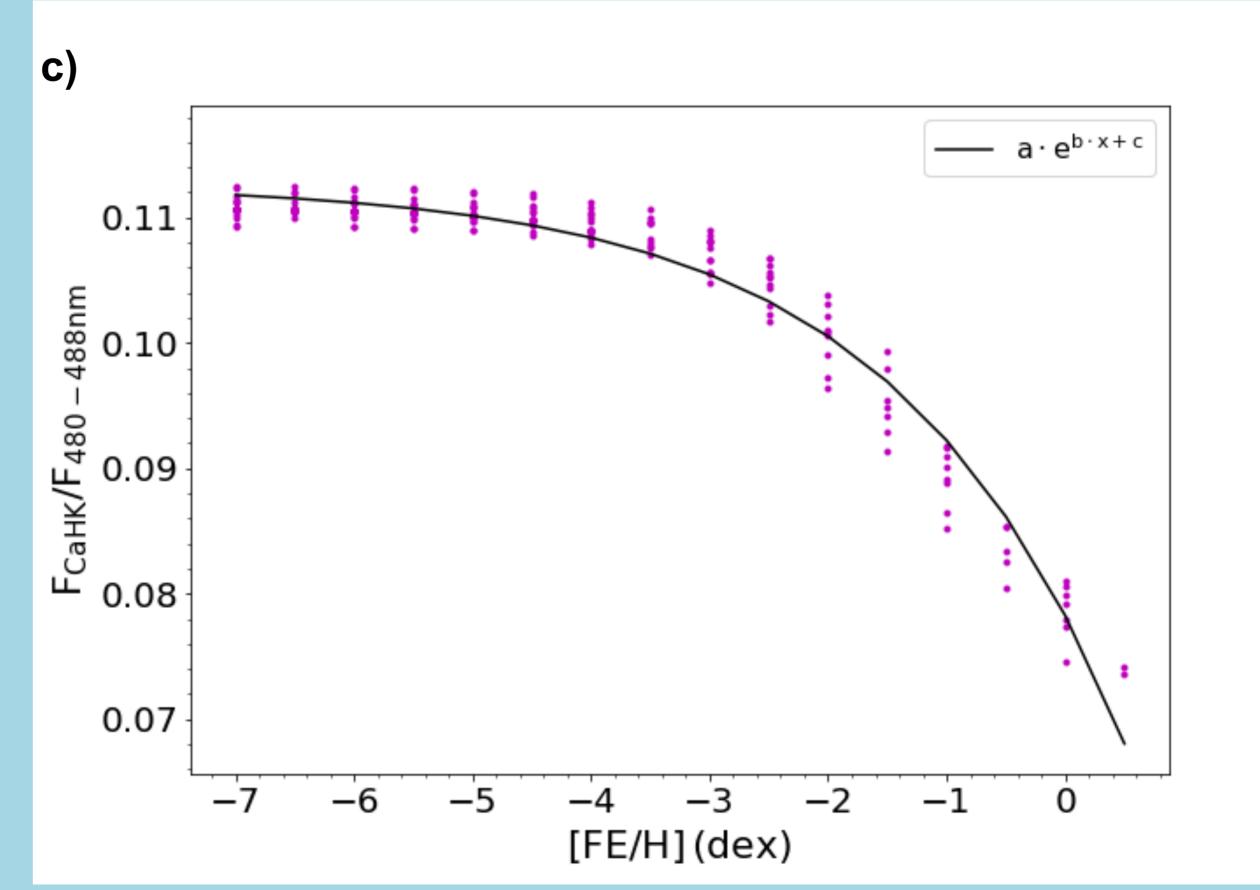
We are developing a metal-poor candidate selection method based on flux-ratios from the BP/RP (Blue Photometer/ Red Photometer) Gaia spectra, using Gaia temperature and surface gravity information as priors. The BP/RP spectra are being generated with the help of the Ulysses Simulator [1] and metal-poor synthetic spectra [2]. Our primary aspiration is to use this method to help populate the poorly constrained tail of the metallicity distribution function of the stellar halo of the Galaxy.



a) The  $\chi^2$  surfaces show that the Ca H & K region of the BP/RP spectra carries enough information to distinguish between an iron-poor carbon enhanced star and those that have [Fe/H]>-2.5 and various C relative abundances. This though, is true only for giants of a certain parameter space (see Result b).

#### Results b) 6000 0.8 -5500 0.6 -0.6 0.2 4500 0.0 0.12 0.03 0.06 0.09 $F_{CaHK}/F_{H\beta}$ 4.5 0.8 4.0 0.0 - 3.5 0.6 0.06 0.03 0.12 0.09 F<sub>CaHK</sub>/F<sub>Hβ</sub> -3.0 ත -<sub>2.5</sub> <u>6</u> -2.0 0.2 [Fe/H]<sub>model</sub> 0.0 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.12 $F_{CaHK}/F_{H\beta}$

- b) The flux-ratios carry temperature, surface gravity and iron abundance information. The right-hand side plot shows a smooth change in metallicity for giants of M=16 mag: on the inset plot is shown how the observed (noisy) flux-ratios track the modelled ones.
- c) The change in the x-flux-ratio is exponentially decreasing with increasing [Fe/H], for a constant y-flux-ratio. This behaviour starts to break down for  $T_{\rm eff}$  < 4500 K.



## **Future steps**

- Put a final constraint on the parameter space of application.
- Find a global relation between flux-ratio change and [Fe/H].
- Test the effect of reddening on the flux-ratios.
- Test our method on a Gaia mock catalog.

## References

[1] Astraatmadja, 2015, GAIA-C8-TN-MPIA-TLA-001 [2] Nordlander, T., Bessell, M. S., Da Costa, G. S., et al. 2019, arXiv:1904.07471

Acknowledgements: Norbert Christlieb, Karin Lind. Funded by: SFB 881 "The Milky Way System".