

Do we have an early disc in the Milky Way?

Hanyuan Zhang

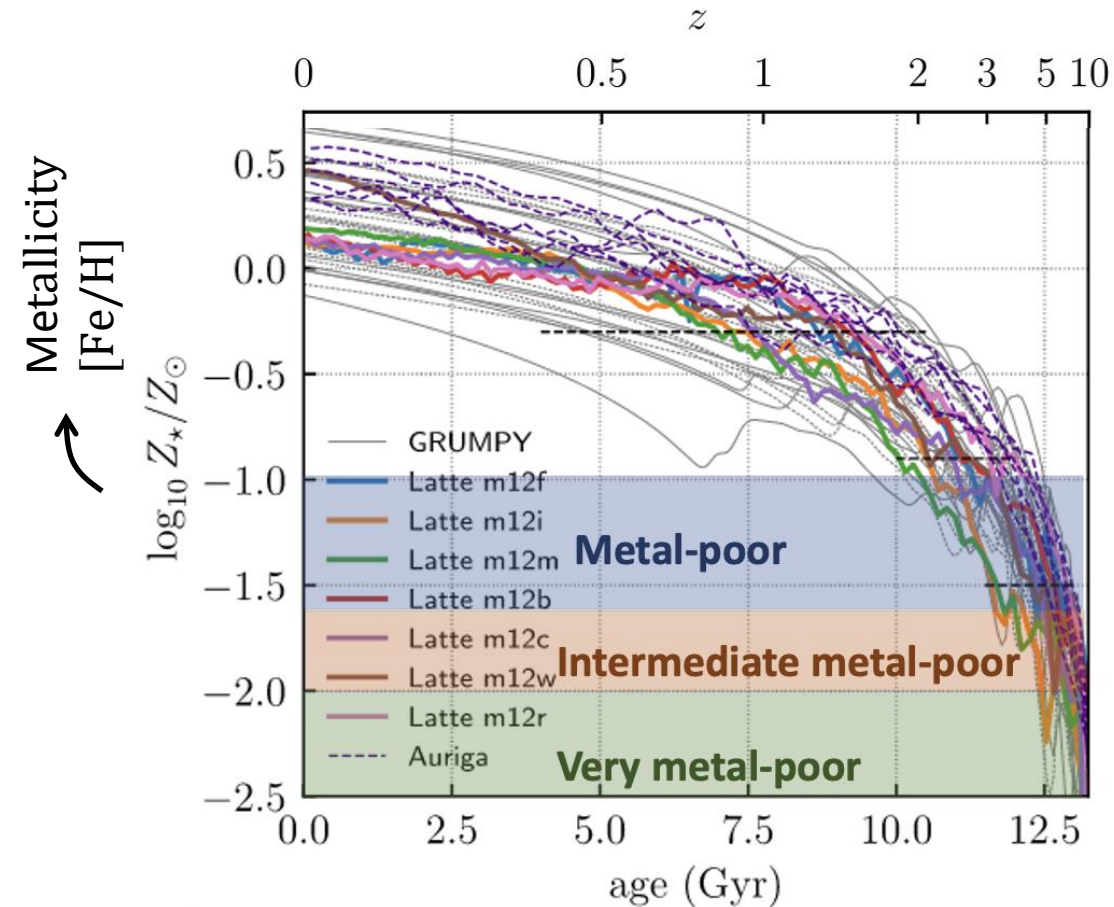
Collaborators: Anke Arentsen, Vasily Belokurov



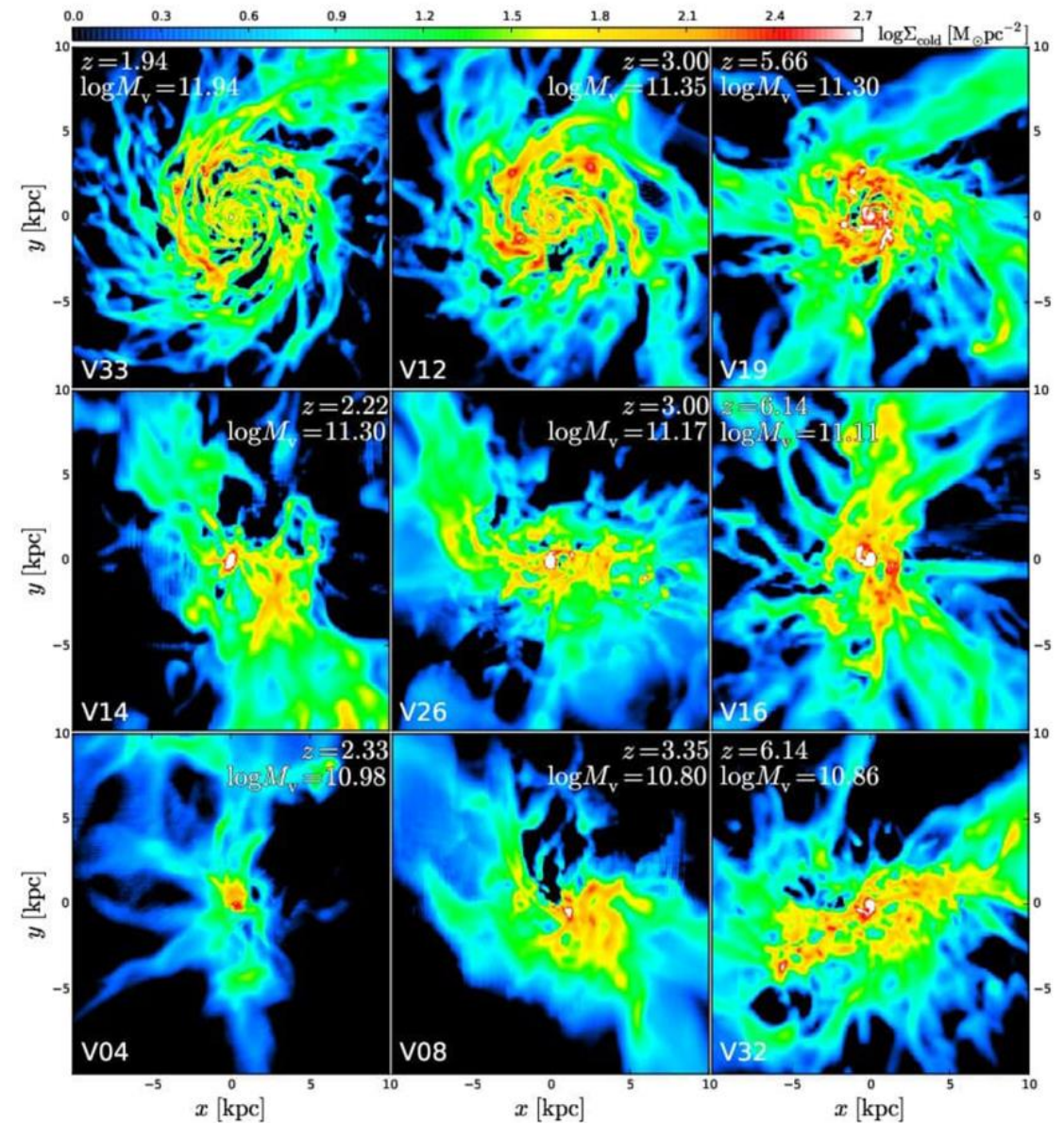
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How early is it?



Belokurov & Kravtsov (2022)

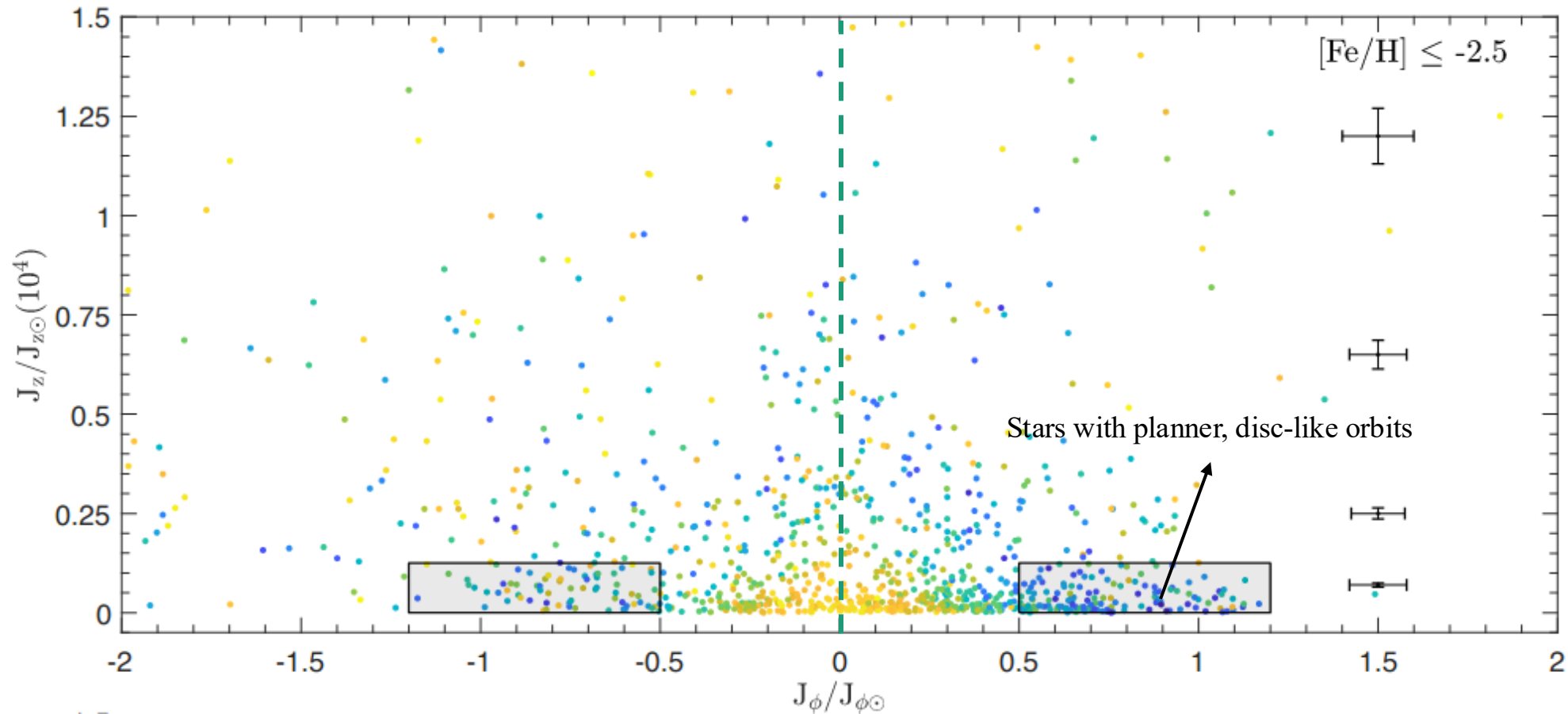


Dekel *et al.* (2020)

Recent studies revived this controversy

Very metal-poor stars born at high redshift, ($Z \sim 5$)

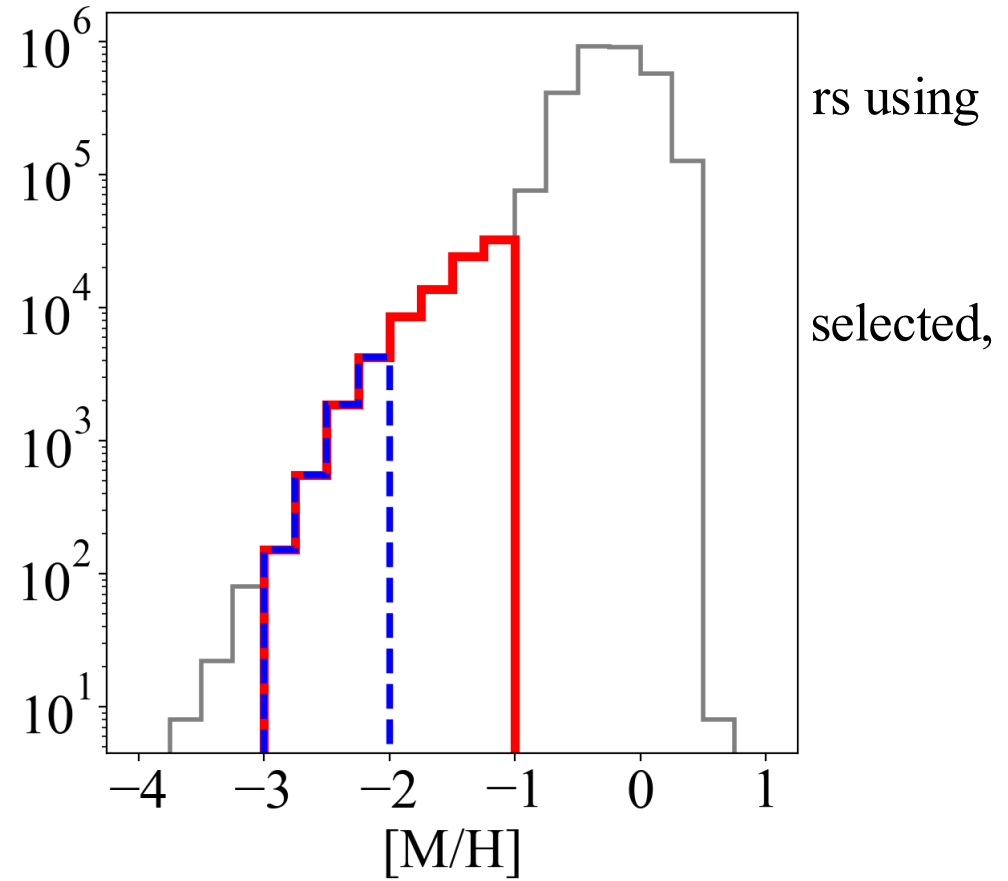
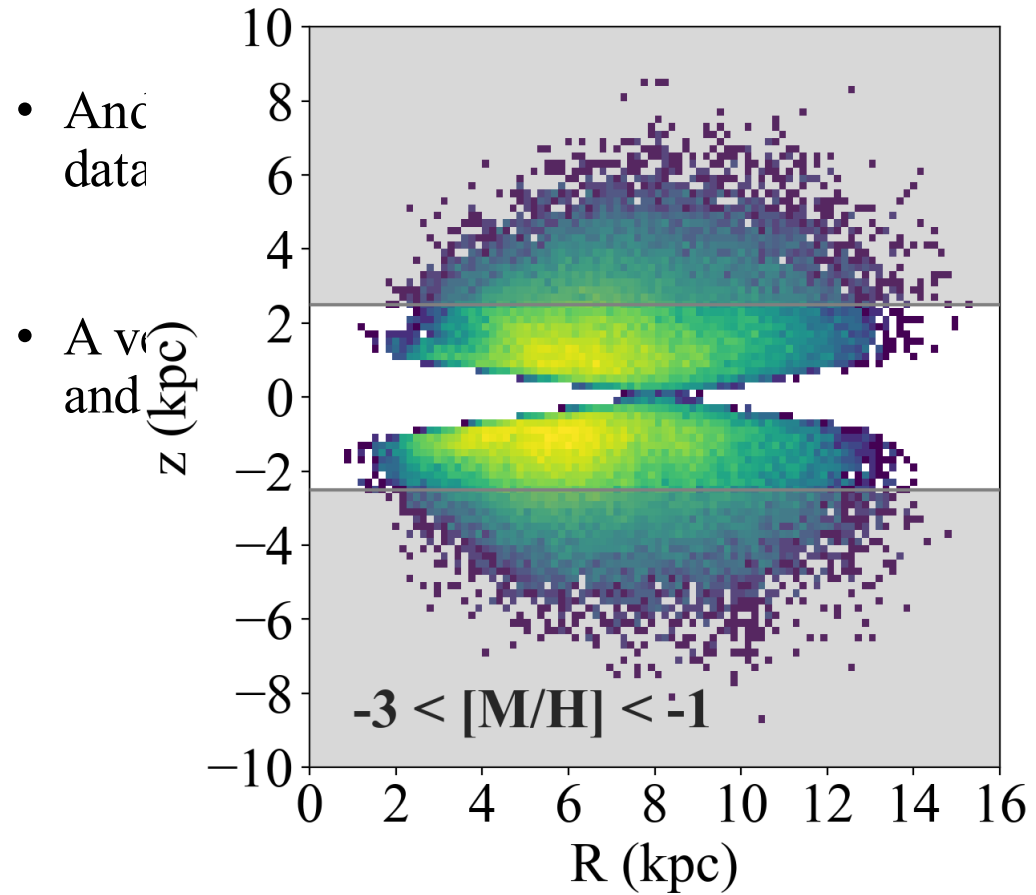
Sestito et al. 2020



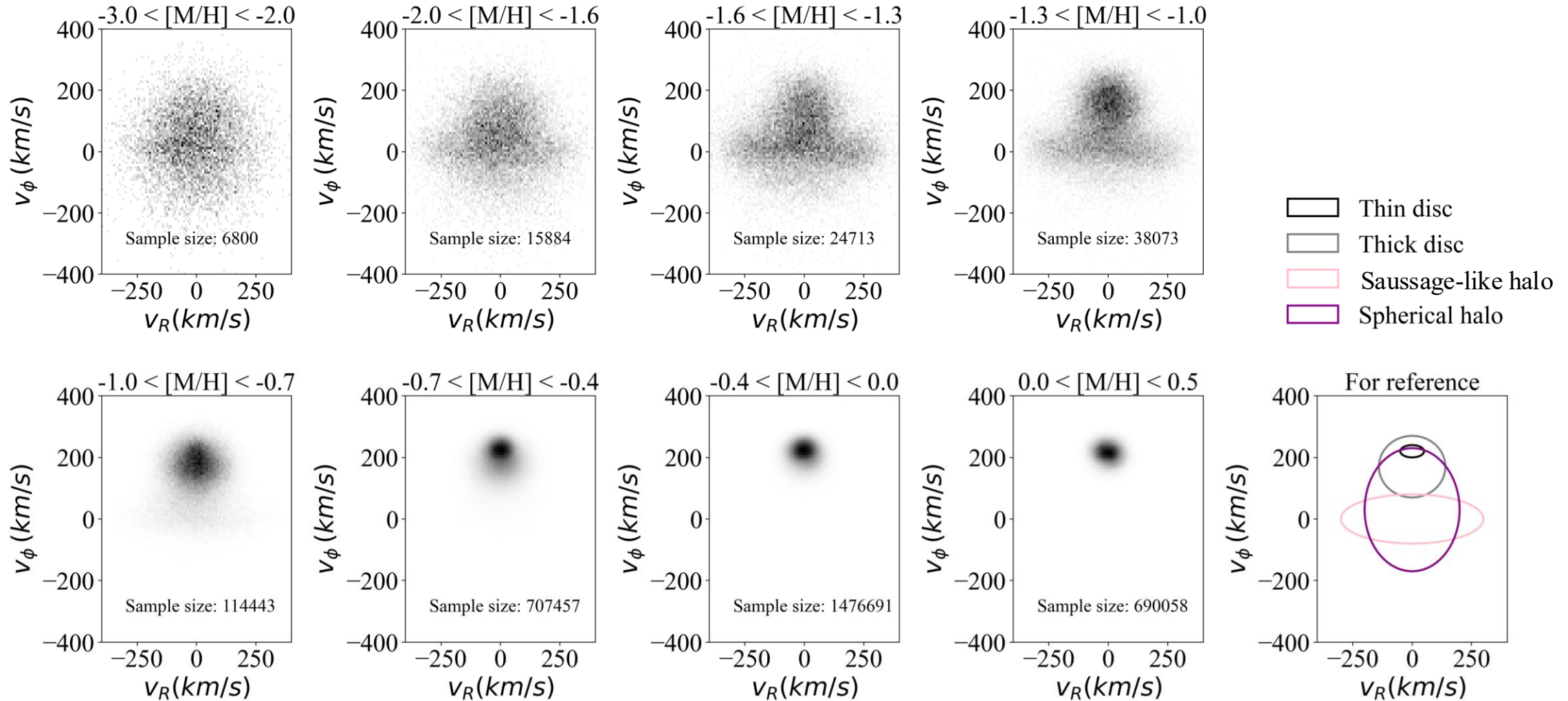
Many subsequent works follow the early disc scenario and argue that a stable disc formed in the early life stage of the Milky Way, e.g. Di Matteo *et al.* (2020); Sotillo-Ramos *et al.* (2023); Hong *et al.* (2023); etc.

Sample construction

- Gaia DR3 release XP spectrum parameters for ~ 220 million stars

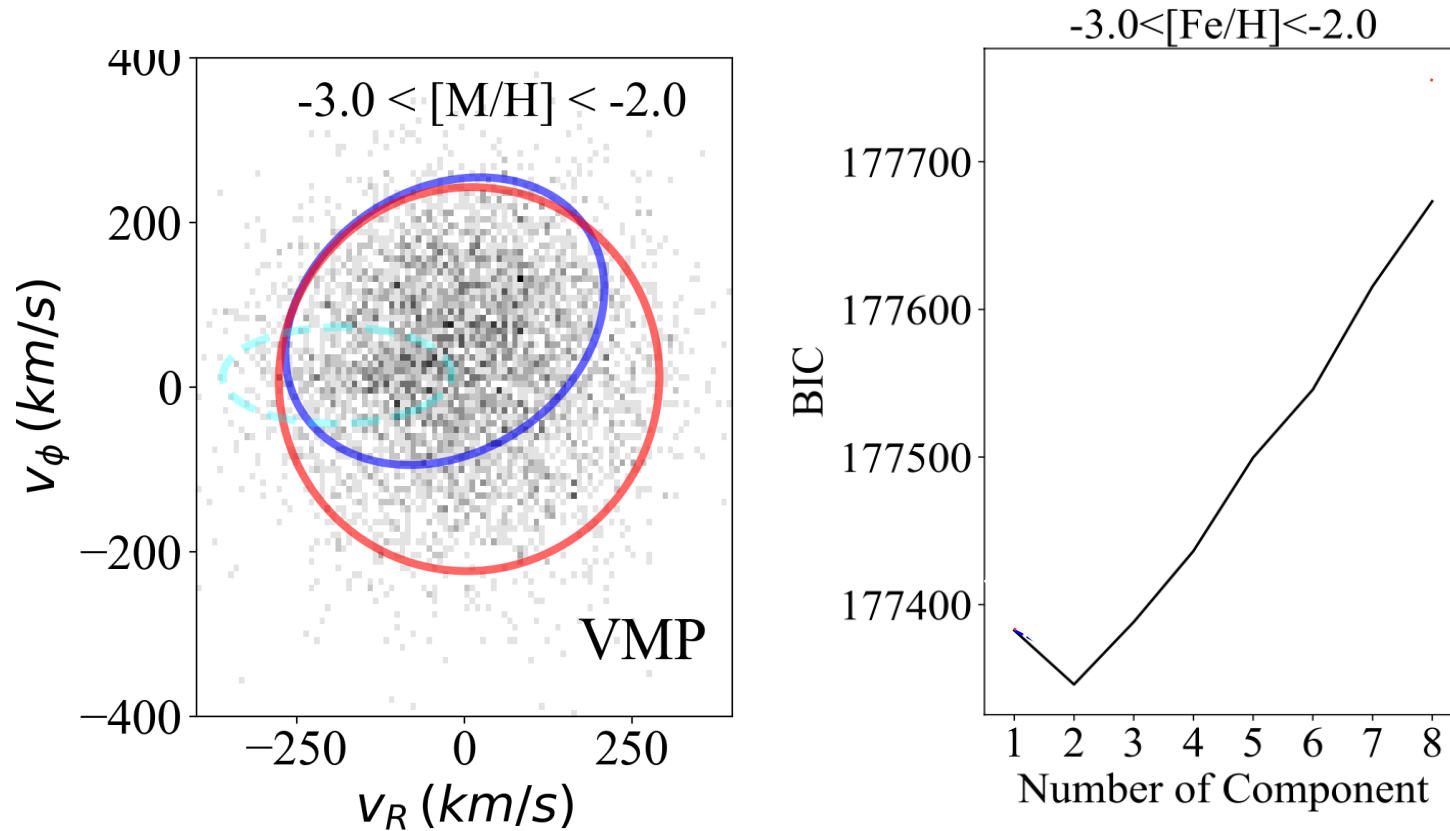


Distribution in velocity space



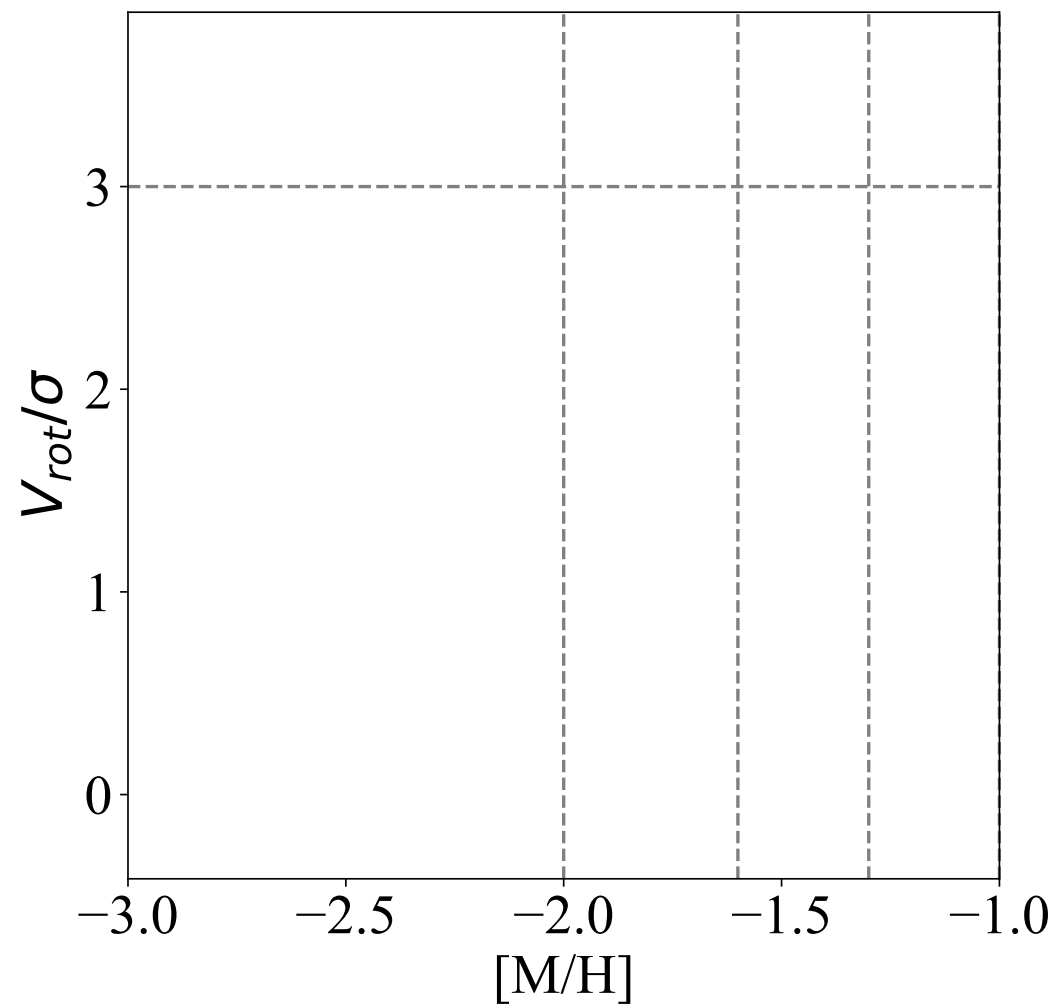
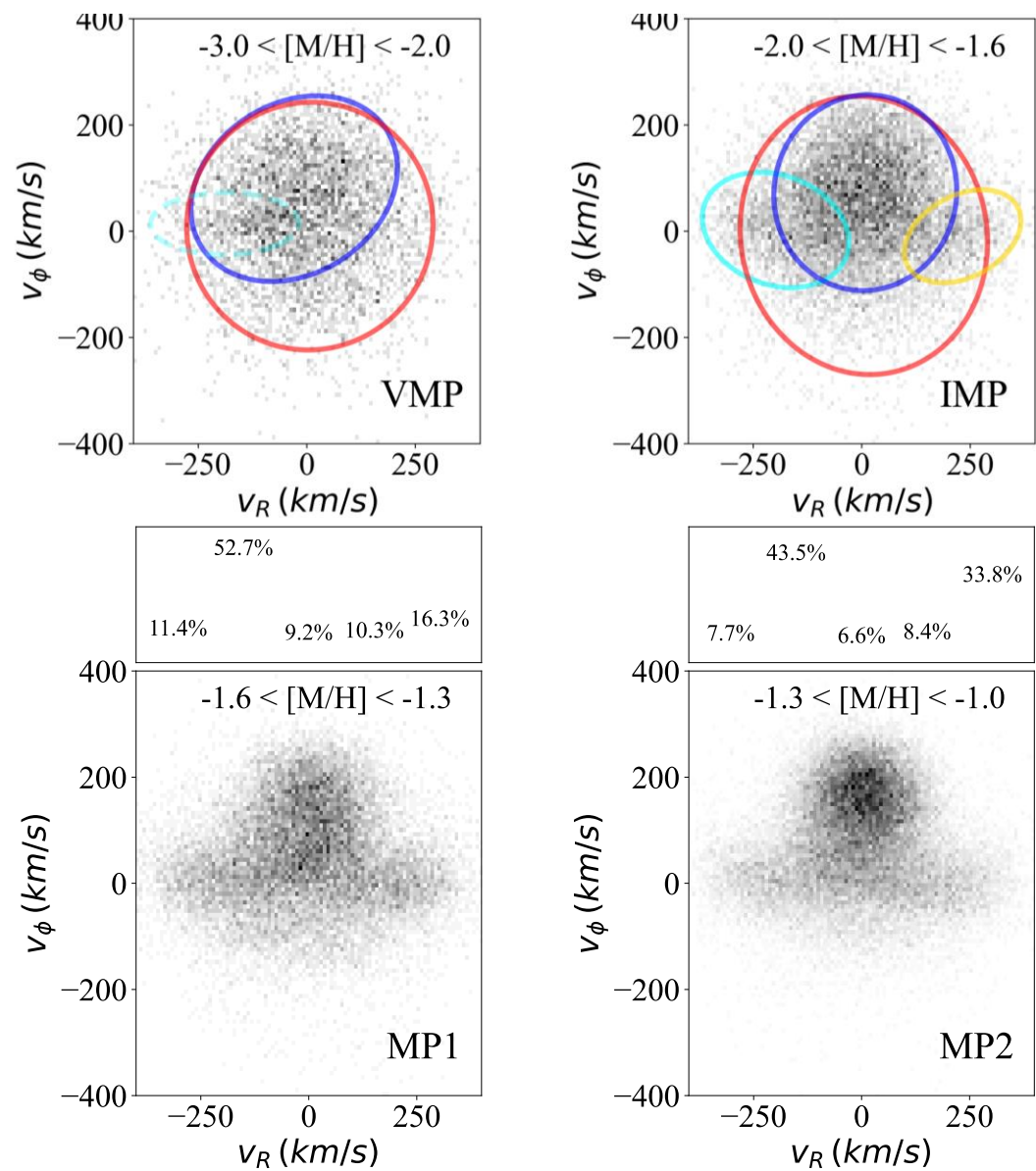
Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

An unsupervised classification algorithm by assuming the whole population is the mixture of N Gaussian population



$$\text{Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC)} = k \ln(n) - 2 \ln L$$

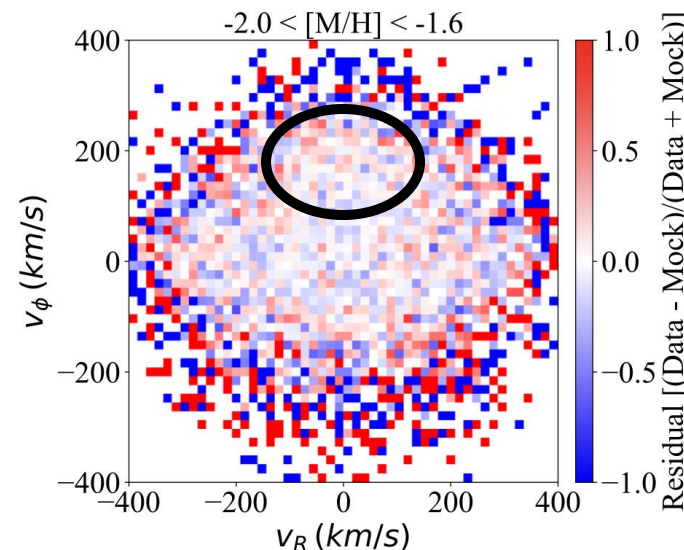
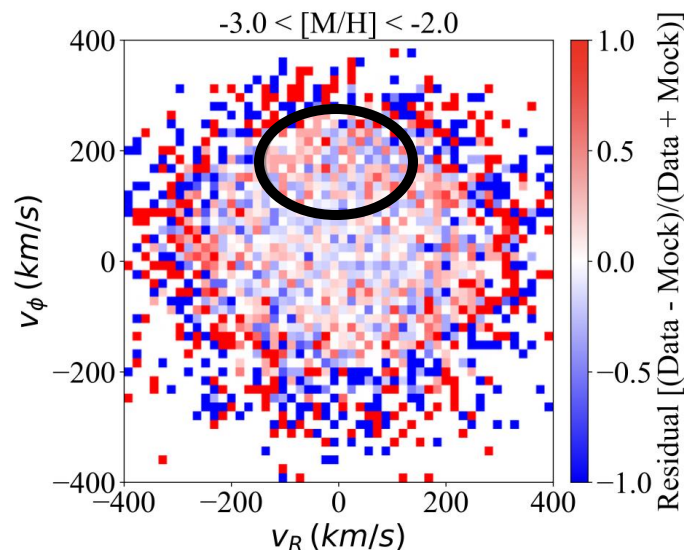
Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)



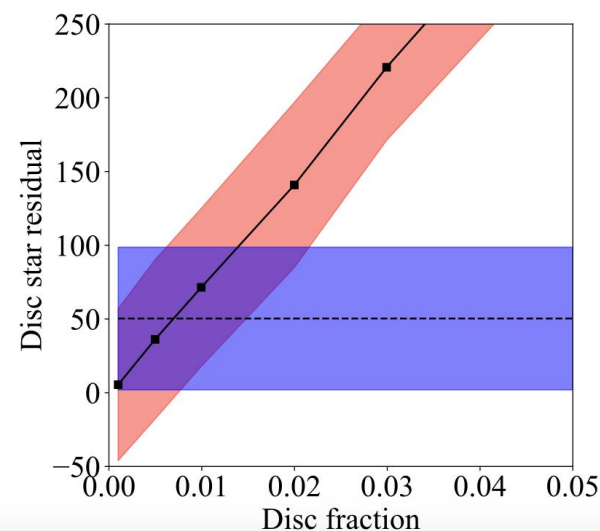
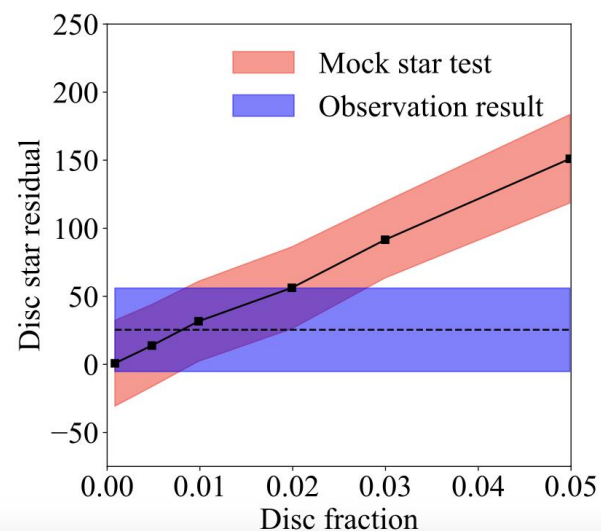
Testing the robustness of GMM (Residual)

$\sim 0 - 3\%$ disc fraction in the VMP and IMP regime !

Disc residual: Subtract observation by the GMM model; count residual in the grey ellipse



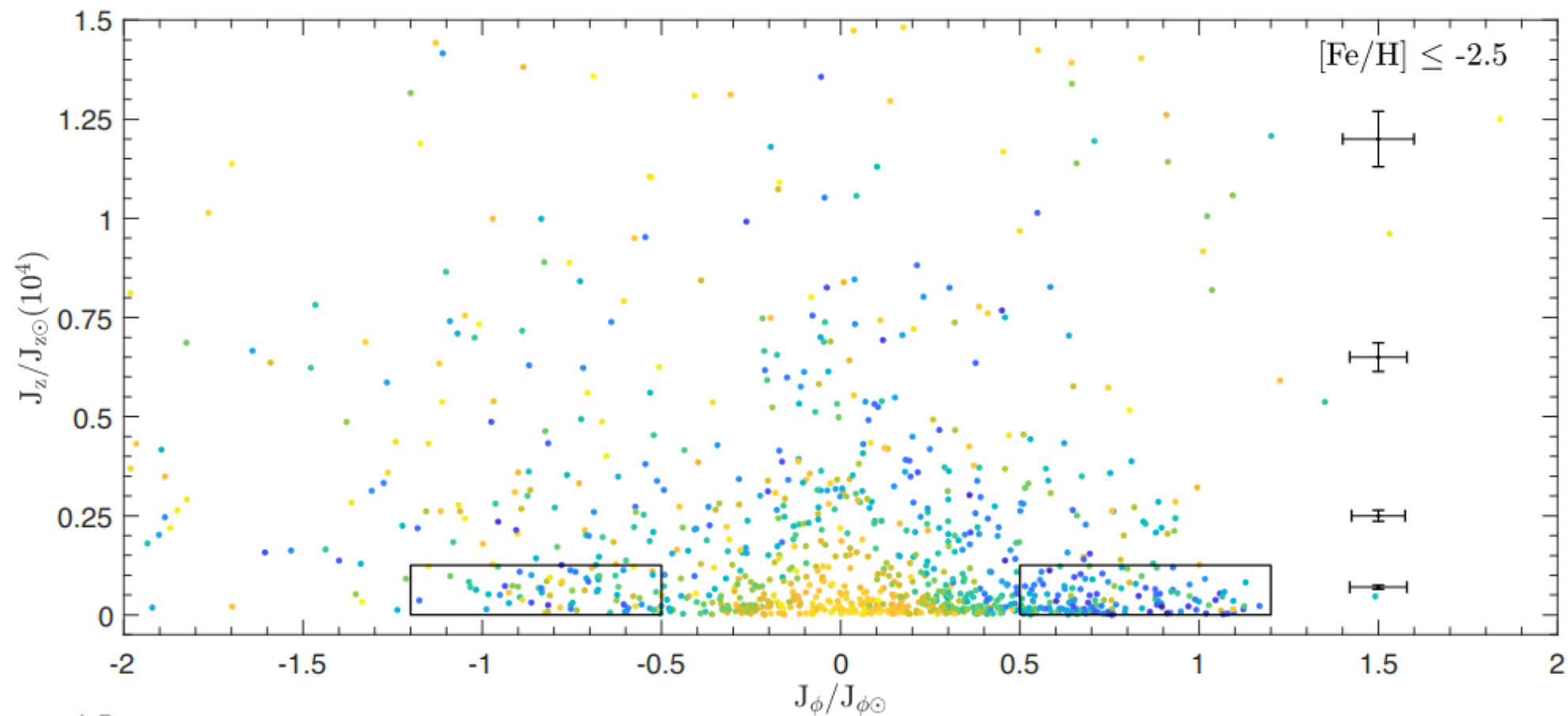
Mock sample: Manually insert disc stars, so there is a known disc star fraction



Interpretation & Conclusion

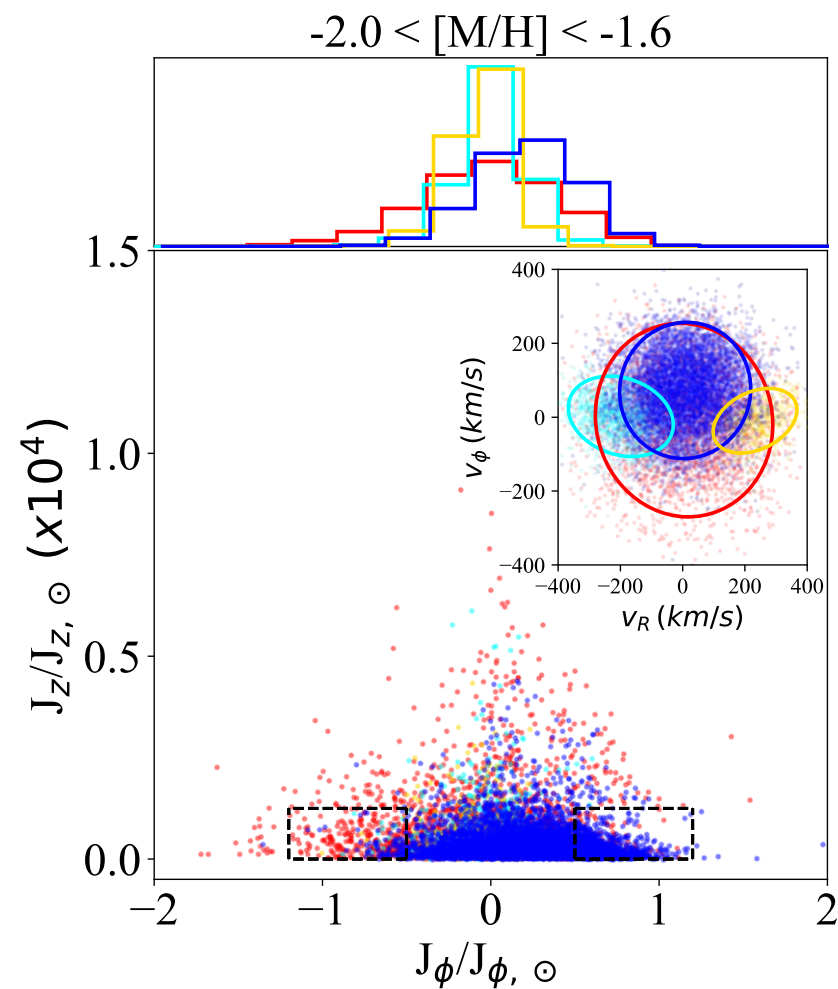
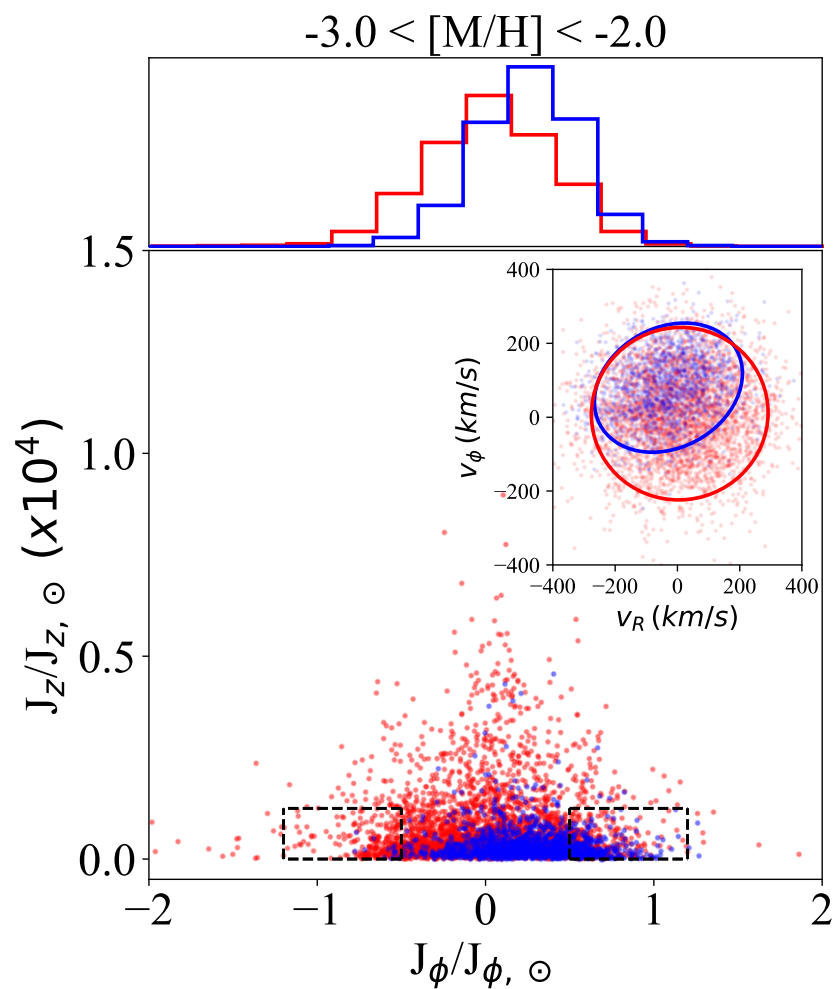
- No statistically significant evidence can claim for an early-formed disc in the Milky Way
 - 0 – 3% disc population fraction in the very metal-poor regime
 - Disc emerged at $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1.3$, which agrees better with simulation
- The early Milky Way is still halo-dominated, but some prograde signature is clued
 - The prograde signature is also found in many simulations, and other observations, but it is new to see this prograde signature is still there in the very early phase of the Milky Way
 - The kinematics of the prograde halo in the $-1.3 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -1.0$ regime is similar to *Aurora/Proto-Galaxy*

Justification of the VMP planner stars



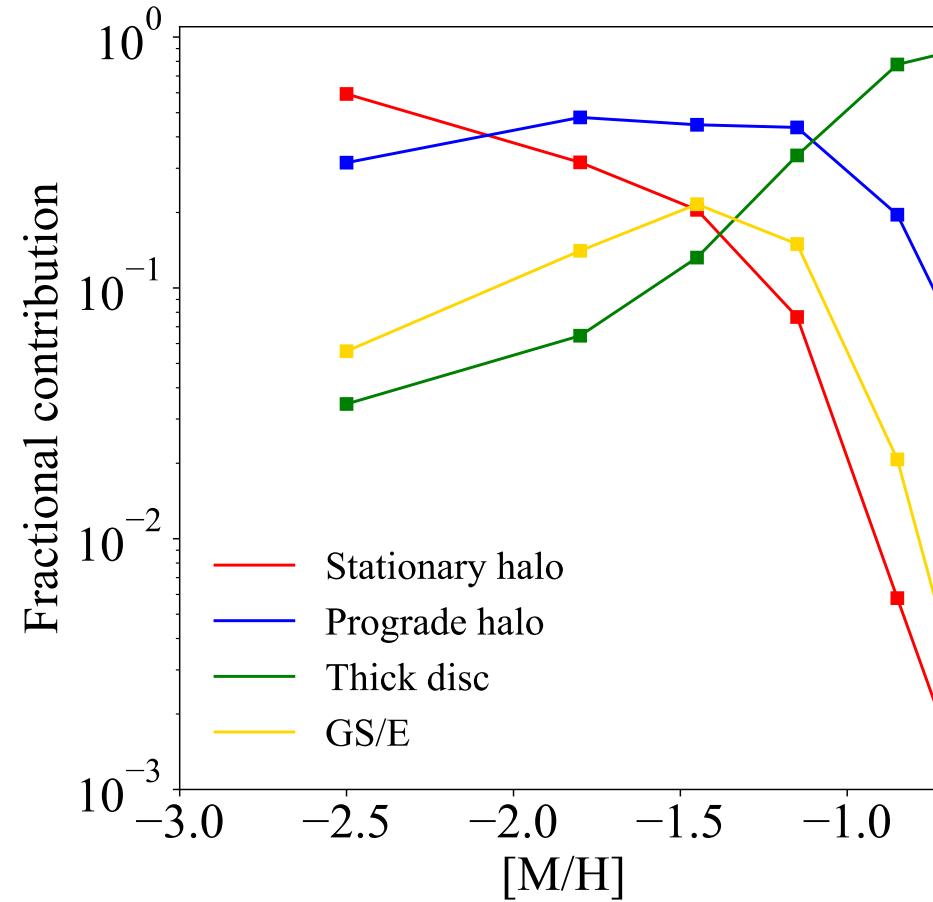
Justification of the VMP planner stars

Classify stars by their position
in the $v_R - v_\phi$ plane



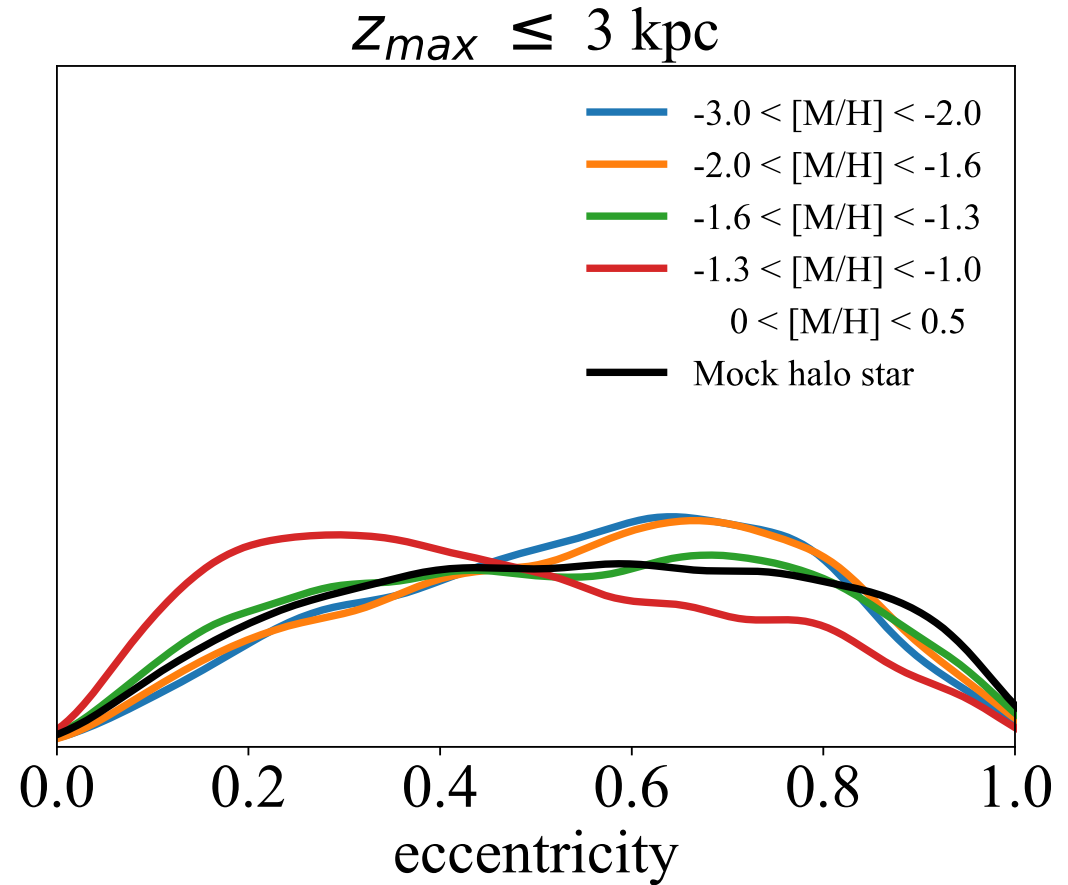
The prograde halo could be responsible for those prograde planner stars !

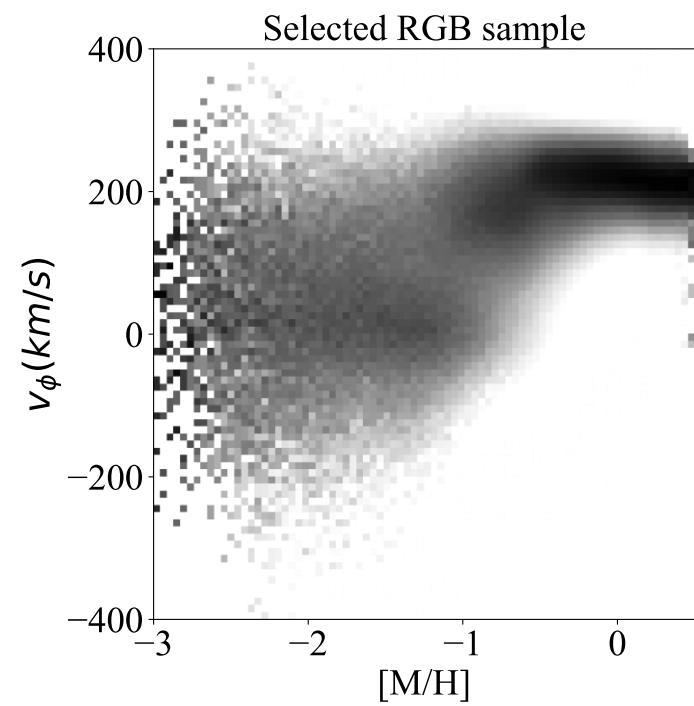
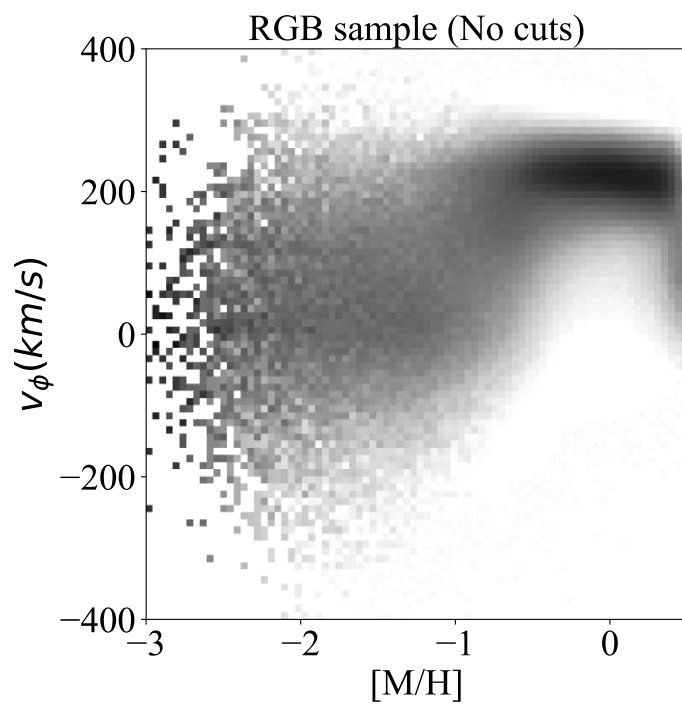
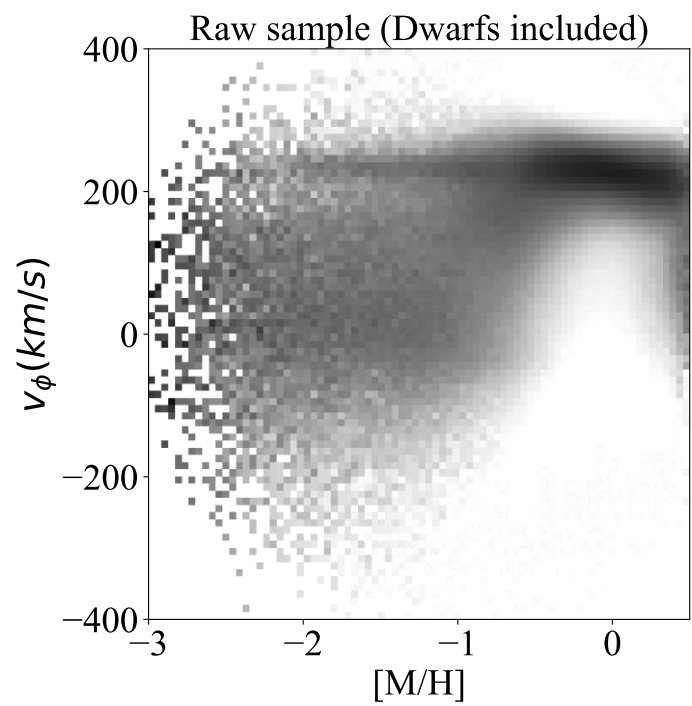
Testing the robustness of GMM (Frozen component)



Justification of the VMP planner stars

- Some studies also use a population of low eccentricity as argument for the VMP disc
- We test that argument by
 - a) generating stars from an isotropic NFW distribution function;
 - b) integrate these stars in the McMillan17 potential to get the eccentricity
 - c) apply the same selection function in R and z coordinate to the mock stars





Testing the robustness of GMM (Residual)

$\sim 0 - 3\%$ disc fraction in the VMP and IMP regime !

Validation procedure:

Generate N stars according to the GMM fitting



Subtract the number of observed stars in each pixel



Count residual in the grey ellipse (disc region)

Generate N_{GMM} stars according to the GMM fitting

+

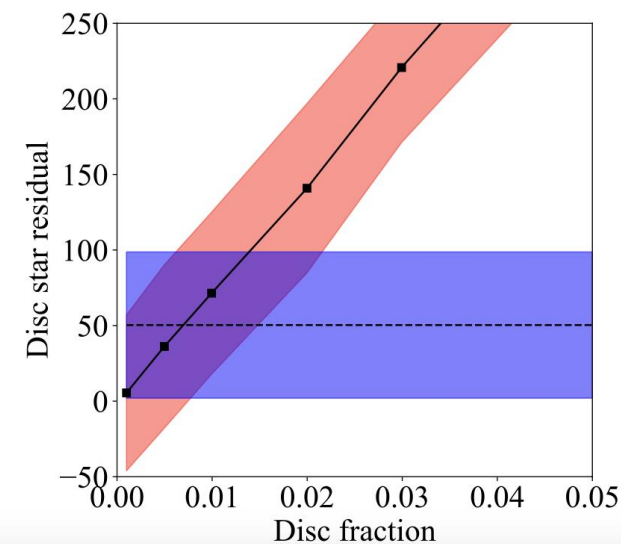
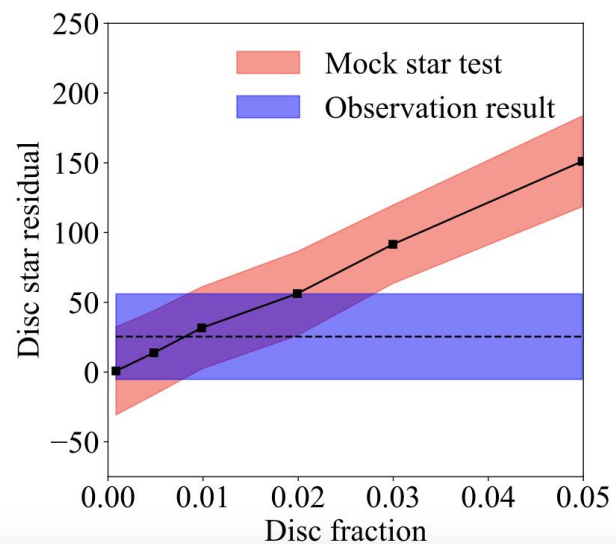
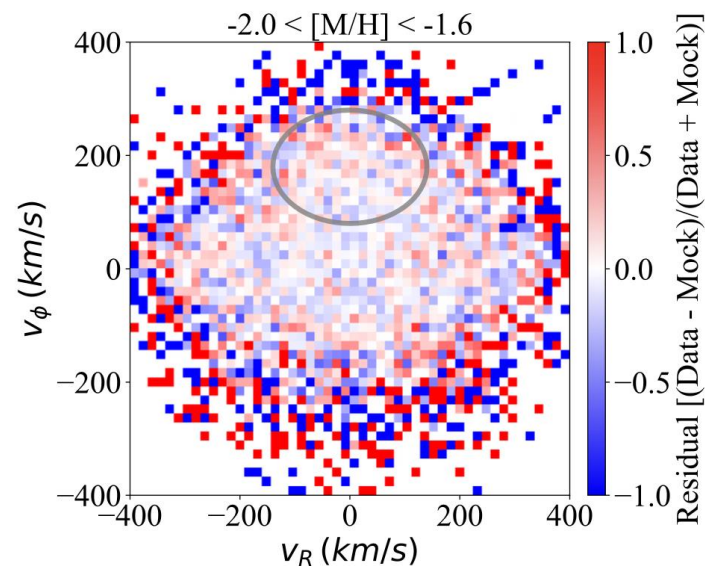
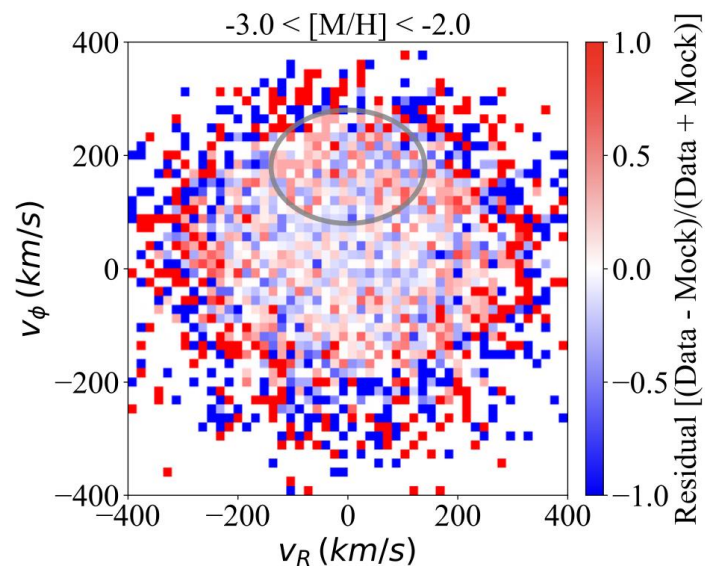
Generate N_{disc} stars according to the grey ellipse



Generate $N_{GMM} + N_{disc}$ stars according to the same GMM



Subtract two mock population and find disc residual



Justification of the VMP planner stars

Classification routine:

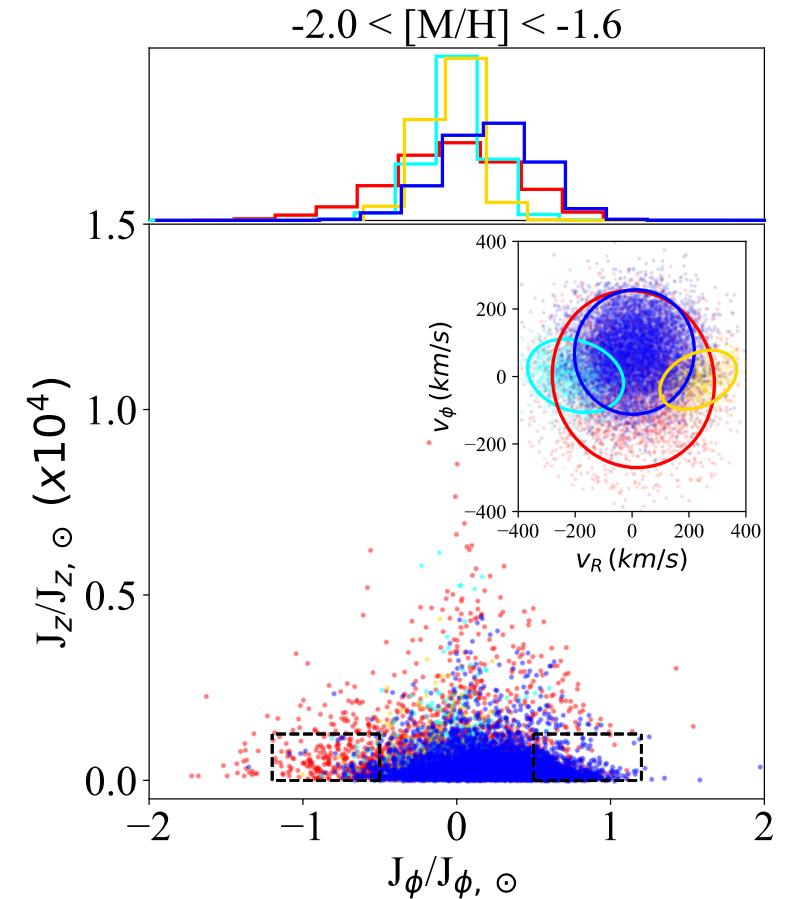
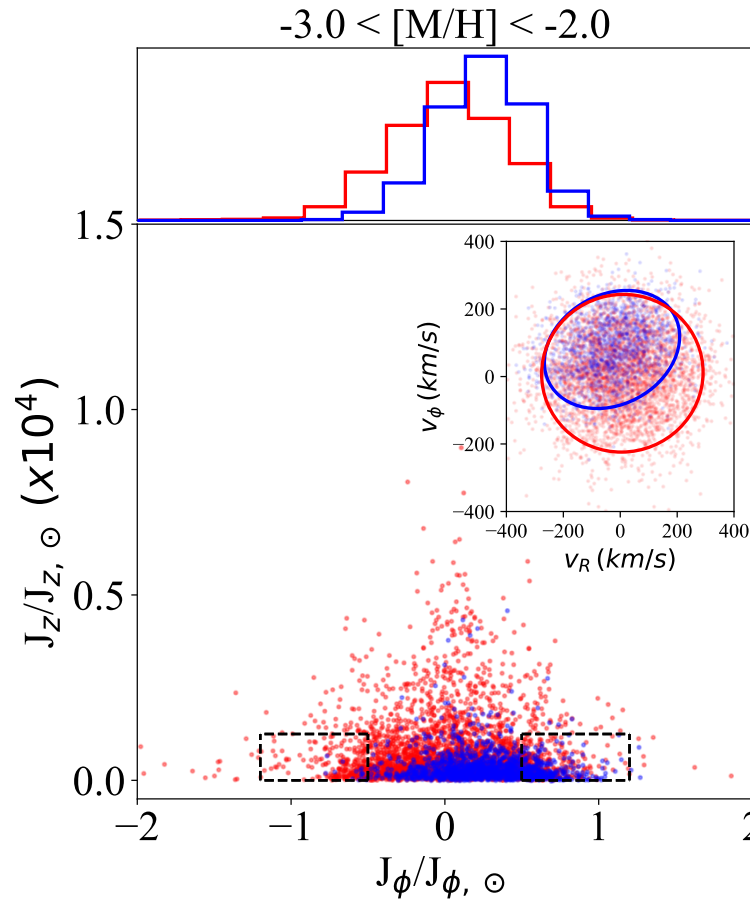
Generate N stars
according to the GMM
model



For observed star, finding
the closest match of the
generated stars in the
 $v_R - v_\phi$ plane



Assign the membership of
the generated star to the
observed star



The prograde halo could be responsible for those prograde planner stars !

How robust the result is against the selection function

