Contents

1	Near Field Cosmology: The Origin of the Galaxy and the Local Group	1
	Joss Bland-Hawthorn and Kenneth Freeman	
1.1	Prologue	1
1.2	Far Field Cosmology	2
1.2.1	The Cosmic Microwave Background	4
1.2.2	The First Stars	7
1.2.3	The First Black Holes	10
1.2.4	The First Dark Haloes	12
1.2.5	Reionization and the First Galaxies	15
1.3	Lessons from Galaxy Redshift Surveys	16
1.3.1	Evolution and Environment	19
1.3.2	Accretion and Feedback	20
1.3.3	Baryon Inventory and Metal Enrichment	22
1.3.4	Chemical Evolution in Galaxies	25
1.3.5	Milky Way and Local Group Analogues in the Real Universe	25
1.3.6	Milky Way and Local Group Analogues in Simulated Universes	26
1.4	Gas Accretion onto Galaxies	27
1.4.1	Introduction	27
1.4.2	Earliest Epoch of Gas Accretion	28
1.4.3	Early Ideas on Galaxy Accretion	30
1.4.4	Accretion Shocks	32
1.4.5	Cooling Flows	34
1.4.6	Cold Flows	35
1.4.7	Warm Flows	38
1.4.8	Accretion via Major and Minor Mergers	38
1.4.9	Accretion of High Velocity Clouds	39
1.5	Near Field Cosmology	45
1.5.1	Introduction	45
1.5.2	A Working Model of How the Galaxy Formed	47

1.5.3	Timescales and Fossils	49
1.5.4	Stellar Age Dating	51
1.5.5	Goals of Near Field Cosmology.	54
1.6	Structure of the Galaxy.	55
1.6.1	The Bulge.	55
1.6.2	The Disk.	59
1.6.3	The Stellar Halo	60
1.6.4	The Dark Halo	62
1.7	Signatures of Galaxy Formation.	63
1.7.1	Zero Order Signatures: Information Preserved Since Dark Matter Virialized	63
1.7.2	First Order Signatures: Information Preserved Since the Main Epoch of Baryon Dissipation.	68
1.7.3	Second Order Signatures: Major Processes Involved in Subsequent Evolution	74
1.8	Reconstructing the Past Through Chemical Tagging.	86
1.8.1	Unravelling a Dissipative Process	86
1.8.2	How Many Star Clusters?	88
1.8.3	Cluster Chemistry	89
1.8.4	Chemical Homogeneity.	90
1.8.5	Unique Chemical Signatures	92
1.8.6	Primary Requirements of Chemical Tagging	92
1.8.7	Candidates for Chemical Tagging	97
1.8.8	Short-Term Goal: Size and Structure in a Multi-Dimensional $\mathcal{C}$ -Space	100
1.8.9	Long-Term Goal: Reconstructing Ancient Star Groups from Unique Chemical Signatures	101
1.9	Epilogue: Challenges for the Future	104
1.9.1	The Limitations of Near Field Cosmology: Are We Really Putting Λ CDM to the Test?	104
1.9.2	Future Surveys.	106
	Appendix A: The Discovery of Dark Matter in Galaxies	109
	Appendix B: Stellar Data: Sources and Techniques	112
	B.1 Data Needed for Galactic Archaeology.	112
	B.2 Sources of Data	118
	B.3 Sources of Models	125
	References	128
2	Chemical Evolution of the Milky Way and Its Satellites	145
	Francesca Matteucci	
2.1	How to Model Galactic Chemical Evolution	145
2.1.1	The Initial Conditions.	146

2.1.2	Birthrate Function	146
2.1.3	Stellar Yields.	150
2.1.4	Gas Flows.	158
2.2	Basic Equations for Chemical Evolution.	158
2.2.1	Yields per Stellar Generation.	158
2.2.2	Analytical Models	159
2.2.3	Detailed Numerical Models.	162
2.3	The Milky Way	164
2.3.1	The Formation of the Milky Way	164
2.3.2	The Two-Infall Model	166
2.3.3	Detailed Recipes for the Two-Infall Model	167
2.3.4	The Chemical Enrichment History of the Solar Vicinity.	170
2.3.5	The Galactic Disk	181
2.3.6	The Galactic Bulge	186
2.4	What We Have Learned About the Milky Way	194
2.5	The Time-Delay Model and the Hubble Sequence	194
2.5.1	Star Formation and Hubble Sequence.	195
2.6	Dwarf Spheroidals of the Local Group	198
2.6.1	How do dSphs Form?.	198
2.6.2	Observations of dSphs	200
2.6.3	Chemical Evolution of dSphs	200
2.6.4	What Have we Learned About dSphs?	208
2.7	Ultra-Faint Dwarfs in the Local Group	212
2.8	Other Spirals	214
2.8.1	Chemical Models for External Spirals	215
2.9	Cosmic Chemical Evolution	217
	References	222
	Index	229