A METHOD TO ANALYSE VELOCITY STRUCTURE

Becky Arnold Simon Goodwin

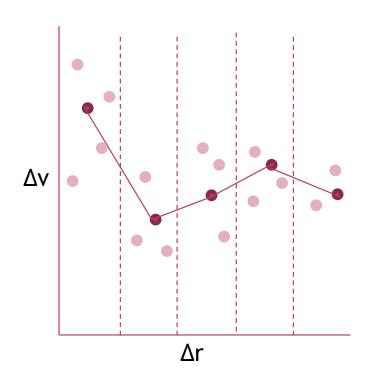




The Method The Results The Errors The End

THE METHOD IN BRIEF

- Velocity data difficult to analyse by eye
- \odot Calculate Δr and Δv for every pair
- Sort into Δr bins
- Average Δv in each bin
- Plot Δr against Δv
- Not going into errors



DEFINITIONS OF ΔV

- Magnitude definition Δv_M
 - | V_i V_j |
 - Always positive
- Directional definition Δv_D

 - How fast moving towards/away







DEFINITIONS OF ΔV

- Magnitude definition Δv_M
 - | V_i V_j |
 - Always positive
- Directional definition Δv_D

 - Hr t moving towards/away



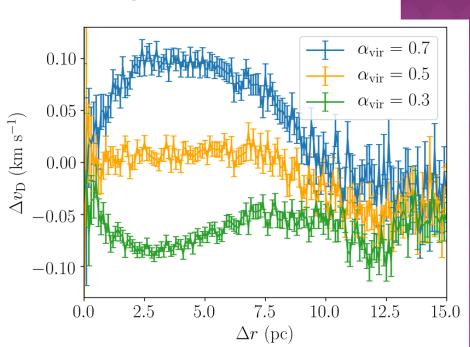




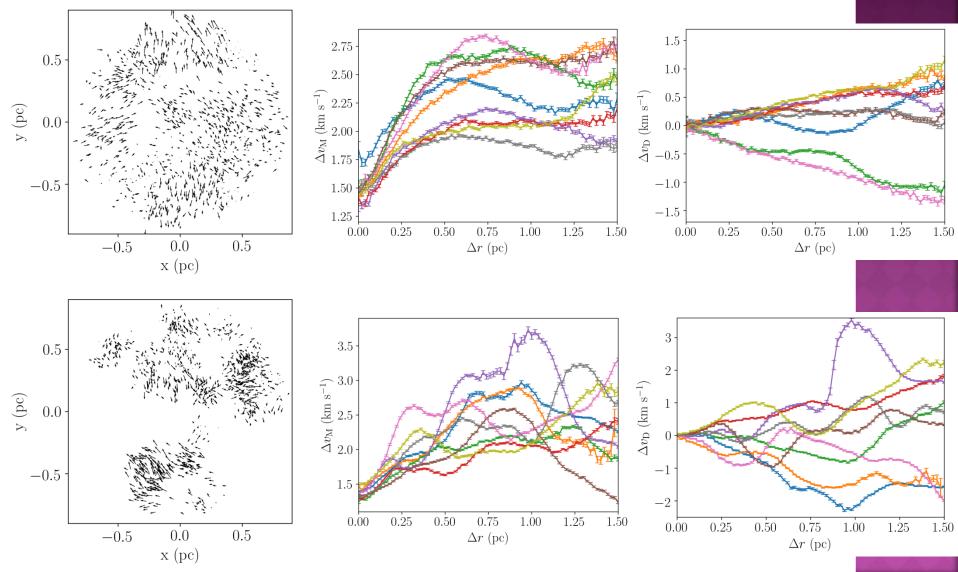
PLUMMER SPHERES

- Low Δr high Δv
- Stars in core move faster
- 1.2 $\alpha_{\text{vir}} = 0.7$ $\alpha_{\text{vir}} = 0.5$ $\alpha_{\text{vir}} = 0.3$ $\alpha_{\text{vi$

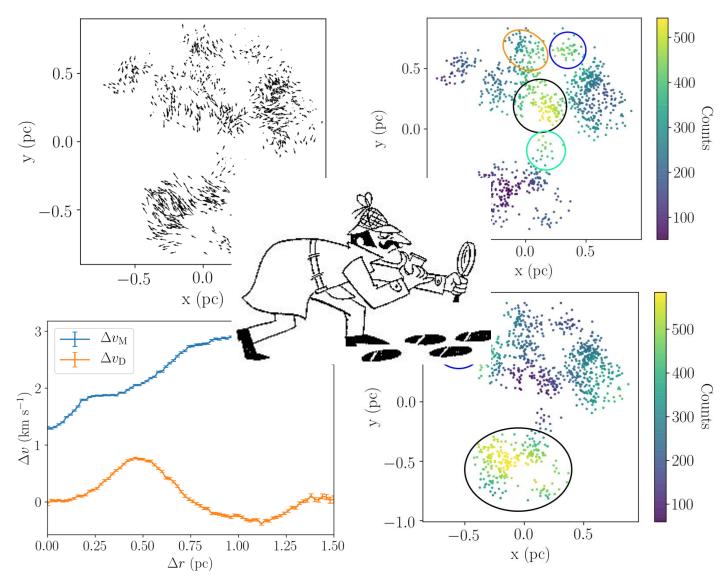
- Clear difference
- Pulls out collapse / expansion



SUBSTRUCTURED DISTRIBUTIONS

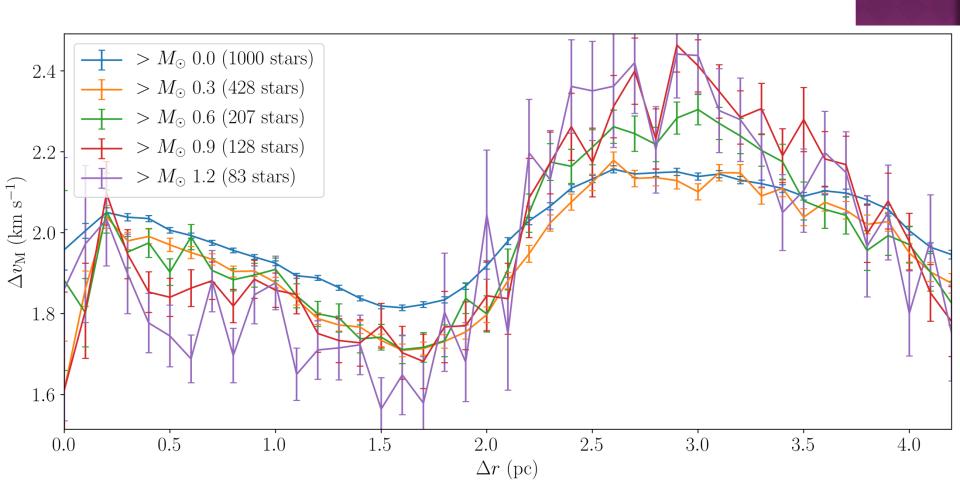


SUBSTRUCTURED DISTRIBUTIONS



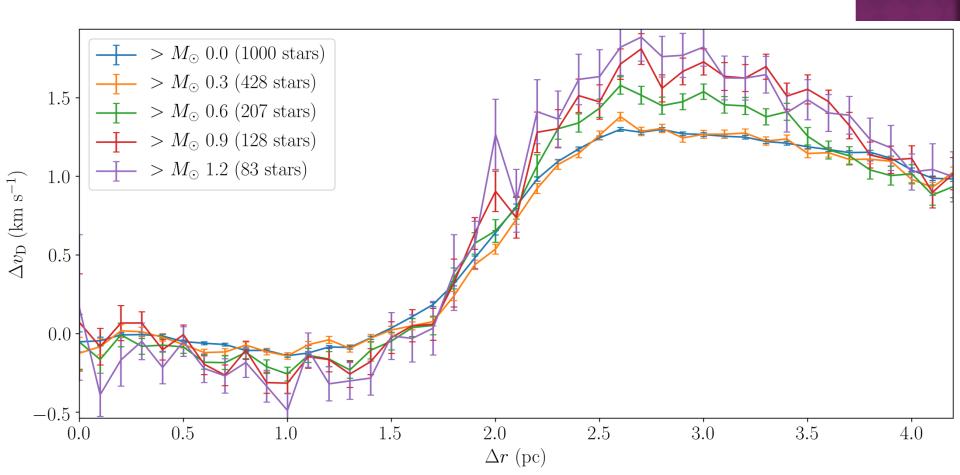
ERRORS (LOW MASS STARS)

Magnitude definition

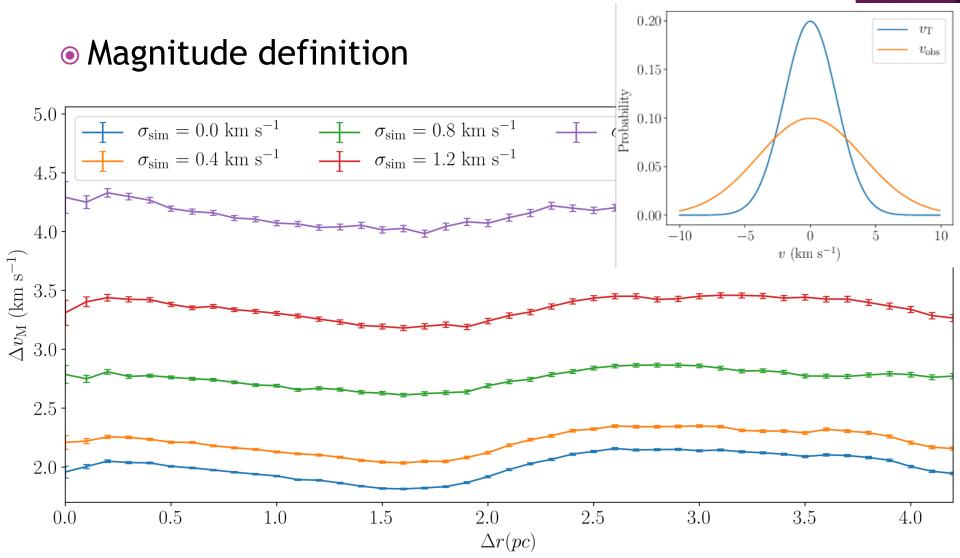


ERRORS (LOW MASS STARS)

Directional definition

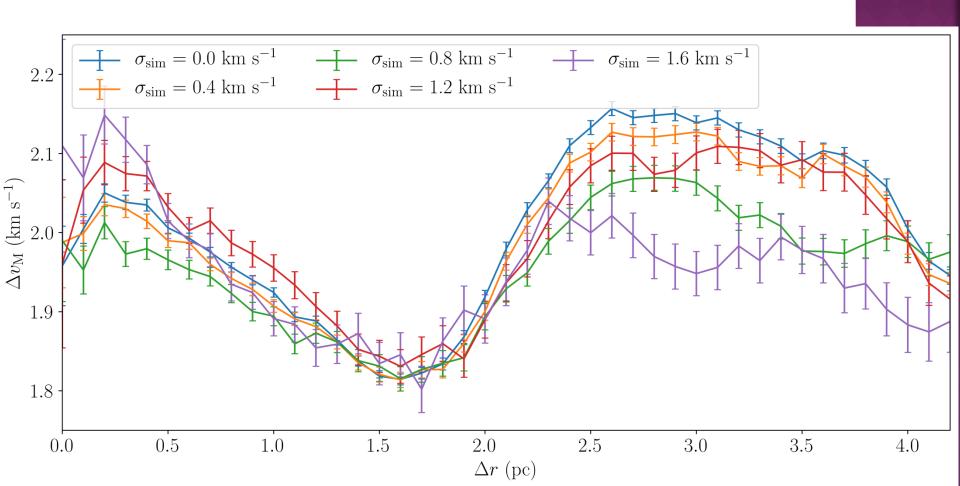


ERRORS (UNCERTAINTIES)



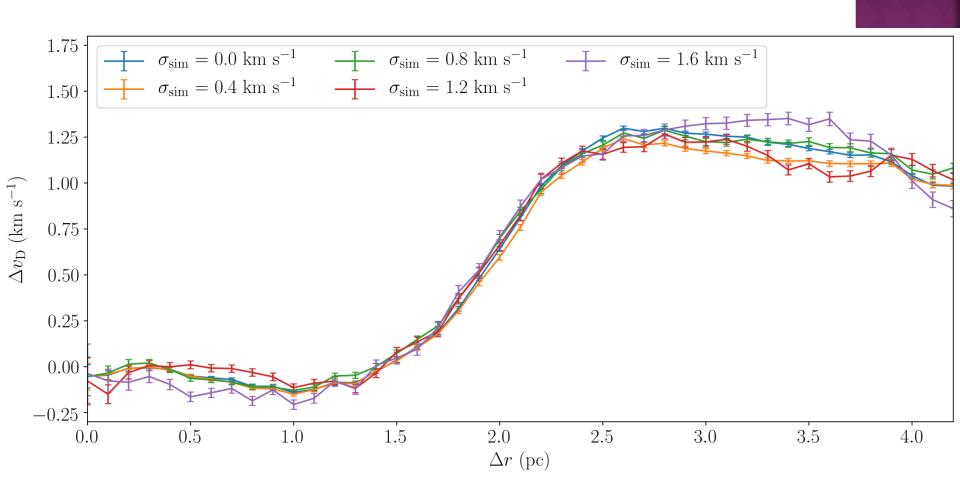
ERRORS (UNCERTAINTIES)

Magnitude definition



ERRORS (UNCERTAINTIES)

Directional definition



The Method The Results The Errors The End

ADVANTAGES

- 1D, 2D, 3D
- Any frame of reference
- No assumptions about physical morphology
 - E.g no need to define cluster centre/radius
- Online https://github.com/r-j-arnold/VSAT

CONCLUSIONS

- Developed a method for studying velocity structure
- Two definitions of Δv
- Robust
- Future work: apply to observational data

