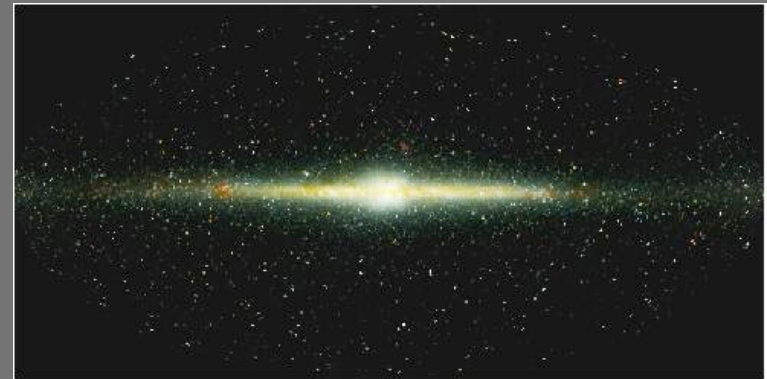


# Chemically Tagging the Galactic Disk



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ESO Fellows Symposium 2007

# How did the Milky Way Form?

- Details of formation and evolution largely unknown
- A physical understanding of the sequence of events that led to the MW Disk
- *Fossil records*: dynamical / chemical substructures
- Sign posts for an array of events
- Disentangle their relative contributions

# Chemical Tagging

**Long Term Goal:** Re-assemble the individual star-forming aggregates in the disk (Freeman & Bland-Hawthorn, 2002)

Use detailed elemental abundance *signatures* of individual stars to tag them to common ancient star-forming events

Looking for sub-structure within the disk chemical abundance inventory ( $[X/H]$ : C-space)

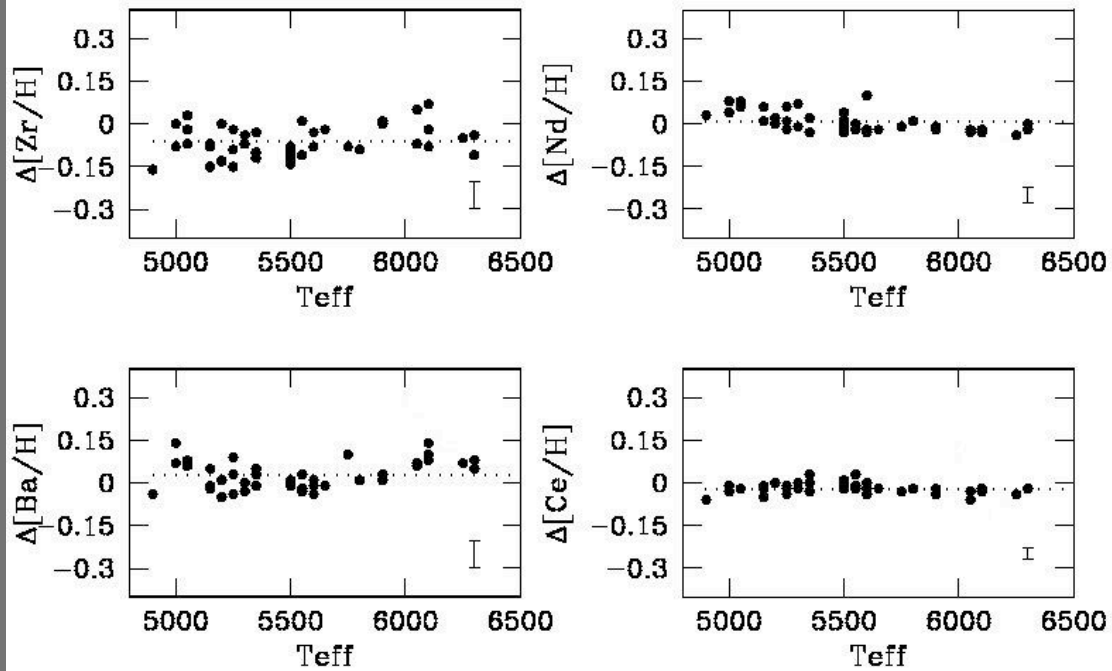
Primary requirement: Chemical homogeneity in star-forming aggregates, e.g. Open clusters

Observational data:

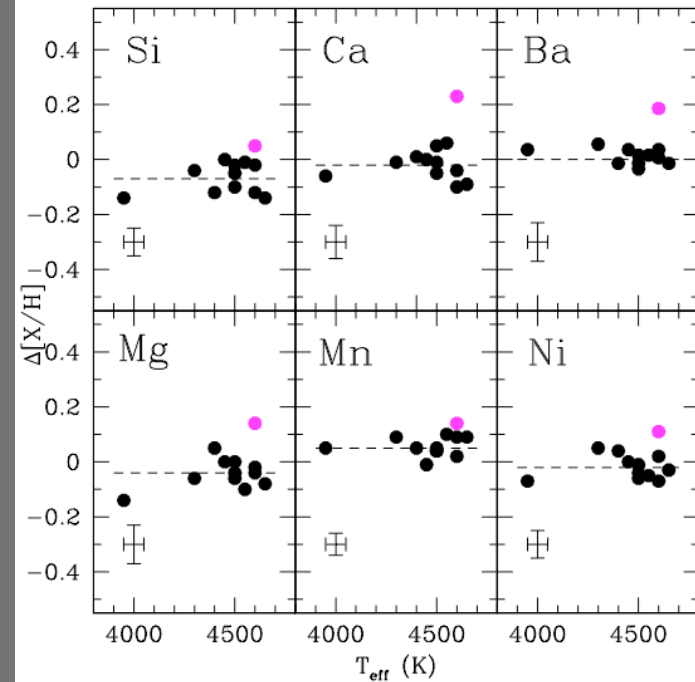
- High resolution  $\sim 50,000$
- High S/N  $\sim 100$
- Prefer main sequence turn-off stars  
(use giants due to magnitude limits)
- Established memberships from literature

Cluster	Telescope/ Instrument	Age	[Fe/H]	Stars	Date
Hyades	Keck / HIRES	650 Myr	0.13	48	1996 – 2002
IC 4756	APØEchelle	700 Myr	0.04	10	Jul 2004
NGC 752	APØEchelle	2 Gyr	-0.09	12	Oct 2003
NGC 3680	VLT / UVES	1.5 Gyr	-0.17	24	Feb 2004
Collinder 261	VLT / UVES	10 Gyr	-0.03	13	May 2004
IC 4651	AAT / UCLES	1.7 Gyr	0.10	20	Jul 2004
Blanco 1	AAT / UCLES	100 Myr	0.04	10	Jul 2004
NGC1901	AAT / UCLES	500 Myr	0.00	10	Nov 2003
HR1614 group	AAT / UCLES	2 Gyr	0.25	25	Nov 2003
Arcturus group	AAT / UCLES	10 Gyr	-0.60	32	Nov 2003

# Hyades Open Cluster:



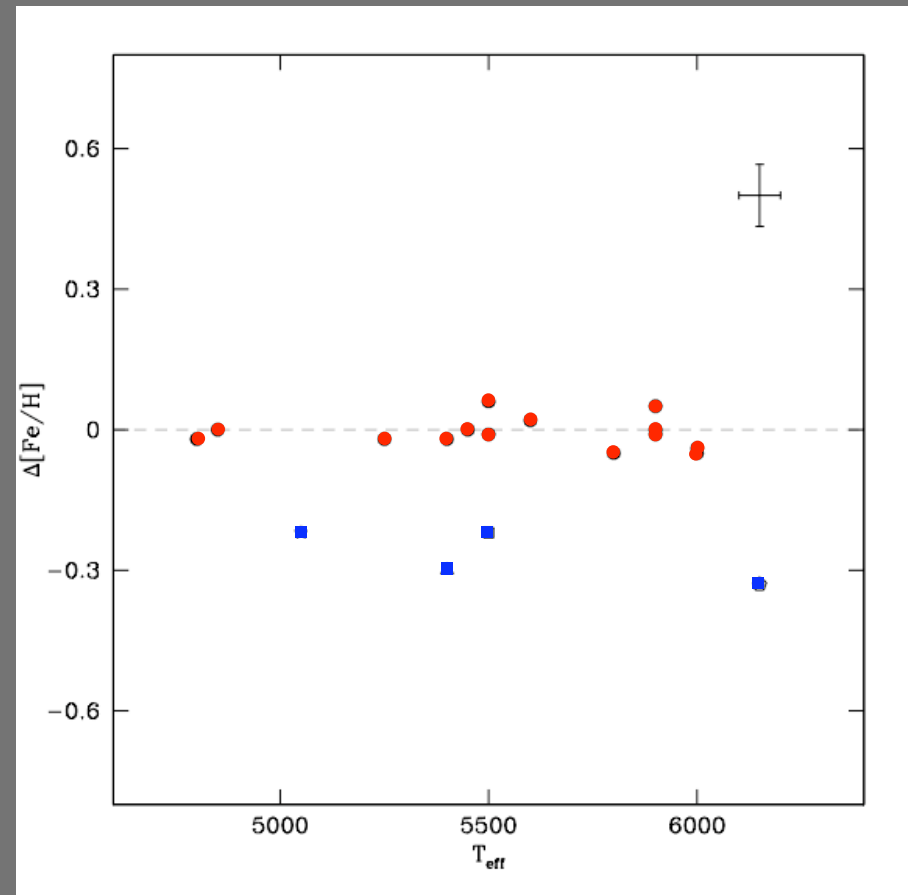
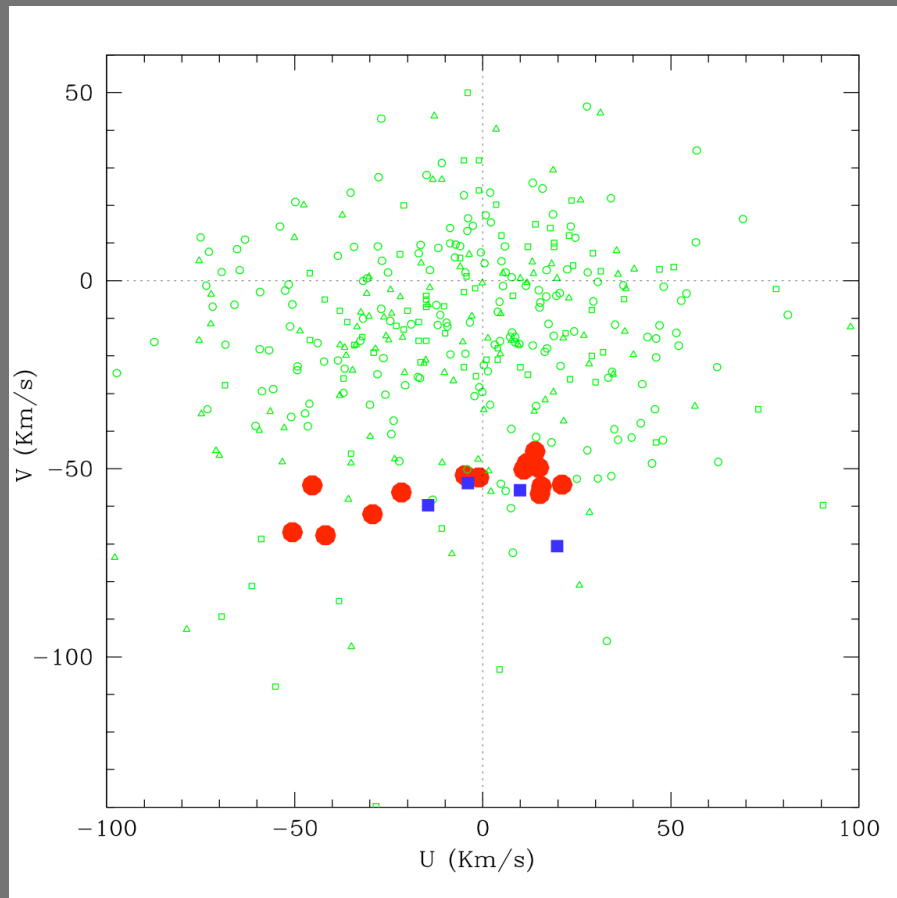
# Collinder 261:



De Silva et al. 2006 & 2007

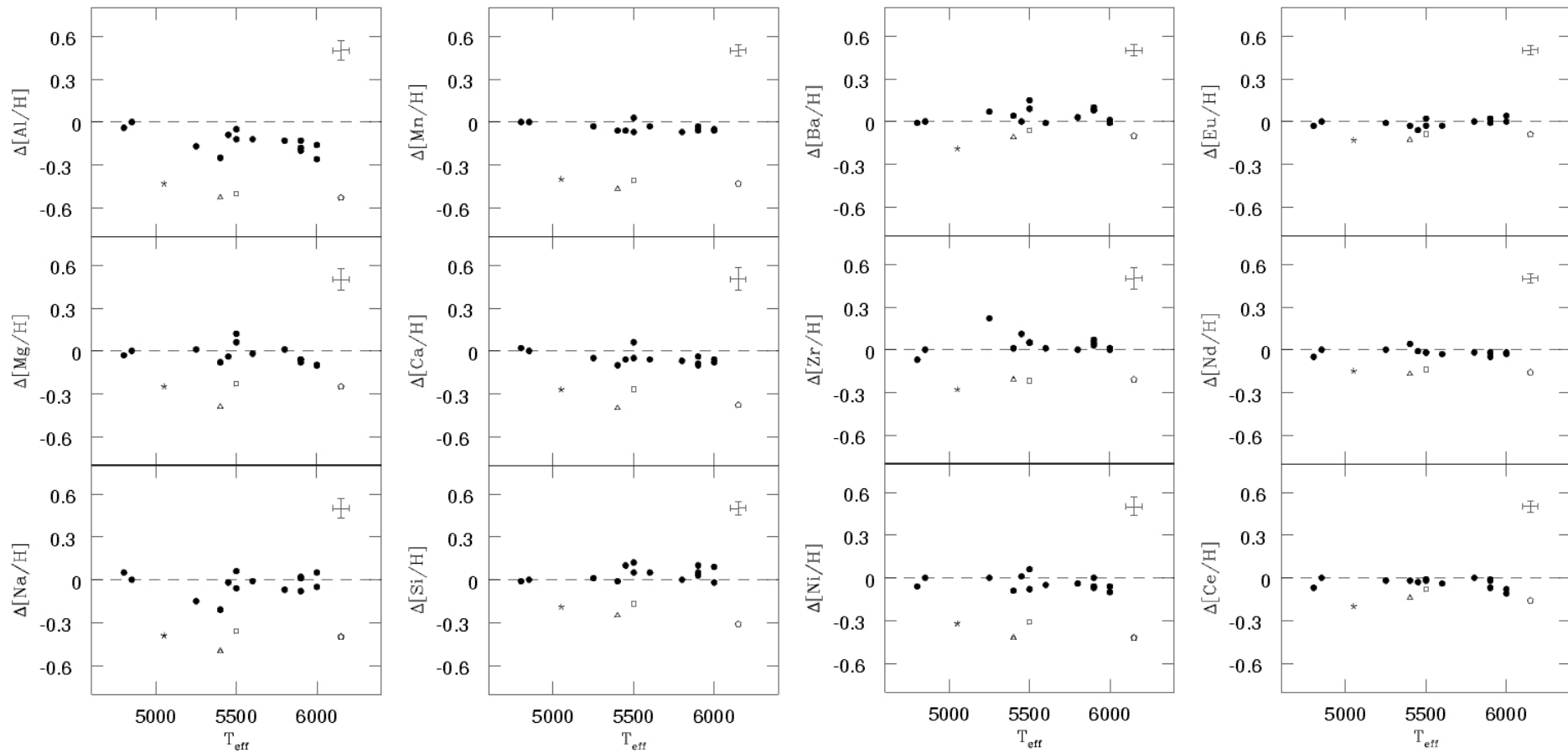
# Dispersing clusters: Moving groups

## HR1614 moving group:



Memberships: Feltzing & Holmberg 2000, Eggen 1998

# HR1614 moving group: Other element abundances





Likely contamination from field stars

Besancon models:

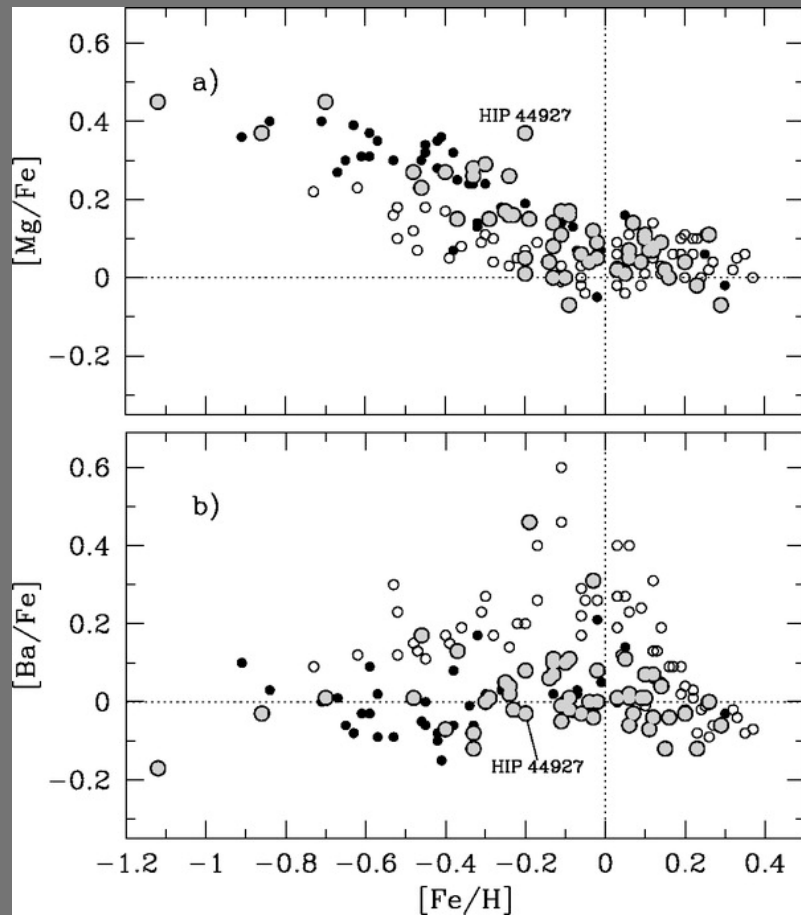
1 in 7 stars within the groups' colour,  
magnitude and space velocities to have  
solar level metallicities

Homogeneity demonstrates that the chemical  
history is preserved despite potential pollution

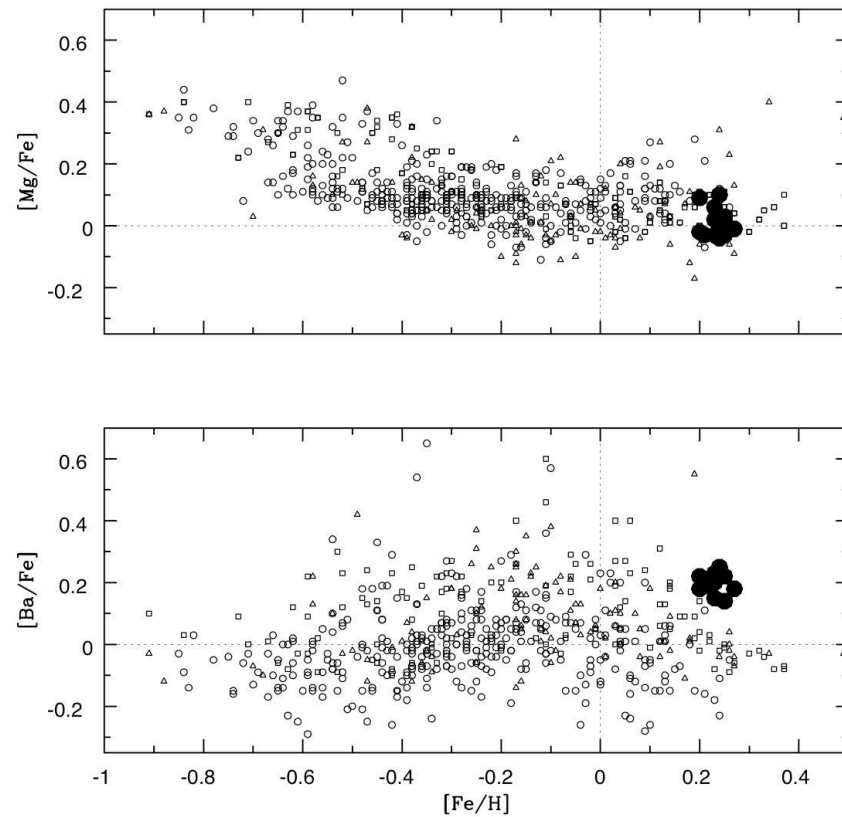
Can chemically identify dispersed aggregate

# Dynamical streams vs. Moving groups

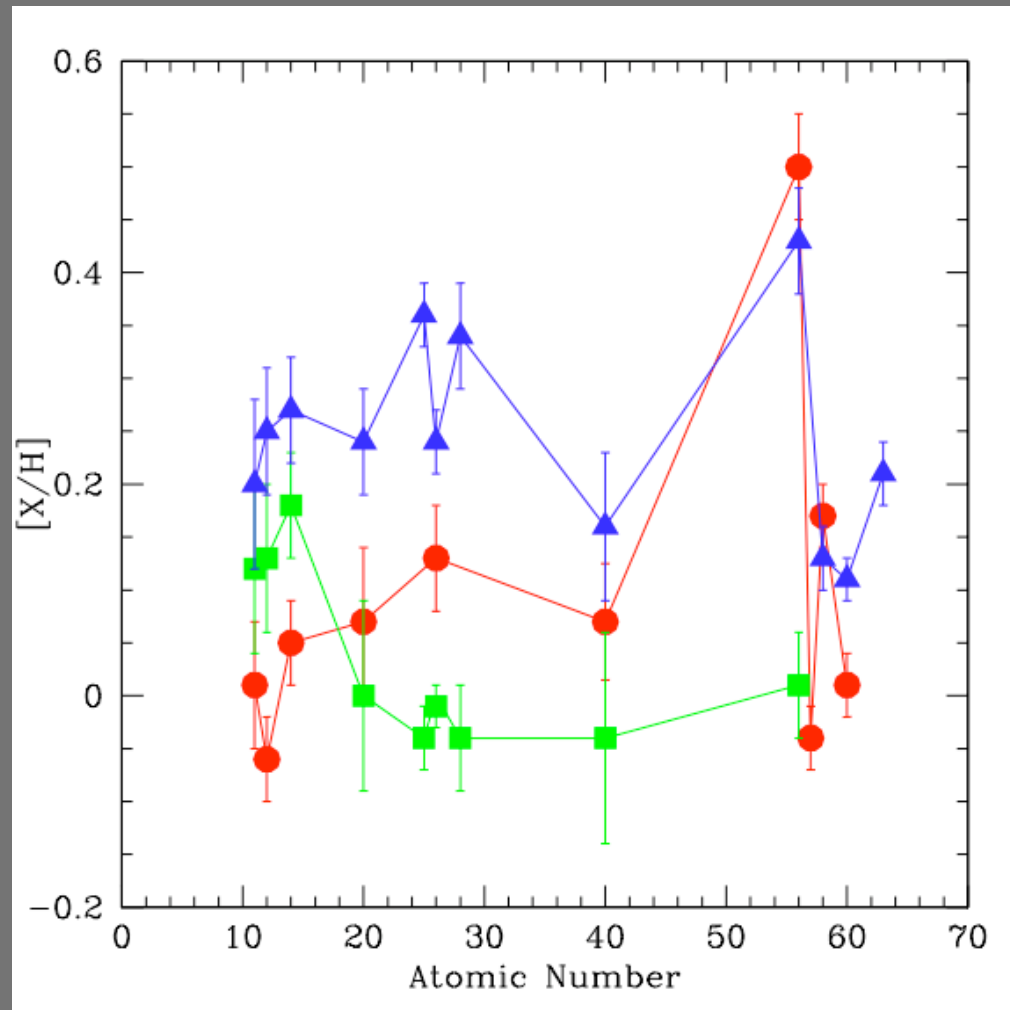
Herculis stream:



HR1614 moving group:

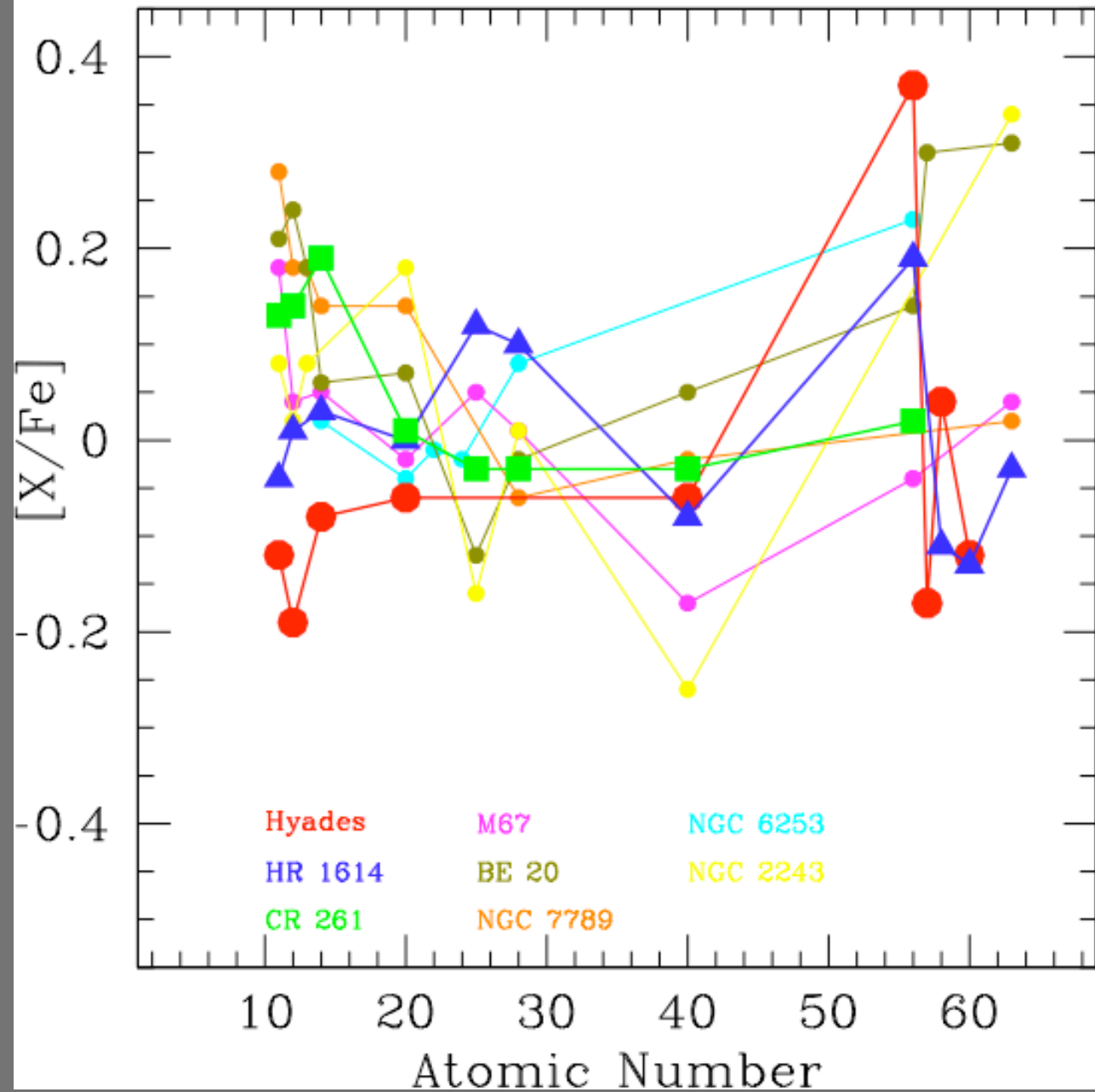


Clusters have different chemical signatures  
They are distinguishable in abundance space



- Hyades
- Cr 261
- HR1614 moving group

# Other Clusters:



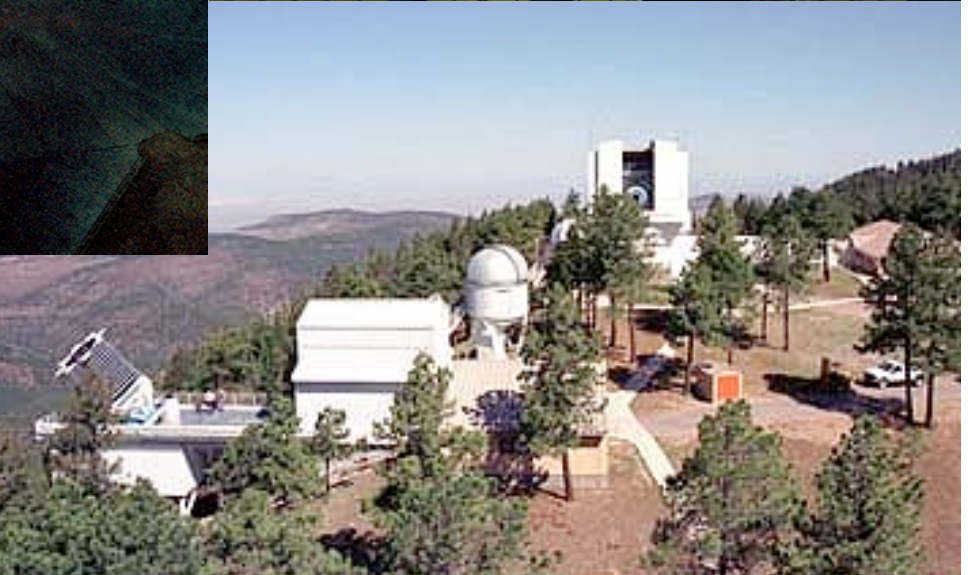
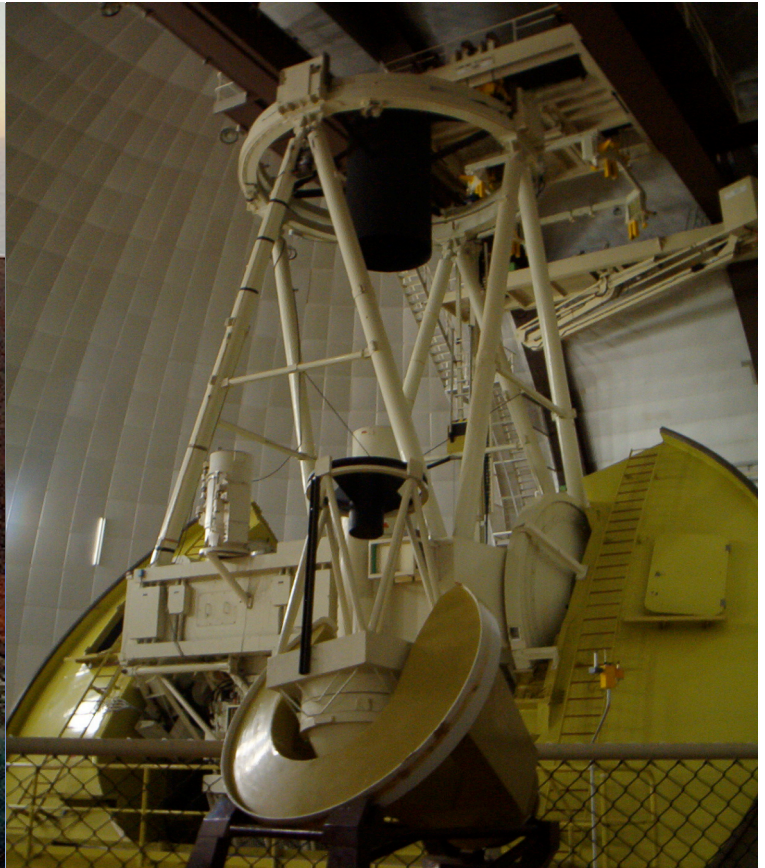
Tautvaišienė, et al., 2000 & 2005  
Yong et al., 2005  
Sestito et al., 2007  
Gratton & Contarini, 2004

# Continuing studies

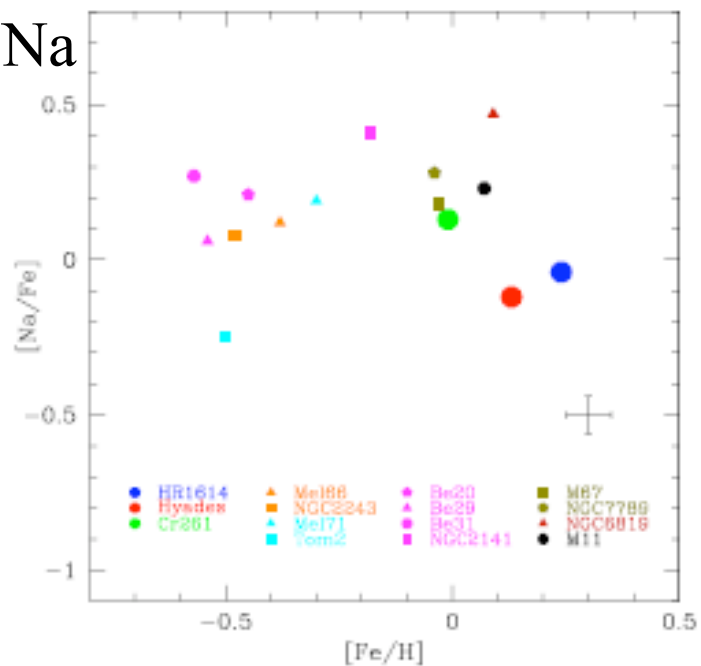
Explore more loose groups, Eg. Hyades,  
HR 1614 super-clusters

Do they share the chemical signature of  
open cluster and moving group?

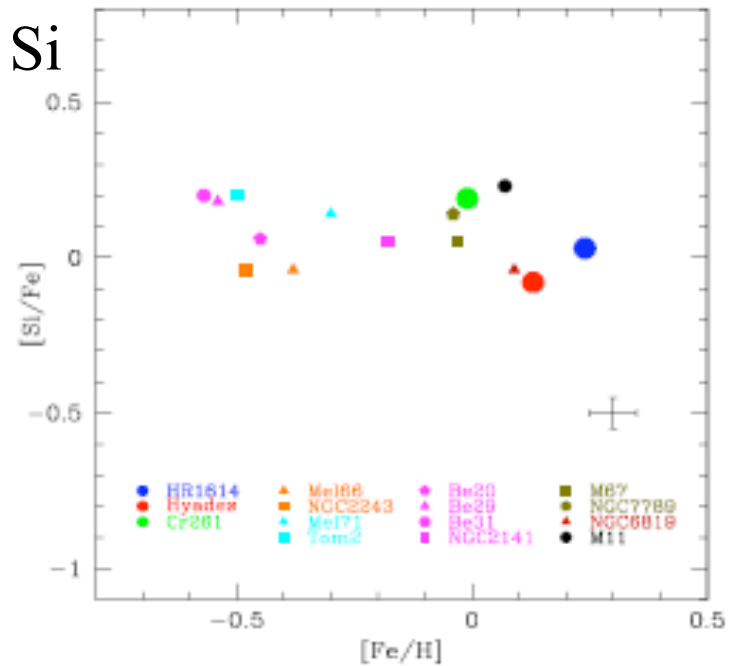
Chemistry yet to be studied ...



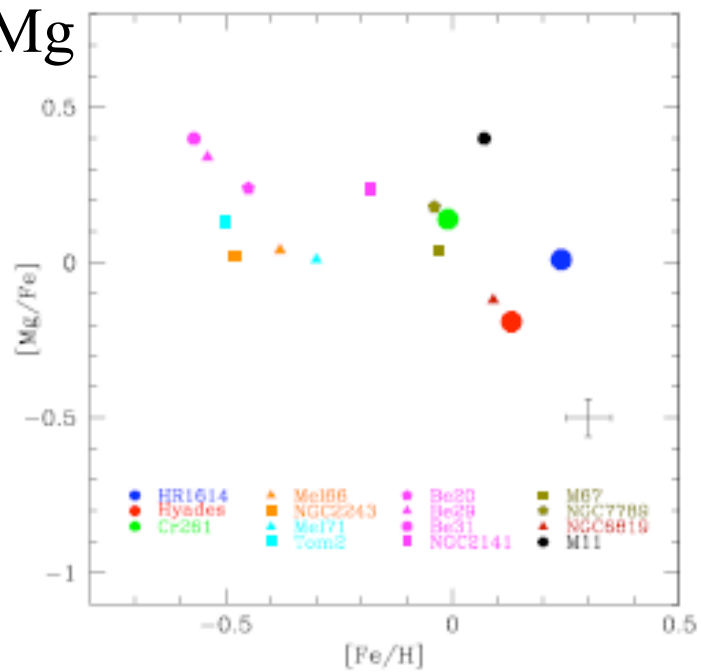
# Na



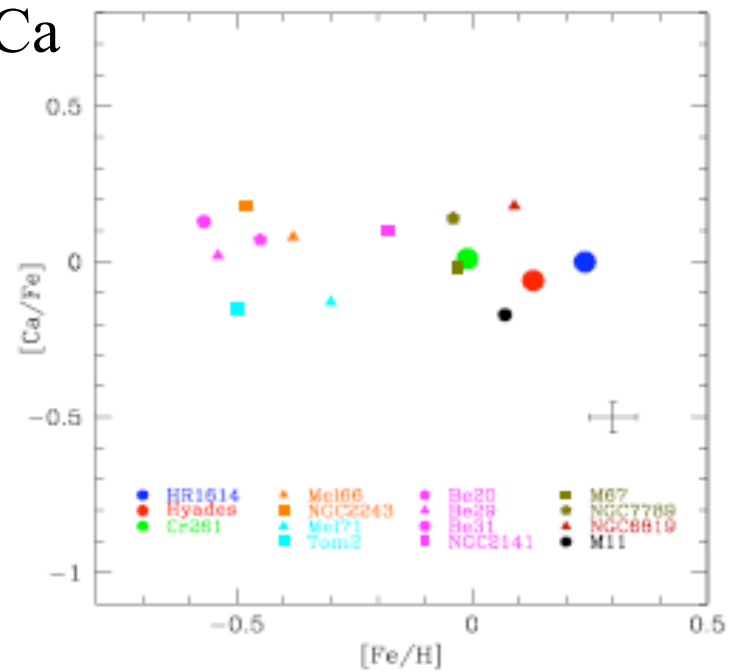
# Si



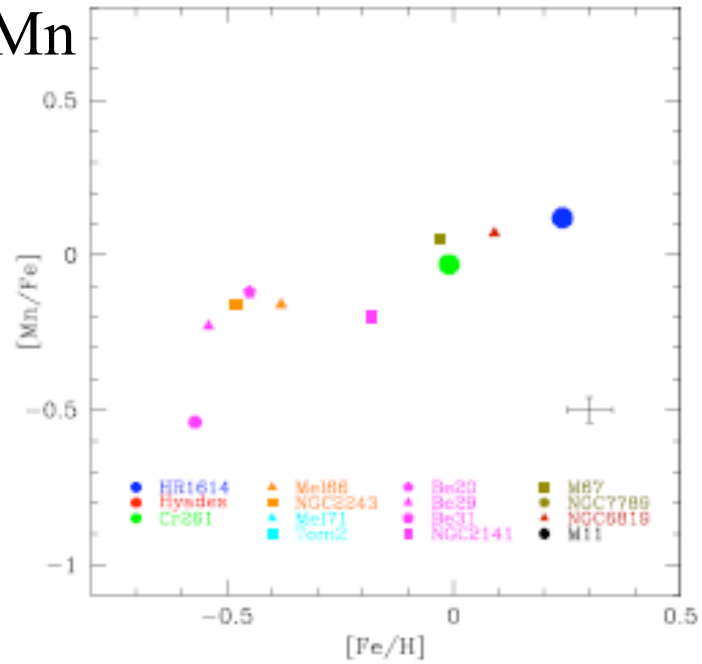
# Mg



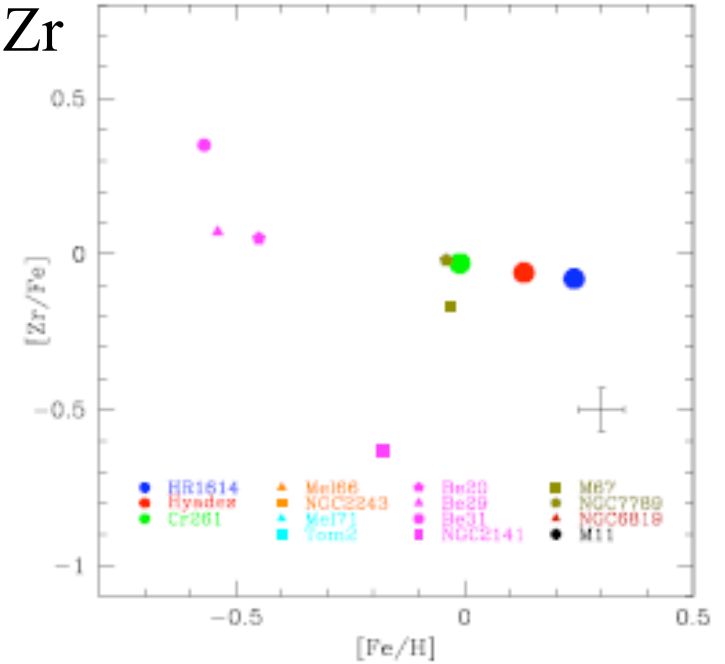
# Ca



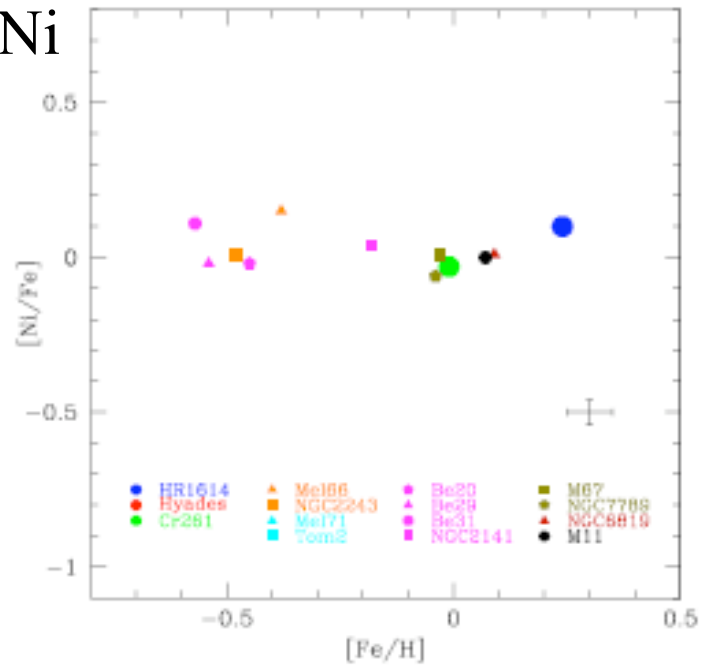
# Mn



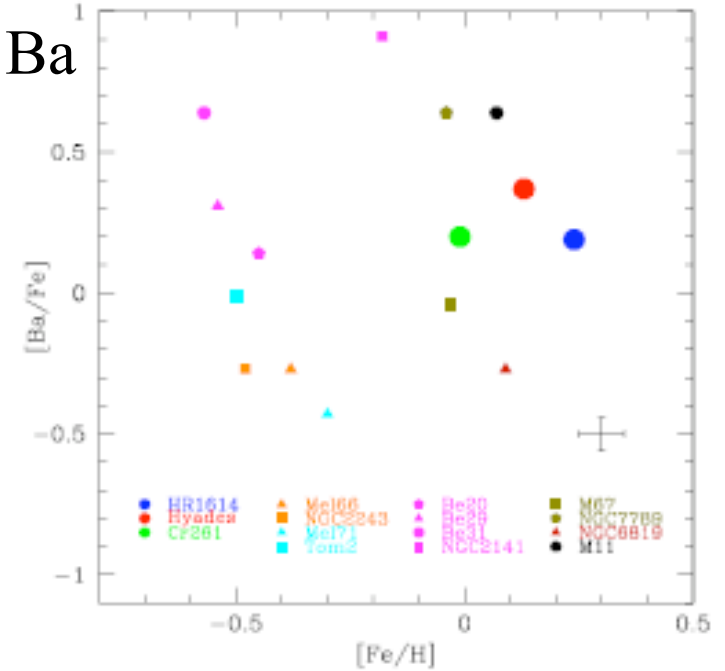
# Zr



# Ni

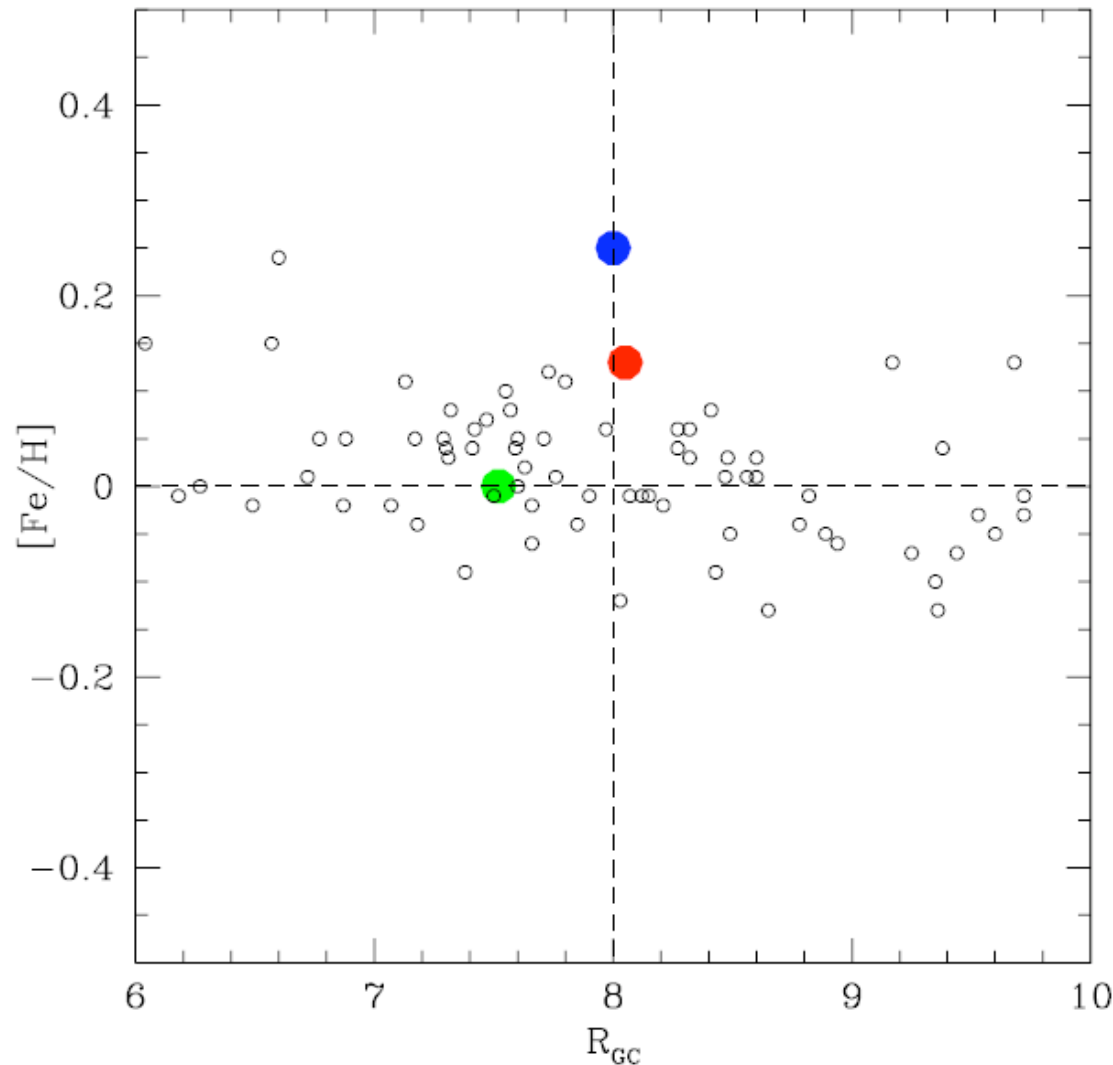


# Ba





# Compare to disk cepheids

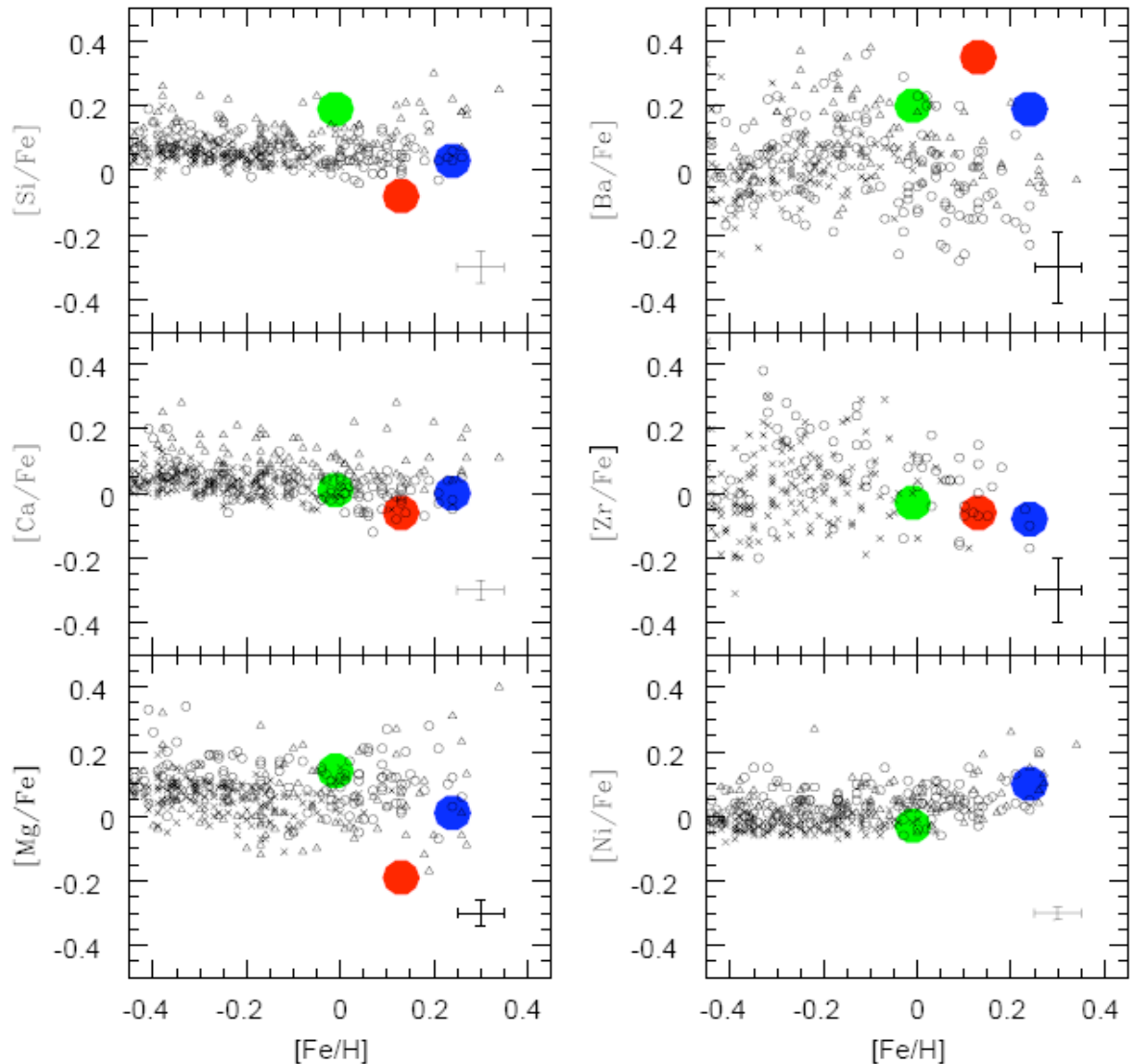


Comparable with  
young cepheid  
metallicities

=> No significant  
chemical  
evolution

Cepheid abundances:  
Andrievsky et al. 2002

# Compare to local disk stars



Deviations  
may indicate  
uniqueness of  
clusters

Disk abundances from:  
Allende Prieto et al. 2004  
Reddy et al. 2003  
Edvardsson et al. 1993