



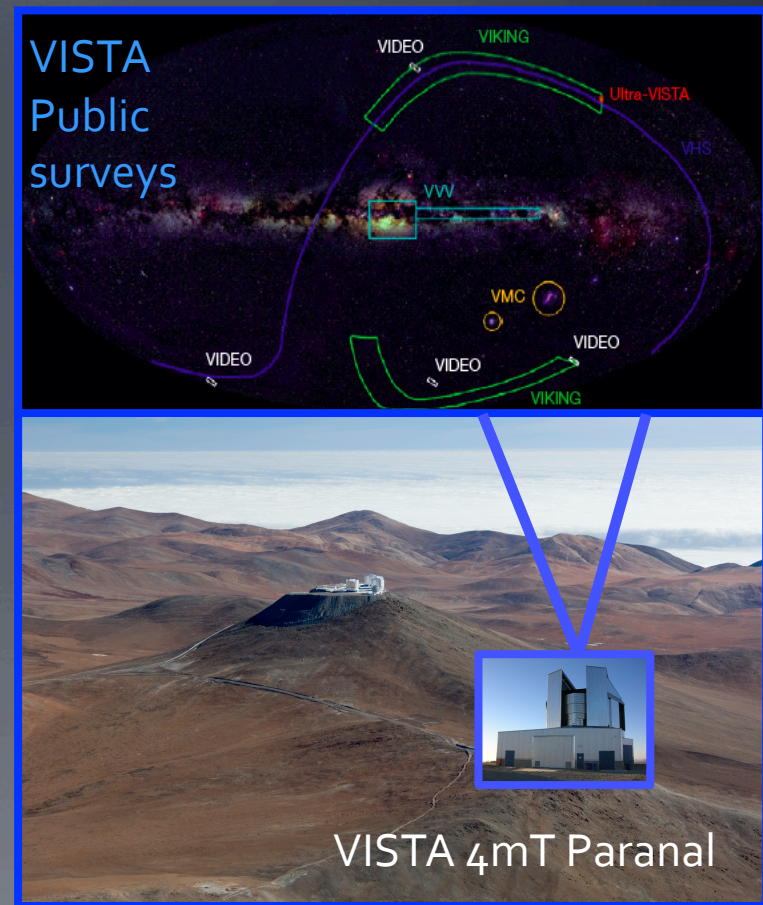
Spectroscopic follow-up of the VMC survey



The VISTA survey of the Magellanic Clouds system

VMC survey

- **Filters:** Y, J, K_s
- **Camera:** 16 Raytheon detectors
- **Sampling:** $0.34''/\text{pix}$
- **FOV:** 1.65 deg^2
- **Area:** 218 deg^2
- **Sensitivity:** $YJK_s \sim 22$ (5σ Vega)
- **Saturation:** $K_s \sim 10$
- **Epochs:** 3 (YJ) + 12 (K_s)
- **Time-scale:** 2009+



VMC primary science

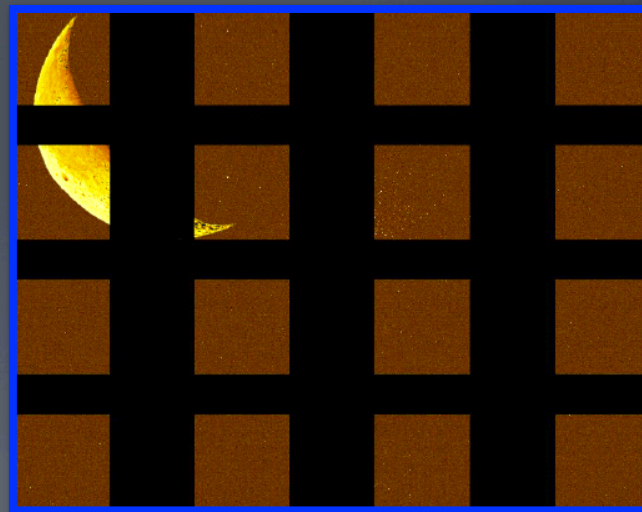
VMC is the most sensitive survey of the Magellanic system in the near-IR and with the best spatial resolution.

- Spatially resolved star formation history
 - By reaching stars below the old main-sequence turnoff
 - By interpreting colour-magnitude diagrams
 - 3D geometry
 - Using Cepheids and RR Lyrae stars
 - Using red clump giant stars
-

VMC legacy science

- Milky Way
- Star formation
- Individual stars
- Stellar clusters
- Galaxy dynamics
- Quasars

VISTA field of view

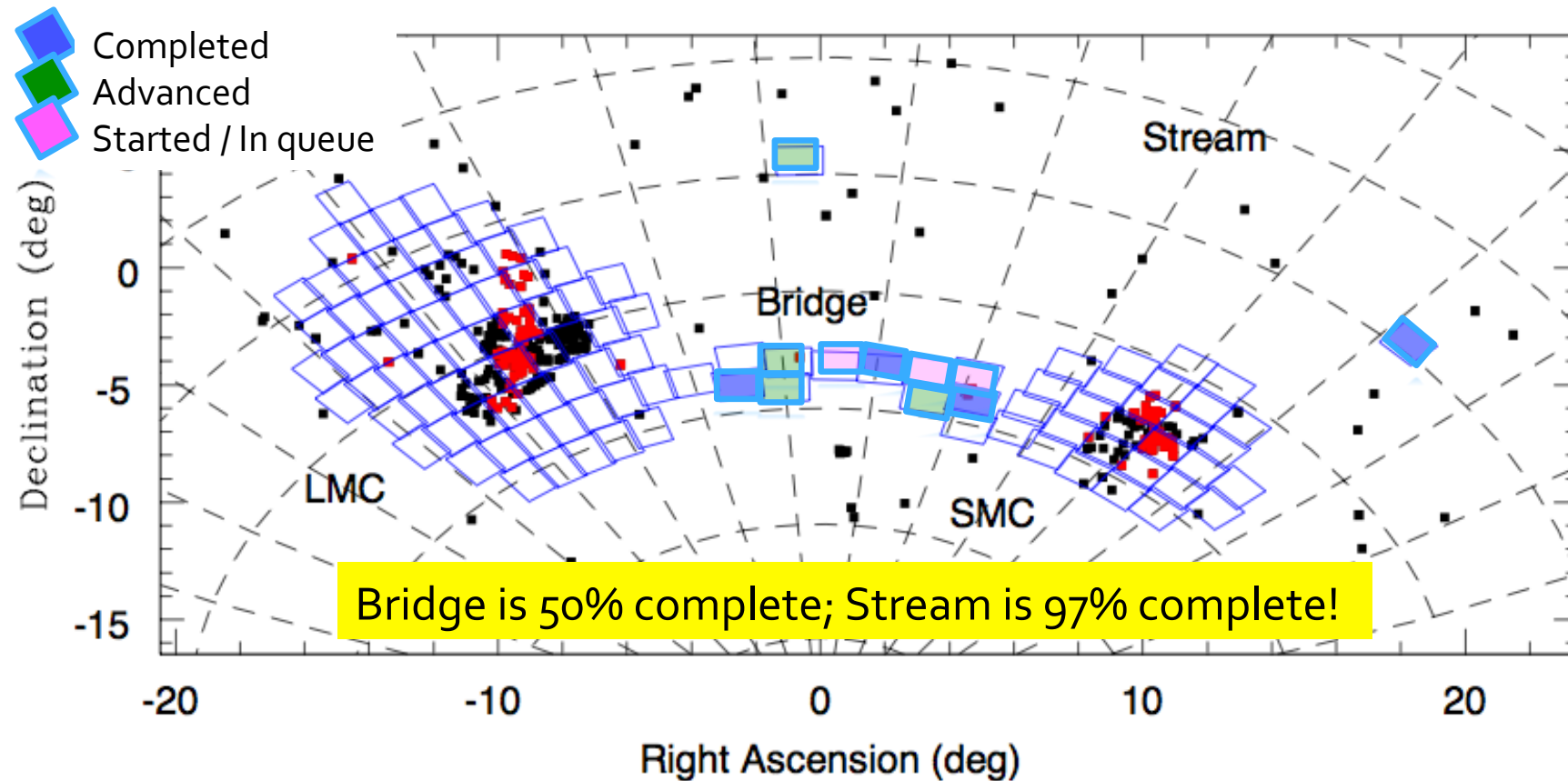


Average quality of VMC individual epochs

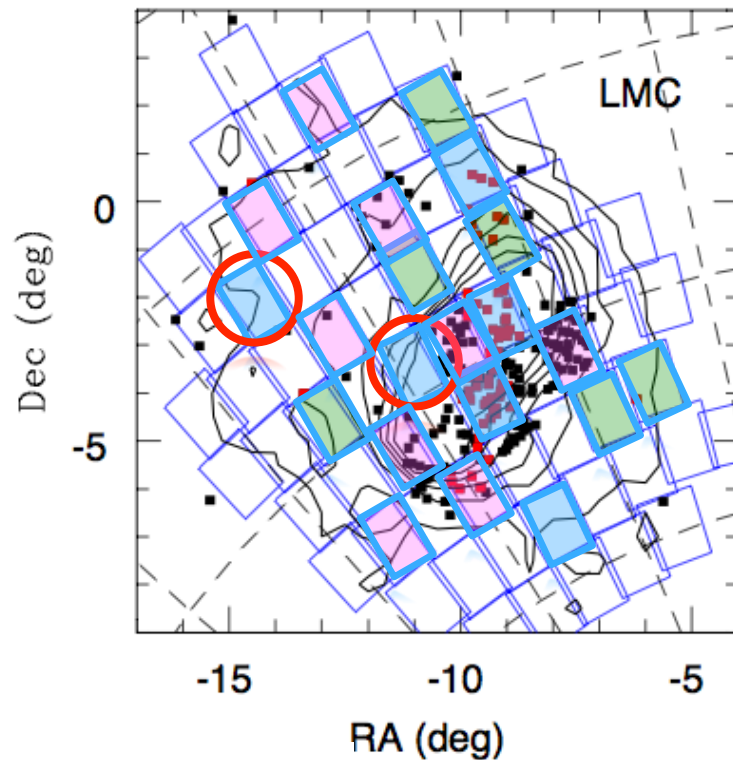
Filter	FWHM	Ellipticity	Zero-Point	Mag. Limit
Y	0.98 (0.13)	0.06 (0.01)	23.16 (0.22)	20.00 (0.89)
J	0.96 (0.11)	0.06 (0.01)	23.26 (0.33)	19.85 (0.70)
Ks	0.93 (0.10)	0.06 (0.01)	23.02 (0.13)	19.28 (0.26)

VMC survey progress

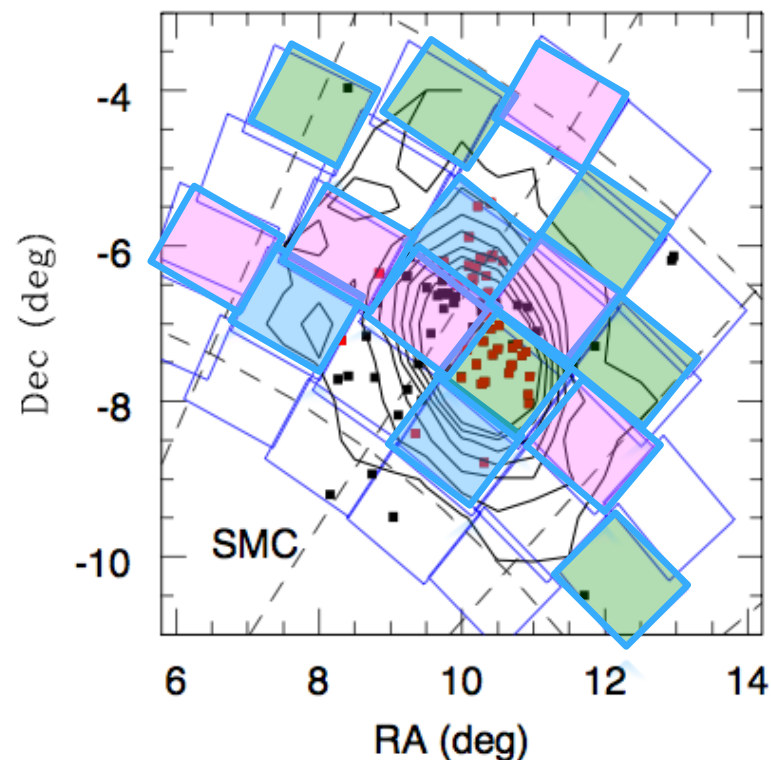
Bridge & Stream



VMC survey progress LMC & SMC



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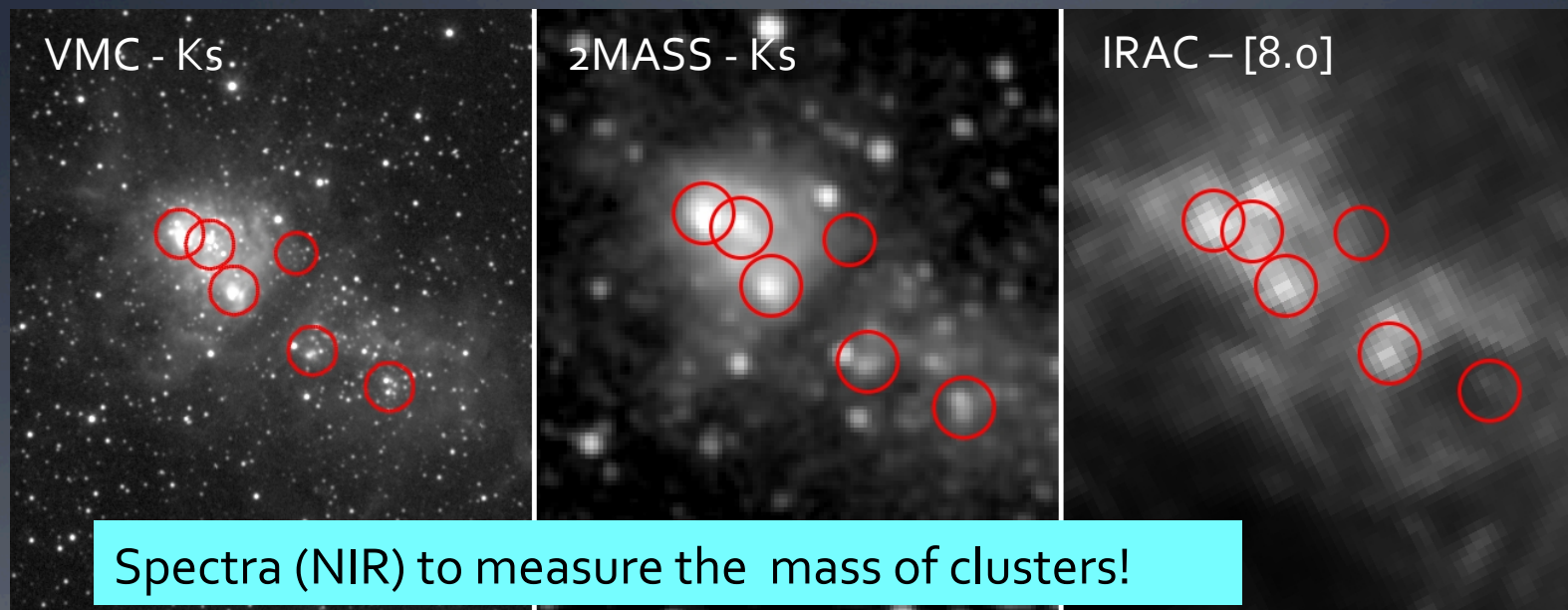
Completed
Advanced
Started / In queue

Public

LMC is 19% complete; SMC is 38% complete!

Science highlights & spectroscopy

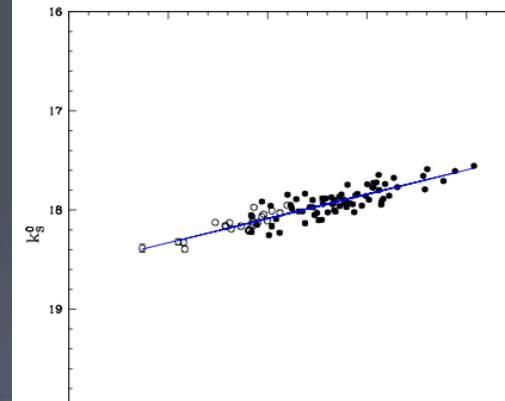
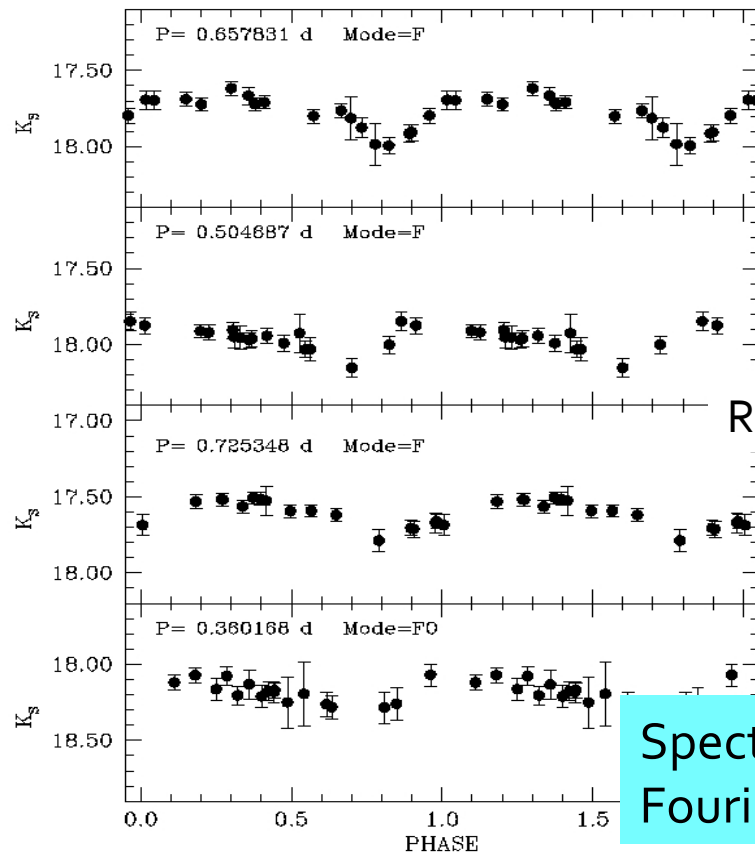
VMC: embedded clusters



- 191 clusters identified by eye from VMC 30 Dor image
- 83 clusters with CO counterparts;
- 44.5% overlap with YSOs from Spitzer
- 69 newly discovered!

Cluster luminosity is related to cluster mass:
LMC clusters are more luminous than MW ones.

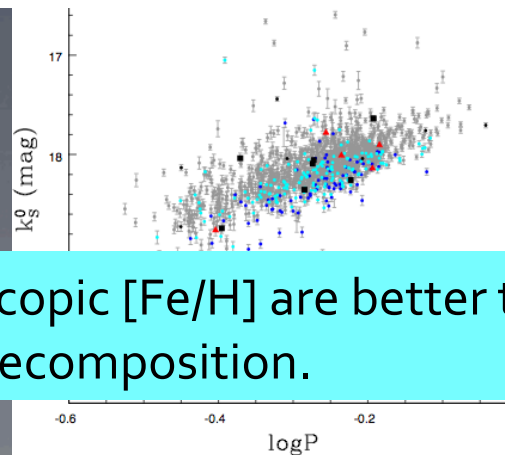
VMC: RR Lyrae stars



PL relation in
SEP field.

Being updated
with recent
OGLE-IV data!

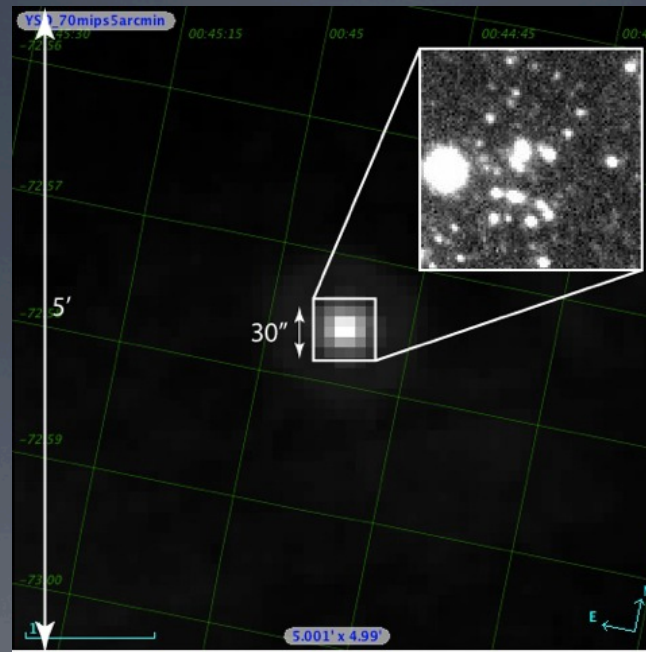
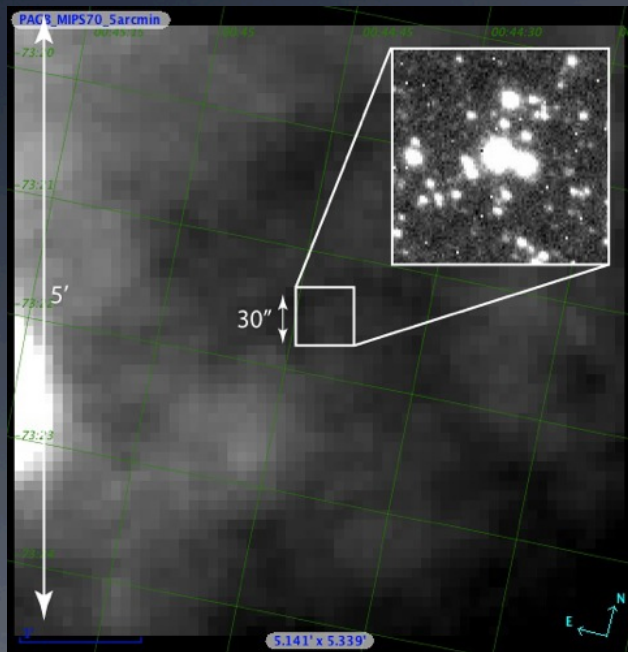
Reddening can be estimated from RR Lyrae stars.



PL relation in
30Dor field.

Spectroscopic $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ are better than those from
Fourier decomposition.

VMC: post-AGB stars



70 μm image from Spitzer MIPS.

30'' zoomed-in VMC Y image

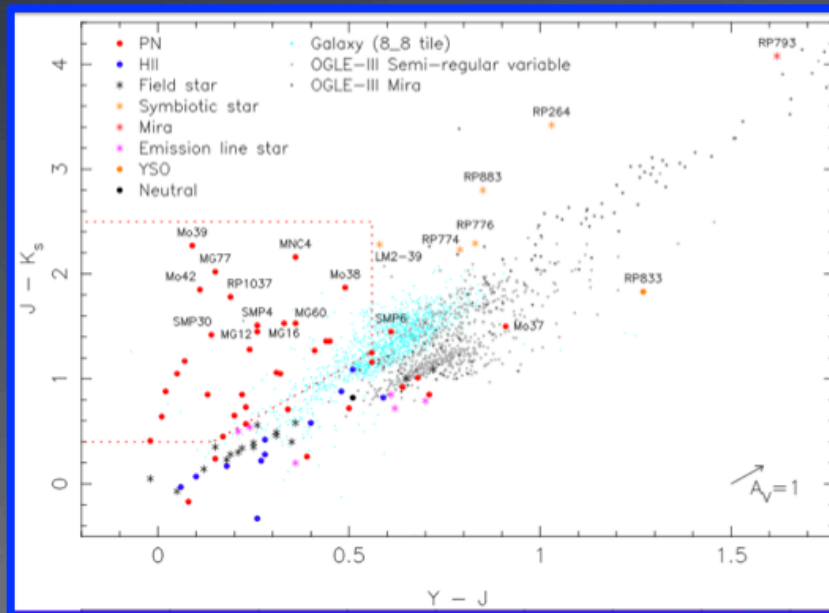
YSOs as luminous as post-AGB stars are dusty and 70 μm bright.

The spatial resolution of VMC data allows us to identify the post-AGB stars even in crowded regions of the Magellanic Clouds.

Spectra provide gravity that is used in the separation between YSOs and post-AGB stars.

VMC: PNe

Identify non-PNe to characterize the luminosity function.
Multi- λ approach to identify PNe and symbiotic stars.



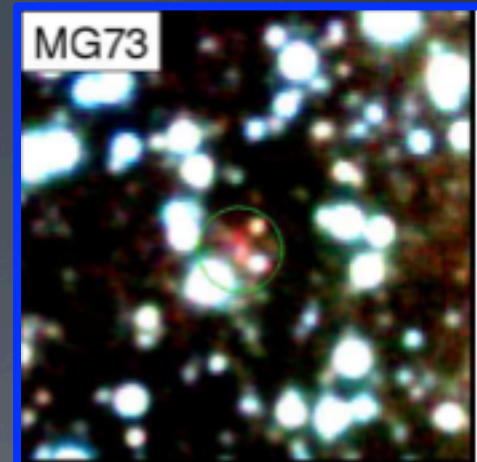
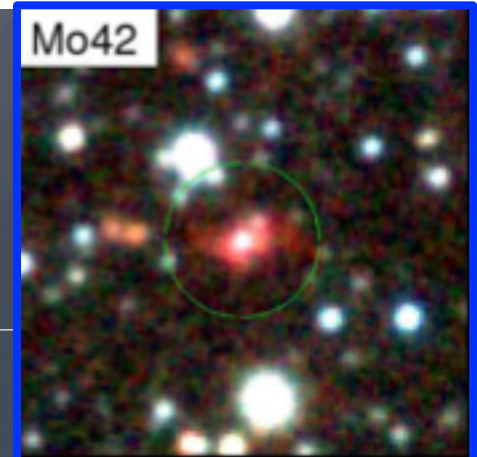
PNe occupy a specific VMC colour space.

VMC detects some PNe morphologies for the first time.

VMC finds new candidate PNe.

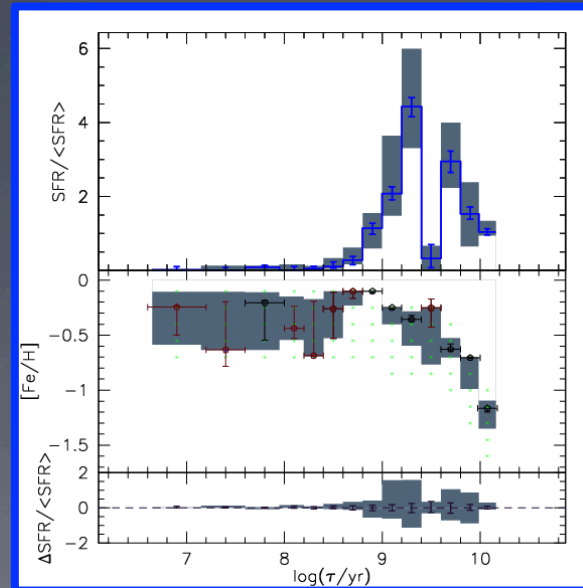
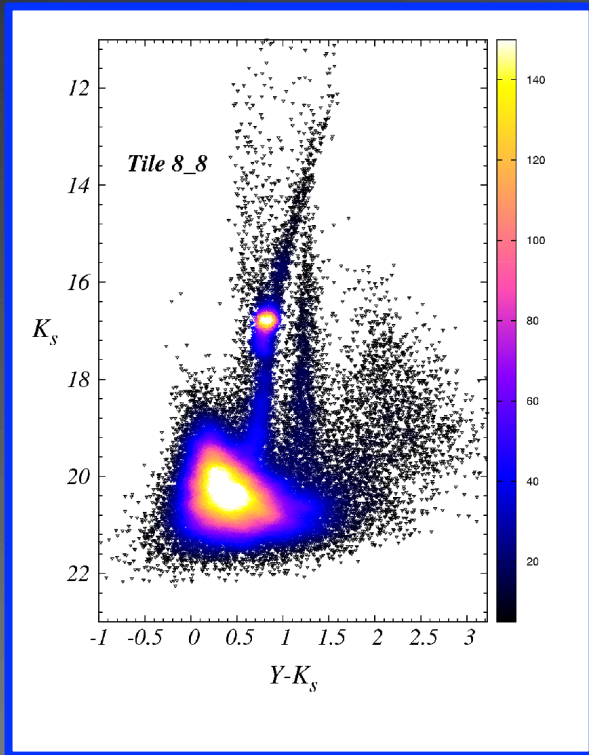
Spectra are needed to confirm PN & symbiotic nature!

Miszalski et al., A&A, 531, A157, 2011; A&A, 529, A77, 2011



VMC: SFH

Age and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ are derived from the best fit theoretical CMDs.

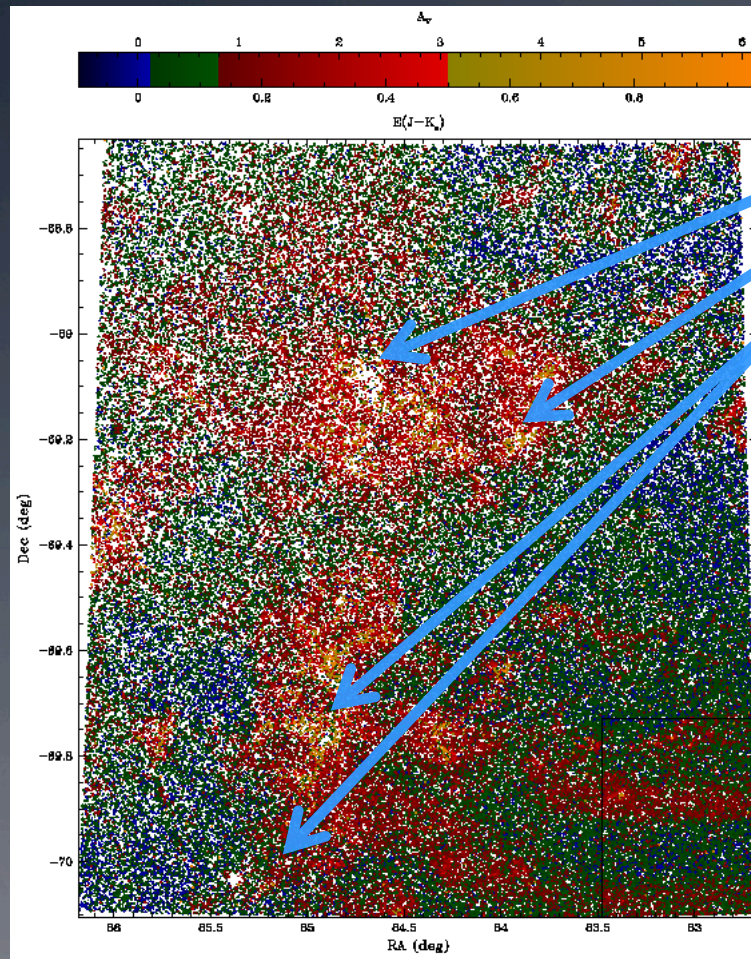


Reddening and distance modulus are also derived.

Systematic errors are reduced if geometry of LMC is taken into account.

Spectroscopic $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ would remove the degeneracy with age in the RGB!

VMC: reddening map of 30 Dor



Extinction values for > 150,000 red clump stars. Key regions:

- R136 (Tarantula Nebula)
- SN 1987A
- HII regions (along a molecular ridge)

Highlights:

- Probes higher extinctions than optical can,
- A more detailed map than with OGLE-III,
- VMC is the only near-IR survey that resolves stars down to the red clump.

De-reddening RC stars is necessary before using them for tracing 3D geometry.

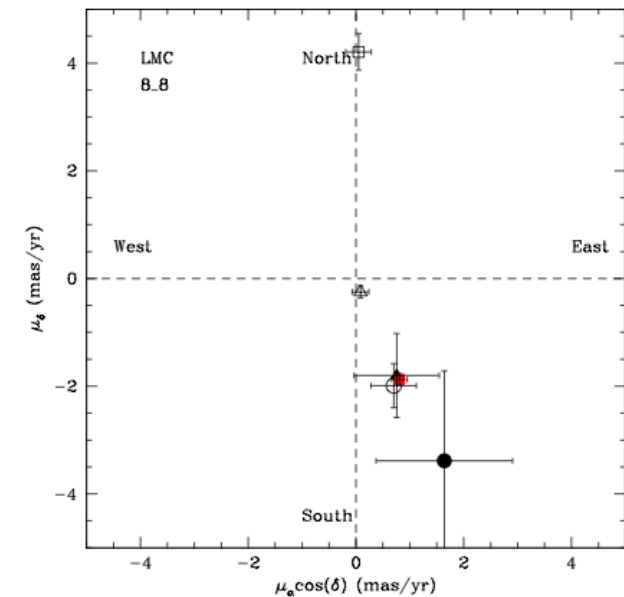
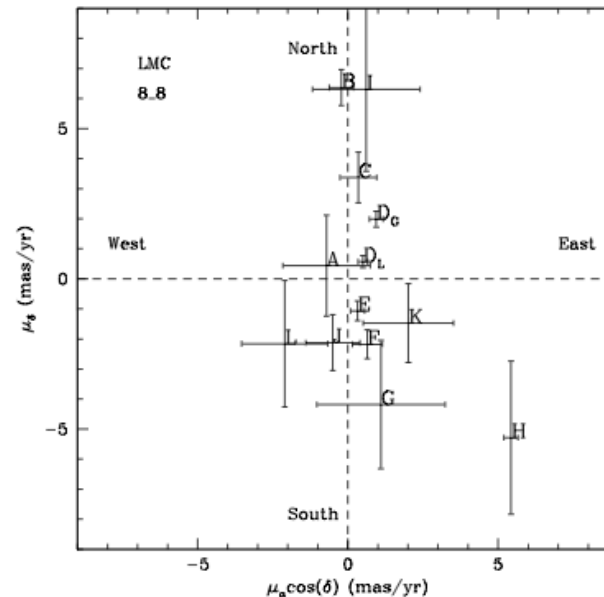
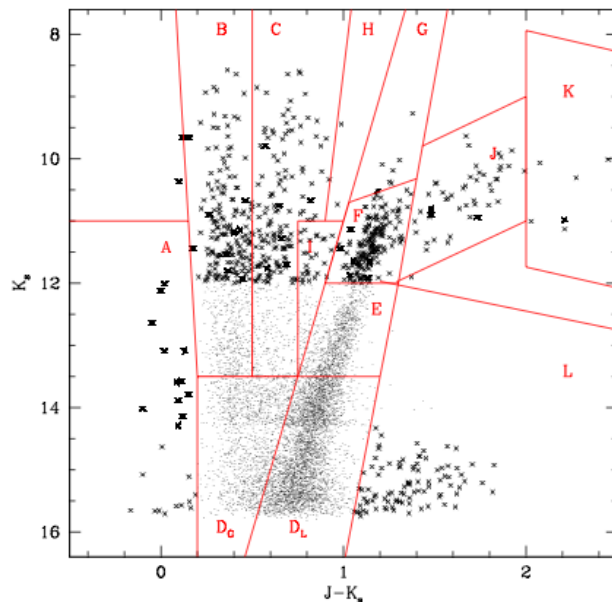
Spectroscopic [Fe/H] to correct the red clump magnitude for 3D study!

VMC-2MASS: proper motion

Stellar population boxes*

Proper motion per box

Proper motion per type



BCD _{MW}	2338	= MW foreground (empty square)
JK	59	= LMC carbon stars (filled triangle)
D _{LMCE}	5140	= LMC RGB stars (empty triangle)
AGH	32	= LMC young stars (filled circle)
FJK	228	= LMC AGB stars (empty circle)

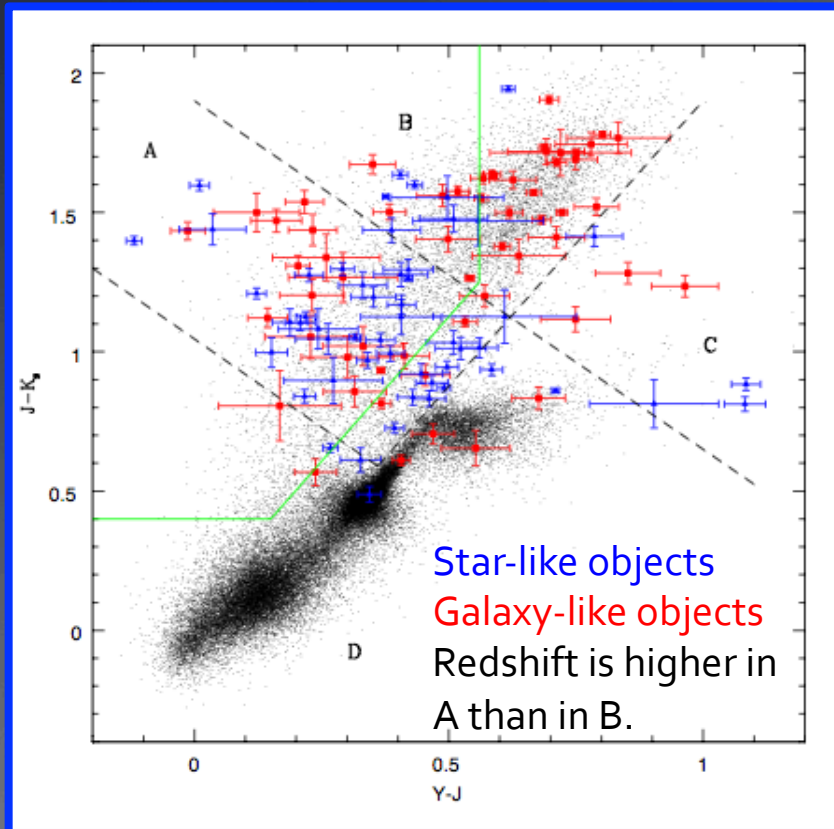
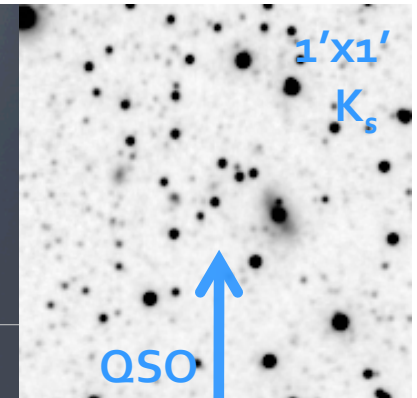
Different stars show a different proper motion in tile LMC 8_8 (outer-disk SEP) over a time range of 10 years.

With the radial velocity sub-structures can be studied in space motion.

Cioni et al. in prep.

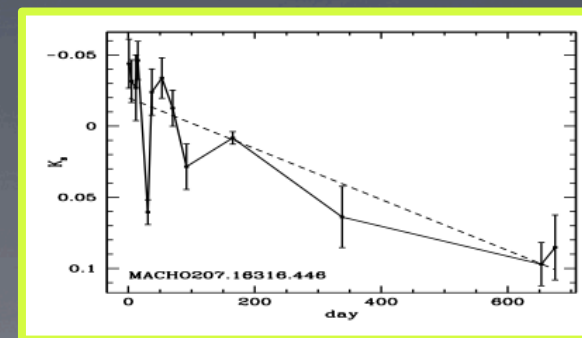
* adapted from Nikolay & Weinberg (2000)

VMC: quasars



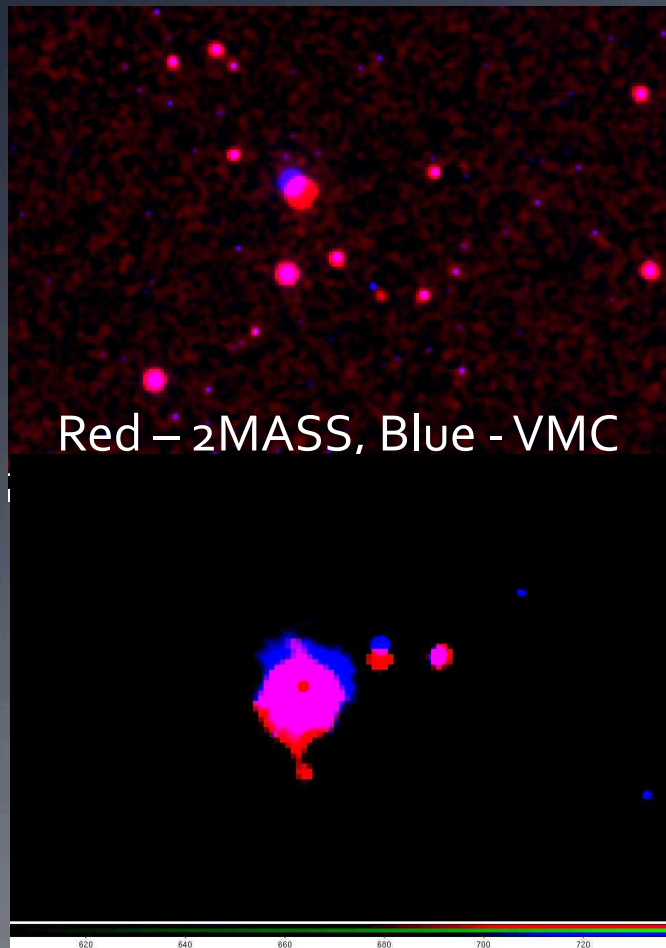
Quasars are mostly confined in region A and B of the colour space.

Quasars have a K_s light-curve with a slope $> 10^{-4}$ mag/day.



Spectra can: (1) measure the nature and z of candidates; (2) study the ISM.

VMC: high PM MW objects



Search for stars with a positional offset $> 1''$ between 2MASS and VMC ($> 0.1''/\text{year}$):

119 objects found of which 73 new!

Search for faint co-moving objects:

11 were found of which 1 brown dwarf;
follow-up spectroscopy on-going.

Spectra provide the source types.

Spectroscopic needs & outcome

- Target confirmation (PNe, Quasars, YSOs).
- Metal abundance (Cepheids, RR Lyrae and Red clump stars).
- Radial velocity (all stars as faint as the red clump).
- Area (LMC, SMC, Bridge and Stream)
- No. of targets $\sim 300,000$ ($\sim 1/3$ of available population)

Present day studies are field limited. GAIA will not help in MCs.

- Characterization of MC sub-structures in space motion.
 - Link sub-structures with merging history
 - Study the chemical history of the MCs.
 - Relate the SFH to the chemical evolution.
-

Sensitivity and resolution

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| • Young stars | $V > 12$ | Super-giant stars |
| • Intermediate-age stars | $V > 16-17$ | AGB and RGB stars |
| • Old stars | $V > 16$ | RGB stars and |
| | $V > 19$ | RR Lyrae stars |

In the Magellanic Clouds

$R \sim 7,000$, velocity to \sim a few km/s, $S/N > 20$

The largest study has $\sim 6,000$ giants (RV) and $\sim 1,000$ (CaT); 30 were found to trace a distinct population (Olsen+ 2011)

There is 1 EMP star each 100 stars with $[Fe/H] < -2$ (Cole)
