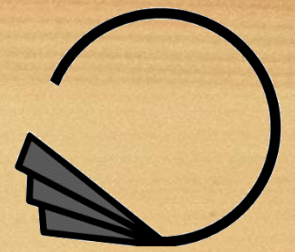




JINR



**Bogoliubov Laboratory of  
Theoretical Physics**



ICIMAF

# Neutron Star Mass and Radius Relation

**Student:** Lismary de la Cardiad Suárez González<sup>1</sup>

**Supervisor:** David Alvarez Castillo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Cibernética, Matemática y Física (ICIMAF), Habana, Cuba

<sup>2</sup>JINR

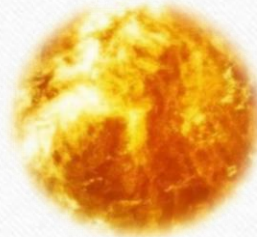
# Stellar remnants

$$1M_{\odot} \lesssim M \lesssim 4M_{\odot}$$



**White dwarfs**

$$10M_{\odot} \lesssim M \lesssim 25M_{\odot}$$



**Neutron stars**

$$M \gtrsim 25M_{\odot}$$



**Black holes**



**Compact Objects**



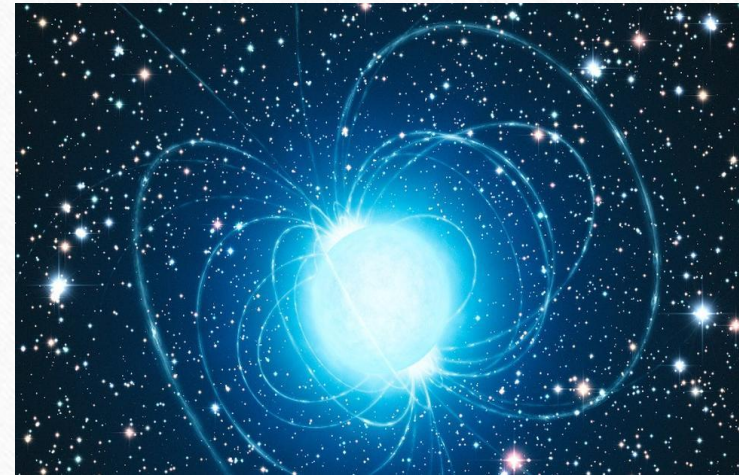
# Neutron Stars (NS)

$$\begin{aligned}M &\sim 1.5M_{\odot} \\ R &\sim 10\text{Km} \\ \rho &\sim (10^7 - 10^{15})\text{g/cm}^3 \\ T &\sim (10^5 - 10^{11})\text{K} \\ B &\sim 10^9 - 10^{15}\text{G}\end{aligned}$$

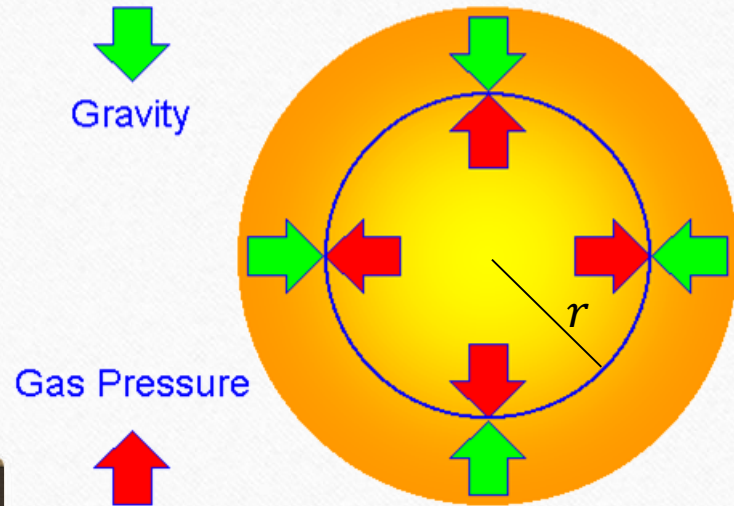


The effect of general relativity are important in NS

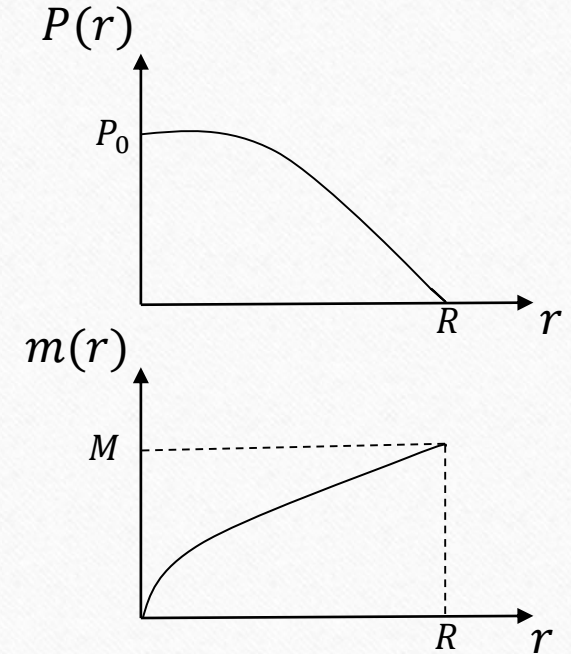
$$\frac{GM}{c^2 R} \sim 0.2$$



# Hydrostatic equilibrium. Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation (TOV)



In general, the stars maintain their shape thanks to the balance between the force of gravity, which pushes matter towards the center, and the pressure that pushes matter outward.



$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GE(r)m(r)}{r^2} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{P(r)}{E(r)}\right) \left(1 + \frac{4\pi r^3 P(r)}{m(r)}\right)}_{\text{Special relativity corrections}} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2Gm(r)}{r}\right)^{-1}}_{\text{General relativity corrections}}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 E(r)$$

Special relativity  
corrections

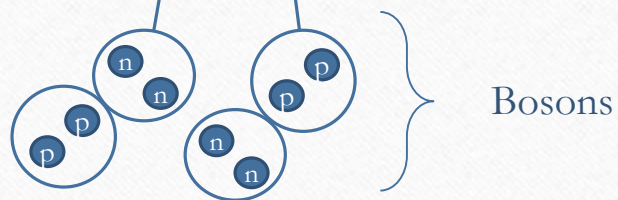
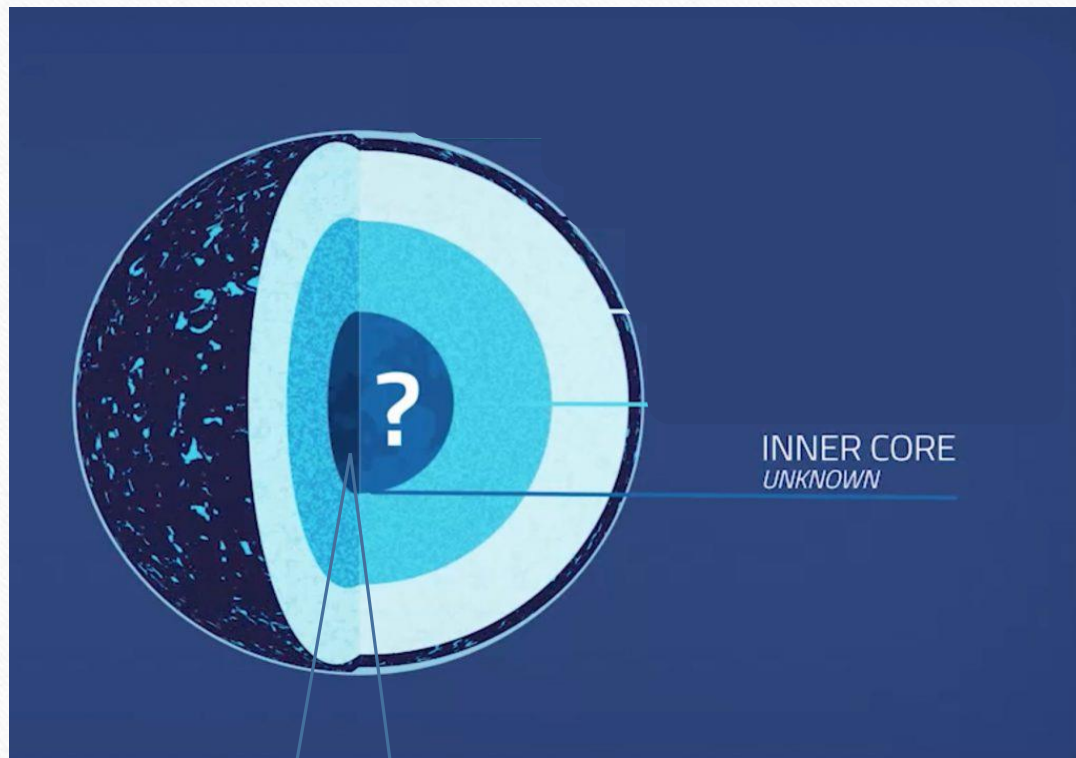
General relativity  
corrections

Equation of state  
(EoS)

$$E = E(P(r))$$



# Internal structure of NS and Boson Stars (BS).



A lot of exotic particles and phases have been conjecture to exist in NS interiors

In particular, it has been proposed that, at some stage of the NS evolution, it might contain bosons formed up by the pairing of neutrons and protons in the crust and core.

Limit case of a star completely full of bosons

Boson Stars



# Mass-Radius Relation for BS

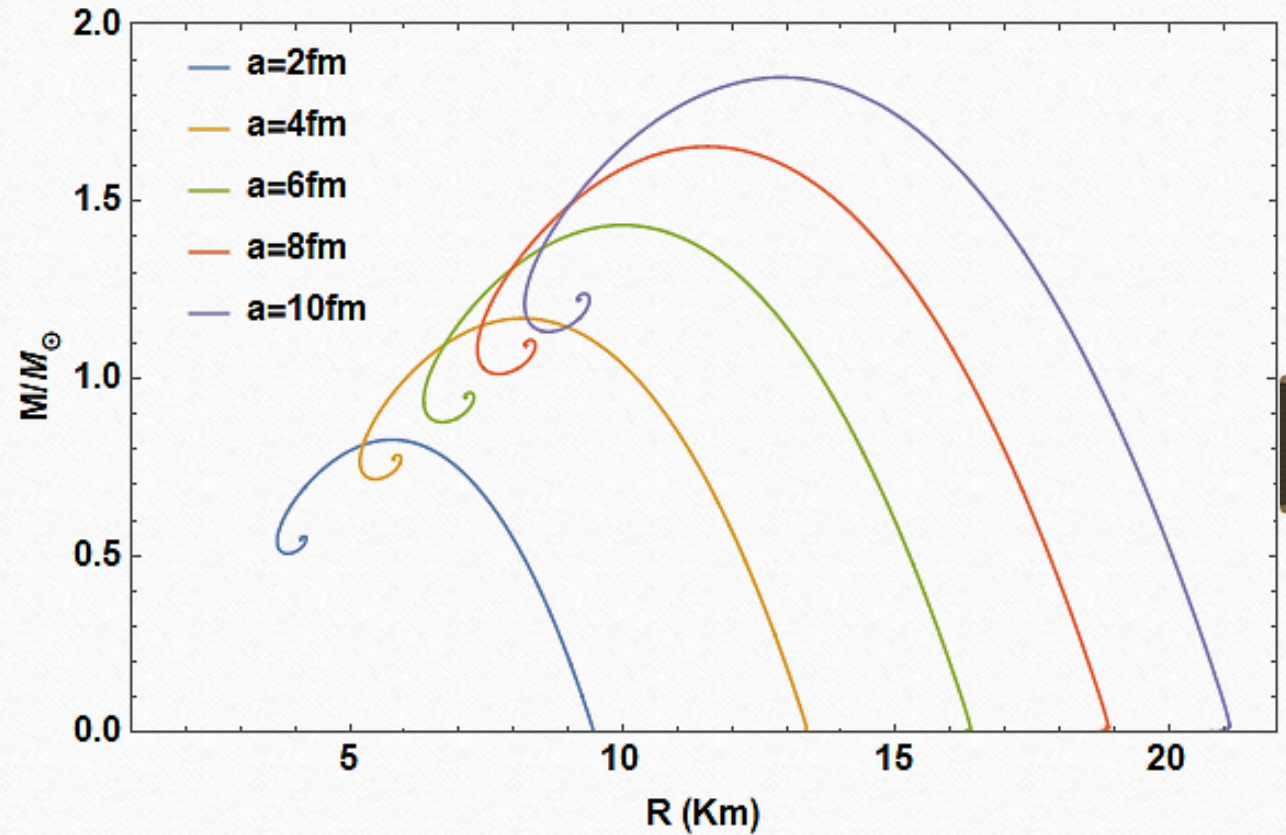
Equation of state (EoS)

$$T = 0$$

$$P = \frac{2\pi a}{m} \rho^2 \quad E = \frac{2\pi a}{m} \rho^2 + m\rho$$

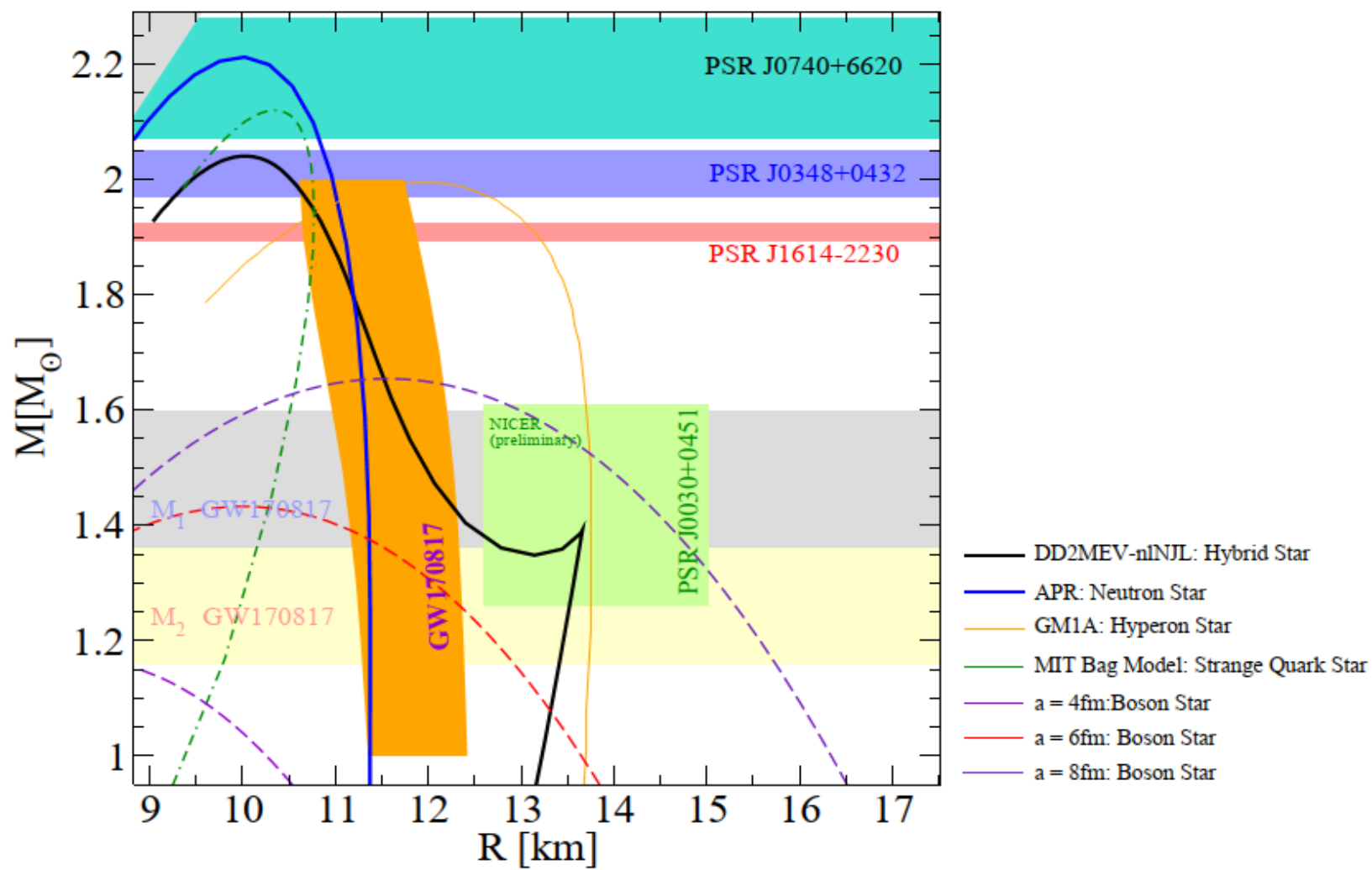
$$m = 2m_n$$

a (fm)	R (Km)	$M_{max}/M_{\odot}$	$R_{max}$ (Km)
2	5.76	0.83	9.46
4	8.17	1.17	13.37
6	10.02	1.43	16.36
8	11.59	1.65	18.88
10	12.87	1.85	21.10





# Mass-Radius Relation for Compact Stars



# Next Step → Gravitational Waves (GW)

To study other possible scenarios  
for the event GW170817

*Boson Star ↔ Neutron Star*  
*Boson Star ↔ Hyperon Star*  
*Boson Star ↔ Quark Star*  
*Boson Star ↔ Hybrid Star*  
*Boson Star ↔ Boson Star*

$$M_2 \sim (1.16 - 1.36)$$

$$M_1 \sim (1.36 - 1.60)$$





# Conclusions

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- ❖ We solved the Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation for different compact objects and we obtained the mass-radius relation.
- ❖ We got that increasing the strength of the interaction we can obtain BS of greater mass and radius compatible with the results of the event GW170817.
- ❖ This massive BS will allow for scenarios in which GW170817 event features a BS as a least one of the component.

DANKSCHEEN  
 SPASSIBO DANKSCHEEN  
 SNACHALHUYA  
 MUMUH  
 CHALTU YAQHANYELAY  
 TASHAKKUR ATU  
 YUSPAGARATAM  
 WABEEJA MAITEKA HUI  
 GRACIAS SUKSAMA  
 DHIWYADAD ANHA EKHMET  
 ATTO MERSI SPASIBO DENKAUJA UNALCHEESH  
 HENACHALHYA HATUR SU  
 ARIGATO  
 SHUKURIA  
 TAVTAPUCH MEDAWRGE  
 MERASTANHY SANCIO  
 GAEJTHO  
 GOZAIMASHITA  
 EFCHARISTO AGUYJE  
 FAKAAUE  
 JUSPAXAR  
 BAIKA  
 KOMAPSUMNIDA  
 LAH  
 MAAKE  
 GRAZIE  
 MEHRBANI  
 PALDIES  
 YOU  
 BOLZIN  
 MERCY  
 MINMONCHAR  
 MARETAI  
 TINGKI  
 BIYAN  
 SHUKRIA  
 THANK  
 YOU