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作业三、四 赵倩文

1.

球状星团的半径 $R_{global} = 1pc$, 质量 $M_{global} = 10^5 M_{sun}$, 恒星数密度 $n \sim 100pc^{-3}$;
椭圆星系的半径 $R_{elliptical} = 3kpc$, 质量 $M_{elliptical} = 10^{11} M_{sun}$, 恒星数密度 $n \sim 0.1pc^{-3}$;
星系团 $R_{cluster} = 0.1Mpc$, 质量 $M_{cluster} = 10^{14} M_{sun}$, 恒星数密度 $n \sim 10^{-4}pc^{-3}$;

1.1

假设球状星团、椭圆星系和星系团都是孤立且处于维里平衡状态的。

动能 $\kappa\epsilon = \frac{3M\sigma_r^2}{2}$; 势能 $p\epsilon = \frac{-3GM^2}{5R_e}$;

由位力定理得 $\langle \kappa\epsilon \rangle + 2 \langle p\epsilon \rangle = 0$ 得: $\sigma_r = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{5R_e}}$

$$1> \text{球状星团: } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{GM_{global}}{5R_{global}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times 10^5 M_{sun}}{5 \times 1pc}} = 9.28 km/s$$

$$2> \text{椭圆星系: } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{GM_{elliptical}}{5R_{elliptical}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times 10^{11} M_{sun}}{5 \times 3kpc}} = 169.33 km/s$$

$$2> \text{星系团: } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{GM_{cluster}}{5R_{cluster}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times 10^{14} M_{sun}}{5 \times 0.1Mpc}} = 927.47 km/s$$

1.2

定义 $\Lambda = \frac{b_{max}}{b_{min}}$, 通常取 $b_{min} = r_s$ (强交会半径), b_{max} 取整个恒星系统的大小。

当势能的改变量至少像其初始动能那么大时, 就说发生了一次强交会: $\frac{Gm^2}{r} \geq \frac{mV^2}{2}$;

定义 $r_s = \frac{2Gm}{V^2}$, 则 $\Lambda = \frac{RV^2}{Gm}$;

弛豫时间是系统的两次平衡所经历的时间, 单颗恒星受到系统中其他恒星的引力作用后, 运动状态完全改变后需要的时间。

在时间 t 内, 在瞄准距离 b 和 $b + \Delta b$ 之间经过 M 的所以恒星 m 的速度改变为 $\langle \Delta V_{\perp}^2 \rangle =$

$$\int_{b_{min}}^{b_{max}} n(Vt2\pi bdb) \left(\frac{2Gm}{bV}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G^2 m^2 n t}{V} \ln\left(\frac{b_{max}}{b_{min}}\right)$$

将 $\langle \Delta V_{\perp}^2 \rangle = V^2$ 代入,

$$\text{得弛豫时间 } t_{relax} = \frac{V^3}{8\pi G^2 m^2 n \ln \Lambda}$$

$$\text{强交会的平均时间 } t_s = \frac{V^3}{4\pi G m^2 n},$$

$$\text{得 } t_{relax} = \frac{t_s}{2 \ln \Lambda} = \frac{2 \times 10^9 yr}{2 \ln \Lambda} \left(\frac{V}{10 km/s}\right)^3 \left(\frac{m}{M_{sun}}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{n}{10^3 pc^{-3}}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\text{球状星团: } \Lambda = \frac{RV^2}{Gm} = \frac{1pc \times (9.28 km/s)^2}{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times 1 M_{sun}} = 20022.88;$$

$$t_{relax} = \frac{2 \times 10^9 yr}{\ln(20022.88)} \left(\frac{9.28 km/s}{10 km/s}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1 M_{sun}}{M_{sun}}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{100 pc^{-3}}{10^3 pc^{-3}}\right)^{-1} = 1.614 \times 10^9 yr.$$

$$\text{椭圆星系: } \Lambda = \frac{RV^2}{Gm} = \frac{3kpc \times (169.33 km/s)^2}{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times 10^{11} M_{sun}} = 60068635.20;$$

$$t_{relax} = \frac{2 \times 10^9 yr}{\ln()} \left(\frac{169.33 km/s}{10 km/s} \right)^3 \left(\frac{1 M_{sun}}{M_{sun}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{0.1 pc^{-3}}{10^3 pc^{-3}} \right)^{-1} = 5.42 \times 10^{15} yr.$$

$$\text{星系团: } \Lambda = \frac{RV^2}{Gm} = \frac{0.1 Mpc \times (927.47 km/s)^2}{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times 10^{14} M_{sun}} = 2 \times 10^{13};$$

$$t_{relax} = \frac{2 \times 10^9 yr}{\ln(2 \times 10^{13})} \left(\frac{927.47 km/s}{10 km/s} \right)^3 \left(\frac{1 M_{sun}}{M_{sun}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{10^{-4} pc^{-3}}{10^3 pc^{-3}} \right)^{-1} = 5.21 \times 10^{20} yr.$$

1.3

$$\text{穿越时间 } t_{cross} = \frac{R}{V}$$

$$\text{球状星团: } t_{cross} = \frac{1 pc}{9.28 km/s} = \frac{3.1 \times 10^{13} km}{9.28 km/s} = 1.06 \times 10^5 yr$$

$$\text{椭圆星系: } t_{cross} = \frac{3 kpc}{169.33 km/s} = \frac{9.3 \times 10^{16} km}{9.28 km/s} = 3.18 \times 10^8 yr$$

$$\text{星系团: } t_{cross} = \frac{0.3 Mpc}{927.47 km/s} = \frac{9.3 \times 10^{18} km}{9.28 km/s} = 3.18 \times 10^{10} yr$$

$$\text{验算: 球状星团 } \frac{t_{relax}}{t_{cross}} \sim 10^4, \frac{N}{6 \ln(N/2)} = \frac{10^6}{6 \ln(5 \times 10^5)} \sim 10^4, \frac{t_{relax}}{t_{cross}} = \frac{N}{6 \ln(N/2)}$$

2.

$$V_c = 200 km/s, M = 8.5 \times 10^{11} M_{sun}$$

$$E = -\frac{MV_c^2}{2} = -1.7 \times 10^{16} M_{sun} km^2 s^{-2},$$

$$\text{因为 } m_d \sim j_d, \text{ 所以 } R_d = \frac{\lambda GM^{3/2}}{2V_c |E|^{1/2}} \left(\frac{j_d}{m_d} \right) = \frac{\lambda GM^{3/2}}{2V_c |E|^{1/2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2V_c |E|^{1/2} R_d}{GM^{3/2}} = \frac{2 \times 200 km/s \times (-1.7 \times 10^{16})^{1/2} \times 3 kpc}{4.301 \times 10^{-9} km^2 Mpc M_{sun}^{-1} s^{-2} \times (8.5 \times 10^{11})^{3/2}} = 0.046$$