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- relationships between different structures and the galaxy as a whole
- roles of galactic nuclei in galaxy formation and evolution







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- relationships between different structures and the galaxy as a whole
- roles of galactic nuclei in galaxy formation and evolution

#### Galactic nuclei

- very bright objects
- **Unique environment** (strong magnetic fields, dense gas, and high turbulence)



Inner bulge, Nuclear Stellar Disk, and Nuclear Star Cluster



- New near-IR, stellar spectroscopic method for M giants Talk by Govind Nandakumar
- Abundances of 24 elements of the Galactic Center with IGRINS
- Neutron-capture elements in the near-IR

Nils Ryde G. Nandakumar, G. Mace, M. Schultheis, R.M. Rich, B. Thorsbro





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**Observatoire** de la CÔTE d'AZUR











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G. Nandakumar, G. Mace, M. Schultheis, R.M. Rich, B. Thorsbro







- Central light excess: nuclear stellar disk (120 pc), NSC (4 pc), disk of young stars (0.5 pc).<sup>1</sup>
- Motivation:

- Relation between formation history of NSC and that of the Milky Way as a whole,

- Roles of galactic nuclei in galaxy formation and evolution (see, e.g, Schödel et al. 2023). Very bright objects.



<sup>1</sup> "Nuclear Stellar Discs" Schultheis, Sormani, Gadotti A&ARA 2025

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 Dominant old pop. >10 Gyr and 15% intermediate-age stars of about 3 Gyr in age (Schödel et al. 2020; Nogueras-Lara et al. 2021; Feldmeir-Krause 2017), cf. Chen et al. (2023) dominant metal-rich population of 5 Gyrs.

K band luminosity function fitting with BASTi isochrones:





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- Dominant old pop. >10 Gyr and 15% intermediate-age stars of about 3 Gyr in age (Schödel et al. 2020; Nogueras-Lara et al. 2021)
- Formation routes of NSC (Neumayer et al. 2020):
  - Infall and merging of globular clusters over time or
  - In situ formation due to inward migration of gas and clusters originating in the early disk
- Connection NSC/NSD/Bulge? Unique SFH? Highest stellar densities in the MW
- Detailed chemistry is needed







Mean A<sub>K</sub> extinction map in the inner Milky Way, calculated from Gonzalez et al. (2012) using extinction coefficients from 11 Nishiyama et al. (2009)



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1° N

## **Chemical characterisation of the Galactic Center**





Lund Observatory

Galactic Latitude

1° N

## **Chemical characterisation of the Galactic Center**

#### Detailed abundances NSD:

- Ryde & Schultheis 2015: 9 stars disk like Mg, Si, and Ca
- Ryde et al. 2016 a,b:
   One [Fe/H] = -1.0 giant high alpha
- Nandakumar et al. 2018,
- Nieuwmunster et al. 2023: 9 stars disk like Mg, Si, and Ca
- Thorsbro et al. 2020: 4 stars



Spitzer/IRAC 3.6 + 4.5 + 5.8 + 8.0 µm

NASA/JPL-Caltech/S. Stolovy (Spitzer Science Center/Caltech)

0°30'

00' Galactic Longitude 359<sup>°</sup>30'

Adopted from Schödel et al. (2023)



1° N

## **Chemical characterisation of the Galactic Center**





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salactic Latitude





a.  $(I,b) = (0^{\circ},1^{\circ})$  North of the Center







- M giants (3250 < *T*<sub>eff</sub> < 4000 K) needed
- IGRINS spectrometer in H and K bands (1.5-1.7 & 2.0-2.3 μm) at R = 45 000 & SNR > 100
- 9 stars observed with IGRINS, only 7 with good SNR
- From McDonald Observatory!

# New near-IR, stellar spectroscopic method

Govind Nadakumar's talk:

- Reliable stellar parameters for M giants of  $3250 < T_{eff} < 4000$  K
- Consistent and systematic, validated near-IR spectroscopic analysis of inner Milky Way and close-by M giants with same method and spectral lines
- Several nucleosynthetic channels: *α*-, odd-Z, Fe-peak, neutron capture elements, and fluorine



IGRINS on the 107" at McDonald Observatory (Harlan J. Smith Telescope)





## **Chemical characterisation of the Galactic Center** a. (*I*,*b*) = (0°,1°) North of the Center



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## **Chemical charac** a. *(l,b)* = (0°,1°) North of

- 21 elements at 1° North
- Follows which disk trend
- Higher metallicities
- Similarity to the inner disk sequence, following the high-[α/Fe] envelope
- More data for SFR

**★**: M giants at  $(I,b) = (0,+1^\circ)$ 

 Solar neighbourhood thin-disk
 Solar neighbourhood thick-disk
 BP1 Halo interloper
 Nandakumar et al. (2024)
 Lund Observatory



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#### a. (*l*,*b*) = (0°,1°) North of the Center

- Zasowski et al. (2019) [DR17]
- ★ BP1





## **Chemical characterisation of the Galactic Center** a. (1,b) = (0°,1°) North of the Center

- Bulge similar to the thick disk, but extended to higher metallicity.
- This was also suggested by Di Matteo (2016), where the thick-disk (high-α) population is referred to as "inner disk sequence" including the metal-rich thin-disk population. This is considered to be the same structure as the thick-disk or "inner disk sequence" (see also Haywood et al. 2013).
- cf. simulation VINTERGATAN (Agertz et al. 2021; Renaud et al. 2021).



b. *Nuclear Star Cluster* (Ryde et al. 2025 & Nadakumar et al. 2025)



/ 8 pc

3.4

2

RA	DEC	K	Date
h:m:s	d:m:s	(mag)	UT
17:45:43.200	-28:59:41.400	10.10	2022-05-10
17:45:38.100	-29:00:58.070	10.50	2023-04-28
17:45:37.900	-29:00:57.600	10.50	2023-04-28
17:45:41.360	-29:00:13.025	10.99	2023-04-29
17:45:41.016	-29:00:15.134	10.39	2023-04-04
17:45:41.301	-29:00:08.406	10.69	2023-04-30
17:45:46.187	-28:59:48.253	10.17	2023-03-24
17:45:42.751	-29:00:38.617	10.84	2023-04-28
17:45:42.012	-29:00:43.870	10.85	2023-04-30
17:45:40.671	-29:00:15.318	10.74	2022-05-16
17:45:41.016	-29:00:04.766	10.28	2023-04-05
17:45:42.000	-29:00:20.000	10.50	2023-04-26
17:45:39.400	-29:00:58.900	10.60	2023-04-28
17:45:41.900	-28:59:23.390	10.49	2023-03-24
17:45:43.900	-28:59:28.500	10.70	2023-04-26
17:45:40.930	-29:00:24.390	10.44	2023-04-04
17:45:42.90	-29:00:09.60	10.90	2024-03-31
17:45:40.474	-29:00:13.450	11.06	2024-03-31
17:45:39.59	-28:59:56.21	10.82	2024-04-11
17:45:35.64	-29:00:47.00	10.75	2024-04-20

~ 3.4' / 8 pc

#### b. Nuclear Star Cluster

- We are analysing 20 M giants in the NSC with good SNR observed in 2023 & 2024 with IGRINS at Gemini S
- Detailed Mg, Si, and Ca (Ryde et al. 2025)
- Analysed with same pipeline on very similar quality spectra
- 23 elemental trends in the NSC: alpha, Fe-peak, Na, r- and selements (Nandakumar et al. 2025)
- Applying for more Gemini/IGRINS and Keck/NIRSPEC time of Galactic Center: NSC, NSD, inner bulge



Table 1: Observational details of M giant stars.

Name	RA	DEC	K	Date
	h:m:s	d:m:s	(mag)	UT
COOL16611	17:45:43.200	-28:59:41.400	10.10	2022-05-10
COOL7137	17:45:38.100	-29:00:58.070	10.50	2023-04-28
COOL7191	17:45:37.900	-29:00:57.600	10.50	2023-04-28
FK137	17:45:41.360	-29:00:13.025	10.99	2023-04-29
FK14	17:45:41.016	-29:00:15.134	10.39	2023-04-04
FK48	17:45:41.301	-29:00:08.406	10.69	2023-04-30
FK5020265	17:45:46.187	-28:59:48.253	10.17	2023-03-24
FK6020735	17:45:42.751	-29:00:38.617	10.84	2023-04-28
FK6020974	17:45:42.012	-29:00:43.870	10.85	2023-04-30
FK87	17:45:40.671	-29:00:15.318	10.74	2022-05-16
FK94	17:45:41.016	-29:00:04.766	10.28	2023-04-05
Feld31	17:45:42.000	-29:00:20.000	10.50	2023-04-26
Feld84	17:45:39.400	-29:00:58.900	10.60	2023-04-28
GC15540	17:45:41.900	-28:59:23.390	10.49	2023-03-24
GC16890	17:45:43.900	-28:59:28.500	10.70	2023-04-26
GC25a	17:45:40.930	-29:00:24.390	10.44	2023-04-04
GC11532	17:45:42.90	-29:00:09.60	10.90	2024-03-31
FK152	17:45:40.474	-29:00:13.450	11.06	2024-03-31
GC13727	17:45:39.59	-28:59:56.21	10.82	2024-04-11
GC16895	17:45:35.64	-29:00:47.00	10.75	2024-04-20

#### b. Nuclear Star Cluster



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### **Chemical characterisation of the Galactic Center** b. Nuclear Star Cluster



#### b. Nuclear Star Cluster



- NSC alphas enhanced following inner-disk sequence
- Similar to stars +1° North of Center
- NSC population likely shares a similar evolutionary history with the inner bulge, challenging a recent dominant star-formation burst
- NSC SFH and that of the thick disk at the same metallicities, must also have been similar

#### b. Nuclear Star Cluster



# Conclusions

- To understand Galactic Center need detail abundances at high precision and accuracy. Differential SN sample key.
- Largest set of abundance of the NSD and NSC yet
- 23 elements now possible to retrieve from high-res near-IR spectra
- (*I*,*b*)=(0,1°): similar thick disk extension trends, with hint of larger SFR
- Ba is now possible, and also s/r-element Yb.
- Fluorine is still of large interest.
- More element abundance trends of 20 stars in the NSC will be published in the Spring in Nandakumar et al. 2025



Wenner-Gren Foundations Wenner-Gren Stiftelserna







s- and r-elements available in H- and K-band spectra

- Few neutron capture elements in the near-IR identified
- Cu, Ce, Nd (H band) and Y (K band) have been used before



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- Few neutron capture elements in the near-IR identified
- Cu, Ce, Nd (H band) and Y (K band) have been used before
- r/s element Yb (Montelius et al. 2022)
- Identification and characterization of a line at 2.33 µm from the s-element Ba (Nandakumar et al. 2024)



s- and r-elements available in H- and K-band spectra



Ytterbium in the Galactic disk

We find that Yb is possible to retrieve, but only in high-res, H-band spectra (e.g. IGRINS but not APOGEE).





- M giants of 3100< T<sub>eff</sub> < 4000 K</li>
- IGRINS spectrometer on Gemini S
- *R* = 45000
- + H and K bands (1.5 1.75 and 2.05 2.3  $\mu m),$
- SNR > 100



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SNR > 100

Ytterbium in the Galactic disk

Difficulties due to blending CO lines
40 % s-process and 60 % r-process (Bisterzo et al. 2014, Prantzos et al. 2020)
70 Yb 168 170 171 172 173 174 176
Can compare with Ce (s) and Eu (r) from Forsberg et al.

2019







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Nandakumar et al., A&A, 2024



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