

The Galaxy

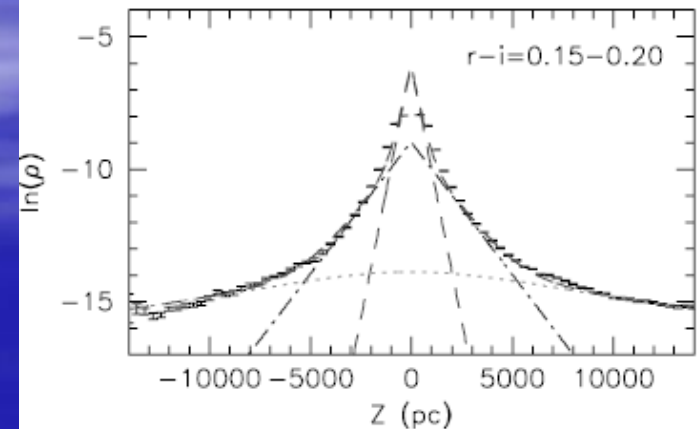
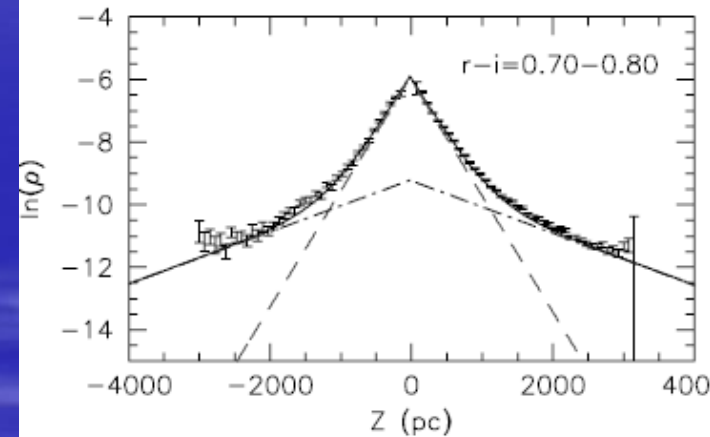
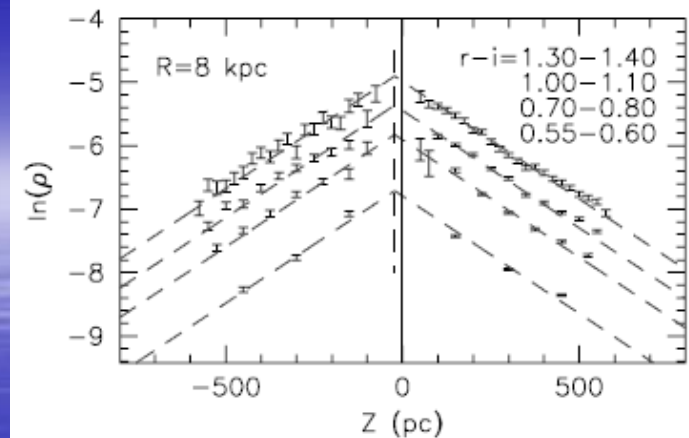
James Binney
Oxford University

Components

- Disc
 - Thick ($h \simeq 900 \text{ pc}$)
 - Thin ($h \simeq 300 \text{ pc}$)
 - Gas ($h \simeq 100 \text{ pc}$)
- Bulge/bar
- Halo
- Globular-cluster system
- Dark halo

The disc

- Thick & thin
- Assume double exponential
- Thin: $R_d=2.5\text{kpc}$ $h=300\text{pc}$
- Thick $R_d=3.6\text{kpc}$ $h=900\text{pc}$
- Roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ L is in thick d.
- h_{thick} and thus $\rho_{\text{thick}}(0)$ very uncertain

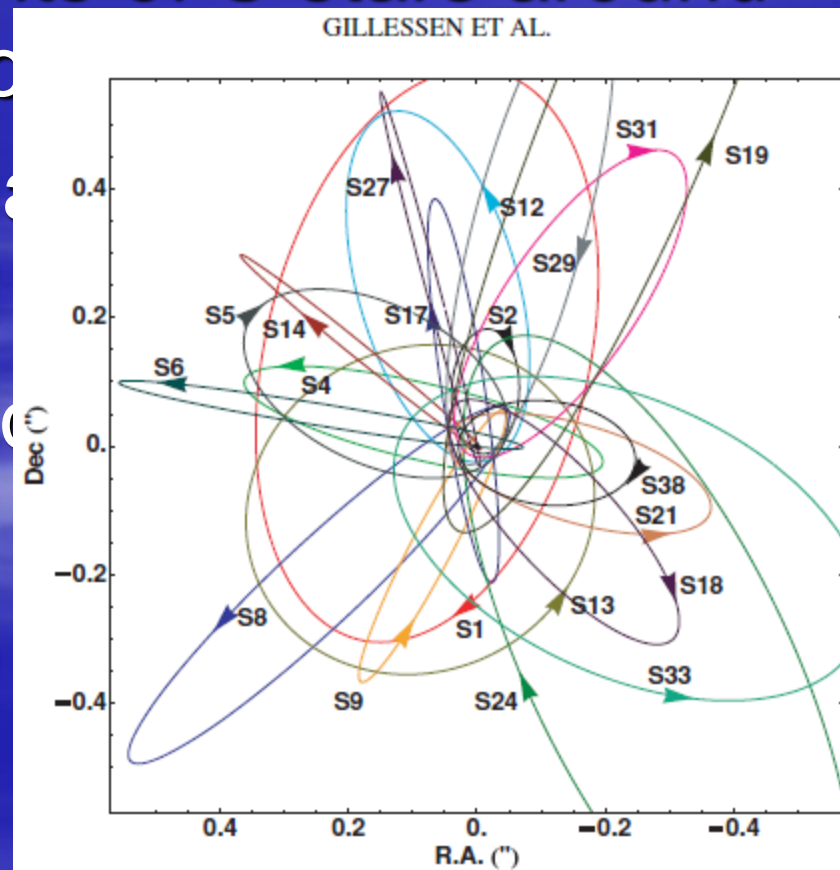


Thin disc

- Measure $\rho(R_0, 0)$ with proper motions
- $\rho(R_0, 0) = 0.1 \pm 0.01 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-3}$
- Then from z_0 , $\Sigma(R_0) = 60 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$
- Counts of stars & gas $\rightarrow \Sigma_0 = 49 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$
(Flynn+06) and $Y_I = 1.2 \pm 0.2 M_{\odot} / L_{\odot}$
- From R_d , $M_{\text{thin}} = 4 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}$

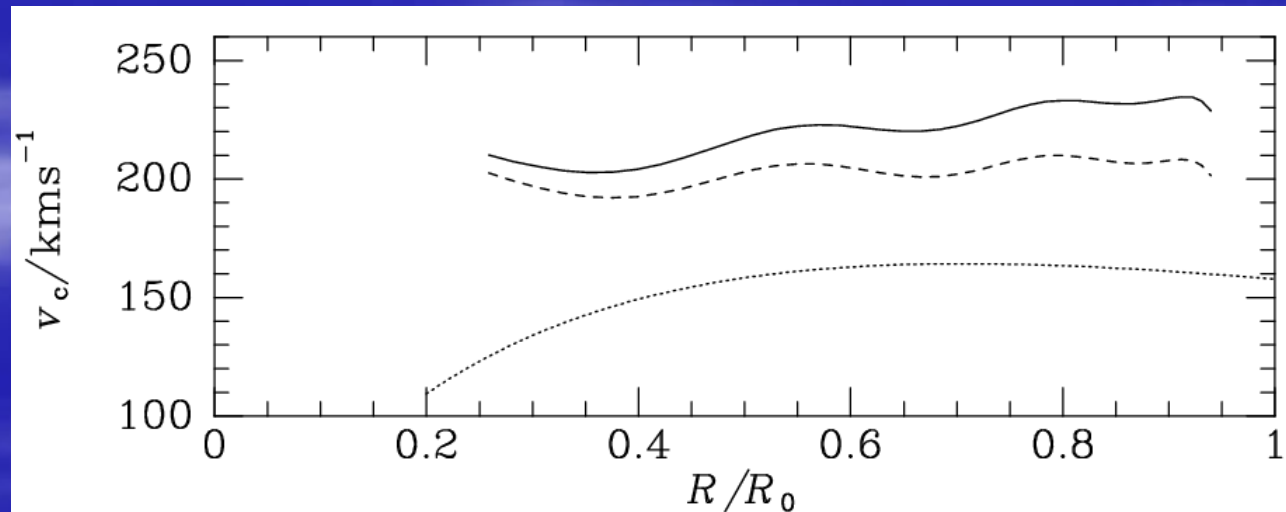
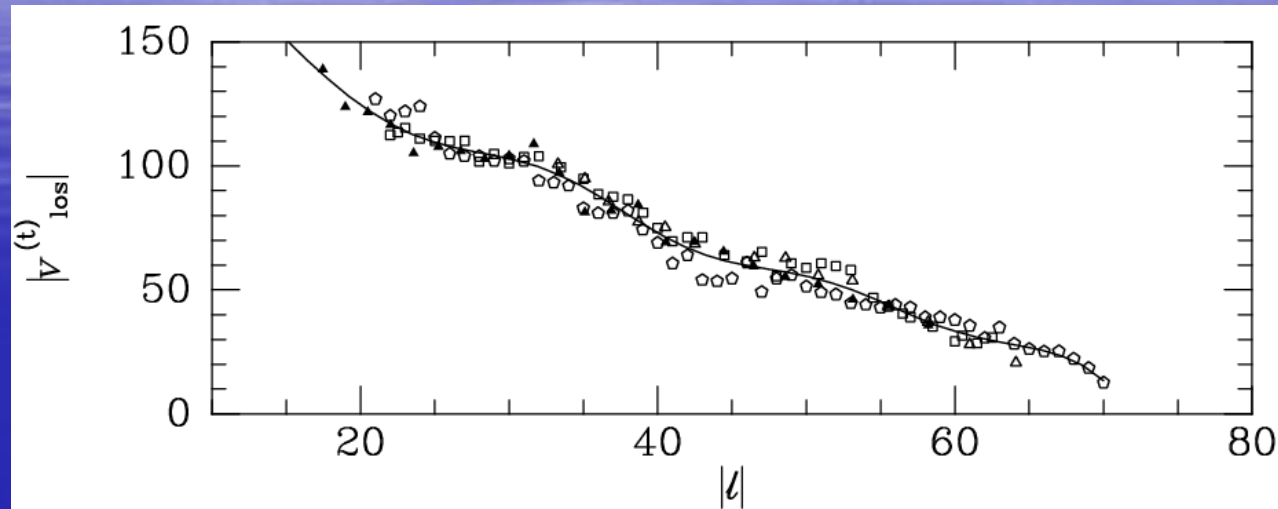
Speed of Sun

- Thin disc gives $v_c(R_0)=156$ km/s
- Distance to GC from orbits of S stars around Sgr A*: $R_0=8.3\pm 0.35$ kpc
- Proper motion of Sgr A* $v_c(R_0)=250$ km/s
- Thin disc gives only 0.4



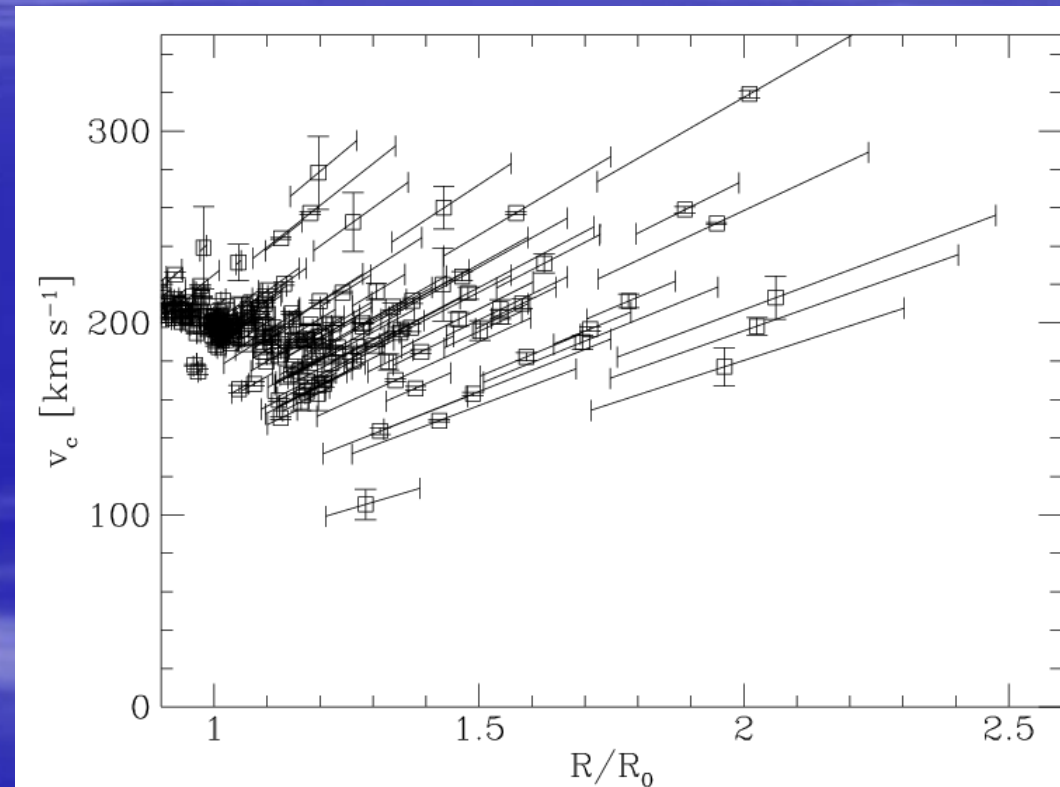
Rotation curve

- Obs of HI and CO yield “terminal velocities”
- From these get $v_c(R)$ for $R < R_0$
- More matter needed at all R

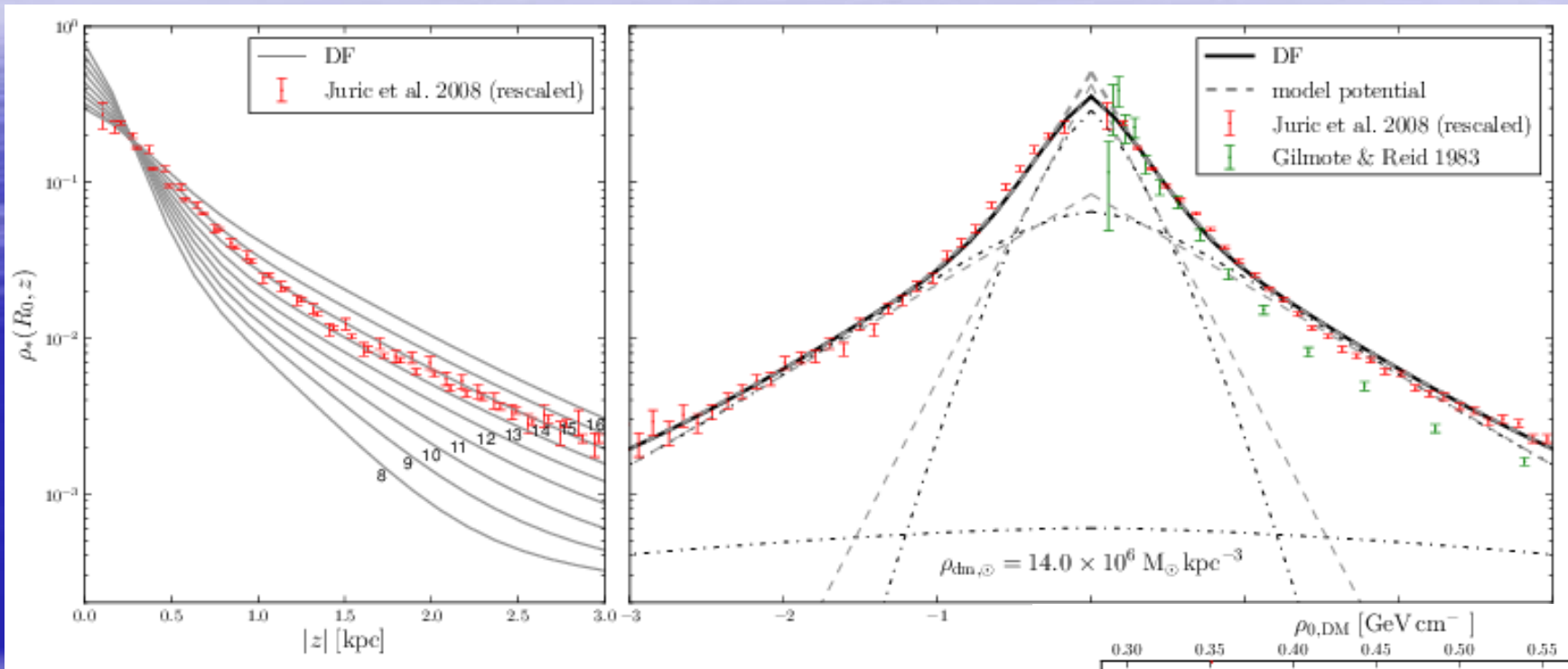


V_c at $R > R_0$

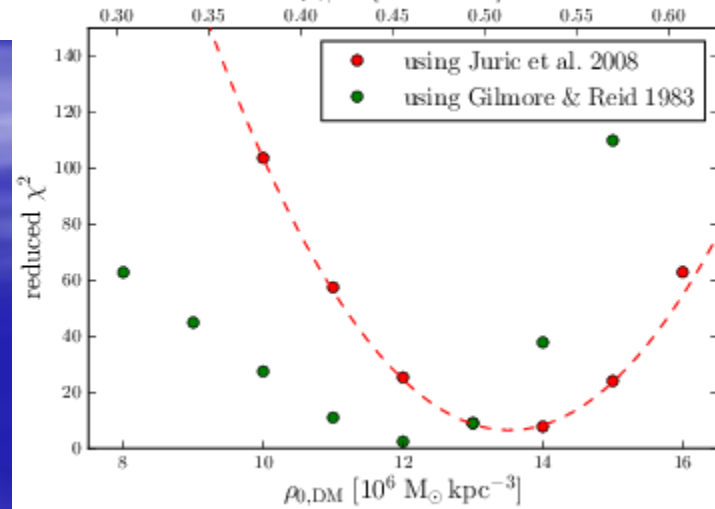
- Beyond R_0 in addition to v_{los} you need a distance
- Distance errors to tracers make v_c uncertain



Disc mass from RAVE giants

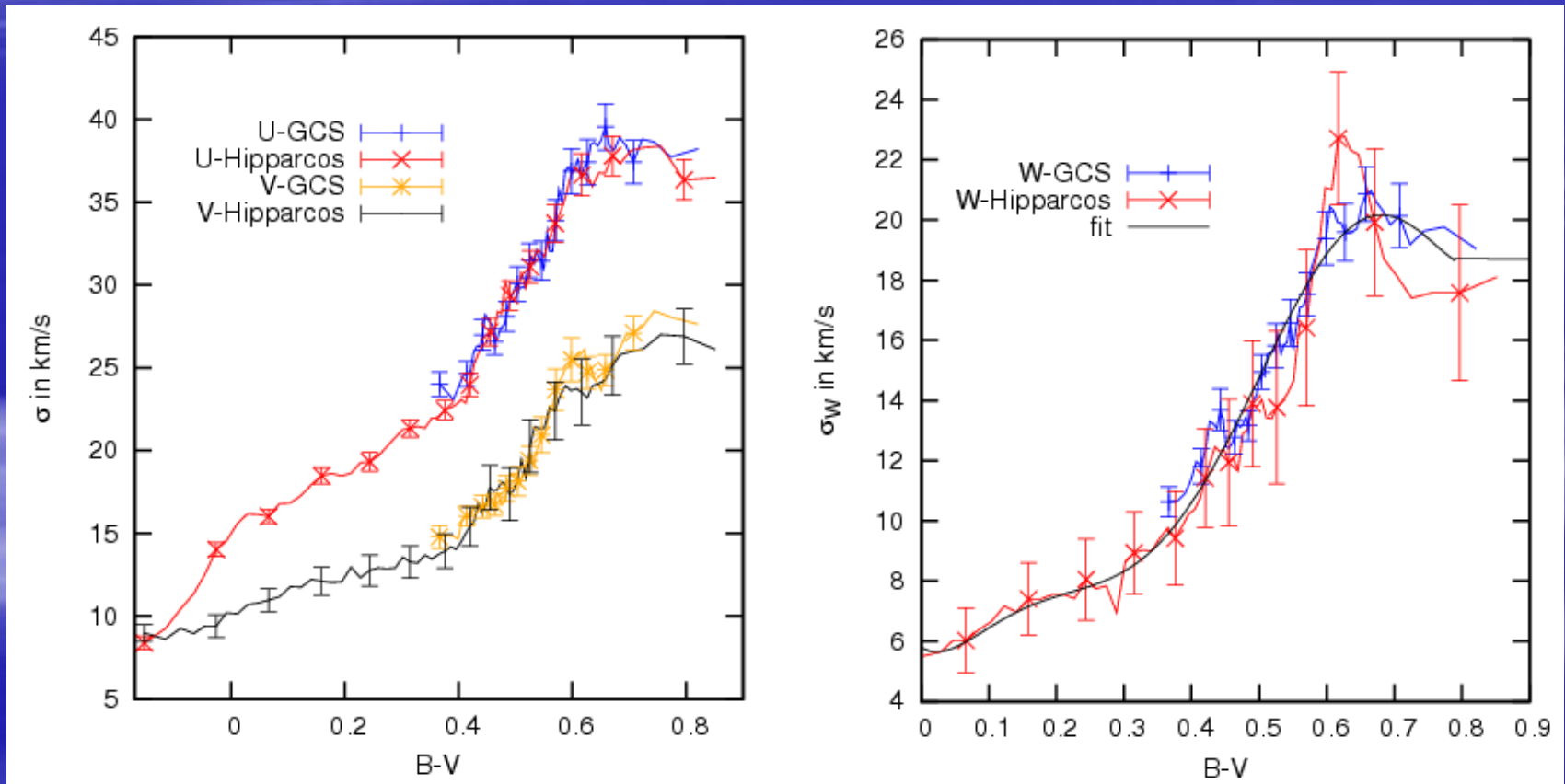


Piffl + 2014



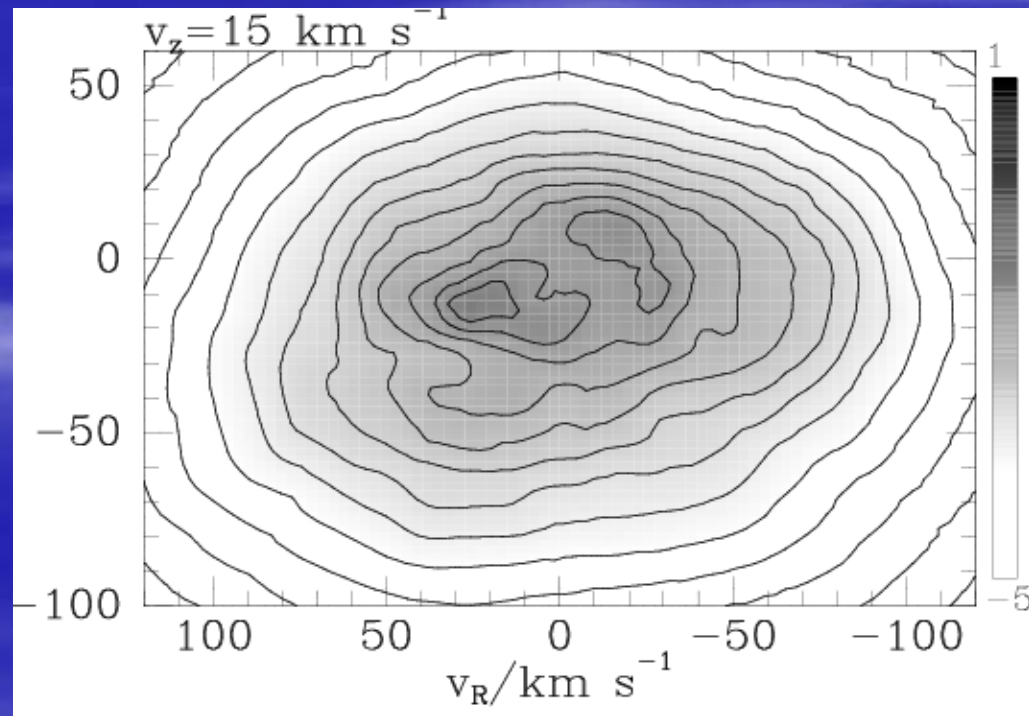
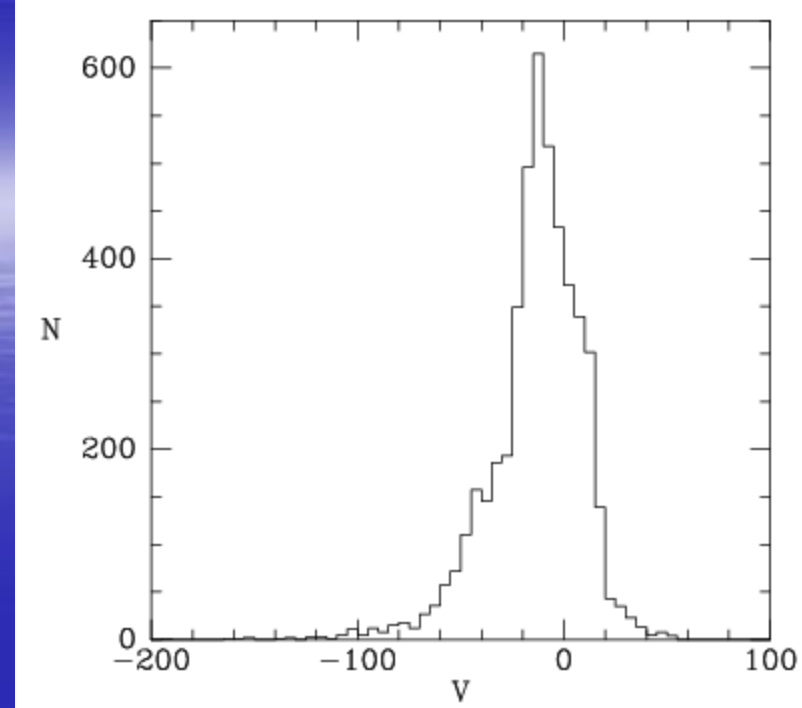
Local kinematics

- Random velocities a function of colour



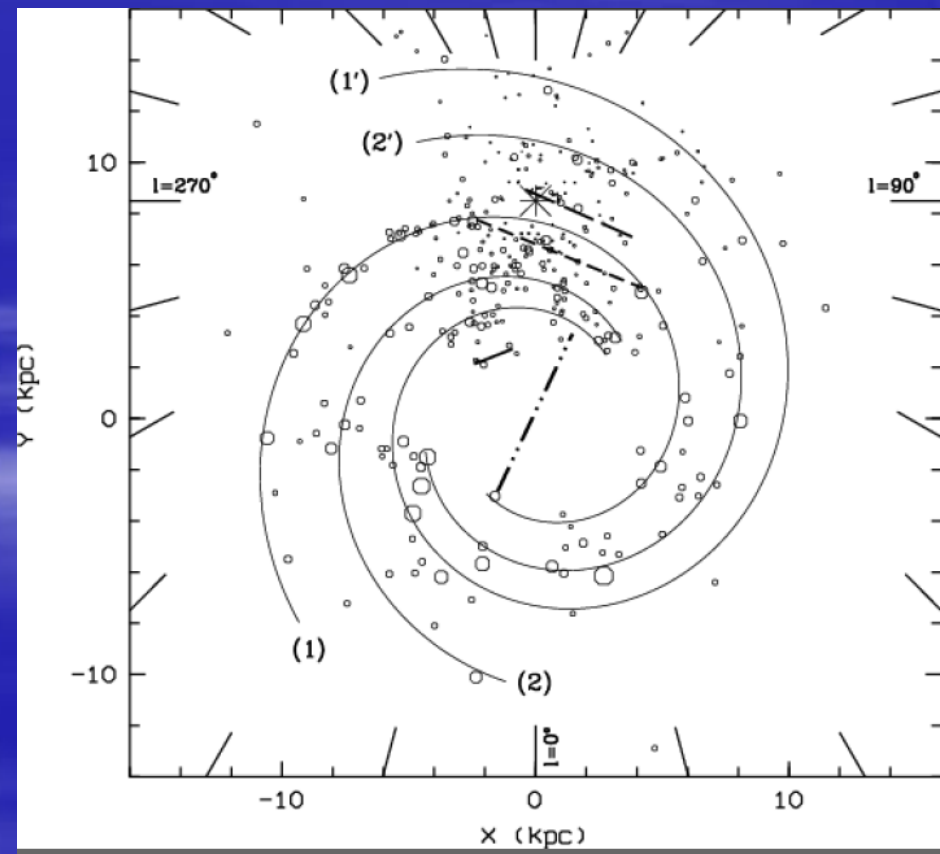
kinematics

- Stars steadily accelerated by grav fields of spiral arms and molecular clouds
- Distribution in V very skew – long tail to low rotation
- In (U, V) plane many streams (moving groups)

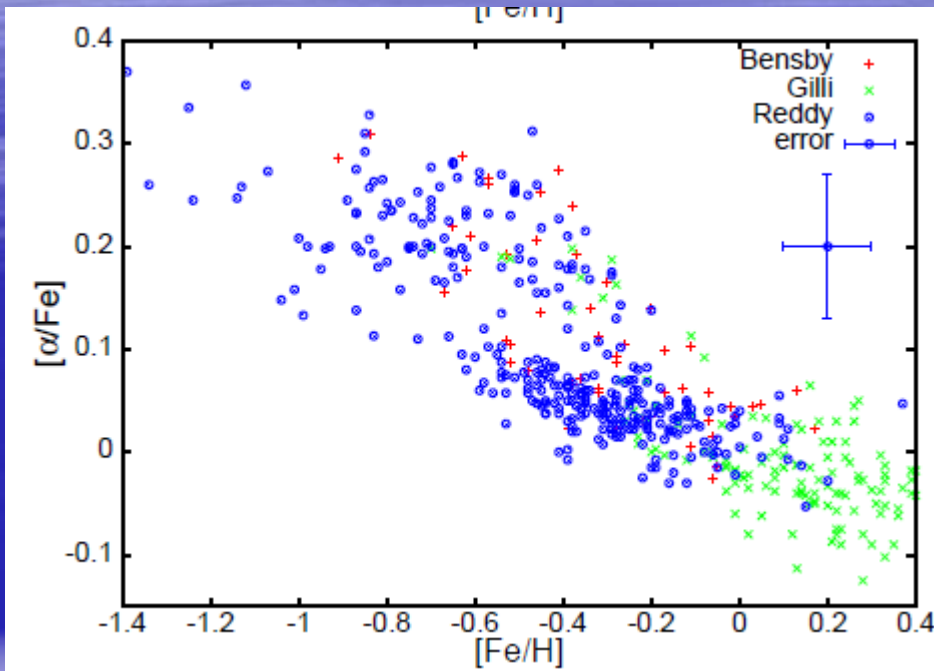


Spiral structure

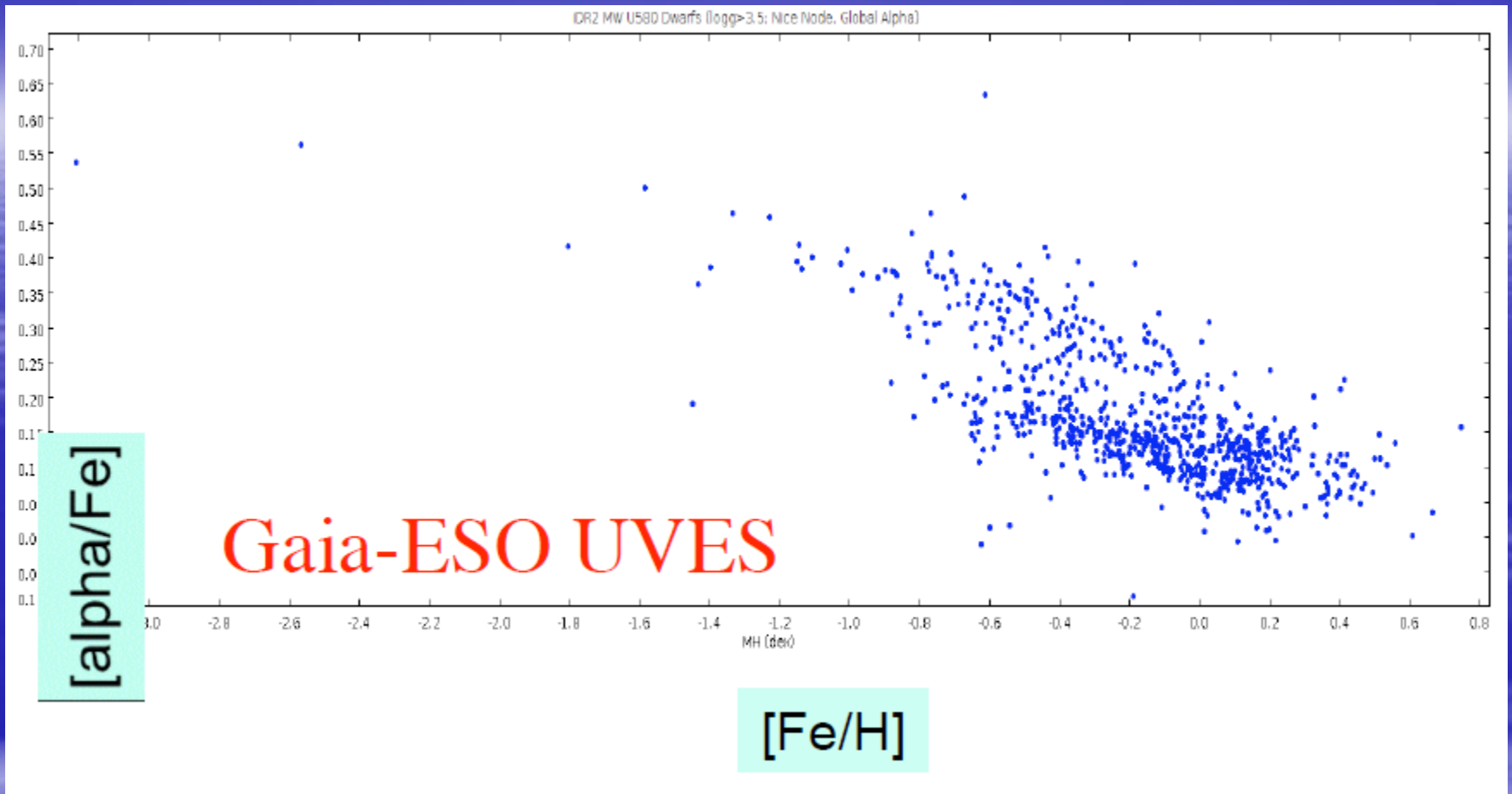
- An important phenomenon as heats disc and moves gas inwards
- Poorly understood: traced by OB associations
- Dust
- Gas



Thin versus thick disc

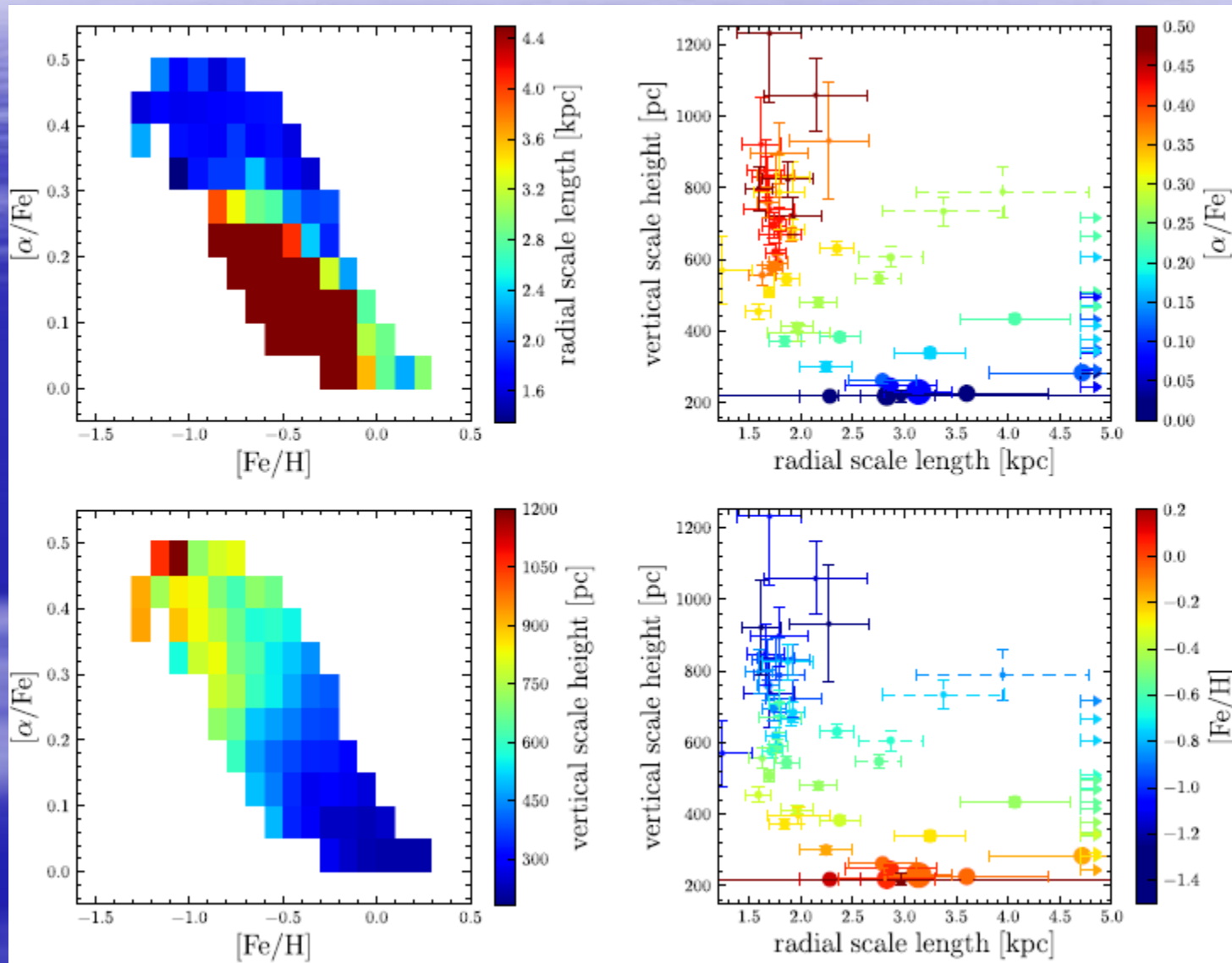


- Recently Bovy ++ have been arguing from SDSS that there's just one disc: a superposition of perfectly isothermal chemically homogeneous discs with scaleheight increasing with α/Fe



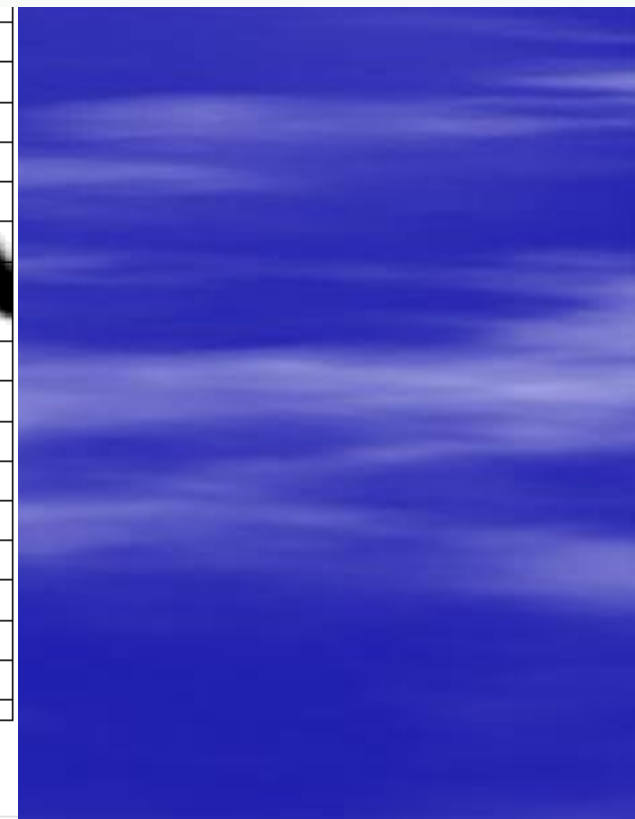
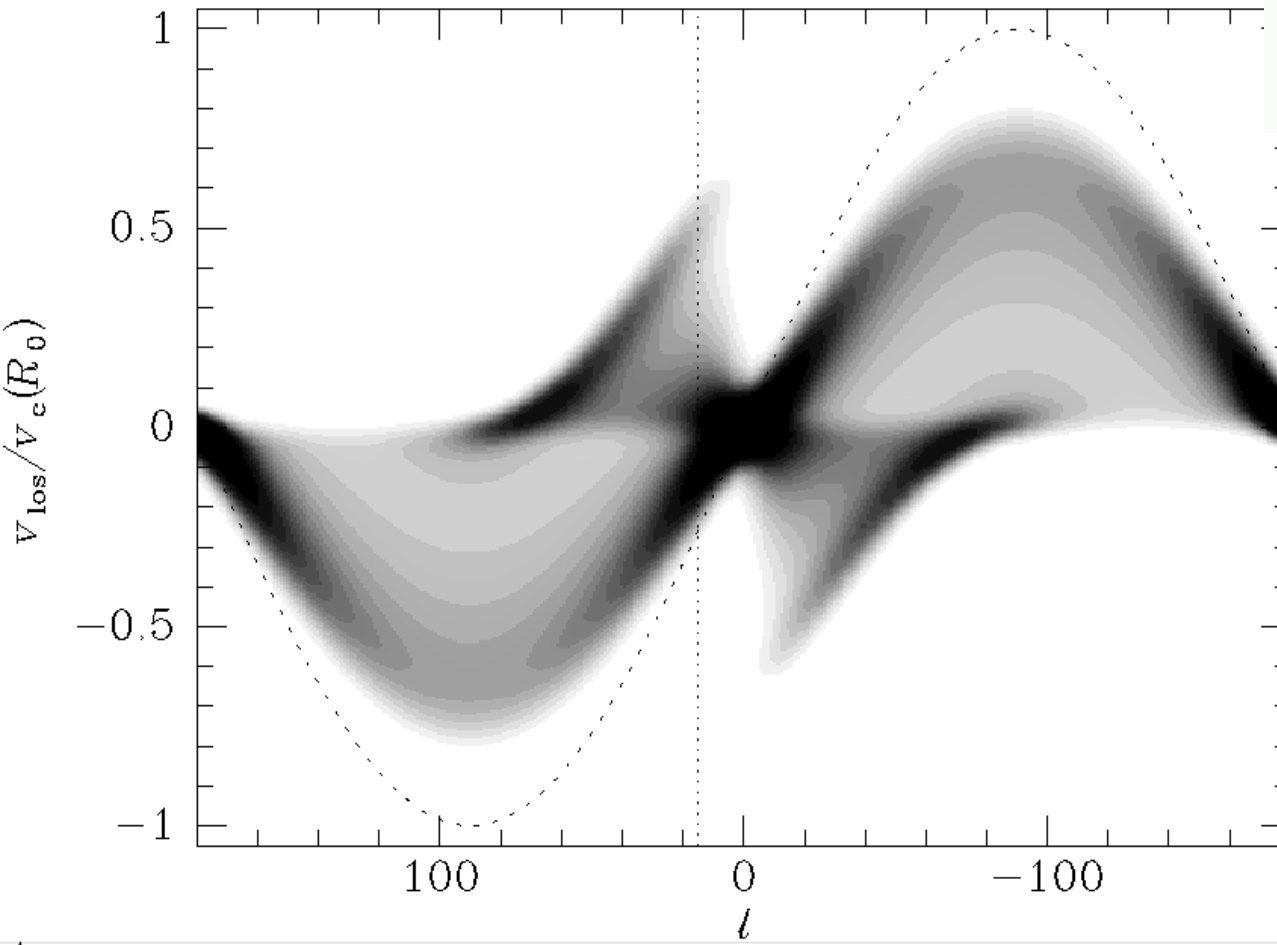
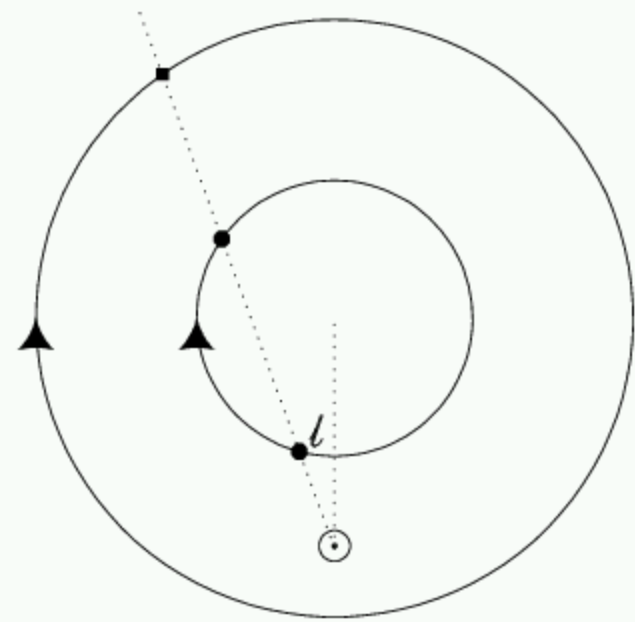
- Photometrically selected sample of FG stars within $\sim 2\text{kpc}$ of Sun
- No kinematic bias!

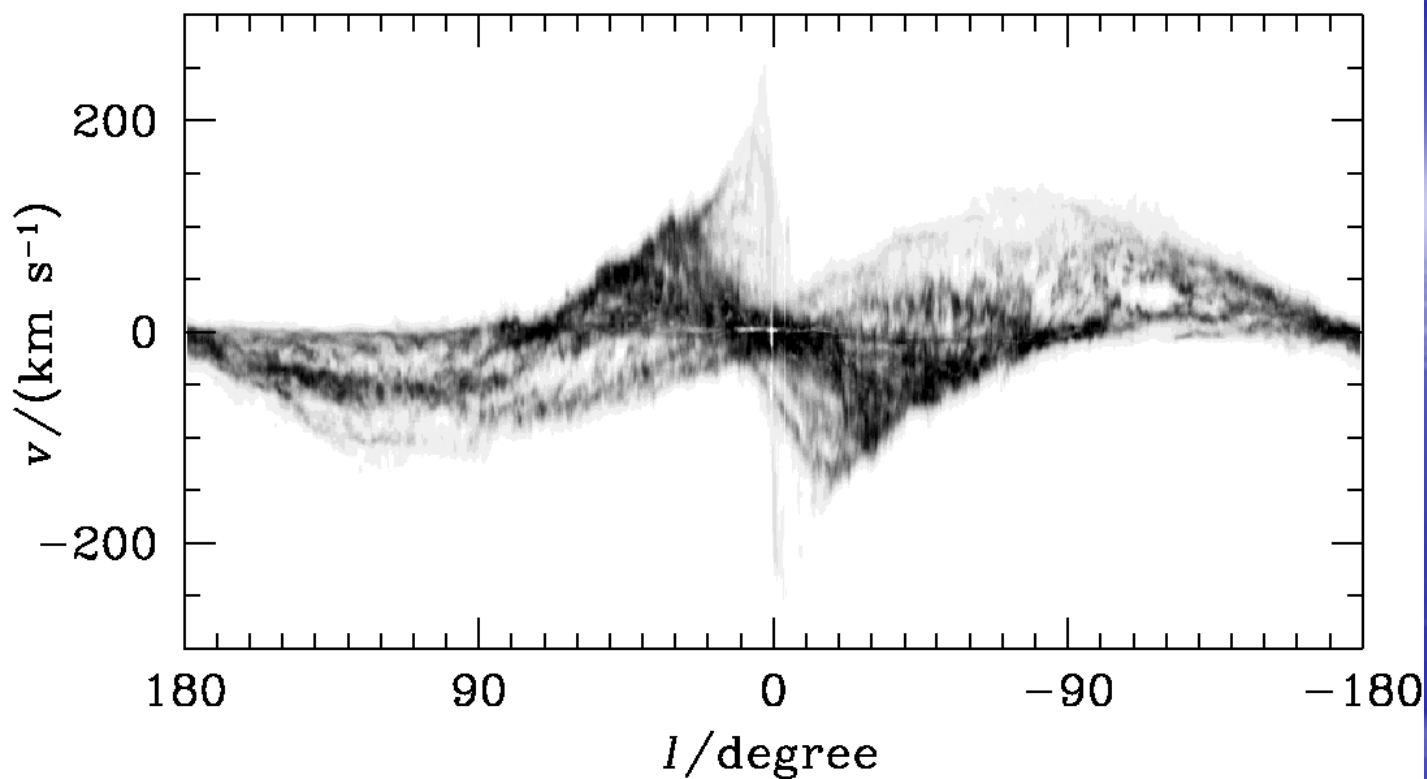
Bovy + 2012



Interstellar Gas

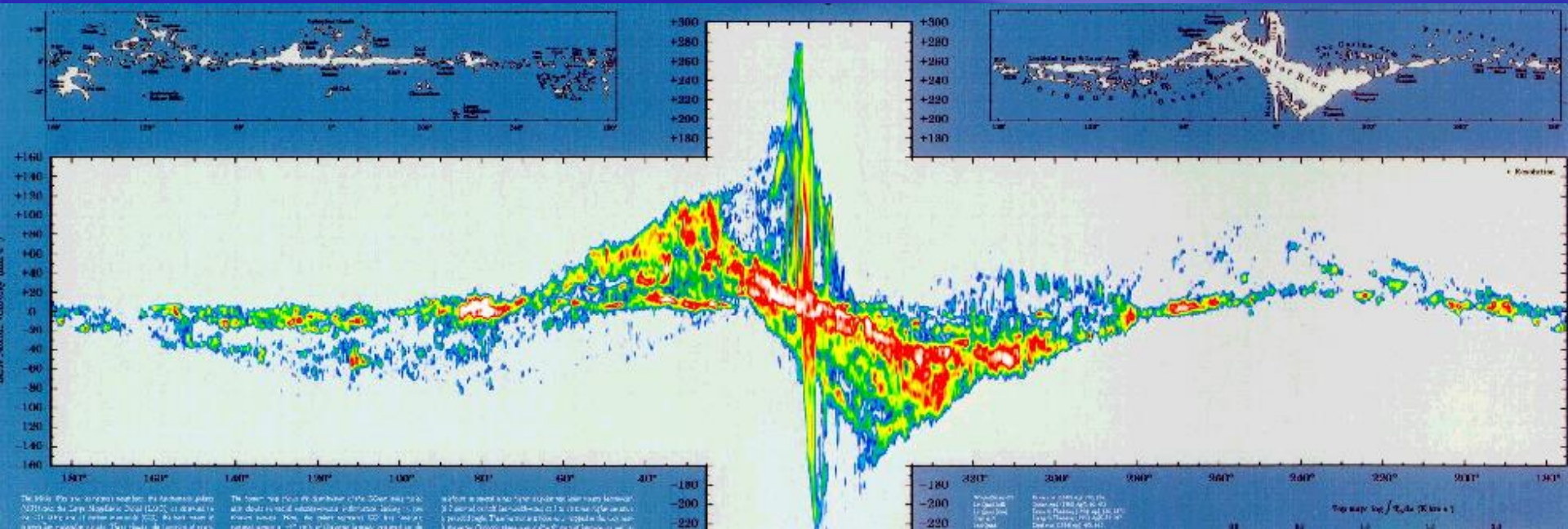
- Systematic effect: circular streaming





HI

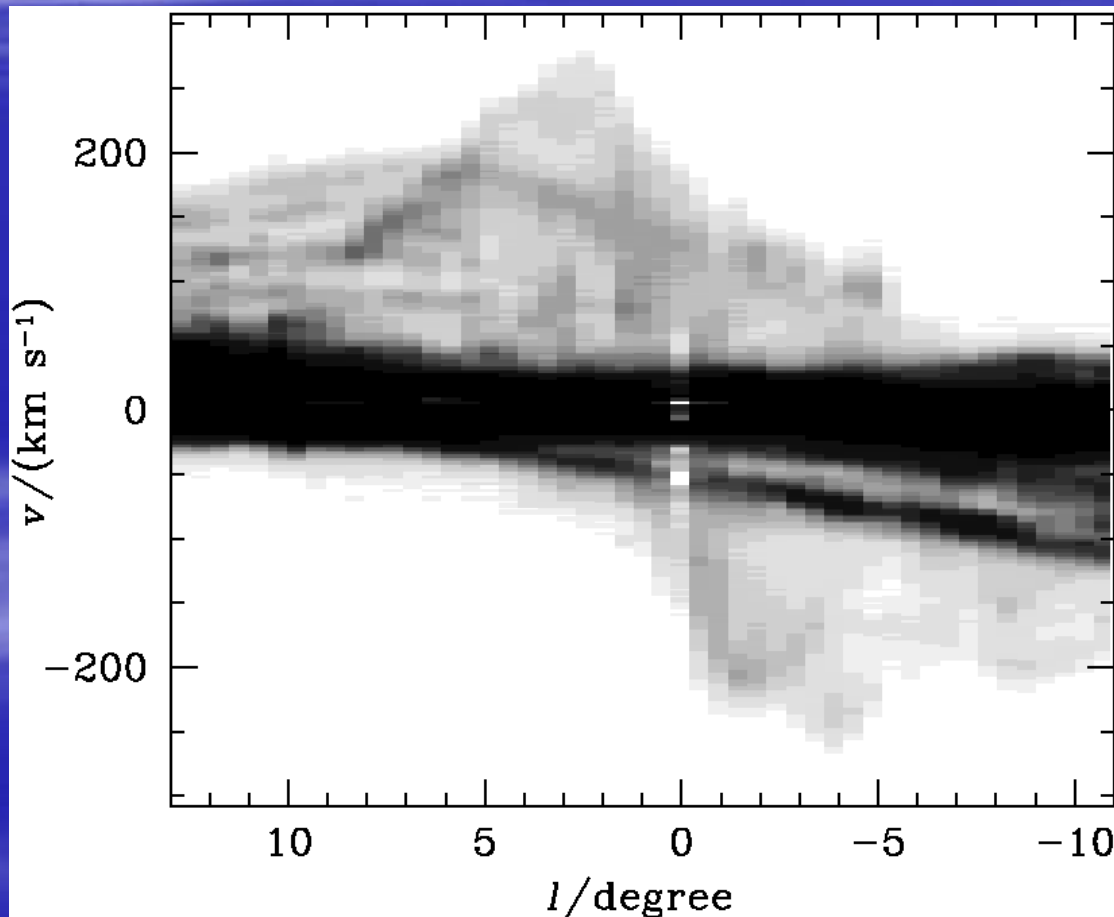
CO



The CO(1-0) line is the most abundant and brightest CO line. It is used to trace the distribution of molecular gas in the Galaxy. The CO(1-0) line is observed at a wavelength of 2.6 mm and a frequency of 115 GHz. The CO(1-0) line is the most abundant and brightest CO line. It is used to trace the distribution of molecular gas in the Galaxy. The CO(1-0) line is observed at a wavelength of 2.6 mm and a frequency of 115 GHz.

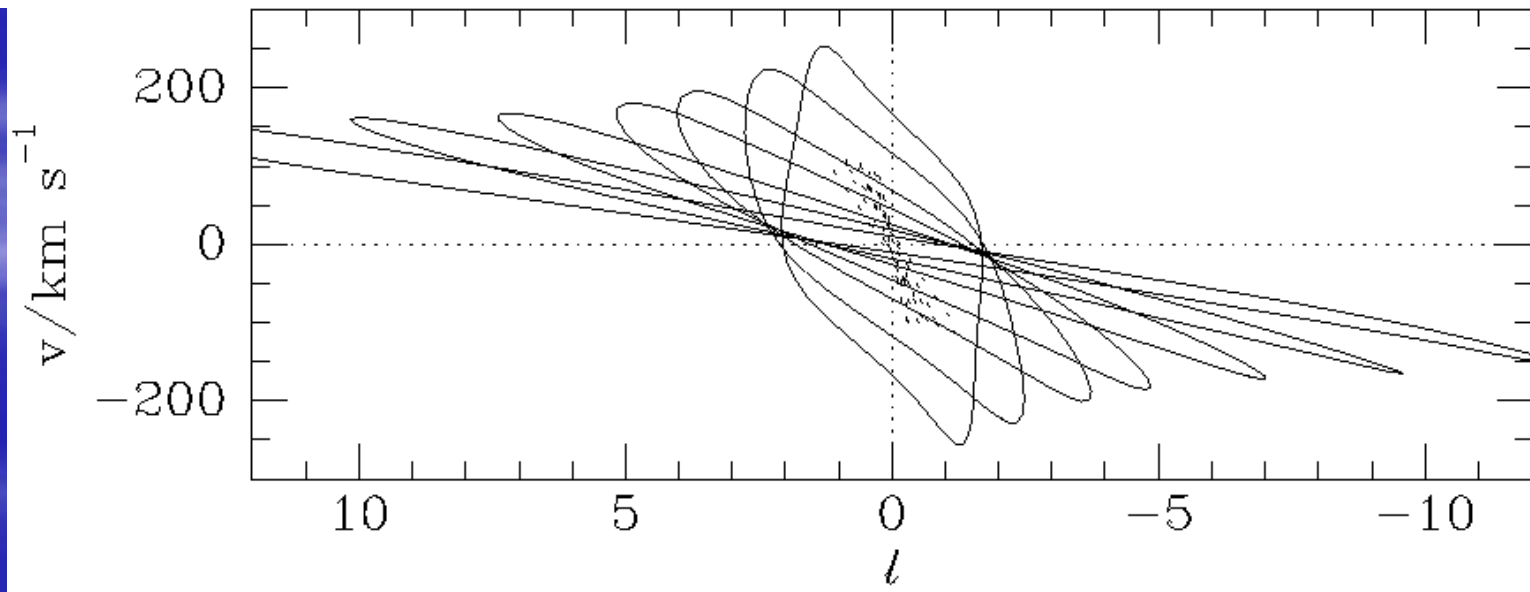
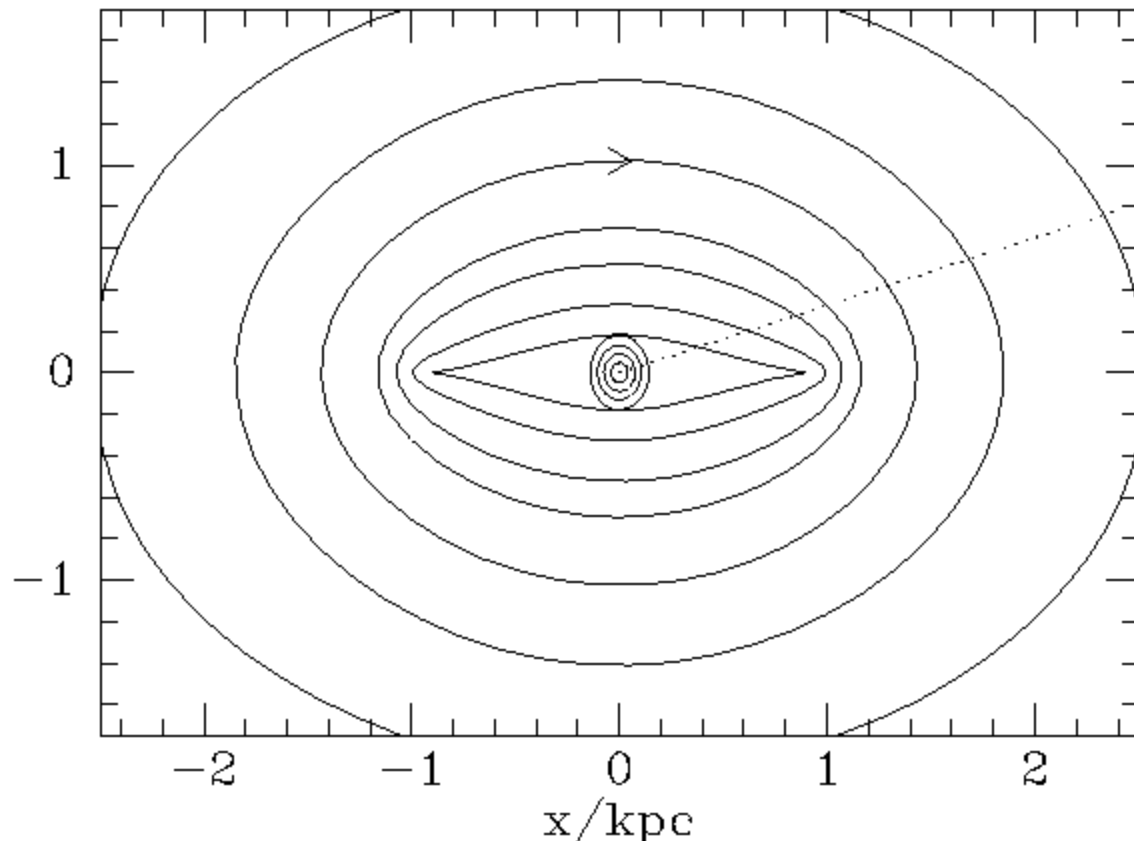
The Galactic Bar

- Gas towards the GC moving towards & away at $\sim 150\text{km/s}$



to Sun

- Expected if Galaxy barred

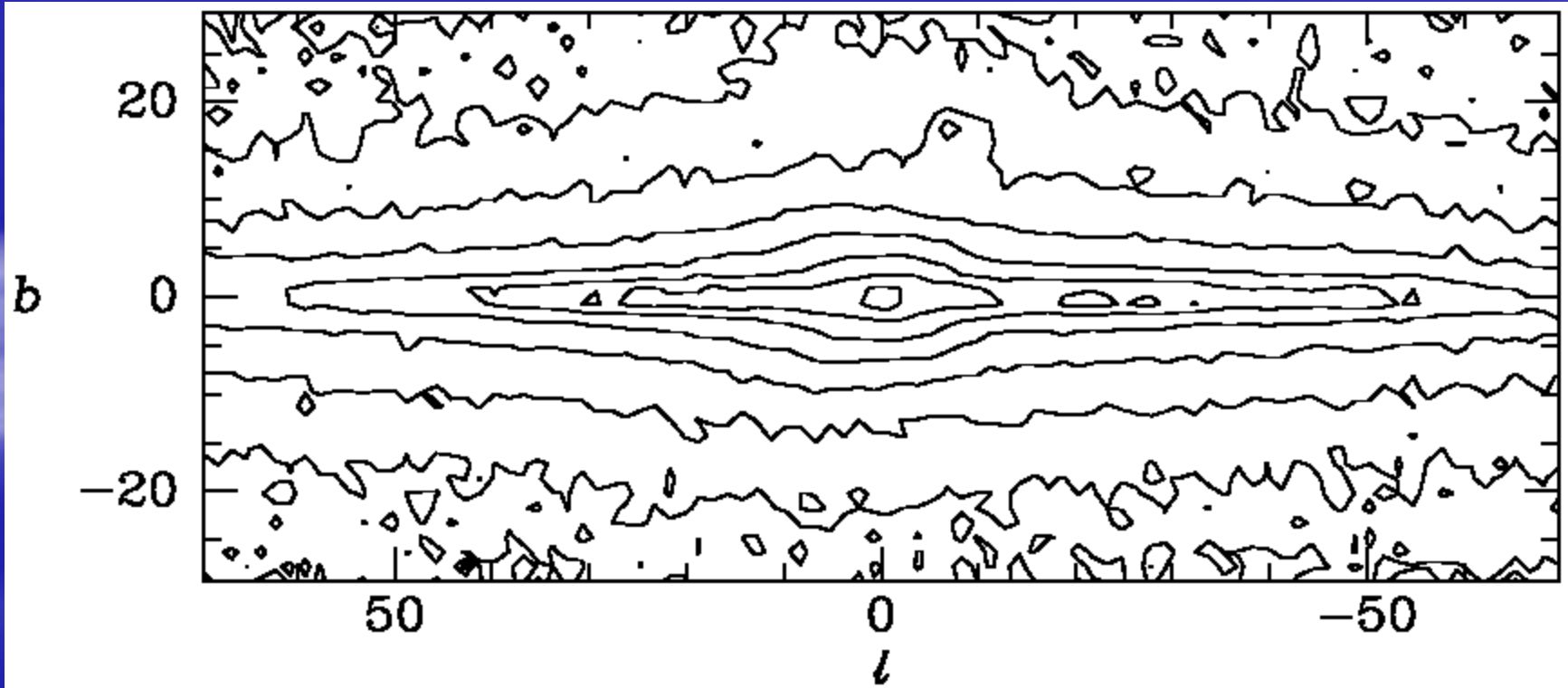
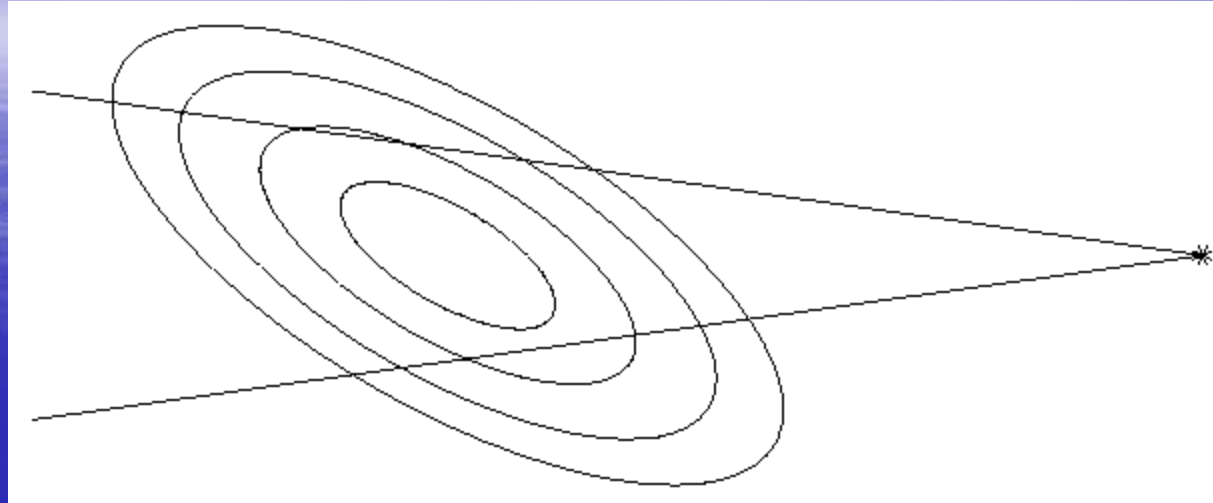


If we could look down

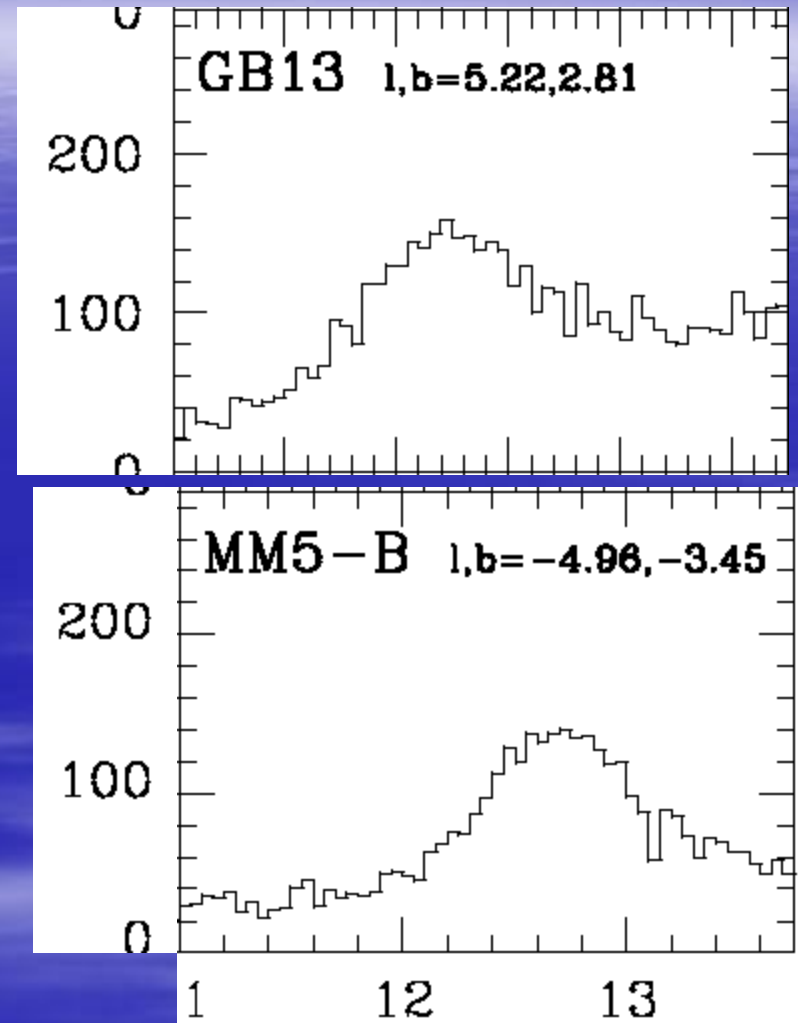


Near IR Photometry

- Galaxy brighter on left of GC



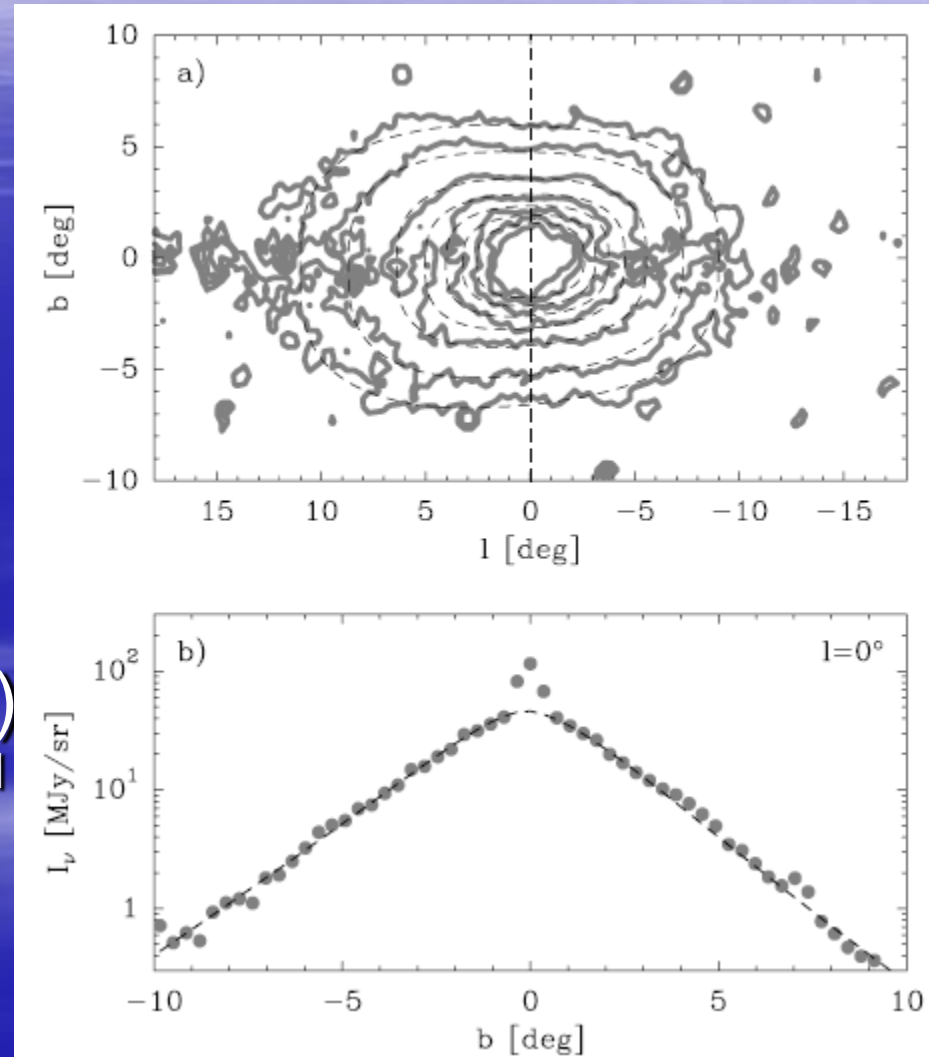
- Individual objects (eg HB stars) also brighter on left



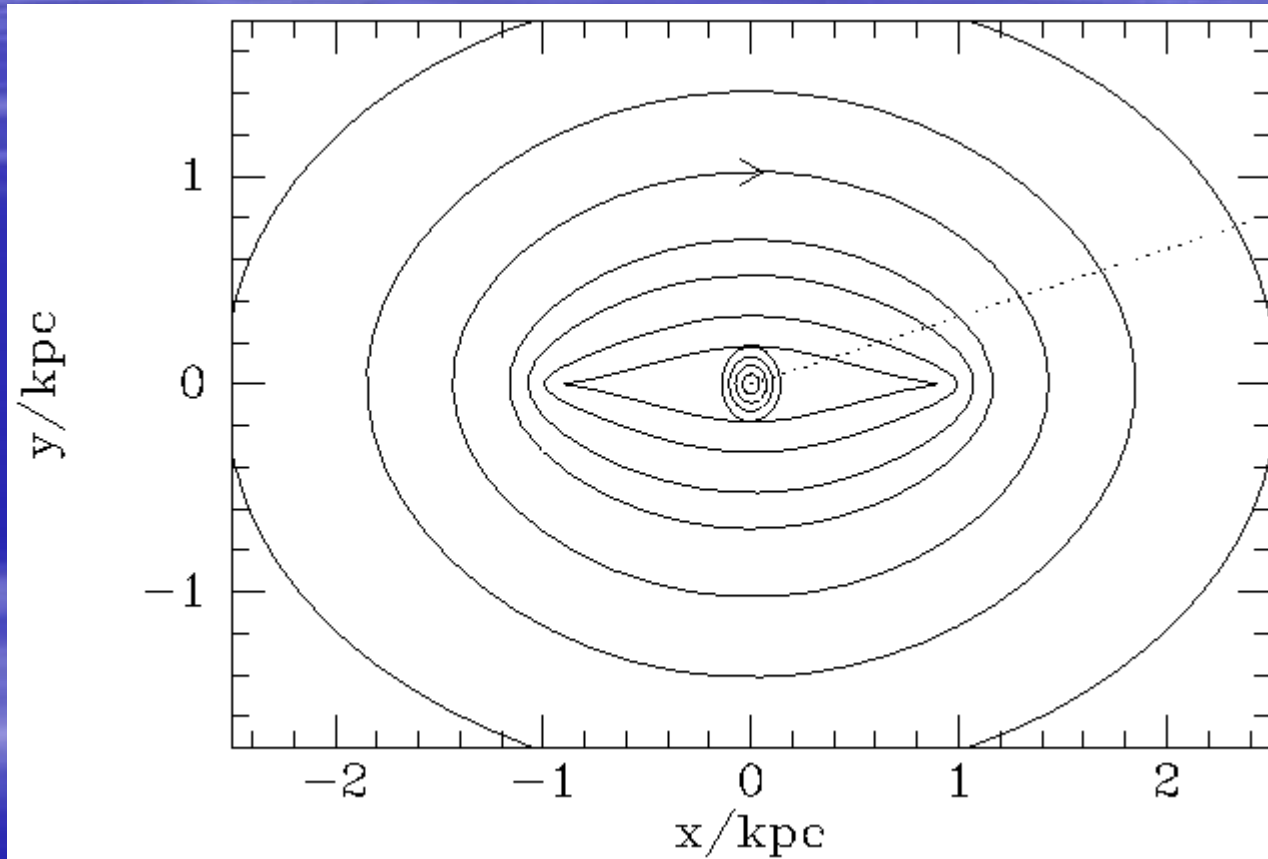
Staneck 1995

Bulge/bar

- A pseudobulge
- (buckled disc)
- $L \simeq 10^{10} L_{\odot}$
- $a \simeq 3.5 \text{ kpc}$
- $a:b:c \simeq 1:0.4:0.3$
- Rapid rotator (Dehnen99)
 $\omega_p \simeq 53 \text{ km/s/kpc} = 54 \text{ Gyr}^{-1}$
- $R_c = 3.4 \text{ kpc}$



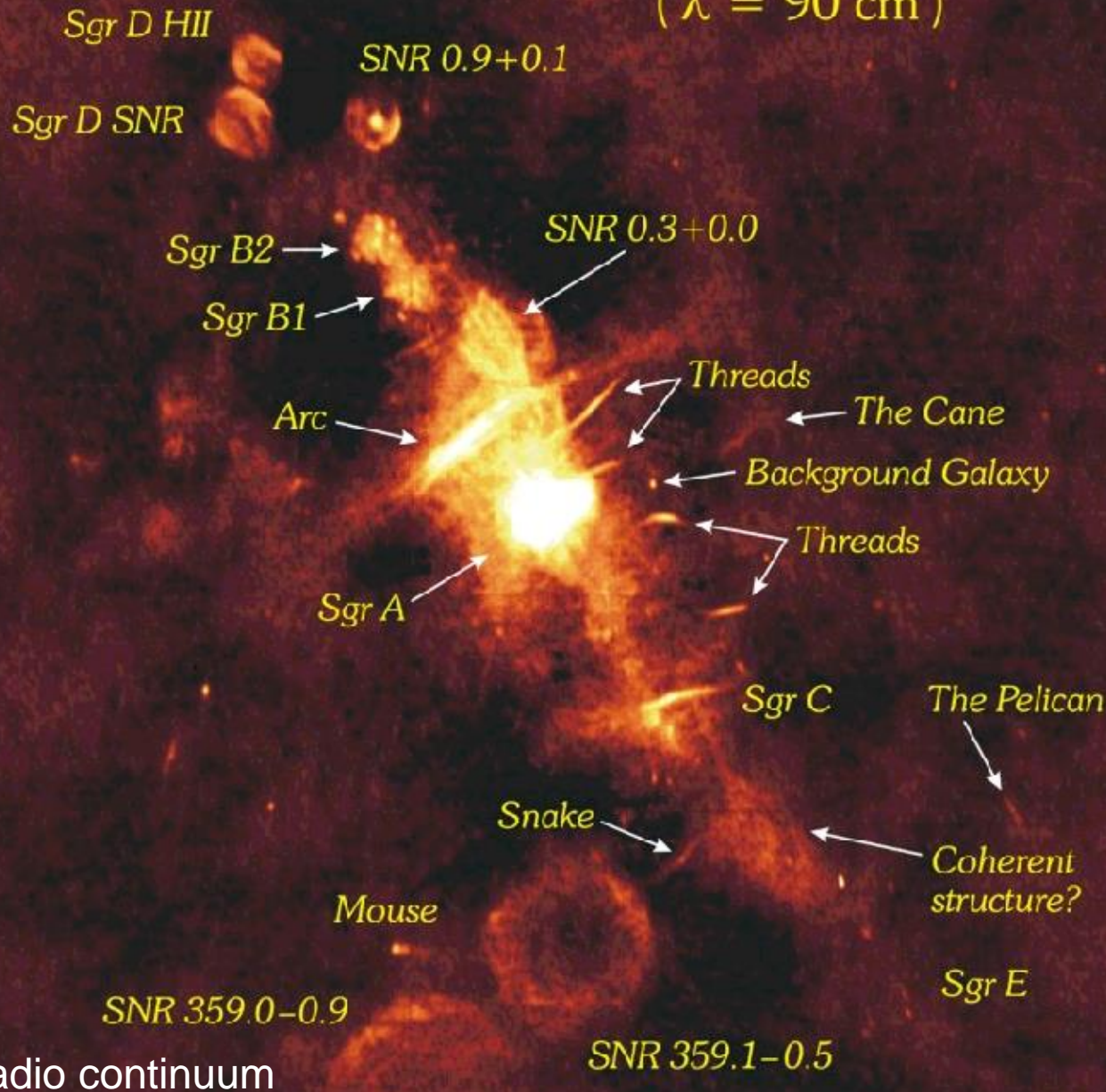
Nuclear star-forming disc



The Galactic Centre

70 pc

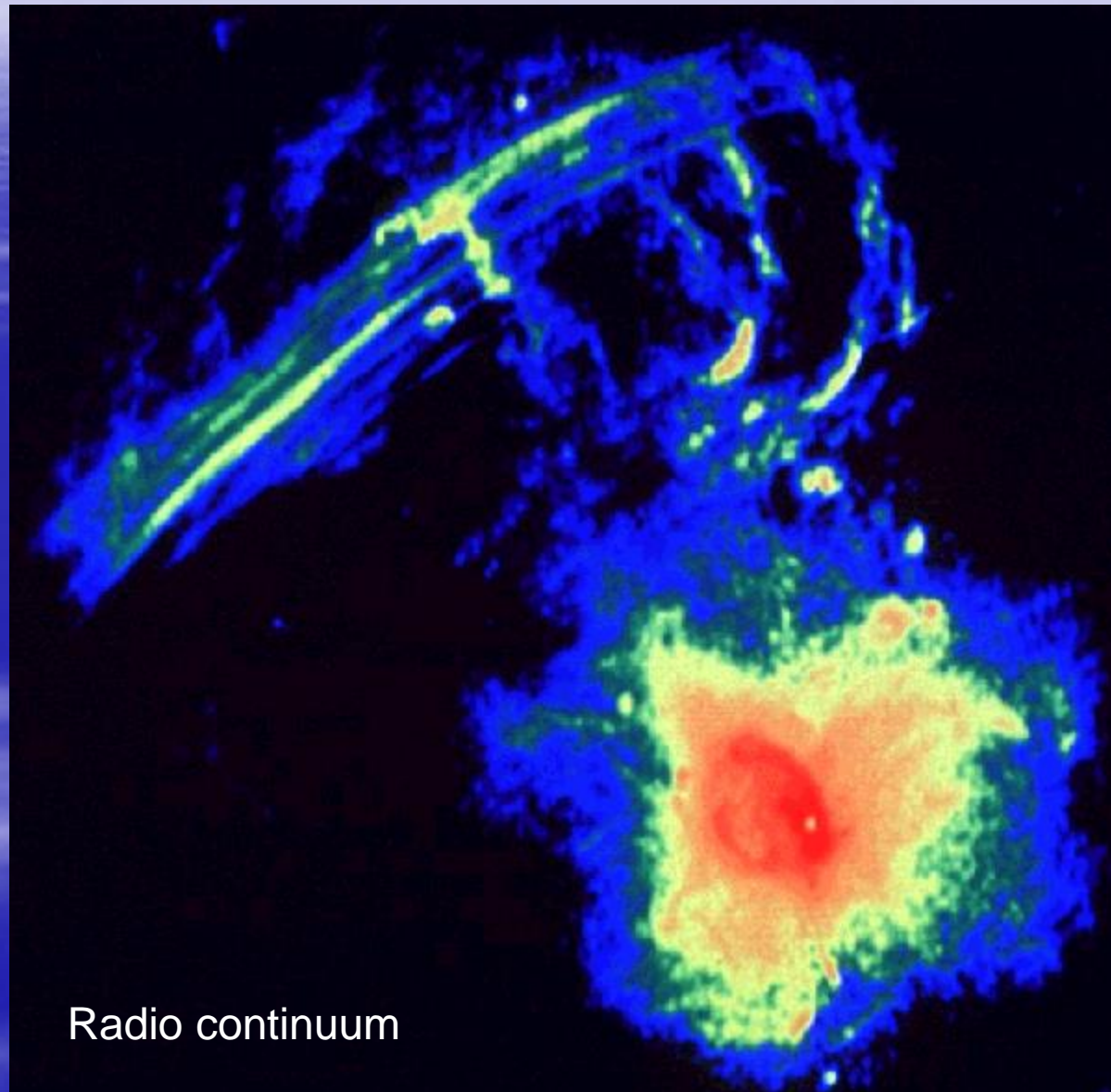
Wide-Field VLA Radio Image
of the Galactic Center
($\lambda = 90$ cm)



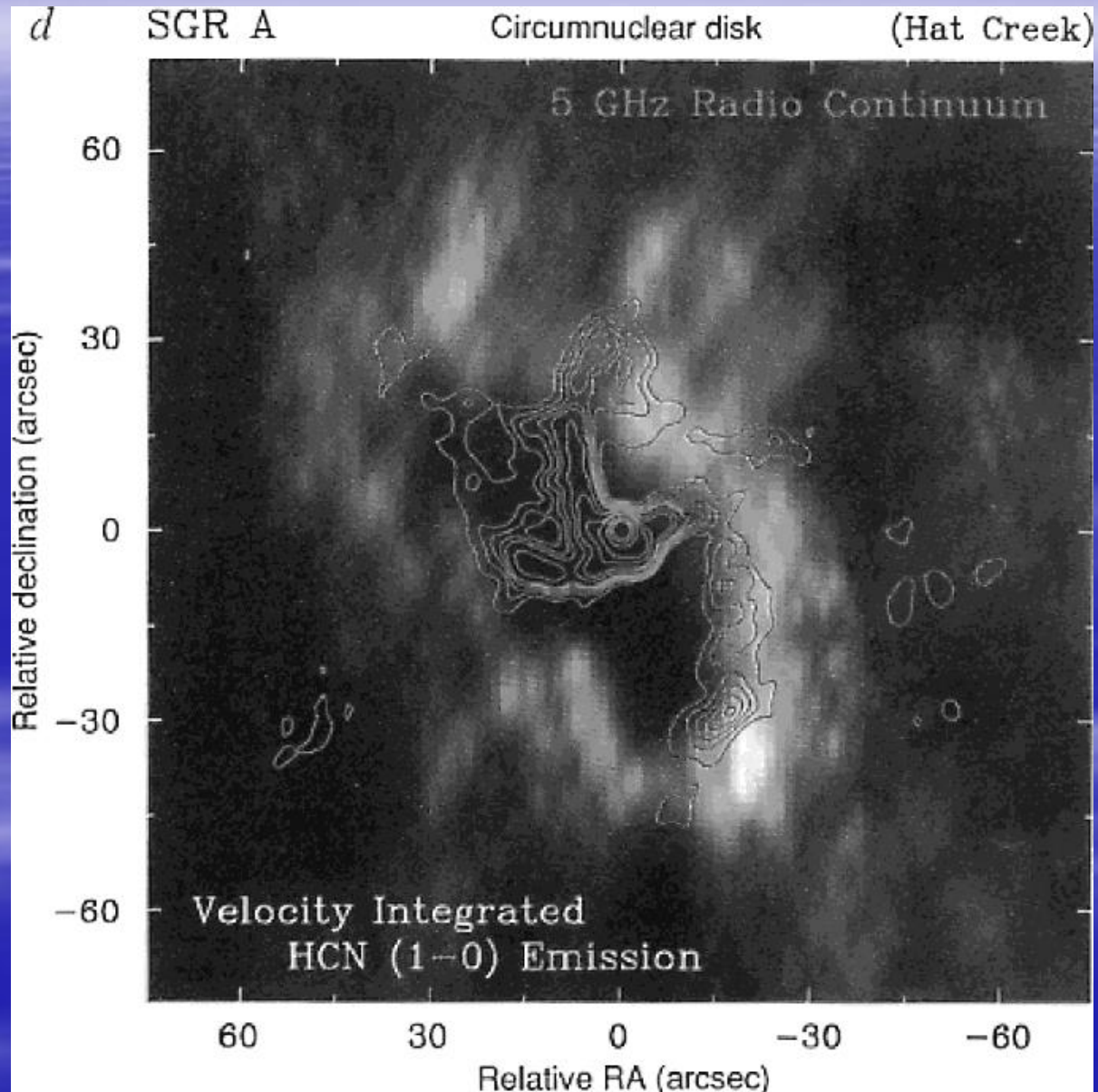
Radio continuum

Radio continuum

Sgr A and Filaments



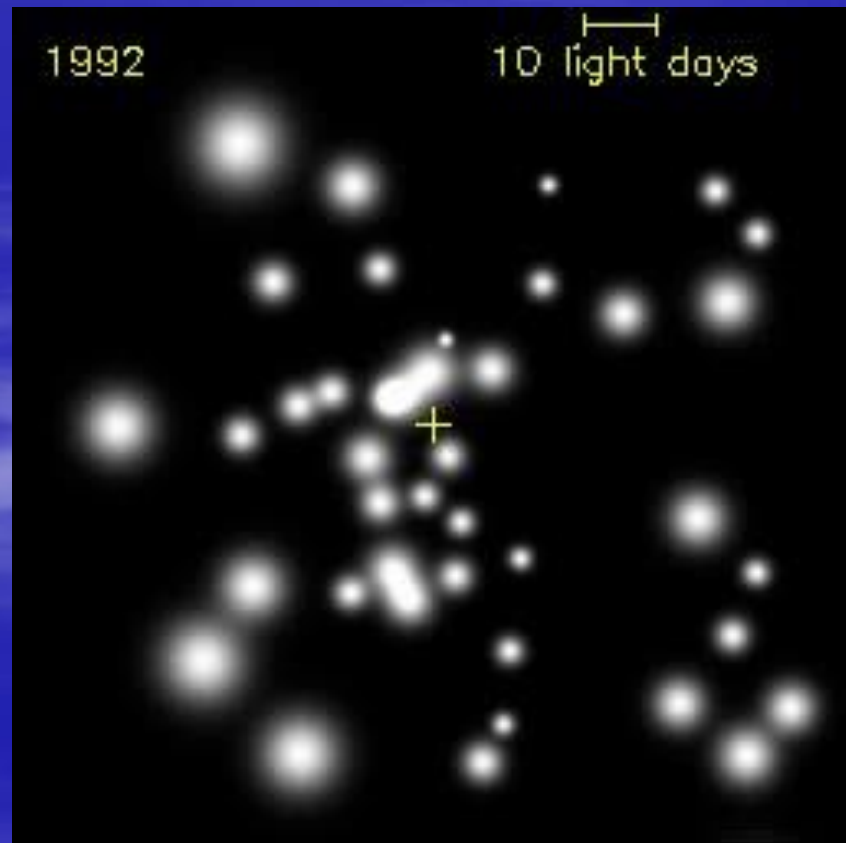
Inclined Nuclear Disk



Arcmin = 2.4 pc

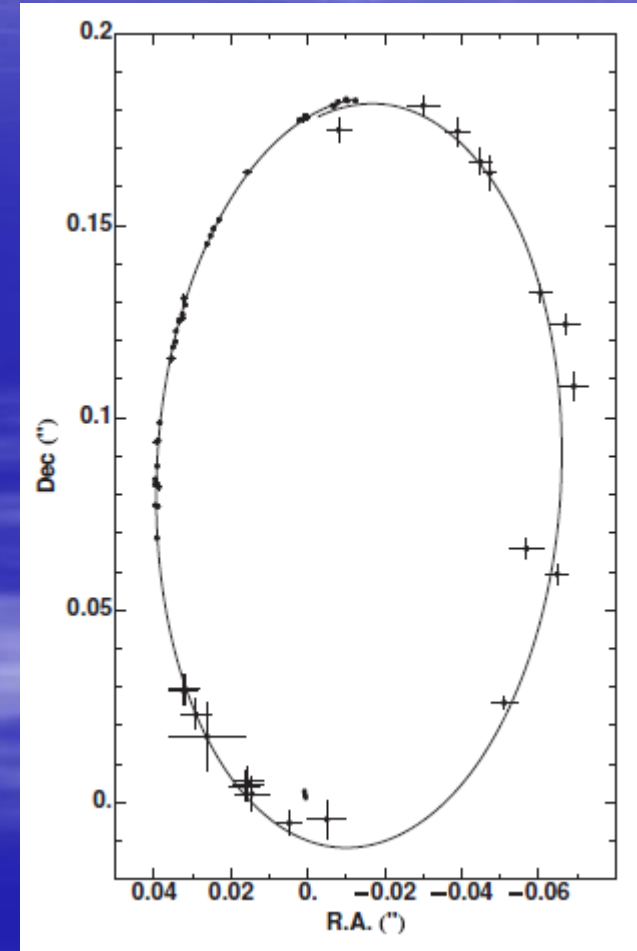
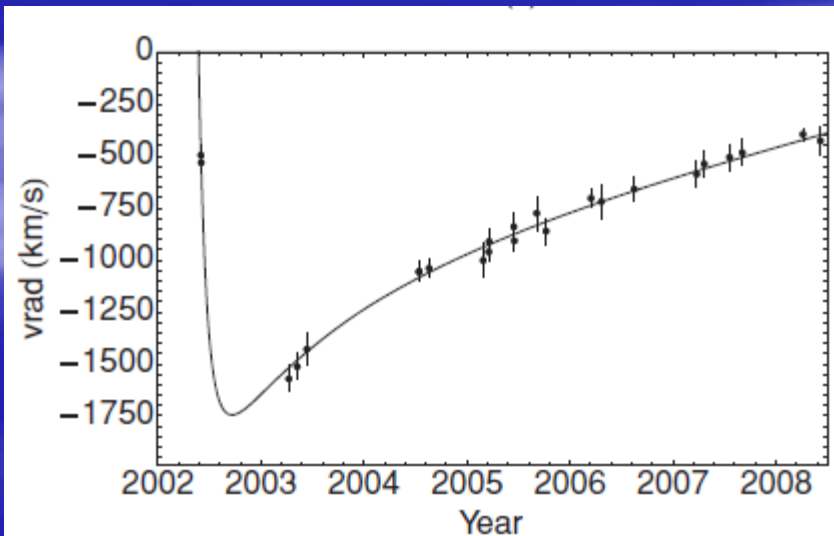
The Black Hole

- Weak radio source Sgr A* marks spot
- Orbiting stars reveal its force-field

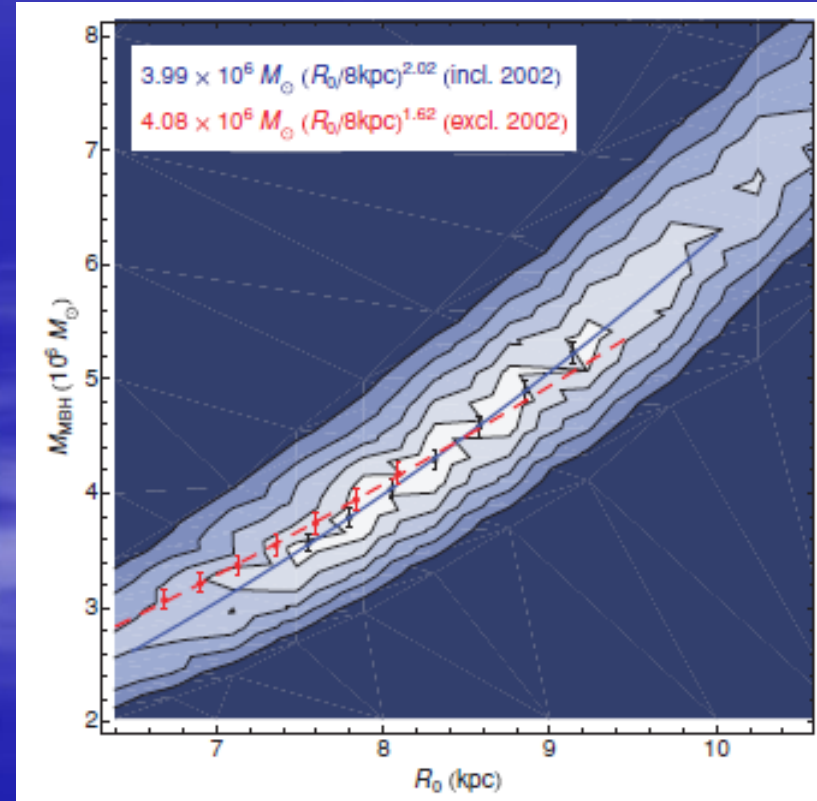
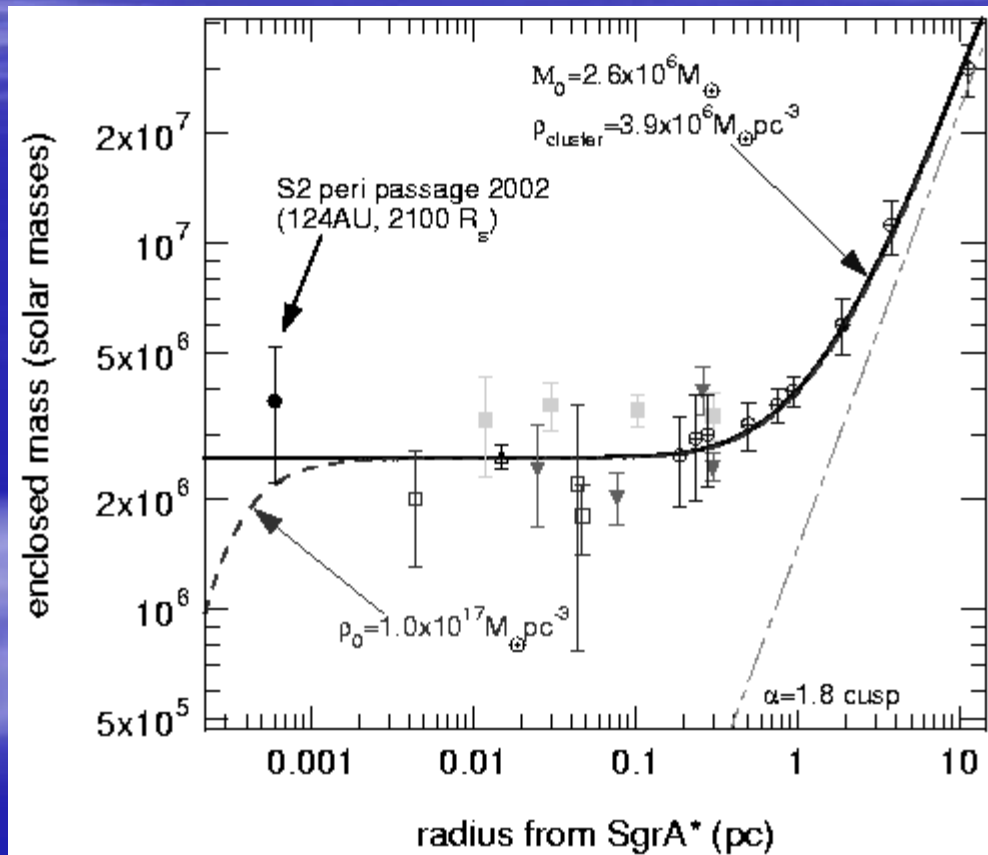


The Black Hole

- Weak radio source Sgr A* marks spot
- Orbiting stars reveal its force-field
- $M = 4.3 \pm 0.36 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- $M \propto R_0^{2.2}$

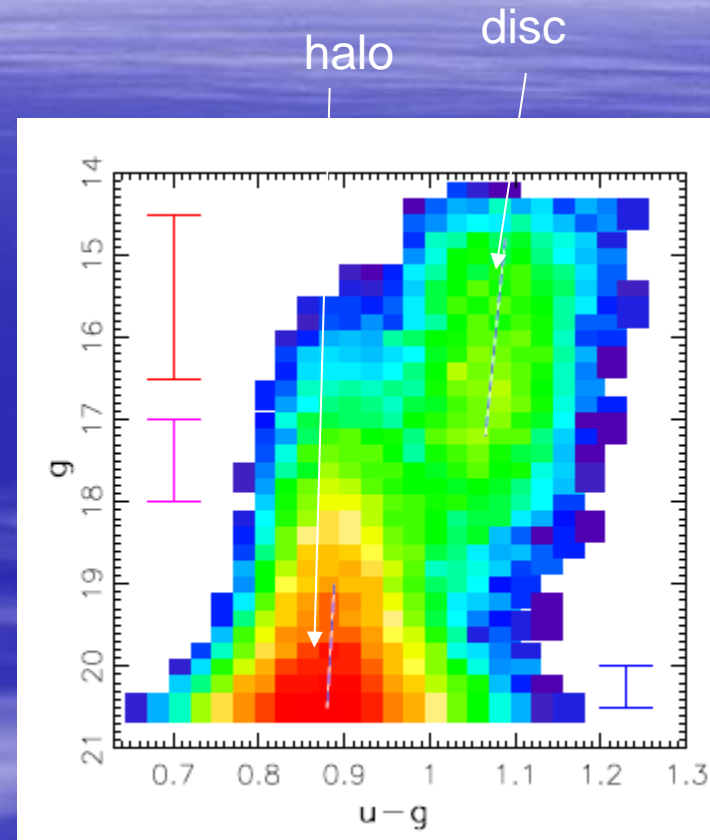


Resulting mass estimates



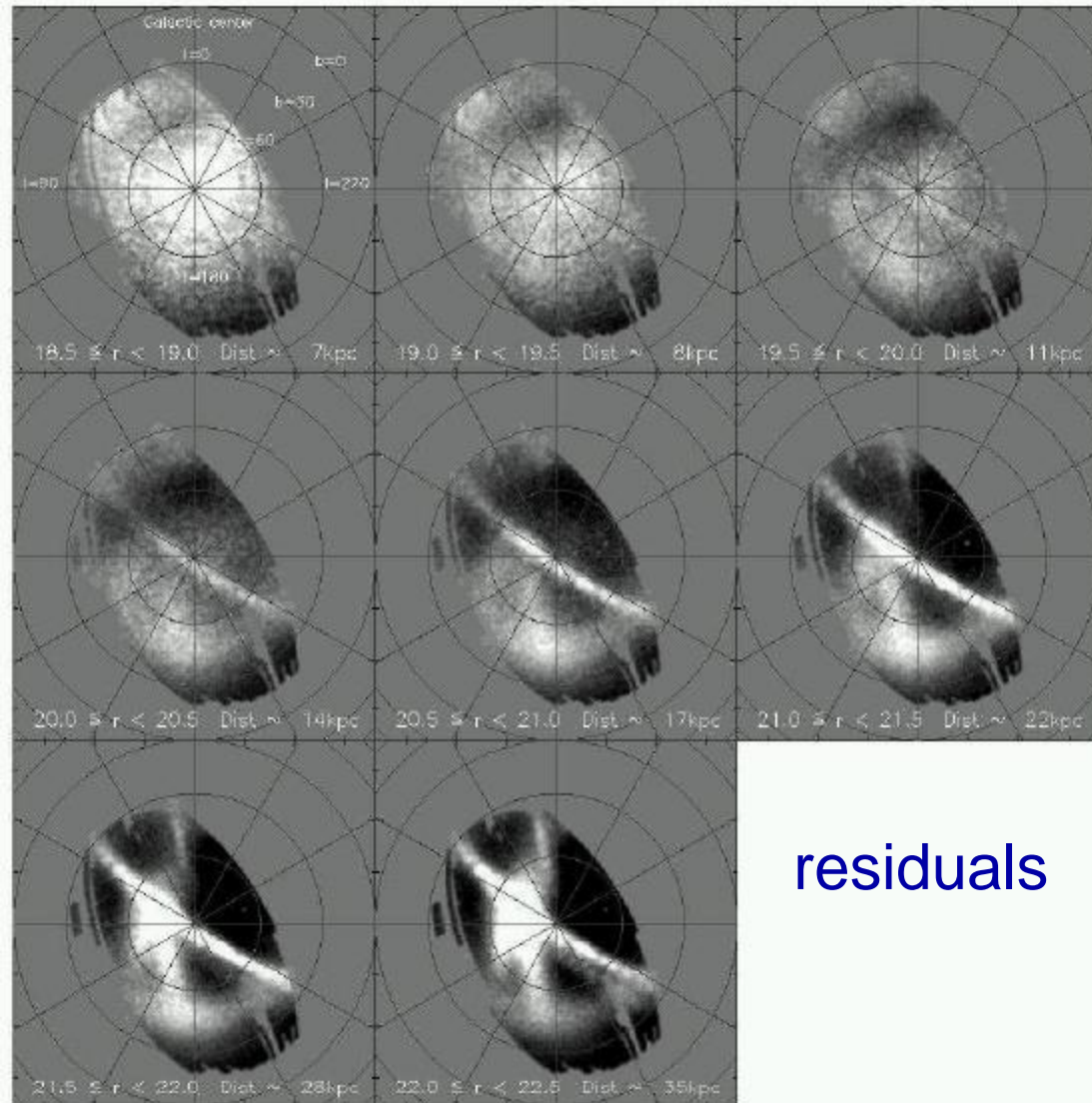
The stellar halo

- Classically traced by blue horizontal branch stars & RR Lyrae stars
- SDSS traces with MS stars
- Metal-poor:
 $-5.5 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -1$
- Old
- Smooth component $q \simeq 0.8$ and $\rho \propto r^{-2.8}$
- $M(<40 \text{ kpc}) = 3.7 \pm 1.2 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$
- Much substructure

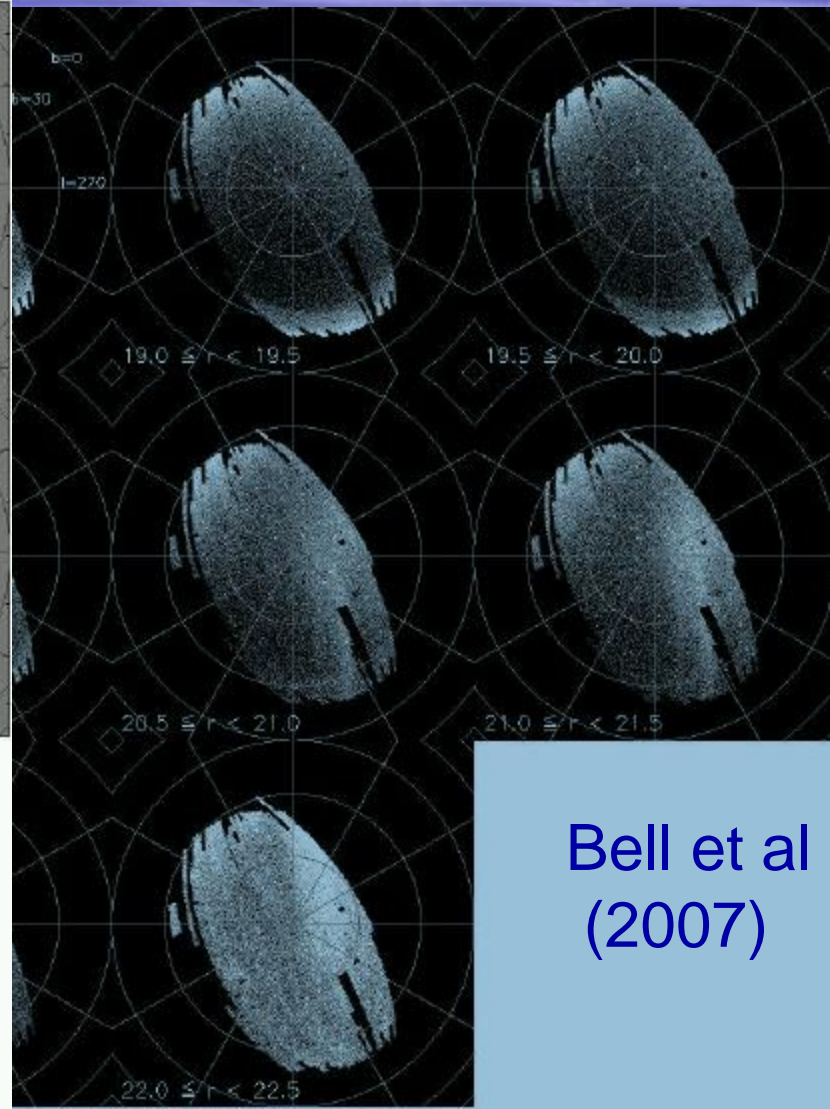


Ivezic+ 08 (SDSS)

Stellar halo (SDSS)

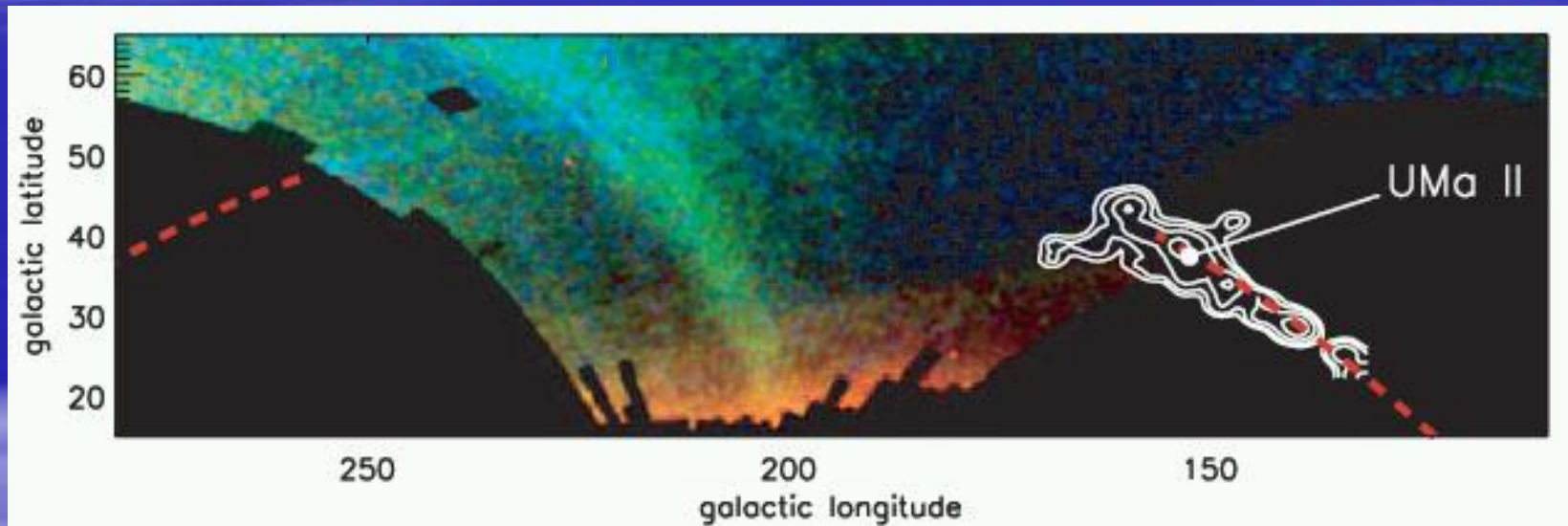


residuals

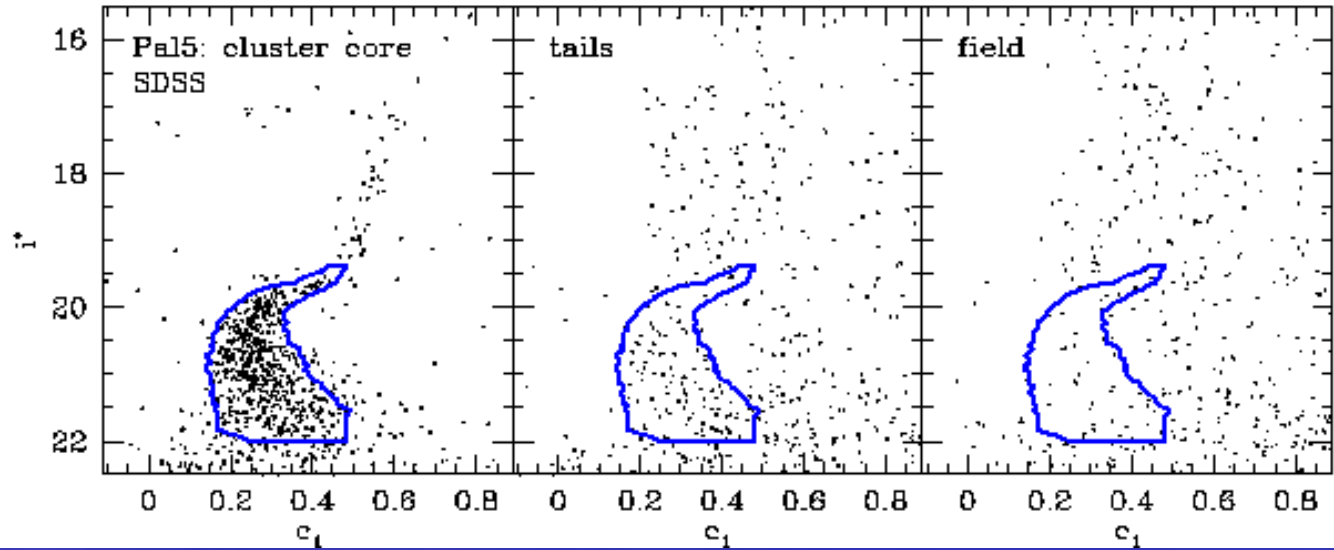


Bell et al
(2007)

Stellar streams

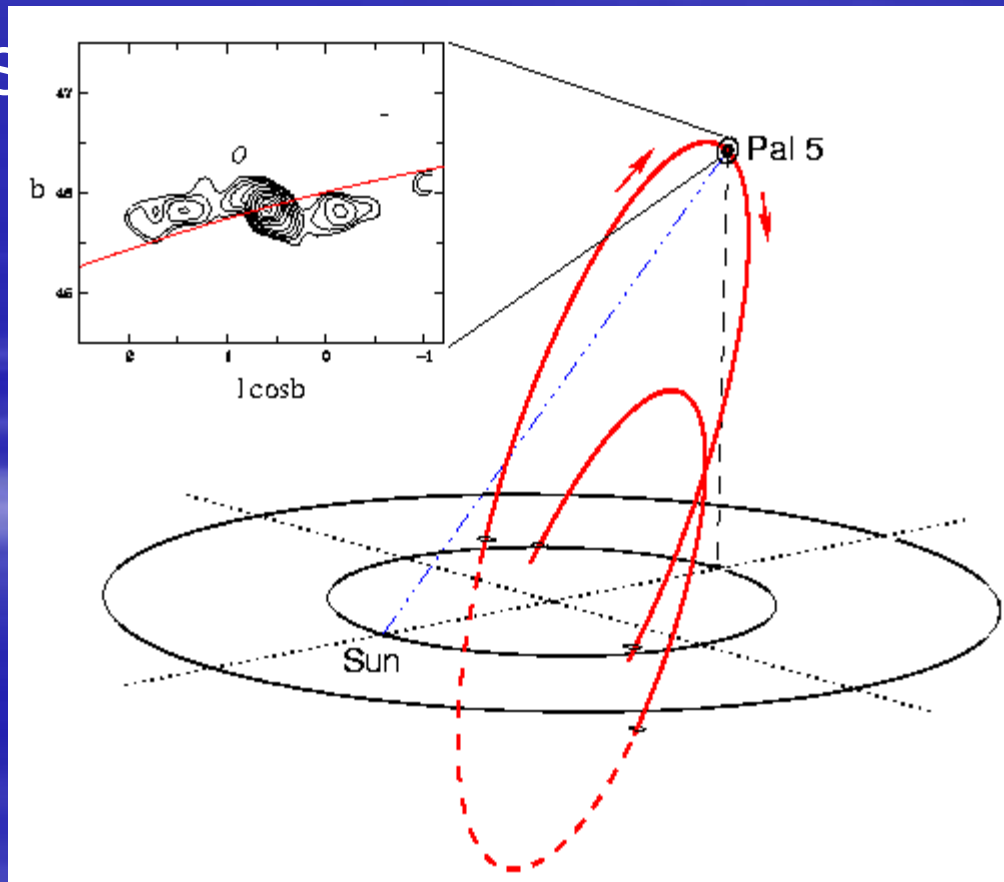


Belokurov et al (2007)



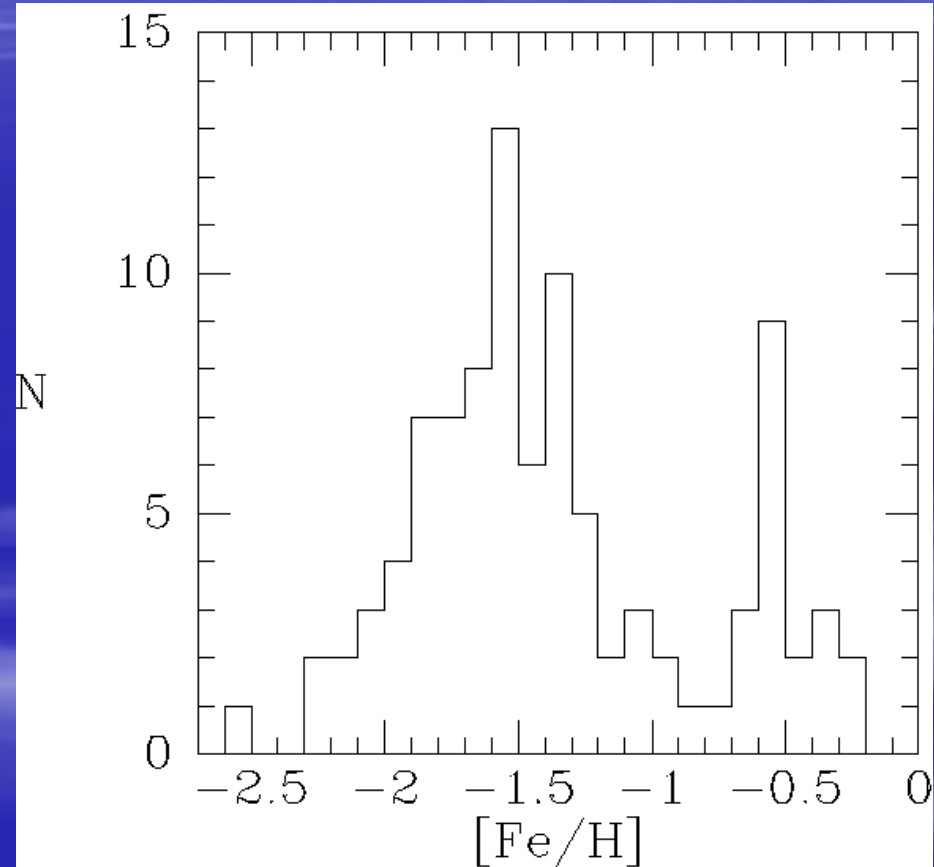
Sloan digital sky survey (SDSS)

Tidal streams (Pal 5)



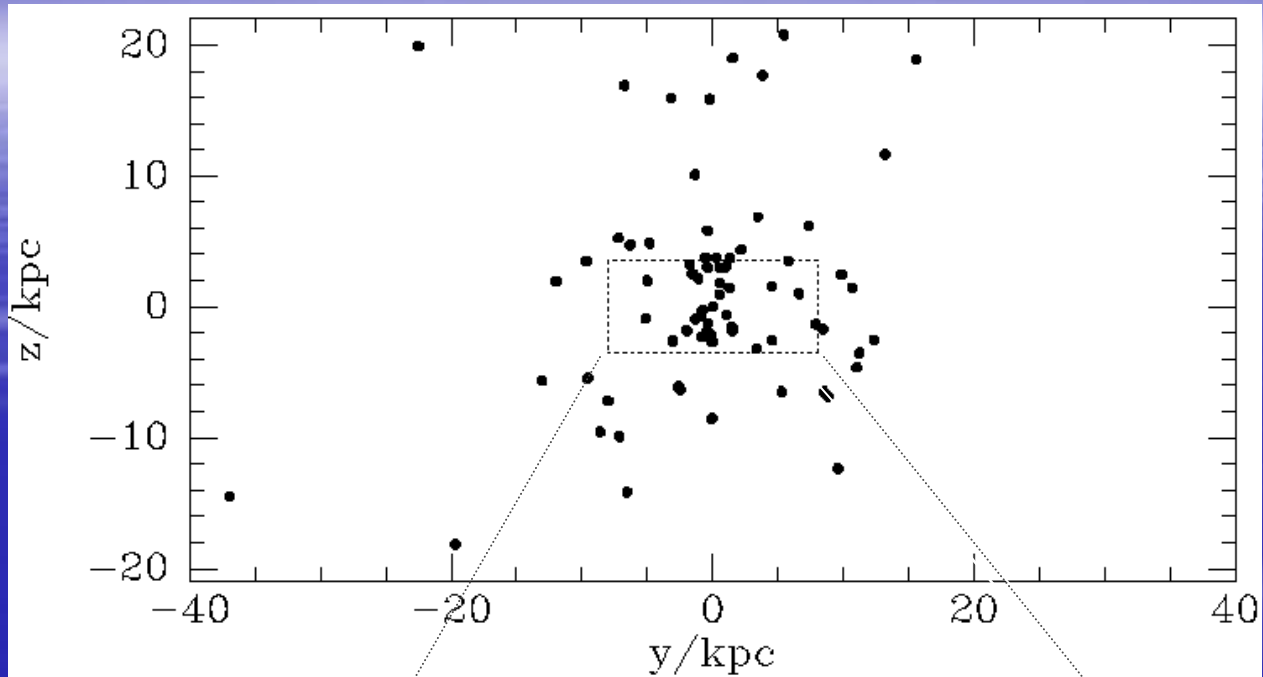
Globular clusters

- About 160 globular clusters
- Bimodal metallicity distribution
- Disk clusters (20%) more metal-rich
- Share Z distribution with bulge & thick disc

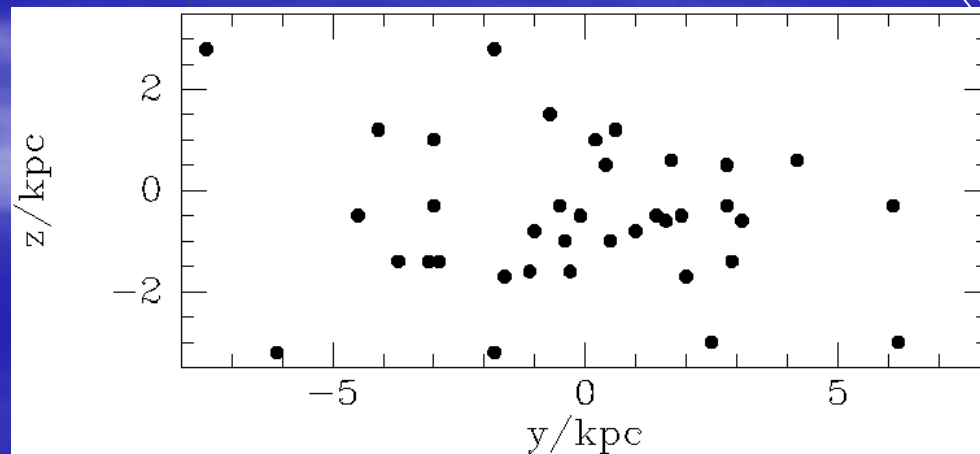


Halo & Disk Clusters

Halo



Disk



Dark halo

- DM simulations without baryons \rightarrow NFW profile

$$\rho(r) = \frac{\rho_1 a^3}{r(r+a)^2}$$

- ρ_1 and a correlated to 1-parameter family
- Klypin+ 02 favour $a=21.5\text{kpc} \rightarrow v_{\text{max}}=163\text{km/s}$ and $\rho_{DM}(R_0)=0.007M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-3}$
- Contributes $15.4M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ to $\Sigma_{1.1}$ and 0.31 of g_r needed by $v_c(R_0)=220\text{km/s}$
- Implies $M_{DM}=3.1 \times 10^{11}M_{\odot}$
- Test prediction for $M(>R_0)$ with satellites
- Problem is poor proper motions
- $M(<50\text{kpc})=5.4^{+0.2}_{-3.6} \times 10^{11}M_{\odot}$