













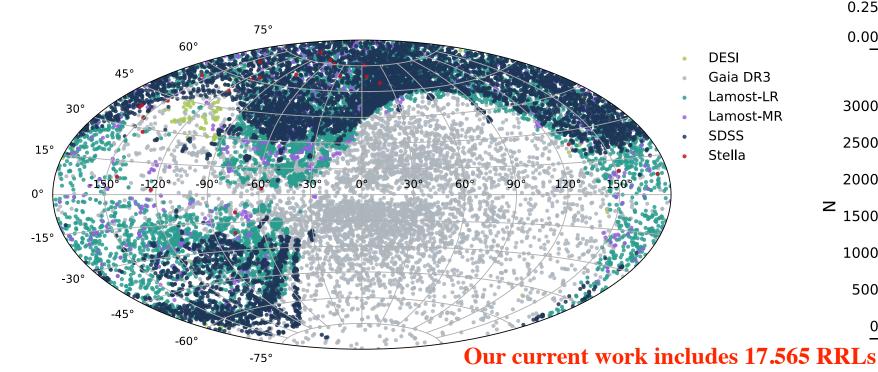


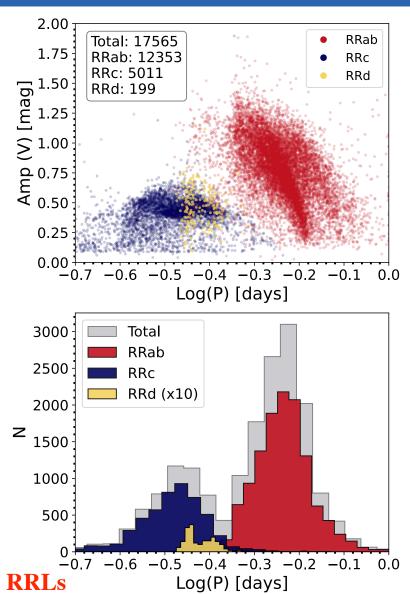


Scientific Rationale

Project Main Goal:

Provide the largest spectroscopic catalog of RR Lyrae stars (RRLs). These stars are solid tracers to investigate the early formation history of the Galactic spheroid and for performing chemical tagging analyses.













Estimation of Gamma-velocity using radial velocity curve templates.

- STELLA Robotic Observatory
- Mercator Telescope HERMES spectrograph
- The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)
- LAMOST dr8 v2 MR
- GAIA dr3
- Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS dr18)
- LAMOST dr8 v2 LR

Application of the Delta-S method to obtain metallicity estimates for RR Lyrae stars from low-resolution spectra.









On the basis of individual distances, gamma-velocities, proper motions and coordinates (Gaia) we can constrain the dynamical properties of these stars and their orbits (MW potential).

The chemo-dynamical properties of old stellar tracers allow us to trace in space and in time the assembling history of the Milly Way in its early stages.







On the basis of individual distances, gamma-velocities, proper motions & coordinates (Gaia) we can constrain the dynamical properties of these stars and their orbits (MW potential).

The chemo-dynamical properties of old stellar tracers allow us to trace in space and in time the assembling history of the Milly Way in its early stages.

Our current work includes 17565 RRLs

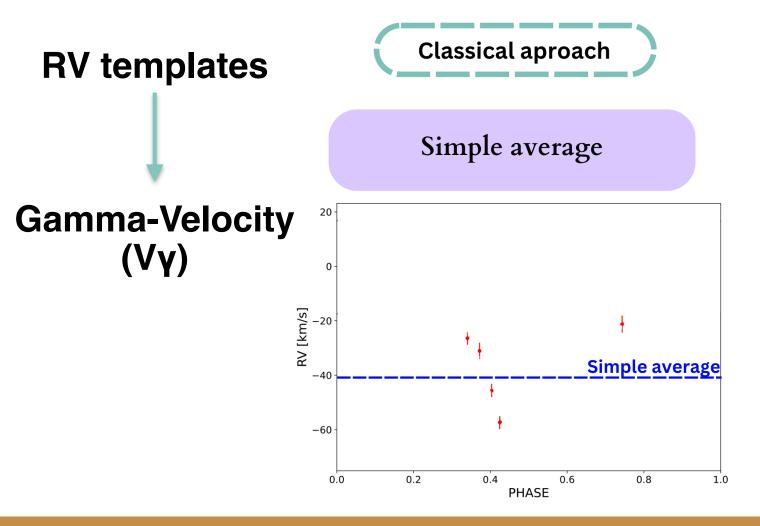
→ ~ 69000 spectra





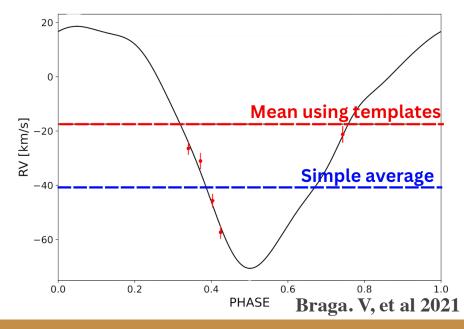








RV templates (more than 3 spectra)











1) Software development

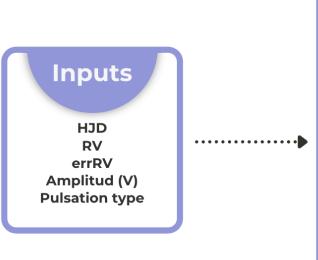
Status: complete

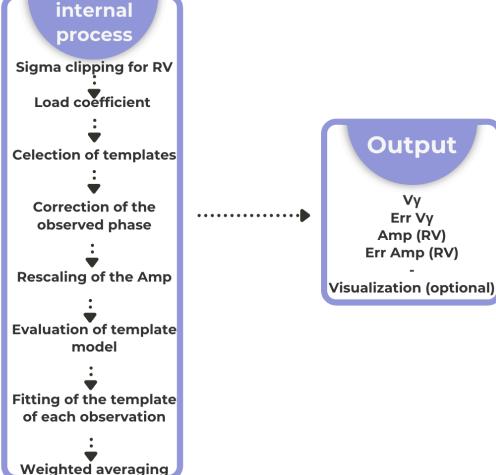
2) Testing the code

Status: complete

3) Validation of results

Status: complete











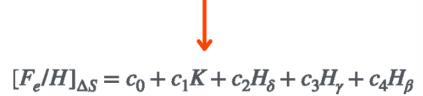


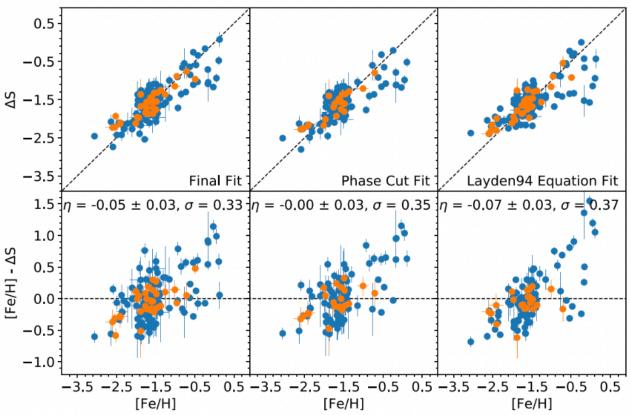
ΔS method



The equivalent widths of the Ca II K and three of the Balmer series features can also be associated with the metallicity of RRLs

The low-resolution measurements are sufficient to provide metallicity estimates!





Crestani et al, 2021









1) Software development

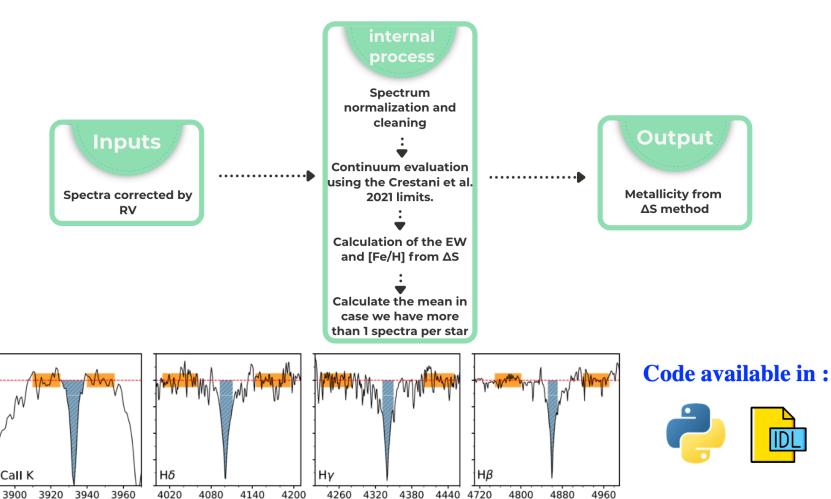
Status: complete

2) Testing the code

Status: complete

3) Validation of results

Status: complete



Wavelength (Å)

Normalized F 9.0 9.0 9.0

Crestani et al, 2021

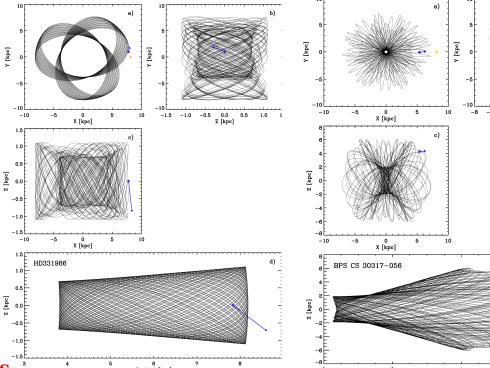








- RRL kinematics based on MW-potential (Bovy 2015)
- To estimate the errors the six input parameters (RV, distances, PM[ra,dec], position[ra,dec]) are randomly changed assuming Gaussian distributions.
- 10,000 points randomly distributed to trace orbital variations (Price-Whelan 2018)



V. D'Orazi et al 2024

To run these simulations are required several tens of hours

on a:

AS-2015CS-TNR Supermicro CloudDCA AMD EPYC 9754 Processor (128-cores/256-threads), 512 GB ram

Work in progress ...



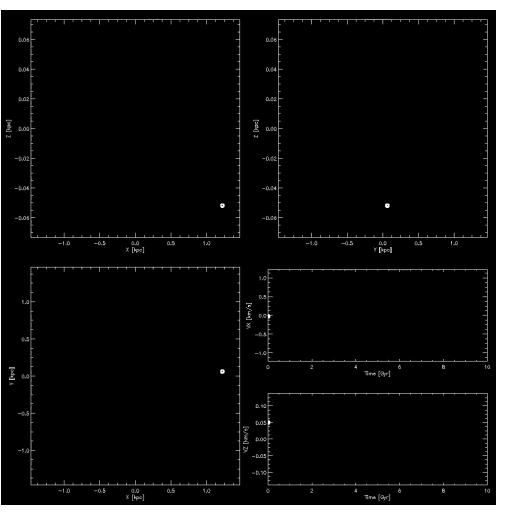


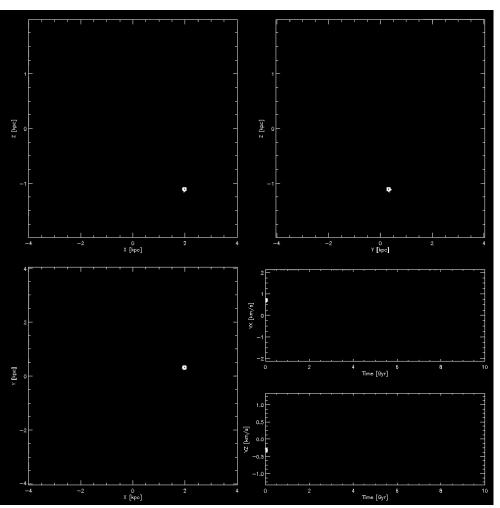




6D parameters

Dynamical properties













1) Software development

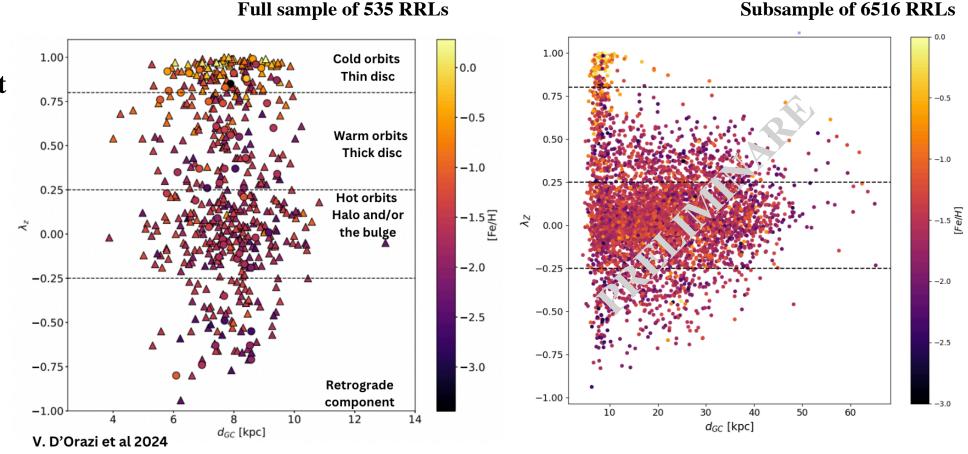
Status: complete

2) Testing the code

Status: complete

3) Validation of results

Status: incomplete











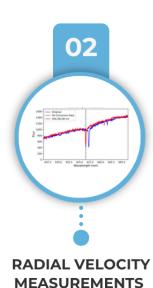
Main Results

- Main Results Achived



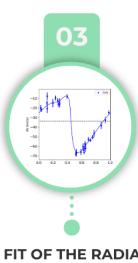
SPECTROSCOPIC CATALOG SELECTION

We assembled the largest spectroscopic dataset of field RRLs (17.565) measurements collected with ground-based (LAMOST, SDSS, DESI, Mercator, Stella) and space (Gaia) spectrographs.



We measured radial velocity separately for Balmer,

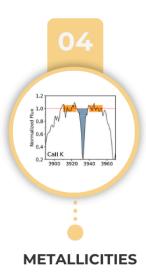
calcium and metallic lines using individual spectra.



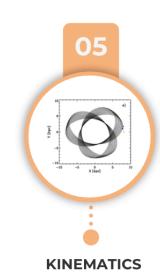
FIT OF THE RADIAL **VELOCITY CURVES**

We used the radial velocity curve (RVC) templates provided by Braga et al. (2021), which are based on three groups of metallic lines and four Balmer lines.

- free-amp templates
- fixed-amp templates
- average



We use the Delta-S method-ratio between the equivalent width of the Ca K line and of the Balmer line(s) to obtain metallicities from low resolution spectra.



We are currently calculating RRL kinematics based on the MW potential (Bovy 2015).

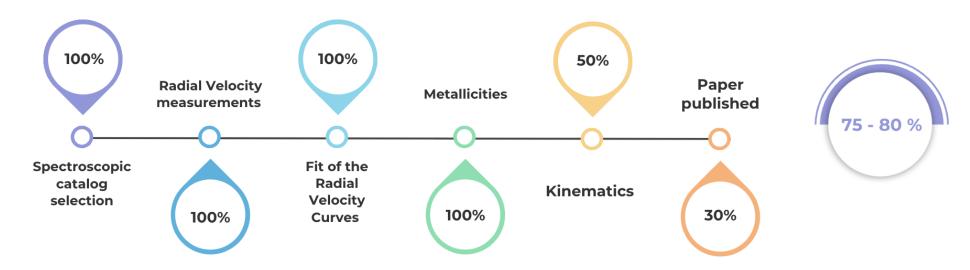






Main Results

- Percentage of completion? Degree of advancement?



- Are the results in line with timescale, milestones and KPIs identifyed?

Status: on time and progressing according to plan.







Main Results

- Could we complete the project by December 2025?

We can say that it is most likely that we will be able to finish in December, but it will depend to a great extent on the publication of the papers.

- What are the key bottlenecks or critical issues preventing timely completion?

Actually, all the codes have been tested, so they will not be a problem.

We think what could cause delays is the analysis of the data, since they must make physical sense and also must be compared with values in the literature, so this part where it is discussed, is usually slower.

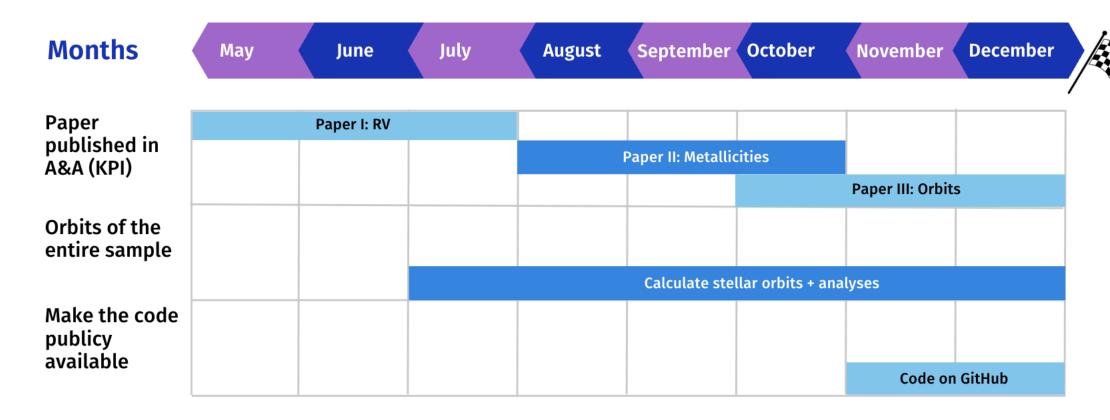








Final Steps









Thank for your attention!

Contact:

karina.baezavillagra@students.uniroma2.eu