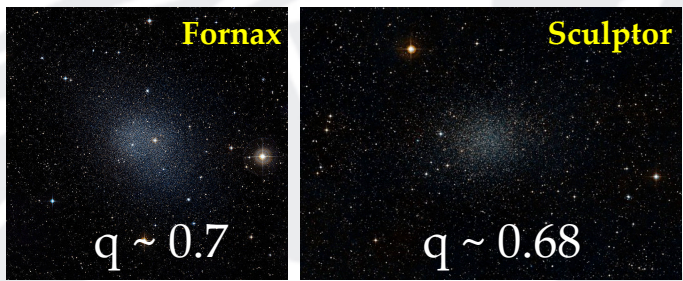


New chemo-dynamical properties of dwarf spheroidal galaxies in the Milky Way and Andromeda

Kohei Hayashi & Masashi Chiba (Tohoku University)



DATA: Axial ratio, Sky position, and σ_{los}



MODEL:

Axisymmetric stellar and dark halo mass profile

$$\rho(R, z) = \rho_0 \left(\frac{m}{b_{\text{halo}}} \right)^\alpha \left[1 + \left(\frac{m}{b_{\text{halo}}} \right)^2 \right]^{-(\alpha+3)/2} \quad m^2 = R^2 + \frac{z^2}{Q^2}$$

Q : DM's axial ratio

Axisymmetric Jeans eqs.

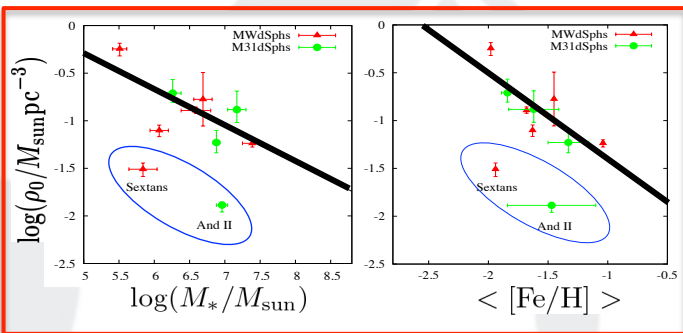
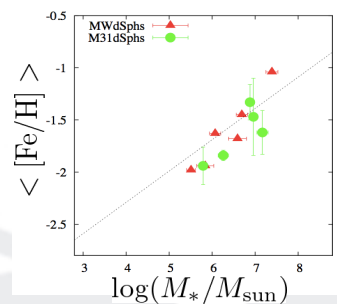
$$\overline{v_z^2} = \frac{1}{\nu(R, z)} \int_z^\infty \nu \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} dz \quad \overline{v_\phi^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta_z} \left[\overline{v_z^2} + \frac{R}{\nu} \frac{\partial(\nu \overline{v_z^2})}{\partial R} \right] + R \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R}$$

$$\beta_z = 1 - \frac{\overline{v_z^2}}{\overline{v_R^2}}$$

RESULTS:

- Dark halos in the MW and M31 dwarf satellites
 NOT spherical but **FLATTENED** system.
 These halos may be more flattened than CDM-based N-body predictions.
- NOT** all of their dark halos have a **CORED** central density profile.
- The best fit results for halo parameters are

2. NEW chemo-dynamical properties of dSphs



Galaxy	Q	b _{halo} [pc]	M(r _{halo})[10 ⁷ M _⊙]	M ₅₀₀ [10 ⁷ M _⊙]	β _s	α	i [deg]
MW dSphs							
Carina	0.62 ± 0.03	402.5 ^{+37.1} _{-30.6}	0.71 ± 0.03	1.21 ± 0.09	0.33 ± 0.04	0.00 ^{+0.14} _{-0.14}	89.1 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
Fornax	0.50 ± 0.03	1146.9 ^{+283.3} _{-277.0}	7.22 ± 0.26	0.97 ± 0.16	0.18 ± 0.05	-0.26 ^{+0.22} _{-0.22}	83.4 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
Sculptor	0.38 ± 0.03	670.7 ^{+27.1} _{-49.3}	1.32 ± 0.05	1.88 ± 0.09	-0.33 ^{+0.18} _{-0.18}	0.00 ^{+0.20} _{-0.20}	85.4 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
Sextans	0.83 ± 0.12	747.2 ^{+75.1} _{-70.1}	2.32 ± 0.22	0.33 ± 0.04	-0.30 ± 0.49	-0.00 ^{+0.21} _{-0.21}	89.0 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
Draco	0.37 ± 0.05	329.3 ^{+89.2} _{-84.2}	1.36 ± 0.13	0.60 ± 0.23	-0.20 ^{+0.17} _{-0.17}	0.00 ^{+0.21} _{-0.21}	88.0 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
Leo I	1.25 ± 0.20	254.7 ^{+121.2} _{-71.1}	1.18 ± 0.04	0.29 ± 0.20	0.21 ^{+0.11} _{-0.11}	-1.03 ^{+0.22} _{-0.22}	88.0 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
Leo II	0.58 ± 0.05	668.2 ^{+210.1} _{-180.5}	0.75 ± 0.17	0.05 ^{+0.05} _{-0.13}	0.00 ^{+0.13} _{-0.13}	0.00 ^{+0.13} _{-0.13}	82.6 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
M31 dSphs							
And I	0.28 ± 0.02	164.7 ^{+20.2} _{-18.9}	5.76 ^{+0.87} _{-0.89}	0.67 ± 0.12	0.80 ^{+0.03} _{-0.07}	-0.05 ± 0.03	89.1 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
And II	0.17 ± 0.02	1539.1 ^{+116.9} _{-116.9}	6.35 ^{+0.41} _{-0.41}	0.14 ± 0.02	0.66 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04}	0.00 ± 0.06	90.0 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
And III	0.17 ± 0.02	746.8 ^{+156.9} _{-128.8}	5.49 ^{+0.62} _{-0.59}	2.71 ± 0.39	0.14 ± 0.06	-0.20 ± 0.26	88.9 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
And V	2.44 ^{+0.75} _{-0.75}	> 380.2	1.57 ^{+0.14} _{-0.14}	1.25 ± 0.25	≤ 0.03	-1.51 ± 0.14	80.7 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}
And VII	1.95 ^{+0.22} _{-0.22}	514.6 ^{+89.4} _{-104.4}	8.36 ^{+0.82} _{-0.78}	1.21 ± 0.43	0.45 ± 0.06	-0.07 ± 0.07	87.2 ^{+10.0} _{-10.0}

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Although available data of dSphs is not enough to conclude, we suggest the link between the central density of their dark halos and stellar mass and metallicity.