



相對論的平行平板流

相對論的輻射輸送

エディントン因子の振る舞い

Relativistic Radiative Transfer

Relativistic Formal Solution

Plane-Parallel Moving Atmosphere

surface

v

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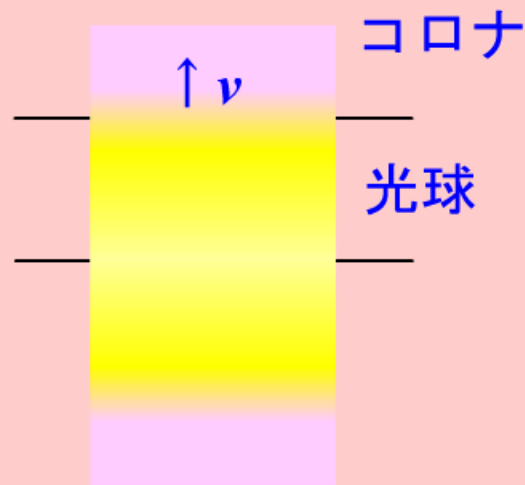
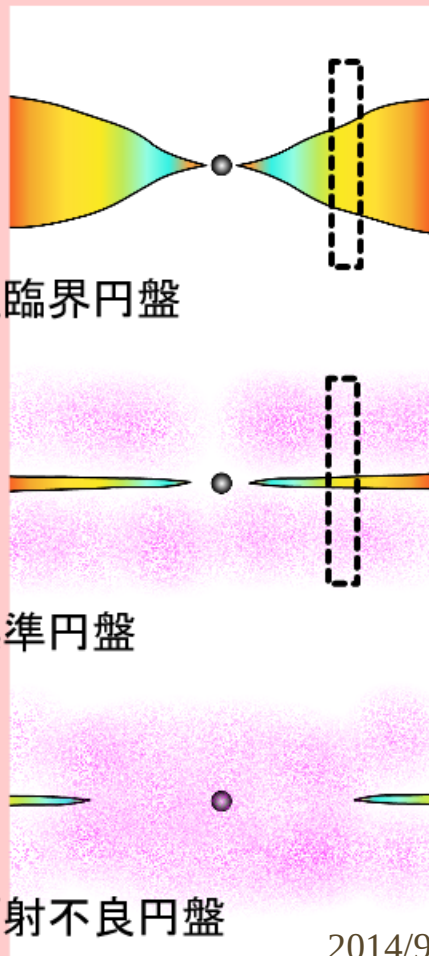
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- 2 相対論的輻射輸送の形式解
- 3 相対論的平行平板流における相対論的輻射輸送
- 4 平行平板流の速度場も同時に求める: 二重逐次近似
- 5 今後の課題



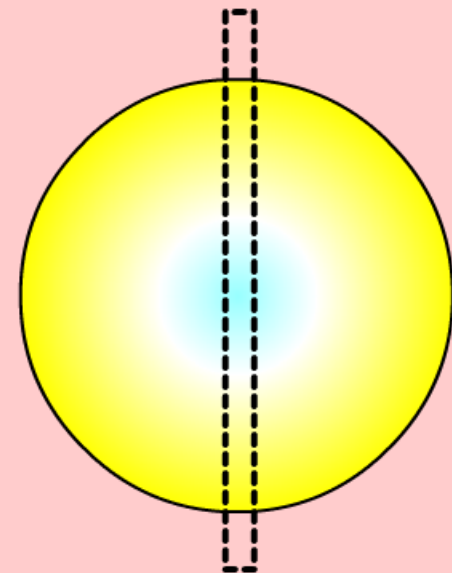


相対論的輻射流



円盤内（輻射球内）の
輻射圧駆動プラズマ流を
鉛直方向（半径方向）に
輻射輸送を考慮して解く。

表面が動いているとして
正しい境界条件を用いる。



ガンマ線バースト

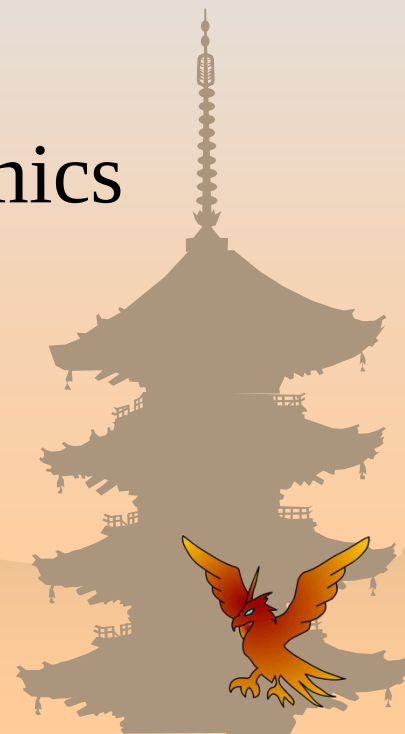


相対論的輻射輸送

1 相対論的輻射輸送方程式と モーメント定式化

Relativistic Radiation Hydrodynamics

1 Moment Formalism of Relativistic Radiation Hydrodynamics





相対論的輻射流体力学の定式化

Thomas, L.H. 1930, Quart. J. Math 1, 239

Hazlehurst, J., Sargent, W.L.W. 1959, ApJ 130, 276

Lindquist, R.W. 1966, Annals Phys. 37, 487

Castor, J.I. 1972, ApJ 178, 779

Anderson, J.L., Spiegel, E.A. 1972, ApJ 171, 127

Hsieh, S.-H., Spiegel, E.A. 1976, ApJ 207, 244

Thorne, K.S. 1981, MNRAS 194, 439

Udey, N., Israel, W. 1982, MNRAS 199, 1137

Mihalas, D., Klein, R.I. 1982, J.Comp.Phys. 46, 97

Mihalas, D., Mihalas, B.W. 1984, Foundations of Radiation Hydrodynamics (Oxford University Press)

Park, M.-G. 1993, A&A 274, 642

Mihalas, D., Auer, L.H. 2001, JQSRT 71, 61

一般相対論的輻射流体力学の方程式系が成分で書き下されたのはごく最近

Park, M.-G. 2006, MNRAS 367, 1739

Takahashi, R. 2007, MNRAS 382, 1041





Closure 問題

Usual closure relation for radiation

In the comoving frame

Eddington approximation

$$P_{\text{co}}^{ik} = \frac{\delta^{ik}}{3} E_{\text{co}}$$

Diffusion approximation

$$F_{\text{co}}^i = -\frac{c}{\kappa_R \rho} \frac{\partial P_{\text{co}}^{ik}}{\partial x^k} = -\frac{c}{3\kappa_R \rho} \frac{\partial E_{\text{co}}}{\partial x^i}$$

Flux-limited diffusion

$$F_{\text{co}}^i = -\lambda \frac{c}{\kappa_R \rho} \frac{\partial E_{\text{co}}}{\partial x^i}$$

- エディントン因子

Fukue 2005

- 拡散近似

Castor 1972

Ruggles, Bath 1979

Flammang 1982

Tullola+ 1986

Paczynski 1990

Nobili+ 1993, 1994

- シミュレーション

Eggum+ 1985, 1988

Kley 1989

Okuda+ 1997

Kley, Lin 1999

Okuda 2002

Okuda+ 2005

Ohsuga+ 2005

Ohsuga 2006





Closure 問題

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• エディントン因子

$v=c/\sqrt{3}$ で病的な特異性が出現
相対論的な領域では、
共動系でも等方的でなくなる

NOBINT 1993, 1994

• シミュレーション

非因果的
静止大気以外での適用は危険

Ohgura 2000





$v=c/\sqrt{3}$ で特異性が出現

$$cJ \frac{du}{d\tau} = -\frac{\gamma}{c} \frac{F(1+4u^2) - 4cP\gamma u}{1-2u^2},$$

or

$$c^2 J \gamma^2 \frac{d\beta}{d\tau} = -\frac{F(1+3\beta^2) - 4cP\beta}{\underline{1-3\beta^2}},$$

$$u^2=1/2$$

or

$$\beta^2=1/3$$

で分母=0 !

平行平板(1次元定常輻射流)で、 τ は表面からの光学的厚み

$u=\gamma\beta=\gamma v/c$: 流れの4元速度、 $\beta=v/c$

F : 輻射流束、 P : 輻射ストレス、 J : 質量流束

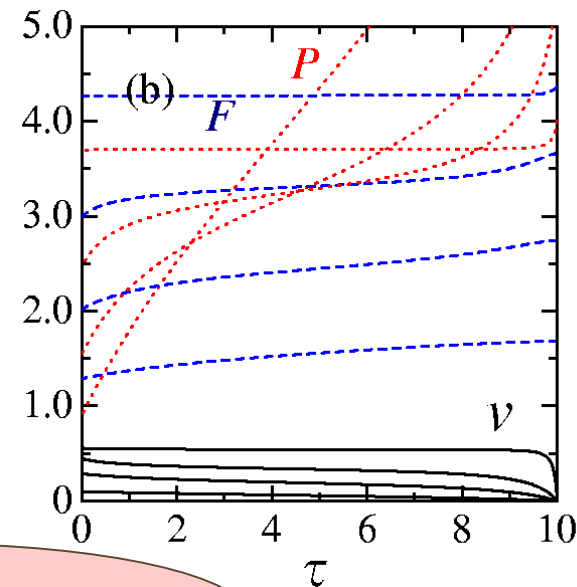
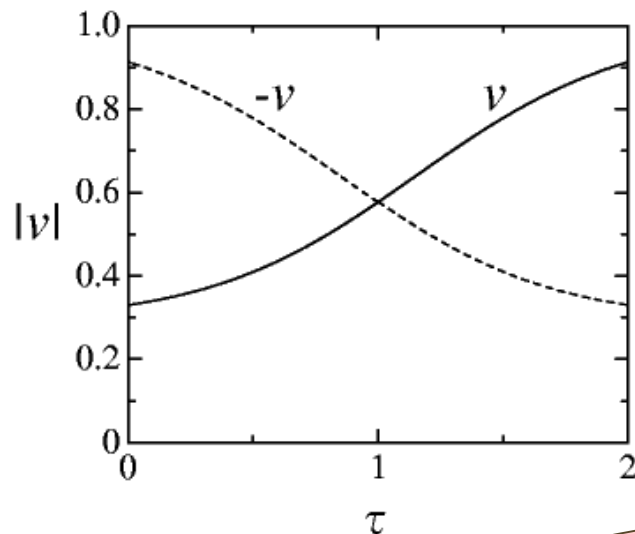




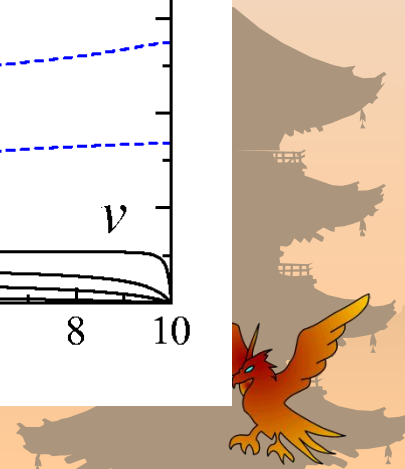
従来の定式化の下では

- ❁ 特異性を通過する遷音速解はあるが、輻射抵抗で減速する解で境界条件も満たさず、不適

- ❁ 加速する解で、かつ表面境界条件を満たすのは、特異性を通過しない亜音速解だけだった



光速まで加速できない！





2. RRHD Closure Relation 2

What is a closure relation
in subrelativistic to relativistic regimes

* Velocity - dependent

variable Eddington factor

$$P_{\text{co}} = f(\beta) E_{\text{co}}$$

• plane - parallel

$$f(\beta) = \frac{1+2\beta}{3}; \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

Fukue 2006

• spherical

$$f(\tau, \beta) = \frac{1 + \tau / [\gamma(1 + \beta)]}{1 + 3\tau / [\gamma(1 + \beta)]}$$

Akizuki, Fukue 2007

* Numerical simulation

$$f(\tau, \beta)$$

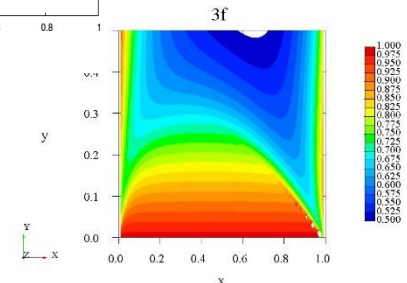
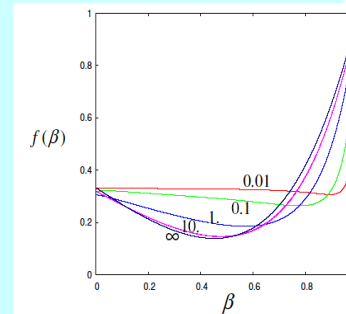
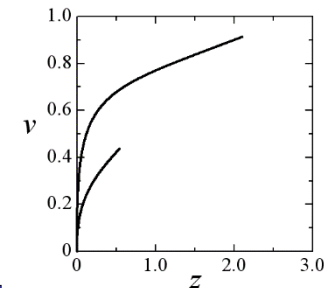
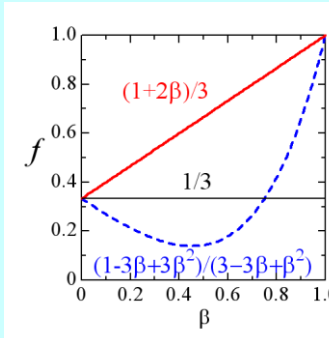
Koizumi, Umemura 2007

* Velocity - gradient - dependent

variable Eddington factor

$$f(\tau, \beta, d\beta/d\tau)$$

Fukue 2007





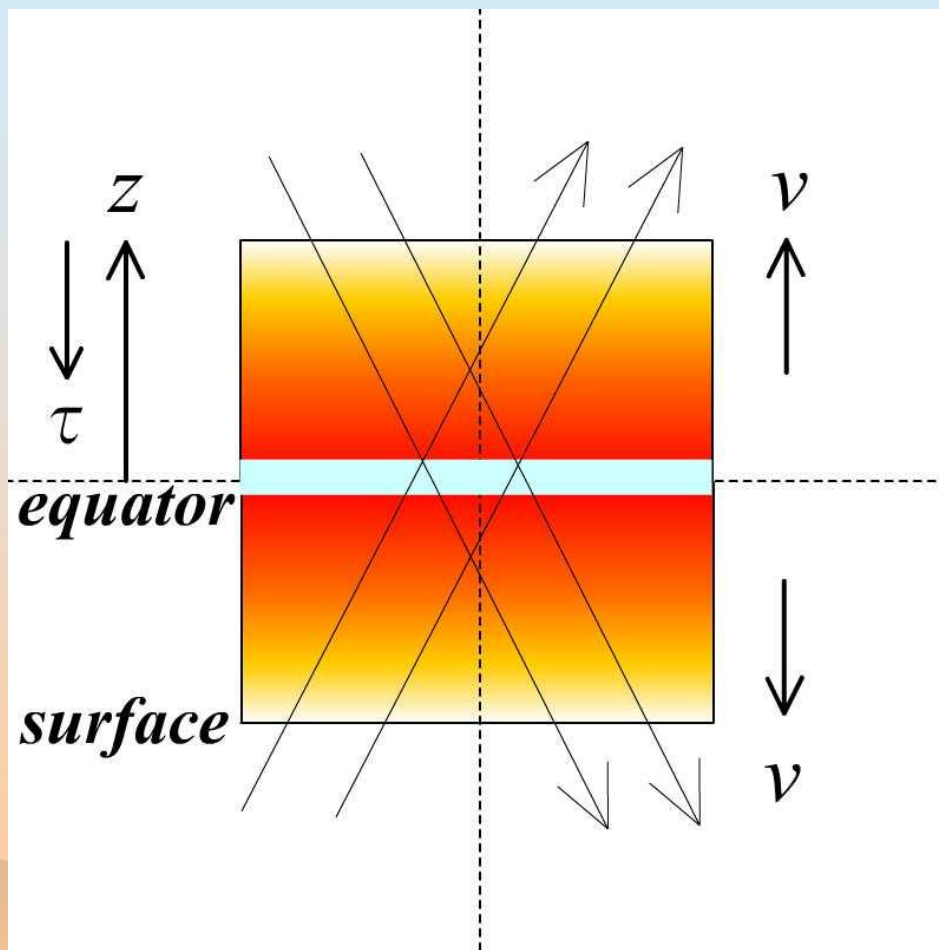
2 相対論的輻射輸送方程式の 形式解

**Relativistic Formal Solutions of
Relativistic Radiative Transfer Equation in
Relativistic Plane-Parallel Flows**





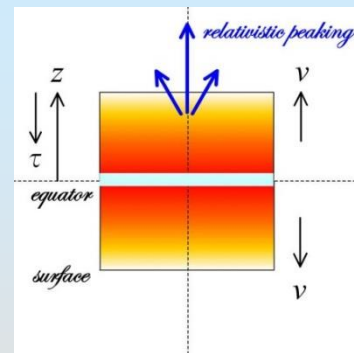
相對論的平行平板流





相对論的輻射輸送方程式

- ❁ 定常、一次元平行平板流
- ❁ 等方散乱



$$\mu \frac{dI}{dz} = \rho_0 \frac{1}{\gamma^3 (1 - \beta\mu)^3} \left[\frac{j_0}{4\pi} - (\kappa_0 + \sigma_0) I_0 + \sigma_0 J_0 \right],$$

混合系

- ❁ 变换

$$I_0 = \gamma^4 (1 - \beta\mu)^4 I, \quad (2)$$

$$\nu_0 = \gamma (1 - \beta\mu) \nu, \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_0 = \frac{\mu - \beta}{1 - \beta\mu}, \quad (4)$$

$$J_0 = \gamma^2 (J - 2\beta H + \beta^2 K), \quad (5)$$

$$H_0 = \gamma^2 [(1 + \beta^2) H - \beta (J + K)], \quad (6)$$

$$K_0 = \gamma^2 (\beta^2 J - 2\beta H + K). \quad (7)$$

In addition, the Eddington factor f is defined as

$$2014/9/14 \quad f \equiv \frac{K_0}{J_0}. \quad (8)$$





相對論的輻射輸送方程式

❁ “光学的厚み”（ここでは無次元座標、注意）

$$d\tau = -(\kappa_0 + \sigma_0) \rho_0 dz, \quad (9)$$

$$\mu \frac{dI}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{\gamma^3 (1 - \beta\mu)^3} \left[\gamma^4 (1 - \beta\mu)^4 I - S_0 \right]. \quad (10)$$

Here,

$$S_0 = \frac{j_0}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\kappa_0 + \sigma_0} + \frac{\sigma_0}{\kappa_0 + \sigma_0} J_0 \quad (11)$$

$$S_0 = \varepsilon_0 B_0 + (1 - \varepsilon_0) J_0, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\varepsilon_0 \equiv \frac{\kappa_0}{\kappa_0 + \sigma_0} \quad (13)$$

2014/9/14





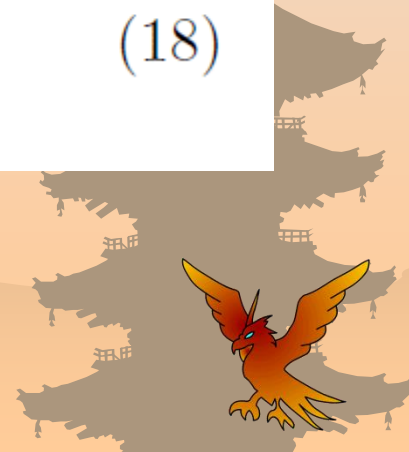
相対論的形式解

❁ 非相対論と同様に形式的に積分

$$\frac{dI}{d\tau} - \frac{\gamma(1 - \beta\mu)}{\mu} I = -\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{1}{\gamma^3 (1 - \beta\mu)^3} S_0. \quad (16)$$

$$X \equiv \exp \left(-\frac{1}{\mu} \int^\tau \gamma dt + \int^\tau \gamma \beta dt \right), \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} (XI) = -\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{X}{\gamma^3 (1 - \beta\mu)^3} S_0, \quad (18)$$





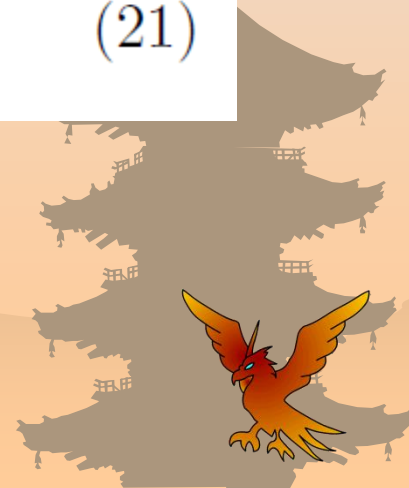
相対論的形式解

❁ 非相対論と同様に形式的に積分

$$e^{-G(t)/\mu+U(t)} I|^\tau = - \int^\tau \frac{e^{-G(t)/\mu+U(t)}}{\mu\gamma^3(1-\beta\mu)^3} S_0 dt, \quad (19)$$

$$|G(t) \equiv \int^t \gamma(t') dt', \quad (20)$$

$$U(t) \equiv \int^t \gamma(t') \beta(t') dt'. \quad (21)$$





相对论的形式解



Integrating from τ_b to τ , we formally have the upward intensity $I^+(\tau, \mu > 0)$ as

$$I^+(\tau, \mu) = e^{-\frac{G(\tau_b) - G(\tau)}{\mu} + U(\tau_b) - U(\tau)} I^+(\tau_b, \mu) + \int_{\tau}^{\tau_b} \frac{e^{-\frac{G(t) - G(\tau)}{\mu} + U(t) - U(\tau)}}{\mu \gamma^3 (1 - \beta \mu)^3} S_0 dt, \quad (22)$$

whereas integrating from 0 to τ , we have the downward intensity $I^-(\tau, \mu < 0)$ as

$$I^-(\tau, \mu) = \int_0^{\tau} \frac{e^{-\frac{G(\tau) - G(t)}{(-\mu)} - [U(\tau) - U(t)]}}{(-\mu) \gamma^3 [1 + \beta(-\mu)]^3} S_0 dt. \quad (23)$$





3 相対論的平行平板流における 相対論的輻射輸送とエディントン因 子の振る舞い

**Relativistic Radiative Transfer in
Relativistic Plane-Parallel Flows and
Behavior of the Eddington Factor**

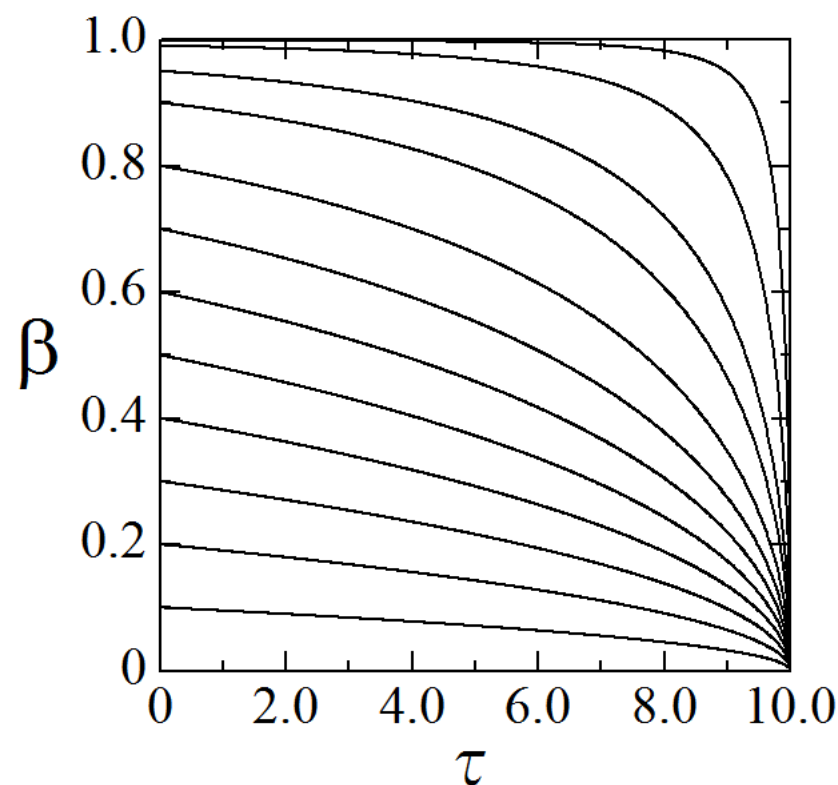
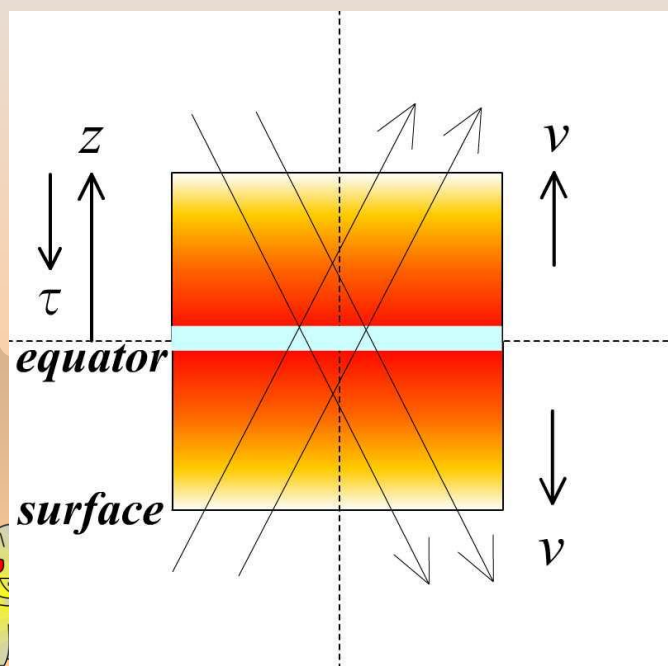




相對論的輻射輸送方程式

速度場

$$\gamma = (\gamma_s - 1) \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{\tau_b} \right) + 1,$$





散乱のみ (RE)

✿ 散乱のみ (RE)

$$S_0 = J_0, \quad (24)$$

As boundary conditions for the RE case, we set

$$I^-(0, \mu < 0) = 0 \quad (25)$$

at the flow top of $\tau = 0$ (no irradiation), which was already used in equation (23), and

$$I^+(\tau_b, \mu) = I^* + I^-(\tau_b, -\mu) \quad (26)$$

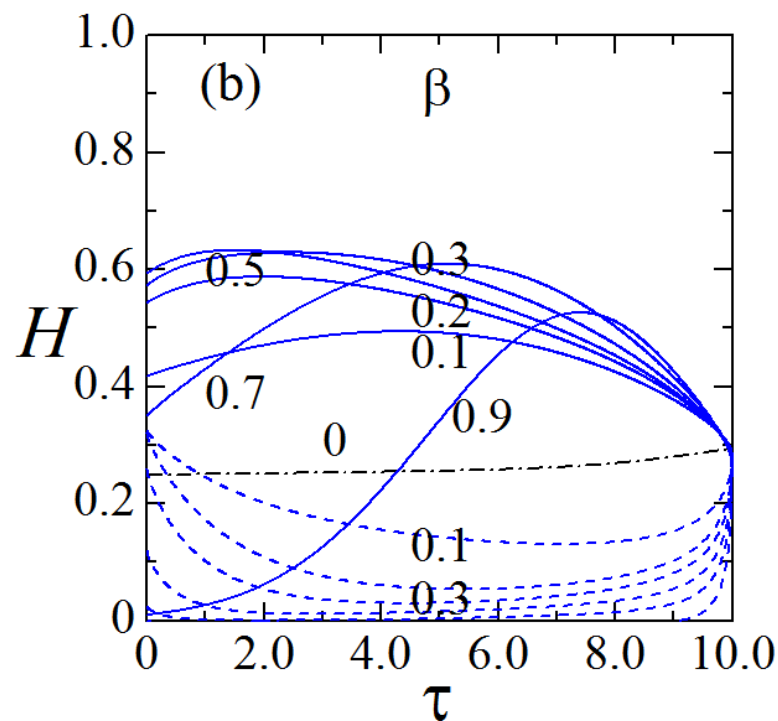
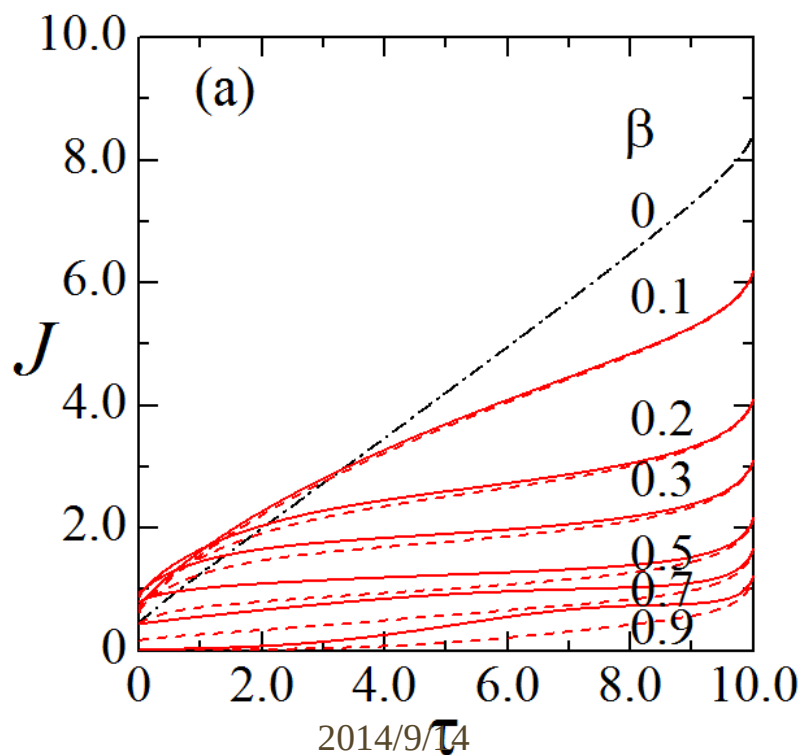
at the flow base of τ_b , where I^* is the uniform incident intensity at the flow base.





散乱のみ (RE)

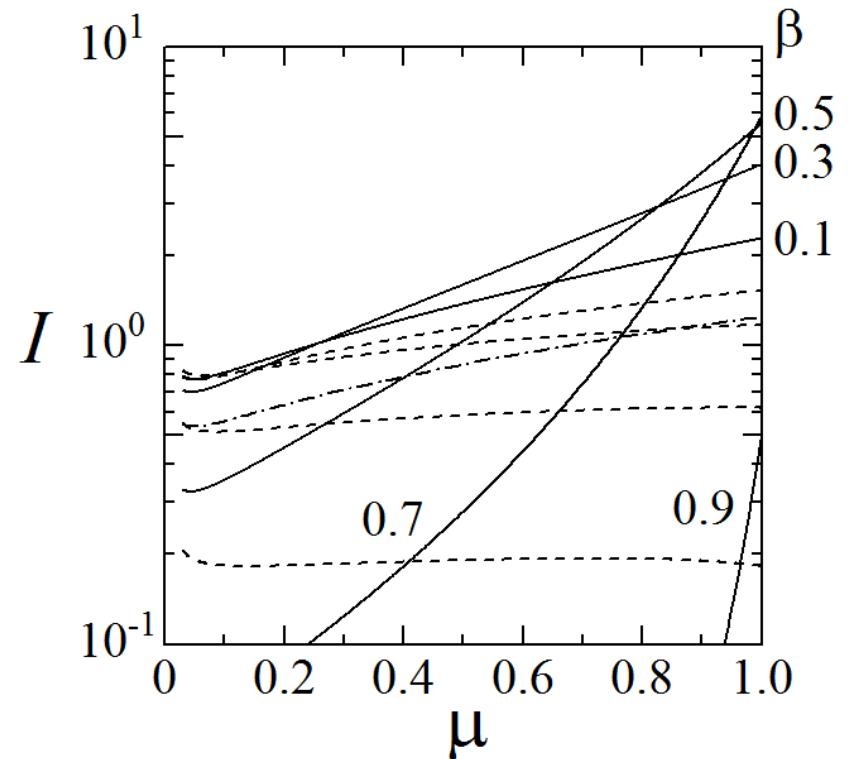
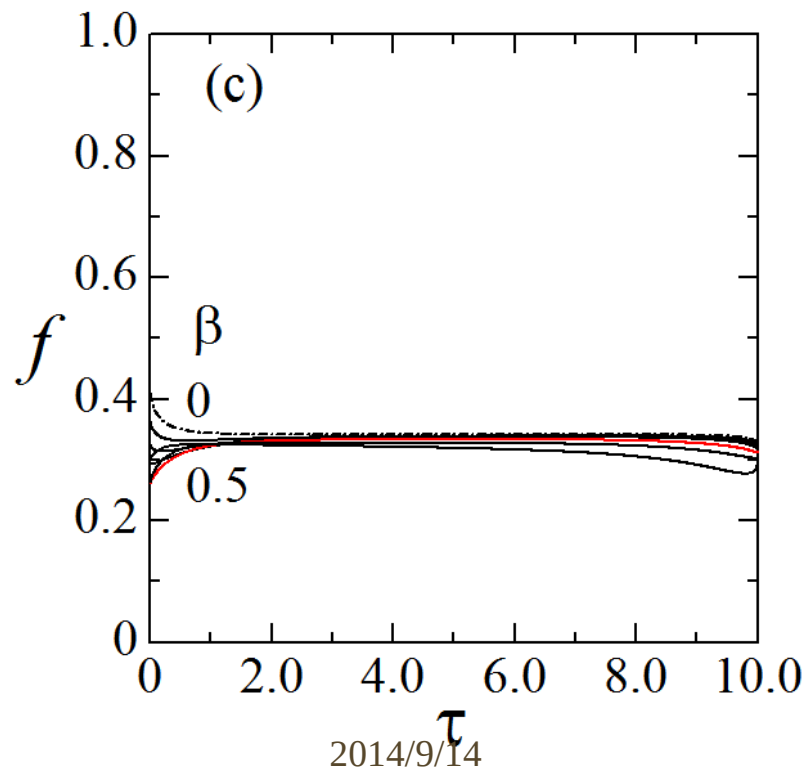
❁ モーメント量 (波線: 共動系、実線: 静止系)





散乱のみ(RE)

✿ エディントン因子と表面輝度





散乱なし(LTE)

❁ 散乱なし(LTE)

$$S_0 = B_0 = B_0(0) + b_0\tau, \quad (28)$$

As boundary conditions for the LTE case, we set $I^-(0, \mu < 0) = 0$ at the flow top of $\tau = 0$ (no irradiation), which was already used in equation (23), and

$$I^+(\tau_b, \mu) = I^-(\tau_b, -\mu) \quad (29)$$

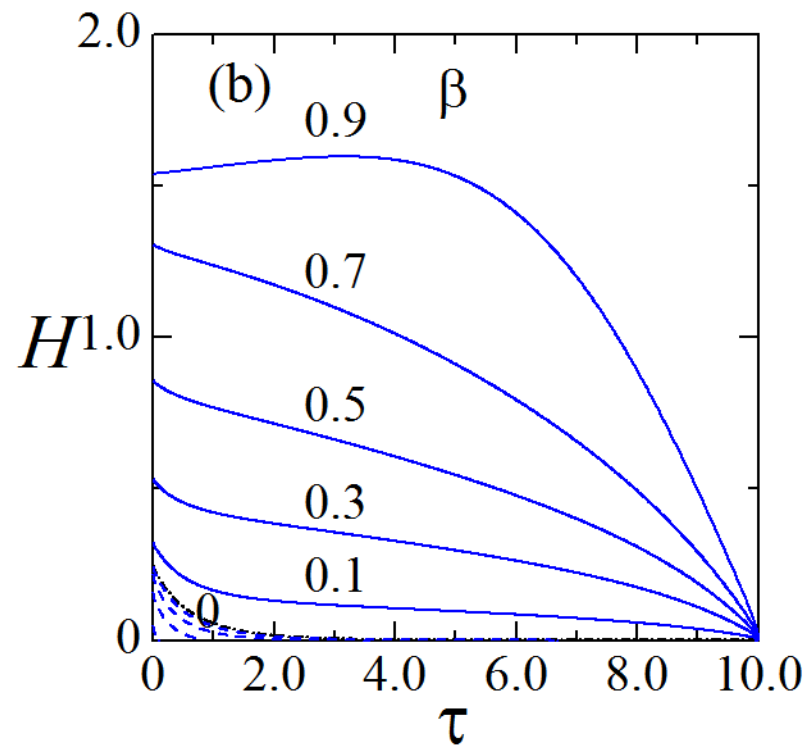
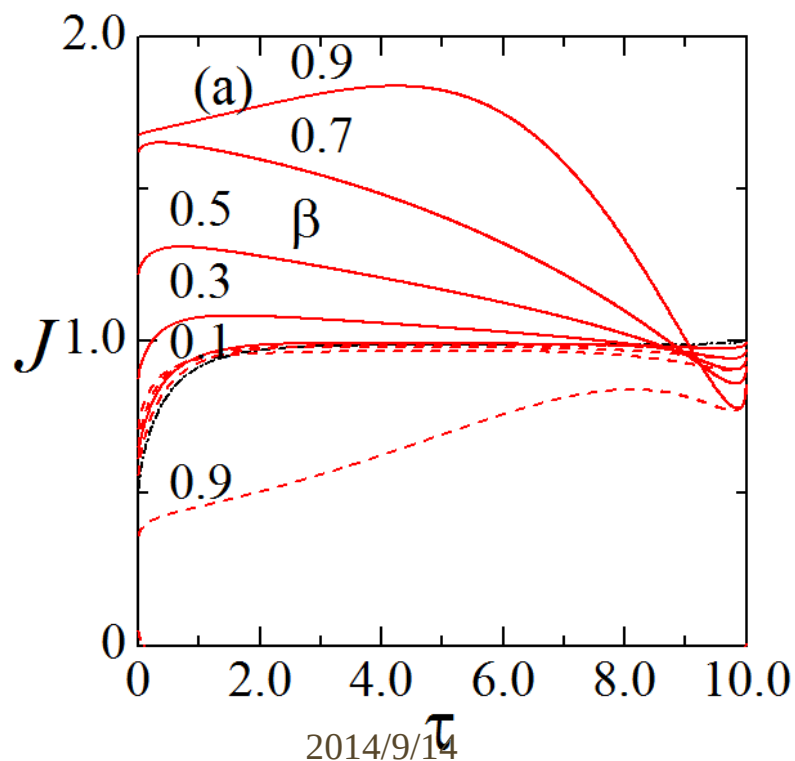
at the flow base of τ_b ; we set no incident intensity at the flow base.





散乱なし(LTE)

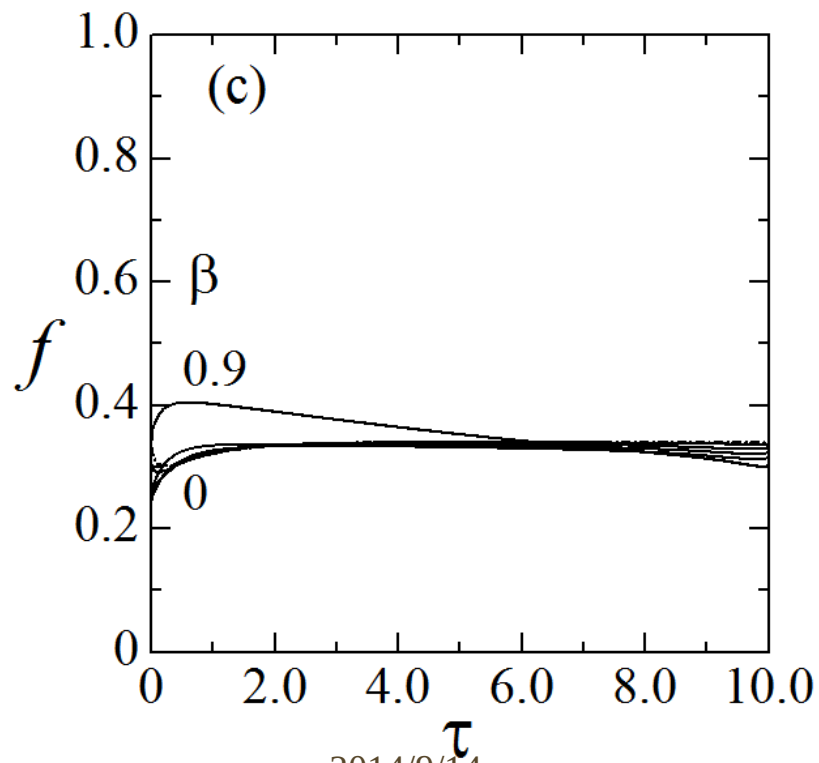
❁ モーメント量 (波線: 共動系、実線: 静止系)



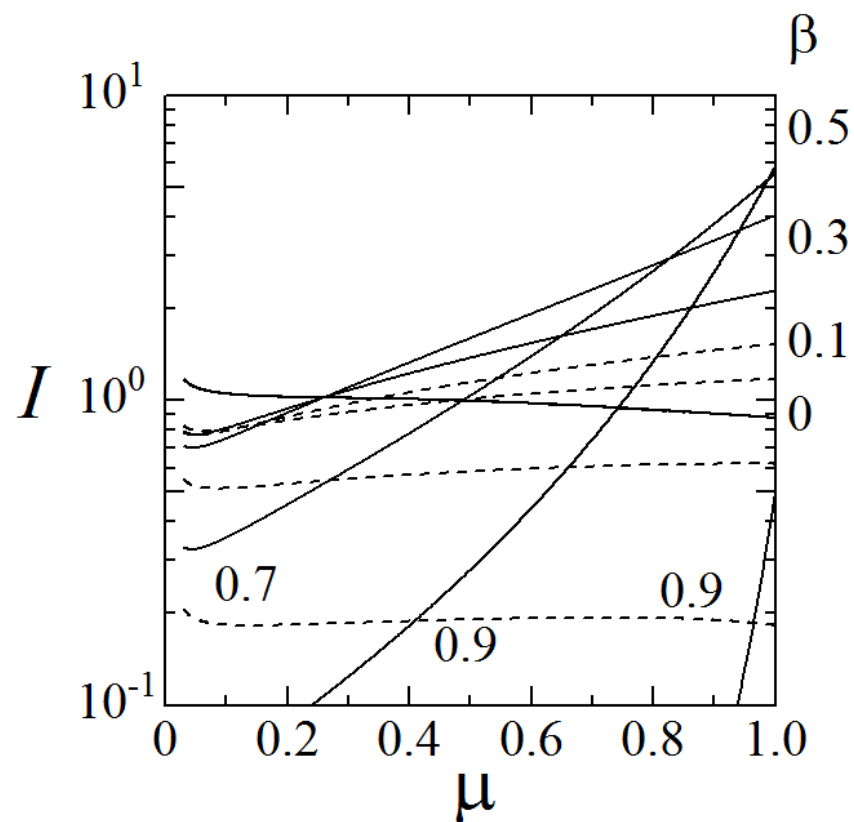


散乱なし(LTE)

✿ エディントン因子と表面輝度



2014/9/14

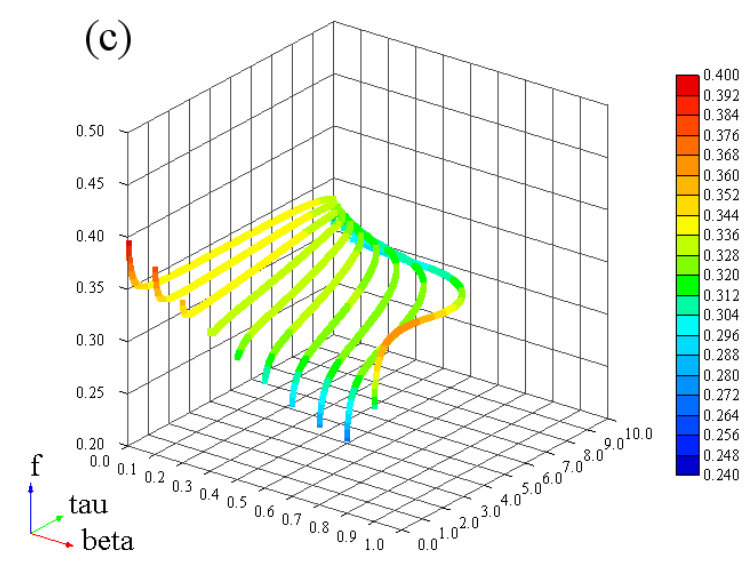
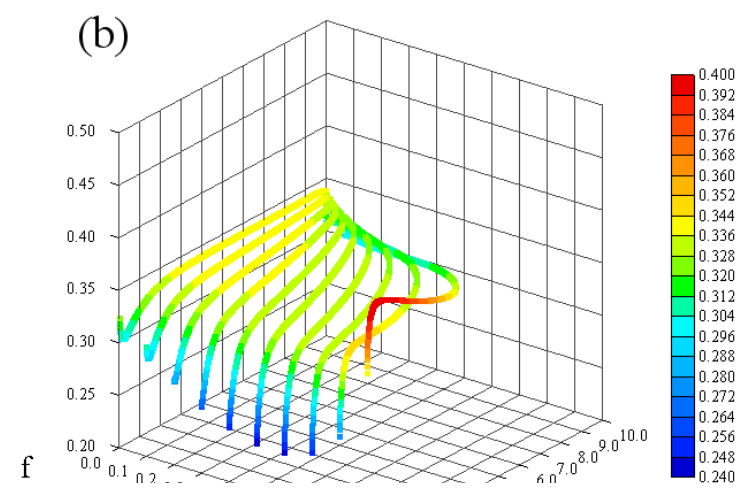
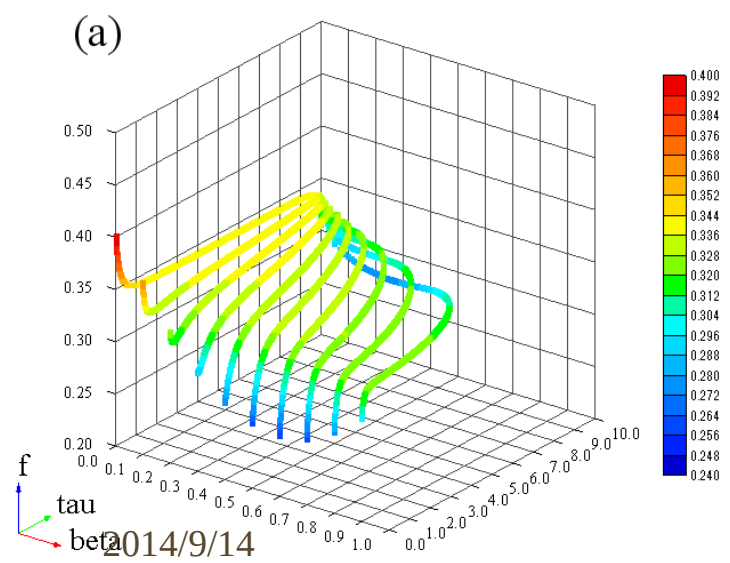




エディントン因子の振る舞い

✿ $f(\beta, \tau)$

- RE
- LTE ($b=0$)
- LTE ($b=1.5$)





エディントン因子の評価

✿ 光学的に薄い極限

$$J_0 = \gamma^2 (1 - \beta + \beta^2/3) I^*,$$

$$K_0 = \gamma^2 (\beta^2 - \beta + 1/3) I^*.$$

and we have

$$f(\text{thin}) = \frac{K_0}{J_0} = \frac{1 - 3\beta + 3\beta^2}{3 - 3\beta + \beta^2}.$$

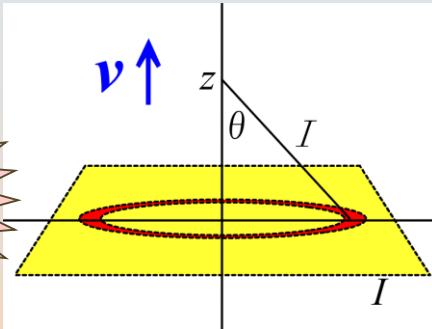




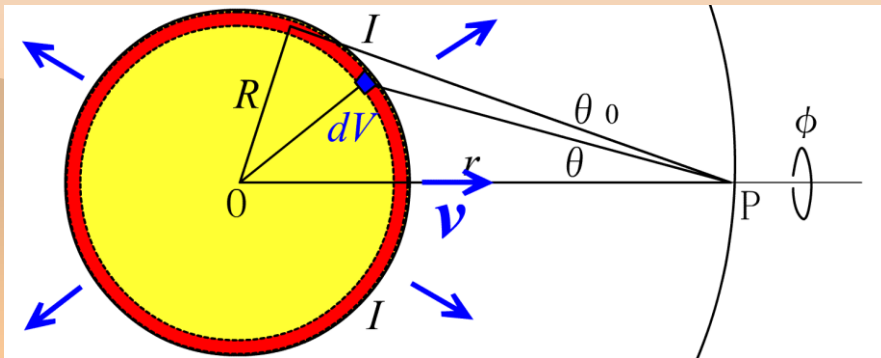
2. RRHD Eddington Factor

Eddington factor in an optically thin regime

plane-parallel



spherical

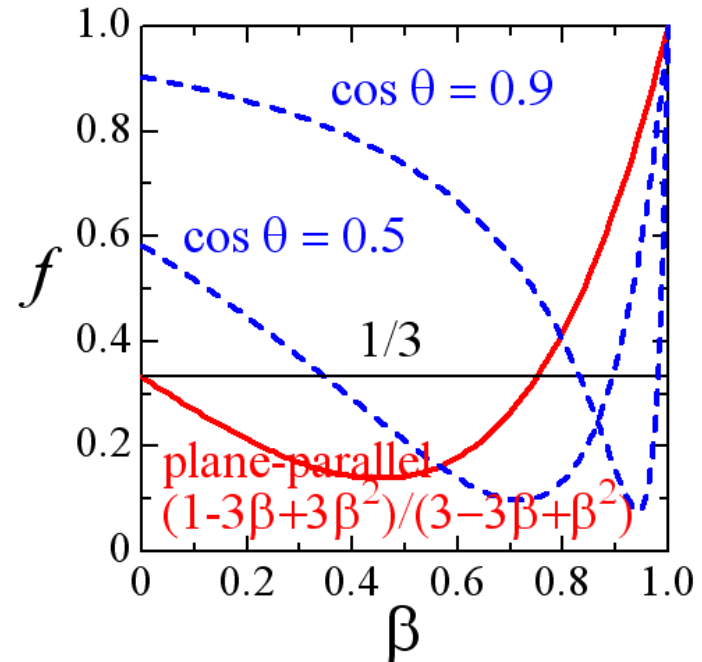


plane - parallel

$$f = \frac{P_0}{E_0}$$

spherical

$$f = \frac{P_0}{E_0}$$





エディントン因子の評価

❁ 非相対論的ケース ($\beta=0$)

$$I^+(\tau, \mu > 0) = S_0 \left(1 - e^{-(\tau_b - \tau)/\mu} \right), \quad (33)$$

$$I^-(\tau, \mu < 0) = S_0 \left(1 - e^{\tau/\mu} \right). \quad (34)$$

Except for the boundaries of $\tau \sim 0$ and $\tau \sim \tau_b$, the exponential terms can be dropped, and the leading terms are S_0 . Thus, the moment quantities become, respectively,

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 I^+ d\mu + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 I^- d\mu = S_0, \quad (35)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 I^+ \mu^2 d\mu + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 I^- \mu^2 d\mu = \frac{1}{3} S_0, \quad (36)$$

and the Eddington factor is shown as $1/3$.

2014/9/14





エディントン因子の評価

- ❁ 相対論的ケース: $(1-\beta\mu)$ が小さくない

$$\begin{aligned} I^+(\tau, \mu) &= \int_{\tau}^{\tau_b} \frac{e^{-\frac{\gamma(1-\beta\mu)}{\mu}(t-\tau)}}{\mu\gamma^3(1-\beta\mu)^3} S_0 dt \\ &= \frac{S_0}{\gamma^4(1-\beta\mu)^4} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma(1-\beta\mu)}{\mu}(\tau_b - \tau)} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I^-(\tau, \mu) &= \int_0^{\tau} \frac{e^{-\frac{\gamma(1-\beta\mu)}{(-\mu)}(\tau-t)}}{(-\mu)\gamma^3[1+\beta(-\mu)]^3} S_0 dt \\ &= \frac{S_0}{\gamma^4(1-\beta\mu)^4} \left[1 - e^{\frac{\gamma(1-\beta\mu)}{\mu}\tau} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$





エディントン因子の評価

❁ 相対論的ケース: $(1 - \beta\mu)$ が小さくない

are $S_0/[\gamma^4(1 - \beta\mu)^4]$. In terms, we have the moments as

$$J = S_0 \gamma^2 \frac{3 + \beta^2}{3},$$

$$H = S_0 \gamma^2 \frac{4\beta}{3},$$

$$K = S_0 \gamma^2 \frac{1}{3}.$$

Then, although the Eddington factor is $K/J = 1/(3 + \beta^2)$, by using (6) and (7), the Eddington factor becomes

$$f = \frac{K_0}{J_0} = \frac{1}{3}.$$





エディントン因子の評価

- ❁ 相対論的ケース: $(1 - \beta\mu)$ が十分に小さい

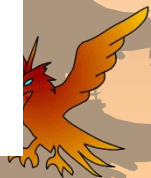
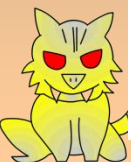
$$I^+ \sim \frac{S_0}{\gamma^3(1 - \beta\mu)^3\mu}(\tau_b - \tau) \quad (\beta \sim \mu \sim 1). \quad (43)$$

In this case, the moment quantities in the inertial frame are roughly estimated as

$$J = S_0\gamma^2\frac{3 + \beta^2}{3}(1 - \Delta\mu) + \frac{S_0}{\gamma^3(1 - \beta)^3}\frac{\Delta\mu}{2}(\tau_b - \tau), \quad (44)$$

$$H = S_0\gamma^2\frac{4\beta}{3}(1 - \Delta\mu) + \frac{S_0}{\gamma^3(1 - \beta)^3}\frac{\Delta\mu}{4}(\tau_b - \tau), \quad (45)$$

$$K = S_0\gamma^2\frac{1}{3}(1 - \Delta\mu) + \frac{S_0}{\gamma^3(1 - \beta)^3}\frac{\Delta\mu}{6}(\tau_b - \tau), \quad (46)$$





エディントン因子の評価

- ❁ 相対論的ケース: $(1 - \beta\mu)$ が十分に小さい

$$f = \frac{K_0}{J_0} = \frac{(1 - \Delta\mu)/3 + A\Delta\mu(1 - 3\beta + 3\beta^2)}{(1 - \Delta\mu) + A\Delta\mu(3 - 3\beta + \beta^2)}, \quad (47)$$

where

$$A \equiv \frac{\tau_b - \tau}{6\gamma(1 - \beta)}. \quad (48)$$

Thus, under this simple model and estimation, in the limit of $\beta \sim 1$, the Eddington factor approaches unity. It is interesting that the same factors with the optically thin limit (32) also appear in this equation (47).





4 平行平板流の速度場と同時に 解く: 二重逐次近似

**Relativistic Radiative Transfer in
Relativistic Plane-Parallel Flows and
Behavior of the Eddington Factor**





輻射輸送方程式(輻射場) 運動方程式(速度場)



$$\mu \frac{dI}{d\tau} = \gamma(1 - \beta\mu)I - \frac{1}{\gamma^3(1 - \beta\mu)^3} J_0,$$
$$c^2 j \frac{d\beta}{d\tau} = -\frac{4\pi H_0}{\gamma^2}.$$

❁ パラメータ

- ❁ Cycle 0 IC:velocity
- ❁ Cycle 1A radiation I
- ❁ Cycle 1B velocity β
- ❁ Cycle 2-L repeat

τ_b (全光学の厚み)

β_s (終端速度)

❁ 固有値

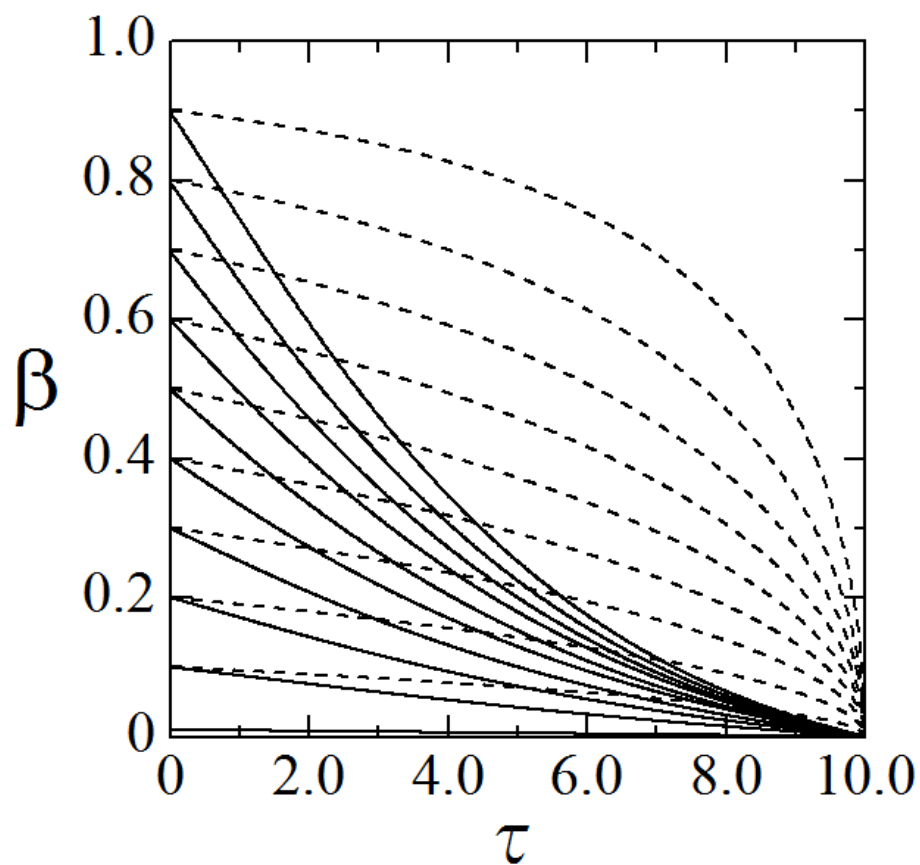
$\dot{J}$ (質量放出率)





結果：速度場

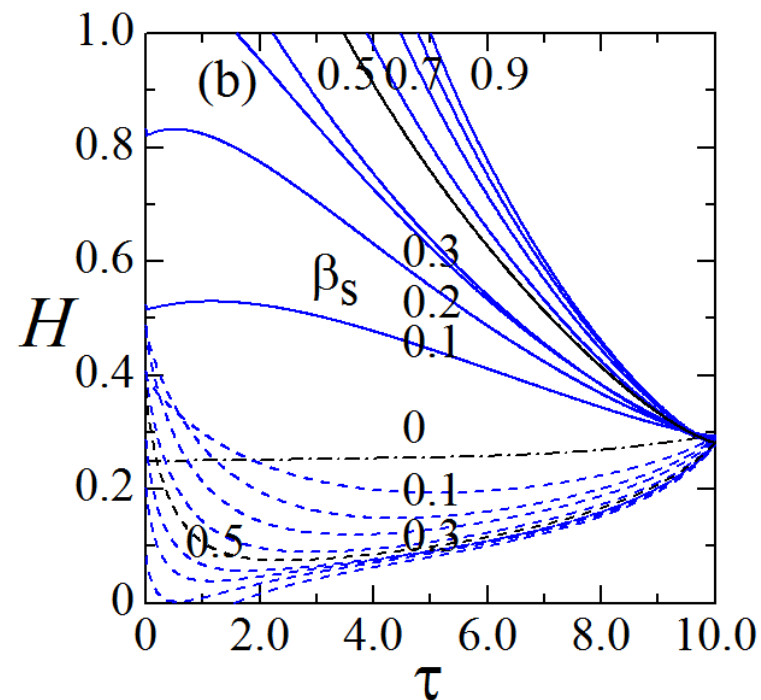
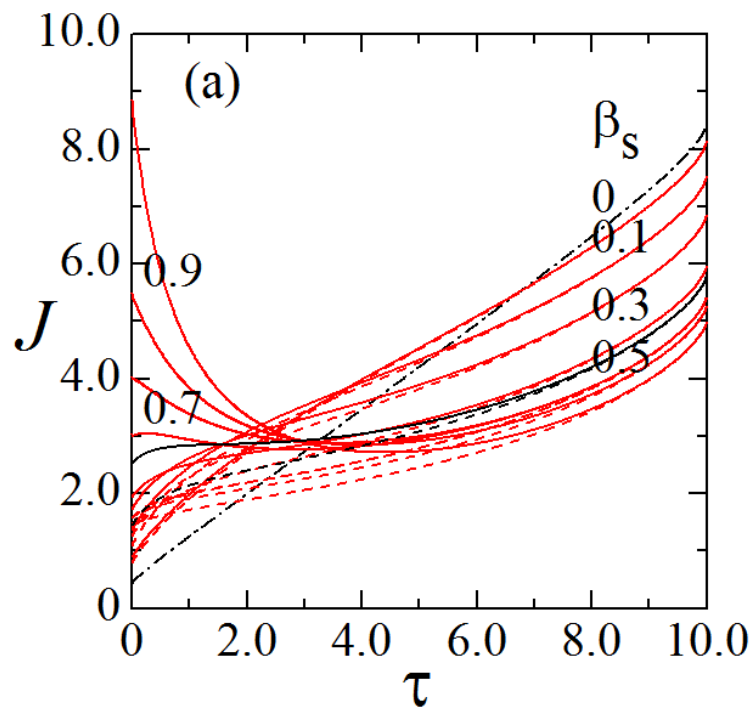
❁ 速度場





散乱のみ (RE)

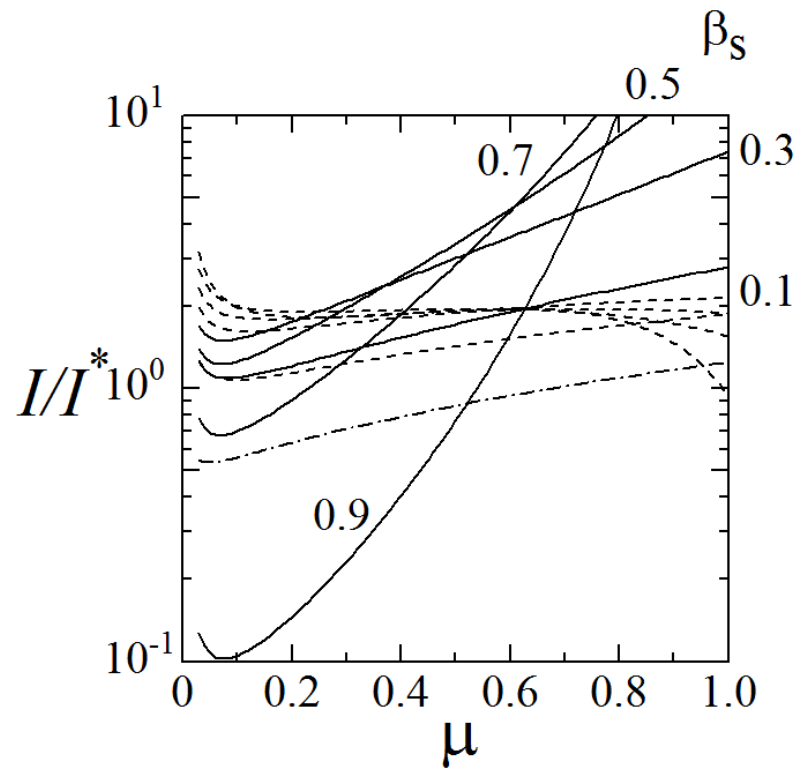
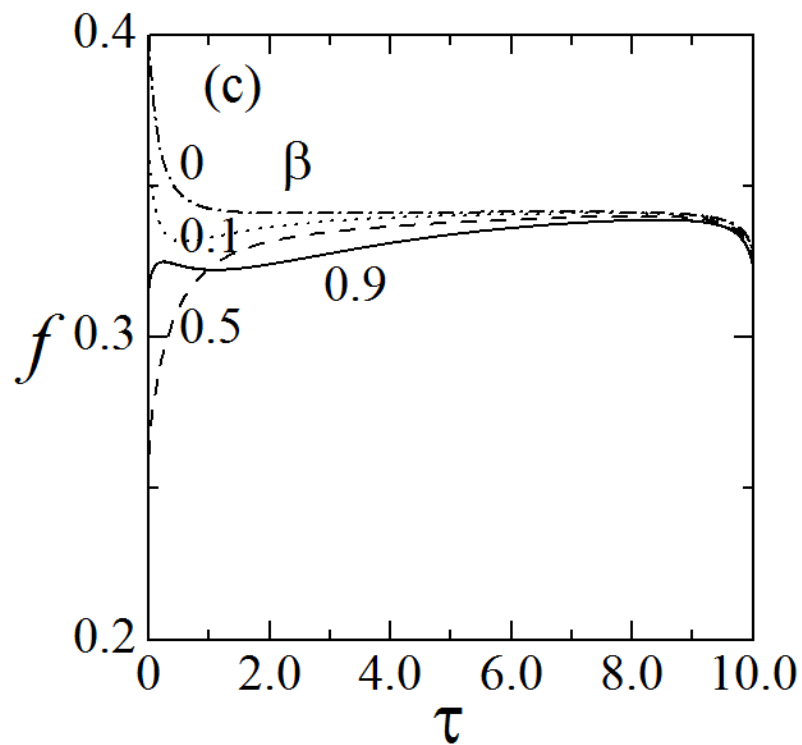
❁ モーメント量 (波線: 共動系、実線: 静止系)





散乱のみ(RE)

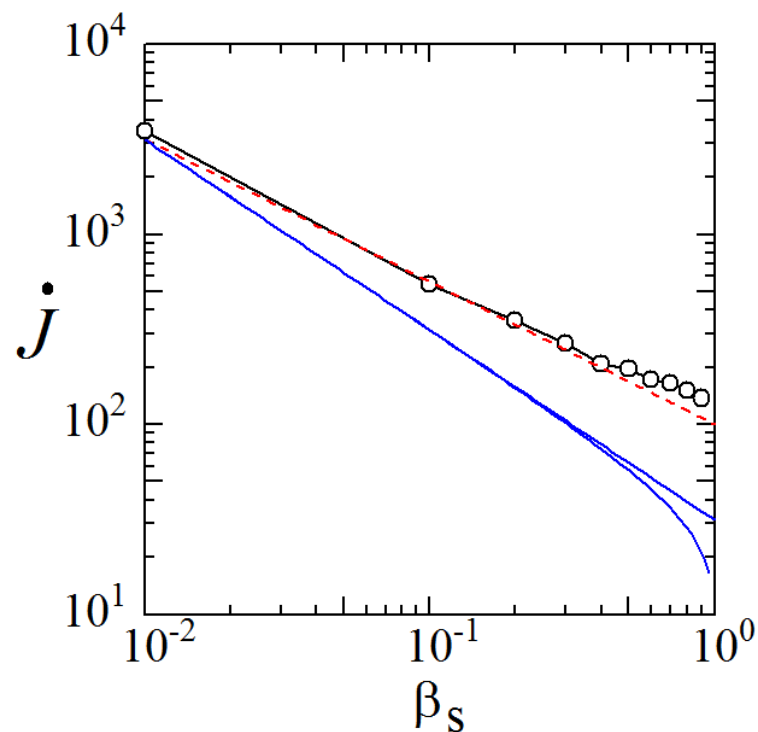
✿ エディントン因子と表面輝度





散乱のみ (RE)

- ❁ 質量放出率 $\dot{J}$
- ❁ $\dot{J} \sim \beta_s^{-3/4}$
- ❁ NR/Rのラフな見積もり



まとめ

2014年から、相対論的平行平板流での相対論的輻射輸送問題を、より本格的に調べた。

相対論的輻射輸送の形式解を得た。

相対論的平行平板流を数値的に解いて、エディントン因子の振る舞いなども求めた。

相対論的運動をしている層雲の輻射輸送を解析的および数値的に解いて、エディントン因子の振る舞いなども求めた。



今後の課題

❁ 精度の問題

- 光学的厚み: 対数メッシュ
- 角度方向: 光行差の問題

❁ 降着円盤風

- 重力場
- ガス圧

❁ 振動数依存性、スペクトル

❁ 球対称の場合

