

University of Chicago  
Physical Sciences 120

The Origin of the Universe and How we  
Know

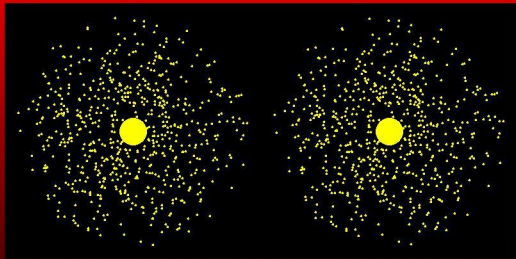
## Lecture 4 - Our Galaxy III

Stephen Meyer (for Clem Pryke)

Thursday April 5 2007

<http://astro.uchicago.edu/classes/physci/120/spring-2007/>

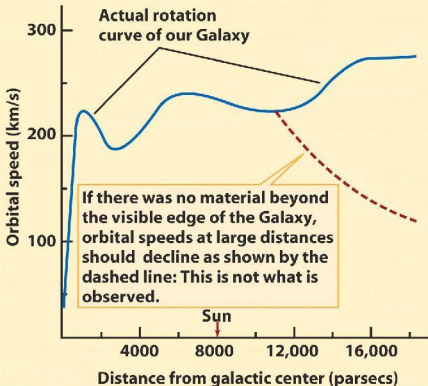
# Galaxy is not Dominated by Central Mass



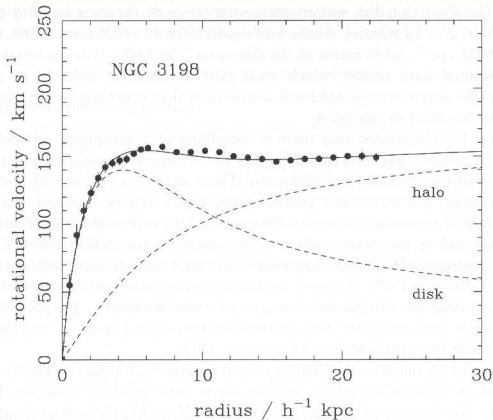
Left: drop in speed for dominant central mass

Right: observed constant speed at all distances

# Our Galaxy's Rotation Curve



# Rotation Curve and 2 Component Model



# Dark Matter Halo



# Two Proposed Explanations of the Dark Matter Problem:

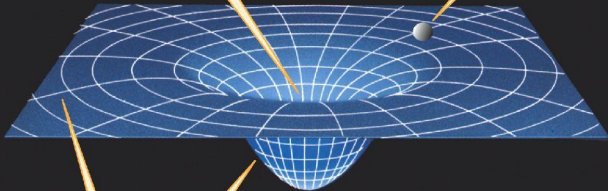
- The dark matter is just planet sized lumps of ordinary matter which have so far escaped detection:
  - MACHO's
- The dark matter is some entirely different form of matter, which feels the gravitational force, but otherwise does not interact with ordinary material:
  - WIMP's

# Curvature of Spacetime

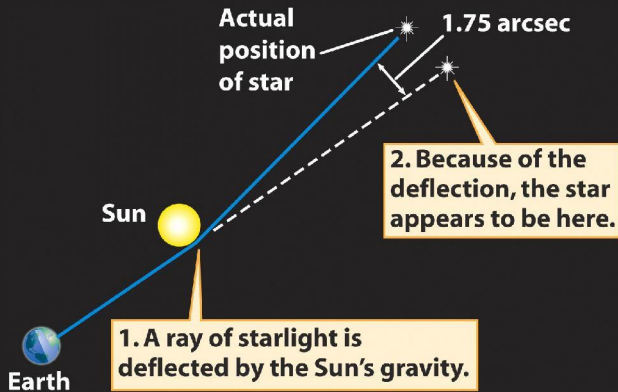
1. A massive object curves the spacetime around us.

3. In Einstein's picture of gravity other objects sense the curvature and are drawn into the "well."

2. Far from the object, spacetime is nearly "flat"; close to the object, the curvature forms a "well."

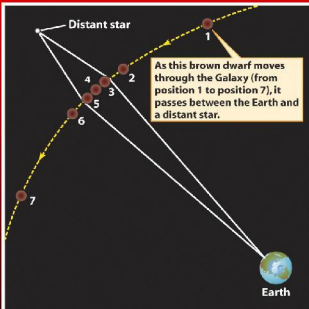


# Gravitational Deflection of Light



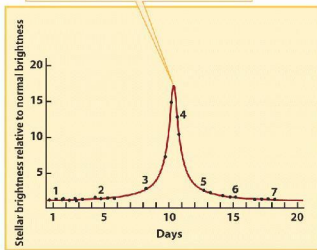


# Massive Compact Halo Objects - MACHO's



(a)

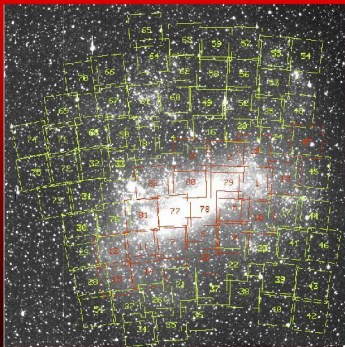
When the brown dwarf is directly between us and the distant star [near position 4 in (a)], it acts as a gravitational lens and makes the distant star appear brighter.



(b)

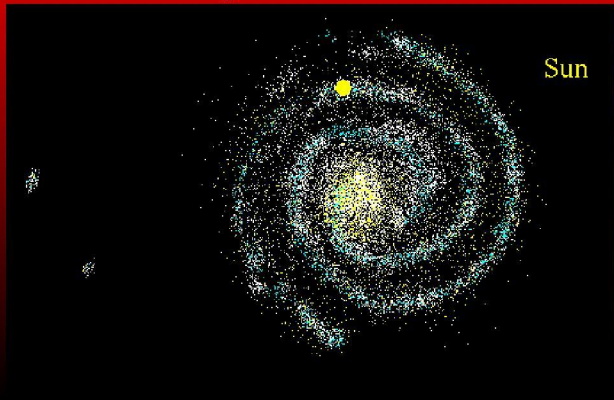
As MACHO passes in front of distant star it brightens for a short time

# MACHO Collaboration

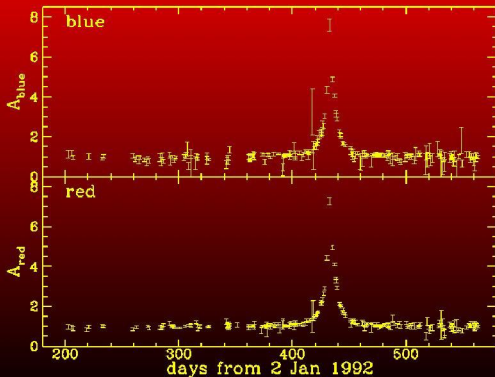


- Monitored 10 million stars in LMC & bulge for 8 years!
- Detected 20 "micro-lensing" events.
- Not enough to explain the dark matter...

# The Magellanic Clouds - Our Nearest Neighbor Galaxies



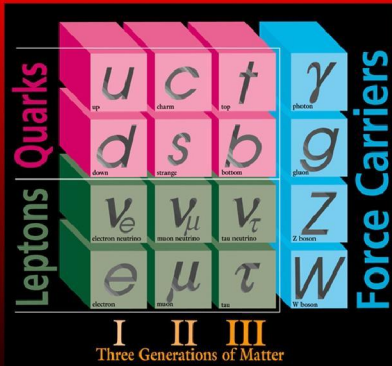
# Real MACHO Event towards LMC



# Weakly Interacting Massive Particles - WIMP's

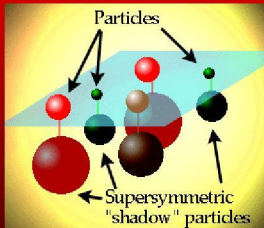
- The Standard Model of Particle Physics is very advanced and successful.
- But it is clearly an incomplete theory...

# Standard Model



But are there other particles?

# Super-Symmetry



- Predicts that every particle has a "super" partner shadow particle.
- (Some of) these may be stable and if so could be the dark matter.

# WIMP Detectors

- Look for the vast numbers of WIMP's which may be streaming though the Earth all the time.
- But probability to interact is very low - potential signal is tiny!
- Therefore need to suppress fake signal as much as possible:
  - Ultra-pure detector materials.
  - Deep underground laboratories.



# CDMS Detector



# Not so Pretty on the Surface...



89RC1411

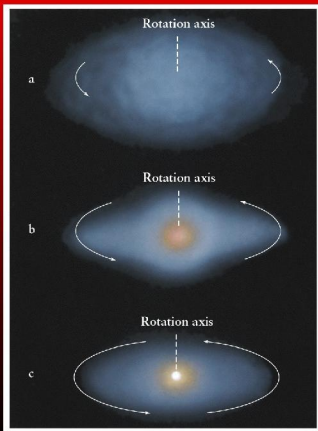
# MACHO Collaboration?



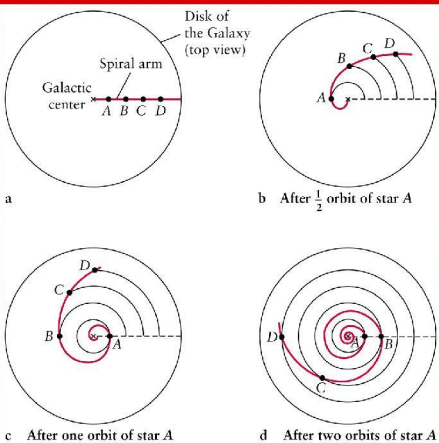
# WIMP Collaboration?



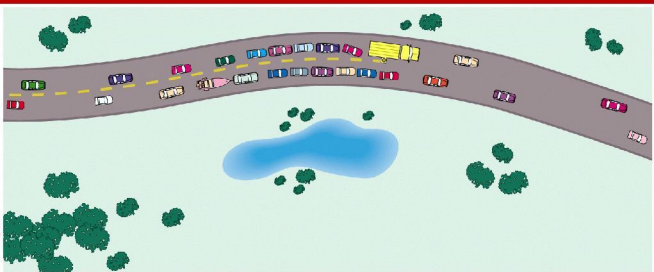
# Formation of Disk



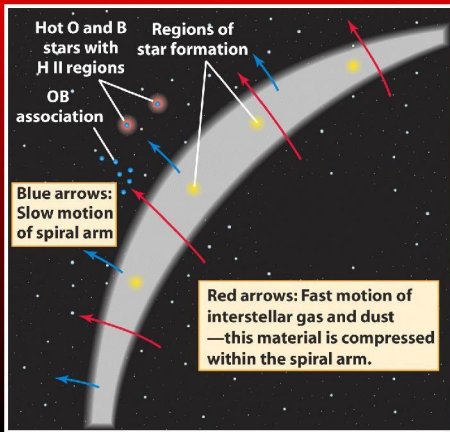
# Winding Dilemma



# Road Painter Analogy

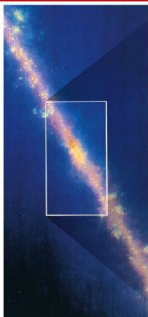


# Star Formation Triggered by Spiral Arm

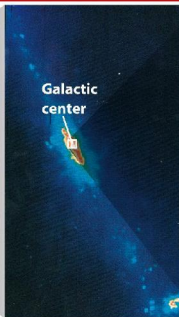




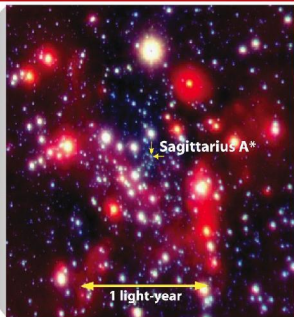
# Infrared View of Galactic Center



(a) A wide-angle ( $50^\circ$ ) infrared view

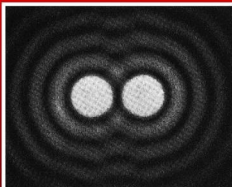


(b) A close-up view shows a more luminous region at the galactic center



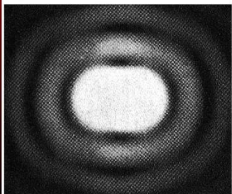
(c) An extreme close-up view centered on Sagittarius A\*, a radio source at the very center of the Milky Way Galaxy, shows hundreds of stars within 1 ly (0.3 pc)

# Diffraction Limit



Two light sources with angular separation greater than angular resolution of telescope: Two sources easily distinguished

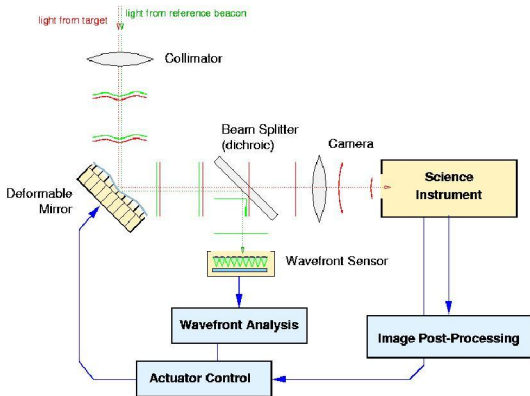
(a)



Light sources moved closer so that angular separation equals angular resolution of telescope: Just barely possible to tell that there are two sources

(b)

# Adaptive Optics

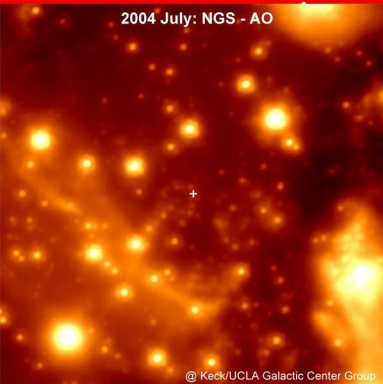


2004 July: NGS - AO

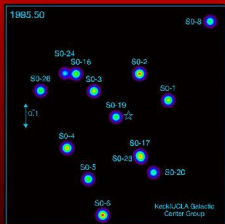
Laser Guide Star

+

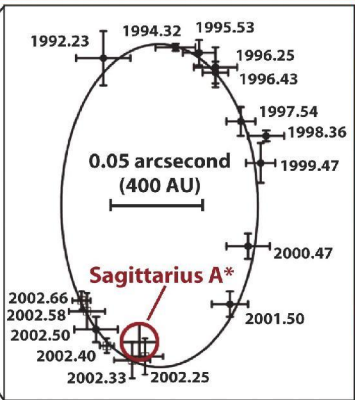
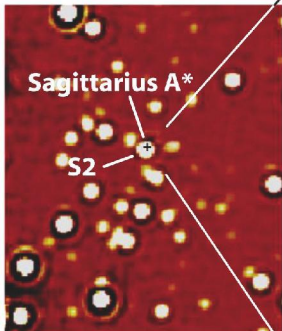
@ Keck/UCLA Galactic Center Group



# Galactic Center Motions



# Star Passing Close to Galactic Center



# X-Ray View of Galactic Center

