

# 天体物理概论

## 期末总结

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# 绪论: 天体物理的术语, 物理量与单位.

1. 几种衡量亮度的单位.

① 亮度 luminosity.  $L = \frac{dE}{dt}$ , 单位:  $W = 10^7 \text{ erg/s}$

单色亮度 spectral luminosity:  $L_\lambda, L_\nu$ . 注意  $d\nu = -\frac{c}{\nu^2} d\nu$ .

② 辐射密度 flux density. (对点源)

$$f = \frac{dL}{dA} [\text{erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}]. \quad \text{同样有 } f_\lambda, f_\nu.$$

射电天文: Jansky 单位.  $1 \text{ Jy} = 10^{-23} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{Hz}^{-1}$ .

③ 表面 Intensity.

$$I = \frac{dE}{(\sin\theta)dA d\Omega dt} [\text{erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}] \quad \text{同样有 } I_\lambda, I_\nu.$$

(对点源/平方角秒)

亮度与距离无关  $\rightarrow$  Olbert 佯谬.

④ 能量密度 energy density.

$$u = \frac{dE}{dV} [\text{erg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}]. \quad u_\lambda, u_\nu.$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} \oint I d\Omega = \frac{4\pi}{c} J. \quad \text{其中平均表面 } J = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint I d\Omega.$$

⑤ 辐射压 radio pressure

$$p = \frac{4\pi}{3c} J = \frac{1}{3} u. \quad (\text{各向同性})$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{完全吸收: } p = \frac{1}{c} \oint I d\Omega \\ \text{完全反射: } p = \frac{2}{c} \oint I d\Omega. \end{cases}$$

⑥ 星等, 略. 星等与流量对应.

$$M = M + 5 - 5 \lg(r/p_u).$$

论星等与亮度的关系与流量.

100倍: 5等.  
10倍: 1等.



## 2. 温度的测量方法:

① 色指数: 两种不同手段下的星等的差.  $\rightarrow$  经验公式.

② 利用光谱中两个波长的亮度比值.  $\rightarrow$  有效温度.

不可用在红巨星, 因为

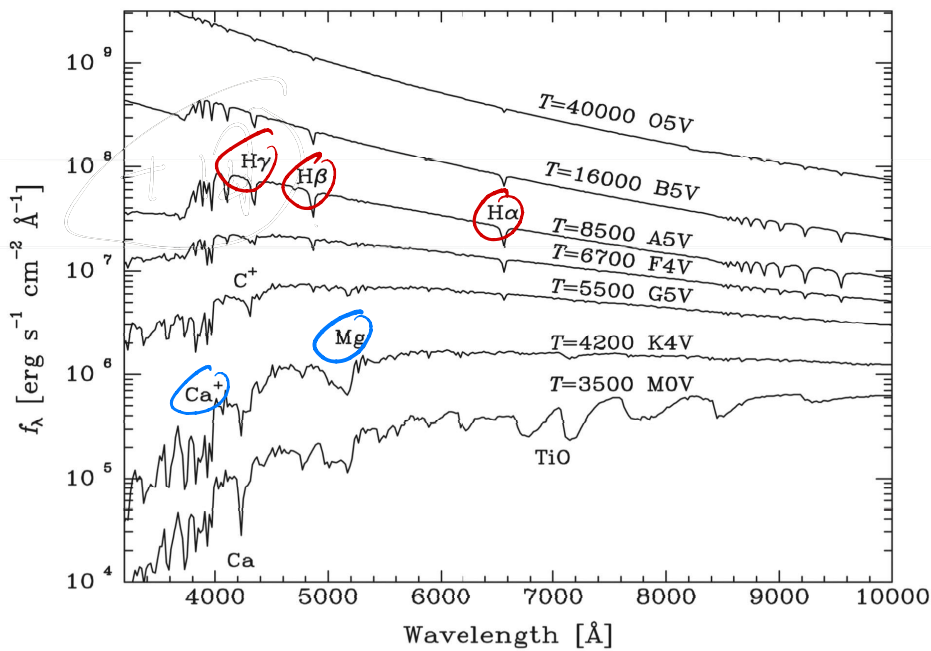
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wein: } \frac{2\pi h \nu^3}{c^2} e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} \\ \text{Rayleigh-Jeans: } \frac{2\nu^2}{c^2} kT. \end{array} \right.$$

③ 看光谱中的吸收特征.

主序: A star 最强  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T$  足以产生 Balmer 系.

$T$  不足以产生太多 H II, 以后辐射到吸.

巨星:  $T$  越低越强.  $T$  低至 M 时产生分子谱.



本质上说, 是由于不同元素原子的激发、电离程度随温度的高低而不同

具有较高电离能的元素谱线一定出现在较高温度的光谱型中

光谱特征的成因

因为温度不太高时, 温度上升使激发态原子比例增大

但当温度过高时, 虽然激发态比例持续增大, 但是中性原子减少 (电离作用), 因此激发态原子的绝对数量反而减少

但谱线强度随温度先增强后减弱

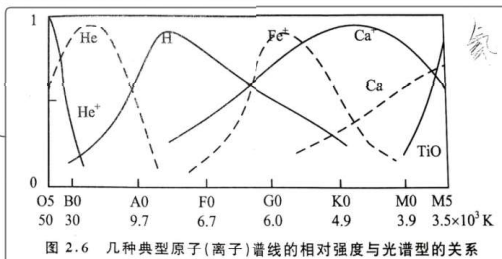


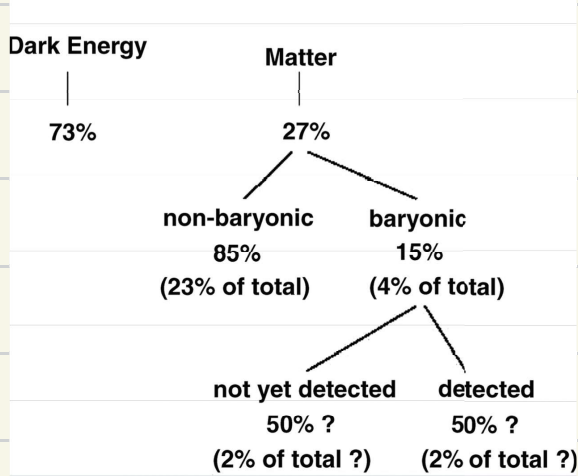
图 2.6 几种典型原子 (离子) 谱线的相对强度与光谱型的关系

o 恒星演化中, 有对元素的专门介绍.

3, 起源的测量方法: 作业中已讲述, 略.

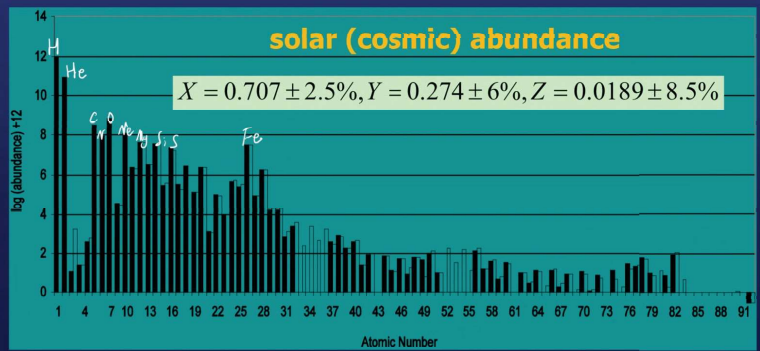
4, matter essentials:

Energy Density of the Universe



The abundance of the elements are quantified by their **number fraction** or **mass fraction**:

$$X = \frac{N_H}{N_{tot}}, \quad Y = \frac{N_{He}}{N_{tot}}, \quad Z = \frac{N_Z}{N_{tot}}, \quad X + Y + Z = 1$$



• 恒星演化的几大过程:  
 星气团收缩曲线  
 引力透镜  
 子星星团  
 大尺度结构的形成

初始核合成后的丰度:  
 $X=0.71, Y=0.23, Z=$  微量.

• 气体的状态与分布:

Maxwell 速率分布:  $f(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{m}{2kT}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}}$

$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}}, \quad \bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}}, \quad v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$

理想气体:  $P_p = nkT = \frac{\rho}{\mu m_H} kT$ . 泊松还有  $P_v = \frac{1}{3}\mu$ .

其中  $\mu = \frac{cm}{m_H} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2X + \frac{Y}{4} + \frac{Z}{2}} & \text{(H+He)} \\ \frac{1}{2X + \frac{3Y}{4} + \frac{Z}{2}} & \text{(He+H)} \end{cases}$

Boltzmann分布  $\frac{N_n}{N} = \frac{g_n}{U} e^{-\frac{\sigma_n}{kT}}$  配分函数  $U = \sum_{n=1}^{n_{max}} g_n e^{-\frac{\sigma_n}{kT}}$   
 $g_n$  的统计权重. 对H,  $g_n = m^2$ .

对C的J的K的H,  $U = g_1 = 2$ .

Saha方程:  $\frac{N_{HI}}{N_H} = \frac{2U_{HI}}{n_e U_H} \left( \frac{2\pi m_e kT}{h^2} \right) e^{-\frac{X_H}{kT}}$

对H,  $X_{HI} = 13.6\text{eV}$ ,  $U_{HI} = 2$ ,  $U_{HII} = 1$ .  $\frac{1}{2} T_5 = \frac{T}{10000} \text{K}$ .

$$\therefore \frac{N_{HII}}{N_{HI}} = 2.41 \times 10^{15} \frac{T_5^{3/2}}{n_e} e^{-\frac{13.6}{T_5}}$$

## • 气体与尘埃

通过消光曲线探测, 气体的消光曲线是离散的, 而尘埃是连续的.

用高分辨率光谱仪可区分.

尘埃的大小:  $n(a) \sim a^{-q}$ .  $a \sim 0.05 - 0.25 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $q \sim 3.5$ .

成分: 各种CHC化合物 (PAHs), Si, O, C, H, N, ...  
 有利于分子形成.

## 星际介质的详细的总结:

性质	气体	尘埃
质量百分比	99%	1%
组成	HI, HII, H <sub>2</sub> (70%); He (28%); N, Ne, Na等(2%)	固体粒子 (直径~ 0.01-0.1 $\mu\text{m}$ ), 如冰、硅、石墨等
粒子数密度	1 cm <sup>-3</sup> (vacuum: 10 <sup>4</sup> cm <sup>-3</sup> )	10 <sup>-13</sup> cm <sup>-3</sup>
质量密度	10 <sup>-24</sup> gcm <sup>-3</sup>	10 <sup>-27</sup> gcm <sup>-3</sup>
温度	~ 100 K, 10 <sup>4</sup> K, 50 K (HI, HII, H <sub>2</sub> )	10-20 K
研究手段	星际吸收线、HI 21厘米谱线、分子谱线	星际消光和红化、星际极化、红外热辐射

## 小结: 星际气体的主要性质

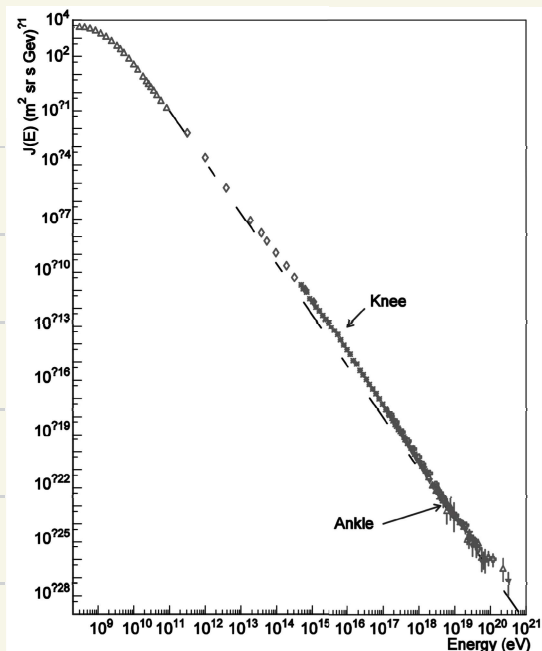
成分	观测证据	温度 (K)	密度 (cm <sup>-3</sup> )	质量百分比
HI 区	21厘米谱线, 紫外吸收线	50-100	1-50	40%
分子云	红外辐射, 紫外吸收线, CO射电和红外辐射	10-50	10 <sup>2</sup> -10 <sup>9</sup>	40%
HII 区	光学和红外发射线, 射电连续辐射	10 <sup>4</sup>	10-10 <sup>4</sup>	极少
云际气体	21厘米谱线	7,000-10 <sup>4</sup>	0.2-0.3	20%
云际冕气	X射线 (OVI) 辐射	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>-4</sup> -10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.1%

宇宙线: 1912年发现, 1936年NP.

成分:  $H^+$  87%,  $He^+$  12%,

$e^-$  1%,  $e^+$  2%.

能谱:  $J(E) = KE^{-\gamma}$ .



Estimation of the surface temperature of the sun  $T_{\odot}$  using S-B Law:

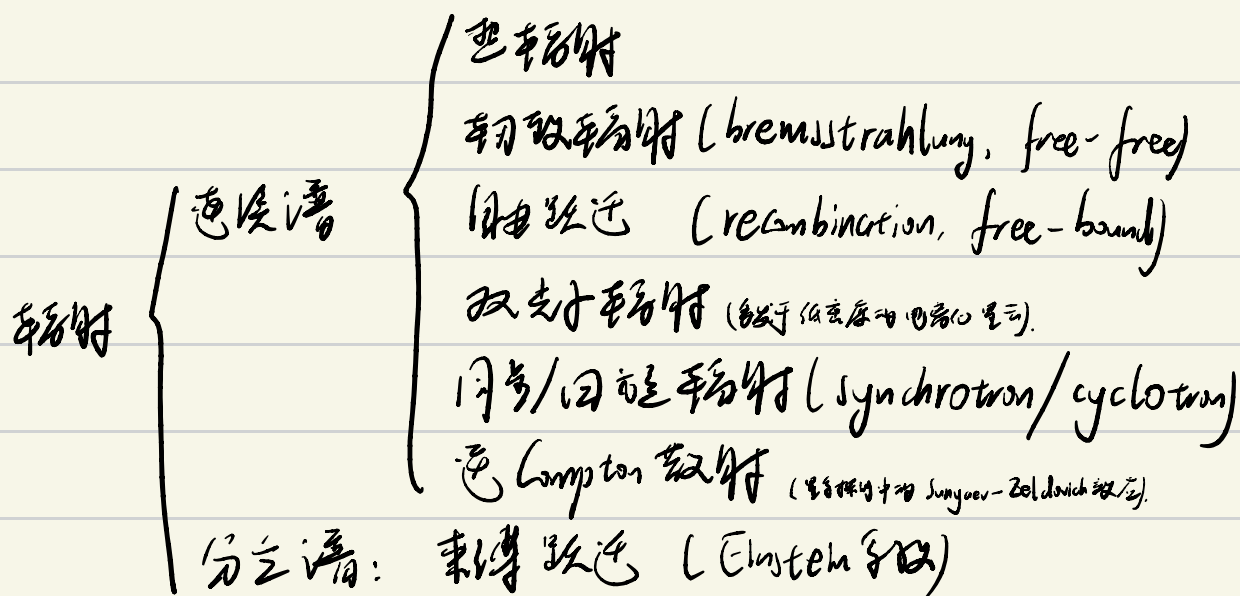
$$L_{\odot} = \frac{L_{\odot}}{4\pi D_{\odot \leftrightarrow \oplus}^2} \pi R_{\oplus}^2 = \sigma T_{\oplus}^4 4\pi R_{\oplus}^2,$$

$$T_{\oplus} \sim \frac{2}{\left(\frac{D_{\oplus}}{D_{\odot \leftrightarrow \oplus}} = \theta \sim 0.5 \sim \frac{1}{10^2}\right)^{1/2}} T_{\odot} \sim 20 T_{\oplus} \sim 6000 \text{ Kelvin!}$$

Estimating  $T_{\odot}$  without any known physics  $\rightarrow$  method of discovering new physics!

radiation essential.

天体物理中的辐射机制:



谱线展宽机制: ① 热展宽: 不确定性关系

② Doppler 效应

- 热运动:  $\sim k m/s$
- 宏观运动:  $\sim 1000 k m/s$

可由谱线的红移与蓝移来间接测量

6. 辐射转移:

$$dI_\nu = dI_{\nu, \text{abs}} + dI_{\nu, \text{em}} = -\alpha_\nu \bar{I}_\nu dr + j_\nu dr.$$

衰减.

源项  $S_\nu = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu}$ .

$$\therefore I_\nu = I_\nu e^{-\tau_\nu} + S_\nu (1 - e^{-\tau_\nu}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau_\nu \gg 1: I_\nu = S_\nu. \\ \tau_\nu \ll 1: I_\nu = I_\nu (1 - \tau_\nu) + S_\nu \tau_\nu. \end{array} \right.$$

LTE F:  $S_\nu = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} = B_\nu(T).$

$$I_\nu = I_\nu e^{-\tau_\nu} + B_\nu(T) (1 - e^{-\tau_\nu}).$$

恒星对射线的截面: Thomson 截面  $\sigma_T = \frac{8\pi}{3} \left( \frac{e^2}{mc^2} \right)^2 = 6.7 \times 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^2.$

$\therefore$  平均自由程  $l_{\tau_1} = \frac{1}{n_e \sigma_T} \approx 2 \text{ cm}.$

由  $D = \sqrt{N} l$ ,  $N = \frac{r_0^2}{l_{\tau_1}^2}$   $\therefore t_{\text{em}} = \frac{r_0^2}{lc} \sim 50 \text{ kyr}.$

$\uparrow$   
光子在中途退出的时间.



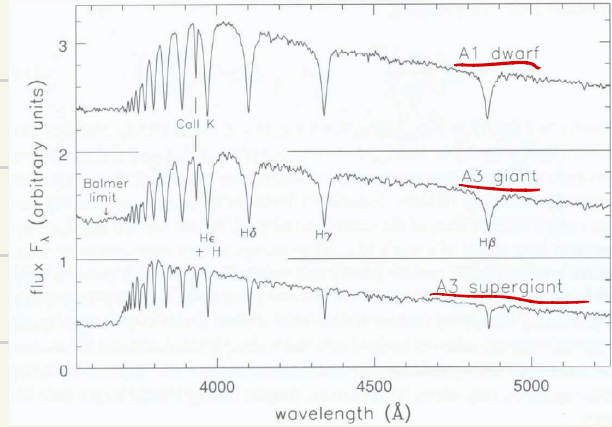
# 恒星的内部结构

一研一钵: Photometry + Spectroscopy



恒星的内部:  $\rho$  不同导致物态与大气层的变化, 从而影响光谱特征

随着  $\rho$  越大, 大气越厚, 层数越多, 谱线越多



## 恒星内部基本方程:

表 1 恒星结构基本方程的七个物理量

物理量名称	密度	质量	压强	温度	光度	不透明度	产能速率
符号	$\rho(r)$	$M(r)$	$p(r)$	$T(r)$	$L(r)$	$\kappa(r)$	$\epsilon(r)$

恒星结构方程由四个微分方程与三个代数方程组成, 结合四个边界条件, 可以作为恒星如上七个物理量的泛定方程。

四个微分方程分别为:

流体静力学平衡方程  $\frac{dp(r)}{dr} = -\frac{GM(r)\rho(r)}{r^2}$ ;

质量连续方程  $\frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r)$ ;

辐射转移方程  $\frac{dT(r)}{dr} = -\frac{3L(r)\kappa(r)\rho(r)}{4\pi r^2 4acT^3(r)}$ , 其中  $a$  为 Stefan-Boltzmann 常量;

能量守恒方程  $\frac{dL(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r)\epsilon(r)$ 。

这些方程应满足如下边界条件:

- 质量边界条件  $M(r=0)=0, M(r=R)=M_0$ ;
- 光度边界条件  $L(r=0)=0, L(r=R)=L_0$ ;
- 压强边界条件  $p(r=R)=0$ 。

三个代数方程分别为:

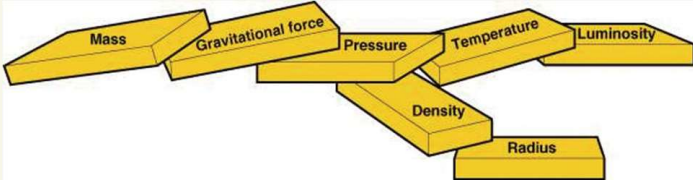
气体状态方程  $p(r) = p_r + p_g = \frac{1}{3}aT(r) + n(r)kT(r)$ , 其中  $n(r) = \frac{\rho(r)}{2m_H} \left( 3X + \frac{Y}{2} + 1 \right)$ ;

不透明度方程  $\kappa(r) \approx \frac{\sigma_T}{2m_H} (1 + X)$ , 其中 Thomson 散射截面  $\sigma_T = \frac{8\pi}{3} \left( \frac{e^2}{m_e c^2} \right)^2$ , 故

$\kappa(r) \approx (1 + X) \cdot 0.2 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ;

核反应产能率方程  $\epsilon(r) = \epsilon(T, p, \rho, X, Y, Z)$ 。

determinant: 质量

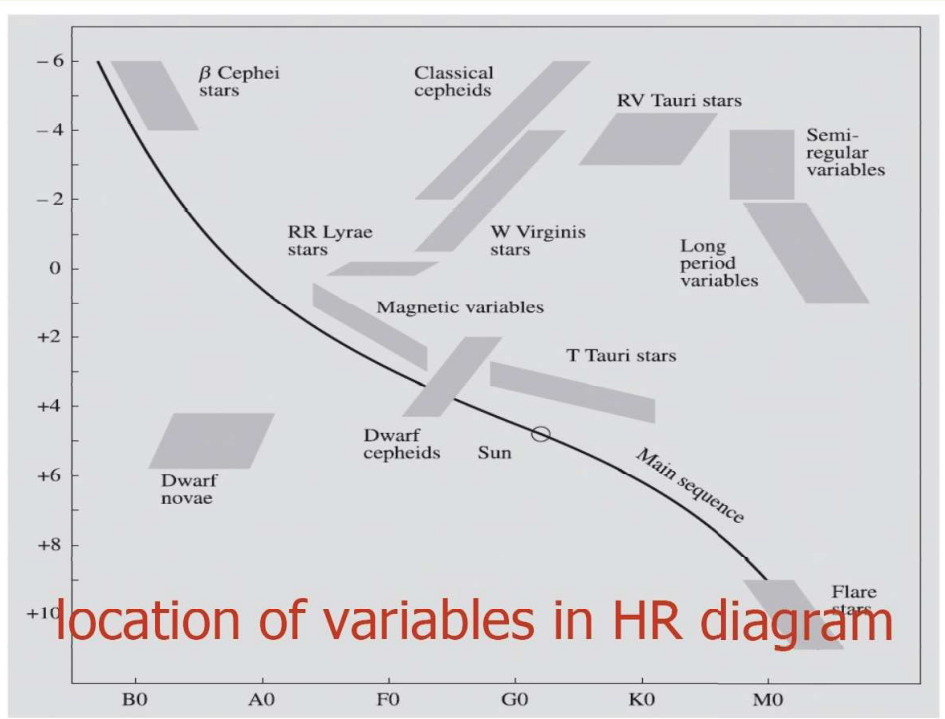


核反应

$p-p$  chain:  $T < 2 \times 10^7 K, \sim M_{\odot}$   
 CNO chain:  $M \geq 1.2 M_{\odot}$   
 氦反应:  $T > 10^8 K. ({}^4He + {}^4He \rightarrow {}^8Be. {}^8Be + {}^4He \rightarrow {}^{12}C + \gamma)$   
 五元素层: C, O, Si 堆积  $\rightarrow$  Fe.

比Fe更重的元素的形成: 快中子俘获, 中子星合并.

H-R 图:



location of variables in HR diagram

Type	Colour	Approximate Surface Temperature	Main Characteristics	Examples
O	Blue	>25,000 K	Singly ionized helium lines either in emission or absorption. Strong ultraviolet continuum.	10 Lacertra
B	Blue	11,000-25,000 K	Neutral helium lines in absorption.	Rigel Spica
A	Blue	7,500-11,000 K	Hydrogen lines at maximum strength for A0 stars, decreasing thereafter.	Sirius Vega
F	Blue to White	6,000-7,500 K	Metallic lines become noticeable.	Canopus, Procyon
G	White to Yellow	5,000-6,000 K	Solar-type spectra. Absorption lines of neutral metallic atoms and ions (e.g. once-ionized calcium) grow in strength.	Sun, Capella
K	Orange to Red	3,500-5,000 K	Metallic lines dominate. Weak blue continuum.	Arcturus, Aldebaran
M	Red	<3,500 K	Molecular bands of titanium oxide noticeable.	Betelgeuse, Antares

O  
 B  
 A  
 F  
 G  
 K  
 M  
 R  
 N  
 矮星  
 恒星分类  
 每种又依光度分为10个型  
 太阳为G2.

• H II 区与 Strömgren 球: 大质量的恒星, 电离 H II, 尺度.

H II 区:  $n = 10 \sim 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $T \sim 10^4 \text{ K}$ .

详细的计算与讨论. 条件:  $\dot{N}_{\text{recomb}} = \dot{N}_{\text{ion}}$ .

\* 恒星发射线的机制:

- Recombination (Hydrogen Balmer lines, He II lines in optical).
- Fluorescence (eg. recombination of HeII can excite OIII from the ground level to  $3d \ ^3P_2$  which via decay can excite NIII etc..)
- Collisions with electrons (these can excite meta-stable levels resulting in forbidden line transitions like [OIII] lines at 4363 Å, 4959 Å and 5007 Å).

• 双星系统的观测:

掩食双星

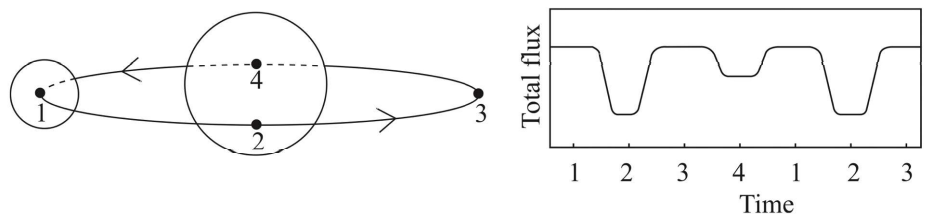


Figure 2.7 Schematic view of an eclipsing binary system (left), and its total brightness as a function of time (right). Numbers indicate the corresponding points on the orbit and in the so-called light curve.

双谱线分光双星

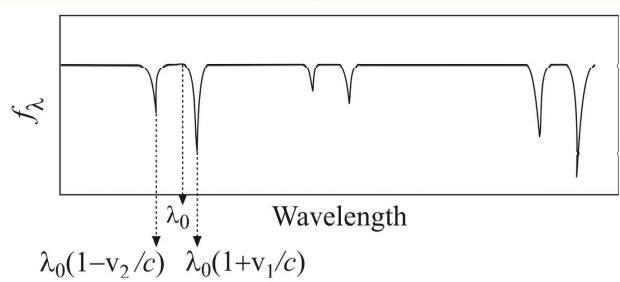


Figure 2.8 Schematic example of the spectrum of a double-lined spectroscopic binary. Each of the absorption lines in the spectrum appears twice, Doppler-shifted to longer and shorter wavelengths, respectively, as a result of the orbital motion of the binary members about their center of mass. During the orbital period, each absorption line oscillates back and forth about the restframe wavelength  $\lambda_0$ .

有倾角的分光双星

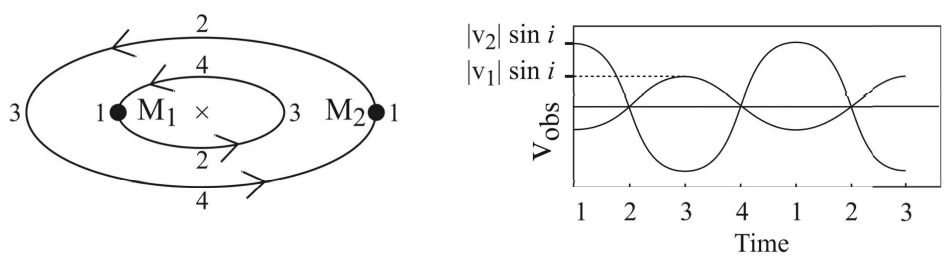


Figure 2.10 Left: A spectroscopic binary system with circular orbits and with orbital plane inclined by an angle  $i$  to the line of sight. Right: Observed velocity of each of the components, as deduced from the Doppler shift of its spectral features, as a function of time. Negative velocities are approaching and positive are receding. Numbers indicate the corresponding points on the orbits and in the so-called radial-velocity curve.



# 变星大总结

**Table 13.1.** The main properties of pulsating variables ( $N$ , number of stars of the given type in Kukarkin's catalogue,  $P$ , pulsation period in days,  $\Delta m$ , pulsation amplitude in magnitudes)

Variable	$N$	$P$	Spectrum	$\Delta m$
Classical cepheids ( $\delta$ Cep, W Vir)	800	1-135	F-K I	$\lesssim 2$
RR Lyrae	6100	< 1	A-F8	$\lesssim 2$
Dwarf cepheids ( $\delta$ Scuti)	200	0.05-7	A-F	$\lesssim 1$
$\beta$ Cephei	90	0.1-0.6	B1-B3 III	$\gtrsim 0.3$
Mira variables	5800	80-1000	M-C	$\gtrsim 2.5$
RV Tauri	120	30-150	G-M	$\lesssim 4$
Semiregular	3400	30-1000	K-C	$\lesssim 4.5$
Irregular	2300	-	K-M	$\lesssim 2$

**Table 13.2.** Main properties of eruptive variables ( $N$ , number of stars of the given type in Kukarkin's catalogue,  $\Delta m$ , change in brightness in magnitudes. The velocity is the expansion velocity in km/s, based on the Doppler shifts of the spectral lines)

Variable	$N$	$\Delta m$	Velocity
Supernovae	7	$\gtrsim 20$	4000-10000
Ordinary novae		7-18	200-3500
Recurrent novae	210	$\lesssim 10$	600
Nova-like stars (P Cygni, symbiotic)	80	$\lesssim 2$	30-100
Dwarf novae (SS Cyg = U Gem, ZZ Cam)	330	2-6	(700)
R Coronae Borealis	40	1-9	-
Irregular (nebular variables, T Tau, RW Aur)	1450	$\lesssim 4$	(300)
Flare stars (UV Ceti)	750	$\lesssim 6$	2000

\* 周期关系的理论解释: 流体静力学平衡下的微扰动 (源自给仁新)

$$M \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} = f_p - f_g = \frac{k_1 M^{\frac{1}{3}}}{R^3} - \frac{k_2 M^2}{R^2} \xrightarrow{\text{微扰展开}} \frac{d^2 \delta}{dt^2} + \frac{k_1 M}{R_0^3} \cdot \delta = 0$$

$$\therefore T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R_0^3}{k_1 M}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{k_2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$\therefore$  周期关系  $T \propto M^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

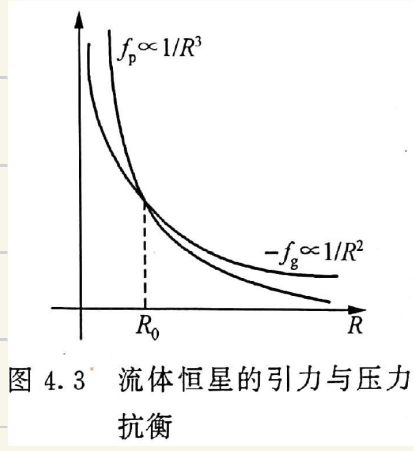


图 4.3 流体恒星的引力与压力抗衡

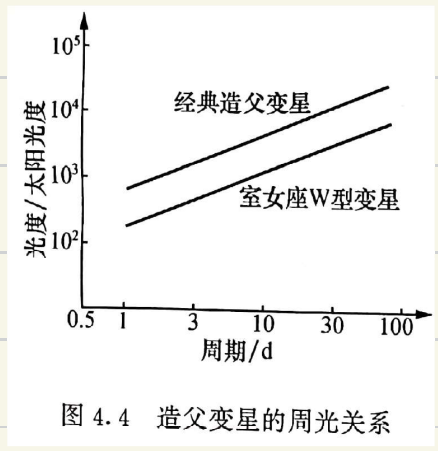


图 4.4 造父变星的周光关系

恒星的一生, 就是引力与压力的斗争历史.

# 恒星的演化

恒星的形成:

- nuclear timescale  
how long it takes the reservoir of nuclear energy in the star to be released.
- Kelvin-Helmholtz timescale (or thermal timescale)  
how long it takes for thermal energy produced in the center of the star to work its way out via energy transport; or how long the energy release lasts from gravitational contraction.
- free-fall timescale (or dynamical timescale)  
how quickly the star **mechanically** adjusts to changes.

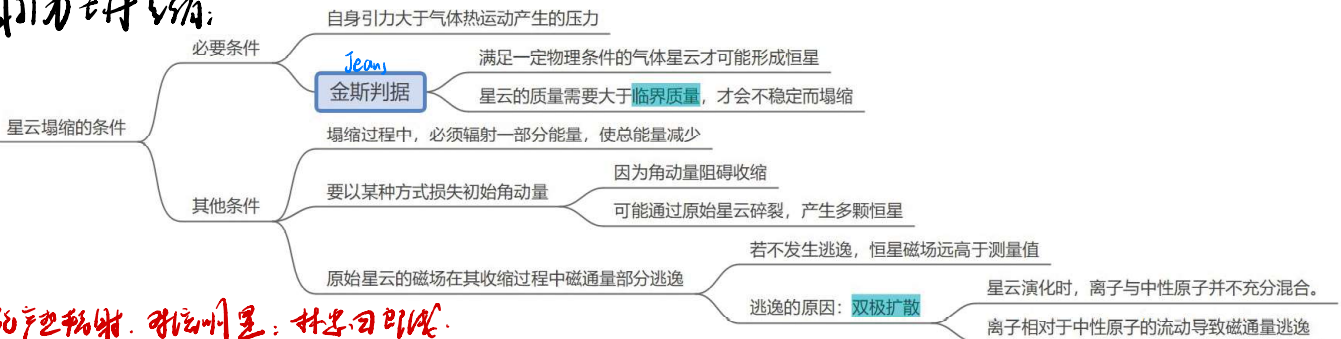
$$t_n \sim \frac{\frac{M}{M_\odot}}{\frac{L}{L_\odot}} \times 10^{10} \text{ a.}$$

$$t_{KH} \sim \frac{\frac{M}{M_\odot}}{\frac{R}{R_\odot} \frac{L}{L_\odot}} \approx 2 \times 10^7 \text{ a.}$$

$$t_{ff} = \left( \frac{3\pi}{32G\rho} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{T_{eqlo}}{2}.$$

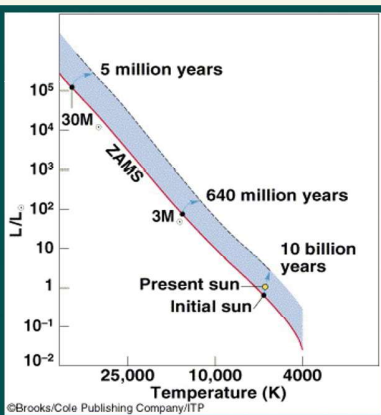
Jeans shell →

星云的引力坍缩:

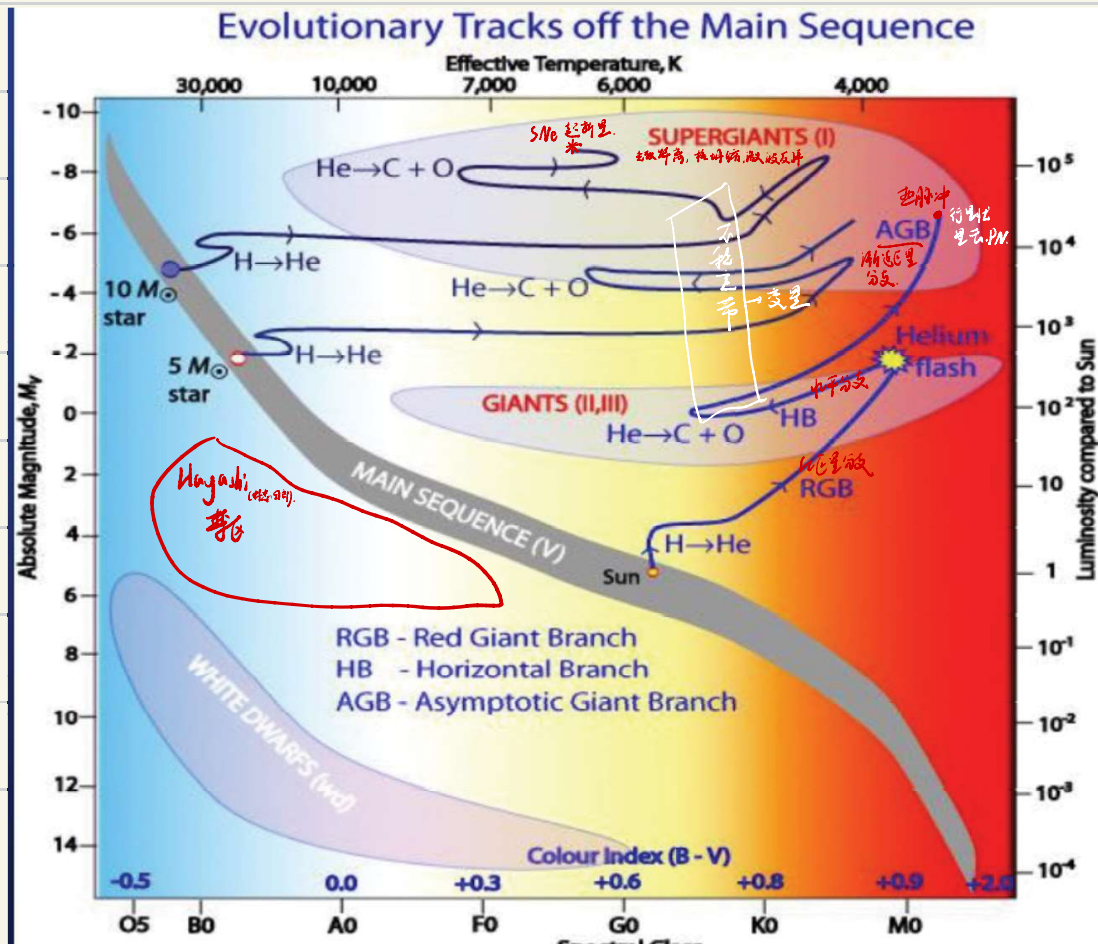


太阳星, 引力产生辐射. 恒星演化: 林忠日即此.

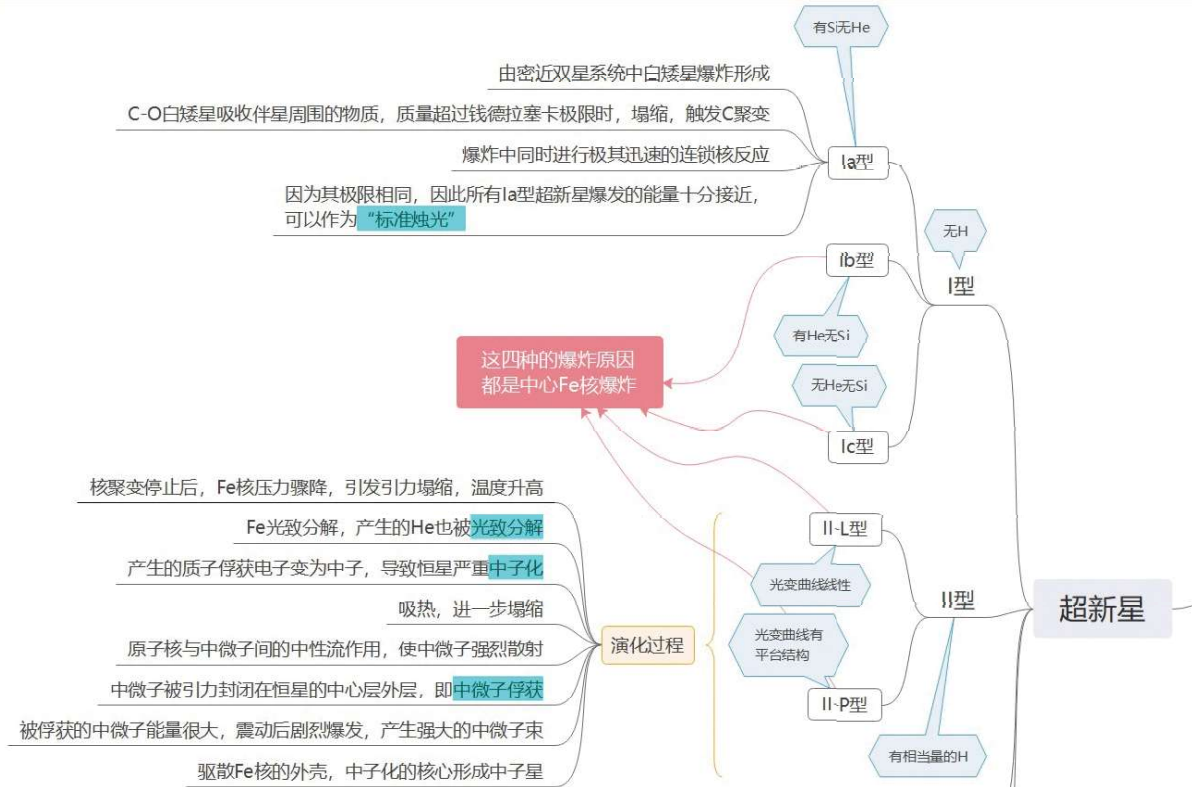
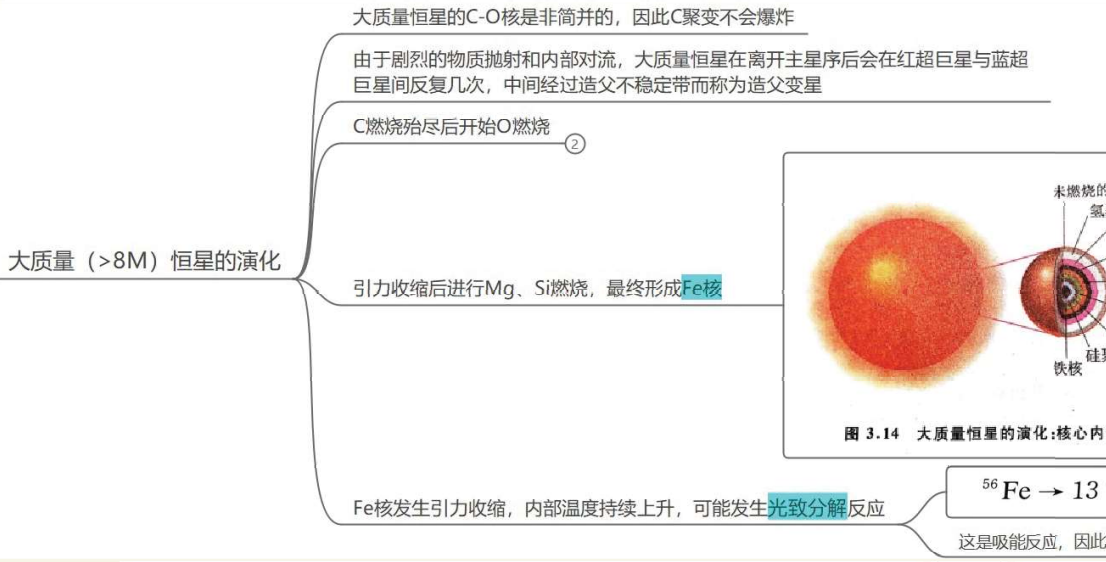
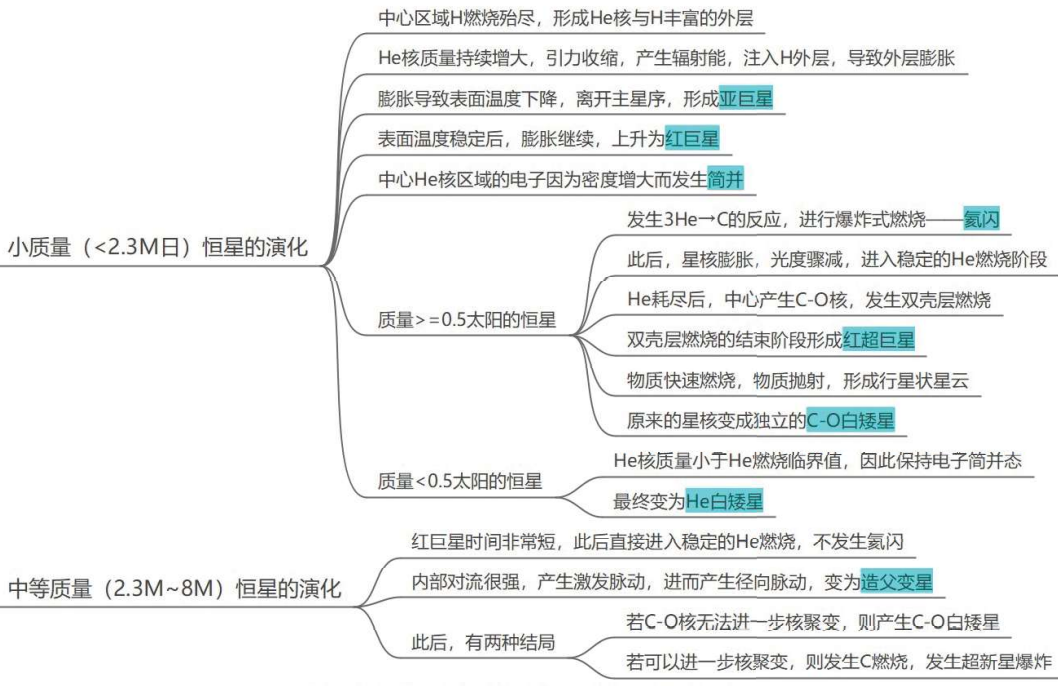
主序后的演化:



主序带: 主序星从核心H燃烧开始到结束在H-R图上占据的带状区域



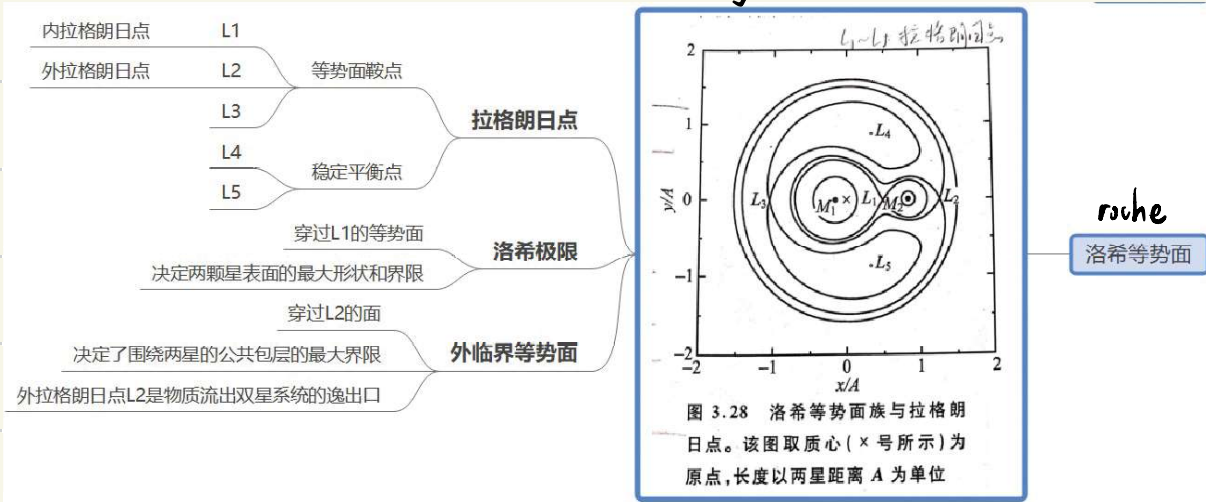
士一的笔记是  
真的以基呀。





\* 本视频中不对恒星进行详细分析，  
 与相应物理知识配合之后，有继续研究方向。

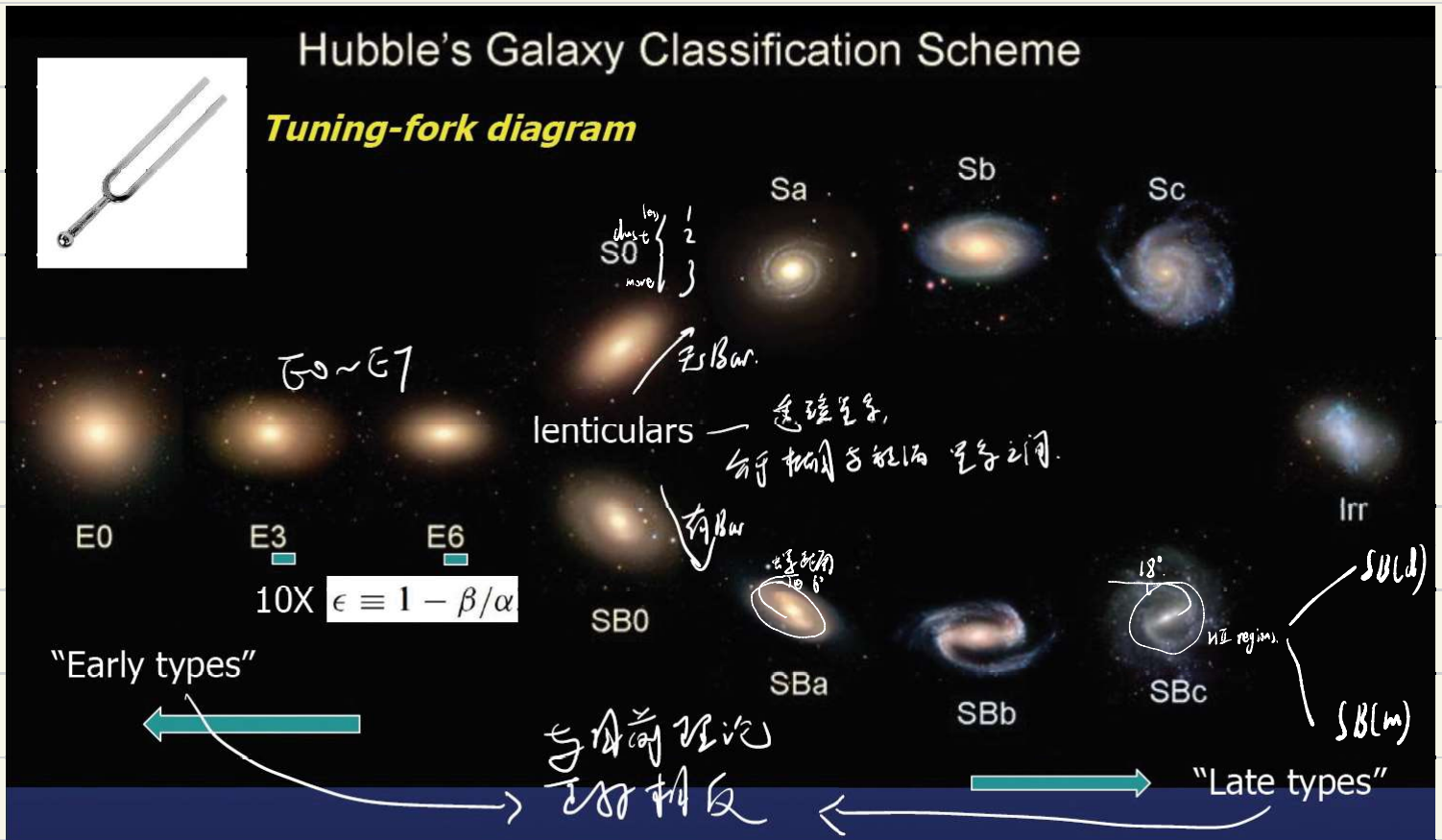
# 密近双星的演化 (详细讲解, 十分清晰)







# 星系的形态与结构



	旋涡星系	不规则星系	矮椭圆星系	巨椭圆星系
直径 (ly)	$90 \times 10^3$	$20 \times 10^3$	$30 \times 10^3$	$150 \times 10^3$
质量 ( $M_{\odot}$ )	$10^{11} - 10^{12}$	$10^6$	$10^5 - 10^7$	$10^{13}$
光度 ( $L_{\odot}$ )	$10^{10}$	$10^9$	$10^8$	$10^{11}$
颜色	蓝 (盘) 红 (晕与核)	蓝	红	红
气体百分比	5%	15%	< 1%	< 1%
恒星类型	年轻 (盘) 年老 (晕与核)	年轻	年老	年老
质光比	$(M/L)_{irr} < (M/L)_S < (M/L)_E, (M/L)_{\odot} = 1$			

旋涡/棒旋星系 (S, SB)	椭圆星系 (E)	不规则星系 (Irr)
由恒星和气体构成的扁盘 (包含旋臂和核球) 和星系晕。棒旋星系的核心有棒状结构	球形或椭球形, 除中心核区外无其他结构	无明显结构
盘包含年轻和年老的恒星, 晕只有年老的恒星	只有年老的恒星	包含年轻和年老的恒星
盘包含大量气体和尘埃, 晕中的气体和尘埃很少	没有或很少气体和尘埃	富含气体和尘埃
旋臂中有恒星形成过程	近 $10^{10}$ yr 没有明显的恒星形成过程	强烈的恒星形成过程
盘中的恒星和气体绕星系核心作圆轨道运动, 晕中的恒星绕星系核心作无规则轨道运动	恒星绕星系核心作无规则轨道运动	恒星和气体作无规则运动

星系大小的分布与表面亮度分布:  
略, 见天书与 An Modern Introduction.

- 涡旋星系 {
  - 宏缘 (great design): 10%. 两个清晰旋臂.
  - 多旋臂: 60%.
  - 无规则 (flocculent) 30%.

Tully-Fisher 关系:  $\frac{L}{M} = C_{ML}$ ,  $\frac{L}{R^2} = C_{LR}$  (Freeman)

与相同量纲的 Faber-Jackson  
 $L \propto \sigma^4$

同  $M = \frac{V_{max}^2 R}{G}$   $\therefore L = \frac{C_{ML}^2}{C_{LR}} \frac{V_{max}^4}{G^2} \sim \underline{V_{max}^4}$

能臂: 恒星形成密集, Ⅱ区, 分子体. 偏蓝(丁高)

Winding problems: 密度波理论

相对速度的同向或反向  
 旋转与恒星 LSR.

$$\begin{cases} \rho(r) = K(r) - R\omega = A_R \sin(kr) \\ z(r) = A_z \sin(\omega t + \phi) \\ x(r) = \frac{2\Omega}{k} A_R \cos(kt) \end{cases}$$

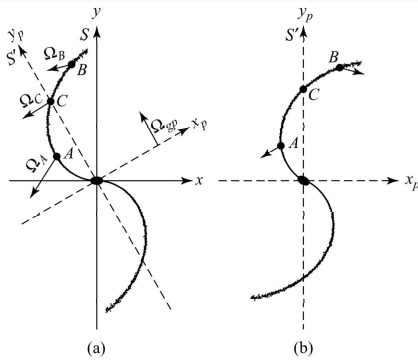


FIGURE 22 (a) A galaxy with trailing spiral arms as seen in an inertial reference frame  $S$  in which a quasistatic density wave is moving with a global angular speed  $\Omega_{gp}$ . Star  $A$  has an angular speed  $\Omega_A > \Omega_{gp}$ , Star  $B$  has an angular speed  $\Omega_B < \Omega_{gp}$ , and Star  $C$  is corotating with the density wave, meaning that  $\Omega_C = \Omega_{gp}$ . (b) The motions of the stars as seen in a noninertial reference frame  $S'$ , corotating with the density wave.

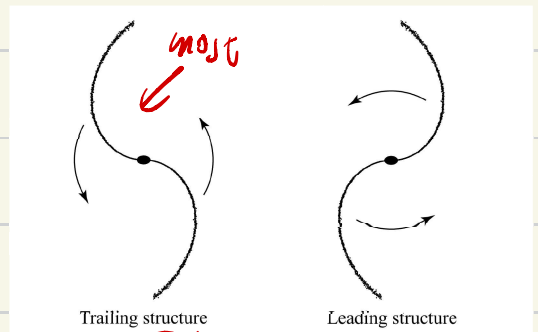


FIGURE 20 Trailing and leading spiral arm structures.

$$\bar{\Psi}_{eff}(R, z) = \bar{\Psi}(R, z) + \frac{J_z^2}{2R^2} = \bar{\Psi}_{eff,m} + \frac{1}{2} k^2 r^2 + \frac{1}{2} v^2 z^2$$

$$k^2 = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\Psi}_{eff}}{\partial R^2} \Big|_m, \quad v^2 = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\Psi}_{eff}}{\partial z^2} \Big|_m$$

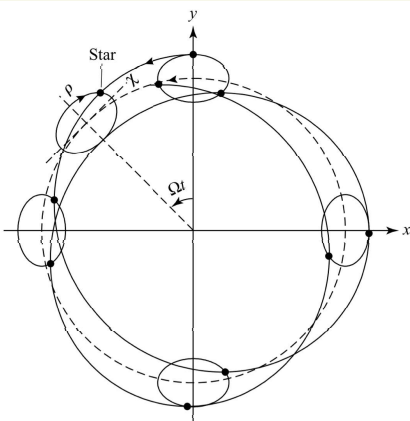


FIGURE 25 In an inertial reference frame a star's orbital motion in the galactic midplane (solid line) forms a nonclosing rosette pattern. In the first-order approximation, the motion can be imagined as being the combination of a retrograde orbit about an epicycle and the prograde orbit of the center of the epicycle about a perfect circle (dashed line). The dimensions of the epicycle have been exaggerated by a factor of five to illustrate the effect.

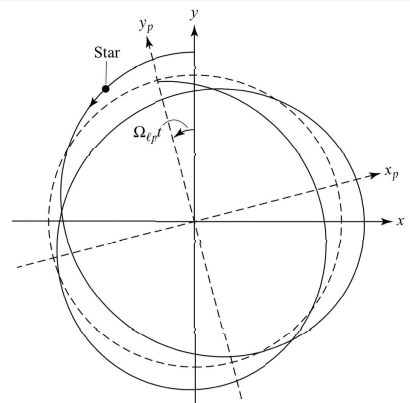
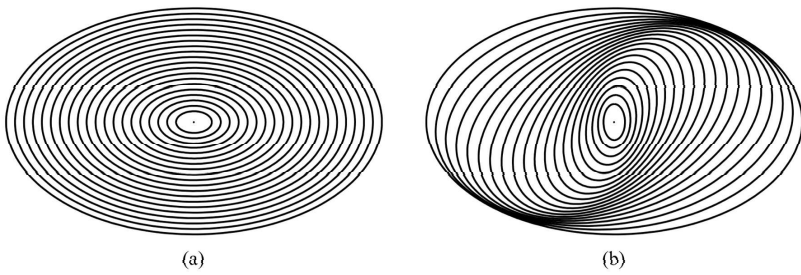


FIGURE 26 A noninertial coordinate system,  $(x_p, y_p)$ , rotating within a fixed inertial frame  $(x, y)$  with the local angular pattern speed  $\Omega_{gp} = \Omega - \kappa/2$ , for which  $(n = 1, m = 2)$ . The dashed line corresponds to the perfectly circular motion of the equilibrium point, and the solid line represents the orbital motion of the star in the galaxy's inertial reference frame. The position of the star on the diagram, along with the position of the noninertial coordinate system, corresponds to one-eighth of the orbital period of the equilibrium point.

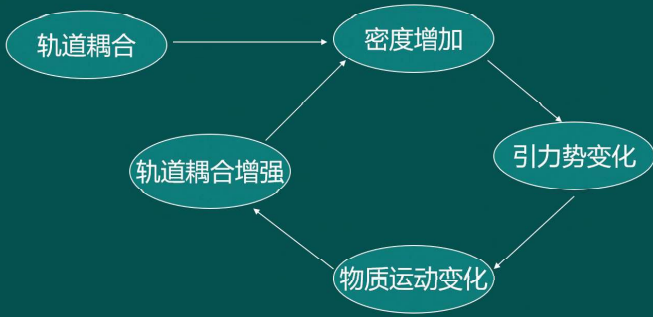


**FIGURE 28** (a) Nested oval orbits with aligned major axes, as seen in a reference frame rotating with the global angular pattern speed ( $n = 1, m = 2$ ), or  $\Omega_{gp} = \Omega - \kappa/2$ . The result is a bar-like structure. (b) Each oval is rotated relative to the orbit immediately interior to it. The result is a two-armed grand-design spiral density wave.

总结:

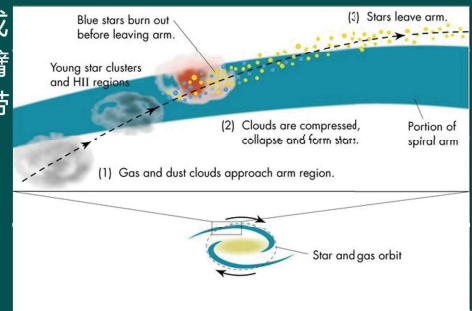
- 由林家翘和徐遐生1963年在Lindblad工作的基础上提出——旋臂是密度波的表现。
- 星系引力势扰动  
→ 银盘内的天体以椭圆轨道运动  
→ 运动速度变化
- 轨道取向相互耦合  
→ 物质密度的规则变化  
→ 密度波
- 密度波在银盘内传播，导致物质压缩和恒星形成

- 密度波的形成：物质趋向于最低能态 → 轨道收缩 → 角动量损失（通过密度波传递角动量）
- 密度波维持机制——自组织过程



- 旋臂的运动  
密度波旋涡图样绕银心刚体转动， $\omega = 13.5 \text{ kms}^{-1}\text{kpc}^{-1}$   
在银河系内区，恒星的运动速度超过旋涡图样速度 ( $\omega_0 = 25 \text{ kms}^{-1}\text{kpc}^{-1}$ )；在外区恒星比旋涡图样运动得更慢。

- 旋臂上年轻天体的形成  
气体云运动 → 接近旋臂  
→ 压缩、碰撞 → 尘埃带  
→ 气体云坍缩  
→ 恒星和HII区形成



密度波理论的问题:

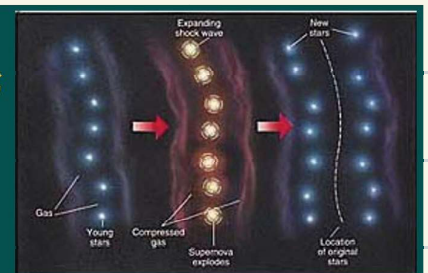
- 问题：引力扰动势的起源是什么？

核球附近气体的不稳定性？  
伴星系的引力扰动？  
核球中棒状结构的影响？

补充：自传播恒星形成理论

### (3) 自传播恒星形成理论

- 旋臂的形成  
恒星形成的链式反应：  
气体云坍缩 → 年轻星团  
大质量恒星的辐射和超新星爆发  
→ 激波 → 压缩周围气体  
→ 下一代恒星诞生 → ...  
天体绕银心较差转动 → 高密恒星和星际气体旋臂  
旋臂的维持时间较短。



两种理论的综合与比较:

密度波理论	自传播恒星形成理论
旋臂 → 恒星形成	恒星形成 → 旋臂
对称的整体旋臂 (the grand design)	粗糙的、绒毛状旋臂 (片断)

- 对银河系，两种效果可能同时起作用，密度波建立旋臂的基本结构，超新星爆发进一步改变旋臂的形态。



• GC 的中心黑洞:

动力学  $\rightarrow M_{\text{virial}} = \frac{FRG^2}{G}$

中心黑洞:  $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 6 M_{\odot}$ .  $M_{\text{BH}} = (1.32 \pm 0.2) \times 10^8 M_{\odot} \left(\frac{6e}{200 \text{ km/s}}\right)^2$   
 伴星黑洞与星系的 galaxy-wide feedback.

• 银河系: SB b/c

$\rho(r, z) = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{r}{R_d}} e^{-\frac{|z|}{h_d}}$ .  $R_d = 3.5 \text{ kpc}$ ,  $h_d = \begin{cases} 330 \text{ pc. star} \\ 110 \text{ pc. disc. gas.} \end{cases}$

stellar halo:  $\rho \propto r^{-\alpha}$ .  $\alpha = 2 \sim 4$ .  $M_{\text{star}} \sim 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ .  $\begin{cases} 10'' \text{ stars, } 5\% \\ \text{gas: } 0.5 \sim 0.75\% \\ \text{DM.} \end{cases}$   
 $R_{\text{sun}} = 8.3 \text{ kpc}$ .  $z = 30 \text{ kpc}$ .  $v_{\text{sun}} = 220 \text{ km/s}$ .  $\tau = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ yr}$ .

太阳在银河系中的位置——星系动力学基础

太阳到周围恒星的运动与 LSR: 太阳 LSR 速度略滞后  $\tau_2$ . (太阳相对恒星运动)

Oort 常数:  $\begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{d\Omega}{dr} \Big|_{R_0} + \frac{\Omega}{R_0} \right] \sim 15 \\ B = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{d\Omega}{dr} \Big|_{R_0} - \frac{\Omega}{R_0} \right] \sim -12 \end{cases}$

**Velocity ellipsoids** 速度分布

Solar motion is known, stars' velocities relative to the Sun can be transformed into peculiar motions relative to the LSR.

Plot on component of peculiar motion against another for a sample of stars

~65 km/s

220 km/s

Old, metal-poor red dwarfs

Intermediate population K giants

Young, metal-rich A dwarfs

Envelope

Center of envelope

LSR

u (km s<sup>-1</sup>)

v (km s<sup>-1</sup>)

Velocity-metallicity Relation

Oldest stars have widest range of peculiar velocities

Young stars are members of thin disk

"High-velocity stars"

- Large |w|, halo members

→ 右图是银河系速度弥散随金属丰度变化的图

**Peculiar velocity of the Sun**

$u_{\odot} = -\langle \Delta u \rangle$	$u_{\odot} = -10.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
$\langle \Delta v \rangle = C\sigma_u^2 - v_{\odot}$	$v_{\odot} = 5.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
$w_{\odot} = -\langle \Delta w \rangle$	$w_{\odot} = 7.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

The Sun is moving, relative to LSR,

- towards the Galactic center
- more rapidly in the direction of Galactic rotation
- north out of the Galactic plane

Overall velocity = 13.4 km/s towards the **solar apex** in Hercules (武仙座), away from the **solar antapex** in Columba (天鸽座)

$\Omega_0 = A + B$ ,  $K_0^2 = -4AB(A+B)$

$\frac{d\Omega}{dr} \Big|_{R_0} = -(A+B)$ .  $\therefore \frac{K_0}{\Omega_0} = 2 \left( \frac{-B}{A+B} \right)^2 \approx 1.35$



# 银河中的恒星：两种星族与星团。

## 星族I恒星

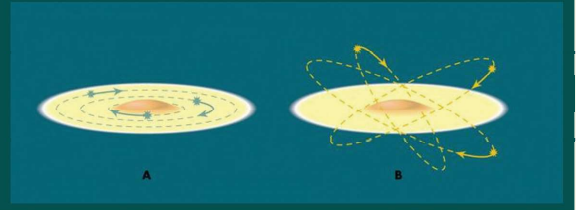
年轻的、富金属恒星（金属丰度为太阳值的0.1-2.5倍）主要位于银盘中，绕银心作圆轨道运动。如疏散星团。

## 星族II恒星

年老的、贫金属恒星（金属丰度为太阳值的0.001-0.03倍），主要位于银晕和核球中，以银心作为中心球对称分布绕银心作无规则的椭圆轨道运动。如球状星团。

## 不同星族恒星的轨道运动特征

- 星系盘内的恒星绕银心作规则的圆轨道运动。
- 晕中的恒星绕银心作大偏心率的椭圆轨道运动，且轨道取向是随机的。



## 星族I与II天体的特征

星族	极端星族II (晕星族II)	中介星族II	盘星族	中介星族I (年老星族I)	极端星族I (年轻星族I)
典型天体	亚矮星、球状星团、天琴RR型星	长周期变星	行星状星云、新星	A型星、经典造父变星	气体、尘埃、超巨星
平均年龄 ( $10^9$ yr)	17-12	15-10	12-2	2-0.1	0.1
垂向距离	2000 pc	700 pc	400 pc	160 pc	120 pc
垂向速度	75 kms <sup>-1</sup>	25 kms <sup>-1</sup>	18 kms <sup>-1</sup>	10 kms <sup>-1</sup>	8 kms <sup>-1</sup>
金属丰度	0.001	0.005	0.01-0.02	0.02	0.03-0.04

金属丰度越低的恒星离银道面越远 → 银河系演化

## 球状星团 (globular clusters)

形态	球形或扁球形
大小	~ 60-300 ly
质量	~ $10^4$ - $10^7 M_{\odot}$
恒星密度	~ $1$ - $100 M_{\odot} \text{ ly}^{-3}$ $\rho/\rho_0 \sim 50$ - $10^3$
空间分布	以银心为球心的球状分布, $d \leq 35$ kpc
成员星	年老的、贫金属恒星



Omega Centauri

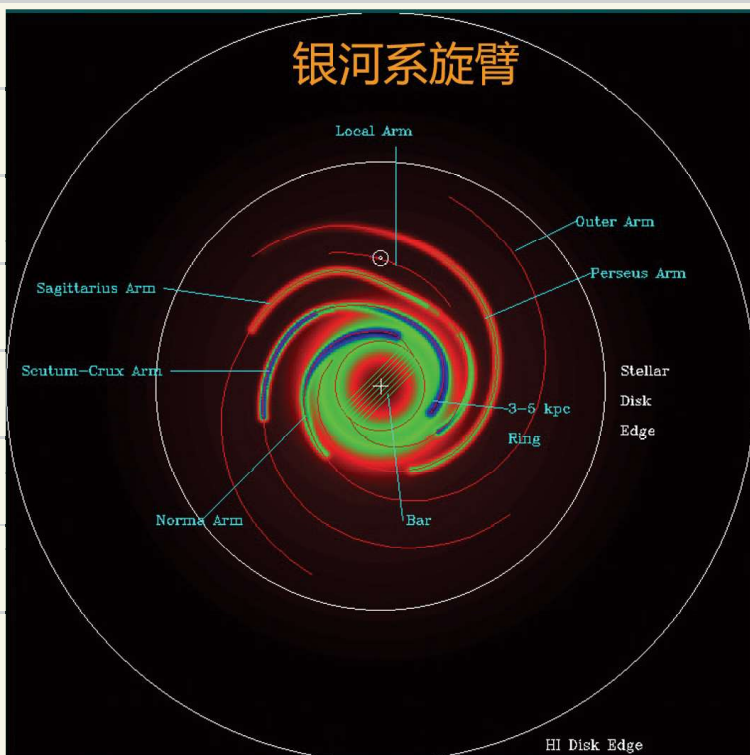
## 疏散星团 (open clusters)

形态	不规则
大小	~ 6-50 ly
质量	~ $10^2$ - $10^3 M_{\odot}$
恒星密度	~ $0.1$ - $10 M_{\odot} \text{ ly}^{-3}$ $\rho/\rho_0 \sim 10$ - $50$
空间分布	银道面附近 $Z < 200$ pc
成员星	年轻、中等年龄恒星



昴星团 (Pleiades)

## 银河系旋臂





• 椭圆星系

双网特征

直到二十年前人们才发现到椭圆星系并不只是椭圆。

# Elliptical galaxies

- smooth, elliptical surface brightness distribution
- red color-old stellar population
- gas/dust present within most normal ellipticals, but at somewhat diminished levels relative to spirals
- Dust lanes randomly oriented & often counter-rotating!

尘埃带十分复杂

有些椭圆星系的尘埃带方向相反

形态学分类

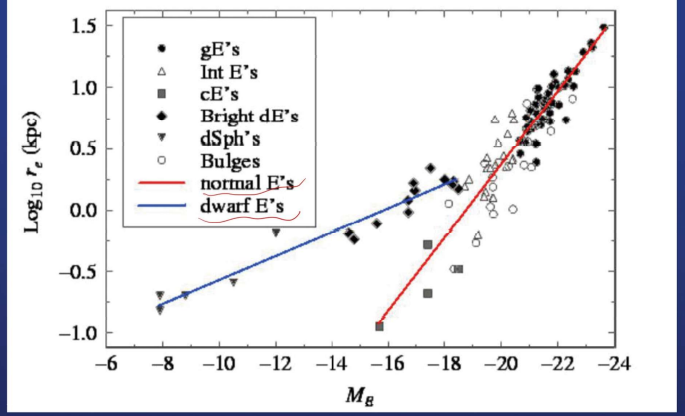
- cD galaxies as large as Local Group.
  - Rare, bright, sometimes ~1 Mpc across, found only near centers of large, dense galaxy clusters. May possess ~10000s of globular clusters, mass-to-light ratio may exceed 750 Msun/Lsun, large quantities of dark matter. ~10<sup>13-14</sup> Msun
- Normal elliptical galaxies
  - Often includes lenticular galaxies. gE's (giant), E's, cE's (compact). 1-100 kpc across, ~10<sup>8-13</sup> Msun
- Dwarf elliptical galaxies (dE's)
  - 1-10 kpc across, ~10<sup>7-9</sup> Msun
- Dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSph's)
  - 0.1-0.5 kpc across, ~10<sup>7-8</sup> Msun, extremely faint, detected only in MW's vicinity, virtually devoid of gas
- Blue compact dwarf galaxies (BCD's) 只存在于近邻星系

表面亮度分布: Sérsic profile:

$$I(R) = I_0 e^{-k_n \left(\frac{R}{R_e}\right)^{1/n}}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{faint end: } n \sim 5 \\ \text{brightest: } n > 10 \end{array} \right.$   
 ↓  
 Greys

椭圆星系的轮廓要比较大的暗旋的星系。



- Different ellipticals + bulges within spirals show different relationships, indicating different origins
- Note: bulges of spirals & large ellipticals follow a similar relation!! make sense.

动力学: 与暗物质晕相反相称端 — virial 平衡

Faber-Jackson 关系:  $K \sim M \sigma^2$     $\rho \sim \frac{GM}{R}$     $2K + \rho = 0$

$\therefore \sigma^2 \sim \frac{GM}{R}$     $\therefore \frac{M}{L} = I$     $\therefore L = 4\pi R^2 I \propto \sigma^4$  (仅对 3-5)

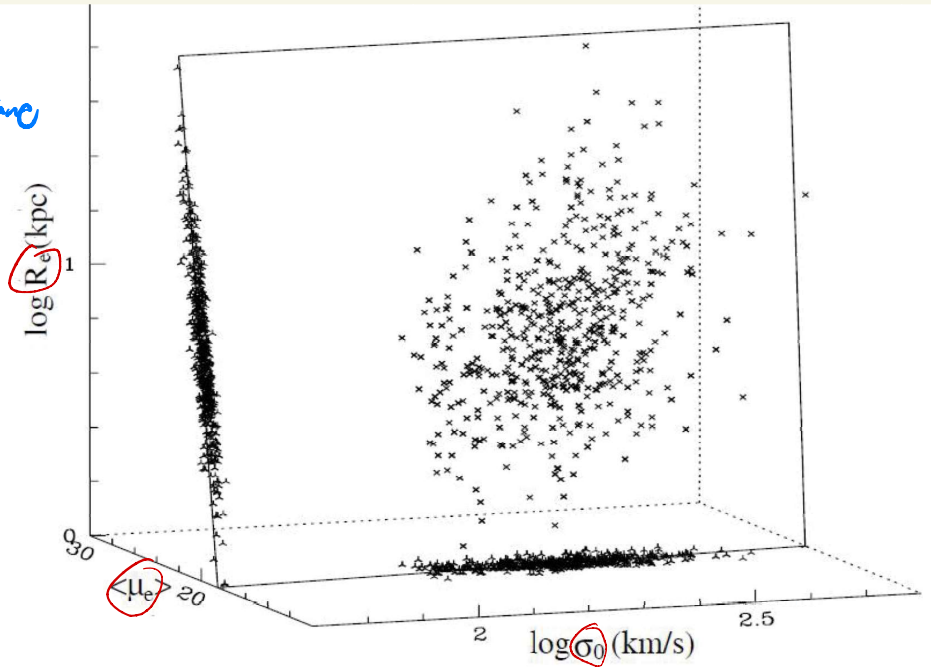
与椭圆星系的 Tully-Fisher 关系的  $L \propto V_{max}^4$

→ F-丁系数的推广: 引入第三个参数 —— 有效半径  $r_e$ .

三参数的星系 —— 基本面  
Fundamental Plane

$$L \propto G_0^{2.05} r_e^{0.65}$$

$$r_e \propto G_0^{1.24} L^{-0.82}$$



The fundamental plane of elliptical galaxies in the  $\log R_e$ - $\log \sigma_0$ - $\langle \mu \rangle_e$  space ( $\sigma_0$  is the central velocity dispersion, and  $\langle \mu \rangle_e$  is the mean surface brightness within  $R_e$  expressed in magnitudes per square arcsecond). [Plot kindly provided by R. Saglia, based on data published in Saglia et al. (1997) and Wegner et al. (1999)]

定义:

层状星系, 从小的暗物质开始组装  
为大尺度结构.

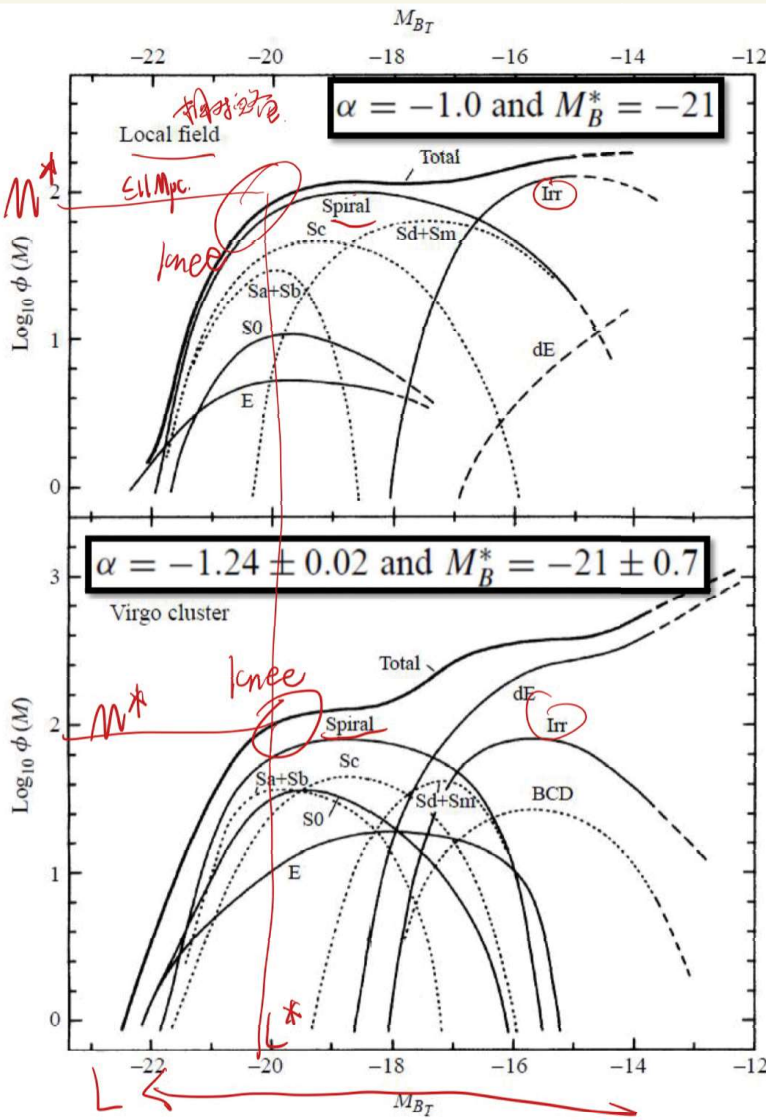
- FP appears to represent the whole family of elliptical galaxies
- FP implies that galaxies assemble via regular processes and that their properties are closely related to their mass
- The tightness of the plane gives constraints on the variation of stellar population among galaxies of similar characteristics and on their dark matter content
- The regularity also allows one to use the FP to study galaxy evolution, by tracing its variations with redshift.

\* 旋转系数的推广: 
$$\left(\frac{V}{\sigma}\right)^* = \frac{\left(\frac{V_{rot}}{\sigma}\right)_{observed}}{\left(\frac{V_{rot}}{\sigma}\right)_{isotropic}}$$

$M_{\odot} \in (-18, -20.5)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $> 0.7$ : rotationally supported.  
 $\sim 0.4$ : pressure supported  
 Bright E's  $\uparrow$ , gE's.

• 麦哲伦云: 星系的“人口普查”。

以  $L$  为变量的概率密度函数。



## Relative numbers of galaxies of various Hubble types

Luminosity function  $\phi(M) dM$   
 = # of galaxies in a particular sample that have absolute mag. between  $M$  and  $M+dM$

The Press-Schechter function:

$$\phi(L) dL \sim L^\alpha e^{-L/L^*} dL,$$

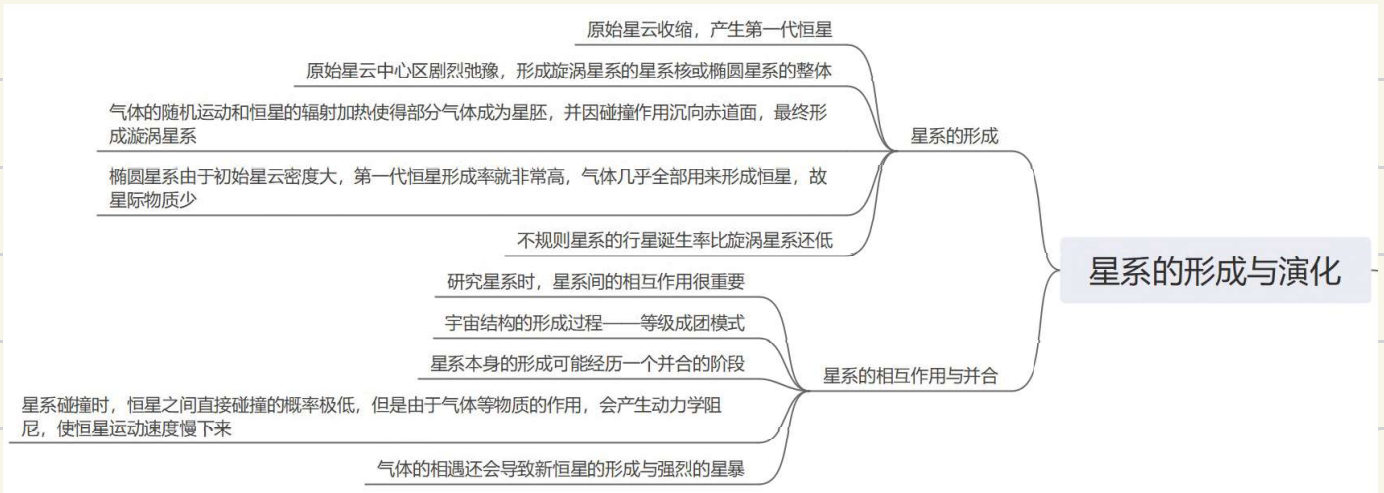
即:  $\phi(L) dL = \phi^* \left(\frac{L}{L^*}\right)^\alpha e^{-\frac{L}{L^*}} \frac{dL}{L^*}$

$$\phi(M) dM \sim 10^{-0.4(\alpha+1)M} e^{-10^{0.4(M^*-M)}} dM.$$

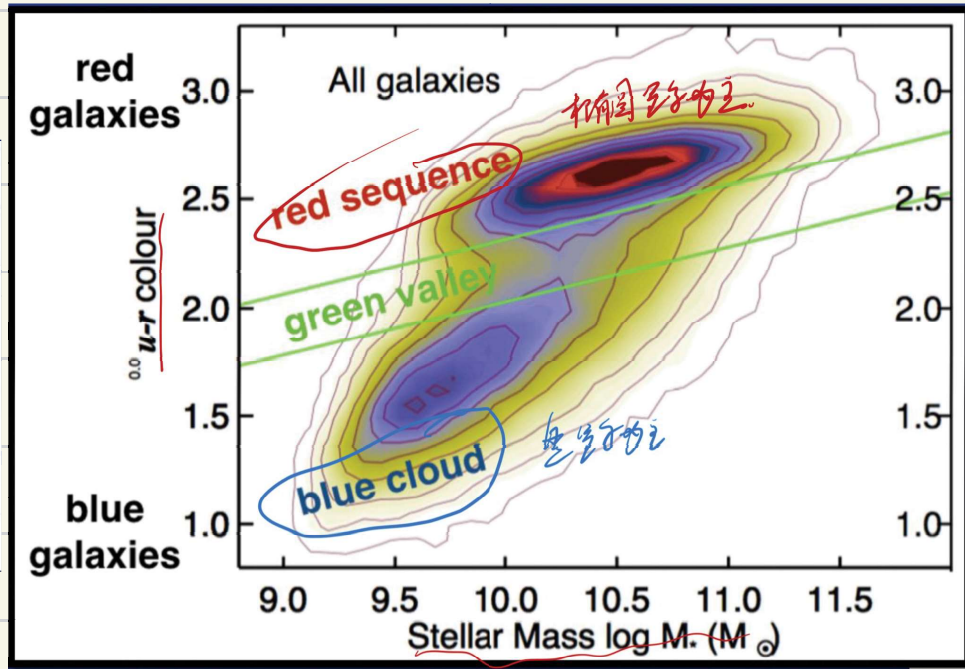
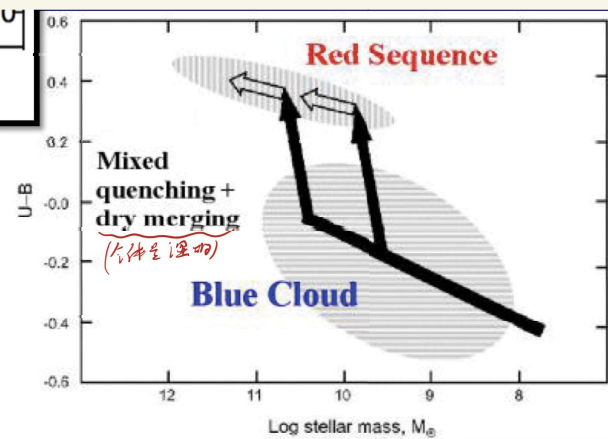
查出来的, 但与Placzek不一样,  
 人们后来发现在理论上可导出,  
 但奇怪的是, 整体亮了一个因子  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$



# 星系分布与演化



星系的二分性 (Bimodality):



星系团 (cluster) 与 星系群 (group).

最大的 virial 结构。1.5 Mpc/h 内有 50 个以上。成员星系轴比  $< 50$ ，偏红。大质量星系更靠近中心，且越往中心，星系越红。

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{引力质量} & \xrightarrow{\div 10} & \text{热气体质量} & \xrightarrow{\div 10} & \text{星系质量} \\
 10^{14} \sim 10^{15} h^{-1} & & 10^{11} \sim 10^{14} h^{-1} & & 10^{12} \sim 10^{13} h^{-1} \quad (M_{\odot}) \\
 & & \uparrow T \sim 10^8 \text{K, 金属丰度 } \times 40\% & & 
 \end{array}$$

引力透镜:  $\Sigma(\nu) \propto n^2 T^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}}$  不改写为布居 I.

# 星系的形成: 理论与问题

## Disk formation

利用  $10^8 K$  的气体是超热的  $2 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$  超星系团. 有时 cooling, 有时 heating

- Effective cooling
- Gas contraction
- Absence of any interactions with other mass component
- Angular momentum conservation

$$k_B V t_{\text{cool}} = \frac{3}{2} N k T_{\text{virial}}$$
 其中  $T_{\text{virial}} = \frac{M_{\text{virial}} v^2}{3k}$   $\Rightarrow t_{\text{cool}} \sim 8 \text{ Myr}$ .  
 而  $t_{\text{ff}} = \left( \frac{3\pi}{32} \frac{1}{G \rho_0} \right)^{1/2} \sim 200 \text{ Myr}$ .  $\therefore t_{\text{ff}} > t_{\text{cool}}$ . 但有例外.  
即 致密坍缩模型.

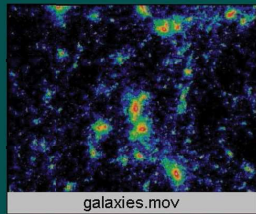
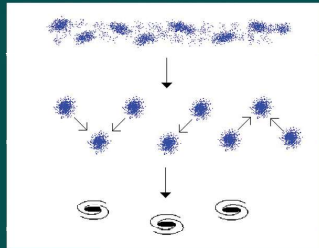
最大的问题: 卫星星系的观测数量远少于理论给出的.

## Missing satellite problem.

### 两种模型

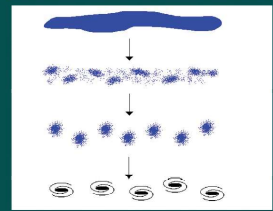
#### (1) 自下而上模型 (bottom-up)

- 较小的 ( $\sim 10^6 M_{\odot}$ )、不规则星系首先形成。
- 星系合并形成较大的 ( $\sim 10^9 - 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ ) 星系。
- 在引力的作用下聚集成星系团和超星系团, 产生星系团间的巨洞。

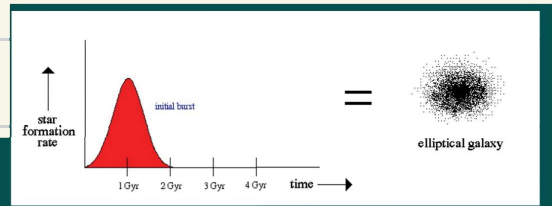


#### (2) 由上而下模型 (top-down)

- 原始气体的坍缩首先产生巨大的 ( $\sim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ )、薄饼状的云块 (超星系团)。
- 云块分裂成星系团和星系。



↑ 致密暗物质.  
← 大暗物质



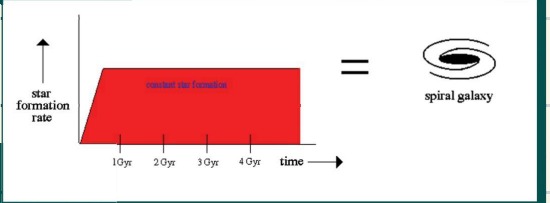
## 2. 星系的演化

### (1) 星系的形态与恒星形成

- 星系形成于气体云的坍缩。星系的形态与星系中的恒星形成有关。
- 如果恒星形成较快,
  - 星系内的气体很快被用光,
  - 没有星系盘形成,
  - 椭圆星系。
- 如果恒星形成较慢,
  - 星系内有大量的气体形成星系盘,
  - 盘内的恒星形成,
  - 旋涡星系。

### (2) 内在因素

- 椭圆星系形成于初始涨落中的较密的区域, 所有的气体在10亿年内耗尽用于形成恒星。



- 旋涡星系形成于相对较稀的区域, 在湍动的影响下产生旋转, 早期恒星形成过程产生晕和核中的恒星, 剩余的气体形成盘, 维持持续的恒星形成。

### (3) 外部环境因素

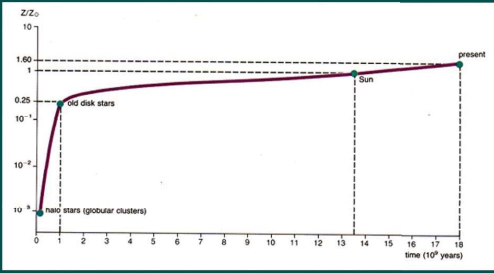
- 观测线索  
质量最大的星系是椭圆星系, 星系间的合并、碰撞,
  - 小星系的碰撞导致恒星的快速形成,
  - 形成椭圆星系。



# 银河系的起源——定性描述

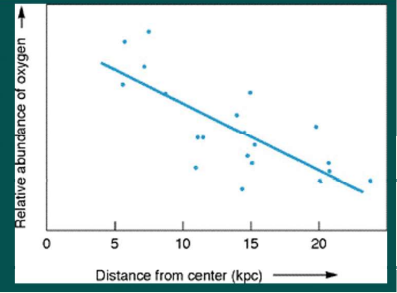
## 基本假设

- 恒星诞生于星际气体云中，它们的元素丰度反映了气体云的元素丰度。
- 恒星（球状星团）继承了气体云的转动。
- 大质量恒星演化得快，将核合成产生的重元素抛射到周围的星际介质中。随着银河系的演化，新形成的恒星的金属丰度逐渐增加。



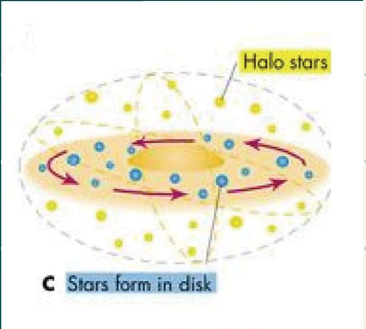
## 1. 观测线索

银河系物质的化学组成和动力学特征：金属元素丰度越低的天体离银道面越远（星族I—星族II）。



## (3) 银盘形成

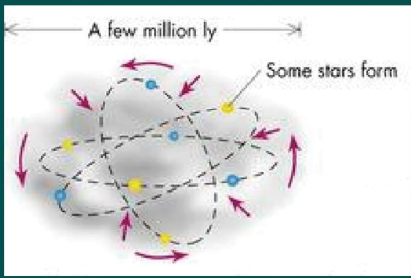
- 气体收缩的同时旋转加快，形状变扁，银盘出现。
- 银盘密度不断增加，第一代星族I恒星形成，恒星以圆轨道绕银心转动。
- 随着恒星的演化和超新星爆发，新生恒星金属元素丰度逐渐增加。
- 银河系的外晕可能形成于银河系和其他小星系间的相互作用。



## 2. 银河系的起源

### (1) 初始状态

- 约100-140亿年前，原初气体云 (~100 kpc) 在引力作用下坍缩。
- 原初气体云只由H和He构成，没有重元素。
- 在坍缩过程中形成致密的核心和云块。



### (2) 银晕形成

- 云块在坍缩过程中不断碎裂成为更小的团块。
- 大约100亿年前，团块形成第一代（星族II）恒星（球状星团）。
- 球状星团保持坍缩气体云的特征：球对称分布，以无规则轨道绕银心旋转。
- 第一代恒星中的超新星爆发过程使气体云中重元素丰度逐渐增大。
- 迄今球状星团中的恒星只剩下低质量恒星。

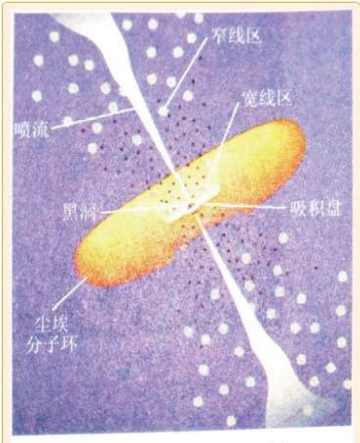
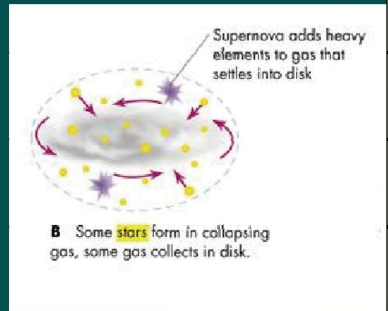


图 6.29 AGN 的统一模型

星系核中心有超大黑洞，质量范围  $10^6 \sim 10^9$  太阳质量

黑洞吸积盘延展到  $10 \sim 1000$  史瓦西半径，吸积盘发出各个波段的辐射

黑洞附近有一个宽发射线区，由稠密气体云构成，并环绕黑洞运动

宽线区外有窄线区，不仅发射窄的允许谱线，还发射窄的禁线

吸积盘外有由尘埃和分子构成的环状体发出很强的同步加速辐射，几乎覆盖所有波段

要点

## 活动星系核 (AGN) 统一模型

核反应最多只有0.7%的能量转换率  
黑洞可以使粒子40%的静能转化为辐射能

黑洞——AGN的中心引擎

喷流高度定向

背离观测者的喷流发出的光束集中在其前方

射束效应

估计有一种电子的能量补充机制

喷流能量的维持

喷流

视超光速运动

对喷流速度的测量不是直接的，而是用角位移乘距离  
因此受狭义相对论影响，角位移大于实际值

错觉原因

\*AGN

与致密星一样，对AGN的观测我们就不详述了。

# 宇宙学

宇宙膨胀速度与宇宙尺度的关系。

宇宙膨胀物: Hubble's Law:  $v = H_0 d$ . 红移  $z = \frac{cd}{\lambda_{rest}}$

$$d = \frac{c z}{H_0} \quad (z \ll 1, \text{ 当 } z \sim \frac{v}{c})$$

$$z \ll 2 \text{ 附近: } d = \frac{c}{H_0} \frac{(z+1)^2 - 1}{(z+1)^2}$$

一般取  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{Mpc}^{-1}$ .  $[h]_{\text{today}} = 0.7^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$

$$\text{Hubble 时间 } t_H = \frac{1}{H_0} = 1.38 \times 10^{10} \text{ yr.}$$

宇宙学原理: 各向同性、均匀. Hubble 这种是膨胀宇宙的必然结果.

红移  $z$  与  $R(t)$  成正比.

宇宙学模型:  $r(t) = R(t) \omega$  0 度用斯特朗的球.

$$R = \frac{1}{kz}, \quad H(t) = \frac{1}{R(t)} \frac{dR(t)}{dt}$$

$$\text{爱因斯坦的 } \Lambda \text{ 项: } R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu} - \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{弯曲时空: 定义曲率 } k(t) = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{D \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta(t) - C_{\text{ms}}}{D}$$

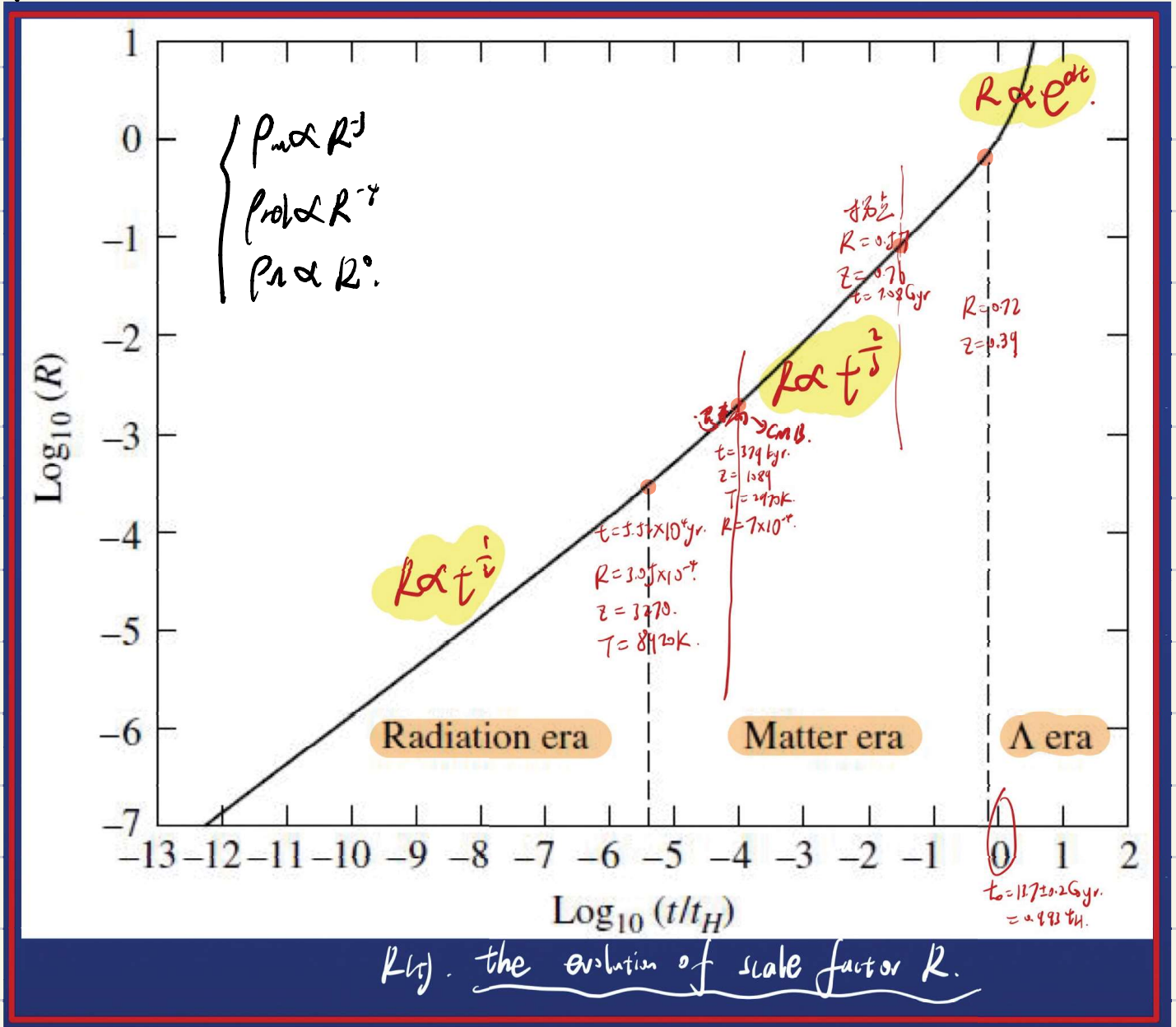
$$\text{Robertson-Walker 度规: } (ds)^2 = (cdt)^2 - R^2(t) \left[ \left( \frac{dr}{\sqrt{k a^2}} \right)^2 + (r d\theta)^2 + (r \sin\theta d\phi)^2 \right]$$

$$\star \text{ Friedmann 方程: } \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} (\rho + \rho_{rel} + \rho_{\Lambda}) - \frac{k}{R^2}$$

$$\text{加速方程: } \ddot{R} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} R \left[ \rho + \rho_{rel} + \rho_{\Lambda} + \frac{3(\rho + \rho_{rel} + \rho_{\Lambda})}{c^2} \right]$$

$$\text{状态方程: } p = w \rho c^2, \begin{cases} w=0: \text{ 尘埃} \\ w=1/3: \text{ 辐射} \\ w=-1: \text{ 真空 (暗能量)} \end{cases}$$

宇宙尺度的演化:



详细的演化与公称已卷化与 An Introduction ~~~~ T.M.

\* 初始核合成:

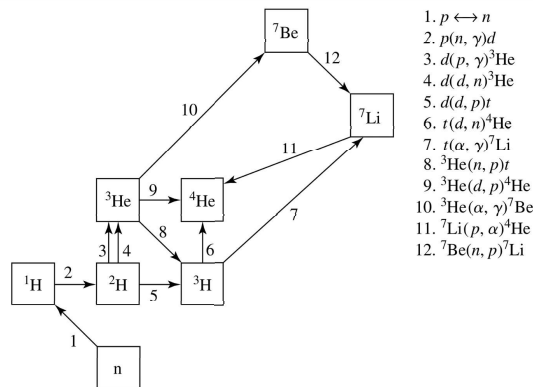
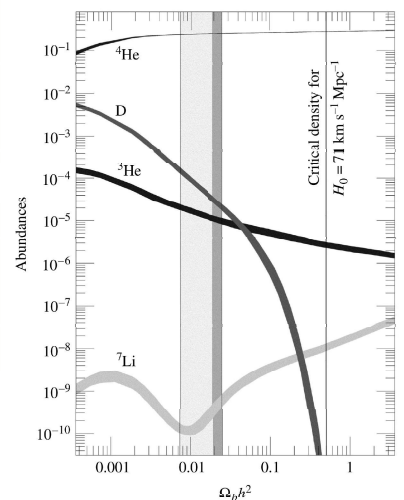
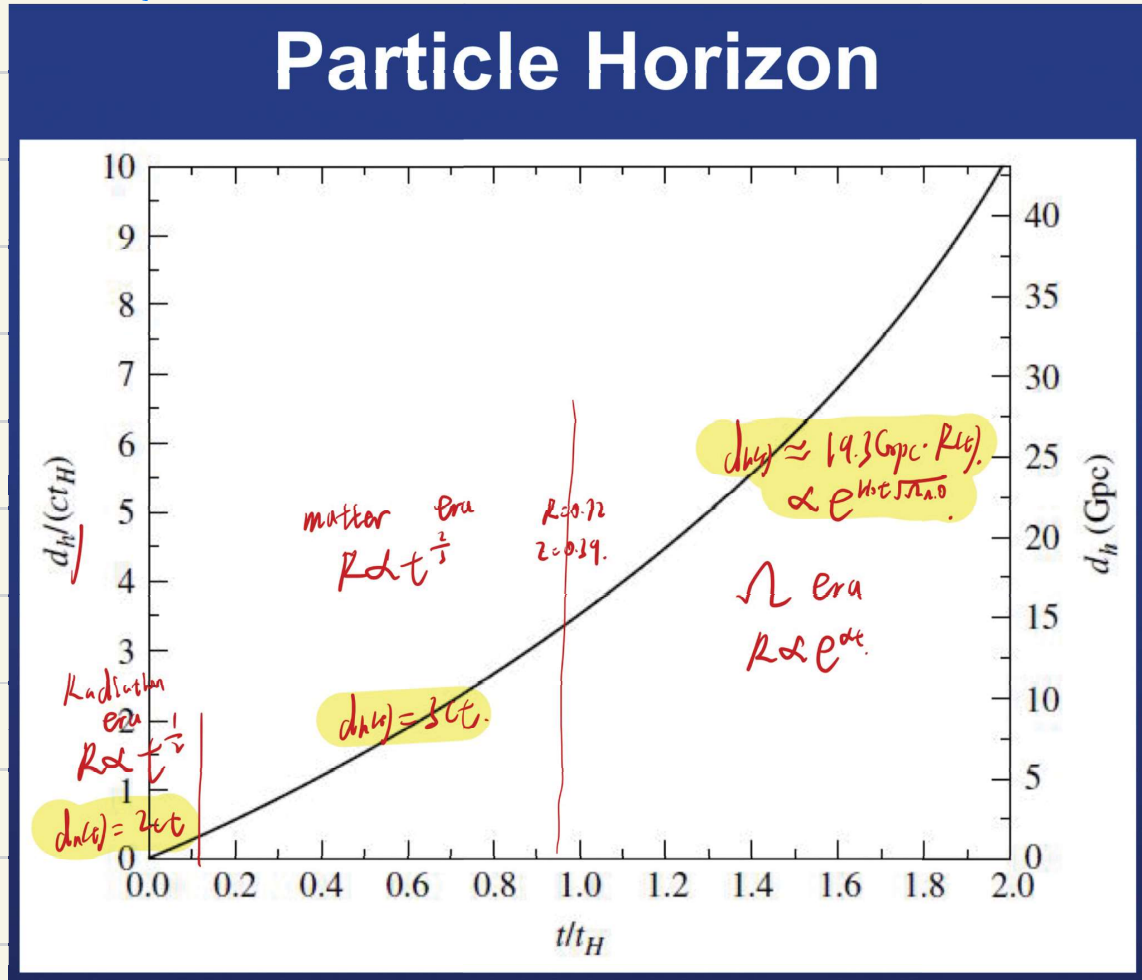


FIGURE 13 The reaction network that is responsible for Big Bang nucleosynthesis. The letter "d" stands for deuterium, and "t" stands for tritium. (Figure adapted from Nollett and Burles, *Phys. Rev. D*, 61, 123505, 2000.)

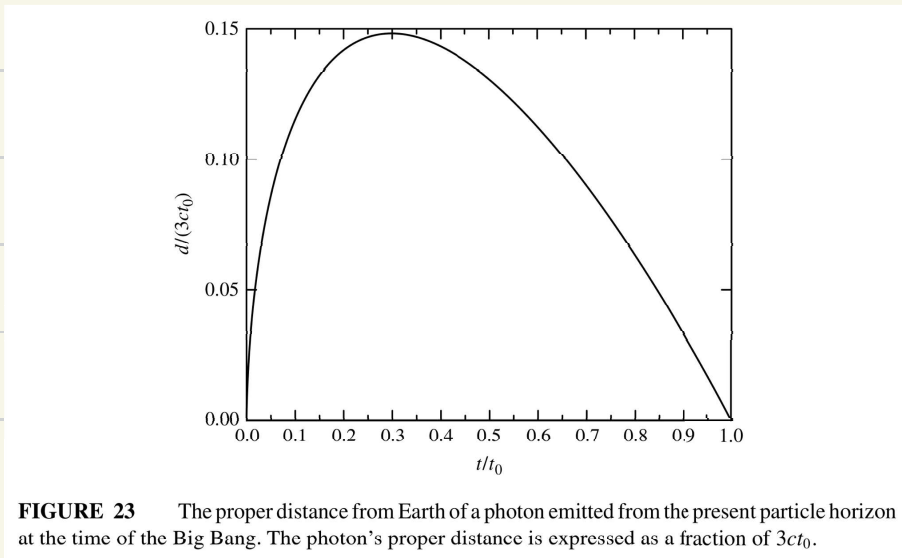


观测宇宙: 光锥  $\int_{t_0}^t \frac{cdt}{R(t)} = \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{k\alpha}} \Rightarrow$  时间膨胀  $\frac{ct_0}{\alpha t_0} = k^2$   
 观测宇宙的边界 — 视界: 与最近可观测点的世界线长度。

$$d_H(t) = R(t) \int_0^t \frac{cdt}{R(t)}$$



\* 光的路径:  $d_p(t) = 3ct_0 \left[ \left( \frac{t}{t_0} \right)^{3/2} - \left( \frac{t}{t_0} \right) \right]$





\* 几种不同的“距离”随宇宙膨胀的变化:

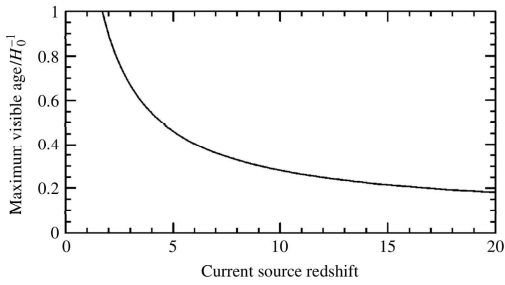


FIGURE 24 The maximum visible age of a source, in units of  $t_H = 1/H_0$ , as a function of its current redshift. (Figure adapted from Loeb, *Phys. Rev. D*, 65, 047301, 2002.)

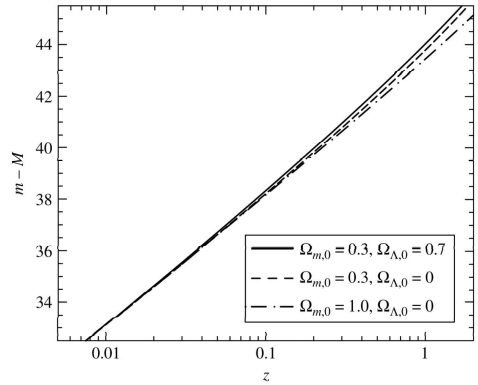


FIGURE 26 The redshift–magnitude relation for  $h = 0.71$  and several values of  $\Omega_{m,0}$  and  $\Omega_{\Lambda,0}$ .

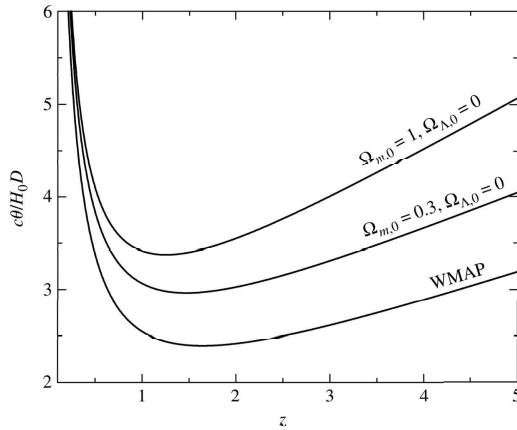


FIGURE 30 The angular diameter  $\theta$  of a galaxy in units of  $H_0 D/c$  for several values of  $\Omega_{m,0}$  and  $\Omega_{\Lambda,0}$ .

\* 宇宙结构的形成.

再结合 (Recombination) 的 Jeans 质量: 
$$M_J = \left( \frac{5kT}{G\rho m_H} \right)^{3/2} \left( \frac{2}{4\pi\rho} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{9\rho}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{V_J^3}{(G\rho)^{3/2}} \sim 10^{16} M_\odot$$
 其中  $V_J = \sqrt{\frac{9\rho}{4\rho}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

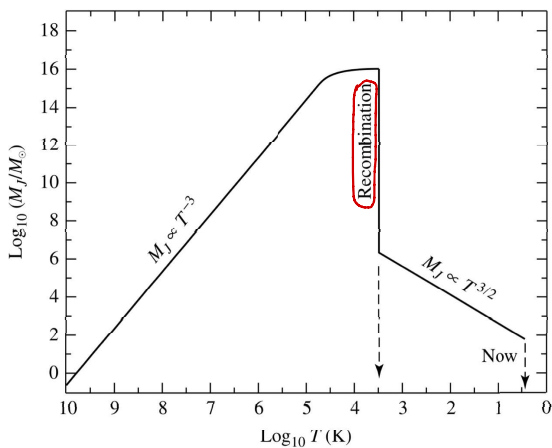


FIGURE 7 The variation of the Jeans mass,  $M_J$ , with temperature as the universe expands. The sharp peak at the time of recombination is actually leveled off by the presence of dark matter at about  $M_J \simeq 10^{16} M_\odot$ .

after Recombination:  $M_J \sim 1.9 \times 10^{16} M_\odot$ .

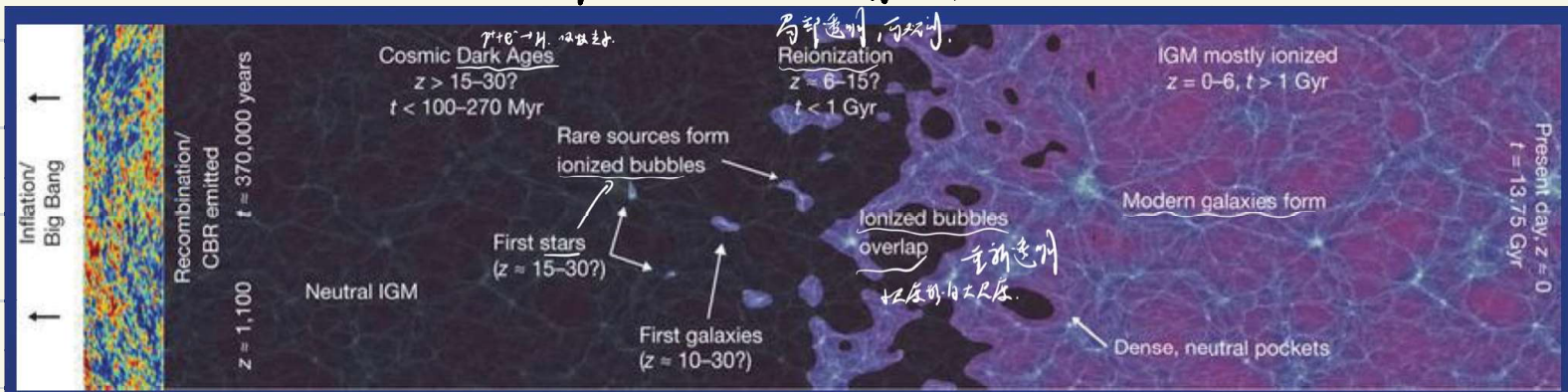
各层次结构的形成:

**TABLE 3** Redshifts for Structure Formation. Approximate redshifts at the time of the formation of various structures. (Adapted from Peebles, *Principles of Physical Cosmology*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1993.)

Structure	Redshift
Density fluctuations in CMB	$[z_{\text{dec}}]_{\text{WMAP}} = 1089$
Spheroids of galaxies	$z \sim 20$
The first engines of active galactic nuclei	$z \geq 10$
The intergalactic medium	$z \sim 10$
Dark halos of galaxies	$z \sim 5$
The first 10% of heavy elements	$z \geq 3$
Rich clusters of galaxies	$z \sim 2$
Thin disks of spiral galaxies	$z \sim 1$
Superclusters, walls, and voids	$z \sim 1$

黑暗时期:  $\gamma + e \rightarrow \gamma + e$   
辐射场, 极不透明

再电离时期: 第一代恒星电离,  
打出一个泡, 最终全部电离.

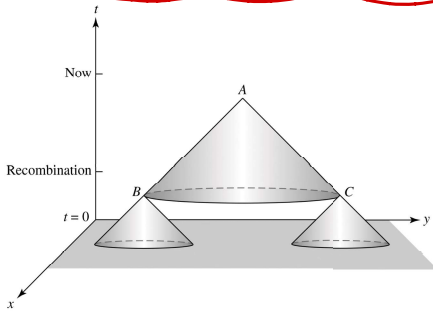


大爆炸宇宙学三个问题

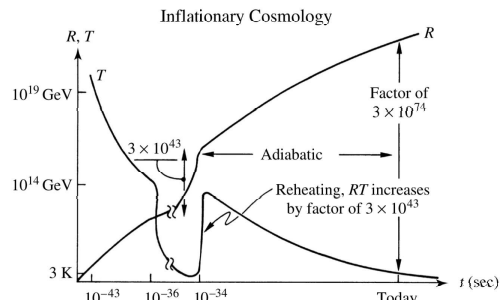
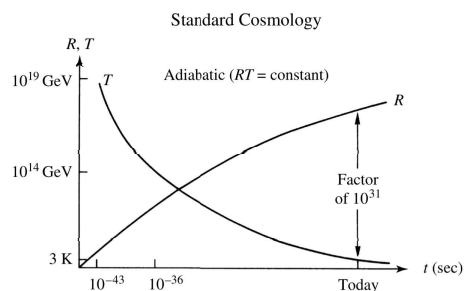
CMB 过于各向同性 ( $\frac{\delta T}{T} \sim 10^{-5}$ )

宇宙太过接近平坦 ( $\Omega_0 \rightarrow 1$ )

磁单极子缺失之谜 ( $m \sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ )



**FIGURE 3** The horizon problem. The same CMB spectrum is observed at Point A from Points B and C, although B and C have never been in causal contact.



**FIGURE 4** The evolution of the temperature of the universe and the scale factor, without and with inflation. Except for the bottom value, the temperature is given in terms of  $kT$ . (Figure adapted from Edward W. Kolb and Michael S. Turner, *The Early Universe* (page 274), ©1990 by Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., Reading, MA. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.)

暴胀 (Inflation) 宇宙学:

$$真空的 U_{\text{vac}} \approx \frac{2m_p^4 c^5}{h^3} \approx \frac{2c^7}{hG^2}$$

$-P_{\text{vac}}$

问题:  $U_{\text{pl}} = 10^{10} \text{ TeV} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} = 1.6 \times 10^{48} \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$

$\Downarrow$

$$U_{\text{de}} = \rho_{\text{nc}} c^2 = 6.22 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

# 附录：物理常数与观测数据

没有什么比一张物理常数表更配得上这本天文书的了。

Astronomical Constants			
Solar mass	$1 M_{\odot}$	$=$	$1.9891 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$
Solar irradiance	$S$	$=$	$1.365(2) \times 10^3 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
Solar luminosity	$1 L_{\odot}$	$=$	$3.839(5) \times 10^{26} \text{ W}$
Solar radius	$1 R_{\odot}$	$=$	$6.95508(26) \times 10^8 \text{ m}$
Solar effective temperature	$T_{e,\odot}$	$=$	$L_{\odot}/(4\pi\sigma R_{\odot}^2)^{1/4}$ $= 5777(2) \text{ K}$
Solar absolute bolometric magnitude	$M_{\text{bol}}$	$=$	4.74
Solar apparent bolometric magnitude	$m_{\text{bol}}$	$=$	-26.83
Solar apparent ultraviolet magnitude	$U$	$=$	-25.91
Solar apparent blue magnitude	$B$	$=$	-26.10
Solar apparent visual magnitude	$V$	$=$	-26.75
Solar bolometric correction	$BC$	$=$	-0.08
Earth mass	$1 M_{\oplus}$	$=$	$5.9736 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$
Earth radius (equatorial)	$1 R_{\oplus}$	$=$	$6.378136 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
Astronomical unit	$1 \text{ AU}$	$=$	$1.4959787066 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$
Light (Julian) year	$1 \text{ ly}$	$=$	$9.460730472 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$
Parsec	$1 \text{ pc}$	$=$	$206264.806 \text{ AU}$ $= 3.0856776 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}$ $= 3.2615638 \text{ ly (Julian)}$
Sidereal day		$=$	$23^{\text{h}}56^{\text{m}}04.0905309^{\text{s}}$
Solar day		$=$	86400 s
Sidereal year		$=$	$3.15581450 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$ $= 365.256308 \text{ d}$
Tropical year		$=$	$3.155692519 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$ $= 365.2421897 \text{ d}$
Julian year		$\equiv$	$3.1557600 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$ $\equiv 365.25 \text{ d}$
Gregorian year		$\equiv$	$3.1556952 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$ $\equiv 365.2425 \text{ d}$

Note: Uncertainties in the last digits are indicated in parentheses. For instance, the solar radius,  $1 R_{\odot}$ , has an uncertainty of  $\pm 0.00026 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$ .

Physical Constants			
Gravitational constant	$G$	$=$	$6.673(10) \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
Speed of light (exact)	$c$	$\equiv$	$2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
Permeability of free space	$\mu_0$	$\equiv$	$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$
Permittivity of free space	$\epsilon_0$	$\equiv$	$1/\mu_0 c^2$ $= 8.854187817 \dots \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$
Electric charge	$e$	$=$	$1.602176462(63) \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Electron volt	$1 \text{ eV}$	$=$	$1.602176462(63) \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
Planck's constant	$h$	$=$	$6.62606876(52) \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$ $= 4.13566727(16) \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV s}$ $\hbar \equiv h/2\pi$ $= 1.054571596(82) \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$ $= 6.58211889(26) \times 10^{-16} \text{ eV s}$
Planck's constant $\times$ speed of light	$hc$	$=$	$1.23984186(16) \times 10^3 \text{ eV nm}$ $\simeq 1240 \text{ eV nm}$
Boltzmann's constant	$k$	$=$	$1.3806503(24) \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$ $= 8.6173423(153) \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV K}^{-1}$
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma$	$\equiv$	$2\pi^5 k^4 / (15c^2 h^3)$ $= 5.670400(40) \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$
Radiation constant	$a$	$=$	$4\sigma/c$ $= 7.565767(54) \times 10^{-16} \text{ J m}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-4}$
Atomic mass unit	$1 \text{ u}$	$=$	$1.66053873(13) \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $= 931.494013(37) \text{ MeV}/c^2$
Electron mass	$m_e$	$=$	$9.10938188(72) \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ $= 5.485799110(12) \times 10^{-4} \text{ u}$
Proton mass	$m_p$	$=$	$1.67262158(13) \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $= 1.00727646688(13) \text{ u}$
Neutron mass	$m_n$	$=$	$1.67492716(13) \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $= 1.00866491578(55) \text{ u}$
Hydrogen mass	$m_H$	$=$	$1.673532499(13) \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $= 1.00782503214(35) \text{ u}$
Avogadro's number	$N_A$	$=$	$6.02214199(47) \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Gas constant	$R$	$=$	$8.314472(15) \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Bohr radius	$a_{0,\infty}$	$\equiv$	$4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2 / m_e e^2$ $= 5.291772083(19) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$ $a_{0,H} \equiv (m_e/\mu) a_{0,\infty}$ $= 5.294654075(20) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$
Rydberg constant	$R_{\infty}$	$\equiv$	$m_e e^4 / 64\pi^3 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^3 c$ $= 1.0973731568549(83) \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$ $R_H \equiv (\mu/m_e) R_{\infty}$ $= 1.09677583(13) \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$

Note: Uncertainties in the last digits are indicated in parentheses. For instance, the universal gravitational constant,  $G$ , has an uncertainty of  $\pm 0.010 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$ .

Main-Sequence Stars (Luminosity Class V)									
Sp. Type	$T_e$ (K)	$L/L_{\odot}$	$R/R_{\odot}$	$M/M_{\odot}$	$M_{\text{bol}}$	$BC$	$M_V$	$U - B$	$B - V$
O5	42000	499000	13.4	60	-9.51	-4.40	-5.1	-1.19	-0.33
O6	39500	324000	12.2	37	-9.04	-3.93	-5.1	-1.17	-0.33
O7	37500	216000	11.0	—	-8.60	-3.68	-4.9	-1.15	-0.32
O8	35800	147000	10.0	23	-8.18	-3.54	-4.6	-1.14	-0.32
B0	30000	32500	6.7	17.5	-6.54	-3.16	-3.4	-1.08	-0.30
B1	25400	9950	5.2	—	-5.26	-2.70	-2.6	-0.95	-0.26
B2	20900	2920	4.1	—	-3.92	-2.35	-1.6	-0.84	-0.24
B3	18800	1580	3.8	7.6	-3.26	-1.94	-1.3	-0.71	-0.20
B5	15200	480	3.2	5.9	-1.96	-1.46	-0.5	-0.58	-0.17
B6	13700	272	2.9	—	-1.35	-1.21	-0.1	-0.50	-0.15
B7	12500	160	2.7	—	-0.77	-1.02	+0.3	-0.43	-0.13
B8	11400	96.7	2.5	3.8	-0.22	-0.80	+0.6	-0.34	-0.11
B9	10500	60.7	2.3	—	+0.28	-0.51	+0.8	-0.20	-0.07
A0	9800	39.4	2.2	2.9	+0.75	-0.30	+1.1	-0.02	-0.02
A1	9400	30.3	2.1	—	+1.04	-0.23	+1.3	+0.02	+0.01
A2	9020	23.6	2.0	—	+1.31	-0.20	+1.5	+0.05	+0.05
A5	8190	12.3	1.8	2.0	+2.02	-0.15	+2.2	+0.10	+0.15
A8	7600	7.13	1.5	—	+2.61	-0.10	+2.7	+0.09	+0.25
F0	7300	5.21	1.4	1.6	+2.95	-0.09	+3.0	+0.03	+0.30
F2	7050	3.89	1.3	—	+3.27	-0.11	+3.4	+0.00	+0.35
F5	6650	2.56	1.2	1.4	+3.72	-0.14	+3.9	-0.02	+0.44
F8	6250	1.68	1.1	—	+4.18	-0.16	+4.3	+0.02	+0.52

Main-Sequence Stars (Luminosity Class V)									
Sp. Type	$T_e$ (K)	$L/L_{\odot}$	$R/R_{\odot}$	$M/M_{\odot}$	$M_{\text{bol}}$	$BC$	$M_V$	$U - B$	$B - V$
G0	5940	1.25	1.06	1.05	+4.50	-0.18	+4.7	+0.06	+0.58
G2	5790	1.07	1.03	—	+4.66	-0.20	+4.9	+0.12	+0.63
Sun <sup>a</sup>	5777	1.00	1.00	1.00	+4.74	-0.08	+4.82	+0.195	+0.650
G8	5310	0.656	0.96	—	+5.20	-0.40	+5.6	+0.30	+0.74
K0	5150	0.552	0.93	0.79	+5.39	-0.31	+5.7	+0.45	+0.81
K1	4990	0.461	0.91	—	+5.58	-0.37	+6.0	+0.54	+0.86
K3	4690	0.318	0.86	—	+5.98	-0.50	+6.5	+0.80	+0.96
K4	4540	0.263	0.83	—	+6.19	-0.55	+6.7	—	+1.05
K5	4410	0.216	0.80	0.67	+6.40	-0.72	+7.1	+0.98	+1.15
K7	4150	0.145	0.74	—	+6.84	-1.01	+7.8	+1.21	+1.33
M0	3840	0.077	0.63	0.51	+7.52	-1.38	+8.9	+1.22	+1.40
M1	3660	0.050	0.56	—	+7.99	-1.62	+9.6	+1.21	+1.46
M2	3520	0.032	0.48	0.40	+8.47	-1.89	+10.4	+1.18	+1.49
M3	3400	0.020	0.41	—	+8.97	-2.15	+11.1	+1.16	+1.51
M4	3290	0.013	0.35	—	+9.49	-2.38	+11.9	+1.15	+1.54
M5	3170	0.0076	0.29	0.21	+10.1	-2.73	+12.8	+1.24	+1.64
M6	3030	0.0044	0.24	—	+10.6	-3.21	+13.8	+1.32	+1.73
M7	2860	0.0025	0.20	—	+11.3	-3.46	+14.7	+1.40	+1.80

<sup>a</sup>Values adopted in this text.

# WMAP Data

“Best” Cosmological Parameters<sup>a</sup>

Description	Text Symbol	Value	+ uncertainty	– uncertainty
Total density	$\Omega_0$	1.02	0.02	0.02
Equation of state of quintessence <sup>b</sup>	$w$	$< -0.78$	95% CL	
Dark energy density	$\Omega_{\Lambda,0}$	0.73	0.04	0.04
Baryon density	$\Omega_{b,0}h^2$	0.0224	0.0009	0.0009
Baryon density	$\Omega_{b,0}$	0.044	0.004	0.004
Baryon density ( $m^{-3}$ )	$n_{b,0}$	0.25	0.01	0.01
Matter density	$\Omega_{m,0}h^2$	0.135	0.008	0.009
Matter density	$\Omega_{m,0}$	0.27	0.04	0.04
Light neutrino density ( $m^{-3}$ )	$\Omega_{\nu,0}h^2$	$< 7600$	95% CL	
CMB temperature (K) <sup>c</sup>	$T_0$	2.725	0.002	0.002
CMB photon density ( $m^{-3}$ ) <sup>d</sup>	$n_{\gamma,0}$	$4.104 \times 10^8$	$0.009 \times 10^8$	$0.009 \times 10^8$
Baryon-to-photon ratio	$\eta_0$	$6.1 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.3 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.2 \times 10^{-10}$
Baryon-to-matter ratio	$\Omega_{b,0}\Omega_{m,0}^{-1}$	0.17	0.01	0.01
Redshift at decoupling	$z_{dec}$	1089	1	1
Thickness of decoupling (FWHM)	$\Delta z_{dec}$	195	2	2
Hubble constant	$h$	0.71	0.04	0.03
Age of universe (Gyr)	$t_0$	13.7	0.2	0.2
Age at decoupling (kyr)	$t_{dec}$	379	8	7
Age at reionization (Myr, 95% CL)	$t_r$	180	220	80
Decoupling time interval (kyr)	$\Delta t_{dec}$	118	3	2
Redshift of matter–energy equality	$z_{r,m}$	3233	194	210
Reionization optical depth	$\tau$	0.17	0.04	0.04
Redshift at reionization (95% CL)	$z_r$	20	10	9
Sound horizon at decoupling (deg)	$\theta_A$	0.598	0.002	0.002
Angular size distance (Gpc)	$d_A$	14.0	0.2	0.3
Acoustic scale <sup>e</sup>	$\ell_A$	301	1	1
Sound horizon at decoupling (Mpc) <sup>f</sup>	$r_s$	147	2	2

<sup>a</sup> All data from Bennett et al., *Ap. J. S.*, 148, 1, 2003.

<sup>b</sup> CL means “confidence level.”

<sup>c</sup> From COBE (Mather et al., *Ap. J.*, 512, 511, 1999).

<sup>d</sup> Derived from COBE (Mather et al., *Ap. J.*, 512, 511, 1999).

<sup>e</sup>  $\ell_A = \pi\theta_A^{-1}$  for  $\theta_A$  in radians.

<sup>f</sup>  $\theta_A = r_s d_A^{-1}$  for  $\theta_A$  in radians.

The most incomprehensible thing about the universe  
is that it is comprehensible. — A. Einstein.