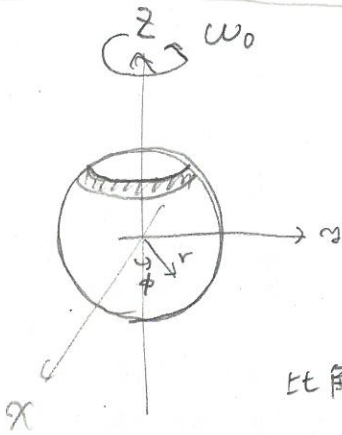


分子雲コアの星の total angular momentum



円筒座標系 (r, phi, z)

$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$z = z$$

$$dV = dx dy dz = r dr d\phi dz$$

比角運動量 $\dot{\phi} = \omega_0 r \times r$

$$|\dot{\phi}| = \rho dV r v_{rot}$$

$$= \rho r^2 \omega_0 dV = \rho \omega_0 r^3 dr d\phi dz$$

($v_{rot} = \omega_0 r$

剛体回転)

対称性:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 r \cos \phi & -r \sin \phi & 0 \\ \omega_0 r \sin \phi & r \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|J| = r \omega_0^2 \cos^2 \phi - (-r \sin^2 \phi) = r$$

分子雲コア, $\rho = \text{const}$, radius: R_c , 剛体回転 球形と仮定

$$L_c = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\sqrt{R_c^2 - z^2}} dr \int_{-R_c}^{R_c} dz \rho \omega_0 r^3$$

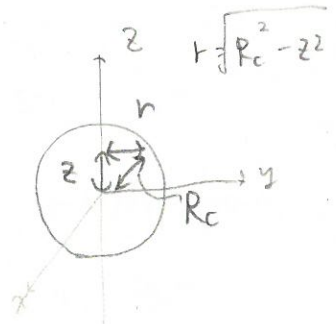
$$= 2\pi \rho \omega_0 \int_{-R_c}^{R_c} dz \int_0^{\sqrt{R_c^2 - z^2}} r^3 dr$$

$$= 2\pi \rho \omega_0 \int_{-R_c}^{R_c} \frac{1}{4} (R_c^2 - z^2)^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi \rho \omega_0}{2} \int_{-R_c}^{R_c} (z^4 - 2R_c^2 z^2 + R_c^4) dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi \rho \omega_0}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} R_c^5 - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} R_c^5 + 2 R_c^5 \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} \pi \rho \omega_0 R_c^5$$



$\hookrightarrow 10^{-20} \cdot 10^{-14}$

$$R_c \sim 0.1 \text{ pc} \sim 3 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm} \quad (1 \text{ pc} = 3.09 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm})$$

$$n_{H_2} \sim 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

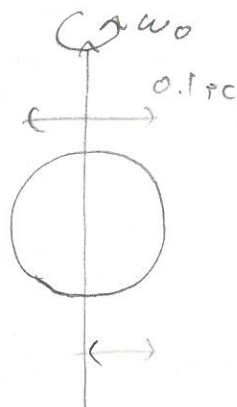
$$m_{H_2} = 2 \times m_H \quad (m_H = 1.6726 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0 &\sim 1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^{-1} \\ &= 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cm s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim \frac{1.5}{3} \times 10^{-13} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$L_c \sim 7 \times 10^{54} \text{ (g cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}\text{)}$$



velocity gradient

$$0.3 \sim 2.5 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^{-1}$$

(Goodman et al. 1993)

linear fit
观测值 ω

星

剛体回転? ω 仮定

$$R_* = R_\odot \approx 7 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}$$

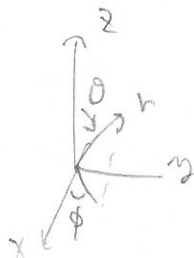
$$\omega_0 = \frac{v_{\text{rot}}}{R_\odot} \sim \frac{2.7 \times 10^6 \text{ cm s}^{-1}}{7 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}} \sim 3.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$v_{\text{rot}} = \frac{2\pi R_\odot}{27 \text{ days}}$$

上から $\rho =$
不要 $T: \omega =$

156	0 - 0.1	R_\odot
88	0.1 - 0.2	R_\odot
35		
12.0		
3.9 (g cm ⁻³)		
0.50		
0.20		
0.09		
2.7×10^{-7}		

\rightarrow T tauri $T = \omega$
a few days
 $\leq L_1$

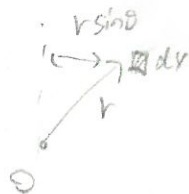


球殻 ω 積分する ω 極座標 ω ($dx dy dz = r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$)

$$|dV| = \rho dv r \sin\theta v_{\text{rot}}$$

$$= \rho \omega_0 r^4 \sin^3\theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$(v_{\text{rot}} = \omega_0 r \sin\theta)$$



$$L = 2\pi \int_{R_{in}}^{R_{out}} dr \int_0^\pi d\theta \rho \omega_0 r^4 \sin^3\theta$$

$r = R_{in} \sim R_{out}$ の
球殻の
角運動量

$$= 2\pi \rho \omega_0 \int_0^\pi \frac{3\sin\theta - \sin 3\theta}{4} d\theta \int_{R_{in}}^{R_{out}} r^4 dr$$

$$= 2\pi \rho \omega_0 \left[-\frac{3}{4}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{12}\cos 3\theta \right]_0^\pi \left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_{R_{in}}^{R_{out}}$$

$$= 2\pi \rho \omega_0 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \frac{1}{5} (R_{out}^5 - R_{in}^5)$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} \pi \rho \omega_0 (R_{out}^5 - R_{in}^5) \rightarrow 10^{-6}$$

(t_2 t_2 引く t_1 t_1 t_2 t_1 ... ありまじろ)

以上

不要。

$$L_* \sim L_0 \sim \dots$$

ρ は平均密度を計算 ($\rho = M/V = 1$)

$\rho = M/V$

$$\rho = \frac{3}{4\pi R_0^3} M_0 \quad (M_0 \sim 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ g})$$

$$L_0 = \frac{8}{15} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi \cancel{\rho}^3} M_0 \cdot \omega_0 \cdot R_0^2$$

$$\sim \frac{2}{5} \times 2 \times 10^{33} \times 3 \times 10^{-6} \times (7 \times 10^{10})^2$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 10^{47}}{5} \times 10^{33} \times 10^{-6} \times 10^{20}$$

~ 10

$$\sim 10^{48}$$

$$L_c \sim 10^{54}, \quad L_\odot \sim 10^{48} \quad (\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1})$$

$$\frac{L_c}{L_\odot} \sim 10^6 \quad \text{分子雲コアが収縮して星になるには}$$

角運動量をかき捨てなければ

ならないことがわかった。

たぶん、星形成においては、

$$\sim 10^4 \text{ 秒} \text{ くらいかかると、}$$

角運動量をかき捨てなければ

ならないことがわかった。