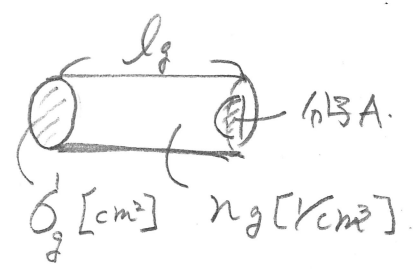


セミキエ.

距離に依存したガスの平均自由行程 l_g の導出.



○ 円筒の体積.

$$V = l_g \cdot \sigma_g \text{ [cm}^3\text{]}$$

○ 分子Aが他の分子に初めて衝突するまでの長さ.

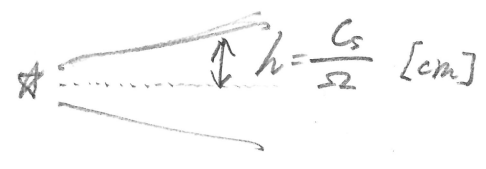
$$1 = n_g \cdot V = n_g l_g \cdot \sigma_g \rightarrow l_g = \frac{1}{n_g \cdot \sigma_g} \text{ [cm]} \quad \left(l_g = \frac{\mu m_H}{\rho_g \cdot \sigma_g} \right) \text{ --- (1)}$$

$$n_g = \frac{\rho_g \text{ [g/cm}^3\text{]}}{\mu m_H \text{ [g]}} \text{ ㉞}$$

○ ここで MMSN モデル より

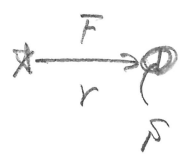
$$\text{○ ガスの面密度 } \Sigma_g = 1700 \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-1.5} \text{ [g/cm}^2\text{]} \text{ --- (2)}$$

$$\text{○ ガスの内部密度 } \rho_g = \frac{\Sigma_g}{2\pi h} \text{ --- (3)}$$



○ 温度の導出.

中心星
 $L \cdot F \cdot 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow F = \frac{L}{4r^2} \text{ [erg/s cm}^2\text{]} \text{ --- (4)}$



物体
 $L_R = F \cdot \pi S^2 \text{ --- (5)}$, $L_E = \sigma T^4 \cdot 4\pi S^2 \text{ [erg/s]} \text{ --- (6)}$

$$\text{(4) (5) より } L_R = \frac{L}{4r^2} \pi S^2 = \frac{L S^2}{4r^2} \text{ [erg/s]}$$

$$L_R = L_E \text{ より } \frac{L S^2}{4r^2} = \sigma T^4 \cdot 4\pi S^2$$

$$\rightarrow T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{L}{16\pi r^2 \sigma}} \propto r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{1AUの太陽温度} \\ \text{約280Kより} \end{matrix} \rightarrow T = 280 \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-0.5} \text{ ㉞ --- (7)}$$

○ 角速度 Ω [rad/s] の導出.

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r^3}} \propto r^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \Omega \sim \frac{2\pi}{365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60} \sim 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ ㉞}$$

$$\Omega \sim 2 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \text{ ㉞ --- (8)}$$

音速の導出.

$$\frac{1}{2} m c_s^2 = \frac{1}{2} kT \rightarrow c_s = \sqrt{\frac{kT}{m}} \quad \left(m = \mu m_H \sim 2.34 \times \frac{1}{6.0 \times 10^{23}} \right) \quad - (9)$$

①, ④ 計算

$$c_s = \sqrt{\frac{1.38 \times 10^{-6} \times 6.0 \times 10^{23}}{2.34}} \times 280 \times \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-0.5} \sim 10^5 \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \text{ [cm/s]}$$

- (10)

⑧, ⑩ 計算

$$h = \frac{c_s}{\Omega} = \frac{10^5 \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{2 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}} \sim 5.0 \times 10^{11} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{\frac{5}{4}} \quad - (11)$$

②, ③, ⑪ 計算

$$\rho_g = \frac{\Sigma_g}{2\pi h} \sim \frac{1.7 \times 10^3 \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{5.0 \times 10^{11} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{\frac{5}{4}}} \sim 6.0 \times 10^{-9} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{11}{4}} \text{ [g/cm}^3\text{]}$$

- (12)

正確に
→

$$\sim 1.7 \times 10^{-9} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{11}{4}} \text{ とする}$$

また
→

平行自由行程 l_g は

$$l_g = \frac{1}{n_g \sigma_g} = \frac{\mu m_H}{\rho_g \sigma_g} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-23}}{1.4 \times 10^{-9} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{-\frac{11}{4}} \cdot 10^{-15}} \sim 3 \times \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^{\frac{11}{4}} \text{ [cm]}$$

とする

$$\left[\sigma_g = \pi s^2 \sim \pi (10^{-8} \text{ cm})^2 \right]$$

正確に
→

水素の断面積は 10^{-15} cm^2 とする

(例)

1 AU $\rightarrow l_g \sim 3 \text{ cm}$.

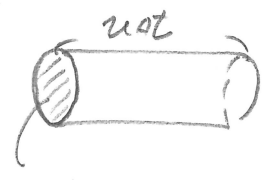
100 AU $\rightarrow l_g \sim 3 \times (10^2)^{\frac{11}{4}} = 3 \times (10)^{\frac{11}{2}} \cdot (10)^5 \sim 9 \times 10^5 \text{ [cm]}$

~ 3

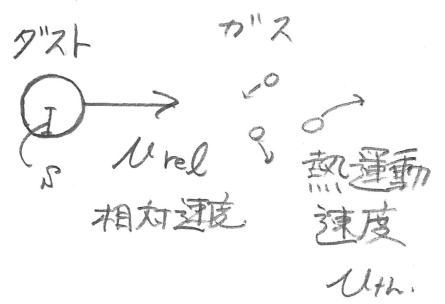
(= 9 [km])

とする

エプスタイン則の導出



$\sigma = \pi s^2$



o Δt 間にダストがはく体積を考へる.

$$V = \pi s^2 \cdot u \cdot \Delta t$$

$$(\quad = u_{th} \pm u_{rel}.)$$

o ガス分子と衝突回数.

衝突頻度: f [1/s]

$$n_{gas} \times V = n \pi s^2 \cdot u \Delta t \longrightarrow f = n \pi s^2 u$$

前面: $f_f = n \pi s^2 (u_{th} + u_{rel})$

後面: $f_b = n \pi s^2 (u_{th} - u_{rel})$

(仮定: $u_{rel} < u_{th}$)

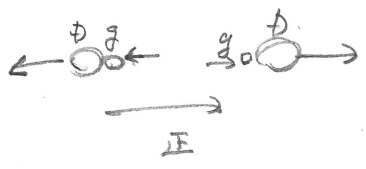
o ダストがガスから受ける運動量 p

$$p = \mu m_H \times 2 u_{th} \quad \leftarrow \text{ガスが熱運動で衝突して、向きが逆になる。}$$

ガス抵抗

$$F_D = p \times f$$

$$= -p \times f_f + p \times f_b = -p \times n \pi s^2 \times 2 u_{rel} = -4 \mu m_H \frac{\rho_{gas}}{\mu m_H} \pi s^2 u_{th} u_{rel}$$



$$\sim -\rho_{gas} \pi s^2 u_{th} u_{rel}$$

(正しく $-\frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_{gas} s^2 u_{th} u_{rel}$)

Stopping time: t_s .

力積

$$F_d t_s = \underbrace{m_d}_{\text{dust mass}} \cdot v \quad \rightarrow \quad t_s = \left| \frac{m_d \cdot v}{F_d} \right|$$

$$= \frac{3 m_d \cdot v_{\text{rel}}}{4\pi \rho_{\text{gas}} s^2 \cdot v_{\text{th}} \cdot v_{\text{rel}}}$$

$$\downarrow m_d = \frac{4\pi}{3} s^3 (\rho_m \Sigma)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_m \cdot s}{\rho_{\text{gas}} \cdot v_{\text{th}}} \quad \text{と}\text{ら}\text{る}$$

ストークス数: St

$$St = t_s \times \Omega_k = \frac{\rho_m \cdot s}{\rho_{\text{gas}} \cdot v_{\text{th}}} \Omega_k \quad \text{す}\text{い}\text{や}$$

$$\downarrow \rho_{\text{gas}} = \frac{\Sigma_{\text{gas}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} h}, \quad v_{\text{th}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} c_s, \quad h = \frac{c_s}{\Omega_k} \quad \text{と}\text{代}\text{入}\text{す}\text{と}\text{す}\text{べ}\text{し}$$

$$St = \frac{\pi \rho_m \cdot s}{2 \Sigma_{\text{gas}}} \quad \text{と}\text{ら}\text{る}$$

例) 円盤 (mmサイズ) のダストのストークス数

$$\rho_m \sim 1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}, \quad s \sim 1 \text{ mm}, \quad \Sigma_g = 1700 \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}}\right)^{-1.5} \text{ (g/cm}^2\text{)} \quad \text{す}\text{い}\text{や}$$

$$St = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \times 0.7}{1700} \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}}\right)^{1.5} \sim 10^{-9} \times \left(\frac{r}{1 \text{ AU}}\right)^{1.5} \quad \text{と}\text{ら}\text{る}$$

