

Title: Semi-analytic methods for ultra-high resolution dark matter calculations

Date: Jun 07, 2008 11:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08060007>

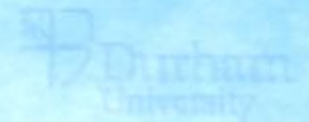
Abstract:



Galform



ICC



Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

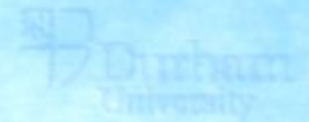
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Galform



ICC



Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

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Overview

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- **Goals**
- **Semi-analytic modeling**

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 - **Why do we need it? (Do we need it.....)**

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- Value Added Merger Trees

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 - Concentrations; Shapes; Spins

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 - Orbits
 - Substructure etc. etc. etc.

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- Prospects and Outlook

Goals

Goals

- Dark matter properties

Goals

- Dark matter
- Direct detection

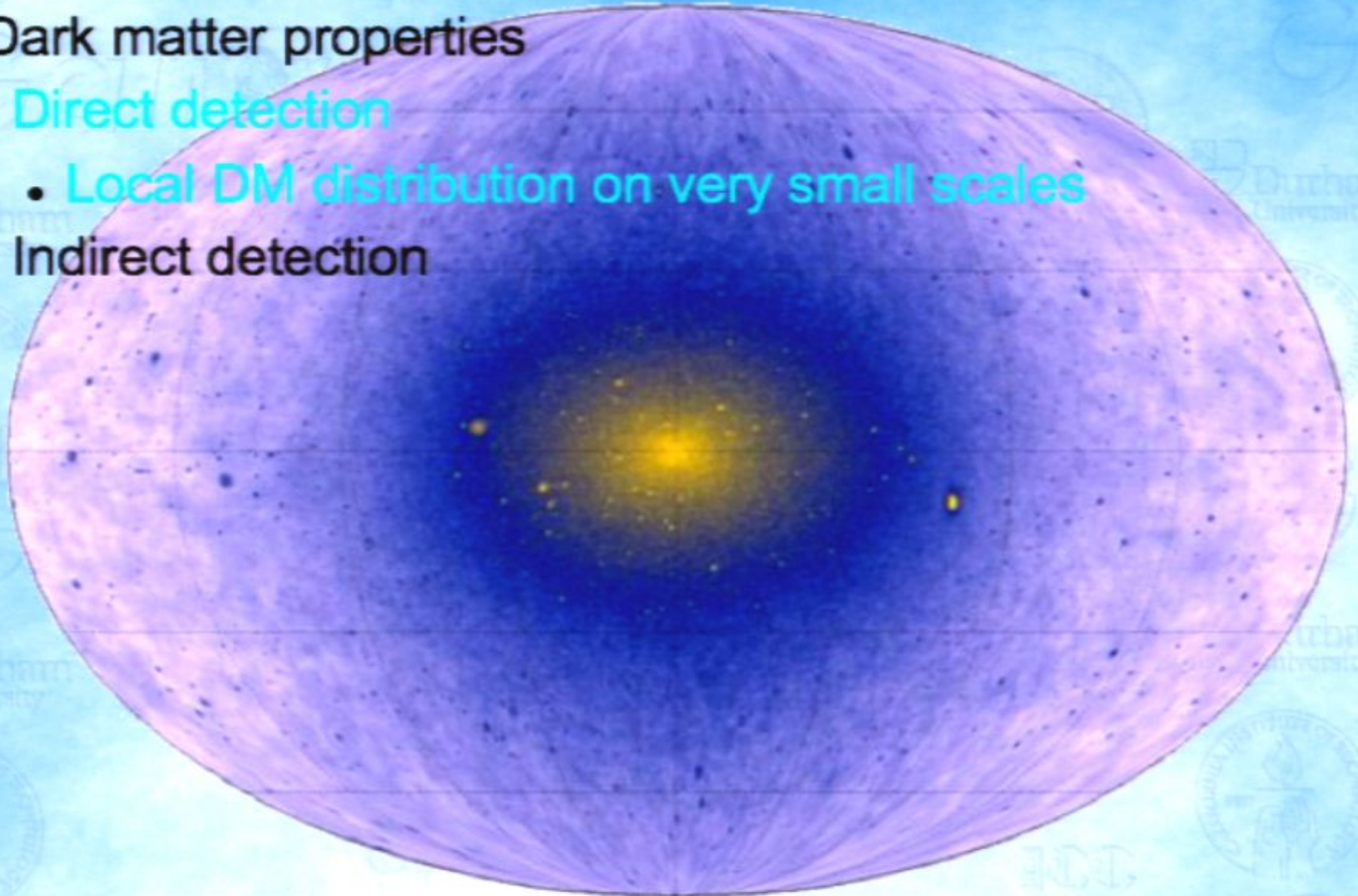


Goals

- Dark matter properties
 - Direct detection
 - Local DM distribution on very small scales

Goals

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Goals

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 - **Interaction of substructure with disk**
 - **Prevalence of dwarf galaxies**

Need for Semi-Analytic Calculations

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- Limitations of N-body approaches

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- Statistics

Need for Semi-Analytic Calculations

- Limitations of N-body approaches
 - **Statistics**
 - **Resolution**

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Need for Semi-Analytic Calculations

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 - Yes!
 - Can we do them sufficiently accurately?

Need for Semi-Analytic Calculations

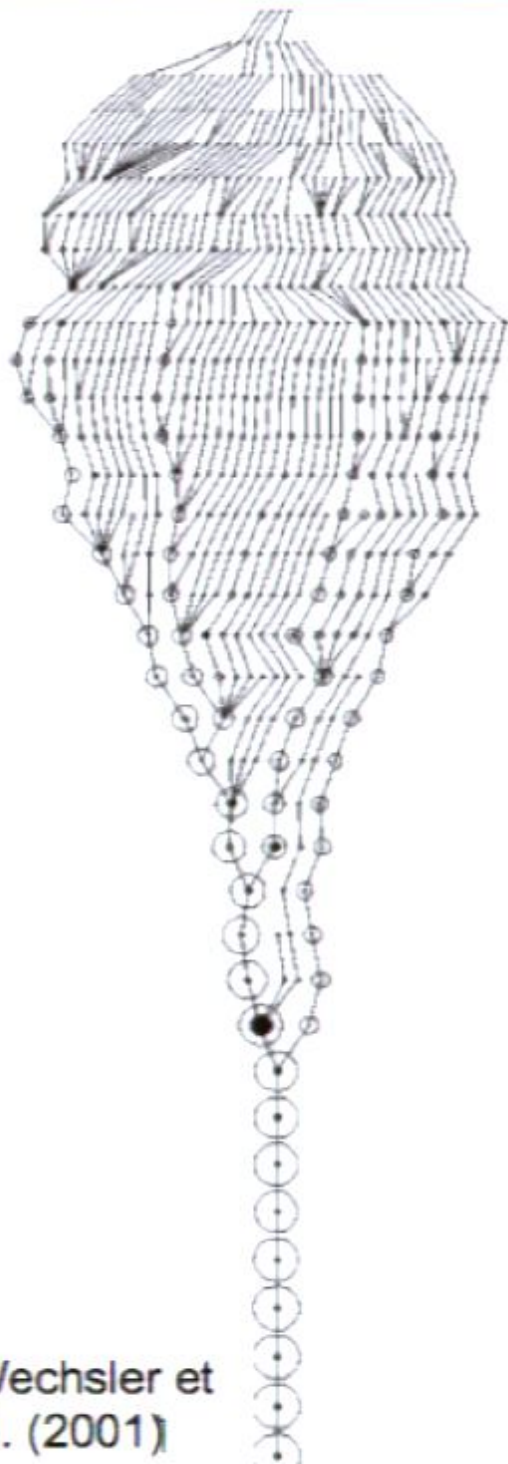
- Limitations of N-body approaches
 - Statistics
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 - Baryonic effects
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 - Yes!
 - Can we do them sufficiently accurately?
 -we don't know

Merger Trees

Merger Trees



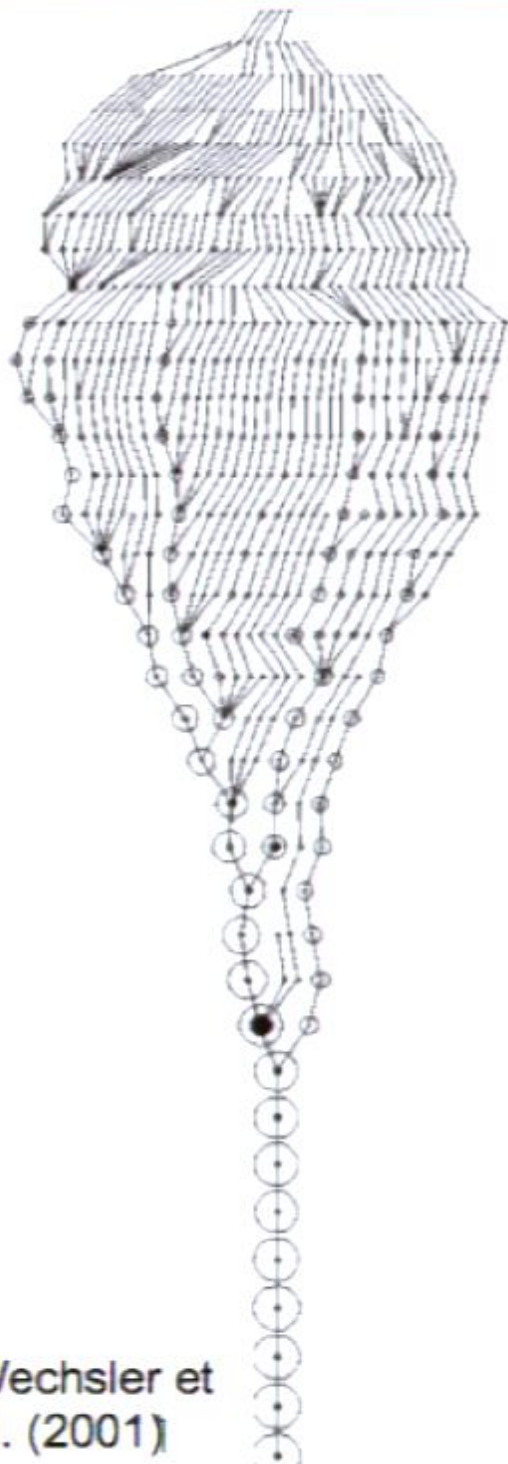
- Halos form through merging of sub-units



0.122
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- Halos form through merging of sub-units
- Process of merging described by merger trees



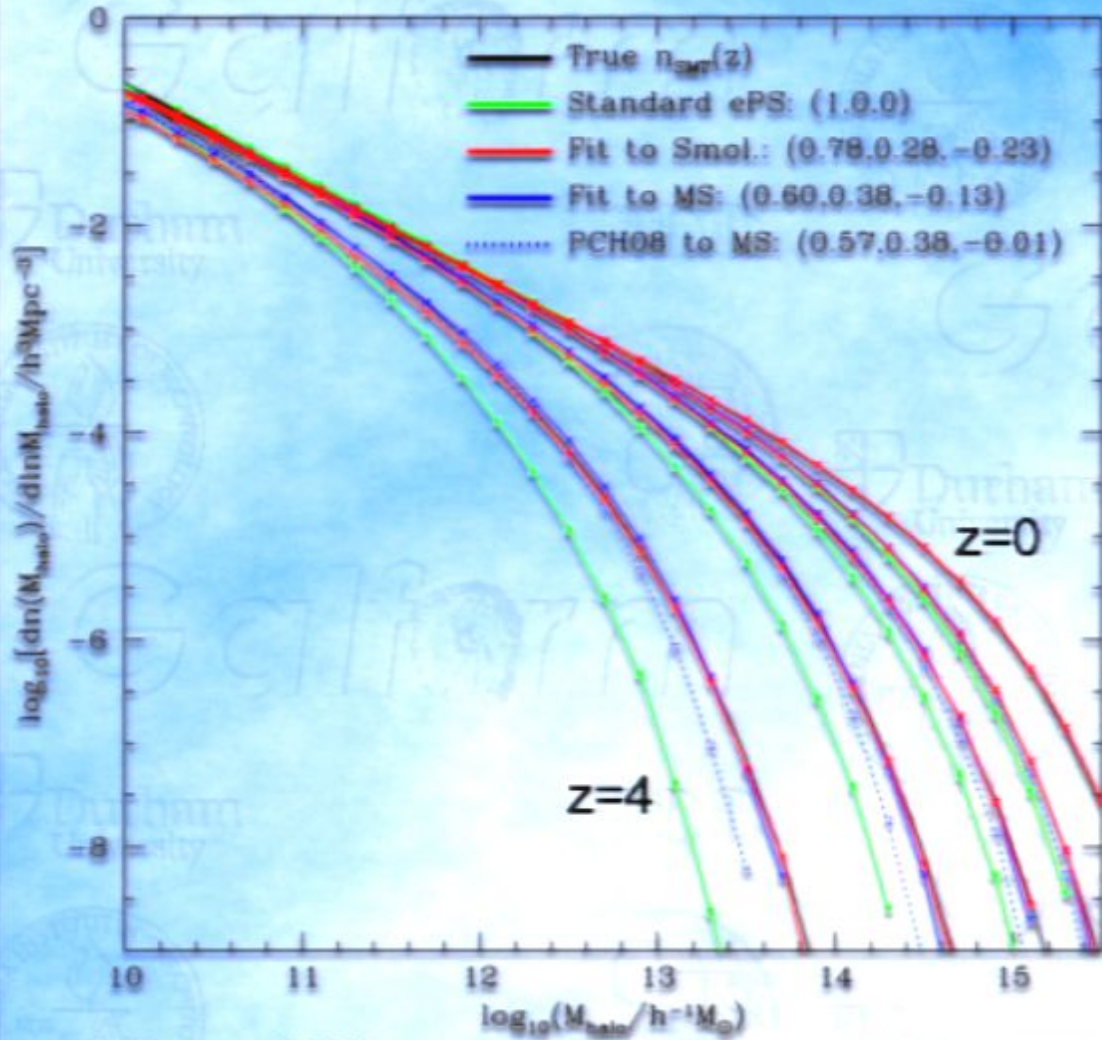
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Merger Trees

- Halos form through merging of sub-units
- Process of merging described by merger trees
- Extended Press-Schechter (or better) can be used to construct these statistically

Accurate Merger Tree Construction

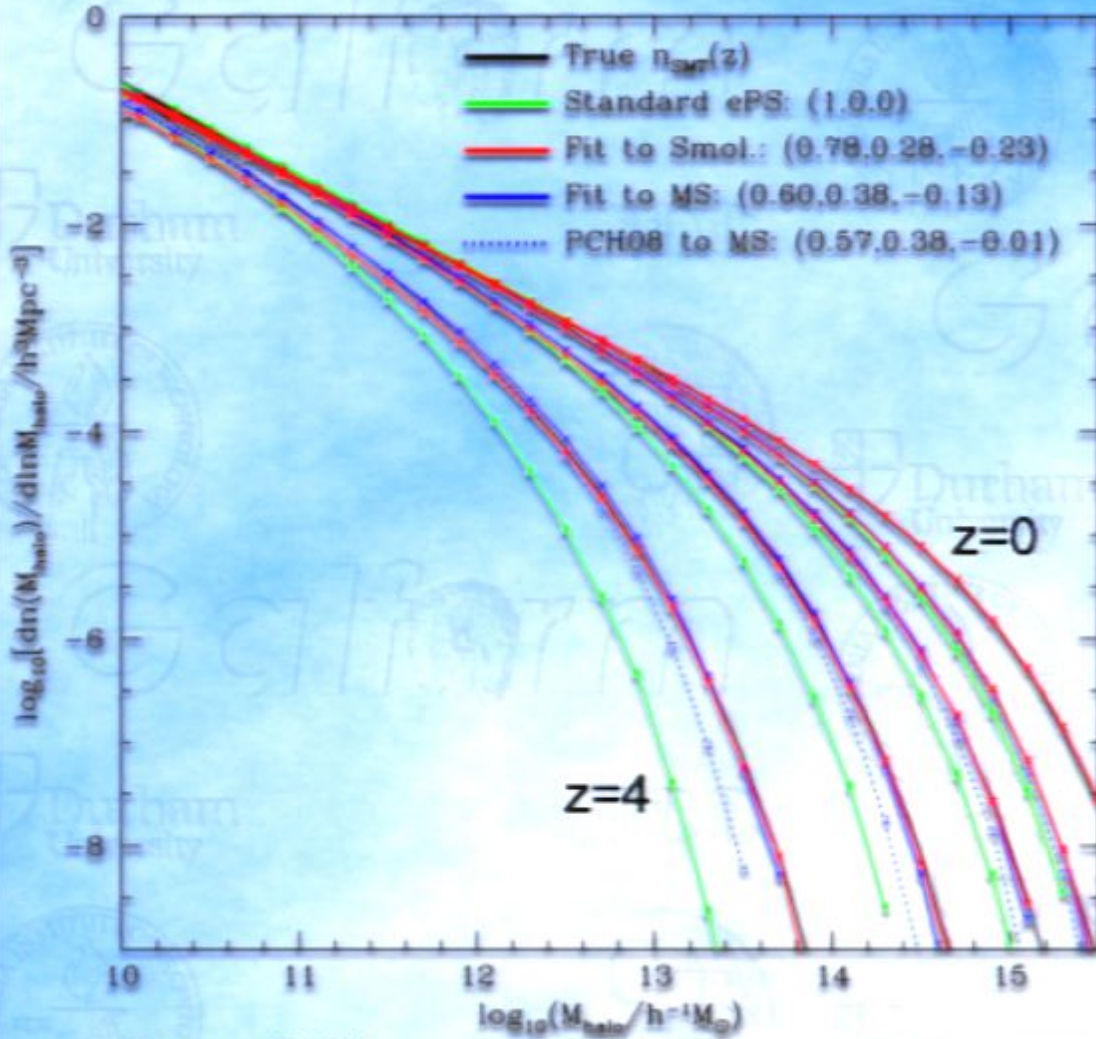
Accurate Merger Tree Construction



- Derive merger rates by fitting to N-body conditional mass functions....

Benson (2008)

Accurate Merger Tree Construction



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- Derive merger rates by fitting to N-body conditional mass functions....
-and requiring them to solve Smoluchowski's equation

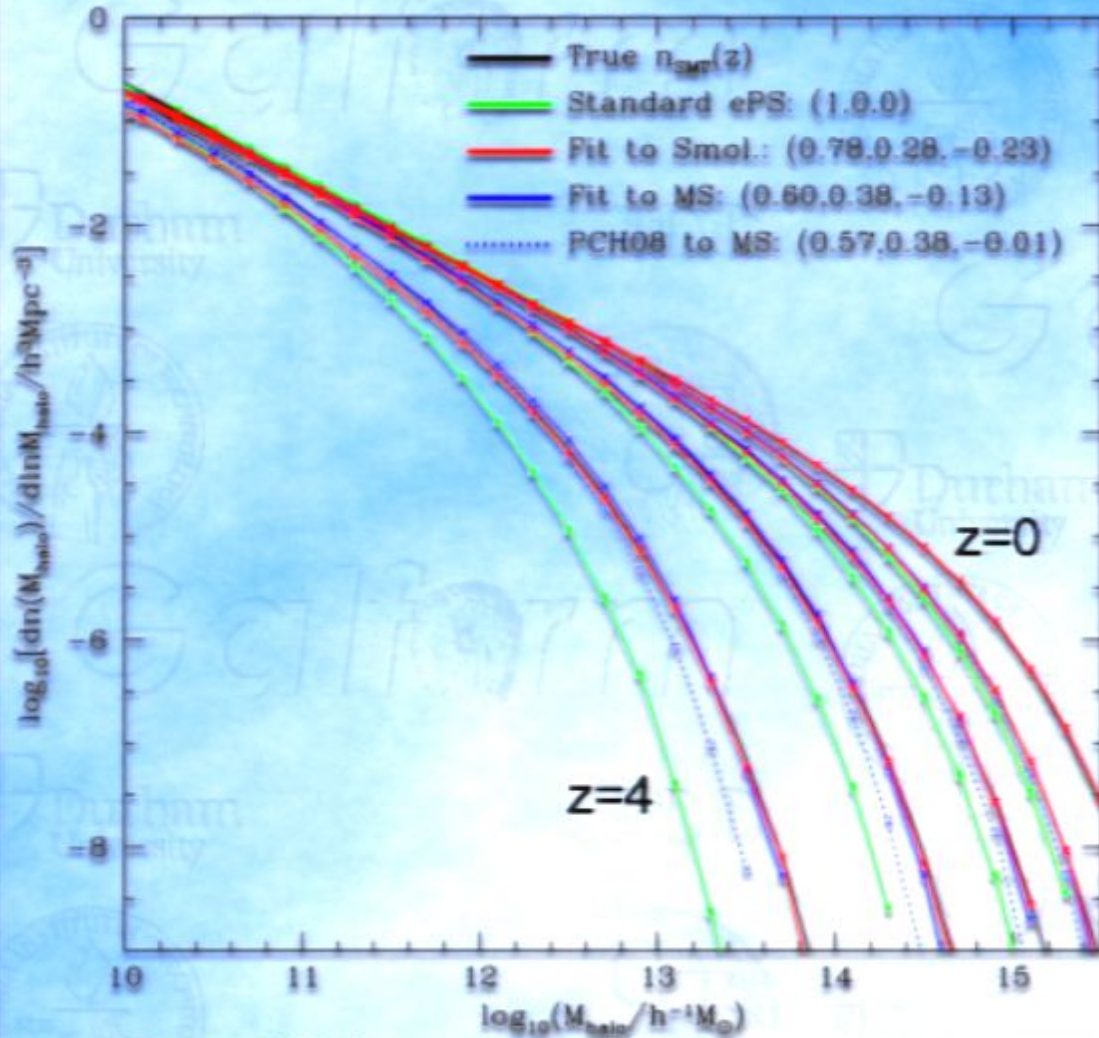
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VGA-1

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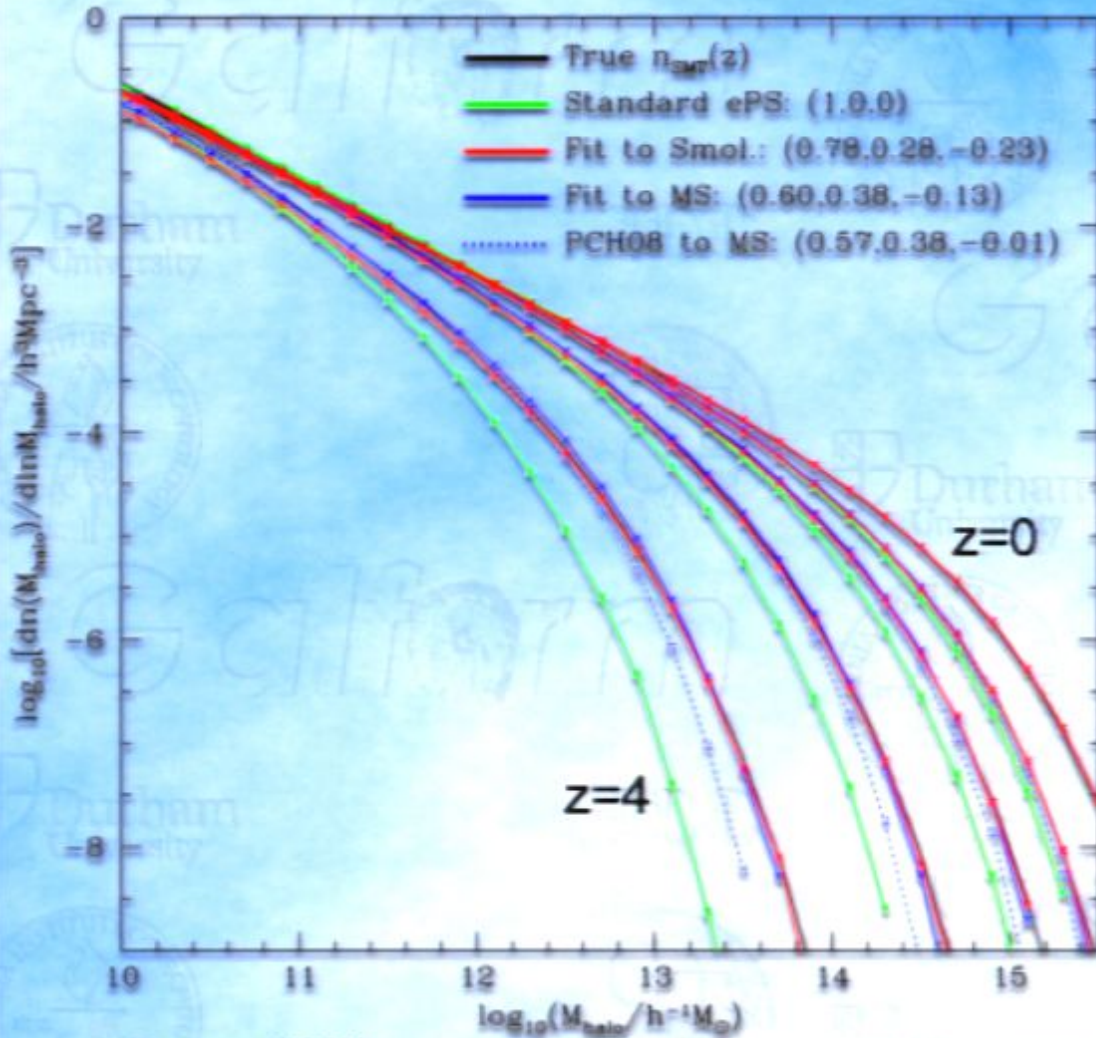
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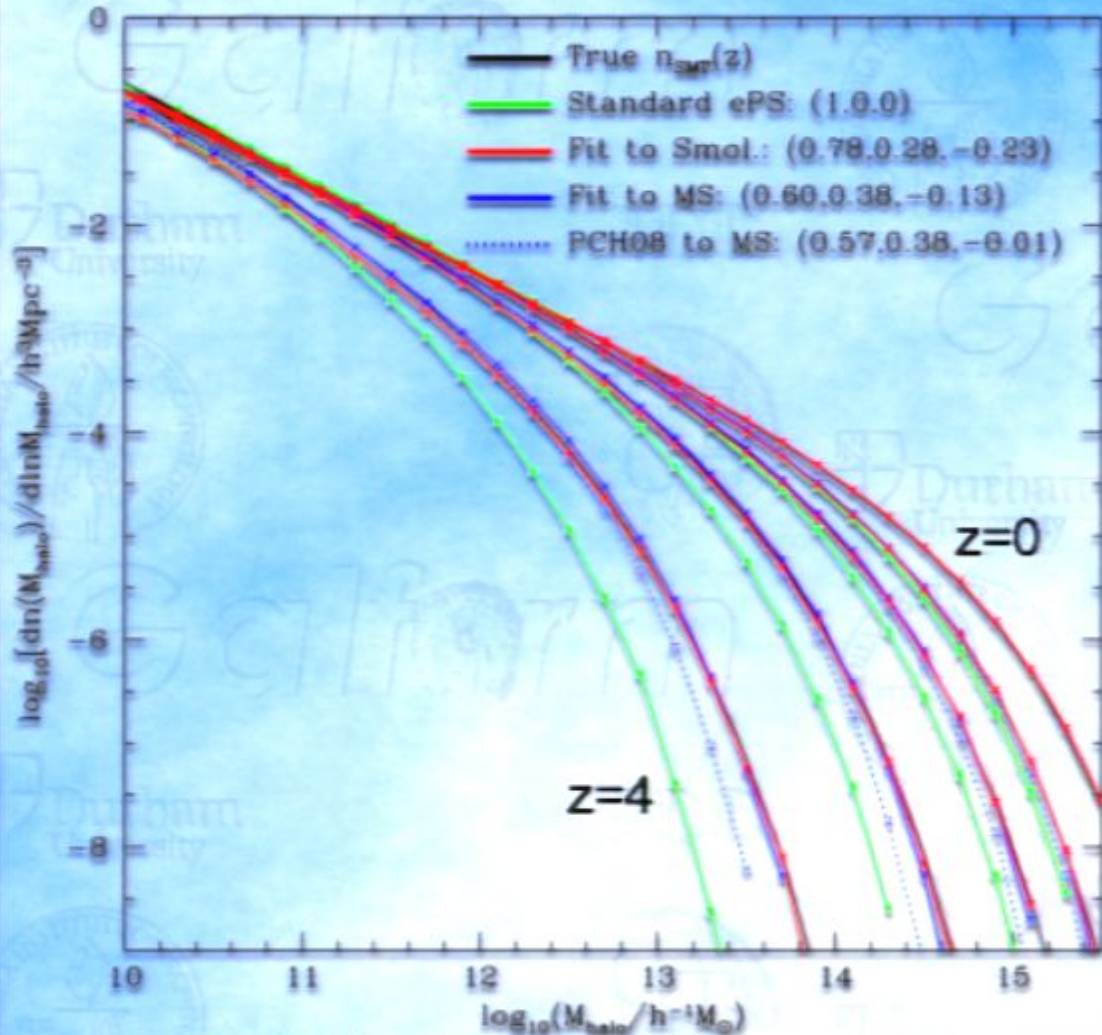
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- Derive merger rates by fitting to N-body conditional mass functions....
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- Evolve Sheth-Tormen mass function over large redshift intervals

Accurate Merger Tree Construction



Benson (2008)

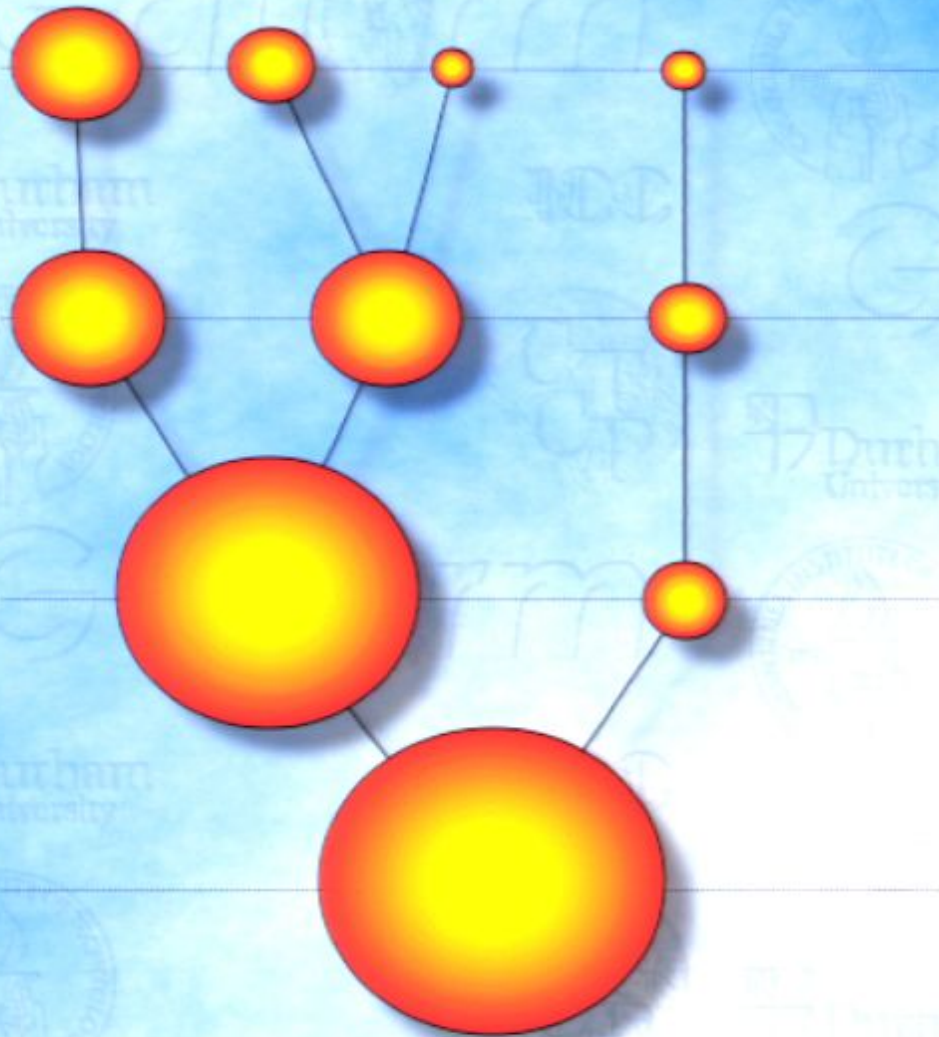
- Derive merger rates by fitting to N-body conditional mass functions....
-and requiring them to solve Smoluchowski's equation
- Evolve Sheth-Tormen mass function over large redshift intervals
- New fits work extremely well, even for very low abundance halos

Adaptive Merger Trees

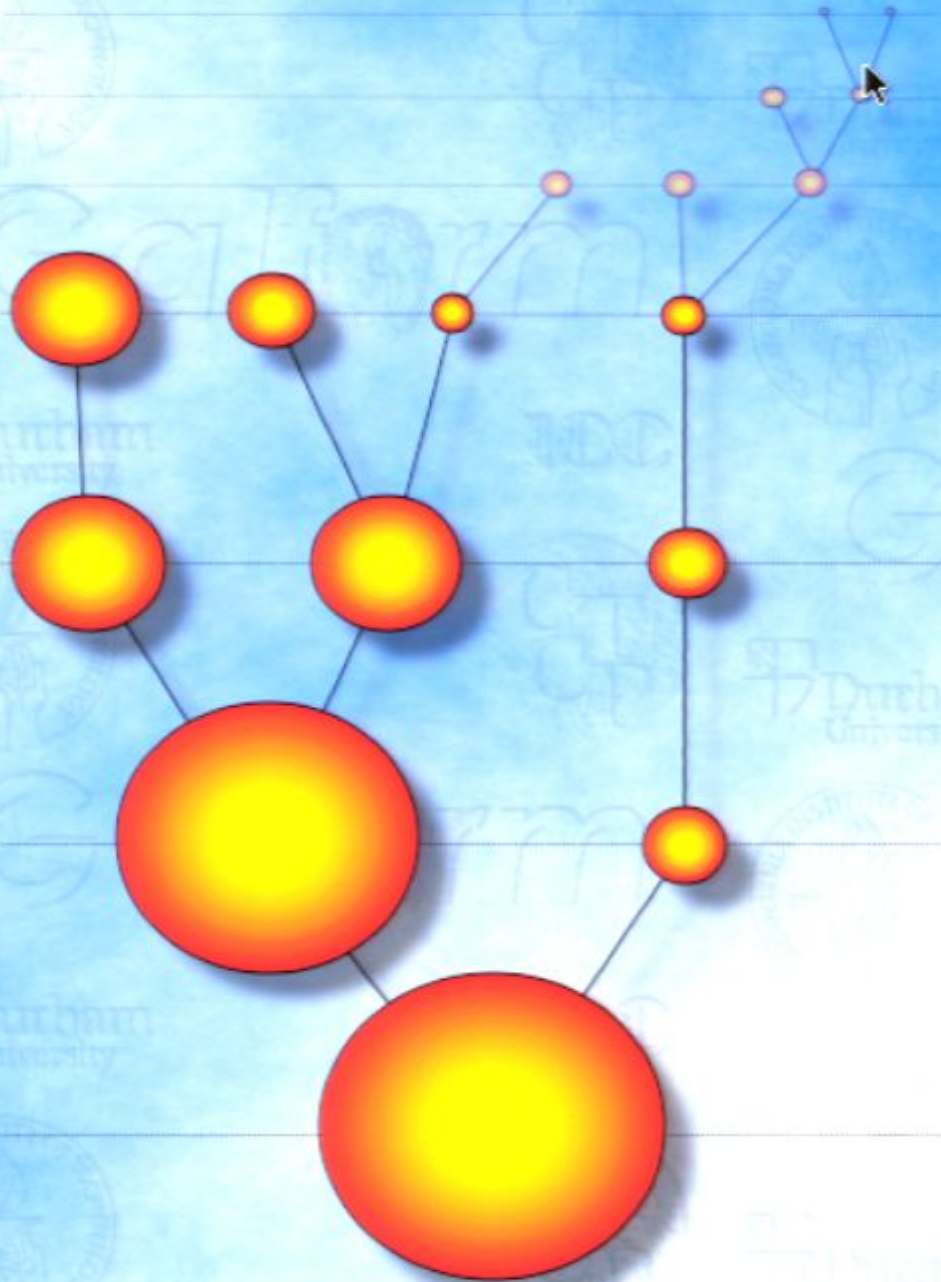
Adaptive Merger Trees

- Ultra-high resolution can be reached in some branches

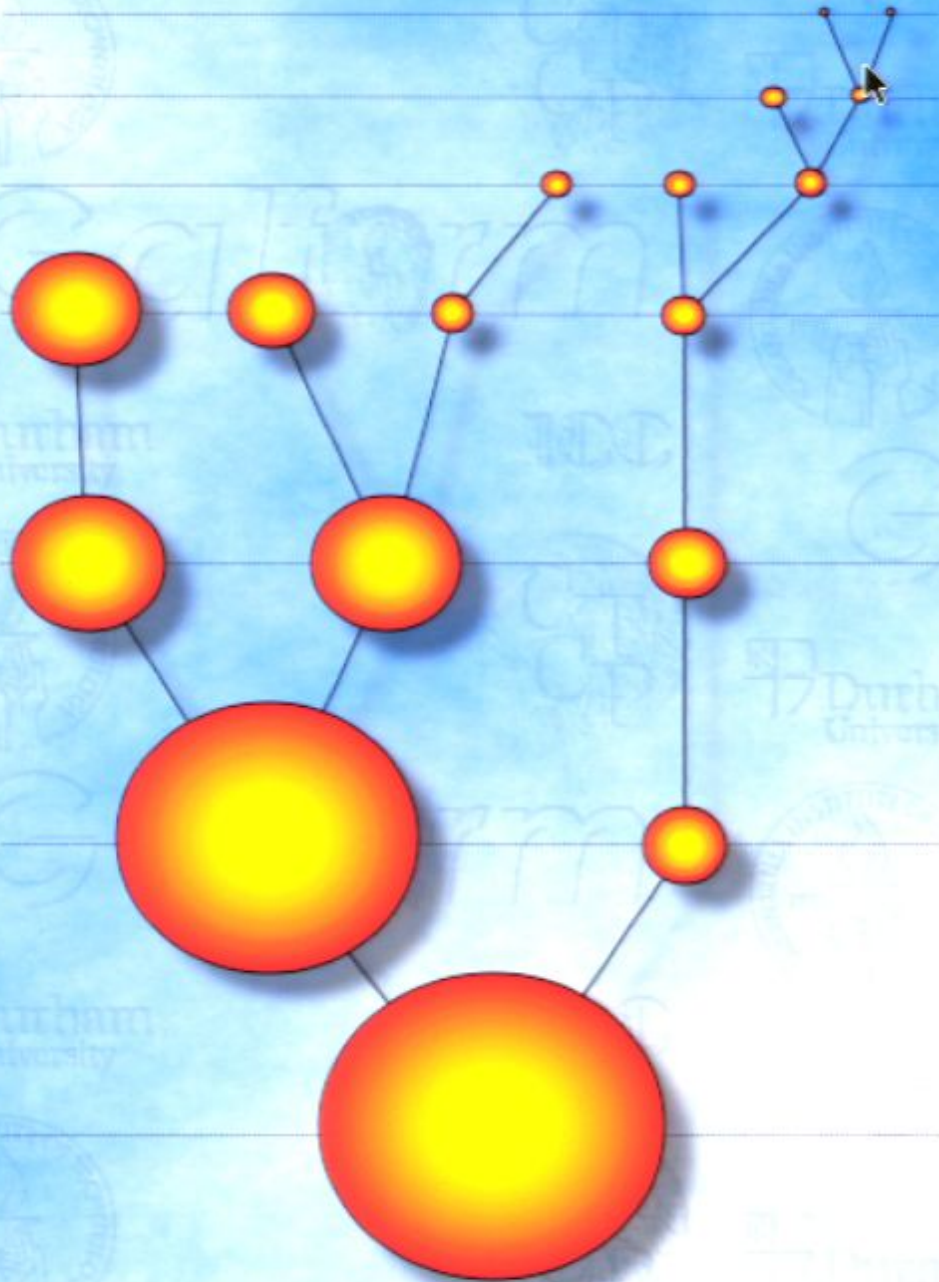
Adaptive Merger Trees



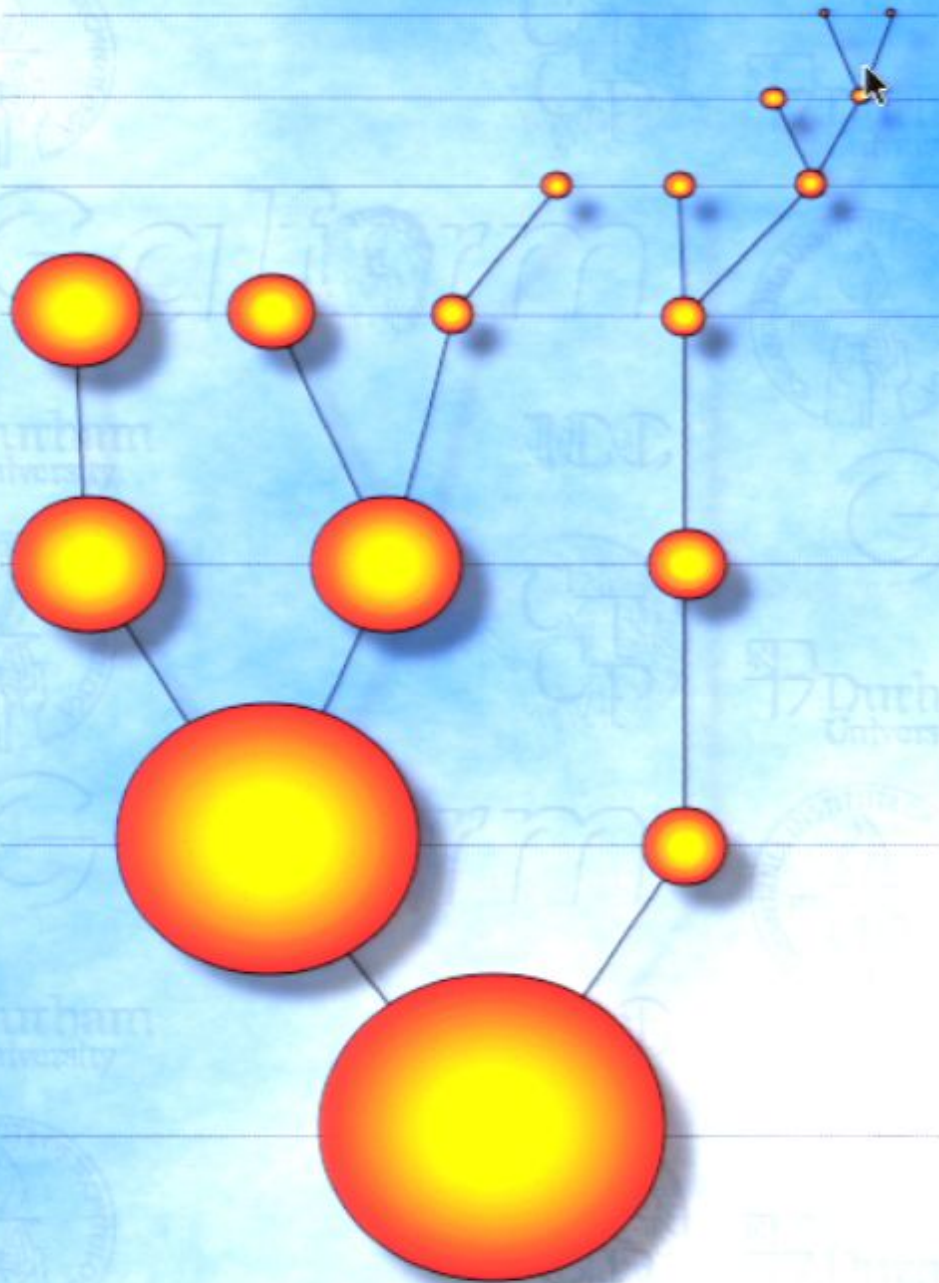
- Ultra-high resolution can be reached in some branches
- Traditional method



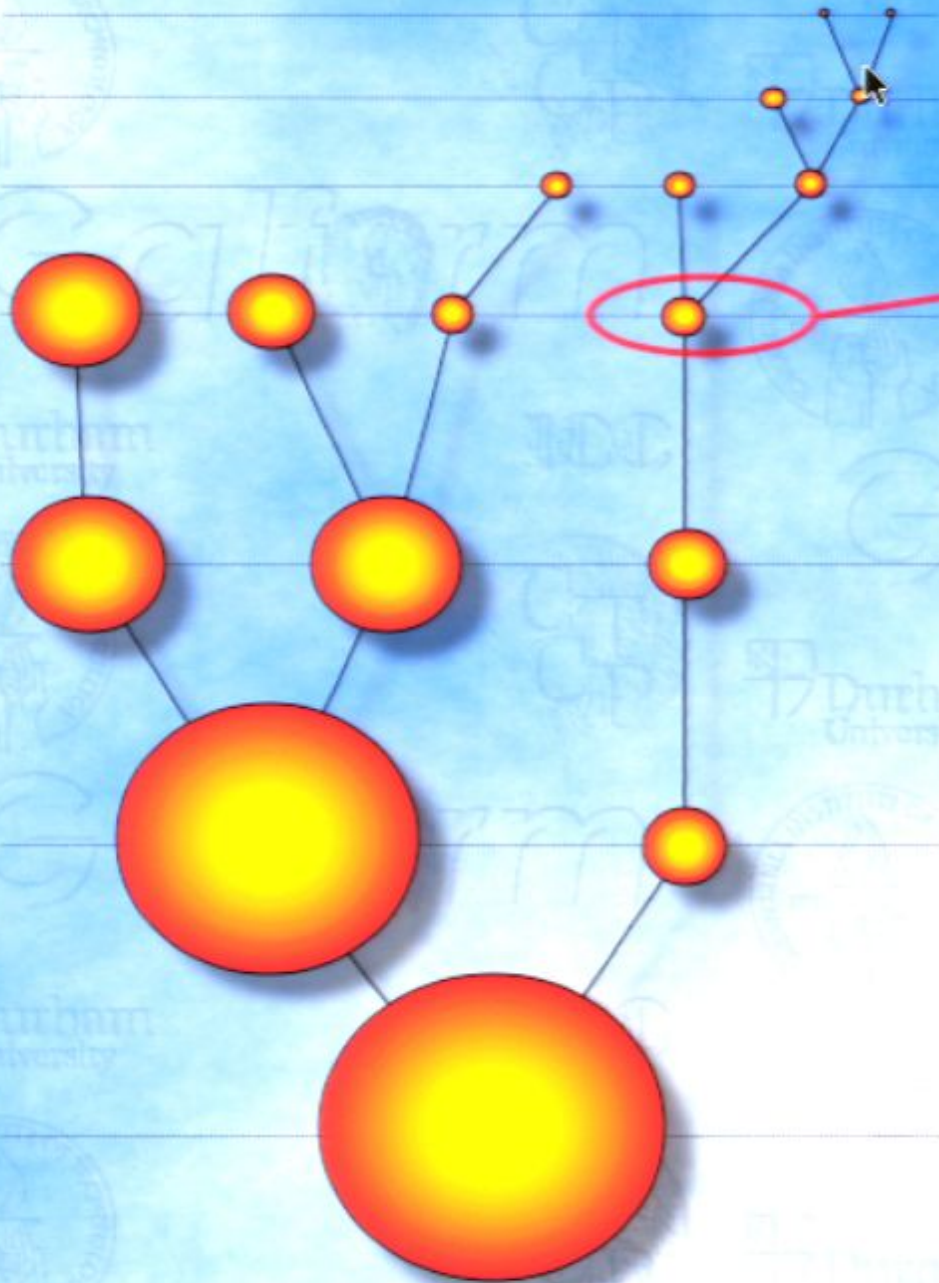
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- Ultra-high resolution can be reached in some branches
- Traditional method
- Adaptive method
- Low-res calculation to find branches of interest?

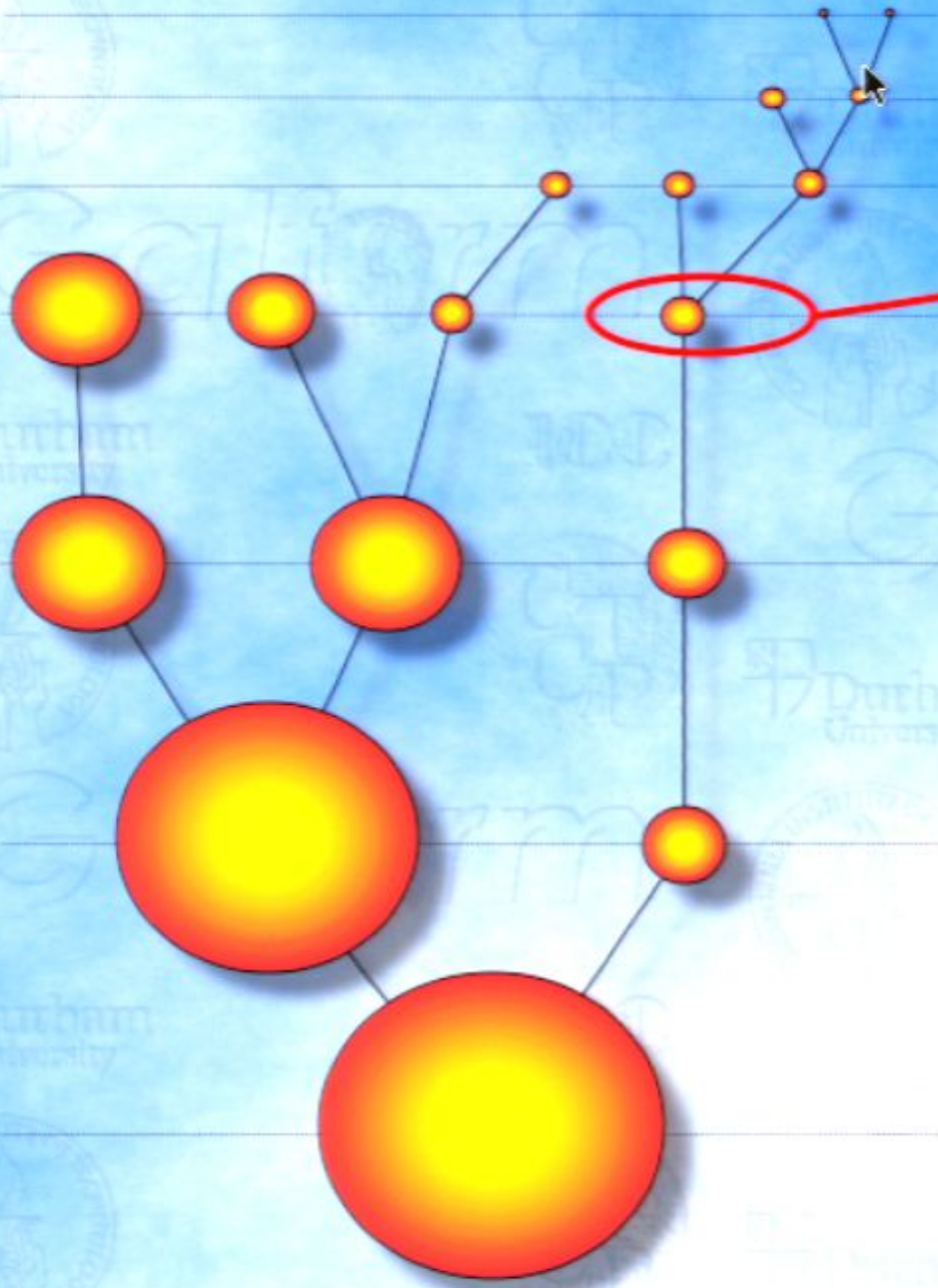


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Lo-res halo at Solar radius

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Lo-res halo at Solar radius

Ultra-high resolution
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Solar system small scale structure

- Ultra-high resolution can be reached in some branches
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Halo Mass-Concentration

Dan Grin & AJB

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Halo concentrations well
measured

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Halo concentrations well
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+ *Millennium Simulation (Neto
et al., arXiv:0706.2919)*

Halo Mass-Concentration

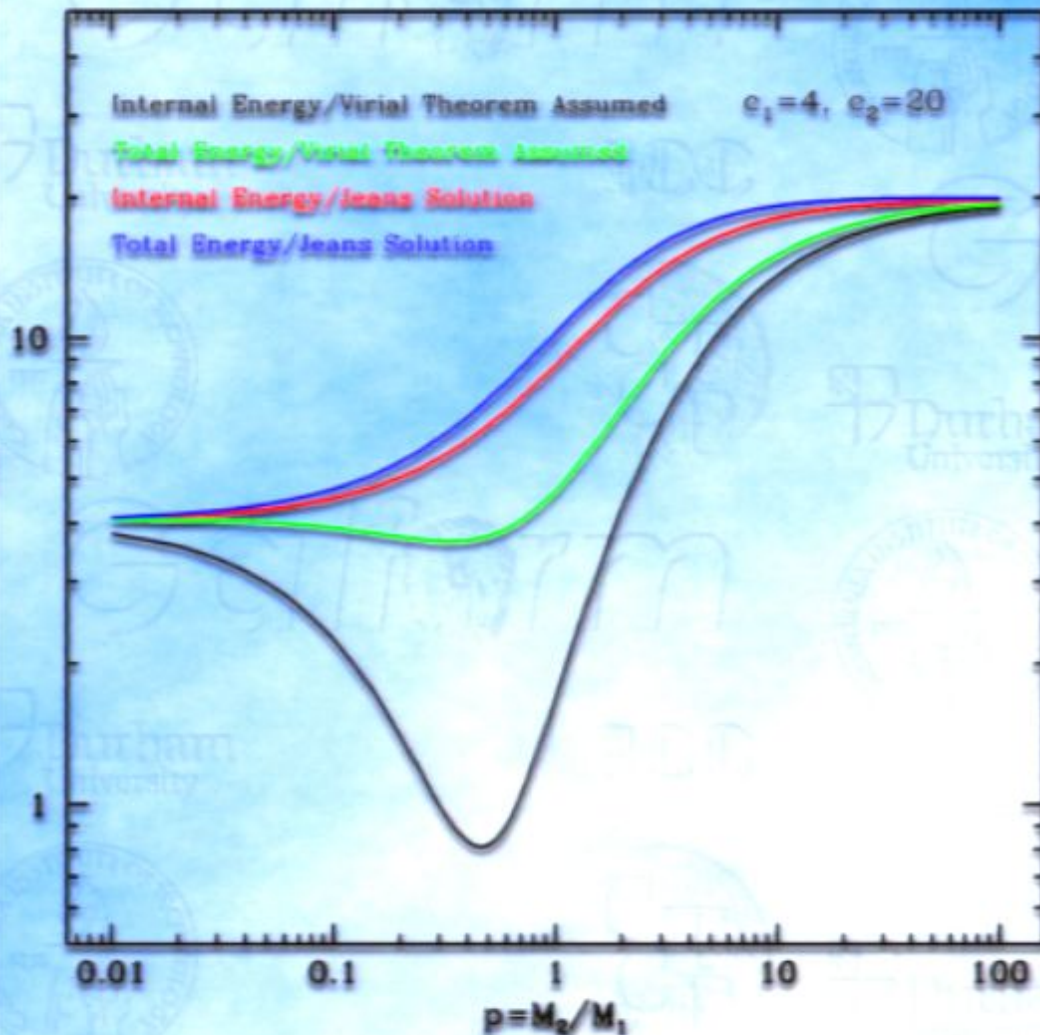
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Halo concentrations well measured

- + *Millennium Simulation (Neto et al., arXiv:0706.2919)*
- + $C(M,z)$
- Scatter larger than current analytic models predict (<30%)

Halo Mass-Concentration

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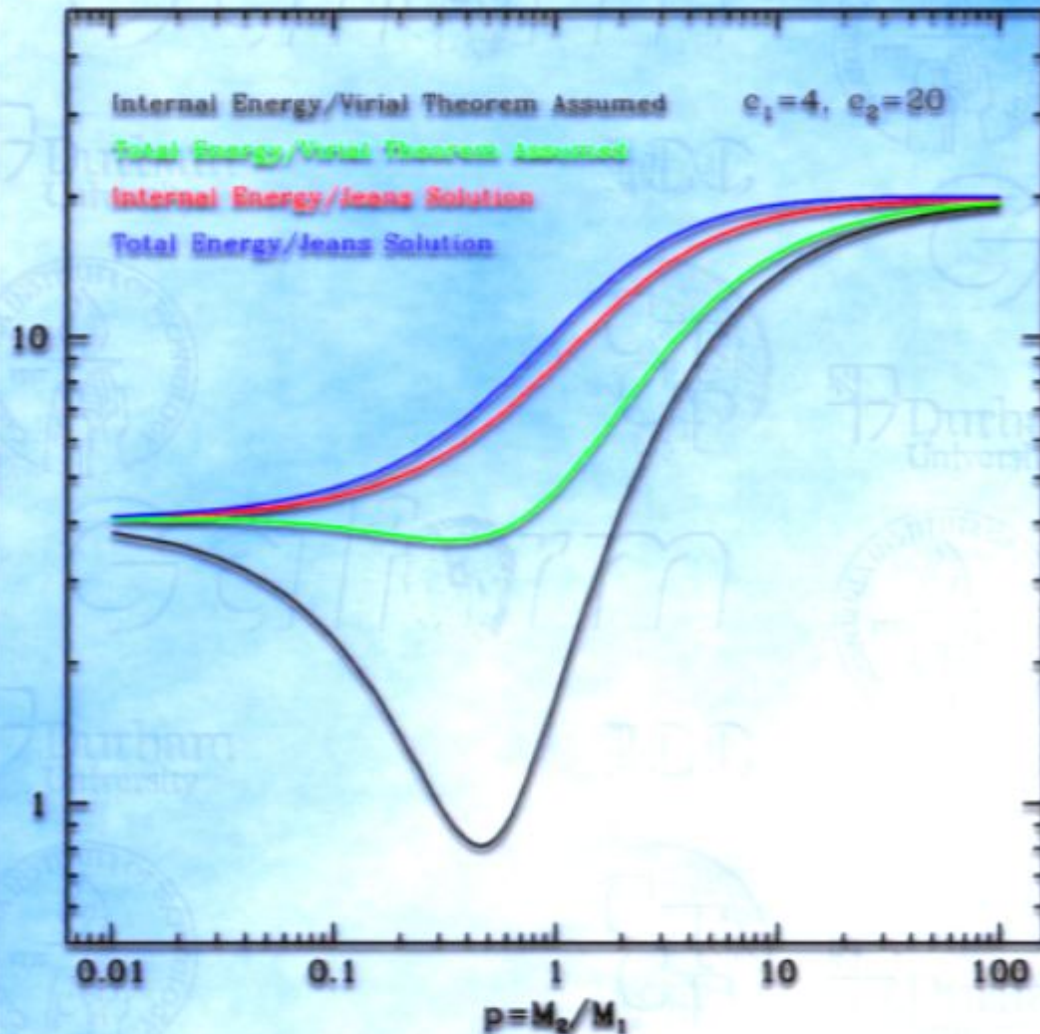


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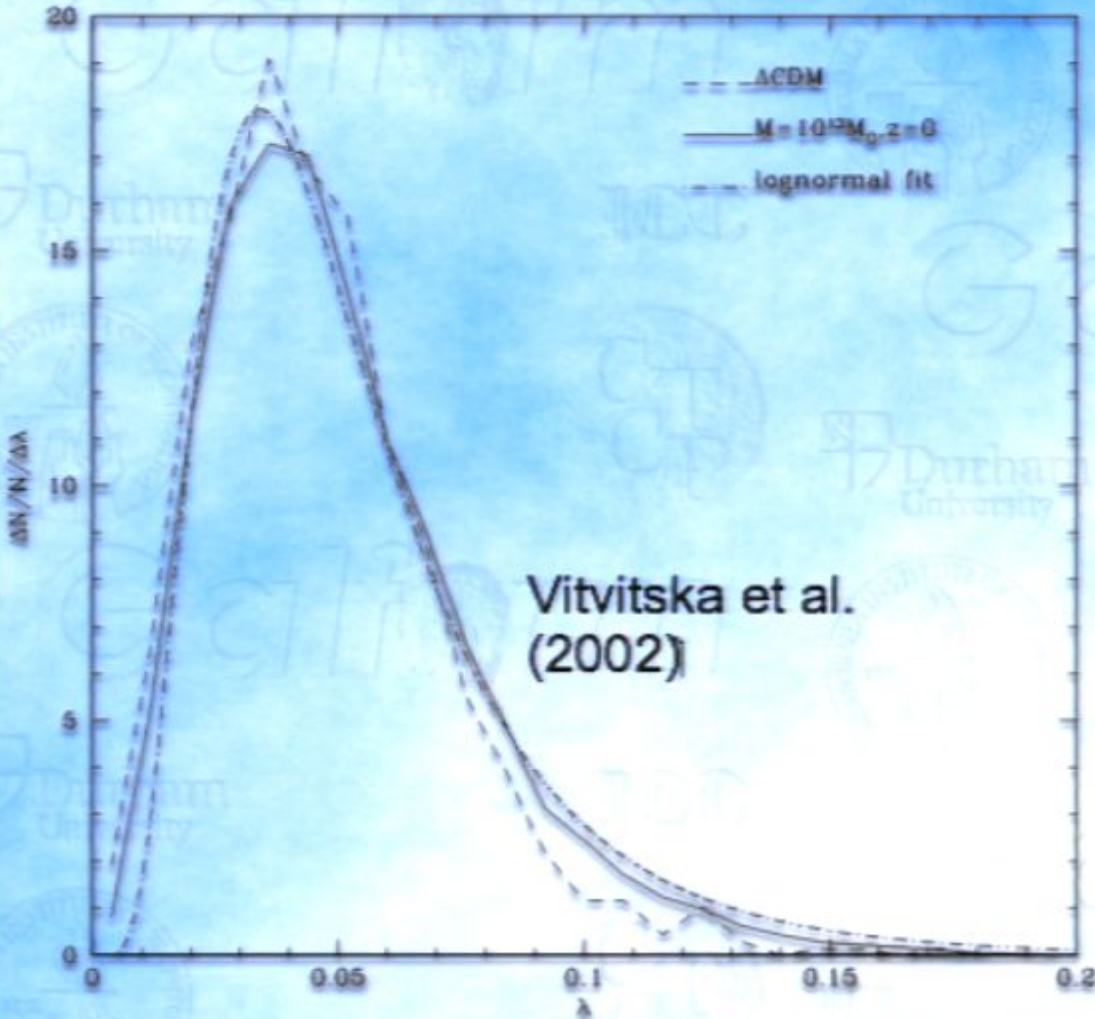


Halo concentrations well measured

- + Millennium Simulation (Neto et al., arXiv:0706.2919)
- + $C(M, z)$
- Scatter larger than current analytic models predict (<30%)
- Can we rectify this by considering complete merging history?
- Currently testing this hypothesis using Millennium Simulation data

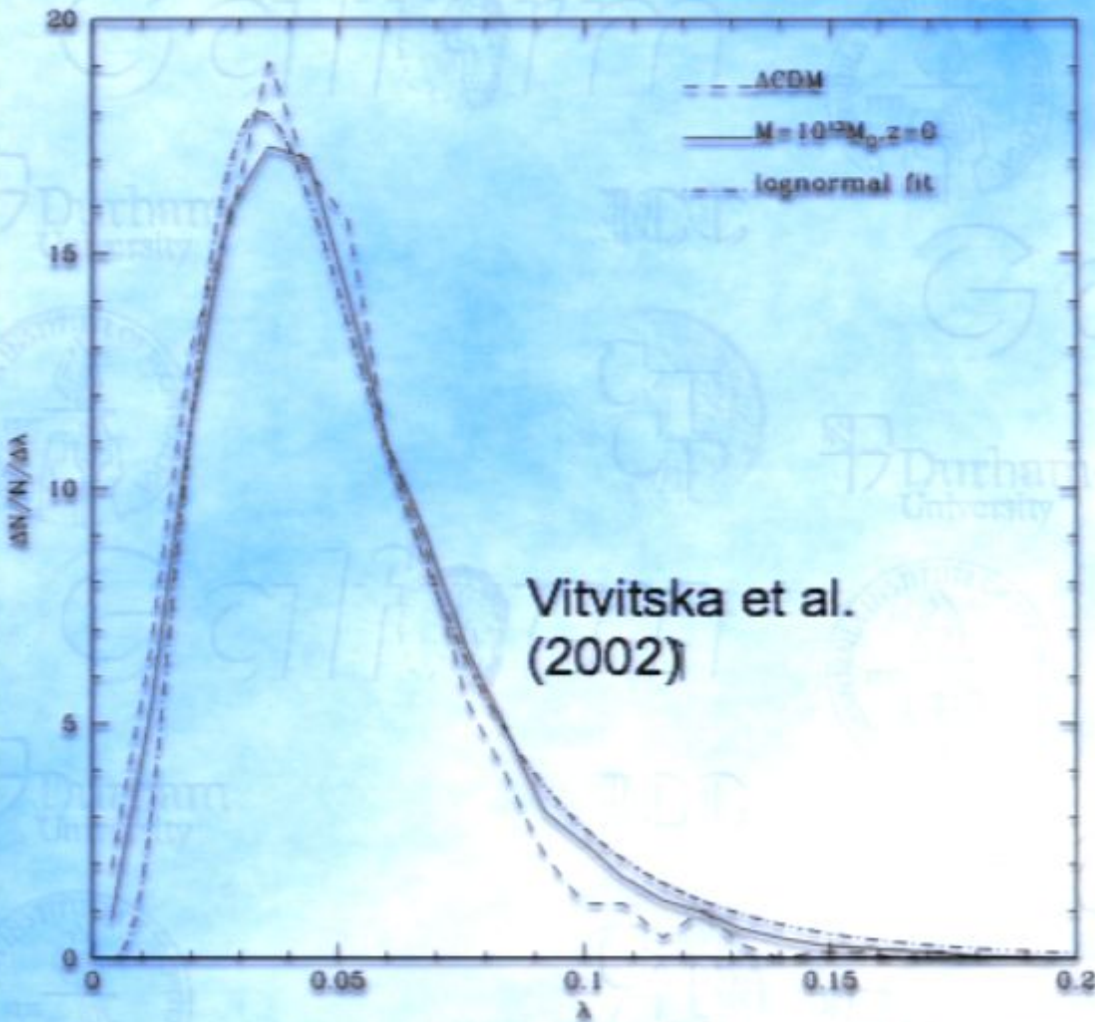
Halo Spins

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- Assume that halo angular momentum arises from orbits of merging subhalos
- Gives reasonable (log-normal) distributions

Halo Spins



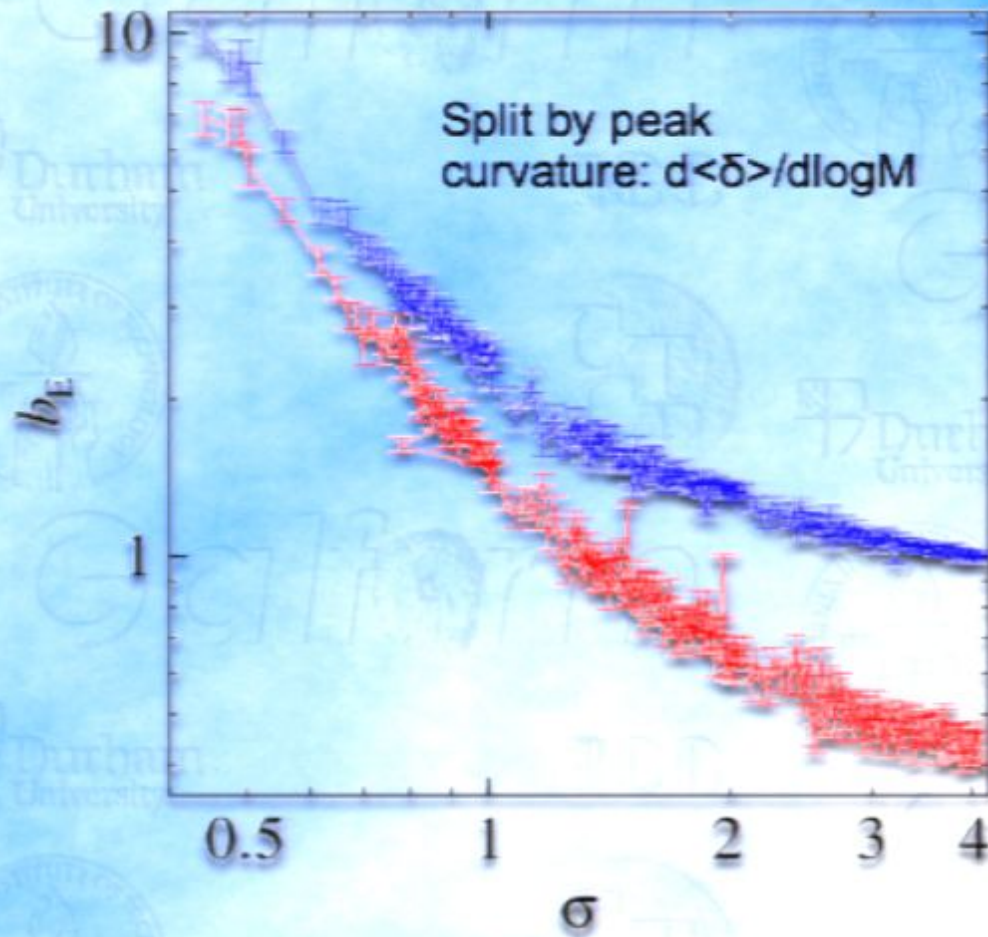
- Assume that halo angular momentum arises from orbits of merging subhalos
- Gives reasonable (log-normal) distributions
- Currently working on testing this using new orbital parameter distributions

Environmental Effects

Environmental Effects

- Recently shown that many environmental effects derivable from Lagrangian density field

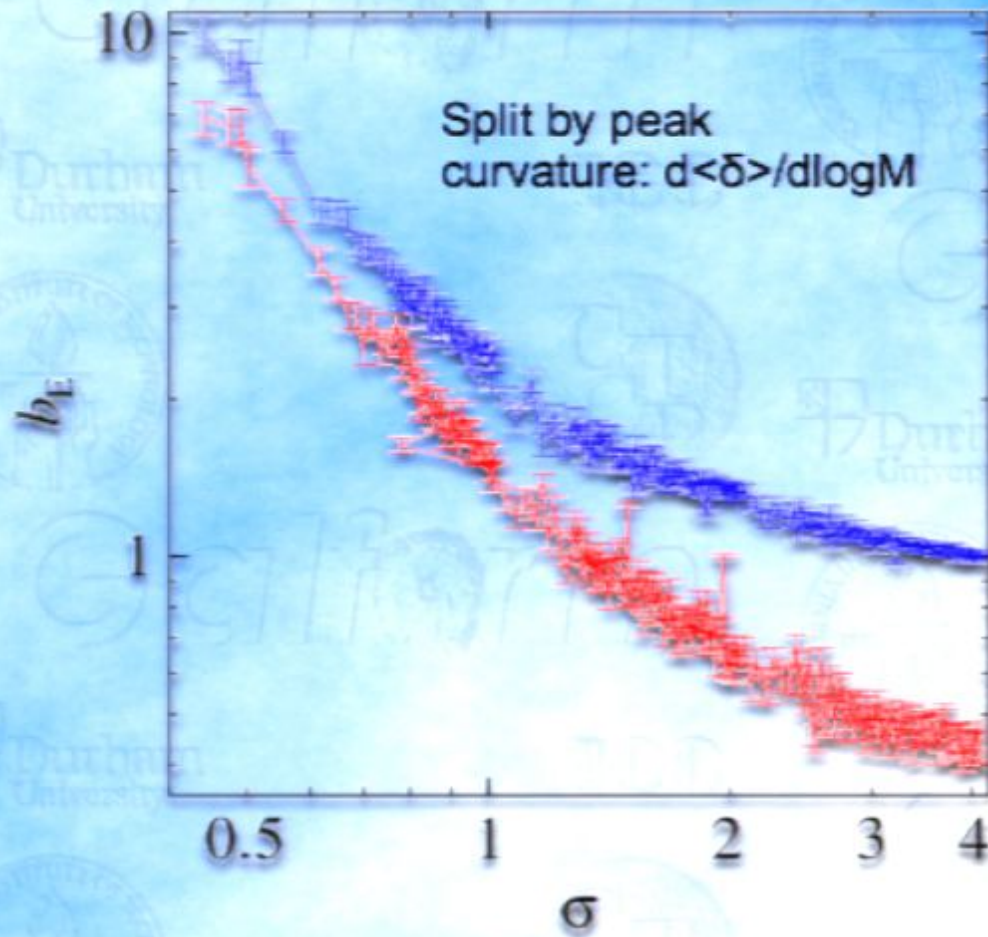
Environmental Effects



Dalal, White & Bond (2008)

- Recently shown that many environmental effects derivable from Lagrangian density field

Environmental Effects



Dalal, White & Bond (2008)

- Recently shown that many environmental effects derivable from Lagrangian density field
- Utilizes curvature etc.
- This could be built into merger trees if some suitable “environment” parameter were attached to them

Merger Dynamics: Orbits

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- What are orbital properties of just merged halos?

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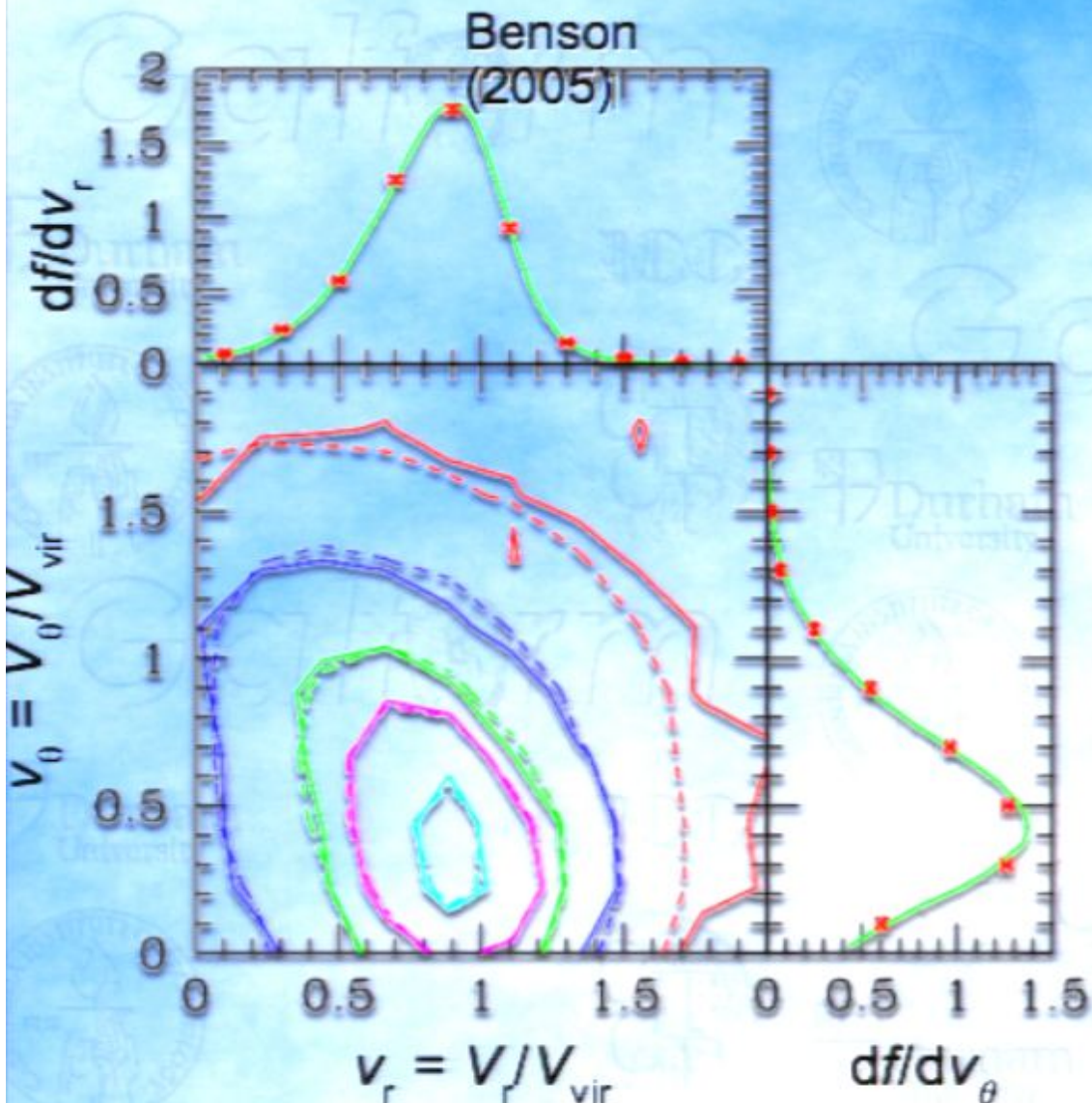
Merger Dynamics: Orbits

- What are orbital properties of just merged halos?
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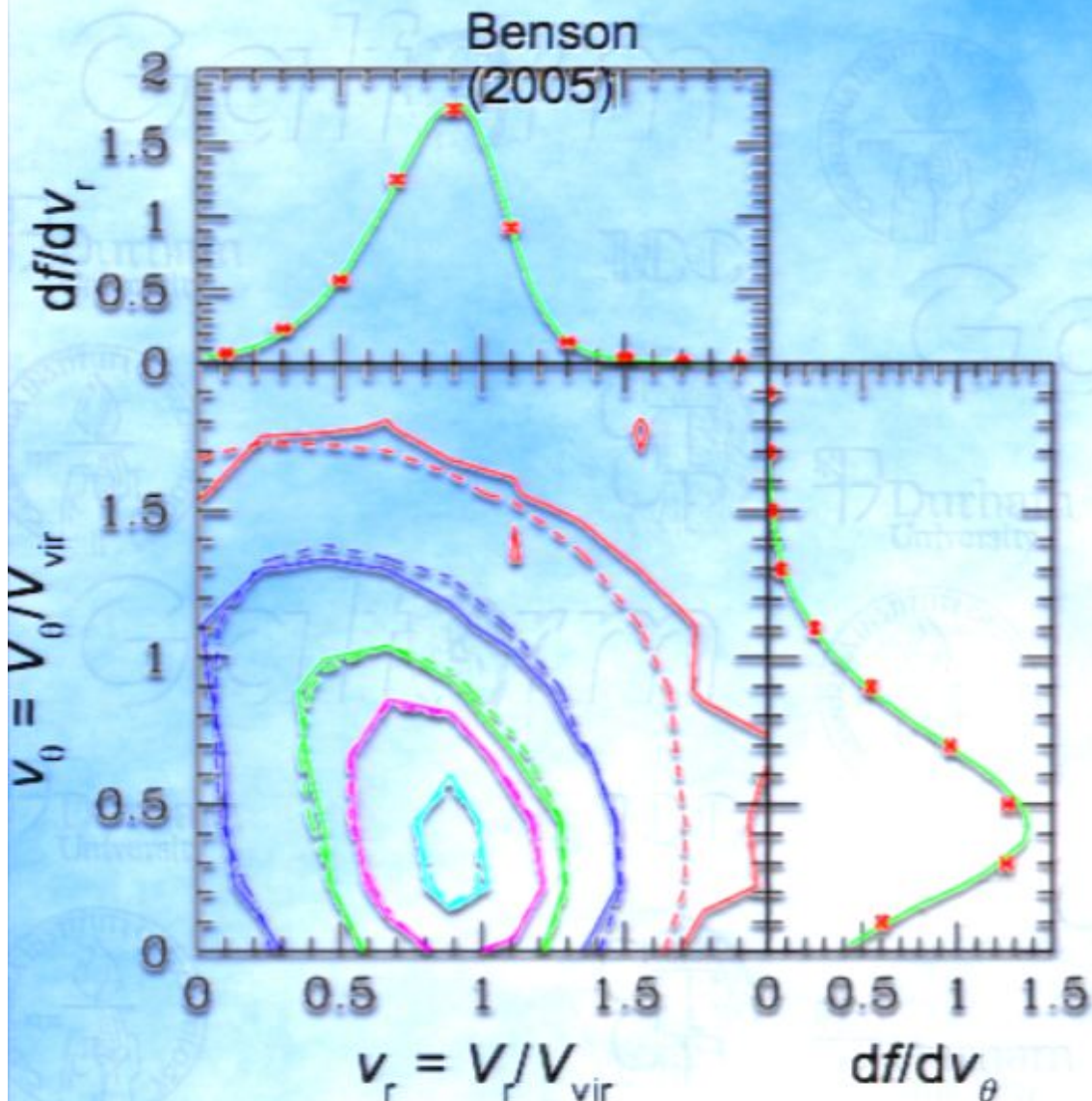
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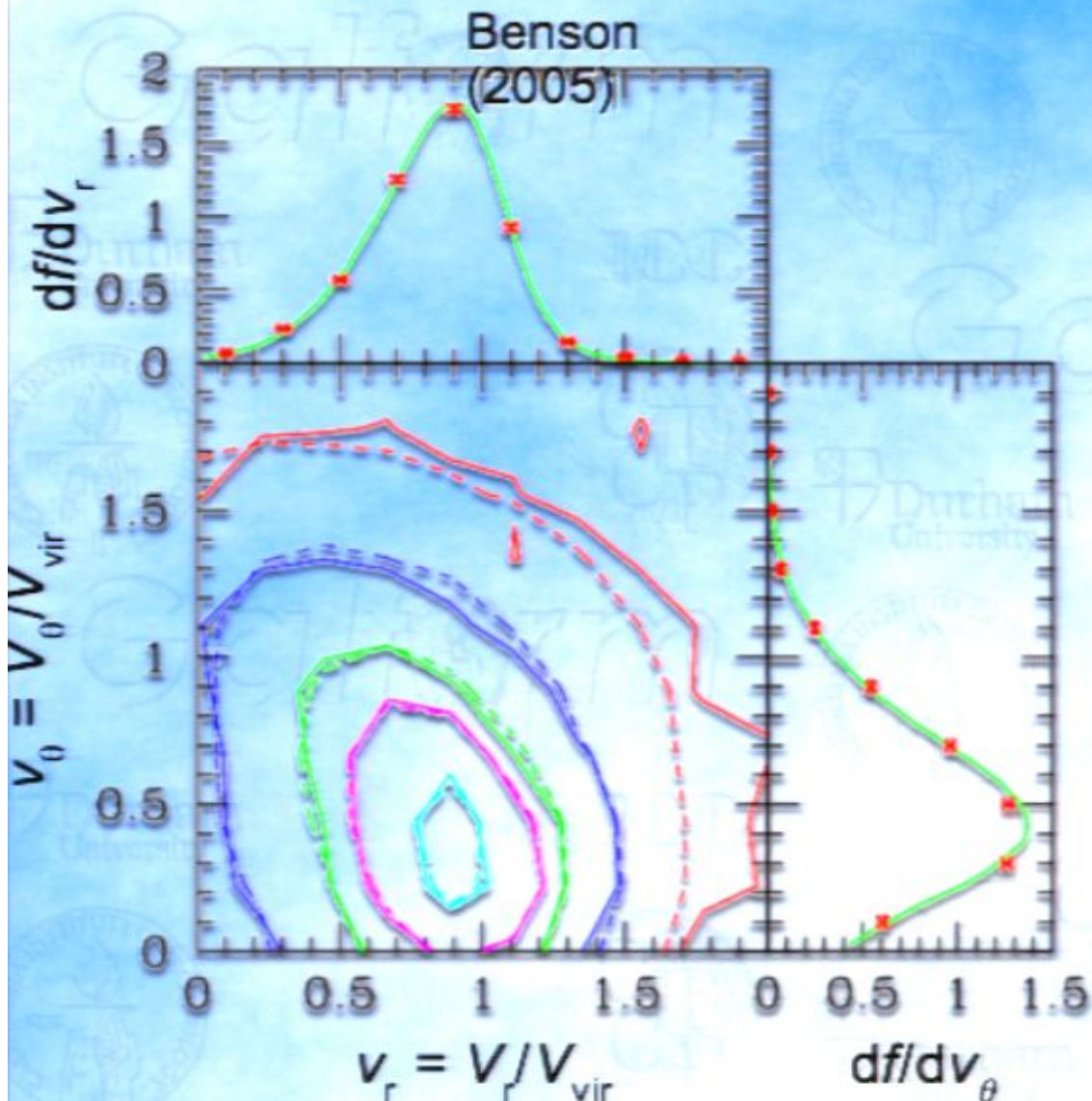
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Merger Dynamics: Orbits



- What are orbital properties of just merged halos?
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 - ◆ *N-body simulation*
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 - ◆ *Find those about to merge*
- Distribution of orbital velocities
- Measured to very good precision

Subhalo Dynamics

Dark matter halo forms.
Later becomes a satellite
in a larger halo

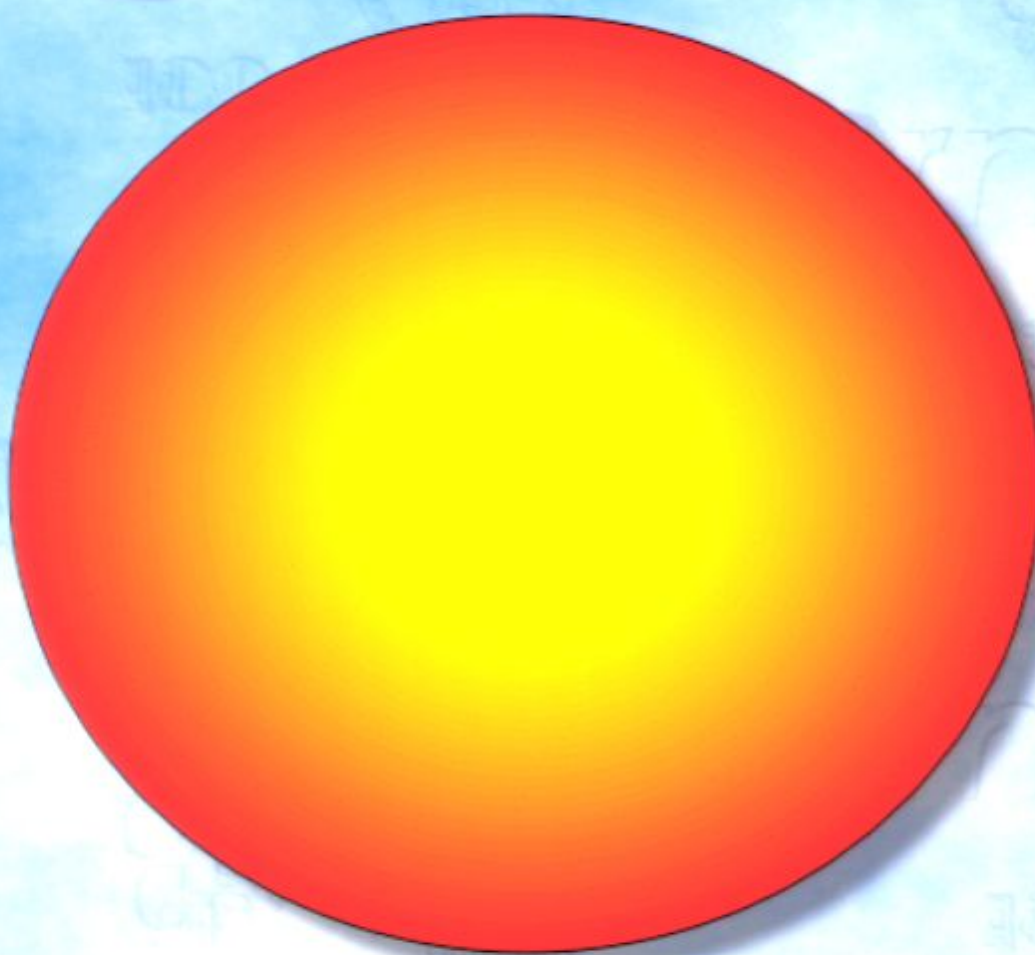


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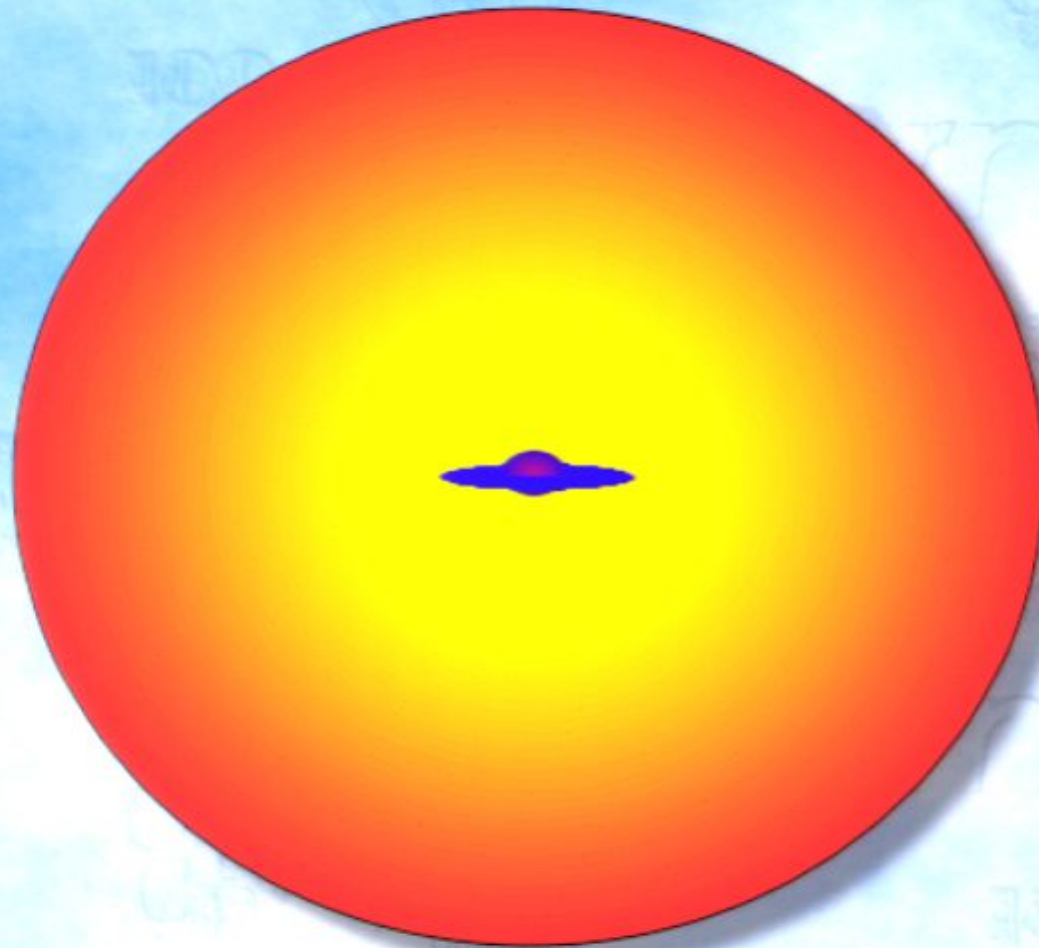
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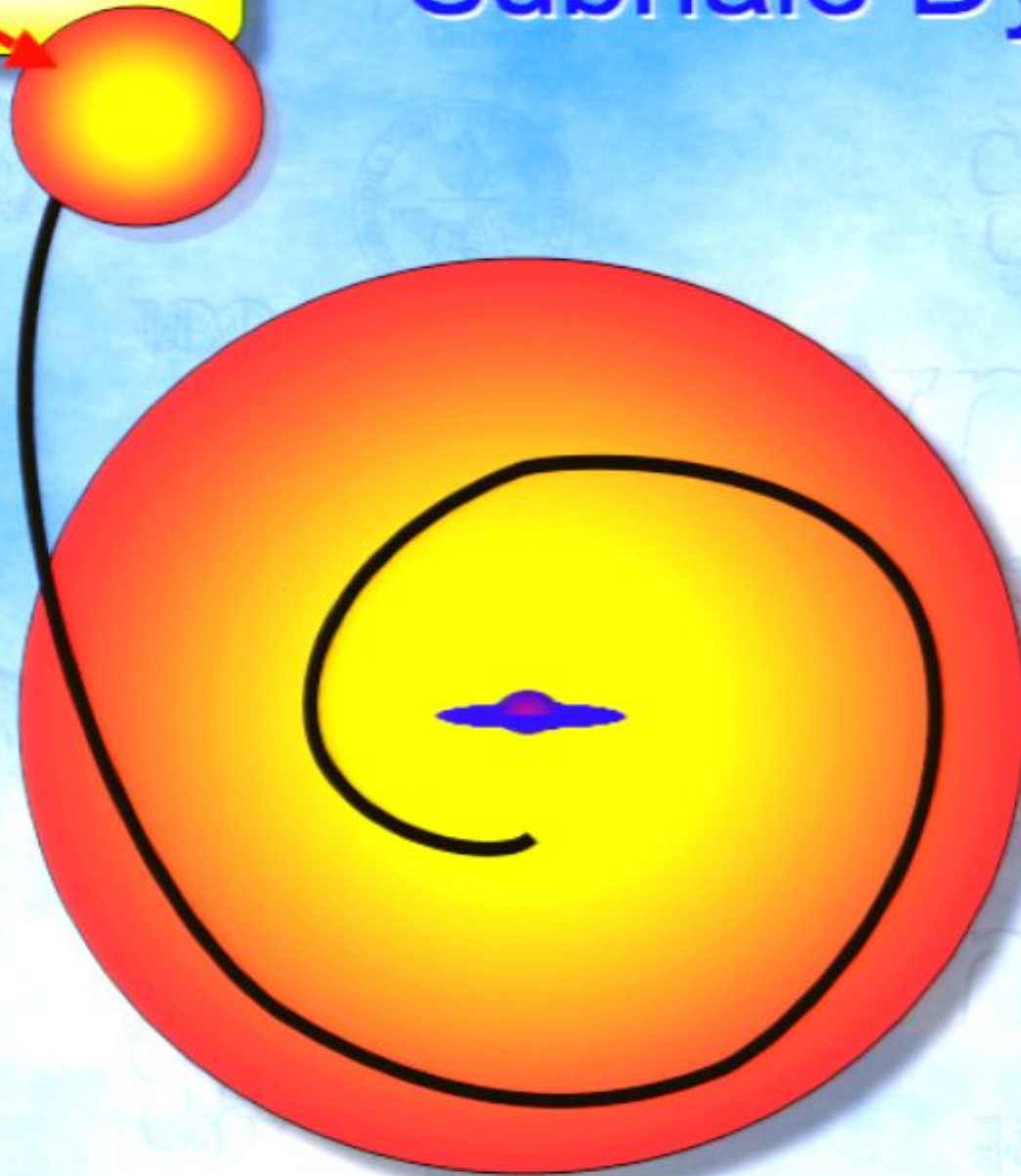


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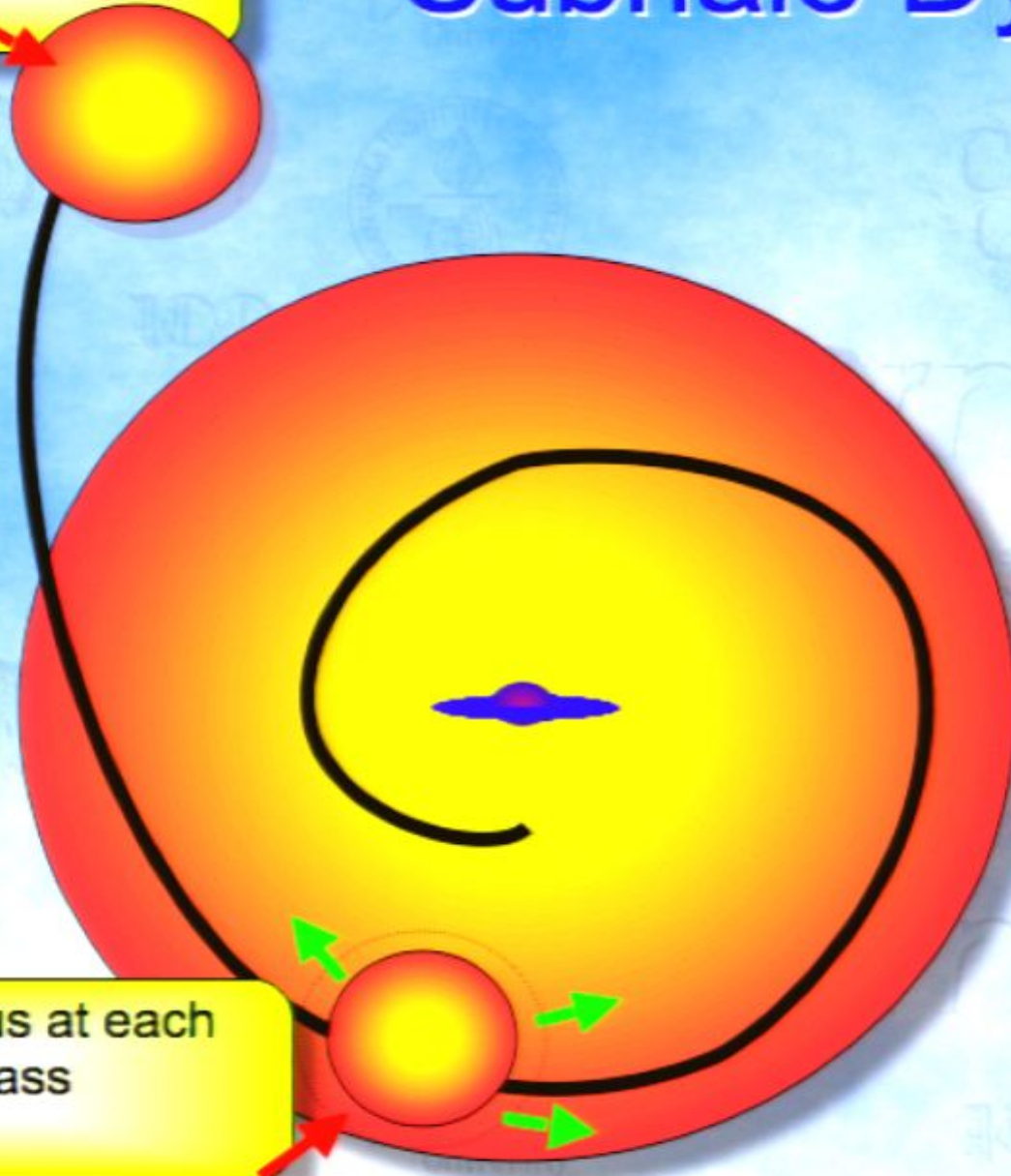
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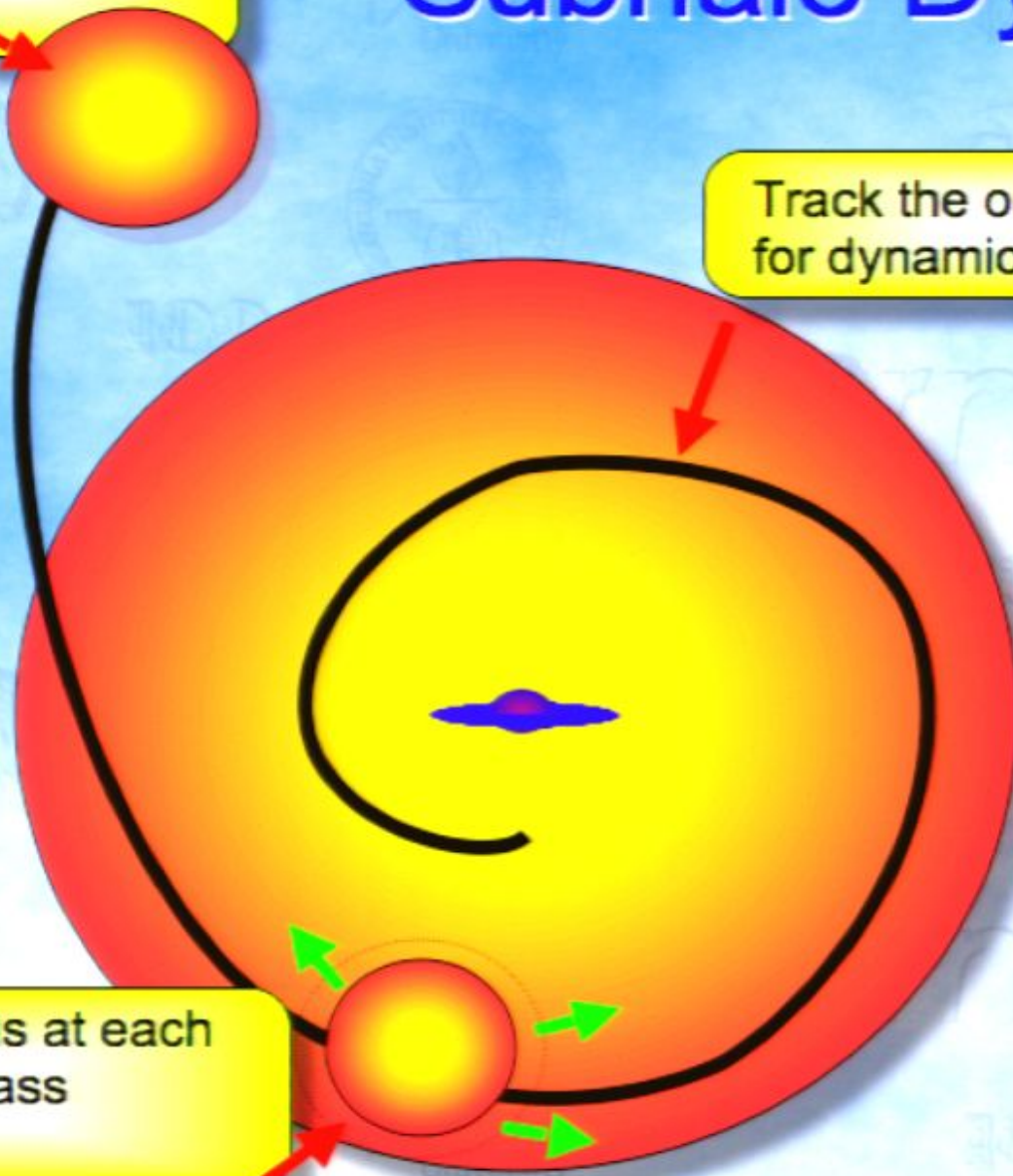
Calculate tidal radius at each
point in the orbit. Mass
beyond this is lost.

Subhalo Dynamics

Dark matter halo forms.
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Track the orbit accounting
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Calculate tidal radius at each
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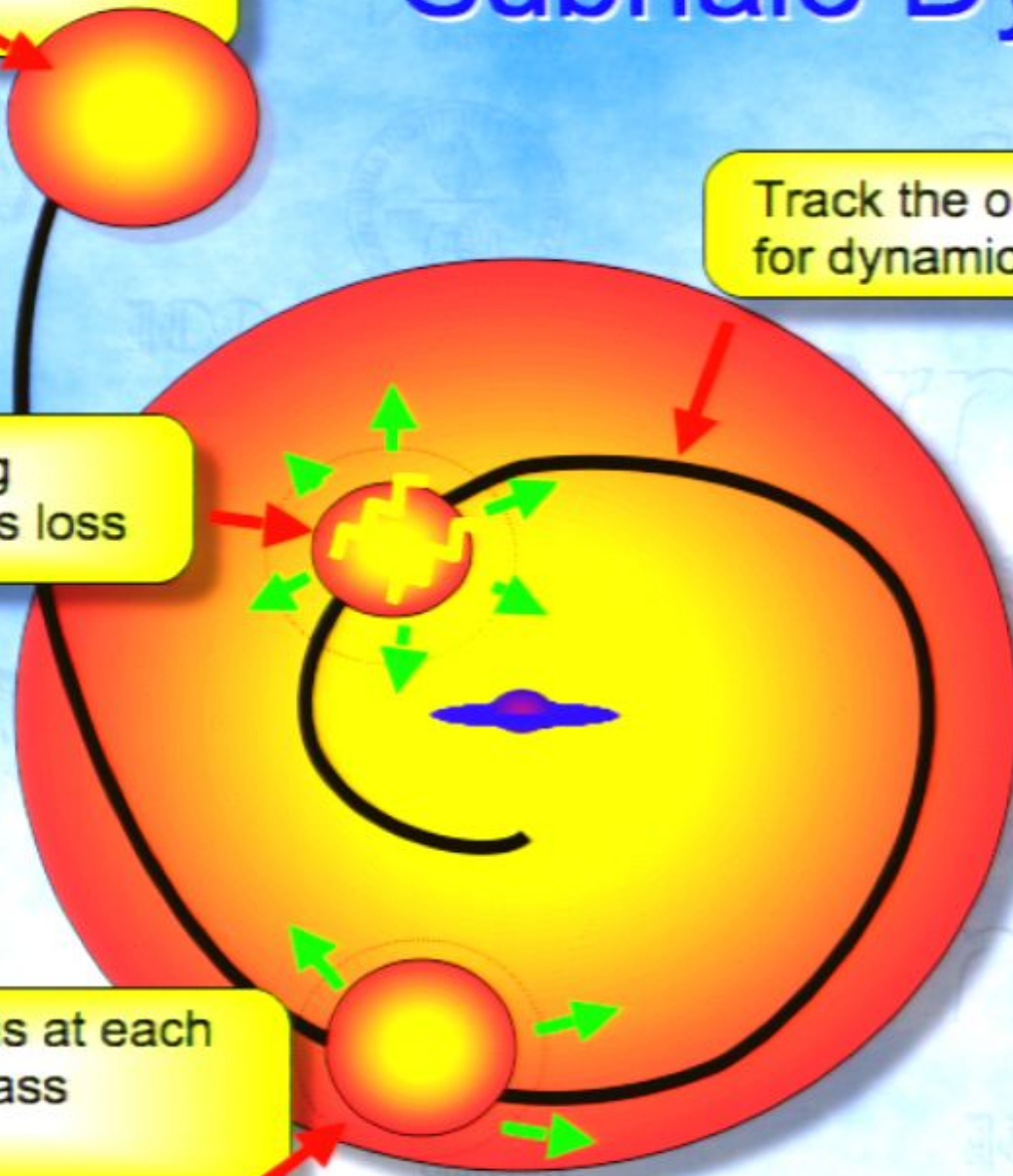
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Track the orbit accounting
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Gravitational heating
leads to further mass loss

Calculate tidal radius at each
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Subhalo Dynamics

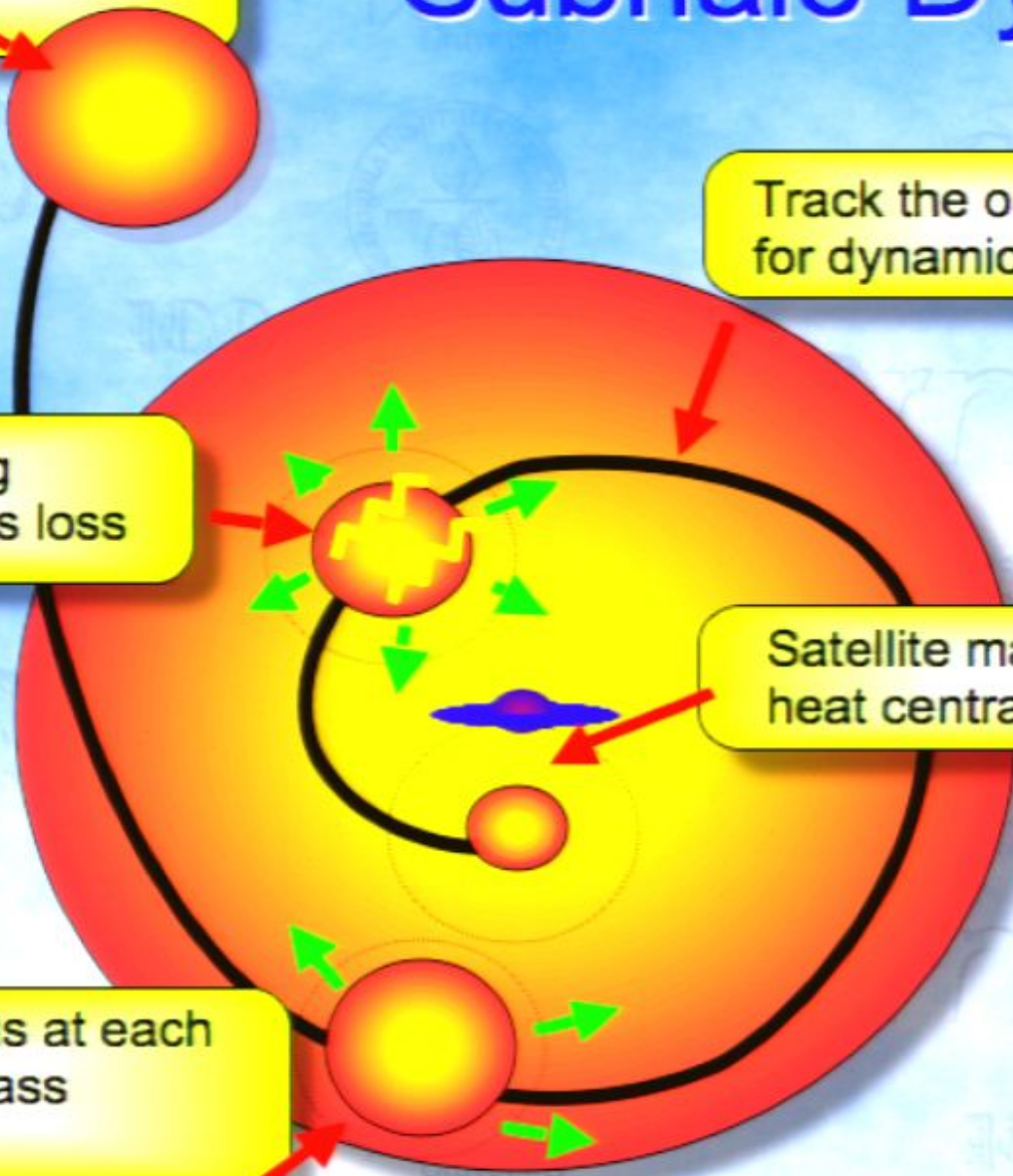
Dark matter halo forms.
Later becomes a satellite
in a larger halo

Track the orbit accounting
for dynamical friction

Gravitational heating
leads to further mass loss

Satellite may eventually
heat central galaxy disk

Calculate tidal radius at each
point in the orbit. Mass
beyond this is lost.



Subhalo Mass Function

Subhalo Mass Function

- Dynamics of substructures followed by model
- Tracks:

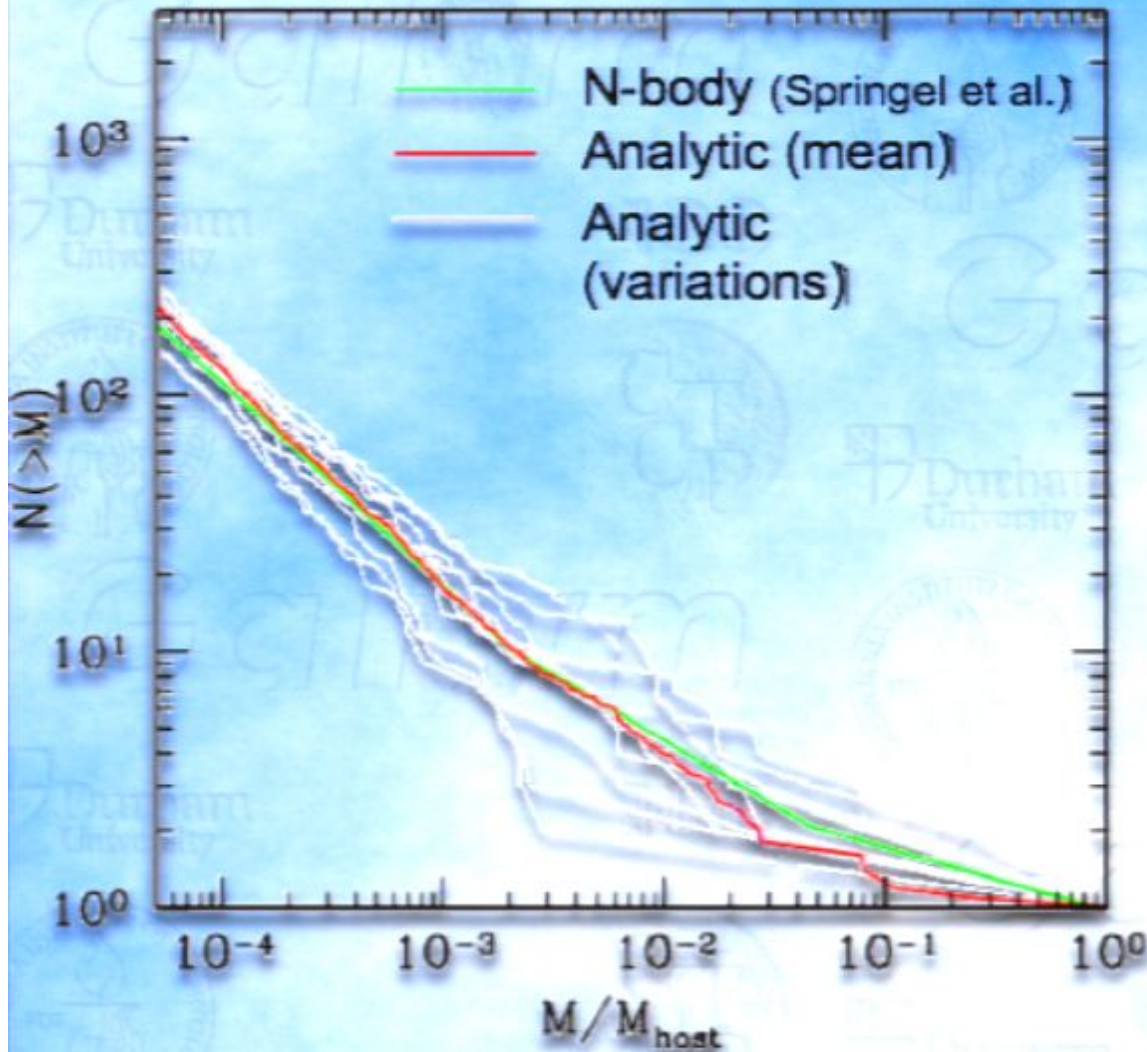
Subhalo Mass Function

- Dynamics of substructures followed by model
- Tracks:
 - ◆ Orbit
 - ◆ *Dynamical friction*

Subhalo Mass Function

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Subhalo Mass Function



- Dynamics of substructures followed by model
- Tracks:
 - ◆ Orbit
 - ◆ Dynamical friction
 - ◆ Tidal mass loss
 - ◆ Gravitational heating
- Number of substructures agrees well with N-body calculations

Comparison with N-body: Orbits

Comparison with N-body: Orbits

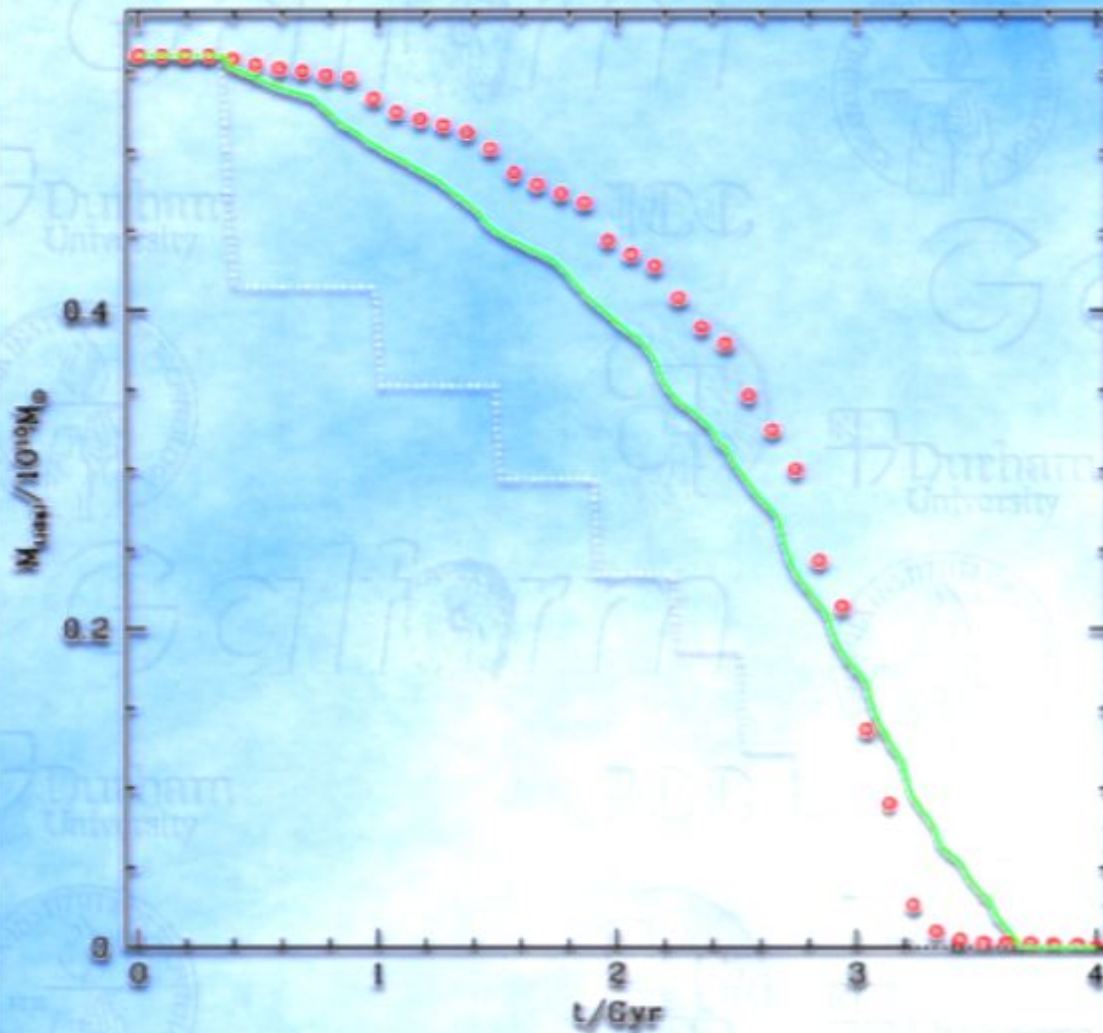
- Best fit parameters:

$$f_{\text{orb}} = 2.0,$$

$$f_{\text{halo}} = 1.5, f_{\text{disk}} = 3.5,$$

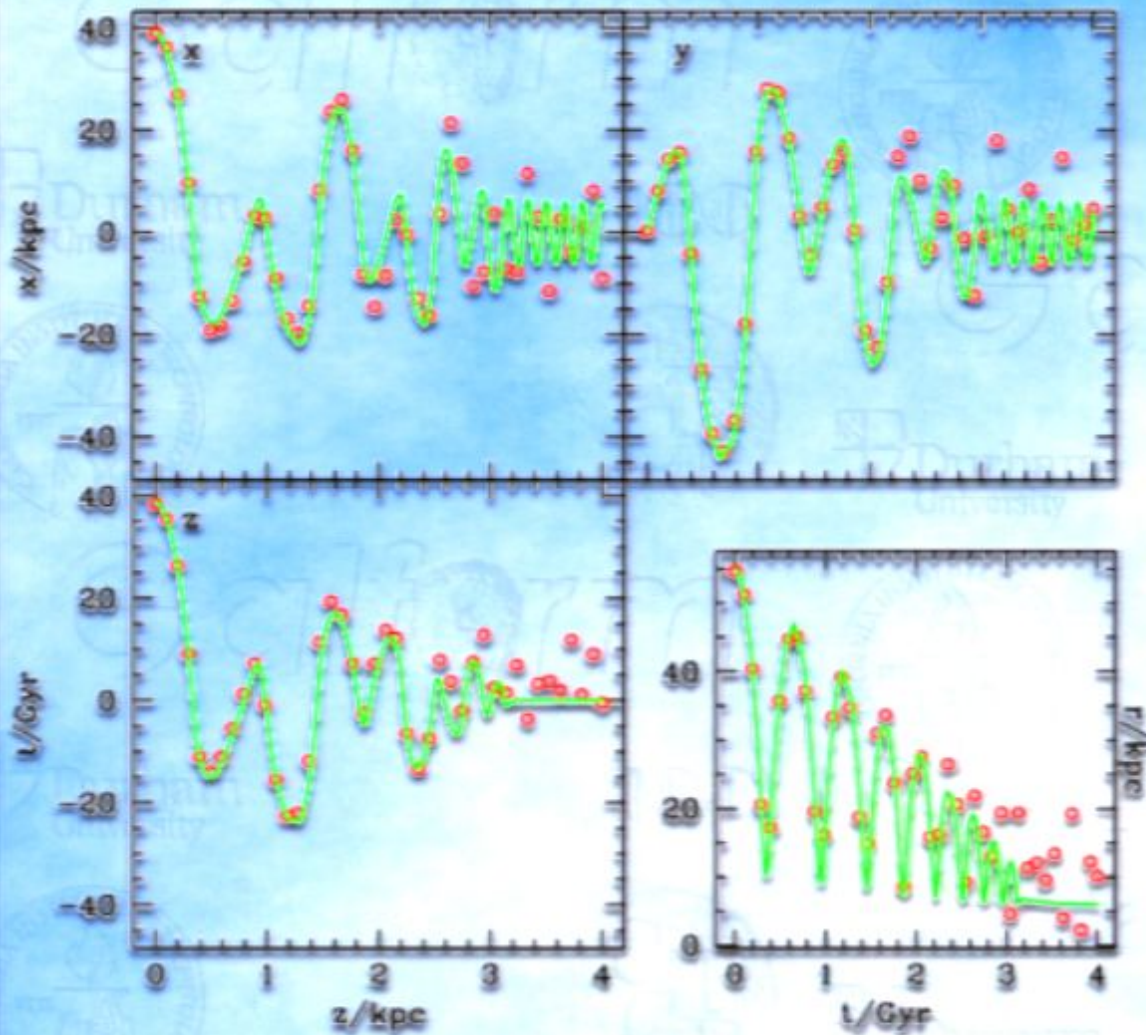
$$\chi^2_{\text{p}} = 1.5$$

Comparison with N-body: Orbits



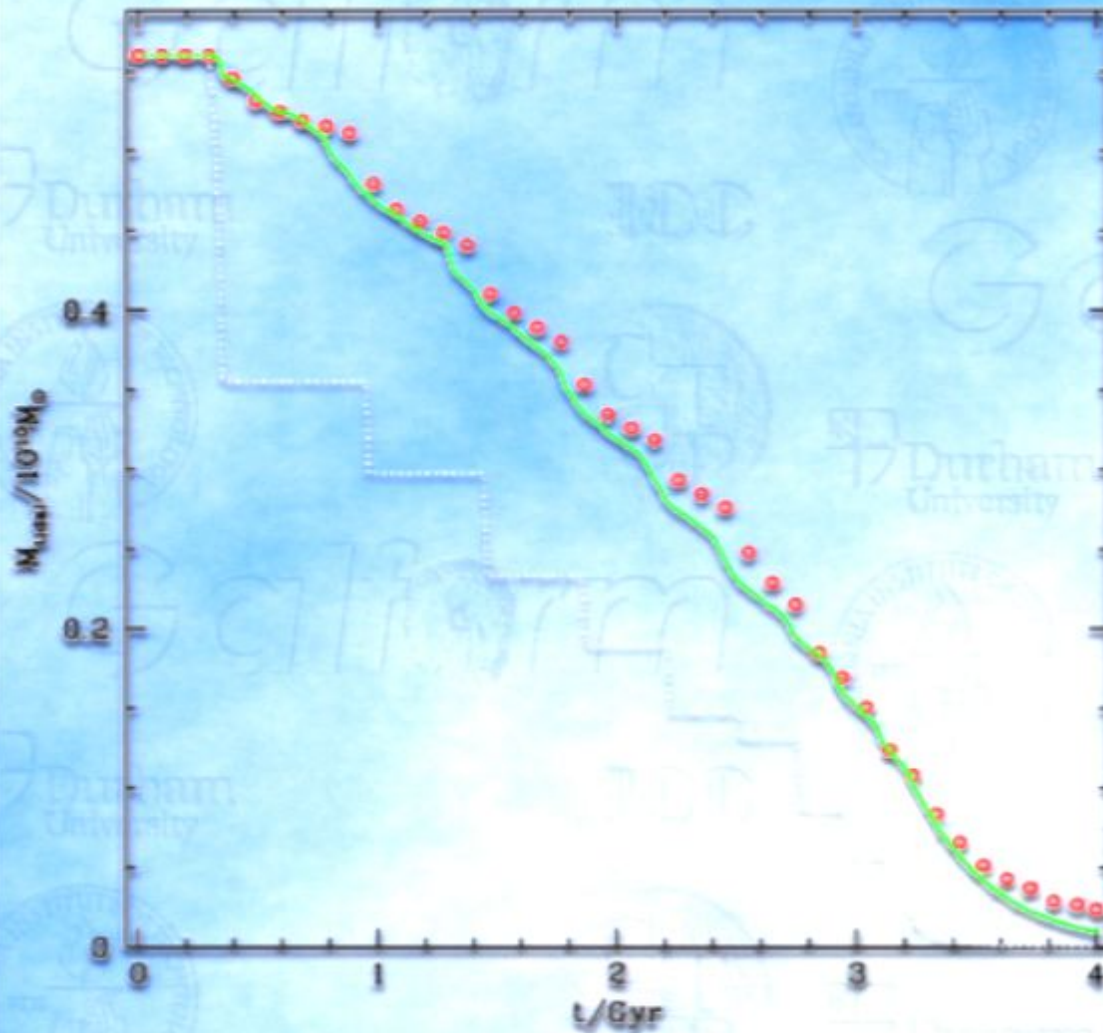
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- Models with no disk-fit very well

Comparison with N-body: Orbits



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Comparison with N-body: Orbits



- Best fit parameters:

$$f_{\text{orb}} = 2.0,$$

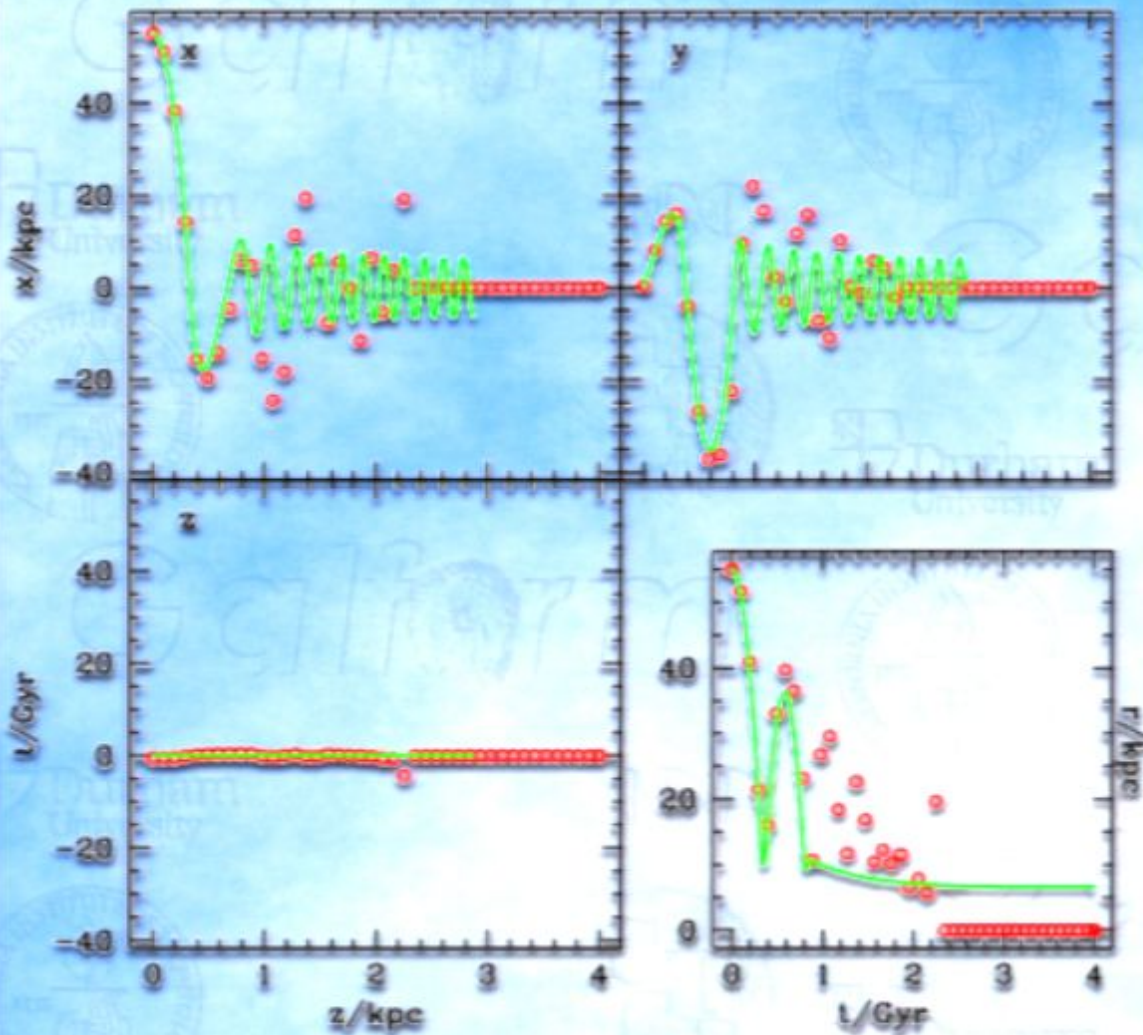
$$f_{\text{halo}} = 1.5, f_{\text{disk}} = 3.5,$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{min}} = 1.5$$

- Models with no disk-fit very well

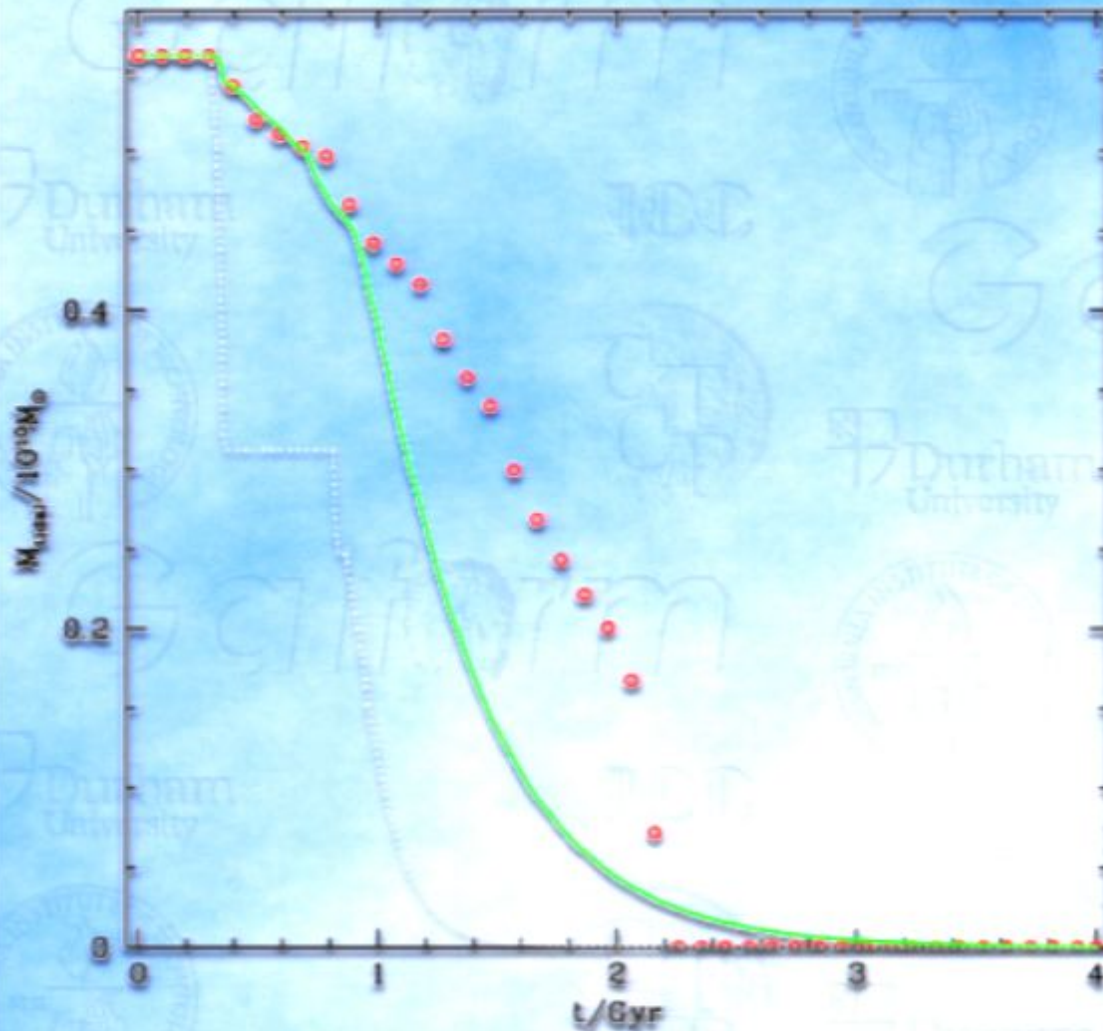
- Still good when disk included...

Comparison with N-body: Orbits



- Best fit parameters:
 $f_{\text{orb}} = 2.0$,
 $f_{\text{halo}} = 1.5, f_{\text{disk}} = 3.5$,
 $\sigma_{\text{h}} = 1.5$
- Models with no disk-fit very well
- Still good when disk included...

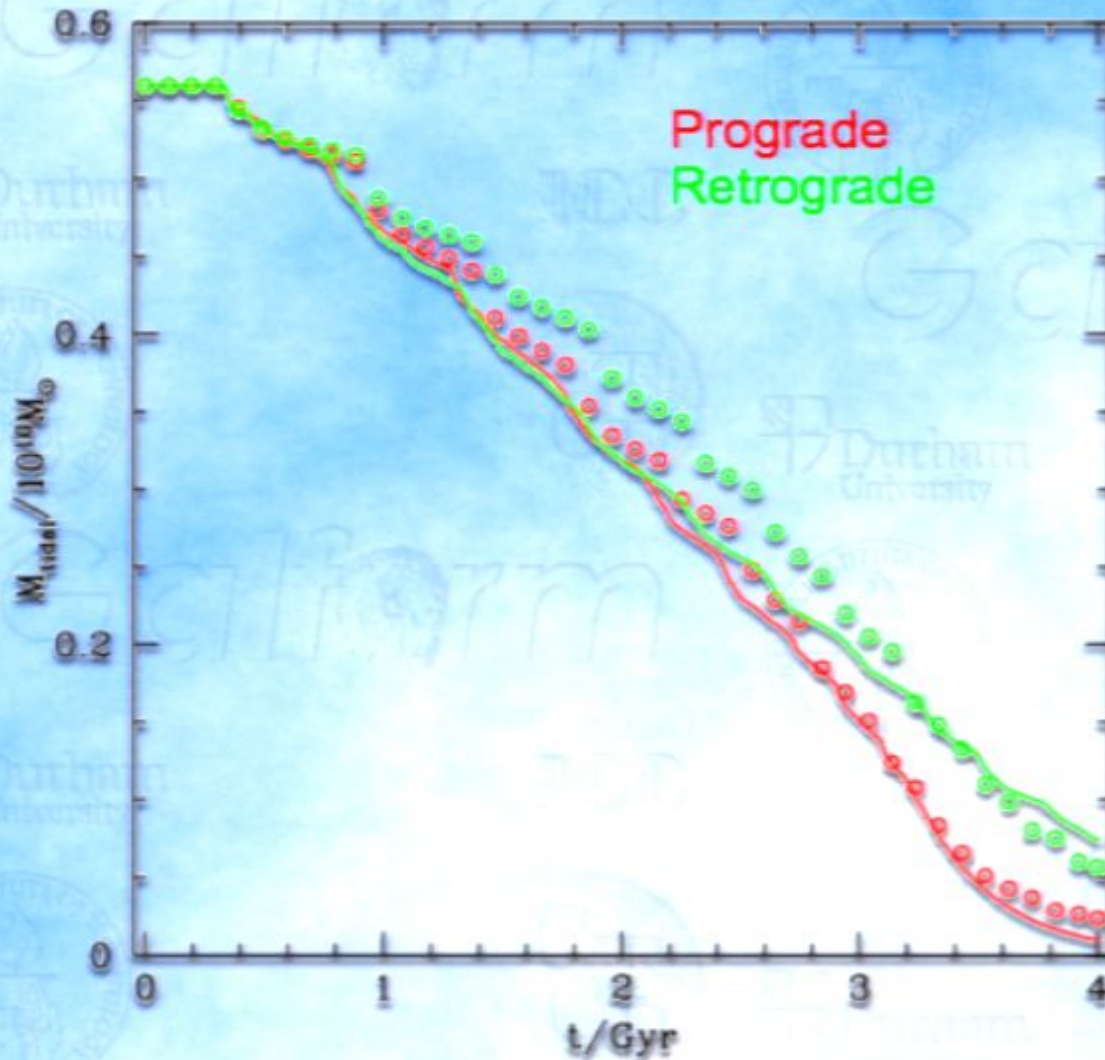
Comparison with N-body: Orbits



- Best fit parameters:
 $f_{\text{orb}} = 2.0$,
 $f_{\text{halo}} = 1.5, f_{\text{disk}} = 3.5$,
 $\chi^2_{\text{min}} = 1.5$
- Models with no disk-fit very well
- Still good when disk included...
- ...except for orbits in the disk plane

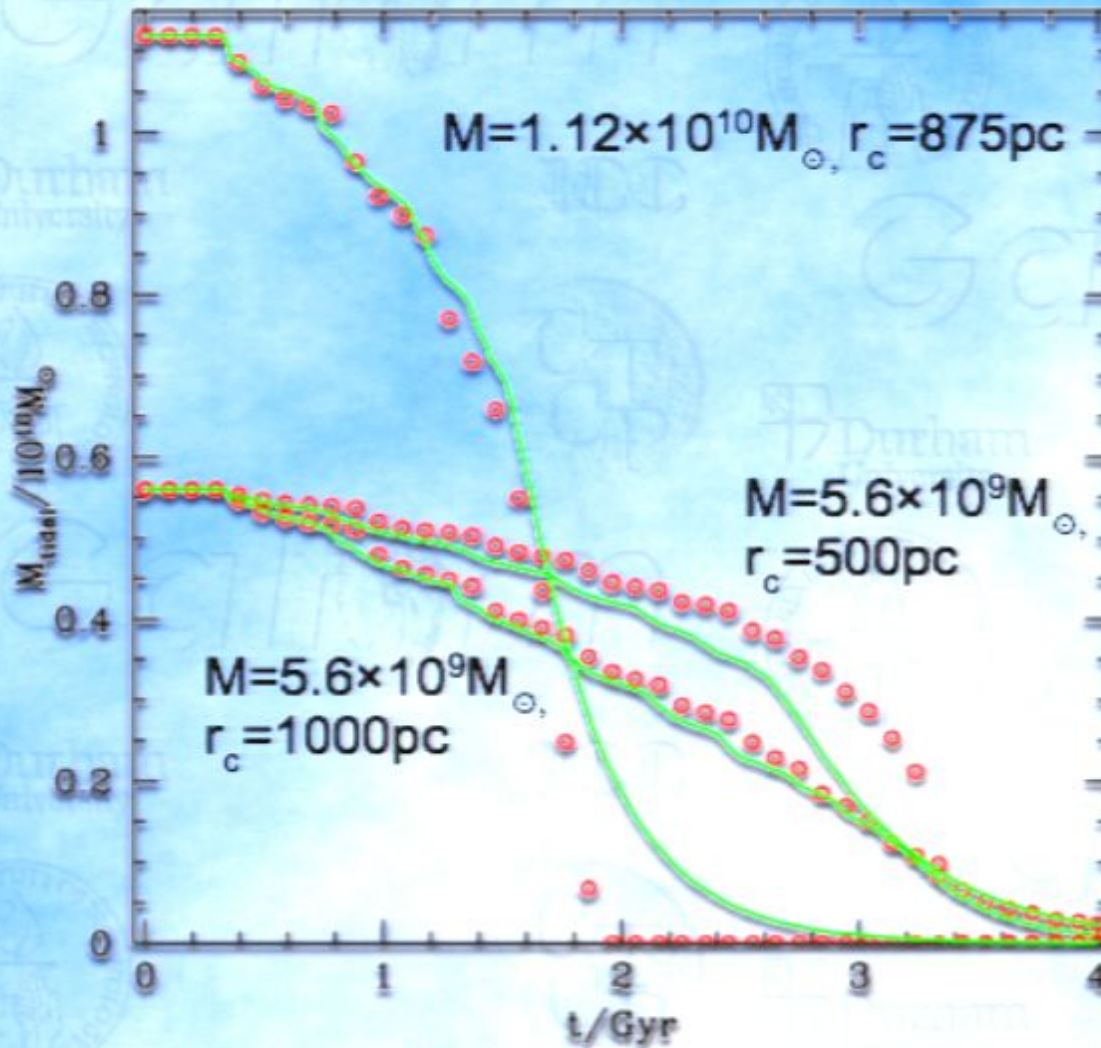
Comparison with N-body: Trends

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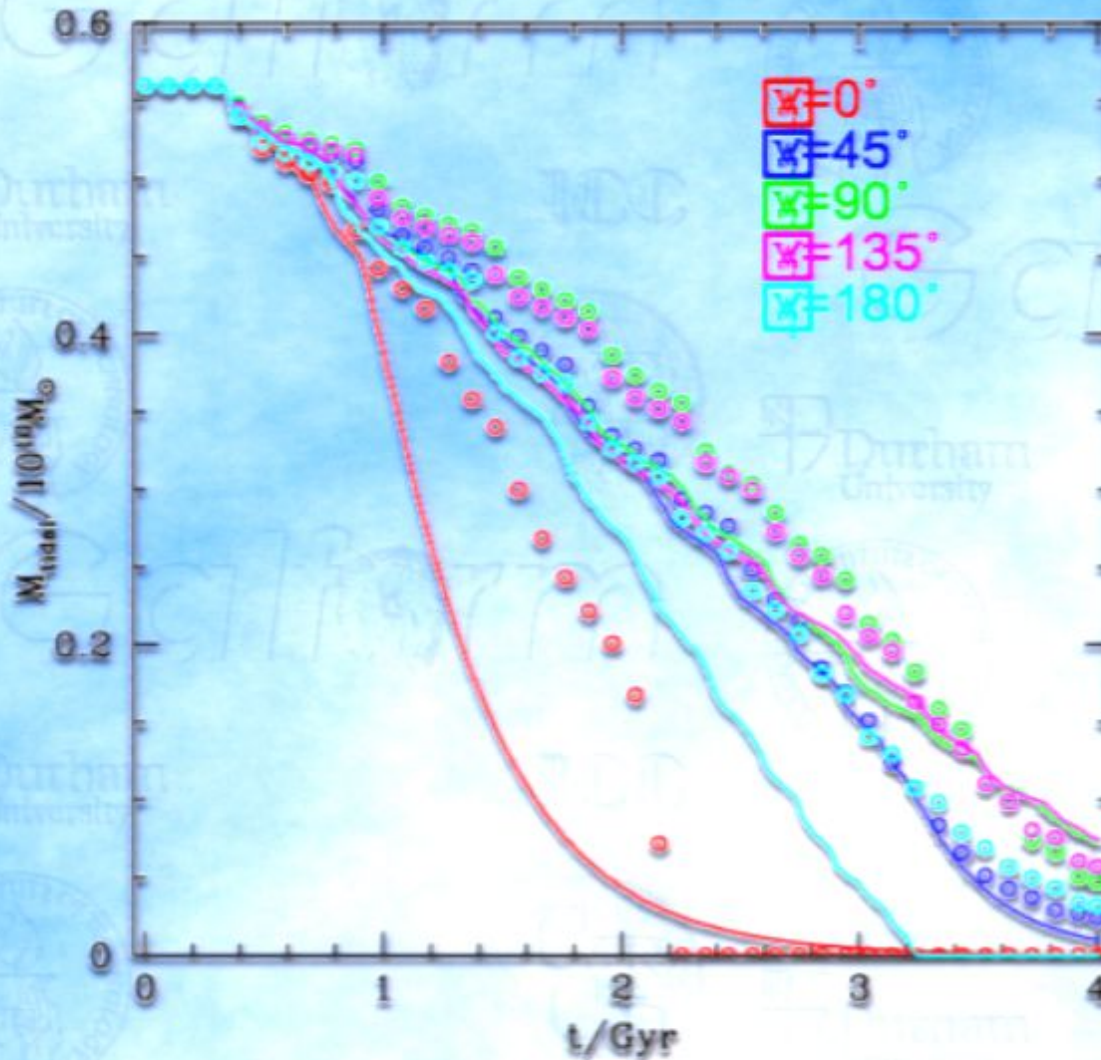
- Prograde/retrograde

Comparison with N-body: Trends



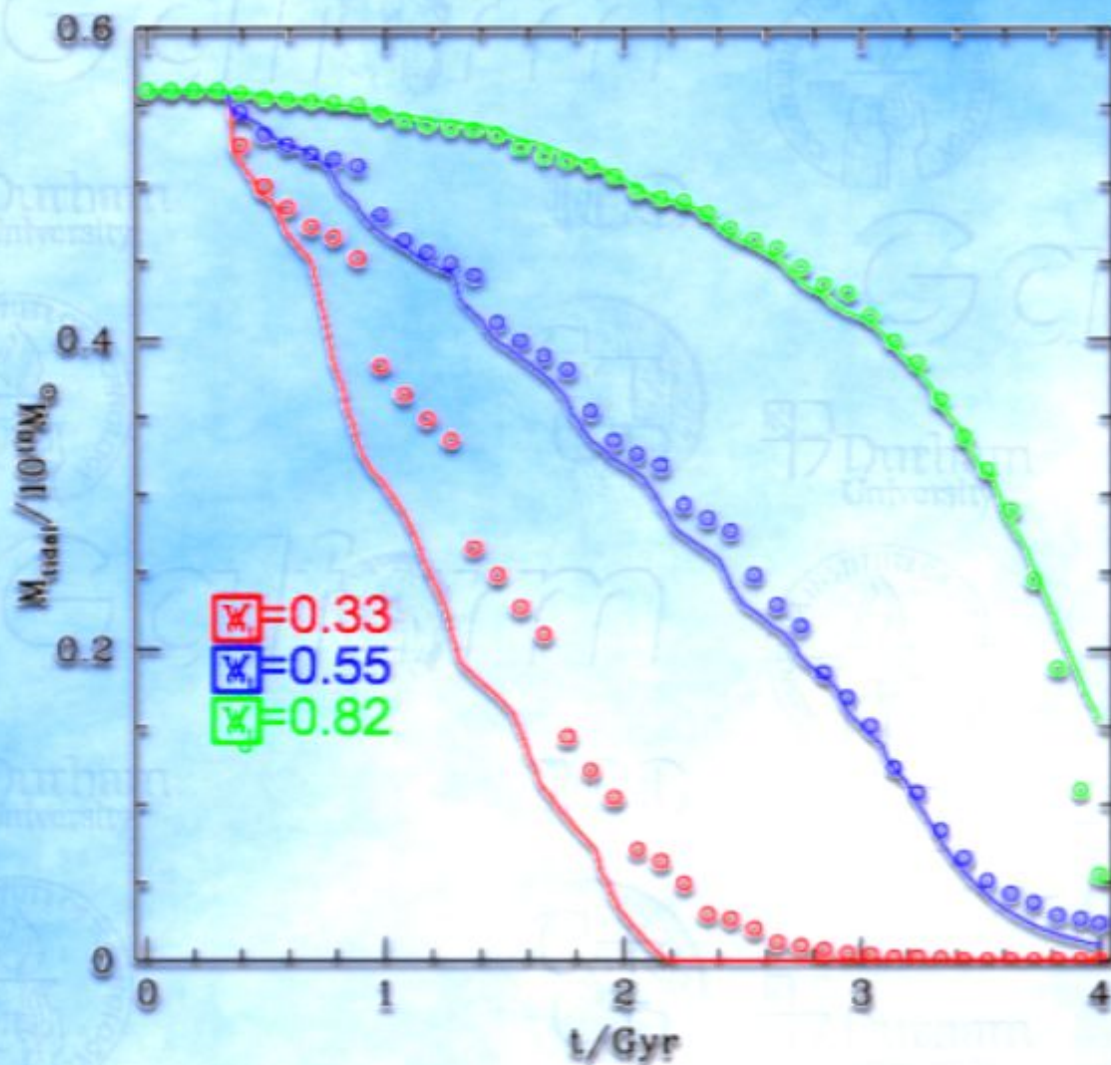
- Prograde/retrograde
- Satellite mass/profile

Comparison with N-body: Trends



- Prograde/retrograde
- Satellite mass/profile
- Orbital inclination

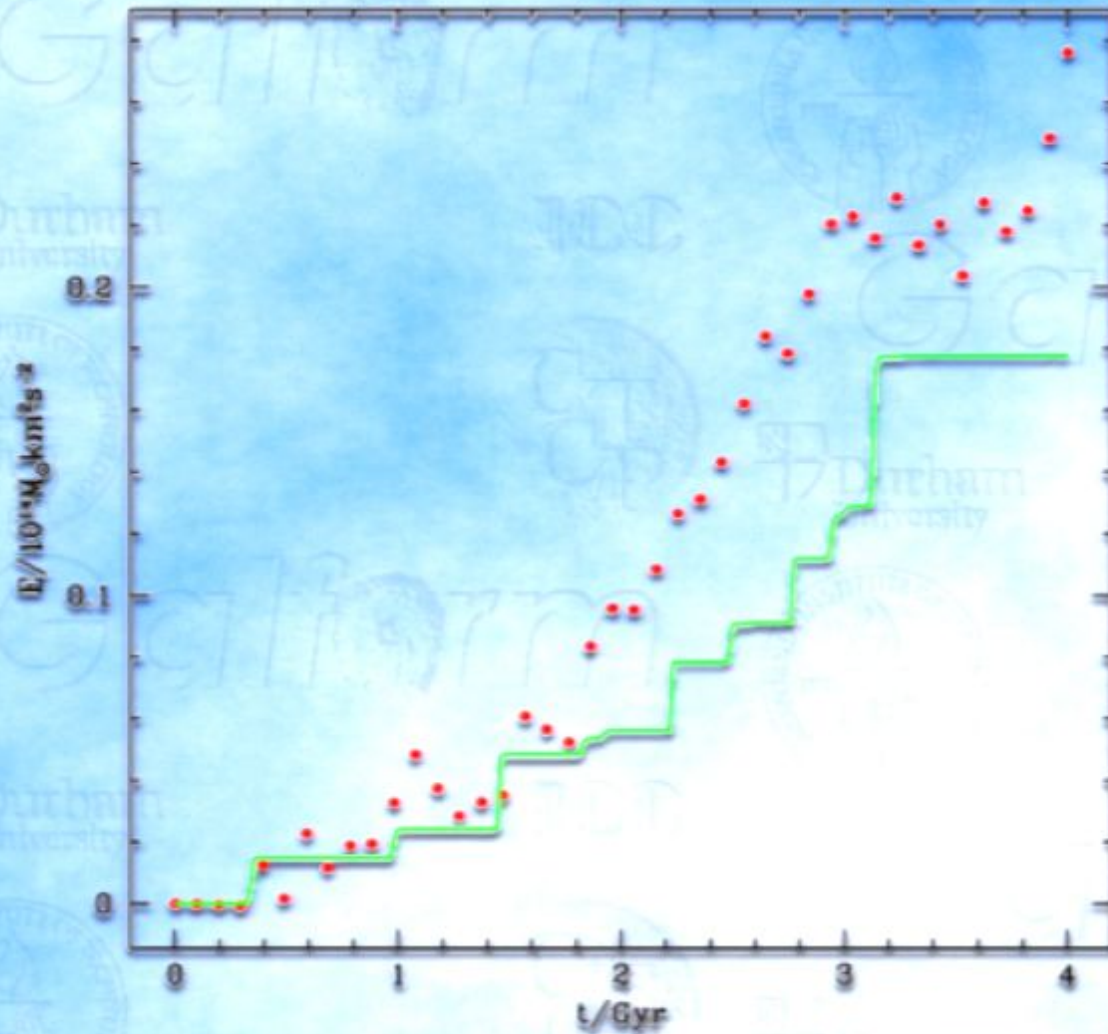
Comparison with N-body: Trends



- Prograde/retrograde
- Satellite mass/profile
- Orbital inclination
- Circularity

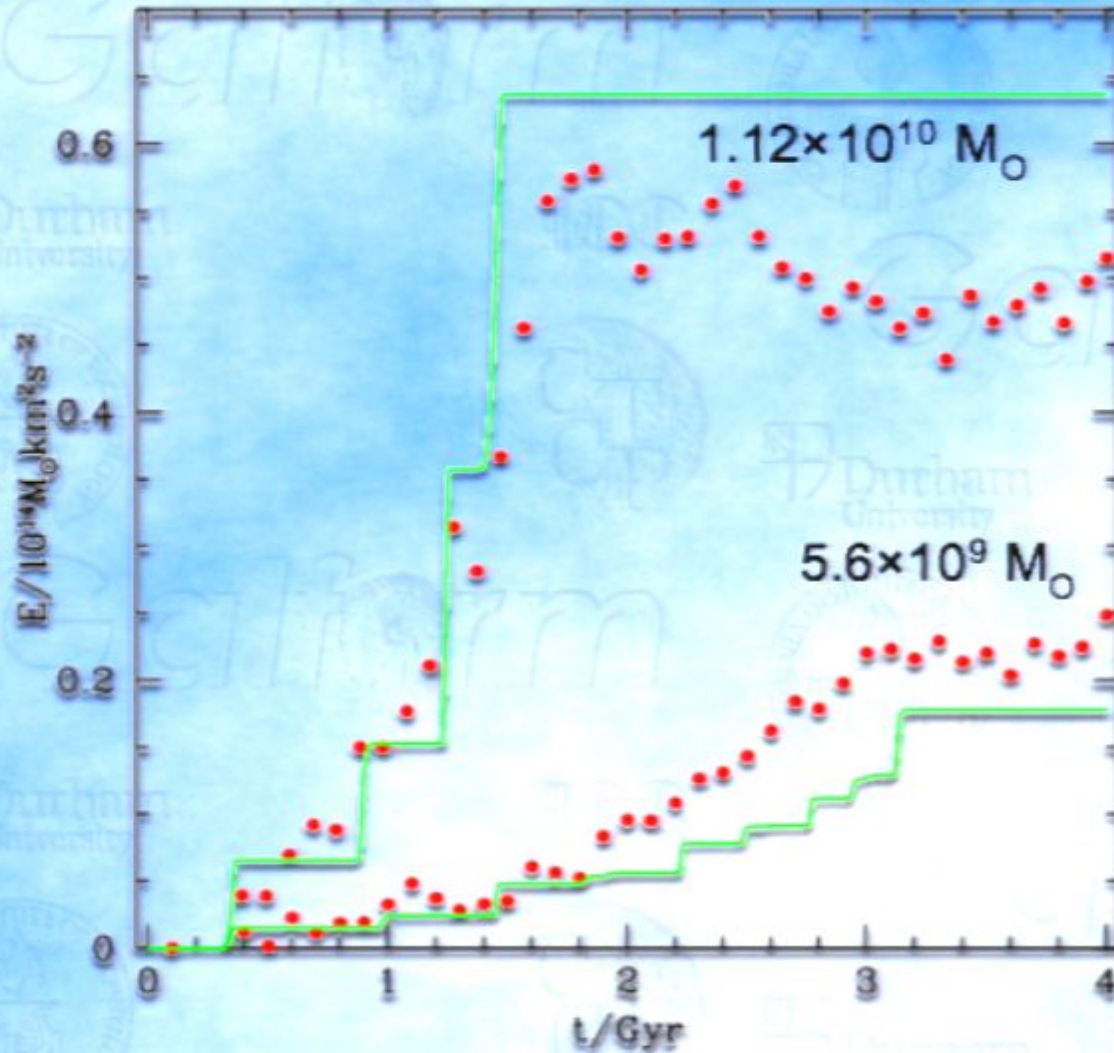
Comparison with N-body: Energy

Comparison with N-body: Energy



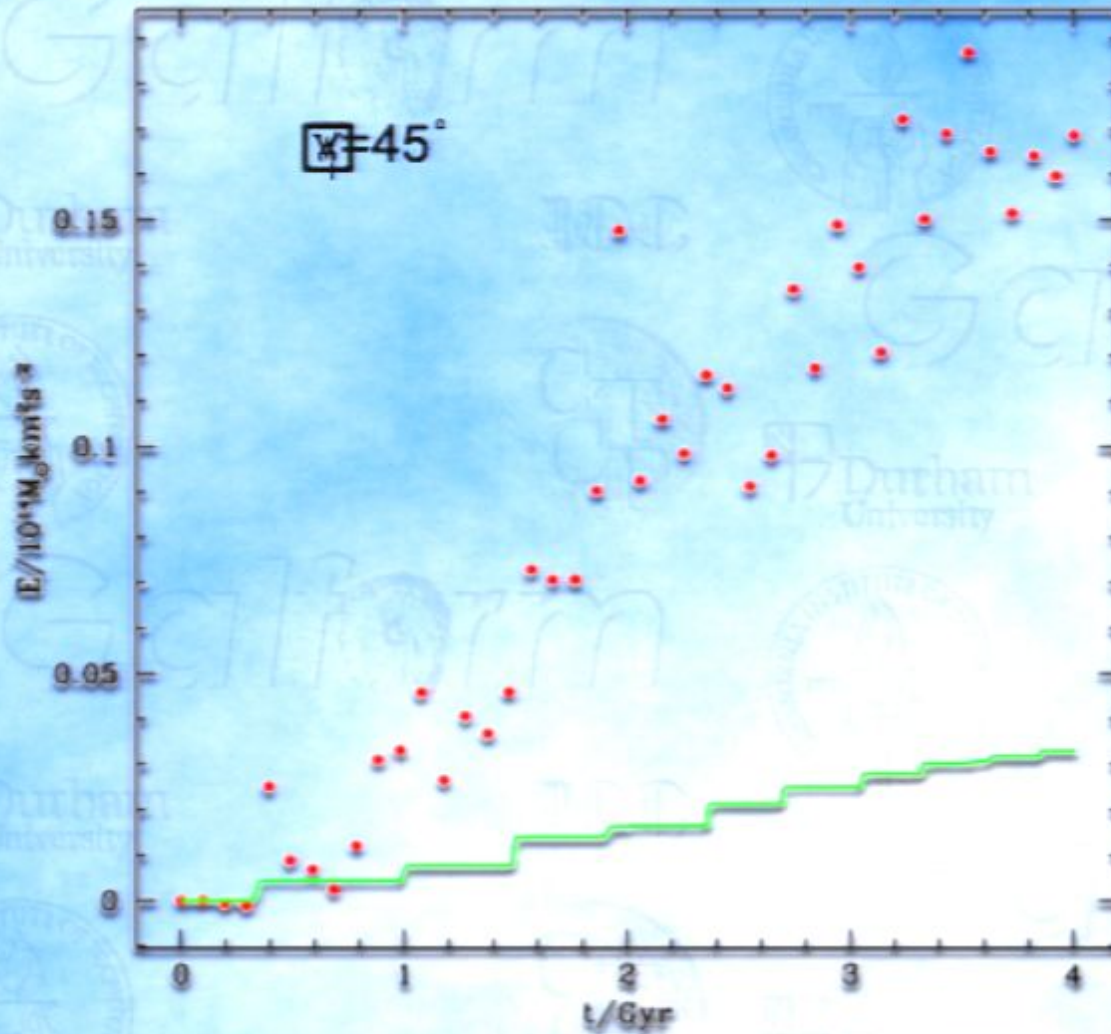
- Agreement not so good here, but the N-body results aren't reliable....

Comparison with N-body: Energy



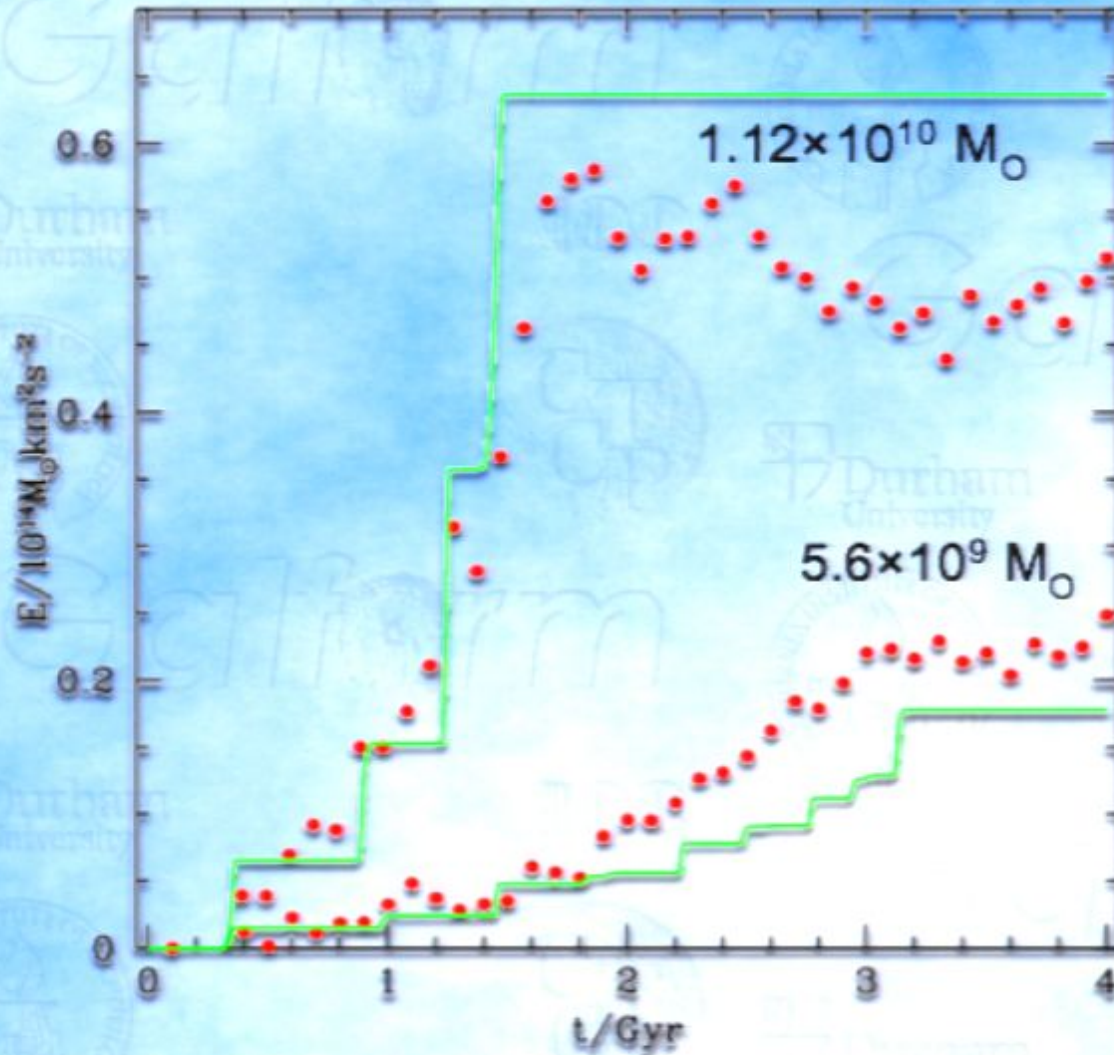
- Agreement not so good here, but the N-body results aren't reliable....
- Dependence on mass of satellite.....
OK

Comparison with N-body: Energy



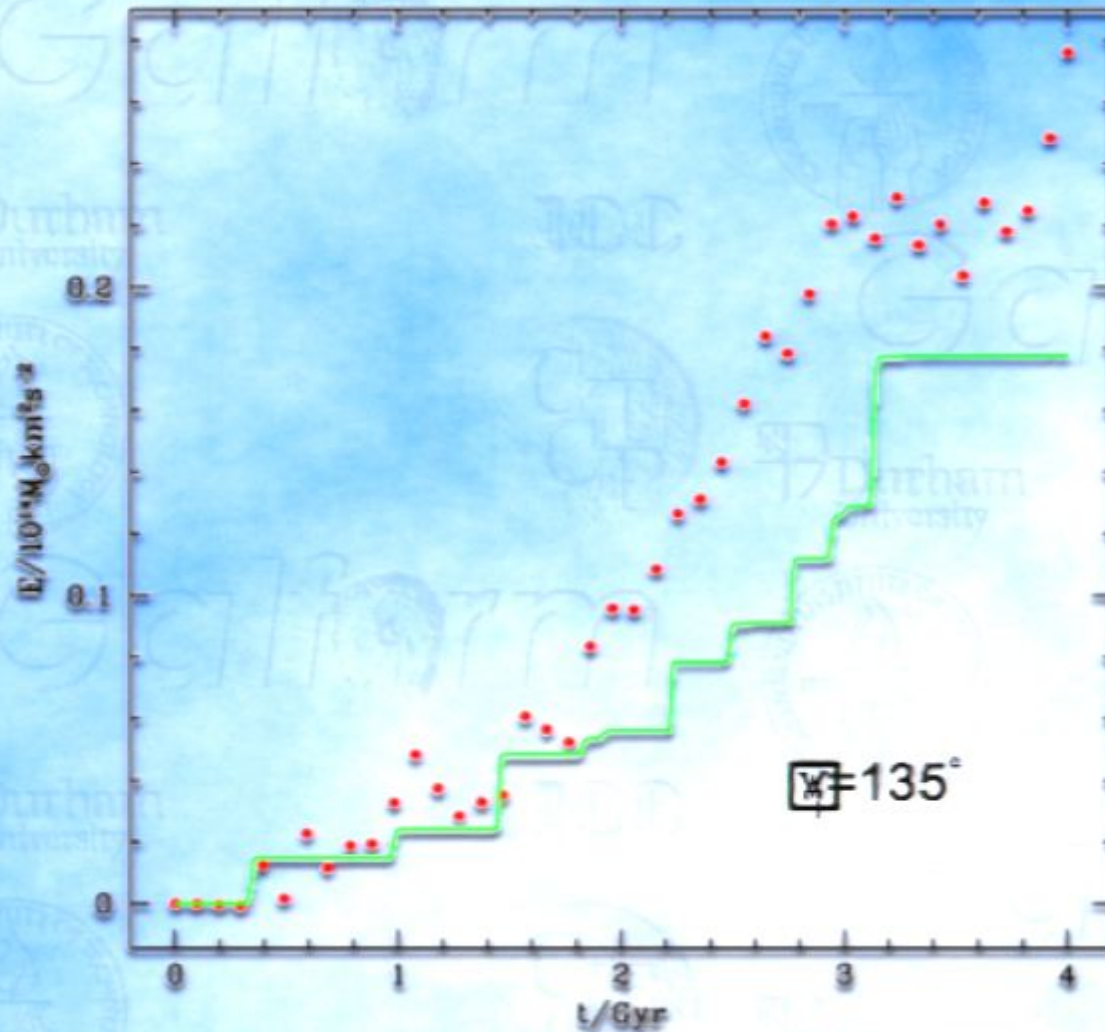
- Agreement not so good here, but the N-body results aren't reliable....
- Dependence on mass of satellite..... OK
- Prograde/retrograde not so good

Comparison with N-body: Energy



- Agreement not so good here, but the N-body results aren't reliable....
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Comparison with N-body: Energy



- Agreement not so good here, but the N-body results aren't reliable....
- Dependence on mass of satellite..... OK
- Prograde/retrograde not so good

Application: Disk Scale Heights

Application: Disk Scale Heights

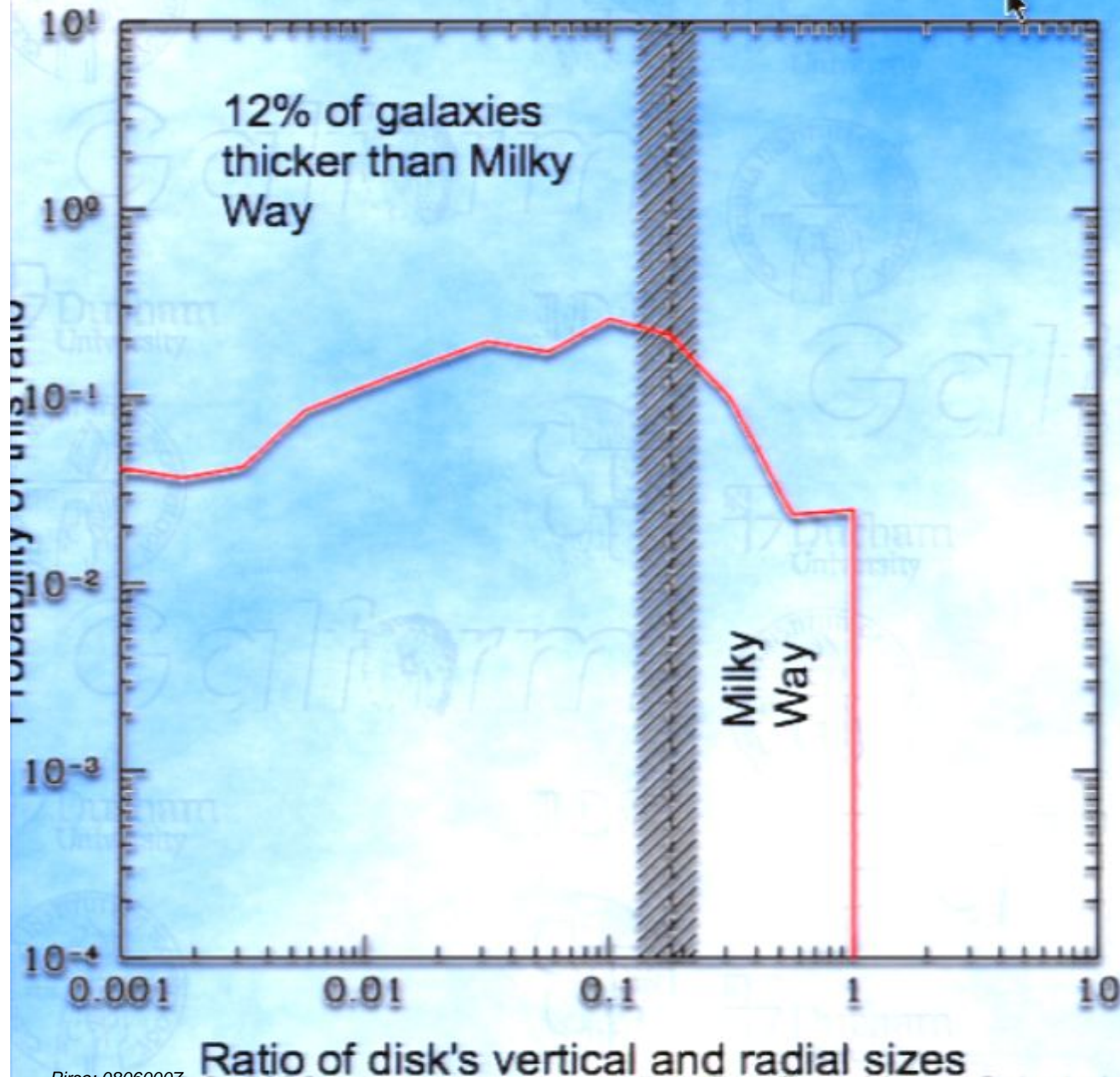
- Performed the calculation in a Λ CDM cosmology

Application: Disk Scale Heights

- Performed the calculation in a Λ CDM cosmology
- Milky Way thin disk has:

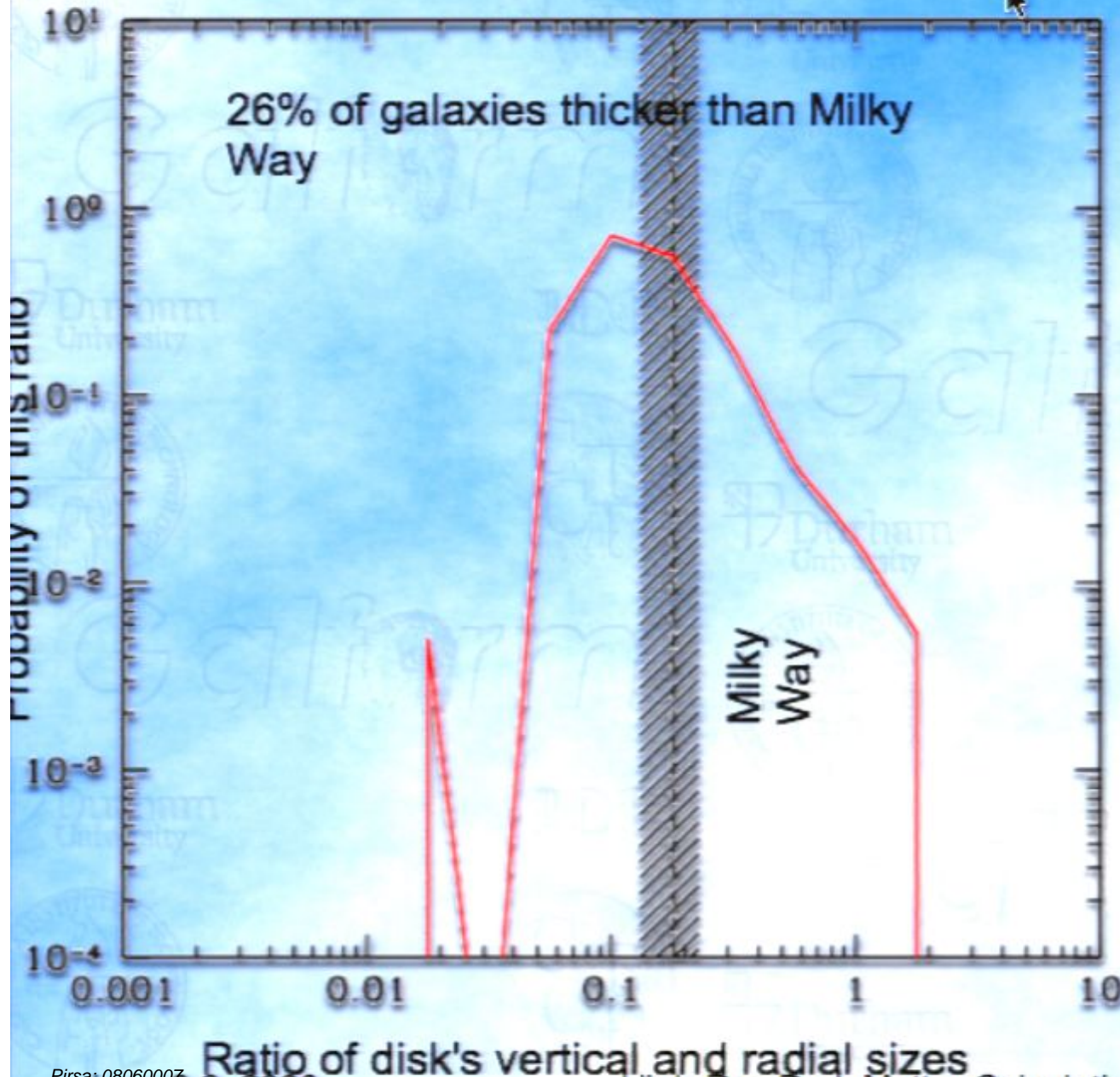
$$h(=z_0/r_0) \approx 0.18$$

Application: Disk Scale Heights



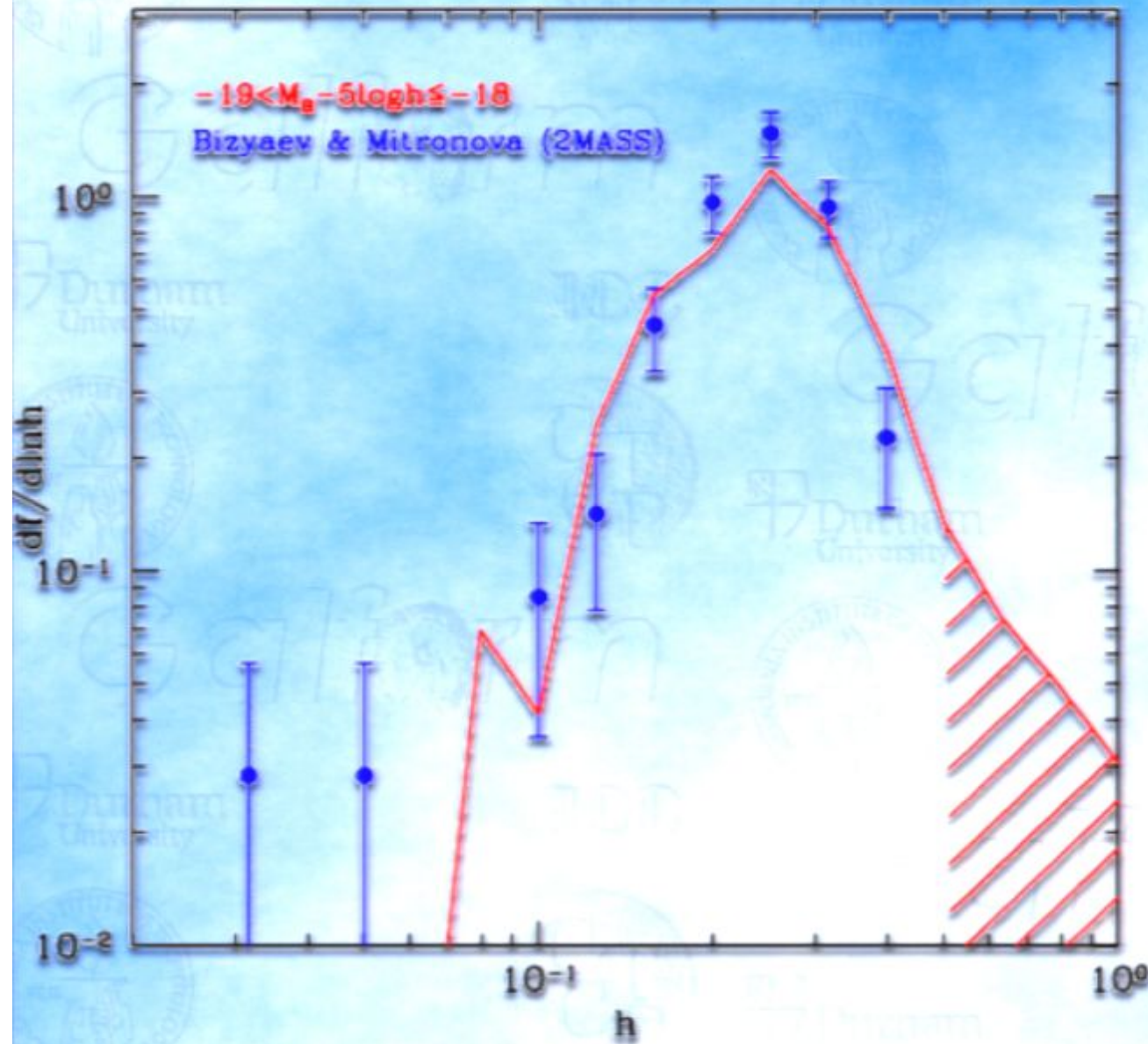
- Performed the calculation in a Λ CDM cosmology
- Milky Way thin disk has:
 $h(=z_0/r_0) \approx 0.18$
- L_{*} and brighter galaxies peak near $h=0.1$

Application: Disk Scale Heights



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- Milky Way thin disk has:
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Application: Disk Scale Heights



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- Milky Way thin disk has:
 $h(=z_0/r_0) \approx 0.18$
- L_* and brighter galaxies peak near $h=0.1$
- Including heating due to star-molecular cloud scattering

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

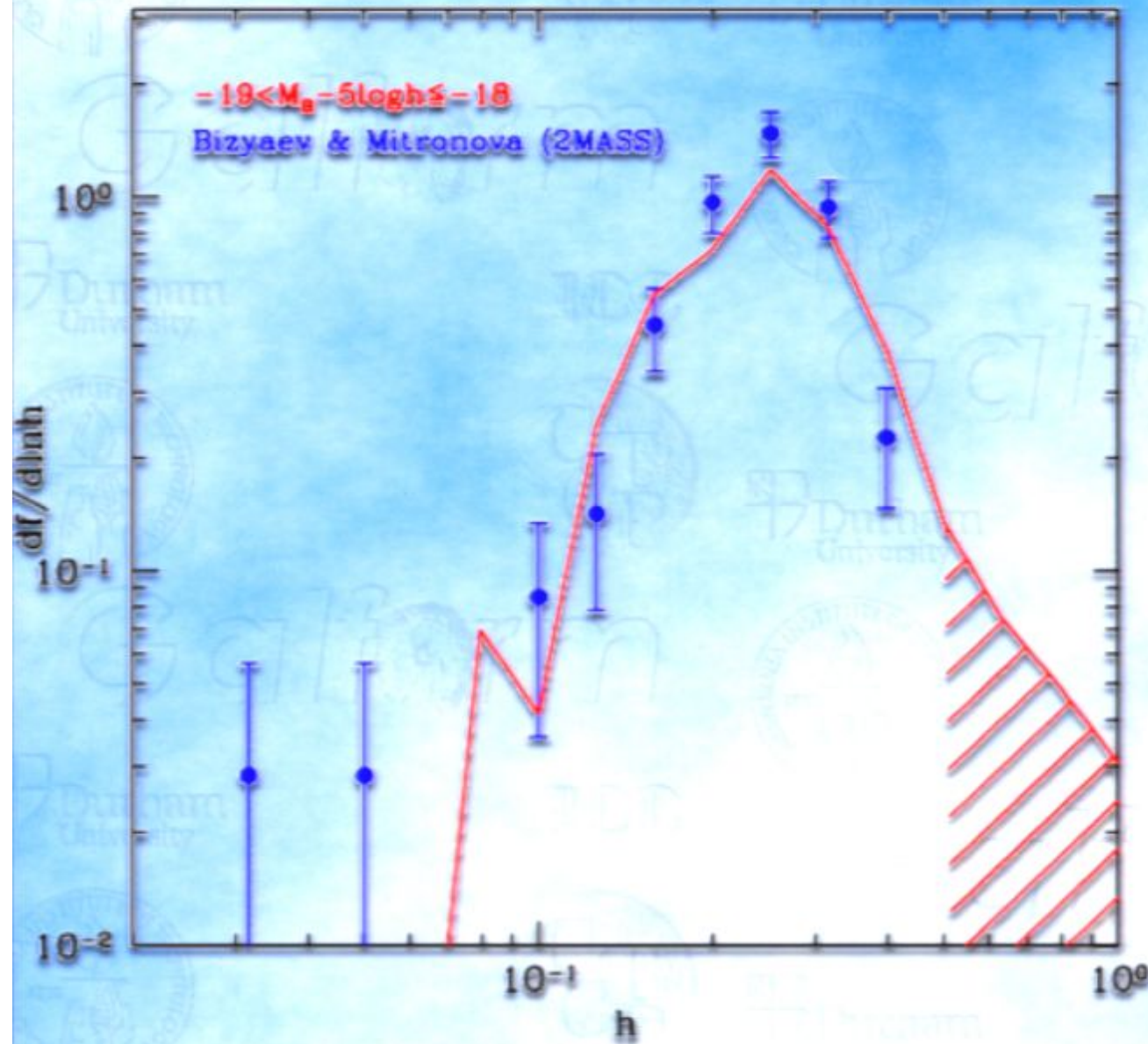
No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

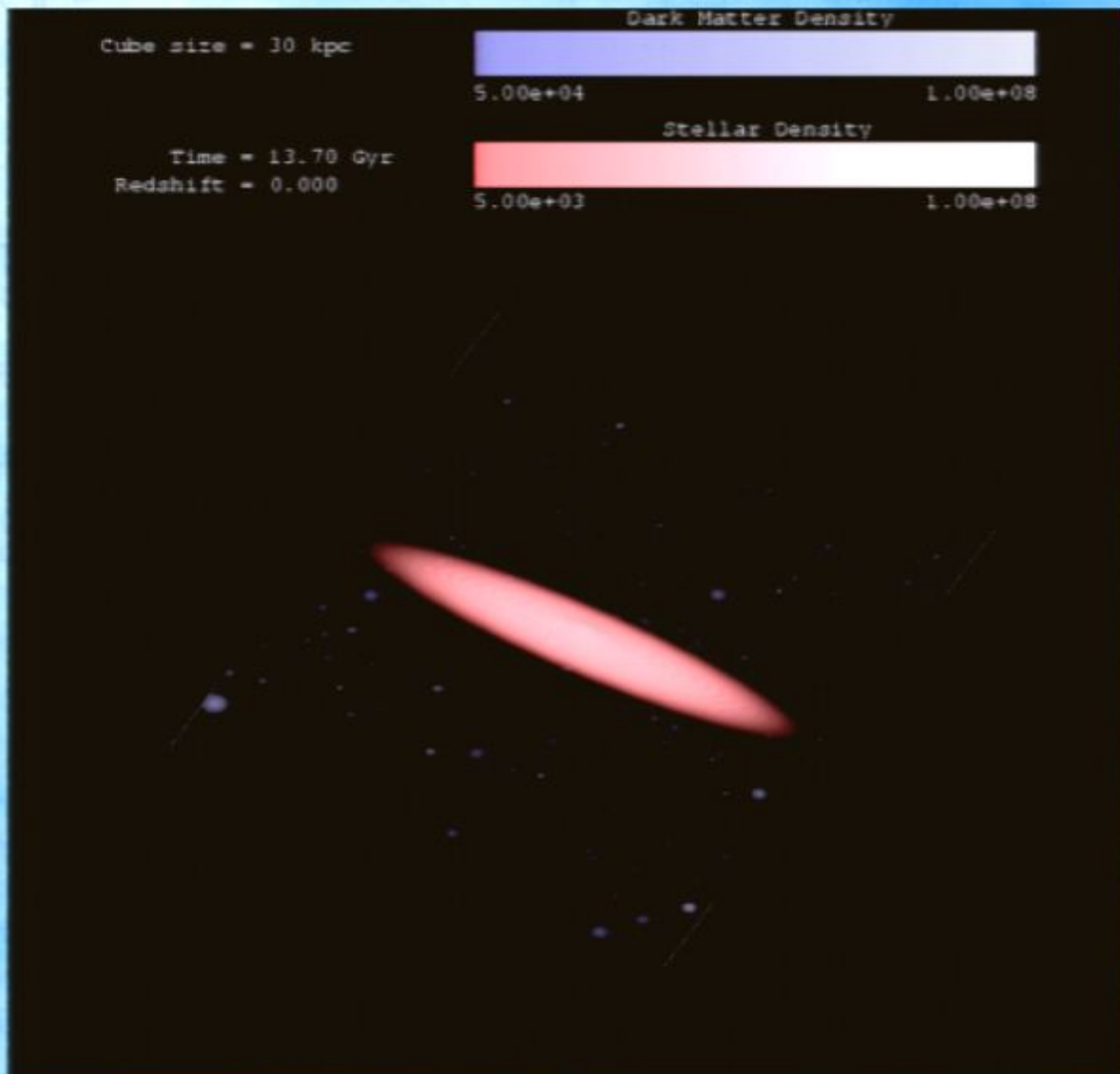
Application: Disk Scale Heights



- Performed the calculation in a Λ CDM cosmology
- Milky Way thin disk has:
 $h(=z_0/r_0) \approx 0.18$
- L_* and brighter galaxies peak near $h=0.1$
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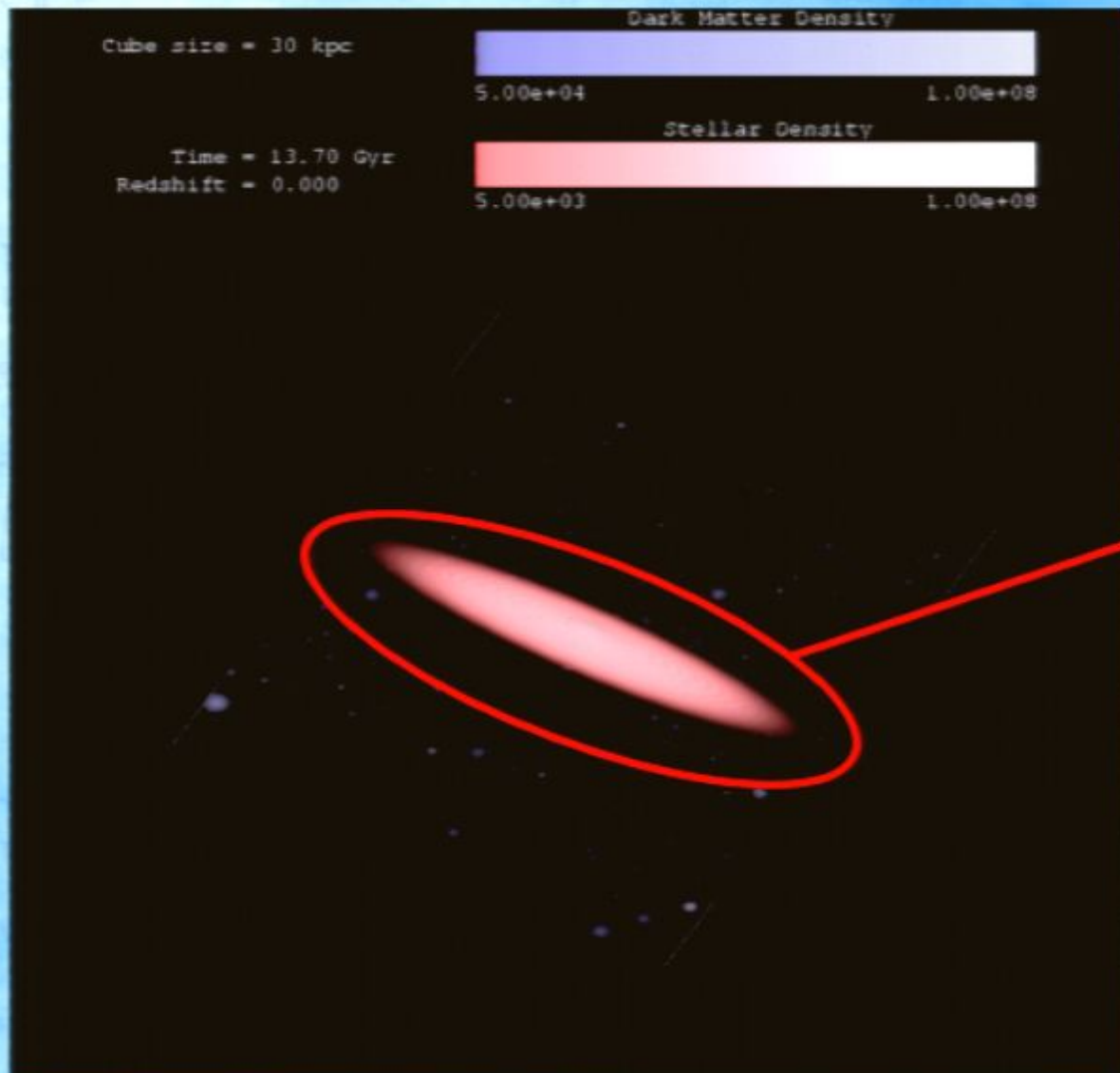
Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM

Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM



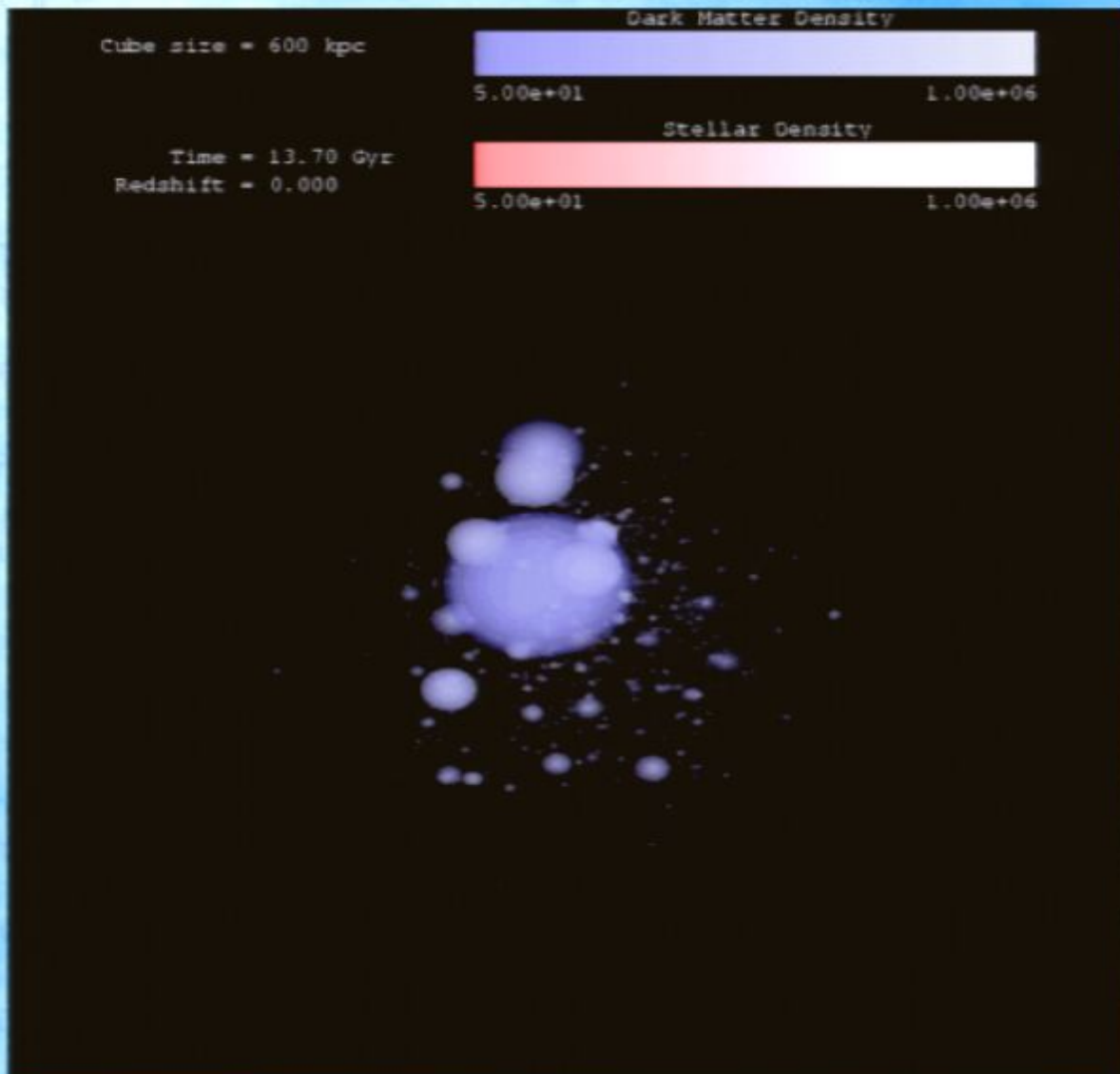
- Model predicts full dynamics of forming galaxy as a function of time
- Need a movie!
- ◆ Stars

Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM



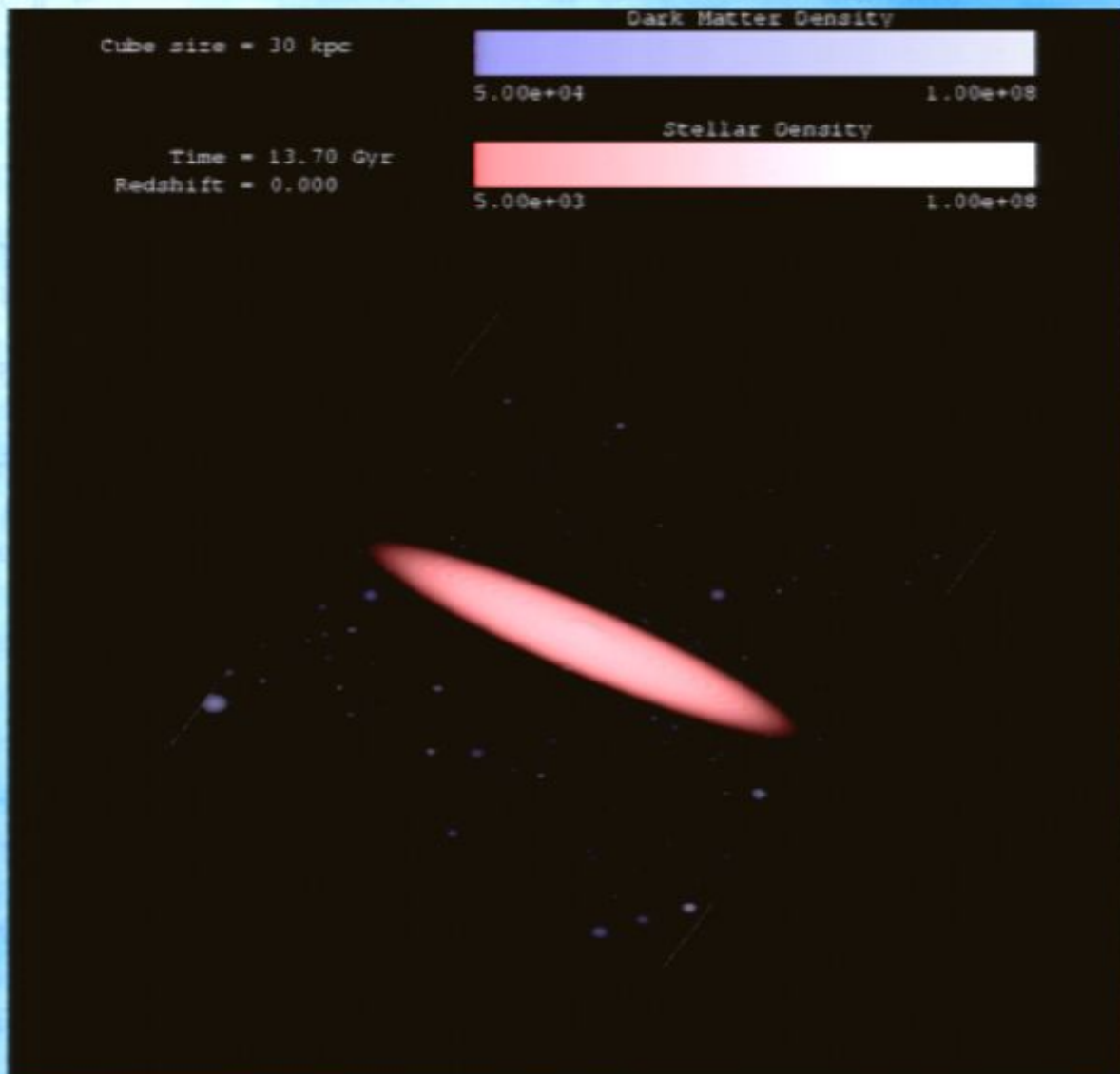
- Model predicts full dynamics of forming galaxy as a function of time
- Need a movie!
- Stars

Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM



- Model predicts full dynamics of forming galaxy as a function of time
- Need a movie!
- ◆ Stars
- ◆ Dark matter
- Full halo

Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM



- Model predicts full dynamics of forming galaxy as a function of time
- Need a movie!
- ◆ Stars
- ◆ Dark matter
- Full halo
- Zoomed region
- Watch for growth of the galaxy

Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM

Cube size = 600 kpc

Dark Matter Density

5.00e+01

1.00e+06

Stellar Density

5.00e+01

1.00e+06

Time = 0.05 Gyr

Redshift = 41.566

Cube size =

Time =

Redshift =

icts full
f forming
function

vie!

gion
University

rowth of



No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

```
shamsky:~ zentner$
```

Customize Close Bookmarks

1 x Default 2 x

```
sigma = 1.2446528E-03
sigma = 1.6359840E+01
sigma = 6.0815357E+01
sigma = 1.7359443E-04
sigma = 6.2323921E-03
sigma = 1.7823879E-02
sigma = 6.1749435E-02
sigma = 1.7264575E-04
```




```
4.8947389E+06 1.3170577E+06 -1.72680
3.2566467E+05 8.7628607E+04 -1.15910
8.7628607E+04 2.3578771E+04 -3.11880
-1.1591054E+07 -3.1188766E+06 4.96410
-4.7596514E+04 -1.2807088E+04 7.69190
-1.4326522E+04 -3.6612726E+02 -9.8516127E+01 -5.65000
1.7225457E+07 1.1460382E+06 3.0837159E+05 -4.07890
-5.6602128E+07 -3.7659779E+06 -1.0133350E+06 1.34030
#
1.5491606E-06 -5.3511797E-05 1.3357782E-04 -1.16470
-5.3511785E-05 -2.6764436E+02 9.9501757E+02 4.85500
1.3357778E-04 9.9501757E+02 -3.6985076E+03 -1.00420
-1.1647537E-07 4.8550805E-06 -1.0042748E-05 3.01350
-4.6041089E-06 1.7435877E-04 -3.7581448E-04 8.33480
```



```
shamsky:FIGS zentner$ ls
contour.sm  olns1.eps  olom1.eps  omns1.eps  sig.sm
oldr1.eps  olob1.eps  olw01.eps  omob1.eps  sigma.ep
shamsky:FIGS zentner$ gv sigma.eps
```



shamsky:~ zentner\$

Customize Close Bookmarks

1 x Default 2 x

```

sigma = 1.2446528E-03
sigma = 1.6359840E+01
sigma = 6.0815357E+01
sigma = 1.7359443E-04
sigma = 6.2323921E-03
sigma = 1.7823879E-02
sigma = 6.1749435E-02
sigma = 1.7264575E-04

```

```

4.8947389E+06 1.3170577E+06 -1.72680
3.2566467E+05 8.7628607E+04 -1.15910
8.7628607E+04 2.3578771E+04 -3.11880
-1.1591054E+07 -3.1188766E+06 4.96410
-6.2334796E+05 -4.7596514E+04 -1.2807088E+04 7.69190
-1.4326522E+04 -3.6612726E+02 -9.8516127E+01 -5.65000
1.7225457E+07 1.1460382E+06 3.0837159E+05 -4.07890
-5.6602128E+07 -3.7659779E+06 -1.0133350E+06 1.34030
#
1.5491606E-06 -5.3511797E-05 1.3357782E-04 -1.16470
-5.3511785E-05 -2.6764436E+02 9.9501757E+02 4.85500
1.3357778E-04 9.9501757E+02 -3.6985076E+03 -1.00420
-1.1647537E-07 4.8550805E-06 -1.0042748E-05 3.01350
-4.6041089E-06 1.7435877E-04 -3.7581448E-04 8.33480

```

```

shamsky:FIGS zentner$ ls
contour.sm  olns1.eps  olom1.eps  omns1.eps  sig.sm
oldr1.eps  olob1.eps  olw01.eps  omob1.eps  sigmu.ep:
shamsky:FIGS zentner$ gv sigmu.eps
shamsky:FIGS zentner$ gv w0w1.eps

```







Galform

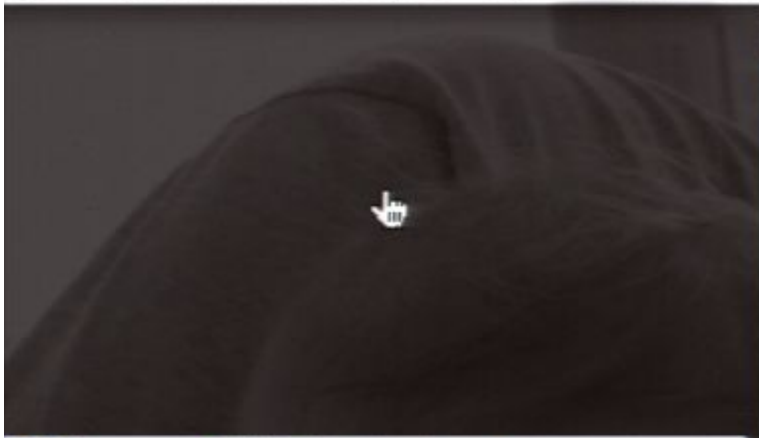


ICC

Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)





SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

Size = 60.7 kpc

Time = 0.35 Gyr

Redshift = 41.566

Dark Matter Density: 3.00e+01 to 1.00e+06

Stellar Density: 3.00e+01 to 1.00e+06

© 2014, Andrew Benson

00:00:00

[Play/Pause/Stop/Previous/Next buttons]

Andrew Benson - Perimeter Institute - 6-8June2008.ppt

Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

Slide 1 of 2

Andrew Benson - Perimeter...2008.ppt

colormagg_r-g_stars2.ps

hw5.pdf



SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

Size - 66.8 kpc

Time - 0.35 Gyr

Redshift - 41.566

Dark Matter Density	Stellar Density
$3.00e+01$	$1.00e+06$
$3.00e+01$	$1.00e+06$

SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

© 2004, Andrew Benson

00:00:00

Andrew Benson - Perimeter Institute - 6-8June2008.ppt

Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

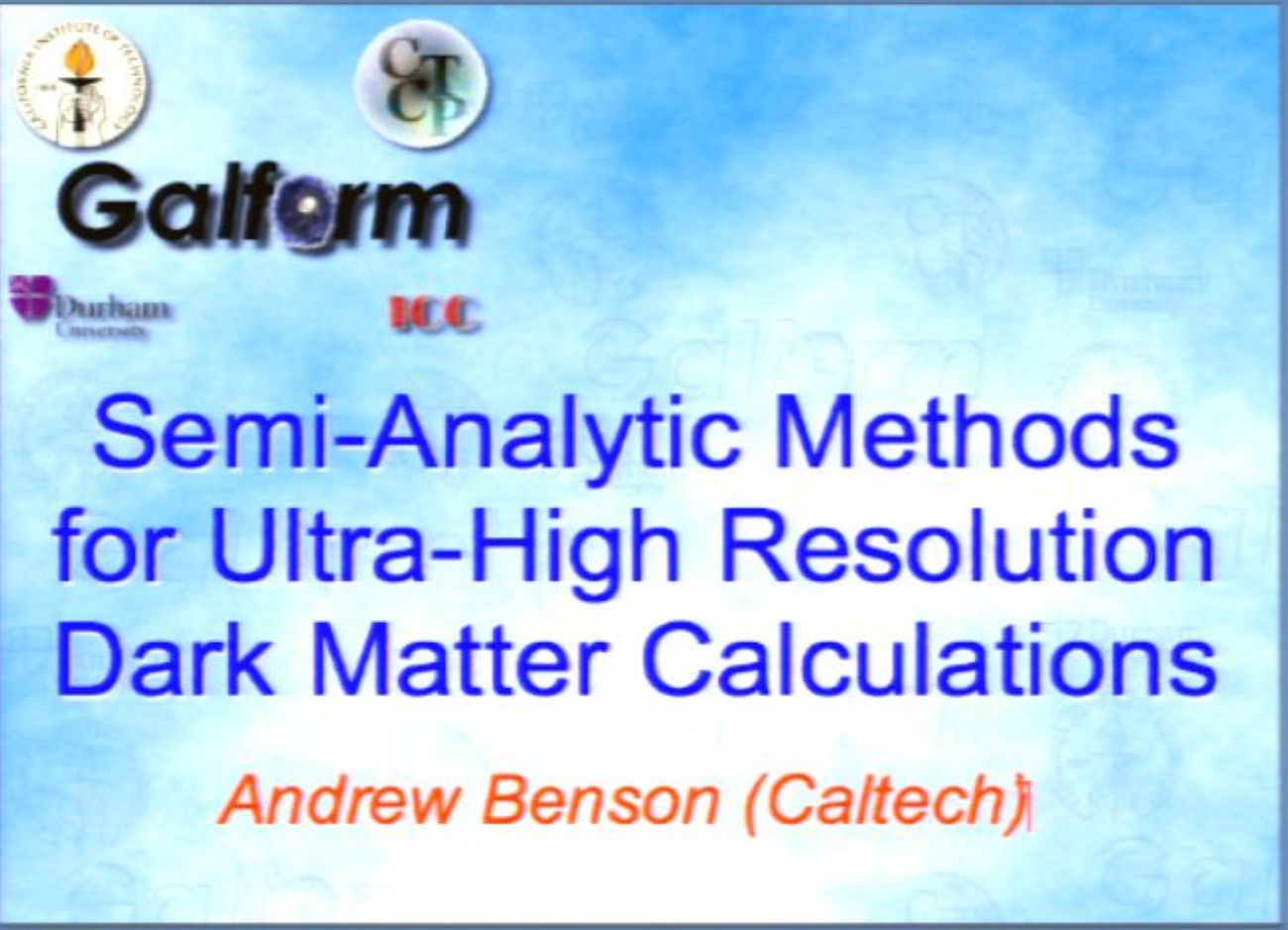
Slide 1 of 2

Andrew Benson - Perimeter Institute - 2008.ppt

colormagg_r-g_stars2.ps

hw5.pdf





Galform

Semi-Analytic Methods
for Ultra-High Resolution
Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

Dark Matter Density

3.00e+01 1.00e+08

Stellar Density

3.00e+01 1.00e+08



Galform



ICC

Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)





SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

Size: 60.7 kpc

Dark Matter Density

Stellar Density

Time = 0.25 Gyr

Redshift = 41.566

© 2014, Andrew Benson

00:00:00

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Galform

Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

Slide 1 of 2

Andrew Benson - Perimeter...2008.ppt

colormagg_r-g_stars2.ps

hws.pdf



SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

file size 663 kpc

Time = 0.35 Gyr

Redshift = 41.566

Dark Matter Density	
5.00e+01	1.00e+06

Stellar Density	
5.00e+01	1.00e+06




SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

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00:00:00

[Navigation Buttons]

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Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

Slide 1 of 2

Andrew Benson - Perimeter... 2008.ppt

colormagg_r-g_stars2.ps

hws.pdf



SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mp4

Size: 68.7 kpc

Time: 0.35 Gyr

Redshift: 41.566

Dark Matter Density




Stellar Density

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00:00:00

[Navigation Controls]

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Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

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colormagg_r-g_stars2.ps

inWS.pdf



SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

Size: 463 kpc

Time: 0.35 Gyr

Redshift: 41.566




Dark Matter Density: $3.00e+01$ to $1.00e+06$

Stellar Density: $3.00e+01$ to $1.00e+06$

SAM_Galaxy_Forming.mpg

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Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)

Slide 1 of 2

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colormagg_r-g_stars2.ps

hw5.pdf





Galform



ICC

Semi-Analytic Methods for Ultra-High Resolution Dark Matter Calculations

Andrew Benson (Caltech)



No Signal

VGA-1

xterm

amsky:~ zentner\$

03	-8.5571062E+02	3.2255062E+03	-1.2884291E+03	4.2338863E+03
07	-1.6749568E+05	-1.2884291E+03	4.0332563E+06	-1.3252495E+07
08	5.5040487E+05	4.2338863E+03	-1.3252495E+07	1.0000262E+07
07	-4.6041089E-06	2.2657216E-06	-2.9924451E-06	-3.9103991E-14
06	1.7435873E-04	-6.8578452E-05	-2.5626609E-02	-1.5476492E-06
05	-3.7581431E-04	2.0059624E-04	4.5574573E-02	4.0828166E-06
08	8.3348335E-07	9.0863690E-08	2.2514188E-07	3.2019361E-15
07	3.8842711E-05	3.1819649E-06	8.8970952E-06	1.0220962E-13

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03	-8.5571062E+02	3.2255062E+03	-1.2884291E+03	4.2338863E+03
07	-1.6749568E+05	-1.2884291E+03	4.0332563E+06	-1.3252495E+07
08	5.5040487E+05	4.2338863E+03	-1.3252495E+07	1.0000262E+07
07	-4.6041089E-06	2.2657216E-06	-2.9924451E-06	-3.9103991E-14
06	1.7435873E-04	-6.8578452E-05	-2.5626609E-02	-1.5476492E-06
05	-3.7581431E-04	2.0059624E-04	4.5574573E-02	4.0828166E-06
08	8.3348335E-07	9.0863690E-08	2.2514188E-07	3.2019361E-15
07	3.8842711E-05	3.1819649E-06	8.8970952E-06	1.0220962E-13

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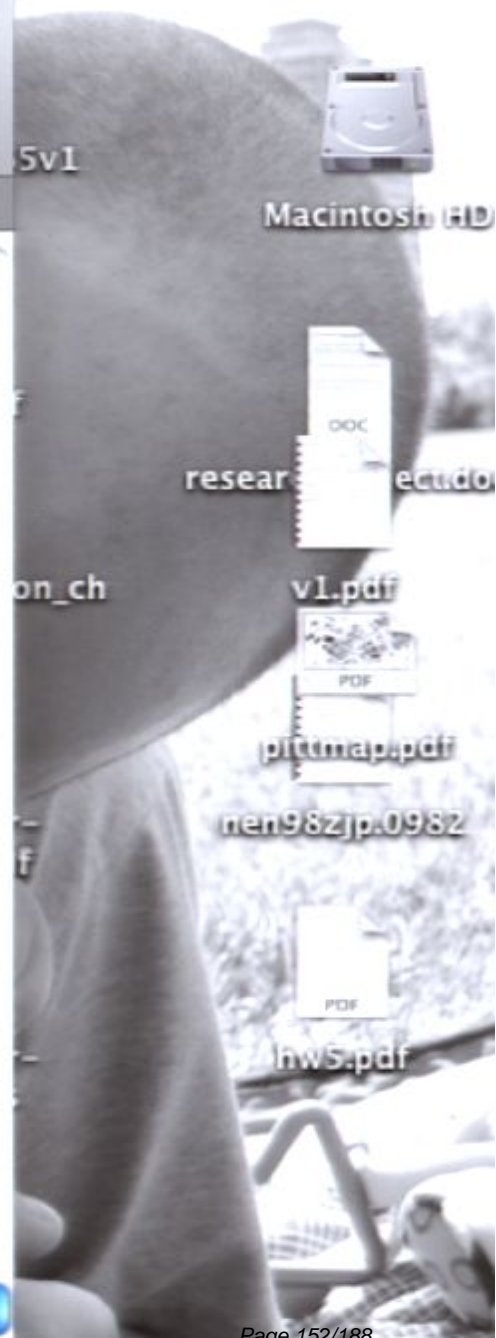
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3 x Default 4

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06	-1.2807088E+04	-9.8516127E+01	3.0837159E+05	-1.0133350E+06
08	7.6919716E+04	-5.6500294E+03	-4.0789783E+07	1.3403865E+08
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07	-1.6749568E+05	-1.2884291E+03	4.0332563E+06	-1.3252495E+07
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06	1.7435873E-04	-6.8578452E-05	-2.5626609E-02	-1.5476492E-06
05	-3.7581431E-04	2.0059624E-04	4.5574573E-02	4.0828166E-06
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signature1.eps

Pirsa: 08060007





iTerm

Shell

Edit

View

Bookmarks

Window

Help



Sat 12:21 PM



About iTerm
Check For Update...

Preferences... ⌘,

Services ▶

Hide iTerm ⌘H

Hide Others ⌘⇧H

Show All

Quit iTerm ⌘Q

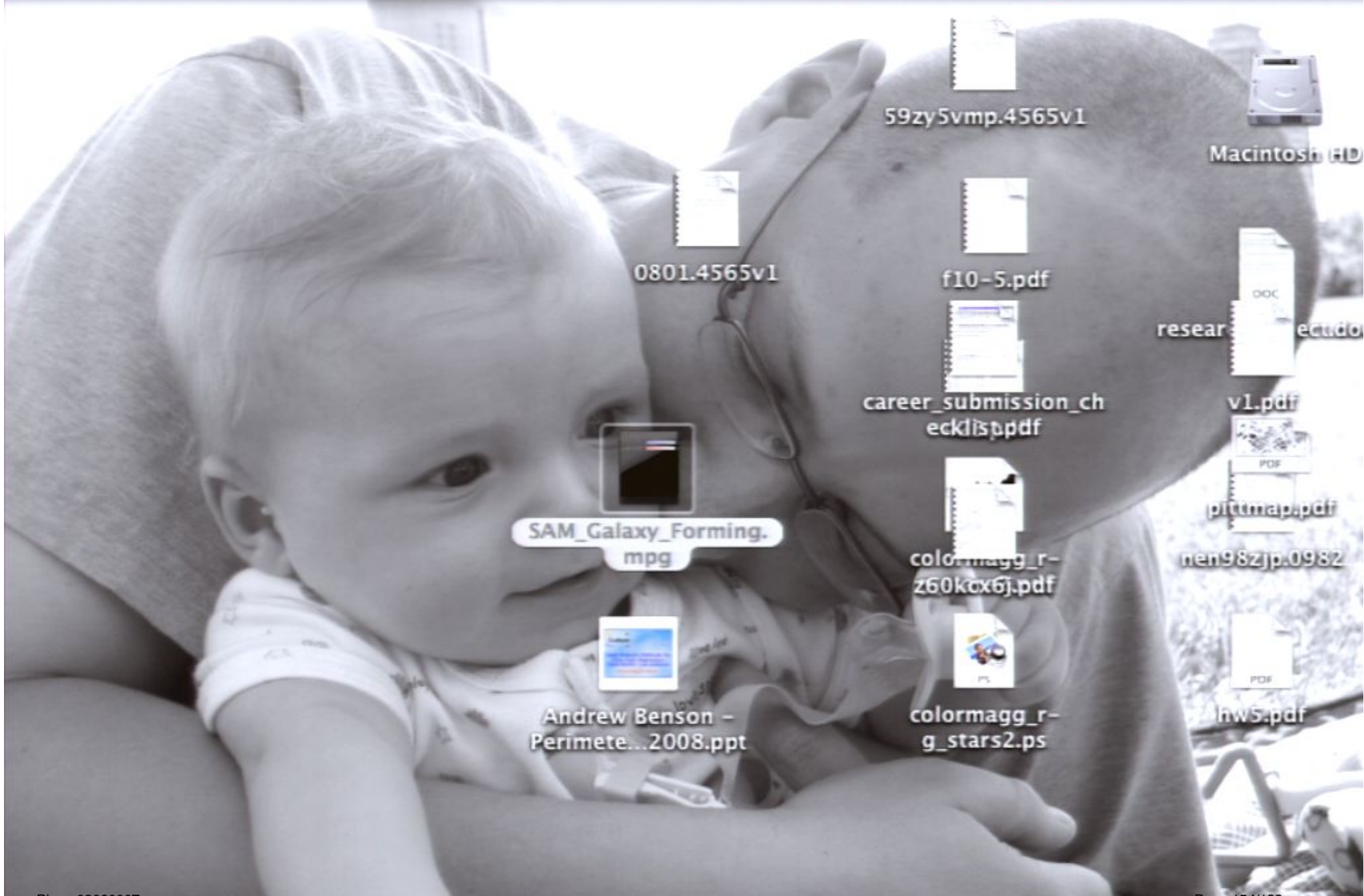
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mpg

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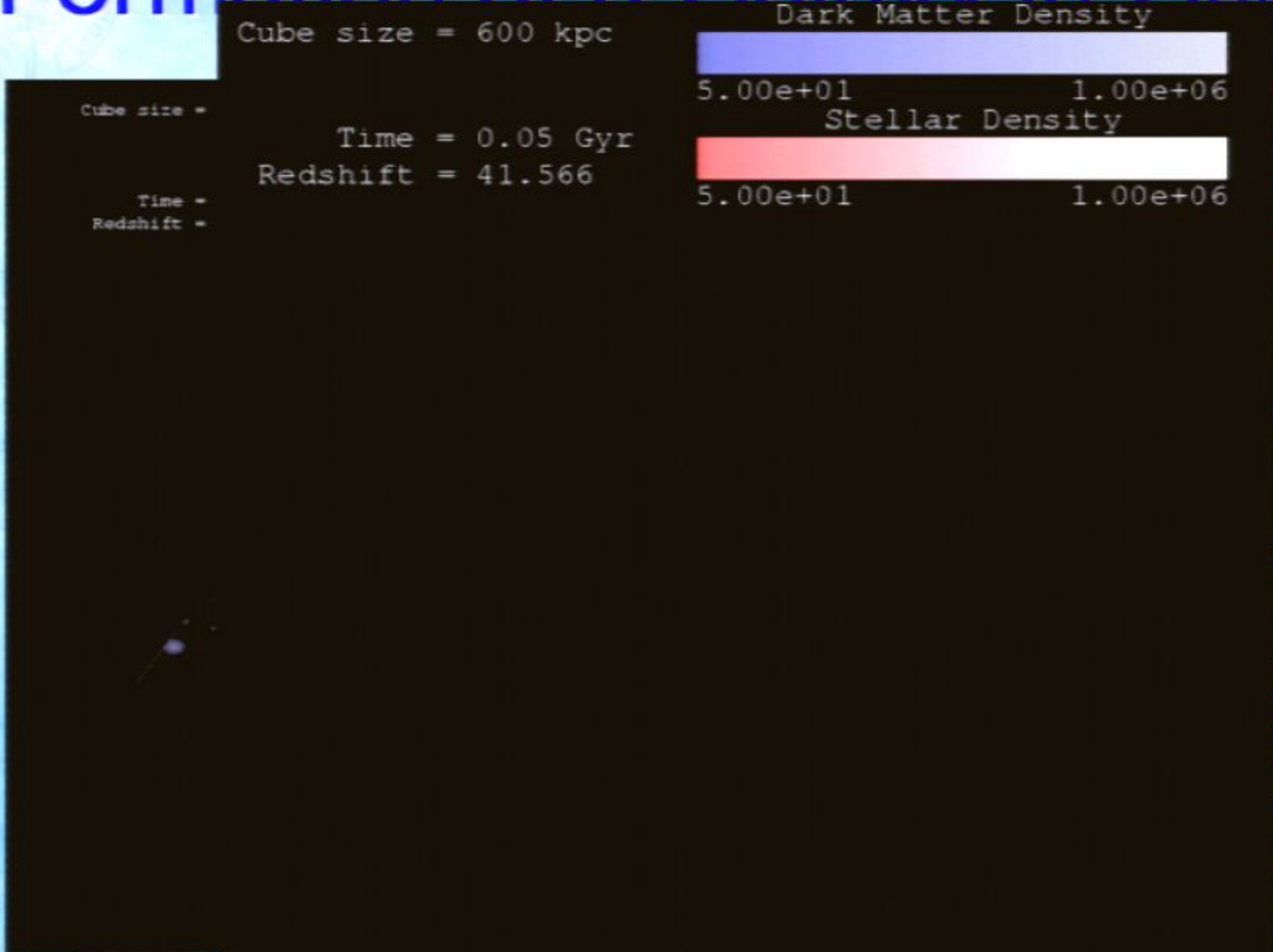
No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

Formation of a Galaxy in GALFORM



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function

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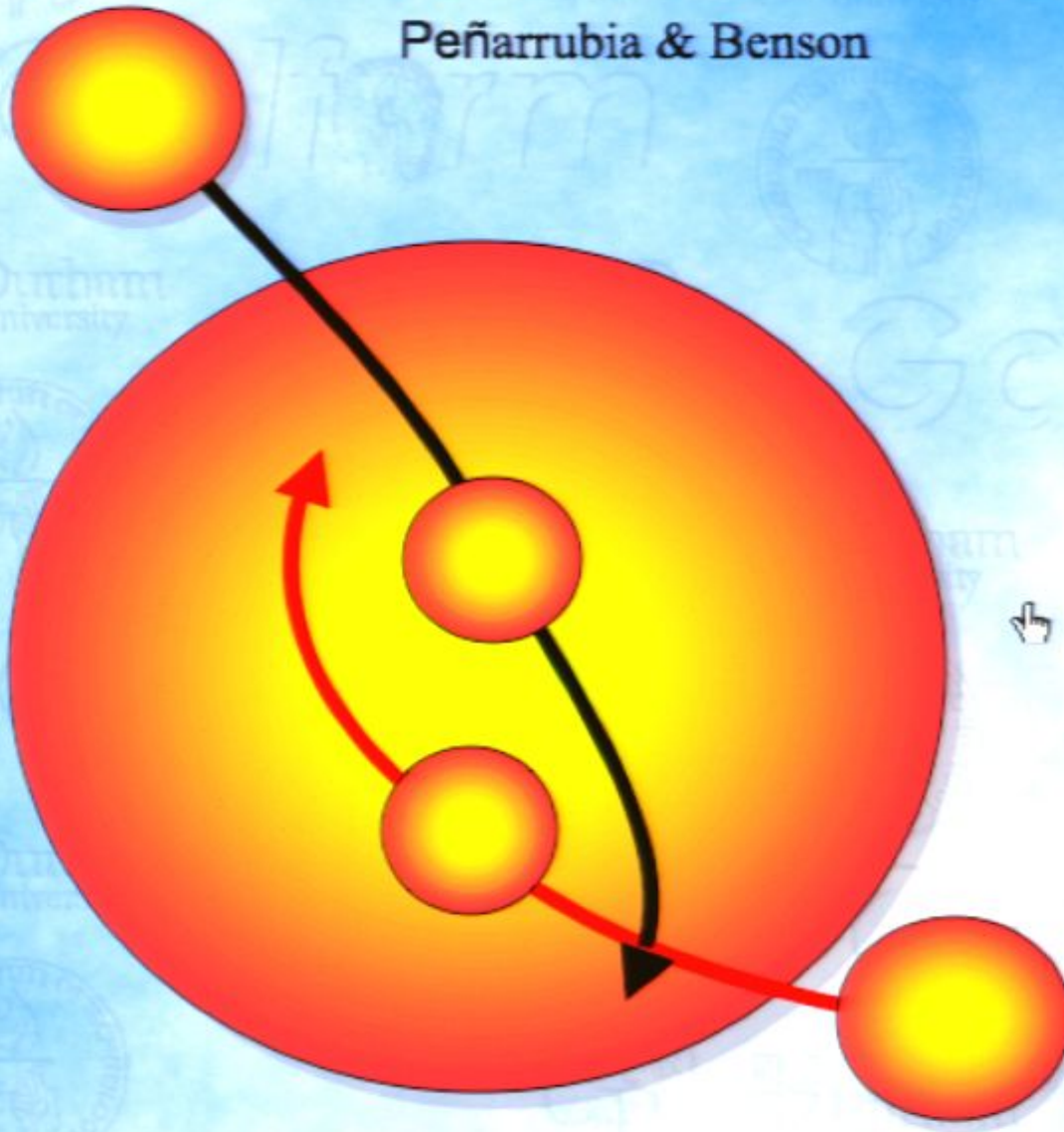
gion
University

rowth of

Two-body Scattering of Substructure

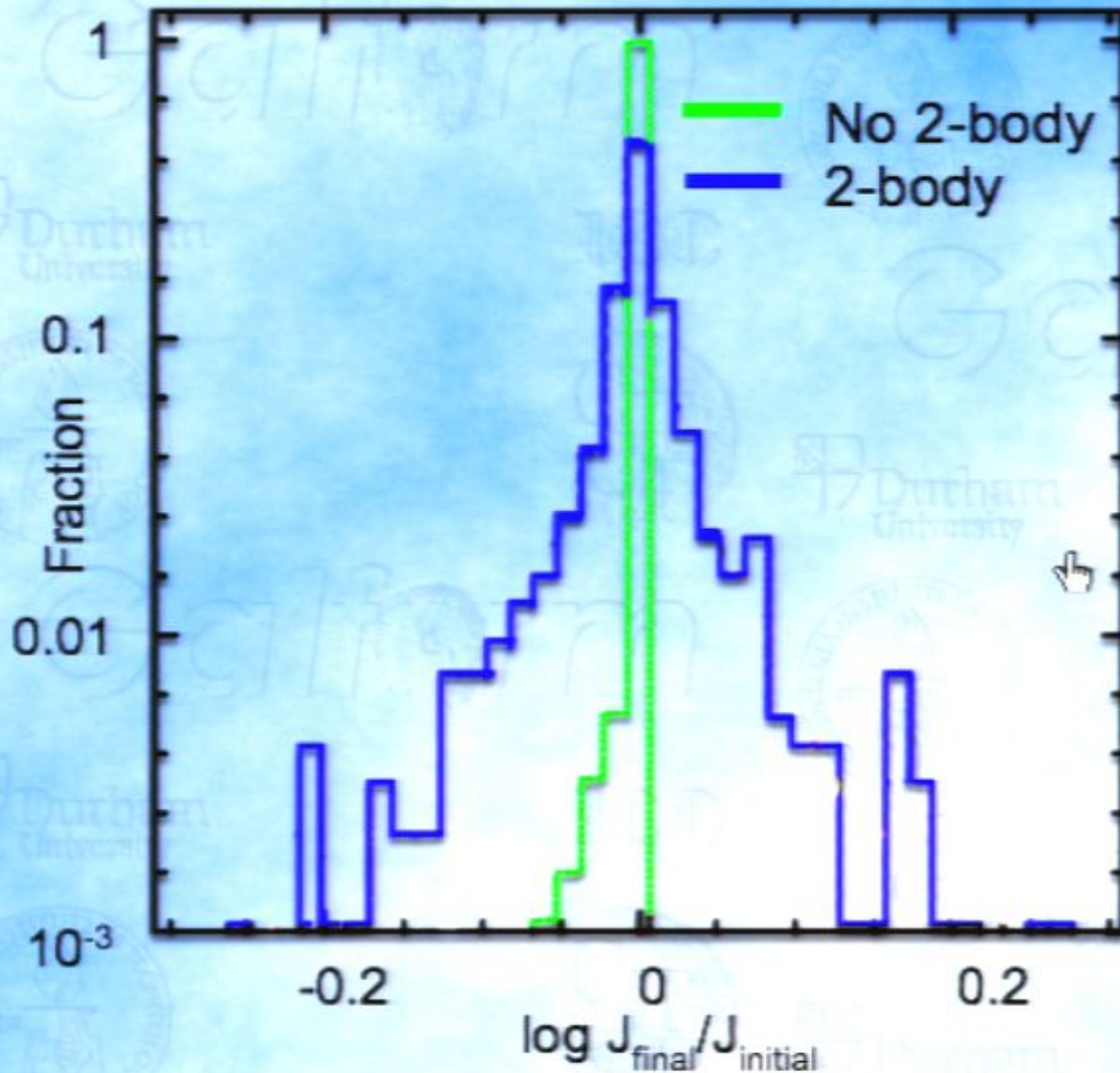
Two-body Scattering of Substructure

Peñarrubia & Benson



- Current modeling ignores two-body scattering of subhalos
- Is it important?
- Can include in model as direct N^2 sum over all pairs

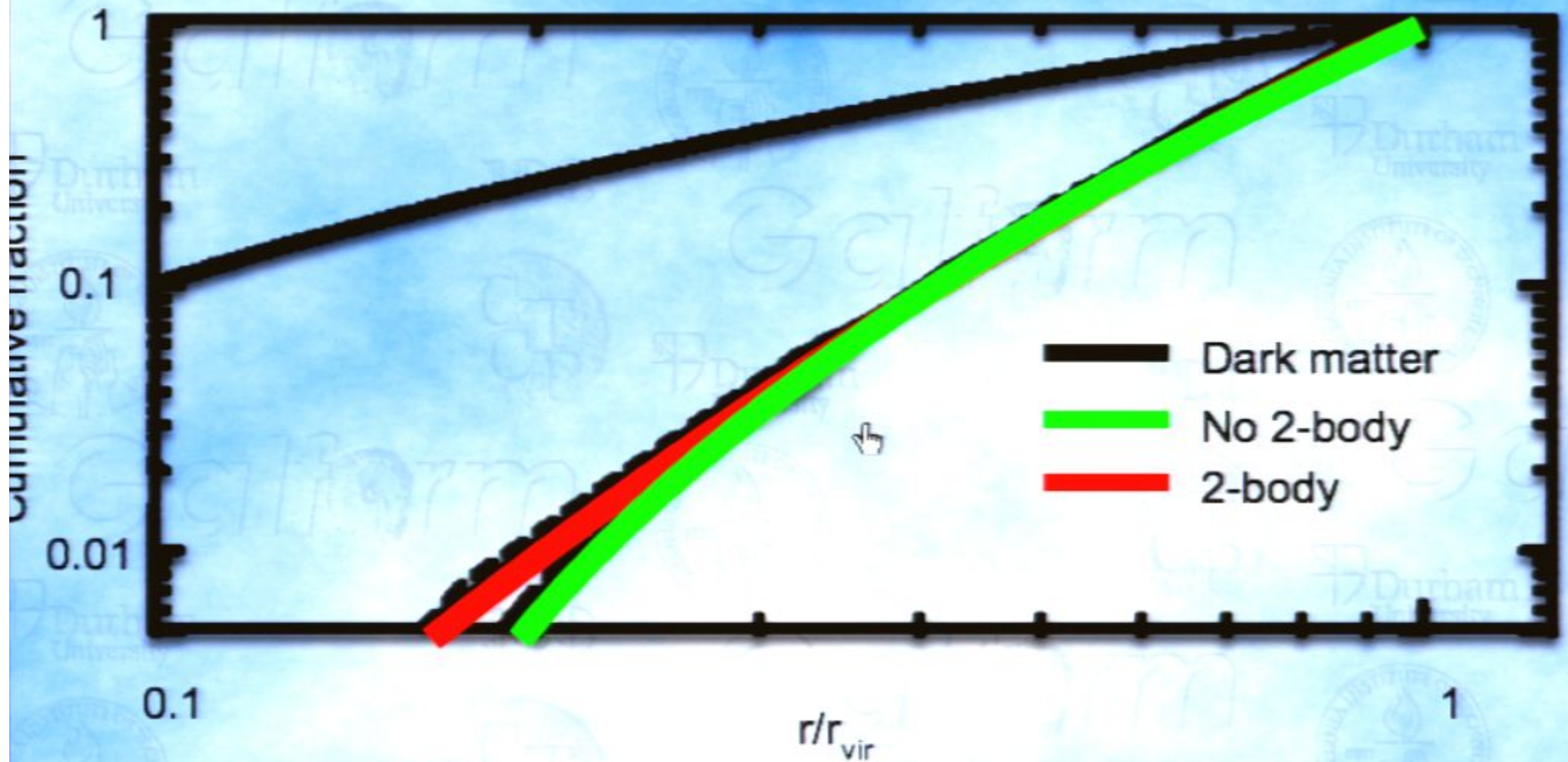
Change in Angular Momentum



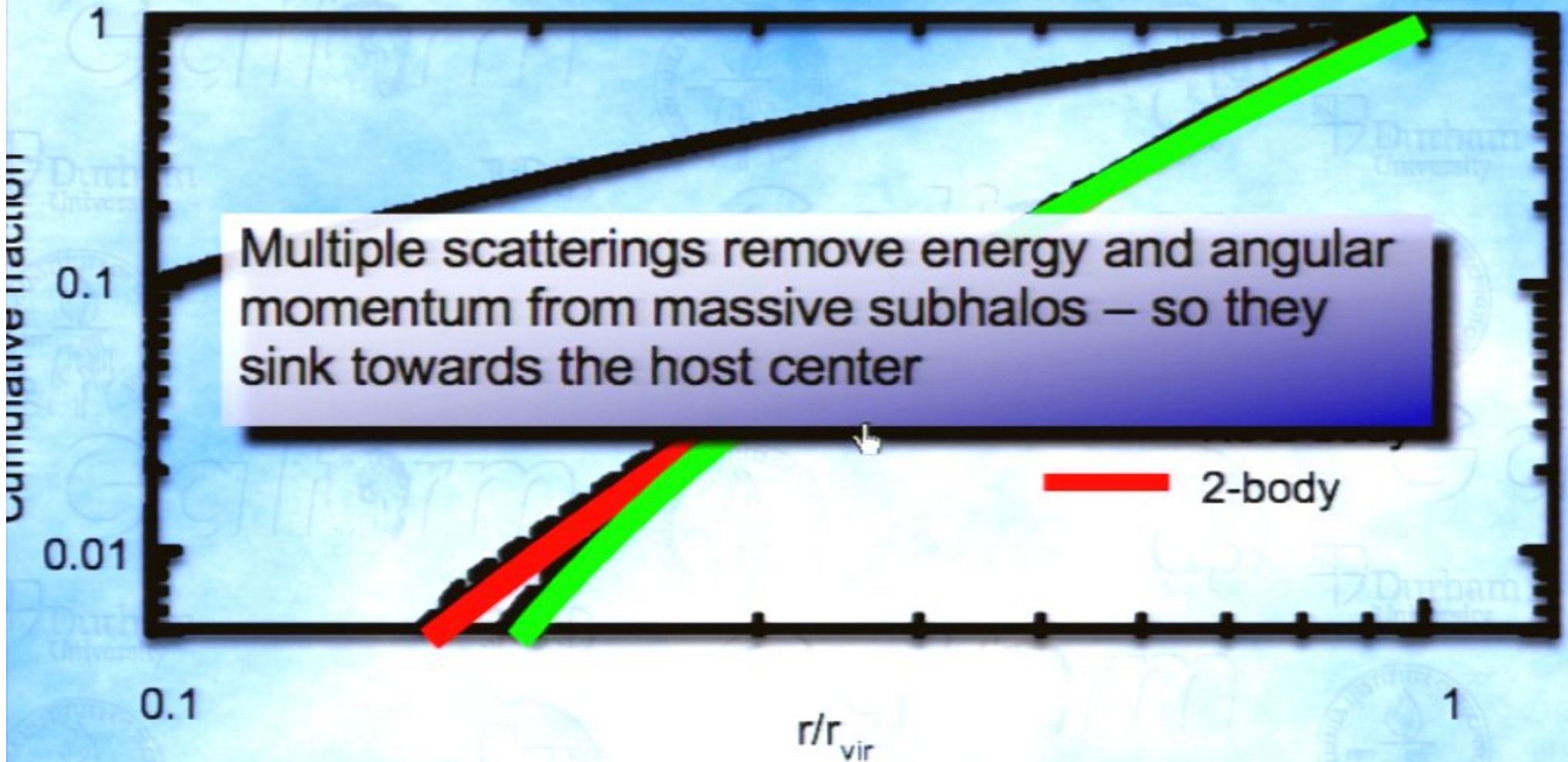
- With no 2-body scattering AM decreases....
-due to dynamical friction

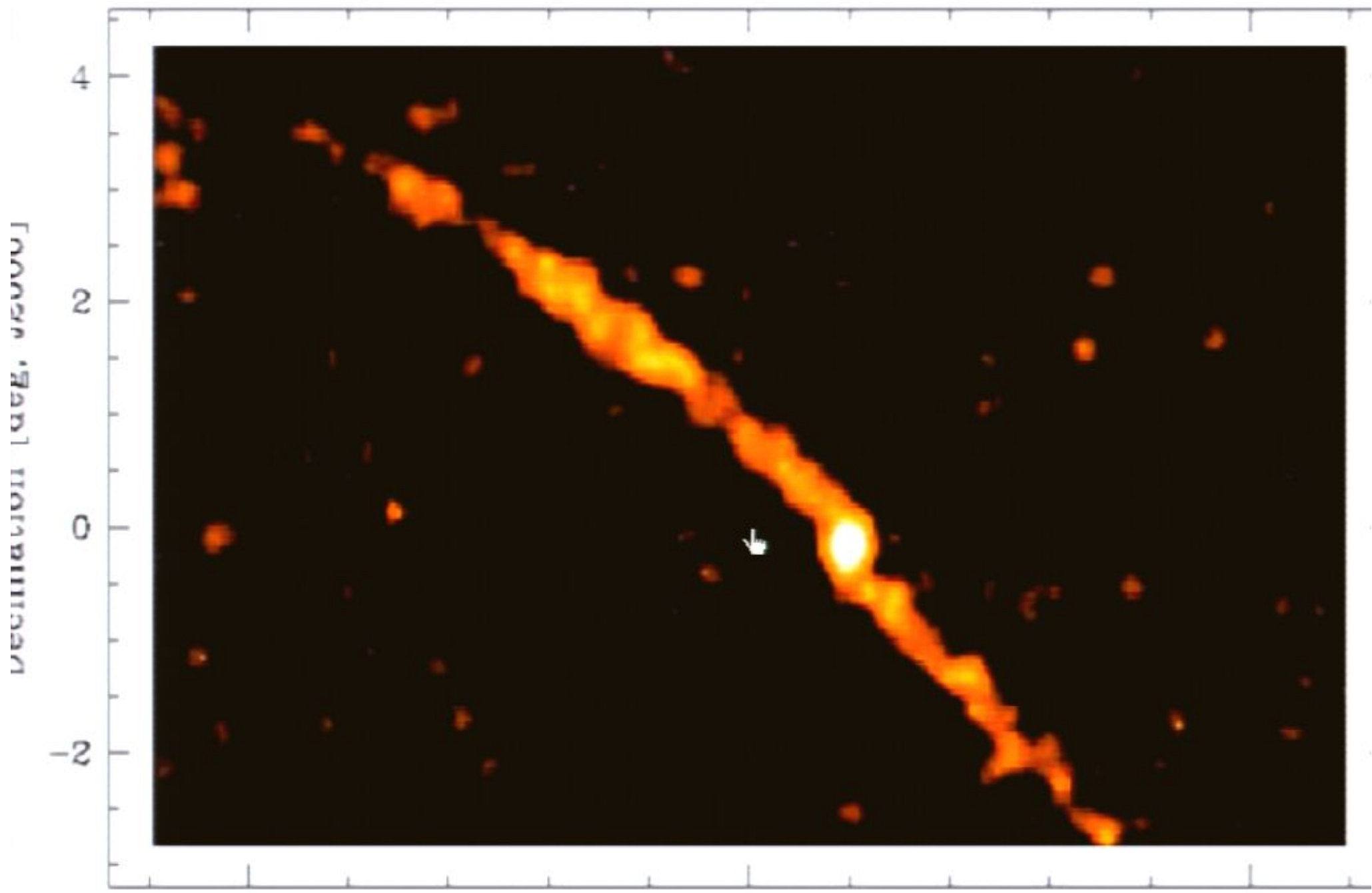
Change in Spatial Distribution

Change in Spatial Distribution




Change in Spatial Distribution





Tidal Mass Loss: Improved Model

Kampakoglou &
Benson

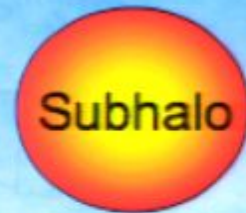


Subhalo

- Substructure halos experience tidal forces from host

Tidal Mass Loss: Improved Model

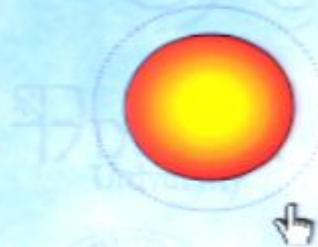
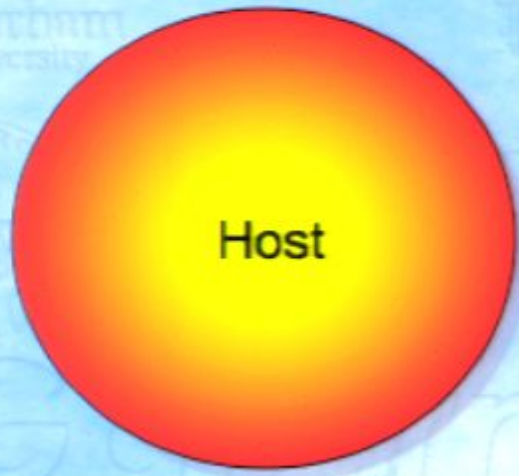
Kampakoglou &
Benson



- Substructure halos experience tidal forces from host
- Causes mass loss

Tidal Mass Loss: Improved Model

Kampakoglou &
Benson

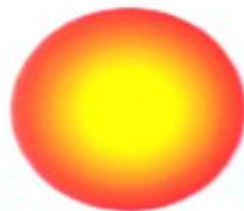
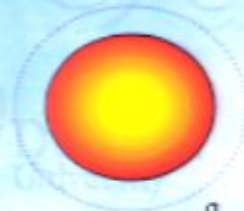
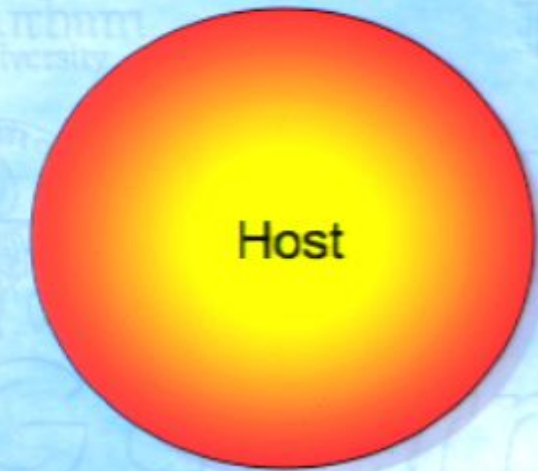


- Substructure halos experience tidal forces from host
- Causes mass loss
- Simple model: truncate subhalo where forces balance

$$F_{sub} = F_{tidal}$$
$$\frac{GM(< r)}{r^2} = r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{GM(< R)}{R^2}$$

Tidal Mass Loss: Improved Model

Kampakoglou &
Benson



- Substructure halos experience tidal forces from host
- Causes mass loss
- Simple model: truncate subhalo where forces balance
- Not very realistic!
- Better model accounts for phase space structure of subhalo

Improved Model of Tidal Mass Loss

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$$W_{\max} = \frac{r_{\max}^2}{2} \frac{d}{dR} \frac{GM(< R)}{R^2}$$

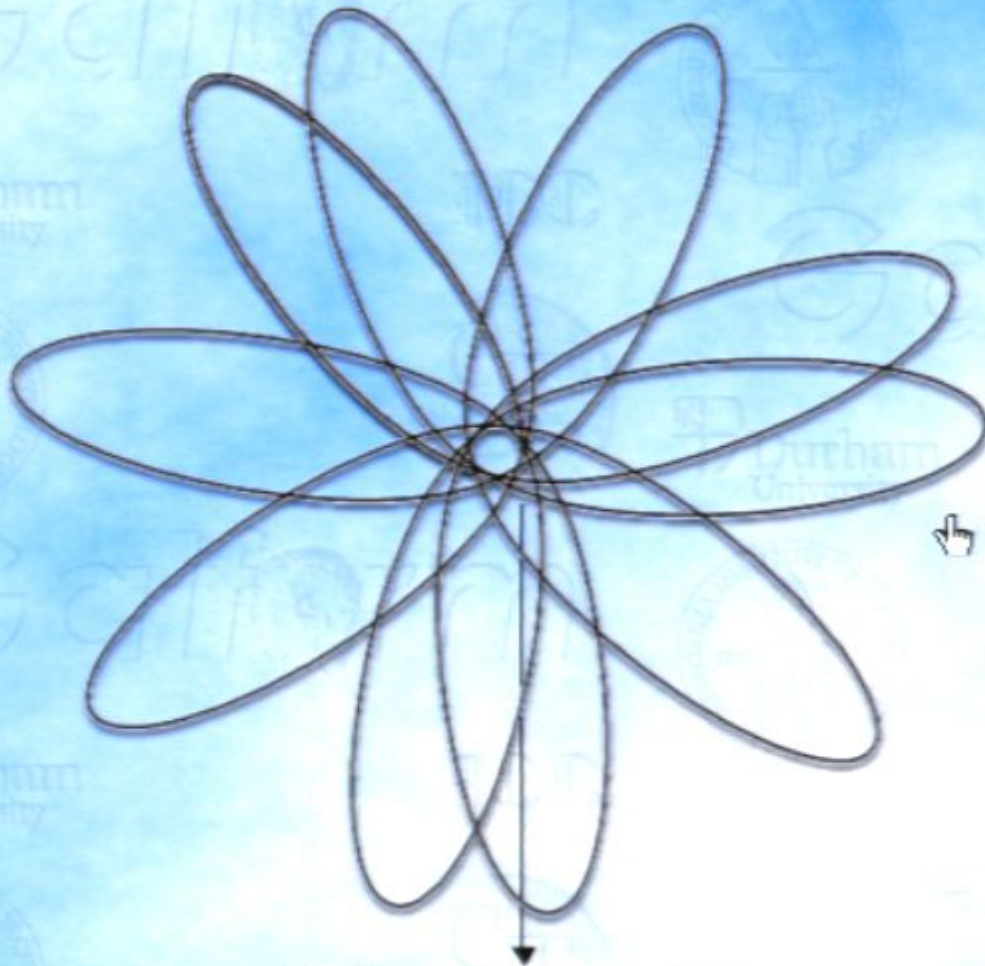
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Improved Model of Tidal Mass Loss



To host halo center

- Consider each particle in the subhalo
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- If so, particle is lost
- Only 5 integrals due to precession

...and the Tidal Debris?

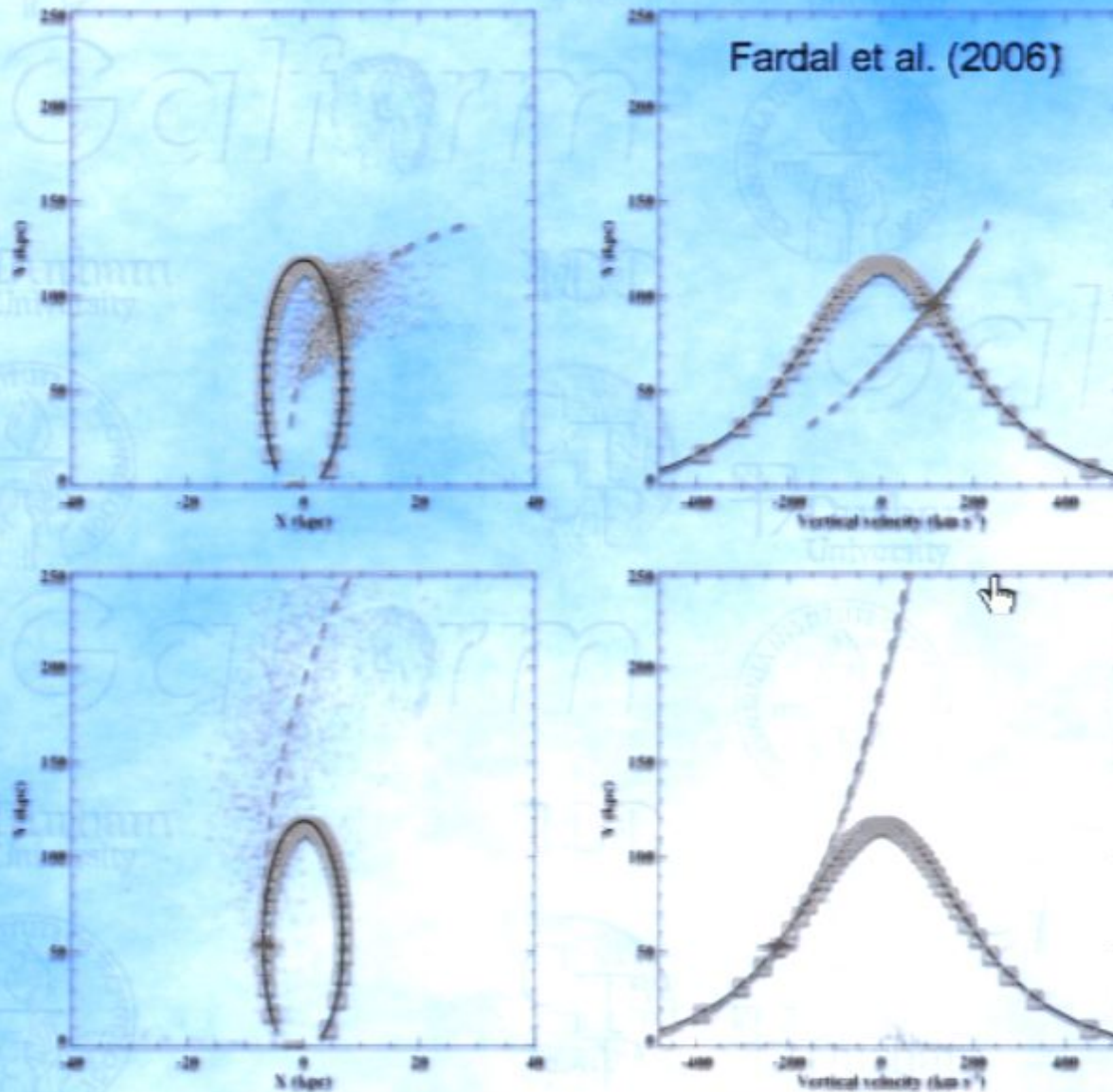
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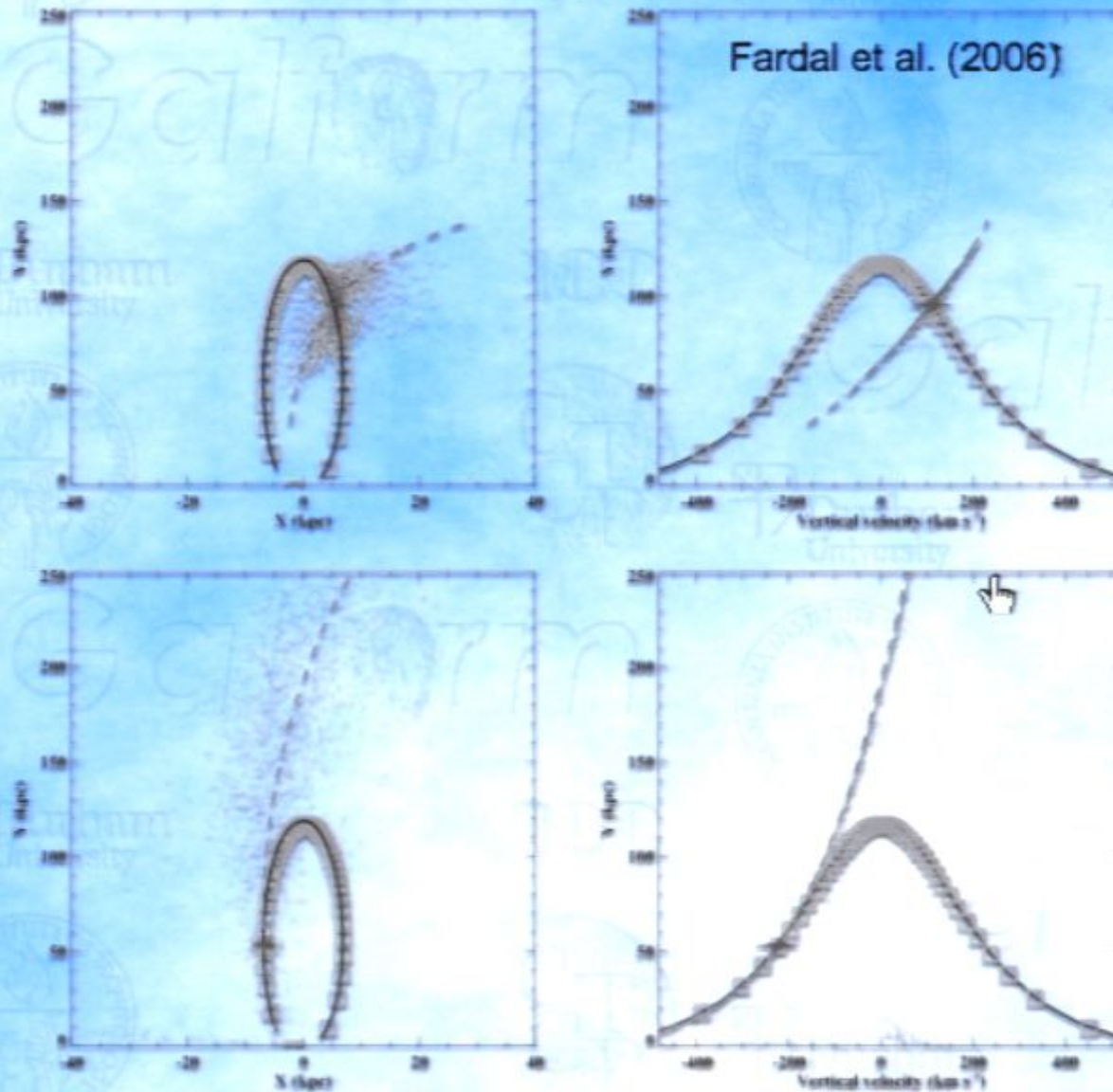
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- Assumes *mechanical similarity*
- Orbits have similar shape with different time and length scales
- Agrees quite well with N-body simulation
- Spread in energy gives stream length

Prospects & Outlook

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