

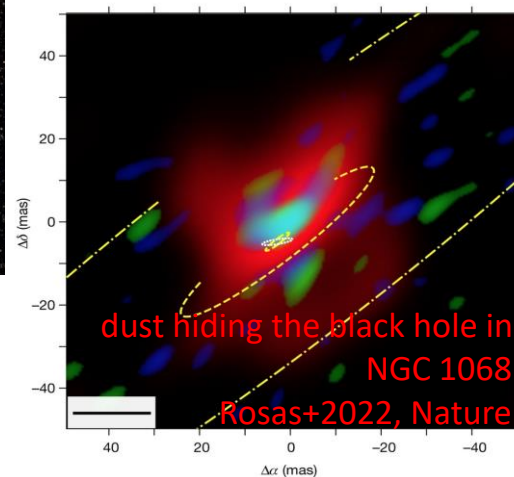
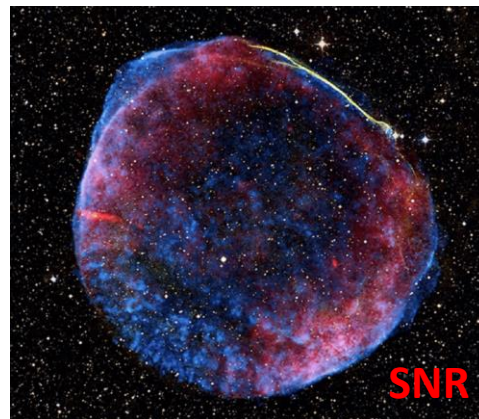
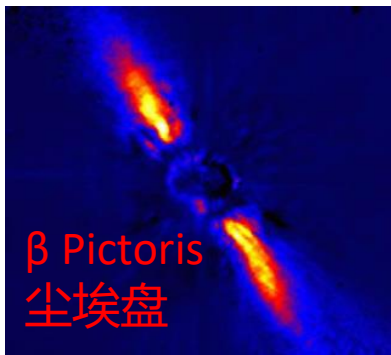
星际消光、尘埃 及其深度应用

王舒

光学部--银河系三维结构研究团组

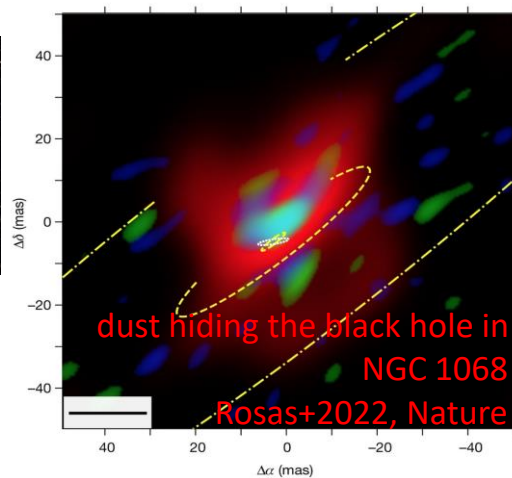
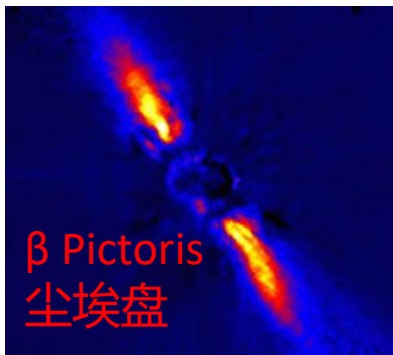
星际尘埃消光

- 星际尘埃广泛存在于各种天体环境
- 尘埃深刻地影响天体物理的几乎所有过程

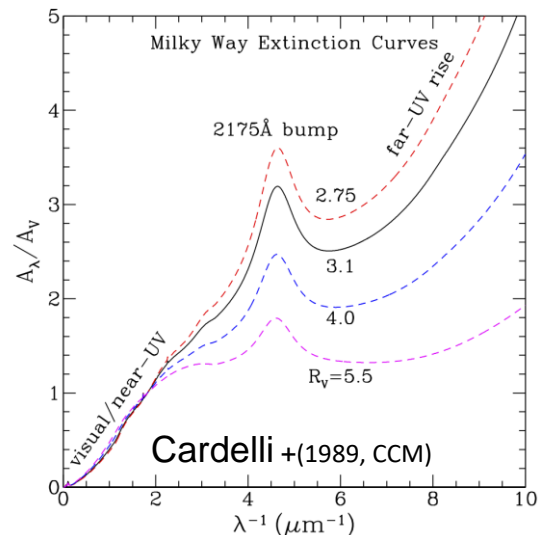
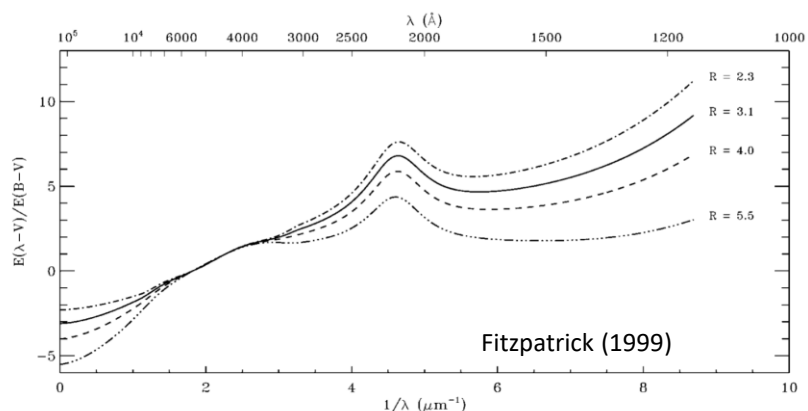
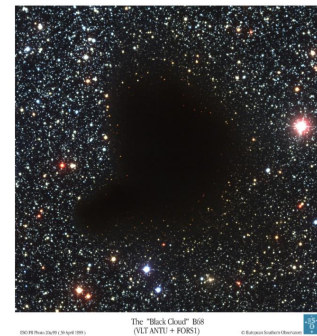
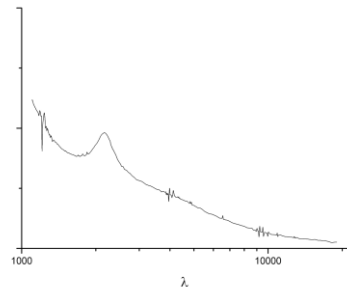
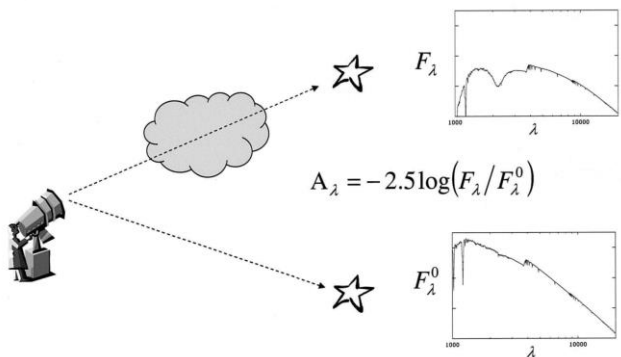


星际尘埃消光

- 星际尘埃广泛存在于各种天体环境
- 尘埃深刻地影响天体物理的几乎所有过程



星际消光规律



➤ 银河系消光

$$R_V = \frac{A_V}{A_B - A_V} = \frac{A_V}{E(B-V)}$$

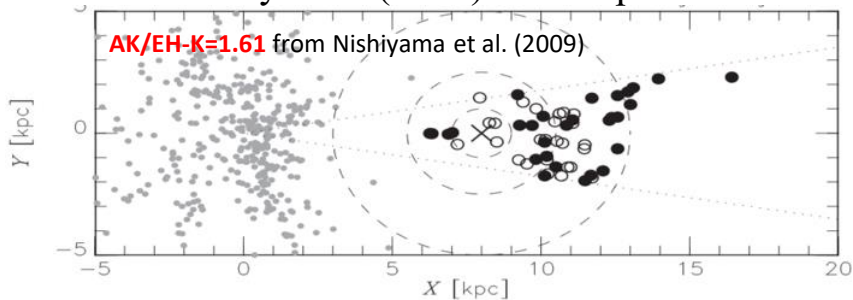
➤ 平均消光曲线
 $R_V = 3.1$

消光改正 → 需要高精度消光规律

消光影响距离测定

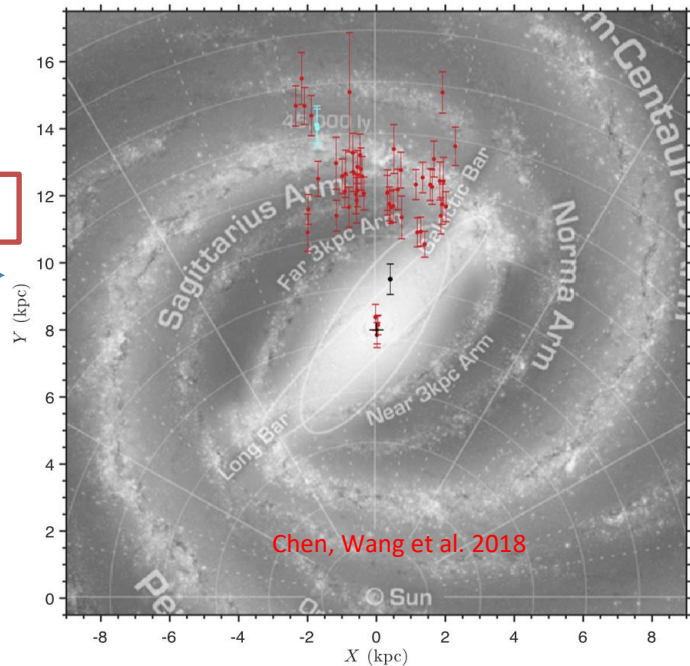
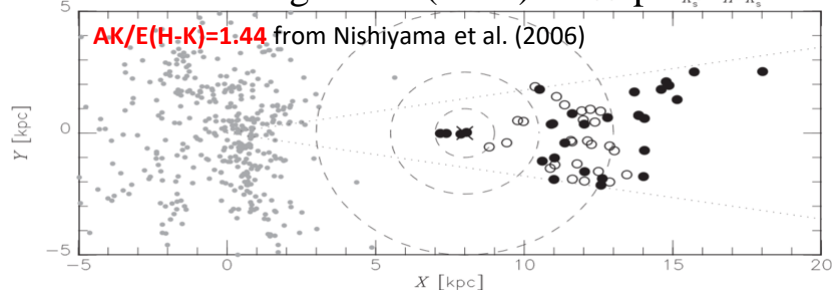
造父变星距离

➤ Dékány et al. (2015): ~ 9.5 kpc



消光改正

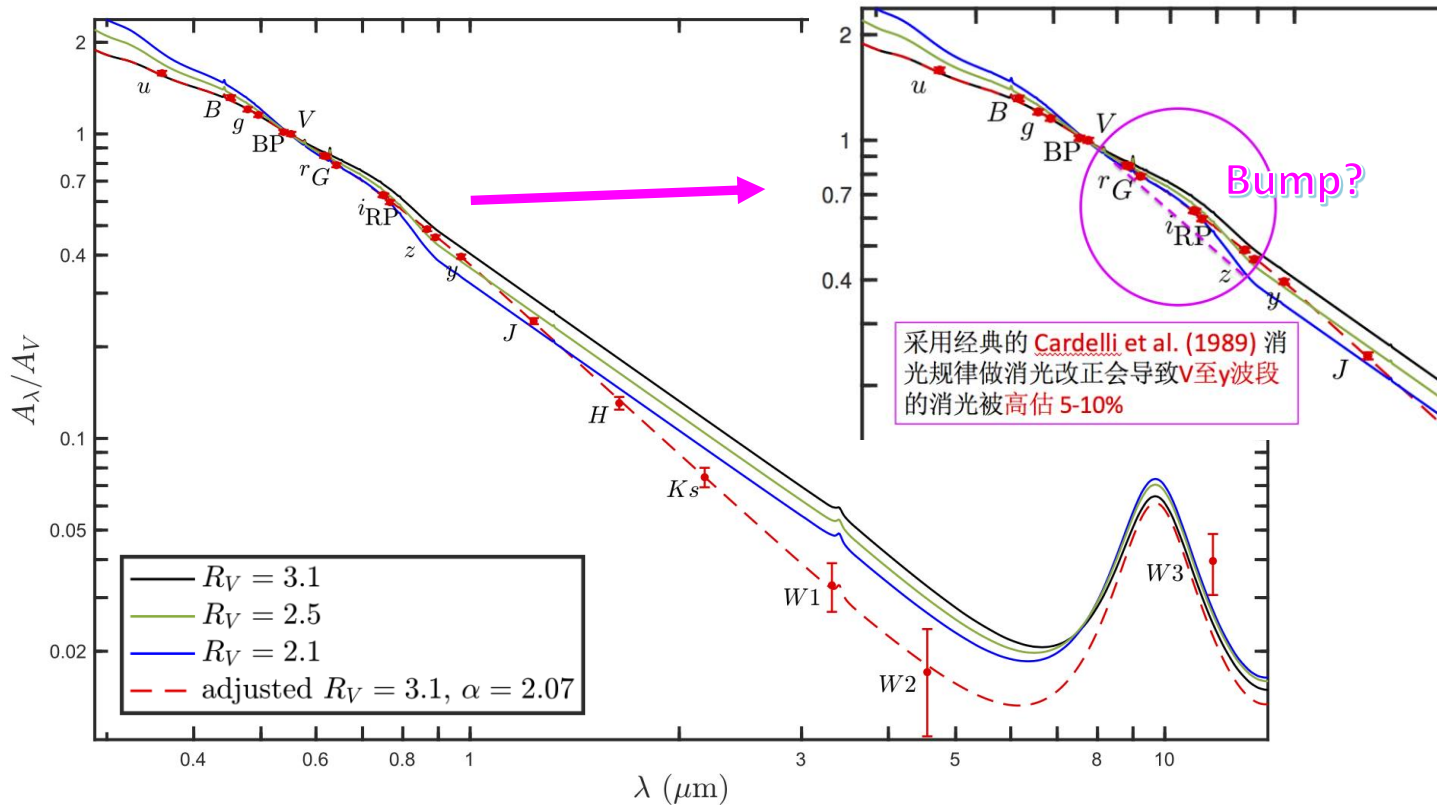
➤ Matsunaga et al. (2016) ~ 13 kpc



4kpc的距离偏差完全来自采用的消光规律!

更新经典消光规律

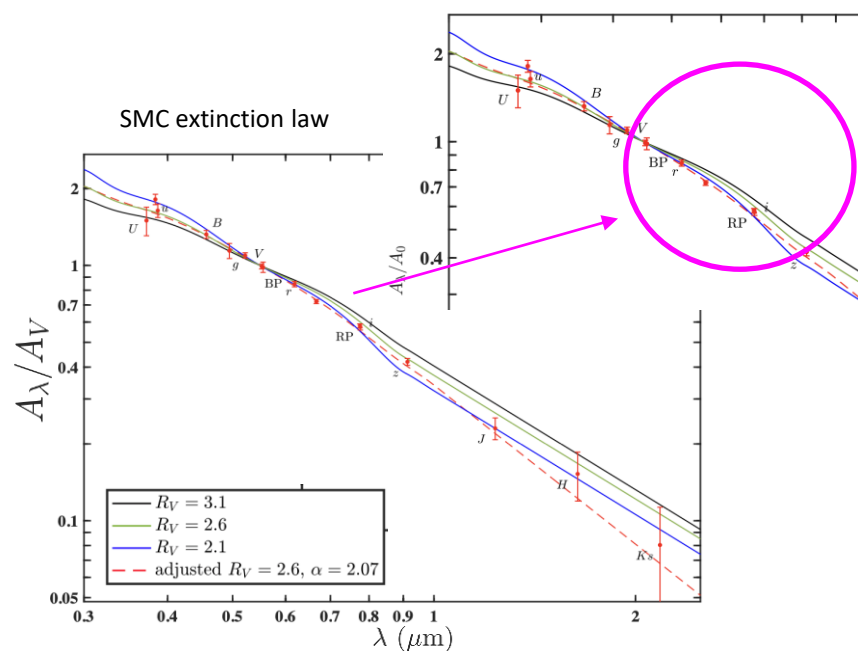
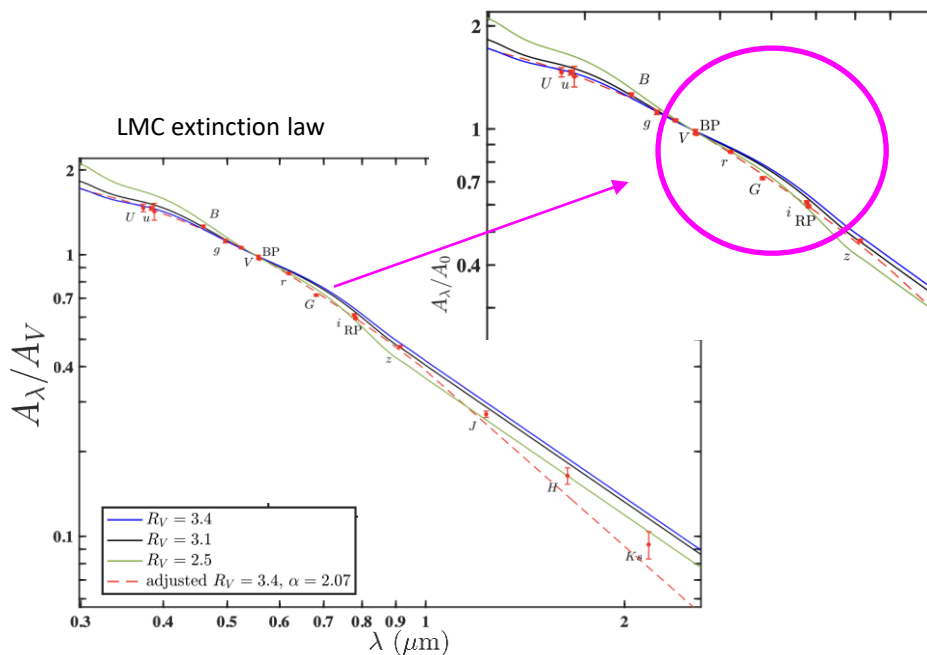
高精度: 误差 < 2.5%
时代的需要



Wang & Chen 2019, ApJ

大、小麦哲伦云星系消光规律

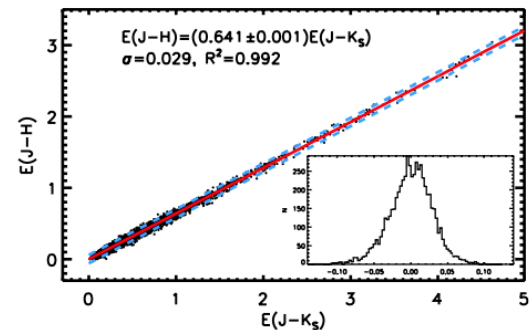
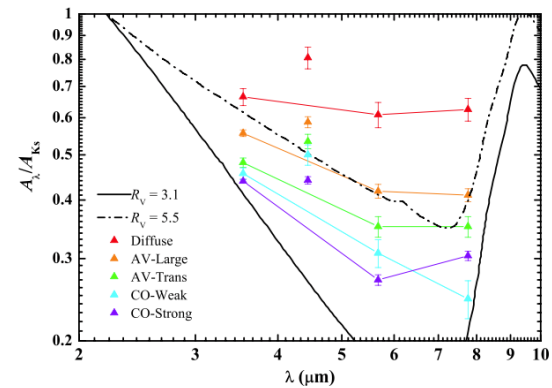
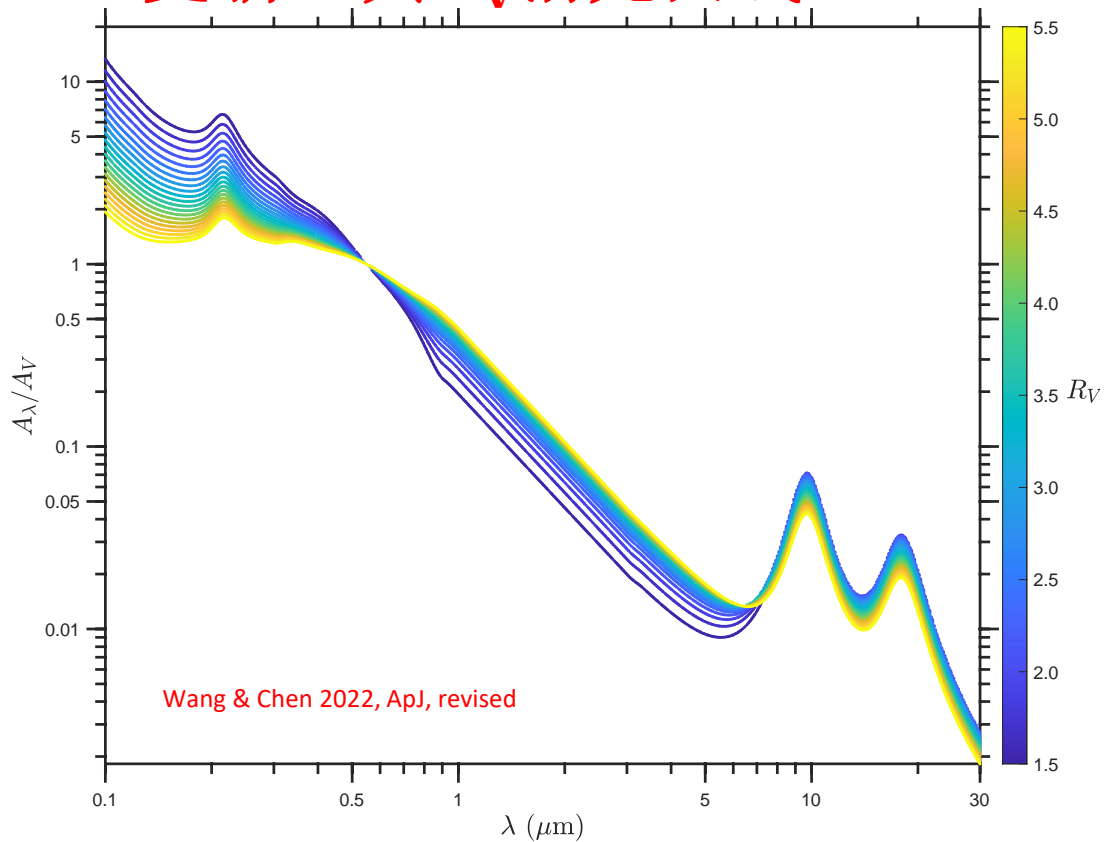
更准确!



Wang & Chen 2022, ApJ, revised

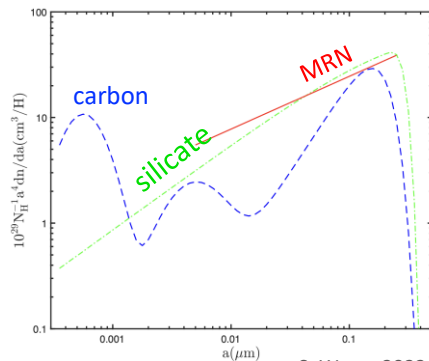
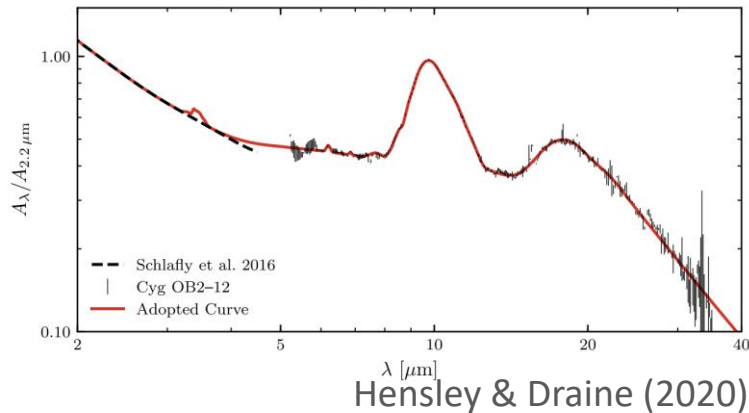
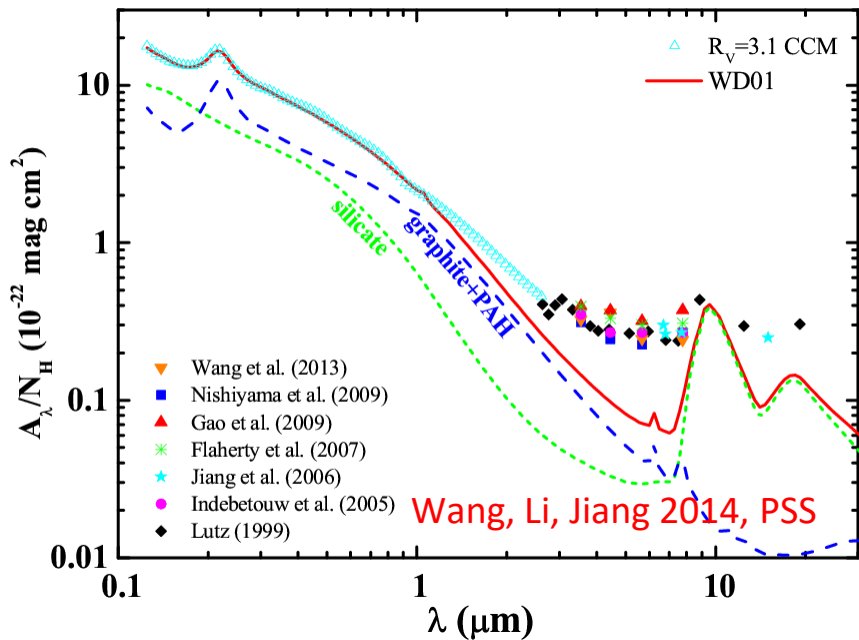
- Adjusted coefficients in CCM $R_V = 3.4$ (LMC) & 2.6 (SMC)
- New extinction curve (dash line): better than 3%

更新经典 R_V 消光曲线



Wang & Jiang 2014, ApJL

星际尘埃

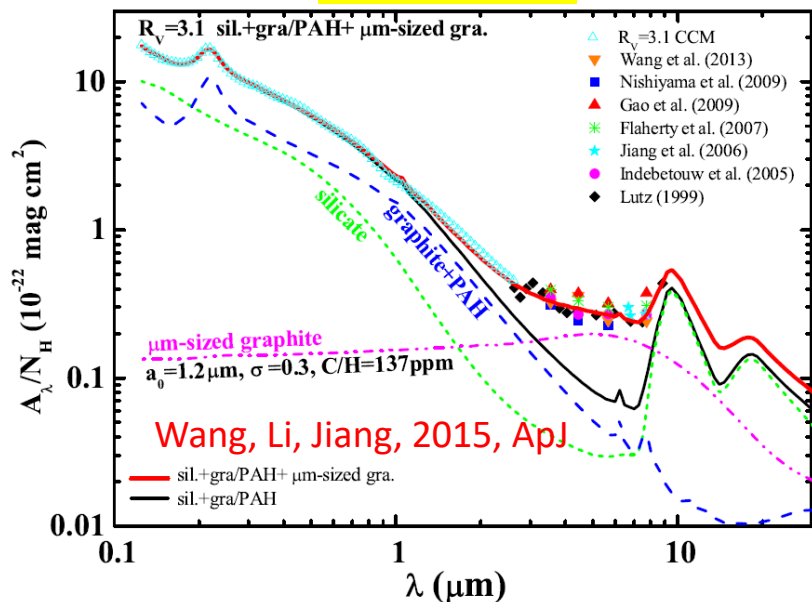


➤ 平坦的中红外消光无处不在！

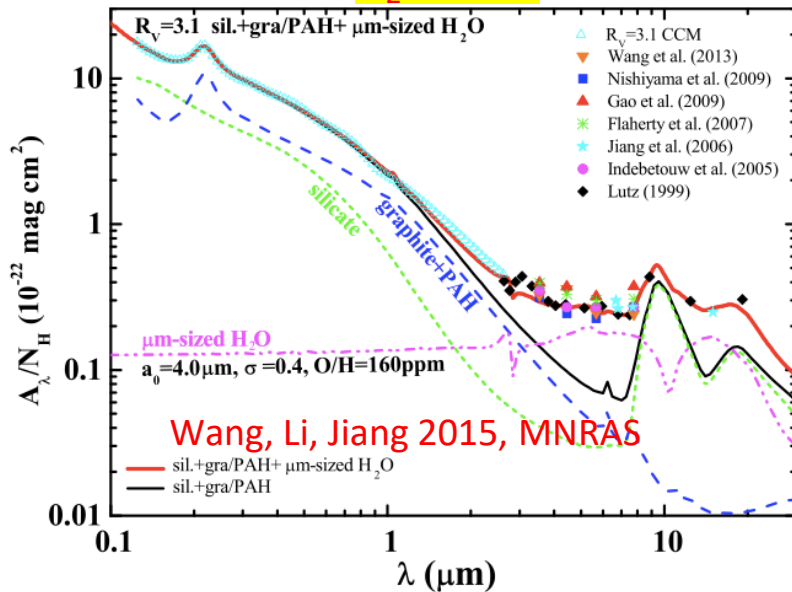
星际尘埃：甚大尘埃

▶ 微米尺寸, $0.5 \mu\text{m} < a < 5 \mu\text{m}$, WLJ尘埃模型

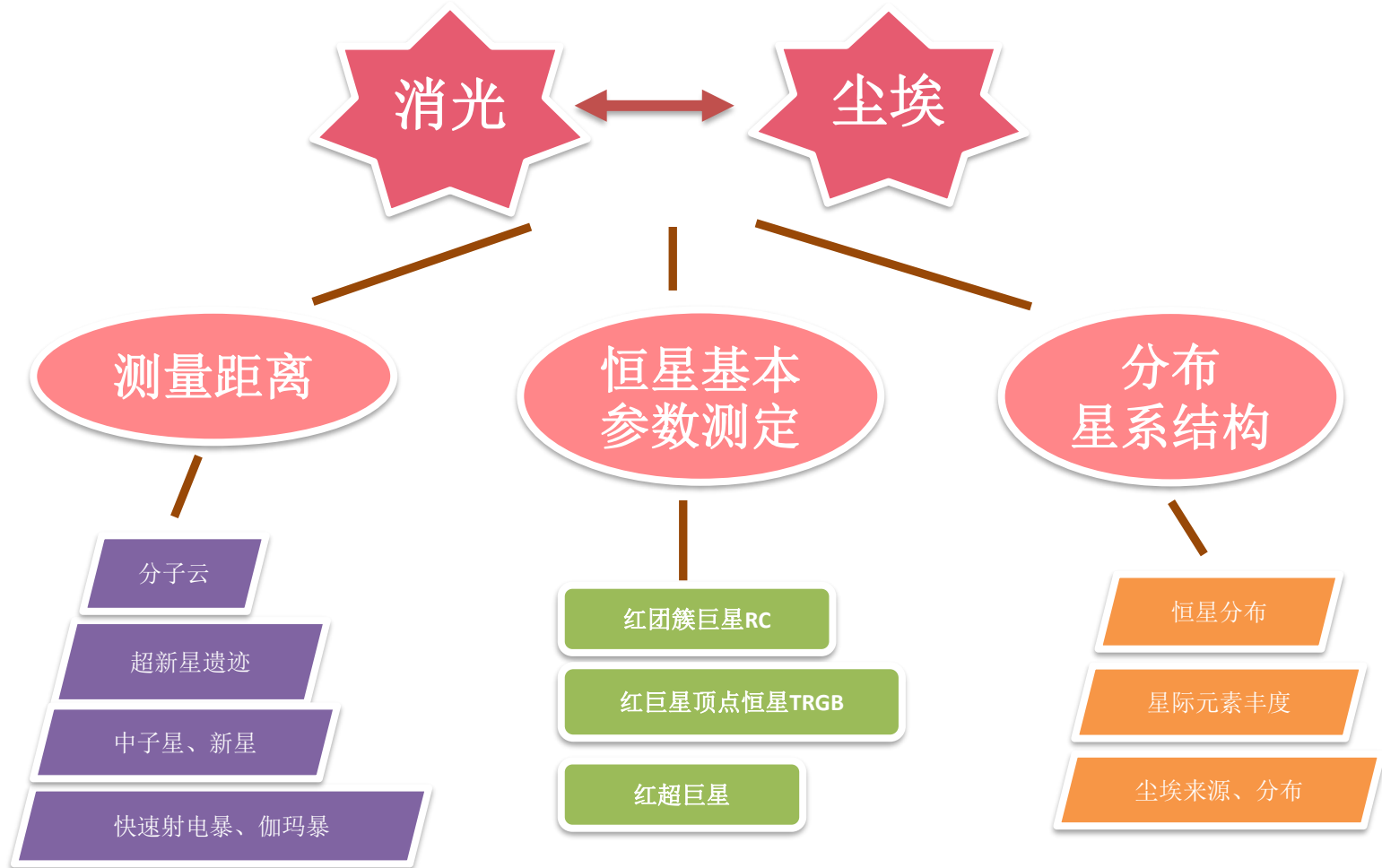
graphite 石墨



H₂O 水冰

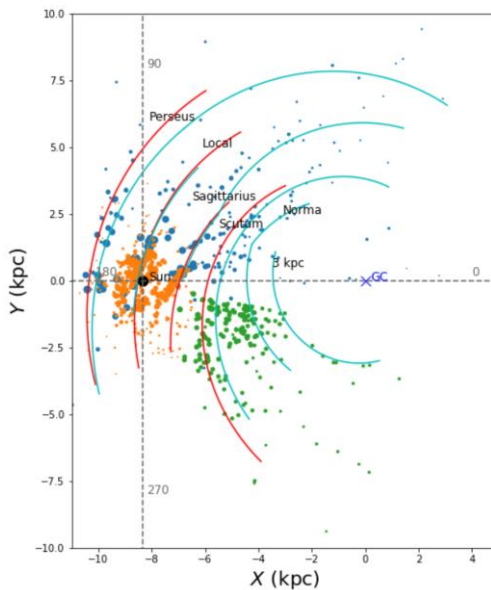
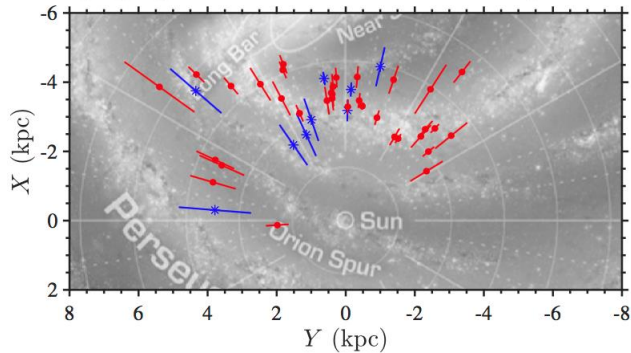
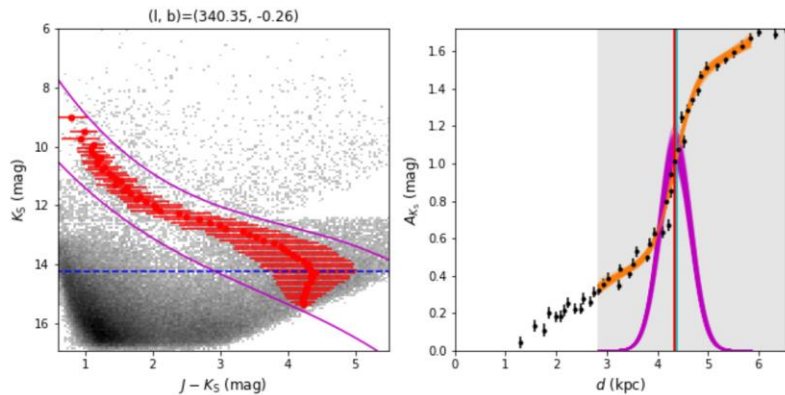


▶ 星际O问题”Oxygen Crisis”

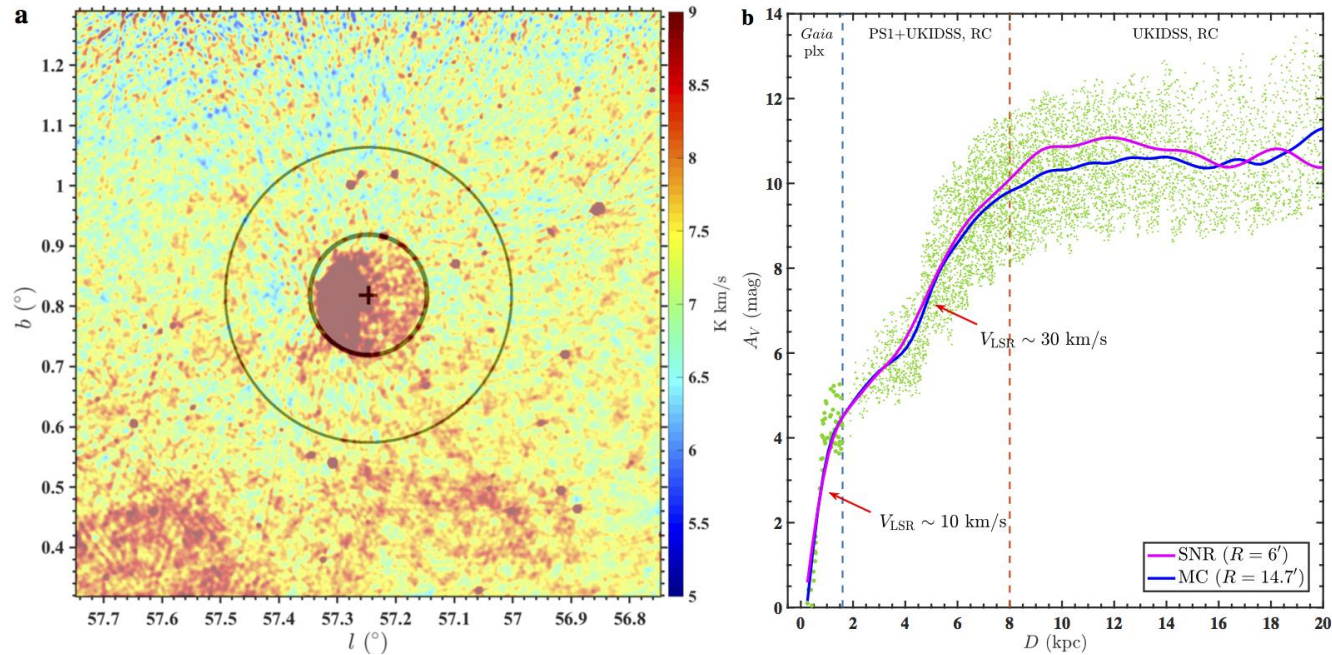


应用1----消光测距

➤ 利用红团簇巨星消光随距离的变化测量天体距离



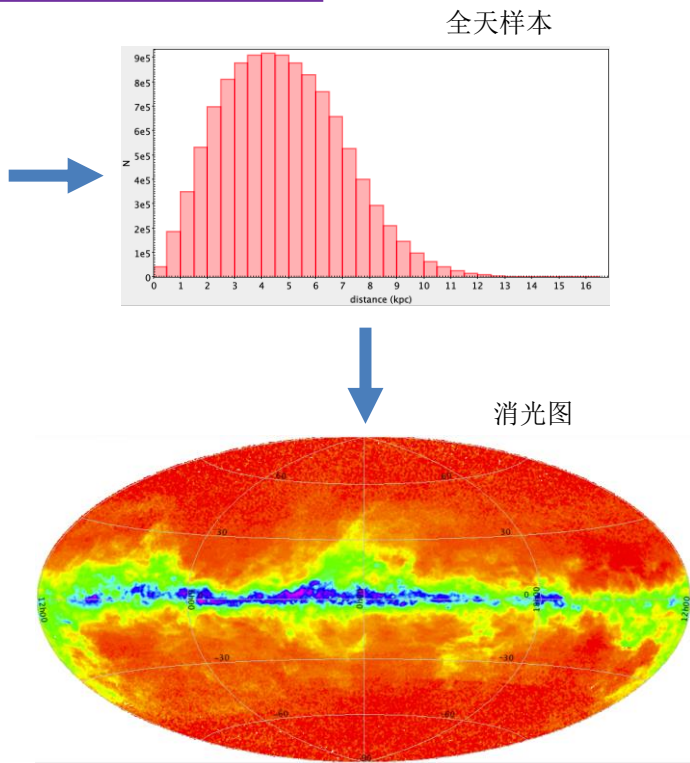
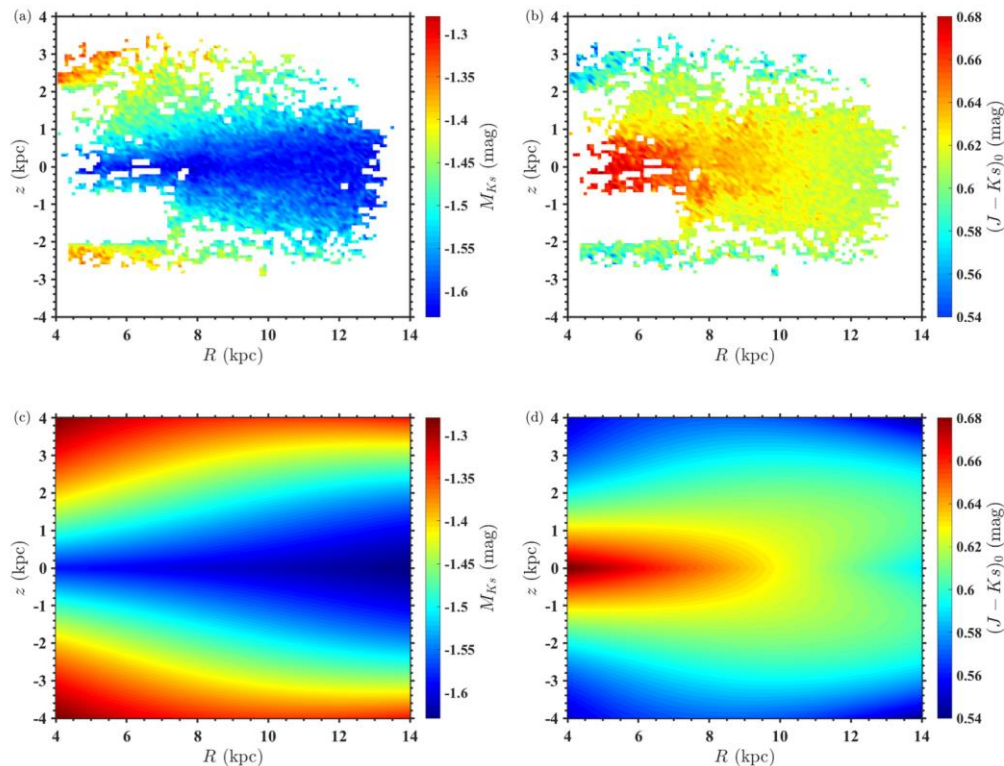
- 63个超新星遗迹, Wang et al. 2020, A&A
- 169个分子云, Chen, Wang et al. 2020



➤ 结合射电观测，测定快速射电暴距离

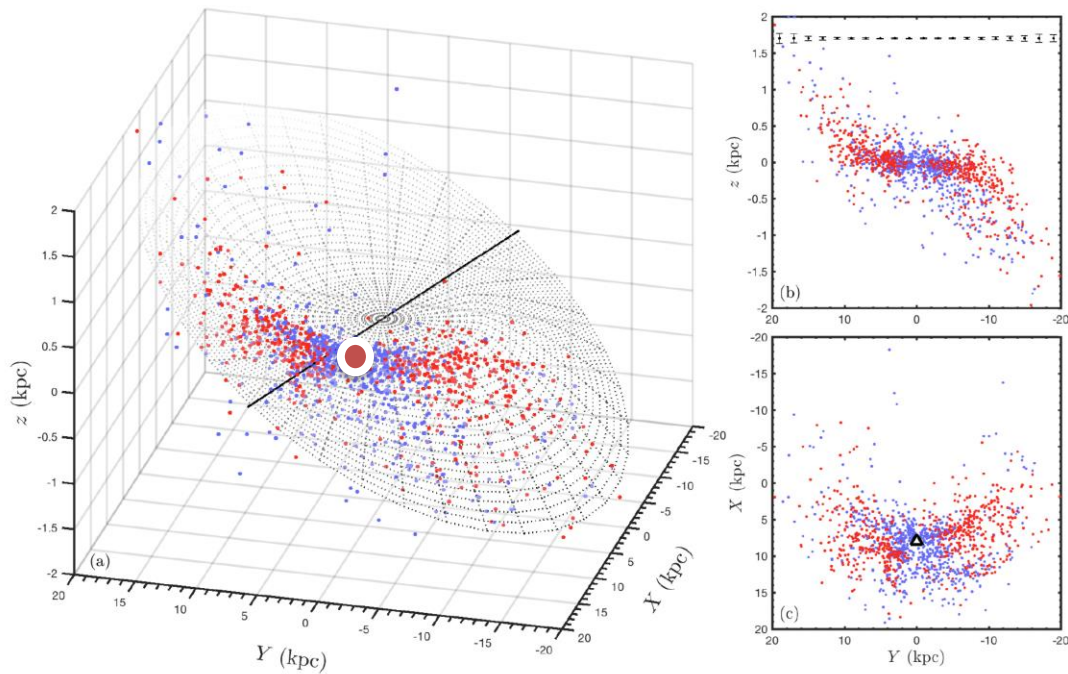
• **FRB 200428**

应用2----恒星性质：红团簇巨星三维参数图



应用3----精确距离、银河系结构

➤ 首次发现证实银河系存在弯曲的恒星盘

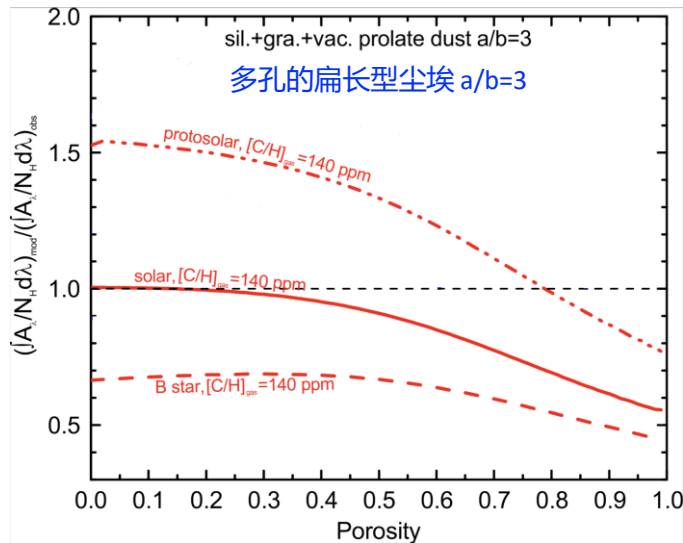
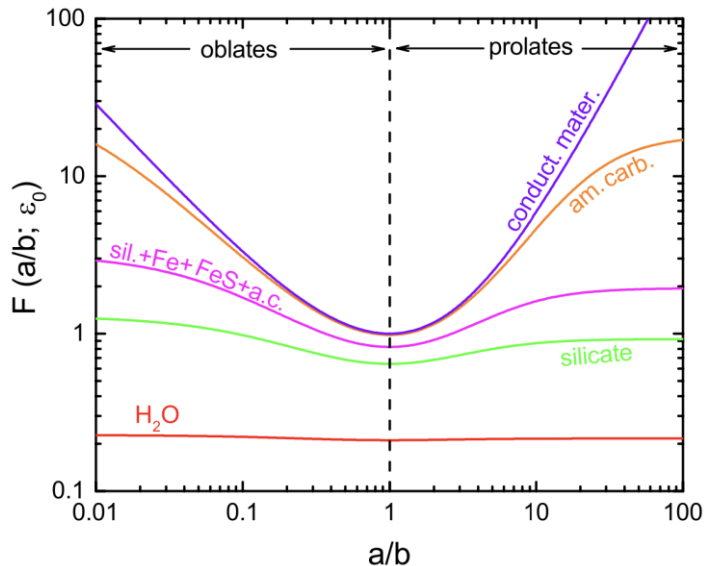


Chen, Wang et al., 2019, Nature Astronomy

应用4----限制星际元素丰度

➤ Kramers-Kronig 关系: 限制ISM 中的尘埃量 (Purcell 1969)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{A_{\lambda}}{N_{\text{H}}} d\lambda = 1.086 \times 3\pi^2 \frac{V_{\text{dust}}}{H} F(\epsilon_0; \text{shape})$$



B 型星丰度:
太低!

星际消光、尘埃及深度应用

➤ 星际消光

- 紫外（CSST）、红外消光（JWST）与环境
- 星系消光

➤ 星际尘埃

- 性质、来源、分布

➤ 深度应用----创新性工作

- 恒星物理 → 示踪天体性质
- 提高示踪天体距离精度 → 星系研究结构
→ TRGB & 哈勃常数
- 消光测距 → 有消光的天体 & 全天消光随距离分布

谢谢各位老师
和同学!