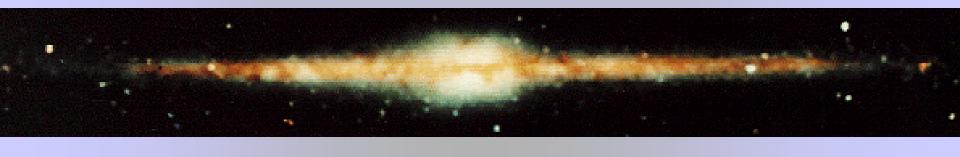
x2M2M Modelling of the Milky Way

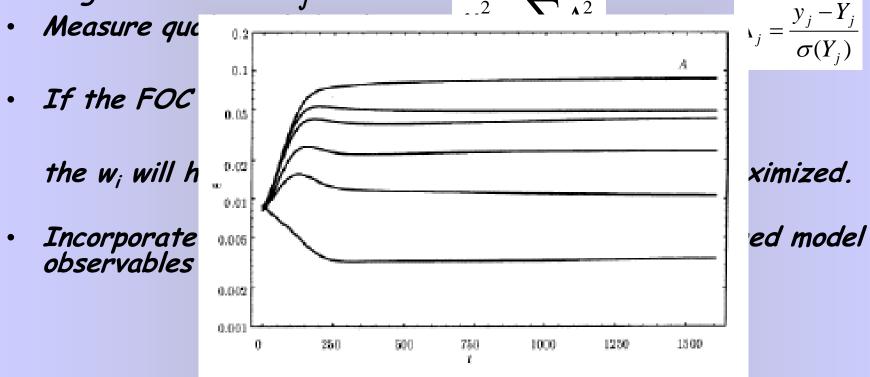


Victor P. Debattista

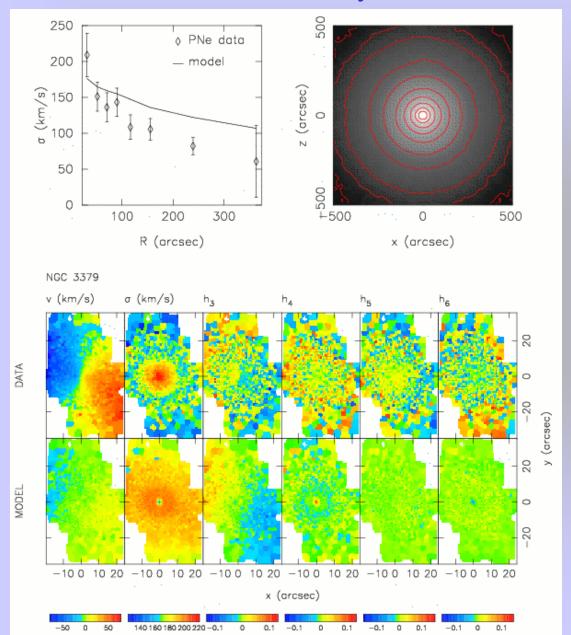


$\chi^2 M2M$ in a nutshell

• Extend M2M to take into account observational errors $\sigma(Y_j)$ for target observable Y_i



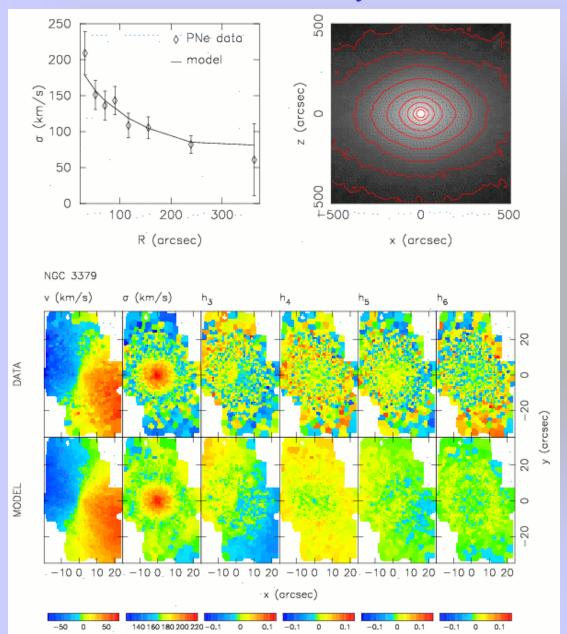
Example: NGC 3379



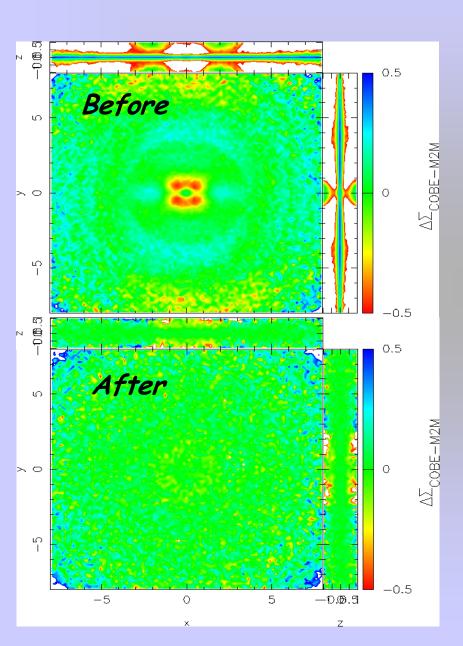
PNe data extending to 7 Reff

De Lorenzi+ 2009

Example: NGC 3379

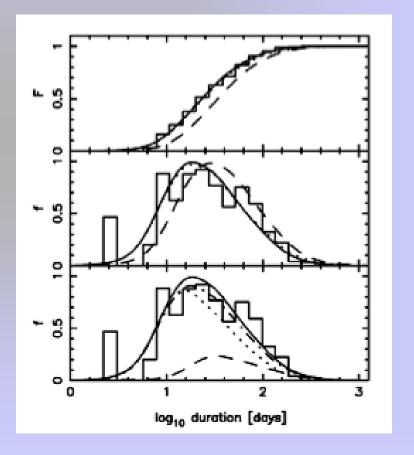


Density Fits



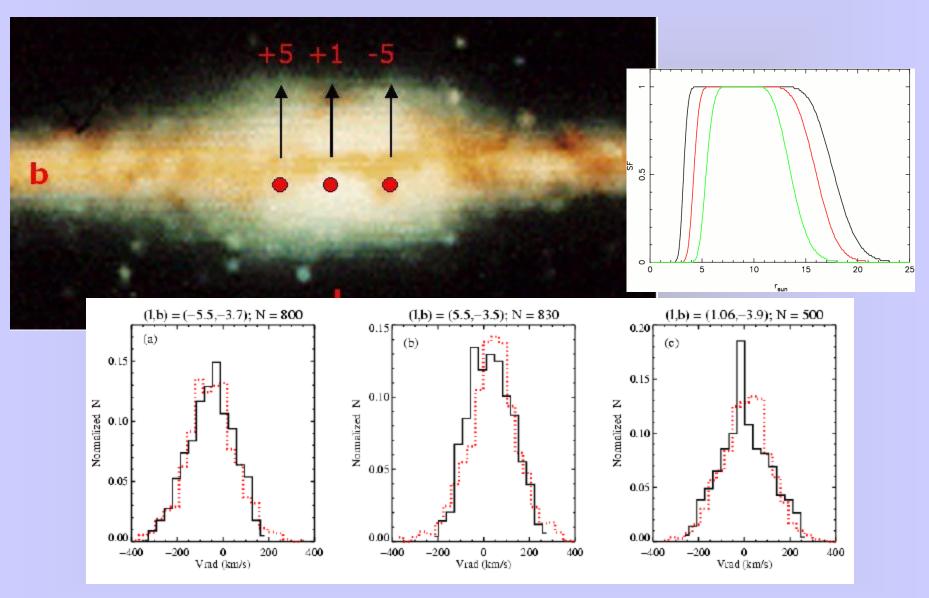
At start poor fit by the model (discrepancies > 50%)

After kMWM2M code, density error mostly <50%

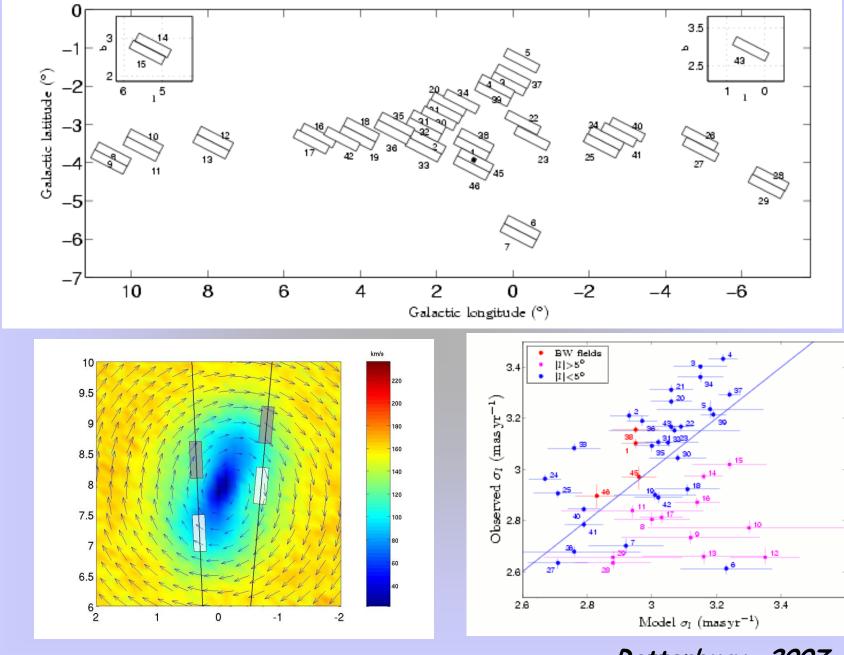


Bissantz+ 2004

Kinematic Fits to RCGs

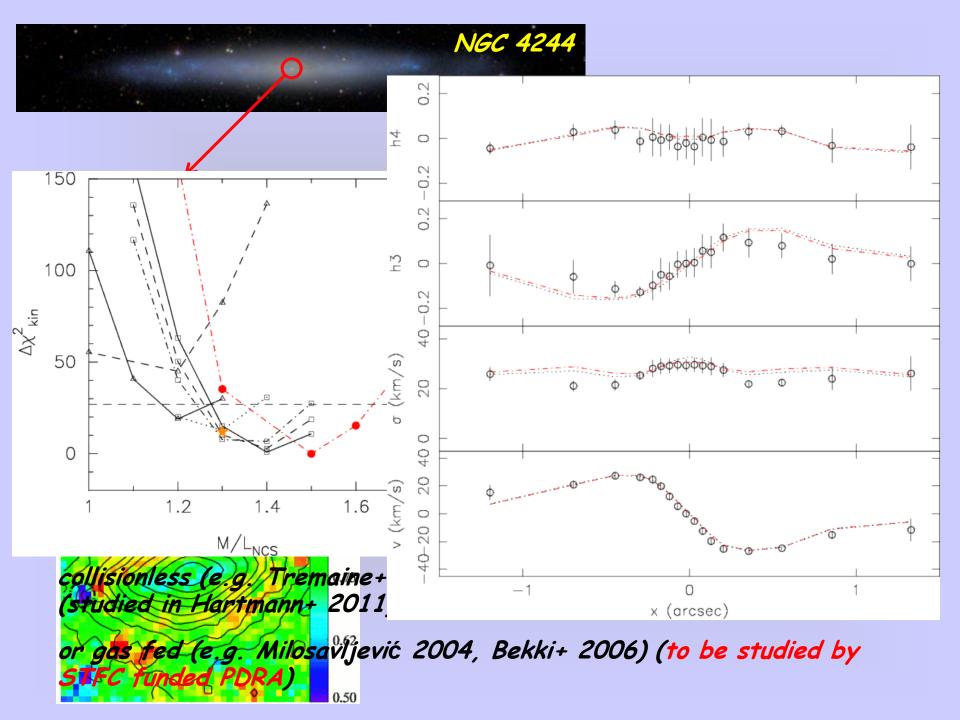


Data: Rangwala+ 2009

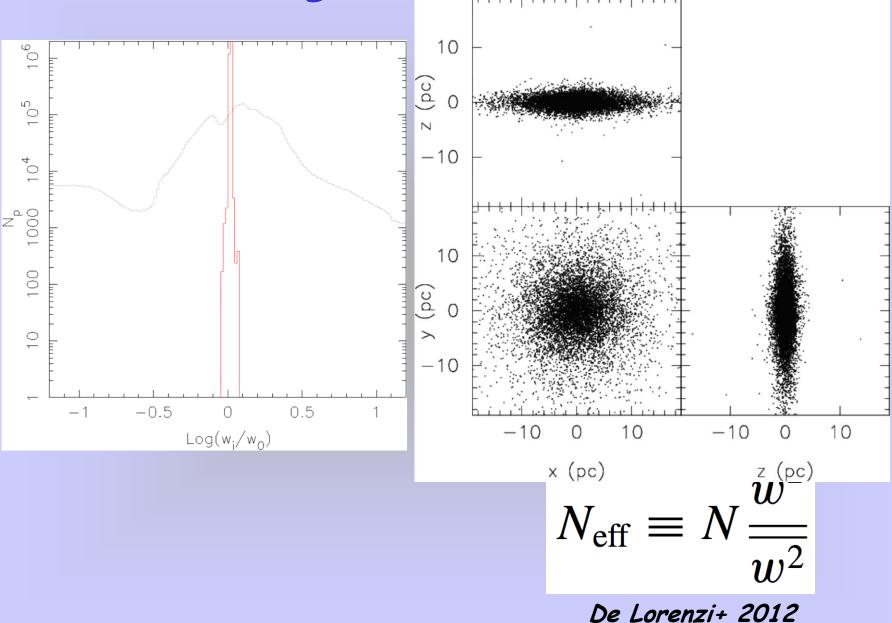


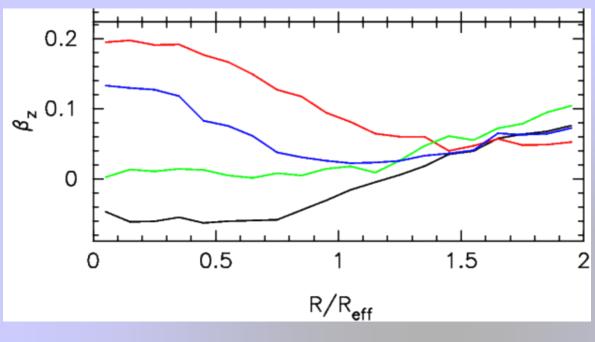
577735 RCGs with relative proper motions from OGLE-II

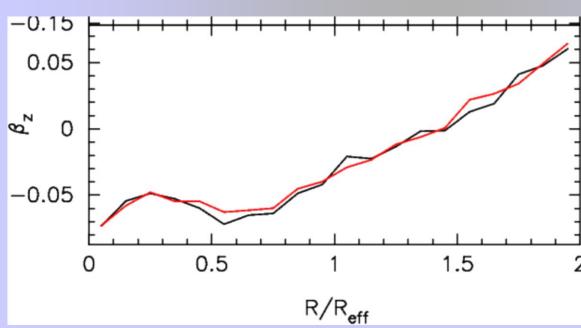
Rattenbury+ 2007



Weight Distributions







 β_z < 0 provides a constraint on the fraction of mass accreted directly as stars

Hartmann+ 2011

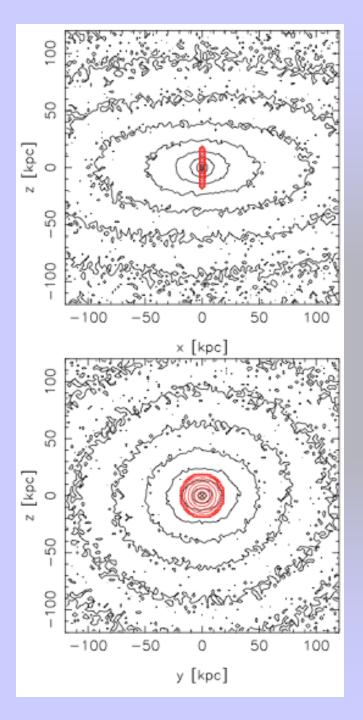
M2M:

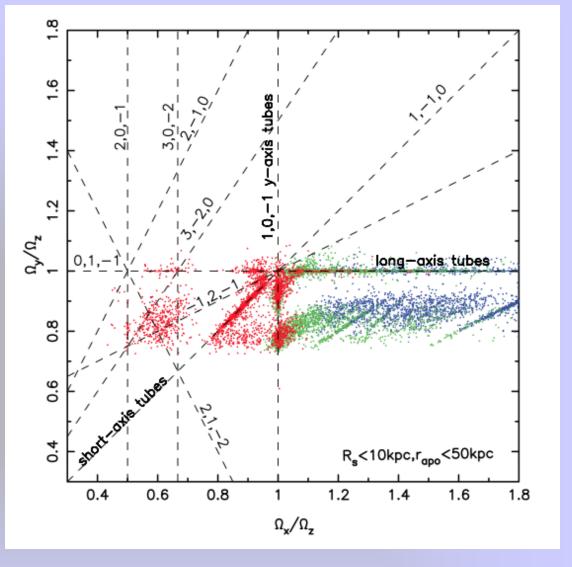
 $M(r<15pc) = 1.0 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$ $M_{BH} < 4.6 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$

JAM:

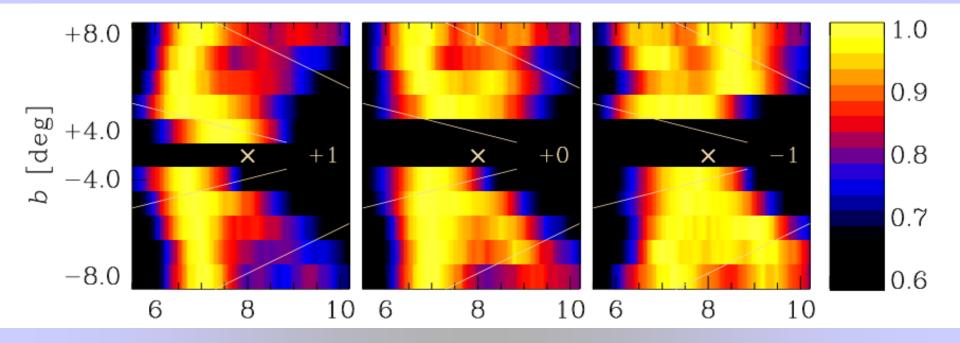
 $M(r<15pc) = 1.1 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$ $M_{BH} < 10^5 M_{\odot}$ $\beta_z = -0.2$

De Lorenzi+ 2012





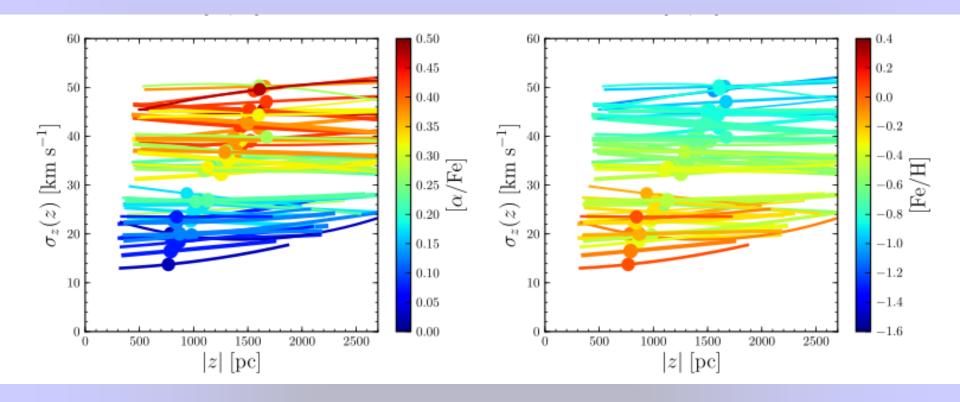
Trapping at resonances (here of DM particles). Loads of useful information



Saito+ 2011

As in external galaxies, the MW bulge is B/P-shaped. There has been plenty of opportunities for resonance trapping in the MW bulge & disk.

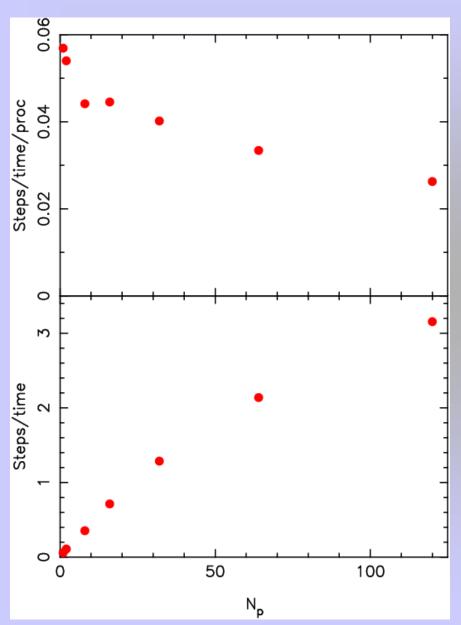
Stellar Populations



Including stellar populations may simply require the superposition of a large number of mono-abundance populations. In the solar neighborhood, these seem to be particularly simple.

Bovy+ 2012

Scaling



The code scales nearly linearly

This allows a denser sampling of particular regions of the phase space.