Streams in Lumpy Potentials

Ray Carlberg, Wayne Ngan University of Toronto

Gaps: tell about sub-halos



This talk: cosmological potentials Stream velocity distributions

- Streams in a static realistic cosmological halo
 - Comparison to NFW

New effects

- Streams in an idealized cosmological halo
 Understanding the new effects
- Gaia velocity data will allow new tests of DM distribution





Scaling red: 10⁻⁷ blue: 10⁻⁴

black:scaled from 10⁻⁷ to 10⁻⁴ with tidal radius



Wayne Ngan: VL2



Triaxial isochrone, -10% y, -5% z: J conservation: new orbits available



Triaxial isochrone, +10% y, +5% z: time to change increased by 30





eccentricity orbit triaxial with 1000 subhalos 2% mass

> complex stream



High/low eccentricity orbit triaxial with 1000 subhalos 2% mass 2 times



- High eccentricity stream again, but
 only high density parts plotted, down to 10% of
 peak.
- Small, straight segment near pericenter

C





Action changes in a triaxial potential (smooth changes, exp growth in Jz)



N=1000 2% sub-halo triaxial sub-halos and triaxiality reinforce



Increasing sub-halo fraction 2 times, 0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04



Velocity changes are 2-3x with 5x excursions at 2% Can be used to rule out sub-halos (red no sub-halos)



3 kpc diameter volumes at solar radius



Wayne Ngan

N=25, d=3kpc, r=8kpc

100 star clusters (15-30 kpc) statistics in GAIA volumes (Wayne Ngan)





Streams in a Gaia 3kpc volume sky



Gaia volume velocities (100 initial clusters)



Conclusions

- Initial stream velocities from star clusters can be accurately calculated
- Sub-halos and triaxiality interact to diffuse orbits along the stream
 - Spherical/axisymmetric potentials not representative
 - High eccentricity streams diffuse to low density
 - Pericenter densities can remain high
 - Remain visible in velocity space
- Changes in velocities (ang mom)
 - Small in stream near progenitor
 - Velocities can spread 5x above injection at 2% sub-halos in >8 orbits