

The Milky Way Galaxy 銀河系



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The Milky Way Galaxy Exploding from Mount Rainier, Photograph by David Morrow
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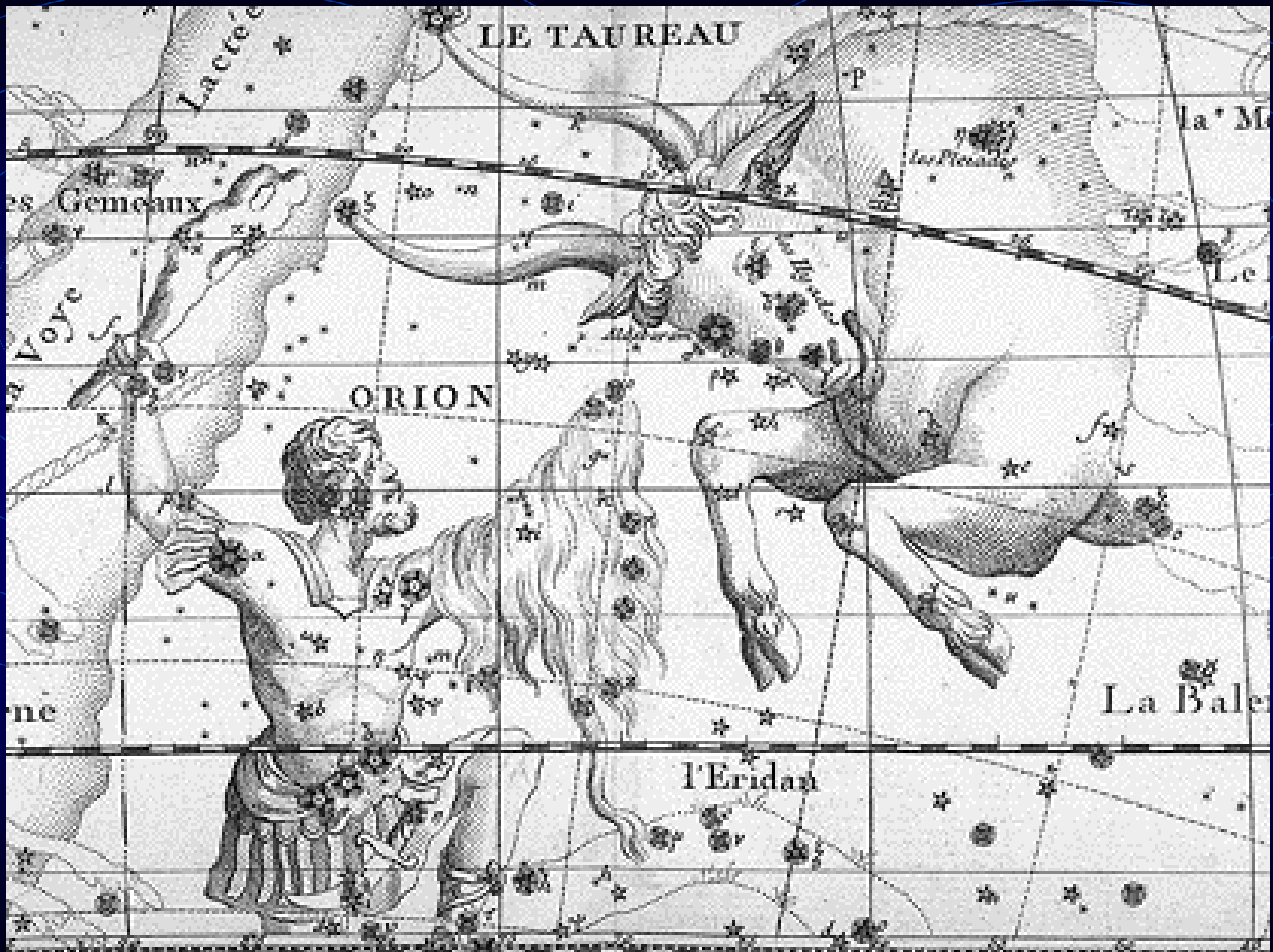
學習目標？

- ❖ 銀河系的大小與形狀
- ❖ 裡面有哪些東西？
- ❖ 如何知道太陽系在銀河系中的位置？
- ❖ 太陽在太空中怎麼運動？
- ❖ 銀河系的螺旋結構是怎麼回事？
- ❖ 銀河系當中存在暗物質的證據何在？
- ❖ 怎麼知道銀河中心存在超大質量黑洞？



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"The Origin of the Milky Way," ~1575 by Jacopo Tintoretto (1518-94)

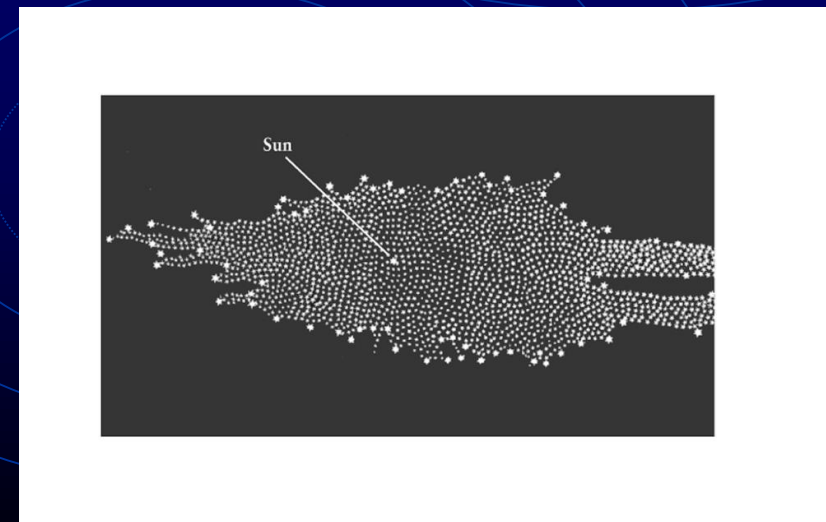
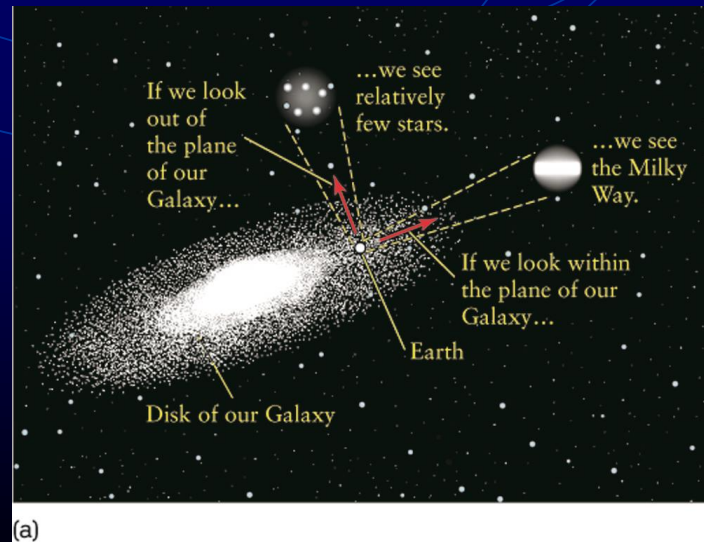


- 1780s William Herschel 統計天空 683 塊區域的恆星數目，希望由此推斷我們在銀河系中的位置

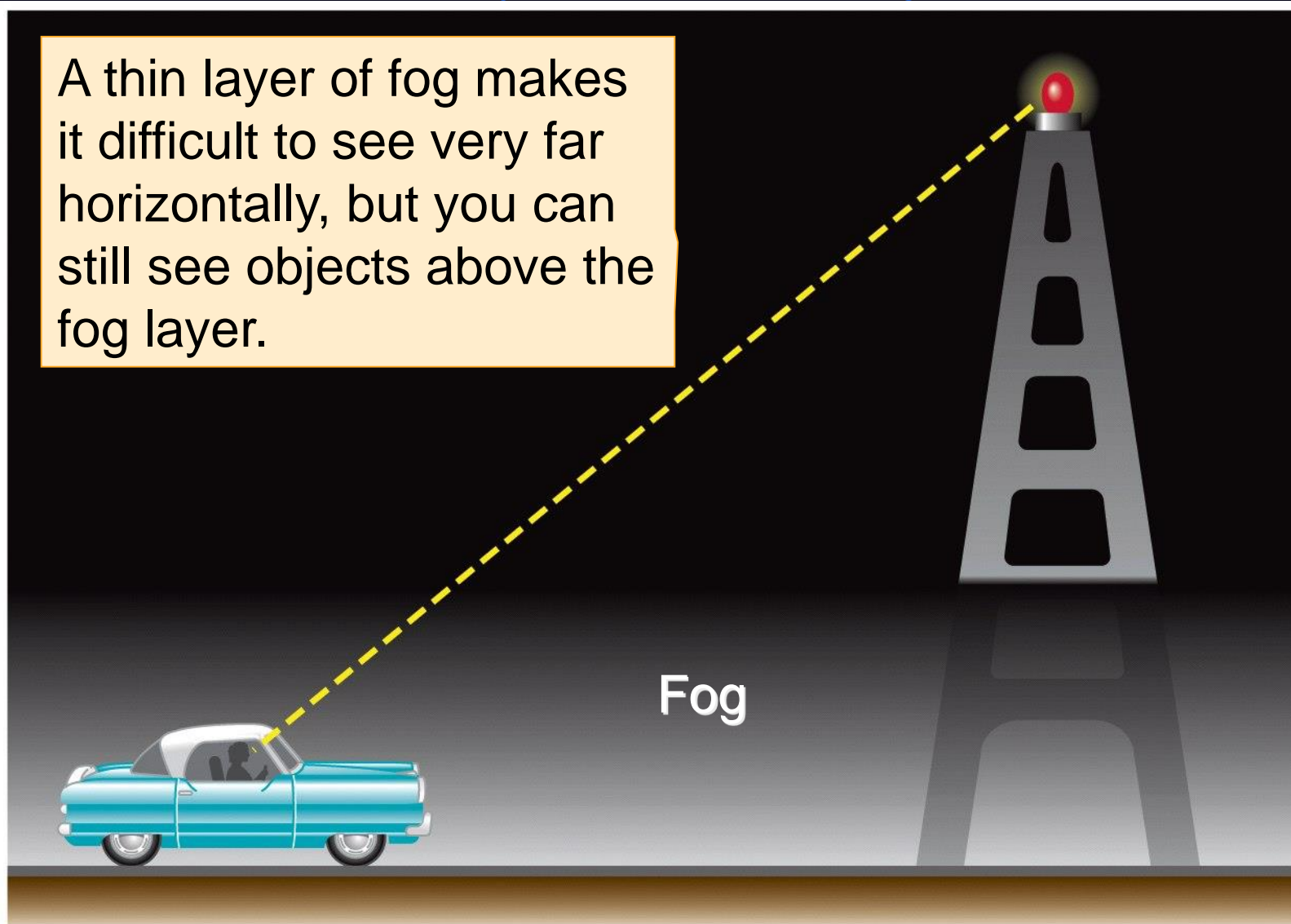
推想：向著銀河系中心的方向 = 密度最高的區域
向著銀河系邊緣的方向 = 密度比較稀鬆

- **結果**：銀河系各方向的星球密度差不多！

→ Herschel 因此認為我們位居銀河系的中心

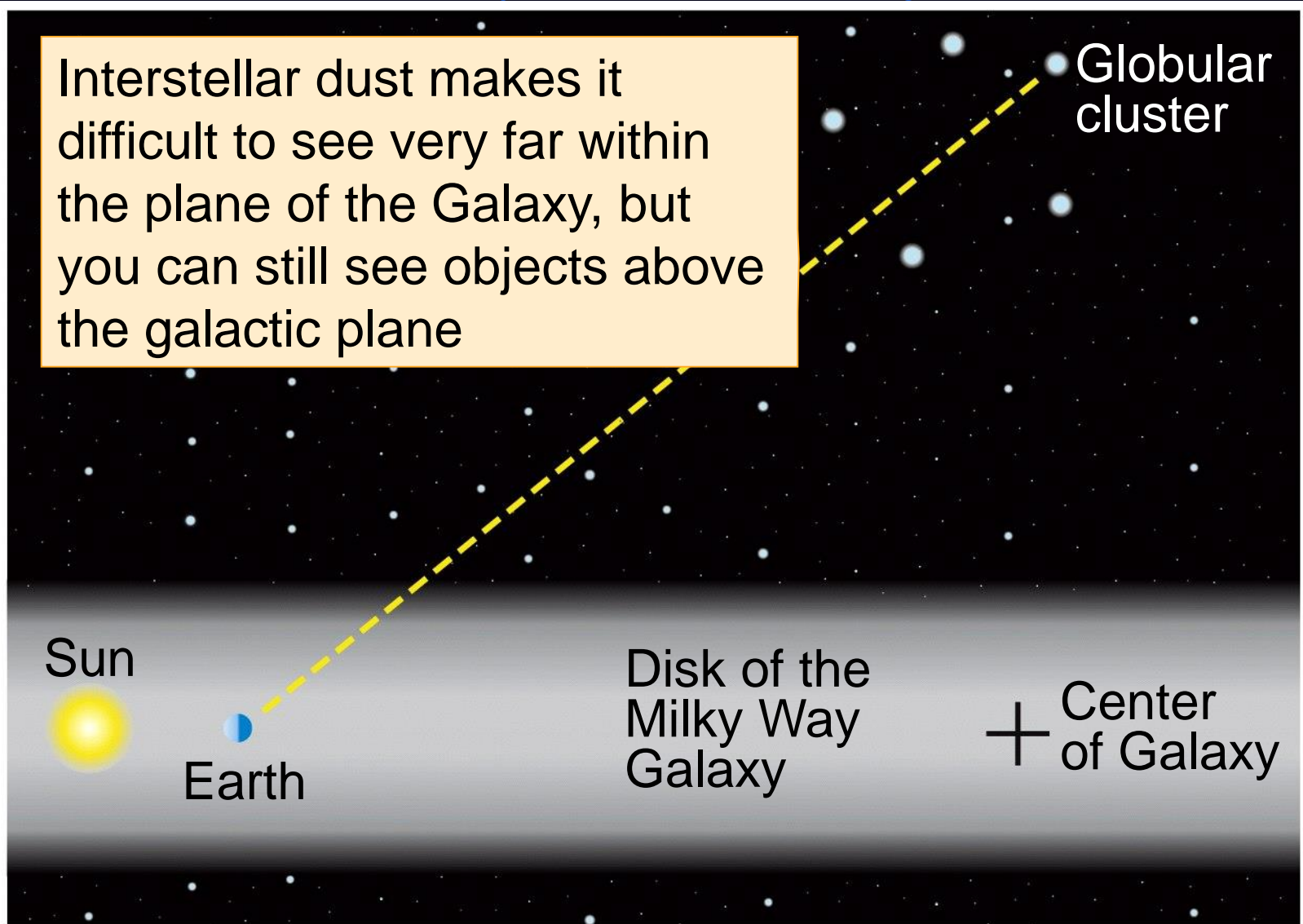


A thin layer of fog makes it difficult to see very far horizontally, but you can still see objects above the fog layer.

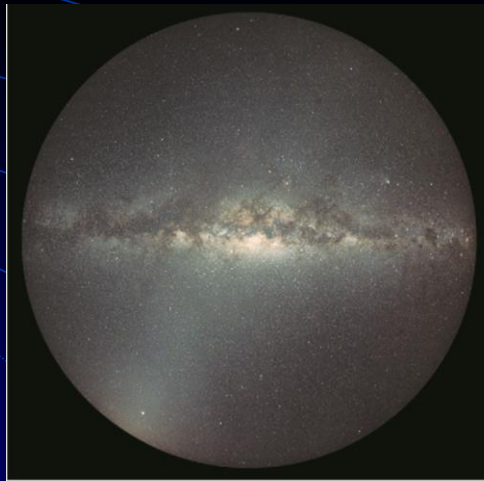


Determining your position in the fog

Interstellar dust makes it difficult to see very far within the plane of the Galaxy, but you can still see objects above the galactic plane



Determining your position in the Galaxy



← View out of
the plane of
our Galaxy

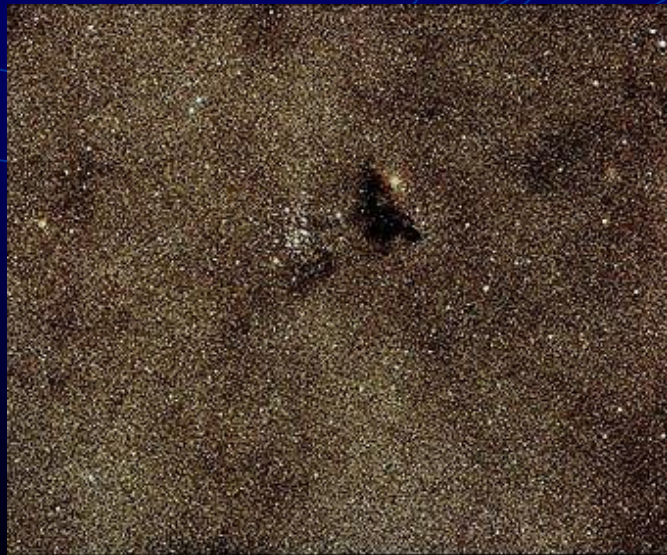
← View within
the plane of
our Galaxy

← View out of
the plane of
our Galaxy

(b)



- Early 1900s, Jacobus Kapteyn 認為銀河系的直徑約 17 kpc，且太陽居於中心
- 今日我們知道 Herschel 錯了，因為他當時不知道星際有塵埃存在 → **根本看不遠**
- 1930s R. J. Trumpler 發現遠方的星團（看起來張角比較小）即使考慮距離因素，這些星團也比預期來得暗 → interstellar dust



Mercury, Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry

(MESSENGER) NASA, JHU and Bangor

1st spacecraft to orbit Mercury

Enroute 1 flyby of Earth, 2 flybys of Venus, and
3 flybys of Mercury

Last mission to Mercury Mariner 10

Launch 2004, Aug 3 } arrival 2011 March 18
(orbit insertion)

Solar panel powered

Spacecraft \sim 1000 kg (600 kg of propellant)

Instruments

- X-ray and neutron spectrometer
- X-ray spectrometer
- magnetometer
- Mercury Laser Altimeter
- Mercury Atmospheric & Surface Composition Spectrometer
- Energetic Particle and Plasma Spectrometer
- Radio Science (communication w/ Earth \rightarrow speed, dist)
Deep Space Network

Impact the surface on April 30, 2015 3:26 EDT
crater 16m wide (RIP 10 yr 8 mo)

✓ 我們的銀河系就是整個宇宙嗎？這個問題的答案90年前都還不知道！

1920 Shapley-Curtis debate --- nearby vs island universe

✓ 1912年美國天文學家 Henrietta Leavitt 研究「小麥哲倫星雲」當中的造父變星，建立脈縮快慢（容易測量）與光度的關係
→ 距離

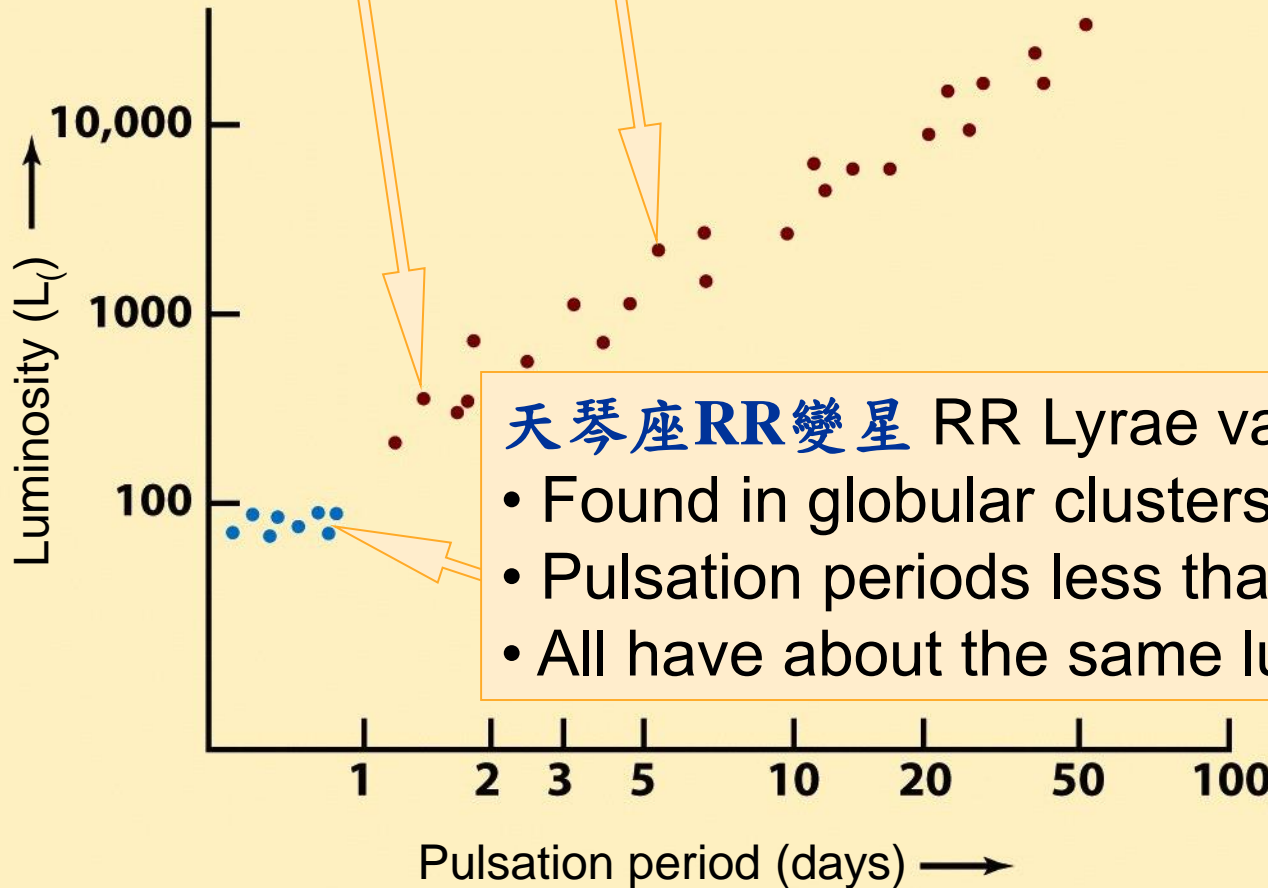
✓ 哈伯 (Edwin Hubble) 利用這個關係，研究 M31（仙女座星系）當中的 Cepheids，得到結論：
M31遠達 220 萬光年！
所以是銀河系之外，另外一個星系



週光關係

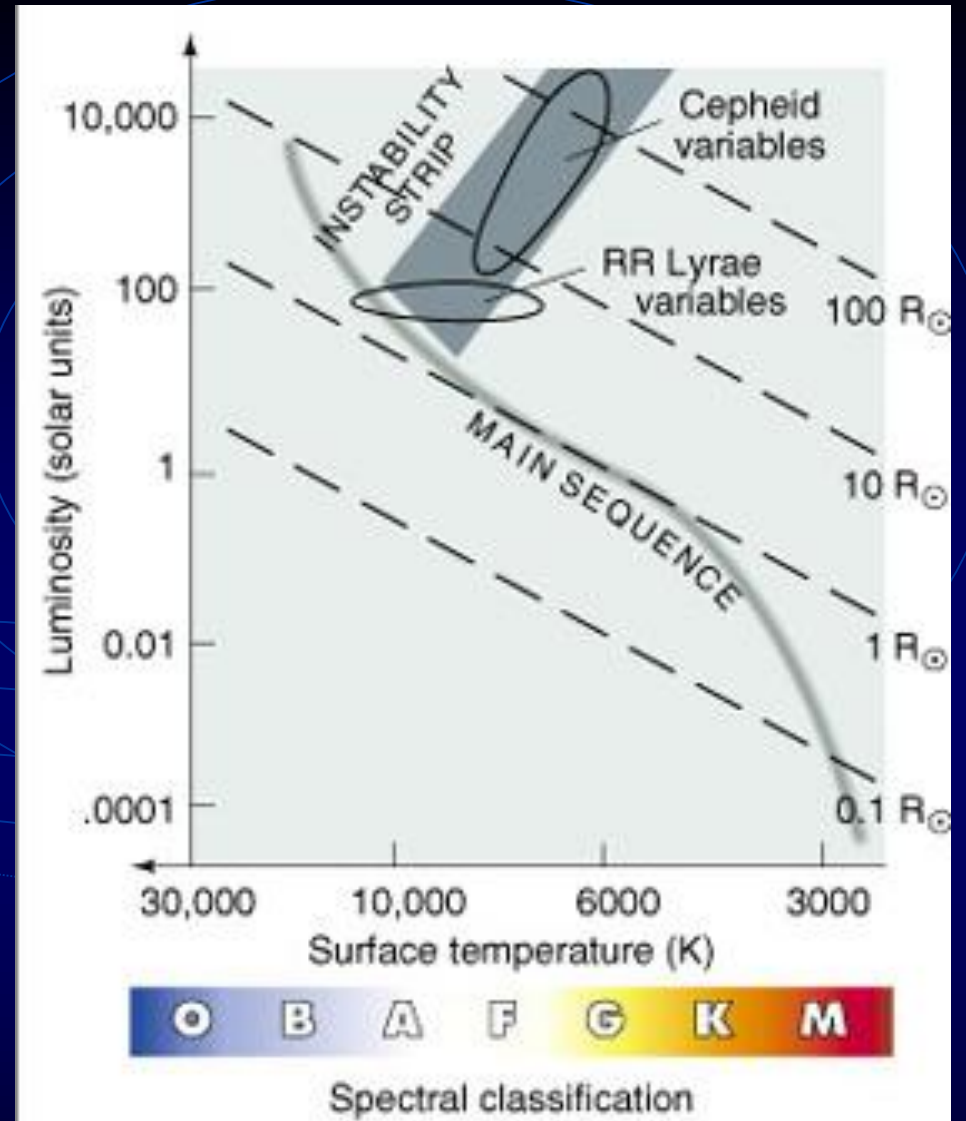
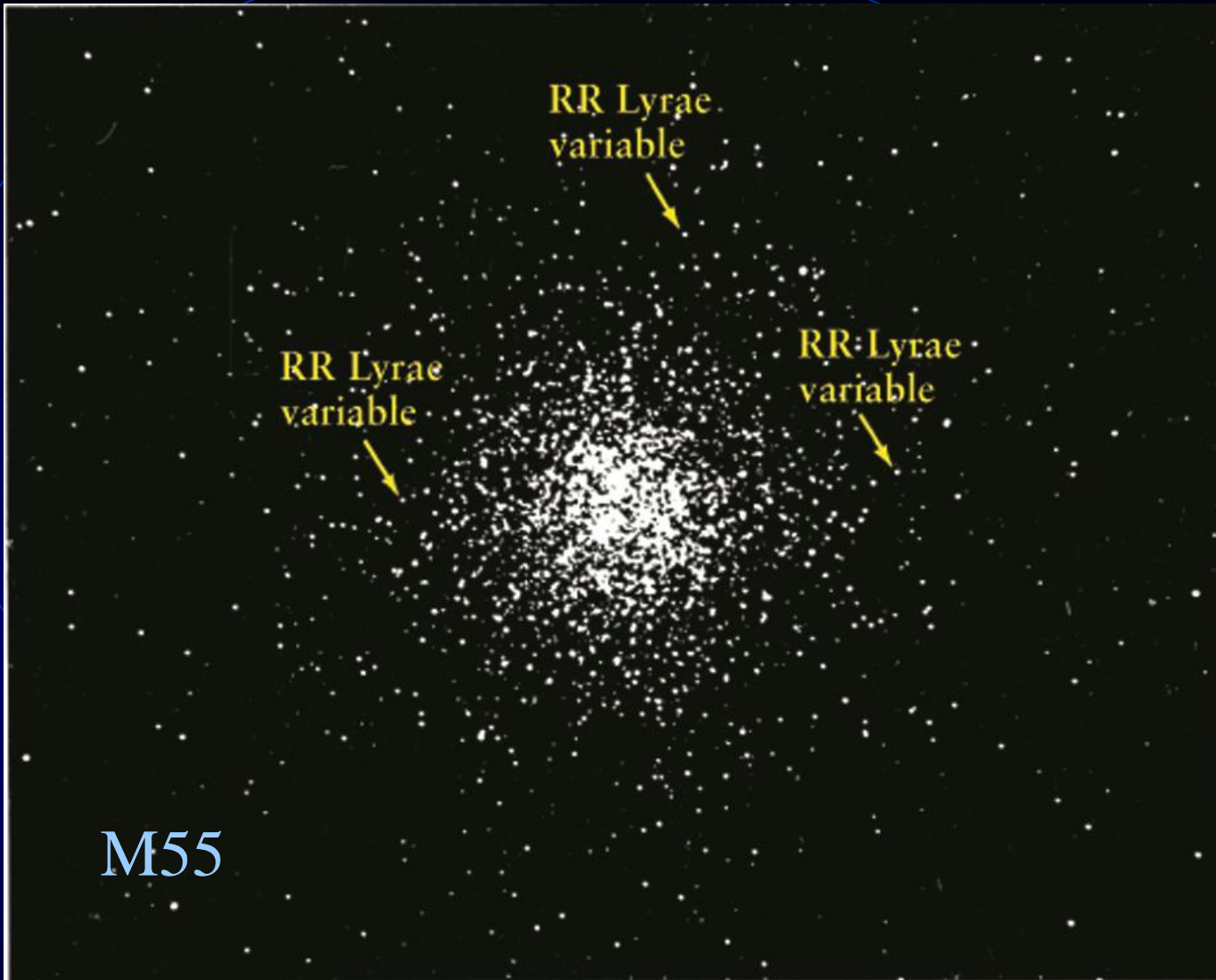
造父變星 Cepheid variables:

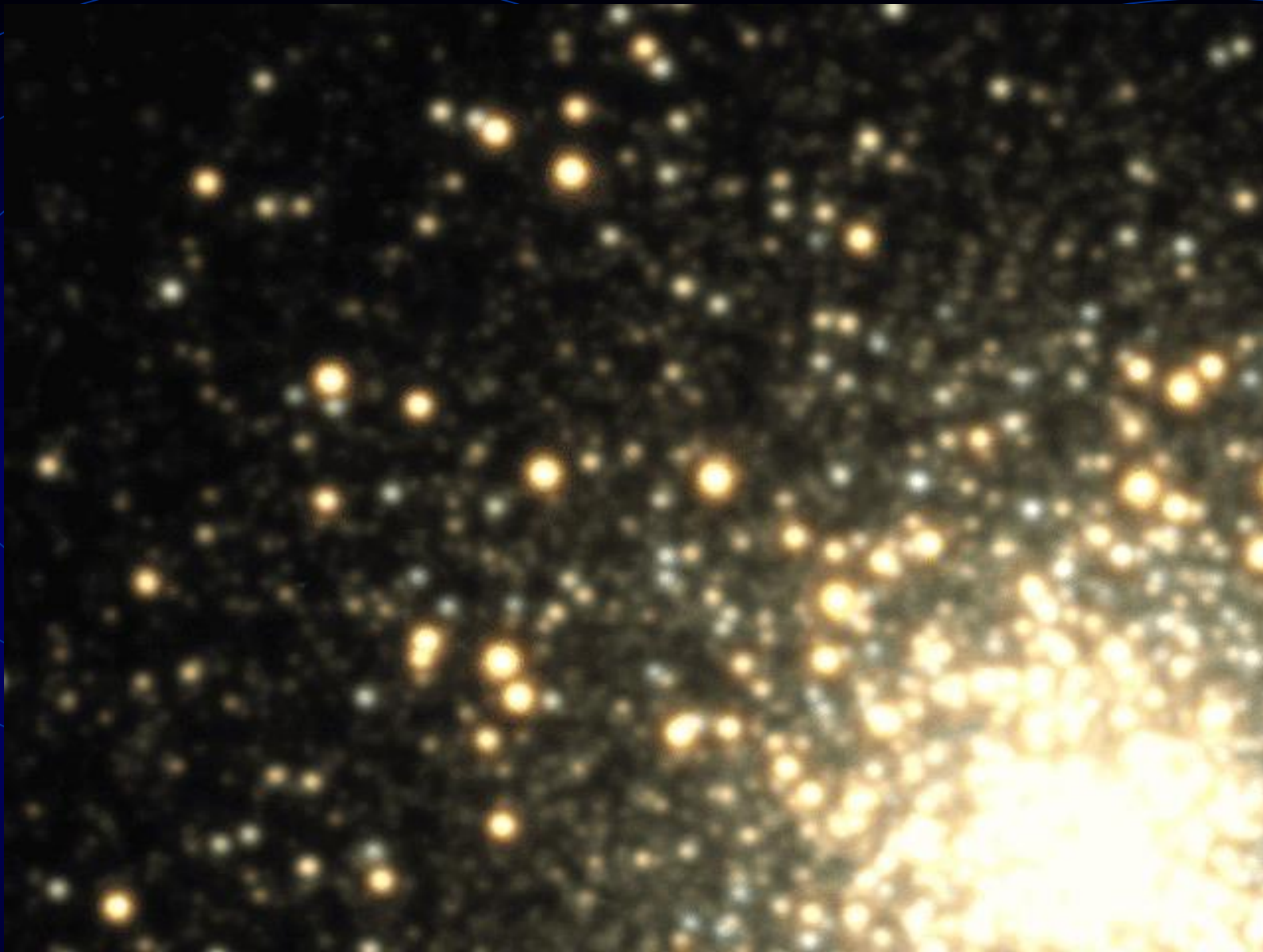
- Found throughout the Galaxy
- Pulsation periods of 1 to 50 days
- Luminosity related to pulsation period



天琴座RR變星 RR Lyrae variables:

- Found in globular clusters
- Pulsation periods less than a day
- All have about the same luminosity

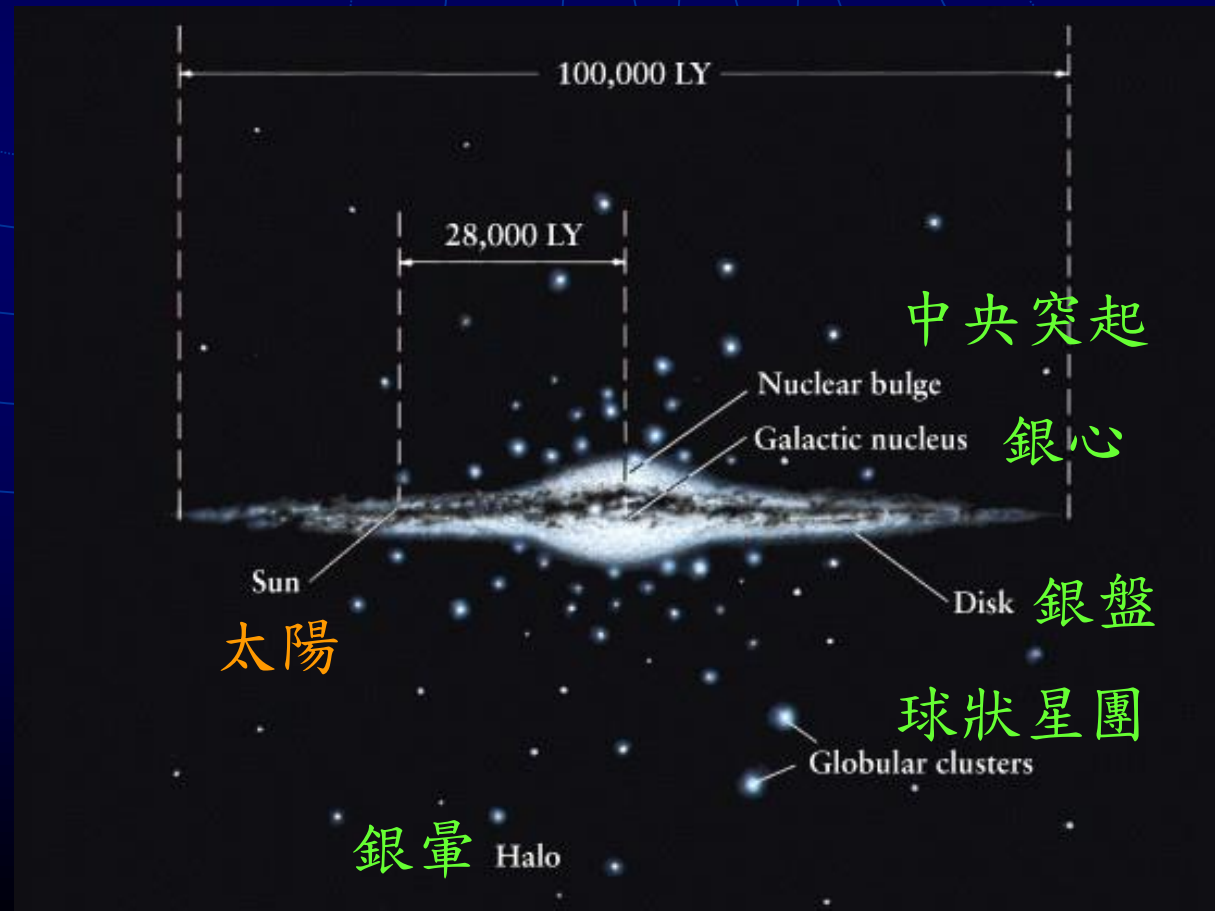


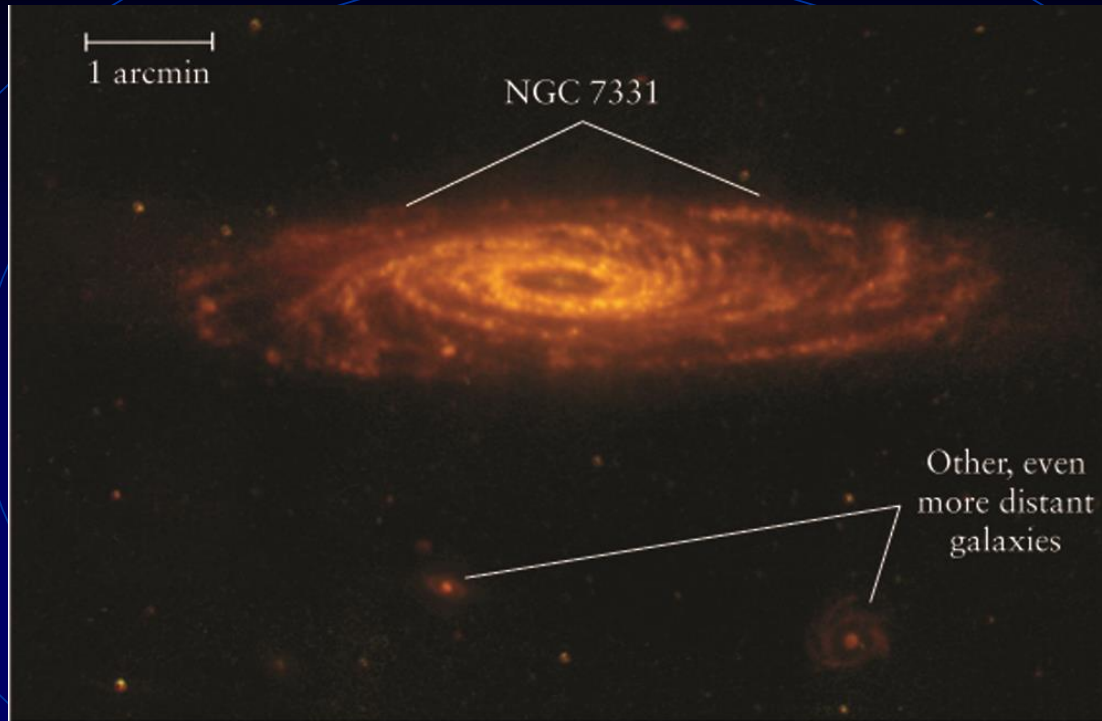


<http://antwrp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/ap070415.html>

M3

- ✓ 我們的銀河系由恆星與氣體、塵埃組成，大約包含了約2000億 (200 billions) 顆恆星
- ✓ 結構上很像兩個盤子對扣，中央突起而周邊扁平，上下則分佈了大型星團





(a) Infrared emission from dust in NGC 7331 at 5.8 and 8.0 μm



(b) Infrared emission from stars in NGC 7331 at 3.6 and 4.5 μm

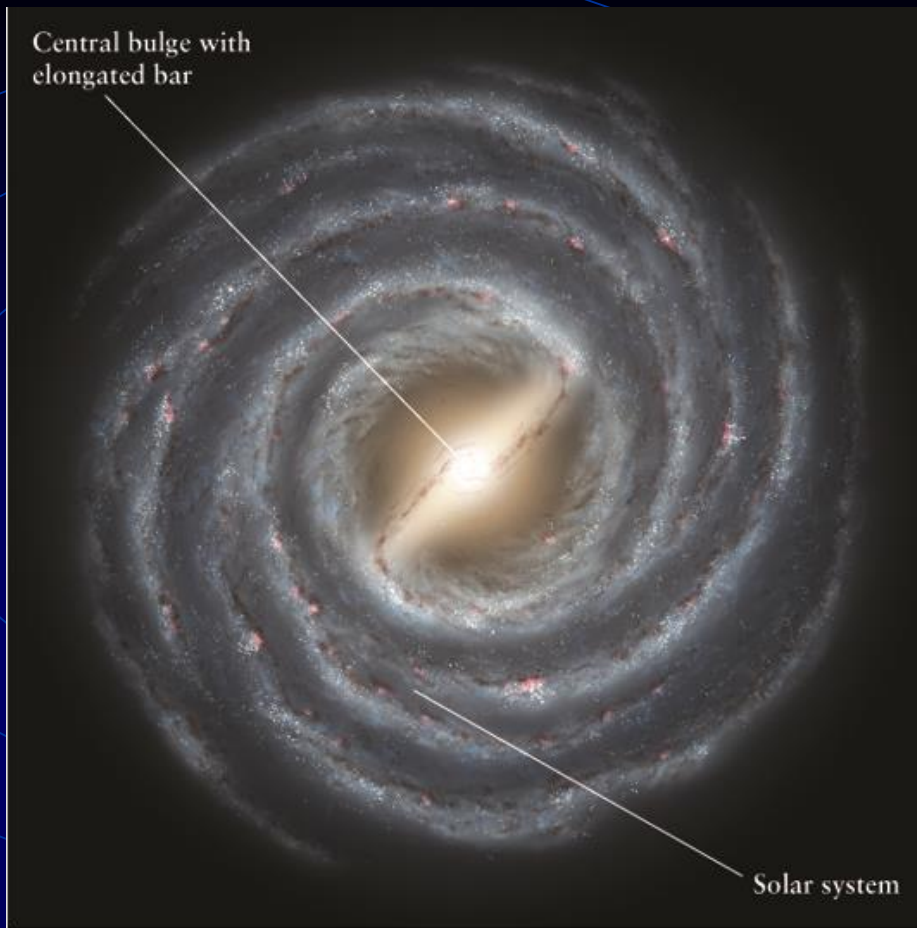
銀河系應該跟 NGC 7331 很類似。 *Spitzer Space Telescope* (a) 在 5.8 microns 與 8.0 microns 所拍攝，輻射主要來自受熱的塵埃

(b) 在 3.6 microns 與 4.5 microns 的影像，主要來自恆星輻射

銀河系兩種可能外觀：已知至少
有四條螺旋臂；中央成棒旋狀



Figure 15-1bc
Discovering the Universe, Seventh Edition
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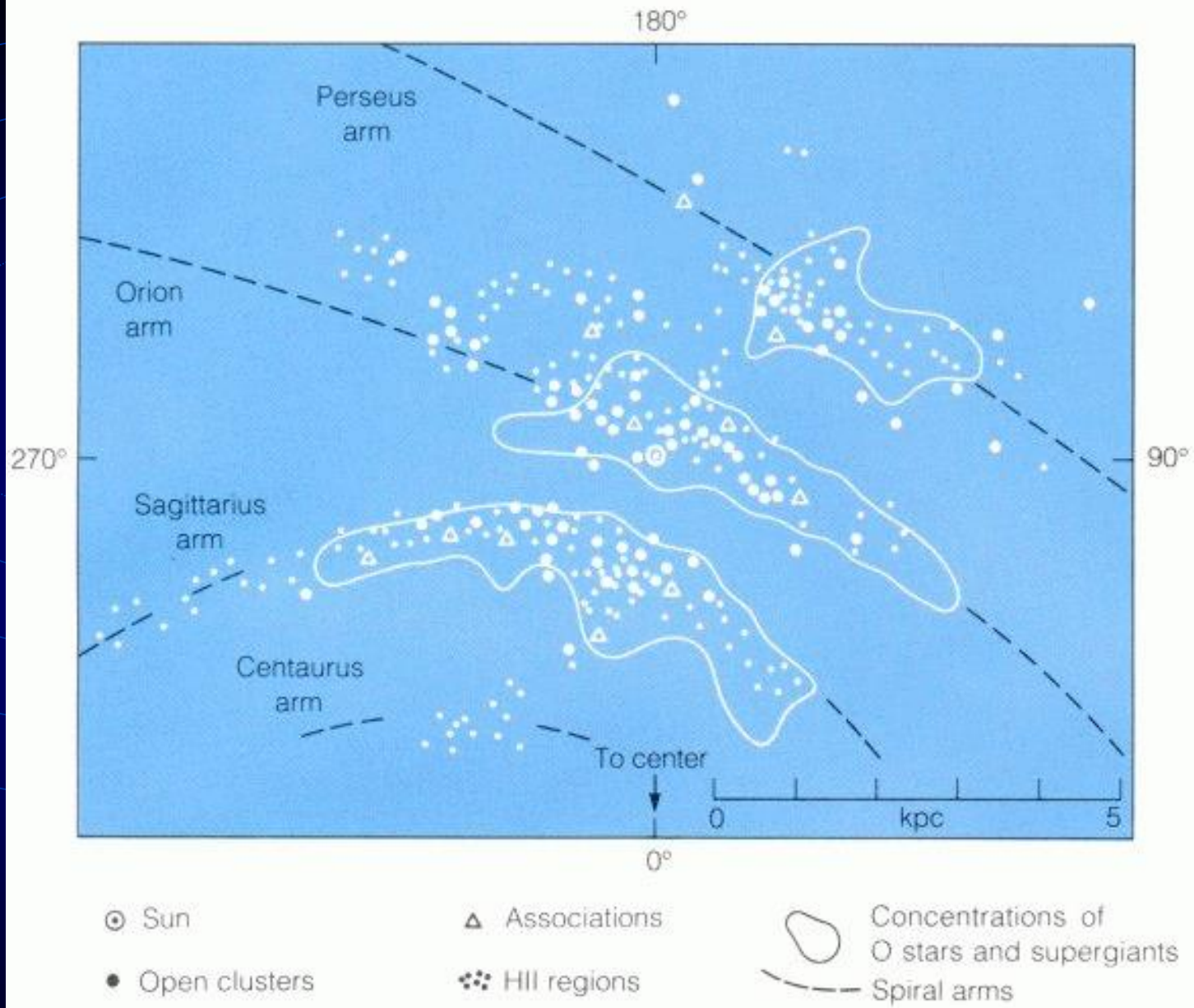


(a) The structure of the Milky Way's disk



(b) Closeup of the Sun's galactic neighborhood

太陽恰位於相對短小的 Orion arm 之外，介於 Sagittarius arm（北半球夏季）與 Perseus arm（冬季）之間



可見光



紅外線

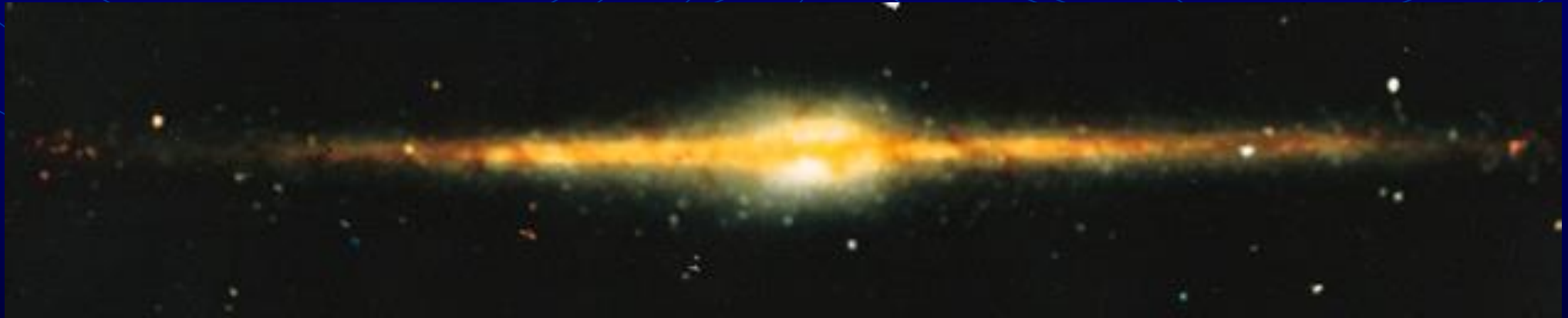


John Carpenter and Robert Hurt/2MASS Project

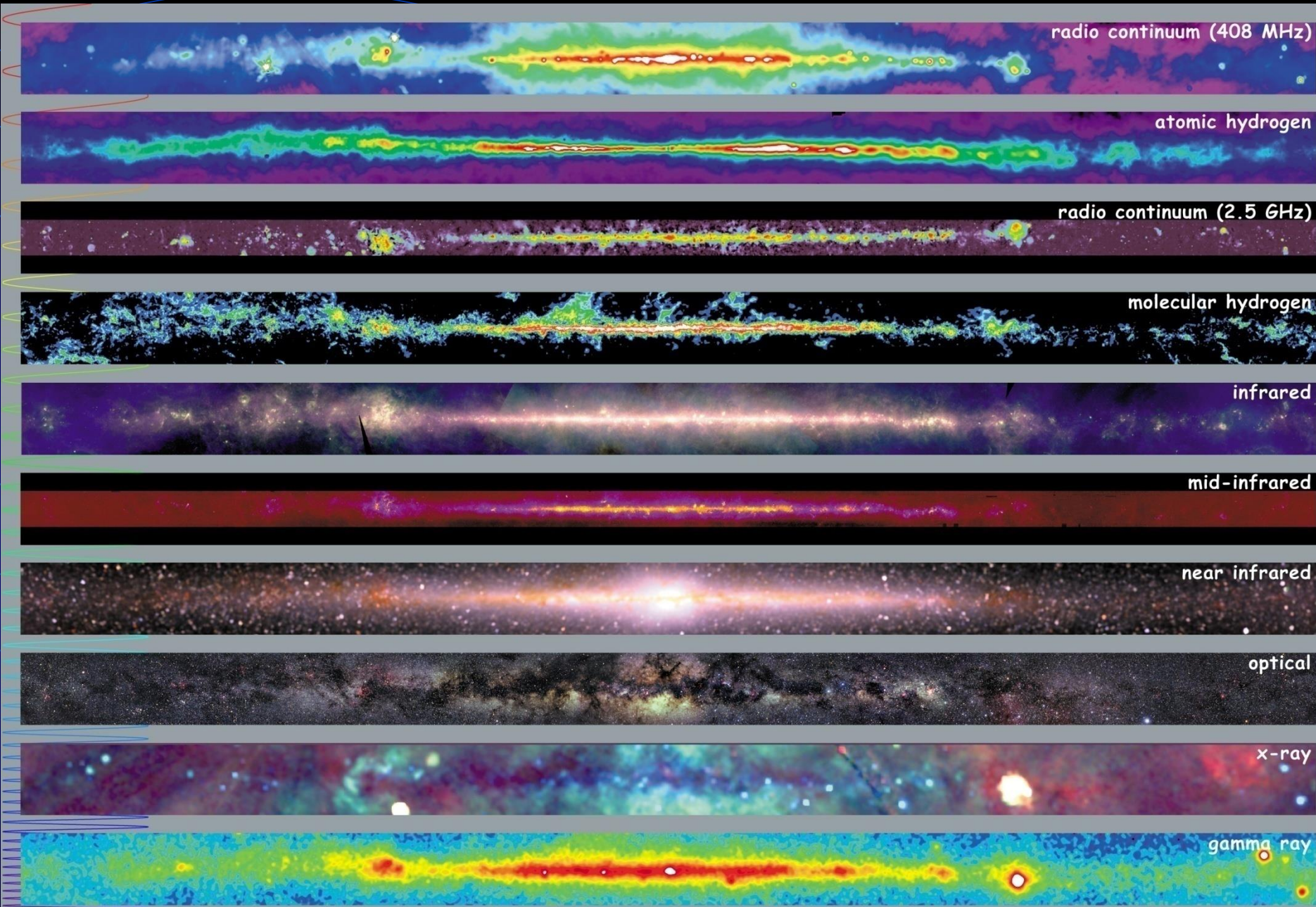
只緣身在此山中 … 由我們所在看銀河系



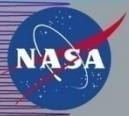
Far Infrared View of the Milky Way
(*IRAS* 12, 25, 60, 100 micron images)



Near Infrared View of the Milky Way
(*COBE* 1.2, 2.2, 3.4 micron images)



<http://adc.gsfc.nasa.gov/mw>



Multiwavelength Milky Way

銀河系包含大約2千億顆恆星。所有我們肉眼看到的星星都在銀河系內



由於星系塵埃遮蔽，我們看到的只是鄰近的星星

- ✓ 在銀河系盤面（銀盤）上恆星與雲氣繞著銀河系中心運動
→ 旋轉
- ✓ 靠近銀心轉得快，靠外圍則轉得慢
→ **差動旋轉 (differential rotation)**
- ✓ 太陽位於銀盤，距離銀心 28,000 光年，以 230 公里/秒的速度（相當於時速 828,000 公里！）繞行中心，繞一圈需時 2 億 4 千萬年

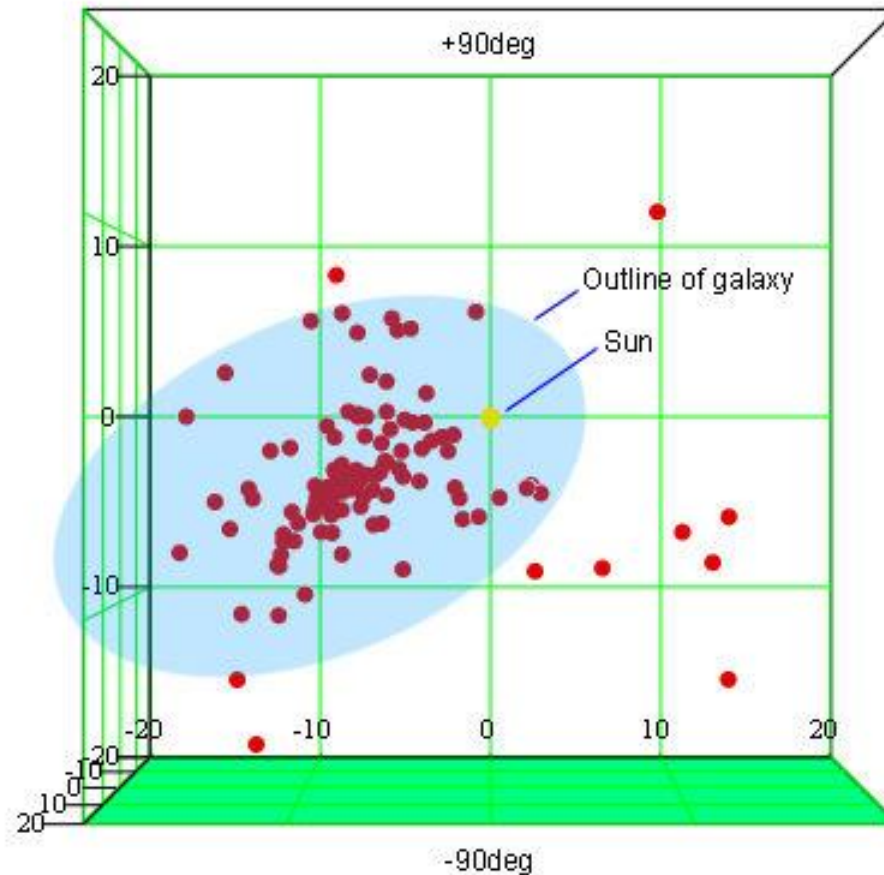
如何估計與銀心的距離呢？

- ✓ 銀盤有**螺旋臂結構 (spiral arms)**，乃明亮恆星以及密度波 (density wave, Lin & Shu 1964) 造成的現象

- Harlow Shapley 用 RR Lyrae（和造父變星一樣，也有 period-luminosity 關係）決定球狀星團的距離，發現它們多半集中在天空的半球，並且以 Sagittarius 座中的方向為中心
Shapley 假設：*The globular clusters orbit the center of the Milky Way. They therefore outline the true size and extent of the Galaxy.*

（地球這會兒又不在銀河系中心了！）

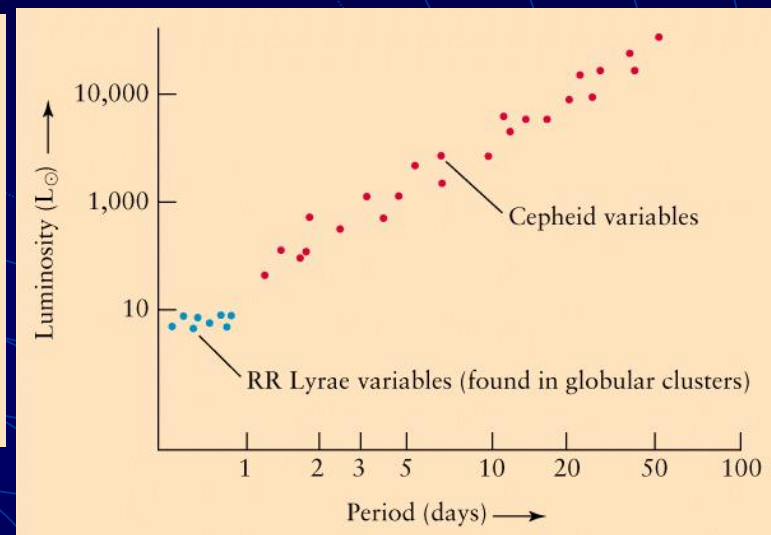
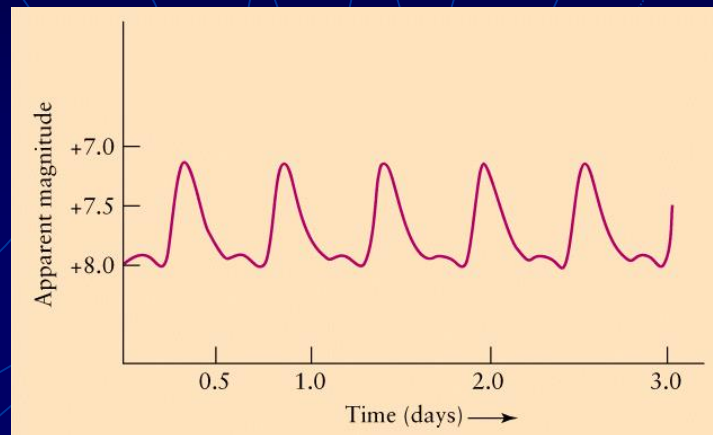
View from RA 0h, Dec 0deg (up is north)
Scales in kiloparsecs



Plot of globular clusters in a 40x40x40 Kpc volume around Earth
Copyright © 2000 by Wil Milan wmilan@airdigital.com

http://www.astrophotographer.com/Globular_plot.html

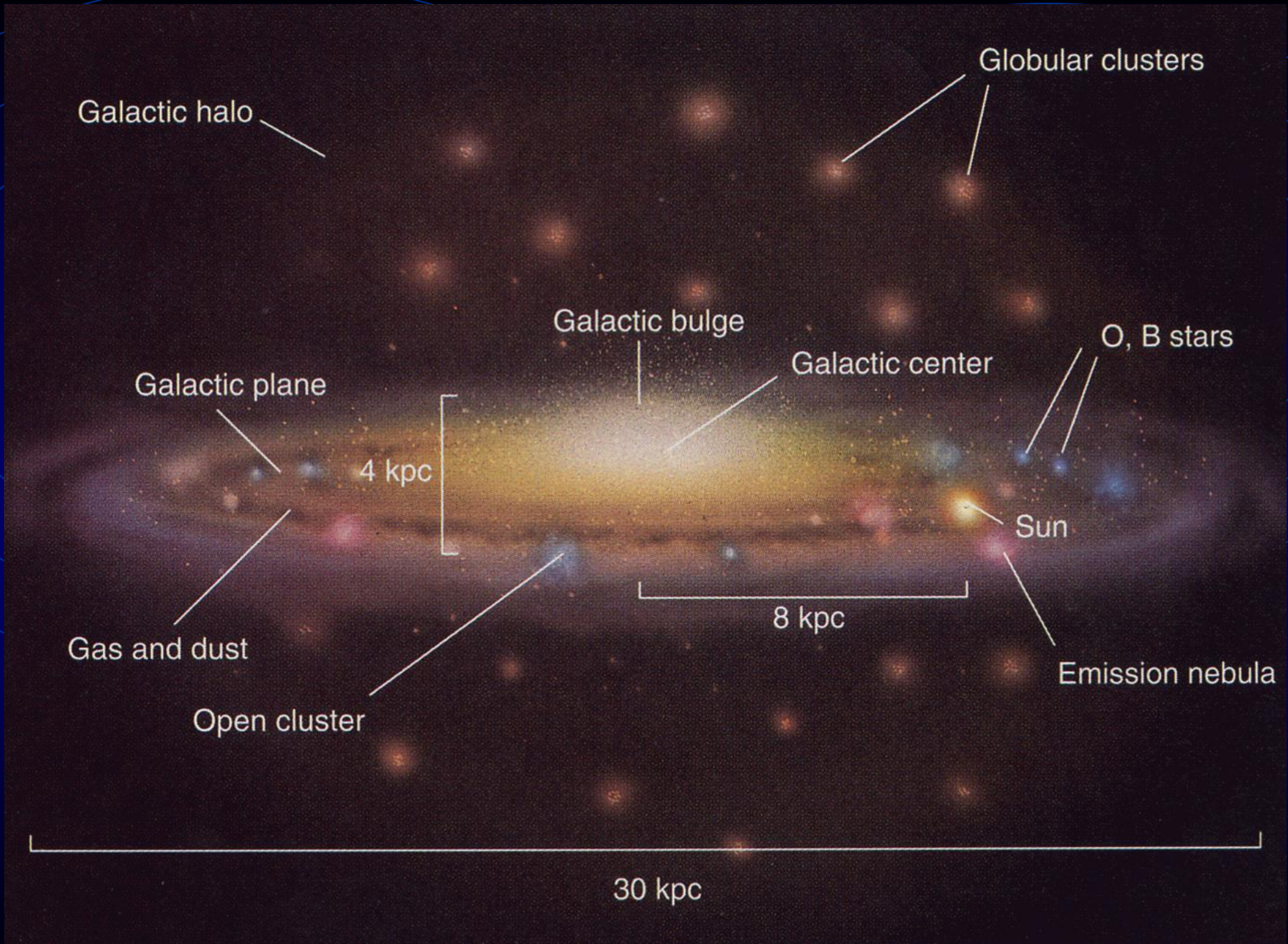
- Shapley 之後的數10年，radio waves 的觀測發現
→ 我們距離 **銀河系核心** (galactic nucleus) 約
28,000 光年 (8.5 kpc)

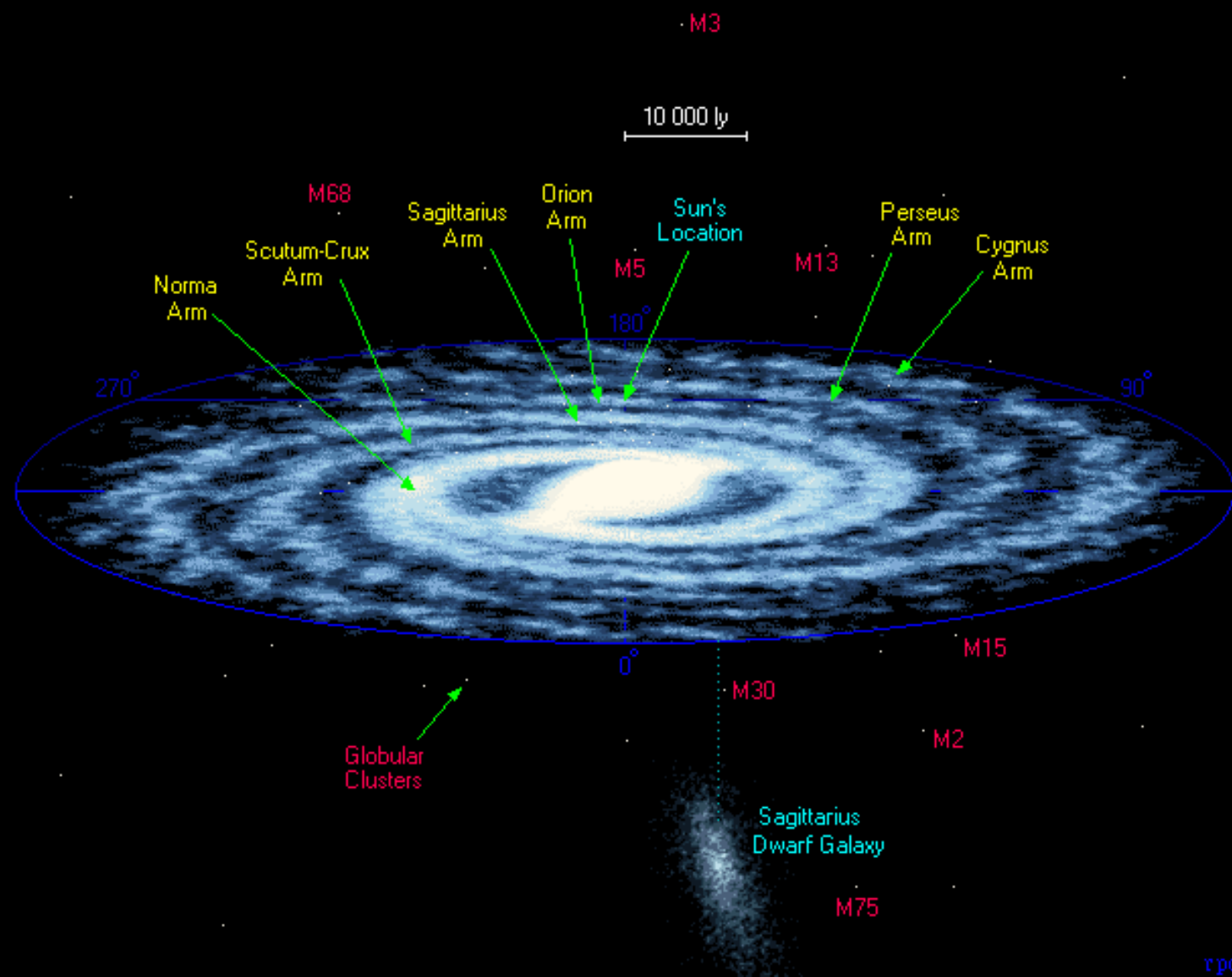


銀河系外觀結構

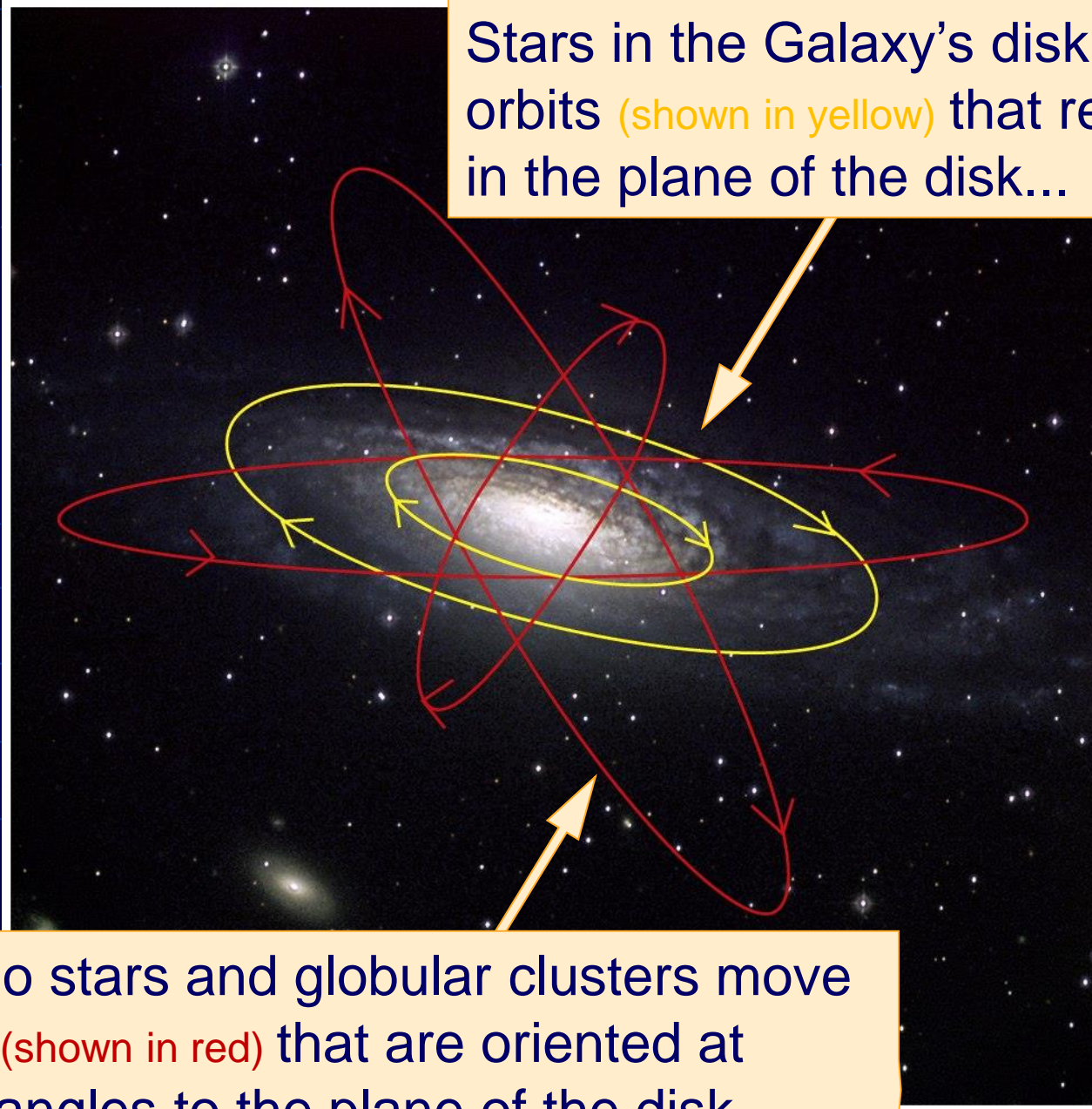
扁平的部分及球狀的部分

- **中央突起 (nuclear bulge) :**
直徑約 20,000 光年；星球與雲氣集中之處
- **銀河盤面 (galactic disk) :**
直徑約 100,000 光年；厚度約 2,000 光年；
恆星、氣體、塵埃、螺旋臂、磁場、
宇宙射線
- **銀河包暈 (galactic halo) :**
球狀星團所在的球型區域；很少雲氣及塵埃



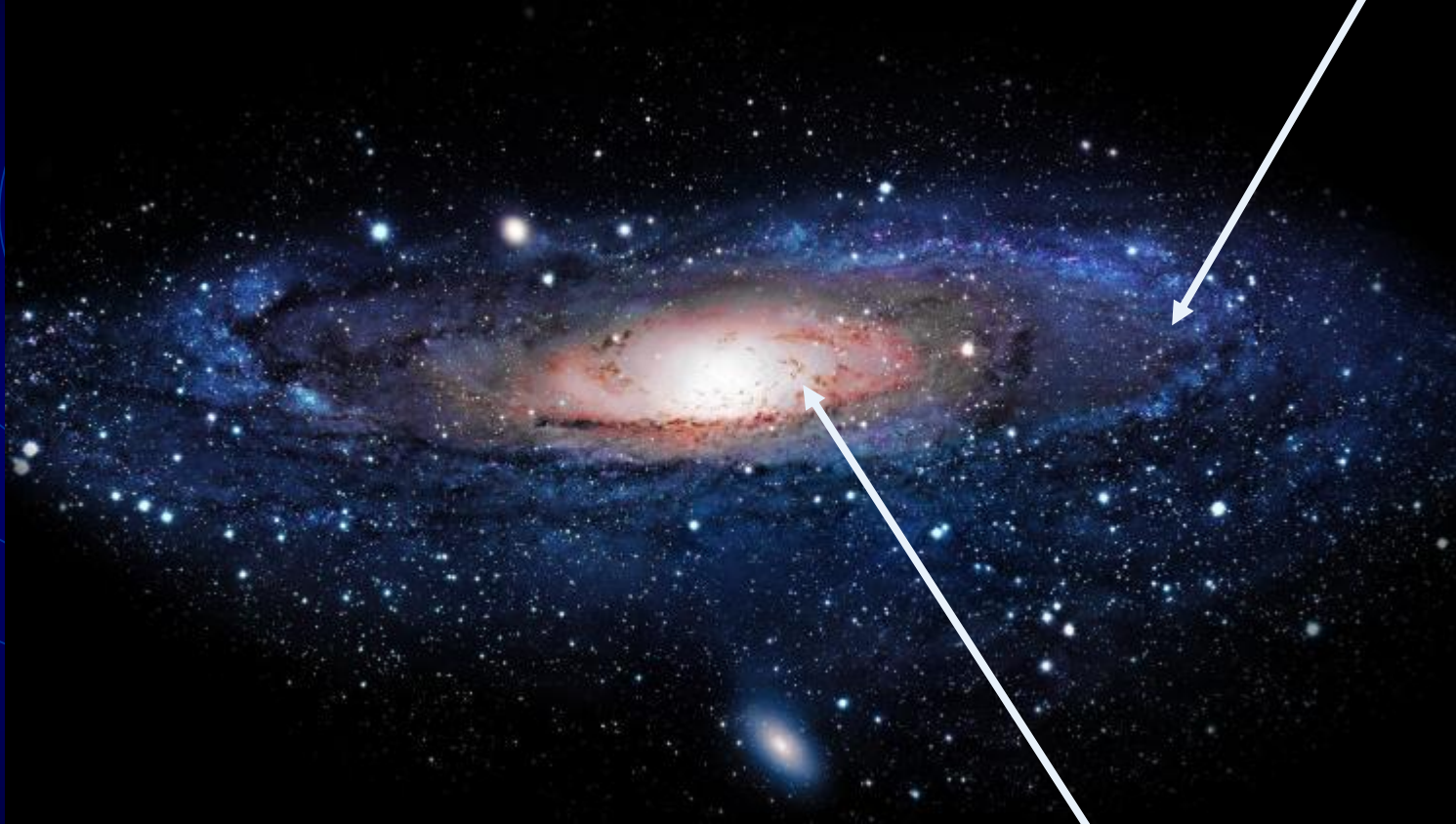


Stars in the Galaxy's disk move in orbits (shown in yellow) that remain in the plane of the disk...



...but halo stars and globular clusters move in orbits (shown in red) that are oriented at random angles to the plane of the disk.

In the disk, there are only Population I (metal-rich) stars. The presence of hot, blue, young O and B stars indicates active star formation.



In the bulge, one finds both Population I and Population II (metal-poor) stars), with no blue young stars indicating little star formation activity.



Figure 15-2a
Discovering the Universe, Seventh Edition
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1845 年所建 (1996-1998 重建)
之 1.8 公尺望遠鏡

**M51 (NGC 5194) 位於
Canes Venatici (獵犬座) 方
向，又名 Whirlpool Galaxy，
離地球約 2 千萬光年**

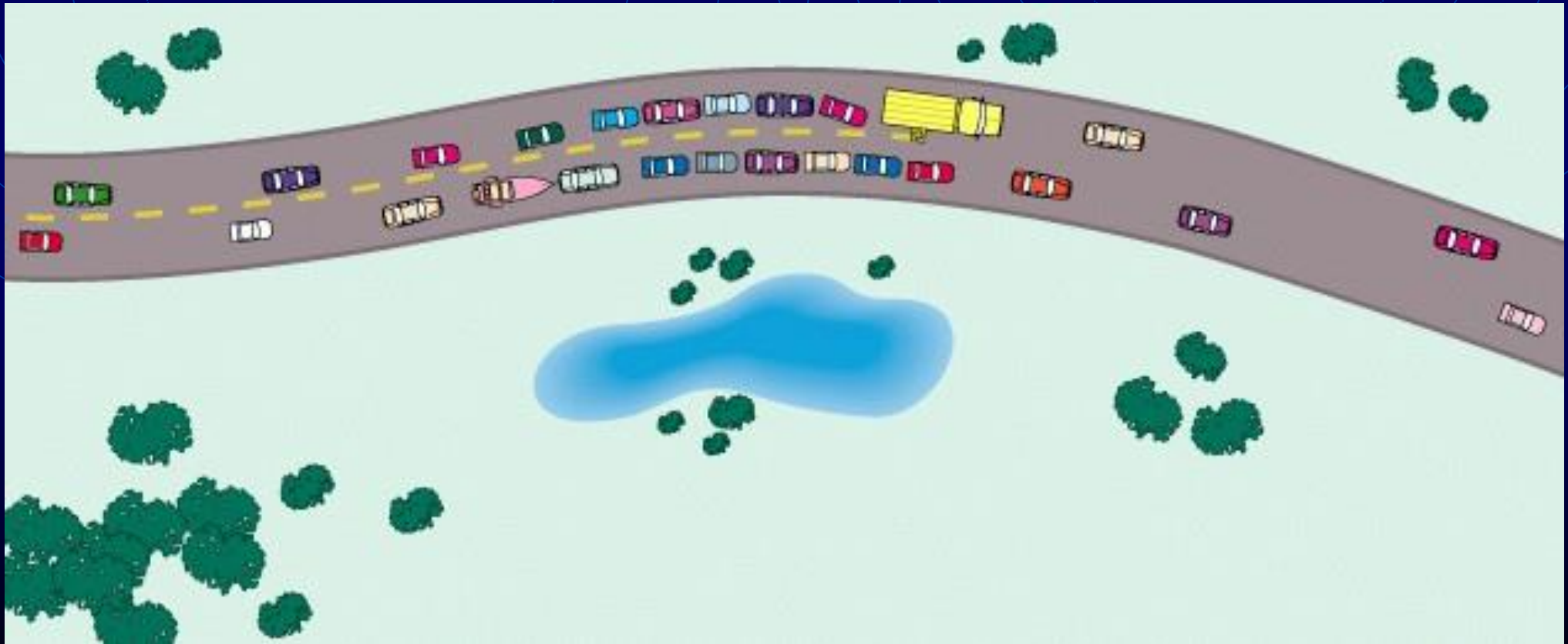


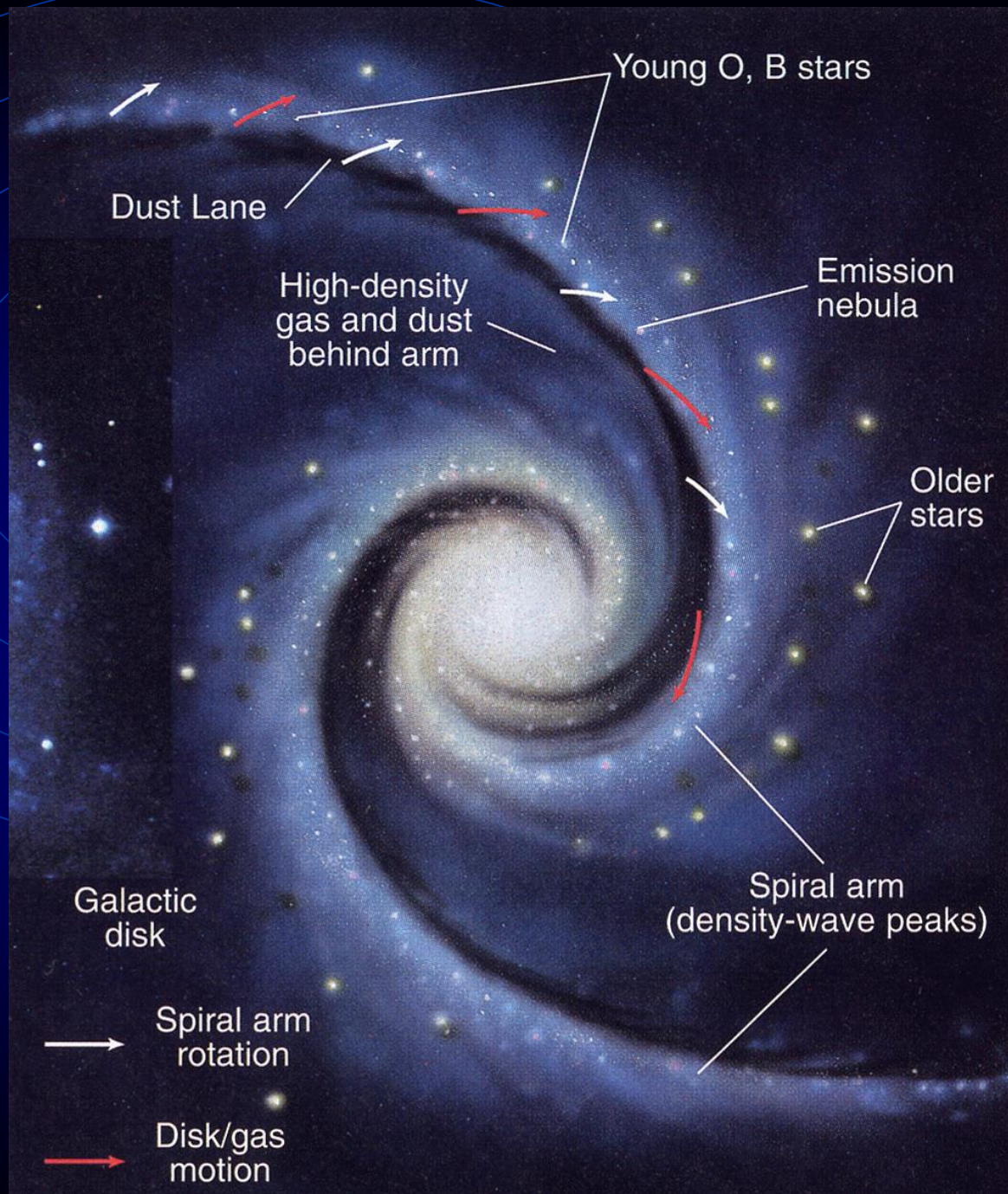
Lord Rosse 繪製之 M51



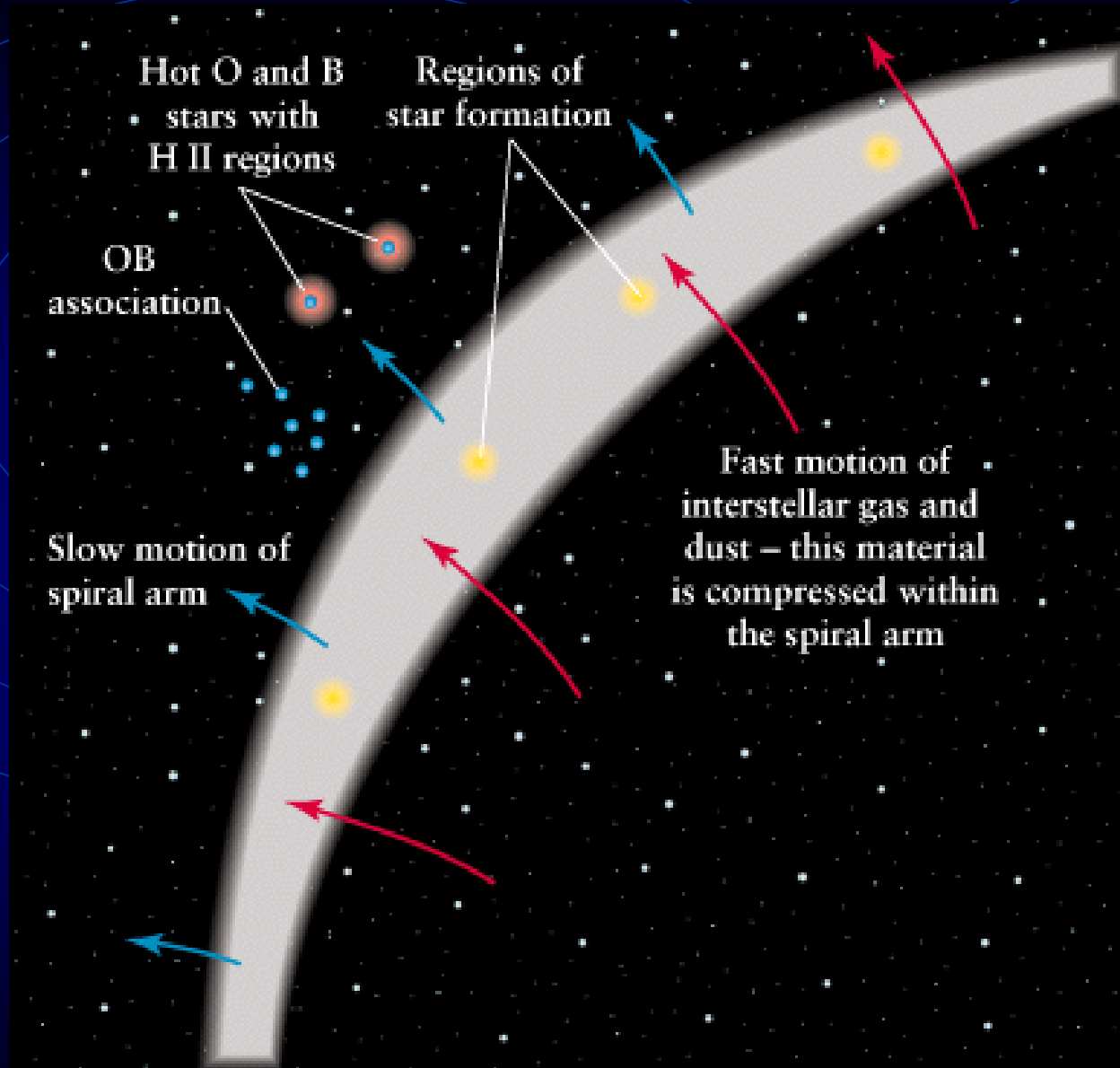
現代望遠鏡觀測之 M51

Density Wave --- 高速公路上的車流量有密度不均的情形（密度波）。星系的旋臂就是密度高的區域，壓縮氣體後引發恆星形成
→ 剛誕生的明亮恆星如珍珠般鑲在螺旋結構上

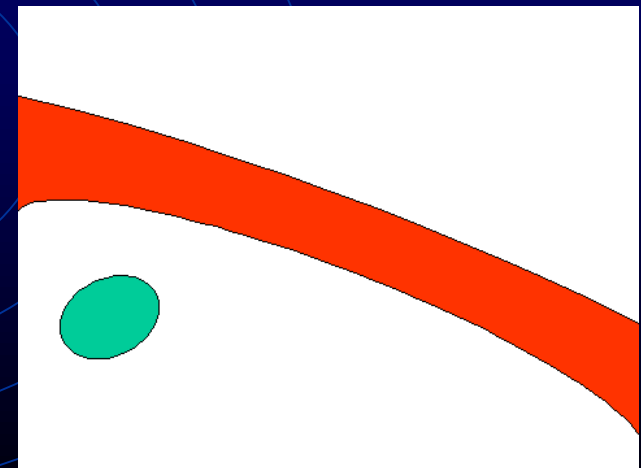


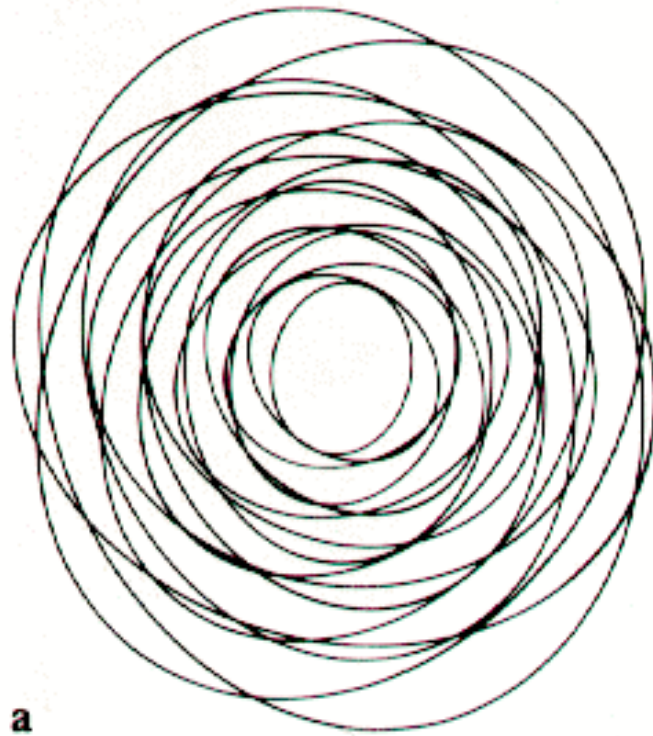


螺旋結構與星球、雲氣都繞著銀河中心旋轉，但是螺旋結構繞行速度慢

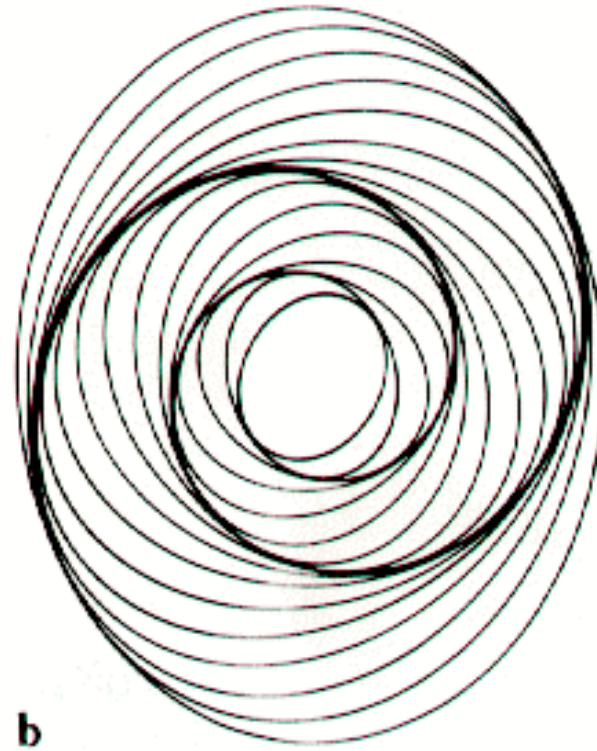


星際雲氣經過螺旋臂區域（密度較高），受到擠壓後，形成恆星





a

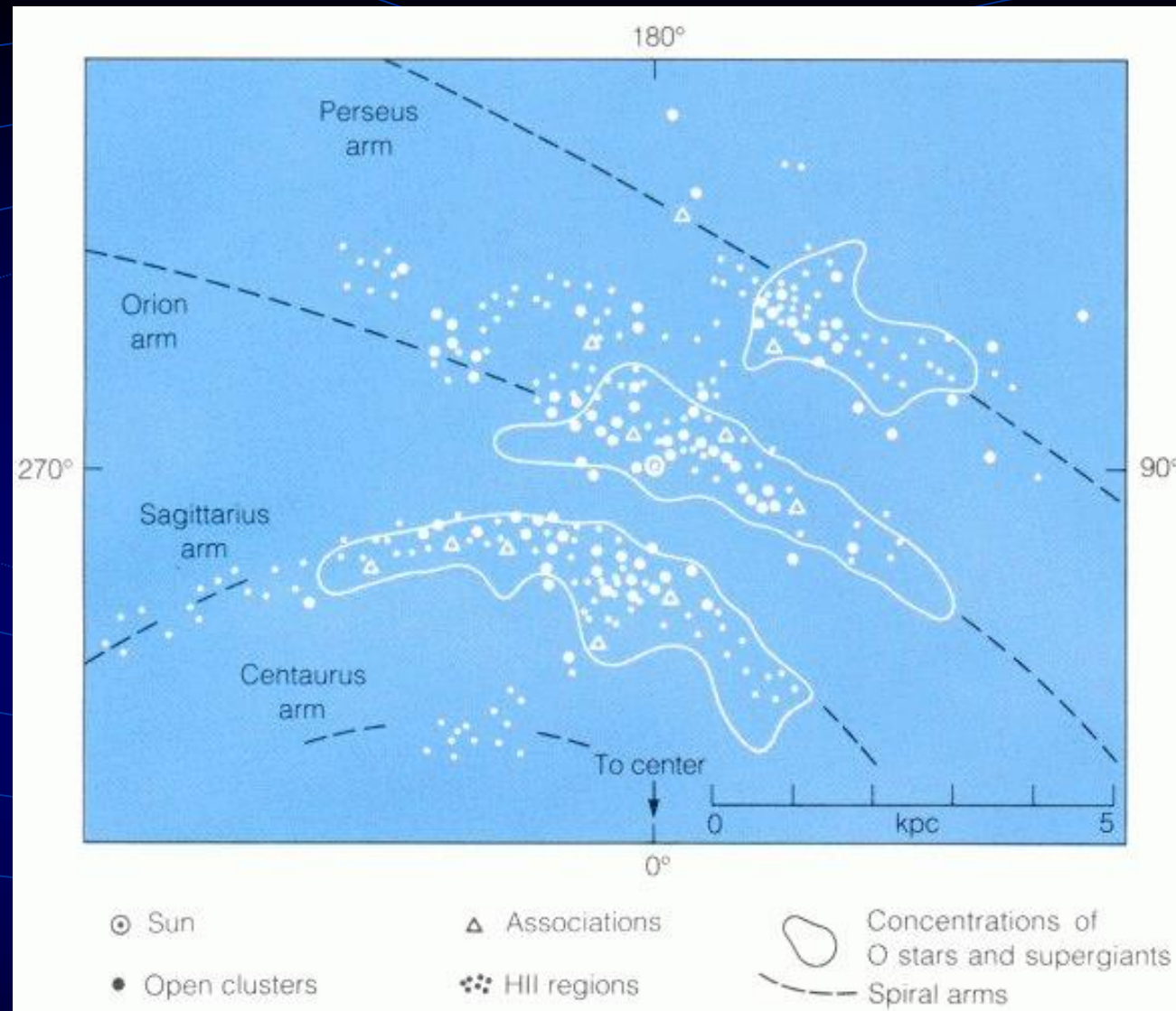


b

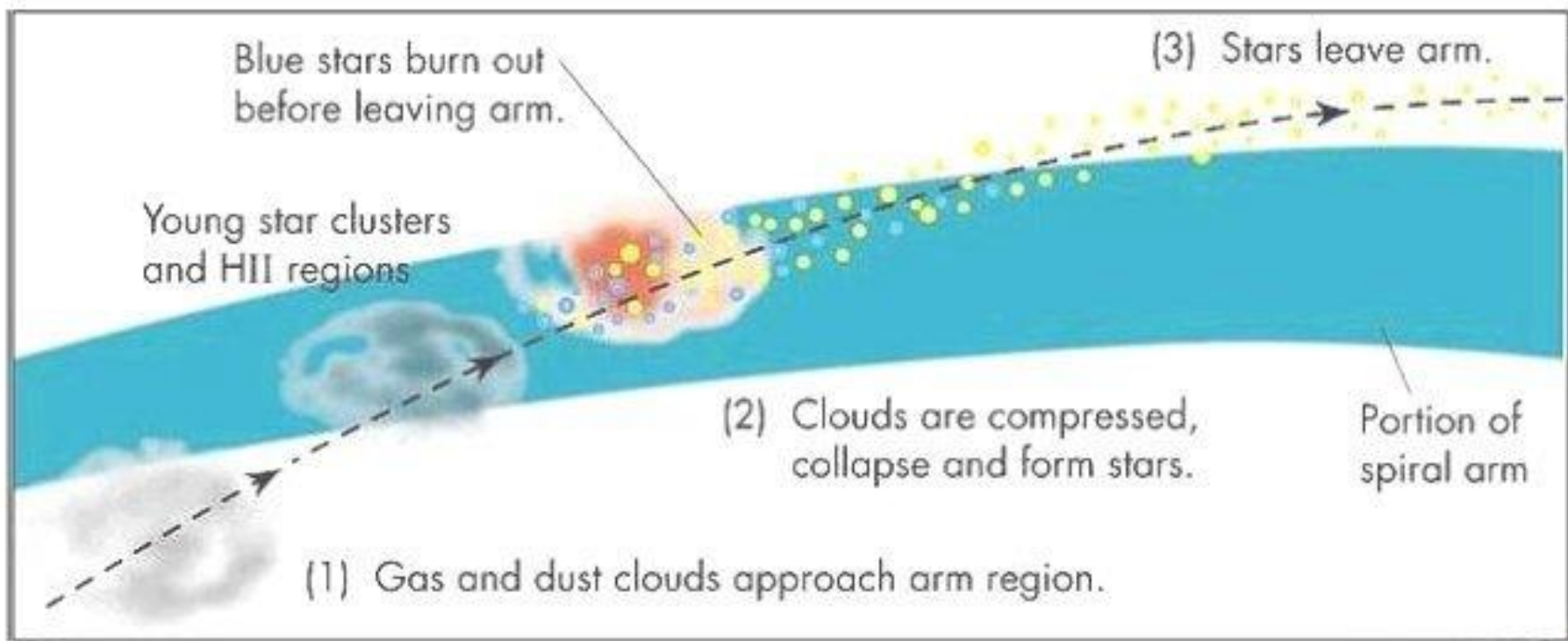
The Origin of Spiral Density Waves

Both drawings have exactly the same number of ellipses, each one representing the orbit of a star. (a) Randomly oriented ellipses.

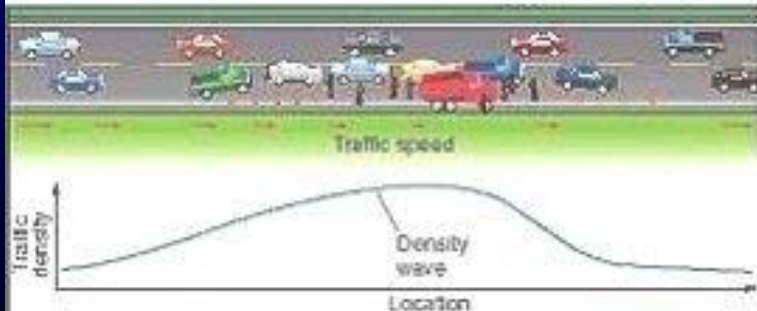
(b) Ellipses with a correlation between the orientations of adjacent ellipses.

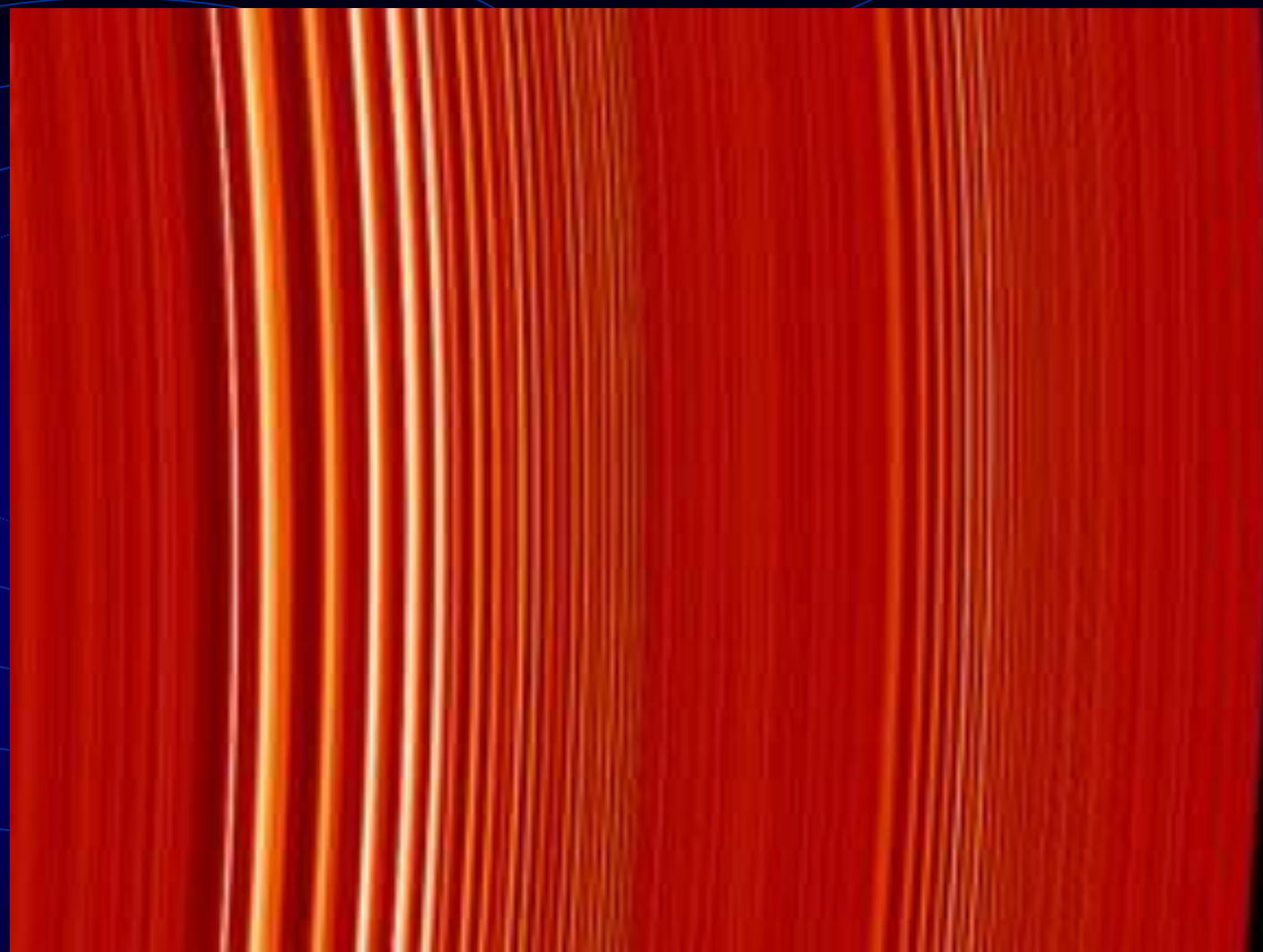


利用 tracers (HII 雲氣；明亮恆星；星團；分子雲) 描繪出「旋臂」

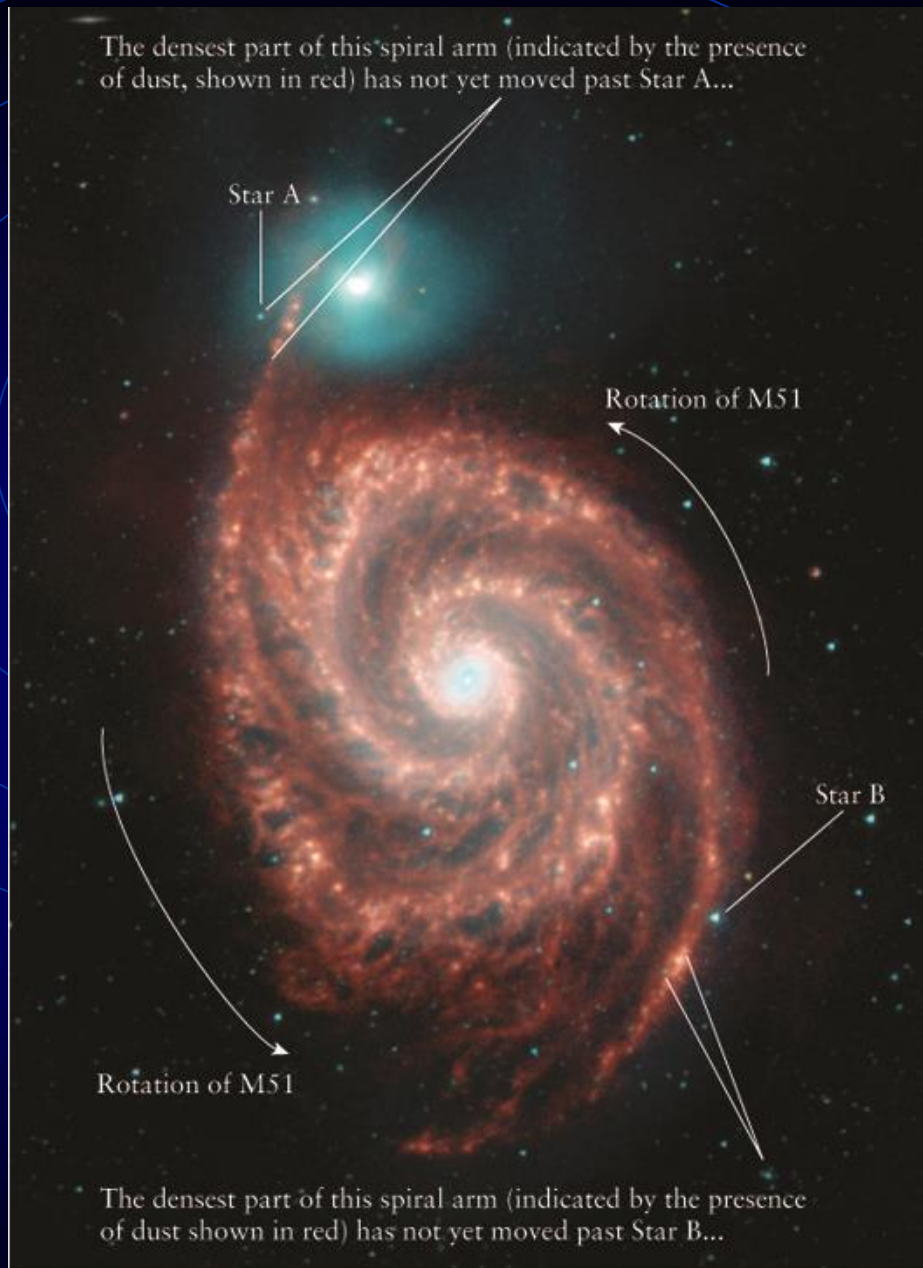


Traffic Jam Analogy

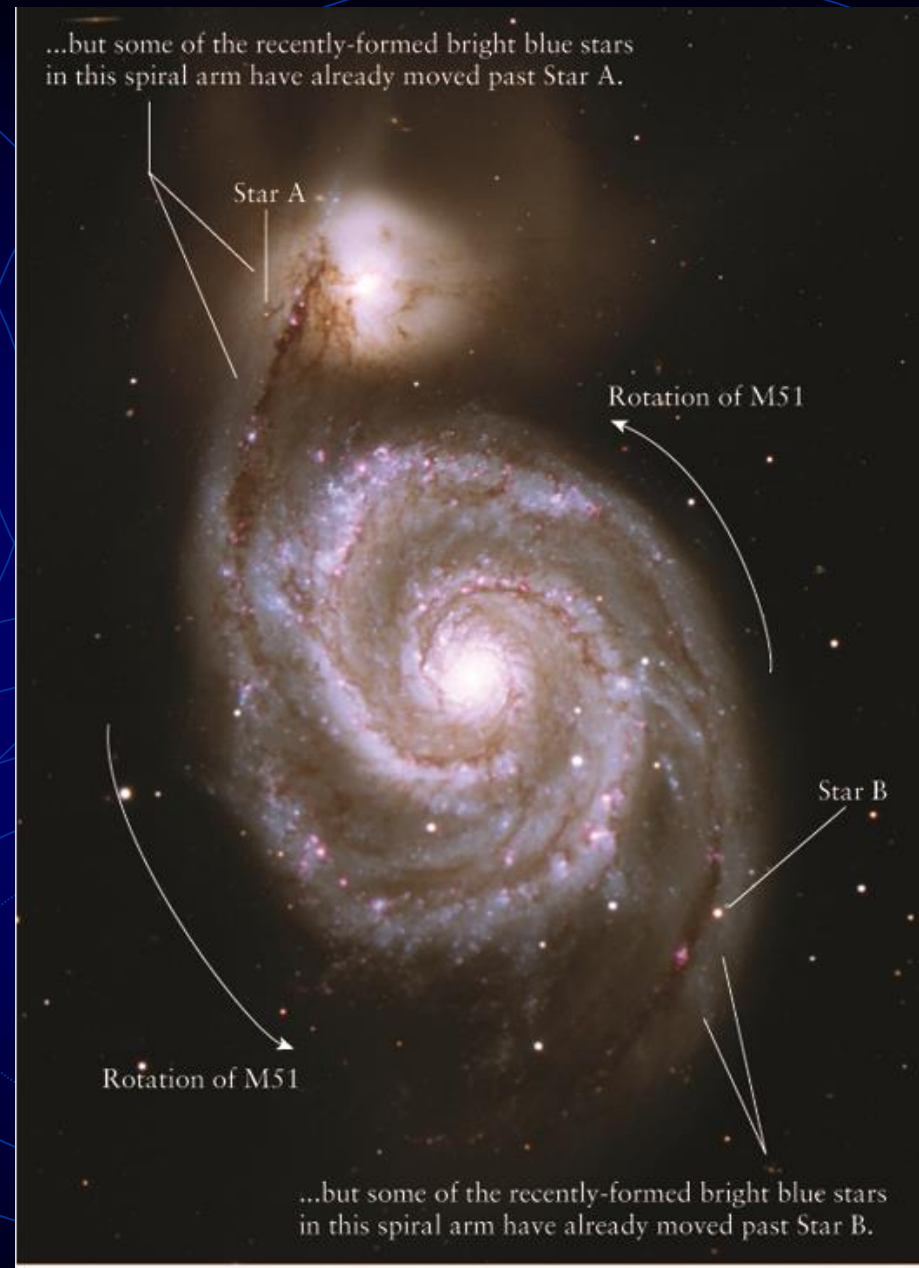




同樣的密度波現象也出現在土星環中

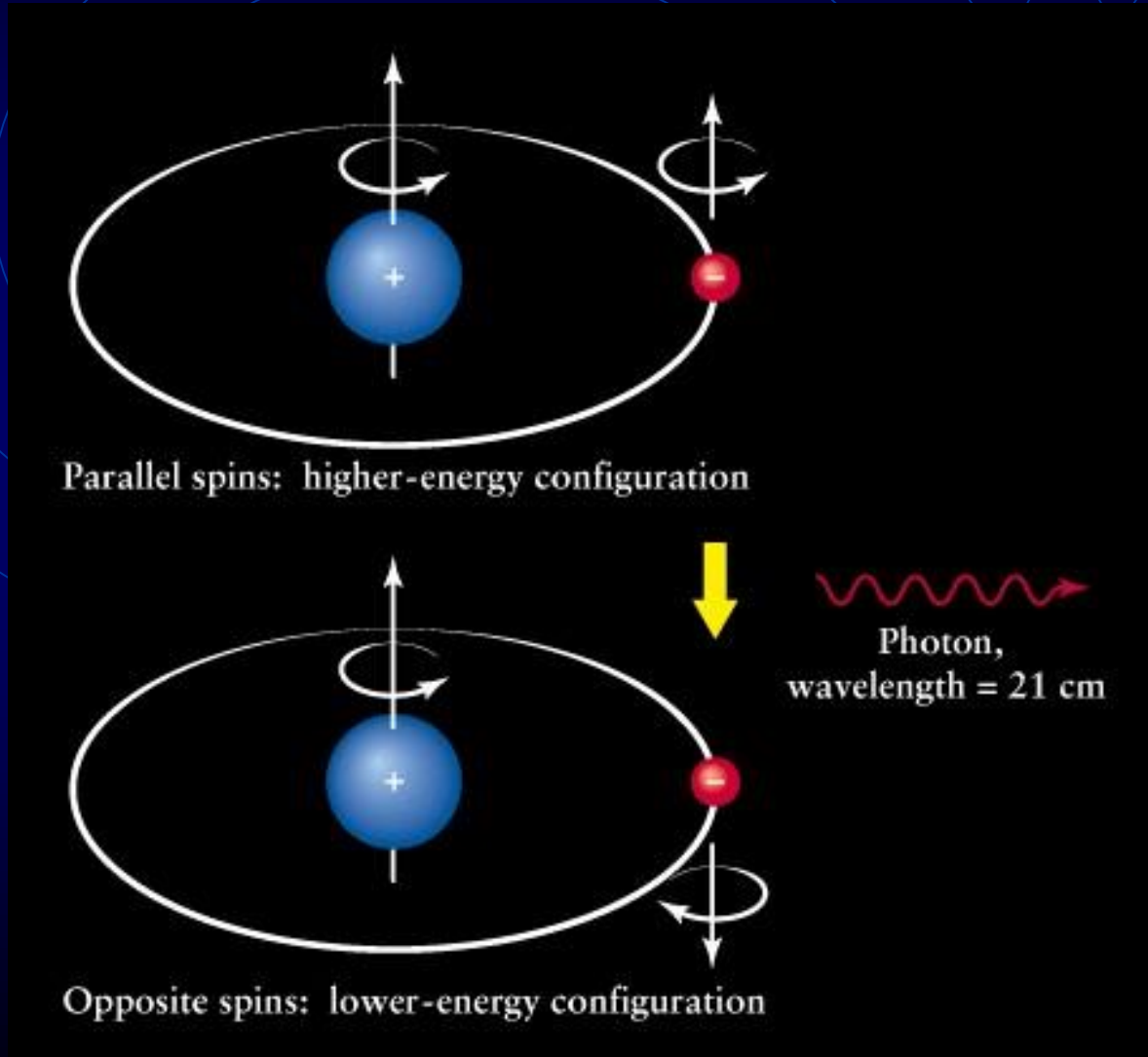


(a) An infrared view of M51 shows the locations of dust



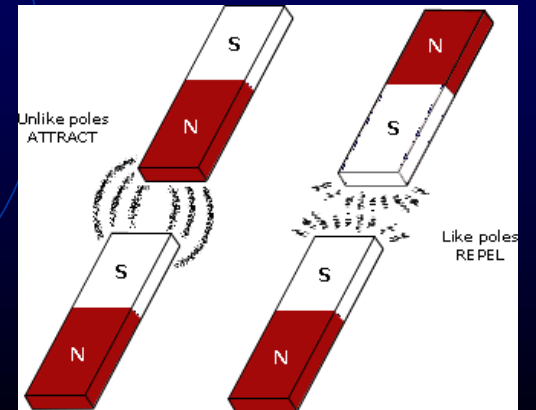
(b) A visible-light view of M51 shows the locations of young stars

如何利用電波輻射偵測氫原子？

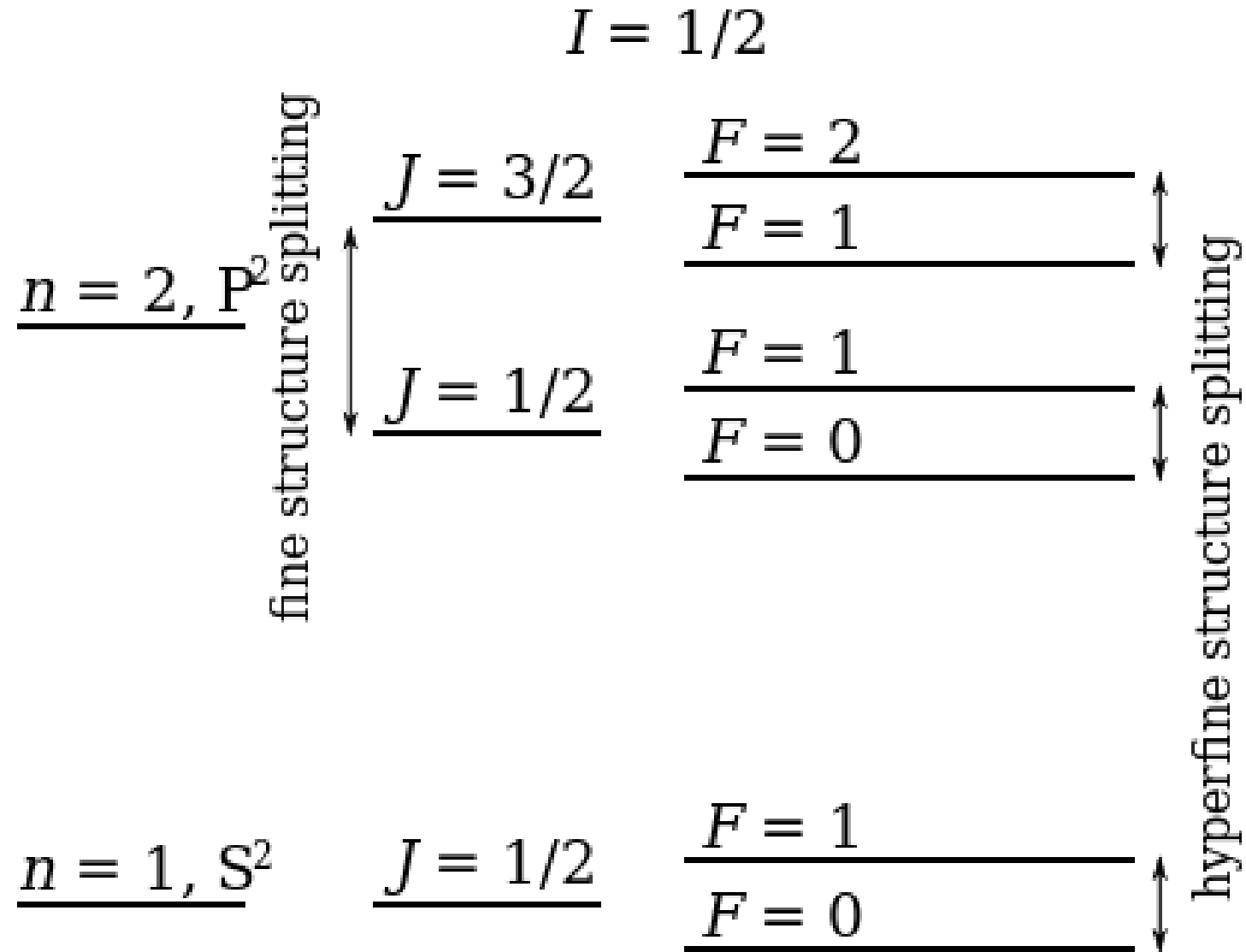


帶電的電子與質子自轉 (spin)，有如小型磁鐵

它們的自轉方向不是相同就是彼此相反



- 當原子從 parallel 狀態，變成 anti-parallel 狀態 (**超精細結構 hyperfine structure**)
 - 原子放出這兩種自轉狀態的 (微小) 能量差，這種光子的波長相當於 21 公分
- 在 1951 年首先偵測到星際中性氫原子的 **21 公分輻射**
- 銀河系中不同位置的氫氣雲氣運動狀態不同 → Doppler effect → 輻射波長稍許不同
 - 描繪出銀河系裡氫氣雲分佈的情形
 - 銀河系旋轉 (galactic rotation):
differential rotation



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

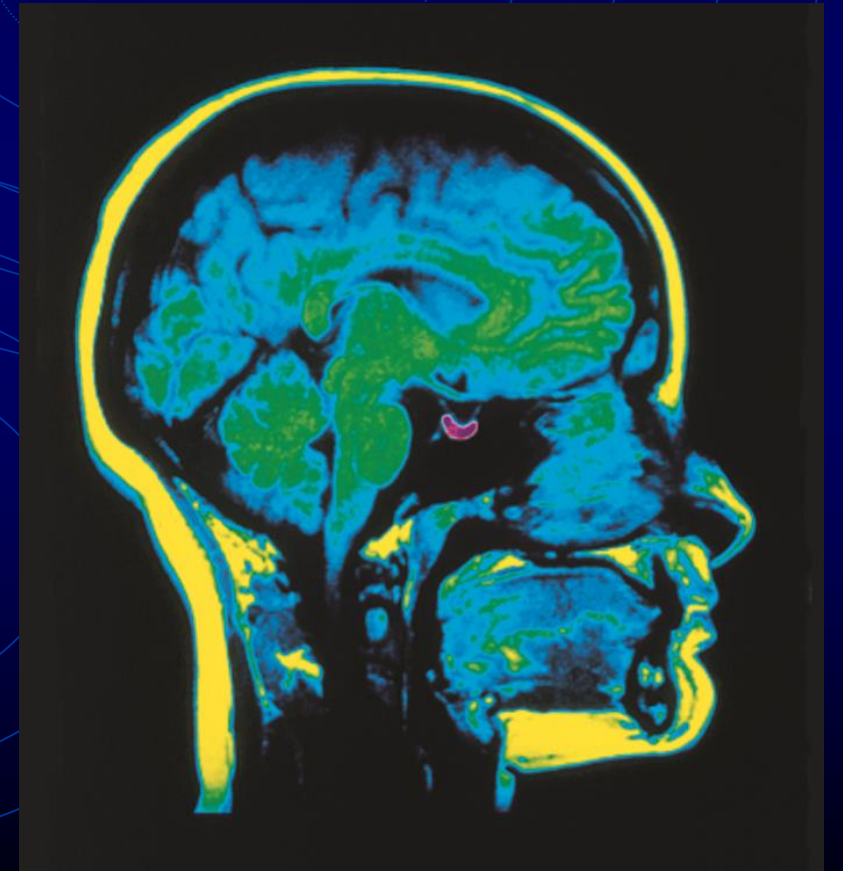
核磁共振造影

人體中 水 → 氫原子核

強磁場 → 使得原子核順磁場方向
(能量較低) 或逆磁場方向。絕大多數
數居於順磁場方向

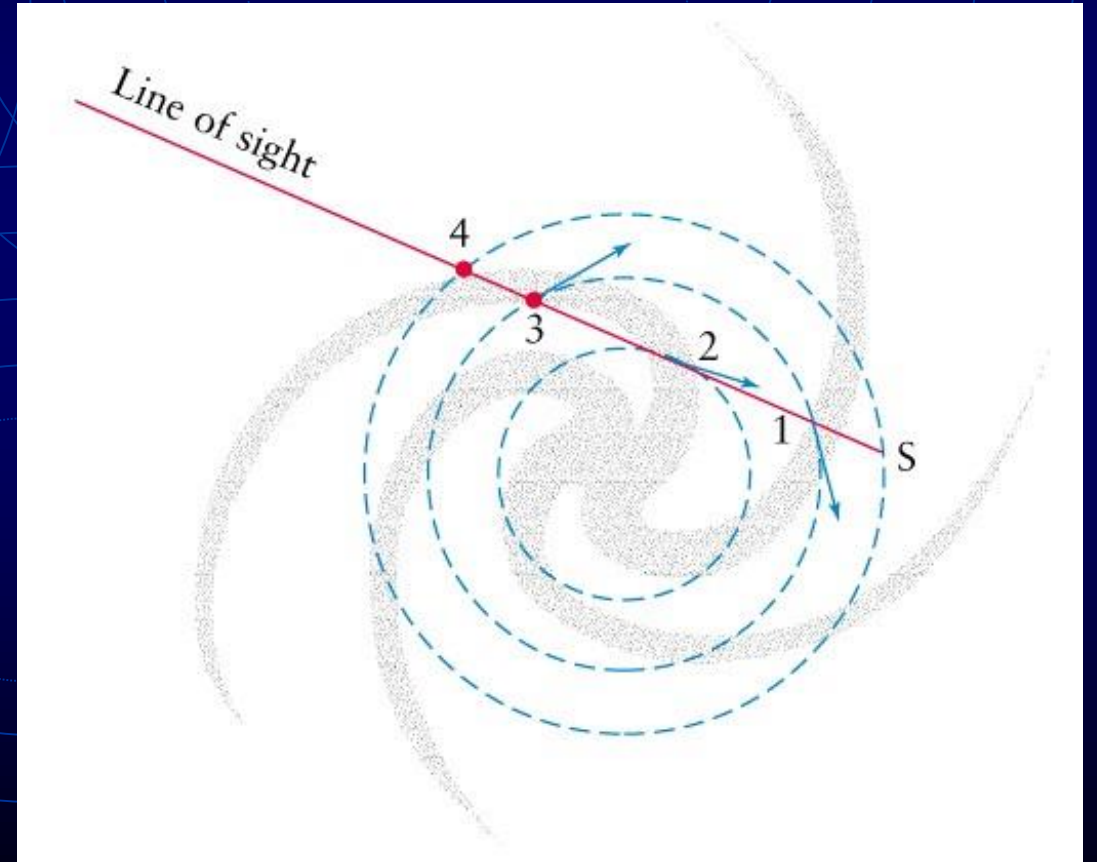
此時若有外射電波，順磁原子核吸收
該電波 (激發)

吸收量 → 原子核數量分布 → 成像



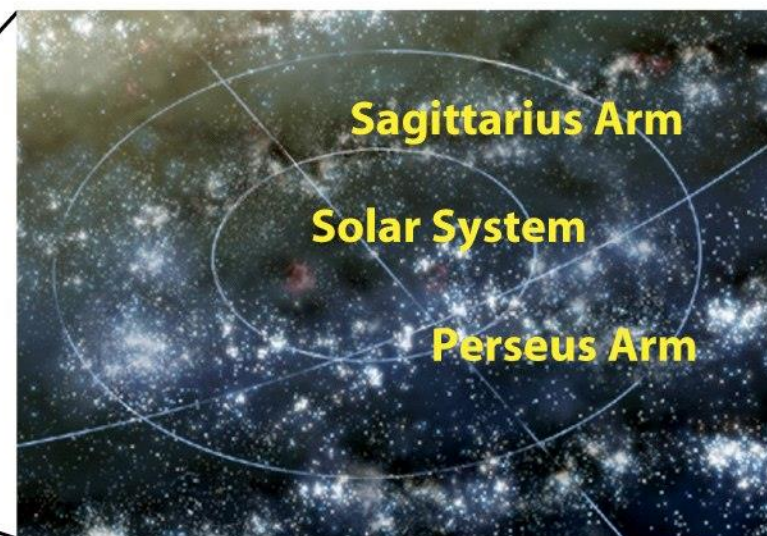
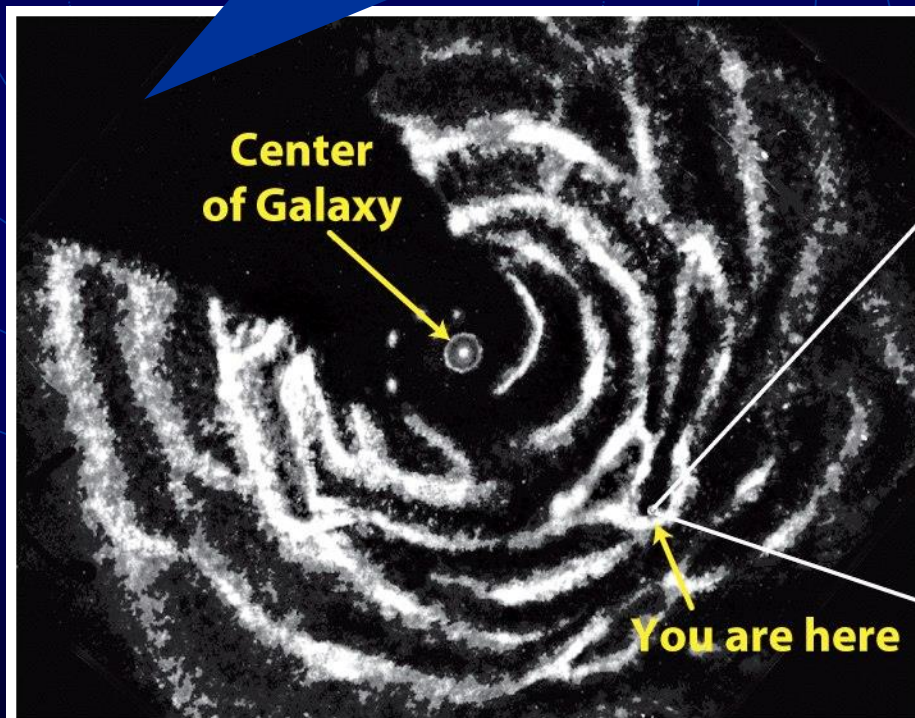
利用21公分輻射探討銀河盤面結構原理

- 銀盤自轉，不同位置與觀測者相對速度不同，因此發出的21公分輻射，由於都卜勒效應，接收到的波長稍有不同
- 利用此原理繪製出銀河盤面上氫原子雲氣的分佈

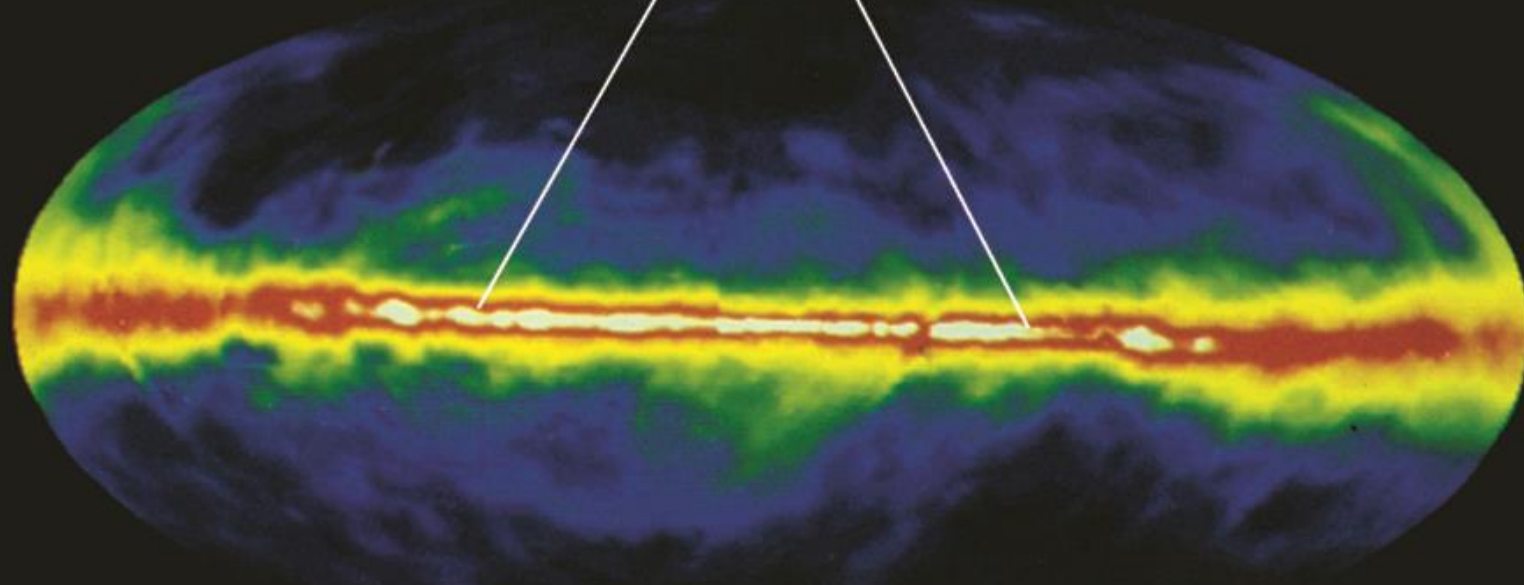


利用21公分輻射探討銀河盤面氫氣分佈

這裡為什麼沒有資料？

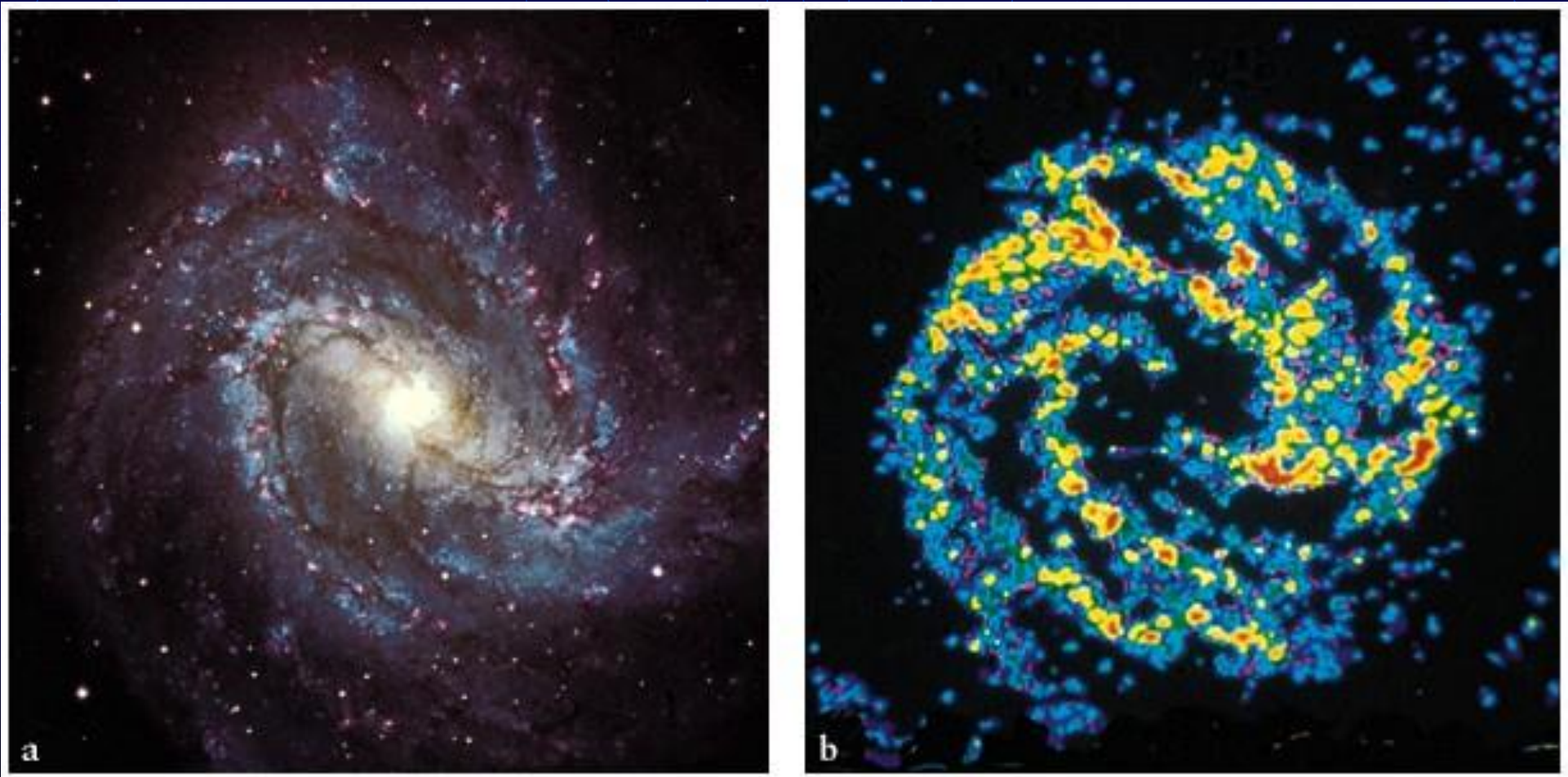


21-cm emission shows that hydrogen gas is concentrated along the plane of the Galaxy



某些星系有螺旋臂結構 (**The Grand Design**)

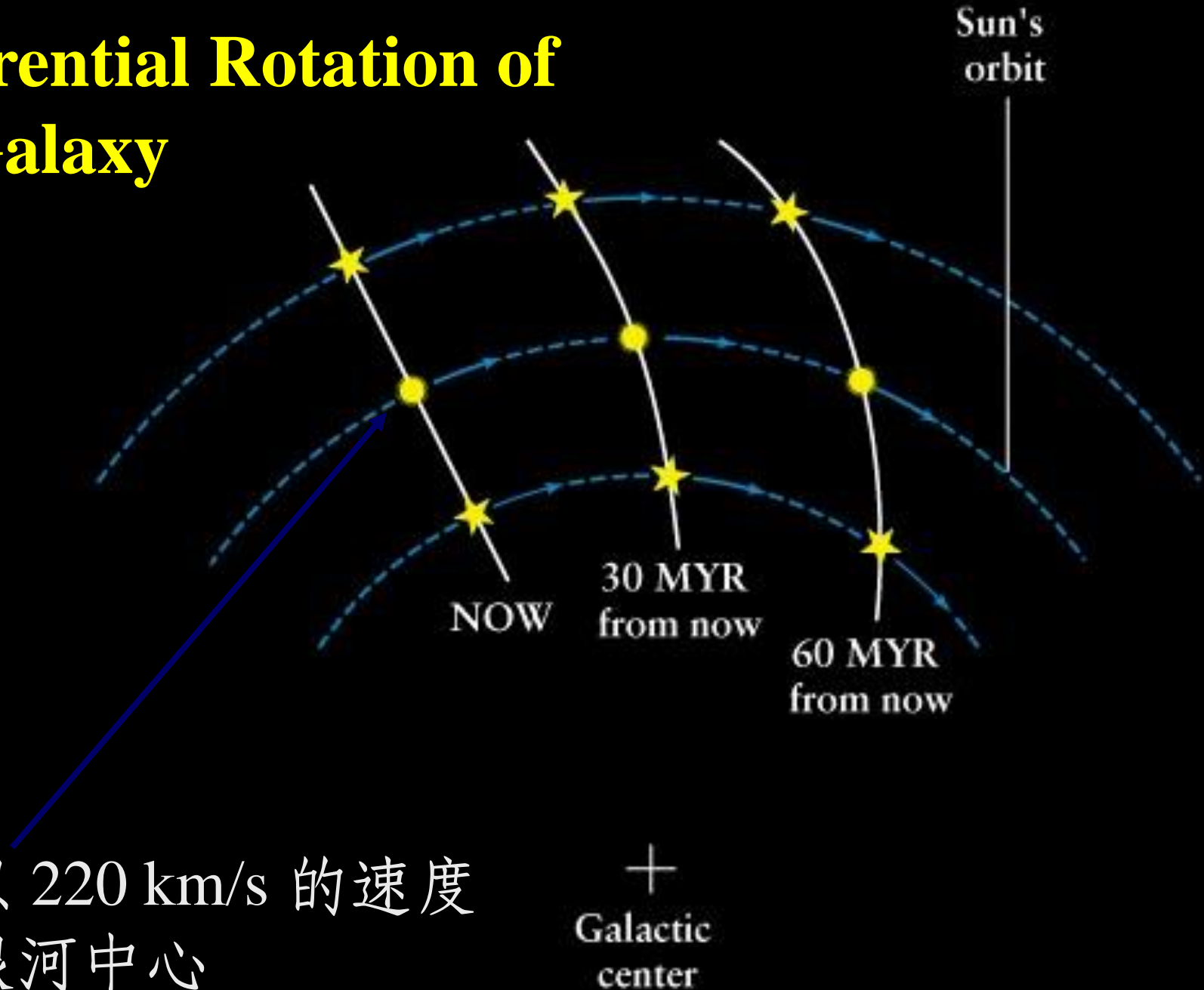
Spiral Galaxy M83 在可見光 (左)
與 21 cm 輻射 (右) 的影像



銀河系自轉

- 瑞典天文學家 Bertil Lindblad 利用 globular clusters 為背景（因為這些星體不像盤面上的星球一般運動，而是凌亂地運動），測量太陽繞行銀河系中心的運動速率約為 220 km/s（相當於時速約 828,000 公里）；亦即約 2 億 3 千萬年繞銀心一圈。
- 利用 Kepler's third law → 在太陽軌道之內銀河系的質量為 $1.1 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$
- 旋轉速率隨與銀心距離的改變，稱為 **rotation curve**（**旋轉曲線**）

Differential Rotation of the Galaxy



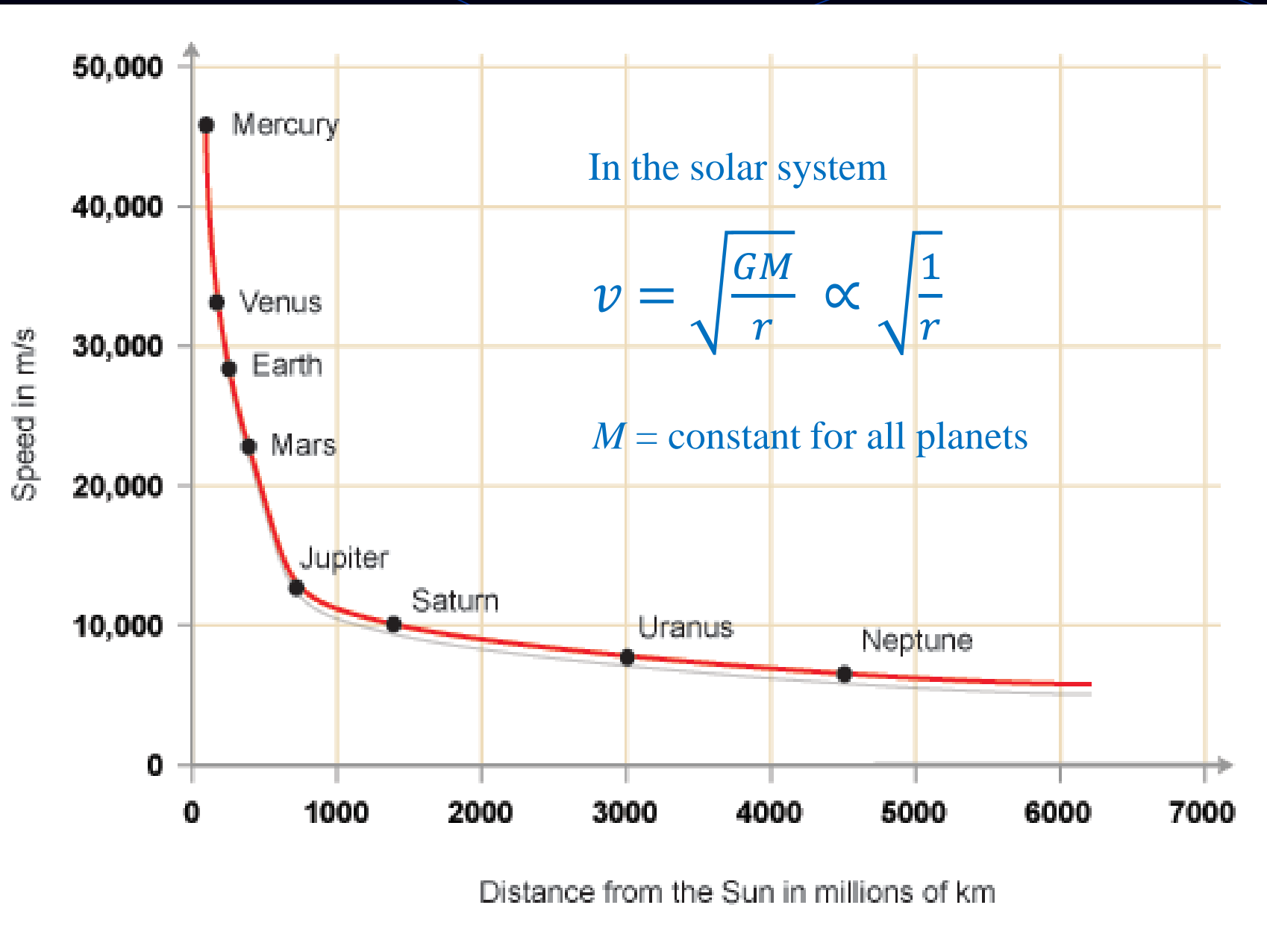
太陽以 220 km/s 的速度
繞行銀河中心

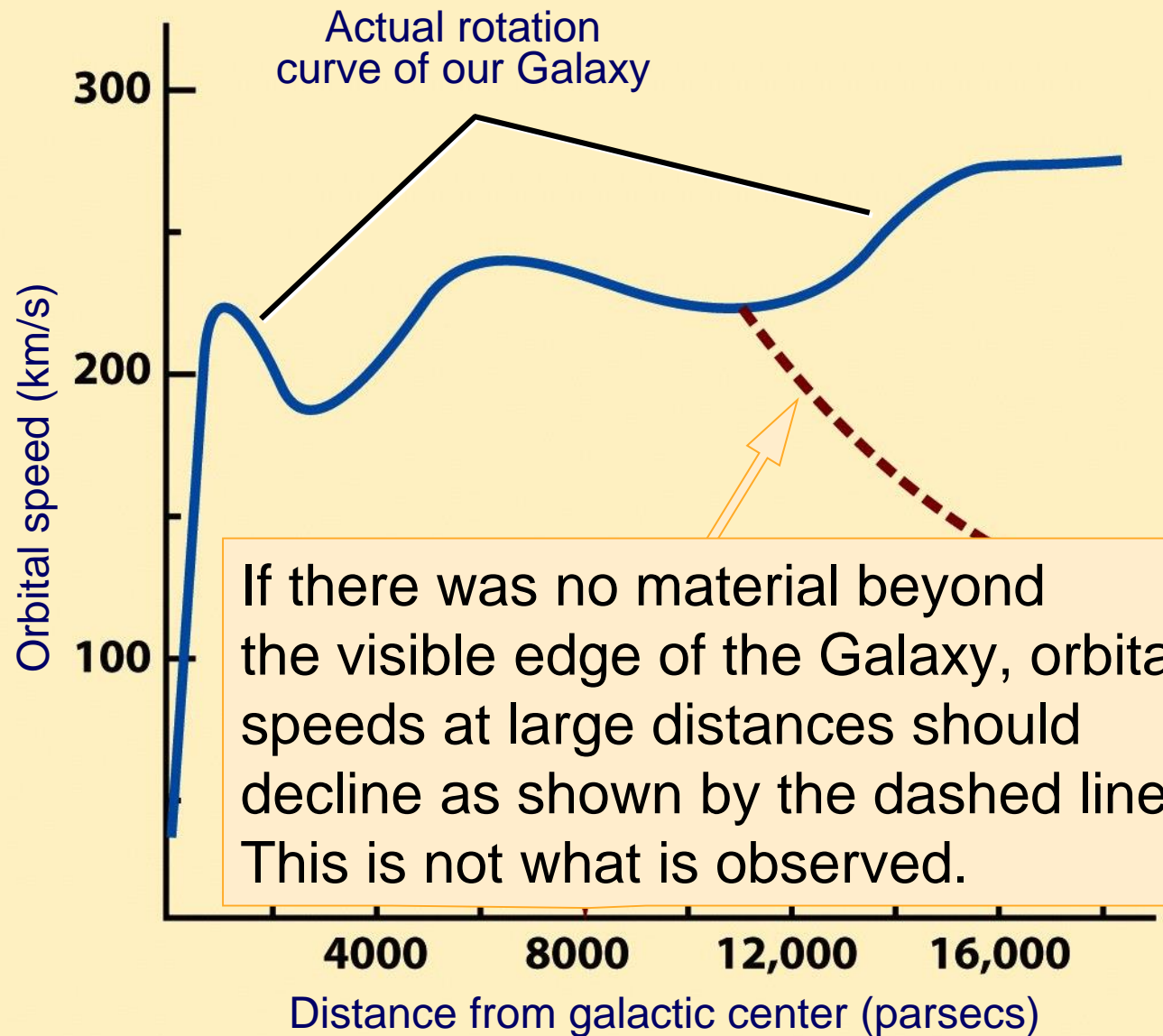
- 根據 Kepler 第三定律，距離中心越遠，應該繞行得越慢（太陽系中的行星即是如此）
- 但是銀河系的旋轉曲線即使在可見的邊緣以外，仍繼續維持差不多速度。平坦的旋轉曲線表示仍有重力作用在這些星球或雲氣上
- 這是不發光的 **dark matter**（暗物質）的重力造成的效果。這些暗物質成球狀分佈在星系四周，性質不明，可能是黑洞、微中子、氣體、如木星般的小型天體、非常暗的天體（棕矮星）等等。
→ Missing mass problem

萬有引力=向心力

$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{v^2}{r} m$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$



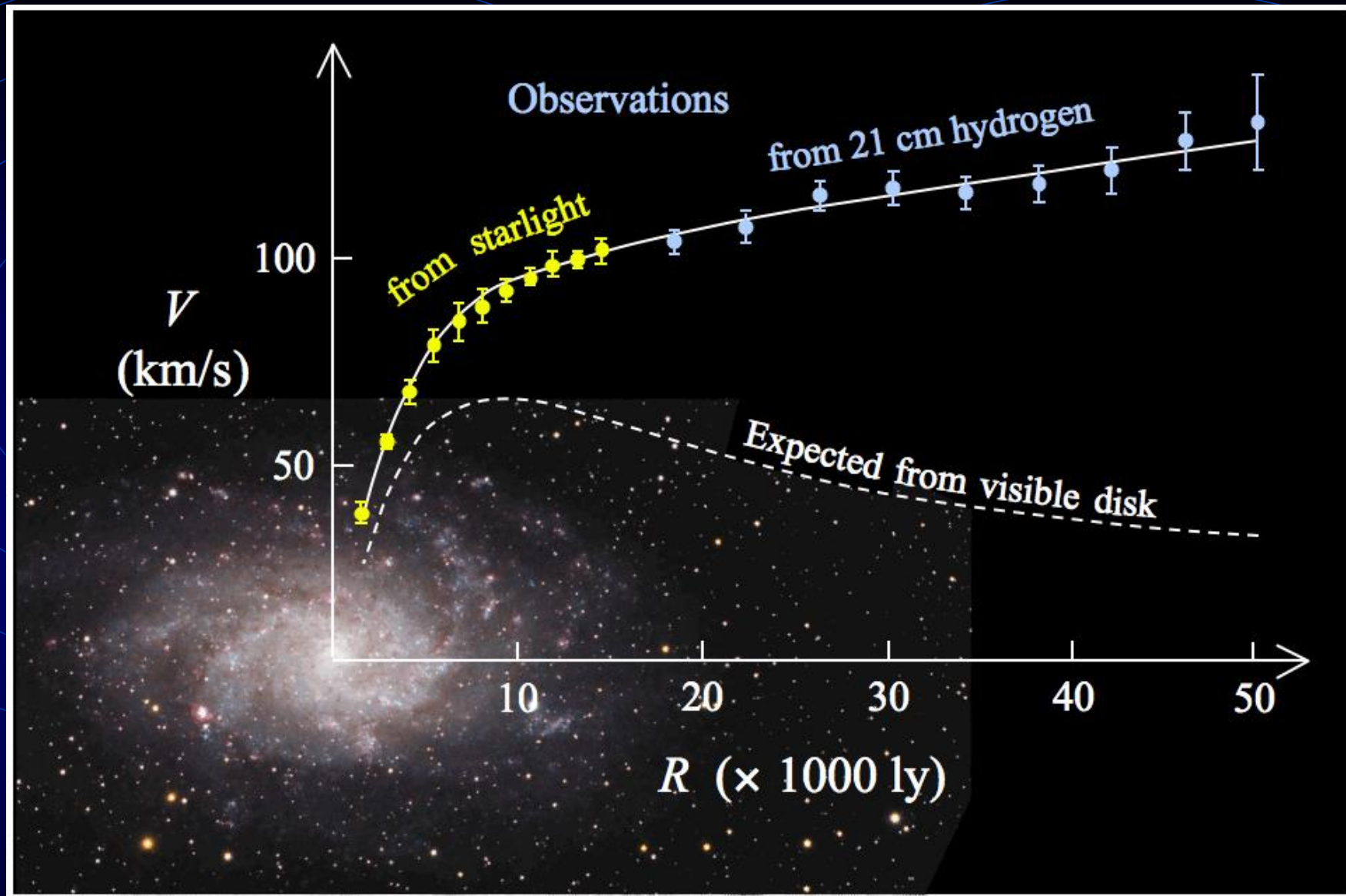


If there was no material beyond the visible edge of the Galaxy, orbital speeds at large distances should decline as shown by the dashed line: This is not what is observed.

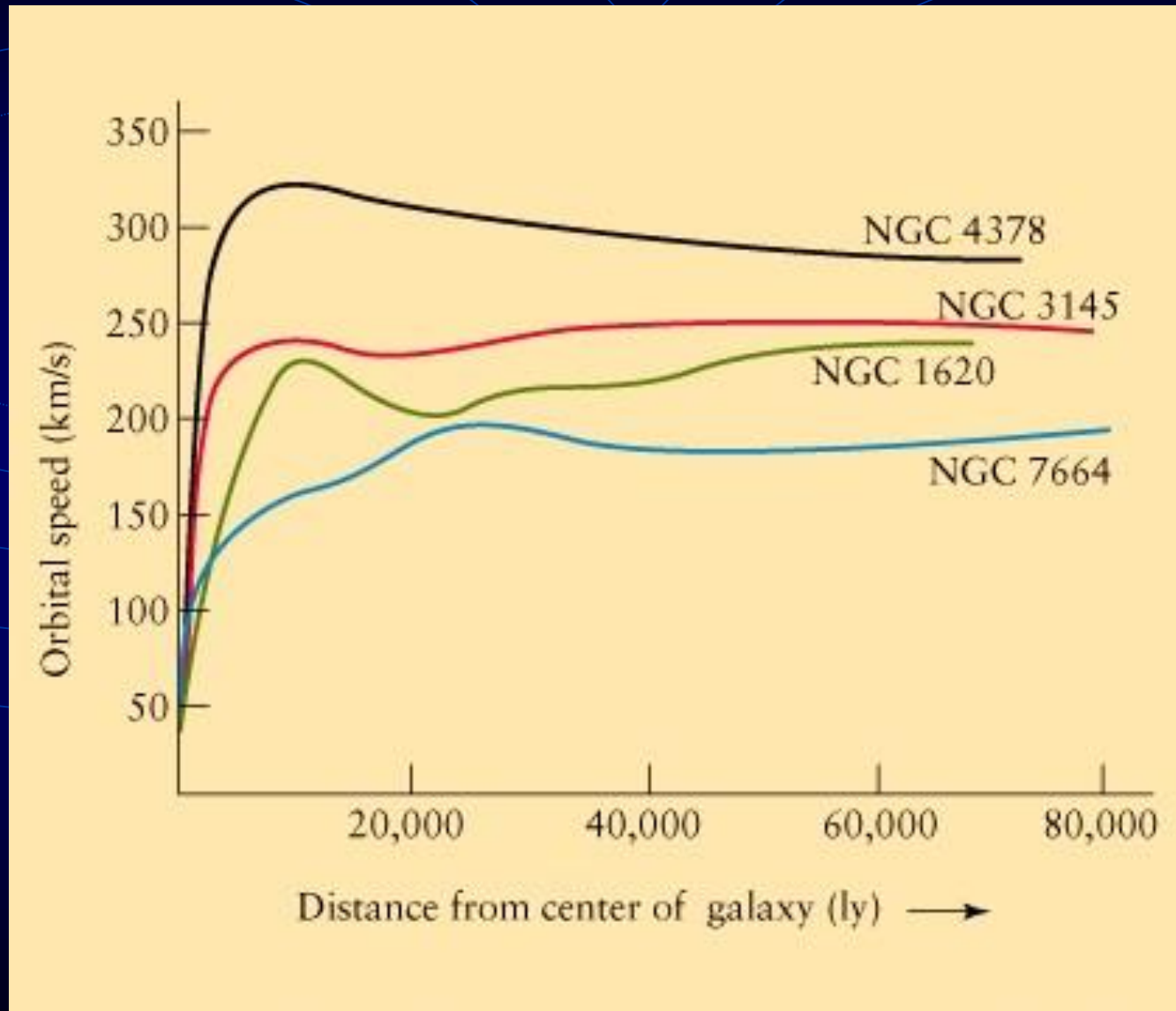
The culprit is $M = M(r)$

$$\text{If } v = \sqrt{\frac{GM(r)}{r}} = \text{const,}$$
$$M(r) \propto r$$

That is, mass continues to increase with radius, even when it is invisible.

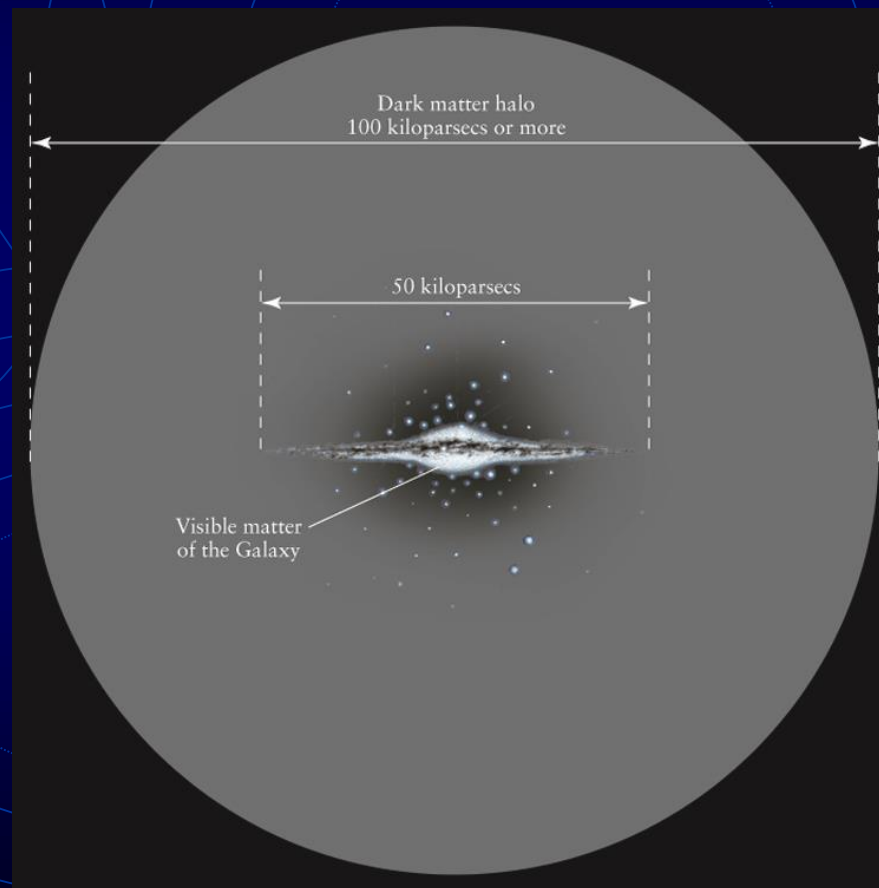


Rotation curves of other galaxies



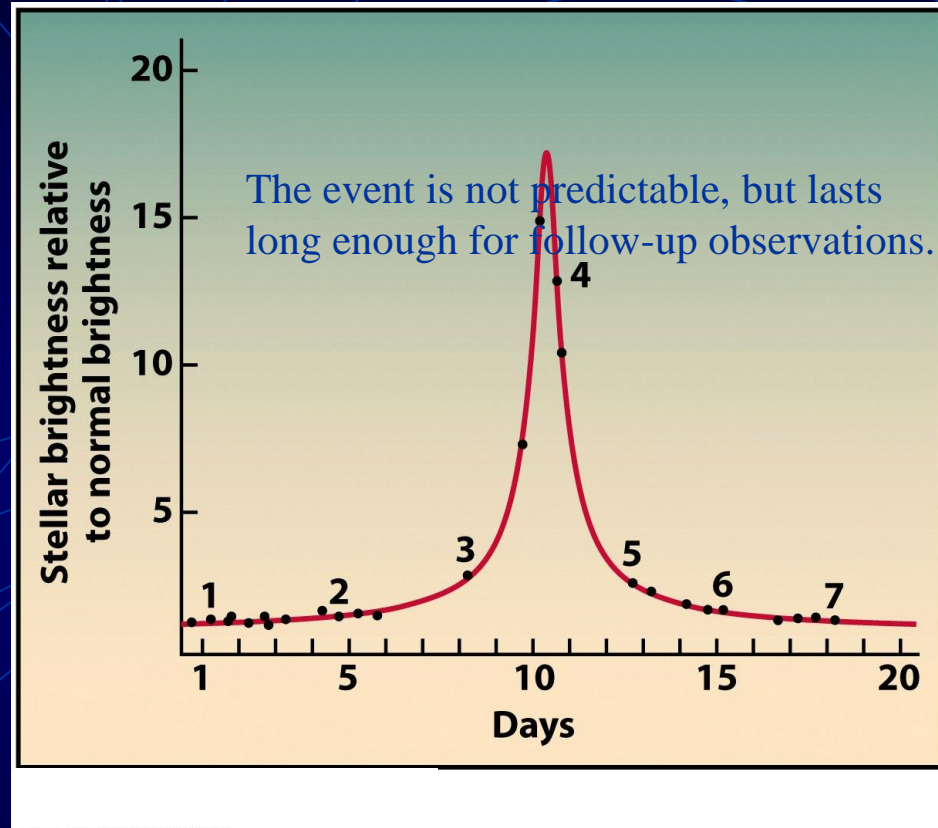
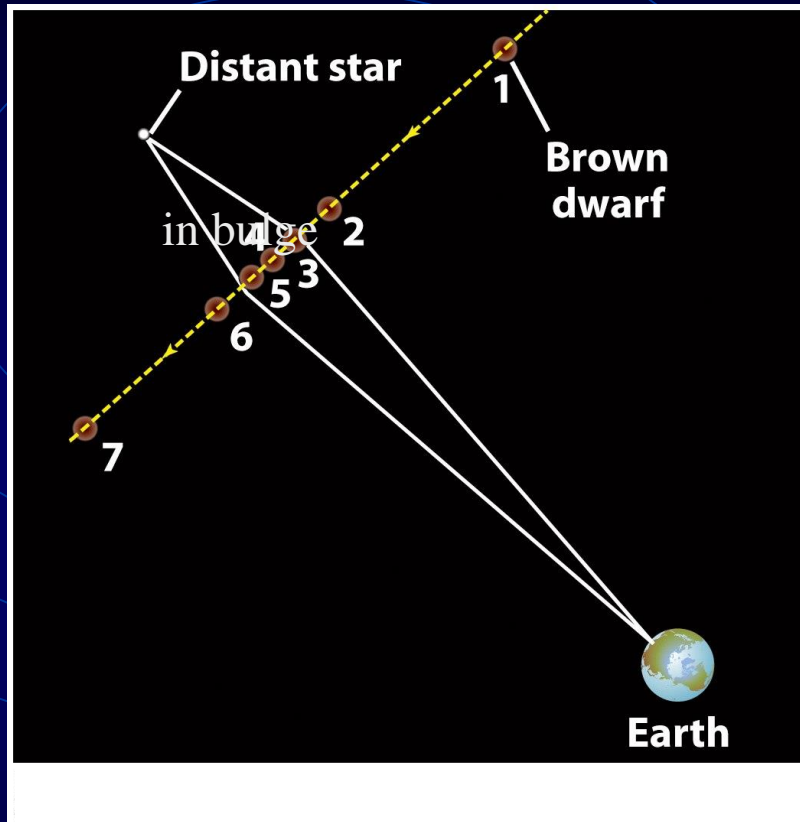
星系周圍的暗物質

- 銀盤直徑大約100,000光年；太陽距離銀心約 8.5 kpc
- 銀盤包含氣體、塵埃，以及 Population I 恆星；halo 大多為 Pop II stars
- 銀河系中可見的物質只佔了很小的體積，其他絕大部分(90%)是「暗物質」→ 銀河系總質量約 $10^{12} M_{\odot}$



Dark matter halo diameter > 100 kpc

Gravitational Microlensing (重力微透鏡) by massive compact halo objects (MACHOs)



重力造成星光改變方向（類似透鏡效應）→ 變亮

成功偵測到事件，但數量不足以解釋暗物質

Neutrinos? Weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs)?

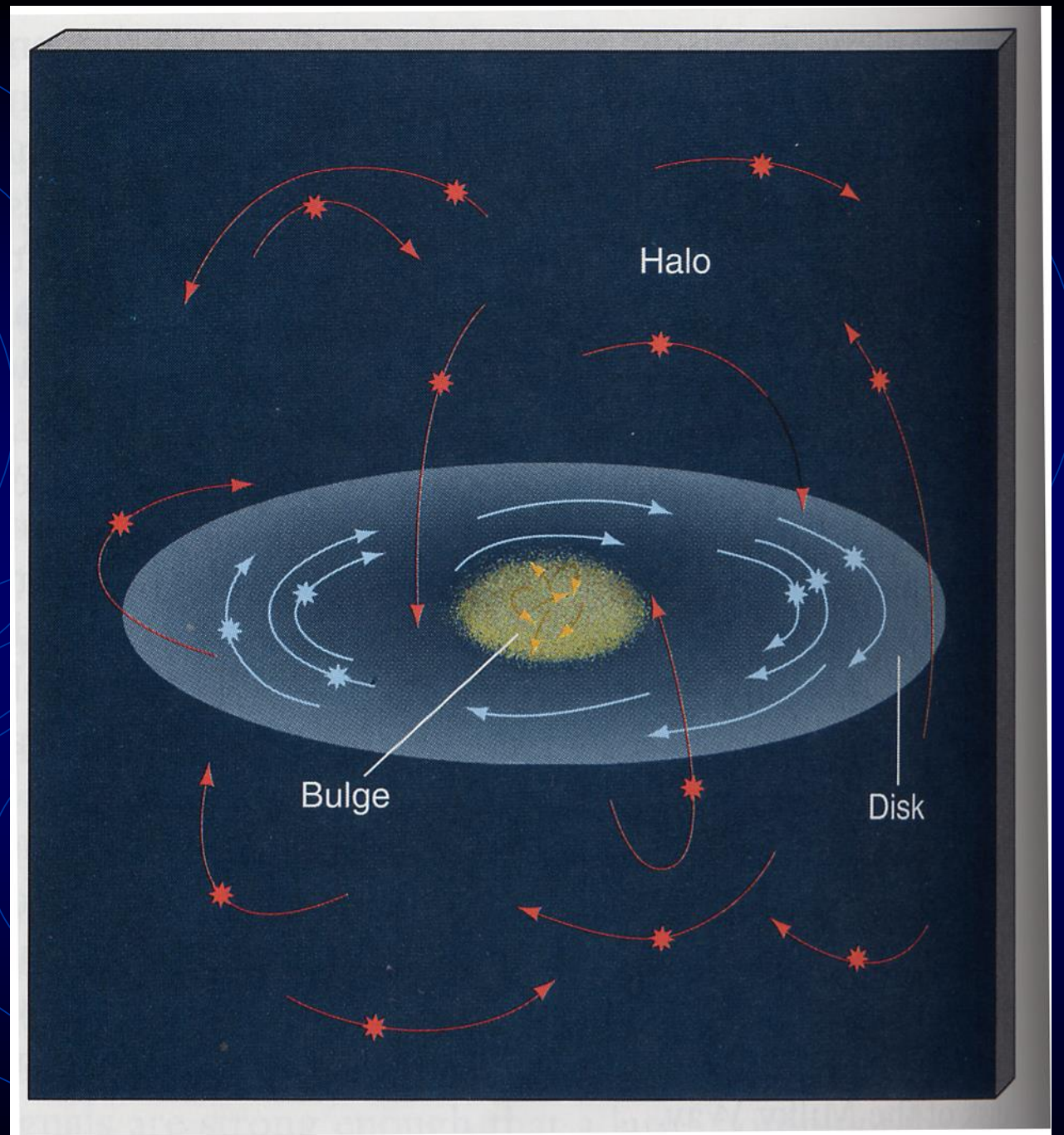
銀河系恆星的運動

銀盤上的天體運動軌跡
近乎圓形

→ 星團被拉扯

銀暈內的天體沿著不同
方向的橢圓軌道運行

→ 星團不受外在影響

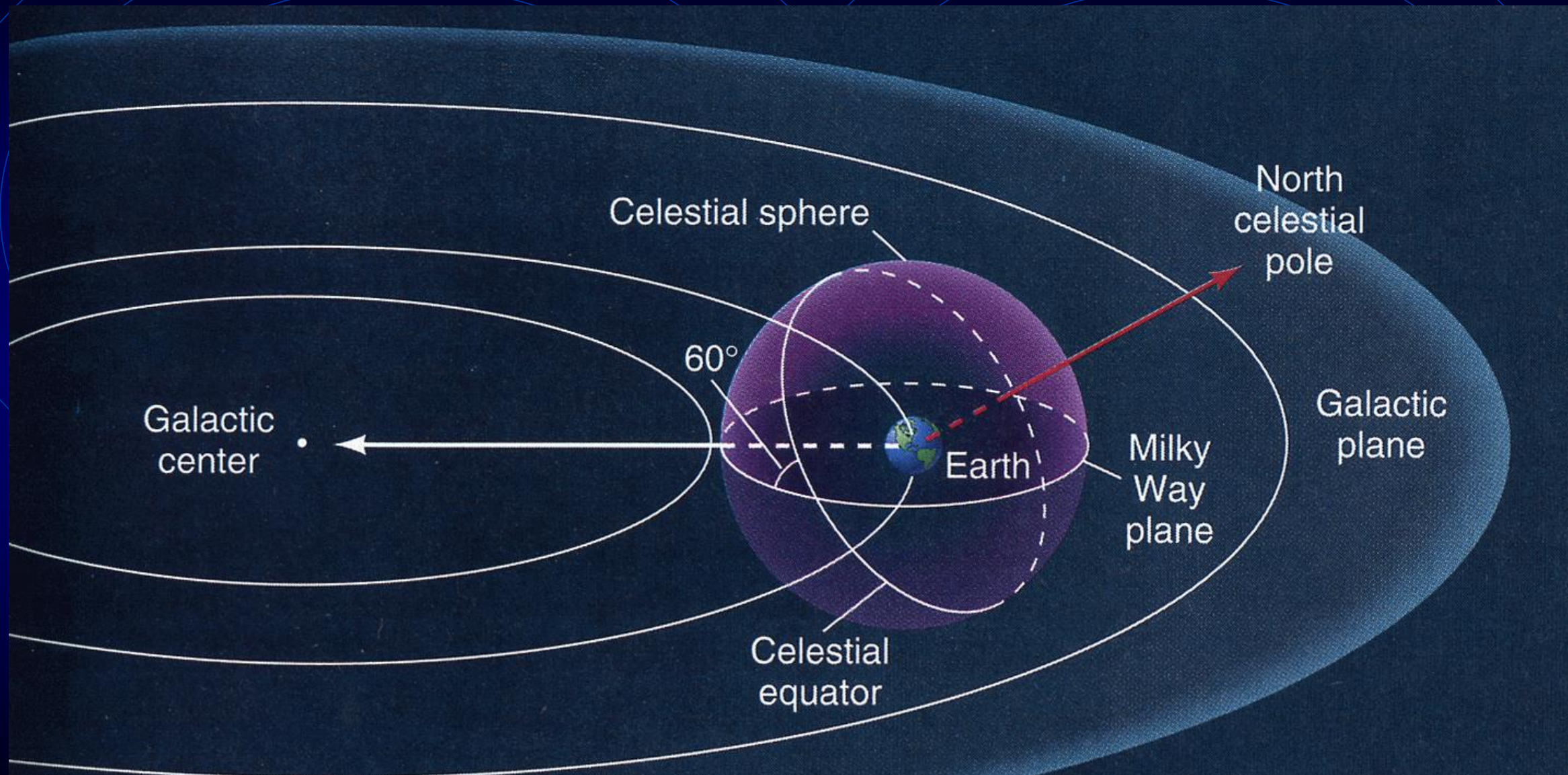


由於大量塵埃吸收光線，我們對於
銀河中心 (Galactic center or nucleus) 也瞭解不多



從地球看去，銀心位於人馬座 (Sagittarius) 方向

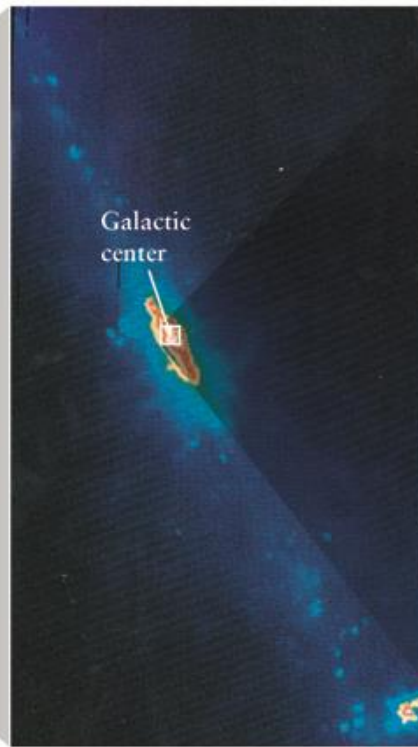
地表南半球「面對」銀河中心



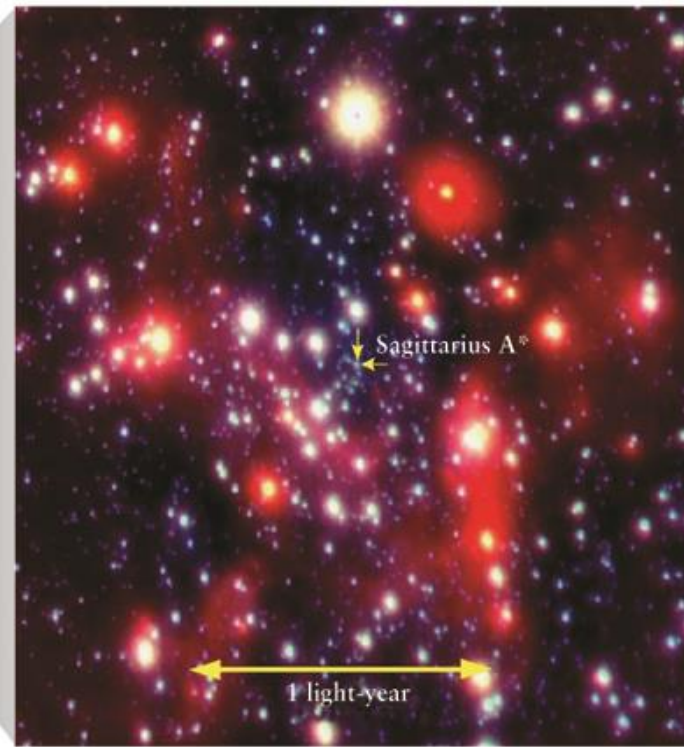
來自銀河中心的紅外光或更長波長的輻射可以穿透星際塵埃



(a) A wide-angle (50°) infrared view

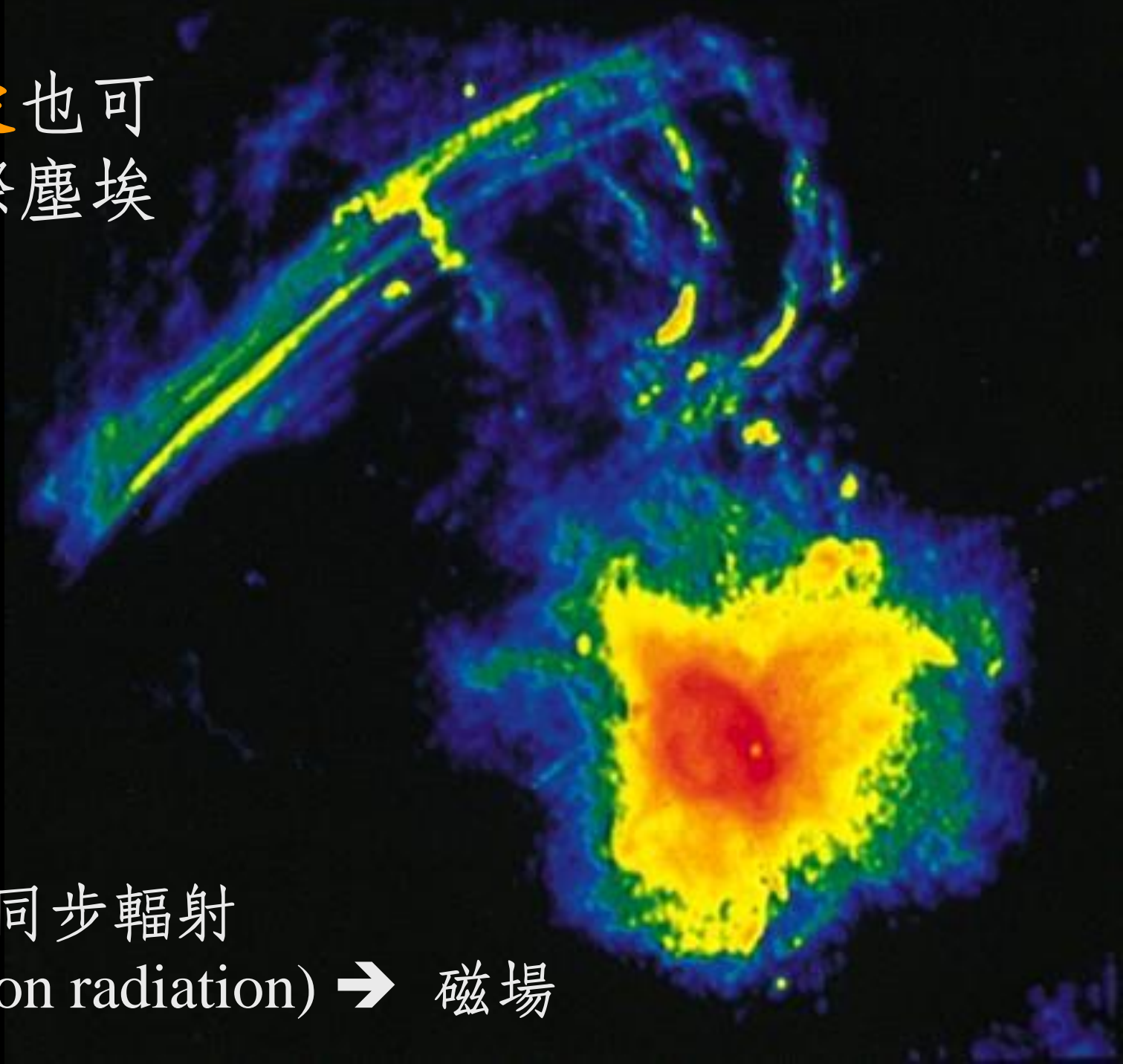


(b) A close-up view shows a more luminous region at the galactic center

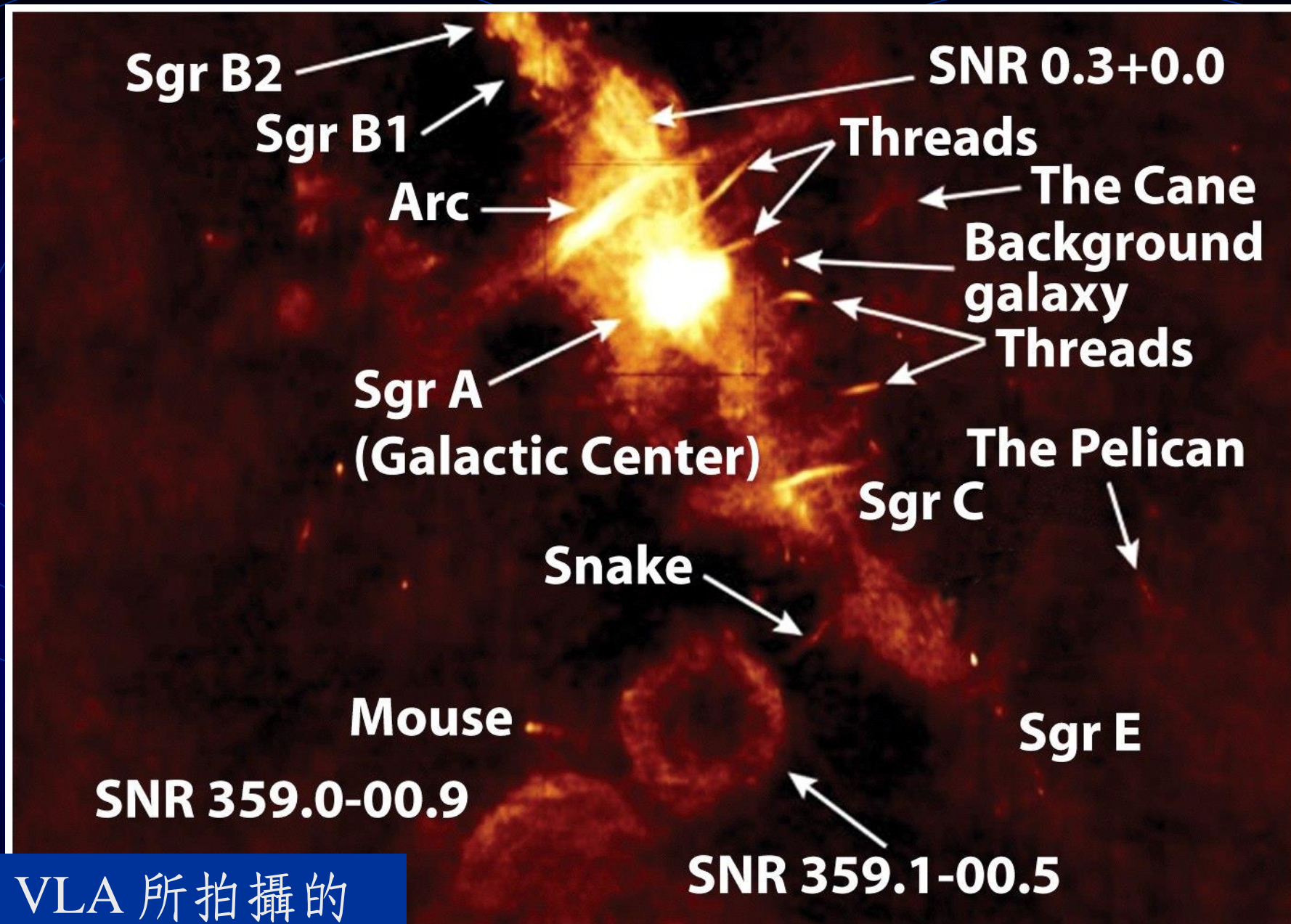


(c) An extreme close-up view centered on Sagittarius A*, a radio source at the very center of the Milky Way Galaxy, shows hundreds of stars within 1 ly (0.3 pc)

來自銀心的**電波**也可以有效穿透星際塵埃

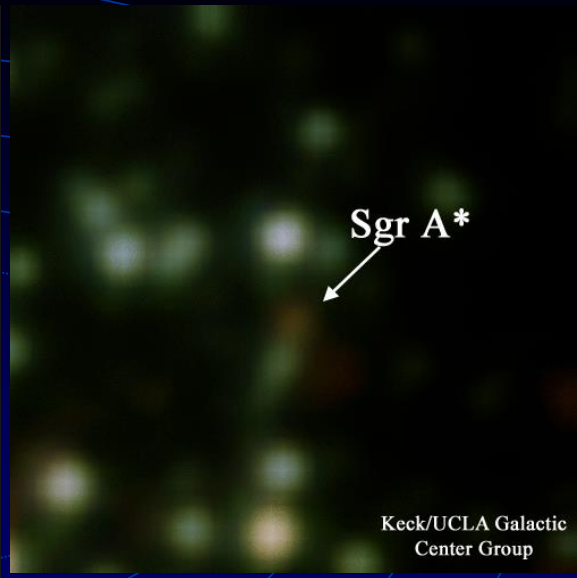
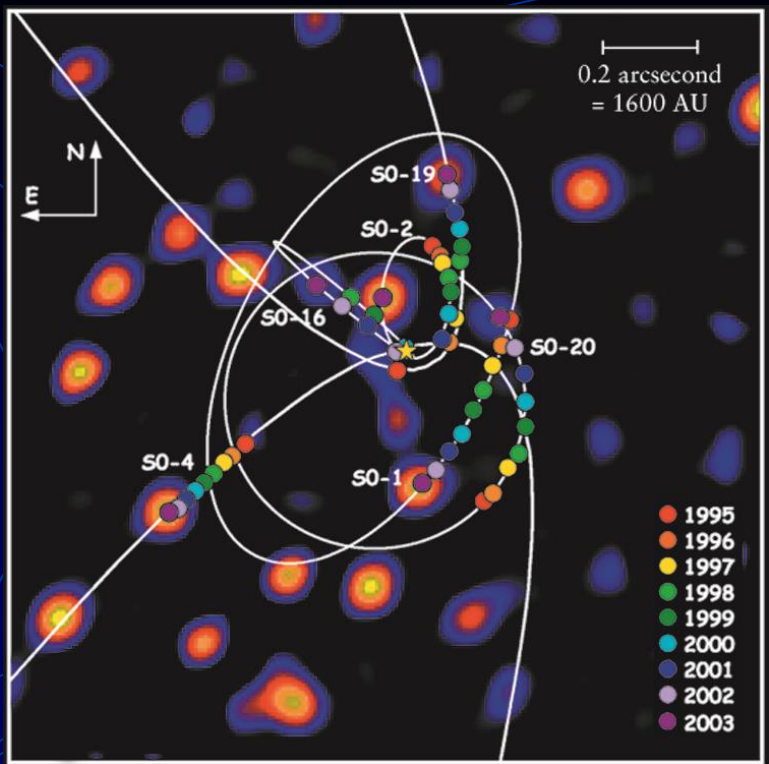
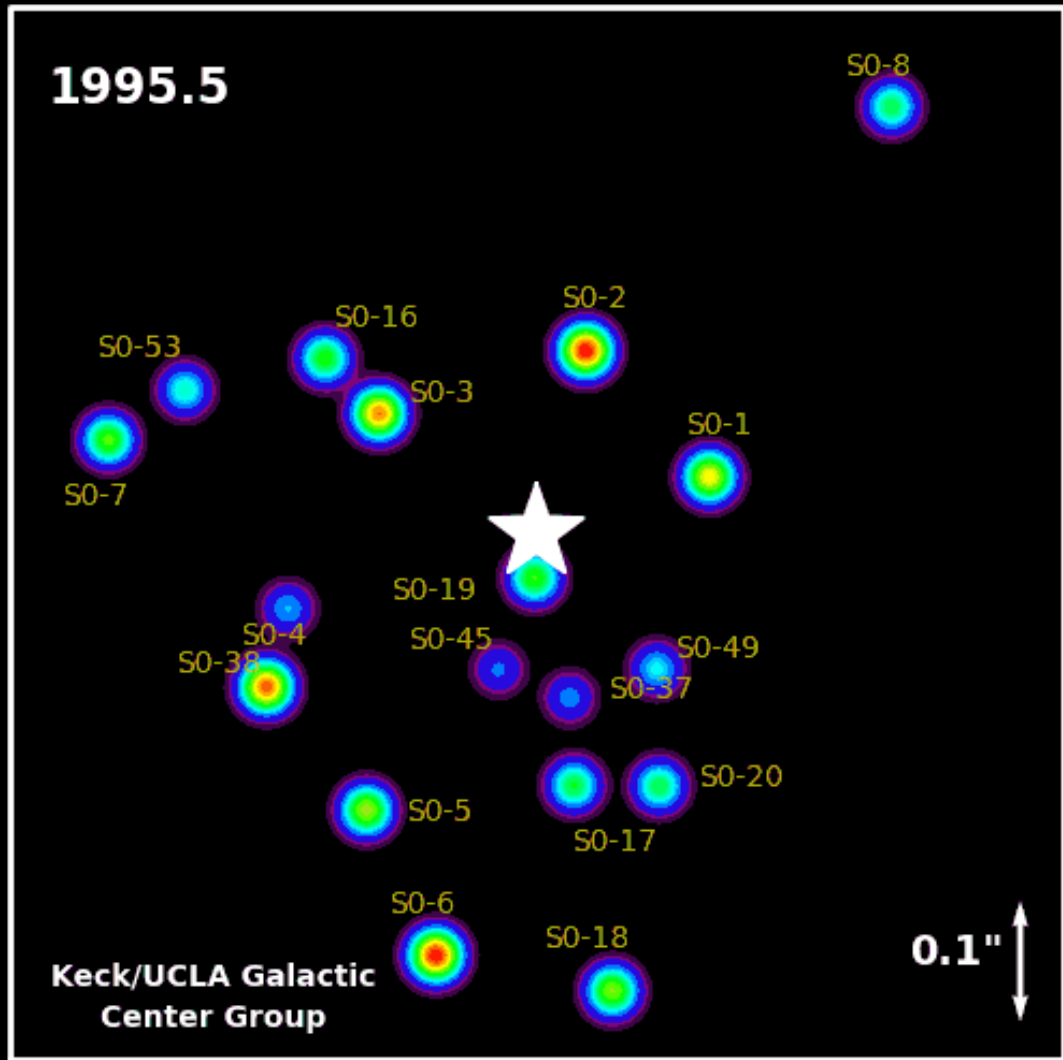


有結構的同步輻射
(synchrotron radiation) → 磁場



VLA 所拍攝的
銀心電波影像

SNR: supernova remnant



H, K', and L' mosaic

Sagittarius A*
= 真正的銀河中心

監測周圍的恆星8年當中的運動，顯示需要 $3.7 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ 才能維持這樣的軌道運動

銀河中心到底是什麼東西？

- 不知道！
- 圍繞在銀心周圍的氣體運動速度達 200 km/s
 - 必須有太陽百萬倍的物質才能吸住這些高速氣體 → 黑洞
 - 我們在其他星系的核心也觀測到「超大質量黑洞」
supermassive black holes 的證據
- 新一代X射線太空望遠鏡正仔細觀察銀河系中心的氣體 → 100 million K gas! Positron creation → gamma rays
- 暗物質的本質；是恆星先形成，還是超大質量黑洞引發了恆星形成？ ...