

Description <sup>(?)</sup>	Flux limited/volume cut LSST sample
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Description	
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☐ Send e-mail on completion <sup>en</sup>

Random seed (7) 42

Output in FITS format: 

☐ Skip Q/A plot generation <sup>(n)</sup>

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Maximum stars to generate 

- Density Components:

- **Exp Disk and Power Law Halo (model.5cc3d9.conf):**

Model type <sup>(7)</sup> Exp Disk and Power Law Halo ↕

Enabled <sup>(?)</sup> ☒

Solar offset ( $Z_0$ ) <sup>(7)</sup> 24

Thin disk parameters ( $\rho_0$ , L1, H1) <sup>(9)</sup>	1	2150	245
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Thick disk parameters ( $f_{\text{H}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$ )	0.13	3261	743
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Halo parameters ( $f_H$ , $n_H$ , $q$ ) <sup>(7)</sup>	0.0051	2.77	0.64
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Cutoff radius ( $r_{\text{cut}}$  in pc)

Luminosity function band (M<sub>r</sub>) <sup>10</sup> LSSTz

Luminosity function,  $\Phi(M, z)$

... ..

- Observed area:

- Pencil Beam (foot.f96eaa.conf):

Save changes

Queue

Clone

Clean

Delete

Done

Double-exponential density profile (with Juric et al. 2008, defaults)

This model describes the density in terms of three components: the thin and thick disks (double-exponentials), and a power-law halo. The profiles are as follows:

$$\rho(R, Z) = \rho_{\text{thin}}(R, Z) + \rho_{\text{thick}}(R, Z) + \rho_H(R, Z)$$

$$\rho_{\text{thin}}(R, Z) = \rho_0 e^{\frac{R_0}{L_1}} \exp\left(-\frac{R_{\text{run}}}{L_1} - \frac{Z + Z_\odot}{H_1}\right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{thick}}(R, Z) = f_D \rho_0 e^{\frac{R_0}{L_2}} \exp\left(-\frac{R}{L_2} - \frac{Z + Z_0}{H_2}\right)$$

$$\rho_H(R, Z) = \rho_0 f_H \left( \frac{R_{\odot}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (Z/q_H)^2}} \right)^{n_H}$$

The density is truncated to zero beyond  $r_{\text{cut}}$  galactocentric distance.

Reference: Juric et al. 2008

**Solar offset  $Z_0$ :** The offset of the Sun from the Galactic plane (parsecs).

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