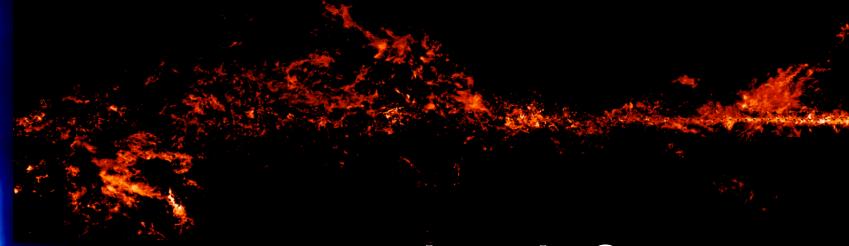


Mapping & Modelling the Outer Milky Way



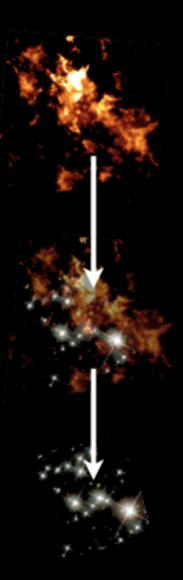
Lee J. Summers Astrophysics Group University of Exeter

Chris Brunt (Exeter) & Joseph Mottram (Exeter)

Key Questions



- Where/How do stars form?
- Where are the Spiral Arms?
 - How many?
 - Structure?
 - Velocity-Distance relation
- MW Velocity Field?



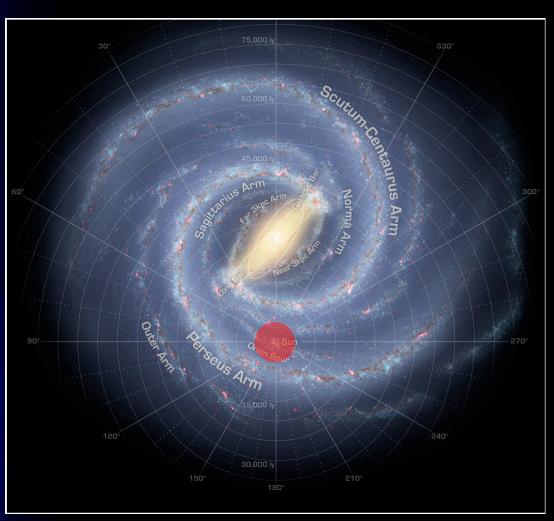
Goals



- Model the spatial-velocity field of spiral features in the Milky Way.
- Extract material within the spiral features as coherent structures.
- Create an extra-Galactic style view of the Milky Way.

The Milky Way



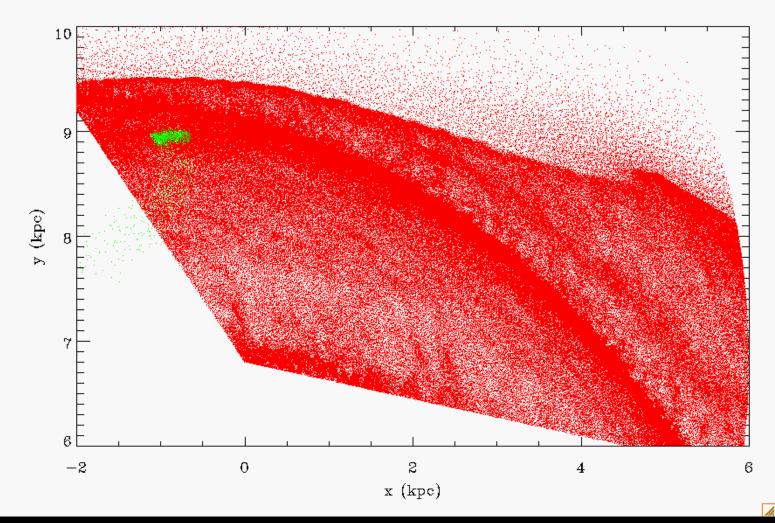


Geometric ambiguities Kinematic ambiguities

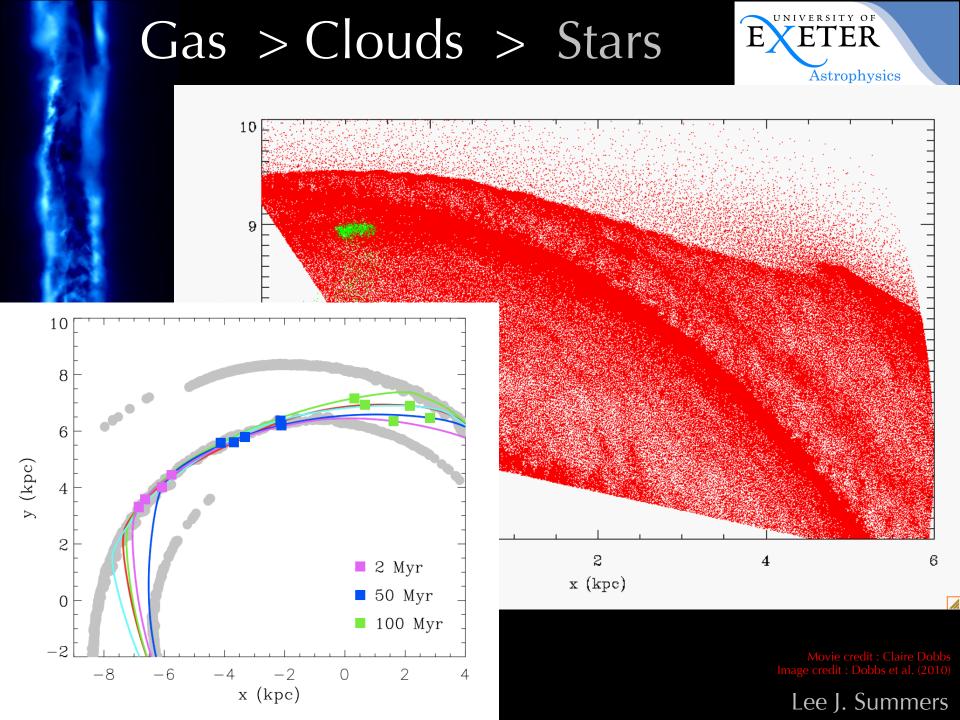
Image credit: R Hurt (SSC), JPL-Caltech, NASA.

Gas > Clouds > Stars



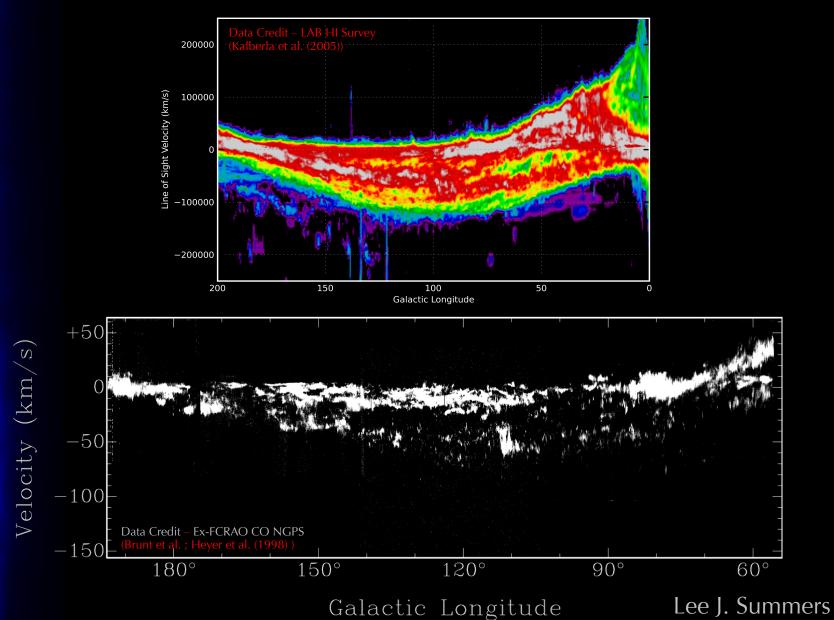


Movie credit : Claire Dobbs Image credit : Dobbs et al. (2010)



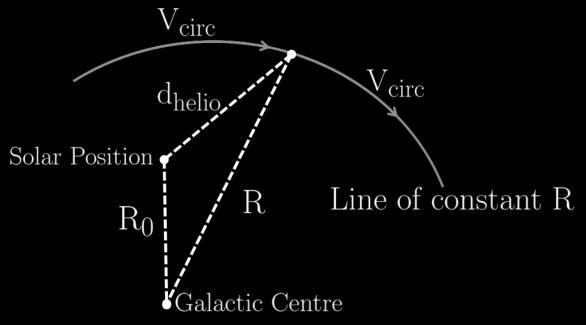
Tracing Spiral Structure





Shocked Motion Model (i)





- Distance Fit
- Arm velocity field
- Correction for kinematic distances

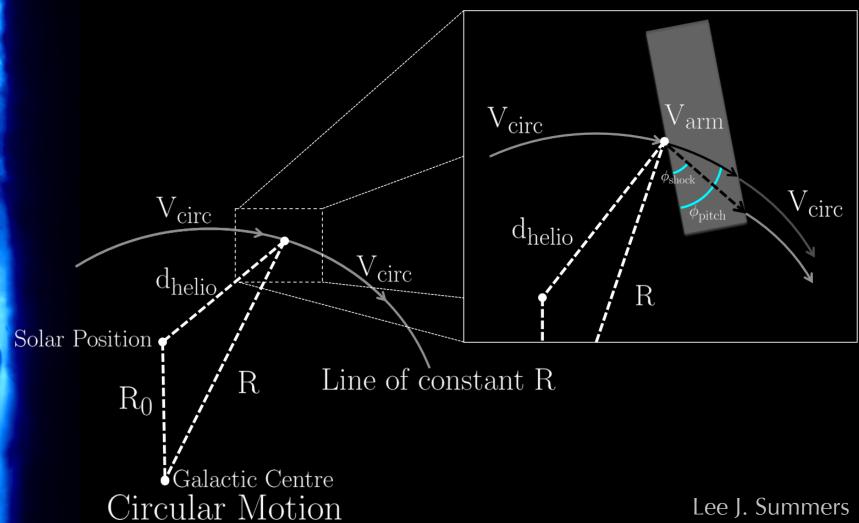
Shocked Motion Model (ii)



$$V_{los} = (V_{arm}.\sin(\epsilon)) - (V_{circ}.\sin(l))$$

$$\epsilon = \left(\arcsin\left(\frac{R_0}{R}.\sin(l)\right) - \Delta\phi_{sp}\right)$$

Shocked Motion

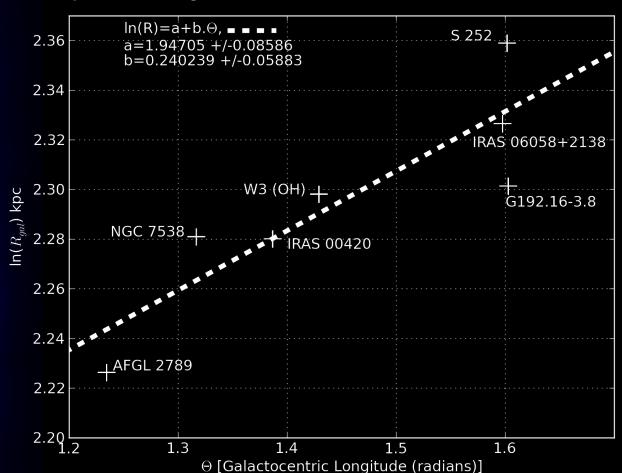


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Logarithmic Arm Fitting



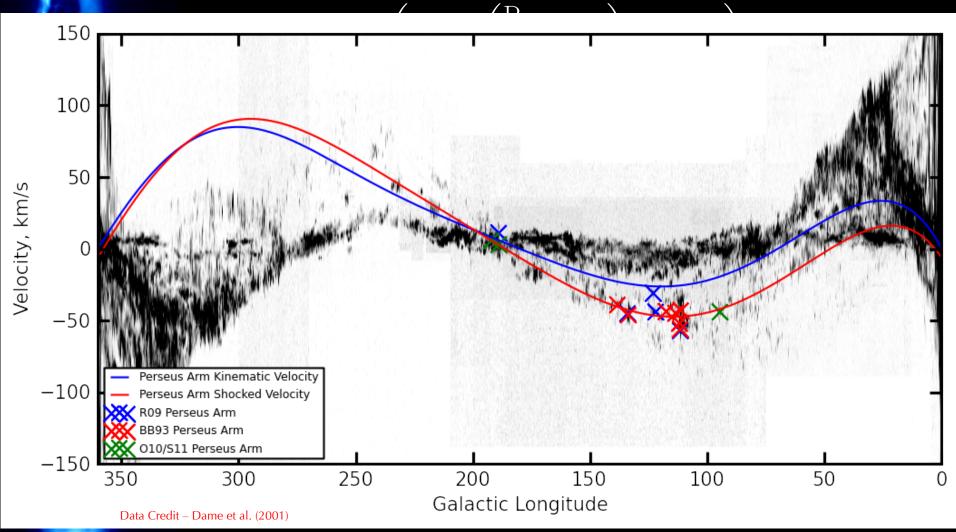
- Fit a logarithmic spiral to HMSF regions
- Acquire a longitude-Galactic Radius relation.



Velocity Fitting

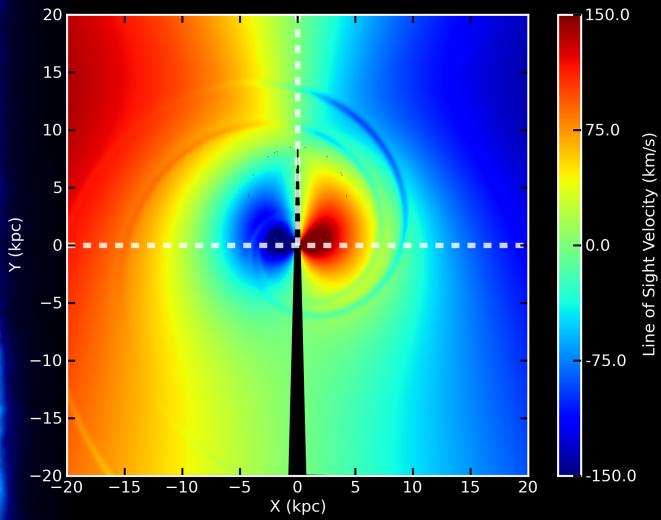


$$V_{los} = (V_{arm}.sin(\epsilon)) - (V_{circ}.sin(l))$$



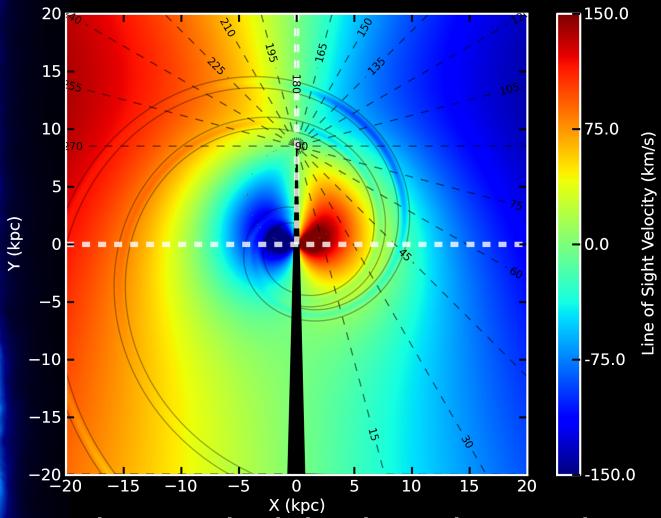
Shocked Motion Fit





Shocked Motion Fit





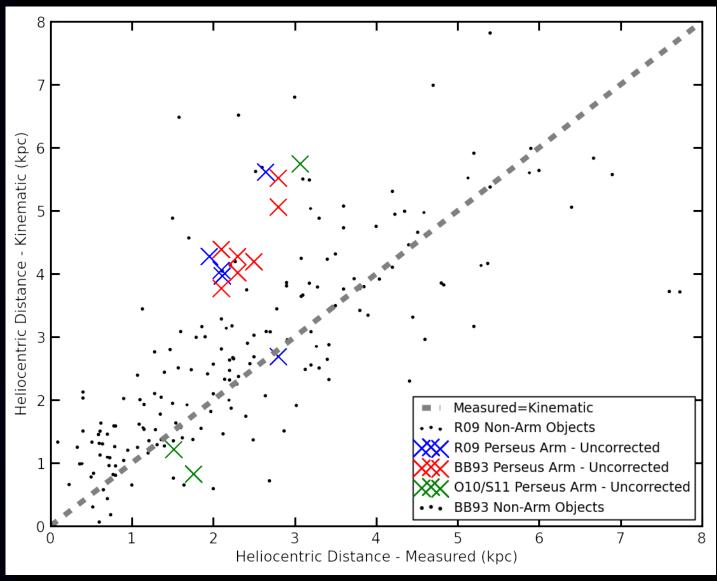
Circular Residual (backwards) = 22 km/s

Radial Residual (inwards) = 6 km/s

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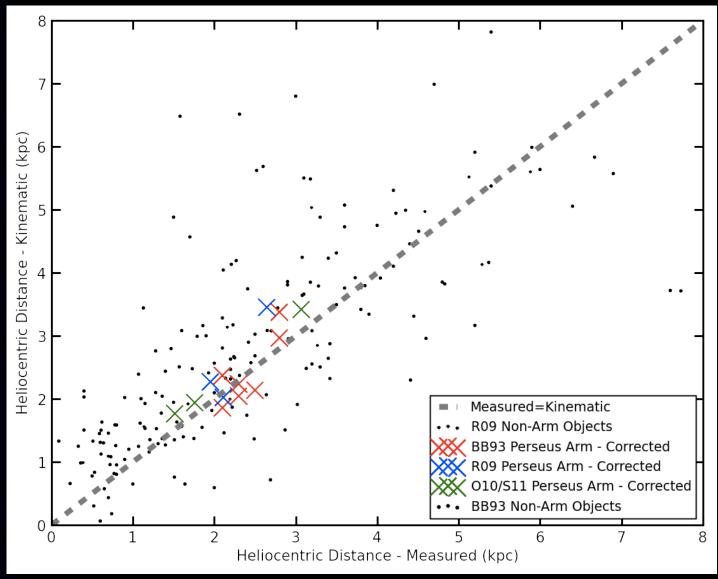
Correcting Distance





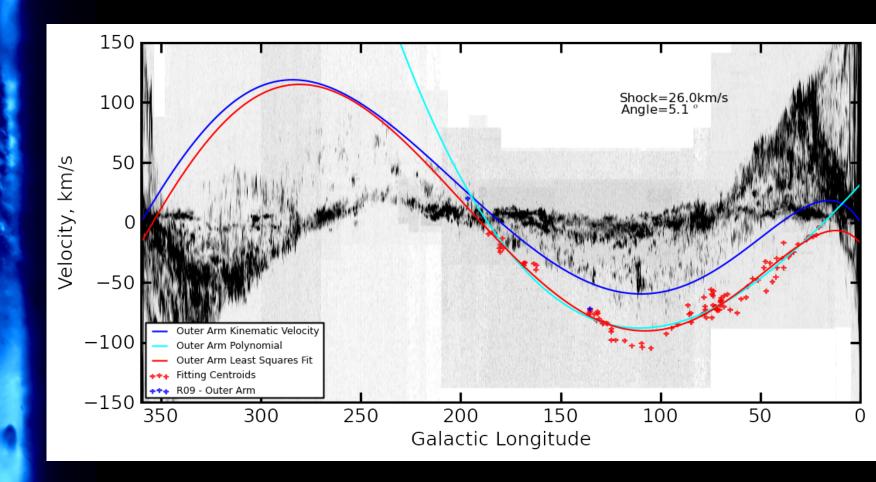
Correcting Distance





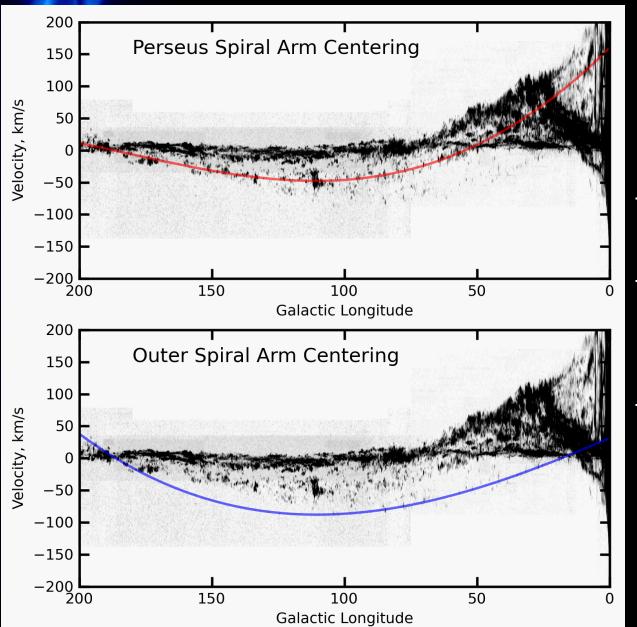
Finding Other Arms



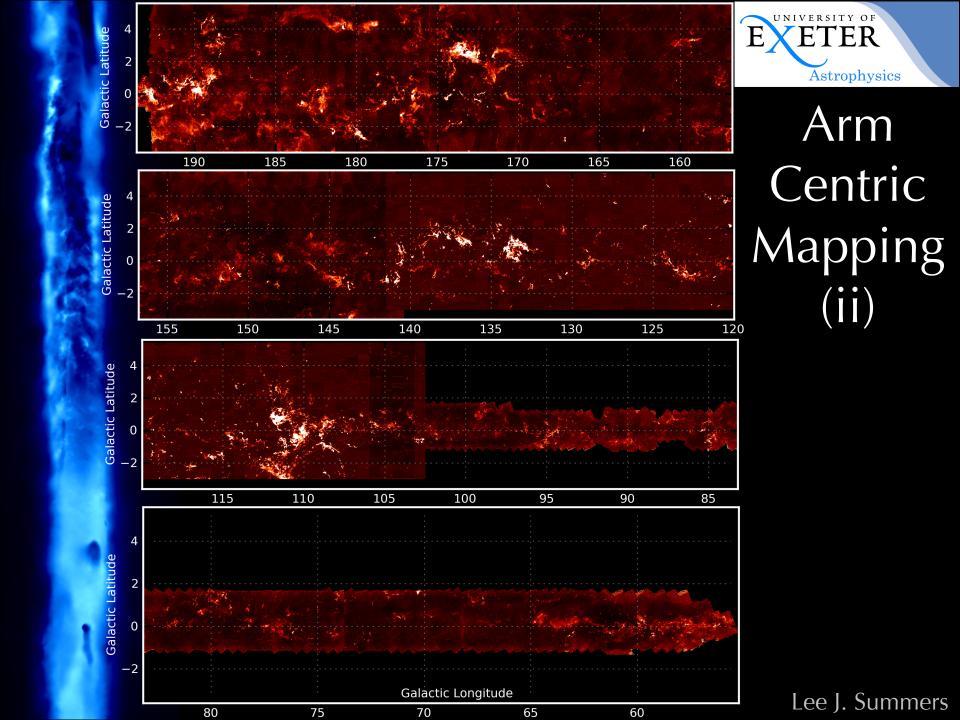


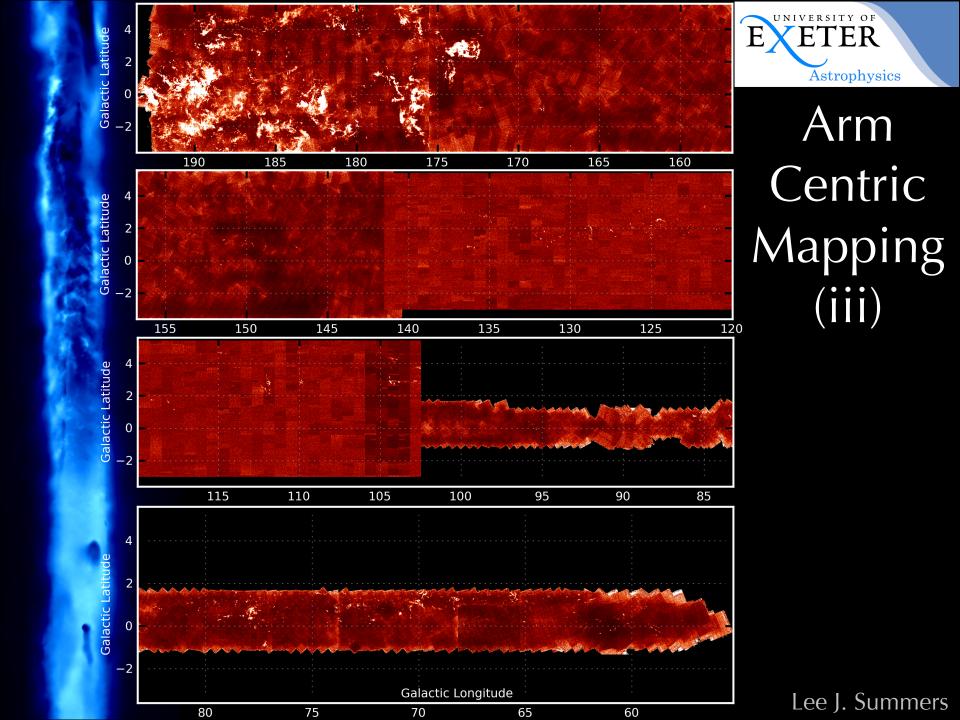
Arm Centric Mapping (i)

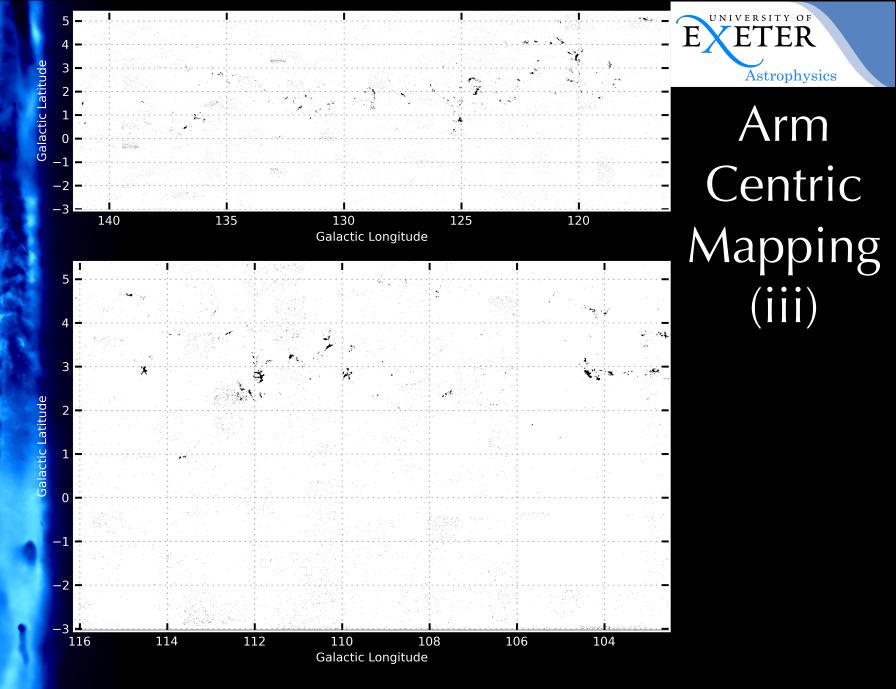




- 0 km/s = Arm Centre
- Reduces velocity span of arm-based material.
- Removes velocity gradient across arm based clouds



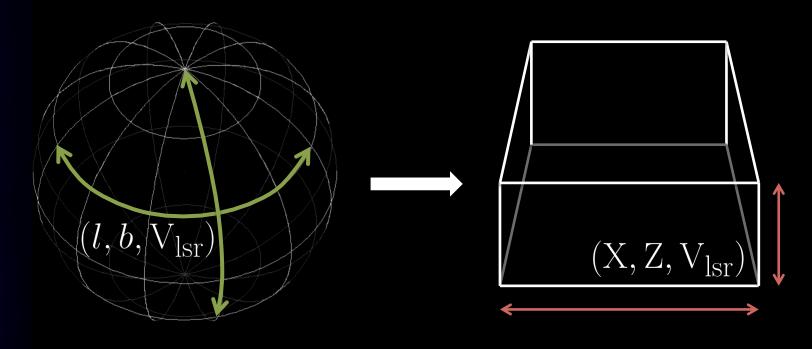




Common Res. Mapping (i)



Coordinate transform



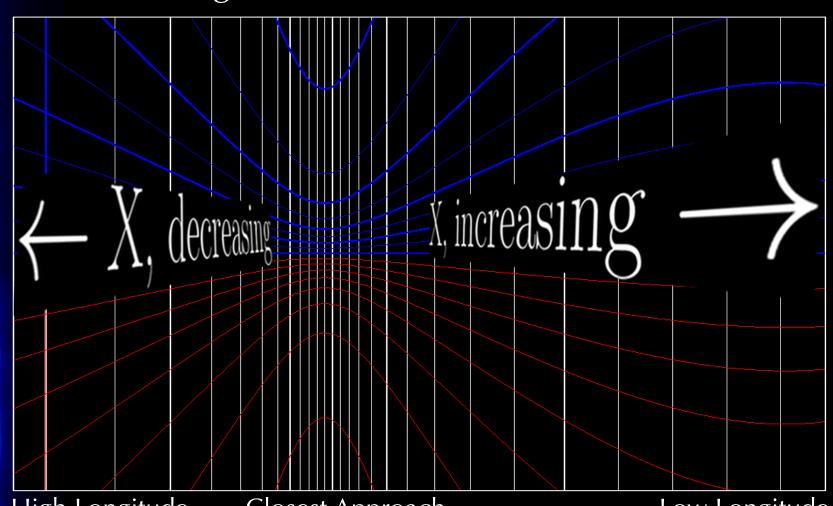
$$l(180^{\circ}) \equiv X(0pc)$$

 $b(0^{\circ}) \equiv Z(0pc)$

Common Res. Mapping (ii)



Smoothing kernel



High Longitude

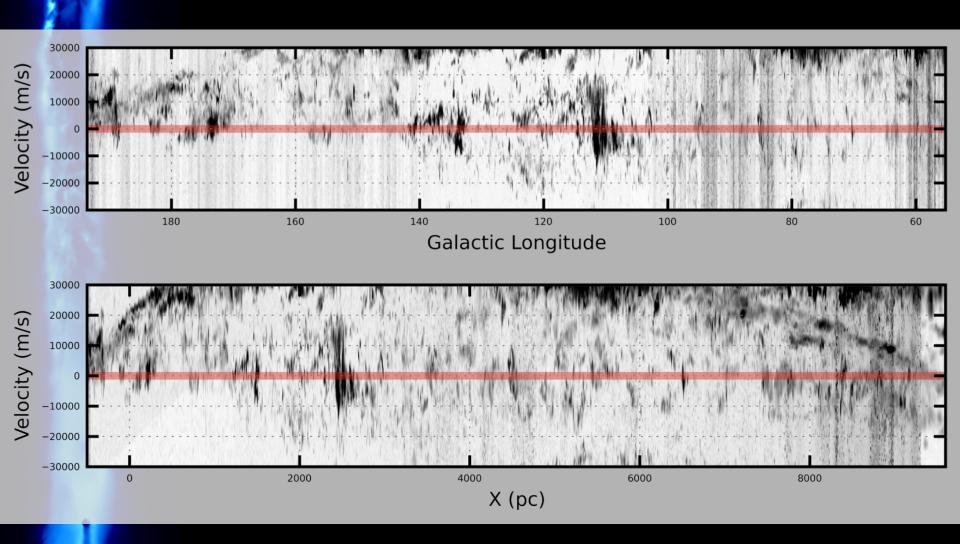
Closest Approach

Low Longitude

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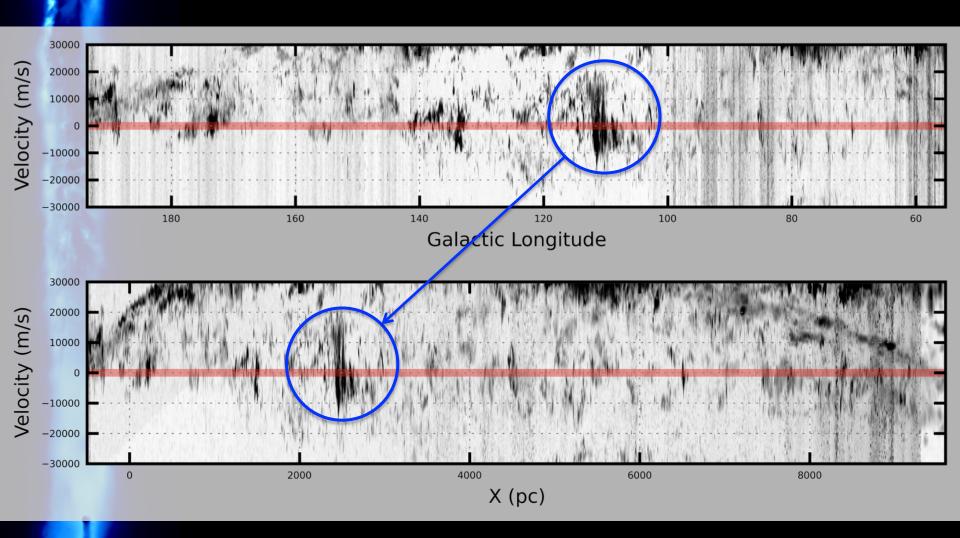
Common Res. Mapping (iii) E





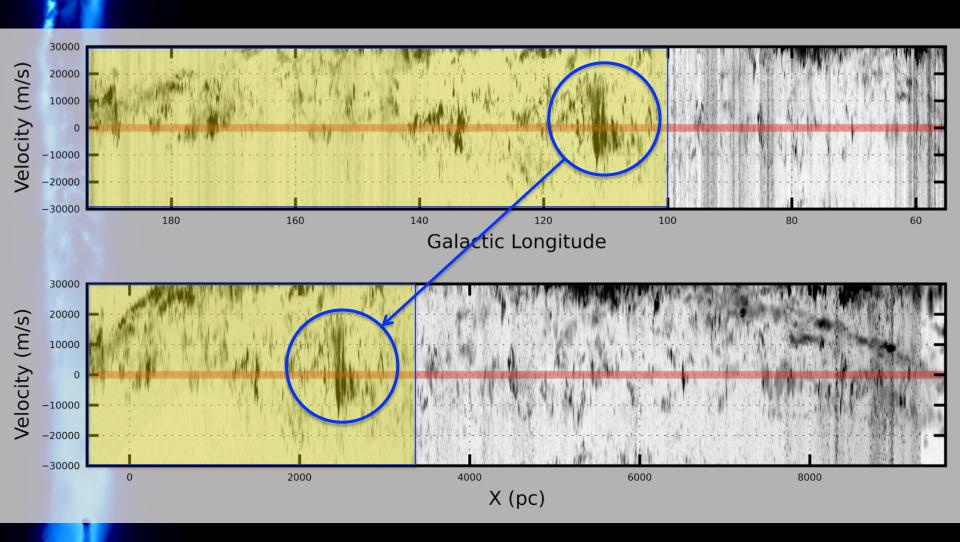
Common Res. Mapping (iii) E





Common Res. Mapping (iii)

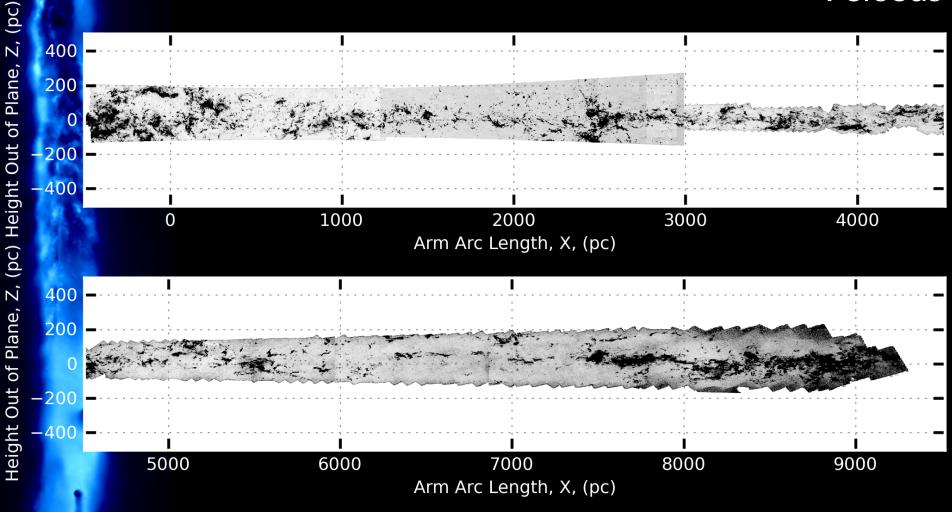




Common Res. Mapping (iii)

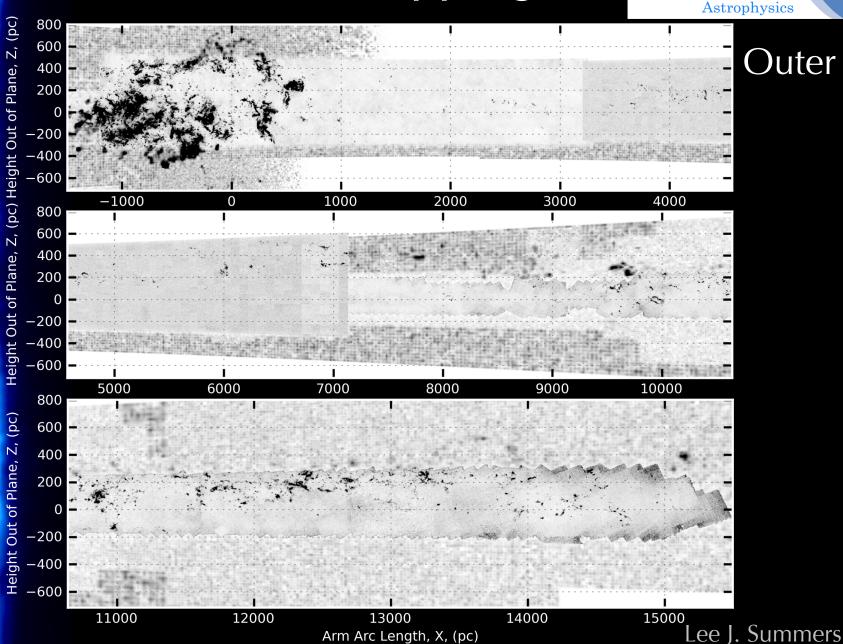


Perseus



Common Res. Mapping (iii)







So, what now?

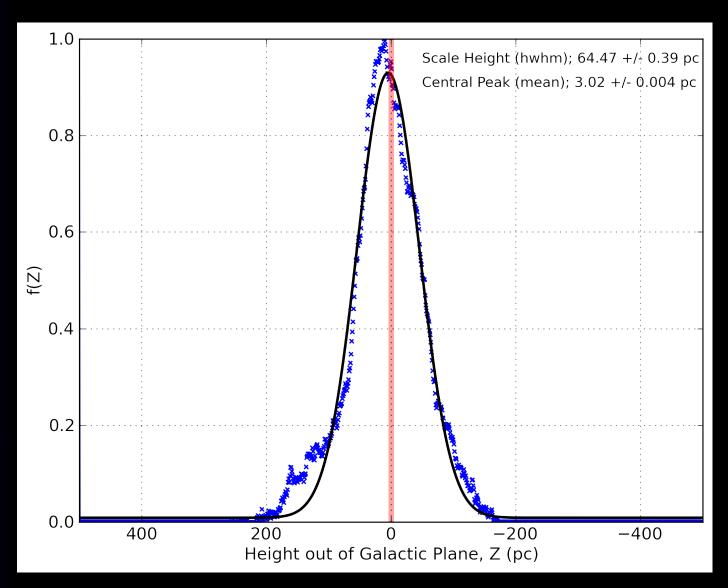
Analysis



- What is the scale height of arm material?
- Do the Larson relations still hold true?
 - Size-line width (Solomon et al. 1987)
 - Surface density dependence? (Heyer et al. 2009)

Analysis – Scale Height

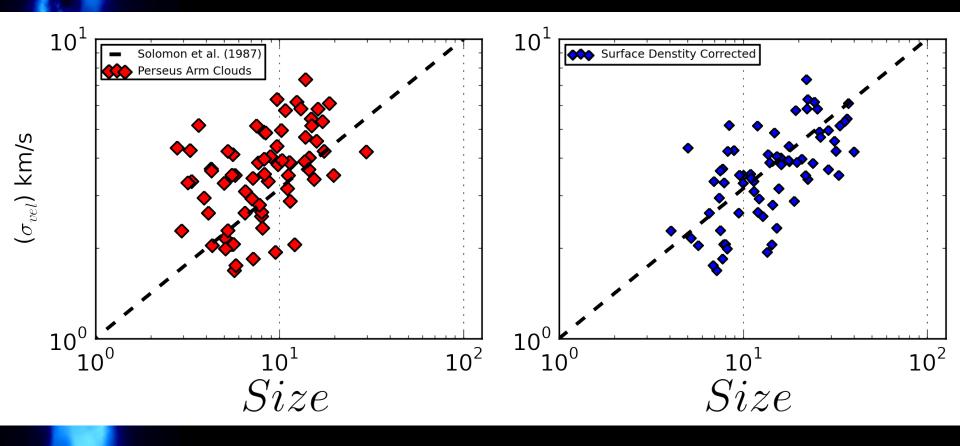




Analysis – Size:line-width



- Solomon's Size definitions



- All clouds on the same linear scale across the full extent of the Perseus arm.

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What have we achieved?



- Modeled the spatial-velocity field of spiral features in the Milky Way.
 - Accounted for non-circular motion using a shocked modification to the circular velocity field.
 - The modelled radial & circular perturbations are consistent with their measured counterparts
- Produced a series of Arm-Centred maps for Perseus & Outer arms.
 - Creating a cloud sample measured at a common distance
- Produced a series of maps at a single common resolution over the full extent of the arms.

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On-going Work



- Perform full cloud decomposition & analysis
 - Mass spectrum
 - Size linewidth
 - etc

- Comparison with Galactic & Extragalactic cloud catalogues
- Cloud properties dependent of resolution

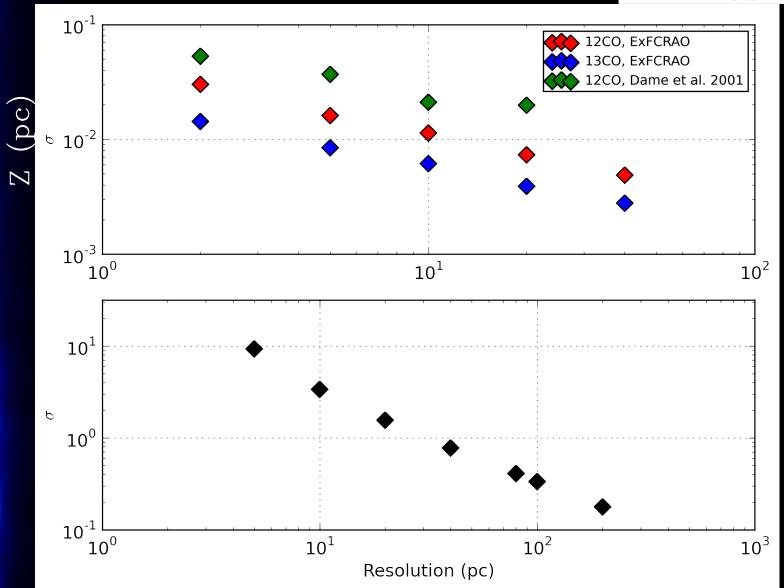
- Map other arms?



Thank You Any Questions?

Analysis – The Kernel





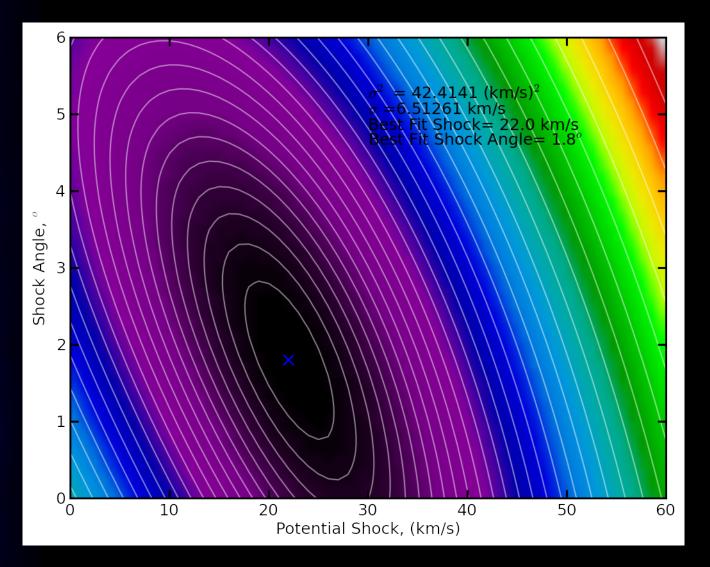
Gas > Clouds > Stars

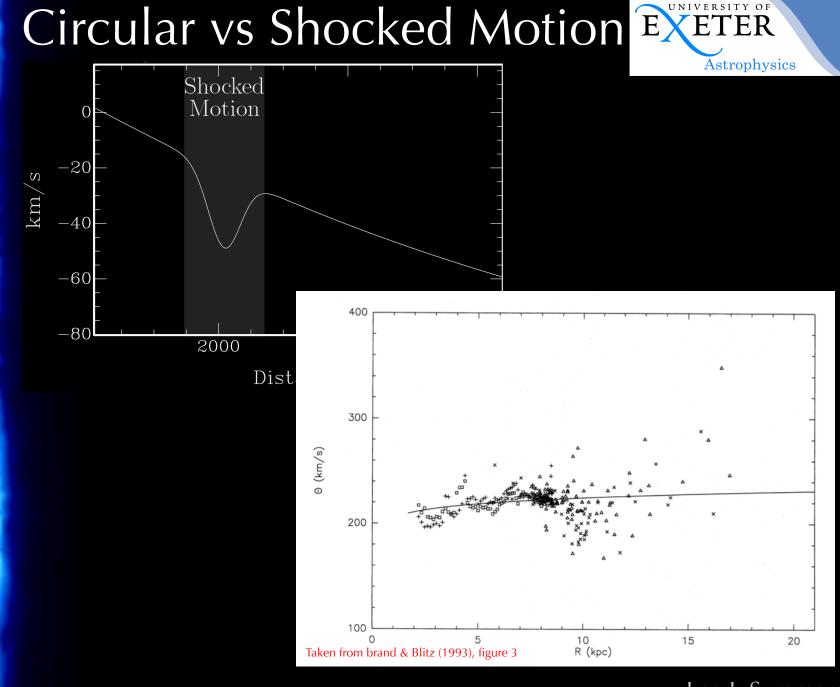


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Analysis – Error Ellipse



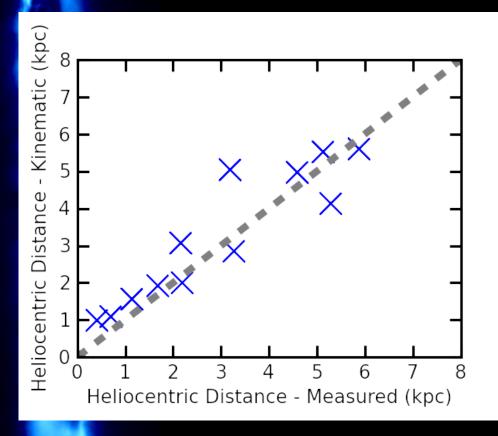


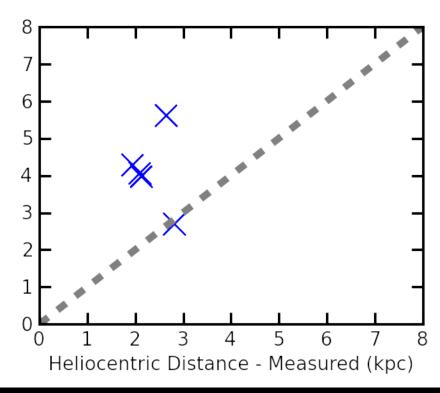


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Correcting Distance







Correcting Distance



