

(1)

$$P = \frac{1}{3}(P - 4B) - \alpha \sqrt{P-B} + \beta [1 + \kappa \ln(\gamma \sqrt{P-B})]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m_s^2}{3\pi\sqrt{a_1}} \quad \beta = \frac{m_s^4}{12\pi^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_1}\right) \quad \gamma = \frac{8\pi}{3m_s^2\sqrt{a_1}}$$

$$\kappa = 3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_1}\right)^{-1}, m_s \text{ quark mass}$$

saat $m_s \rightarrow 0$, $P \sim \frac{1}{3}(P - 4B) \Rightarrow \text{speed of sound} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Terbukti u/ mengulah speed of sound $= \left(\frac{dP}{dp}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ jadi unsur v_s .

U/ sementara $v_s^2 \equiv w$. Kita tebalk

$$P = w(P - 4B) - \alpha \sqrt{P-B} + \beta [1 + \kappa \ln(\gamma \sqrt{P-B})].$$

Definisi $\tilde{P} \equiv P - \beta [1 + \kappa \ln(\gamma \sqrt{P-B})]$

$$\text{Maka } \tilde{P} = w(P - 4B) - \alpha \sqrt{P-B}$$

$$\text{atau } \tilde{P} - w(P - 4B) = -\alpha \sqrt{P-B}$$

Kuadratkan kedua ruas

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}^2 - 2w\tilde{P}(P - 4B) + w^2(P - 4B)^2 &= \alpha^2(P - B) \\ &= \alpha^2(P - 4B) + 3\alpha^2B \end{aligned}$$

$$w^2(P - 4B)^2 - (2w\tilde{P} + \alpha^2)(P - 4B) + (\tilde{P}^2 - 3\alpha^2B) = 0$$

akar² nya adalah

$$(P - 4B)_{\pm} = \frac{2w\tilde{P} + \alpha^2}{2w^2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2w\tilde{P} + \alpha^2}{2w^2}\right)^2 - \frac{\tilde{P}^2 - 3\alpha^2B}{w^2}}$$

2-

$$\rho = \frac{\tilde{P}}{w} + 4B + \frac{\alpha^2}{2w^2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9w^2\tilde{P}^2 + \alpha^4 + 9w\alpha^2\tilde{P}}{4w^4} \mp \frac{-\tilde{P}^2 + 3\alpha^2B}{w^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{9w^2\tilde{P}^2 + \alpha^4 + 9w\alpha^2\tilde{P}}{4w^4} - \frac{-\tilde{P}^2 + 12w^2\alpha^2B}{w^2}}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{4w^2\tilde{P}^4 + \alpha^4 - 4w(\alpha^2 + w)\tilde{P}^2 + 12w^2B\alpha^2}{2w^2}}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\alpha\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 4w\tilde{P} + 12w^2B}}{2w^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^4 + 4w\alpha^2\tilde{P} + 12w^2\alpha^2B}{2w^2}}$$

hasilnya (jika diambil tanda + dari \pm):

$$\rho = \frac{\tilde{P}}{w} + 4B + \Delta\rho$$

$$\Delta\rho = \frac{\alpha^2}{2w^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2w^2}\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 4w\tilde{P} + 12w^2B}$$

$$\text{cukup: } \Delta\rho \Big|_{w=\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{9\alpha^2}{2} + \frac{9\alpha}{2}\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \frac{4\tilde{P}}{3} + \frac{4B}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}\alpha^2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\alpha\sqrt{3\alpha^2 + 4\tilde{P} + 4B}$$

Kemudian \tilde{P} buatlah input P dan ρ . Kita definisikan

$$\tilde{P} = P - \beta \left[1 + k \ln \left(\gamma \sqrt{P_0 - B} \right) \right] \quad \text{dengan } P_0 = P \text{ saat}$$

$O(m^3)$ diabaikan. Berarti

$$P_0 - B = \frac{\tilde{P}}{w} + 3B + \Delta_0\rho, \quad \Delta_0\rho = \frac{\alpha^2}{2w^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2w^2}\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 4w\tilde{P} + 12w^2B}$$

3)

Jadi, secara urut kita tuliskan

$$\Delta_0 P = \frac{\alpha^2}{2w^2} + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{w}}{2w^2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{w} + 4(\tilde{P} + 3wB)}$$

Kemudian substitusi ke dalam

$$\tilde{P} = P - \beta \left[1 + K \ln \left(\gamma \sqrt{\frac{P}{w}} + 3B + \Delta_0 P \right) \right]$$

Kemudian \tilde{P} substitusi ke dalam

$$\Delta P = \frac{\alpha^2}{2w^2} + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{w}}{2w^2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{w} + 4(\tilde{P} + 3wB)}$$

Dari terakhir \tilde{P} dan ΔP dimasukkan ke

$$P = \frac{\tilde{P}}{w} + 4B + \Delta P$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sqrt{w}}{w^2} &= w^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= w^{\frac{1-9}{2}} \\ &= w^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= 3^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

Dicarai, ΔP dan P diubah jadi :

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{w} + 4(\tilde{P} + 3wB)}$$

$$P = \frac{2\tilde{P}}{2w} + \cancel{8B} + \frac{\alpha^2}{2w^2} + \frac{\tilde{\alpha}\sqrt{w}}{2w^2} + B - B \frac{2w}{2w}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2w} (2\tilde{P} + 6wB) + B + \frac{1}{2w} \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{w} + \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\sqrt{w}} \right)$$

Sabtu caranya : $\frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\sqrt{2w}}$ mestinya $\frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\sqrt{w}}$

4)

Pressure tangensialnya menjadi:

$$\boxed{P_t = P_c + w(\rho + 4B) - \alpha_L \sqrt{\rho - B_L} + \beta_L \left[1 + K_L \ln \left(\gamma_L \sqrt{\rho - B_L} \right) \right] - w(\rho_c + 4B_L) + \alpha_L \sqrt{\rho_c - B_L} - \beta_L \left[1 + K_L \ln \left(\gamma_L \sqrt{\rho_c - B_L} \right) \right]}$$

dengan

$$\alpha_L = \frac{m_s^2}{3\pi\sqrt{a_{qL}}}$$

$$\beta_L = \frac{m_s^4}{(2+\epsilon^2)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_{qL}} \right)$$

$$\gamma_L = \frac{8\pi}{3m_s^2\sqrt{a_{qL}}}$$

$$K_L = \frac{3}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{a_{qL}} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP_t}{dp} &= w \\ &- \frac{\alpha_L}{2\sqrt{\rho - B_L}} \\ &+ \frac{\beta_L K_L}{2(\rho - B_L)} \end{aligned}$$

Aneutropi: $\Gamma = \Phi - P_t$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dp} = \frac{d\Phi}{dp} - \frac{dP_t}{dp}$$

$$\Gamma' = \frac{d\Phi}{dp} p' + \frac{dP_t}{dp} \frac{dp}{dp} p'$$

Jadi jika di sektor SL, $K_L = 8\pi G$ ganti simbol

dari K_L ke $K_N = 8\pi G$ (!!!)

$B = B_L$	a_q	a_{qL}	w	γ
57	0.7	0.07	$\frac{1}{3}$	10^6
92	1		1	10^7

Nilai \pm parameter

$$B \in \{57, 92\} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\bullet \quad B_L = \begin{cases} 57 \text{ MeV} \\ 92 \text{ MeV} \end{cases}, \quad B = \begin{cases} 57 \text{ MeV} \\ 92 \text{ MeV} \end{cases}$$

$$a_q = 0.7$$

$$w = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, 1 \right\}$$

$$a_{qL} = \{0.07, 0.1, 0.7, 1.0\}$$

$$a_q = 0.7 \Leftrightarrow M = 2.0 M_\odot$$

$$m_s = 100 \text{ MeV}$$

dikatakan bahwa

$$57 < \frac{B}{\text{MeV}} < 92 \quad u/ \text{stabilitas thd } 28 \& 3 \text{ flavor Fe}$$

$B > 57 \rightarrow B < 92$