

Sexten Workshop on  
“Formation and Evolution of the Galactic Bulge”



**The VVV Survey:  
New Results (Part i)**

Dante Minniti

20 Jan 2014

# VVV Survey of the Milky Way Bulge



# The VVV Science Team

R. K. Saito<sup>1</sup>, M. Hempel<sup>1</sup>, D. Minniti<sup>1,2,3</sup>, P. W. Lucas<sup>4</sup>, M. Rejkuba<sup>5</sup>, I. Toledo<sup>6</sup>, O. A. Gonzalez<sup>5</sup>, J. Alonso-García<sup>1</sup>, M. J. Irwin<sup>7</sup>, E. Gonzalez-Solares<sup>7</sup>, S. T. Hodgkin<sup>7</sup>, J. R. Lewis<sup>7</sup>, N. Cross<sup>8</sup>, V. D. Ivanov<sup>9</sup>, E. Kerins<sup>10</sup>, J. P. Emerson<sup>11</sup>, M. Soto<sup>12</sup>, E. B. Amôres<sup>13,14</sup>, S. Gurovich<sup>15</sup>, I. Dékány<sup>1</sup>, R. Angeloni<sup>1</sup>, J. C. Beamin<sup>1</sup>, M. Catelan<sup>1</sup>, N. Padilla<sup>1,16</sup>, M. Zoccali<sup>1,17</sup>, P. Pietrukowicz<sup>18</sup>, C. Moni Bidin<sup>19</sup>, F. Mauro<sup>19</sup>, D. Geisler<sup>19</sup>, S. L. Folkes<sup>20</sup>, S. E. Sale<sup>1,20</sup>, J. Borissova<sup>20</sup>, R. Kurtev<sup>20</sup>, A. V. Ahumada<sup>9,15,21</sup>, M. V. Alonso<sup>15</sup>, A. Adamson<sup>22</sup>, J. I. Arias<sup>12</sup>, R. M. Bandyopadhyay<sup>23</sup>, R. H. Barbá<sup>12,24</sup>, B. Barbuy<sup>25</sup>, G. L. Baume<sup>26</sup>, L. R. Bedin<sup>27</sup>, R. Benjamin<sup>28</sup>, E. Bica<sup>29</sup>, C. Bonatto<sup>29</sup>, L. Bronfman<sup>30</sup>, G. Carraro<sup>9</sup>, A. N. Chenè<sup>19,20</sup>, J. J. Clariá<sup>15</sup>, J. R. A. Clarke<sup>20</sup>, C. Contreras<sup>4</sup>, A. Corvillón<sup>1</sup>, R. de Grijs<sup>31,32</sup>, B. Dias<sup>25</sup>, J. E. Drew<sup>4</sup>, C. Fariña<sup>26</sup>, C. Feinstein<sup>26</sup>, E. Fernández-Lajús<sup>26</sup>, R. C. Gamen<sup>26</sup>, W. Gieren<sup>19</sup>, B. Goldman<sup>33</sup>, C. González-Fernández<sup>34</sup>, R. J. J. Grand<sup>35</sup>, G. Gunthardt<sup>15</sup>, N. C. Hambly<sup>8</sup>, M. M. Hanson<sup>36</sup>, K. Helminiak<sup>1</sup>, M. G. Hoare<sup>37</sup>, L. Huckvale<sup>10</sup>, A. Jordán<sup>1</sup>, K. Kinemuchi<sup>38</sup>, A. Longmore<sup>39</sup>, M. López-Corredoira<sup>34,40</sup>, T. Maccarone<sup>41</sup>, D. Majaess<sup>42</sup>, E. Martín<sup>34</sup>, N. Masetti<sup>43</sup>, R. E. Mennickent<sup>19</sup>, I. F. Mirabel<sup>44,45</sup>, L. Monaco<sup>9</sup>, L. Morelli<sup>46</sup>, V. Motta<sup>20</sup>, T. Palma<sup>15</sup>, M. C. Parisi<sup>15</sup>, Q. Parker<sup>47,48</sup>, F. Peñaloza<sup>20</sup>, G. Pietrzyński<sup>18,19</sup>, G. Pignata<sup>49</sup>, B. Popescu<sup>36</sup>, M. A. Read<sup>8</sup>, A. Rojas<sup>1</sup>, A. Roman-Lopes<sup>12</sup>, M. T. Ruiz<sup>30</sup>, I. Saviane<sup>9</sup>, M. R. Schreiber<sup>20</sup>, A. C. Schröder<sup>50,51</sup>, S. Sharma<sup>20,52</sup>, M. D. Smith<sup>53</sup>, L. Sodré Jr.<sup>25</sup>, J. Stead<sup>37</sup>, A. W. Stephens<sup>54</sup>, M. Tamura<sup>55</sup>, C. Tappert<sup>20</sup>, M. A. Thompson<sup>4</sup>, E. Valenti<sup>5</sup>, L. Vanzi<sup>16,56</sup>, N. A. Walton<sup>7</sup>, W. Weidmann<sup>15</sup>, and A. Zijlstra<sup>10</sup>

# The VVV Science Team

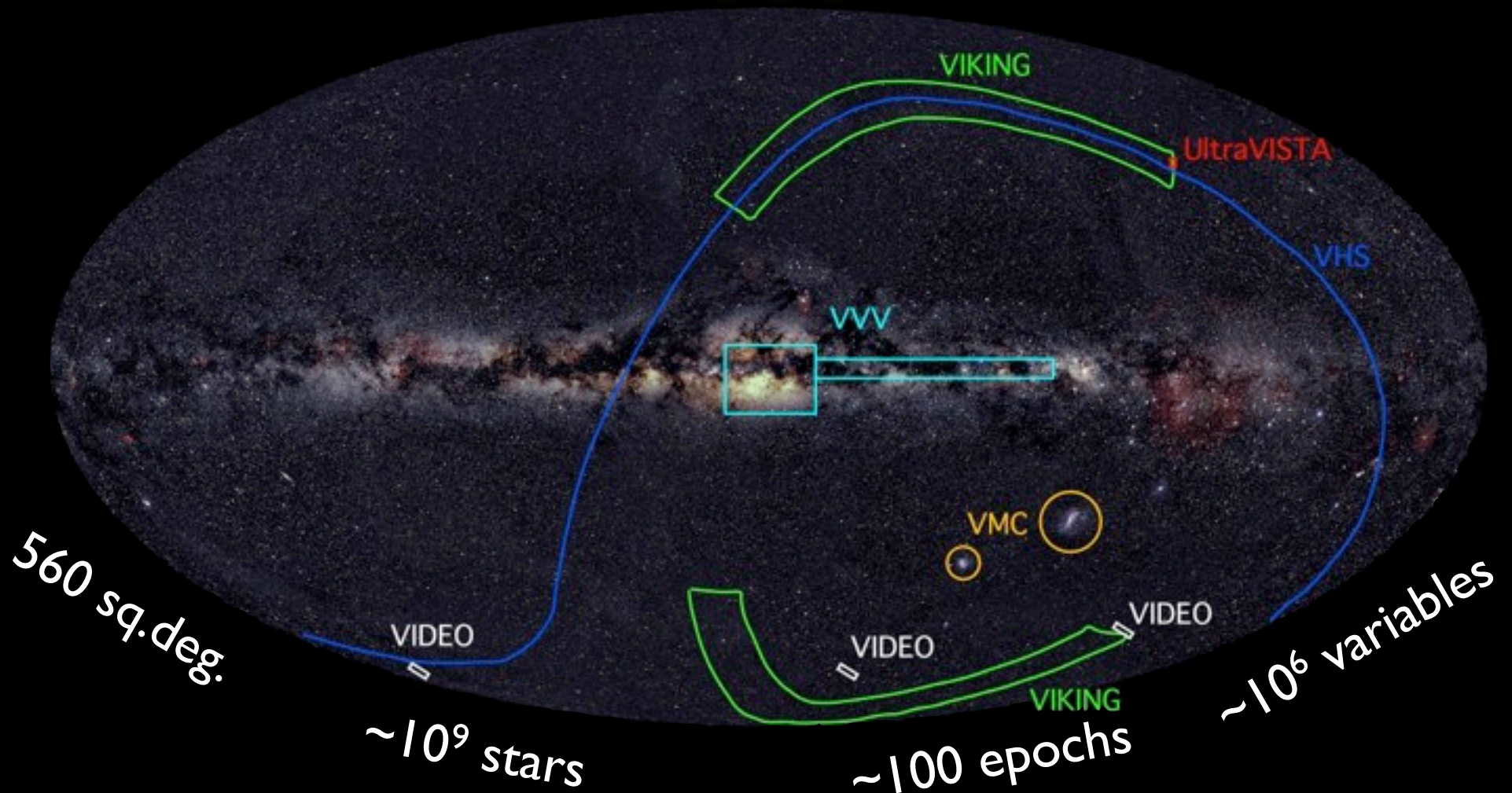


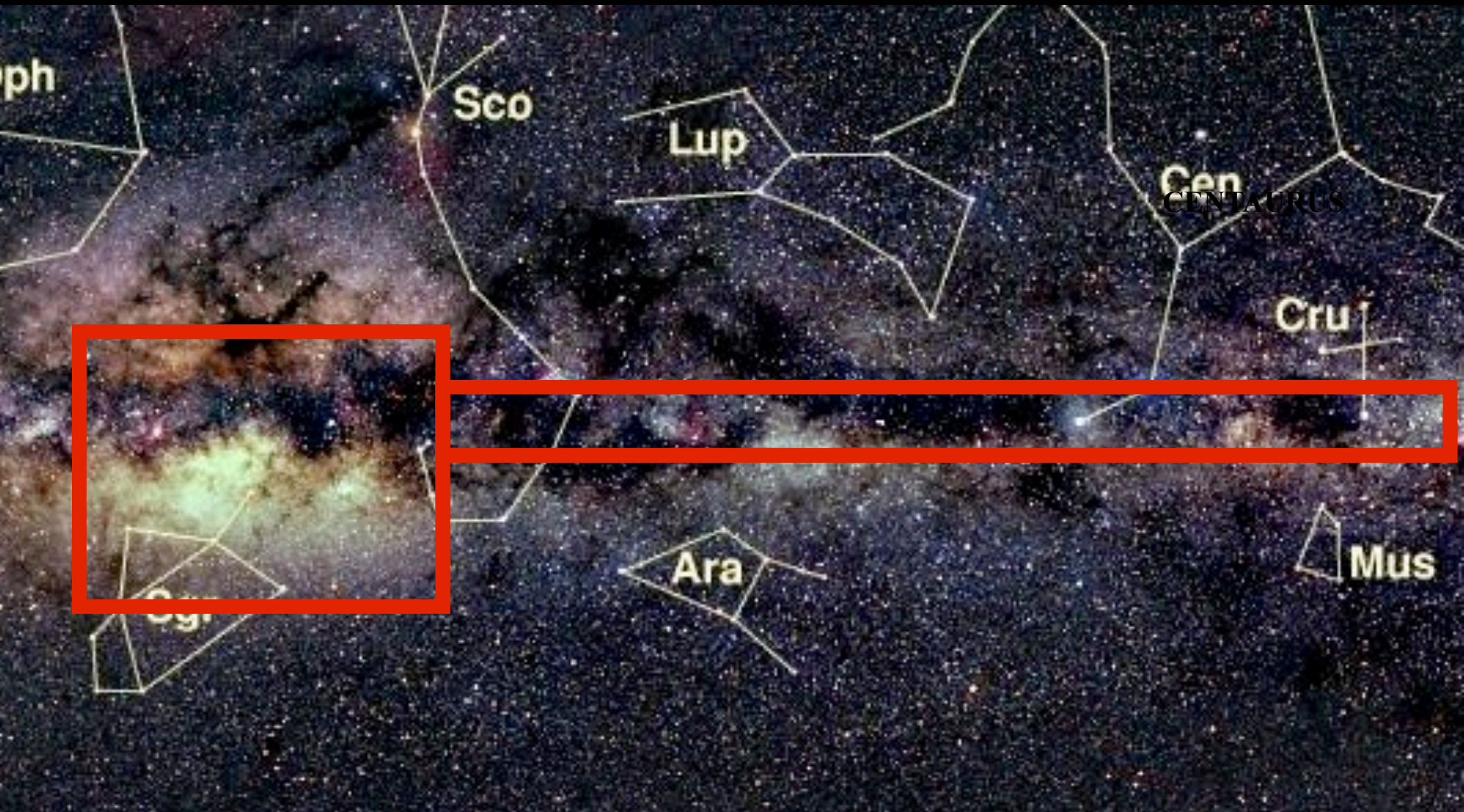


# VISTA PUBLIC SURVEYS

## VISTA VARIABLES IN THE VIA LACTEA

### VVV



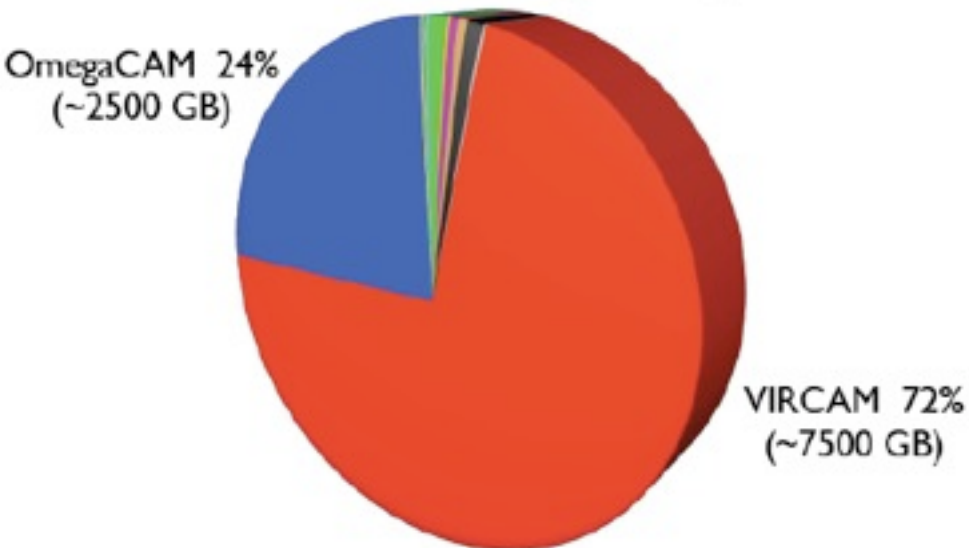


VVV maps 560 sqdeg in the central region of our galaxy

# Expected monthly dataflow: raw calibrations and science frames



All Current Paranal Instruments 4% (433.2 GB)



Magda Arnaboldi (EDT)

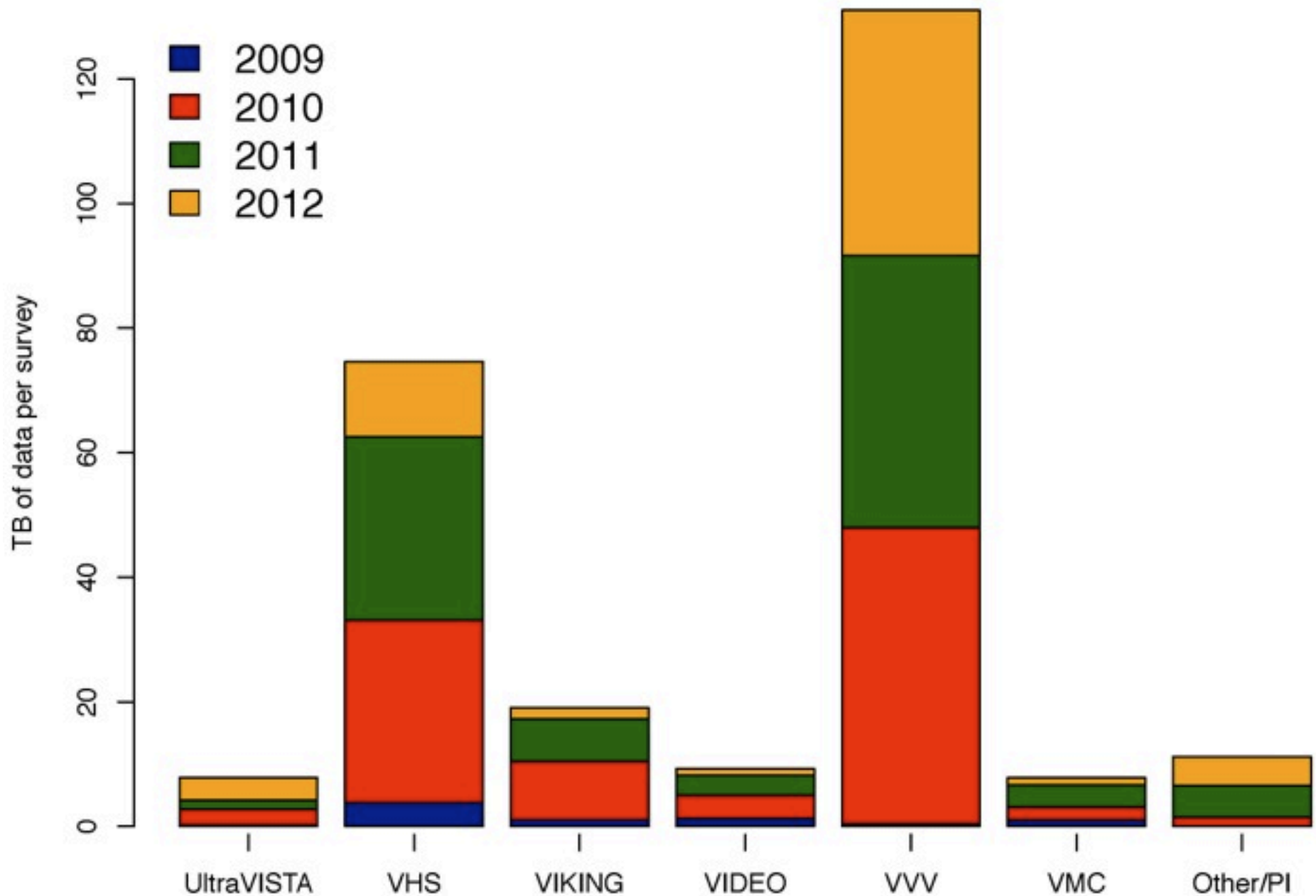


## VISTA

- ➔ 4m diameter
- ➔ IR optimized
- ➔ large field

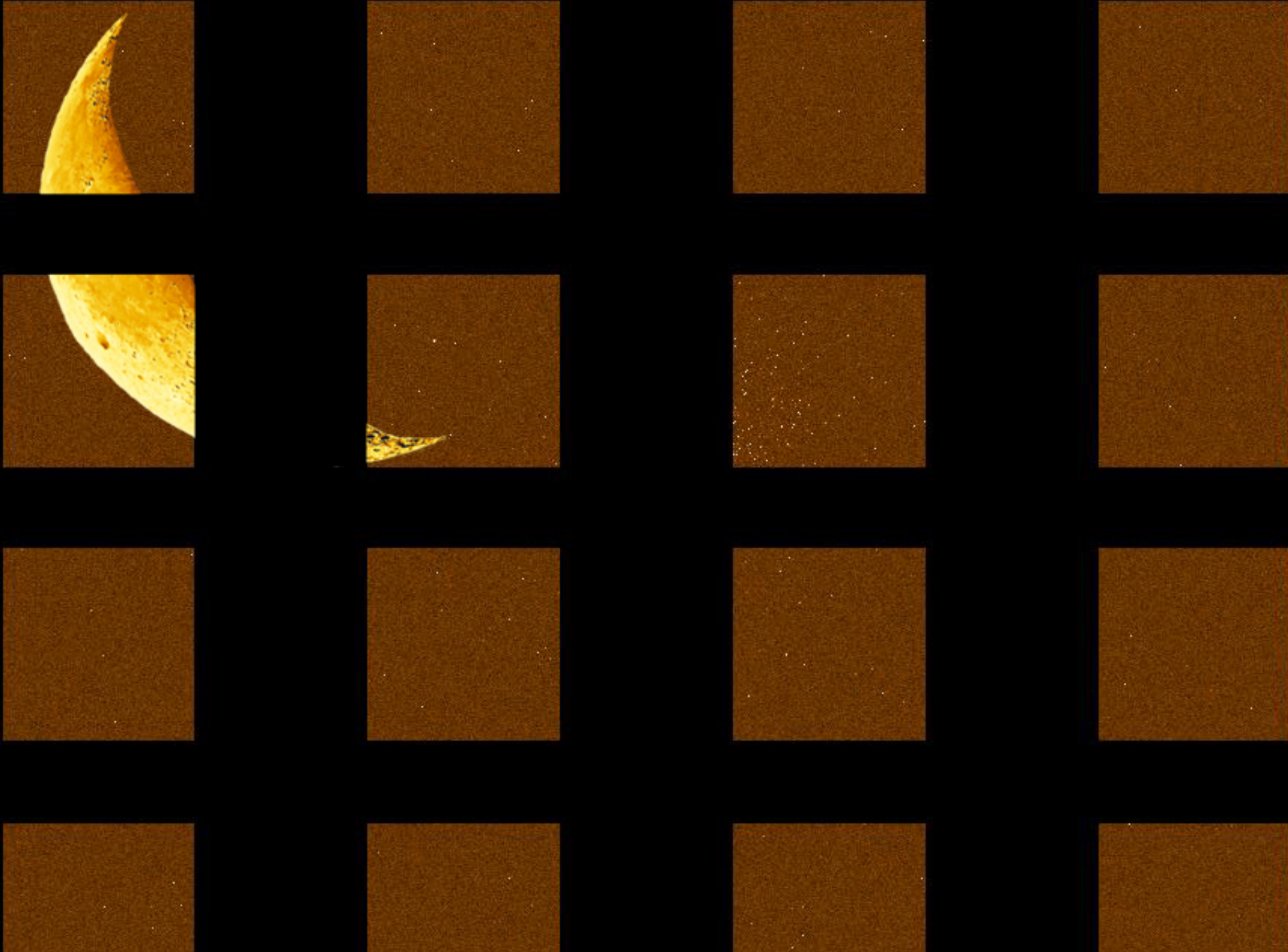
# Data Volumes produced by CASU

Jim Emerson

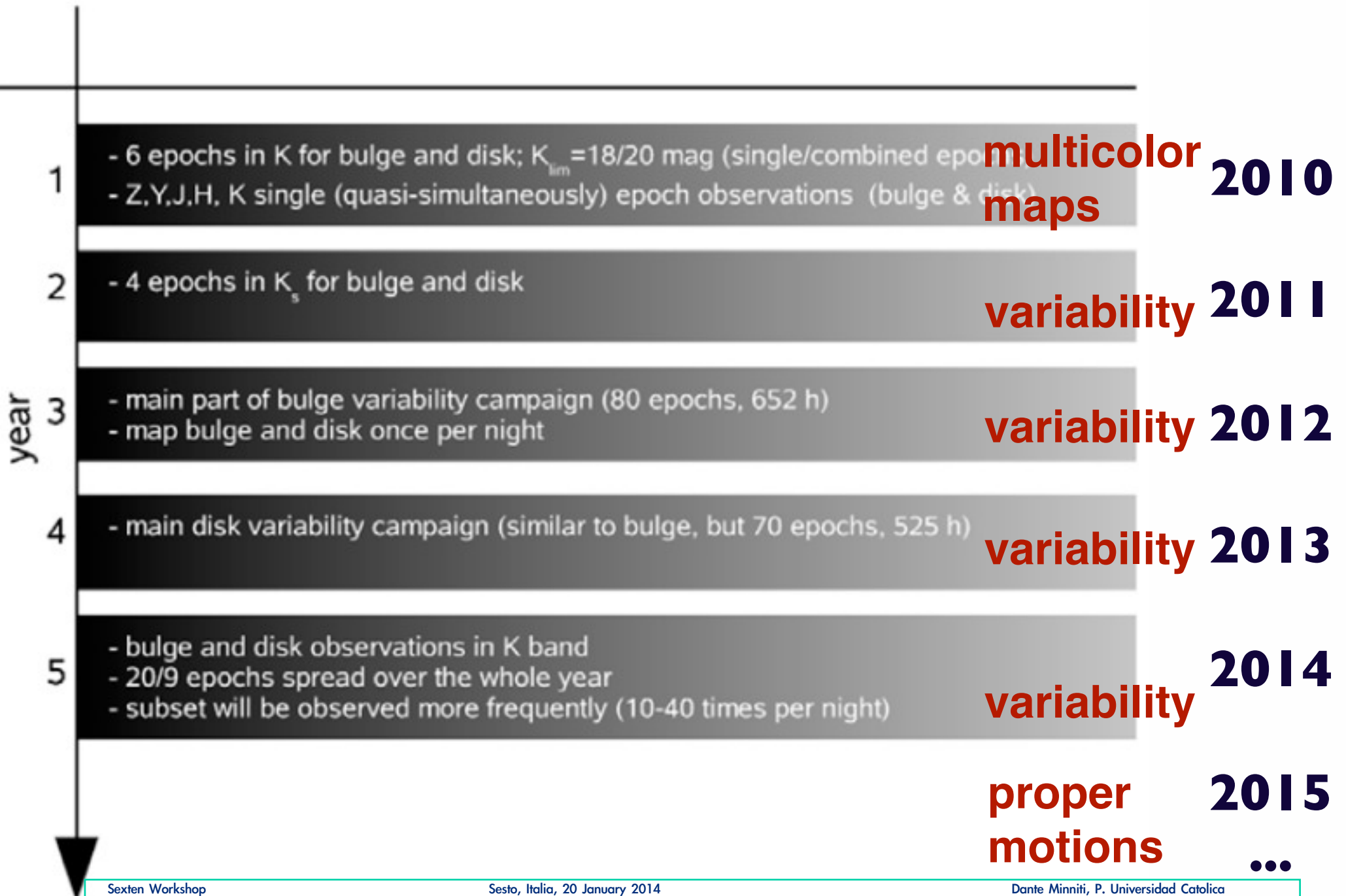




# VISTA Near-IR Wide Field Camera



# The VVV Survey: Timeline



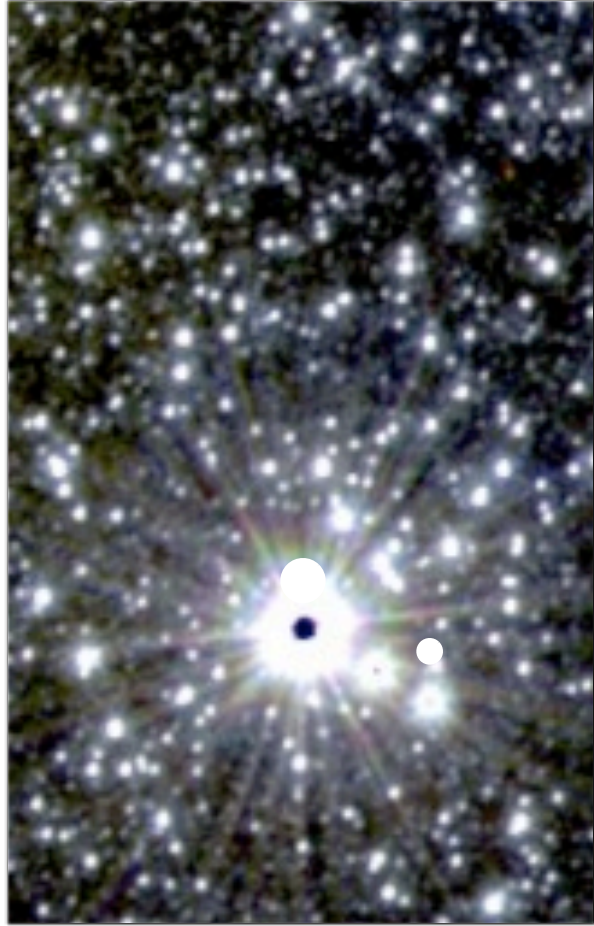
# The VVV Survey: Timeline

Multicolor Photometry: ZYJHKs

Variability: Ks

Proper Motions: Ks

# DEEPER AND HIGHER RESOLUTION



## Main differences with 2MASS

2MASS covers the whole sky, VVV only 1.3%

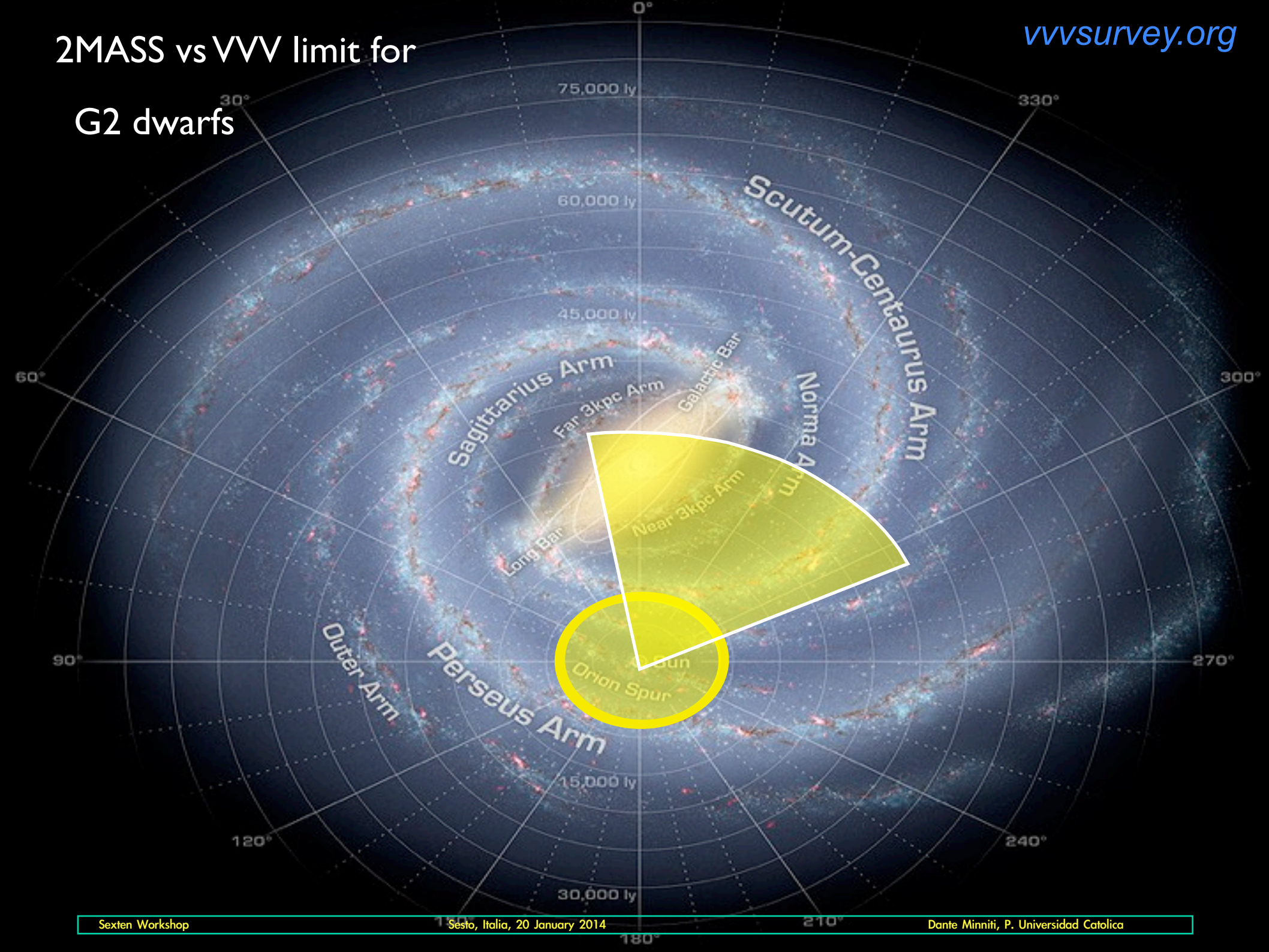
VVV has higher resolution ( $0.34''/\text{pix}$ )

VVV is deeper ( $K_s < 18$ )

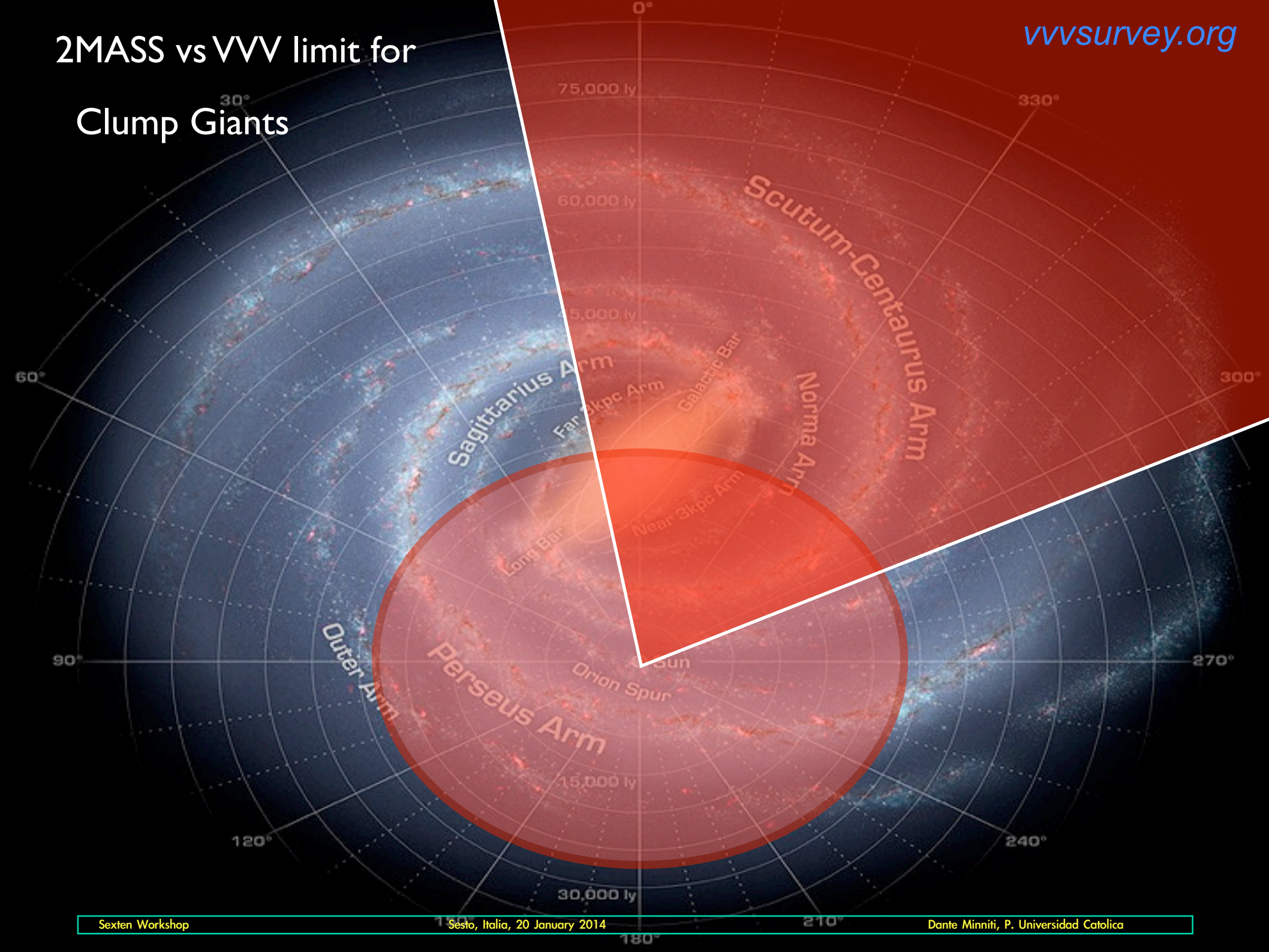
VVV has 5 filters (ZYJHKs)

VVV is a multiepoch survey ( $\sim 100$  epochs)

# 2MASS vs VVV limit for G2 dwarfs

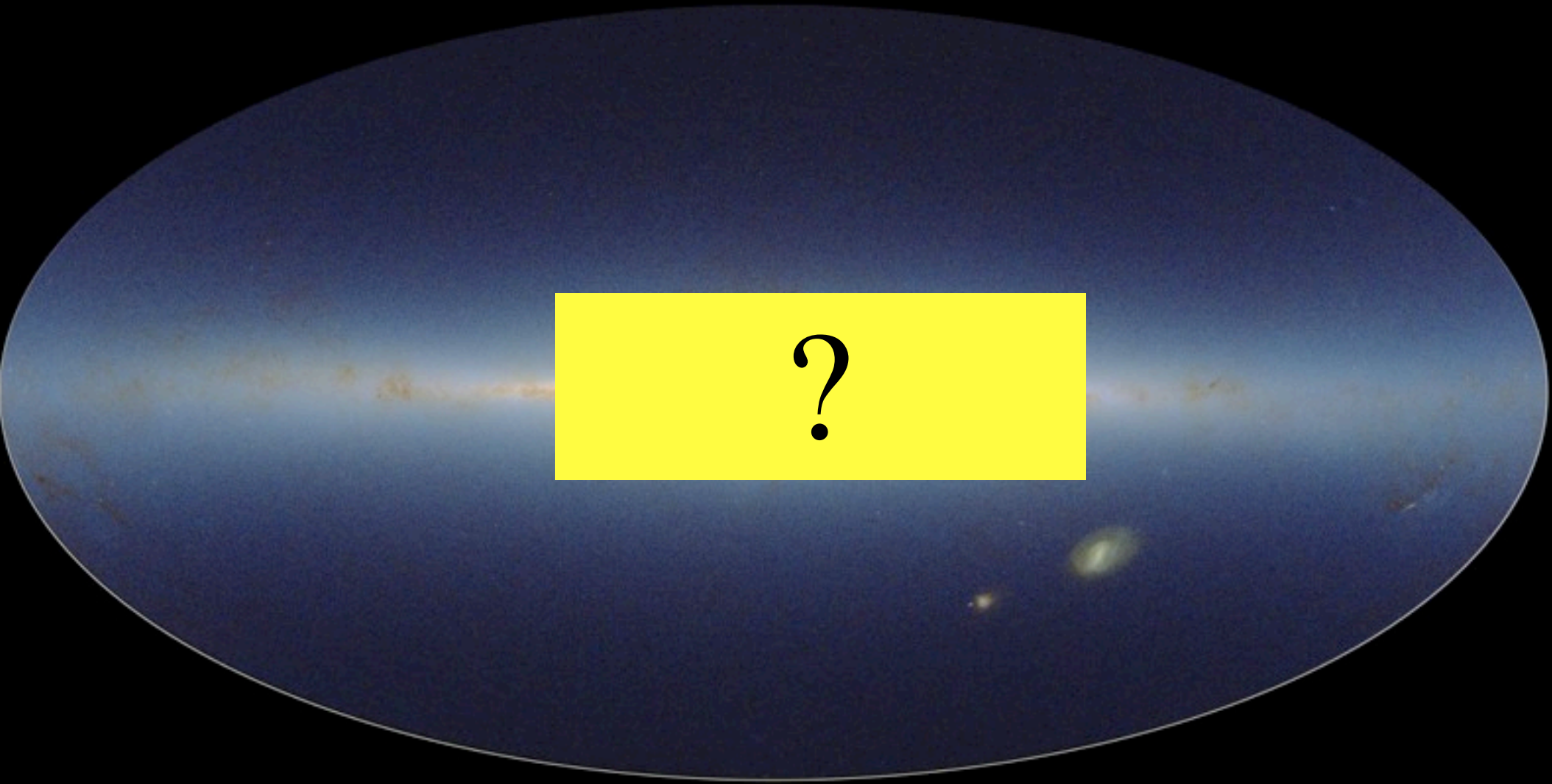


# 2MASS vs VVV limit for Clump Giants



The photo album of the  
MW is not complete yet!!!

[vvvsurvey.org](http://vvvsurvey.org)



# 2MASS IMAGE OF THE MILKY WAY

# VVV Goal

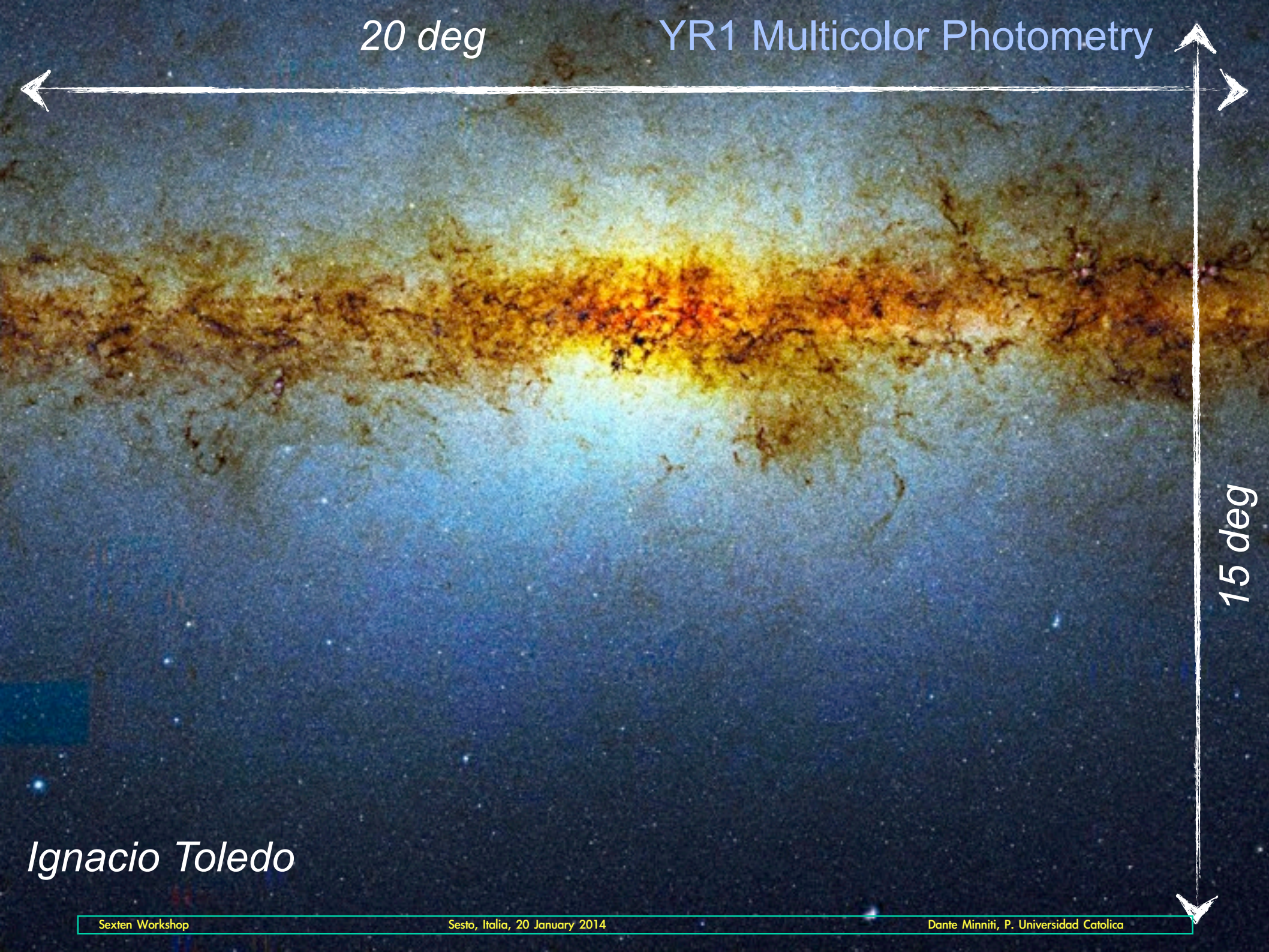
What is the 3-D  
structure of the  
Milky Way





20 deg

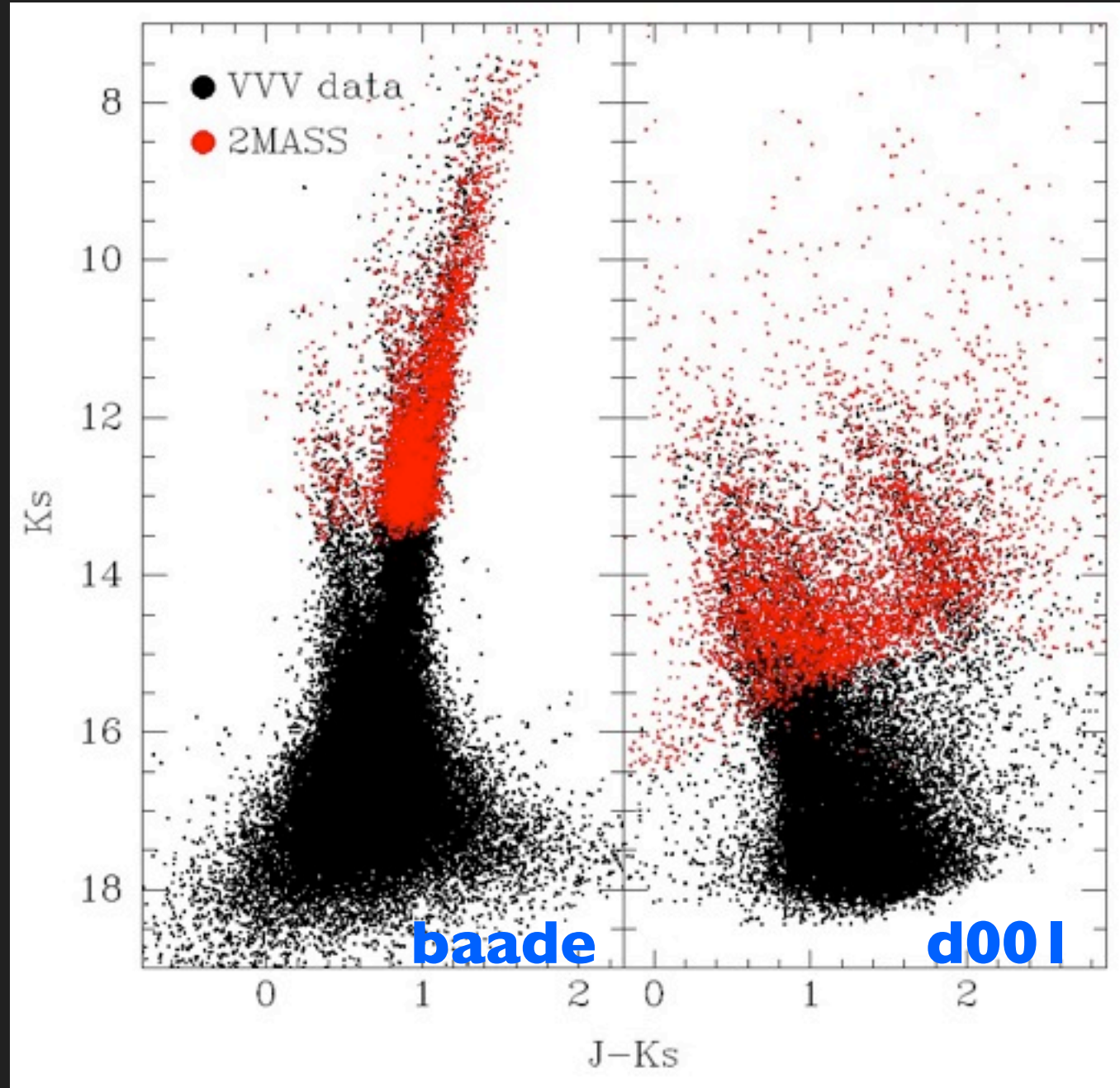
YR1 Multicolor Photometry



*Ignacio Toledo*

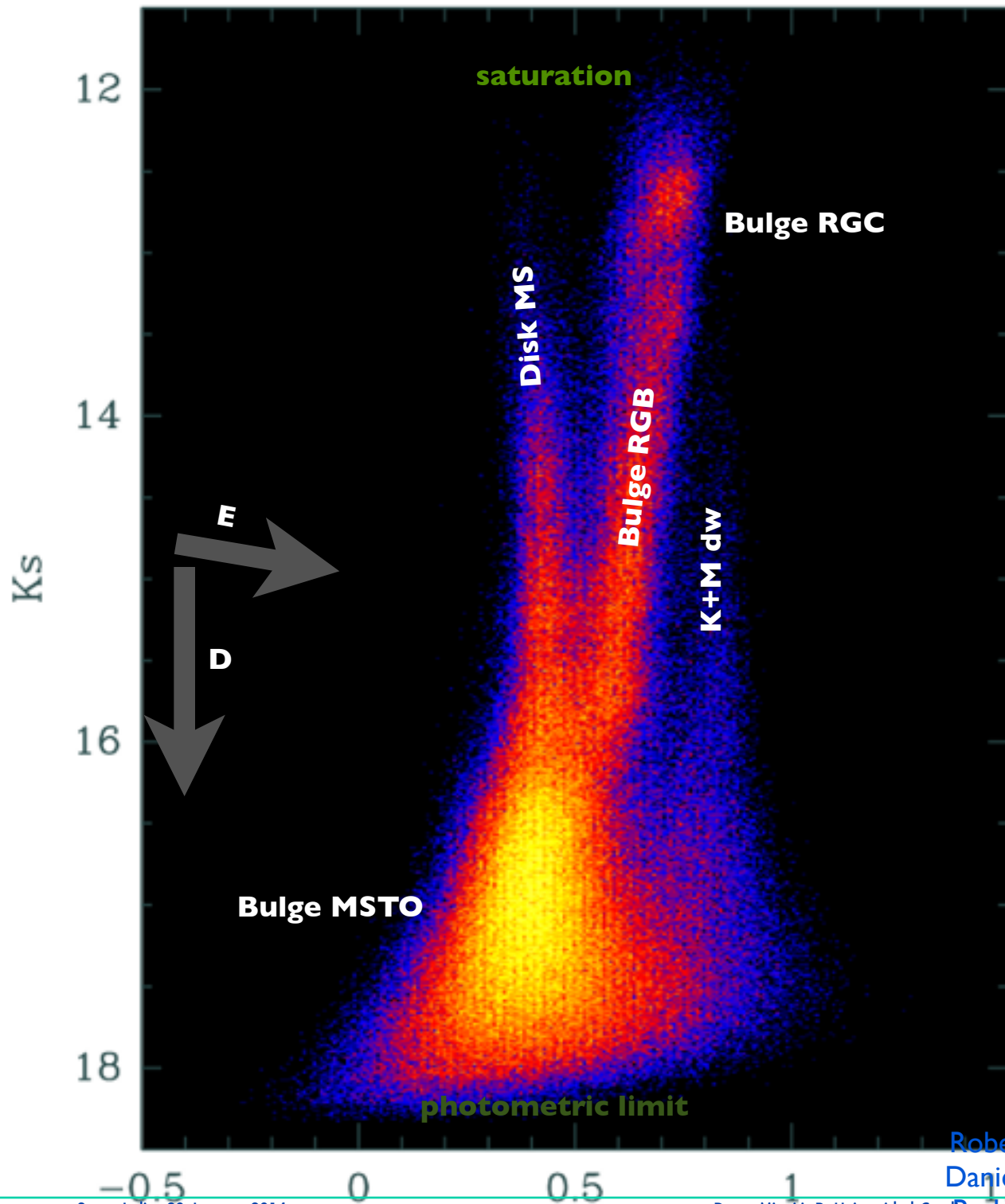
# VVV CMDs

Color-magnitude diagrams of bulge and disk fields compared with 2MASS.

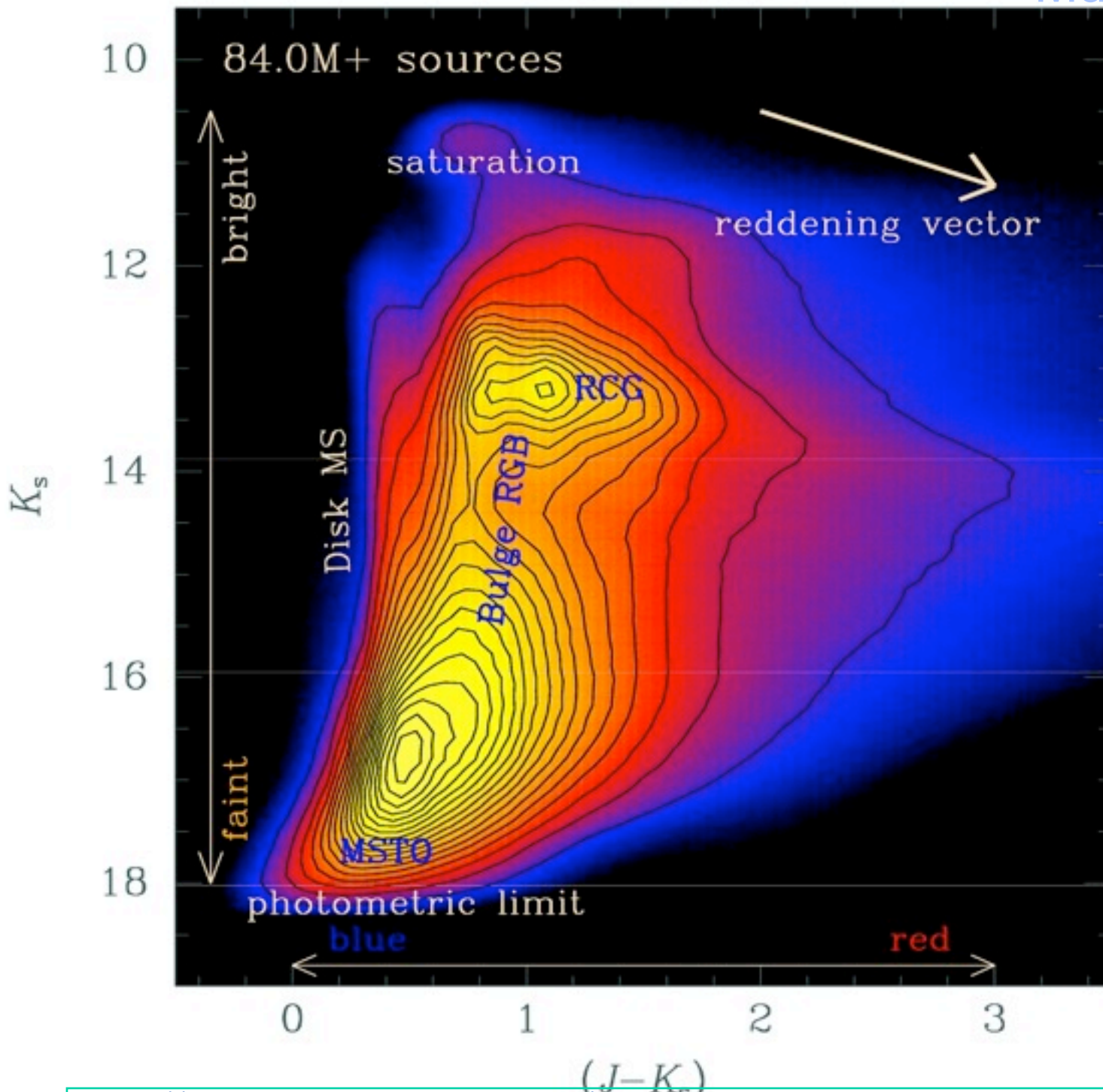


Oscar Gonzalez

# VVV 0.3M SINGLE TILE BULGE CMD

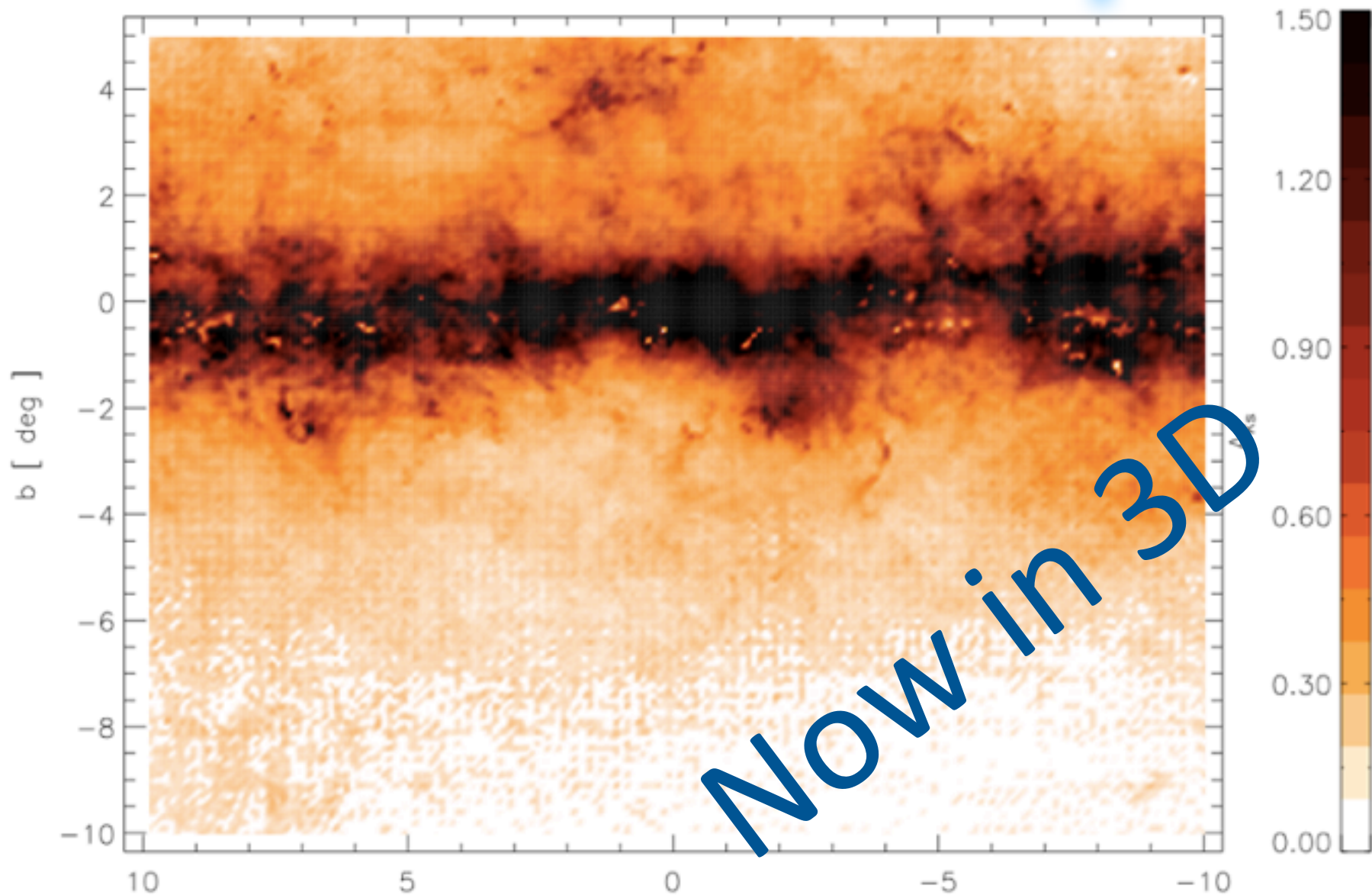


Roberto Saito,  
Daniela Iglesias  
Barbara Rojas



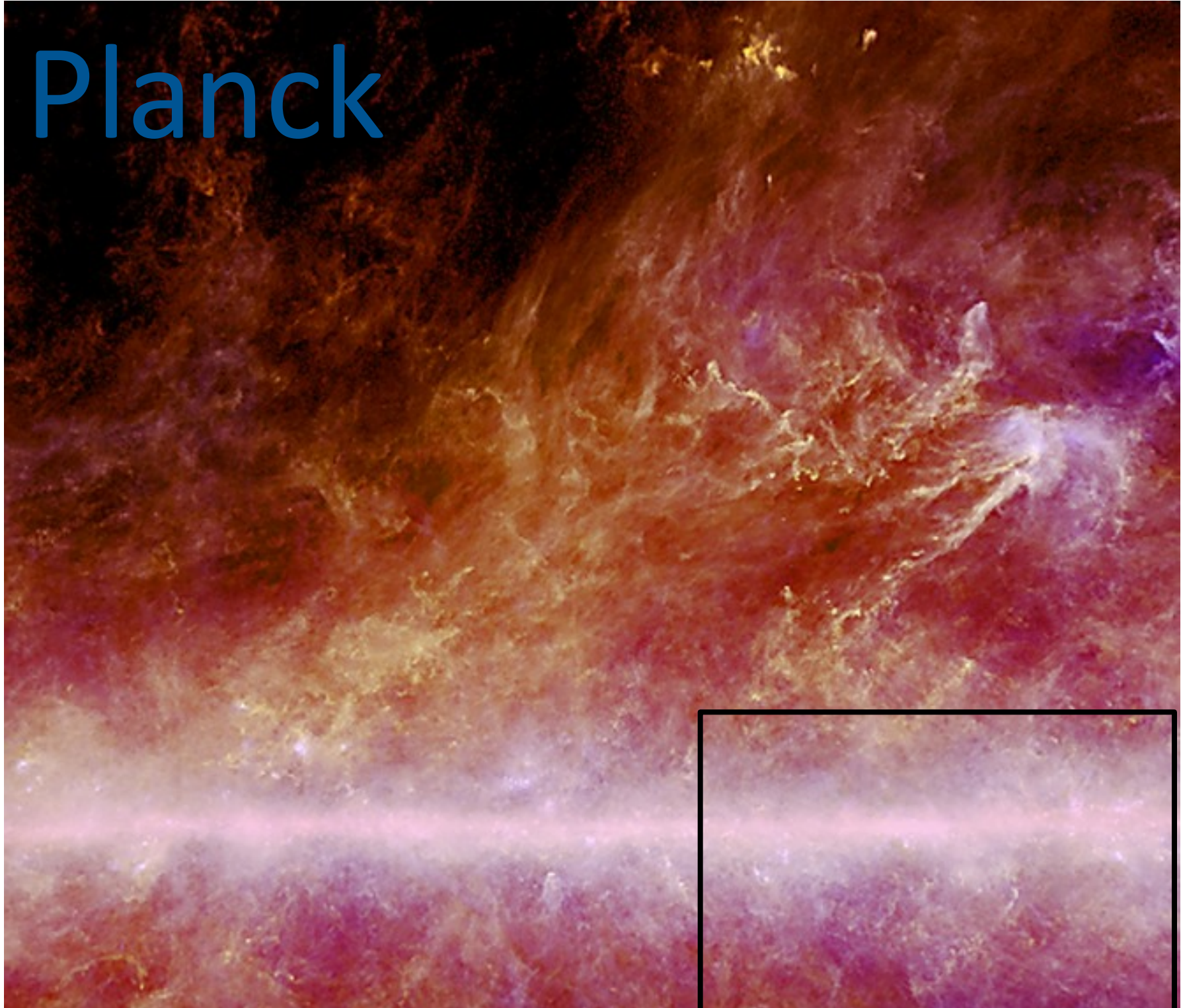
**VVV**  
**84M**  
**STARS**  
**BULGE**  
**CMD**

# Extinction Maps

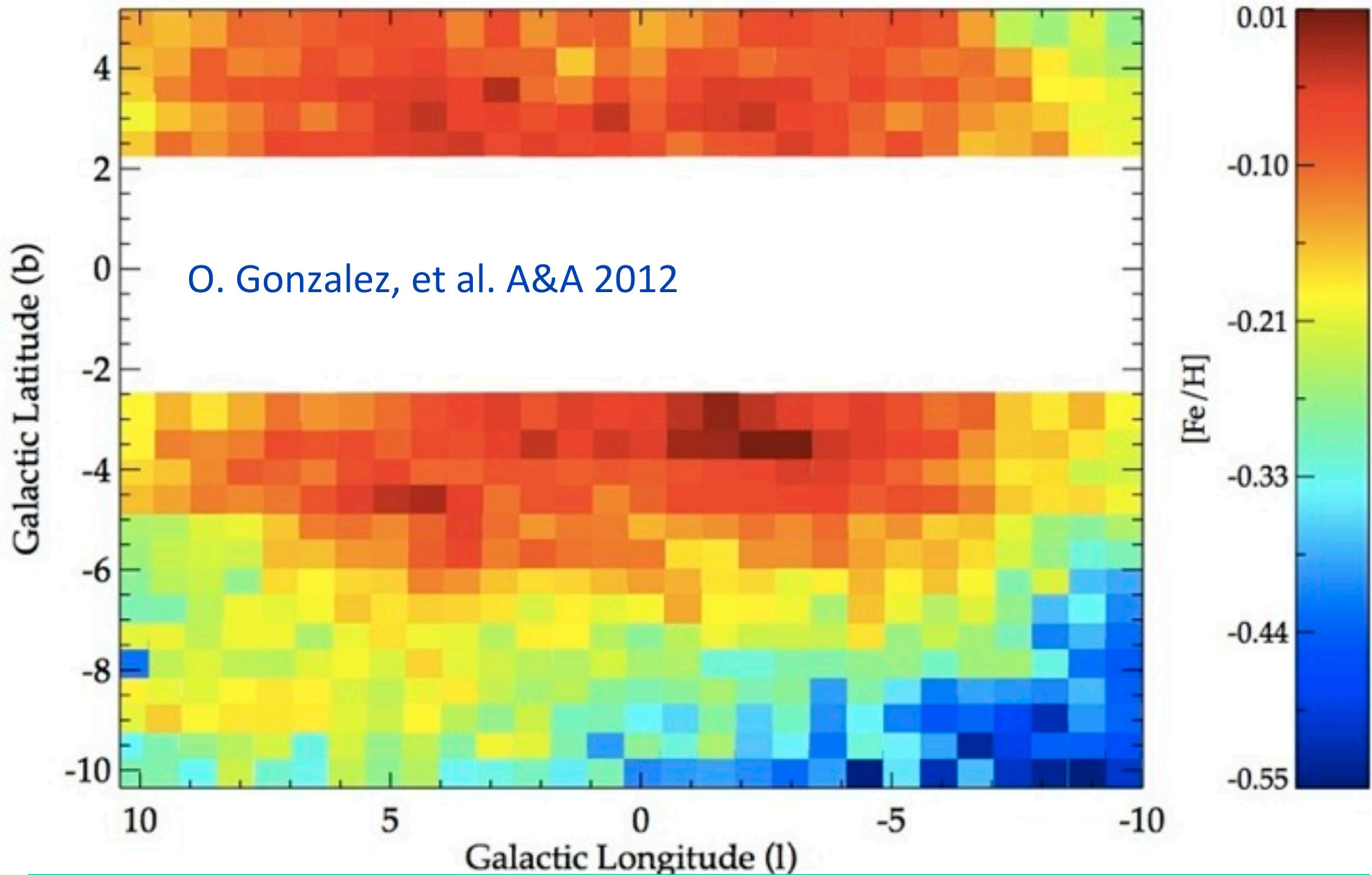


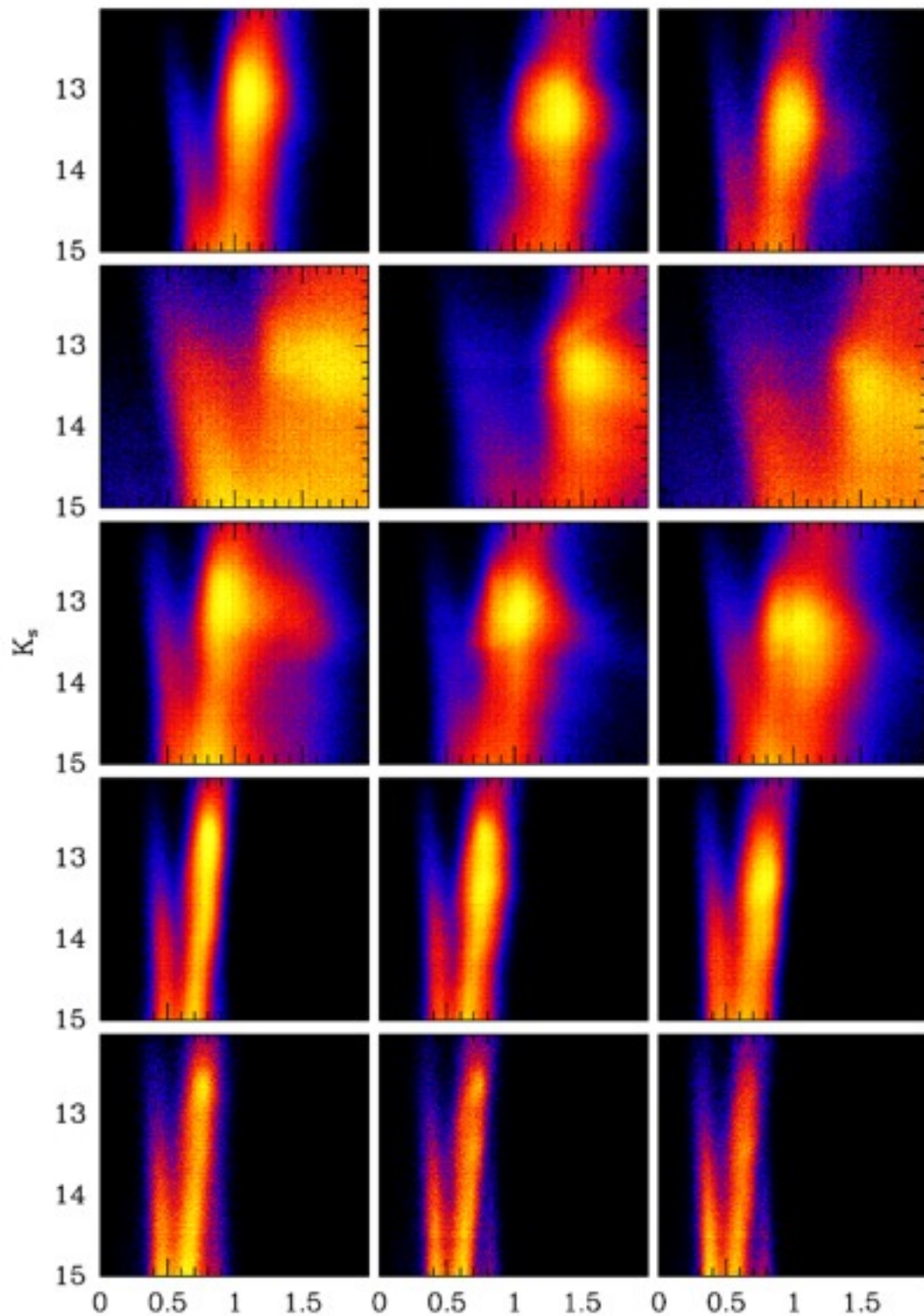
O. Gonzalez, et al. A&A 2012, B. Chen et al. A&A 2013

# Planck

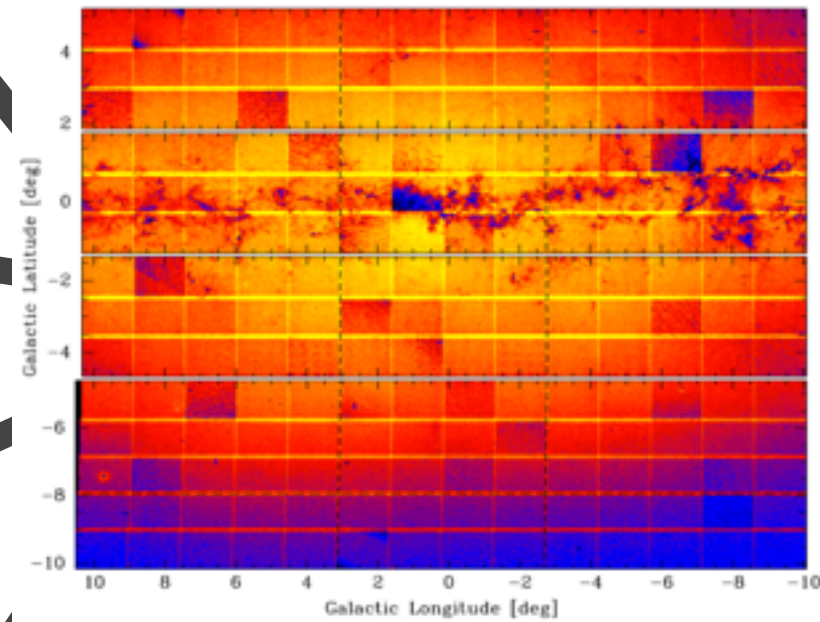


# Metallicity Maps





Interpretation of the Galactic bulge CMDs: RGB clump region

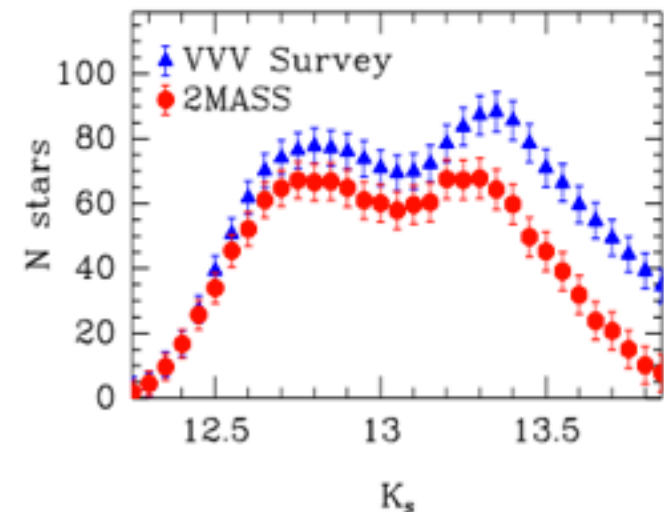
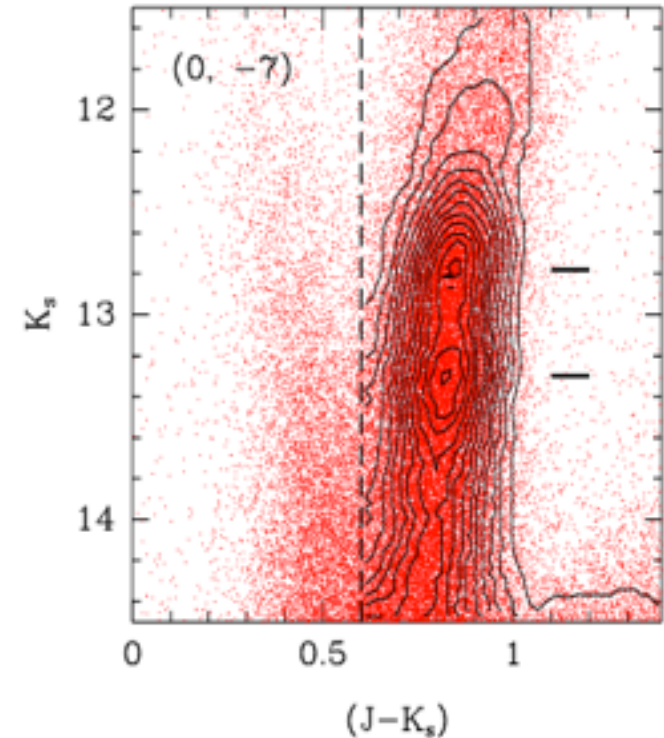
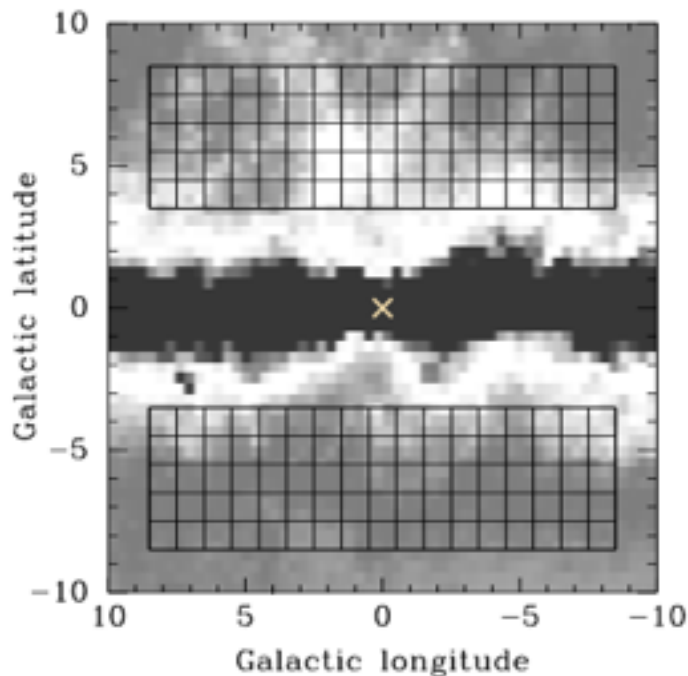


Roberto Saito



# The X-shaped structure of the galactic bulge

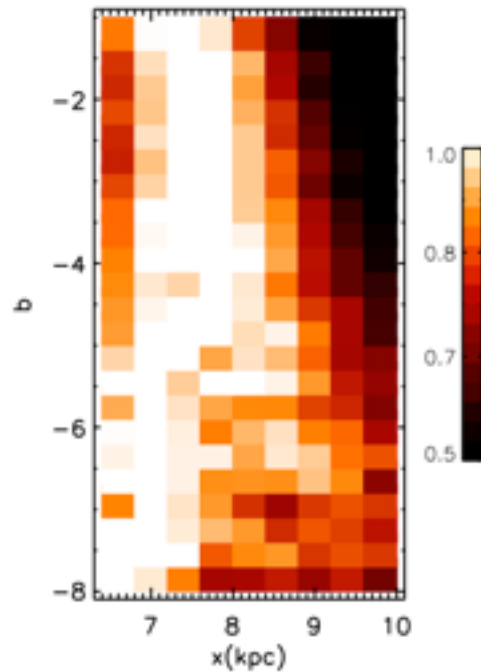
A double clump structure is seen along different directions towards the bulge. This is present in 2MASS and VVV data.



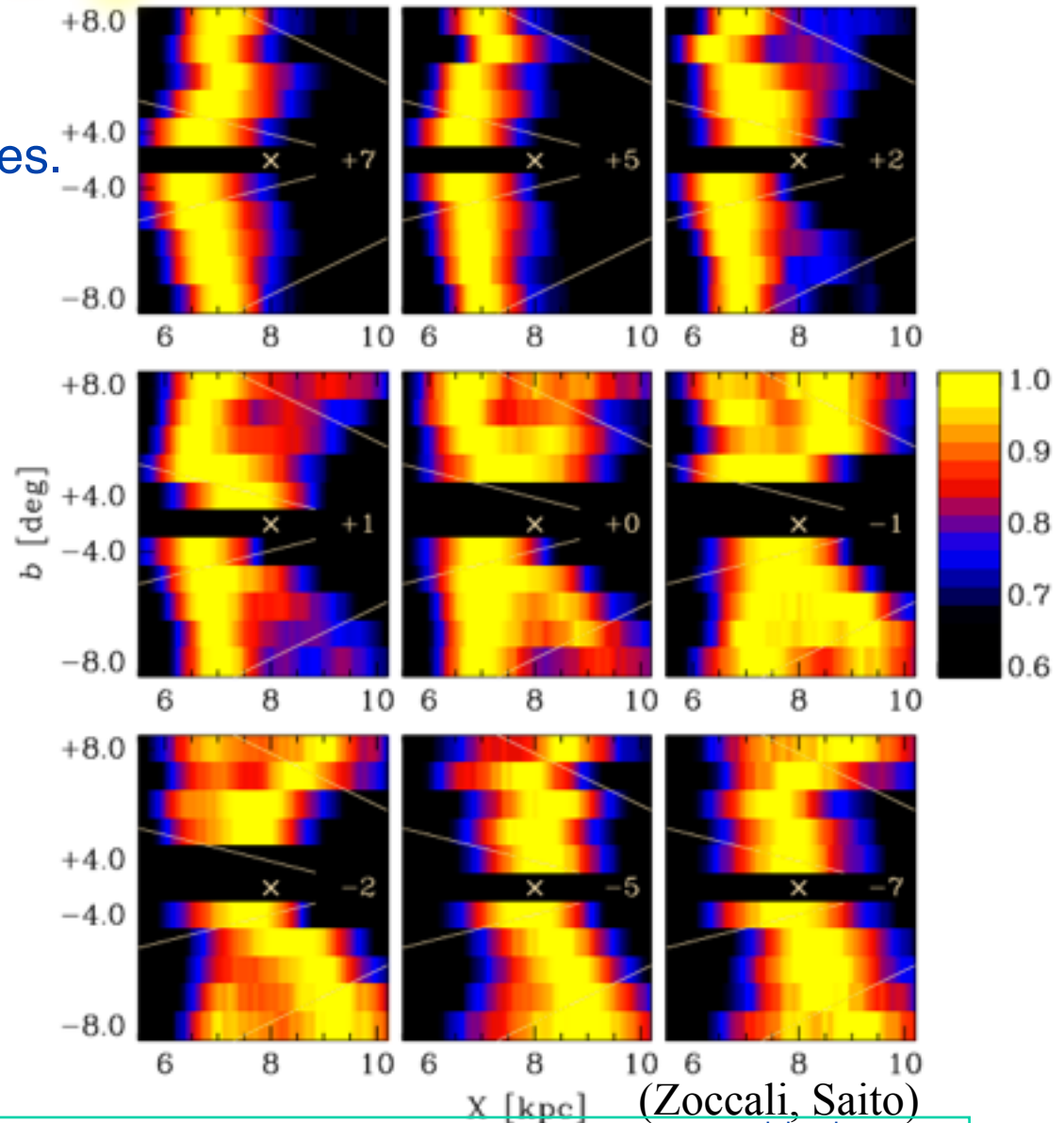
Zoccali et al. 2011

# The X-shaped structure of the galactic bulge

The Milky Way bulge is X-shaped.  
Two independent datasets and analyses.



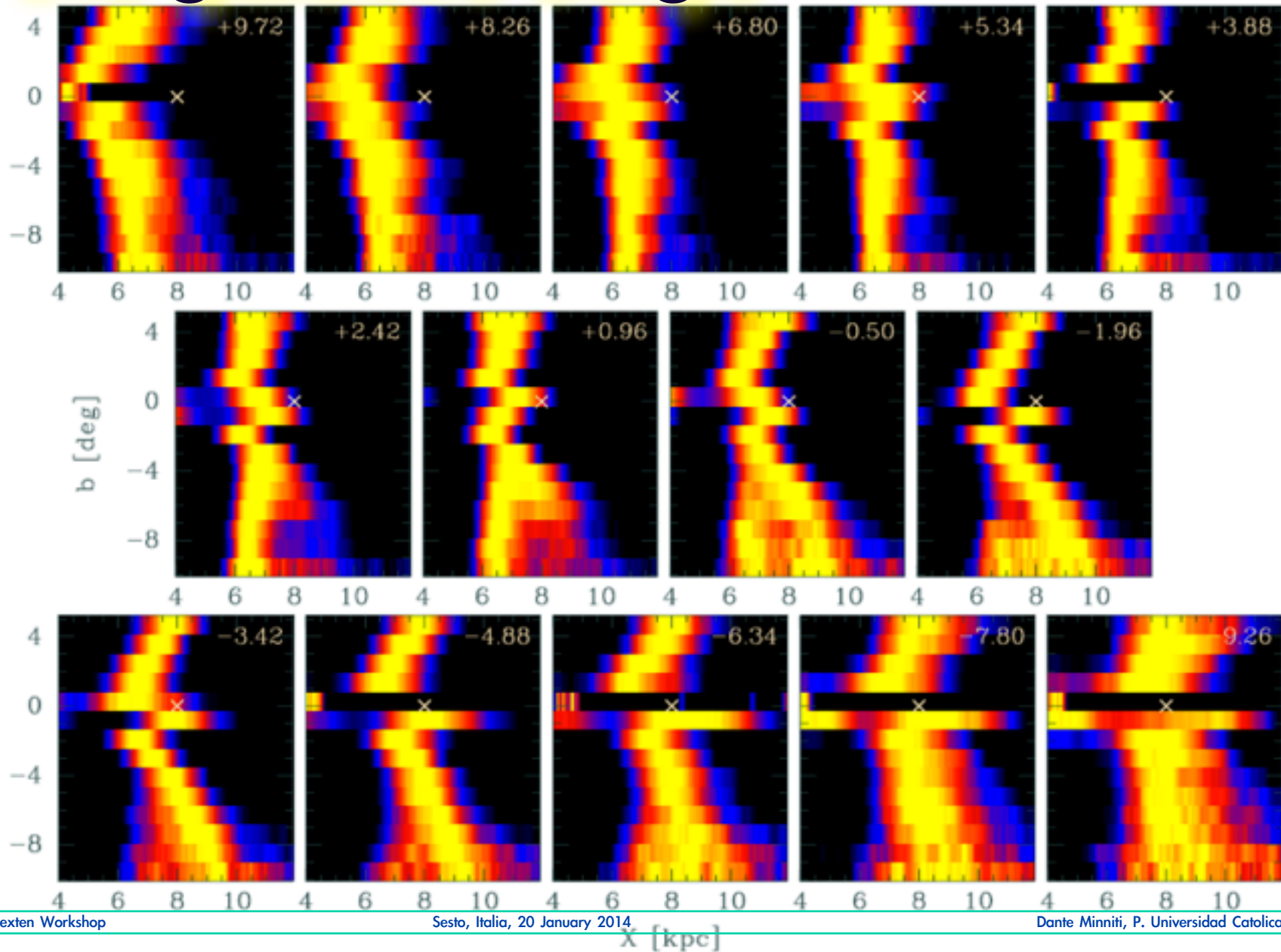
(Gonzalez, Rejkuba)



(Zoccali, Saito)

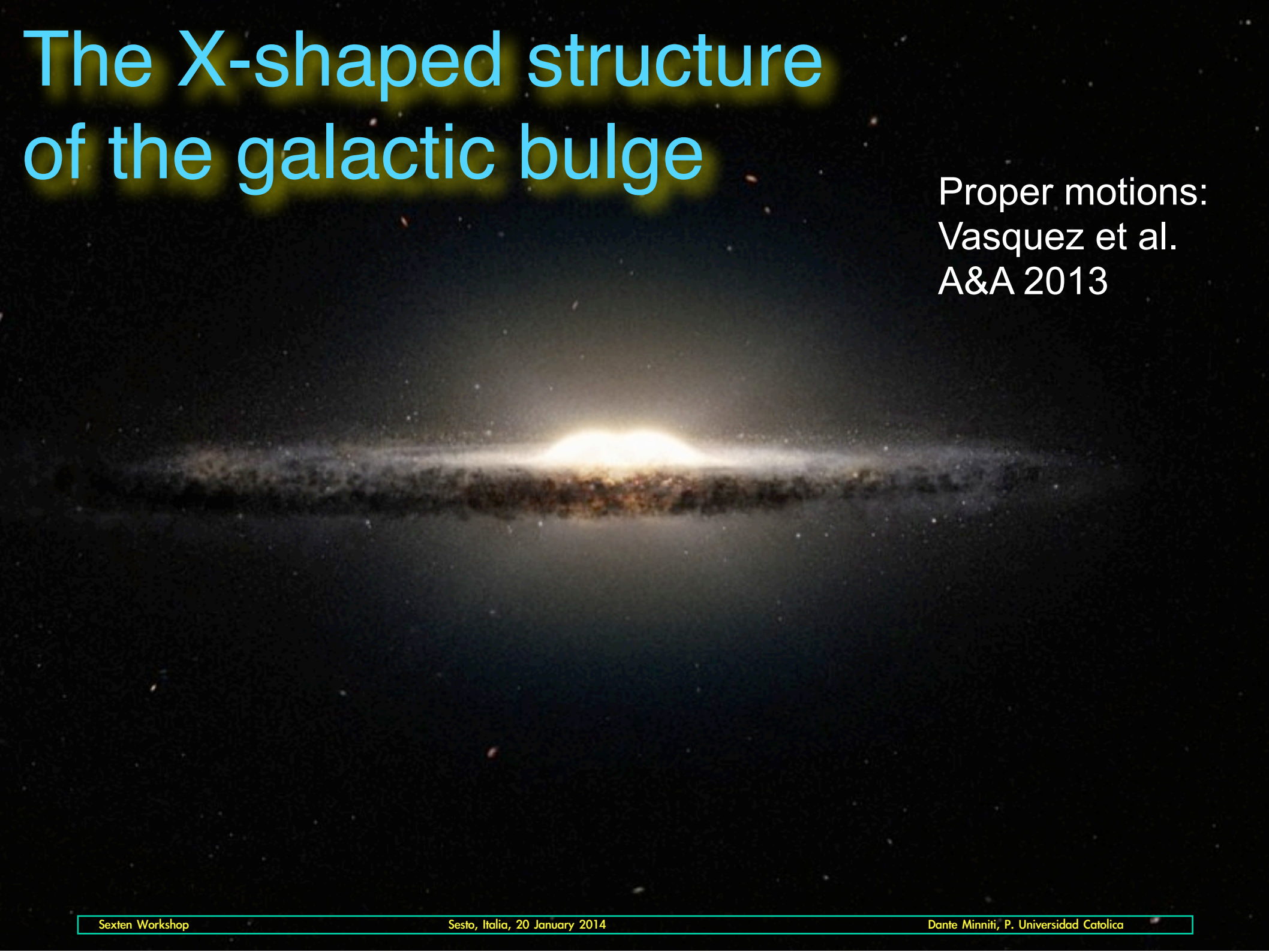
# The X-shaped structure of the galactic bulge

Saito, Zoccali et al. 2012



# The X-shaped structure of the galactic bulge

Proper motions:  
Vasquez et al.  
A&A 2013



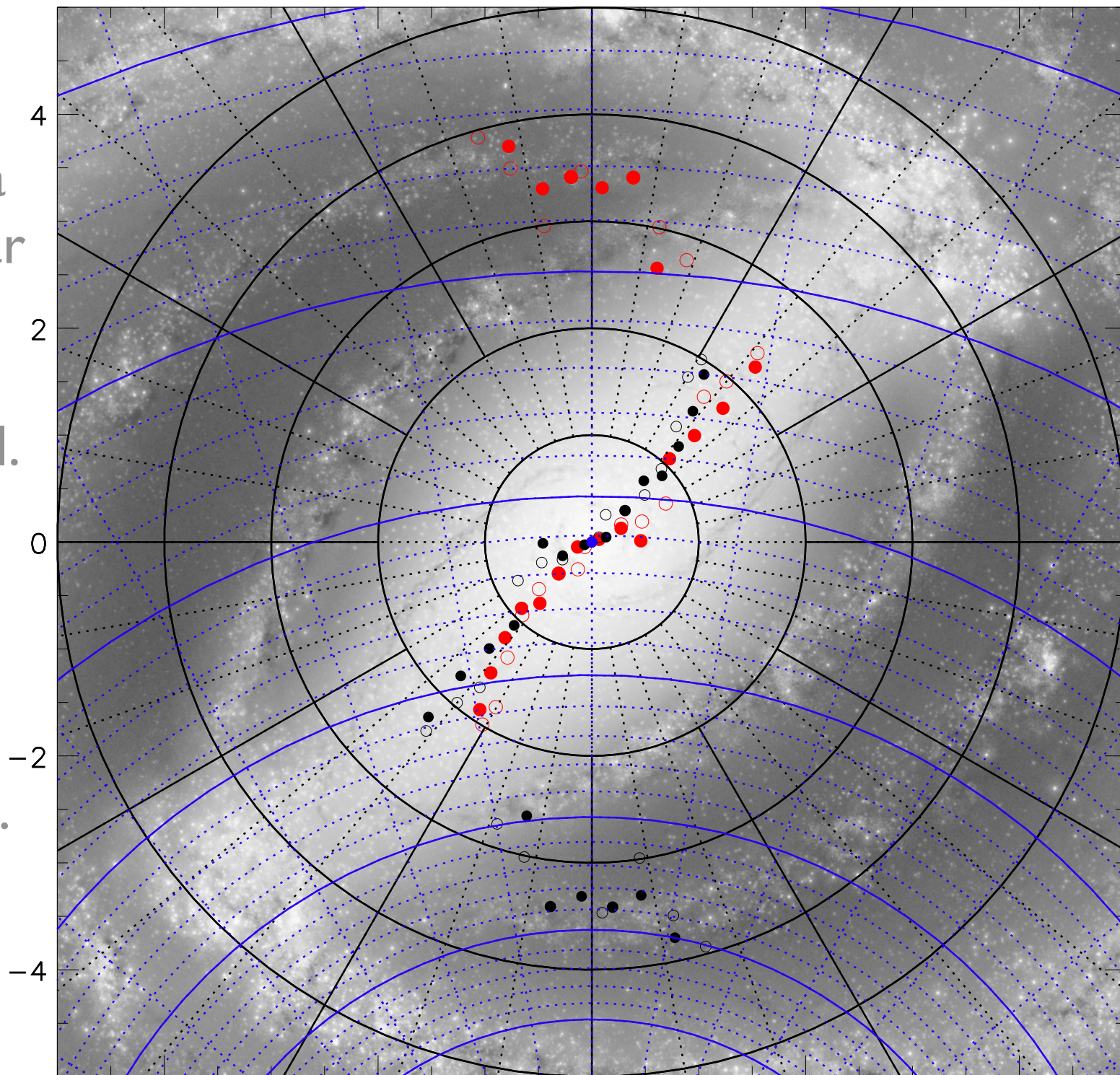
# ***NGC 1365: two nested bars with two arms***

***VLT INFRARED***

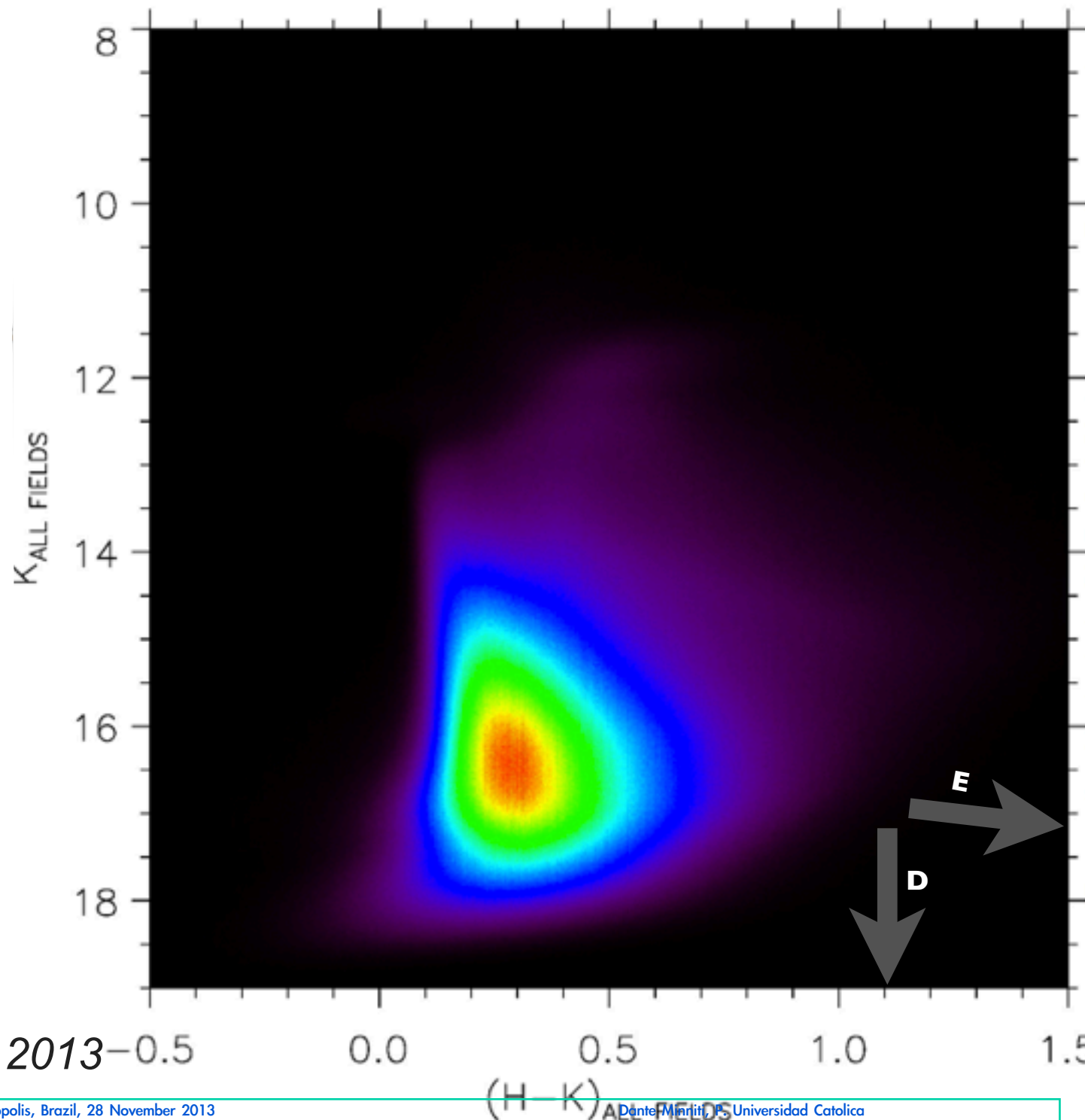


Evidence for a tilted inner bar from bulge clump giants  
Gonzalez et al.  
A&A 2012

Or projection effects  
Valpuesta et al.  
2012

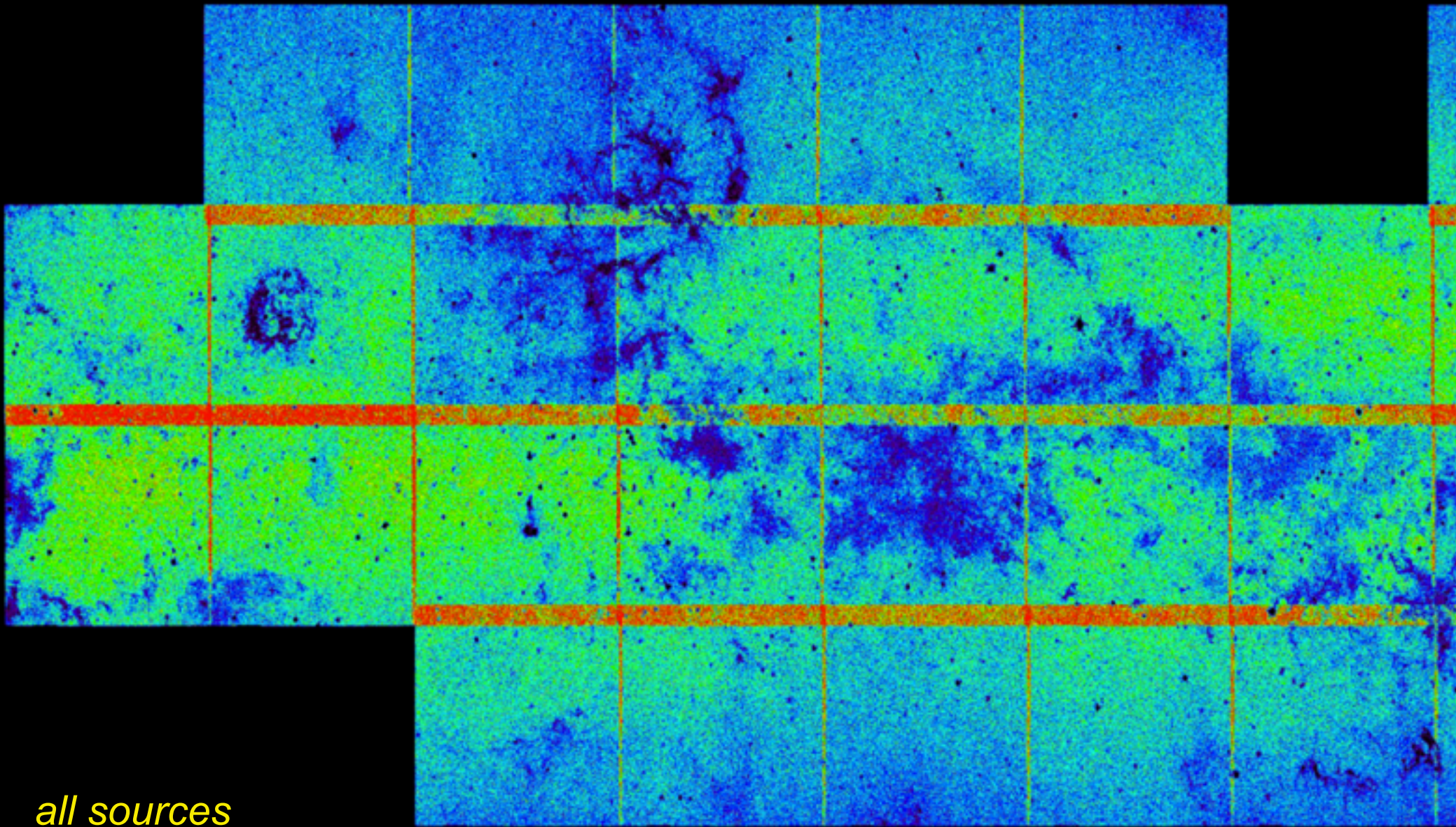


# VVV DISK I 40M STARS



*M. Soto, R. Barba, et al. 2013*

# VVV DISK DENSITY MAPS



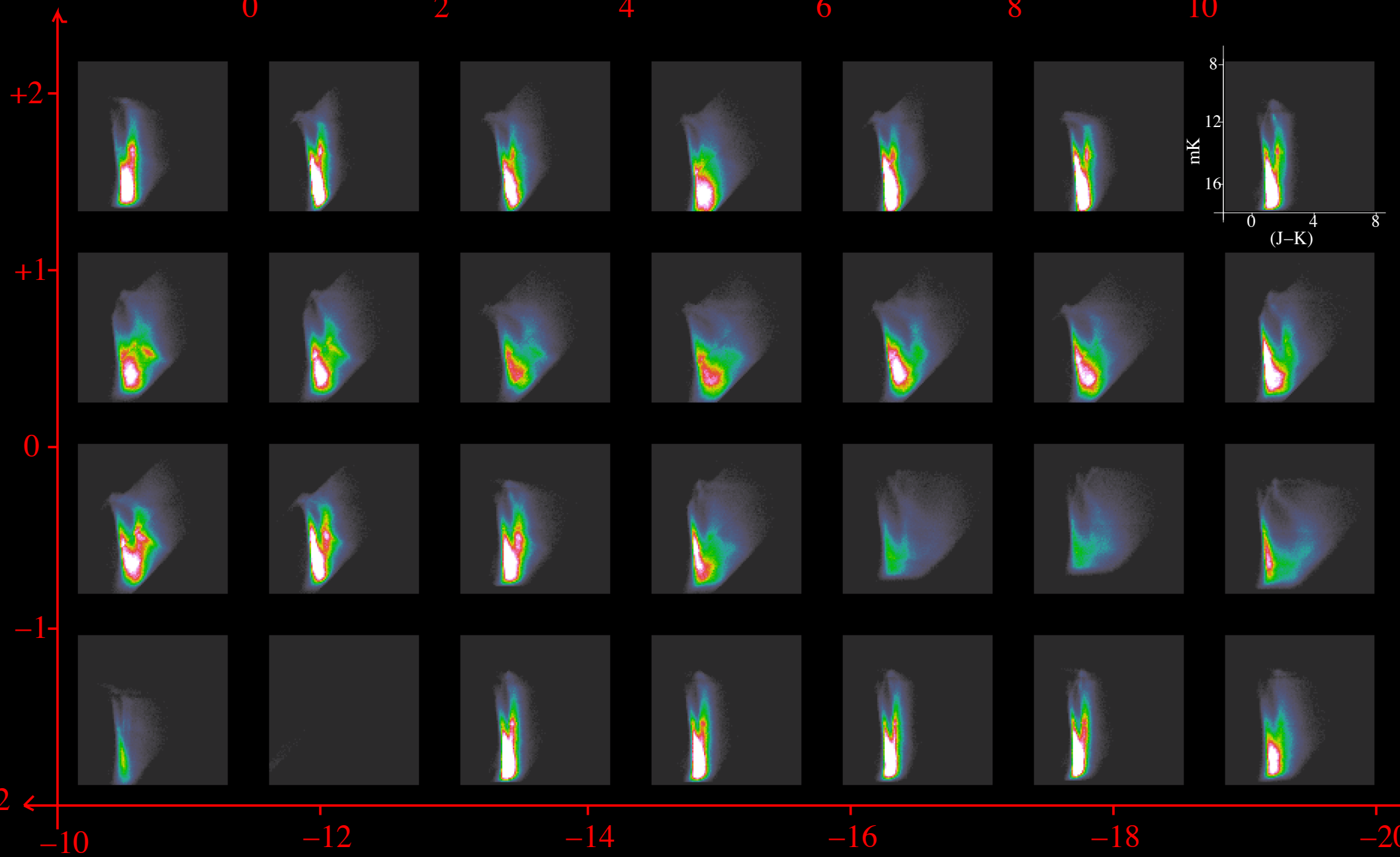
*all sources*

*M. Soto, R. Barba*

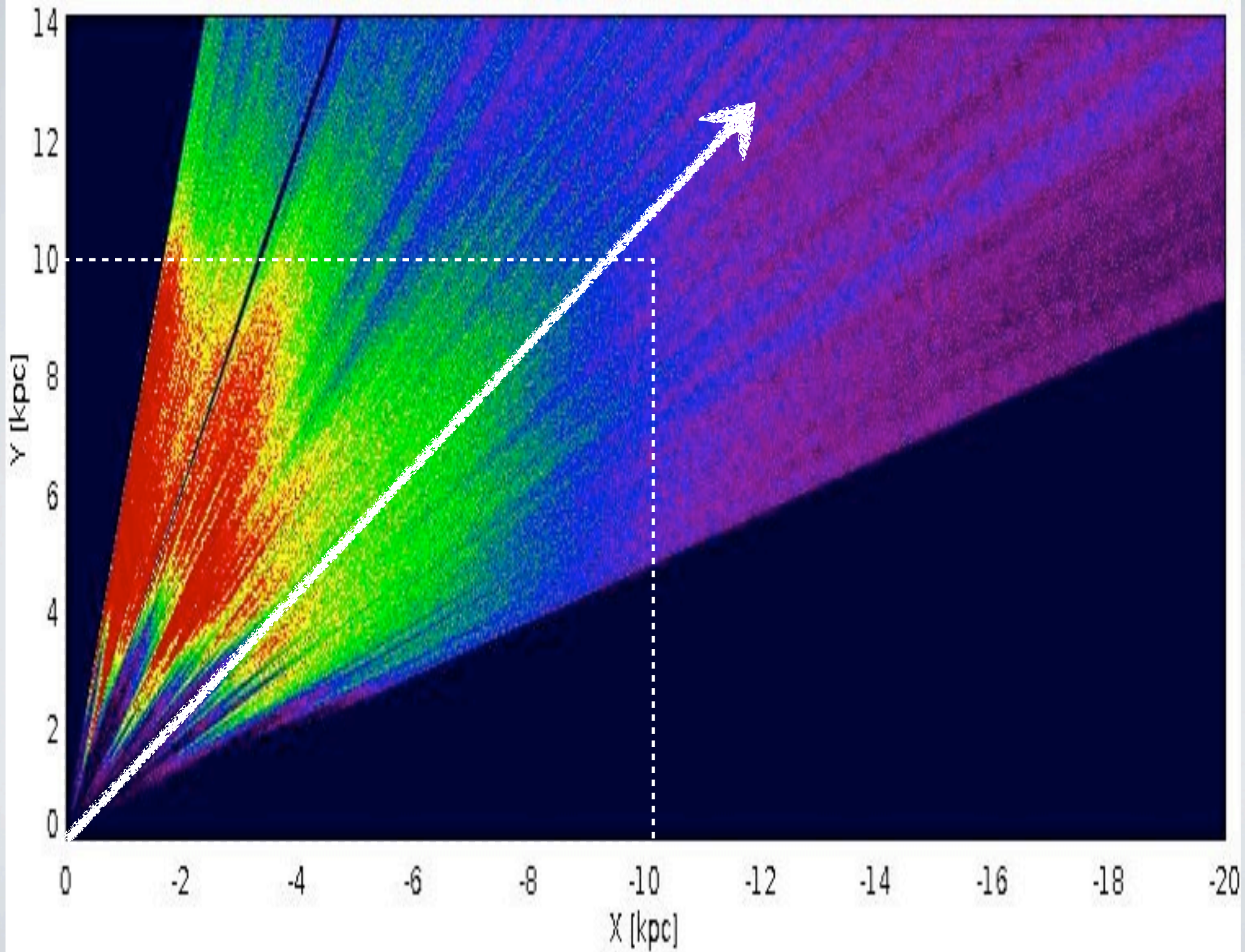


$dN/dm_K/d(J-K) [10^4 \text{ mag}^{-2}]$

# VVV DISK CMDS

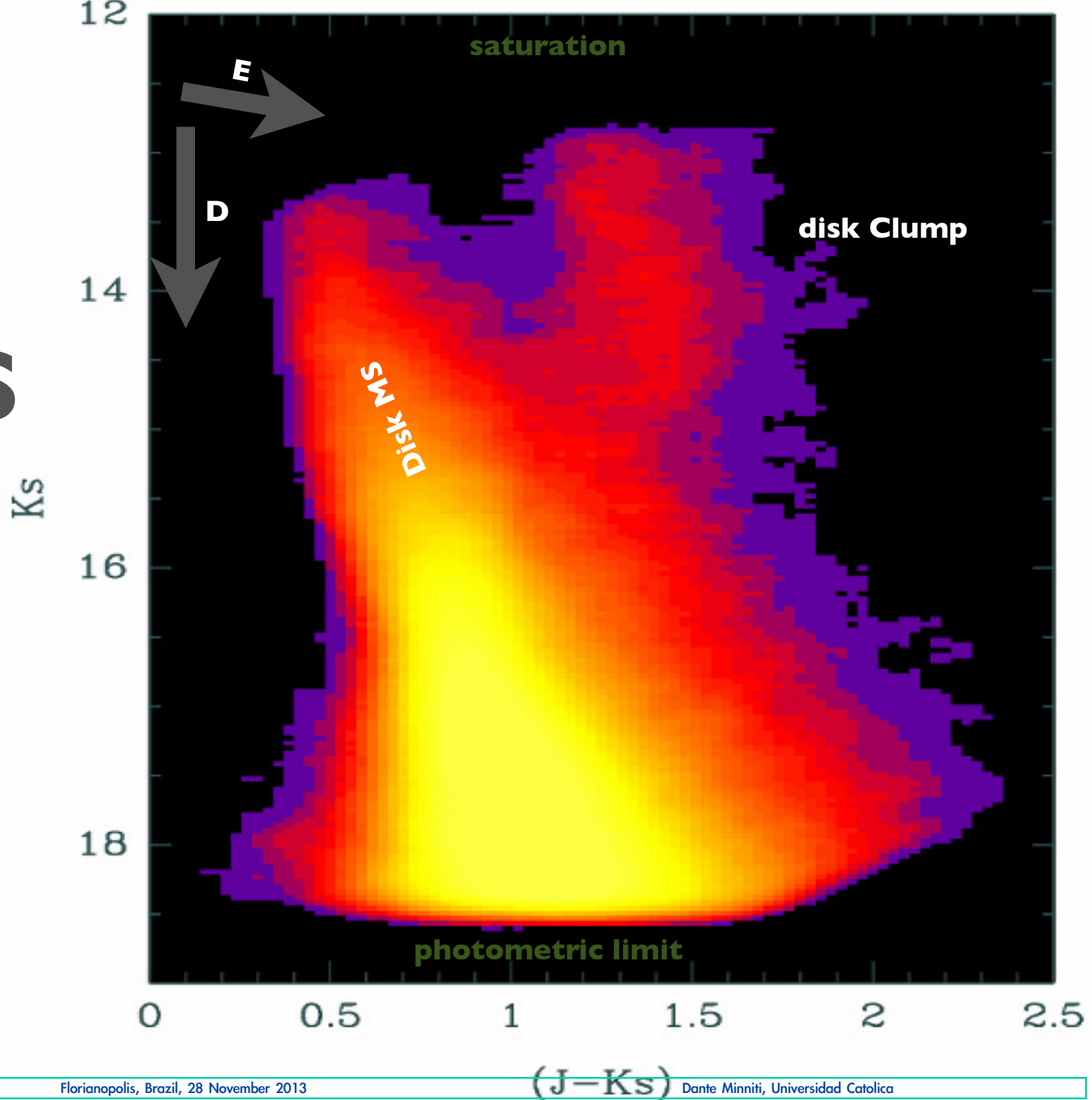


Galactic longitude (deg.) *C. Gonzalez Fernandez et al. 2012*



# VVV 0.5M+ STARS DISK CMD

d003 field

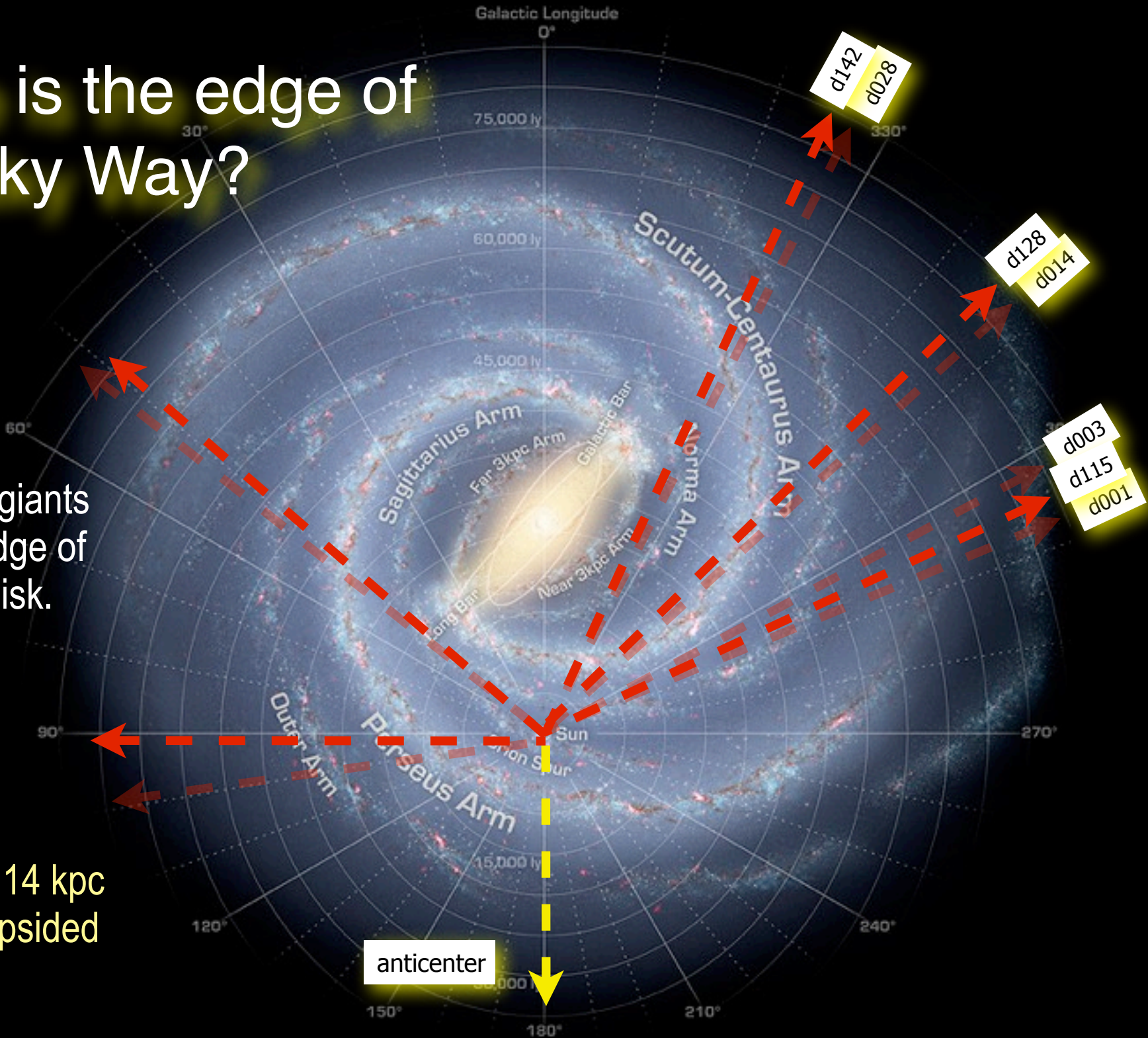


# Where is the edge of the Milky Way?

Using clump giants to map the edge of the galactic disk.

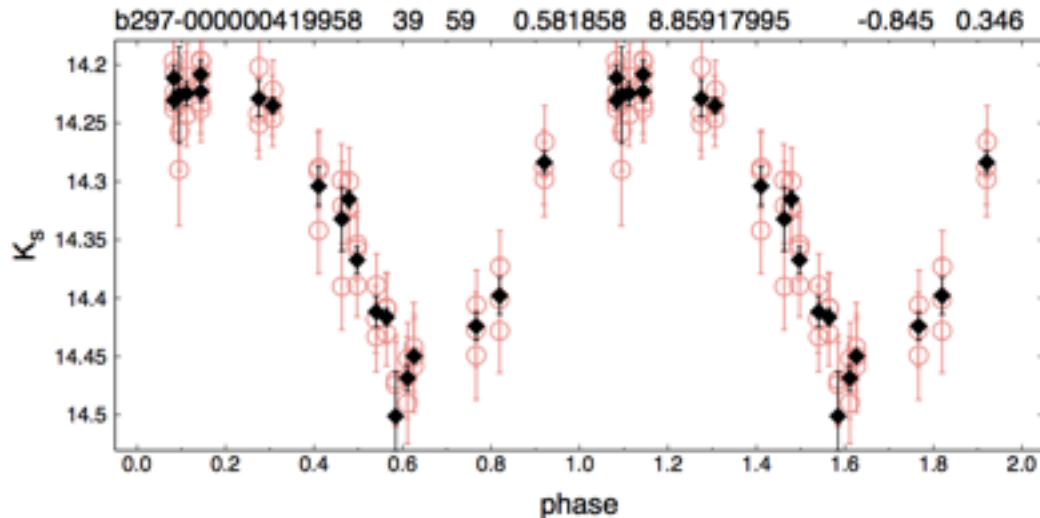
Results:

- $R_{\text{edge}} = 14 \text{ kpc}$
- disk not lopsided



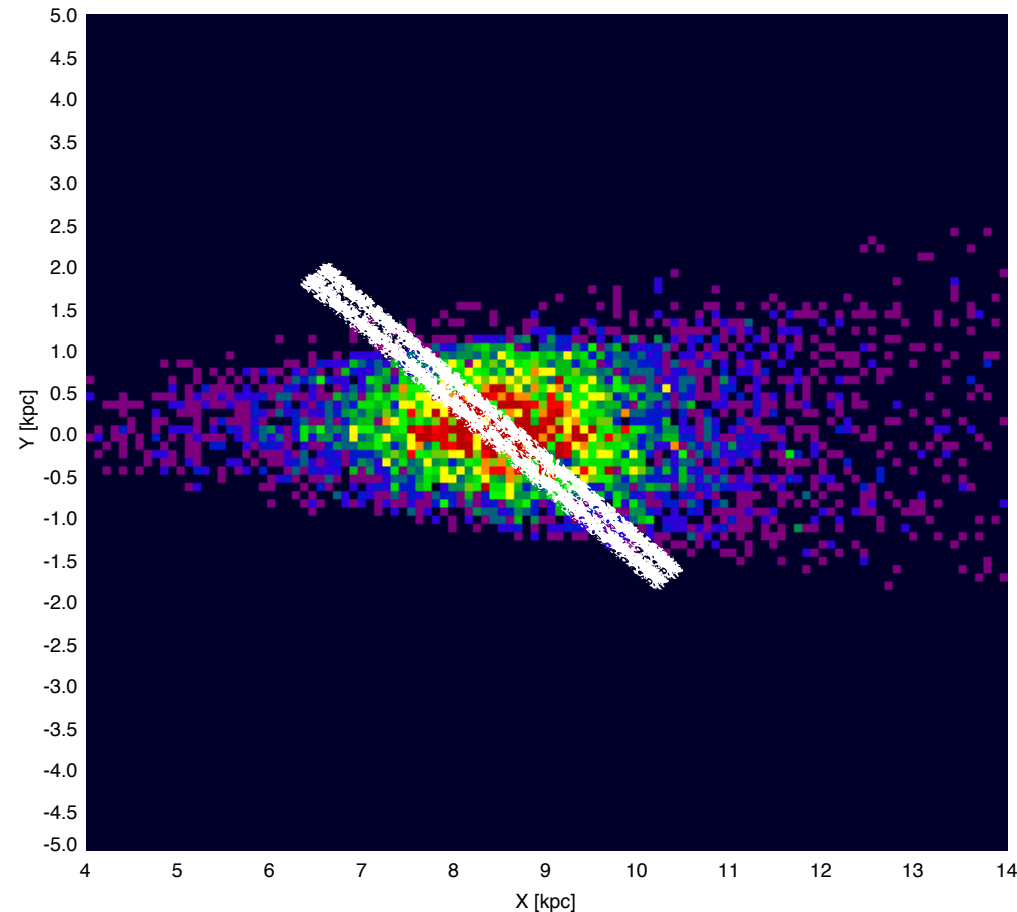
# Bulge RR Lyrae

- RR Lyrae are metal-poor and represent the oldest stars.
- They are good primary distance indicators.



- We expect to find 100,000 RR Lyrae in the VVV database.

The VVV distance distribution of known bulge RR Lyrae is different from the clump giants!



# The VVV Stages



## Multicolor Photometry: ZYJKs

Star clusters, stellar pops, extinction maps, metallicities...

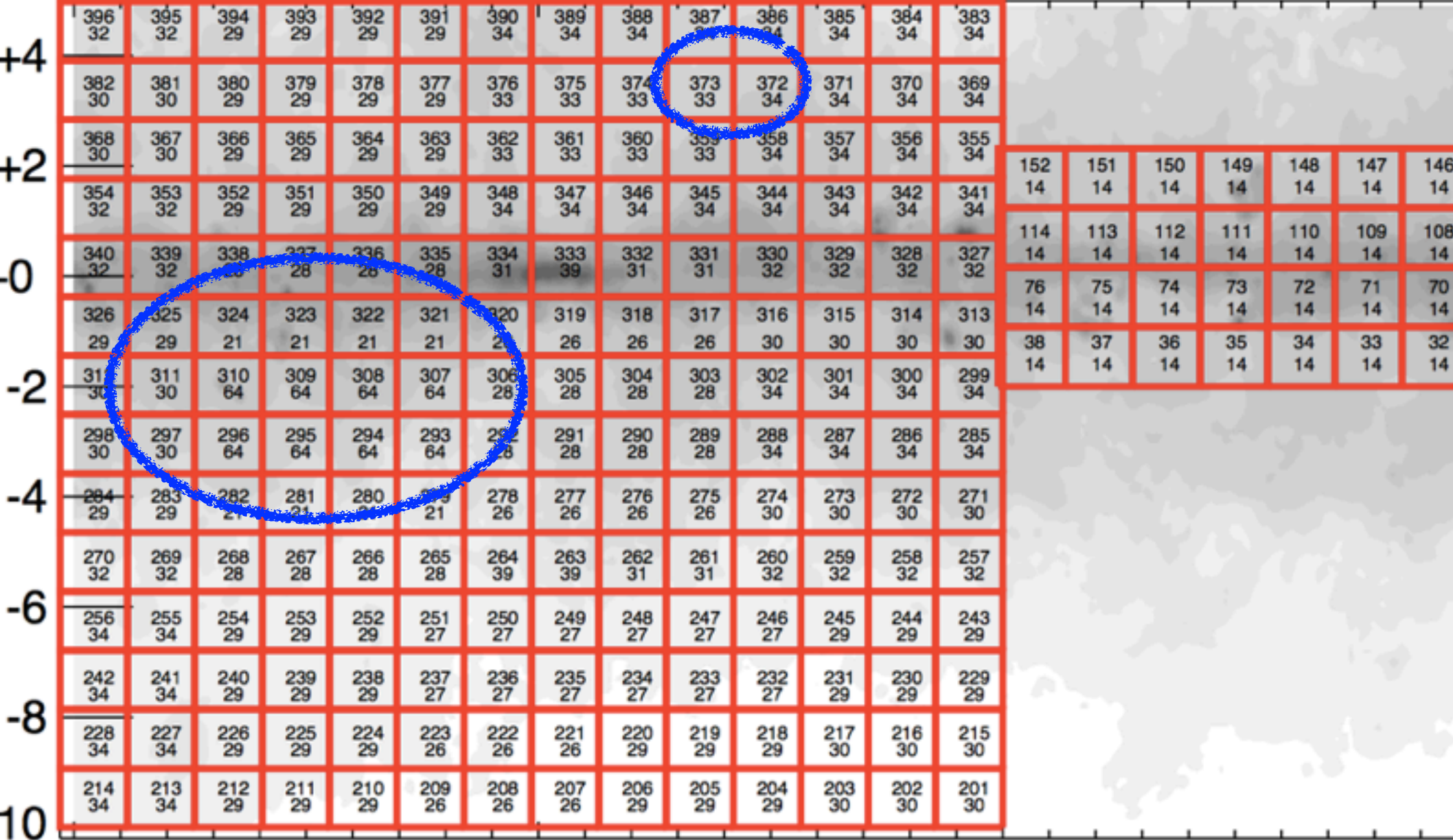
## Variability: Ks

LPVs, Cepheids, RR Lyrae, Binaries, Novae, Microlensing...

## Proper Motions: Ks

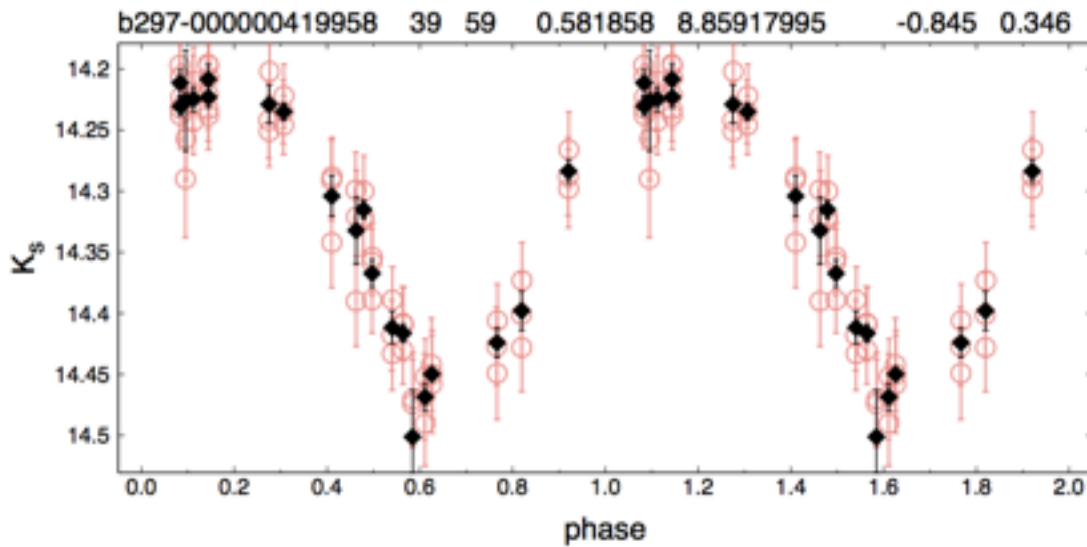
Nearby stars, BDs, WDs, Asteroids, Hyper-Velocity Stars...

# Number of Epochs: Bulge

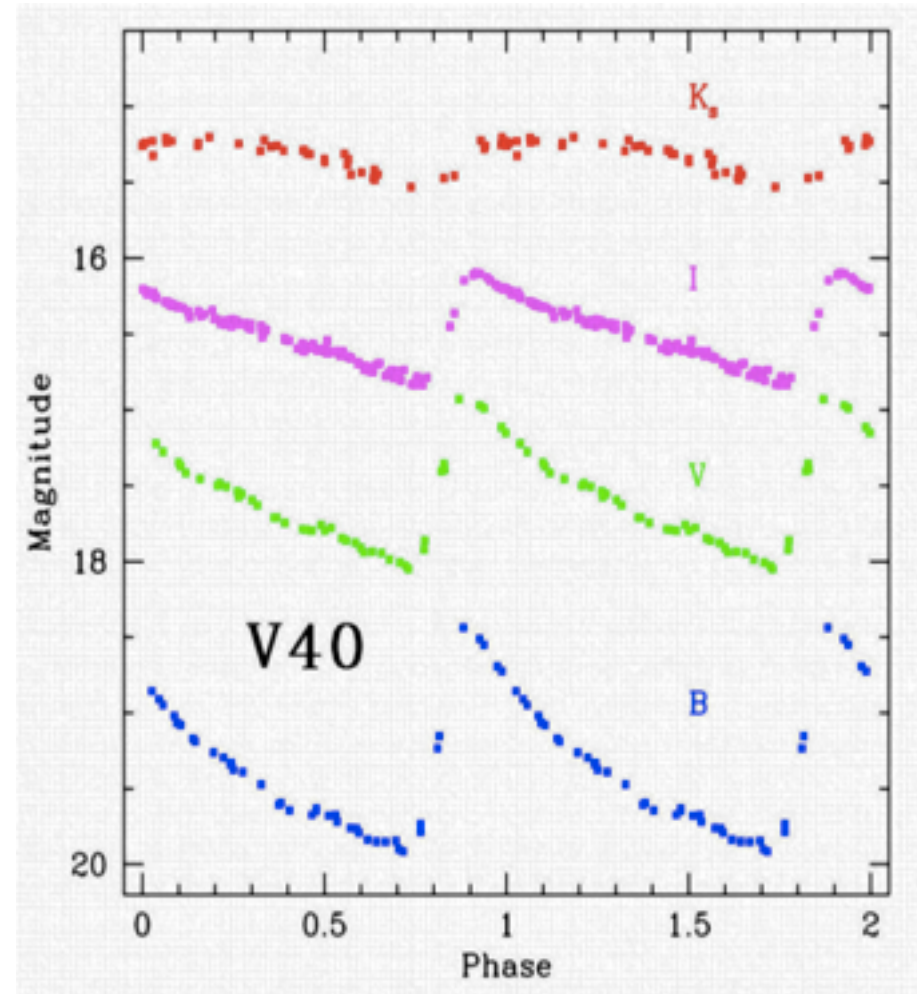


## Bulge RR Lyrae:

$P = 0.58 \text{ d}$



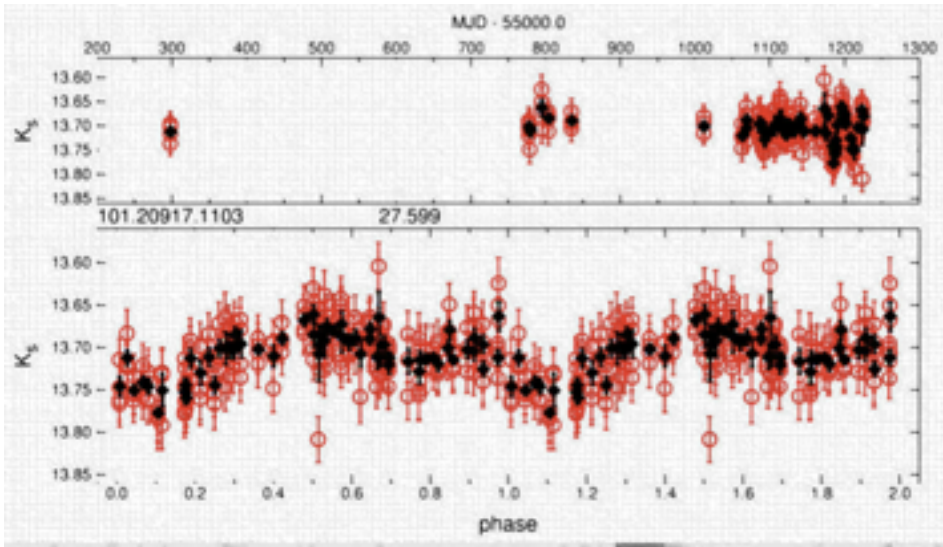
## Comparison of optical and IR light curves



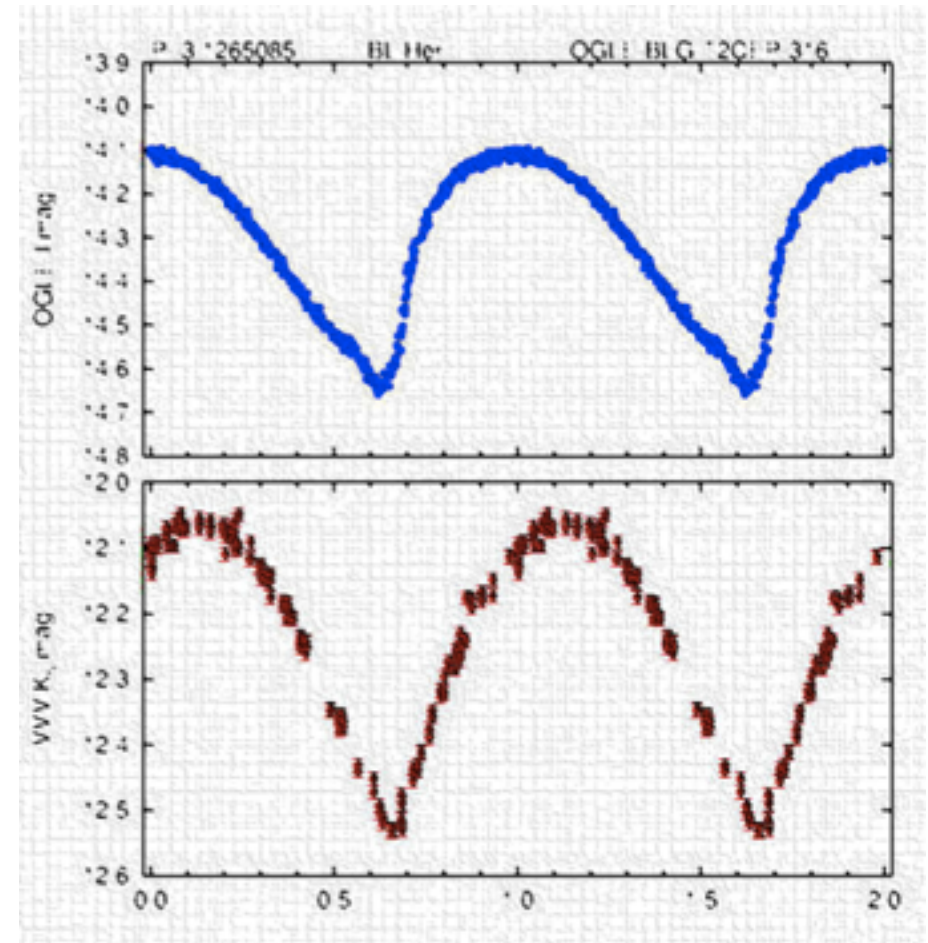
*Istvan Dekany*



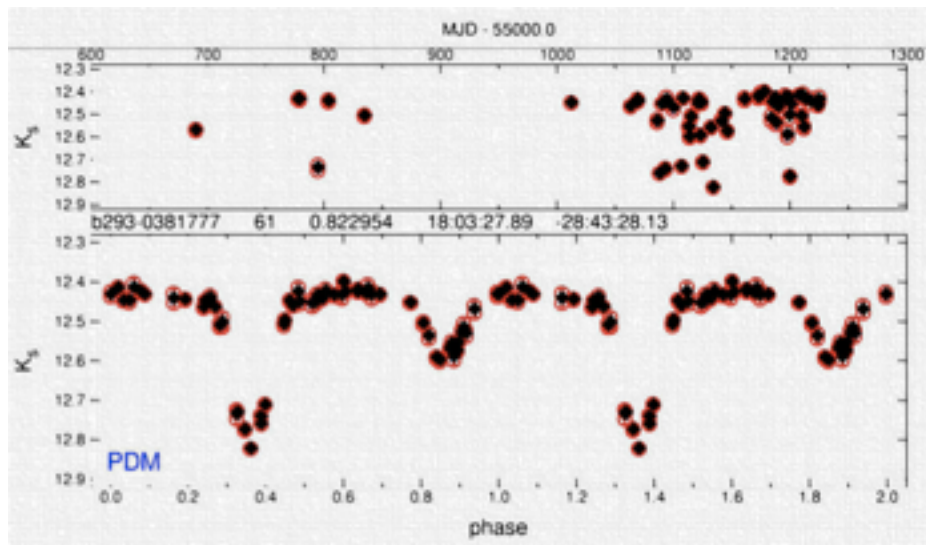
# RSCVn type variable



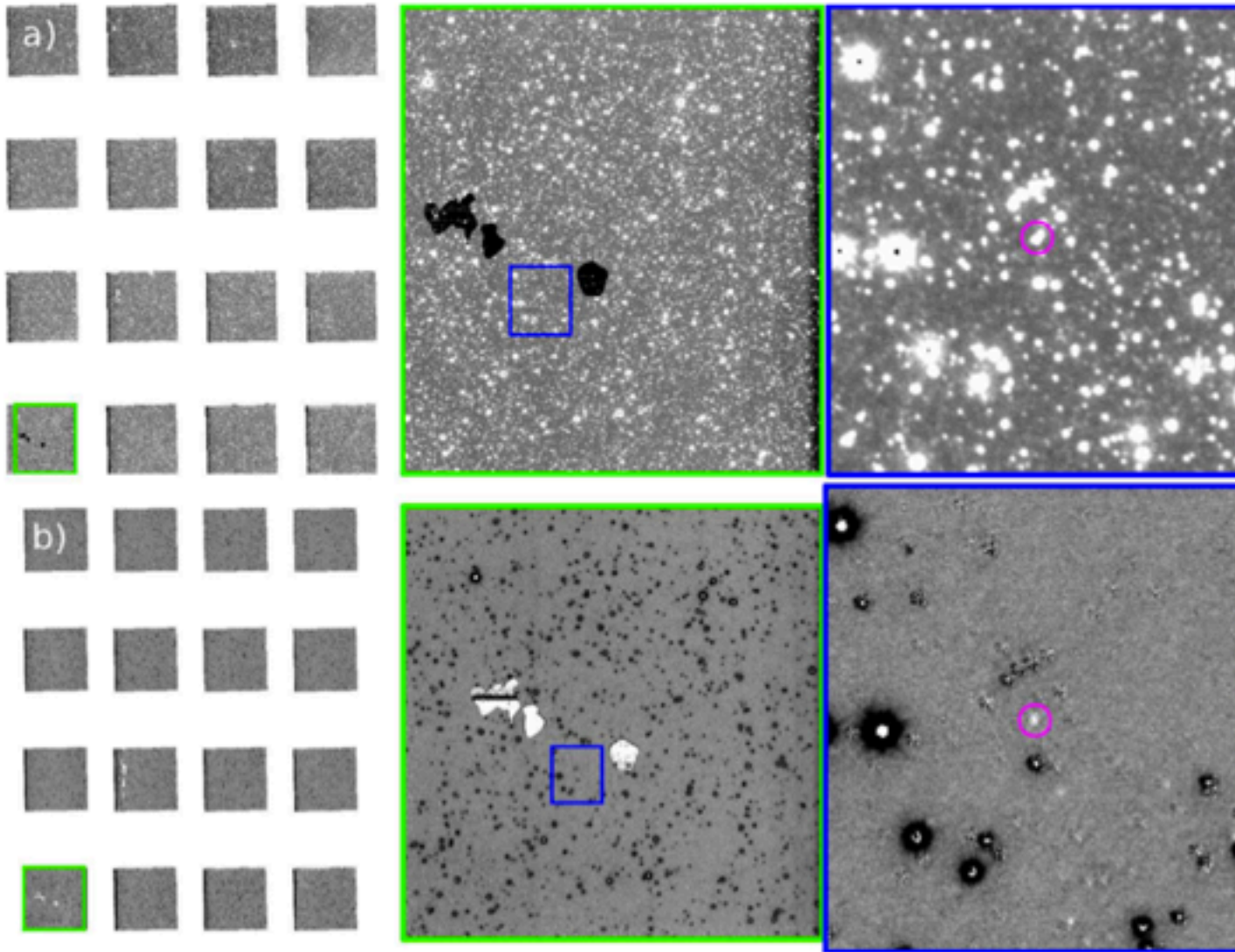
# Bulge Type II Cepheid



# Eclipsing Binary



# DIA photometry



Main DIA problem:  
undersampling

Total in VVV Survey  
~few millions of  
variables

Method based on  
Alard & Lupton  
1998 ApJ

**Fig. 17.** (a) A  $K_s$  band pawprint from one VVV SV bulge field epoch showing views of: the full pawprint (left); a zoom into Array 1 (middle); and a further zoom centred on a circled variable object (right). (b) The bottom row shows the respective difference image views.

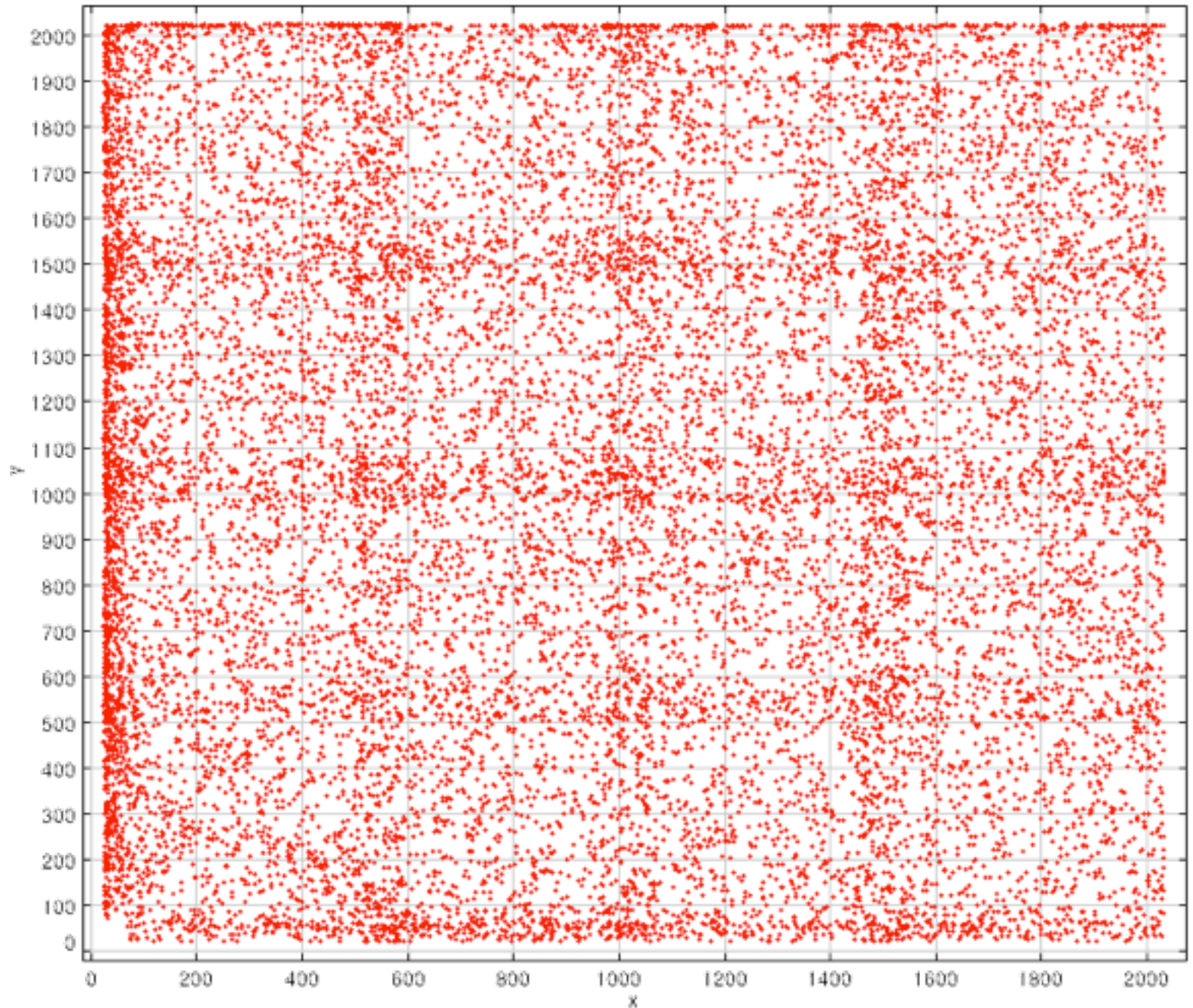
(Eamonn Kerins, Leo Huckvale)

# DIA photometry

Ks-band Variability

DIA pipeline  
working

Example:  
DIA Variables  
in tile d068



*Eamonn Kerins, Leo Huckvale, Phil Lucas*



# VVV CATALOGS

## ASTROMETRY

- Asteroids  $\sim 10^3$
- TNOs  $\sim 10^2$
- high-PM  $\sim 10^3$
- BDs  $\sim 10^2$

- AGNs, QSOs  $\sim 10^3$
- SN  $\sim 10^3$
- CVs, Novae  $\sim 10^3$
- LMXBs  $\sim 10^3$
- dM flare  $\sim 10^4$
- microlensing  $\sim 10^3$

## VARIABLES

$10^6 - 10^7$

### Periodic

- Eclipsing  $\sim 10^6$
- Ellipsoidal  $\sim 10^4$
- Spotted  $\sim 10^5$
- Pulsating  $\sim 10^5$

- WUMas  $\sim 5 \times 10^5$
- Semidetached  $\sim 3 \times 10^5$
- Detached  $10^5$
- Planetary Transits  $10^3$
- RR Lyrae  $\sim 10^5$
- Cepheids  $\sim 10^3$
- Semiregulars  $\sim 10^5$
- LPVs, Miras, R  $\sim 10^3$
- dSct, SXPhe  $\sim 10^4$
- RVTau  $\sim 10^2$
- WVir  $\sim 10^2$

## PN

## CLUSTERS

- stellar associations  $\sim 10^2$
- open clusters  $\sim 10^3$
- globular clusters  $\sim 10$

# RR LYRAE

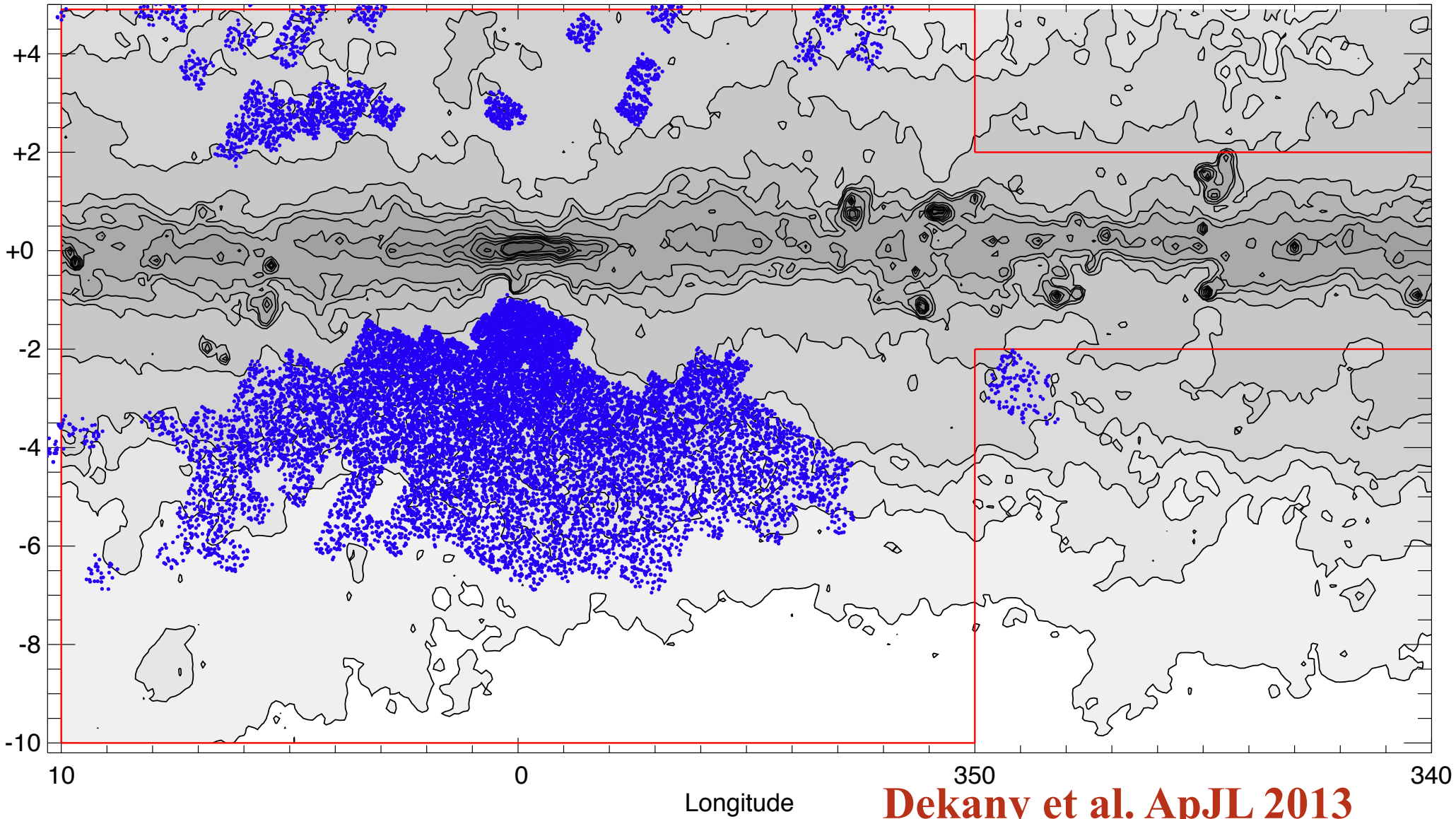
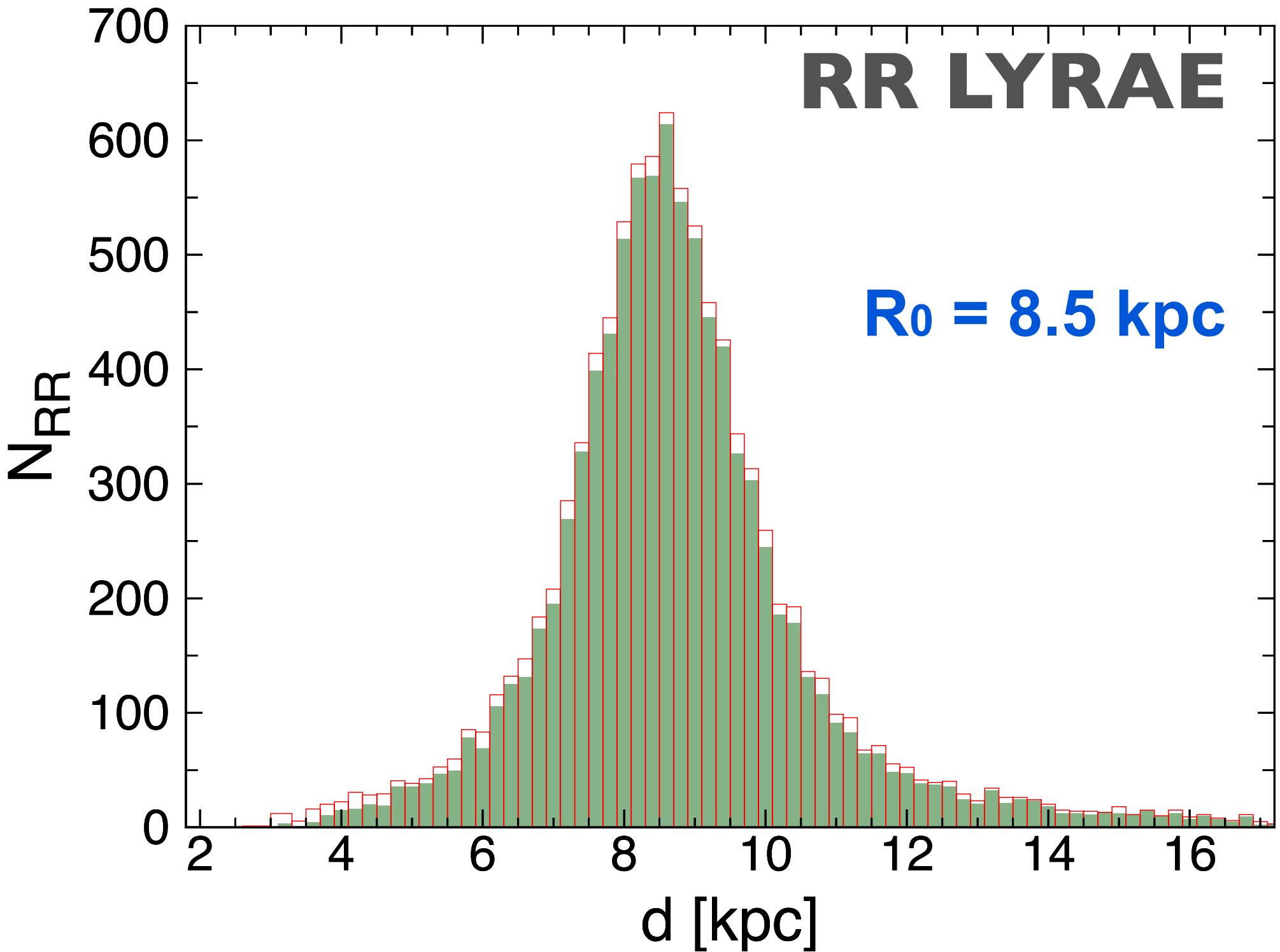


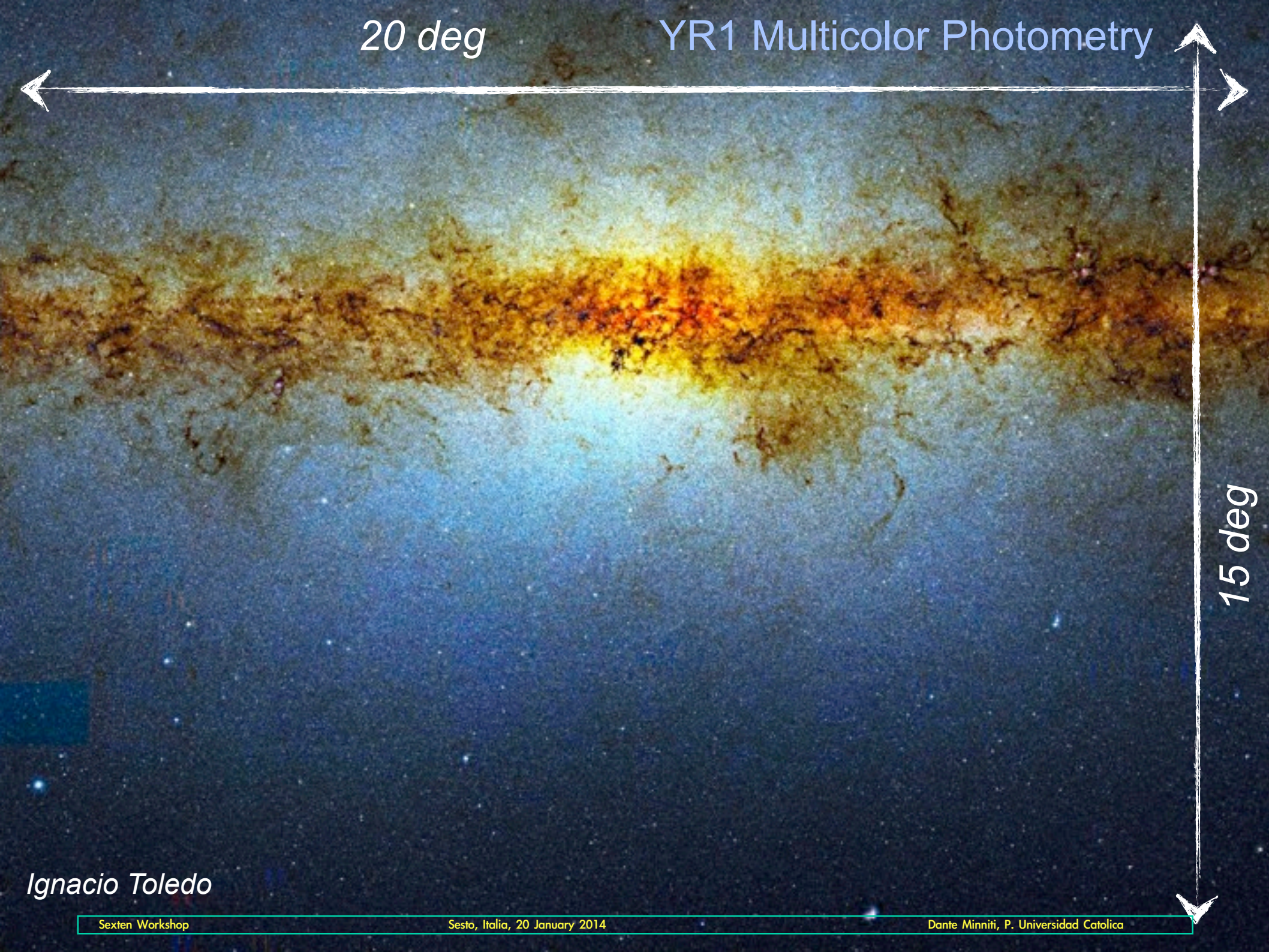
figure by M. Hempel

**Dekany et al. ApJL 2013**



20 deg

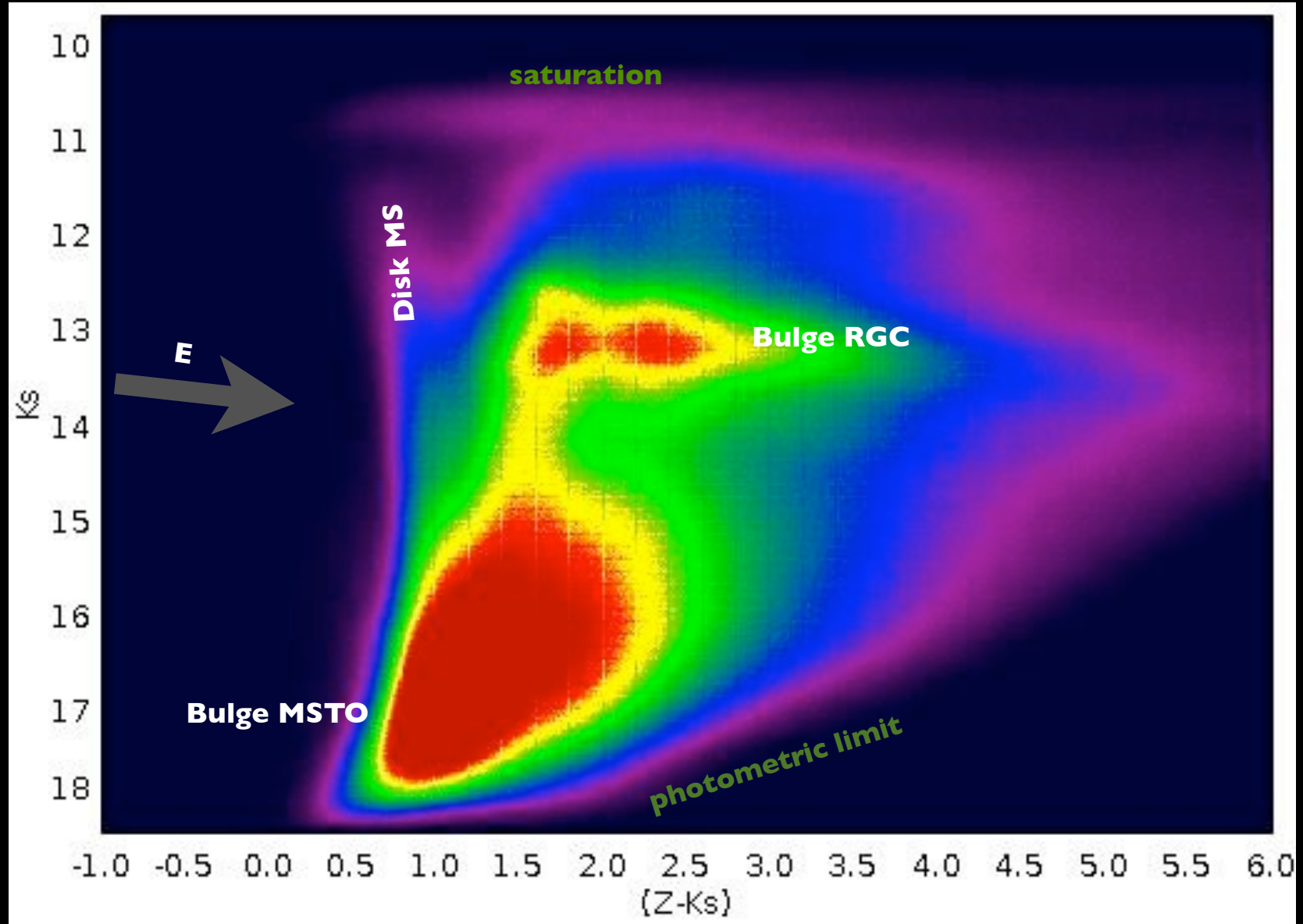
YR1 Multicolor Photometry



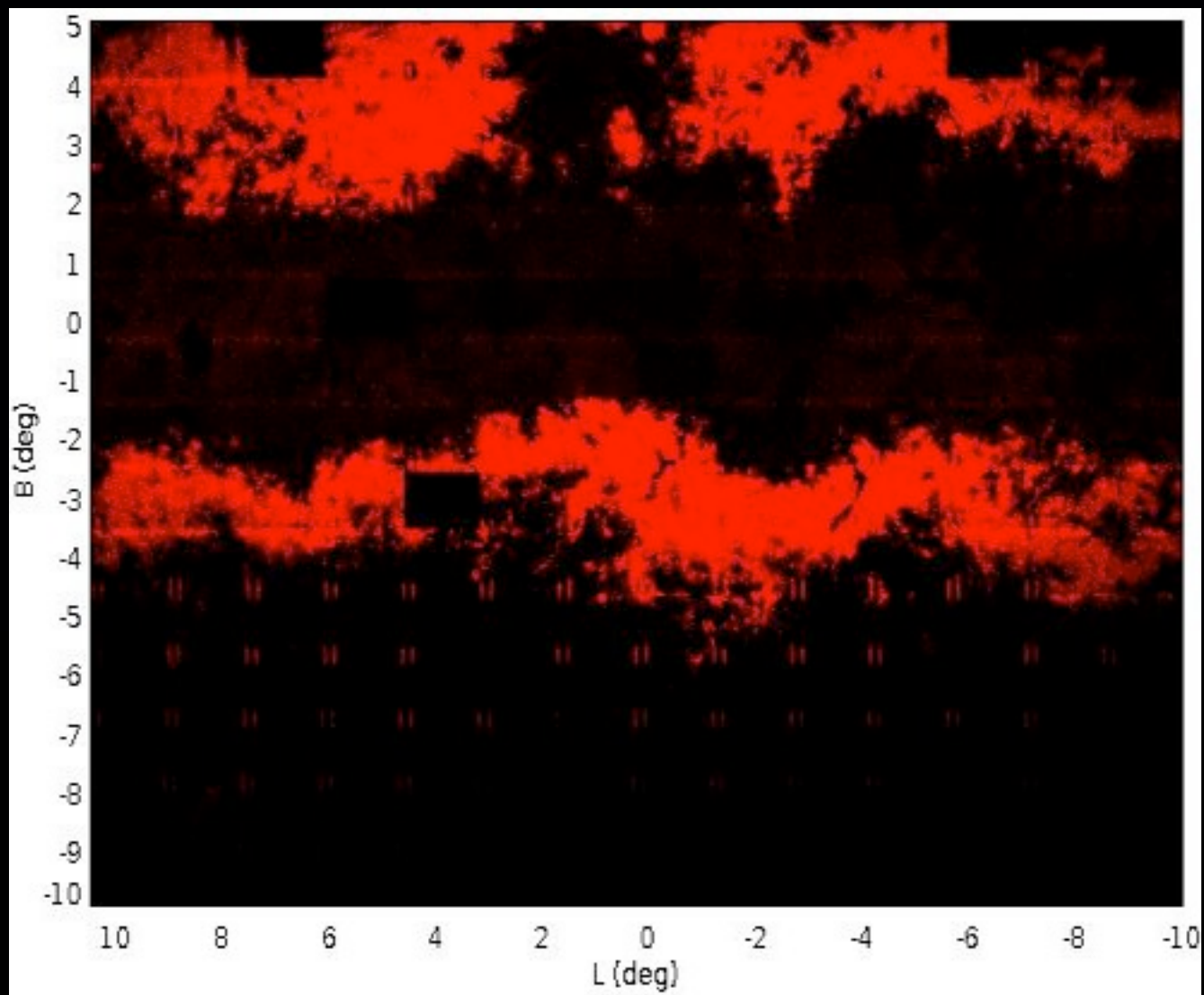
15 deg

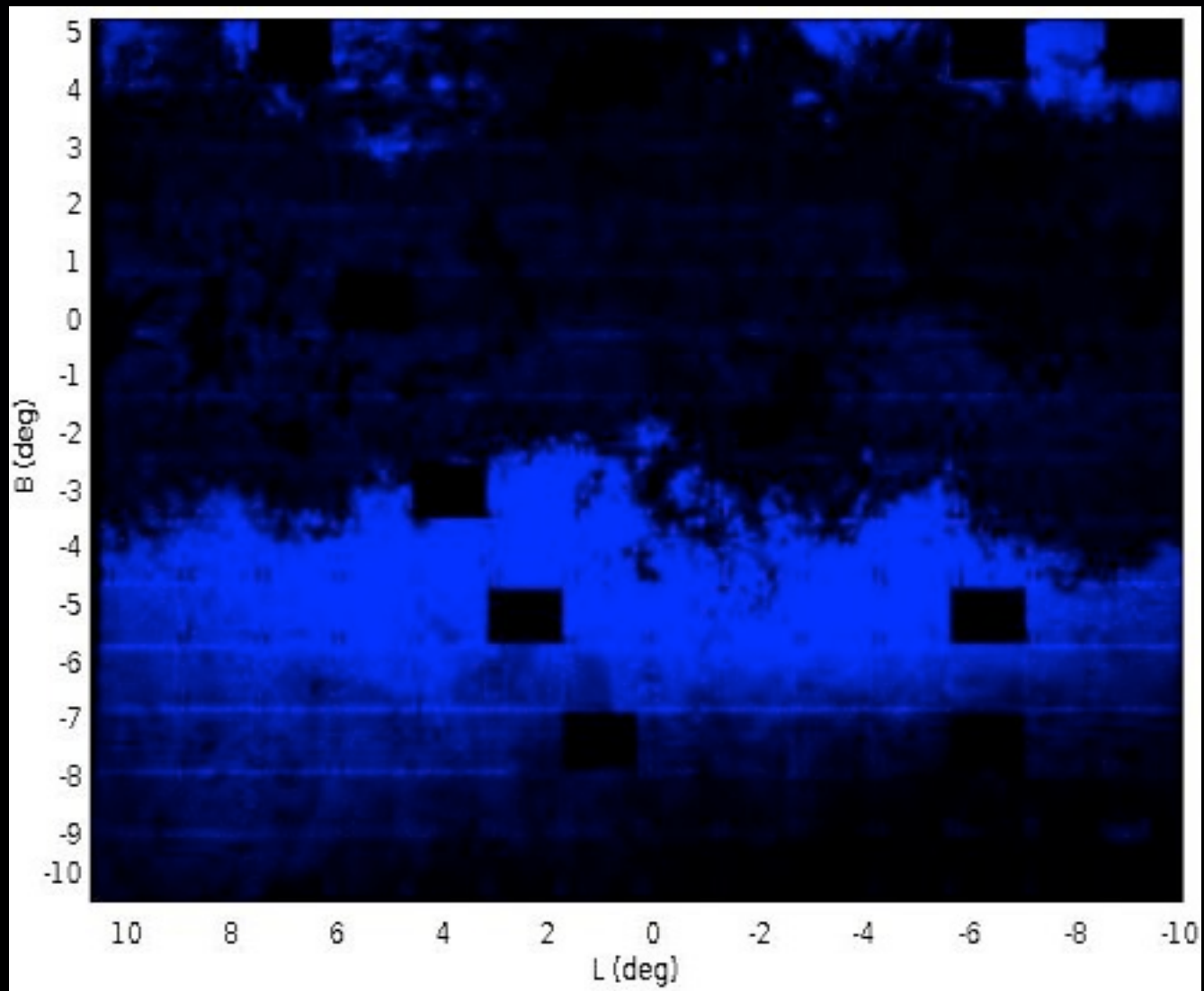
*Ignacio Toledo*

# VVV 157M STARS BULGE CMD

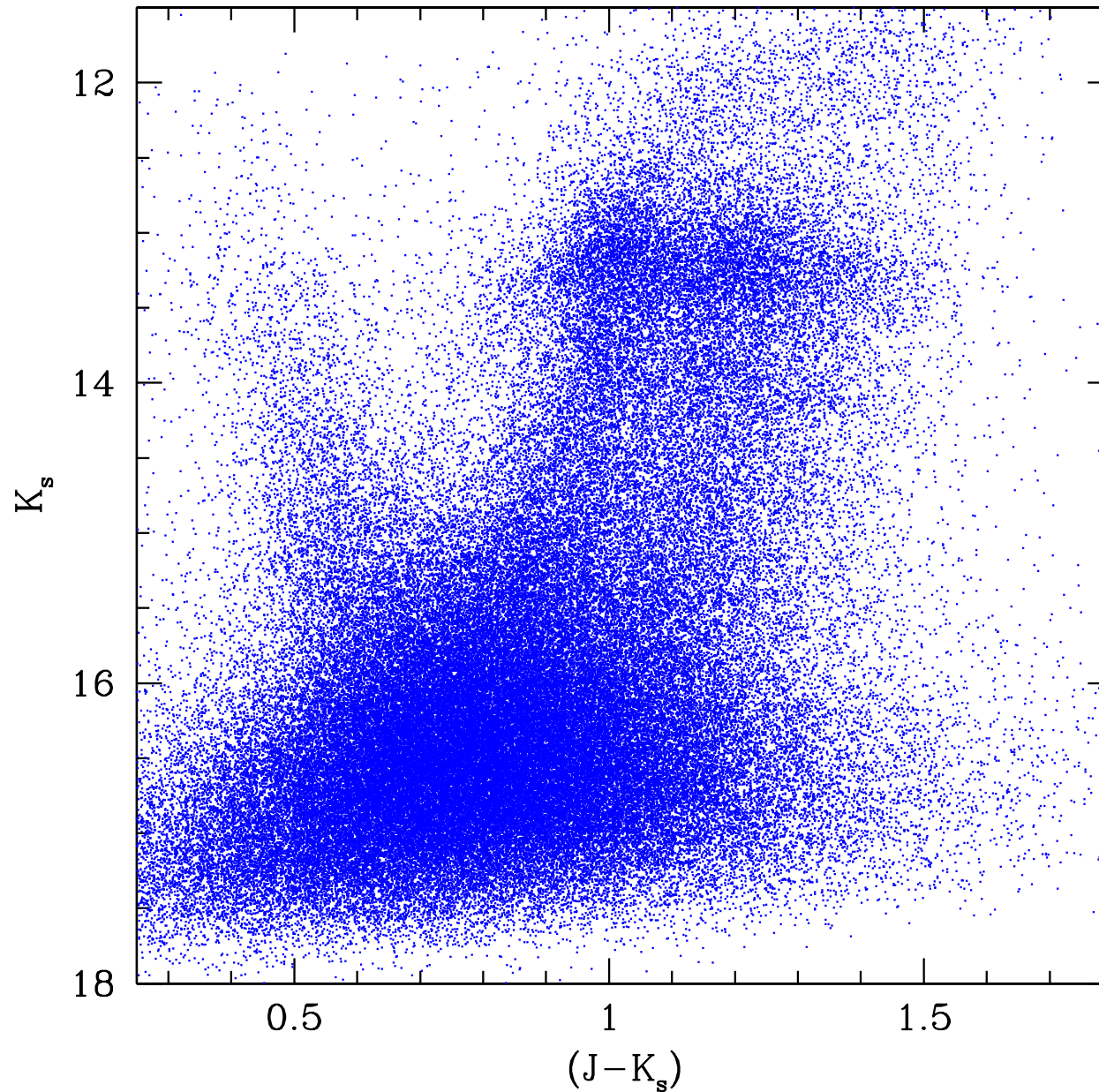




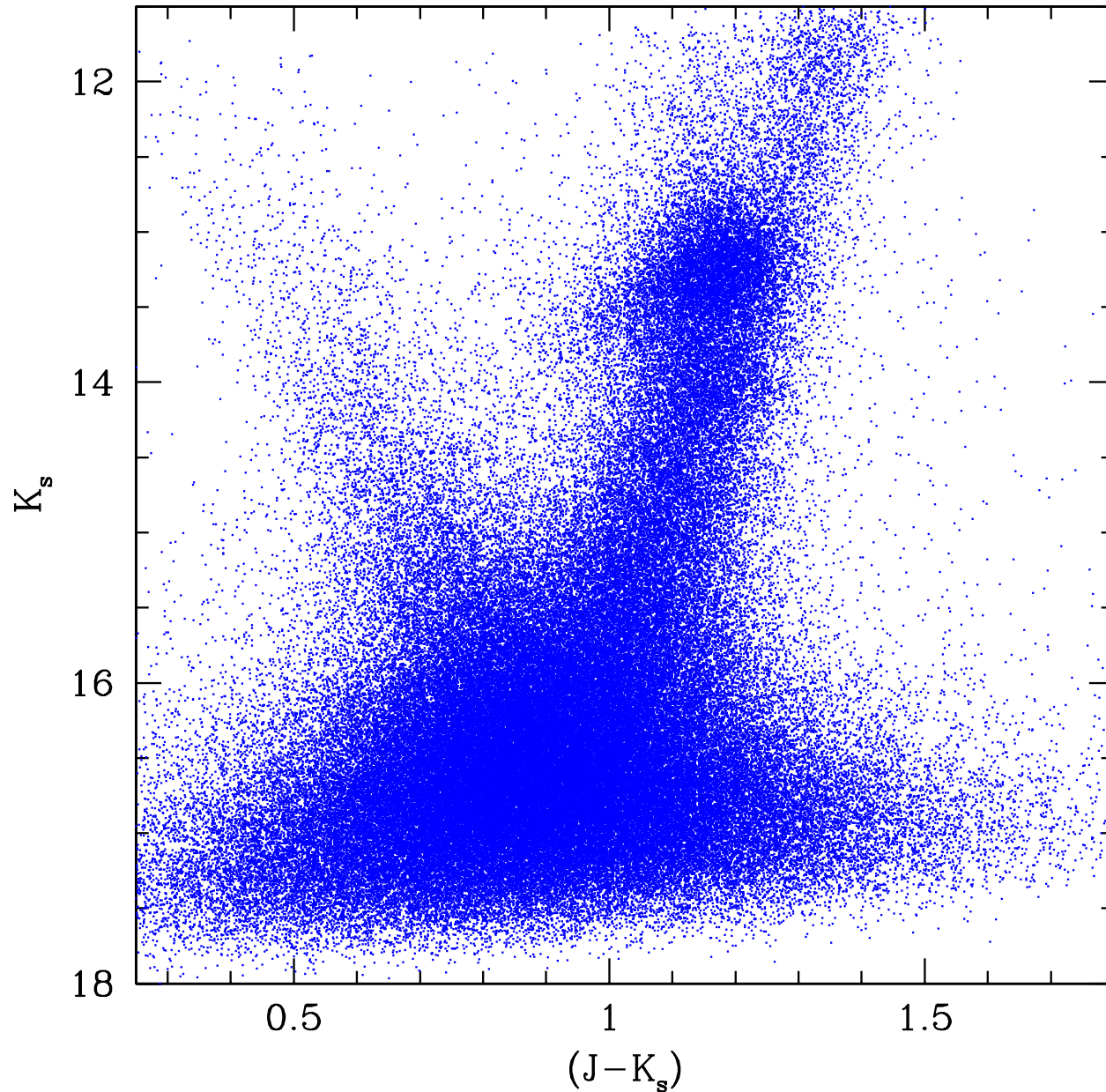




# VVV TILE B304 BULGE CMD



# VVV TILE B248 BULGE CMD



# NGC 1365: two nested bars with two arms

HST OPTICAL



Sol

## 2MASS IMAGE OF THE MILKY WAY

# *M64: the Evil Eye Galaxy*

*HST Optical*



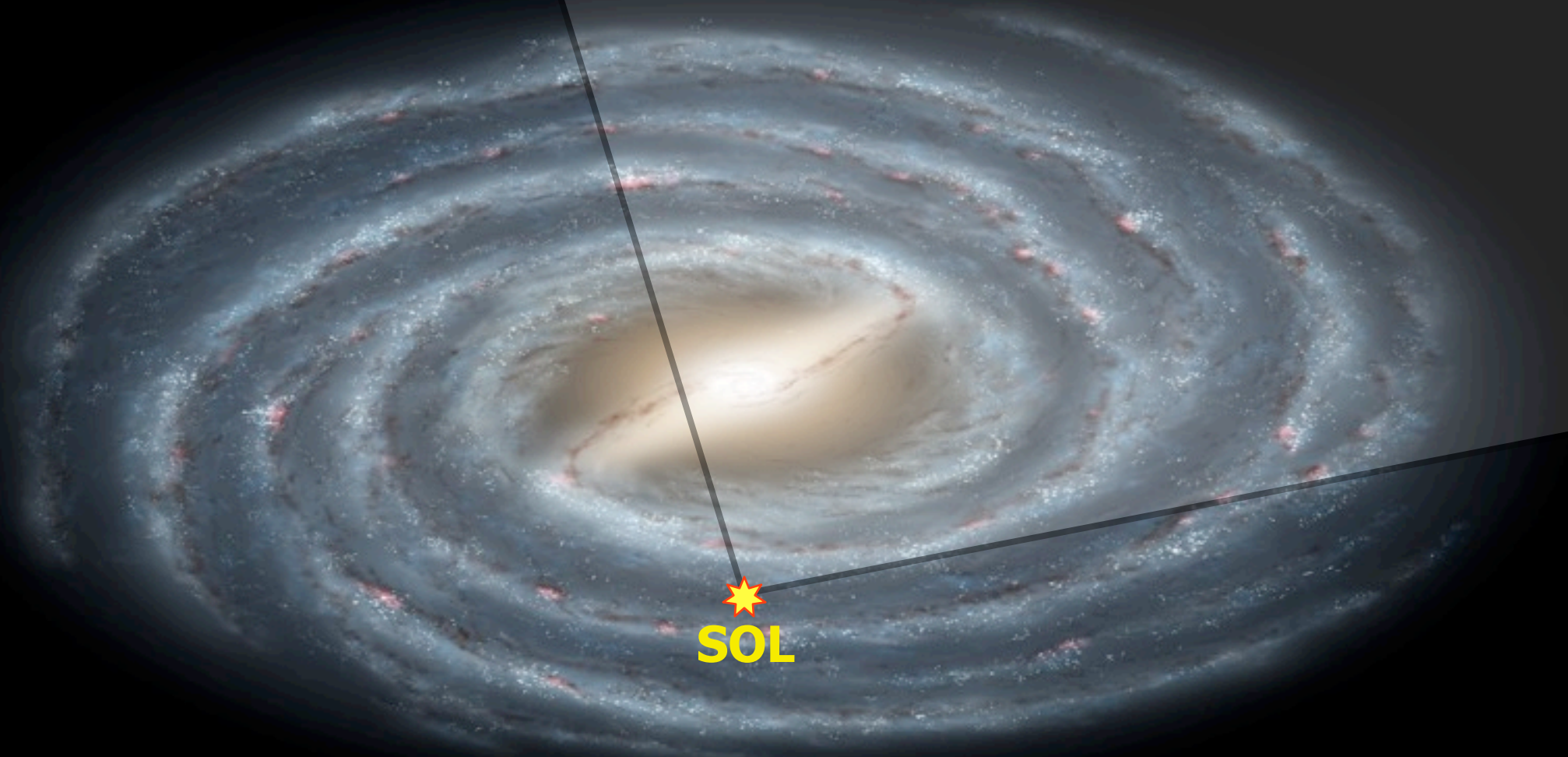
Sol



## 2MASS IMAGE OF THE MILKY WAY



$\sim 1/2$  VVV



# Conclusions

- We are about half way through the VVV Survey, with everything working well.
- Several discoveries have been made, with many more to come.
- We need help exploiting the VVV database and following up a wide variety of targets.

Not only papers...

but also:

