



The age structure of the Milky Way's thick disk

Marie Martig, MPIA (Heidelberg)

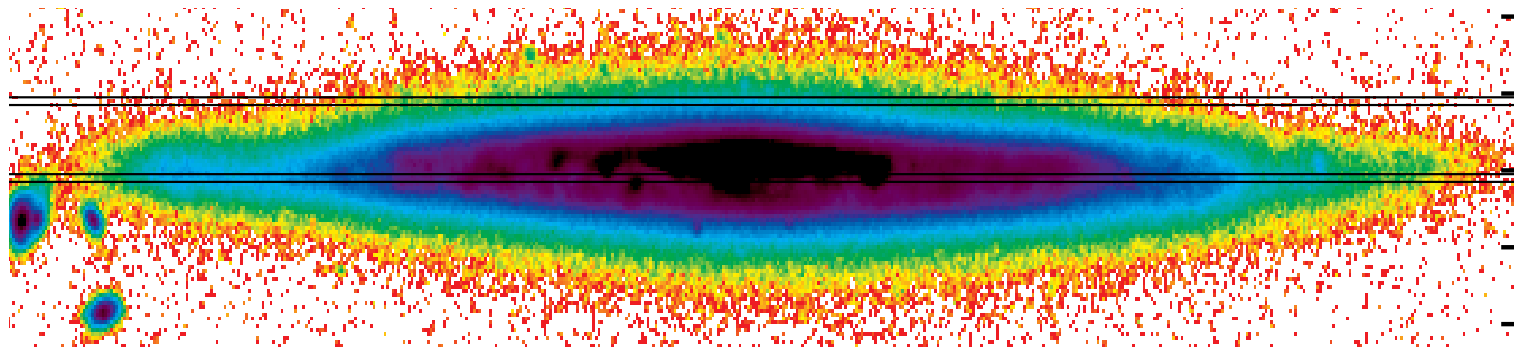
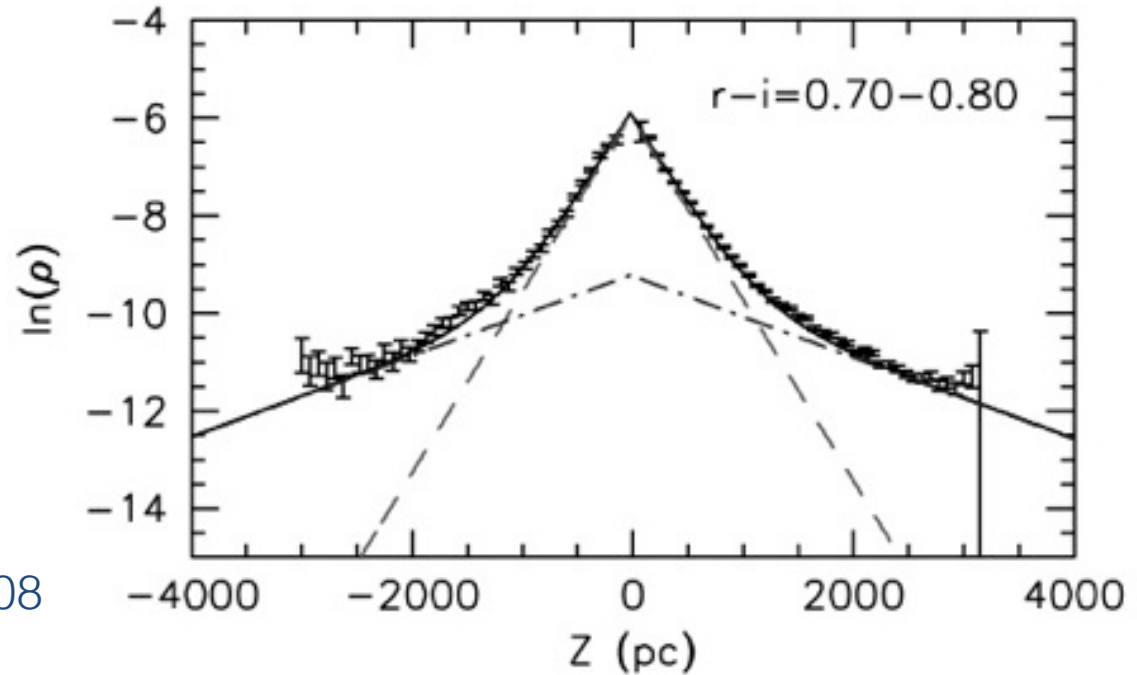
with Ivan Minchev, Morgan Fouesneau, Melissa Ness,
Hans-Walter Rix

Thick disk definition based on...

- Morphology

(e.g., Gilmore & Reid 1983
Comerón et al. 2011)

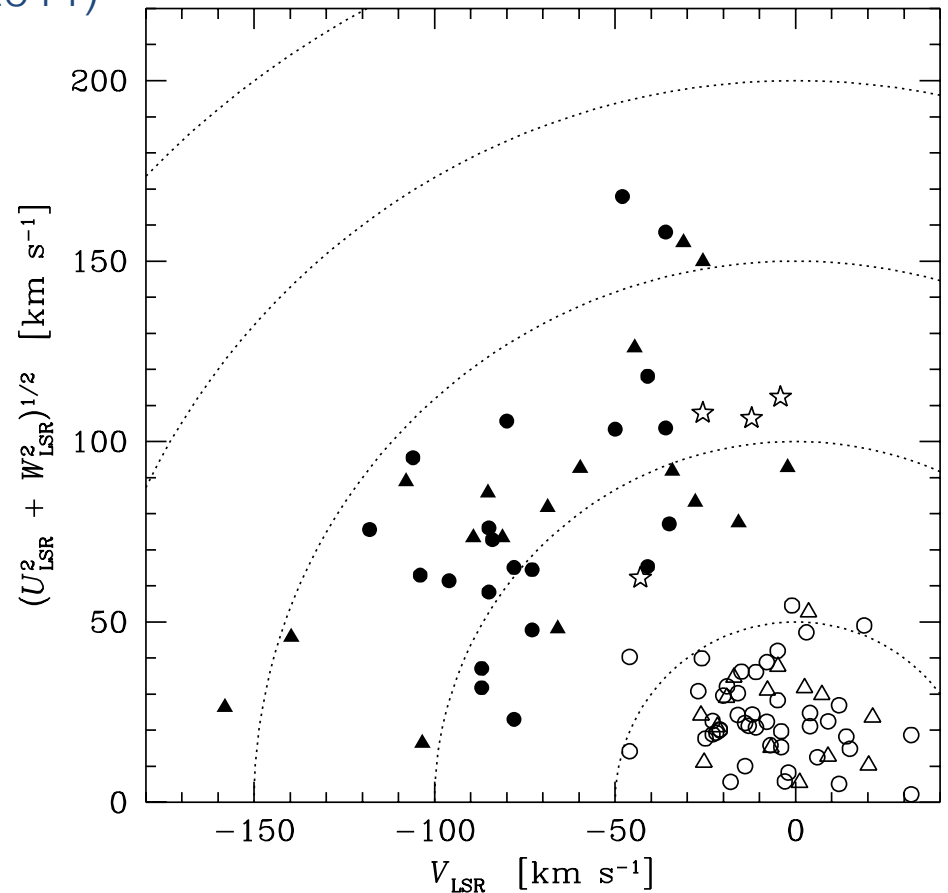
Juric et al. 2008



Yoachim & Dalcanton 2008

Thick disk definition based on...

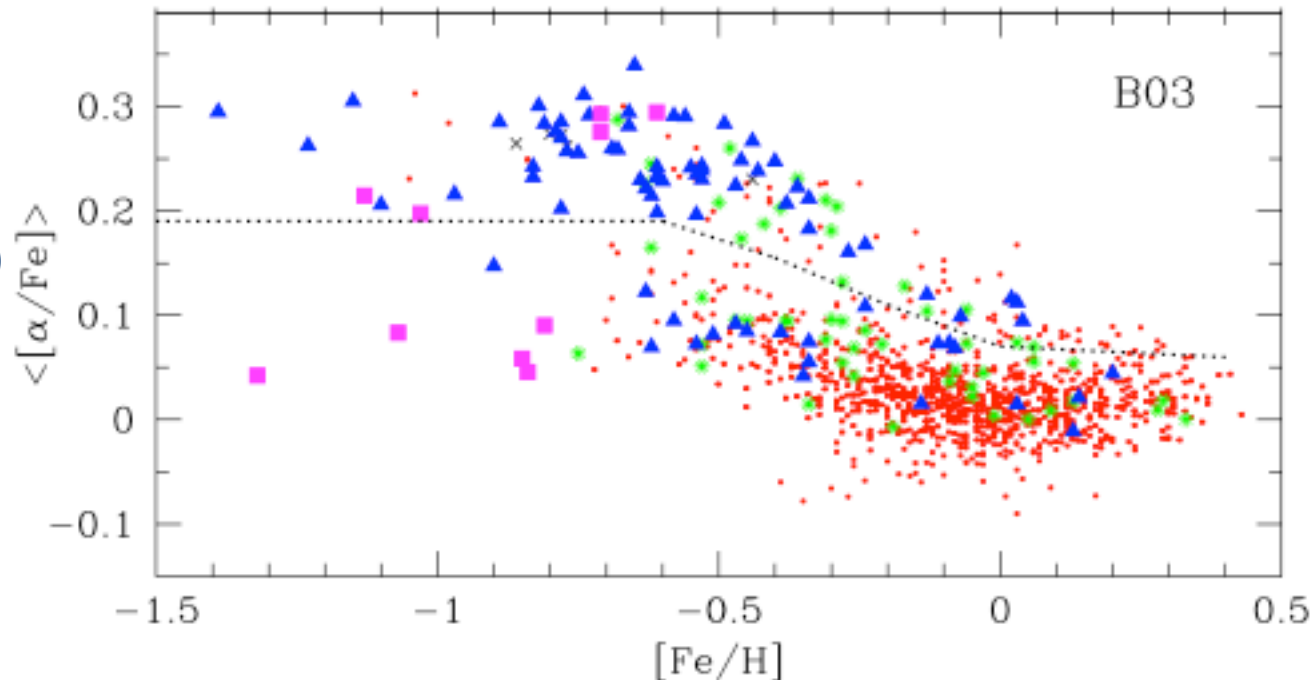
- **Morphology** (Gilmore & Reid 1983, Yoachim & Dalcanton 2008, Juric et al. 2008, Comerón et al. 2011)
- **Kinematics** (Prochaska et al. 2000; Bensby et al. 2003; Reddy et al. 2003)



Bensby et al 2005

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- **Kinematics** (Prochaska et al. 2000; Bensby et al. 2003; Reddy et al. 2003)
- **Chemistry**
(Fuhrmann 1998
Navarro et al. 2011
Adibekyan et al. 2012)



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- **Kinematics** (Prochaska et al. 2000; Bensby et al. 2003; Reddy et al. 2003)
- **Chemistry** (Fuhrmann 1998; Navarro et al. 2011; Adibekyan et al. 2012)
- **Age** (Bensby et al. 2014; Kubryk et al. 2015)

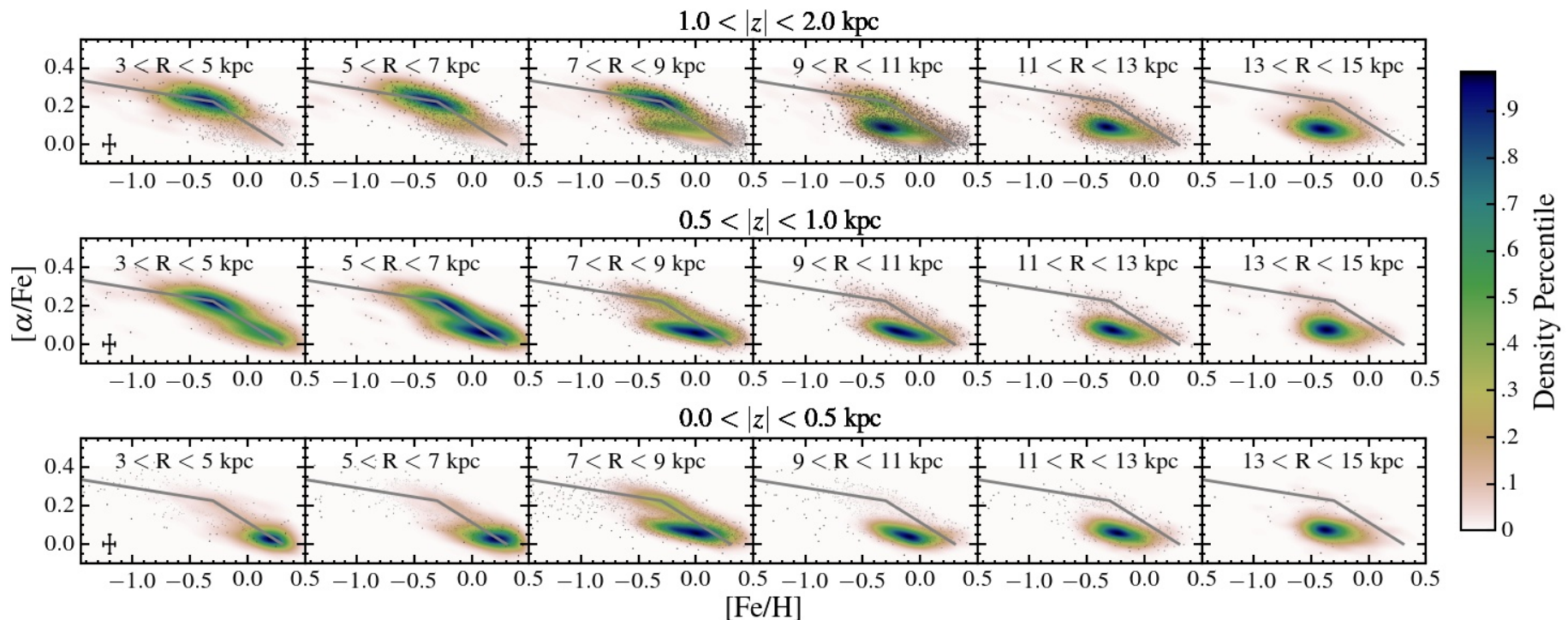
Thick disk definition based on...

- Morphology Milky Way and nearby galaxies
- Kinematics Milky Way only
- Chemistry Milky Way only
- Age Milky Way only

→ different definitions make it difficult to compare the MW to nearby galaxies

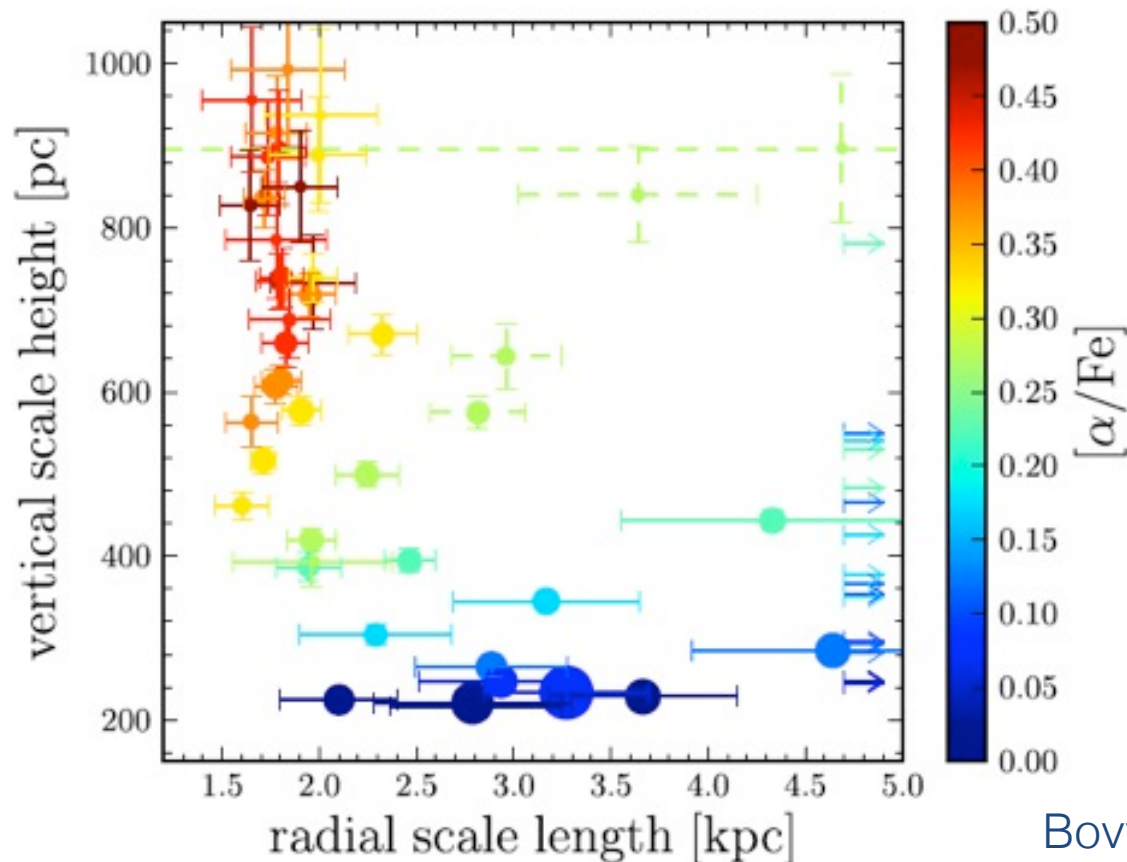
The radial extent of thick disks

- In the MW, alpha-rich stars mostly in inner disk, with short scale-length (Bensby et al. 2011; Cheng et al. 2012; Bovy et al. 2012; Nidever et al. 2014; Hayden et al. 2015)



The radial extent of thick disks

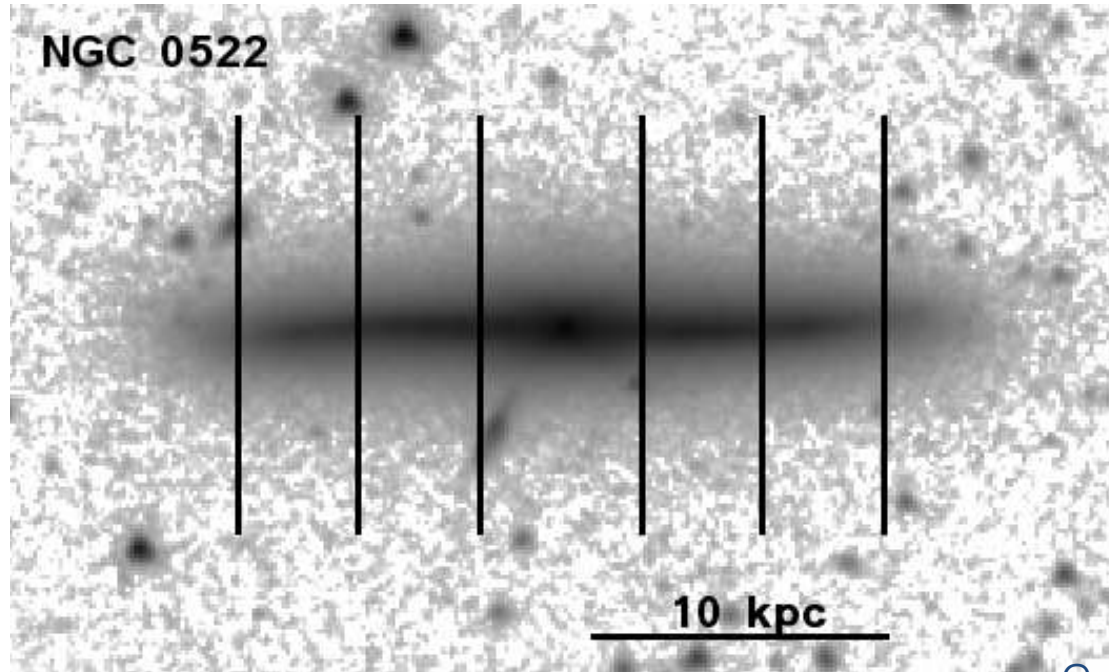
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Bovy et al 2012

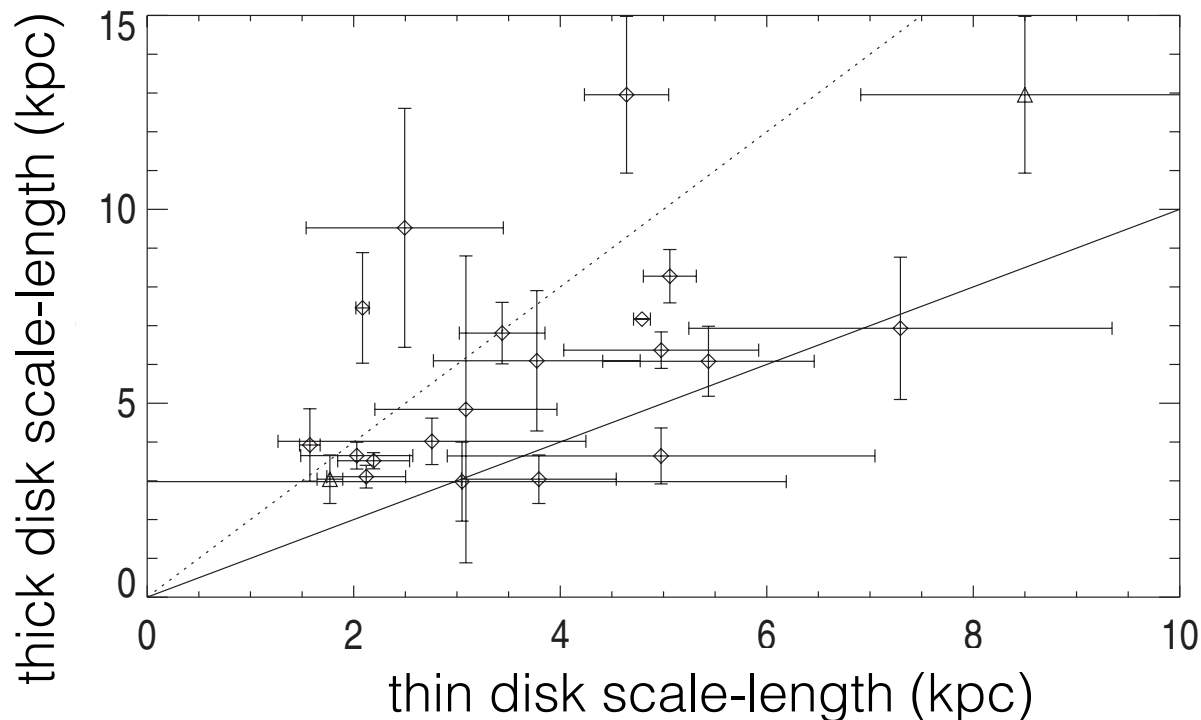
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- In nearby galaxies, thick disks are extended



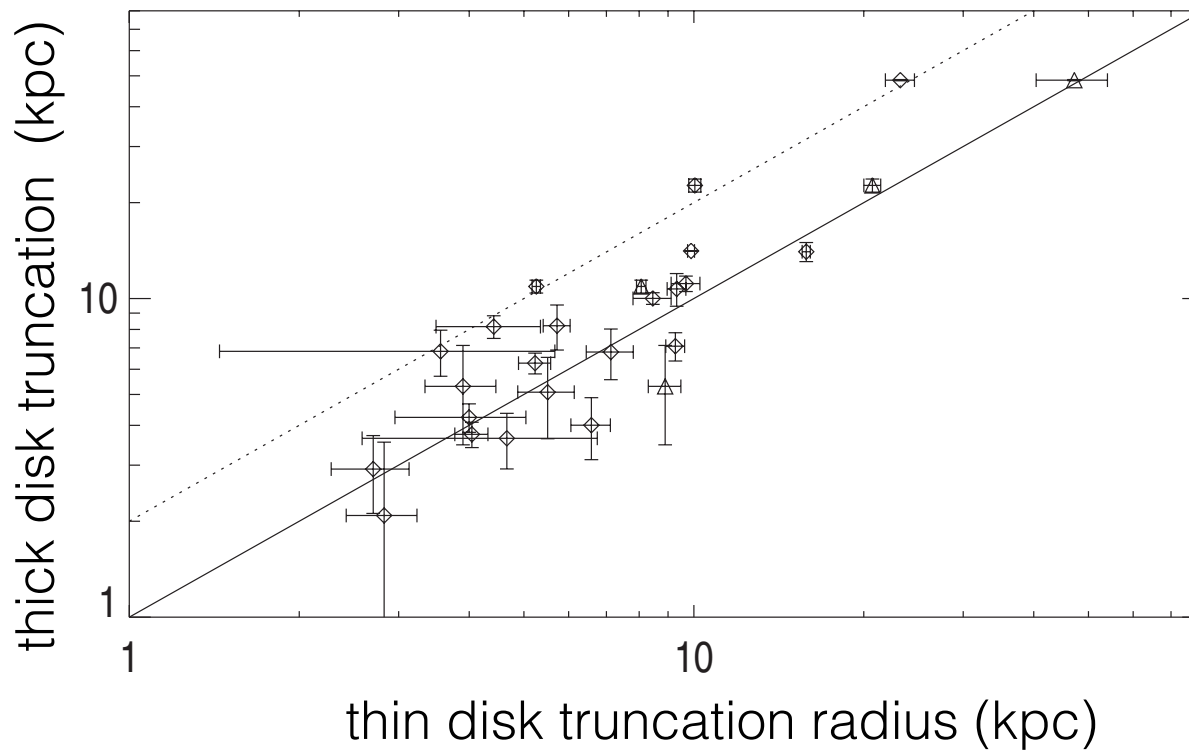
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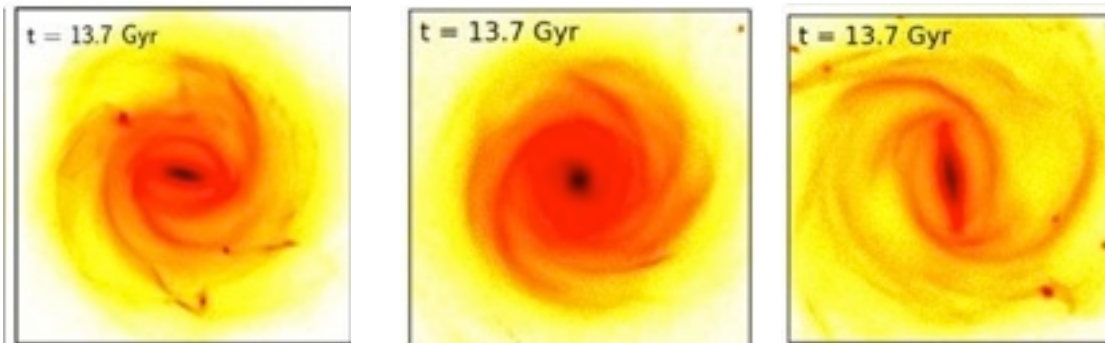


The radial extent of thick disks

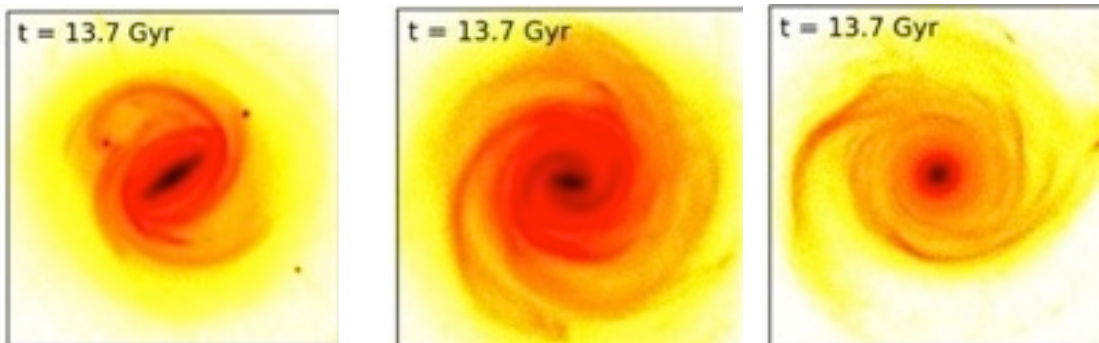
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 - In nearby galaxies, thick disks are extended
- is the MW actually different, or is it just a matter of definition?

Zoom cosmological simulations

150 pc resolution, 15,000 Msun gas particles



Quiescent history in last 9 Gyr of evolution

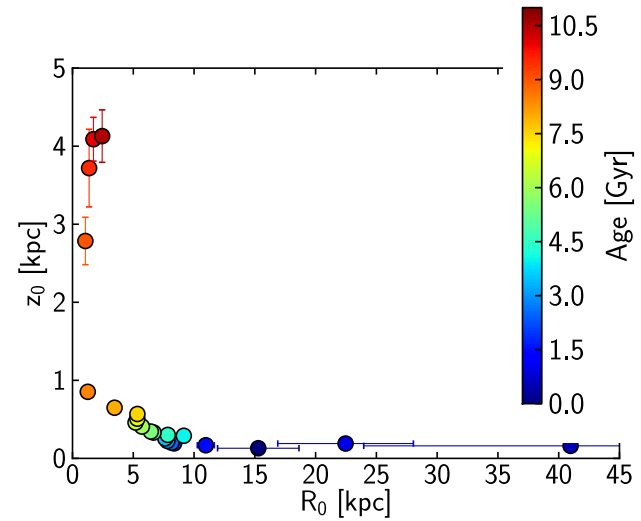
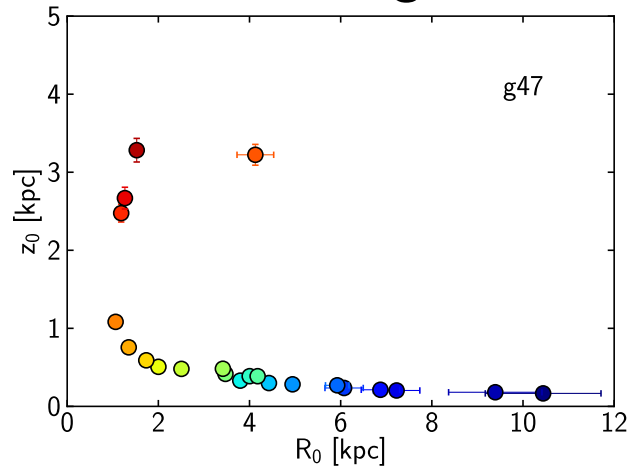
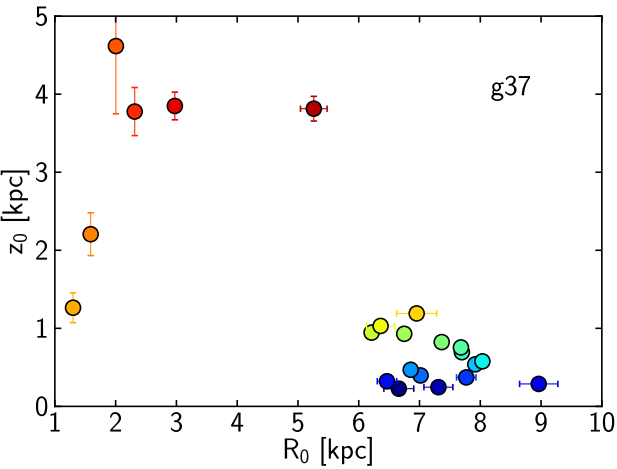


1:10, 1:4 and 1:15 mergers

→ select disk stars in 500 Myr age bins

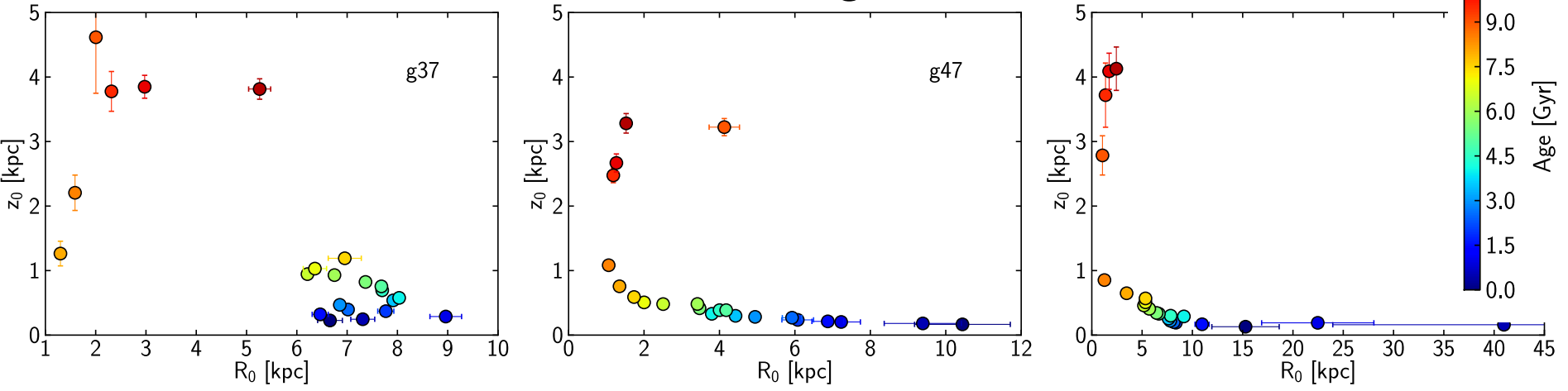
Anticorrelation between scale-height and scale-length

Quiescent galaxies

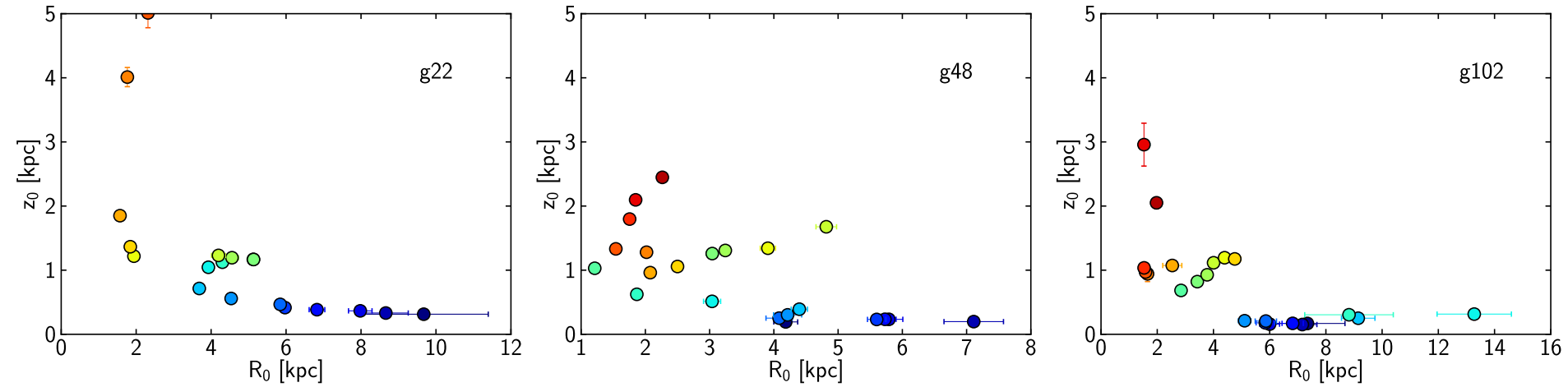


Anticorrelation between scale-height and scale-length

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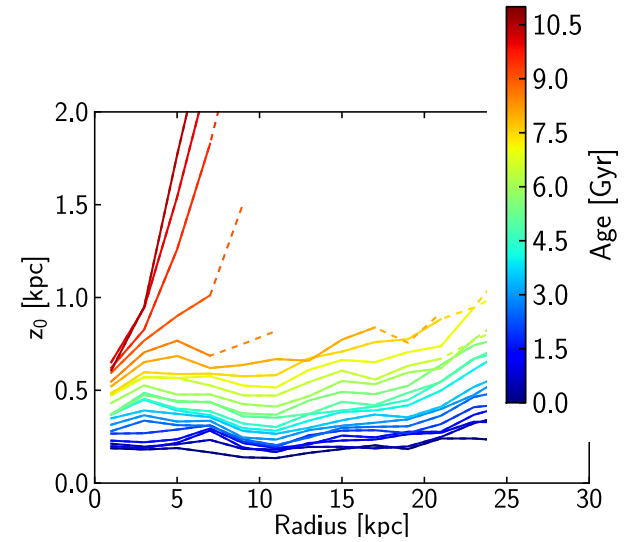
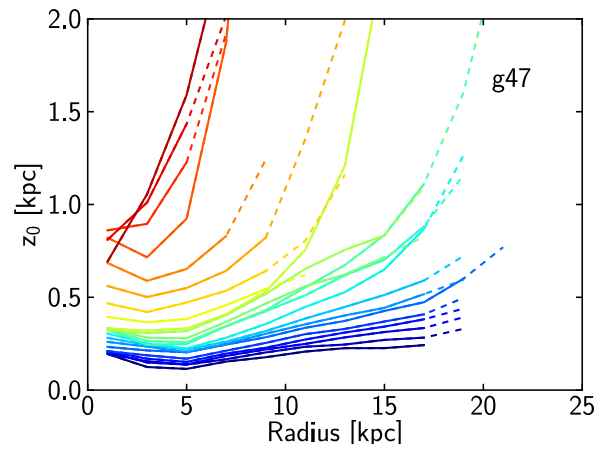
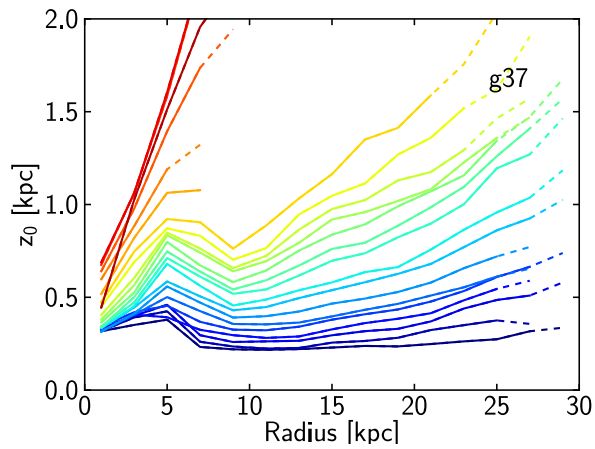


Galaxies with mergers



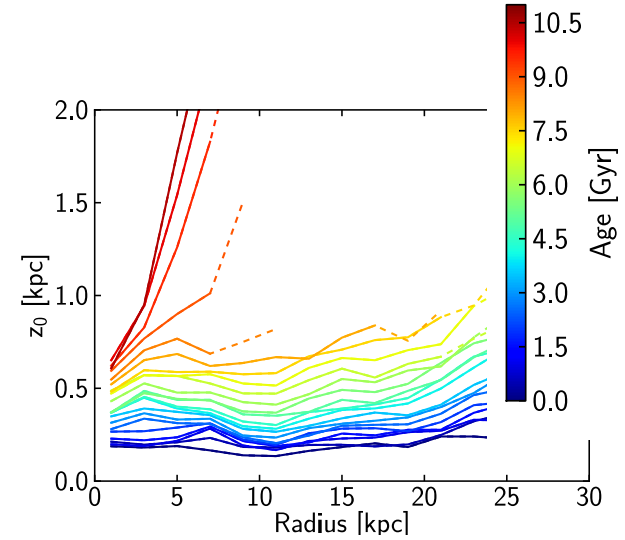
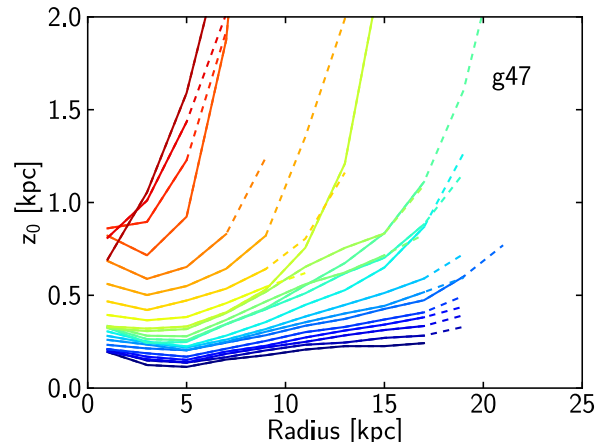
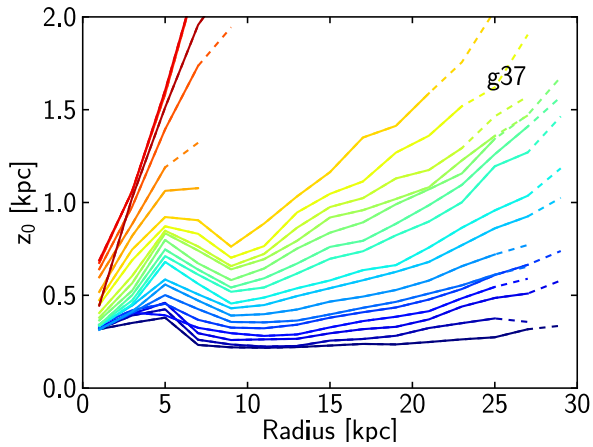
Mono-age populations are flared

Quiescent galaxies

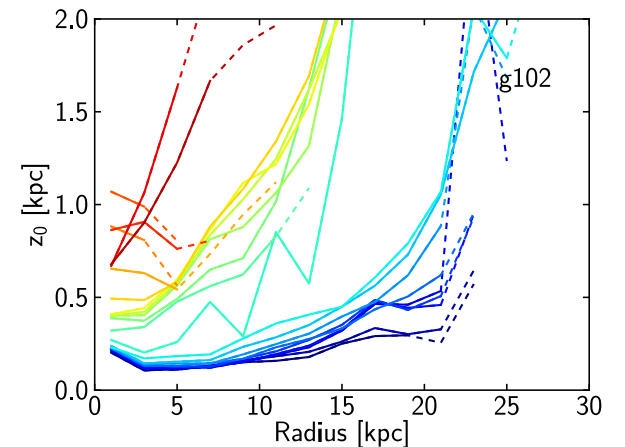
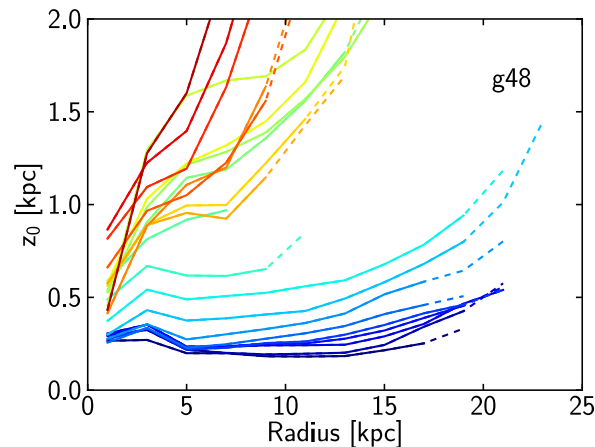
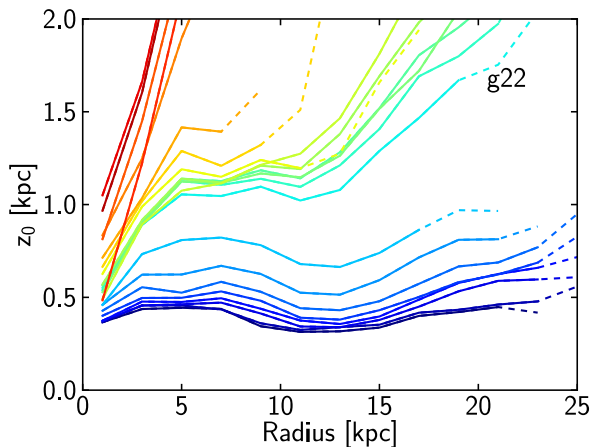


Mono-age populations are flared

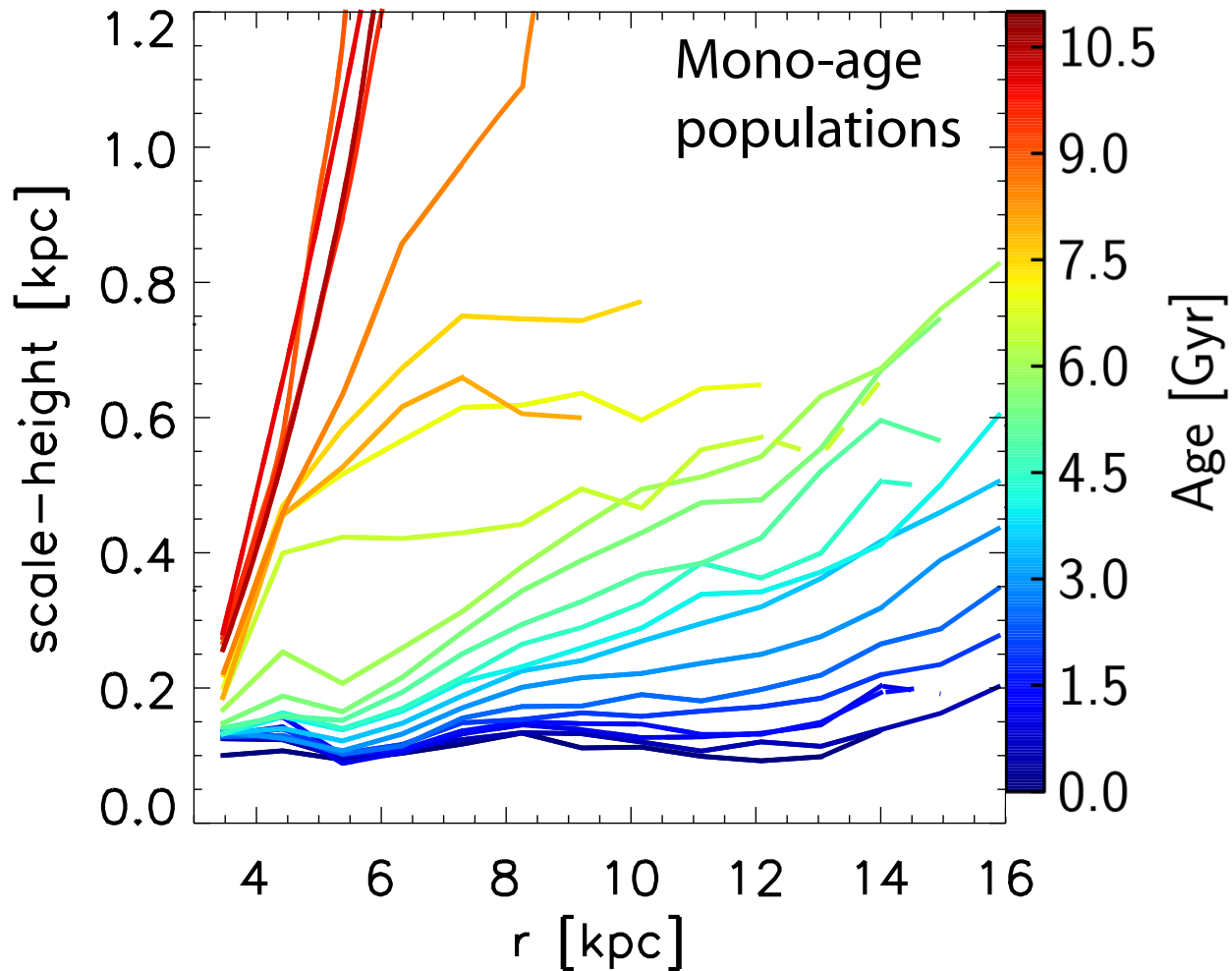
Quiescent galaxies



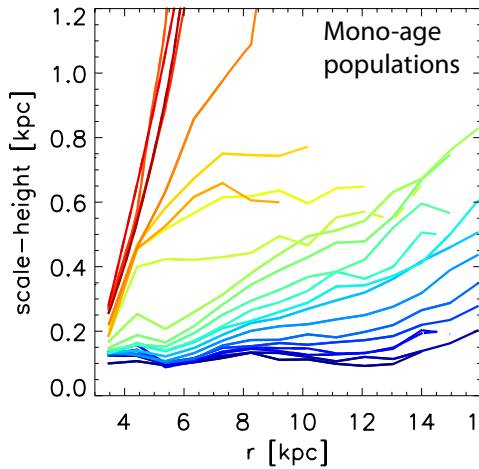
Galaxies with mergers



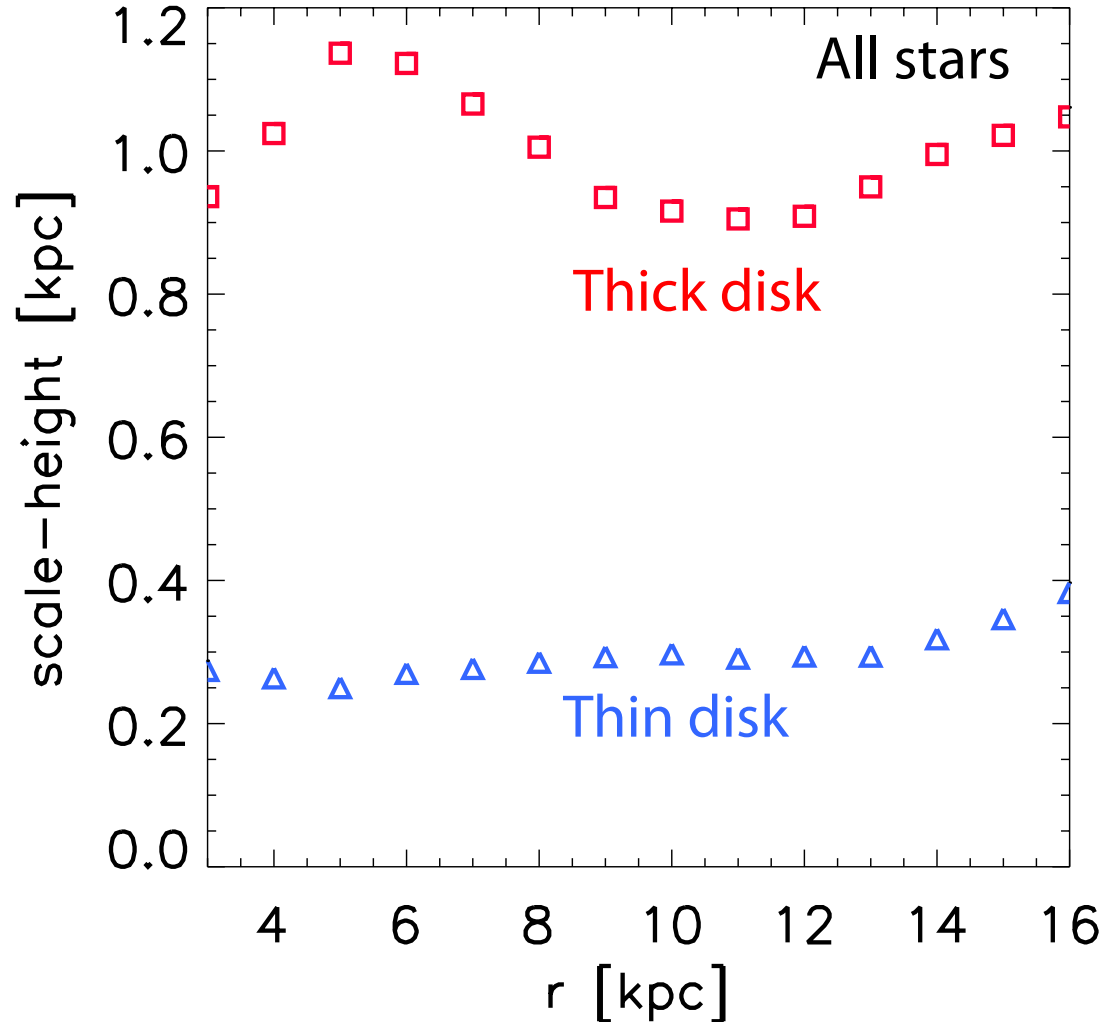
Mono-age populations are flared



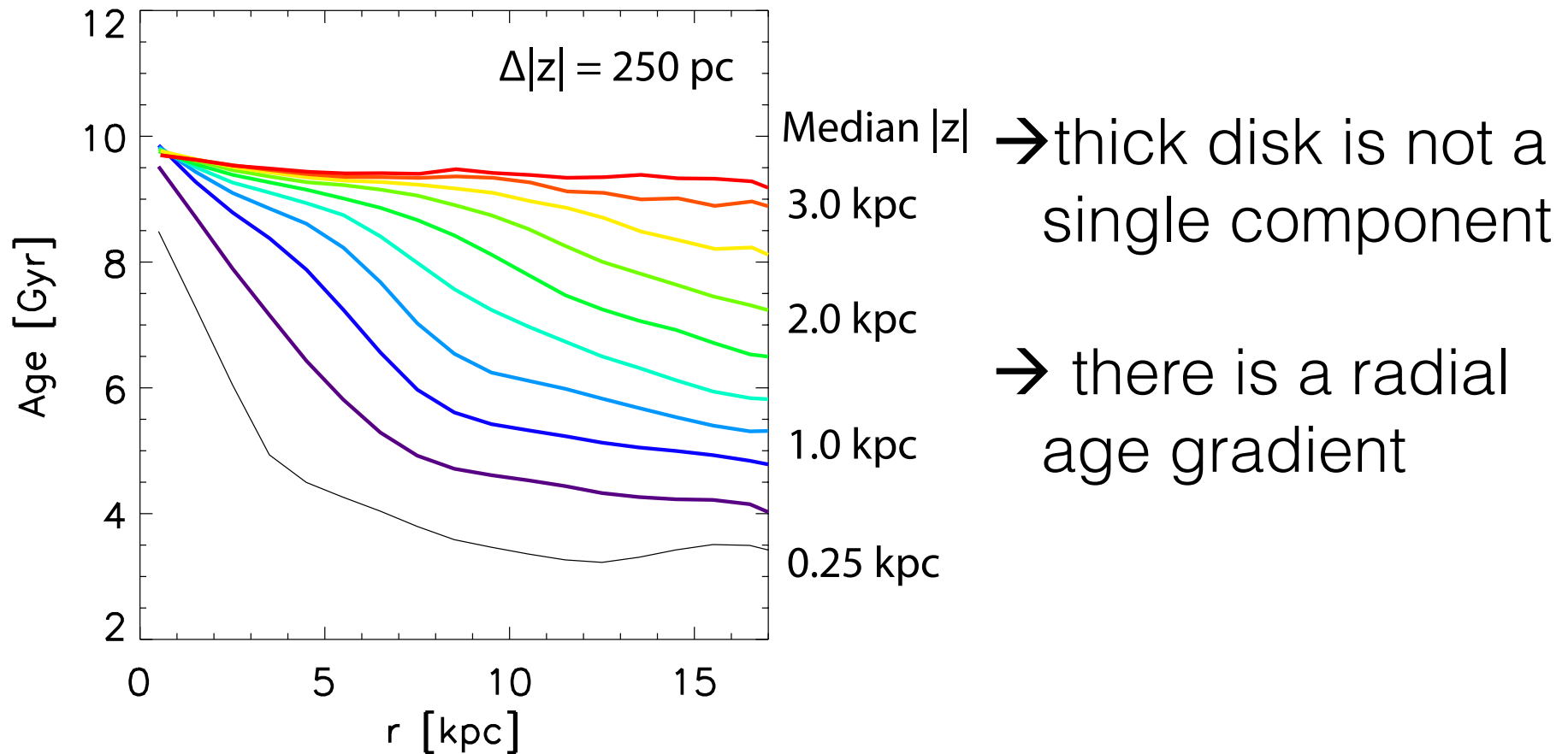
But the global thick disk does not flare



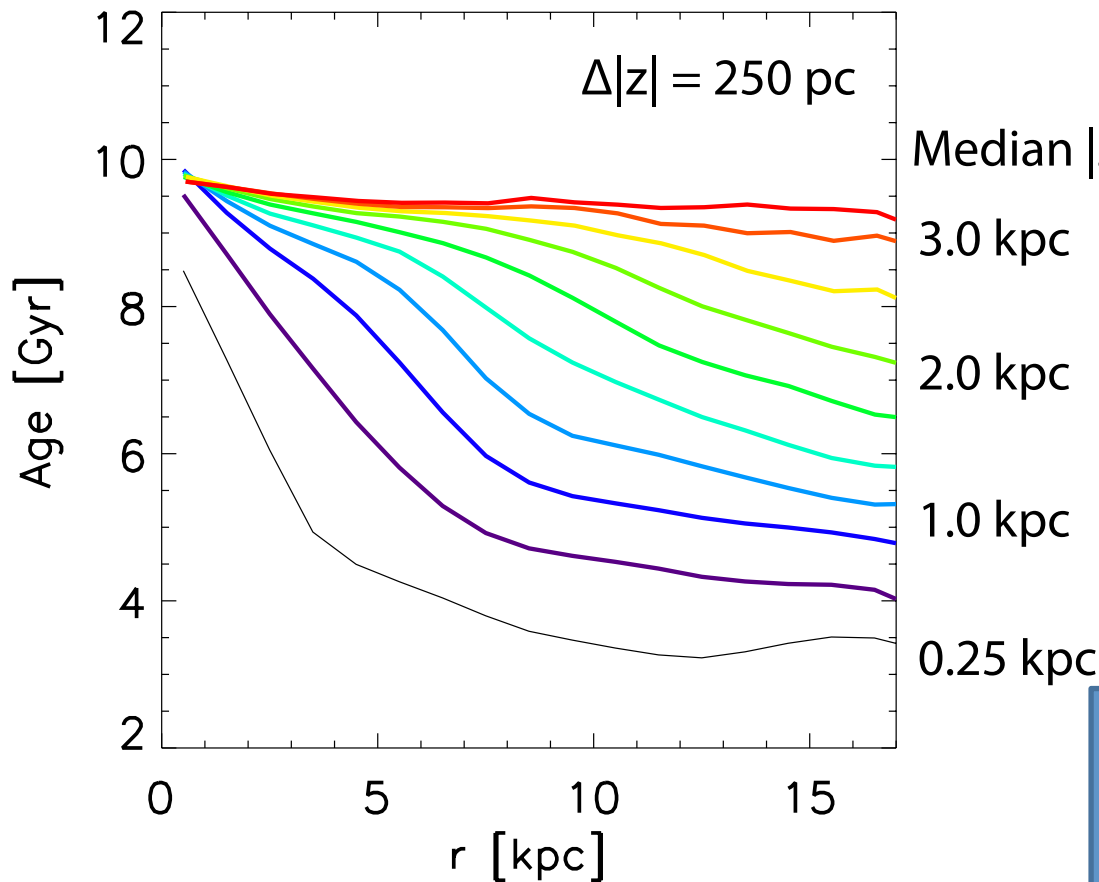
- a two-component decomposition is always possible
- Thick component extends to outer regions



The thick disk is made of all the “flared parts” of the mono-age populations



The thick disk is made of all the “flared parts” of the mono-age populations

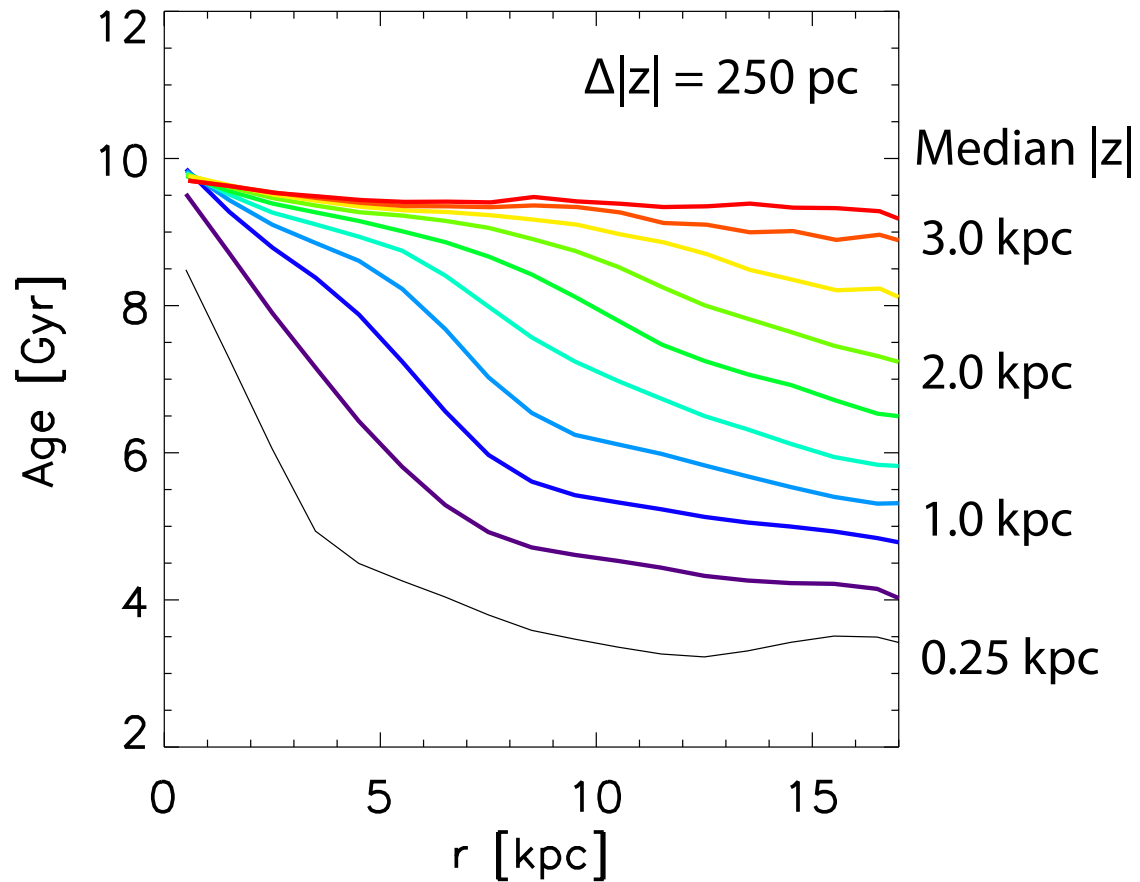


Median $|z|$ → thick disk is not a single component

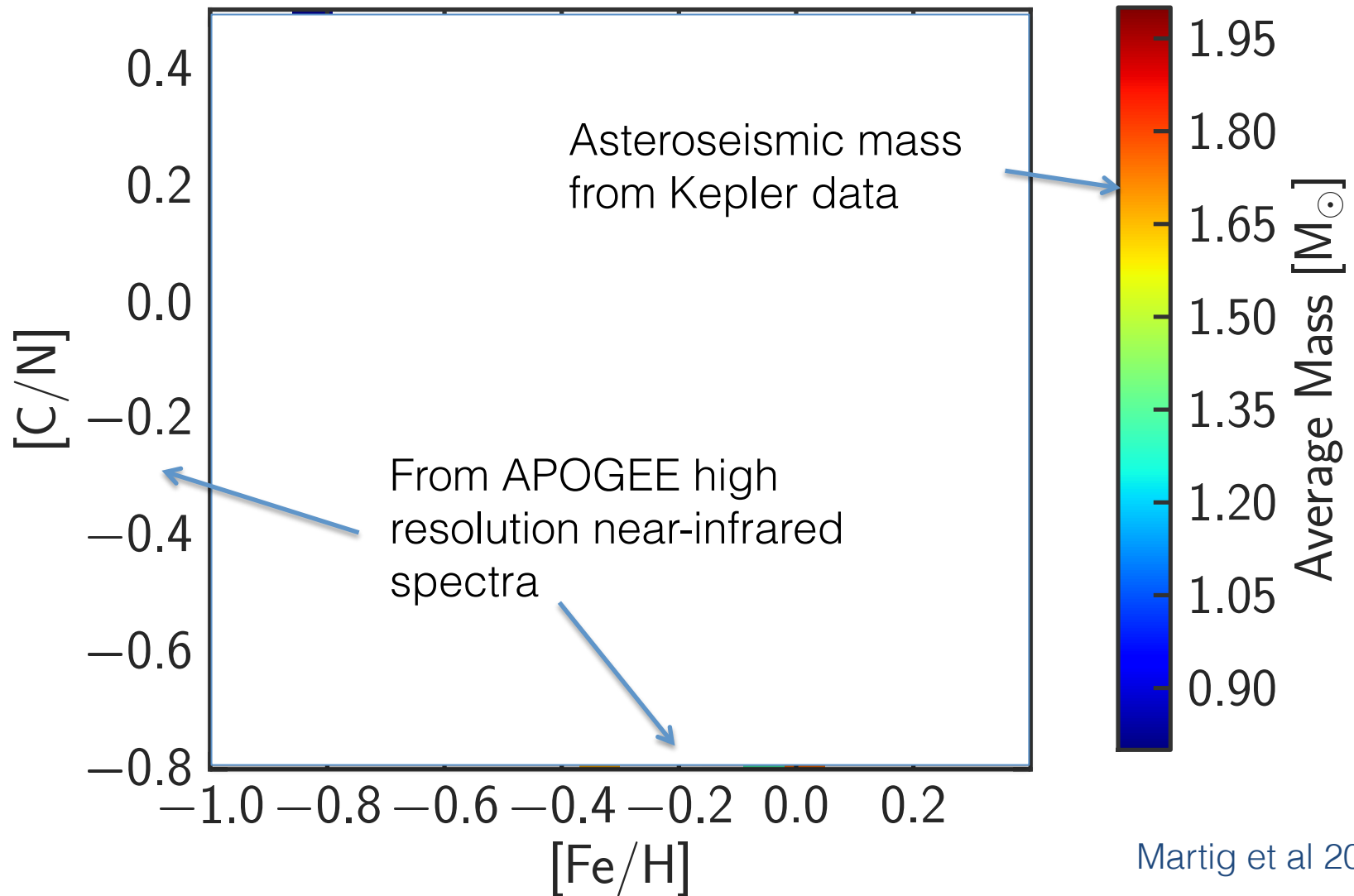
→ there is a radial age gradient

This would reconcile the MW with nearby galaxies

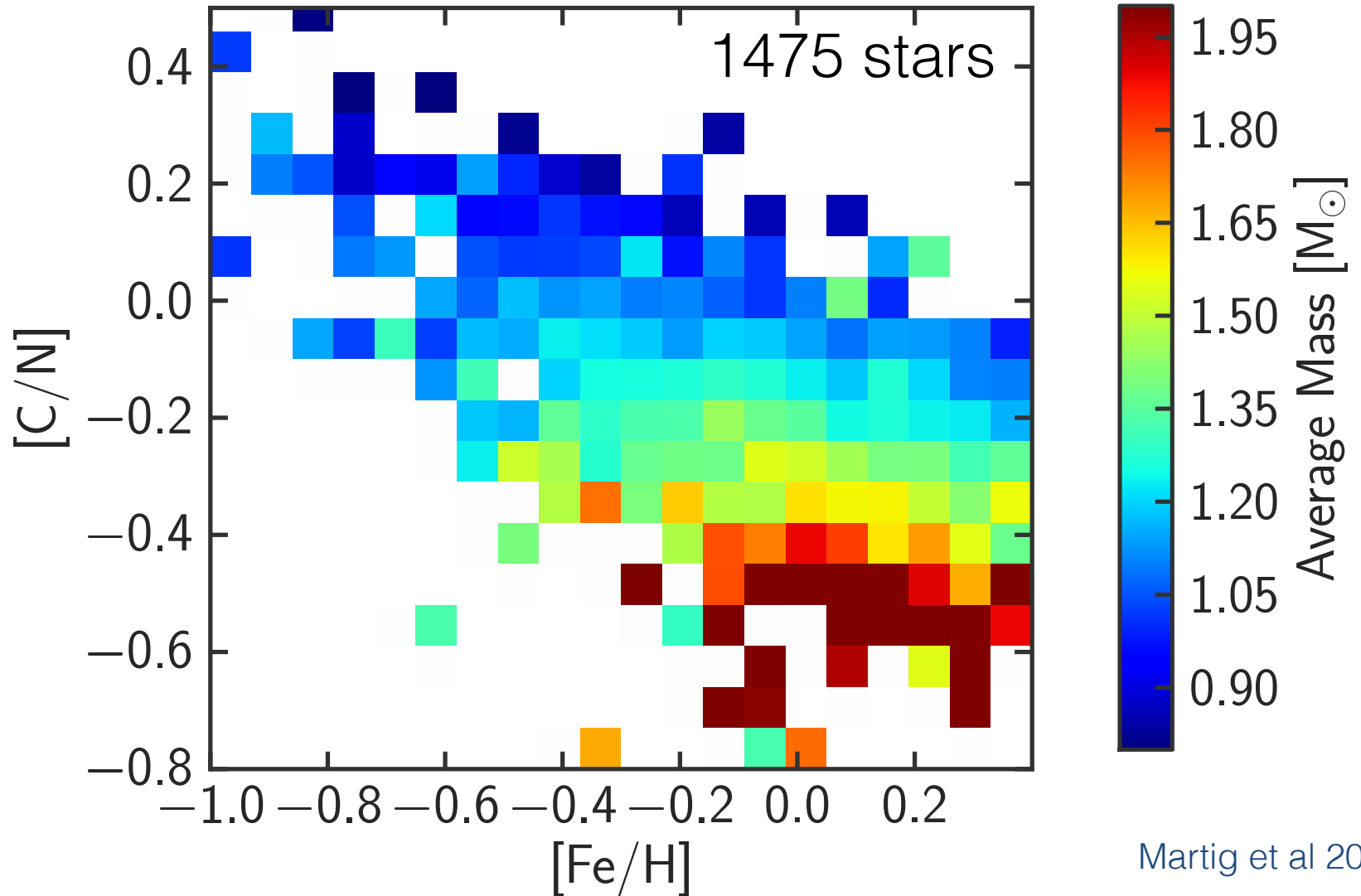
Could we directly test this in the Milky Way?



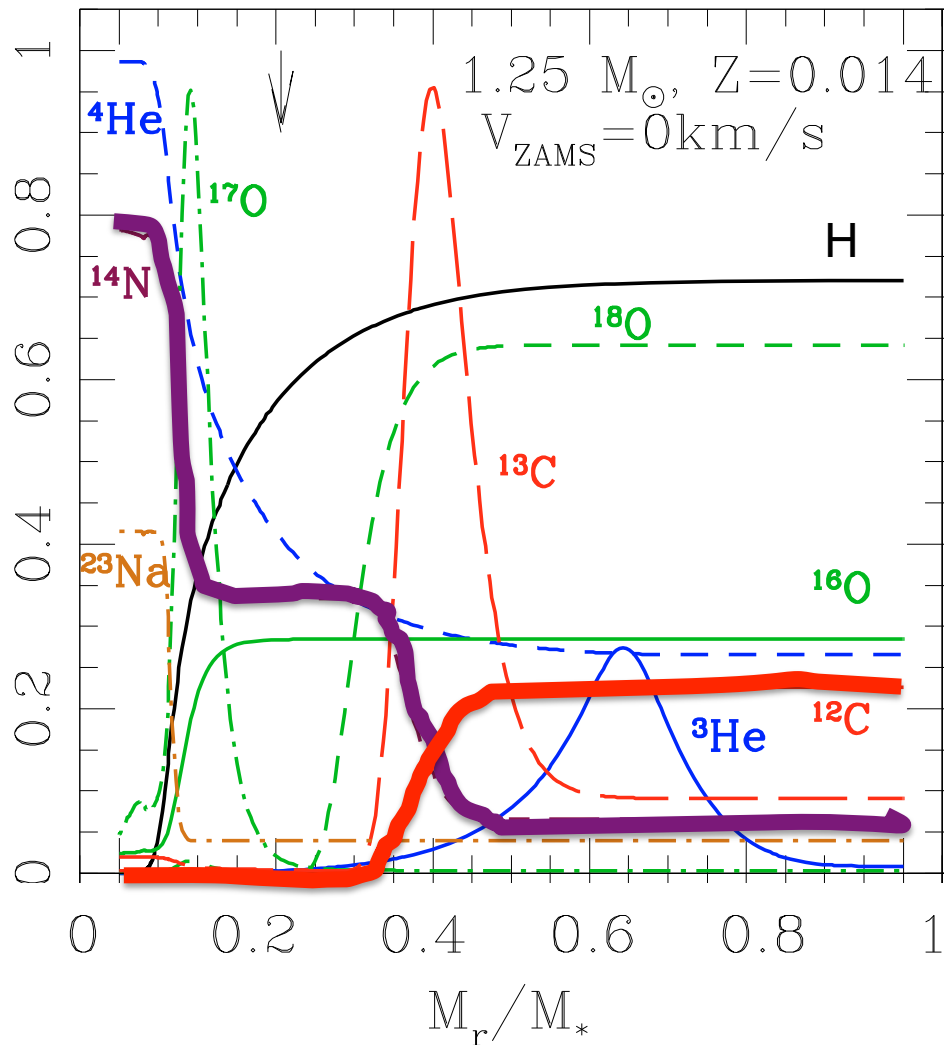
A new method to determine stellar masses



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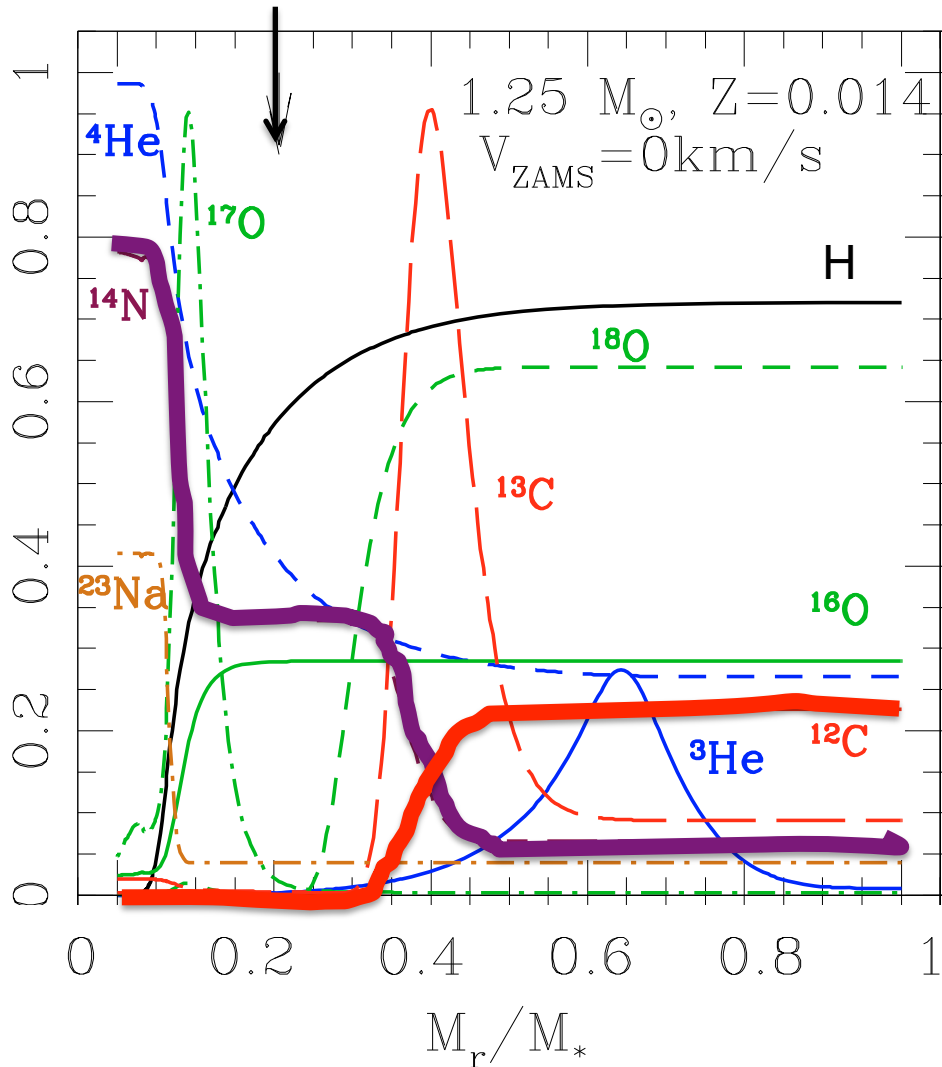


Structure of star at MS turnoff



Structure of star at MS turnoff

depth reached by
convective envelope



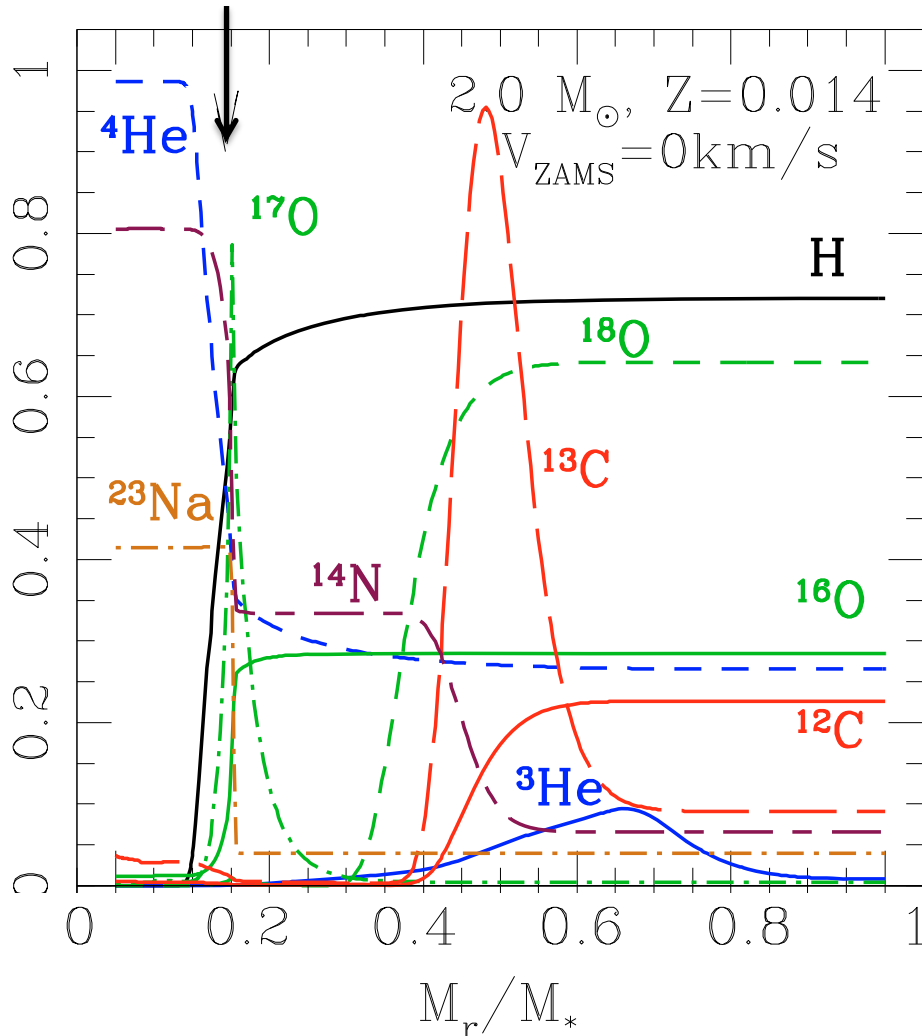
After the first dredge-up,
the surface abundances
change:

- Nitrogen increases
- Carbon decreases

→ $[\text{C}/\text{N}]$ decreases

Surface [C/N] after the first dredge-up depends on stellar mass

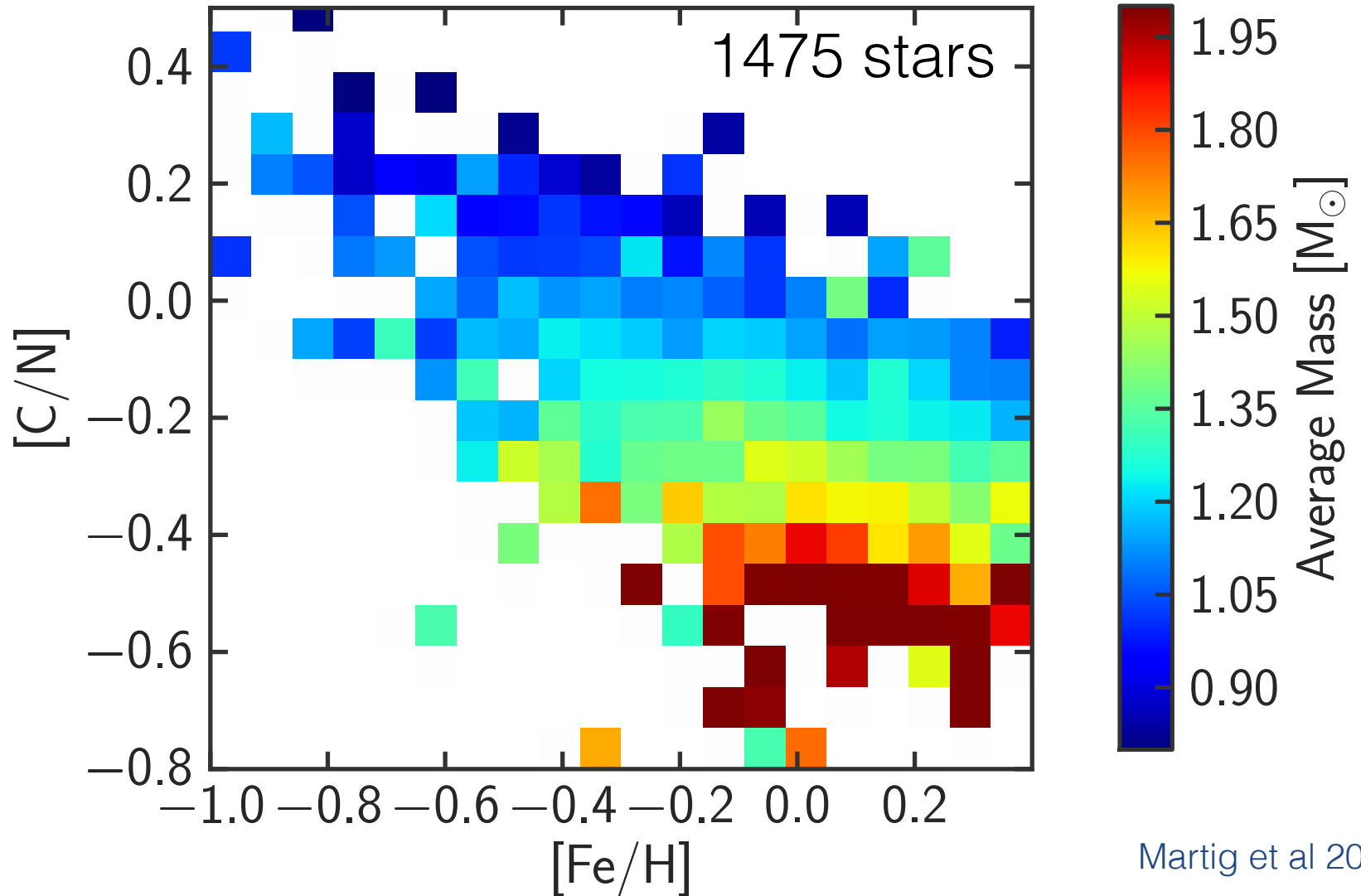
depth reached by convective envelope



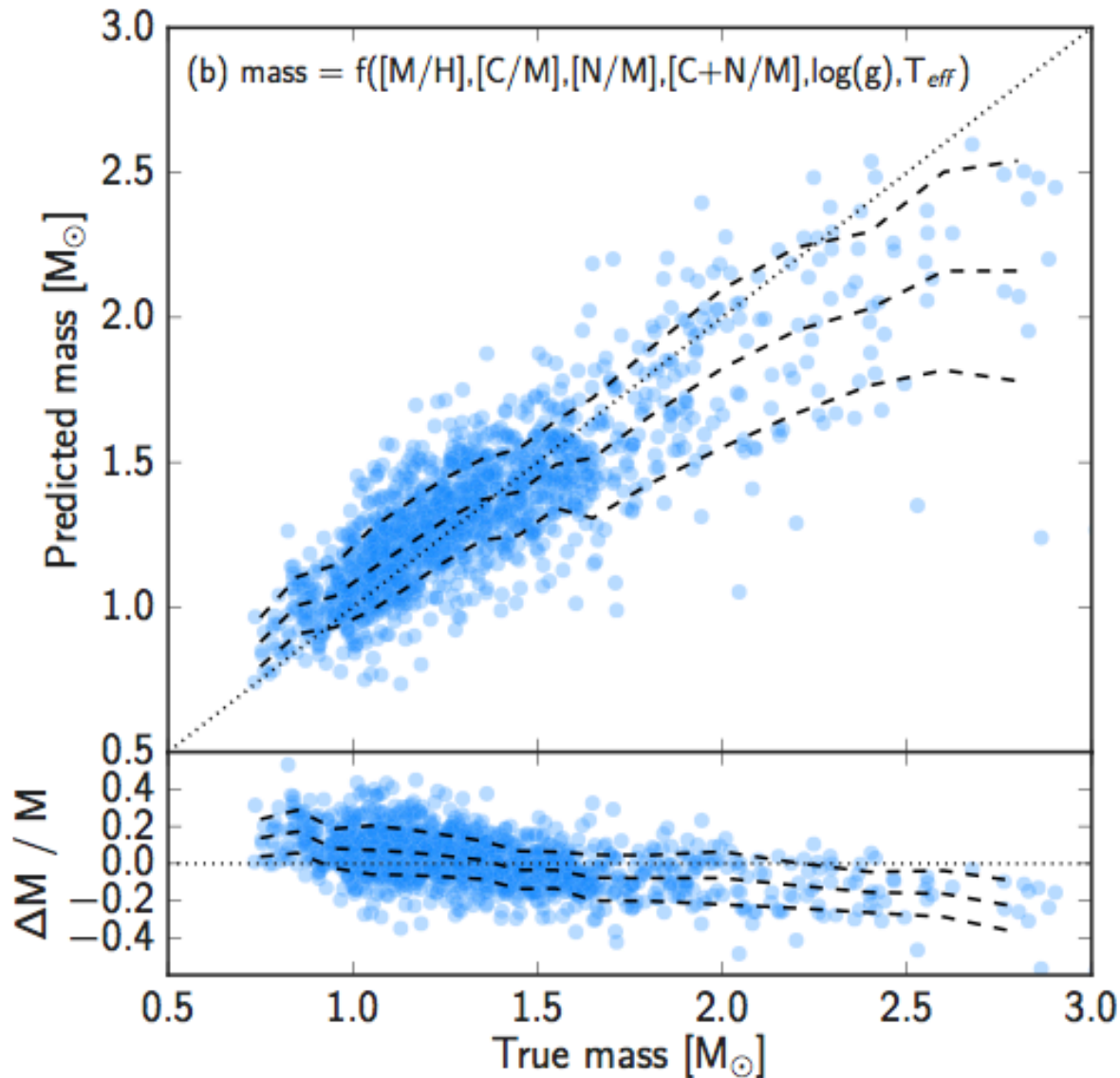
Higher mass star:

- larger zone where ^{12}C burned into ^{14}N
- convective envelope goes deeper during dredge-up

[C/N] and stellar mass are correlated

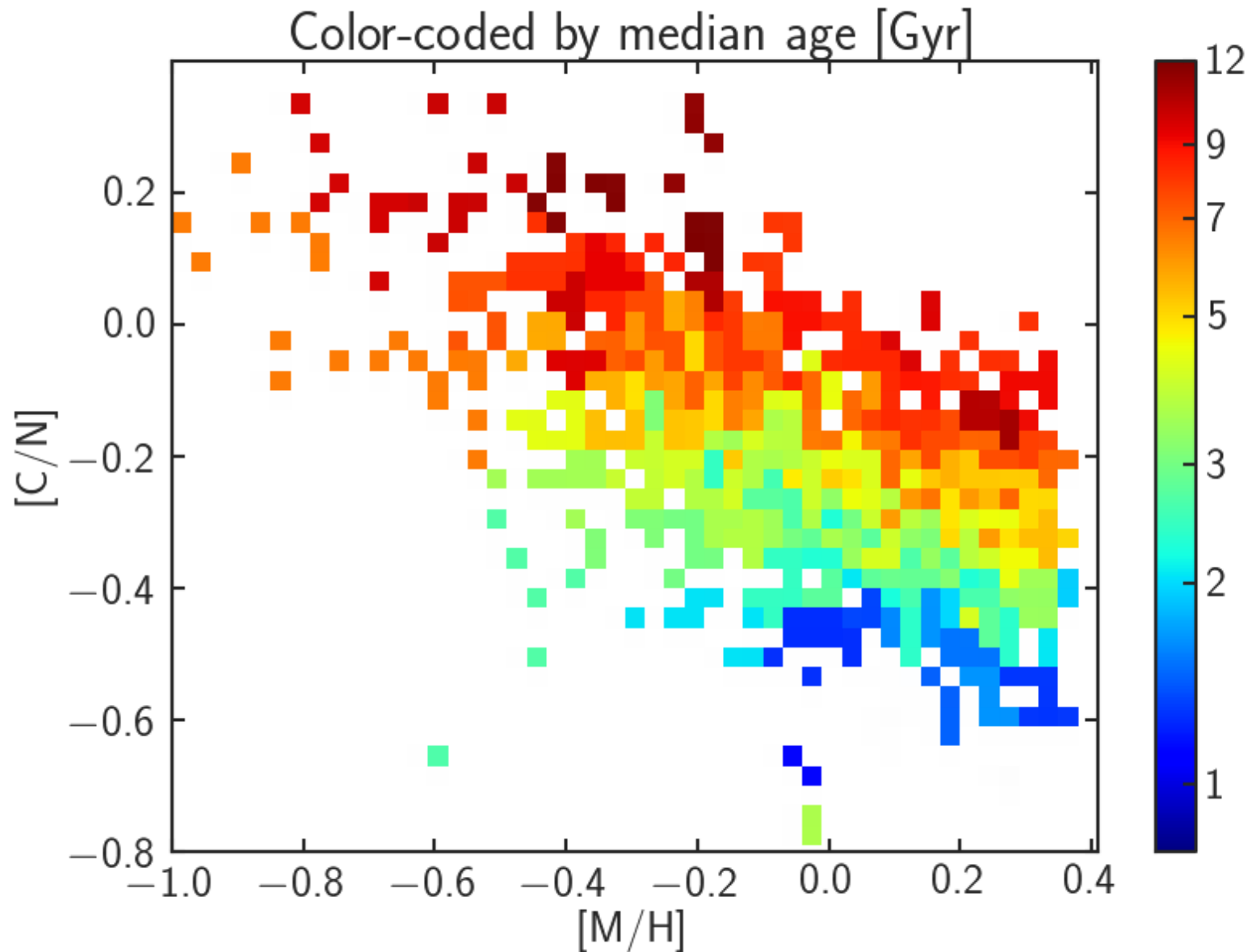


A model for mass as a function of spectroscopic labels

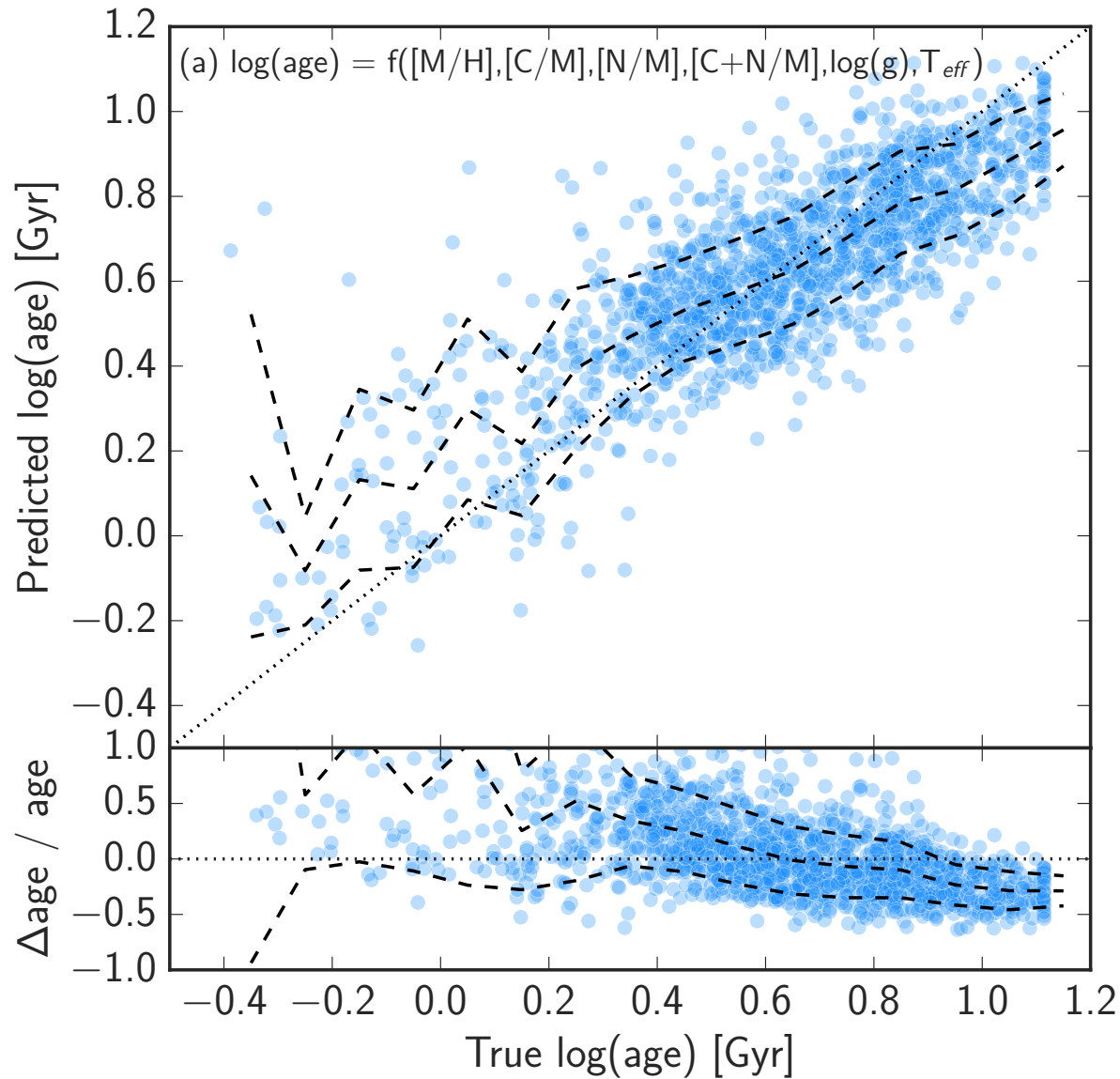


Training set: 1475
giants in APOKASC
(APOGEE+Kepler)

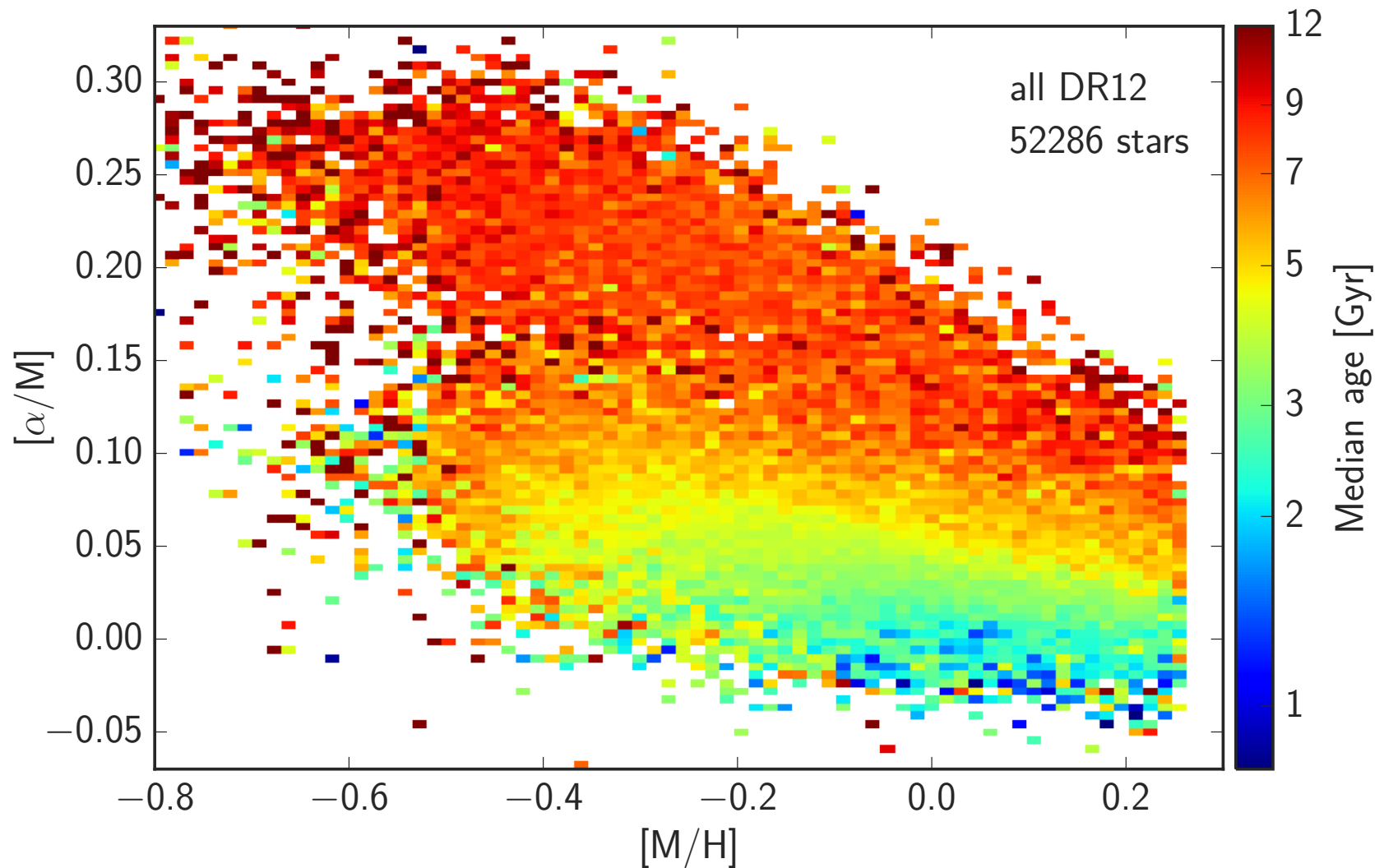
Mass and age are correlated



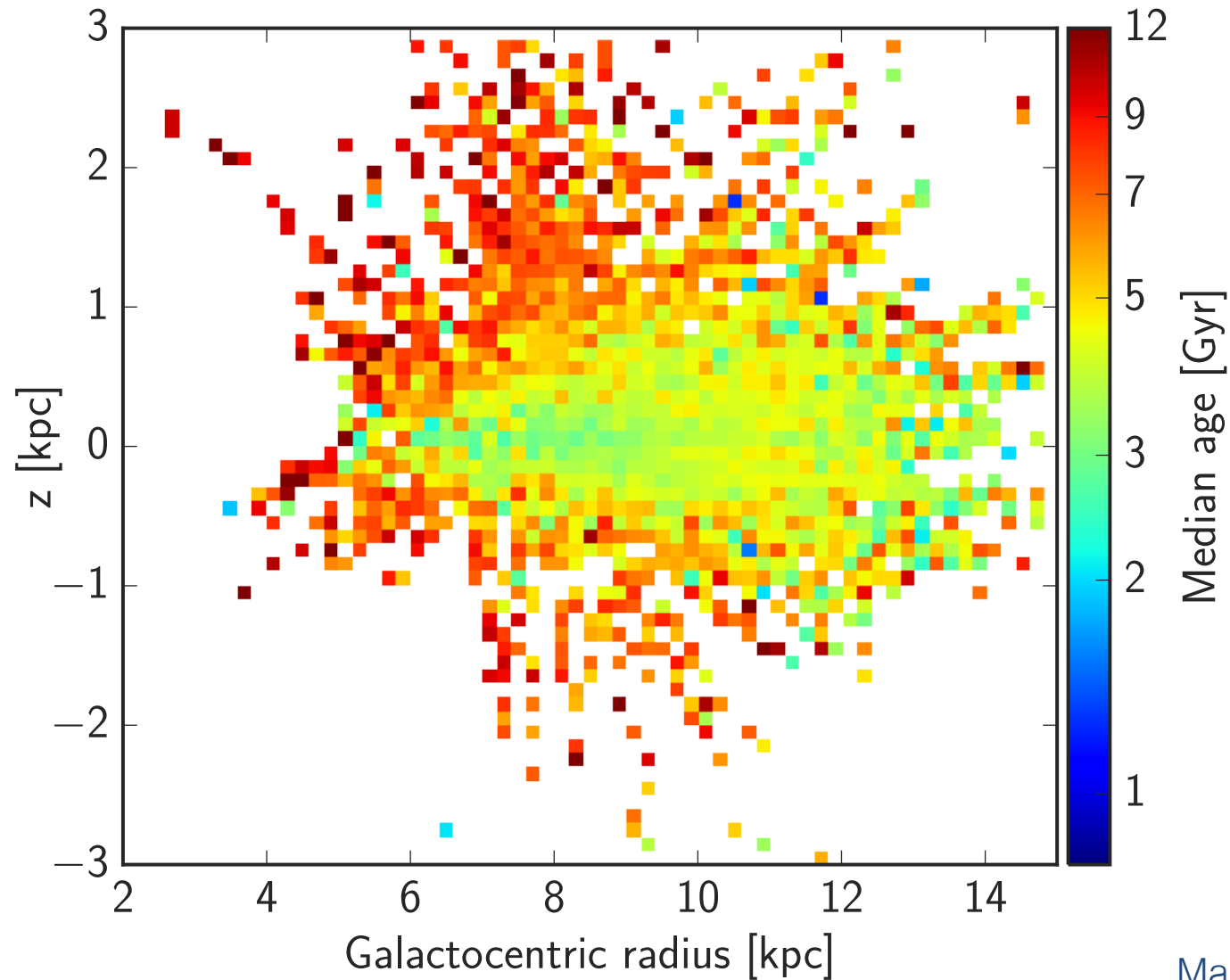
We also build a model for age



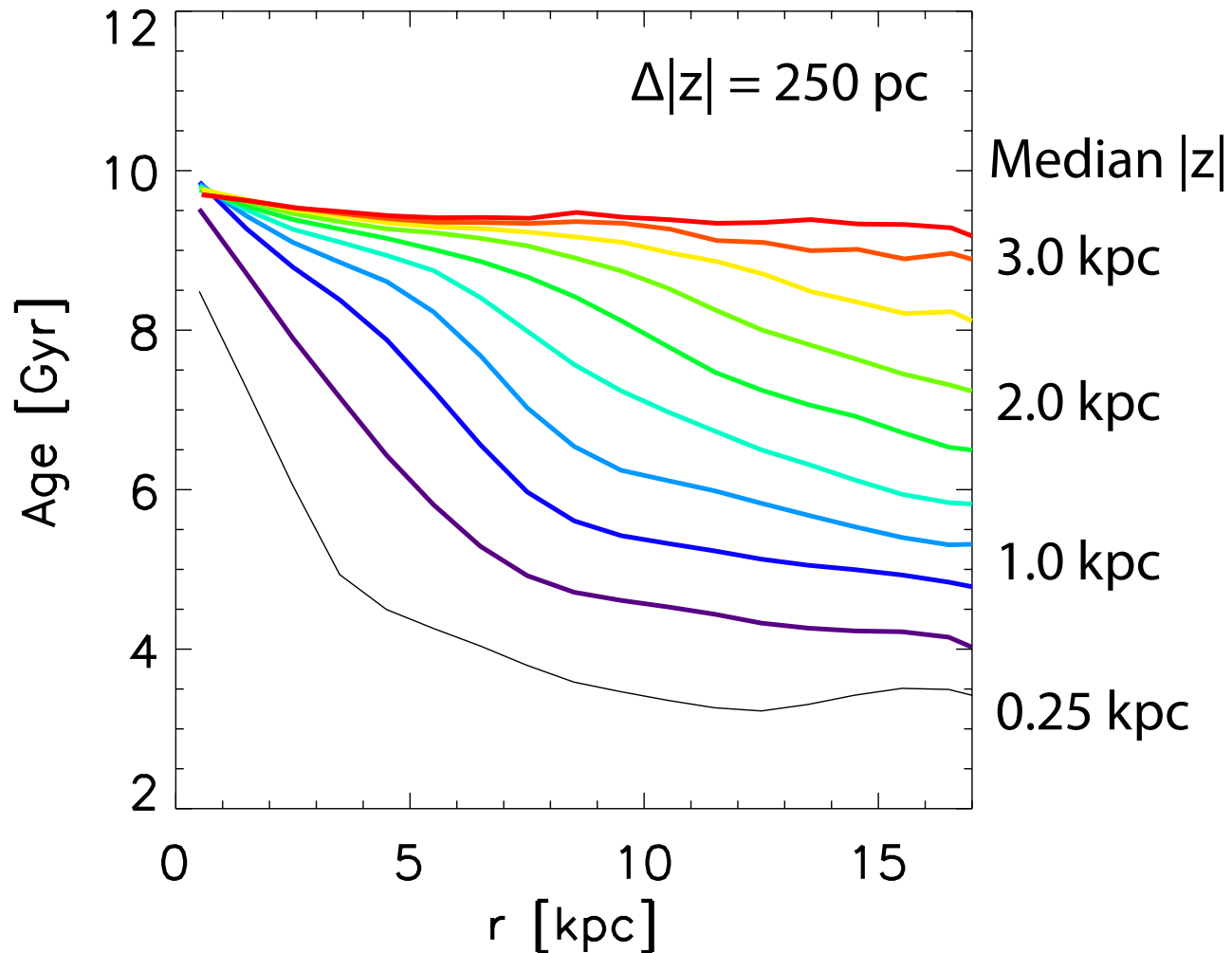
Mass/age labels transferred to APOGEE DR12 stars



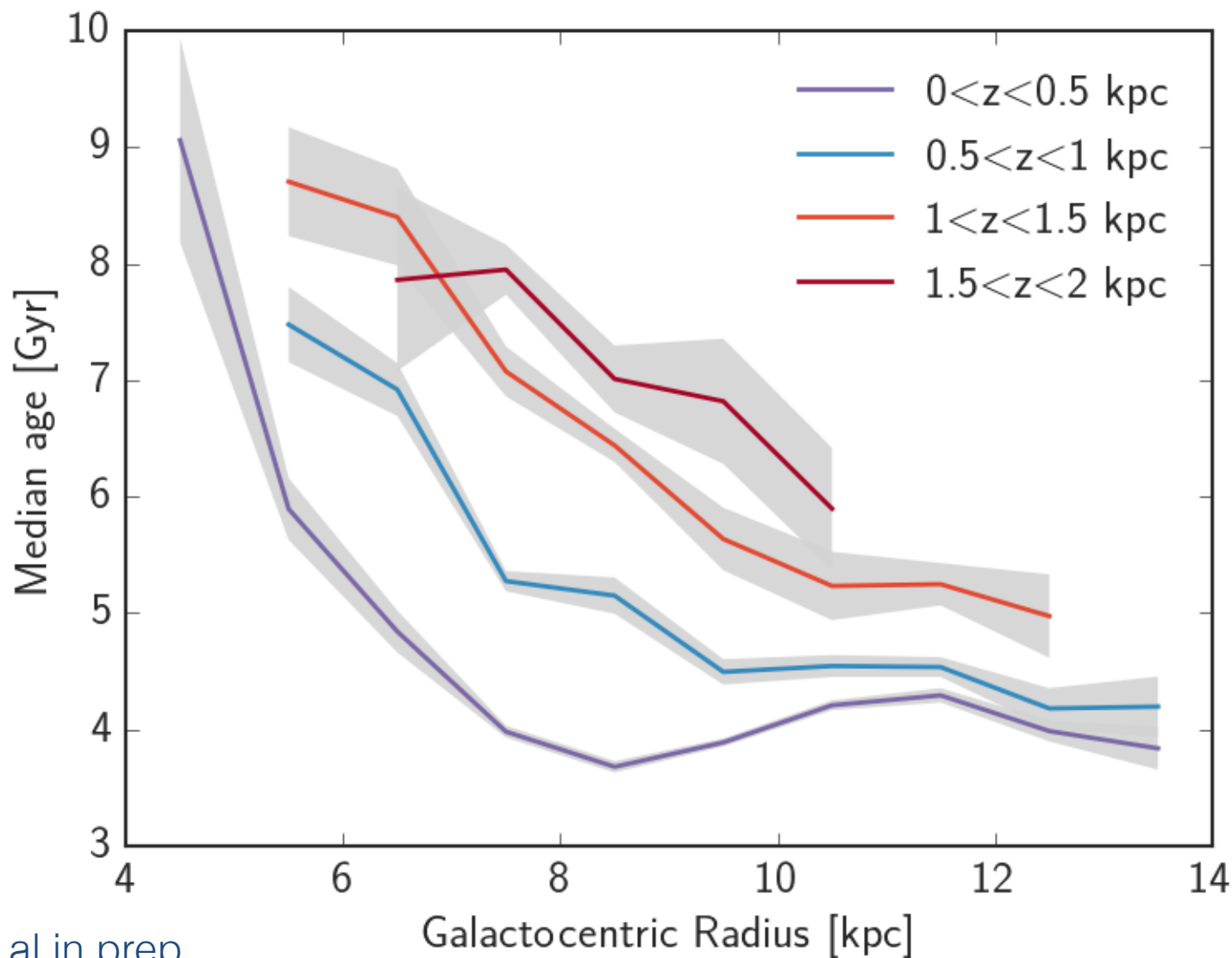
Ages for red clump stars



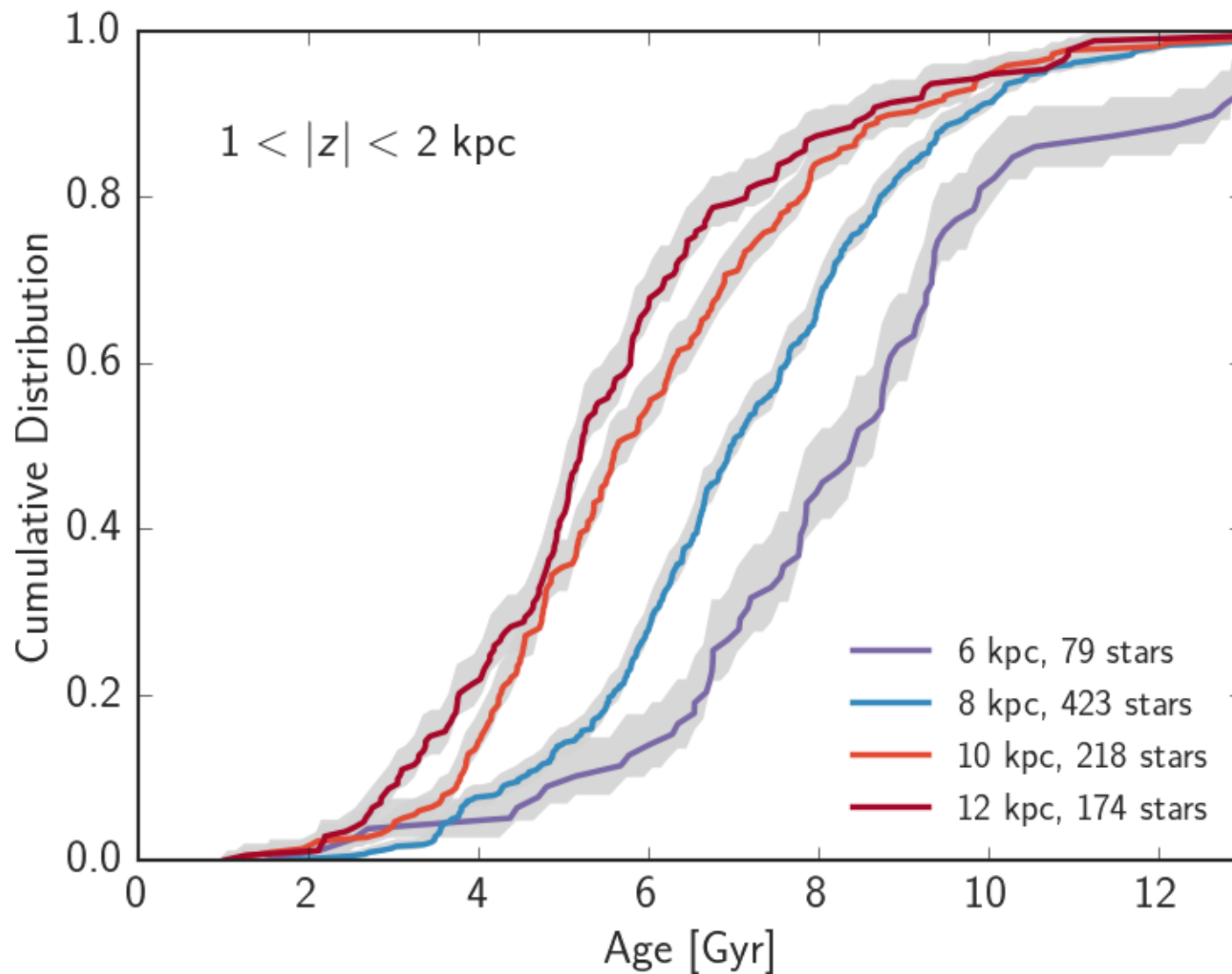
Simulations predicted radial age gradients



Radial age gradients for APOGEE RC stars



Radial age gradients for APOGEE red clump stars



Summary

- Thick disks: short scale-length in MW / extended in external galaxies
- “Morphologically-defined” thick disk are NOT a distinct, uniformly old components
- Age gradient present in APOGEE data