

H. Zhao's MindMap of **Galaxy & Accretion Physics Common Equations & Concepts/Examples**

**I. Poisson Eq.:**  $\frac{\nabla \cdot [\nabla \Phi(t, \mathbf{X})]}{4\pi G} = \rho(t, \mathbf{X}) = \overbrace{m^{DM} n^{DM} + \rho^{gas}(t, \mathbf{X}) + \dots}^{grav. density. = \sum_{p=gas,*}^{DM} \rho^p(t, \mathbf{X}) = \sum_p m^p n_p}$   $\int_{\infty} d\mathbf{v}_*^3 \overbrace{[m_* f_*(t, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{v}_*)]}^{O(10^{10} M_{\odot})/[10kpc \cdot 100km/s]^3}$   $\rightarrow 0 \text{ at } big(X, v_*)$  ,

**E.g.,**  $\underbrace{\ddot{\mathbf{x}}^* = -\nabla_{\mathbf{x}^*} \Phi(t, \mathbf{x}_*)}_{\text{Stellar Eq. of Motion}} = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \int_{\infty} \frac{dM(\mathbf{X})}{|\mathbf{x}_* - \mathbf{X}|} G$  ,  $\underbrace{\frac{v_{cir}^2}{r} = |\mathbf{g}|}_{\text{shell accel.}} = \frac{d}{dr} \overbrace{\Phi(r)}^{-v_{esc}^2/2} = \frac{4\pi G}{(4\pi r^2)} \int_0^r \overbrace{\rho(r_1) 4\pi r_1^2 dr_1}^{\text{enclosed } \sum_p M^p(r)}$  .

**E.g.:** No relaxation of Sun's angular momentum in  $10^9$  stress-free harmonic periods  $\frac{2\pi}{\kappa} \sim \frac{2\pi}{\nu} \sim \frac{2\pi(R_0 \sim 10kpc)}{v_{cir} \sim 200km/s}$  .

$\underbrace{[\frac{\ddot{R}}{\dot{Z}}/(R_0-R)]_{R \rightarrow R_0}}_{\text{restoring freq.}^2 \sim O(G\rho)} = \underbrace{[\frac{\kappa^2}{v^2}]}_{\text{eff. pot.}} \equiv [\frac{\partial_R^2}{\partial_Z^2}] [\Phi(R, Z) + (R\dot{\psi})^2/2]$  ,  $\underbrace{J_z m_p = R(\dot{\psi} R) M_{\odot} = R v_{\psi} M_{\odot}}_{\text{loop orbit}}$

**E.g.:** Meaning of BH tide beats centrifugal, or luminosity-driven force

$1 \geq Q^{centrif} \equiv \frac{J_z^2/R^3}{G[M_{\bullet}]} \equiv \frac{R^{centrif}}{R}$  ,  $1 \geq Q^{tide} = \frac{(GM_{\odot} R_{\odot})/R_{\odot}^3}{\frac{GM_{\bullet}}{R^2} - \frac{GM_{\odot}}{(R+R_{\odot})^2}} \equiv \frac{R^3}{R_{tide}^3}$  .

**E.g.:** Meaning of Virial<sub>jj</sub> tensor

$\underbrace{M_* \sum_{j=1,3}^{2T} \overline{v_j^2}}_{\text{self gravity}} = \underbrace{M_* \overline{v_{cir}^2}}_{\text{self gravity}} = \underbrace{M}_{\approx M_*} \underbrace{[-\Phi/2]}_W = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\infty} \overbrace{[\rho(\mathbf{x}) d^3 \mathbf{x}]}^{dM_*(\mathbf{x})} \overbrace{[\rho(\mathbf{X}) d^3 \mathbf{X}]}^{\approx m_* n_*} / |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}|$

**II. Mass Conservation Eq.:** Viscous flow onto a particle  $m^p$  (of Bondi size  $2B \equiv \frac{2Gm^p}{\sqrt{v^2 + \sigma^2}}$ ):

$\underbrace{cst \text{ accretion rate}}_{\text{steady}} = \dot{M}_p = \frac{M_p}{t_{visc}^{dyf,rlx}} = - \oint \rho_p \langle \mathbf{v}_p \rangle \cdot \underbrace{d\mathbf{A}}_{O(4\pi B^2)} = \frac{\dot{M}_p}{\partial t} \int_{\infty} \rho_p d^3 \mathbf{x} \approx \underbrace{(2\pi B \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v} \rangle_p^2 + \sigma^2})}_{\text{viscosity}} \underbrace{\int_{-B}^B dZ \rho_{gas}}_{\text{surf. dens.}}$

**III. Momentum (Jeans) Eqs.** of a  $p$  population from integrated 6D CBE:  $\frac{1}{\rho_p} \int \{ \mathbf{v}_p \frac{d[f_p m_p]}{dt} - \bar{\mathbf{v}}_p \frac{d[f_p m_p]}{dt} \} d^3 \mathbf{v} = 0$ .

$\underbrace{(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \sum_{j=1}^3 \langle v_j^p \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}) \langle v_i^p \rangle}_{\text{flow accel. } \langle v_i^p \rangle \sim O(\bar{\psi}^2 R)} \underbrace{=}_{\text{EoM}} \underbrace{\frac{-\partial \Phi(t, \mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i}}_{g_i \sim O(-GM/R^2)} \underbrace{-}_{\text{balance}} \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\rho^p \partial x_j} \int_{\infty} \rho^p(t, \mathbf{x}) \sigma_{ji}^p(t, \mathbf{x}) d^3 \mathbf{v}}_{\text{pressure}} \underbrace{-}_{\text{snow plough}} \underbrace{\frac{\langle v_i^p \rangle}{t}}_{\text{dyn. fric. relax. } m_p = M_{gas}}$  ,

**E.g.:** Jeans Eq. for static spherical system is  $0 = -\partial_r \Phi + \frac{\sigma_{\theta}^2 + \sigma_{\psi}^2 - 2\sigma_r^2}{r} - \frac{\partial_r(\rho \sigma_r^2)}{\rho}$  , where  $\langle \mathbf{v} \rangle^p \equiv \frac{\int \mathbf{v} f_p dv_r dv_{\theta} dv_{\psi}}{\int f_p dv_r dv_{\theta} dv_{\psi}} = 0$  everywhere. If  $\sigma_{\theta}^2 = \sigma_{\psi}^2 = \sigma_r^2$  then the anisotropy term cancels.

**E.g.:** This Jeans eq. is satisfied by a BH cluster of size  $B = 1kpc$  ,  $M = N_p m_p = 10^3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot} = \int m_p f_p d\mathbf{x}^3 d\mathbf{v}^3$  with  $f_p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \propto |1 + \frac{E - \frac{J^2}{2B^2} \rightarrow 0.5|v_r^2 + (1 - \frac{r^2}{B^2})(v_{\theta}^2 + v_{\psi}^2)| + \Phi(|\mathbf{x}|)}{[GM/B] \sim \text{Virial} \sim [c_s \sim \sigma \sim v_{esc} \sim 60kms^{-1} \sim v_{cir}]^2}]^{-0.5}$  is static, uniform  $\rho_p(|\mathbf{x}|) = \frac{N_p m_p}{(4\pi B^3/3)} = \frac{d}{r^2 dr} [\frac{r^2 d\Phi}{4\pi G dr}]$  . It has **anisotropic dispersion**  $\sigma_{\theta}^2 = \sigma_{\psi}^2 = \frac{GM}{2B}$  ,  $\sigma_r^2 \equiv \frac{GM}{2B} (1 - \frac{r^2}{B^2}) = -\Phi(r) - \frac{GM}{B}$  . Its **Virial**  $(0.5v_{esc})^2 = |0.5\Phi| = \overline{v_{cir}^2} = \overline{\sigma_{\theta}^2} + \overline{\sigma_{\psi}^2} + \overline{\sigma_r^2} = \frac{3GM}{5B}$  . **Bondi radius**  $B(t)$  doubles once BHs relax into  $500 \times (2 \times 10^6 M_{\odot})$  pairs of size  $2B = \frac{2Gm_p}{2\sigma^2} \sim 2pc$  by wake-dragging/accretion each  $t_{rlx}^{dyf} \sim \frac{10^3 \times B}{c_s} \sim \frac{10^3}{\sqrt{G\rho_p}} \sim \text{Hubble Time}$  ,  $m_p \sim 10^6 M_{\odot} e^{\frac{t}{10^6 yr}}$  .