




1 XCALibre.jl: xxx

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6 Summary

7 The forces on stars, galaxies, and dark matter under external gravitational fields lead to the
8 dynamical evolution of structures in the universe. The orbits of these bodies are therefore key
9 to understanding the formation, history, and future state of galaxies. The field of “galactic
10 dynamics,” which aims to model the gravitating components of galaxies to study their structure
11 and evolution, is now well-established, commonly taught, and frequently used in astronomy.
12 Aside from toy problems and demonstrations, the majority of problems require efficient
13 numerical tools, many of which require the same base code (e.g., for performing numerical
14 orbit integration).

15 Statement of need

16 Gala is an Astropy-affiliated Python package for galactic dynamics. Python enables wrap-
17 ping low-level languages (e.g., C) for speed without losing flexibility or ease-of-use in the
18 user-interface. The API for Gala was designed to provide a class-based and user-friendly
19 interface to fast (C or Cython-optimized) implementations of common operations such as
20 gravitational potential and force evaluation, orbit integration, dynamical transformations, and
21 chaos indicators for nonlinear dynamics. Gala also relies heavily on and interfaces well with
22 the implementations of physical units and astronomical coordinate systems in the Astropy
23 package ([Astropy Collaboration, 2013](#)) (`astropy.units` and `astropy.coordinates`).

24 Gala was designed to be used by both astronomical researchers and by students in courses
25 on gravitational dynamics or astronomy. It has already been used in a number of scientific
26 publications ([Pearson et al., 2017](#)) and has also been used in graduate courses on Galactic
27 dynamics to, e.g., provide interactive visualizations of textbook material ([Binney & Tremaine,
28 2008](#)). The combination of speed, design, and support for Astropy functionality in Gala will
29 enable exciting scientific explorations of forthcoming data releases from the *Gaia* mission ([Gaia
30 Collaboration, 2016](#)) by students and experts alike.

31 Mathematics

32 Single dollars (\$) are required for inline mathematics e.g. $f(x) = e^{\pi/x}$

33 Double dollars make self-standing equations:

$$\Theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

34 You can also use plain \LaTeX for equations

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx \quad (1)$$

35 and refer to [Equation 1](#) from text.

36 Citations

37 Citations to entries in paper.bib should be in [rMarkdown](#) format.

38 If you want to cite a software repository URL (e.g. something on GitHub without a preferred
39 citation) then you can do it with the example BibTeX entry below for Smith et al. ([2020](#)).

40 For a quick reference, the following citation commands can be used: - @author:2001 ->
41 "Author et al. (2001)" - [@author:2001] -> "(Author et al., 2001)" - [@author1:2001;
42 @author2:2001] -> "(Author1 et al., 2001; Author2 et al., 2002)"

43 Figures

44 Figures can be included like this: Caption for example figure. and referenced from text using
45 [section](#) .

46 Figure sizes can be customized by adding an optional second parameter: Caption for example
47 figure.

48 Acknowledgements

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