Age-morphology dependence of the Milky Way boxy/peanut bulge seen in Mira variables

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Accepted XXX. Received YYY; in original form ZZZ

ABSTRACT

We analyse the distribution of Mira variable stars in the central region of the Milky Way. We find that with increasing period, i.e. decreasing age, the Miras shift towards negative Galactic longitudes \( \ell \). Comparing to a cosmological zoom simulation of a barred galaxy, we find that this shift with age can be explained by an age-morphology dependence of the boxy peanut/bulge. Owing to a combination of projection effects and the limitation of the range of Galactic longitudes, the near hump at \( \ell > 0 \) is more truncated for younger populations, and the far hump at \( \ell < 0 \) dominates the observed distributions.

Key words: Galaxy: bulge – Galaxy: structure – Galaxy: evolution – stars: variables: general

1 INTRODUCTION

Boxy/peanut (B/P) bulges are frequently found in near edge-on barred galaxies (Erwin & Debattista 2017). Near-IR images (Weiland et al. 1994; Ciambur, Graham & Bland-Hawthorn 2017) and the split of the magnitude distribution of the red clump stars (McWilliam & Zoccali 2010; Saito et al. 2011; Ness et al. 2012) suggest that the Milky Way also hosts a B/P bulge.

While these observational studies gives us a view of the B/P bulge that is comprised of stars from a wide range of ages, several authors (Athanassoula, Rodionov & Prantzos 2017; Debattista et al. 2017; Fragkoudi et al. 2017; Buck et al. 2018; Fragkoudi et al. 2020) showed that both in idealised N-body and hydrodynamical simulations the morphology of stellar populations in a B/P bar/bulge depends on age (or metallicity). Debattista et al. (2017) attributed this dependence to the kinematic ‘fractionation’ of stellar orbits. In their simulations, the bar growth affects populations of different prior kinematics differently, i.e. populations with larger (smaller) prior scale-height will assume a more extended (less extended) vertical profile after bar formation. In Semczuk et al. (2022), we added to this picture that inside-out formation of the disc prior to bar formation induces a similar correlation of B/P extent vs. age.

The age-morphology dependence of bulges was confirmed in external galaxies (nested structures, Ciambur & Graham 2016) and in the Milky Way, where the red clump split was observed in metal rich but not in metal poor stars (Ness et al. 2012; Uttenthaler et al. 2012; Rojas-Arriagada et al. 2014; Babusiaux 2016). Aside from direct stellar parameter determination, the age-/metallicity-dependent prevalence of different types of variable stars can be used to trace different populations. In a recent paper (Semczuk et al. 2022) we showed that RR Lyrae stars (from the OGLE catalogue Soszyński et al. 2014, 2019), which represent a very old population (>10 Gyr), display signatures of a small peanut bulge, consistent with fractionation predictions.

In this work, we further investigate the age-morphology dependence of the Milky Way bulge with the recent OGLE Mira stars catalogue (Iwanek et al. 2022) by employing the Miras’ period-age relation (Trabucchi & Mowlavi 2022). Section 2 describes the data and section 3 briefly describes the simulations. In Section 4 we discuss the predictions for the age-morphology dependence from the simulations. In Section 5 we compare the age-/period-dependent distribution of OGLE Miras to these theoretical predictions and in Section 6 we discuss our results in the context of previous studies of Mira stars in the Milky Way.

2 DATA SELECTION

In this study we make use of a recently published catalogue of OGLE Mira stars (Iwanek et al. 2022). We cross-matched the OGLE sample with 2MASS (Skrutskie et al. 2006) using 1 arcsec aperture to obtain the \( JHK_s \) photometry. We cleaned the crossmatched sample taking only stars with colours \( J−H > 0.75 \) by rejecting the clear outliers in \( J−H \) vs \( J \) colour-magnitude diagram. In order to avoid selection effects caused by OGLE footprints we restrict the data to the region \( |\ell| < 10^\circ \) and \(-5^\circ < b < -2.8^\circ \). This region also overlaps with our previous study of the B/P bulge in RR Lyrae stars (Semczuk et al. 2022). Similar to Grady et al. (2020), we restrict the Miras’ period range to 100-400 days, giving a final sample of 3446 stars.

1 https://ogledb.astrouw.edu.pl/~ogle/OCVS/
3 THE SIMULATIONS

In this paper we use publicly available snapshot at $z = 0$ of the Auriga 6 simulation from the Auriga suite of cosmological zoom-in simulations of Milky-Way analogues (Grand et al. 2017). Auriga is a suite of 30 magneto-hydrodynamical runs done with the code AREPO (Springel 2010). The selected galaxy has a virial halo mass of $1.04 \times 10^{12} \, M_\odot$, disc mass of $3.32 \times 10^{10} \, M_\odot$ and disc scale length of 5.95 kpc. The disc of the simulated galaxy also hosts a bar with length $< 5$ kpc and an associated B/P bulge.

4 AGE-MORPHOLOGY DEPENDENCE OF THE BOXY/PEANUT BULGE

Several authors (Athanassoula et al. 2017; Debattista et al. 2017; Fragkoudi et al. 2017; Buck et al. 2018; Fragkoudi et al. 2020; Semczuk et al. 2022) have shown that the morphology of the B/P bulge differs between different stellar populations in $N$-body or hydrodynamical simulations.

In Semczuk et al. (2022) we used growing N-body disc simulations to analyse how the age-morphology dependence of the peanut bulge manifests itself in samples covering windows of height and galactic latitude above/below the galactic disc. The cosmological zoom simulation examined here gives consistent results, which we will use as a qualitative example of how this age dependence is expected to imprint on the current observations.

Figure 1 shows cross sections of side-on (along the bar major axis) stellar density distributions for four different bins in stellar age $\tau$. Similarly to simulations listed above, the younger populations have a more pronounced/higher constrast X shape in the outer parts, while in the inner parts the opposite is the case: their distribution is smoother/more oval compared to the older populations.

With fixed cuts in Galactic latitude the projected densities thus show a significant difference between populations in the separation of the peanut humps. Figure 2 shows clearly that the two over-densities are most separated for youngest stars (left) and come closer to each other for older populations (right). We note aside that typically the inclined sample geometry in altitude vs. distance plays a lesser role. More important is the different relative inclination of the sightlines to the orientation of the bar when projecting in Galactic longitude: here, the far hump dominates the on-sky number density for younger populations. Depending on limitation, the close hump (at positive $\gamma$) gets more and more truncated by the longitude cut. For the oldest populations the distribution is rounder/less elongated and more of both humps fall into the longitude range (as in the case of RR Lyrae stars in Semczuk et al. 2022). The left panels of Figures 3 and 4 show this in the on-sky distribution and a histogram, respectively, for the same populations plotted in Figure 2. Histograms show that the count of stars at negative longitudes gets higher with smaller ages, with respect to the peaks of the distributions.

5 MORPHOLOGY OF THE OGLE MIRAS DISTRIBUTION

In the previous section we showed how a simulation of a barred galaxy with age-morphology dependence for the B/P bulge predicts that the increasing distance between the two humps for younger populations cause the far hump to dominate when survey limitations are present. Here, we use the OGLE Miras catalogue to examine this prediction. It was long known empirically (e.g. Feast 2009) and very recently confirmed on theoretical grounds by Trabucchi & Mowlavi...
in their sample, which is not surprising considering several factors: their number of stars is low in comparison with the recent OGLE Miras catalogue; additionally, non-negligible distance uncertainties will fill the central dip of the peanut, which is of comparable width to these uncertainties. On top of that, López-Corredoira (2017) combined data from all periods or divided the sample into only two bins. Mixing the populations will lead to a flattening of the expected dip, since the location of the bigger dip of the younger population is at the center, where the older population is hard to resolve (see e.g. Figure 2). Finally the stars in their work are only analysed at Galactic longitudes not exceeding $|\ell| < 8^\circ$. For younger populations, where the gap should be easier to find, the location of the close hump, as inferred from our work, is expected somewhere near $|\ell| < 10^\circ$, since we only find the amplification of the far hump because of the longitude limitation.

More recently Grady, Belokurov & Evans (2020) used Miras from Gaia DR2 (Mowlavi et al. 2018) to study the disc and bulge of the Milky Way represented by Miras of different stellar ages. Their conclusion for the B/P bulge is qualitatively consistent with our findings: the peanut morphology is clearer in the youngest population and the bulge is more concentrated in the oldest one. However, a closer look at their Figure 12 compared with our results may suggest some inconsistency. From their smoothed residual map it appears that the far hump at negative longitude is located at $\ell < -9^\circ$ and $b < -6^\circ$, while our results for the longest period range place the over-density closer to $\ell \sim -3^\circ$ and $b \sim -4^\circ$. Similarly, they find an over-density on the positive side on the edge of the region considered in our study. It may be that these structures are just an extension of the peanut that is under-sampled in our study and extends in that way to lower latitudes. Alternatively, some over- and under-densities in the on-sky distribution of Gaia DR2 Miras should be affected by the Gaia scanning law covering different regions of the sky with different time coverage and cadence. Miras of longer periods require more time coverage to be classified and this may cause subtle effects, in particular as the boundaries of the Gaia scanning law appear as sharp lines on the sky (see Fig.6 and 7 of Mowlavi et al. 2018).

In this study we have shown the expected dependence of the observed B/P bulge morphology on stellar age, in particular a skew density distribution in Galactic longitude, with a peak offset from the Galactic centre longitude. We have demonstrated that the current OGLE Mira sample already shows a trend consistent with these sim-
We conclude that future surveys with more stars will allow for better age splitting and better statistics, and so will shed more light on the age-morphology structure of the Milky-Way bulge. The most imminent improvement will come from Gaia DR3, if the on-sky distribution of variable stars will be largely free from scanning-law effects in relevant regions of the sky.

**DATA AVAILABILITY**

No data were generated in this study. Any data used are publicly available.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was supported by the STFC grant ST/S000453/1. MS thanks B.-E. Semczuk for support. EA thanks the CNES for financial support. We appreciate insightful discussions with H. Aly and P. Iwanek. RS thanks the Royal Society for generous support via a University Research Fellowship.

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Boxy/peanut signatures in MW Miras

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