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# Antonov Problem & Quasi-equilibrium State in N-body Systems

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# 内容

- はじめに(Antonov problem)
- 前回までのあらすじ
- N-body study of quasi-attractivity
- まとめ



#### **Antonov Problem**

Vest.Leningrad Gros. Univ. 7 (1962) 135 (English trans.) IAU sympo. 113 (1985) 525 Padmanabhan, ApJS 71 (1989) 651

#### 星団の進化

初期条件



力学平衡 (virialized)



熱平衡 (fully relaxed)

$$T_{\text{free}} \sim (G\rho)^{-1/2}$$

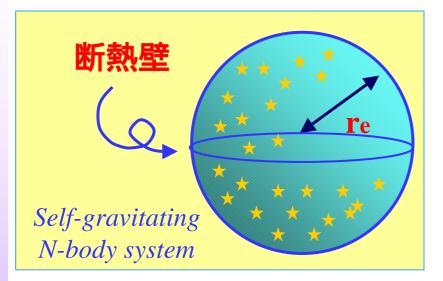
$$T_{\text{relax}} \sim (N/8 \ln N) T_{\text{free}}$$



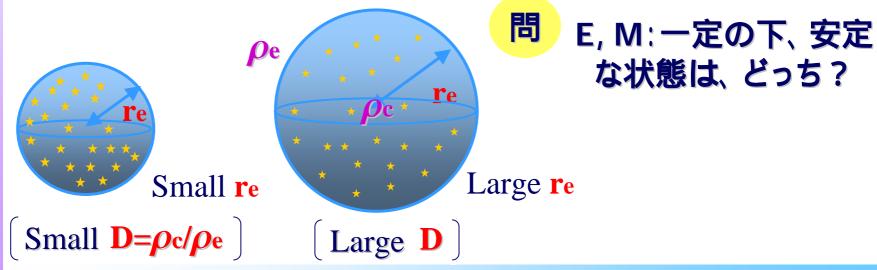
マックスウェル分布(等温) エントロピーが極大



# **Idealized Setup**



壁に閉じ込められたN体重力系 緩和が十分進んだ後の平衡状態



# **Statistical Mechanical Analysis**

ボルツマン=  
ギブスエントロピー 
$$S_{BG} = -\int d^3x d^3v \ f(x,v) \ln f(x,v)$$

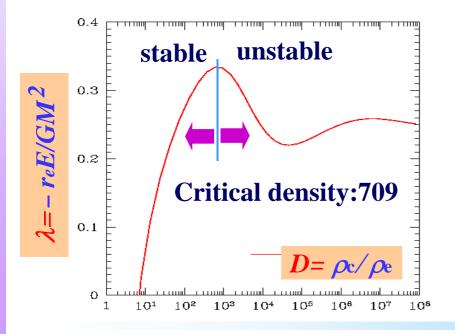
f(x,v): 一粒子分布関数

M,E: 一定で 一次变分



$$f(\varepsilon) \propto e^{-\beta \varepsilon}; \ \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \Phi(x)$$

等温分布



D>709で、 エネルギーが多価になる

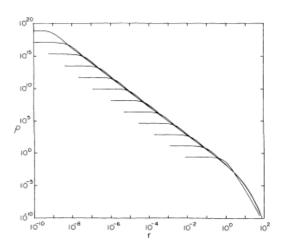


三力熟的不安定

## **Historical Remarks**

・「重力熱的不安定性」の発見

1962年 Antonov
1968年 Lynden-Bell & Wood
1980年 Lynden-Bell & Eggleton
Cohn

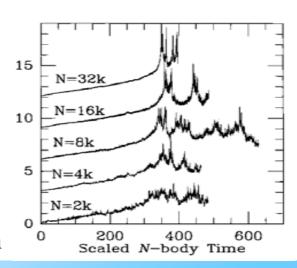


Self-similar core-collapse found by Fokker-Planck simulation

・「重力熱的振動」の発見

1983年 Sugimoto & Bettwieser 1996年 Makino

Confirmed by N-body simulation



## **Main Focus**

#### 重力熱的不安定性による進化の最終形態:

Self-similar collapse Gravothermal oscillation

(equal-mass componentの場合)

では、self-similar collapseに至るまでの非平衡進化は、どのように記述されるのか?

Fokker-Planck simulation by Cohn (1980):

「Self-similar collapse に至る前の進化段階は、 1-パラメーター系列の星団モデルでよ〈記述できるようだ」

── ある種の準平衡状態の存在を示唆

# 前回までのあらすじ



#### ★ 熱・統計アプローチ

#### 恒星ポリトロープ

$$S_{q} = -\frac{1}{a-1} \int d^{3}x d^{3}v (f^{q} - f)$$



Tsallis entropy 
$$S_q = -\frac{1}{q-1} \int d^3x d^3v \, (f^q - f)$$
  $f(\varepsilon) \propto [\Phi_0 - \varepsilon]^{n-3/2}; n = \frac{1}{q-1} + \frac{3}{2}$ 

1-パラメーター系列

A.T & Sakagami, Physica A 307 (2002) 185; 318 (2003) 387; 322 (2003) 285



#### ★ 動力学的アプローチ

N体シミュレーション  $(t >> T_{relax})$ 

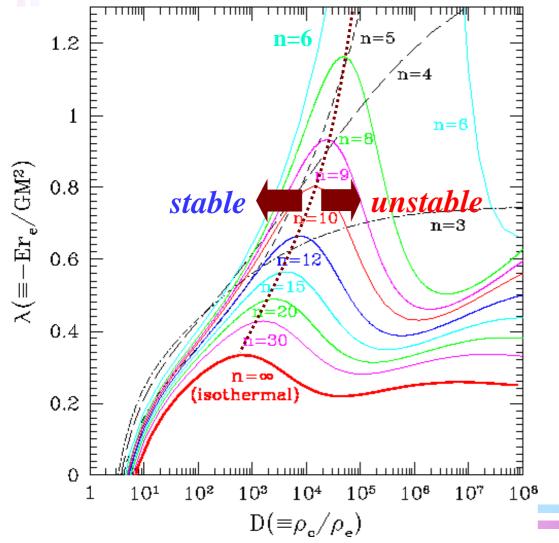


# "*準平衡状態*" & "*準アトラクター*"的なふるまい

Reality of stellar polytropes

A.T & Sakagami, Phys.Rev.Lett. 90 (2003) 181101

# **Equilibrium Sequence of Stellar Polytropes**

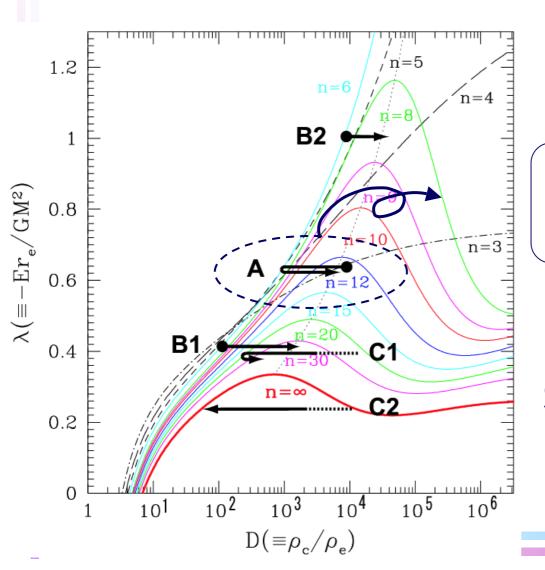


$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbf{n} > \mathbf{5} \\
\mathbf{D} > \mathbf{D}_{\text{crit}}
\end{array}$$

で、不安定性の存在を示唆

2次变分 $\left[\delta^2 S > 0\right]$ 

# **Summary of N-body Study**



遷移状態は、ポリトロープ の解系列に沿って進化

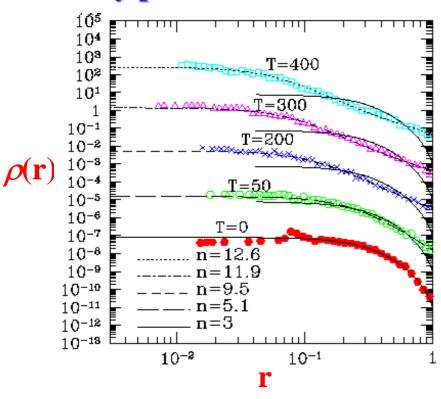
ポリトロープ指数"n"の時間変化だけで、系の進化を記述 時間的に増大

初期にべき分布でなくとも、 ポリトロープの系列に乗る (run *C1*)

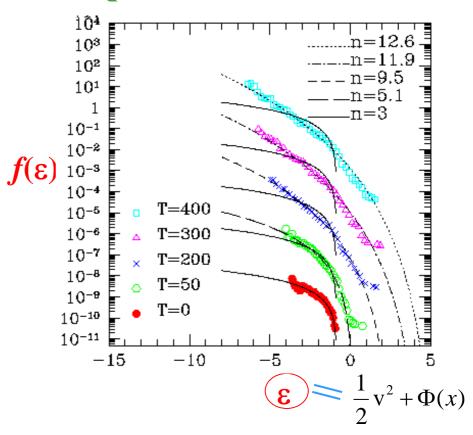
## Result from run A

初期分布:ポリトロープ (n=3,D=10<sup>4</sup>)

#### **Density profile**



#### **Phase-space distribution function**



Fitting to the stellar polytrope is quite good until T~300.

# N-body Study of Quasi-attractivity

AT & Sakagami (2004) in prep.



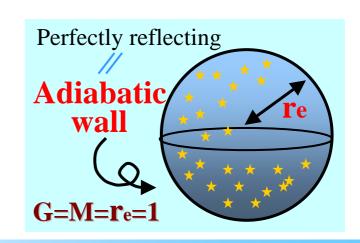
#### 「初期条件を変えてやってみた」

恒星ポリトロープは、自己重力系における特別な分布か?

準アトラクター的ふるまいが現れる"条件"と"理由"

#### **Simulation setup**

- Force calculation: **GRAPE-6**
- # of particles : N=8,192
- Softening length:  $\varepsilon = 1/N \sim 4/N$

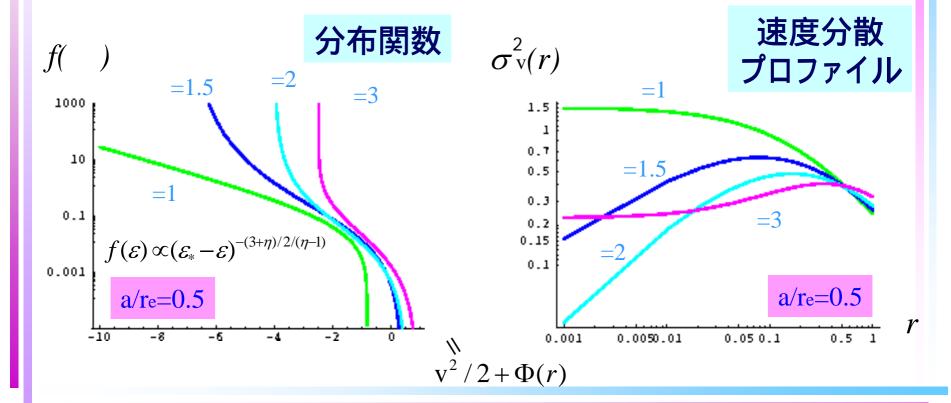


## **Initial Condition**

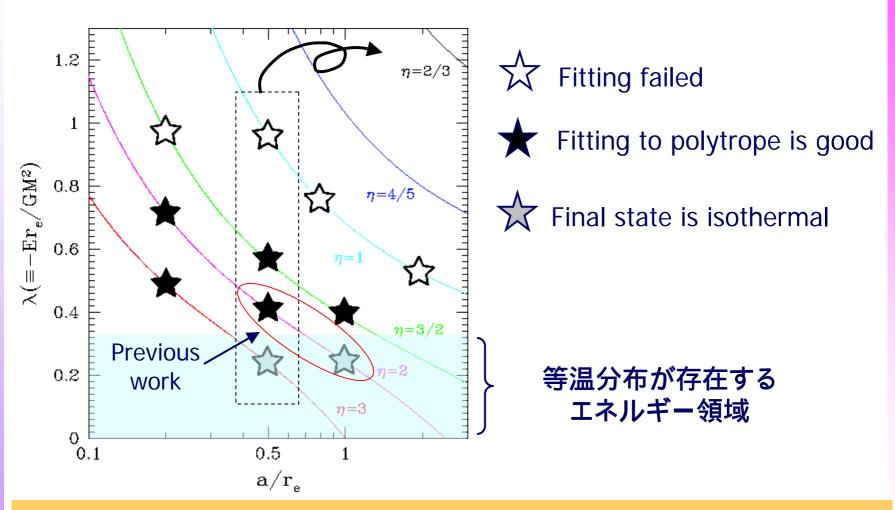
A family of stellar models with cusped density profile:

$$\rho(r) \propto \frac{1}{r^{3-\eta} (r+a)^{1+\eta}}$$

Tremaine et al. AJ 107 (1994) 634



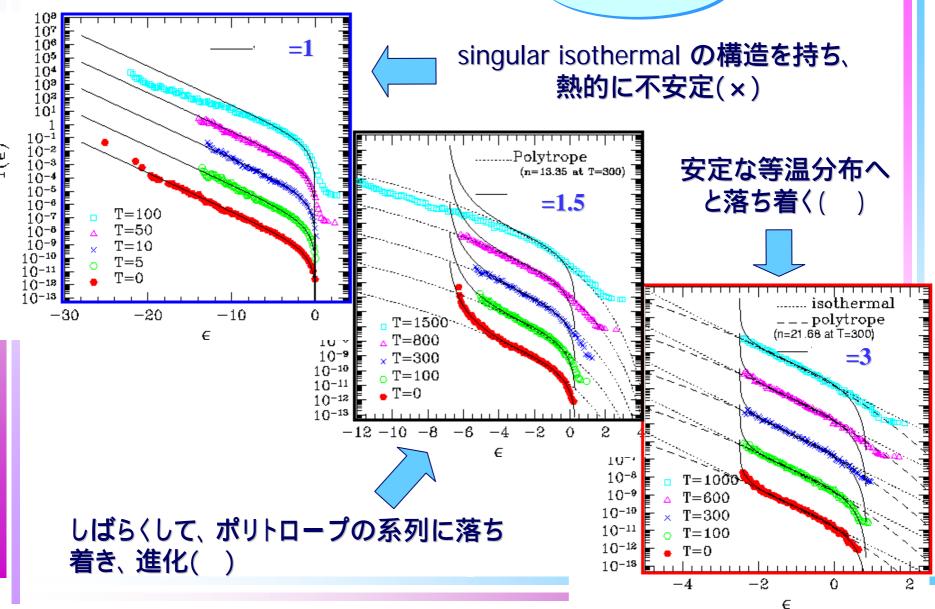
# **Survey Results**



Quasi-attractive behaviors appear when  $1 < \eta \& 0.3 < \lambda < 0.8$ 

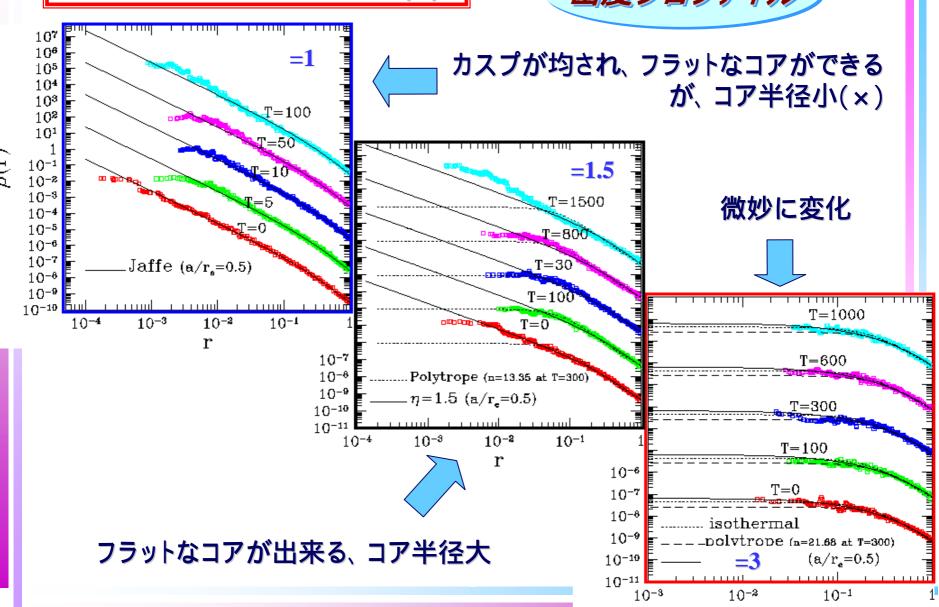






#### Cases with a/re=0.5 (2)

## 密度プロファイル



# **Physical Reason**

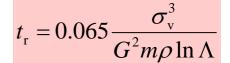
Gravothermal expansion

Local relaxation time

Heat flows inward and flat core is formed. (Negative specific heat)

Timescale becomes shorter for denser region.





10<sup>-1</sup>
T=800

10<sup>-2</sup>
T=300

T=100

T=0

10<sup>-4</sup>
T=0

10<sup>-5</sup>
Polytrope (n=13.35 at T=300)

10<sup>-6</sup>
T=1.5

Power-law feature of  $f(\varepsilon)$ 

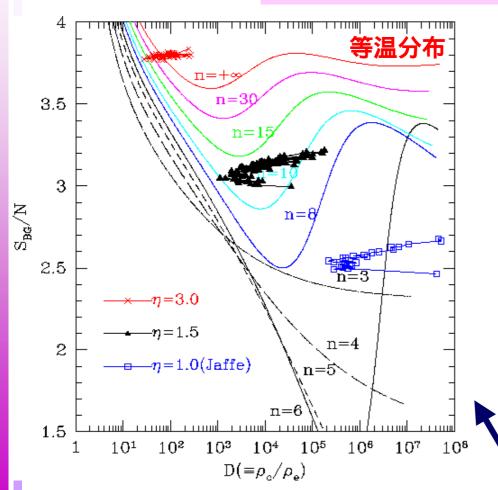
Polytropic behavior of  $\rho(r)$ ,  $\sigma_{V}(r)$ 

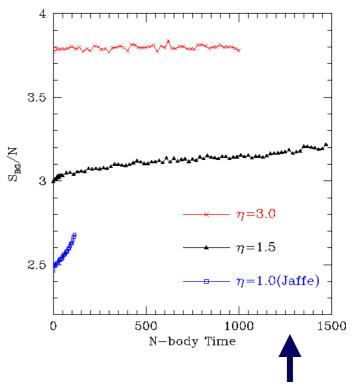
are rapidly attained.

Degree of this behavior depends on the amount of heat-flow  $(a, \eta)$ 

# BGエントロピーと準平衡状態

$$S_{\rm BG} = -\int d^3x \, d^3v \, f(x,v) \ln f(x,v)$$





SBG の時間変化

(SBG, D)平面のトラジェクトリ

## まとめ

Condition of quasi-attractive behavior in N-body system

Power-law type distribution naturally arises when the sufficient amount of the inward heat-flow is supplied.

◆ long-range attractivity (negative specific heat)

For more rigorous argument,

A large N-body simulation (N=16k~32k) with a more sophisticated N-body code

Analytic treatment based on the Fokker-Planck model (now in progress)