

# Modelling the evolution of the Milky Way from Gaia DR3

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# Elements to constrain the evolution of the Milky Way

Ages not obvious to determine, stellar model dependent, large uncertainties and for very limited samples => more an uncalibrated scale than real ages

Age indicators : even less accurate but are available for much larger samples, and are interesting to indirectly follow the evolution (statistically)

- chemical abundances
- dynamics
- spectral types / stellar evolution stages

The combination of those gives more constraints on Galactic evolution

- Beatrice Tinsley : simple characterisation of galaxy evolution : function of star masses and time
- Assume independent
- Initial Mass Function (IMF) and Star Formation History (SFR), basic functions to model galaxy evolution
- Population synthesis : assumes IMF and SFH, produce simulations and compare with data (statistics)



*Ilustración de Beatrice Tinsley por Pelopantón*

# Population synthesis in the Besançon Galaxy Model (BGM)



Simulation of stars, with their characteristics and their sky distribution

$\rho(x,y,z)$  : **density laws** constrained by **Dynamics**  
(Bienaymé et al, 1987, 2015, 2018)

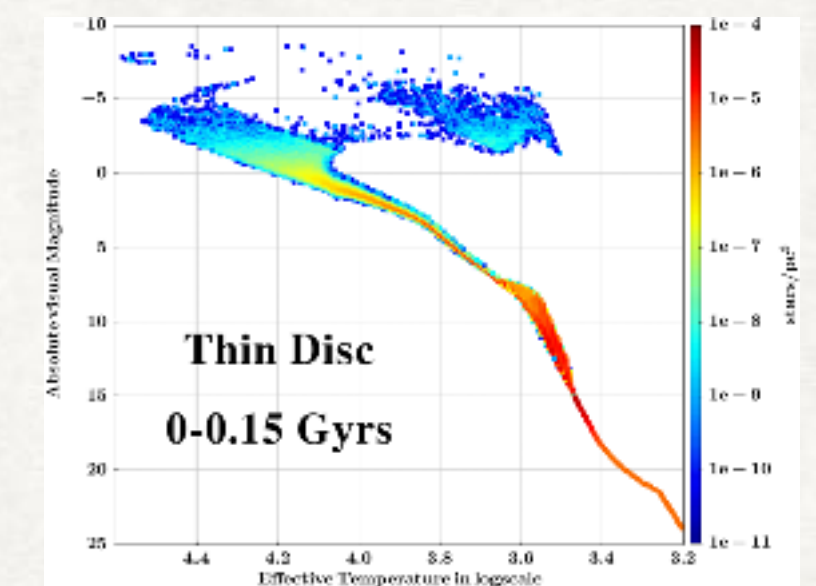


3D extinction  
+ Observational errors

Simulated catalogue: photometry, astrometry (pm, Vlos, parallax), Teff, log, [M/H], [alpha/M]...



STARS GENERATED THROUGH **IMF**, **SFR** AND **EVOLUTIONARY TRACKS**  
(Robin & Crézé, 1986, Haywood et al, 1996, Czekaj et al, 2014, Lagarde et al 2017, 2018, Mor et al 2018, 2019, etc.)



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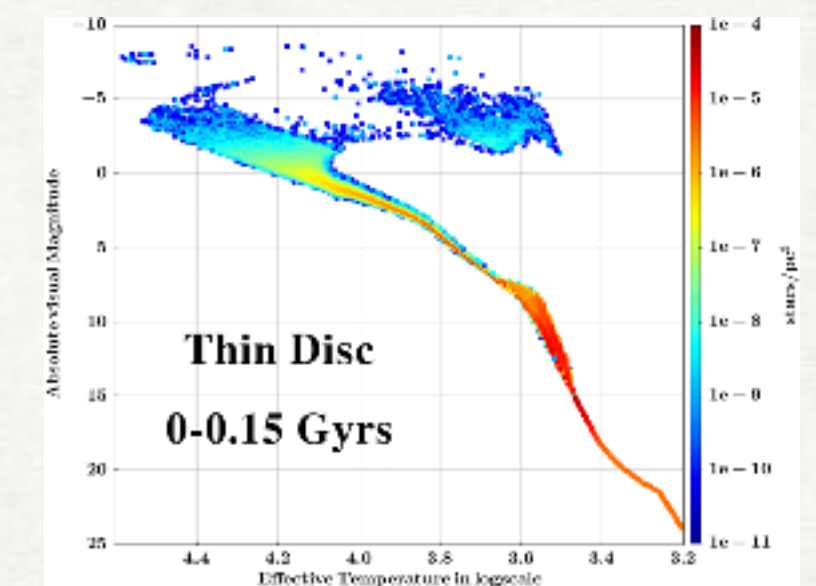


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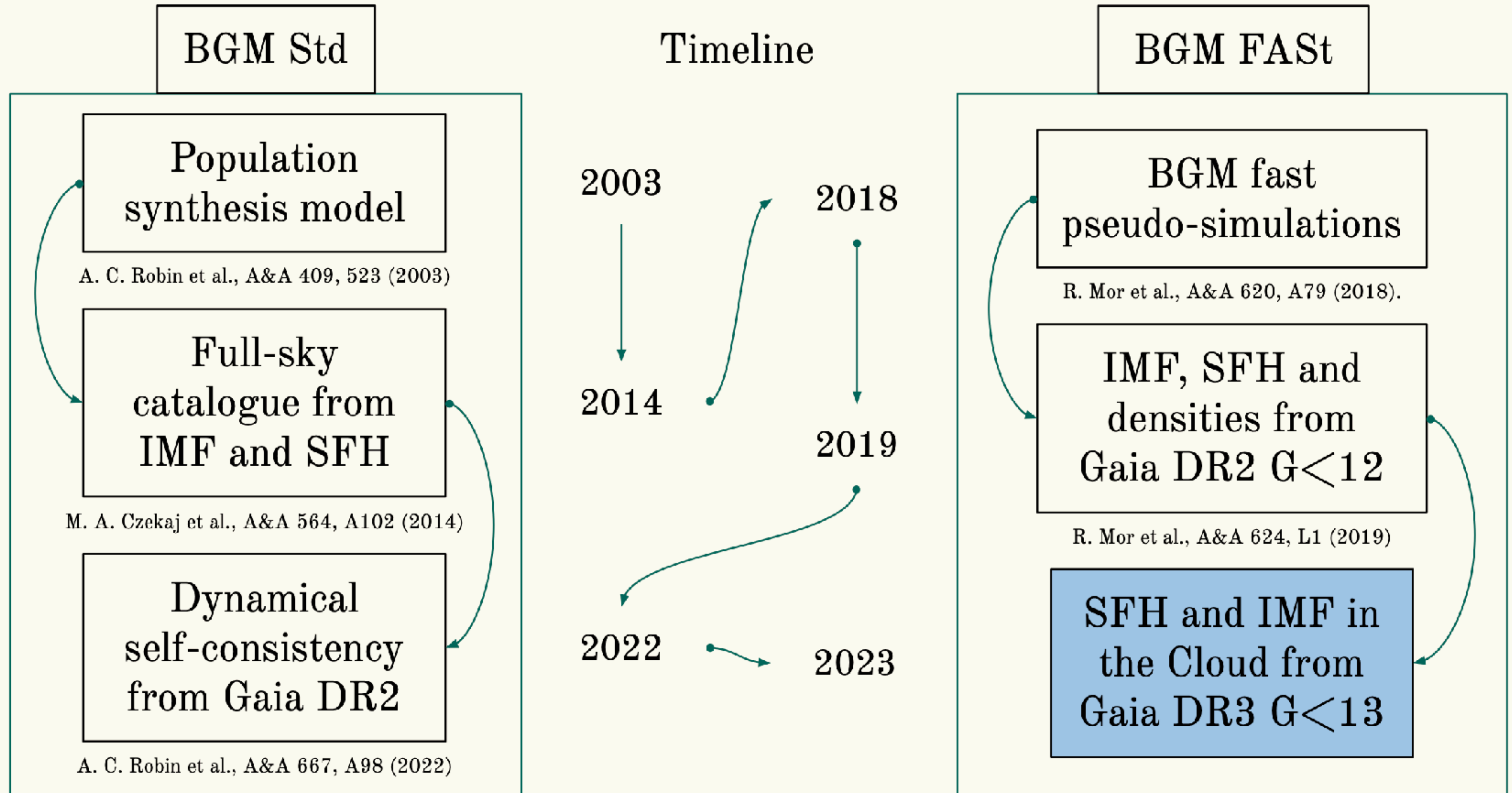
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# Dynamics and constraints on IMF and SFH



***Bienaymé, Robin & Crézé, 1987 : Boltzmann & Poisson Eq. => density laws for stars (age)***

Only at  $R=R_0$  and vertically

***Bienaymé et al 2015 : next step***

- Approximate the potential in the BGM by a **Stäckel potential**
- => To compute **3rd integral of the motion**
- => To derive the **density** and **velocity** distribution self-consistently at different positions  $R_{gal}$ ,  $Z_{gal}$
- Assume stationarity

***Robin, Bienaymé et al 2022 : Constrained with Gaia DR3***

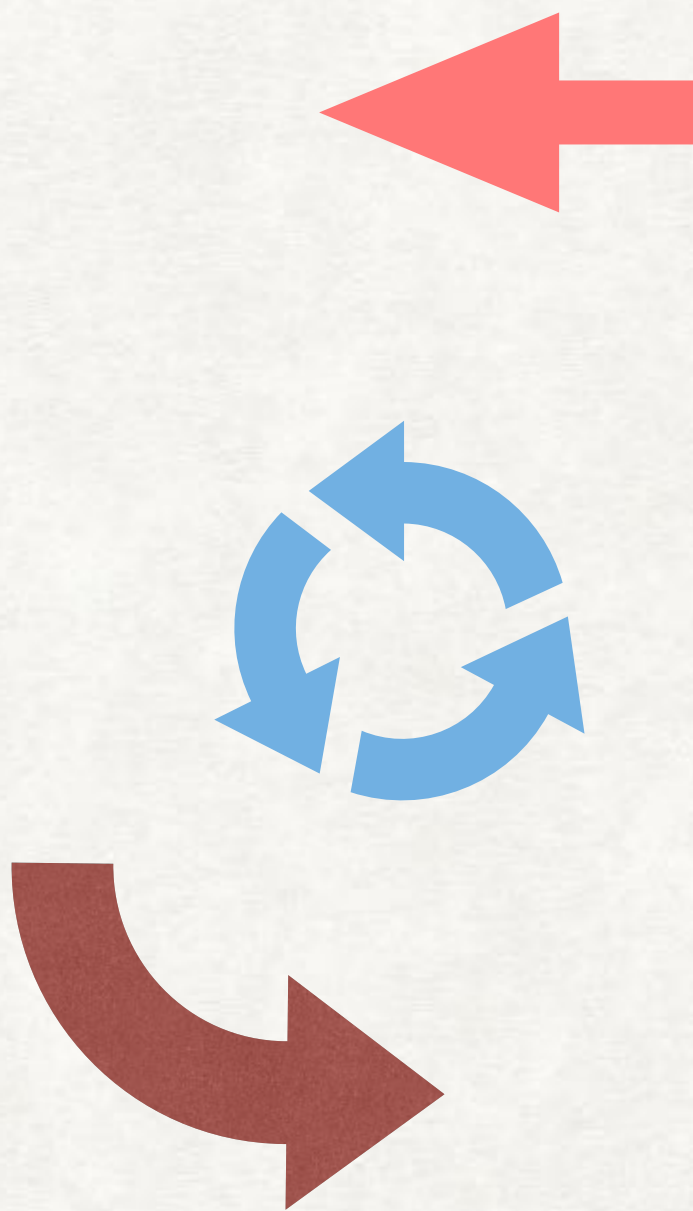
# ITERATIVE PROCESS

**GAIA**  
F(PARALLAXE)  
VTL, VTB QUANTILES

**Simulations**

fit model with MCMC with a fixed potential, with approximate changes on DFs

**MCMC SOLUTION**



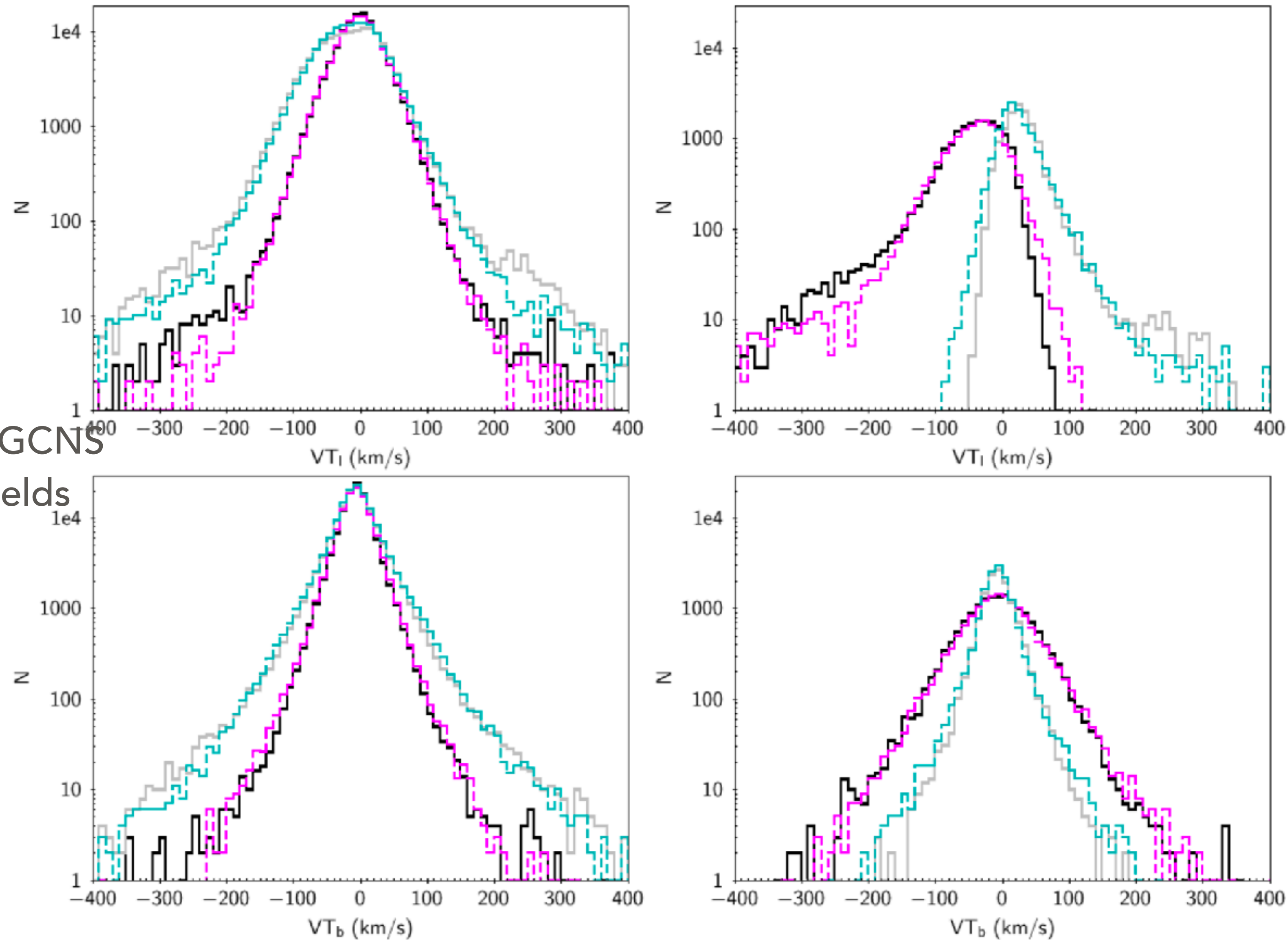
**New DFs**



**Exact Potential**  
Constrained By  
 $V_{\text{circ}}$



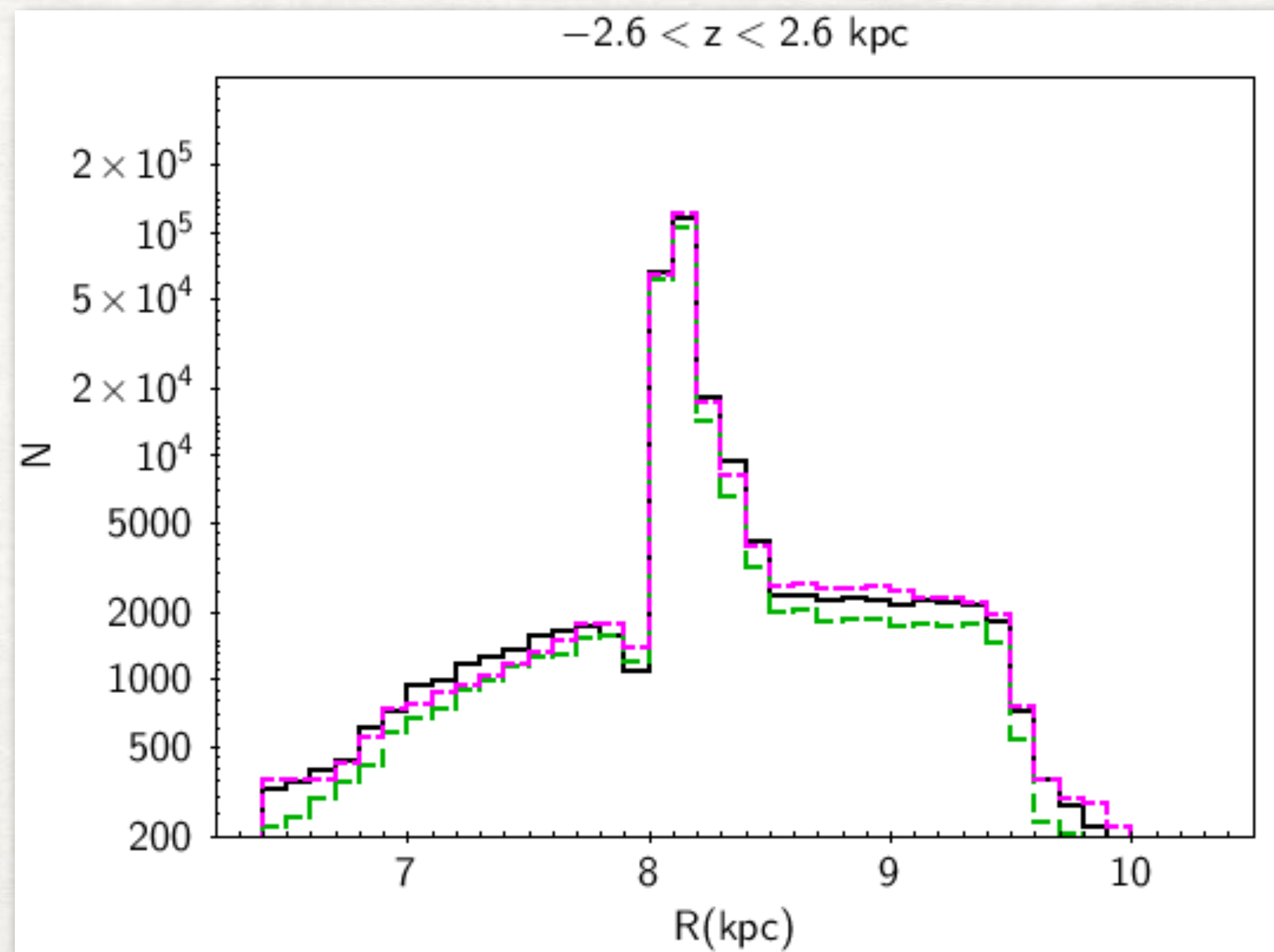
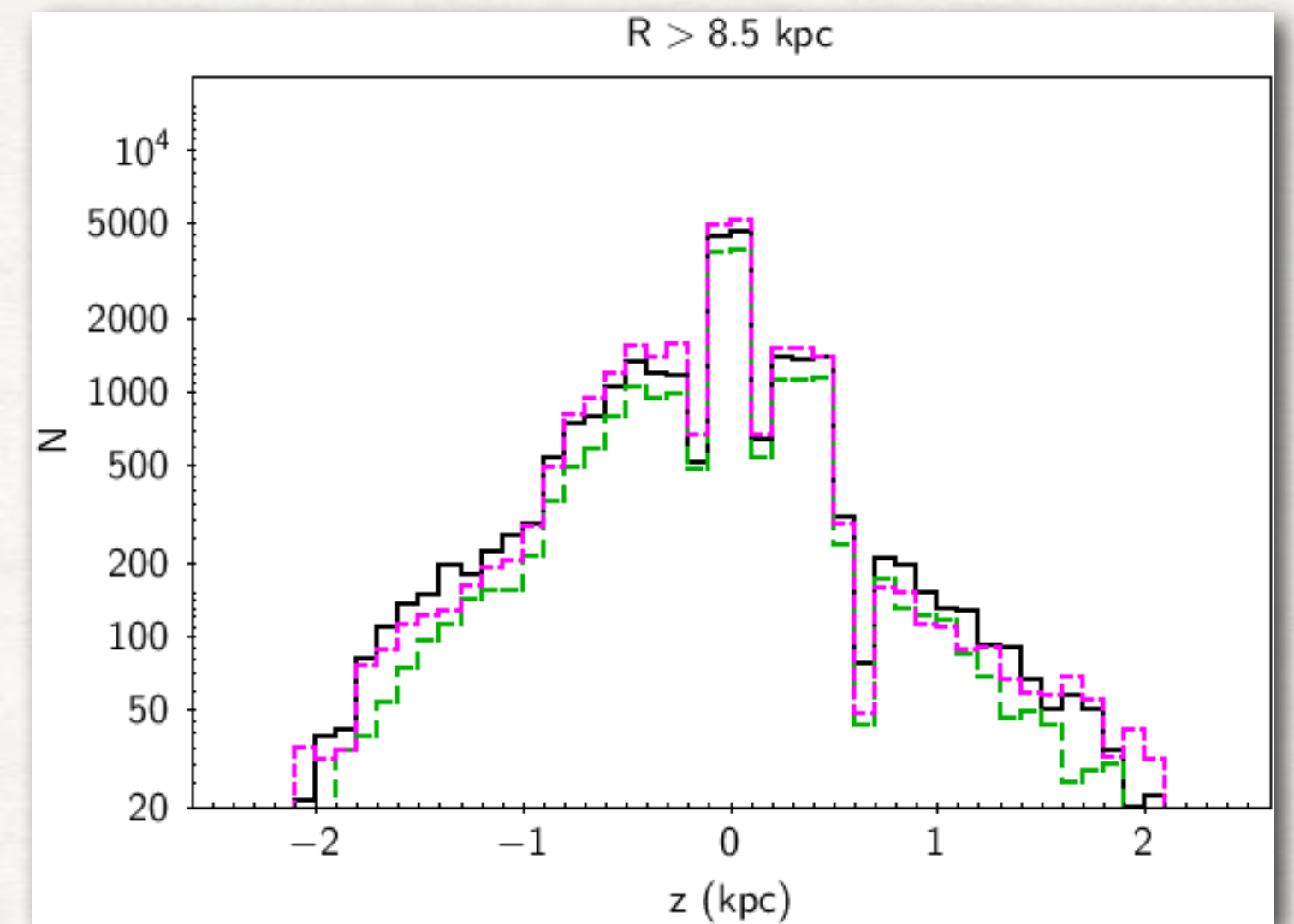
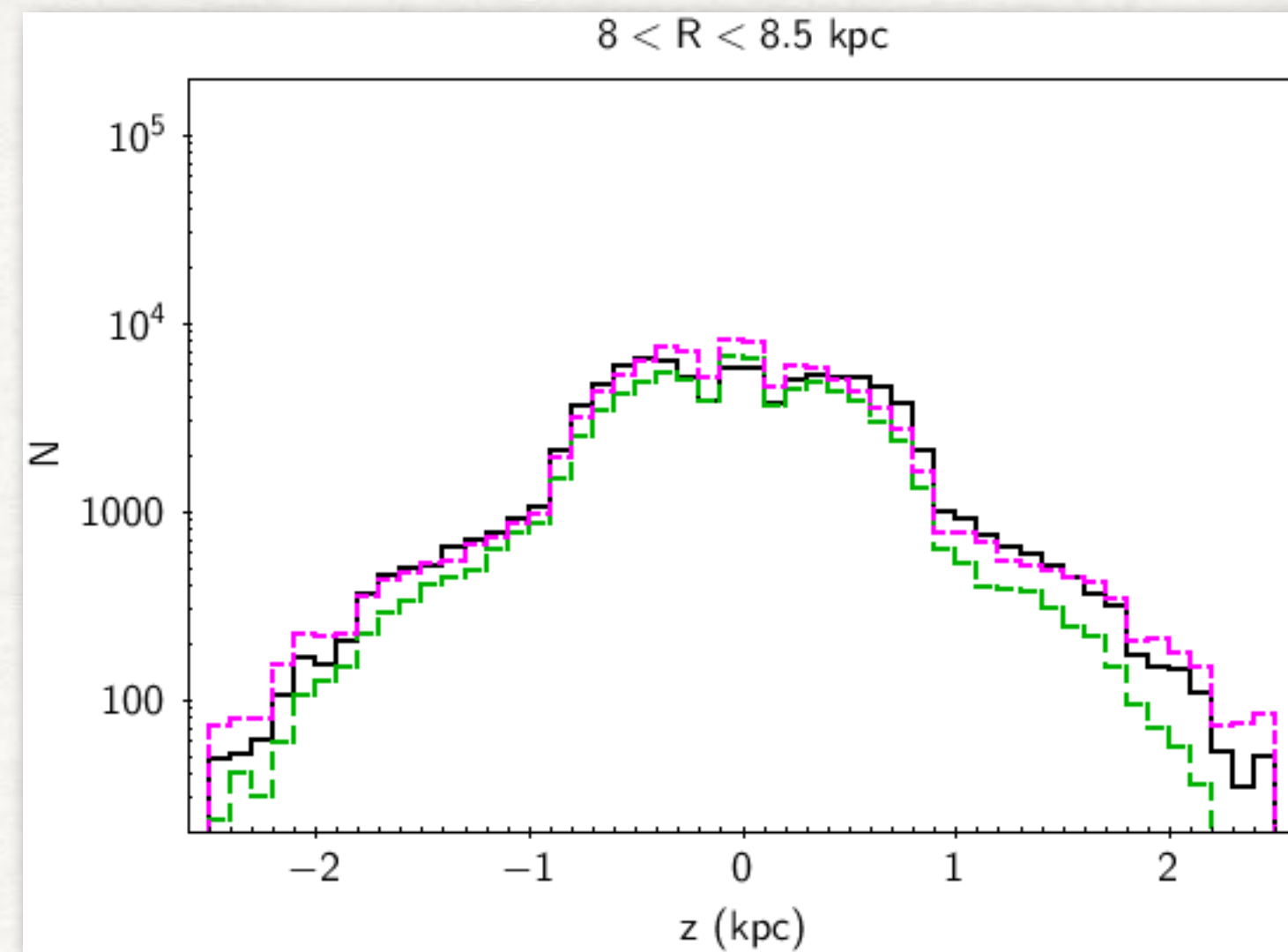
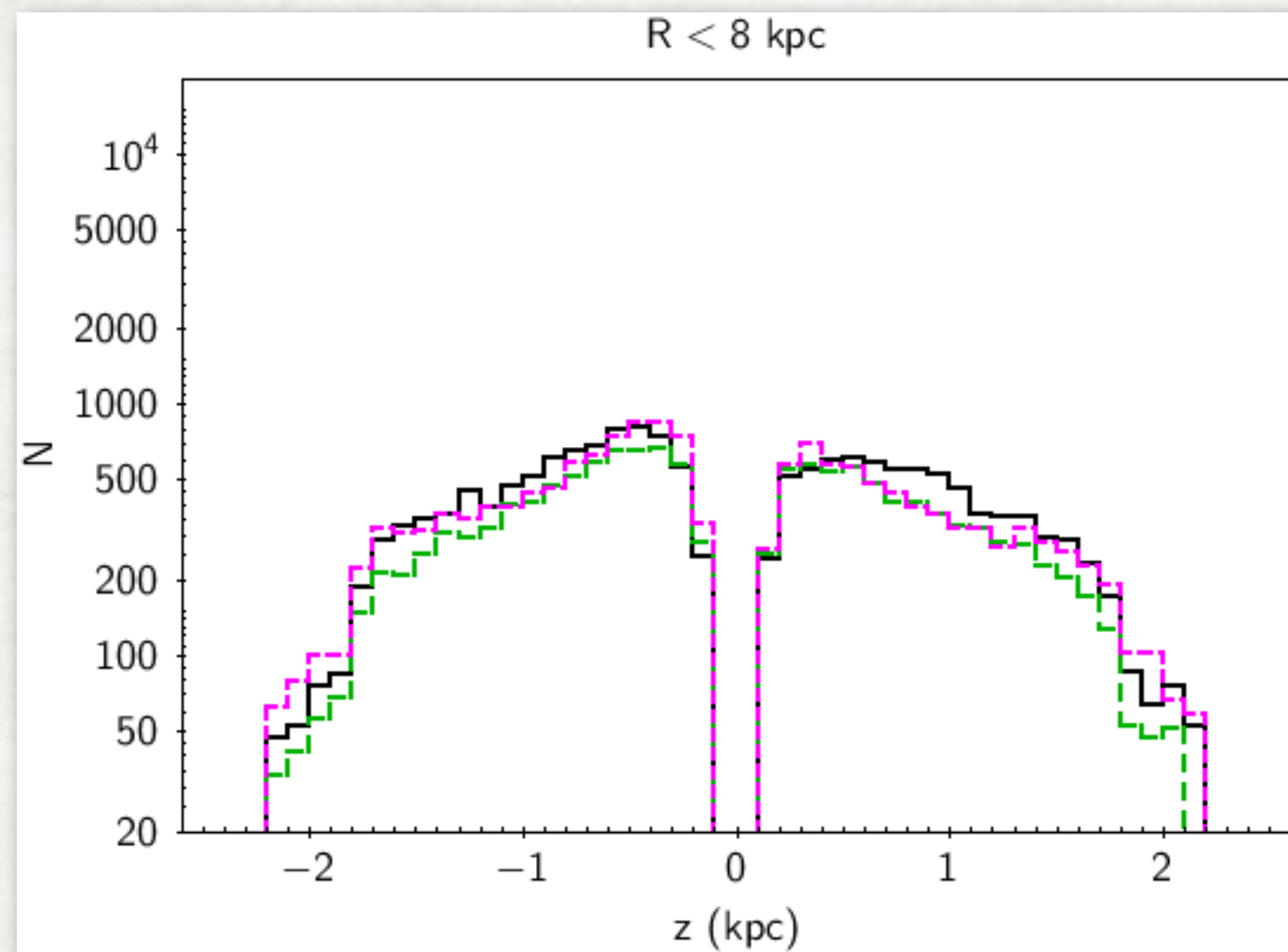
Quality of the fit



Magenta: local GCNS  
Cyan: Deep fields

Magenta:  $R < 8$  kpc  
Cyan:  $R > 9$  kpc

**Fig. 4.** Histograms of the transverse velocities for the local sample and for deep fields, with pseudo- $R$  smaller than 8 kpc or larger than 9 kpc:  $V_{t_i}$  (top row),  $V_{t_b}$  (bottom row). Left column: local data (continuous black line), local model (magenta dashed line), deep fields data (continuous grey line), deep field model (dashed cyan line). Right column:  $R < 8$  kpc data (continuous black line),  $R < 8$  kpc model (magenta dashed line),  $R > 9$  kpc data (continuous grey line),  $R > 9$  kpc model (dashed cyan line).



Data

Old BGM

New self-consistent model

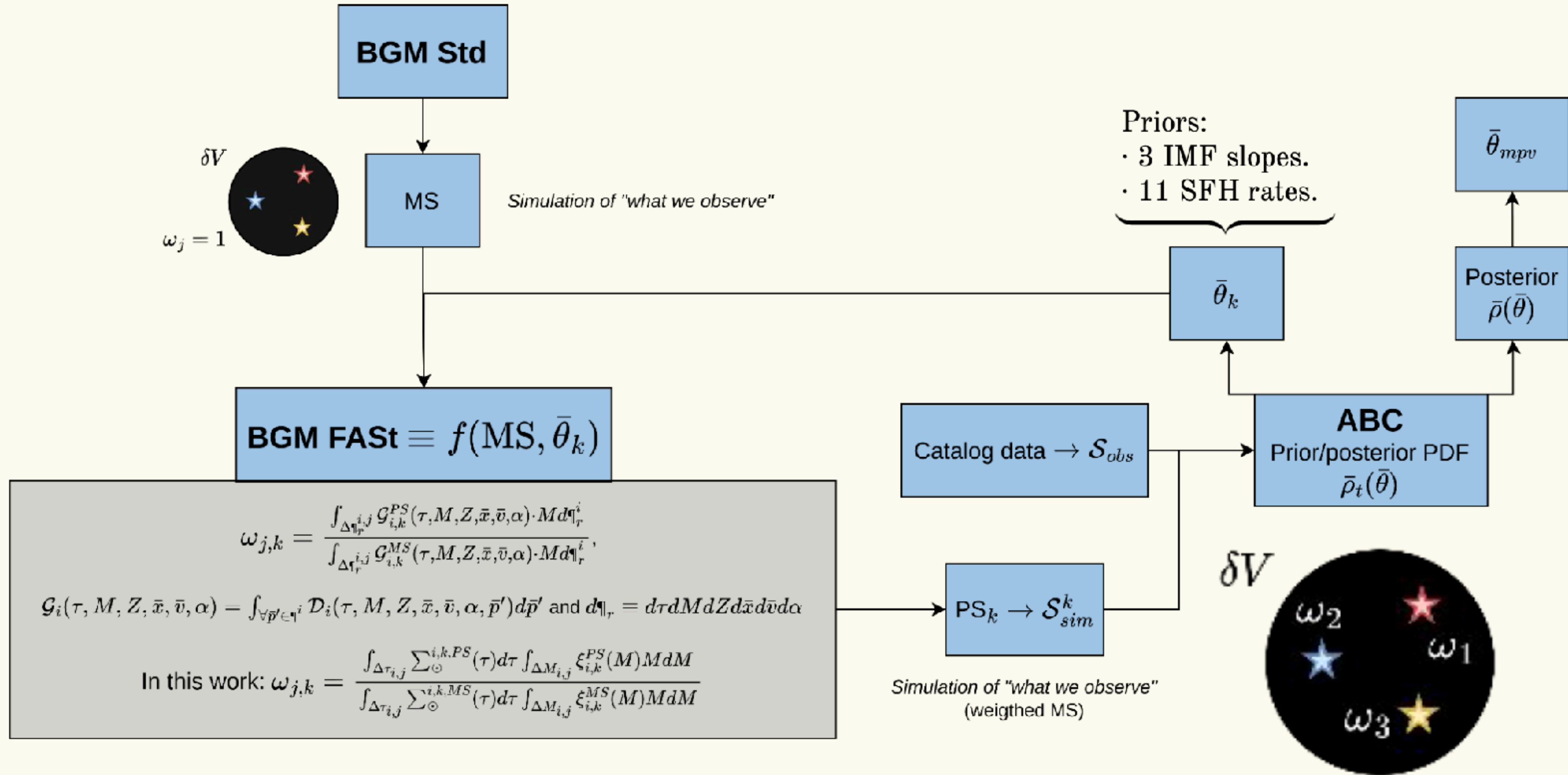
# Next step

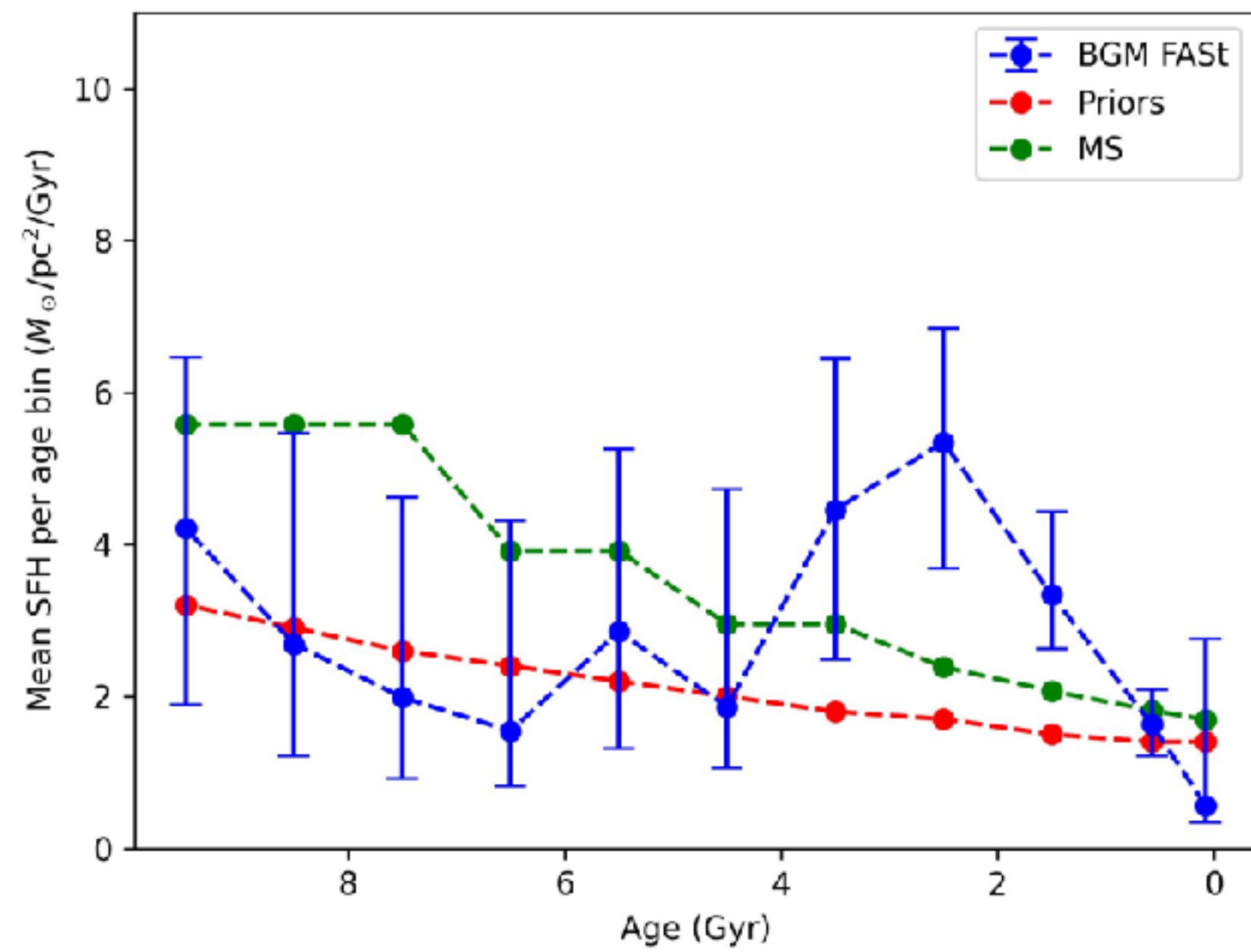
- Dynamics on fixed SFH and IMF (2022).
  - Mor et al 2019. **BGMFASt => new SFH and IMF**
- } Loop to get a unique solution

Preliminary results : See [del Alcázar i Julià \(2023\)](#) Master thesis and [poster](#)

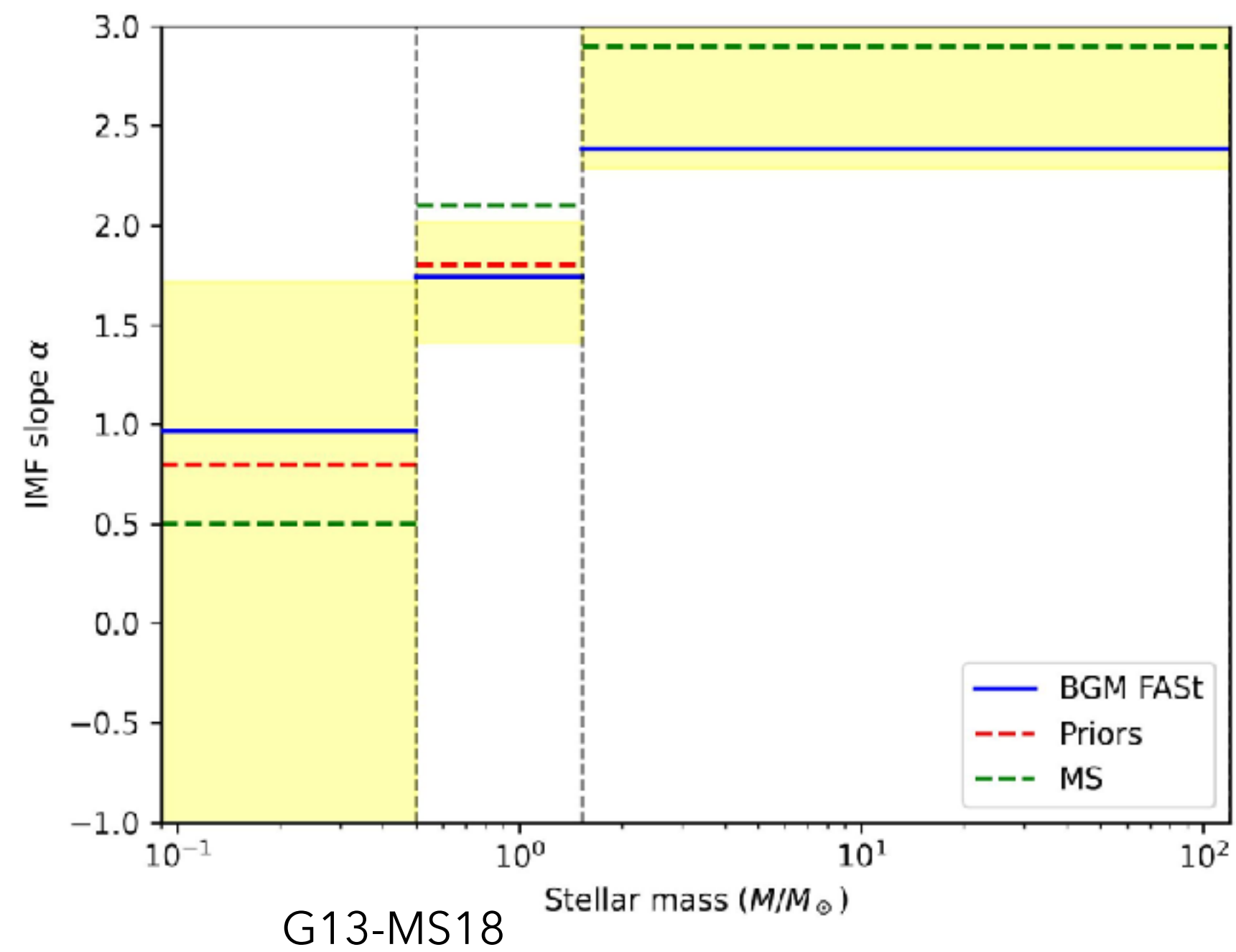
- 1st test: redo BGMFASt runs with new dyn. self-consistent mother simulation.

# The Besançon Galaxy Model Fast Approximate Simulations





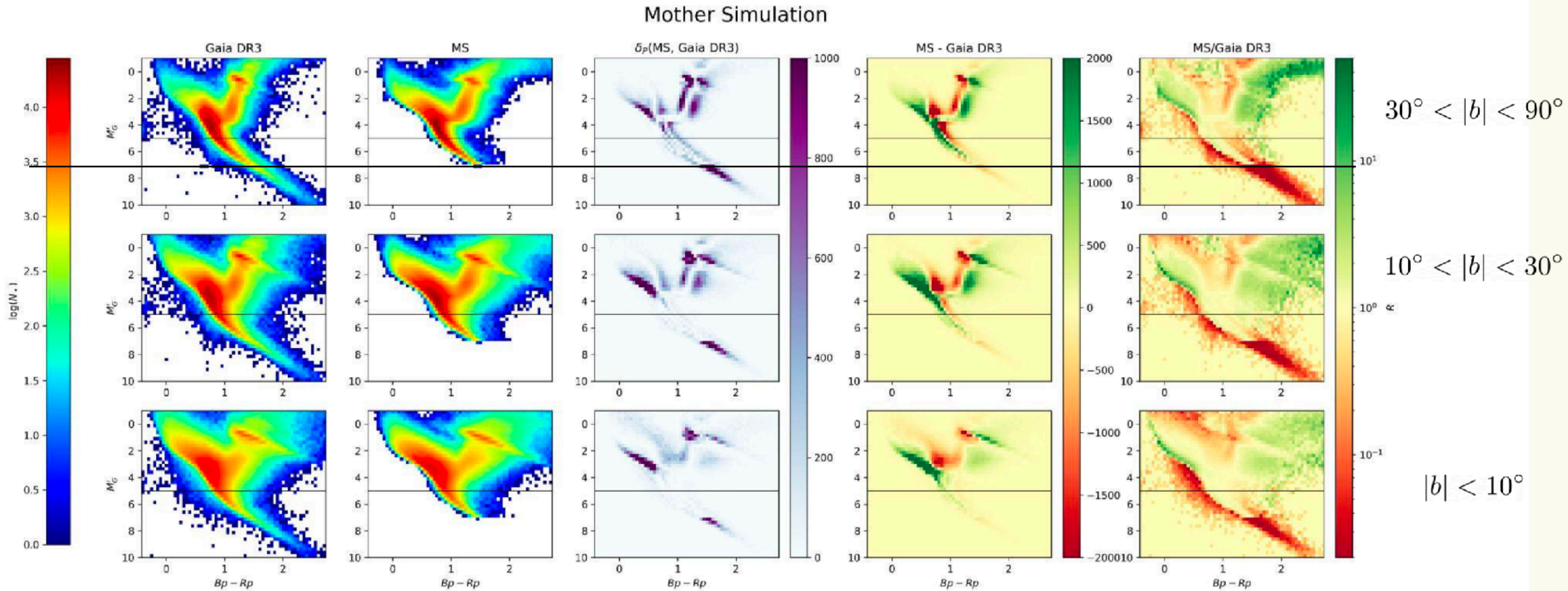
- Preliminary results with data  $G < 13$ :
- Non parametric SFH for the thin disc: confirm the burst at 2.5 Gyr as in Mor+2019
  - IMF similar to previous studies
  - No constraints on low mass IMF



# Results. Hess diagrams comparison

$$\delta_P(\mathcal{S}_{obs}, \mathcal{S}_{sim}) = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{N_{bins}} q_n [1 - R_n + \ln(R_n)] \right|$$

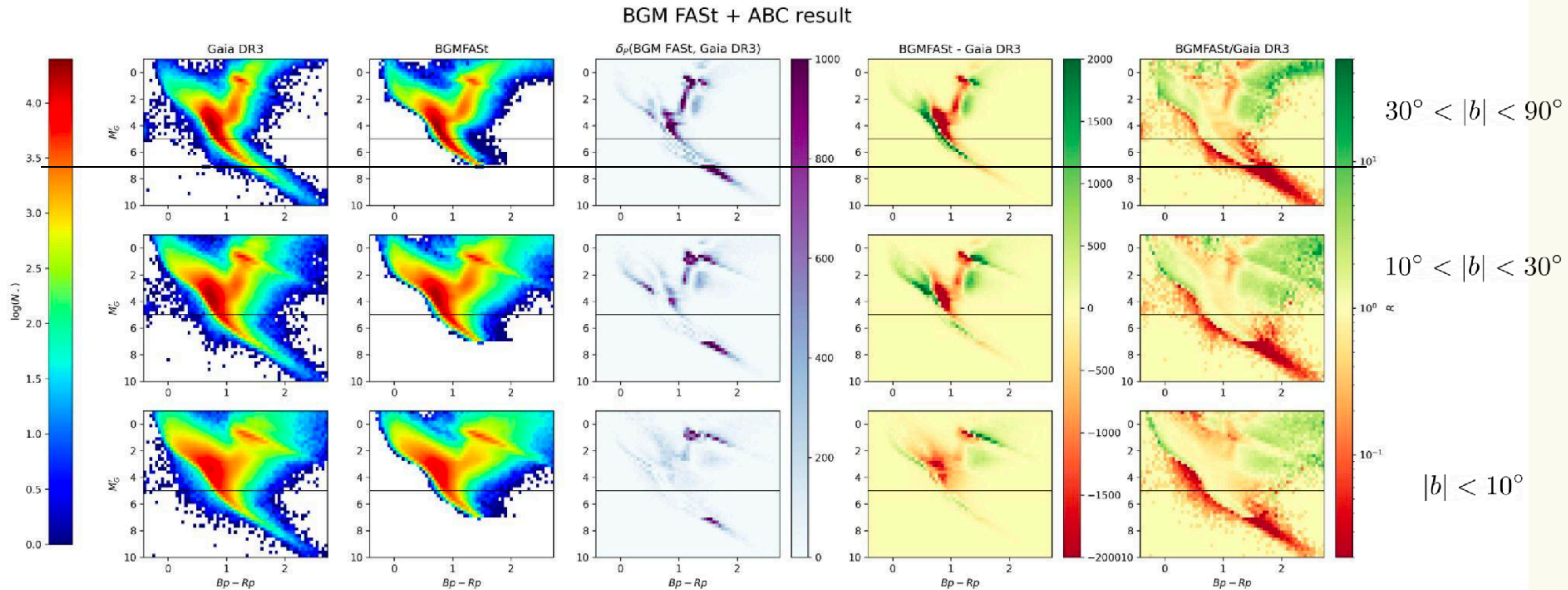
$$R = \frac{f_n}{q_n}, f_n = \#_{\star}^{sim} \text{ and } q_n = \#_{\star}^{obs}$$



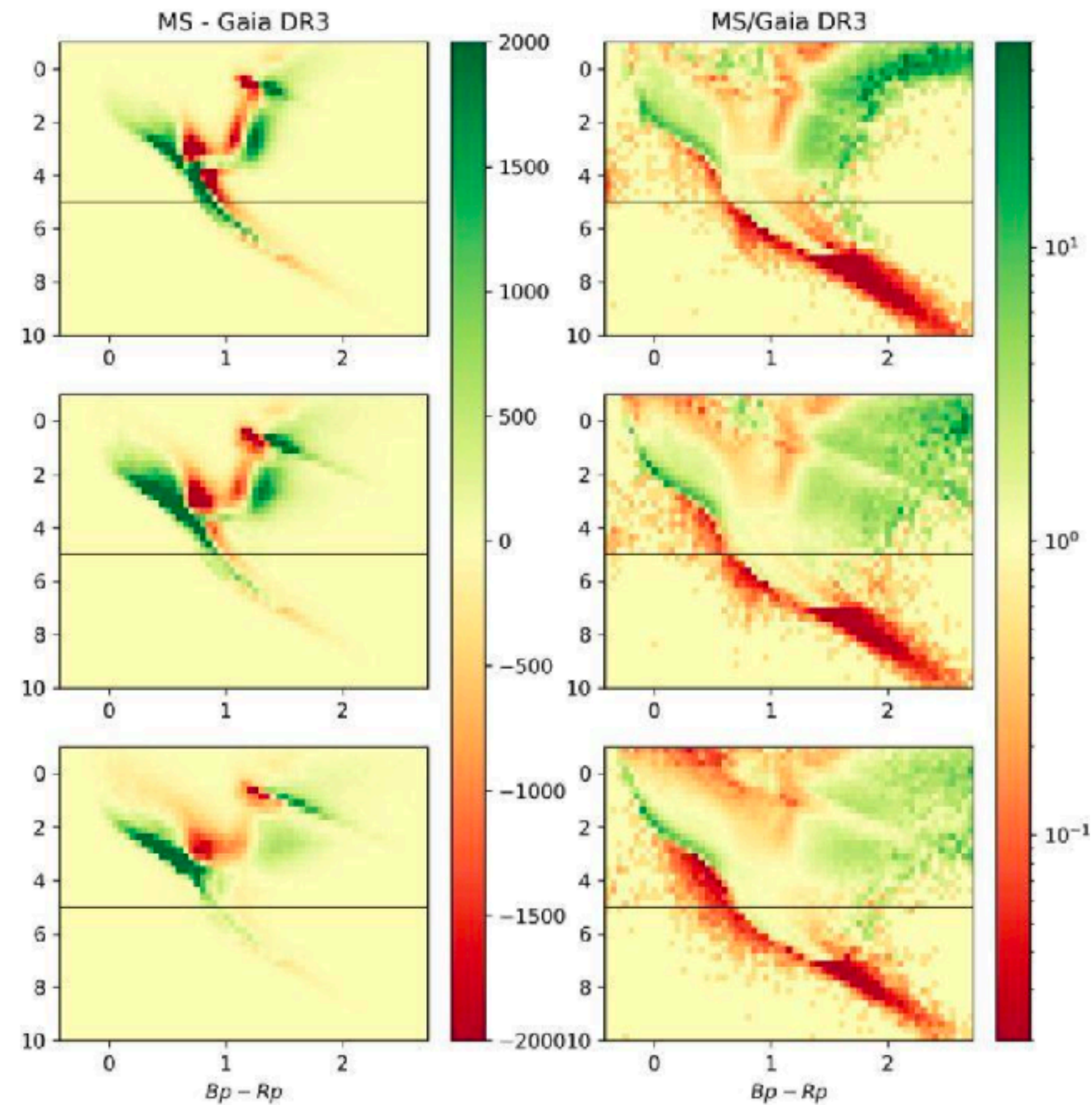
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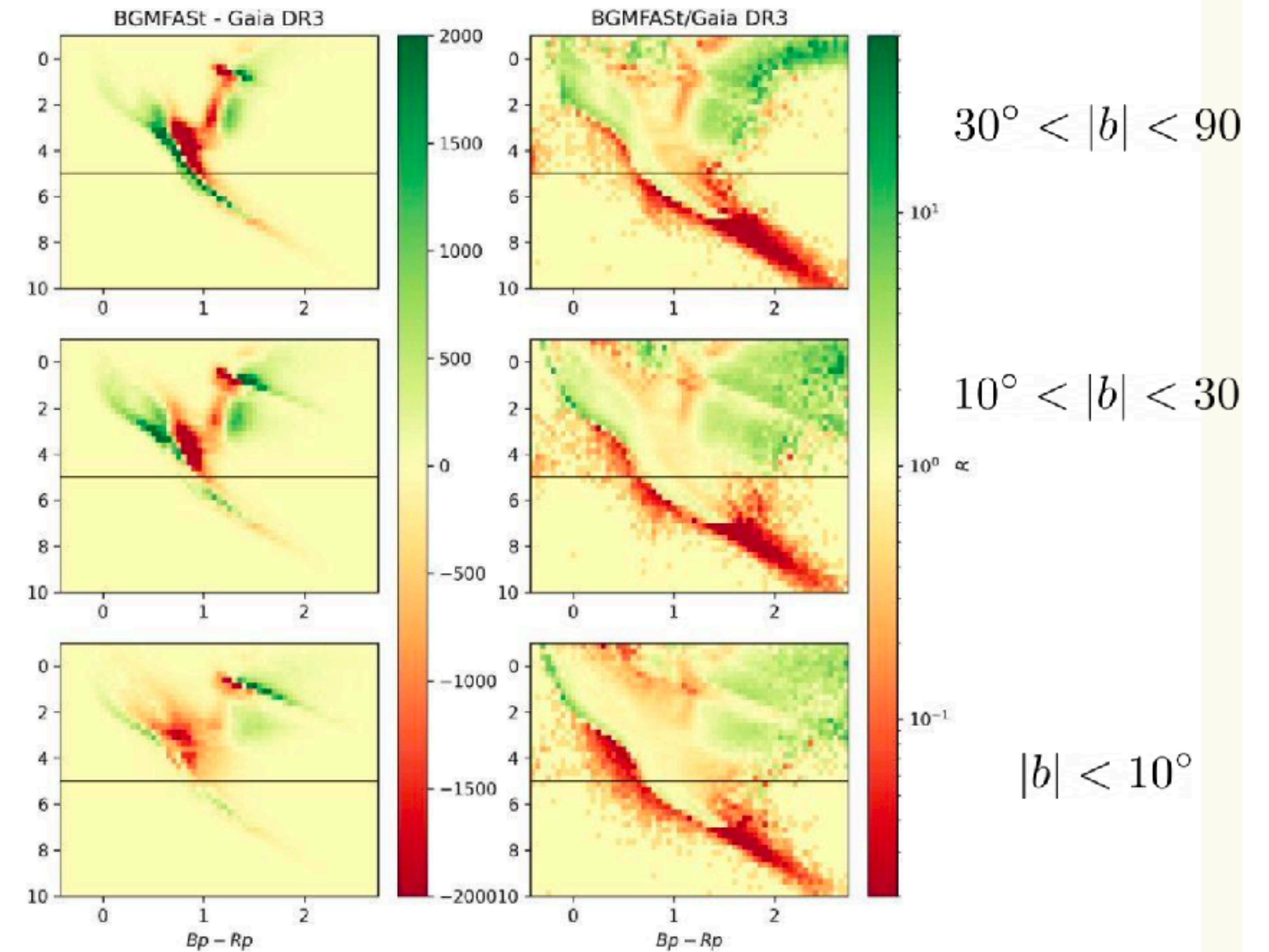
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## Mother simulation



## Fit result



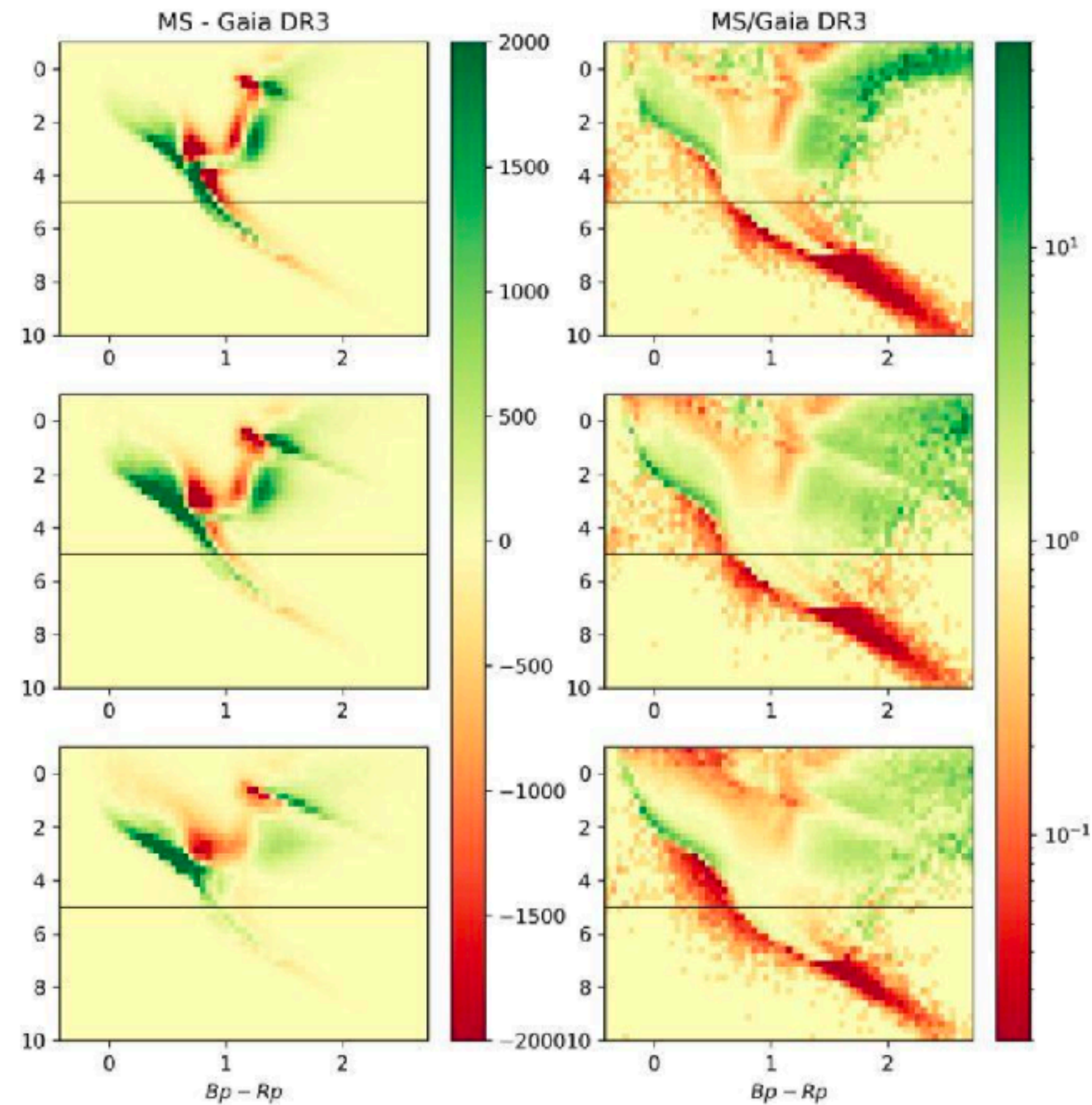
=> Better fit to high mass regions and giant branch

Still some progress to do for :

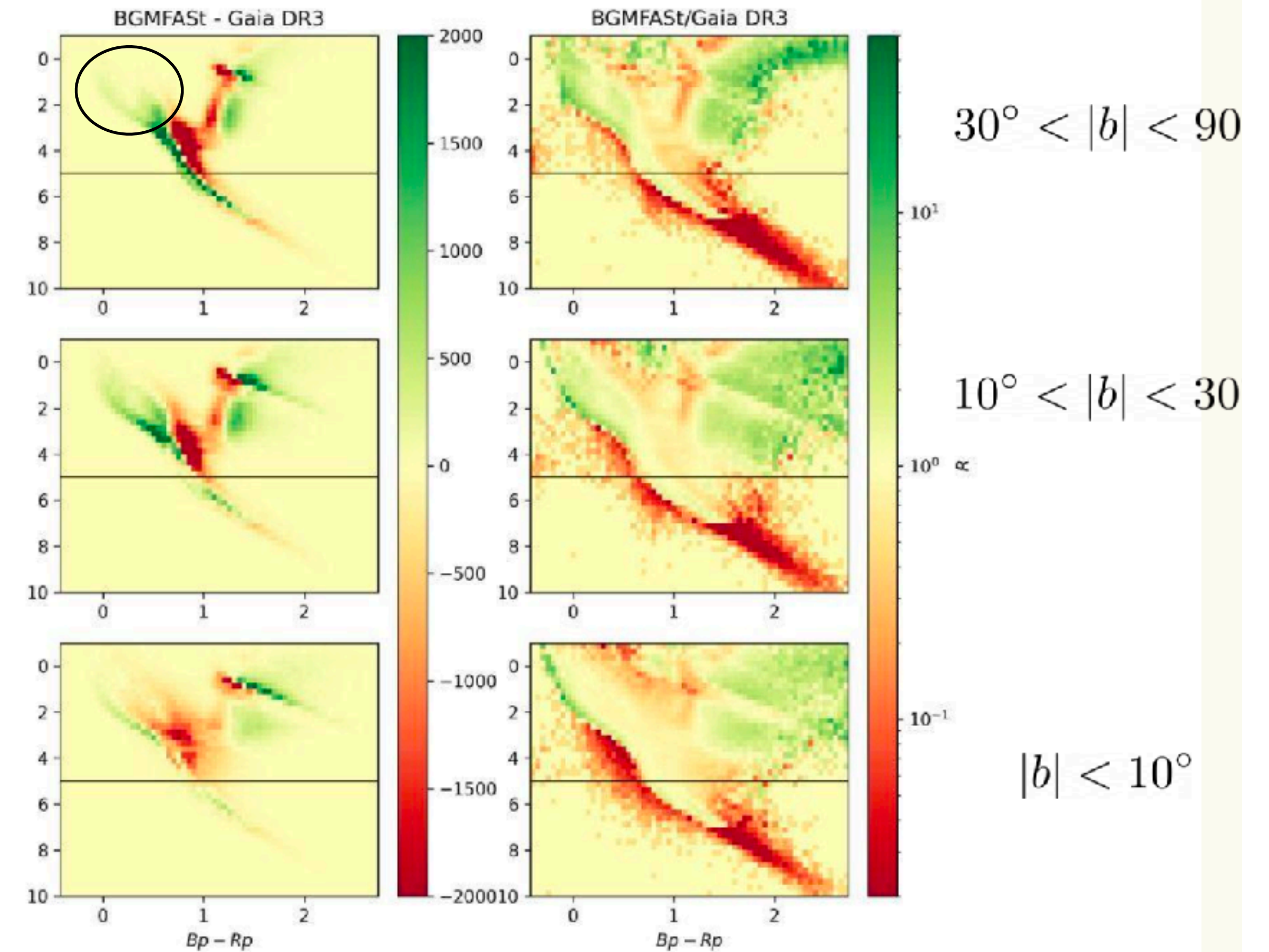
- the position of the giant branch (stellar models atmosphere?)
- the 3D extinction map



## Mother simulation



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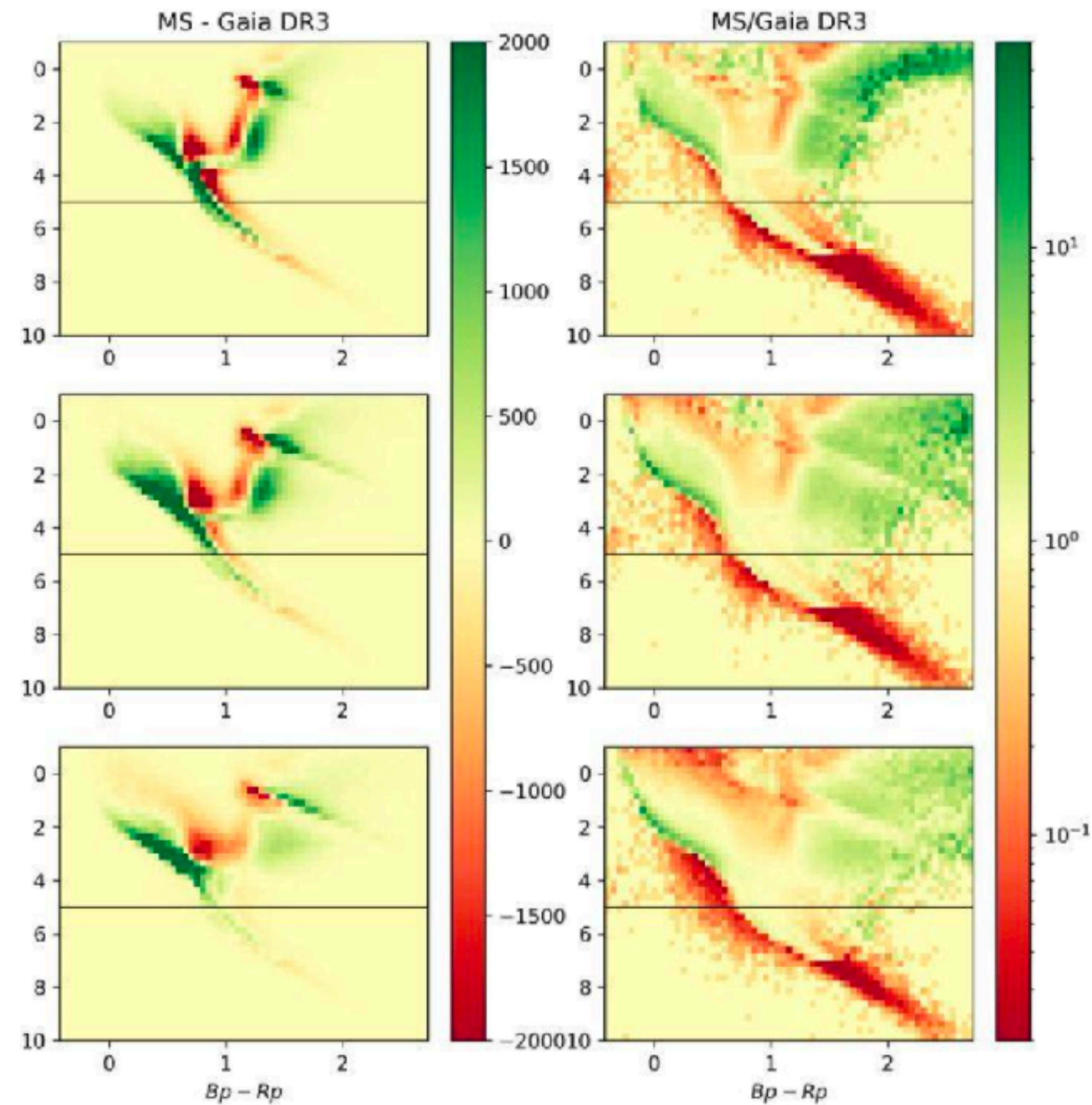


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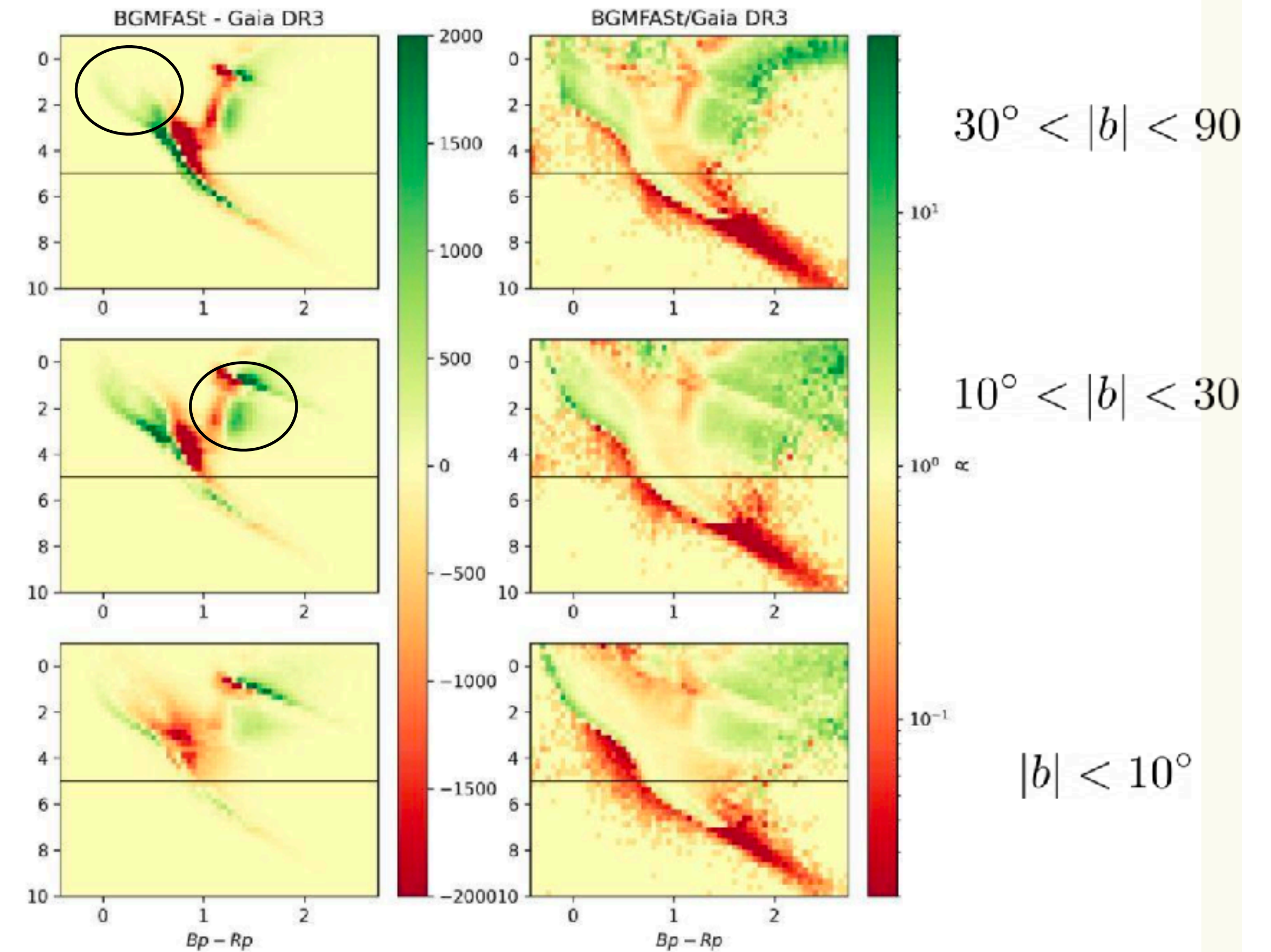
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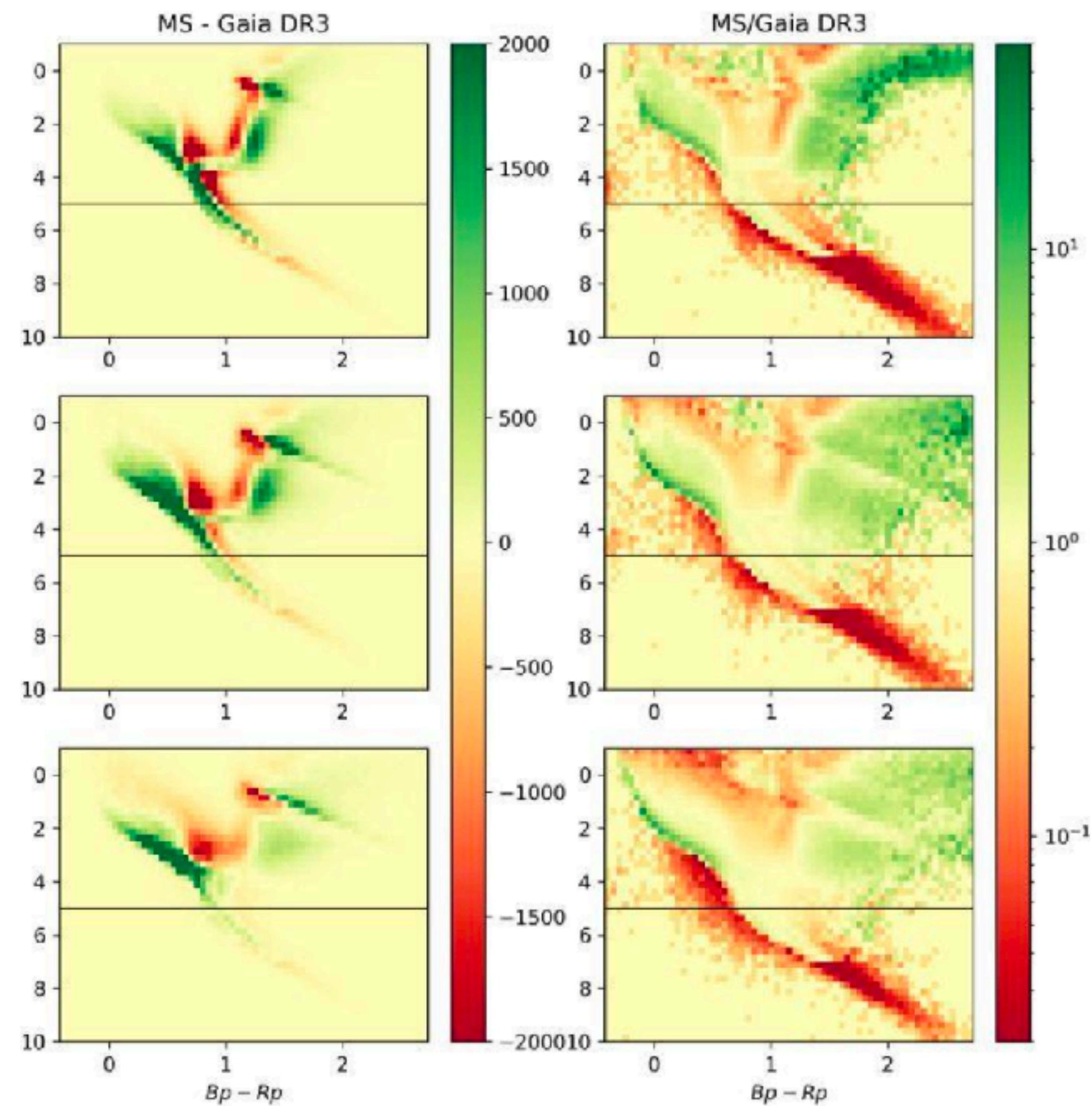


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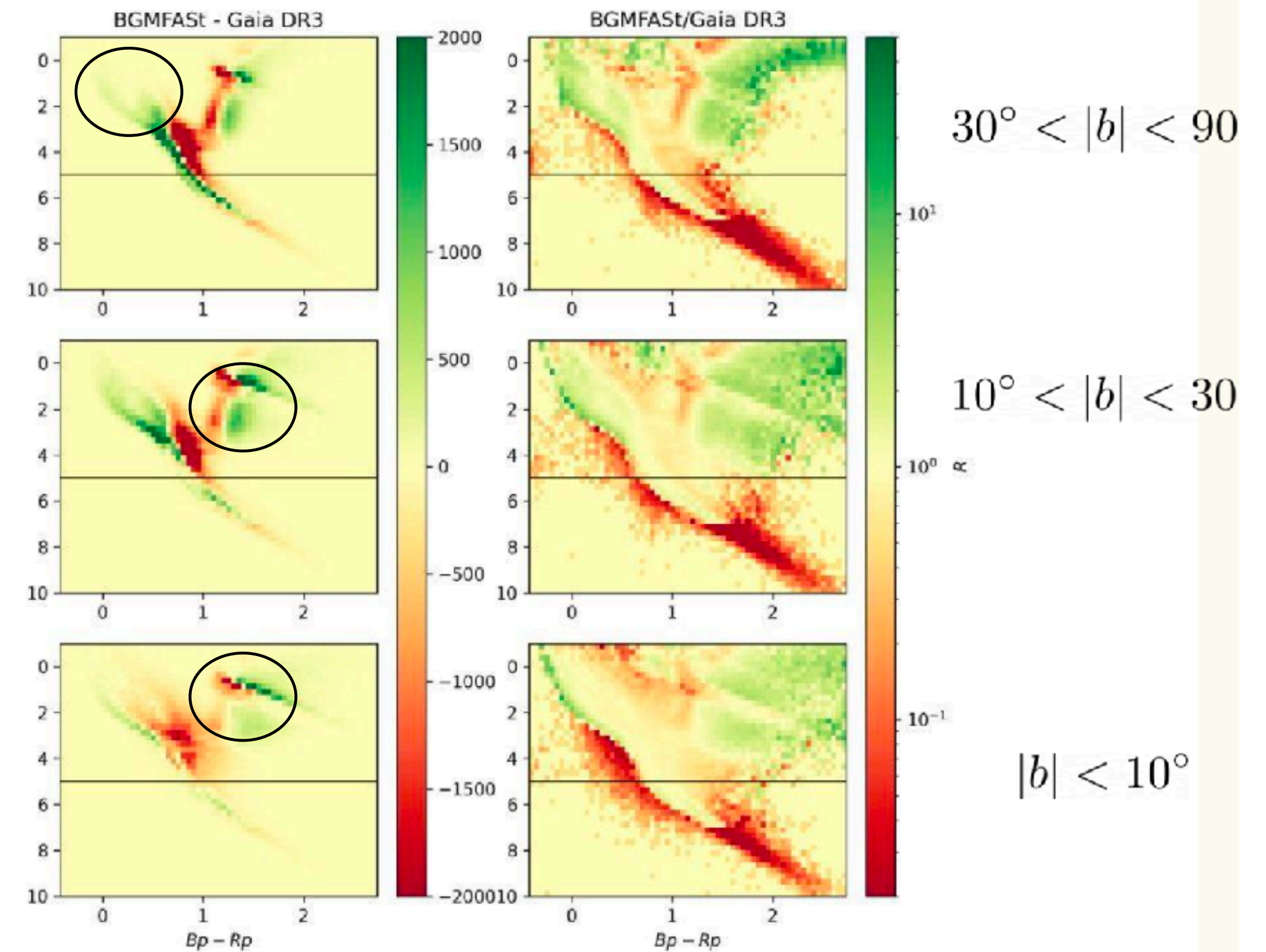
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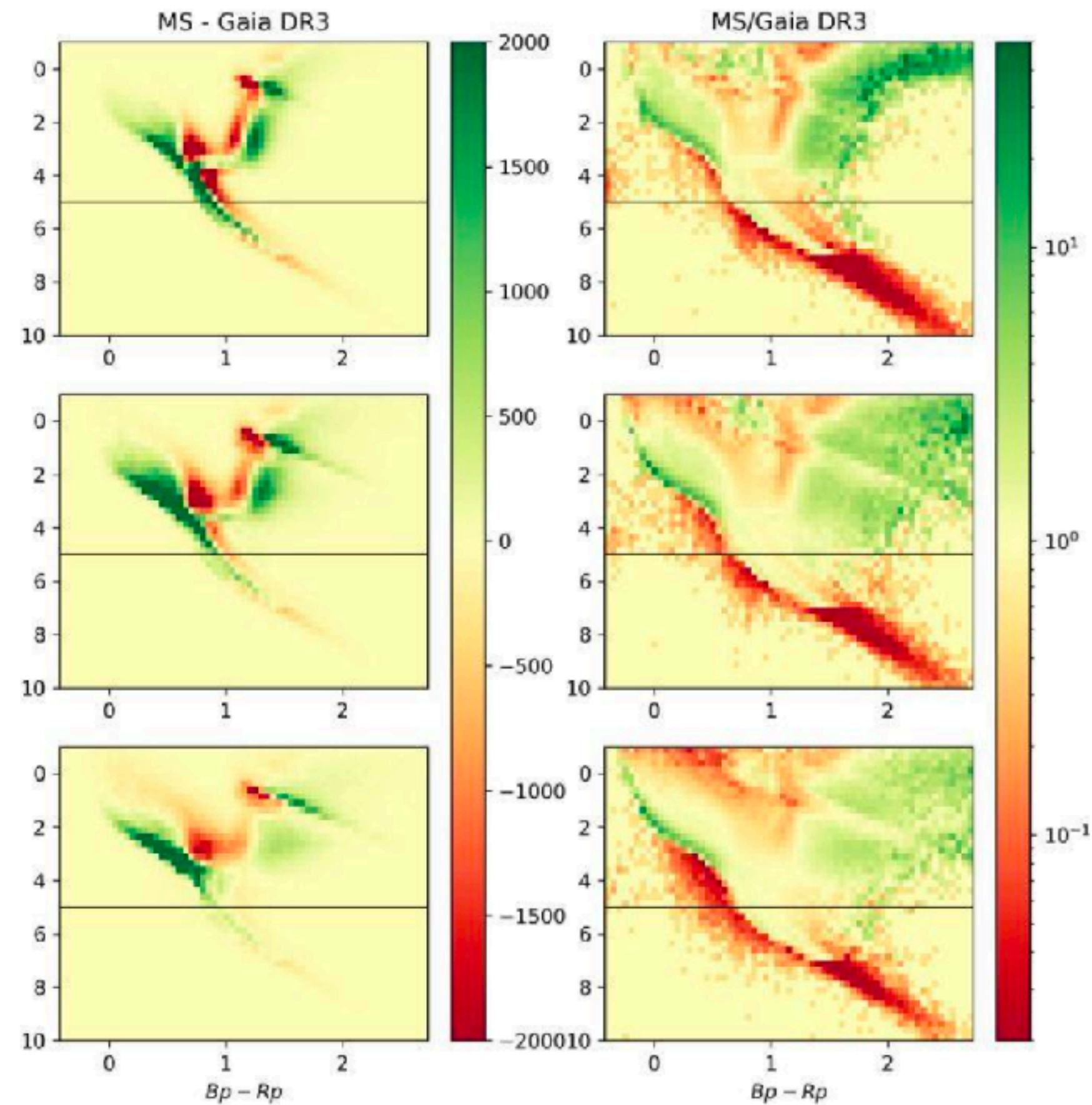


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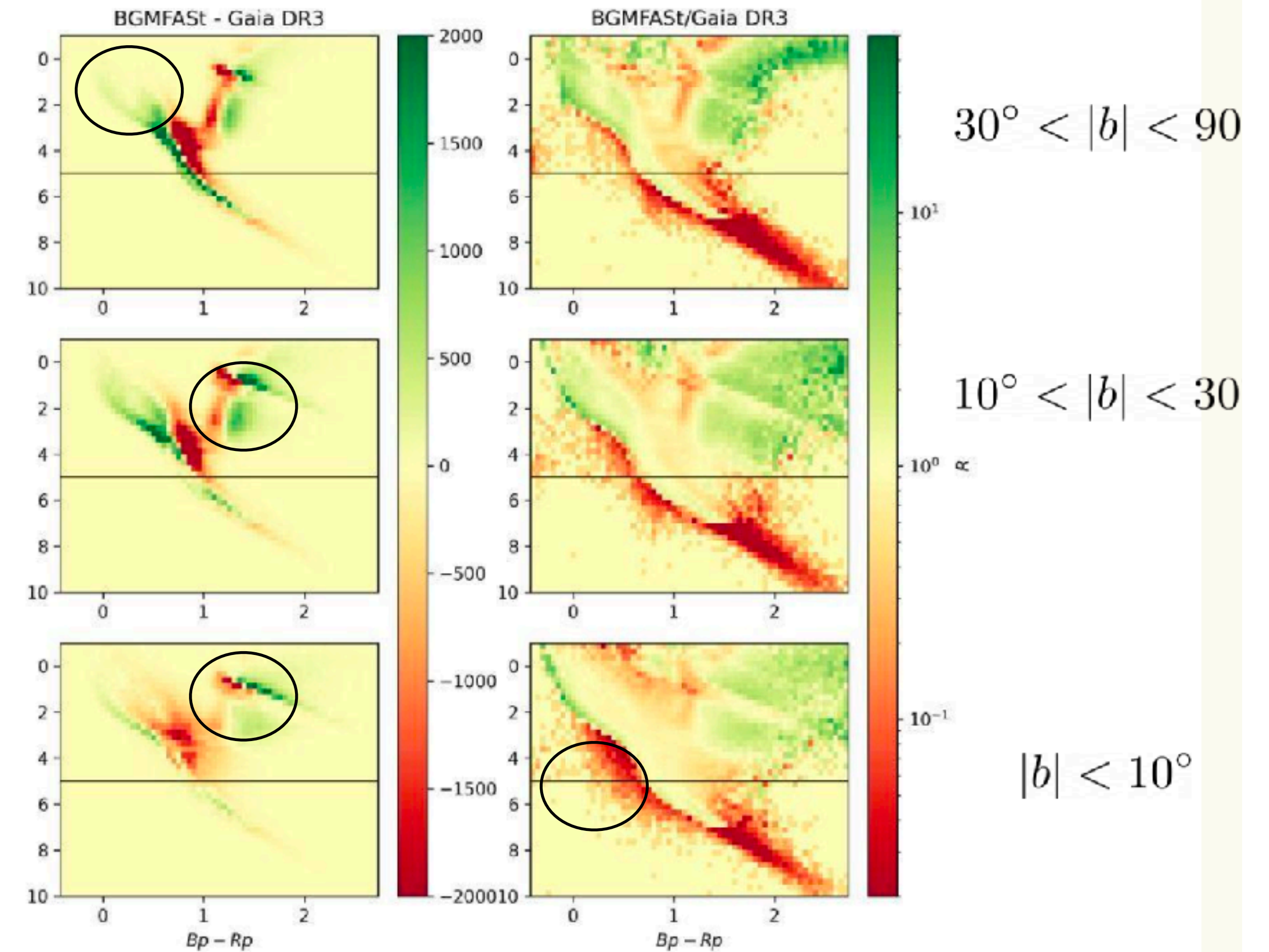
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# Future steps

- Loop between dynamical fitting and SFH/IMF fitting, or create a combined tool to fit IMF/SFH and dynamics all together (ABC or MCMC)
- Need to add further observational constraints to BGMFASt:
  - ◆ Constraints from parallax and velocity dispersion distributions (also  $V_{los}$ )
  - ◆ Gaia data still used to  $G < 13$  (full sky). Deeper data can be added (on portions of sky)
- Heavy computing facilities needed : Cloud and HPC most useful

*Hoping that a single model can fit the whole observable distribution... or increase its complexity, adding more science in it*

# Acknowledgments to MW-Gaia COST Action

Thanks for your attention