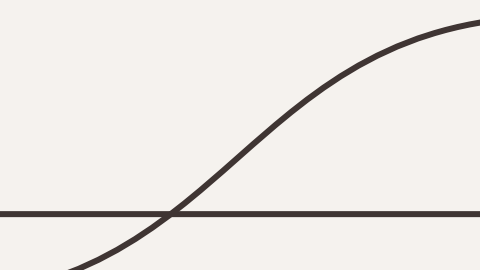




---

# Analyzing NGC 2287 in Three Dimensions with StargateVR

By: Ben Ramsey  
Advisor: Dr. Joel Kastner



---

---

# Table of Contents

**01**

## **Introduction**

Background information  
and project goal

**02**

## **Methods**

Tools and application

**03**

## **Current Results**

Data and analysis

**04**

## **Conclusion**

Closing thoughts and  
future goals

# Introducing NGC 2287



[Messier 41 The Little Beehive Cluster CH1-1 2h40 | Telescope Live](#)

NGC 2287 also known as the Little Beehive Cluster

- Bright open star cluster
- Located in the constellation Canis Major
- Roughly the size of the full moon in the night sky

Physical parameters

- Lies  $705 \pm 9$  pc from Earth [2]
- 100 or more stars [1]
- Metallicity:  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.11$  [2]

---

# Project Tools

## StarGateVR

3D Gaia data sorting  
to find grouped stars

## Chandra

X-ray data for  
determining lower  
mass cluster members

01 ——— 02 ——— 03 ——— 04

## Gaia

Locating the cluster  
in Gaia cone search

## Python and MIST

Determining  
cluster members,  
age, and distance

# Gaia and StarGateVR

Data comes from Gaia Data Release 3

- Using search feature for preset right ascension and declination
- 16,467 stars and we only want around 100

StarGateVR Interface

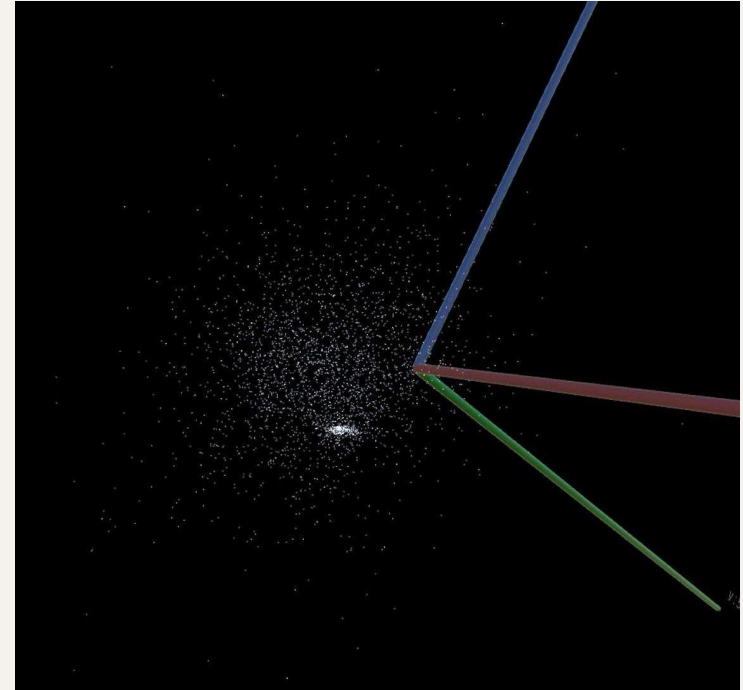
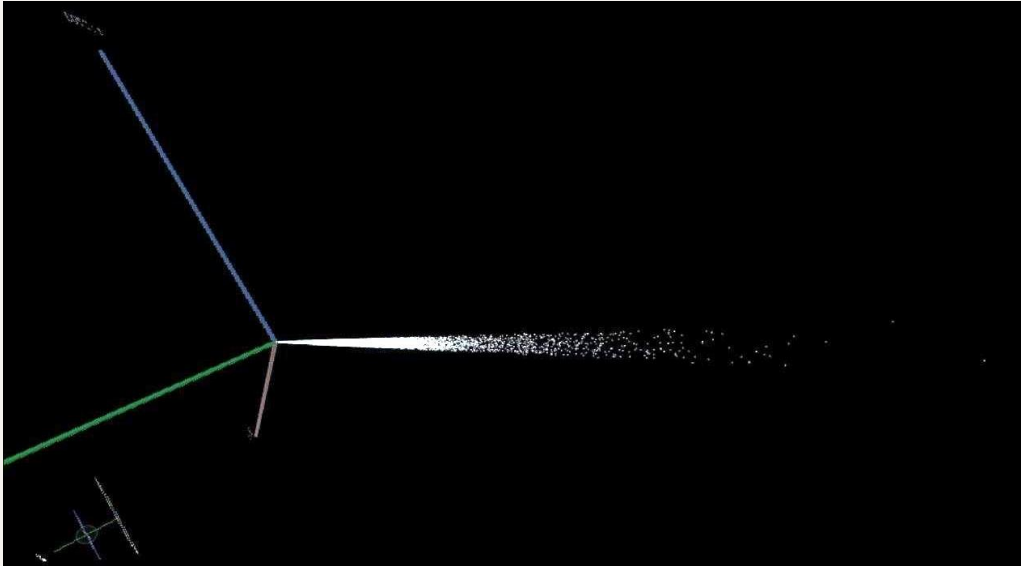
- Left hand - gating and control panel
- Right hand - movement and panel interaction
- XYZ is scaled in units of parsec and UVW is in km/s
- U is in the direction of galactic center, V is in the direction of the sun's motion perpendicular to the center, and W is out of the galactic plane

```
SELECT TOP 2000000 gaiadr3.gaia_source.source_id as source_id, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.source_id as source_id2,
gaiadr3.gaia_source.ra as ra, gaiadr3.gaia_source.dec as dec, (1 / gaiadr3.gaia_source.parallax)*1000 as dist, gaiadr3.gaia_source.parallax as parallax,
gaiadr3.gaia_source.parallax_error as parallax_error, gaiadr3.gaia_source.l, gaiadr3.gaia_source.b, gaiadr3.gaia_source.pmra as pmra,
gaiadr3.gaia_source.pmdc as pmdc, gaiadr3.gaia_source.radial_velocity as rv, gaiadr3.gaia_source.phot_g_mean_mag as photo_g_mean_mag,
gaiadr3.gaia_source.bp_rp as bp_rp, 0 as X, 0 as Y, 0 as Z, 0 as U, 0 as V, 0 as W, 0 as absMag, 0 as revAbsMag, 0 as revbp_rp, 0 as zero, 1 as one,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.teff_gspec as teff, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.teff_gspec_upper as teff_up,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.teff_gspec_lower as teff_lo, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.logg_gspec as logg,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.logg_gspec_upper as logg_up, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.logg_gspec_lower as logg_lo,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.mh_gspec as mh, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.mh_gspec_upper as mh_up,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.mh_gspec_lower as mh_lo, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.alphafe_gspec as alphafe,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.alphafe_gspec_upper as alphafe_up, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.alphafe_gspec_lower as alphafe_lo,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.classprob_disc_combmod_star as prob_star,
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.classprob_disc_combmod_binastary as prob_bistar, gaiadr3.gaia_source.phot_rp_mean_mag as
photo_rp_mean_mag, gaiadr3.gaia_source.phot_bp_mean_mag as photo_bp_mean_mag, gaiadr3.gaia_source.g_rp as g_rp,
gaiadr3.gaia_source.bp_g as bp_g FROM gaiadr3.gaia_source, gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters WHERE CONTAINS(
POINT((ICRS:gaiadr3.gaia_source.ra, gaiadr3.gaia_source.dec), CIRCLE((ICRS:
COORD1(EPOCH_PROP_POS((01.499, -20.71613600, -4.3390, 13810.23.5200, 2000, 2016.0)),
COORD2(EPOCH_PROP_POS((01.499, -20.71613600, -4.3390, 13810.23.5200, 2000, 2016.0))), 0.8333333333333334)))=1 AND
(gaiadr3.gaia_source.parallax_over_error>=5 AND gaiadr3.gaia_source.astrometric_excess_noise<=2 AND
gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters.source_id=gaiadr3.gaia_source.source_id)
```

Output 16,467 stars

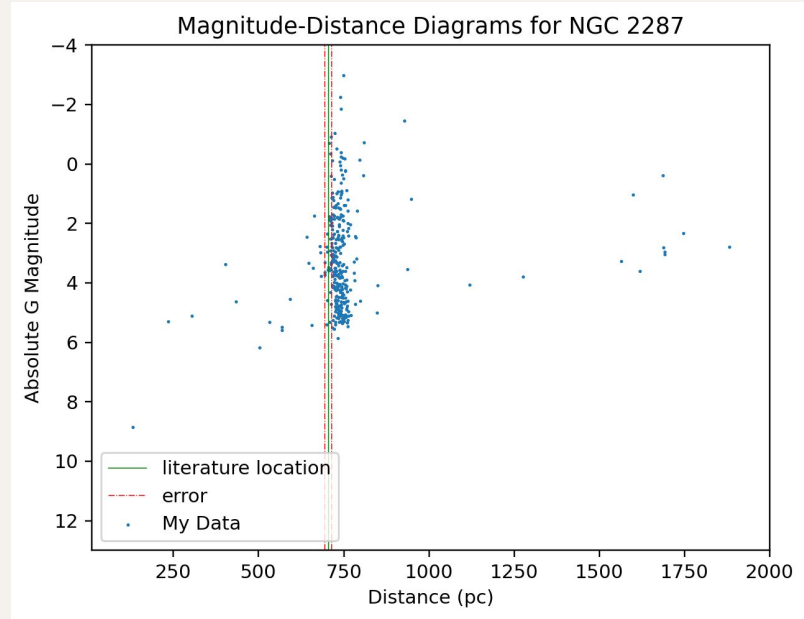
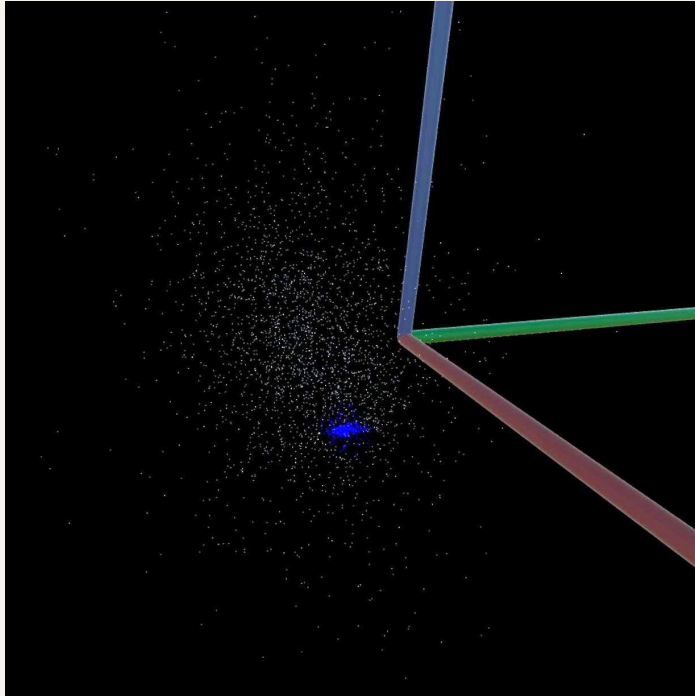


# Data Sorting and Analysis



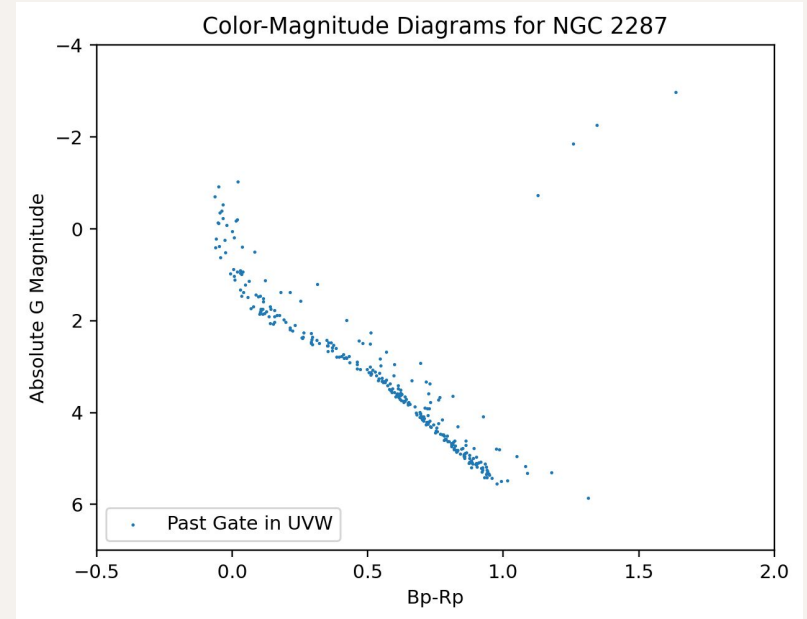
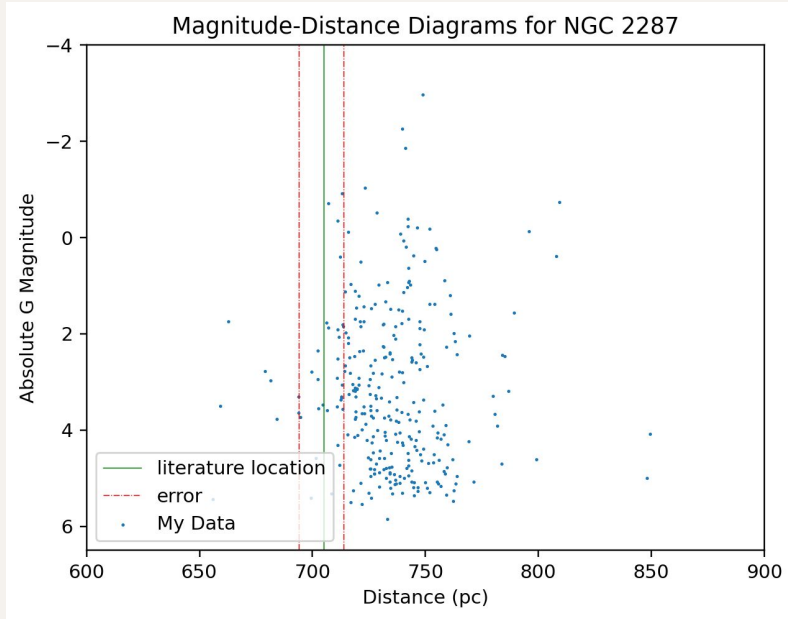
Cone search in XYZ and UVW in StarGateVR

# Cluster Determination



Gated stars with similar velocities produce a tight grouping in distance from us  $\Rightarrow$  330 stars

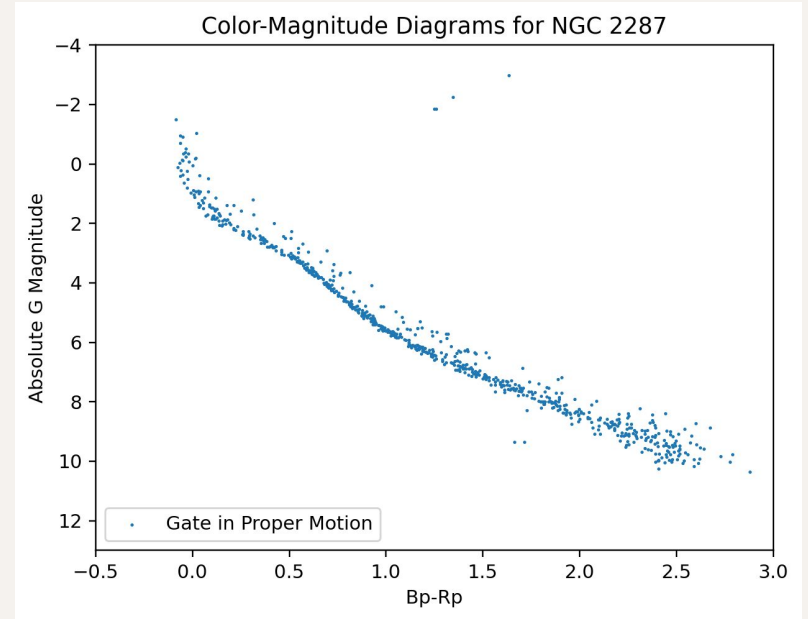
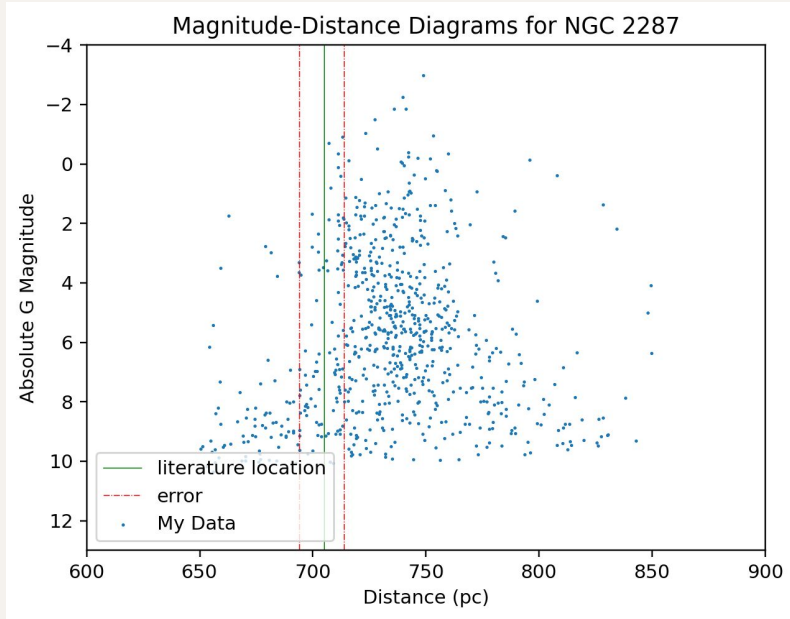
# CMD of UVW Gate



Sorting by distance [650-850pc] allows for a tight main sequence  $\Rightarrow$  301

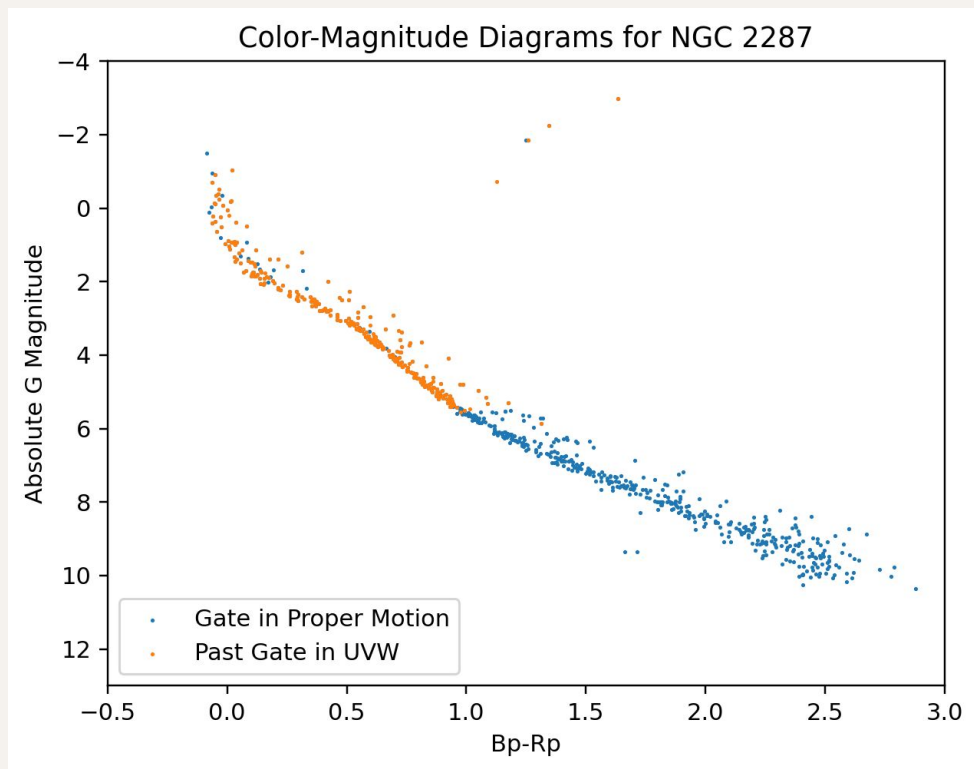


# CMD of Proper Motion Gate

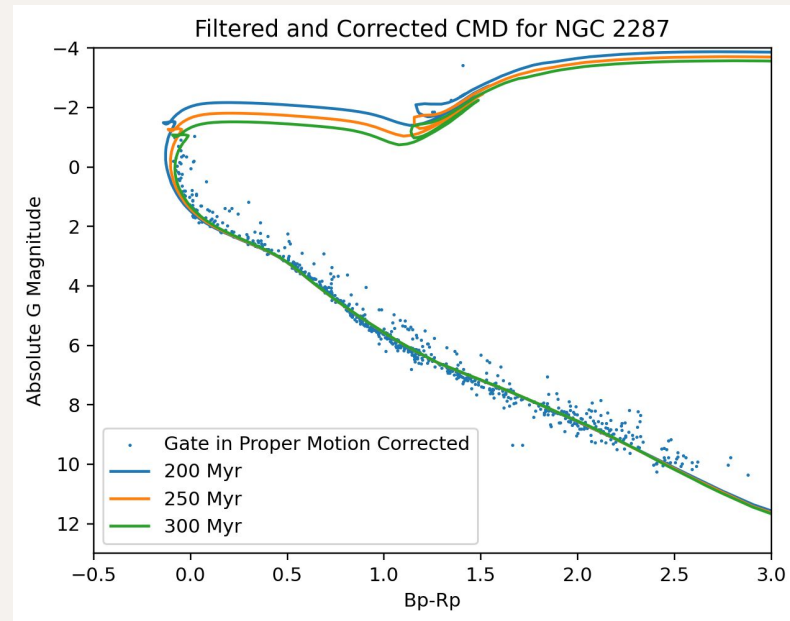
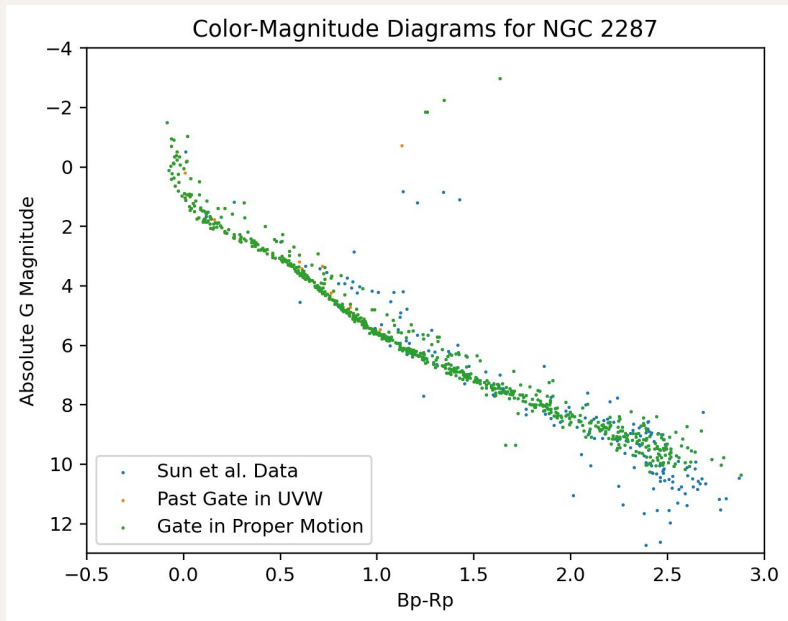


Sorting by distance [650-850pc] and proper motion allows for a tight main sequence with the dimmer stars  $\Rightarrow$  765

# Proper Motion Membership Gains



# Comparison with Published Results and Isochrones



---

# Conclusions and Future Work

We determine the membership to be more than double the current accepted value.

- Multiple ways to separate cluster stars from surroundings
- UVW gating
- XYZ gating
- Proper motion gating

## Future Work

- Crossmatching multiple methods to determine the similar members between methods
- Better extinction and reddening correction
- Potential Chandra data for studying the lower main sequence we cannot study using UVW gating

---

# Thanks

Questions?

**CREDITS:** This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**

---

---

# Works Cited

[1] “Messier 41.” Messier Objects, September 9, 2022.

<https://www.messier-objects.com/messier-41/>.

[2] “M41.” SIMBAD Astronomical Database - CDS (Strasbourg). Accessed December 1, 2022.

<http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/sim-id?Ident=M41>.

[3] “Infrared Science Archive.” IPAC. Accessed December 1, 2022.

<https://www.ipac.caltech.edu/project/irsa>.

[4] Gaia archive. Accessed December 1, 2022. <https://gea.esac.esa.int/archive/>.

Credit to those who are working on StarGateVR

[5] Sun, Weijia, Chengyuan Li, Licai Deng, and Richard de Grijs. “Tidal-Locking-Induced Stellar Rotation Dichotomy in the Open Cluster

NGC 2287?” *The Astrophysical Journal* 883, no. 2 (2019): 182. <https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ab3cd0>.

---