

GALACTIC STRUCTURE AND STELLAR POPULATIONS

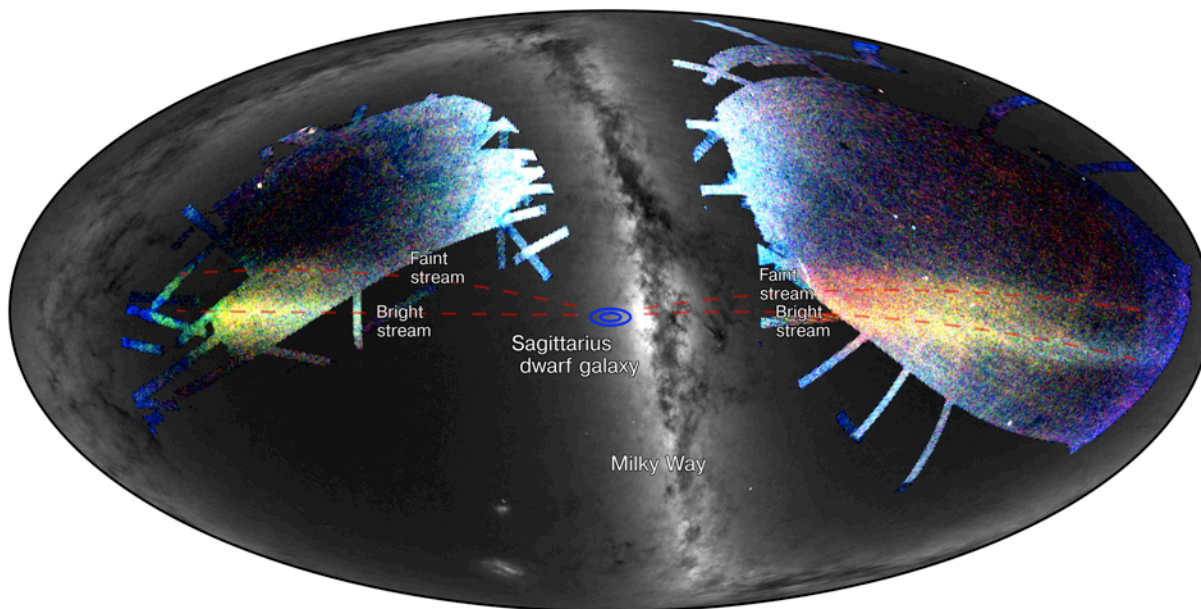
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Structure of our discussion

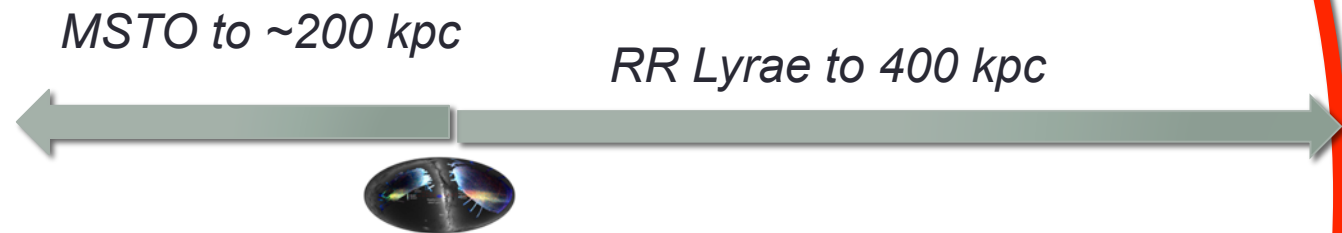
- Identified broad science themes
- Considered landscape in 2020
- Identified suite of technical details needed to define spectroscopic capabilities
- For each science theme, drilled down into specific science questions
- Began to populate big table of technical details
- Identified specific questions needing answers
- Maintained a running list of “low hanging fruit”

A. Galactic structure

- What is the accretion history of the Galaxy?
- What is the shape of the dark matter halo?
- What does the population of DM subhalos look like?
- How long is the metal-poor tail?



LSST discovery space



What is the accretion history of the Galaxy?

- Tracers: Giants, HB stars, subgiants, MSTO stars
- Measurements: velocities (<10 km/s accuracy)
- Abundances: $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$, $[\text{C}/\text{Fe}]$, individual species
- Proper motions from GAIA and LSST
- Sample size $\sim 10^6$?

Questions, comments:

- How hot a tracer can we effectively use?
- What is the sweet spot for v_{err} ?
- How to efficiently select targets?
- What different samples are needed?
- Need to push on photometric accuracy

A. Galactic structure

What does the population of DM subhalos look like?

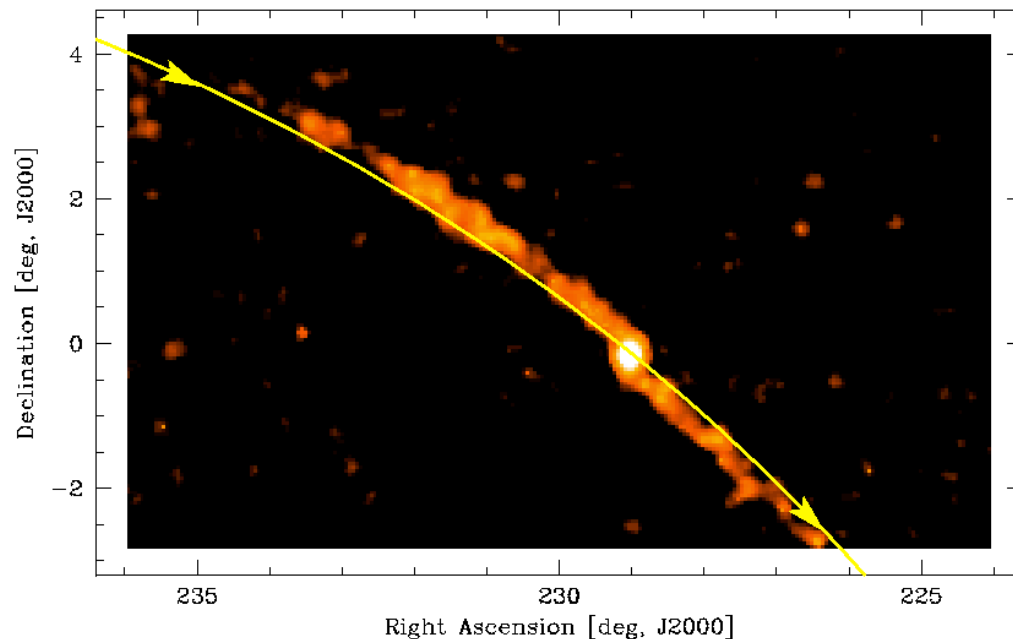
DM subhalos perturb streams

Tracers: all stars in streams, colder better

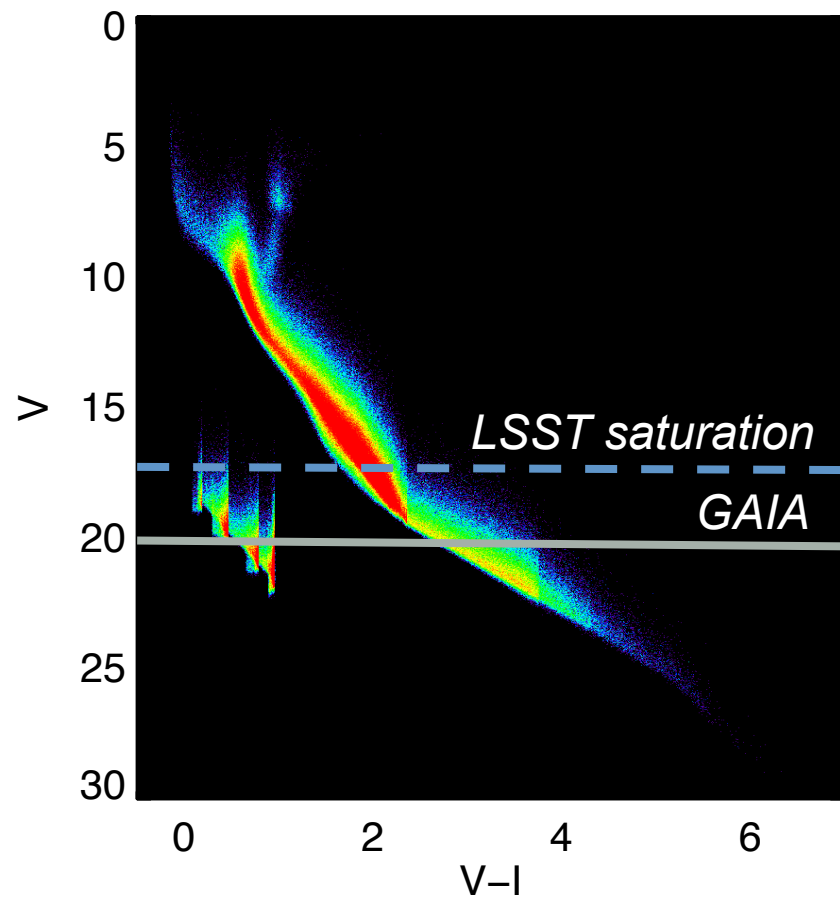
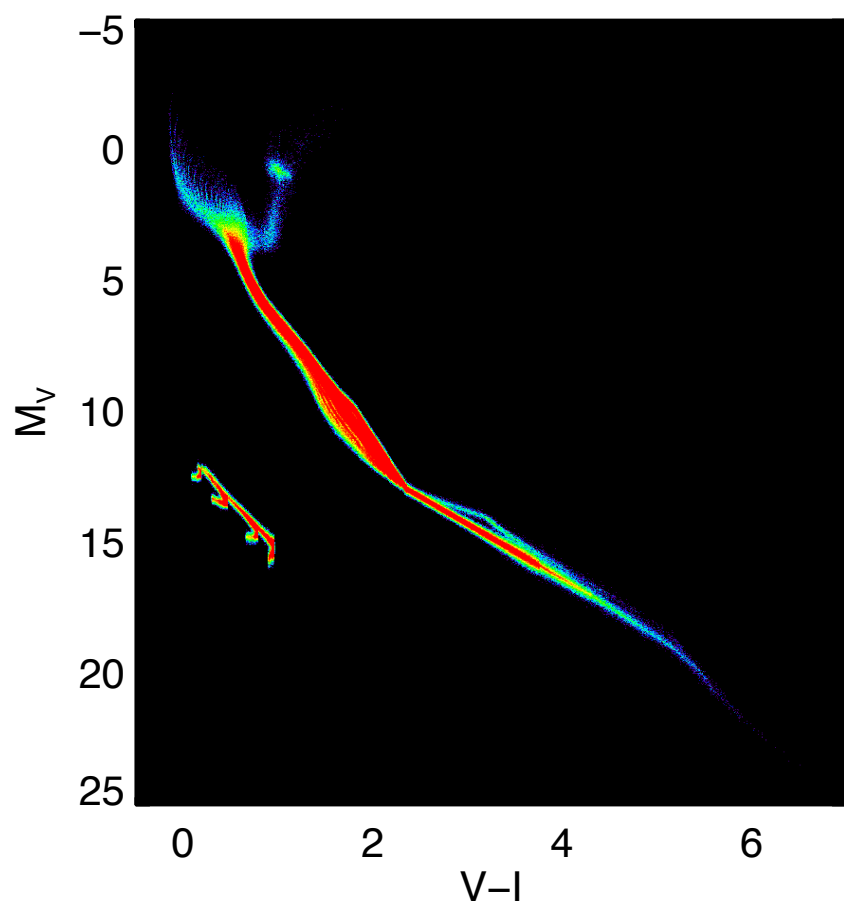
Measurement: velocities < 1 km/s

Need to turn sample size into magnitude distribution

Simulation?



B. Solar neighborhood



LSST: 200 pc volume, 10% parallaxes

B. Solar neighborhood

What are the masses of BDs?

Tracers: Binary BDs

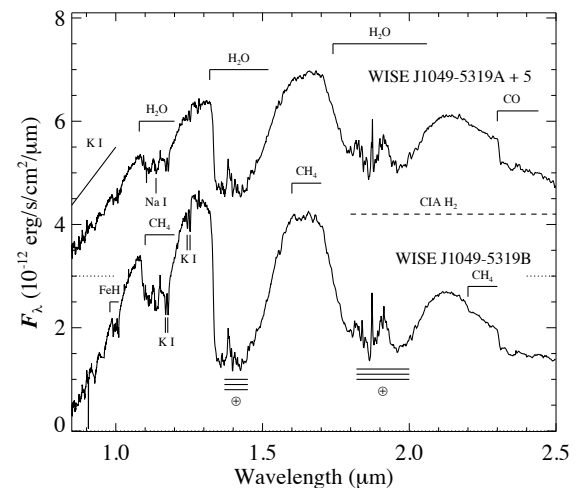
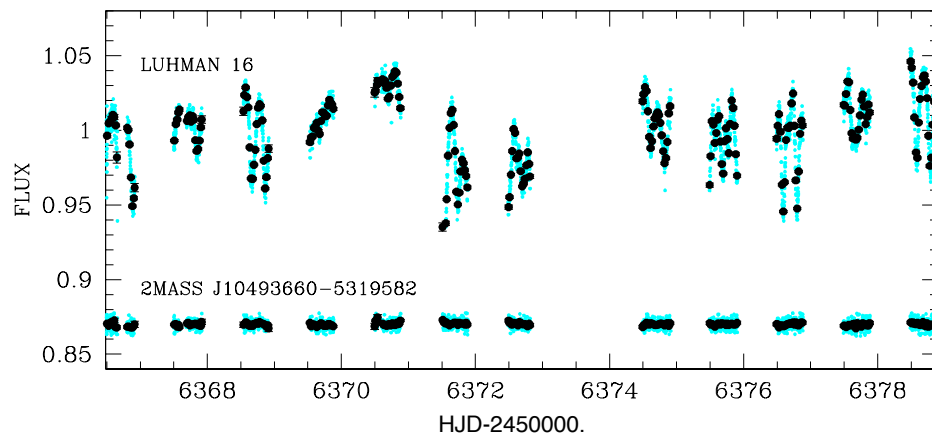
Velocities: <50-100 m/s

R~40-50K

Q: Can we use color as binary selector? Will have distance.

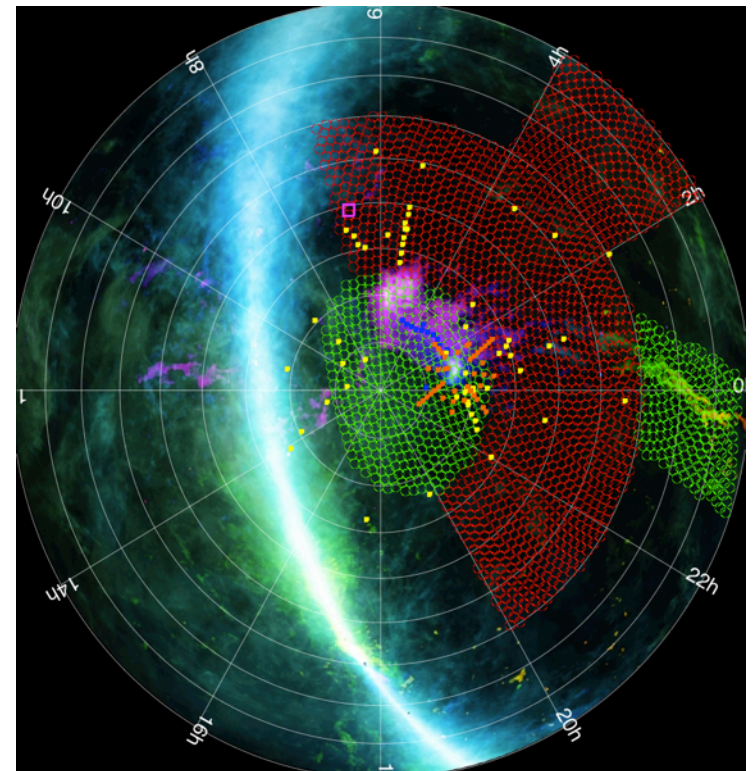
What is the nature of weather on BDs?

Measurement: linked spectral and photometric variability



C. Milky Way and local galaxy populations

- Known and unknown Star clusters
- Known and unknown dwarf galaxies



D. Extended sources

- ISM
 - Stellar classification for aid in creating dust maps
- Galactic light echoes
 - Diffuse light spectroscopy
- Microquasars
 - Spectral study of surrounding low surface brightness features

Technical capabilities discussed

- Depth
- S/N
- Wavelength
- Resolution
- Target surface density
- Survey area
- Minimum sample size
- Desired sample size
- Target selection efficiency
- # visits
- Cadence
- Data needed when?
- Other considerations: overlap with other science areas, potential capability trades, narrowband imaging as complement or replacement for spectroscopy?)

Question	Depth	S/N	λ	R	Σ target	Area	Min. sample size	Desired sample	Eff	# visits	Calcare	Data value	Co
Galaxy morph dynamics	22-25 40 kpc (MSD) 100 kpc (HB) 400 kpc (RGB)	5-10	optical	2000-5000	?	1000-15,000 sq. deg.	10 ⁵ halo 10 ¹ thick disk	~10⁷ ~10 ⁷ thick disk	?	X	X	Throughput	
Abundances ([Fe/H], α /Fe, (C) ind. α els, n-capture all elements		20 30-50 50-100 50-100	optical optical optical 3000-10 ⁴ 9000	2000 5000 20,000		11 smaller? much smaller?		~10 ⁷					
Dwarf + from internal kinematics	?	~10	~8000 5000-9000	~10 ⁴									
M dwarf M.F. BD weather WDs	20-24 20-24 20-24	5-20 >10 >10	6000 \pm 1 μ m 1-1.6 μ m optical	2000 5000		~13,000 sq. deg. ~400	10 ⁵ ~1000	10 ⁶ ~10 ⁴ ?					