

1000 K for the worst case.  $\log g$  was estimated with  $\sigma = \pm 0.27$  for the best and with  $\sigma = \pm 0.63$  for the worst. And  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  was estimated with  $\sigma = \pm 0.29$  for the best and  $\sigma = \pm 0.63$  for the worst.

## On the Tidal Disruption of Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies Around the Galaxy

K.-S. OH

*Department of Astronomy and Space Science  
Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea*

D. N. C. Lin

*University of California Observatories/Lick Observatory  
Board of Studies in Astronomy and Astrophysics  
University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064*

S. J. Aarseth

*Institute of Astronomy  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0HA, UK*

We use N-body simulations to investigate the tidal interaction between dwarf spheroidal (dSph) galaxies and the Milkyway galaxy. King models are adopted for the initial models for dSph galaxies and logarithmic and point-mass potential is used for the Galaxy. Our results indicate that dSph galaxies with cutoff radius much larger than the theoretical tidal radius are unstable and likely to be tidally disrupted on the Hubble timescale. However dSph galaxies can survive over a Hubble time if their cutoff radii are less than twice their tidal radii at perigalacticon.

## On the Mechanism for the Formation of Millisecond Pulsars in Globular Clusters

Hyung Mok Lee

*Department of Earth Sciences, Pusan University*

Core of globular cluster is an ideal place for the close encounters between stars. The outcome of tidal capture can be stellar mergers, close binaries between normal stars (W UMa type), cataclysmic variables composed of white dwarf and a normal star pairs. Stellar mergers can be the origin of blue stragglers in globular clusters. Low-mass X-ray binaries would eventually become binary pulsars with short pulse periods after the neutron star accretes sufficient amount of matter from the companion. However, large number of recently discovered isolated millisecond pulsars (as opposed to binary pulsars) in globular clusters may imply that they do not have to gain angular speeds during the X-ray binary phase. We propose that these isolated millisecond pulsars may have formed through the disruptive encounters, which lead to the formation of accretion disk without Roche lobe filling companion, between a neutron star and a main-sequence star. Based on recently developed multi-component models for the dynamical evolution of globular clusters, we compute the expected number of various systems formed by tidal capture or direct encounters as a function