



*Follow-Up and Implications of a Recent Star
Formation Event Far into the Milky Way's Halo*

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star



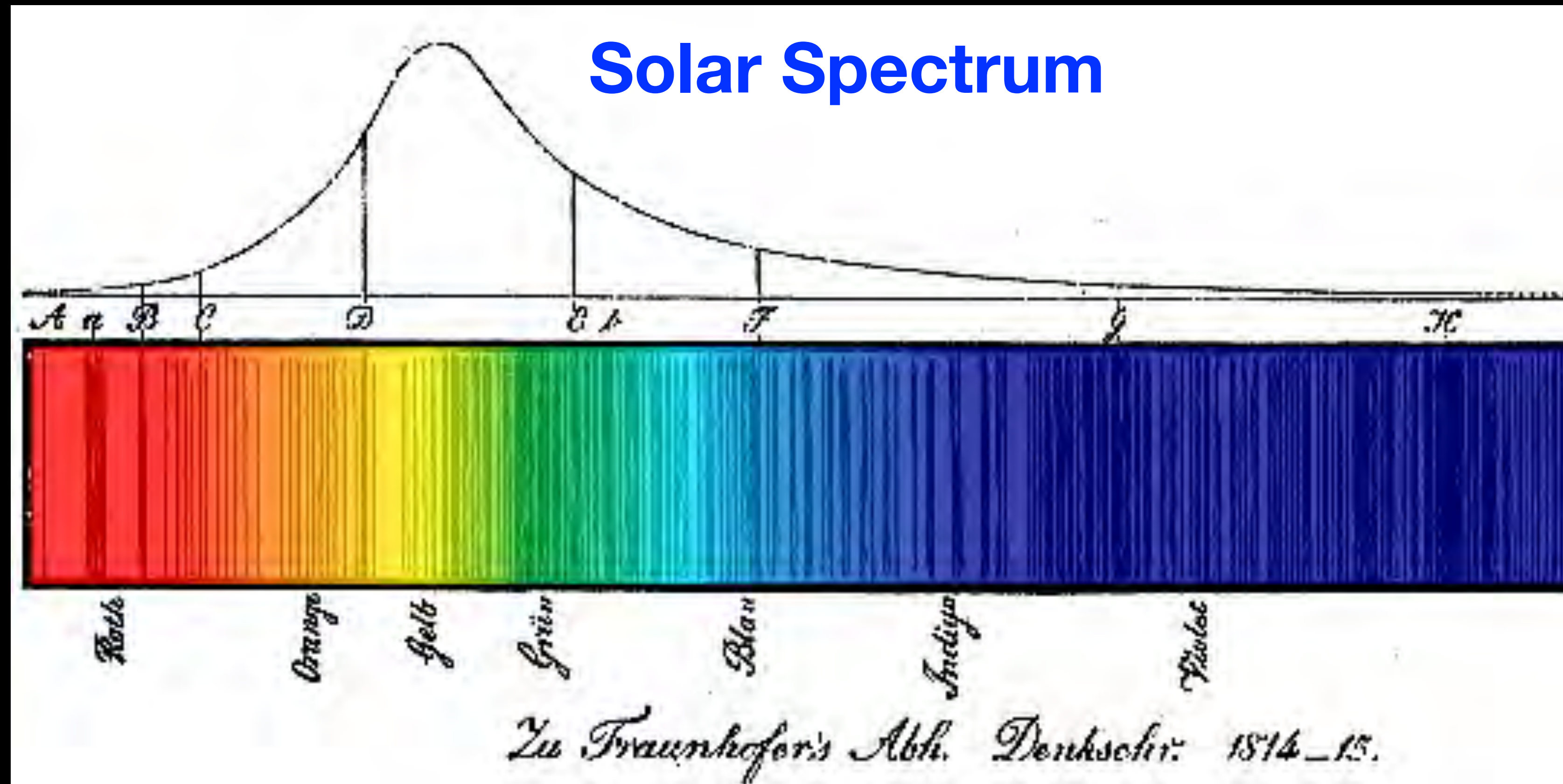
Spectroscopy

Spectrograph Mechanics

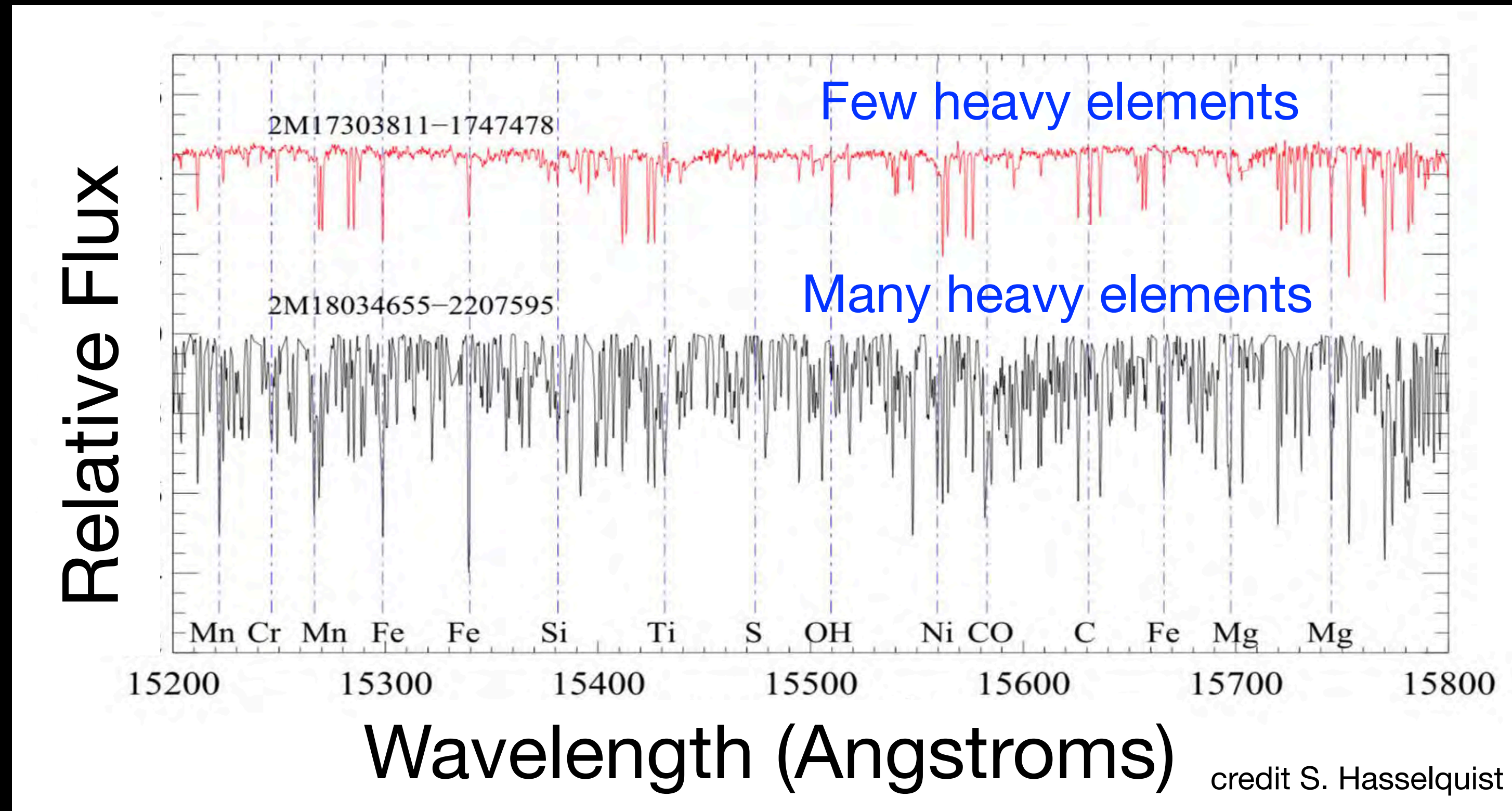


Spread out the starlight into its constituent colors, or a "spectrum"

Spectroscopy

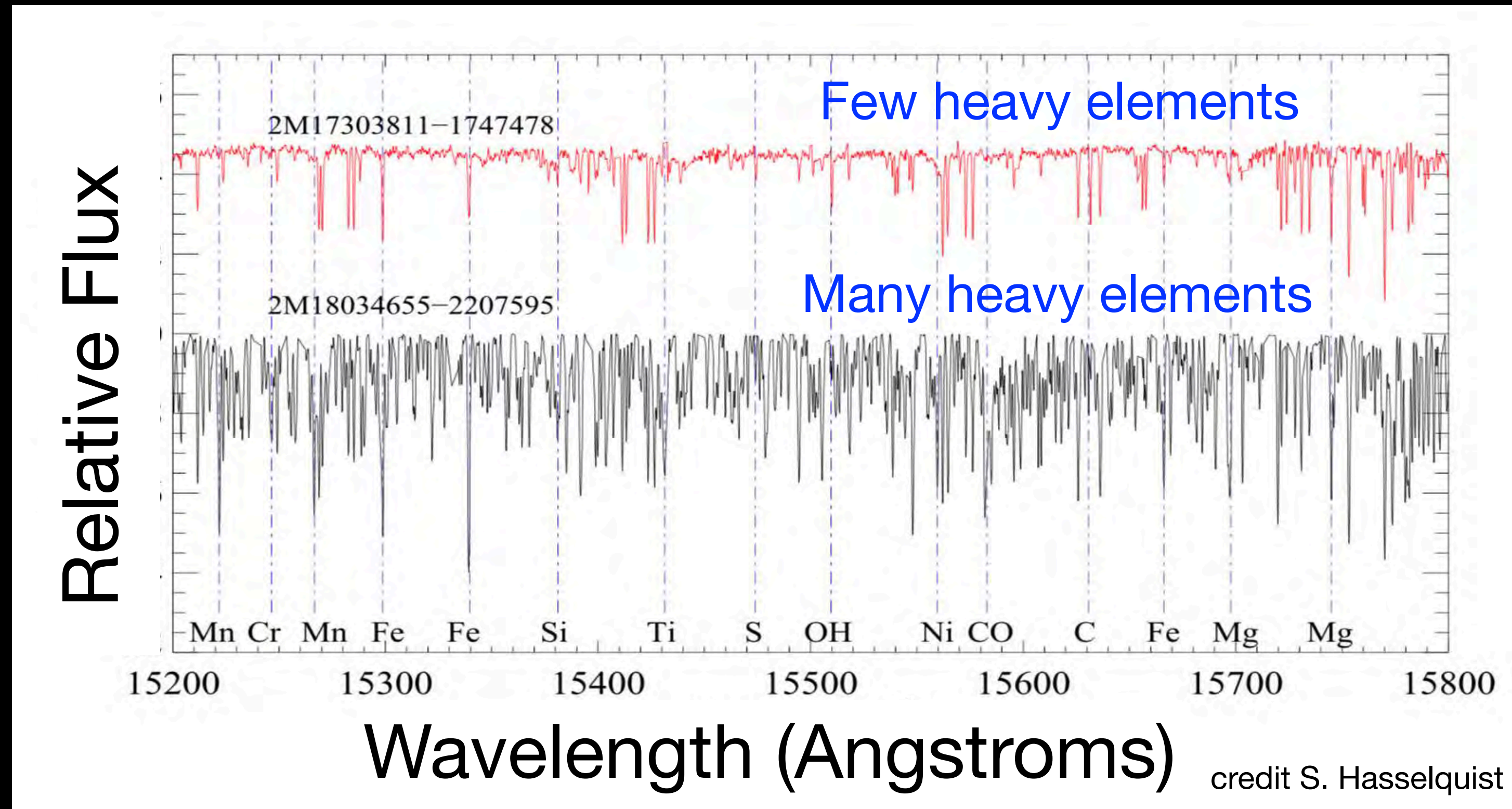


Spectroscopy



1.) Measure the amount of heavy elements

Spectroscopy



- 1.) Measure the amount of heavy elements
- 2.) Measure the line-of-sight (radial) velocity

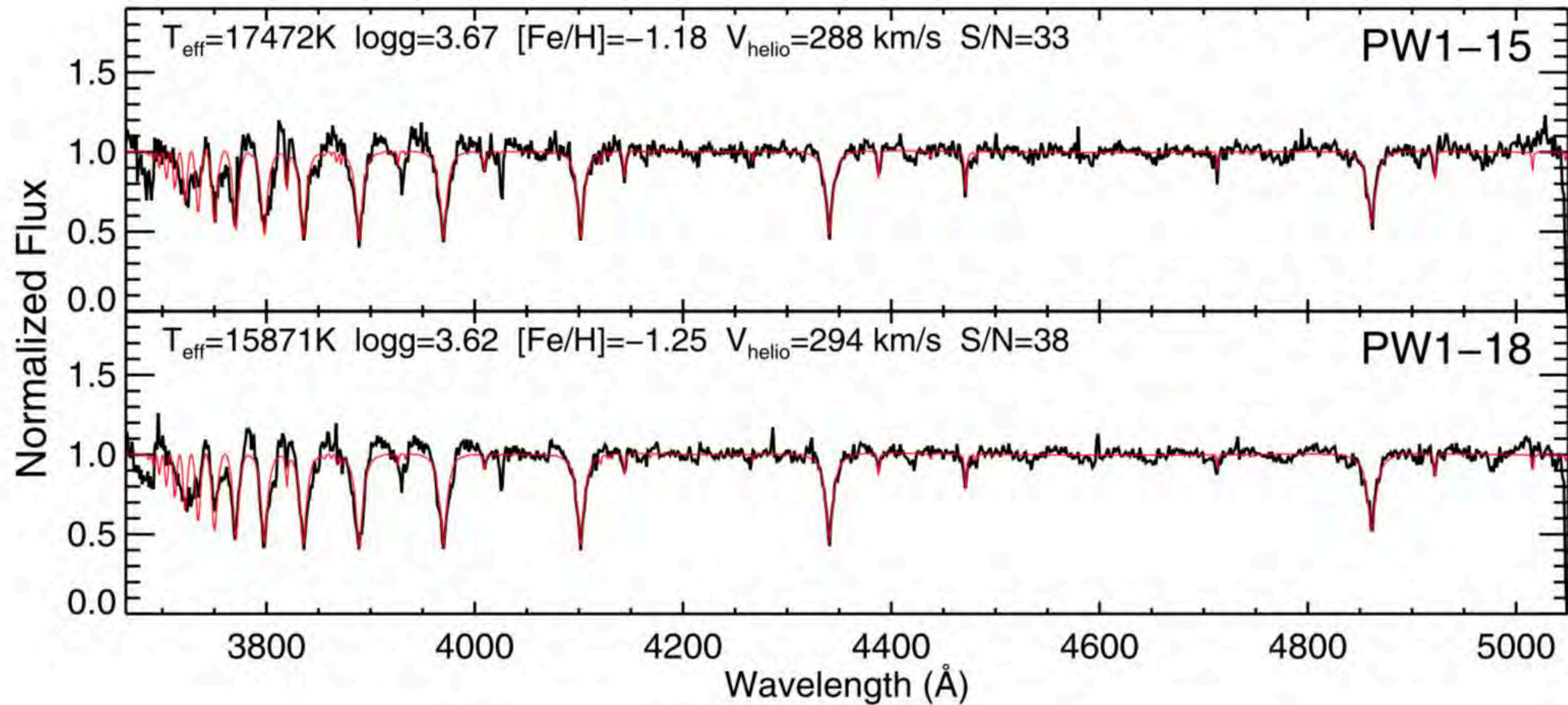
Magellan Telescopes



- Magellan 6.5 - meter telescope and MIKE spectrograph
- Spectra of 28 brightest PW-1 stars

Magellan 6.5 meter telescopes, Las Campanas Observatory, Chile

Example Spectra



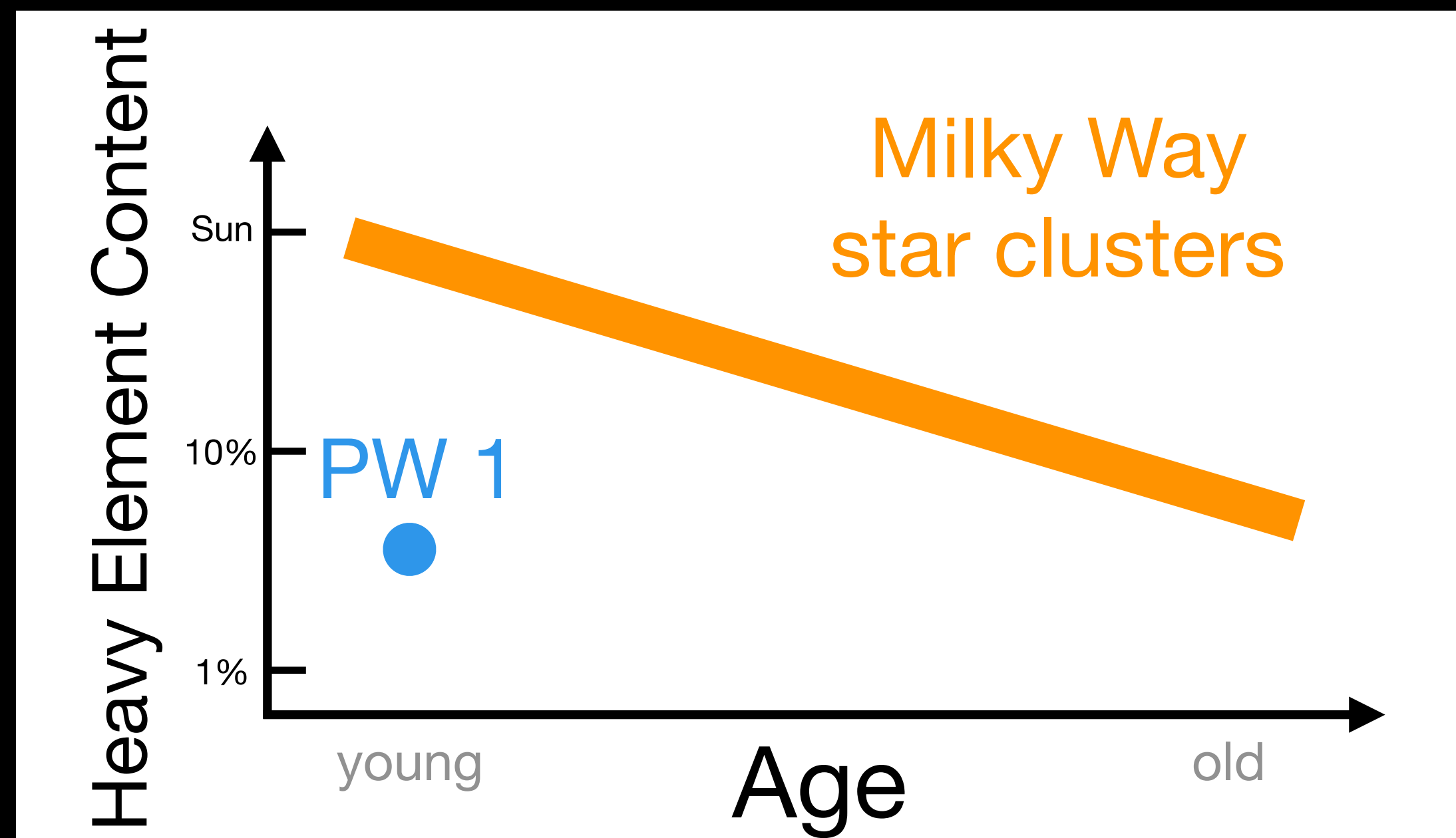
Spectroscopic Results

- Derived properties consistent with 116 million years old



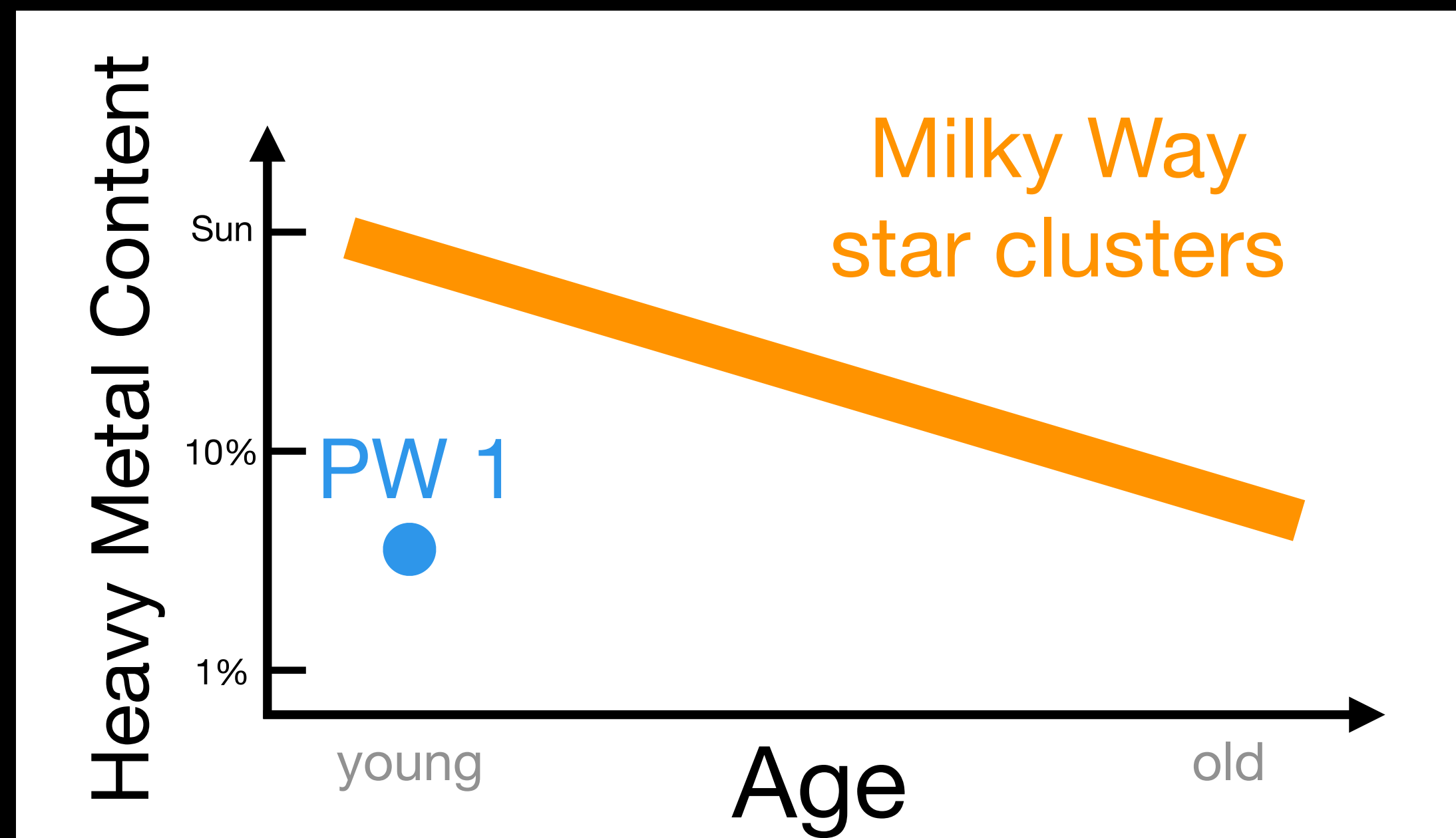
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- ➔ *Matches the Leading Arm/Magellanic Stream*



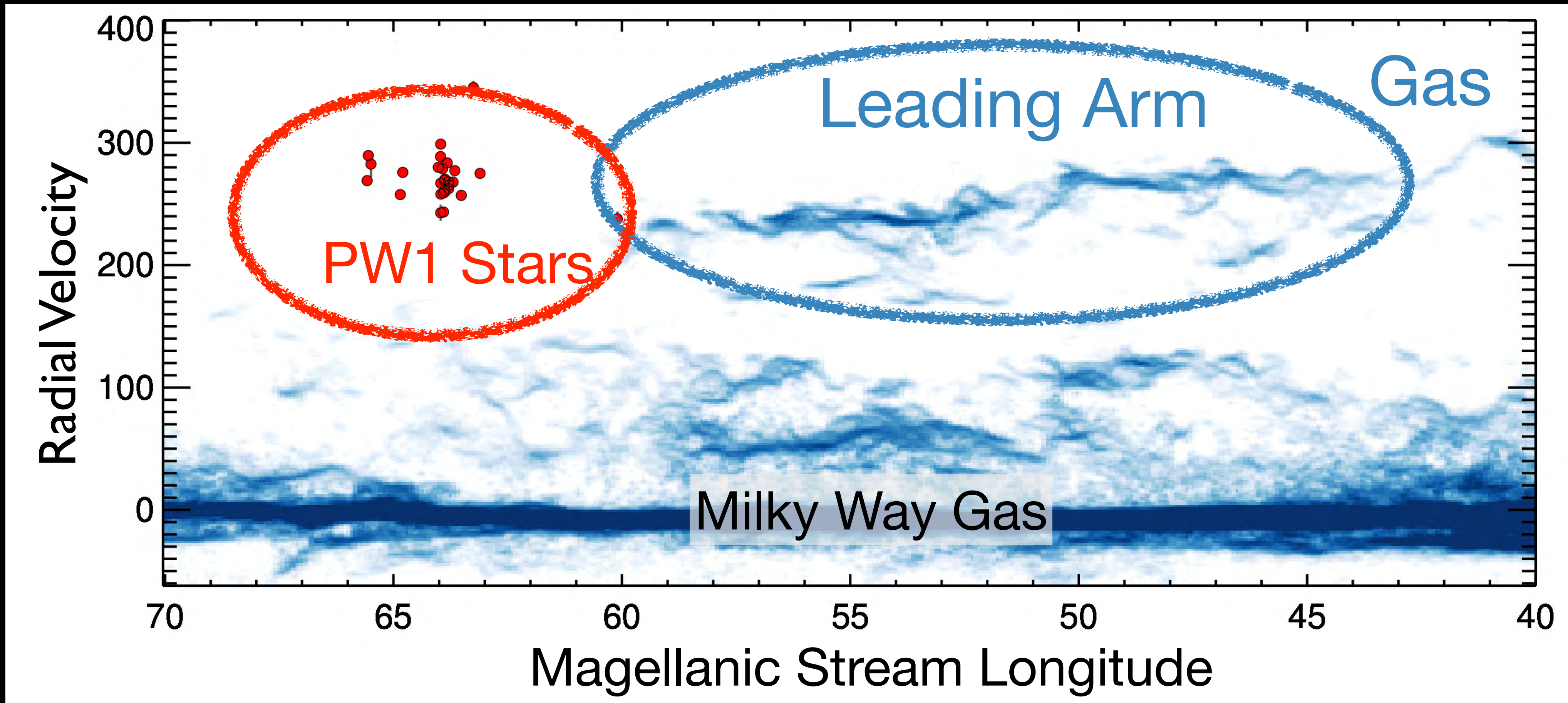
Spectroscopic Results

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 - ➔ *Matches the Leading Arm/Magellanic Stream*
- Mean radial velocity is **+277 km/s**

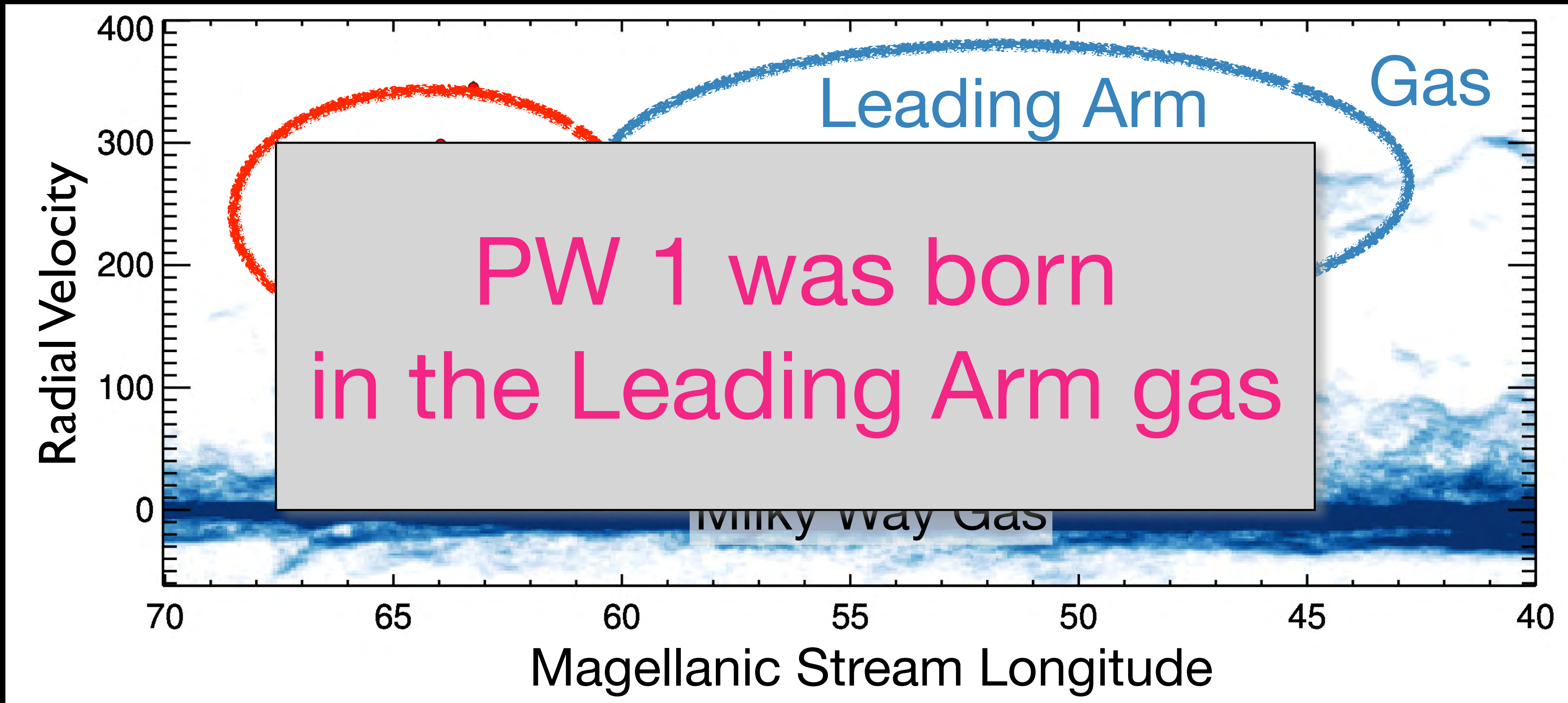
Spectroscopic Results

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- Heavy element content **6% of the sun's**
 - ➔ *Matches the Leading Arm/Magellanic Stream*
- Mean radial velocity is **+277 km/s**
 - ➔ *Consistent with the Leading Arm*

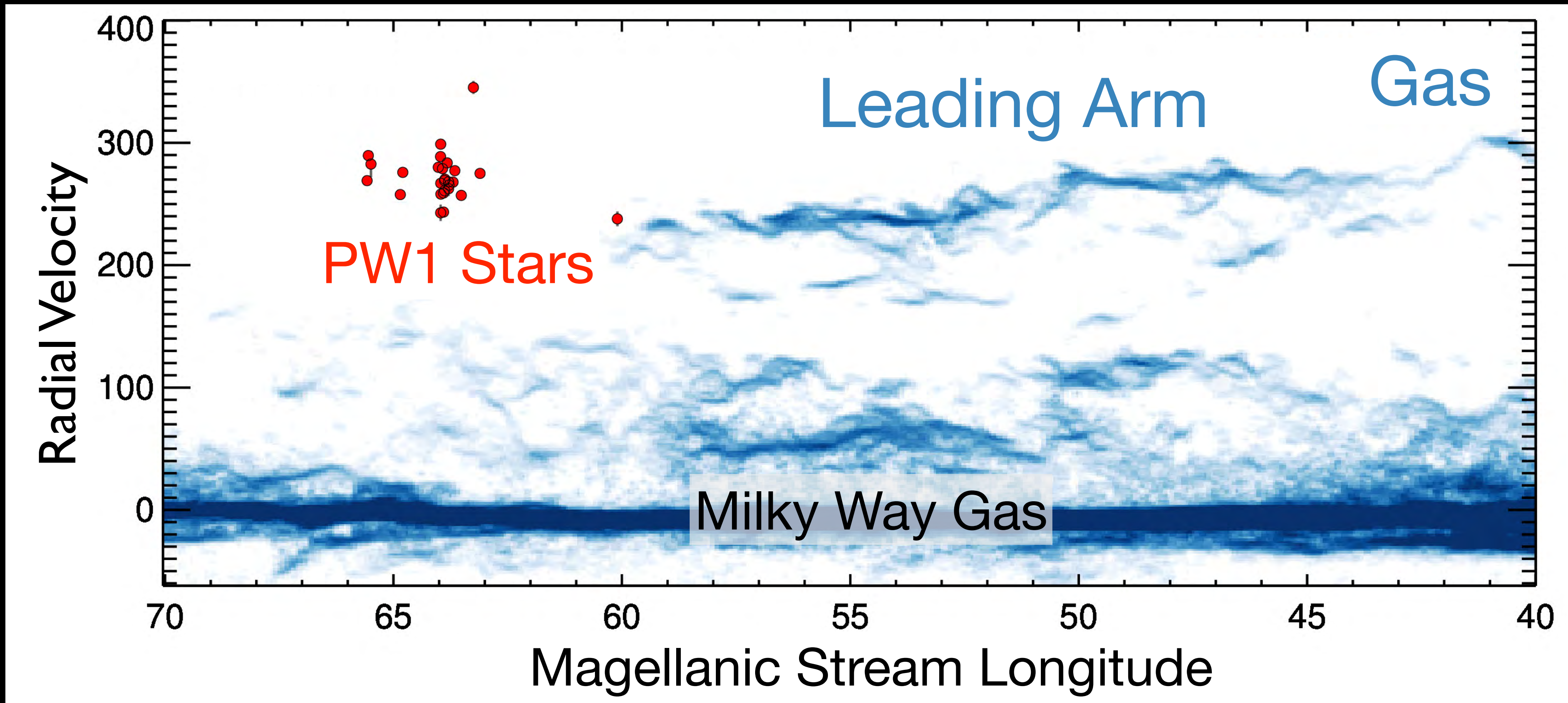
Radial Velocities



Radial Velocities



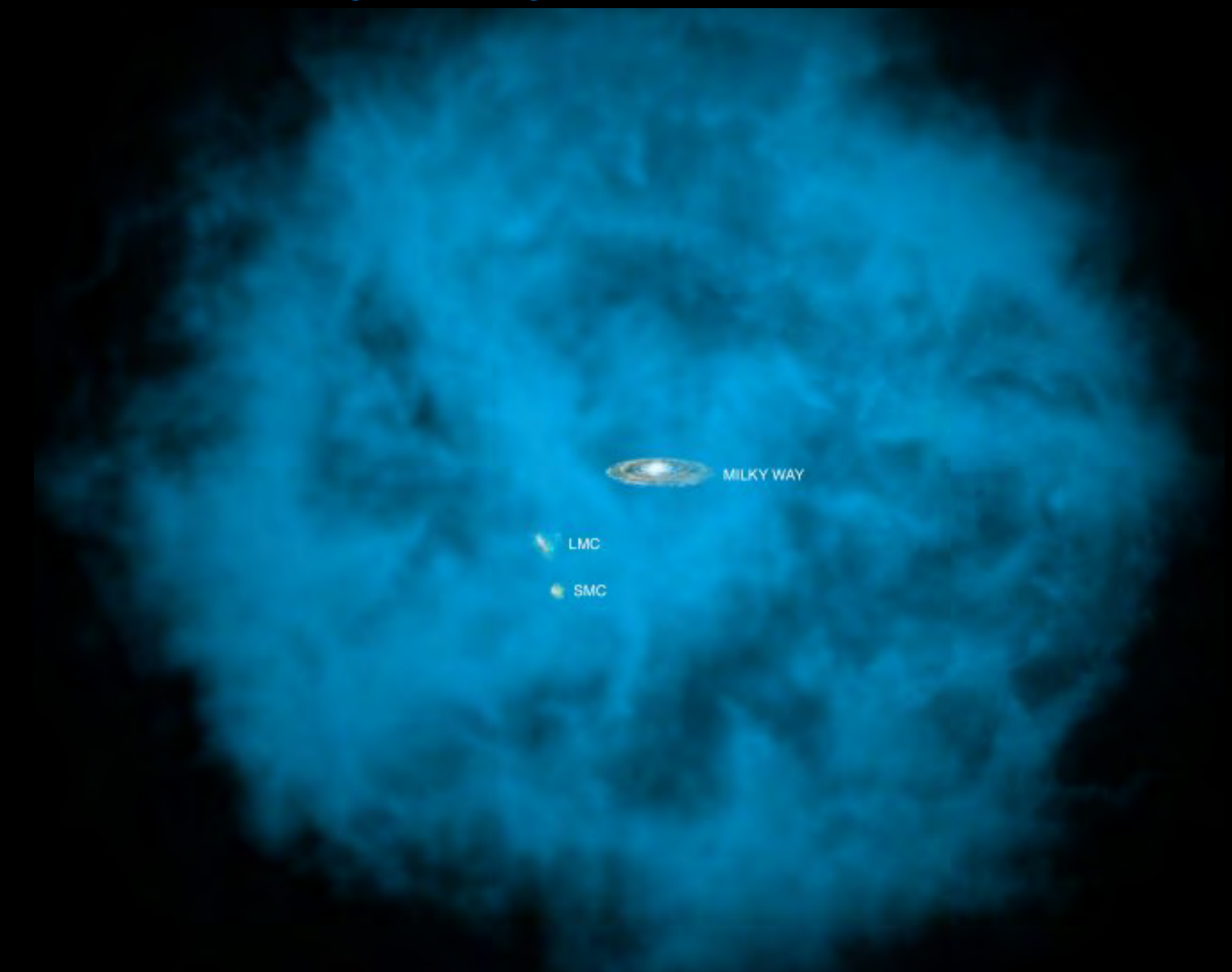
Radial Velocities



Drag from Milky Way's Hot Corona

- MW is surrounded by hot gas (~1 million degrees)
 - Leading Arm gas experiences *drag* as moves through
- ➔ but *NOT* the stars

Milky Way's Hot Corona

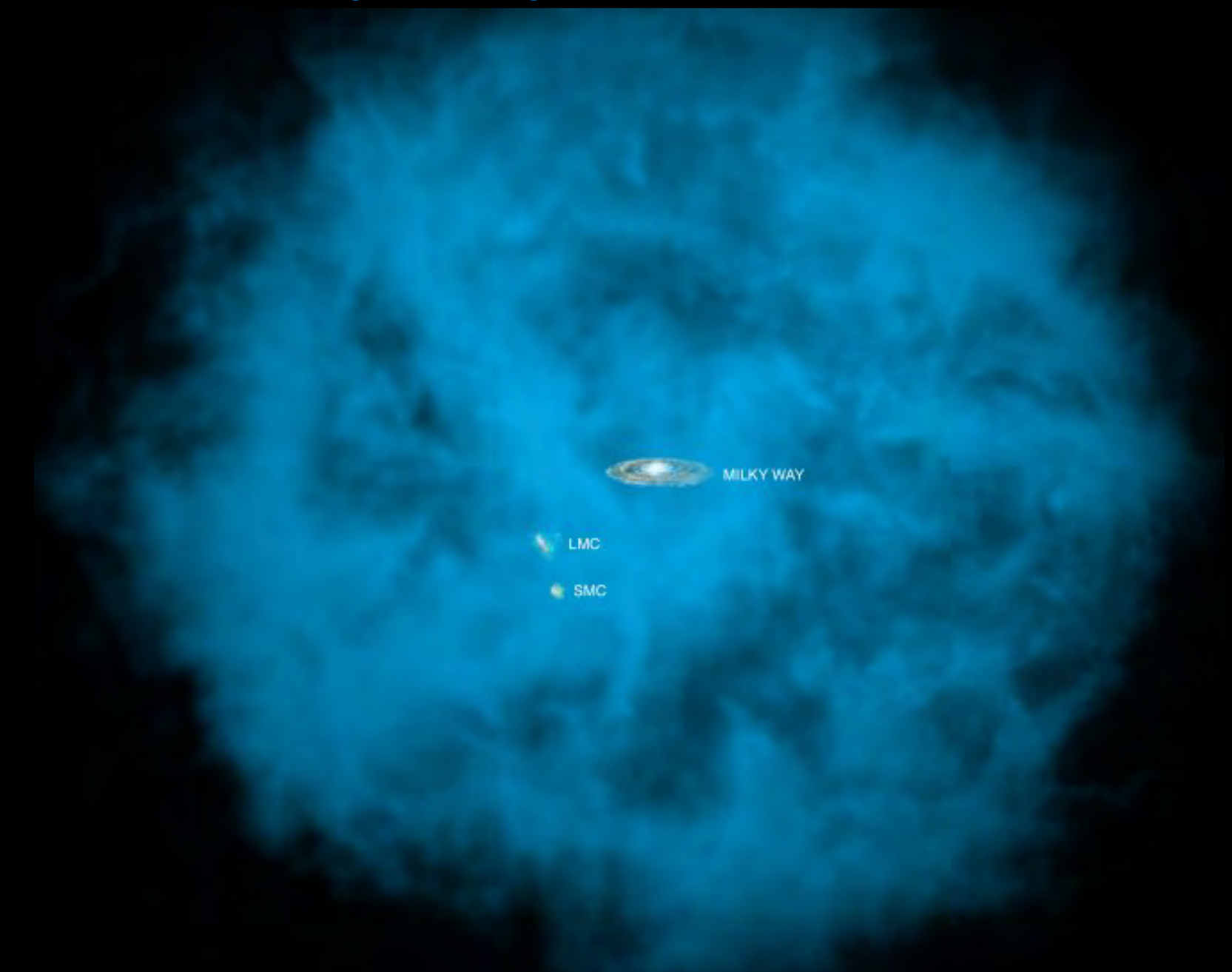


Credits: NASA/CXC/M.Weiss; NASA/CXC/Ohio State/A.Gupta et al.

Drag from Milky Way's Hot Corona

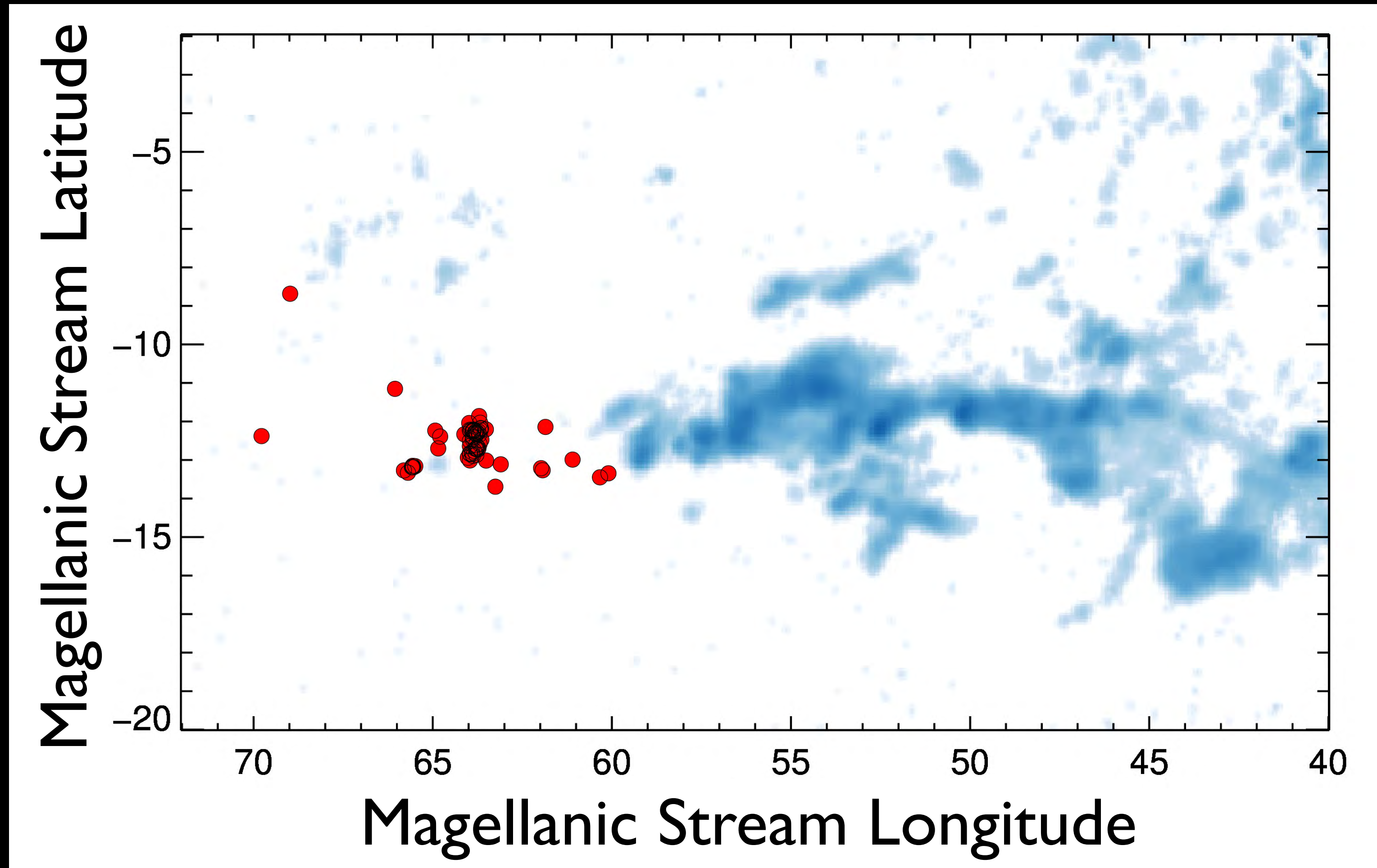
- MW is surrounded by hot gas (~1 million degrees)
- Leading Arm gas experiences *drag* as moves through
 - ➔ but *NOT* the stars
- Over time, gas slows down and falls behind stars
 - ➔ spatial and velocity separation

Milky Way's Hot Corona

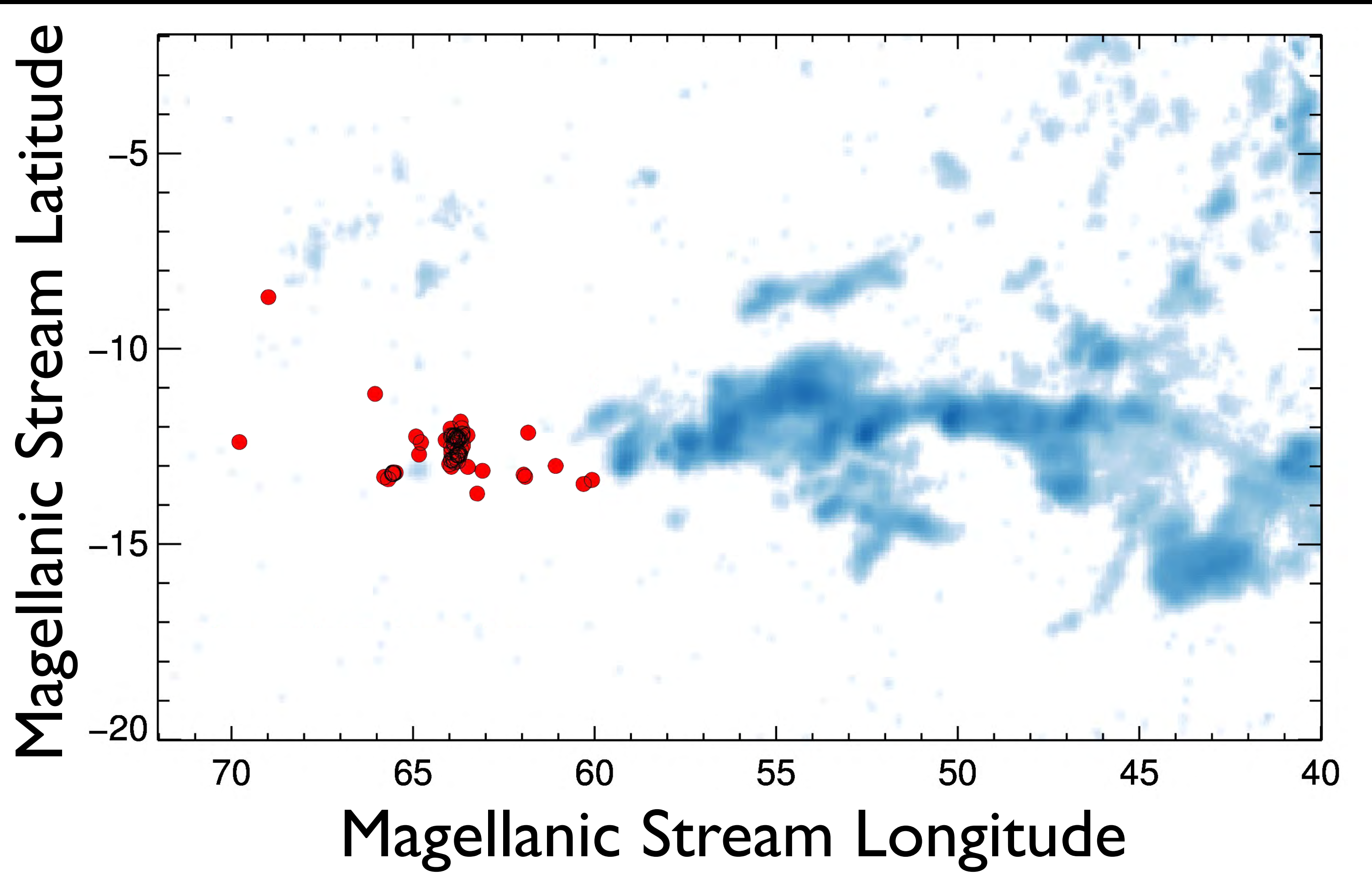


Credits: NASA/CXC/M.Weiss; NASA/CXC/Ohio State/A.Gupta et al.

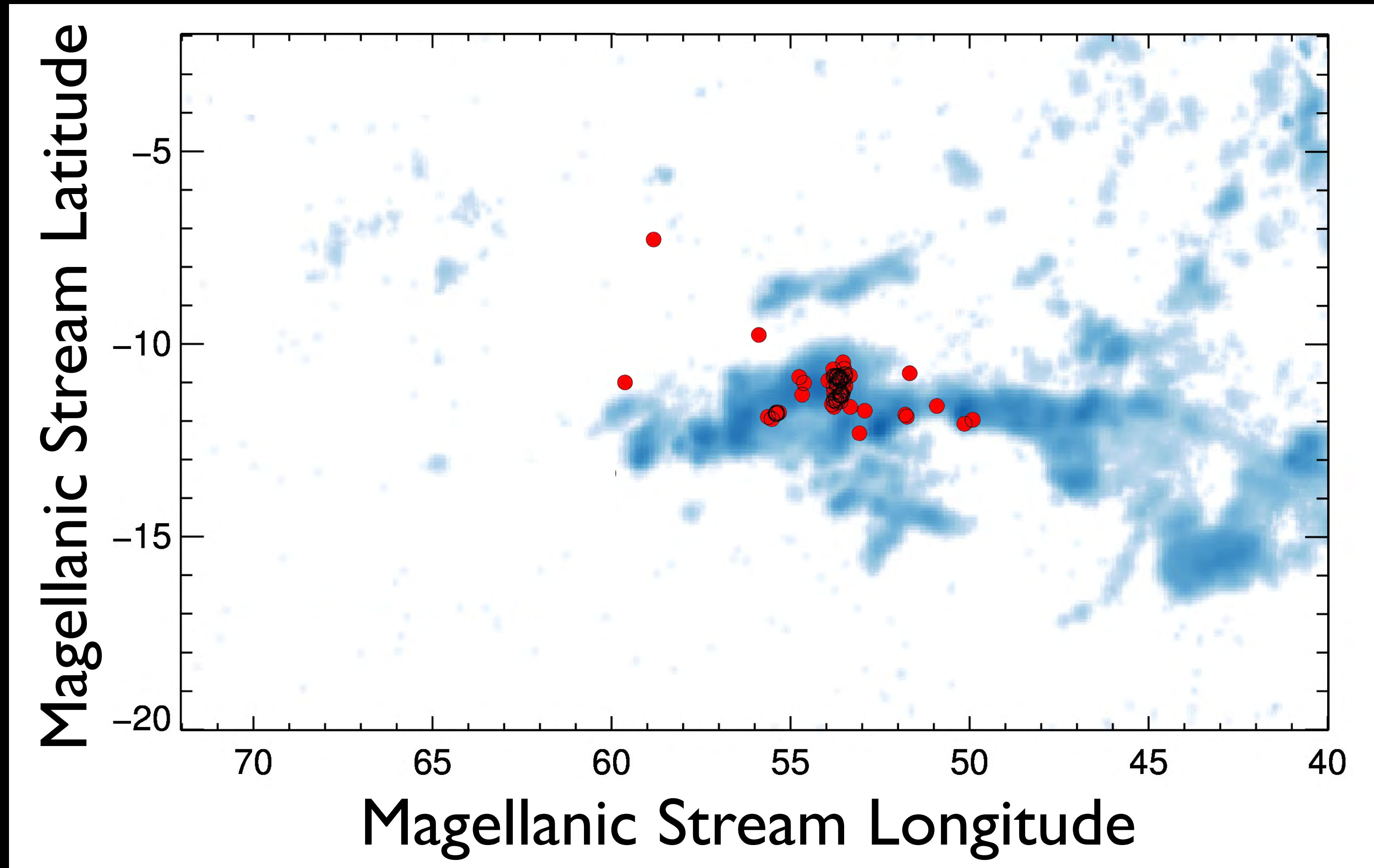
Spatial Offset



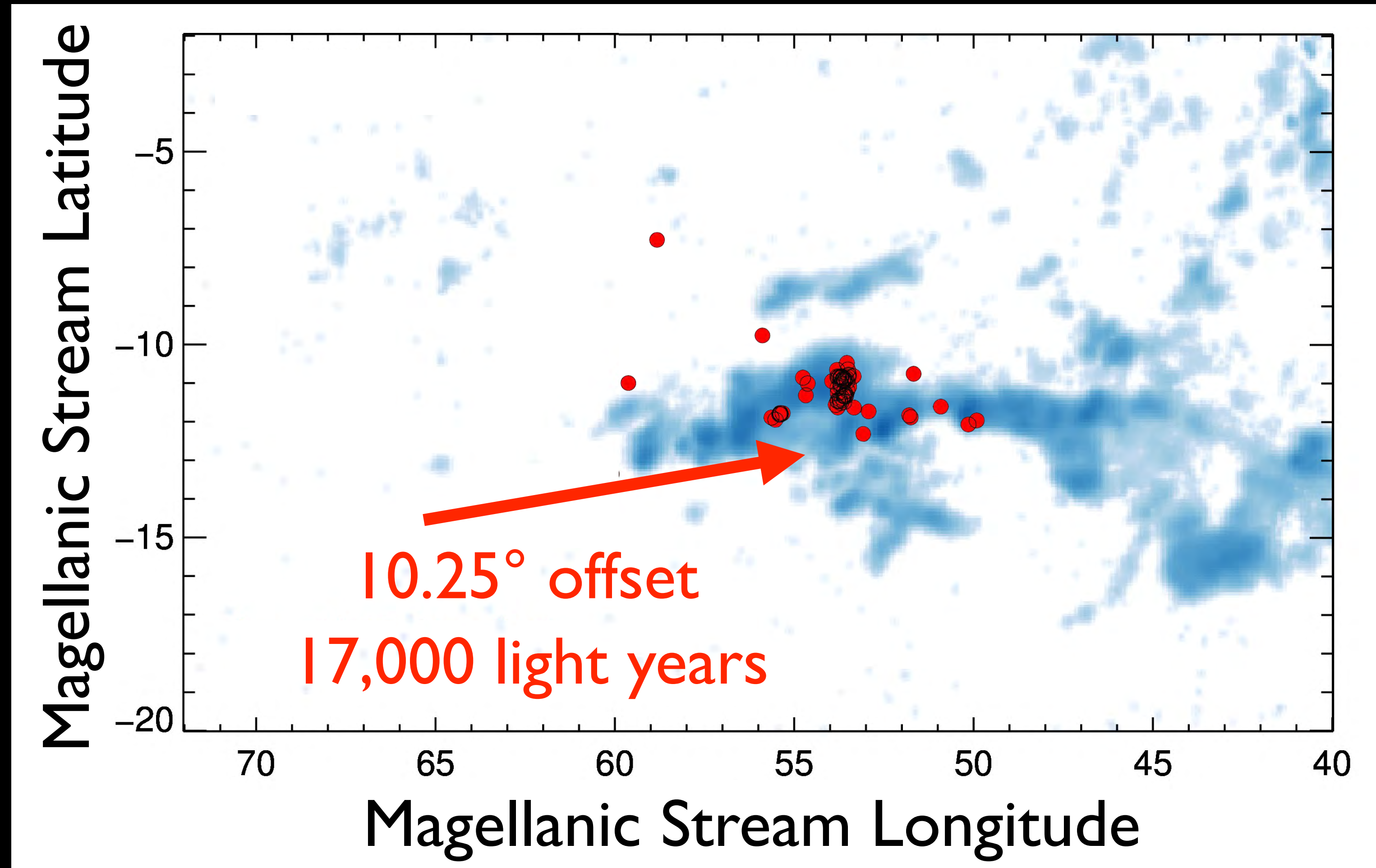
Spatial Offset



Spatial Offset



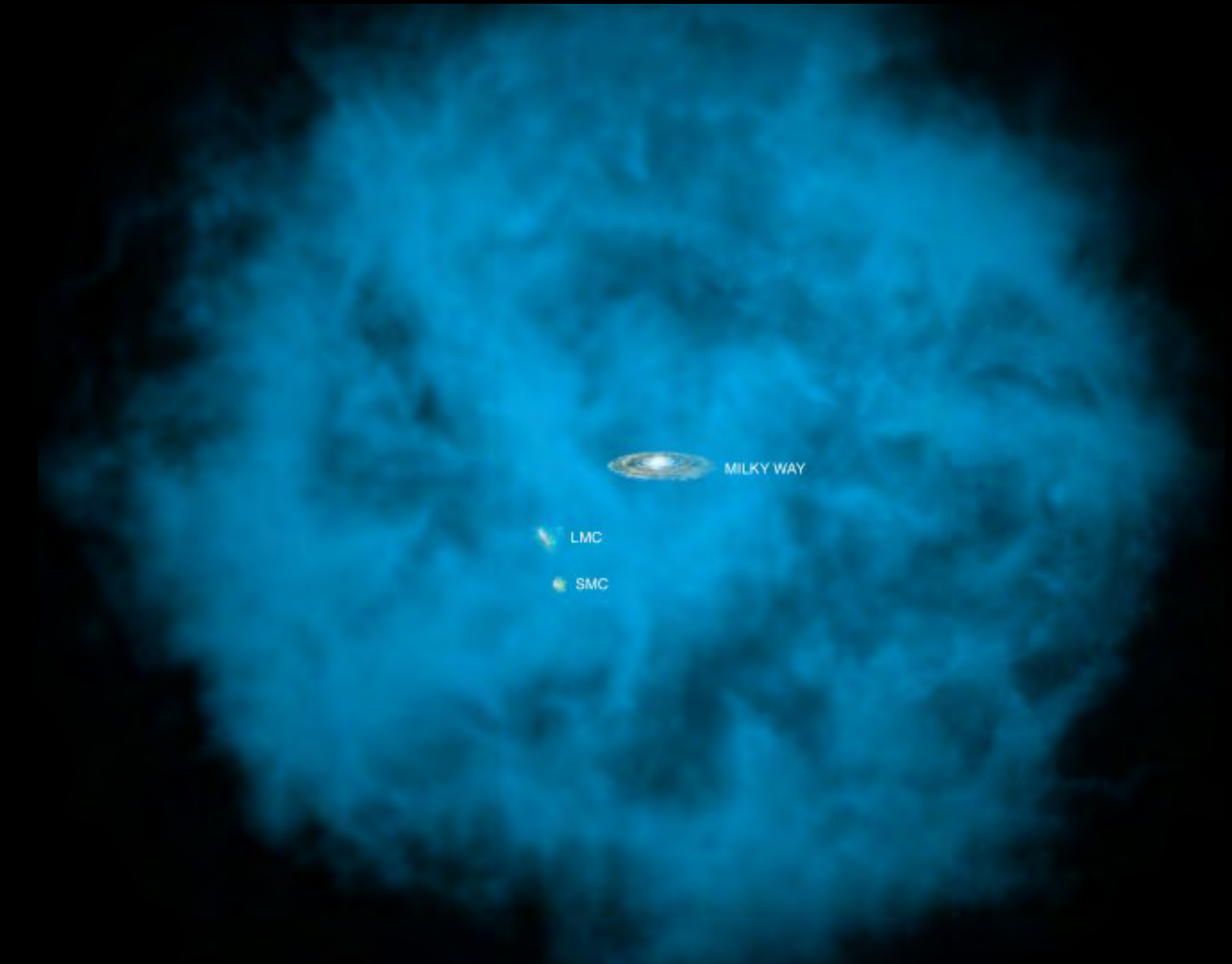
Spatial Offset



Drag from Milky Way's Hot Corona

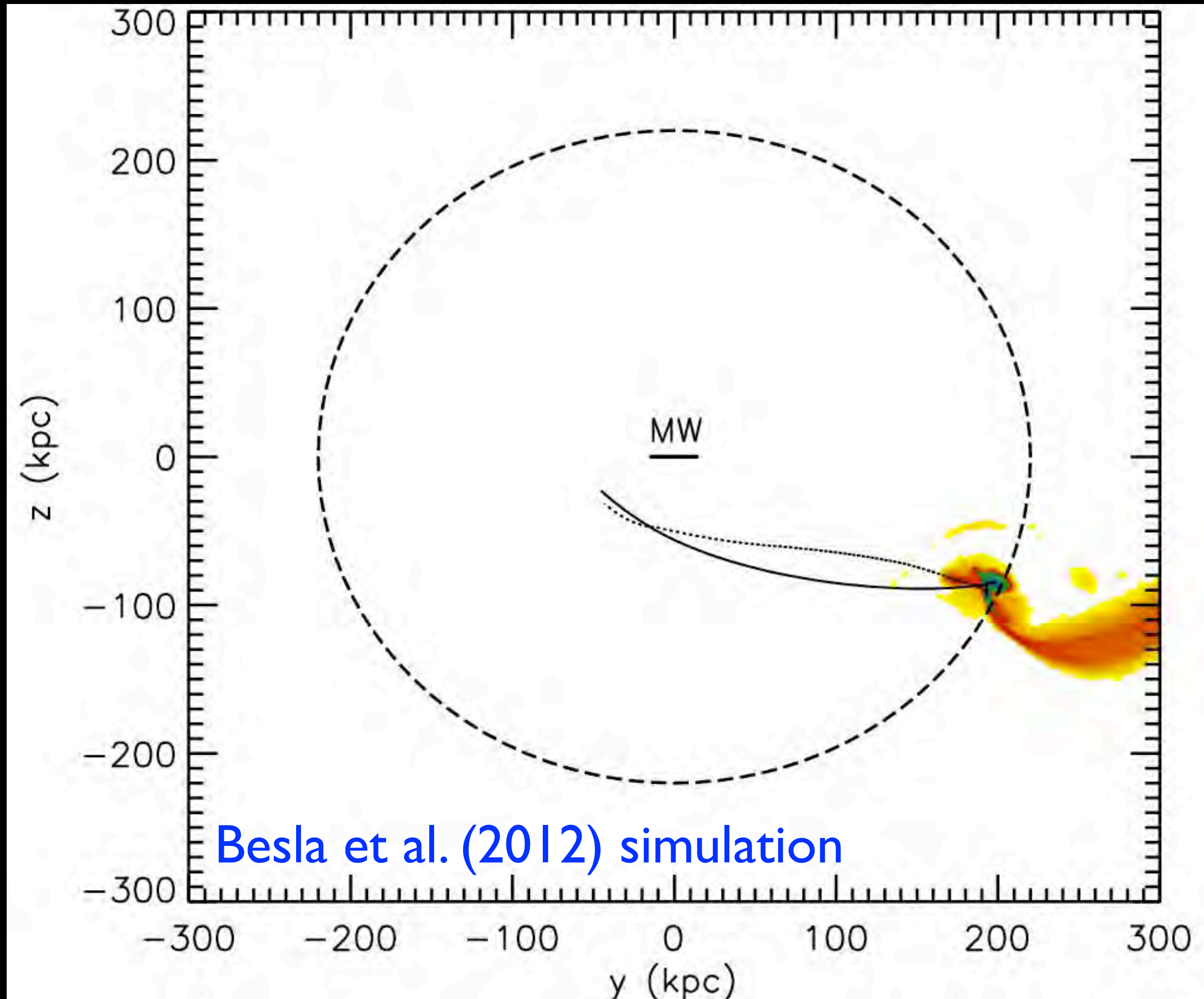
- Used PW 1 velocity + offsets between stars/gas to determine MW hot halo density
 - ➔ 10x more dense and massive than previously thought

Milky Way's Hot Halo Gas



Credits: NASA/CXC/M.Weiss; NASA/CXC/Ohio State/A.Gupta et al.

Magellanic Merger



- Leading Arm distance closer than previously thought
- Merging will happen sooner than expected

Summary

- **Star Formation:** First detection of stars born in the Magellanic Stream.
- **Milky Way's Hot Corona:** Used spatial offset between stars and gas to measure density of Milky Way's hot gaseous corona.
➔ *More dense and massive than previously thought.*
- **Nearby:** Leading Arm distance accurately measured and *closer than expected.*
- **Merge Soon:** Magellanic Clouds and Stream will merge with the Milky Way sooner than expected and replenish the Milky Way's gas "reservoir".

Adrian Price-Whelan and David Nidever