Local Group of Galaxy, Dynamical mass of local group

- The Local Group contains roughly three dozen galaxies within a sphere about a megaparsec in radius, centered between the Milky Way and our nearest large neighbor, the Andromeda galaxy M31.
- The below table shows the major candidates of this group.

		d	L_V	$V_r(\odot)$	I	b	M(HI)
Galaxy	Туре	(kpc)	$(10^7 L_{\odot})$	(km s ⁻¹)	(deg)	(deg)	$(10^6 M_{\odot})$
M31 (NGC 224)	Sb	770	2700	-300	121	-22	5700
Milky Way	Sbc	8	1500	-10	0	0	4000
M33 (NGC 598)	Sc	850	550	-183	134	-31	1500
Large MC	SBm	50	200	274	280	-33	500
Small MC	Irr	63	55	148	303	-44	400
NGC 205	dE	830	40	-244	121	-21	0.4
M32 (NGC 221)	E2	770	40	-205	121	-22	< 2.5°
NGC 6822	dIrr	500	10	-56	25	-18	140°
IC 10	dIrr	660	16	-344	119	-3	100
NGC 185	dE	620	13	-202	121	-15	0.1
NGC 147	dE	760	12	-193	120	-14	None
Sagittarius	dSph	30	8	170	6	-14	None
IC 1613 (DDO 8)	dIrr	715	6	-233	130	-61	60
WLM (DDO 221)	dIrr	950	5	-120	76	-74	60
Pegasus (DDO 216)	dIrr/dSph	760	1	-182	95	-44	3
Fornax	dSph	140	1.5	53	237	-66	< 0.7
Sagittarius DIG	dIrr	1050	0.7	-78	21	-16	9
And I	dSph	790	0.5	-380	122	-25	None
Leo I (DDO 74)	dSph	270	0.5	285	226	49	None
And VII/Cas dSph	dSph	760	0.5	-307	110	-10	
Leo A (DDO 69)	dIrr	800	0.4	20	197	52	8
And VI/Peg dSph	dSph	775	0.3	-354	106	-36	
And II	dSph	680	0.2	-188	129	-29	
Sculptor	dSph	88	0.2	107	288	-83	≲0.1≤
LGS3 (Pisces)	dIrr/dSph	620	0.13	-286	127	-41	0.2
Aquarius (DDO 210)	dIrr/dSph	950	0.1	-137	34	-31	3
And III	dSph	760	0.1	-355	119	-26	None
Phoenix	dIrr/dSph	405	0.09	56	272	-69	~0.2
Cetus	dSph	775	0.09		101	-73	
Leo II (DDO 93)	dSph	205	0.06	76	220	67	None
Tucana	dSph	870	0.06		323	-47	None
Sextans	dSph	85	0.05	225	244	42	None
Draco (DDO 216)	dSph	80	0.05	-293	86	35	None
Carina	dSph	95	0.04	223	260	-22	None
And V	dSph	810	0.04	-403	126	-15	
Ursa Minor	dSph	70	0.03	-247	105	45	None
And IX	dSph	790	0.02	-210	123	-20	
Ursa Major	dSph	~100	0.004	-52	160	54	

Figure 1: Galaxies of the Local Group within 1 Mpc of the Sun: the Milky Way and its satellites are listed in boldface; M31 and its companions are listed in italics

- Few details about the local group
 - 1. The three major contributors for luminosity are spirals (Milky Way,M31,M33) and hence accounts for about 90% of the total luminosity.
 - 2. The above three galaxy also accounts for the major part of mass distribution of the group.

3. M32 is the only elliptical galaxy present and rest are irregulars



Figure 2: The Galaxies of local group

• Dynamical mass of the local group

• Let suppose two galaxies at a distance 'r' from each other, the the energy equation for this system can be written as ,

$$\frac{v(t)^2}{2} = \frac{GM}{r} - \frac{GM}{r_{max}} \tag{1}$$

Where:

M is total mass of MW and M31 'r' is time dependent separation r_{max} ' is the maximum separation possible between these two 'v(t)' is the relative velocity between the two galaxies

$$v(t) = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)$$

$$\frac{dr^2}{2dt^2} = GM\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_{max}}\right)$$
(2)

• at, t = 0, v = 0

$$t_{max} = \int_0^{\tau_{max}} dt \tag{3}$$

Where : t_{max} is the time to reach maximum separation between two galaxies

• So, writing the equation fir t_{max} from above equation,

$$t_{(max)} = \int_{r_{max}}^{0} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2GM}\sqrt{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_{max}}}}$$
(4)

$$t_{max} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2GM}}\pi r_{max}^3 \tag{5}$$

• Lets consider that the time taken by two galaxy to move away from each other and then after the maximum separation they start coming back towards each other equals $2t_{max}$.

$$2t_{max} = t_o + \frac{D}{v} \tag{6}$$

Where:

 t_{max} is the time taken by galaxies to start moving from a point , move away and again come back to the same point.

 t_o is the current age of Universe. D is the distance between two galaxies. v is the relative velocity of the galaxies.

- $t_o = 14Gyr$, D = 770kpc, v = 120km/s, we get $t_{max} = 6.2Gyr$, and also taking value of $r_{max} = 770kpc$ the value for dynamical mass calculated to be $M = 3 * 10^{12}M_o$.
- This mass is about 5% of the total mass , rest of the mass are supposed as Dark matter.