# \*something something\* theoretical Milky Way modeling \*mumble mumble\*

## AKA why use CPU-hours if I don't have to

Alex Pettitt — SEDIGISM — Sept 2021





#### **State of things**

• Discerning the structure of the Milky Way is hard.





• Students have probably spent entire theses on this Q.

#### **State of things**

#### • Discerning the structure of the Milky Way is hard.



1. Draw some circles 2. Draw the rest of the darn owl

Students have probably spent entire theses on this Q.

#### What I usually do

- A decent approach is make some model and compare it to the real thing.
- You can get a decent way to attacking this problem if you make some assumptions:



Pettitt et al. 2015. See also papers by Fux, Baba, Li, and many others

## What I usually do

- But there is always more physics to add...
- Kitchen sink: numerical hydro, gravity, chemistry, cooling, supernova, B-fields, HII regions, CRs, radiative transfer, winds, satellite interactions...



 Getting decent results (but uses old bar data).







### y do to add...

3.5

3.0

2.5

0.5

 $2.0 \frac{1}{\alpha}$ 

supernova, B-fields, HI regions, CRs, radiative transfer, winds, satellit interactions... 🖄



 Getting decent results (but uses old bar data)



## **Something simpler?**

- This isn't going to end well...
- Go analytic instead; e.g. Dobbs et al. 2012 (essentially how I made the arm tracks in Dario and James' papers).



• Draw lines, fold in some smoothing with an assumed axisymmetric rotation curve.

Maybe a bit less simple than this

## **Orbital damping**

- Wada (1994), Lindblad & Lindblad (1994), Pinol-Ferrer (2014).
- Approximate gas response as damped motion in the epicyclic approximation.
- Forcing directly influenced by pattern speed.

 $R_{1}(t) = Ae^{-\lambda t} \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$  $+B\cos[2(\Omega_{0} - \Omega_{b}) t + \delta_{0}]$ 



E.g. Dobbs & Baba (2014) left: stellar orbit in bar without damping right: gas orbits using method of K. Wada



#### How does it work?

- 1. Take some assumed potential.
- 2. Calculate orbital response under epicycle approx.
- 3. Calculate over-density from continuity equation.
- 4. Velocities can be calculated from orbits.





## How does it work?

- Can then simply bin things up and calculate a synthetic gas response!
- Gives you the terminal velocity curve, and overdensities throughout the entire disc.





Plan to apply to SEDIGISM and some other surveys in a meta-analysis.

#### What's the catch?

• Has a lot of things going for it:

Made in minutes!

Can apply to anything you can write a potential for.

Can alter strengths, pattern speeds, and predict actual velocity response.

#### • But some caveats:

There are two damping parameters. One is not really important, the other is basically a proxy for sound speed and surface density.

^can constrain via a small number of hydro sims?



Can't handle strong shocks as epicyclic approx. breaks down.

^not a huge issue if you only care about general global response

#### But your title was about "numerical sims"

- Side note:
  I still do simulations :/
  - BE P () KE
- BESPOKE project = <u>Better</u>
  <u>Extragalactic Simulation</u>
  <u>Physics On Known Examples.</u>



• Wide simulation survey tailored to well observed local galaxies, starting with NGC 5055, 6946, 7331.

Pettitt, Benincasa, Wadsley, Iles, Keller — coming very soon!

#### **But your**

Side note:
 I still do sin

#### PhD student Elizabeth Iles (sub.): sims of NGC4303 and NGC3627

• **BE** <u>E</u>xt <u>P</u>h

B

• Wi gal

Pettitt, Benincasa, Wadsley, Iles, Keller — coming very soon!

#### **Conclusions**

- Modeling the MW is hard, and not getting any easier.
- How far can we get without full sims?
- Pretty far! Plan on applying a method of damped orbital response to SEDIGISM and friends.
- Work is still fairly early stages, no paper draft yet to speak of.



 Shameless plug of continuing BESP simulation efforts.