

Grand Rotation Curves & Galactic Roche Lobes in the Galaxy and M31

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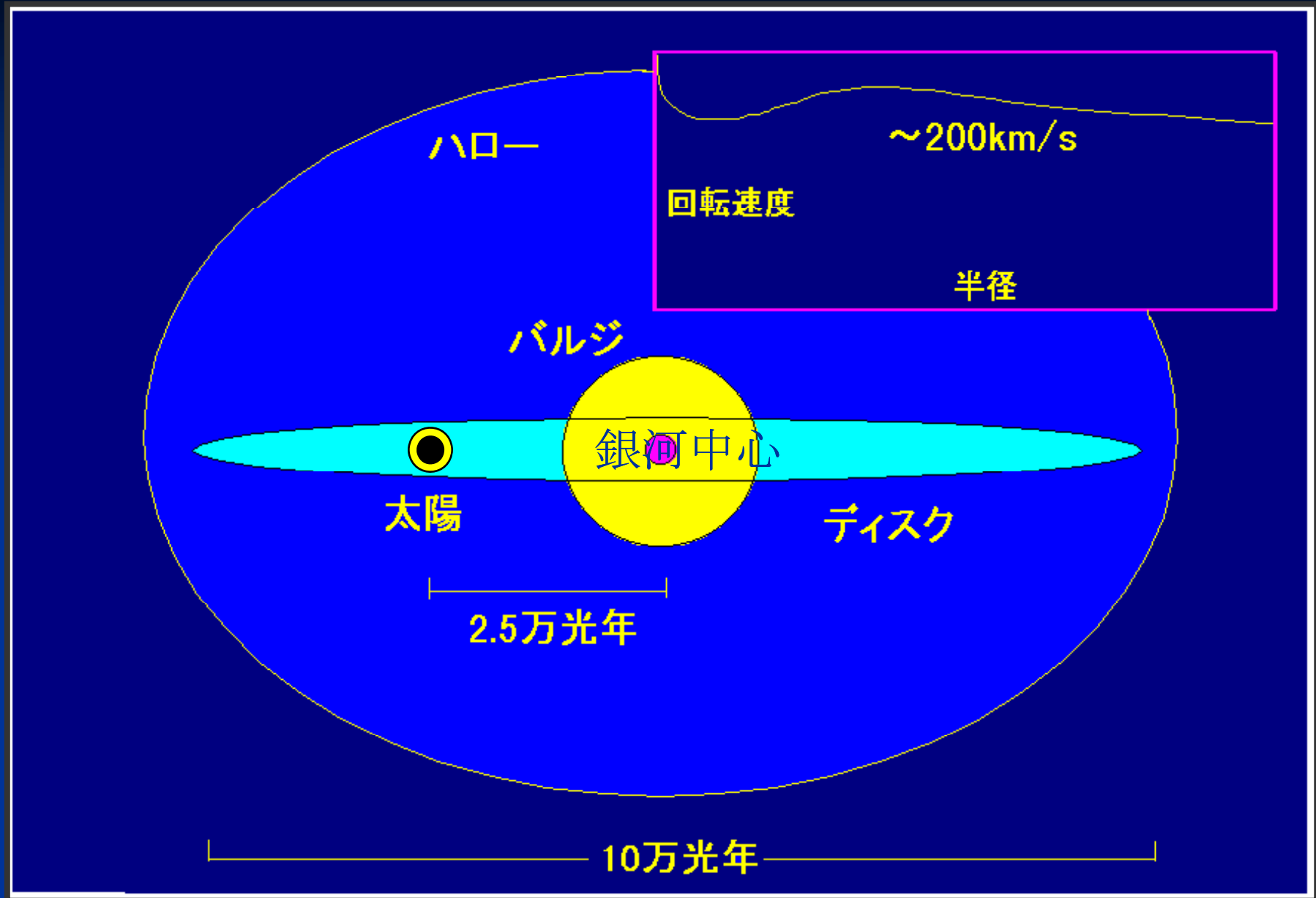
3. Grand RC

4. Local DM Density

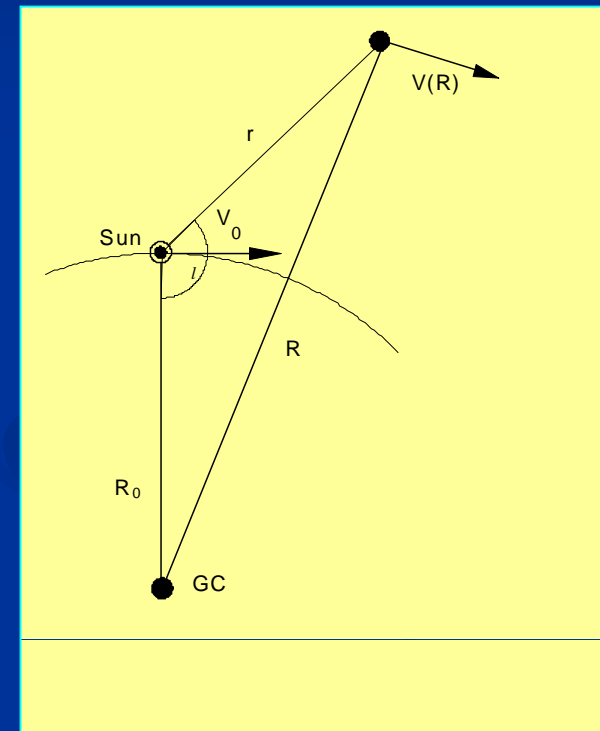
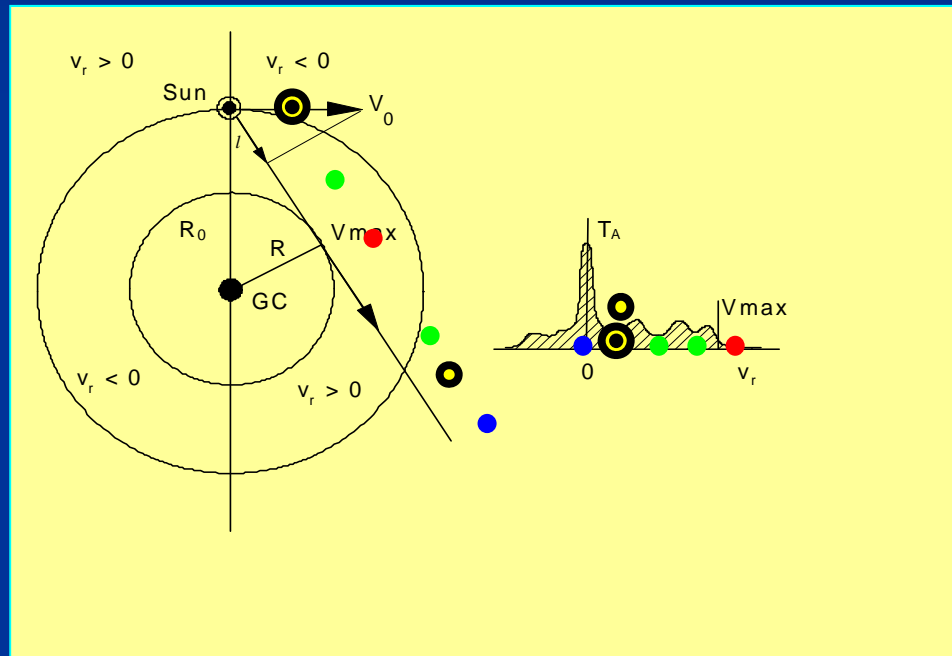
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Galactic Territory

1. Rotation Curve



Rotation velocities inside/outside Solar Circle



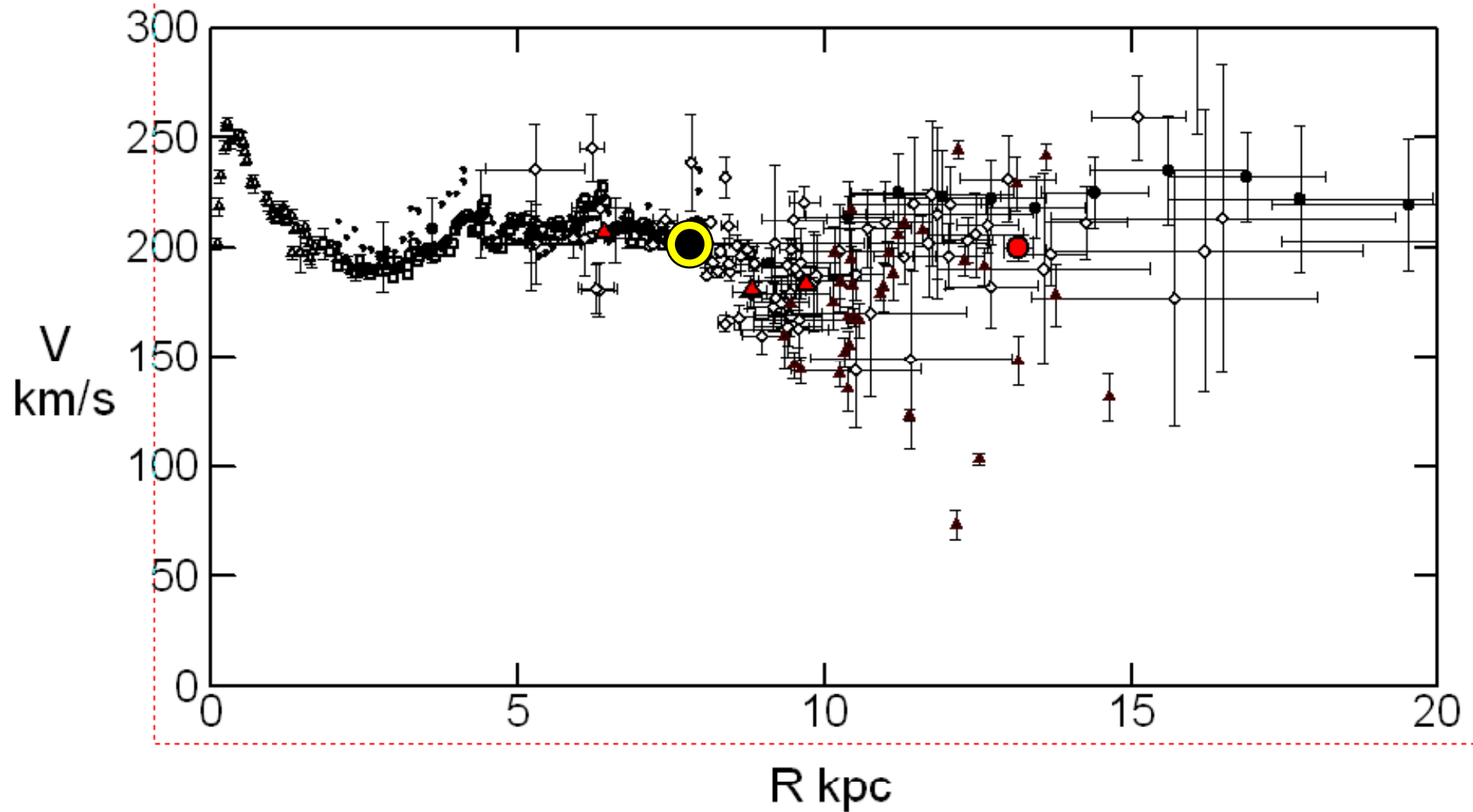
Rotation curve at $R > 30$ kpc assuming random motion of satellite galaxies



Define:

$$V_{\text{rot}} = V_{\text{virial}} \doteq \sqrt{2} V_{\text{GC}}$$

Solar Circular Velocity $V_0=200$ km/s @ $R_0=8$ kpc

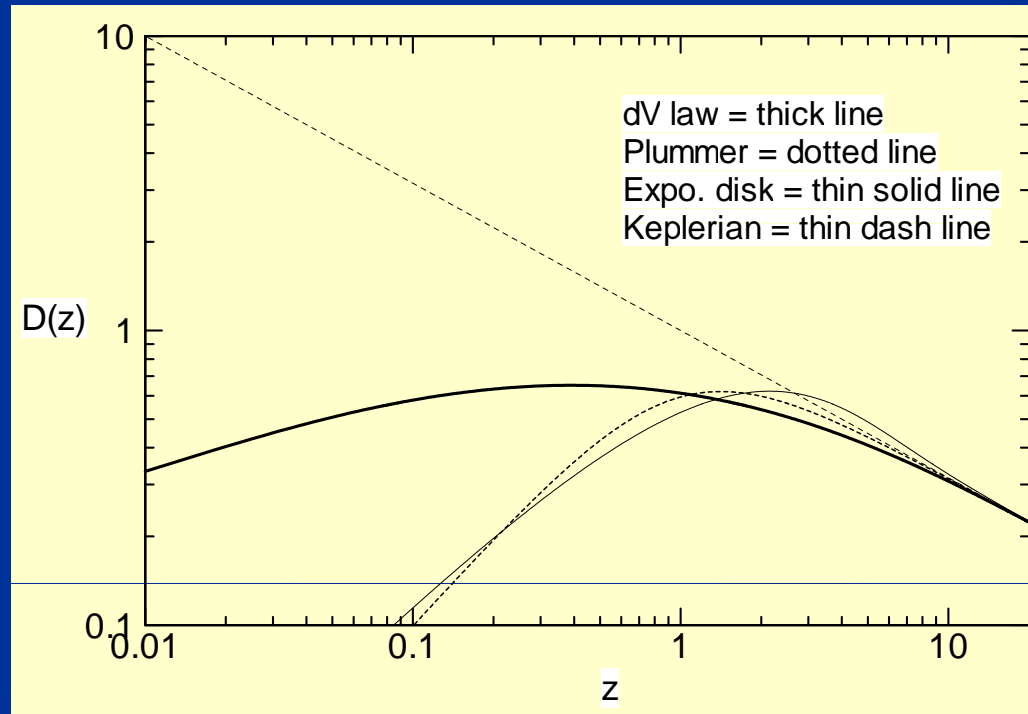
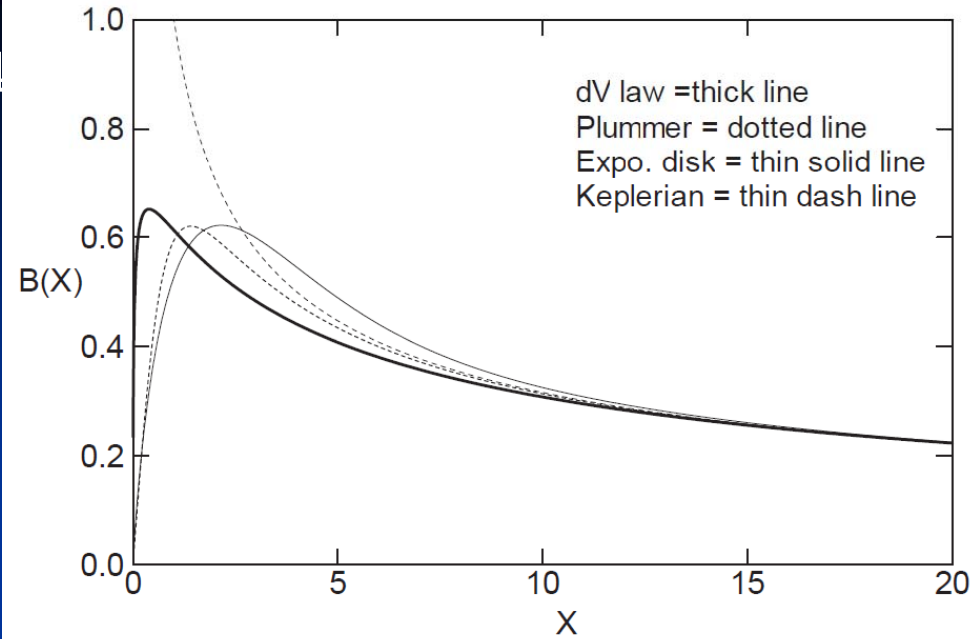


2. Mass Model

RC Fitting by

- (1) Bulge: de Vaucouleurs Law
- (2) Disk: Exponential
- (3) Dark Halo: NFW

$\rho \propto \exp(-r^{1/4})$
Expo.
Plummer
Kepler



(1) Bulge de Vaucouleurs: $\exp(-r^{1/4})$

$$\Sigma_b(r) = \lambda_b B_b(r) = \Sigma_{be} \exp \left[-\kappa \left(\left(\frac{r}{R_b} \right)^{1/4} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_r^\infty \frac{d\Sigma_b(x)}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}} dx$$

$$M_b(R) = 4\pi \int_0^R r^2 \rho(r) dr.$$

$$V_b(R) = \sqrt{\frac{GM_b(R)}{R}}.$$

Mass models: Bulge: de Vaucouleurs ($r^{1/4}$)

$$V_b(R) = \sqrt{\frac{GM_b}{a_b}} \mathcal{B}(X),$$

where $X = R/a_b$, and

$$\mathcal{B}(X) = \left[\frac{1}{X} \int_0^X y^2 \int_y^\infty \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ e^{-\kappa(x^{1/4}-1)} \right\}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx dy \right]^{1/2}$$

(2) Exponential Disk +Arm/Ring

$$\Sigma_d(r) = \Sigma_{dc} \exp(-r/R_d) + \Delta,$$

$$f(R) = G \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Sigma_d(r)(R-x)}{s^3} dx dy,$$

$$s = \sqrt{(R-x)^2 + y^2},$$

$$V_d(R) = \sqrt{fR}.$$

(If $\Delta=0$, $V(R)$ =written by modified Bessel functions)

Disk: Exponential

$$V_d(R) = \sqrt{\frac{GM_d}{a_d}} \mathcal{D}(X),$$

where $X = R/a_d$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(X) &= (X/\sqrt{2}) \times \\ &\times [\{I_0(X/2)K_0(X/2) - I_1(X/2)K_1(X/2)\}]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

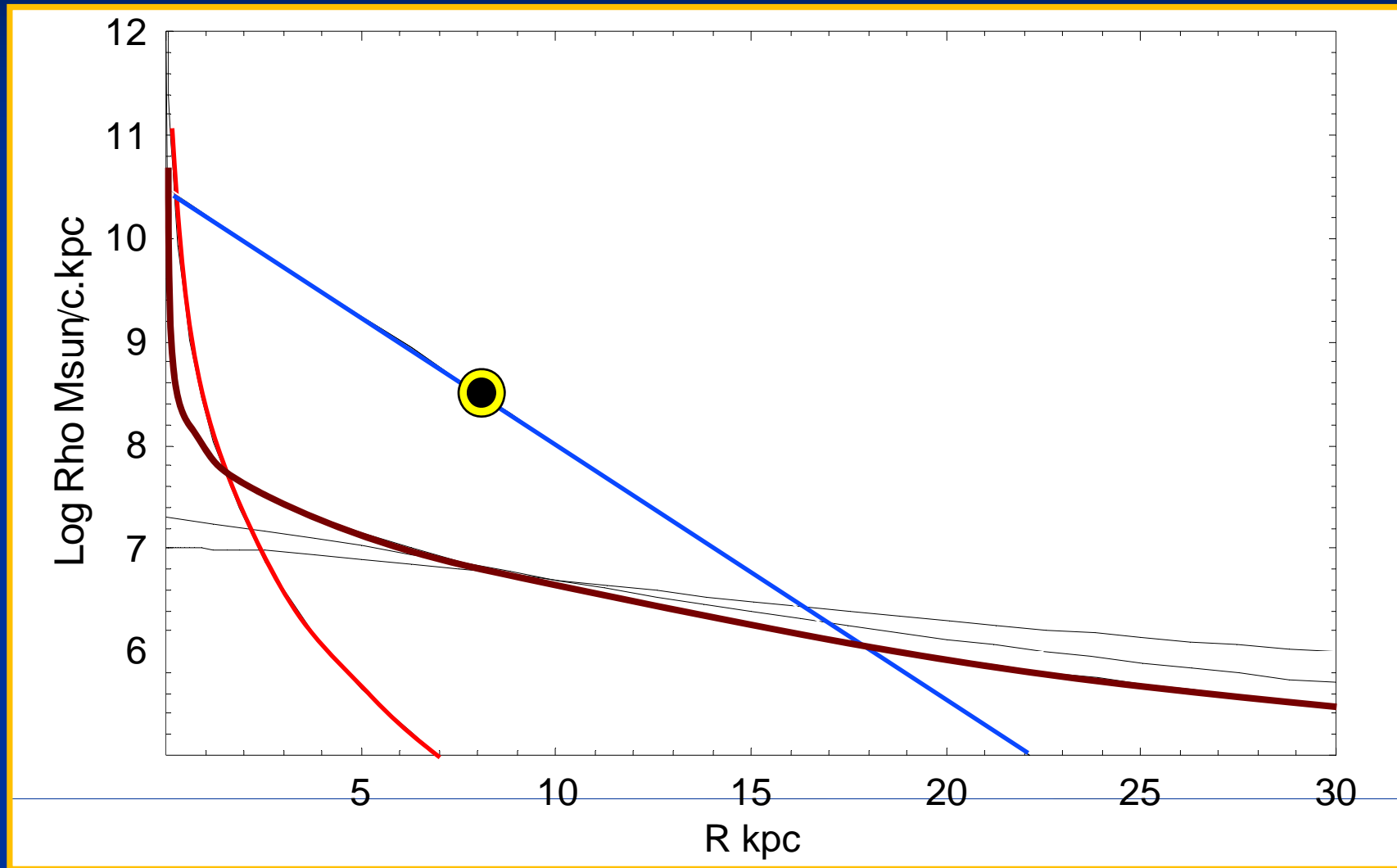
(3) Dark Halo Density Profile NFW Profile (Navarro-Frenk-White 1994)

$$X = R/h$$

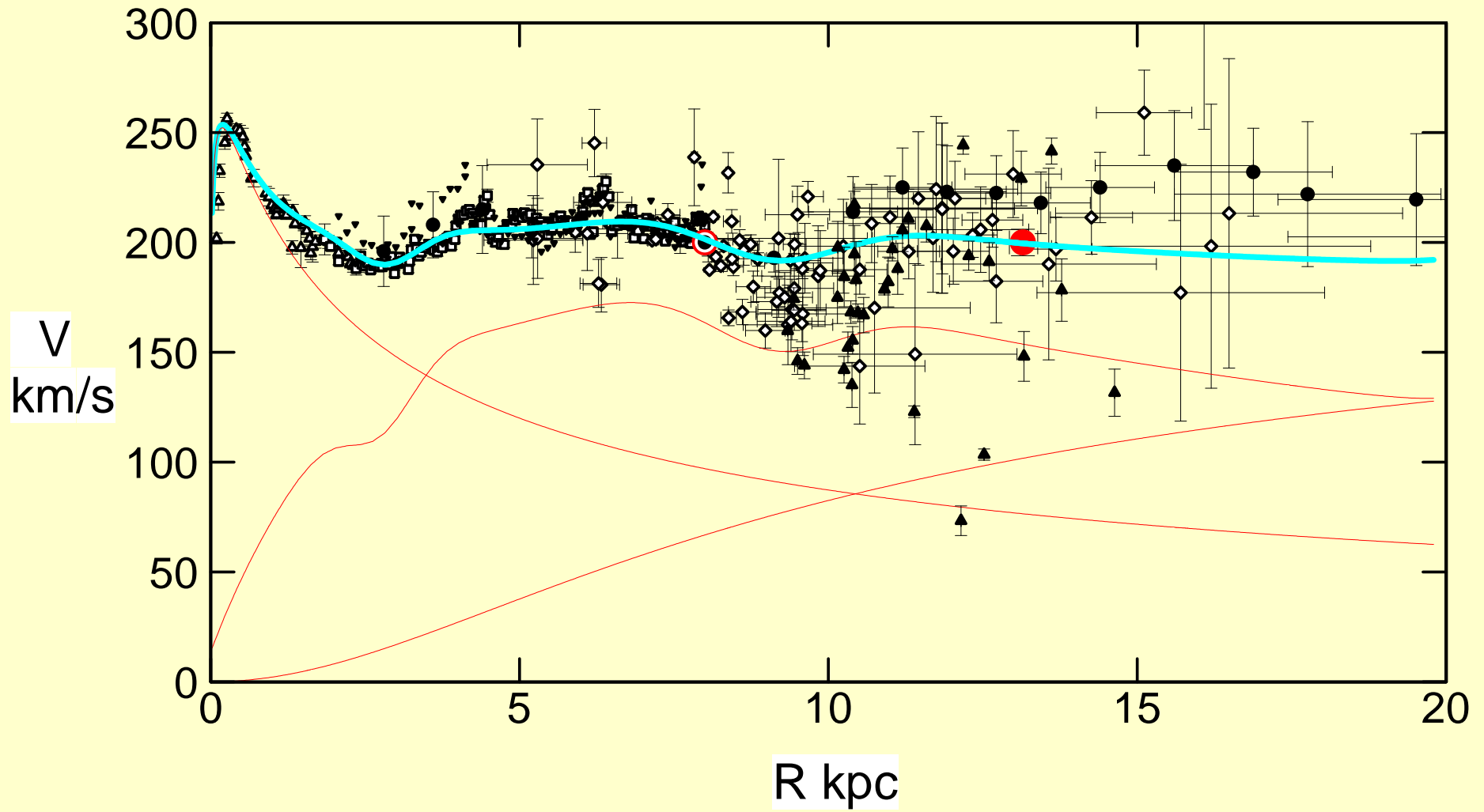
$$\rho(R) = \frac{\rho_0}{X(1+X)^2},$$

$$M_h(R) = 4\pi\rho_0h^3 \left\{ \ln(1+X) - \frac{X}{1+X} \right\}.$$

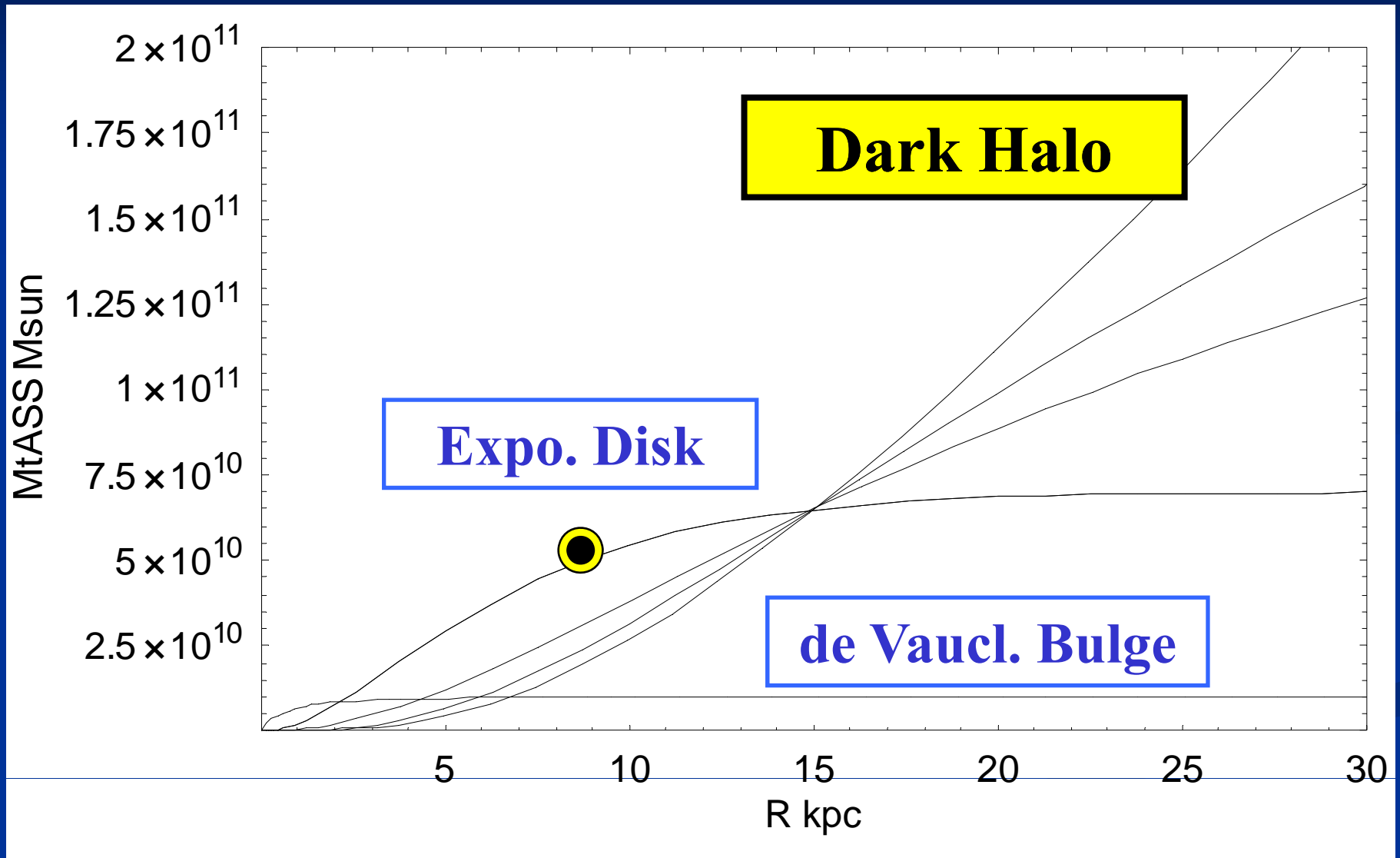
Volume Densities for Bulge, Disk, and Halo (Isoth, NFW, Burkert)



Sofue, Honma, Omodaka 2009



Total Masses



3. Grand Rotation Curve

Dark Halo Density Profiles

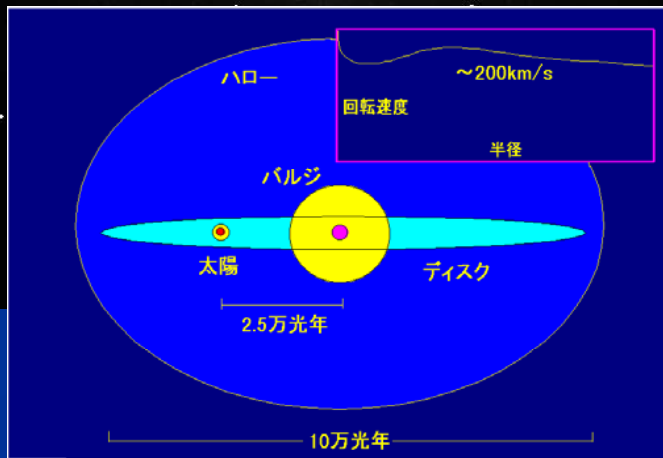
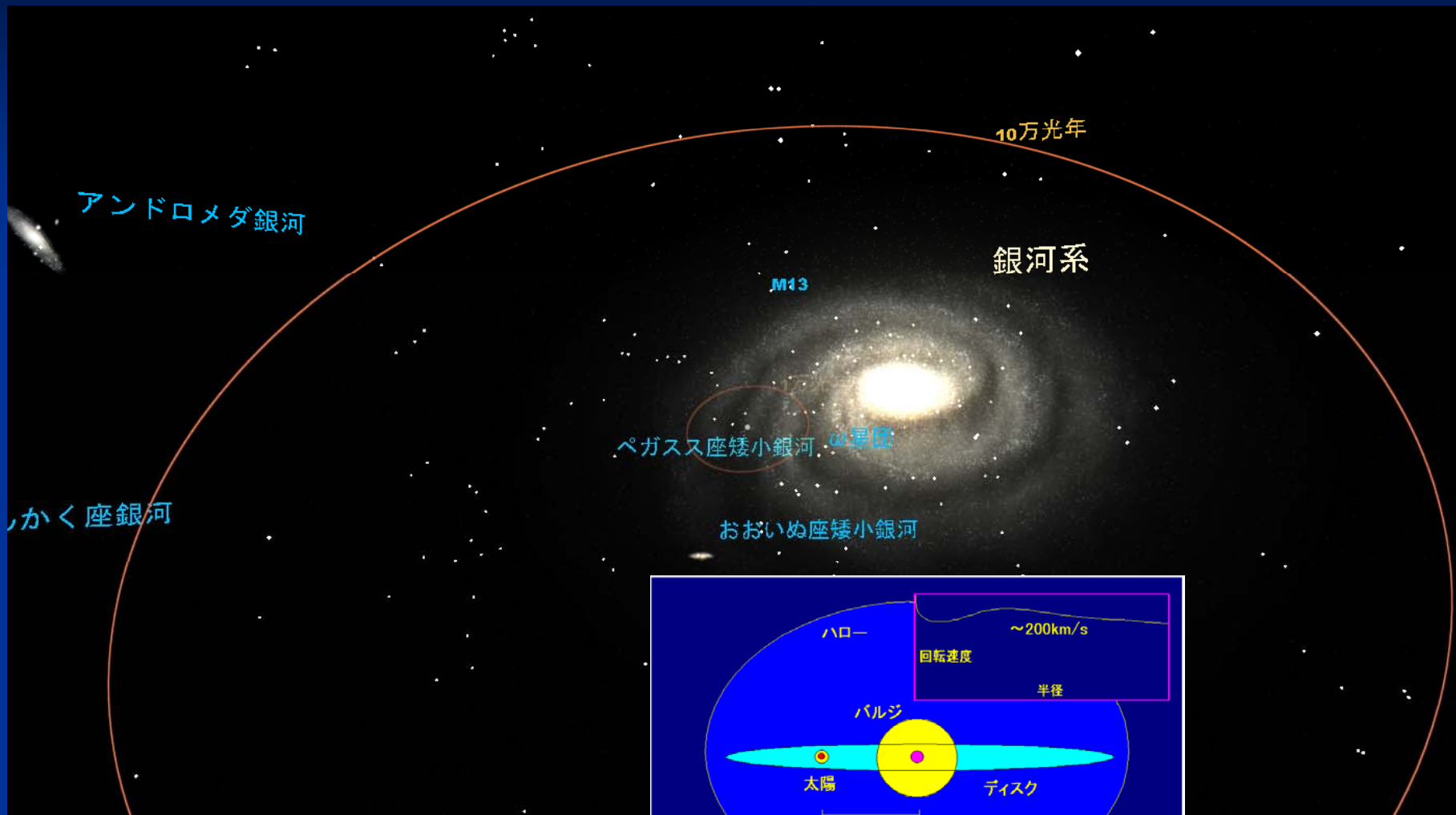
($X=R/h$)

$$\text{NFW density} \propto 1/X(1+X)^{-2}$$

(Navaro-Frenk-White 1994)

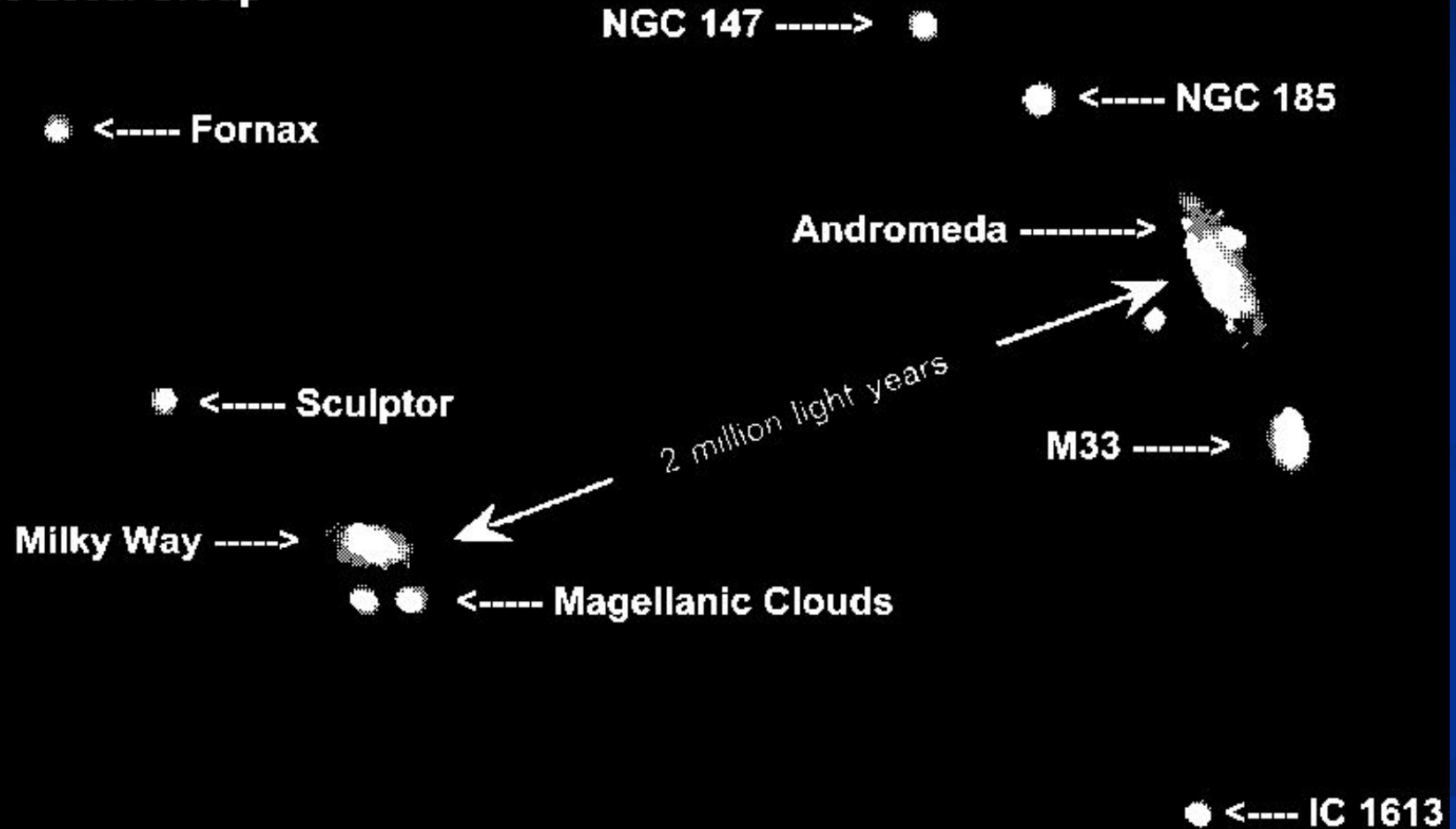
$$\text{Burkert} \propto 1/(1+X)(1+X^2)$$

$$\text{Isothermal} \propto 1/(1+X^2) \Rightarrow X^{-2}$$



Local Group of Galaxies

The Local Group



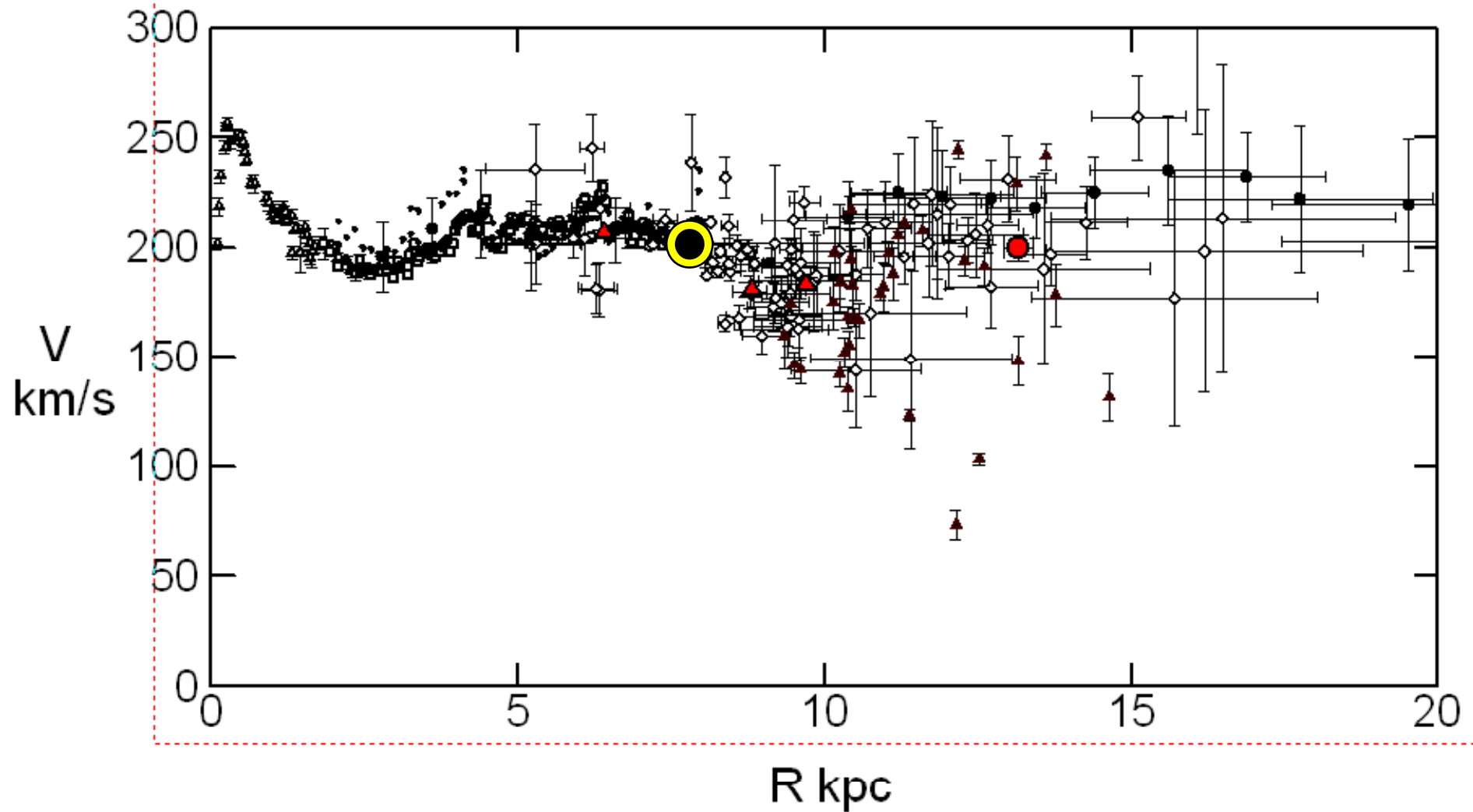
Grand Rotation Curve

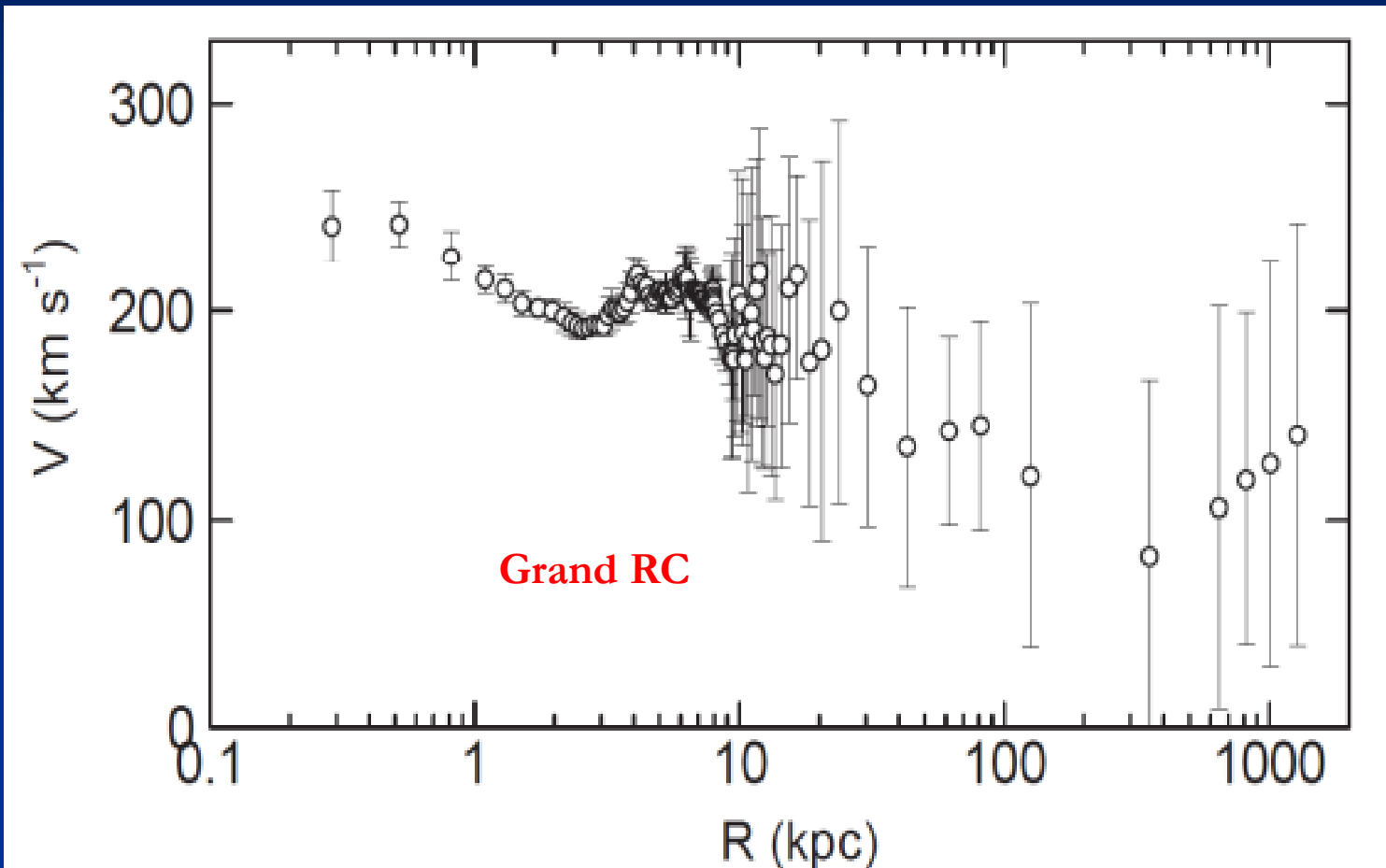
Sattelite's velocity

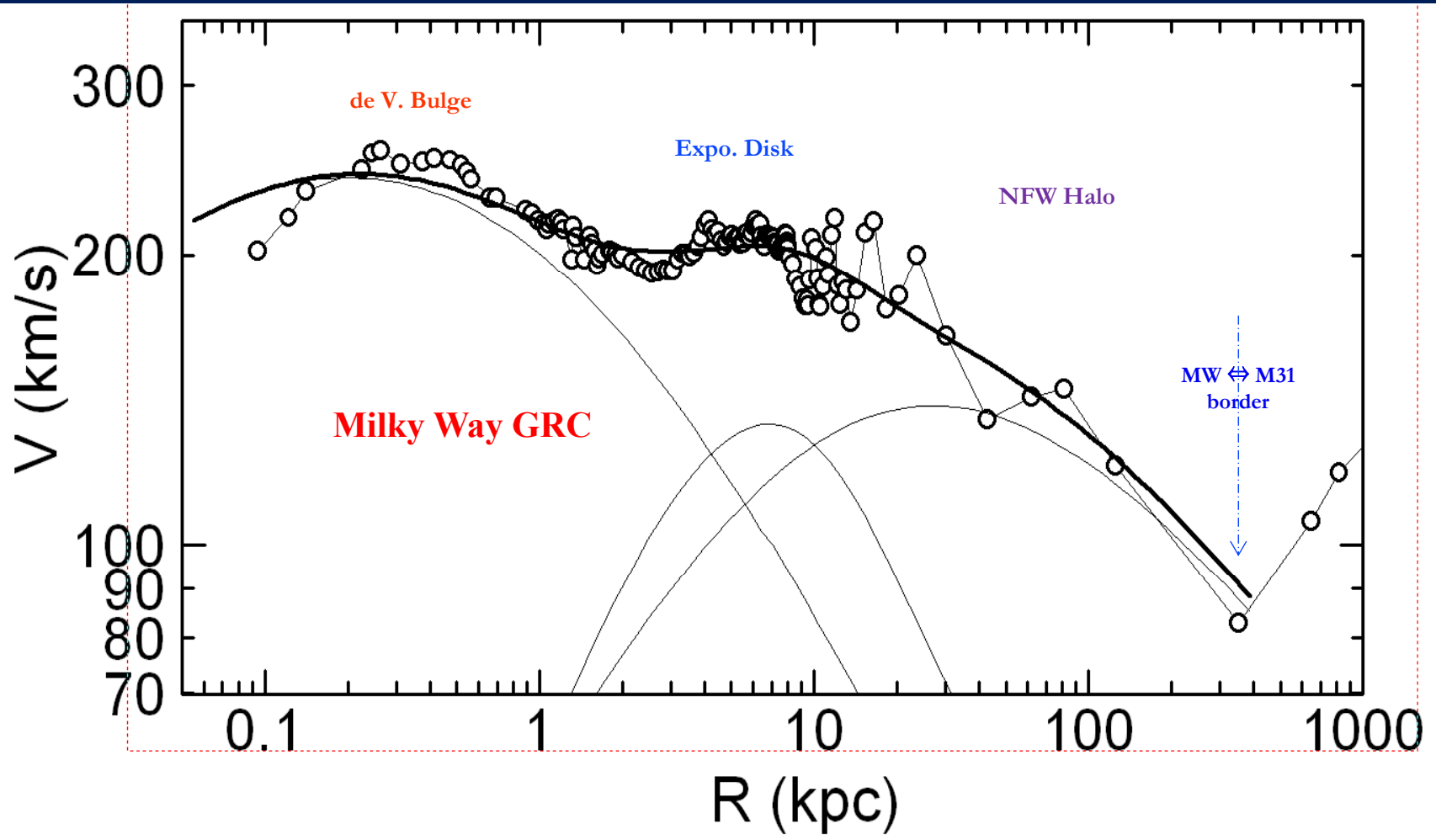
=>Virial Mass

$$V(R) = \sqrt{2} V_r$$

Solar Circular Velocity $V_0=200$ km/s @ $R_0=8$ kpc

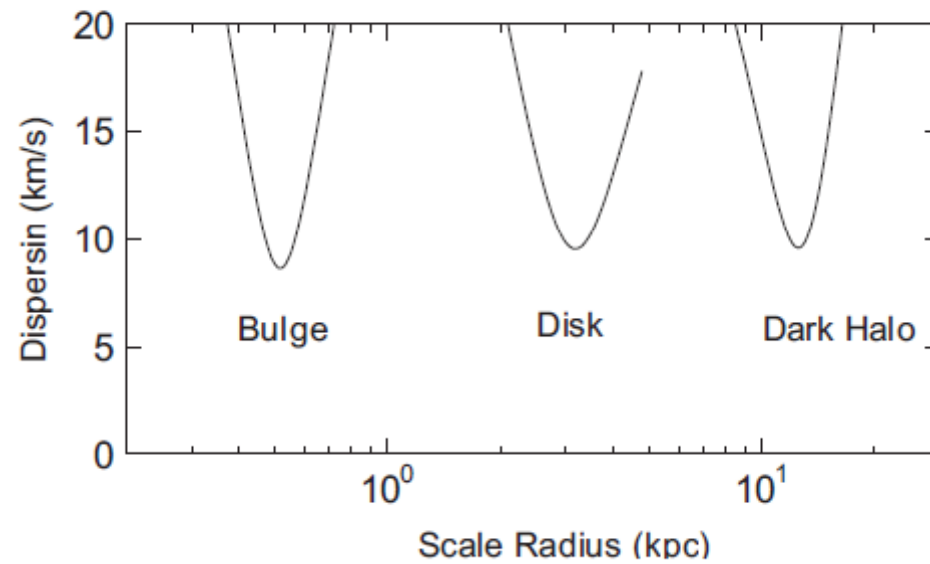






4. Galaxy Parameters & Local DM Density

Dispersion Scale radius fit



Dispersion Mass fit

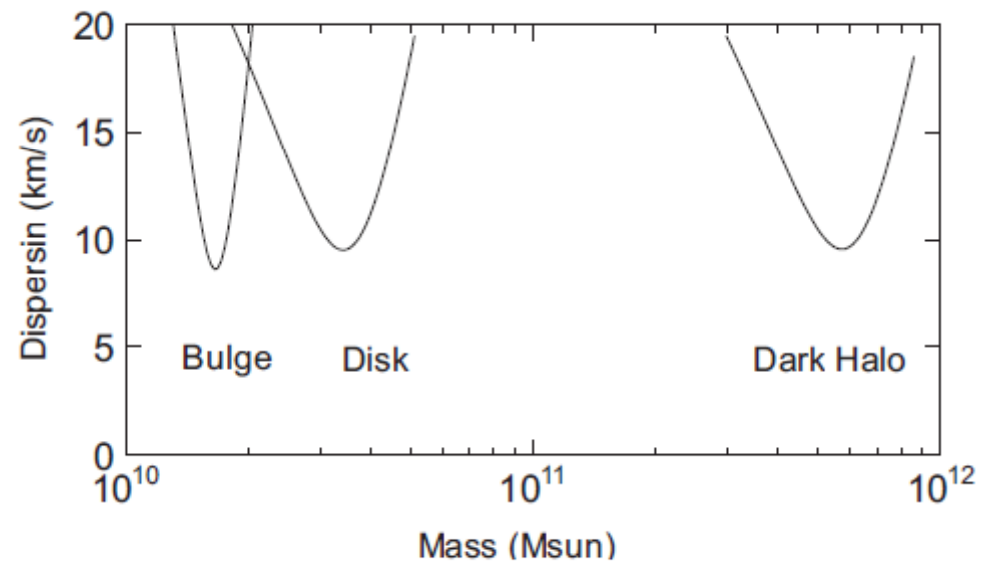


Table 1. Best-fit parameters for the mass components of the Galaxy

Mass component	Mass; Density	Scale Radius
Bulge param.	$M_b = (1.652 \pm 0.083) \times 10^{10} M_\odot$	$a_b = 0.522 \pm 0.037$ kpc
Disk param.	$M_d = (3.41 \pm 0.41) \times 10^{10} M_\odot$	$a_d = 3.19 \pm 0.35$ kpc
B+D Mass	$M_{b+d} = (5.06 \pm 0.97) \times 10^{10} M_\odot$	
B/D ratio	$M_b/M_d = 0.48 \pm 0.09$	
DH param.	$\rho_0 = (1.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-2} M_\odot \text{pc}^{-3}$ $= 0.403 \pm 0.051 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}$	$h = 12.53 \pm 0.88$ kpc
Local DM dens. at $R_0 = 8$ kpc	$\rho_0^\odot = (6.12 \pm 0.80) \times 10^{-3} M_\odot \text{pc}^{-3}$ $= 0.235 \pm 0.030 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}$	
DH Mass[‡]	$M_h(R \leq 8\text{kpc}) = (2.71 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{10} M_\odot$ $M_h^*(\leq h) = (5.05 \pm 0.78) \times 10^{10} M_\odot$ $M_h(\leq 20\text{kpc}) = (8.87 \pm 1.37) \times 10^{10} M_\odot$ $M_h(\leq 385\text{kpc}) = (6.52 \pm 1.01) \times 10^{11} M_\odot$	
Galaxy Mass	$M_{b+d+h} = (7.03 \pm 1.01) \times 10^{11} M_\odot$	$(R \leq 385 \text{ kpc})$
Baryon Fraction	$M_{b+d}/(M_{b+d+h}) = \mathbf{0.072 \pm 0.018}$	

The Local Dark Matter Density @ Sun

$$\rho_{\odot} = 0.235 \pm 0.030$$

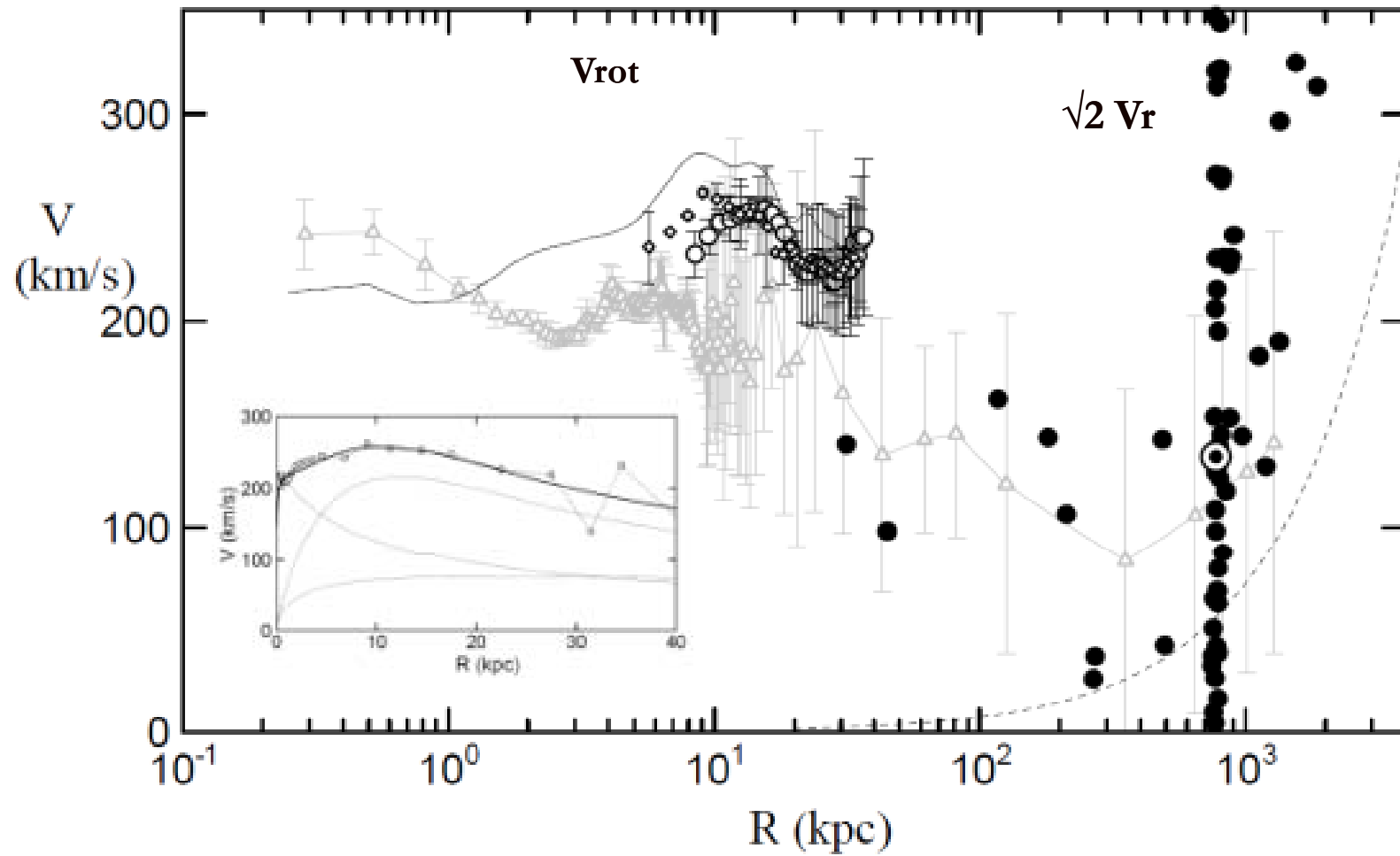
GeV cm⁻³

$$M \sim RV^2/G \Rightarrow \rho_0 \sim M/R^3 \sim (V/R)^2 \sim \Omega^2$$

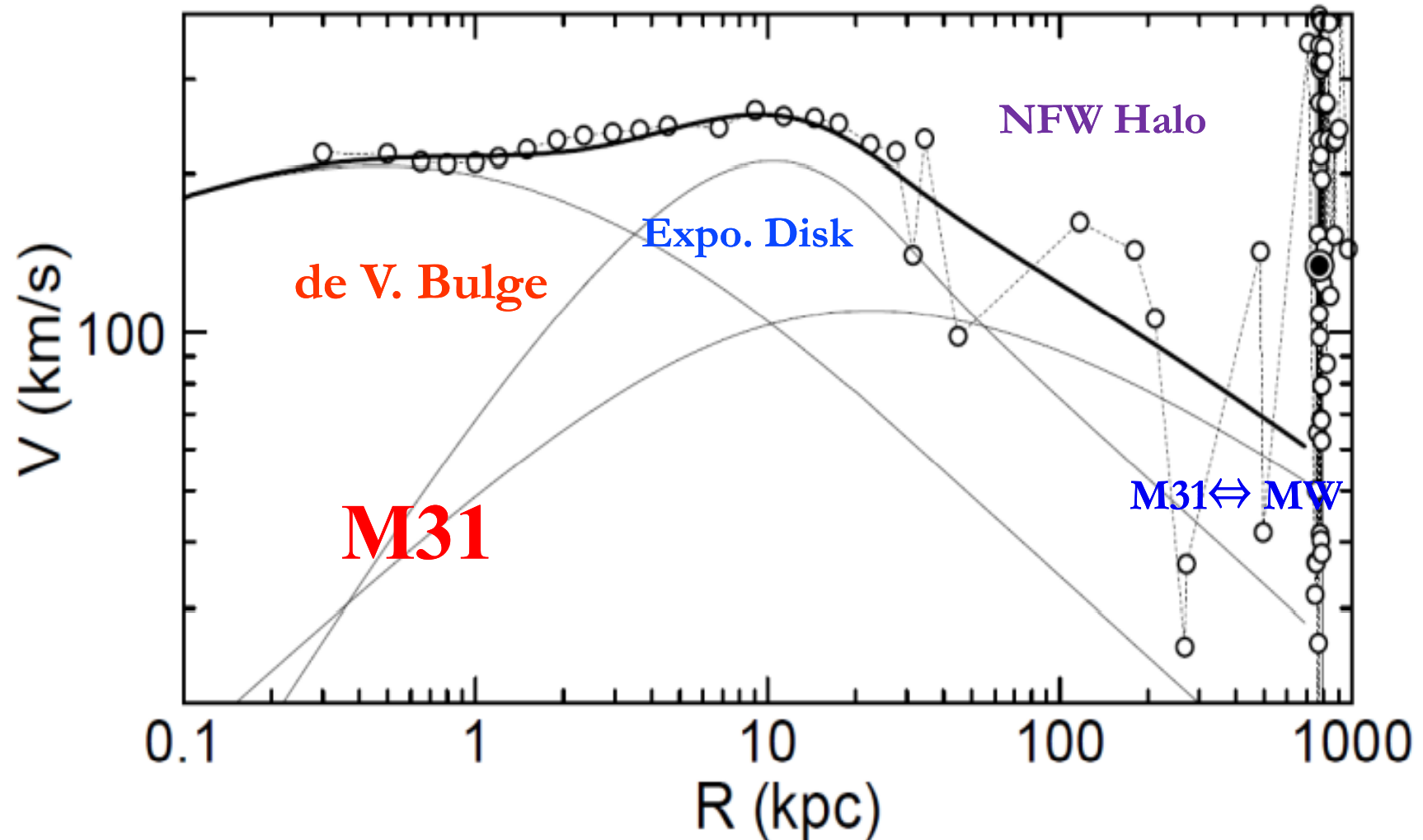
$V_0/R_0 = \Omega_0$ (km s ⁻¹ kpc ⁻¹)	ρ_0 (GeV cm ⁻³)
Sofue (2012) 200/8.0 = 25.0 (248/8.2 = 30.3)	0.235 ± 0.030 0.34 ± 0.04
Salucci, et al. (2011) ≡ Honma et al (2012) 248/8.2 = 30.3 (200/8.0 = 25.0)	0.43 ± 0.11 0.29 ± 0.07
Weber and de Boer (2010)	0.2 ~ 0.4

6. Galactic Roche Lobe - Territory problem -

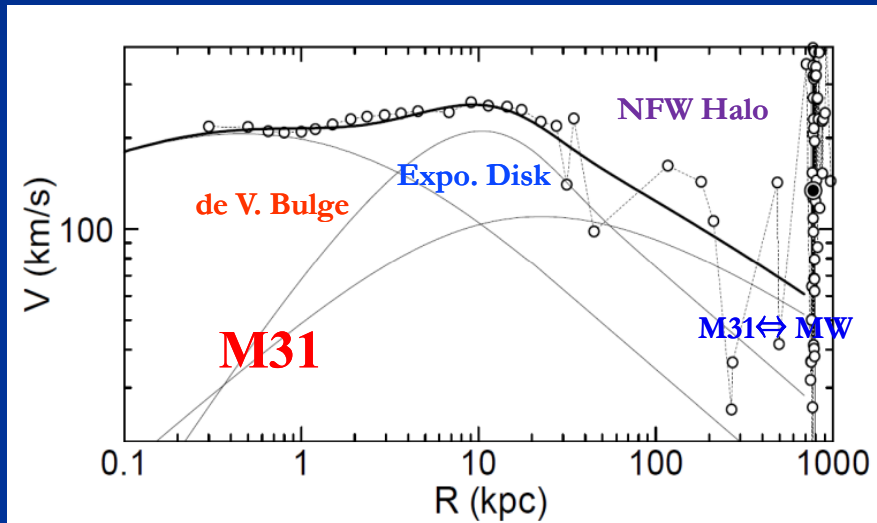
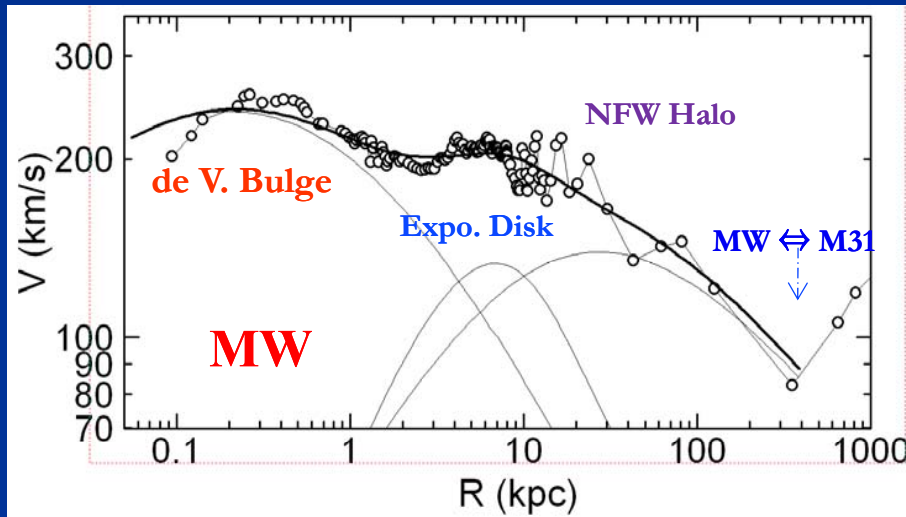
Grand RC of M31



GRC of M31



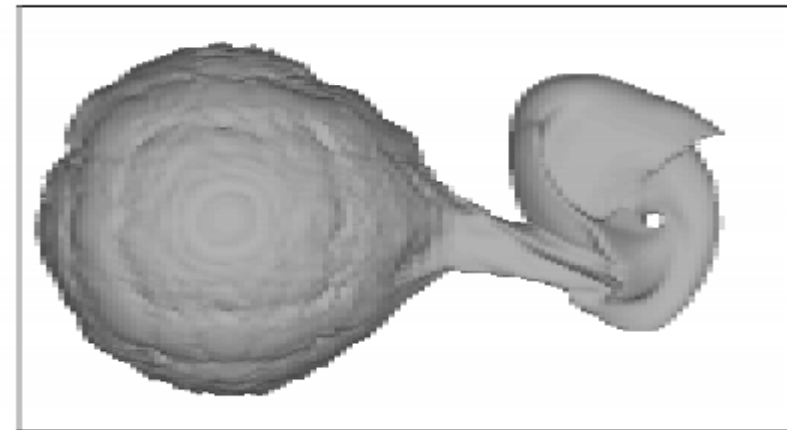
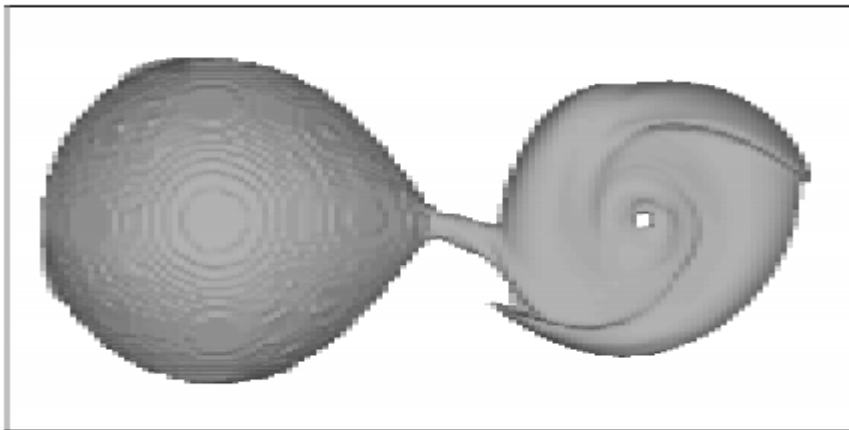
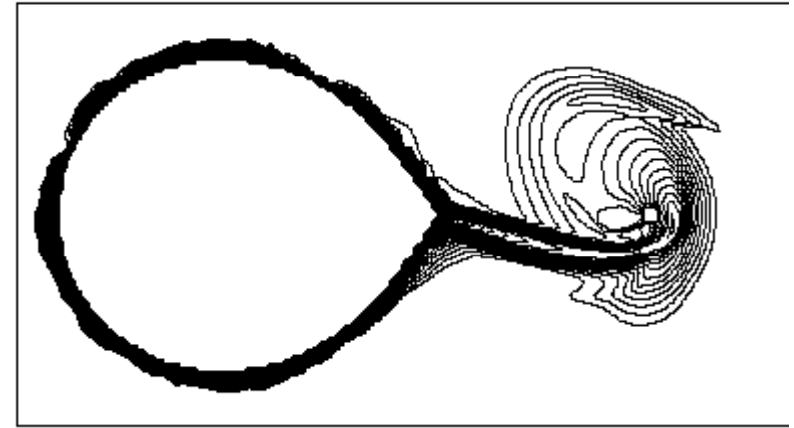
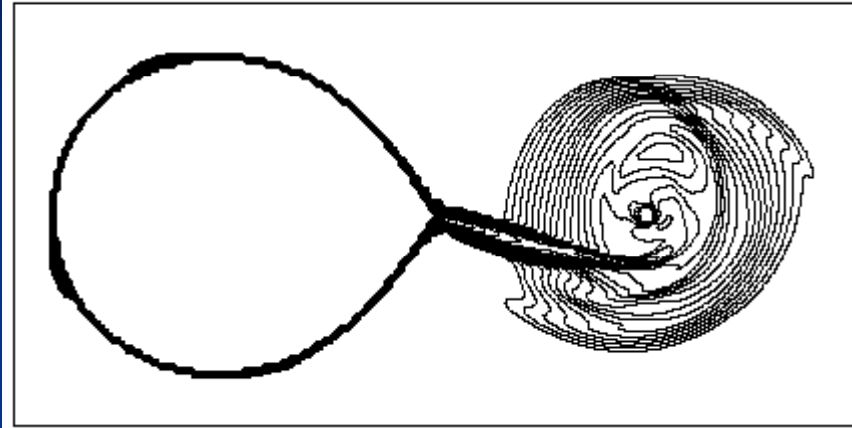
Grand RC of M31 \doteq Galaxy



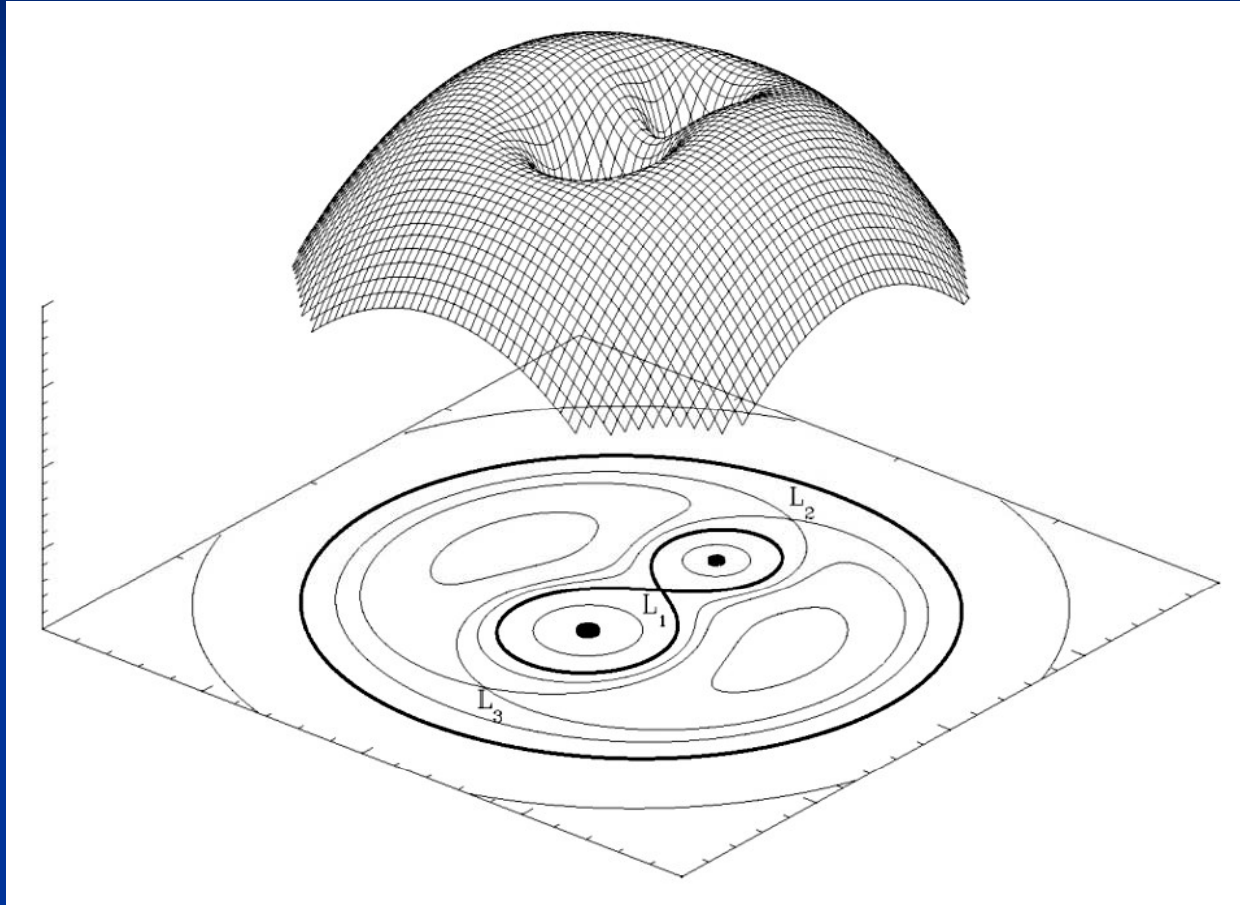
M31 \doteq Galaxy \gg M33, dwarfs

MW + M31 \doteq Binary

2D Matsuda et al. 2000



Binary (2 point masses) Roche Lobes



Galactic Roche Lobe

$$\Phi = \Phi_G + \Phi_{M31} + \Phi_{\Omega} \text{ Rigid rot coordi.}$$

$$= -GM_1/r_1 - GM_2/r_2 - (1/2)\Omega^2 r^2$$

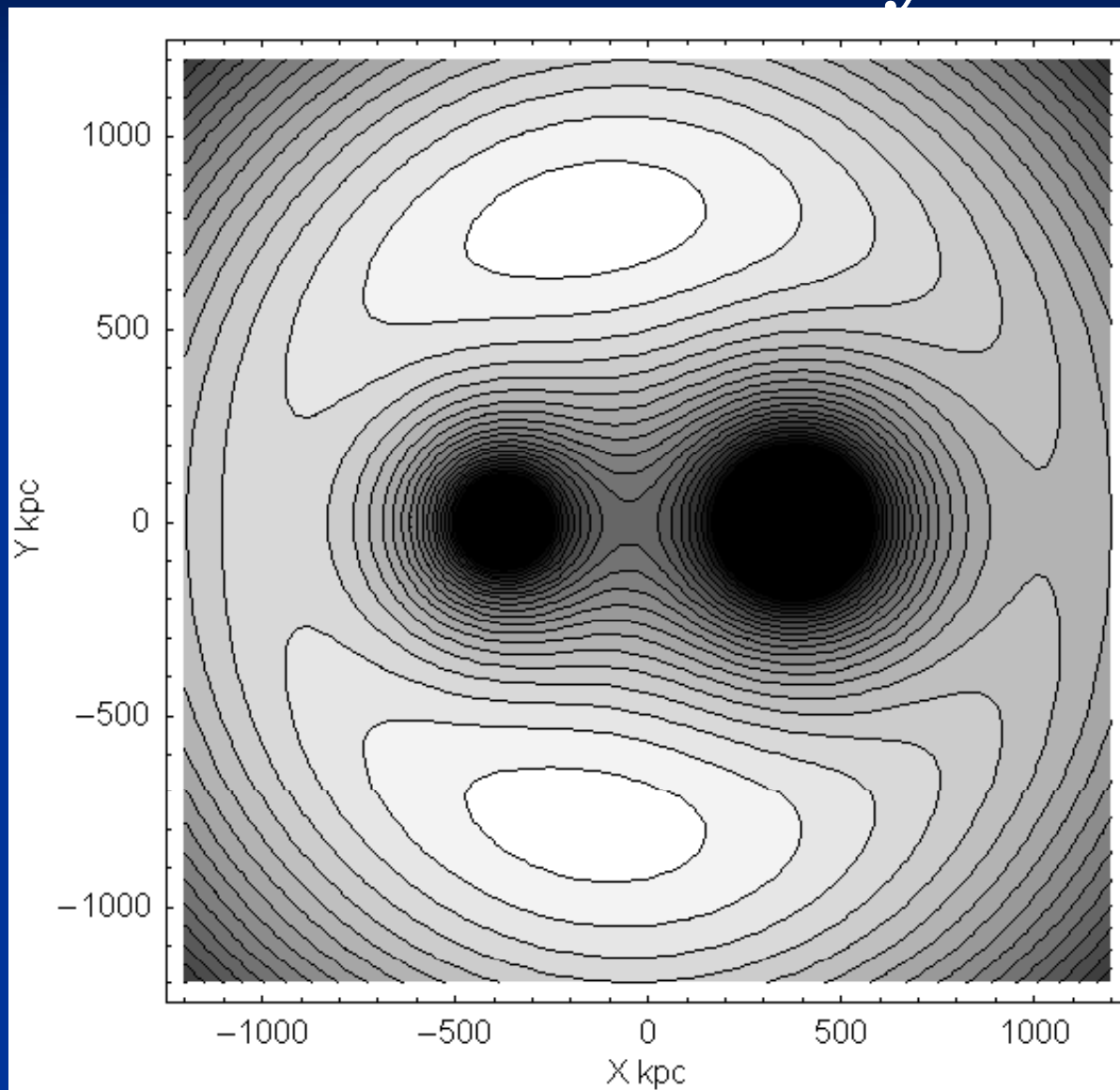
NFW Roche Lobe

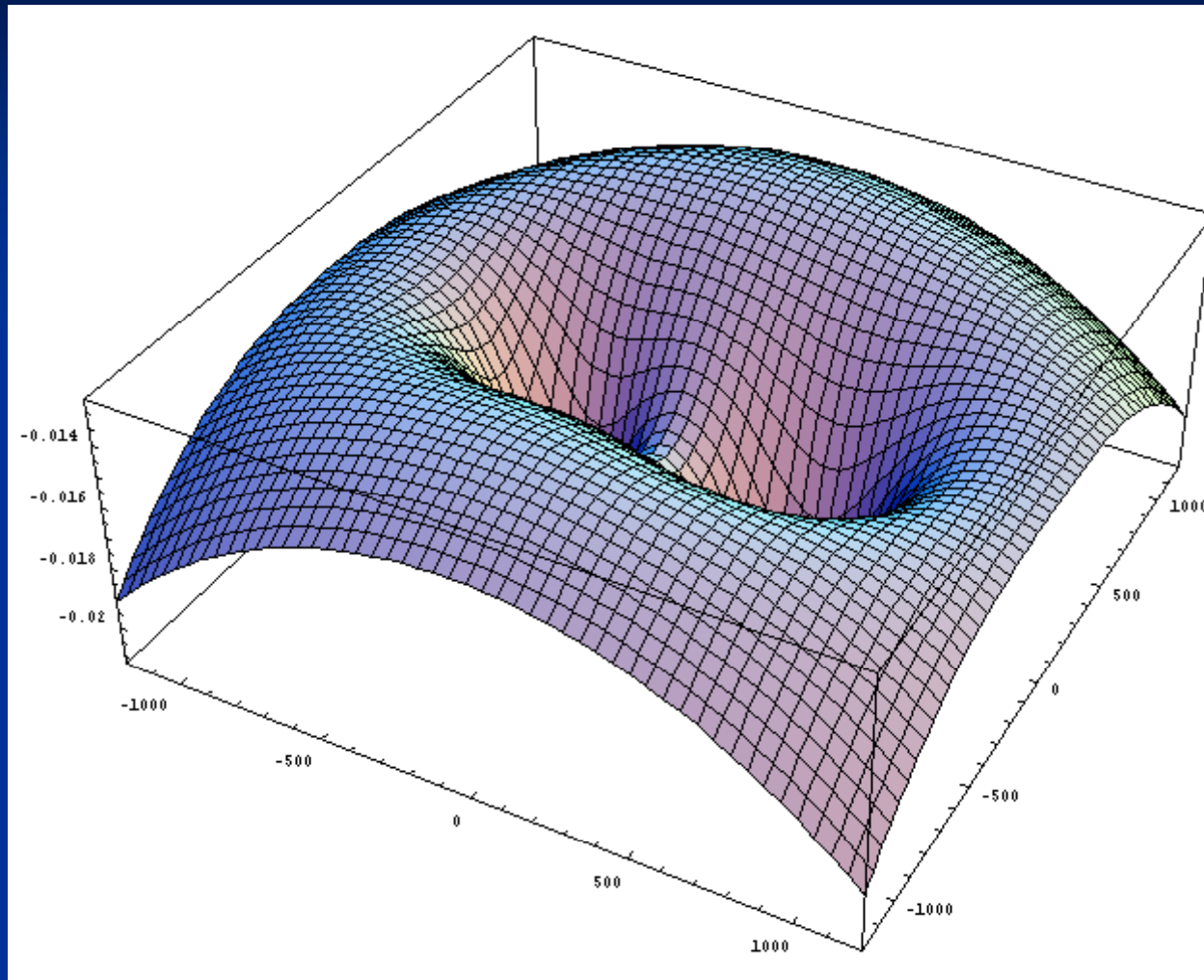
$$M_h(R) = 4\pi\rho_0 h^3 \{\ln(1+X) - X/(1+X)\}$$

$$X = R/h$$

⋮

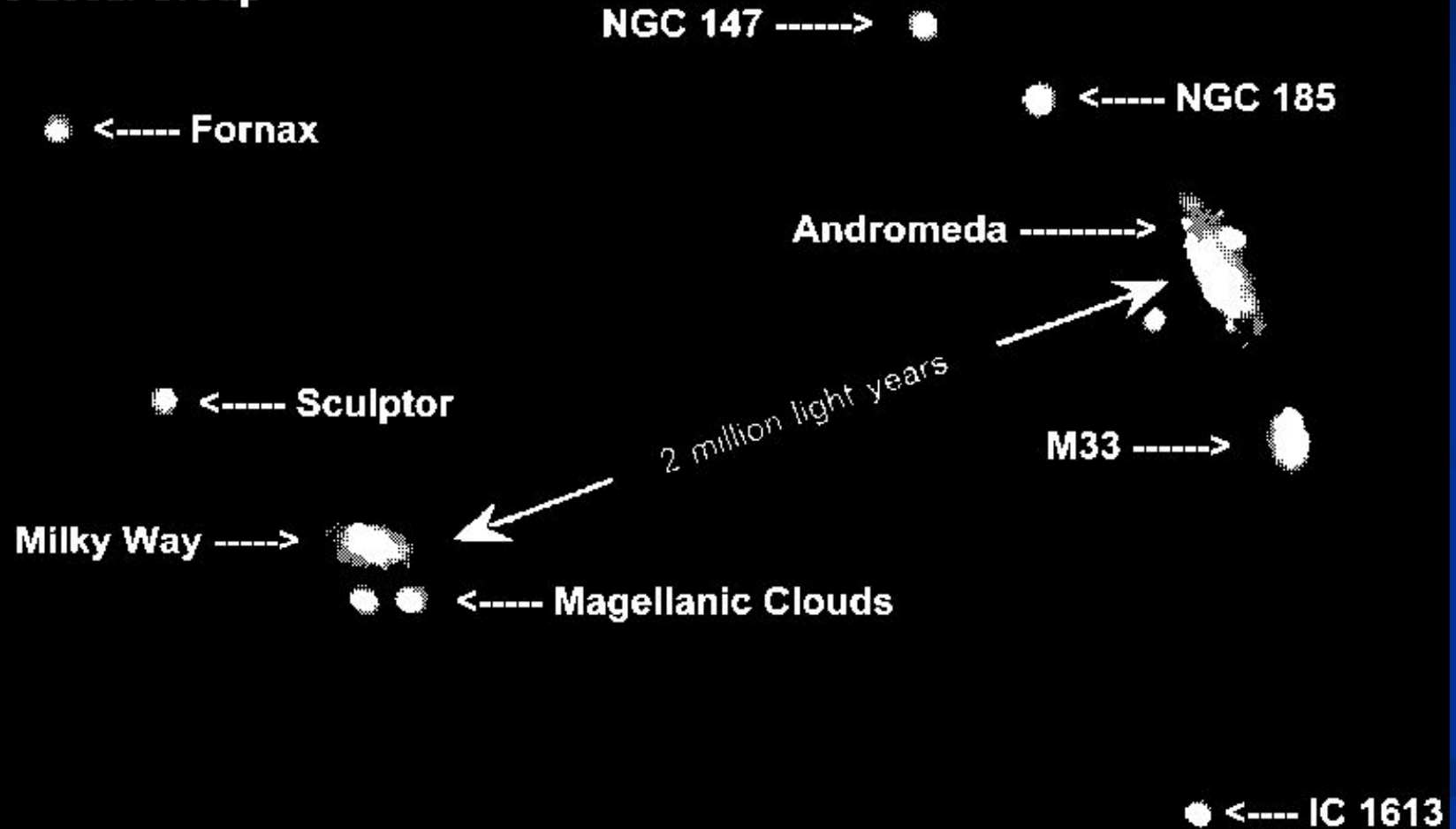
Galactic DM Roche Lobe MW-M31 Binary



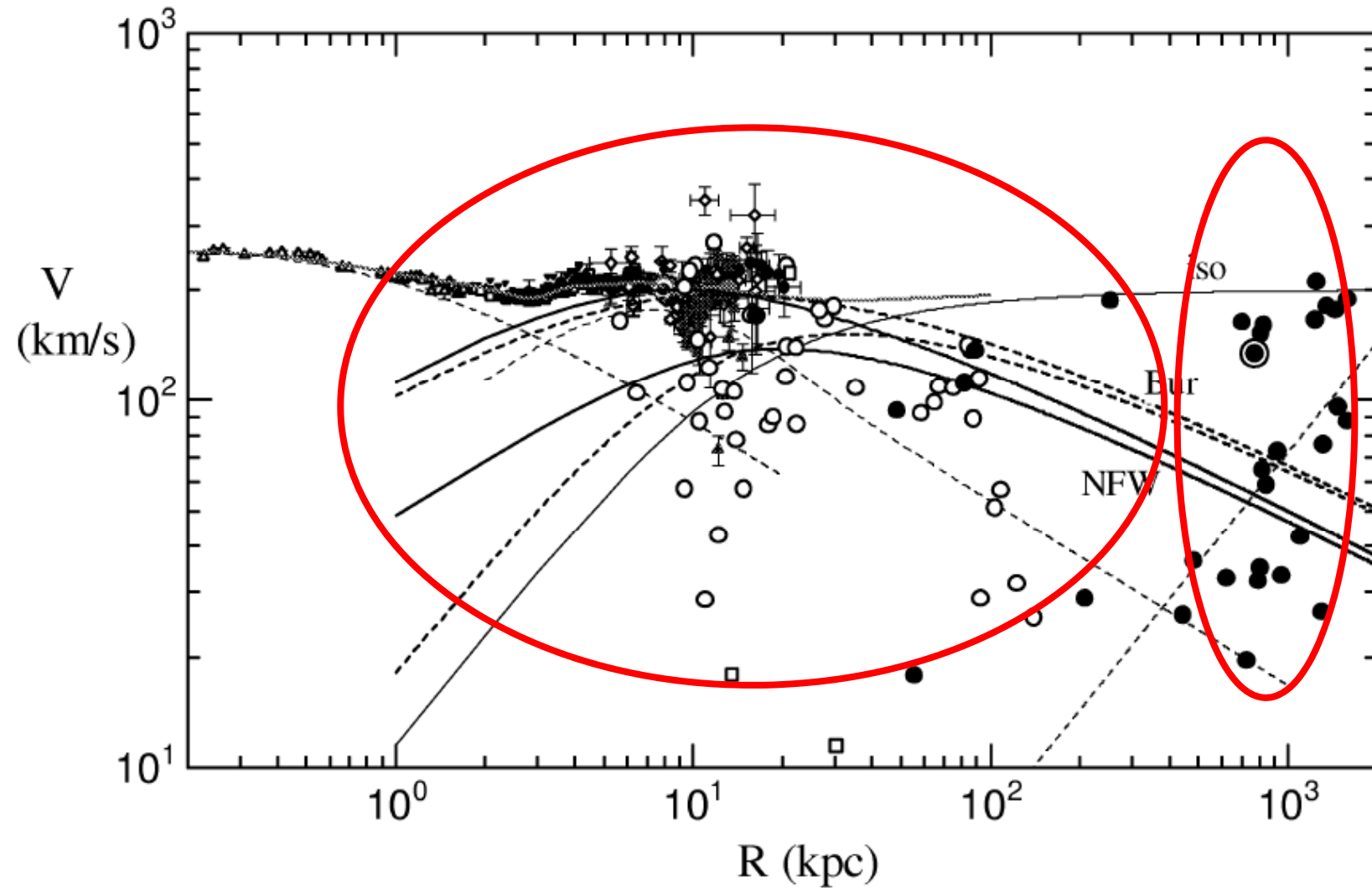


Local Group of Galaxies

The Local Group



Galaxy + M31 => What in future ?

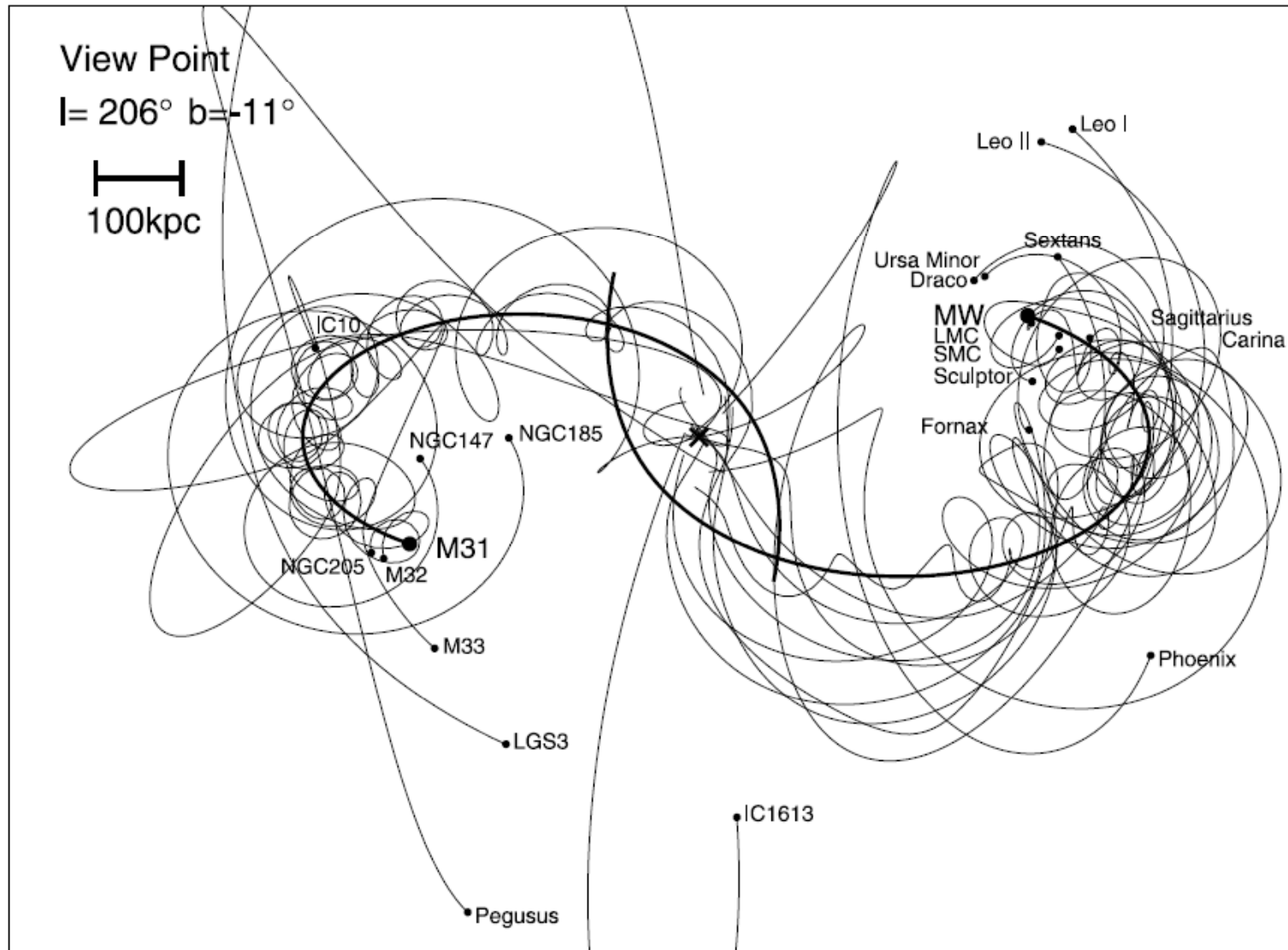


Galaxy – M31

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T. Sawa and M. Fujimoto

[Vol. 57,



Summary

1. Rotation Curve

2. Mass models

3. Grand RC (Log RC)

4. Local DM Density &
G-parameters

5. Roche Lobe

Galactic Territory MW vs M31

7. Grand RC (Log RC) for the Galactic Center

**Bulge is in between
de Vaucouleurs
and
Exponential**

$de V \propto \exp(\dots)$
Expo.
Plummer
Kepler

