AST 1420

Fri Saray -

Galactic Structure and Dynamics

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M51









NGC 1300





M81

NGC 3923



0.0 Gyr

Credit: Greg Stinson, MUGS (<u>http://mugs.mcmaster.ca/</u>)

Why study galaxies?

- Fascinating cosmic objects!
- Great application of fundamental physics: GR: galaxy formation in expanding Universe; Newtonian gravity dominating the evolution of bound galaxies; radiation, hydrodynamics, magnetic fields,...
- Our own cosmic genesis: how did the Milky Way that contain our solar system form? Where did the solar system travel over the lifetime of the Sun?
- Cosmic laboratories for investigating dark matter

Why study Galactic Structure and Dynamics?

- Gravity is the dominant force in galaxies: most of the mass only* feels gravity (stars and dark matter)
- Could just run large simulations but:
 - Running large, gravity-only simulations still very expensive, don't always lead to a very good understanding of gravitational effects
 - Additional physics ("baryonic physics") of star-formation, feedback from stellar winds, supernovae, active galactic nuclei very uncertain and difficult to simulate
- Newtonian gravity + dark matter: simple framework to understand complex phenomenology of galaxies
- Only well-understood physical systems can lead to *big discoveries*: e.g., dark matter, dark energy

Golden age of galactic dynamics

 Gaia satellite is scanning the sky and making high-precision measurements of stellar positions over five years —> measure stellar distances, motions, and stellar properties for >1 billion stars!



- First major data release in April 2018, next one on Dec. 3 2020!
- Is providing an incredibly detailed view of all aspects of galactic dynamics: detailed kinematics in the disk, most precise measurement of structure of dark matter halo of *any* galaxy, internal kinematics of clusters, star-forming regions, globular clusters, orbits of all satellite galaxies, ...

Objectives of this course

- To know and understand the basic physical properties of galaxies: constituents of galaxies, their dynamics, and relation to each other
- Overview of types of tools available for studying galaxy formation and evolution
- Hone astrophysical problem solving skills: combination of analytical thinking, numerical approaches, simulations, and data analysis

Course details

- Full details on the website: https://github.com/jobovy/AST1420
- Lectures:
 - Asynchronous, posted on MS Stream, linked on the course website
 - Weekly Q&A session: Thu at 12:10 pm (to 1 or 1:30 pm)
- Email: jo.bovy@utoronto.ca
- Getting help:
 - Slack channel #ast1420-fall2020 (you may want to set up a channel on the GASA slack, make sure to invite non-astro students)
 - Email to set up a Zoom appointment



Lecture notes

- Linked to from course webpage
- New notes will be posted at least one week ahead of class (but most already there; may get slightly updated though)
- Some webpages have lots of content / math-to-typeset; you might want to keep these pages open in different tabs
- Should work in Chrome, may have issues in other browsers
- Please send me an email pointing out any typos, broken links, or other mistakes in the notes

Additional reading

- Essential reference book: Binney & Tremaine, *Galactic Dynamics, 2nd Edition*, 2008, Princeton University Press
- Goes into more detail on some topics than the notes will + advanced material
- Must-have for the galactic dynamicist!



Additional reading

- Binney & Merrifield,
 Galactic Astronomy, 1998,
 Princeton University Press
- Will use for galaxy phenomenology and topics related to galaxy evolution / formation



Additional reading

- Mo, van den Bosch, & White, *Galaxy Formation and Evolution*, 2010, Cambridge University Press
- Will use for formation of darkmatter halos and topics related to galaxy evolution / formation
- Additional readings indicated on the course website



Code

- Lecture notes contain code examples in Python
- Assignments + final will require some coding as well, preferably done in Python (e.g., jupyter notebook)
- Please try installing all of the pre-requisites ASAP, don't wait until the first assignment

Code

name: galdyncourse	Ê
channels:	
- conda-forge	
dependencies:	
- python=3.8	
- ipython	
- jupyter	
- numpy	
- scipy	
- matplotlib	
- pyqt	
- pandas	
- pip	
<pre>- conda-forge::astropy>=2</pre>	
<pre>- conda-forge::galpy</pre>	
- pip:	
- astroquery	

- See the Notes' Preface for an environment.yml file that easily allow you to setup a conda environment for this course that contains everything you need
- (note that because some of the code required in the notes is in active development, for some code examples you will need to download galpy's development version)
- The course notes have live code

• Require:

Marking scheme

- Assignments: 3 assignments throughout the semester —> total 30%
- Participation —> 20%:
 - Each student needs to send at least one question by the end of the work day the day before the Q&A session
- Presentation: Each student gives a short presentation in week 10 (Nov. 23-27, exact date/time TBD) on a topic in "Galactic Structure and Dynamics"; we'll discuss possible topics later —> 20% of total
- Take-home final + oral -> 30%

Assignments

- Assignment 1: TBP on Oct. 1, due Oct 15 at the start of class
- Assignment 2: TBP on Oct. 22, due Nov. 5 at the start of class
- Assignment 3: TBP on Nov. 5, due Nov. 19 at the start of class

(preliminary) Schedule

Schedule

- Week 1: Class logistics; Introduction to galactic structure; overview of background knowledge.
- Week 2: General properties of gravitational potentials; properties and examples of spherical mass distributions; basics of classical mechanics; orbits in spherical potentials.
- Week 3: Galaxies as collisionless sytems; equilibrium configurations of spherical systems; virial theorem; collisionless Boltzmann equation; spherical Jeans equations; spherical distribution functions; applications: masses of spherical systems.
- Week 4: Properties of disky mass distributions; orbits in axisymmetric potentials; dark matter; rotation curves; gas kinematics in the Milky Way.
- Week 5: Asymmetric drift; the dynamics of the solar neighborhood; Spheroidal and triaxial mass distributions; orbits in these mass distributions; surfaces of section; chaos; Schwarzschild modeling.
- Week 6: Numerical methods; *N*-body modeling.
- Week 7: Formation and evolution of dark matter halos; violent relaxation; phase-mixing.
- Week 8: Chemical evolution of galaxies; age-abundance relations in the solar neighborhood; stellar population synthesis.
- Week 9: Internal structure of elliptical galaxies; supermassive central black holes; stability of stellar systems; bars; spiral arms.
- Week 10: Student presentations.
- Week 11: Mergers and dynamical friction; tides.
- Week 12: Review.

What's going on this week? What's due?

Week	Dates	Topic	Due on Thu?
1	Sep $14 - Sep 18$	Introduction to galactic structure	
2	$\mathrm{Sep}\ 21-\mathrm{Sep}\ 25$	Gravitation, classical mechanics, spherical orbits	
3	${\rm Sep}28-{\rm Oct}02$	Dynamical equilibria, masses of spherical systems	
4	${\rm Oct}05-{\rm Oct}09$	Galactic disks, galactic rotation	
5	$Oct \ 12 - Oct \ 16$	Disk equilibria, spheroidal mass distributions	Assignment 1
6	$Oct \ 19 - Oct \ 23$	Numerical methods	Presentation topic
7	$Oct\ 26-Oct\ 30$	Dark matter halos	
8	Nov $02 - Nov 06$	Chemical evolution	Assignment 2
	Nov $09 - Nov 13$	Reading week, no class	
9	Nov $16 - Nov 20$	Elliptical galaxies, stability	Assignment 3
10	Nov $23 - Nov 27$	Presentations	
11	Nov $20 - Dec 04$	Mergers and dynamical friction	
12	$\mathrm{Dec}~07-\mathrm{Dec}~11$	Review	



What is the diameter of the Milky Way disk?

- A. 3 kpc
- B. 10 kpc
- C. 30 kpc
- D. 100 kpc

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How thick is the Milky Way disk?

- A. 100 pc
- B. 600 pc
- C. 2 kpc
- D. 20 kpc

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How many stars does the Milky Way contain?

- A. 10⁵
- B. 10⁷
- C. 10¹¹
- D. 10¹³

How many stars does the Milky Way contain?

A. 10⁵

B. 10⁷

C. 10¹¹

D. 10¹³

What is the ratio of (dark matter) / (stellar matter) in total in the Milky Way?

A. 0.3

B. 1

C. 3

D. 15

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C. 3

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What is the orbital period of the Sun around the Galactic center?

A. 1 Gyr

- B. 100 Myr
- C. 50 Myr
- D. 250 Myr

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