
Physics of the ISM

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Exercises VI

In-class problems

1 Observed line width of neutral hydrogen

The rms velocity of a cloud is given by

$$v_{\text{rms}} := \sqrt{\langle v^2 \rangle} = \left[\int_0^\infty v^2 f(v) dv \right]^{1/2}, \quad (1)$$

where

$$f(v) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k T_k} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{m v^2}{2k T_k}} \cdot v^2, \quad (2)$$

is the Maxwellian velocity distribution of the atoms in a gas with kinetic temperature T_k (cf. Exercises II). The measured quantity, the line width, is given in terms of the so-called “full width at half power” ($FWHP$, $\Delta v_{1/2}$). The relation between the rms velocity and the $FWHP$ is

$$\Delta v_{1/2} = \sqrt{8 \ln 2 / 3} v_{\text{rms}}. \quad (3)$$

- (a) Now work out the relation between the kinetic temperature T_k and the measured $FWHP$. Calculate this quantity for a gas with $T_k = 1000$ K.
- (b) Compare with the speed of sound in an isothermal gas, which is given by the pressure P and the density ρ via

$$c_s = \sqrt{\kappa \frac{P}{\rho}}, \quad (4)$$

where κ is the adiabatic index of the gas.

Homework

2 Gas masses

2.1 Hydrogen cloud

- (a) Calculate the total HI mass of a cloud at a distance $D = 10$ kpc, with an observed hydrogen column density $N_{HI} = 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and an angular diameter of $\theta_{cl} = 5'$,

$$M_{HI} = m_H N_{HI} D^2 \Omega_{cl}, \quad (5)$$

where m_H is the mass of the hydrogen atom, and

$$\Omega_{cl} = \pi \theta_{cl}^2, \quad (6)$$

is the solid angle subtended by such a cloud with angular diameter θ_{cl} .

- (b) Is this really the total gas mass, or are there other constituents that would have to be accounted for?

2.2 Galaxy disk

Assume that the above column density is present in a galaxy out to a radius of 15 kpc.

- (a) Calculate the total HI mass.
- (b) If this mass were concentrated at the centre of the galaxy, what would the expected rotational velocity be of any stars or gas at 15 kpc radius?