



Stellar populations of thick disks in Milky Way-mass galaxies: observations from the GECKOS survey and simulations

Francesca Pinna

Maria Skłodowska Curie Fellow

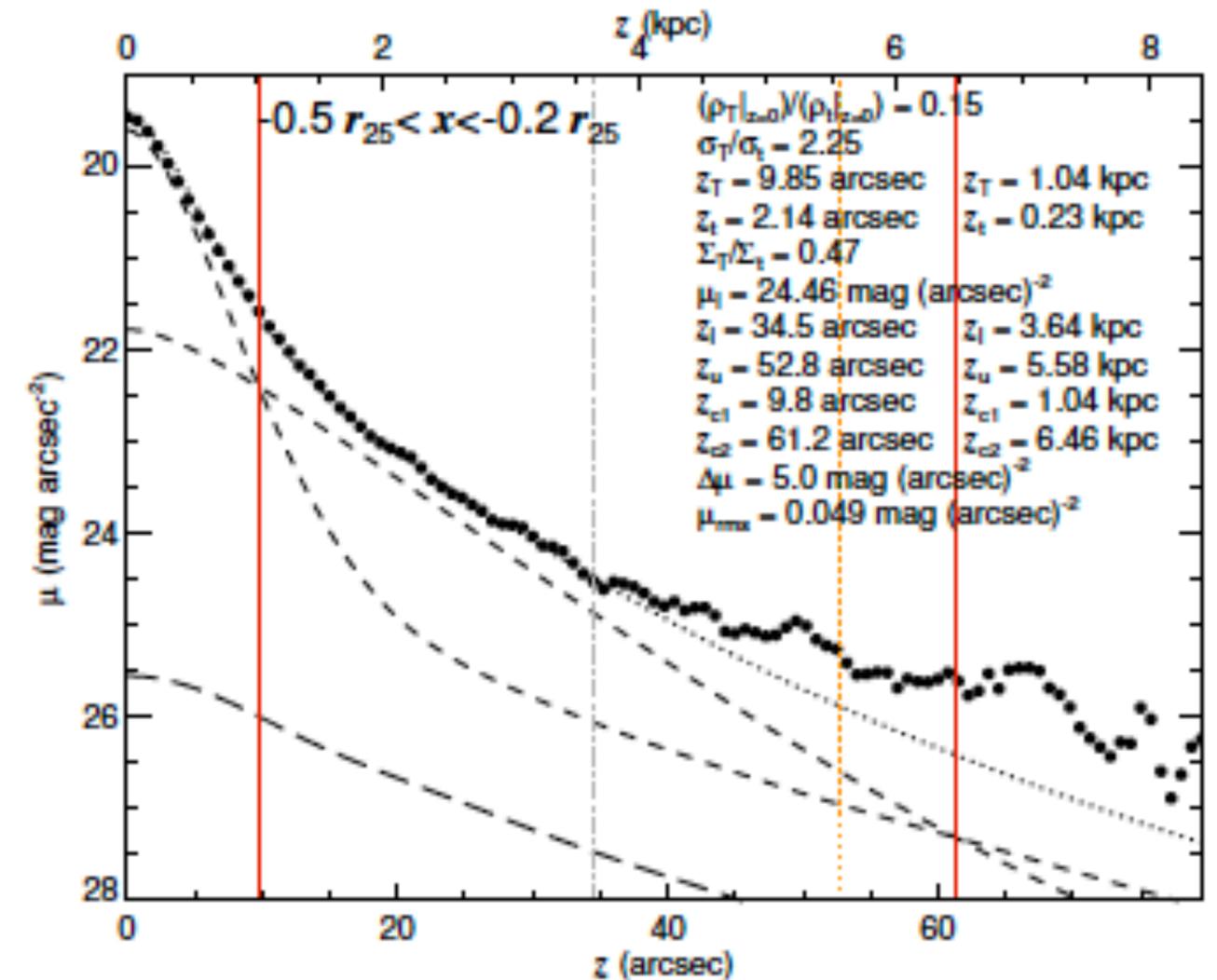
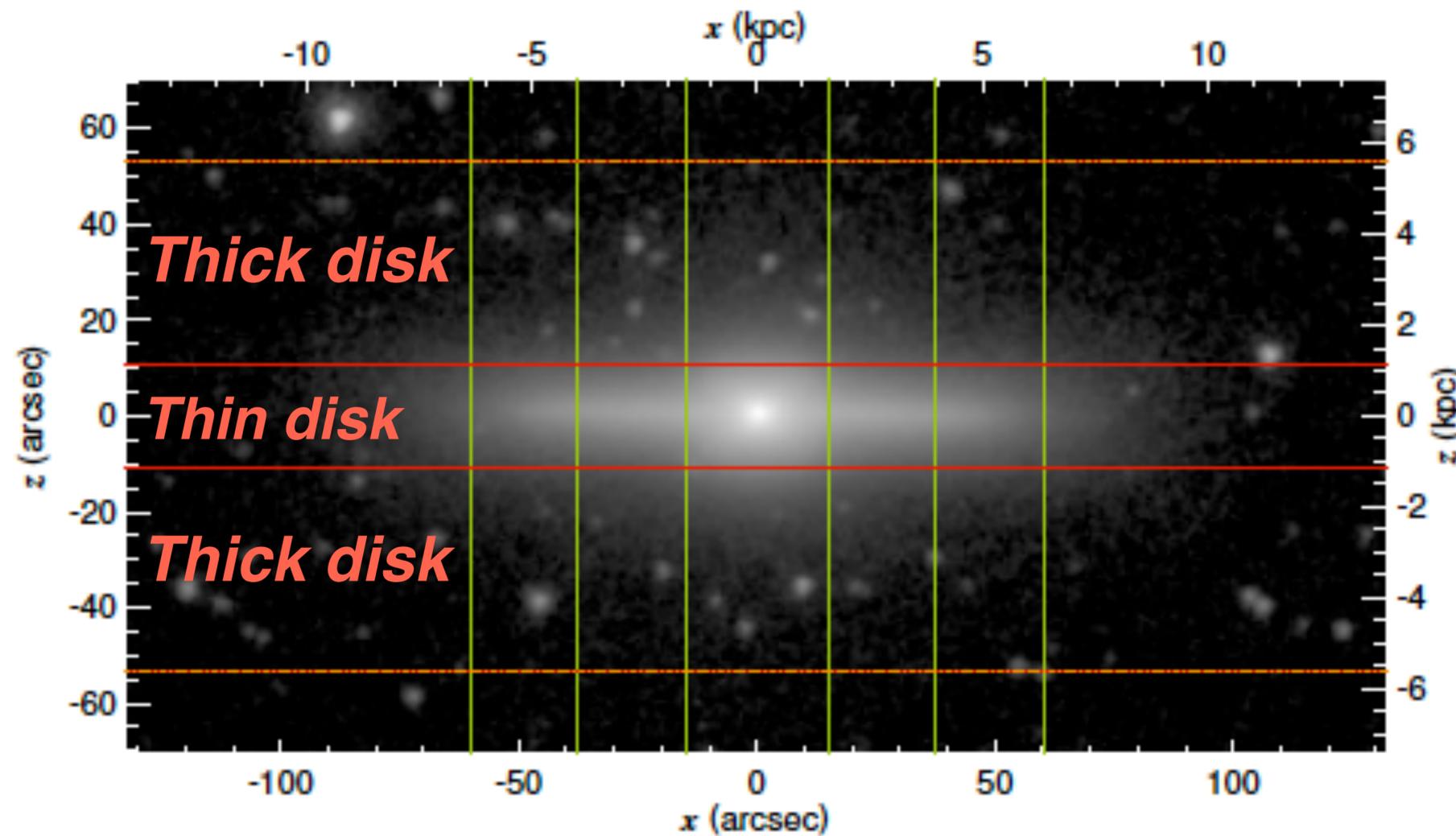
Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC, Spain)



Thick disks in external galaxies

Edge-on external galaxies

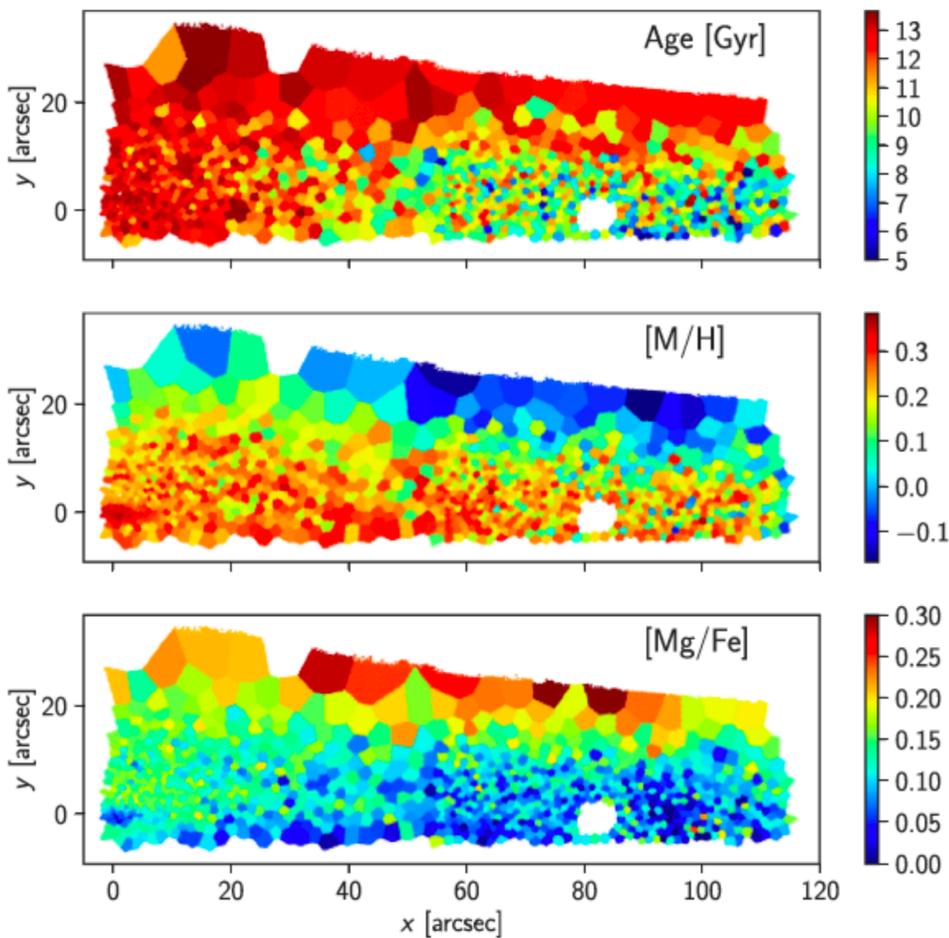
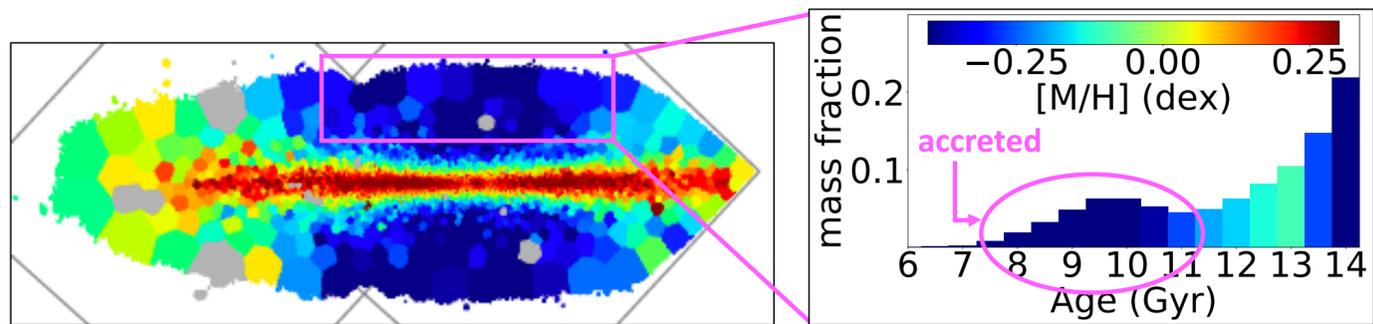
Geometric definition
(morphological decomposition)



(Comerón et al., 2018)

Thick disks in external galaxies

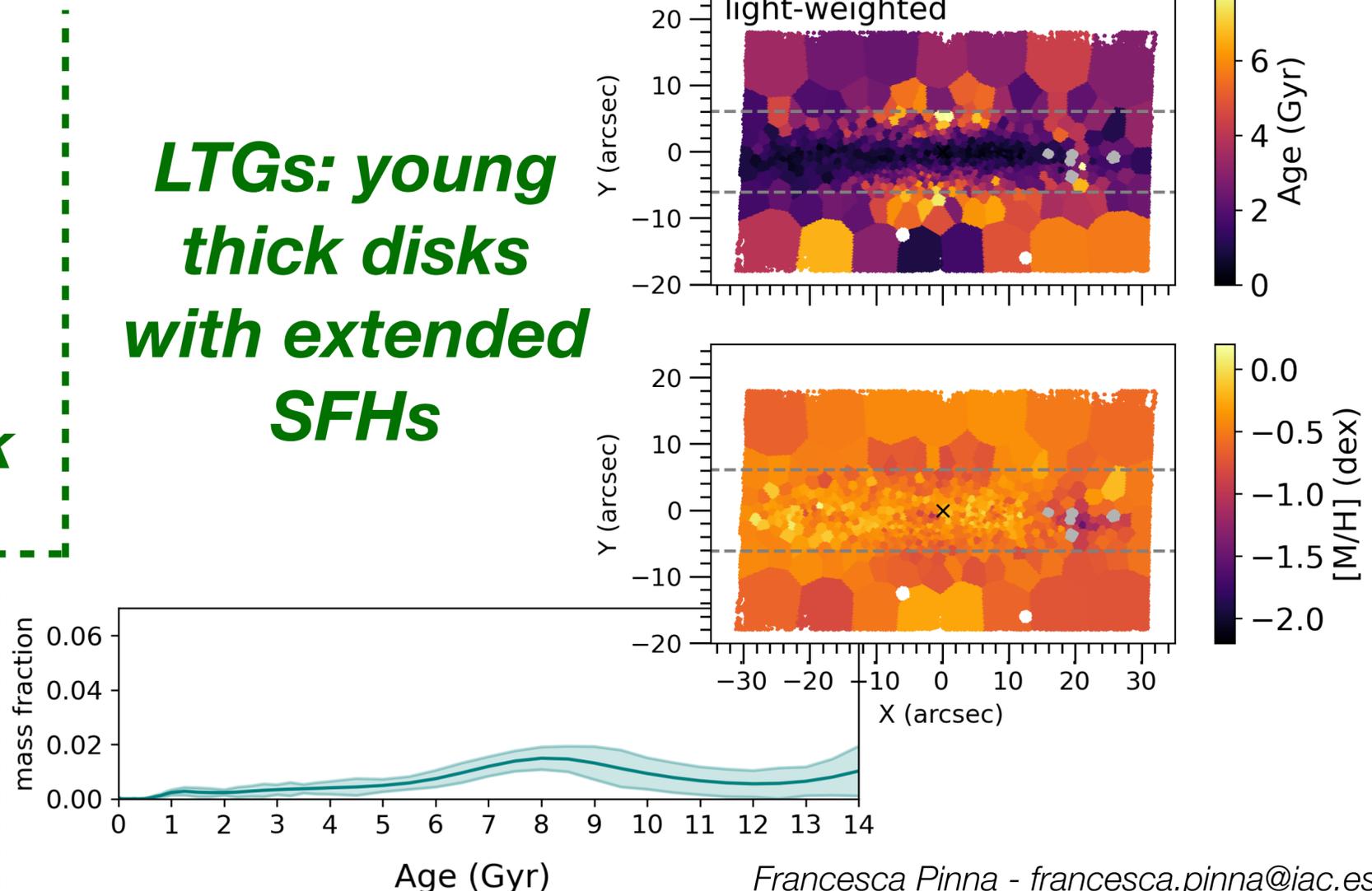
- Hints of diversity from previous IFU studies (Comerón+2015,2016,2019; Pinna+2019a,b; Martig,Pinna et al. 2021; Sattler, Pinna et al. 2023, 2024)



ETGs (S0/Sb):
clear pattern - old, metal-poor, α -enhanced thick disk

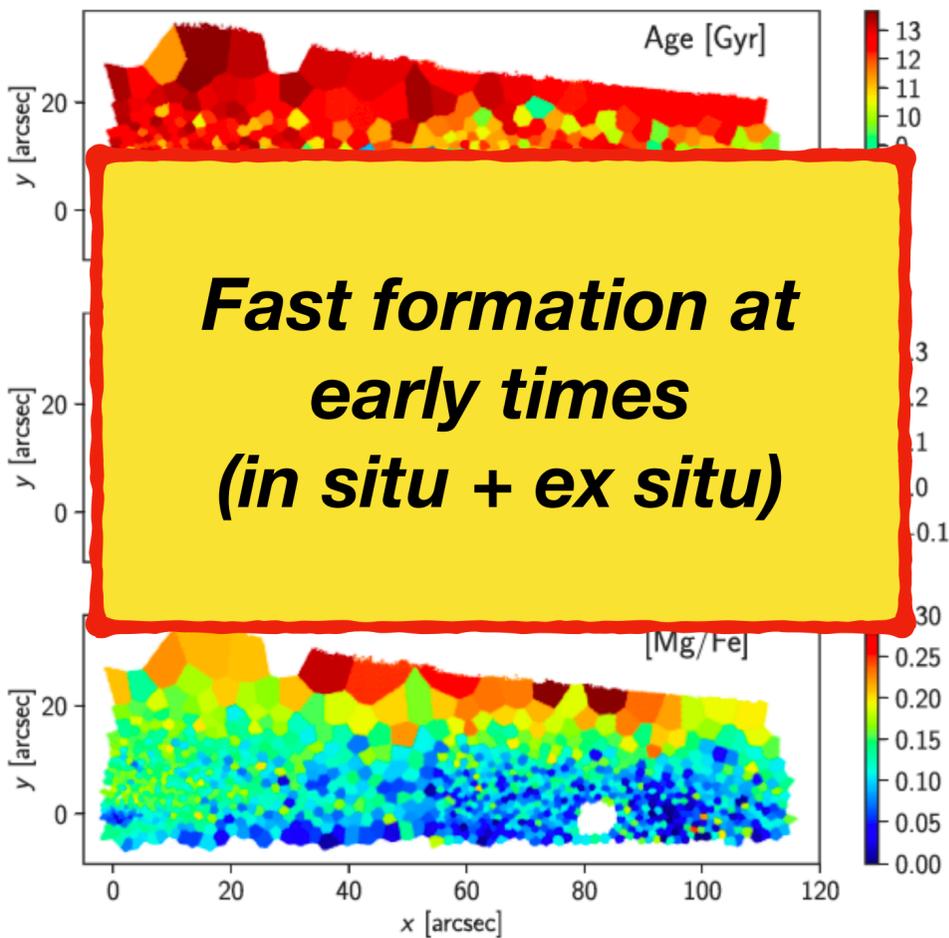
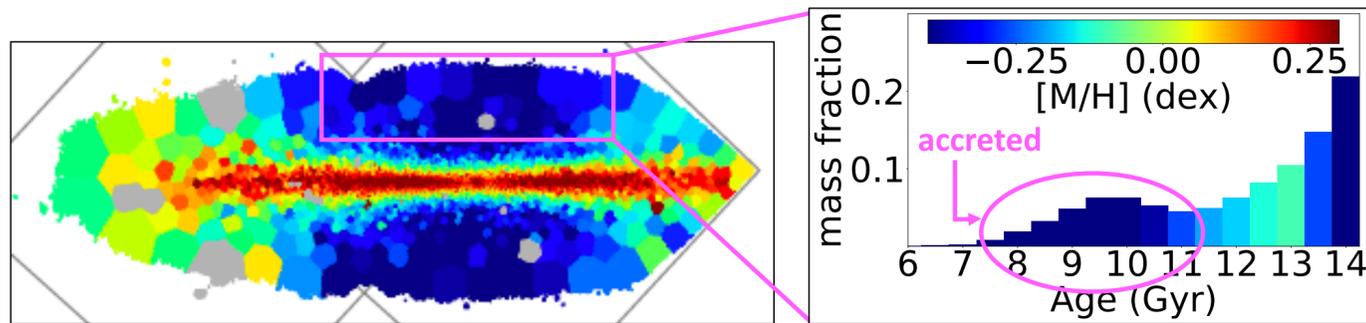
+ young(er) metal-rich thin disk

LTGs: young thick disks with extended SFHs



Thick disks in external galaxies

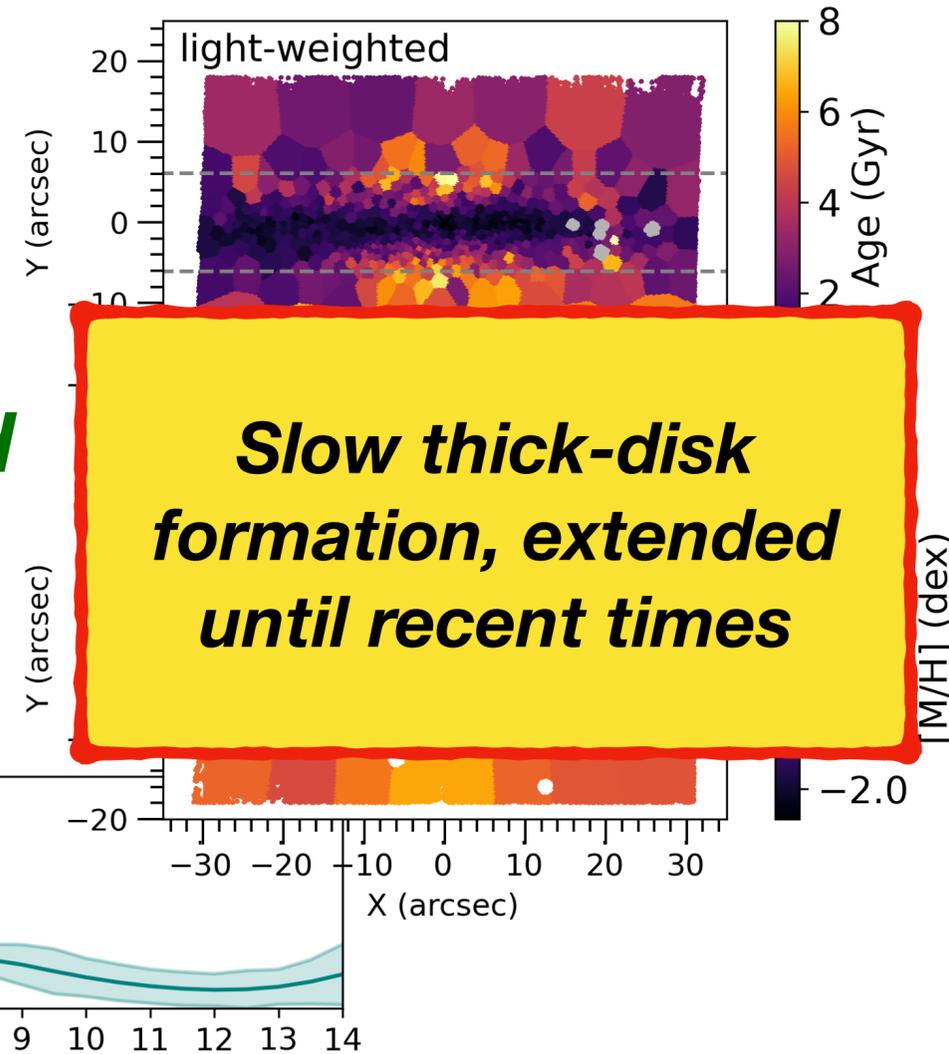
- Hints of diversity from previous IFU studies (Comerón+2015,2016,2019; Pinna+2019a,b; Martig,Pinna et al. 2021; Sattler, Pinna et al. 2023, 2024)



ETGs (S0/Sb):
clear pattern - old, metal-poor, α -enhanced thick disk

+ young(er) metal-rich thin disk

LTGs: young thick disks with extended SFHs



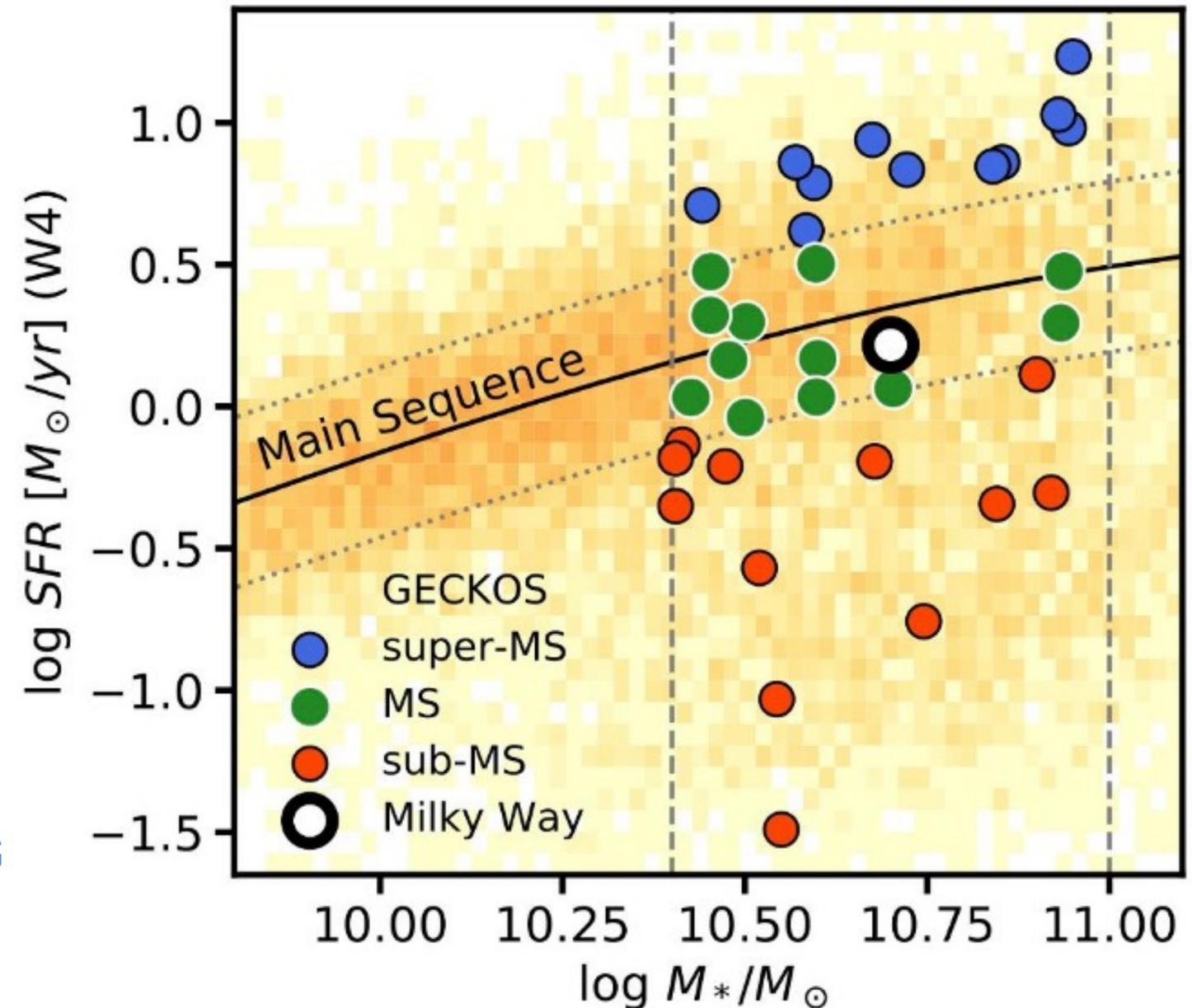
The GECKOS survey



GECKOS: Generalising Edge-on galaxies and their Chemical bimodalities, Kinematics, and Outflows out to Solar environments

An ESO VLT/MUSE Large Program

- 317 hours of VLT/MUSE
- 35 edge-on MW-mass galaxies at $D < 70$ Mpc, variety of SFRs
- Better than 200pc spatial resolution out to solar environments
- Deep MUSE data - $S/N = 40$ at surface brightness $23.5 \text{ mag/arcsec}^2$



<http://geckos-survey.org/>

Stellar populations in GECKOS: uncovering the origin of thick disks

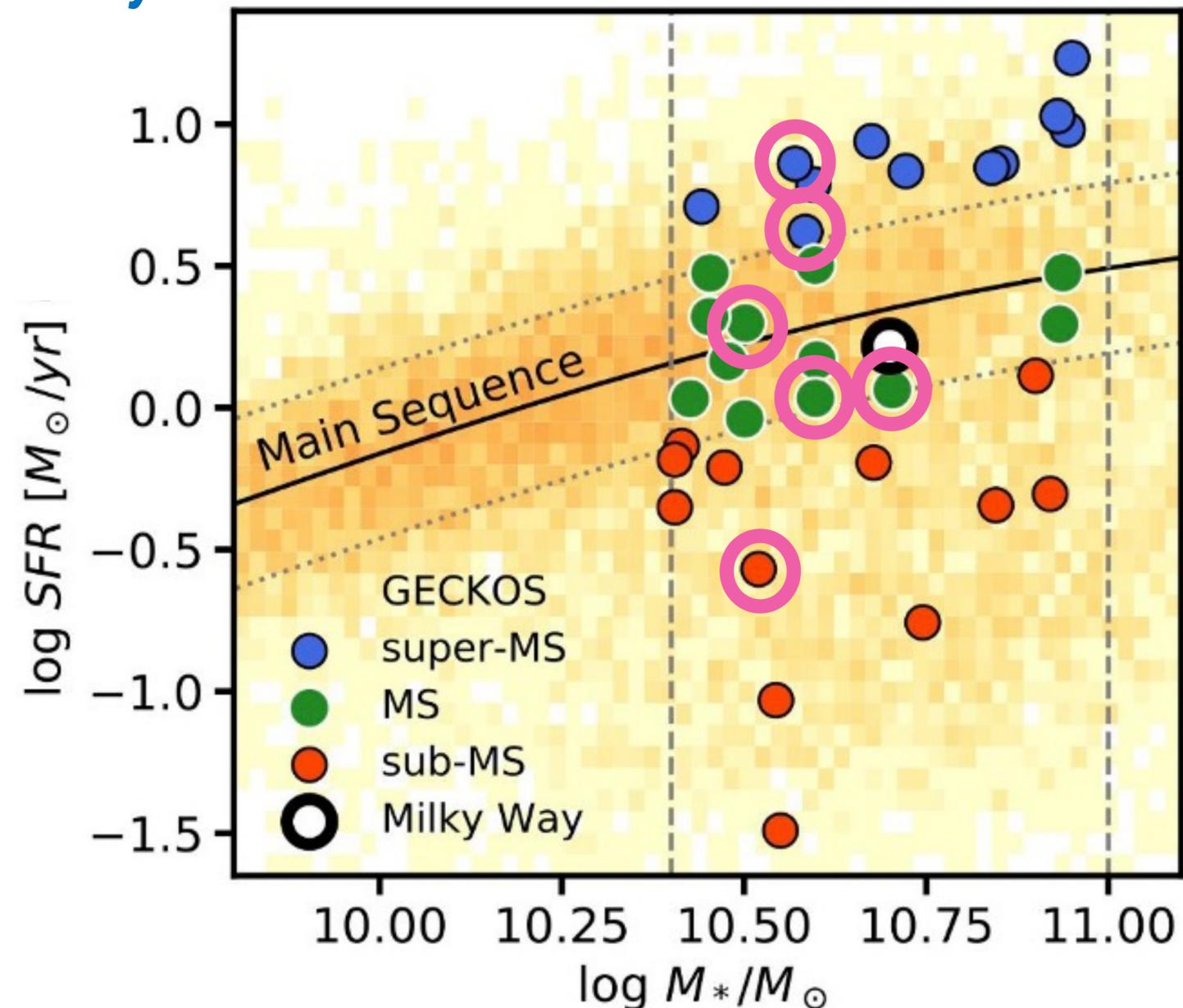
- Subsample of 6 galaxies with clearly distinct thick and thin disks

nGIST

(Fraser-McKelvie et al., subm.)

An updated version of the modular GIST DA pipeline (Bittner et al. 2019)

- Voronoi binning (Cappellari & Copin 2003)
- **Stellar populations from full spectrum fitting (pPXF - Cappellari & Emsellem 2004)**
- **sMILES SSP models (Knowles et al. 2023)**



Stellar populations in GECKOS: uncovering the origin of thick disks

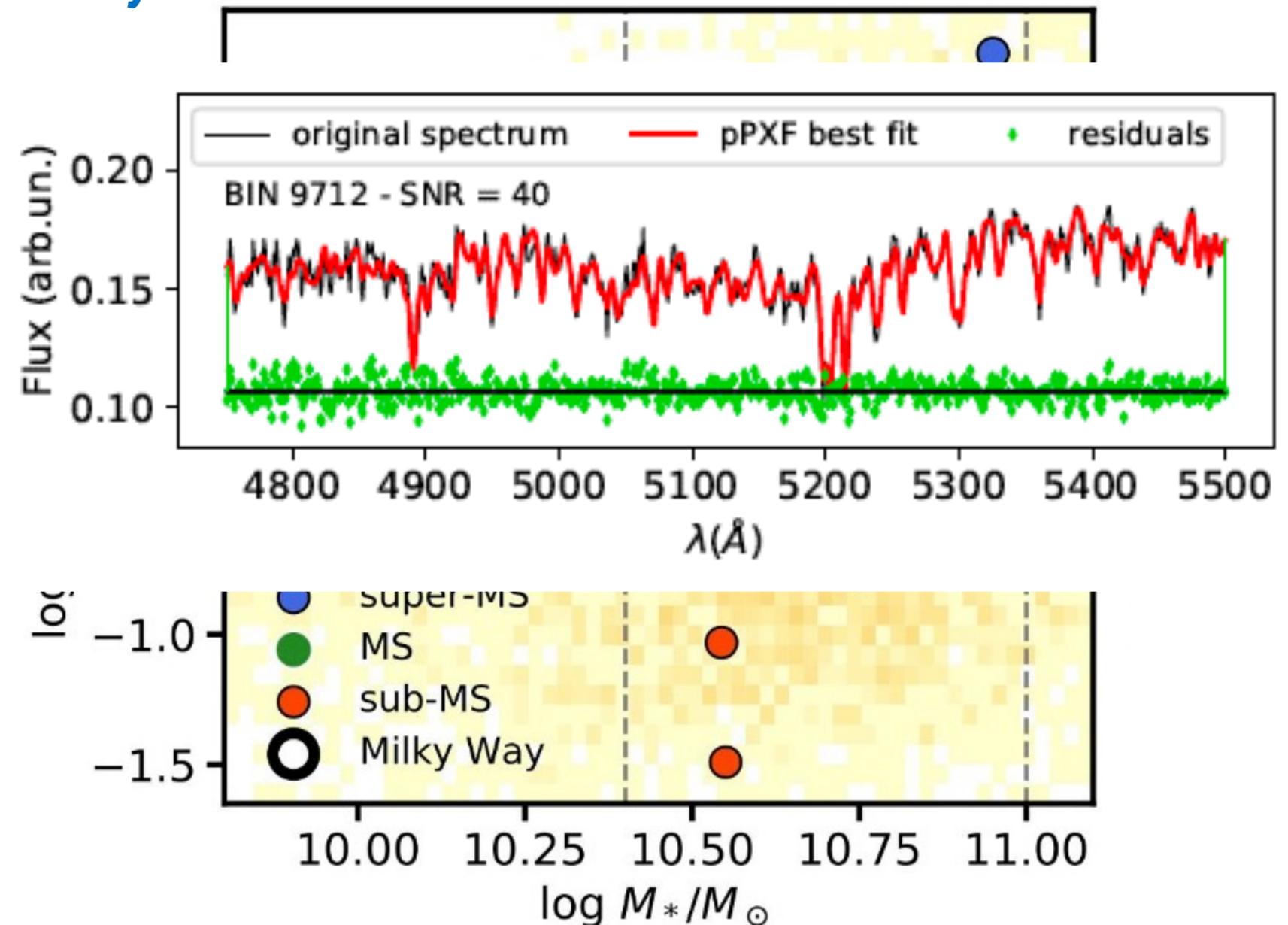
- Subsample of 6 galaxies with clearly distinct thick and thin disks

nGIST

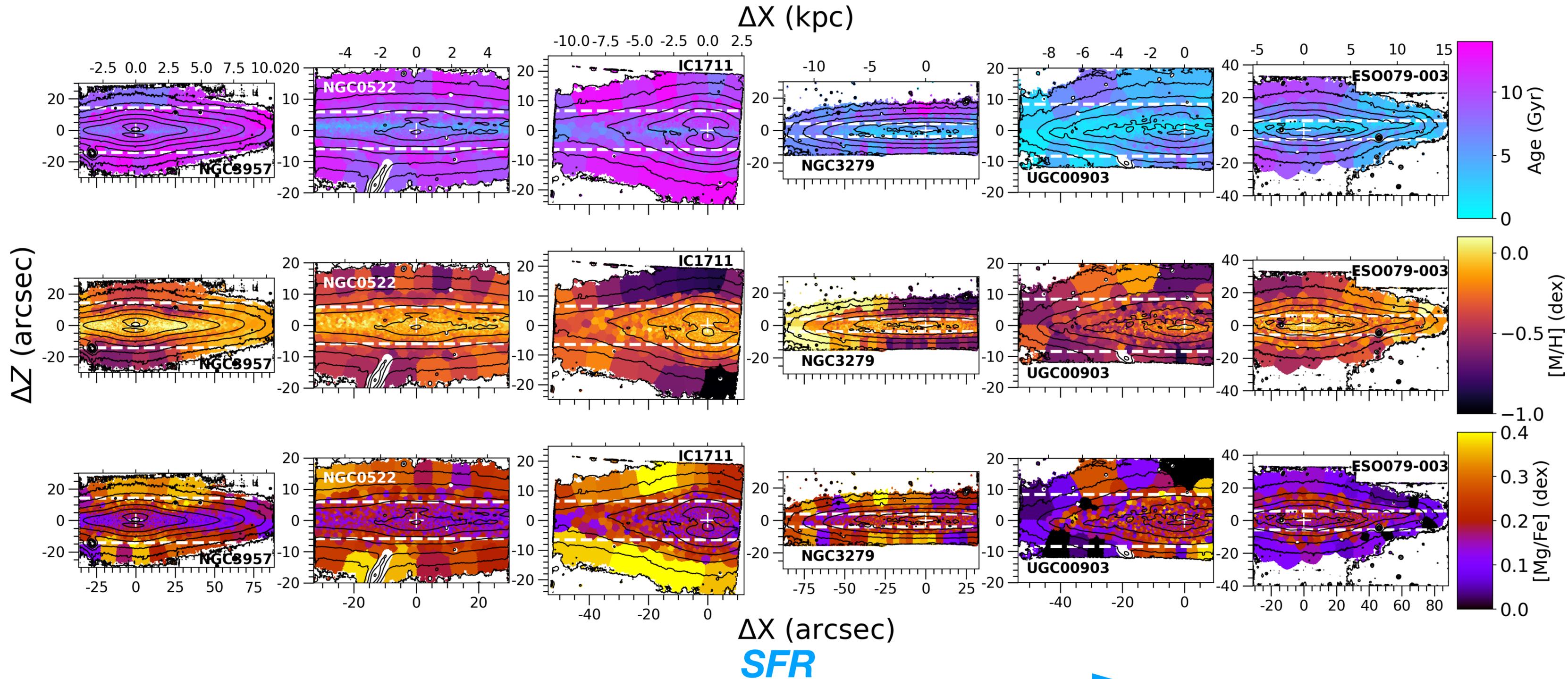
(Fraser-McKelvie et al., subm.)

An updated version of the modular GIST DA pipeline (Bittner et al. 2019)

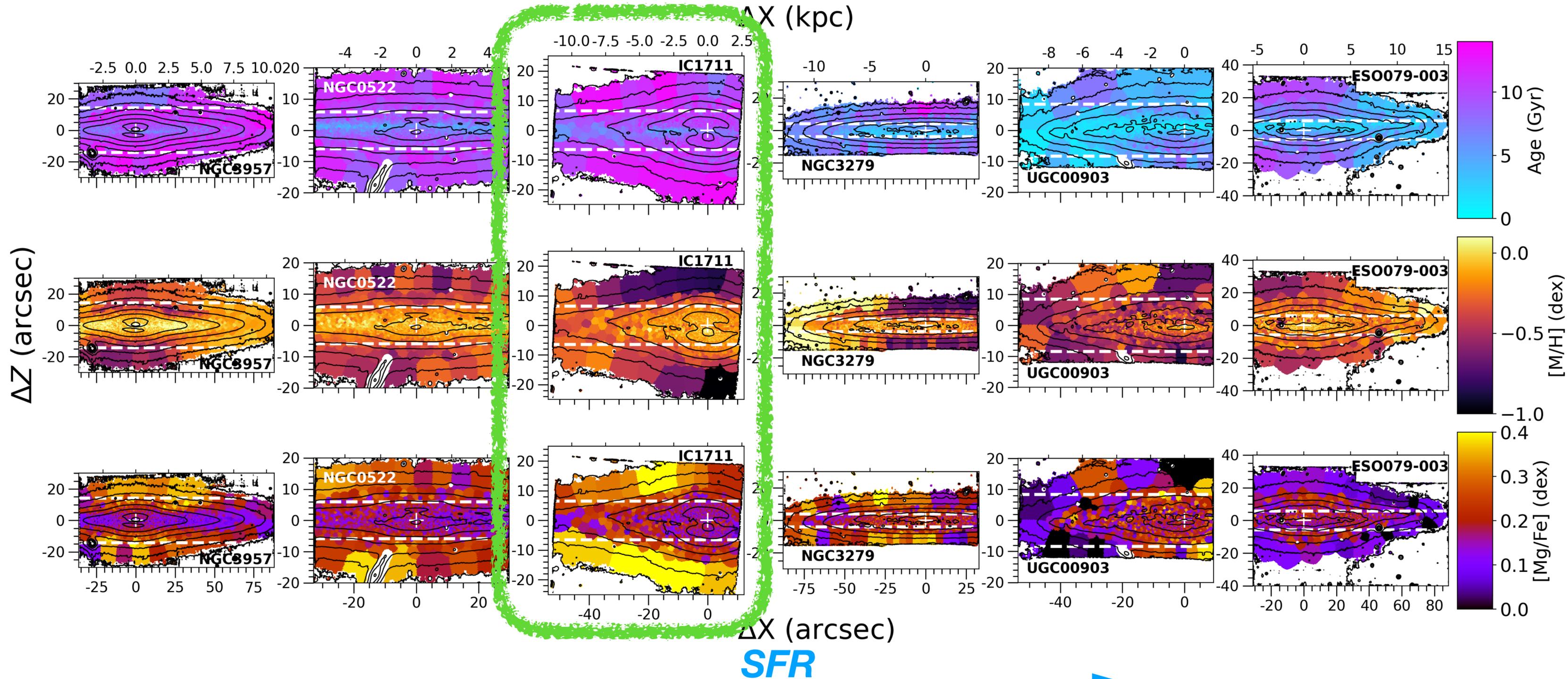
- Voronoi binning (Cappellari & Copin 2003)
- **Stellar populations from full spectrum fitting** (pPXF - Cappellari & Emsellem 2004)
- **sMILES SSP models (Knowles et al. 2023)**



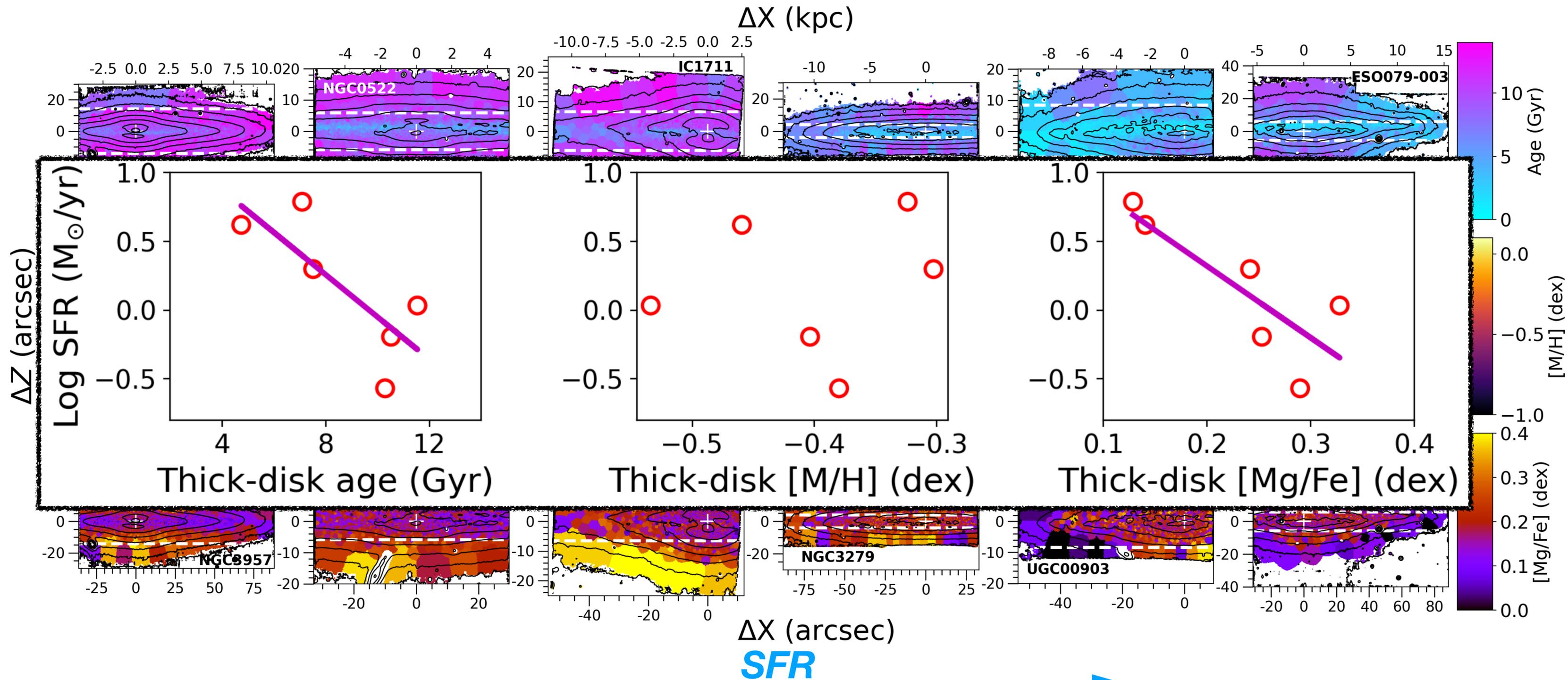
Stellar populations: the origin of thick disks



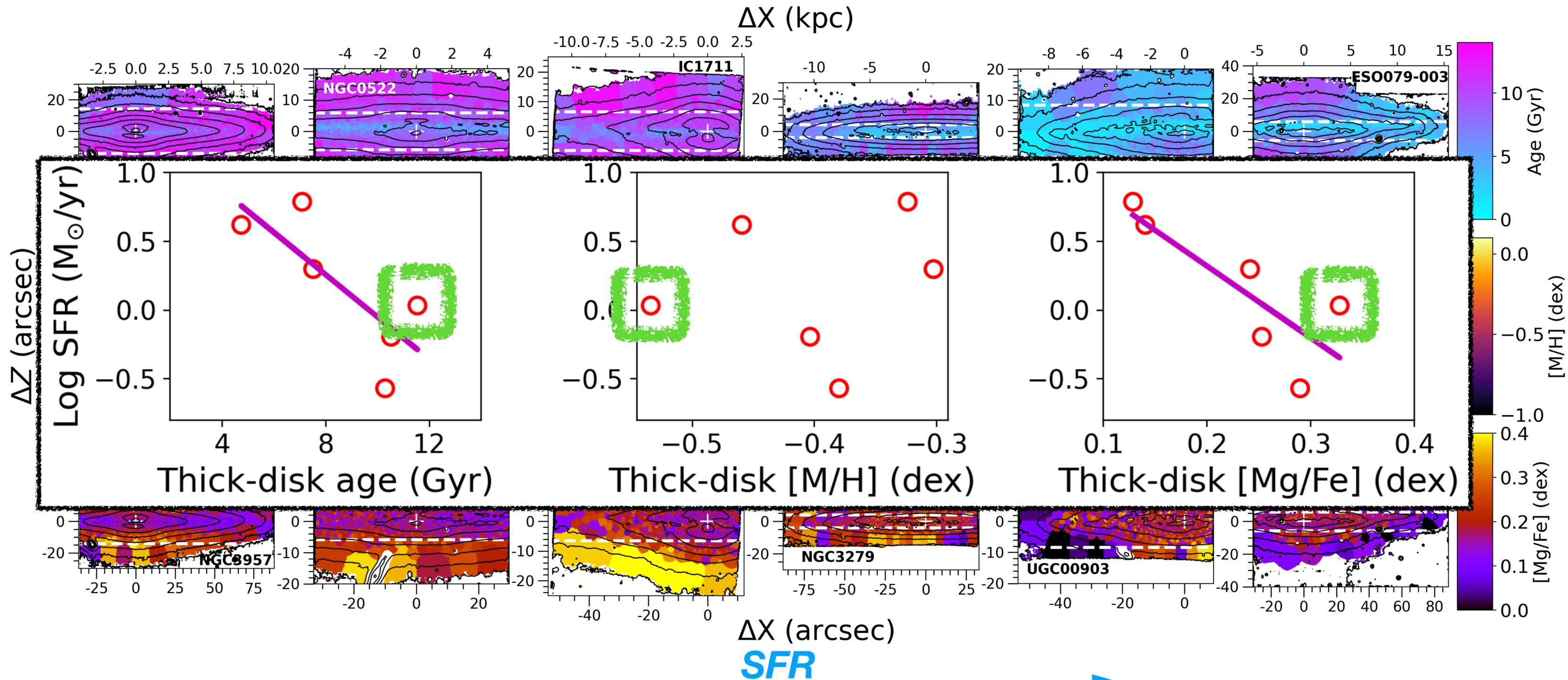
Stellar populations: the origin of thick disks



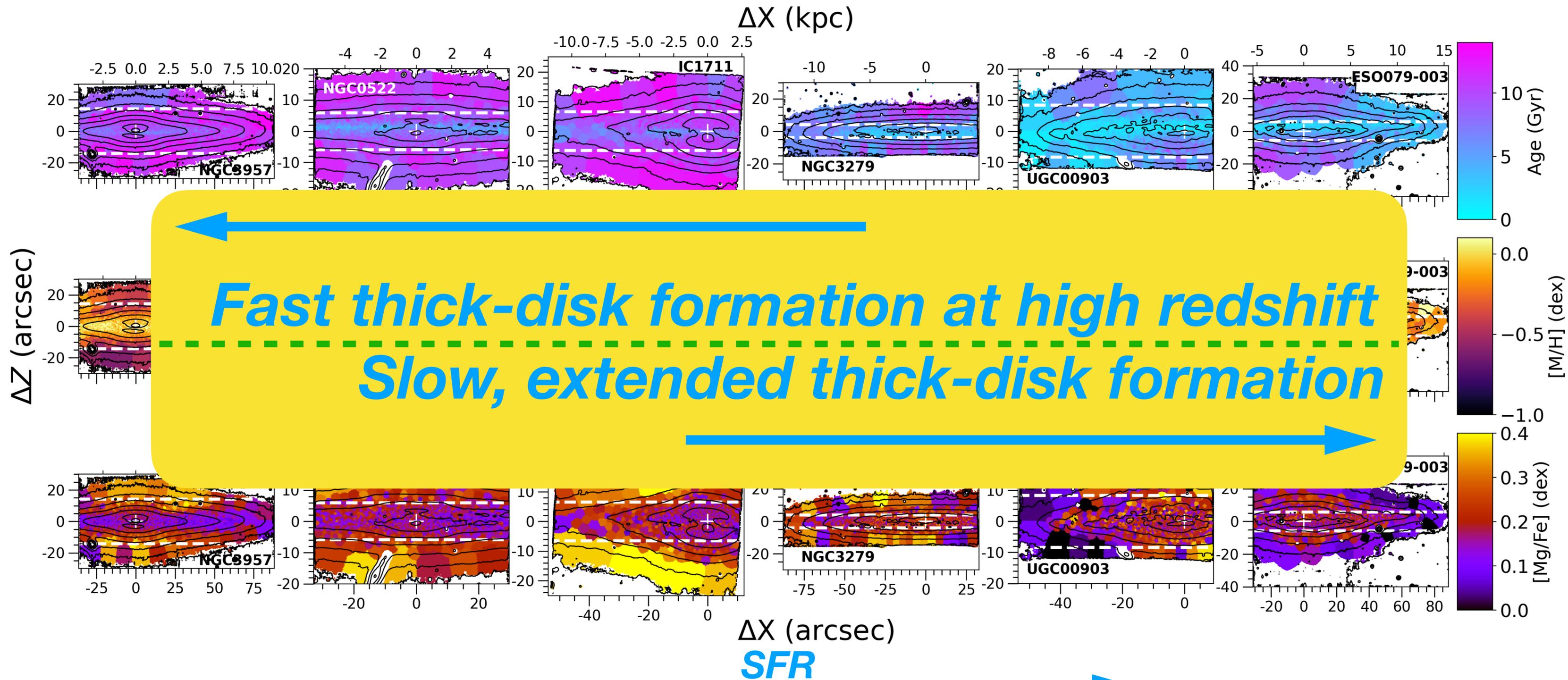
Stellar populations: the origin of thick disks



Stellar populations: the origin of thick disks



Stellar populations: the origin of thick disks



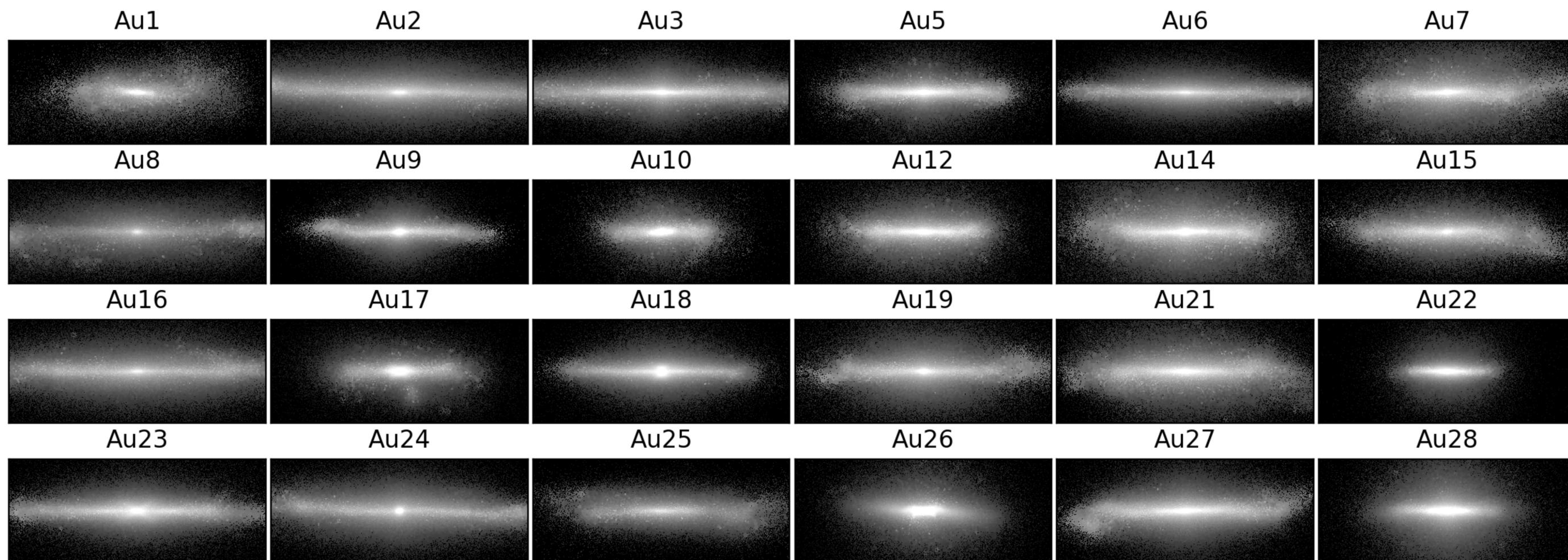
Thick disks in simulated MW-mass galaxies

AURIGA: Zoom-in cosmological simulations

Sample of 24 galaxies

- Milky Way-mass $\sim 10^{10} - 10^{11} M_{\odot}$
- “Isolated” spirals

• “Similar” approach to observations: Edge-on projection, Voronoi binning

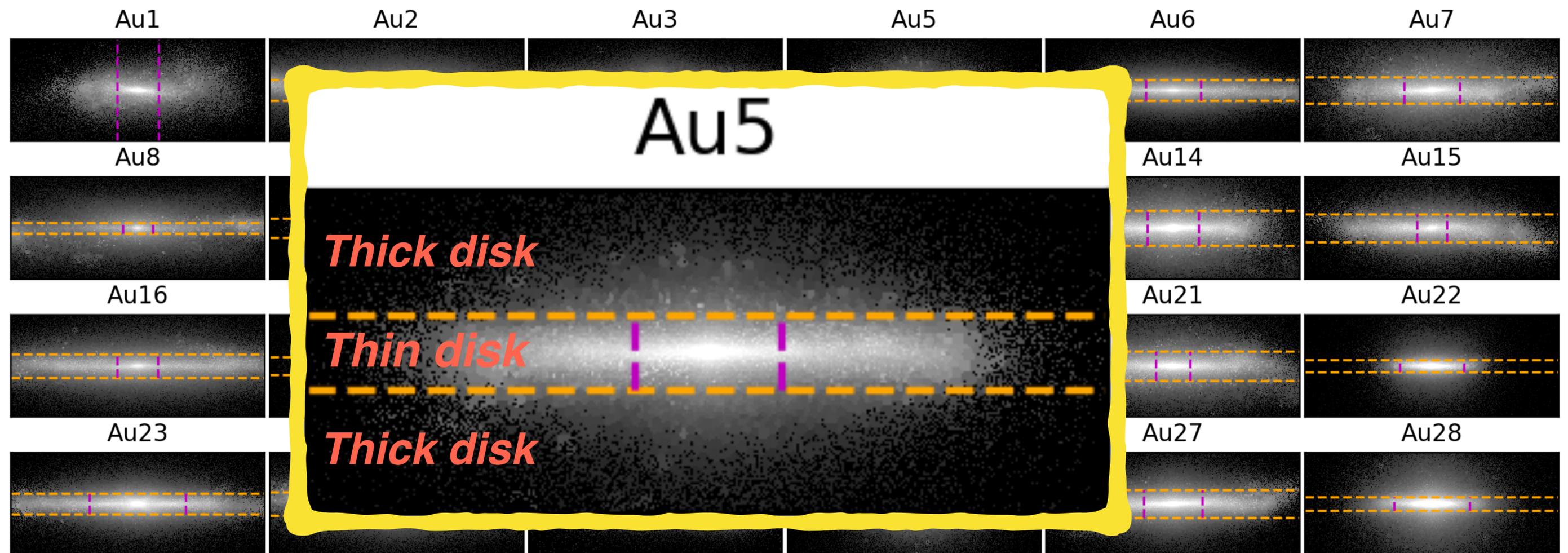


(Pinna et al., 2024a)

Thin and thick disks in AURIGA

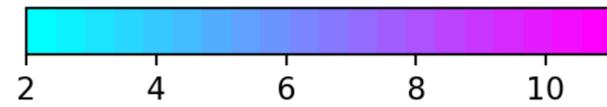
Geometrical/morphological decomposition into thin and thick disks

- Vertical surface brightness profiles



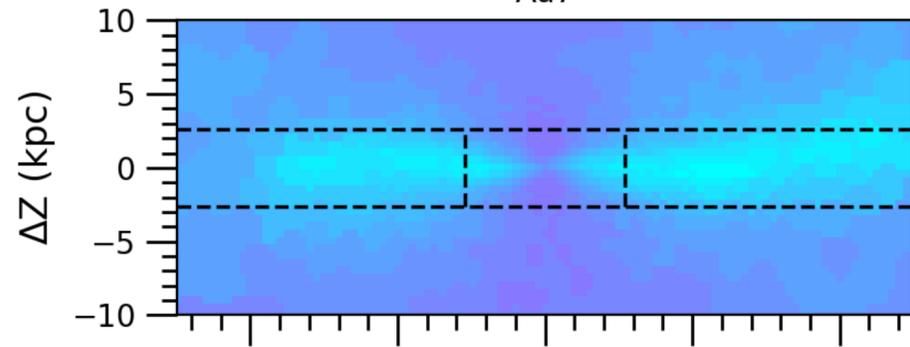
(Pinna et al., 2024a)

AURIGA: Stellar-population edge-on mock maps

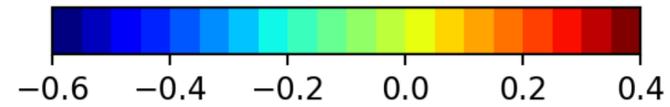
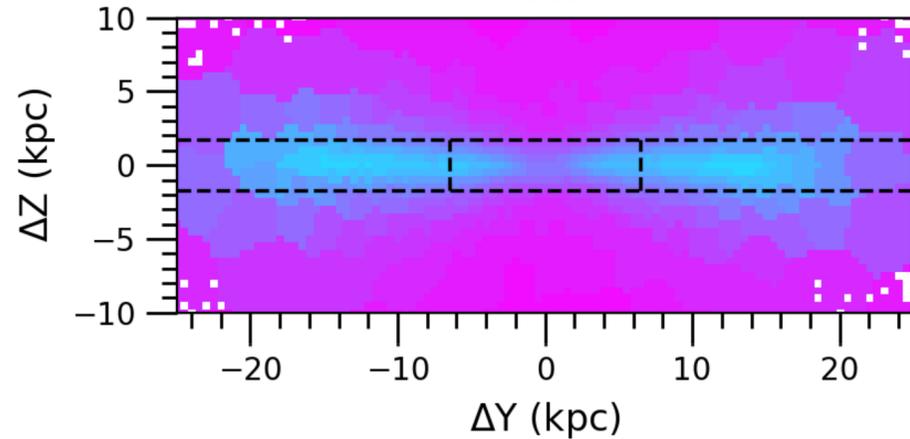


Age (Gyr)

Au7

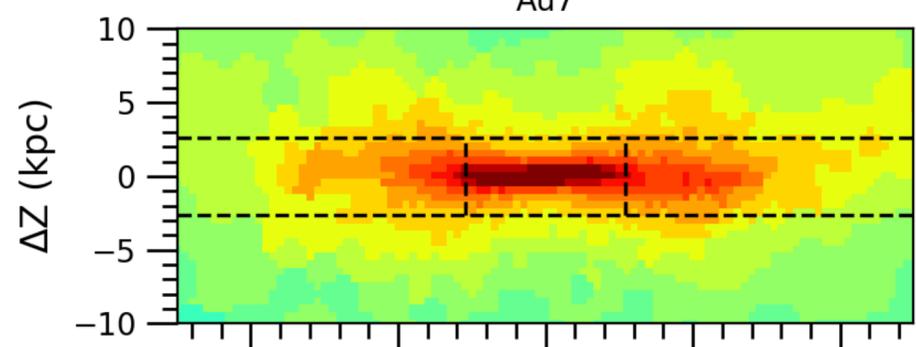


Au18

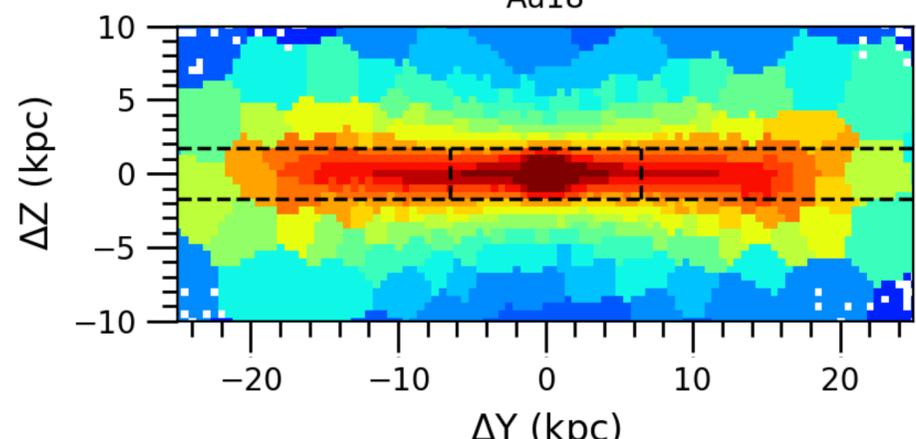


[M/H] (dex)

Au7

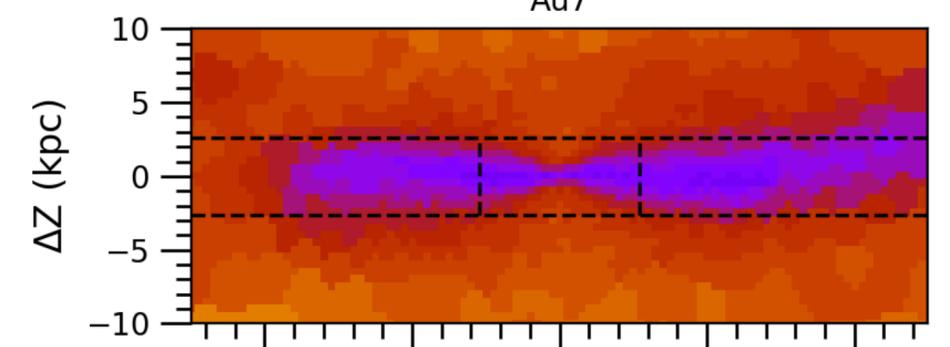


Au18

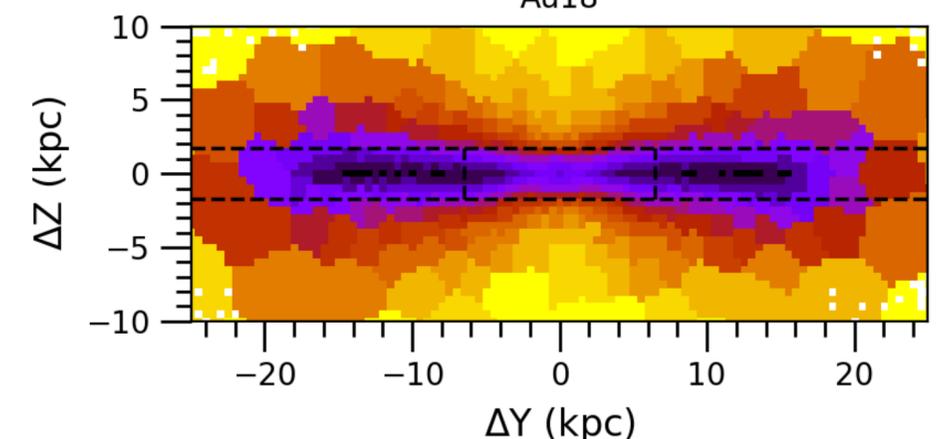


[Mg/Fe] (dex)

Au7



Au18



(Pinna et al., 2024a)

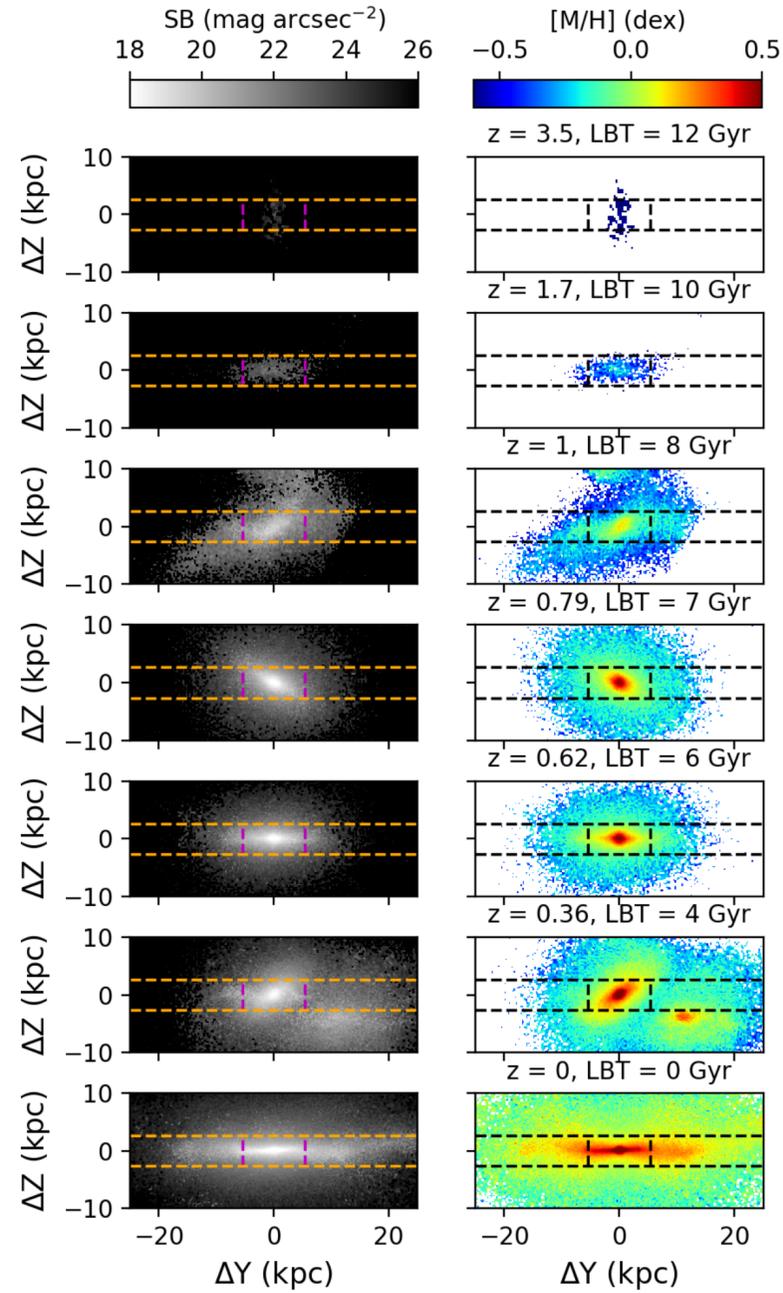
Why these differences?

Time evolution

Au7

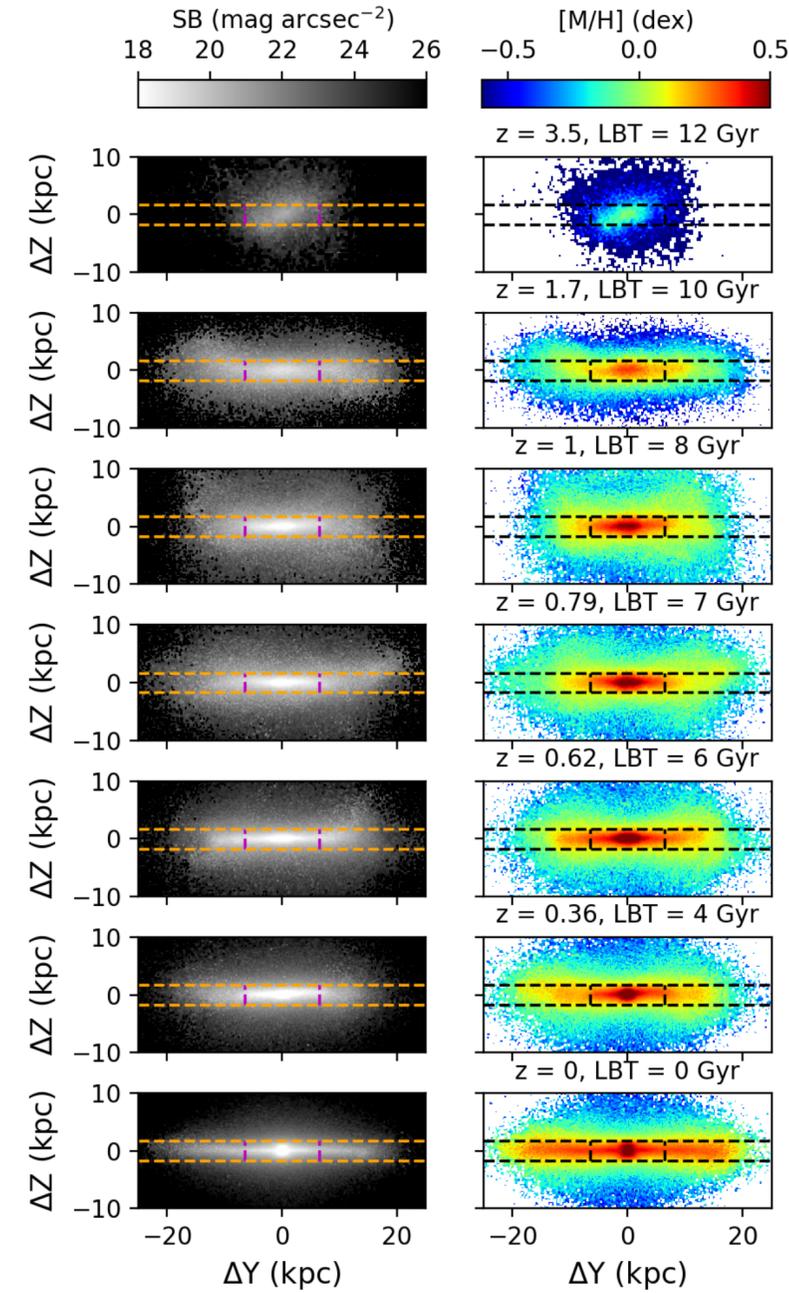
- Thick structure (rotation)

- Merger
- Late thin disk formation



Au18

- Thin and thick structures

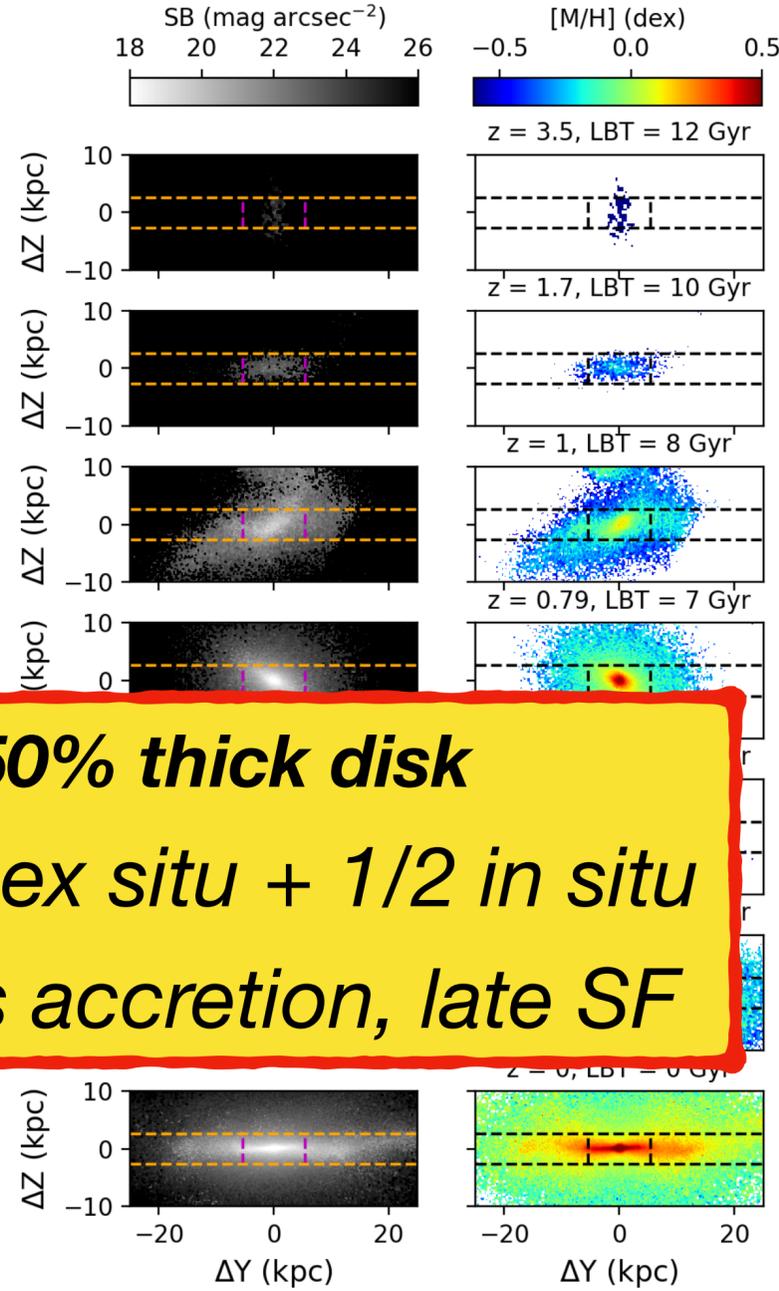


Time evolution

Au7

- Thick structure (rotation)

- Merger
- Late thin disk formation

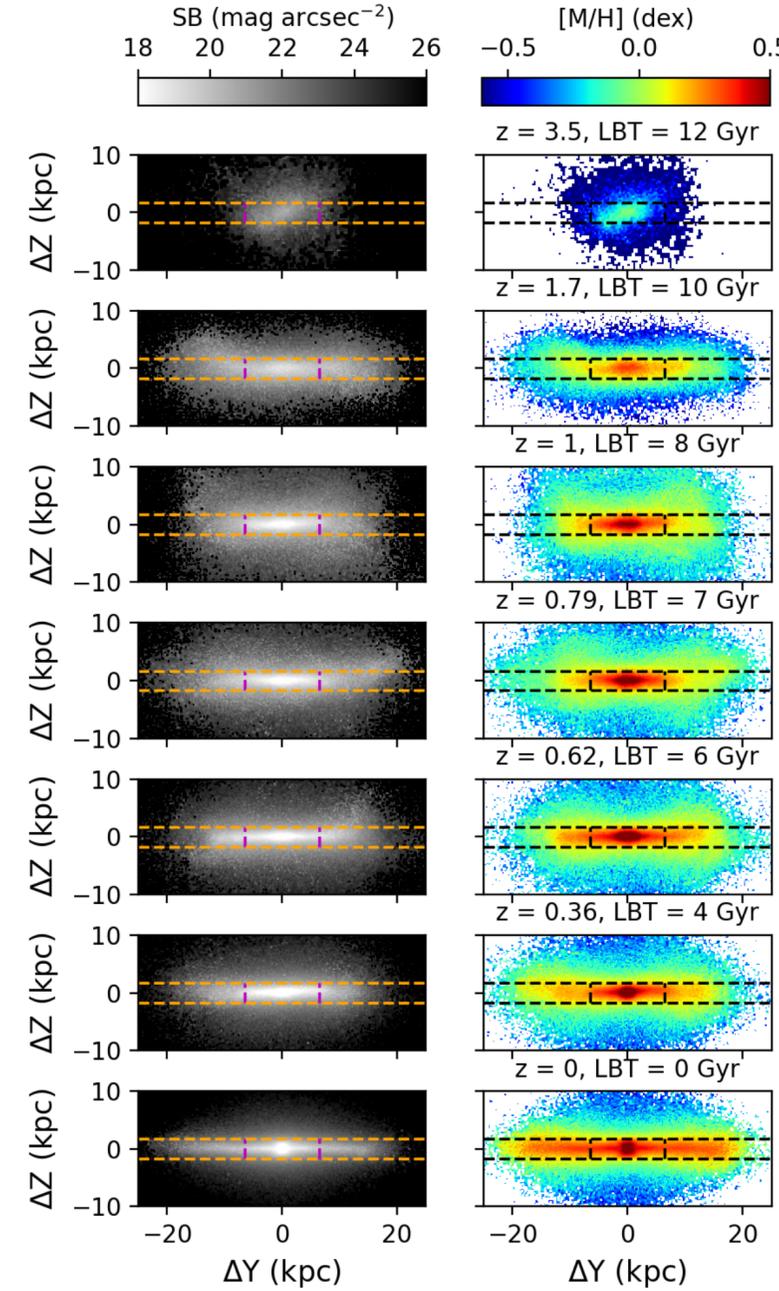


50% thick disk
1/2 ex situ + 1/2 in situ
gas accretion, late SF

Au18

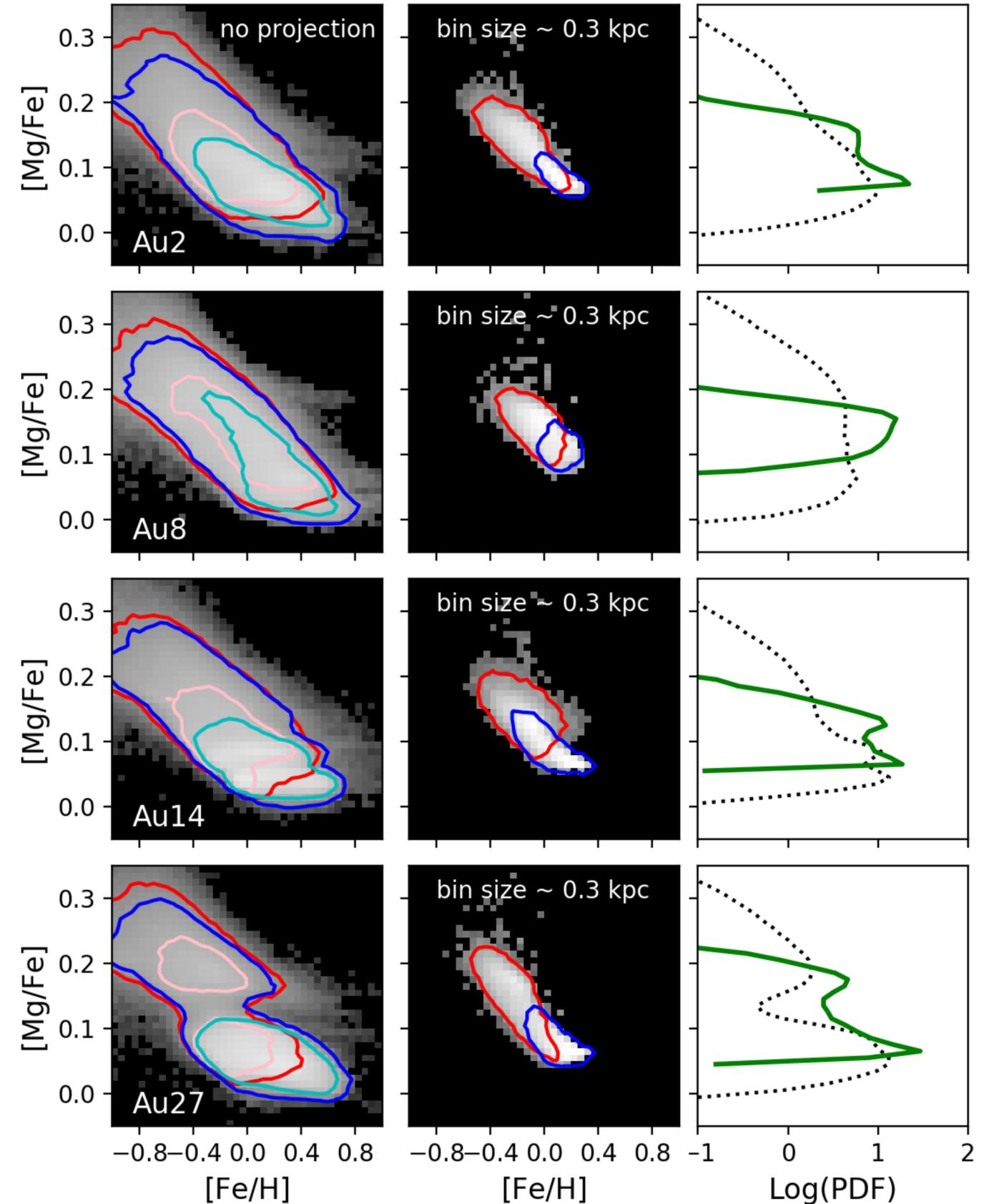
- Thin and thick structures

7% thick disk is accreted
in-situ thick disk



AURIGA: Do geometric thick and thin disks show chemical bimodality?

- Chemical bimodality is not ubiquitous and can be found in different shapes
- Thick and thin disks are not traced by different sequences of star particles.
- Voronoi bins in thick and thin disks often correspond to two peaks in the $[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}] - [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ distribution.



(Pinna et al., 2024b)

Take-home messages

1. Thick disks are complex and result from the interplay of different (internal and external) processes

- ***First in-situ formation + later growth:***
 - ***In-situ SF (+accreted gas)***
 - ***Ex-situ important component***

2. Thick disks are diverse: different in different MW-mass galaxies

Not all thick disks are old!!

- ***Strongly SF galaxies have “young” thick disks with extended SFHs***

3. Different formation histories:

- ***SFR ↓ - early, fast formation***
- ***SFR ↑ - slow, extended formation with prominent in-situ recent component***

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!