

# Making the best of the data: discrete dynamical modelling of Omega Centauri

Laura Watkins

MPIA, Heidelberg

Glenn van de Ven, Remco van den Bosch

Mark den Brok, Alex Budenbender

Dynamics meets kinematic tracers, Ringberg, 12 April 2012

# Omega Centauri



# Omega Centauri is interesting

Omega Centauri



NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

# Omega Centauri is interesting

Omega Centauri



\* GCs vs dSphs

NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

# Omega Centauri is interesting

Omega Centauri



- \* GCs vs dSphs
- \* dark matter?

NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

# Omega Centauri is interesting

Omega Centauri



- \* GCs vs dSphs
  - \* dark matter?
  - \* multiple SPs

NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

# Omega Centauri is interesting

Omega Centauri



- \* GCs vs dSphs
  - \* dark matter?
  - \* multiple SPs
- \* IMBH?

NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

# Omega Centauri is interesting

Omega Centauri

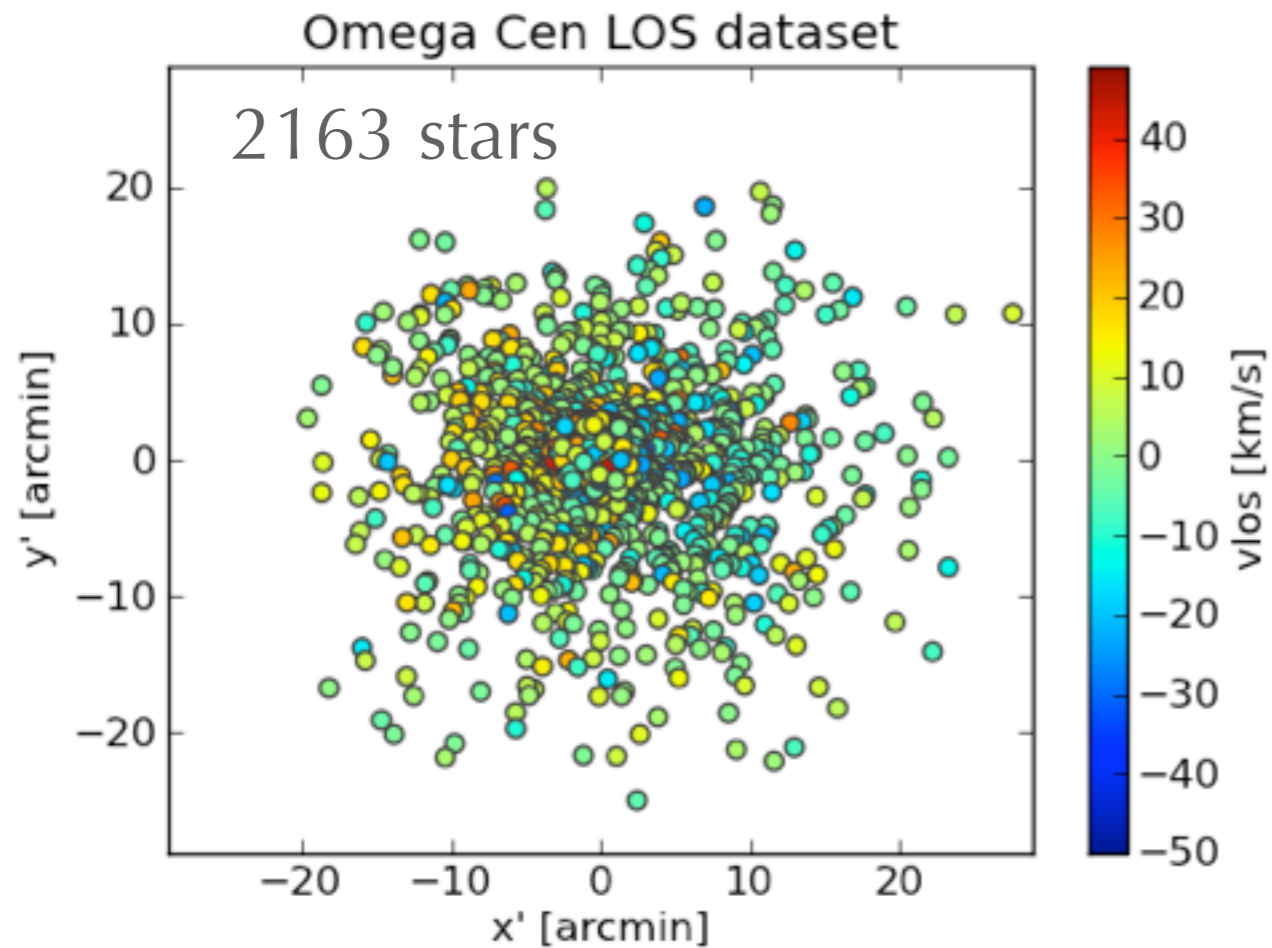


NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

- \* GCs vs dSphs
  - \* dark matter?
  - \* multiple SPs
- \* IMBH?
- \* lots of good data

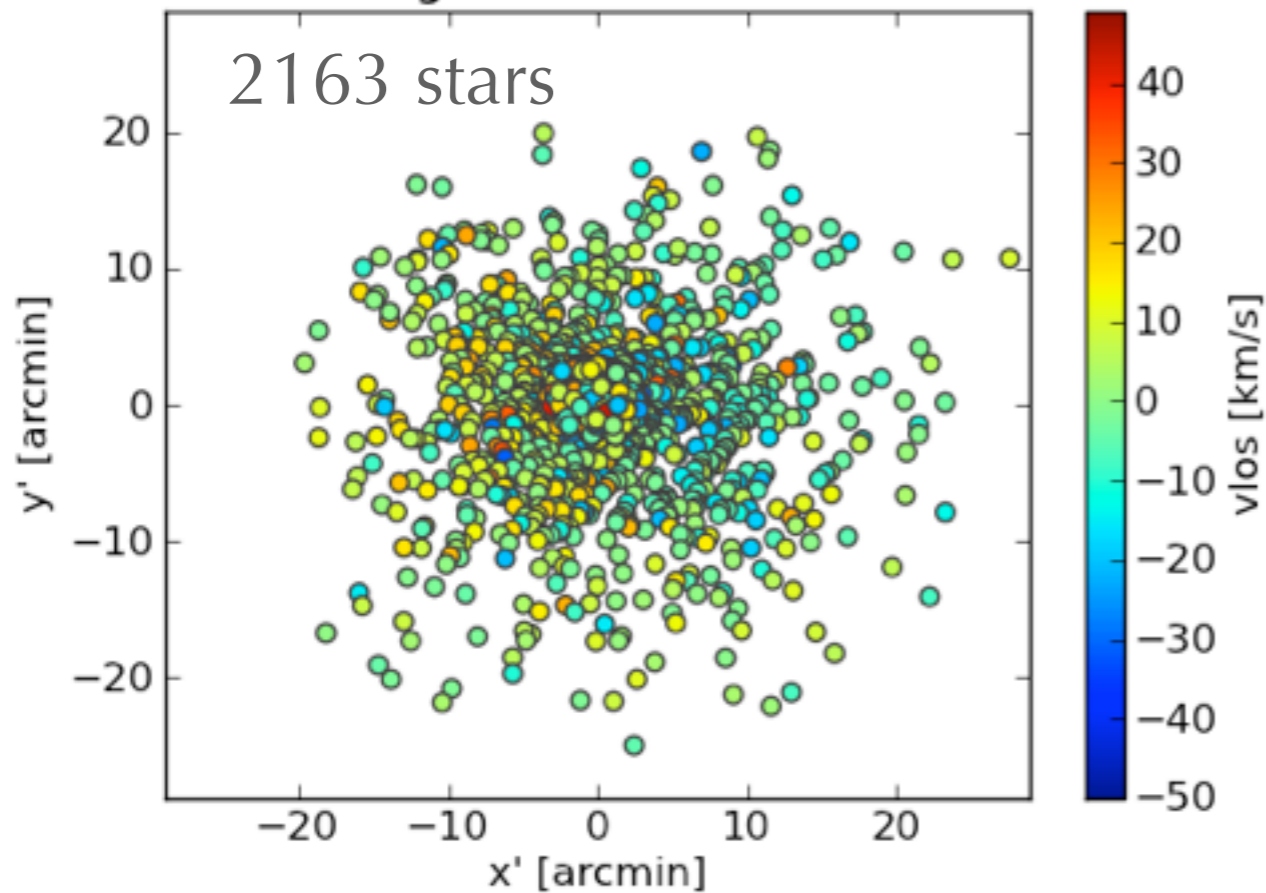


# some Local Group objects have fantastic data sets

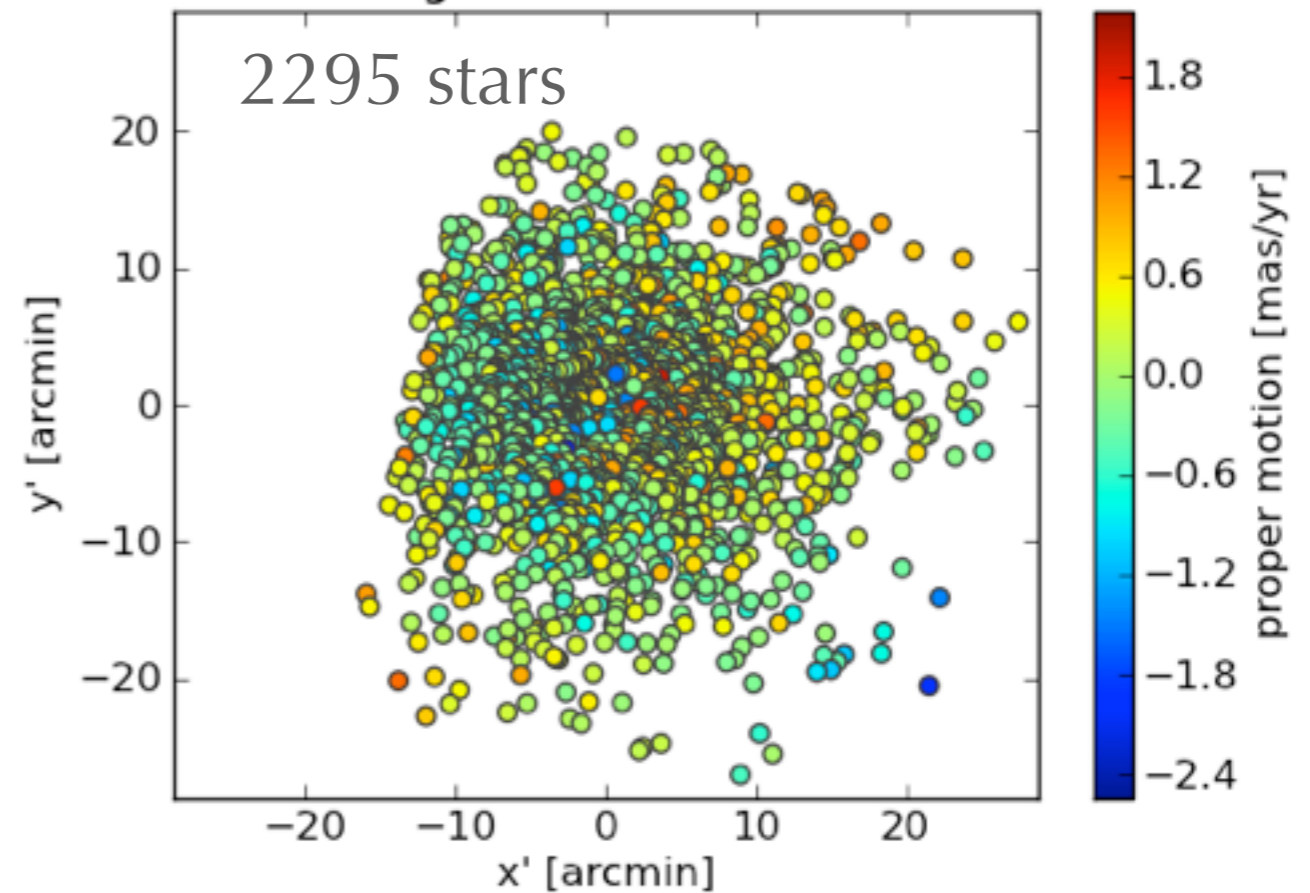


# some Local Group objects have fantastic data sets

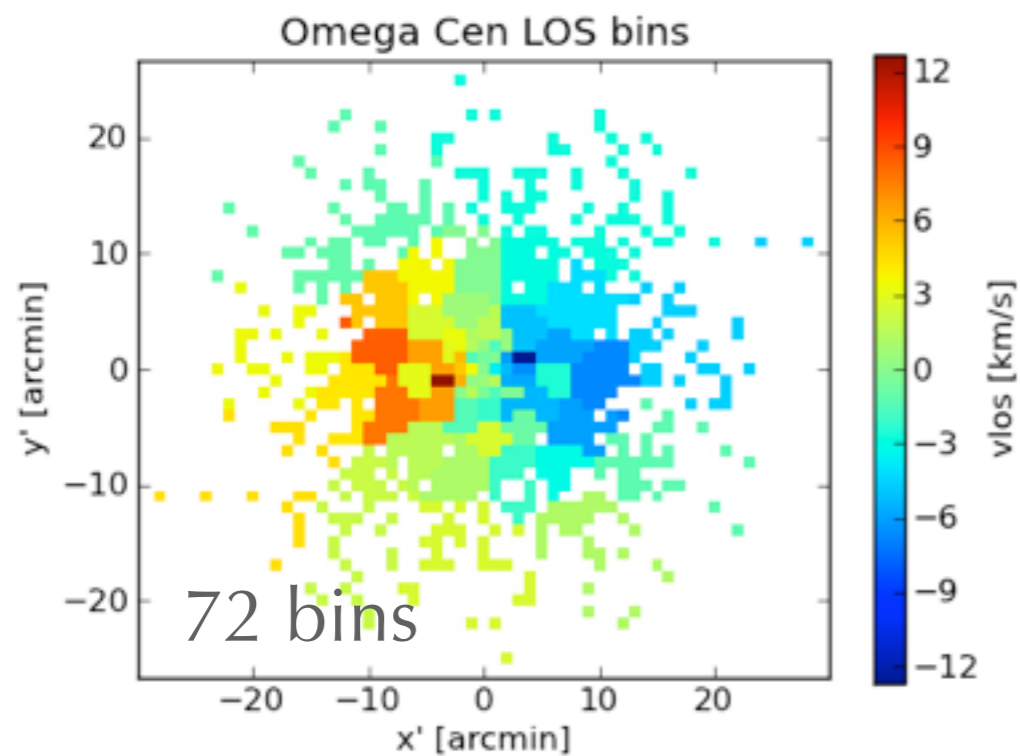
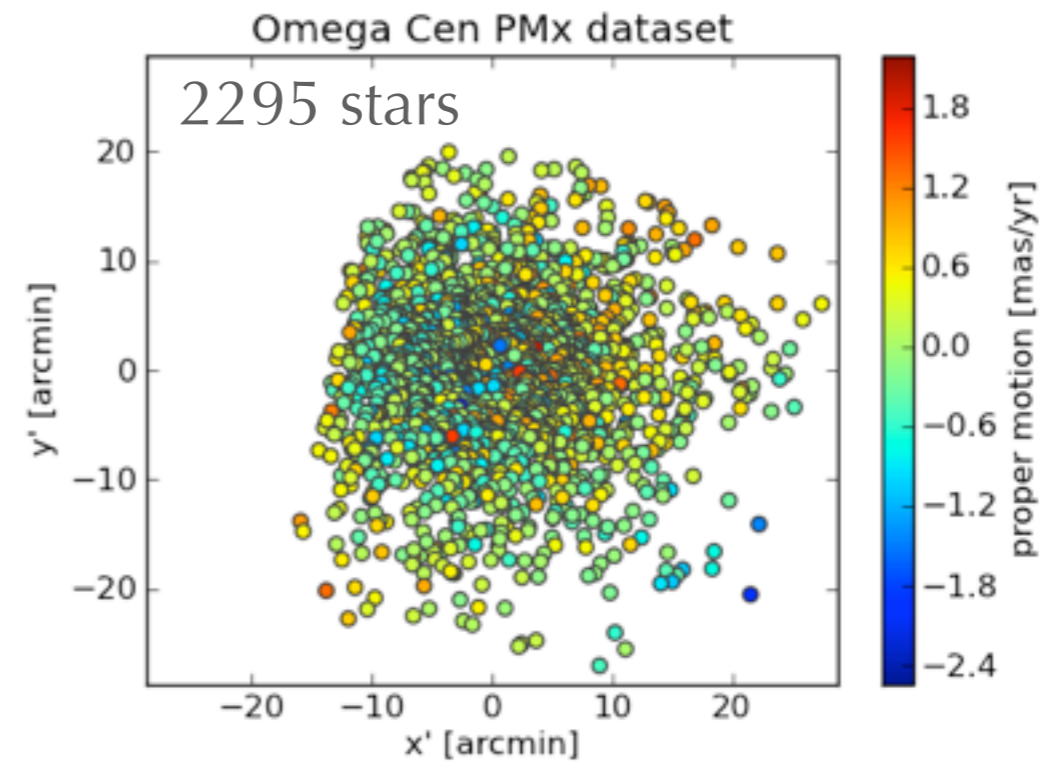
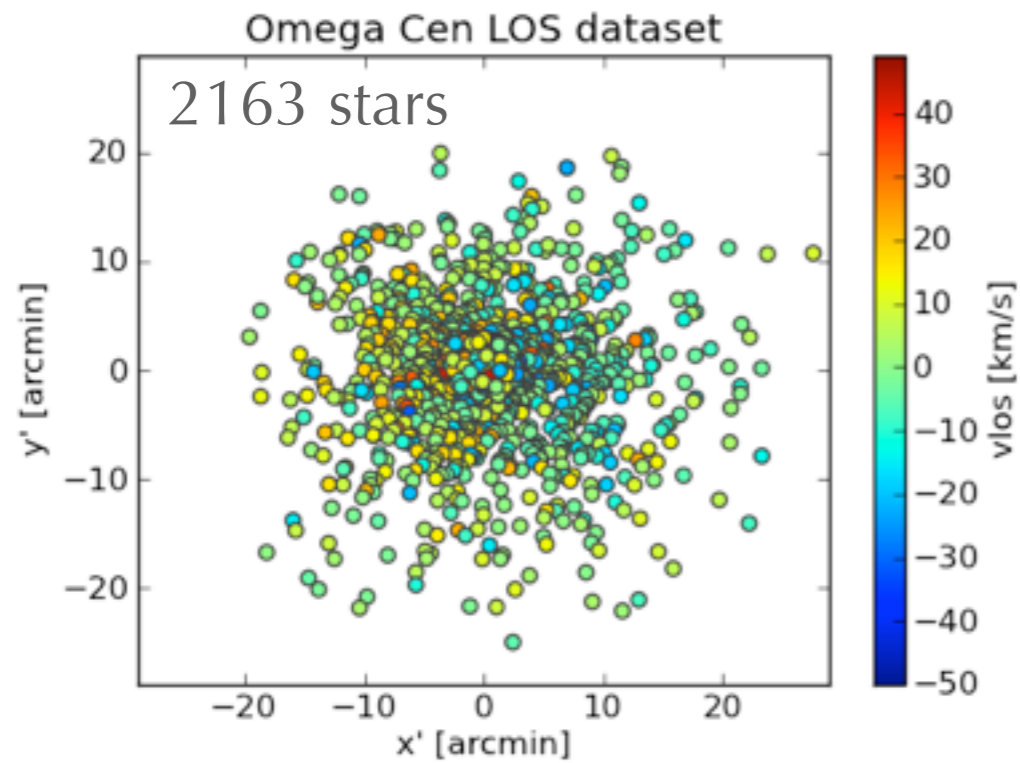
Omega Cen LOS dataset



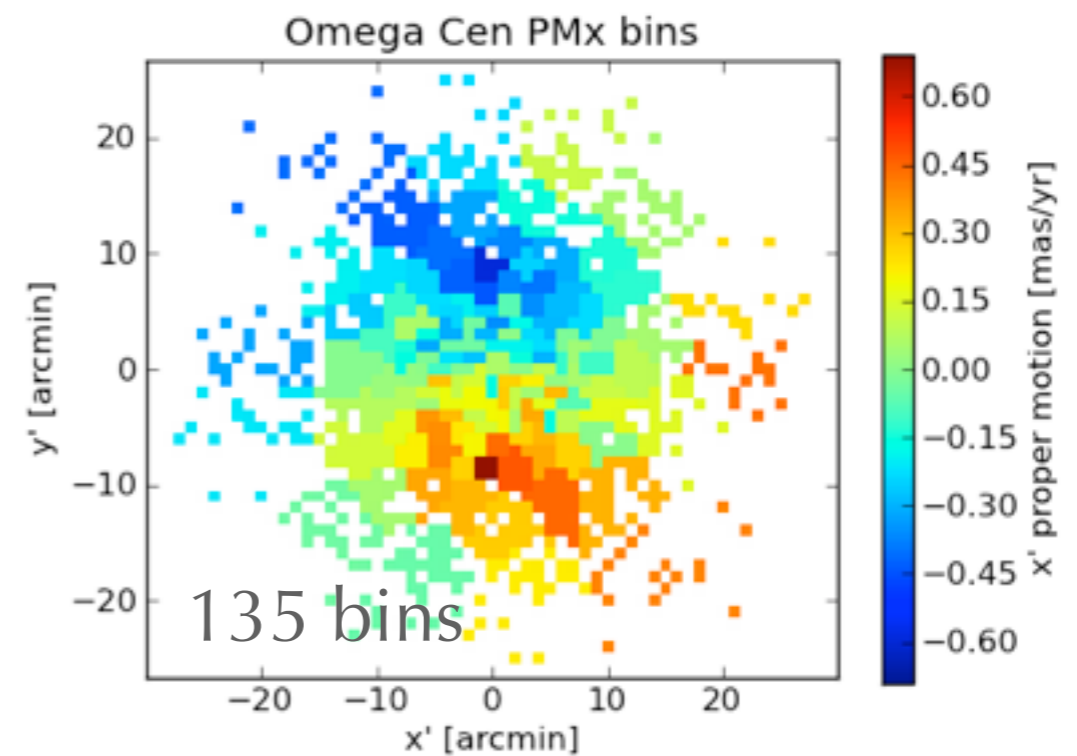
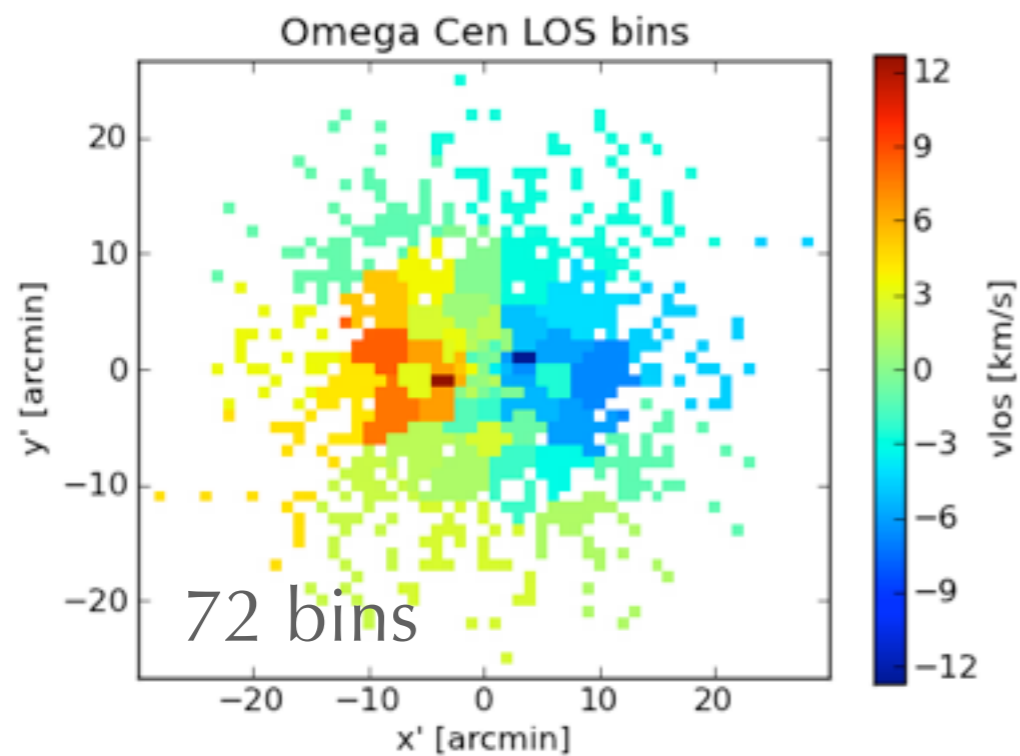
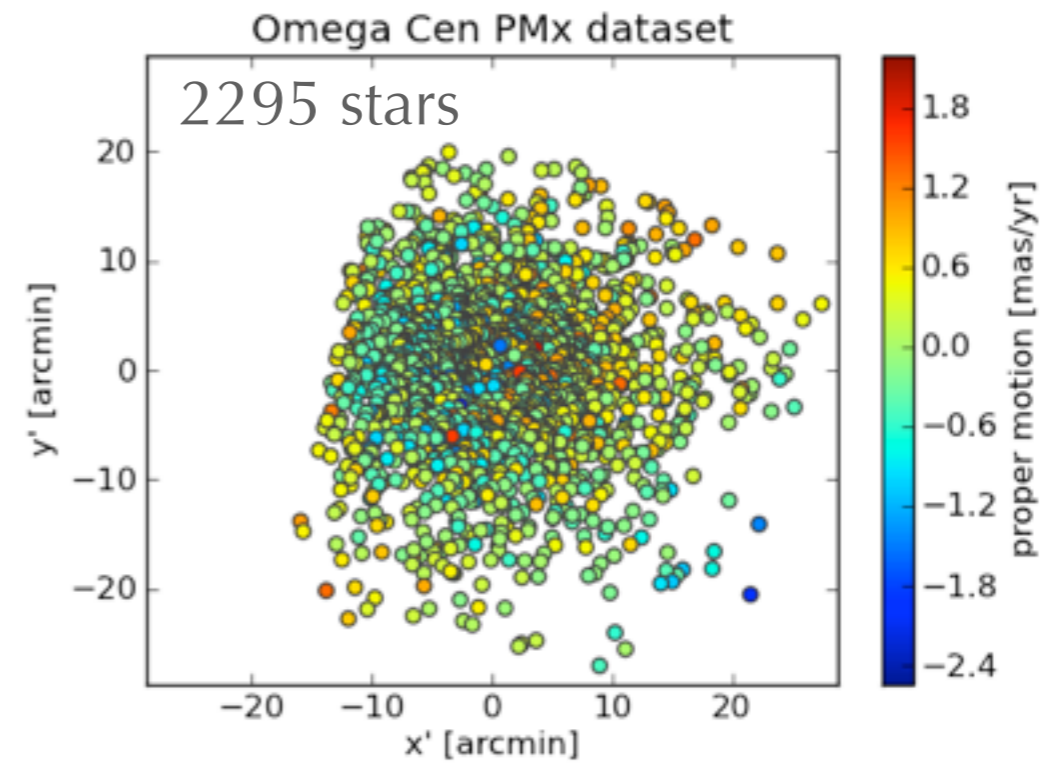
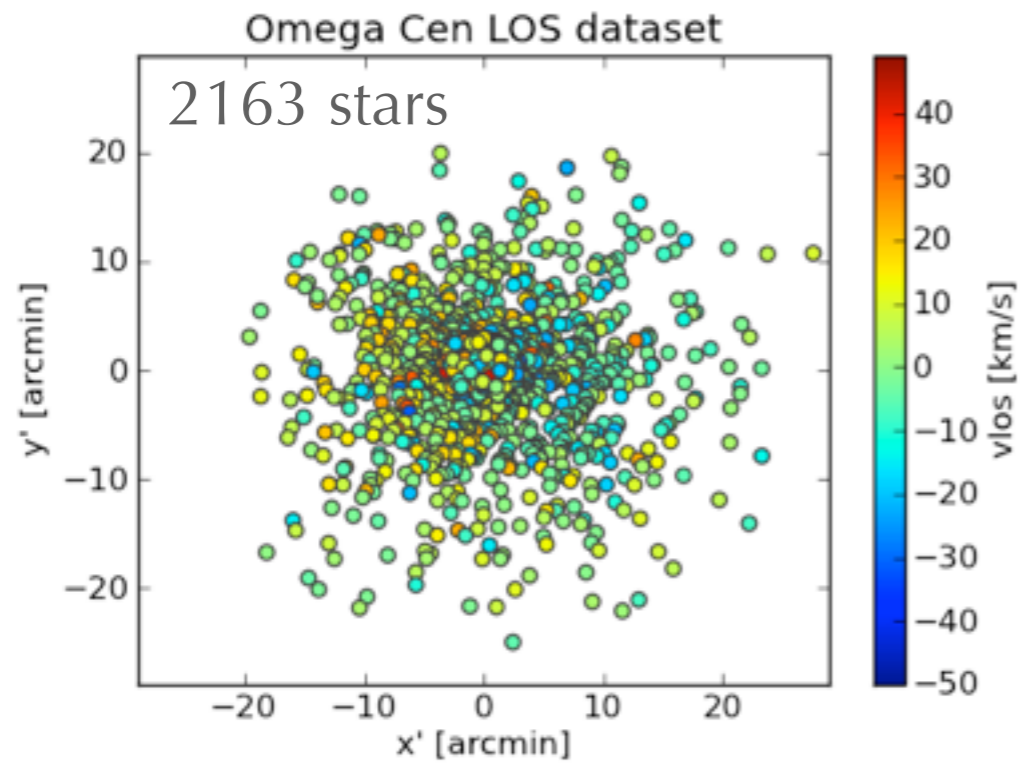
Omega Cen PMx dataset



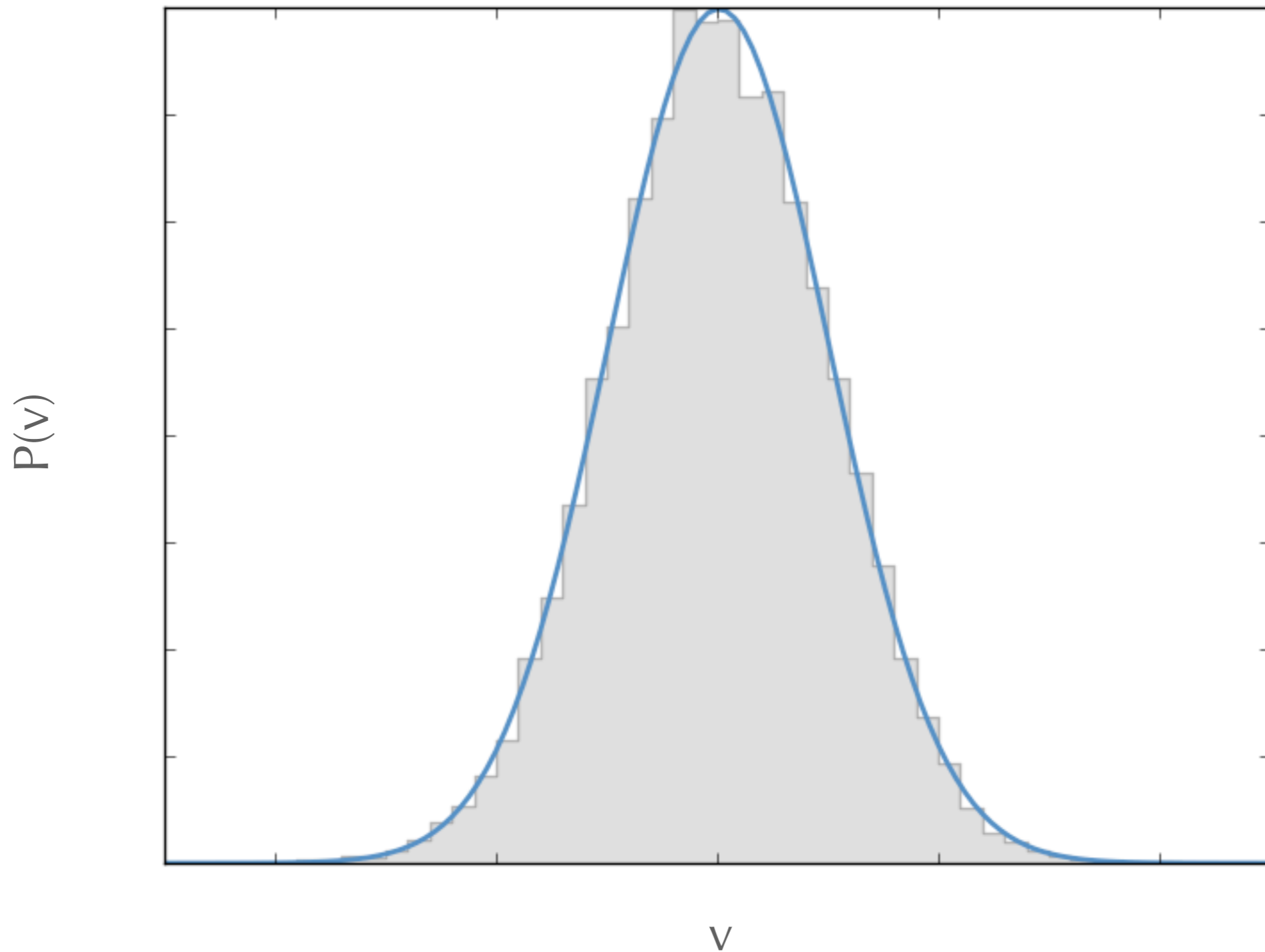
# we bin spatially



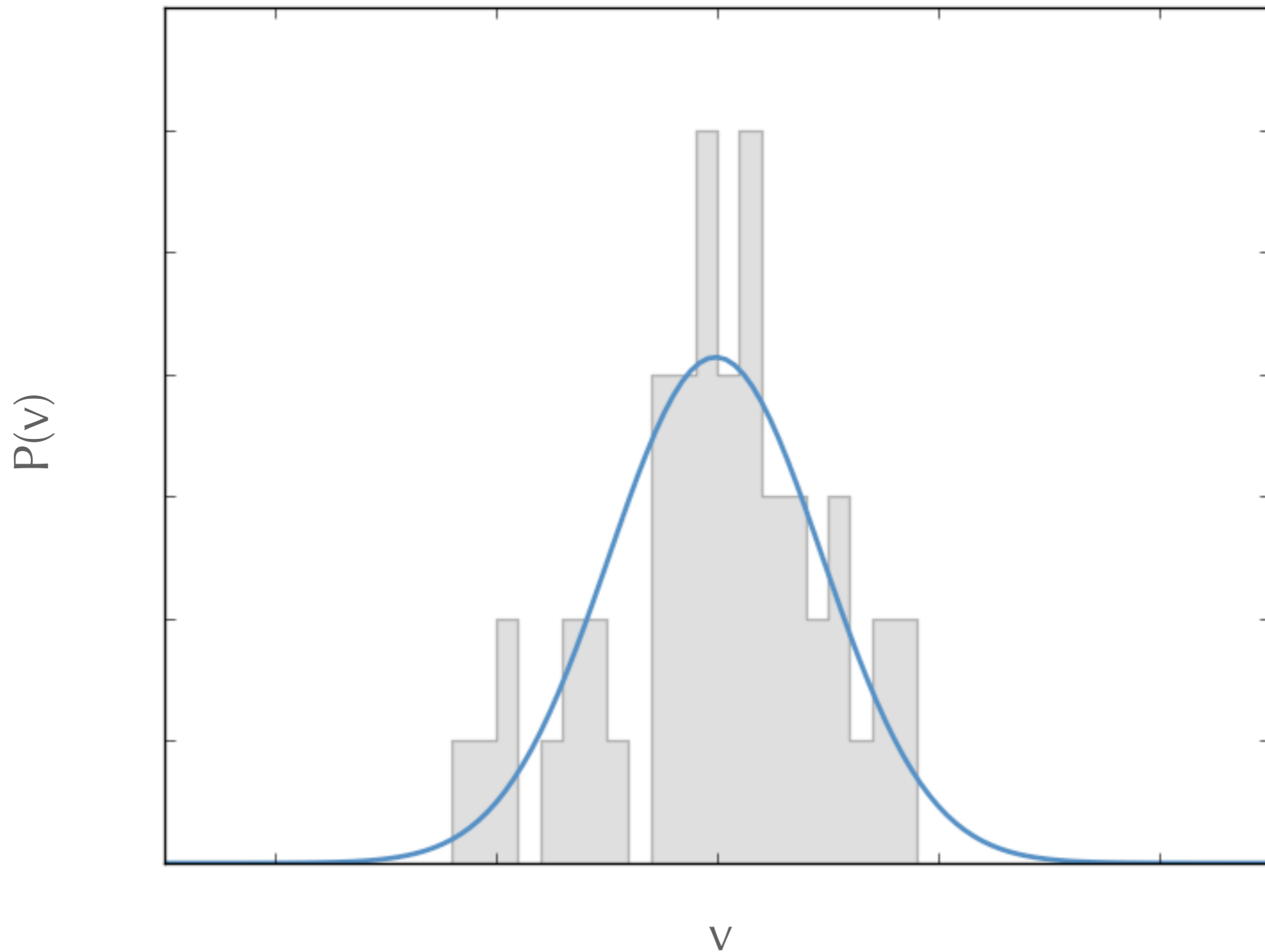
we bin spatially



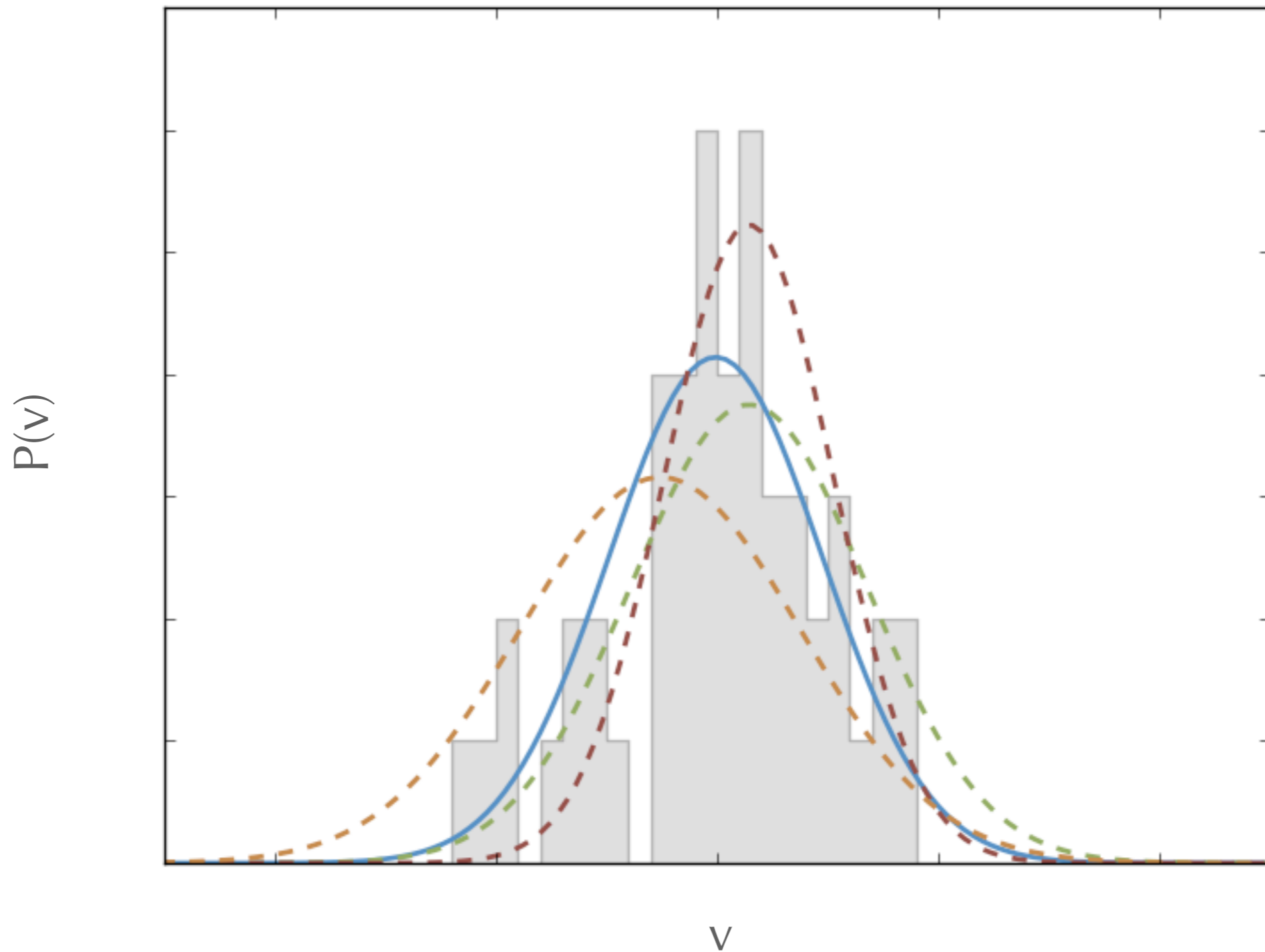
# binning matches moments



# binning matches moments

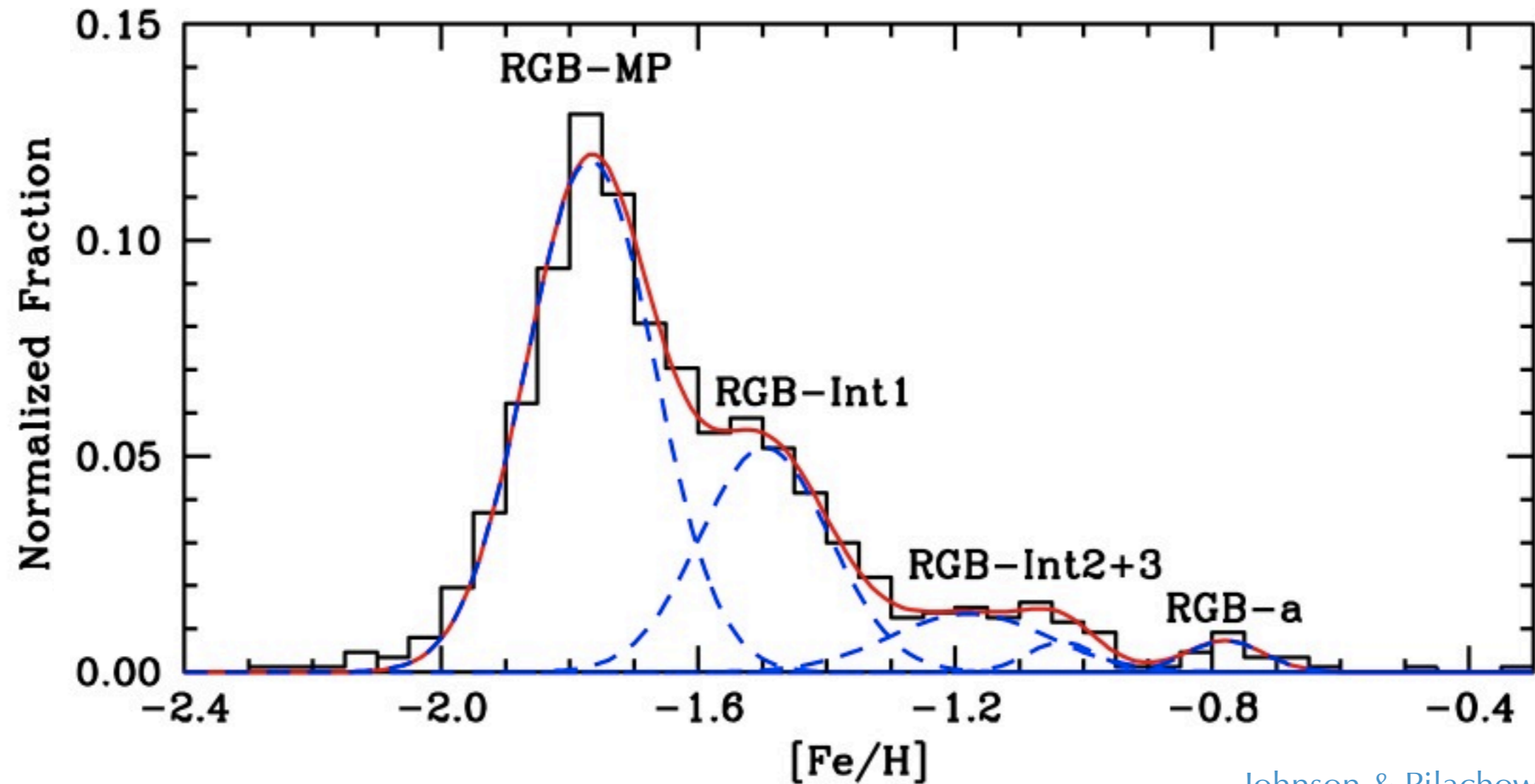


# binning matches moments



we can incorporate chemical information

## Omega Cen metallicity distribution

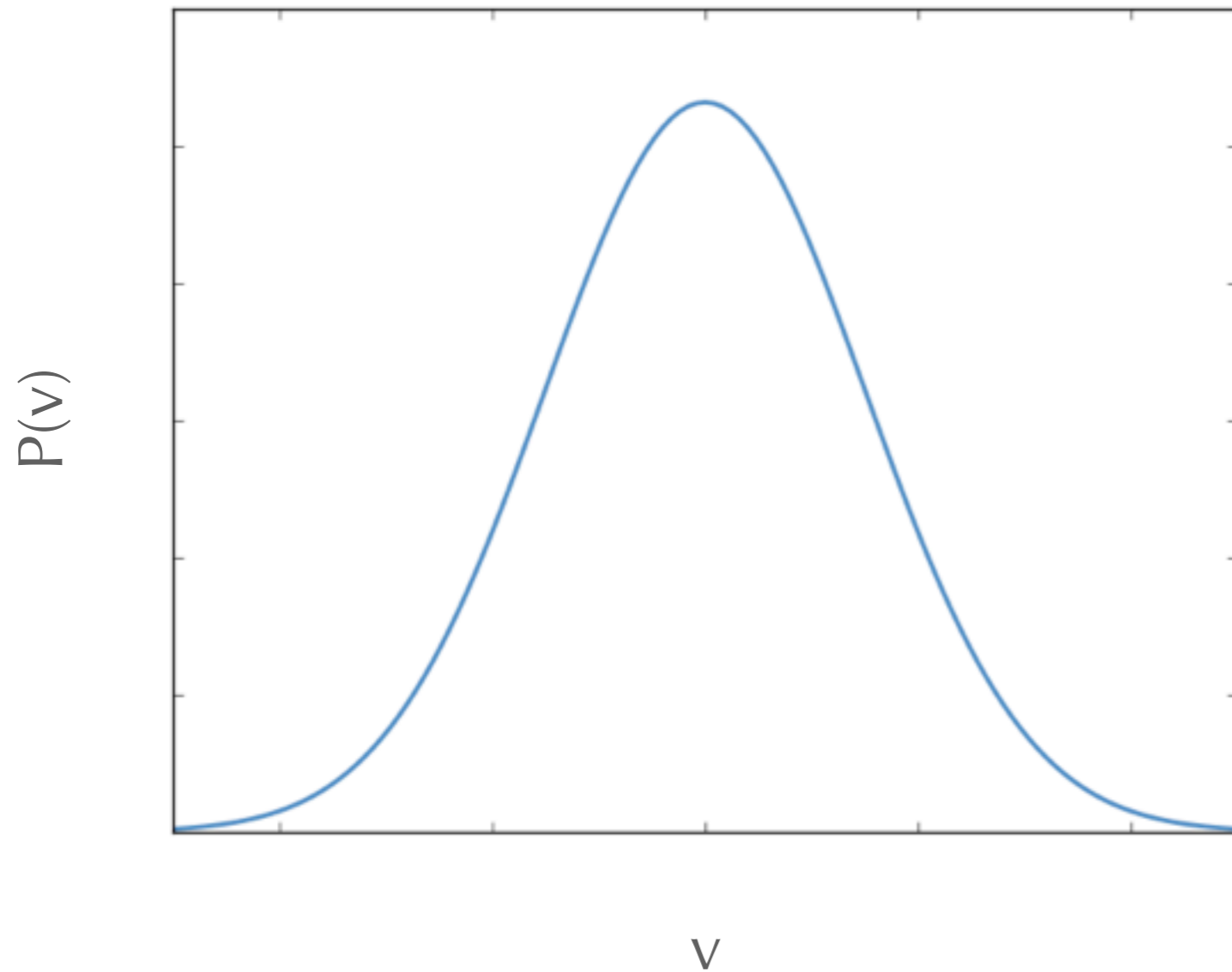


Johnson & Pilachowski 2010

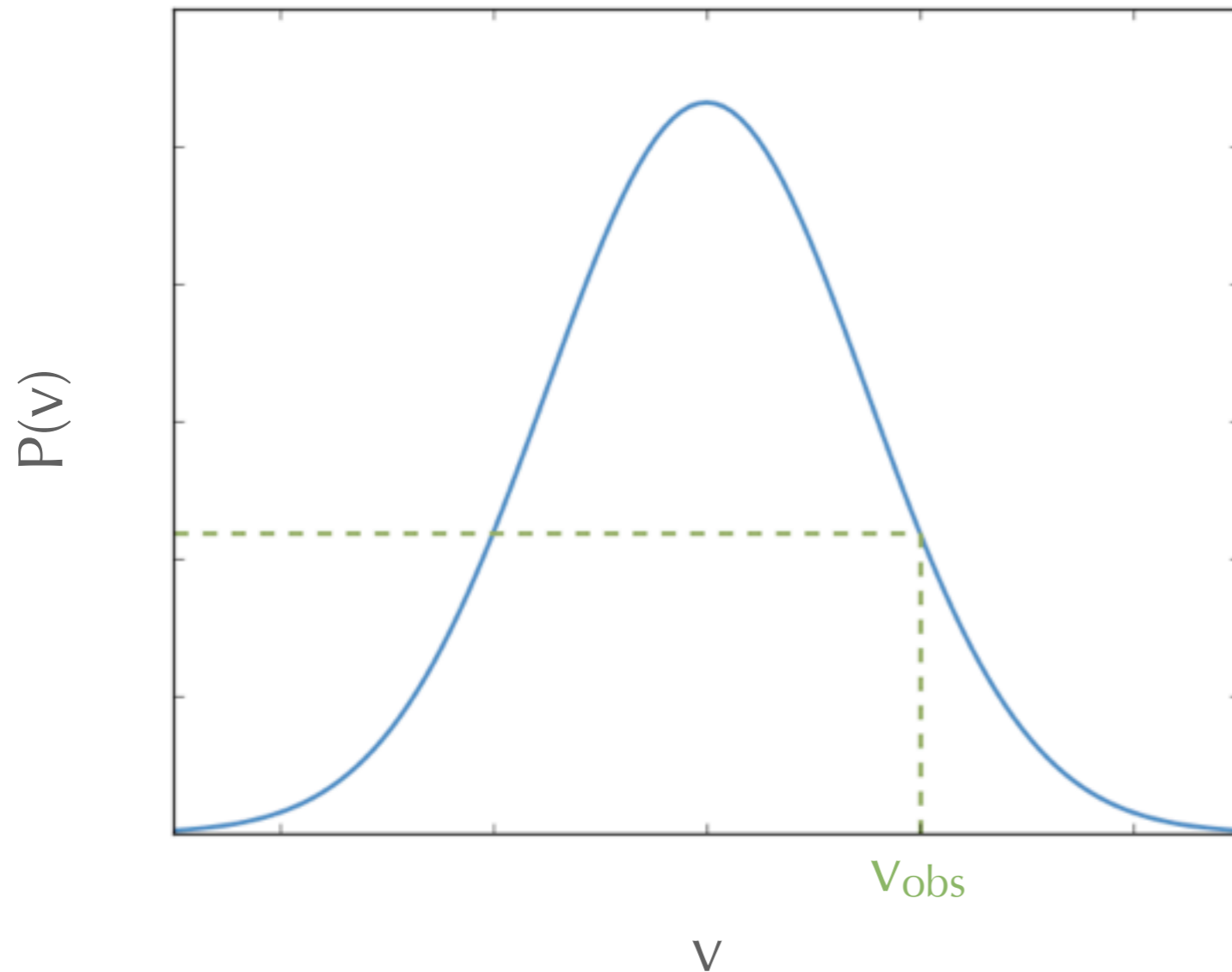


we don't want to bin at all

---

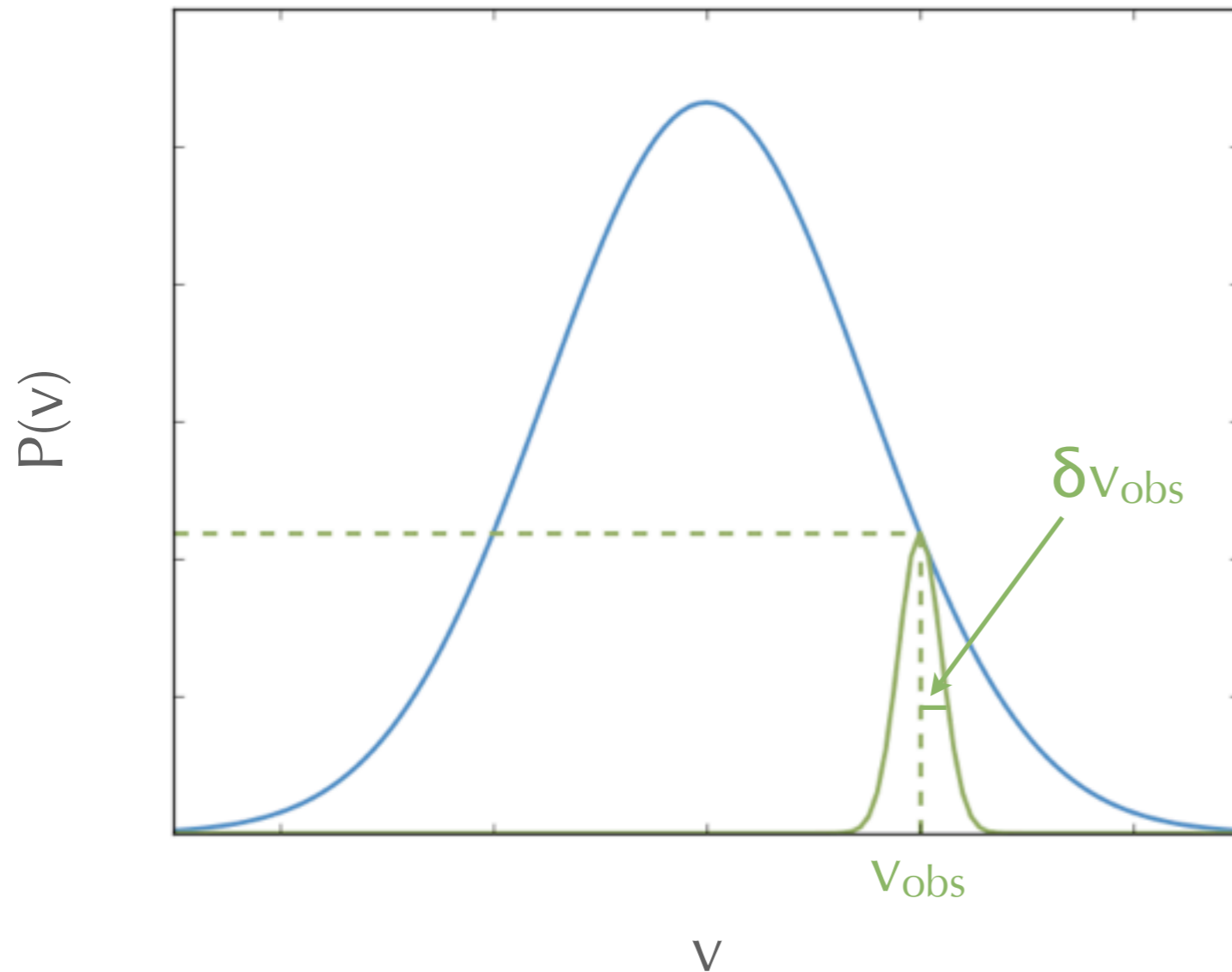


we don't want to bin at all



$$\mathcal{L}(v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{model})$$

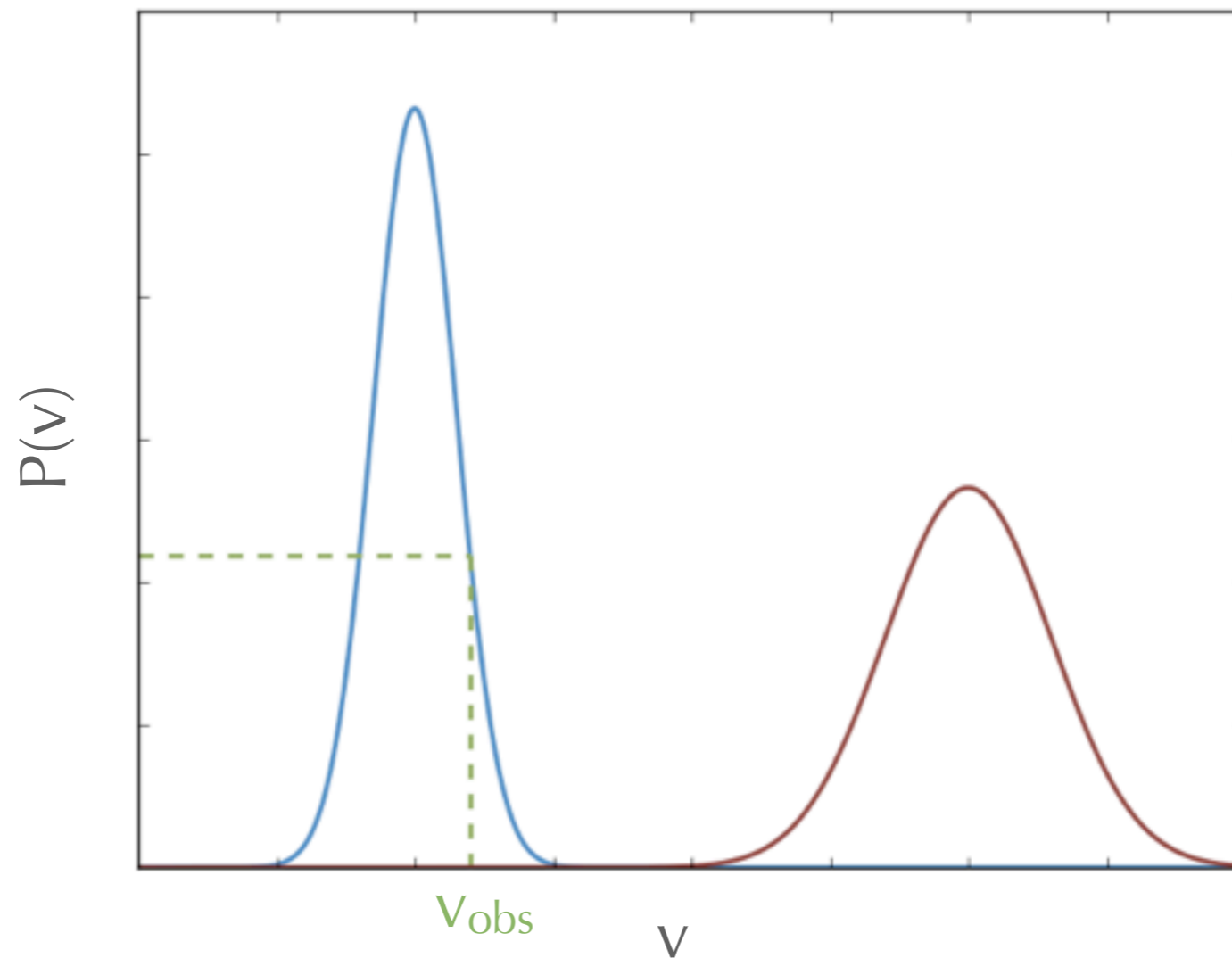
we don't want to bin at all



$$\mathcal{L}(v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{model}, \delta v_{\text{obs}})$$

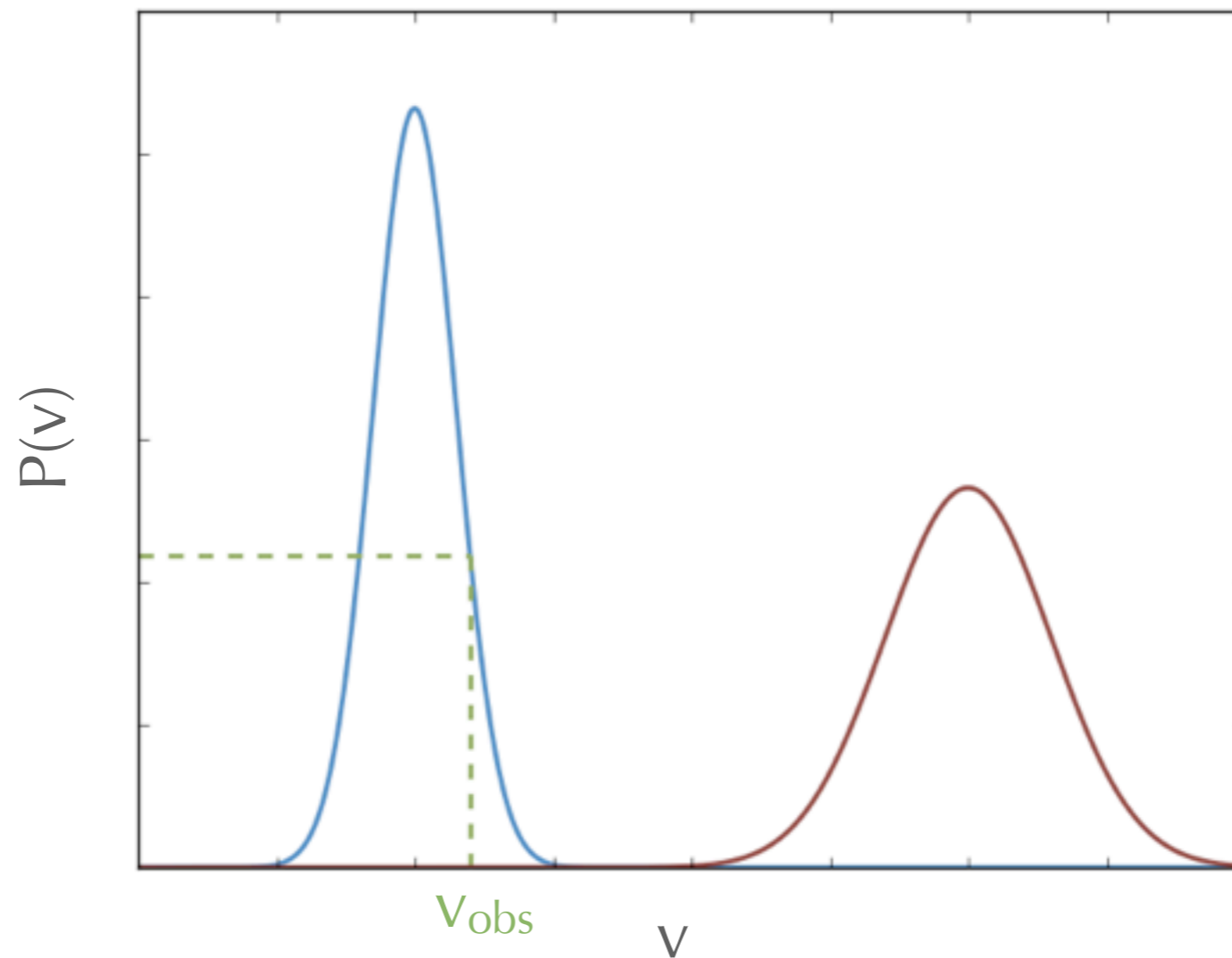
we can improve membership probabilities

---



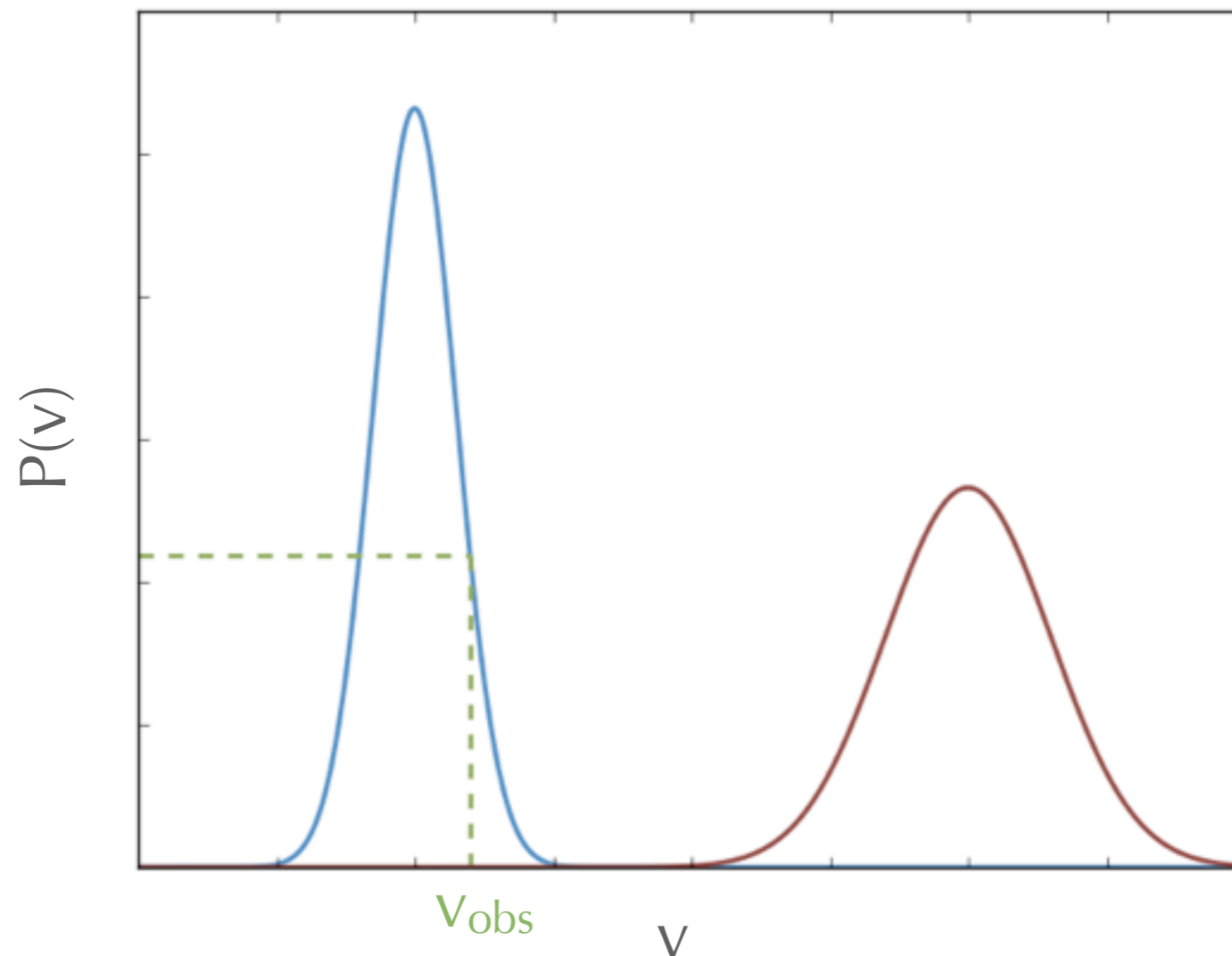
# we can improve membership probabilities

$$\mathcal{L}( v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{model} )$$



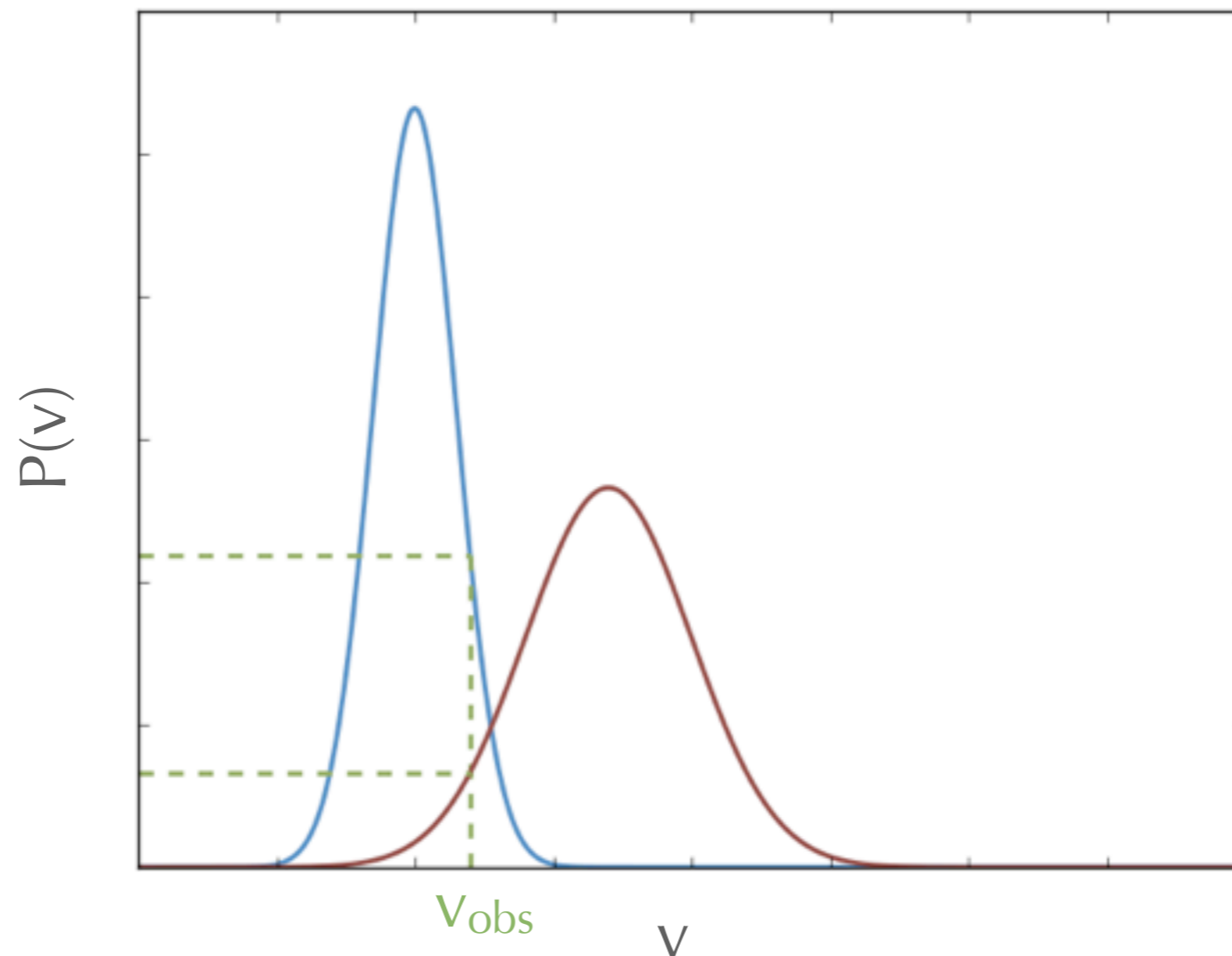
# we can improve membership probabilities

$$\mathcal{L}(v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{model})^p \times \mathcal{L}(v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{background})^{1-p}$$



# we can improve membership probabilities

$$\mathcal{L}(v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{model})^p \times \mathcal{L}(v_{\text{obs}} \mid \text{background})^{1-p}$$



# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---



# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

\* fast(er)

# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

- \* fast(er)
- \* simple(r)

# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

- \* fast(er)
- \* simple(r)
- \* assumptions (following JAM models ([Cappellari 2008](#))):

# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

- \* fast(er)
- \* simple(r)
- \* assumptions (following JAM models ([Cappellari 2008](#))):
  - \* axisymmetric

# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

- \* fast(er)
- \* simple(r)
- \* assumptions (following JAM models ([Cappellari 2008](#))):
  - \* axisymmetric
  - \* velocity ellipsoid aligned with cylindrical coordinate system

# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

- \* fast(er)
- \* simple(r)
- \* assumptions (following JAM models ([Cappellari 2008](#))):
  - \* axisymmetric
  - \* velocity ellipsoid aligned with cylindrical coordinate system
  - \* anisotropy constant:  $\langle v_R^2 \rangle = b \langle v_z^2 \rangle$

# calculate velocity moments using Jeans models

---

- \* fast(er)
- \* simple(r)
- \* assumptions (following JAM models ([Cappellari 2008](#))):
  - \* axisymmetric
  - \* velocity ellipsoid aligned with cylindrical coordinate system
  - \* anisotropy constant:  $\langle v_R^2 \rangle = b \langle v_z^2 \rangle$
  - \* rotation parameter:  $\langle v_\phi \rangle = k ( \langle v_\phi^2 \rangle - \langle v_R^2 \rangle )^{1/2}$

we have 5 free parameters

---



we have 5 free parameters

---

\* velocity anisotropy:  $\beta = 1 - \langle v_z^2 \rangle / \langle v_R^2 \rangle$

# we have 5 free parameters

---

- \* velocity anisotropy:  $\beta = 1 - \langle v_z^2 \rangle / \langle v_R^2 \rangle$
- \* inclination angle:  $i$  ( $\sim 50^\circ$ )

# we have 5 free parameters

---

- \* velocity anisotropy:  $\beta = 1 - \langle v_z^2 \rangle / \langle v_R^2 \rangle$
- \* inclination angle:  $i$  ( $\sim 50^\circ$ )
- \* stellar mass-to-light ratio:  $M/L$  ( $\sim 2.8$ )

# we have 5 free parameters

---

- \* velocity anisotropy:  $\beta = 1 - \langle v_z^2 \rangle / \langle v_R^2 \rangle$
- \* inclination angle:  $i$  ( $\sim 50^\circ$ )
- \* stellar mass-to-light ratio:  $M/L$  ( $\sim 2.8$ )
- \* probability of membership, VL sample:  $p_{VL}$  ( $\sim 1$ )

# we have 5 free parameters

---

- \* velocity anisotropy:  $\beta = 1 - \langle v_z^2 \rangle / \langle v_R^2 \rangle$
- \* inclination angle:  $i$  ( $\sim 50^\circ$ )
- \* stellar mass-to-light ratio:  $M/L$  ( $\sim 2.8$ )
- \* probability of membership, VL sample:  $p_{VL}$  ( $\sim 1$ )
- \* probability of membership, PM sample:  $p_{PM}$  ( $\sim 1$ )

# we have 5 free parameters

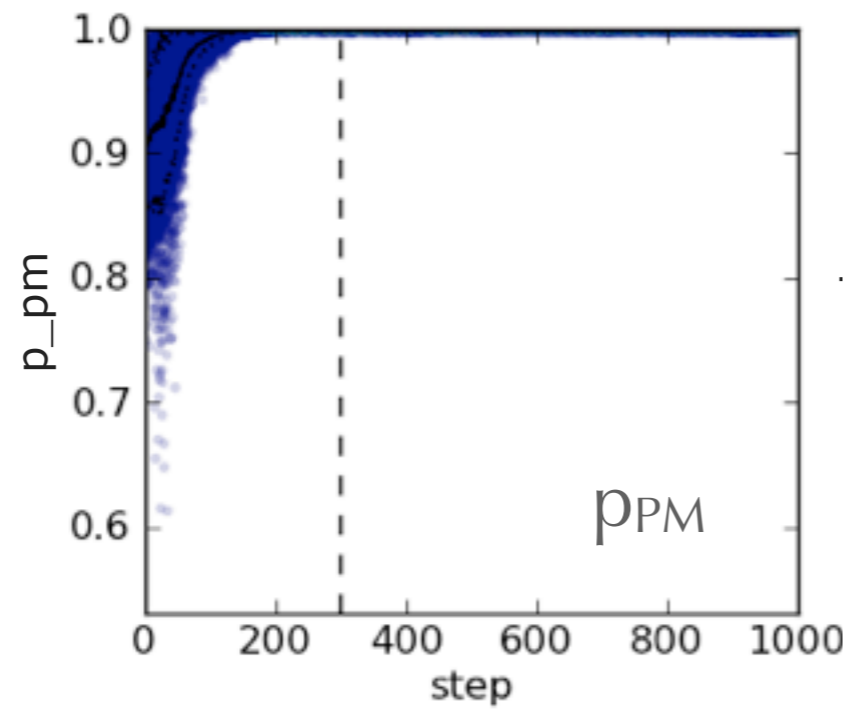
---

- \* velocity anisotropy:  $\beta = 1 - \langle v_z^2 \rangle / \langle v_R^2 \rangle$
- \* inclination angle:  $i$  ( $\sim 50^\circ$ )
- \* stellar mass-to-light ratio:  $M/L$  ( $\sim 2.8$ )
- \* probability of membership, VL sample:  $p_{VL}$  ( $\sim 1$ )
- \* probability of membership, PM sample:  $p_{PM}$  ( $\sim 1$ )

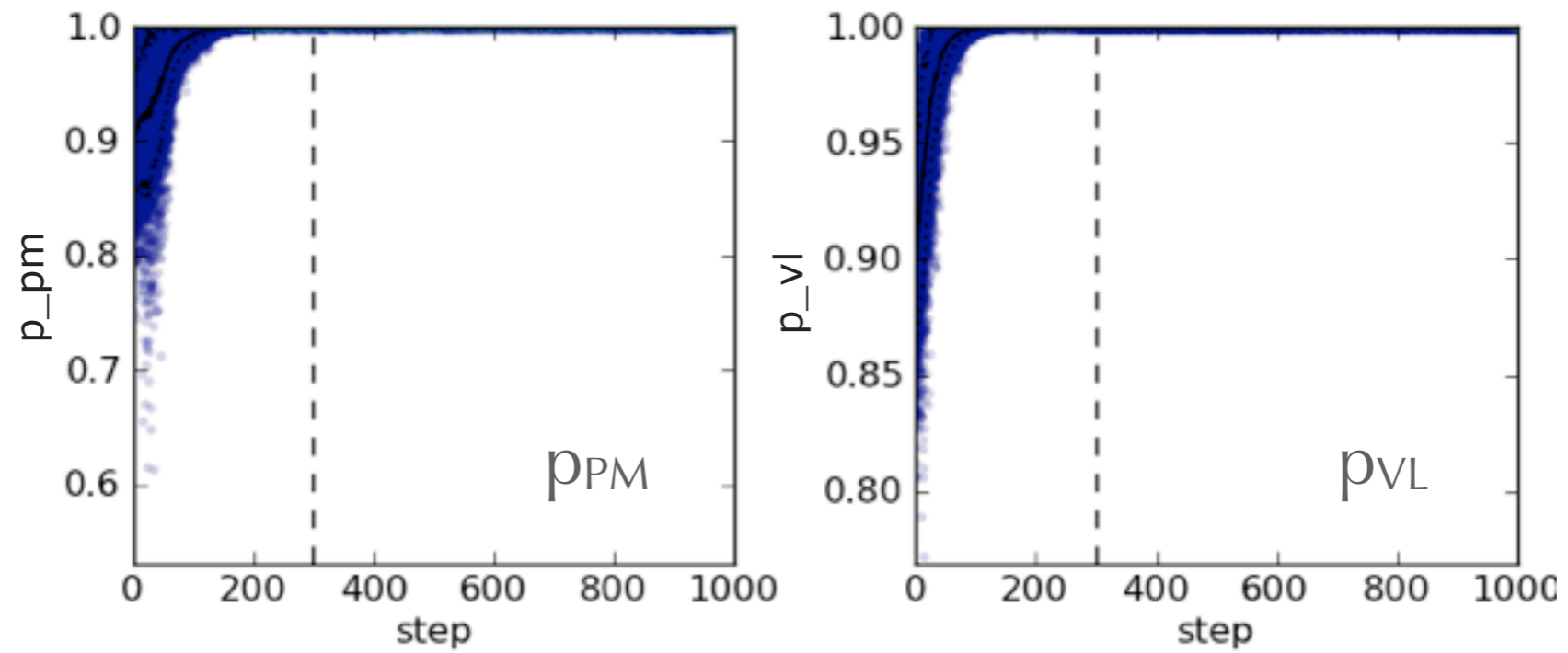
+

*emcee* MCMC Foreman-Mackey et al. 2012

# preliminary results

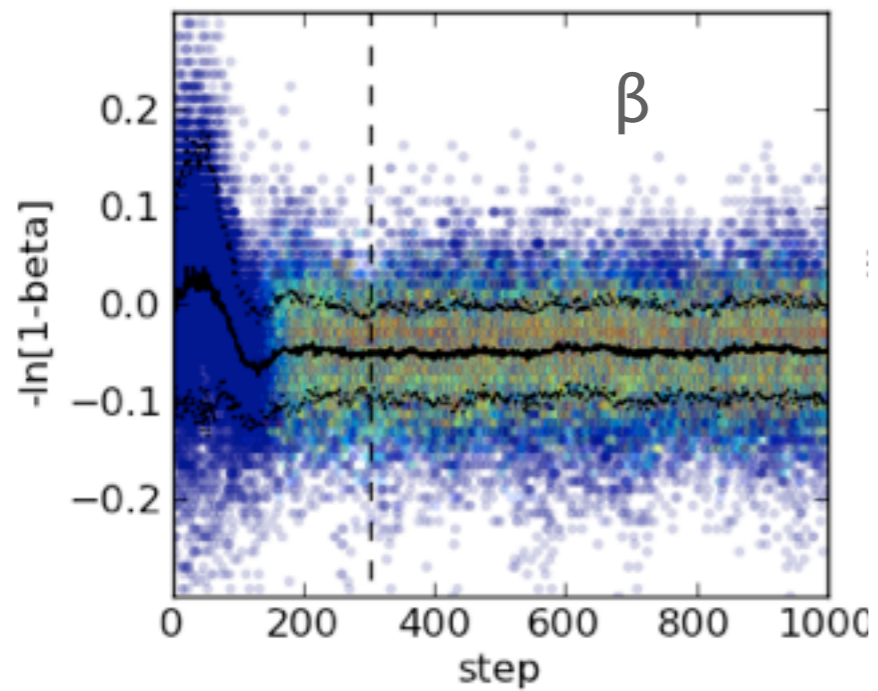
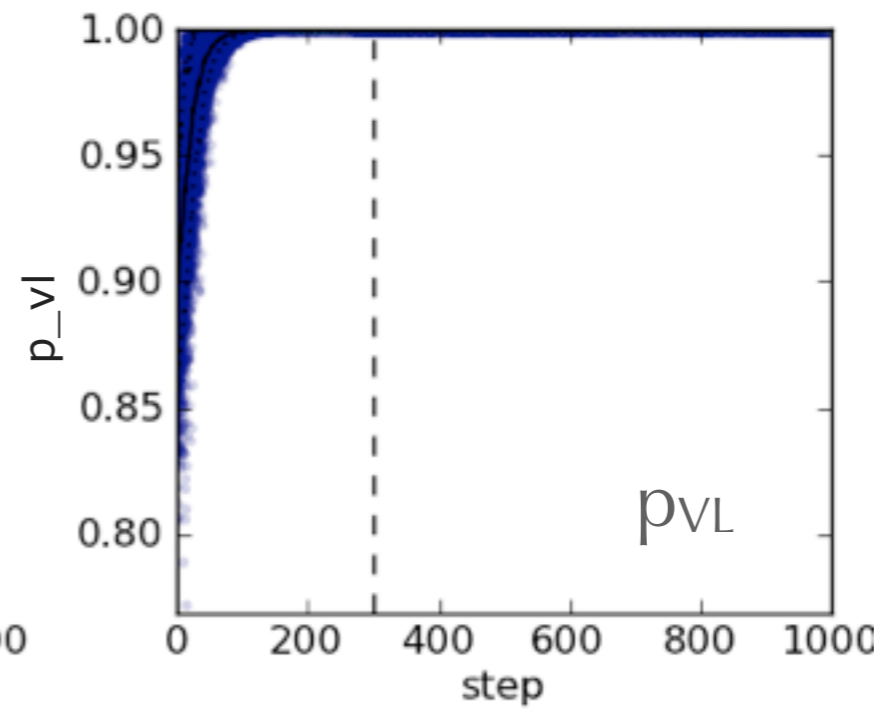
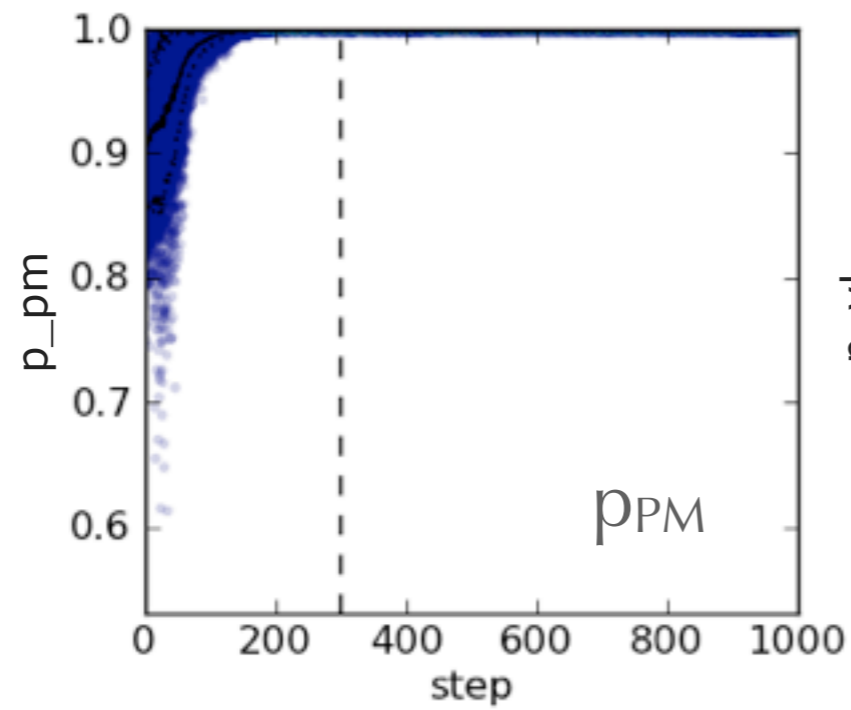


# preliminary results

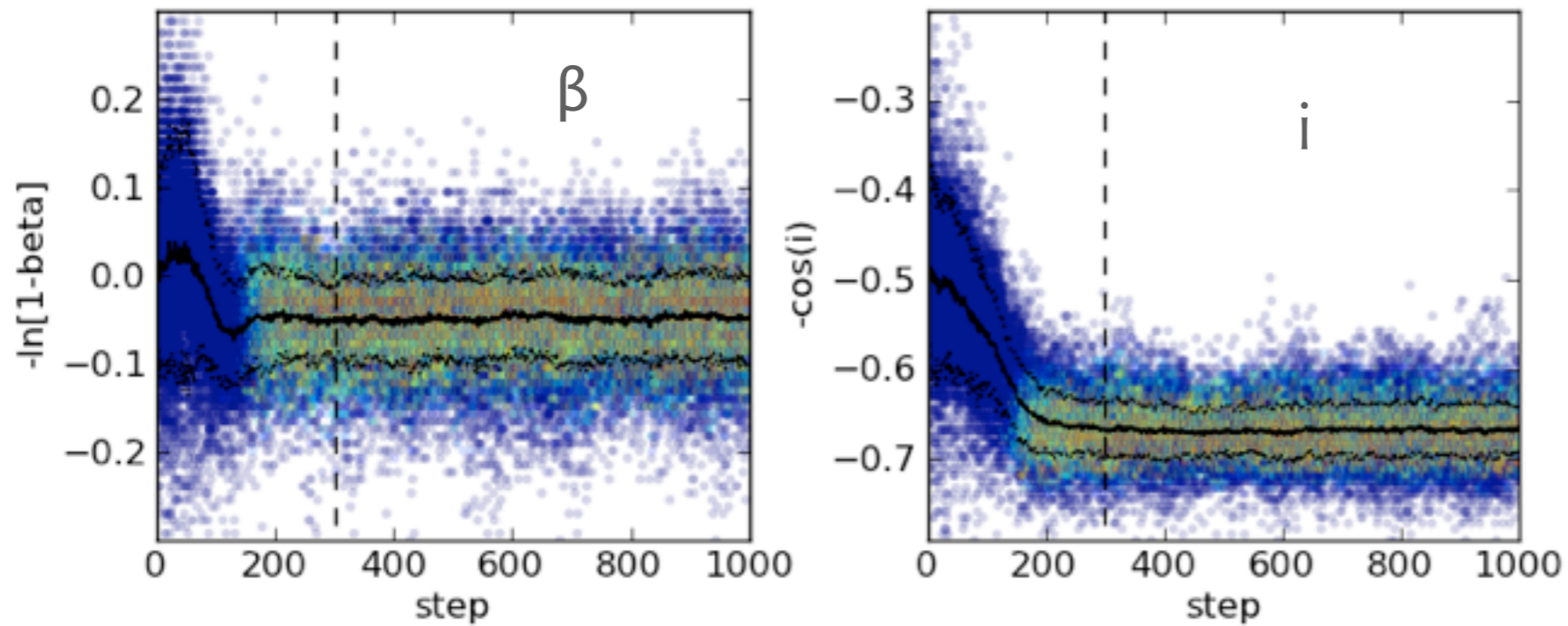
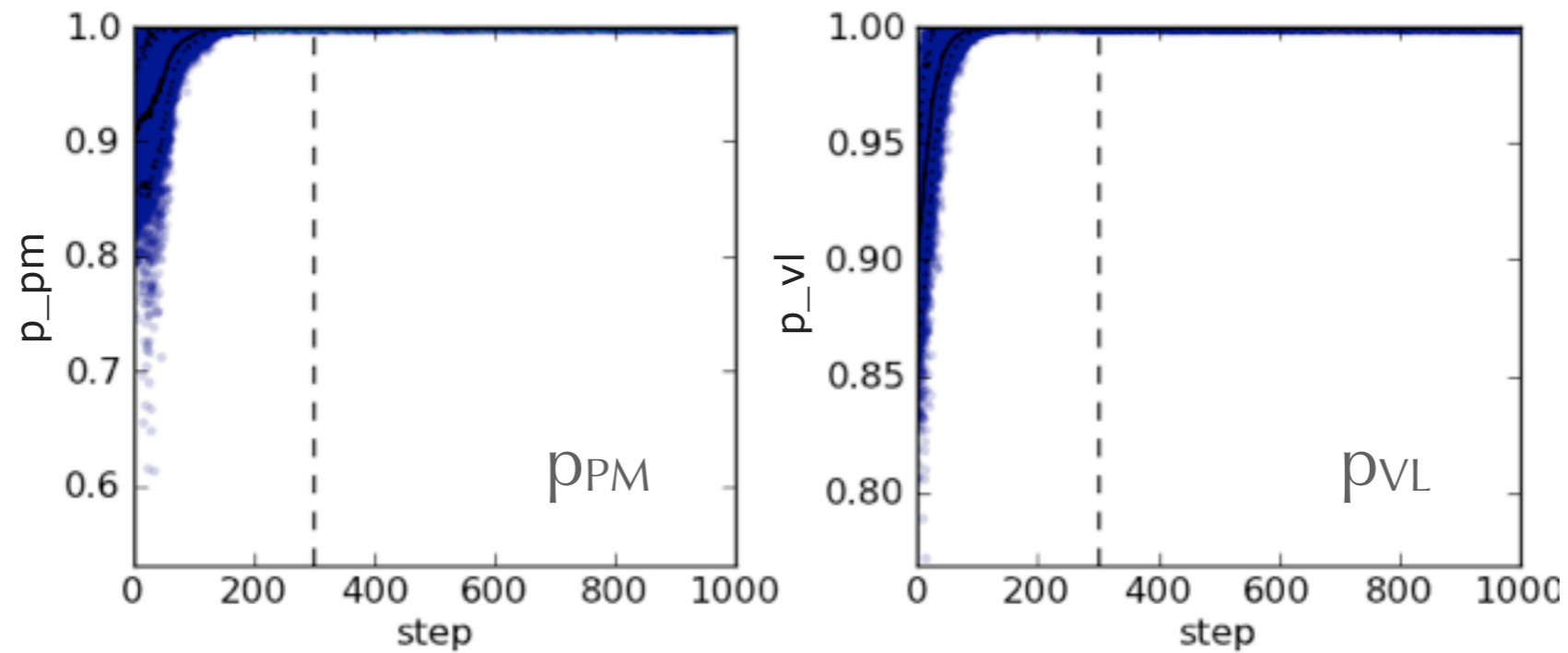




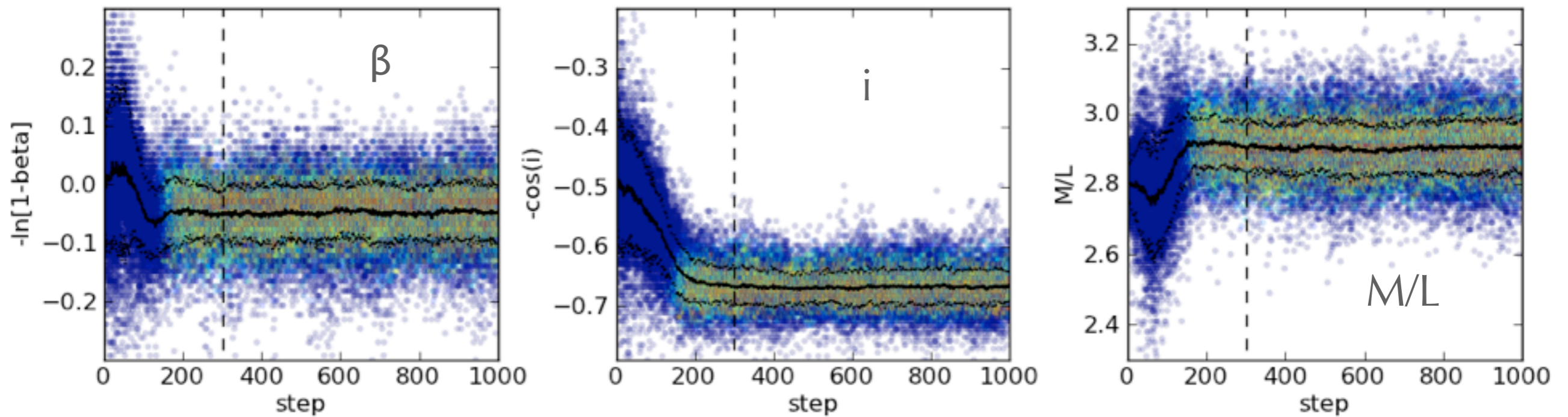
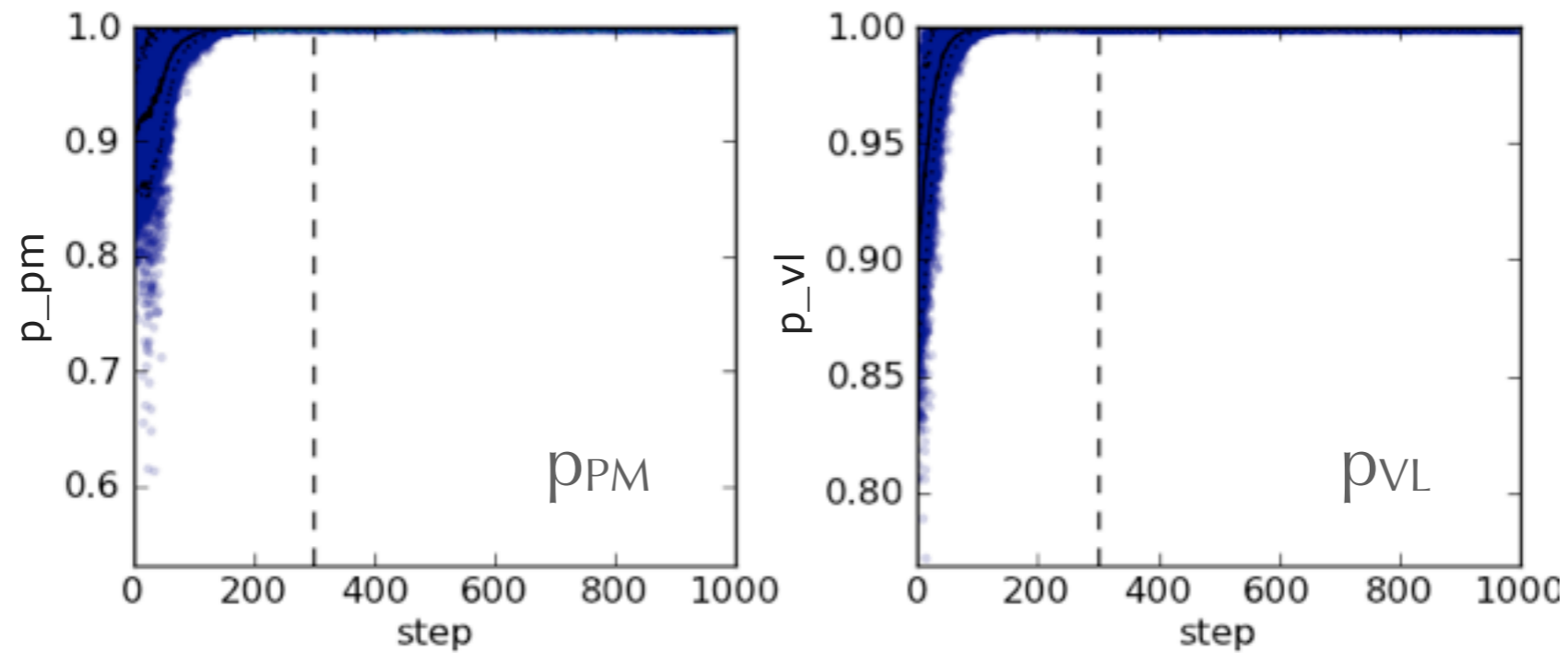
# preliminary results



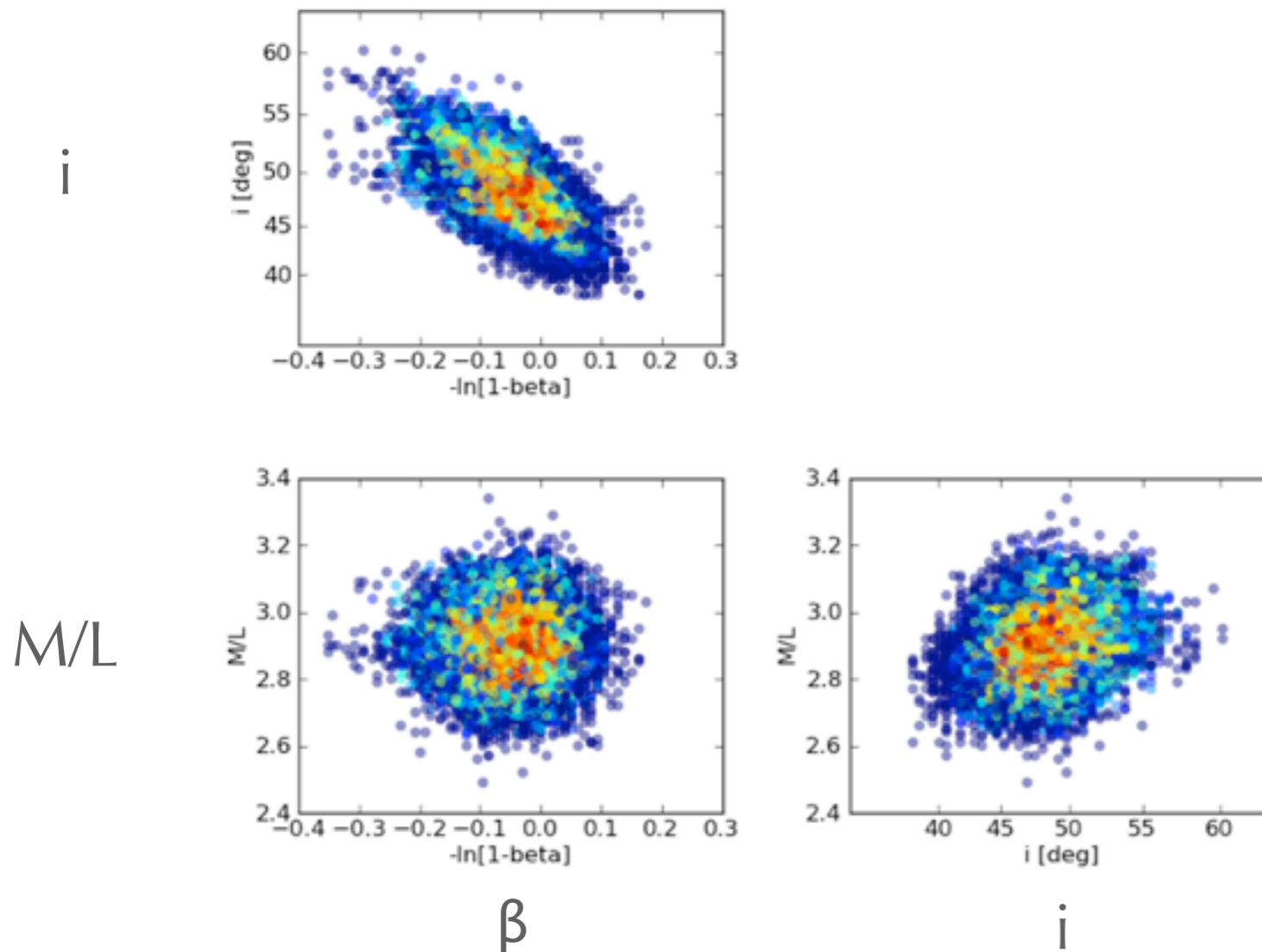
# preliminary results



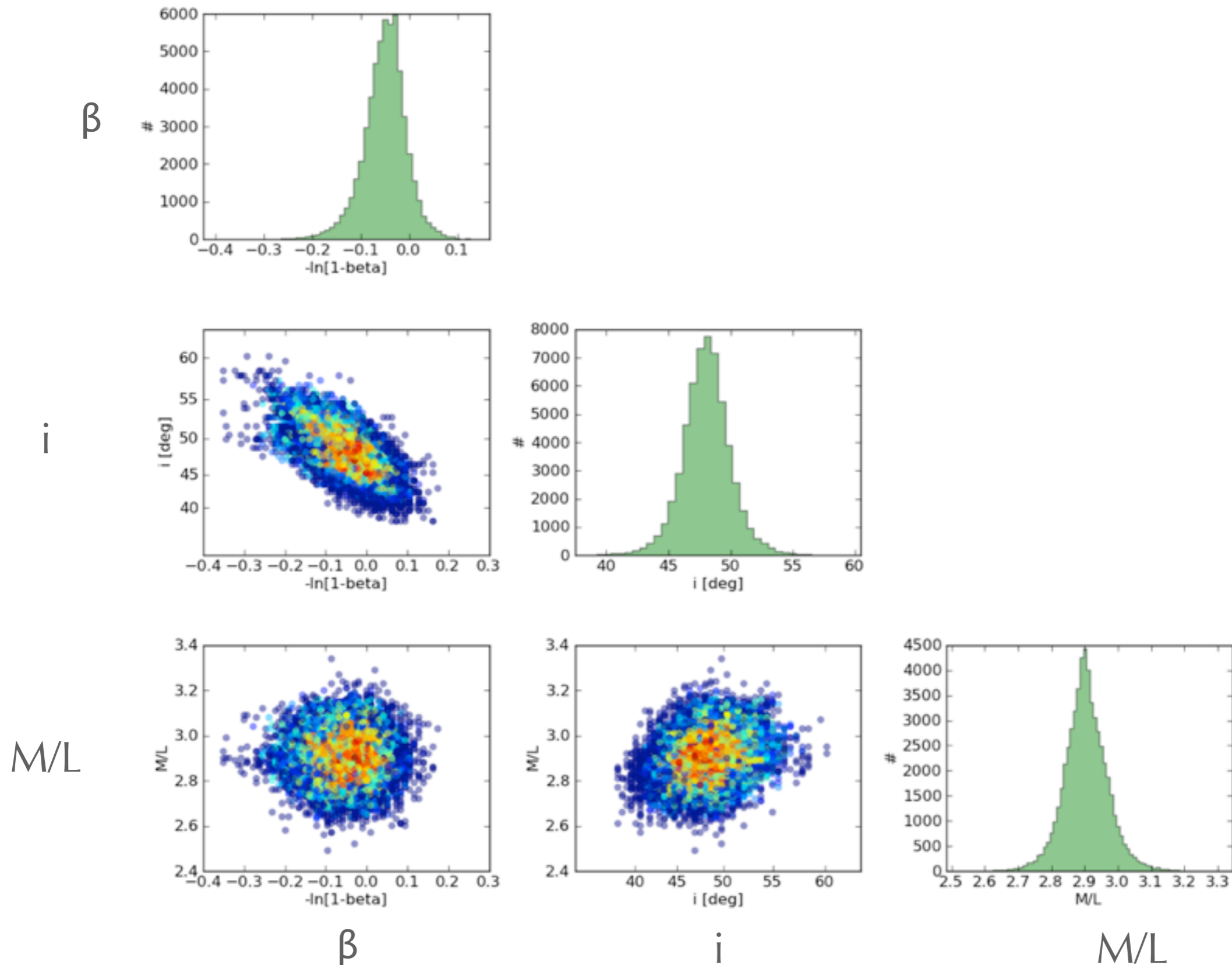
# preliminary results



# preliminary results



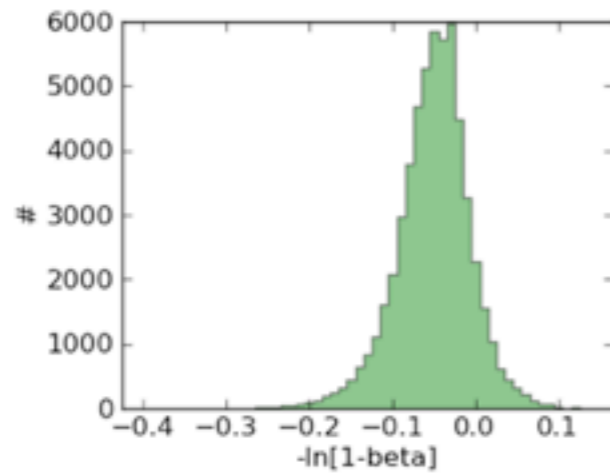
# preliminary results



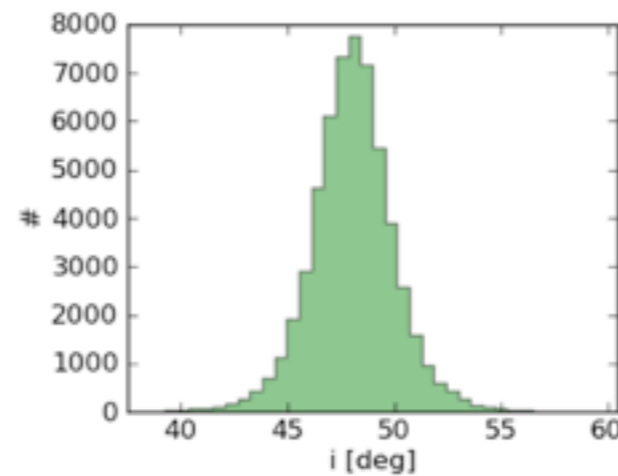
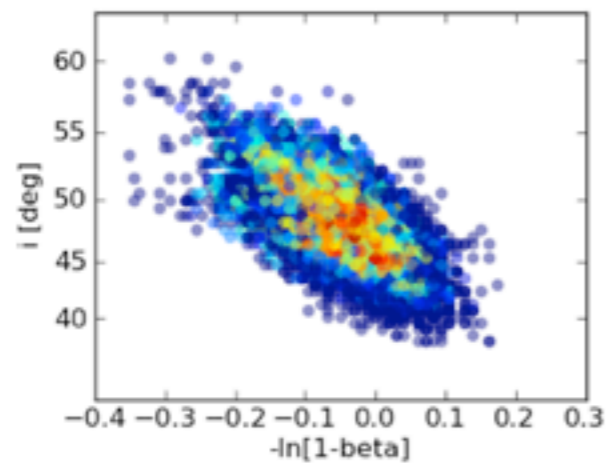
# preliminary results

\*  $\beta : -0.05 \pm 0.05$

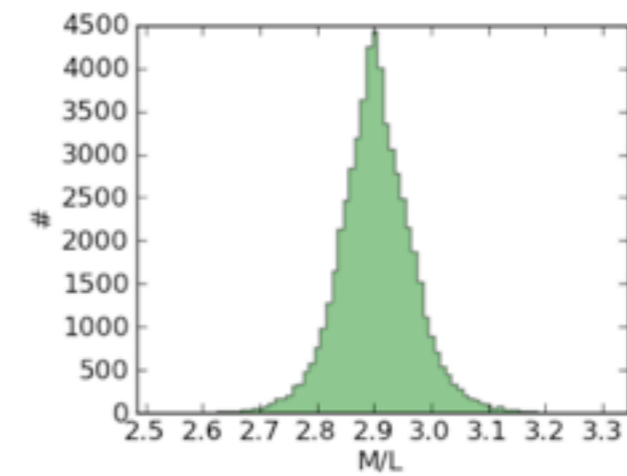
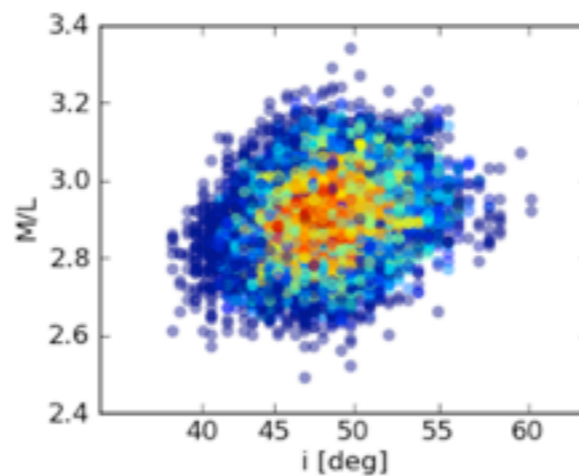
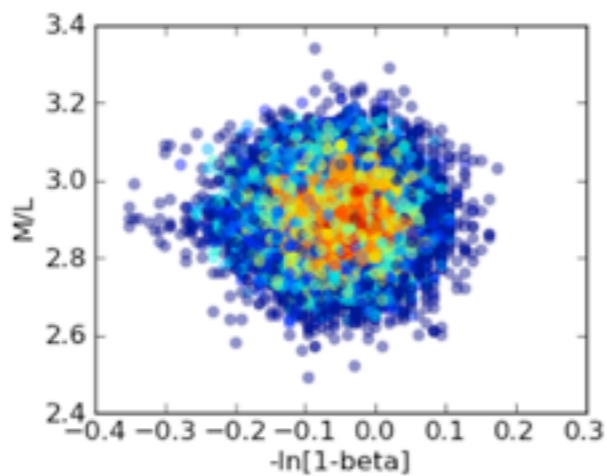
$\beta$



$i$



$M/L$



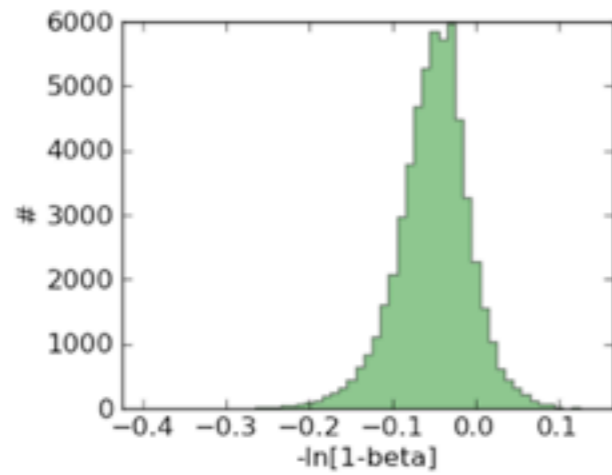
$\beta$

$i$

$M/L$

# preliminary results

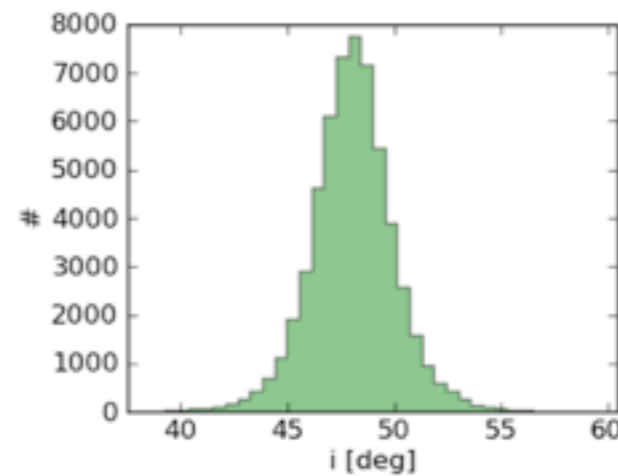
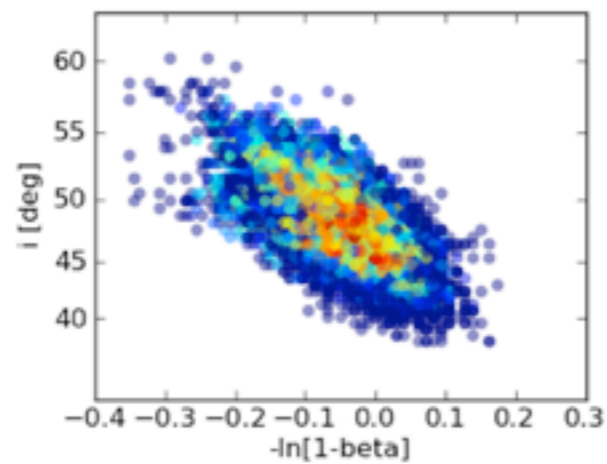
$\beta$



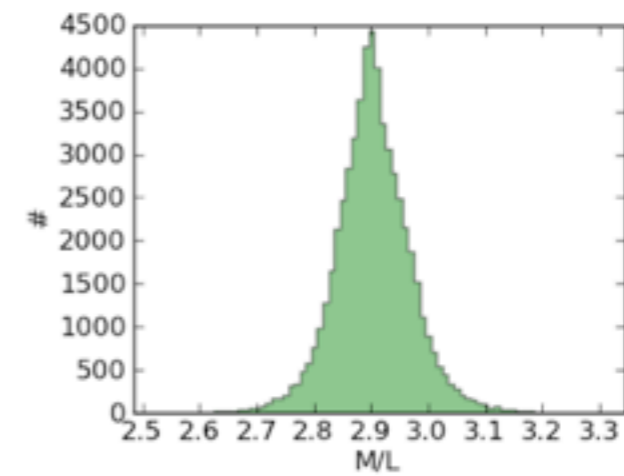
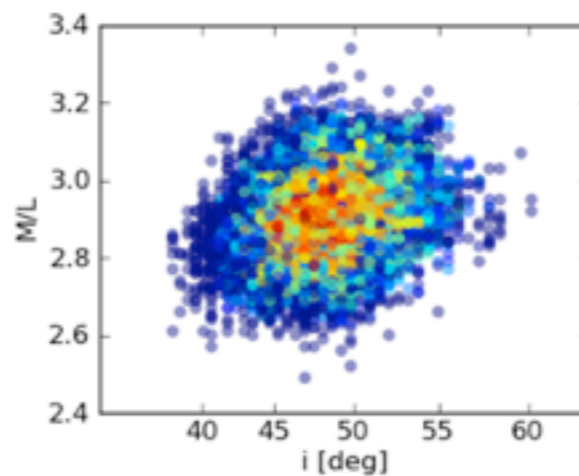
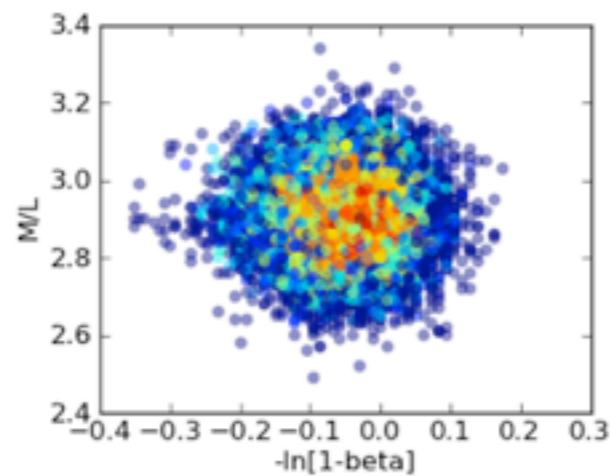
\*  $\beta : -0.05 \pm 0.05$

\*  $i (\sim 50^\circ) : 48.04^\circ \pm 1.97^\circ$

$i$



$M/L$



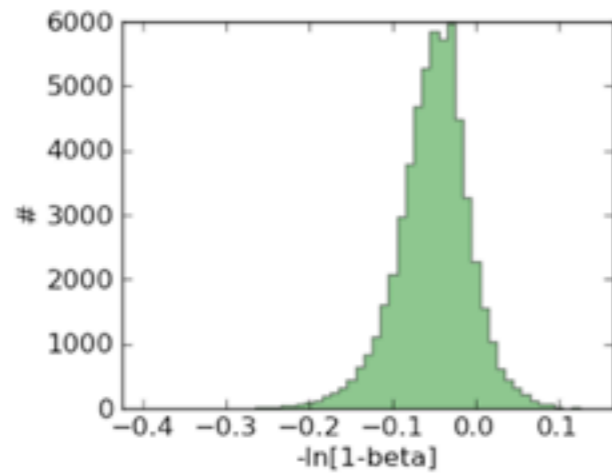
$\beta$

$i$

$M/L$

# preliminary results

$\beta$

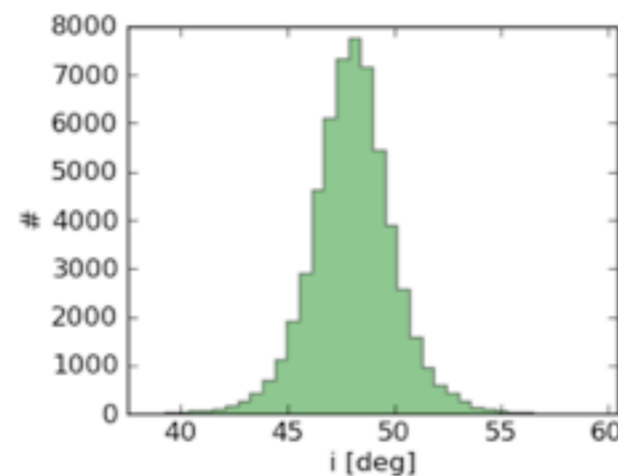
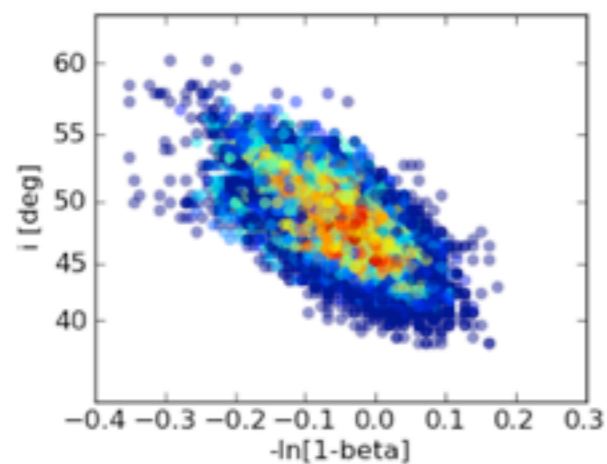


\*  $\beta : -0.05 \pm 0.05$

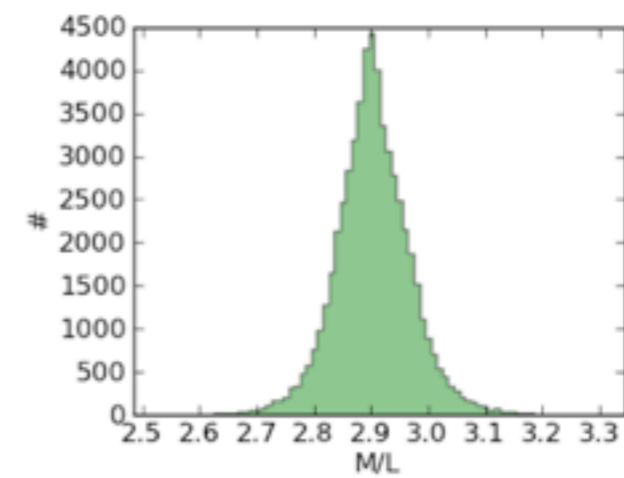
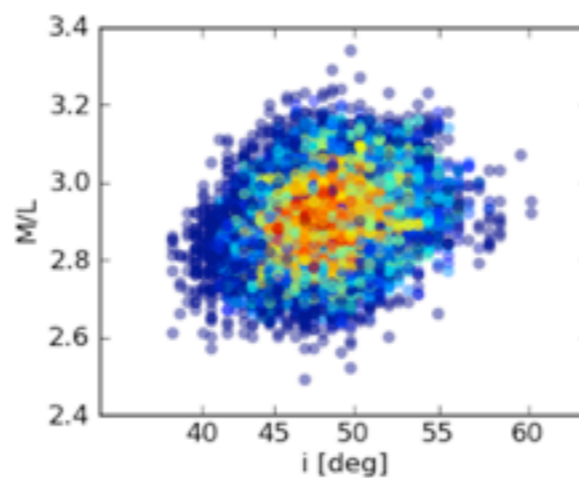
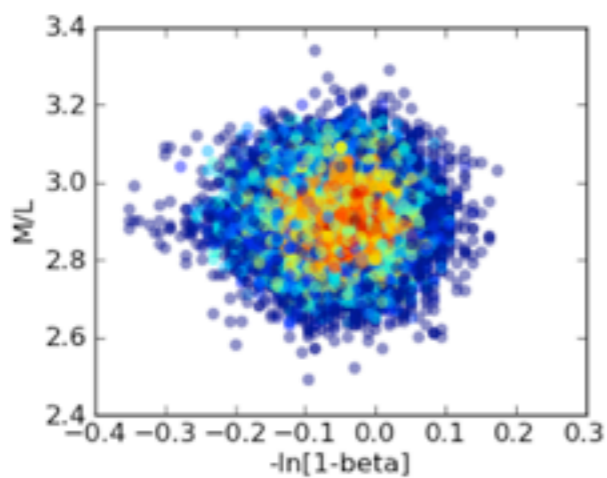
\*  $i (\sim 50^\circ) : 48.04^\circ \pm 1.97^\circ$

\*  $M/L (\sim 2.8) : 2.90 \pm 0.07$

$i$



$M/L$



$\beta$

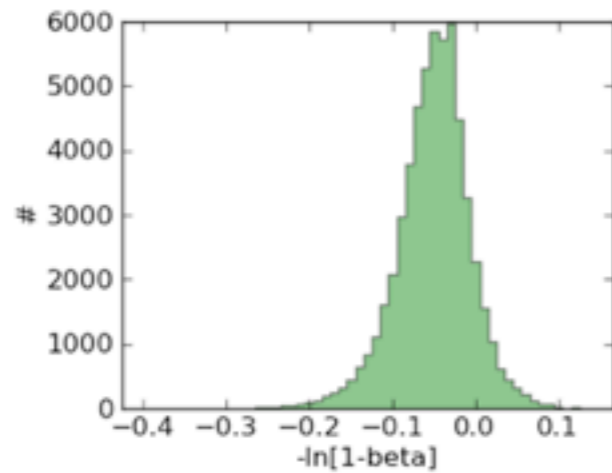
$i$

$M/L$



# preliminary results

$\beta$



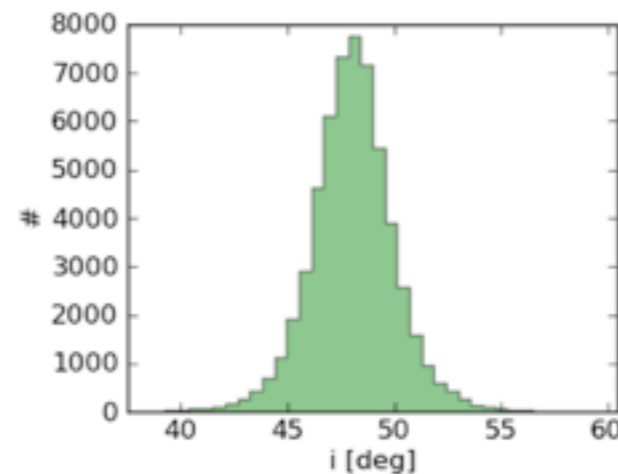
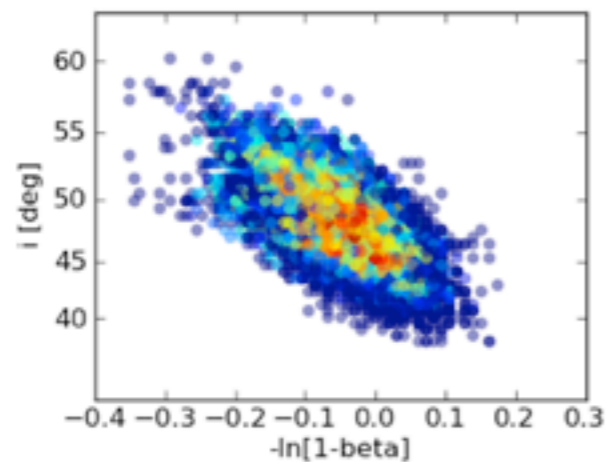
\*  $\beta : -0.05 \pm 0.05$

\*  $i (\sim 50^\circ) : 48.04^\circ \pm 1.97^\circ$

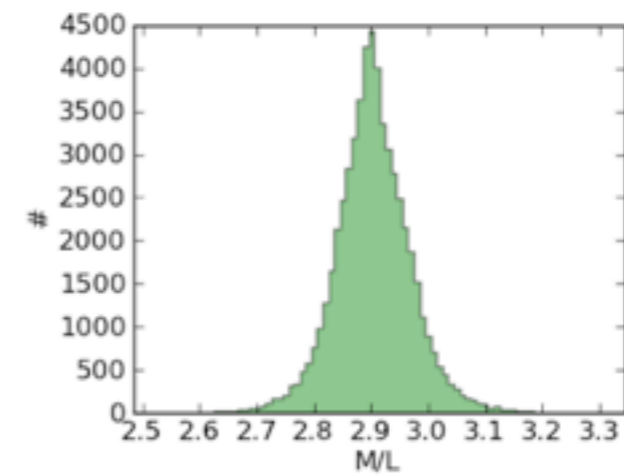
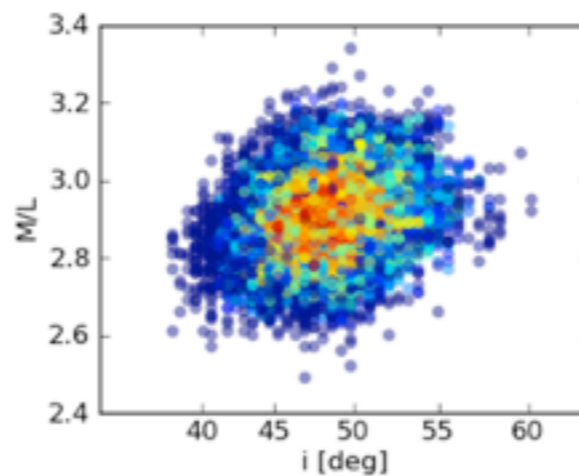
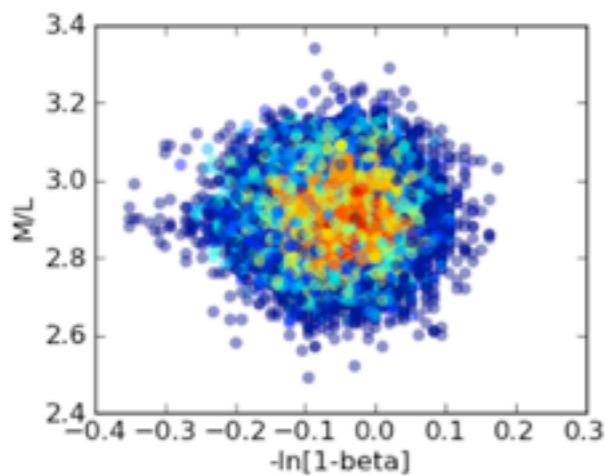
\*  $M/L (\sim 2.8) : 2.90 \pm 0.07$

\*  $p_{vL} (\sim 1) : 1.000 \pm 0.000$

$i$



$M/L$

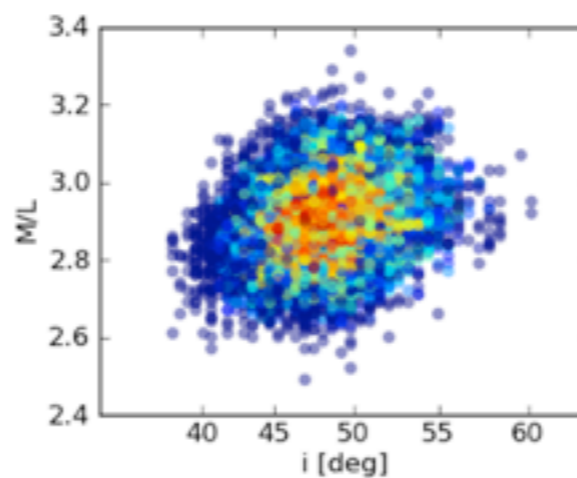
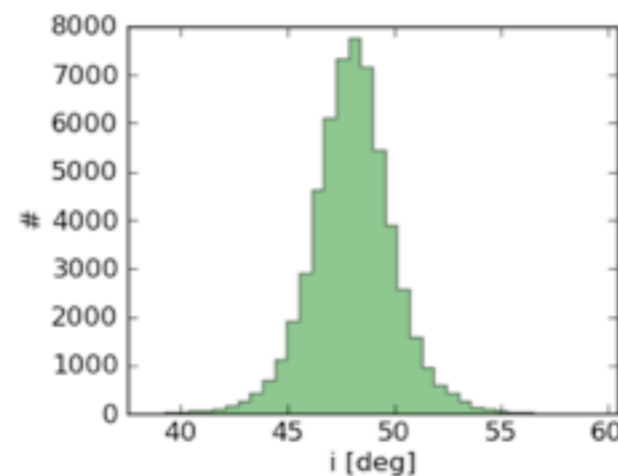
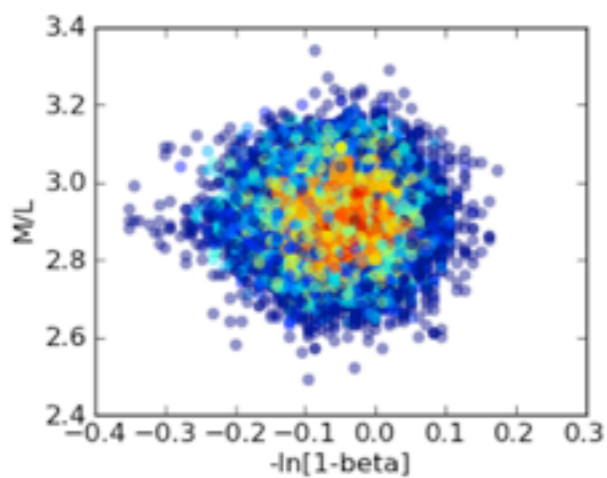
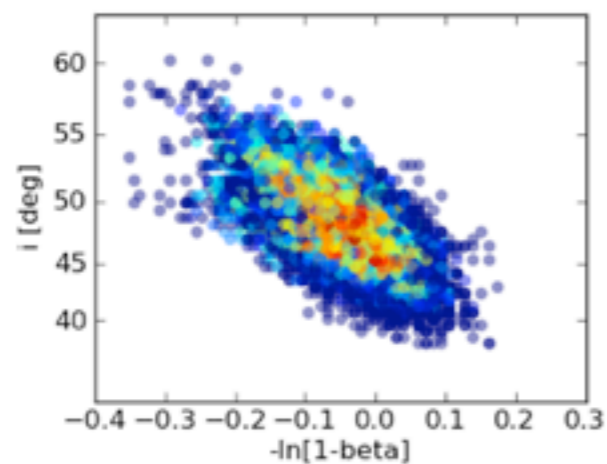
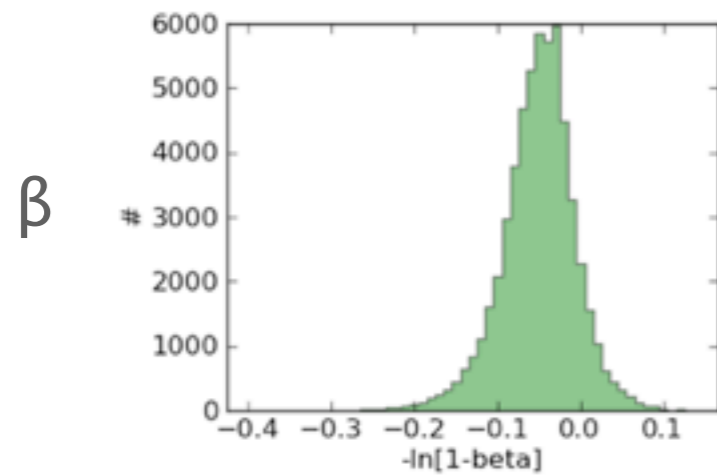


$\beta$

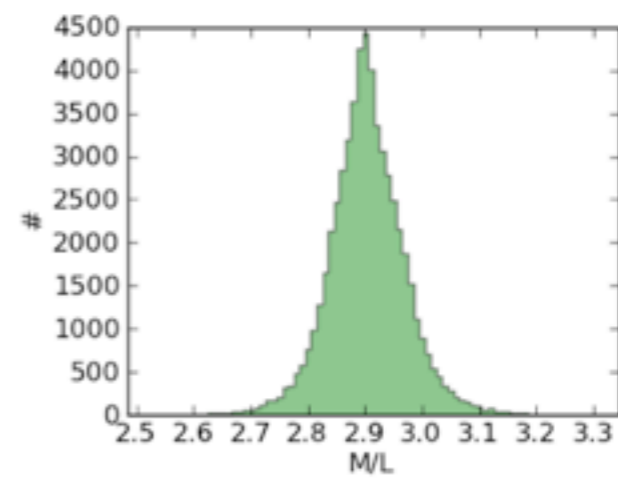
$i$

$M/L$

# preliminary results



- \*  $\beta : -0.05 \pm 0.05$
- \*  $i (\sim 50^\circ) : 48.04^\circ \pm 1.97^\circ$
- \*  $M/L (\sim 2.8) : 2.90 \pm 0.07$
- \*  $p_{VL} (\sim 1) : 1.000 \pm 0.000$
- \*  $p_{PM} (\sim 1) : 1.000 \pm 0.001$



$\beta$

$i$

$M/L$



\* Omega Cen

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities
  - \* chemical tagging

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities
  - \* chemical tagging
  - \* IMBH?



- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities
  - \* chemical tagging
  - \* IMBH?
  - \* DM halo?

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities
  - \* chemical tagging
  - \* IMBH?
  - \* DM halo?
  - \* discrete Schwarzschild

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities
  - \* chemical tagging
  - \* IMBH?
  - \* DM halo?
  - \* discrete Schwarzschild
- \* Local Group dSphs and GCs

- \* Omega Cen
  - \* add more data (less conservative cuts)
  - \* improved membership probabilities
  - \* chemical tagging
  - \* IMBH?
  - \* DM halo?
  - \* discrete Schwarzschild
- \* Local Group dSphs and GCs
- \* Milky Way

# summary

---

- \* high quality and quantity data sets in the LG

- \* high quality and quantity data sets in the LG
- \* analysis usually involves binning

- \* high quality and quantity data sets in the LG
- \* analysis usually involves binning
- \* we are implementing **discrete modelling of discrete datasets**



- \* high quality and quantity data sets in the LG
- \* analysis usually involves binning
- \* we are implementing **discrete modelling of discrete datasets**
  - \* now using Jeans, later Schwarzschild

- \* high quality and quantity data sets in the LG
- \* analysis usually involves binning
- \* we are implementing **discrete modelling of discrete datasets**
  - \* now using Jeans, later Schwarzschild
- \* includes improved membership determination and chemical tagging

- \* high quality and quantity data sets in the LG
- \* analysis usually involves binning
- \* we are implementing **discrete modelling of discrete datasets**
  - \* now using Jeans, later Schwarzschild
- \* includes improved membership determination and chemical tagging
- \* preliminary results looks promising!