

盘状星系的三维基态*

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提 要

本文从流体动力学模型出发, 引用星盘曲线坐标系, 求解了有限厚度盘状星系的三维基态, 在薄盘条件($\epsilon \ll 1$)下, 求得了零级近似、一级近似的解析解, 过程十分简明. 在附录中, 给出了一般的非对称的泊松方程解式.

一、问题的数学提法及无量纲方程

我们采用以自引力“气盘”模拟星盘的简化做法. 以气体“压力”模拟湍流应力; 以气体的“等效声速”模拟恒星的弥散速度, 基本方程组乃由连续方程、流体动力学方程及引力势泊松方程组成. 设星系总质量为 M , 物质由于引力吸引及离心力, “压力”与之抗衡集中分布于一个有限厚的盘状区域: $0 \leq r' \leq R$; $\delta = \delta(r)$; $\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{R} \ll 1$. 采用星盘曲线正交坐标系 (r', θ, z') 如图 1, 其中坐标面 $z' = \text{const}$ 是一族平行于星盘边界的曲面. 再以 $(M, G, R, \delta(r))$ 作为特征量, 将所有物理量无量纲化, 从而得:

$$\text{特征速度 } V_0 = \left(\frac{4\pi GM}{R}\right)^{1/2}.$$

$$\text{半径、高度、时间 } r' = Rr, z' = \delta(r) \cdot z, t' = \left(\frac{R}{V_0}\right)t.$$

$$\text{体、面密度 } \rho' = \left(\frac{M}{R^3}\right)\rho; \sigma'(r) = \left(\frac{M}{R^2}\right)\sigma(r).$$

$$(r', \theta, z') \text{ 各方向速度分量 } (u', v', w') = V_0(u, v, w).$$

$$(r', \theta, z') \text{ 各方向的等效声速 } a_r'^2 = M_r^2 V_0^2 a_r^2; a_\theta'^2 = M_\theta^2 V_0^2 a_\theta^2, a_z'^2 = M_z^2 V_0^2 a_z^2.$$

$$\text{倒马赫数 } M_r^2 = \frac{a_r^{*2}}{V_0^2}; M_\theta^2 = \frac{a_\theta^{*2}}{V_0^2}; M_z^2 = \frac{a_z^{*2}}{V_0^2},$$

(其中 a_r^*, a_θ^*, a_z^* 为各方向的典型值).

$$\text{引力势 } \psi' = \left(\frac{4\pi GM}{R}\right)\psi.$$

(1.1)

首先假定星盘的形状曲线变化平缓 $\left(\left|\frac{d \ln \delta(r)}{dr}\right| \ll 1\right)$, 忽略由于曲线坐标变换所产生的拉米系数中的附加小量, 得出如下无量纲基本方程组:

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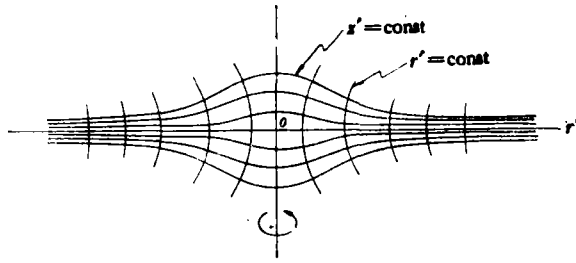


图1 星盘曲线坐标系示意图

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\rho u}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} &= 0, \\ \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v^2}{r} \right) + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \varepsilon \left(M_r^2 a_r^2 \frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) &= 0, \\ \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{uv}{r} \right) + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \varepsilon \left(\frac{M_\theta^2 a_\theta^2}{r} \frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) &= 0, \\ \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + M_z^2 a_z^2 \frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} &= 0, \\ \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} - \rho \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} (1.2)$$

其次考虑到盘的边界厚度 δ 是由于 z 方向的弥散速度抵抗了引力坍缩而得以维持的,若 $M_z \rightarrow 0$, 则必有 $\delta \rightarrow 0$. 因此可取 $M_z^2 = \varepsilon = \frac{R a_z^{*2}}{4\pi GM}$. 最后考虑定常、轴对称基态,认为没有从星系中心向外的物质流,这样由 (1.2) 便得出

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v^2}{r} = M_r^2 a_r^2 \frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}, & (1.3)_1 \\ 0 = \varepsilon a_z^2 \frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}, & (1.3)_2 \\ \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} - \rho \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = 0. & (1.3)_3 \end{cases}$$

投影面密度由如下无量纲关系式确定,

$$\sigma(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon \rho dz. \quad (1.4)$$

边界条件:

$$1. \text{ 无穷远条件: 当 } r \rightarrow \infty; |z| \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \rho, \psi \rightarrow 0; \quad (1.5)$$

2. 对称面上条件:

$$(1) \psi, \rho|_{z=0^+} = \psi, \rho|_{z=0^-}; \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0; \quad (1.6)$$

$$(2) \frac{v^2}{r} \Big|_{z=0} = f|_{z=0} \text{ 为已知函数}; \quad (1.7)$$

$$\text{或 } \sigma(r) \text{ 为已知函数}; \quad (1.8)$$

$$\text{或 } \rho(r, z)|_{z=0} = \rho(r, 0) \text{ 为已知函数}. \quad (1.9)$$

二、泊松方程解及其展开式

在边界条件(1.5)、(1.6)下,泊松方程的解为:当 $z > 0$ 时,

$$\phi(r, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\varepsilon k |z-z_1|} \varepsilon \rho(r_1 z_1) dz_1 \right] r_1 J_0(kr_1) J_0(kr) dr_1 dk; \quad (2.1)$$

当 $z < 0$ 时,

$$\phi(r, z) = \phi(r, -z); \quad \rho(r, z) = \rho(r, -z). \quad (2.2)$$

根据盘状星系基态的物理特征,特作如下假定:当 $r \rightarrow \infty$, $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ 时,物质密度充分快,足够光滑地趋于零,以致满足下列数学条件:

1. 对任意小的正数 δ_1 , 只要 r^* 充分大,对任意的 (k, z) 一致地成立不等式

$$\left| \int_{r^*}^\infty (\varepsilon \rho) r J_0(kr) dr \right| < \delta_1; \quad (2.3)$$

2. 对任意小正数 δ_2 , 只要 k^* 充分大,对任意的 (N, r, z) 一致地成立不等式

$$\frac{1}{N!} \left| \int_{k^*}^\infty k^N P(k, z) J_0(kr) dk \right| < \delta_2, \quad (2.4)$$

其中:

$$P(k, z) = \int_0^\infty (\varepsilon \rho) r J_0(kr) dr. \quad (2.5)$$

在这些假设下,解式(2.1)可展开为

$$\phi(r, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^N}{N!} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k^N |z-z_1|^N (\varepsilon \rho) dz_1 \right] r_1 J_0(kr_1) J_0(kr) dr_1 dk. \quad (2.6)$$

三、星盘的三维基态解

现在转入方程(1.3)的求解。由于参数 $\varepsilon \ll 1$, 可将诸量展成 ε 的幂级数。即:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \rho = \rho_0 + \varepsilon \rho_1 + \varepsilon^2 \rho_2 + \dots, \\ \sigma = \sigma_0 + \varepsilon \sigma_1 + \varepsilon^2 \sigma_2 + \dots, \\ \sigma_K = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho_K dz, \\ \phi = \phi_0 + \varepsilon \phi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \phi_2 + \dots, \\ f = \frac{v^2}{r} = f_0 + \varepsilon f_1 + \varepsilon^2 f_2 + \dots. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

这样,由(1.3)及(2.6)便可得出各级近似方程。

1. 零级近似 我们得到:

$$\phi_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty s_0(k) J_0(kr) dk; \quad s_0(k) = \int_0^\infty \sigma_0(r) r J_0(kr) dr; \quad (3.2)$$

$$f_0 = M^2 a^2 \frac{\partial \ln \rho_0}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial r}. \quad (3.3)$$

再令

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\rho_0(r, z)}{\rho_0(r, 0)}; \quad \alpha = \frac{\rho_0(r, 0)}{a_z^2}, \quad (3.4)$$

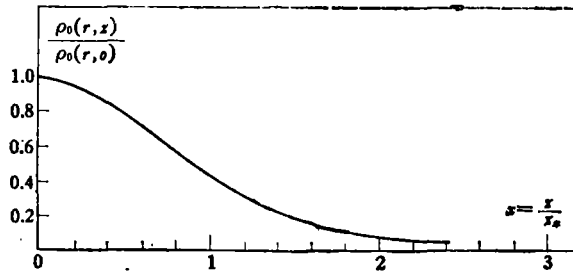


图2 零级近似相对密度函数 $\varphi_0(x)$ 沿高度的分布

则导出密度分布方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \ln \varphi_0}{dz^2} + \alpha \varphi_0 = 0; \\ \varphi_0(0) = 1; \varphi_0(\infty) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

其解为:

$$\varphi_0(z) = \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{z}{z_*}\right); \quad z_* = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}}. \quad (3.6)$$

投影面密度:

$$\sigma_0(r) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \rho_0 dz = 2\rho_0(r, 0) \int_0^{\infty} \varphi_0(z) dz = 2z_* \rho_{00}. \quad (3.7)$$

这里可设 $\alpha = \text{const.}$, 而 z_* 是星盘的无量纲特征厚度. 有量纲的星盘边界形状曲线为:

$$z' = R z_* \varepsilon = z_* R \frac{\alpha a_z'^2}{\rho_{00} U^2}, \quad (3.8)$$

因此, 只要已知 $\rho_{00}(r) = \rho_0(r, 0)$ 以及弥散速度 $a_z'(r)$, 那么星盘的边界形状便确定了. 图2中画出了 $\varphi_0(x)$ 的分布曲线, 此结果与前人结果是一致的. 为了确定迴转曲线, 可利用(3.2)、(3.3)式, 在其中令 $z = 0$, 便得到:

$$f_0|_{z=0} = M_r^2 a_r^2 \frac{d \ln \sigma_0}{dr} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dg_0}{dr}, \quad (3.9)$$

其中

$$g_0(r) = \int_0^{\infty} s_0(k) J_0(kr) dk. \quad (3.10)$$

2. 一级近似 类似于前面, 我们有:

$$\psi_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} s_1(k) J_0(kr) dk + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |z - z_1| \rho_0 dz_1; \quad (3.11)$$

$$s_1(k) = \int_0^{\infty} \sigma_1(r) r J_0(kr) dr; \quad (3.12)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi_2}{\partial z^2} = \rho_1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} k^2 s_0(k) J_0(kr) dk; \quad (3.13)$$

$$f_1 = M_r^2 a_r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_0} \right) + \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial r}. \quad (3.14)$$

再令

$$\phi_1(z) = \frac{a_z^2}{C(r)} \left(\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_0} \right), \quad C(r) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty k^2 s_0(k) J_0(kr) dk, \quad (3.15)$$

我们得密度分布方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dz^2} + \alpha \varphi_0 \phi_1 = 1; \\ \phi_1'(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

如果我们取边界条件 (1.8), 给定 $\sigma = \sigma_0(r)$ 为已知函数, 那么

$$\sigma_1(r) = \sigma_2(r) = \dots = 0. \quad (3.17)$$

由此便得出方程 (3.16) 的第二个定解条件

$$\int_0^\infty \varphi_0 \phi_1 dz = 0. \quad (3.18)$$

若记

$$x = \frac{z}{z_*}; \quad \frac{\alpha}{2} \phi_1(x) = Y(x), \quad (3.19)$$

则由 (3.16), (3.18) 我们得出通解:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(x) = & C_1 \operatorname{th} x + C_2 (1 - x \operatorname{th} x) + \left[\operatorname{th} x \int_0^x (1 - x_1 \operatorname{th} x_1) dx_1 \right. \\ & \left. - (1 - x \operatorname{th} x) \int_0^x \operatorname{th} x_1 dx_1 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

并且积分常数为

$$C_1 = 0; \quad C_2 = Y(0) = -0.705. \quad (3.21)$$

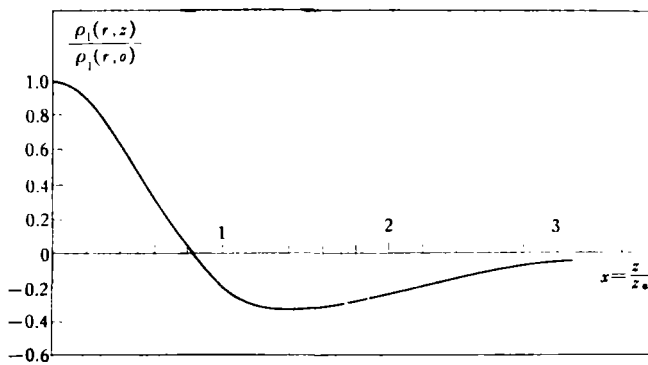


图3 一级近似相对密度函数 (ρ_1/ρ_{10}) 沿高度的分布

最后得到

$$\begin{cases} \rho_1(r, x) = 2C(r)\varphi_0(x)Y(x); \\ \rho_1(r, 0) = -1.41C(r); \\ \frac{\rho_1(r, x)}{\rho_1(r, 0)} = \frac{\varphi_0(x)Y(x)}{Y(0)}, \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

而对称面上引力势的一级近似解为

$$\psi_1|_{z=0} = \int_0^\infty z \rho_0 dz = \rho_{00} \int_0^\infty z \varphi_0(z) dz = \frac{\ln 2}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \sigma_0(r), \quad (3.23)$$

从而

$$f_1|_{z=0} = -\frac{4M_r^2 a_r^2}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{C(r)}{\sigma_0(r)} \right) + \frac{\ln 2}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \frac{d\sigma_0}{dr}. \quad (3.24)$$

为了给出具体解式,我们假定 $\sigma_0(r)$ 具有 Toomre 给出的形式,即

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_0^{(0)} = \frac{C}{(a^2 + r^2)^{1/2}}; \\ \frac{dg_0^{(0)}}{dr} = \frac{C}{r} \left[\frac{a}{(a^2 + r^2)^{1/2}} - 1 \right] \end{cases} \quad (3.25)$$

以及

$$\sigma_0^{(N+1)} = \left| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \right)^N \frac{Ca}{(a^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \right| \quad (N = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \quad (3.26)$$

相应地,

$$\begin{cases} s_0^{(N+1)}(k) = |Ck^N e^{-ak}|; \\ g_0^{(N+1)}(r) = \int_0^\infty s_0^{(N+1)} J_0(kr) dk = \sigma_0^{(N)}(r); \\ C^{(N+1)}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_0^{(N+2)}(r). \end{cases} \quad (3.27)$$

所以导出

$$\begin{cases} f_0^{(N+1)}|_{z=0} = M_r^2 a_r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \ln \sigma_0^{(N+1)}(r) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\sigma_0^{(N)}}{dr}; \\ f_1^{(N+1)}|_{z=0} = -\frac{2M_r^2 a_r^2}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \frac{d}{dr} \left[\frac{\sigma_0^{(N+2)}}{\sigma_0^{(N+1)}} \right] + \frac{\ln 2}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \frac{d\sigma_0^{(N+1)}}{dr}. \end{cases} \quad (3.28)$$

对于“冷盘”, $M_r^2 a_r^2 \approx 0$, 则有

$$f^{(N+1)}|_{z=0} = -\frac{d\sigma_0^{(N)}}{dr} + \varepsilon \frac{\ln 2}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \frac{d\sigma_0^{(N+1)}}{dr} + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (3.29)$$

而密度沿高度的分布

$$\varepsilon \rho^{(N+1)}(r, z) = \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{8}} \sigma_0^{(N+1)}(r) + \varepsilon \sigma_0^{(N+2)}(r) Y(x) \right] \operatorname{sech}^2 x + O(\varepsilon^2). \quad (3.30)$$

显然,当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时,便退化为 Toomre 无限薄盘的结果.

本文曾得谈镐生教授的宝贵意见及指导,并与胡文瑞同志进行过多次有益的讨论,在此一并致谢.

附录 泊松方程的一般非轴对称解

考虑上半空间,首先对 z 作 Laplace 变换,令

$$\begin{cases} L[\rho(r, \theta, z)] = \int_0^\infty e^{-sz} \rho(r, \theta, z) dz = \Lambda(r, \theta, s); \\ L[\psi(r, \theta, z)] = \int_0^\infty e^{-sz} \psi(r, \theta, z) dz = \Gamma(r, \theta, s). \end{cases} \quad (A1)$$

由方程得出

$$\varepsilon^2 \Delta[\Gamma] + s\Gamma = s\phi_0 + \varepsilon^2 \Lambda, \quad (A2)$$

其中微分算子

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}. \quad (\text{A3})$$

为求解,先考察辅助方程

$$\begin{cases} \Delta U + k^2 U = 0, \\ U(r, \theta)|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0; U(r, \theta + 2\pi) = U(r, \theta). \end{cases} \quad (\text{A4})$$

其正则解为

$$U_m(r, \theta, k) = J_m(kr)\Theta_m(\theta) \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

其中 $J_m(kr)$ 为 m 阶 Bessel 函数; $\Theta_m(\theta)$ 为正交归一三角函数系. 利用 Hankel 积分定理,我们作如下展开式:

$$\Gamma(r, \theta, s) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \Gamma_m(r, s)\Theta_m(\theta), \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$\begin{cases} \Gamma_m(r, s) = \int_0^{\infty} k C_m(s, k) J_m(kr) dk; \\ C_m(s, k) = \int_0^{\infty} r \Gamma_m(r, s) J_m(kr) dr. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A6})$$

代入方程 (A2), 便可解出 $C_m(s, k)$. 然后再作 Hankel 逆变换及 Laplace 逆变换, 并利用边界条件 (1.5), 便可得出解式:

$$\phi(r, \theta, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \Theta_m(\theta) \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\varepsilon k |z-z_1|} \varepsilon g_m(k, z_1) dz_1 \right] J_m(kr) dk \right\}, \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$(0 < z < \infty)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} g_m(k, z) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} r \rho(r, \theta, z) J_m(kr) \Theta_m(\theta) d\theta dr; \\ \Theta_m(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, & (m = 0); \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin m\theta \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos m\theta & (m > 0). \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A8})$$

特别,对于轴对称情形,就是文中 (2.1) 式.

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ON THE BASIC STATE OF DISK GALAXY WITH FINITE THICKNESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the steady basic state of disk galaxy with finite thickness. A hydrodynamical model is adopted. In terms of the small parameter $\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{R}$, the solutions in zero'th order and first order of approximation are obtained. These results will be used in the further studying 3-dimensional density wave of disk galaxy. In the appendix the general analytical solution of Poisson's equation is derived.