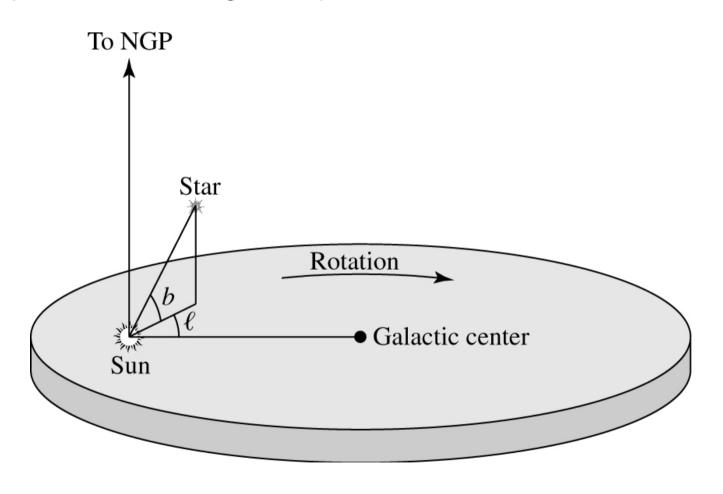
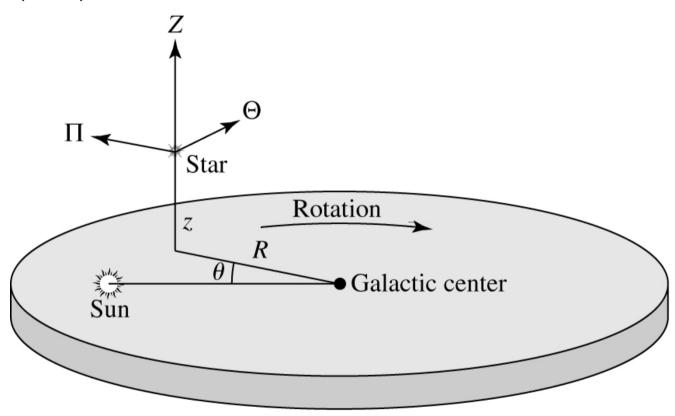
# Galactic Coordinates, *I* and *b*.

If z is specified as a height in kpc, the distance is known.



# Galactic Velocity components based on cylindrical coordinate system.

Rotation CW seen from NGP. dR/dt, theta = R d(theta)/dt, Z = dz/dt



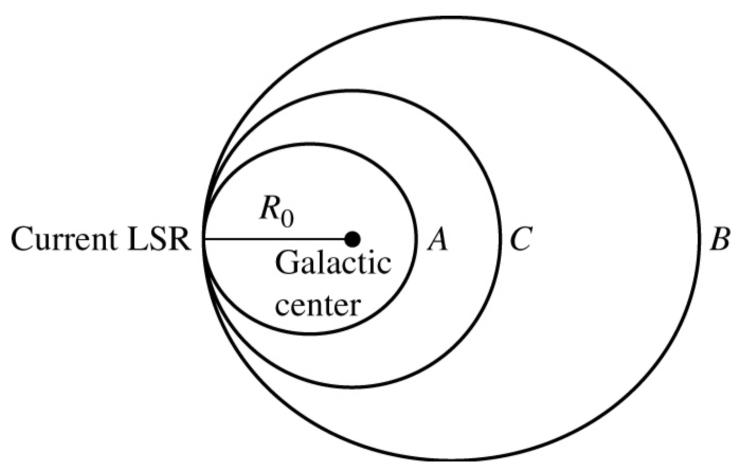
## Origin of the spread in u values of stars in Solar neighborhood (the LSR).

Stars with orbits like A have u<0.

Stars with orbits like C have u=0.

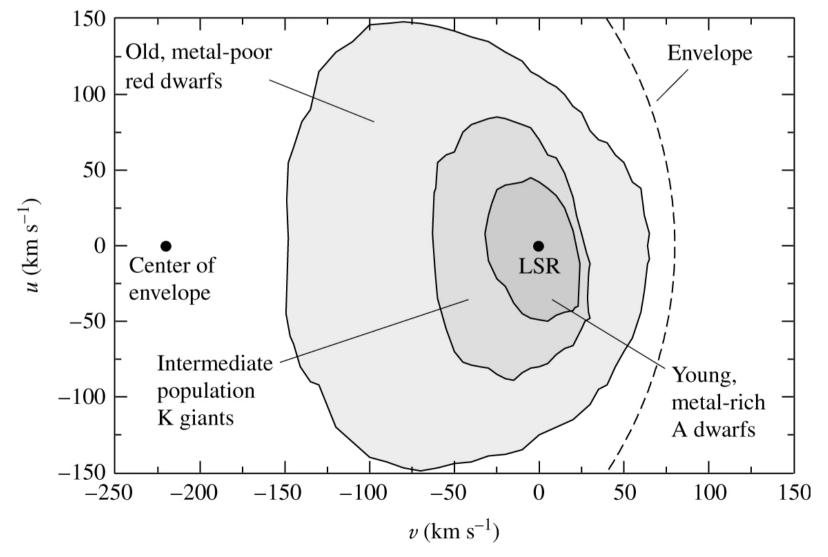
Stars with orbits like B have u>0.

Avg is u\_avg < 0 because more stars like A than like B.

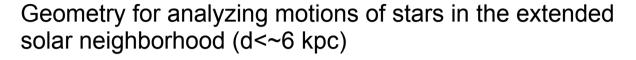


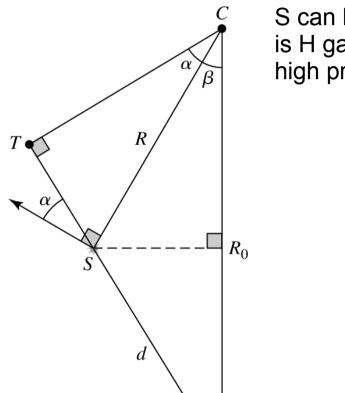
**Asymmetric Drift** - the average theta (azimuthal) velocity component falls behind the circular velocity.

For the MW: the peculiar motions of stars in our neighborhood increasingly fall behind the LSR in v (azimuthal) motion as older populations of stars are considered.



### Differential rotation.

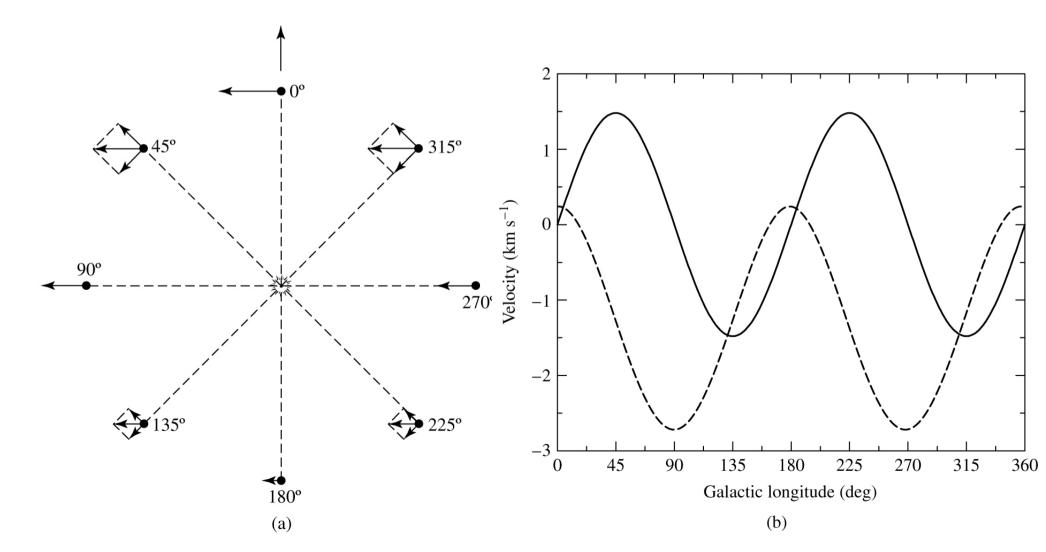




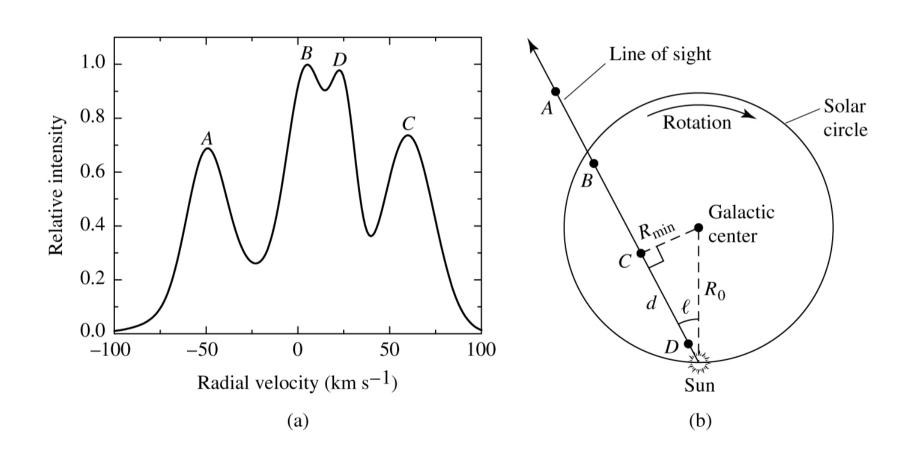
S can be a clump of neutral H gas as well as a star. If it is H gas, it is observed in radio (21 cm), which gives high precision line-of-sight (radial) velocities).

#### Differential rotation.

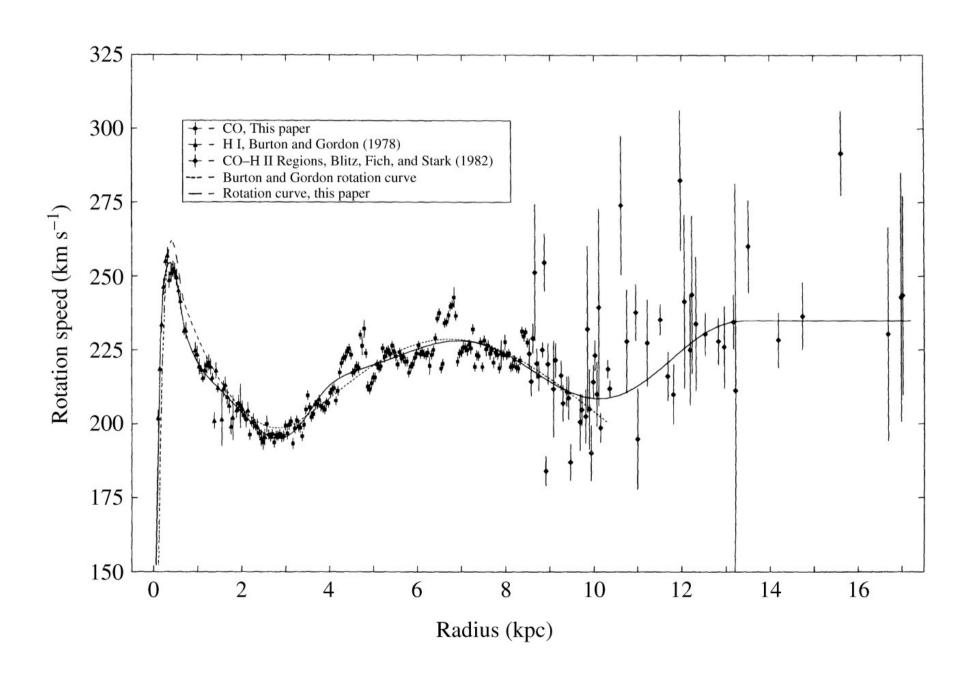
- a) How stars in the solar neighborhood (d<0.5 kpc) would appear if there was differential rotation such that  $|V_{circ}|$  decreases with R. (i.e., d $\Theta$ /dR < 0).
- b) Both tangential (dashed line) and radial velocity (solid line) components show sinusoidal dependence on Galactic longitude .

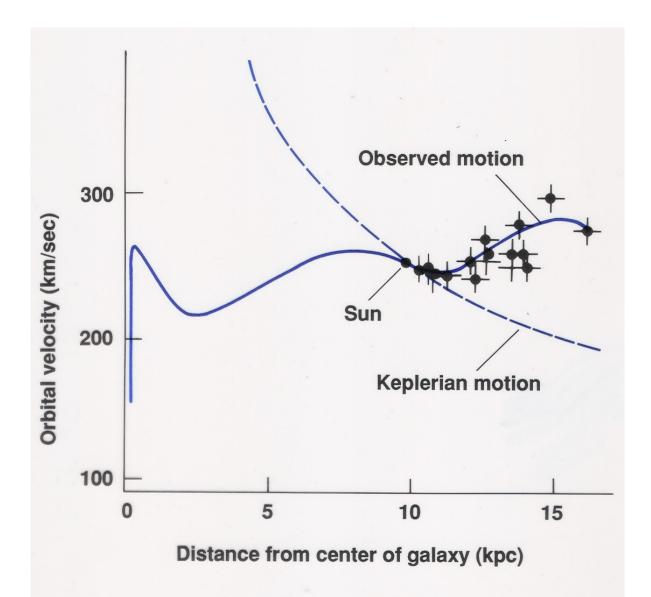


# Using HI, 21cm radiation to measure disk kinematics.

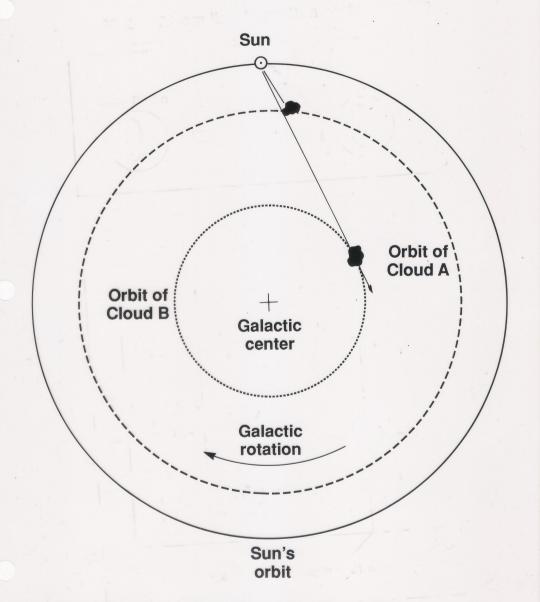


#### The Milky Way's rotation curve gleaned (indirectly) from various observations.





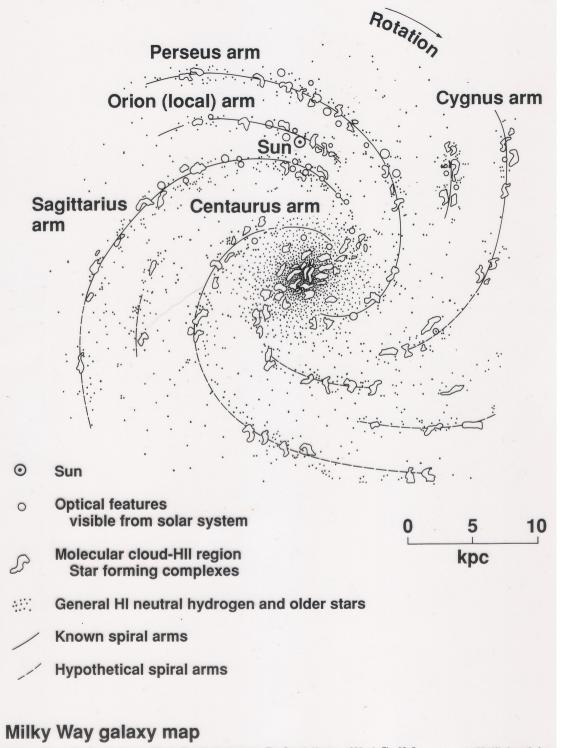
Orbital velocity of stars in the galaxy



Using the Doppler shift to plot a cloud's position

Hartmann/Impey: The Cosmic Journey, 5th ed., Fig. 23–10

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Spiral pattern

Sheer model