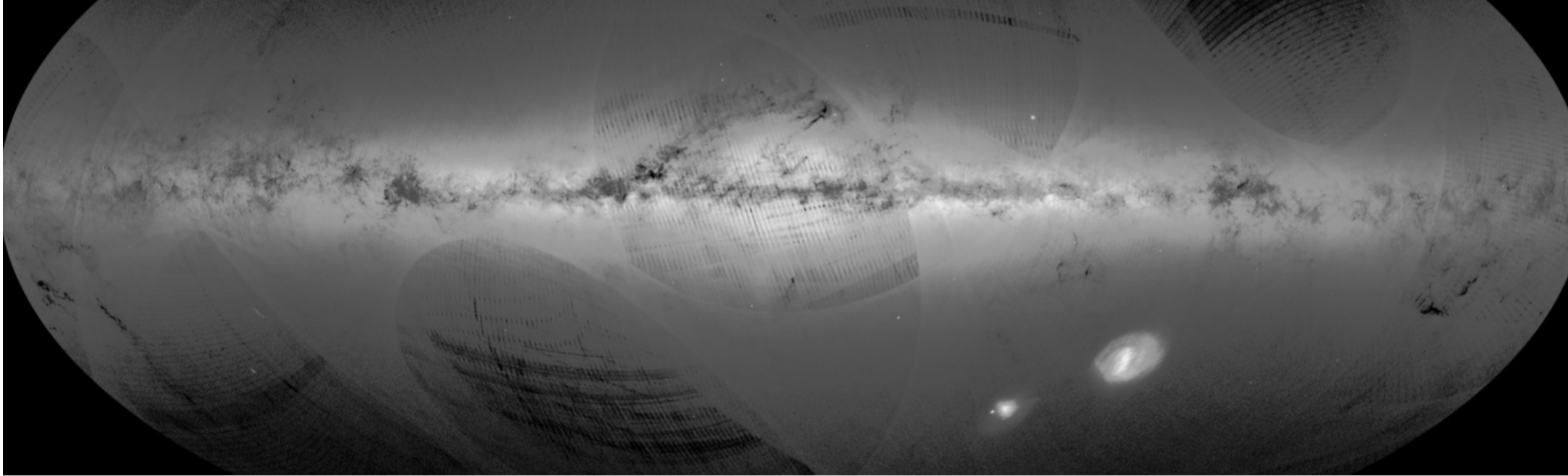




Mapping the Milky Way with LAMOST

刘超 (国家天文台)

collaborated with 徐岩、王海峰、万峻辰、J. L. Carlin等

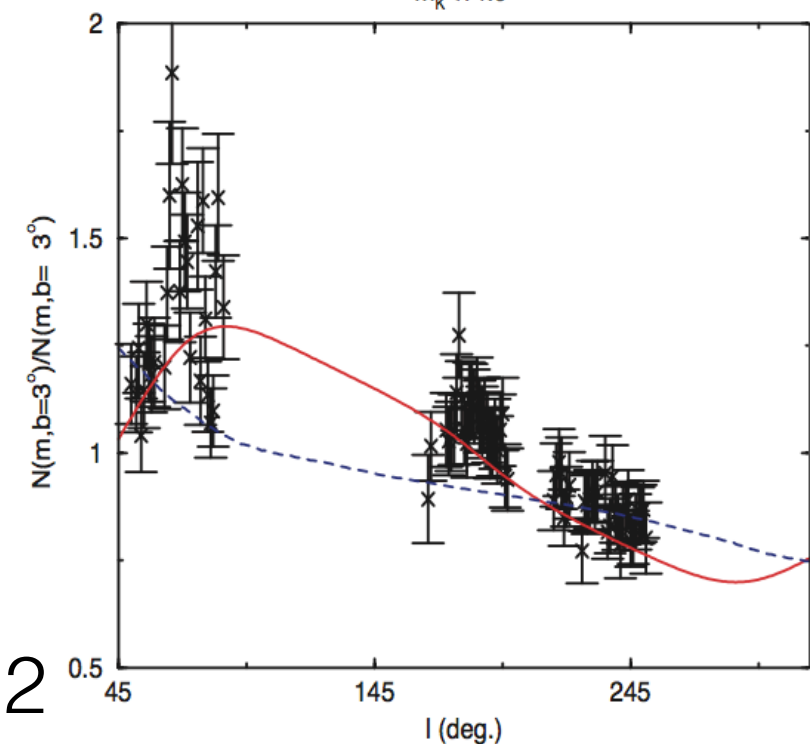
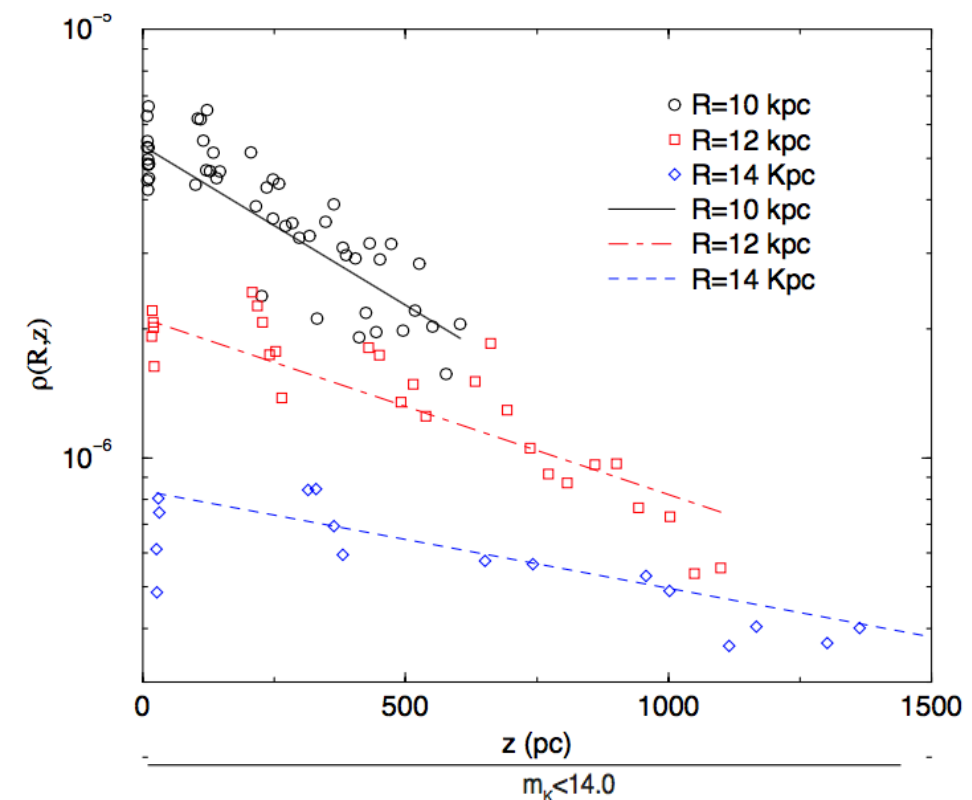
Liu et al. 2017, ArXiv:1701.07831

Outlines

- Introduction of the Galactic structure
- Methodology
- Test & Validation of the method
- The disk
- The halo
- Conclusions

The Milky Way Disk

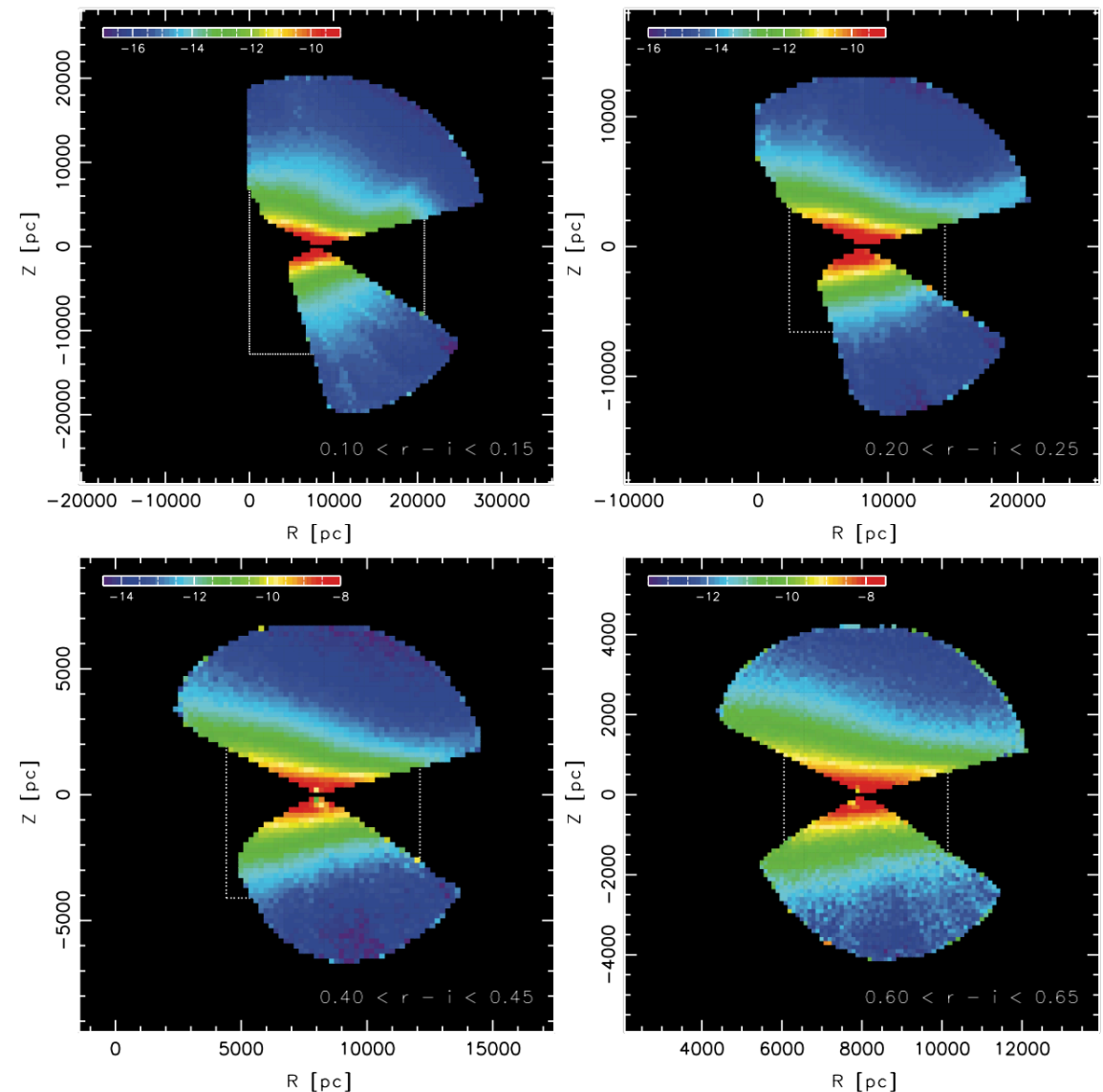
- Lopez-Corredoira et al. (2002)
- SDSS survey (Juric et al. 2008; Newberg et al. 2002)
- Halo profile (Watkins et al. 2009, Season et al. 2011, Xue et al. 2015)



Lopez-Corredoira et al. 2002

The Milky Way Disk

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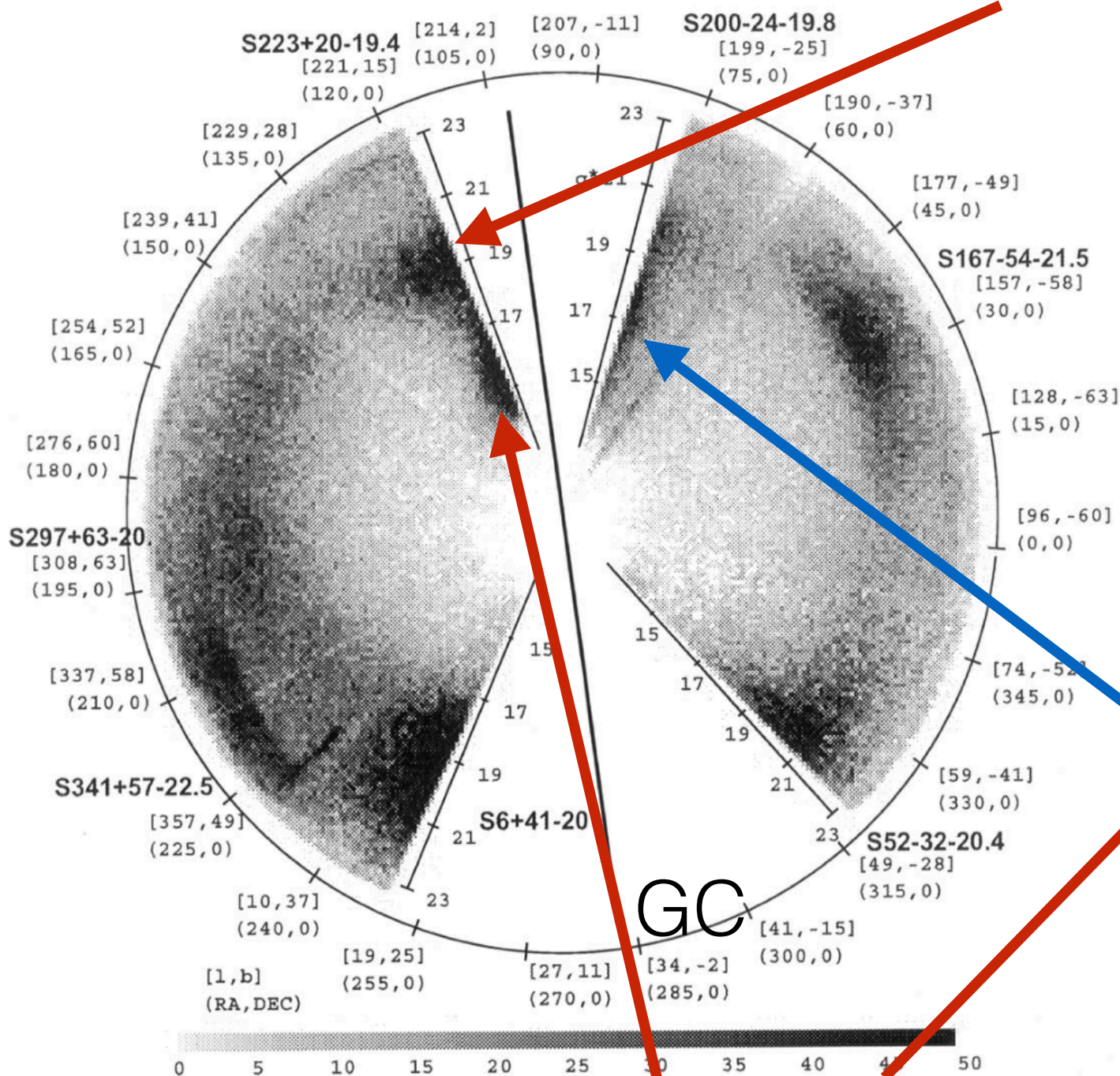
Juric et al. 2008

Newberg et al. 2002

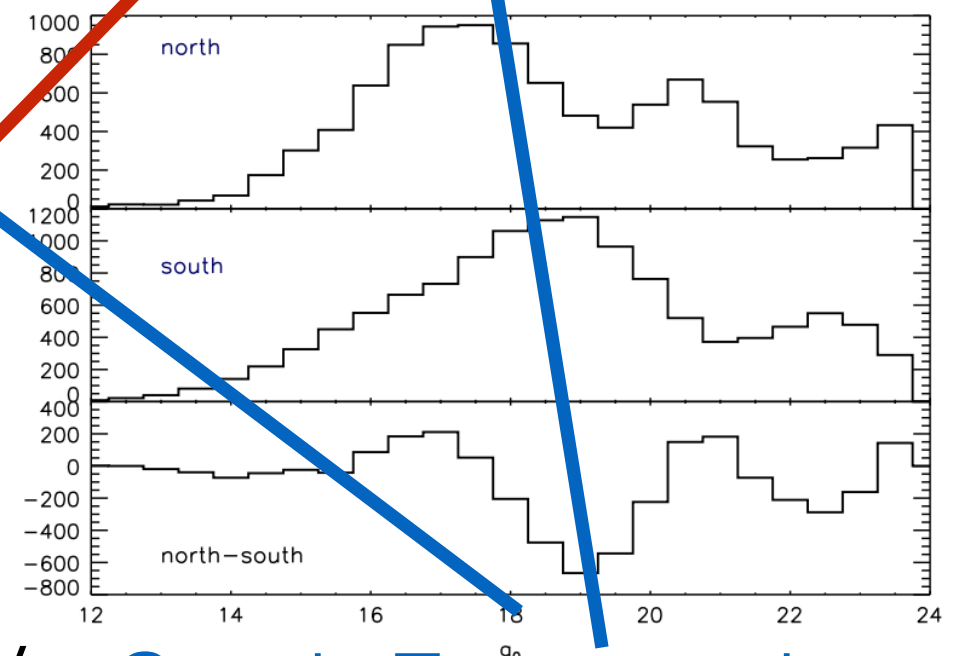
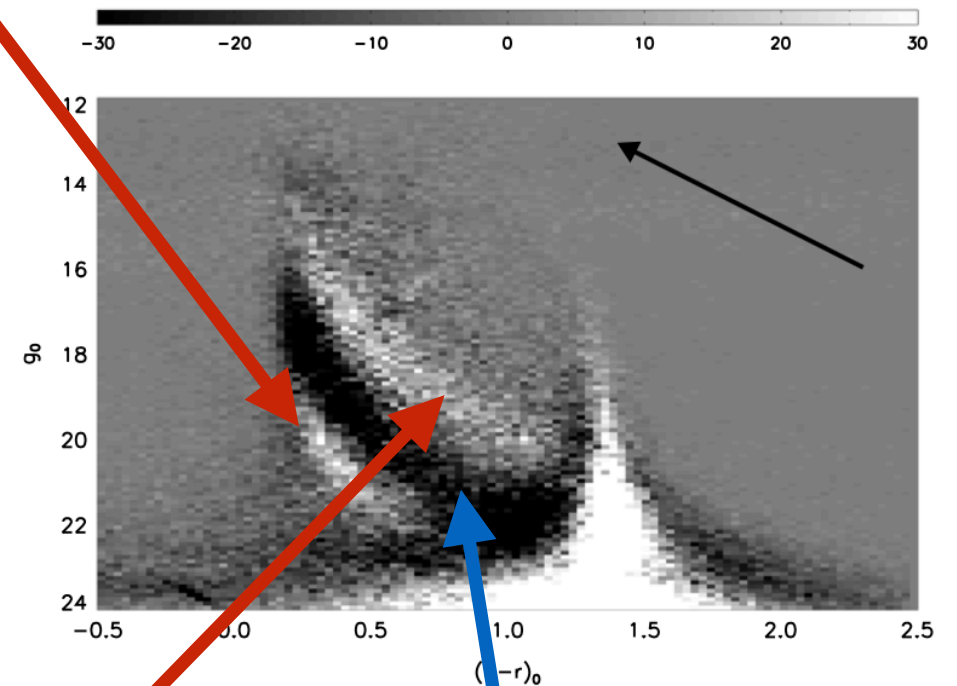
Xu et al. 2015

GAC

Monoceros ring



North Near overdensity

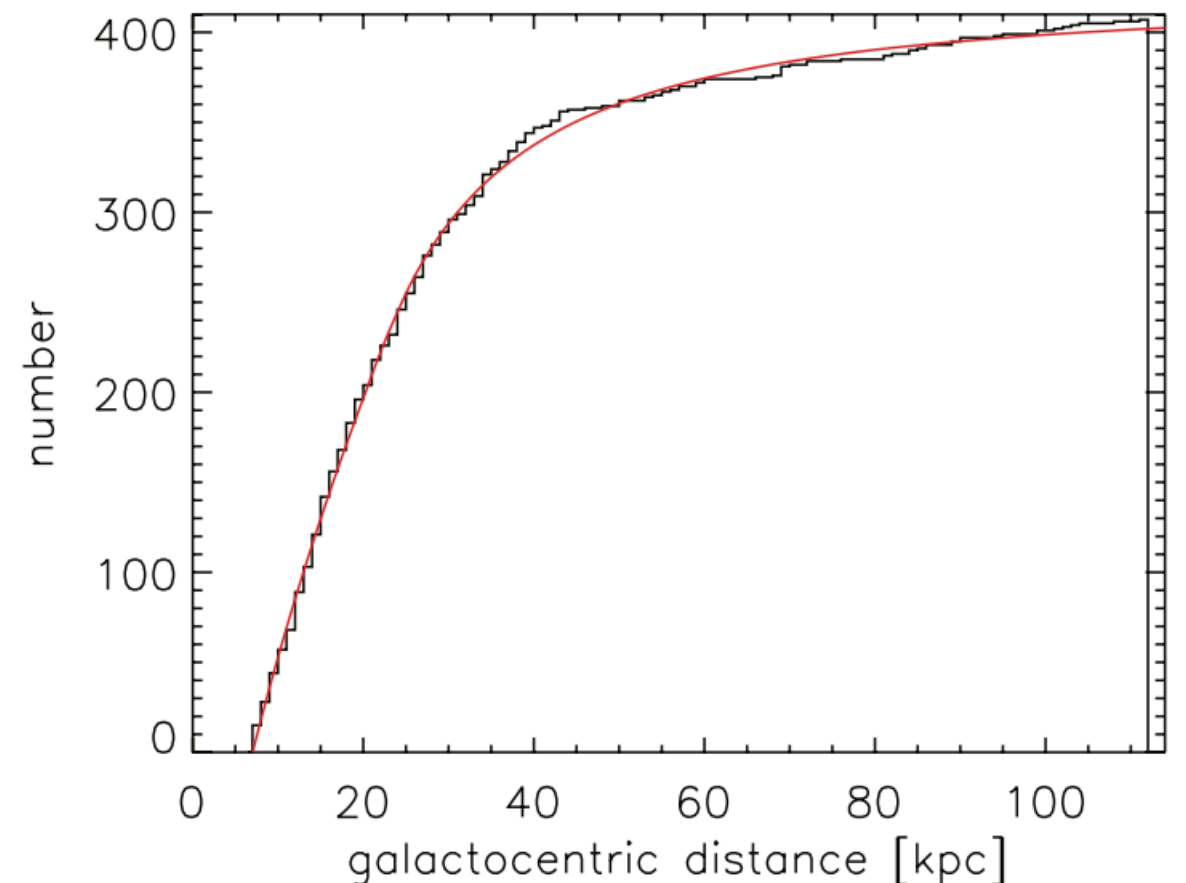


South Far overdensity

The Milky Way Halo

- Lopez-Corredoira et al. (2002)
- SDSS survey (Juric et al. 2008; Newberg et al. 2002; Xu et al. 2015)
- Halo profile (Watkins et al. 2009, Season et al. 2011, Xue et al. 2015)

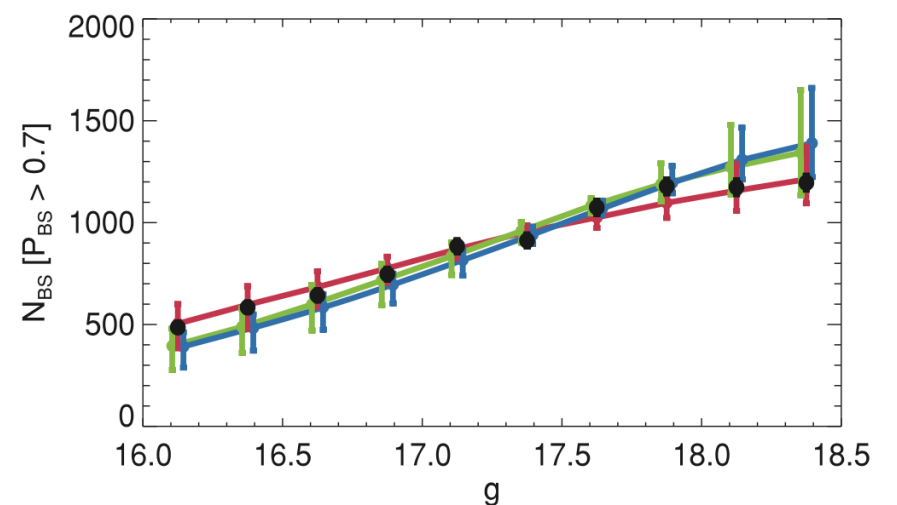
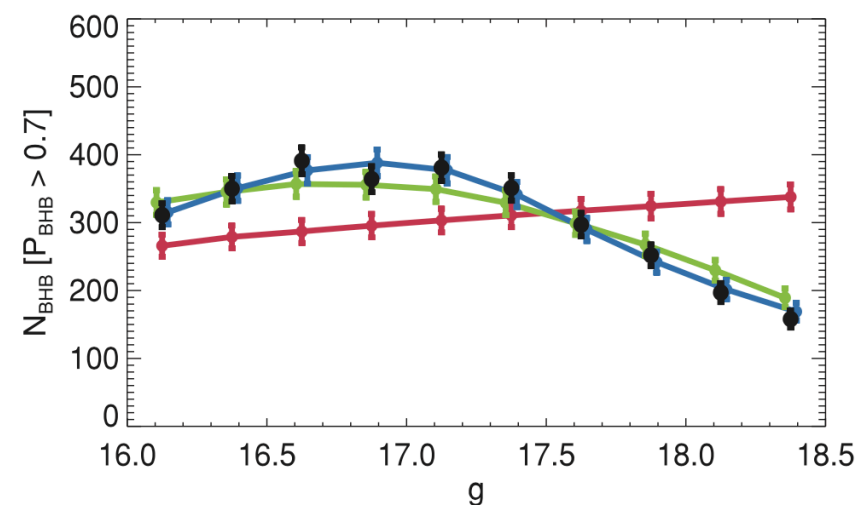
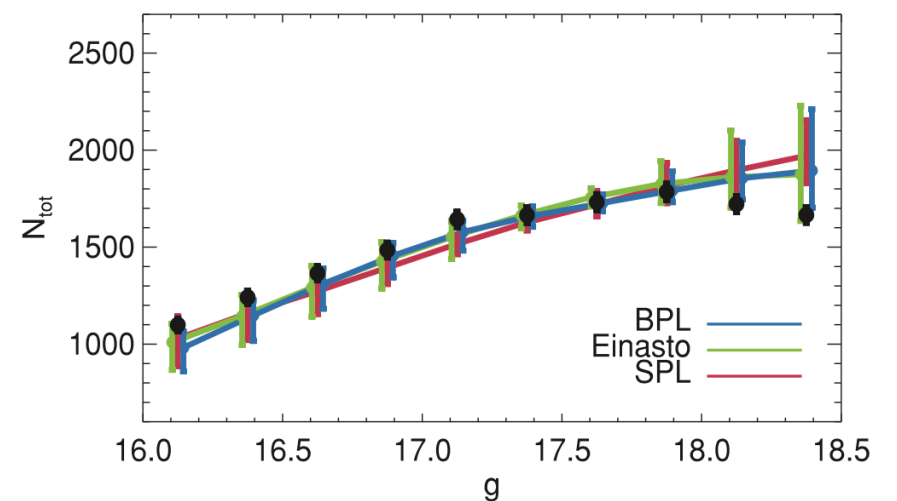
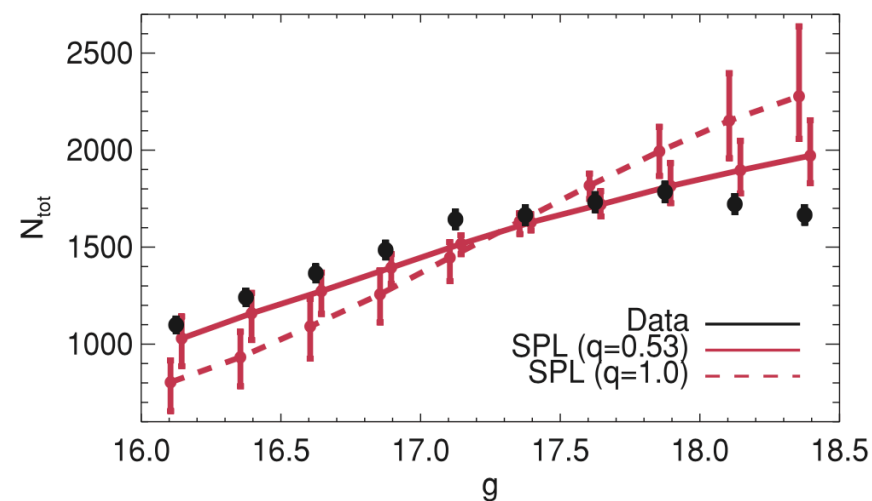
Watkins et al. 2009



$$n(r) = 2.6 \begin{cases} \left(\frac{23 \text{ kpc}}{r} \right)^{2.4} & \text{if } 5 < r \leq 23 \text{ kpc,} \\ \left(\frac{23 \text{ kpc}}{r} \right)^{4.5} & \text{if } 23 < r < 100 \text{ kpc} \end{cases}$$

The Milky Way Halo

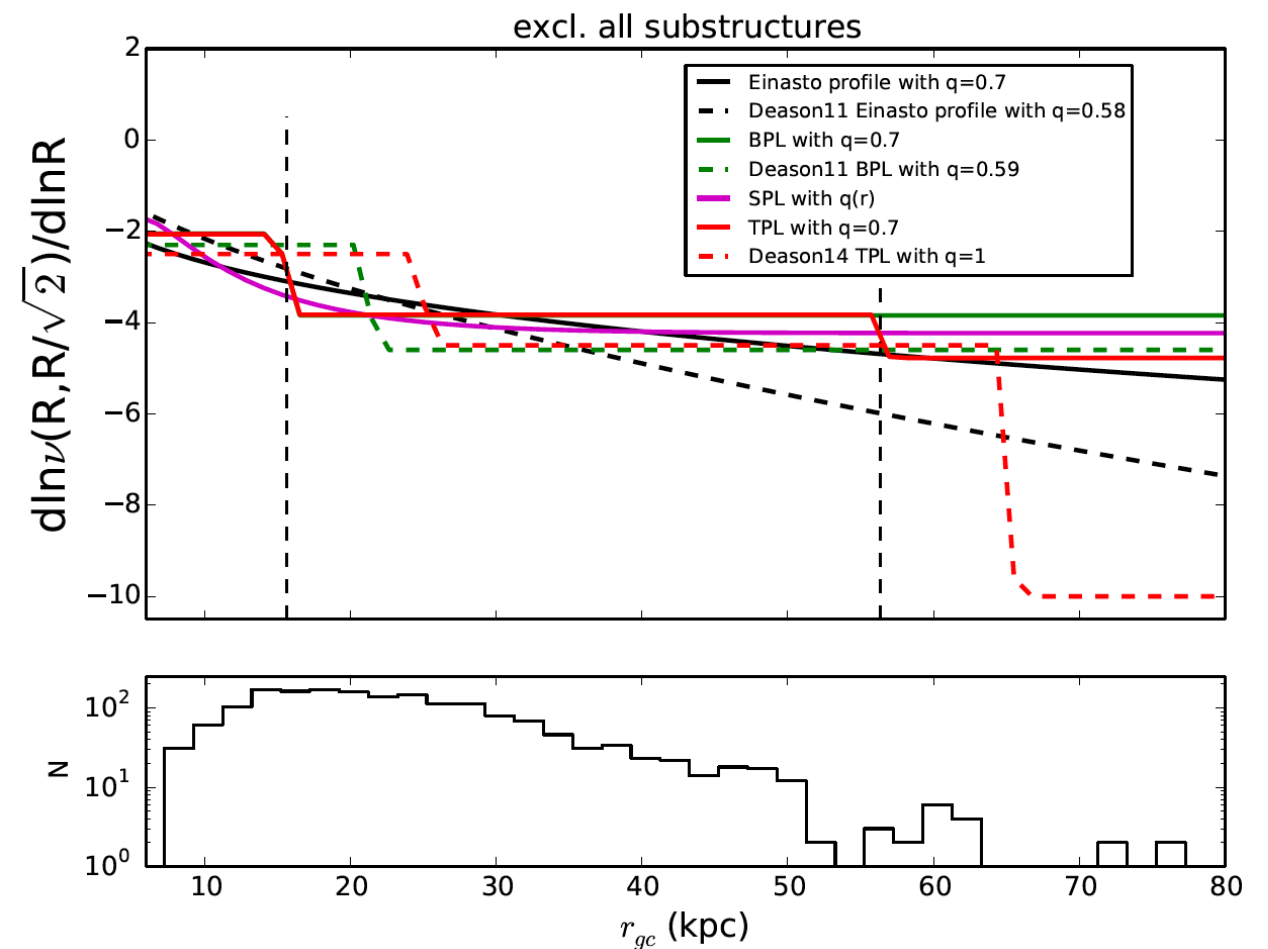
- Lopez-Correa (2002)
- SDSS survey 2008; Newberg et al. 2002; Xu et al. 2002
- Halo profile (Deason et al. 2009, Seaborn et al. 2011, Xue et al. 2011)



Deason et al. 2011

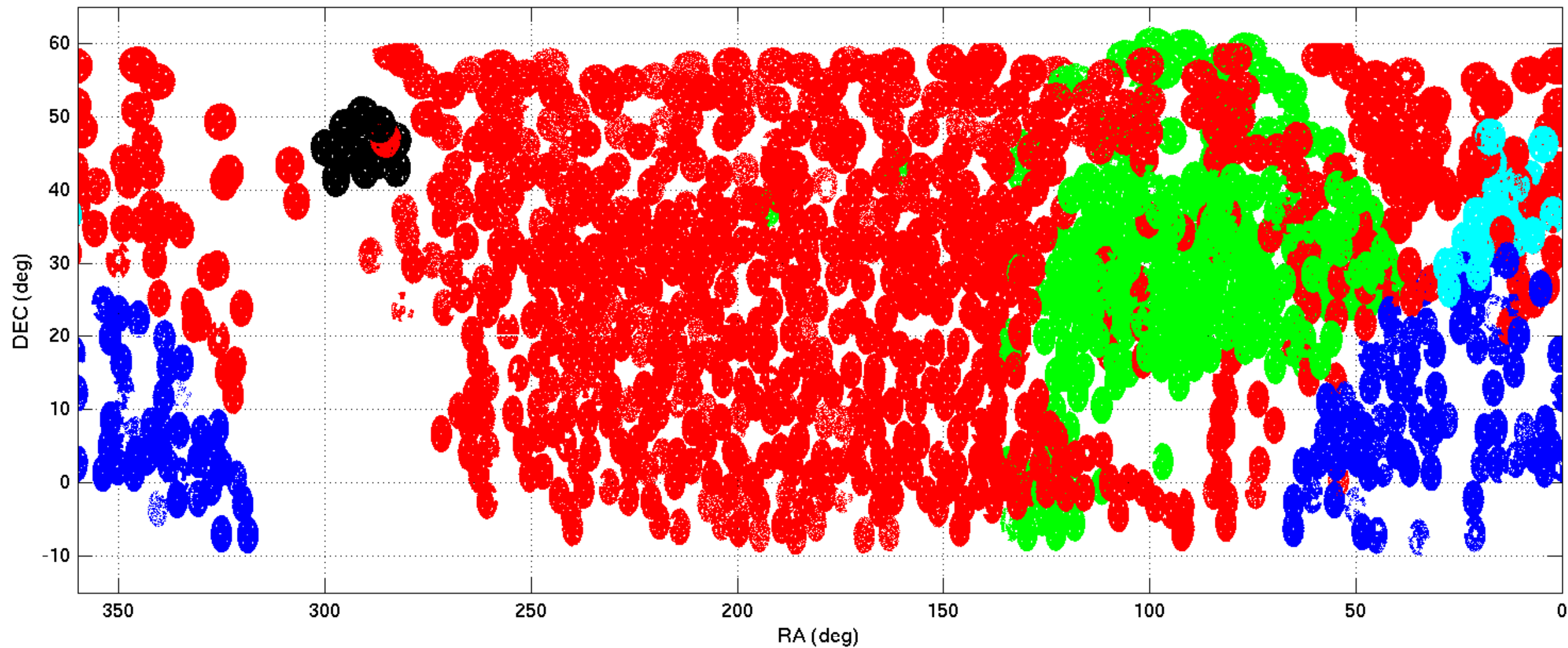
The Milky Way Halo

- Lopez-Corredoira et al. (2002)
- SDSS survey (Juric et al. 2008; Newberg et al. 2002; Xu et al. 2015)
- Halo profile (Watkins et al. 2009, Season et al. 2011, Xue et al. 2015)

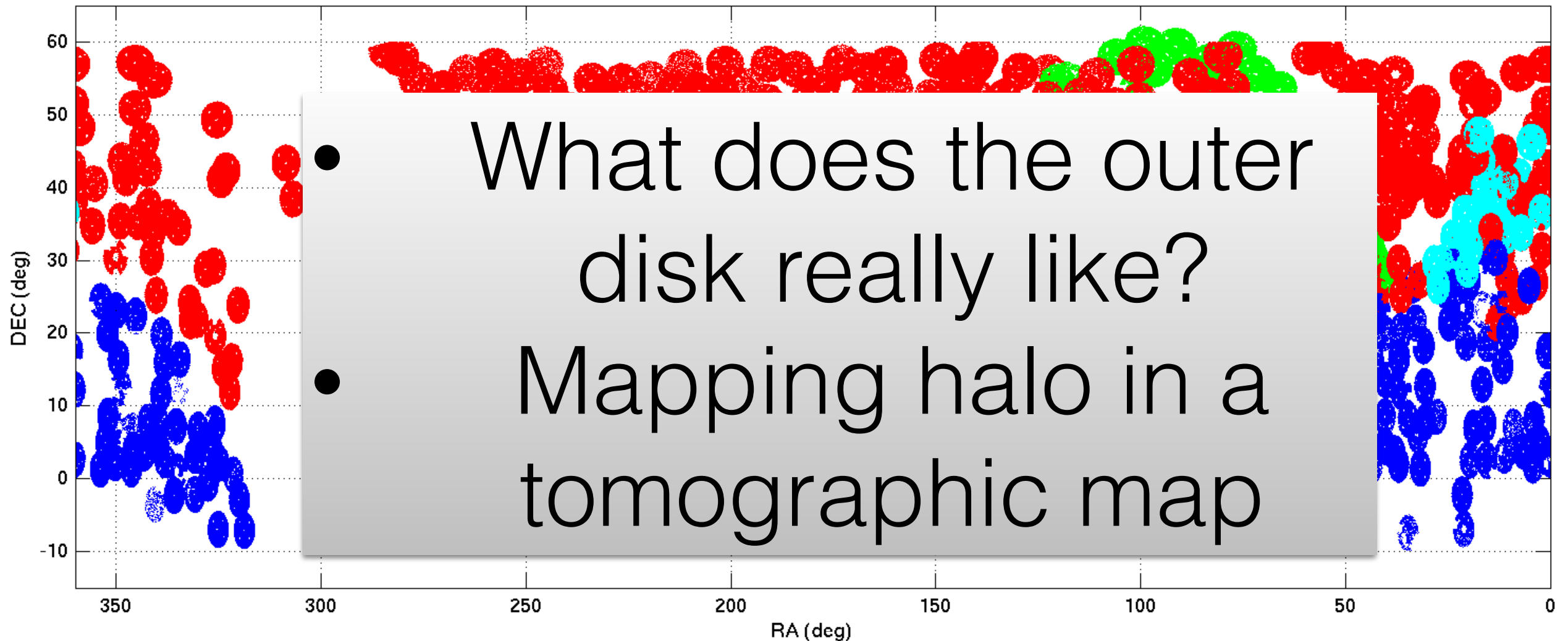


Xue et al. 2015

LAMOST survey



LAMOST survey

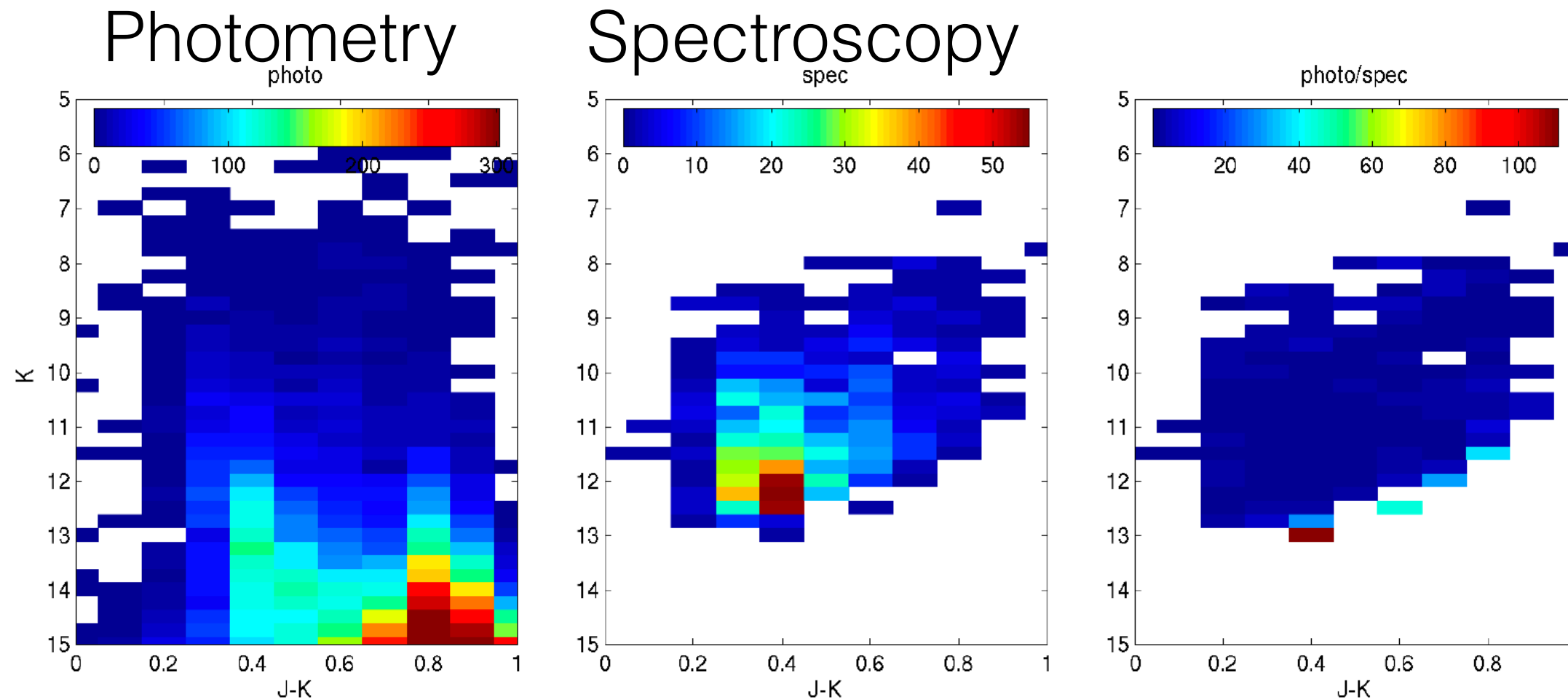


Methodology

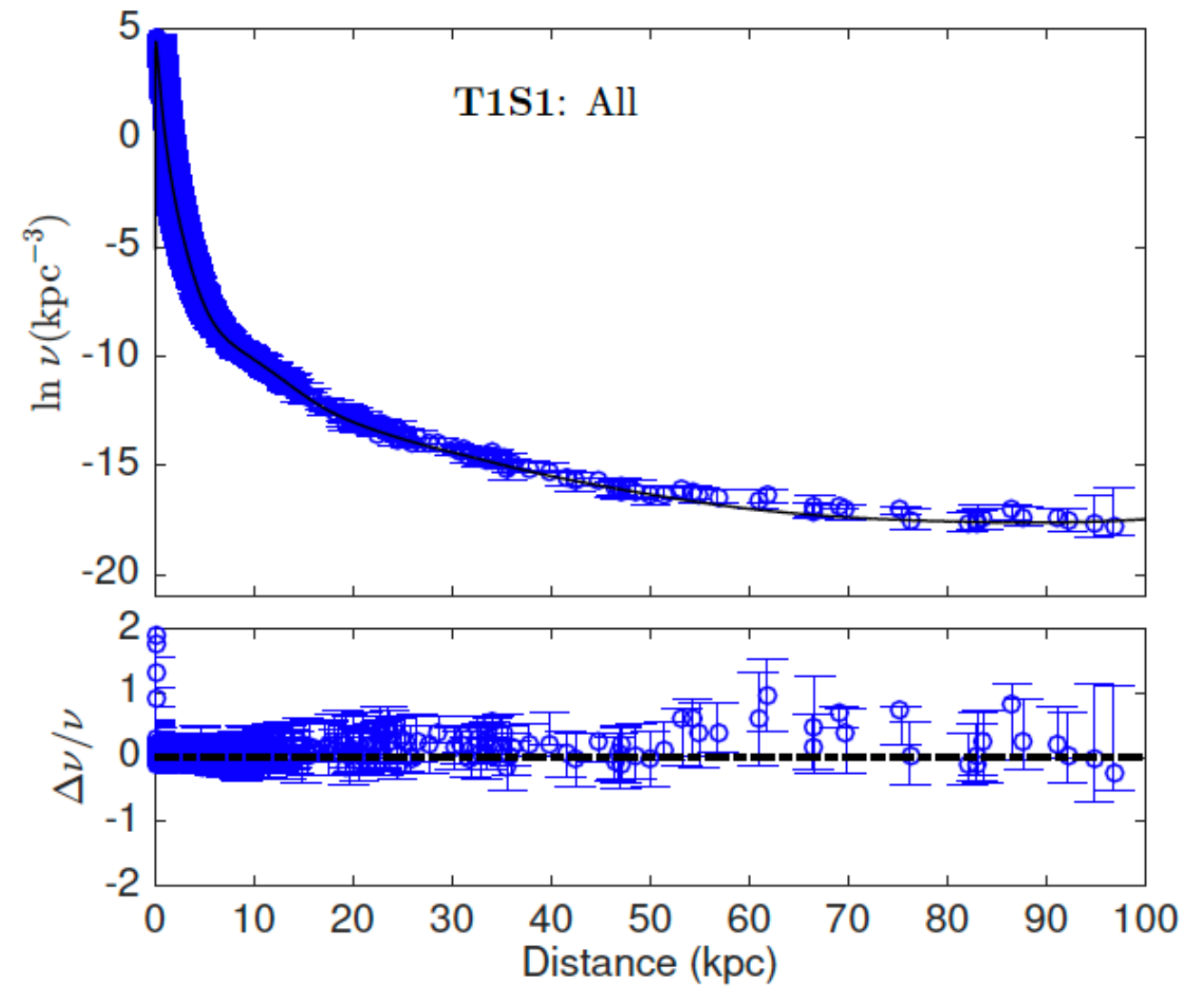
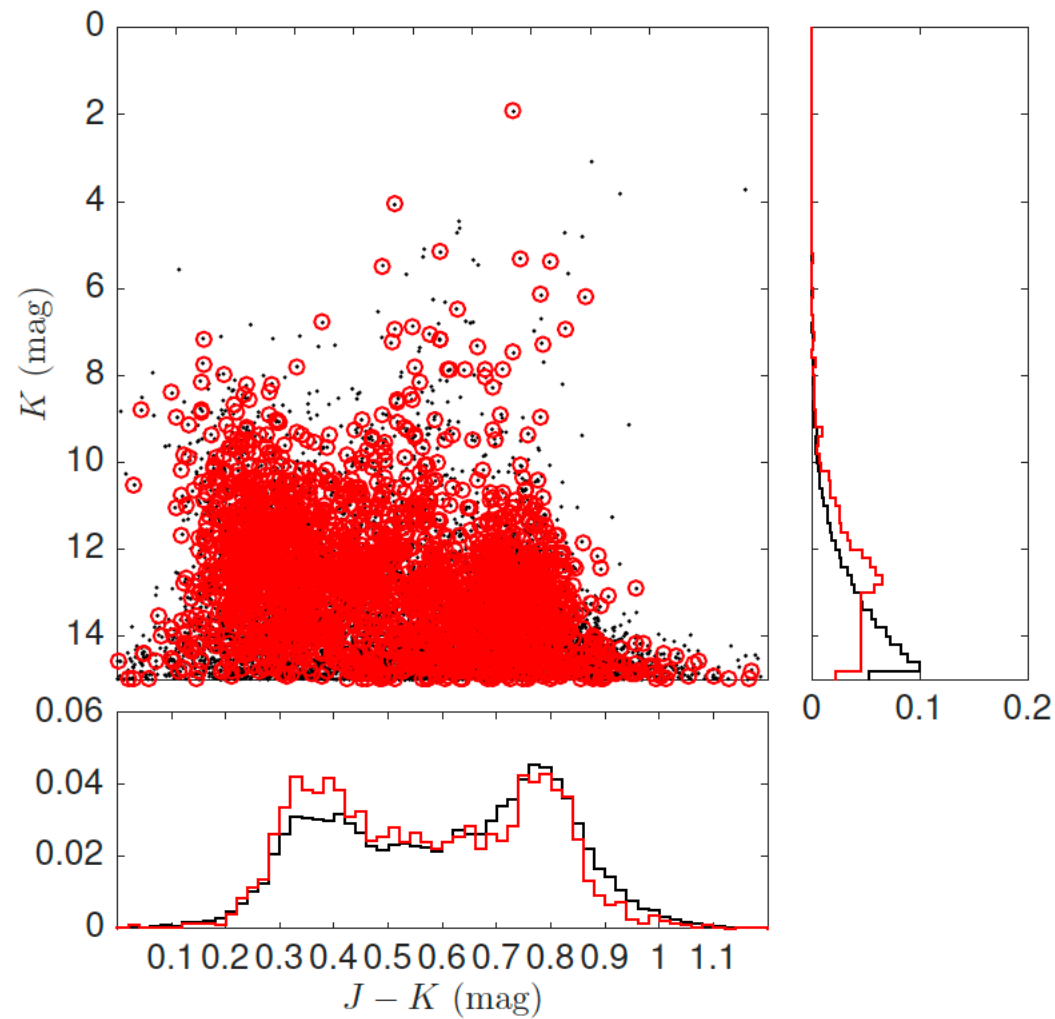
$$p_{ph}(D|c, m, l, b) = p_{sp}(D|c, m, l, b).$$

$$\nu_{ph}(D|c, m, l, b) = \nu_{sp}(D|c, m, l, b) S^{-1}(c, m, l, b),$$

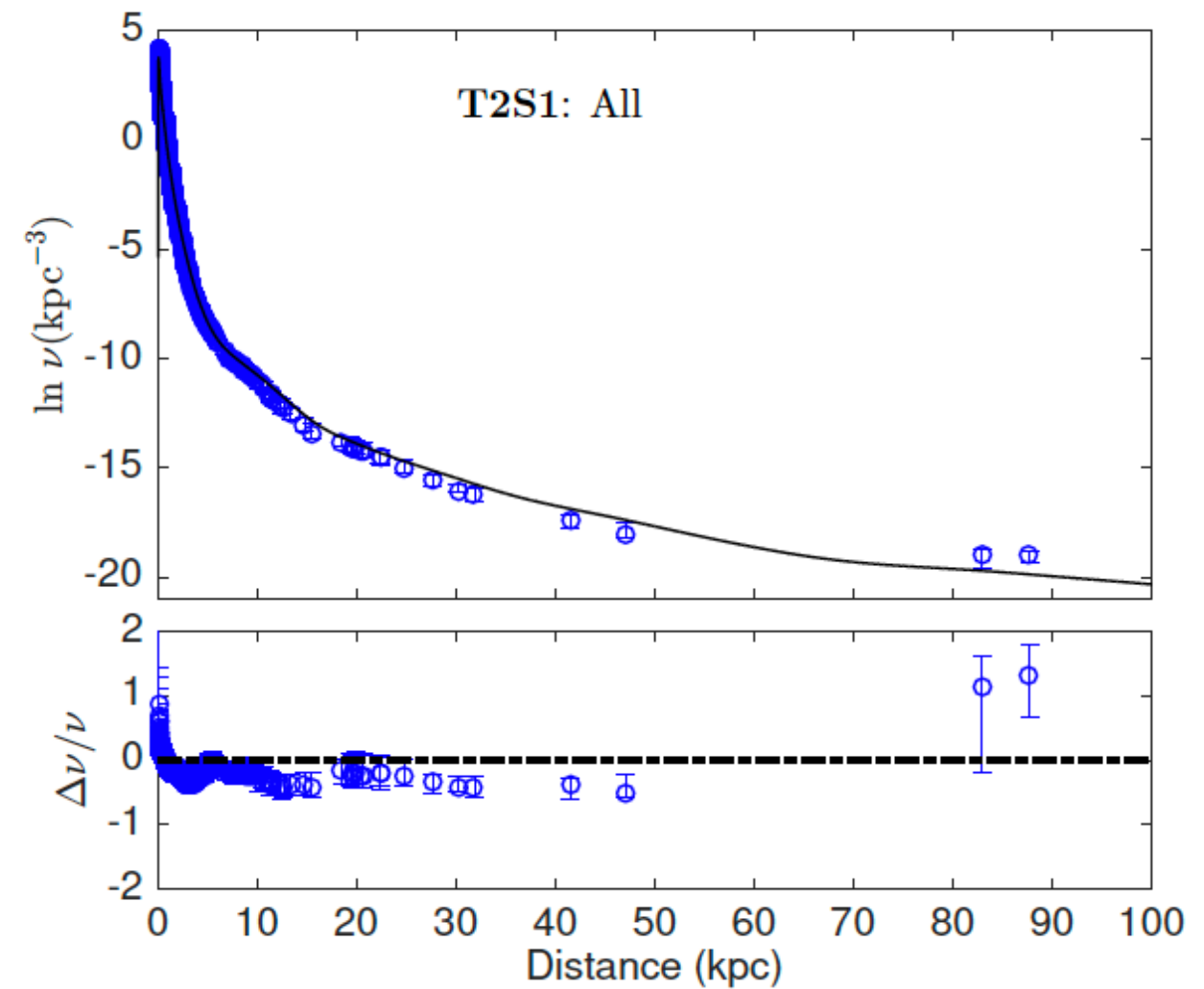
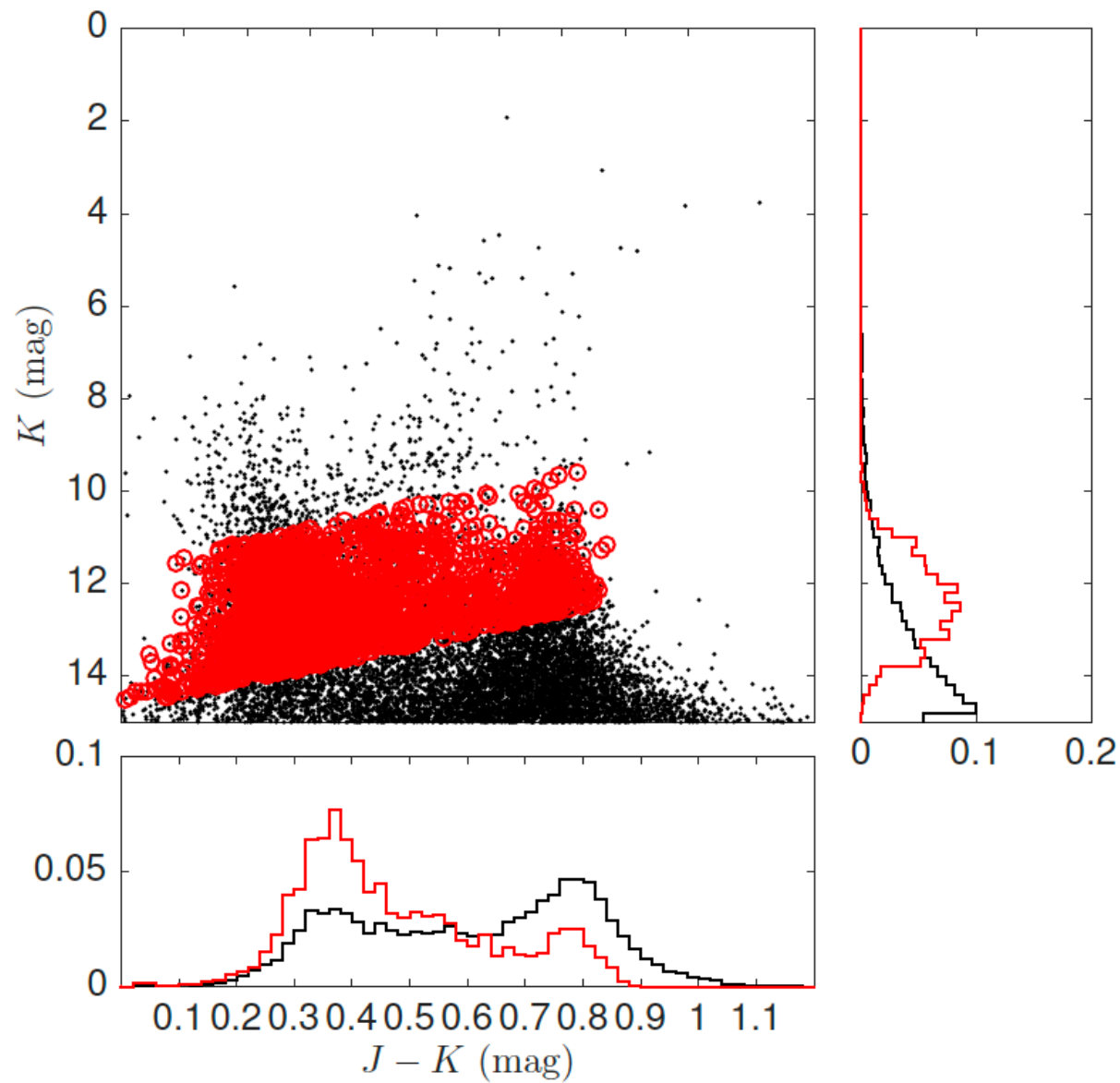
$$S(c, m, l, b) = \frac{\int_0^\infty \nu_{sp}(D|c, m, l, b) \Omega D^2 dD}{\int_0^\infty \nu_{ph}(D|c, m, l, b) \Omega D^2 dD}$$

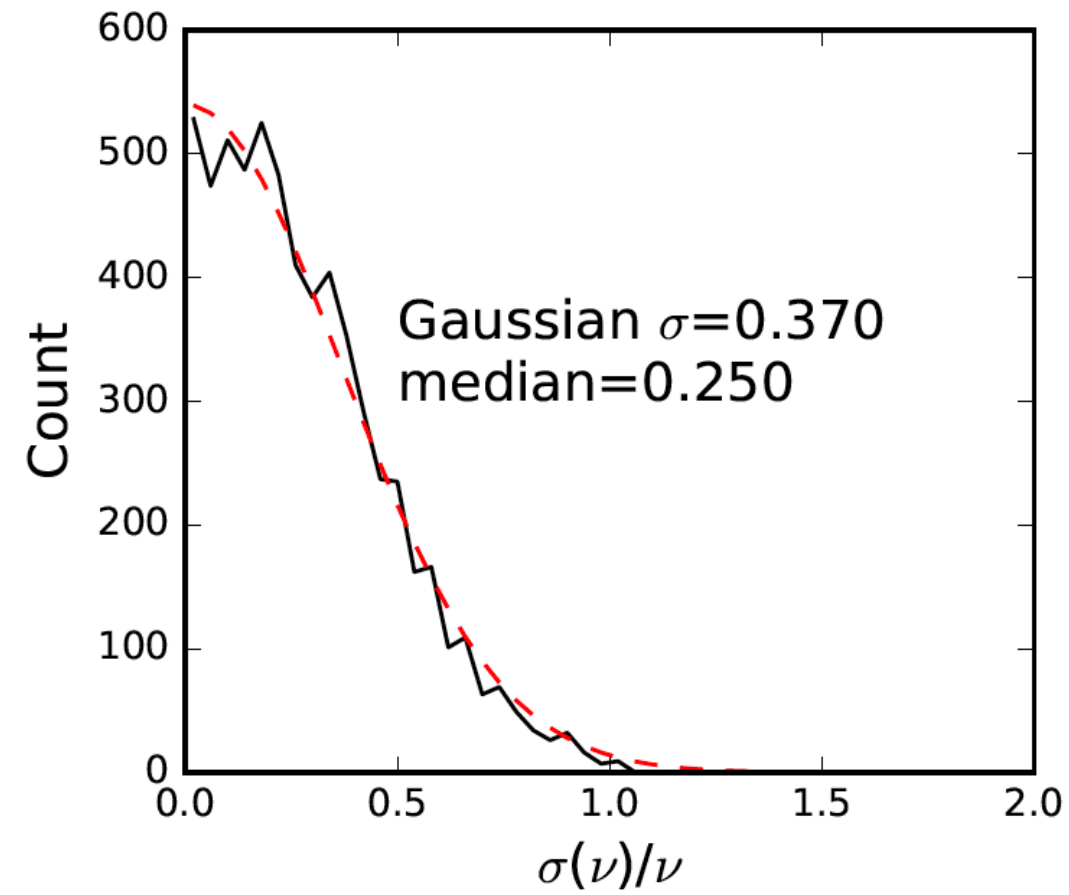
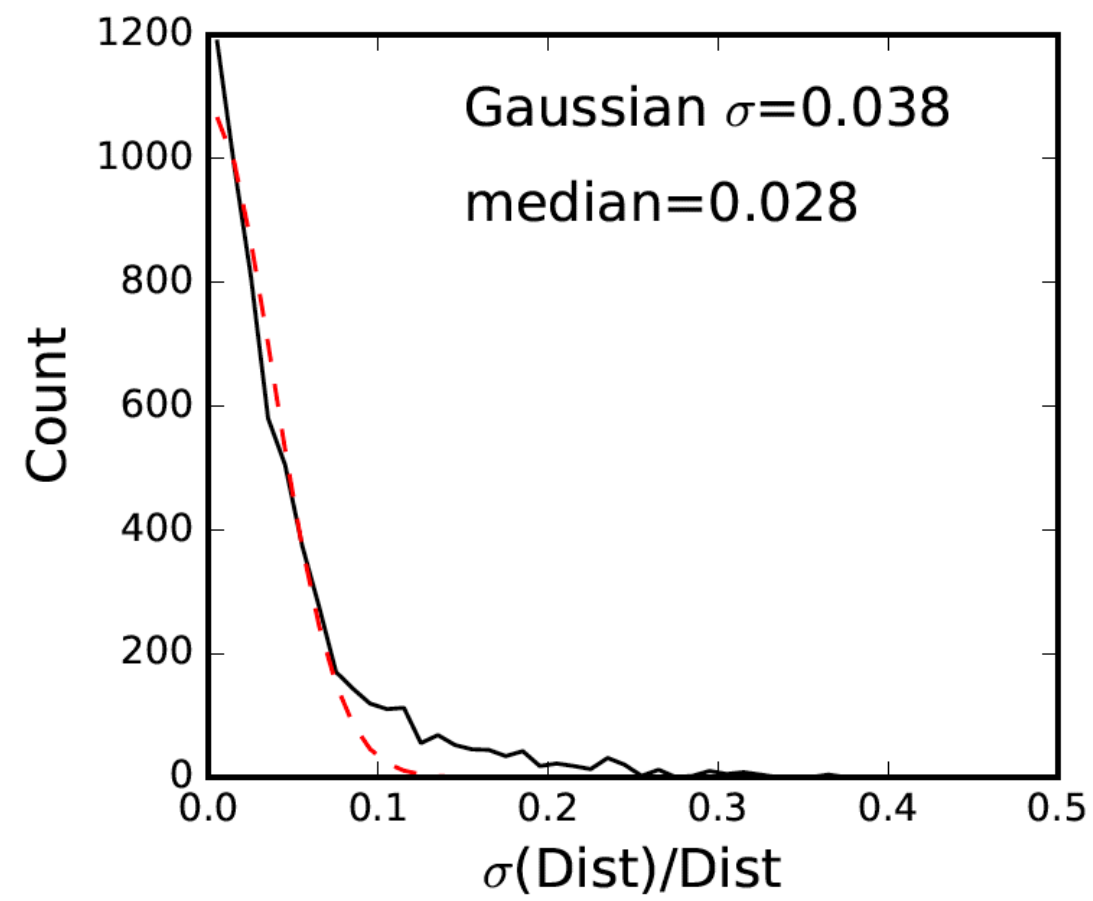


Validation with mock data



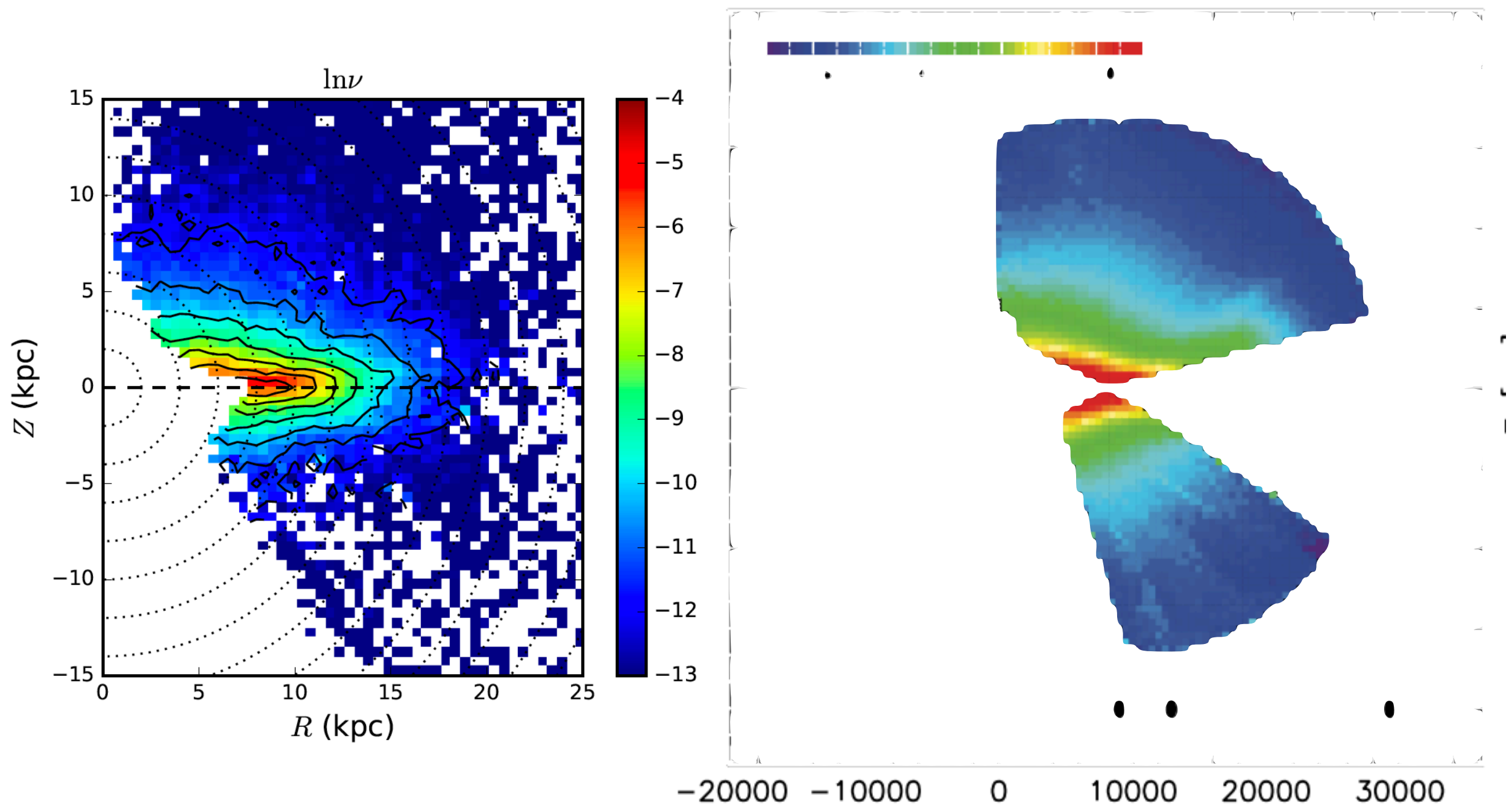
Validation with mock data





The disk

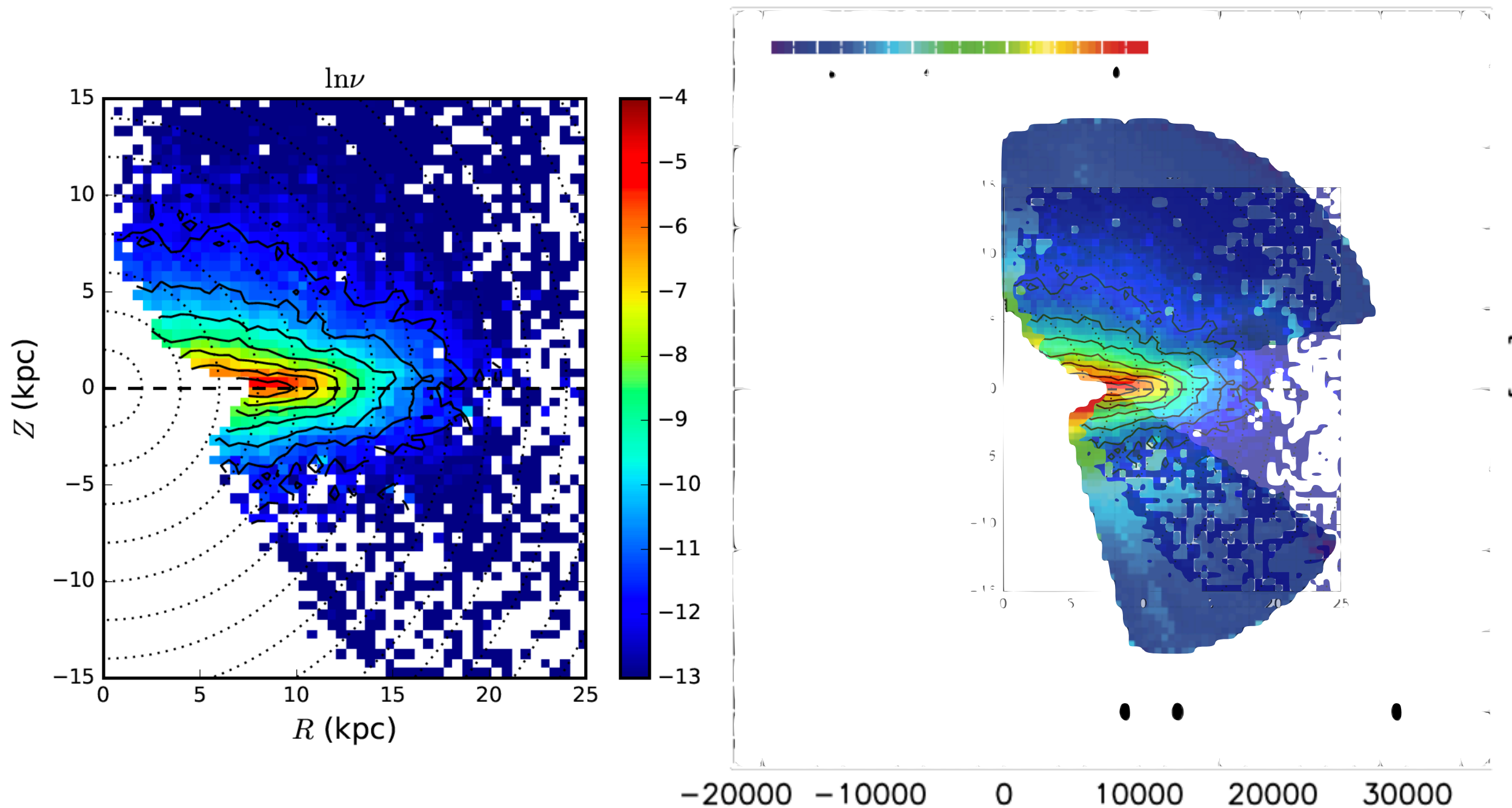
Juric et al. 2008



~22000 RGB stars from DR3 with $M_K < -3.5$ mag

The disk

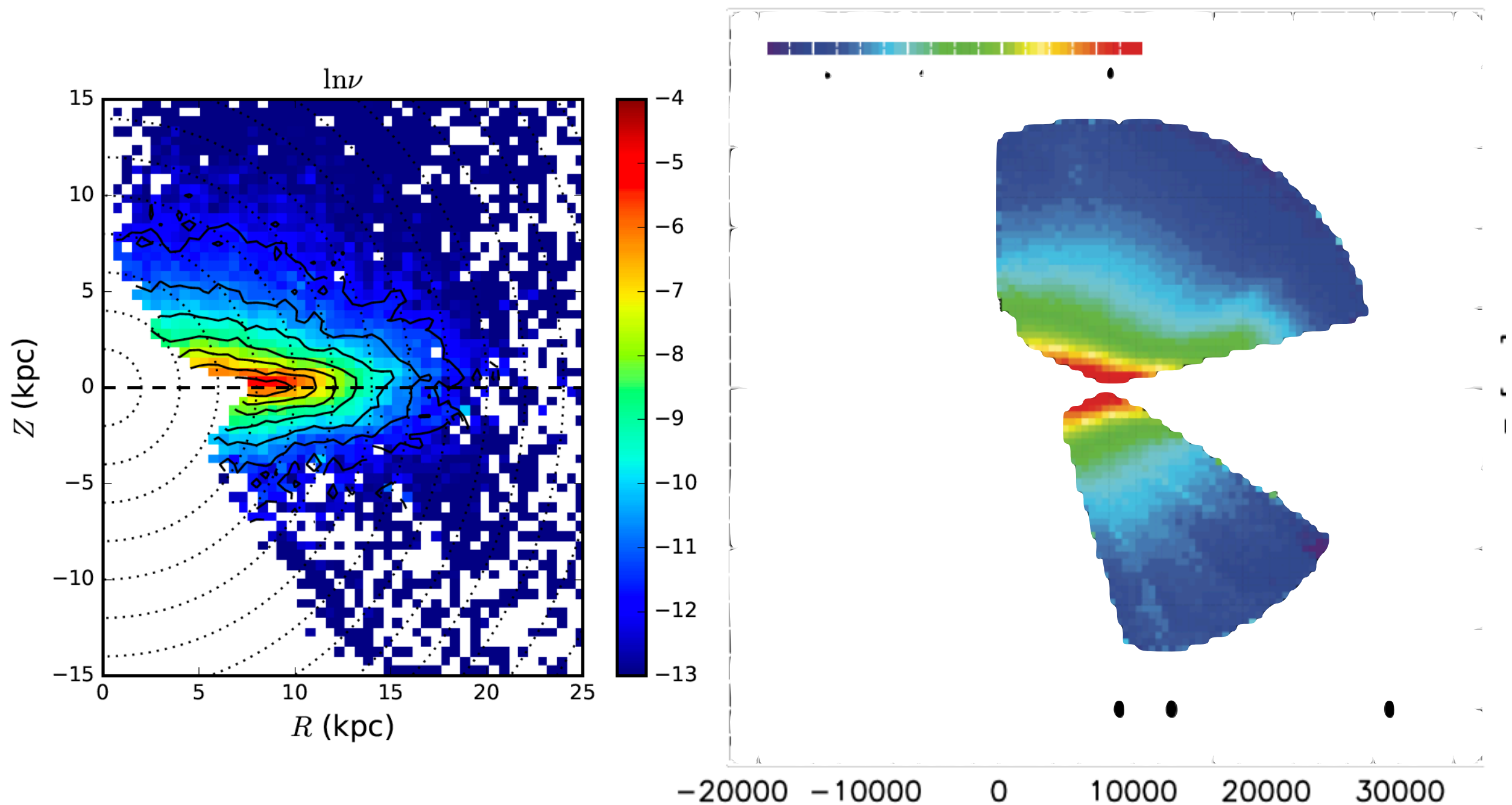
Juric et al. 2008



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The disk

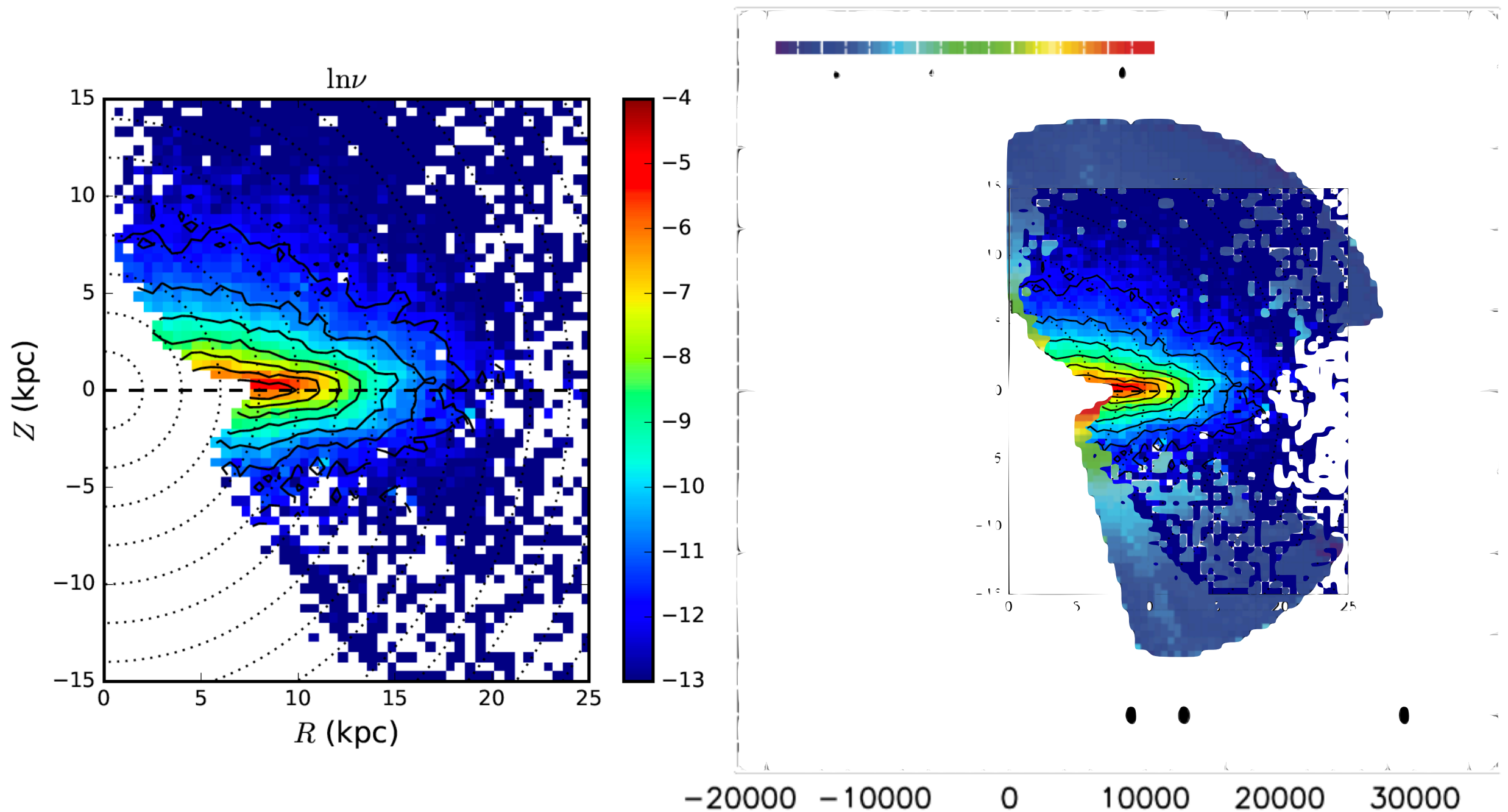
Juric et al. 2008



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The disk

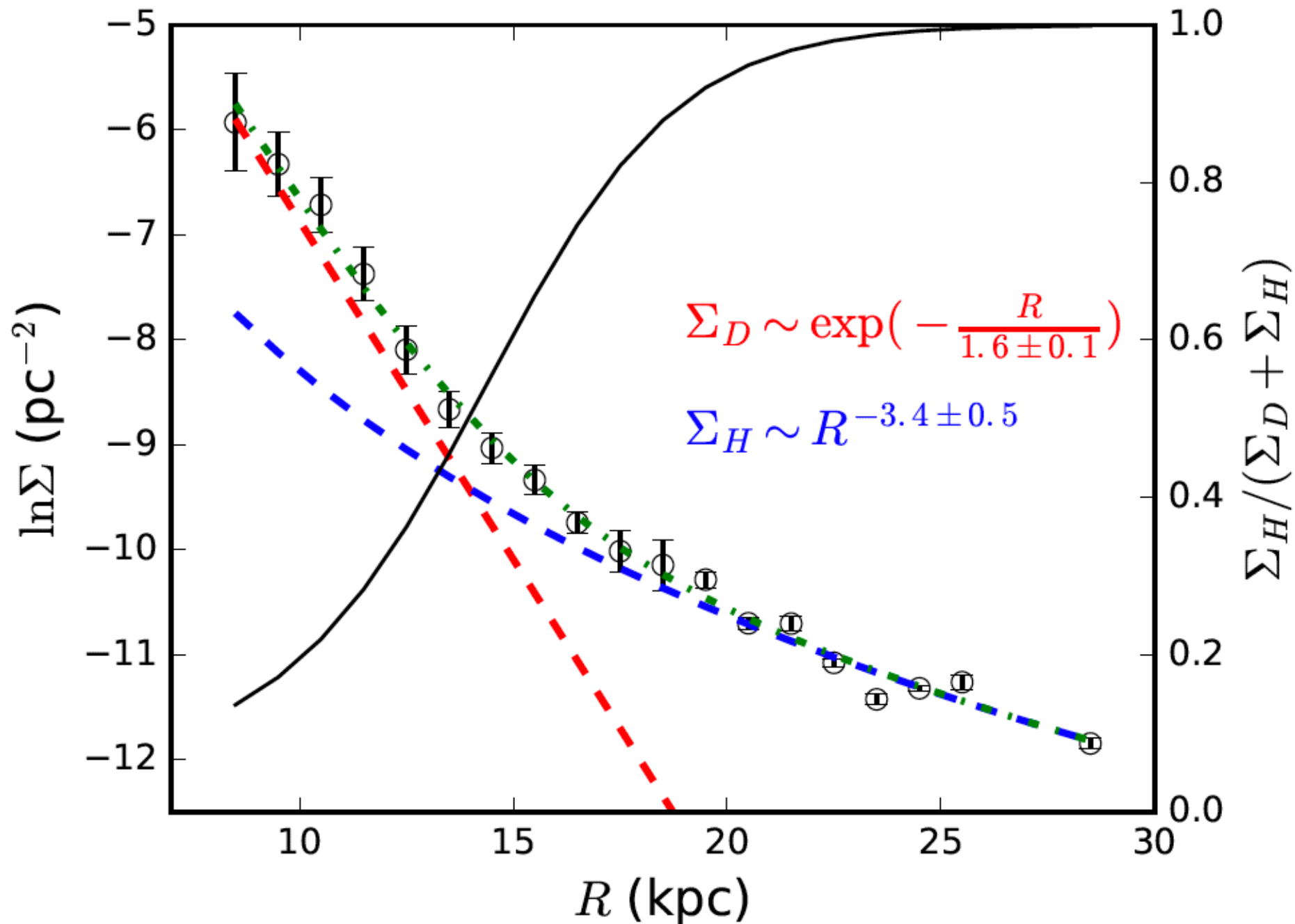
Juric et al. 2008



~22000 RGB stars from DR3 with $M_K < -3.5$ mag

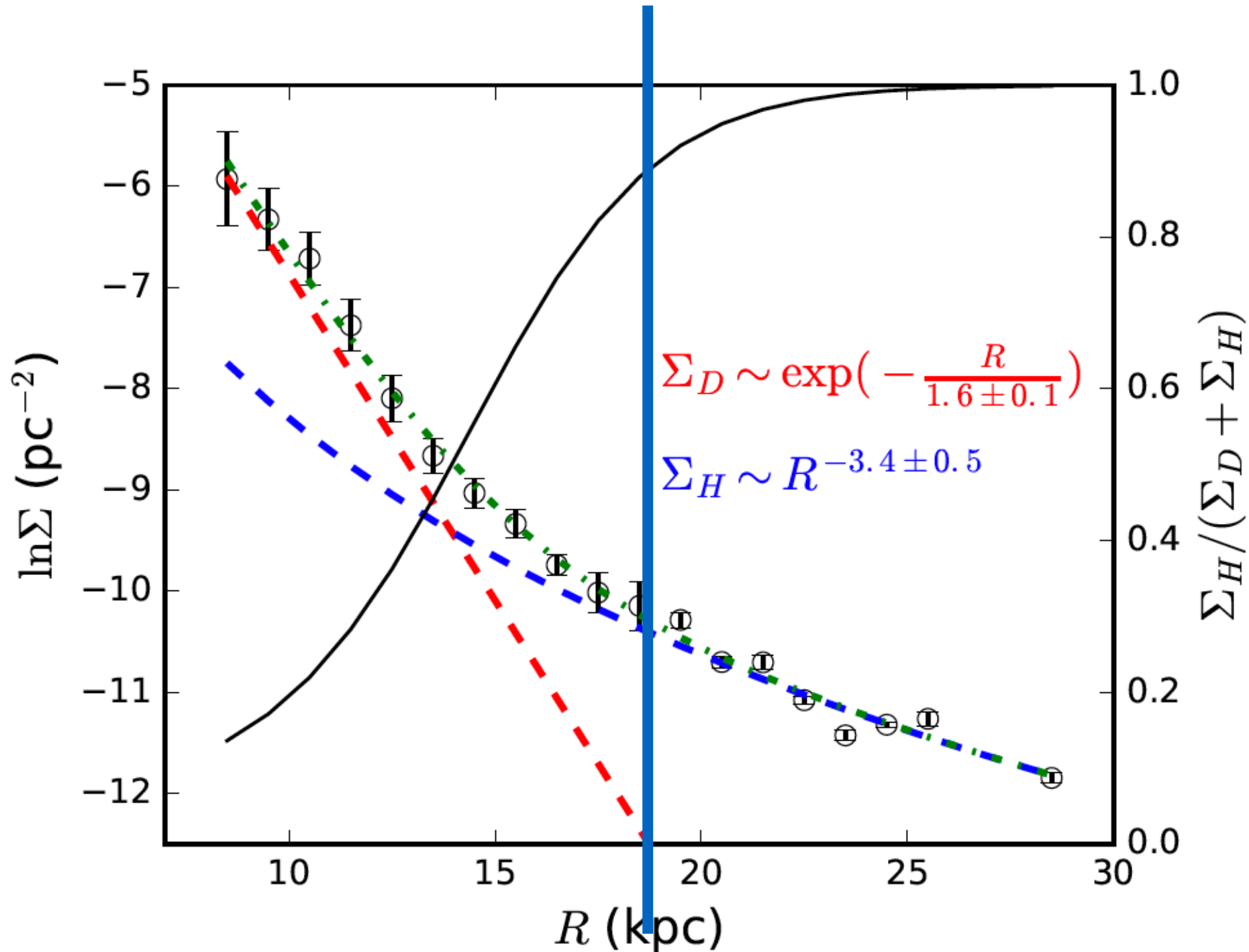
The disk

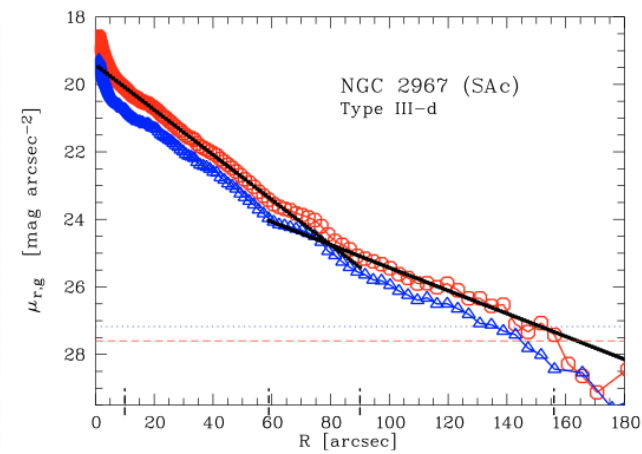
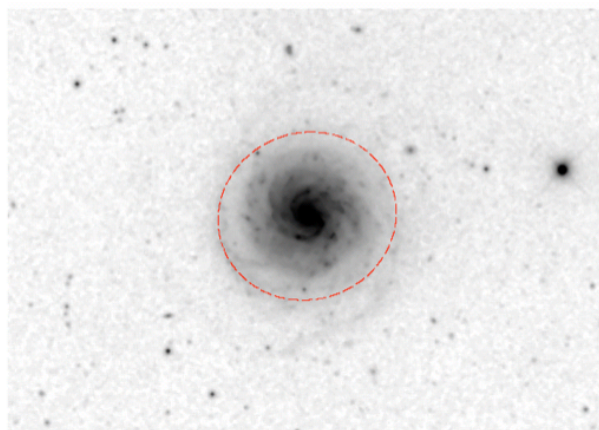
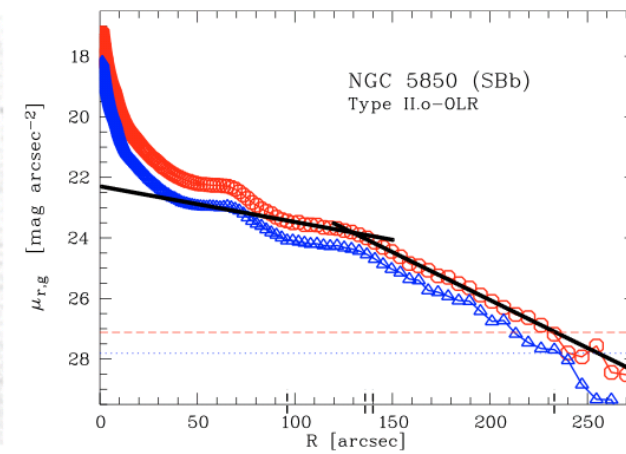
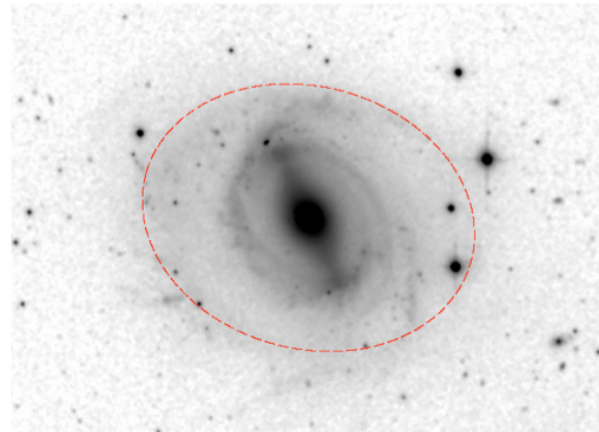
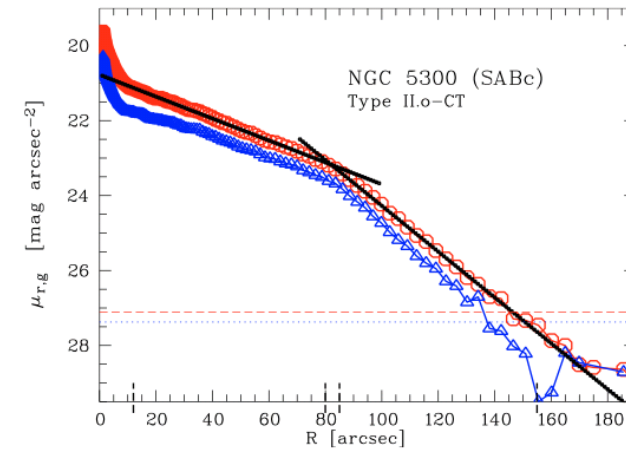
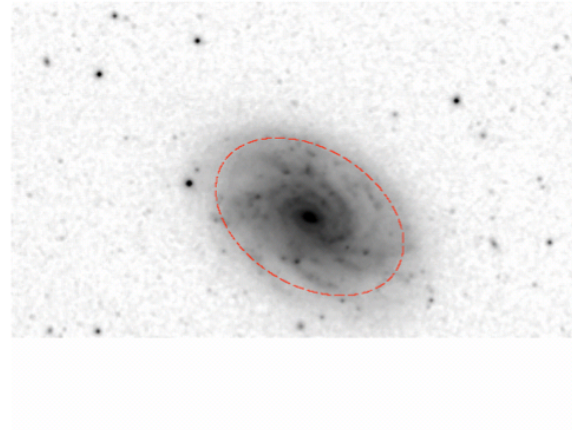
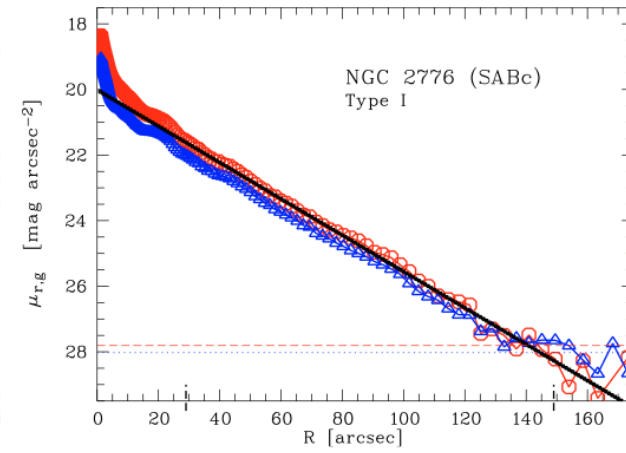
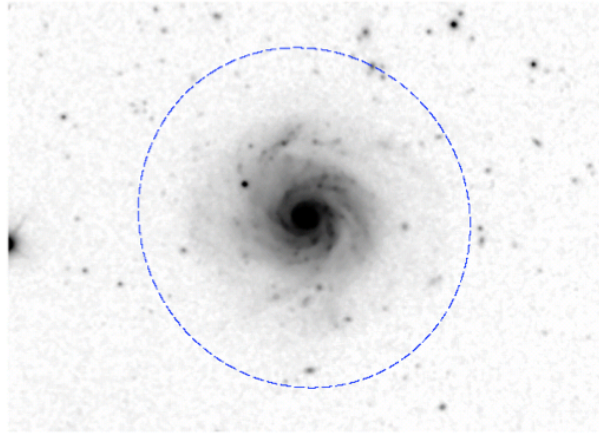
See Wang
Haifeng's talk for
more quantitative
analysis



The disk

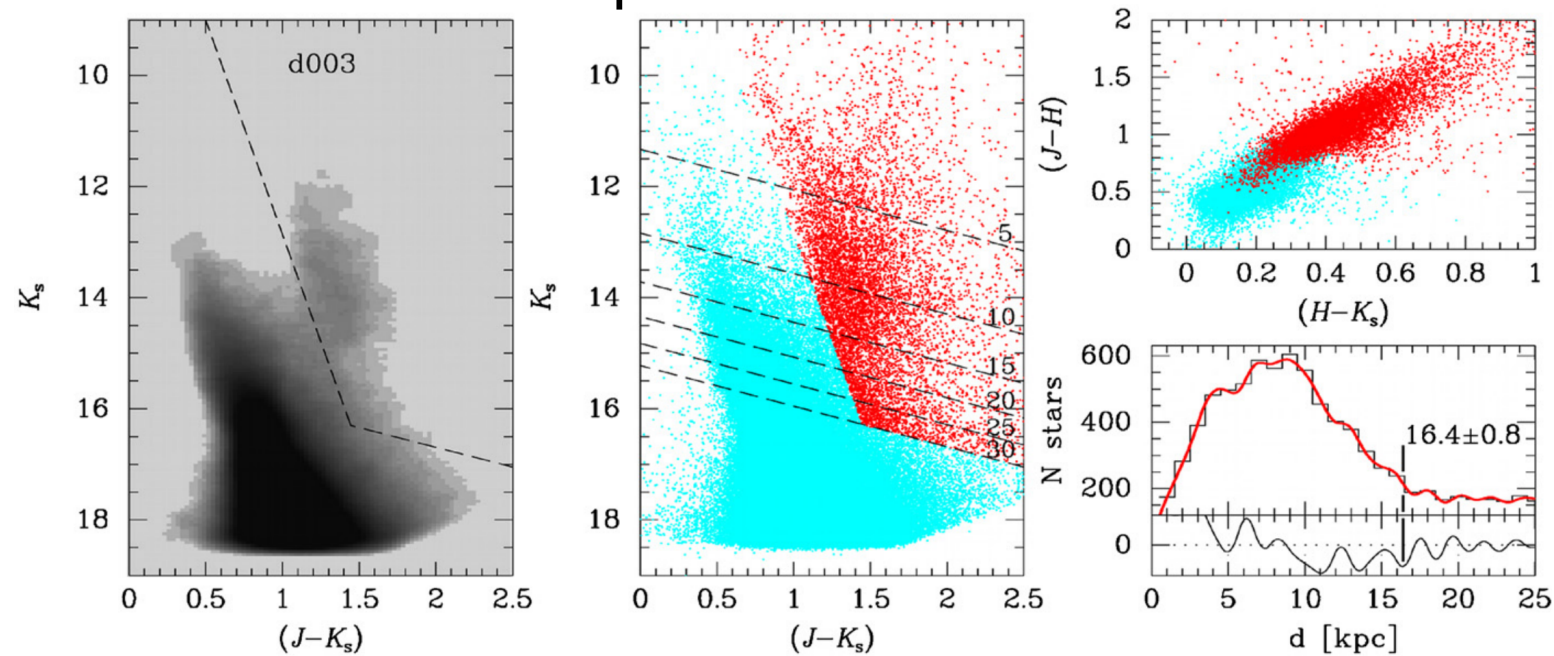
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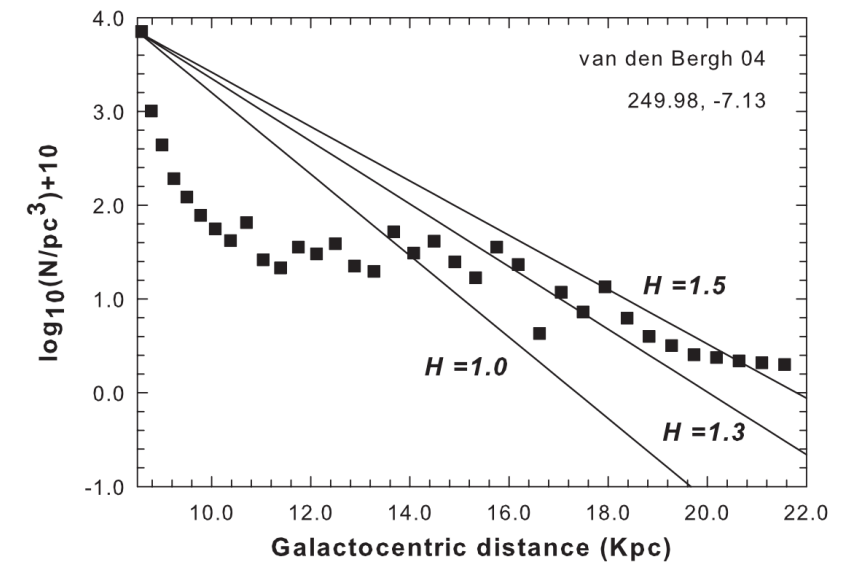
Pohlen & Trujillo 2006

Red clump stars

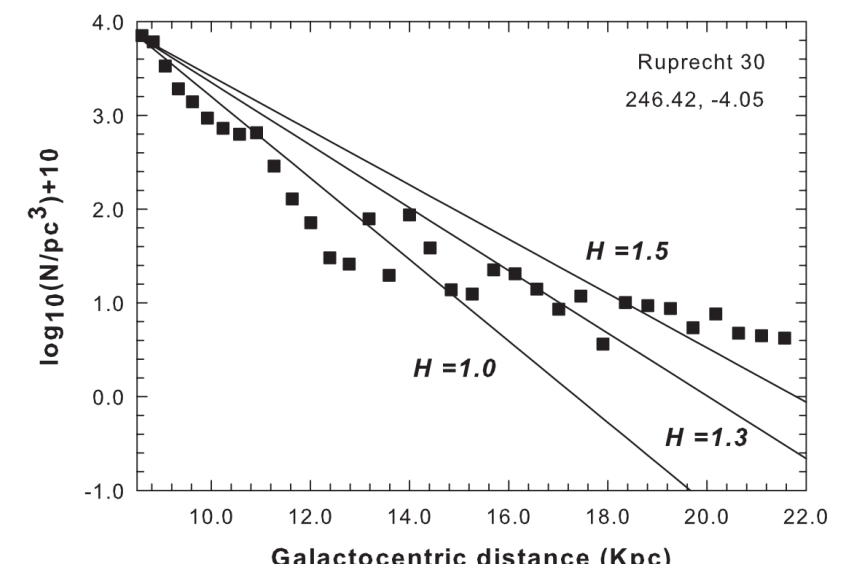
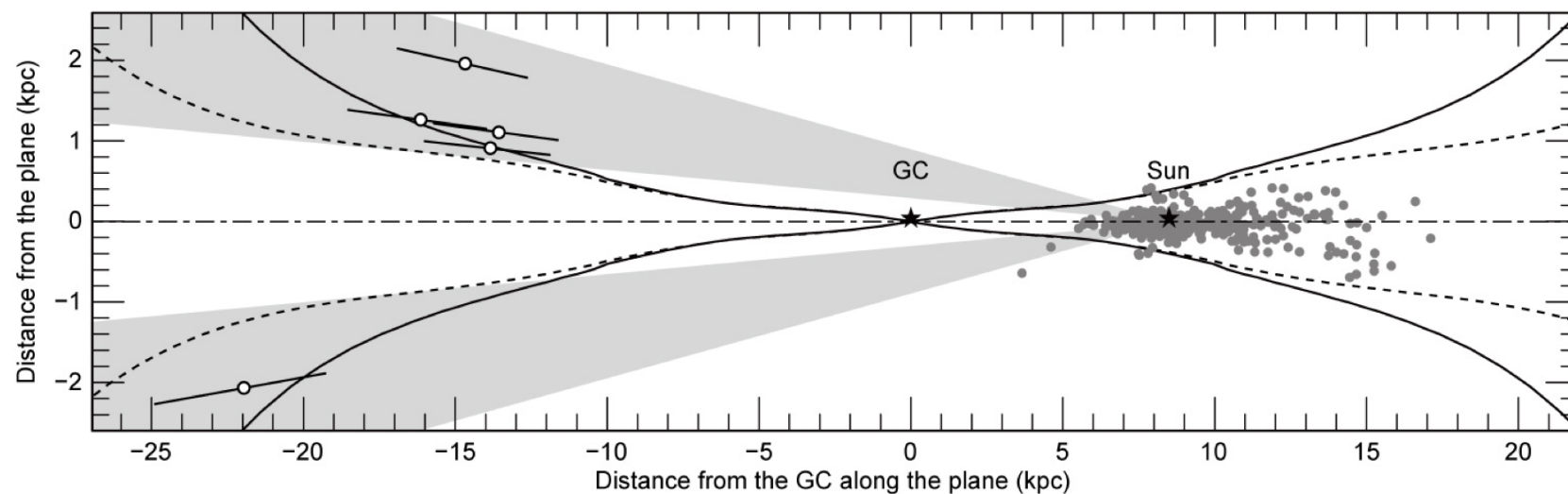


Minniti et al. 2011

Carraro et al. 2010



Feast et al. 2014 Natur.

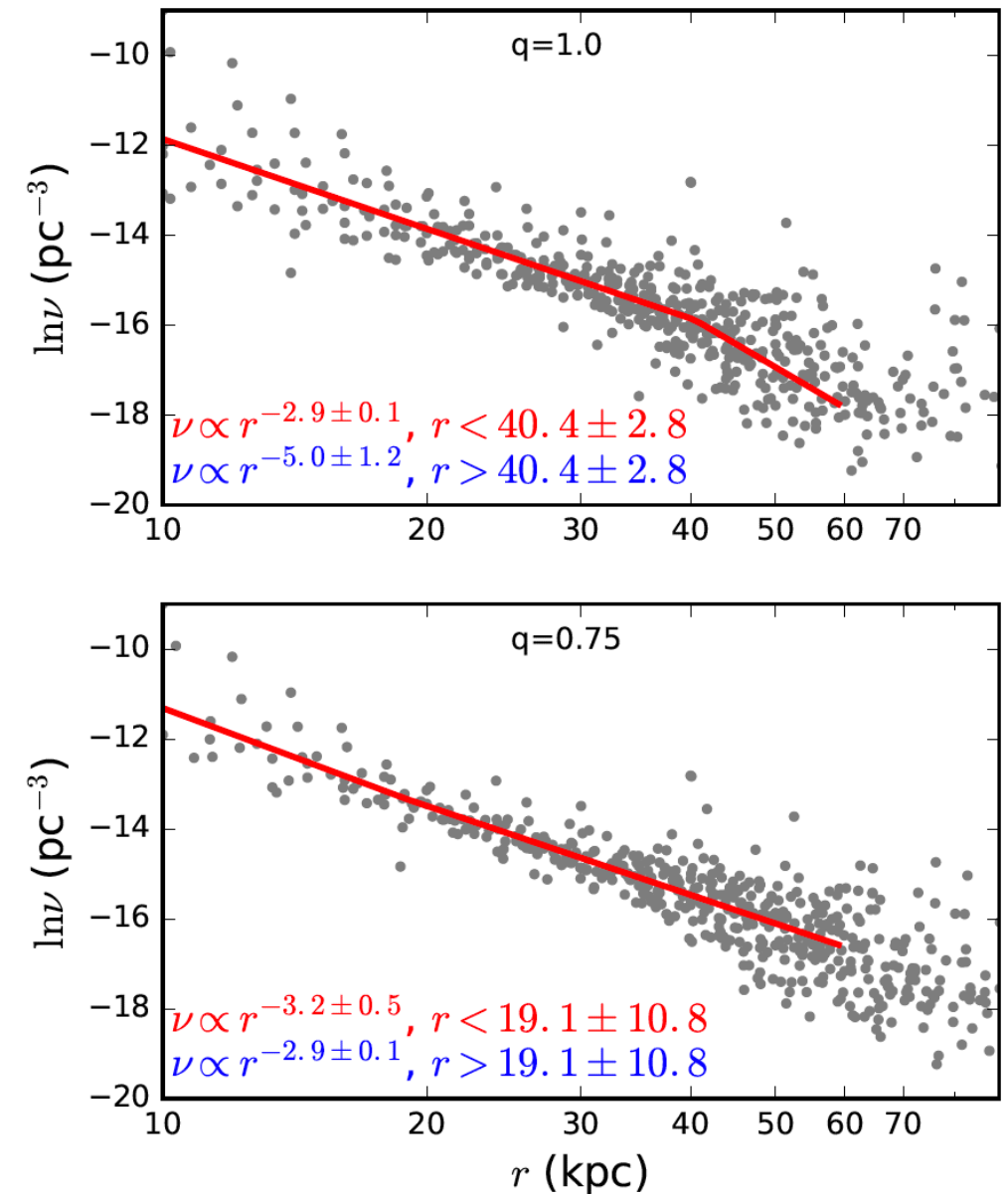
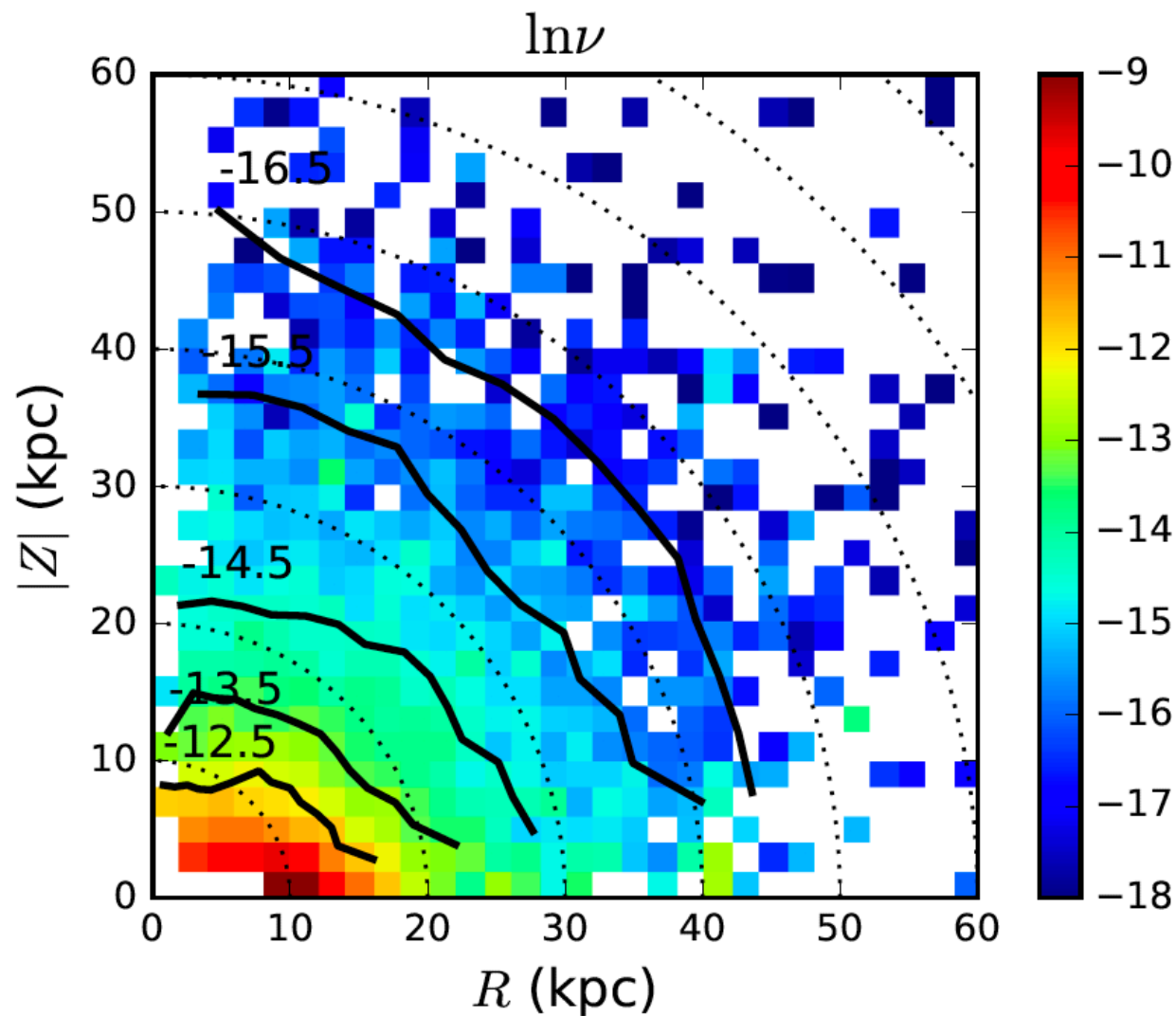


OB stars

Cepheids

The halo

See Xu Yan's talk
for more
quantitative
analysis



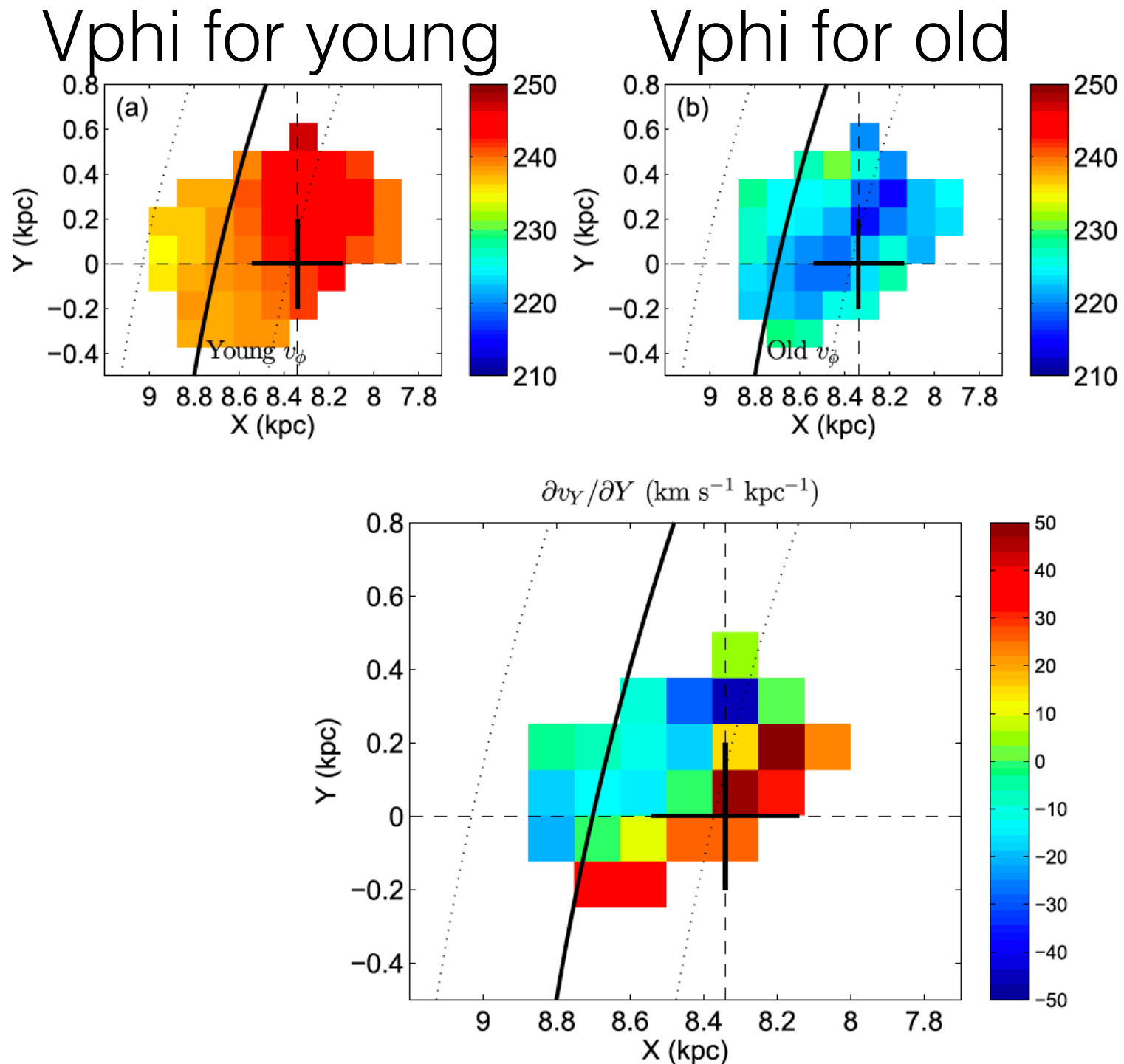
5000+ RGB stars from DR3 with $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -1$ dex and $\text{MK} < -4$

Conclusions

- The stellar density for a certain stellar population can be well reconstructed from LAMOST data
- We find that the Galactic disc does not truncate within $R=19$ kpc, but exponentially extends to larger R and, finally, smoothly transition to the stellar halo at $R\sim 20-25$ kpc
- The best fit of the scale length with the red giant stars is 1.6 ± 0.1 kpc
- We directly show from the tomographic map that the stellar halo is quite oblate within 20 kpc and gradually becomes spherical beyond $r=30$ kpc

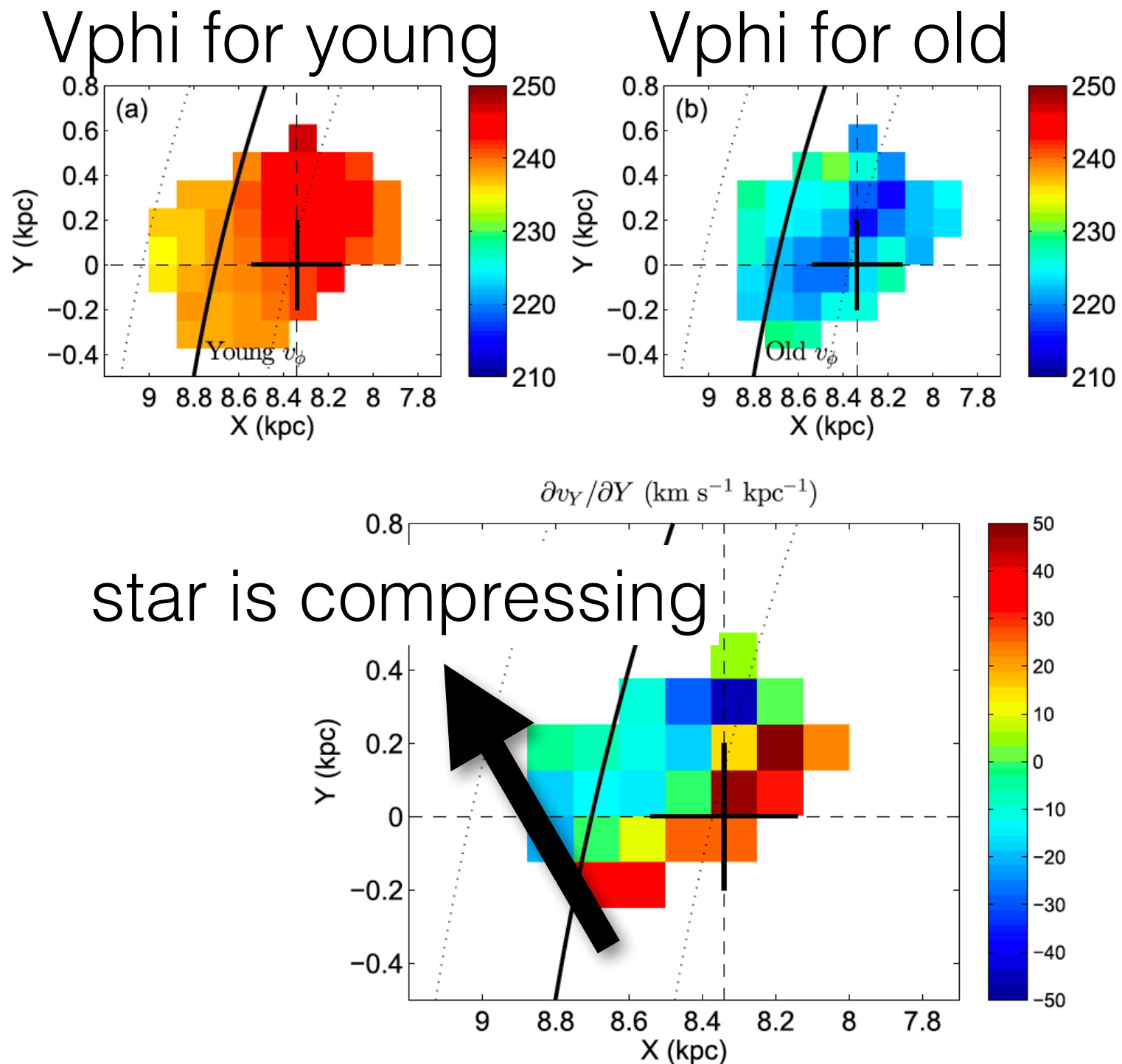
Other works

- Mapping the local arm with kinematics of young stars from LAMOST-TGAS data (Liu et al. 2017 ApJ 835, L18)
- Mapping the kinematics of the stellar warp (Liu et al. 2017, IAUS321, ArXiv: 1702.02232)



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