

POLYTROPIC MODELS OF WHITE DWARFS

UNC PHYS 331 PROJECT

Erin Conn Matthew Hurley

April 13, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORY

Polytropes

White Dwarfs

METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORY

Polytropes

White Dwarfs

METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

WHAT ARE POLYTROPES?

Solutions to...

The Lane-Emden Equation

$$\frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(\xi^2 \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} \right) = -\theta^n(\xi)$$

A dimensionless, 2nd order nonlinear differential equation relating the pressure of a spherically-symmetric gas distribution to the radius.

WHY POLYTROPES?

- Provide simplified stellar models - simple pressure/density relation

WHY POLYTROPES?

- ▶ Provide simplified stellar models - simple pressure/density relation
- ▶ Easier to solve than full equations of stellar structure

WHY POLYTROPES?

- ▶ Provide simplified stellar models - simple pressure/density relation
- ▶ Easier to solve than full equations of stellar structure
- ▶ Require less computational effort - some analytic solutions even exist!

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION

Polytropic process - Thermodynamic process that obeys the relation

$$PV^n = C$$

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION

Polytropic process - Thermodynamic process that obeys the relation

$$PV^n = C$$

DEFINITION

Polytropic index - Constant that relates pressure of a polytropic fluid to its volume (density). It may be any real number.

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION

Polytropic process - Thermodynamic process that obeys the relation

$$PV^n = C$$

DEFINITION

Polytropic index - Constant that relates pressure of a polytropic fluid to its volume (density). It may be any real number.

DEFINITION

Poisson's equation Relates a force density function to a potential field

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = f$$

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$dM(r) = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) dr \rightarrow \frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r)$$

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$\begin{aligned} dM(r) &= 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) dr \rightarrow \frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) \\ \frac{dP(r)}{dr} &= -\frac{\rho(r)GM(r)}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$\begin{aligned} dM(r) &= 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) dr \rightarrow \frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) \\ \frac{dP(r)}{dr} &= -\frac{\rho(r)GM(r)}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

These equations are related by multiplying the hydrostatic equation by r^2/ρ and differentiating:

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$\begin{aligned} dM(r) &= 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) dr \rightarrow \frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) \\ \frac{dP(r)}{dr} &= -\frac{\rho(r)GM(r)}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

These equations are related by multiplying the hydrostatic equation by r^2/ρ and differentiating:

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{r^2}{\rho(r)} \frac{dP(r)}{dr} \right) = -G \frac{dM(r)}{dr}$$

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$\begin{aligned} dM(r) &= 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) dr \rightarrow \frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) \\ \frac{dP(r)}{dr} &= -\frac{\rho(r)GM(r)}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

These equations are related by multiplying the hydrostatic equation by r^2/ρ and differentiating:

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{r^2}{\rho(r)} \frac{dP(r)}{dr} \right) = -G \frac{dM(r)}{dr}$$

Yielding Poisson's equation for gravity:

DERIVATION 1: POISSON EQUATION

Can be derived multiple ways. From laws of mass conservation and hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$\begin{aligned} dM(r) &= 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) dr \rightarrow \frac{dM(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho(r) \\ \frac{dP(r)}{dr} &= -\frac{\rho(r)GM(r)}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

These equations are related by multiplying the hydrostatic equation by r^2/ρ and differentiating:

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{r^2}{\rho(r)} \frac{dP(r)}{dr} \right) = -G \frac{dM(r)}{dr}$$

Yielding Poisson's equation for gravity:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{r^2}{\rho(r)} \frac{dP(r)}{dr} \right) = -4\pi G \rho(r)$$

DERIVATION 2: WORKING TOWARDS A DIMENSIONLESS FORM

Define a polytropic state equation:

DERIVATION 2: WORKING TOWARDS A DIMENSIONLESS FORM

Define a polytropic state equation:

$$P = K\rho^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

DERIVATION 2: WORKING TOWARDS A DIMENSIONLESS FORM

Define a polytropic state equation:

$$P = K \rho^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

Make it dimensionless:

$$\theta^n \equiv \frac{\rho}{\rho_c}$$

DERIVATION 2: WORKING TOWARDS A DIMENSIONLESS FORM

Define a polytropic state equation:

$$P = K\rho^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

Make it dimensionless:

$$\theta^n \equiv \frac{\rho}{\rho_c}$$

$$P(r) = K\rho_c^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \theta^{n+1}(r) = P_c \theta^{n+1}(r)$$

DERIVATION 2: WORKING TOWARDS A DIMENSIONLESS FORM

Define a polytropic state equation:

$$P = K\rho^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

Make it dimensionless:

$$\theta^n \equiv \frac{\rho}{\rho_c}$$

$$P(r) = K\rho_c^{\frac{n+1}{n}}\theta^{n+1}(r) = P_c\theta^{n+1}(r)$$

Substitute into Poisson and simplify:

DERIVATION 2: WORKING TOWARDS A DIMENSIONLESS FORM

Define a polytropic state equation:

$$P = K \rho^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

Make it dimensionless:

$$\theta^n \equiv \frac{\rho}{\rho_c}$$

$$P(r) = K \rho_c^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \theta^{n+1}(r) = P_c \theta^{n+1}(r)$$

Substitute into Poisson and simplify:

$$\frac{(n+1)P_c}{4\pi G \rho_c^2} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\theta(r)}{dr} \right) = -\theta^n(r)$$

DERIVATION 3: MORE SIMPLIFICATION

Define a new variable:

DERIVATION 3: MORE SIMPLIFICATION

Define a new variable:

$$\alpha^2 \equiv \frac{(n+1)P_c}{4\pi G\rho_c^2}$$

DERIVATION 3: MORE SIMPLIFICATION

Define a new variable:

$$\alpha^2 \equiv \frac{(n+1)P_c}{4\pi G\rho_c^2}$$

Use it to define a dimensionless radius:

DERIVATION 3: MORE SIMPLIFICATION

Define a new variable:

$$\alpha^2 \equiv \frac{(n+1)P_c}{4\pi G\rho_c^2}$$

Use it to define a dimensionless radius:

$$\xi \equiv \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

DERIVATION 3: MORE SIMPLIFICATION

Define a new variable:

$$\alpha^2 \equiv \frac{(n+1)P_c}{4\pi G\rho_c^2}$$

Use it to define a dimensionless radius:

$$\xi \equiv \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

Substitute into the simplified Poisson:

DERIVATION 3: MORE SIMPLIFICATION

Define a new variable:

$$\alpha^2 \equiv \frac{(n+1)P_c}{4\pi G\rho_c^2}$$

Use it to define a dimensionless radius:

$$\xi \equiv \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

Substitute into the simplified Poisson:

$$\frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(\xi^2 \frac{d\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right) = -\theta^n(\xi)$$

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORY

Polytropes

White Dwarfs

METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

PLACEHOLDER

Something about degenerate matter and how polytropic models suit it?

PLACEHOLDER

Relativistic vs. Non-Relativistic?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORY

Polytropes

White Dwarfs

METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

ALTERNATE FORM OF THE LANE-EMDEN EQUATION

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{d\xi^2} = -\frac{2}{\xi} \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} - \theta^n(\xi)$$

TRANSLATING TO A SYSTEM OF 1ST ORDER EQUATIONS

$$\begin{cases} \phi &= \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} \\ \frac{d\phi}{d\xi} &= -\frac{2}{\xi}\phi - \theta^n \end{cases}$$

BOUNDARY VALUES

Obtained from central density and hydrostatic equation

$$\xi = 0$$

$$\theta = 1$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\xi} = 0$$

RUNGE-KUTTA SOLUTION

PROBLEM!

Singularity at $\xi_0 = 0$:

$$\phi' = - \left(\frac{2}{\xi_0} \phi \right) - \theta_0^n$$

Need to work around this somehow:

PROBLEM!

Singularity at $\xi_0 = 0$:

$$\phi' = - \left(\frac{2}{\xi_0} \phi \right) - \theta_0^n$$

Need to work around this somehow:

- Taylor expand at $\xi = 0$ and take limit as $\xi \rightarrow 0$: $\phi' \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}$

PROBLEM!

Singularity at $\xi_0 = 0$:

$$\phi' = -\left(\frac{2}{\xi_0}\phi\right) - \theta_0^n$$

Need to work around this somehow:

- ▶ Taylor expand at $\xi = 0$ and take limit as $\xi \rightarrow 0$: $\phi' \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}$
- ▶ Offset the starting point: $0 < \xi_0 \ll 1$

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORY

Polytropes

White Dwarfs

METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

PLACEHOLDER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORY

Polytropes

White Dwarfs

METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

QUESTIONS?