

Data Analysis of Globular Cluster Harris Catalogue in View of the King Models and Their Dynamical Evolution. II. Observational Evidences

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Abstract

We summarize some observational comparison concerning the features of globular clusters (GCs) population in connection to the evolution of King models. We also make a comparison with some extragalactic GCs systems, in order to underline the effects of the main body on the dynamical evolution.

Keywords: globular clusters - gravothermal catastrophe - King models - thermodynamical stability.

1 Introduction

Globular clusters (GCs), for their proprieties of symmetry and their high relaxation times, are important to test theories about thermodynamical stability of spherical self gravitating systems. The actual sample of is a mixture of various and not homogeneous GCs types. Therefore, it is difficult to analyze properties of Milky Way (MW) GCs population in connection to core-collapse and gravothermal instability.

The last version (2010) of Harris GCs Catalogue (see also Harris, 1996) includes 157 objects. It was pointed out by van Der Bergh (2011) that Harris catalogue could includes three not typical GCS, probably remnant cores of DSph galaxies: Omega Centauri, Terzan 5 and NGC 6715 (M54). The Harris catalogue also includes PCC GCs, namely GCs with collapsed cores that cannot be described by classical single mass King models profiles. Zinn (1985) identifies two classes of GCs, respectively known as disk population (metal rich) and halo population (metal poor), distinct by the threshold value $[Fe/H] \simeq -0.8$ (or, according to some authors, -0.75). Recently Bica et al. (2006) showed that the actual GCs population seems to have been contaminated by capture of smaller galaxies (and their possible GCs populations) during the Milky Way formation. Possible evidences of extragalactic origin of some GCs are retrograde motion (compared to galactic disk motion) and unusual young absolute age.

It seems that the original GCs population suffered deep and incisive processes of disruption (see Aguilar et al., 1988; Hut & Djorgovski, 1992; Gnedin & Ostriker, 1997; Mackey & Gilmore, 2004), until almost 50% of original GCs are destroyed in the last Hubble time.

2 Discussion

We start to consider the problem introduced by Katz in the paper about thermodynamic stability in 1980. The study of the distribution of galactic GCs in terms of W_0 (central gravitational potential) shows a peak value of 6.9. We should expect that the peak value coincides with the known stability critical value $W_0 = 7.4$, due to the old age of MW GCs and the onset of the instability in the high W_0 region. This problem had remained unsolved (Fig.1).

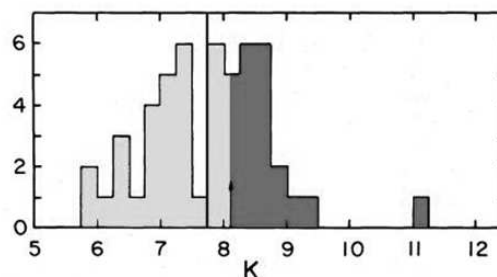


Figure 1: Distribution of galactic GCs at different K (Katz, 1980). The quantity K is related to W_0 (see Merafina & Vitantoni, Part I).

With the introduction of the effective potential (see Merafina & Vitantoni, Part I) and including the additional term in the expression of the total energy, we can revise the Katz study. The result is a very satisfactory coincidence of the observative peak value with the stability limit. We can also repeat the analysis on a more detailed and updated sample (using data of the Harris GCs Catalogue). The peak value, in the non-symmetric

Gaussian hypothesis, is exactly at $W_0 = 6.9$ (Fig.2).

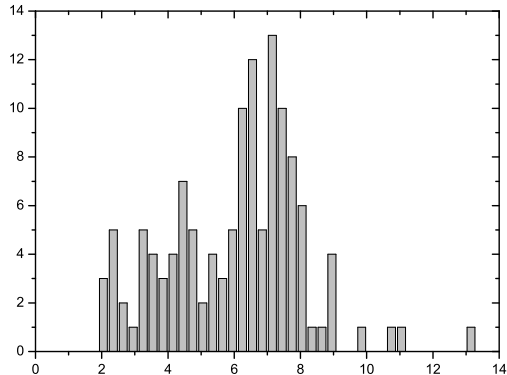


Figure 2: W_0 distribution of pre-core-collapse MW GCs.

For a better understanding of the evolution of a GCs population, we briefly analyze the role of environmental features. The effect of the distance from the Galactic center (Fig.3) is not clear at all. Generally speaking, the more a GC lives near the galactic center, the more quickly it evolves towards the gravothermal catastrophe, being more affected by tidal forces of the Galaxy.

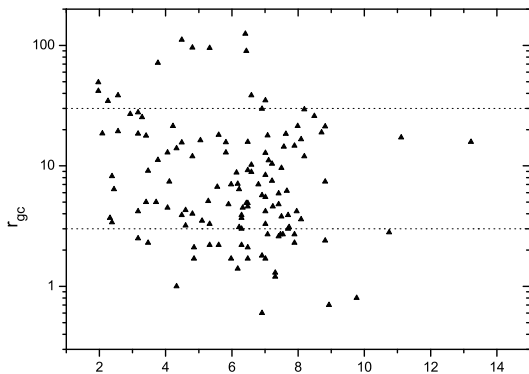


Figure 3: Galactocentric distance r_{gc} in function of W_0 . The dashed lines represent the values at 3Kpc and 30Kpc.

If we look at the GCs distribution in the $[Fe/H]-W_0$ plane (Fig.4), we find no correlations between these two quantities. This means that the difference between halo and disk population, first introduced by Zinn (1985) does not influence the dynamical features and the evolution. Nevertheless, if we analyze the disk population

(Fig.5), this seems to be more dynamically evolved than the halo one. The W_0 peak value is slightly larger for the disk population, mainly due to a lower r_{gc} (in average) for this class of objects. On the other hand, it is well known that the tidal shocks played a more incisive role in the evolution of the disk GCs.

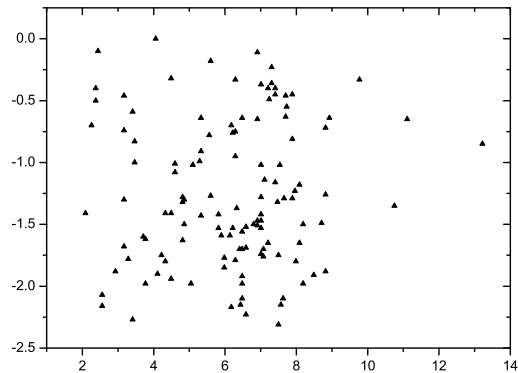


Figure 4: Total metallicity $[Fe/H]$ in function of W_0 .

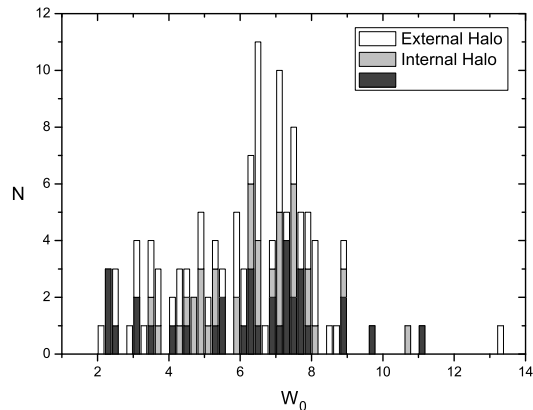


Figure 5: W_0 distribution of astronomical populations.

The contamination of the Halo GCs with the extragalactic origin ones is suggested by the bimodality in the absolute age distribution, by the rotation in the plane of Galactic Disk, and by the Age-Metallicity dependence. The situation is shown in Figs.6, 7 and 8. Regarding the Age-Metallicity dependence, we can say that few objects are located out of the main well defined sequence of clusters (and probably have a different origin with respect to all the others).

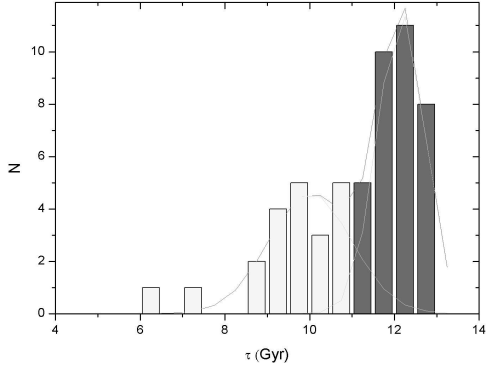


Figure 6: Absolute age distribution for MW GCs. Older GCs, presumably all native in the Milky Way, are evidenced in dark grey.

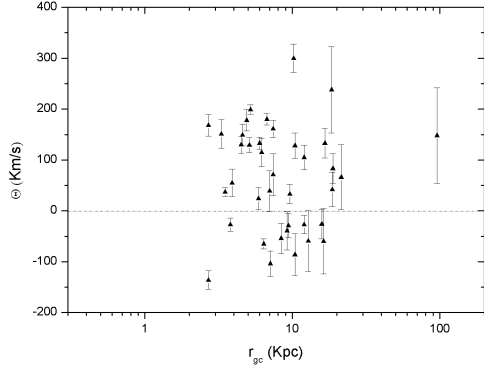


Figure 7: Motion over the Galactic plane for MW GCs (from Dinescu et al., 1999).

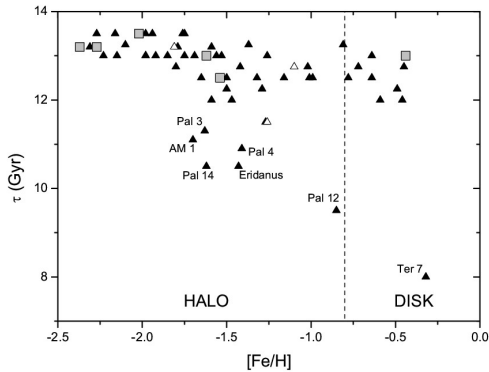


Figure 8: Age-Metallicity behavior, using the absolute age values estimated by Dotter et al. (2010). PCC clusters are indicated by grey squares, suspected PCC ones by white triangles.

If we analyze the behavior of the central relaxation time t_{rc} in function of W_0 (Fig.9), we can note a linear decreasing, that indicates an increasing of evolu-

tional speed towards the collapse. Below the threshold value $\log t_{rc} = 8.0$ there is a region of coexistence of Pre-Core Collapse GCs with Post-Core Collapse (PCC) ones. The behavior of core collapse time t_{cc} (that is the remaining time before the collapse of the model), changes over the stability limit $W_0 = 6.9$ (Fig.10).

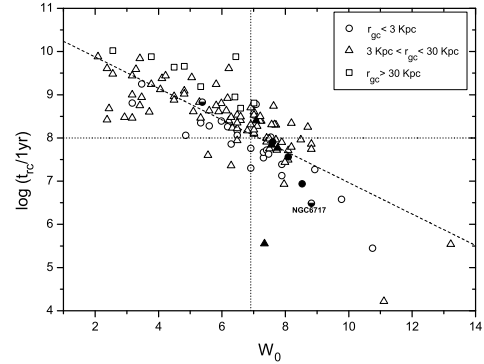


Figure 9: Behavior of t_{rc} in function of W_0 ; three classes of cluster distances are represented. Vertical dashed line represent the stability limit, whereas the horizontal one represent the t_{rc} critical value (Cohn & Hut, 1984) distinguishing *pre-core-collapsed* and *post-core-collapsed* objects. Suspected PCC clusters are indicated by filled symbols. In the Harris Catalogue NGC6723 has been erroneously included among the suspected PCC clusters in place of NGC6717.

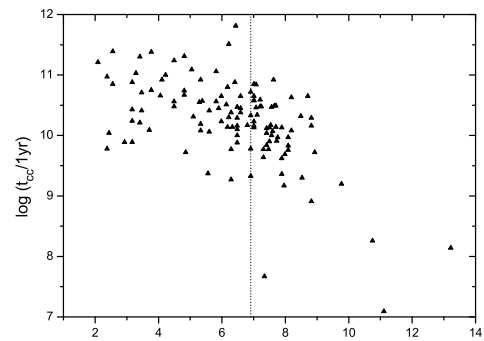


Figure 10: Core-collapse time in function to W_0 . The t_{cc} values are estimated as in Quinlan (1996).

We also consider a comparison among four GCs populations, shown in Fig.11: the LMC is the less evolved, as well as the SMC and Fornax systems (Mackey & Gilmore, 2003b, 2003c); it presents a peak value close to $W_0 = 4.3$. For this kind of GCs population, the presence of a low massive main body allowed to preserve

more informations about primeval distribution features. On the contrary, NGC5128, whose main body is a giant elliptical galaxy, seems to be an evolved population with a maximum value up to the threshold value $W_0 = 6.9$. Finally, the M31 system is the most similar to our GCs population, with a main peak value around the stability limit and an extended tail in low- W_0 region, that is produced by the presence of low evolutionary speed objects or extragalactic origin clusters. Also the effects of disk and bulge shocking, realistically, concurred to the formation of the tail.

3 Conclusions

In order to analyze the dynamical evolution of King single mass GCs, we have analyzed the MW GCs population. The MW clusters W_0 distribution presents a peak very close to the new stability limit $W_0 = 6.9$ and a pronounced tail in the low- W_0 region.

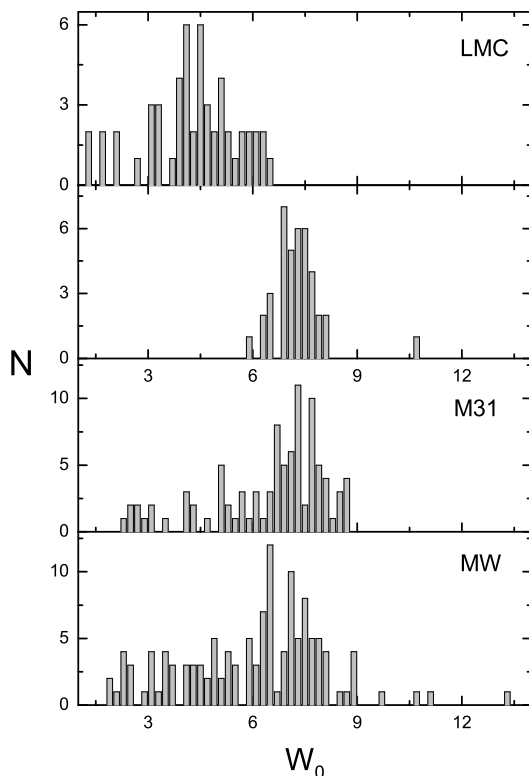


Figure 11: Comparison among W_0 distributions of different GCs systems. In addition to MW system, M31, NGC5128 and LMC systems are reported. M31 data come (or are deduced) from Barmby et al. (2007), NGC5128 ones from Gómez et al. (2005), LMC data from Mackey & Gilmore (2003a). MW histogram differences from Fig.2 are given by a different binning choice.

We can instead exclude a direct relation between astronomical GCs populations and dynamical evolution, except for a very weak increasing of W_0 peak value for disk clusters.

From the time-scales we can deduce that clusters with high W_0 value have an higher collapsing speed. The gravothermal catastrophe produce an alteration of the natural evolutionary sequence for clusters with $W_0 \geq 6.9$.

From the comparison with extragalactic GCs systems we have deduced that, in the case of LMC, SMC and Fornax system, these clusters have a Gaussian like distribution around a peak value $W_0 \sim 5$. MW and M31 system are very similar in their features and W_0 distribution, with low- W_0 tail and a peak value in correspondence of the stability limit. We can assume this as the main product of disk shocking, as well as extragalactic capture and low speed evolution objects mentioned above. For NGC5128 there is no low W_0 region tail, but only a narrow peaked distribution around the stability limit.

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