The Galactic Warp Through the Lenses of Gaia Data Release 2 and the APOGEE Survey

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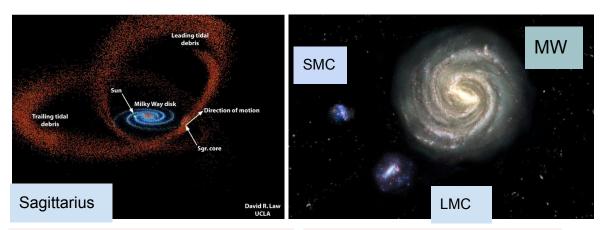




Background

ACDM Universe - hierarchical galaxy formation.

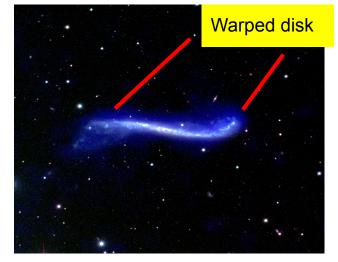
The past few decades have seen a myriad of results affirming the role that mergers have had in the evolution of the Milky Way.



Credit: Steven Majewski (UVA) & David Law (UCLA). Credit: Nina McCurdy / Nick Risinger / NASA.



Image courtesy of R. Jay GaBany



Credit: NRAO/AUI/NSI

Introduction

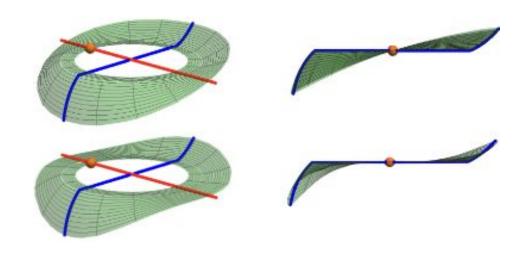
- Milky Way Warp
 - Bending of Galactic disk
 - Long known from studies of gas & stars
- Found in majority of spiral galaxies
 - Long-lived vs. repeatedly regenerated?
- Origin: under debate
 - Interaction with satellite galaxies
 - External torques of dark matter halos
 - Accretion of intergalactic matter
 - Misaligned dark matter halo
 - Intergalactic magnetic field



Artistic Rendering of the Galactic Warp
Credit: Cheng et al. 2020

Introduction

- Geometry: uncertain
 - Shape
 - Starting radius
 - Whether the Sun participates in the warp or not
- This work:
 - Kinematics from Gaia DR2
 - Chemistry from SDSS/APOGEE
 - Distance from StarHorse
 - Explore asymmetries in the outer Galactic disk



Possible Shapes of the Warp Credit: Romero-Gomez et al. 2019

Getting the Warp Motion: Gaia Astrometry

- Measuring the motion of stars
 - Distance and transverse velocity
 - Size of effect: usually < 0.001 arcsec/yr

- Requires very accurate angular measurement of millions of stars
 - Astrometry satellite Gaia



Astrometry satellite *Gaia*Credit: ESA/ATG medialab; background image: ESO/S. Brunier





Motions & Chemistry: APOGEE Spectroscopy

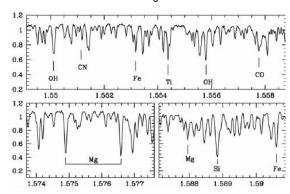
- Requires high-precision spectroscopic information
 - Apache Point Observatory Galactic Evolution Experiment (APOGEE)
- Radial velocity through Doppler shift
- Chemical composition of stars through absorption lines

Gaia + APOGEE

 Stars with full 3D position, motion and chemical composition



Doppler Shift
Credit: NASA's Imagine the Universe



APOGEE Spectrum & Chemical Composition

Credit: Schiavon et al. 2010

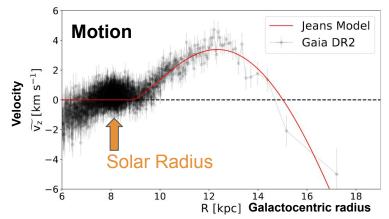
Stars Are Doing the Wave

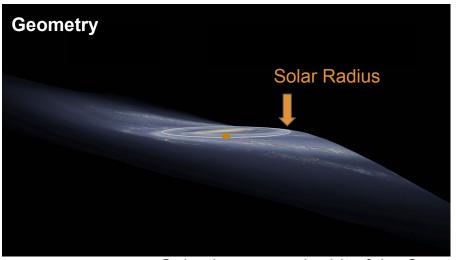
- Analogous to audience doing the stadium wave
 - Fans stand up and sit down one after another
 - To observer far away: a wave is rotating even though each individual is not rotating around the center of stadium



Waves in Stadium
Credit: YouTube

 Stars 1 kpc farther than the orbit of the Sun are doing the wave...





Galactic warp and orbit of the Sun
Credit: Cheng et al. 2020

 Stars 1 kpc farther than the orbit of the Sun are doing the wave...

... but in a rotating stadium







Rotating UVA Scott Stadium Credit: Sanjay Suchak, University Communications

 Stars 1 kpc farther than the orbit of the Sun are doing the wave...

... but in a rotating stadium

 The warp is precessing (rotating) at half of the speed of the rotation speed of the Sun







Rotating UVA Scott Stadium

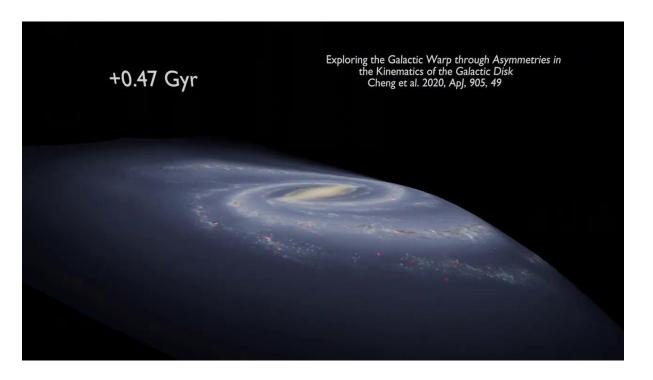
Credit: Sanjay Suchak, University Communications

- Younger stars are showing a stronger warp amplitude than the older stars.
- Points to possible origin of the warp: gravitational perturbation from satellite galaxy.
- Our results pinpoint this interaction to be less than 3 billion years ago.



Galactic Warp Induced by Satellite Galaxy
Credit: Stefan Payne-Wardenaar; Magellanic Clouds: Robert Gendler/ESO

Visualization of the Past & Future of the Warp



Animation of Galactic Warp

Credit: Cheng et al. 2020

Thank you!

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Exploring the Galactic Warp through Asymmetries in the Kinematics of the Galactic Disk

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Press Release

