

② 円盤の自己重力不安定の条件

Gravitationally Unstable condition of disks

分散関係式 (dispersion relation)

$$\omega^2 = k^2 + c_s^2 k^2 - 2\pi G \Sigma_0 |k| \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$k^2 \equiv 4Q^2 + 2r\Omega \frac{dQ}{dr}$: エピサイクリック振動数 (Epicyclic frequency)

* Kepler 回転なし (If we assume Kepler rotation)

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM_*}{r^3}} \quad \text{if } k^2 = \Omega^2$$

① において ω^2 が極小に存在 k を求め ω^2 becomes minimum where wave number k satisfy the following condition!

$$\frac{d\omega^2}{dk} = 0 \quad \text{if } c_s^2 \cdot 2k - 2\pi G \Sigma_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore k_{min} = \frac{\pi G \Sigma_0}{c_s^2}$$

$$\omega^2(k_{min}) = k^2 + \frac{\pi^2 G^2 \Sigma_0^2}{c_s^2} - \frac{2\pi^2 G \Sigma_0^2}{c_s^2} = k^2 - \frac{\pi^2 G^2 \Sigma_0^2}{c_s^2}$$

$\omega^2(k_{min}) < 0$ ならば円盤は全波数に対して不安定

If $\omega^2(k_{min}) < 0$, disk is unstable for all wavenumber.

$$\text{case. } \omega^2(k_{min}) = k^2 - \frac{\pi^2 G^2 \Sigma_0^2}{c_s^2} < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{c_s^2 \Omega}{\pi G \Sigma_0} < 1 \quad (\because k^2 = \Omega^2)$$

$$Q \equiv \frac{c_s \Omega}{\pi G \Sigma_0} : \text{Toomre's } Q$$

・円盤の重力不安定条件

Gravitationally unstable condition of disk

$M_{disk} \sim \pi r^2 \Sigma$: disk mass (円盤質量)

$H \sim \frac{c_s}{\Omega}$: scale height (スケールハイト)

$$Q = \frac{GM_*}{r^3}$$

(to be)

$$Q = \frac{c_s \Omega}{\pi G \Sigma_0} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{M_{disk}}{M_*} > \frac{H}{r} \sim 0.05 - 0.1$$

class of $I \rightarrow$ gravitationally unstable

$\therefore M_*$ small, M_{disk} large

$$* Q = \frac{c_s \Omega}{\pi G \Sigma_0} = \frac{H \Omega^2}{\pi G \Sigma_0} = \frac{H \cdot GM_* / r^3}{GM_{disk} / r^2} = \frac{M_*}{M_{disk}} \frac{H}{r} < 1$$