

Distance and extinction determination for APOGEE stars with Bayesian Method

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Abstract & Introduction

Using a Bayesian technology we derived distances and extinctions for over 100,000 red giant stars observed by the Apache Point Observatory Galactic Evolution Experiment (APOGEE) survey by taking into account spectroscopic constraints from the APOGEE stellar parameters and photometric constraints from 2MASS, as well as a prior knowledge on the Milky Way. Derived distances are compared with those from four other independent methods, the *Hipparcos* parallaxes, star clusters, APOGEE red clump stars, and asteroseismic distances from APOKASC (Rodrigues et al. 2014) and SAGA Catalogues (Casagrande et al. 2014). These comparisons covers four orders of magnitude in the distance scale from 0.02 kpc to 20 kpc. The results show that our distances agree very well with those from other methods: the mean relative difference between our Bayesian distances and those derived from other methods ranges from −4.2% to +3.6%, and the dispersion ranges from 15% to 25%. The extinctions toward all stars are also derived and compared with those from several other independent methods: the Rayleigh–Jeans Color Excess (RJCE) method, Gonzalez’s two-dimensional extinction map, as well as three-dimensional extinction maps and models. The comparisons reveal that, overall, estimated extinctions agree very well, but RJCE tends to overestimate extinctions for cool stars and objects with low log *g*.

Key words: stars: fundamental parameters – stars: distances – dust, extinction

- "星までの距離" は極めて重要なパラメタ
- GAIA では 10⁹ もの星の位置・速度情報 (直接測定) が得られる ⇒ それでも銀河系の 1% 程度
- (精度はひとまず) より多くの天体について距離を求める手法を開発することは重要である
- APOGEE の分光 + 2MASS の測光データを使って天体までの距離と減光量を推定
- 距離は 0.2–20 kpc というダイナミックレンジで先行研究と consistent な結果を得た
- 2 次元/3 次元ダスト分布は先行研究とほぼ consistent な結果を得た

BAYESIAN METHOD

観測量 *O* から系のパラメタ *X* を推定する。

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{O} &= (T_{\text{eff}}, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], \log g, J, H, K_s). \\ \boldsymbol{X} &= ([\text{Fe}/\text{H}], \log \tau, \mathcal{M}, l, b, s). \end{aligned}$$

(*l, b*) ではなく減光量 *A_V* が含まれているべき

パラメタ *X* が与えられたとき, 星の進化計算から観測量 *O* を求めることが可能.
一方で観測量 *O* からパラメタ *X* を求めることは容易ではない.

確率 *P* (*X* | *O*) を求めるために以下の式を用いる.

$$P(\boldsymbol{X}|\boldsymbol{O}) = \frac{P(\boldsymbol{X})}{P(\boldsymbol{O})} P(\boldsymbol{O}|\boldsymbol{X}),$$

確率 *P* (*O* | *X*) はいわゆる尤度である.
ここでは観測量の誤差が正規分布で近似されるとして計算する.

$$P(\boldsymbol{O}|\boldsymbol{X}) = G(\boldsymbol{O}|\boldsymbol{X}, \sigma_o) = \prod_{(i=1)}^n G(O_i|\boldsymbol{X}, \sigma_{oi}).$$

確率 *P* (*X*) は事前確率 (prior) である. 星は thin disk, thick disk, halo に大別できると仮定して以下のように置く.

$$P(\boldsymbol{X}) = p(\mathcal{M}) \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i([\text{Fe}/\text{H}]) p_i(\tau) p_i(\boldsymbol{r}),$$

↑ 各要素の個数比を反映する係数 α_i を導入すると自然に拡張できる気がする

初期質量の分布関数 *P* (*M*) は以下のように置く (Kroupa-type IMF).

$$p(\mathcal{M}) \propto \begin{cases} \mathcal{M}^{-1.3} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} < 0.5 \text{ M}_{\odot}, \\ 0.536 \mathcal{M}^{-2.2} & \text{if } 0.5 \leq \mathcal{M} < 1 \text{ M}_{\odot}, \\ 0.536 \mathcal{M}^{-2.519} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

thin disk, thick disk, halo に対応する成分はそれぞれ以下のように定義する.

thin disk $p_1([\text{Fe}/\text{H}]) = G([\text{Fe}/\text{H}], 0.2),$ $p_1(\tau) \propto \exp(0.119 \tau/\text{Gyr}) \quad \text{for } \tau \leq 10 \text{ Gyr},$ $p_1(\boldsymbol{r}) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{R}{R_{\text{d}}^{\text{thin}}} - \frac{ z }{z_{\text{d}}^{\text{thin}}}\right).$	thick disk $p_2([\text{Fe}/\text{H}]) = G([\text{Fe}/\text{H}] + 0.6, 0.5),$ $p_2(\tau) \propto \text{uniform in range } 8 \leq \tau \leq 12 \text{ Gyr},$ $p_2(\boldsymbol{r}) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{R}{R_{\text{d}}^{\text{thick}}} - \frac{ z }{z_{\text{d}}^{\text{thick}}}\right).$	halo $p_3([\text{Fe}/\text{H}]) = G([\text{Fe}/\text{H}] + 1.6, 0.5),$ $p_3(\tau) \propto \text{uniform in range } 10 \leq \tau \leq 13.7 \text{ Gyr},$ $p_3(\boldsymbol{r}) \propto r^{-3.39},$
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天体までの減光量 *A_V* は log-normal な分布をもった確率変数だと仮定.

$$\mathrm{d}P = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \mathrm{e}^{-(a-a_{\text{prior}})^2/2\sigma^2} \mathrm{d}a, \quad a = \ln(A_V)$$

減光量分布の中央 *a_{prior}* は無限遠に天体があるときの減光量 *A_V*? と密度分布モデルで計算する.

$$A_{V\text{prior}}(\ell, b, s) = A_{V\infty}(\ell, b) \frac{\int_0^s \mathrm{d}s' \rho[\boldsymbol{x}(s')]}{\int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}s' \rho[\boldsymbol{x}(s')]},$$

Figure 1: Hipparcos カタログ (直接測定) との比較

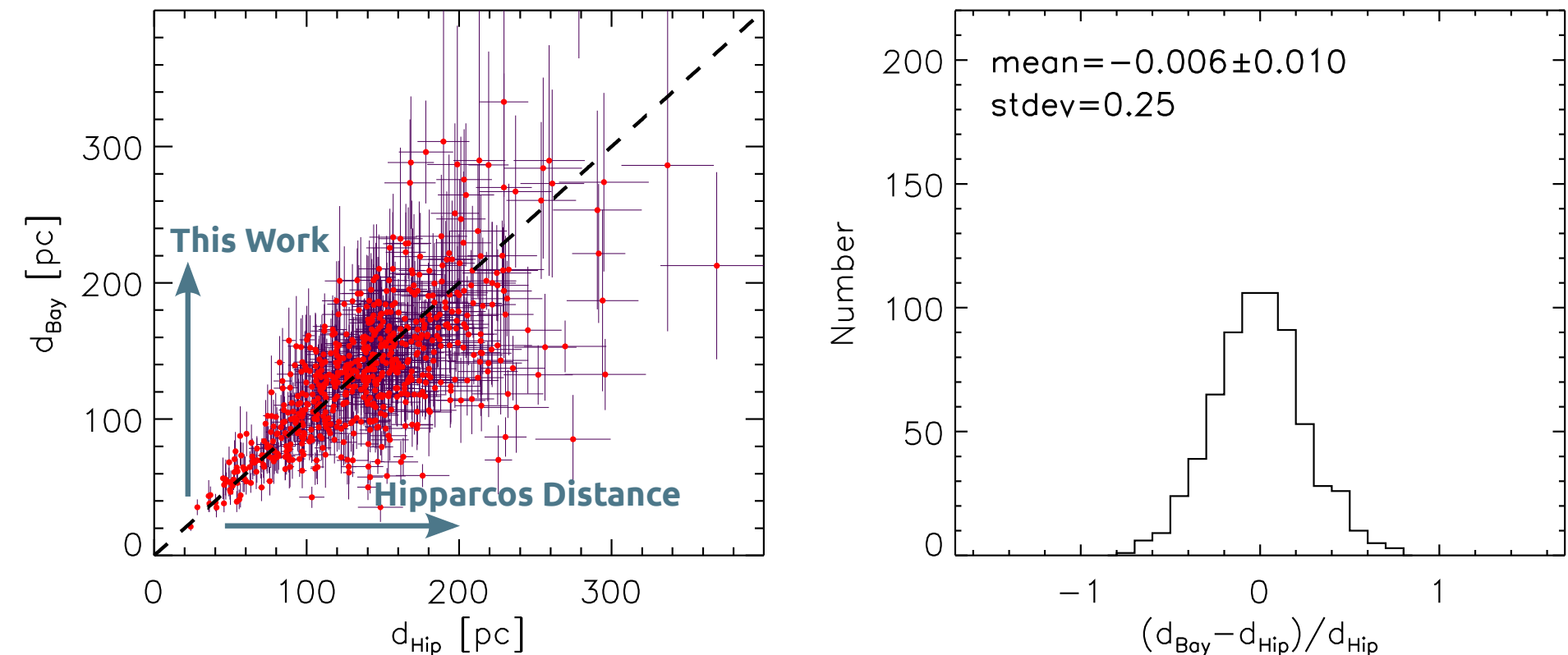
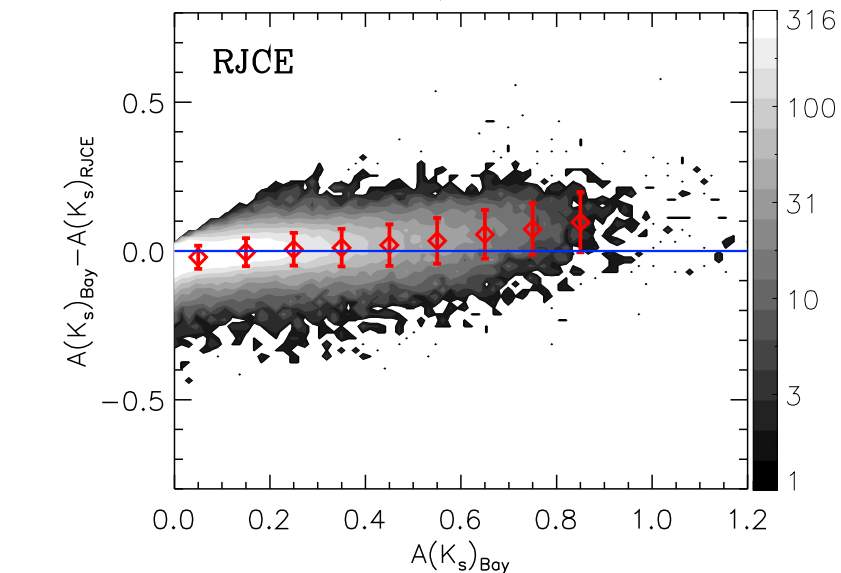
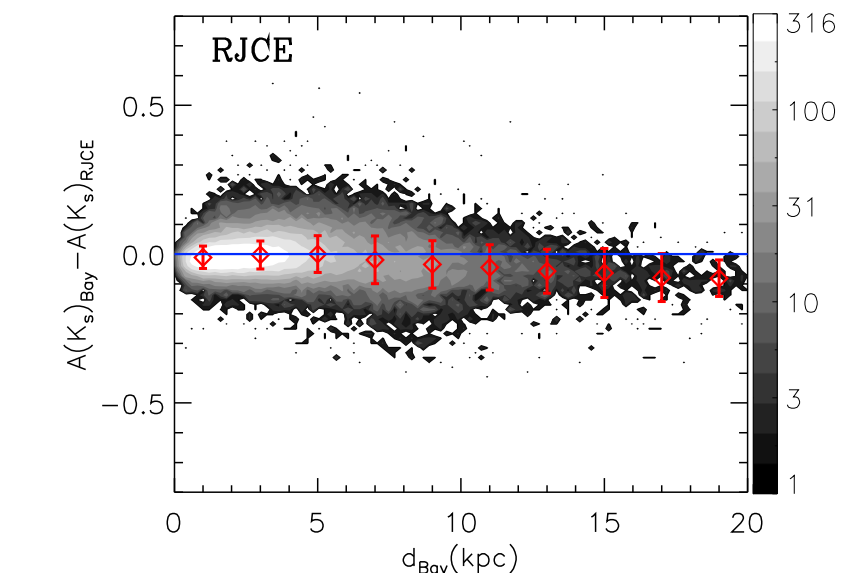
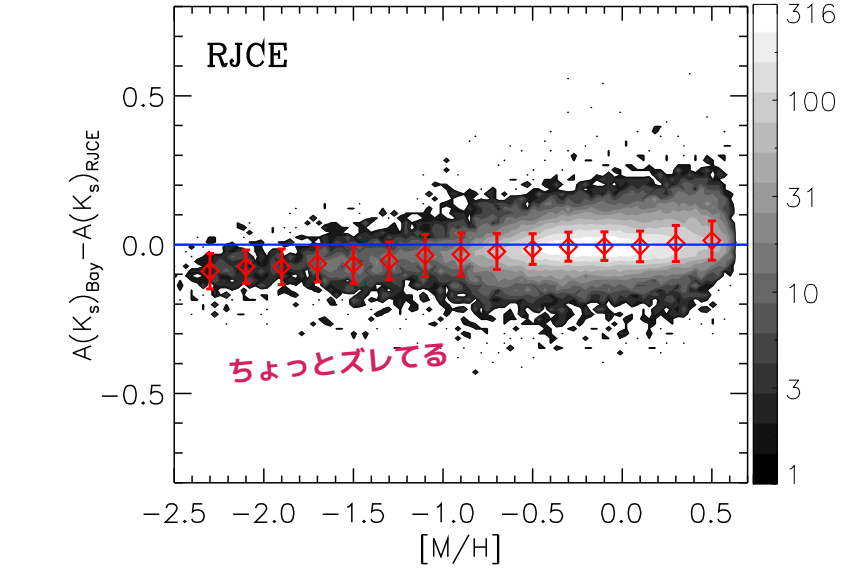
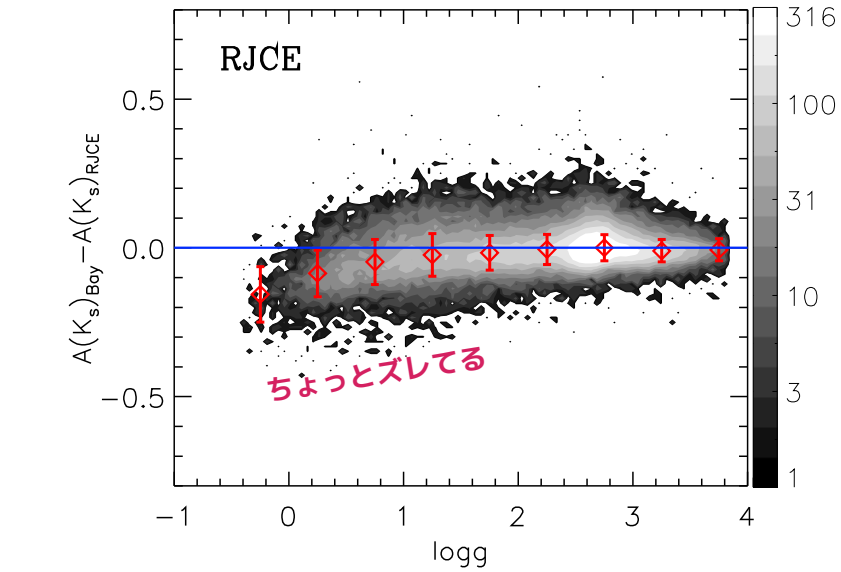
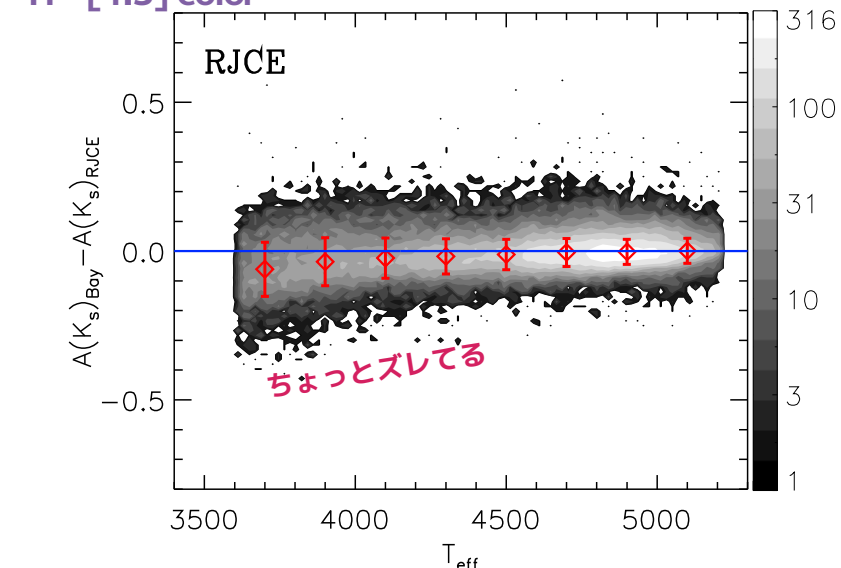


Table 1: 先行研究との比較まとめ (距離編)

Table 1. Summary the relative difference between our Bayesian distances and reference distance samples. Two distance estimators from Bayesian methods are used for comparison.						
Samples	N _{stars}	Dist. Range (kpc)	distance is derived from 1/⟨ϖ⟩		⟨d⟩ is used for distance	
			Relative residual(%)		Relative residual(%)	
			Mean	R.M.S.	Mean	R.M.S.
Hipparcos	662	0.02-0.2	−3.8 ± 1.0	25	−0.6 ± 1.0	25
APOGEE-clusters	431	0.8-19.3	−5.5 ± 1.0	20	−4.2 ± 1.1	18
APOGEE-RC	19937	0.4-12.5	−3.3 ± 0.1	17	−1.2 ± 0.1	18
Rodrigues et al.	1989	0.3-4.7	+1.2 ± 0.3	15	+3.6 ± 0.3	16
SAGA	135	0.7-4.1	−2.1 ± 0.7	15	+0.0 ± 0.8	15

Figure 7-8: 2次元ダスト分布の比較

Rayleigh Jeans Color Excess method
H-[4.5] color



Gonzalez+ (2012)
J-K color of the red clump

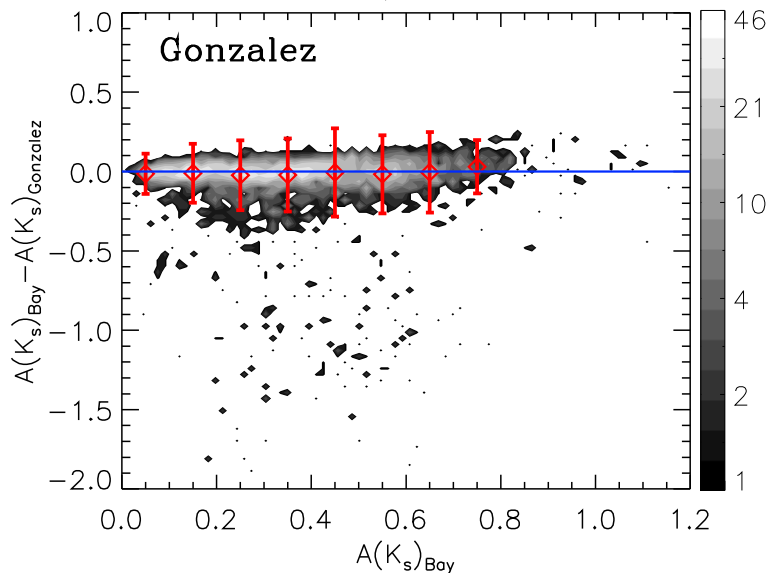
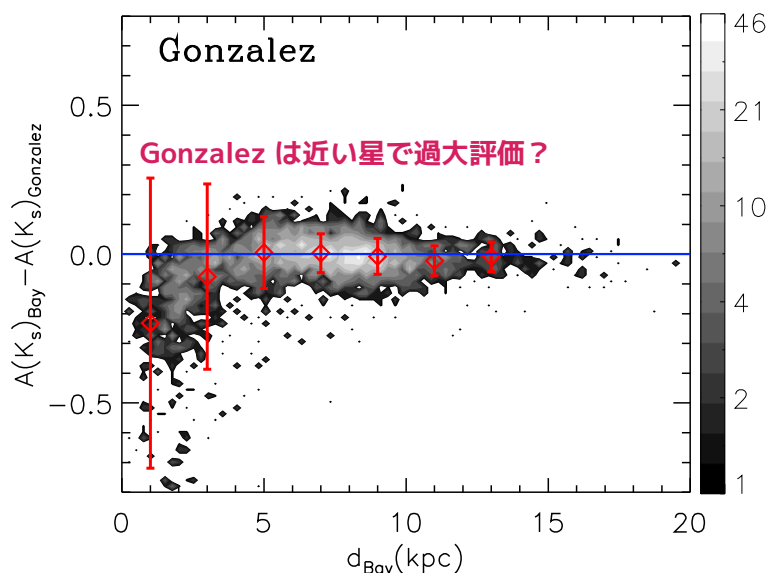
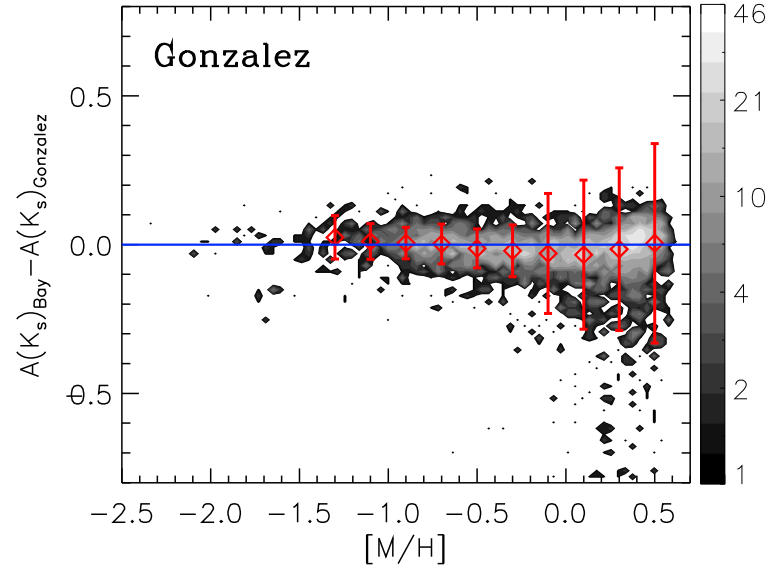
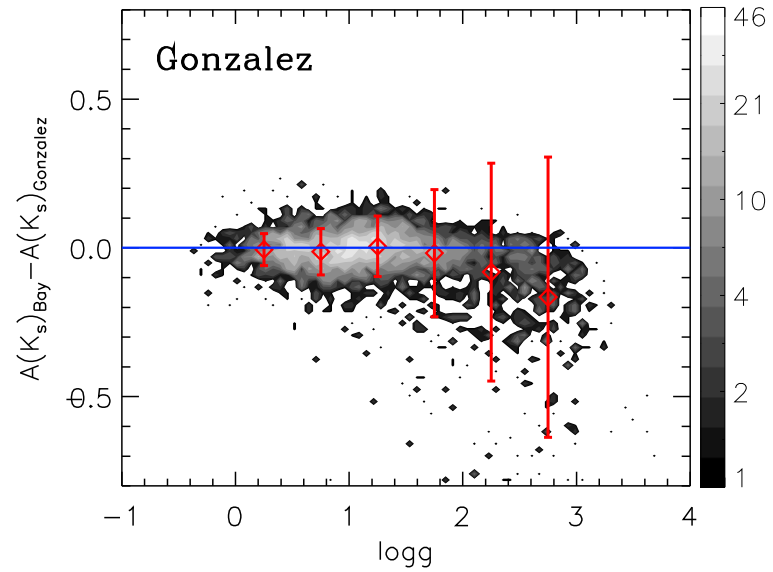
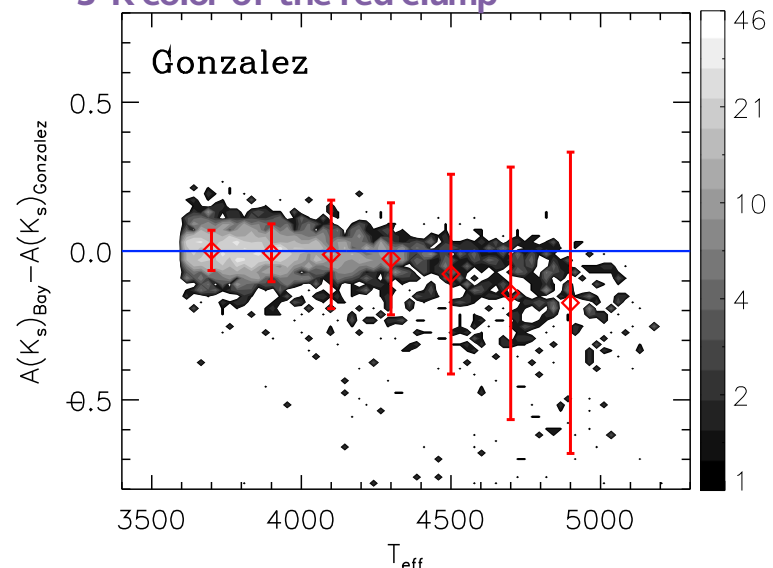


Figure 9: 3次元ダスト分布の比較

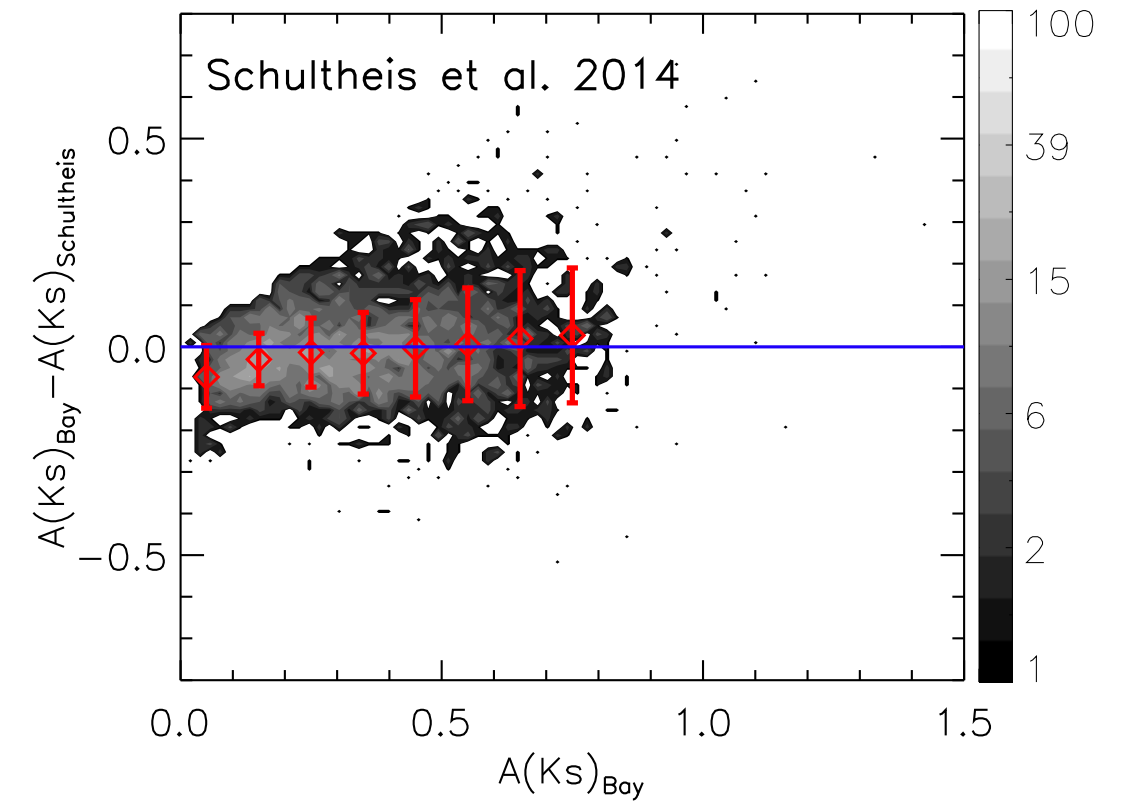
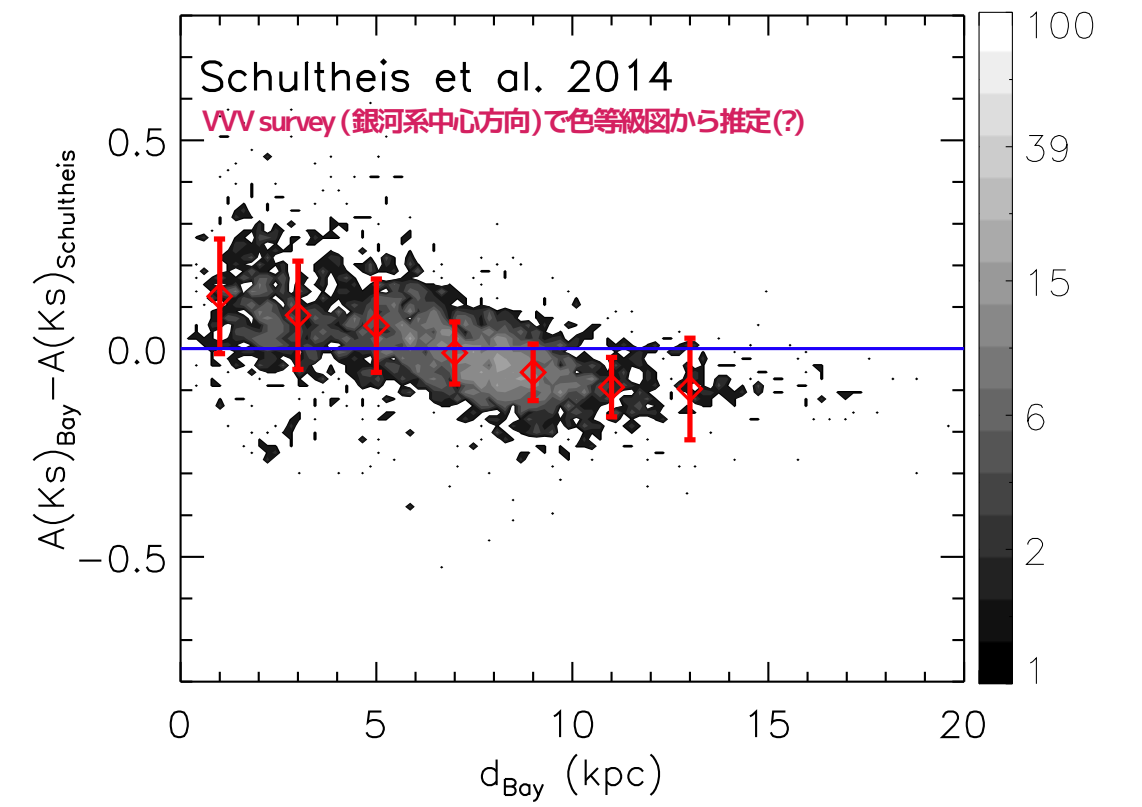
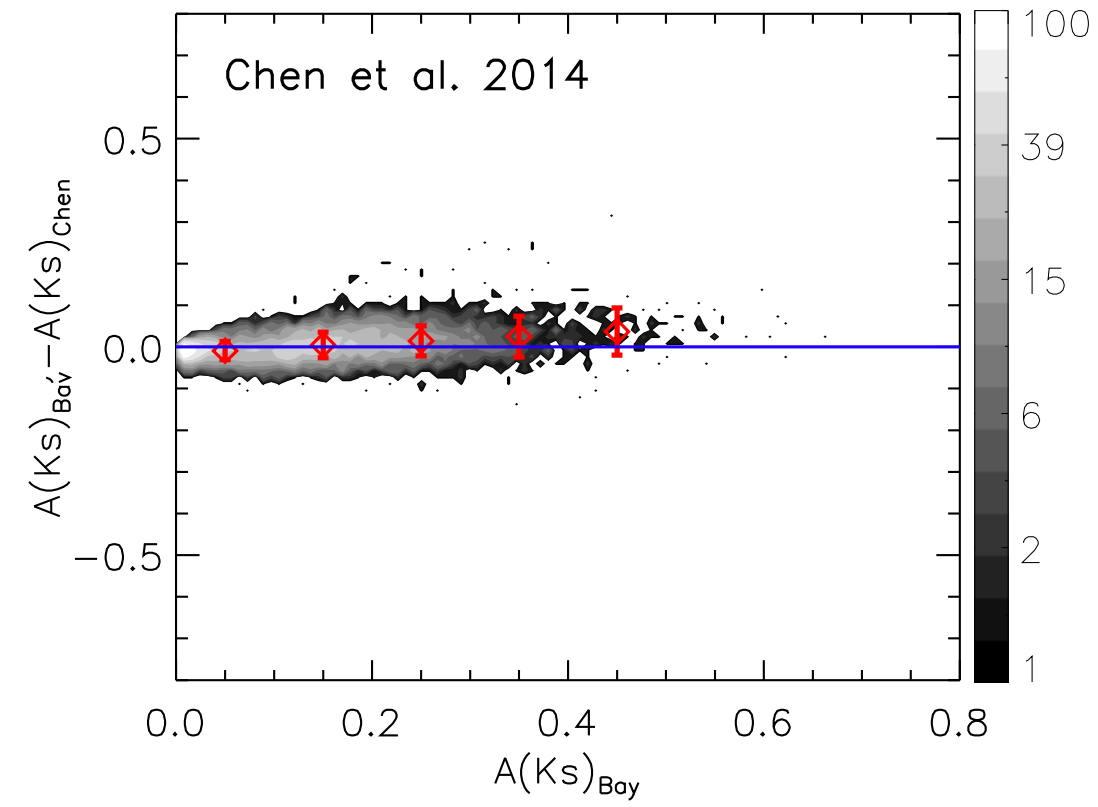
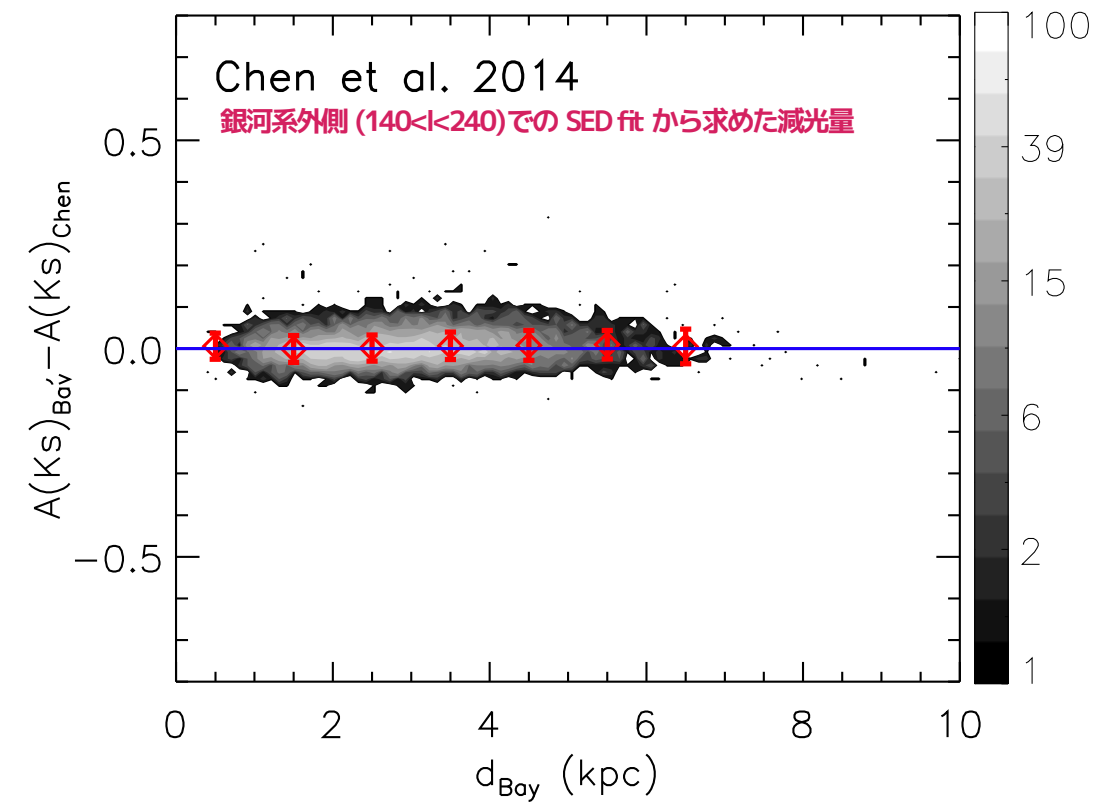


Figure 10: 3次元ダスト分布モデルとの比較

