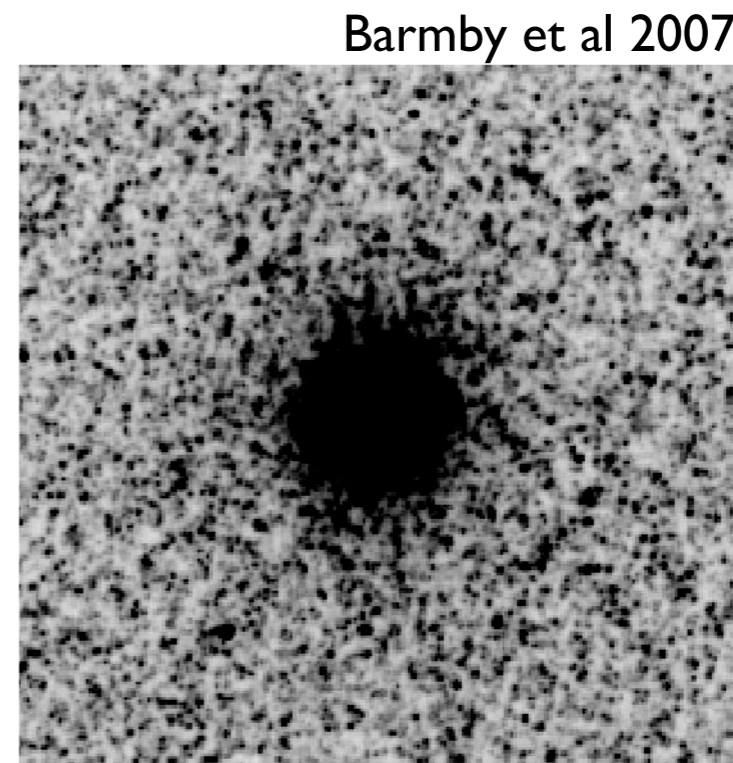
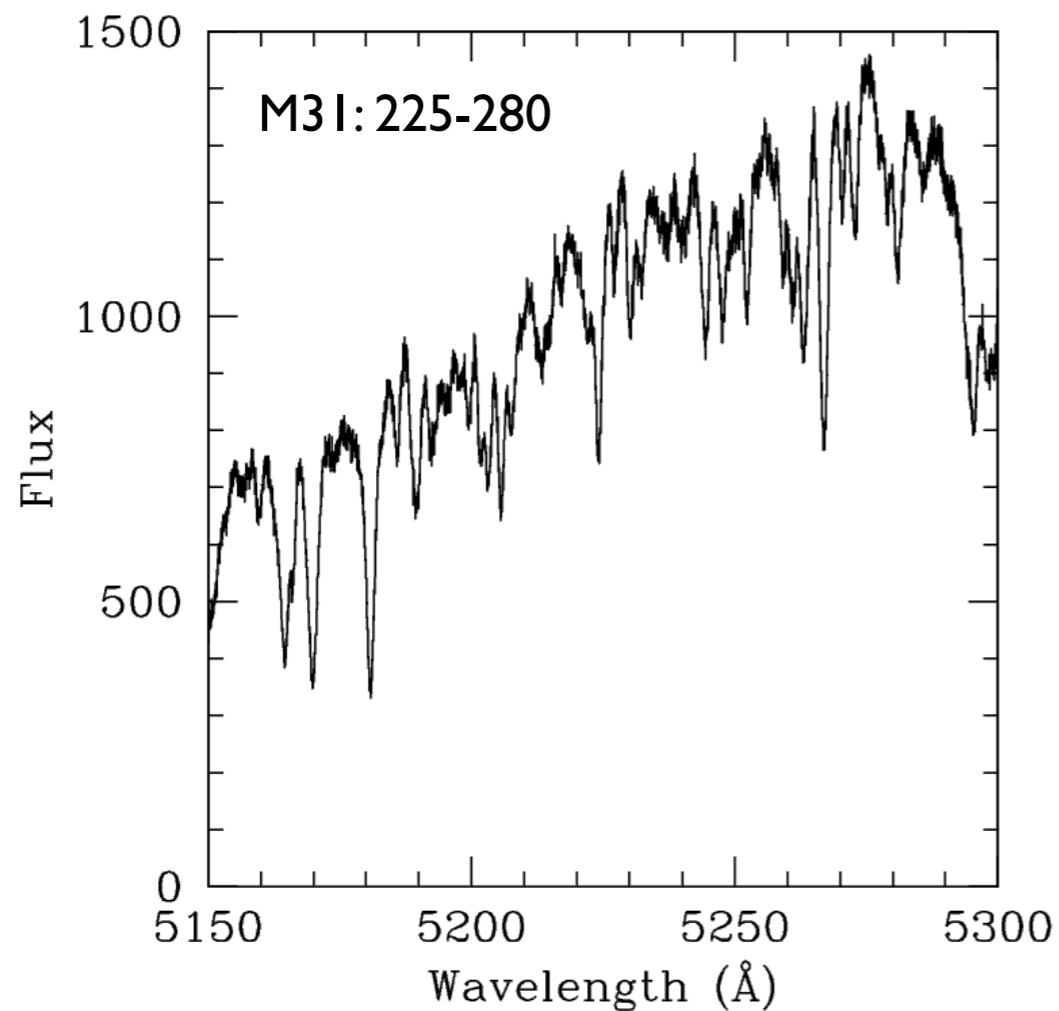
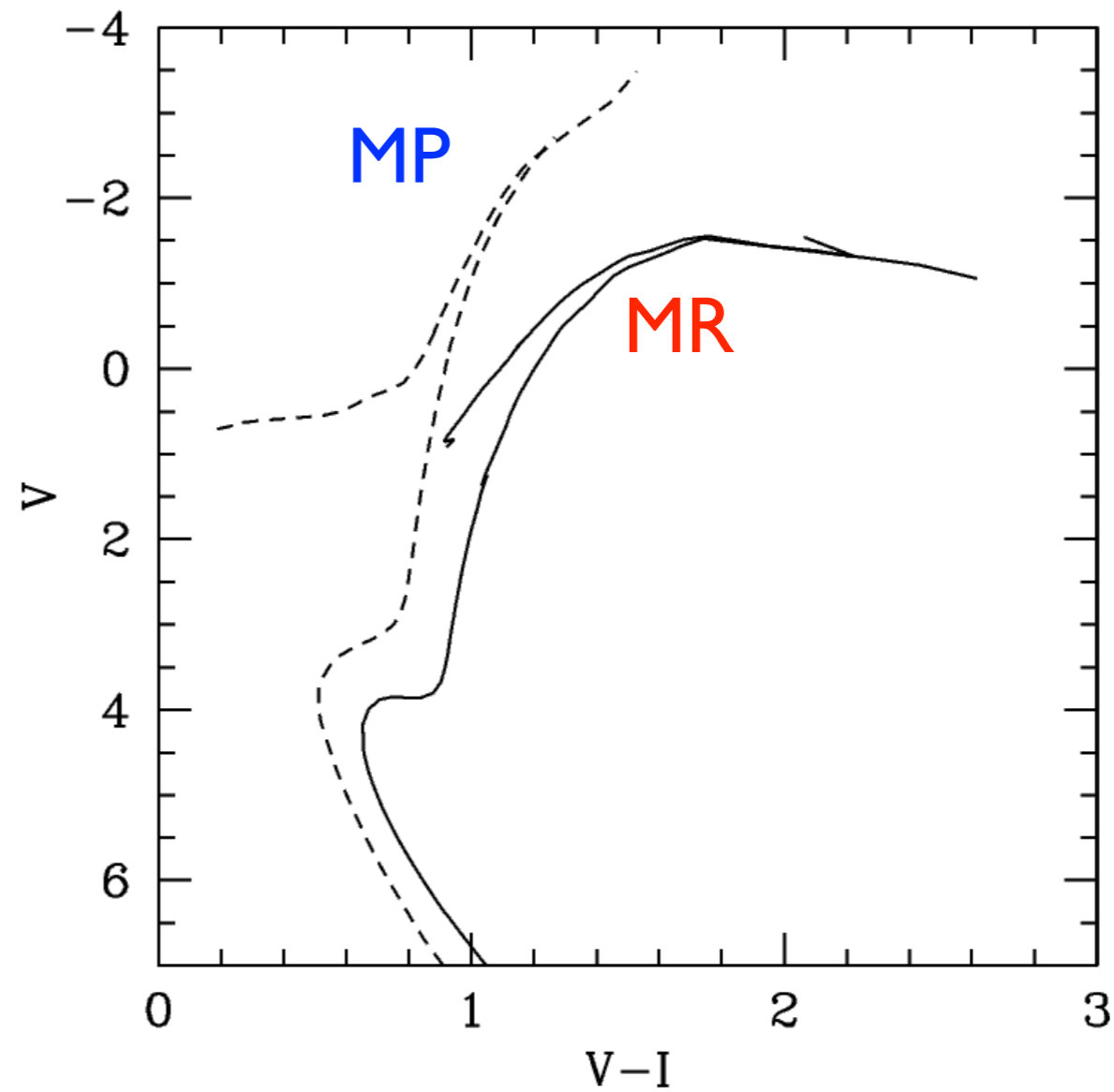
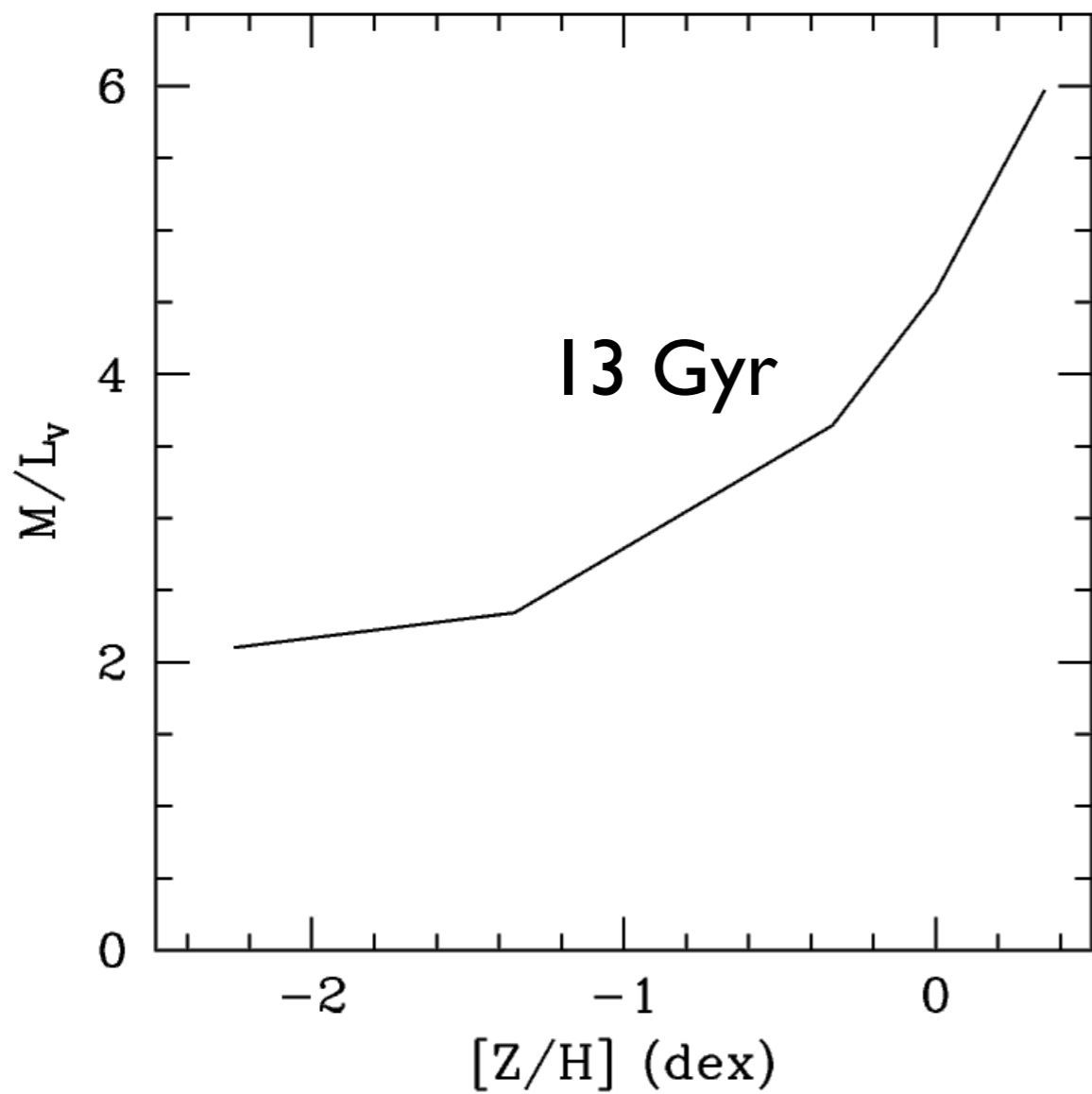


Globular Clusters in M3 I: Velocity Dispersions and Mass-to-Light Ratios

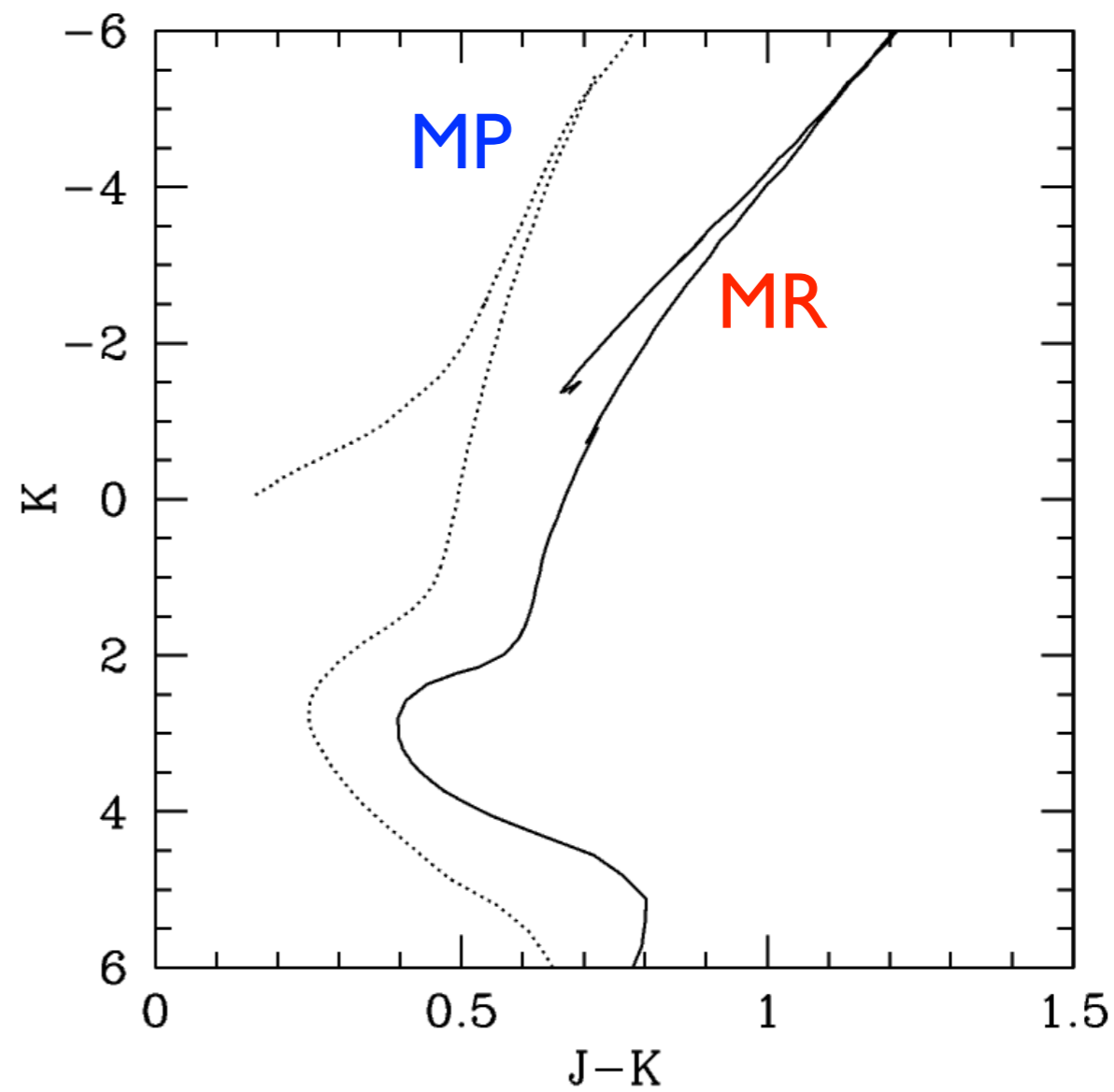
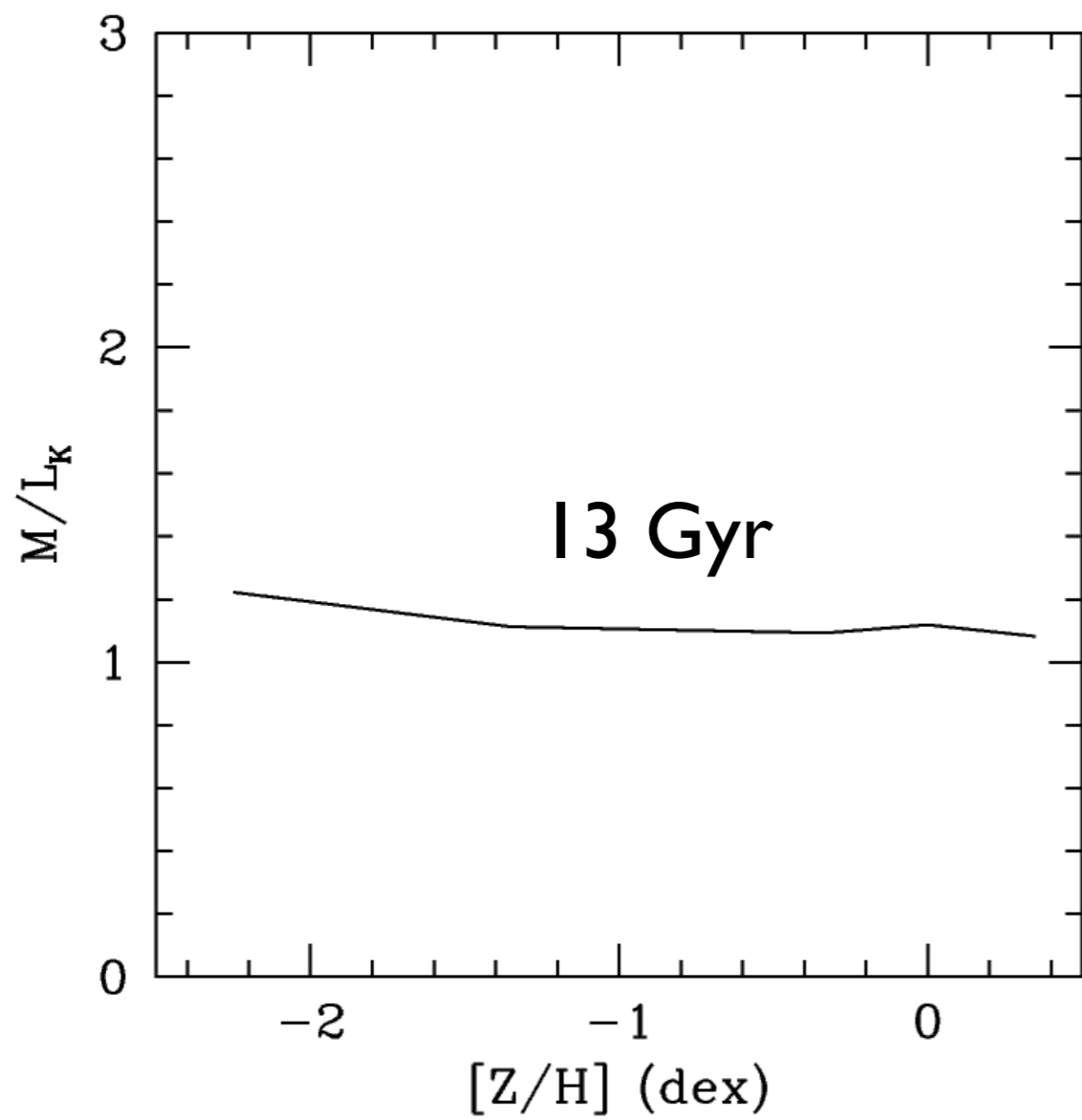
Jay Strader (with Nelson Caldwell)



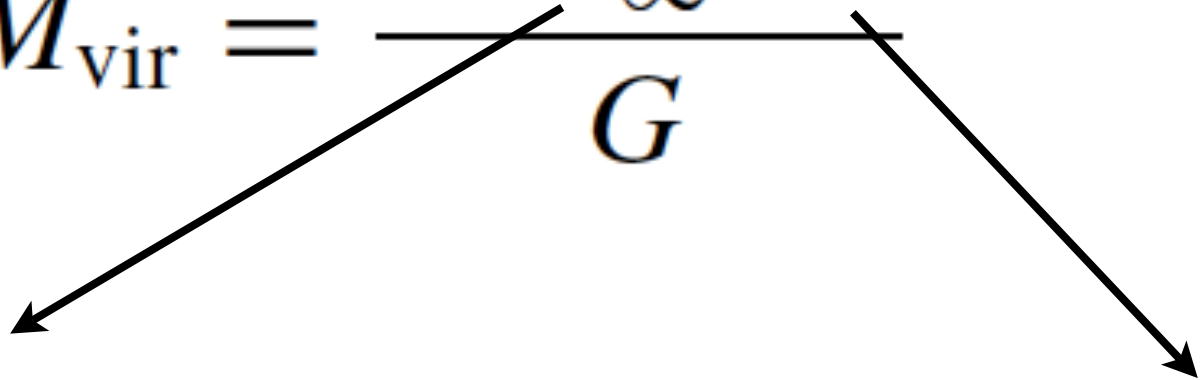
Mass-to-Light and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$



Mass-to-Light and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$



Calculating M/L

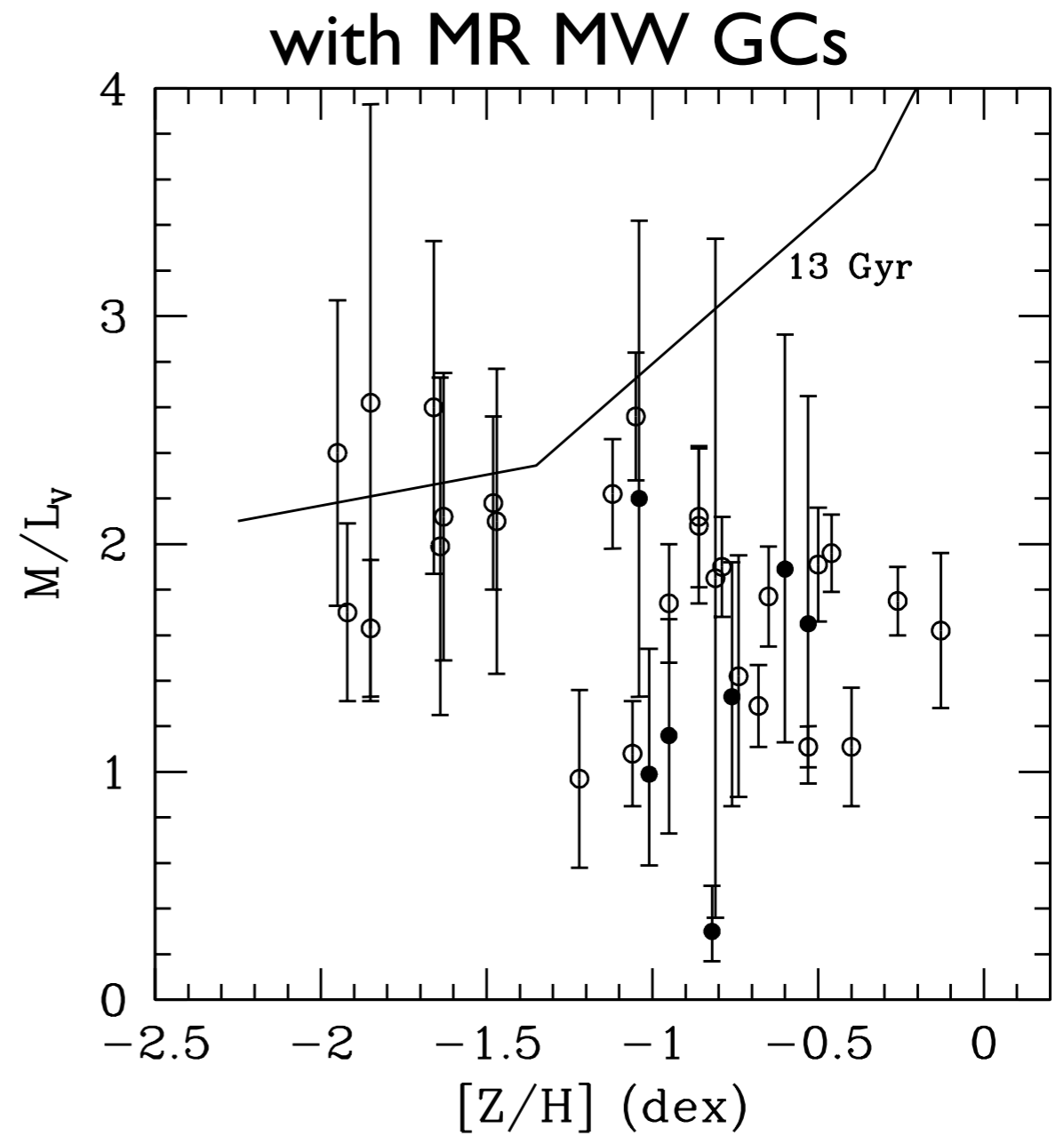
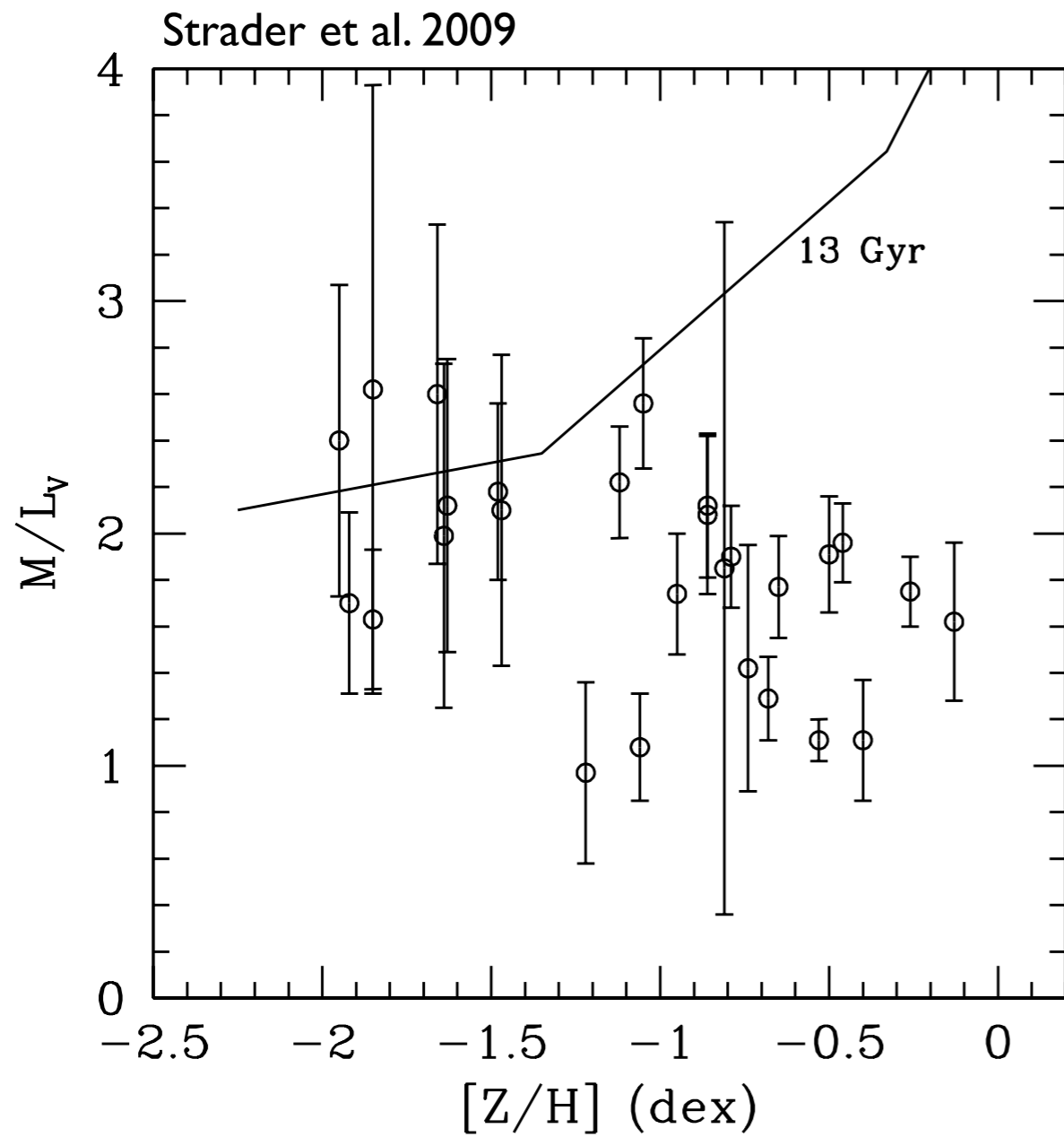
$$M_{\text{vir}} = \frac{7.5\sigma_{\infty}^2 r_{hm}}{G}$$
The diagram shows two arrows originating from the equation. One arrow points from the numerator $7.5\sigma_{\infty}^2 r_{hm}$ to the text 'high-res spectra + cluster structure'. The other arrow points from the denominator G to the text 'good imaging (pref HST)'.

high-res spectra + cluster
structure

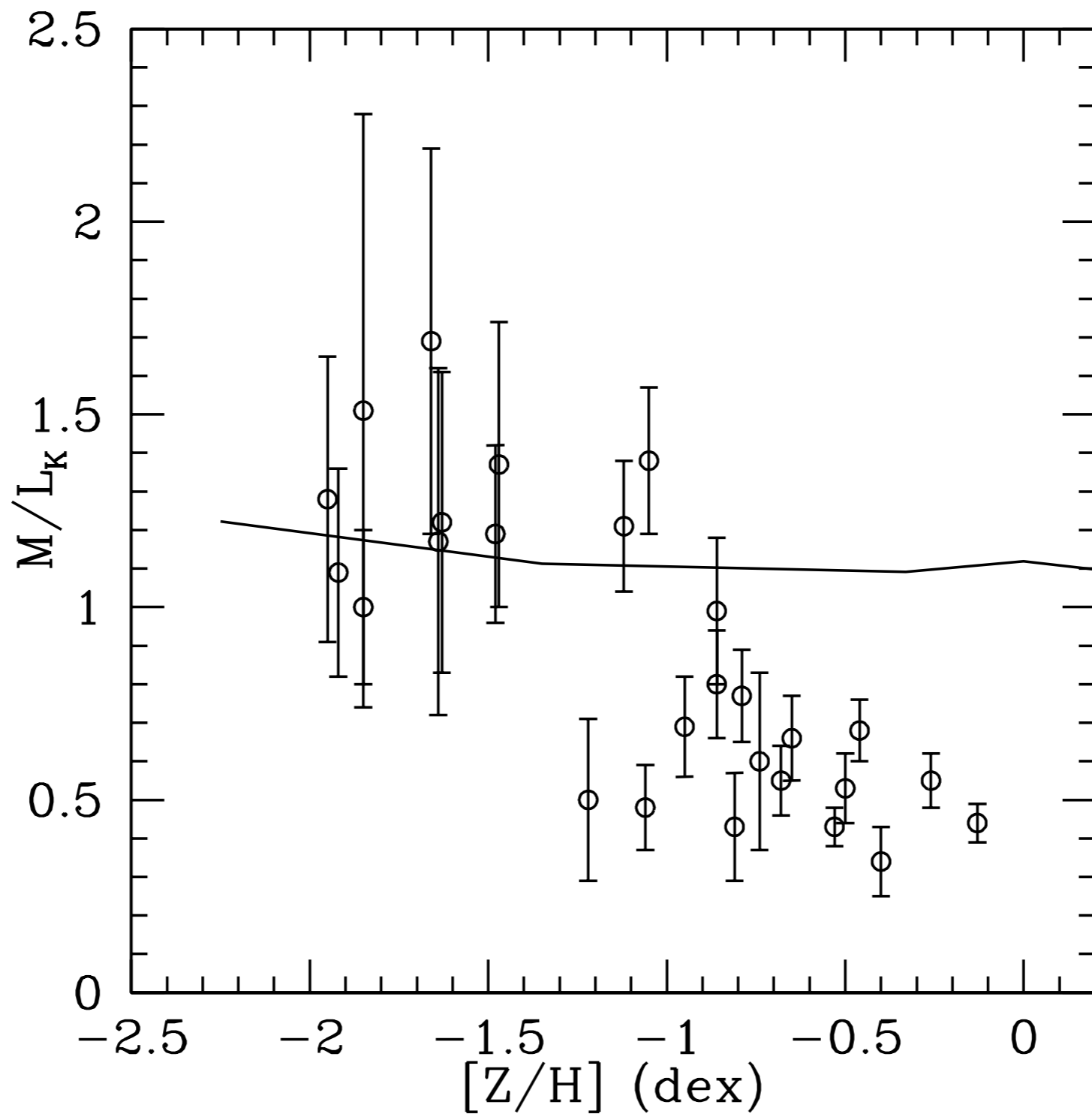
good imaging
(pref HST)

In M3 I, extinction is important for L!

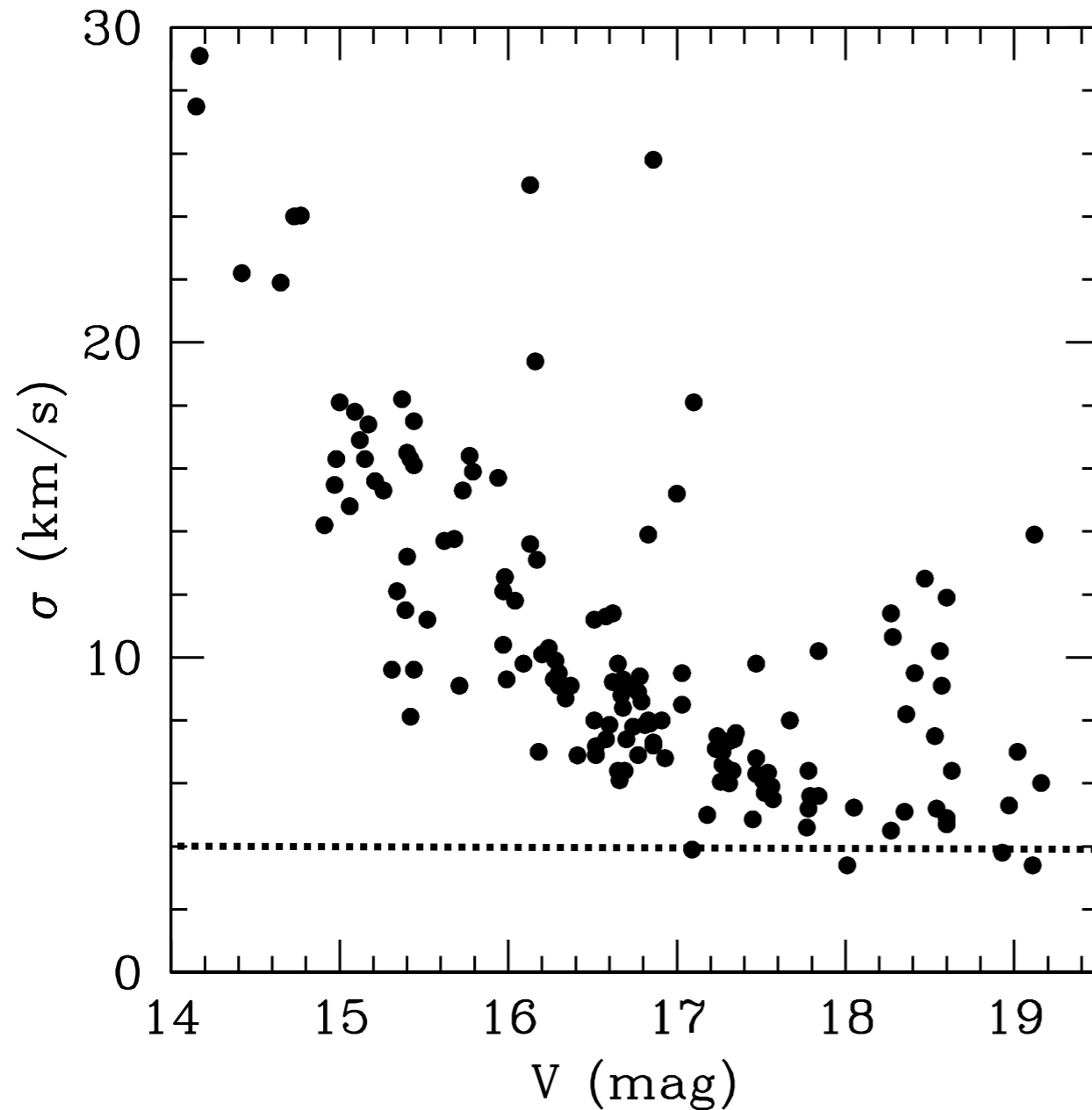
M/L of 27 M31 GCs



K-band M/L



Hectochelle Survey

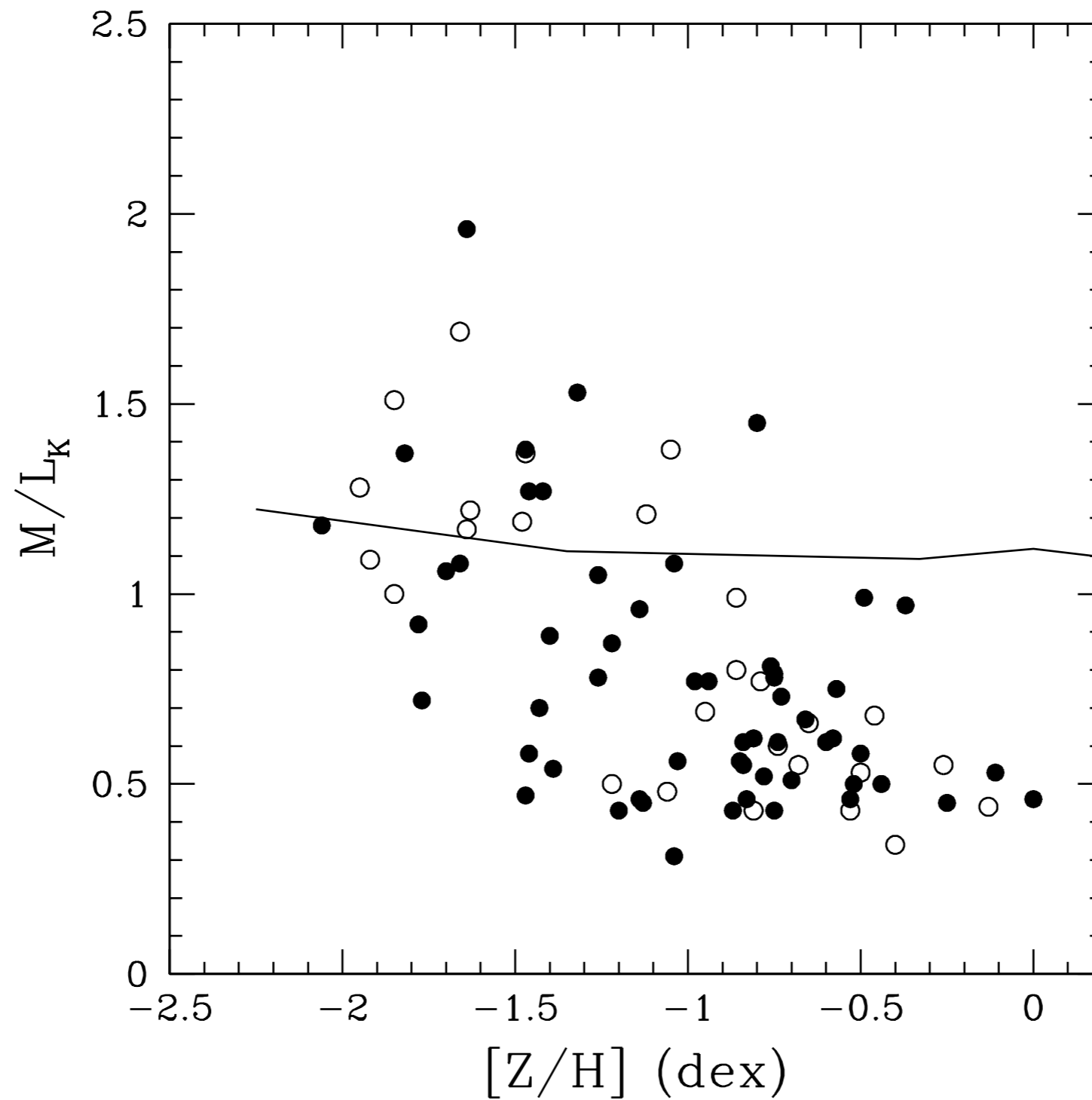


~ 1 hr exposures in
several orders: Mgb,
Ha, CaT

Good sigmas for
~ 150 GCs

Chelle resolution

Hectochelle Survey



Potential Explanations

- (i) Enhanced dynamical evolution of MR GCs
- (ii) Issues with the LF for RGB/AGB stars
- (iii) IMF variations

Using Galactic bulge and
Magellanic Cloud GCs to test.

