

Investigating the formation of the Milky Way  
stellar halo  
with chemical abundances of in-situ outer halo stars

Giuseppina Battaglia

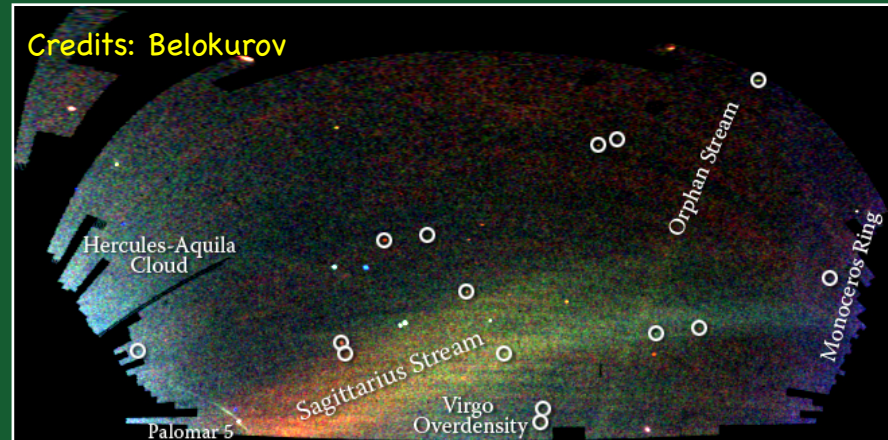
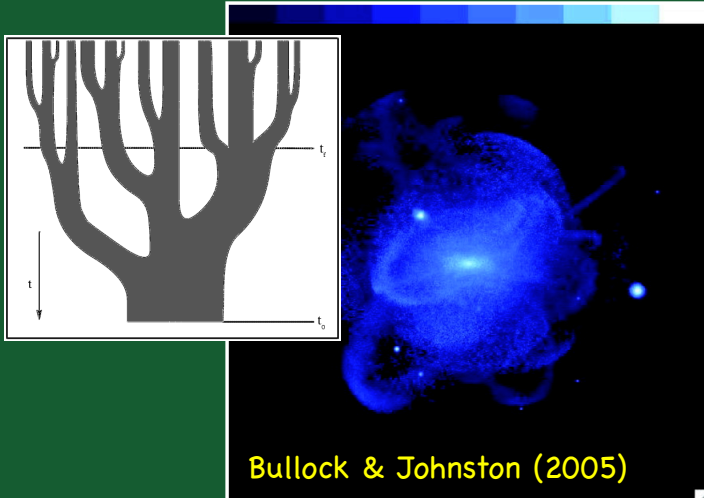
Ramon y Cajal fellow at the IAC, Tenerife

In collaboration with

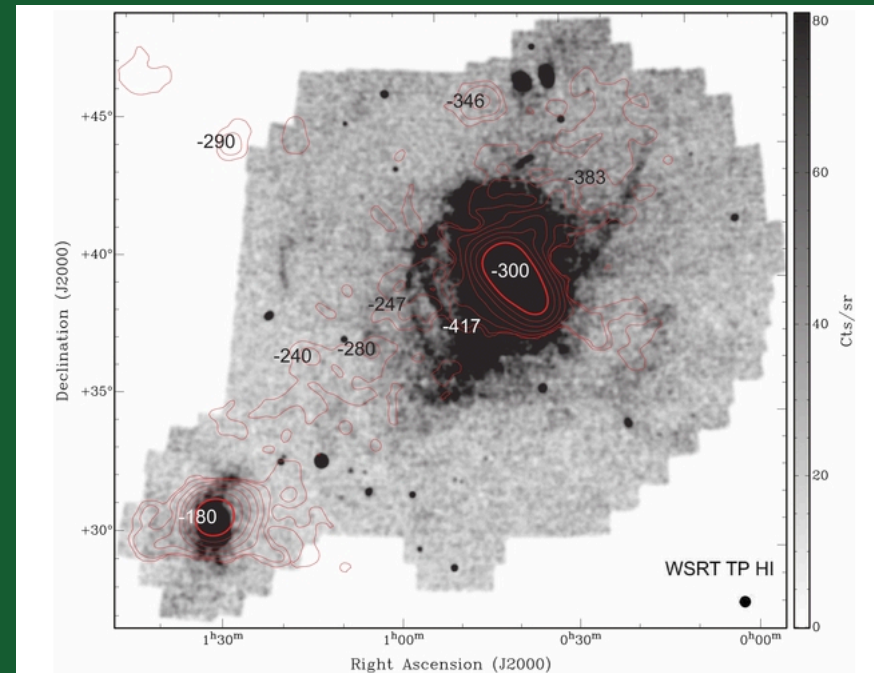
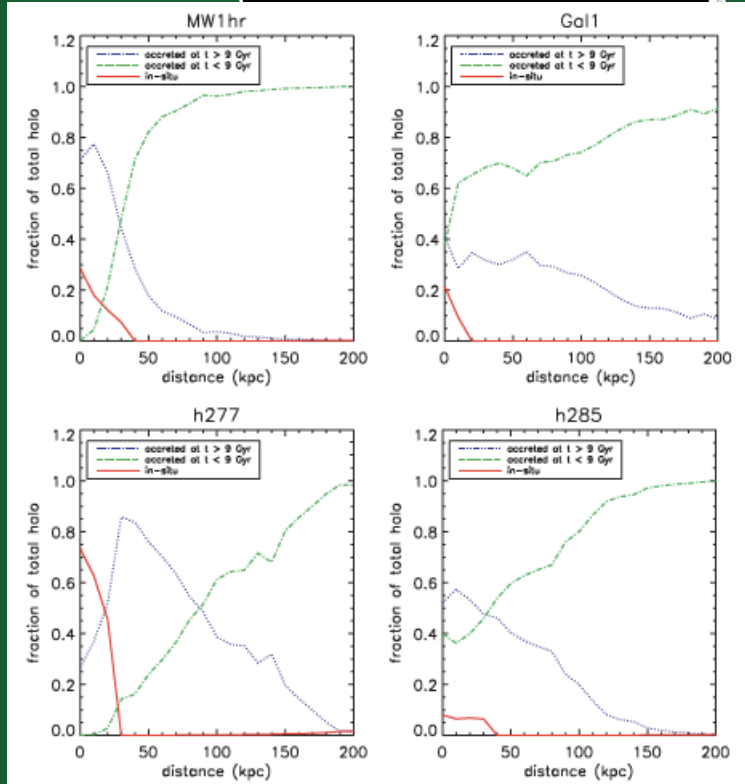
M.Shetrone, P. Jablonka, D. Minniti,  
M.Diaz, P. North, E.Starckenburg

# Stellar haloes and the hierarchical build-up of structures

Credits: Lacey & Cole 1993



Zolotov et al. 2009 (see also Purcell et al. 2010, Tissera et al. 2012 etc.)



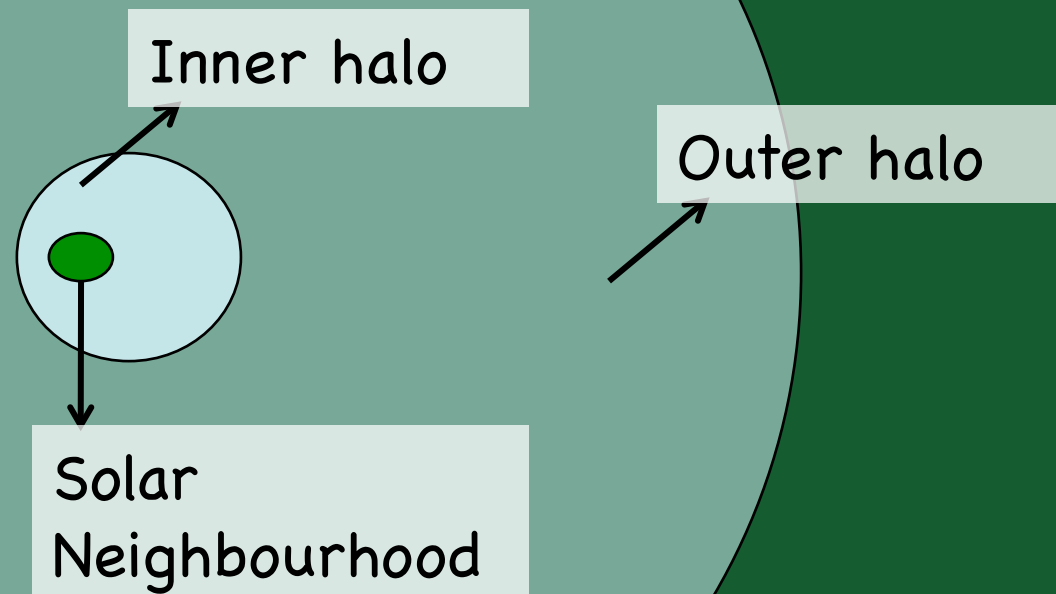
M31: e.g. McConnachie et al. (2009); Lewis et al. (2013)

# Dual nature of the Milky Way halo (e.g. Searle & Zinn 1979 from globular clusters, Carollo et al. 2007, 2012; de Jong et al. 2010; Beers et al. 2012; etc.)

- Inner halo: rather flattened & prograde rotation; peaks at  $[Fe/H] = -1.6$
- Outer halo: more spherical & no (or some retrograde) rotation; peaks at  $[Fe/H] = -2.2$
- Transition at  $R \sim 15-20$  kpc

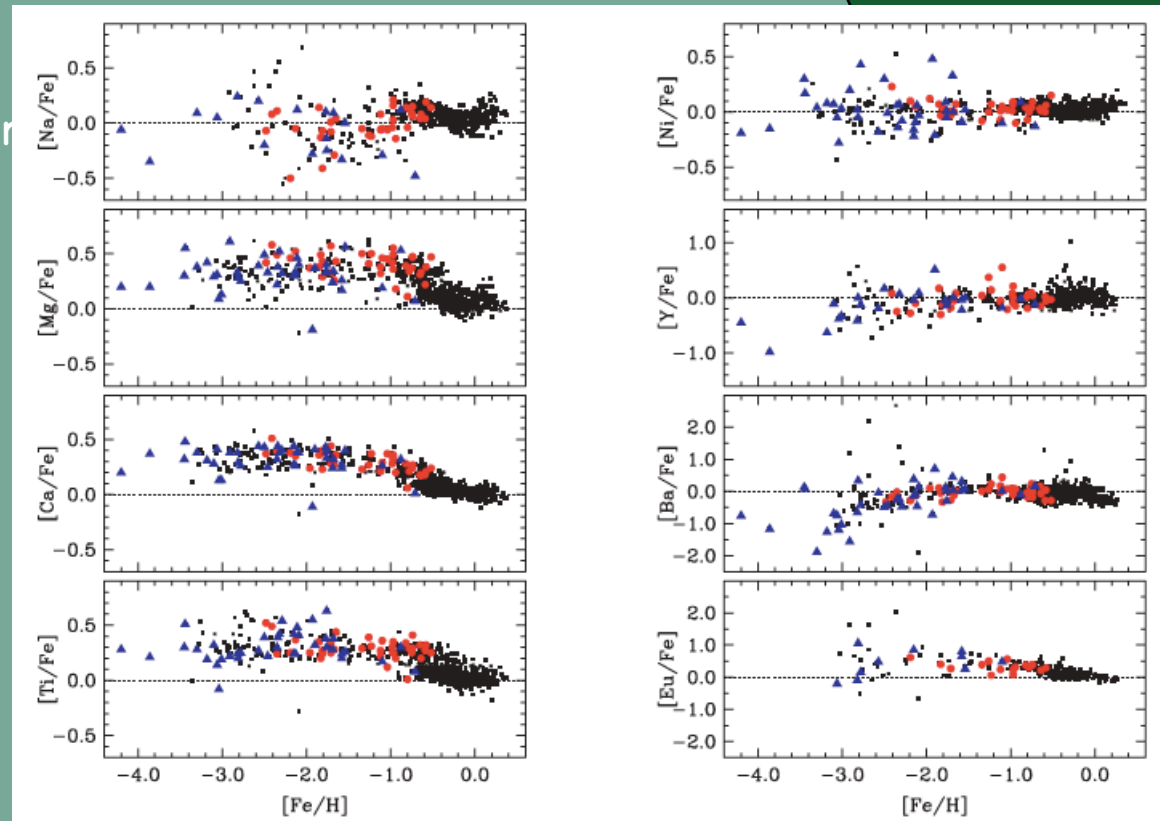
=> DIFFERENT FORMATION MECHANISM?

- At  $[Fe/H] > -2$ , Solar Neighbourhood samples are dominated by inner halo stars



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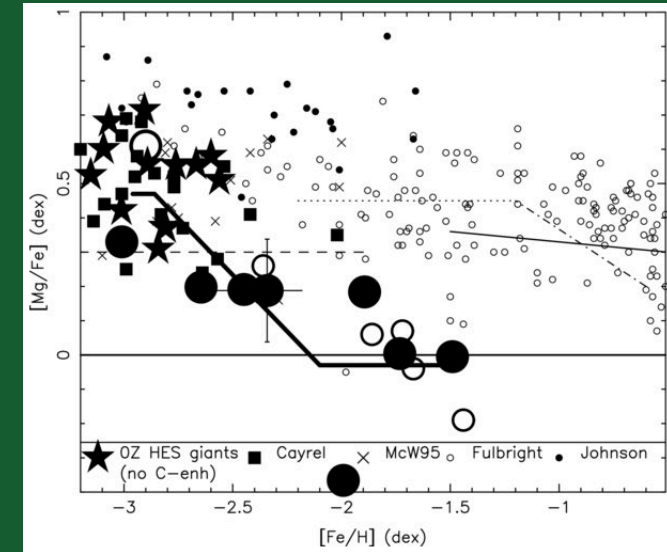
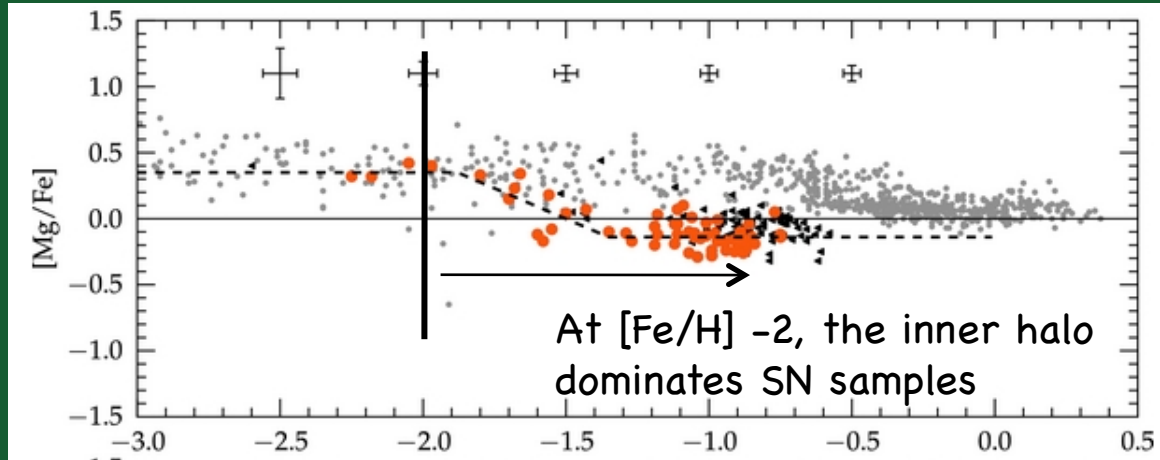


Roederer (2009)

# Comparison with the Milky Way halo: the bright dSphs

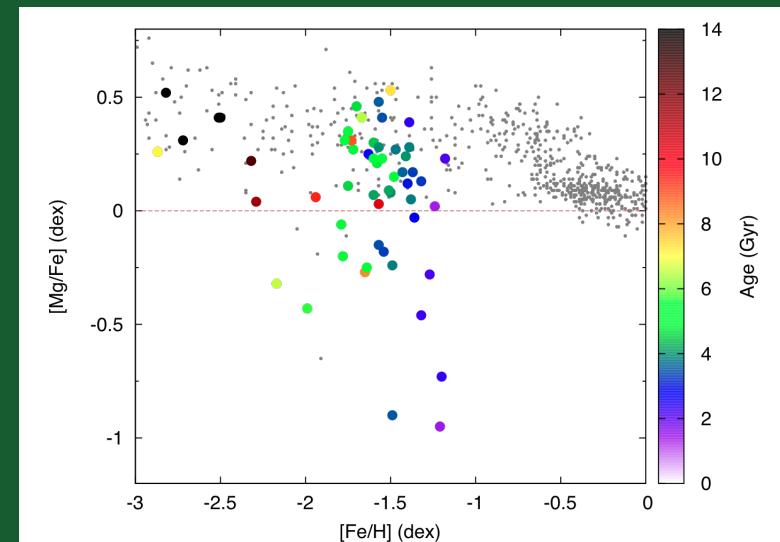
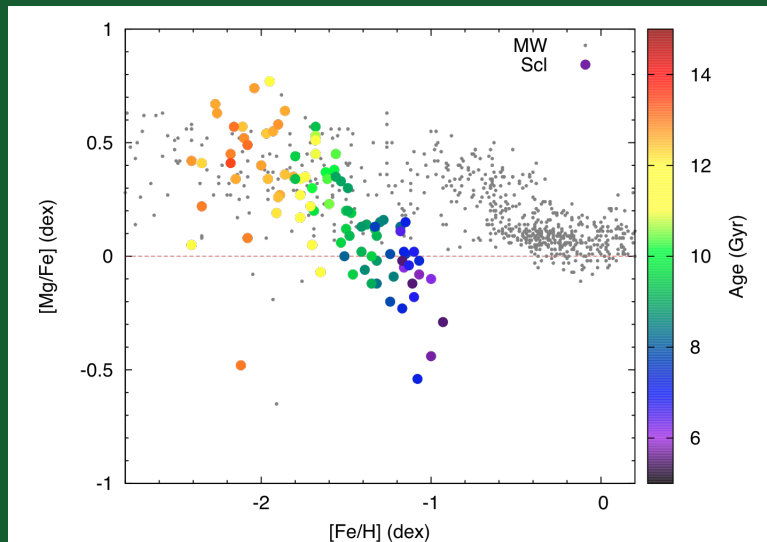
Draco: Cohen & Huang 2009

Fornax: Hendricks et al. 2014 (black points from Letarte et al. 2010);  
Lemasle et al. submitted

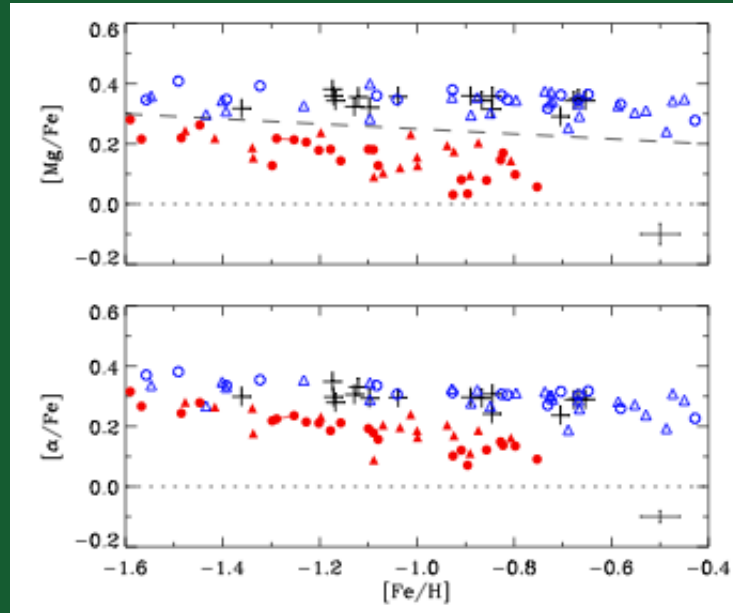


Sculptor: de Boer et al. 2012 (see Tolstoy, Hill & Tosi 2009 and references therein; see also Geisler et al. 2005, Shetrone et al. 2003)

Carina: de Boer et al. in prep; Lemasle et al. submitted (see also Koch et al. 2008, Lemasle et al. 2012, Venn et al. 2012)

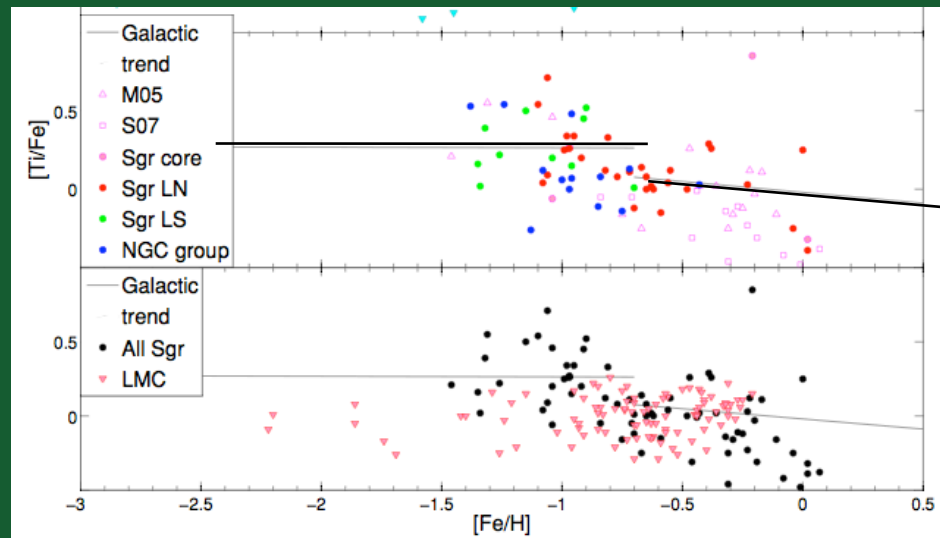


# Systems with high initial SFR needed: like Sagittarius?

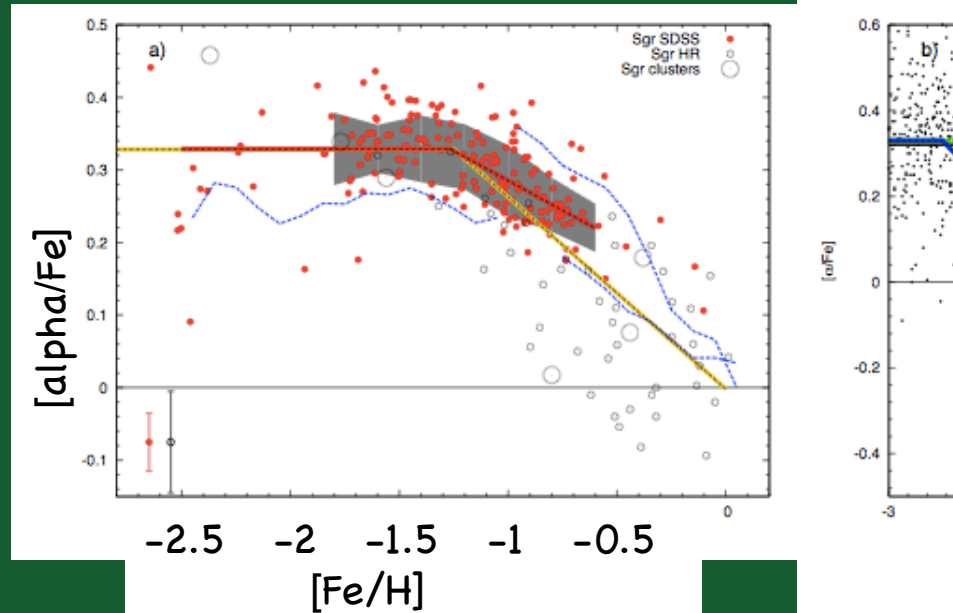


Nissen & Schuster 2010

Chou et al. 2011: high res of 59 candidate Sgr M-giants (data also from Monaco et al. 2005, Sbordone et al. 2007)



De Boer et al. 2014 using SEGUE data



## Our program: Chemical abundances of in-situ outer halo stars

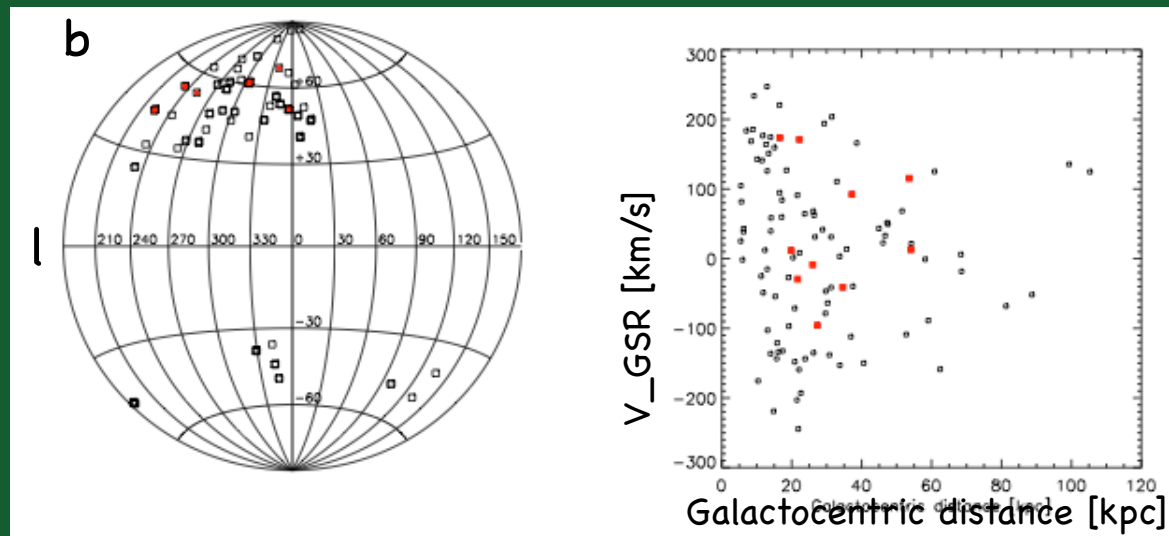
- **Questions:** how do the chemical abundances of in-situ outer halo stars compare to those of inner halo stars? And to those of classical dSphs?
- **In-situ outer halo:** with a present Galactocentric distance  $> 15$  kpc (present distance  $< =$  apocenter)
- **Facilities:**
  - high res. Spectrograph at the Hobby Eberly Telescope, 34h  $\rightarrow$  10 stars ( $R \approx 18000$ ), data acquired in 2013 (Battaglia, Shetrone & Jablonka in prep)
  - VLT/UVES, 45h priority A  $\rightarrow$  10stars ( $R \approx 40000$ ), data are being acquired
  - Magellan/MIKE, 2 nights  $\rightarrow$  11stars ( $R \approx 25000$ ), data just acquired

# The HET sample

- Distant targets → need to be giant stars → selected from the Spaghetti survey (Morrison et al. 2000, 2003; Starkenburg 2010, PhD thesis) using their coordinates, distances, l.o.s. velocities,  $[Fe/H]$ . Note that Xue et al. 2014 catalogue has very recently become available.

ugriz photometry from SDSS, JHK from 2MASS

- Wavelength range 4800Å–6800Å;  $45 < S/N/pixel < 95$  (except for 1 star that has a  $S/N/pixel = 20$ )



$$-2.7 < [Fe/H] < -1.2$$

$$V < 17.5$$



# Generalities on data reduction and analysis

- Data reduction performed with IRAF
- Stellar atmospheric parameters (derived iteratively):
  - Teff from average of T\_VI, T\_VJ, T\_VH, T\_VK - color - [Fe/H] relations from Ramirez & Melendez (2005); errors: 40-65K (except for one star)
  - First guess [Fe/H] from purely spectroscopic analysis; assumed error=0.2dex
  - Logg from Dartmouth isochrones of appropriate Teff, [Fe/H] (age= 4,8,12 Gyr; [alpha/Fe] =0.0, +0.2, +0.4;  $-2.4 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -0.6$  spaced of 0.2dex)
  - Microturbulent velocity = value that minimizes the slope in Ews
  - The above values are refined with the spectroscopic analysis
- EWs measured from ROBOSPECT (Hollek et al. 2013)
- Analysis using MOOG2013 and Kurucz alpha-enhanced opacity distribution function models
- Elements that we derive: Fe, Mg, Ca, Ti, Si, Ba using line-list from Letarte et al. 2010, Tafelmayer et al. 2010, Venn et al. 2012

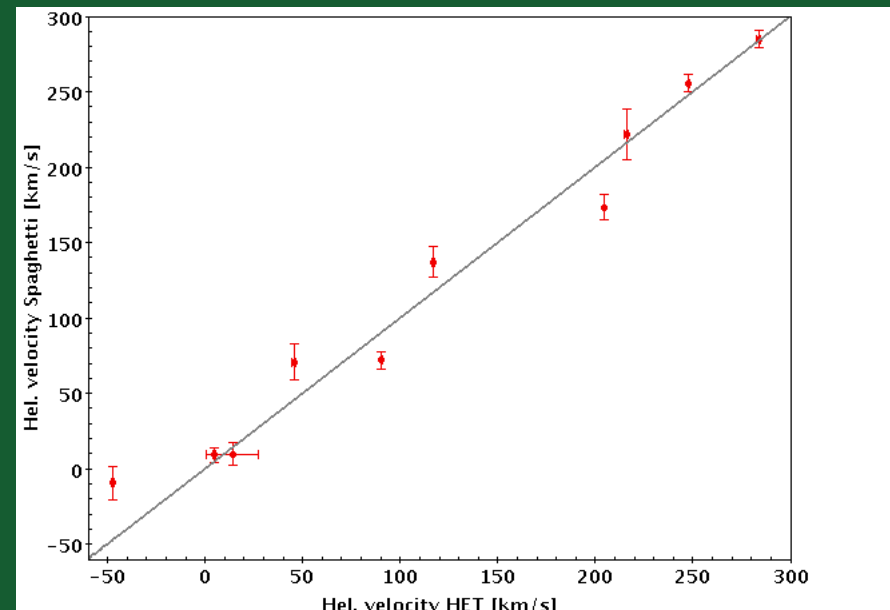
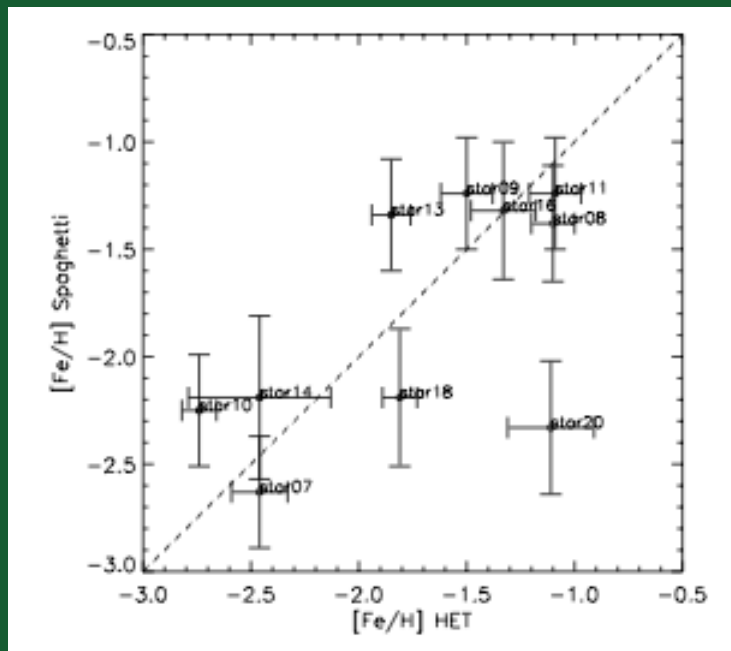
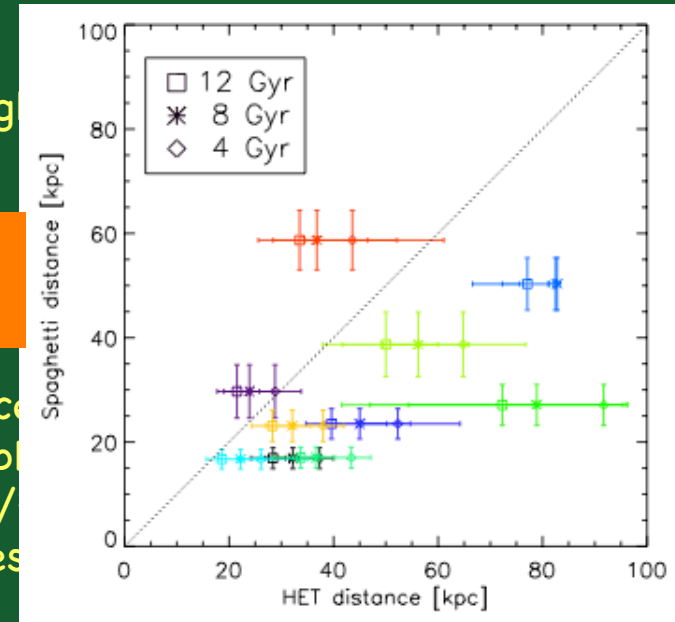
# Comparison of [Fe/H], hel. Vel and distances Spaghetti vs HET

- Resolution = 2.5–3.5 Å
- [Fe/H] from the CaIIK and Mgb features (typical error =  $\pm 0.3$  dex)
- Distances using the globular clusters RGB from Da Costa & Armandroff (1990) using the observed M-T2 color and [Fe/H]

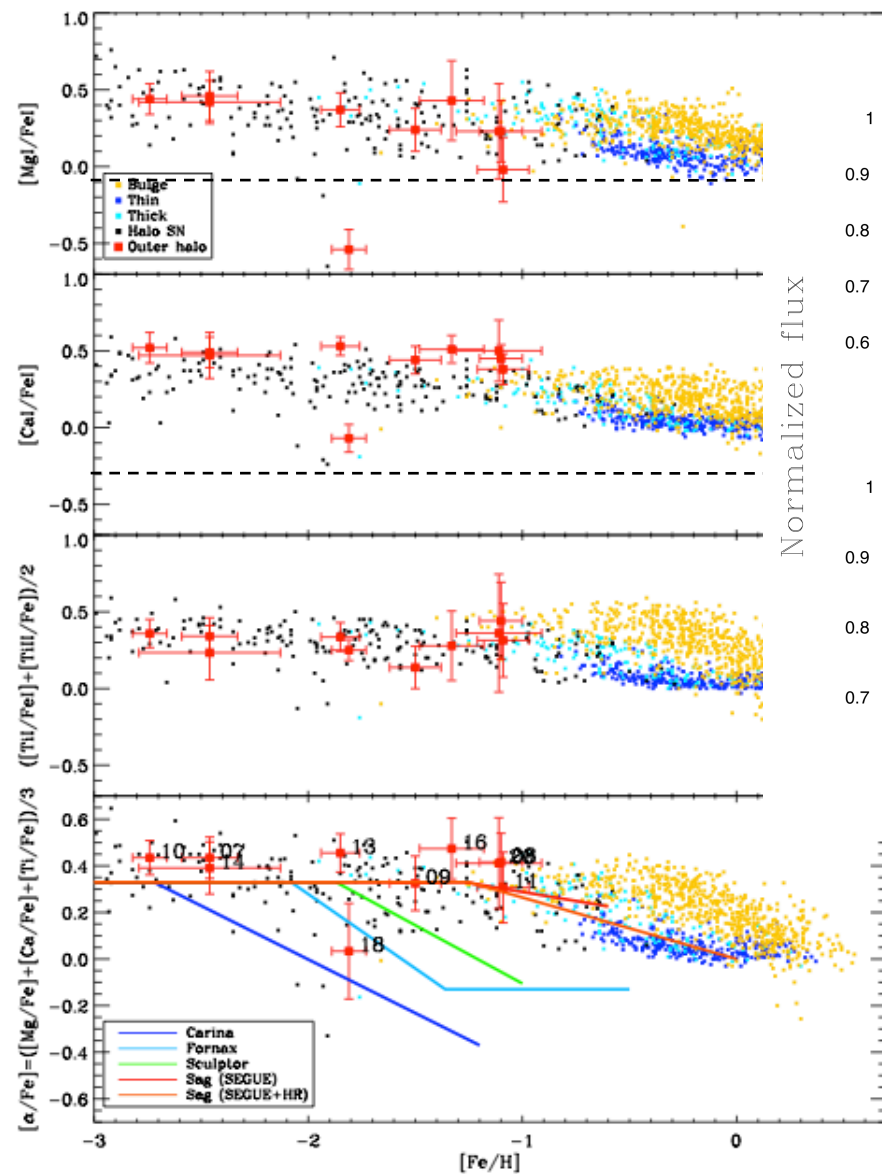
- 10x higher resolution

Still in the outer-halo!

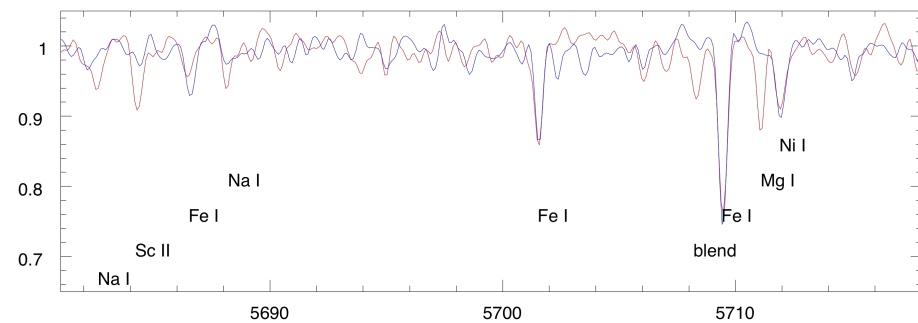
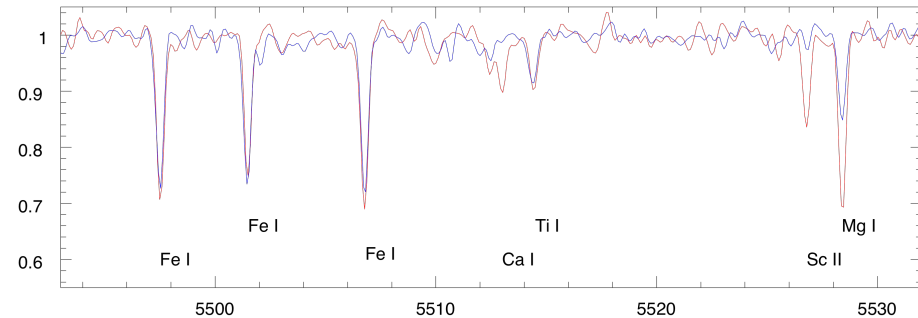
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# The alpha-elements Mg, Ca, Ti



Normalized flux



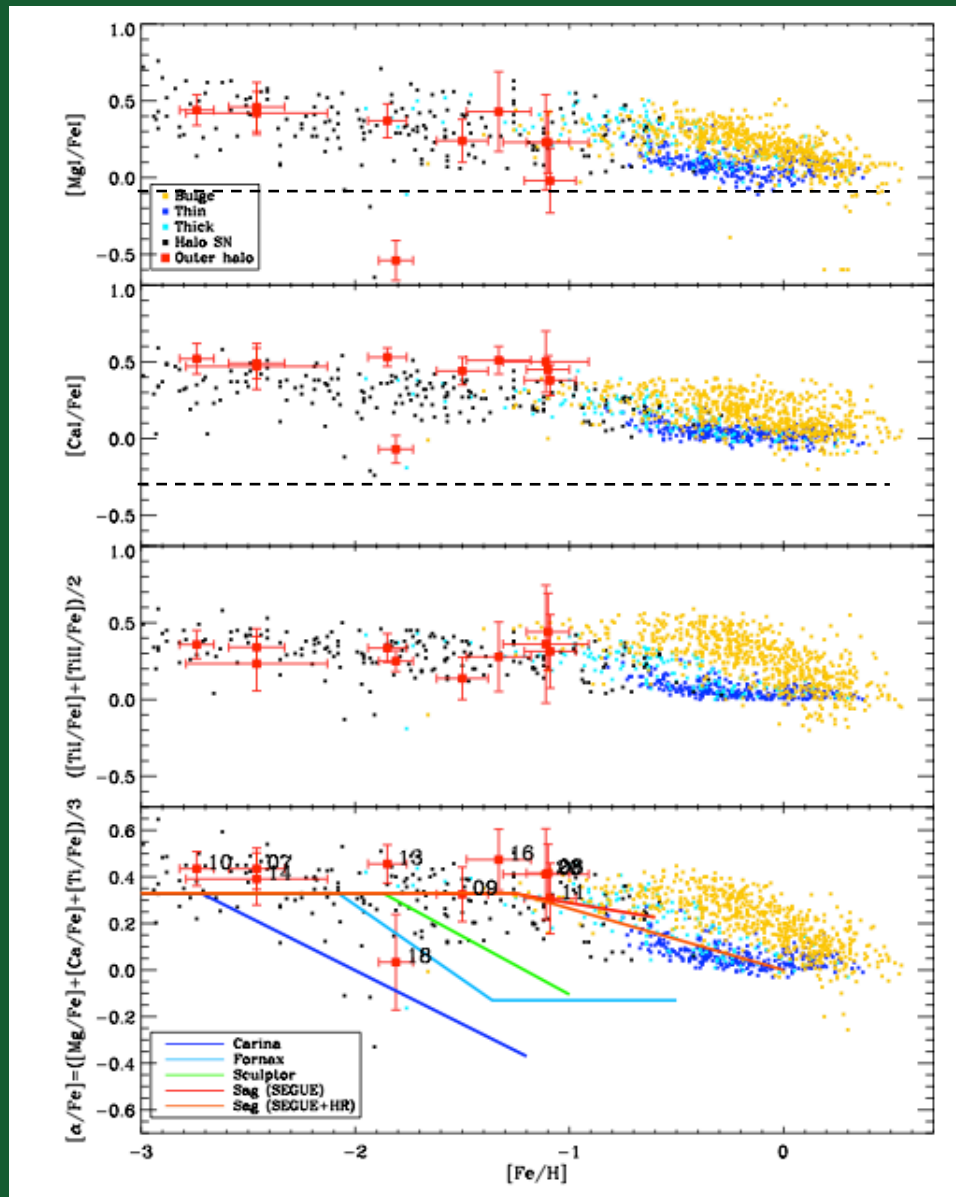
Wavelength (Å)

from de Boer et al. (2014)

**Star18** ( $[Mg/Fe] = -0.5$ ,  $[Ca/Fe] = -0.06$ ;  $[TiI/Fe]$  &  $[TiII/Fe] = 0.25$ )

**Star13**: similar  $[Fe/H] = -1.8$ ;  $[Mg/Fe] = 0.4$ ;  $[Ca/Fe] = 0.5$ ;  $[TiI/Fe] = 0.4$ ;  $[TiII/Fe] = 0.25$ )

# The alpha-elements Mg, Ca, Ti



Battaglia, Shetrone & Jablonka in prep

Hill et al. 2012, in prep., Geisler et al. 2005, Shetrone et al. 2003 AJ, Letarte et al. 2010 A&A, Koch et al. 2008, Venn et al. 2012 ApJ, Lemasle et al. 2012 A&A, Sbordone et al. 2007, Venn et al. 2004

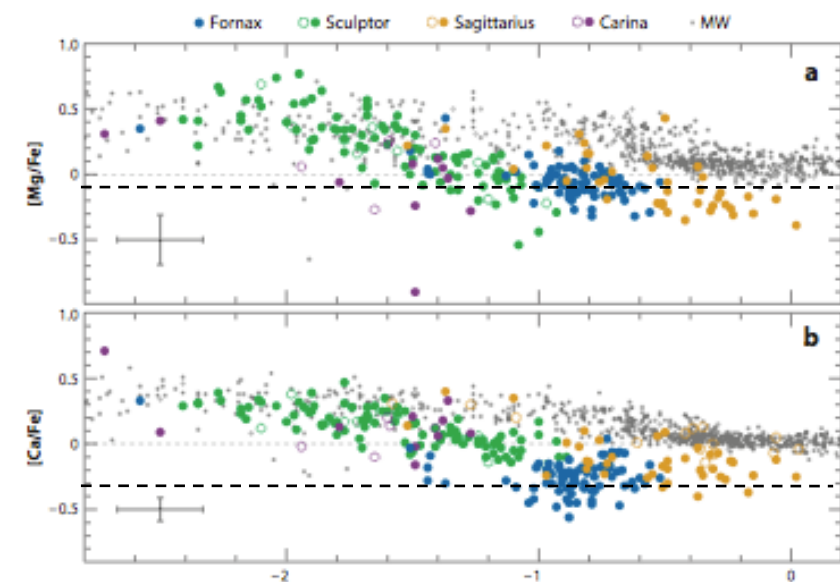


Figure from Tolstoy, Hill & Tosi (2009), ARA&A

Bulge: Gonzalez et al. (2009); thin/thick disc and halo: compilation by Venn et al. 2004; lines from de Boer et al. (2014)

Chemical similarity of inner and in-situ outer halo stars

The alpha-elements of in-situ outer halo stars differ from those of classical dSphs at  $[Fe/H] > -1.6$

# Members to substructures?

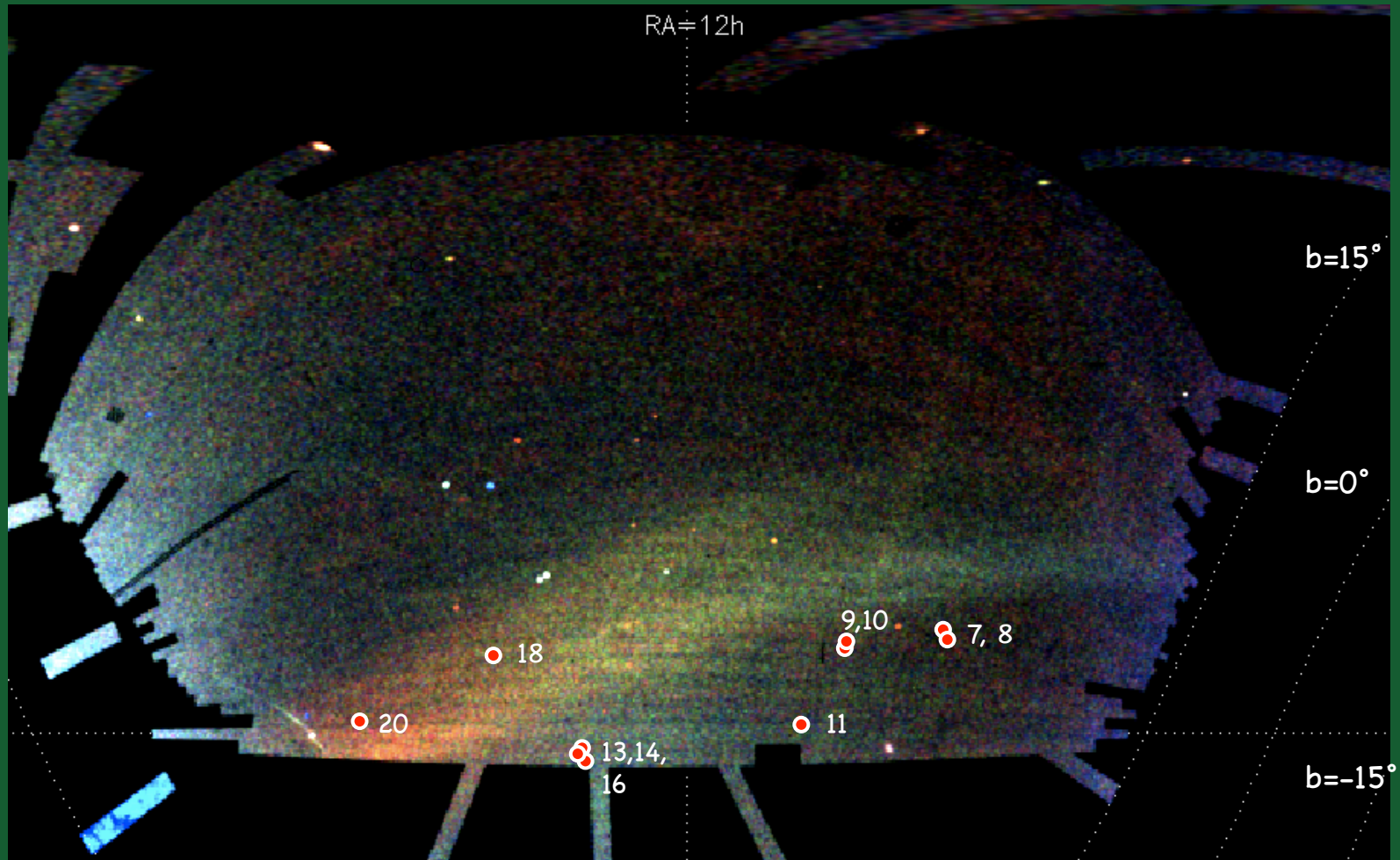
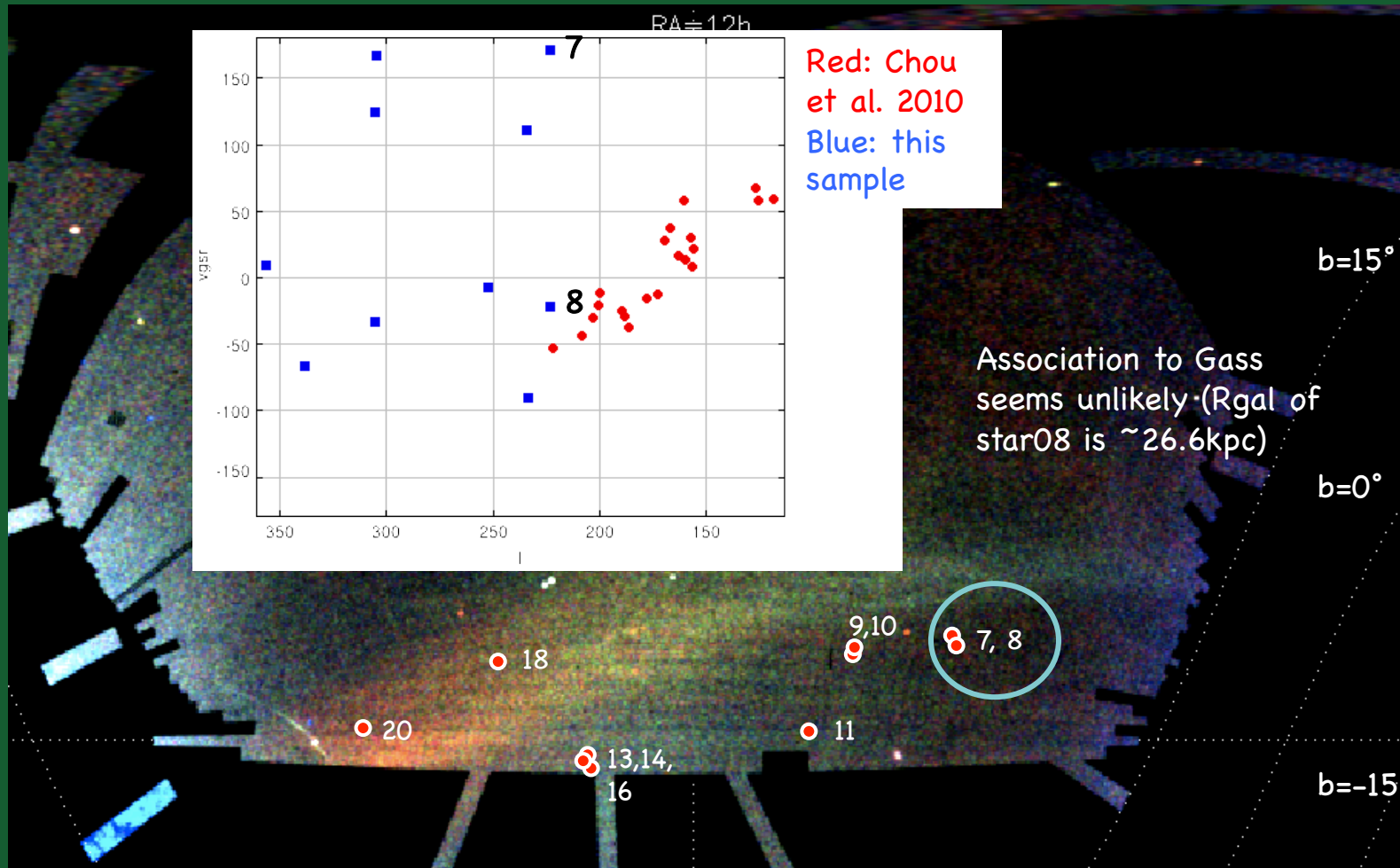
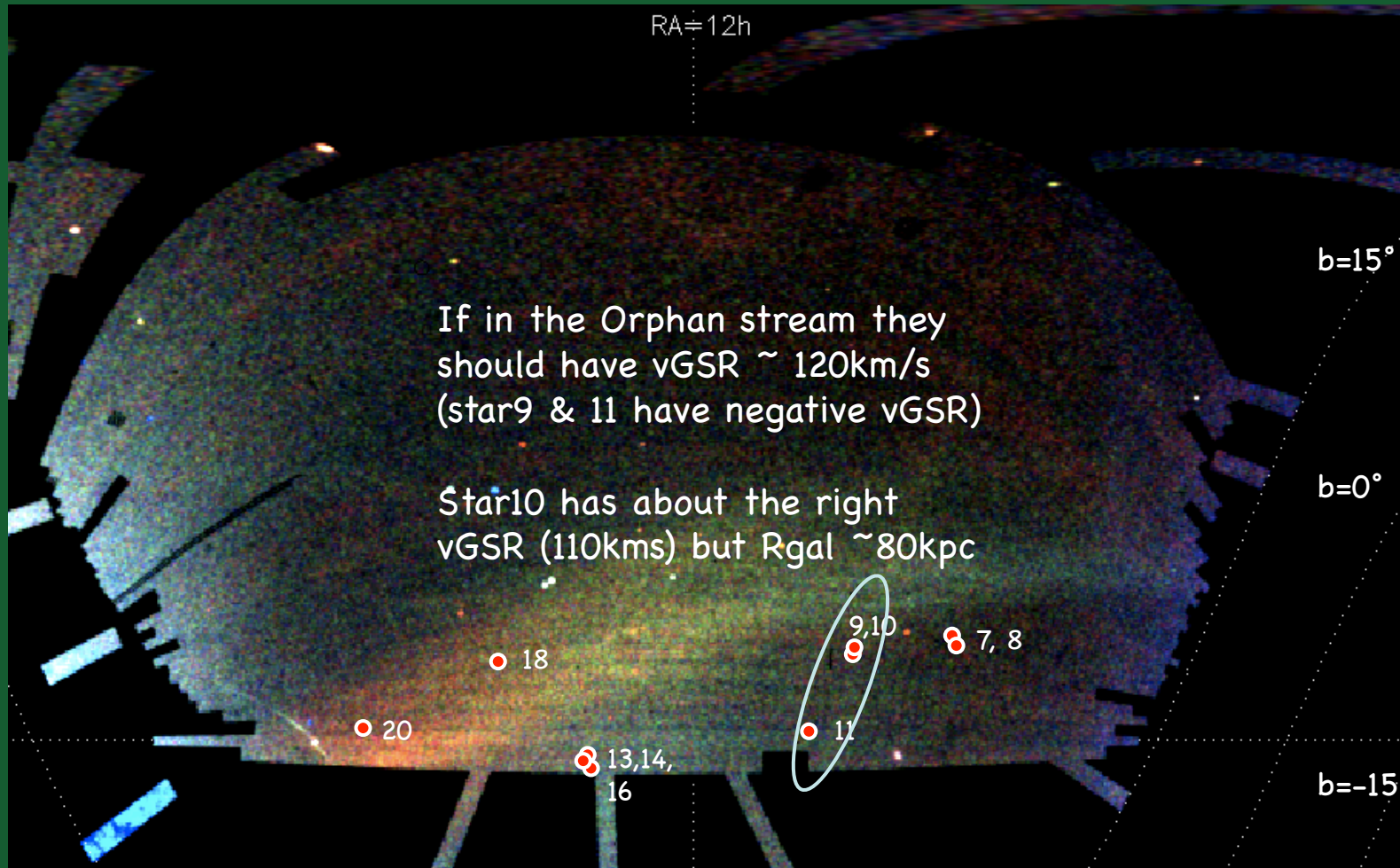


Fig. courtesy of V.Belokurov

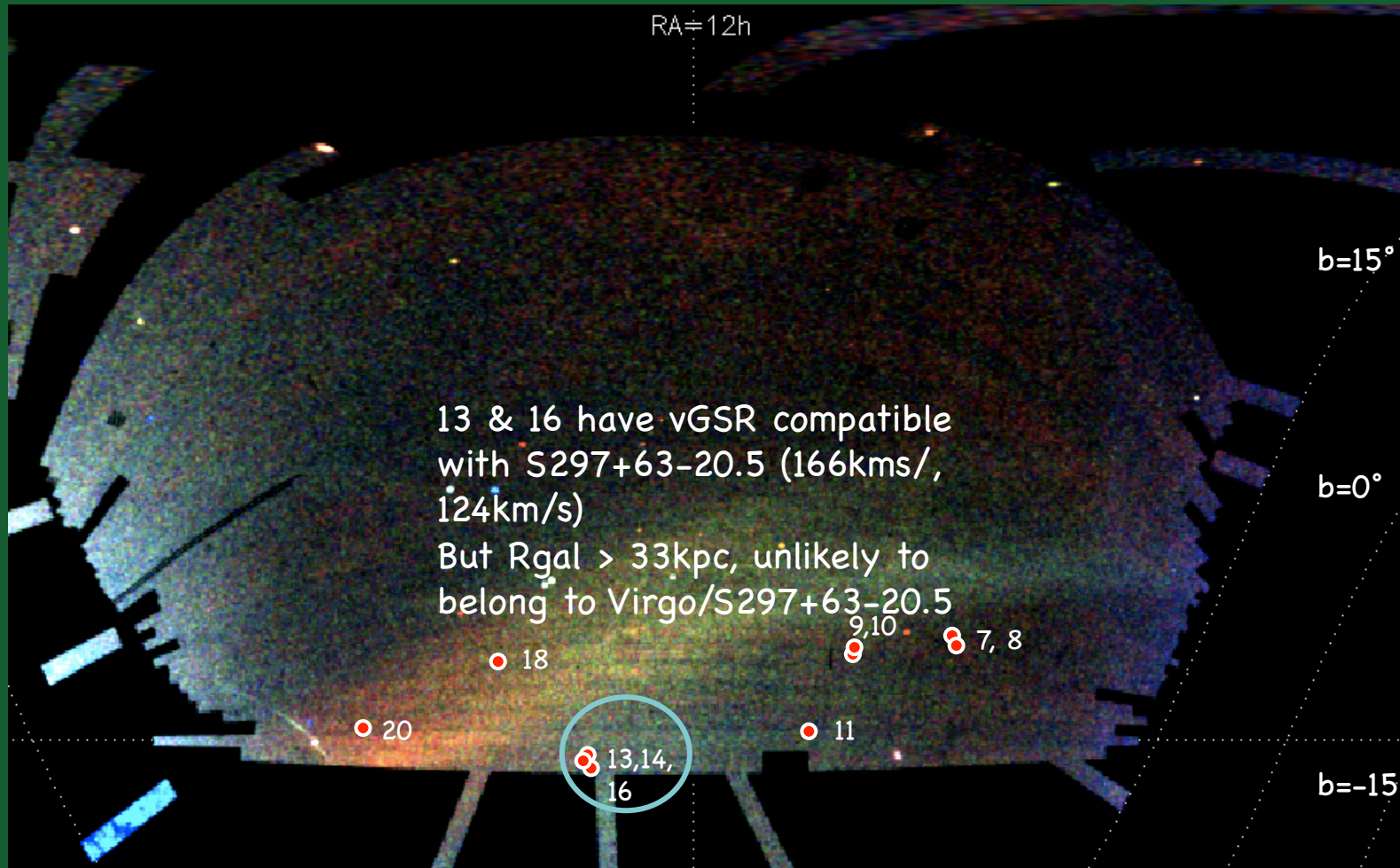
# Members to substructures? GASS



# Members to substructures? Orphan stream

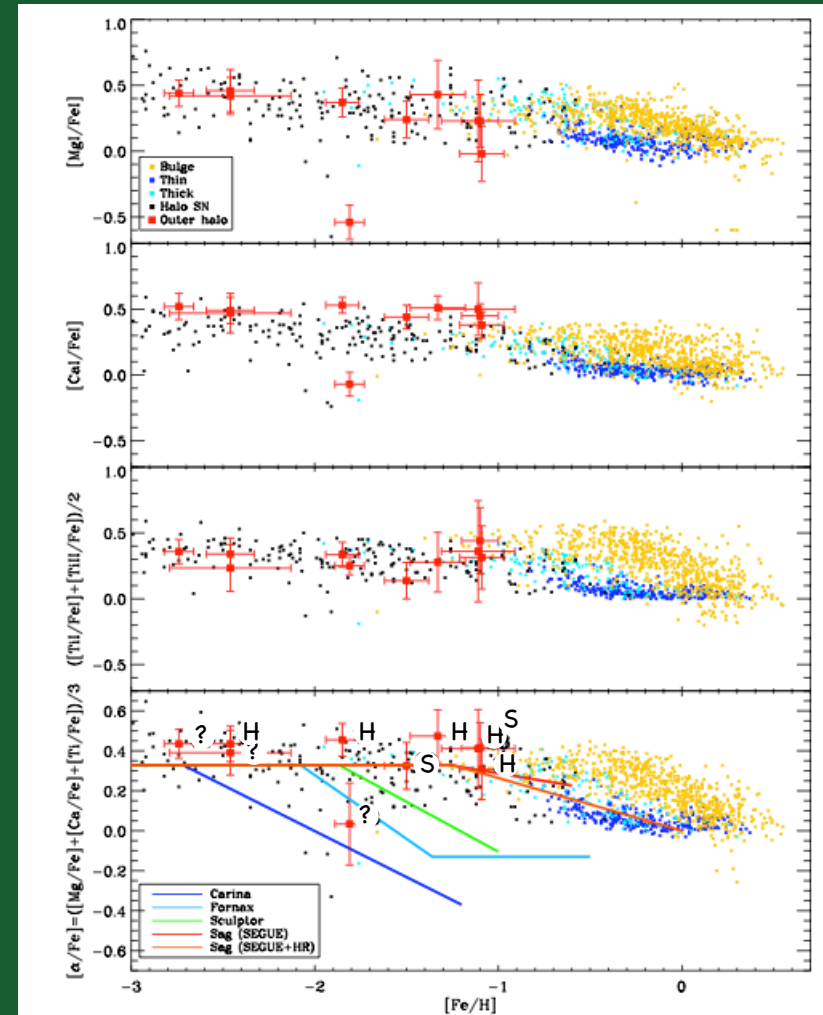
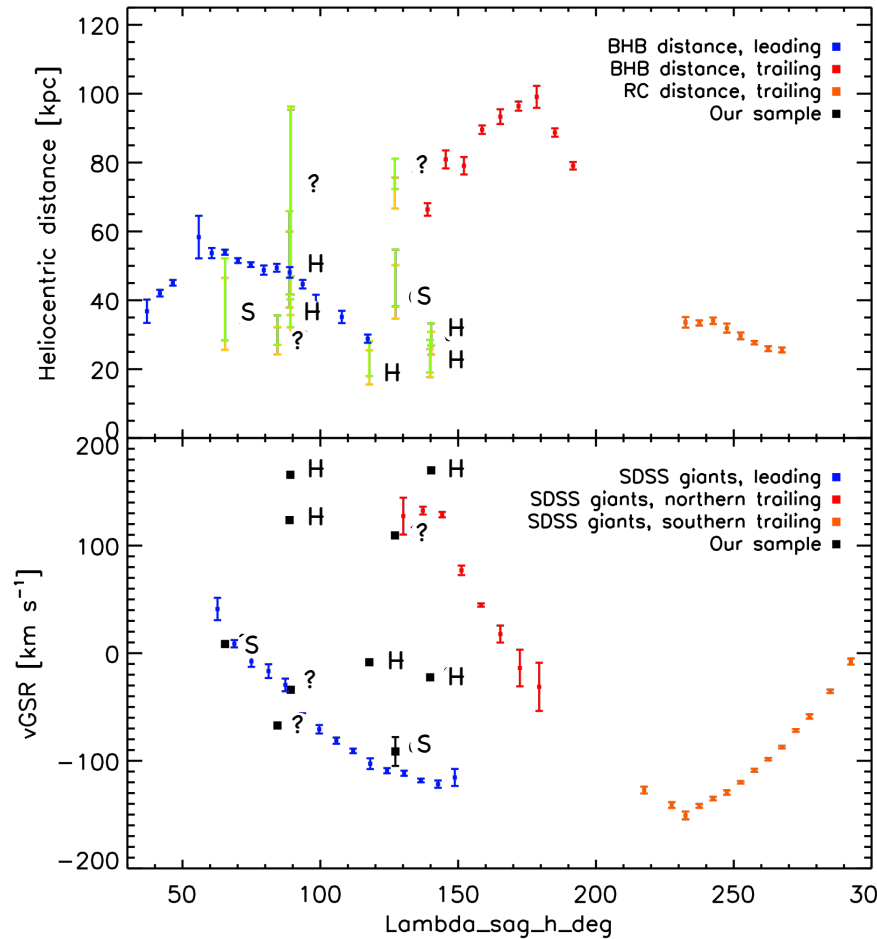


# Members to substructures? Virgo/ S297+63-20.5





# Can the stars belong to Sagittarius



Distances and velocity measurements of Sagittarius tidal streams from Koposov et al. (2012) & Belokurov et al. (2014)

# Summary

- First analysis of the chemical abundances of a sample of in-situ outer halo stars, from HET high resolution spectroscopic data for 10 stars
- The trend in  $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$  vs  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  appears very similar to inner-halo stars
  - > fast chemical enrichment (environment with initial high SFR)
  - > The comparison to classical dSphs remains unchanged, as when using Solar neighbourhood samples
- 2 stars may be part of Sagittarius and have  $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$  in agreement with those measured by other studies of Sag over a similar  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  range
- With the Magellan/MIKE data acquired and VLT/UVES soon to be acquired, sample size will triple