Composition and Kinematics of the Bulge

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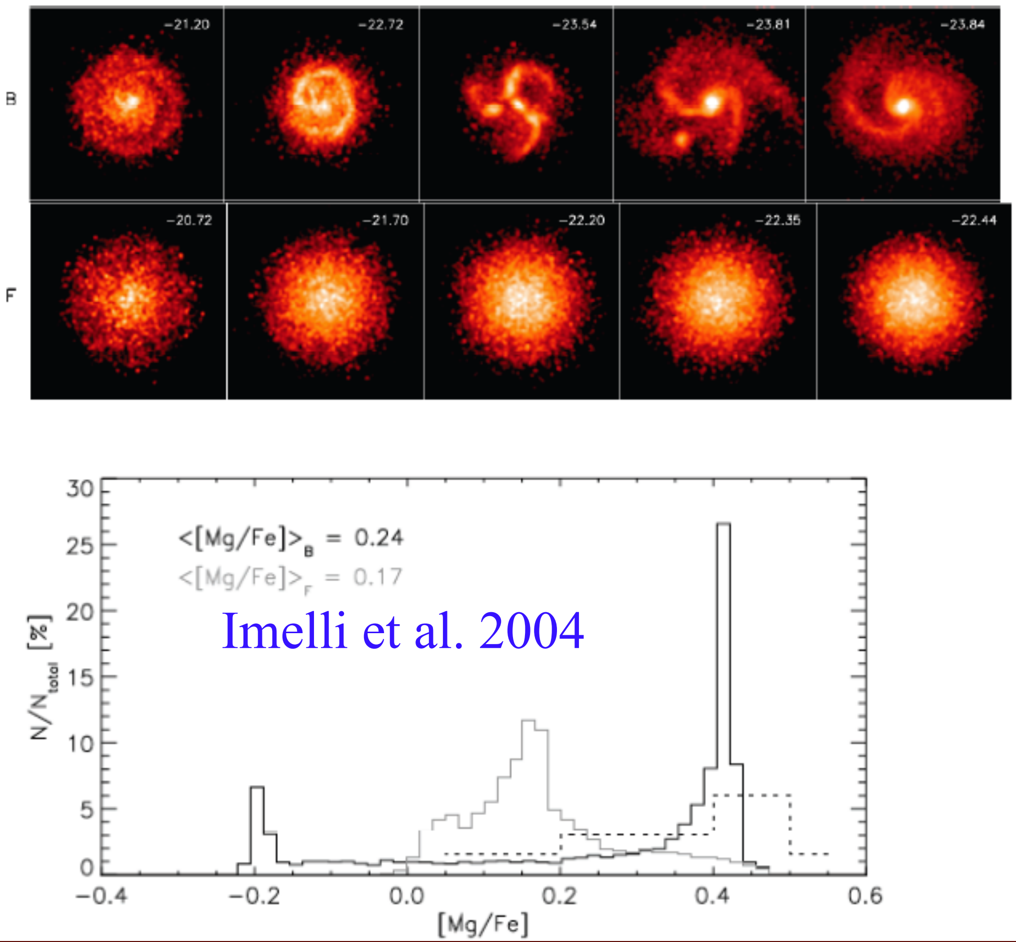
Bulges appear be either spheroidal (classical) or barlike (pseudobulge)

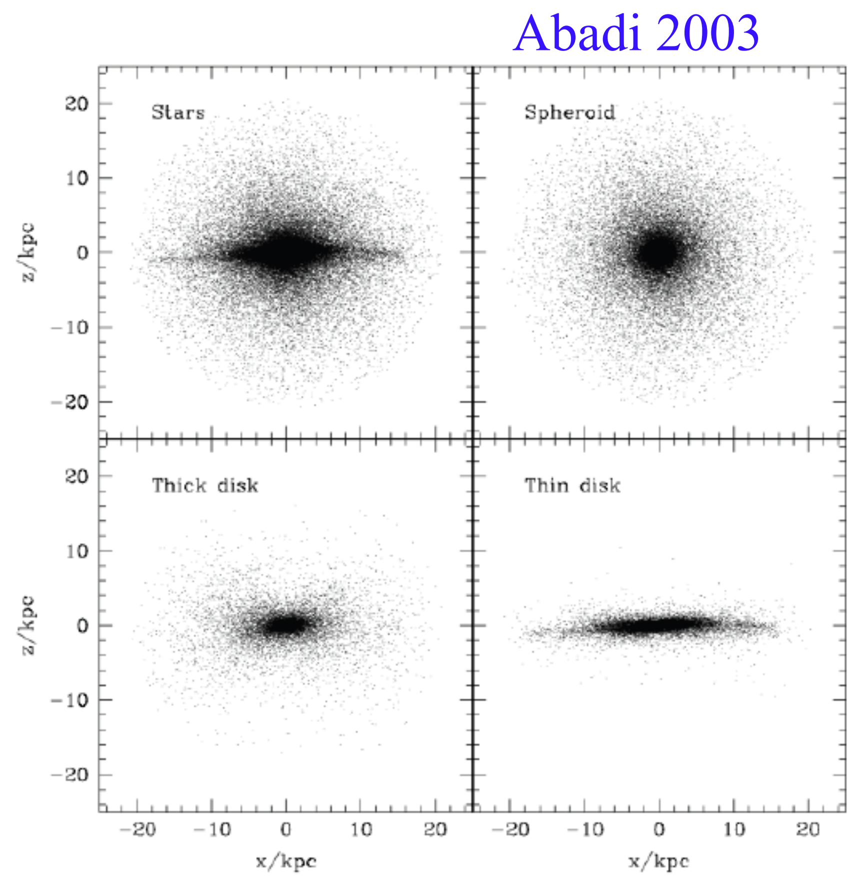
Canonical formation picture is that spheroidal forms via early mergers, while pseudobulges/bars evolve from a buckling instability over longer timescales.

Milky Way has dynamics characteristic of pseudobulges, yet age/chemistry consistent with rapid formation.

Imelli et al. 2004; Elmegreen et al. (2008) - major merger origin
Clumps dissipate rapidly into bulge or Classical early merger..

Multiple star forming clumps might produce kinematic subgroups with distinct chemical or dynamical fingerprints.





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N-body bar models attractive for representing the bulge

However, extended formation models favored; bar survival?

Bar dissolves due to central mass (Norman et al. 1996)

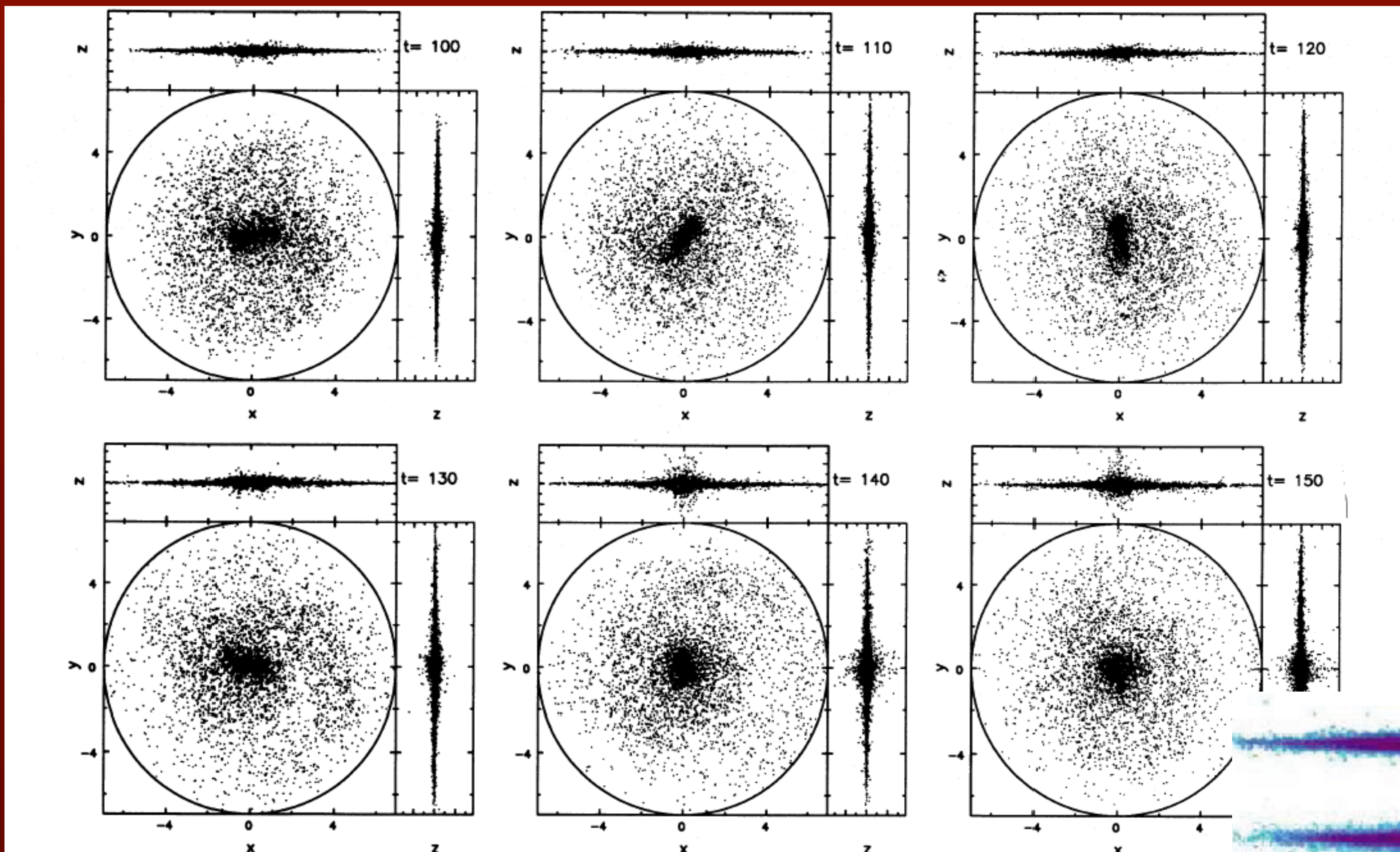
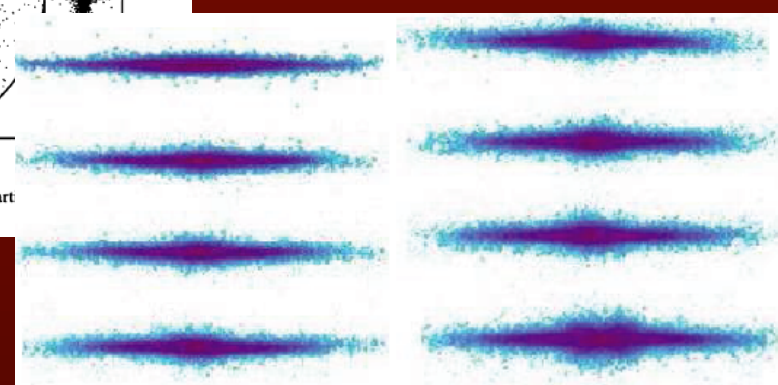


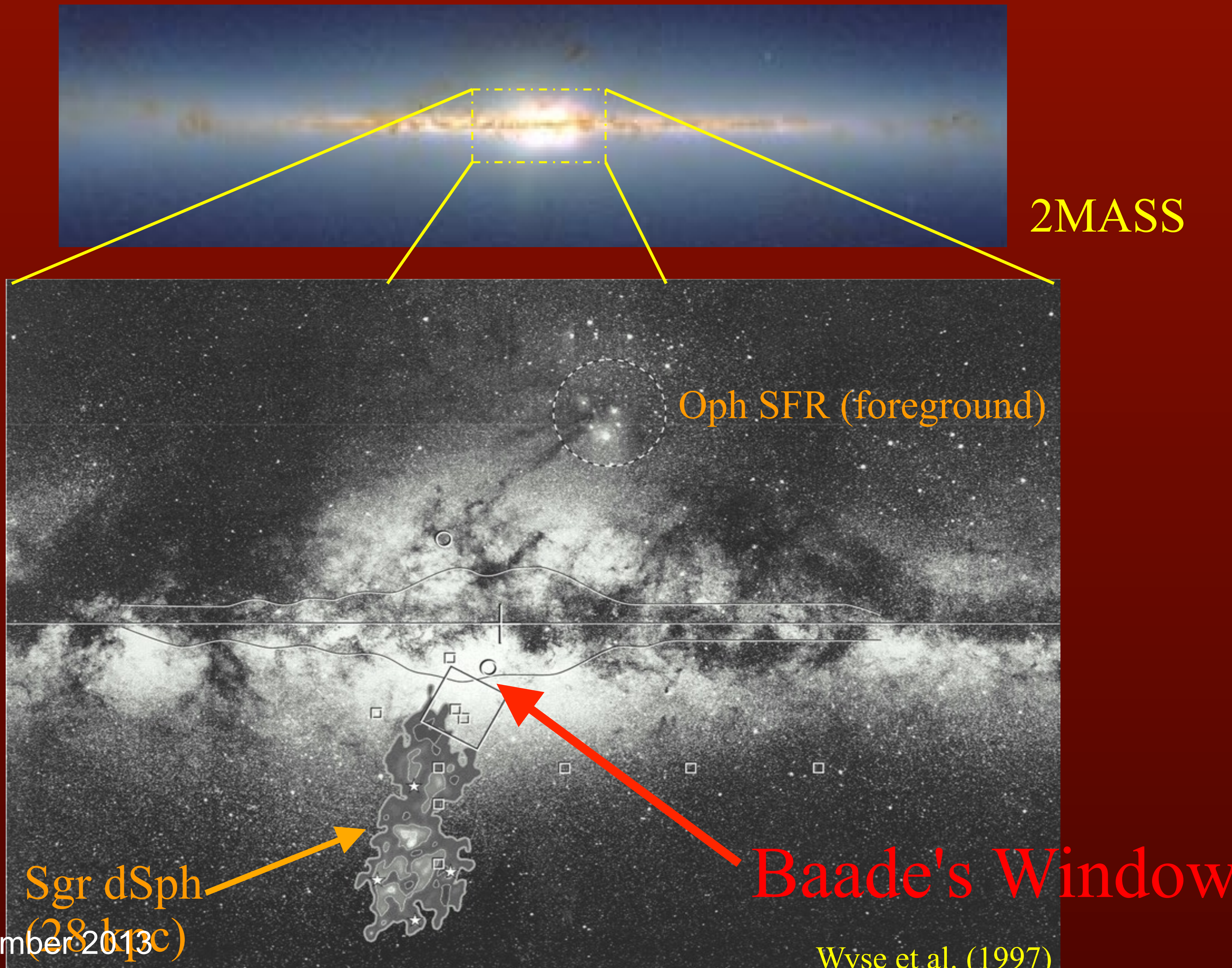
FIG. 6.—The evolution of a three-dimensional model in which a 5% central mass is grown from time 100 to time 140. The whole calculation volume is shown, but only one part
bar dissolves abruptly between times 130 and 140, forming a spheroidal bulgelike feature at the center.

Combes 09- bar resurrection via gas inflow



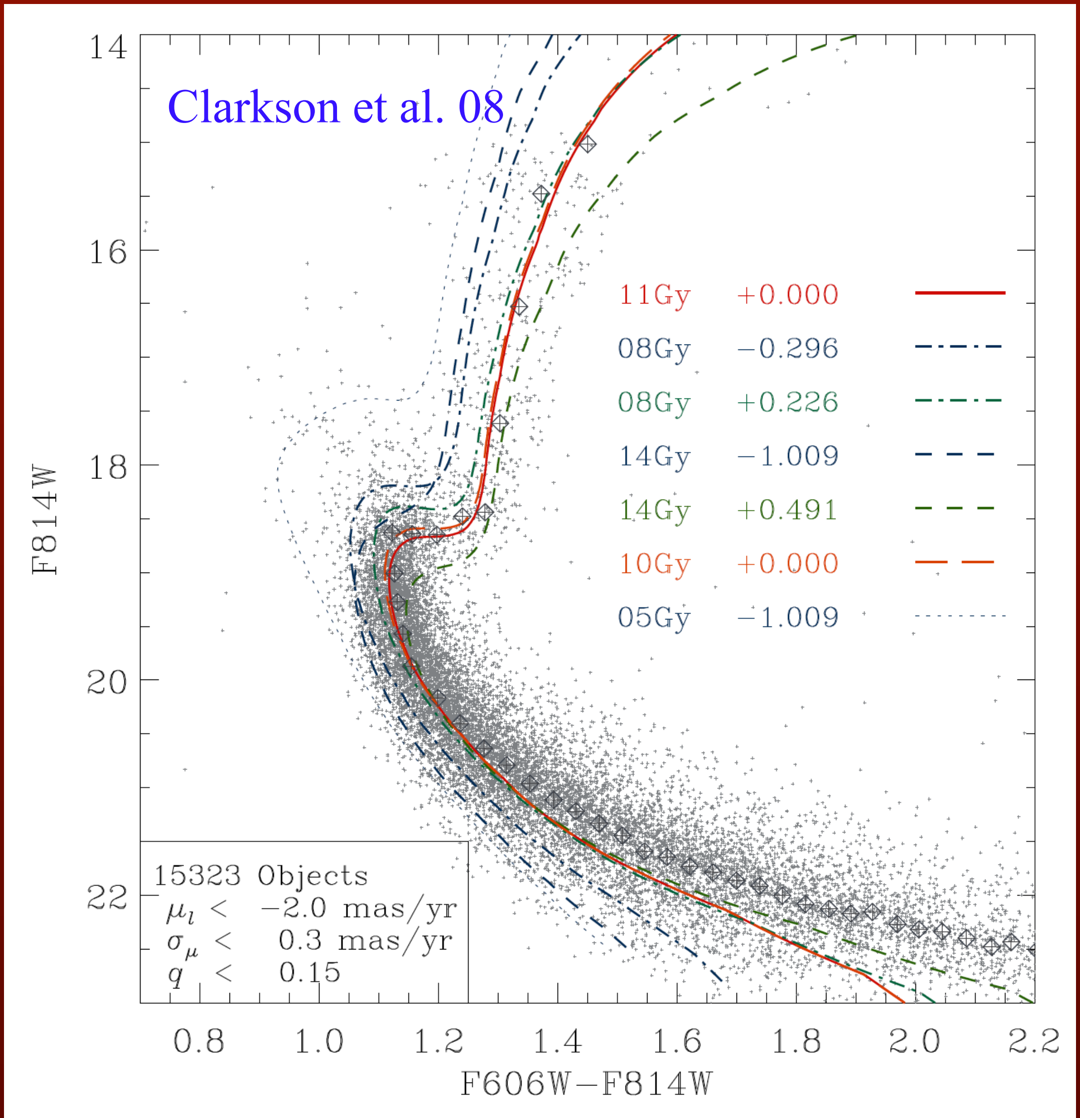
Vertical thickening of the bar into a bulge would leave no abundance gradient in the z-direction.

Bulge in Context



Courtesy J. Fulbright

Age constraint from PM separation

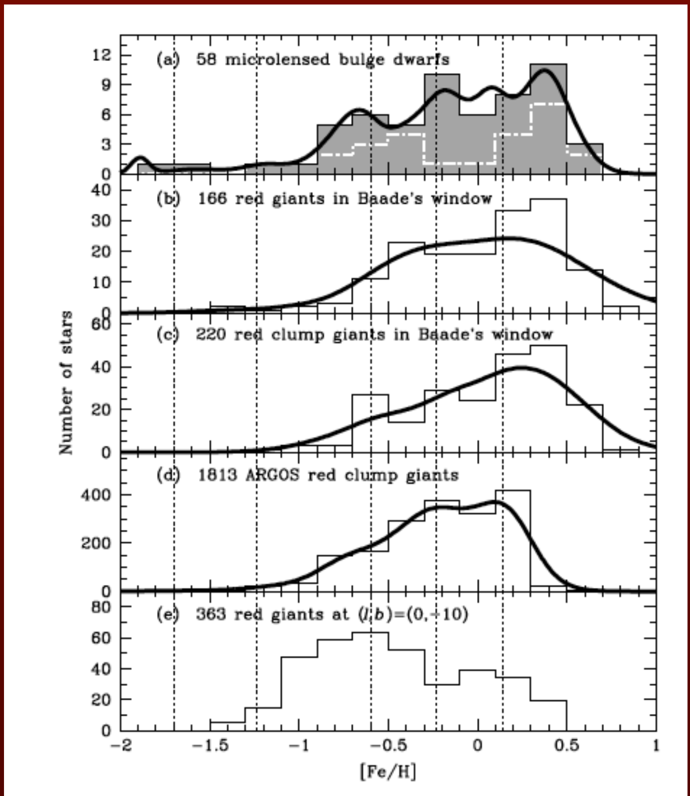


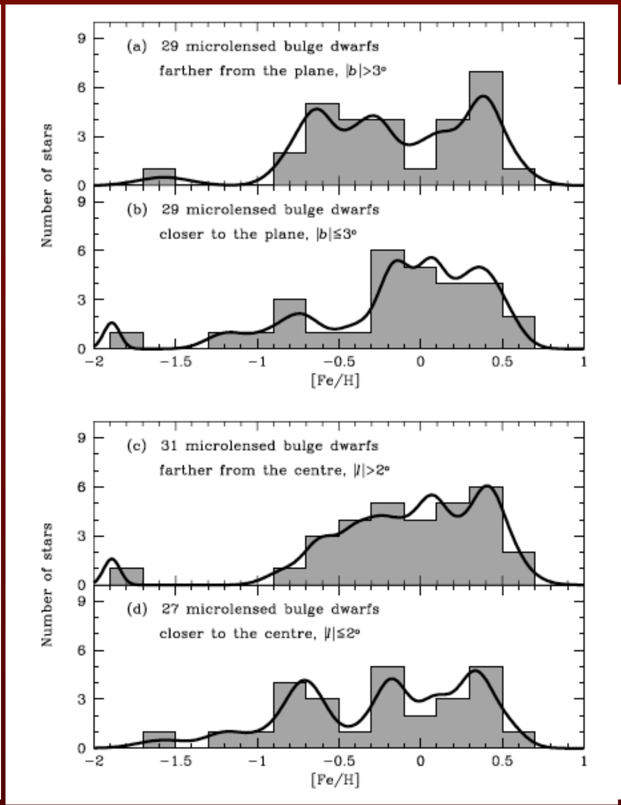
~99% of bulge older than 5Gyr; pure 10+ Gyr likely (Clarkson+ 08, 09

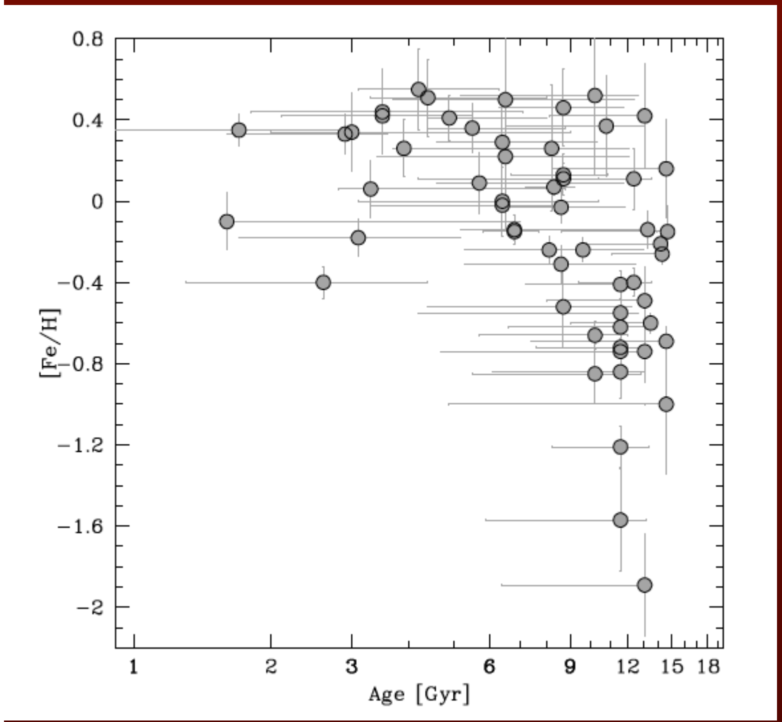
Bensby et al. 2012

Microlensed bulge dwarfs: self-consistent log g, Teff > possible young, metal rich population, possible complexity

A major goal of composition studies is to place limits on complexity of the populations.







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Kinematics

PNe Beaulieau et al. 2000

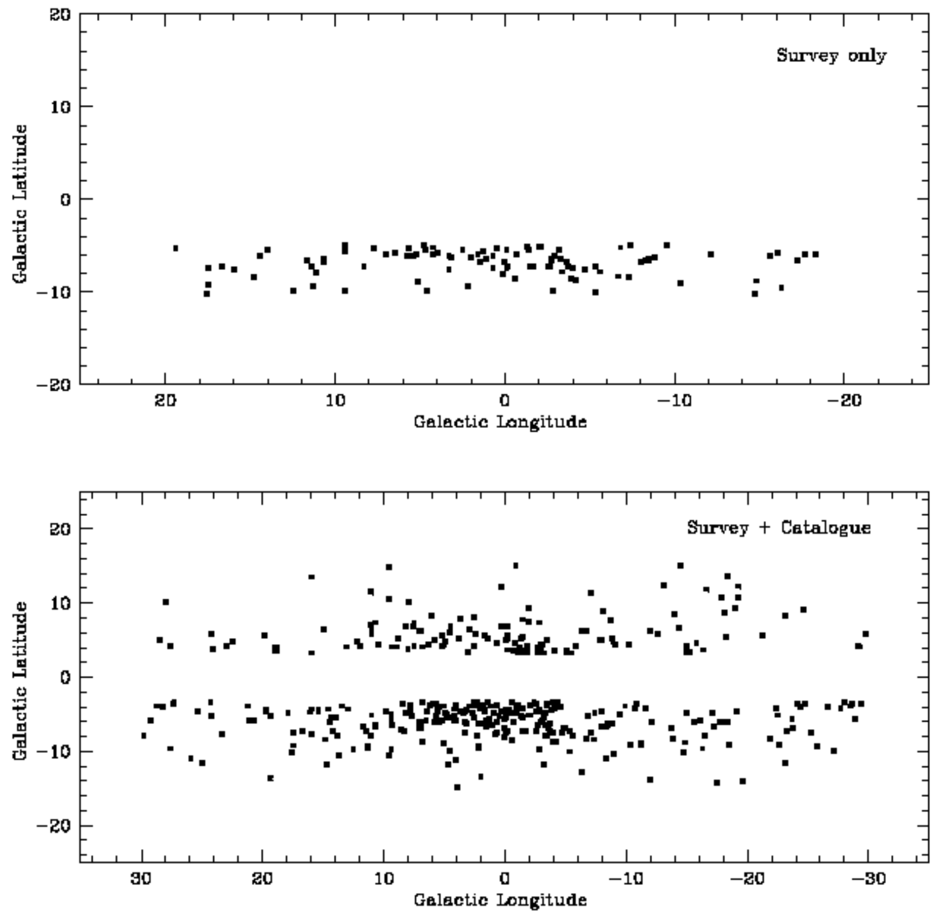
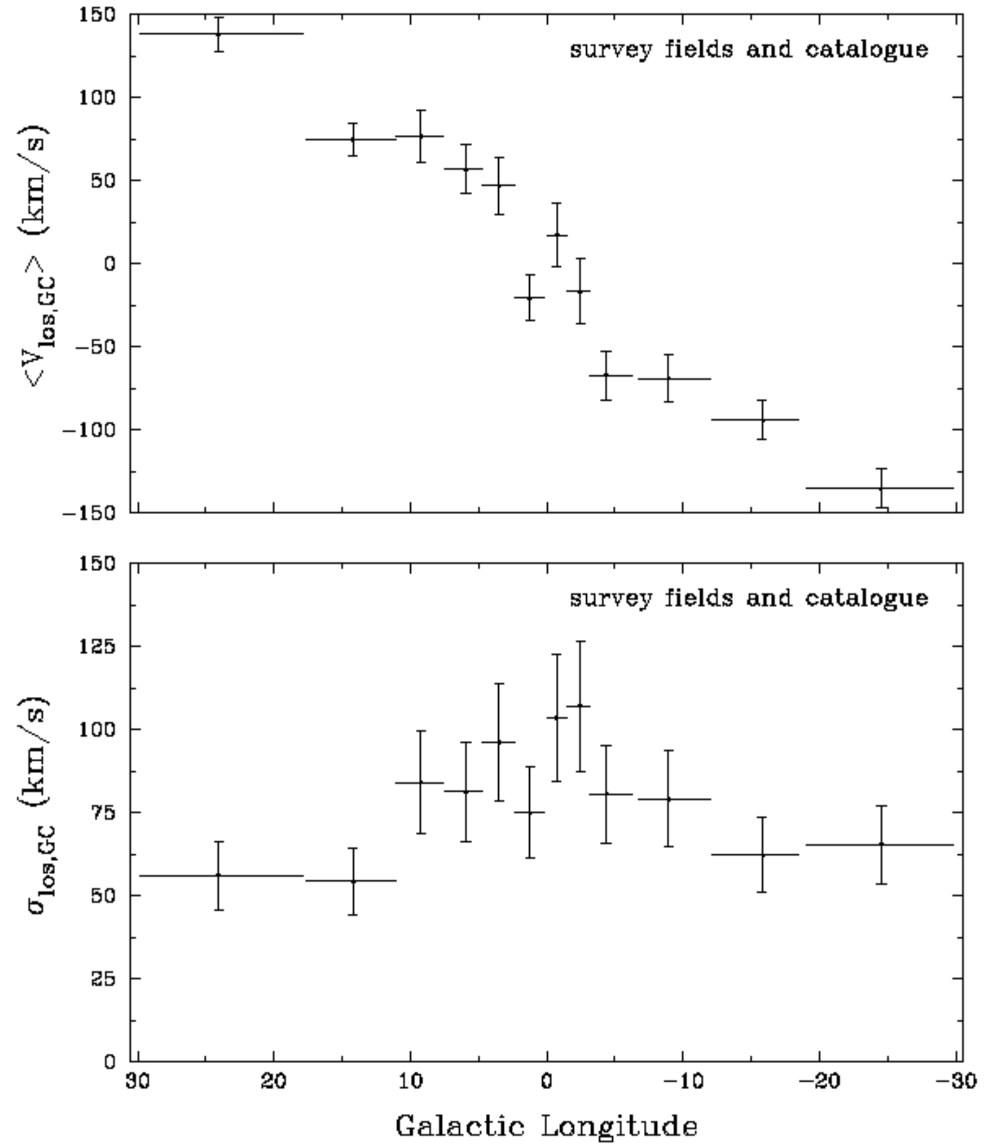


FIG. 2.—(*l*, *b*) distributions for the Survey fields only sample (*top panel*) and the Survey fields + Catalogue sample (*lower panel*).



Trailblazing survey used to explore a range of bar models, constrain orientation of bar

BRAVA
First proposal 2003

Rich et al. 2007 ApJ 658, L29
Rich+ 2007 Howard et al. 2008 , 2009 ApJ
Shen et al. 2010 ApJ; Kunder et al. 2011 AJ

Special thanks to Roberto de Propris and Andrea Kunder

Strategy: Use M giants brighter than clump that can be observed even in high extinction fields. M giants also trace the 2um light of the bulge

Select M giants from 2MASS survey (excellent, uniform, astrometry and photometry; ease of developing links to spectra for a public database

Clear red giant branch easily seen in 2MASS data; bulge membership

Cross correlation from 7000 - 9000A (include Ca IR triplet)

Abundances from either future IR studies or from modeling of optical spectra

3x10 min exposures with Hydra fiber spectrograph at CTIO Blanco 4m; ~100 stars/field R~4000

9,000 stars to date; website and public data release aim for 2010

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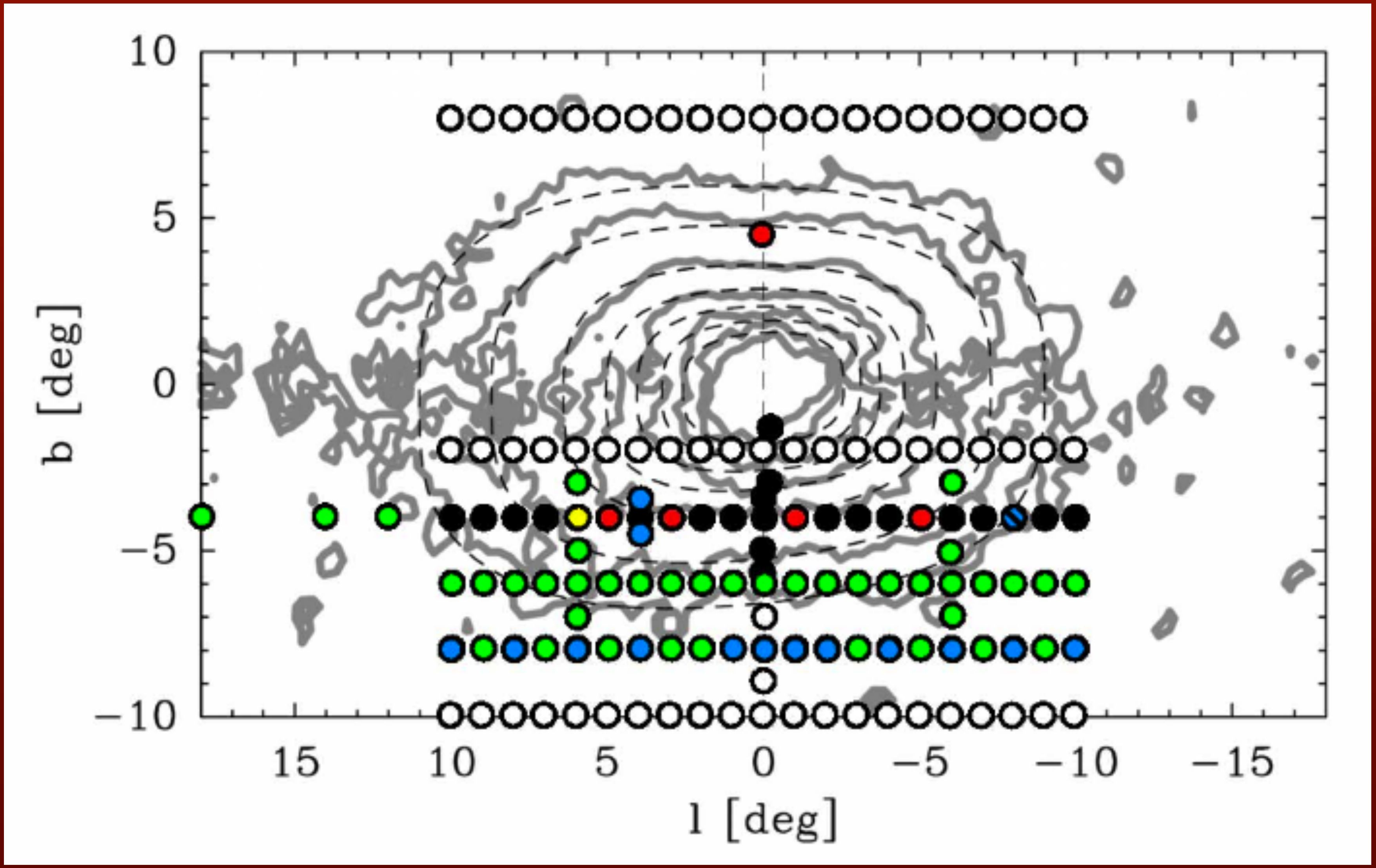
Survey Fields 2005: blue 2006: red 2007: green



Goal: Grid of fields at 1 deg intervals, covering 10x10 deg box, pushing as close to plane as possible

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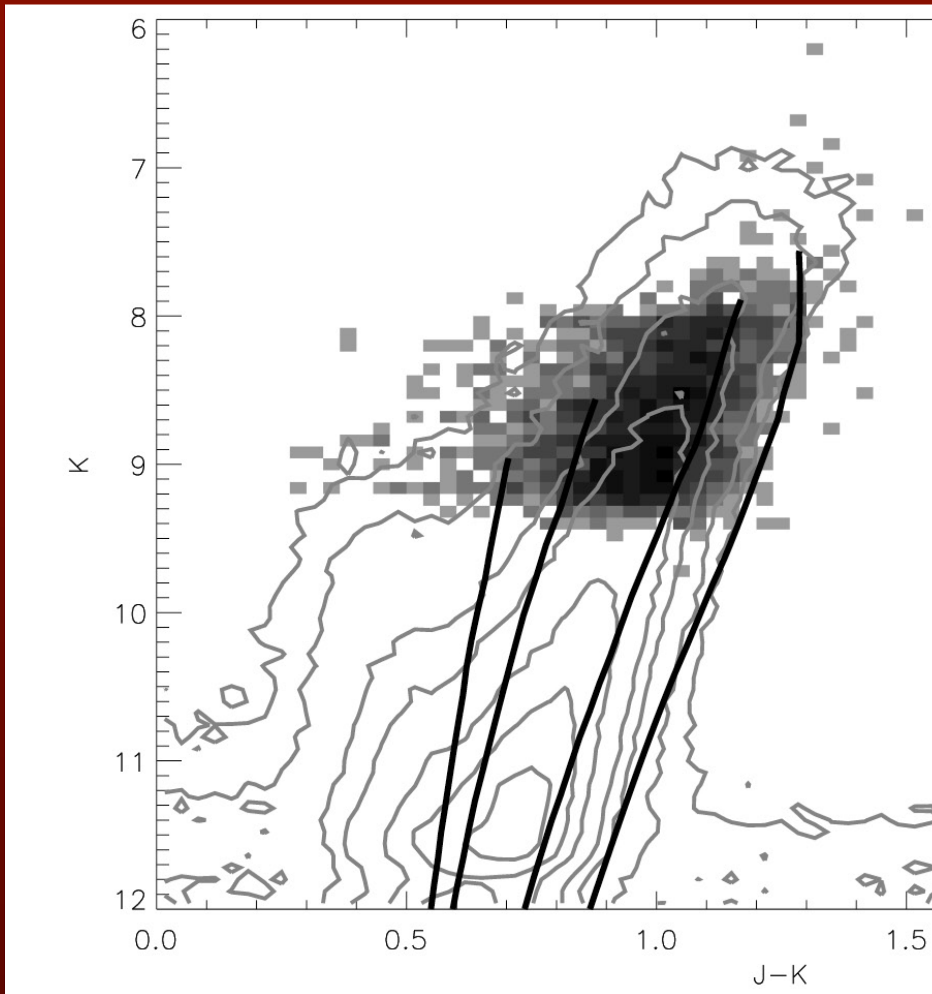
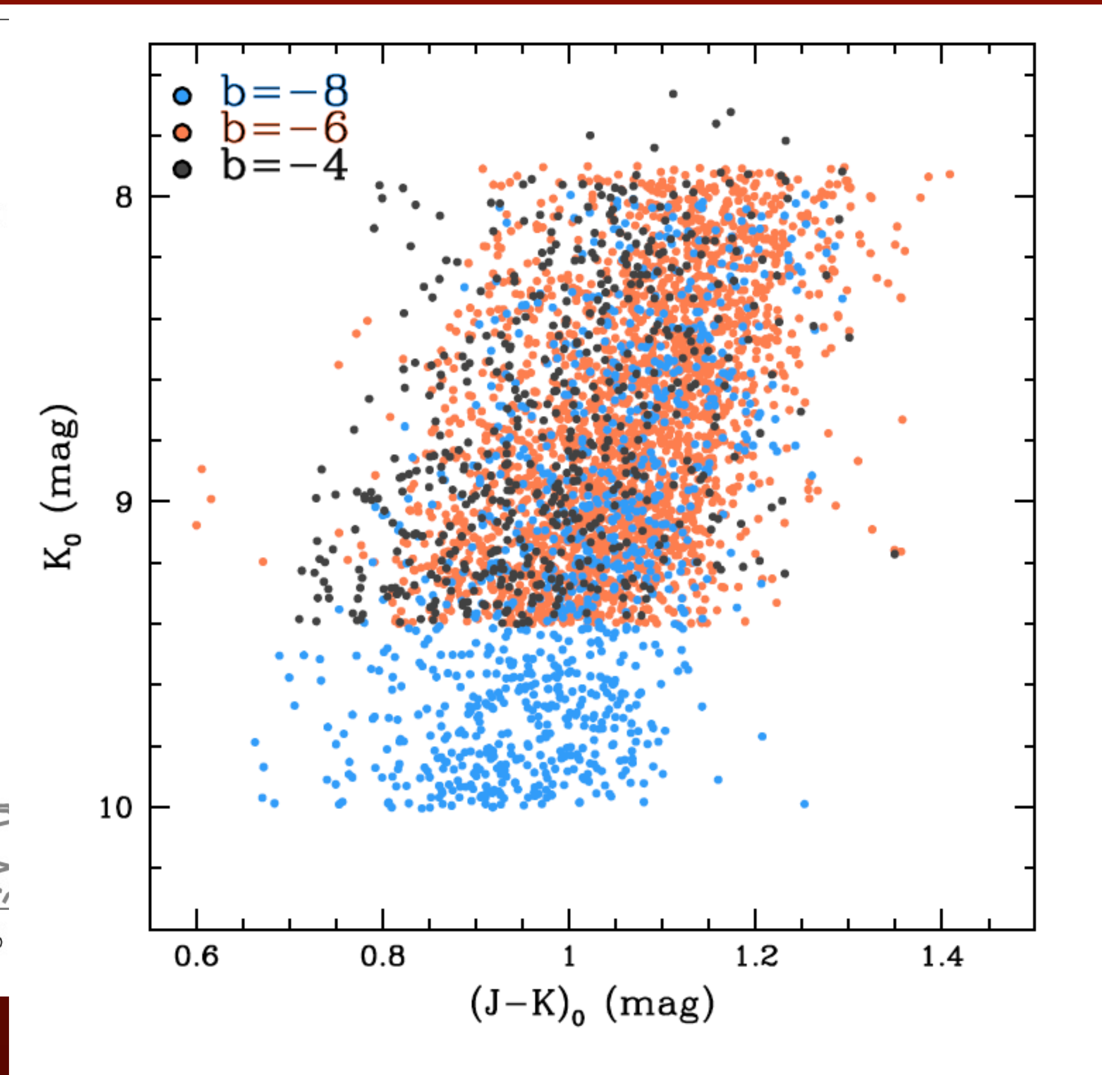
Target Selection





Howard et al. 2008 b=-4 dereddened

Kunder et al. 2011, new sample

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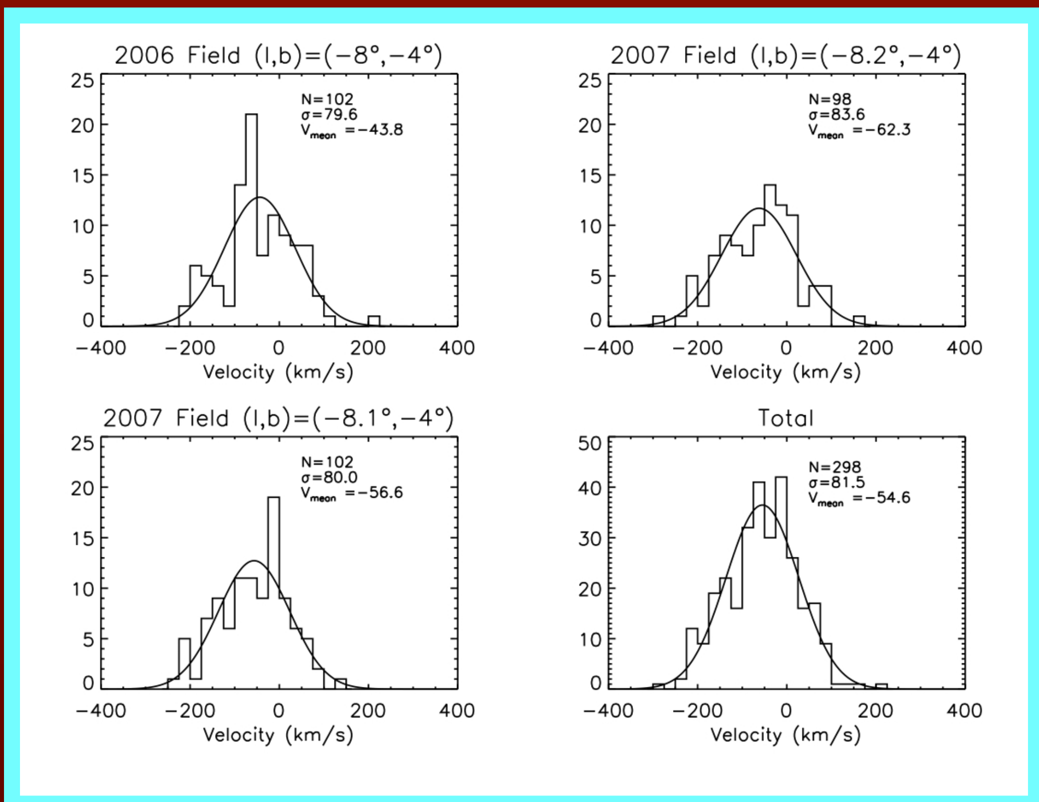
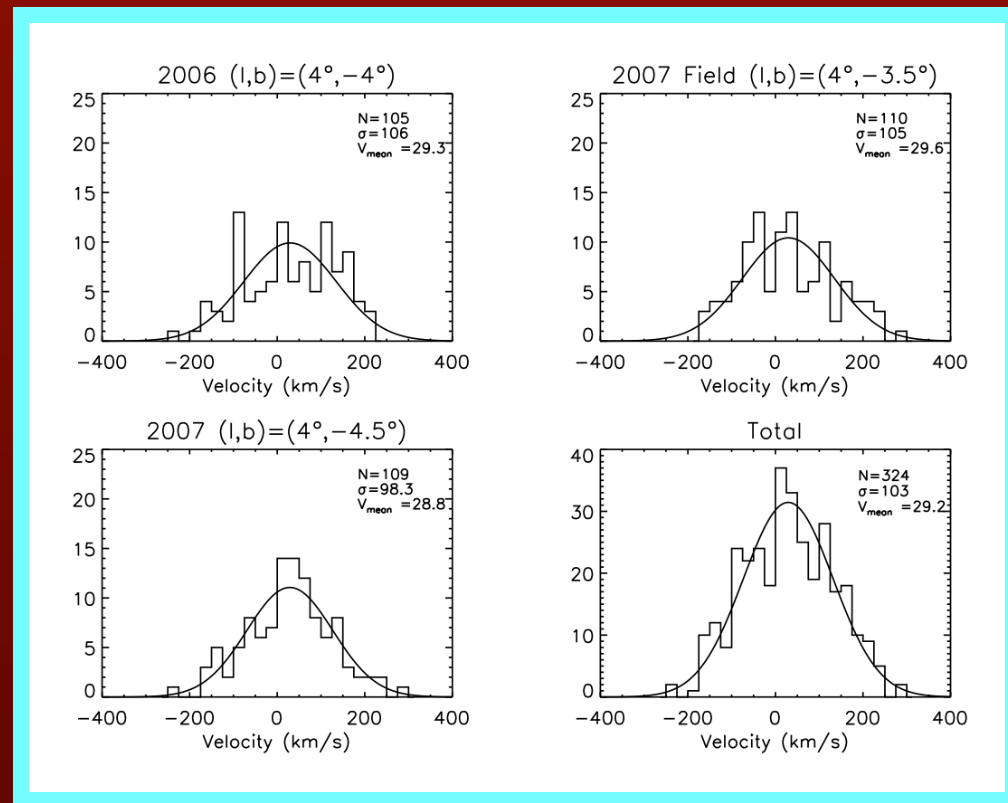
Larger samples have not confirmed 2 stream candidates; all candidates will be followed up. Reitzel et al. (2007) simulations suggest ~1 “real” stream

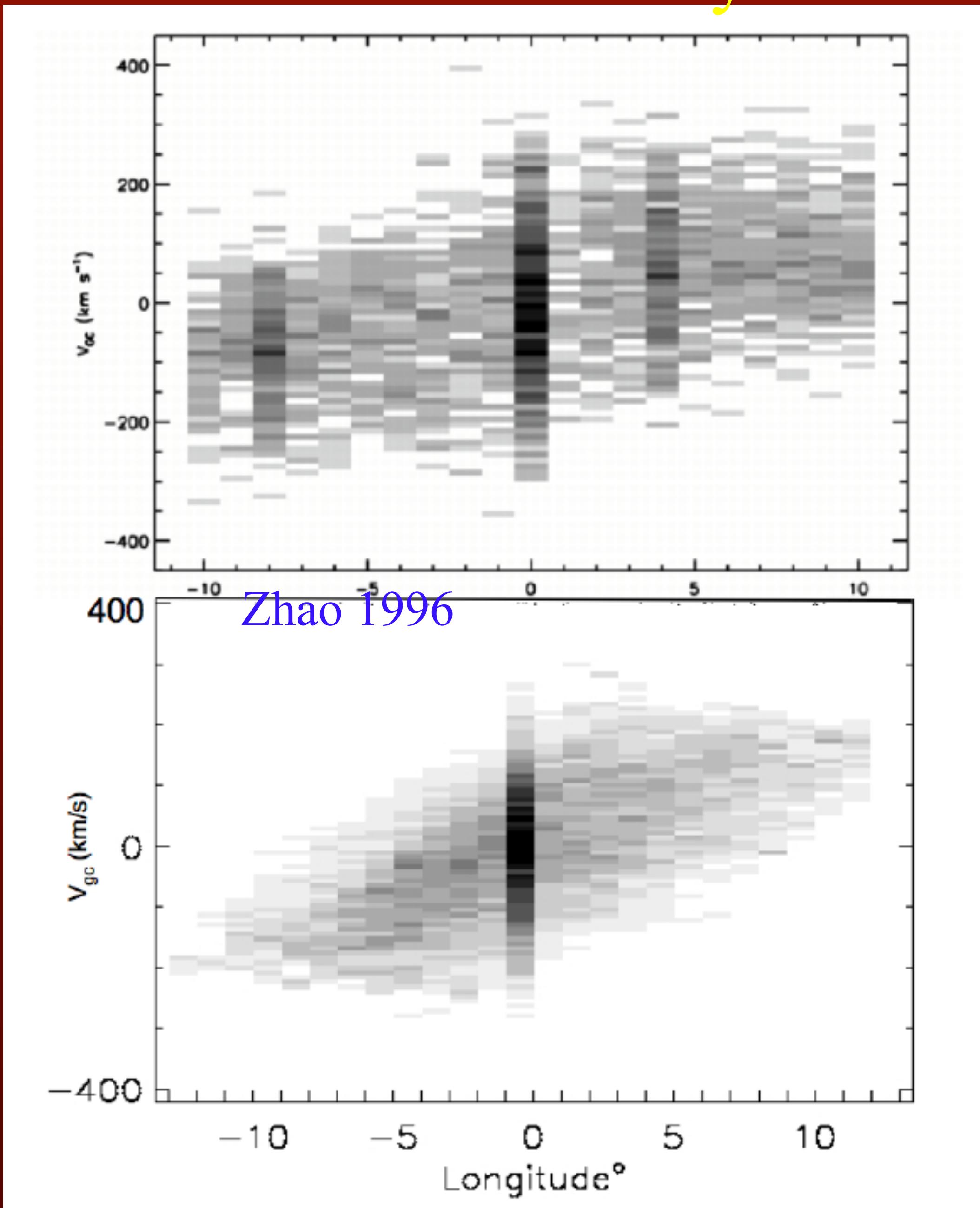


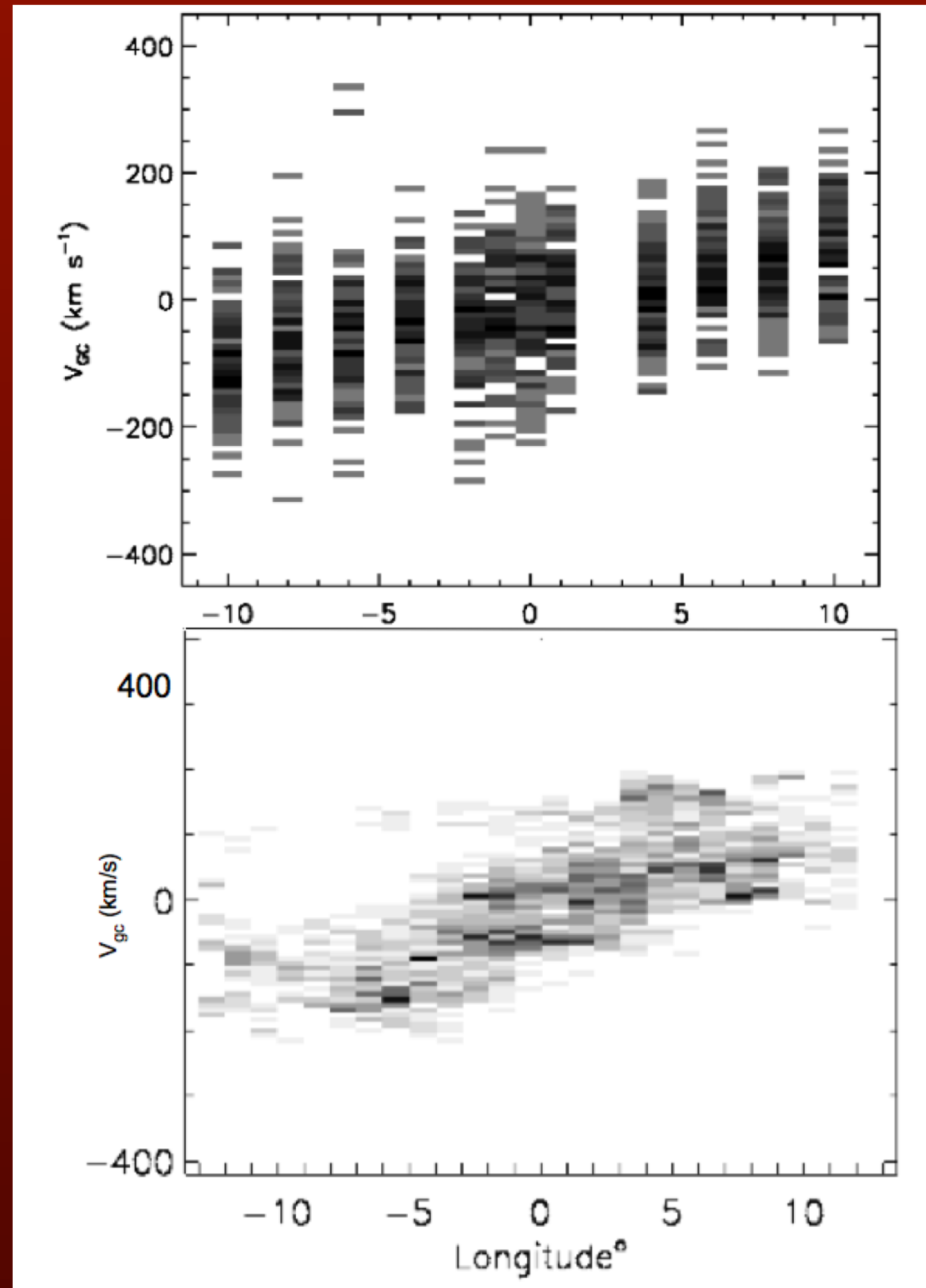


Stream followup important. Possible origins from disrupted globular clusters or dwarf galaxies, groups of stars in unusual orbit families; all candidates presently assumed to be Poisson statistics caused.

-4 -8

Cylindrical rotation





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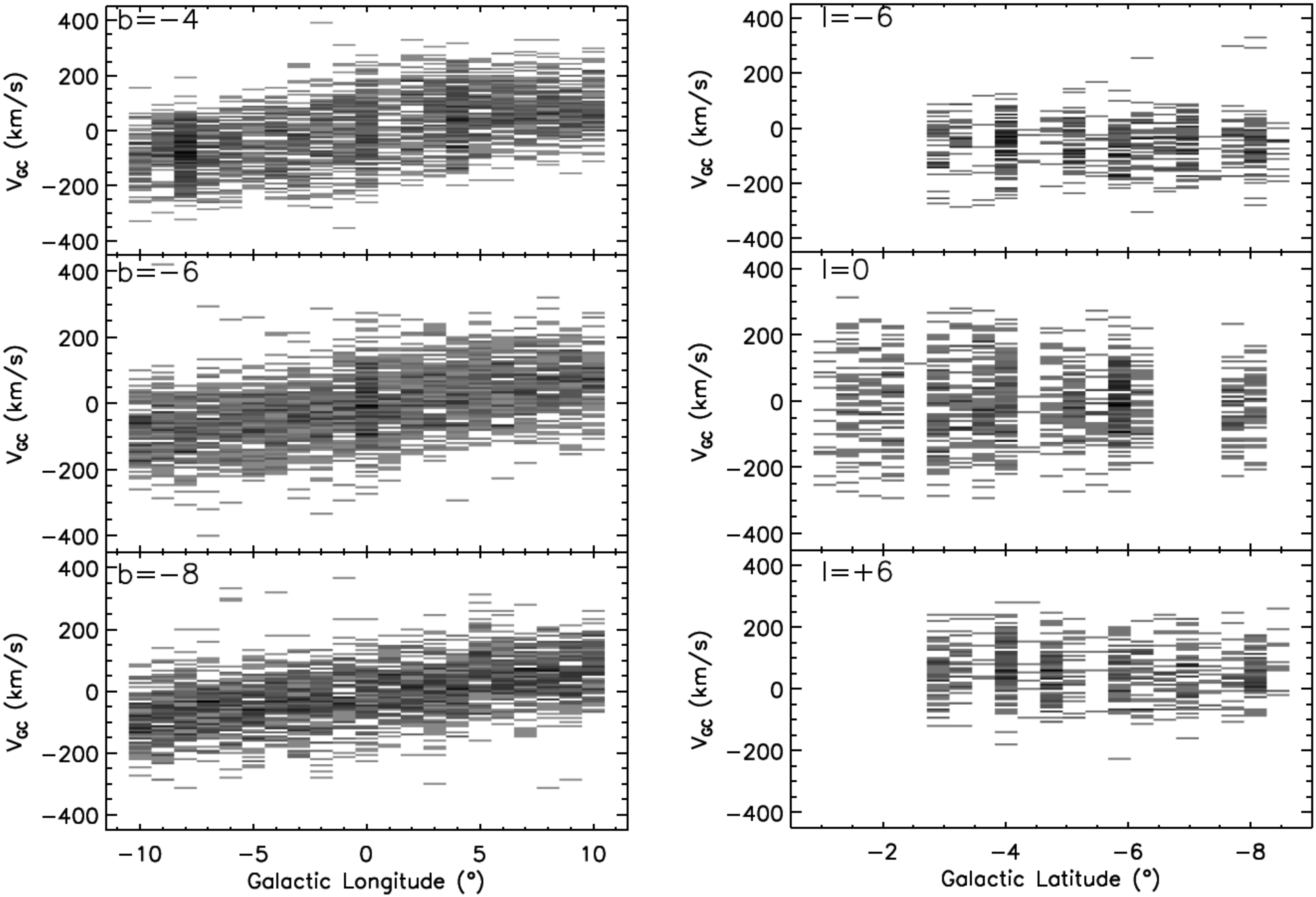
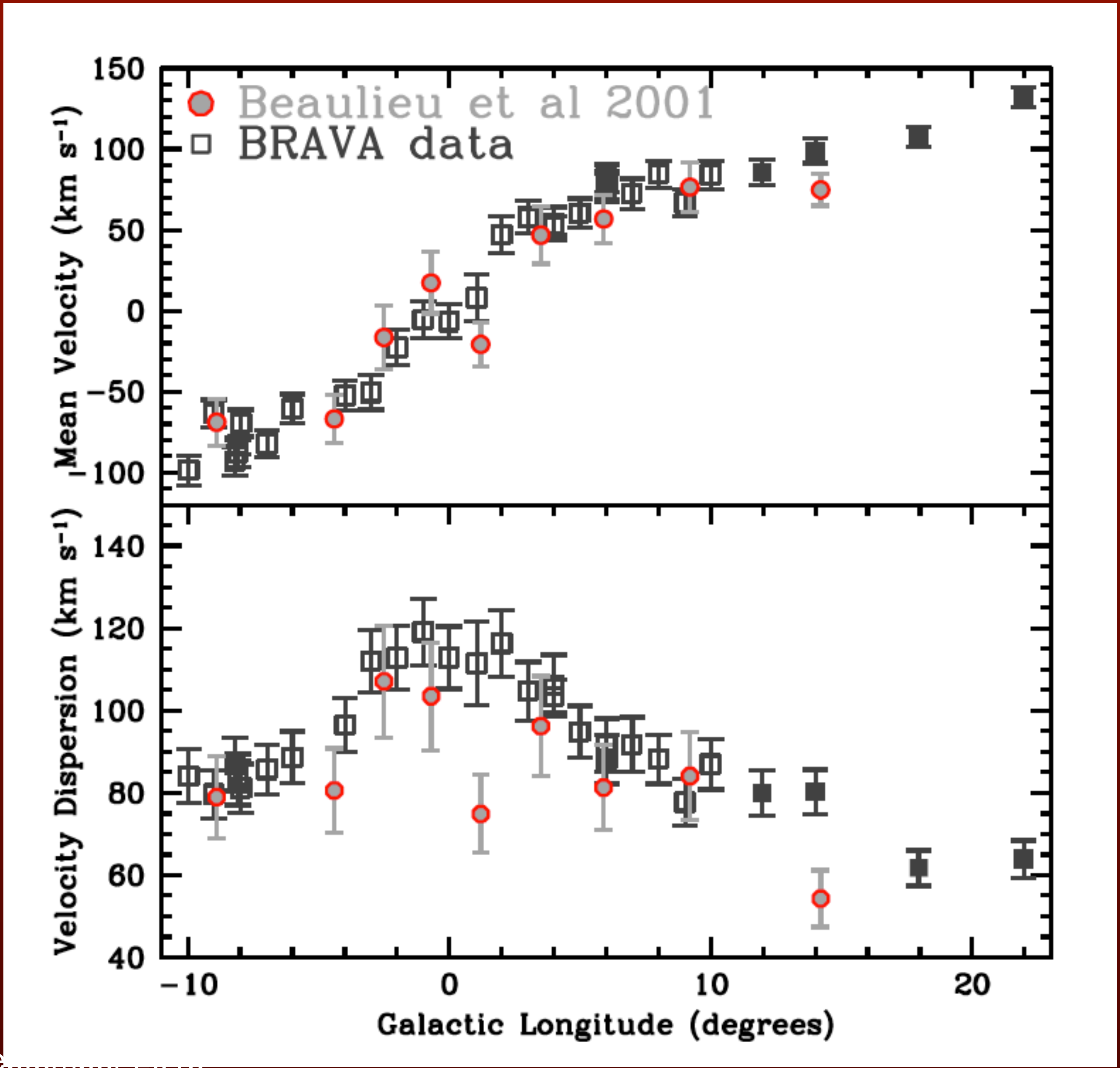

b=−4
b=−6
b=−8
V_{GC} (km/s)
400
200
0
−200
−400
−10
−5
0
5
10
Galactic Longitude (°)
l=−6
l=0
l=+6
−2
−4
−6
−8
Galactic Latitude (°)

Most recent results (Kunder et al. 2011)



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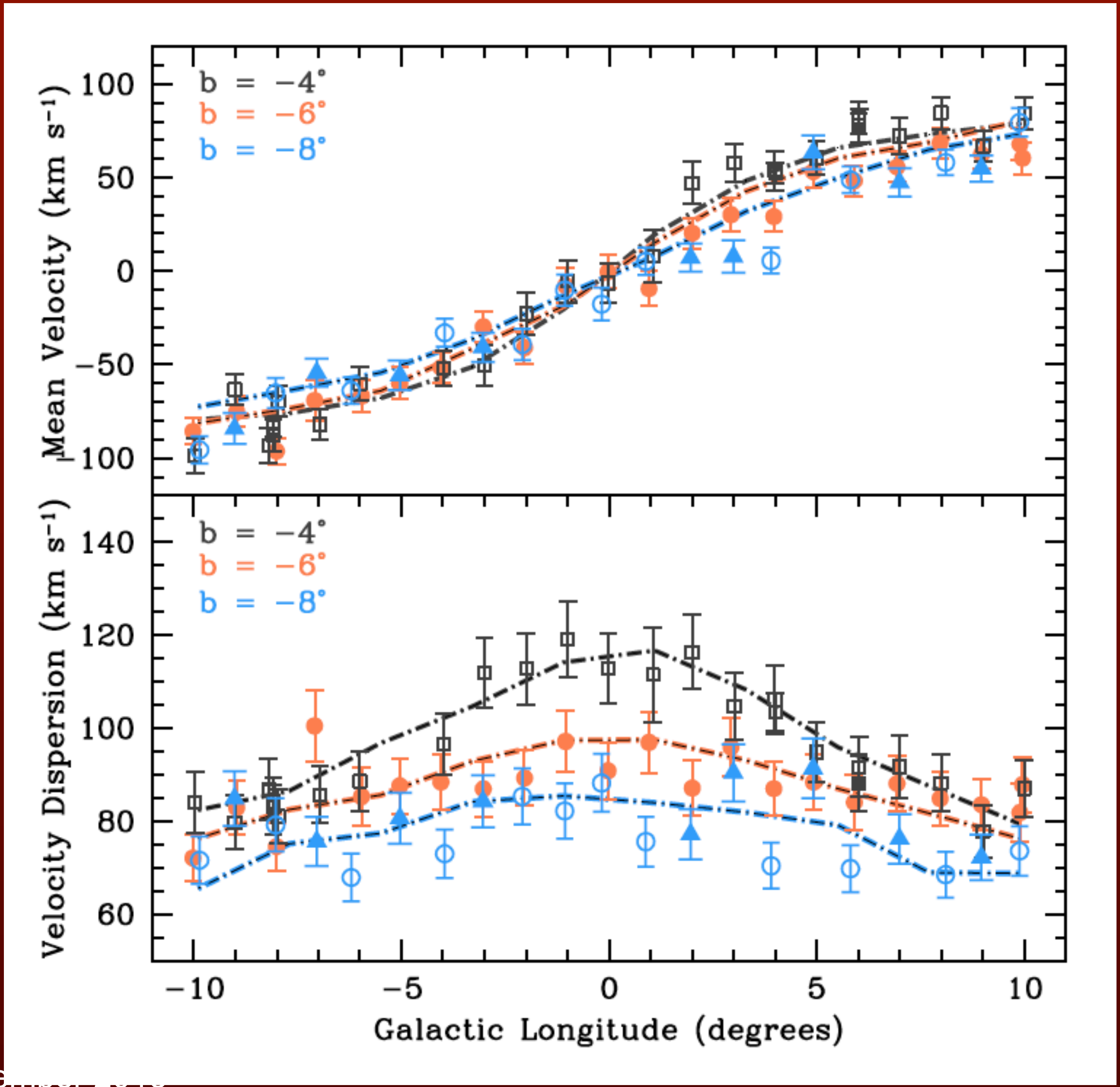
Major Axis showing cylindrical rotation (Fit is Shen et al. 2010)



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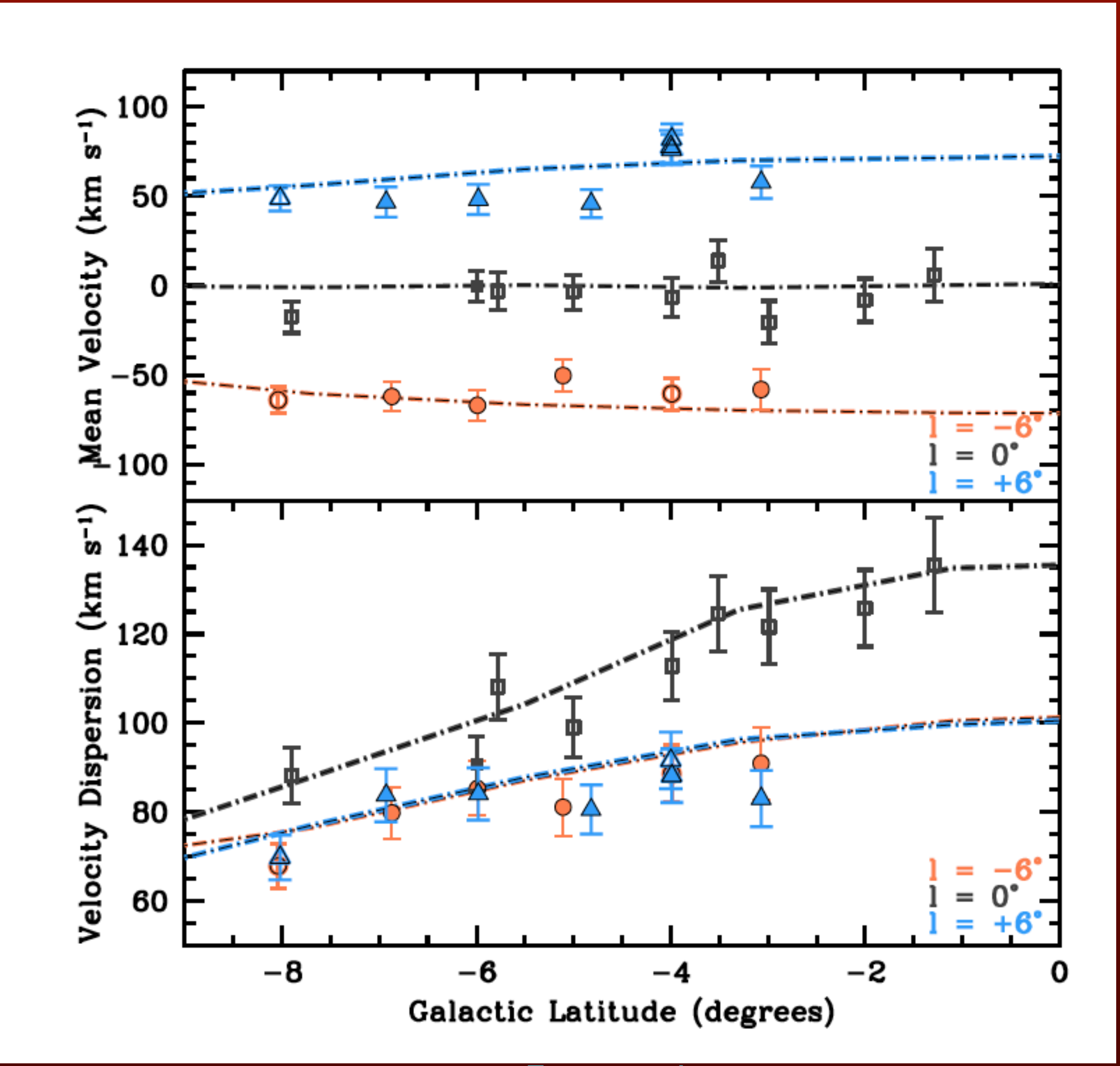
Minor axis with Shen et al. (2010) fit



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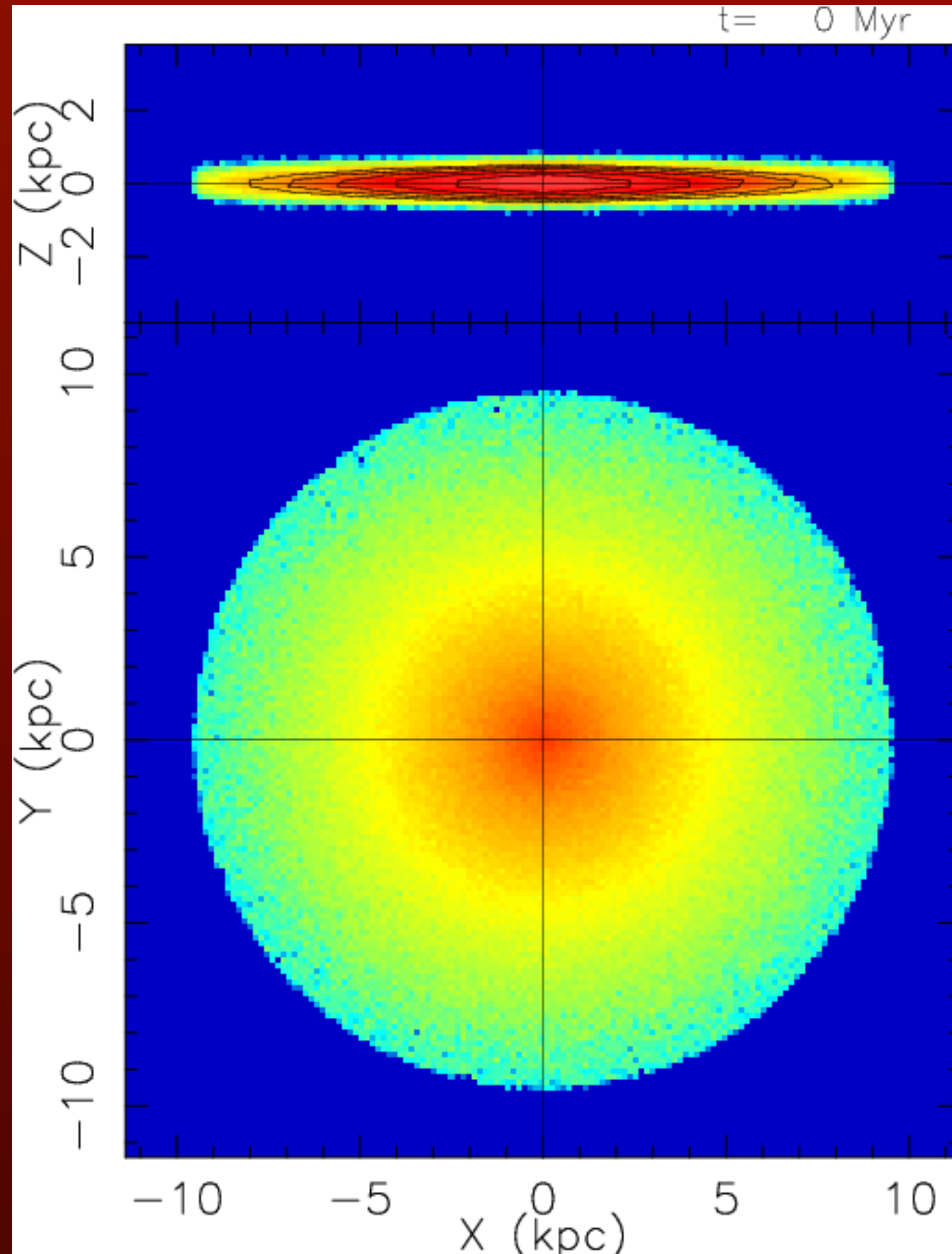
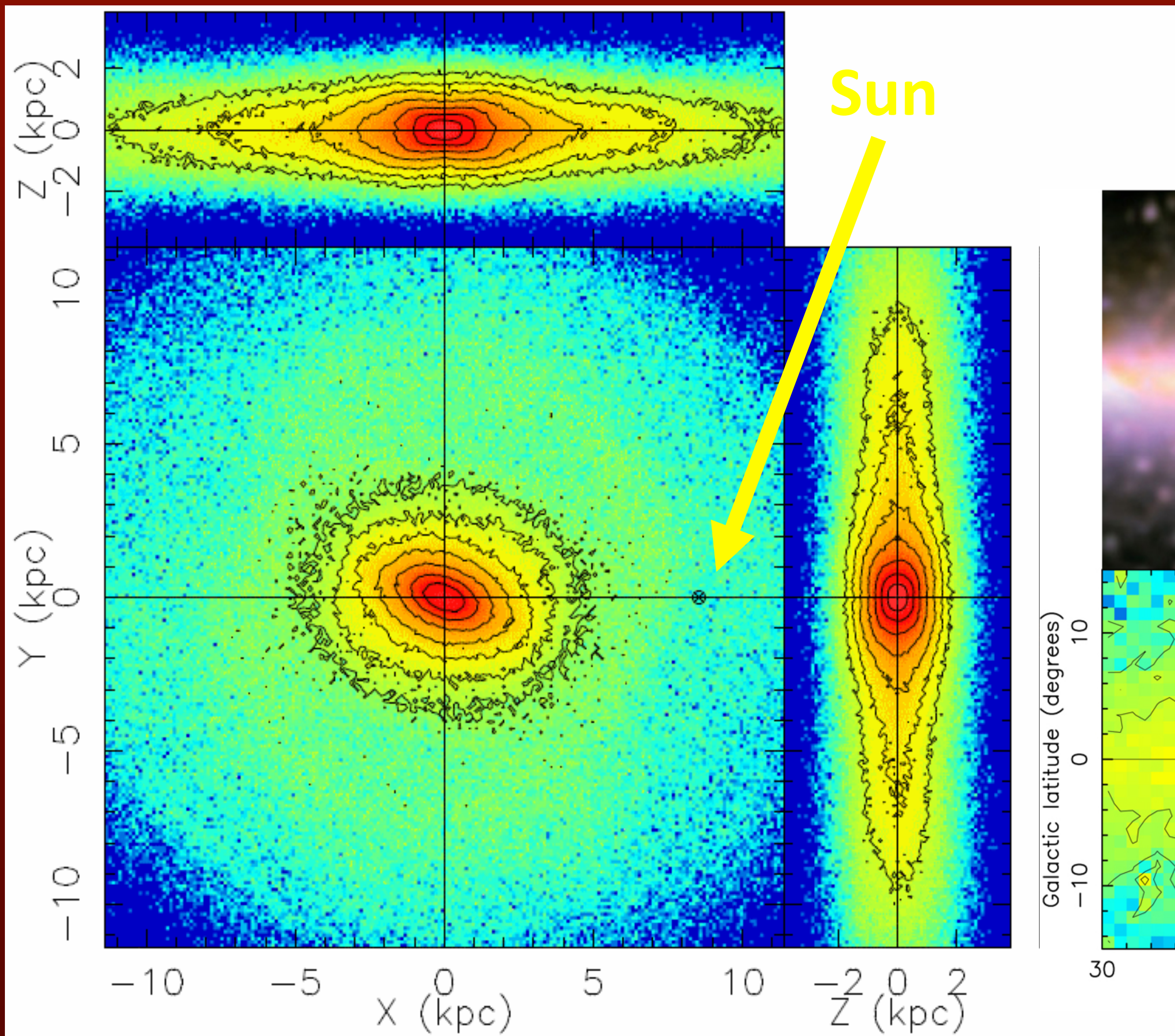
Modeling the Milky Way Bulge

Shen, Rich et al. 2010

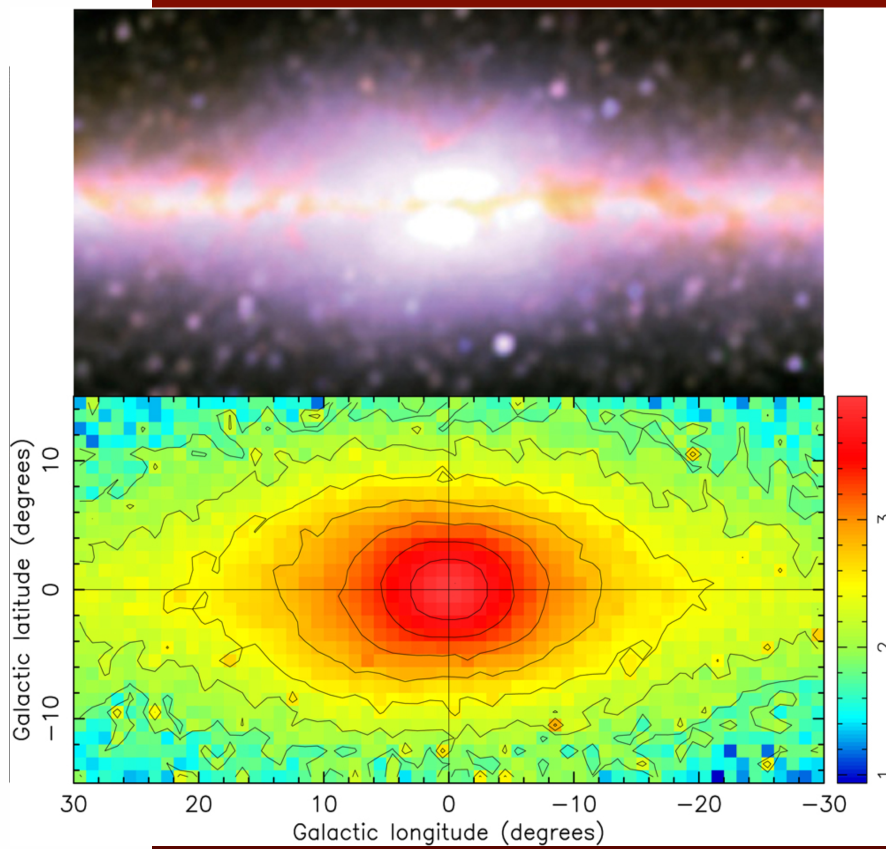
- A simple model of the Galactic bulge matches the BRAVA data extremely well in almost all aspects:
  - *b* = -4° major axis
  - *b* = -8° degree major axis
  - *l* = 0° degree minor axis
  - Surface density
  - **Shen, J., RMR, Kormendy** et al 2010, ApJL submitted, arXiv:1005.0385



Modeling the Milky Way Bulge ---
Surface Brightness Map



DIRBE Composite map



- The bar angle from kinematic constraint is about ~ 20°
- The bar's axial ratio is about 0.5 to 0.6, and its half-length is ~4kpc

The Shen et al. 2010 model has an X-shaped structure

Li & Shen 2012 astro-ph

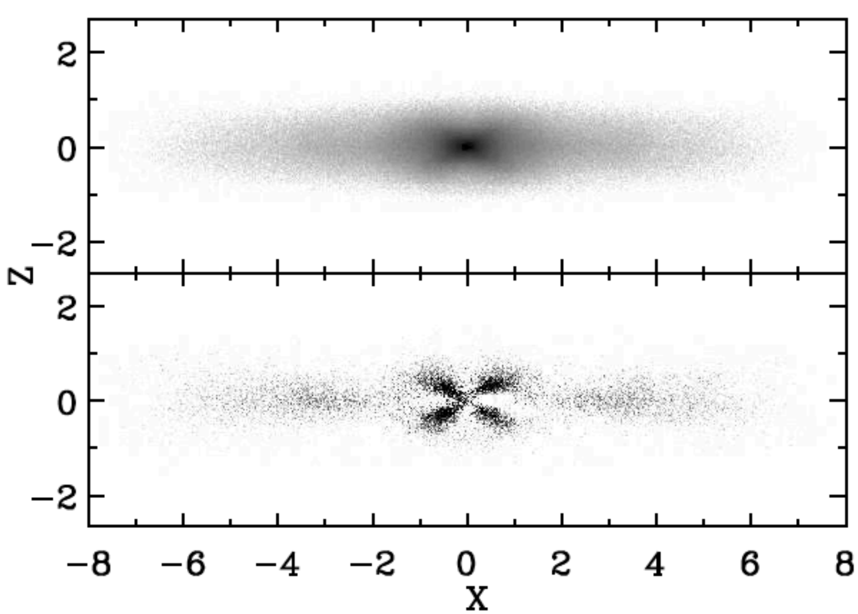
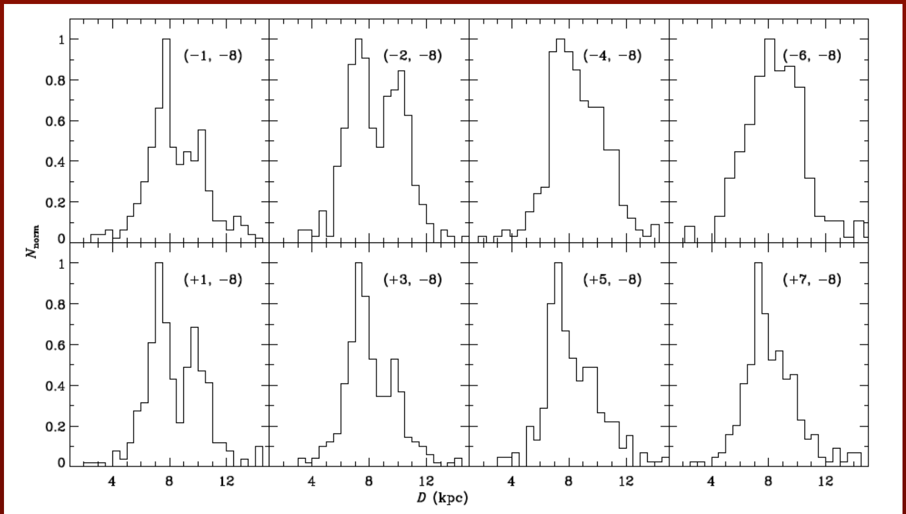
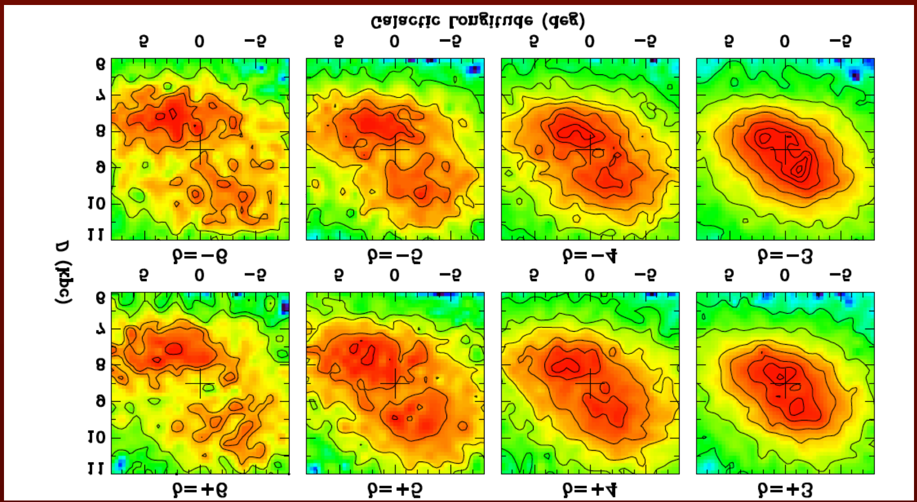


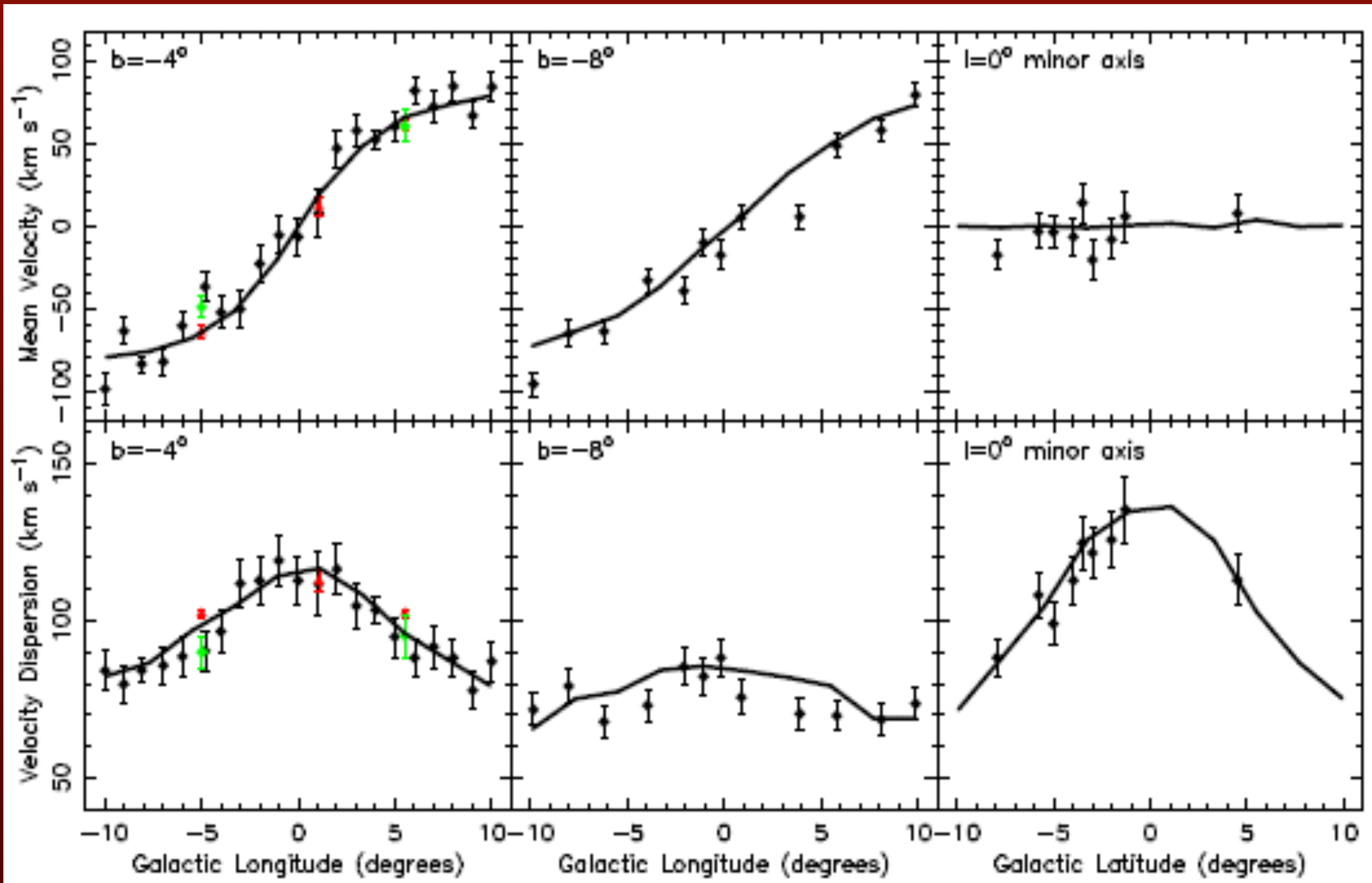
FIG. 1.— The upper panel shows the side-on view of the bar in our model. The lower panel shows the residual after subtracting the underlying smooth light contribution. The vertical X-shaped structure is highlighted in this residual image. The length unit is $R_{d,0} = 1.9$kpc.





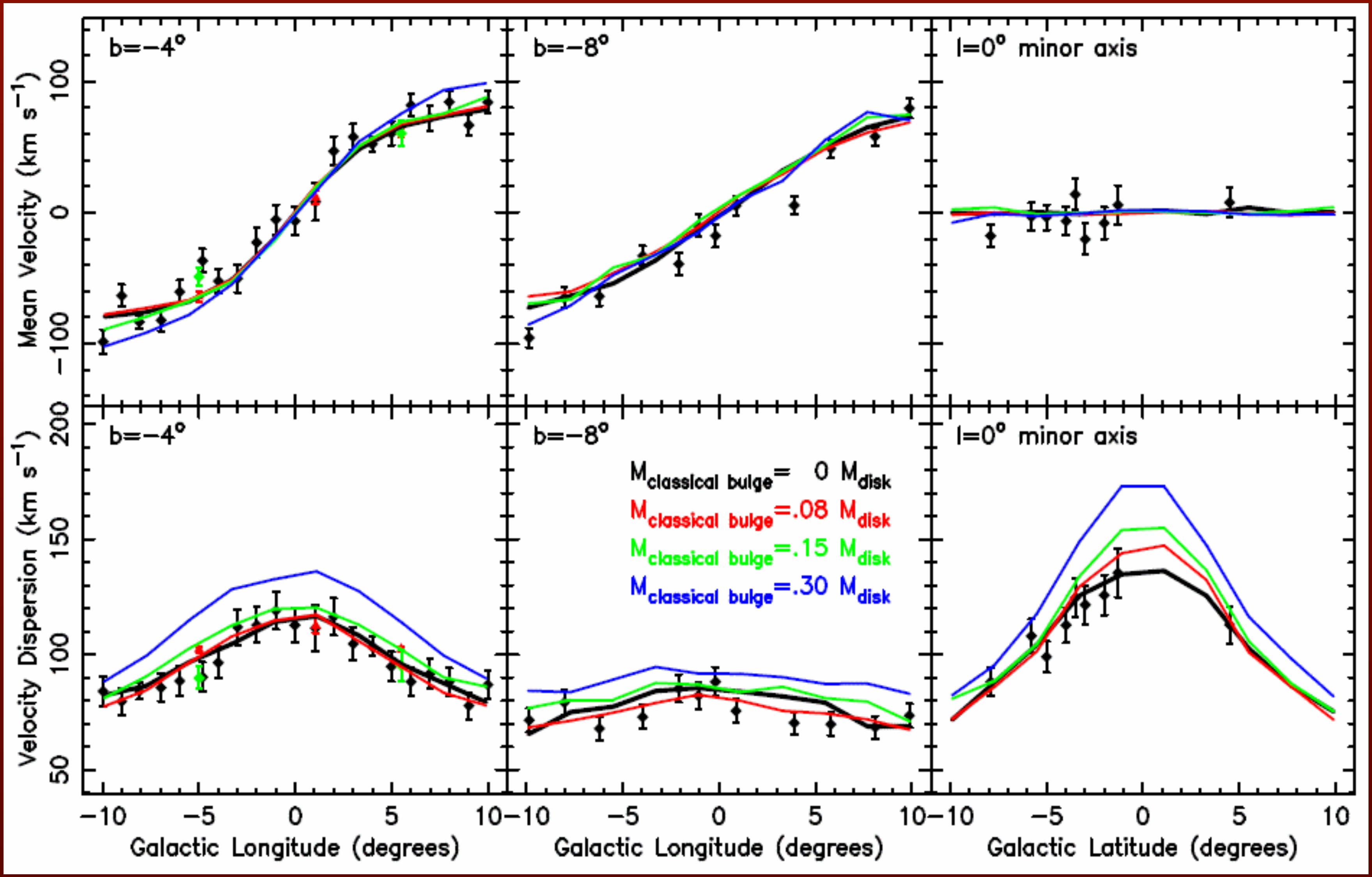
Modeling the Milky Way Bulge ---

Match stellar kinematics in all strips strikingly well



Black line = model; it is not a fit of data points

A Significant Classical Bulge is Excluded



The data excludes a pre-existing classical bulge with mass >~ 10% Mdisk

Modeling on the MW bulge – Model Setup

- High resolution N-body simulations with millions of particles
- Cold massive disk, initial Q ~ 1.2
- A pseudo-isothermal rigid halo with a core which gives a nearly flat rotation curve of ~220 km/s from 5 to 20 kpc

Summary from modeling of the BRAVA kinematics

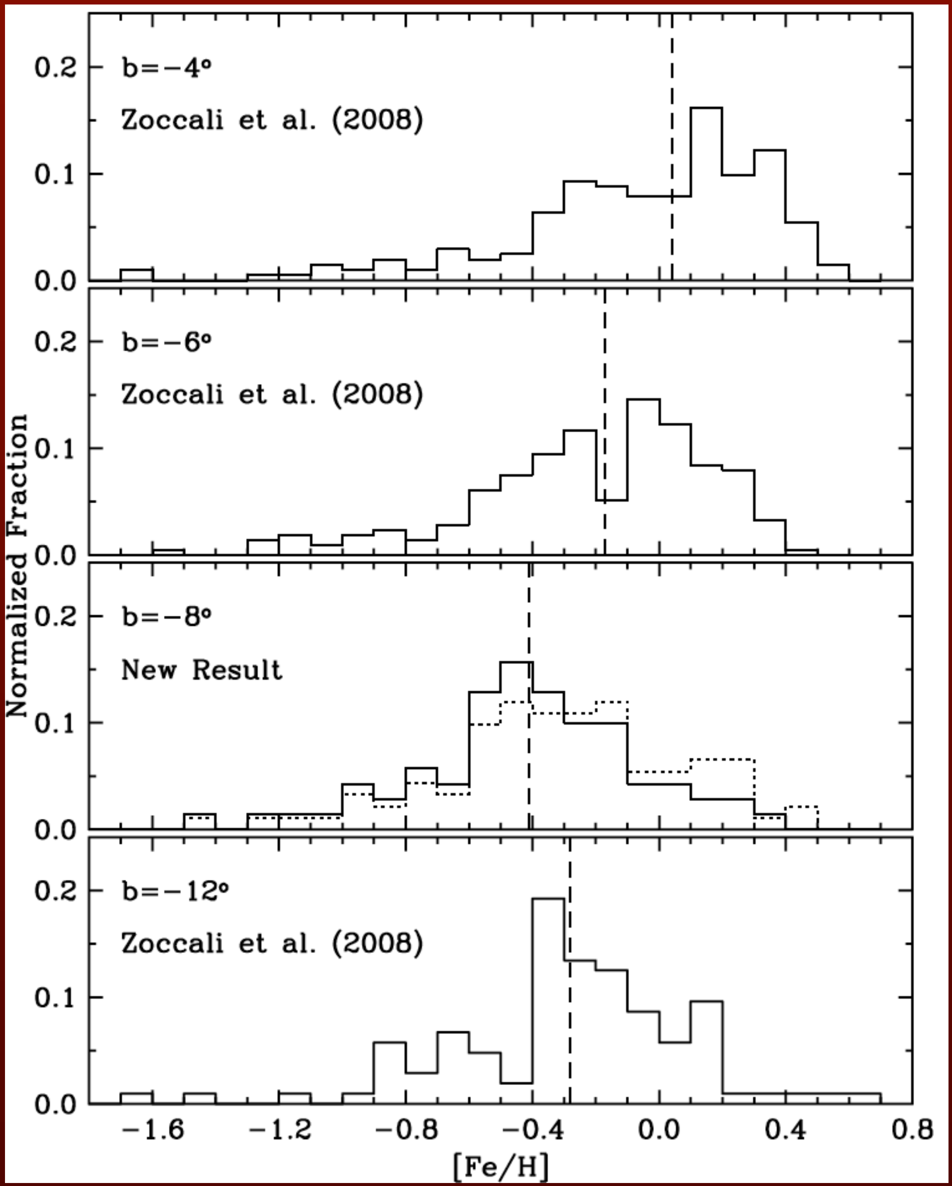
- Our simple, but realistic, model can match BRAVA kinematics of the Galactic bulge strikingly well
  - No need for a contrived model with many free parameters
- The bulge is simply the bar viewed edge-on; it is part of the disk, not a separate component.
- A significant classical bulge is excluded, so **our MW is an nearly pure-disk galaxy**
- Giant, pure-disk galaxies like our own MW present a major challenge to the standard picture in which galaxy formation is dominated by hierarchical clustering and galaxy mergers
- Fraction of pure disk galaxies in local U. (Kormendy & Barentine 2010; Kormendy et al. 2010)

Shen, J., RMR, Kormendy et al 2010

A Problem: Abundance gradient in the outer bulge

Cylindrical rotation a characteristic of pseudobulges, but should not exhibit abundance gradient, since buckling models are not dissipative. Location on Binney plot similar to NGC 4565.

Zoccali et al. 2008 with Johnson et al. 2011 for -8 deg



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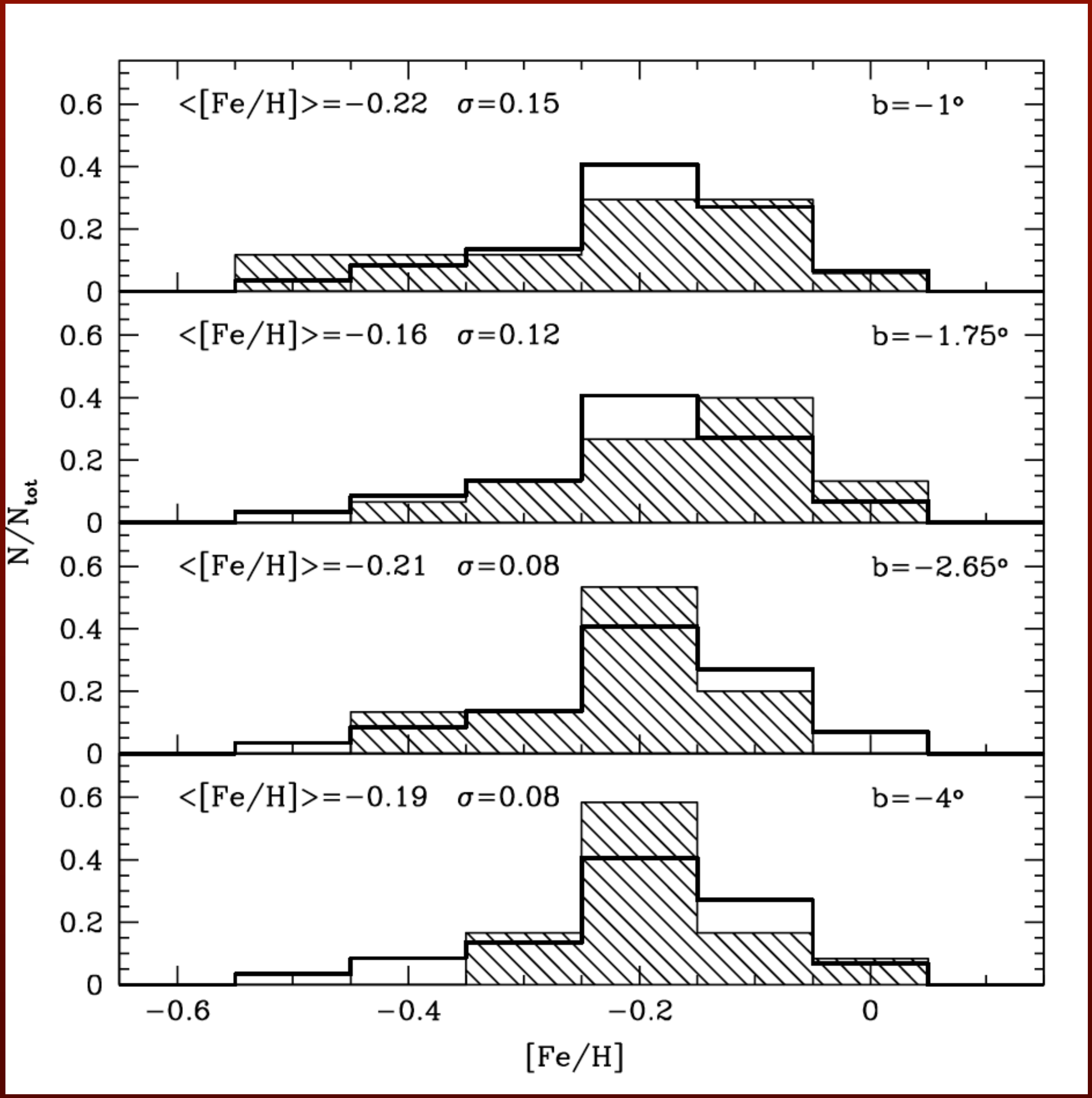
But no abundance gradient <4^{o} (Rich, Origlia, Valenti; 2011)



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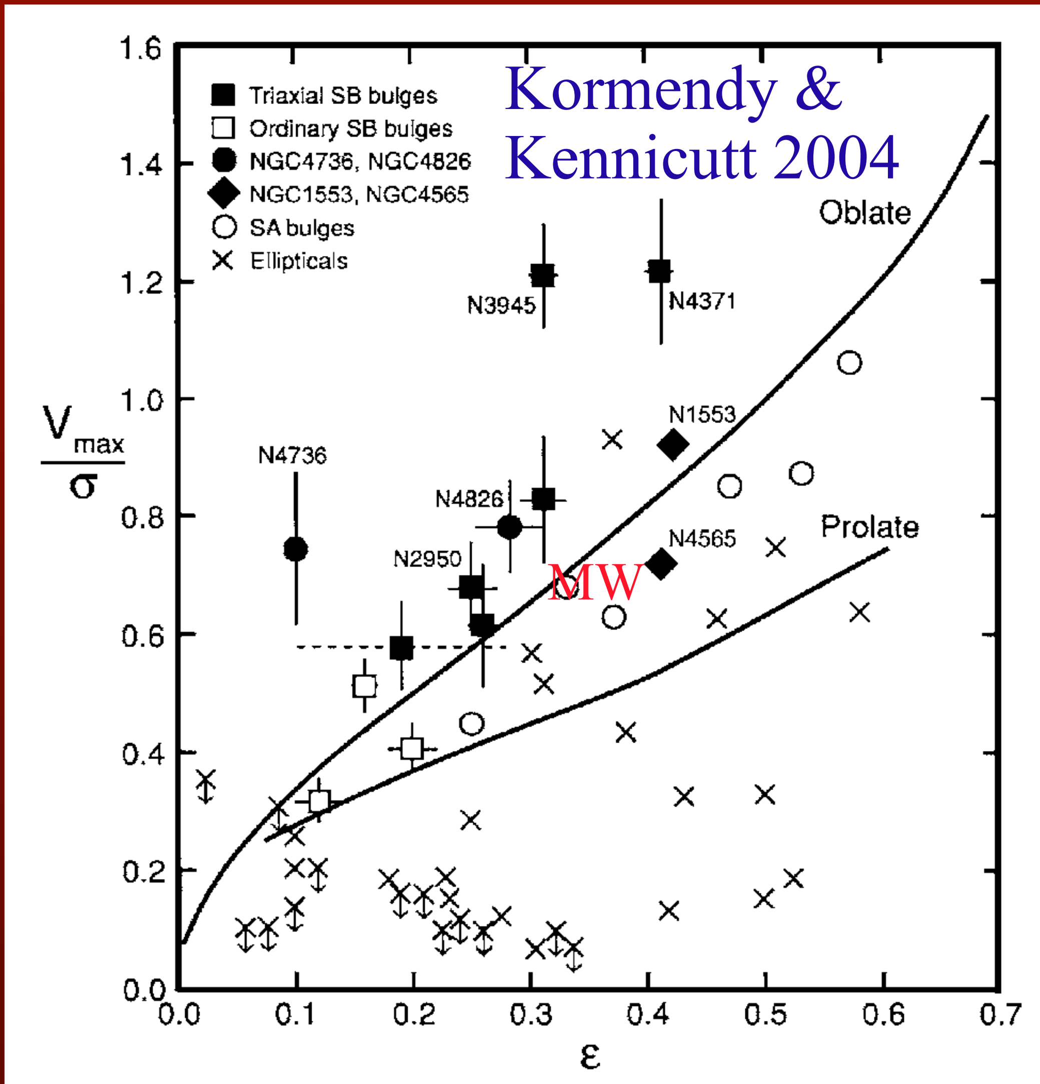
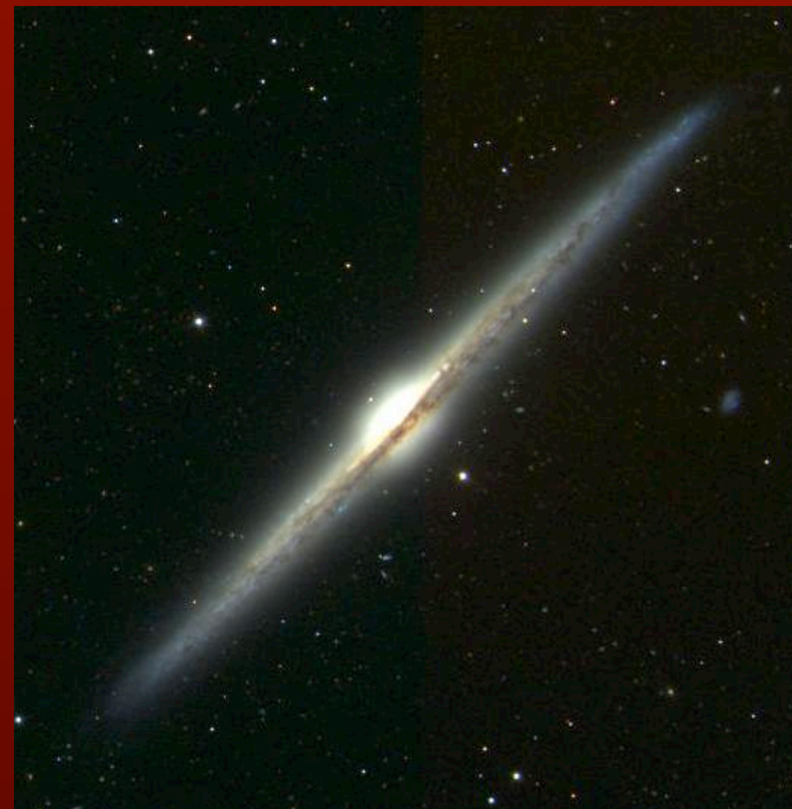
The Milky Way shares much in common with NGC 4565 (peanut bulge, abudance gradient)





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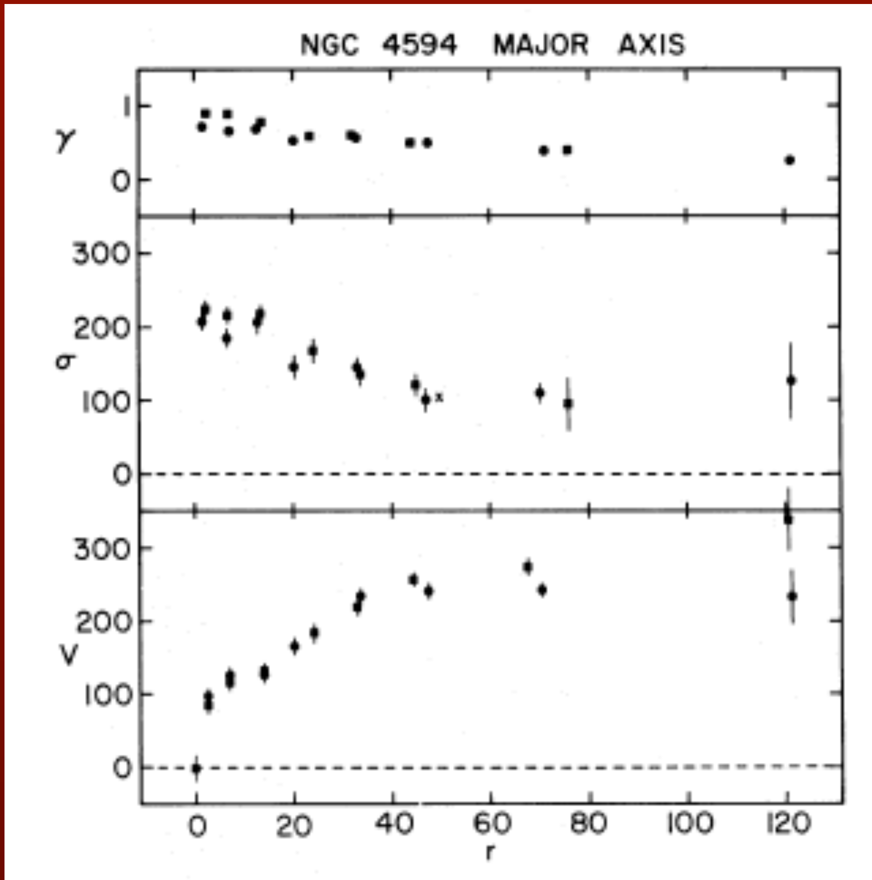
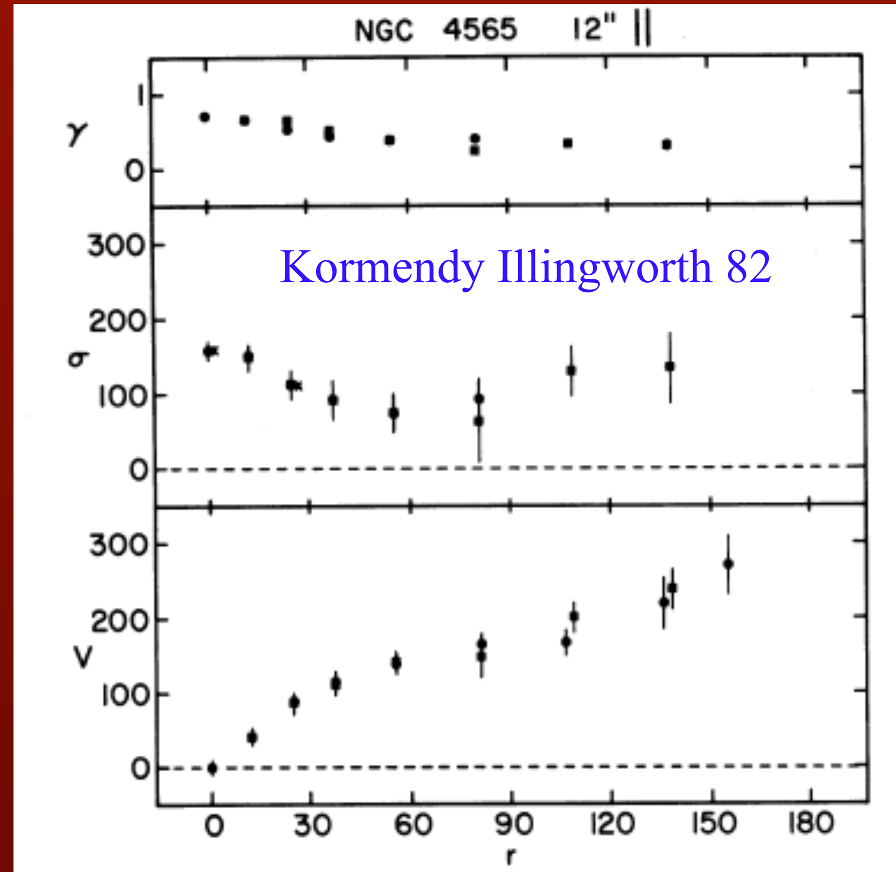
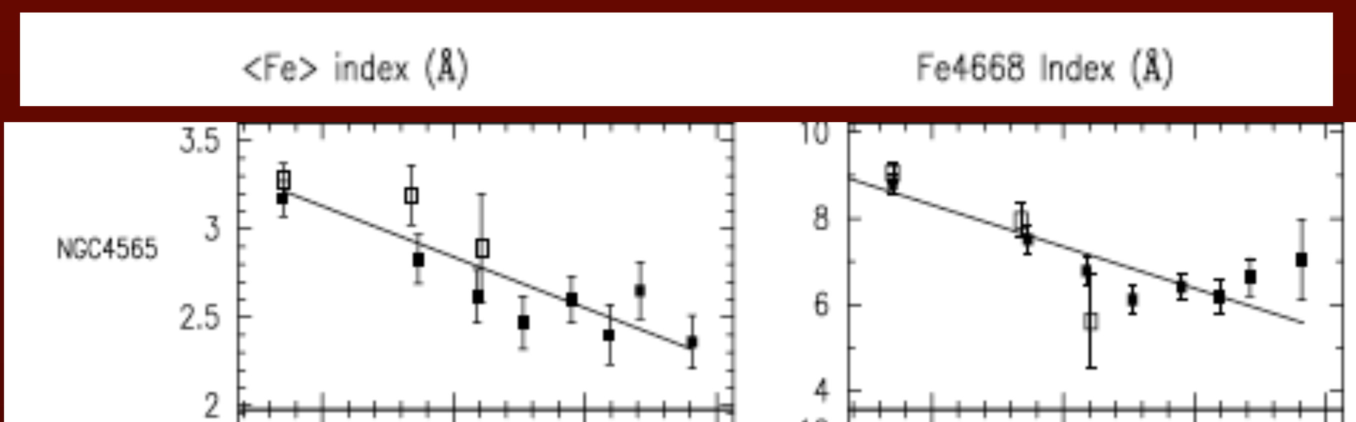




Proctor et al. 00



NGC 4565 has a boxy pseudobulge, cylindrical rotation like in the Milky Way bulge, and has a steep abundance gradient in the z direction.

Winds may be important

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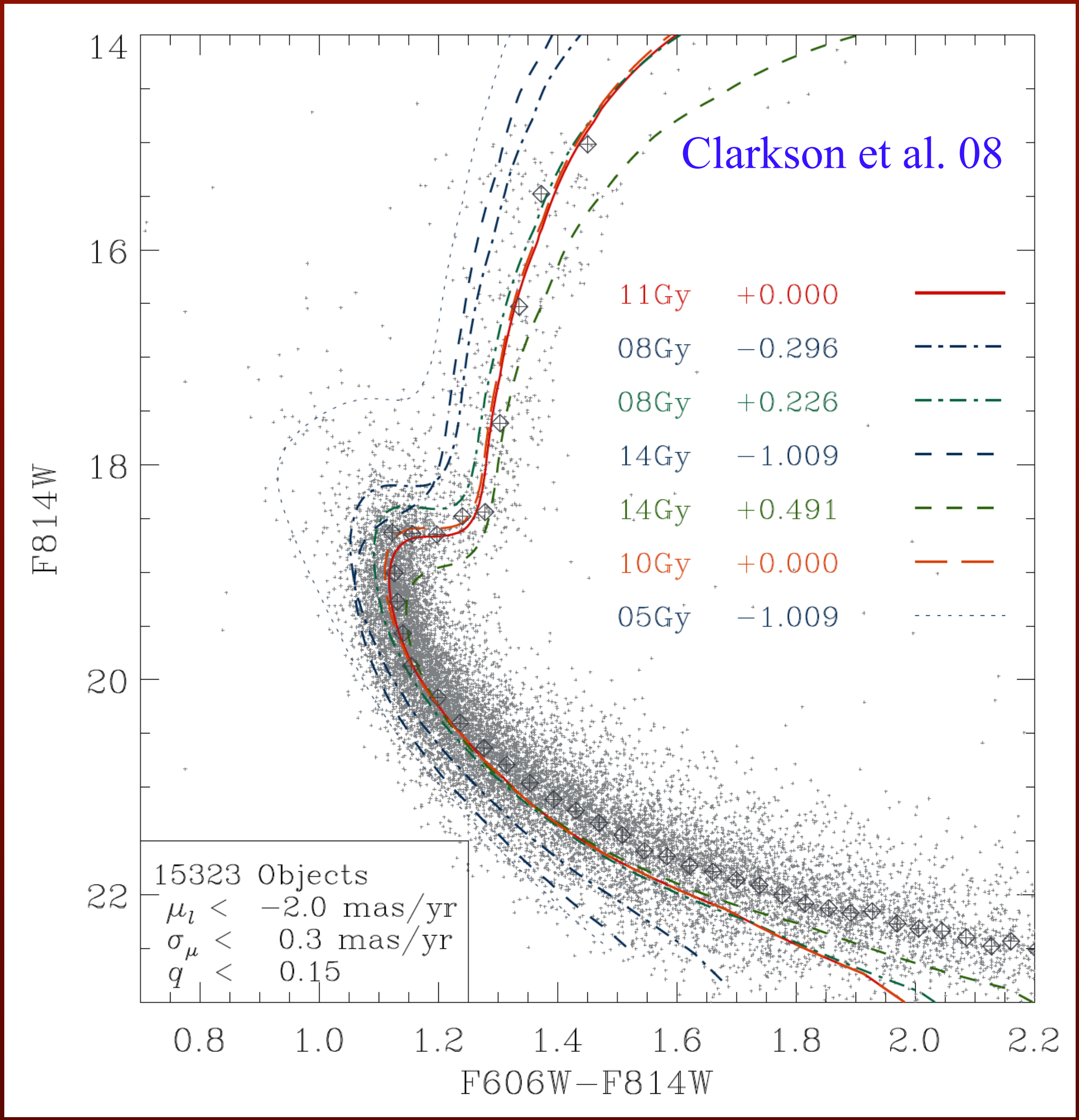
The Age/Pseudobulge Paradox



~99% of bulge older than 5Gyr; pure 10+ Gyr likely (Clarkson+ 08, 09

Cylindrical rotation, morphology, consistent with pseudobulge (young?)

Abundance gradient of MW, NGC 4565 – but how? If N-body models?

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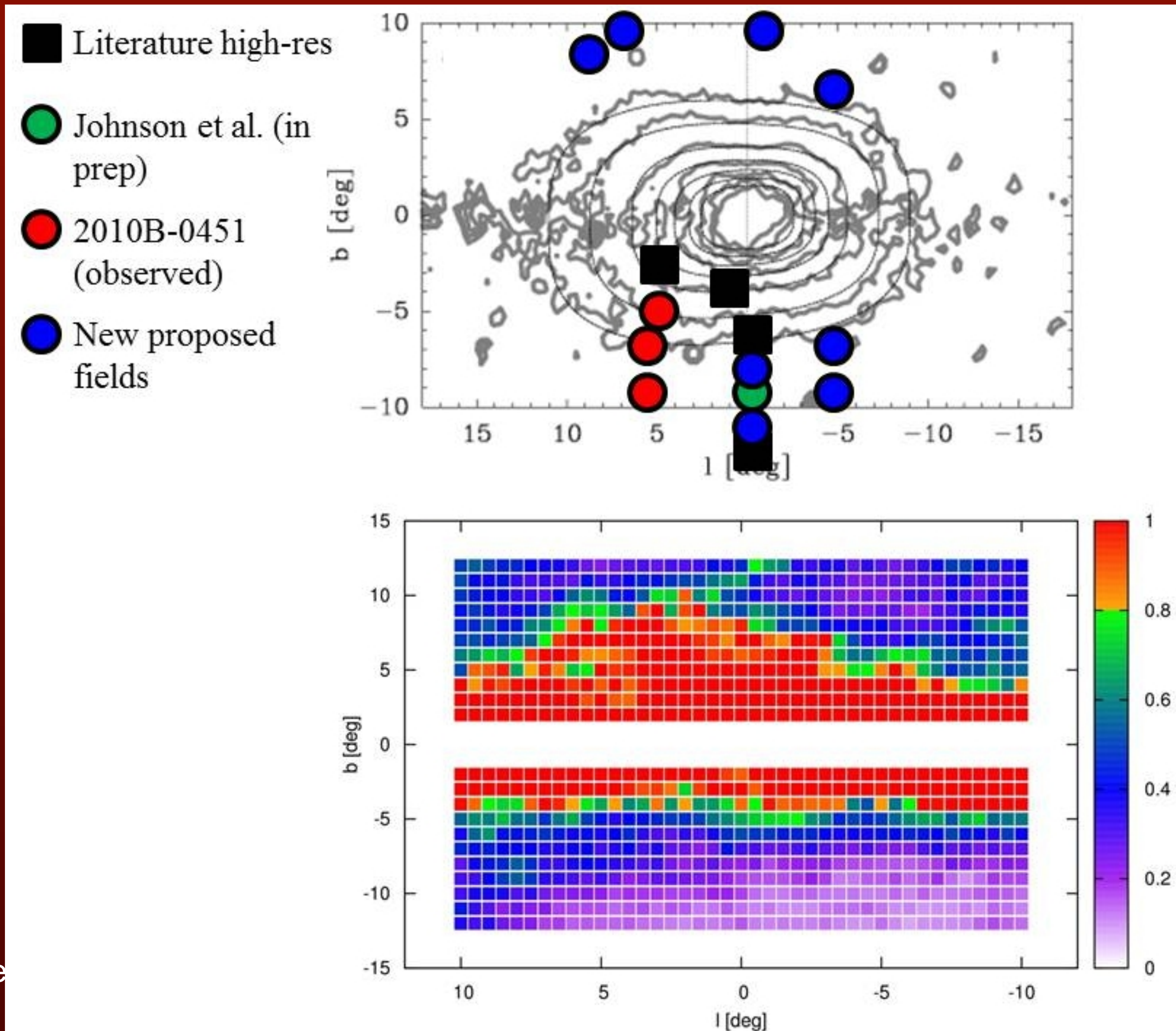
BRAVA Main Conclusions

- BRAVA is a radial velocity survey of Galactic bulge M giants
- Fully public dataset with spectra at http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/ as well as at UCLA: http://brava.astro.ucla.edu/.
- Survey to date has covered strips at b=-4, -6, -8, and the Southern minor axis
- Bulge rotation curve and radial velocity dispersion profile measured
- Departure from "solid body" rotation at b=-4
- Cylindrical rotation at -8
- No detection of cold streams
- Coadded datasets at b=-4, -8 are Gaussian with no evidence of dynamically independent sub populations
- Remarkable agreement with Shen et al. 2010 bar; "bulge"<10% Mdisk

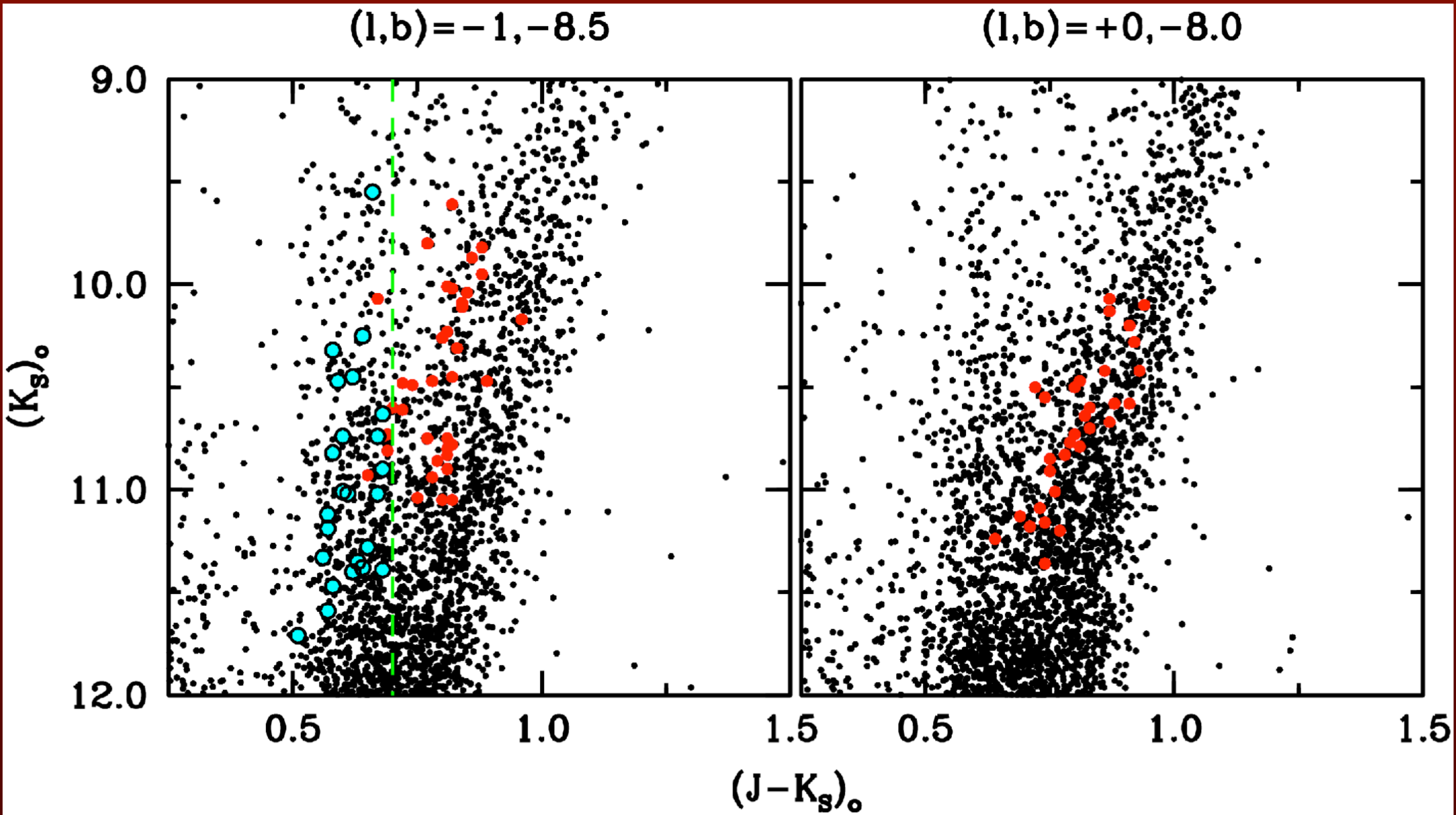
Hydra echelle survey ongoing
Johnson, Rich et al. 2011



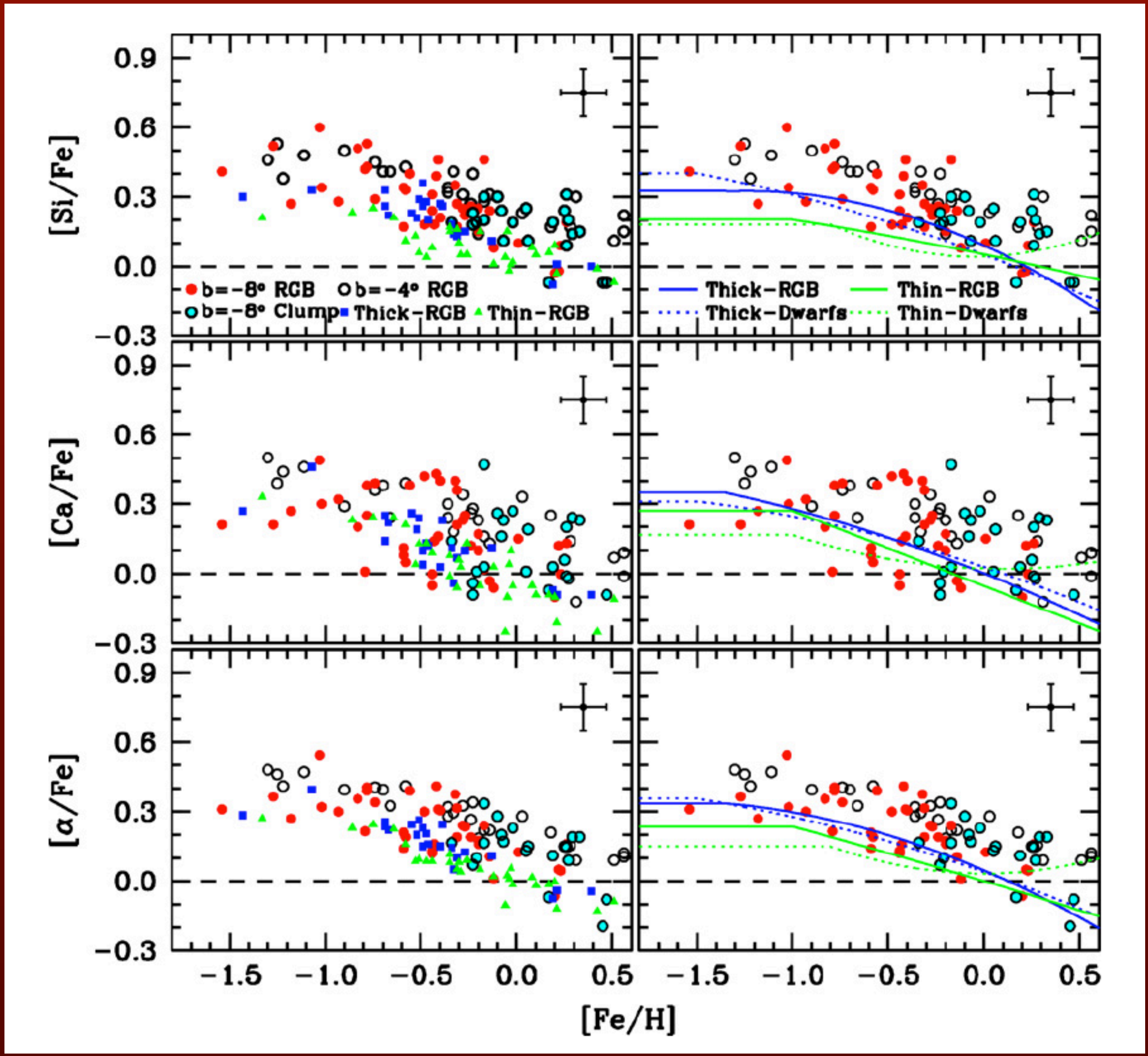
-8° Field (Plaut's Field)

C. Johnson, Rich, Fulbright, Valenti, McWilliam (2011)

CTIO Hydra, 300 stars, 4 wavelength settings



Johnson, Rich et al. 2010: alphas enhanced at -8° = 1kpc



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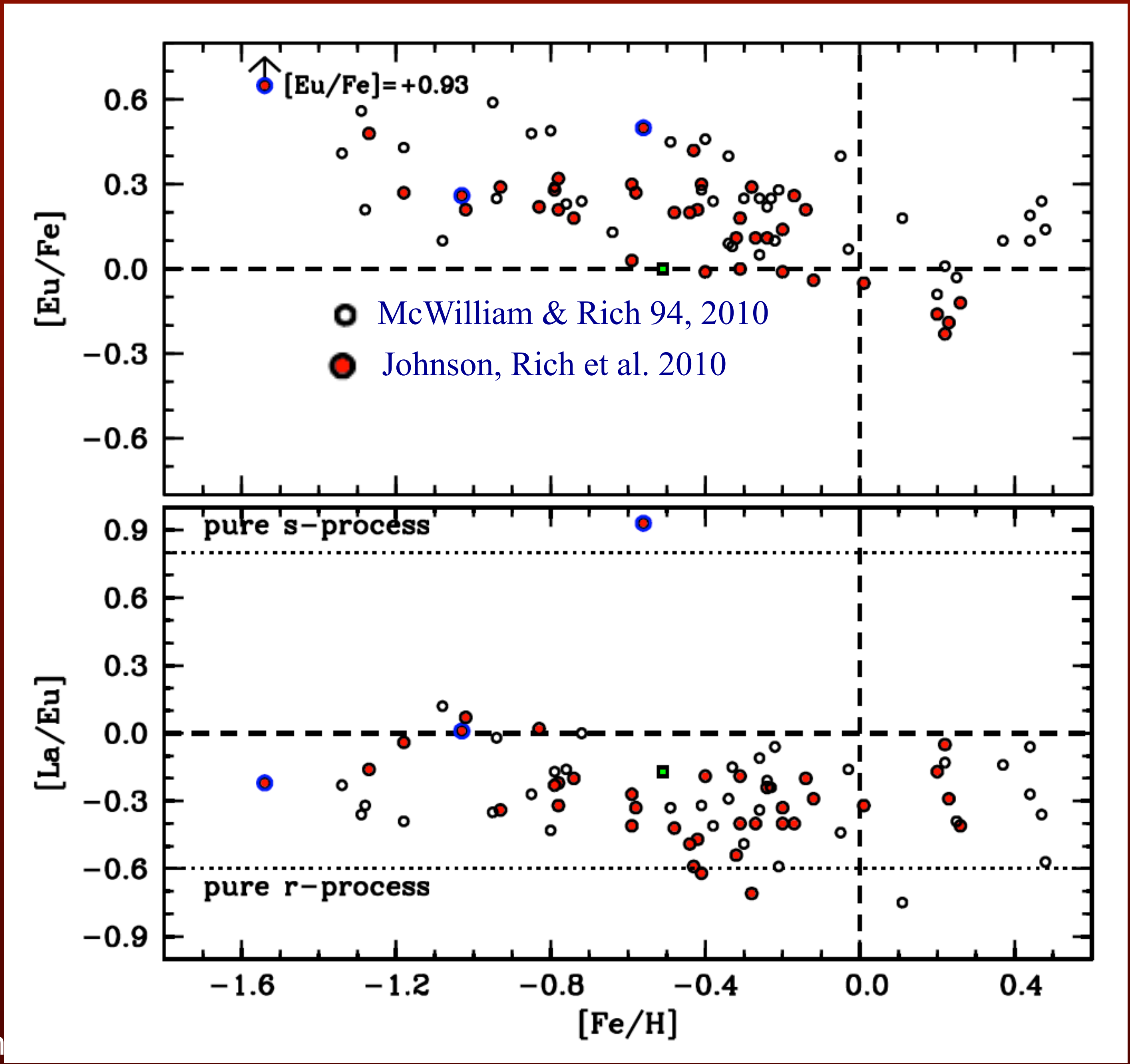
Johnson, Rich et al. 2012: -8° Field
Eu/Fe follows alpha-like trend; La/Eu r-process = rapid formation



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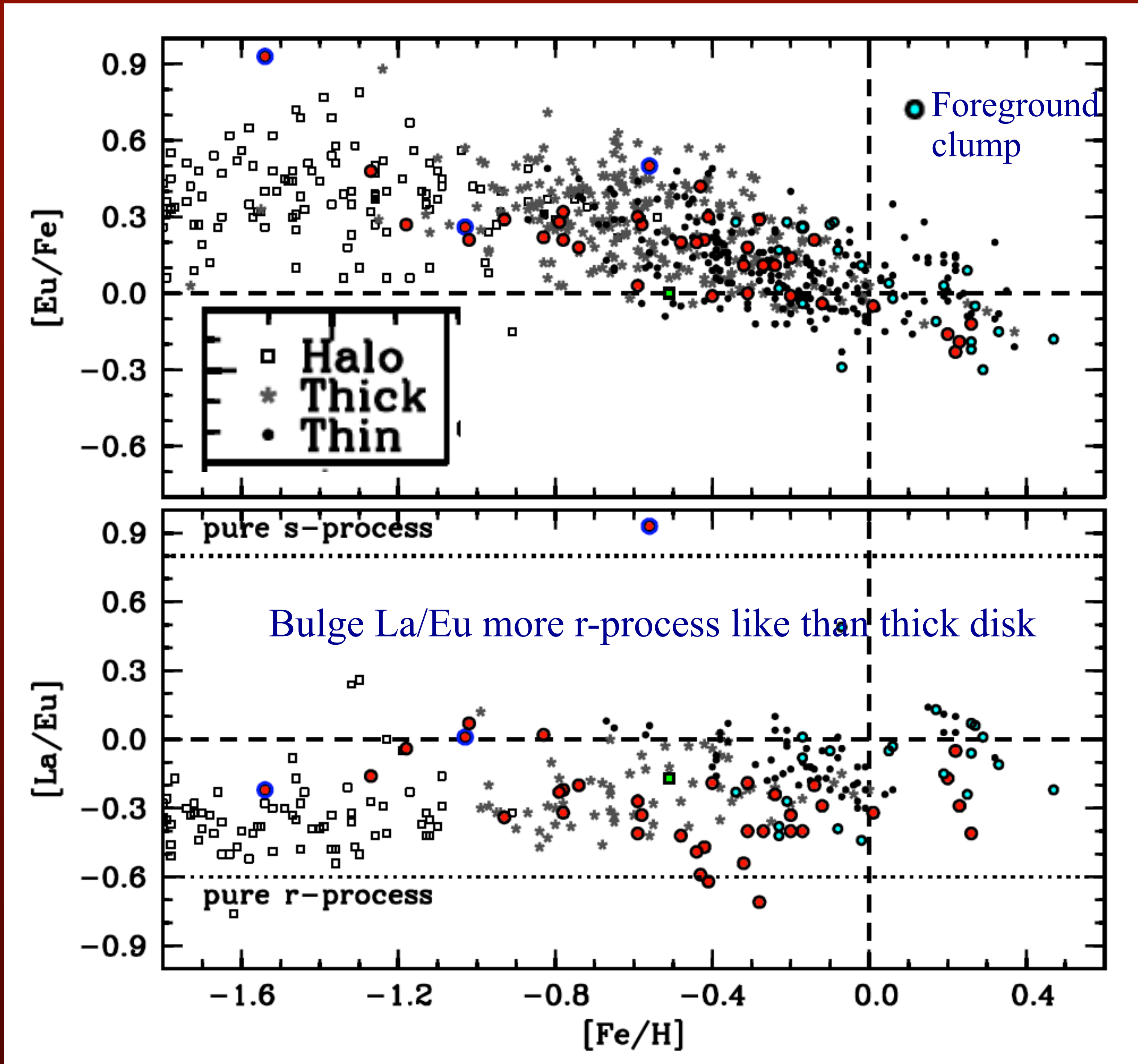
In terms of heavy elements, bulge is different from thick disk



Johnson, Rich et al. 2011

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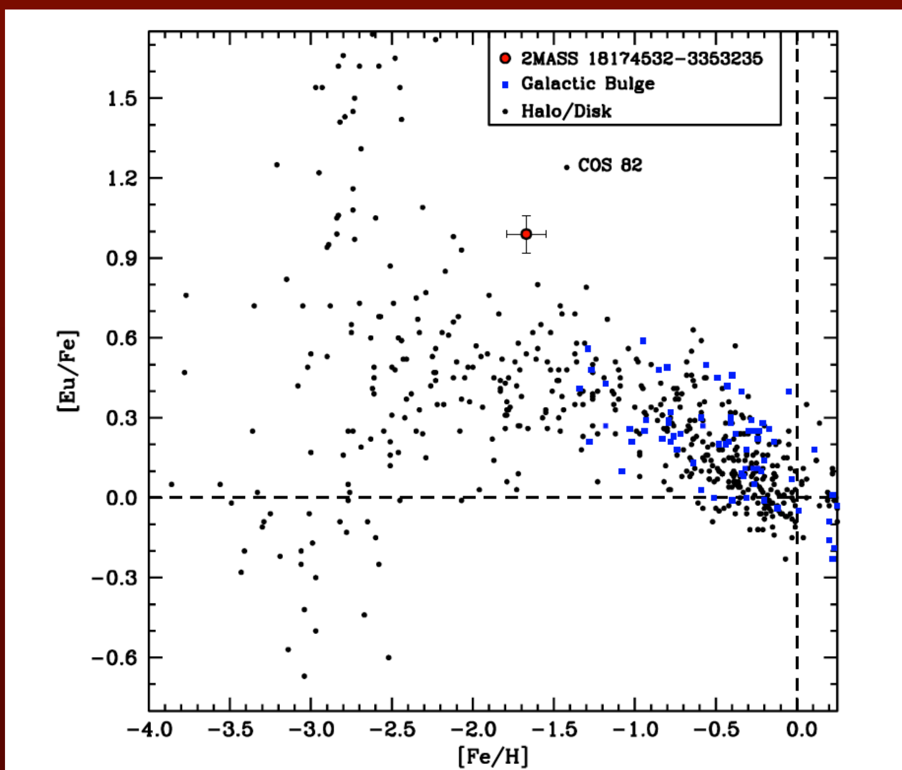
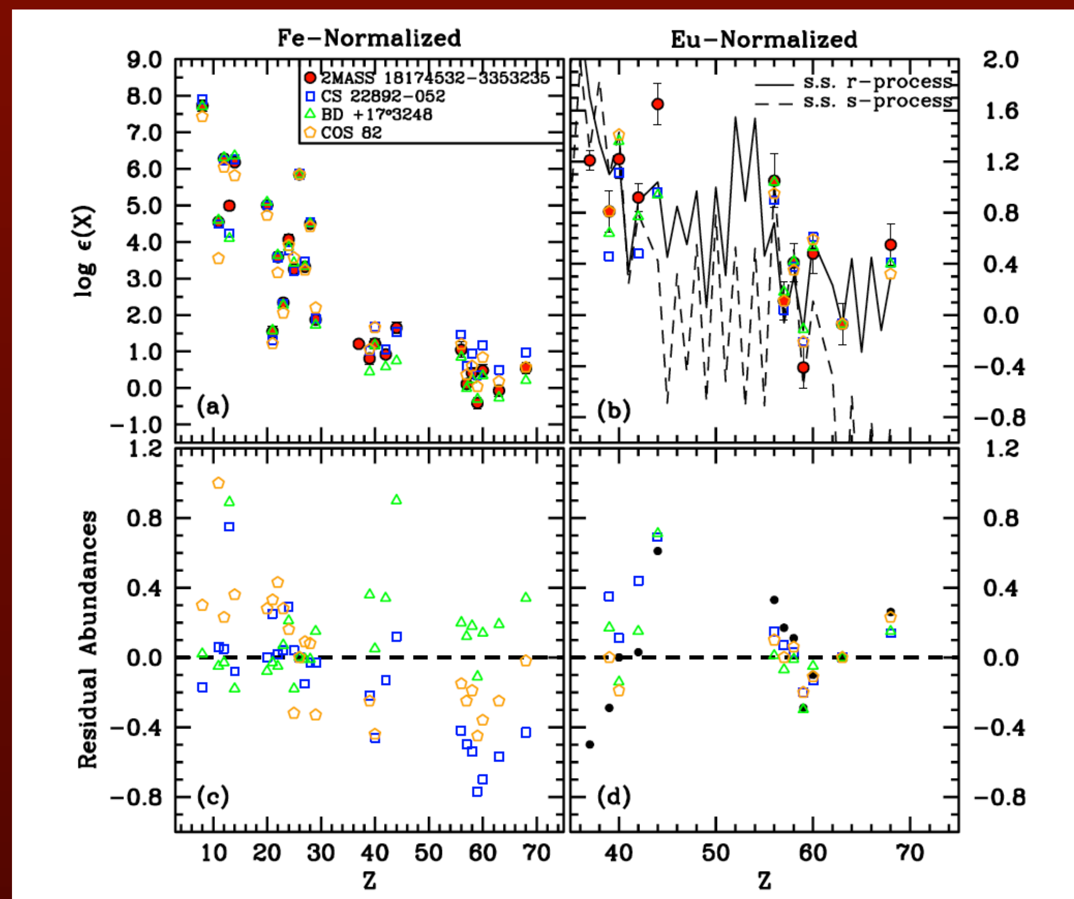
CHEMICAL ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF A NEUTRON-CAPTURE ENHANCED RED GIANT IN THE BULGE PLAUT FIELD

CHRISTIAN I. JOHNSON[1,2,4,5], ANDREW MCWILLIAM[3], AND R. MICHAEL RICH[1]

[Fe/H]=-1.67, [Eu/Fe]=+0.93 bulge giant : r-process pattern
Similar to COS 82 in the Umi dwarf spheroid (Aoki +2007) but α -enhanced





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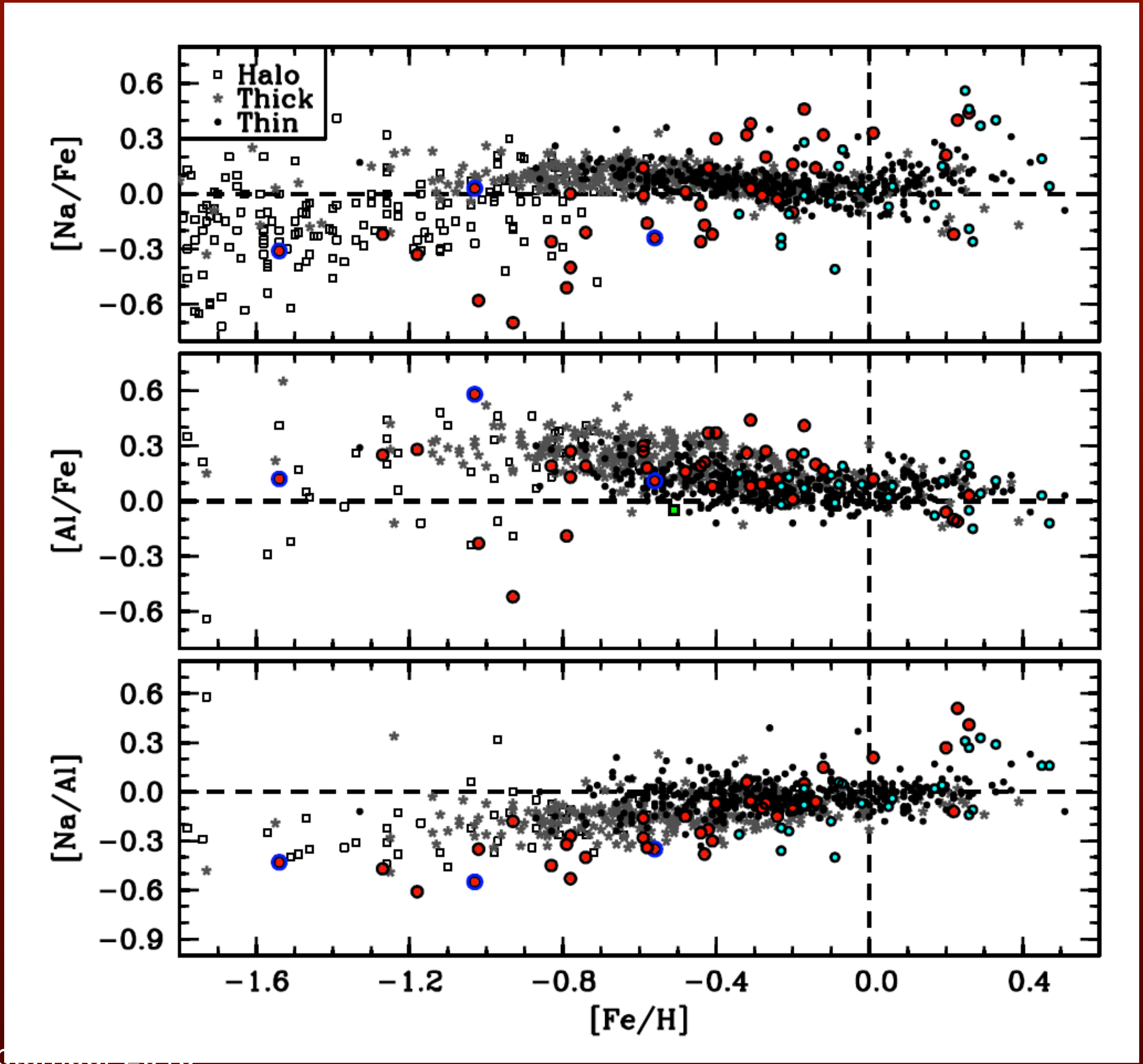
[Na/Fe] in bulge distinct from thick disk



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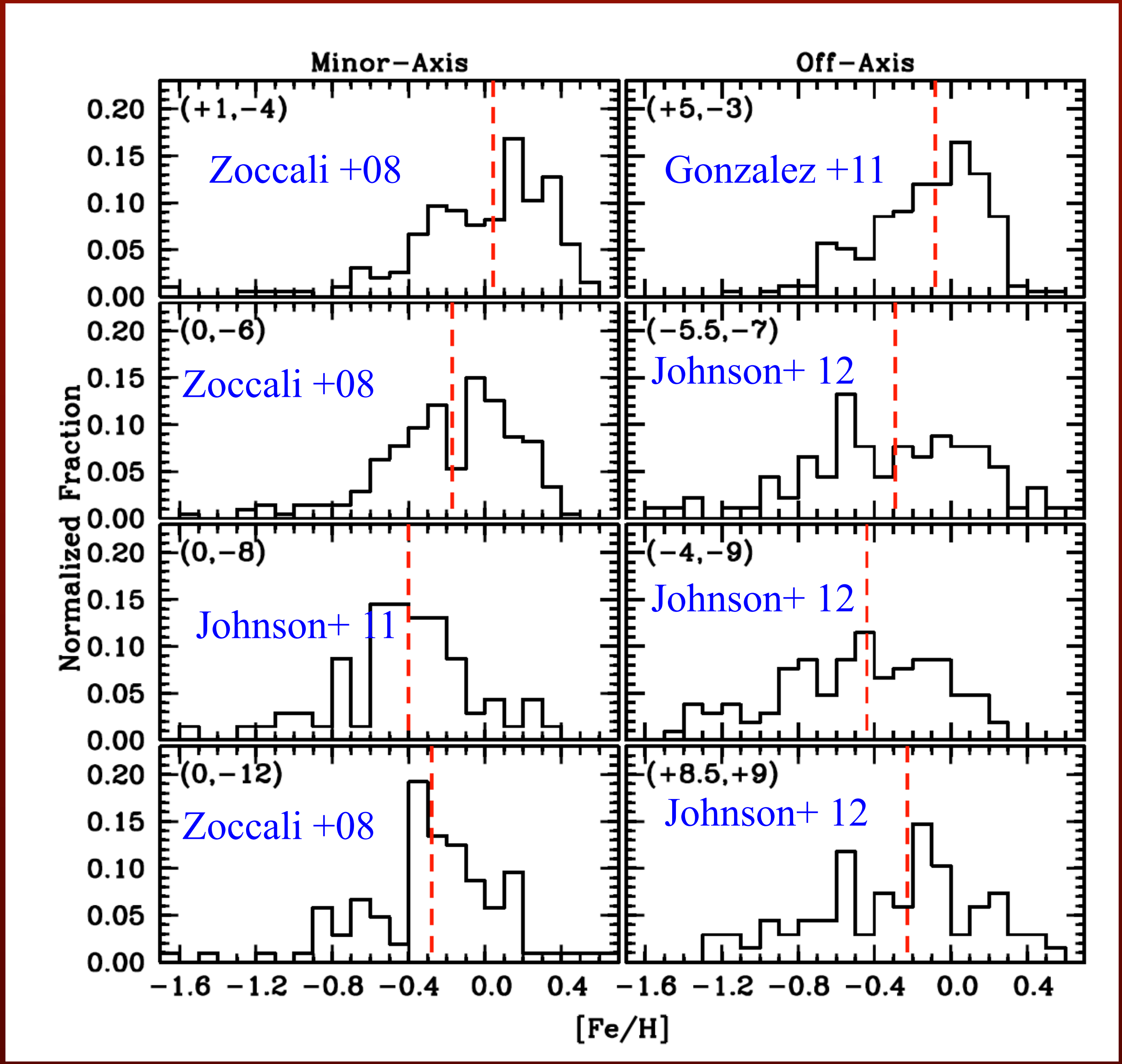
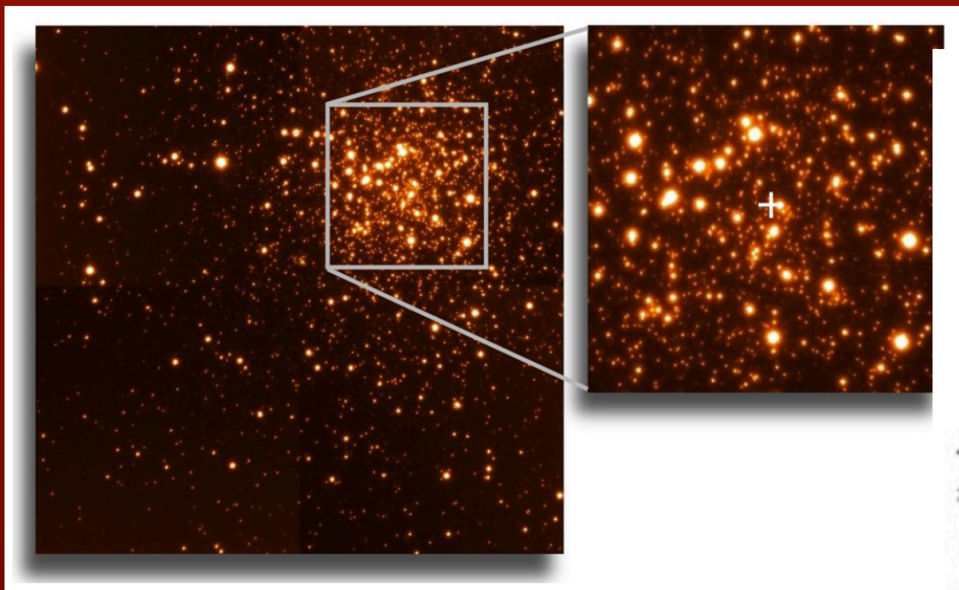
Minor axis abundance gradient clear

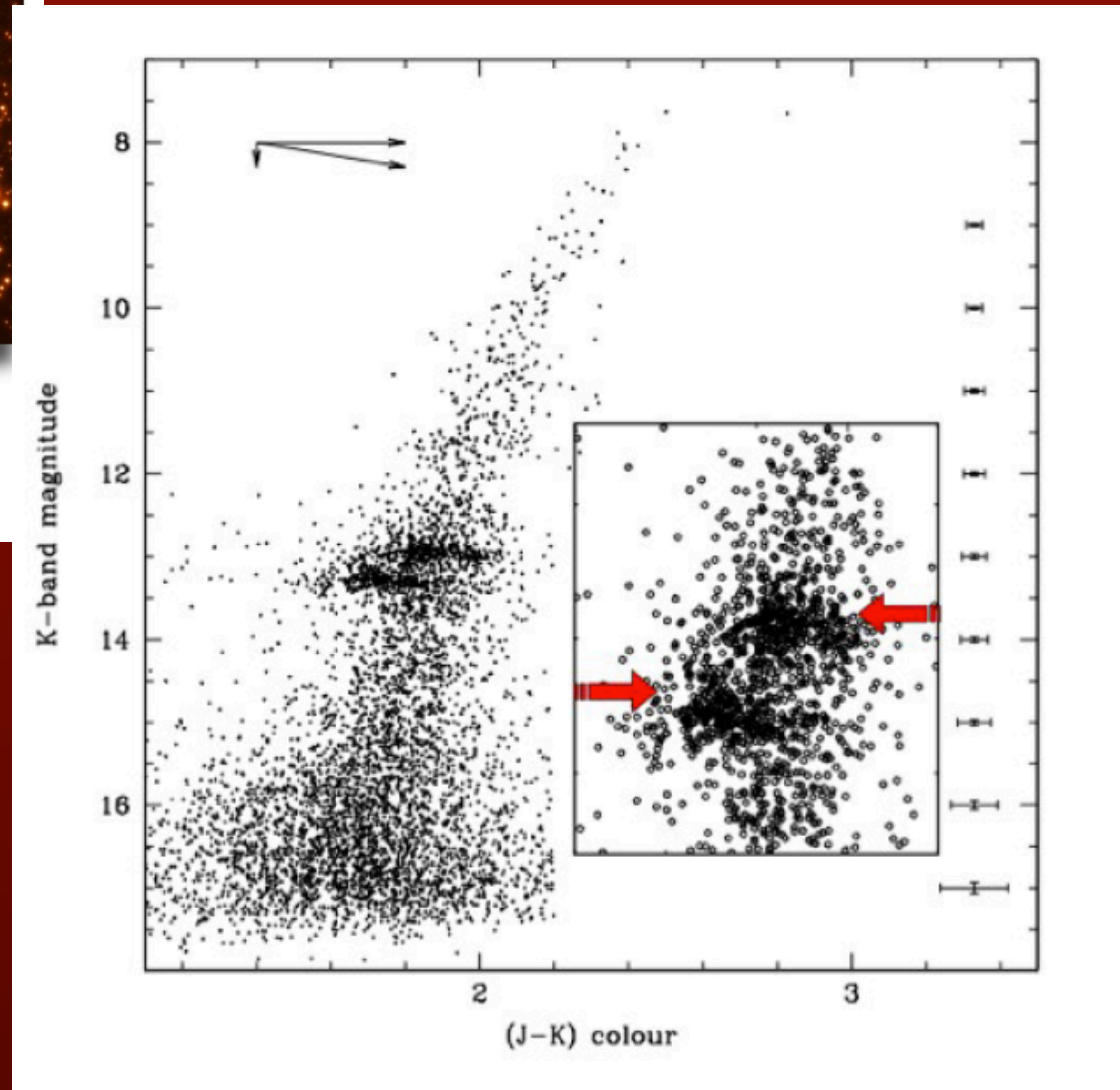


Not consistent with fully dynamical N-body process

But SN wind might explain this. Also complex x-structure

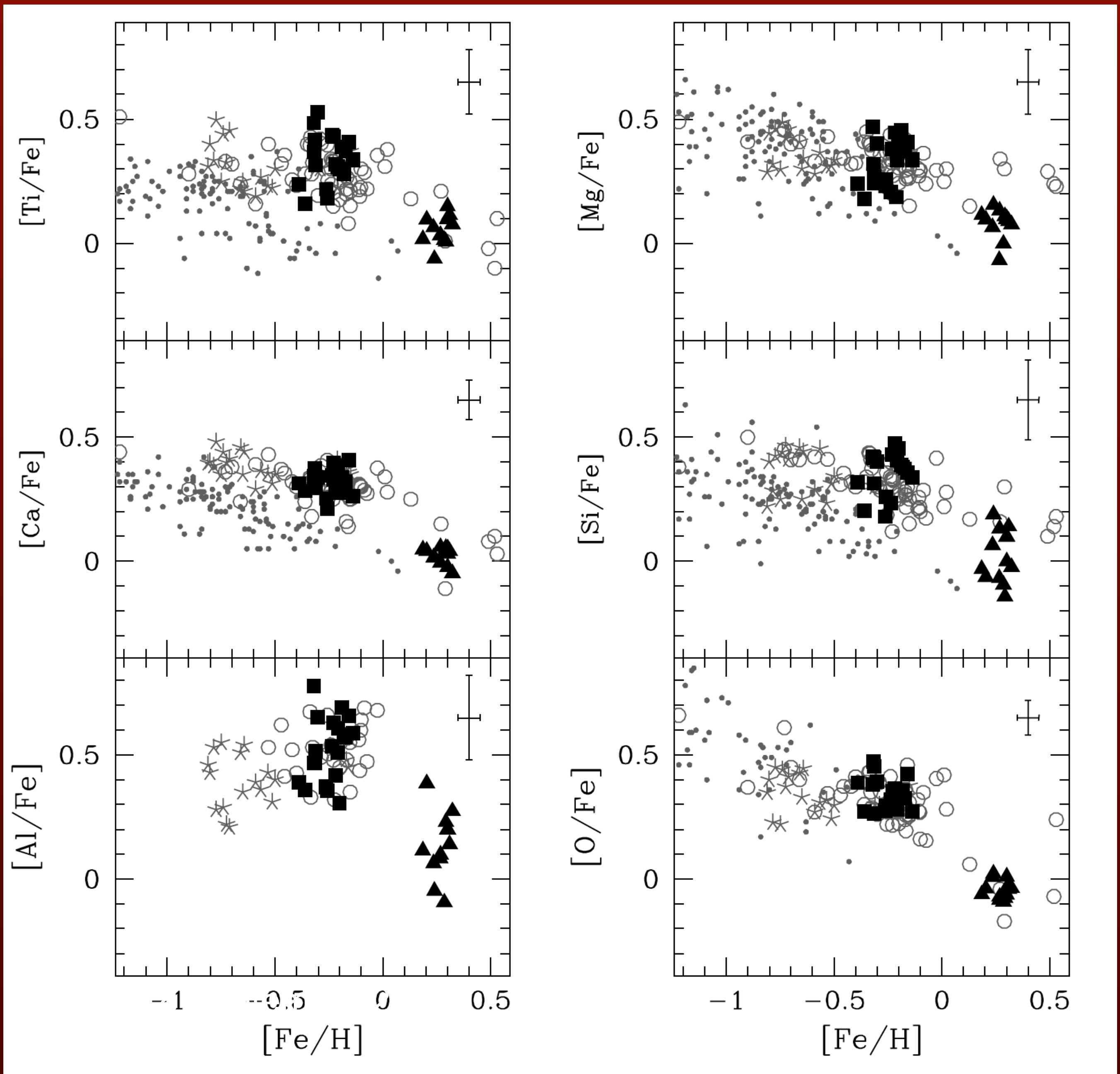
Remarkable Cluster Ter 5
Ferraro et al. 2009





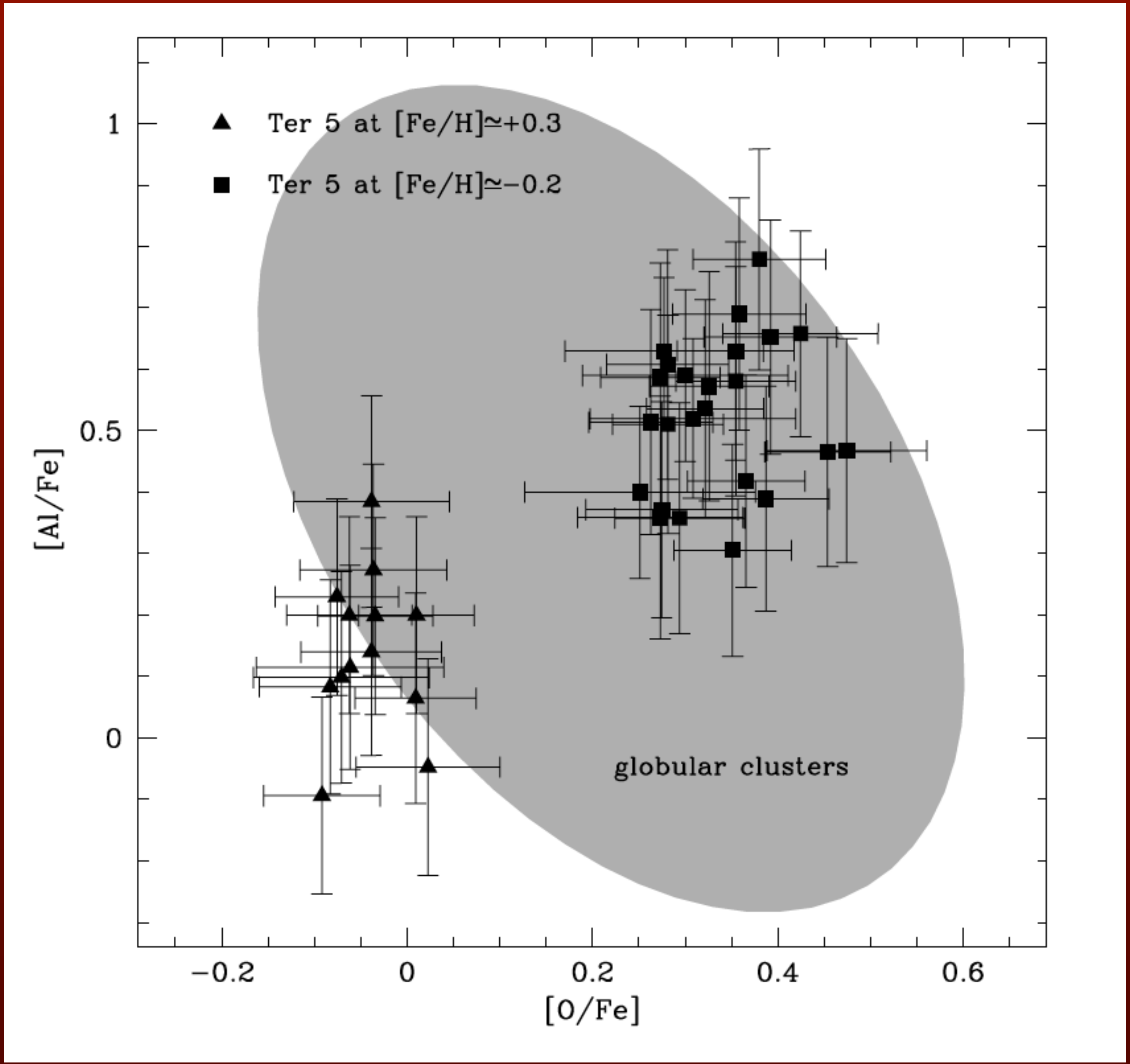
Double HB; brighter
Has [Fe/H]~+0.3
Fainter has [Fe/H]~-0.2
0.5 dex [Fe/H] spread-
Unique case.

Origlia, Rich et al. 2011
Keck + Nirspec (Mclean et al. 1998)
1.6 um window R=25,000



Two populations with striking composition difference

Metal rich part exceeds metallicity of any Galactic globular cluster



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BRAVA Implications

The M giant population shows kinematic uniformity on large scales

The agreement with two independent N-body bar models is striking.

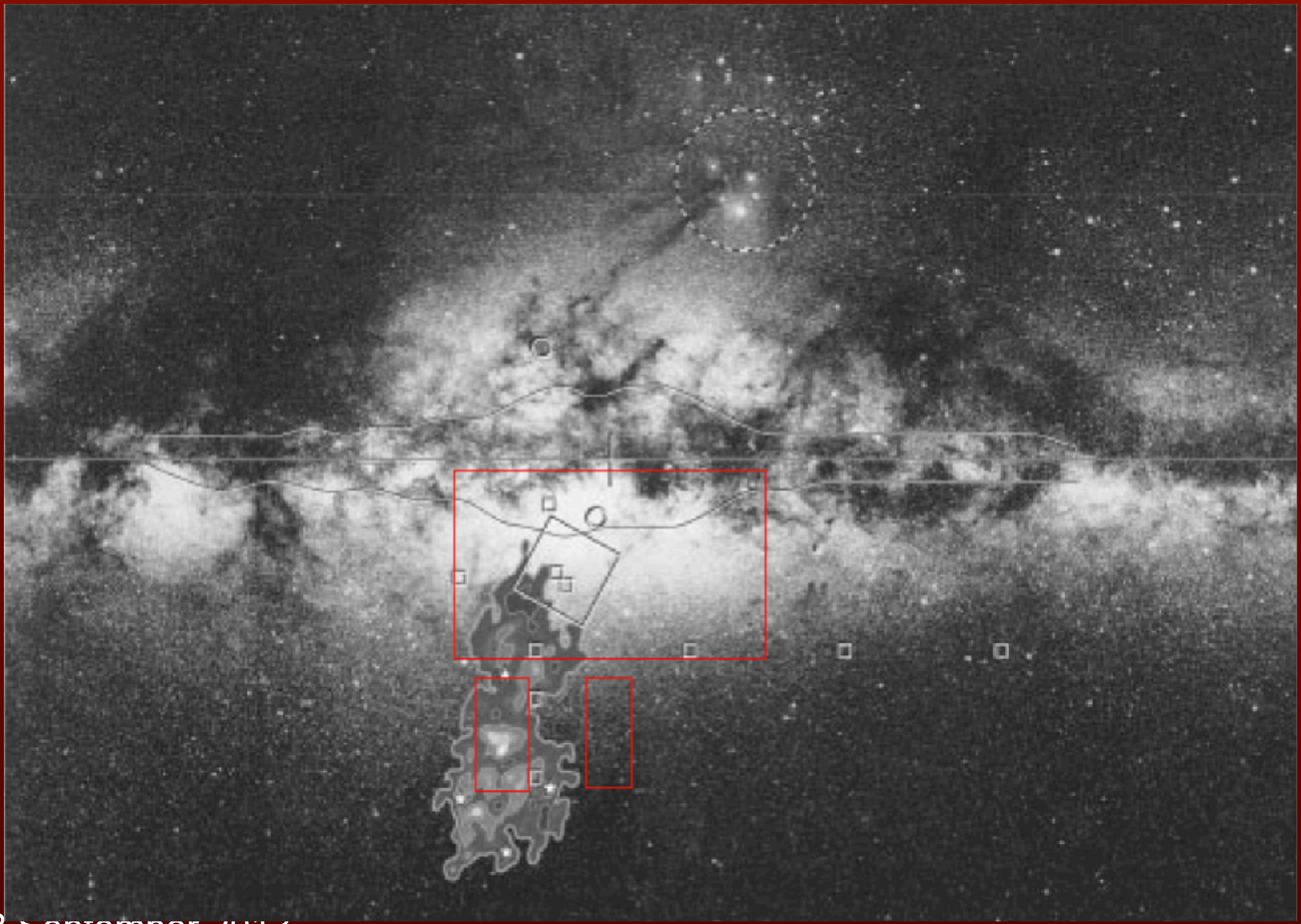
The dynamical processes responsible for creating a bar should accelerate stars without respect to abundance; the existence of an abundance gradient cannot be explained by N-body bar models.

There is no transition in population from “bar” to “bulge/spheroid” at b=-8, that might help explain the gradient.

Growing evidence (alpha/Fe, La/Eu, photometric) for early, rapid, bulge formation. However, composition alone does not rule out a younger sub population at [Fe/H]>0

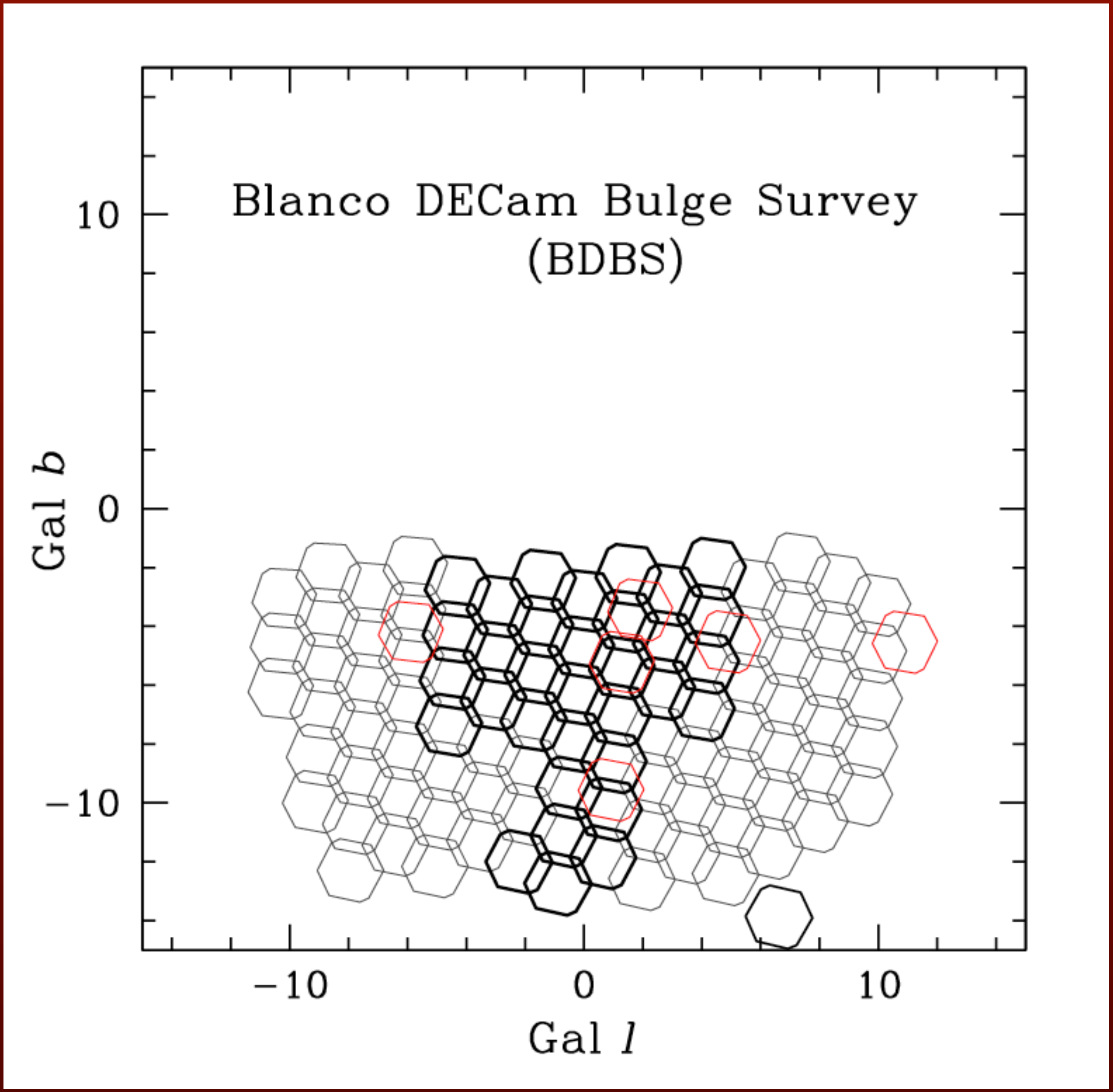
Blanco DEcam Bulge Survey

A. Kunder, C. Johnson, S. Michael, M. Young, W. Clarkson, M. Irwin,R.Ibata, M. Soto, Z. Ivezic, R. de Propris, A. Robin, A. Koch, C. Pilachowski



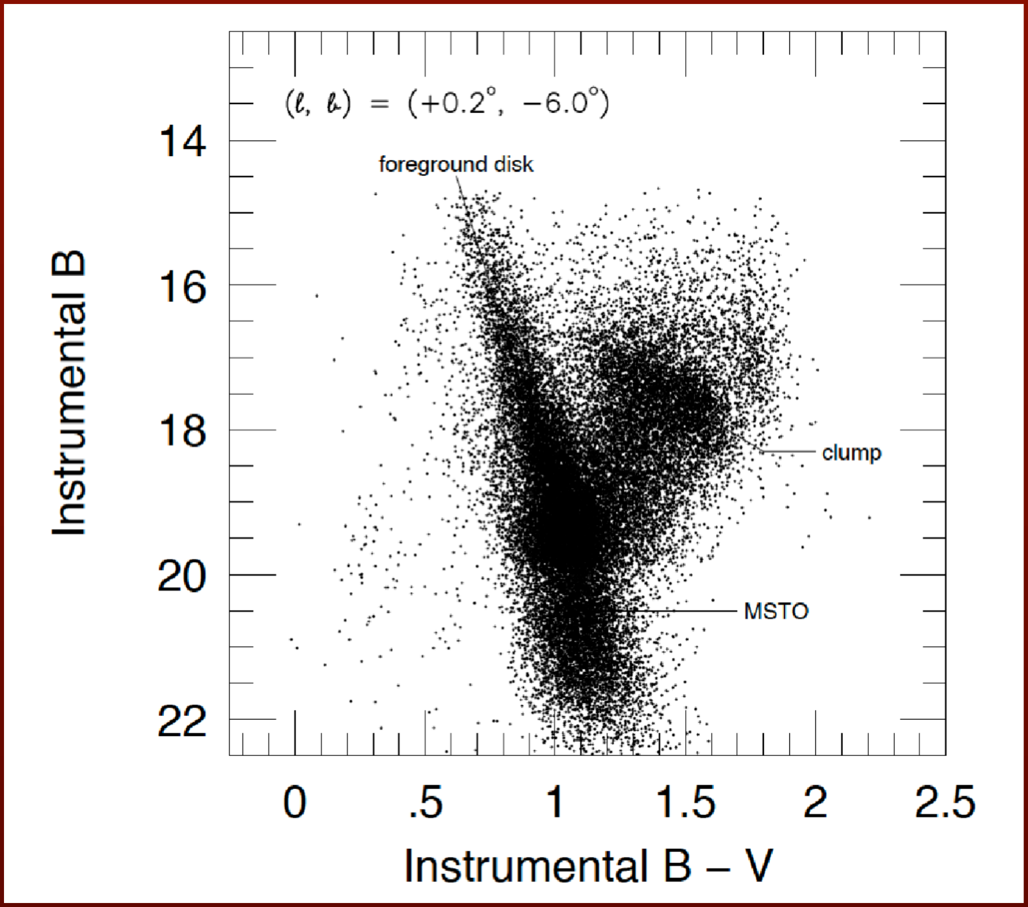
Francesca!

2013 progress on BDBS



18 September 2013

Francesca!



Terndrup et al. 2004

BDBS Goals:

1. Map bulge in all 5 colors ugrizy, reaching deep enough in u to define the extreme HB.
2. Use 5 colors to map age, metallicity of bulge, separate foreground disk, define thick disk, halo
3. Search for ultra-metal poor stars
4. Multiwavelength match; Galex Spitzer, Chandra, etc.
5. High quality astrometry for population separation using Kuijken & Rich (2002) method
6. Improved map of Sgr dwarf spheroidal
7. Basic community public resource