Charting the Contorted Outer Disk of the Milky Way with APOGEE

ADRIAN M. PRICE-WHELAN¹

¹ Center for Computational Astrophysics, Flatiron Institute, 162 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010, USA

ABSTRACT

The outer disk of the Milky Way is significantly distorted. The observed flaring of the outer disk, spatially-coherent substructures (e.g., the anticenter stream), and recentlyobserved vertical distortions in the positions and velocities of stars in this region all suggest that the outer disk has been significantly perturbed from ongoing and past accretion of satellite galaxies. Here, we map the chemical and kinematic structure of the outer disk using element abundances and spectrophotometric distances for red giant stars observed by the APOGEE surveys. We show that the element abundance distributions of stars in the disk vary smoothly as a function of mono-kinematic selections of stars (using actions) that extend to radii R > 20 kpc. We compare observed variations in the bulk vertical motions of stars and the (vertical) action distribution of stars with a high-resolution simulation of a Milky Way-like disk with a perturbing satellite on a Sagittarius-like orbit. We find that the observed vertical distortions and flaring of the outer disk can be qualitatively reproduced with this simulation, whereas these features cannot be explained by secular evolution of the disk (i.e. radial migration). The outer Milky Way disk provides a kinematic fossil record of perturbations whose kinematics will enable unique measurements of the dark matter content at this radii, and whose chemo-dynamical structures will enable further uncovering the accretion history and formation of the Galaxy.

Keywords: chemical abundances — galaxy dynamics — Milky Way dynamics — radial velocity — spectroscopy — stellar kinematics — surveys

1. INTRODUCTION

Sup.

2. DATA

Yo.

3. METHODS

3.1. Computing Actions

4. A TOUR OF THE OUTER DISK

- 4.1. Position-based Selections
- 4.2. Action-based Selections

5. RESULTS

5.1. Revisiting Known Substructures

Figure: some plot of Vphi, VR, Vz vs. Rg or R, show all stars + these stars TriAnd, A13, GASS/Monoceros. Chemically consistent with low-alpha disk. Kinematics consistent with what the disk is doing out there, albeit f'ed!

ACS??

5.2. Bulk Motion

Bulk vertical and radial motion as a funtion of R or Rg. Same as what Antoja sees.

5.3. Radial Migration?

Look at Jz distribution, check against radial migration models? But need to factor in selection function.

6. COMPARISON TO SIMULATIONS

- 6.1. Sagittarius + Milky Way
- 6.2. Milky Way + Secular Effects

Sellwood sim?? Or qualitative comparison to expectations extracted from those simulations?

7. DISCUSSION

8. CONCLUSIONS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to thank ...people.

Funding for the Sloan Digital Sky Survey IV has been provided by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, and the Participating Institutions.

SDSS-IV acknowledges support and resources from the Center for High Performance Computing at the University of Utah. The SDSS website is www.sdss.org.

SDSS-IV is managed by the Astrophysical Research Consortium for the Participating Institutions of the SDSS Collaboration including the Brazilian Participation Group, the Carnegie Institution for Science, Carnegie Mellon University, Center for Astrophysics — Harvard & Smithsonian, the Chilean Participation Group, the French Participation Group, Institute de Astrofísica de Canarias, The Johns Hopkins University, Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (IPMU)

/ University of Tokyo, the Korean Participation Group, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Leibniz Institut für Astrophysik Potsdam (AIP), Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie (MPIA Heidelberg), Max-Planck-Institut für Astrophysik (MPA Garching), Max-Planck-Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik (MPE), National Astronomical Observatories of China, New Mexico State University, New York University, University of Notre Dame, Observatário Nacional / MCTI, The Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State University, Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, United Kingdom Participation Group, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, University of Arizona, University of Colorado Boulder, University of Oxford, University of Portsmouth, University of Utah, University of Virginia, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, Vanderbilt University, and Yale University.

This work has made use of data from the European Space Agency (ESA) mission Gaia (https://www.cosmos.esa.int/gaia), processed by the Gaia Data Processing and Analysis Consortium (DPAC, https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/dpac/consortium). Funding for the DPAC has been provided by national institutions, in particular the institutions participating in the Gaia Multilateral Agreement.

Software: Astropy (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013, 2018), gala (Price-Whelan 2017), IPython (Pérez & Granger 2007), matplotlib (Hunter 2007), numpy (Harris et al. 2020), schwimmbad (Price-Whelan & Foreman-Mackey 2017), scipy (Virtanen et al. 2020).

REFERENCES

Astropy Collaboration, Robitaille, T. P., Tollerud, E. J., et al. 2013, A&A, 558, A33, doi: 10.1051/0004-6361/201322068

Astropy Collaboration, Price-Whelan, A. M., Sipócz, B. M., et al. 2018, AJ, 156, 123, doi: 10.3847/1538-3881/aabc4f

Harris, C. R., Millman, K. J., van der Walt, S. J., et al. 2020, Nature, 585, 357, doi: 10.1038/s41586-020-2649-2

Hunter, J. D. 2007, Computing in Science & Engineering, 9, 90, doi: 10.1109/MCSE.2007.55

Pérez, F., & Granger, B. E. 2007, Computing in Science and Engineering, 9, 21, doi: 10.1109/MCSE.2007.53

Price-Whelan, A. M. 2017, The Journal of Open Source Software, 2, 388, doi: 10.21105/joss.00388

Price-Whelan, A. M., & Foreman-Mackey, D. 2017, The Journal of Open Source Software, 2, doi: 10.21105/joss.00357

Virtanen, P., Gommers, R., Oliphant, T. E., et al. 2020, Nature Methods, 17, 261, doi: 10.1038/s41592-019-0686-2