GRB 基本理论推导

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1 关于火球

关于火球的定义,可将其理解为体积小、能量大、光深大的区域。根据观测,GRB 的各向同性能量为:

$$E_{\gamma,iso} = 10^{52} \left(\frac{D_L}{3 \times 10^{28}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{F_{\gamma}}{10^{-6} erg cm^{-2}}\right) erg$$

而根据光变时标(约0.2毫秒)知,源区尺度为:

$$R_{min} = 10^7 \left(\frac{\delta t}{0.33ms}\right) cm$$

以上两式可给出 GRB 火球的基本数量级。对于高能火球,会发生光子湮灭反应,即 $\gamma + \gamma \rightarrow e^{\pm}$ 。若火球成分为纯光子与正负电子对,应有黑体谱,与观测所得的非热谱不符。因此应考虑重子成分。

重子火球光深为:

 $\tau = \tau_p + \tau_b$

其中 Tp 是电子对光深,有:

$$\tau_p = \sigma_T n_{\pm} R \simeq 2.58 \times 10^{14} T_{100}^{3/2} R_9 exp \left(-5.1/T_{100}\right)$$

而重子光深为:

$$\tau_b = \sigma_T n_b R = \frac{3\sigma_T M_0}{4\pi R^2 m_p}$$

共动系中,定义 $\eta = E/M_0c^2$ (E为辐射能)。总光深为1时,若 $\eta > 1$,则辐射为主,反之则物质为主,大部分能量以重子定向动能的形式存在。总光深为1时,火球的 Lorentz 因子:

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{E_0 + M_0 c^2}{E(\tau = 1) + M_0 c^2} = \frac{\eta_0 + 1}{\eta(\tau = 1) + 1}$$

对于 GRB, 火球后期演化应由重子物质决定, $\tau = 1$ 时 $\eta < 1$ 。最终 Lorentz 因 子 $\Gamma_f \simeq \eta_0 + 1$

2 火球演化基本图景

根据 Piran, Shemi & Narayan 1993,将火球看作理想流体,能量、动量、粒子数目 守恒分别为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(e^{3/4} \gamma \right) + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 e^{3/4} u \right) = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\left(n + \frac{4}{3} e \right) \gamma u \right] + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\left(n + \frac{4}{3} e \right) \gamma^2 u^2 \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial e}{\partial r}$$
$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 n u \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{n}{\gamma + u} \right)$$

对于极端相对论性火球, $u \simeq \gamma$,有:

$$r^2n\gamma = const.$$

$$r^2 e^{3/4} \gamma = const.$$

$$r^2\left(n+\frac{4}{3}e\right)\gamma^2 = const.$$

辐射为主: $e \gg n$

$$\gamma \propto r, n \propto r^{-3}, e \propto r^{-4}, T \propto r^{-1}, T_{obs} = \gamma T \simeq const.$$

物质为主: $e \ll n$

$$\gamma \simeq const., n \propto r^{-2}, e \propto r^{-8/3}, T \propto r^{-2/3}, T_{obs} \propto r^{-2/3}$$

由于辐射为主阶段,火球尺度正比于 Lorentz 因子,暴源系中,尺度膨胀 与 Lorentz 收缩抵消,火球厚度 Δ 保持不变,为 Δ_0 。加速结束后,火球整体 Lorentz 因子达到 Γ_f ,半径为 $r = \Gamma_f \Delta_0$ 。此后能量转化为重子动能,为冻结相,厚度依然不 变。当 $r = \Gamma_f^2 \Delta_0$ 之后,火球厚度正比于半径,即 $r = \Gamma_f^2 \Delta$

根据是长春的《相对论流体力学》,相对论性激波跳跃条件:

$$\frac{e^{'} + \rho^{'}c^{2}}{n^{'}} = \gamma \frac{e + \rho c^{2} + p}{n}$$
$$\frac{n^{'}}{n} = \frac{\tilde{\gamma}^{'}\gamma^{'} + 1}{\tilde{\gamma}^{'} - 1}$$
$$\Gamma^{2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)\left[\tilde{\gamma}^{'}(\gamma - 1) + 1\right]^{2}}{\tilde{\gamma}^{'}(2 - \tilde{\gamma}^{'})(\gamma - 1) + 2}$$

其中 $\tilde{\gamma}'$ 是绝热指数, γ 为激波化物质的平均 Lorentz 因子, Γ 表示激波的 Lorentz 因子, 带撇量表示激波化物质, 不带量表示未激波化物质。

内激波: Kobayashi et al. 1997

火球物质径向分布不均匀,快慢壳层碰撞产生光变。两壳层间距 $L = c\Delta t$,快慢相撞发生在:

$$R_{int} = \frac{L}{\beta_2 - \beta_1} \simeq 2\gamma_1^2 c\Delta t$$

根据守恒公式,碰撞后,整体速度、Lorentz 因子与内部无规则运动 Lorentz 因子分别为:

$$\beta = \frac{M_1 \gamma_1 \beta_1 + M_2 \gamma_2 \beta_2}{M_1 \gamma_1 + M_2 \gamma_2}$$
$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{M_1 \gamma_1 + M_2 \gamma_2}{M_1 / \gamma_1 + M_2 / \gamma_2}}$$
$$\gamma_{int} = \frac{\sqrt{(M_1 + M_2)^2 + M_1 M_2 (\gamma_1 / \gamma_2 + \gamma_2 / \gamma_1 - 2)}}{M_1 + M_2}$$

辐射效率:

$$\eta_{pulse} = \epsilon_e \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_{int}} \right)$$

光变:下降时需要考虑纬度效应, $\delta t \simeq \delta t_d = R_{int} (1 - \cos \theta) / c = R_{int} / 2\gamma^2 c \simeq \Delta t_o$

余辉: 根据 Sari & Piran 1995, 对于正向外激波, 2 区有:

$$\frac{e_2}{n_2 m_p c^2} = \gamma_{21} - 1 \simeq \gamma_{21}$$
$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = 4\gamma_{21} + 3 \simeq 4\gamma_{21}$$
$$\gamma_{21} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} + \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1}\right)$$

对于反向外激波,不一定符合极端相对论条件,3区有:

$$\frac{e_3}{n_3 m_p c^2} = \gamma_{34} - 1$$
$$\frac{n_3}{n_4} = 4\gamma_{34} + 3$$
$$\gamma_{34} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\gamma_3}{\gamma_4} + \frac{\gamma_4}{\gamma_3}\right)$$

令 $f = n_4/n_1$, 有:

$$f = \frac{\gamma_{21} - 1}{\gamma_{34} - 1} \frac{4\gamma_{21} + 3}{4\gamma_{34} + 3}$$

对于反向激波,采用薄壳近似,由粒子数守恒,有:

$$t_{\Delta} = \frac{\Delta_4}{c \left(\beta_4 - \beta_3\right)} \left(1 - \frac{n_4 \gamma_4}{n_3 \gamma_3}\right)$$
$$\beta_{sh} = \frac{n_3 \gamma_3 \beta_3 - 4 \gamma_4 \beta_4}{n_3 \beta_3 - 4 \beta_4}$$

其中 t_{Δ} 为反向激波穿越时间。相对论性反向激波: $\gamma_3 \ll \gamma_4$, $\gamma_{34} \gg 1$ 。牛顿 性: $\gamma_3 \simeq \gamma_4$ 。

定义 4 个特征半径。一是相对论性转折点 R_N ,二是减速半径 R_{η_0} ,三是反向激 波穿越壳层时的半径 R_{Δ_0} ,四为扩散半径 $R_{sp} = \Delta_0 \eta_0^2$ 。 星际介质 (k = 0)环境:

$$Unspread (RRS) : \begin{cases} R_N = \frac{l^{3/2}}{\Delta_0^{1/2} \eta_0^2} \\ R_{\eta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2/3} \\ R_{\Delta_0} = l^{3/4} \Delta_0^{1/4} \\ R_{sp} = \Delta_0 \eta_0^2 \\ \\ R_{\eta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2/3} \\ R_{\eta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2/3} \\ R_{\Delta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2/3} \\ R_{sp} = \Delta_0 \eta_0^2 \end{cases}$$

星风(k=2)环境:

$$Unspread (initial - condition - dependent) : \begin{cases} R_N = null \\ R_{\eta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2} \\ R_{\Delta_0} = l^{1/2} \Delta_0^{1/2} \\ R_{sp} = \Delta_0 \eta_0^2 \end{cases}$$
$$Spread (NRS) : \begin{cases} R_N = l\eta_0^{-2} \\ R_{\eta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2} \\ R_{\Delta_0} = l\eta_0^{-2} \\ R_{sp} = \Delta_0 \eta_0^2 \end{cases}$$

在 RRS 达到 R_{Δ_0} 之前,或者 NRS 到达 R_{η_0} 之前,不可用 BM 1976 来描述壳层 演化。之后 2 区主导演化。根据自相似解,观测者系中,有:

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{-(3-k)/(8-2k)}$$
$$r = \gamma_0^2 r_0 \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{1/(4-k)}$$

这里 γ 是壳层整体 Lorentz 因子, $t_0 = \frac{r_0}{4(4-k)c}$ 。在星际介质环境下,有:

$$\gamma(t) = \left(\frac{17Et}{4\pi m_p nc}\right)^{1/4}$$
$$r(t) = \left(\frac{17E}{1024\pi m_p nc^5 t^3}\right)^{1/8}$$

3 同步辐射

设电子为幂率分布,即 $n(\gamma_e) \propto \gamma_e^{-p} d\gamma_e$, $\gamma_m \leq \gamma_e \leq \gamma_{max}$ 。若 $\gamma_{max} \gg \gamma_m$,电子数密度为:

$$n_e = n_p = \int_{\gamma_m}^{\gamma_{max}} n \mathrm{d}\gamma_e \simeq \frac{c}{p-1} \gamma_m^{1-p}$$

电子能量密度:

$$e_e = \epsilon_e e_{int} = \int_{\gamma_m}^{\gamma_{max}} \gamma_e m_e c^2 n \mathrm{d}\gamma_e \simeq \frac{c}{p-2} \gamma_m^{2-p} m_e c^2$$

内能为: $e_{int} = (\gamma - 1) n_p m_p c^2 \simeq \gamma n_p m_p c^2$, 其中 γ 是激波相对未扰物质的 Lorentz 因子。

根据 Sari, Piran & Narayan 1998, 由于 $\gamma n = \int \gamma_e^{-p} d\gamma_e$, $\epsilon_e 4\gamma^2 n m_p c^2 = \epsilon_e m_p c^2 \int \gamma_e \gamma_e^{1-p} d\gamma_e$, 因此最小 Lorentz 因子为:

$$\gamma_m = \epsilon_e \frac{p-2}{p-1} \frac{m_p}{m_e} \gamma$$

最大 Lorentz 因子 γ_{max} 为电子加速时标与冷却时标相等时的 Lorentz 因子。对于同步辐射,电子冷却时标:

$$t_{cool} = \frac{\gamma_e m_e c^2}{P_{syn}}$$

其中:

$$P_{syn} = \frac{4}{3}\sigma_T c\gamma_e^2 \frac{B^2}{8\pi}$$

对于逆康普顿散射,功率再乘以系数1+Y即可。电子加速时标:

$$t_{acc} = \frac{R_L}{c} = \frac{\gamma_e m_e c^2 / q_e B}{c}$$

因此:

$$\gamma_{max} = \left[\frac{6\pi q_e}{\sigma_T B \left(1+Y\right)}\right]^{1/2}$$

冷却 Lorentz 因子 γ_c 为冷却时标与动力学时标相等时的 Lorentz 因子。动力学时标:

$$t_{dyn} = \frac{\gamma t}{(1+z)}$$

因此:

$$\gamma_c = \frac{6\pi m_e c^2}{\sigma_T B^2 \gamma t} \frac{1+z}{1+Y}$$

根据能量连续性方程:

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_e} \left(\dot{\gamma_e} n \right) = \dot{Q}$$

分快冷却 ($\gamma_c < \gamma_m < \gamma_{max}$) 与慢冷却 ($\gamma_m < \gamma_c < \gamma_{max}$) 两种情况讨论。同步辐射有:

$$\nu (\gamma_e) = \frac{3x_p}{4\pi} \frac{q_e B}{m_e c} \gamma_e^2 \gamma$$
$$P_{\nu,max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\phi_p q_e^3}{m_e c^2} \gamma B$$
$$j_\nu = P_{syn} n \frac{\mathrm{d}\gamma_e}{\mathrm{d}\nu}$$

对于同步辐射能谱,有:

$$F_{\nu} \propto \begin{cases} j_{\nu}/k_{\nu}, \nu < \nu_{a} \\ j_{\nu}, \nu > \nu_{a} \end{cases}$$

因此对于快冷却情形,有:

$$F_{\nu} \propto \begin{cases} \nu_{a} < \nu_{c} \begin{cases} \nu^{2}, \nu < \nu_{a} \\ \nu^{1/3}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{c} \\ \nu^{-1/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{max} \end{cases} \\ \nu_{c} < \nu_{a} < \nu_{m} \begin{cases} \nu^{2}, \nu < \nu_{c} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{a} \\ \nu^{-1/2}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{max} \end{cases} \\ \nu_{m} < \nu_{a} < nu_{max} \begin{cases} \nu^{2}, \nu < \nu_{c} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{max} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{max} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

对于慢冷却情况:

$$F_{\nu} \propto \begin{cases} \nu_{a} < \nu_{m} \begin{cases} \nu^{2}, \nu < \nu_{a} \\ \nu^{1/3}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{-(p-1)/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{c} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{max} \end{cases} \\ \\ \nu_{m} < \nu_{a} < \nu_{c} \begin{cases} \nu^{2}, \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{a} \\ \nu^{-(p-1)/2}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{c} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{max} \end{cases} \\ \\ \\ \\ \nu_{c} < \nu_{a} < nu_{max} \begin{cases} \nu^{2}, \nu < \nu_{m} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{max} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{c} \\ \nu^{5/2}, \nu_{c} < \nu < \nu_{a} \\ \nu^{-p/2}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{max} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

对于系数,可由特征频率两侧流量相等来确定。

观测者系中,特征频率为:

$$\nu_m = 3x_p q_e \gamma^2 \left(\frac{2m_p \epsilon_B n}{\pi m_e^2}\right)^{1/2} \left[\epsilon_e \frac{p-2}{p-1} \frac{m_p}{m_e} \left(\gamma - 1\right)\right]^2$$
$$\nu_c = 3x_p q_e \gamma^2 \left(\frac{2m_p \epsilon_B n}{\pi m_e^2}\right)^{1/2} \left[\frac{6\pi m_e c}{\sigma_T \left(32\pi \epsilon_B n m_p \gamma^2 c^2\right) \gamma t}\right]^2$$

峰值流量密度:

$$F_{\nu,max} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 n_e \frac{\sqrt{3}\phi_p q_e^3}{m_e c^2 \pi} \gamma B}{4\pi D_L^2}$$

将相似解表达式代入,可得以上几个特征值随时间的演化为:

$$\nu_m \propto t^{-3/2}, \nu_c \propto t^{-1/2}$$

而 $F_{\nu,max}$ 与时间无关。取分界点 $\nu_m = \nu_c$,作为高频与低频余辉的分界。对应时 间和频率分别为:

$$t_{cm} = \frac{17}{36\pi} m_e^{-4} m_p^3 \sigma_T^2 c^{-3} \left(\frac{p-2}{p-1}\right)^2 (1+z) \epsilon_B^2 \epsilon_e^2 E n$$
$$\nu_{cm} = \frac{81}{34} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} m_e^3 m_p^{-5/2} \sigma_T^{-3} c^2 q_e x_p \frac{p-1}{p-2} \epsilon_B^{-5/2} \epsilon_e^{-1} E^{-1} n^{-3/2}$$

因此可以得出高频光变曲线 ($t_{cm} > t_m > t_c$):

$$F_{\nu} \propto \begin{cases} (\nu/\nu_c)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{1/6}, t < t_c \\ (\nu/\nu_c)^{-1/2} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{-1/4}, t_c < t < t_m \\ (\nu/\nu_c)^{-p/2} \nu_c/\nu_m^{1/2} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{(2-3p)/4}, t_m < t < t_{cm} \\ (\nu/\nu_c)^{-p/2} \nu_c/\nu_m^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{(2-3p)/4}, t_{cm} < t \end{cases}$$

低频光变曲线 ($t_{cm} < t_m < t_c$):

$$F_{\nu} \propto \begin{cases} (\nu/\nu_c)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{1/6}, t < t_{cm} \\ (\nu/\nu_m)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{1/2}, t_{cm} < t < t_m \\ (\nu/\nu_m)^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{3(1-p)/4}, t_m < t < t_c \\ (\nu/\nu_c)^{-p/2} \nu_c/\nu_m^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max} \propto t^{(2-3p)/4}, t_c < t \end{cases}$$

逆康普顿散射 4

初始电子为幂律分布,即 $N(\gamma) \propto \gamma^{-p}$ 。假设电子各向同性,不计多次散射。在流体

共动系中,有: $\frac{h\nu}{m_ec^2/\gamma_e} \ll 1$,故在 Thomson 极限下进行计算。 注: Thomson 光深为: $\tau = \sigma_T n R$ 。定义每次散射后,光子能量被改变的比例 为: $y = \gamma_e^2 \tau$,光子初始能量为 $h\nu$ 。若一次逆康普顿散射后,有 $\gamma_e^3 h\nu > m_ec^2$,必须 考虑 Klein-Nishina 极限。

以下只考虑 Thomson 极限。慢冷却情形,电子分布为:

$$N(\gamma) \propto \begin{cases} \gamma^{-p}, \gamma_m < \gamma < \gamma_c \\ \gamma^{-p-1}, \gamma > \gamma_c \end{cases}$$

逆康普顿散射的种子光子谱为:

$$F_{\nu_s} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\nu_a}{\nu_m}\right)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_s < \nu_a \\ \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_m}\right)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_a < \nu_s < \nu_m \\ \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_m}\right)^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_m < \nu_s < \nu_c \\ \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_c}\right)^{-p/2} \left(\frac{\nu_c}{\nu_m}\right)^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_s > \nu_c \end{cases} \right)$$

其中下角标 *s* 表示同步辐射。对于单次散射,根据 Rybicki & Lightman 1979,发射率为:

$$j_{\nu}^{IC} = 3\sigma_T \int_{\gamma_m}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma N\left(\gamma\right) \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x g\left(x\right) \bar{f}_{\nu_s}\left(x\right)$$

其中 \bar{f}_{ν_s} 是激波波前的入射流量(specific flux),要求解 $f_{\nu}^{IC} = j_{\nu}^{IC} \frac{4}{3} \frac{R^2}{4\pi D^2}$, R 为 激波半径, D 是与激波的距离。同步辐射的流量为 $f_{\nu_s} = \bar{f}_{\nu_s} \frac{4\pi R^2}{4\pi D^2}$,因此逆康普顿散射流量有:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC} = 3\sigma_T \int_{\gamma_m}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma N\left(\gamma\right) \int_0^{x_0} \mathrm{d}x \bar{f}_{\nu_s}\left(x\right) \frac{4}{3} \frac{R^2}{4\pi D^2}$$

这里设 0 < x < x₀ 时, g = 1, 化简上式:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC} = R\sigma_T \int_{\gamma_m}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma N\left(\gamma\right) \int_0^{x_0} \mathrm{d}x f_{\nu_s}\left(x\right)$$

 x_0 的选取问题: 令 $\int_0^1 xg(x) dx = \int_0^{x_0} x dx$, 因此可解出 $x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ 。这里 $x = \nu/4\gamma^2 \nu_s$, $\nu_s = \nu/4\gamma^2 x$ 。因此种子光谱可以化为:

$$F_{x} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\nu/4\gamma^{2}x}{\nu_{a}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{\nu_{a}}{\nu_{m}}\right)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max}, \nu/4\gamma^{2}x < \nu_{a} \\ \left(\frac{\nu/4\gamma^{2}x}{\nu_{m}}\right)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_{a} < \nu/4\gamma^{2}x < \nu_{m} \\ \left(\frac{\nu/4\gamma^{2}x}{\nu_{m}}\right)^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_{m} < \nu/4\gamma^{2}x < \nu_{c} \\ \left(\frac{\nu/4\gamma^{2}x}{\nu_{c}}\right)^{-p/2} \left(\frac{\nu_{c}}{\nu_{m}}\right)^{-(p-1)/2} F_{\nu,max}, \nu/4\gamma^{2}x > \nu_{c} \end{cases}$$

积分之,保留至一阶,有:

$$I = \begin{cases} I_1 \simeq \frac{5}{2} f_{max} x_0 \left(\frac{\nu_a}{\nu_m}\right)^{1/3} \frac{\nu}{4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_a}, \nu < 4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_a \\ I_2 \simeq \frac{3}{2} f_{max} x_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_m}\right)^{1/3}, 4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_a < \nu < 4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_m \\ I_3 \simeq \frac{2}{p+1} f_{max} x_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_m}\right)^{(1-p)/2}, 4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_m < \nu < 4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_c \\ I_4 \simeq \frac{2}{p+2} f_{max} x_0 \left(\frac{\nu_c}{\nu_m}\right)^{(1-p)/2} \left(\frac{\nu}{4\gamma^2 \nu_c x_0}\right)^{-p/2}, \nu > 4\gamma^2 x_0 \nu_c \end{cases}$$

其中 $f_{max} = f_{\nu_s}(\nu_m)$ 。定义 $\gamma_{cr}(\nu) = \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{4x_0\nu_s}}$ 定义逆康普顿散射特征频率为:

$$\nu_a^{IC} = 4\gamma_m^2 x_0 \nu_a$$
$$\nu_m^{IC} = 4\gamma_m^2 x_0 \nu_m$$
$$\nu_c^{IC} = 4\gamma_c^2 x_0 \nu_c$$

因此根据 $f_{\nu}^{IC} = R\sigma_T \int_{\gamma_m}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma N(\gamma) \int_0^{x_0} \mathrm{d}x f_{\nu_s}(x)$ 有:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC} = R\sigma_{T} \times \begin{cases} \int_{\gamma_{m}}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{1}, \nu < \nu_{a}^{IC} \\ \int_{\gamma_{m}}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{2} + \int_{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{1}, \nu_{a}^{IC} < \nu < \nu_{m}^{IC} \\ \int_{\gamma_{m}}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{m})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{3} + \int_{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{m})}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{2} + \int_{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{1}, \nu_{m}^{IC} < \nu < 4\gamma_{m}^{2}x_{0}\nu_{c} \\ \int_{\gamma_{m}}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{c})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{4} + \int_{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{c})}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{m})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{3} + \int_{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{m})}^{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{2} + \int_{\gamma_{cr}(\nu_{a})}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma NI_{1}, \nu > 4\gamma_{m}^{2}x_{0}\nu_{c} \end{cases}$$

而 $4\gamma_m^2 x_0 \nu_c = \gamma_m^2 \nu_c^{IC} / \gamma_c^2$, 根据同步辐射频率表达式,有 $\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2} = \frac{\gamma_1^2}{\gamma_2^2}$,因此有 $\gamma_m^2 \nu_c^{IC} / \gamma_c^2 =$ $\sqrt{\nu_m^{IC} \nu_c^{IC}}$,此为 Sari & Esin 2001 之(A4) 式。 总体积分得辐射谱:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC} = R\sigma_{T}nf_{max} \times \begin{cases} \frac{5}{2}\frac{p-1}{p+1} \left(\frac{\nu_{a}}{\nu_{m}}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{a}^{IC}}\right), \nu < \nu_{a}^{IC} \\ \frac{3}{2}\frac{p-1}{p-1/3} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{m}^{IC}}\right)^{1/3}, \nu_{a}^{IC} < \nu < \nu_{m}^{IC} \\ \frac{p-1}{p+1} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{m}^{IC}}\right)^{(1-p)/2} \left[\frac{4(p+1/3)}{(p+1)(p-1/3)} + \ln\left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{m}^{IC}}\right)\right], \nu_{m}^{IC} < \nu < \sqrt{\nu_{m}^{IC}\nu_{c}^{IC}} \\ \frac{p-1}{p+1} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{c}^{IC}}\right)^{(1-p)/2} \left[2\frac{2p+3}{p+2} - \frac{2}{(p+1)(p+2)} + \ln\left(\frac{\nu_{c}^{IC}}{\nu}\right)\right], \sqrt{\nu_{m}^{IC}\nu_{c}^{IC}} < \nu < \nu_{c}^{IC} \\ \frac{p-1}{p+1} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{m}^{IC}}\right)^{-p/2} \left(\frac{\nu_{c}}{\nu_{m}}\right) \left[2\frac{2p+3}{p+2} + \frac{2}{(p+2)^{2}} + \frac{p+1}{p+2}\ln\left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{c}^{IC}}\right)\right], \nu_{c}^{IC} < \nu \end{cases}$$

峰值频率为 ν_c^{IC} ,峰值流量为:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC}(\nu_m) \simeq 4\sigma_T Rn x_0 \frac{(p-1)(p+1/3)}{(p-1/3)(p+1)^2}$$

对快冷却情形,电子分布为:

$$N(\gamma) \propto \begin{cases} \gamma^{-2}, \gamma_m c < \gamma < \gamma_m \\ \gamma^{-p-1}, \gamma > \gamma_m \end{cases}$$

种子光子谱为:

$$F_{\nu_s} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\nu_a}{\nu_c}\right)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_s < \nu_a \\ \left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_c}\right)^{1/3} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_a < \nu_s < \nu_c \\ \left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_c}\right)^{-1/2} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_c < \nu_s < \nu_m \\ \left(\frac{\nu_s}{\nu_m}\right)^{-p/2} \left(\frac{\nu_m}{\nu_c}\right)^{-1/2} F_{\nu,max}, \nu_s > \nu_m \end{cases}$$

作类似处理,有:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC} = R\sigma_{T}nf_{max} \times \begin{cases} \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{\nu_{a}}{\nu_{c}}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{a}^{IC}}\right), \nu < \nu_{a}^{IC} \\ \frac{9}{10} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{c}^{IC}}\right)^{1/3}, \nu_{a}^{IC} < \nu < \nu_{c}^{IC} \\ \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{c}^{IC}}\right)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{28}{15} - \ln\left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{c}^{IC}}\right)\right], \nu_{c}^{IC} < \nu < \sqrt{\nu_{m}^{IC}\nu_{c}^{IC}} \\ \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{c}^{IC}}\right)^{-1/2} \left[2\frac{p+5}{(p+2)(p-1)} - \frac{2}{3}\frac{p-1}{p+2} + \ln\left(\frac{\nu_{m}^{IC}}{\nu}\right)\right], \sqrt{\nu_{m}^{IC}\nu_{c}^{IC}} < \nu < \nu_{m}^{IC} \\ \frac{1}{p+2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{m}^{IC}}\right)^{-p/2} \left(\frac{\nu_{c}}{\nu_{m}}\right) \left[\frac{2}{3}\frac{p+5}{p-1} - \frac{2}{3}\frac{p-1}{p+2}\ln\left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_{m}^{IC}}\right)\right], \nu_{m}^{IC} < \nu \end{cases}$$

其中:

$$\nu_a^{IC} = 4\gamma_c^2 x_0 \nu_a$$
$$\nu_m^{IC} = 4\gamma_m^2 x_0 \nu_m$$
$$\nu_c^{IC} = 4\gamma_c^2 x_0 \nu_c$$

峰值频率为 ν_m^{IC} , 峰值流量为:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC}\left(\nu_{c}\right) \simeq \frac{28}{45} \sigma_{T} Rn f_{max} x_{0}$$

逆康普顿散射与同步辐射流量比为:

$$\frac{f_{max}^{IC}}{f_{max}^{syn}} \simeq \frac{\sigma_T N}{4\pi R^2} \simeq \frac{1}{3} \sigma_T n R$$

近似 ($L \simeq \nu_c f_{\nu}(\nu_c)$) 亮度比为:

$$\frac{L_{IC}}{L_{syn}} \simeq \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}\sigma_T nR\gamma_c^2 \left(\frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_m}\right)^{1-p}, for - slow - cooling\\ \frac{2}{3}\sigma_T nR\gamma_c\gamma_m, for - fast - cooling \end{cases}$$

定义亮度比为康普顿 Y 参数:

$$Y = \frac{L_{IC}}{L_{syn}} = \frac{u_{rad}}{U_B} = \frac{\eta U_e / (1+Y)}{U_B} = \frac{\eta \epsilon_e}{\epsilon_B (1+Y)}$$

解之有:

$$Y = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\eta\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B}}{2} = \begin{cases} \eta\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B, \eta\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B \ll 1\\ \sqrt{\eta\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B}, \eta\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

其中第 1 种情况对应逆康普顿散射不重要的情形,而第 2 种极限是逆康普顿散射 占据支配地位的情况。这里 η 是电子辐射效率,对慢冷却为 $\eta = (\gamma_c/\gamma_m)^{2-p}$,快冷 却为 $\eta = 1$ 。以下计算演化时,主要考虑星际介质环境,即均匀分布。

辐射可以分 3 阶段, 依次为: 逆康普顿散射占主导的快冷却阶段; 逆康普顿散射 主导的慢冷却阶段; 同步辐射主导的慢冷却阶段。以下分别讨论。

1、对于逆康普顿散射占主导的快冷却阶段, $1 + Y \simeq Y \simeq \sqrt{\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B}$ 。由于能量均分因子为常数,此阶段逆康普顿只对冷却率有影响,并不影响光谱外观。先考虑同步辐射,有:

$$\nu_c \propto t^{-1/2}, \nu_m \propto t^{-3/2}$$

因此快慢冷却过渡时间有:

$$t_0 \propto \epsilon_B^2 \epsilon_e^2 E_{52} n$$

考虑逆康普顿散射后,因 $\nu_C^{IC} \propto \gamma_c^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon_B}{\epsilon_e}\right) \propto t^{-1/2} \frac{\epsilon_B}{\epsilon_e}$,故有: $t_0^{IC} \propto \epsilon_B \epsilon_e^3 E_{52} n$

2、对于逆康普顿散射主导的慢冷却阶段, $1 + Y \simeq Y \simeq \sqrt{\eta \epsilon_e/\epsilon_B}$ 。其中 $\eta = \left(\frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_m}\right)^{2-p} = \left(\frac{\nu_c}{\nu_m}\right)^{(2-p)/2}$ 。同步辐射冷却 Lorentz 因子有 $\gamma_c^{IC} = \frac{\gamma_c^{syn}}{1+Y} \simeq \frac{\gamma_c^{syn}}{Y}$ 。因此 有: $\nu_c/\nu_m \propto tY^{-2}$ 。可求出:

$$Y = \sqrt{\frac{\eta \epsilon_e}{\epsilon_B}} = \left(\frac{\nu_c}{\nu_m}\right)^{(2-p)/4} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_e}{\epsilon_B}} \propto \left(\frac{t}{Y^2}\right)^{(2-p)/4} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_e}{\epsilon_B}}$$

由上式,有:

$$Y \propto \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_e}{\epsilon_B}} t^{-(p-2)/[2(4-p)]}$$

下面求光变曲线。

$$\nu_a^{IC} \propto \gamma_m^2 \nu_a \propto (t^{-3/8})^2 \nu_a \propto t^{-3/4}$$
$$\nu_m^{IC} \propto \gamma_m^2 \nu_m \propto (t^{-3/8})^2 t^{-3/2} \propto t^{-9/4}$$
$$\nu_c^{IC} \propto \gamma_c^2 \nu_c \propto (1+Y)^{-4} t^{-1/4} \propto t^{-1/4 + [2(p-2)]/(4-p)}$$
$$f_{max}^{IC} \propto \sigma_T Rn f_{max} \propto t^{1/4}$$

总光变曲线为:

$$f_{\nu}^{IC} \propto \left\{ \begin{array}{c} t^{9/4}, \nu < \nu_{a}^{IC} \\ t, \nu_{a}^{IC} < \nu < \nu_{m}^{IC} \\ t^{-(9p-11)/8}, \nu_{m}^{IC} < \nu < \nu_{c}^{IC} \\ t^{-(9p-10)/8 + (p-2)/(4-p)}, \nu_{c}^{IC} < \nu \end{array} \right. \label{eq:field_field}$$

3、对同步辐射主导的慢冷却阶段, Y < 1, 遵循 Sari, Piran & Narayan 1998 中的 慢冷却光变曲线。转换时间的计算: 令 Y = 1, 因此 $\sqrt{\epsilon_e/\epsilon_B} (t/t_0^{IC})^{-(p-2)/[2(4-p)]} = 1$, 可以求出:

$$t^{IC} = t_0^{IC} \left(\frac{\epsilon_e}{\epsilon_B}\right)^{(4-p)/(p-2)}$$

5 喷流效应

此处考虑有侧向膨胀的喷流。主要有两种假设,其一是以光速膨胀(Sari, Piran & Halpern 1999),另一种是以 local 声速 $c_s = c/\sqrt{3}$ 膨胀(Rhoads 1999)。由于动力 学演化基本相同,计算出的光变曲线只有系数差异。

以下设以光速膨胀。根据 Lorentz 变换的基本原理,当整体 Lorentz 因子 $\gamma < \theta_0^{-1}$ 时,可以察觉出膨胀。这里 θ_0 是喷流初始张角。根据自相似解,有:

$$\gamma = 6 \left(\frac{E_{52}}{n_1}\right)^{1/8} t_{day}^{-3/8}$$

因此拐折时间有:

$$t_{iet} \propto E^{1/3} \theta_0^{8/3}$$

定义喷流扫过的介质质量与初始质量之比为:

$$f = \frac{1}{M_0} \int_0^R r^2 \Omega\left(r\right) n m_p \mathrm{d}r$$

式中 Ω 是喷流对 central engine 所张的立体角, $\Omega(r) = \pi (\theta_0 + vt_{proper}/ct)^2$, 其 中 $ct \simeq r$ 。根据能量守恒,有:

$$\gamma_0 M_0 c^2 = \gamma^2 f M_0 c^2 + \gamma M_0 c^2$$

因此对于相对论性阶段:

$$\gamma = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\gamma_0 f}}{2f} \simeq \sqrt{\gamma_0/f}$$

相对论性阶段,由于 $t_{proper} = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{\gamma} << t$, $v \simeq c$,故在 Ω 表达式中,第一项占据 主导,也就是:

$$\Omega \simeq \pi \theta_0 \simeq const.$$
故有: $f \propto R^3$, $\gamma \propto R^{-3/2}$ 。由于 $R = \gamma^2 ct$, 有:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}R} \propto R^2 \propto t_{proper}^2$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t_{proper}}{\mathrm{d}R} \propto \gamma^{-1} \propto f^{1/2}$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}R} \propto \gamma^{-2} \propto f$$

一般情况下, R 为常数, 因此:

$$R \simeq \gamma^2 ct \simeq const.$$

故有:

 $\gamma \propto t^{-1/2}$

这是喷流情形下 Lorentz 因子的演化。代入特征频率及峰值流量,可以求出:

$$\nu_m \propto \gamma^4 \propto t^{-2}$$
 $\nu_c \propto \gamma^{-4} t^{-2} \simeq const.$

$$F_{\nu,max} \propto R^3 \gamma^2 \propto t^{-1}$$

由于喷流拐折发生在余辉演化后期,应采用慢冷却阶段的光谱。对自吸收频率 有:

$$\nu_{a} = \left[\frac{c\left(p-1\right)}{3}\frac{q_{e}nR}{B\gamma^{5}}\right]^{3/5}\nu_{m} \propto R^{3/5}\gamma^{2/5} \propto t^{-1/5}$$

所以光变曲线为:

$$f_{\nu} \propto \begin{cases} const., \nu < \nu_{a} \\ t^{1/3}, \nu_{a} < \nu < \nu_{m} \\ t^{-p}, \nu_{m} < \nu < \nu_{c} \\ t^{-p}, \nu_{c} < \nu \end{cases}$$

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