

M54: A key to the connection between globular and nuclear star clusters

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Nuclear star clusters (NSCs)

NGC 4395



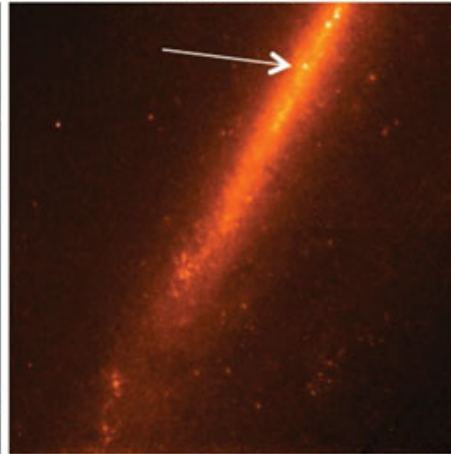
NGC 1042



NGC 3621



NGC 4178



- 75% in late-type (Scd-Sm) spirals (Böker et al. 2002)
- 50% in earlier-type (Sa-Sc) spirals (Carollo et al. 1997)
- 70% in spheroidal (E & S0) galaxies (Cote et al. 2006)

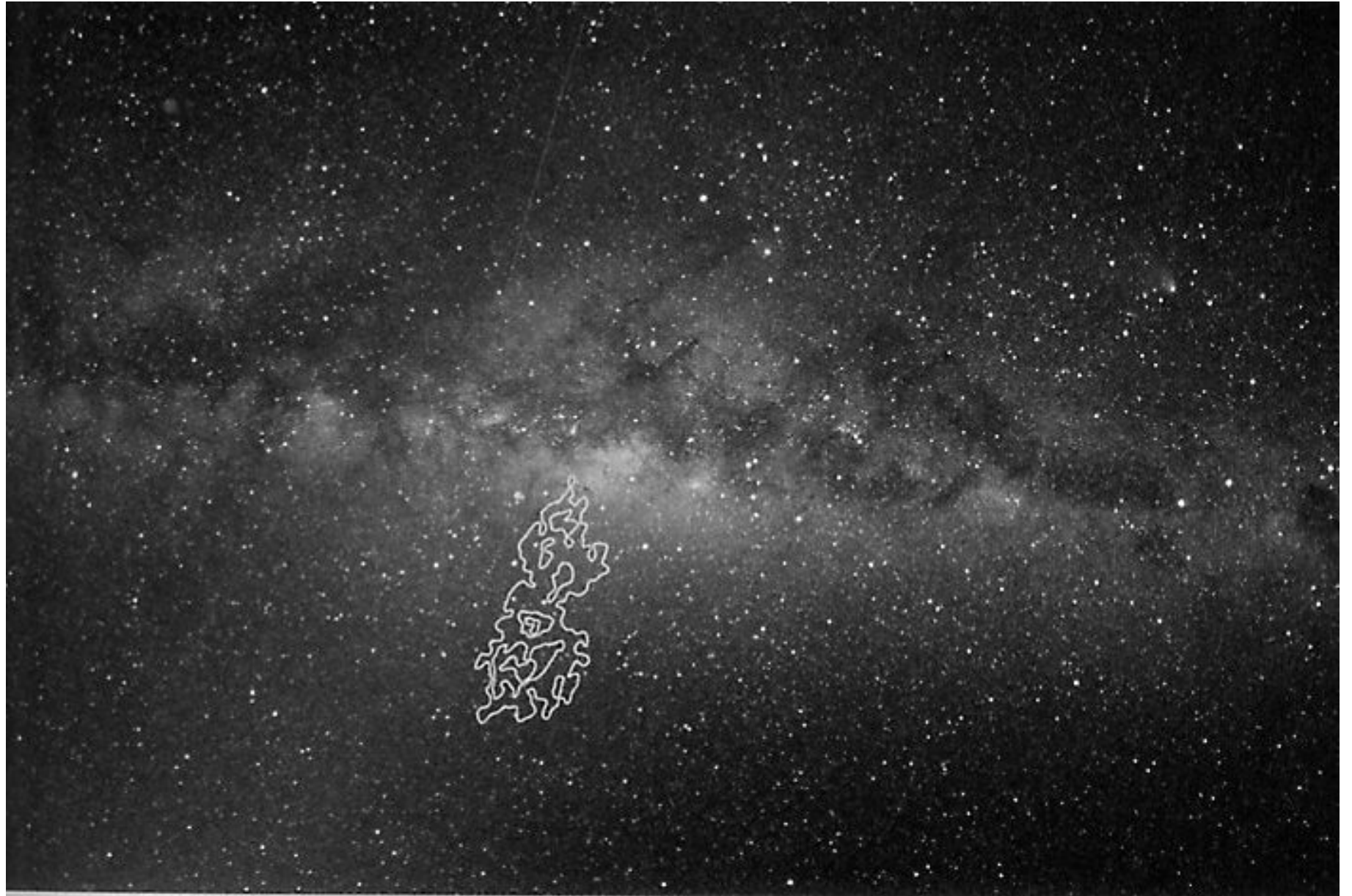
- Considerably more luminous than typical globular clusters (GCs).

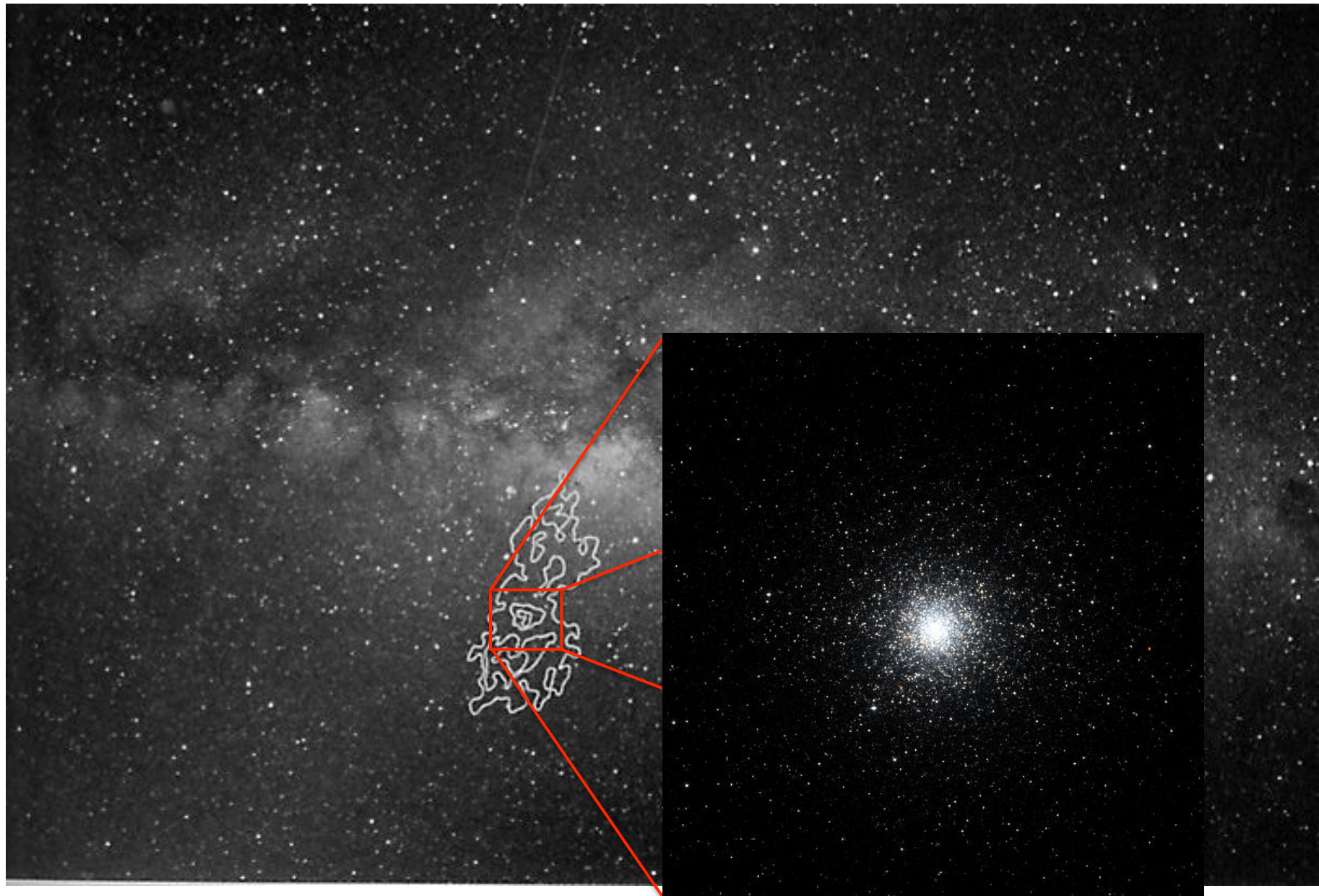
M_V : between -14 and -10

(Böker et al. 2002, Cote et al. 2006).

- Typical half-light radius of 2-5 pc (Böker et al. 2004, Cote et al. 2006).

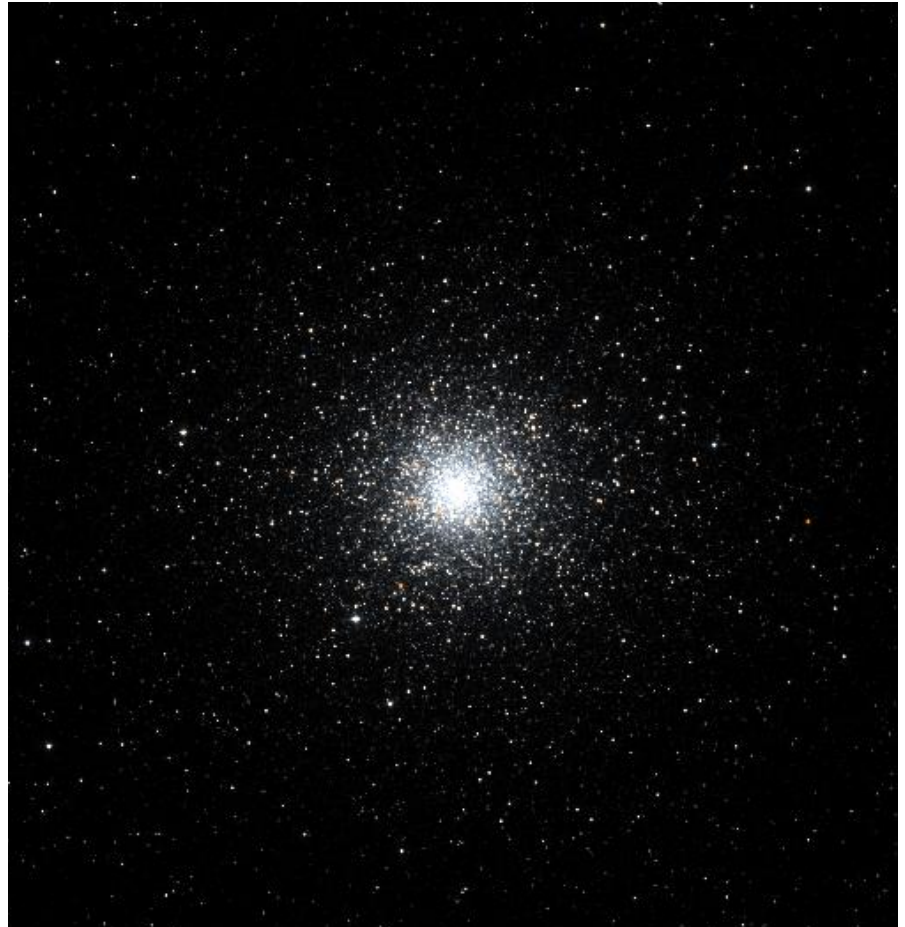
- Mass $\sim 10^6 - 10^7 M_\odot$ (Walcher et al. 2005).





M54 (NGC 6715)

- Distance of 27.4 kpc
(Layden & Sarajedini 2000).



HST ACS/WFC f814w+f606w

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- Stripped NSC in the Sagittarius dwarf spheroidal galaxy (Sgr).



HST ACS/WFC f814w+f606w

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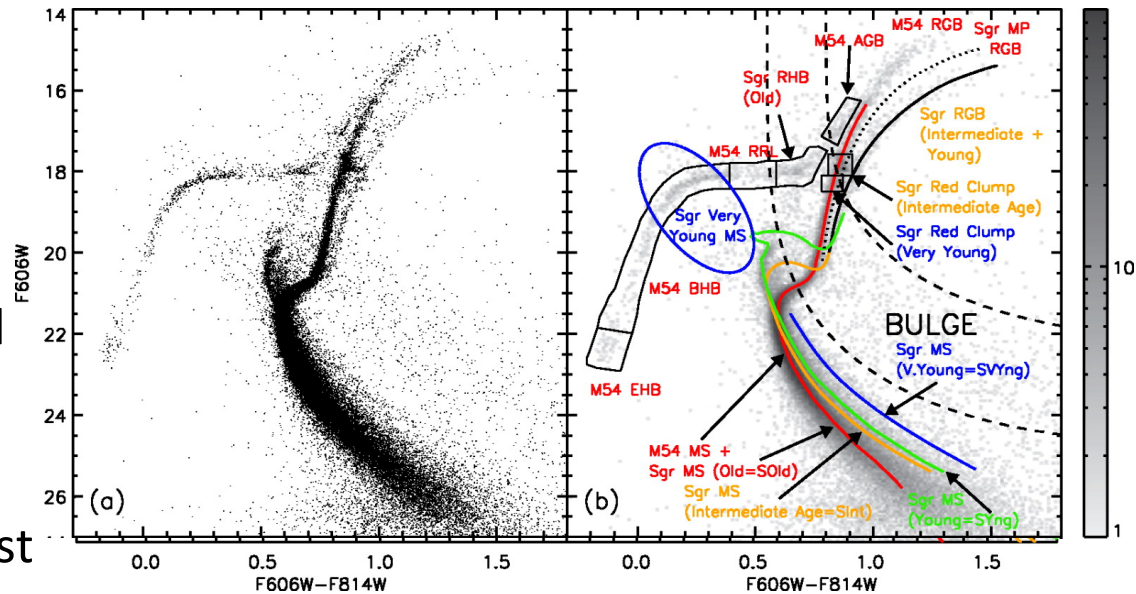
- Distance of 27.4 kpc (Layden & Sarajedini 2000).
- Stripped NSC in the Sagittarius dwarf spheroidal galaxy (Sgr).
- $\sim 1 - 2 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$: Second most massive star cluster in the Milky Way (McLaughlin & van der Marel 2005).



HST ACS/WFC f814w+f606w

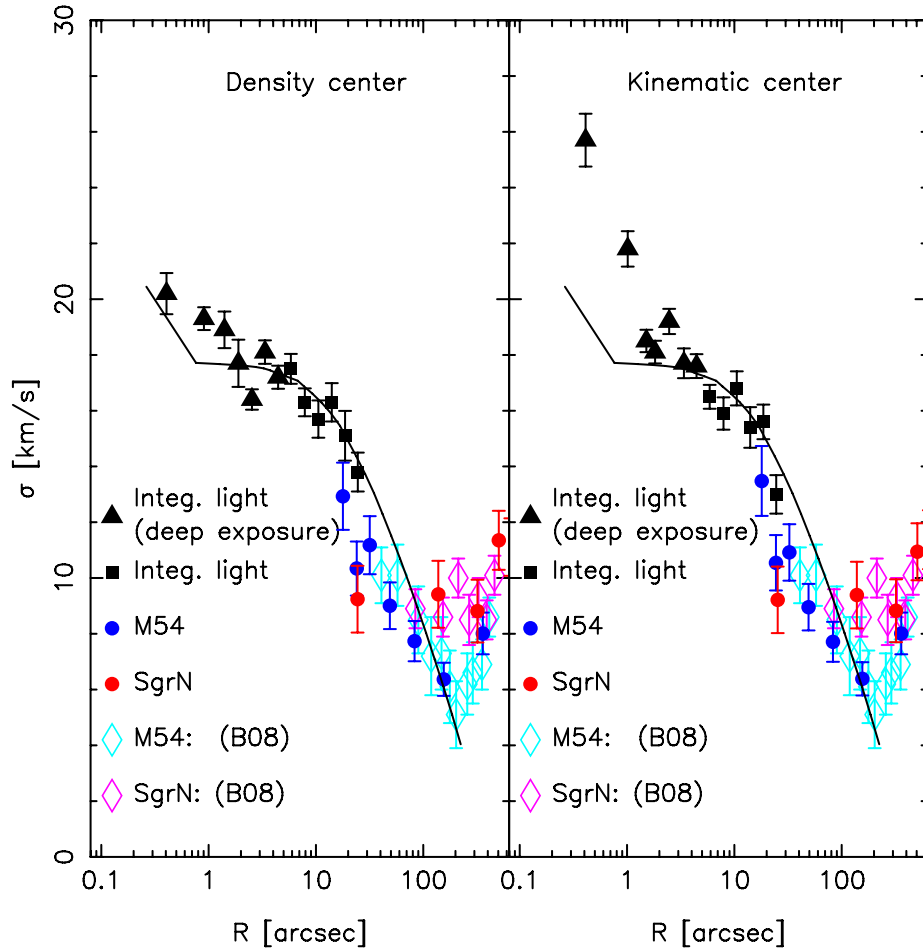
M54 (NGC 6715)

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- CMD shows an Blue HB and multiple MS of the M54+Sgr system.



Siegel et al. 2007

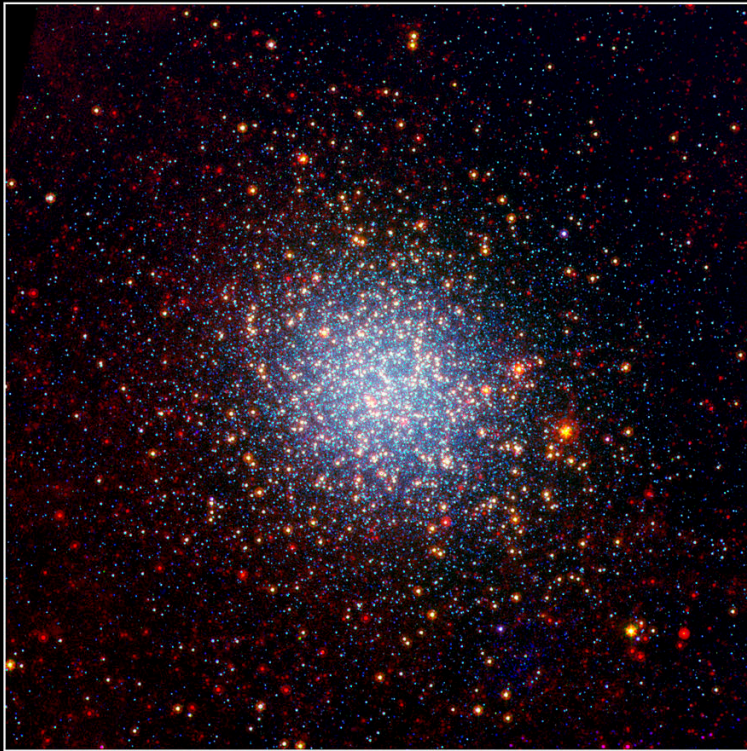
M54 (NGC 6715)



- Possible $10^4 M_{\odot}$ BH host (Ibata et al. 2009).

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- An earlier phase of ω Cen? (Carretta et al. 2010a)



Globular Cluster Omega Centauri

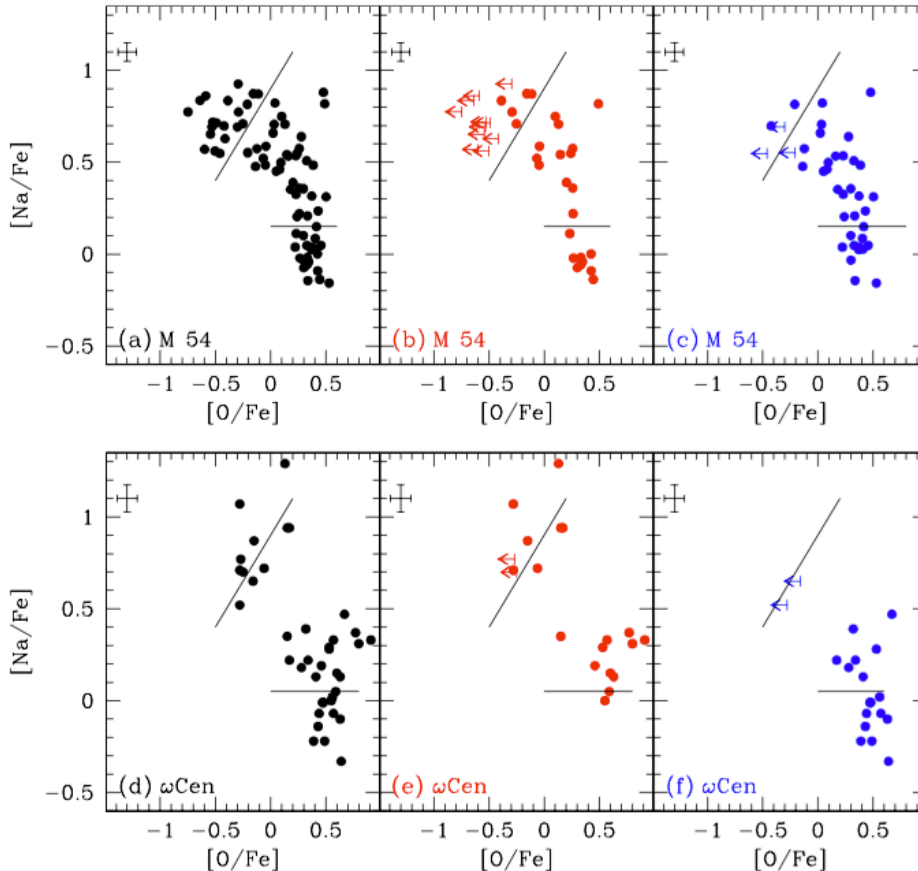
Spitzer Space Telescope

IRAC • MIPS

NASA / JPL-Caltech / M. Boyer (Univ. of Minnesota)

ssc2008-07a

M54 (NGC 6715)



- Possible $10^4 M_{\odot}$ BH host (Ibata et al. 2009).
- An earlier phase of ω Cen? (Carretta et al. 2010a)
- Large spread in O and Na abundances: strong Na-O anti-correlation (Carretta et al. 2010a)

M54 (NGC 6715)



HST ACS/WFC f814w+f606w

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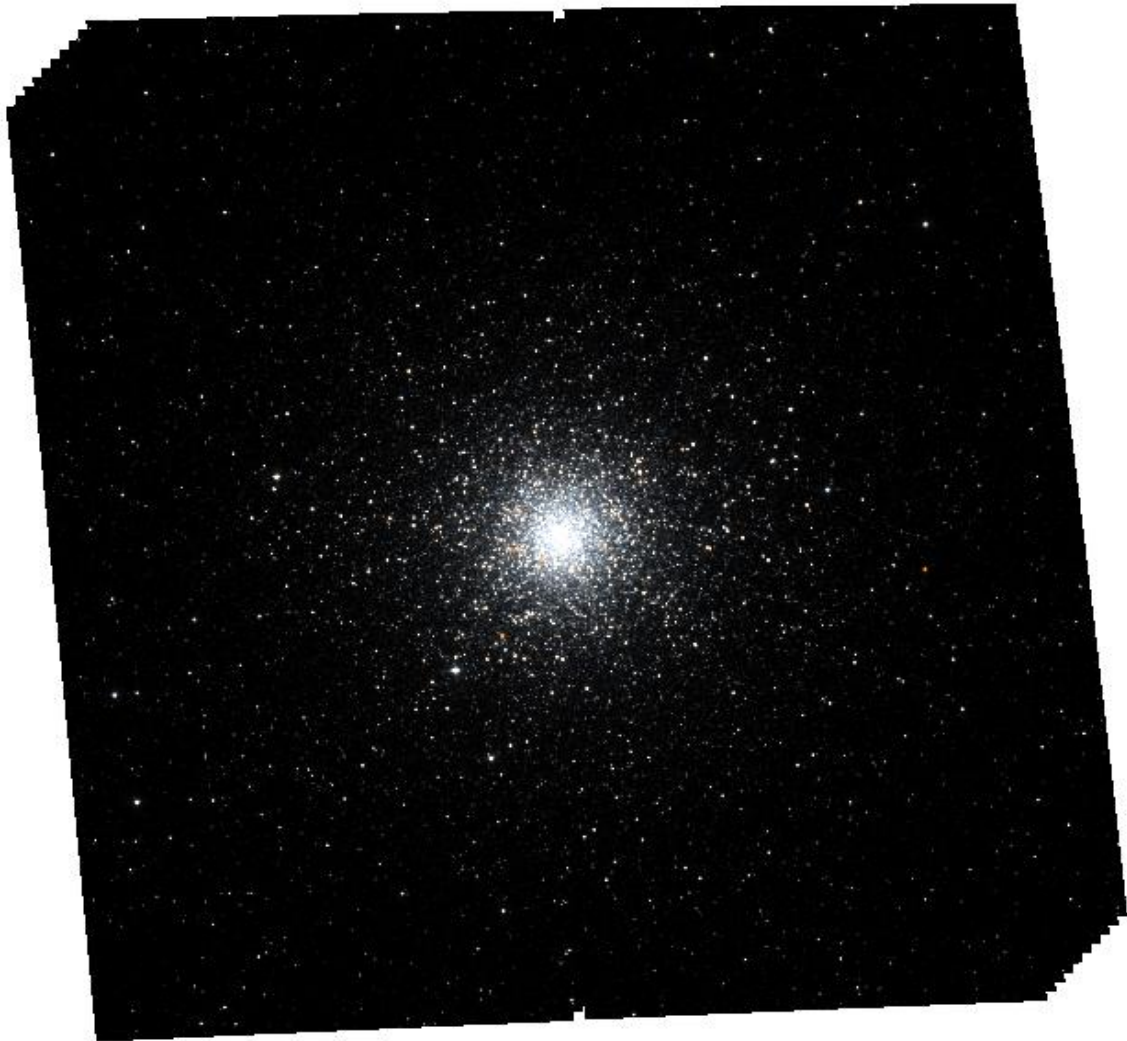
→ Remnant from the accreted Sgr and an excellent laboratory.

Main Goal

Revealing the formation history of M54

- Constraining the dynamical properties and chemical enrichment.
- Using comprehensive chemo-dynamical models.

IFU MUSE Data

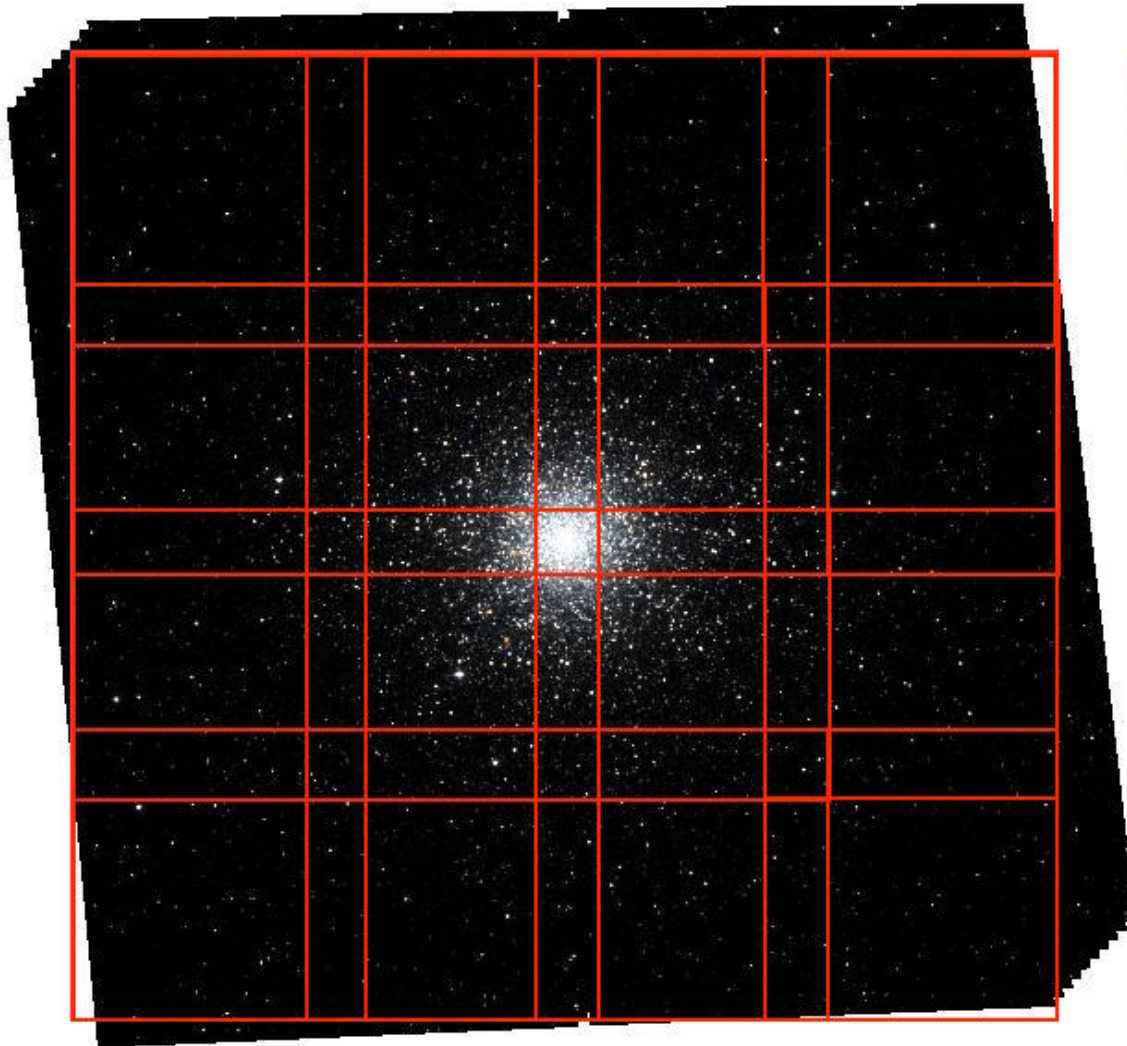


M54:

HST acs/wfc

f814w+f606w

IFU MUSE Data

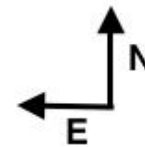


$R \sim 1500 - 3500$

16 pointings

$\sim 2.5 r_{\text{eff}}$

($r_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.8'$,
Monaco et al.,
2005.)



FOV \sim

$3.25' \times 3.25'$

Seeing:

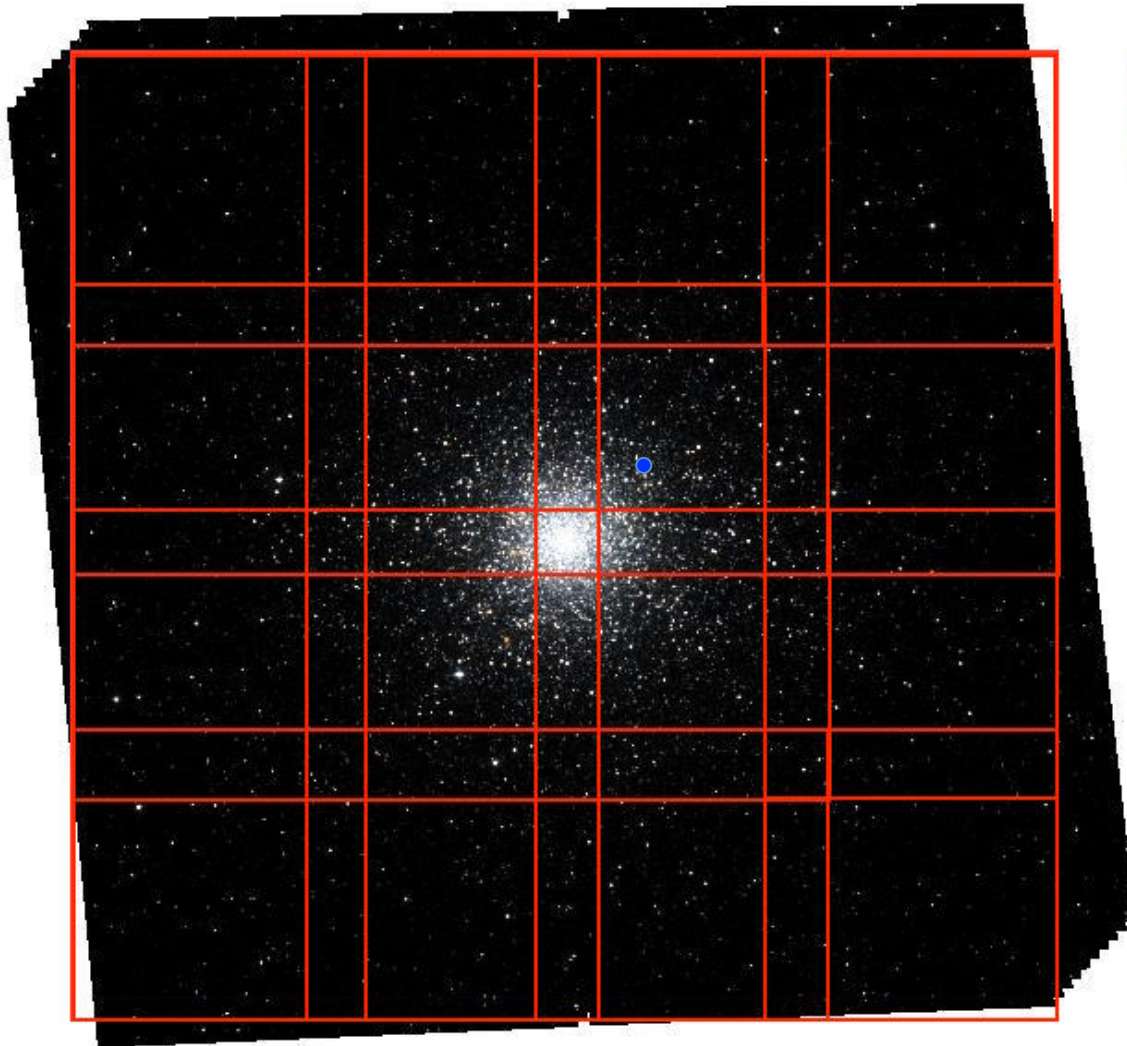
$0.65 - 0.90''$

Stellar Kinematics of M54

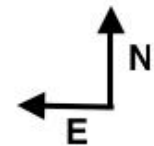
Methods:

- **Spaxel by spaxel radial velocity estimation**
→ **pPXF (Cappellari et al. 2012)**

IFU MUSE Data



1'



$R \sim 1500 - 3500$

16 pointings

$\sim 2.5 r_{\text{eff}}$

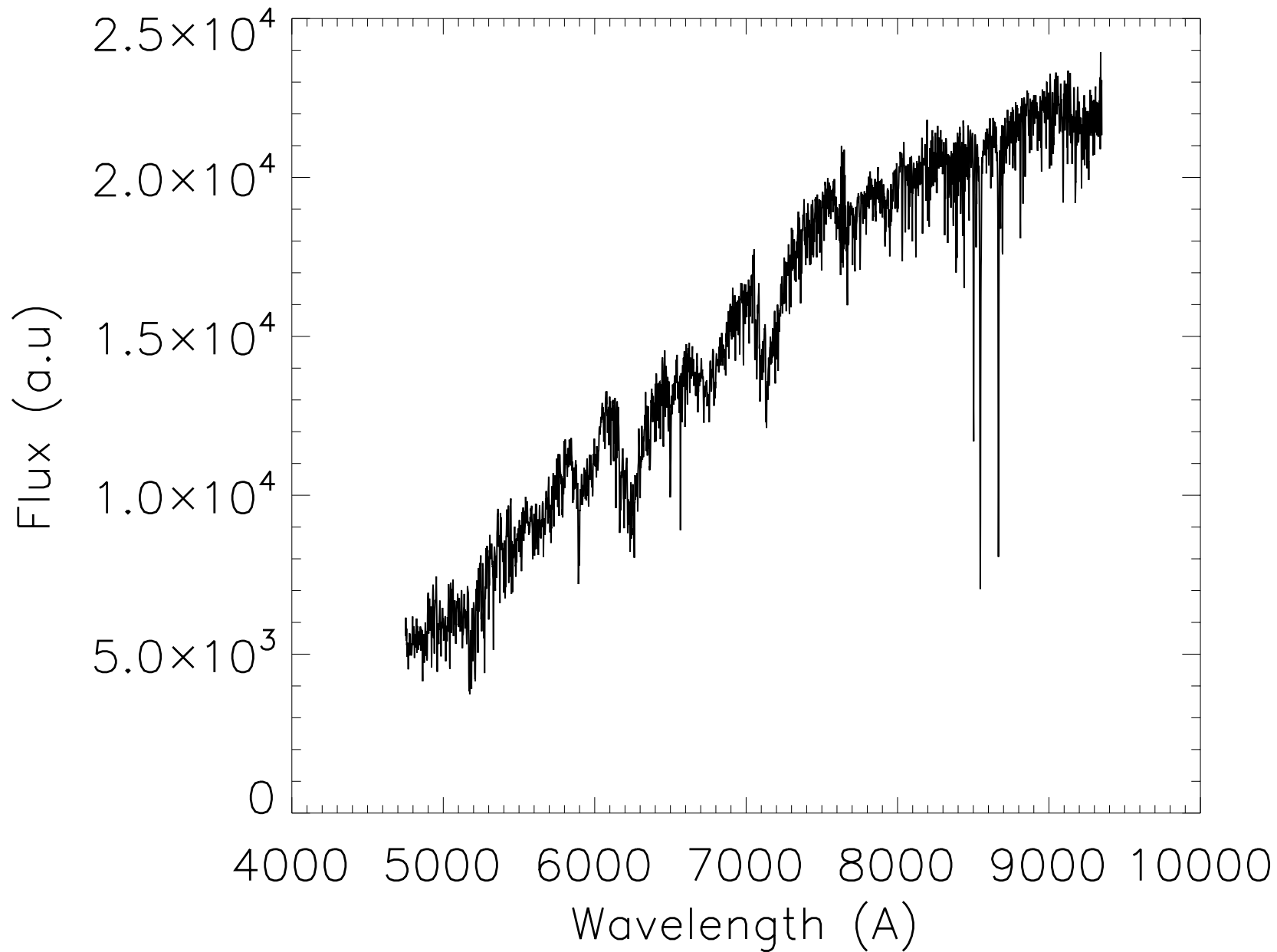
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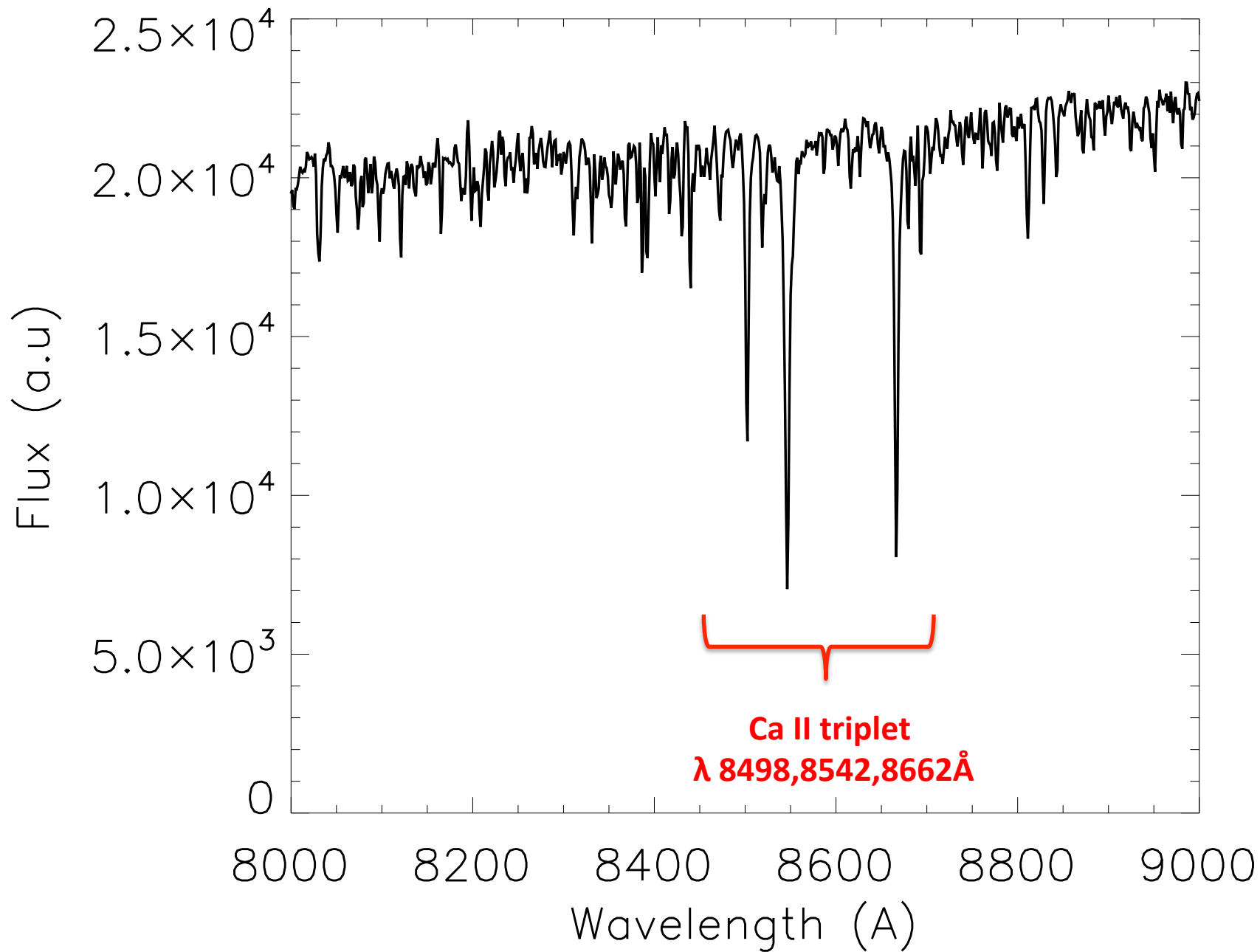
FOV \sim

$3.25' \times 3.25'$

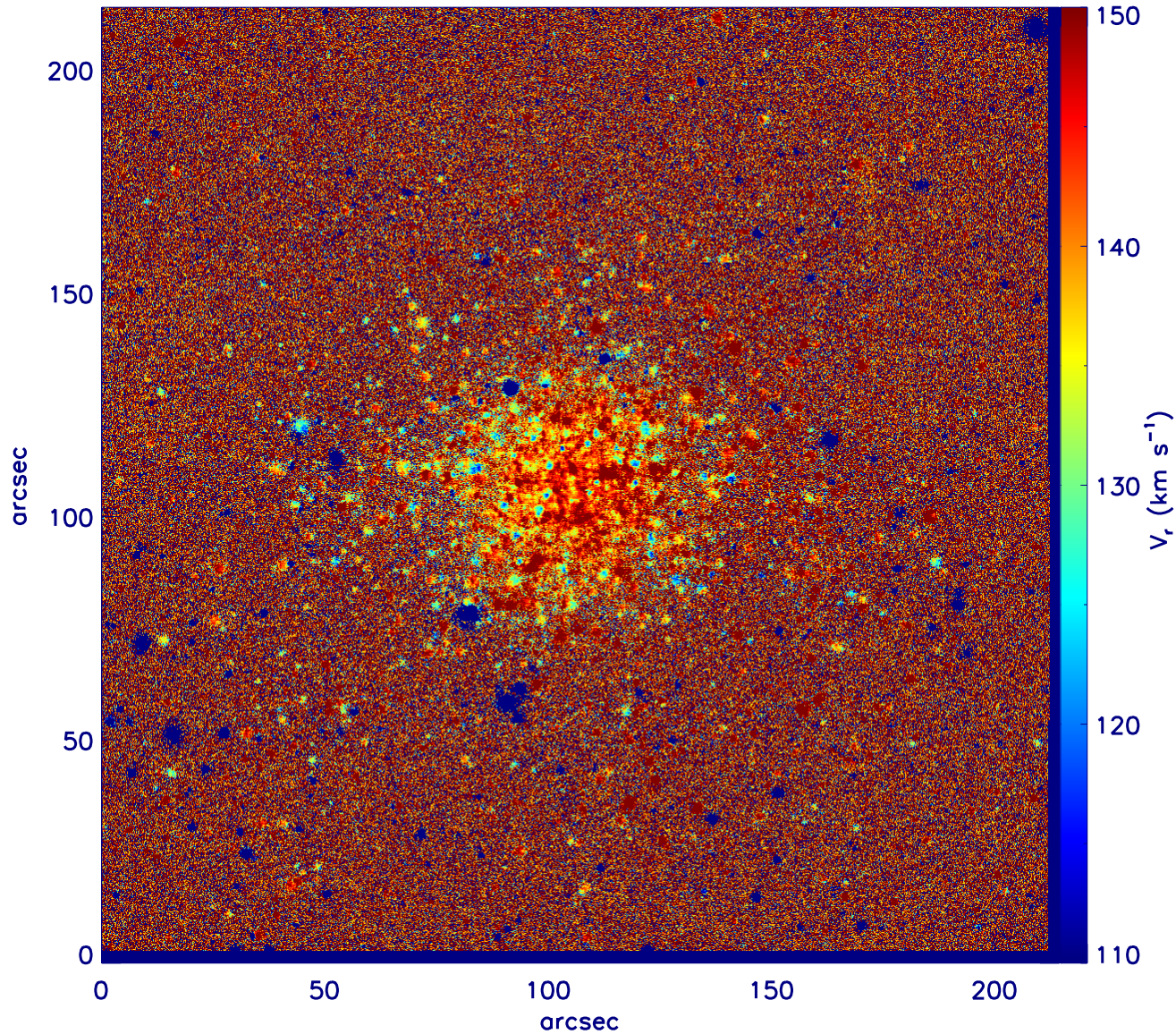
Seeing:

$0.65 - 0.90''$





Spaxel by spaxel radial velocity map



$V_r = 140.9 \pm 0.4 \text{ km/s}$
(Bellazzini et al. 2008)

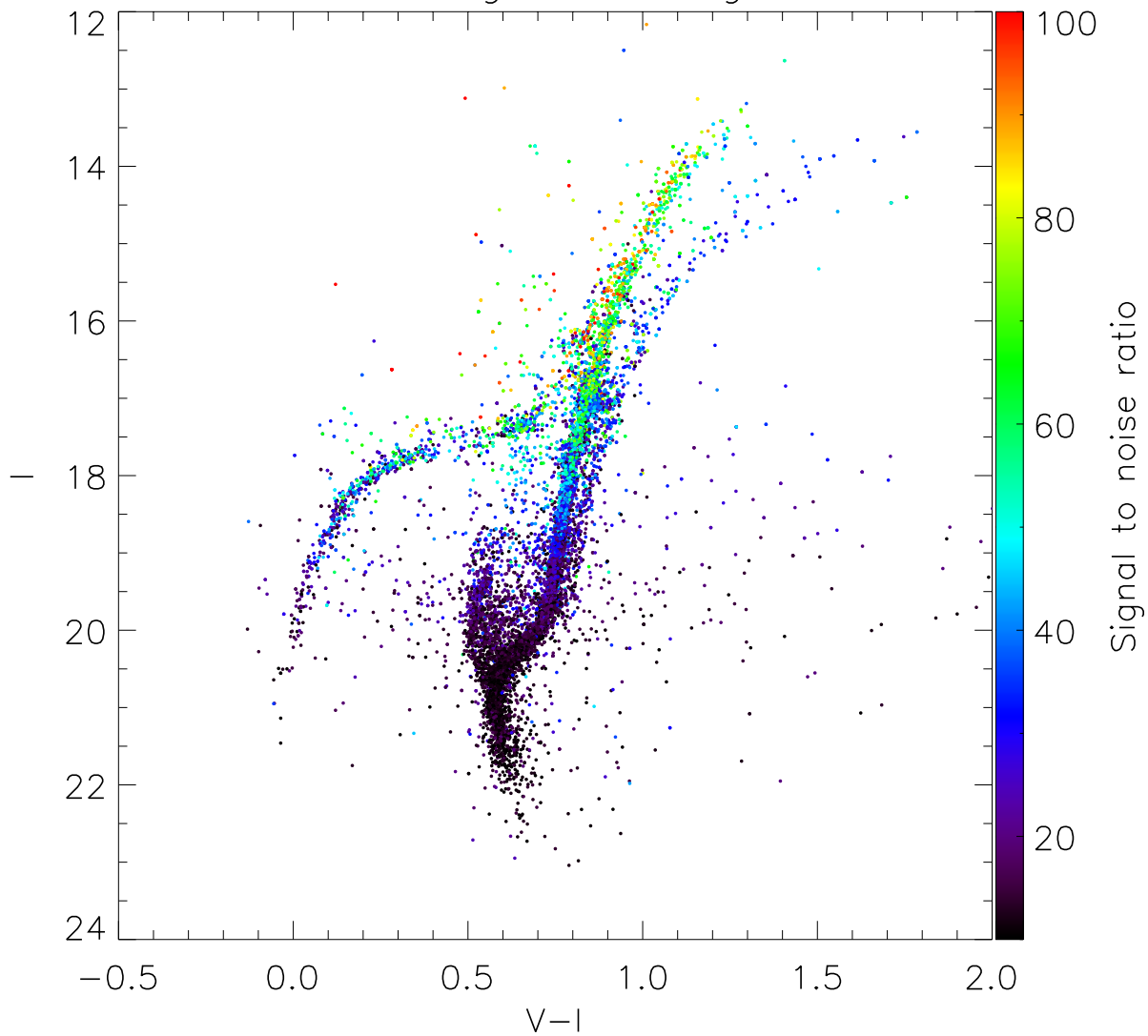
Alfaro-Cuello et al. in prep

Stellar Kinematics of M54

Methods:

- Spaxel by spaxel radial velocity estimation
→ pPXF (Cappellari et al. 2012)
- **Extraction of single stellar spectra**
→ **PampelMuse (Kamann et al. 2013) based on HST photometry.**

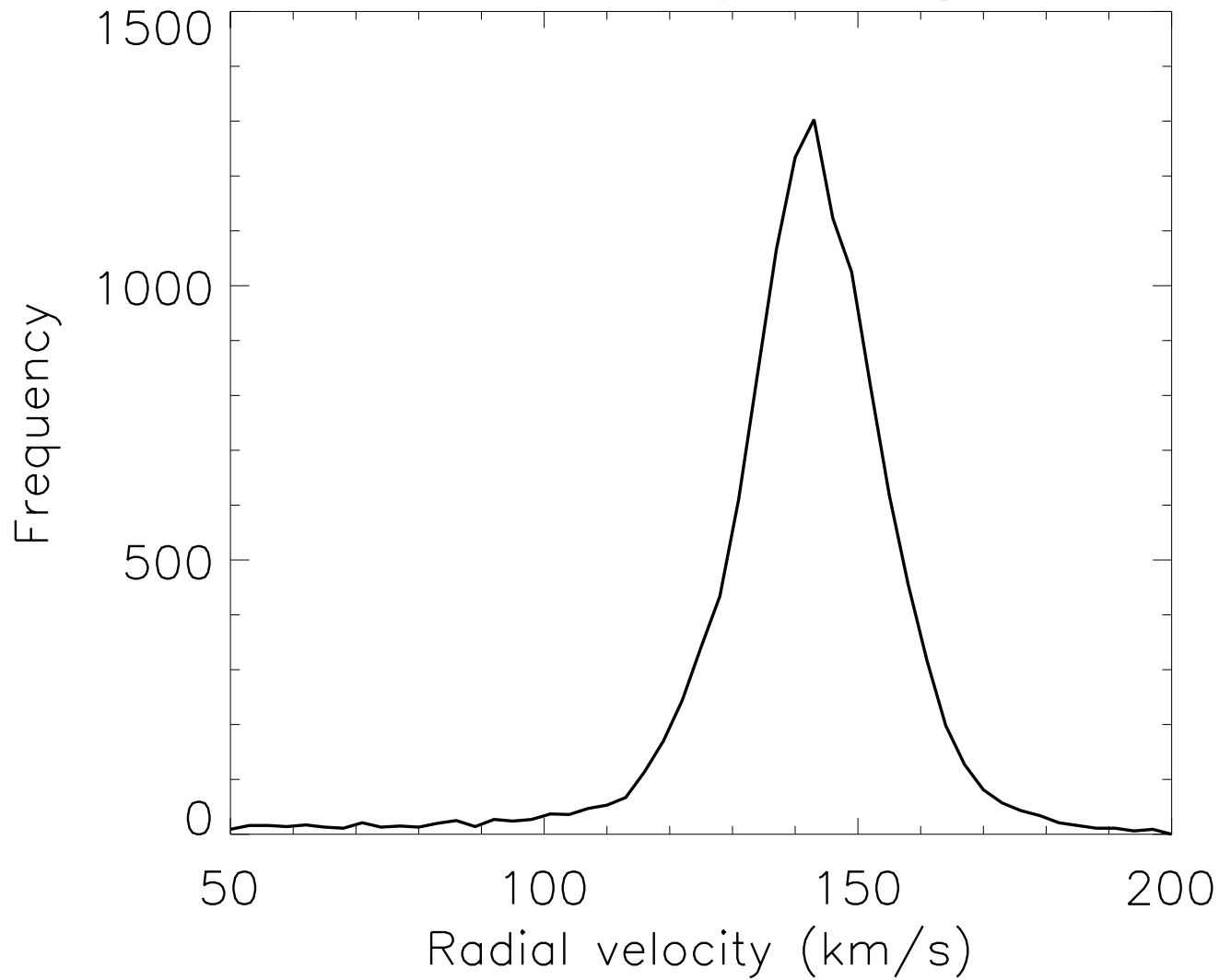
Color magnitude diagram



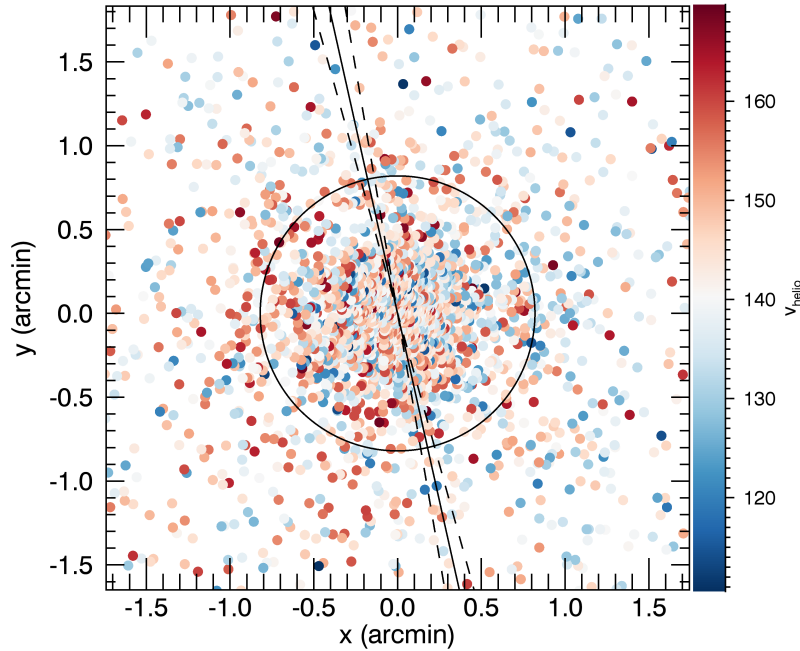
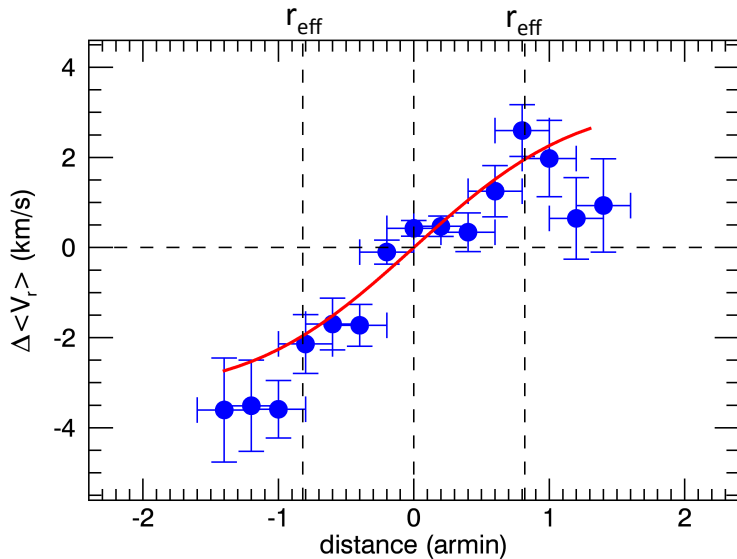
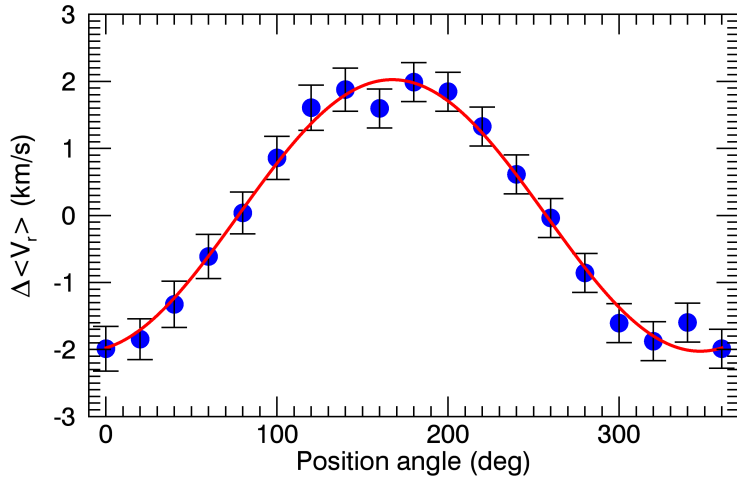
~ 10000 Single
stellar spectra

→ $S/N > 10$

Radial velocity histogram



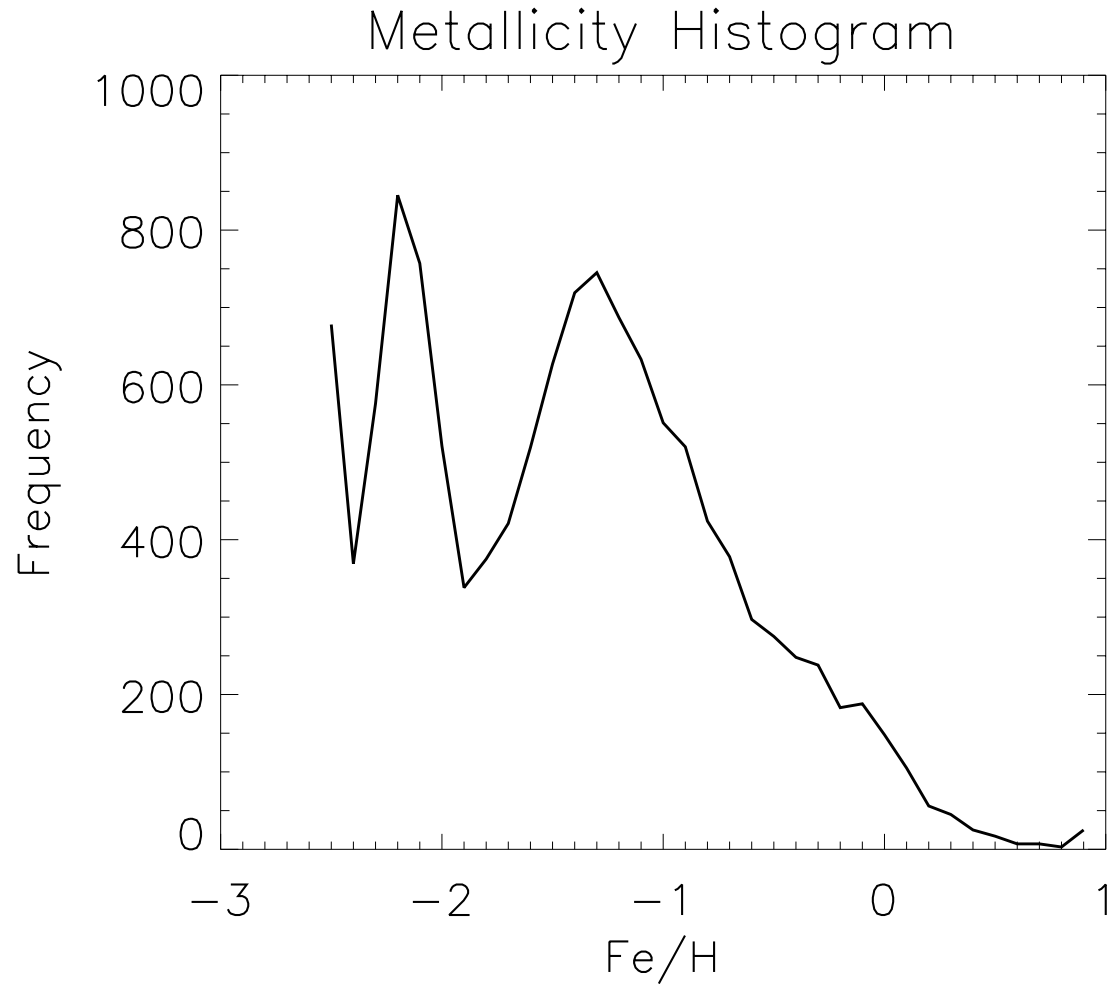
Rotation detection



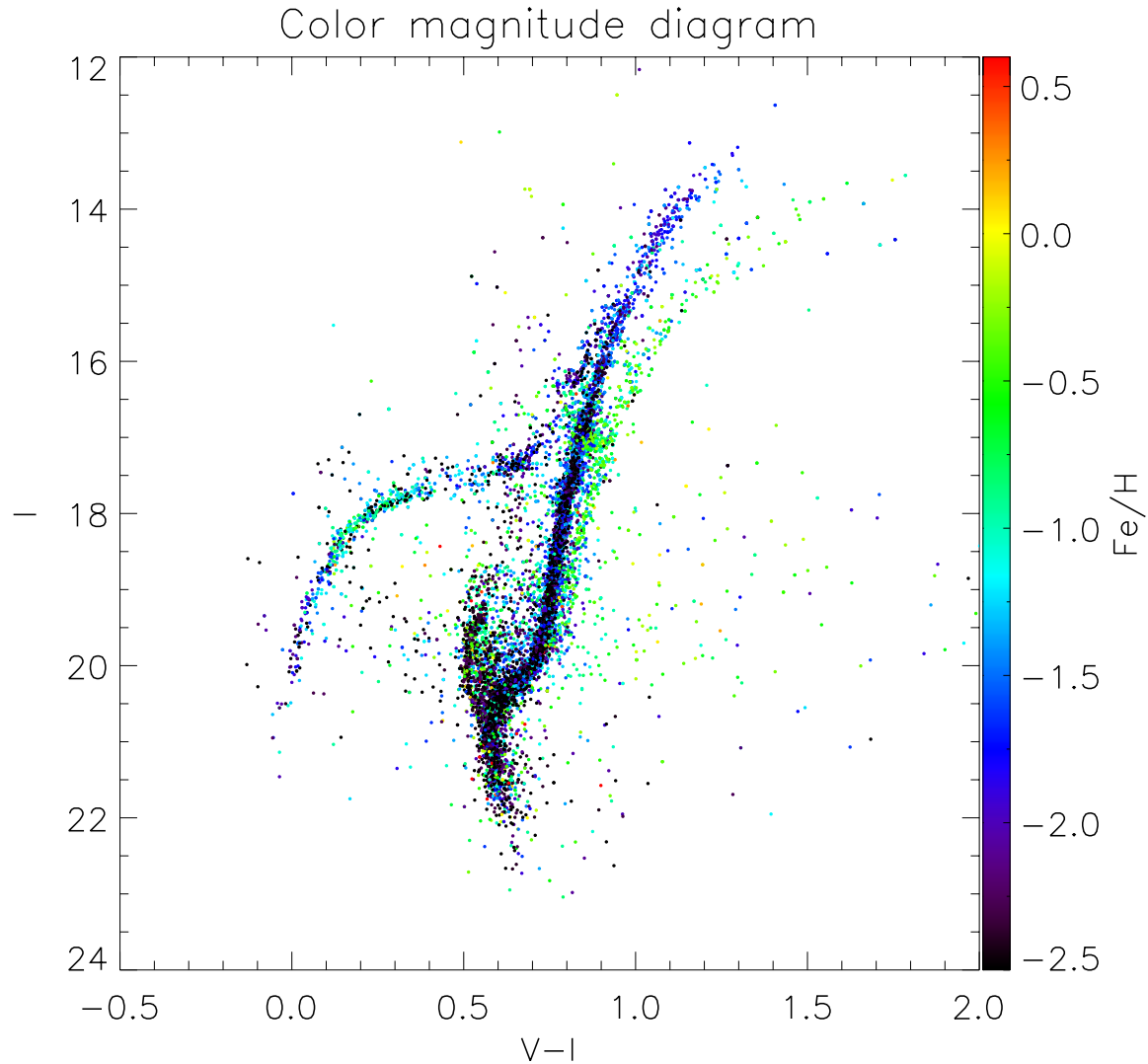
M54 (NGC 6715) = 4334 stars.
 Rotation Axis = 167.40 ± 2.88 degrees
 Rotation Amplitude = 1.01 ± 0.09 km/s
 Mean radial velocity = 142.54 ± 0.16 km/s

$V_r = 140.9 \pm 0.4$ km/s (Bellazzini et al. 2008)

Star properties results (preliminary)

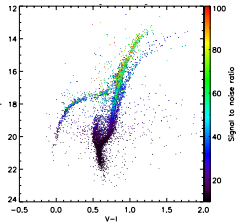
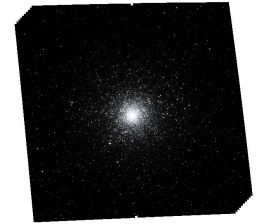


Star properties results (preliminary)



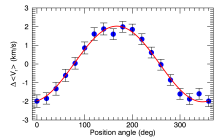
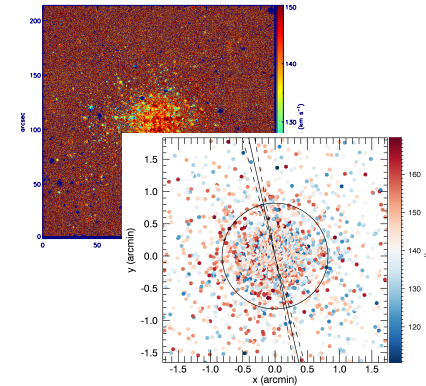
Summary

M54 is an excellent laboratory to look for the connection between GCs and NSCs through its formation history study.

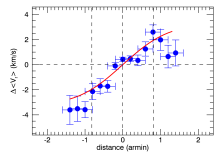


M54 presents a very complex formation history.

Kinematic extraction: 10^4 single stellar spectra in M54.



Detection of slow rotation, what can tell us about the origin of this object.



First steps to constrain the dynamical properties and chemical enrichment of M54 in unprecedented detail.

