

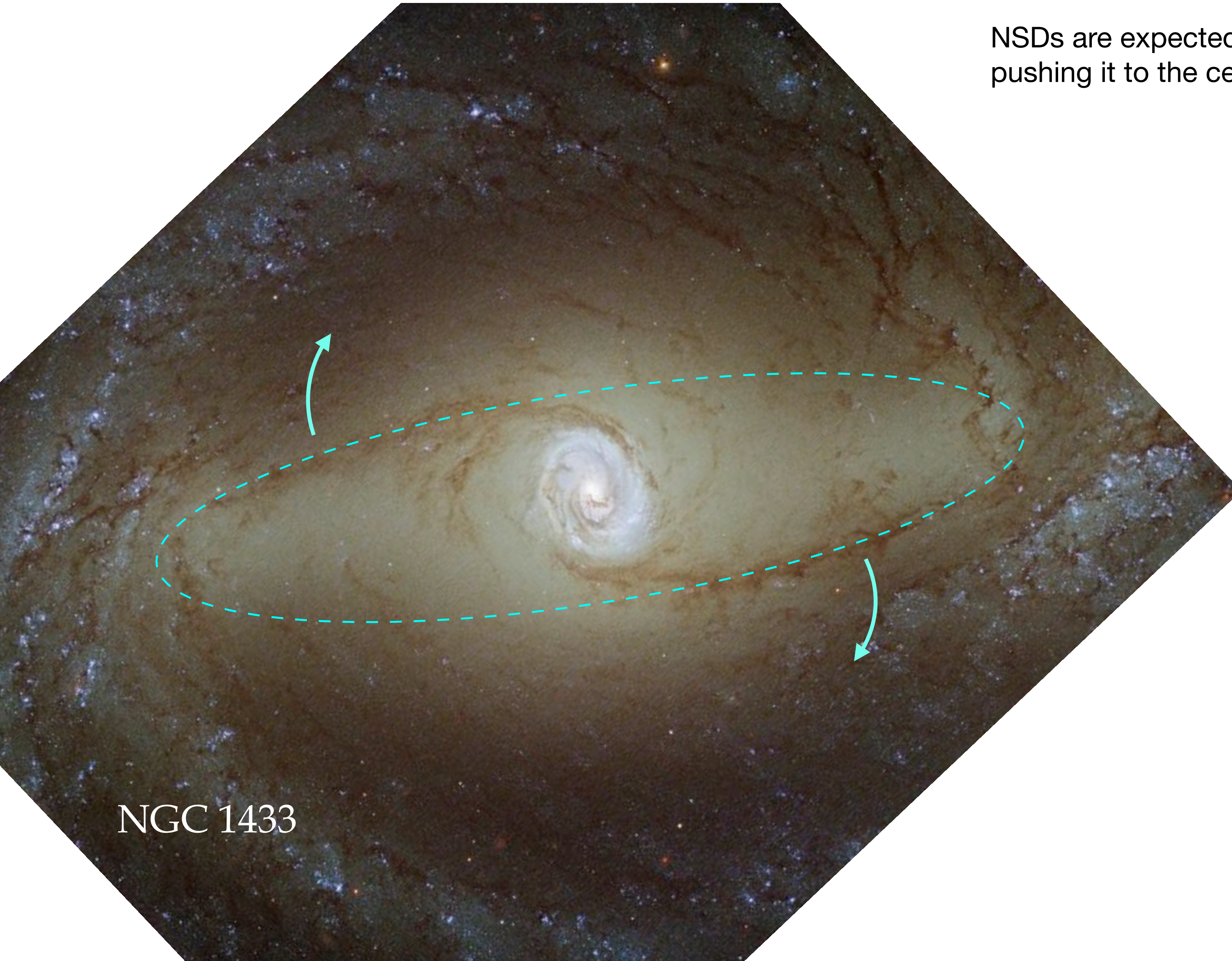
On the Milky Way Nuclear Stellar Disk

Manuela Zoccali – PUC Chile

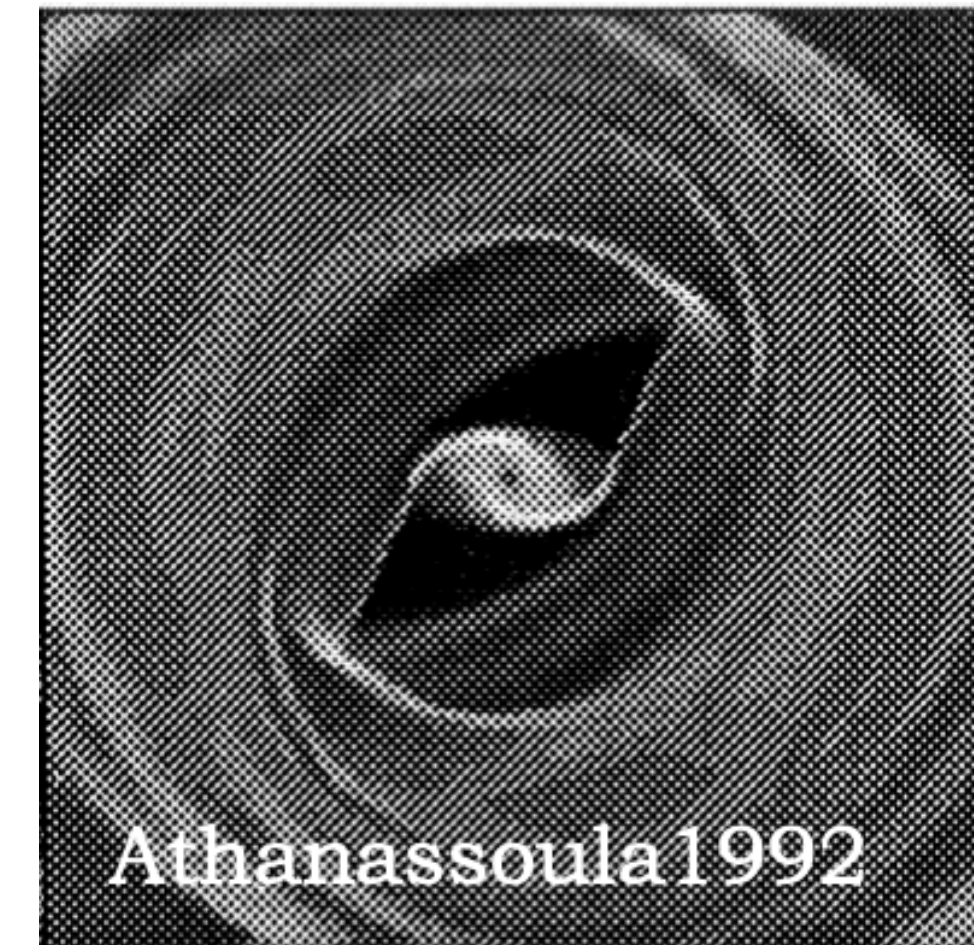
What is a Nuclear Stellar Disk ?

It is a small disk, often found at the center of Galactic bars

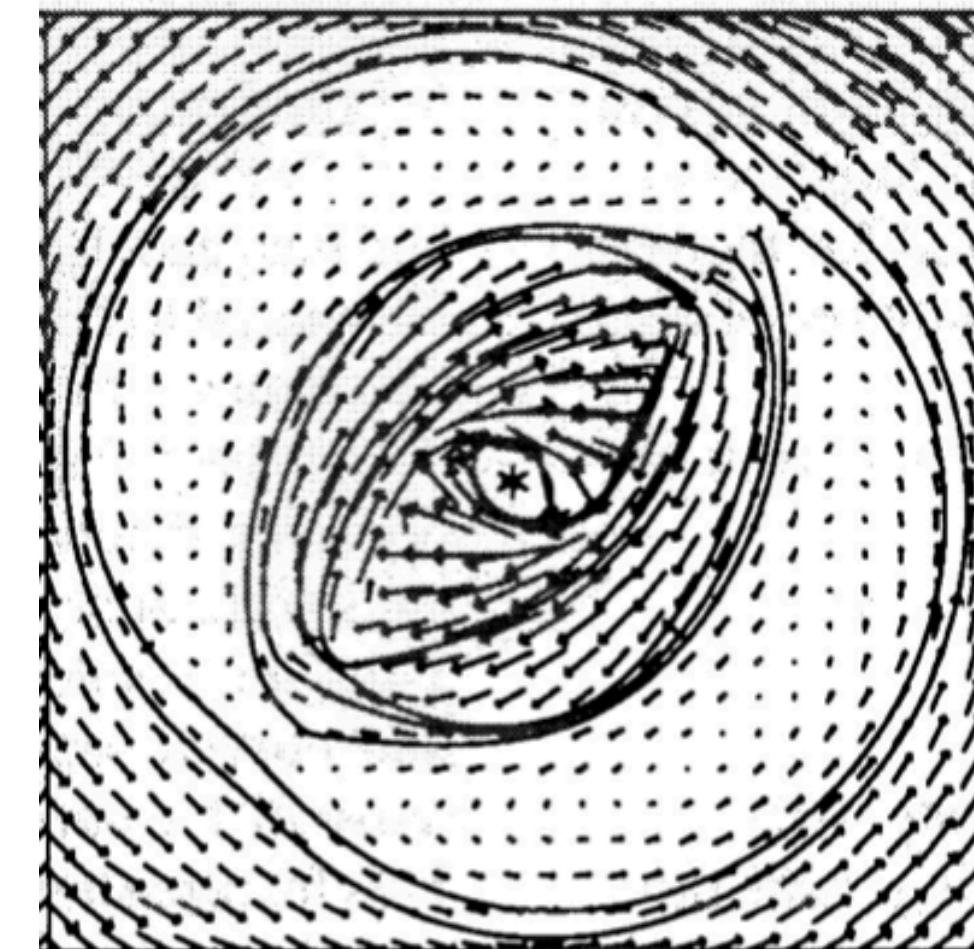
NSDs are expected because bars induce shocks in the gas, pushing it to the center, where it is expected to form stars



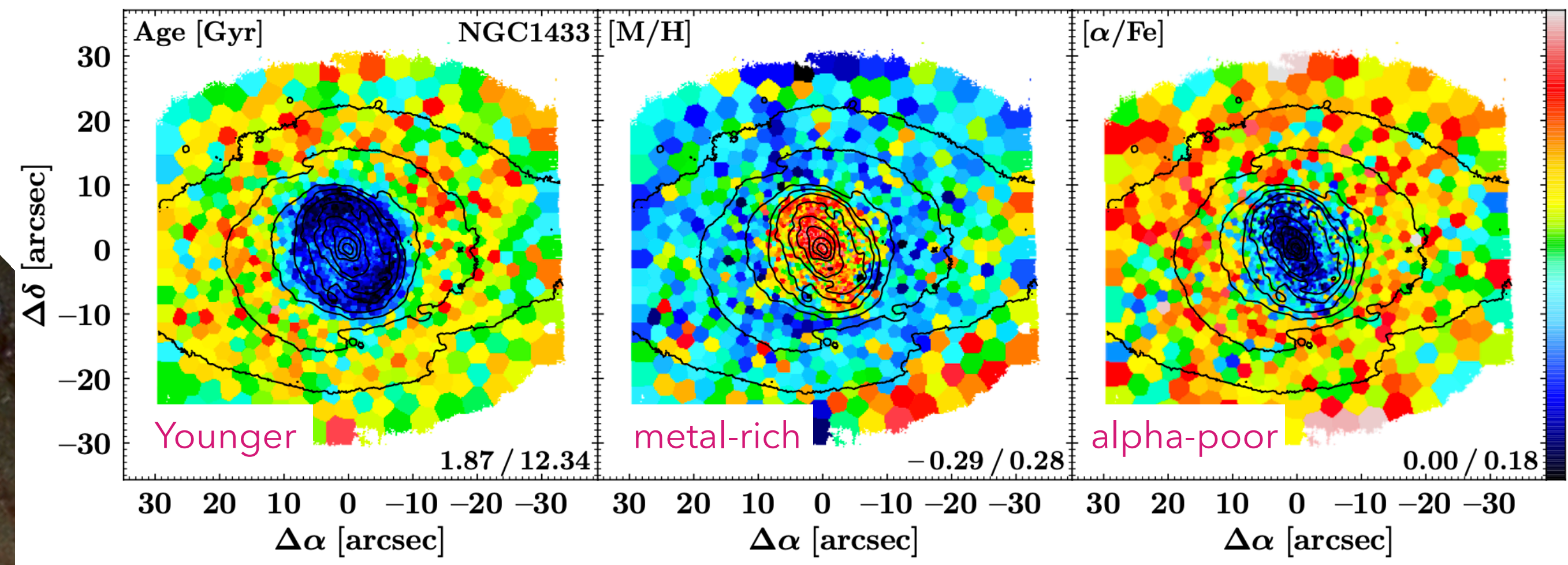
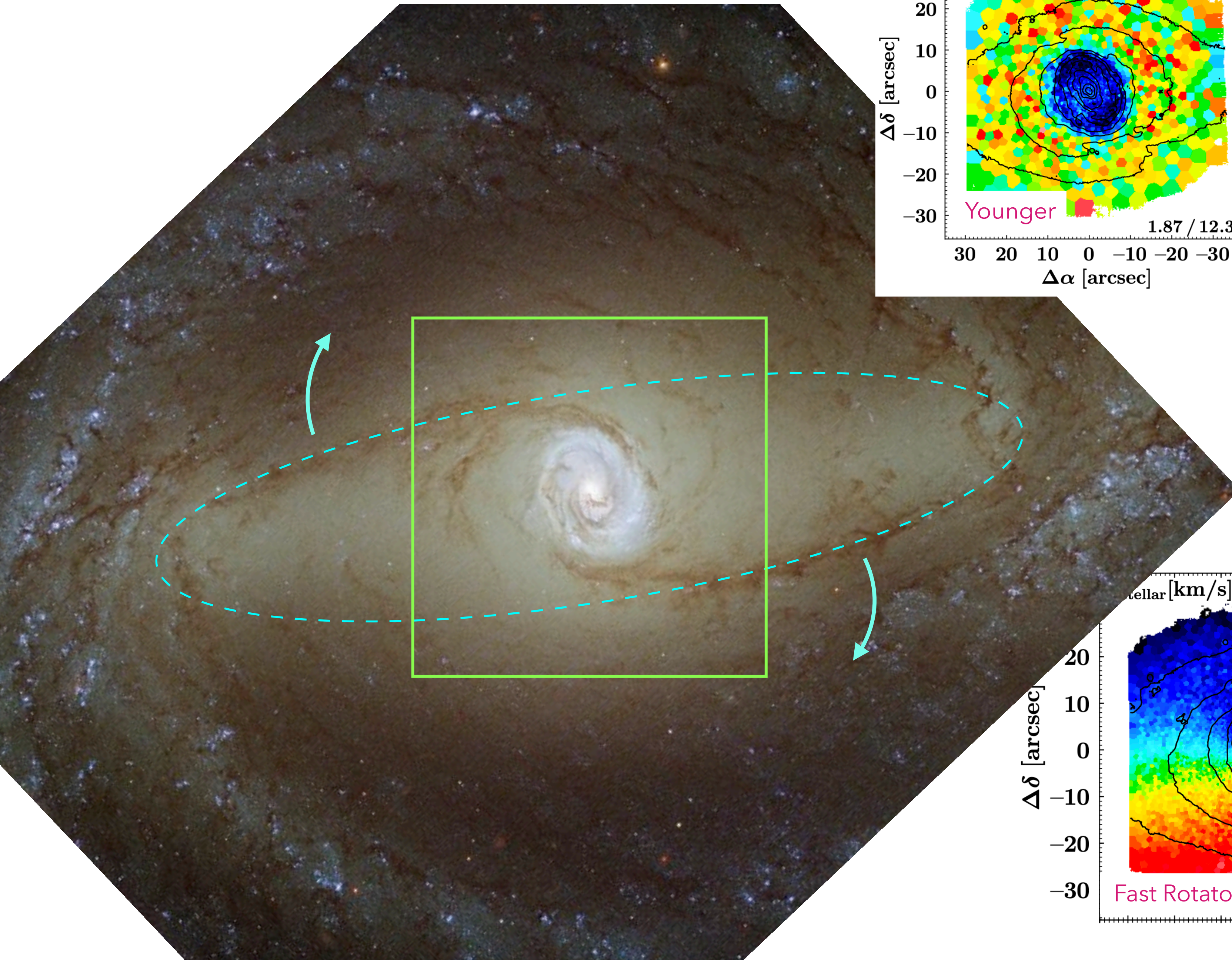
NGC 1433



Athanasoula 1992

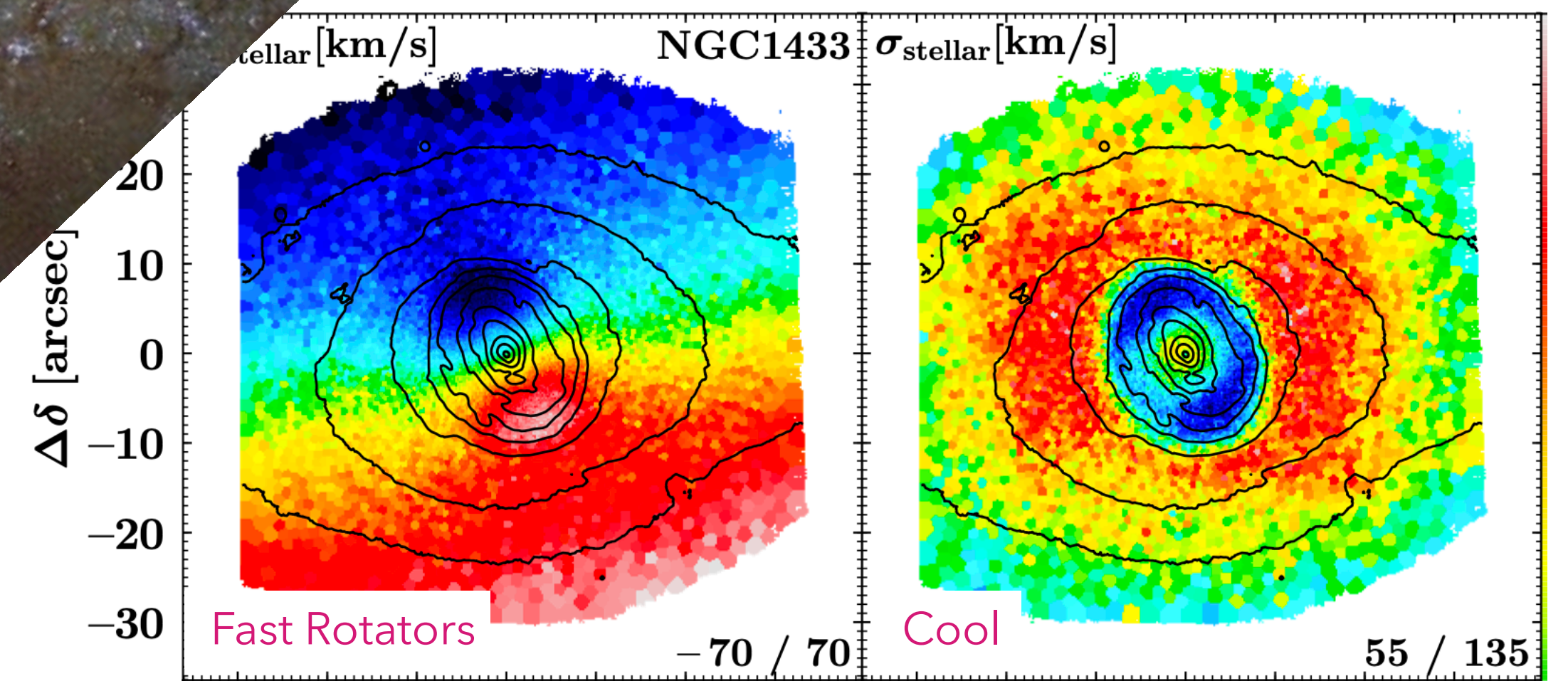


NSDs in other spirals



Gadotti et al. (2020)

The MUSE TIMER survey





and in the Milky Way?

Launhardt+2002

IRAS + COBE/DIRBE

*"a large Nuclear Stellar Disk with $R_{NSD} = 230\text{pc}$ and $h_z = 45\text{pc}$,
and a Nuclear Molecular Disk of same size"*



$M_{\text{NUCLEAR BULGE}} = 1.4 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$

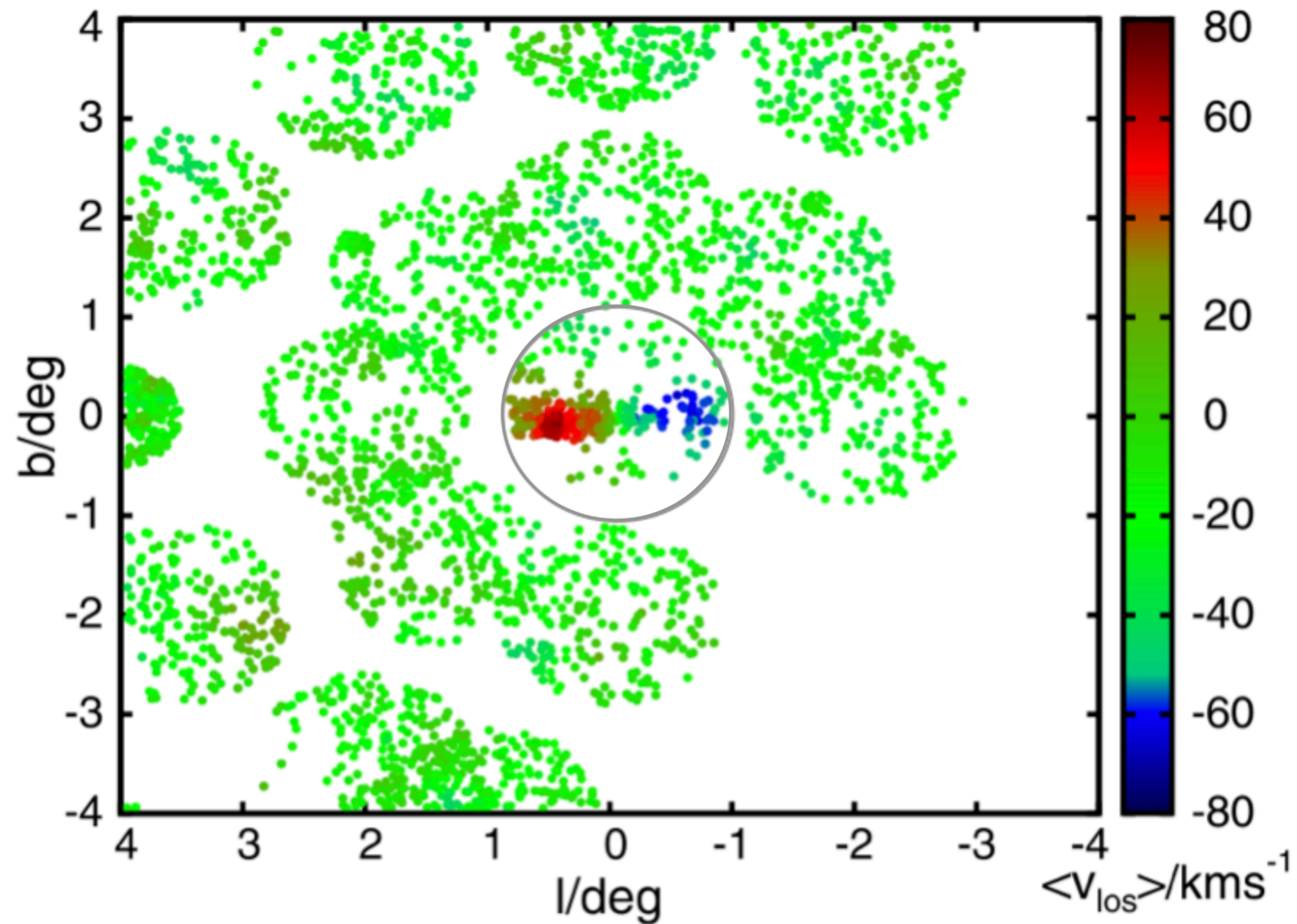


The Central Molecular Zone

see, e.g., Mills et al. (2017) for a review

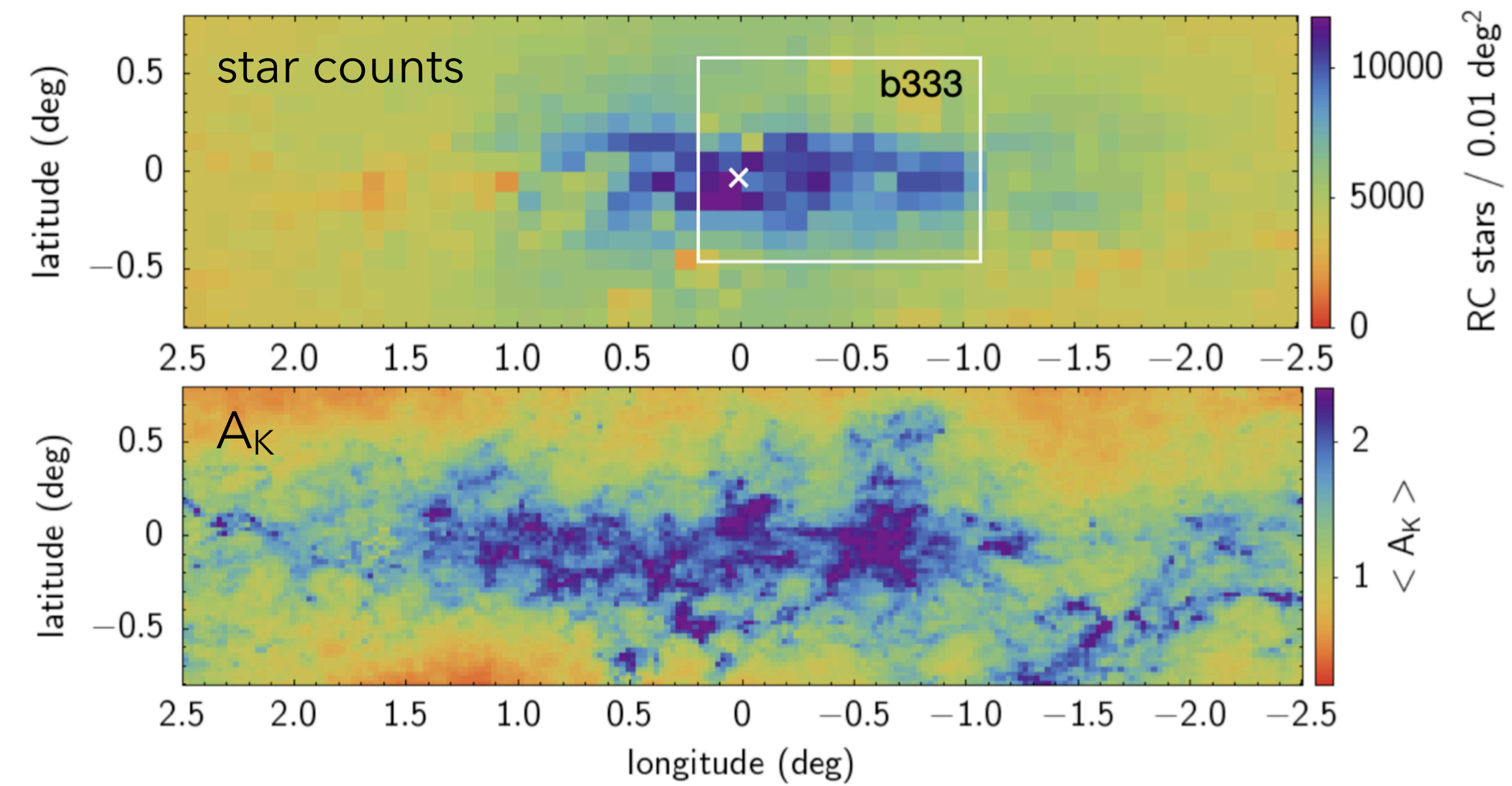
Detection of a NSD from RVs

Schönrich et al. (2015) APOGEE DR14



Observed kinematics of the MW Nuclear Stellar Disk region

MZ et al. (2024)



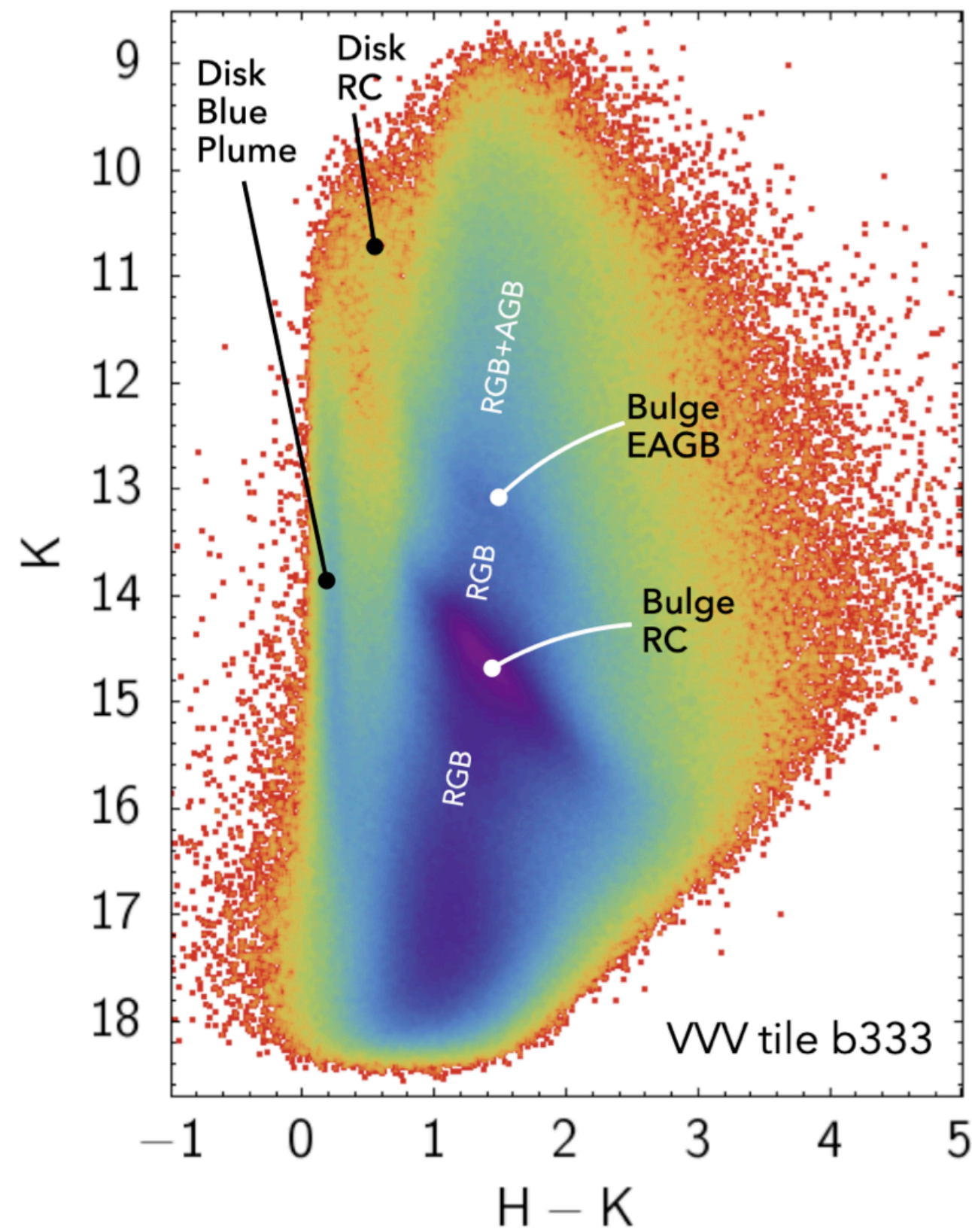
350 pc



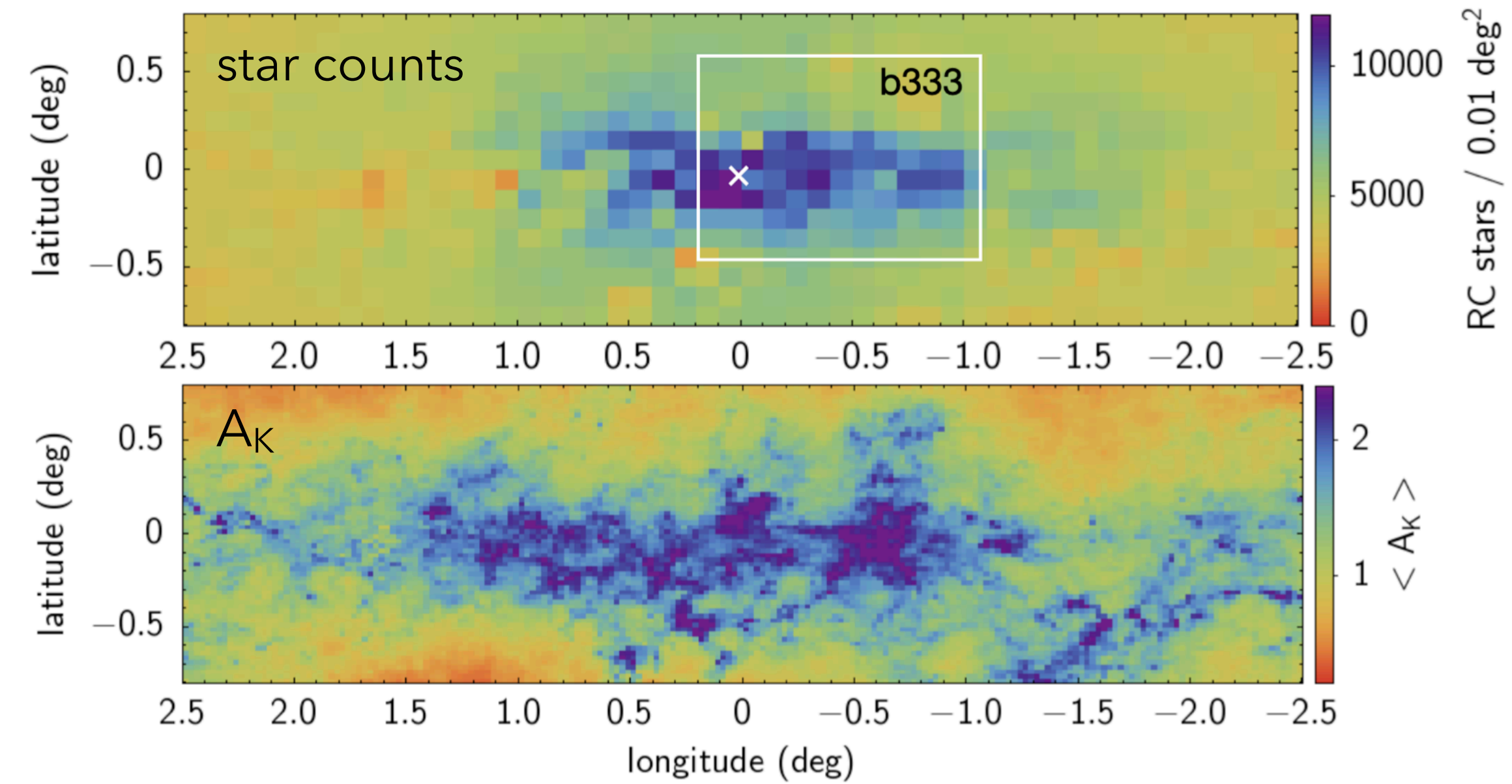
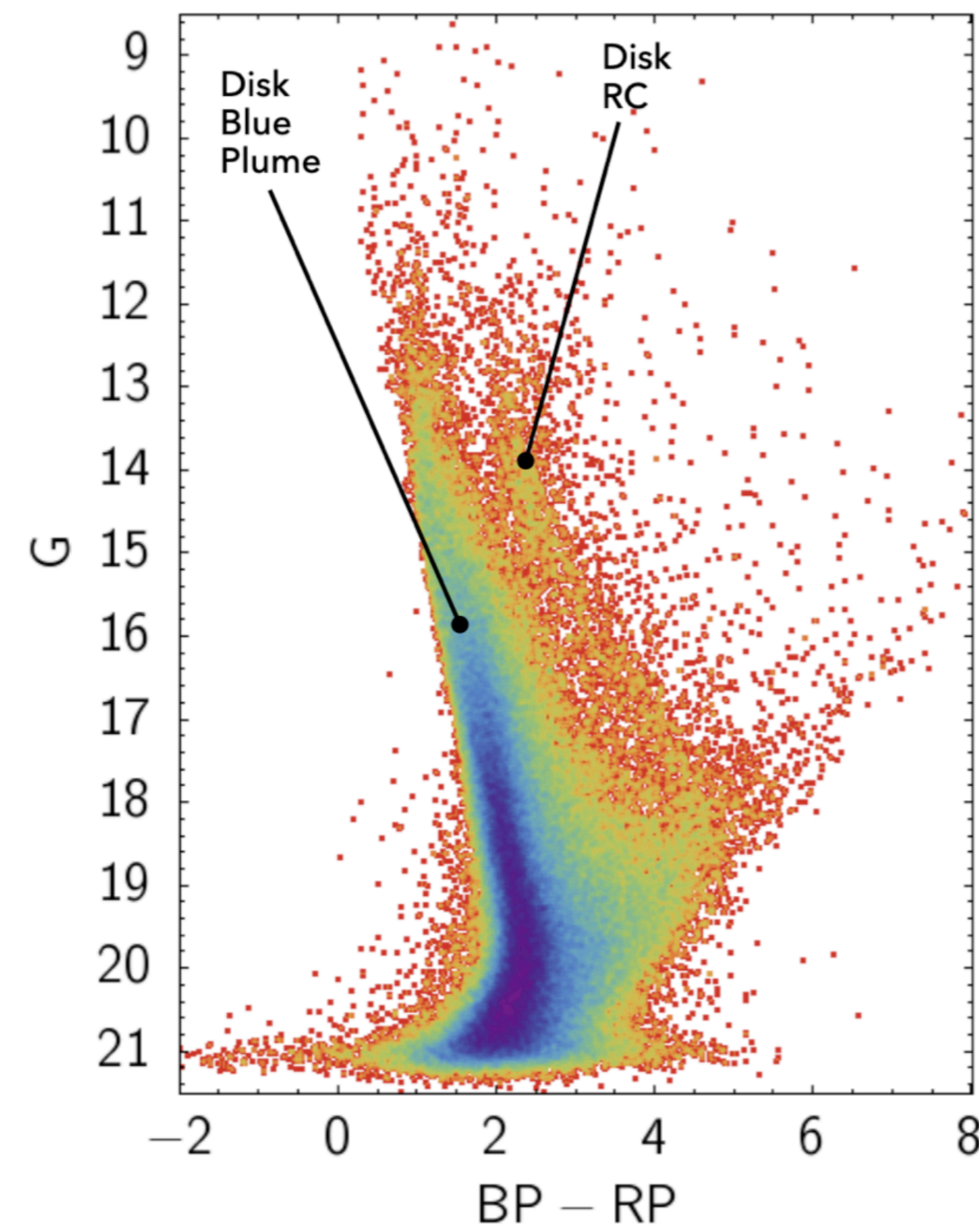
Observed kinematics of the MW Nuclear Stellar Disk region

MZ et al. (2024)

VVV



Gaia



350 pc

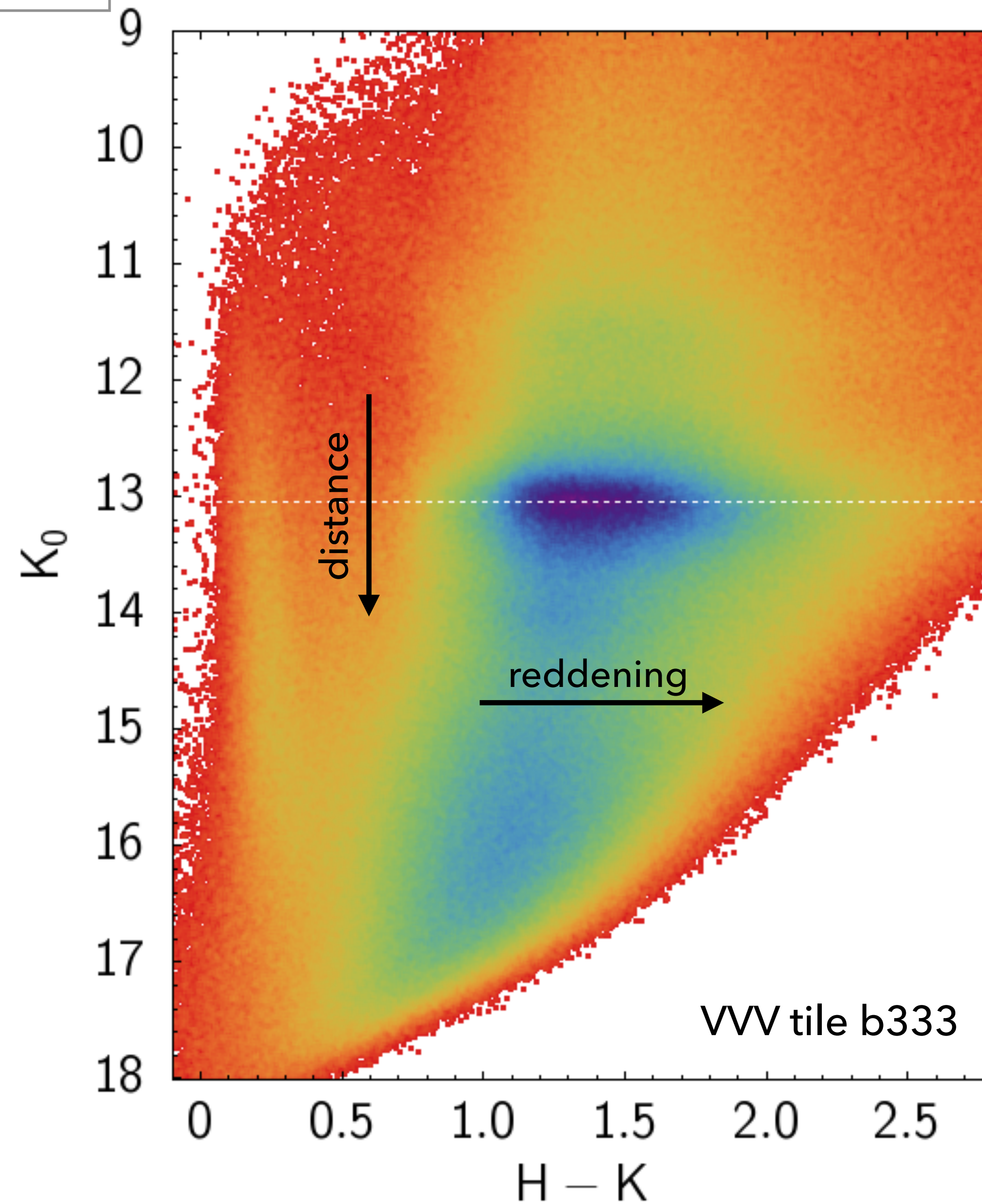
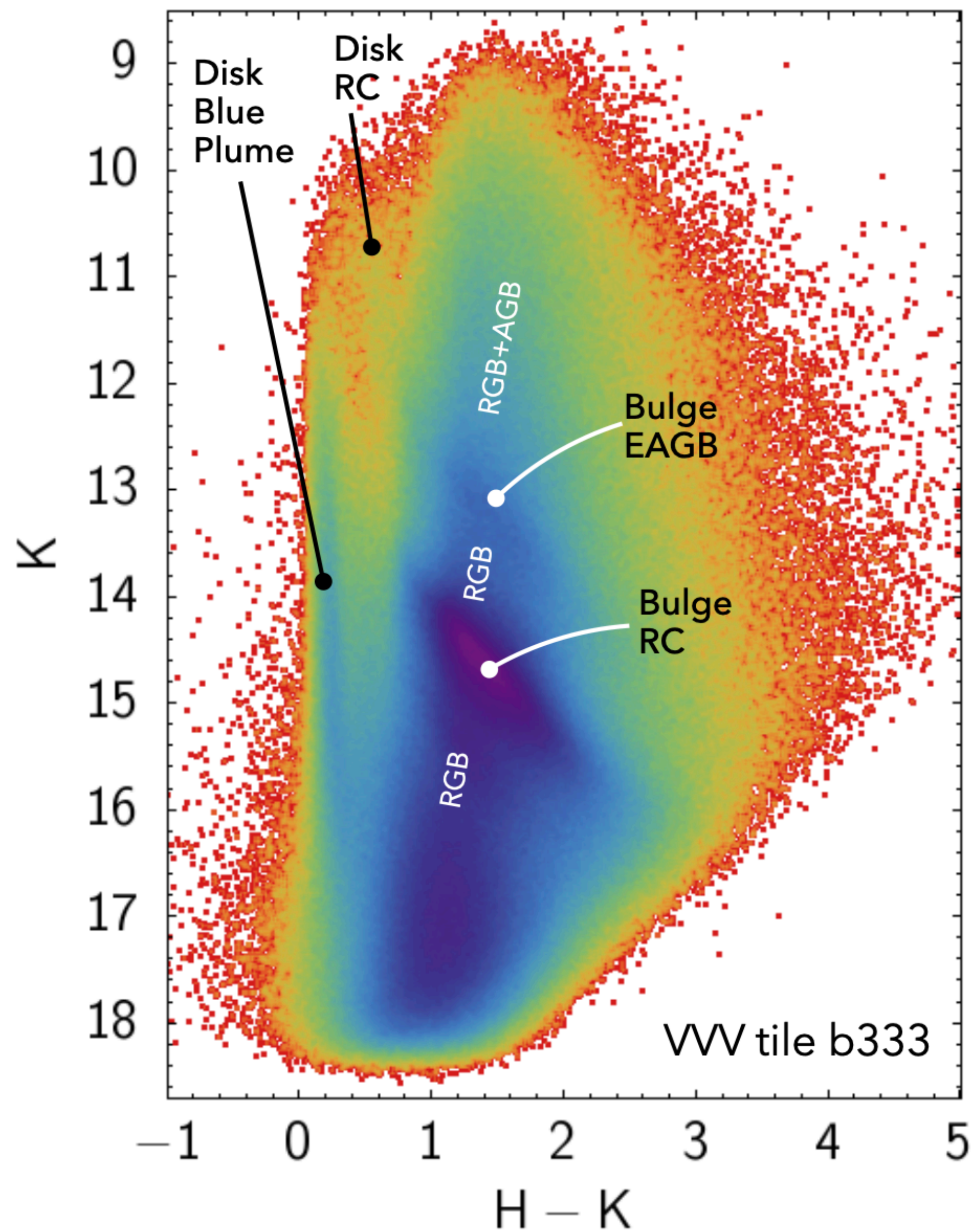


Fig. 1. CMD of the central region of the present catalog (tile b333)

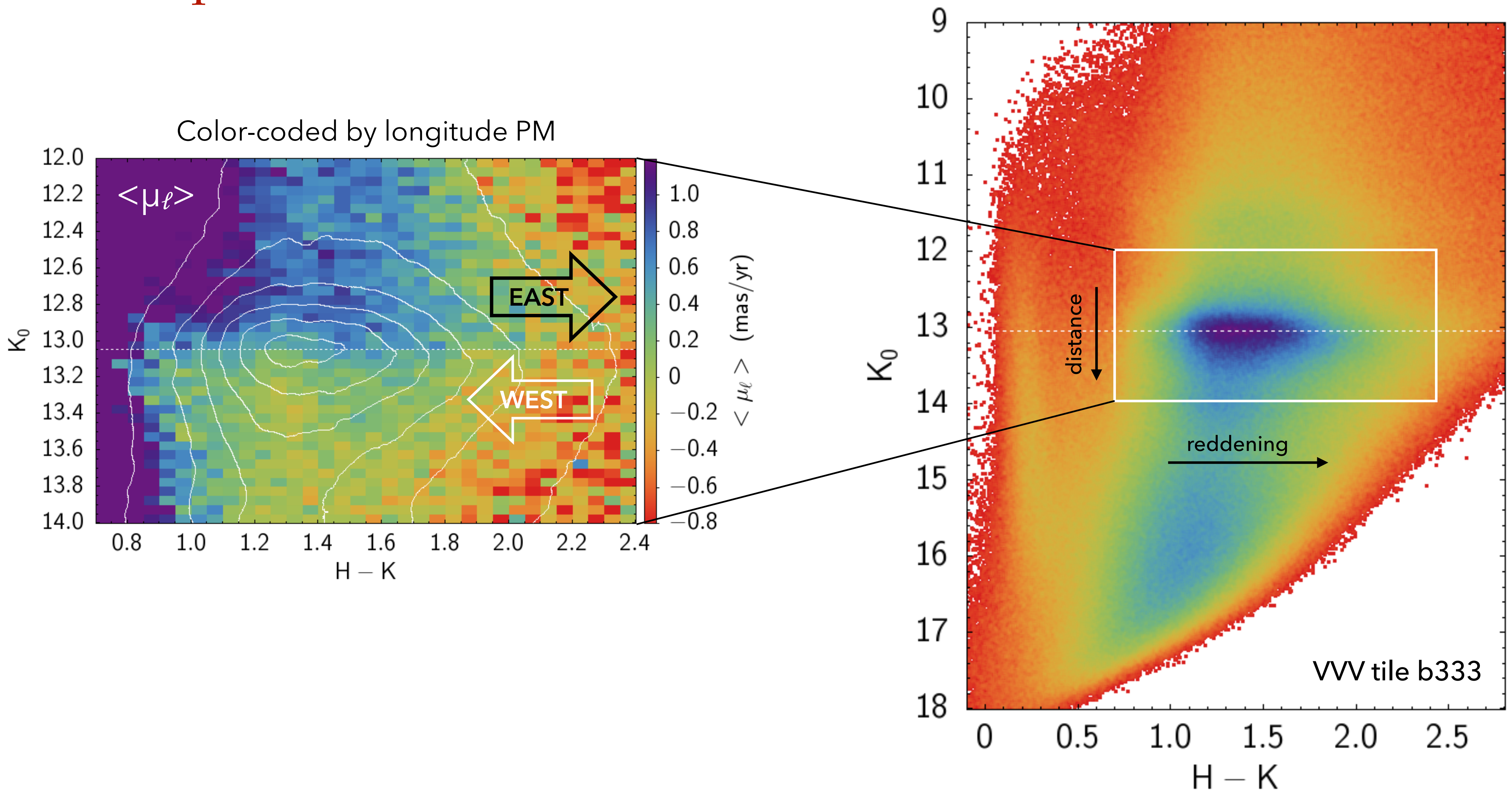
$$K_0 = K - R_K \times E(H-K)$$

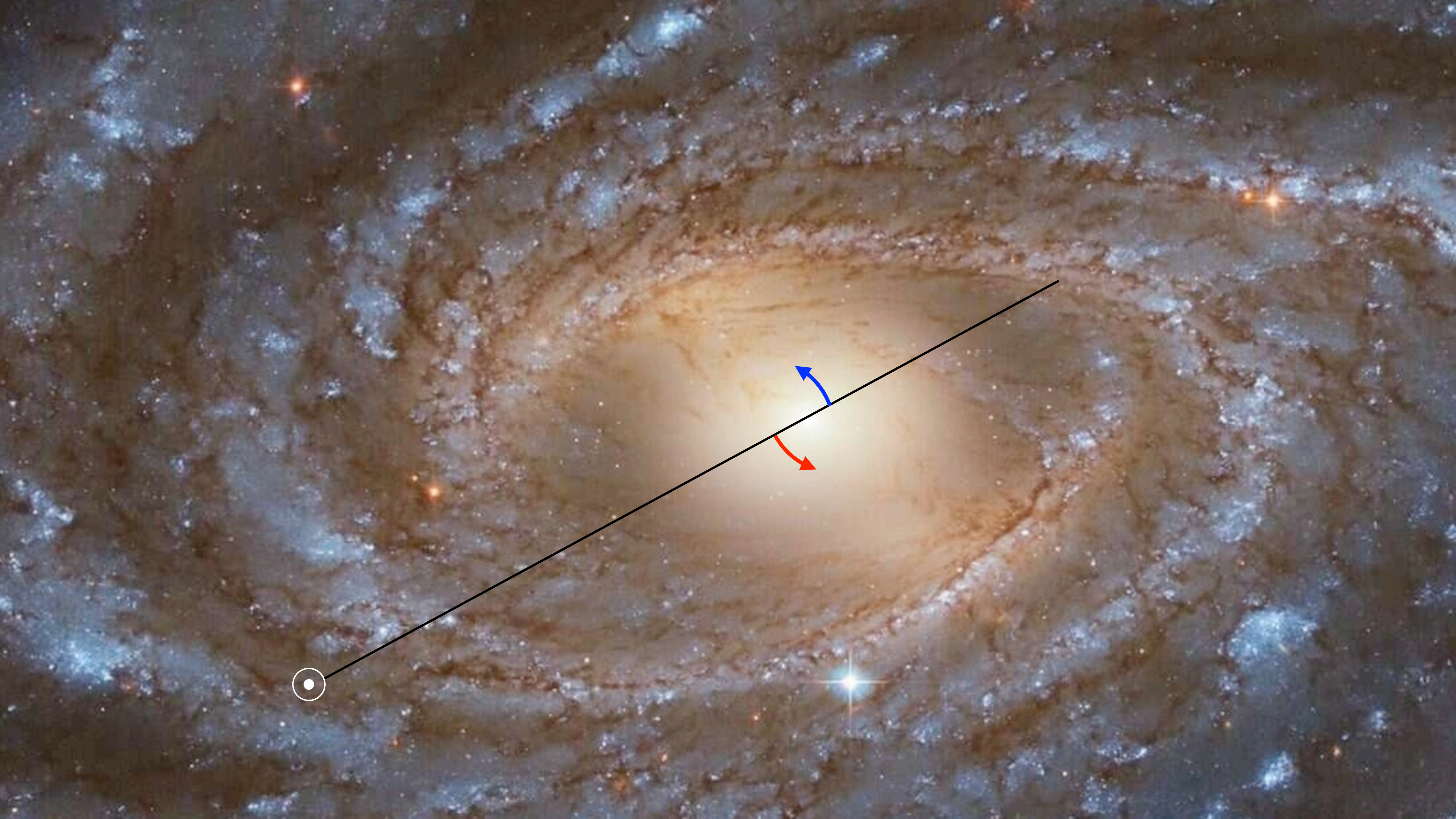
$$= K - 1.2 \times (H-K-0.1)$$

← from Nogueras-Lara et al. (2021)

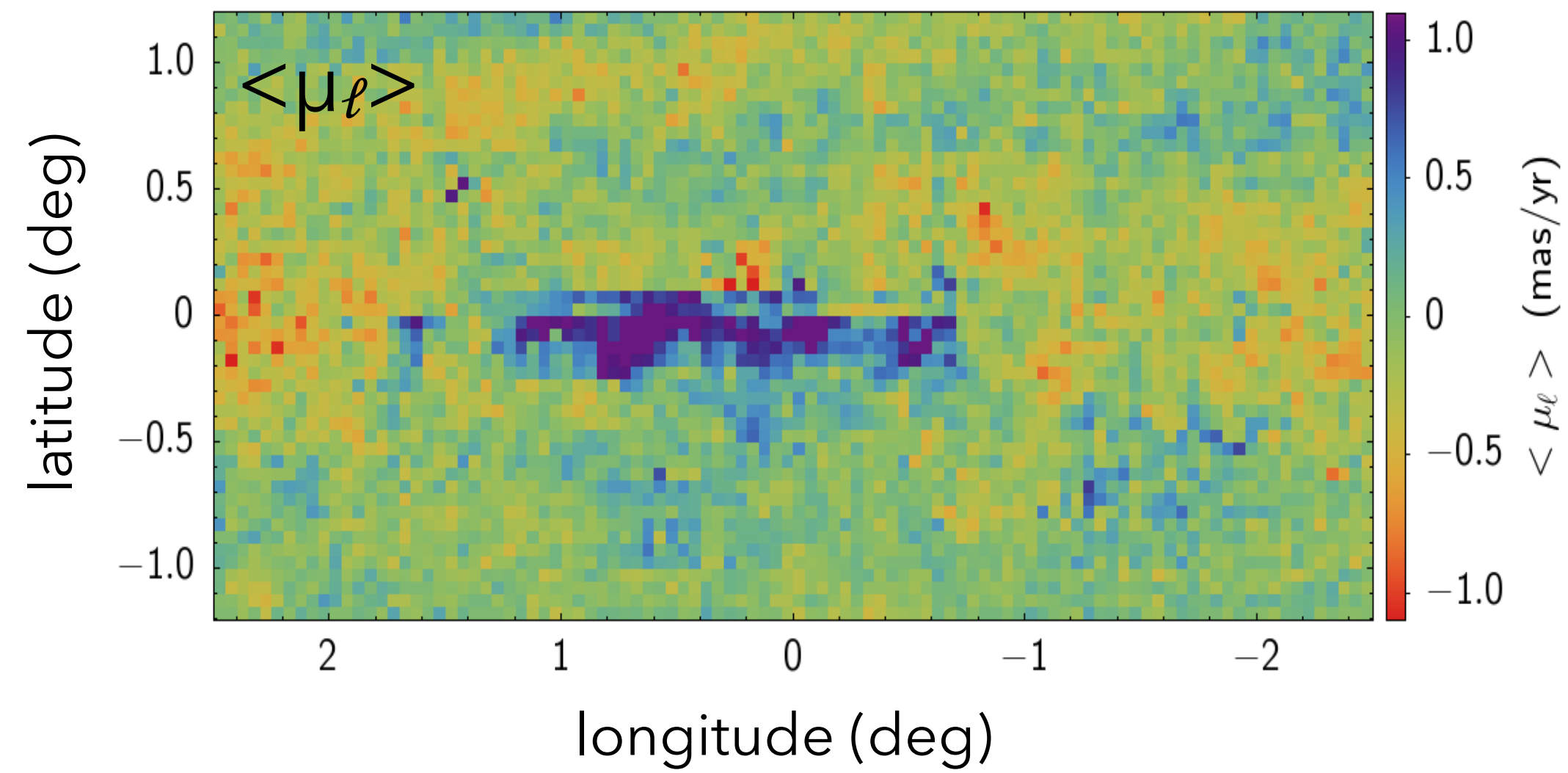
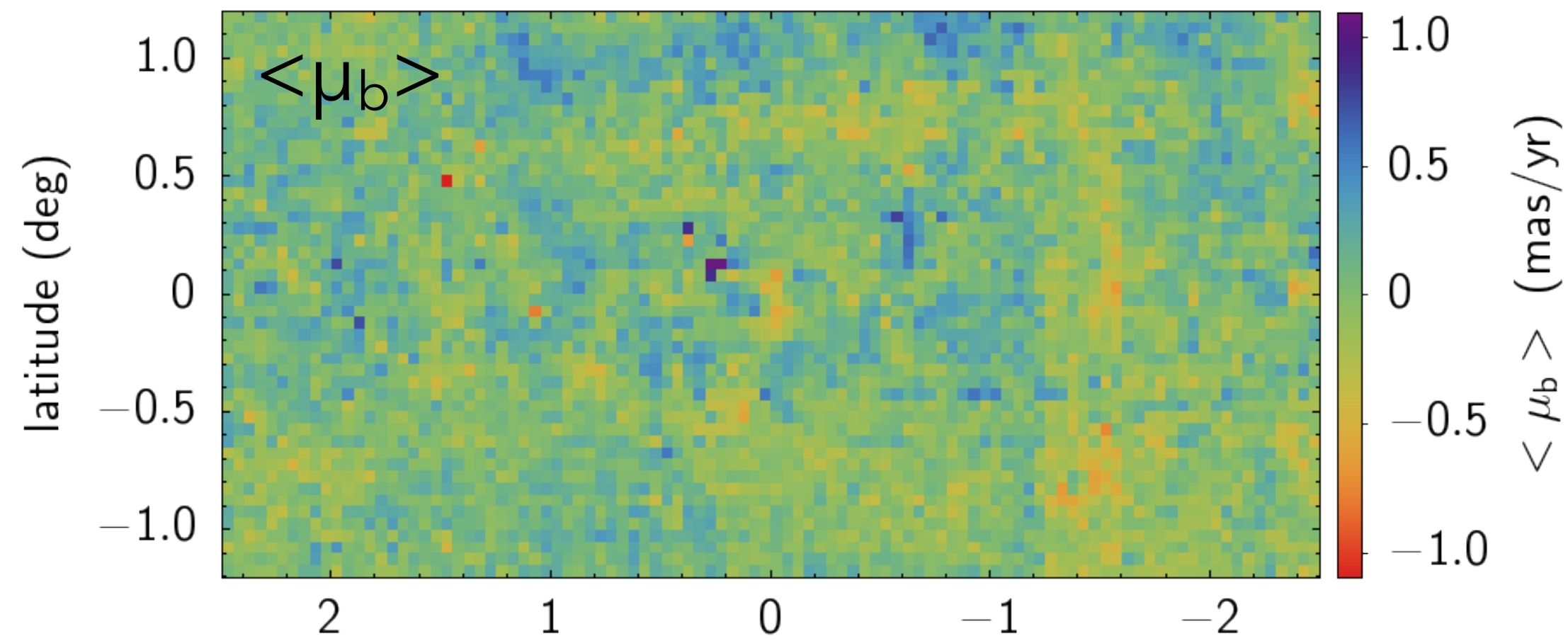


Proper motions of RC stars

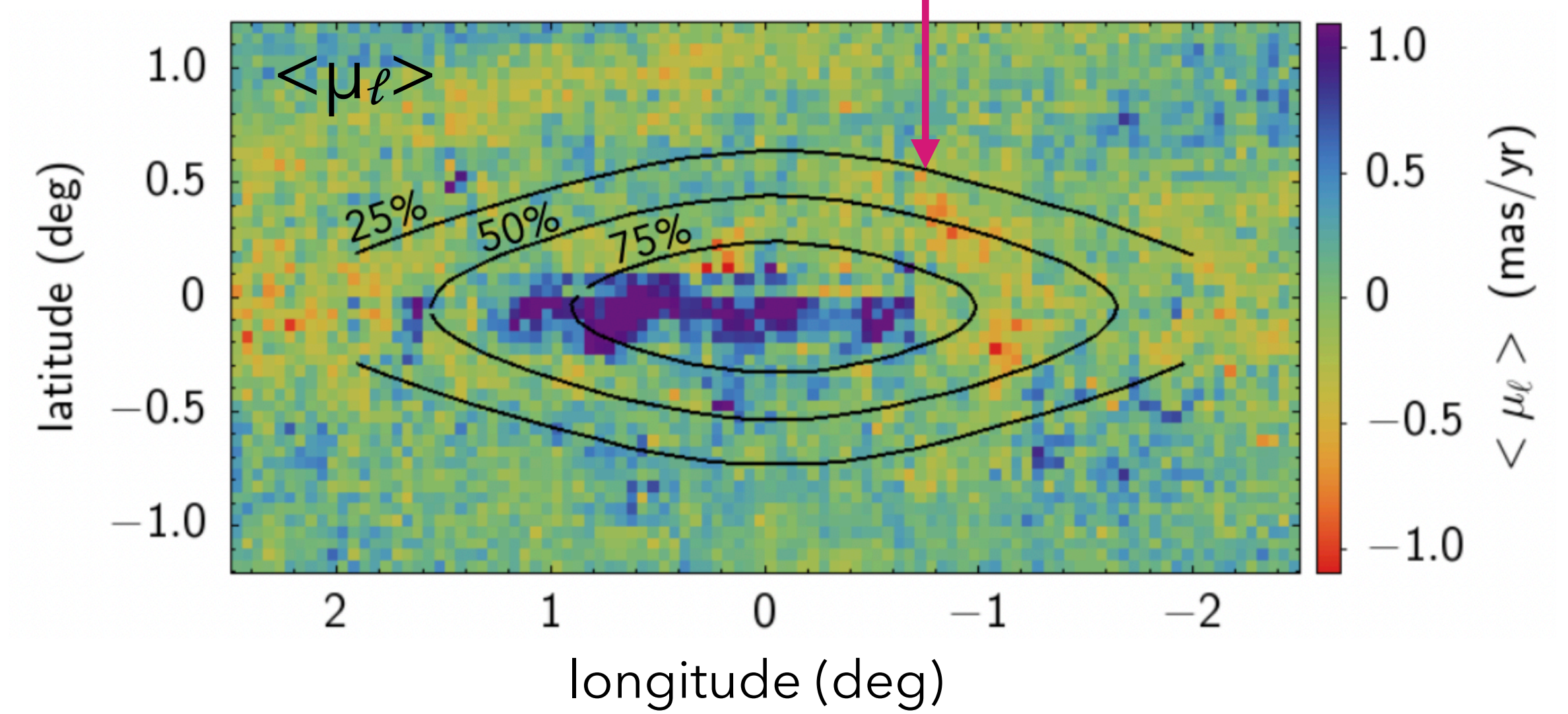


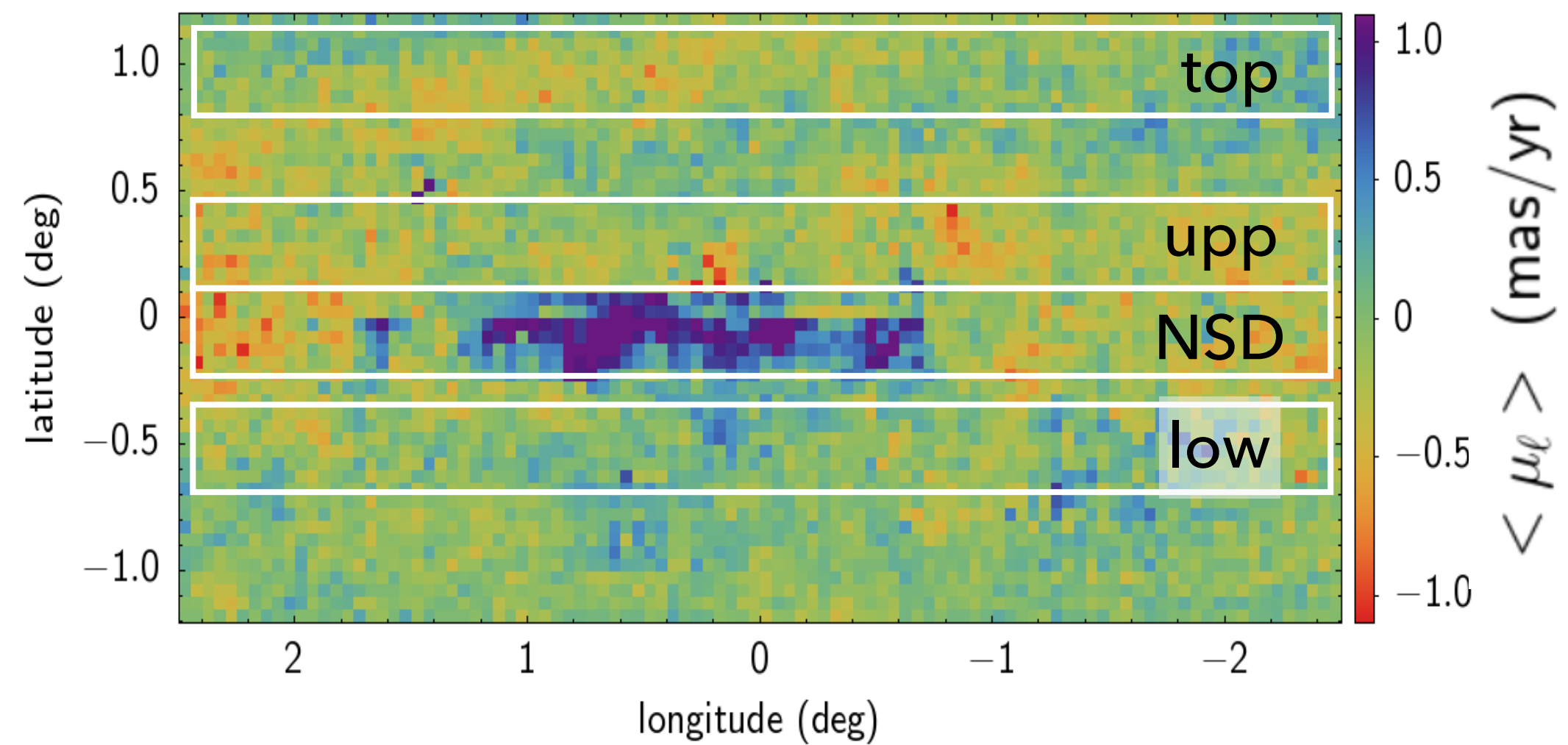


PM maps of the MW central region

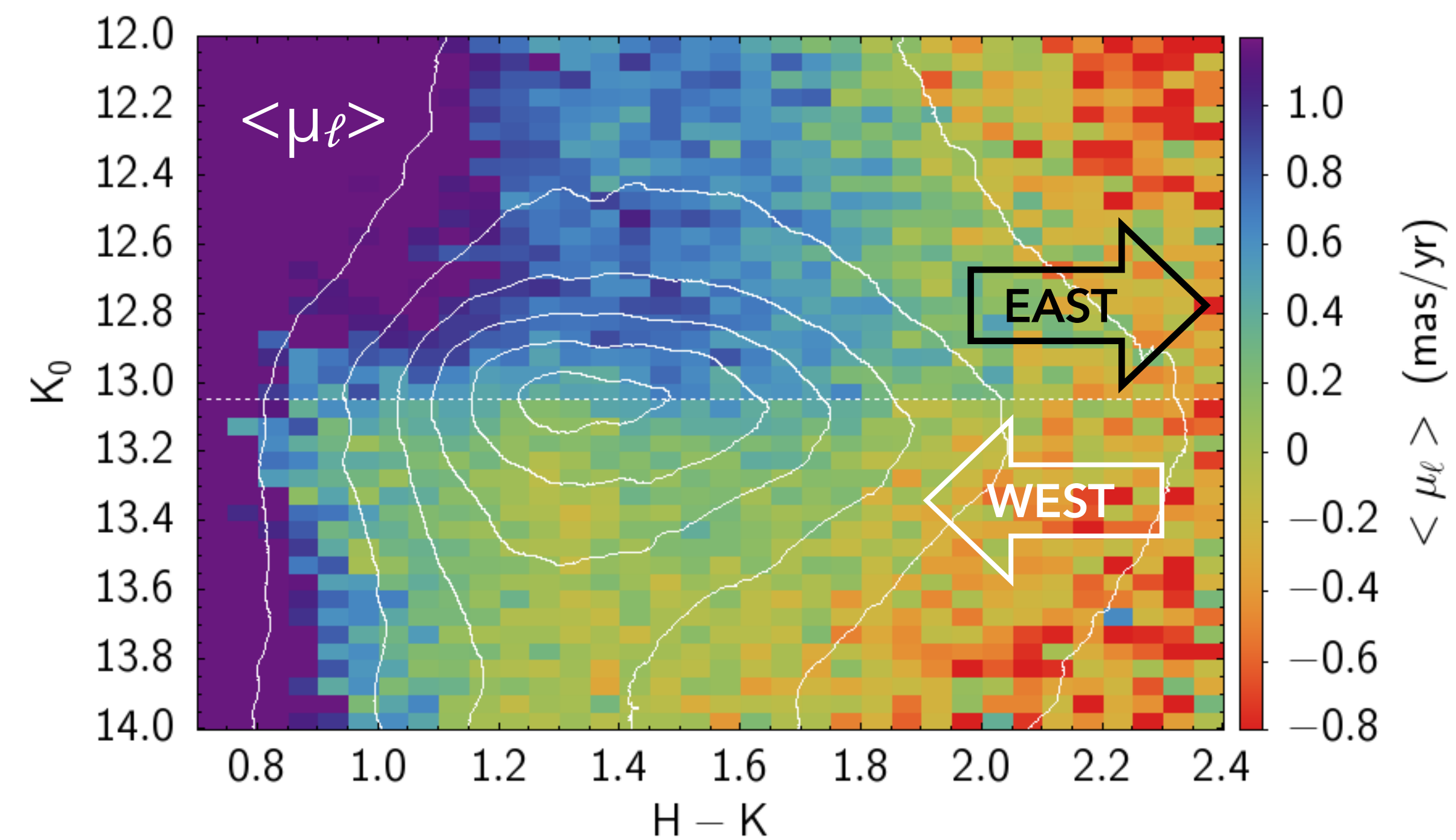
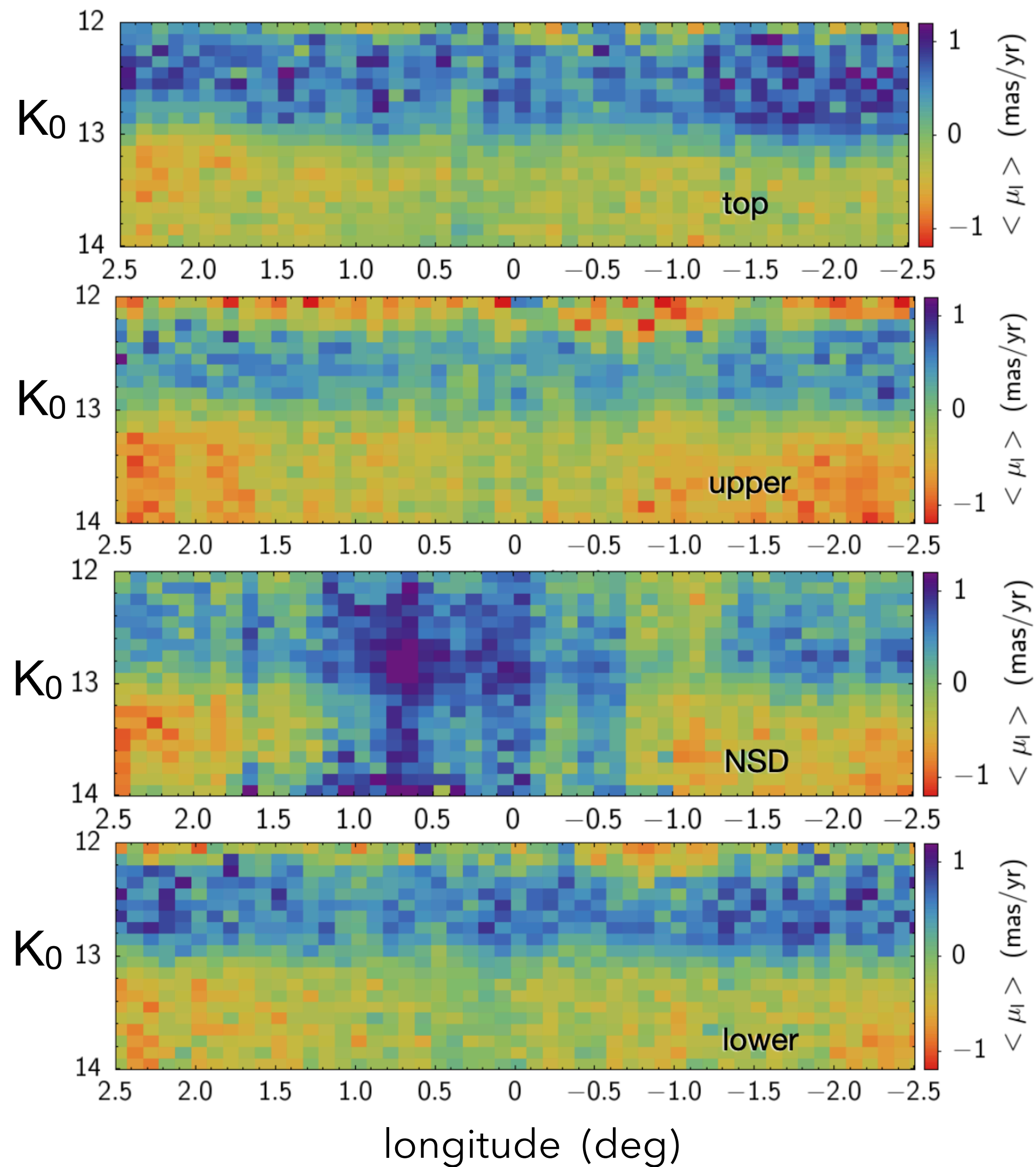


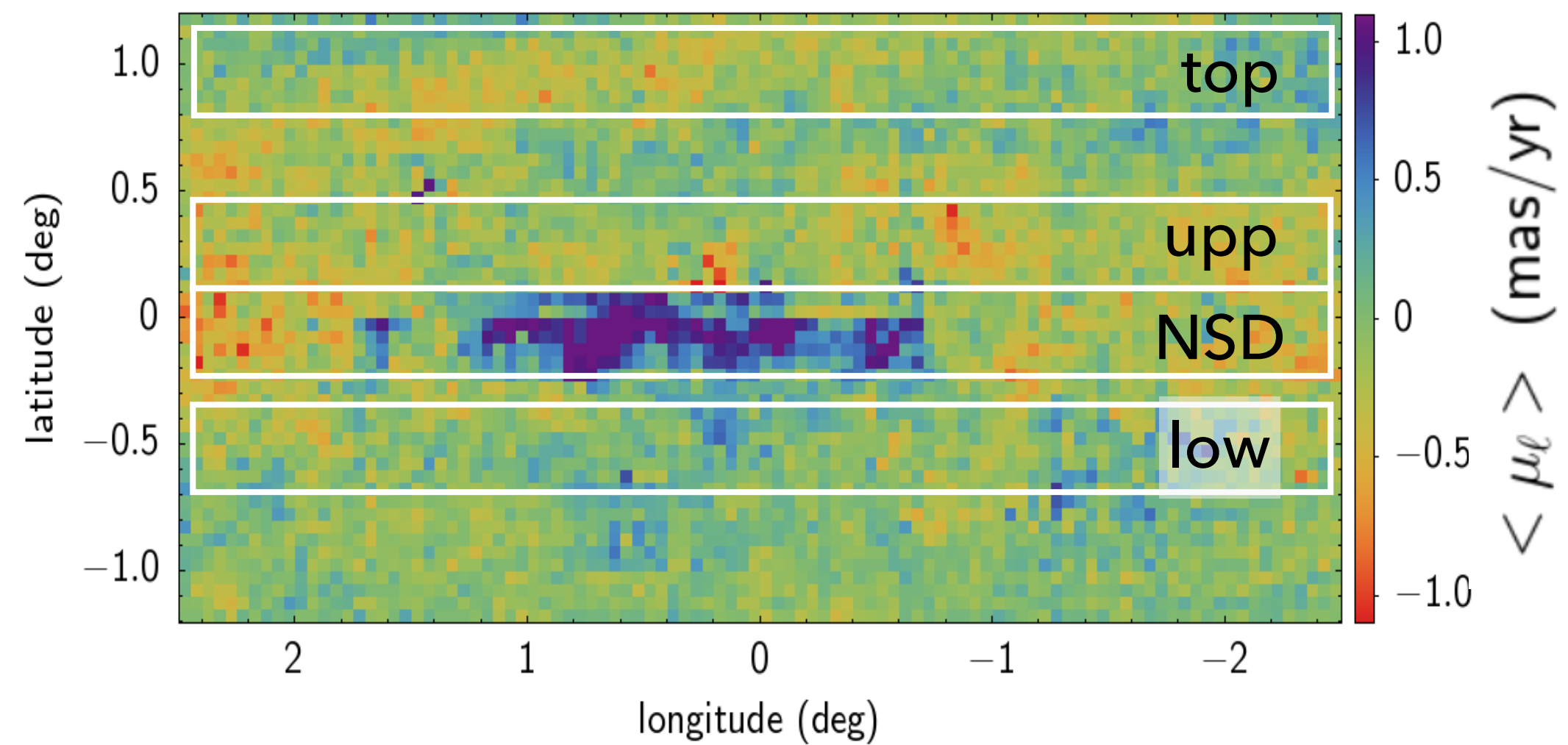
NSD model by Sormani et al. (2022)



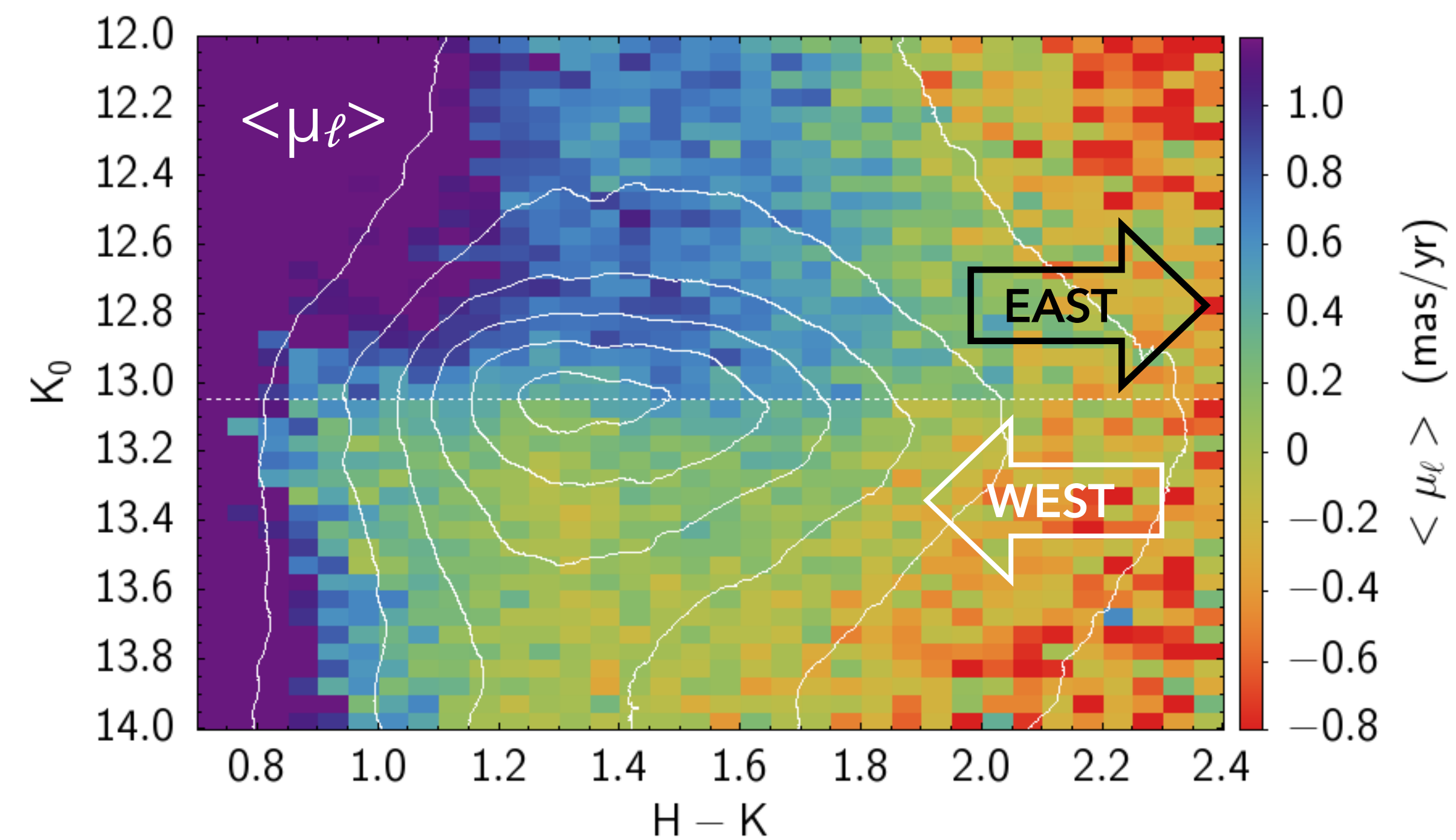
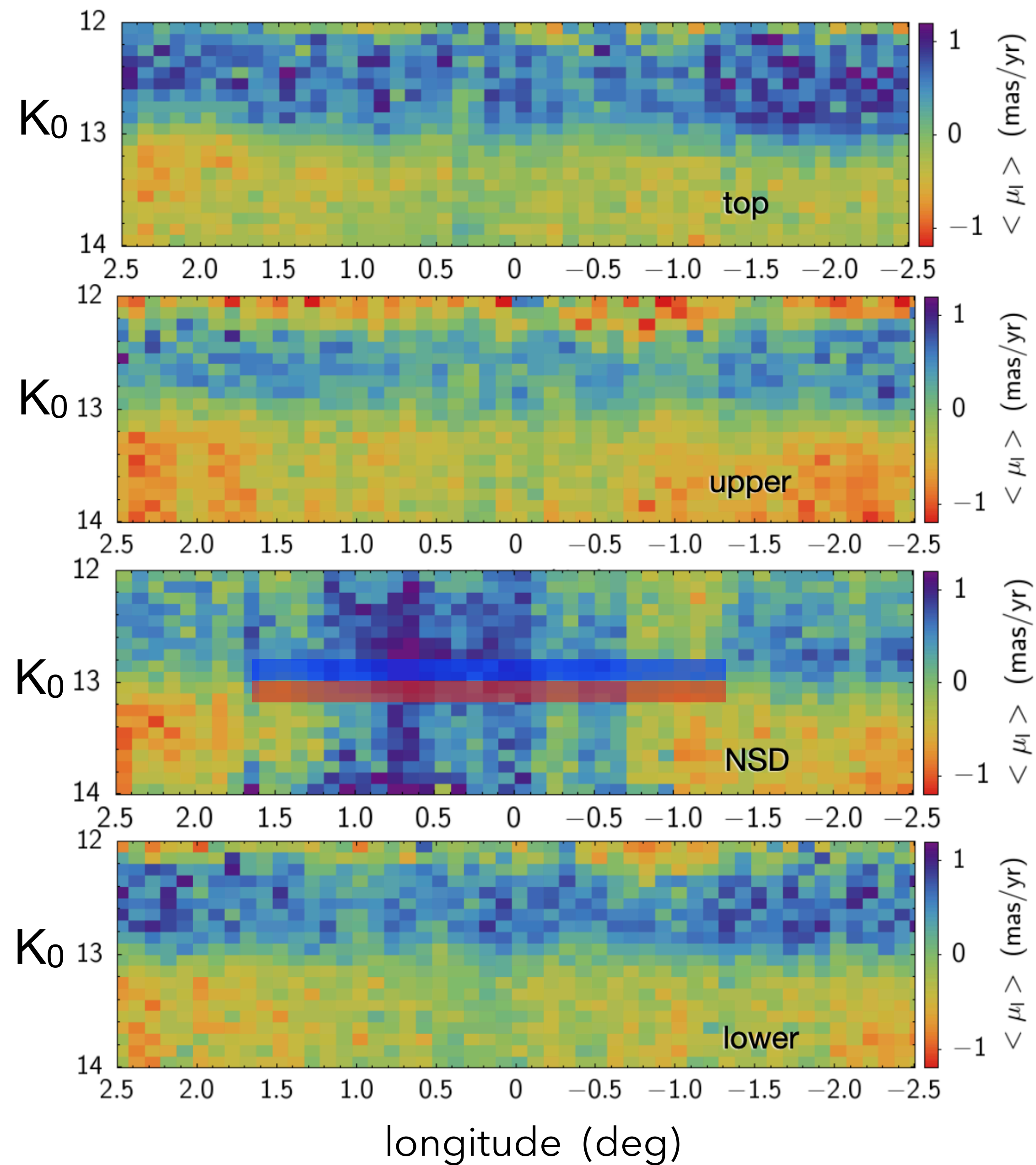


Color-coded by longitude PM

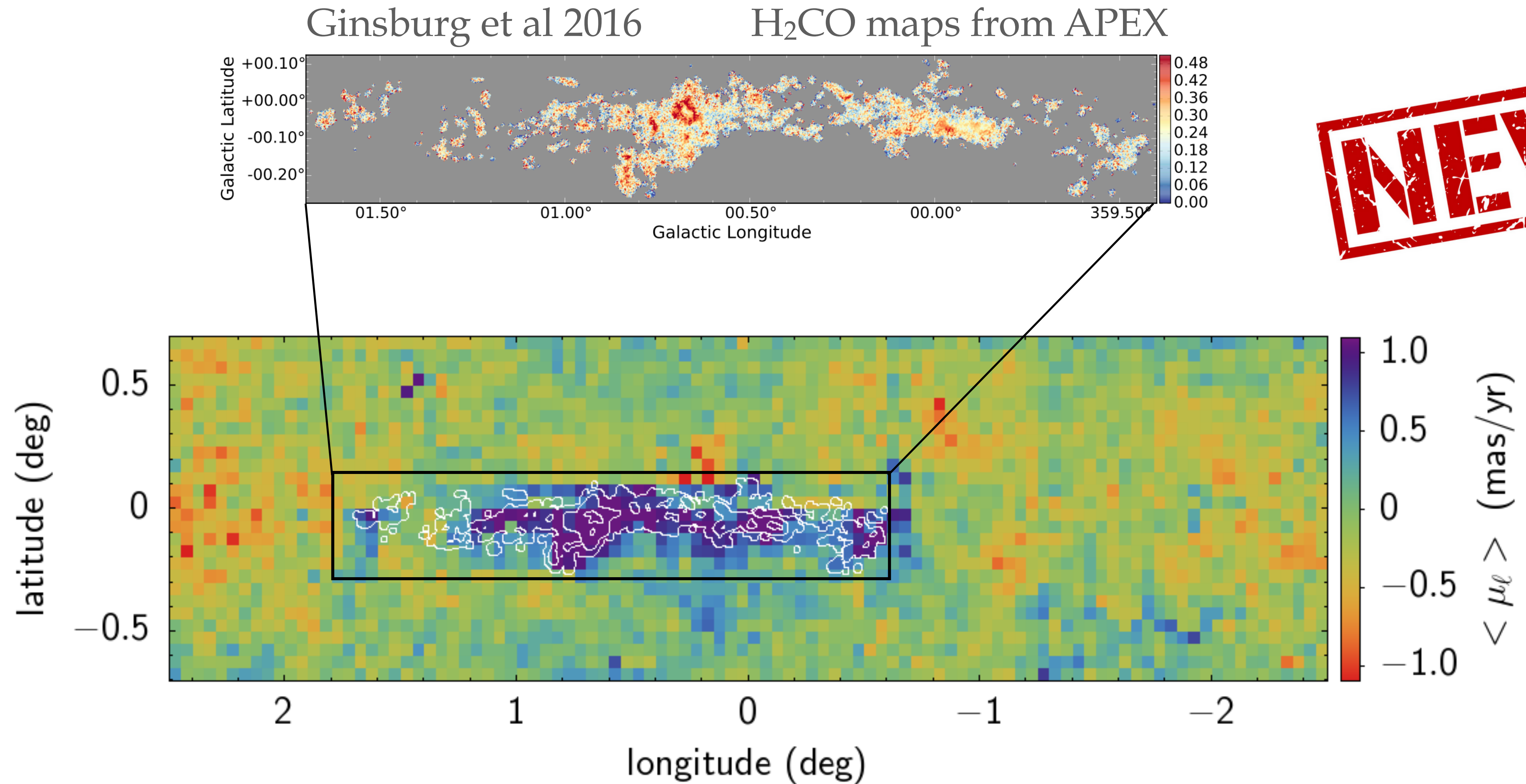




Color-coded by longitude PM



The CMZ is hiding the RC stars behind it



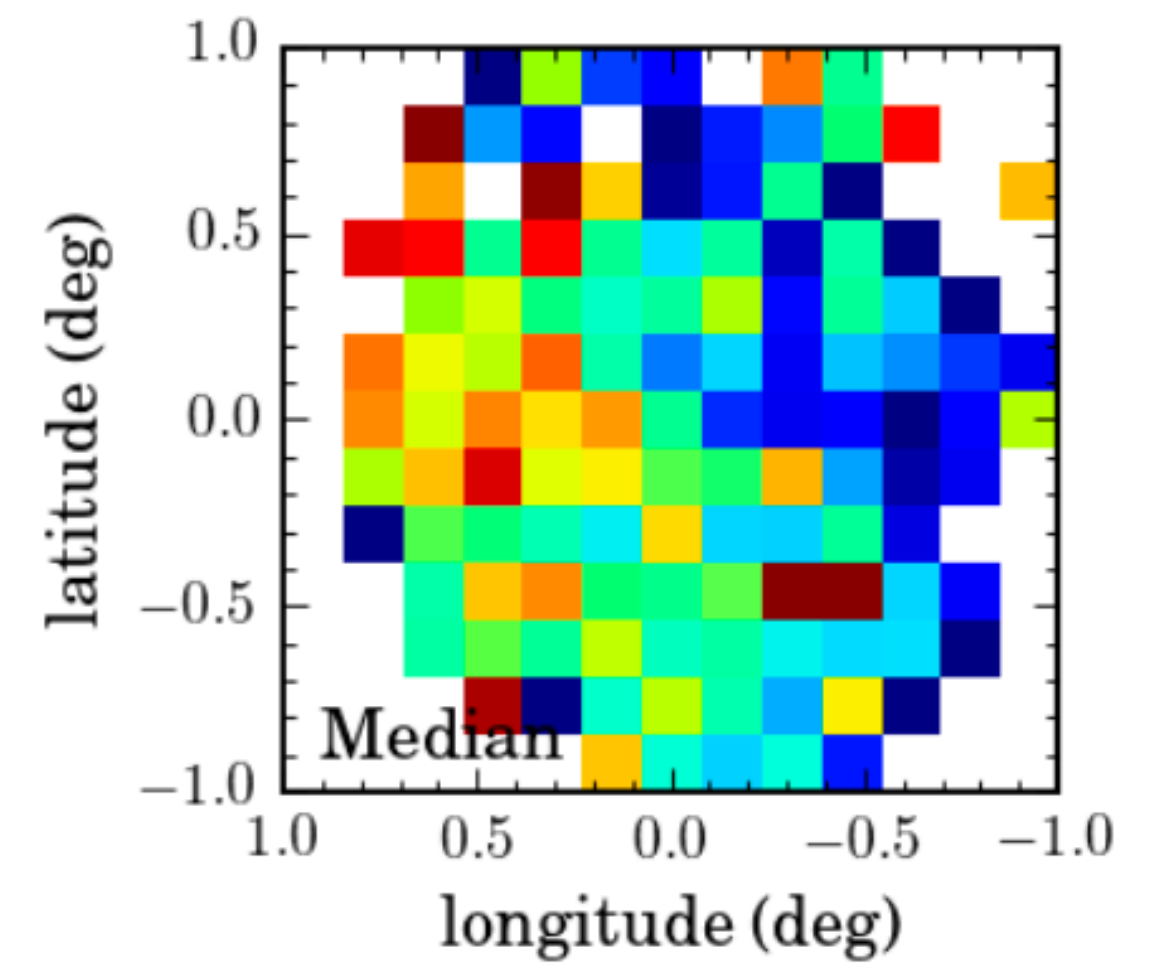
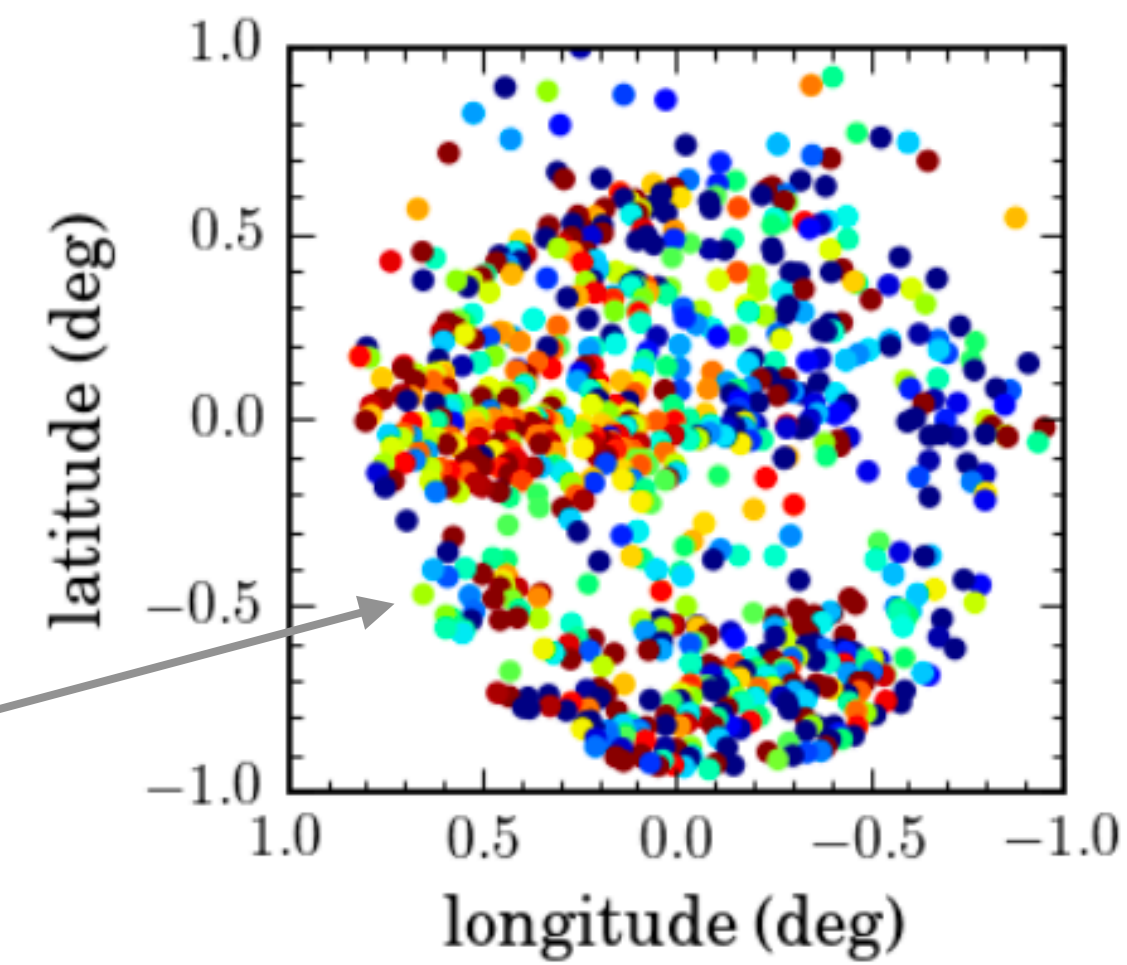
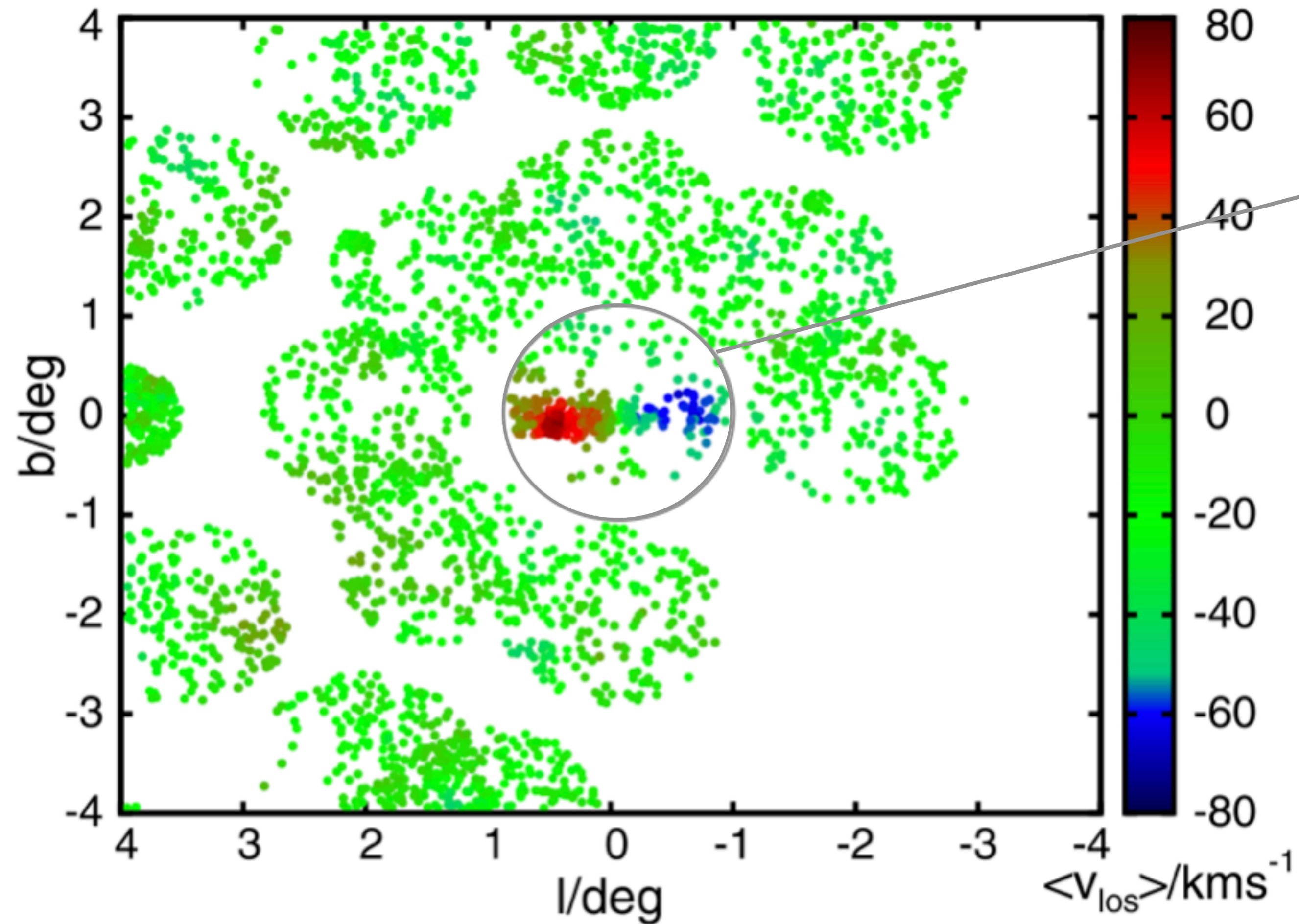
The NSD rotation from RVs

MZ et al. (2024)

APOGEE DR17

Schönrich et al. (2015)

APOGEE DR14



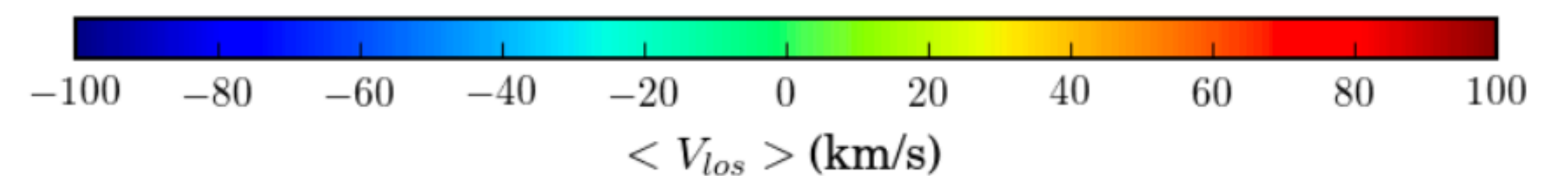
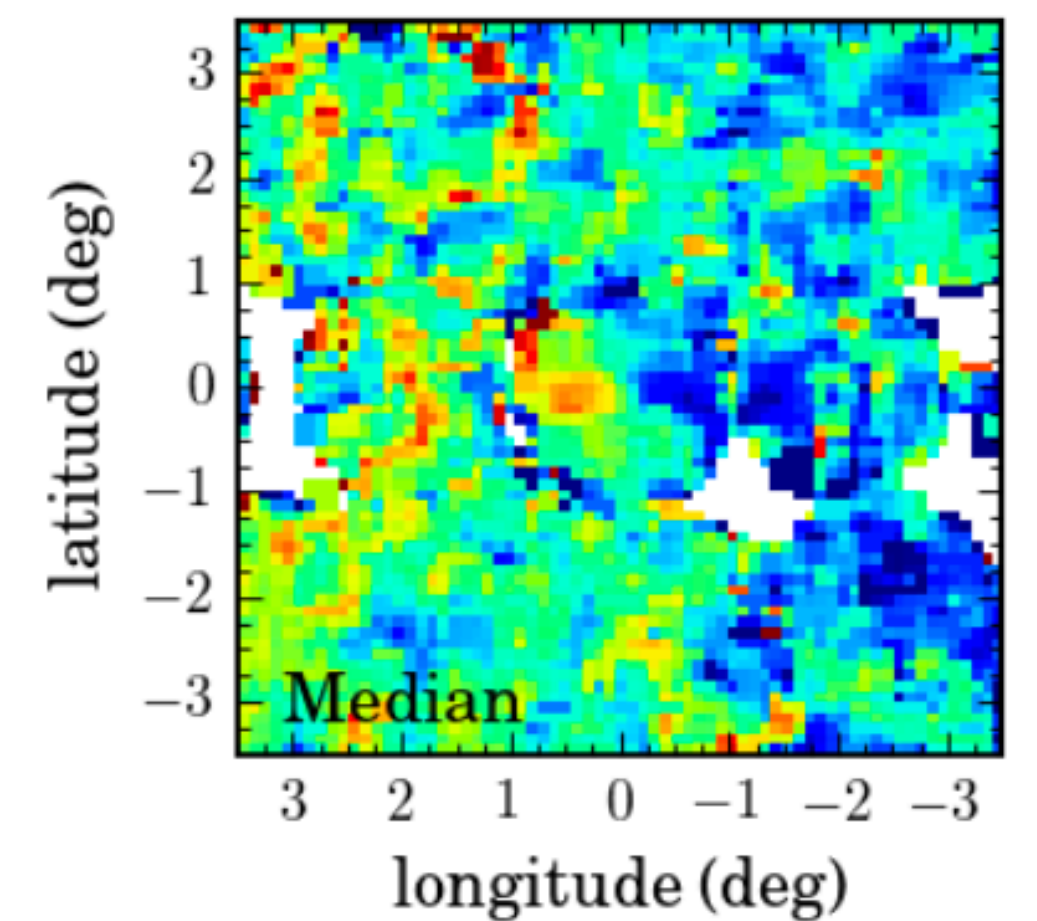
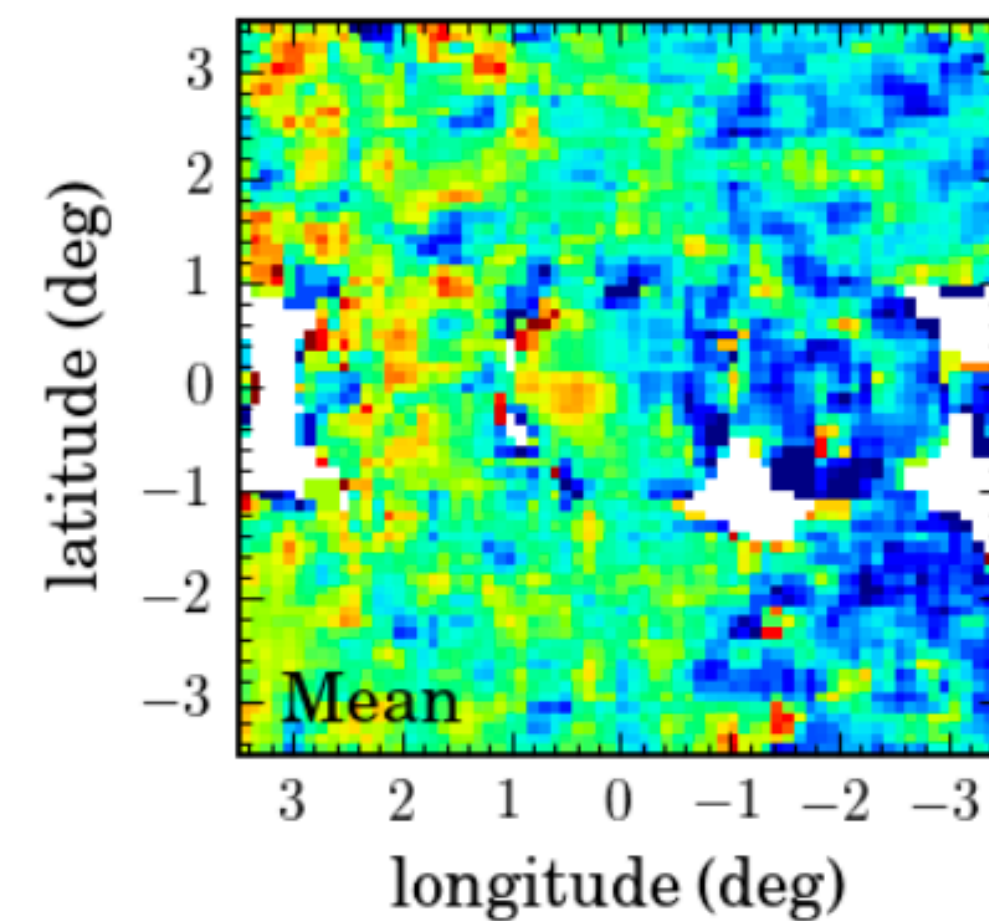
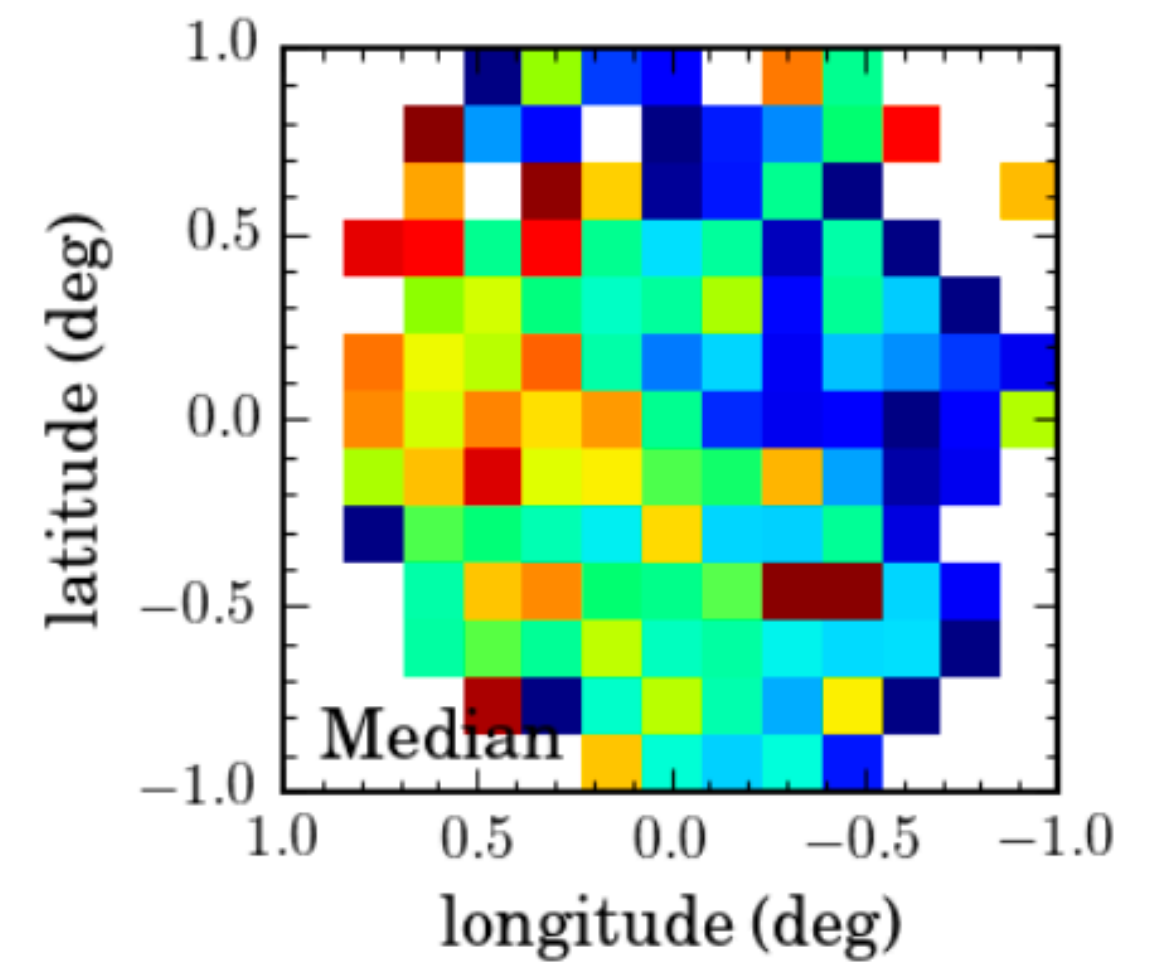
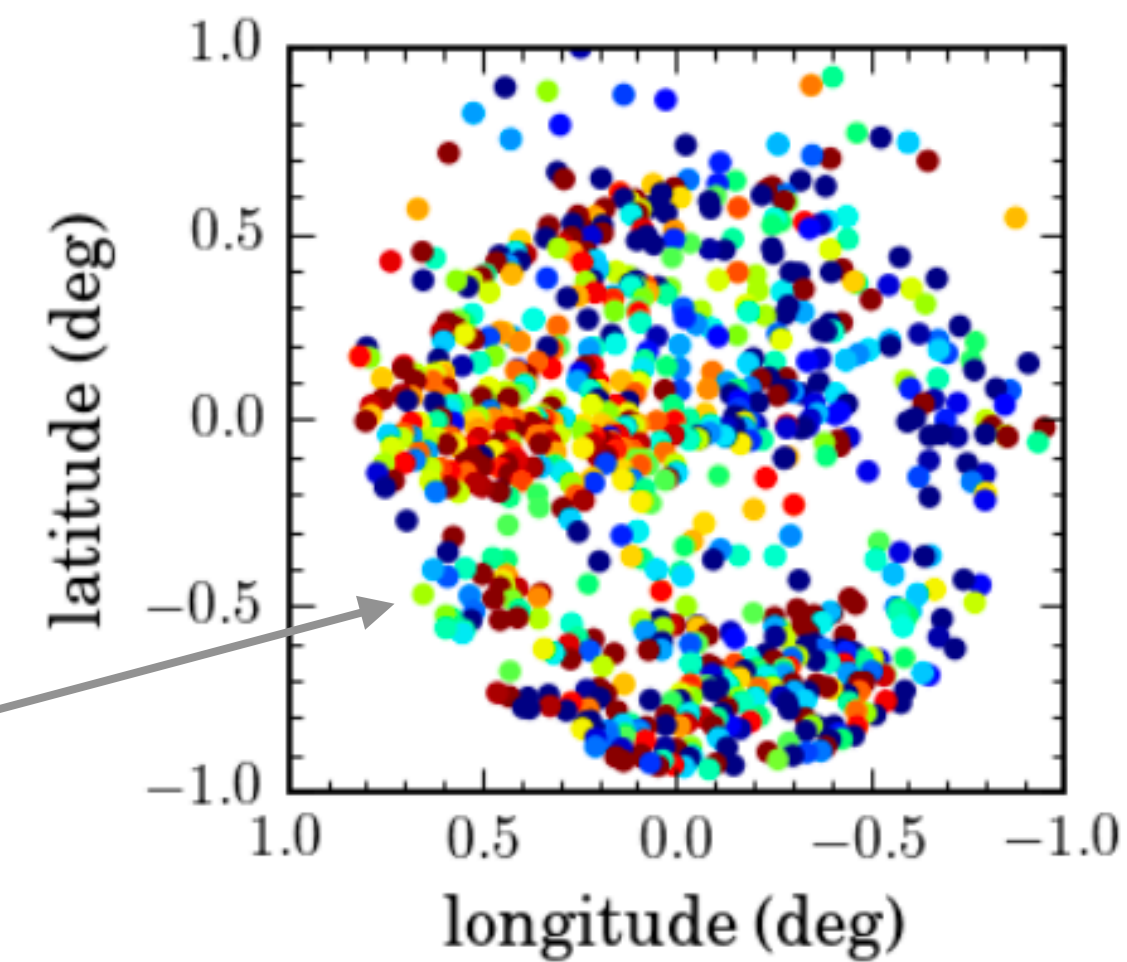
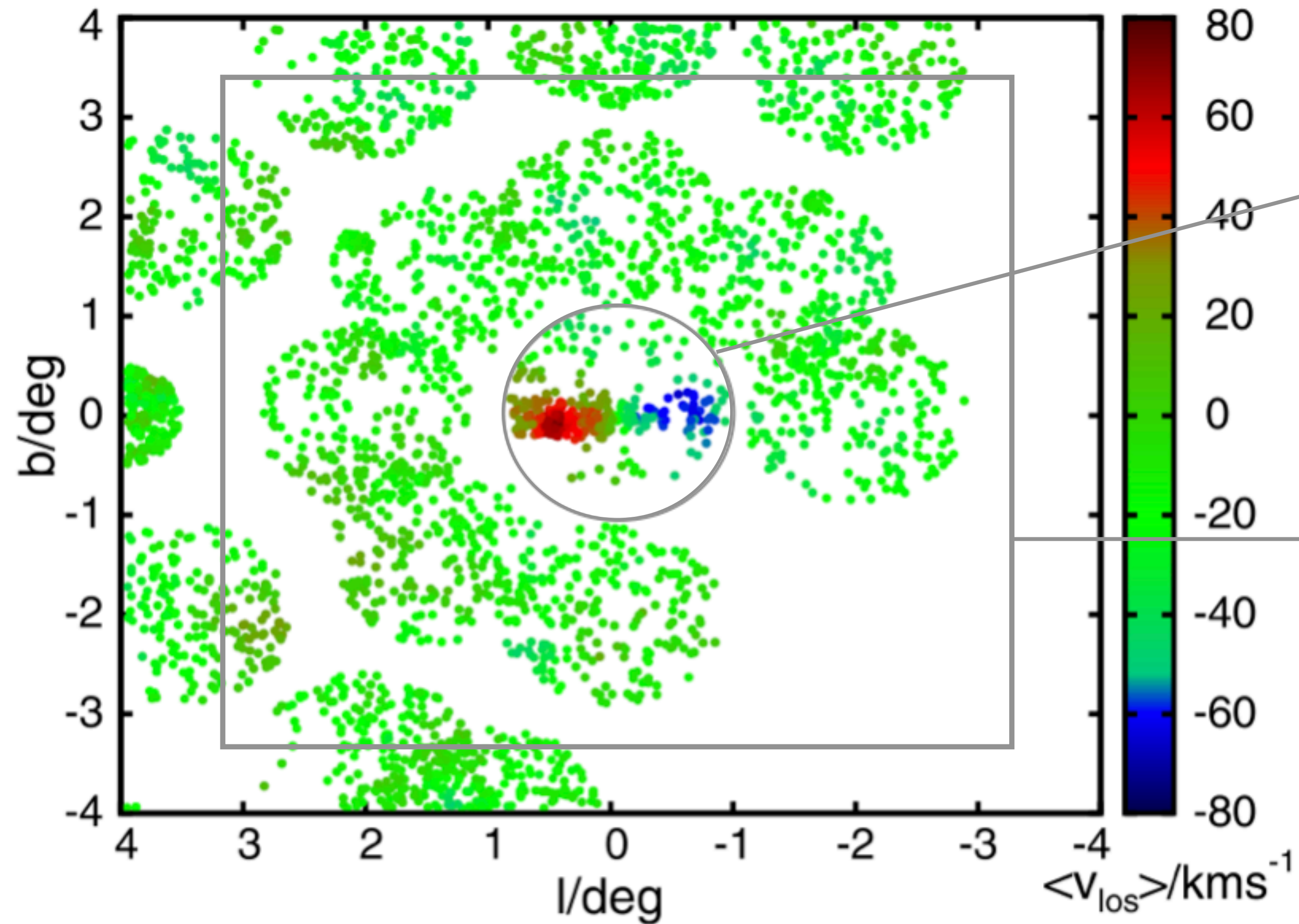
The NSD rotation from RVs

MZ et al. (2024)

APOGEE DR17

Schönrich et al. (2015)

APOGEE DR14



Conclusions

We detect the rotation of the nuclear region of the MW. Near side \rightarrow E Far side \rightarrow W
However the NSD rotation is not faster nor colder than that of the surrounding region

We detect a region where all the RC stars move \rightarrow E.

We interpret this as an evidence that the CMZ hides the far side of this population.



We do not find clear evidence, in the present PM data, for the existence of a cold, fast rotating NSD.

RV data from APOGEE DR17 do not confirm a **clear** kinematical detection of the NSD, as previously reported.

take-home message

The present work highlights our poor understanding of the Milky Way nuclear region.

Strong observational biases affecting this region much more than its surroundings may produce "features" that are not real