Compact Stars

via Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics

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Outline

- Motivation
 - Compact Objects
 - Rotation
- Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics
- Implementation
 - Initial Conditions and Parameters
 - Leapfrog
- Results, Conclusions, and Extensions

Compact Object Physics and Rotation

Compact Object Physics and Rotation

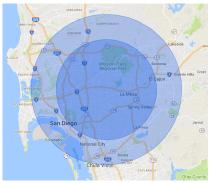


Compact Objects: A Primer

- Classical Mechanics and General Relativity.
- White Dwarfs, Black Holes

Compact Objects: A Primer

- Classical Mechanics and General Relativity.
- White Dwarfs, Black Holes
- ...And Neutron Stars.



A neutron star the size of San Diego Thanks to: Google Maps and obeattie.github.io

(Differential) Rotation

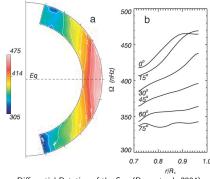
- Rotation in Compact Objects
- Differential Rotation AKA Rotating w.r.t. Rotation

$$j(\Omega) = A^2(\Omega_c - \Omega)$$

$$\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c} = \frac{A^2}{A^2 + r^2 sin^2 \theta}$$

$$A = aR_{\rm star}$$

Muller and Eriguchi (1985)



Differential Rotation of the Sun (Brun et. al. 2004)

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics

SPH: What is it? How does it work? Let's find out!

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH)

 The N-Body Problem and the Mean-Field approximation... solving the Advection Equation.

7 / 14

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH)

- The N-Body Problem and the Mean-Field approximation... solving the Advection Equation.
- SPH Mathematics: the Basics

$$\mathcal{L}_{sph} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i \left[\frac{1}{2} v_i^2 - u(\rho_i) \right]$$

$$A(r) = \int A(r') W(r - r', h) dr' \rightarrow A(r) = \sum_b m_b \frac{A_b}{\rho_b} W(r - r_b, h)$$

The Smoothing Kernel W

$$W = \frac{1}{\pi h^2} e^{-\frac{|r|^2}{2h^2}}; \quad W_{ij} = W(|r_i - r_j|; h)$$

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) - More Physics

• After some Euler-Lagranging... (Monaghan 1992)

$$\rho(r) = \sum_{j} m_{j} W(|r - r_{j}|; h)$$

$$\frac{dv_{i}}{dt} = -\sum_{j} m_{j} (\frac{P_{j}}{\rho_{j}^{2}} + \frac{P_{i}}{\rho_{i}^{2}}) \nabla_{i} W_{ij}$$

$$\frac{du_{i}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} m_{j} (\frac{P_{j}}{\rho_{i}^{2}} + \frac{P_{i}}{\rho_{i}^{2}}) v_{ij} \cdot \nabla_{i} W_{ij}$$

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Other considerations include:

 $\Pi_{ij}, h \rightarrow h(i)$, and damping



Implementation

Implementation

or: How I learned to Stop Doing Everything at Once

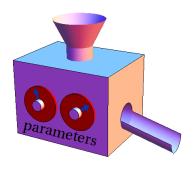
Initial Conditions and Parameters

- Spatial Discretization?Grid/Mesh? Boundaries?
- Initial Conditions: x, v, u, ρ
- Equation of State Polytropic (simple)
- Parameters: k, ν, λ, a

$$P = k\rho^{2}$$

$$a_{i} = -nuv_{i} - \lambda x_{i} - a_{i,v1}$$

Monaghan and Price (2004)



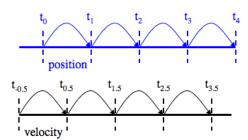
Nykamp DQ, Function machine parameters. From Math Insight.

Leapfrogging

Leapfrogging Through Time

$$v_{n+\frac{1}{2}} = v_{n-\frac{1}{2}} + a_n \Delta t$$

 $x_{n+1} = \Delta t v_{n+\frac{1}{2}} + x_n$



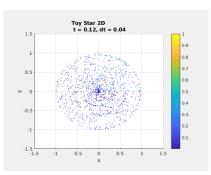
Leapfrogging for position and velocity () () () () () ()

11 / 14

Results

Normalized x, y, Energy/time:

- Without rotation (of any kind)
- Without differential rotation
- With both kinds of rotation



Conclusions and Extensions

- Energy and (Angular) Momentum Conservation.
- Boundary Conditions and the extent of usefulness of the 'toy' model.
- Better approximation to self-gravity and relativistic approaches.
- Extending to 3D.

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Further references available by request.





