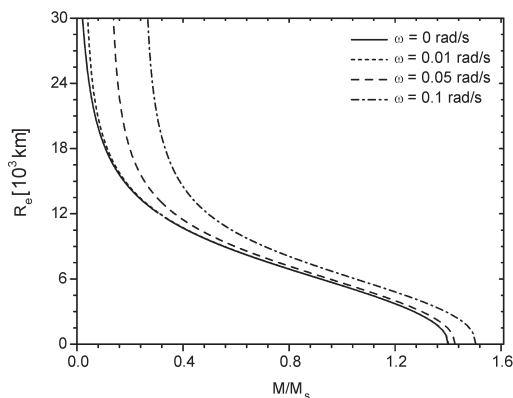


## Modelovanje rotirajućih belih patuljaka pomoću Čandrasekar-Milneovog razvoja

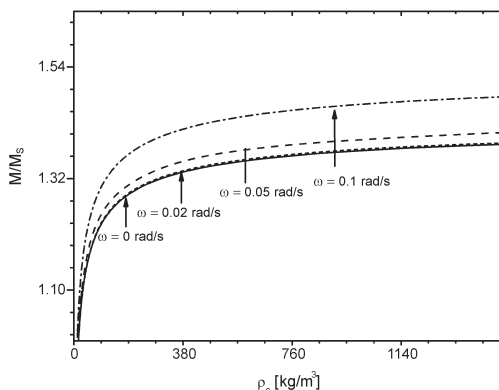
Beli patuljci su kompaktni zvezdani objekti koji predstavljaju poslednju fazu u evoluciji zvezda čije se početne mase kreću od 0.07 do 10 masa Sunca. To su veoma gusti objekti, poluprečnika nekoliko hiljada kilometara. Materija unutar belog patuljka se ponaša kao idealan degenerisani elektronski gas (Radojević 2009), čija je jednačina stanja barotropska (pritisak zavisi isključivo od gustine). U slučaju barotropske jednačine stanja Poasonova jednačina i jednačina hidrostatičke ravnoteže se dekupluju od ostalih jednačina strukture (povezanih sa transportom energije i temperaturnim gradijentom). Njihovim rešavanjem se dobija profil gustine i pritiska unutar objekta, kao i niz globalnih opservabli objekta (masa, oblik objekta, moment inercije, kvadrupolni moment itd.).

Cilj ovog rada je modelovanje sporo rotirajućih belih patuljaka. Jednačina koja opisuje strukturu ovakvih objekata, dobijena kombinovanjem Poasonove jednačine i jednačine hidrostatičke ravnoteže, je nehomogena, nelinearna parcijalna diferencijalna jednačina drugog reda.



Slika 1. Zavisnost ekvatorijalnog radijusa belog patuljka od njegove mase za različite ugaone brzine.

Figure 1. Dependency of white dwarfs equatorial radius on mass for various angular velocities.



Slika 2. Zavisnost Čandrasekarove granice od centralne gustine za različite ugaone brzine.

Figure 2. Dependency of Chandrasekhar limit on central density for various angular velocities.

Ovu parcijalnu diferencijalnu jednačinu smo rešavali korišćenjem perturbativnog Čandrasekar-Milneovog razvoja (Chandrasekhar 1933). U originalnom radu (*Ibid*) razmatrana je politropska jednačina stanja, koja je u slučaju belih patuljaka adekvatna u graničnim slučajevima nerelativističkog i ultrarelativističkog kretanja elektrona u idealnom degenerisanom elektronskom gasu. Predmet ovog rada je relativistička jednačina stanja idealnog degenerisanog elektronskog gasa, za generičke brzine elektrona. Gustina i gravitacioni potencijal su, konzistentno, razvijani u prvom redu po perturbativnom parametru. Čandrasekar-Milneov razvoj je omogućio svodenje parcijalne diferencijalne jednačine na sistem od tri obične diferencijalne

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jednačine. Ove obične diferencijalne jednačine su dalje rešavane Runge-Kuta metodom četvrtog reda (RK4).

Razmatrana je zavisnost mase od ekvatorijalnog radijusa belog patuljka za različite ugaone brzine. Rezultati pokazuju da postoje mala odstupanja ove relacije (slika 1) u odnosu na nerotirajuće konfiguracije, pre svega za manje masivne bele patuljke većih radijusa. Takođe je razmatran uticaj rotacije na Čandrasekarovu granicu, najveću masu koju beli patuljak može da ima, i dobijeno je da rotacija dozvoljava povećanje ove mase u odnosu na nerotirajući slučaj do oko 8% za opseg razmatranih ugaonih brzina (slika 2). Ovakav rezultat je očekivan jer usled rotacije dolazi do relaksacije gravitacionog pritiska u unutrašnjosti belog patuljka što dovodi do toga da, za istu centralnu gustinu, pritisak elektronskog gasa može da toleriše veću masu u slučaju rotirajućeg, nego u slučaju nerotirajućeg belog patuljka.

## Literatura

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## Modeling of Rotating White Dwarfs with Chandrasekhar-Milne Expansion

White dwarfs are compact stellar objects that represent the remnant of stars whose initial mass ranges from 0.07 to 10 solar masses. These are very dense objects, and have radiuses about few thousand kilometers. Matter inside a white dwarf is acting as an ideal degenerate electron gas (Radojević 2009), whose equation of state is barotropic (the pressure is only a function of density). In the case of the barotropic equation of state, Poisson equation and the equation of hydrostatic

equilibrium are decoupled from other equations of stellar structure (associated with the energy transport and the temperature gradient). By solving them we obtain distributions of density and pressure inside the star as well as the series of global observables of a modeled object (mass, the shape, moment of inertia, quadrupole moment etc.).

The main purpose of this paper is to model slowly rotating white dwarfs. The equation that describes the structure of these objects, obtained by combining Poisson's equation and the equation of hydrostatic equilibrium, is inhomogeneous, nonlinear partial differential equations of the second order. This partial differential equation was solved by means of the Chandrasekhar-Milne perturbative expansion (Chandrasekhar 1933). In the original paper (Chandrasekhar 1933) the polytropic equation of state was used, which is relevant, in the context of white dwarfs, in asymptotic cases of nonrelativistic and ultrarelativistic electron speeds in an ideal degenerate electron gas. The subject of this paper is the relativistic equation of state of an ideal degenerate electron gas, for generic electron speeds. Density and gravitational potential were, consistently, approximated in the first order of the perturbation parameter. The implementation of this expansion has enabled us to reduce the partial differential equation to a system of three ordinary differential equations. These ordinary differential equations are further solved using the Runge-Kutta method of the fourth order (RK4).

We analyzed the mass-equatorial radius relationship for different angular velocities. The results show that there are small differences of this relation (Figure 1) compared to non-rotating configuration, especially for less massive white dwarfs with larger radiuses. The influence of rotation on the Chandrasekhar limit (Figure 2), the maximum mass white dwarf may have, shows that rotating white dwarfs can have a larger Chandrasekhar limit for about 8%, compared to non-rotating white dwarfs, in the analyzed scope of angular velocities.