

33-467: Astrophysics of Stars and the Galaxy

Due: Monday 26th September.

**Problem Set 3**

1. Show that the equation of state of an ideal gas is  $P = nkT$  even if particles in the gas are highly relativistic.
2. a) Calculate the mean molecular weights per particle, per electron and per ion for three chemical compositions: i) pure hydrogen ii) solar chemical composition,  $X = 0.7$ ,  $Y=0.28$ ,  $Z=0.02$  and iii) for primeval chemical composition,  $X=0.76$ ,  $Y=0.24$ ,  $Z=0$ . Show that the three molecular weights always satisfy the relation  $1/\mu_e + 1/\mu_i = 1/\mu$ .  
b) Estimate the electron pressure, ion pressure and radiation pressure at the center of the Sun. Use a temperature  $T_c = 1.6 \times 10^7$ , density  $\rho_c = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  and composition (ii).  
c) Calculate the pressure of a non-relativistic, degenerate electron gas with density  $\rho = 10^{10} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ . Derive an upper limit for the temperature of the gas.
3. a) A low mass red giant star has a degenerate helium core in which all the hydrogen has been burnt. The degenerate electron pressure,  $p_e$ , obeys the relation

$$p_e = 2.33 \times 10^{-38} n_e^{5/3} \text{ Nm}^{-2}. \quad (1)$$

Helium starts to burn in the core at a temperature of  $10^8$  K. Show that, if the density in the core is greater than  $8.8 \times 10^7 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ , burning will commence in degenerate conditions, and that the core will undergo a helium flash. What temperature will be achieved in the flash before degeneracy is removed in a region which remains at a constant density of  $5 \times 10^8 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ?

b) The star has an initial mass small enough that (after all the helium has been burnt in the flash) it cannot reach the temperatures needed for Carbon-burning and will turn into a white dwarf. Using the equation of hydrostatic equilibrium, derive an approximate expression for the pressure at the center of the star (use a constant density model). Derive a mass-radius relation for the white dwarf which is supported by electron degeneracy pressure ( $P_e = k\rho^{5/3}$ ) What does the mass-radius relation for a white dwarf imply?