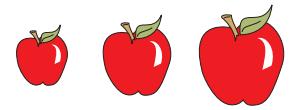
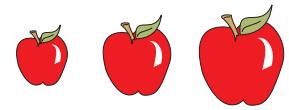


Gravitation statistique

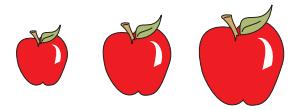


Gravitation statistique



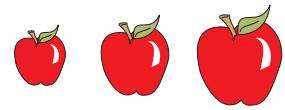
Gravitation statistique





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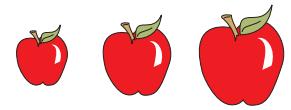




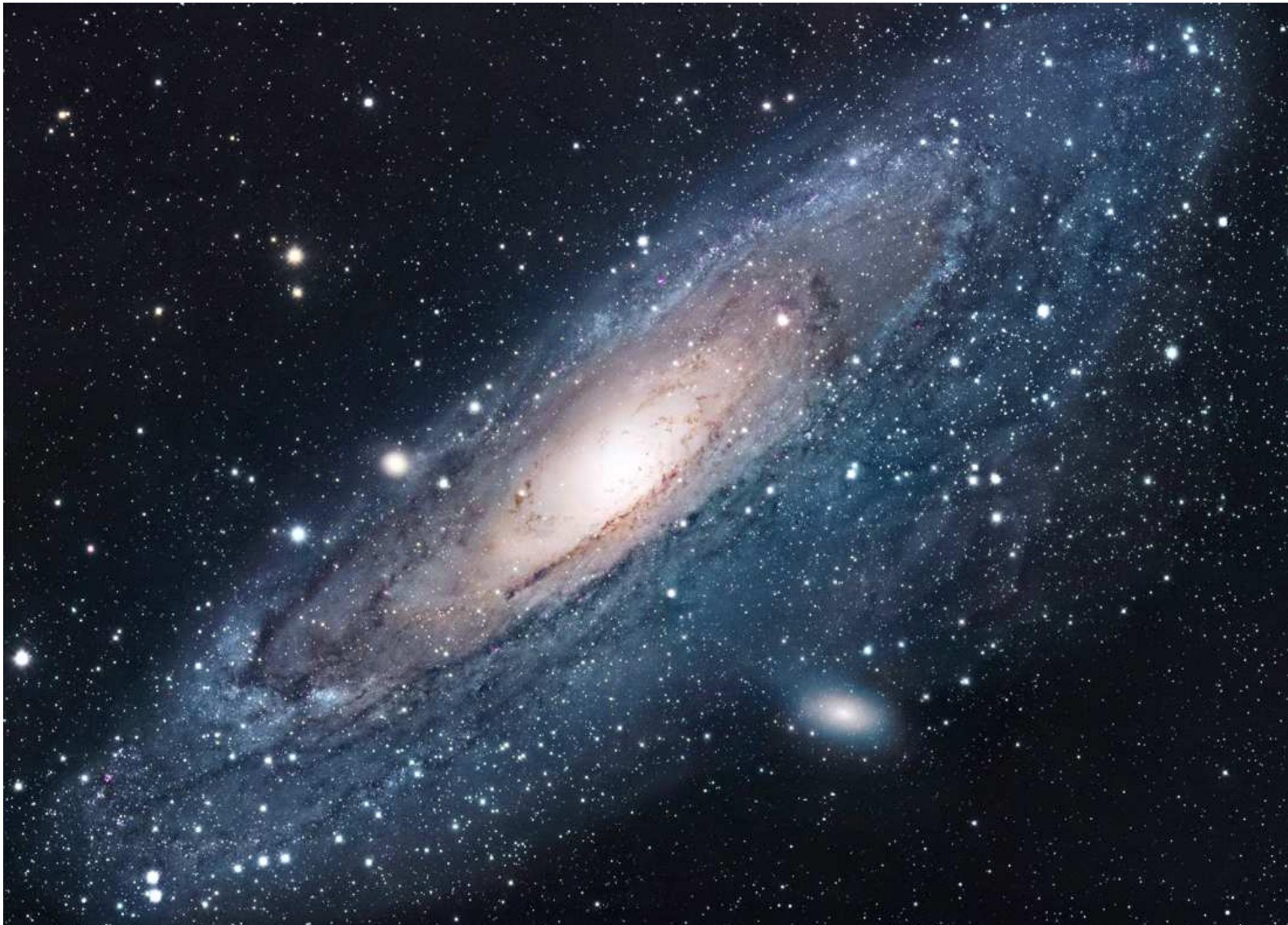
Gravitation statistique

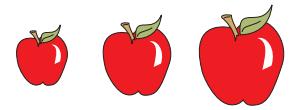
Sombrero Galaxy • M104



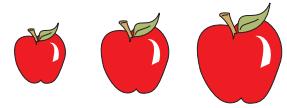


Gravitation statistique

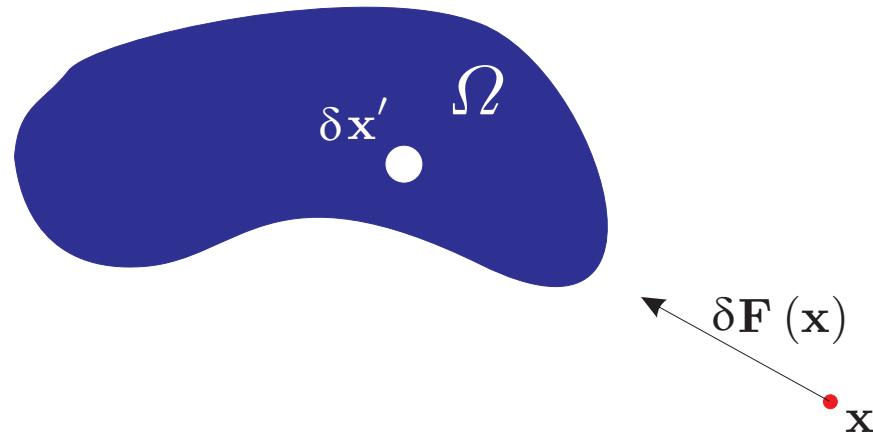




Nature de la gravitation

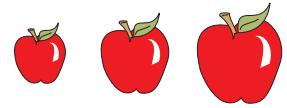


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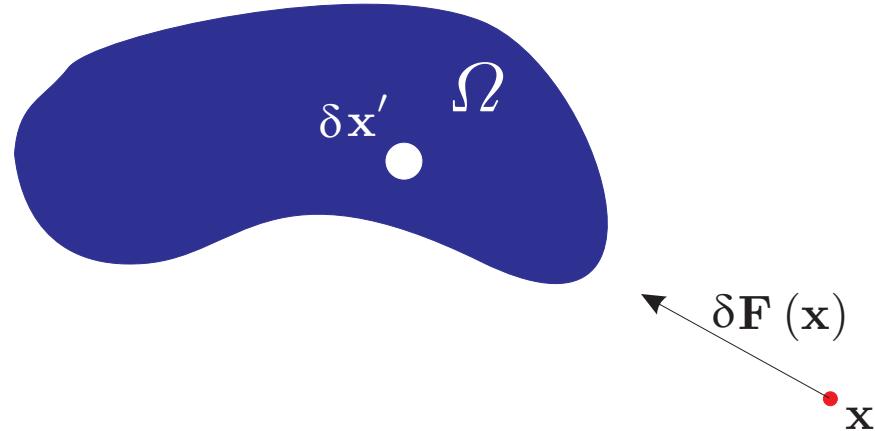


Densité de masse

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \rho(\mathbf{x}') & \text{si } \mathbf{x}' \in \Omega \\ 0 & \text{si } \mathbf{x}' \notin \Omega \end{cases}$$



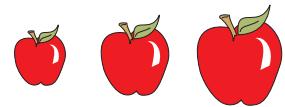
Nature de la gravitation



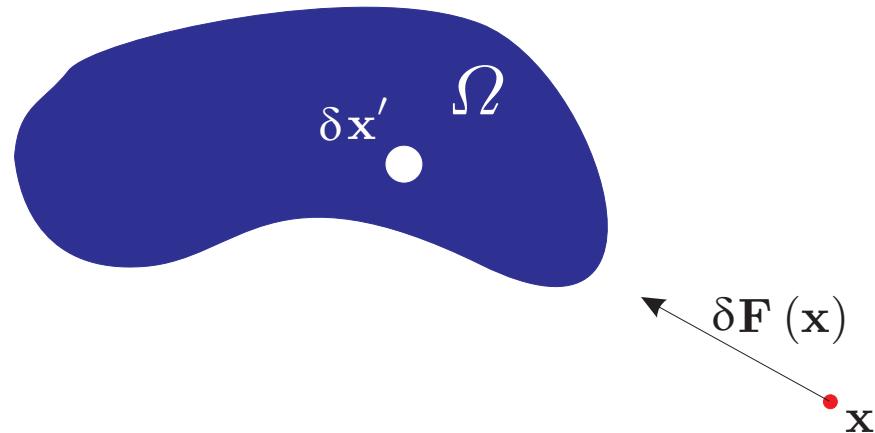
$$\delta \mathbf{F} = -G \frac{\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|^3} \rho(\mathbf{x}') \delta^3 \mathbf{x}' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{F} = -G \int \frac{\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|^3} \rho(\mathbf{x}') d^3 \mathbf{x}'$$

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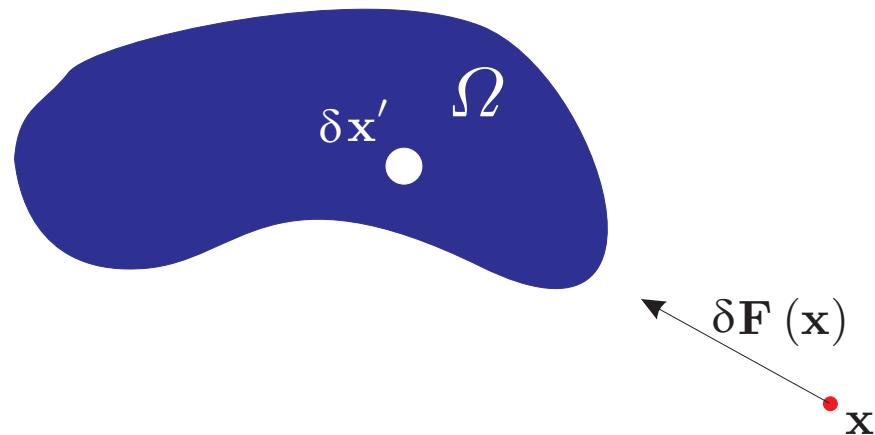
Potentiel
gravitationnel

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = -G \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{x}')}{|\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}|} d^3 \mathbf{x}' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{F} = -\nabla \psi$$

$$\boxed{\psi(\mathbf{x}) = -G \rho(\mathbf{x}) * \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} = S_3 G \rho(\mathbf{x}) * g_{\Delta_3}(\mathbf{x})}$$



Nature de la gravitation



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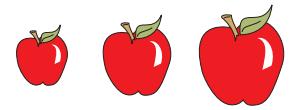
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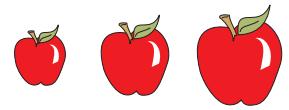
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La gravitation est une propriété de l'espace ...





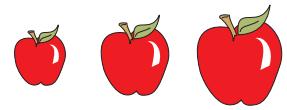
Équation de Poisson



Équation de Poisson

On part de la définition du potentiel gravitationnel

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = S_3 G \rho(\mathbf{r}) * g_{\Delta_3}(\mathbf{r}) \quad S_3 = 4\pi$$



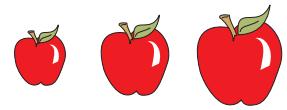
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le laplacien s'impose

$$(\Delta_3 \psi(\mathbf{r}, t), \varphi) = S_3 G (\rho(\mathbf{r}) * \Delta_3 g_{\Delta_3}(\mathbf{r}), \varphi) \quad \varphi \in \mathbb{S}'$$



Équation de Poisson

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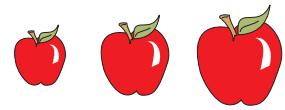
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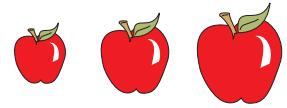
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soit

$$(\Delta_3 \psi(\mathbf{r}, t), \varphi) = S_3 G (\rho(\mathbf{r}) * \delta_3(\mathbf{r}), \varphi)$$

le Dirac étant l'élément neutre de l'algèbre de convolution, nous obtenons finalement l'équation de Poisson

$$\Delta \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = 4\pi G \rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$$



Equation de Vlasov

Système de N ($\rightarrow \infty$) particules,

Chaque particule $1 \leq \alpha \leq N$ est repérée par $w_\alpha(t) = [\mathbf{r}_\alpha(t), \mathbf{p}_\alpha(t)]^T$,

Espace de configuration :

$$E = \left\{ \forall \alpha, \forall t \quad [\mathbf{r}_\alpha(t), \mathbf{p}_\alpha(t)]^T \right\}$$

Densité de probabilité de présence dans E à l'instant t

$$1 = \int f^{(N)}(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_N, t) d\mathbf{w}_1 \dots d\mathbf{w}_N$$

Conservation du nombre de particules : Equation de continuité

$$\frac{df^{(N)}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \left(f^{(N)} \dot{\mathbf{w}} \right) = 0$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{w}} = [\dot{\mathbf{w}}_1, \dots, \dot{\mathbf{w}}_N]^T = \left[\frac{d\mathbf{r}_1}{dt}, \frac{d\mathbf{p}_1}{dt}, \dots, \frac{d\mathbf{r}_N}{dt}, \frac{d\mathbf{p}_N}{dt} \right]^T$$

c'est à dire

$$\frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left[\frac{\partial (f^{(N)} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_\alpha)}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} + \frac{\partial (f^{(N)} \dot{\mathbf{p}}_\alpha)}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} \right] = 0$$



le Hamiltonien H du système est

$$H = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha^2}{2m_\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}^N -G \frac{m_\alpha m_\beta}{|\mathbf{r}_\alpha - \mathbf{r}_\beta|}$$

$\mathsf{E}_c \qquad \qquad \mathsf{E}_p$

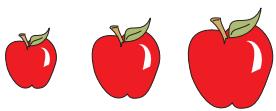
Les équations de Hamilton s'écrivent donc :

$$\forall 1 \leq \alpha \leq N \qquad \dot{\mathbf{r}}_\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} = \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha}{m_\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{p}}_\alpha &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} = -\frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \left(\sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}^N -\frac{G m_\alpha m_\beta}{|\mathbf{r}_\alpha - \mathbf{r}_\beta|} \right) \end{aligned}$$

On a donc

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} \right\} \\ + f^{(N)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha \partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha \partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \right\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



l'équation de continuité conduit donc à une équation de Liouville

$$\frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial t} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} \right\} = 0 \quad (1)$$

dérivée par Gibbs en 1884, 2 ans après la mort de Liouville

$f^{(N)}$: Ingérable ...

on introduit les densités à 1 variables (lois marginales)

$$f^{(1)} = f^{(1)}(\mathbf{w}_1, t) = \int \cdots \int f^{(N)} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N$$

on intègre Liouville sur $w_2 \cdots w_N$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} &+ \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \int \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \right\} \\ &- \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \int \frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \right\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

 on peut alors intégrer sur $r_2 \cdots r_N$, la condition aux bornes

$$\lim_{\mathbf{r}_\alpha \rightarrow \infty} f^{(N)} = 0$$

permet de "liquider" la plupart des produits scalaires

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \int \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \right\} &= \int \frac{\mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \int f^{(N)} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \end{aligned}$$

pour les mêmes raisons mais en vitesse ...

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left\{ \int \frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}_\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_\alpha} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \right\} = \int \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N$$

de Liouville il ne reste alors plus que

$$\frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} - \int \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N = 0$$



H Les particules (étoiles) sont inscernables (Grexons ...)

On pose

$$\psi_1 = \psi_1(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = \sum_{\beta \neq 1}^N \psi_{1\beta}$$

où $\psi_{\alpha\beta} = \psi_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}_\alpha, \mathbf{r}_\beta) := -\frac{Gm_\alpha m_\beta}{|\mathbf{r}_\alpha - \mathbf{r}_\beta|}$

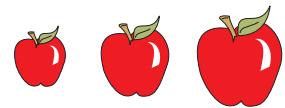
ainsi

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N &= \sum_{\beta \neq 1}^N \left\{ \int \frac{\partial \psi_{1\beta}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \right\} \\ &= (N-1) \int \frac{\partial \psi_{12}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(N)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N \end{aligned}$$

on introduit alors la densité marginale à 2 particules

$$f^{(2)} = f^{(2)}(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, t) = \int \cdots \int f^{(N)} d\mathbf{w}_3 \cdots d\mathbf{w}_N$$

ψ_{12} ne dépend que de \mathbf{w}_1 et \mathbf{w}_2 on peut finir donc l'intégration du potentiel, ...



$$\frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_1}{m_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} = (N - 1) \int \frac{\partial \psi_{12}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(2)}}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2 \quad (2)$$

Cette équation traduit la variation de $f^{(1)}$ connaissant $f^{(2)}$, en poursuivant on obtient

$$f^{(1)} \leftrightarrow f^{(2)} \leftrightarrow \dots \leftrightarrow f^{(N)}$$

Hierarchie BBGKY Born,Bogoliubov,Green, Kirkwood,Yvon
1935 \leftrightarrow 1942

Faire des hypothèses pour stopper la hierarchie, i.e. trouver \boxed{H} tel que

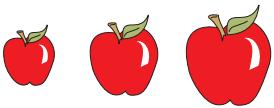
$$\exists p < N, \forall n > p \quad f^{(n)} = 0$$

\boxed{H} Hypothèse de chaos moléculaire (Boltzmann)

$$f^{(2)}(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, t) = f^{(1)}(\mathbf{w}_1, t) f^{(1)}(\mathbf{w}_2, t) + g(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, t)$$

$g(w_1, w_2, t)$: Fonction de corrélation à 2 particules. Les particules étant indiscernables on pose

$$f(\mathbf{w}, t) = N f^{(1)}(\mathbf{w}, t) \quad \text{ainsi} \quad \int f(\mathbf{w}, t) d\mathbf{w} = N$$



La version intégrée (2) de l'équation de Liouville s'écrit donc

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{m} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right)}{N} = (N-1) \int \frac{\partial \psi_{12}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\frac{f(\mathbf{w}_1, t)}{N} \frac{f(\mathbf{w}_2, t)}{N} + g \right)}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2$$

soit

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{m} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \frac{(N-1)}{N} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{w}_1, t)}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \int \psi_{12} f(\mathbf{w}_2, t) d\mathbf{w}_2$$

$$+ N(N-1) \int \frac{\partial \psi_{12}}{\partial \mathbf{r}_1} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial \mathbf{p}_1} d\mathbf{w}_2$$

un petit rappel,

$$\int \psi_{12} f(\mathbf{w}_2, t) d\mathbf{w}_2 = -Gm^2 \int \frac{f(\mathbf{w}_2, t)}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} d\mathbf{r}_2 d\mathbf{p}_2$$

$$\left(\rho(\mathbf{r}, t) = m \int f(\mathbf{w}, t) d\mathbf{p} \right) = -G \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}_2, t)}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} d\mathbf{r}_2$$

$$= -G \rho(\mathbf{r}_1, t) * \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_1|} = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, t)$$

en prenant $N-1 \approx N$ on obtient finalement (Equation de Boltzmann)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{m} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = N^2 G C(\mathbf{w}, t) \quad (3)$$



$$\text{Terme de corrélation } C(\mathbf{w}, t) = \int \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}_2, t)}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_2}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_2|^3} d\mathbf{w}_2$$

Systèmes gravitationnels : collisions = dynamiquement inefficace pendant de longues périodes. Chandrasekhar(1941) : $T_{rc} \approx N T_d / \ln(N)$. Sur une centaine de temps dynamiques (T_d), les amas globulaires et galaxies en tous genres sont dits non collisionnels, i.e. $C(\mathbf{w}, t) \equiv 0$

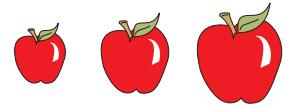
$$\text{Boltzmann} \Rightarrow \text{Vlasov} : \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{m} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = 0$$

Dynamique des systèmes autogravitants : Système de Vlasov-Poisson

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{m} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{r}} - \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = 0 \\ \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = -Gm \int \frac{f(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{p}, t)}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3\mathbf{r}' d^3\mathbf{p} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\dots \text{énergie moyenne par particule } E = \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} + \psi, \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \{E, f\} & \text{Vlasov : Dynamique} \\ \Delta\psi = 4\pi G\rho & \text{Poisson : Champ} \end{array} \right.$$



Théorème du viriel classique

N particules de masses m_i sans liaisons internes, positions instantanées r_1, \dots, r_N .

Energie cinétique $T(\dot{\mathbf{r}}_1, \dots, \dot{\mathbf{r}}_N) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^2$ \Rightarrow fonction homogène de degré 2,
en effet pour tout réel λ on a

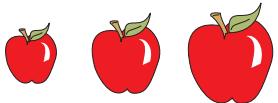
$$T(\lambda \dot{\mathbf{r}}_1, \dots, \lambda \dot{\mathbf{r}}_N) = \lambda^2 T(\dot{\mathbf{r}}_1, \dots, \dot{\mathbf{r}}_N)$$

Théorème d'Euler des fonction homogènes :

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \operatorname{grad}_{\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i} T = 2T \tag{4}$$

H Energie potentielle $U = U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Rightarrow \mathbf{p}_i := \operatorname{grad}_{\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i} \mathcal{L} = \operatorname{grad}_{\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i} T$
la relation (4) donne donc

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i \mathbf{p}_i = 2T \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \mathbf{p}_i \right) - \sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\mathbf{p}}_i \mathbf{r}_i = 2T \tag{5}$$



Valeur moyenne temporelle

$$\bar{\varphi} := \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau \varphi dt$$

Pour l'énergie cinétique, il vient

$$2\bar{T} = \overline{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{p}_i \right)} - \overline{\sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\mathbf{p}}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_i}$$

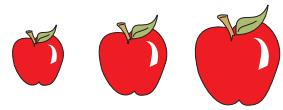
système à support compact : valeur moyenne temporelle du terme dérivé $\equiv 0$, ainsi

$$2\bar{T} = - \overline{\sum_{i=1}^N \dot{\mathbf{p}}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_i} \tag{6}$$

\Rightarrow deuxième équation de Hamilton $\dot{\mathbf{p}}_i = -\text{grad}_{\mathbf{r}_i} U$

$$2\bar{T} = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \text{grad}_{\mathbf{r}_i} U}$$

H U est homogène de degré $\alpha \Rightarrow 2\bar{T} = \alpha \bar{U}$



Théorème du viriel : relation entre les valeurs moyennes temporelles des énergies cinétique et potentielle si cette dernière est homogène ...

$$\text{Gravitation3D} \quad : \quad U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = - \sum_{i \neq j}^N \frac{Gm_i m_j}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}$$

Energie potentielle homogène de degré -1

$$U(\alpha \mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \alpha \mathbf{r}_N) = - \sum_{i \neq j}^N \frac{Gm_i}{\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} = \alpha^{-1} U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$$

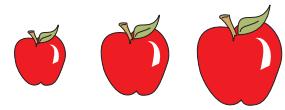
\Rightarrow le théorème du viriel stipule donc que

$$2\bar{T} + \bar{U} = 0$$

Gravitation uniforme : $\alpha = 1$

Potentiel harmonique : $\alpha = 2$

...



Théorème du viriel statistique

1) établir des moyennes sur les vitesses de l'équation de Vlasov, on introduit pour celà les quantités moyennes suivantes

Fonctions des variables \mathbf{r} et t

■ Densité spatiale $\nu(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, t) d^3\mathbf{p}$ $\rho = m\nu$

■ Champ de vitesse $\bar{\mathbf{v}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\nu} \int \mathbf{v} f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, t) d^3\mathbf{p}$ $\bar{\mathbf{p}} = m\bar{\mathbf{v}}$

Tenseurs à composantes fonctionnelles

■ Tenseur de température cinétique

$$\overline{p_i p_j}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\nu} \int p_i p_j f d^3\mathbf{p}$$

■ Tenseur de variance-covariance cinétique

$$\sigma_{ij}^2(\mathbf{r}, t) = \overline{p_i p_j} - \overline{p_i} \overline{p_j}$$

■ Tenseur de pression cinétique

$$\mathbf{P}_{ij}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\nu}{m^2} \sigma_{ij}^2 = \frac{1}{m^2} \left(\int p_i p_j f d^3\mathbf{p} - \int p_i f d^3\mathbf{p} \int p_j f d^3\mathbf{p} \right)$$



Tenseurs à composantes scalaires

- Tenseur cinétique : Il est composé de deux parties

$$\mathbf{C}_{ij} := \frac{1}{2m} \int \nu \overline{p_i} \overline{p_j} d^3\mathbf{r} \quad \text{et} \quad \mathbf{K}_{ij} := \frac{1}{m} \int \nu \sigma_{ij}^2 d^3\mathbf{r}$$

on a alors

$$\mathbf{T}_{jk} := \mathbf{C}_{jk} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{K}_{jk} \quad \text{tel que} \quad \text{Tr}(\mathbf{T}_{jk}) = T$$

- Tenseur potentiel

$$\mathbf{U}_{ij} := - \int \rho r_j \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r_i} d^3\mathbf{r} \quad \text{tel que} \quad \text{Tr}(\mathbf{U}_{jk}) = U$$

- Tenseur d'inertie

$$\mathbf{I}_{ij} := \frac{1}{m} \int \nu r_i r_j d^3\mathbf{r}$$

2) dériver les équations de la gravito-hydrodynamique (*Jeans, 1924*)



$$\left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} (\rho \bar{v}_i) = 0 \quad (a) \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho \bar{v}_j) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} (\rho \bar{v}_i \bar{v}_j) + \frac{\rho}{m} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r_j} = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \bar{v}_i \frac{\partial \bar{v}_j}{\partial r_i} = -\frac{1}{m^2 \rho} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} (\rho \sigma_{ij}^2) - \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r_j} \quad (c)$$

$$\left. \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r_i^2} = 4\pi G \rho \quad (d) \right]$$

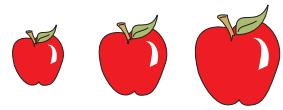
r_i : Coordonnées cartésiennes de \mathbf{r}
Détails du calcul (Voir poly ...)

(a) $\int (\text{Vlasov}) d\mathbf{p}$

(b) $\int (\text{Vlasov}) p_j d\mathbf{p}$

(c) (a) - \bar{p}_j (b)

(d) Poisson



Un nouveau calcul, dont le point de départ est l'intégrale

$$\int (c) r_k d\mathbf{r}$$

permet d'obtenir la relation

$$\frac{1}{2}m \frac{d^2 \mathbf{I}_{jk}}{dt^2} = \mathbf{U}_{jk} + 2\mathbf{C}_{jk} + \mathbf{K}_{jk}$$

qui constitue le théorème du viriel tensoriel, dont la trace permet d'obtenir le théorème du viriel scalaire

$$\frac{1}{2}m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{I}_{jk}) = U + 2T$$

dans le cas d'un système à l'équilibre on retrouve le résultat classique ...

Relations fondamentales en Astrophysique
Calculs de masses, vitesses,
masse/luminosité, rotation, etc