

21 FUNDAMENTAL EQUATIONS OF STELLAR STRUCTURE

$$\text{Mass Conservation} \quad \frac{dM_r}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dr}{dM_r} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2 \rho}$$

$$\text{Hydrostatic Equilibrium} \quad \frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM_r \rho}{r^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dP}{dM_r} = -\frac{GM_r}{4\pi r^4}$$

$$\text{Energy (Thermal Equilibrium)} \quad \frac{dL_r}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \varepsilon \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dL_r}{dM_r} = \varepsilon$$

Energy Transport

$$\text{RAD} \quad \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3k\rho L_r}{16\pi a c r^2 T^3} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dT}{dM_r} = -\frac{3kL_r}{64\pi^2 a c r^4 T^3}$$

$$\text{CONV} \quad \frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dT} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dT}{dM_r} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dM_r}$$

$$\text{COND} \quad \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3\kappa_c \rho L_r}{16\pi a c r^2 T^3} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dT}{dM_r} = -\frac{3\kappa_c L_r}{64\pi^2 a c r^4 T^3}$$

$$\text{Equation of State} \quad P = P[T(r), \rho(r), \mu(r)]$$

$$\text{Opacity} \quad \bar{k} = \bar{k}[T(r), \rho(r), \mu(r)]$$

$$\text{Energy Generation} \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon[T(r), \rho(r), \mu(r)]$$

Then find $P, \rho, T, L_r, \{r \text{ or } M_r\}, \bar{k}, \varepsilon$ versus $\{M_r \text{ or } r\}$ with these 7 equations. Of these 4 are 1st order differential equations, so 4 boundary conditions are needed in order to solve the system of equations.

Boundary conditions:

$$\text{at } M_r = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, L_r = 0$$

$$\text{at } M_r = M_* \Rightarrow P = 0, T = 0$$

Vogt-Russell Theorem

If $P, k,$ and ε are functions only of $\rho, T,$ and the detailed chemical composition, *the structure of the star is uniquely determined by its mass and chemical composition. (and age....)*