

STRUCTURE OF THE GALAXY

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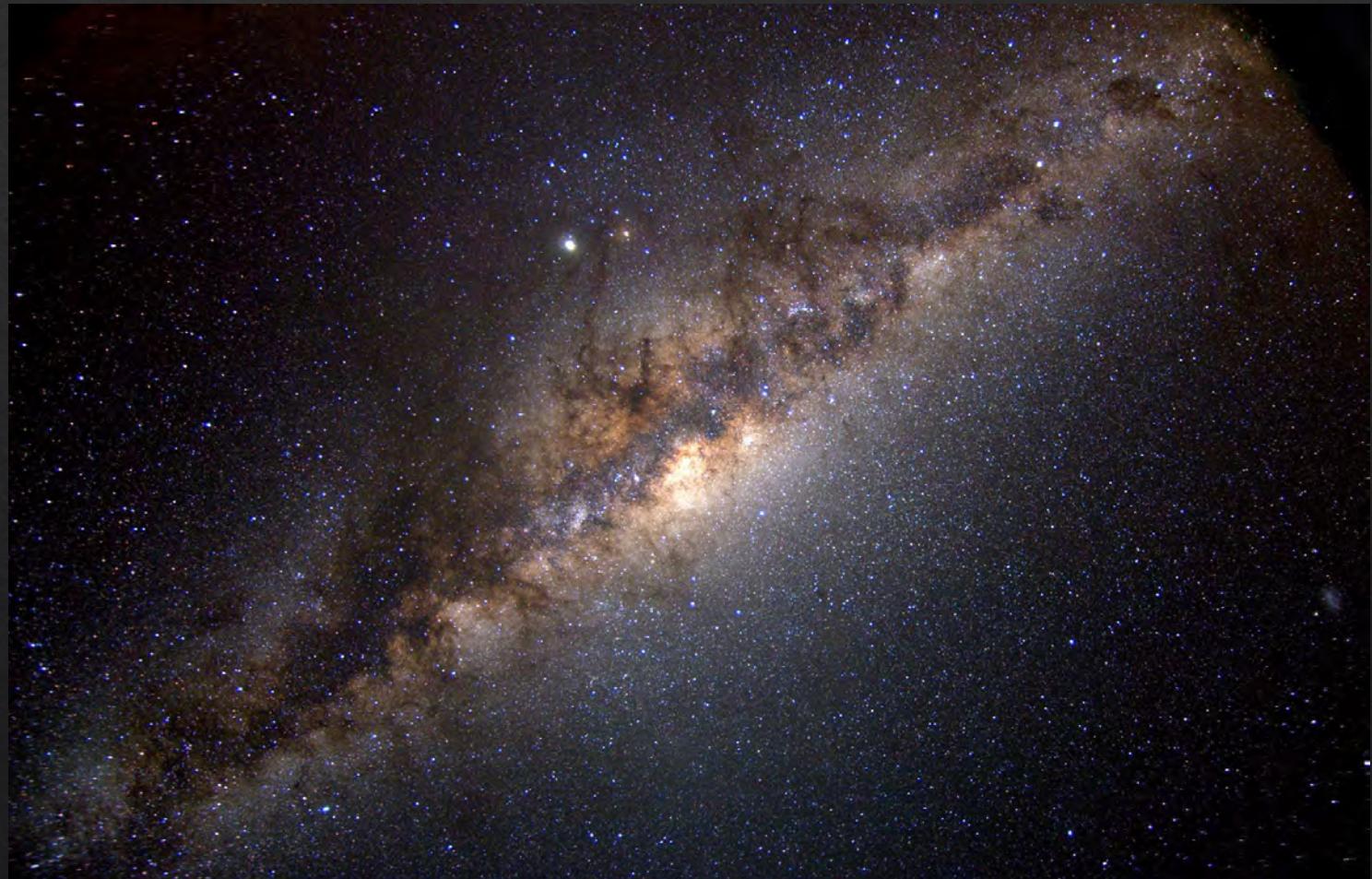


INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Milky Way
- ❖ Gaia mission
- ❖ Galactic flare
 - ❖ Structural flare
 - ❖ Kinematic flare

MOTIVATION

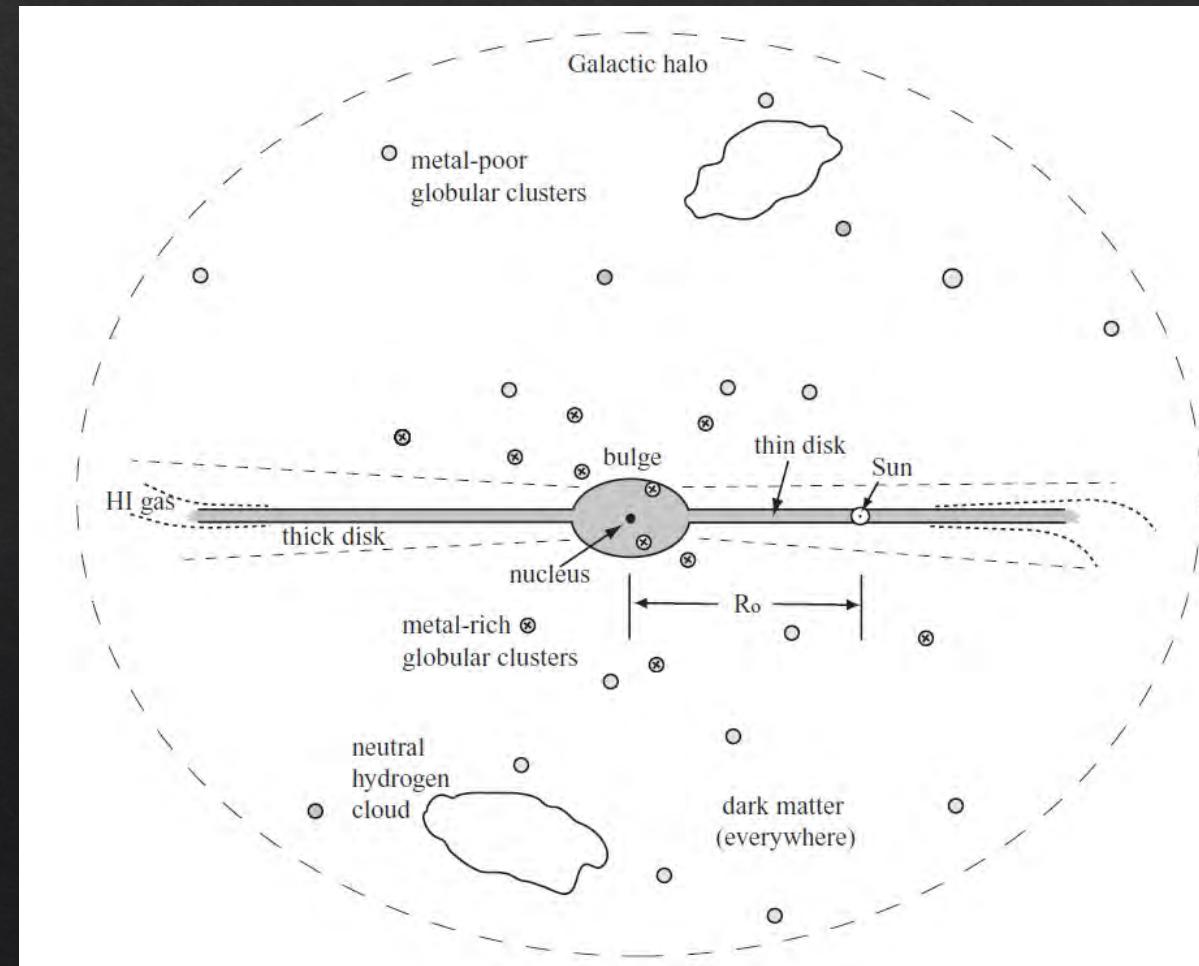
- ❖ Why should we study galaxies?
- ❖ Formation, evolution, structure
- ❖ Dark matter problem
- ❖ Refining of cosmological models
- ❖ Milky Way



NASA (2017)

MILKY WAY

- ❖ $10^{12} M_{\odot}$
- ❖ Spiral between SBc and Sbc class
- ❖ Bulge
- ❖ Disc
 - ❖ Thin
 - ❖ Thick
- ❖ Halo
 - ❖ Stellar
 - ❖ Hot
 - ❖ Dark



Sparke & Gallagher (2007)

GAIA

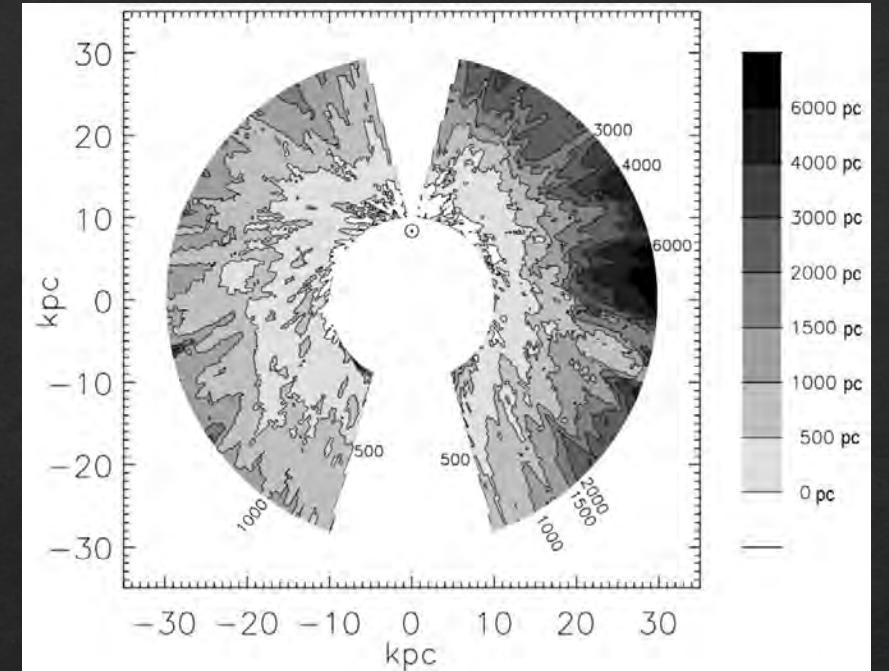
- ❖ European Space Agency (ESA)
- ❖ 19.12.2013 (launched)
- ❖ 7. 2014
- ❖ L2
- ❖ Astrometry
- ❖ DR1 (2016), DR2 (2018), EDR3 (2020), DR3 (2022)
- ❖ More than 1.8 billion objects
- ❖ Main source of data



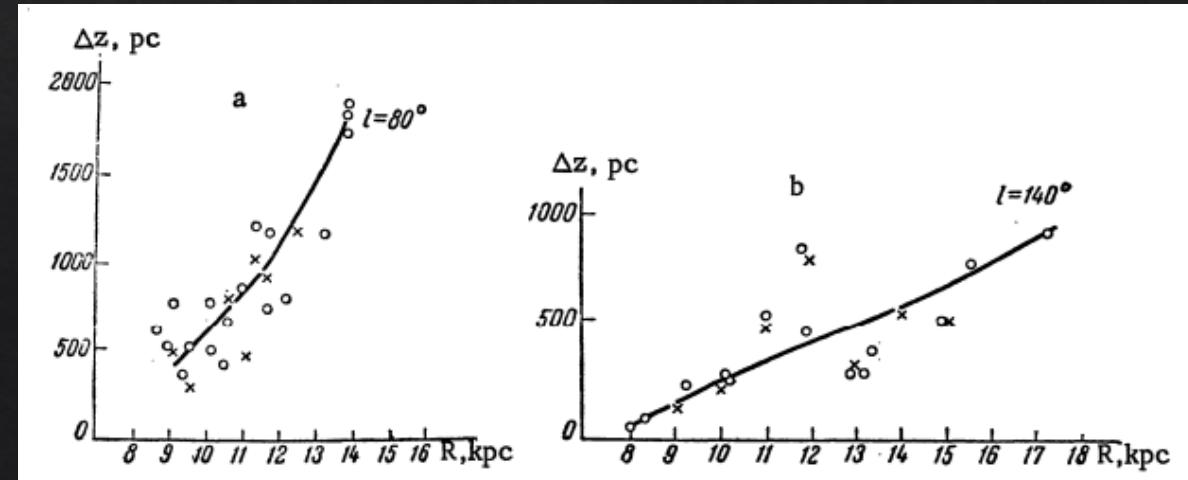
ESA (2013)

FLARE

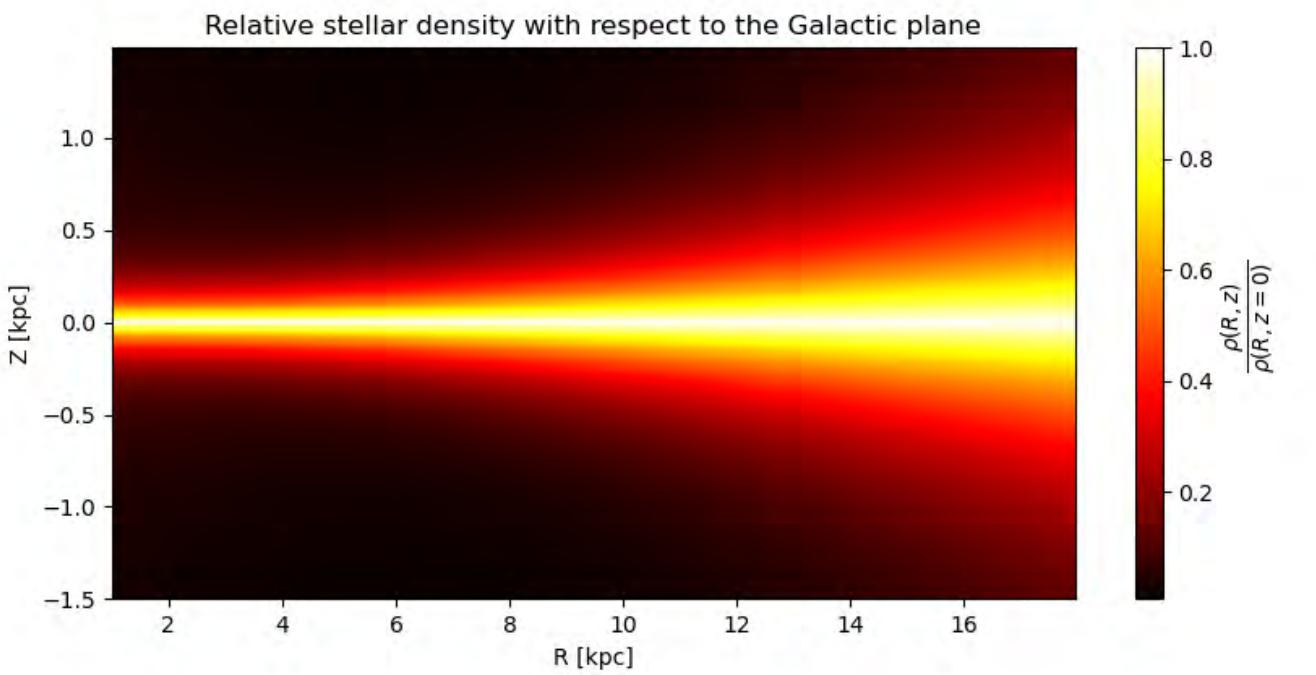
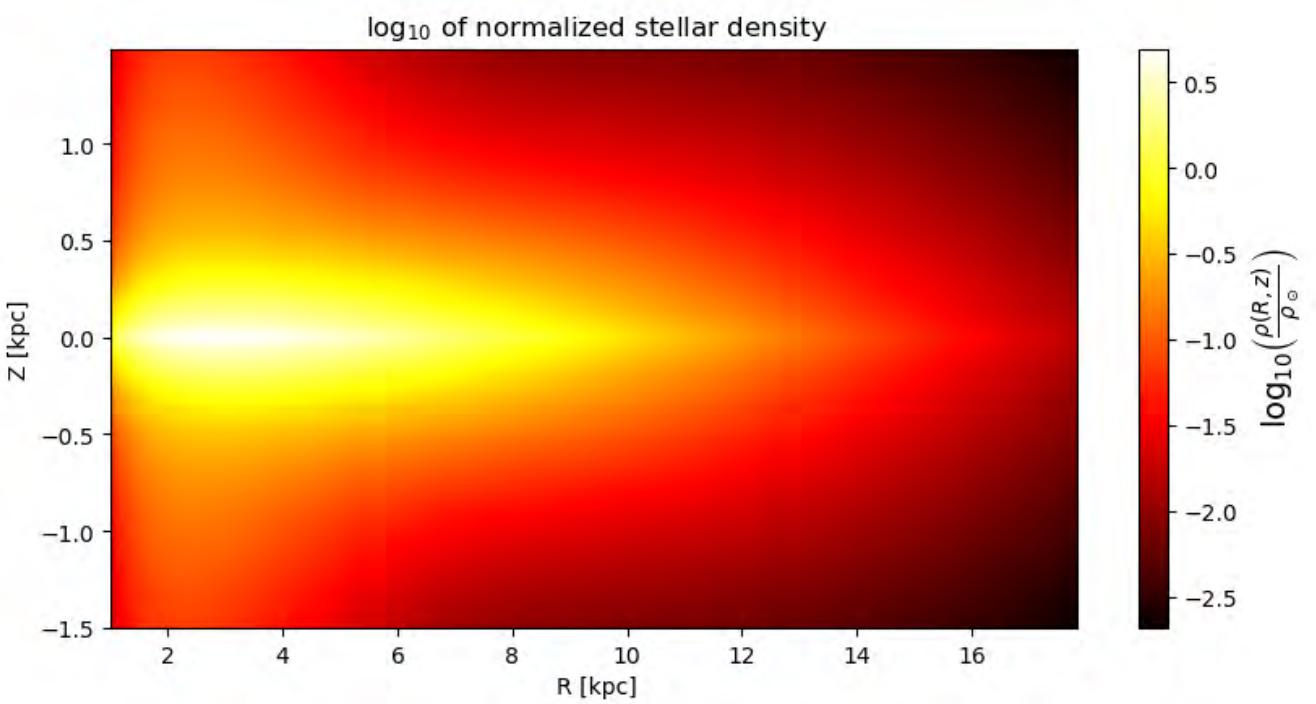
- ❖ Increase of the scale height h_z with radial distance
- ❖ First observation (Lozinskaya & Kardashev, 1963)
- ❖ Present in all components, with different profiles
- ❖ Unknown origin
- ❖ Several mathematical expressions
 - ❖ Scale height
 - ❖ Half thickness
 - ❖ FWHM



half-half thickness profile (Levine et al., 2006)

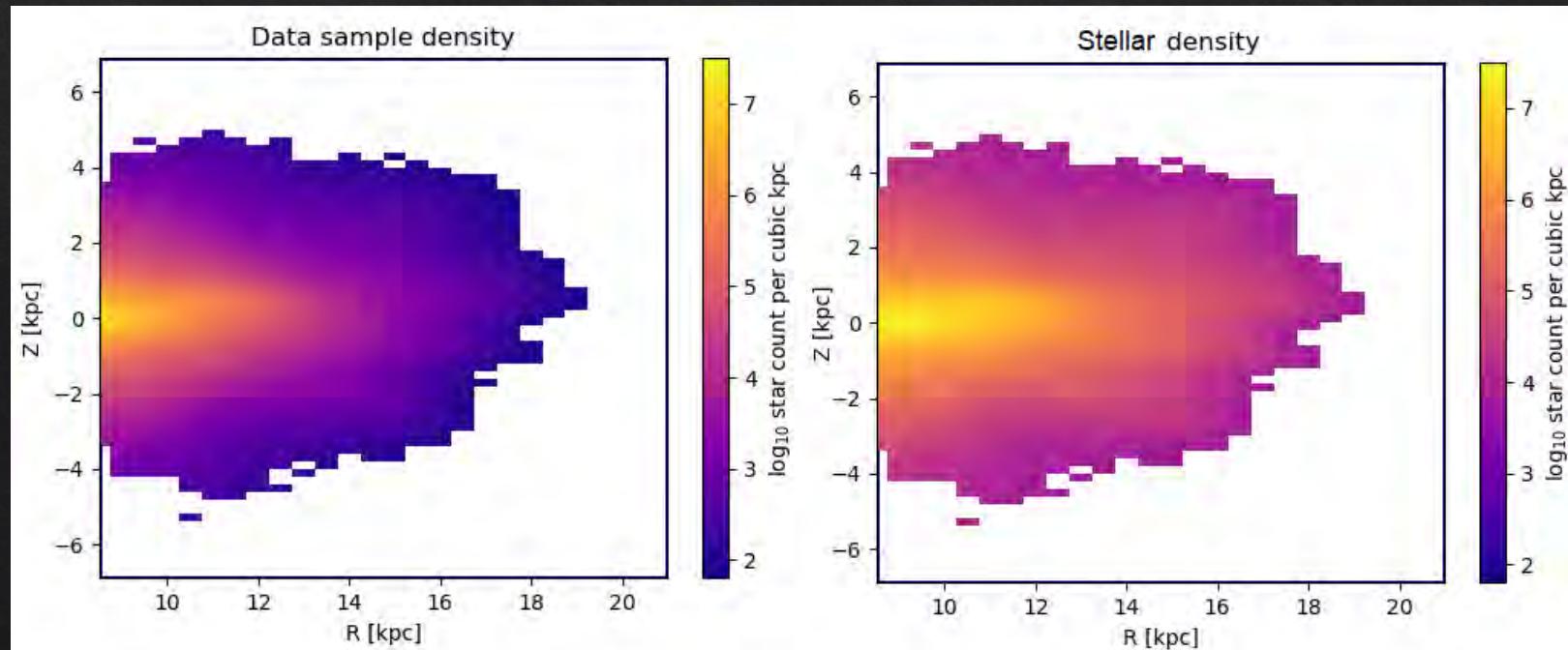


Lozinskaya & Kardashev (1963)



STRUCTURAL FLARE

- ❖ Double exponential density model
- ❖ Gaia DR3
- ❖ $160^\circ < l < 200^\circ$
- ❖ $12 < G < 17$ (330 - 1050 nm)
- ❖ 8 533 564 sources
- ❖ Luminosity function correction
(Chrobáková et al., 2020)
- ❖ Non-linear least squares
(Levenberg Marquardt algorithm)
- ❖ Fitting everything at once does
not produce good results



- ❖ First approach: procedure is split into two parts:

- ❖ Horizontal ($z = 0$)

- $\diamond \rho_s = 4.84 \times 10^7 \text{ kpc}^{-3} +/- 12.8\%$

- $\diamond h_r = 1.16 \text{ kpc} +/- 1.7\%$

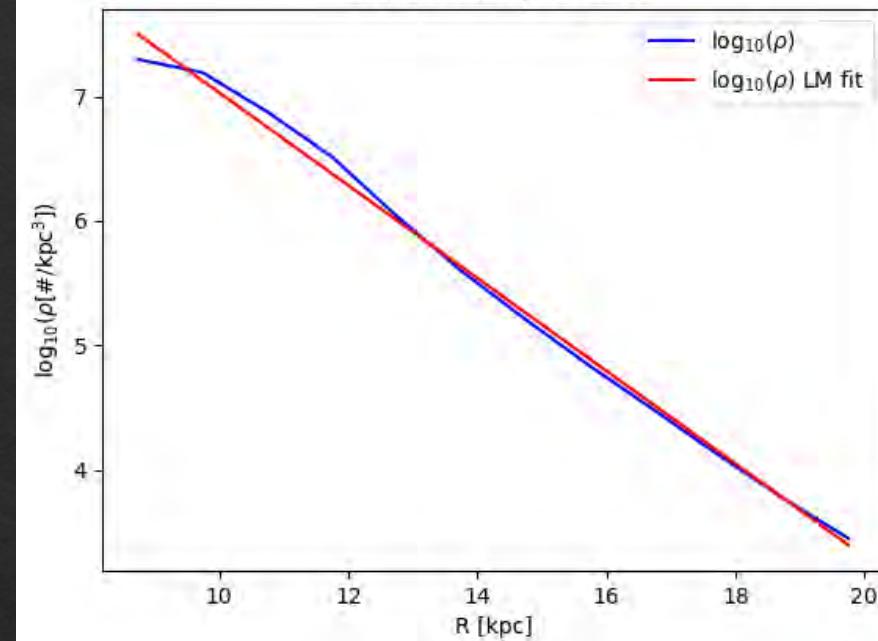
- $\diamond h_r = 2.19 \text{ kpc} +/- 8.2\% \text{ (Chrobáková et al., 2022)}$

- ❖ Vertical

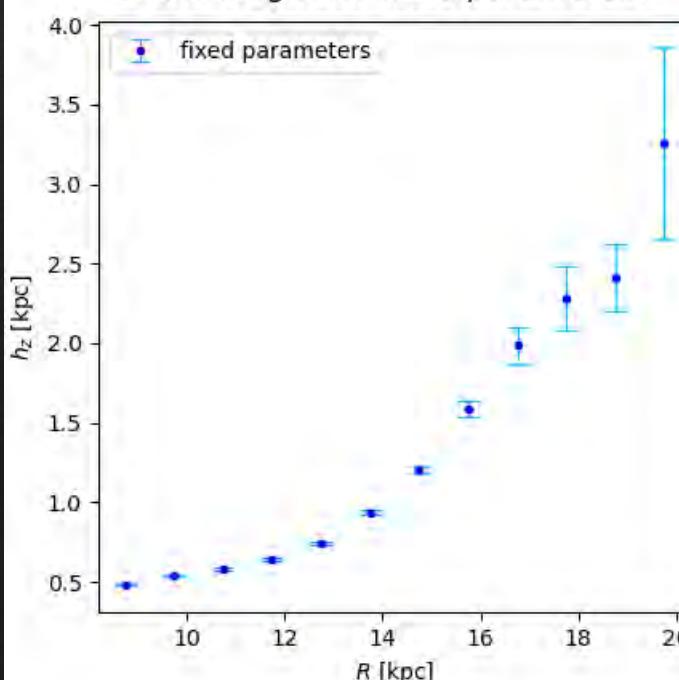
- ❖ Second approach: fitting only the vertical part

- ❖ Increasing lack of sources with R

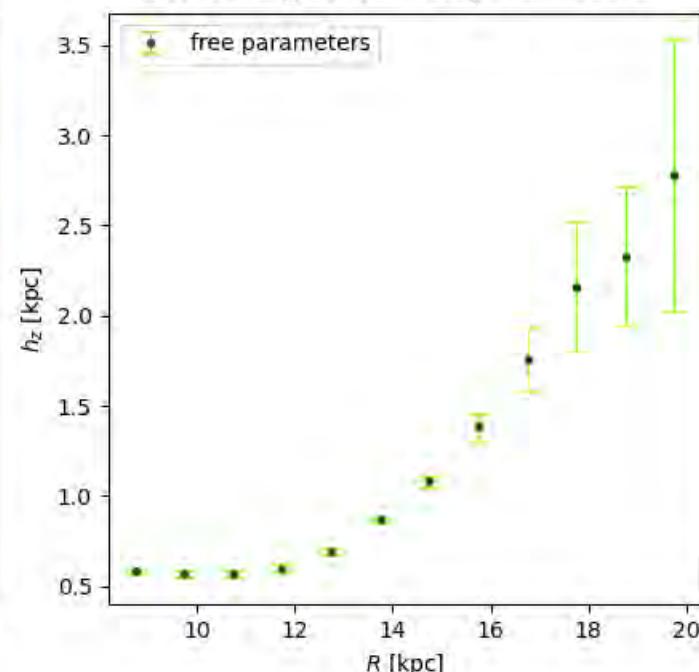
Stellar density for $z=0$

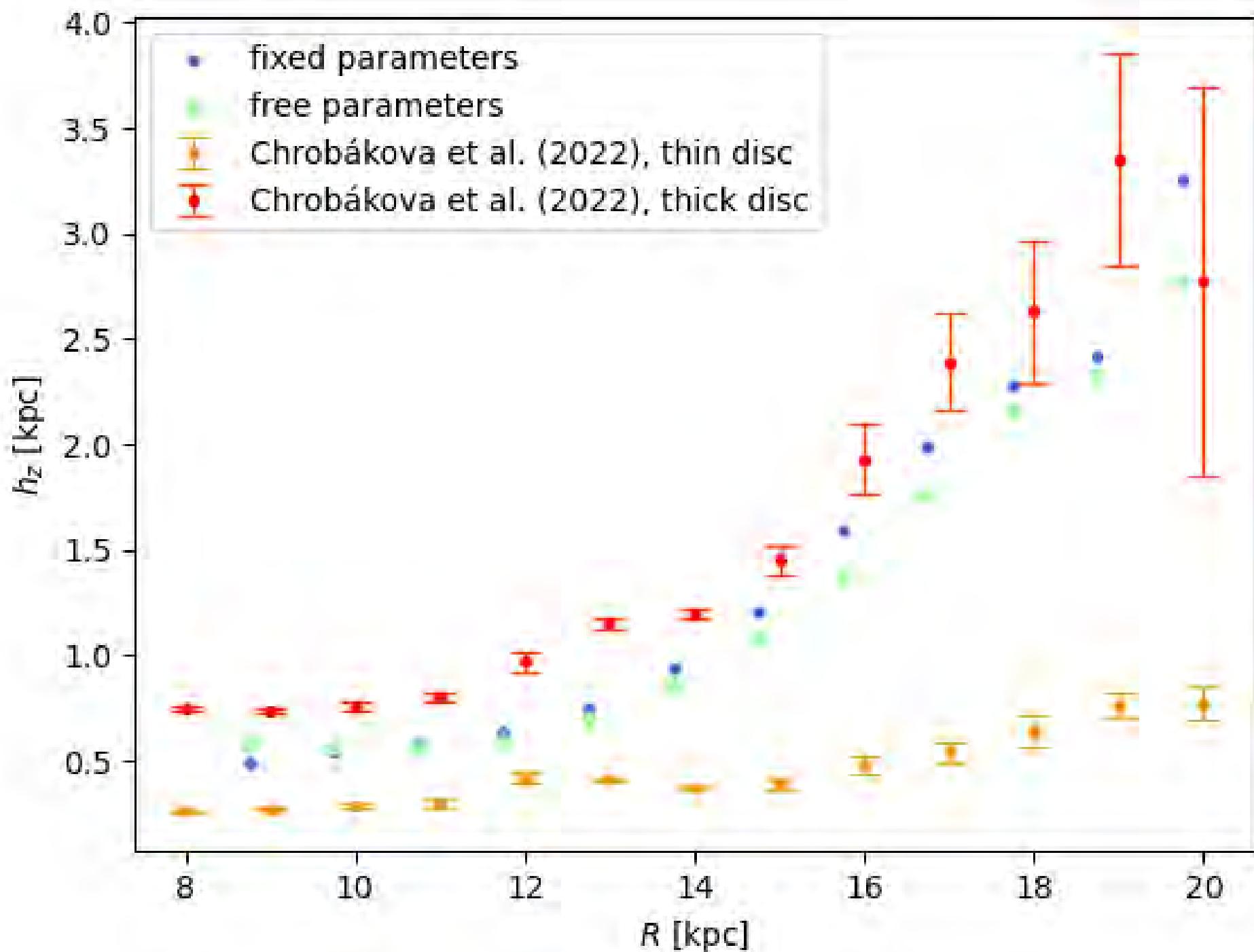


Scale height for fixed parameters



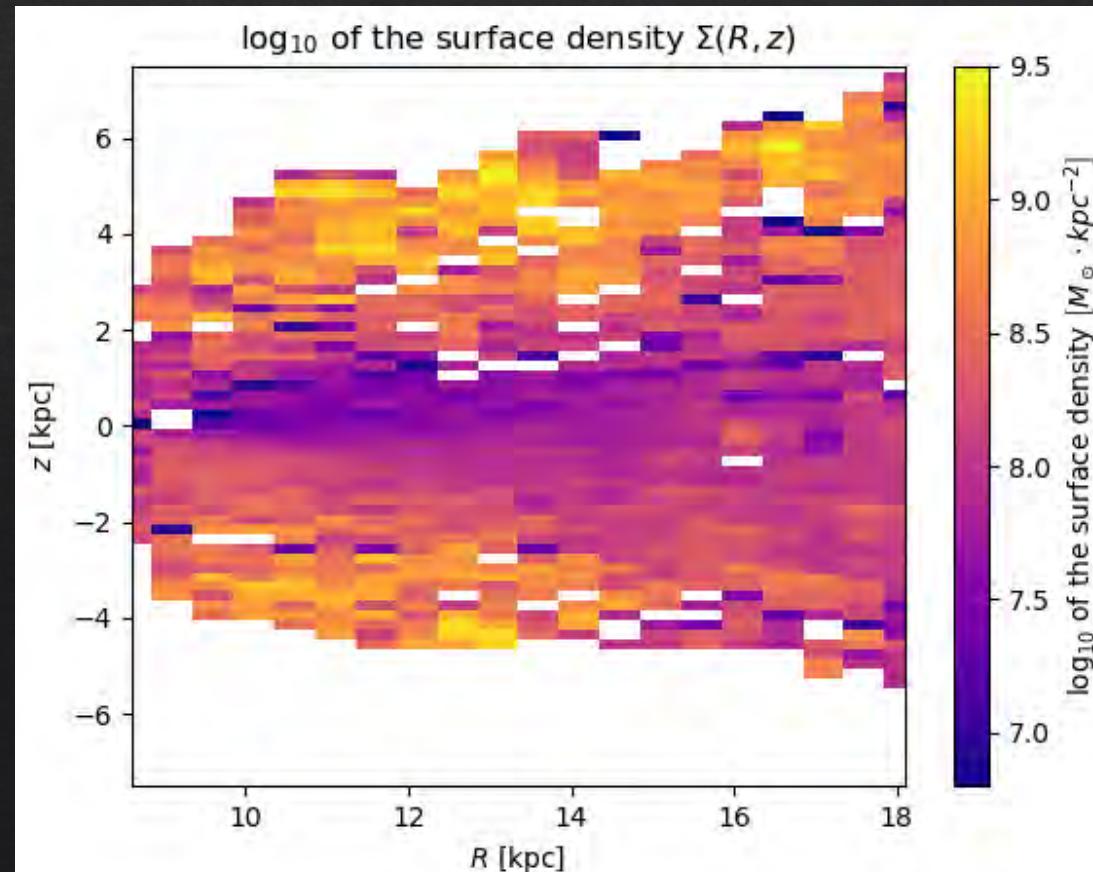
Scale height for free parameters



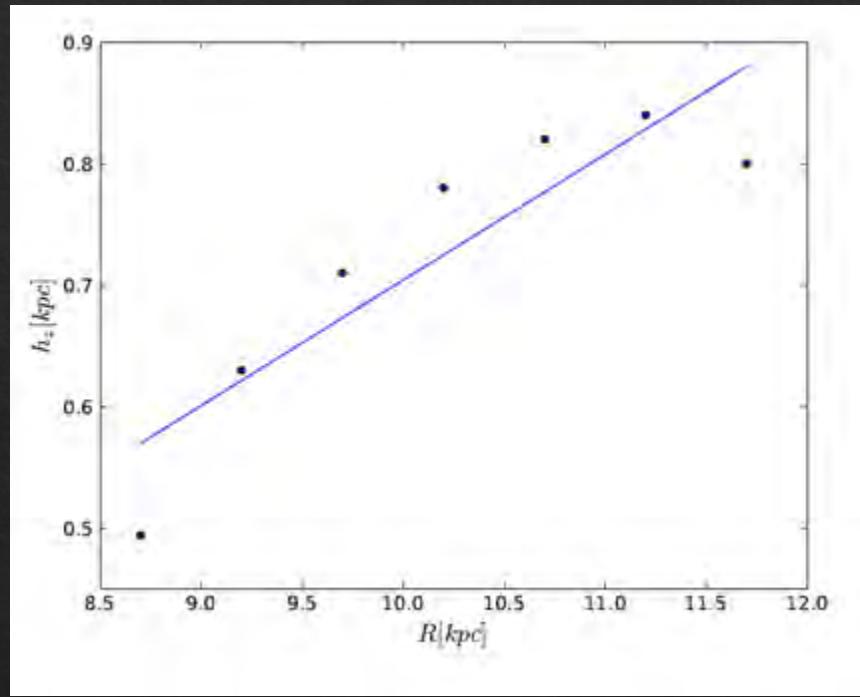


KINEMATIC FLARE

- ❖ Surface density determined from the velocities (Moni Bidin et al., 2012)
- ❖ Pre-processed Gaia DR2 data (López-Corredoira & Labini, 2019)
 - ❖ (location, velocity, velocity dispersion)
- ❖ No satisfactory results
 - ❖ Limited quality of input data
 - ❖ High errors of input data
 - ❖ Negative surface density
- ❖ Binning
- ❖ Various z-coordinate boundaries



- ❖ López-Corredoira et al. (2020)
 - ❖ Only up to $R=12$ kpc
 - ❖ Admitting very large errors
 - ❖ Imprecise established scale heights



López-Corredoira et al. (2020)

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Structural flare:
 - ❖ Scale height in agreement with literature
 - ❖ Lower scale length
- ❖ Kinematic flare:
 - ❖ No satisfactory results
 - ❖ Limited quality of input data

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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