



**gaia**

# Galactic dynamics: news, challenges, impact of Gaia

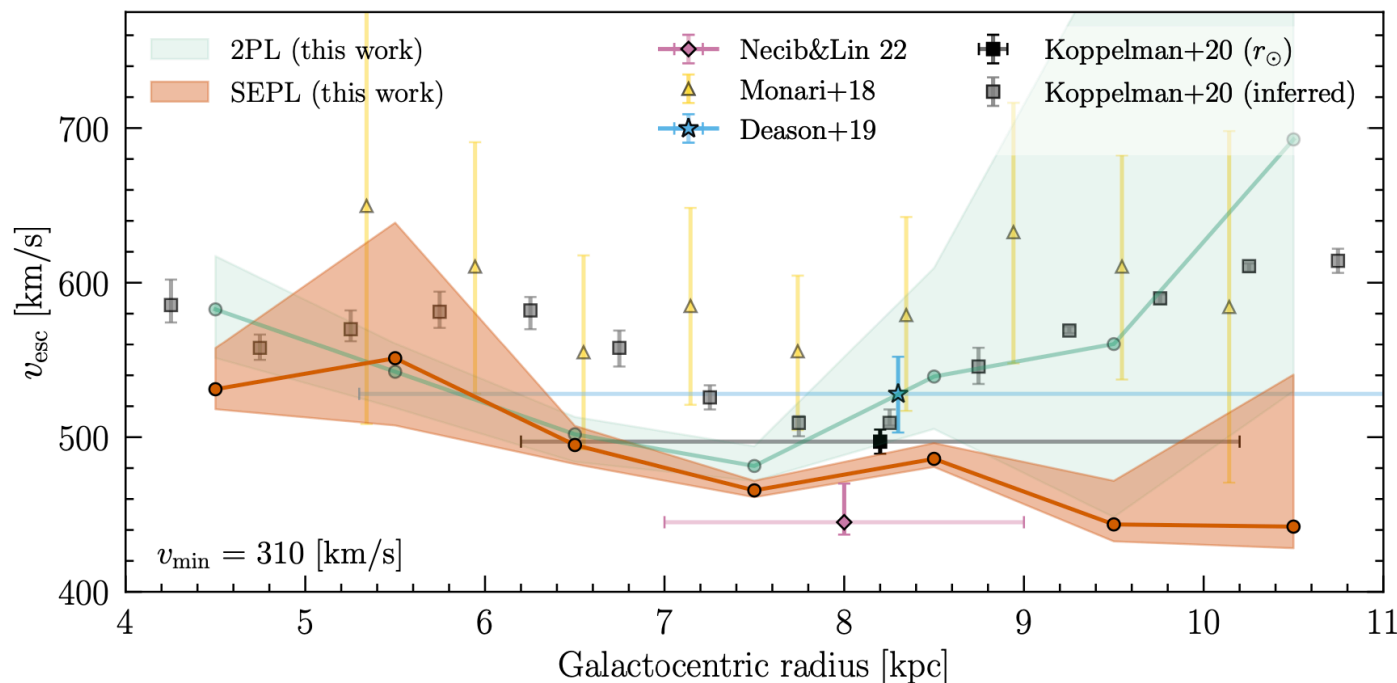
**Benoit Famaey**

CNRS - Observatoire astronomique de Strasbourg

# The MW mass debates

Monari et al. (2018) :  $3 \times 10^3$  counter-rotating stars from Gaia DR2, fit tail of velocity distribution with a power-law => **escape speed curve**  
=>  $M_{200} = 1.28 \times 10^{12} M_{\text{sun}}$  ( $7.8 \times 10^{11}$  at 1 sigma)

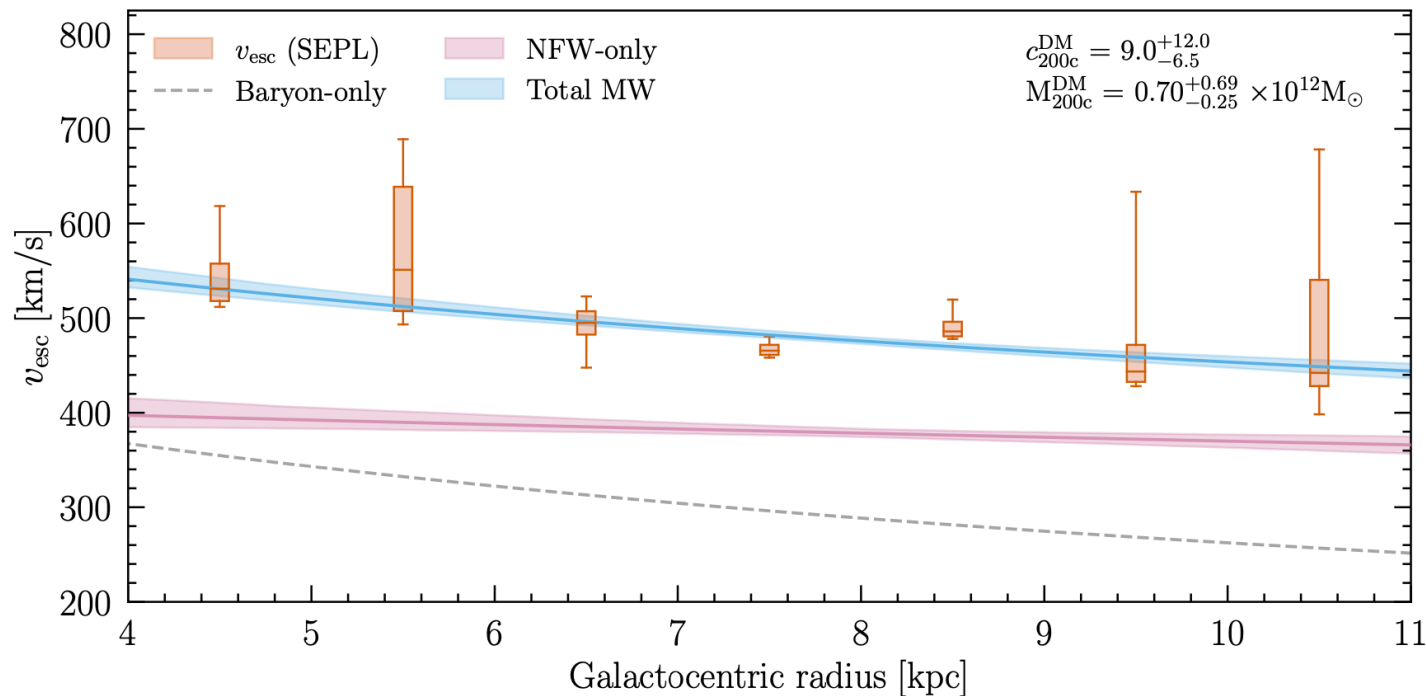
Roche et al. (2024) :  $1.2 \times 10^4$  stars with speed  $> 300$  km/s from Gaia DR3, with "stretched exponential power law", lower escape speed  
=>  $M_{200} = 7 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$  ( $4.5 \times 10^{11}$  at 1 sigma)



# The MW mass debates

[Monari et al. \(2018\)](#) :  $3 \times 10^3$  counter-rotating stars from Gaia DR2, fit tail of velocity distribution with a power-law => **escape speed curve**  
=>  $M_{200} = 1.28 \times 10^{12} M_{\text{sun}}$  ( $7.8 \times 10^{11}$  at 1 sigma)

[Roche et al. \(2024\)](#) :  $1.2 \times 10^4$  stars with speed  $> 300$  km/s from Gaia DR3, with "stretched exponential power law", lower escape speed  
=>  $M_{200} = 7 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$  ( $4.5 \times 10^{11}$  at 1 sigma)



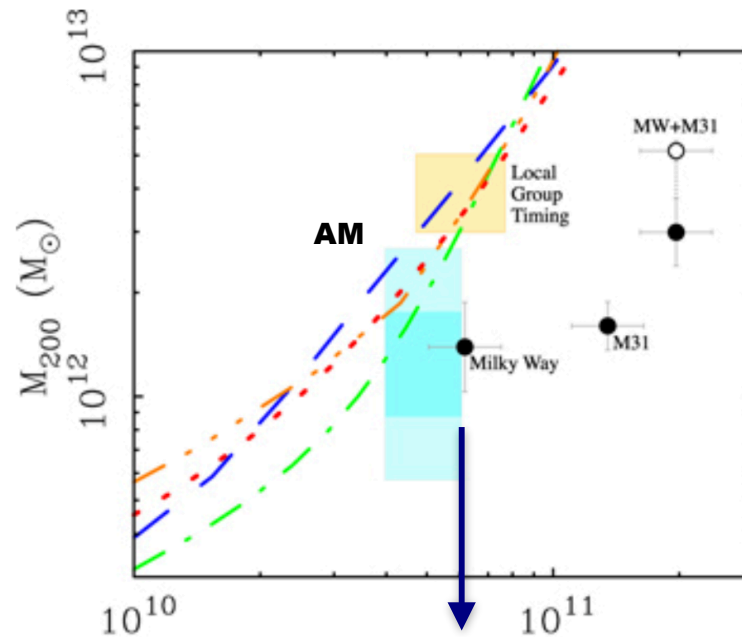
# The MW mass debates

What about the MW **rotation curve/circular velocity curve** ?

Within the plane :  $v_c^2 \simeq \langle v_\phi^2 \rangle + \langle v_R^2 \rangle (R - h_R)/h_R - R \partial \langle V_R^2 \rangle / \partial R$

Eilers et al. (2019)  $\Rightarrow M = 7.25 \pm 0.26 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$

**BUT** Jiao et al. (2023)  $\Rightarrow M = 2.06^{+0.24}_{-0.13} \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$



McGaugh & van Dokkum (2021)



# The MW mass debates

What about the MW **rotation curve/circular velocity curve** ?

Within the plane :  $v_c^2 \simeq \langle v_\phi^2 \rangle + \langle v_R^2 \rangle (R - h_R)/h_R - R \partial \langle V_R^2 \rangle / \partial R$

Eilers et al. (2019)  $\Rightarrow M = 7.25 \pm 0.26 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$

**BUT** Jiao et al. (2023)  $\Rightarrow M = 2.06^{+0.24}_{-0.13} \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$

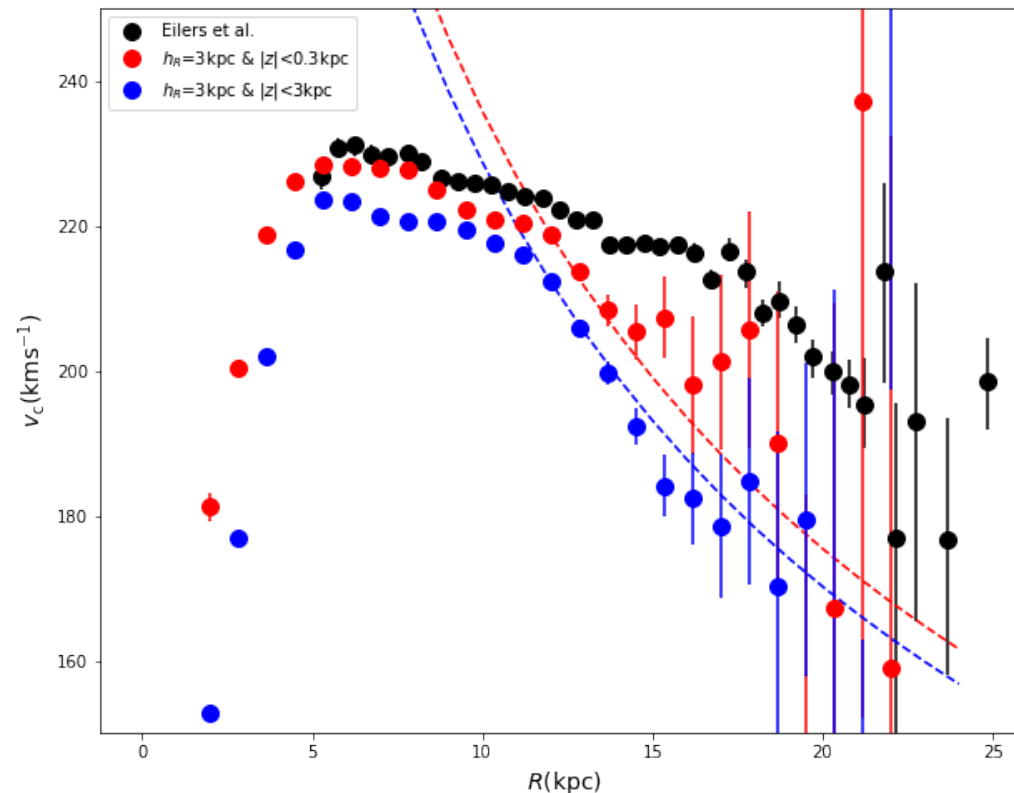
- Note that tracers are taken up to 3 kpc heights
- Even correcting for tilt of the velocity ellipsoid as a function of z doesn't guarantee that one probes the actual circular velocity at  $z=0$
- The disk is perturbed

# The MW mass debates

What about the MW **rotation curve/circular velocity curve** ?

$$\text{Within the plane : } v_c^2 \simeq \langle v_\phi^2 \rangle + \langle v_R^2 \rangle (R - h_R)/h_R - R \partial \langle V_R^2 \rangle / \partial R$$

As an exercise (Monari et al. in prep.), let's take the ( $5 \times 10^6$  stars) Gaia RVS RGB sample (with Bailer-Jones distances) and check the influence of the height selection

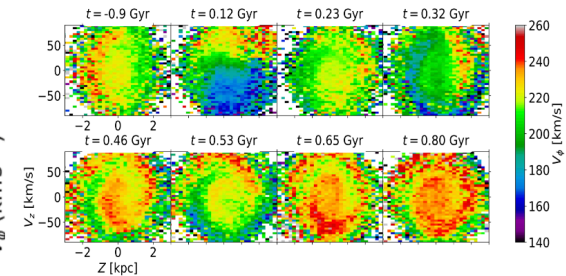
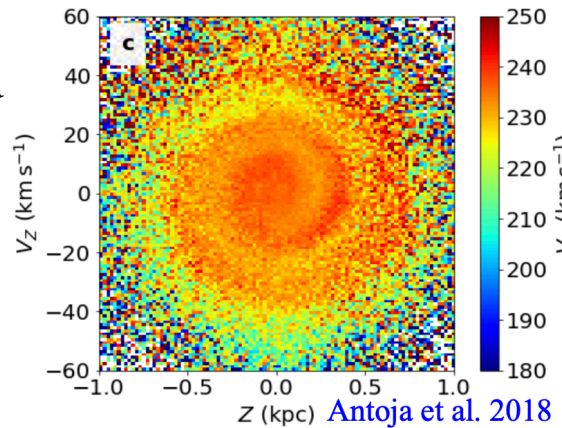
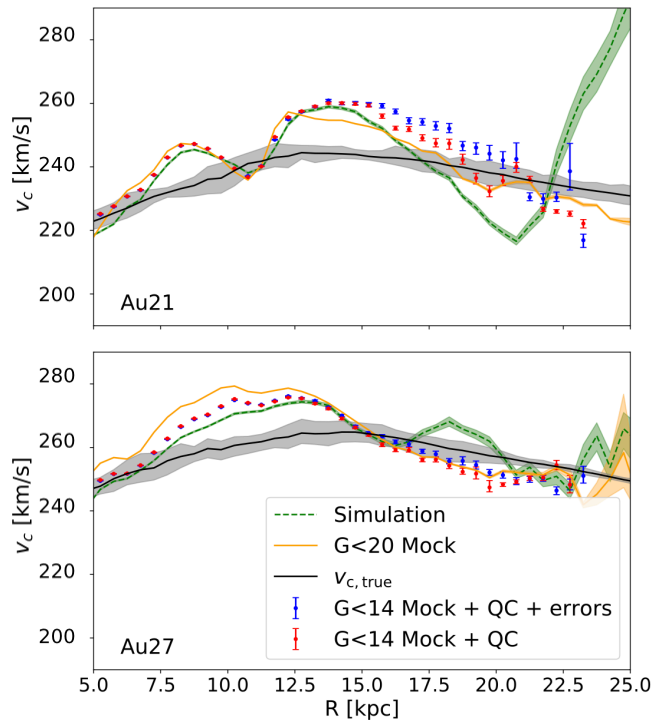


# The MW mass debates

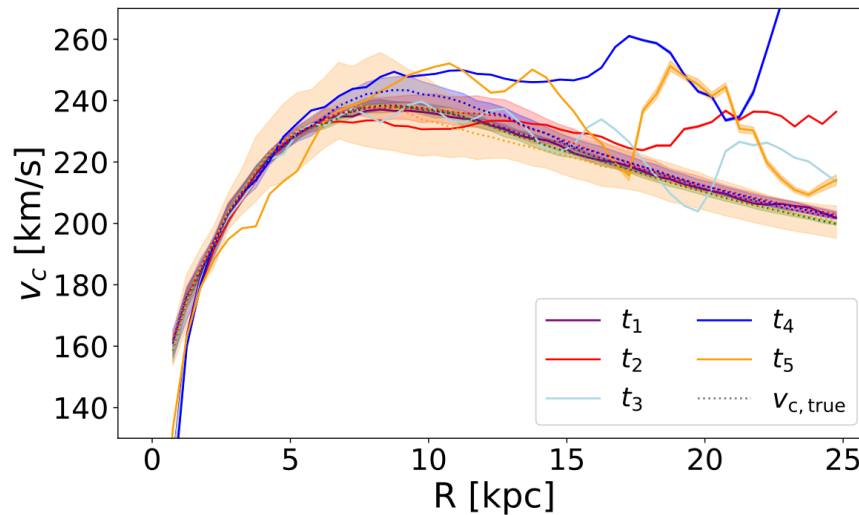
What about the MW **rotation curve/circular velocity curve** ?

Within the plane :  $v_c^2 \simeq \langle v_\phi^2 \rangle + \langle v_R^2 \rangle (R - h_R)/h_R - R \partial \langle V_R^2 \rangle / \partial R$

The outer disk is perturbed

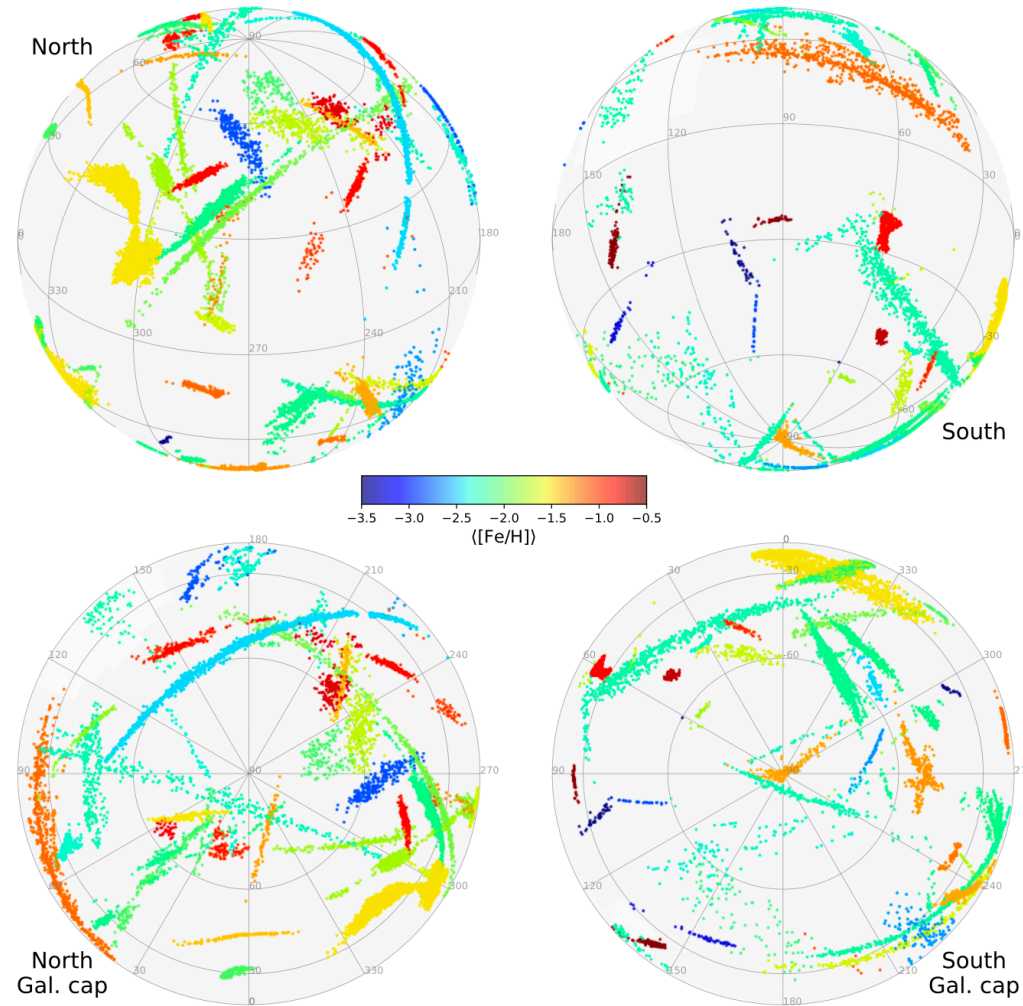


Laporte et al. 2018  
(last pericentric passage of Sgr dwarf at t=0)



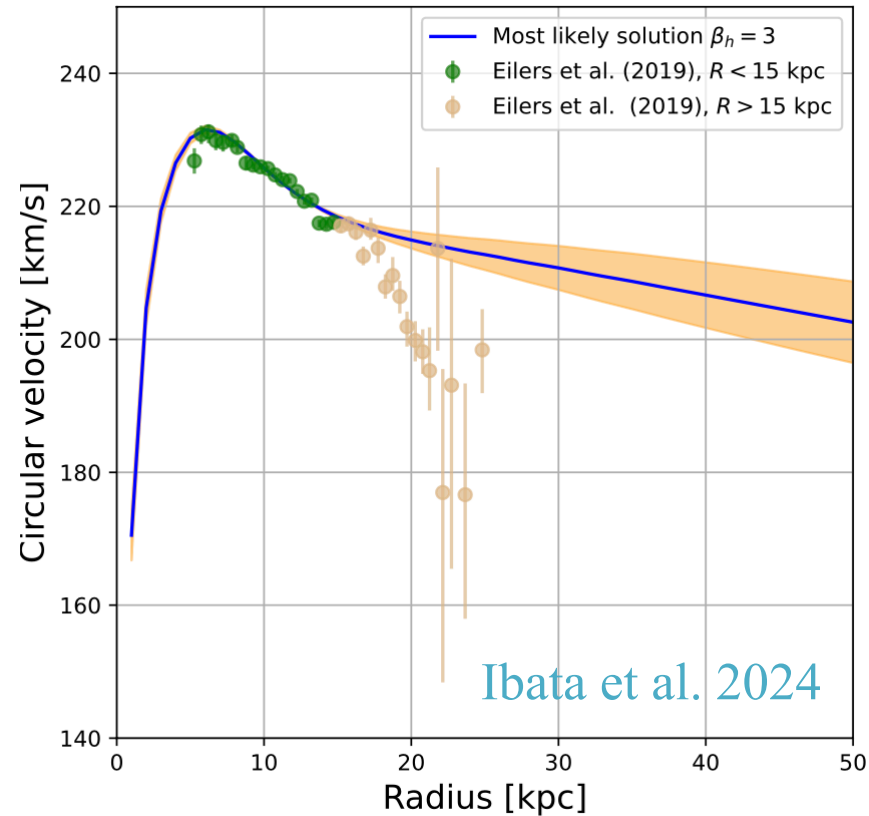
Koop et al. (2024)

# Stellar streams



87 thin streams in Gaia DR3 (Ibata et al. 2024)

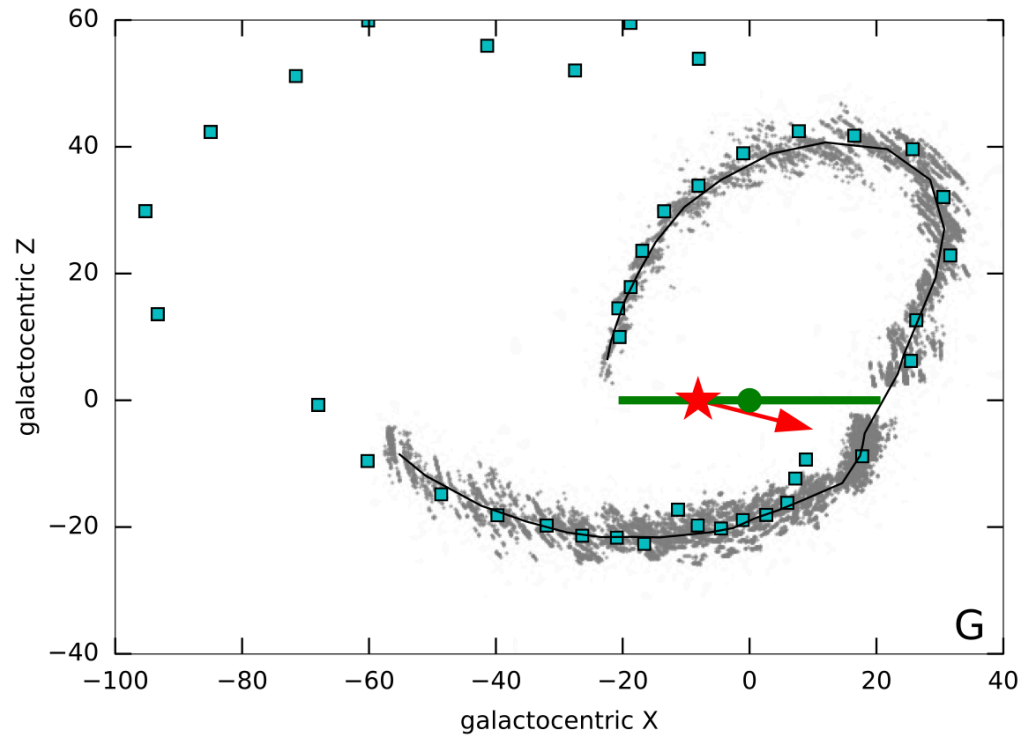
# Stellar streams



Conservative sample of 29 thin streams in Gaia DR3  
for the fit of the orbit corrected from test-particle sim

$$\Rightarrow M = 1.09^{+0.19}_{-0.14} \times 10^{12} M_{\text{sun}}$$

# The Sagittarius stream

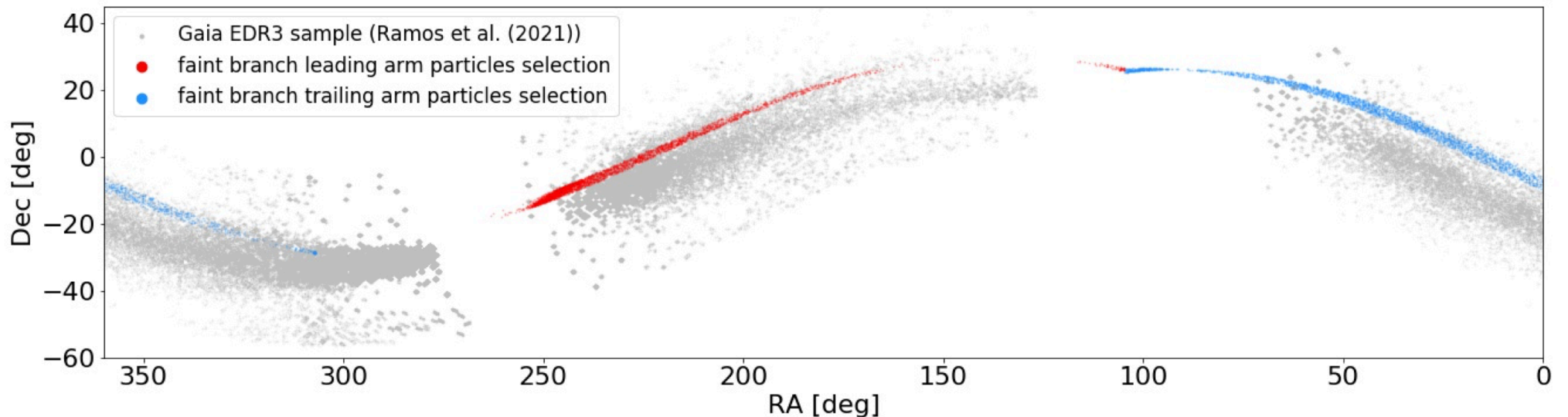


Velocities in the leading arm can be explained by a massive LMC  
([Vasiliev et al. 2021](#))

$$\Rightarrow M = 9.0 \pm 1.3 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$$

$$M_{\text{LMC}} = 1.3 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$$

# The Sagittarius stream



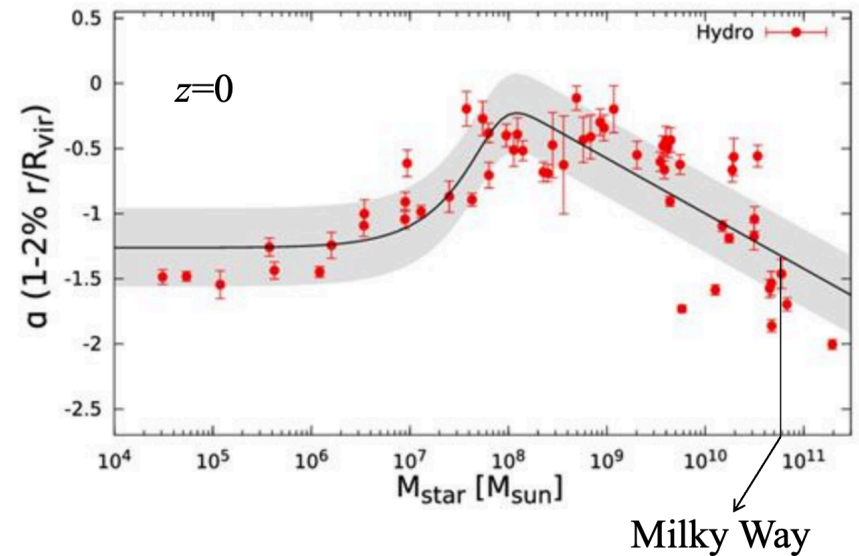
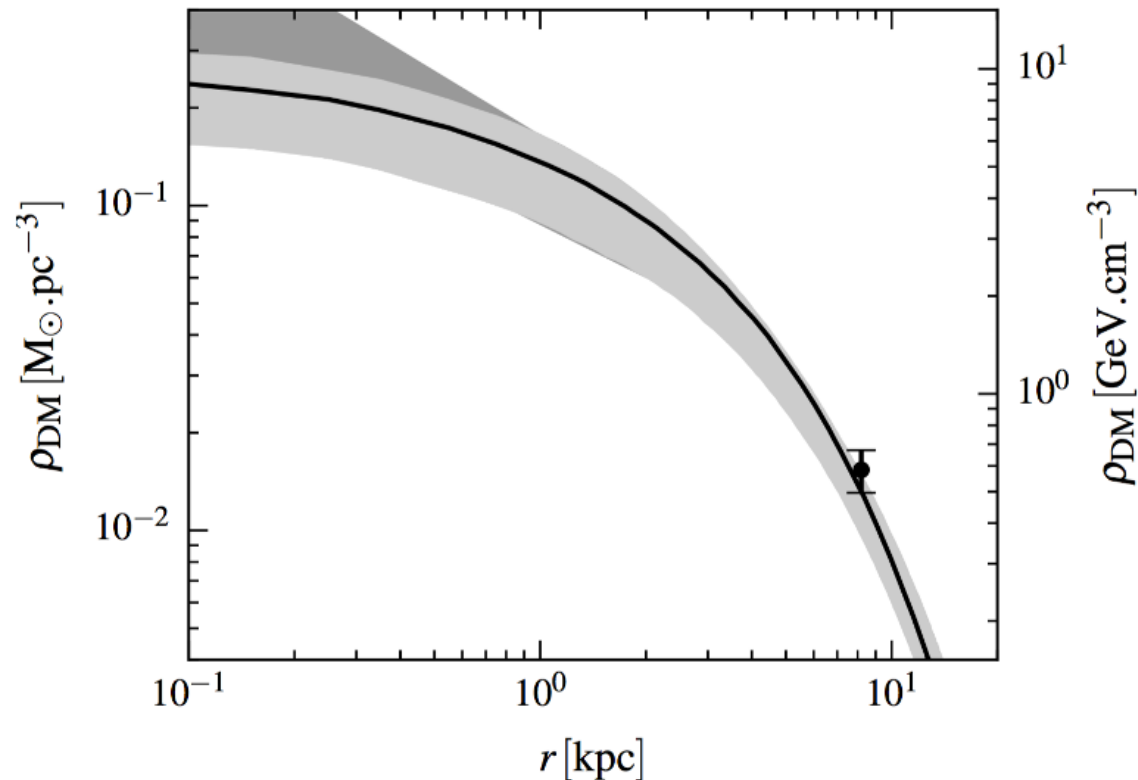
The bifurcation, originally understood as precession of the stream with successive wraps, imposes a very nearly spherical potential which doesn't work under the current best-fit potential:

tracing back particles => faint branch = originally disk distribution at  $t = -3$  Gyr  
(nearly perpendicular to both the MW disk and Sgr orbital plane)

(Oria et al. 2022)

# Core or cusp ?

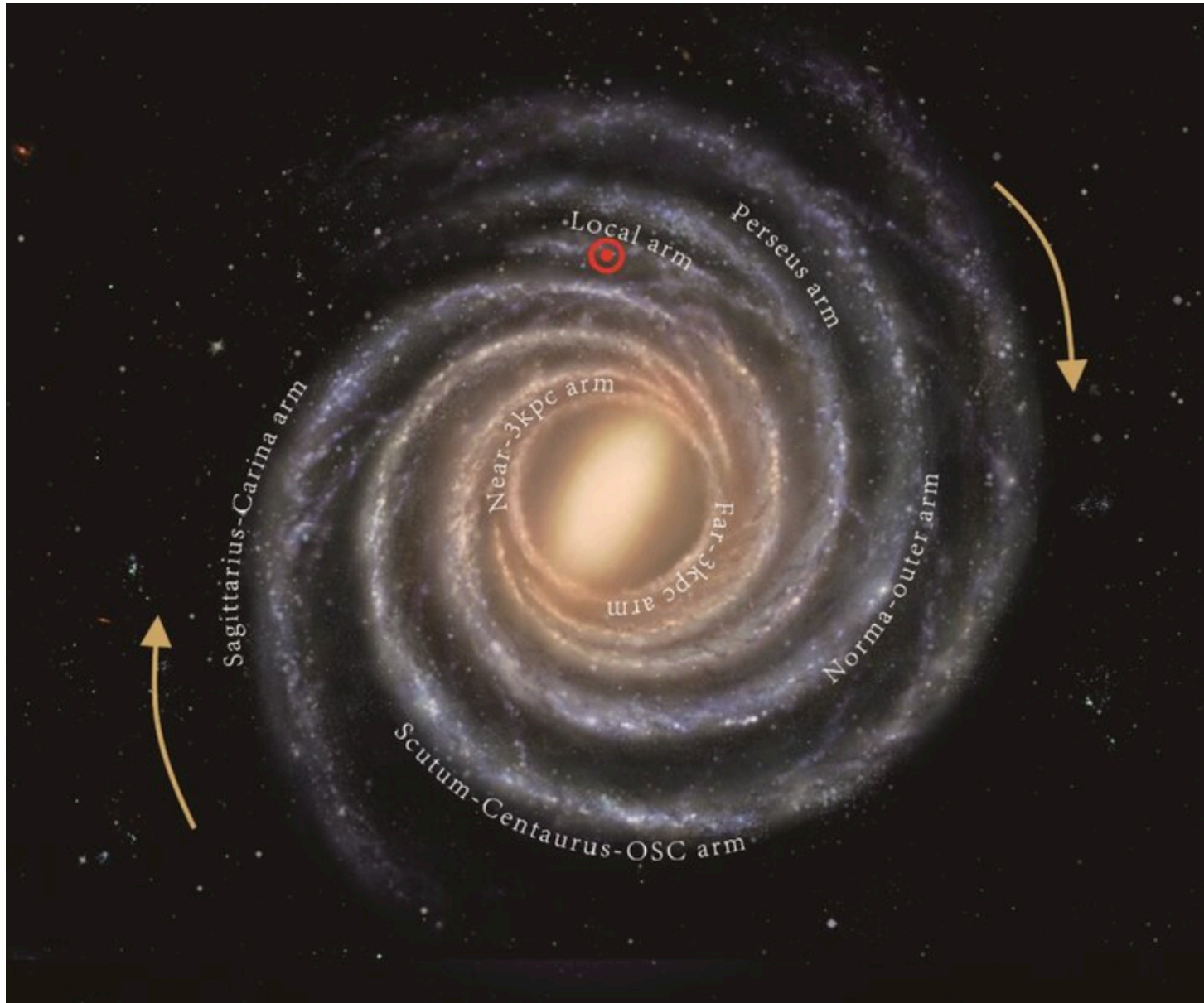
Constraints from inner rotation curve, z-structure of stellar disc, optical depths to microlensing of bulge stars + kinematics all point to a **core**, both in self-consistent axisymmetric (Cole & Binney 2017, Binney & Vasiliev 2023) and non-axisymmetric (Portail et al. 2017) models (combination of bar model and RC constraint between R=6 and R=8 kpc)





**CORE**



# The bar and spiral arms



- 
- 
- The two most prominent non-axisymmetric features of the MW disk
  - Play a leading role in terms of the secular evolution of the disk
  - Structure and dynamics still poorly known/debated

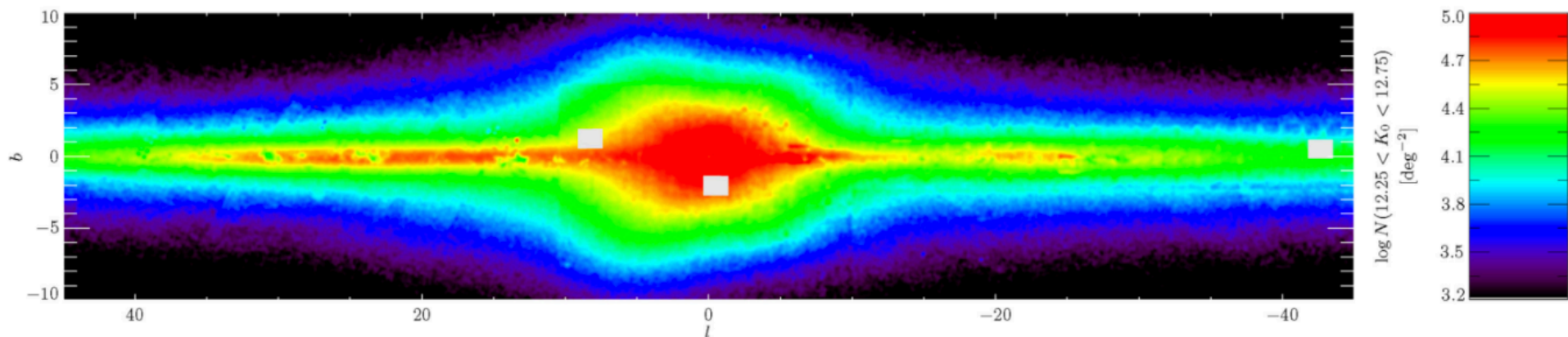
- The two most prominent non-axisymmetric features of the MW disk
- Play a leading role in terms of the secular evolution of the disk
- Structure and dynamics still poorly known/debated

**Bar:** first hints from gas kinematics ([de Vaucouleurs 1964](#); [Peters 1975](#)), confirmed in NIR observations (e.g., COBE; [Binney et al. 1997](#))

Early estimates of the pattern speed as high as **60 km/s/kpc**

Discovery of a possible long bar extending beyond 5 kpc using RCG star counts ([Wegg et al. 2015](#)) + simulations of bulge kinematics (BRAVA, ARGOS + VIRAC proper motions) => much lower pattern speed

Some recent estimates from APOGEE-Gaia ([Horta et al. 2024](#)) as low as **24 km/s/kpc**...



# VIRAC PMs

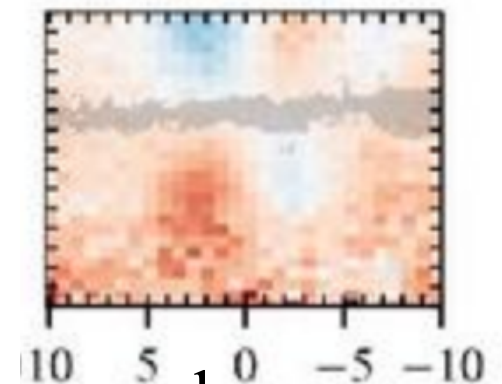
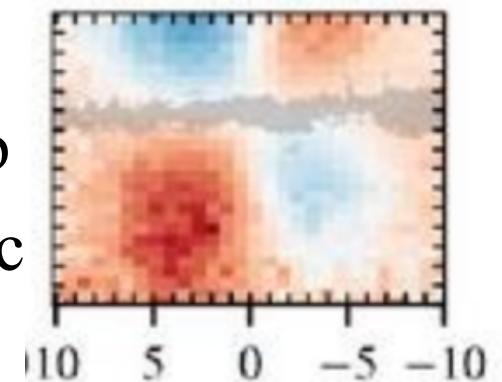
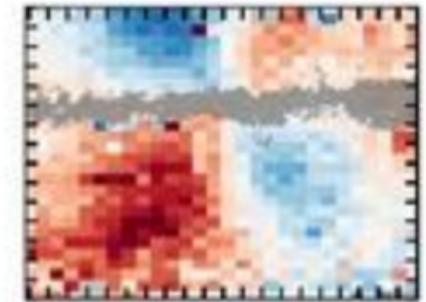
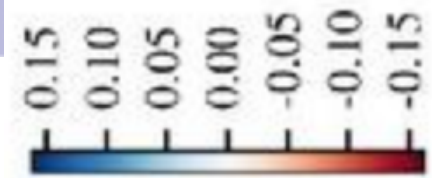
1.75 x 10<sup>8</sup> PMs at  
-10° < *l* < 10°  
-10° < *b* < 5°  
in the VVV Infrared  
Astrometric Catalogue  
(VIRAC), calibrated on  
Gaia DR2 (Clarke et al. 2019)

See also Sanders et al. (2019)  
+ e.g. Monari et al. (2019)  
+ Binney (2020) for local kinematics

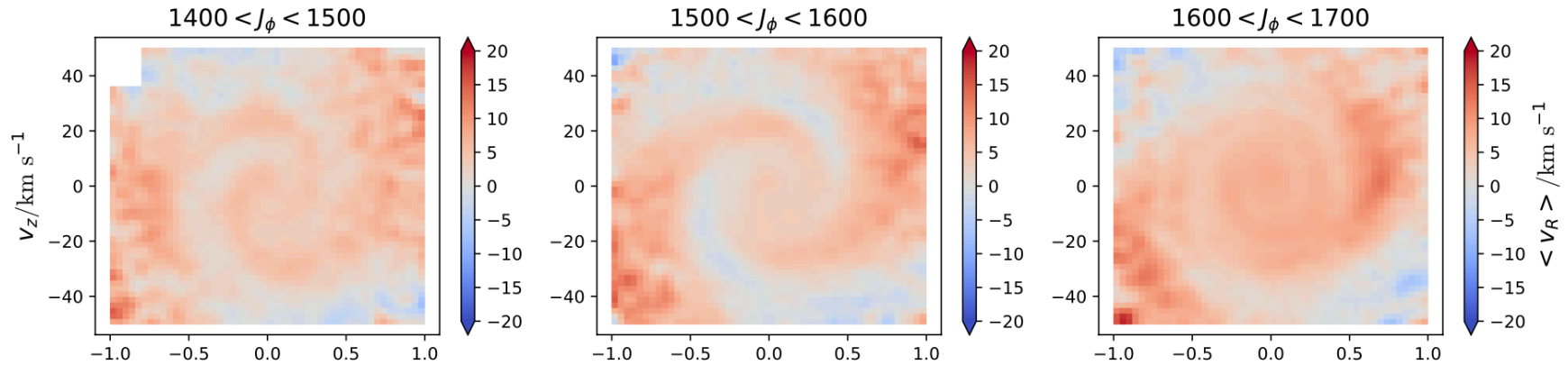
$$\frac{\sigma_{lb}^2}{\sigma_l \sigma_b}, \text{ obs.}$$

b  
37.5 km/s/kpc

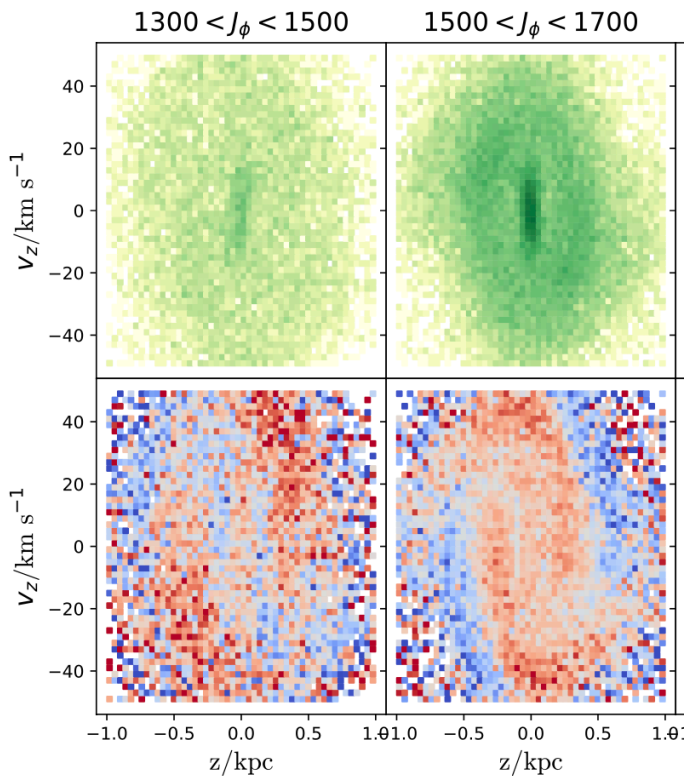
50 km/s/kpc



# A decelerating bar?





Li et al. (2023) Gaia DR3 RVS  
Two-armed phase spiral!



$\Leftarrow$  decelerating bar toy-model (no Sgr)

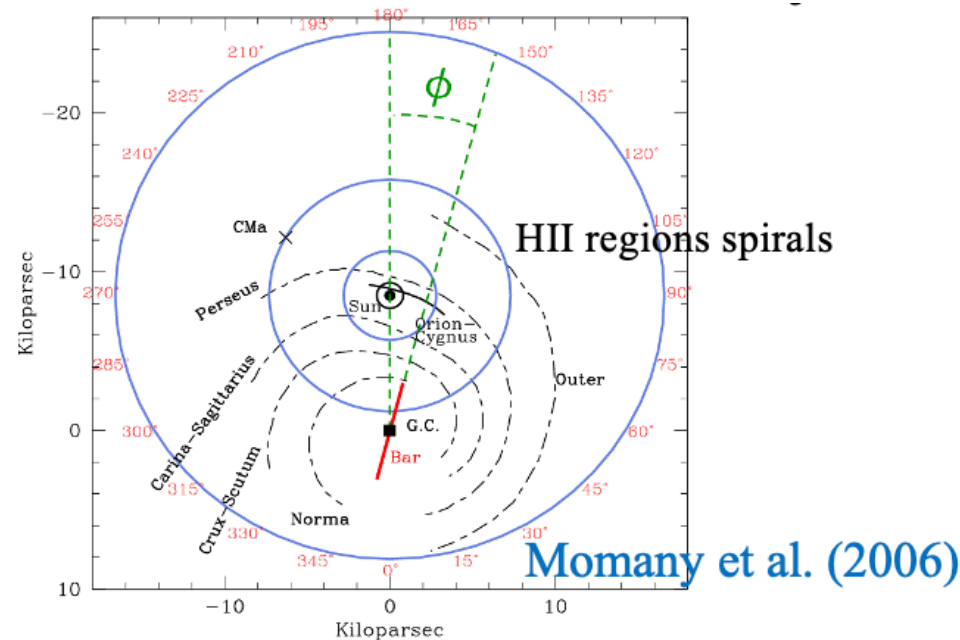
Also claimed by Chiba & Schönrich (2021) but possible degeneracy with spiral arms to be explored

- 
- 
- The two most prominent non-axisymmetric features of the MW disk
  - Play a leading role in terms of the secular evolution of the disk
  - Structure and dynamics still poorly known/debated



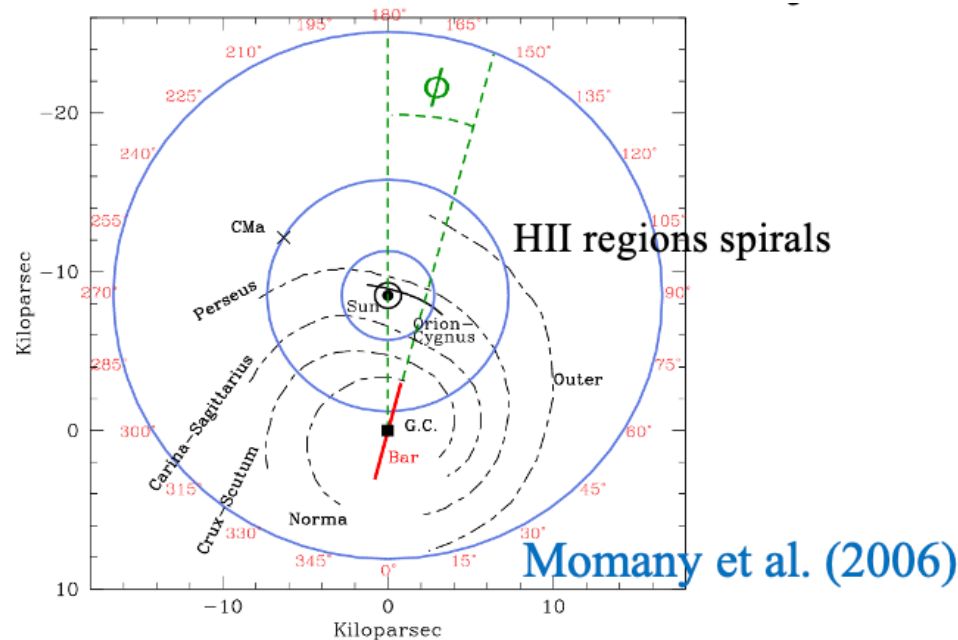
- The two most prominent non-axisymmetric features of the MW disk
- Play a leading role in terms of the secular evolution of the disk
- Structure and dynamics still poorly known/debated

**Spiral arms:** first hints from HII regions ([Morgan et al. 1952](#)), confirmed from multiple tracers since then (young stars, OB associations, GMCs, HI kinematics, but also with NIR to mid-IR tracers), pointing to **different structure, number of arms, amplitudes**, etc. depending on tracers



- The two most prominent non-axisymmetric features of the MW disk
- Play a leading role in terms of the secular evolution of the disk
- Structure and dynamics still poorly known/debated

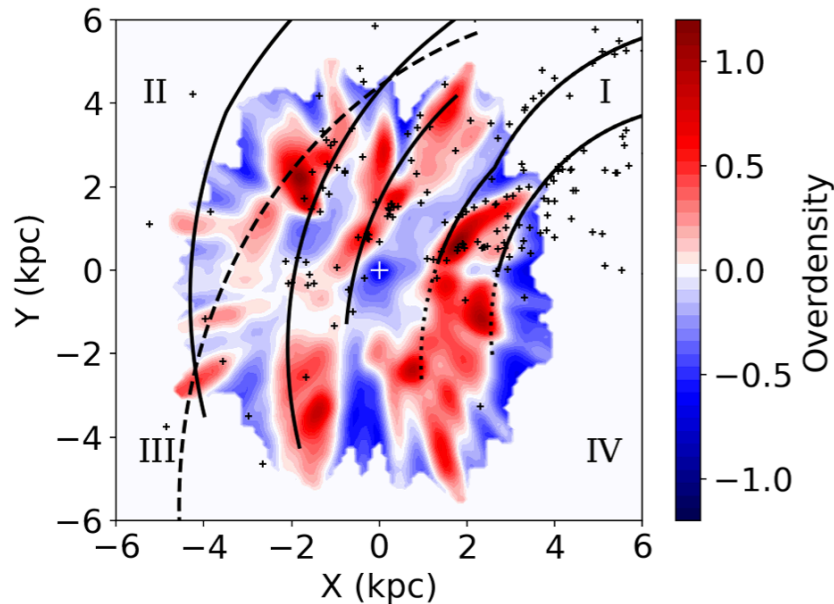
**Spiral arms:** first hints from HII regions ([Morgan et al. 1952](#)), confirmed from multiple tracers since then (young stars, OB associations, GMCs, HI kinematics, but also with NIR to mid-IR tracers), pointing to **different structure, number of arms, amplitudes**, etc. depending on tracers



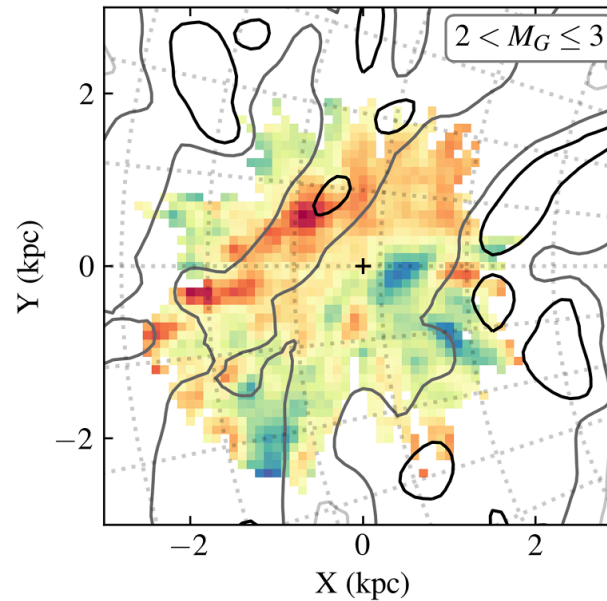
**Pattern speed(s) even less clear :** [Amaral & Lépine \(1997\)](#)  $m=2 + m=4$  with **20 km/s/kpc**  
[Siebert et al. \(2012\)](#)  $m=2$  spiral fit to RAVE data with pattern speed of **18.6 km/s/kpc**  
[Castro-Ginard et al. \(2021\)](#) integrate backward OCs to their birthplace and find decreasing pattern speeds with radius from **50 km/s/kpc** (Scutum) to **17 km/s/kpc** (Perseus)



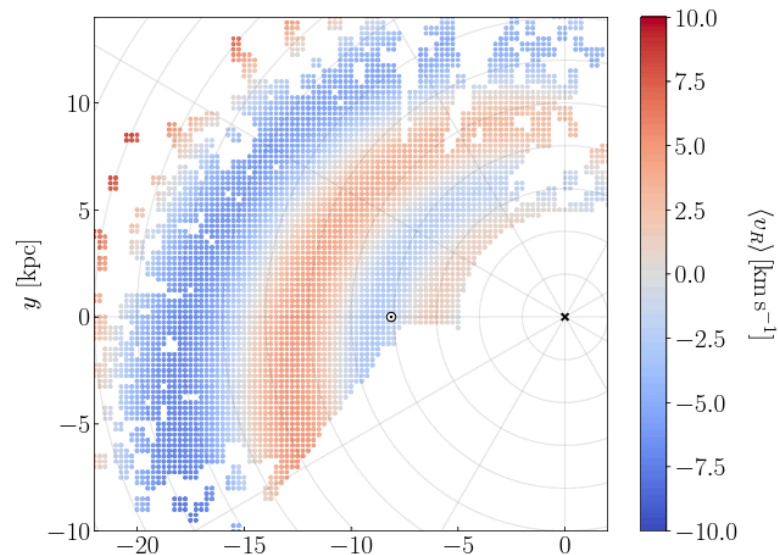
# Non-axisymmetries with Gaia



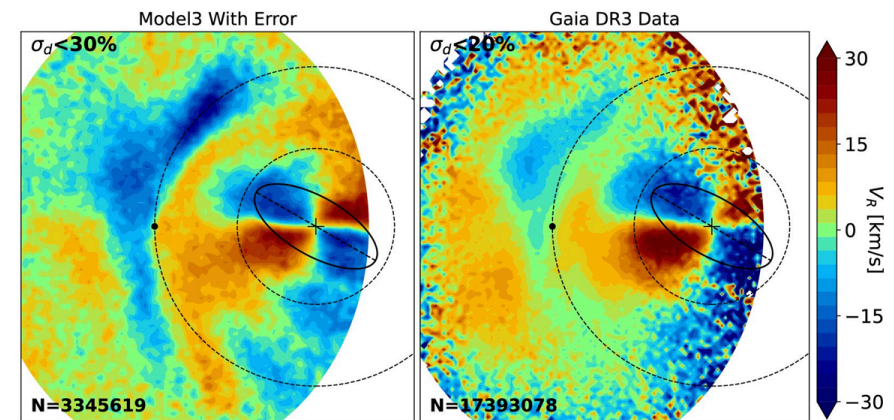
Young upper main-sequence stars (Poggio et al. 2021)



Widmark & Naik (2024) Jeans modelling detects Local arm with 20% overdensity



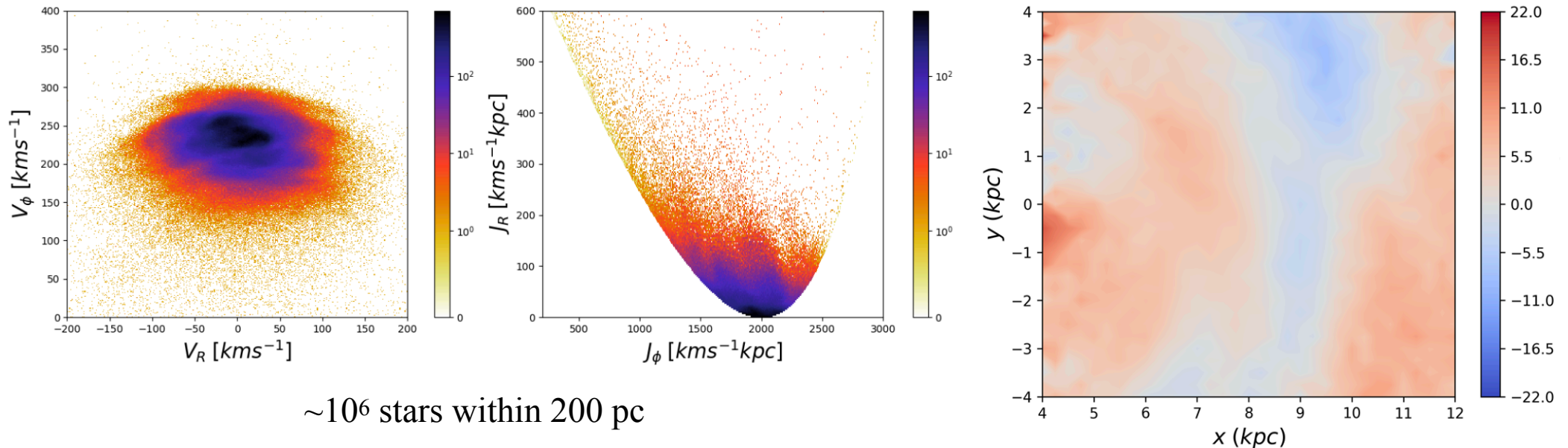
Eilers et al. (2020) toy-model: 10% overdensity for Local arm, fixing 12 km/s/kpc



Vislosky et al. (2024) compare directly to a simulation

# Non-axisymmetries with Gaia

Given the exquisite quality of Gaia data, can we fit it a bit more in detail?



$\sim 10^6$  stars within 200 pc

$\sim 1.3 \times 10^7$  stars from Gaia DR3 RVS and StarHorse distances

**General idea:** start from an equilibrium  $f_0(\mathbf{J})$  (à-la-Binney & Vasiliev) model and perturb it

# Backward integration

The analytical treatment of multiple perturbers is limited to very small regions of phase space (maximally trapped orbits + no resonance overlap)

=> backward integrations: conservation of the DF in infinitesimal phase-space patches following the Hamiltonian flow, which allows us to compute the current DF by integrating orbits backward in time to an axisymmetric equilibrium state,  $f_0(\mathbf{J})$

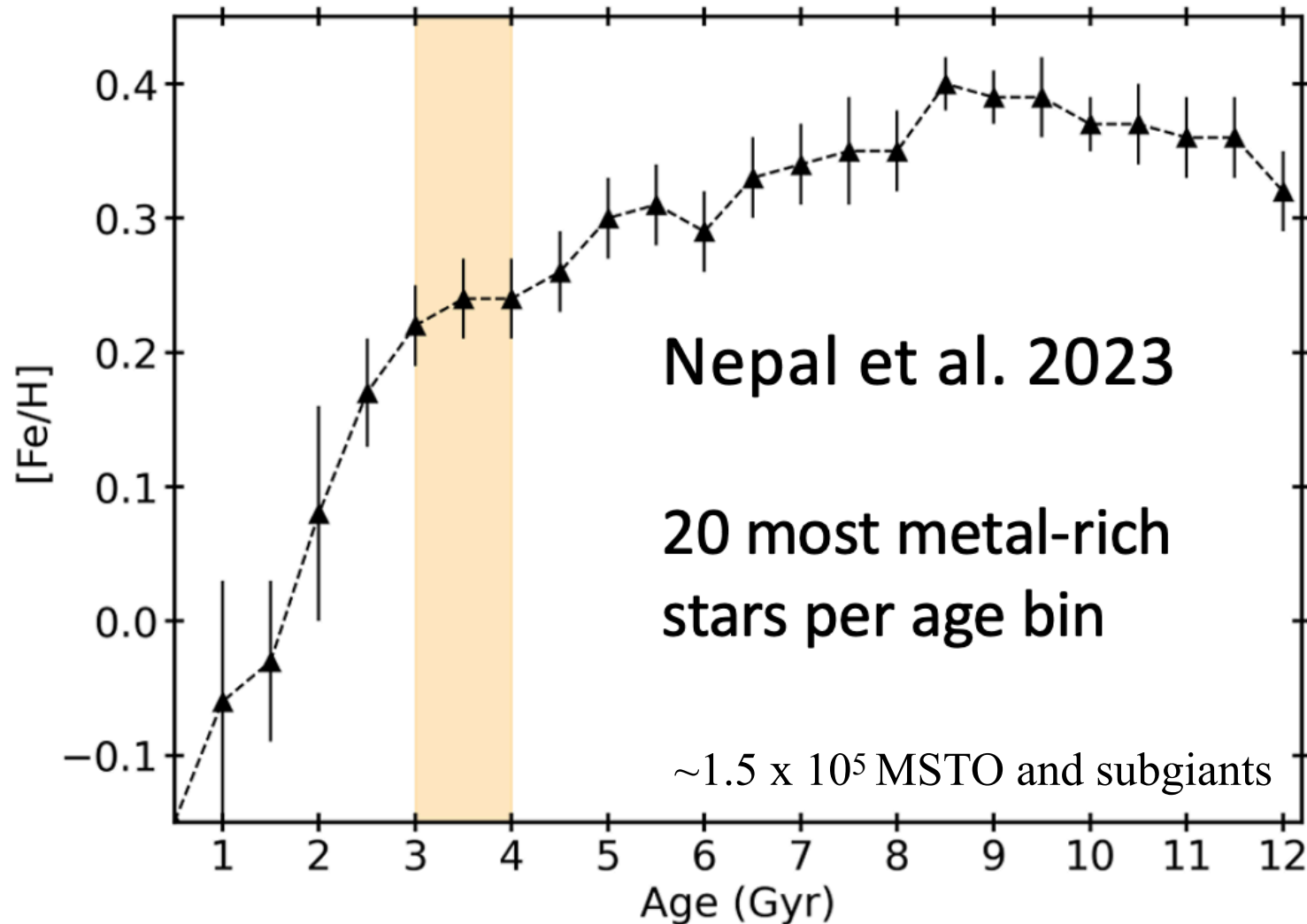
$$f_{\text{T}}(p_1, t_1) = f_{\text{T}}[p(t_0), t_0]$$

Vauterin & Dejonghe (1997)

**Yassin's talk**

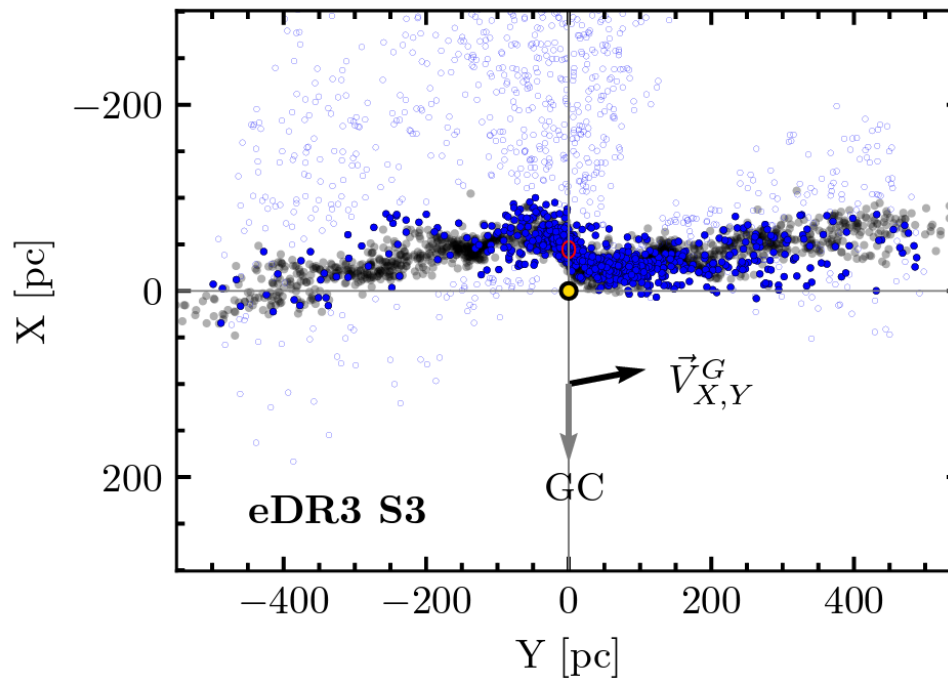
# Age of the (end of growth of) the bar ?

A slowing-down bar would imply a relatively old bar. But what happened in the last 3 Gyr ?



# Disk tidal streams: a new probe

With Gaia, tidal tails of open clusters in the disk have started being discovered (combination of exquisite Gaia data and detailed N-body simulations)



Jerabkova et al. (2021)

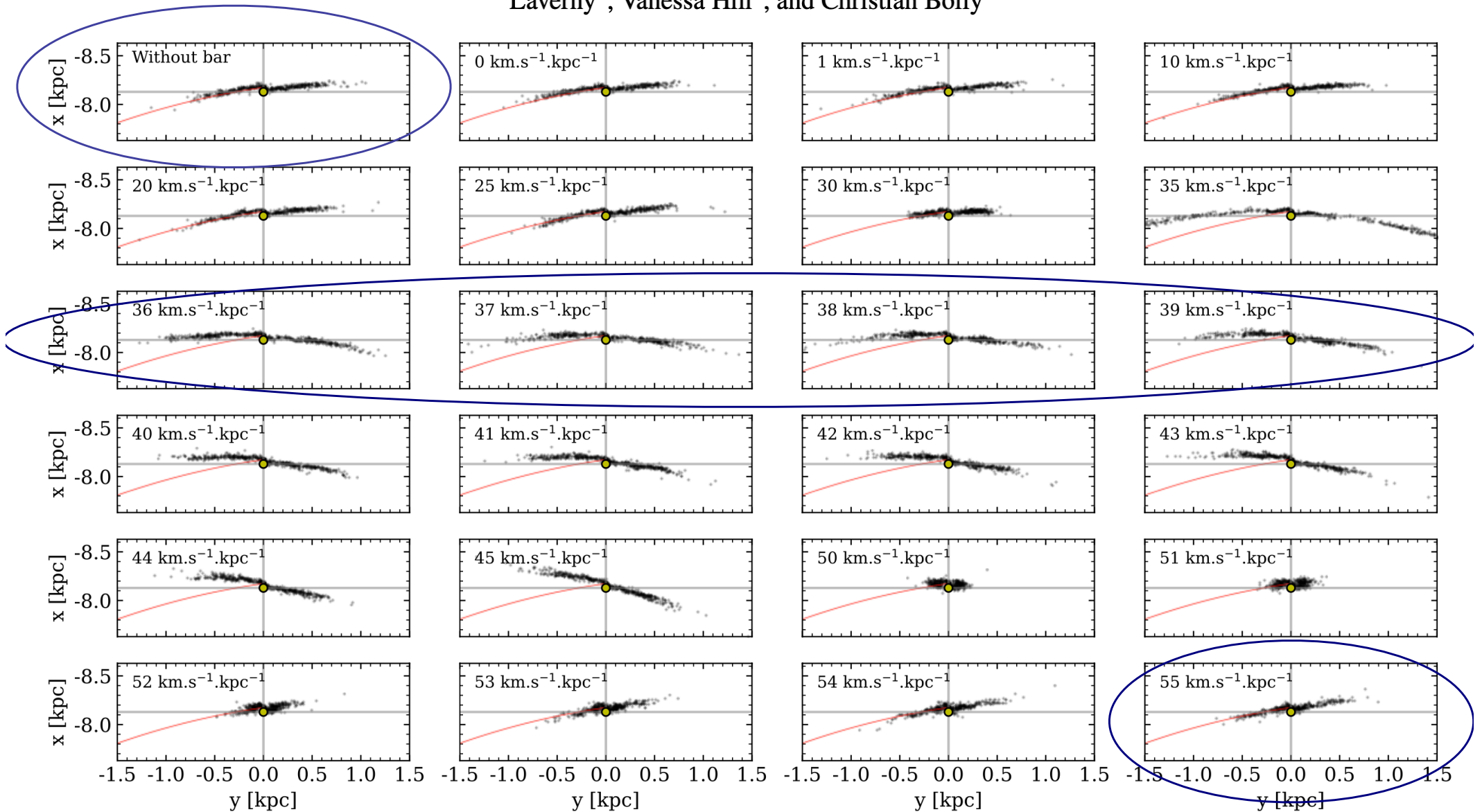
# The bar exerts torques on orbits

- $L_z = J_\phi$  conserved in axisymmetric potentials but not in a barred one
  - Oscillation especially important at resonances (remember that  $J_\phi$  then oscillates as a pendulum)
  - Because of conservation of Jacobi integral  $E_J = E - \Omega_b J_\phi$ , variations of  $J_\phi$  also imply variations of energy
- ⇒ « *shepherding* » of streams (Hattori et al. 2016) : depending on the phase of the orbit, the amount of angular momentum and energy variations is different
- ⇒ differential changes imply different orientations (through differential angular momentum changes) and spread (through differential energy changes) of the streams



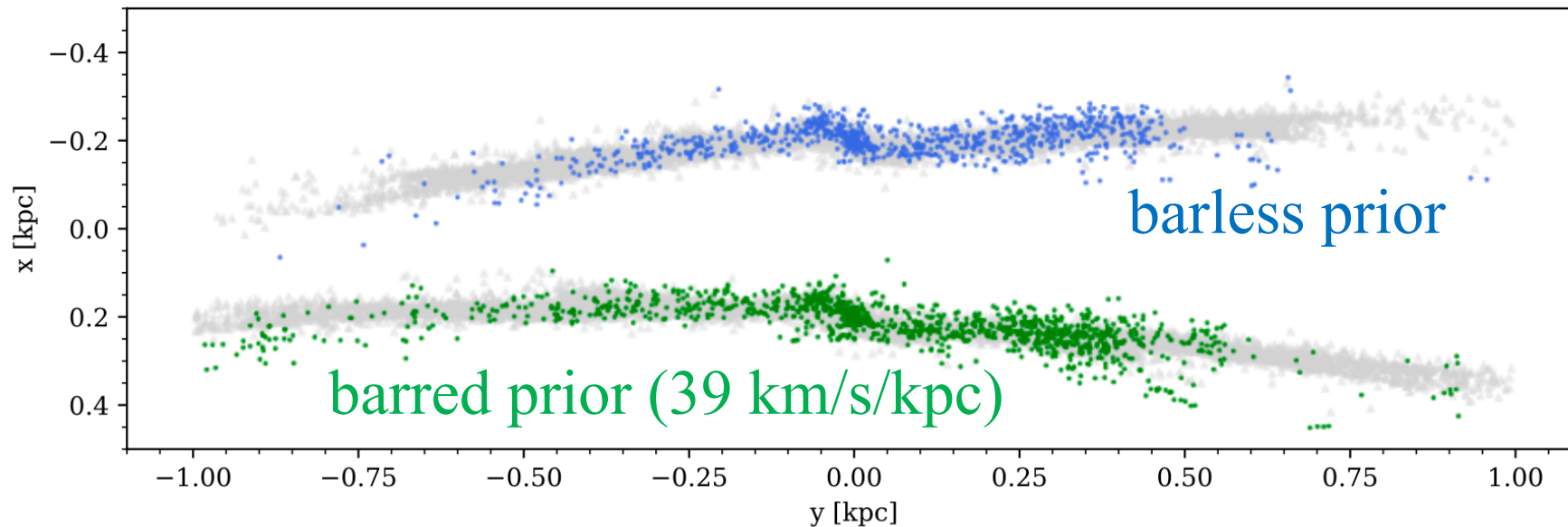
# Shepherding the Hyades stream

Guillaume F. Thomas<sup>1,2</sup>, Benoit Famaey<sup>3</sup>, Giacomo Monari<sup>3</sup>, Chervin F. P. Laporte<sup>4,5,6</sup>, Rodrigo Ibata<sup>3</sup>, Patrick de Laverny<sup>7</sup>, Vanessa Hill<sup>7</sup>, and Christian Boily<sup>3</sup>



# Shepherding the Hyades stream

Bayesian membership selection from photometric filtering + kinematics



- Both selections well populated => stars from the disc having similar photometry/dynamical properties as Hyades > number of stars from stream itself
- Needs to add spirals
- Needs HR chemical labelling ! (Li at  $5000 K < T_{eff} < 6500 K$ )