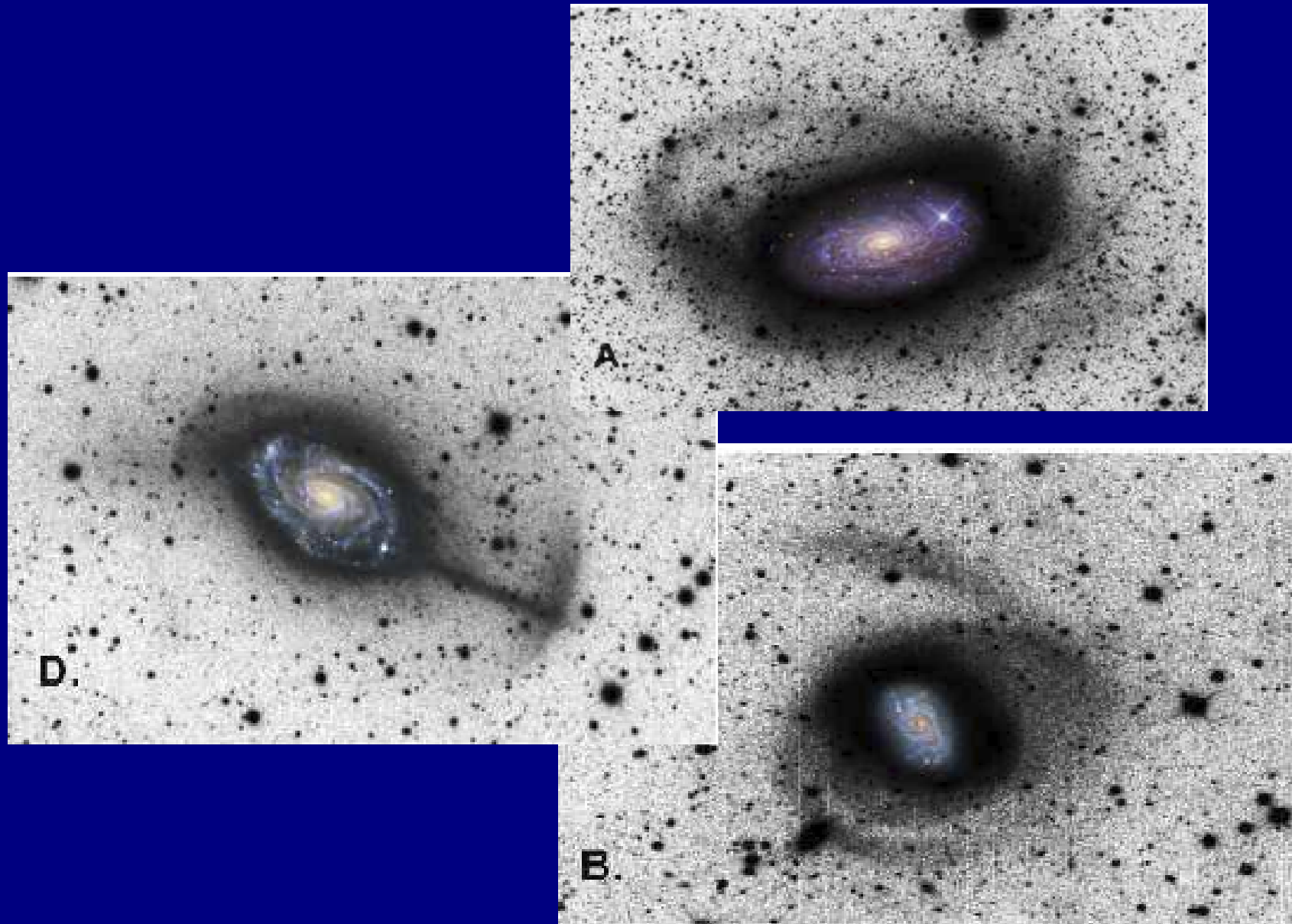


# Constraining Milky Way models with action clustering

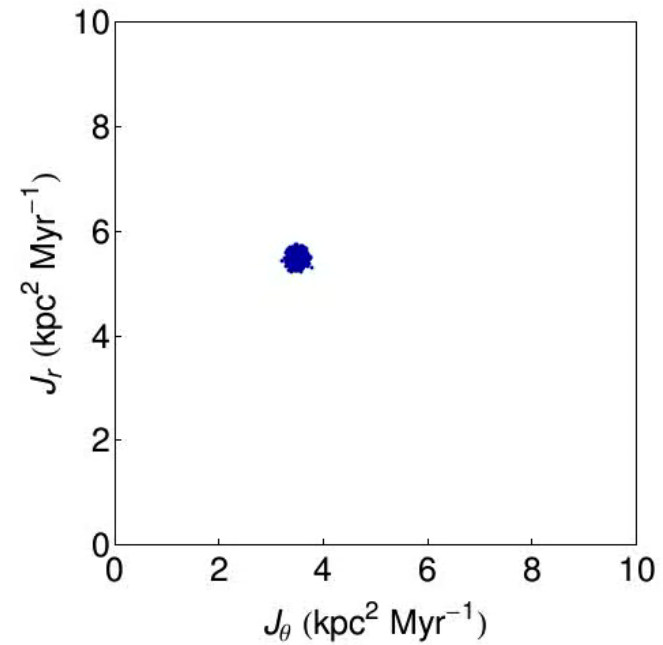
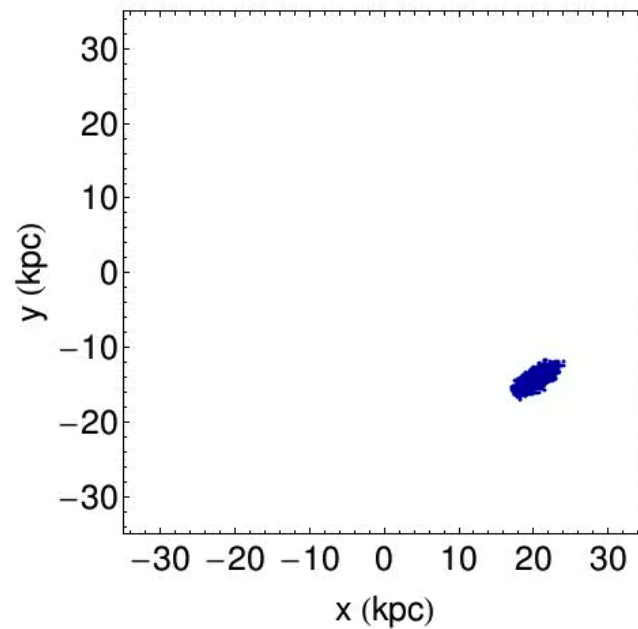
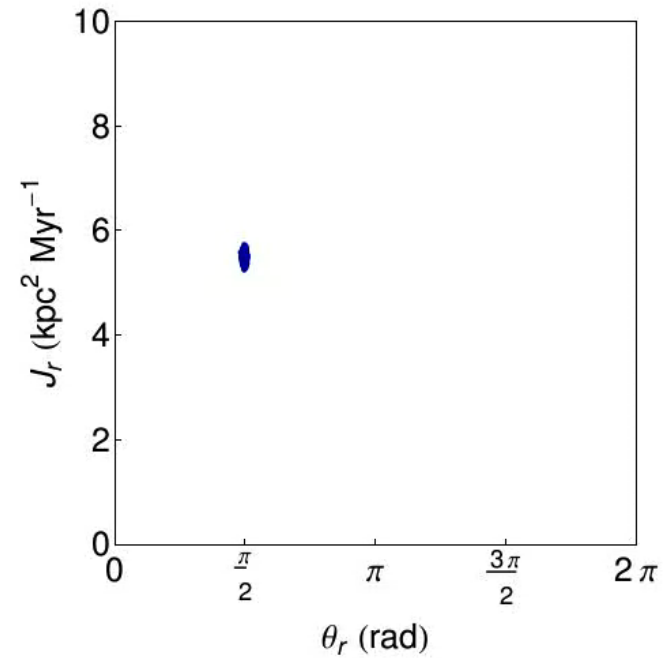
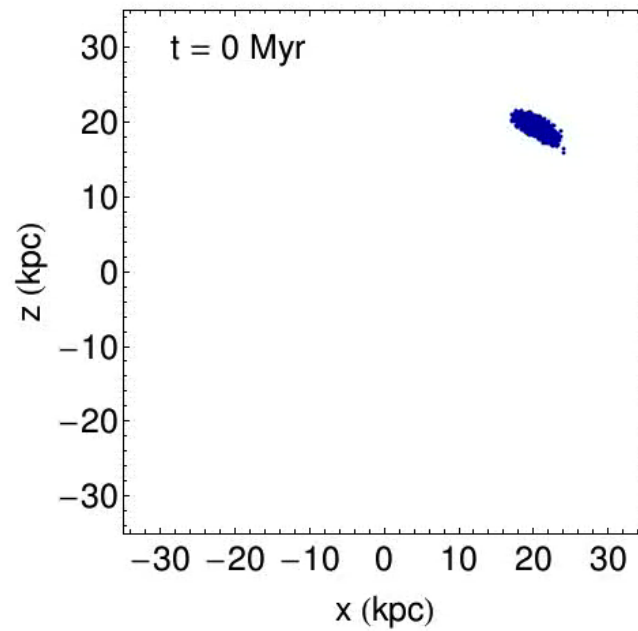
Robyn Sanderson  
Kapteyn Institute, Groningen

# Tidal streams: keys to the dark Milky Way

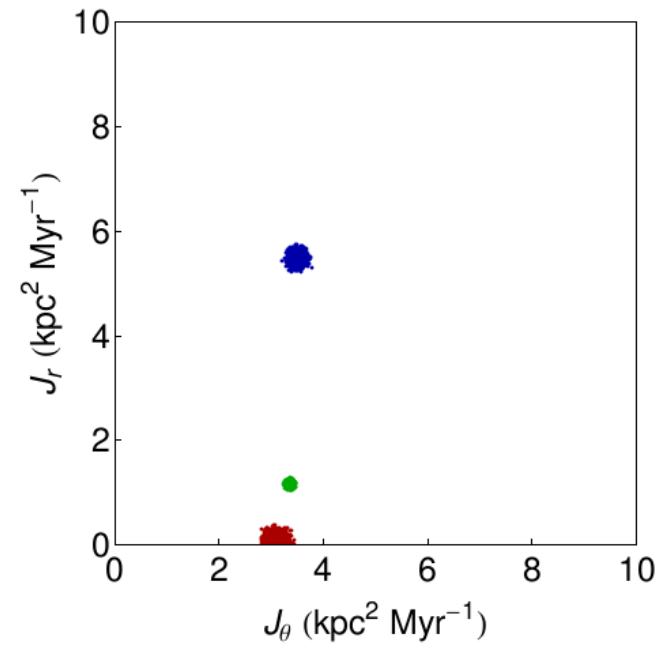
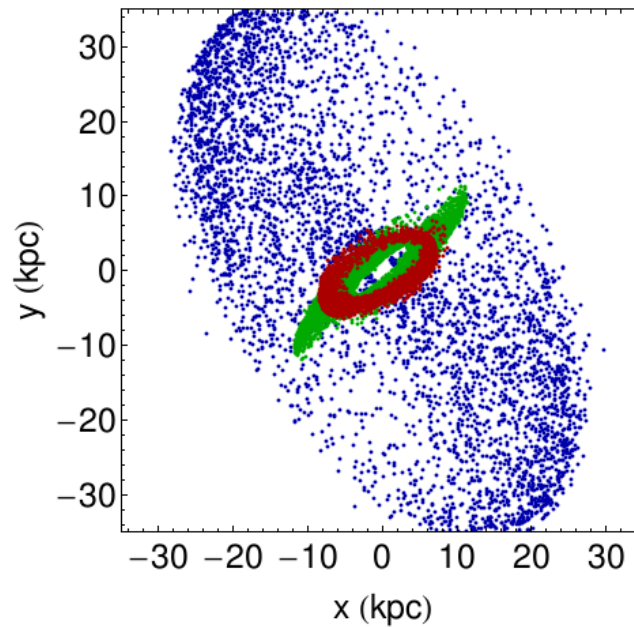
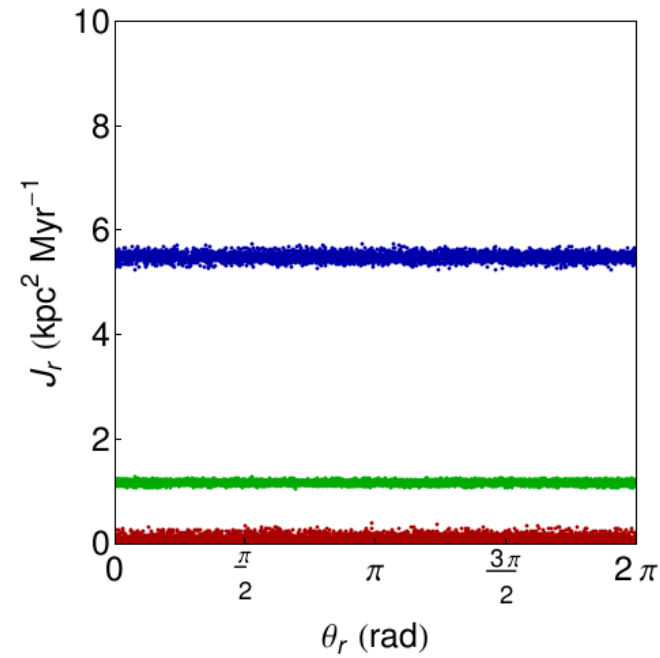
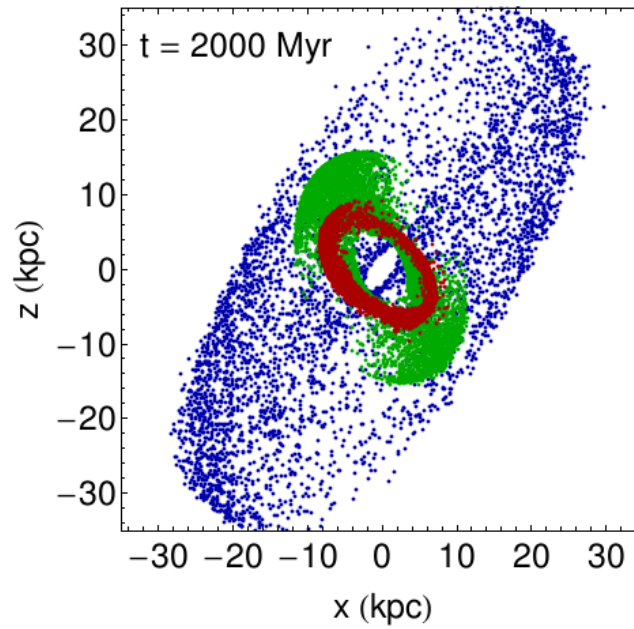


Martinez-Delgado et al. 2010

# Tidal streams in AA space



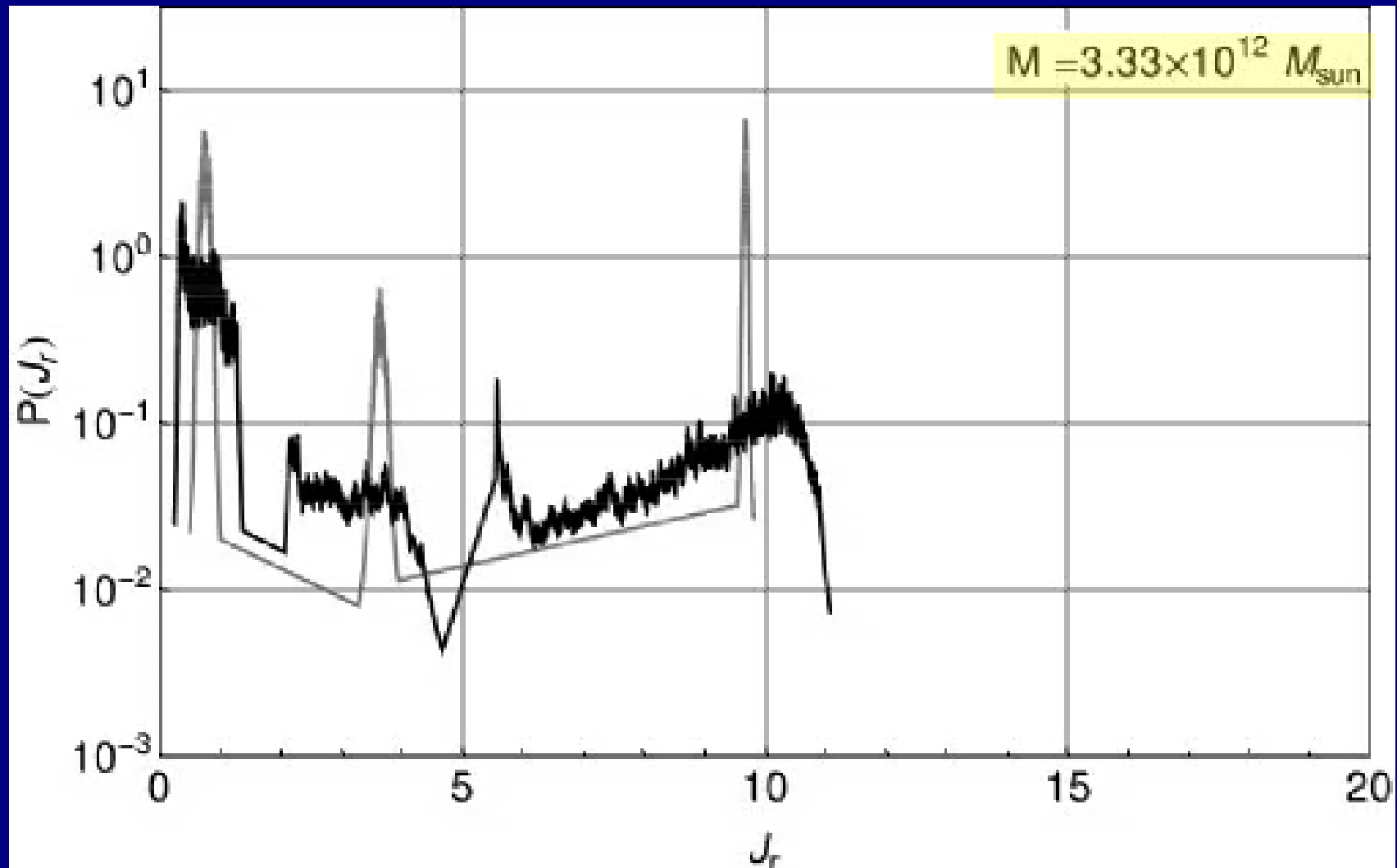
# Tidal streams in AA space



# Actions are most clustered in the correct potential

$$J_r = \frac{GM}{\sqrt{-2E}} - \frac{1}{2} \left( L + \sqrt{L^2 + 4GMb} \right)$$

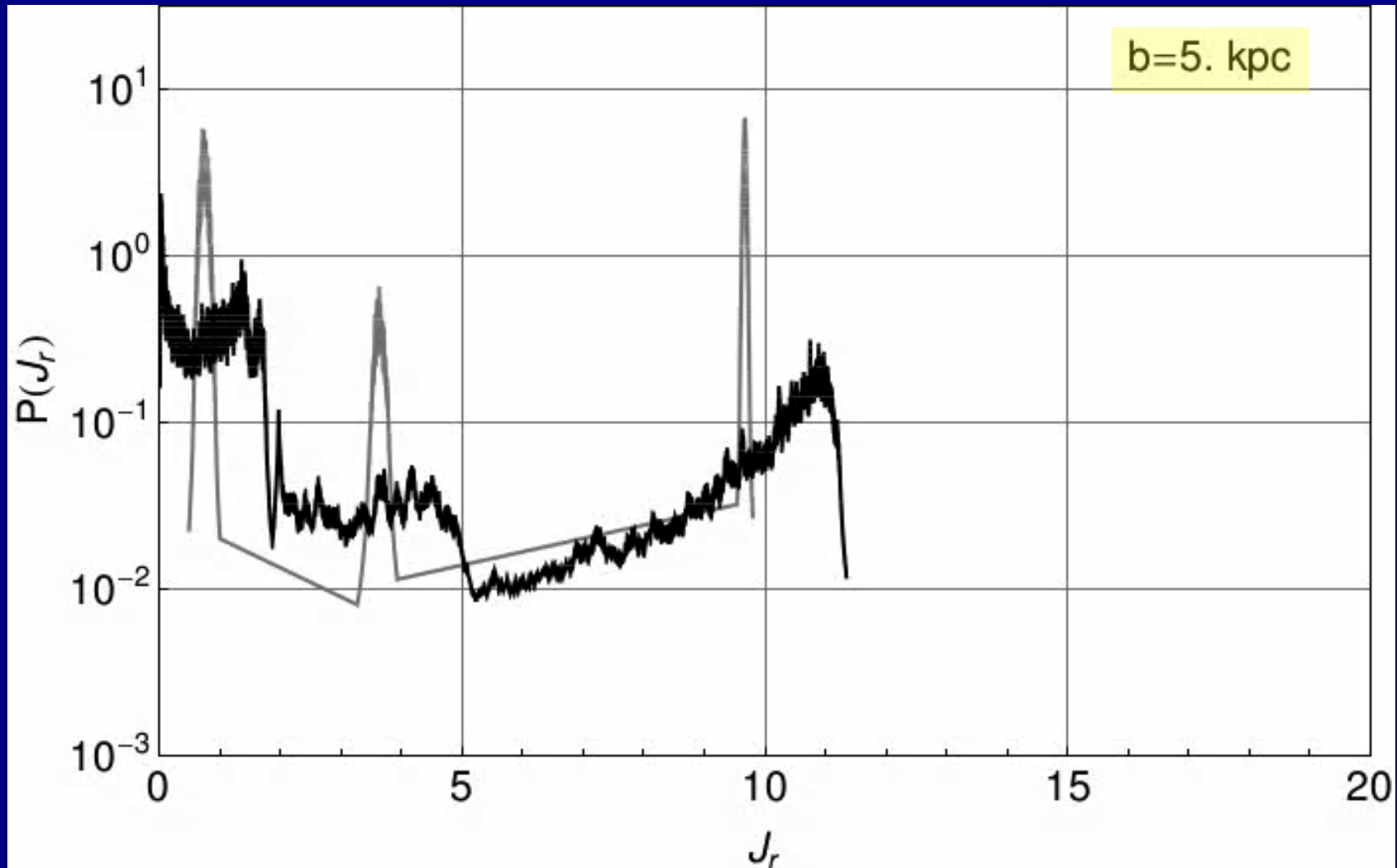
Potential parameters  
Observations  
Both



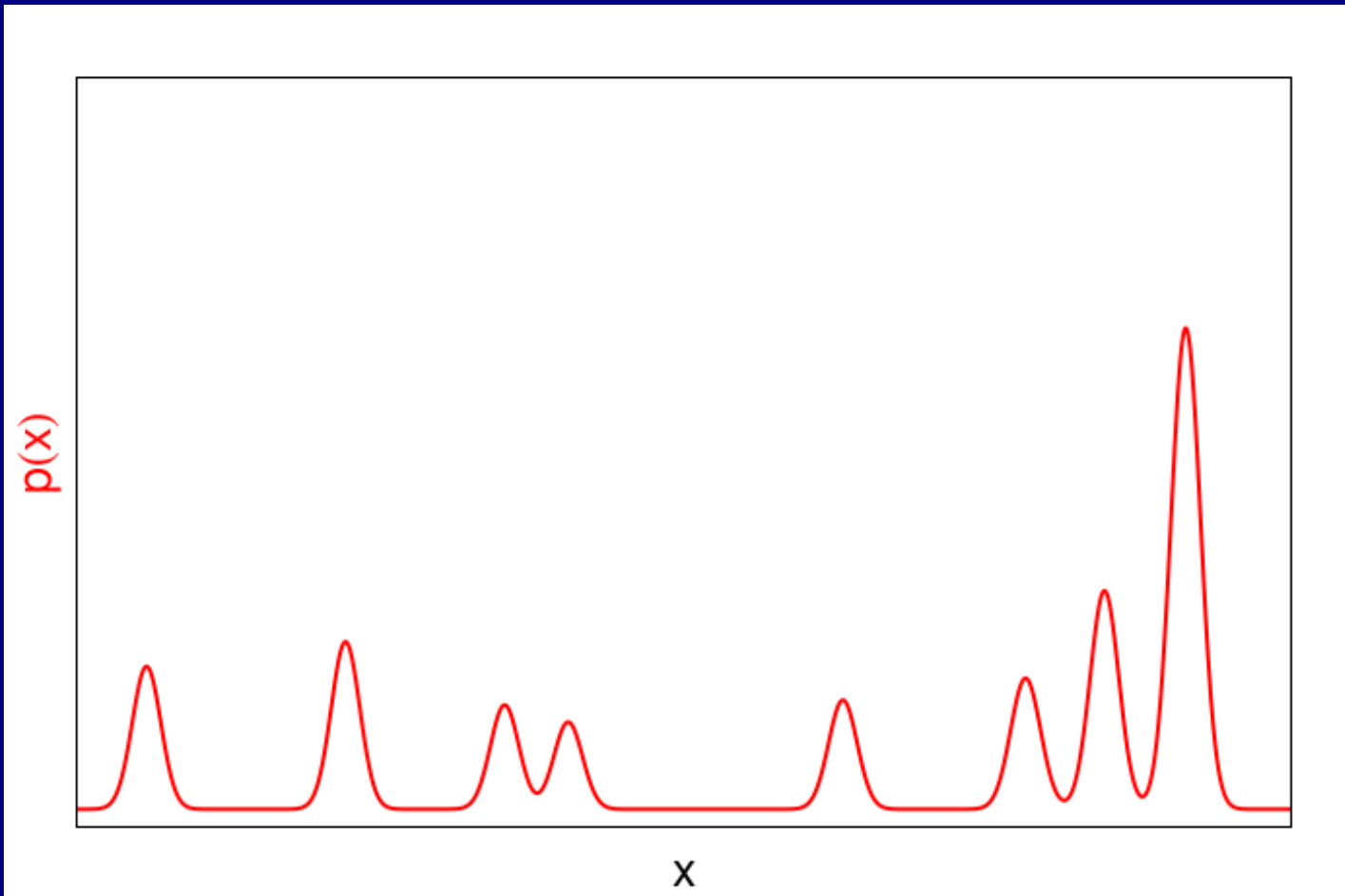
# Actions are most clustered in the correct potential

$$J_r = \frac{GM}{\sqrt{-2E}} - \frac{1}{2} \left( L + \sqrt{L^2 + 4GMb} \right)$$

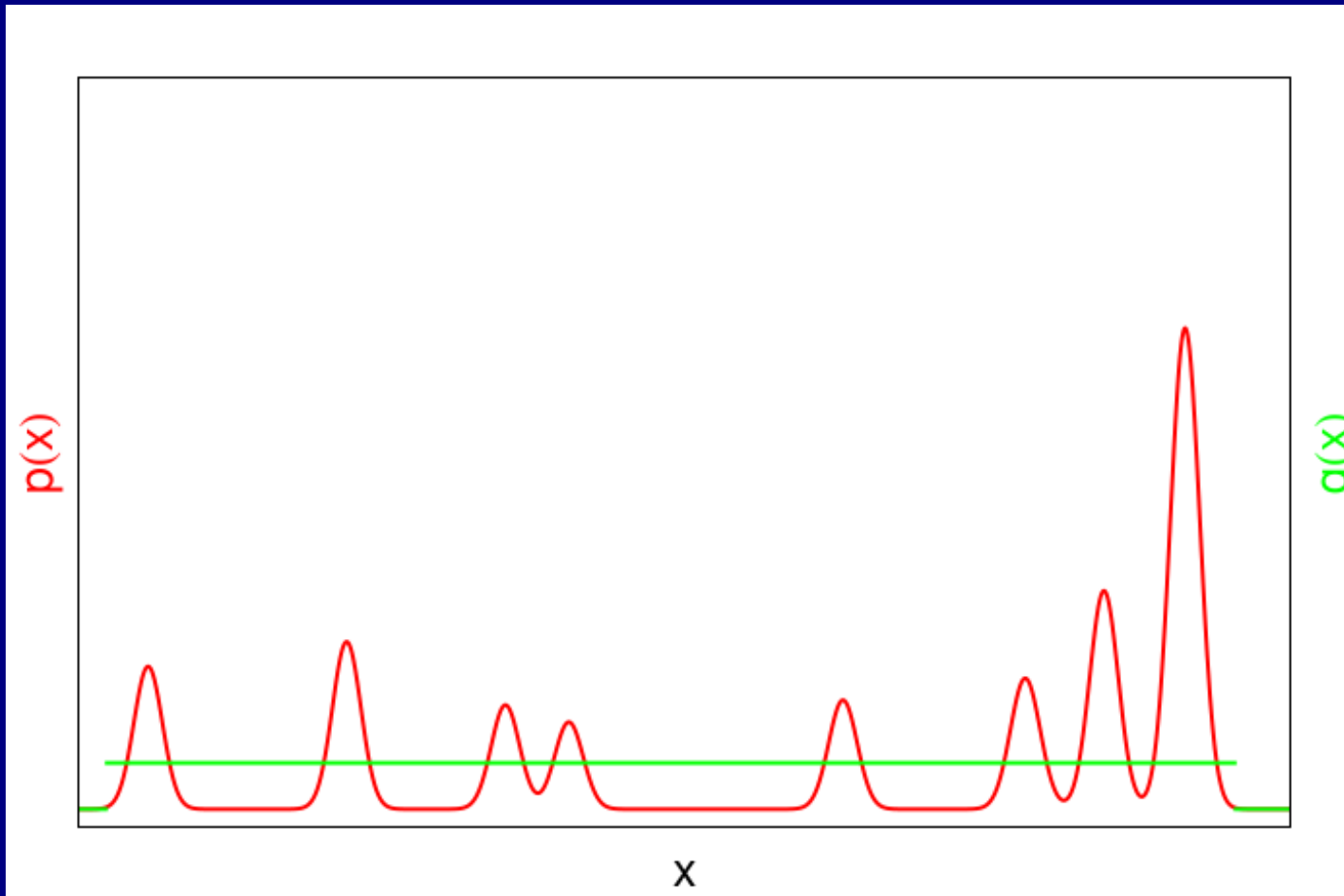
Potential parameters  
Observations  
Both



# Clustering measurements: the Kullback-Liebler divergence

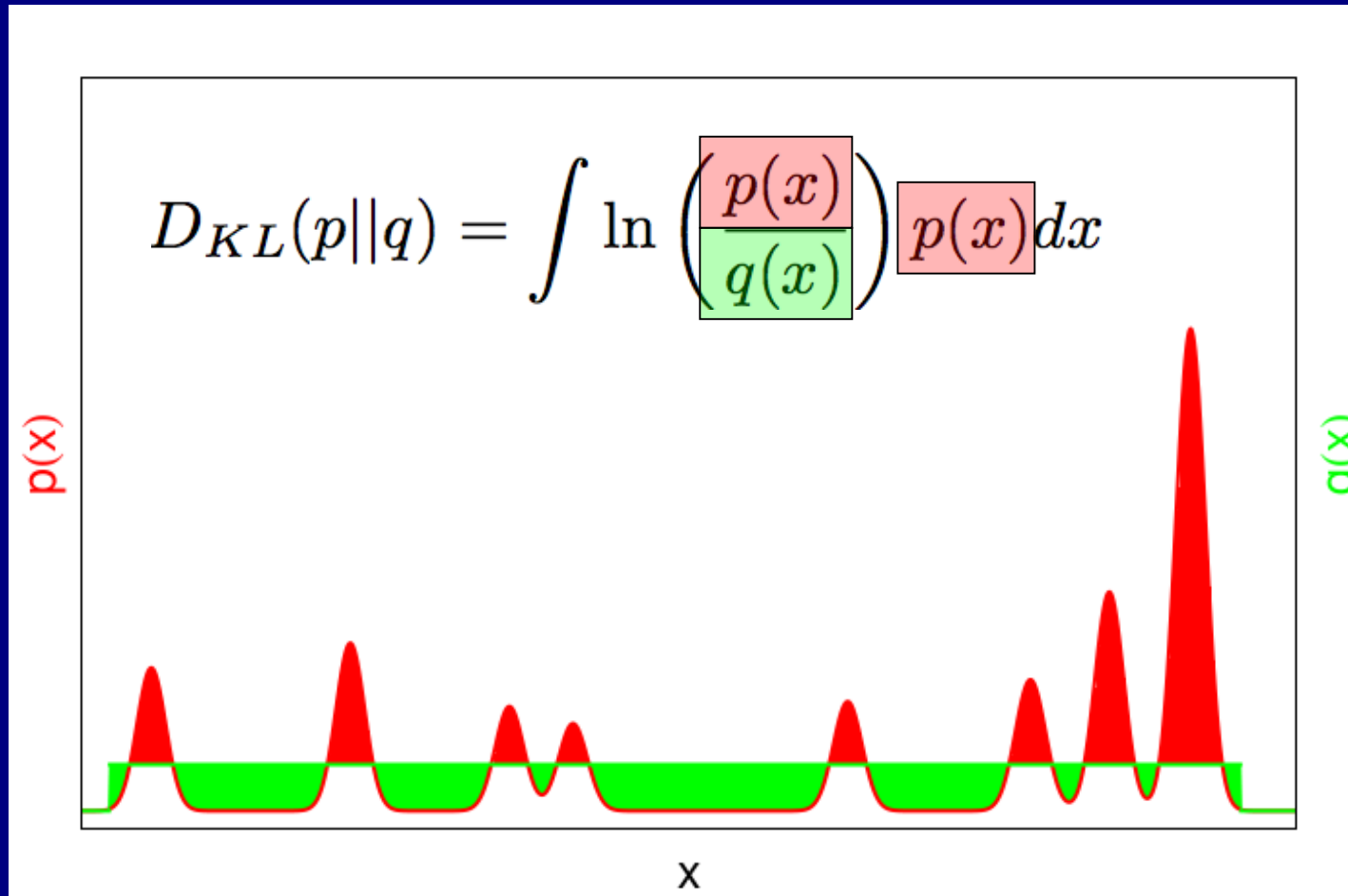


# Clustering measurements: the Kullback-Liebler divergence

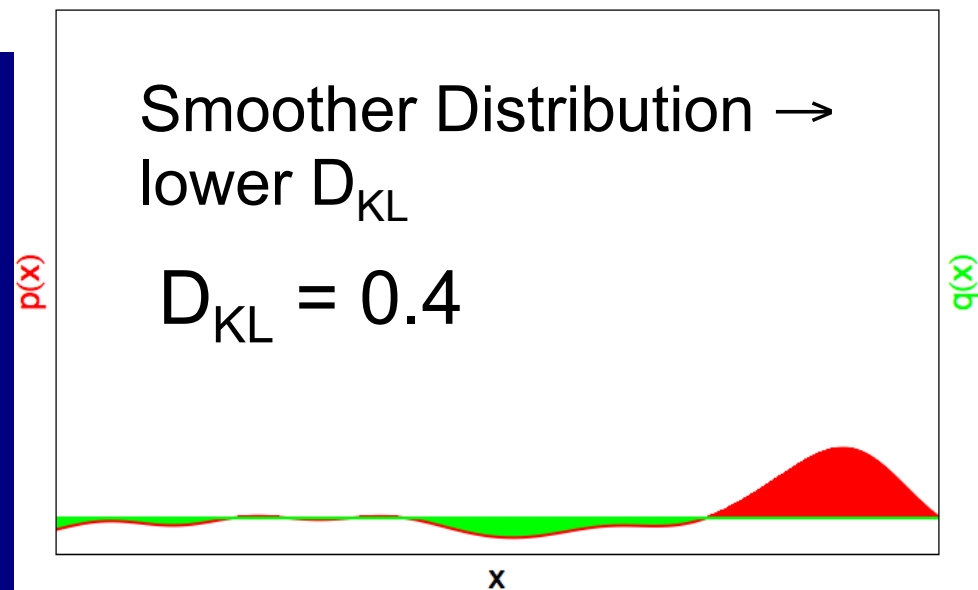
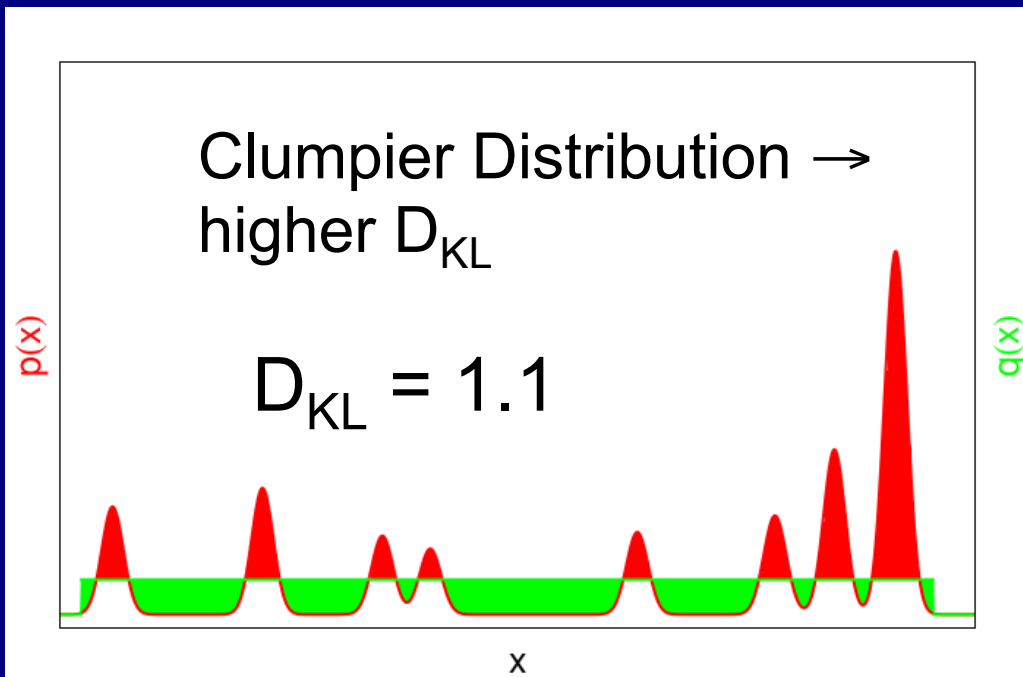




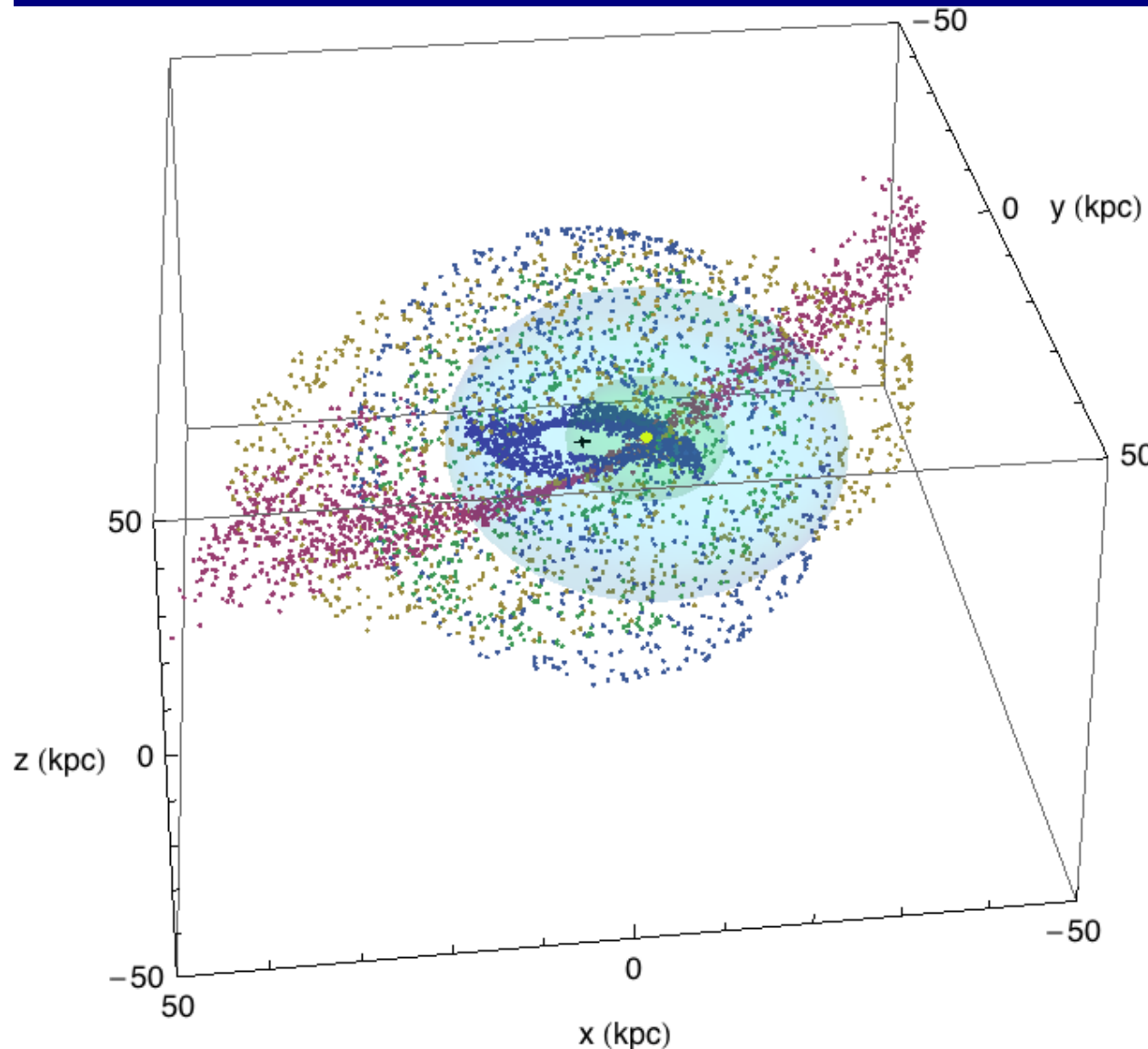
# Clustering measurements: the Kullback-Liebler divergence



# Clustering measurements: the Kullback-Liebler divergence



# Performance with perfect measurements



Initial “satellites”:

$\sigma_r$  : 0.5-4.5 kpc

$\sigma_v$  : 10-40 km/s

Orbital pds: 20-70 Myr

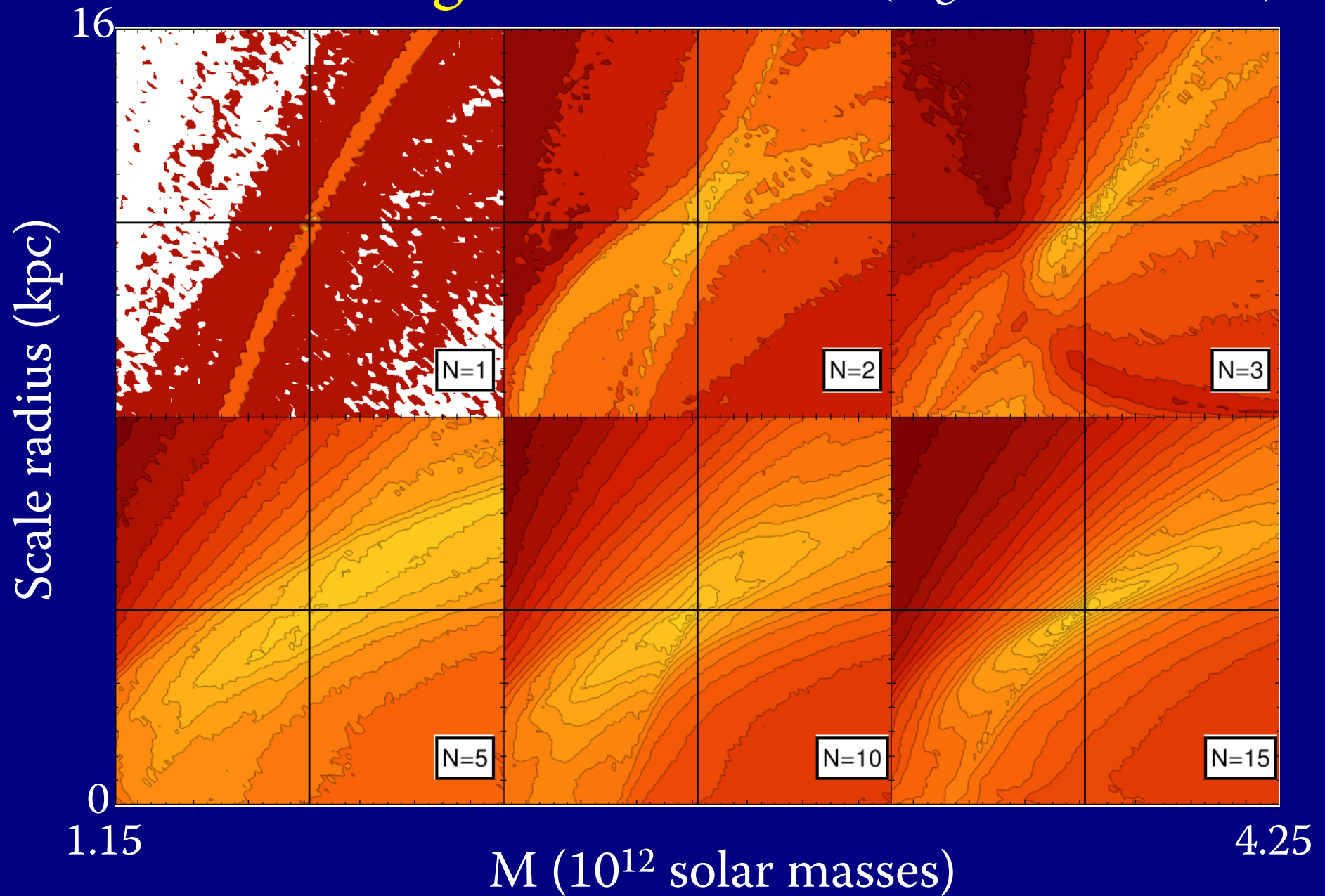
Stream ages: 500-5000 Myr

● Sun    + GC

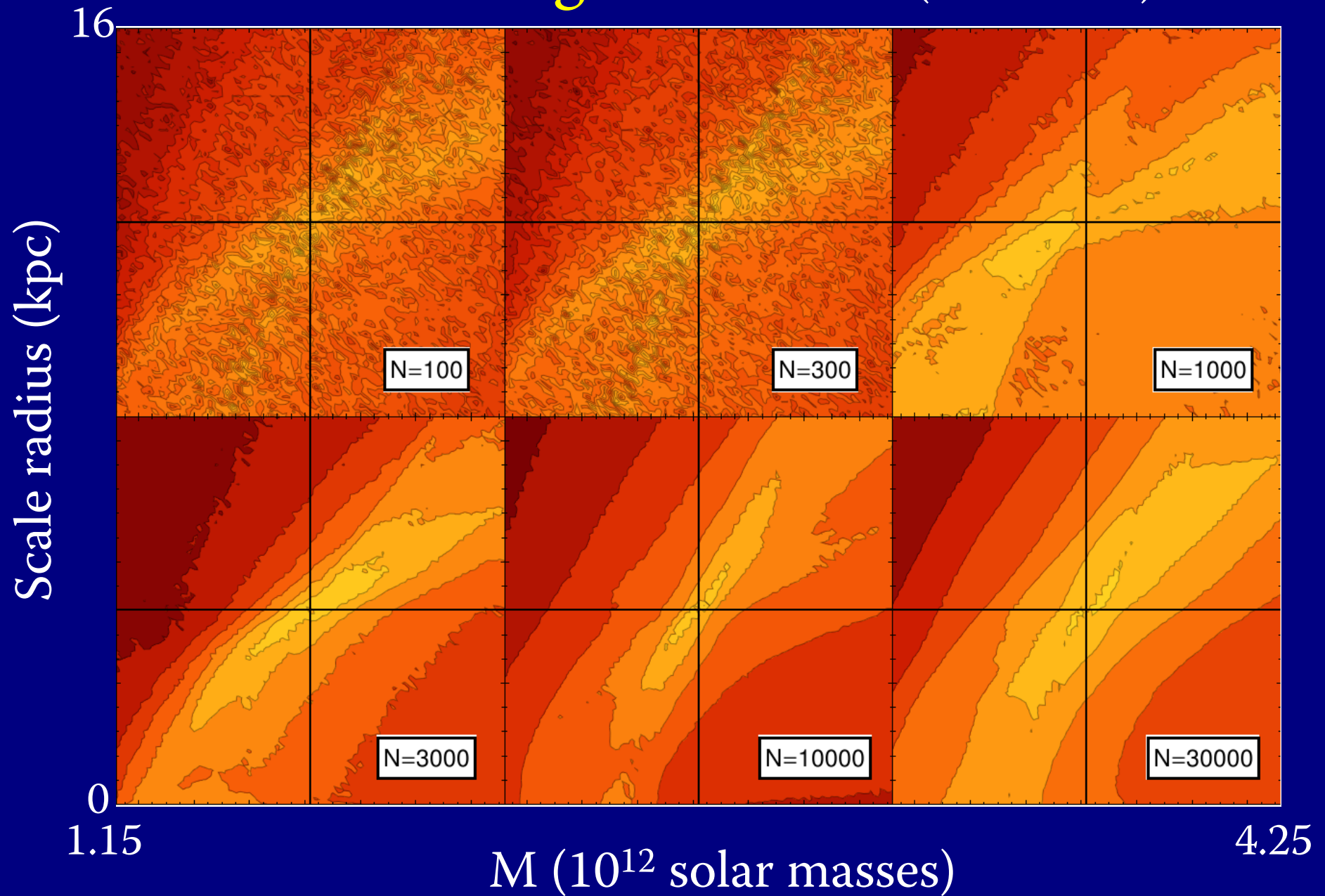
10 kpc from Sun

25 kpc from Sun

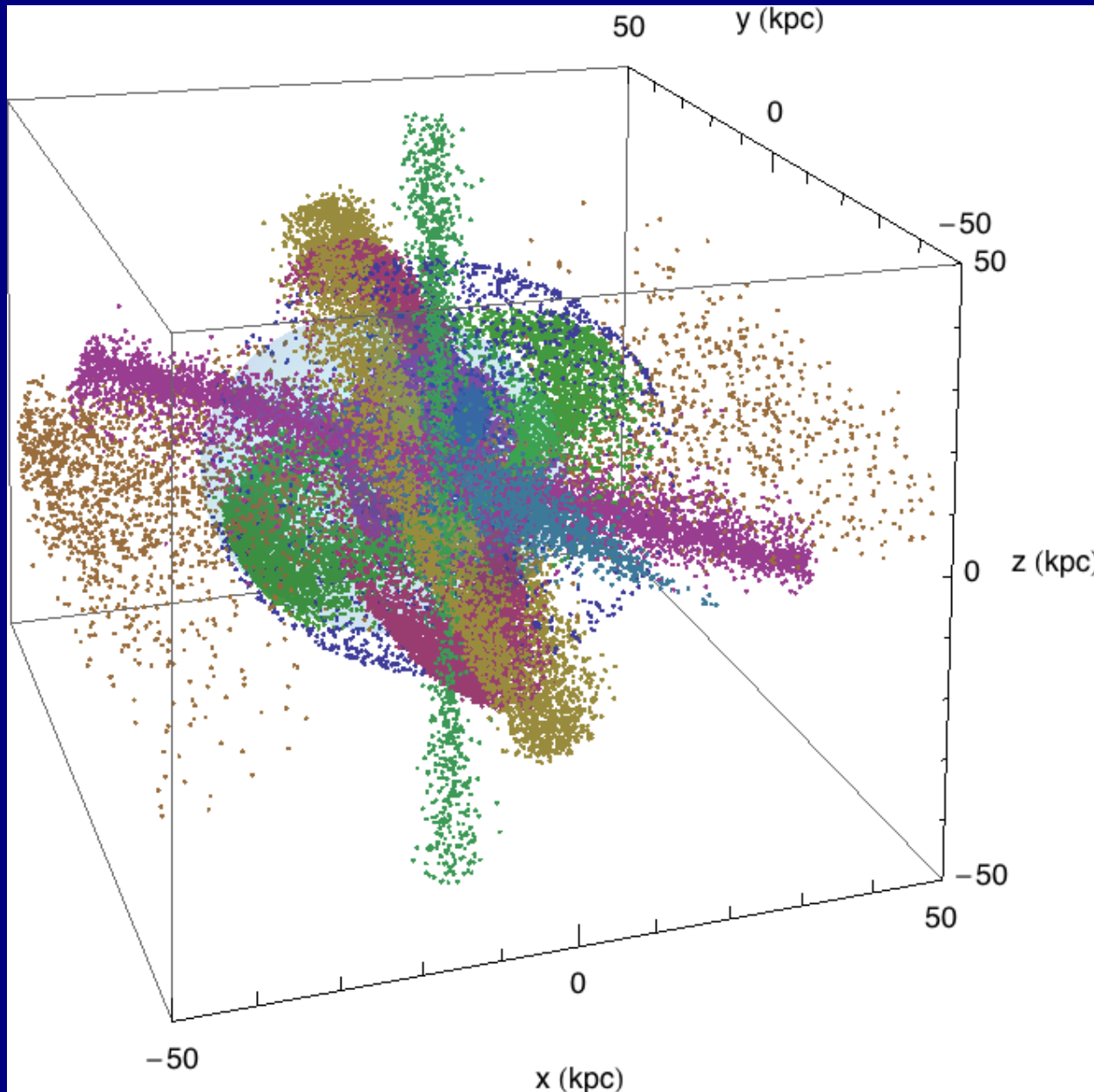
# Effect of adding more streams (avg. 1000 stars each)



# Effect of adding more stars (5 streams)



# Including observational errors



- Ten “satellites”
- Avg. 5000 stars each
- Randomly chosen orbits & ages
- Isochrone potential
- Convolved with Gaia/4MOST error models
- Includes Gaia photo parallaxes
- No RA/Dec cuts

# The effect of improved RVs

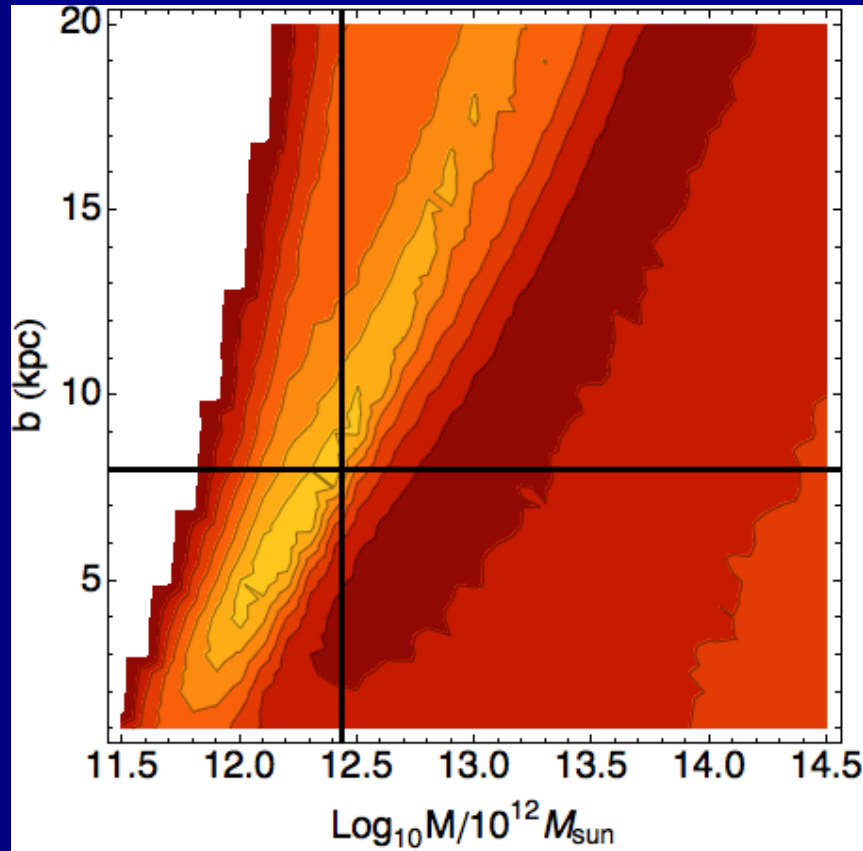
% of stars with  $\sigma_\pi/\pi < 0.2$   
that also have  $\sigma_{RV} < 10$  km/s

| Stellar mag                   | Gaia only | Gaia + 4MOST |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| “Red giants”<br>( $M_V = 1$ ) | 60%       | 100%         |
| “MSTO”<br>( $M_V = 4.5$ )     | 2%        | 100%         |

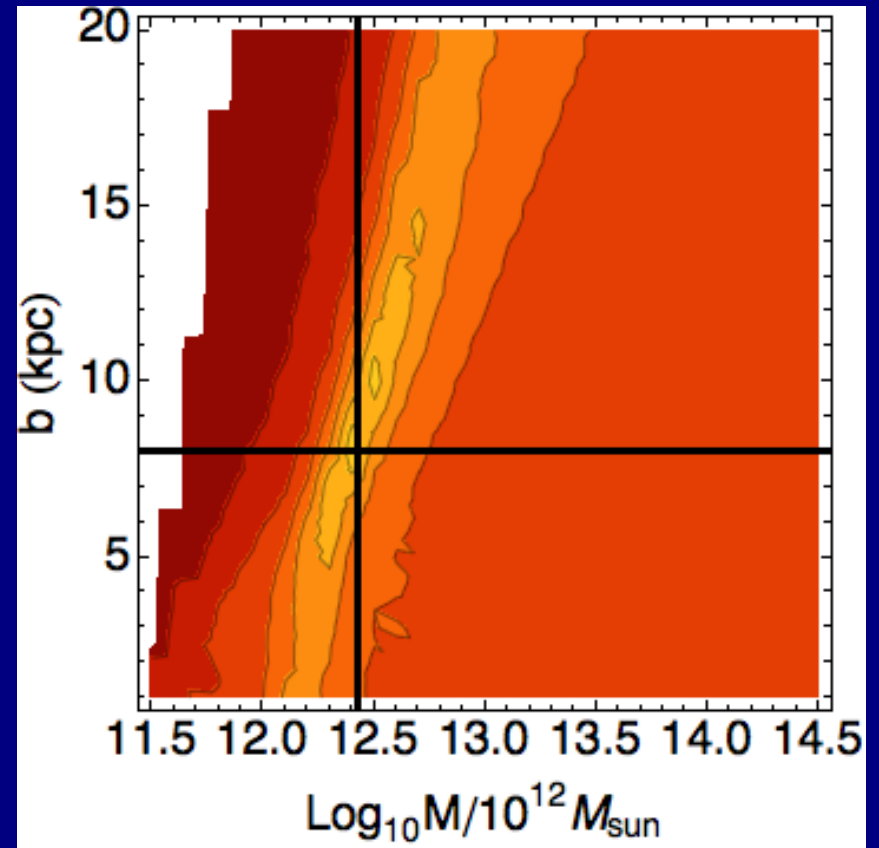


# The effect of improved RVs

For RED GIANTS ( $M_V = 1$ )



Gaia only



With 4MOST RVs

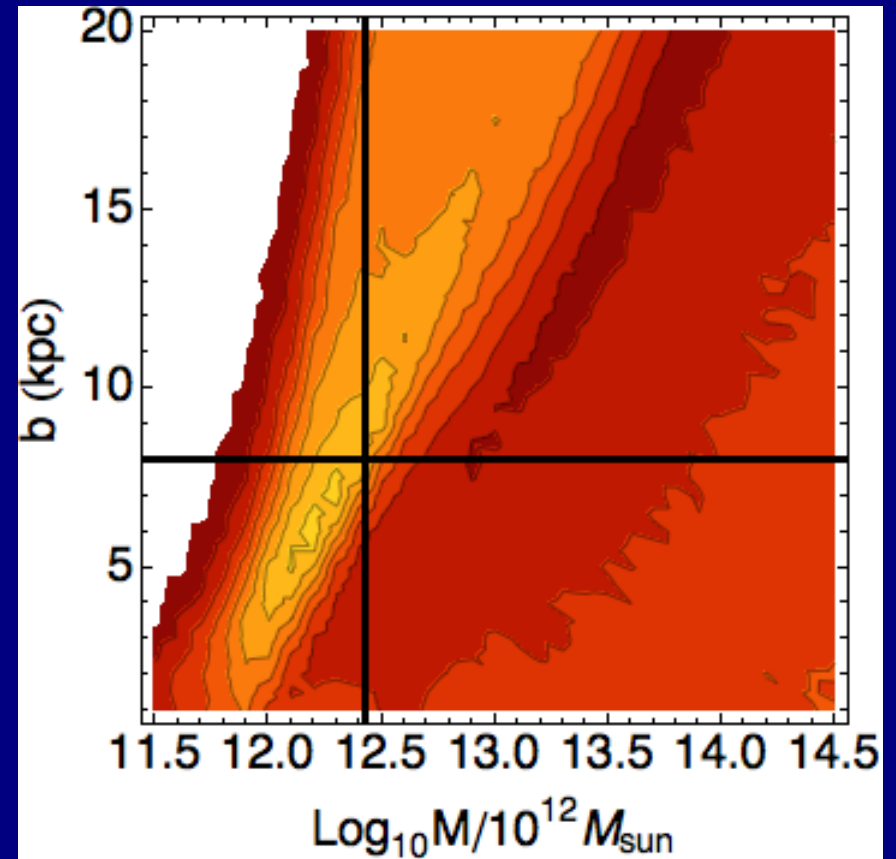


# The effect of improved RVs

For MSTO ( $M_V = 4.5$ )

Not enough stars left!

Gaia only



With 4MOST RVs

# Conclusions

- Action clustering can be used to constrain the mass and shape of a potential
- number of streams  $>$  number of stars per stream
  - Resolve degeneracies between parameters
  - Clumpier underlying distribution provides more contrast
- Gaia photo parallax errors may be sufficient
- *Existence* of 4MOST RVs  $\gg$  accuracy (dist error dominates)  
 $\Rightarrow$  sky coverage  $\gg$  spectral resolution
- More stars = better constraints:
  - Find more streams
  - Larger distances = better total mass measurement
  - Pick best data in each stream



# Review of action-angle coordinates

- Canonical transformation for bound orbits

$$(q, p) \rightarrow (\theta, J) \quad H(q, p) \rightarrow H(J)$$

- Angles increase linearly with time

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \Omega(t - t_0) \quad \Omega \equiv \frac{\partial H}{\partial J}$$

- Actions are

- Constants of motion
- Adiabatic invariants
- Potential-dependent

$$J = \text{const for } \frac{1}{H} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \ll \Omega$$

# Outline

- Review of action-angle variables
- Tidal streams in action space
- How to measure clustering
- Proof of principle
- Effect of Gaia proper-motion errors
- Impact of 4MOST improved RVs