

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Coffee Centre held on 17/10/24 at SAAO at 8 pm

Present were the Chairman Mrs K Burke, 27 ~~members~~ members and 4 visitors

Apologies for absence from Burke, Saville, Senior-off. and Bale.

The November Meet was discussed: It would take the form of an observers meeting with an exhibition of Astro photos by members.

Talk by Mr. John Caldwell: "The Large Scale Structure of our Galaxy".

Not easy to decide this from our vantage point due to interstellar blacking-out. Observe other galaxies to estimate the shape of our own. 2 main types: Spiral and elliptical. Composed of gas, dust and stars.

Recently declared that there is much more to a galaxy than can be detected by direct observation. The mass distribution of a galaxy is very smooth despite indications by photographs that they end abruptly.

A typical galaxy consists of a disc which contributes $\frac{9}{10}$ of the visible portion, a halo which contributes about $\frac{1}{10}$ and a corona which is almost invisible. However the light distribution is not

indicative of the mass distribution

We find the distance of our sun from the centre of the galaxy by various means eg the distribution of globular clusters, H.R. Lyrae variables, general star counts etc and find an average value of 8.5 K.P.C.

Another way: Velocity measures mass. The mass becomes known if you know the velocity.

Thus we calculate the mass of the galaxy inside the orbit of the Sun = 1×10^{11} Sun masses.

To find the mass outside the sun's orbit we make use of the escape velocity of our galaxy which is 550 Kilometers/sec. (No stars of this speed or higher are known, because they all escaped some time in the past) We find that the mass beyond our sun's orbit is 1×10^{12} Solar masses.

Thus although we are not aware of it the corona has the greatest proportion of mass in the galaxy.

~~The~~ The presence of the corona can be inferred by the "flat" rotation curve for beyond the sun's orbit.

Comparing the velocity dispersion of Population I vs Population II stars we find them to be very much the same.

Another approach: We are a binary system with $M \approx 31$ and once again we use velocity to measure

Mass and find that the combined system is 3×10^{12} ~~star masses~~ with a proportion of 2 for m_3 and 1 for m_1 .
 Another proof? We need a corona to stabilise our galaxy $1d$ to keep it together

So what is the corona? It must consist of all matter in the range of ~~low~~ ~~low luminosity~~ stars, planet sized objects, rocks and sand but not gas.

Most of this has been discovered in the last 5 years or so

Signed as correct.

J F Dean.

N.B. The astronomy discussed here is not yet "proven". JFD.