

Halo Substructure and Milky Way Formation

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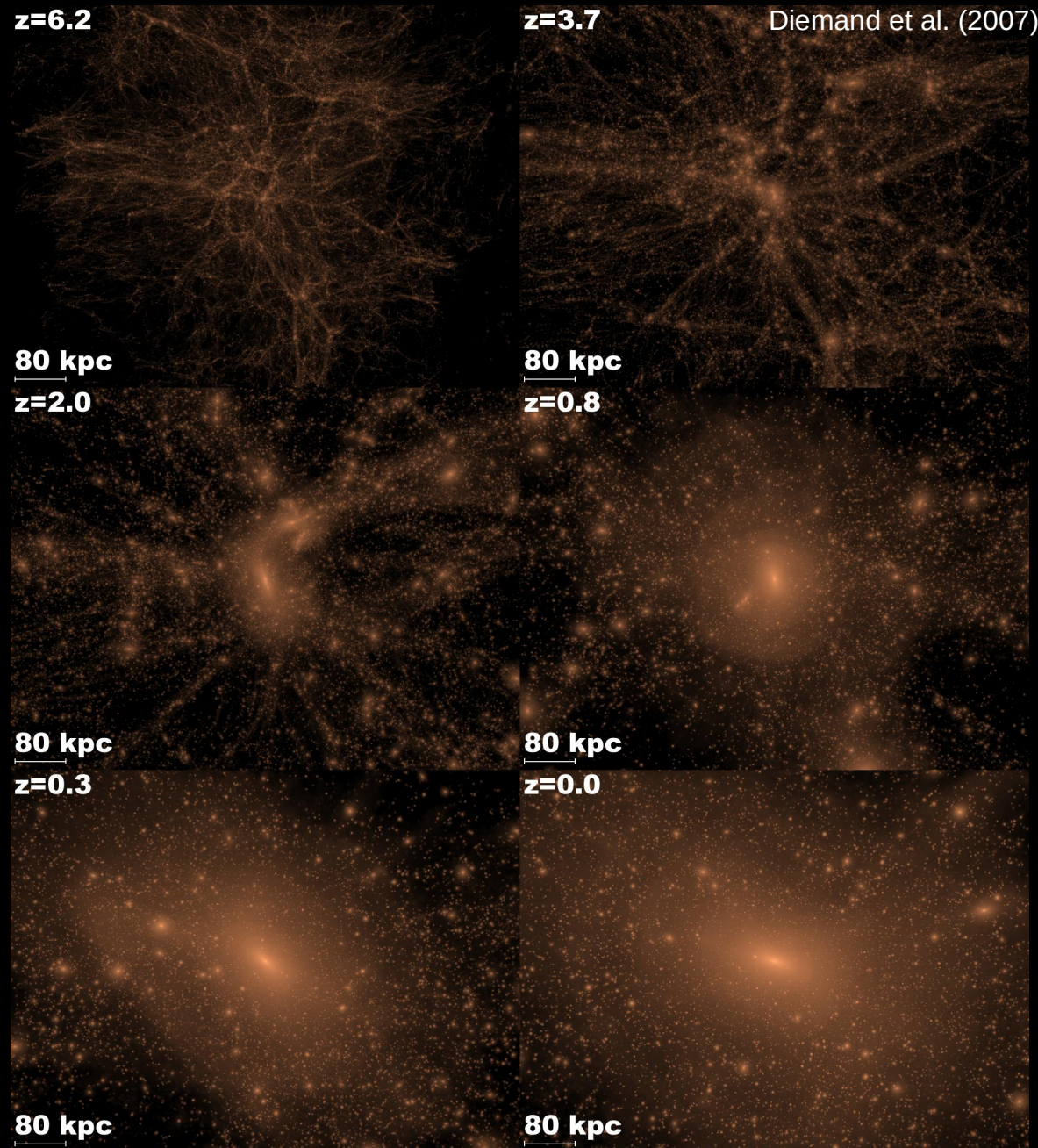
CINC2010



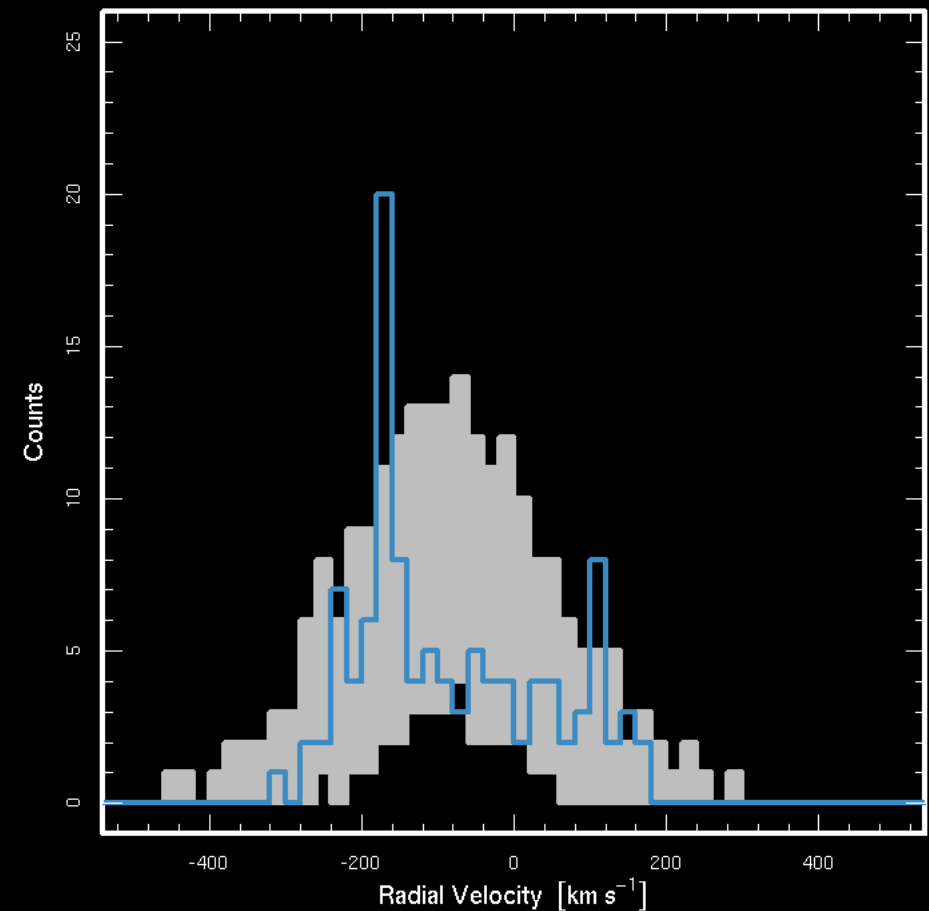
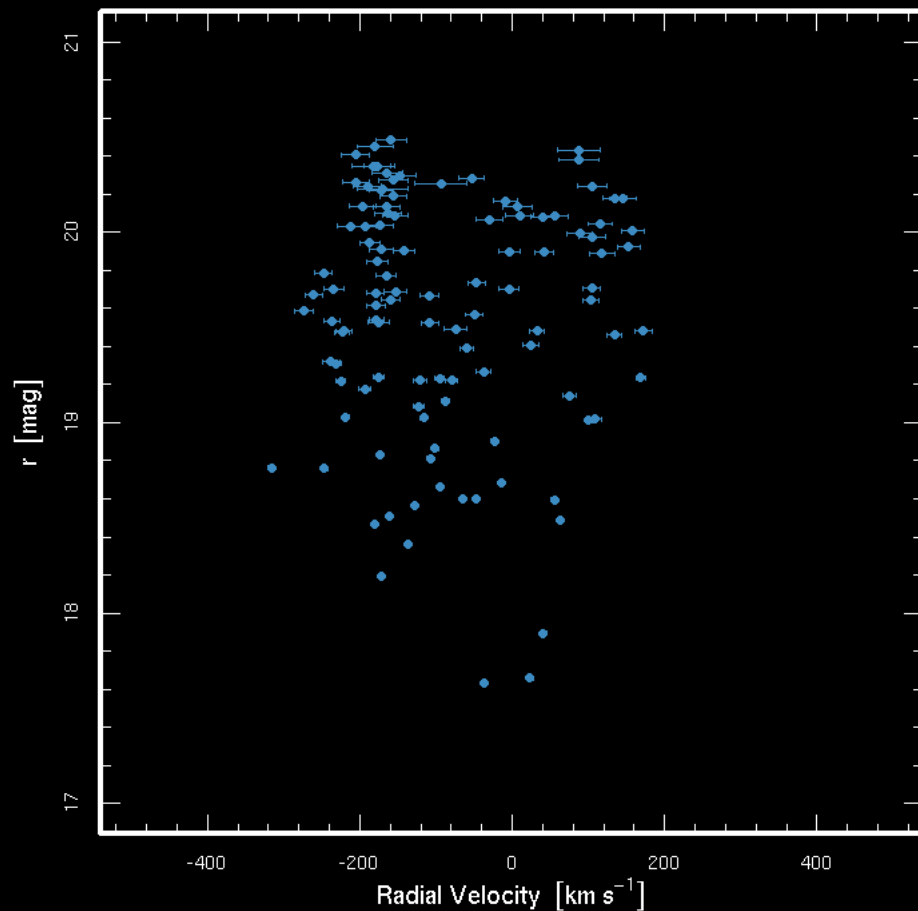
Three Facts:

- (1) On the smallest galactic and sub-galactic scales, the agreement between Λ CDM and observation is very sub-grid model dependent
- (2) Different models have different strengths and weaknesses and make different predictions about the existence, properties, and degree of baryonic halo substructure
- (3) Observations of the Milky Way can calibrate theoretical models of galaxy formation

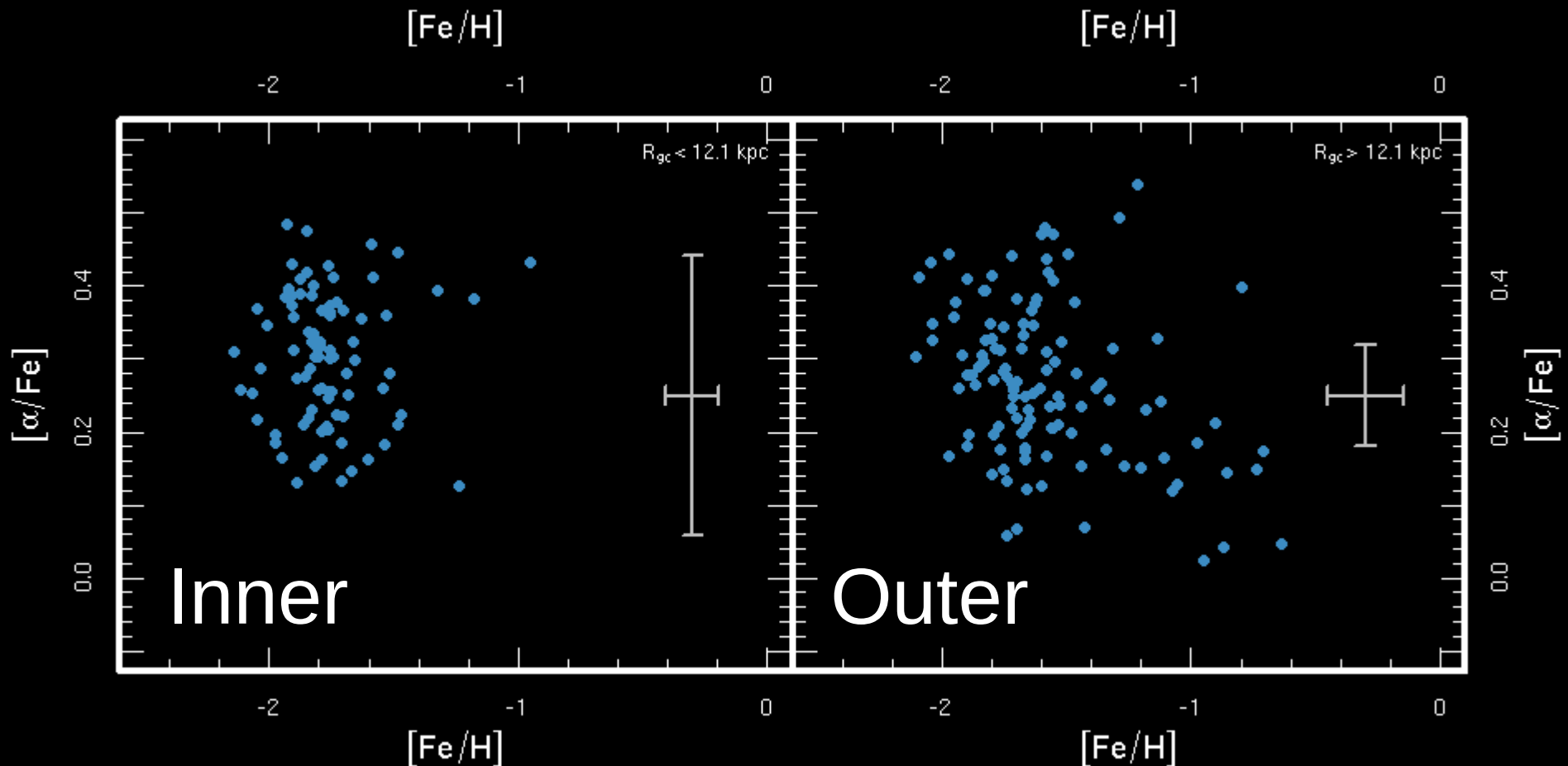
The models are for Milky Way analogs, not the Milky Way itself. For that reason the observations meant to test these predictions must be statistical.



Elements of cold halo substructure (**ECHOS**) are radial velocity overdensities in the **inner halo** of the Milky Way.

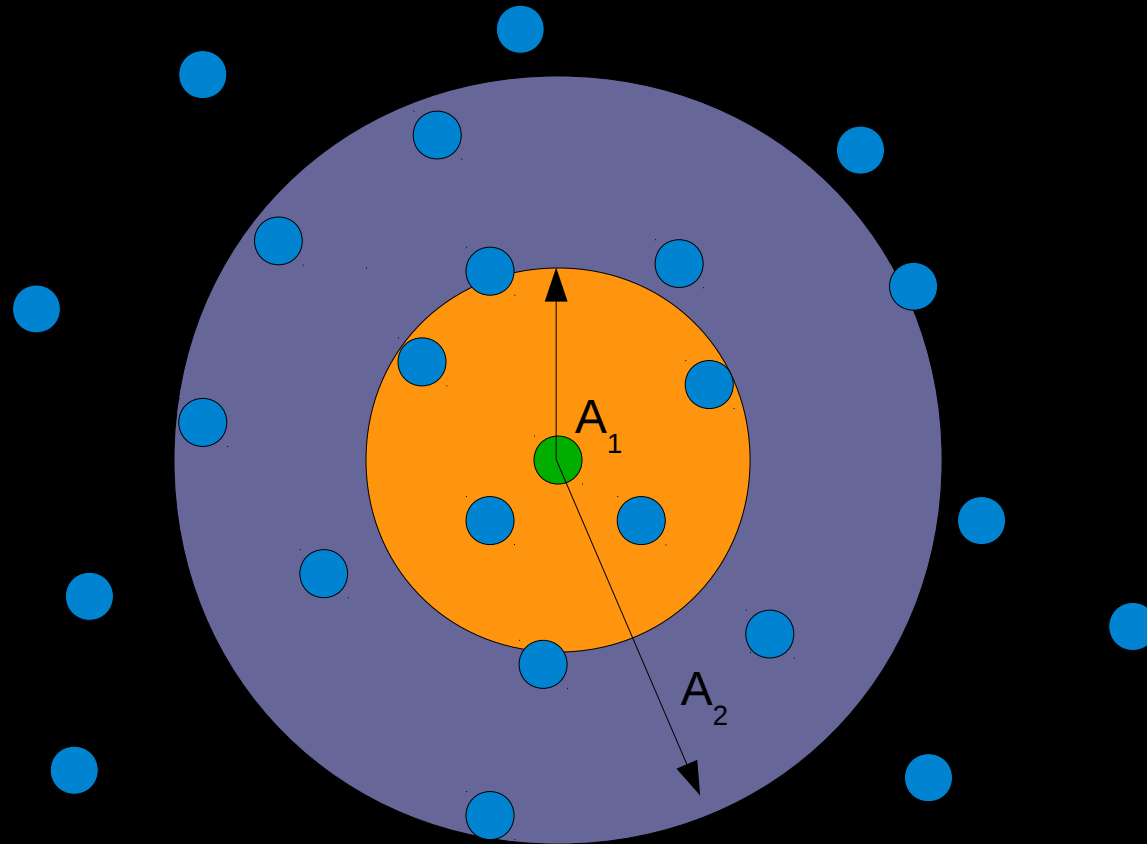


The phase-mixed component of the **inner part** of the **inner halo** is chemically homogeneous, while the **outer part** of the **inner halo** has a dSph-like component as well.



Metallicity Correlation Function

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Schlaufman et al. (2010b)

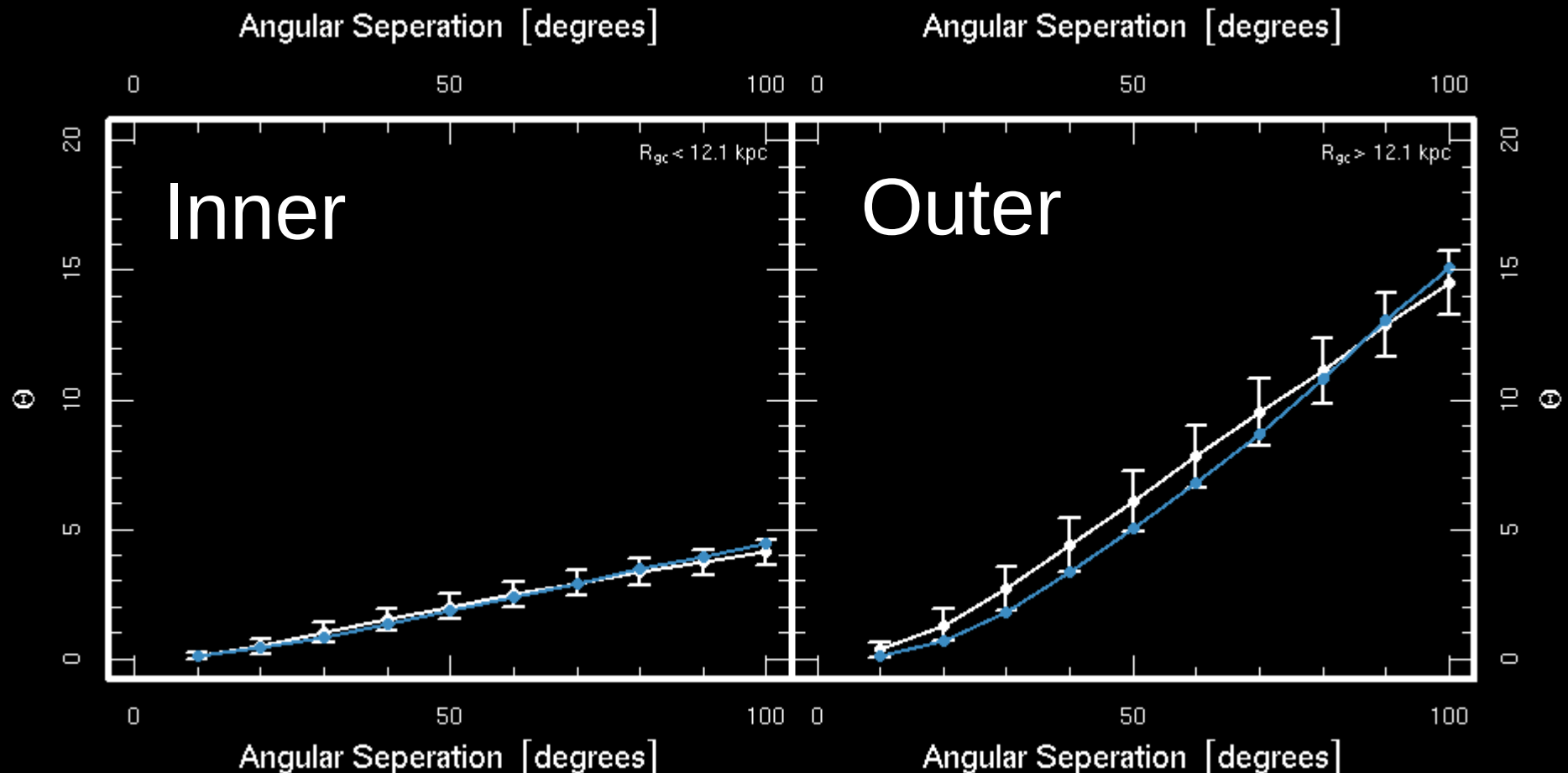


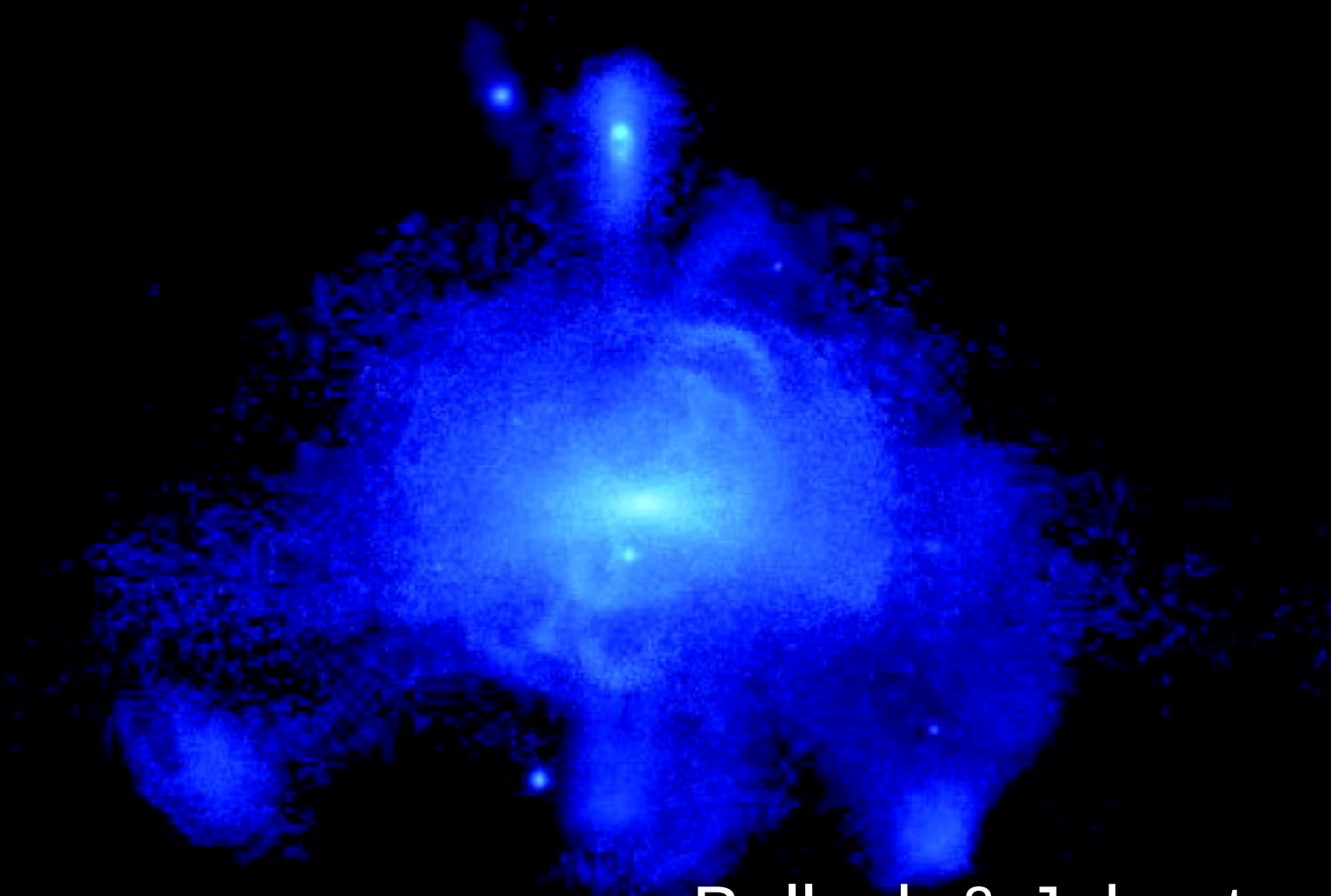
$$\Theta = \sum_{A_i} ([\text{Fe}/\text{H}] - [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_i)^2$$

Metallicity Correlation Function

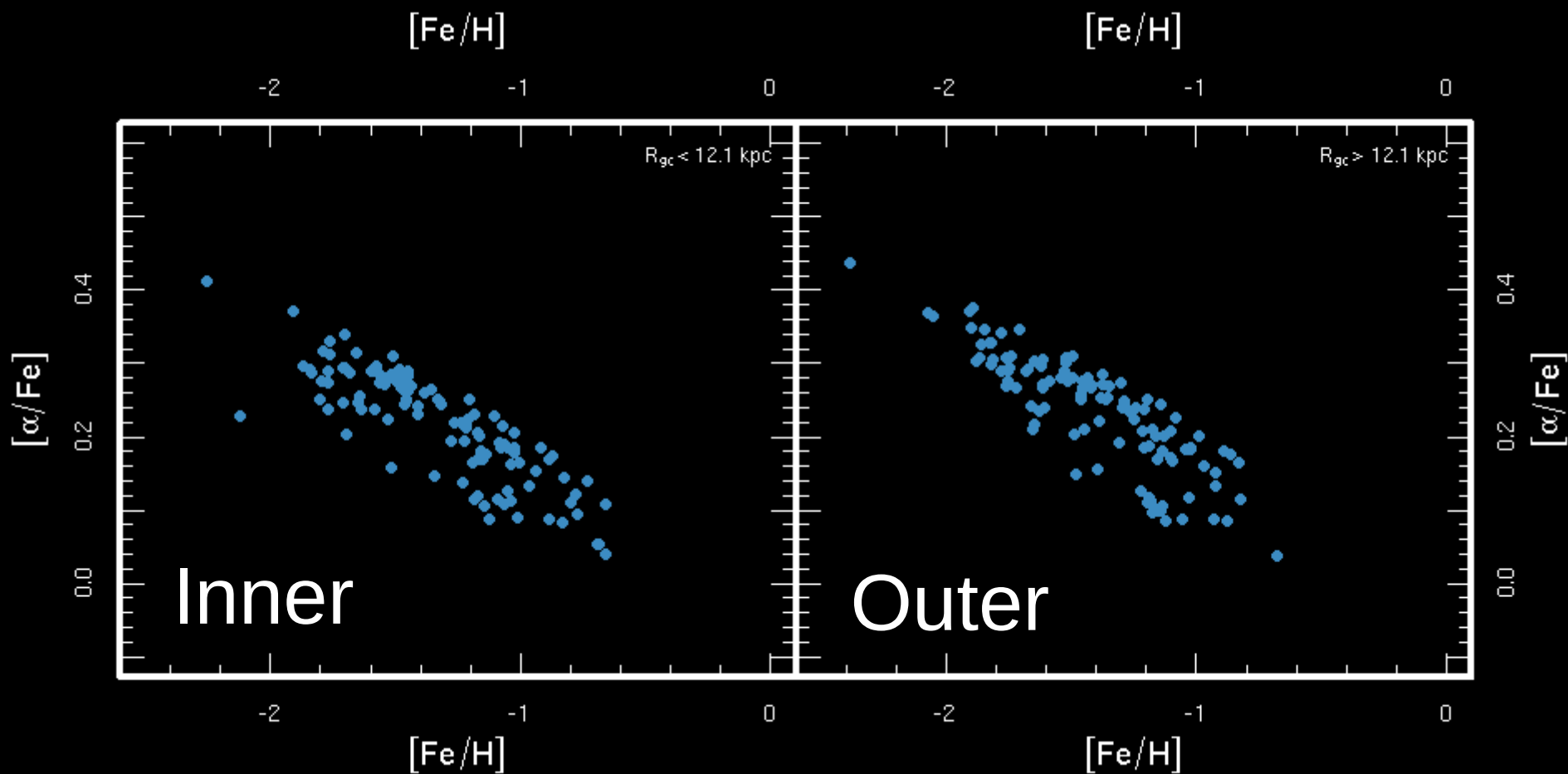
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There is no spatial correlation within 12 kpc,
while there is significant spatial correlation
beyond 12 kpc

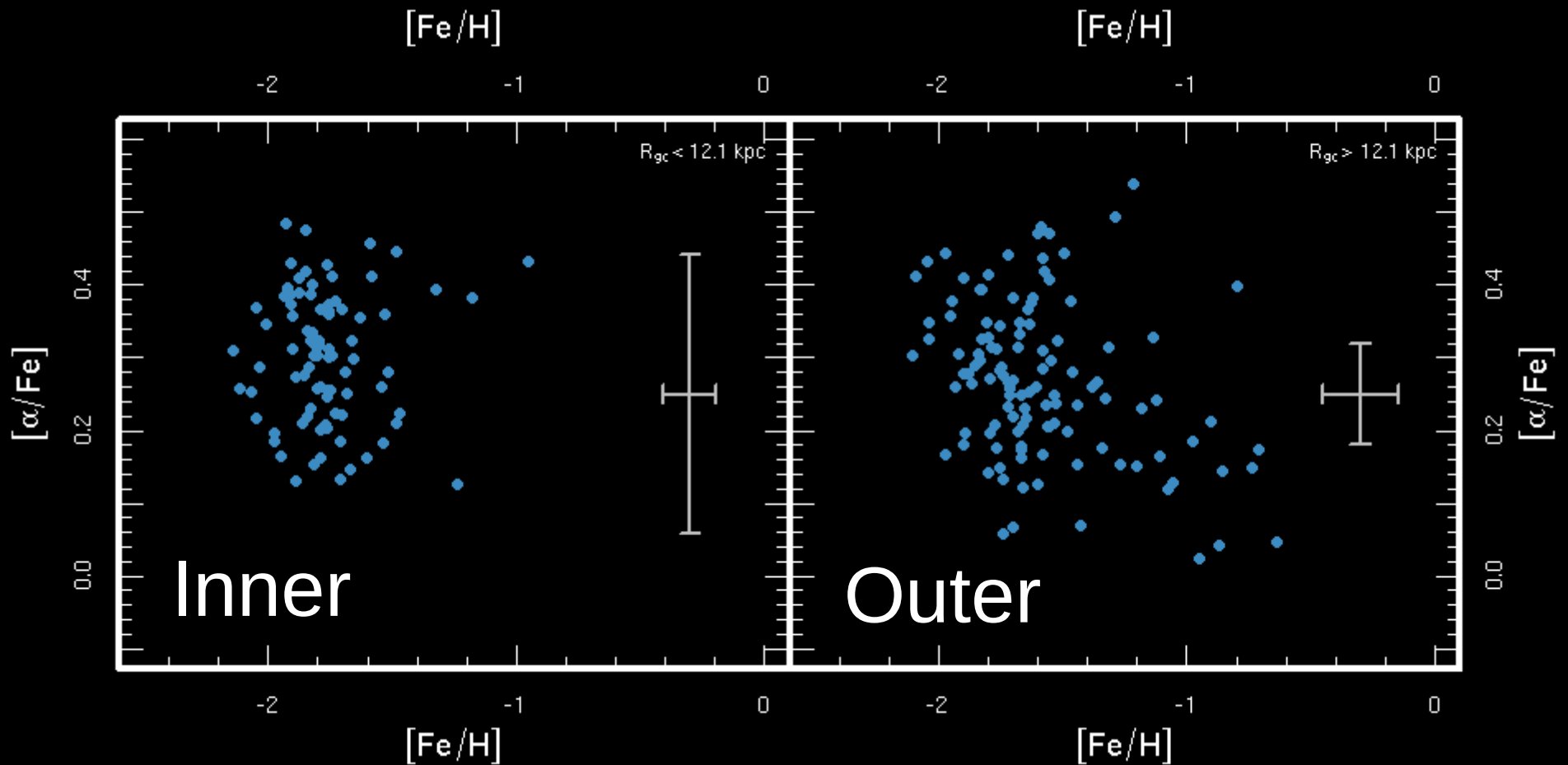




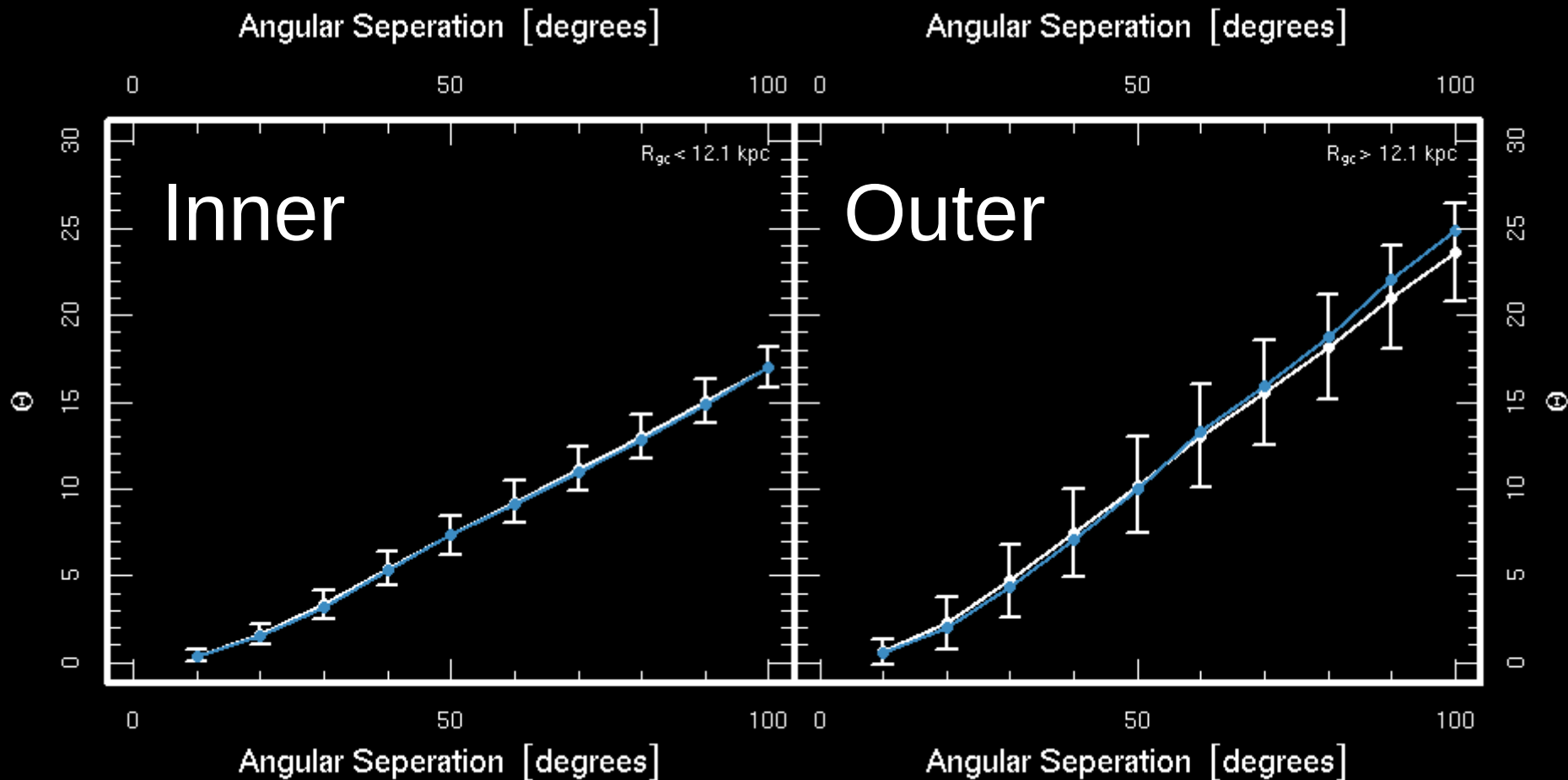
Bullock & Johnston (2005)
Robertson et al. (2005)
Font et al. (2006)



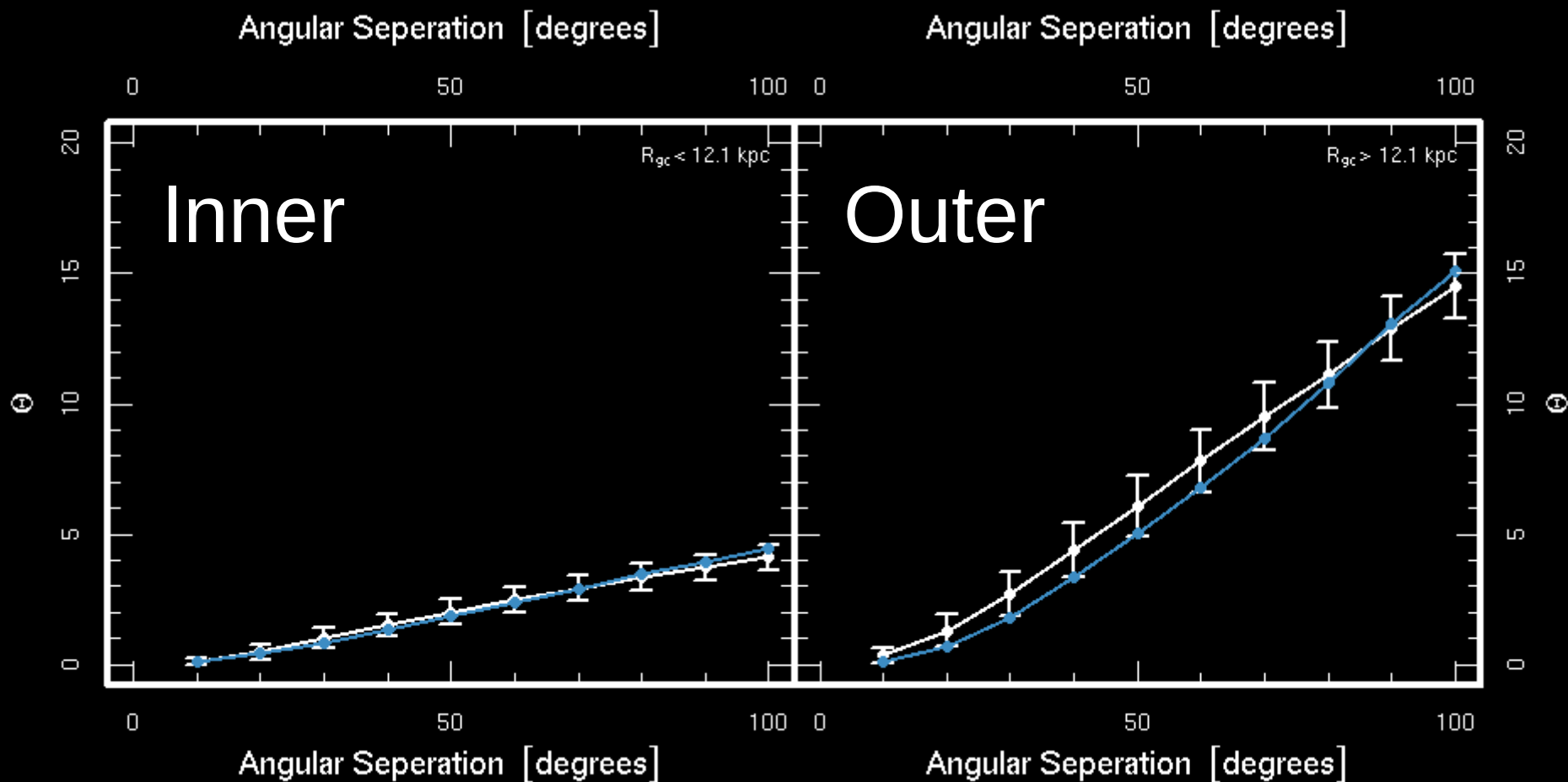
Theory



Observation



Theory



Observation

- (1) The inner part of the **inner halo** is *spatially chemically homogeneous*, while there is more diversity in the outer part of the **inner halo**.
- (2) There is *no spatial correlation in metallicity* in the inner part of the **inner halo**; *significant spatial correlations* do exist in the outer part of the **inner halo**.