

Imprints of evolution in the internal kinematics of globular clusters

Laura Watkins · ESO Garching

Roeland van der Marel, Andrea Bellini, Taylor Baldwin, Paolo Bianchini, Jay Anderson
+ HSTPROMO collaboration

Alison's Conclusions

Conclusions

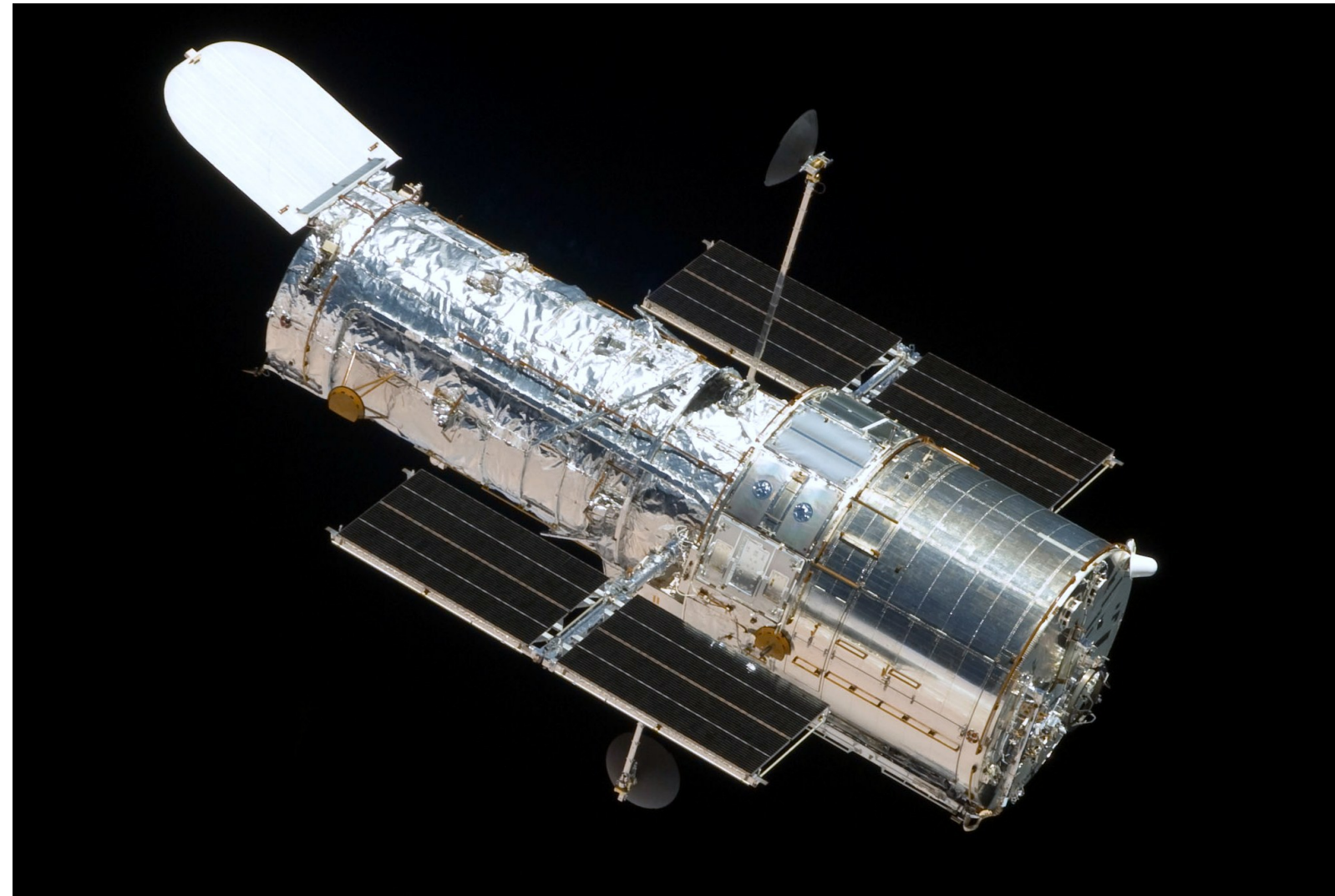
- Structural and kinematic cluster properties are strongly affected by cumulative tidal environment experienced by cluster
- Cluster responds quickly to new tidal environment
 - Within a half-mass relaxation time or two
- Accreted clusters are very hard to identify based on structural & kinematics properties alone
- If you see a cluster that is too big for its current orbit, it was likely accreted recently.
 - Too small doesn't tell you the same thing – may just have always been underfilling

Kinematics for Milky Way Globular Clusters

- ♦ Global Motions:
 - ♦ Orbits / histories / environments
 - ♦ Progenitors of tidal streams
 - ♦ Properties of the Milky Way
- ♦ Internal Motions:
 - ♦ Mass (dark matter, IMBH)
 - ♦ Rotation, anisotropy
 - ♦ Mass segregation, energy equipartition
 - ♦ Dynamical differences with chemistry
- ♦ Membership selection for other studies

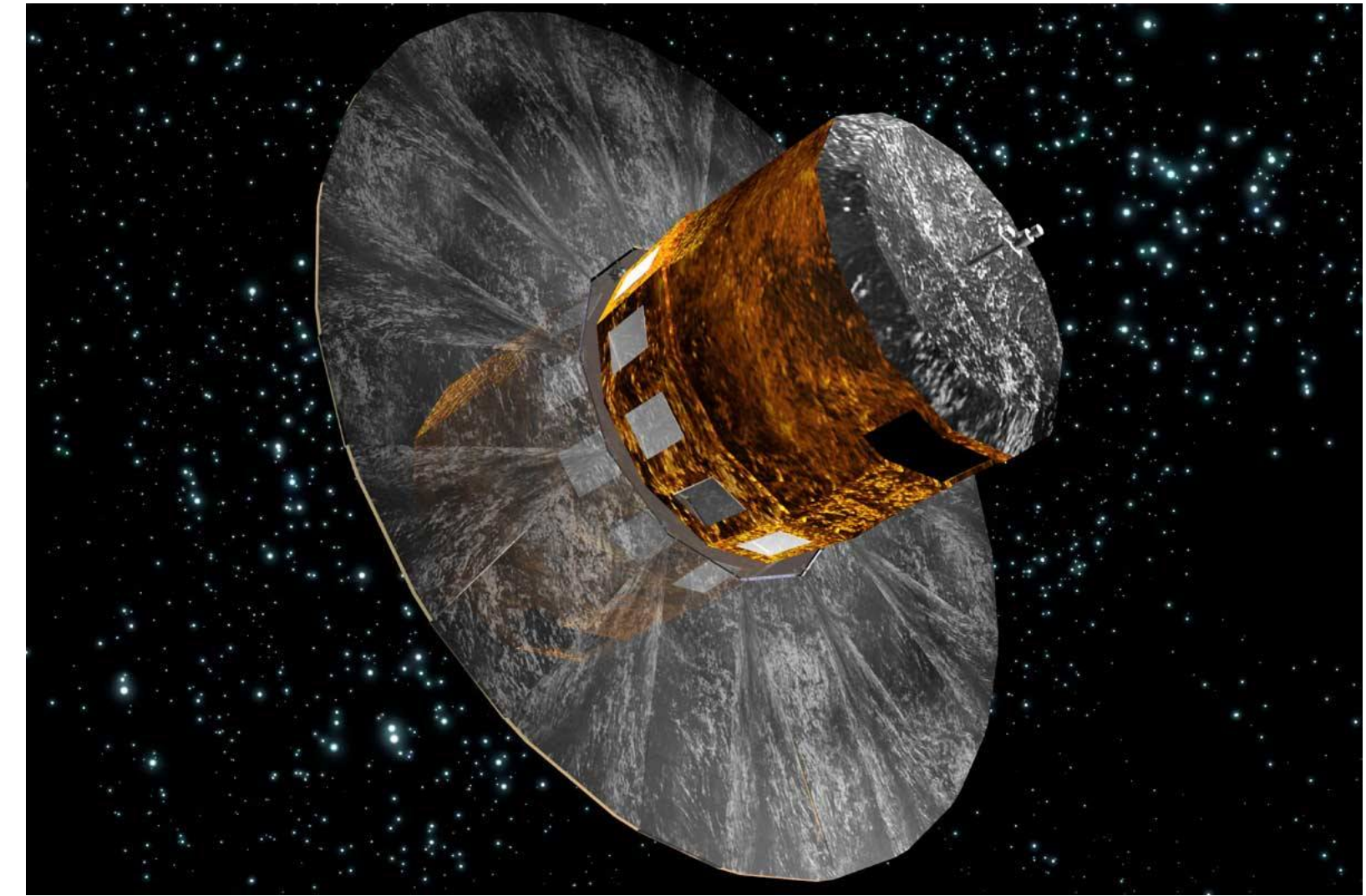


small fields
few stars / IFU bins
single epoch
-
bright stars



small fields (central)
all* stars in field
needs multiple epochs
up to ~15 year baseline
goes deep

Gaia DR2 gets HST precision to $G \sim 18$ mag



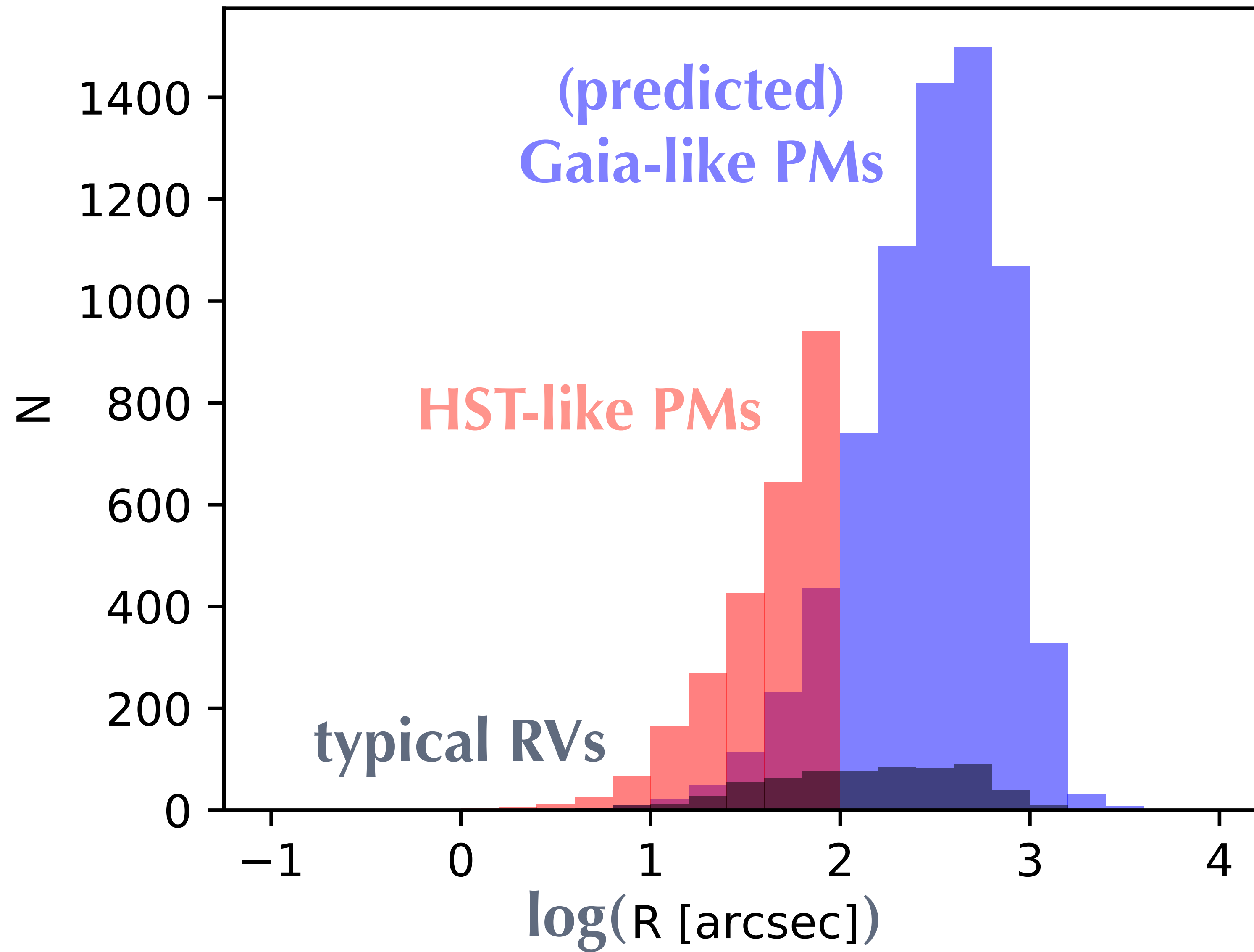
all sky
all* stars in field
many, many visits 7
2-year baseline (eventually ~~5~~)
 $G < \sim 21$ mag

line-of-sight
velocities

HST proper
motions

Gaia

Highly complementary. Great individually, amazing together.



from Heggie M4 Mock

from Vincent Hénault-Brunet & Elena Pancino

Globular Clusters in the Milky Way

Distances		no	—————>	yes	<—————	no	parallaxes eventually
◆		◆		◆		◆	◆
Bulk motions	++	yes		some		yes	
◆		◆		◆		◆	
Rotation	++	yes		very few		yes (DR2 < 15kpc)	
◆		◆		◆		◆	
Dispersions		yes, but sparse		yes < ~15 kpc		yes?, limited	
◆		◆		◆		◆	
Anisotropy	++	no		projected		eventually (projected)	
◆		◆		◆		◆	
Equipartition		limited		yes		in theory (limited)	
◆		◆		◆		◆	
Centres (IMBHs)	++	yes, but controversies		~some		no	

line-of-sight
velocities

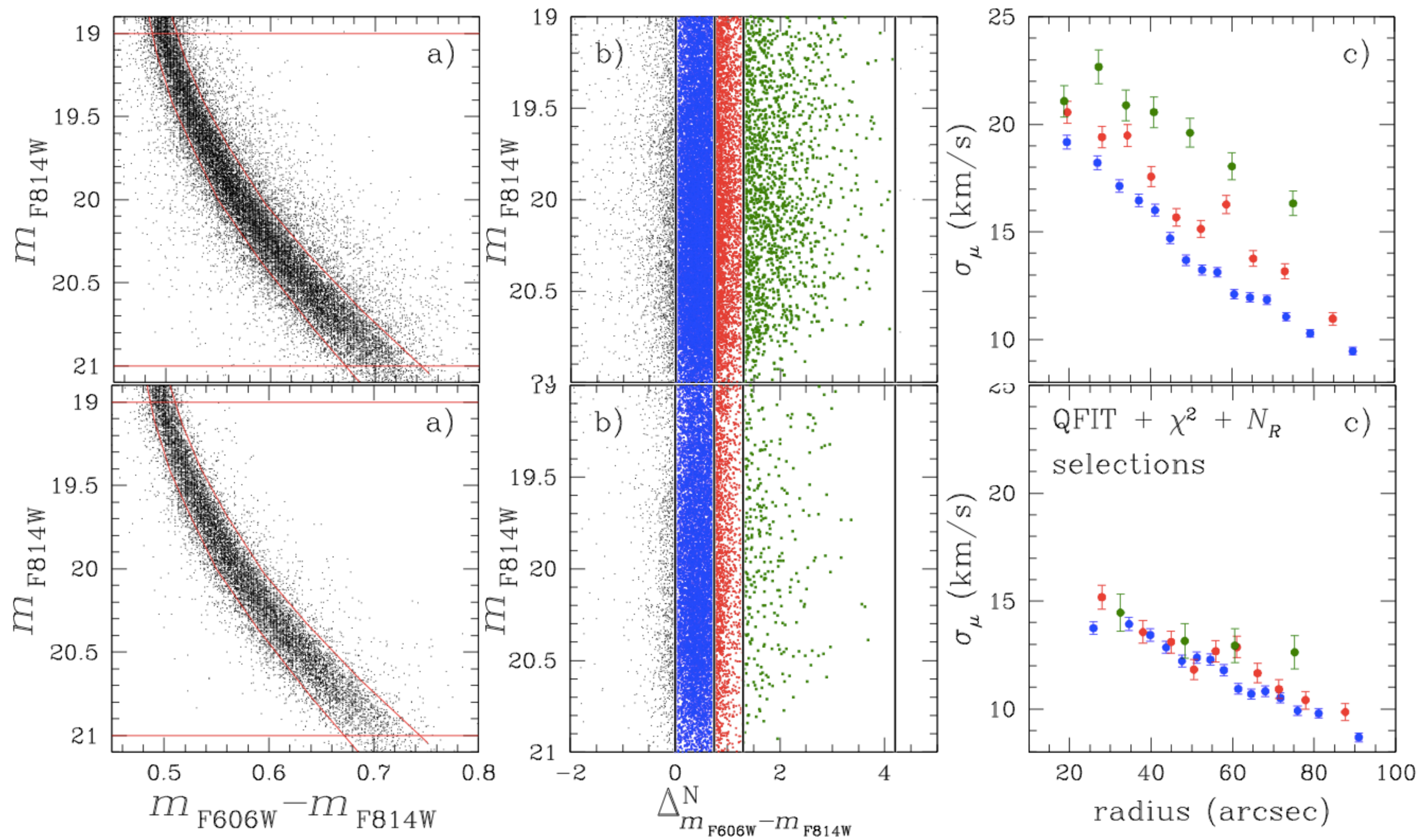
HST

proper
motions

Gaia

Poor quality data
inflates velocity
dispersions

Data quality selections are VERY important



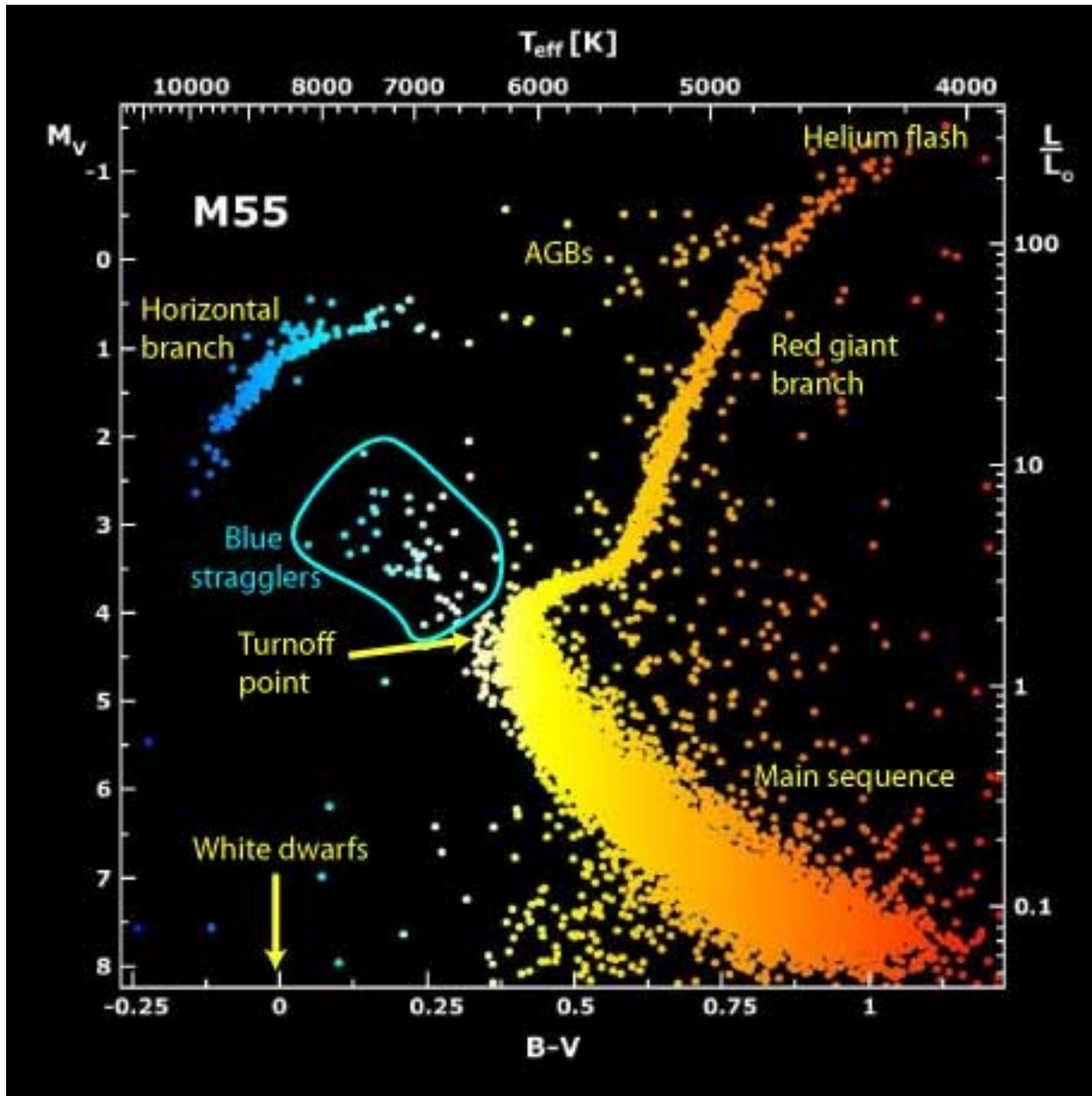
Mass Segregation & Energy Equipartition

velocity dispersion

stellar mass

$$\sigma \propto m^{-\eta}$$

amount of equipartition



very small
mass range

targets for
kinematics

wide mass
range

hard to get
kinematics

Blue Stragglers

Taylor Baldwin



blue stragglers



blue stragglers

Remove

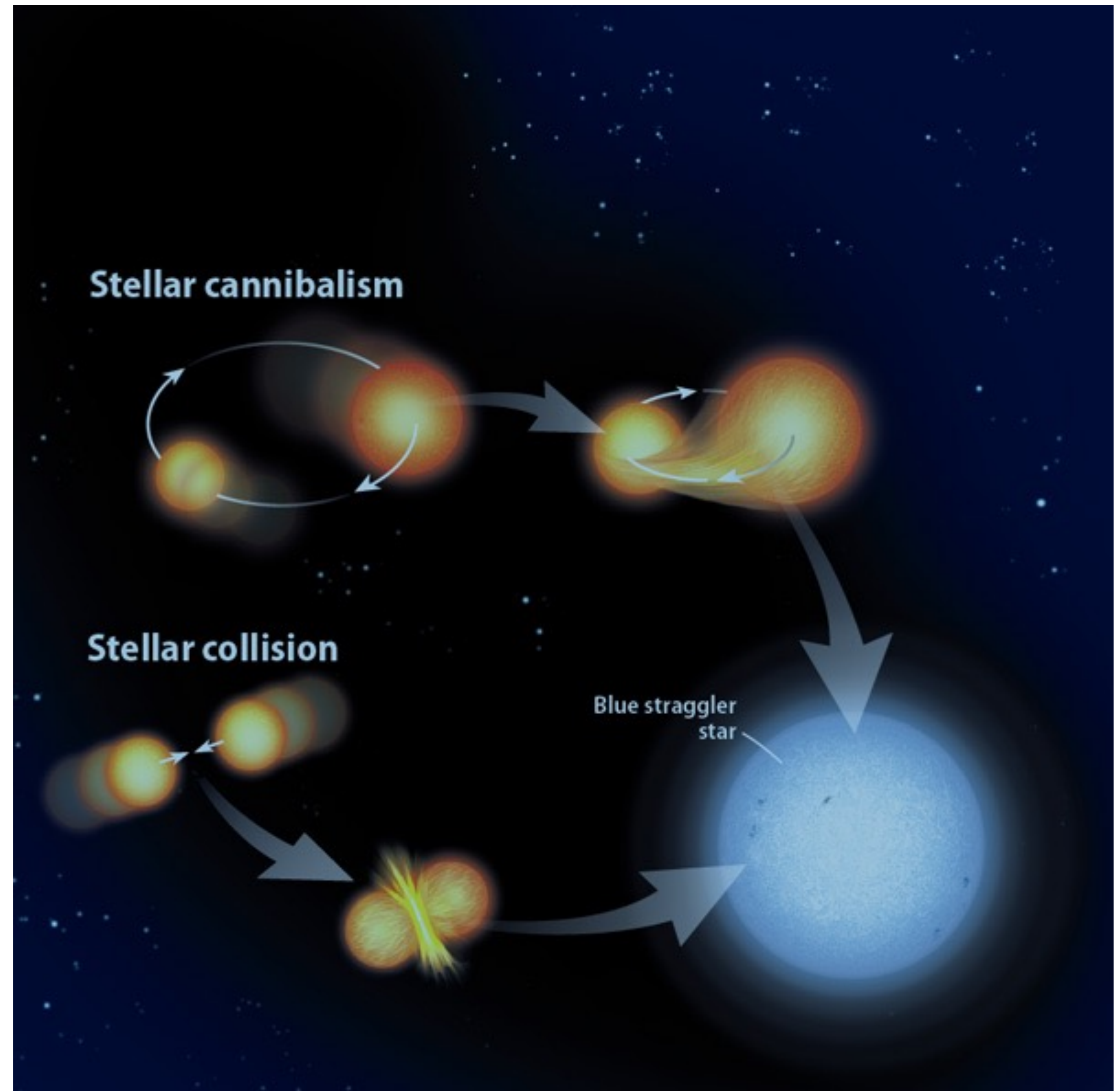
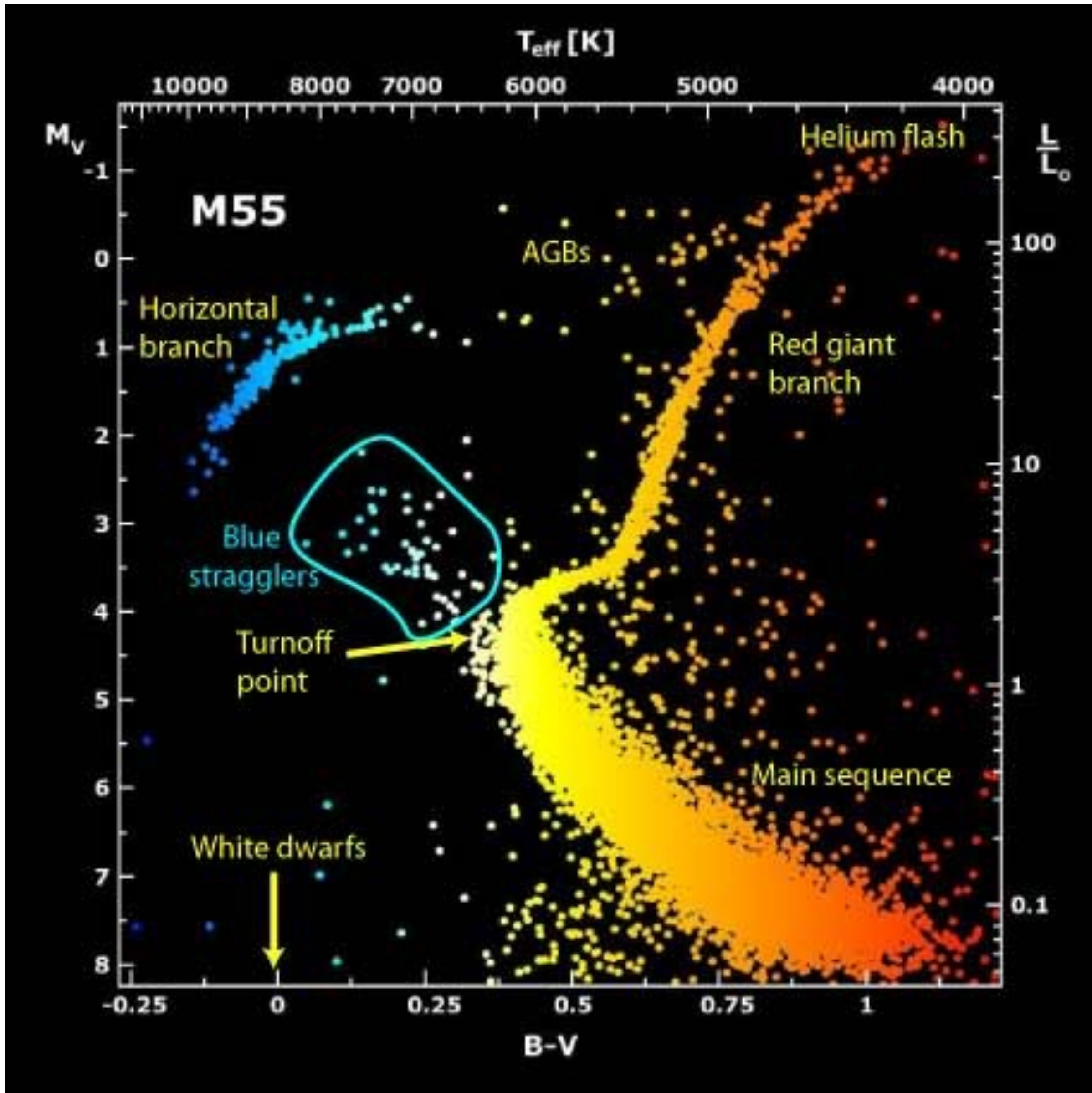
blue straggler **stars are stellar vampires**

blue straggler **formation**

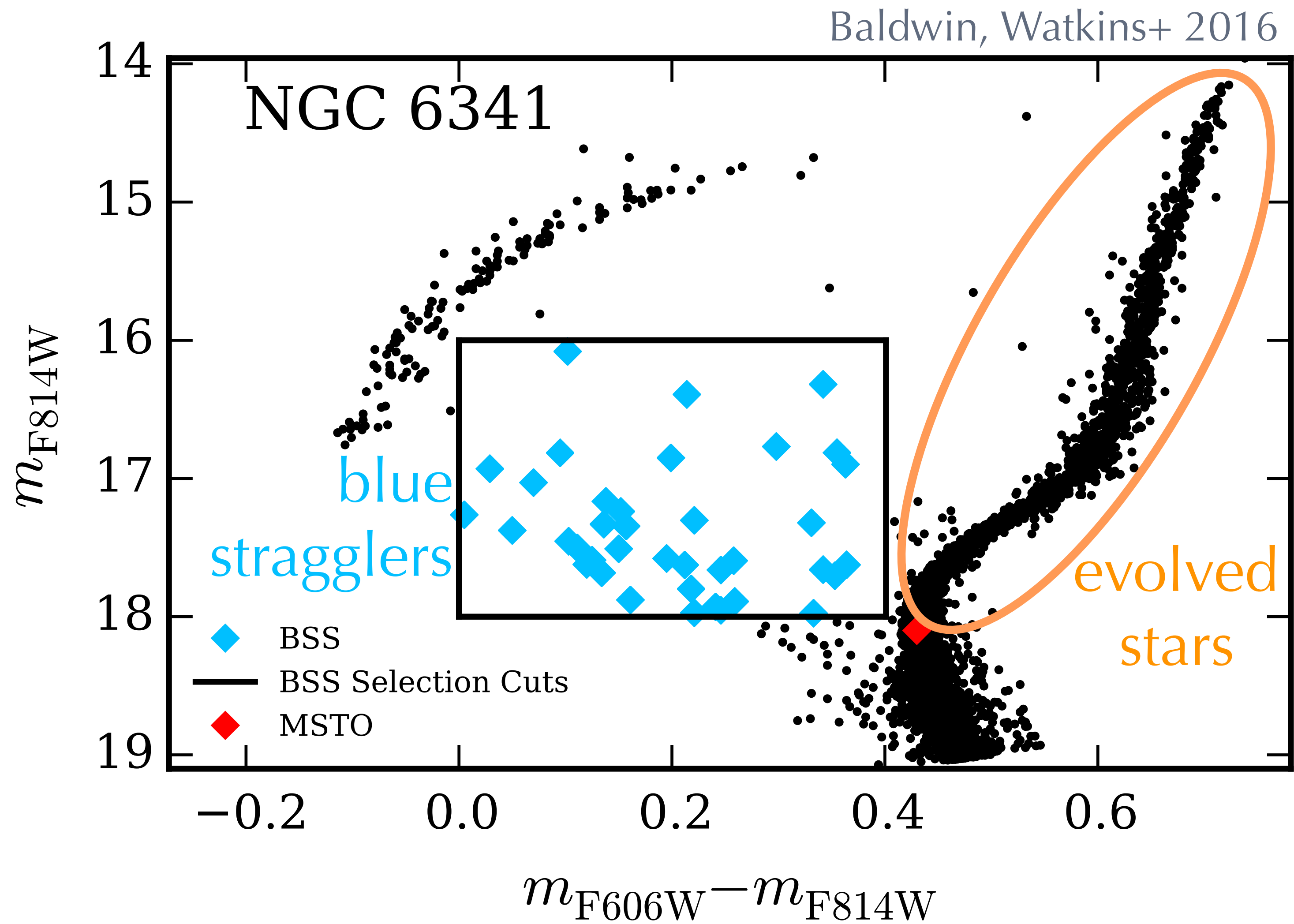
blue stragglers **band**

About 197,000 results (0.54 seconds)

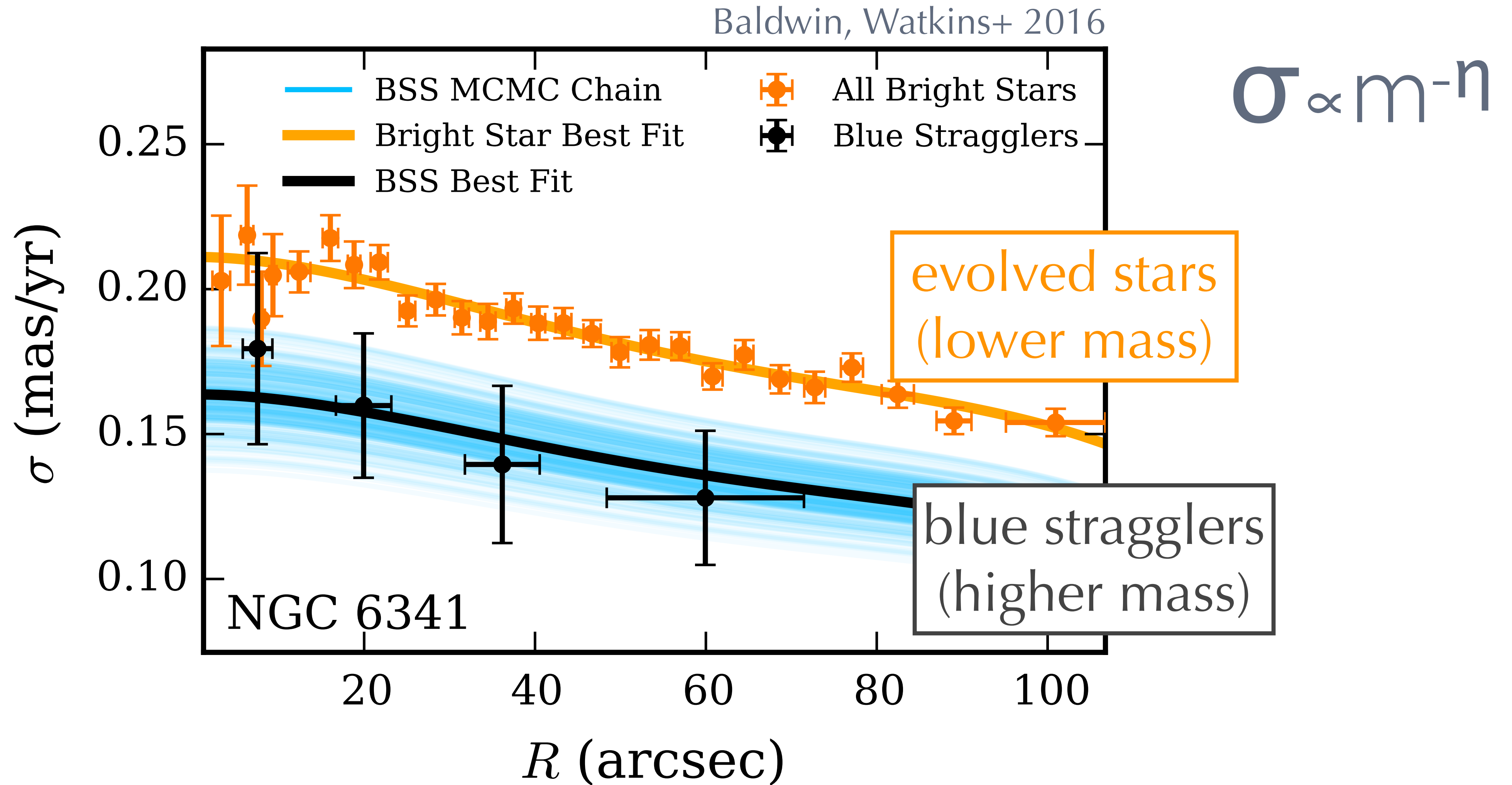
What are Blue Stragglers?



HST Proper Motion Catalogues: Blue Stragglers Selection

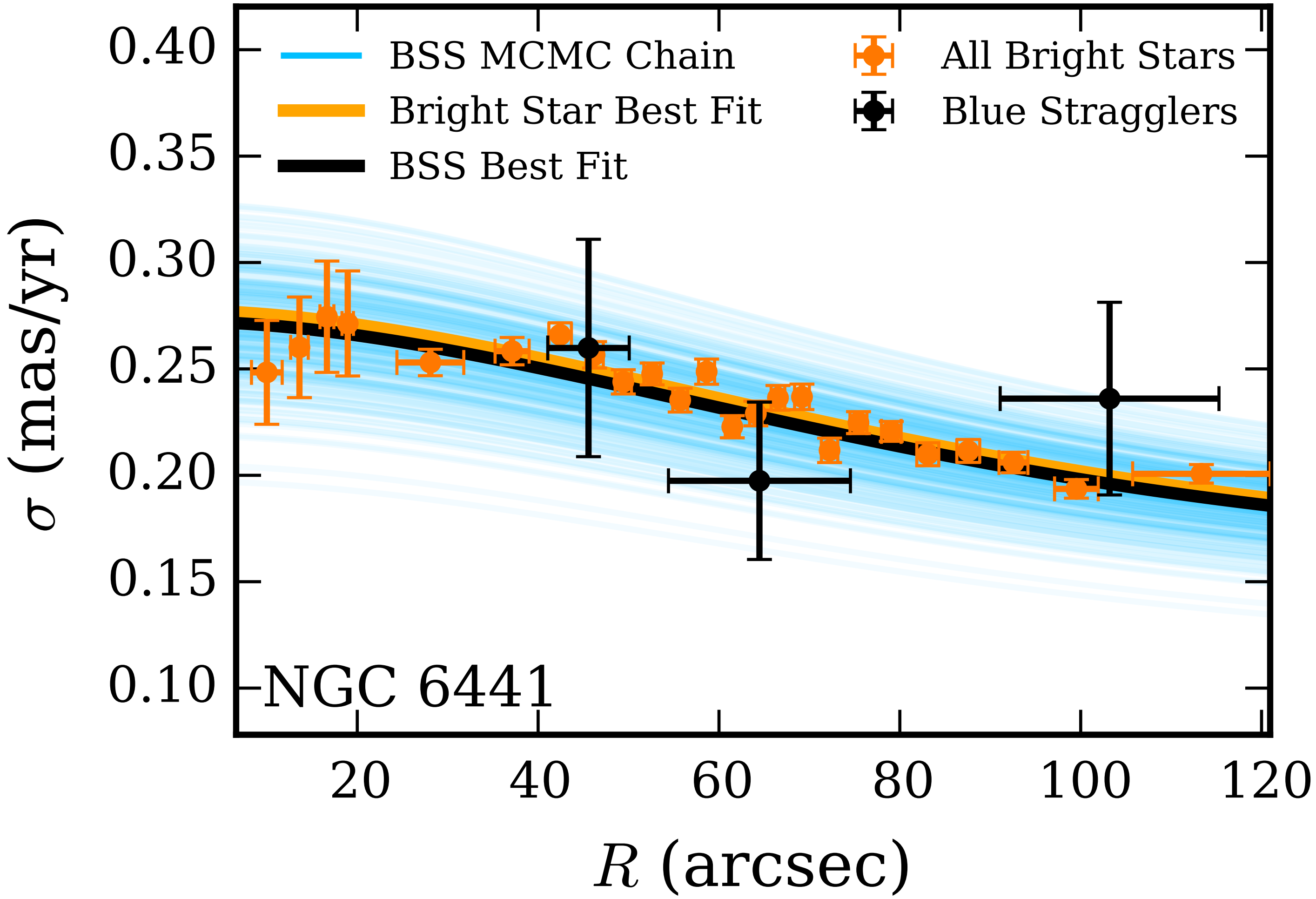


HST: Blue Straggler Velocity Dispersions

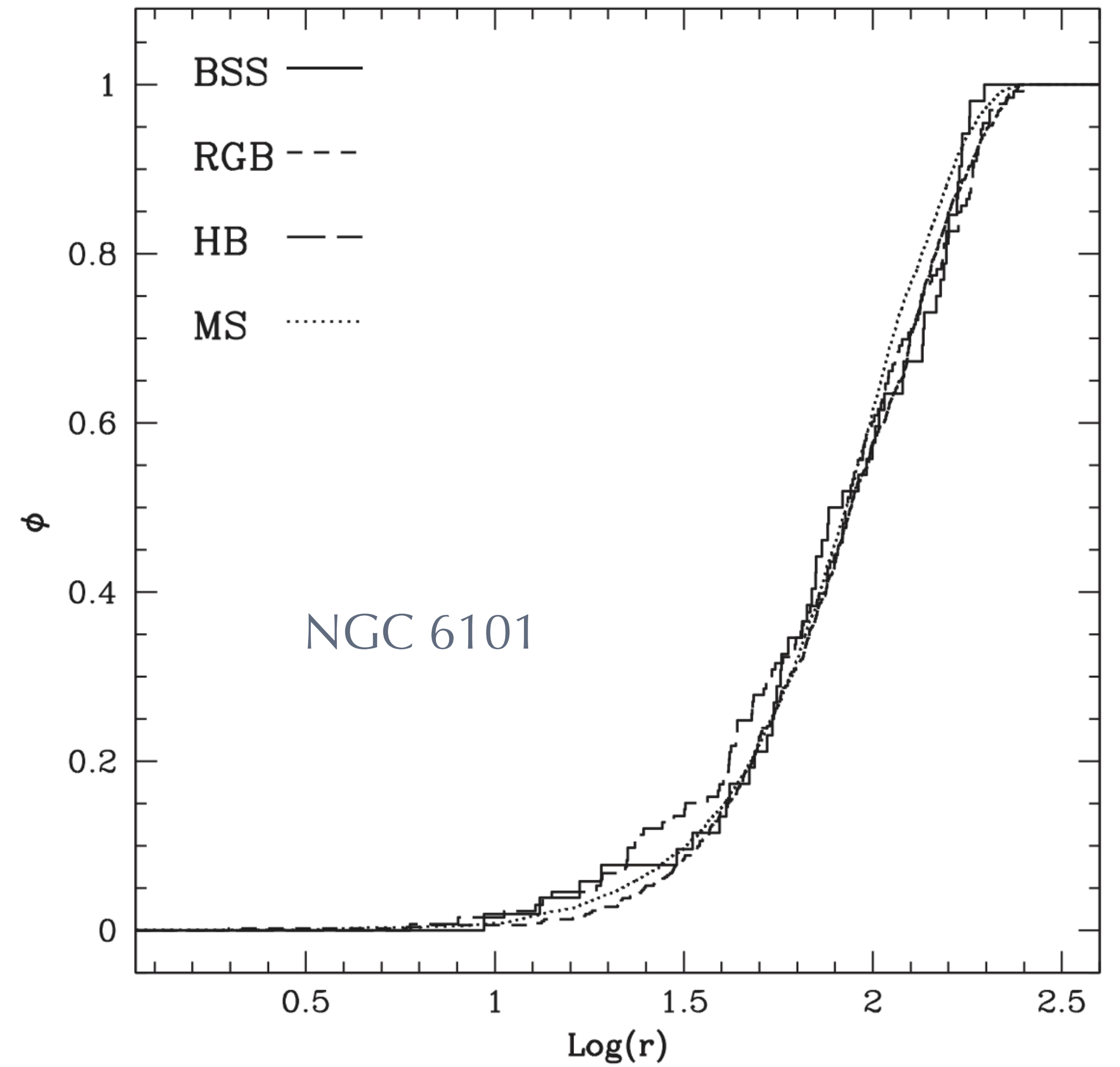
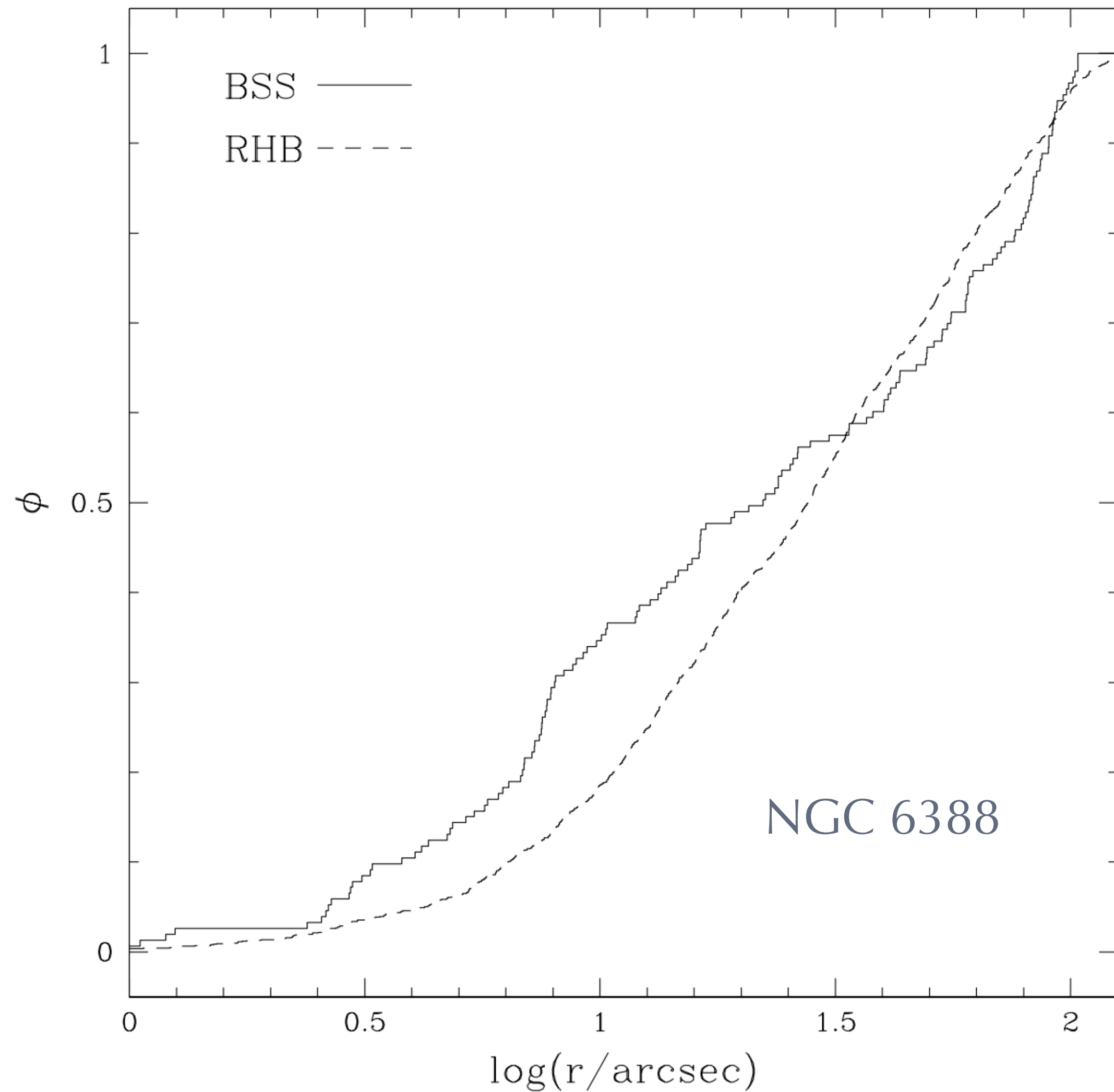


HST: Blue Straggler Velocity Dispersions

Baldwin, Watkins+ 2016



Blue Straggler Mass Segregation

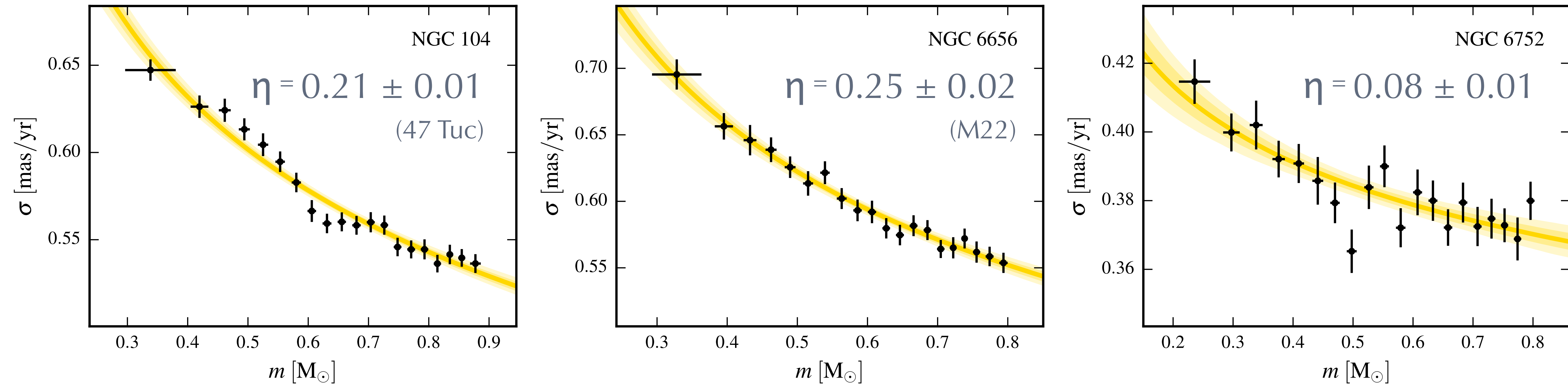


Energy Equipartition on the *Main Sequence*

(work in progress)

HST: kinematics with stellar mass

work in progress

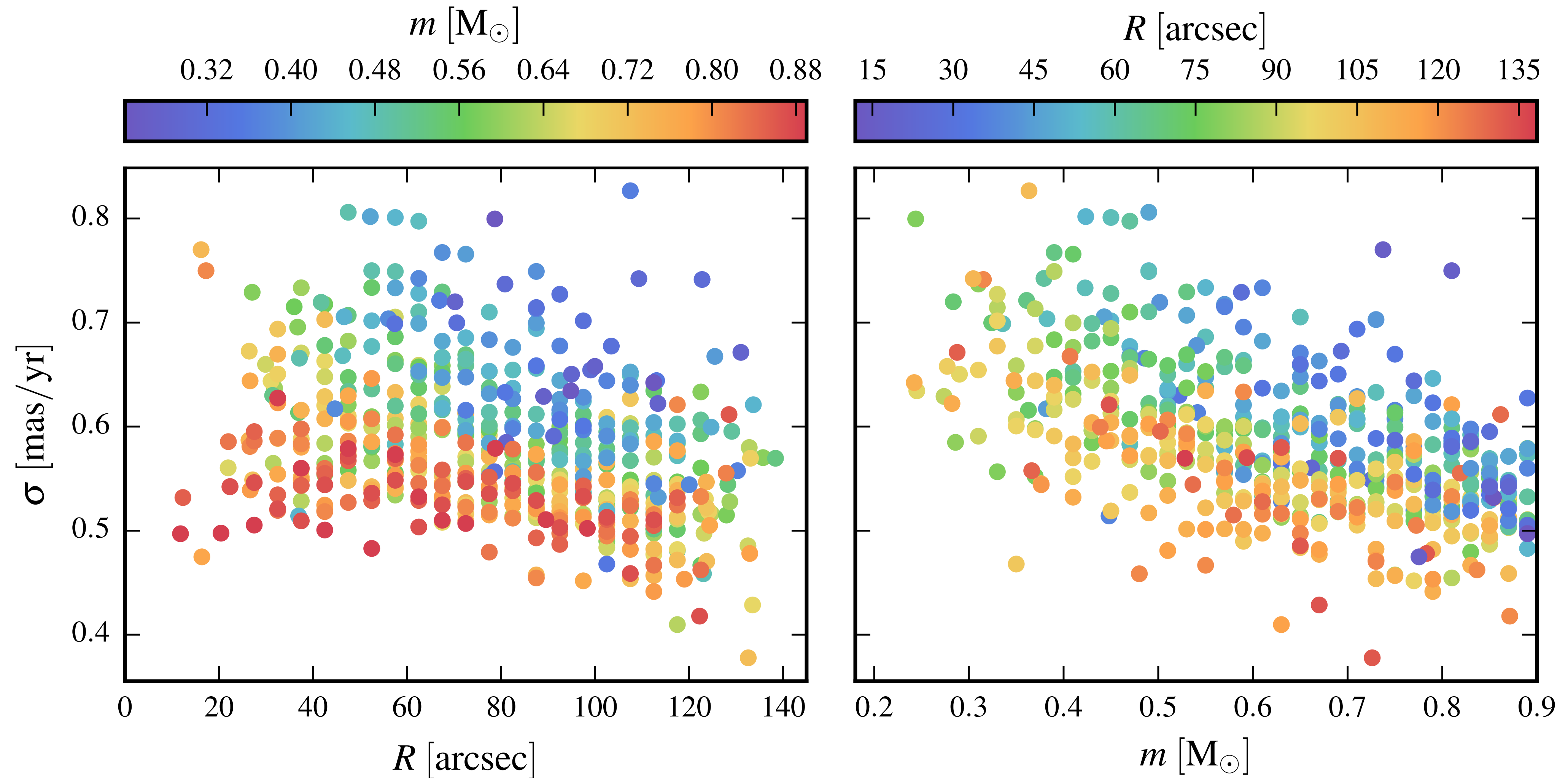


Mass bins have different radial ranges.

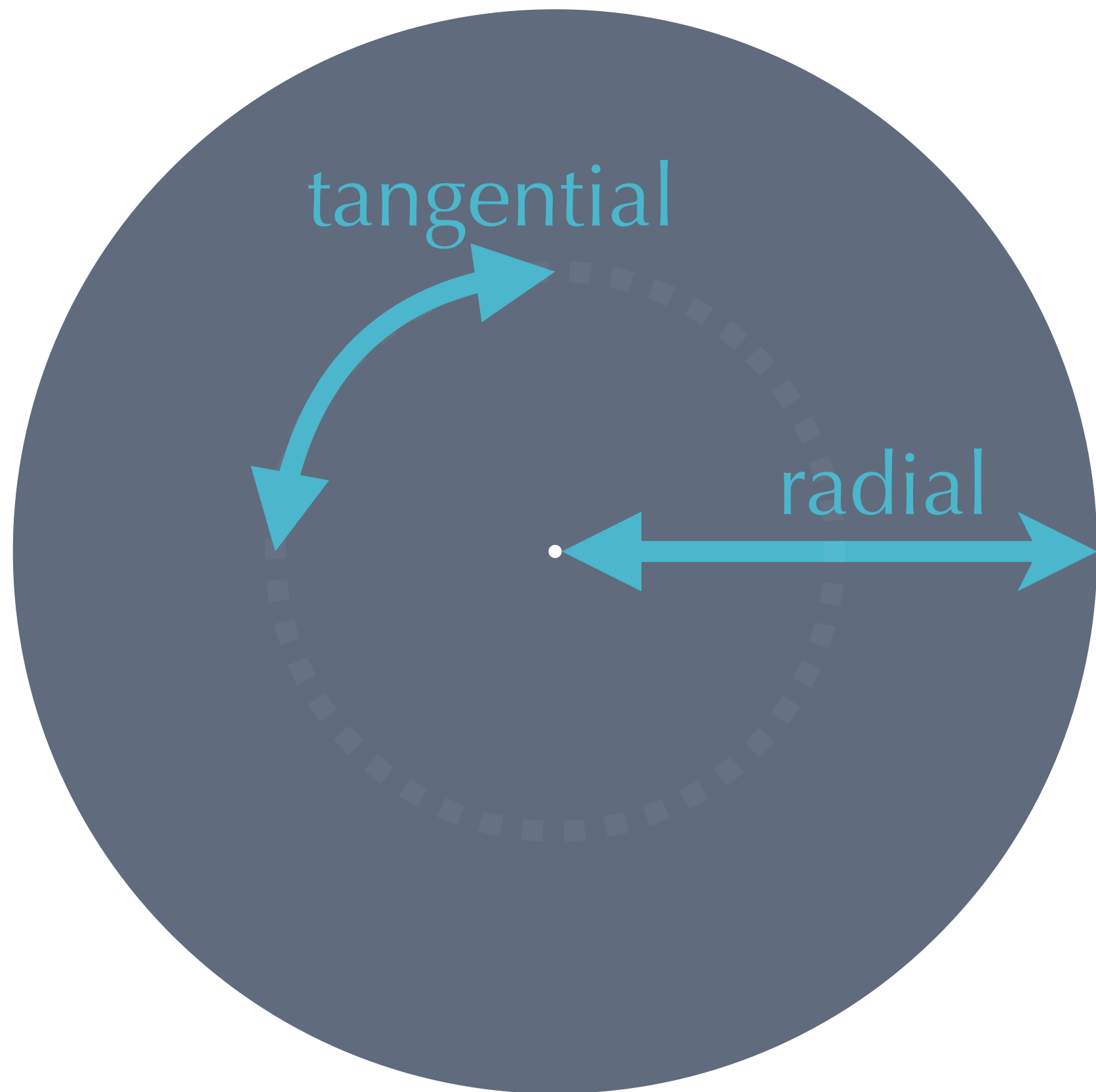
HST: kinematics with position and stellar mass

work in progress

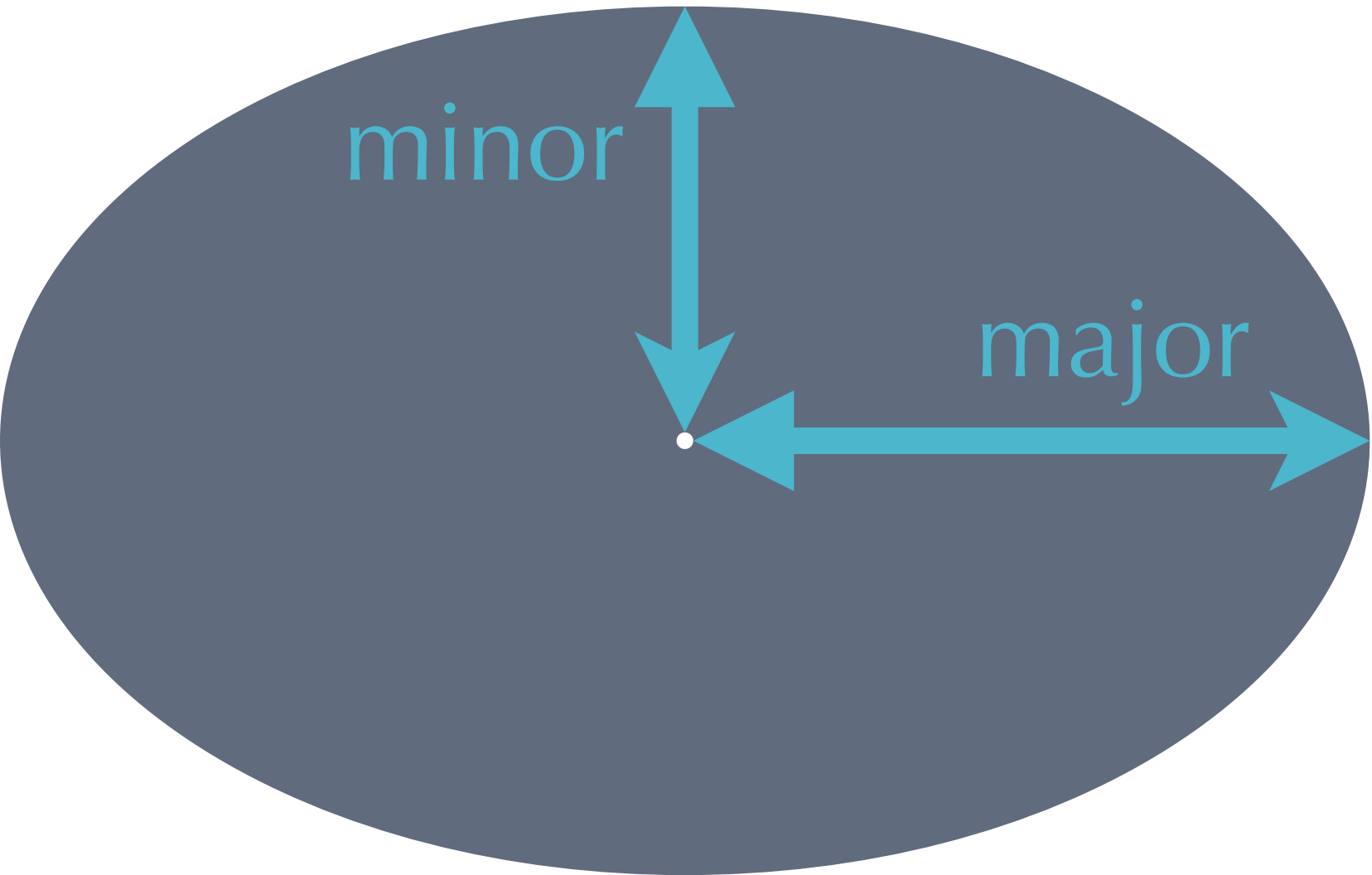
NGC 104 / 47 Tuc



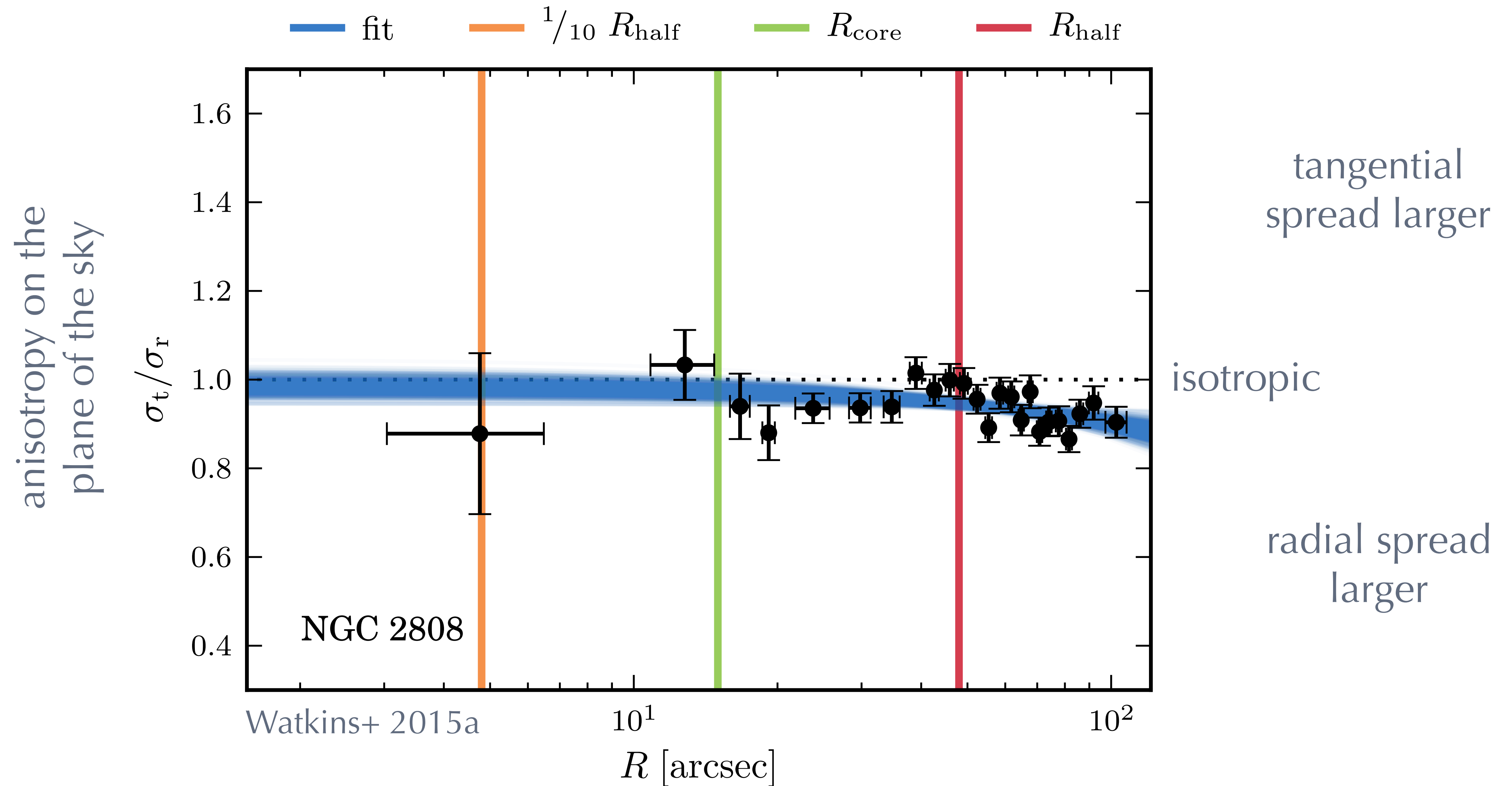
Anisotropy



dispersion in direction A
dispersion in direction B
(orthogonal directions)

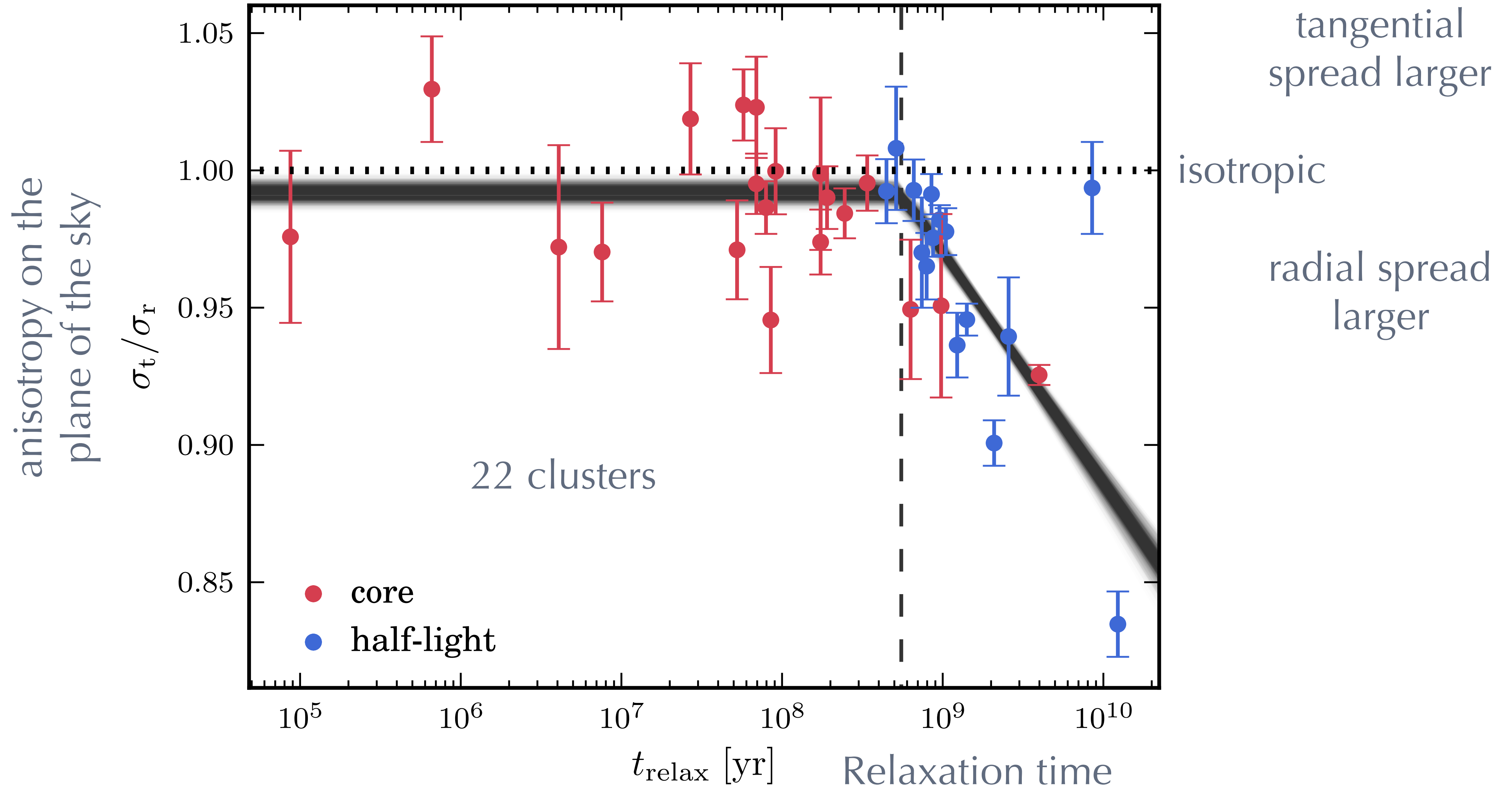


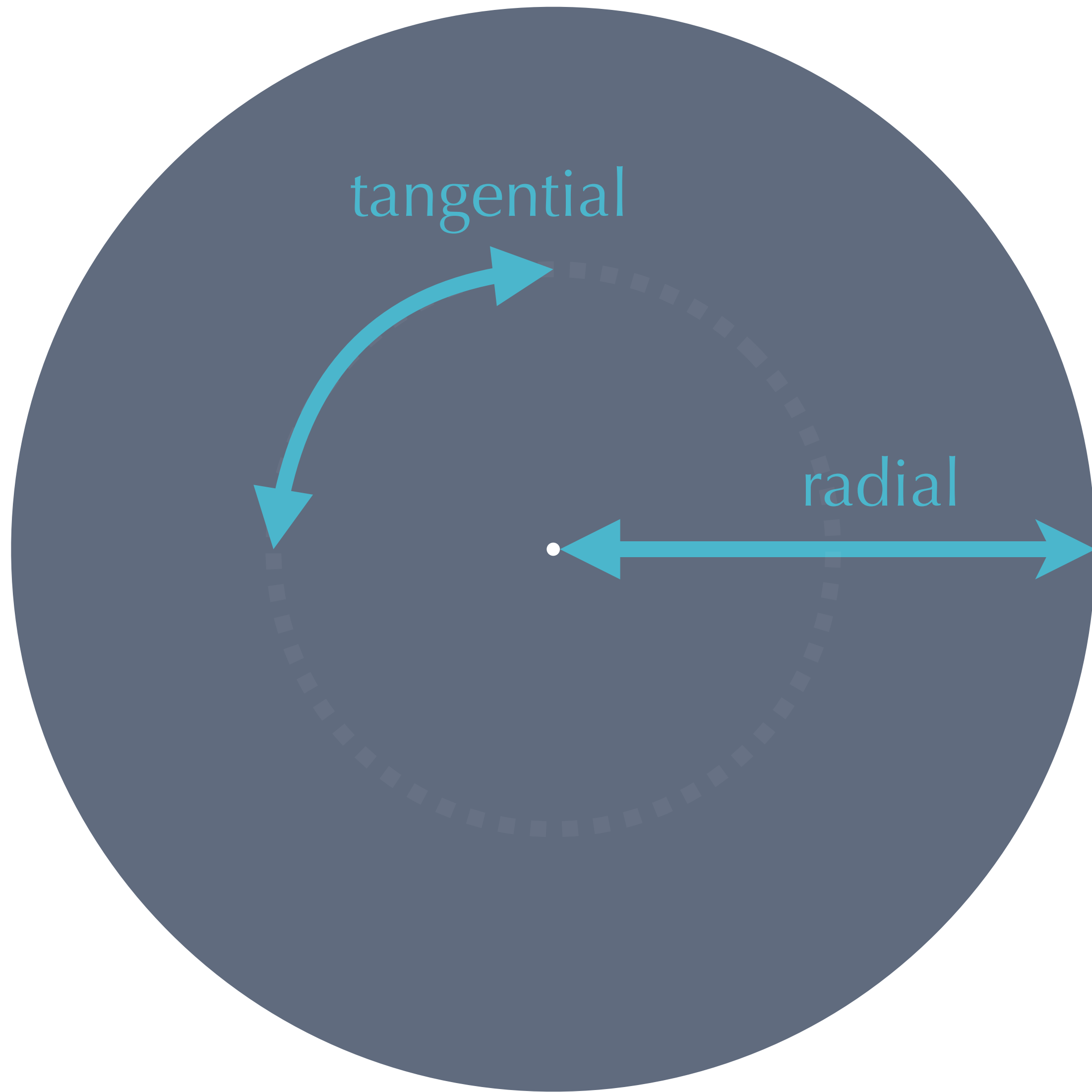
HST Proper Motions: Projected Anisotropy Profiles



HST: Anisotropy vs Relaxation Time

Watkins+ 2015a

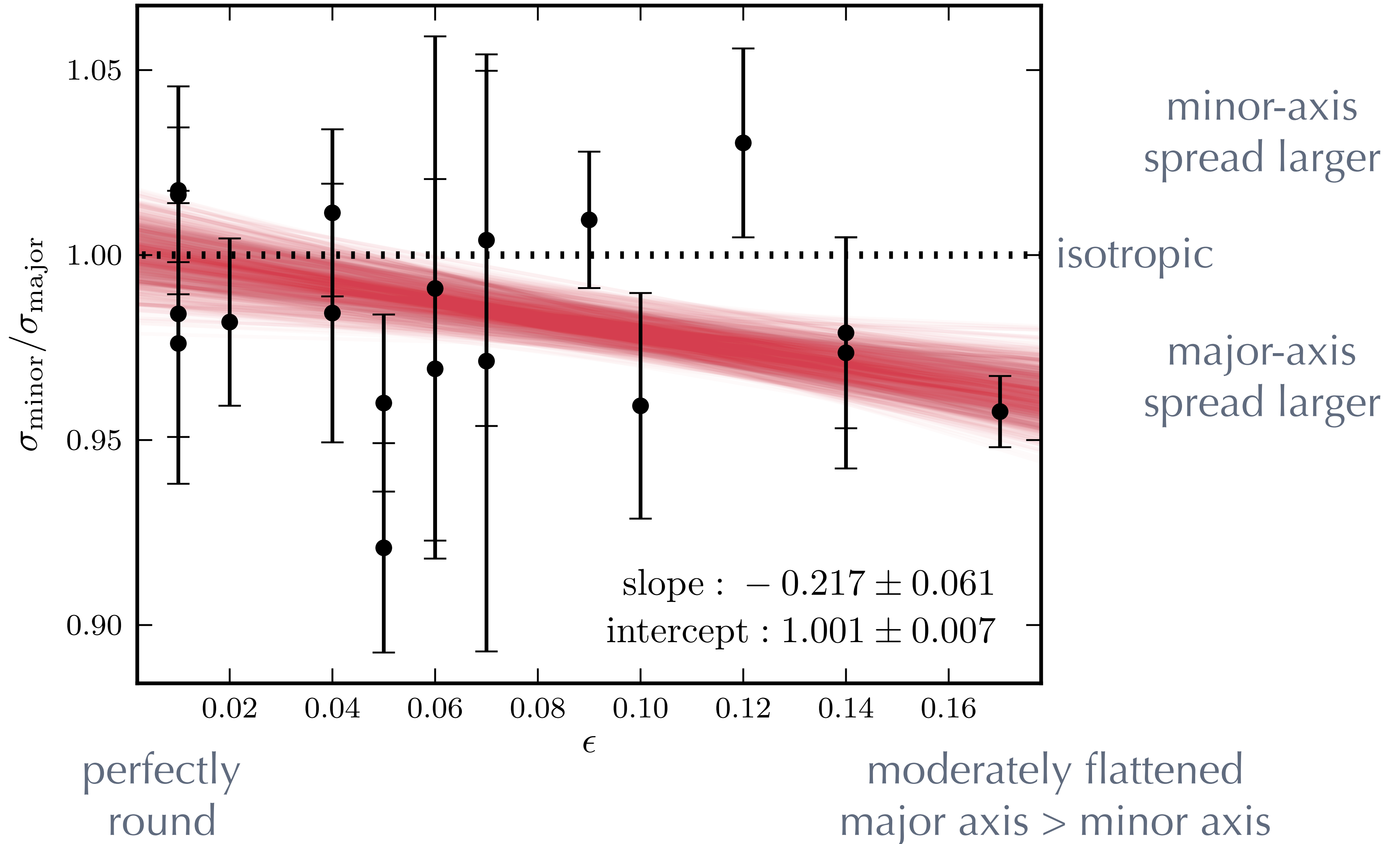




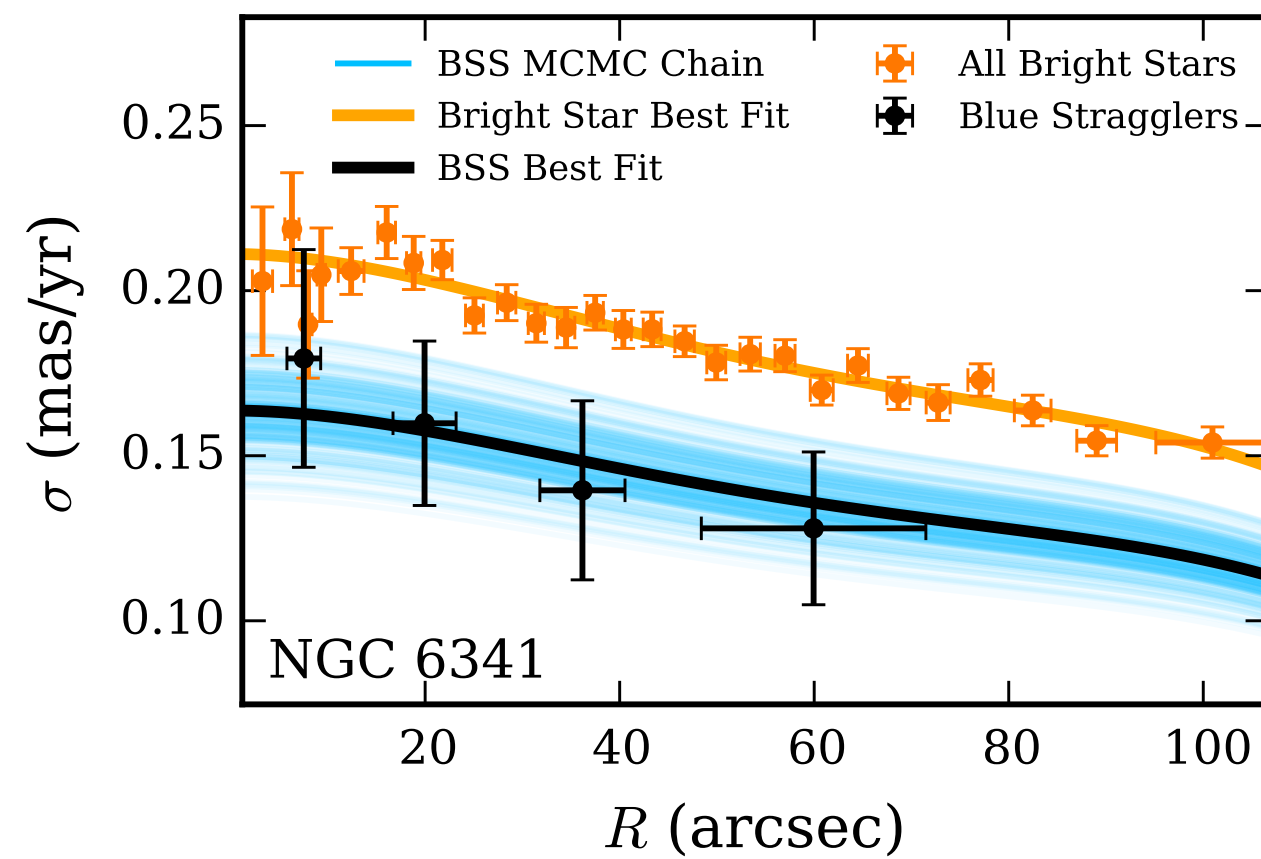
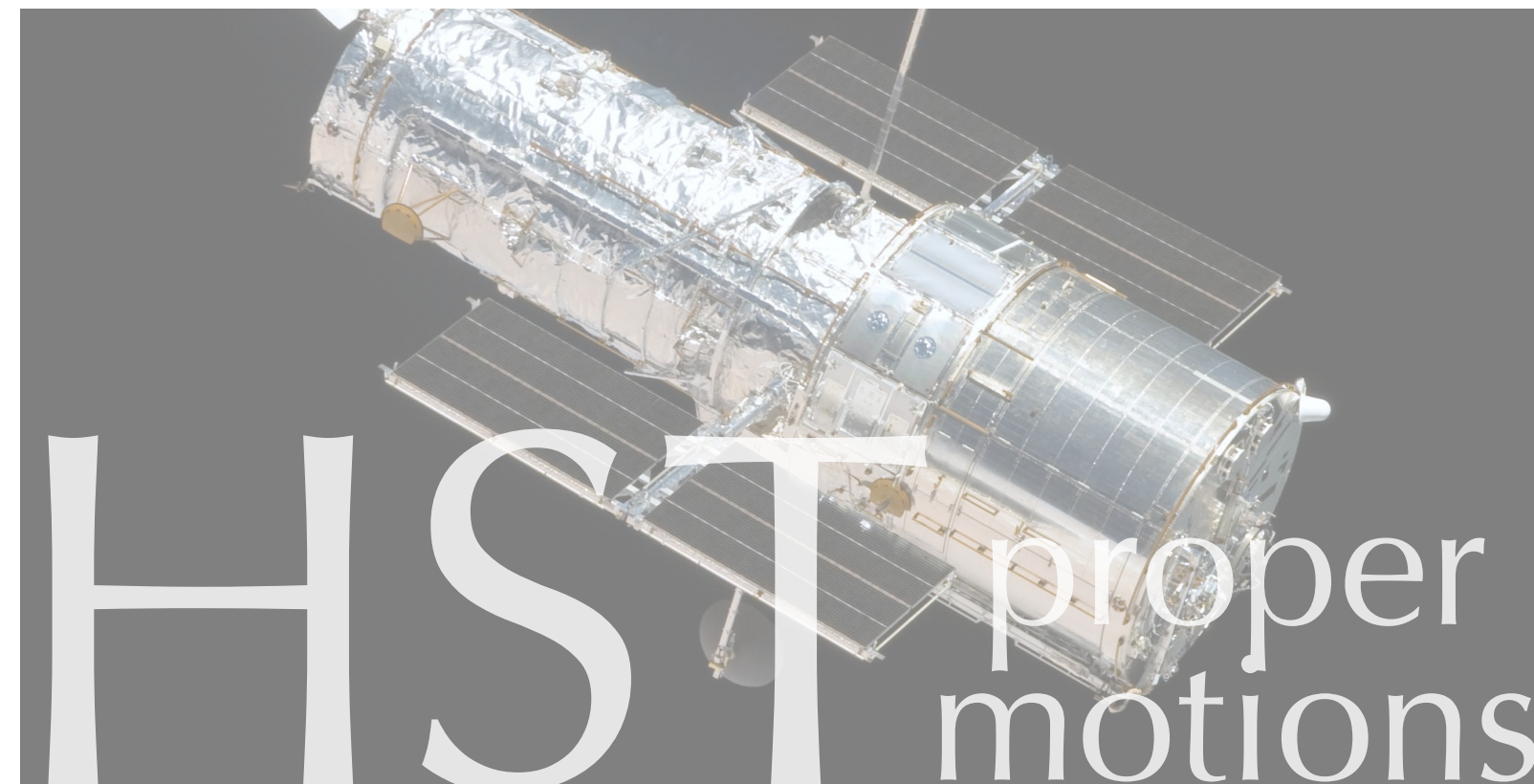
stars on radial orbits
preferentially stripped

HST: Anisotropy vs Ellipticity

Watkins+ 2015a

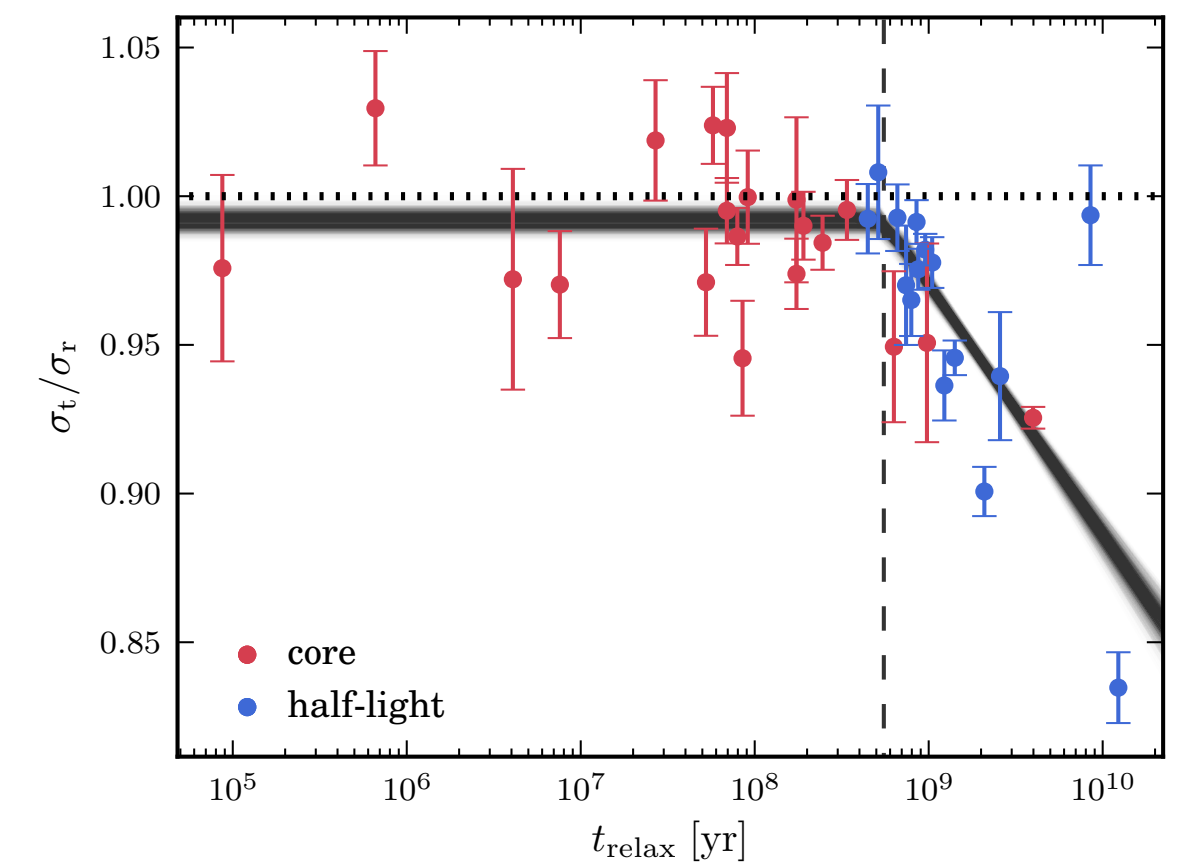
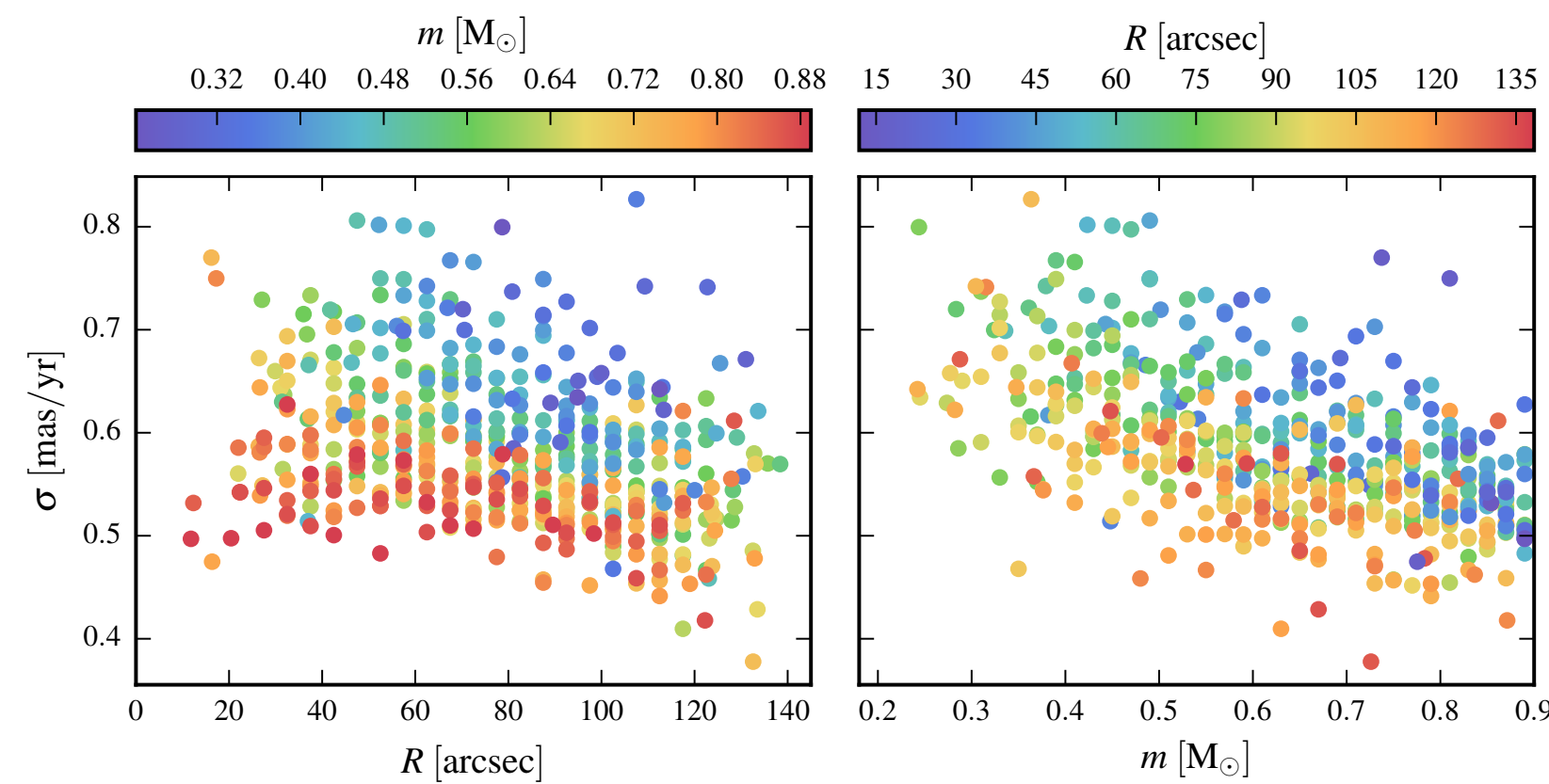


Highly complementary. Great individually, amazing together.



measure mass of blue stragglers via equipartition

measure equipartition on the main sequence



measure anisotropy & correlate with relaxation time