



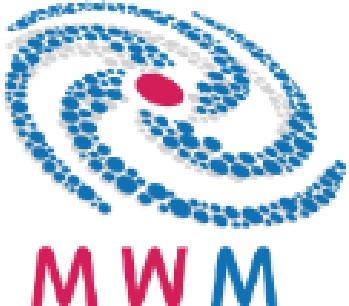
PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE  
UNIVERSIDAD DE VALPARAÍSO  
THE MILKY WAY MILLENNIUM NUCLEUS



# *Milky Way demographics with the VVV survey: the 84 million star CMD of the Galactic bulge*

*Science from the Next Generation Imaging and Spectroscopic Surveys*

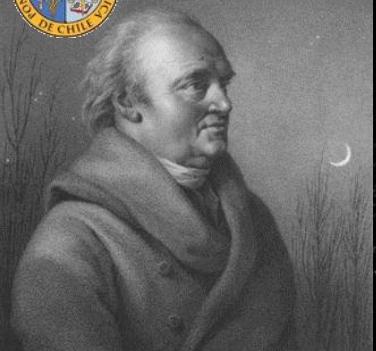
*ESO Garching, 16 Oct, 2012*



**Roberto K. Saito**  
in collaboration with D. Minniti, B. Dias, M. Hempel, M. Rejkuba, J. Alonso-García, B. Barbuy, M. Catelan, J. P. Emerson, O. Gonzalez, P. W. Lucas and M. Zoccali



# William Herschel 1785



*On the Construction of the Heavens*

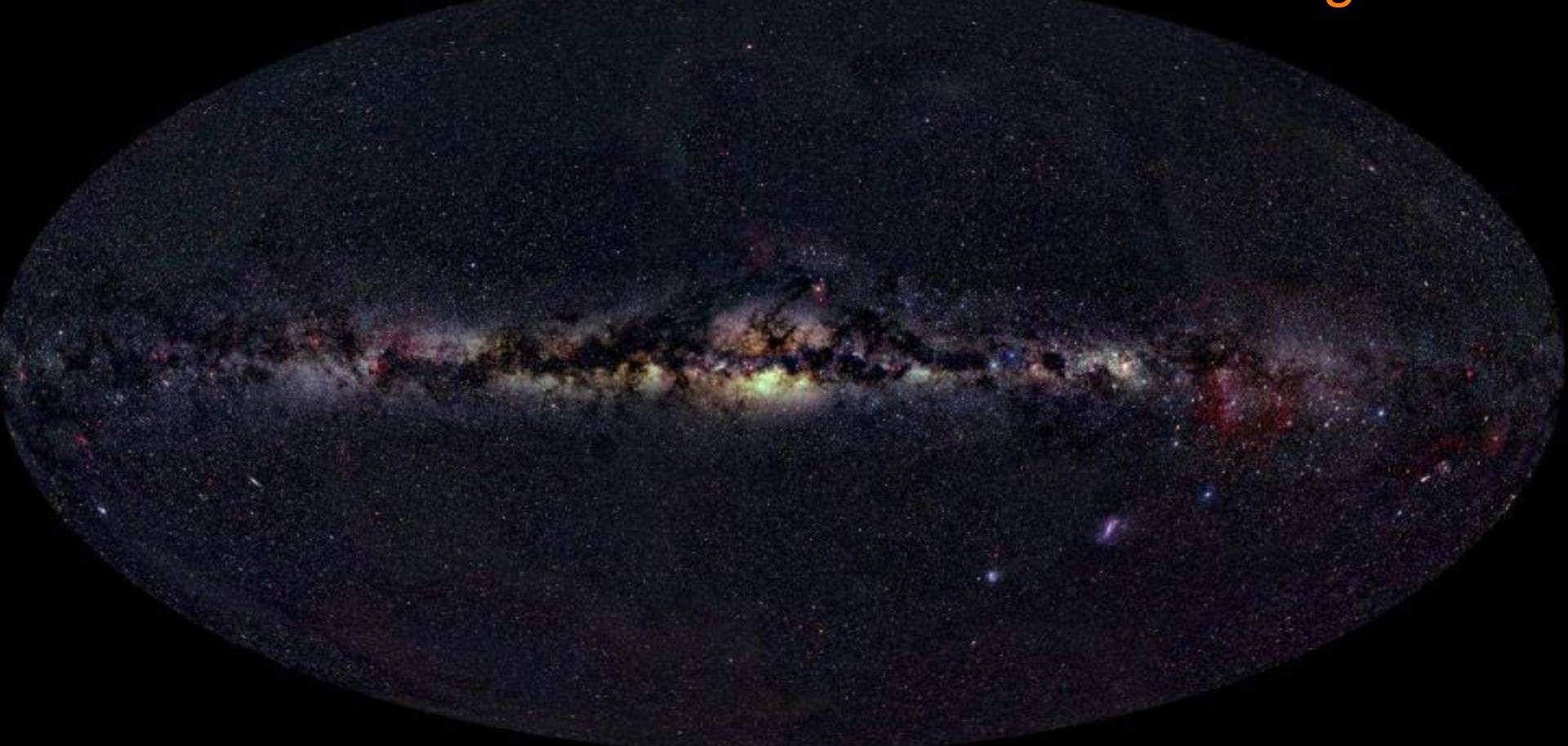


Lund Optical 1950

Cobe/Dirbe 1994

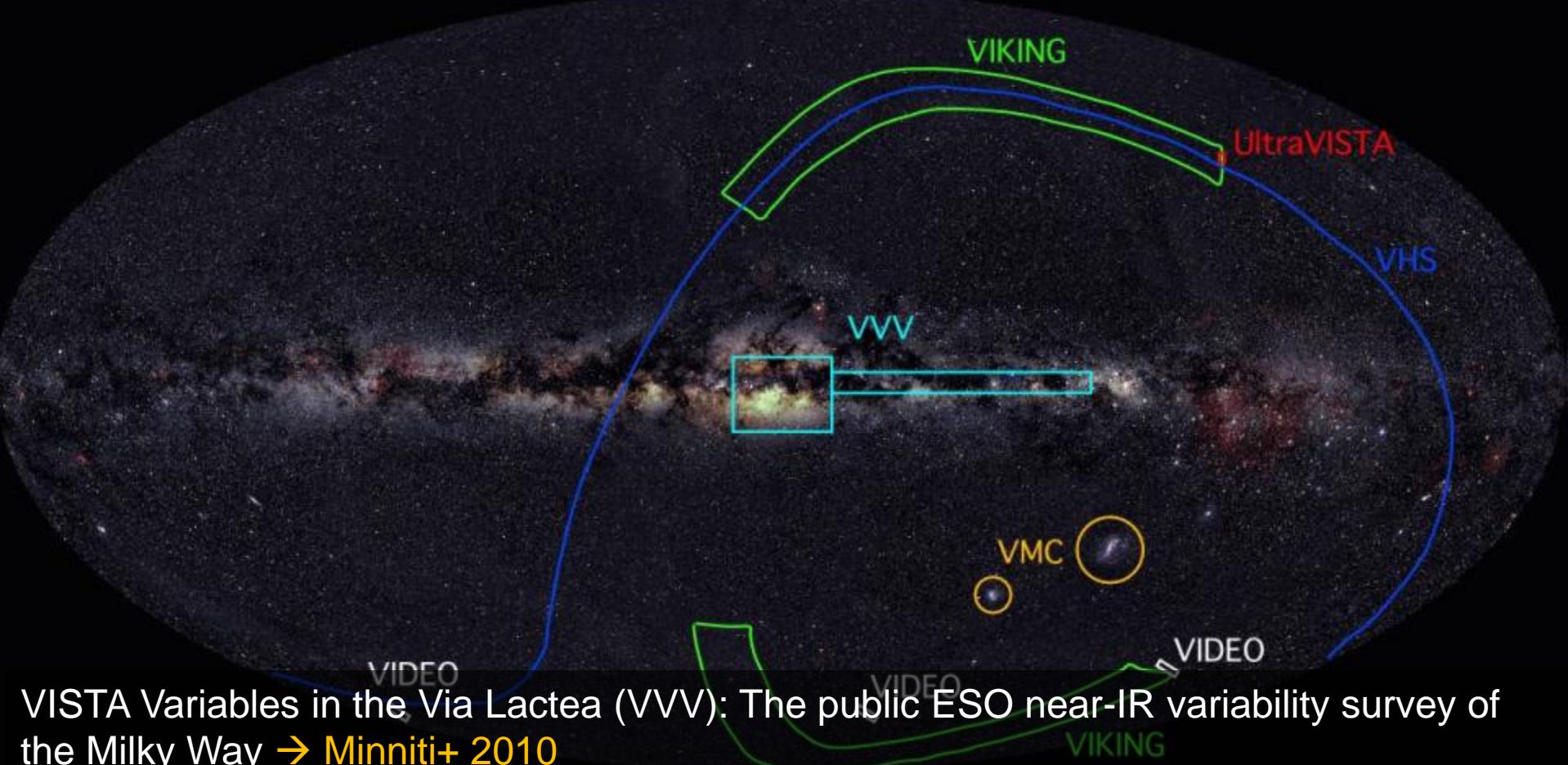
2MASS  $JHK_s$  2000

- How did the Milky Way form?
- What is the structure of the inner Galactic bulge?



# ESO/VISTA Public Surveys

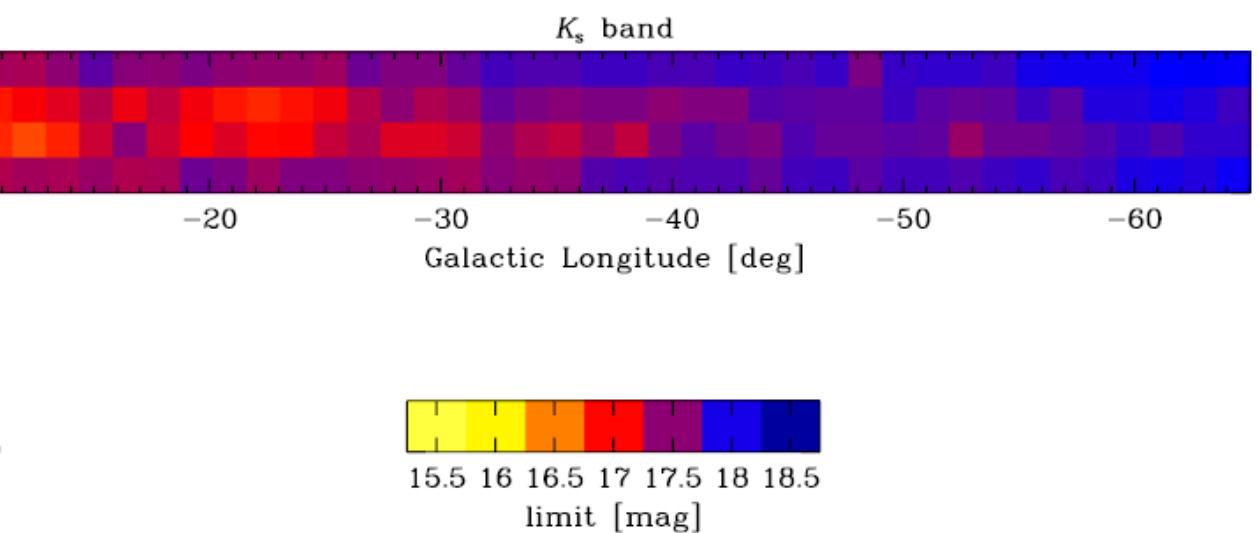
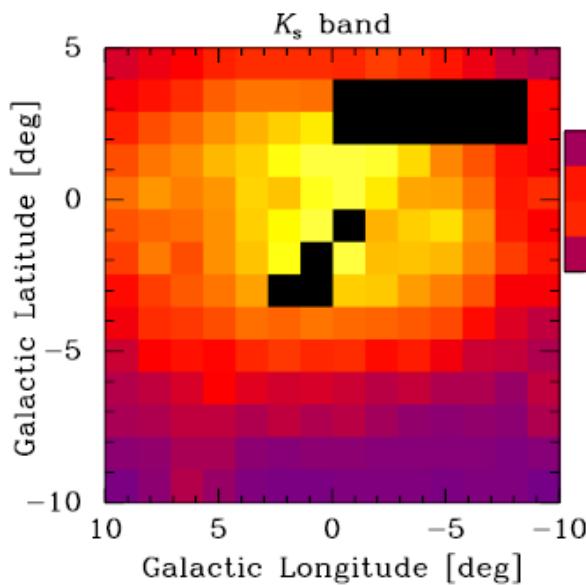
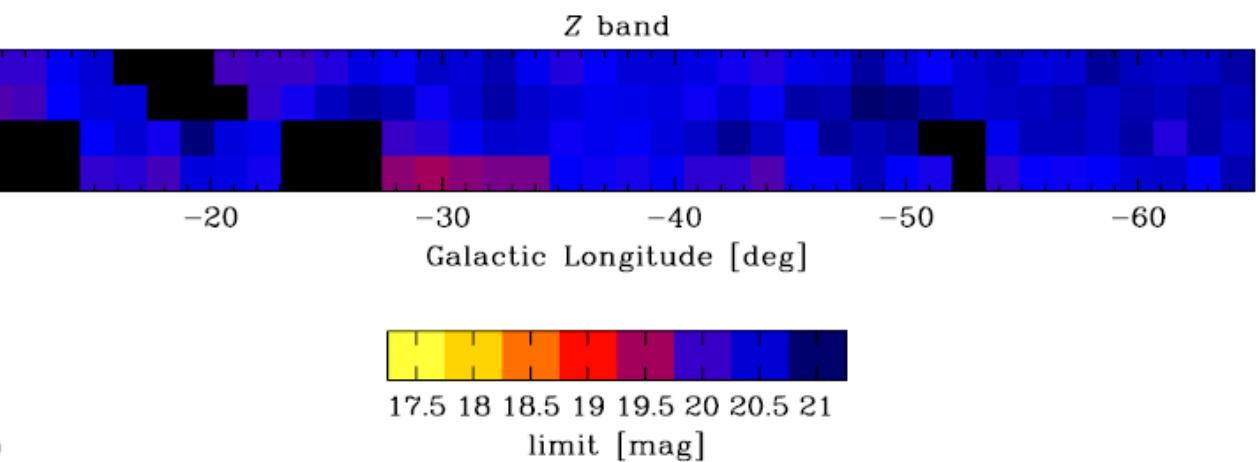
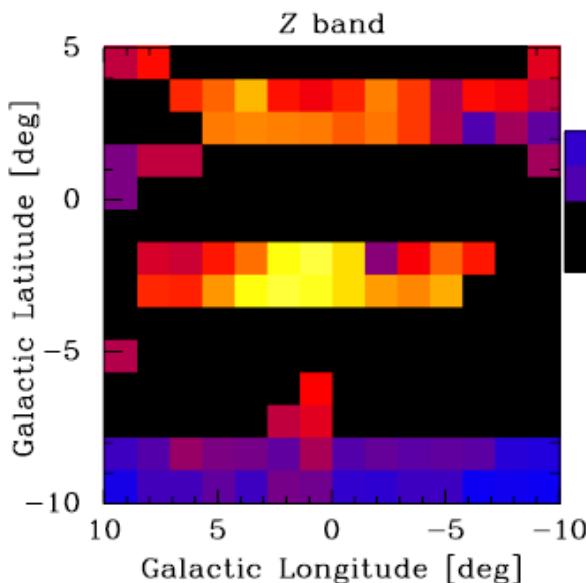
## VISTA Variables in the Vía Láctea Survey

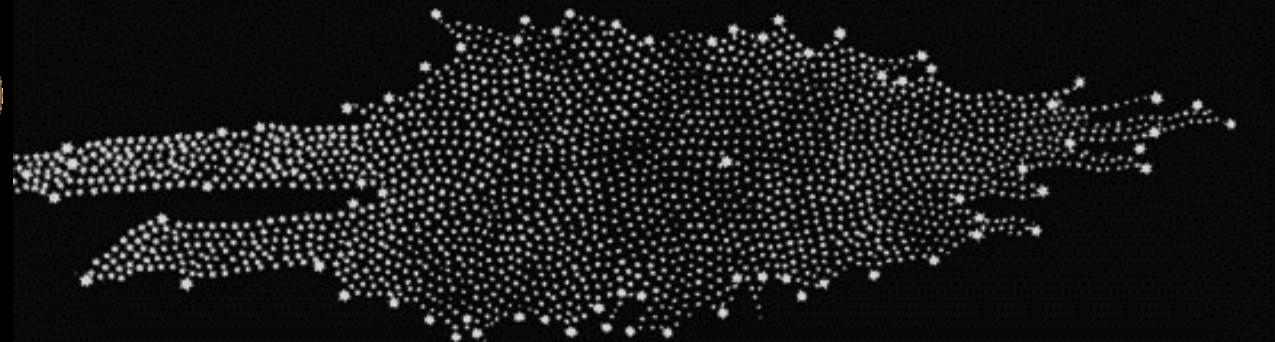


VISTA Variables in the Via Lactea (VVV): The public ESO near-IR variability survey of the Milky Way → Minniti+ 2010

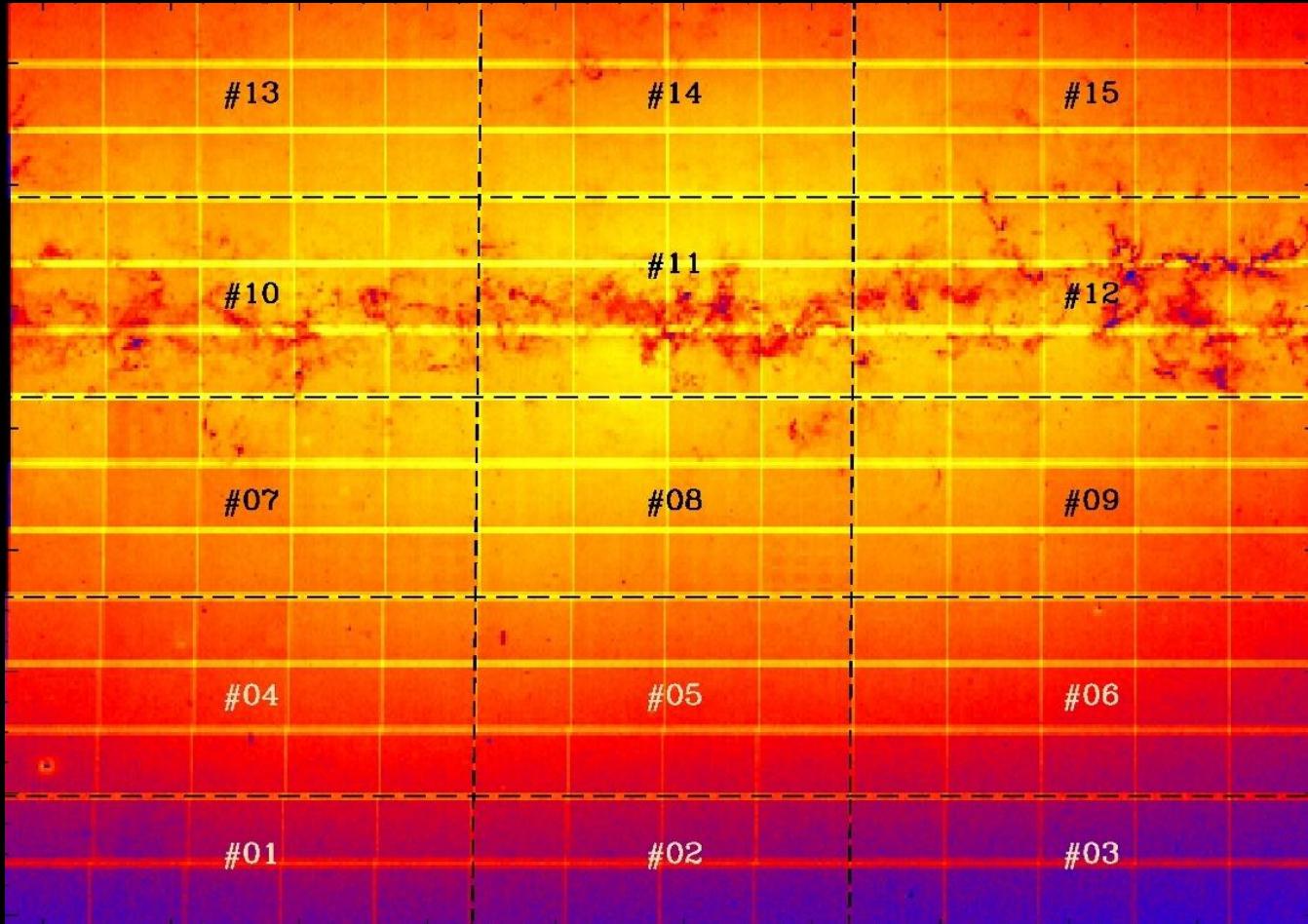
VVV DR1: The First Data Release of the Milky Way Bulge and Southern Plane from the Near-Infrared ESO Public Survey VISTA Variables in the Vía Láctea → Saito+ 2012a

# VVV DR1: 128M + 168M = 296M sources

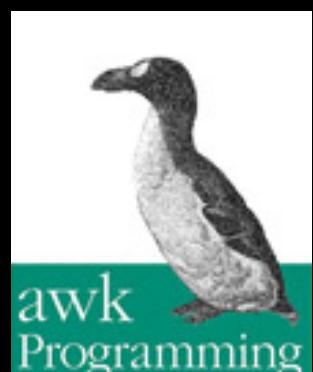




**$JHK_s \rightarrow 173,150,467$     $K_s < 16.5 \rightarrow 128,660,076$**



*Powered by*



All flags

10

173.1M+ sources

12

$K_s$

14

16

18

0

1

2

3

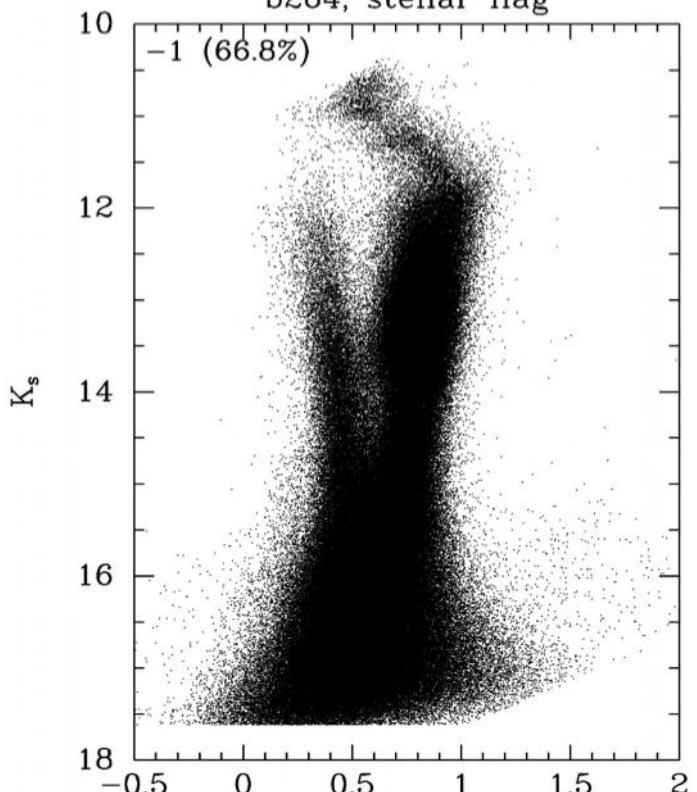
$(J-K_s)$



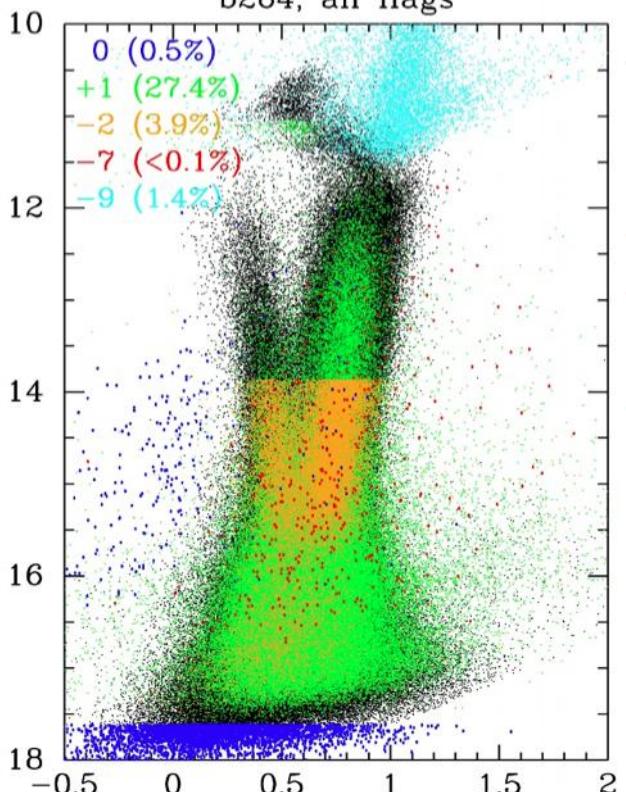


996	995	394	393	392	991	390	389	388	387	386	385	384	383
982	381	380	379	378	377	376	375	374	373	372	371	370	369
968	367	366	365	364	363	362	361	360	359	358	357	356	355
954	353	352	351	350	349	348	347	346	345	344	343	342	341
940	339	338	337	336	335	334	333	332	331	330	329	328	327
926	325	324	323	322	321	320	319	318	317	316	315	314	313
912	311	310	309	308	307	306	305	304	303	302	301	300	299
298	297	296	295	294	293	292	291	290	289	288	287	286	285
284	283	282	281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274	273	272	271
270	269	268	267	266	265	264	263	262	261	260	259	258	257
258	255	254	253	252	251	250	249	248	247	246	245	244	243
242	241	240	239	238	237	236	235	234	233	232	231	230	229
228	227	226	225	224	223	222	221	220	219	218	217	216	215
214	213	212	211	210	209	208	207	206	205	204	203	202	201

b264, stellar flag

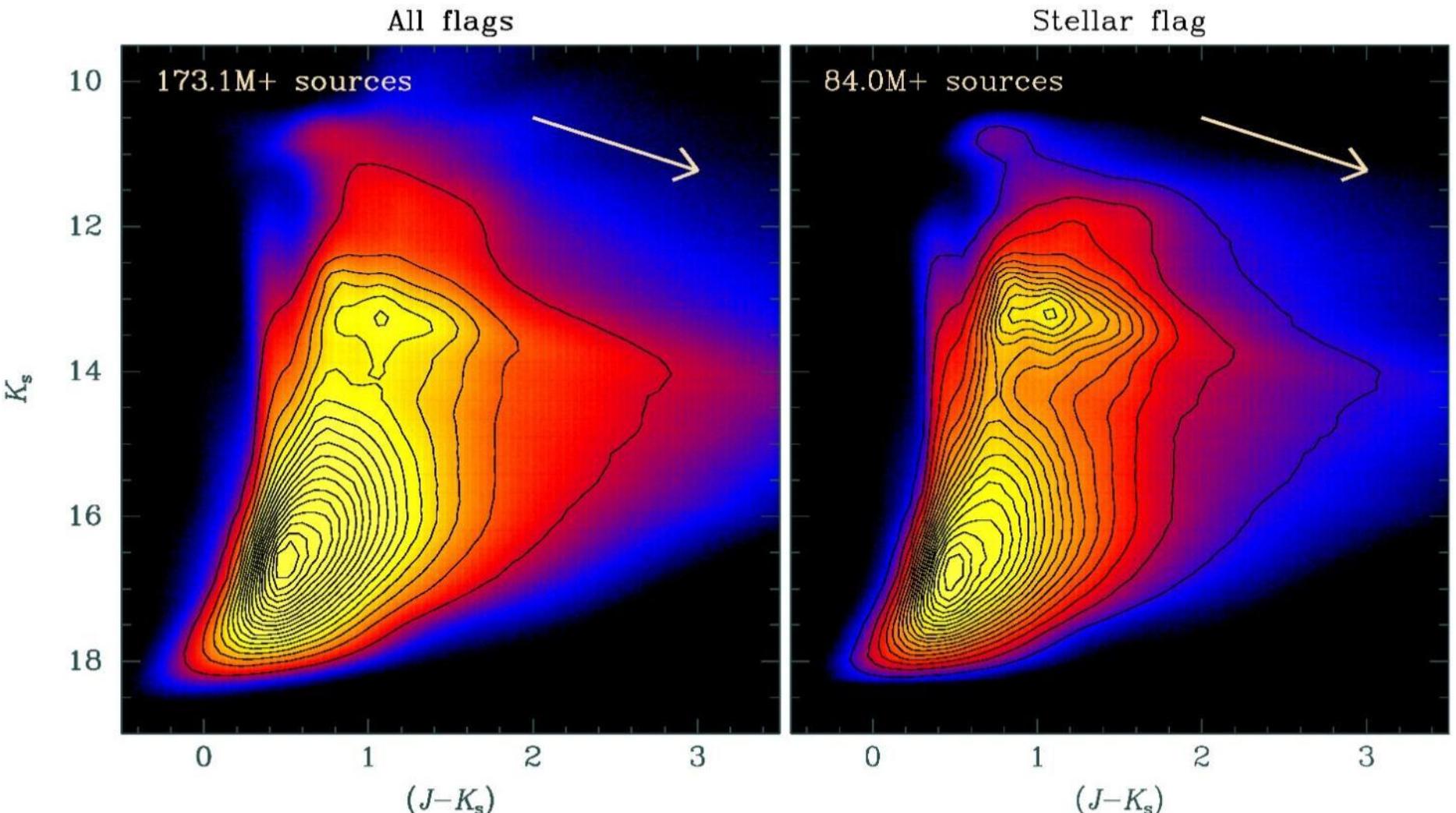


b264, all flags



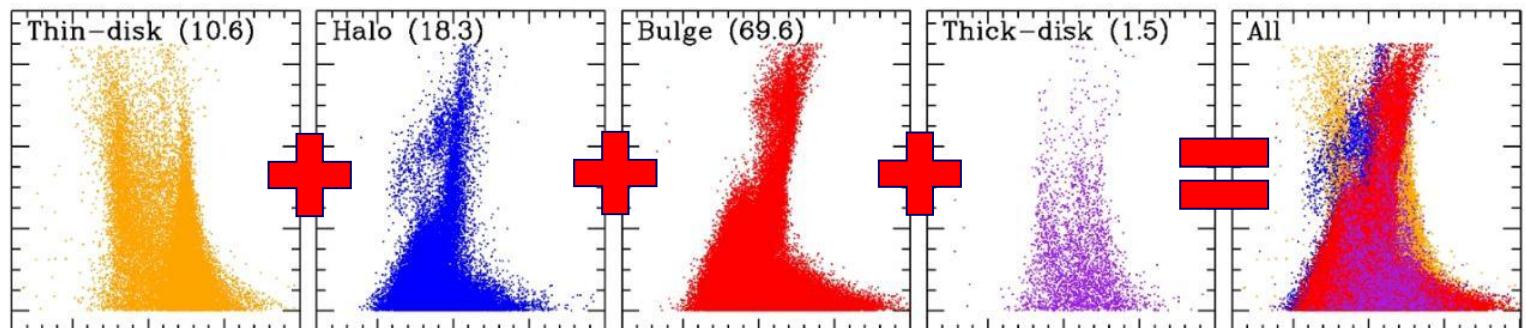
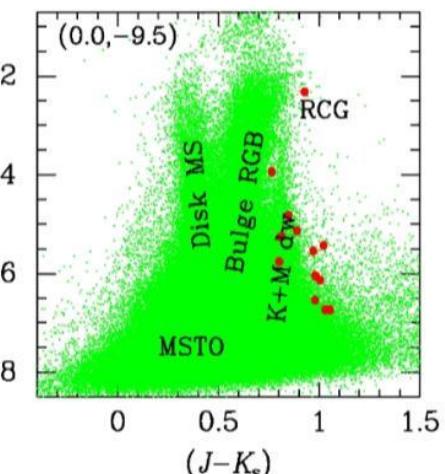
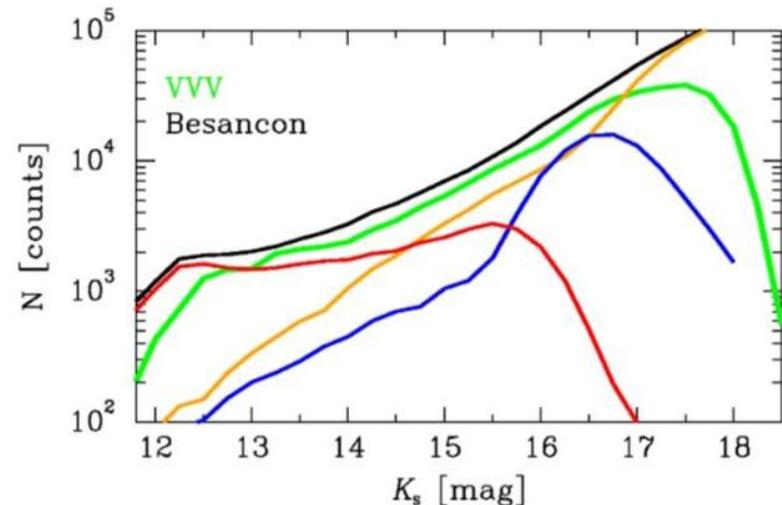
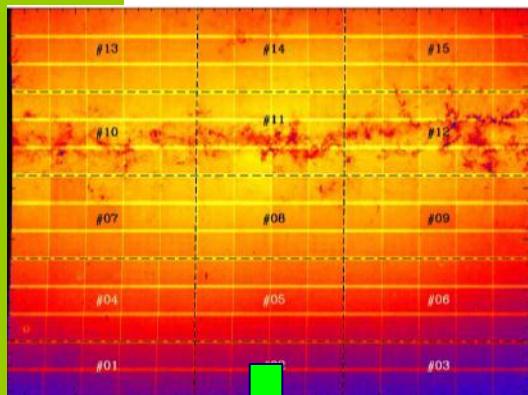
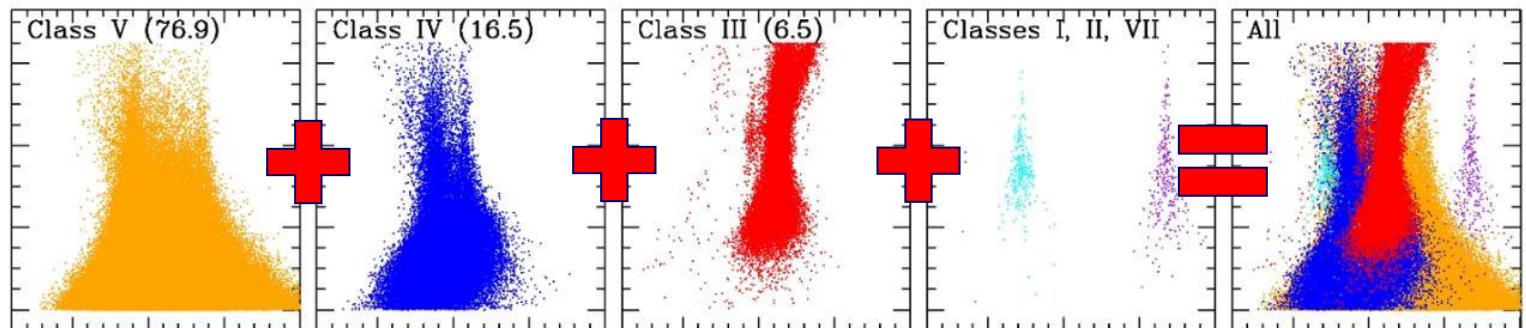
- $-1 \rightarrow$  stellar
- $0 \rightarrow$  noise
- $+1 \rightarrow$  non-stellar
- $-2 \rightarrow$  borderline stellar
- $-7 \rightarrow$  sources with bad pixels
- $-9 \rightarrow$  saturated stars



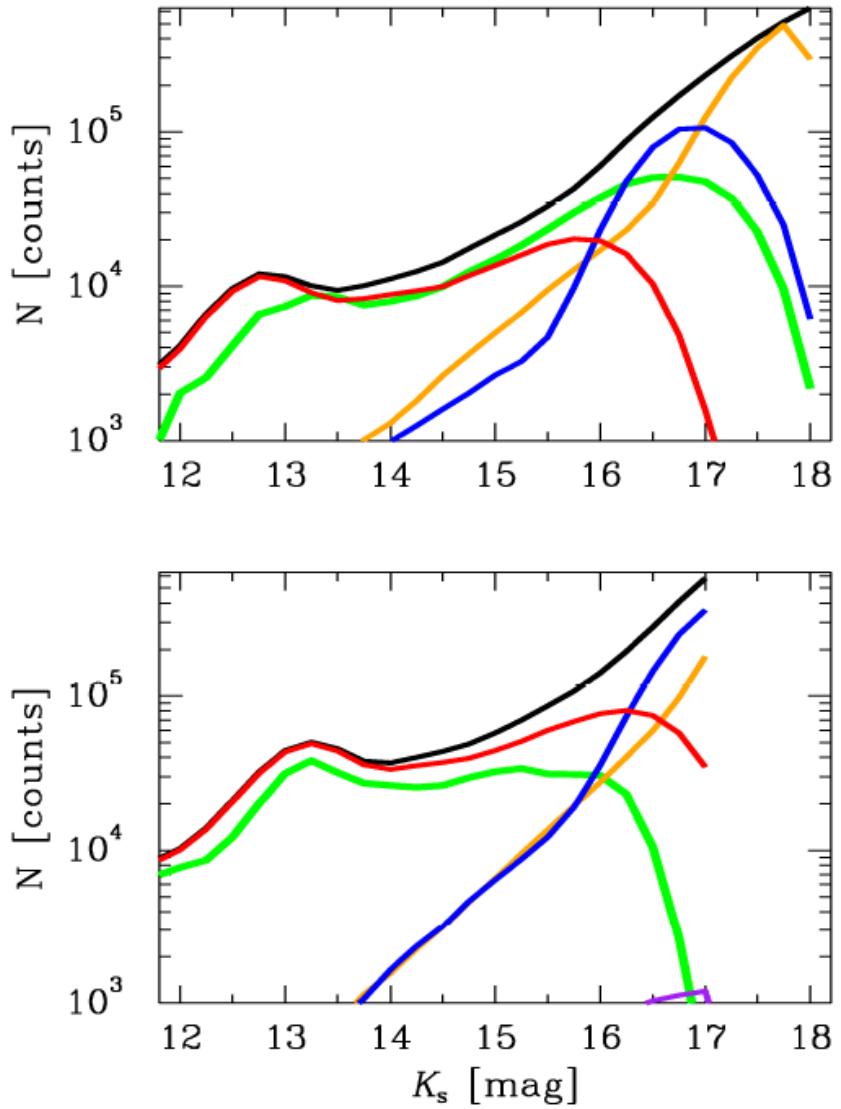
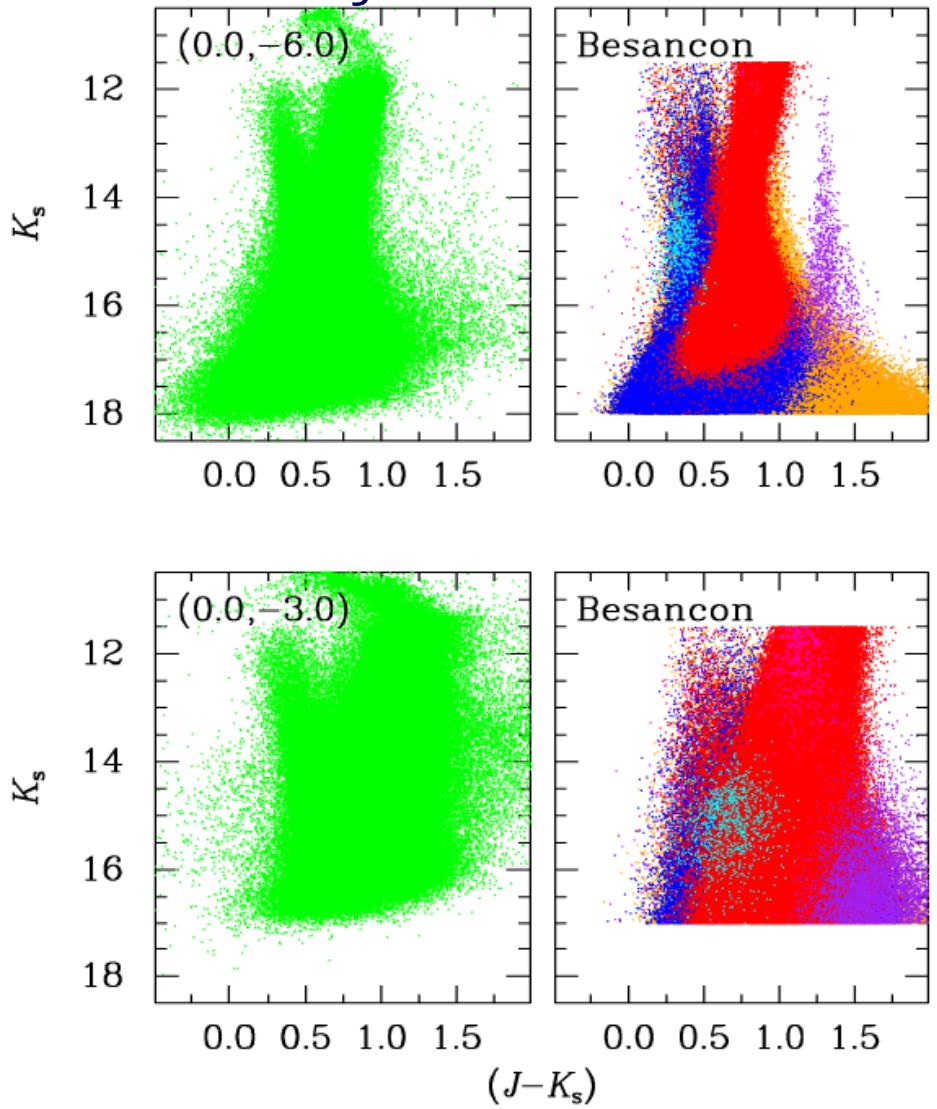


The largest CMDs published to date  
173,150,467 and 84,095,284 sources (Saito+ 2012b)

# Comparison with models



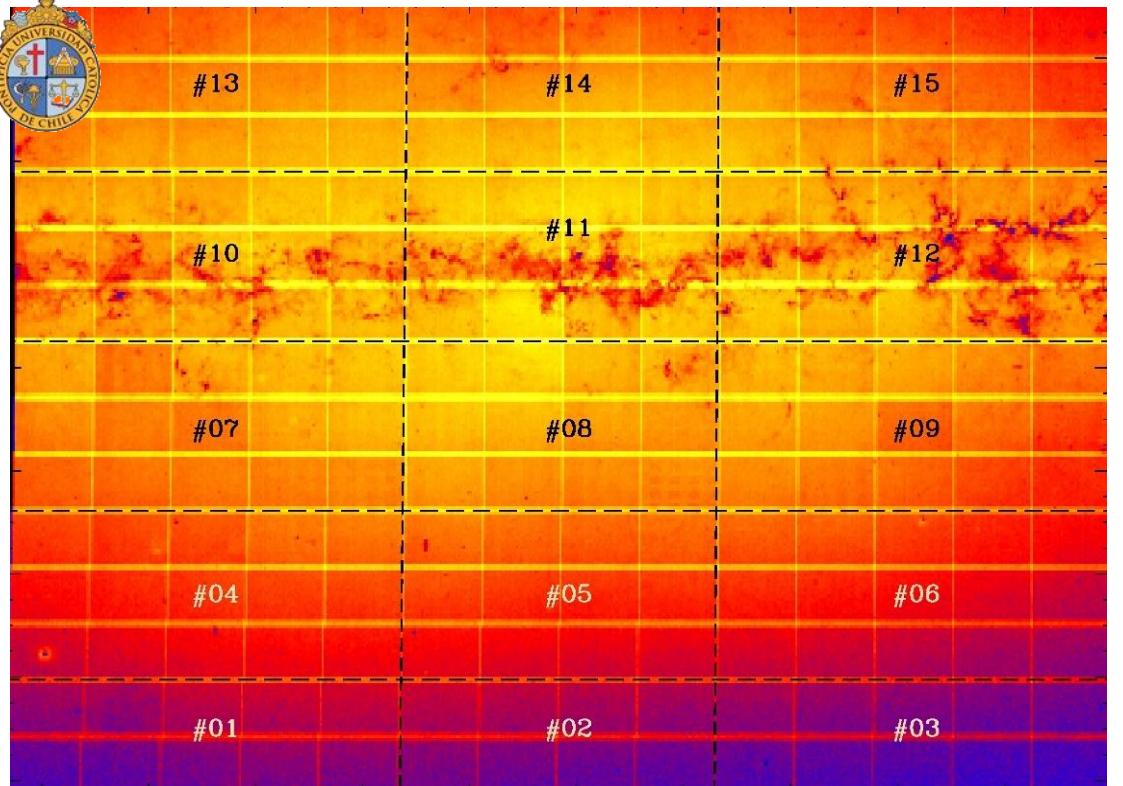
# Besançon



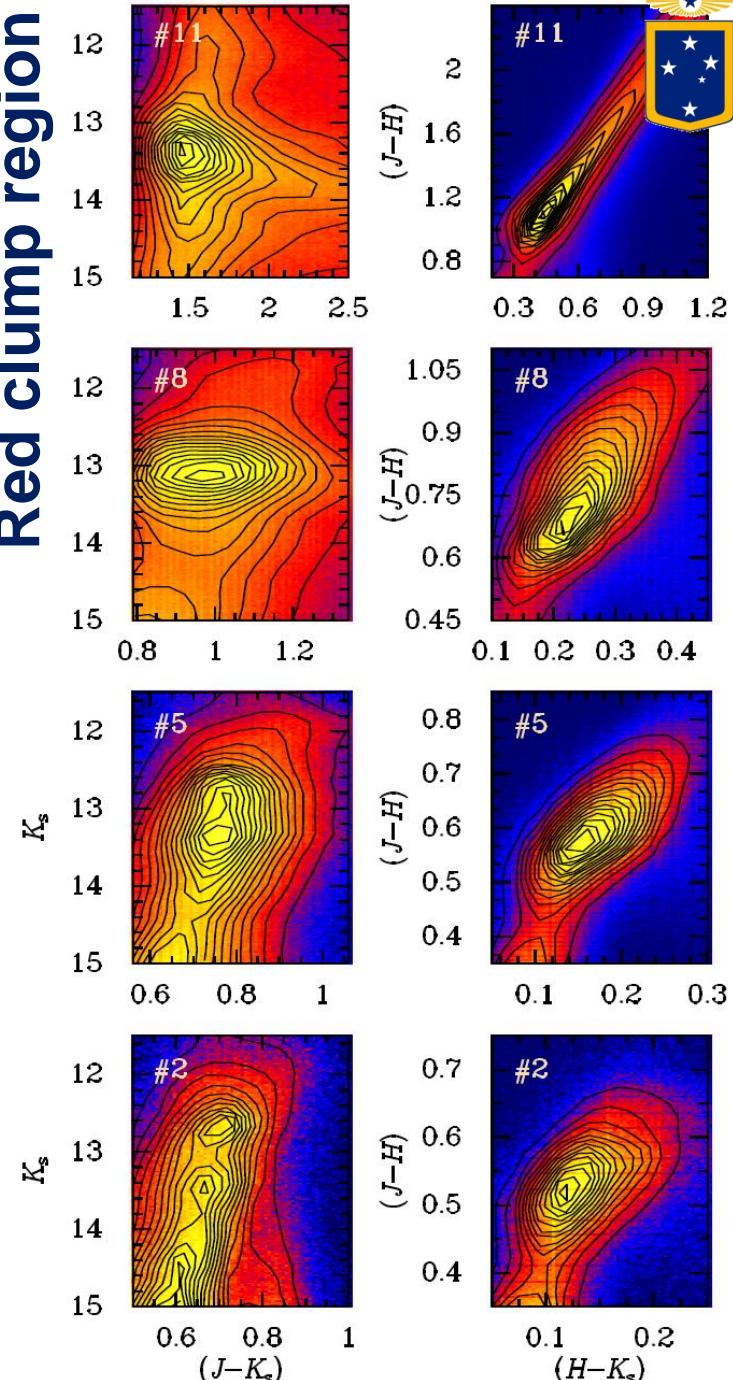


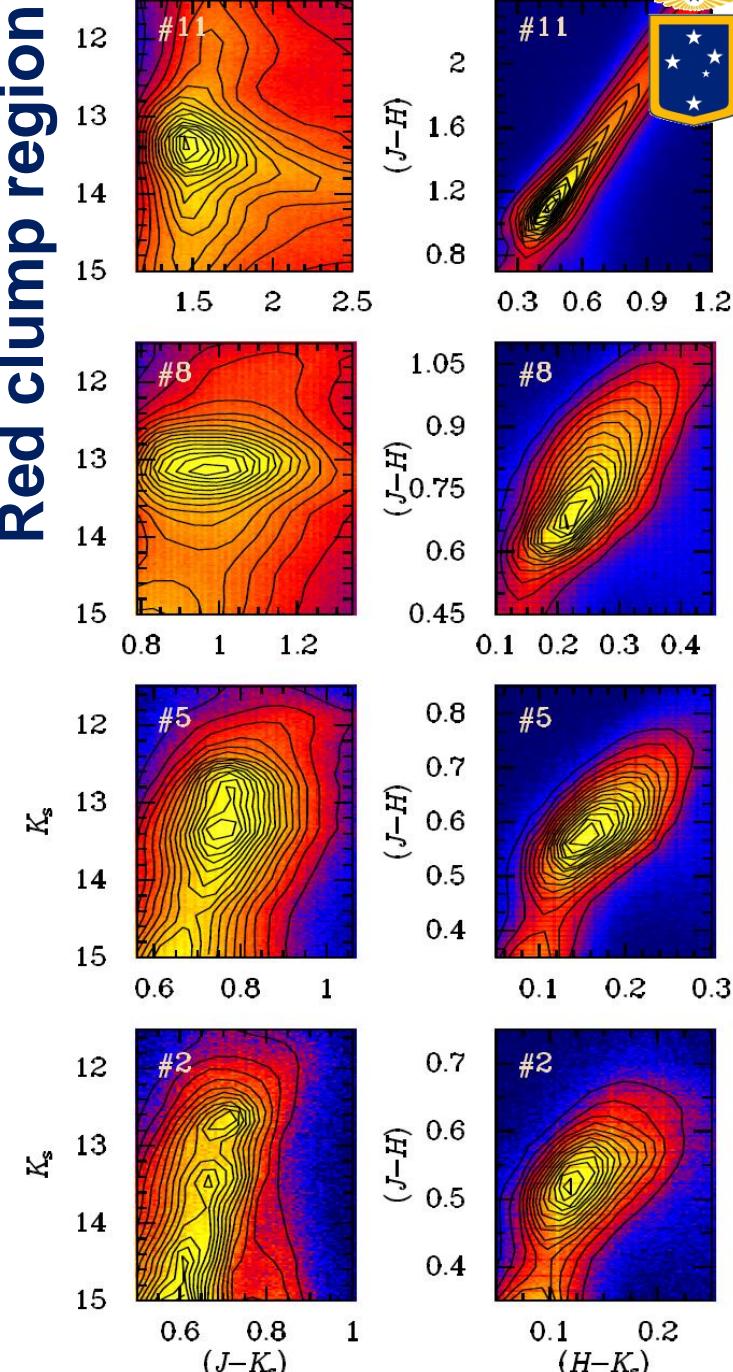
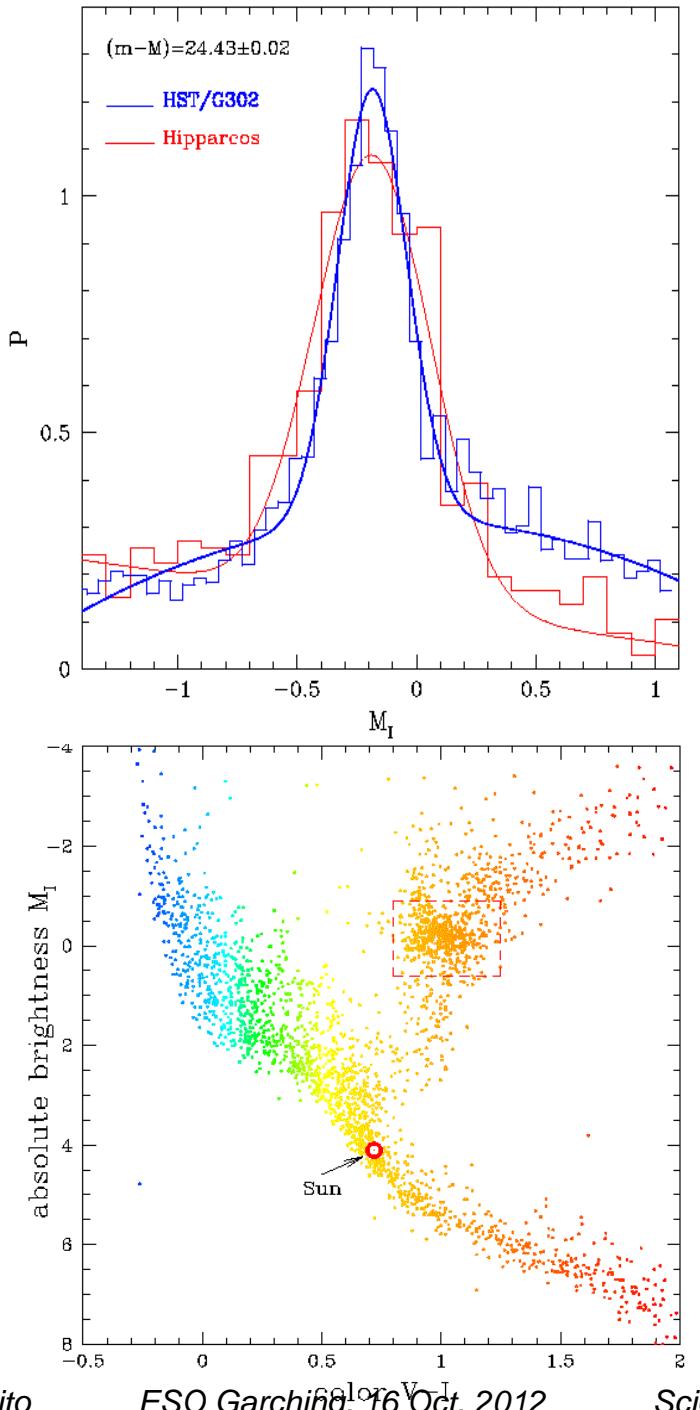
VVV reddening maps, Gonzalez+ 2012

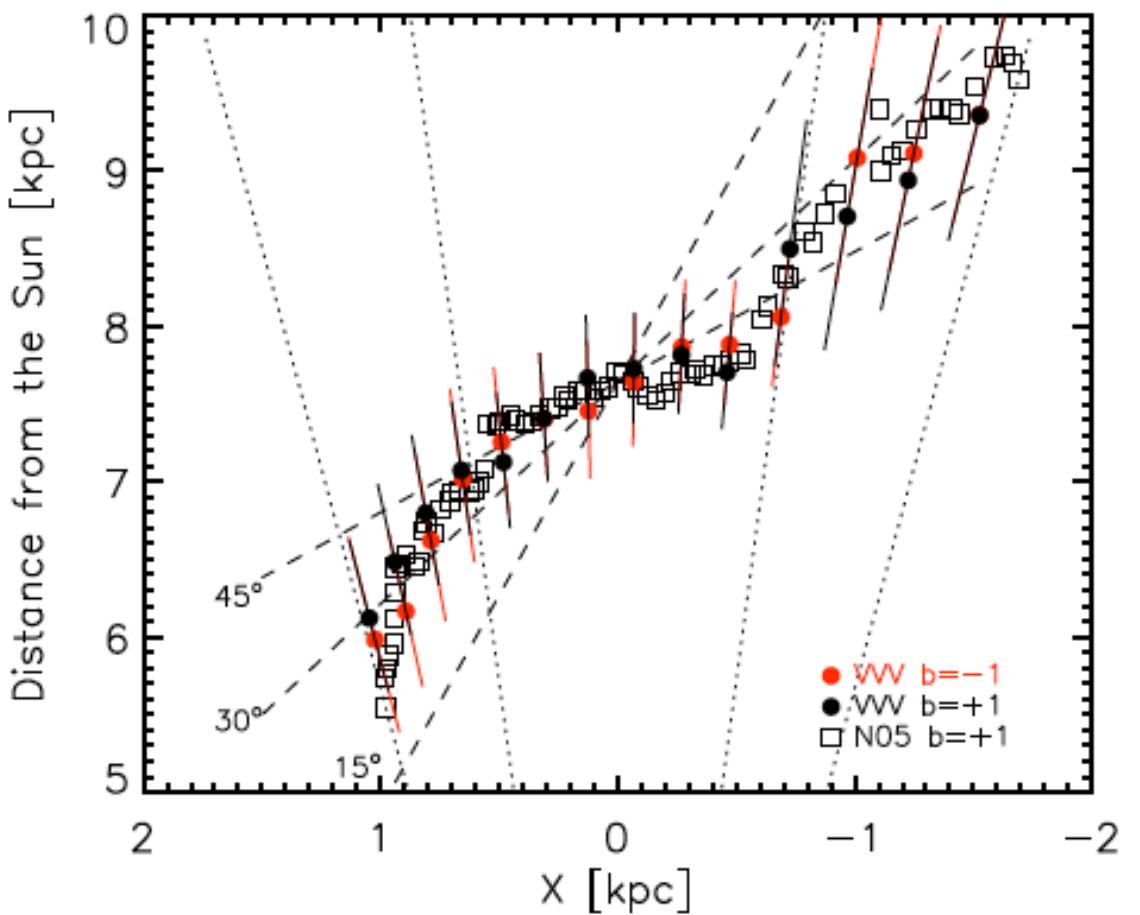
	$E(B - V) = 0$	$E(B - V) = 3.2$	$E(B - V) = 4.8$	$E(B - V) = 8.4$
Population	$A_V = 0$	$A_V = 10.0$	$A_V = 15.0$	$A_V = 26.3$
	$A_J = 0$	$A_J = 2.8$	$A_J = 4.2$	$A_J = 7.4$
	$A_K = 0$	$A_K = 1.1$	$A_K = 1.7$	$A_K = 3.0$
Bulge RGB tip	$K_s = 8.0^a$	$K_s = 9.1^a$	$K_s = 9.7$	$K_s = 11.0$
Sgr dSph RGB tip	$K_s = 10.5$	$K_s = 11.6$	$K_s = 12.2$	$K_s = 13.5$
Bulge RGB clump	$K_s = 12.9$	$K_s = 14.0$	$K_s = 14.6$	$K_s = 15.9$
Bulge RR Lyrae	$K_s = 14.3$	$K_s = 15.4$	$K_s = 16.0$	$K_s = 17.3$
Sgr dSph RGB clump	$K_s = 15.4$	$K_s = 16.5$	$K_s = 17.1$	$K_s = 18.4^b$
Sgr dSph RR Lyrae	$K_s = 16.8$	$K_s = 17.9$	$K_s = 18.5^b$	$K_s = 19.8^b$
Bulge MS turn-off	$K_s = 17.0$	$K_s = 18.1$	$K_s = 18.7^b$	$K_s = 20.0^b$



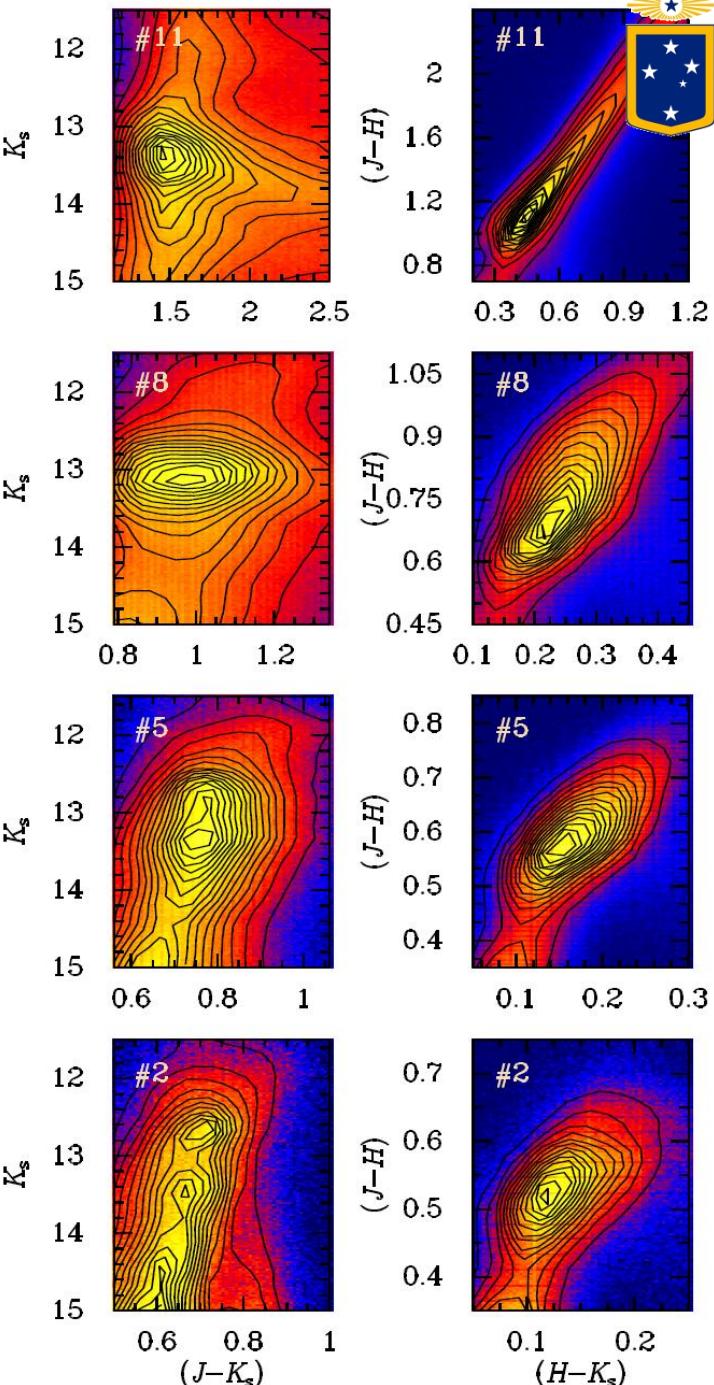
## Red clump region



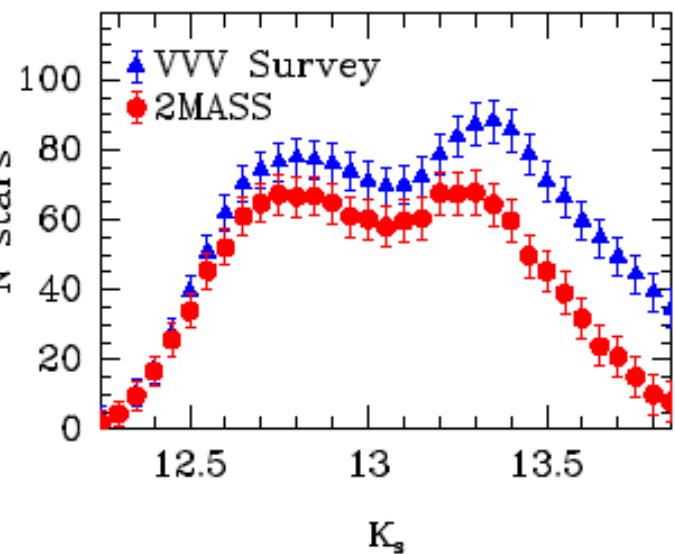
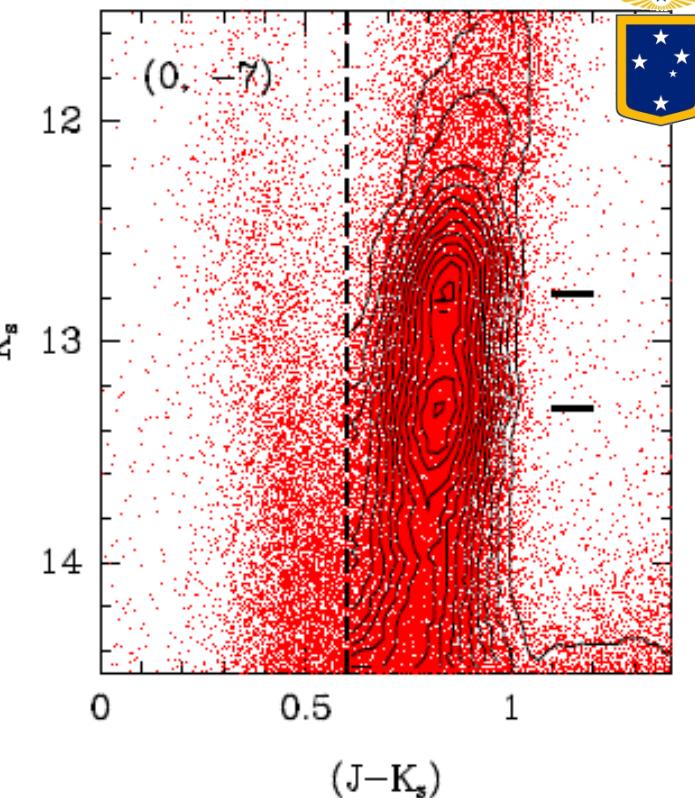
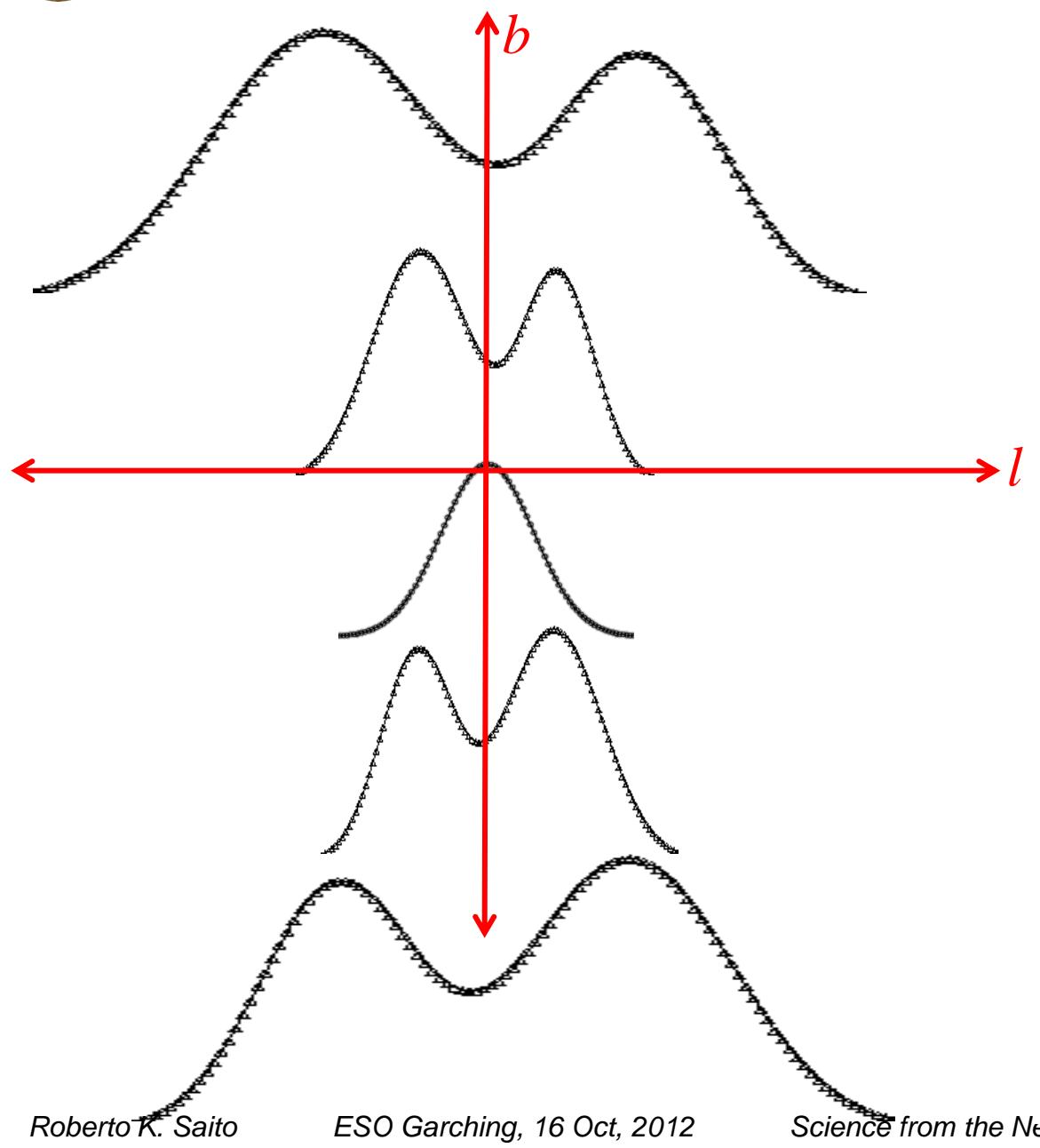




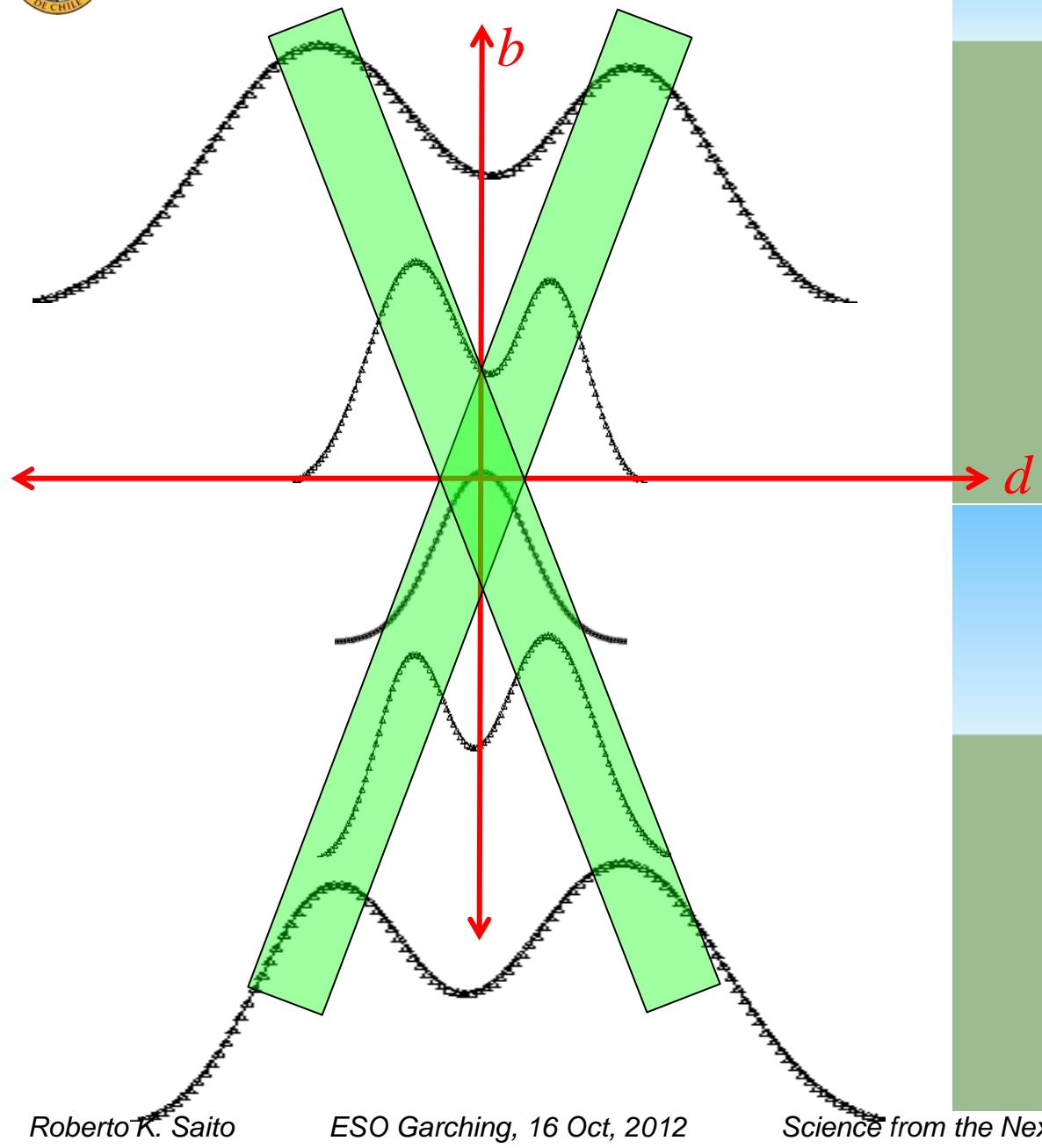
**The inner Galactic bar traced by the VVV Survey (Gonzalez+ 2011)**



# Toy model

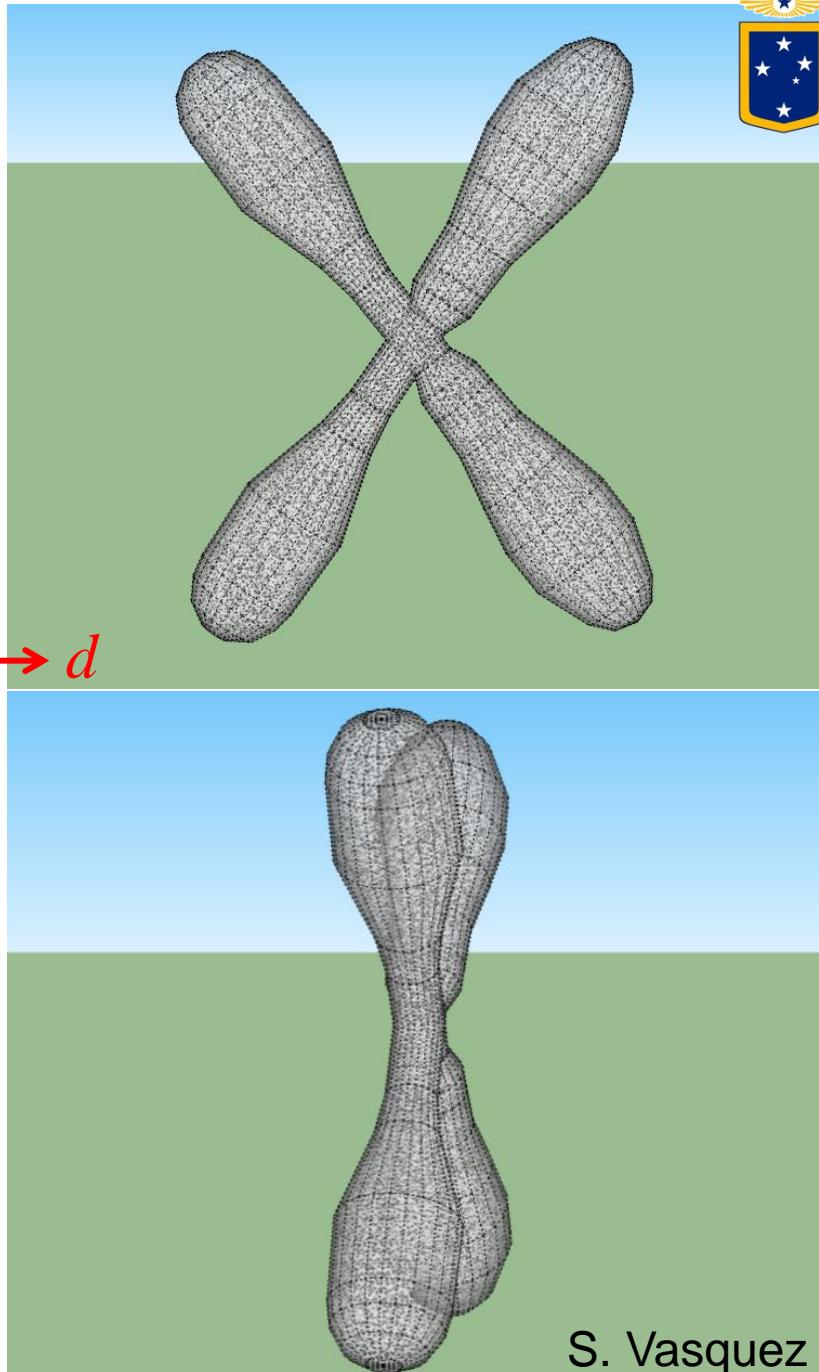


# Toy model

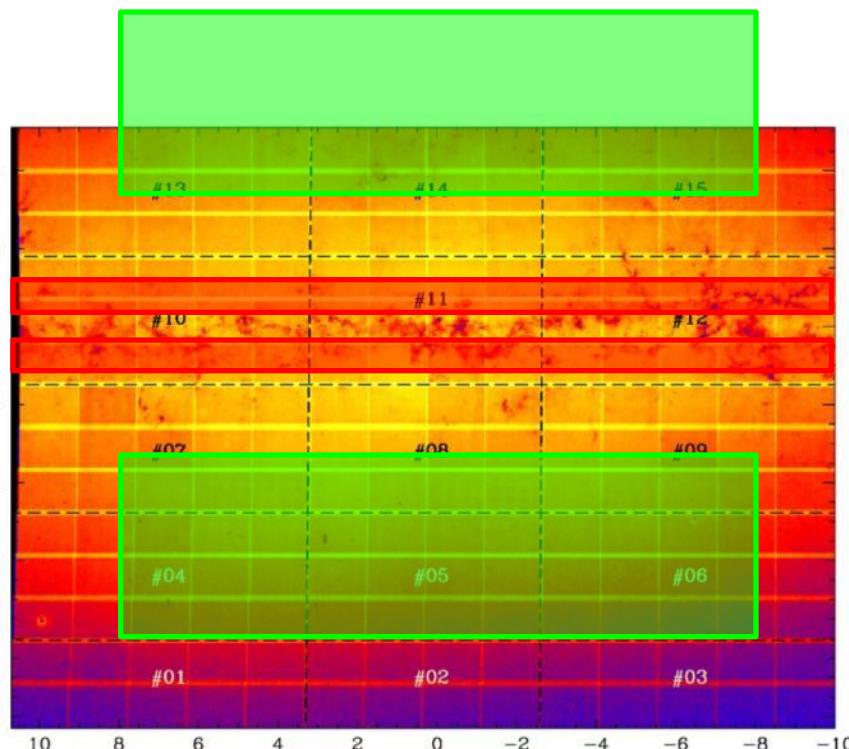


Roberto K. Saito

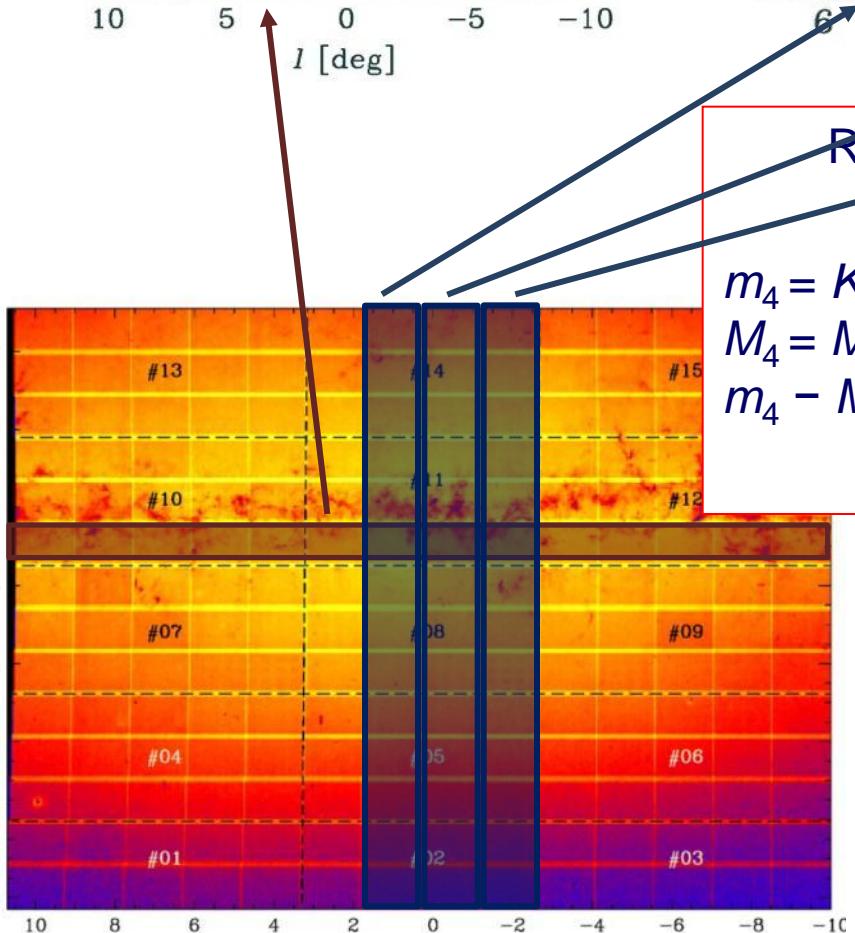
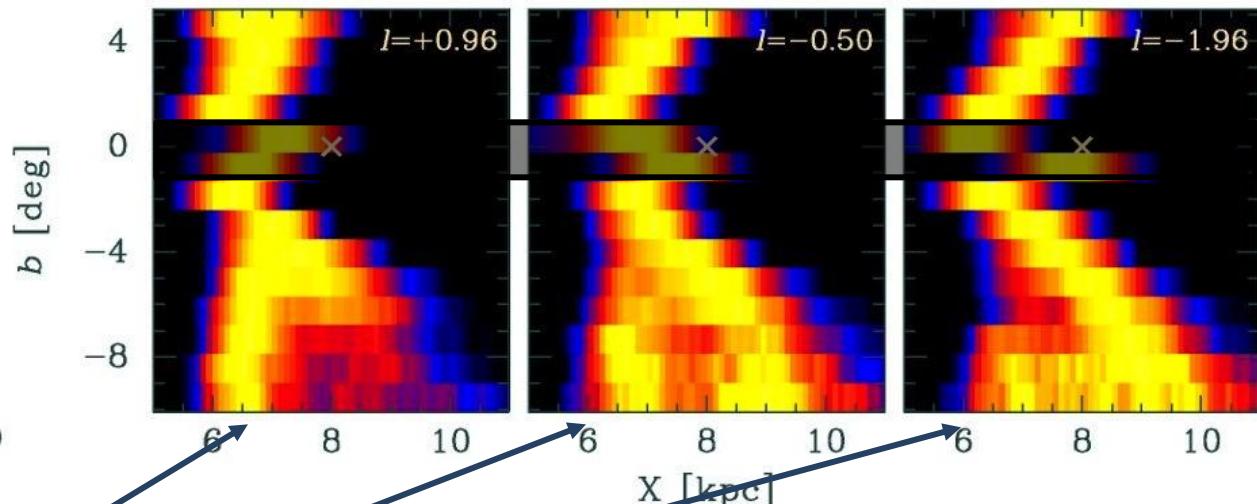
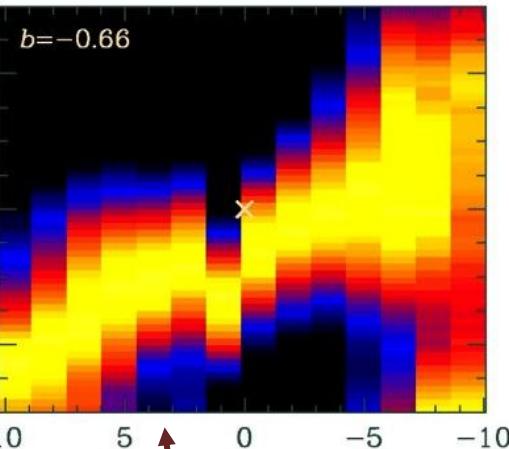
ESO Garching, 16 Oct, 2012



S. Vasquez  
Science from the Next Generation Imaging and Spectroscopic Surveys



The inner Galactic bar traced  
by the VVV Survey (Gonzalez+ 2011)  
Mapping the X-shaped Milky  
Way bulge (Saito+ 2011)



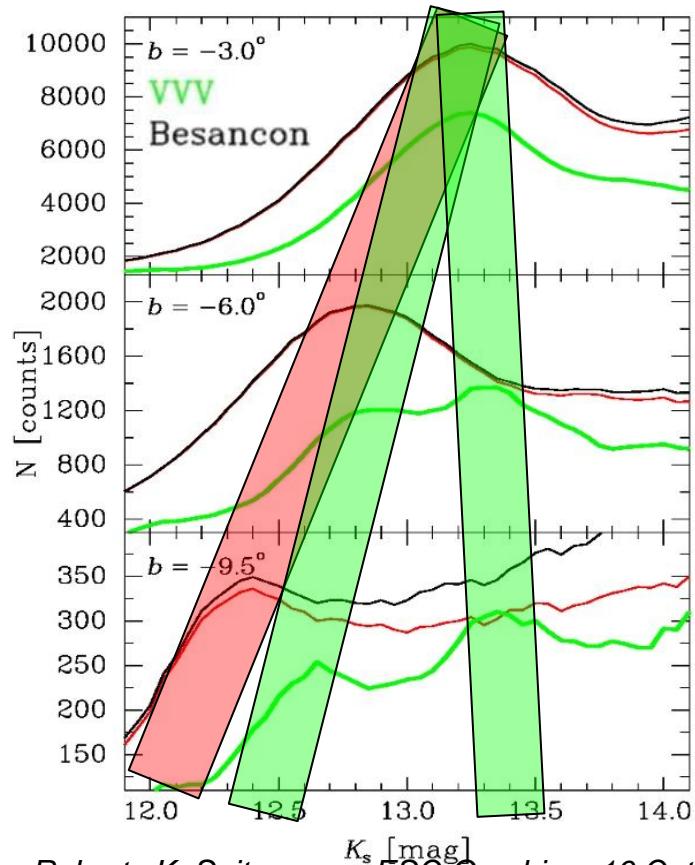
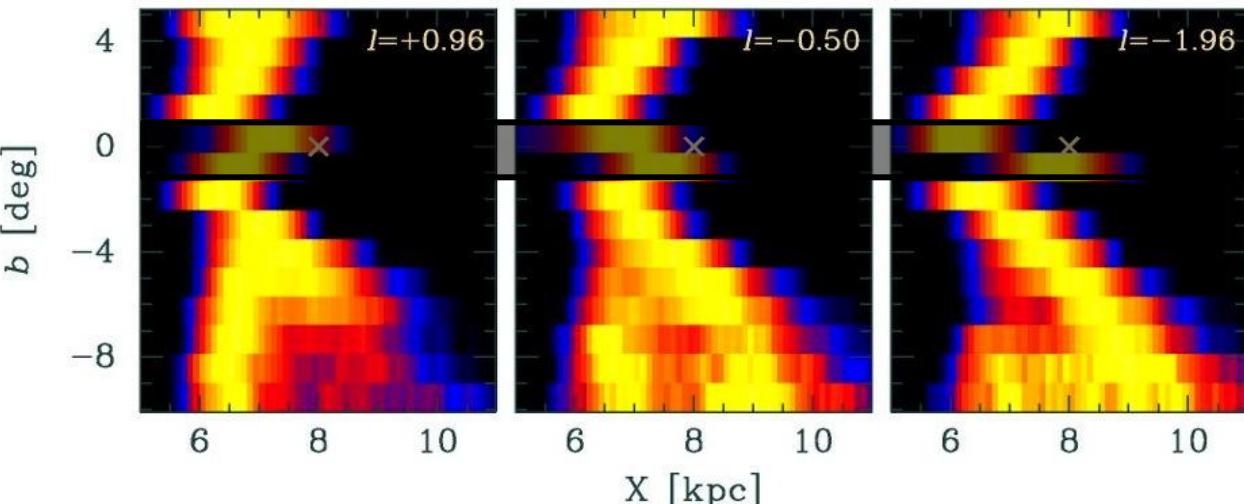
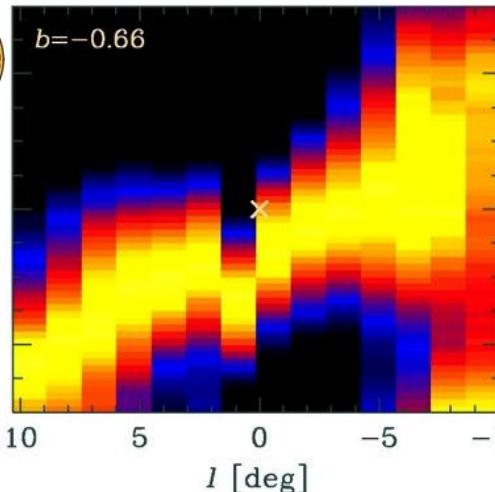
Reddening-free indices for VISTA Filter System\*  
Catelan et al. 2011

$$m_4 = K_s - 1.22(J - H)$$

$$M_4 = M_{Ks} - 1.22(M_J - M_H)$$

$$m_4 - M_4 = 5 \log d - 5$$

\*Standard extinction law from Cardelli et al. (1989)



Reddening-free indices for VISTA Filter System\*  
Catelan et al. 2011

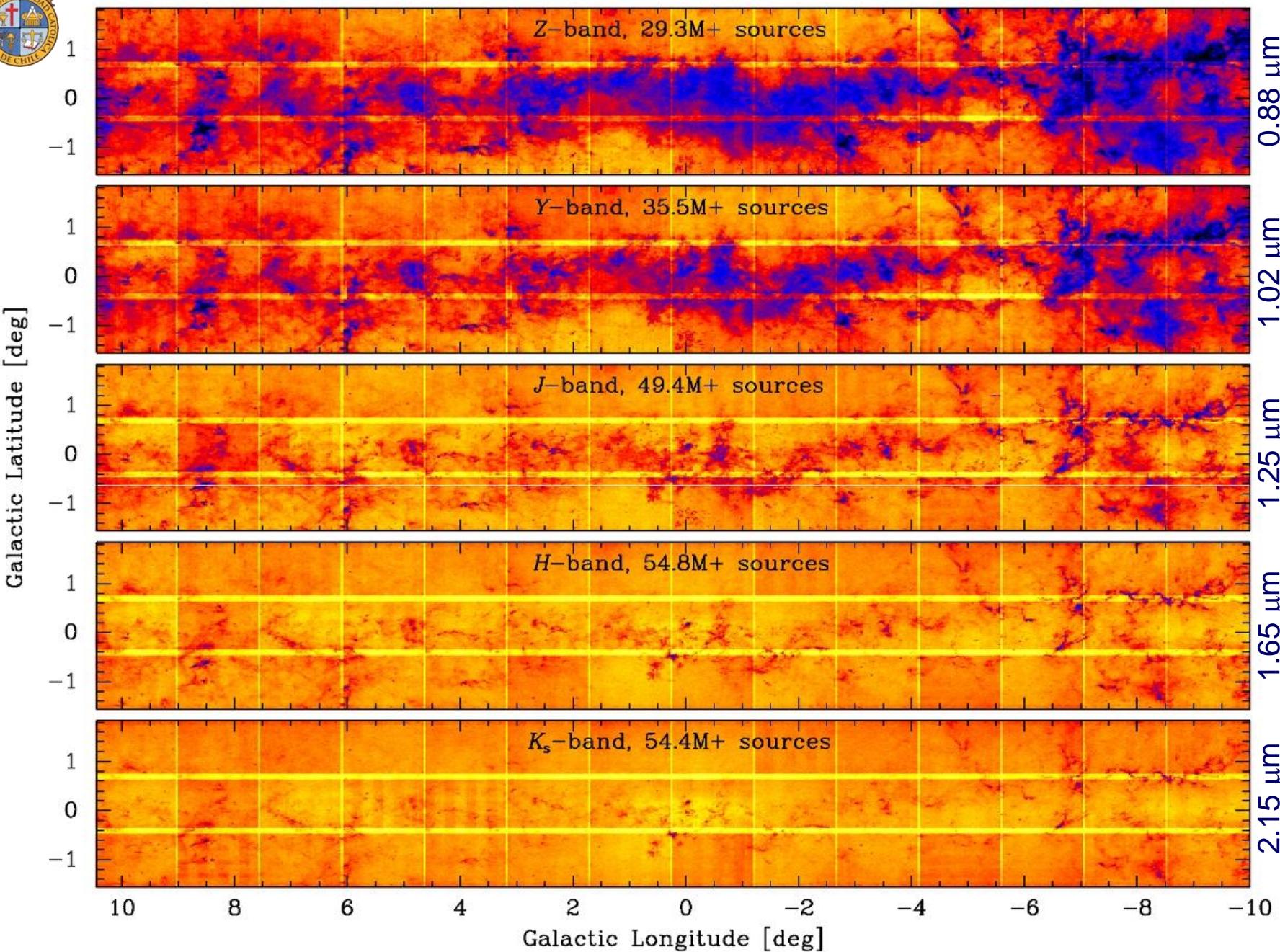
$$m_4 = K_s - 1.22(J - H)$$

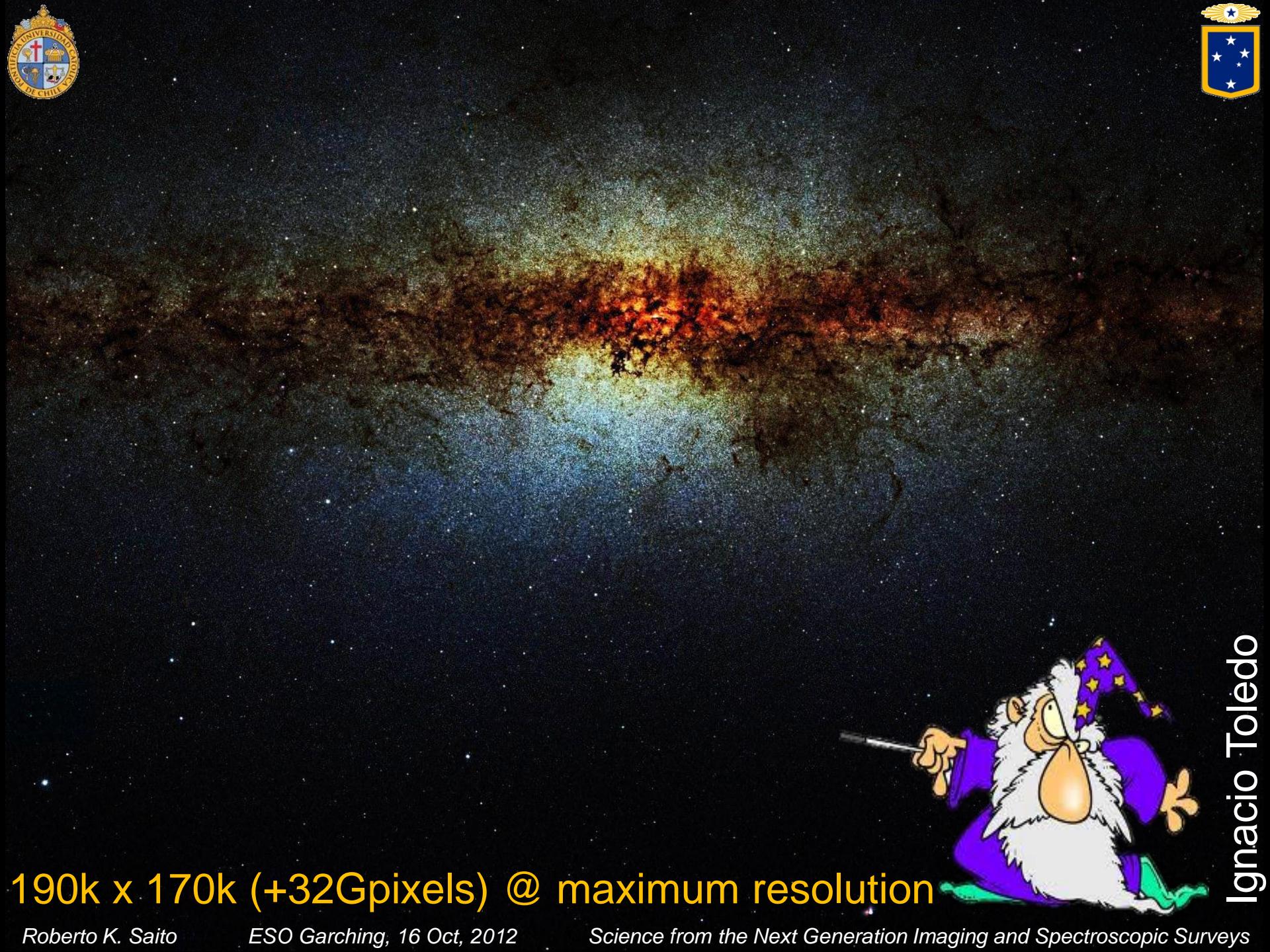
$$M_4 = M_{K_s} - 1.22(M_J - M_H)$$

$$m_4 - M_4 = 5 \log d - 5$$

\*Standard extinction law from Cardelli et al. (1989)

“Since the 2MASS data are not complete, we cannot perform a quantitative fit **(of the double clump)**... in a future paper we plan a more complete analysis of the shape of the flare **(flared bar)** using VVV data, for example, by comparing simulations with the density plots from Saito et al. (2011).” Robin+ 2012

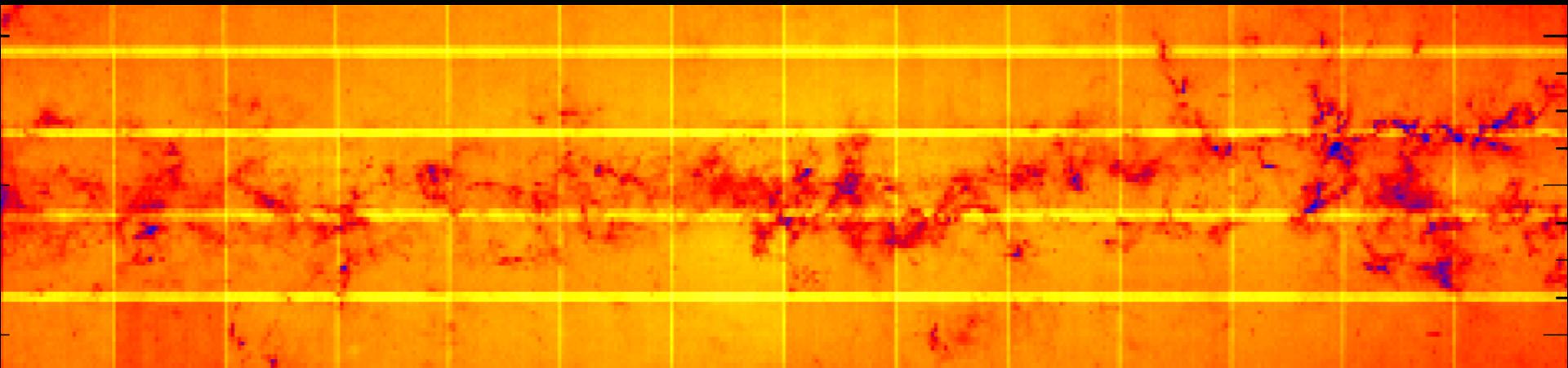




190k x 170k (+32Gpixels) @ maximum resolution



**Vielen dank!  
Thank you very much!**



rsaito@astro.puc.cl

[www.vvvsurvey.org](http://www.vvvsurvey.org)

