

The *Gaia*-ESO Survey: the chemical structure of the Galactic discs from the first internal data release^{★,★★}

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ABSTRACT

Aims. Until recently, most high-resolution spectroscopic studies of the Galactic thin and thick discs were mostly confined to objects in the solar vicinity. Here we aim at enlarging the volume in which individual chemical abundances are used to characterise the thin and thick discs, using the first internal data release of the *Gaia*-ESO survey (GES iDR1).

Methods. We used the spectra of around 2000 FGK dwarfs and giants from the GES iDR1, obtained at resolutions of up to $R \sim 20\,000$ with the FLAMES/GIRAFFE spectrograph. We derive and discuss the abundances of eight elements (Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Fe, Cr, Ni, and Y).

Results. We show that the trends of these elemental abundances with iron are very similar to those in the solar neighbourhood. We find a natural division between α -rich and α -poor stars, best seen in the bimodality of the $[\text{Mg}/\text{M}]$ distributions in bins of metallicity, which we attribute to thick- and thin-disc sequences, respectively. This separation is visible for most α -elements and for aluminium. With the possible exception of Al, the observed dispersion around the trends is well described by the expected errors, leaving little room for astrophysical dispersion. Using previously derived distances from the first paper from this series for our sample, we further find that the thick-disc is more extended vertically and is more centrally concentrated towards the inner Galaxy than the thin-disc, which indicates a shorter scale-length. We derive the radial (4 to 12 kpc) and vertical (0 to 3.5 kpc) gradients in metallicity, iron, four α -element abundances, and aluminium for the two populations, taking into account the identified correlation between R_{GC} and $|Z|$. Similarly to other works, a radial metallicity gradient is found in the thin disc. The positive radial individual $[\alpha/\text{M}]$ gradients found are at variance from the gradients observed in the RAVE survey. The thin disc also hosts a negative vertical metallicity gradient in the solar cylinder, accompanied by positive individual $[\alpha/\text{M}]$ and $[\text{Al}/\text{M}]$ gradients. The thick-disc, on the other hand, presents no radial metallicity gradient, a shallower vertical metallicity gradient than the thin-disc, an α -elements-to-iron radial gradient in the opposite sense than that of the thin disc, and positive vertical individual $[\alpha/\text{M}]$ and $[\text{Al}/\text{M}]$ gradients. We examine several thick-disc formation scenarii in the light of these radial and vertical trends.

Key words. Galaxy: disk – Galaxy: stellar content – techniques: spectroscopic

[★] Based on observations collected at ESO telescopes under *Gaia*-ESO survey programme.

^{★★} Full Table 2 is only available at the CDS via anonymous ftp to [cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr](ftp://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr) (130.79.128.5) or via <http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/qcat?J/A+A/572/A33>

1. Introduction

The overall chemical composition of stars tracks the chemical composition of the interstellar matter from which they were born. Coupling this information with kinematics for large samples of stars in our Milky Way is a powerful tool for distinguishing the various stellar populations that compose our Galaxy, and most importantly, to understand their origin. The formation of our Galactic disc, or rather our Galactic discs, despite being the most massive visible component, is still a matter of vibrant debate, and the origin of the thick disc is one of the most important questions that remain to be answered.

Our Galaxy has been suggested from the results of star counts to host a thick disc in addition to its thin disc (Gilmore & Reid 1983). Thick discs seem to be ubiquitous in late-type galaxies (e.g. Yoachim & Dalcanton 2006), but their dominant formation mechanism is not known, and a variety of processes have been proposed. The formation scenarios can be categorised into four broad categories: (i) the heating of a pre-existing thin disc by a violent merger was proposed by Quinn et al. (1993) and further studied by many authors with variations (e.g. Kazantzidis et al. 2008; Villalobos & Helmi 2008; Qu et al. 2011); (ii) the merger of small satellites that deposit their stars into a thick disc was proposed by Abadi et al. (2003); (iii) the formation of a thick disc in situ following a strong accretion of gas, either from a wet merger (Brook et al. 2004) or from gas filaments forming a turbulent clumpy disc at high redshifts (Bournaud et al. 2009); (iv) the mere radial rearrangement of the disc via radial mixing (e.g. Schönrich & Binney 2009a,b), triggered by resonant scattering with transient spiral arms (e.g. Roškar et al. 2008) or by a resonance overlap of the bar and spiral structure (Minchev & Famaey 2010), or even triggered by a merger (Minchev et al. 2013). These various mechanisms leave behind specific structural, chemical, and kinematical signatures that can be deciphered by large enough (statistically significant) and broad enough (Galaxy-wide as opposed to located in the solar vicinity) stellar samples are accessible.

Using detailed chemical abundances in stellar samples in the solar vicinity to probe the Galactic disc(s) evolution is not a new topic; today it has reached exquisite accuracies on statistically significant samples (see for example the very recent works by Fuhrmann 2011; Adibekyan et al. 2012; and Bensby et al. 2014 who used samples of several hundred to almost a thousand stars each). From these works, a particularly striking result is the clear distinction of thick- and thin-disc stars, which either have been identified kinematically (e.g. Bensby et al. 2005) and then shown to be chemically distinct, or identified chemically and then shown to present different kinematical properties (e.g. Adibekyan et al. 2012). In the solar neighbourhood, the thick disc is thus demonstrated to be a kinematically hotter population (e.g. Casetti-Dinescu et al. 2011), lagging the thin-disc rotation by about 50 km s^{-1} , with a lower mean metallicity ($[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \approx -0.58$ dex to be compared with ≈ -0.03 dex for the thin disc, Fuhrmann 2011) and enhanced in α -elements with respect to the thin disc (e.g. Fuhrmann 2011; Adibekyan et al. 2012; Bensby et al. 2014). Furthermore, this population is older than that of the thin disc and shows a relatively tight age-metallicity relation (Fuhrmann 1998; Haywood et al. 2013; Bensby et al. 2014; Bergemann et al. 2014). Constraints from the solar neighbourhood already sketch a detailed picture of the nature of the thin and thick discs, but the large-scale constraints are also of importance to understand the origin of populations.

Large spectroscopic surveys of stars thus play an increasingly important role in our understanding of Galactic

populations, and in particular the thin and thick discs. The first very large spectro-photometric survey was the Geneva Copenhagen Survey (Nordström et al. 2004), where radial velocities of stars were analysed jointly with photometric metallicities for about 16 000 FGK stars observed by the HIPPARCOS satellite data. This survey is mostly local, but with very good statistics. The Sloan Extension for Galactic Understanding and Exploration (SEGUE) was the first very large scale spectroscopic survey reaching far from the solar neighbourhood ($g \sim 14\text{--}19$ mag), where stellar parameters and metallicities are derived from $R = 2000$ spectra in a wide wavelength range for about 240 000 stars (Yanny et al. 2009). Moreover, Lee et al. (2011) provided $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ and kinematics of part of the SEGUE sample (17 277 G-type dwarfs). At the moment, SEGUE:DR10 includes 735 484 stellar spectra¹. The Radial Velocity Experiment survey (RAVE) concentrated on a narrow region around the Ca II triplet at slightly higher resolution ($R \approx 7500$) and obtained spectra of half a million relatively bright stars ($I \sim 9\text{--}13$, Steinmetz 2012; Kordopatis et al. 2013), deriving stellar parameters and metallicities. Moreover, RAVE (see Boeche et al. 2013) derived individual chemical elemental abundances for such fraction of their sample where signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) is higher than 40. The Apache Point Observatory Galactic Evolution Experiment (APOGEE) is a very large high-resolution ($R \approx 22\,500$) survey, concentrated on atmospheric parameters and abundances of giant stars (Anders et al. 2014; Schlesinger et al. 2012; Hayden et al. 2014). From these surveys, a large-scale characteristics of the thin and thick discs started to emerge: the thick disc occupies (in agreement with its hotter kinematics) a larger vertical volume around the midplane (Jurić et al. 2008; Ivezić et al. 2008), perhaps at a shorter scale-length than the thin disc (Bensby et al. 2011; Cheng et al. 2012a), and shows no radial metallicity gradient (Cheng et al. 2012b). The scale heights and scale lengths are suggested to be independent of metallicity (Kordopatis et al. 2011).

The *Gaia*-ESO survey (GES) is a further step in collecting large spectroscopic data, obtaining high-resolution spectra of field and open cluster stars across the Galaxy (see Gilmore et al. 2012; Randich et al. 2013). GES takes advantage of the VLT FLAMES multi-fiber facility, which simultaneously feeds the GIRAFFE spectrograph ($R \sim 20\,000$) and the UVES spectrograph ($R \sim 43\,000$). Because of the multiplexing capabilities of each instrument (130 vs. 8), the larger part of the sample is obtained with GIRAFFE, aiming at a total sample of $\sim 100\,000$ stars across the main stellar populations of our Galaxy. From these high-resolution spectra radial velocities, stellar parameters, and detailed abundances are derived with GIRAFFE Recio-Blanco et al. (in prep.) and UVES (Smiljanic et al. 2014).

A first paper using the UVES part of the GES first internal data release (iDR1) examined the age-metallicity relations beyond the solar neighbourhood (Bergemann et al. 2014). The GIRAFFE field stars of iDR1 have been used in Recio-Blanco et al. (2014, the first paper from this series) to show that the sample naturally separates chemically into an α -rich and an α -poor population that display different kinematical behaviours. In the present paper we investigate this route in more detail using elemental abundances, and also examine Galactic disc(s) gradients.

The iDR1 of the *Gaia*-ESO survey Recio-Blanco et al. (in prep.) contains $\sim 10\,000$ GIRAFFE spectra ($R \sim 20\,000$ and $R \sim 16\,000$). Here we present detailed abundances based on part of the iDR1, selecting only stars observed in HR10 and HR21 setups with a S/N higher than 15. Using a carefully selected line

¹ See www.sdss3.org/dr10

list, we determined the abundances of nine elements (Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Fe, Cr, Ni, and Y) for spectra of field F, G, K stars. We studied ~ 2000 individual stars located at a wide range of galactocentric distances and heights above the mid-plane. The paper is organised as follows: in Sect. 2, we provide the main characteristics of the observational data and discuss the method of chemical abundance determination and possible errors of analysis. In Sect. 3 we discuss the results of the analysis and compare them with other studies. In Sect. 4 we concentrate on metal-poor stars in the sample. Section 5 presents radial and vertical gradients in the discs and discusses the results in the context of Galactic evolution and disc-formation scenarios. Section 6 concludes this paper. Together with Recio-Blanco et al. (2014), this is the first effort to describe the detailed chemical structure of the Galactic disc based on the *Gaia*-ESO Survey first internal data-release of GIRAFFE spectra.

2. Stellar sample: atmospheric parameters and chemical abundances

This paper is based on a large part of iDR1 of the *Gaia*-ESO survey. The full iDR1 description is provided by Recio-Blanco et al. (in prep.); we here only recall a few details for clarity. The iDR1 sample consists of about 10 000 spectra of FGK-type stars observed with the VLT/GIRAFFE instrument and mainly its HR10 (5339–5619 Å), and/or HR21 (8484–9001 Å) setups. The HR03, HR05A, HR06, HR09B, HR14A, and HR15 setups were also used for other goals of iDR1. Several Galactic populations have been targeted, such as the Galactic bulge, discs, and halo, together with several open and globular clusters. Two HR10 and HR21 spectra were observed in 4534 stars. Among these data, we first selected the stars observed both in HR10 and HR21 that had a S/N higher than 15 per pixel in HR10 (the S/N in HR21 is about twice as high). Throughout, we refer to these stars as the main subsample. These criteria were chosen to precisely describe the chemical properties of the target. In total, this *main* subsample is composed of 1916 stars whose stellar atmospheric parameters (effective temperature, surface gravity, mean metallicity, global enrichment in α -elements versus iron, and elemental abundances) have been derived by the GES consortium (see Recio-Blanco et al., in prep.). The target location and the indication of the stars with a distance smaller than 600 pc from the Sun (solar neighbourhood) is provided in the Fig. 14 of Recio-Blanco et al. (2014). The typical errors on the stellar parameters are 140 ± 107 K for T_{eff} , 0.26 ± 0.16 dex for $\log g$ and 0.13 ± 0.12 dex for $[M/H]$ (averaged errors and standard deviation over the whole main sample). The effective temperature vs. gravity diagram of this selected sample is shown in Fig. 1. We note that about 12% (237 stars) of this *main* subsample are giant stars (defined as $\log g < 3.5$). Finally, a T_{eff} and $\log g$ progressively degenerate in the cool part of the main sequence for the effective temperatures lower than 5000 K. Recio-Blanco et al. (2014) showed that the residual bias in effective temperatures caused by this degeneracy is about 100 K for the $4500 > T_{\text{eff}} > 4200$ K regime and is lower than the typical error (see Recio-Blanco et al. 2014, in prep.). The stellar photospheric elemental abundances recommended by the *Gaia*-ESO survey are listed in Table 2 (see also Recio-Blanco et al., in prep.).

The stellar parameters and elemental abundances are determined within GES in two steps. (i) The final recommended effective T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[M/H]$ and $[\alpha/M]^2$ are estimated thanks

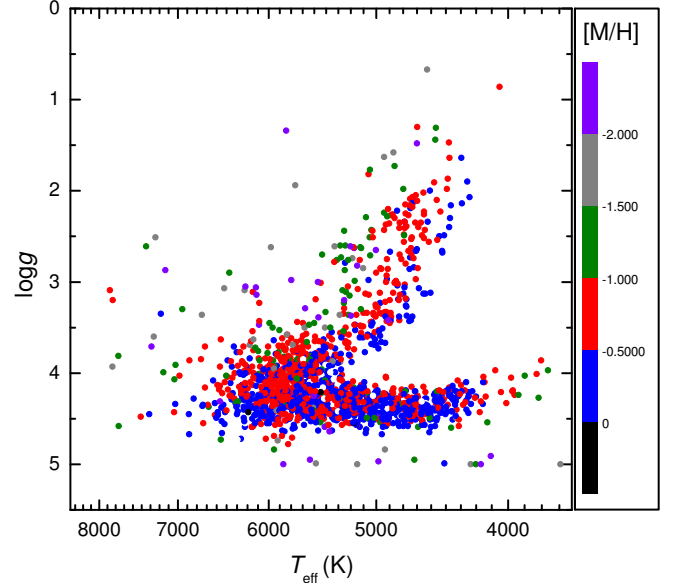


Fig. 1. Temperature–gravity diagram of the main sample stars. The atmospheric parameters are taken from Recio-Blanco et al. (in prep.). The metallicity is coded in colours.

to the combination of three different procedures: MATISSE (Recio-Blanco et al. 2006), FERRE (Allende Prieto et al. 2006), and SME (Valenti & Piskunov 1996). (ii) These final recommended parameters are then used to derive the abundances of individual elements. For iDR1, the final recommended elemental abundances were derived with only one method which we describe in more detail below.

Using the final adopted atmospheric parameters, we estimated the abundances of several chemical species through spectrum synthesis. For that purpose, we adopted the MARCS (Gustafsson et al. 2008) model atmospheres, which were also adopted by the GES consortium analysis, and the recent version (v12.1.1) of the spectrum synthesis code TURBOSPECTRUM (Alvarez & Plez 1998). We also used the atomic and molecular data provided by the linelist group of GES (version 3), who collected the most recent and complete experimental and theoretical data sources (GES linelist group, Heiter et al., in prep.). We then developed a specific algorithm to derive the individual chemical abundances of the selected lines by searching for the best fit to the observed spectrum. The main steps of this automated algorithm are following:

- Perform the radial velocity correction (provided by the consortium) on the roughly normalised GES spectra.
- Extract the portion of the atomic and molecular linelist around the analysed line (± 5 Å around weak lines or ± 15 Å around a broader line).
- Compute the synthetic spectrum over the selected wavelength range using the recommended physical atmospheric parameters and adopting a solar mixture as a starting point for the chemical abundance $[E/M] = 0.0$.
- Correct the local continuum of the selected region for the observed spectrum. We corrected the local continuum

² Recio-Blanco et al. (2014) write $[Fe/H]$ and $[\alpha/Fe]$ for the recommended metallicity and α -to-metallicity ratios. We write $[M/H]$, $[\alpha/M]$, and $[Fe/H]$ for the recommended metallicity, α -to-metallicity ratio, and iron abundances (i.e. $[M/H] = [Fe/H]_{\text{Recio-Blanco}}$ and $[\alpha/M] = [\alpha/Fe]_{\text{Recio-Blanco}}$).

corresponding to the possible line-free zones of the synthetic spectrum, defined as regions where the intensity of the synthetic spectrum is depressed by less than 0.02. If the possible line-free zones are too small or do not exist for certain types of stars, we iteratively searched for the possible less contaminated zones in the synthetic spectrum.

- Create a small array of synthetic spectra assuming different elemental abundances and compute the χ^2 of the fit (± 1.2 Å around regular lines and ± 4.5 Å around broad calcium-triplet lines for each of them).
- Vary the abundances around the minima of the previous quadratic function and adopt the final abundance as the one corresponding to the lowest value of the χ^2 parameter.

About 110 s per spectrum are required to estimate the abundance of a selected line.

With this technique, we were able to derive the individual chemical abundances of the α -elements Mg, Ca, Si, and Ti, and of Al, Ni, Cr, and Y, which present several weak and strong lines in GIRAFFE HR10 and HR21 spectra of late-type stars. We also adopted the DR1 mean metallicity [M/H] for this elemental abundance analysis. This assumption was checked by independently measuring the iron abundance from two iron lines around 5543 and 8514 Å. They correlate well, with a small bias (-0.03 dex ± 0.10) with respect to metallicity recommended by the iDR1 (see Recio-Blanco et al., in prep. for a plot). We checked also the mean of the [Mg/M], [Ca/M], [Si/M], and [Ti/M] abundances vs. the recommended global [α /M] and again found a very low bias (-0.012 dex ± 0.06). The full line list is provided in Table 1. All atomic parameters were provided by Heiter et al. (in prep.) and the adopted reference solar abundances are those of Grevesse et al. (2007).

The magnesium (Mg I) abundances were determined from the two most prominent lines at 5528.4 Å in the HR10 and 8806.7 Å in the HR21 spectrum. These two lines are strong enough to be present in all the selected spectra. However, two additional weaker lines of Mg I in HR21 were also analysed when possible. The cores of the Ca II triplet lines cannot be well synthesized, probably because of departures from the assumed equilibria and chromospheric effects. Therefore, we restricted our fitting procedure to the wings of these strong lines. We disregarded ± 1.7 Å around the centre of each of these lines. Aluminum (Al I) abundances were derived from the 5557.0 Å line and the region around the doublet at 8772.8–8773.8 Å. However, since this doublet has a significant probability to be contaminated by telluric lines, we rejected the spectra for which a telluric contamination might occur because of the stellar radial velocity (-191 ± 17 km s $^{-1}$ and 254 ± 17 km s $^{-1}$).

2.1. Error estimation for the chemical abundances

Using these techniques, we also estimated the different sources of possible uncertainties when deriving the chemical abundances. Typically, the sources of uncertainty can be divided into two categories. The first category includes the errors that affect a single line (e.g. random errors of the line fitting or continuum placement). The second category includes the errors that affect all the lines, which are mainly the errors caused by the atmospheric parameter uncertainties (such as errors in the effective temperature, surface gravity, and microturbulent velocity). First, we studied the errors that might be caused by a possible incorrect continuum placement and χ^2 fitting. There are several sources of information about these errors. One way (item 1 below) is to perform Monte Carlo simulations, selecting a statistically

Table 1. λ (Å) lines.

Mg I	Al I	Si I	Ca I	Ca II
5528.4	5557.0	5488.9	8717.8	8498.0
8717.8	8772.8	8556.7	5590.1	8542.0
8736.0	8773.8	8648.4	5601.2	8662.1
8806.7		8728.0		8912.0
		8742.4		
		8892.7		
Ti I	Ti II	Cr I	Ni I	Y II
5351.1	5336.7	5345.7	5587.8	5544.6
5426.2	5381.0	5348.3	5593.7	5546.0
5471.1	5418.7	5409.7	5462.4	5509.8
5477.6			5435.8	
5490.1				
5514.3				
8518.3				

significant set of spectra and adding noise artificially. This simulation can show the sensitivity of the method to noise (χ^2 fitting and continuum placement). Another way is to follow the line-to-line scatter (item 2 below). If there is a statistically significant number of the lines of a given element, the scatter informs about the combined effect of the erroneous χ^2 fitting, continuum placement, and uncertain atomic parameters for different lines. Finally (item 3), we studied the propagation of errors from the model parameters (T_{eff} , $\log g$, [M/H], and v_t) to abundances. The analysis of these errors is presented below.

1. For the Monte Carlo simulations, we took the spectra of three stars (cool and warm dwarfs and a cool giant) that are representative of the main target types. These stars were: 18 Sco ($T_{\text{eff}} = 5747$, $\log g = 4.43$, [M/H] = 0.02), G_1_r_25_269 ($T_{\text{eff}} = 4547$ K, $\log g = 4.50$, [M/H] = -0.44), and HD 107328 ($T_{\text{eff}} = 4590$ K, $\log g = 2.20$, [M/H] = -0.34). The spectra of these bright stars have a S/N of 196 per pixel in HR10 and 280 in HR21 for 18 Sco, 84 and 211 for the G_1_r_25_269 and 170 and 230 for HD 107328. We point out that HD 107328 and 18 Sco are benchmark³ stars. To investigate the noise effect, we degraded these spectra with a white Gaussian noise to a $S/N = 15/30, 25/50, 50/100$, and $80/160$ for HR10 and HR21. The $S/N = 15$ (HR10) is the lower limit of our sample. We then generated 100 spectra around each line and for each SNR value and estimated the corresponding 100 abundances for each line at each SNR. In that way, we determined sensitivity of our abundance estimates to the S/N. These uncertainties are provided in the form of the standard deviation in Table 3.
2. The other way to estimate the random errors is to evaluate the line-to-line scatter. It is customary to provide this as the typical error estimation because of the continuum placement,

³ The *Gaia* benchmark stars are defined as well-known bright stars for which well-determined T_{eff} and $\log g$ values are available from direct methods, independently of spectroscopy (see Heiter et al., in prep.). Their metallicities are well constrained from a careful spectroscopic study conducted by Jofré et al. (2014), and they were chosen for this test because of the high S/N of their spectra. On the other hand, there were no cool-dwarf benchmark stars observed by the survey at the time of the analysis described here, therefore we chose one star of the field for this test. The results of the test might be a slightly more pessimistic for this star since its spectra have a lower initial S/N. The median of the S/N of the sample is ~ 25 in HR10 and ~ 51 in HR21, i.e. there is a significant difference in S/N between the spectra of HR10 and HR21 (a factor of ~ 2). This factor was adopted in our test.

Table 2. Chemical abundances of *Gaia*-ESO survey first data release.

Star	Star	Mg I*	σ^{**}	Al I	σ	Si I	σ	Ca I	σ	Ca II	σ	Ti I	σ	Ti II	σ	Cr I	σ	Ni I	σ	Y II	σ
00190657-4702076	G_2_r_70_45	7.30	0.17	6.33	0.00	7.26	0.10	6.05	0.09	6.07	0.05	4.85	0.11	4.77	0.11	5.22	0.08	5.75	0.16		
00191267-4656479	G_2_b_70_154	7.00	0.11	5.97	0.03	6.75	0.28	5.61	0.05	5.65	0.15			4.47	0.14	4.83	0.08				
00191811-4656554	G_2_b_70_153	6.86	0.12	5.94	0.03	6.73	0.28	5.38	0.07	5.58	0.22			4.28	0.06	4.22	0.07	5.15	0.05		
00193307-4654268	G_2_r_70_162	7.18	0.10	6.12	0.02	7.15	0.17	6.01	0.10	6.03	0.15	4.70	0.03	4.54	0.29	5.24	0.12	5.71	0.23	1.83	
00195573-4649434	G_2_r_70_196	7.36	0.02	6.22	0.08	7.36	0.04	6.02	0.02	6.17	0.11	4.67	0.02	4.76	0.04	5.20	0.06	5.87	0.04	1.74	0.08
00200267-4655523	G_2_r_70_161	7.27	0.08	6.20	0.01	7.15	0.17	6.16	0.03	6.01	0.02	4.69	0.03		0.21	5.27	0.13	6.19	0.05	2.26	0.24
00322798-4402100	G_2_r_108_112	7.27	0.11	6.16	0.04	7.24	0.10	5.98	0.03	6.12	0.19	4.60	0.01	4.55	0.09	5.17	0.12	5.90	0.19	1.82	
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Notes. This is a small part of the table (The full table is available at the CDS). The full information about *Gaia*-ESO survey and access to advanced databases is located online (<http://www.gaia-eso.eu/data-products>). ^(*) The customary astronomical scale for logarithmic abundances is adopted in this table. Hydrogen is defined to be $\log \epsilon_{\text{H}} = 12.00$, i.e. $\log \epsilon_{\text{X}} = \log(N_{\text{X}}/N_{\text{H}}) + 12$, where N_{X} and N_{H} are the number densities of element X and hydrogen. ^(**) σ is the quadratic sum of the effects on the abundances caused by the errors of T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[\text{M}/\text{H}]$, and v_t .

Table 3. Errors due to uncertain continuum placement and χ^2 fitting from Monte Carlo simulations.

Line	$S/N = 15^*$	$S/N = 25^*$	$S/N = 50^*$	$S/N = 80^*$
HD 107328 ($T_{\text{eff}} = 4590$ K, $\log g = 2.20$, $[\text{M}/\text{H}] = -0.34$)				
[Mg I/H]	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
[Al I/H]	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02
[Si I/H]	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02
[Ca I/H]	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.02
[Ca II/H]	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
[Ti I/H]	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
[Ti II/H]	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.03
[Cr I/H]	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.03
[Fe I/H]	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.02
[Ni I/H]	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.03
[Y II/H]	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.04
G_1_r_25_269 ($T_{\text{eff}} = 4547$ K, $\log g = 4.50$, $[\text{M}/\text{H}] = -0.44$)				
[Mg I/H]	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
[Al I/H]	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
[Si I/H]	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.05
[Ca I/H]	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
[Ca II/H]	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
[Ti I/H]	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
[Ti II/H]	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.03
[Cr I/H]	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
[Fe I/H]	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.03
[Ni I/H]	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.03
[Y II/H]	0.16	0.14	0.09	0.06
18 Sco ($T_{\text{eff}} = 5747$ K, $\log g = 4.43$, $[\text{M}/\text{H}] = 0.02$)				
[Mg I/H]	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
[Al I/H]	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02
[Si I/H]	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01
[Ca I/H]	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02
[Ca II/H]	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
[Ti I/H]	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02
[Ti II/H]	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.03
[Cr I/H]	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02
[Fe I/H]	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02
[Ni I/H]	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.03
[Y II/H]	0.16	0.14	0.09	0.07

Notes. ^(*) The S/N in the HR10 spectrum. For the HR21 spectrum the S/N is twice as high.

the fitting, and uncertain atomic parameters. However, this error estimate is only robust when there are enough lines. We were able to use only 1–7 lines to derive the abundances of a specific species. Because of a limited spectral interval and S/N in many cases. We provide these error estimates for

Table 4. Mean line-to-line scatter for the main and clean* subsamples, where two or more lines are available.

Line	$\langle\sigma\rangle_{\text{main}}$	\pm	$\langle\sigma\rangle_{\text{clean}}$	\pm	N_{max}
[Mg I/H]	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.05	4
[Al I/H]	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	3
[Si I/H]	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.05	6
[Ca I/H]	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.06	3
[Ca II/H]	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.05	4
[Ti I/H]	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	7
[Ti II/H]	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.09	3
[Cr I/H]	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.06	3
[Cr I/H]	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.06	3
[Fe I/H]	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.05	2
[Ni I/H]	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.08	4
[Y II/H]	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.10	3

Notes. N_{max} is the maximum number of available lines. ^(*) The clean subsample will be introduced in Sect. 3 with strict selection criteria on atmospheric parameters errors ($T_{\text{eff}} < 200$ K, the error in $\log g < 0.15$ and the error in $[\text{M}/\text{H}] < 0.15$).

all elements in Table 4, where $\langle\sigma\rangle$ is the mean over the main subsample of the standard deviation for a given element.

- The third source of error is the propagation of the uncertainties on the main atmospheric parameters. The errors on the atmospheric parameters are provided for each star by the *Gaia*-ESO survey consortium (see Recio-Blanco et al., in prep.) and have been propagated into the chemical analysis. The median errors over the sample due to errors on T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[\text{M}/\text{H}]$, and v_t separately, and the combination of all four summed in quadrature, are presented in Table 5. This is the only source of error presented in iDR1 database.

The microturbulent velocity was derived using a fixed function of T_{eff} , $\log g$, and $[\text{M}/\text{H}]$ for most of the stars in GES (Bergemann et al., in prep.), and therefore does not carry an error estimate on an individual star basis. We therefore adopted ± 0.3 km s⁻¹ as the error of the microturbulent velocity.

As we mentioned before, the final estimate of the abundance uncertainty for a given star and a given element should include the contributions of the random errors and of the propagation of the errors on the stellar parameters. In the sixth column of Table 5, we list the total ($\sigma_{\text{total}}([\text{X}/\text{H}])$) contribution of the atmospheric parameter uncertainties to the abundances ($[\text{X}/\text{H}]$). However, this effect differs for the $[\text{X}/\text{M}]$ ratios since in many cases the effect of changing stellar parameters is similar for

Table 5. Effects on the derived abundances, resulting from the atmospheric parameters uncertainties for the four groups of stars, selected by T_{eff} , and $\log g$.

El	ΔT_{eff}	$\Delta \log g$	$\Delta [M/H]$	Δv_t	$\sigma_{\text{total}}[\frac{X}{H}]$	$\sigma_{\text{total}}[\frac{X}{M}]$	$\sigma_{\text{all}}[\frac{X}{M}]$
$T_{\text{eff}} < 5000 \text{ K}, \log g < 3.5$							
Mg I	0.112	0.028	0.020	0.020	0.119	0.037	0.048
Al I	0.074	0.007	0.033	0.017	0.084	0.048	0.061
Si I	0.082	0.090	0.020	0.070	0.151	0.119	0.155
Ca I	0.062	0.012	0.011	0.020	0.067	0.051	0.112
Ca II	0.013	0.076	0.060	0.017	0.099	0.087	0.065
Ti I	0.204	0.035	0.010	0.017	0.208	0.044	0.091
Ti II	0.124	0.067	0.060	0.020	0.158	0.048	0.063
Cr I	0.202	0.024	0.020	0.020	0.205	0.026	0.094
Fe I	0.196	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.200	0.033	0.085
Ni I	0.285	0.026	0.020	0.020	0.290	0.038	0.097
Y II	0.118	0.171	0.133	0.017	0.257	0.084	0.158
$T_{\text{eff}} > 5000 \text{ K}, \log g < 3.5$							
Mg I	0.093	0.093	0.017	0.020	0.128	0.031	0.050
Al I	0.087	0.046	0.020	0.065	0.112	0.039	0.054
Si I	0.044	0.061	0.020	0.030	0.080	0.062	0.069
Ca I	0.212	0.077	0.160	0.017	0.272	0.047	0.080
Ca II	0.049	0.007	0.030	0.017	0.058	0.053	0.061
Ti I	0.205	0.007	0.050	0.017	0.182	0.024	0.070
Ti II	0.143	0.082	0.050	0.020	0.117	0.035	0.044
Cr I	0.246	0.033	0.050	0.017	0.247	0.019	0.070
Fe I	0.232	0.020	0.041	0.020	0.237	0.039	0.087
Ni I	0.338	0.027	0.059	0.020	0.298	0.046	0.076
Y II	0.191	0.141	0.113	0.017	0.221	0.046	0.120
$T_{\text{eff}} < 5000 \text{ K}, \log g > 3.5$							
Mg I	0.116	0.031	0.020	0.020	0.123	0.029	0.049
Al I	0.078	0.009	0.033	0.017	0.086	0.039	0.065
Si I	0.090	0.064	0.020	0.070	0.132	0.095	0.152
Ca I	0.063	0.009	0.011	0.020	0.068	0.036	0.111
Ca II	0.013	0.054	0.060	0.017	0.084	0.073	0.070
Ti I	0.217	0.025	0.010	0.017	0.212	0.043	0.079
Ti II	0.133	0.048	0.060	0.020	0.154	0.088	0.054
Cr I	0.214	0.013	0.020	0.020	0.214	0.006	0.087
Fe I	0.230	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.232	0.039	0.087
Ni I	0.303	0.014	0.020	0.020	0.295	0.031	0.088
Y II	0.129	0.120	0.133	0.017	0.228	0.084	0.128
$T_{\text{eff}} > 5000 \text{ K}, \log g > 3.5$							
Mg I	0.065	0.041	0.017	0.020	0.087	0.024	0.052
Al I	0.052	0.014	0.020	0.065	0.086	0.035	0.060
Si I	0.032	0.030	0.020	0.030	0.061	0.031	0.064
Ca I	0.135	0.037	0.160	0.017	0.207	0.057	0.075
Ca II	0.039	0.009	0.030	0.017	0.053	0.046	0.057
Ti I	0.131	0.008	0.050	0.017	0.132	0.042	0.075
Ti II	0.091	0.046	0.050	0.020	0.092	0.050	0.057
Cr I	0.149	0.017	0.050	0.017	0.155	0.014	0.096
Fe I	0.120	0.014	0.041	0.020	0.129	0.022	0.080
Ni I	0.196	0.016	0.059	0.020	0.184	0.031	0.087
Y II	0.116	0.079	0.113	0.017	0.159	0.044	0.125

Notes. The table shows the median of the propagated errors due to ΔT_{eff} , $\Delta \log g$, $\Delta [M/H]$, Δv_t . The $\sigma_{\text{total}}([X/H])$ stands for the median of the quadratic sum of all four effects on $[X/H]$ ratios. The $\sigma_{\text{total}}([X/M])$ stands for the median of the quadratic sum of all four effects on $[X/M]$ ratios. The $\sigma_{\text{all}}([X/M])$ is the combined effect of $\sigma_{\text{total}}([X/M])$ and the line-to-line scatter (see 4).

lines of different elements and the $[X/M]$ ratio is thus less sensitive to stellar parameter uncertainties. We indeed found that $\sigma_{\text{total}}([X/H])$ is higher than $\sigma_{\text{total}}([X/M])$ for many elements. We adopted the mean metallicity recommended by GES, but to determine the effect of uncertain atmospheric parameters on the $[X/M]$ ratio, we also directly followed $[Fe I/H]$ based on two iron

lines in HR10 and HR21. The total error budget takes into account errors due to stellar parameters as well as random errors. We thus calculated σ_{all} for every given element of every given star as

$$\sigma_{\text{all}} = \sqrt{\sigma_{\text{total}}^2([X/M]) + \left(\frac{\sigma_N}{\sqrt{N}}\right)^2},$$

where σ_N is the line-to-line scatter and N is the number of analysed atomic lines. If the number of lines is $N = 1$, we adopted $\langle \sigma \rangle_{\text{main}}$ from Table 4 for a given element as a σ_N . The total σ_{all} uncertainties for a given abundance are reported in the last column of Table 5.

3. Chemical properties of the Galactic disc as revealed by GES

In this section, we present and discuss the elemental abundances derived for the Galactic disc stars. First, we describe the chemical properties of the main sample of stars (1916 objects) as defined in the previous section. Then, to clarify the picture, we define a clean subsample of dwarfs with a stricter selection on the derived stellar parameter errors. For that purpose, we rejected all giant stars ($\log g < 3.5$) and stars with high errors in effective temperature, surface gravity, and metallicity, and only kept stars with $\sigma(T_{\text{eff}}) < 200 \text{ K}$, $\sigma(\log g) < 0.15 \text{ dex}$, and $\sigma([M/H]) < 0.15 \text{ dex}$. Chromium, nickel, and especially yttrium suffer from large measurement errors because of the weakness of the available lines (see Sect. 2). Therefore we excluded in this clean subsample the abundances of these species derived from $S/N < 40$ spectra. This clean subsample contains about 700 stars (i.e. about 35% of the main sample).

We then compared the chemical characterization of the stellar populations with results obtained by previous high-resolution spectroscopic studies devoted to the chemical properties of the Galactic disc (Chen et al. 2000; Allende Prieto et al. 2004; Bensby et al. 2003, 2005; Neves et al. 2009; Adibekyan et al. 2012). Most of these studies are based on wider wavelength ranges, higher S/N and resolution spectra, so that keeping track of our uncertainties is important when performing this comparison. The propagated errors described in Sect. 2.1 are reported in Figs. 2 and 4 alongside the abundances. In addition, we compare in Fig. 5 the propagated measurement errors to the observed scatter of each abundance ratio in bins of metallicities and Galactic populations to evaluate the true astrophysical scatter.

For the main sample of ~ 2000 stars, the abundance ratios of magnesium, aluminium, silicon, calcium, titanium, chromium, nickel, and yttrium with respect to iron are shown in Fig. 2. Typical error bars are shown in the figure. Each of these abundance ratios has a very large scatter of results, as expected from the estimated error bars. Despite the scatter, Fig. 2 shows the typical trends of the α -elements ($[Mg I/M]$, $[Si I/M]$, $[Ca I/M]$, $[Ca II/M]$, $[Ti I/M]$, and $[Ti II/M]$) versus metallicity and even the subtle thin-to-thick disc separation is detectable in the $[Mg I/M]$ plot. Moreover, the $[Al I/M]$ trend looks similar to those of the α -elements. This similarity supports the evidence shown by McWilliam (1997), and Bensby et al. (2003): from a phenomenological point of view: aluminium could be classified as a mild α -element, even though its nuclei have an odd number of protons. On the other hand, the iron group elements ($[Cr I/M]$, $[Ni I/M]$) and the only s -process element (yttrium, $[Y II/M]$) exhibit a scatter that blurs a detailed understanding of their trends. For this reason we made a strict selection based on S/N for the clean subsample for these three elements.

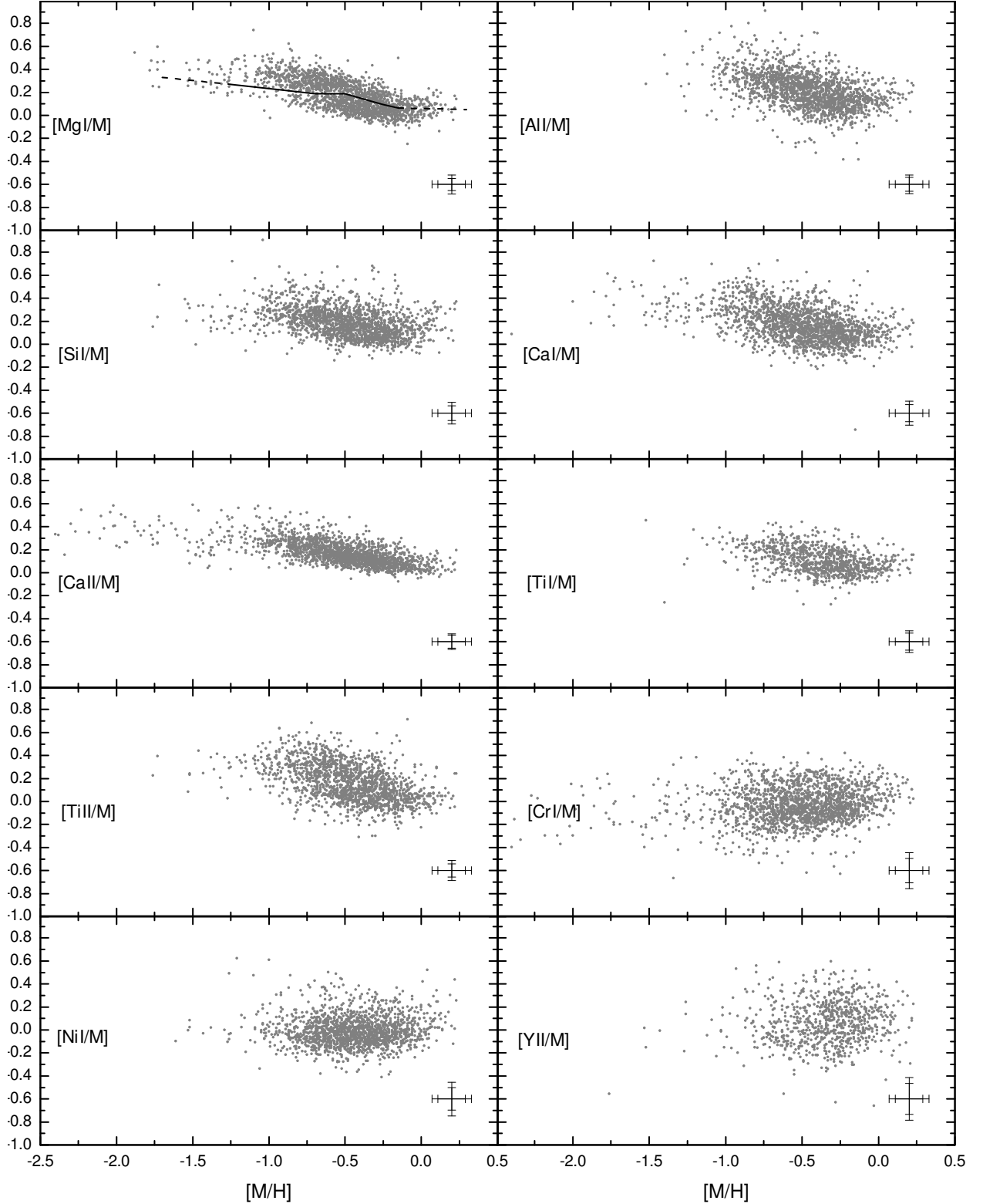


Fig. 2. Observed elemental abundances as a function of metallicity for the main subsample of stars. The names of the chemical elements are written in each panel. The error bar in the right lower corner of each panel indicate the typical error over the sample: the smaller error bar is the median error over the whole main subsample, while the larger errorbar is the median error over abundances derived from spectra with $S/N < 25$ in HR10.

3.1. Chemically defining the thin and thick disc

For clarity, we identify the α -rich and α -poor populations with the thick and thin discs, respectively. The $[\text{Mg I}/\text{M}]$ abundance is the best probe of the chemical difference between thin and thick

discs because of our lower observational uncertainties for this element and because it has the highest sensitivity to the population history (see Fuhrmann 1998; Gratton et al. 2000 who were the first to discuss the usefulness of Mg for studies aimed at separating different Galactic populations).

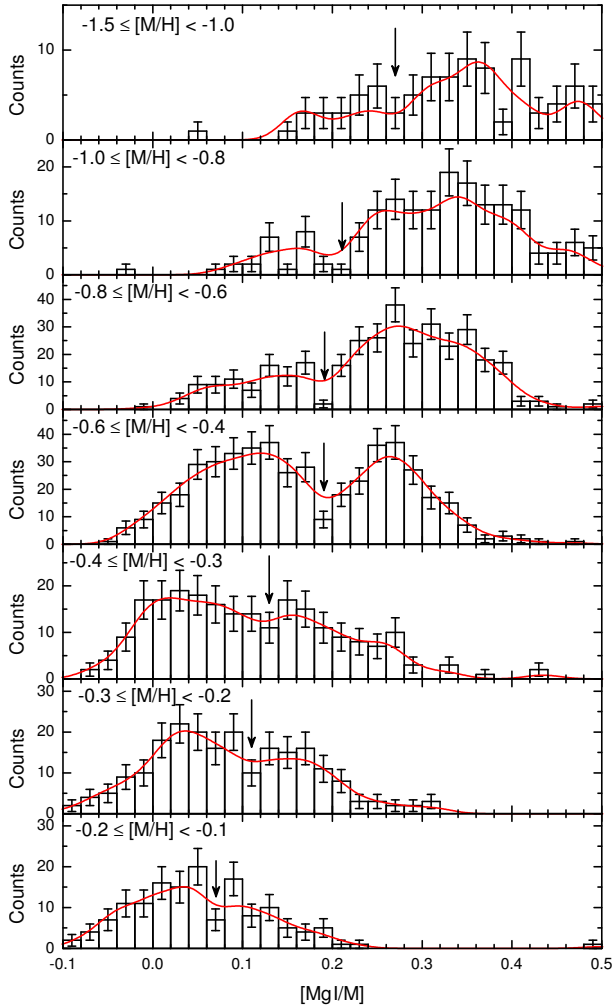


Fig. 3. [Mg I/M] abundance values of the main subsample with the error bars that indicate the Poisson noise. The red lines represent generalised histograms. The arrow marks the lower density regions that possibly indicate the separation between thin and thick discs.

Our main sample clearly separates into two distinct [Mg I/M] populations. We defined the separation between the thin and thick disc as the minimum in the [Mg I/M] distributions in several intervals of metallicity in the main subsample (see Fig. 3). We chose a bin of [Mg I/M] = 0.02 dex. We confirm that the separation is robust to changes in bin size and bin position. The position of the separation is marked by an arrow in Fig. 3. We also plot generalised histograms in each panel of the Fig. 3 and show that the separation position corresponds to local minima of every generalised histogram. This separation is most clearly detected in the metallicity range -1.0 to -0.4 or -0.3 , which corresponds to the range where the kinematically separated thin and thick discs overlap in metallicity (e.g. Fuhrmann 2011). We then used this information to produce a line of chemical division between thin and thick discs in Fig. 2 ([Mg I/M] panel: main subsample). Fig. 4 ([Mg I/M] panel) also shows the validity of the selection in the clean subsample. We also found some low- α metal-poor stars, (see upper panel of Fig. 3), which are too metal-poor to be a part of the thin disc (see Sect. 4). The black solid part of the line (Fig. 2) is based on the results from the histograms of Fig. 3 and the red dashed part of the line is extrapolated for the metal-poor end, and extrapolated assuming a negligible slope (as in Adibekyan et al. 2011) for the

metal-rich end. The separation agrees with that reported by others (e.g. Fuhrmann 2004, 2011; Adibekyan et al. 2012).

According to this [Mg I/M] separation, the stars of the clean subsample were classified into two different groups (thin and thick discs) whose other elemental abundances are described in the following subsections and illustrated in Fig. 4. We also confirm that thin- and thick-disc separation is still visible when we bin in Galactocentric distance.

3.2. α -element distribution of disc stars

The α -elements Mg, Si, Ca, and Ti are mainly produced by successive capture of α -particles in connection with carbon, oxygen, and neon-burning in massive, short-lived stars. They are dispersed into the interstellar medium by type-II supernovae explosions on a time-scale of $\sim 10^7$ years. Iron is also produced by type-II supernovae explosions. The type-Ia supernovae do not produce α -elements, but they are the main producers of iron with a much longer time-scale. Therefore, α -to-iron abundance ratios provide information about the chemical properties of the interstellar medium from which the observed stars were formed and the time-scale of the chemical evolution history.

We present the abundances of the chemically tagged thin- and thick-disc stars in Fig. 4. The thin-disc sequence approximately extends from -0.8 to 0.2 dex, the thick disc from -1.0 to -0.2 dex. The abundance distributions of Si I, Ti I, Ti II, Ca I, and Ca II follow the same distribution as Mg I. The thin- and thick-disc populations are clearly distinct (although with some overlaps), with the thick-disc stars situated above the thin-disc stars in [El/M] vs. [M/H] plots. The observed dispersions for magnesium, silicon, and calcium are compatible with the measurement errors (see Fig. 5, which compares the expected errors with the measured dispersion in bins of metallicity). Errors may be overestimated in some metallicity bins, however, most strikingly so for titanium.

There is evidence, that silicon and titanium can be significantly affected by non-local thermodynamical equilibrium (NLTE) effects (see Bergemann et al. 2013 and Bergemann 2011, respectively). The silicon abundances are significantly affected in supergiant stars (see Bergemann et al. 2013), and it has been shown that the effect becomes weaker with increasing temperature. Thus, we expect mild NLTE effects for our sample which consists mostly of dwarf stars. For giant stars, Bergemann (2011) strongly recommended to compute [Ti/Fe] exclusively from the Ti II lines. However, keeping in mind that NLTE effects on Ti I abundances mostly concerns metal-poor and giant stars, we conclude that NLTE effects for the most part of our sample stars are mild, lower than the typical observational errors on these abundances. Nevertheless, we did not use the neutral titanium in the following description of the metal-poor part of our sample, and we did not use titanium in our analysis of radial and vertical gradients.

There are two classical ways to isolate thick- disc from thin-disc stars in local samples: using their kinematics or the chemical abundances themselves (as we did here). Following Bensby et al. (2003), a number of works (see e.g. Bensby et al. 2014; Neves et al. 2009, and references therein) used a kinematical criterion to separate thin- and thick-disc stars and subsequently found that thin-disc stars have lower $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ than thick-disc stars. Gaps between thin- and thick-disc stars are observed for various α -elemental abundance-to-iron ratios in many of these works. Neves et al. (2009) argued for a bimodality, but not for a separation of thin- and thick-disc populations in [Mg/Fe], [Si/Fe], [Ti/Fe], and [Ca/Fe]. Their sample of stars bifurcates into two

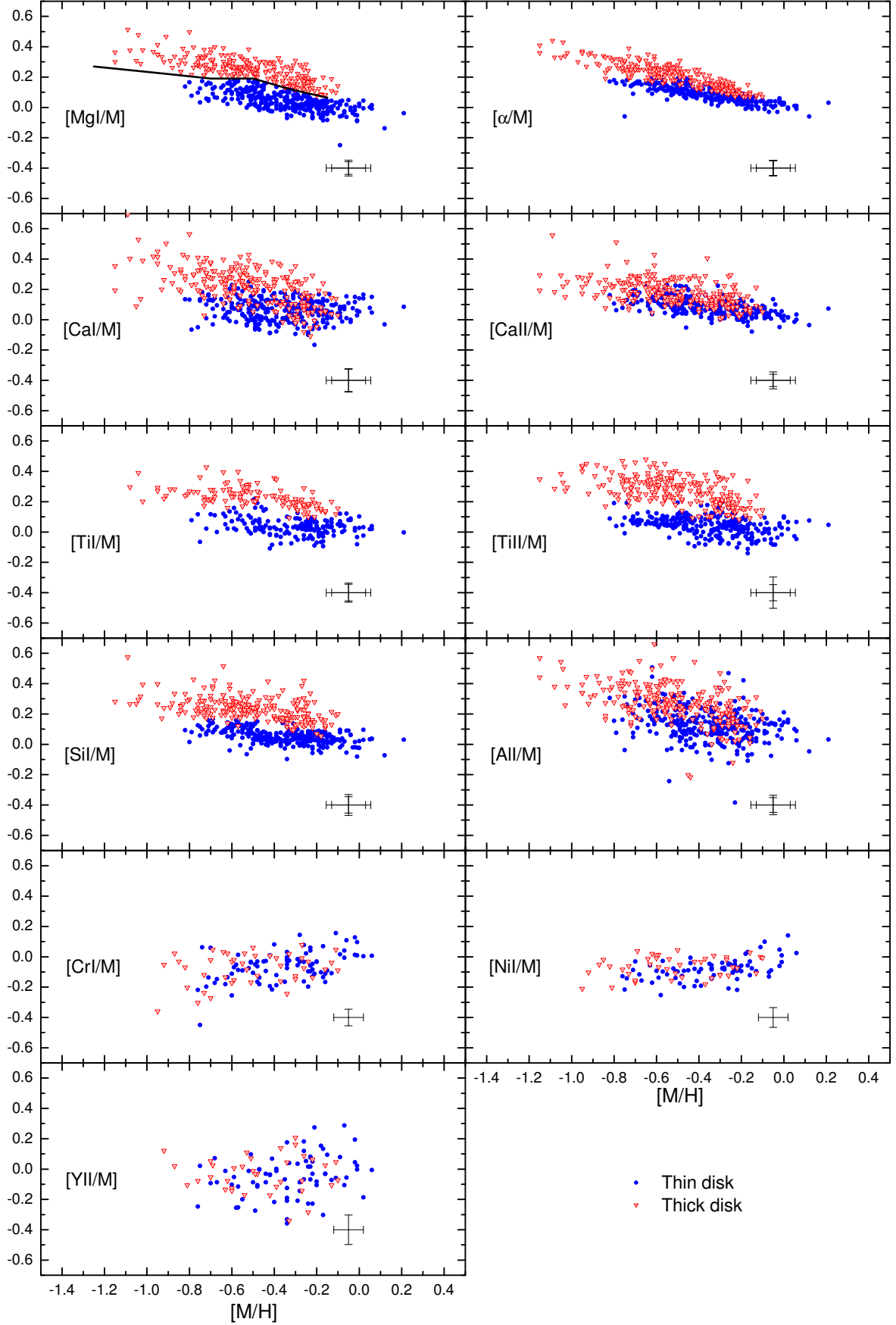


Fig. 4. Abundance trends for our clean subsample of stars for all elements of our analysis. The data are tagged into two groups called thin (blue dots) and thick disc (red triangles), according to the dividing line in $[Mg\ I/M]$ of Fig. 2. The error bars in the lower right corner of each panel indicate the typical error over the sample: the smaller error bar is the median error over the whole clean subsample, the larger error bar the median error over abundances derived from spectra with $S/N < 25$ in HR10. The clean subsample of Cr I, Ni I, and Y II is restricted to $S/N > 40$.

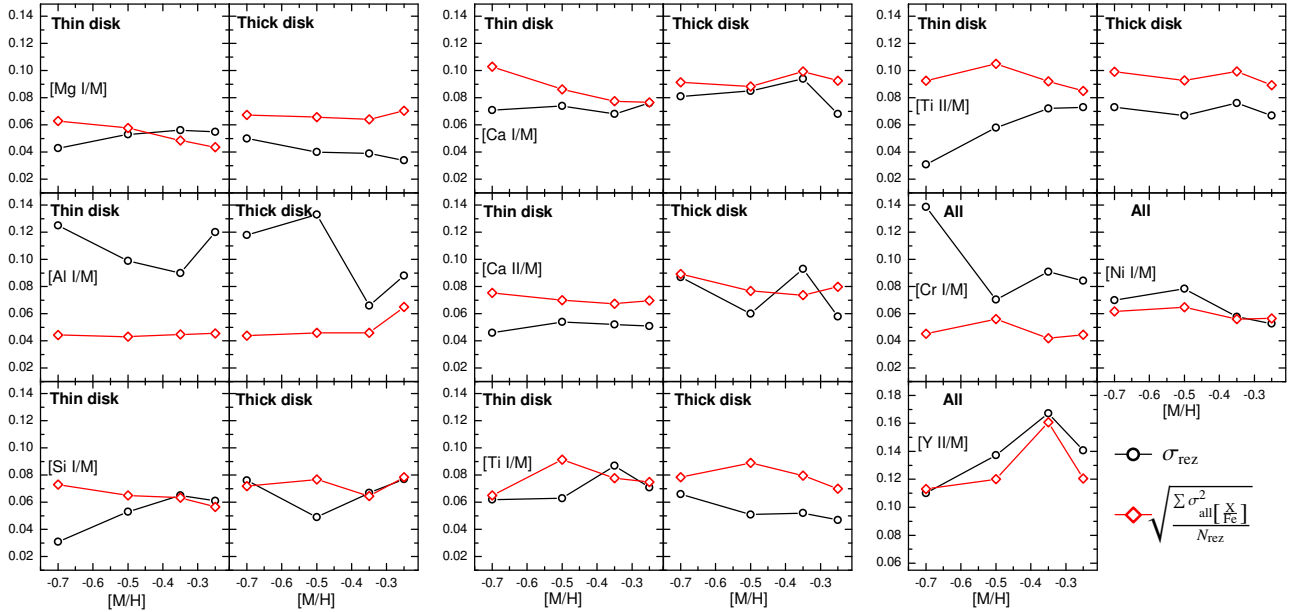


Fig. 5. Observed root-mean square (rms) scatter around the mean abundance (black open circles) and expected errors (red open diamonds) in four metallicity bins. For α -elements the thin (left columns) and thick (right columns) discs are treated separately, whereas for the other elements (Cr, Ni, Y) the sample is treated as a whole, because of lower statistics.

groups that contain members from the thin- and thick-disc. On the other hand, Adibekyan et al. (2012) separated the two discs chemically and then checked the kinematics of the two populations. Each of the chemically separated disc contained some degree of contamination from the kinematically classified other component. However, even if the way of separating the two populations varies, the final picture in terms of abundance ratios is similar (see discussion in Adibekyan et al. 2012).

According to our results (and in agreement with most other published works), the thin- and thick-disc populations can be better separated in some elements than in others. Our two populations are better separated in silicon and titanium than was observed by Bensby et al. (2005). Bensby et al. (2014) found that the populations are best separated in titanium (where we also found a good separation), and less well separated in magnesium, which is our best chemical separator. According to our results, the thin- and thick-disc populations overlap more in calcium (as traced by [Ca I/M] and [Ca II/M]) than in other α -elements, in agreement with other studies, for example Bensby et al. (2005) and Neves et al. (2009). Neves et al. (2009) showed that the two stellar populations have chemical differences in [Ca/Fe], but these not as prominent as those of [O/Fe] or [Mg/Fe], for example. Ramírez et al. (2012, 2013) also showed that the separation between thin- and thick-disc stars is prominently detected by their NLTE oxygen abundances. Furthermore, our results mostly agree with those of Adibekyan et al. (2012), who chemically selected thin- and thick-disc stars and demonstrated a clear separation between the two discs in [Mg/Fe], [Si/Fe], [Ti/Fe], and [Ca/Fe]. However, different authors differ in their opinion as which elements are better chemical discriminants, which perhaps reflects the spectral features used to constrain the abundances of these elements and the associated errors (see Fig. 5 for our own uncertainties on the different species).

3.3. Distribution of aluminium in disc stars

Aluminium together with sodium are mostly created in the core of massive stars during the neon- and carbon-burning process

(Chen et al. 2000; Neves et al. 2009). They are spread throughout the interstellar medium by type-II supernovae explosions. Thus, aluminium has a similar production site as α -elements, which is why some authors consider aluminium as a mild α -element even if it has an odd number of protons and is not the result of an α capture (McWilliam 1997; Neves et al. 2009). Aluminium was derived from three lines, one in HR10 and a strong doublet in HR21, which is mostly detectable in the spectra of dwarf stars with metallicities down to -1 . The S/N in the HR21 setup is twice as high as in HR10, which led to a higher precision of the Al I measurements.

As expected, the trend of the aluminium-to-iron ratio (see Fig. 4) is similar to those found for α -elements. The thin- and thick-disc populations overlap, but the distributions are clearly distinct, with the thick-disc aluminium abundances generally higher than those of the thin-disc. There is a significant scatter in both thick- and thin-disc sequences. The observed dispersions are three to four times higher than the expected measurement errors (see Fig. 5). It is known that aluminium abundances can be sensitive to NLTE effects (Baumüller & Gehren 1997; Gehren et al. 2004, 2006; Andrievsky et al. 2008). Baumüller & Gehren (1997) computed LTE and NLTE abundances from the aluminium doublet that we used for our analysis. For stars with metallicities, temperatures, and gravities similar to our sample, the NLTE abundances are 0.02 dex to 0.08 dex higher than the corresponding LTE abundances, hence a weak effect. To further investigate whether the scatter in [Al/M] is the result of NLTE affecting differently the different spectral types in the sample, we checked the abundances of high S/N spectra (over 40) in three temperature regimes (5350–5750 K, 5350–6050 K, 5750–6050 K) and found very similar dispersions for each temperature range, which confirms that NLTE is not the main effect driving the dispersion. There is evidence that the spread in aluminium abundances might be partly caused by CN contamination. We analysed the region and found that CN contamination might be an issue for stars closer to RGB-tip (e.g. Carretta et al. 2013). However, our sample only has a few low $\log g$ stars. It is thus possible that the higher dispersion observed around the

aluminium trend has an astrophysical origin, although it is still possible that our error estimates are underestimated. The scatter decreases faster than the expected error when selecting stars of higher S/N, an effect that could be attributed to optimistically low error estimates at low S/N, or to a smaller astrophysical scatter for stars close to the solar neighbourhood (and hence brighter and with higher S/N).

In any case, the trends already revealed by Bensby et al. (2005, 2014), Neves et al. (2009) and Adibekyan et al. (2012) agree with our results. Moreover, Neves et al. (2009) were able to detect bimodal distributions of their thin- and thick-disc sequences, although they admitted that this bimodality is poorly visible since their results are strongly scattered. Adibekyan et al. (2012) found a large scatter of [Al/Fe], but a quite clear separation between thin- and thick-discs. They also observed a downward trend for thick-disc stars, which our data support.

3.4. Distribution of iron-peak elements in disc stars

Iron-group elements behave similarly to iron: type-Ia supernovae are major contributors of iron-group elements, whereas the contribution of type-II supernovae only dominates at low metallicities (Edvardsson et al. 1993). Unfortunately, only few lines of these iron peak elements are included in the GIRAFFE HR10 or HR21 setups, and they are weak. This leads to very large uncertainties in their measurements and a relatively large scatter around the observed trends of chromium and nickel, as seen in Fig. 2. When the sample is restricted to a S/N higher than 40 (Fig. 4), the errors become small enough to reveal well-defined trends.

The trends for chromium and nickel are well defined and are similar to the solar value with [Cr I/M] = -0.06 (rms 0.13 dex) and [Ni I/M] = -0.05 (rms 0.11 dex). The observed dispersions are compatible with the expected measurement errors (see Fig. 5). Chromium at low metallicities ([M/H] ≤ -0.6) is a possible exception, which probably only results from an underestimate of the observational errors in this regime where only one line is measurable. Furthermore, the thin- and thick-disc populations are indistinguishable in [Cr I/M] and [Ni I/M].

In agreement with these results, previous works have found that the [Cr/Fe] and [Ni/Fe] ratios were similar to the solar value in disc populations (for instance Chen et al. 2000). In addition, the [Ni/Fe] abundances were found by several authors to increase for metallicities higher than [Fe/H] > 0.0 (Chen et al. 2000; Bensby et al. 2005; Allende Prieto et al. 2004; Neves et al. 2009; Adibekyan et al. 2012). Our sample supports this increase in the thin disc (see Fig. 4).

3.5. Distribution *s*-process elements in disc stars

The *s*-process elements are mostly delivered into the interstellar medium by asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars. These elements are synthesized in the H-burning shells of AGB stars. Low-mass, longer lived ($1-3 M_{\odot}$) stars dominate the synthesis of Y, Zr, Ba, and Nd. These chemical species are then ejected by strong stellar winds that characterise this evolutionary phase. Yttrium is the only *s*-process element present in our spectra. We were able to estimate Y II abundances for only half of all targets, because there are only a few weak lines of Y II in HR10 and none in HR21. The number of results of Y II strongly depends on the quality of the spectrum, and weakly on the atmospheric parameters themselves. We chose the results from the best quality-spectra ($S/N > 40$) for the clean sample. As a

consequence, only about 8% of all stars are investigated in this study of Y.

[Y II/M] abundances are scattered around the solar value, and thin- and thick-disc stars overlap completely (see Fig. 4). As seen in Fig. 5, the observed dispersions are compatible with the expected measurement errors.

Our result is consistent with those reported by the few previous studies. The star-to-star [Y/Fe] ratio scatters around zero and shows a weak increase towards higher [Fe/H] in the works by Edvardsson et al. (1993), Prochaska et al. (2000), Bensby et al. (2004), Bensby et al. (2014), Venn et al. (2004), Mashonkina et al. (2007).

On the other hand, Mashonkina et al. (2012) stated, that the [Fe/H] is a poor evolutionary indicator for *s*-process elements. This is due to the increase of [Y/Fe], which in turn is related to the production of yttrium and other *s*-process elements in very-low mass AGB stars. Thus Mashonkina et al. (2012) found that the plot age vs. [Y/Fe] shows much smaller scatter. However, it is not possible to derive ages with satisfactory accuracy by the method described in Recio-Blanco et al. (2014).

4. Metal-poor stars

Because uncertainties on stellar parameters tend to increase with decreasing metallicity at a given SNR level, our clean subsample only includes very few stars with [M/H] ≤ -1.0 , whereas the main sample contained more than 100. We therefore relaxed our selection criterion on the stellar parameter errors for metal-poor stars in the same way as Recio-Blanco et al. (2014, sample *e* in their Table 3) to investigate the elemental abundances in the metal-poor part of the survey (which we define as our metal-poor subsample). This subsample contains 102 stars. We take the definition of the low- and high- α star grouping from Recio-Blanco et al. (2014, their Fig. 12). However, the metal-poor high- α group can contain both halo and thick-disc stars because these populations are chemically indistinguishable (see e.g. Nissen & Schuster 2010).

While the majority of stars with [M/H] ≤ -1.0 are classified to be high- α , about 10% of the metal-poor subsample are classified to be low- α objects. In Fig. 6, we show the stars of possible high- and low- α sequences. First, we plot the [α /M] from the recommended *Gaia*-ESO values, which were derived as one of the atmospheric parameters (see Recio-Blanco et al. 2014; in prep.). Then we plot other elements (including the individual α -elements) using the same subsample and tagging system. The ability of measuring (weak) lines in metal-poor stars strongly depends on the S/N of the spectrum, but also directly on the metallicity or T_{eff} of the stars. As a result, several intrinsically weak lines could not be measured, and we were unable to provide abundances of some elements (mostly for Al, Cr, Ni, and Y) for some stars. In these cases we derived upper limits. Some upper limits are higher than the upper boundaries ($+0.6$ dex) of Fig. 6 and therefore do not appear in the plots. We also provide the mean abundances of the high- and low- α stars in Table 6, together with standard deviations and difference between the two means.

The [Mg I/M], [Si I/M] and [Ca II/M] abundances of the high- and low- α samples (see Fig. 6) follow the [α /M] classification nicely. In particular that our [α /M] separation produces a separation in [Mg I/M] that is completely compatible. Since errors in [Ca I/M] and [Ti II/M] are higher than for other α -elements, the distinction between populations in the distribution of these species is not as clear. All three low- α population stars with aluminium detections fall below the high- α [Al I/M] distribution.

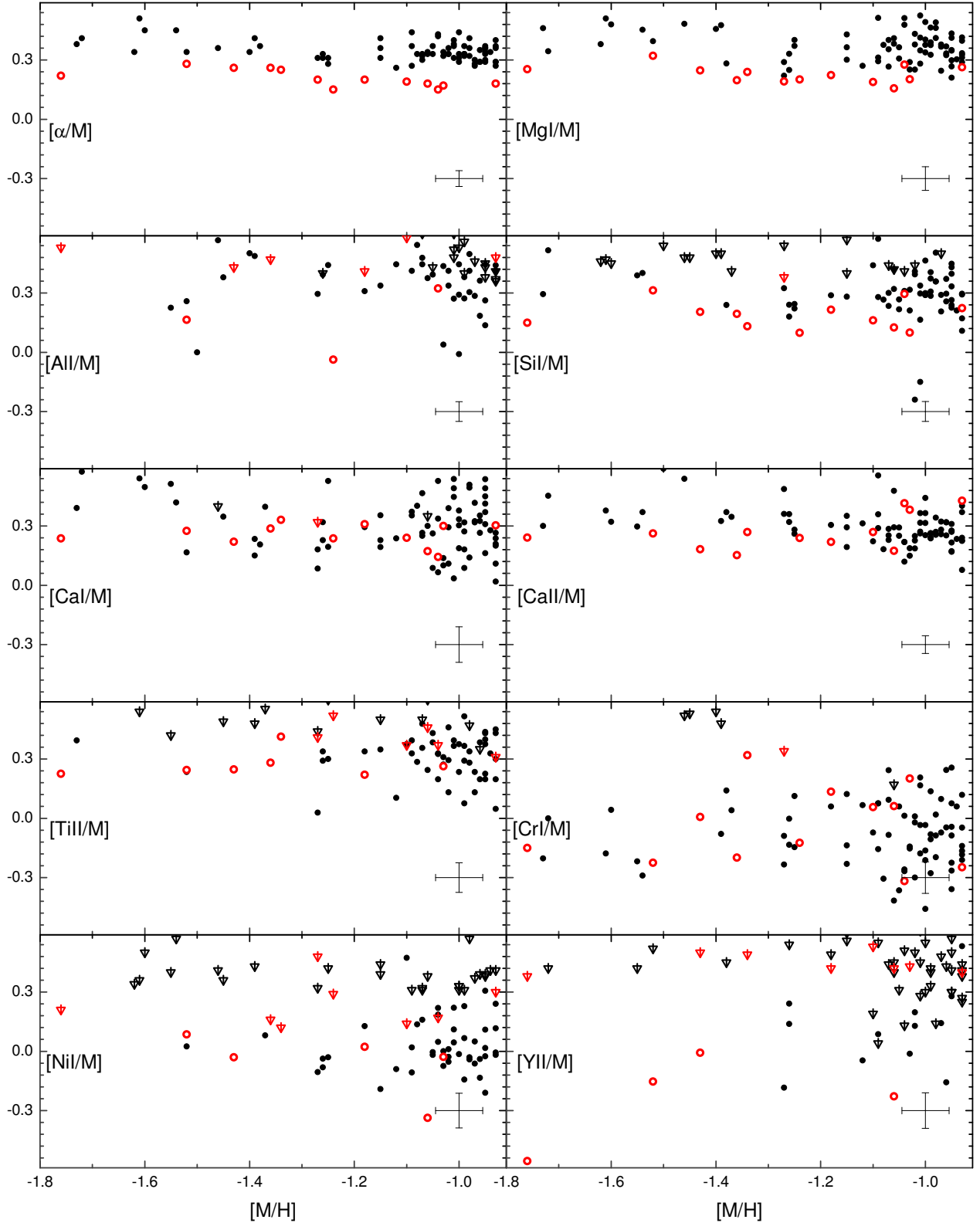


Fig. 6. Derived chemical abundances for the metal-poor subsample. The red circles mark low- α halo stars and black dots high- α halo stars. The red and black arrows mark upper limits of the abundance detection of undetected abundance values for low- and high- α halo stars.

Furthermore, the $[\text{Al I/M}]$ upper limits of four low- α population stars fall directly on top of the high- α $[\text{Al I/M}]$ distribution, which shows that, if Al had been detected in these stars, they would also fall below the $[\text{Al I/M}]$ of high- α stars. This indicates a $[\text{Al I/M}]$ ratio that is lower in the low- α than in the high- α

samples, although more firm detections of Al I would help to strengthen this conclusion.

The high- and low- α sequences are the same in $[\text{Cr I/M}]$, while a distinction, if be present, might possibly be hidden in the distributions of $[\text{Ni I/M}]$ abundances, which unfortunately

Table 6. Mean abundances of high- α and low- α stars, standard deviations, and difference between two means.

Species	$\langle [\frac{x}{M}]_l \rangle$	σ	$\langle [\frac{x}{M}]_h \rangle$	σ	$\langle [\frac{x}{M}]_h \rangle - \langle [\frac{x}{M}]_l \rangle$
[α /M]	0.21	0.04	0.35	0.06	0.15
[Mg I/M]	0.23	0.04	0.37	0.09	0.15
[Al I/M]	0.15	0.18	0.38	0.16	0.23
[Si I/M]	0.18	0.07	0.32	0.12	0.14
[Ca I/M]	0.27	0.09	0.31	0.15	0.04
[Ca II/M]	0.27	0.09	0.30	0.09	0.03
[Ti II/M]	0.27	0.07	0.31	0.12	0.04
[Cr I/M]	-0.04	0.20	-0.09	0.17	-0.05
[Ni I/M]	-0.06	0.16	0.02	0.13	0.08
[Y II/M]	-0.24	0.23	0.11	0.20	0.35

contain many upper limits and few measurements for metallicities below -1.2 . The situation is even worse for the [Y II/M] abundances, since the detectability of Y II lines is already a challenge below a metallicity of -0.9 , which hampers any conclusion on the α -separated populations for this s -process element.

High- and low- α sequences among halo stars were first observed by Nissen & Schuster (1997, 2010) who showed that the halo stars fall into two populations, clearly separated in [α /Fe]. Although our kinematical information (see Recio-Blanco et al. 2014) is not sufficient to establish this whereas our metal-poor sample is indeed dominated by halo stars or also includes a significant portion of disc stars, the metallicity regime probed here matches these samples perfectly. Nissen & Schuster (2010) observed that these populations showed clear differences in the [Mg/Fe], [Si/Fe] and, [Ti/Fe] ratios, and that they were not clearly distinct in [Ca/Fe]. Additionally, the two populations separate in [Ni/Fe] (Nissen & Schuster 2010) and in [Y/Fe] (Nissen & Schuster 2011). The metal-poor low and high- α division can also be distinguished in the works by Gratton et al. (2003a,b) and Smiljanic et al. (2009). Smiljanic et al. (2009) showed, that Be abundances vs. [α /Fe] apparently facilitate visibility of the halo division. This was also confirmed by Tan & Zhao (2011). Our data agree with this picture, and we furthermore suggest that [Al I/M] is distinct between the two populations, high- α stars being also [Al I/M] rich, and vice versa. Unfortunately, it is impossible at this stage to verify whether the [Al I/M] abundance correlates with [Ni I/M], as [Na/Fe] seems to (Nissen & Schuster 2010), which could perhaps be expected if the nucleosynthetic channels of Na and Al are indeed related for halo stars.

5. Chemical gradients in the Galactic disc

The observed radial and vertical stellar abundance distributions are interesting tools for studying the chemical enrichment history of the Galactic disc because they are sensitive to its formation process: inside-out disc formation leaves a radial gradient that may be partially erased by radial mixing; vertical gradients can be created by several secular processes such as the heating of discs, intrinsic or violent (mergers), and radial migration turning a radial gradient into a vertical one. Several types of Milky Way objects are used in the search for chemical gradients. The H II regions, planetary nebulae, hot stars, cepheid variables, open clusters, and field stars are used to determine various gradients in the Galaxy (see Maciel & Costa 2010 and references therein). Cepheid variables are good distance indicators, but they are massive and thus very young objects, therefore they provide the present-day abundance gradients. Open clusters are very promising tools. Their distance and age are derived

precisely (although model-dependent), and the distance and age ranges they cover are wide, which is why open clusters are used in spatial and temporal investigation of the gradients. However, only few open clusters have been analysed so far. There are about 80 clusters that have spectroscopically determined metallicities (see. Heiter et al. 2014 and references therein). Thanks to the GES, the number of clusters with spectroscopically derived parameters will increase significantly. On the other hand, errors in distances and ages of field stars are significantly higher than for cepheids or open clusters, but the high number of objects allows better statistics. To study the radial and vertical gradients of our sample, we adopted the distances, radial distance to the Galactic centre (R_{GC}), and height above the plane (Z) from Recio-Blanco et al. (2014). Since we aim at studying the radial and vertical gradients of the thin and thick discs separately, we adopted a stricter criterion to minimise accidental contamination from one component to the other. To this effect, we introduce an artificial gap that removes stars that fall within ± 0.05 dex (according to the errors in Fig. 2.1) of our separation line (see Sect. 3.1 and Appendix A for the effects of introducing this strict criterion). Furthermore, to include more distant stars in our clean sample we supplemented it with giant stars that meet the same parameter quality criteria as the dwarfs in the clean sample; 28 giants were added this way. We checked that the abundances of these 28 giant stars do not show any observable difference from the rest of the sample and remark that the main sample contains 237 giants by construction. Moreover, that the intrinsic scatter is low (see Fig. 5), thus it can provide significant constraints to the gradients derived from our data.

5.1. Geometrical extent of the thin- and thick-disc samples

To understand the location of our sample in R_{GC} and Z , we plot in Fig. 7 a density map of the targets in the main sample. The sample shows a clear extent in R_{GC} and Z beyond the classical solar neighbourhood, up to 3 kpc above or below the Galactic plane, and from galacto-centric radii 3 to 13 kpc. This figure, also shows that our sample is dominated by stars farther away from the Galactic plane in the inner parts of the disc with respect to the typical heights probed in regions outside of the solar radius. Similarly, stars high above the plane tend to be located in regions farther away in the Galaxy than stars at low $|Z|$. Because of this effect, we restrict our thin-disc sample to $|Z| < 0.608$ kpc (see Sect. 5.2) in the following sections to probe the thin-disc radial gradients, and to stars within 1 kpc of the solar radius ($R_{GC} < 8 \pm 1$ kpc) to probe vertical gradients.

Furthermore, we also plot in Fig. 7 the ratio of the chemically selected thin- and thick-disc samples (see Sect. 3) as a function of Z and R_{GC} . The thin-disc sample is clearly confined towards the plane of the Galaxy, while the thick-disc sample becomes dominant at large distances from the plane, as expected if the two populations have different scale heights. This is also shown in Fig. 8 where we plot the distributions of $\Delta[Mg I/M] = [Mg I/M] - [Mg I/M]_{separation}$, the distance of the star with respect to the separating line between the thin and thick disc in the [Mg I/M] vs. [M/H] plane, as a function of $|Z|$ for all stars within 1 kpc of the solar radius. The gradual appearance of the Mg-rich population with increasing distance from the Galactic plane is evident. At $|Z| \leq 0.608$ kpc, the Mg-poor population outnumbers the Mg-rich population. The fact that α -poor stars are more confined towards the Galactic plane is has previously been described in the literature (see e.g. Fig. 7 by Boeche et al. 2013 and Fig. 10 by Recio-Blanco et al. 2014) as a thin- vs. thick-disc effect.

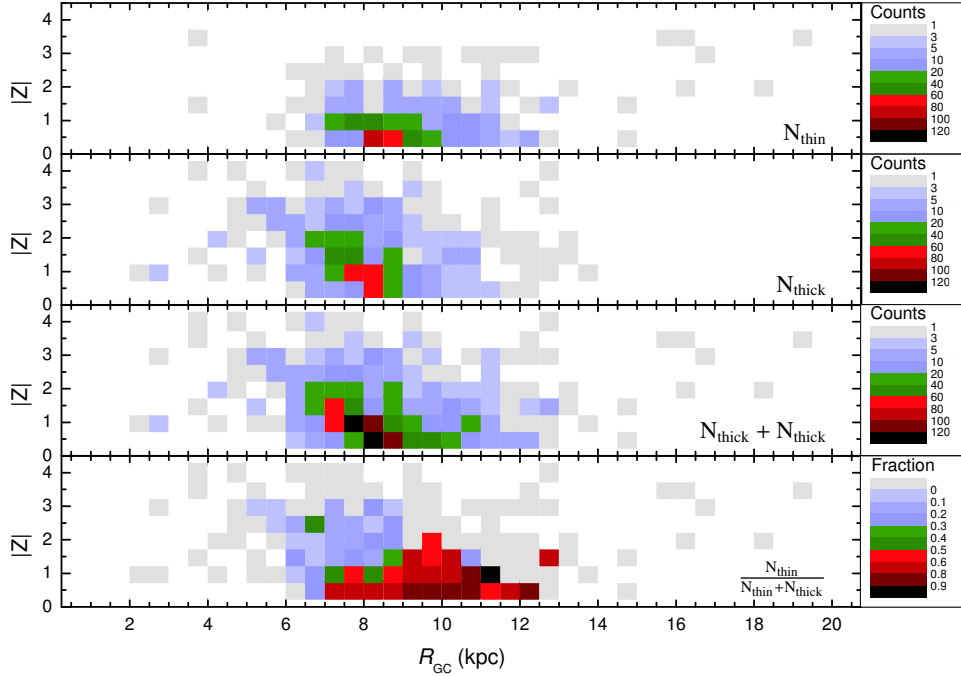


Fig. 7. Distribution of thin-disc (*top panel*), thick-disc (*second panel*) and total (*third panel*) samples in the in the R_{GC} vs. $|Z|$ plane. The *bottom panel* shows the distribution of the ratio of thin-disc stars to total number of stars.

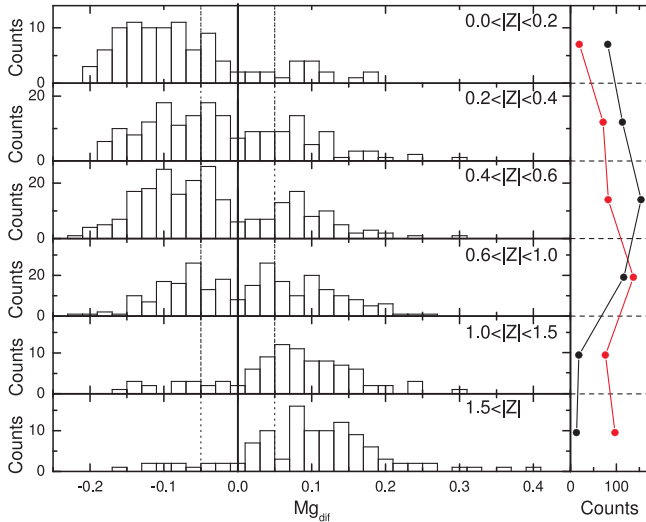


Fig. 8. Distribution of $\Delta[\text{Mg I/M}] = [\text{Mg I/M}] - [\text{Mg I/M}]_{\text{separation}}$ in $|Z|$ bins. $\Delta[\text{Mg I/M}]$ quantifies the distance in $[\text{Mg I/M}]$ of a given star to the thin- and thick-disc separating line (see Fig. 2). The black solid zero vertical line marks the position of the separating line. The two vertical dotted lines at $\Delta[\text{Mg I/M}] \pm 0.05$ dex mark the zone from which stars were excluded for the analysis of radial and vertical gradients. The plot at the right side shows the total number of thin-disc (black dots) and thick-disc (red dots) stars in the same six $|Z|$ bins.

Another interesting fact becomes apparent in Fig. 7: if the chemically selected thin- and thick-disc populations have different scale heights but the same scale lengths, lines of constant $N_{\text{thin}}/(N_{\text{thin}} + N_{\text{thick}})$ ratio would be expected to appear as horizontal lines in the representation of Fig. 7. Instead, towards the inner parts of the Galaxy, the chemically selected thick-disc population remains dominant all the way to the Galactic plane, whereas at the solar radius or beyond, the thin-disc population dominates up to 1 kpc above the plane. A larger the survey is

desirable to better populate the upper right part of these figures (stars in the outer Galaxy with large Z) before drawing too strong a conclusion, but the distinctive excess of Mg-rich stars close to the plane in the inner Galaxy and the lack of Mg-rich stars in the outer Galaxy suggests a shorter scale length for this population than for the thin-disc population. This agrees with the short scale length of the thick disc suggested by Cabrera-Lavers et al. (2005), Jurić et al. (2008), Bensby et al. (2011), Cheng et al. (2012a), and Bovy et al. (2012a).

5.2. Radial metallicity gradients in Galactic thin- and thick-disc samples

To minimise the chances that the thin-disc stars are contaminated with thick-disc stars, since the thin-disc population is outnumbered by the thick-disc population far from the plane (see Fig. 8), we restricted the maximum height allowed for thin-disc sample. We defined this maximum height as the $|Z|$ at which the cumulative number of thin-disc stars is twice higher than that of the thick-disc stars. This condition is met at $|Z| = 0.608$ kpc, so that the thin-disc sample considered here contains only stars chemically selected to be in the thin disc and with $|Z| < 0.608$ kpc. Conversely, to limit the impact of the R_{GC} - $|Z|$ correlation outlined above (a significant number of thick-disc stars outside the solar circle are located close to the midplane), the thick-disc sample is restricted to heights above $|Z| = 1.07$ kpc (defined as the height at which the cumulative number of thick-disc stars is twice that of the thin-disc stars).

In Fig. 9 we present the abundance distribution in the Galactic disc as a function of R_{GC} (see Table 7 for numerical values and Appendix A for samples with fewer restrictions). We plot the abundances of the main sample with error bars together with the linear fits of the main and clean samples. Our main sample covers the range from 4 to 12 kpc. The general recommended metallicity ($[\text{M/H}]$) and recommended iron abundances ($[\text{Fe I/H}]$) are presented separately. The iron

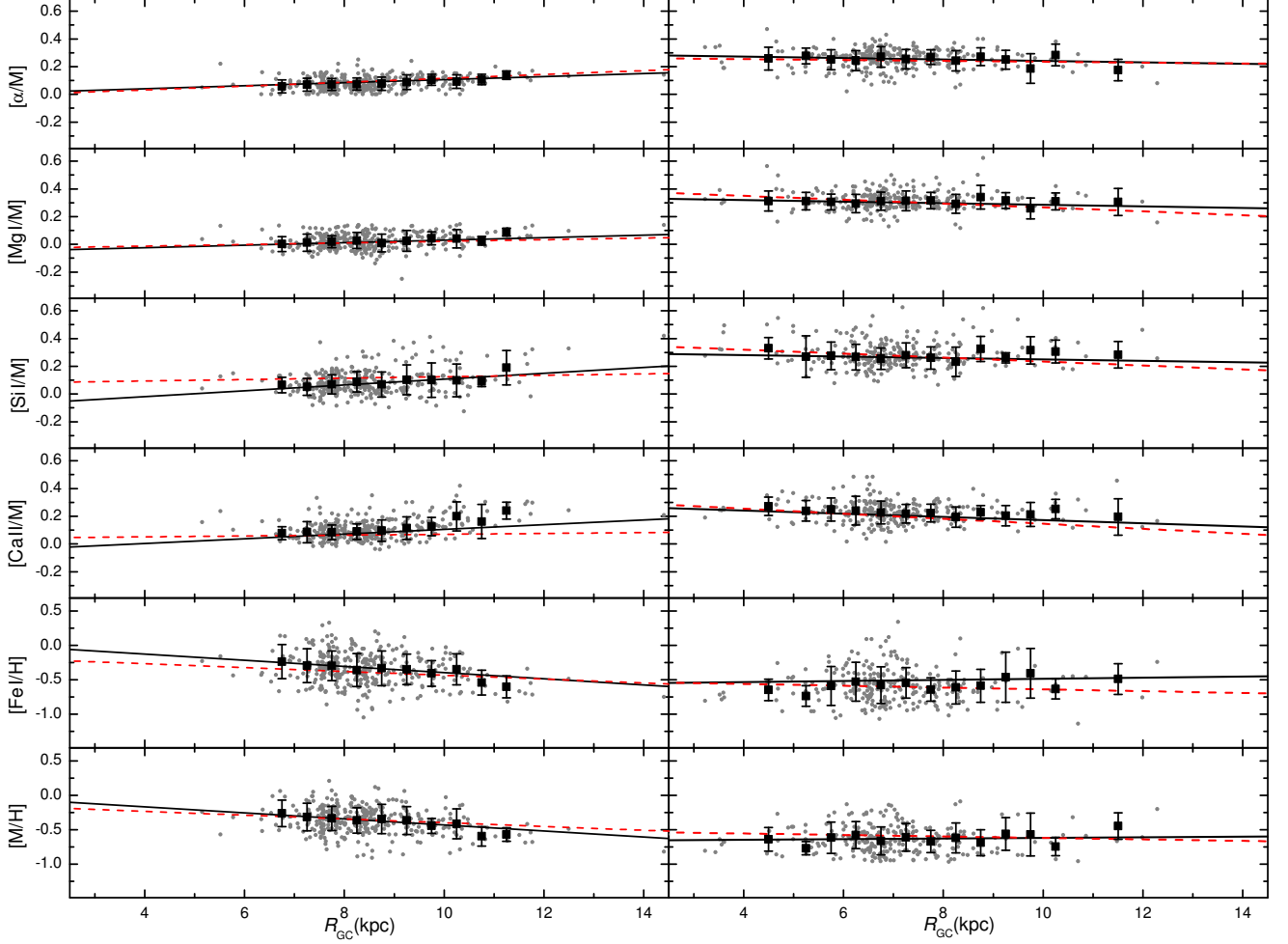


Fig. 9. Abundances in the thin-disc (*left column*) and thick-disc (*right column*) stars of the main sample as a function of galactocentric radii. The lines (solid black for main and dashed red for clean *samples*) mark the linear fit to the data. Grey points mark the abundances of stars. Black squares show the mean value of stars in R_{GC} bins with standard deviations as error bars (every bin contains at least 8 points).

Table 7. Radial abundance gradients in thick- and thin-disc stars ($\Delta X/\Delta R_{GC}$), errors on the slopes (ϵ), and number of stars in the corresponding subsamples (n).

Line	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta R_{GC}}$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta R_{GC}}$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n
main			clean			
Thin disc						
[α /M]	0.011	0.002	341	0.014	0.004	138
[Mg I/M]	0.009	0.003	341	0.008	0.005	138
[Si I/M]	0.021	0.004	341	0.015	0.009	138
[Ca II/M]	0.017	0.003	341	0.009	0.005	138
[M/H]	−0.045	0.012	341	−0.028	0.012	138
[Fe I/H]	−0.044	0.009	341	−0.028	0.018	138
Thick disc						
[α /M]	−0.005	0.001	273	−0.005	0.006	57
[Mg I/M]	−0.006	0.003	273	−0.014	0.005	57
[Al I/M]	−0.004	0.002	273	−0.016	0.015	57
[Si I/M]	−0.005	0.004	273	−0.014	0.006	57
[Ca II/M]	−0.011	0.004	273	−0.018	0.008	57
[M/H]	0.005	0.005	273	−0.011	0.019	57
[Fe I/H]	0.008	0.007	273	−0.021	0.029	57

abundance shows a significant gradient in the thin disc. The slopes of both main (-0.044 ± 0.009 dex kpc $^{-1}$) and clean

samples (-0.028 ± 0.018 dex kpc $^{-1}$) are similar (within the error limits) and support each other. The values of the metallicity gradient slopes of the main (-0.045 ± 0.012 dex kpc $^{-1}$) and clean samples (-0.028 ± 0.012 dex kpc $^{-1}$) also support the iron abundance gradients. Using the same GES data (and the same distances, R_{GC} and Z) and a subsample constructed slightly differently, [Recio-Blanco et al. \(2014\)](#) derived a metallicity gradient of -0.058 ± 0.008 dex kpc $^{-1}$, also similar to ours within the errors.

On the other hand, we find that the gradients in the thick disc are consistent with zero, within errors, from both GES recommended metallicities (in agreement with [Recio-Blanco et al. \(2014\)](#)) and iron abundances, for both the main and clean samples. Hence, we find that the radial metallicity gradient flattens when moving from thin to thick discs.

The radial chemical gradients of the thick- and thin-discs have rarely been studied separately. The recent works of [Coşkunoğlu et al. \(2012\)](#), [Bilir et al. \(2012\)](#), and [Cheng et al. \(2012b\)](#) provide metallicity gradients from large data samples. [Coşkunoğlu et al. \(2012\)](#) and [Bilir et al. \(2012\)](#) kinematically separated the thin and thick discs in the RAVE survey and provided metallicity gradients separately for giant and dwarf stars for most probable thin-disc stars (giants: -0.043 ± 0.005 dex kpc $^{-1}$; dwarfs: -0.033 ± 0.007 dex kpc $^{-1}$; red clump: -0.041 ± 0.003 dex kpc $^{-1}$) and most probable thick-disc

stars (giants: -0.016 ± 0.011 dex kpc $^{-1}$; dwarfs: -0.010 ± 0.009 dex kpc $^{-1}$; red clump: 0.017 ± 0.008 dex kpc $^{-1}$). Boeche et al. (2013) found $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = -0.065 \pm 0.003$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ for $Z_{\text{max}} < 0.4$ kpc and no slope for $Z_{\text{max}} > 0.8$ kpc. Thus we show that our results support the conclusions of Coşkunoğlu et al. (2012) even though we used a pure chemical division into thin and thick discs. An analysis of metallicity gradients from the SEGUE survey was presented by Cheng et al. (2012b) and shows similar results. Their sample is divided into slices in $|Z|$. A slope of -0.066 ± 0.037 dex kpc $^{-1}$ is derived for the range $0.15 < |Z| < 0.25$ kpc where thin-disc stars dominate the sample, whereas the slope flattens farther from the Galactic plane until $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = 0.003 \pm 0.006$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ in the $1.0 < |Z| < 1.5$ kpc slice, where thick-disc objects dominates. Allende Prieto et al. (2006), Jurić et al. (2008), and Katz et al. (2011) also found a significant negative gradient for thin-disc stars and no radial metallicity gradient at vertical heights $|Z| > 1.0$ kpc in samples outside of the solar neighbourhood. Metallicity gradients from the APOGEE survey were presented by Anders et al. (2014) and show similar results for Galactocentric metallicity gradients. Similarly to SEGUE, their sample is also divided into $|Z|$ slices. Using what they defined as their *Gold* sample, these authors found a slope of $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = -0.074 \pm 0.01$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ in the range $0.0 < |Z| < 0.4$ kpc (where thin-disc stars dominate) that flattens around $|Z| = 1.0$ kpc and changes sign to $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = 0.049 \pm 0.008$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ in the range $1.5 < |Z| < 3.0$ kpc (where thick-disc stars dominate). Another study within GES by Bergemann et al. (2014), based on the higher quality UVES spectra of far fewer stars, found a metallicity gradient of $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = -0.068 \pm 0.016$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ for $|Z| < 300$ pc.

Cepheids are very useful tools for deriving the radial gradients of the thin disc *at present times* (the ages of cepheid variables are younger than 200 Myr). The detected radial metallicity gradients range from -0.029 dex kpc $^{-1}$ by Andrievsky et al. (2002) to -0.052 dex kpc $^{-1} \pm 0.003$ (Lemasle et al. 2008; Pedicelli et al. 2009) and are compatible with our data for the thin-disc selected sample, although our sample is most probably significantly older than the Cepheids. Owing to the sizable errors in stellar parameters in our sample, we were unable to quantify the individual stellar ages. However, taking into account that the selection window is centred on the old turn-off and does not cover hot and young stars, we can expect our stars to be older than 2 Gyr. In addition, the majority of thin-disc stars should not be older than 7 Gyr. We therefore roughly expect that the our thin-disc sample contains stars of various ages between these limits and is not much older than 5 Gyr in the mean.

Based on GES UVES spectra, which allow ages to be determined reliably, Bergemann et al. (2014) showed that the ages of their [Mg/Fe]-poor part of the sample are mostly younger than 5 Gyr. The evolution of the disc in the past 5 Gyr has been slow, therefore it is expected, that the gradients of the thin disc are compatible with those obtained from the Cepheids.

Open-cluster ages range from younger than a Gyr to ~ 9 Gyr and have therefore been used to examine the time evolution of the disc metallicity gradient. Thus, data from the most recent studies of open clusters can be better used for a comparison with our sample. Andreuzzi et al. (2011) used high-resolution spectroscopy data and found an overall metallicity gradient of -0.05 dex kpc $^{-1}$, which agrees with our data. However, some other works found a steeper gradient, especially when clusters from only the inner disc were considered. From the OCCAM survey data Frinchaboy et al. (2013) found an overall $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = -0.09 \pm 0.03$ dex kpc $^{-1}$. Magrini et al. (2009)

reported $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}}$ to be $-0.053, \pm 0.029$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ for ages younger than 0.8 Gyr, -0.094 ± 0.008 dex kpc $^{-1}$ for clusters up to 0.8–4 Gyr old, and -0.091 ± 0.008 dex kpc $^{-1}$ for clusters older than 4 Gyr. This latter gradient would be incompatible with our results. Magrini et al. (2009) and Andreuzzi et al. (2011) found steeper gradients only for R_{GC} up to 12 kpc and a flat distribution beyond 12 kpc. GES also collects data for open clusters, with optimal sampling in age, [Fe/H], R_{GC} and mass; this will allow (among other things) studying the gradient and its evolution with homogeneous abundance determinations for open-cluster stars (e.g. Magrini et al. 2014).

5.3. Radial α -elemental abundance gradients in Galactic thin and thick discs

The first four panels of Fig. 9 are dedicated to α -elements radial gradients. First we provide a galactocentric distribution of generally recommended $[\alpha/\text{M}]$ ratios from Recio-Blanco et al. (in prep.), and then [Mg I/M], [Si I/M], and [Ca II/M] (Ca I and Ti are omitted because the errors on the abundance of these elements are higher in our main sample). The values of the slopes are reported in Table 7 for the main and clean samples. We find flat positive slopes of the $[\alpha/\text{M}]$ and individual α -elements in the thin-disc samples and flat (~ 2 sigma) negative slopes in the thick disc samples. The slopes of the clean sample mostly confirm the slopes of the main sample. However, fewer thin-disc stars are located far from the solar radius in the clean sample, therefore clean sample slopes suffer larger errors (and are in general shallower) than the slopes of the main sample. There are very few published elemental radial gradients for field stars separated into thin- and thick-disc components, or as a function of $|Z|$. Boeche et al. (2013) derived radial slopes of magnesium, silicon, and aluminium for samples from the RAVE survey as a function of $|Z_{\text{max}}|$: the thick-disc ($|Z_{\text{max}}|$ range where the thick disc dominates) shows shallower negative slopes than the thin disc ($|Z_{\text{max}}|$ range where the thin disc dominates); the change in slope for each α -element between the thin- and thick-disc is about ~ -0.014 to -0.018 . From APOGEE survey data, Anders et al. (2014) obtained a flat gradient in the thin disc-dominated-range $0.0 < |Z| < 0.4$ kpc and a significant negative gradient of α elements in the thick-disc-dominated range $1.5 < |Z| < 3.0$ kpc ($\Delta[\alpha/\text{M}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = -0.023 \pm 0.002$ dex kpc $^{-1}$). This differential behaviour between the thin and thick-disc agrees qualitatively and quantitatively with our data, even though the values for the gradients are quite different in our work and Boeche et al. (2013) or Anders et al. (2014). The samples are of course quite different (different selection, different distance estimate methods, etc.), and the radial extents of RAVE and APOGEE are shorter than ours ($R_{\text{GC}} = 4\text{--}12$ kpc for GES vs. $R_{\text{GC}} = 4.5\text{--}9.5$ kpc for RAVE or $R_{\text{GC}} = 6\text{--}11$ kpc for APOGEE). The UVES-based GES study by Bergemann et al. (2014) measured a magnesium gradient $\Delta[\text{Mg I/Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = 0.021 \pm 0.016$ dex kpc $^{-1}$ for $|Z| < 300$ pc, which also qualitatively agrees with our gradient.

The thin-disc gradients can also be compared with the works based on cepheid variables. Slightly positive gradients of individual alpha elements seems to agree with the work by Luck & Lambert (2011), who found positive gradients for individual α -elements ($\Delta[\text{Mg/Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = 0.014$, $\Delta[\text{Si/Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = 0.014$, $\Delta[\text{Ca/Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}} = 0.021$). On the other hand, Lemasle et al. (2013) found slopes of individual $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ close to 0, assuming the derived metallicity gradient derived by Lemasle et al. (2008) from the same data.

Open clusters seem also to agree with flat positive gradients of $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ (Yong et al. 2005; Jacobson et al. 2009; Magrini et al. 2009; Pancino et al. 2010; Yong et al. 2012). Yong et al. (2012)

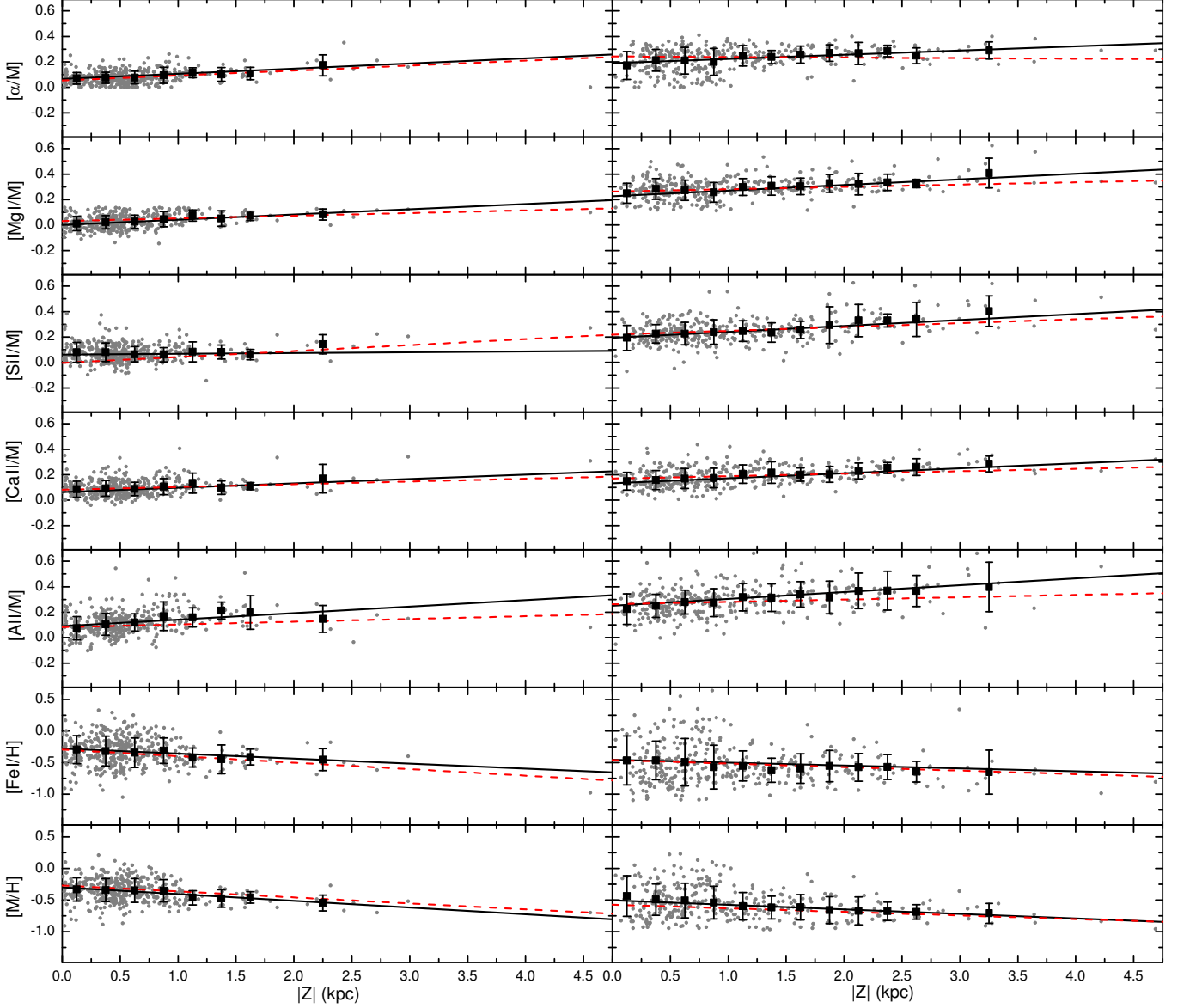


Fig. 10. Vertical abundance distributions of thin-disc (*left column*) and thick-disc (*right column*) stars. The full squares and error bars show the mean abundance and dispersion in bins of $|Z|$ (every bin contains at least 8 points). The lines (solid black for main and dashed red for clean samples) mark the linear fit to the data.

found positive slopes of $\Delta[\alpha/\text{Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}}$, $\Delta[\text{Si}/\text{Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}}$ and $\Delta[\text{Ca}/\text{Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}}$ ($0.01 \pm 0.01 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$, $0.02 \pm 0.01 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$ and $0.01 \pm 0.00 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$ respectively), but no slope of $\Delta[\text{Mg}/\text{Fe}]/\Delta R_{\text{GC}}$ ($0.00 \pm 0.01 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$). [Sestito et al. \(2008\)](#) found no obvious trends, with the only exception of Ca, for which they found a significant positive slope 0.08 ± 0.02 .

5.4. Vertical metallicity gradients in Galactic thin and thick discs

Because of the $R_{\text{GC}}-|Z|$ correlation outlined in Sect. 5.1, we restricted both the thin- and thick-disc samples to galactocentric radii close to the solar circle ($7 \leq R_{\text{GC}} \leq 9 \text{ kpc}$). For the thin disc, the $R_{\text{GC}}-|Z|$ correlation is weak, but for the thick disc, this additional selection prevents the numerous stars at high Z in the inner disc from completely dominating the high Z bins, and conversely, the low Z bins from being populated mostly by stars outside the solar circle. We checked that because there is no radial

metallicity gradient in our thick-disc sample, ignoring this cautionary selection would have had only a marginal effect on the vertical gradient.

Figure 10 (bottom two rows) shows the vertical metallicity gradients of the thin and thick discs. The values of the slopes are reported in Table 8 (see Appendix A for samples with fewer restrictions), and are clearly negative in both the main and clean subsamples for $|Z|$ up to 5 kpc above/below the plane. The slopes in $[\text{Fe I}/\text{H}]$ and overall metallicity agree very well. The metallicity gradient in the thick disc is about $0.04 \pm 0.01 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$ shallower than in the thin disc. The metallicity is very flat up to $|Z| = 1 \text{ kpc}$ in both discs, and it is above this $|Z|$ that the gradients are significant.

[Bilir et al. \(2012\)](#) kinematically selected thin- from thick-disc stars in RAVE, and their sample spans up to around 2.8 kpc from the Galactic plane. The results of [Bilir et al. \(2012\)](#) show a continuous metallicity gradient in the thin disc of $-0.109 \pm 0.008 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$, which is consistent with our values. Their

Table 8. Vertical abundance gradients in thick- and thin-disc stars ($\Delta X/\Delta[Z]$), errors on the slopes (ϵ), and number of stars in the corresponding subsamples (n).

Line	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta[Z]}$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta[Z]}$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n
main			clean			
Thin disc						
[α /M]	0.041	0.004	397	0.036	0.006	185
[Mg I/M]	0.041	0.006	397	0.044	0.008	185
[Al I/M]	0.051	0.006	389	0.020	0.008	185
[Si I/M]	0.006	0.008	387	0.018	0.011	185
[Ca II/M]	0.034	0.010	397	0.039	0.013	185
[M/H]	-0.079	0.013	397	-0.070	0.015	185
[Fe I/H]	-0.107	0.009	397	-0.057	0.016	185
Thick disc						
[α /M]	0.033	0.002	334	0.011	0.005	104
[Mg I/M]	0.044	0.004	334	0.024	0.008	104
[Al I/M]	0.054	0.004	319	0.041	0.006	104
[Si I/M]	0.047	0.005	322	0.026	0.010	104
[Ca II/M]	0.039	0.007	334	0.018	0.011	104
[M/H]	-0.046	0.010	334	-0.013	0.010	104
[Fe I/H]	-0.072	0.006	334	-0.037	0.016	104

thick-disc vertical gradient (-0.034 ± 0.003 dex kpc $^{-1}$), which is slightly shallower than our thick-disc vertical gradient. [Boeche et al. \(2013\)](#) observed a slow metallicity decrease in the range $0 < |Z_{\max}| < 1.0$, where the thin disc is dominant, compatible with the picture derived here, and a strong metallicity decline for $|Z_{\max}| > 1.5$, where the thick disc is dominant in their sample. [Ruchti et al. \(2011\)](#) also derived an iron abundance vertical gradient for metal-poor thick-disc stars (-0.09 ± 0.05 dex kpc $^{-1}$), which is consistent with the gradient determined here.

5.5. Vertical α -elemental and aluminium abundance gradients in Galactic thin and thick discs

This is one of the few efforts to estimate the vertical gradients of α -element abundances (see Table 8). We detect positive gradients of α -elements (relative to metallicity) in the thin- and thick-disc from the main and clean samples. We also find a significant vertical [Al I/M] abundance gradient, similarly steep in both discs (see Fig. 10).

Elemental abundance vertical gradients reported in the literature are very few. Usually, authors did not separate the thin- and thick-disc and investigated common gradients, for example [Boeche et al. \(2013\)](#) showed positive [Mg/Fe] and [Si/Fe] vs. $|Z_{\max}|$ gradients for a mixture of thin- and thick-disc stars. However, it is evident from their Fig. 7 that [Mg/Fe] and [Si/Fe] grow much faster with $|Z_{\max}|$ in the range $|Z_{\max}| = 1.4$ to 2.0 than at lower $|Z_{\max}|$, which is expected when moving from thin-disc-dominated to thick-disc-dominated regimes. In agreement with our results, [Ruchti et al. \(2011\)](#) found a flat vertical gradient in α enhancement (up to 0.03 ± 0.02 dex kpc $^{-1}$) in their sample of metal-poor thick-disc stars. They detected vertical gradients of [Mg/Fe] (0.03 ± 0.02 dex kpc $^{-1}$) and [Si/Fe] (0.02 ± 0.01 dex kpc $^{-1}$), but no slope for [Ca/Fe].

There are no published works that describe the aluminium abundance as a function of vertical distance from the Galactic plane, separated into thin- and thick-disc components. However, [Boeche et al. \(2013\)](#) showed a steady increase of [Al/Fe] in the thin-disc-dominated range of $|Z_{\max}|$ and also in $|Z_{\max}| > 1$,

where the thick disc dominates. The similarity of the vertical aluminium abundance gradients to those of α -elements confirms that aluminium and α -elements have a similar origin. Indeed, aluminium abundances in the thin and thick discs show clearly distinct trends.

5.6. Implications for Galactic disc formation

Thanks to the increasing extent of surveys that now reach far in galactocentric radius and height above the plane, any formation model of the disc must be able to account not only for local properties of the thin and thick disc, but also for their radial and vertical distributions. Such a model would have to explain not only the dynamical properties of the disc, but also its chemical distributions.

We here analysed a large number of stars, widely spread in the Galaxy, from which we derived vertical (0 to 3.5 kpc) and radial (4 to 12 kpc) chemical gradients for two chemically separated populations that we assigned to the thin and thick discs. We recall that [Recio-Blanco et al. \(2014\)](#) studied the kinematics for the same sample, separated into thin and thick disc in a similar manner, and found that (i) the difference in rotational velocities (V_ϕ), vertical and azimuthal velocity dispersions (σ_z , σ_ϕ) and orbital eccentricities between the two populations support the existence of two (chemically separated) populations with different origins (see also their Fig. 12, where the gradient in V_ϕ upon changing the chemical composition of stars is visible, independently of the separation itself); (ii) this distinction is smallest above [M/H] = -0.25 where the two populations may be related or harder to distinguish from each other; (iii) a vertical dependence of V_ϕ vs. $|Z|$ (V_ϕ decreasing far from the plane) is detected in the thick disc; (iii) a very clear positive trend of V_ϕ with metallicity is seen in the thick disc, while the thin disc in contrast shows a weak negative trend; (iv) orbital eccentricities correlate with metallicity in the thin, but not in the thick disc.

Taken together with the bi-modality of the α -elements observed in our GES iDR1 sample, this clear kinematical distinction between the thin- and thick-discs sample, strongly argues in favour of two distinct populations. This is somewhat in contrast with the recent work of [Bovy et al. \(2012b\)](#), who claimed that the SEGUE survey, after it was corrected for the survey selection effects, is compatible with a single Galactic disc with continuously changing characteristics over time: mono-abundance (chemically selected) sub-populations of the Galactic disc show a continuum of structural ([Bovy et al. 2012a](#)) and kinematical ([Bovy et al. 2012b](#)) properties and not two distinct structures. It is beyond the scope of this paper, which only uses a small fraction of what GES will provide to examine the survey selection effects in detail, but these effects will have to be taken into account in the future. We would like to note, however, that our chemical separation is based on higher accuracy and more numerous abundances (we recall that SEGUE data are based on low-resolution spectra). This should help to define cleaner chemically distinct (or mono-abundance) samples, which is reflected for example by the fact that our thin and thick discs co-exist in wide metallicity range, whereas the α -rich population of SEGUE hardly overlap the α -rich population in metallicity. Below we examine the impact of our chemically separated thin- and thick-disc stars as if they were indeed two populations with different origins. The study of thin-disc gradients can provide strong evidence for the mechanism of Galaxy formation (e.g. [Chiappini et al. 1997](#); [Alibés et al. 2001b,a](#); [Cescutti et al. 2007](#)). Our elemental abundance radial gradients agree with the models of [Cescutti et al. \(2007\)](#), which assumed an inside-out build-up

of the disc on a time-scale of 7 Gyr in the solar neighbourhood (see [Matteucci & Francois 1989](#); [Cescutti et al. 2007](#)). The inside-out scenario is also supported by [Pilkington et al. \(2012\)](#), who examined radial and vertical metallicity gradients of several galaxies using a suite of disc-galaxy hydrodynamical simulations. They found most of the models predict radial gradients today that are consistent with those observed in late-type discs, but they evolve to this self-similarity in different fashions, although each adheres to classical inside-out growth. On the other hand, is it interesting to note that [Haywood et al. \(2013\)](#), based on the local sample of [Adibekyan et al. 2012](#), advocated an outside-in formation of the disc, based on the age-metallicity relations of the thin and thick discs. The metal-poor thin disc is found by [Haywood et al. \(2013\)](#) to be as old and as α -rich as the youngest part of the thick disc, but of higher metallicity and rotational velocities, which argues for this population to originate in the outer parts of the Galaxy from where they would have migrated inwards. We note here that, the metal-poor part of our thin disc (with metallicities below -0.6) seems to be confined to regions outside the solar circle, which agrees with this scenario, although we cannot probe whether these stars are indeed old. This scenario also allows for a positive $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ radial gradient.

For the thick-disc, the situation is even more complicated, since the different thick-disc formation scenarios do not necessarily provide clear predictions for the radial gradient in the thick-disc today. Some would be ruled out if a gradient *does exist*, but the current results of no radial metallicity gradient in the thick-disc do not help to rule out any of these formation scenarios. This is discussed at length for example in [Cheng et al. \(2012b\)](#), who, in agreement with our results, obtained a flat metallicity gradient in the thick disc (selected as stars far from the midplane). Here we add to the flat radial metallicity gradient (Sect. 5.2) a mild negative $[\alpha/M]$ gradient (as traced by Mg, Si, and Ca, see Sect. 5.3), and define these gradients on chemically selected thick-disc stars, allowing us to also trace the vertical behaviour of this population, which is found to be negative in metallicity (Sect. 5.4) and positive in α -elements (Sect. 5.5).

Among the four main thick-disc building scenarios mentioned in Sect. 1 (i) vertical heating of a pre-existing primary disc by a minor merger; (ii) formation by an early accretion of gas (gas-rich merger or gas flows) forming the thick disc in situ; (iii) direct accretion of small satellites; or (iv) formation of a puffed-up structure by mere radial migration (churning and blurring) of stars in the disc), some expect vertical gradients in metallicity and α -enrichment while others do not. The predictions of scenarios (i) and (iv) depend heavily on the chemical structure of the pre-existing (primary) disc, while to the first order at least, scenarios (ii) and (iii) predict no gradients in the thick disc, and would be ruled out based on the α gradients observed here, as well as some of the kinematical arguments presented in [Recio-Blanco et al. \(2014\)](#) (V_ϕ correlation with metallicity in the thick disc for example). Below we comment in detail on some recent efforts to model some of these scenarios chemo-dynamically.

The dynamical heating of a primary disc by violent merger (e.g. [Kazantzidis et al. 2008](#); [Villalobos & Helmi 2008](#); [Qu et al. 2011](#)) of a smaller satellite can heat the stars into thick-disc-like scale heights. If vertical chemical gradients were present in the primary disc, they would be preserved: the least-bound disc objects, which tend to be more metal poor and older, achieve higher scale heights and can create the observed negative vertical metallicity gradient, and possibly a positive gradients in α -enrichment. This scenario was explicitly modelled by [Bekki & Tsujimoto \(2011\)](#). The vertical metallicity gradient from their

model is expected to be stronger in regions closer to the Galactic centre and to slowly become shallower in the outer parts of the disc. [Bekki & Tsujimoto \(2011\)](#) furthermore showed that the initial vertical metallicity gradient of the first-generation Galactic thin disc (FGTD) can change owing to dynamical influences of minor mergers and the stellar bar. When they introduced no metallicity gradient in their model FGTD, they later observed a negative vertical metallicity gradient in the thick disc, which was steeper in the inner regions ($R_{\text{GC}} < 7$ kpc). This scenario is compatible with the observations discussed here.

[Minchev et al. \(2014\)](#) developed a very interesting chemo-dynamical model where the formation and evolution of the disc allows for stellar migration, triggered by mergers in the early epochs, and then by secular processes (bar and spiral arms). In their model, the vigorous migration induced by early mergers is mandatory to explain the velocity dispersion of old stars in the solar neighbourhood. The chemistry part of the model is a thin-disc chemical evolution model, with a disc forming inside out, but the resulting model shows features that resemble what would be classified as a thick-disc. The gradients that we measured here broadly agree with their predictions, which match the flattening of the radial metallicity gradient with distance from the midplane particularly well, and change of slope of $[\alpha/M]$ vs. galactocentric distances from a positive gradient for stars close to the mid-plane to a shallow negative gradient for stars far from the plane. These two features are the result of the lack of young stars far from the plane in the outer disc. On the other hand, an interesting feature of the model is that the radial gradients of mono-age populations are constant at all heights. It is beyond the present accuracy of GES iDR1 GIRAFFE data to measure accurate ages (it may become feasible with the *Gaia* catalogue), but if one takes the alpha enrichment as a proxy for age, one would expect that the metallicity gradient of α -rich and α -poor stars to be the same. The current R_{GC} and Z coverage of GES iDR1, and their correlation (see Sect. 5.1), does not allow performing this test fully yet, but this should certainly be within reach of future data releases of the survey.

The radial migration processes studied by [Schönrich & Binney \(2009a,b\)](#) and [Roškar et al. \(2008\)](#) examine the continuous radial and vertical re-arrangement (radial mixing via blurring and churning) by triggered spiral-arms and molecular clouds. The metal-poorer and older stars are more affected by heating and achieve higher $|Z|$, thus producing negative metallicity and small positive α -enrichment gradients.

The dominant channel that has given rise to the population that we call the thick disc is therefore not very clear yet. Our results, in agreement with results of several other studies, show that our chemically-separated thick disc hosts vertical gradients in metallicity and $[\alpha/M]$ that could agree qualitatively with scenario (i) of a violent dynamical heating of a primary disc, while scenario (iv) could also potentially reproduce the observed gradients. We also note that the orbital eccentricity distribution for the GES iDR1 thick-disc sample (see [Recio-Blanco et al. 2014](#)) supports the heating scenario.

6. Summary and concluding remarks

Elemental abundances directly reflect the processes of the stellar formation and thus the history of a given stellar population. The main contributors to the interstellar medium are supernovae type-Ia, type-II, and AGB stars. The final picture of stellar abundances is predetermined by a complex interplay: which supernovae type was predominant in the region of the stellar

nursery, what was the typical mass of SN-II in the region, when the mechanism of SN-Ia switched on, and how much the region was contaminated by SN-Ia ejecta. Up to now, most high-resolution spectroscopic studies of the Galactic disc(s) were confined to objects in the solar vicinity. Our study extended the volume in which detailed elemental abundances are measured, using the GIRAFFE observations from the *Gaia*-ESO first internal data release (see Fig. 9 in Recio-Blanco et al. 2014) for ~ 2000 FGK dwarfs and giants. We showed that the general behaviour of element-to-iron ratios is very similar to those described by other authors in the solar neighbourhood (Neves et al. 2009; Adibekyan et al. 2012; Ishigaki et al. 2013; etc.). The α -elements show a bimodal distribution (see also Recio-Blanco et al. 2014), among which [Mg I/M] has the most prominent separation, which we used to chemically define two populations that we attributed to the thin- and thick-discs. These divided thin- and thick-discs showed separations in most other α -elements (Si, Ti, Ca, and the globally recommended $[\alpha/M]$ parameter determined together with stellar parameters in GES iDR1). Calcium showed the least clear separation, as expected because it has a stronger contribution from SN-Ia than other α -elements. Moreover, that dispersions for most of elements are compatible with the measurement errors and the intrinsic scatter is low or even non-detectable.

Although GES iDR1 contains relatively few metal-poor stars (102), we found the distinction between the two halo populations advocated by Nissen & Schuster (2010), and agree with these authors that this difference is greater for magnesium-to-iron ratios than for calcium or silicon, possibly for the same reason as above. According to these authors, the unexpected α -poor stars could be the former members of accreted satellite galaxies where SN-Ia and SN-II yields were different, as is seen in the studies of the smaller satellite galaxies (see for example Venn et al. 2004; Letarte et al. 2006; Tolstoy et al. 2009; Van der Swaelmen et al. 2013, and references therein).

Using the distances from Recio-Blanco et al. (2014), we also showed that the GES iDR1 (GIRAFFE) data cover a wide range in galacto-centric radius and distance to the mid-plane, allowing us to probe chemical gradients in an extended Galactic region. As expected, we found that the population identified as the thick disc is more extended vertically than the thin disc (see for example Boeche et al. 2013; Recio-Blanco et al. 2014, and reference therein), which is expected for a population with a larger scale height (e.g. Gilmore & Reid 1983) that is also more centrally concentrated towards the inner Galaxy. This indicates at a shorter scale length for this population, similarly to the findings by Bensby et al. (2011), Cheng et al. (2012a), or Bovy et al. (2012a). We then took into account the identified correlation between R_{GC} and $|Z|$ in the sample (which might blur the radial and vertical signatures) and derived the radial and vertical gradients in metallicity, four α -element abundances (Mg, Si, Ca, Ti), and aluminium.

As found by Recio-Blanco et al. (2014), a radial metallicity gradient is present in the thin disc, with a slope similar to that of the younger tracers such as cepheids (Lemasle et al. 2008; Pedicelli et al. 2009), but also to the gradient measured by other large surveys such as SEGUE or RAVE for field stars close to the Galactic plane (Cheng et al. 2012b; Boeche et al. 2013); this gradient is confirmed in our own iron measurements. Positive radial individual α -over-iron (Mg/Fe, Si/Fe, Ca/Fe) gradients were also observed in the thin-disc, matching the gradients observed in cepheids by some authors (Luck & Lambert 2011) and open clusters (Magrini et al. 2009; Pancino et al. 2010; Yong et al. 2012), but at variance with the gradients observed

by Boeche et al. (2013) in RAVE. The thin disc also hosts a negative vertical metallicity gradient in the solar cylinder (similar to Bilir et al. 2012, from a kinematically selected thin-disc sample in RAVE), accompanied by positive $[\alpha/Fe]$ and $[Al/Fe]$ gradients, compatible with a thin-disc where older stars (where $[\alpha/Fe]$ is taken as a proxy for age) are kinematically hotter than younger thin-disc stars.

The thick-disc, on the other hand, presented no radial metallicity gradient, in agreement with the SEGUE (Cheng et al. 2012b) or RAVE (Boeche et al. 2013) samples that were selected far from the mid-plane, and a shallower (negative) vertical metallicity gradient than the thin disc. The thick disc displays shallow α -element radial gradients detected at the $\sim 2\sigma$ level, in the opposite sense as in the thin disc (decreasing $[\alpha/Fe]$ towards large R_{GC}), and positive vertical $[\alpha/Fe]$ and $[Al/Fe]$ gradients.

Together with Recio-Blanco et al. (2014), this is the first effort to describe the detailed chemical structure of the Galactic disc from the *Gaia*-ESO Survey first internal data-release of GIRAFFE spectra. Clearly future GES data releases will bring an order of magnitude better statistics and a more isotropic set of lines of sight and will allow a much more complete description of the structure and origin of the Galactic components. Furthermore, combining the larger GES GIRAFFE sample with the more detailed UVES counterpart of the survey will yield particularly interesting insights.

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Appendix A: Description of radial and vertical gradients in different subsamples

To derive our gradients we used the subsamples described in Sects. 5.2 and 5.4. To clean the sample to determine radial gradients with as little cross-contamination between the two discs, we made restriction in $|Z|$ ($0.0 \text{ kpc} < |Z| < 0.608 \text{ kpc}$ for the thin-disc and $|Z| > 1.07 \text{ kpc}$ for the thick-disc), and we did not consider stars whose abundances were too close to our separation function (closer than the typical error in Mg I), introducing a gap ± 0.05 dex around the separation. Similarly, for vertical gradients we restricted the sample in R_{GC} , using only stars from the solar cylinder ($7 \text{ kpc} < R_{GC} < 9 \text{ kpc}$). For vertical gradients we also used the gap ± 0.05 dex around the separation function for the two discs.

We checked that the gradients we derived were not sensitive to these sample selection refinements, and the gradients of recommended $[\alpha/M]$, $[Mg/M]$ and $[M/H]$ abundances for the various selections are presented in Tables A.1 and A.2. There is little variation of the gradients value upon the exact sample selection, which validates our choice of using the cleanest samples for the final gradients reported in the paper.

Table A.1. Radial abundance gradients in thick- and thin-disc stars ($\Delta X/\Delta R_{GC}$) errors on the slopes (ϵ) and number of stars in the corresponding subsamples (n).

Line	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta R_{GC}}$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta R_{GC}}$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n
<i>Thin disc</i>			<i>Thick disc</i>			
<i>Main sample</i>						
[α /M]	0.006	0.001	879	-0.012	0.002	935
[Mg I/M]	0.007	0.001	879	-0.011	0.002	935
[M/H]	-0.041	0.005	879	0.008	0.006	935
<i>Main sample and Z restriction</i>						
[α /M]	0.010	0.002	484	-0.007	0.003	382
[Mg I/M]	0.008	0.003	484	-0.005	0.003	382
[M/H]	-0.048	0.008	484	0.003	0.006	382
<i>Main sample and gap restriction</i>						
[α /M]	0.005	0.001	540	-0.006	0.003	610
[Mg I/M]	0.009	0.002	540	-0.007	0.002	610
[M/H]	-0.039	0.006	540	0.000	0.007	610
<i>Main sample, Z and gap restrictions, dwarfs only</i>						
[α /M]	0.011	0.003	322	-0.005	0.004	208
[Mg I/M]	0.005	0.004	322	-0.004	0.004	208
[M/H]	-0.042	0.010	322	0.005	0.011	208

Table A.2. Vertical abundance gradients in thick- and thin-disc stars ($\Delta X/\Delta |Z|$), errors on the slopes (ϵ), and number of stars in the corresponding subsamples (n).

Line	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta Z }$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n	$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta Z }$ dex kpc	ϵ dex kpc	n
<i>Thin disc</i>			<i>Thick disc</i>			
<i>Main sample</i>						
[α /M]	0.033	0.003	879	0.043	0.004	935
[Mg I/M]	0.035	0.004	879	0.047	0.003	935
[M/H]	−0.104	0.012	879	−0.066	0.010	935
<i>Main sample and R_{GC} restriction</i>						
[α /M]	0.034	0.005	430	0.044	0.006	476
[Mg I/M]	0.040	0.008	430	0.051	0.006	476
[M/H]	−0.084	0.018	430	−0.068	0.014	476
<i>Main sample and gap restriction</i>						
[α /M]	0.030	0.004	539	0.038	0.004	606
[Mg I/M]	0.035	0.005	539	0.043	0.003	606
[M/H]	−0.087	0.015	539	−0.044	0.010	606
<i>Main sample, R_{GC} and gap restrictions, dwarfs only</i>						
[α /M]	0.041	0.006	389	0.037	0.007	315
[Mg I/M]	0.041	0.006	389	0.041	0.007	315
[M/H]	−0.082	0.020	389	−0.074	0.016	315

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