

# **Collapsed Cores in Globular Clusters, Gauge-Boson Couplings, and AAST<sub>E</sub>X Examples**

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## ABSTRACT

This is a preliminary report on surface photometry of the major fraction of known globular clusters, to see which of them show the signs of a collapsed core. We also explore some diversionary mathematics and recreational tables.

*Subject headings:* globular clusters: general — globular clusters: individual(NGC 6397, NGC 6624, NGC 7078, Terzan 8

## 1. Introduction

A focal problem today in the dynamics of globular clusters is core collapse. It has been predicted by theory for decades (H  non 1961; Lynden-Bell & Wood 1968; Spitzer 1985), but observation has been less alert to the phenomenon. For many years the central brightness peak in M15 (King 1975; Newell & O’Neil 1978) seemed a unique anomaly. Then Auri  re (1982) suggested a central peak in NGC 6397, and a limited photographic survey of ours (Djorgovski & King 1984, Paper I) found three more cases, NGC 6624, NGC 7078, and Terzan 8), whose sharp center had often been remarked on (Canizares et al. 1978).

As an example of how the new AASTeX object tagging macros work, we will cite some of the “Superlative” objects mentioned in section 10 of Trimble’s (1992) review of astrophysics in the year 1991. The youngest star yet found was IRAS 4 in NGC 1333. 70 Oph was found to be the longest period spectroscopic binary. The most massive white dwarf was GD 50, estimated at 1.2 solar masses. The first neutral hydrogen found in a globular cluster was NGC 2808 while the I Zw 18 retained the record for metal deficiency. However, another low metallicity galaxy was UGC 4483 in the M 83 group. The largest redshift source in 1991 was found at  $z=4.897$ . Lastly, what paper would be complete without a mention of the Crab nebula!

## 2. Observations

All our observations were short direct exposures with CCD’s. We also have a random *Chandra* data set ADS/Sa.ASCA#X/86008020 and a neat HST FOS spectrum that readers can access via the links in the electronic edition. Unfortunately this has nothing whatsoever to do with this research. At Lick Observatory we used a TI 500  500 chip and a GEC 575  385, on the 1-m Nickel reflector. The only filter available at Lick was red. At CTIO

we used a GEC 575×385, with  $B$ ,  $V$ , and  $R$  filters, and an RCA 512×320, with  $U$ ,  $B$ ,  $V$ ,  $R$ , and  $I$  filters, on the 1.5-m reflector. In the CTIO observations we tried to concentrate on the shortest practicable wavelengths; but faintness, reddening, and poor short-wavelength sensitivity often kept us from observing in  $U$  or even in  $B$ . All four cameras had scales of the order of 0.4 arcsec/pixel, and our field sizes were around 3 arcmin.

The CCD images are unfortunately not always suitable, for very poor clusters or for clusters with large cores. Since the latter are easily studied by other means, we augmented our own CCD profiles by collecting from the literature a number of star-count profiles (King et al. 1968; Peterson 1976; Harris & van den Bergh 1984; Ortolani et al. 1985), as well as photoelectric profiles (King 1966, 1975) and electronographic profiles (Kron et al. 1984). In a few cases we judged normality by eye estimates on one of the Sky Surveys.

### 3. Helicity Amplitudes

It has been realized that helicity amplitudes provide a convenient means for Feynman diagram<sup>1</sup> evaluations. These amplitude-level techniques are particularly convenient for calculations involving many Feynman diagrams, where the usual trace techniques for the amplitude squared becomes unwieldy. Our calculations use the helicity techniques developed by other authors (Hagiwara & Zeppenfeld 1986); we briefly summarize below.

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<sup>1</sup>Footnotes can be inserted like this.

### 3.1. Formalism

A tree-level amplitude in  $e^+e^-$  collisions can be expressed in terms of fermion strings of the form

$$\bar{v}(p_2, \sigma_2) P_{-\tau} \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 \cdots \hat{a}_n u(p_1, \sigma_1), \quad (1)$$

where  $p$  and  $\sigma$  label the initial  $e^\pm$  four-momenta and helicities ( $\sigma = \pm 1$ ),  $\hat{a}_i = a_i^\mu \gamma_\mu$  and  $P_\tau = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tau \gamma_5)$  is a chirality projection operator ( $\tau = \pm 1$ ). The  $a_i^\mu$  may be formed from particle four-momenta, gauge-boson polarization vectors or fermion strings with an uncontracted Lorentz index associated with final-state fermions.

In the chiral <sup>E1</sup> representation the  $\gamma$  matrices are expressed in terms of  $2 \times 2$  Pauli matrices  $\sigma$  and the unit matrix 1 as

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^\mu &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma_+^\mu \\ \sigma_-^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma^5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \sigma_\pm^\mu &= (\mathbf{1}, \pm \sigma), \end{aligned}$$

giving

$$\hat{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (\hat{a})_+ \\ (\hat{a})_- & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (\hat{a})_\pm = a_\mu \sigma_\pm^\mu, \quad (2)$$

The spinors are expressed in terms of two-component Weyl spinors as

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} (u)_- \\ (u)_+ \end{pmatrix}, v = ((v)_+^\dagger, (v)_-^\dagger). \quad (3)$$

The Weyl spinors are given in terms of helicity eigenstates  $\chi_\lambda(p)$  with  $\lambda = \pm 1$  by

$$u(p, \lambda)_\pm = (E \pm \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)^{1/2} \chi_\lambda(p), \quad (4a)$$

$$v(p, \lambda)_\pm = \pm \lambda (E \mp \lambda |\mathbf{p}|)^{1/2} \chi_{-\lambda}(p) \quad (4b)$$

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<sup>E1</sup>NOTE TO EDITOR: Figures 1 and 2 should appear side-by-side in print

#### 4. Floating material and so forth

Consider a task that computes profile parameters for a modified Lorentzian of the form

$$I = \frac{1}{1 + d_1^{P(1+d_2)}} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1}{R_{maj}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_1}{R_{min}}\right)^2} \\ d_2 &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1}{PR_{maj}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_1}{PR_{min}}\right)^2} \\ x_1 &= (x - x_0) \cos \Theta + (y - y_0) \sin \Theta \\ y_1 &= -(x - x_0) \sin \Theta + (y - y_0) \cos \Theta \end{aligned}$$

In these expressions  $x_0, y_0$  is the star center, and  $\Theta$  is the angle with the  $x$  axis. Results of this task are shown in table 2. It is not clear how these sorts of analyses may affect determination of  $M_\odot$ , but the assumption is that the alternate results should be less than  $90^\circ$  out of phase with previous values. We have no observations of Ca II. Roughly  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the electronically submitted abstracts for AAS meetings are error-free.

We are grateful to V. Barger, T. Han, and R. J. N. Phillips for doing the math in section 3.1. More information on the AAS<sub>TeX</sub> macros package is available at <http://www.aas.org/publications/aastex>. For technical support, please write to [aastex-help@aas.org](mailto:aastex-help@aas.org).

*Facilities:* Nickel, HST (STIS), CXO (ASIS).

## A. Appendix material

Consider once again a task that computes profile parameters for a modified Lorentzian of the form

$$I = \frac{1}{1 + d_1^{P(1+d_2)}} \quad (\text{A1})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\left( \frac{x_1}{R_{maj}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y_1}{R_{min}} \right)^2} \\ d_2 &= \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\left( \frac{x_1}{PR_{maj}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y_1}{PR_{min}} \right)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2a})$$

$$x_1 = (x - x_0) \cos \Theta + (y - y_0) \sin \Theta \quad (\text{A2b})$$

$$y_1 = -(x - x_0) \sin \Theta + (y - y_0) \cos \Theta \quad (\text{A2c})$$

For completeness, here is one last equation.

$$e = mc^2 \quad (\text{A3})$$

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Fig. 1.— Derived spectra for 3C138 (see Heiles & Troland 2003). Plots for all sources are available in the electronic edition of *The Astrophysical Journal*.

Fig. 2.— A panel taken from Figure 2 of Rudnick et al. (2003). See the electronic edition of the Journal for a color version of this figure.

Fig. 3.— Animation still frame taken from Kim, Ostriker, & Stone (2003). This figure is also available as an mpeg animation in the electronic edition of the *Astrophysical Journal*.

Table 1: Galaxies for which there are both SINGS and SONG data available.

NGC 1	NGC 3347	NGC-0.1
NGC 2	NGC 2780	NGC-0.3
NGC 3	NGC 2921	NGC 0.9
NGC 4	NGC 3273	NGC -1.2
NGC 5	NGC 9607	NGC -0.4
NGC 6	NGC 3163	NGC 1.6

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<sup>a</sup>Denotes galaxy for which the SINGS LL data cubes will be available in SINGS data release 5 (DR 5). SINGS LL data cubes are currently available for all other galaxies.

Table 2. Literature Data for Program Stars

Star	V	b–y	m <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub>	ref	T <sub>eff</sub>	log g	v <sub>turb</sub>	[Fe/H]	ref
HD 97	9.7	0.51	0.15	0.35	2	...	...	...	–1.50	2
						5015	...	...	–1.50	10
HD 2665	7.7	0.54	0.09	0.34	2	...	...	...	–2.30	2
						5000	2.50	2.4	–1.99	5
						5120	3.00	2.0	–1.69	7
						4980	...	...	–2.05	10
HD 4306	9.0	0.52	0.05	0.35	20, 2	...	...	...	–2.70	2
						5000	1.75	2.0	–2.70	13
						5000	1.50	1.8	–2.65	14
						4950	2.10	2.0	–2.92	8
						5000	2.25	2.0	–2.83	18
						...	...	...	–2.80	21
HD 5426	9.6	0.50	0.08	0.34	2	...	...	...	–2.45	10
						4930	...	...	–2.45	10
HD 5426	9.6	0.50	0.08	0.34	2	...	...	...	–2.30	2
						...	...	...	–2.30	2
						...	...	...	–2.30	2
						...	...	...	–2.30	2
						...	...	...	–2.30	2
HD 6755	7.7	0.49	0.12	0.28	20, 2	...	...	...	–1.70	2
						5200	2.50	2.4	–1.56	5
						5260	3.00	2.7	–1.67	7
						...	...	...	–1.58	21
						5200	...	...	–1.80	10
HD 6755	7.7	0.49	0.12	0.28	20, 2	4600	...	...	–2.75	10
						...	...	...	–2.75	10
HD 94028	8.2	0.34	0.08	0.25	20	5795	4.00	...	–1.70	22

Table 2—Continued

Star	V	b−y	m <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub>	ref	T <sub>eff</sub>	log g	v <sub>turb</sub>	[Fe/H]	ref
HD 97916	9.2	0.29	0.10	0.41	20	5860	...	...	−1.70	4
						5910	3.80	...	−1.76	15
						5800	...	...	−1.67	17
						5902	...	...	−1.50	11
						5900	...	...	−1.57	3
						...	...	...	−1.32	21
						6125	4.00	...	−1.10	22
						6160	...	...	−1.39	3
						6240	3.70	...	−1.28	15
						5950	...	...	−1.50	17
6204	...	...	−1.36	11						
This is a cut-in head										
+26°2606	9.7	0.34	0.05	0.28	20,11	5980	...	...	< −2.20	19
						5950	...	...	−2.89	24
+26°3578	9.4	0.31	0.05	0.37	20,11	5830	...	...	−2.60	4
						5800	...	...	−2.62	17
						6177	...	...	−2.51	11
						6000	3.25	...	−2.20	22
						6140	3.50	...	−2.57	15

Table 2—Continued

Star	V	b–y	m <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub>	ref	T <sub>eff</sub>	log g	v <sub>turb</sub>	[Fe/H]	ref
+30°2611	9.2	0.82	0.33	0.55	2	...	...	...	–1.70	2
						4400	1.80	...	–1.70	12
						4400	0.90	1.7	–1.20	14
						4260	...	...	–1.55	10
+37°1458	8.9	0.44	0.07	0.22	20,11	5296	...	...	–2.39	11
						5420	...	...	–2.43	3
+58°1218	10.0	0.51	0.03	0.36	2	...	...	...	–2.80	2
						5000	1.10	2.2	–2.71	14
						5000	2.20	1.8	–2.46	5
						4980	...	...	–2.55	10
+72°0094	10.2	0.31	0.09	0.26	12	6160	...	...	–1.80	19
I’m a side head:										
G5–36	10.8	0.40	0.07	0.28	20	...	...	...	–1.19	21
G18–54	10.7	0.37	0.08	0.28	20	...	...	...	–1.34	21
G20–08	9.9	0.36	0.05	0.25	20,11	5849	...	...	–2.59	11
						...	...	...	–2.03	21
G20–15	10.6	0.45	0.03	0.27	20,11	5657	...	...	–2.00	11
						6020	...	...	–1.56	3
						...	...	...	–1.58	21
G21–22	10.7	0.38	0.07	0.27	20,11	...	...	...	–1.23	21
G24–03	10.5	0.36	0.06	0.27	20,11	5866	...	...	–1.78	11

Table 2—Continued

Star	V	b–y	m <sub>1</sub>	c <sub>1</sub>	ref	T <sub>eff</sub>	log g	v <sub>turb</sub>	[Fe/H]	ref
						...	...	...	–1.70	21
G30–52	8.6	0.50	0.25	0.27	11	4757	...	...	–2.12	11
						4880	...	...	–2.14	3
G33–09	10.6	0.41	0.10	0.28	20	5575	...	...	–1.48	11
G66–22	10.5	0.46	0.16	0.28	11	5060	...	...	–1.77	3
						...	...	...	–1.04	21
G90–03	10.4	0.37	0.04	0.29	20	...	...	...	–2.01	21
LP 608–62 <sup>a</sup>	10.5	0.30	0.07	0.35	11	6250	...	...	–2.70	4

<sup>a</sup>Star LP 608–62 is also known as BD+1°2341p. We will make this footnote extra long so that it extends over two lines.

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