

# Stellar archaeology in the solar neighbourhood

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# GCS: Basic and derived data

- **Sample:** 14.000 FG dwarfs, all-sky, binaries identified
- **Observations:** photometry, RV, parallaxes, proper motion, volume complete
- **For most stars** (incl. uncertainties):  
distance,  $M_v$ ,  $T_{eff}$ , [M/H],  $\mu$ , RV, age,  
 $U$ ,  $V$ ,  $W$ ,  $v \sin i$ , orbits ( $R_m$ ,  $e$ ,  $z_{max}$ ) etc.

# Search for past accretion events in MW

**Numerical simulations** of dwarf galaxy crossing Solar Neighbourhood showed that stars with common progenitor

- Defines a coherent lump in "phase space"
- Should have distinct correlations between  $A$ ,  $P$  and  $L_z$  (angular momentum in  $z$ ).
- Should cluster around constant eccentricity

**High resolution spectroscopy** (elemental abundances)

# The APL-space for nearby stars

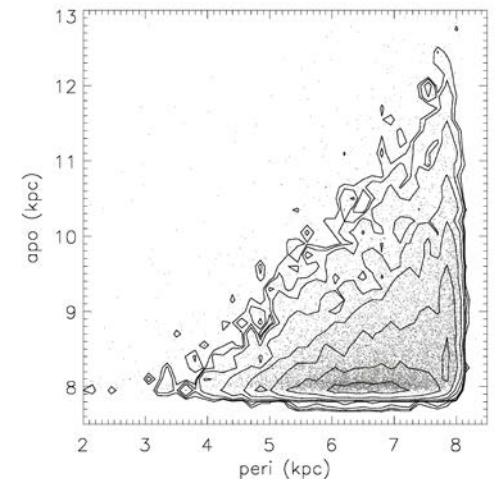
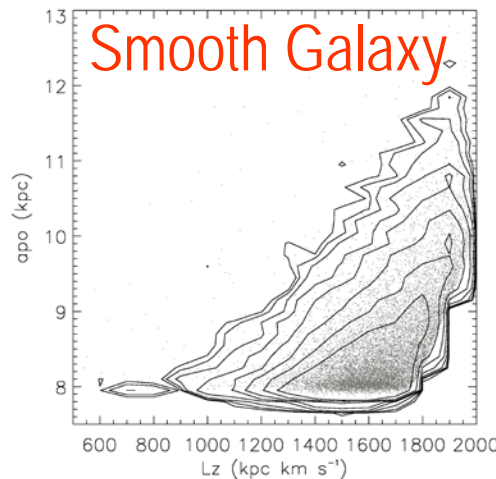
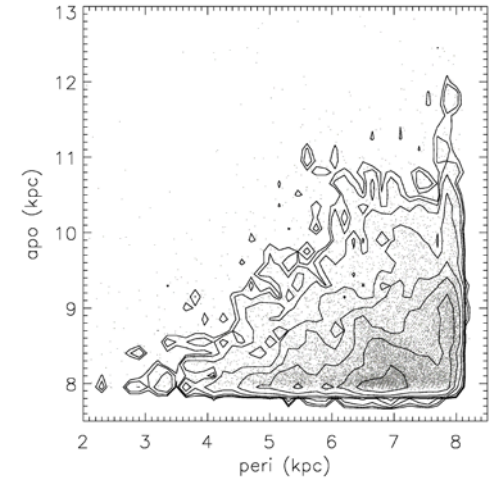
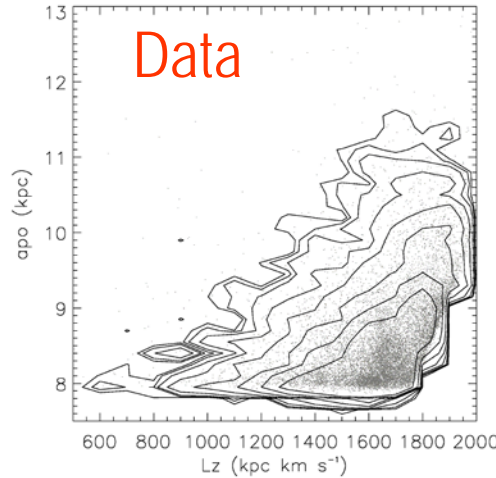
Computed orbits in Galactic potential to derive  $APL_z$  location

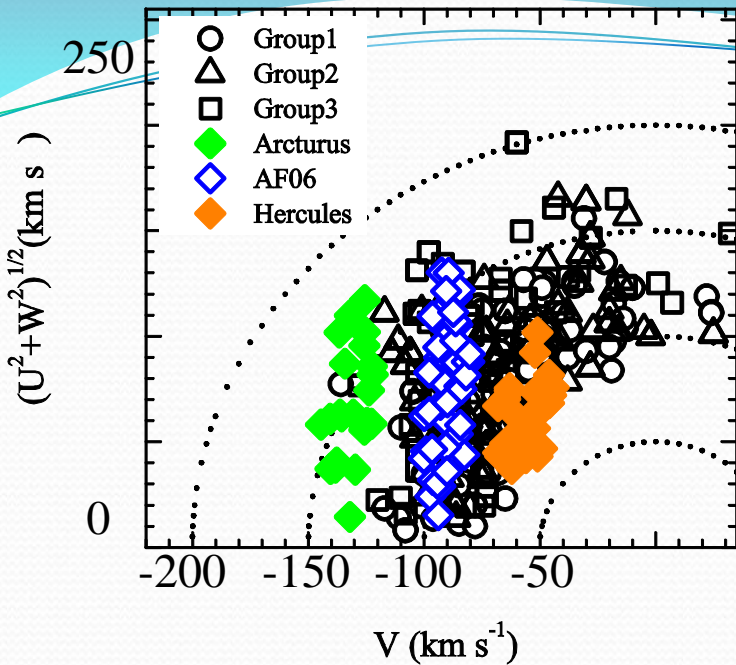
Large amounts of substructure  
in comparison to smooth Galaxy  
model

Most prominent features due to  
dynamical streams

Smooth Galaxy model.  
Same number of stars and  
spatial location as data;

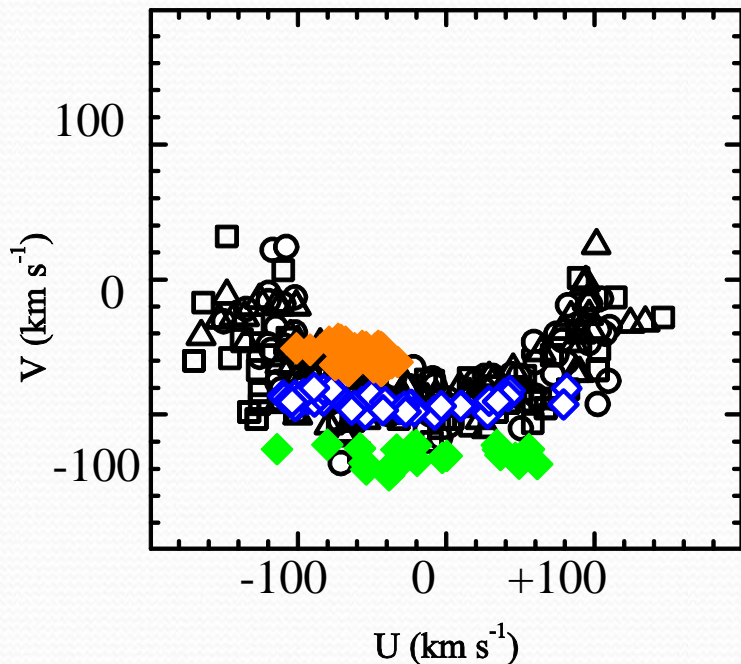
$APL_z = \text{Apo-}, \text{Pericentre},$   
 $z$  angular momentum





## Toomre diagram

Kinematic groups 1,2,3(o,△,□)  
 Dynamical streams ■,■,■



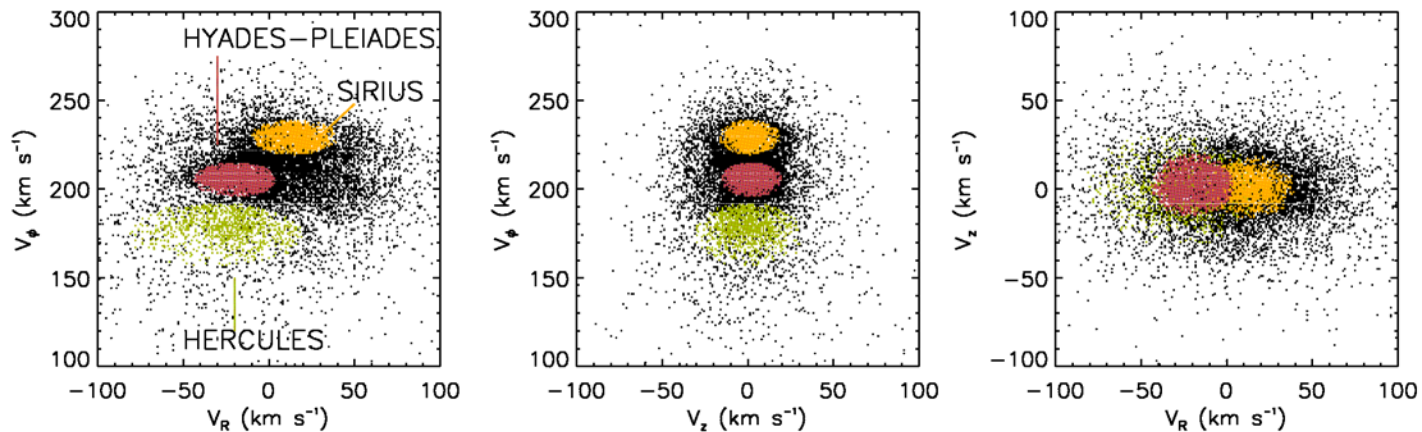
## UV velocities:

Kinematic groups –  
 banana shape

Ženovienė et al. 2015  
 arXiv 1501.06401v

# Known dynamical streams

“Dynamical streams” identified by Famaey et al. (2005), a very large sample of K & M nearby giants

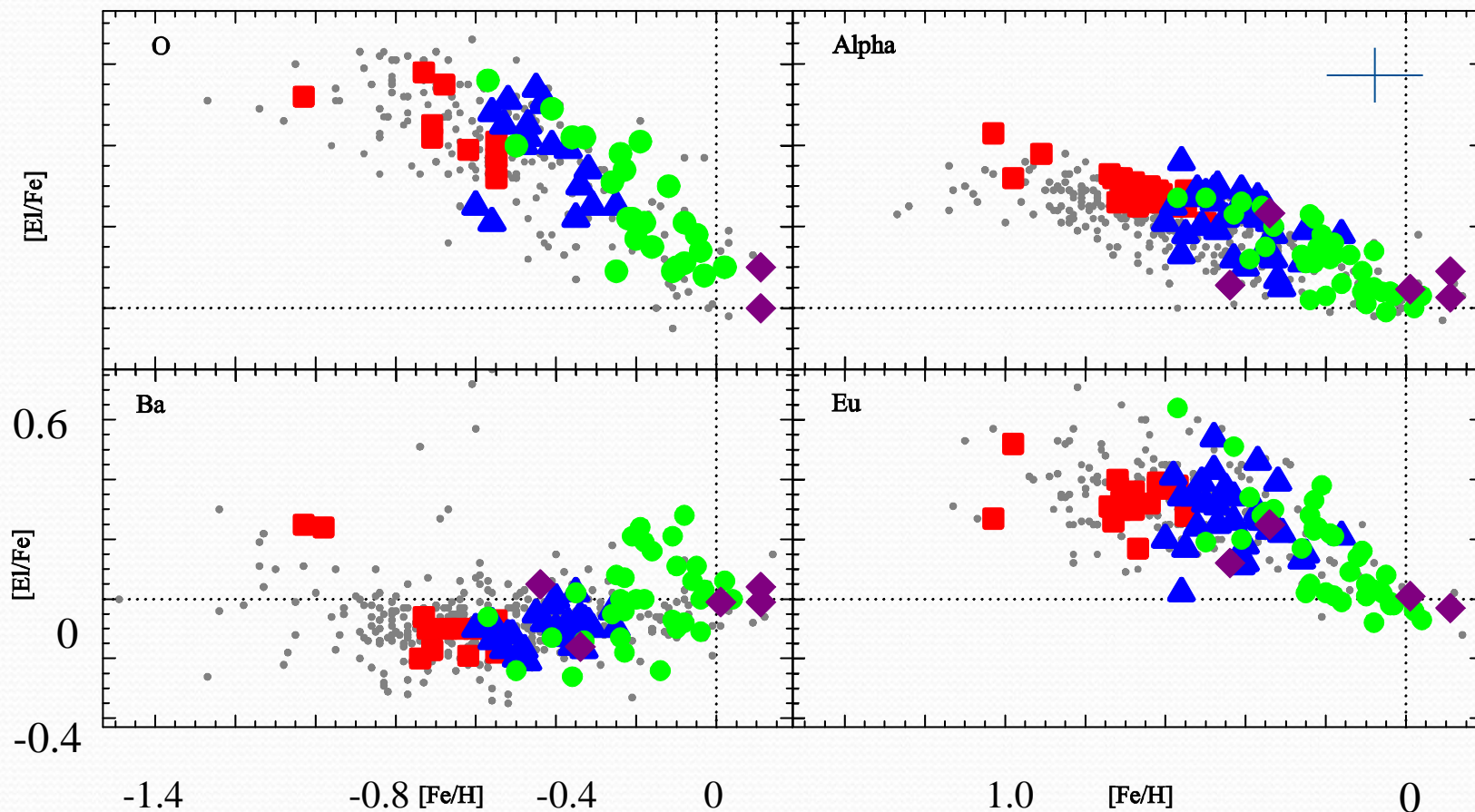


How to distinguish these dynamical features from the substructure due to past mergers?

- Velocity distribution of dynamical streams is different
  - no “banana” shape
  - not-mixed in  $V_R$
- The APL-space distribution is different...

# Abundances: O, $\alpha$ , Ba, Eu

spectra from FIES @ NOT. R=68000 S/N >100



Groups **3 red**, **2 blue**, **1 green**, purple+grey thick disk  
17 more elements, Mg and Na: non-LTE

# Conclusions

- **Substructure** identified even in Solar Neighbourhood
- Three groups: 120, 86, 68 stars (Helmi et al. 2006)
- **Kinematic** characteristics (excess of stars of common eccentricity). Like merger debris.
- **Chemical** characteristics:  $[Fe/H]$ ,  $\alpha$  etc. (21 elements)
- Characteristic **ages**: 9, 11, 13 Gyr; 2 Gyr spread in each group
- Origin of the substructures? Merger event?
- Similar chemical signatures as thick disk.



# Discussion points

What observables are needed to trace (find) the MW building blocks? To what accuracy?

What deeper surveys could reveal more kinematic groups?

Can we find the progenitors?