Galactic rotation curves as solutions of Lane Emden equation of dark matter. Nandita Lahkar ^{1,*}

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Polytropic dark matter halo is a new approach to address the dark matter problem. In this work the Lane $\tilde{A} \not\in \hat{a}, \neg \hat{a} \in \infty$ Emden equation for configuration of dark matter and gas is constructed and solved. Finite solutions are obtained for gas polytropic indices, n= 0 $\tilde{A} \not\in \hat{a}, \neg \hat{a} \in \infty$ 5 and dark matter polytropic indices, m= 1 $\tilde{A} \not\in \hat{a}, \neg \hat{a} \in \infty$ 5. The central value of the ratio of dark matter to gas density, $\tilde{A} \notZ \hat{A}^2 = \tilde{A} \cdot \hat{A} \cdot _{dm(0)} / \tilde{A} \cdot \hat{A} \cdot _{g(0)}$ is taken as 0.1, 1 and the cosmological ratio ~5.46.

Both compact and extended configurations are obtained through density profiles

deduced from the solutions of the Lane ââ,¬â€œEmden equation. Rising and flat rotation

curves are found to arise naturally from the dark mass profiles of the solutions.

Whereas lower dark matter index (m=1, 2) gives rapidly rising and high amplitude

rotation curves, flatness of rotation curves becomes prominent for m=3 $\tilde{A} \notin \hat{a}, \neg \hat{a} \in \infty$ 5. The galaxy types represented by the rotation curves deduced from dark matter polytropic indices

are inferred. Impact of gas on redistribution of dark matter is indicated.