



Opportunities for combined GES-GALAH science

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- Using HERMES spectrograph at AAT in Australia
- Fed by 2dF fibres: ~360 stars per field
- R=28,000, 4 simultaneous wavelength channels
- Up to 29 elements per star
 - light: Li, C, O, Mg
 - alpha: Si, Ca, Ti
 - odd-Z: Na, Al, K
 - iron peak: Sc, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn
 - s-process: Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Ru, Ba, La
 - r-process: Ce, Nd, Eu



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- |b| > 10, $\rho > 400/\pi \text{ deg}^2$
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- Expectation from Galaxia:
 - ~75% thin disk
 - $\sim 24\%$ thick disk
 - ~1% bulge
 - ~0.1% halo
 - Dwarfs to ~2kpc, giants to ~5 kpc
- Different selection makes GES and GALAH very complementary







- Pilot survey, Nov 2013 Jan 2014
 - 26 nights, 3 main projects
 - Thin-thick disk normalisation (28 fields)
 - Star clusters (M67, 47 Tuc, ω Cen, NGC 1851, NGC 288, NGC 362)
 - CoRoT co-observing (7 anticentre fields)



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 - Overlap with instrument commissioning: lots of work testing performance, data reduction, organisation, analysis

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iC 288, NGC

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- In 60 nights so far
 - 76688 stars in 216 fields
 - Of those, 5992 stars/17 fields are in the Kepler-2 campaign regions

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- So with 32042 stars in iDR2/Targets and 64016 reduced GALAH stars, what do we have in common?
 - 32 FLAMES stars
 - 15 UVES stars

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- This allows direct comparisons (very good for testing!) but also a search for trends (since we sample to different depths with the same type of star)

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In summary

- GALAH and GES: designed differently, very complementary
- GALAH: proceeding well
- Combining the data sets: makes new possibilities