

The Light Side and The Dark Side of the Milky Way Halo

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Abstract. We present our recent measurement of the kinematics of the Milky Way stellar halo (Light Side) and the derived mass of the dark matter halo (Dark Side) using the Jeans analysis. A tangential dip in the velocity anisotropy profile at $r \sim 17$ kpc (Kafle *et al.* 2012), and a distinct difference of ~ 65 kms^{-1} in the mean azimuthal velocity and the r.m.s dispersion of the most metal-rich and the metal-poor Blue Horizontal Branch stars we find (Kafle *et al.* 2013) are reported. The implications of this on the current controversial issue of an existence of the two-components in the halo are also discussed.

Aided with the kinematic measurements of the light side, we demonstrate how we infer the dynamical property of the dark side. Considering a realistic three component galaxy model (Hernquist bulge, Miyamoto-Nagai disk and NFW halo), we estimate the virial mass of the Galaxy to be $M_{\text{vir}} = 1.2_{-0.4}^{+0.5} \times 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ (Kafle *et al.* 2012). We also show that the rotation curve of the Galaxy has undulations similar to what have also been seen in the studies of the HI gas (Sofue *et al.* 2009).

Keywords. Galaxy:halo, Galaxy:kinematics and dynamics, stars:horizontal-branch

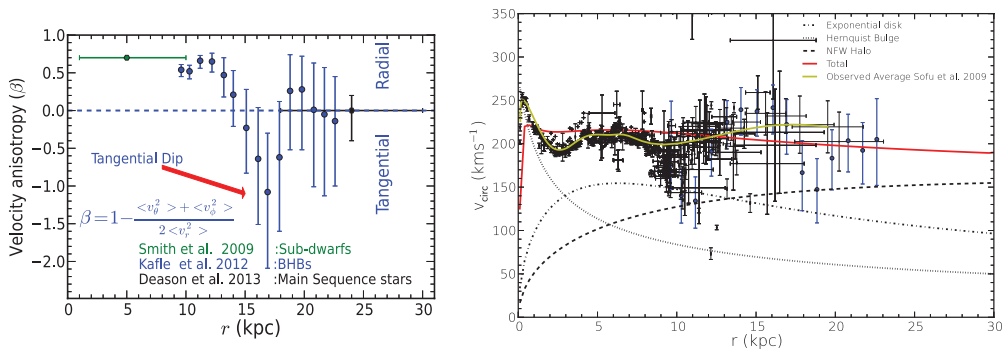


Figure 1. The anisotropy (left) and circular velocity (right) profile of the halo along the galacto-centric distance r . Blue dots with error bars are our measurements whereas other markers with error bars are estimates taken from the literature for the various classes of the stellar population.

References

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