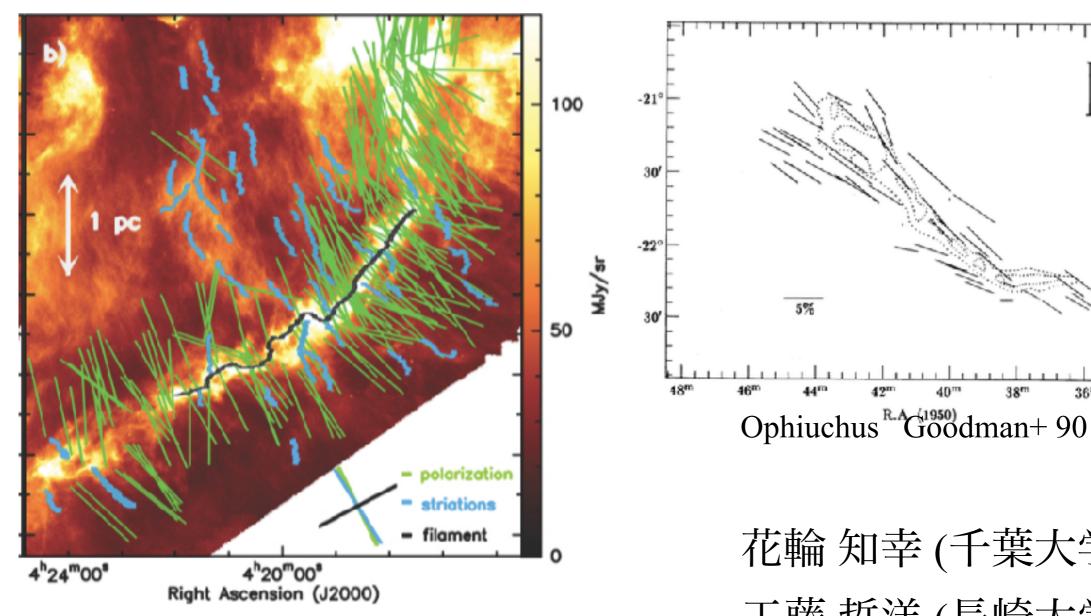
### 軸に垂直な磁場に貫かれたフィラメント状 分子雲の自己重力不安定

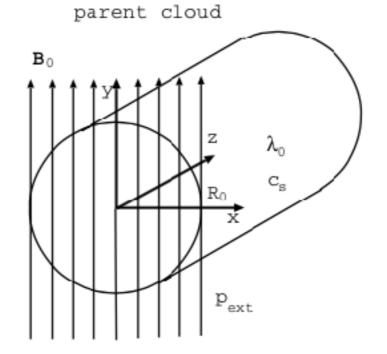


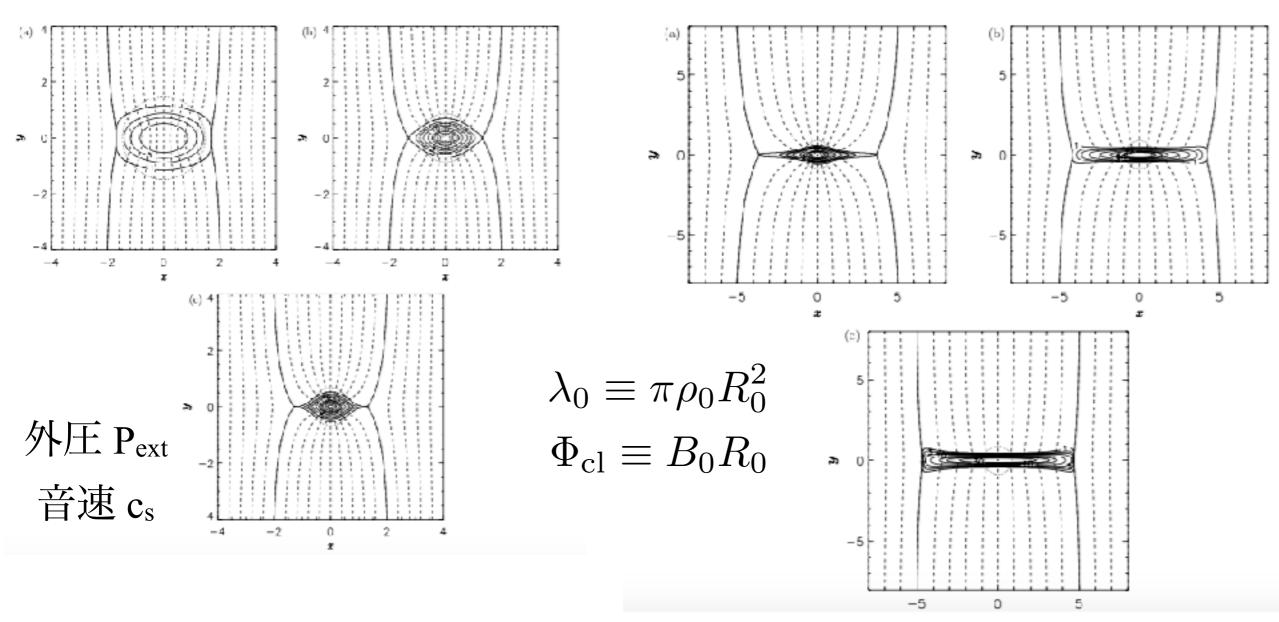
おうし座 Palmeirim+ 13 250μm連続波+磁場 (偏光)

花輪 知幸 (千葉大学) 工藤 哲洋 (長崎大学) 富阪 幸治 (国立天文台)

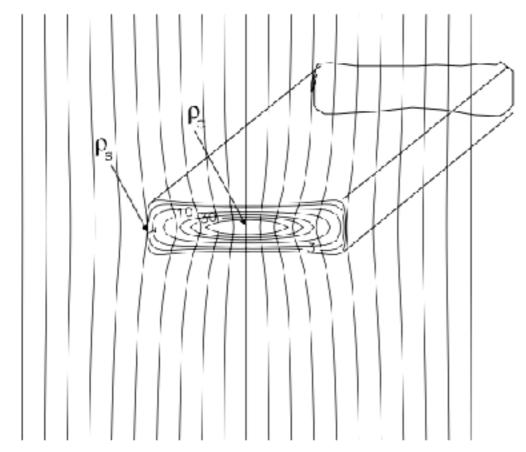
## 軸に垂直な磁場

Tomisaka 14

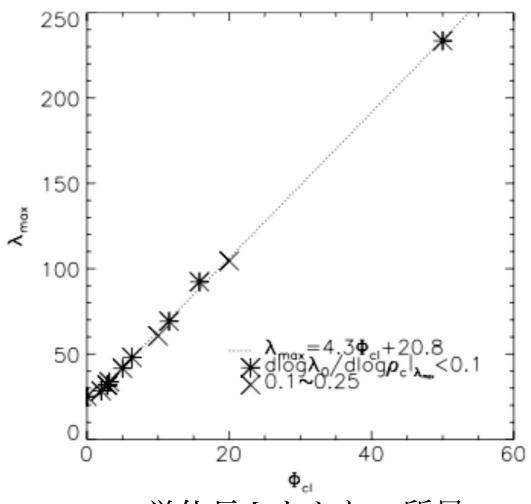




magnetohydrostatic configuration



Tomisaka 14



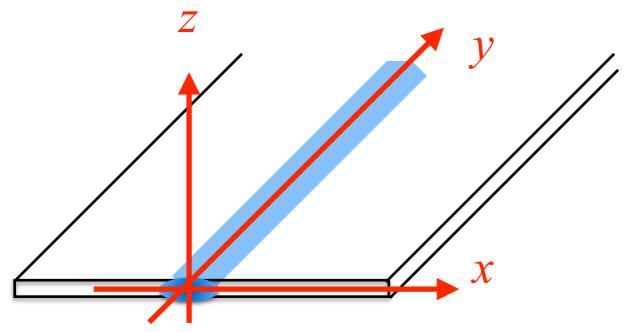
λ: 単位長さあたりの質量

Φ: 単位長さあたりの磁束

支えられるガスの量は磁場に比例

理想磁気流体力学方程式ガスは温度一定

### Thin Disk Approximation (薄いフィラメント)

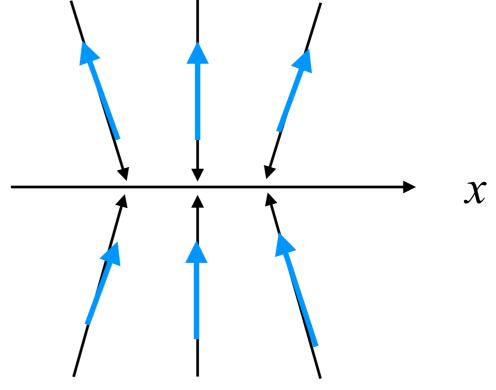


$$B = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{G}}g$$

$$\rho = \Sigma(x)\delta(z)$$
$$\mathbf{j} = J(x)\delta(z)\mathbf{e}_y$$

$$oldsymbol{
abla} oldsymbol{
abla} oldsymbol{g} = 4\pi G 
ho$$
 $oldsymbol{
abla} imes oldsymbol{g} imes oldsymbol{g} = 0$ 
 $oldsymbol{
abla} \cdot oldsymbol{B} = 0$ 

$$\mathbf{
abla} imes \mathbf{B} = rac{4\pi \mathbf{j}}{c}$$



質量/磁束が一定の場合

$$\lambda = \frac{c_s^2}{2G} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Phi}{2\pi\sqrt{G}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c_s^2}{2G}\right)^2}$$

### 密度分布と磁力線

$$\lambda = 5\frac{c_s^2}{G}$$

$$\Phi = 10\pi \frac{c_s^2}{\sqrt{G}}$$

$$= 2\pi\sqrt{G}\lambda$$

$$w = 0.1$$

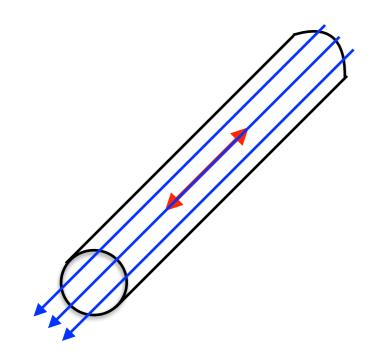
$$\rho(x,z) = \frac{\sum (x)}{2H(x)\{\cosh[z/H(x)]\}^2}$$
0.4
0.2
-0.4
-0.2
0.0
0.2
0.4
-0.2
0.0
0.2
0.4

 $H(x) = \frac{c_s^2}{\pi G \Sigma(x)}$ 

Hanawa & Tomisaka (2015)

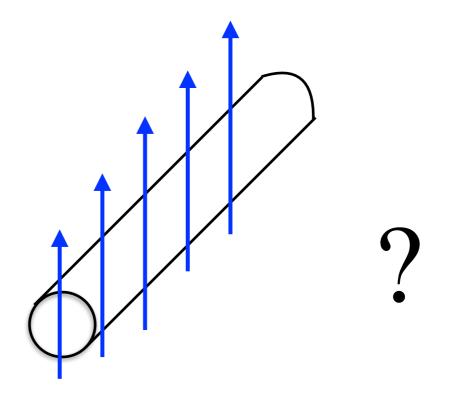
## 星形成は分裂から

軸方向のゆらぎに対する安定性(分裂)



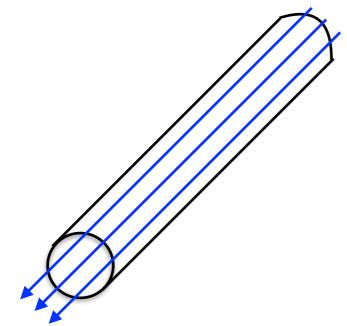
cf. Hanawa+ 92

Jeans 長を超すと不安定



this work

#### 軸方向に延びた磁場



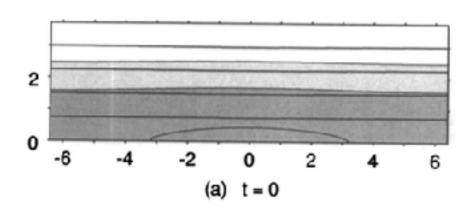
$$\rho(r) = \rho_0 \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{8H^2} \right)^{-2}$$

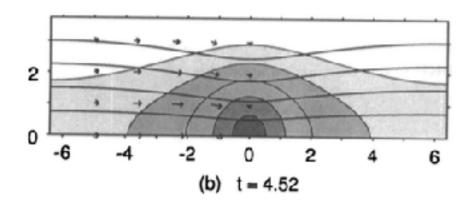
$$B_z(r) = B_0 \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{8H^2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$4\pi G \rho_0 H^2 = c_s^2 + \frac{B_0^2}{8\pi \rho_0}$$

わずかな磁場でも任意のガスを支えられる。 Stodolkiewicz 63

> B<sub>φ</sub>はフィラメントを絞る cf. Fiege & Pudritz 00





ただし軸方向には分裂して 不安定 cf. Nakamura+ 93, 95 後述 平衡状態

 $\boldsymbol{B}_0 = B_0 \boldsymbol{e}_x,$ 

#### 理想MHD方程式

$$\rho_0 = \rho_c \left( 1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{8H^2} \right)^{-2},$$

$$H^2 = \frac{c_s^2}{4\pi G \rho_c},$$

$$c_{\mathrm{s}}$$
 音速

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial 
ho}{\partial t} &= -oldsymbol{
abla} \cdot (
ho oldsymbol{v}) \,, \ rac{\partial oldsymbol{v}}{\partial t} &= -c_s^2 oldsymbol{
abla} \ln 
ho - oldsymbol{
abla} \psi + oldsymbol{j} imes oldsymbol{B} \,, \ rac{\partial oldsymbol{B}}{\partial t} &= oldsymbol{
abla} (oldsymbol{v} imes oldsymbol{B}) \,, \ oldsymbol{j} &= rac{oldsymbol{
abla} imes oldsymbol{B}}{4\pi} \,, \ \Delta \psi &= 4\pi G 
ho \,. \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 + e^{\sigma t} \varrho(x, y) \cos kz,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} = e^{\sigma t} \left( \xi_x \cos kz \boldsymbol{e}_x + \xi_y \cos kz \boldsymbol{e}_y + \xi_z \sin kz \boldsymbol{e}_z \right),$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + e^{\sigma t} \left( b_x \cos kz \mathbf{e}_x + b_y \cos kz \mathbf{e}_y + b_z \sin kz \mathbf{e}_z \right),$$

$$\mathbf{J} = e^{\sigma t} \left( j_x \sin kz \mathbf{e}_x + j_y \sin kz \mathbf{e}_y + j_z \cos kz \mathbf{e}_z \right),$$

$$\psi = \psi_0 + e^{\sigma t} \delta \psi(x, y)$$

### 数值解法

### 変位ξで全ての摂動を表す

$$\delta \varrho = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \rho_0 \xi_x \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \rho_0 \xi_y \right) - k \rho_0 \xi_z,$$

$$b_x = -B_0 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \xi_y(x, y) + k \xi_z \right],$$

$$b_y = B_0 \frac{\partial \xi_y}{\partial x},$$

$$b_z = -B_0 \frac{\partial \xi_z}{\partial x},$$

$$j_x = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} + k b_y \right),$$

$$j_y = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left( k \delta b_x + \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$j_z = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial y} \right).$$

$$\delta \psi(\mathbf{r}) = \int \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \varrho(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}'$$

全ての変位はそに比例

$$ho_0 rac{d^2 \boldsymbol{\xi}}{dt^2} = \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{\xi}),$$
 $ho_0 \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{\xi} = \left( \boldsymbol{A} + rac{B_0^2}{4\pi} \boldsymbol{C} \right) \boldsymbol{\xi}.$ 

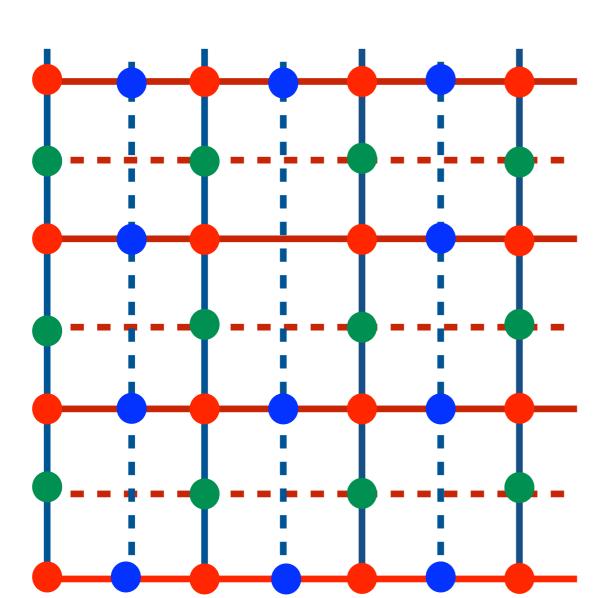
全ての変位はξに比例 一般化された固有値問題 generalized eigenvalue problem

$$\left| \boldsymbol{A} + \frac{B_0^2}{4\pi} \boldsymbol{C} - \rho_0 \boldsymbol{I} \right| = 0$$

LAPACK 数値計算ライブラリー

### 差分方程式

staggered mesh



 $\xi_z, \varrho, \delta\psi, b_x, j_y$   $\chi, y$ 

•  $\xi_y, j_z$  x対称, y反対称

$$\varrho_{i,j} = \frac{\rho_{0,i+1/2,j}\xi_{i+1/2,j} - \rho_{0,i-1/2,j}\xi_{i-1/2,j}}{\Delta x} - \frac{\rho_{0,i,j+1/2}\xi_{i,j+1/2} - \rho_{0,i,j-1/2}\xi_{i,j-1/2}}{\Delta y} - k\rho_{0,i,j}\xi_{z,i,j}$$

#### 2次精度

#### 境界条件

$$\xi_x, \xi_y, \xi_z = 0$$

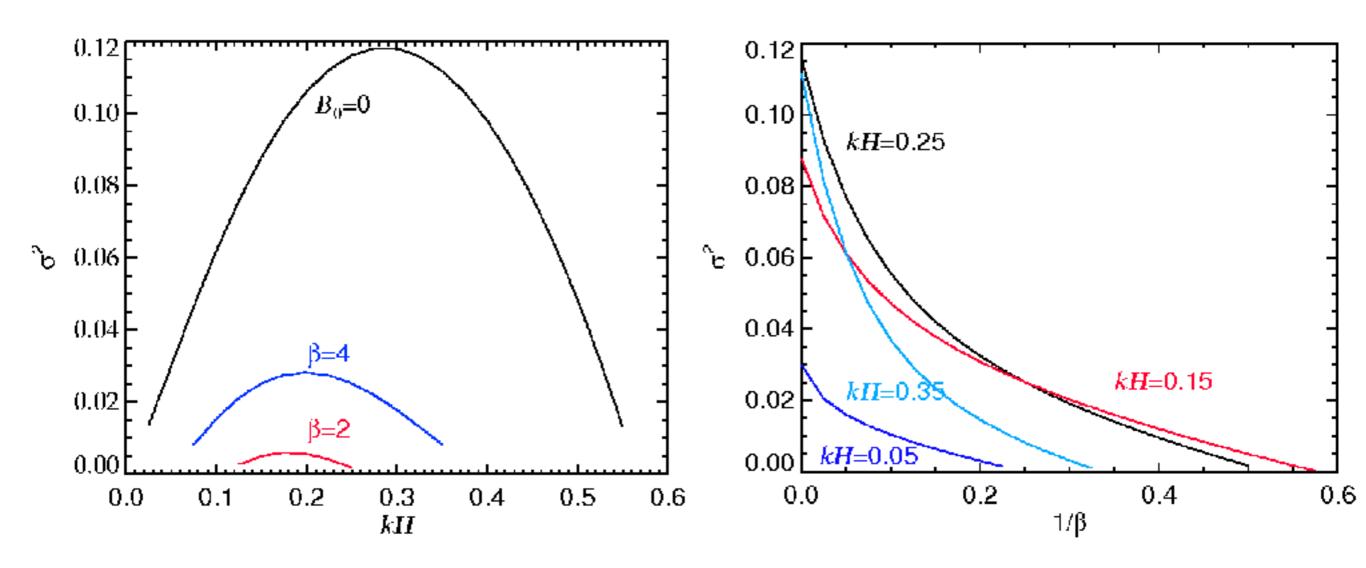
for  $x > n_x \Delta x$  or  $y > n_y \Delta y$ 

成長率

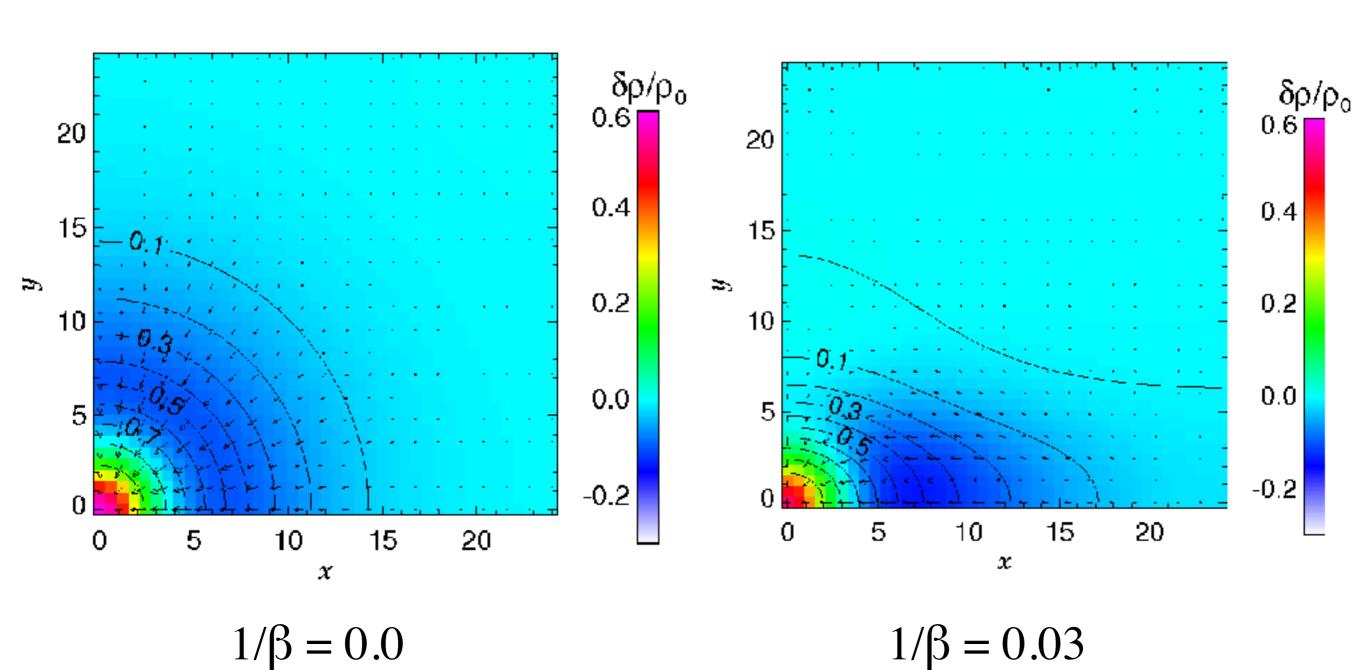
$$rac{\sigma^2}{4\pi G 
ho_{
m c}}$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.6 H,$$

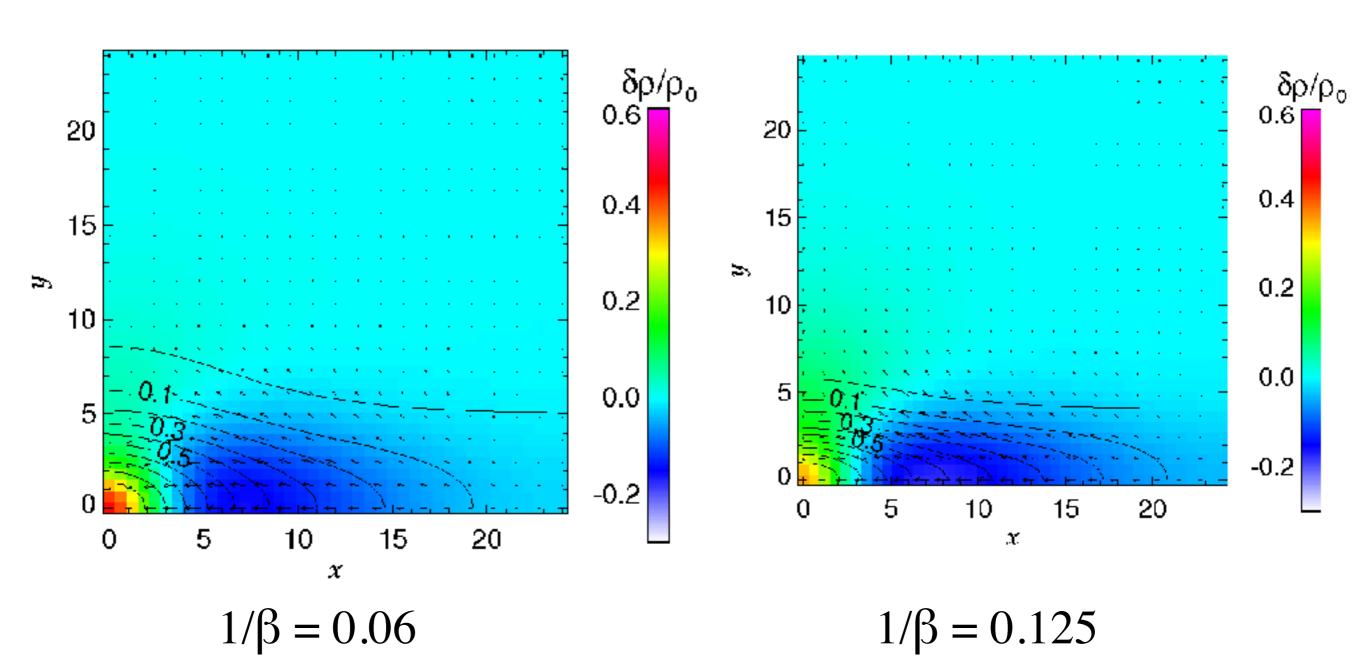
$$n_x = n_y = 40$$



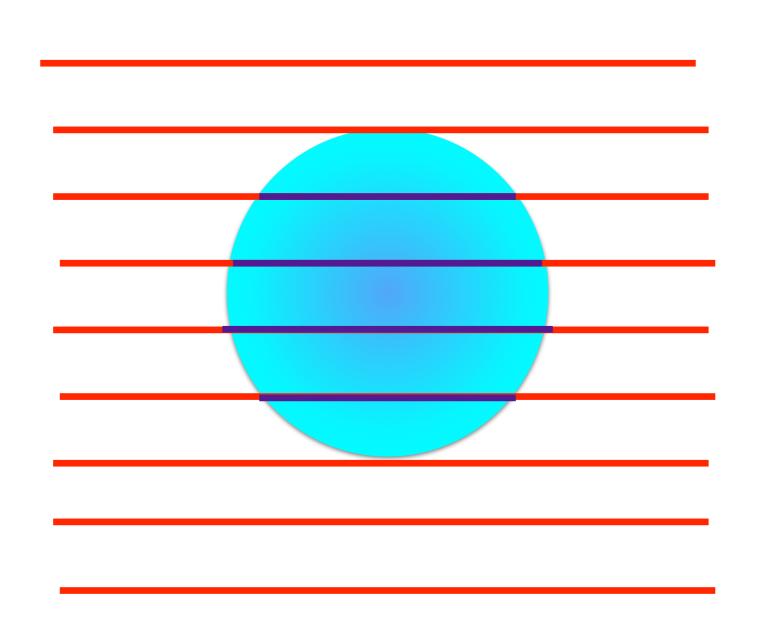
## 固有関数



## 固有関数



### 軸付近だけ磁力線が変形



$$\rho_0 c_s^2 > \frac{B_0^2}{8\pi}$$

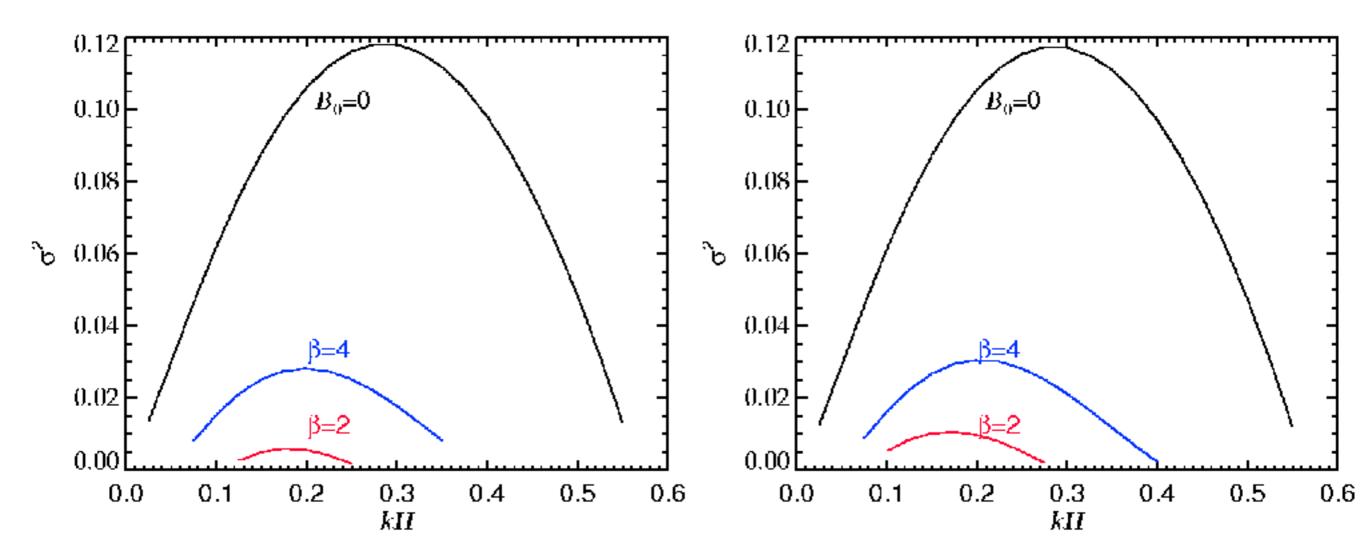
磁場

成長率 
$$\frac{\sigma^2}{4\pi G \rho_{
m c}}$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.6 H,$$

$$n_x = n_y = 40$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.4 H,$$
  
 $n_x = 65, n_y = 30$ 



## 成長率の精度 (磁場なし)

### 1次元軸対称 (2次精度)

```
n=600 \Delta r=0.1 0.1151472176

n=300 \Delta r=0.2 0.1161801426

n=200 \Delta r=0.3 0.1179611777

n=150 \Delta r=0.4 0.1205771014

n=120 \Delta r=0.5 0.1241544326

n=100 \Delta r=0.6 0.1288704003
```

n=100 Δr=0.6 0.1288704003 真の値 0.1148

### 2次元 (x, y)

$$n_x = n_y = 40$$
  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.6$  0.1160591  
 $n_x = 65$ ,  $n_y = 30$   $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.4$  0.1153353

### 成長率のは実数あるいは純虚数

$$\sigma^2 \rho_0 \boldsymbol{\xi} = -c_s^2 \rho_0 \boldsymbol{\nabla} \left( \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho_0} \right) - \rho_0 \nabla \delta \psi + \delta \boldsymbol{J} \times \boldsymbol{B}_0,$$

$$\sigma^{2}I = W_{\mathrm{T}} + W_{\mathrm{G}} + W_{\mathrm{M}},$$
 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \rho |\boldsymbol{\xi}|^{2} dx dy dz,$ 
 $W_{\mathrm{T}} = -c_{s}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \rho_{0} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{*} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} \left(\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho_{0}}\right) dx dy dz,$ 
 $W_{\mathrm{G}} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \rho_{0} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{*} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} \delta \psi dx dy dz,$ 
 $W_{\mathrm{M}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{*} \cdot (\delta \boldsymbol{J} \times \boldsymbol{B}_{0}) dx dy dz,$ 
 $W_{\mathrm{T}} = c_{s}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_{0} \boldsymbol{\xi}^{*}) \left(\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho_{0}}\right) dx dy dz$ 
 $= -c_{s}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \frac{|\delta \rho|^{2}}{\rho_{0}} dx dy dz.$ 

$$W_{G} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot (\rho_{0}\boldsymbol{\xi}^{*}) \, \delta\psi dx dy dz$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \, \delta\rho^{*} \delta\psi dx dy dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi G} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \, \Delta\delta\psi^{*} \delta\psi dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi G} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} |\boldsymbol{\nabla}\delta\psi|^{2} \, dx dy dz.$$

$$W_{M} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \, \delta\boldsymbol{J} \cdot (\delta\boldsymbol{\xi}^{*} \times \boldsymbol{B}_{0}) \, dx dy dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \, \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \delta\boldsymbol{B} \cdot (\delta\boldsymbol{\xi}^{*} \times \boldsymbol{B}_{0}) \, dx dy dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \, \delta\boldsymbol{B} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times (\delta\boldsymbol{\xi}^{*} \times \boldsymbol{B}_{0}) \, dx dy dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi/k} \, |\delta\boldsymbol{B}|^{2} \, dx dy dz.$$

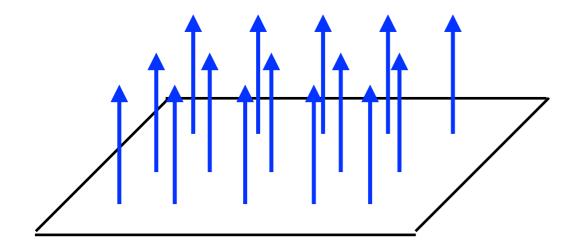
## 軸方向のゆらぎに対する安定性(分裂)

ジーンズ波長より長いゆらぎ

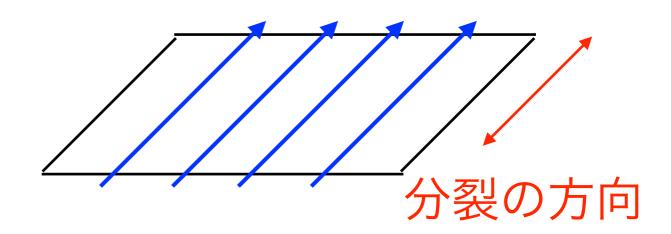
平板の安定性 (Nakano & Nakamura 78, Nakamura+91)

 $B>2\pi\sqrt{G}\Sigma$  なら安定

つねに不安定



磁場が分裂を抑制

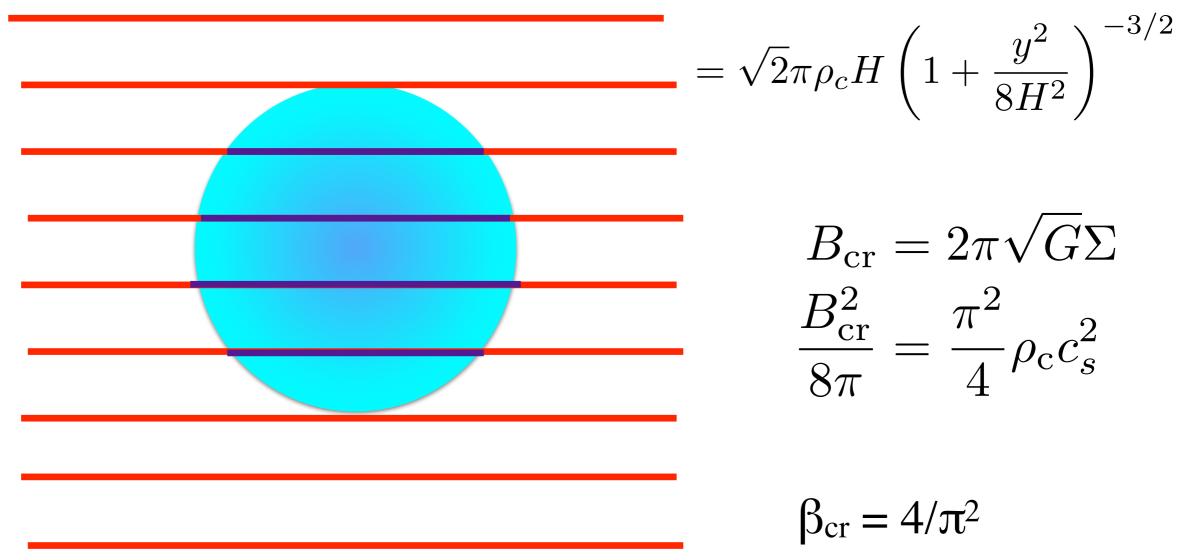


磁気張力のない変形が可能

### 軸付近だけ磁力線が変形

#### 磁場

$$\Sigma(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho_0(x, y) dx$$



$$B_{\rm cr} = 2\pi\sqrt{G}\Sigma$$

$$\frac{B_{\rm cr}^2}{8\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}\rho_{\rm c}c_s^2$$

$$\beta_{\rm cr} = 4/\pi^2$$

# まとめ

- ・ 軸に垂直な(一様)磁場は安定化に働く
- ・プラズマβが1に近づくと分裂しなくなる
- ・弱い磁場でも、フィラメントの周縁では流れを支配する。