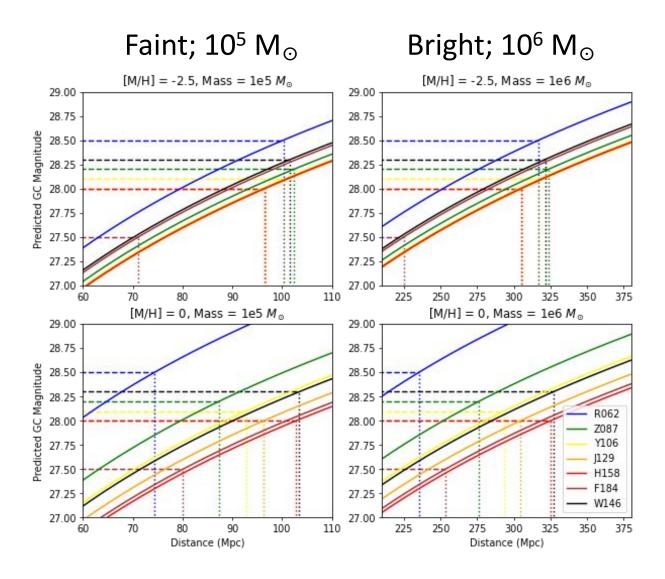




Using Roman and Rubin to Detect Globular Cluster Systems

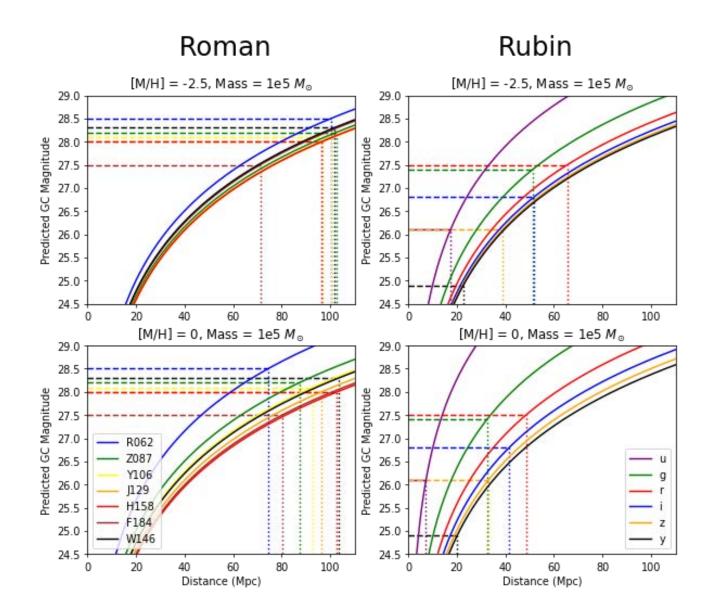
Ethan Lame and Anil Seth University of Utah

Roman Filter Depths for Globular Clusters



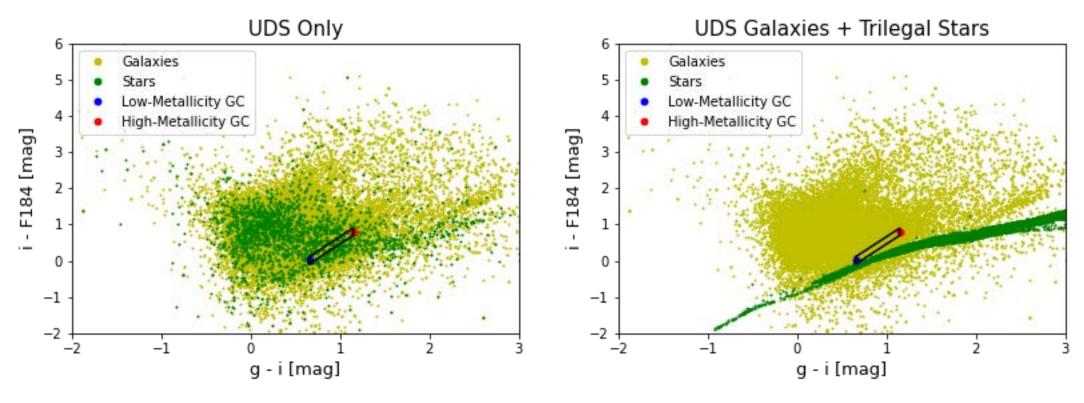
- In a 1 hour exposure:
 - Majority of GCs visible out to ~100 Mpc in most filters
 - Bright GCs visible out to
 ~300 Mpc
- Red-blue dependence on metallicity

Roman and Rubin Depth Comparison



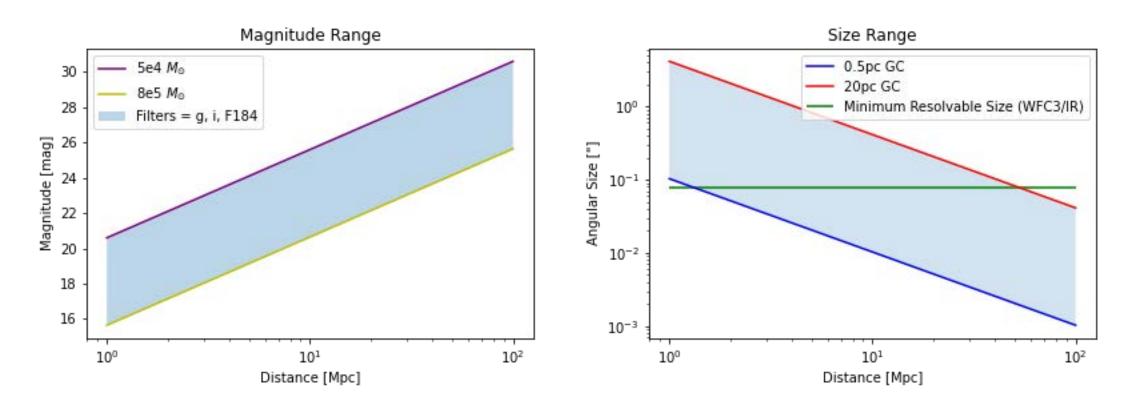
- Rubin final images shallower than Roman 1 hour images.
- Roman resolution ~0.1"
- Rubin seeing ~0.7"

Quantifying Contaminants



- GCs expected to populate small range of colors
- Consider contaminants using CANDELS/UDS data (mapped into Roman/Rubin filters) & Trilegal
- Find optimal combinations of Roman & Rubin filters

Magnitude and Size Cuts



- Consider mass range that contains 75% of GCs
- Based Roman resolution on F160W UDS size data objects resolved if >0.08"

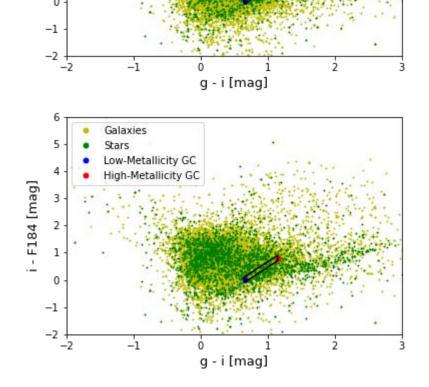
UDS Contaminants

Without magnitude cuts With magnitude cuts

Without size cuts

With

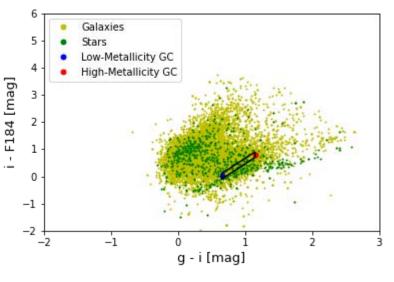
size cuts

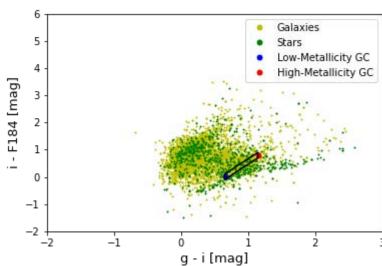


Low-Metallicity GC

High-Metallicity GC

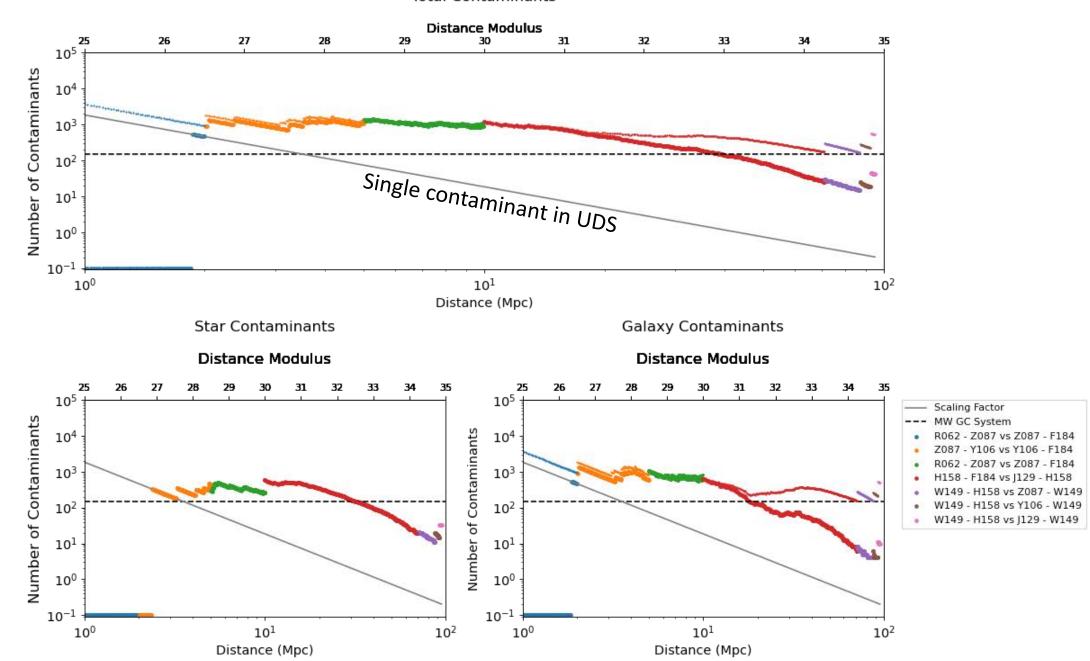
- F184 [mag]





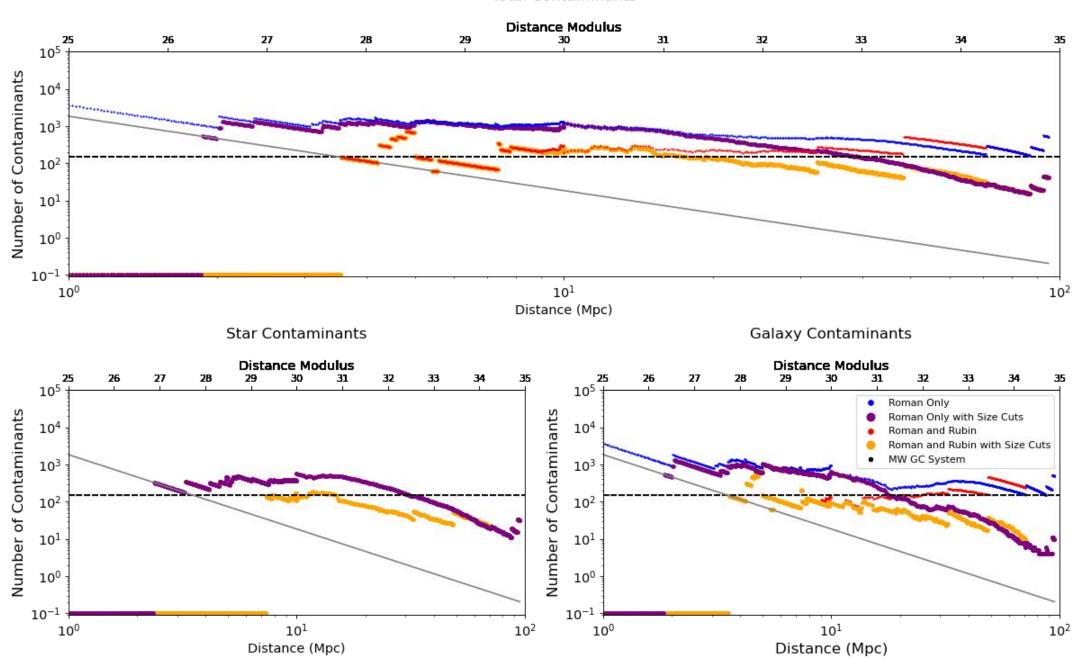
Contaminants vs Distance (Roman Filters Only)

Total Contaminants



Roman Only vs Roman & Rubin

Total Contaminants



Results

• Roman will efficiently find GCs in galaxies between 30-100 Mpc using color-color & size selection.

 Roman's resolution and depth makes it better for finding GCs than Rubin

Rubin can help efficiently detect clusters in nearby galaxies