Mass-Radius Relation for White Dwarfs Models at Zero Temperature

G. A. Carvalho\textsuperscript{1}; R. M. Marinho Jr\textsuperscript{1} and M. Malheiro\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Departamento de Física, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, Vila das Acácias, São José dos Campos, SP, 12228-900, Brazil
E-mail: \textsuperscript{1}geanderson.araujo.carvalho@gmail.com

Abstract. In this work we investigate the structure of WD stars using the Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff equations and compare with the Newtonian equations of gravitation in order to put in evidence the importance of the General Relativity in the study of these stars. We solved the equations using the exact relativistic energy equation for the model of completely degenerate electron gas and we also use the politropic EoS for ultra and non-relativistic limit. We find a good fit of the TOV solution with the general EoS for the WD mass-radius diagram. We propose that our fit has to be used as relation between mass and radius for general relativistic WD instead of that Newtonian, this fit is given by

\[ M = \frac{r}{(a + bR + cR^2 + dR^3 + kR^4)}, \]

where a, b, c and d are parameters and 1/k is the constant of the Newtonian mass-radius relation and it can be used in simulation study of binary systems that occurs accretion.

1. Introduction
In this work we did a continuation of the previous work\cite{3} then a lot of this paper can be found in the old one. Since their discovery WD constitute a laboratory of tests in general relativity\cite{15}\cite{17}\cite{10}. We decide to study the WD mass-radius relation taking into account general relativity\cite{1}. The WD are formed of matter in high densities, on average $10^6 \text{ g/cm}^3$. In case of the white dwarfs they are constituted essentially of degenerate electron gas\cite{15}. The typical mass is $0.5 \text{ M}_\odot$ (M$_\odot$ represents the solar mass) and they have radii of the order of 10000 km.

2. Differential Equations
Basically we analyze three cases. In general in our accounts the configuration of the mass of the star is static and spherically symmetric, in this case the pressure and the density of the star are functions of only the radial coordinate r\cite{1}.

In the first case we use the Newtonian equations, then we have\cite{15}

\[ \frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{Gm(r)\rho}{r^2} \]  
(1a)

\[ \frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho, \]  
(1b)
where \( p \) denotes pressure, \( G \) is the gravitational constant, \( \rho \) is the mass density, and \( m \) represents the mass inside of the radius \( r \). We can improve the Newtonian case if we replace mass density by energy density and add the contribution of the electron energy density to the energy density of the star and write

\[
\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{Gm(\rho c^2 + e_e)}{r^2 c^2},
\]

(2a)

\[
\frac{dm}{dr} = \frac{4\pi r^2(\rho c^2 + e_e)}{c^2},
\]

(2b)

where \( e_e \) is electron energy density and \( c \) is the speed of light. We call this as the improved Newtonian case. If taking into account the general relativistic effects, the structure of the star in hydrostatic equilibrium for a static and isotropic ideal fluid sphere is described by the TOV\[18]\[13

\[
\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{Gm\epsilon}{c^2 r^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{p}{\epsilon} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{4\pi r^2 p}{mc^2} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{2Gm}{c^2 r} \right]^{-1}
\]

(3a)

\[
\frac{dm}{dr} = \frac{4\pi r^2 \epsilon}{c^2},
\]

(3b)

where \( \epsilon \) represents the energy density. The new three terms in the equilibrium Eq.(3a) are corrections terms.

3. Equation of State EoS

To solve numerically the coupled differential equations in both cases, general relativistic and Newtonian, we must have an EoS. We use the well known politropic EoS and we use the EoS for completely degenerate electron gas given by[4]

\[
p = \frac{m_e c^2}{\lambda_e^3} \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \left[ (2x^3 - 3x)(1 + x^2)^{1/2} + 3 \sinh^{-1}(x) \right],
\]

(4)

where \( x \) is a dimensionless variable \( x = P_f / m_e c \) (\( P_f \) is the Fermi moment and \( m_e \) is the electron mass) and \( \lambda_e \) is the Compton wavelength of the electron. In terms of the parameter \( x \) the density is given by

\[
\rho = 9.738 \times 10^5 \mu_e x^3 \text{ g/cm}^3,
\]

(5)

\( \mu_e \) is the ratio between the mass number and atomic number. If we assume that the white dwarf is made of \( ^4He, ^{12}C \) or \( ^{16}O \), hence \( \mu_e = 2 \).

4. Mass-radius relation

By solving the Eq.(1) and Eq.(3) with the ultra-relativistic we see that in both solutions the stars are unstable due to secular instability \( \partial M/\partial \rho_c < 0 \) and the non-relativistic limit for EoS is good only below 0.25\( M_\odot \) (fig.(1)). We also solved the set of Eq.(1), (2) and (3) with the EoS (4).
In Fig.(2) we show the numerical results for mass-radius relation and mass-density relation. The purely Newtonian Eq.(1), i.e., without special relativity corrections don’t have the secular instability $\partial M/\partial R > 0$. While TOV and even “Improved Newtonian” case presents instability, when pass from stability to instability we compute the mass and the correspondent radius (tab.(1)). The differences between the maximum masses are small, however the minimum radii are different.

### Table 1. Maximum mass for the models of white dwarfs stars.

| Model                                      | Mass         | Radius [km] |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Newtonian $P = P(\rho)$                    | 1.4546 $M_\odot$ | 329         |
| Improved Newtonian $P = P(\epsilon)$      | 1.4358 $M_\odot$ | 739         |
| TOV $P = P(\epsilon)$                     | 1.4154 $M_\odot$ | 1021        |
| Non-relativistic Newtonian $P = K\rho^{5/3}$ | 1.4564 $M_\odot$ | 7833        |

As we can see in tab.(1) the “Newtonian” minimum radius is about three times larger than “TOV” one.
We use the expression below to fit the TOV curve in fig.(2).

\[ \frac{M}{M_\odot} = \frac{R}{a + bR + cR^2 + dR^3 + kR^4}. \]  

(6)

The constants \( a, b, c \) and \( d \) in TOV case using \( \mu_e = 2 \) (Fig. (3)) are

\[ a = 20.86 \text{ km} \]
\[ b = 0.66 \]
\[ c = 2.48 \times 10^{-5} \text{ km}^{-1} \]
\[ d = -2.43 \times 10^{-5} \text{ km}^{-2} \].

(7)

the Eq.(6) with above constants is a better expression that we found in\[3\] to calculate the mass in function of the radius considering GR effects in static case.

5. Concluding Remarks
We show that the general relativity can be relevant to mass-radius relation of WD. Eq.(6) can be applied in another formulas like magnetic dipole field, gravitational potential[4][9] and surface gravity. We shown also that is better to use the exact relativistic EoS.

6. Acknowledgments
I would like to thank CAPES (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior) for the financial support.

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