

Astrophysics of gravitational wave sources

Lecture 6: Single star evolution

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Why do stars shine?

(wrong answers only)

Two-point boundary value problem

$$\frac{dP}{dM_r} = -\frac{GM_r}{4\pi r^4},$$

$$\frac{dr}{dM_r} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2 \rho},$$

$$\frac{dT}{dM_r} = -\frac{3\kappa L_r}{64\pi^2 acT^3 r^4}, \quad \text{but convection!}$$

$$\frac{dL_r}{dM_r} = \epsilon.$$

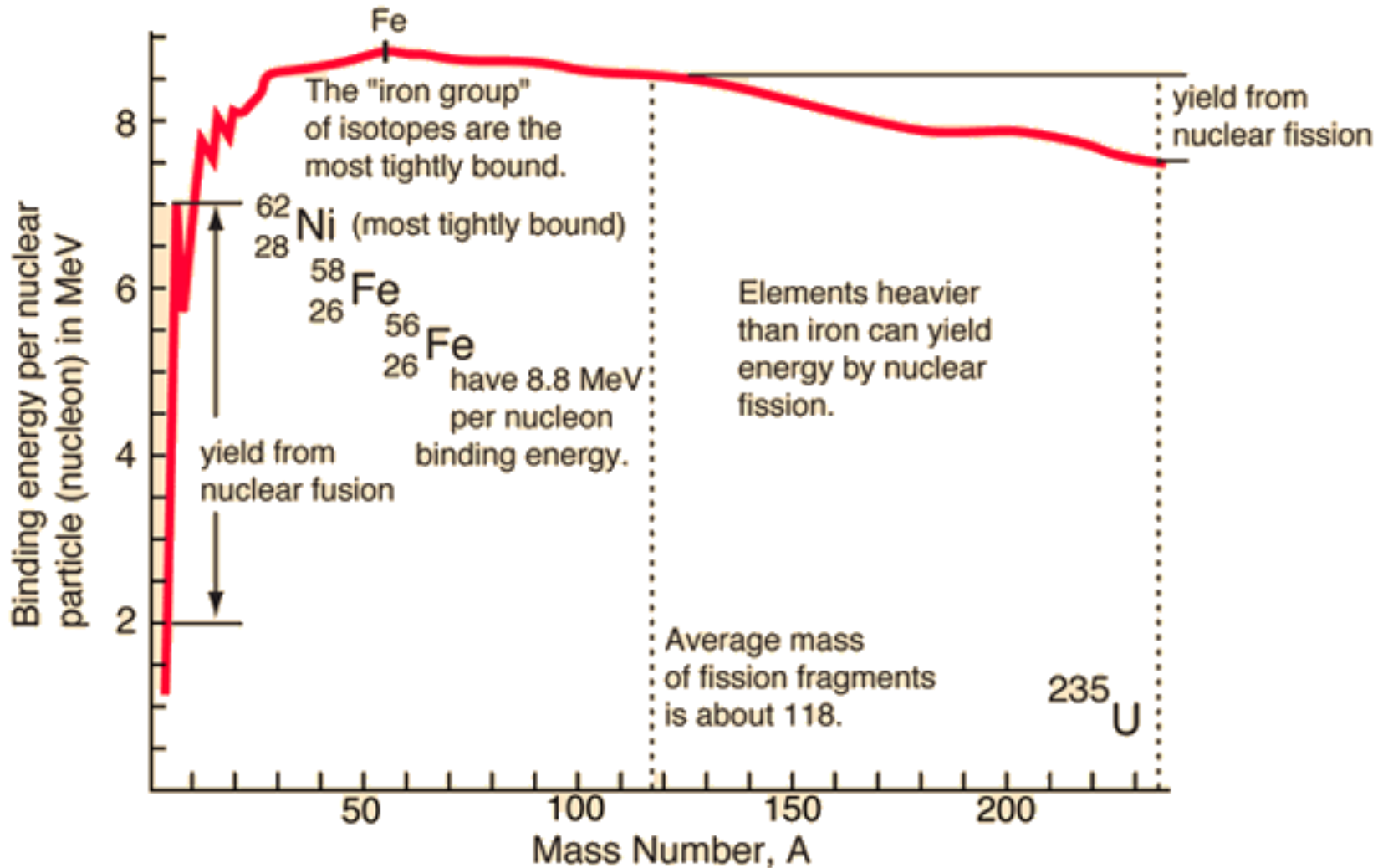
Separation of stellar timescales

- Dynamical (free-fall, sound-crossing) timescale
- (Viscous timescale)
- Thermal (Kelvin-Helmholtz) timescale
- Nuclear timescale

Transport of energy in stars

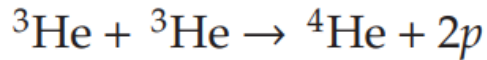
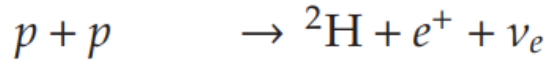
- Diffusion
- Convection
- Advection

Why do stars evolve?



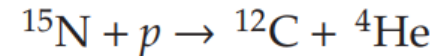
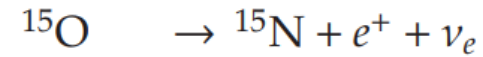
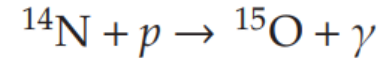
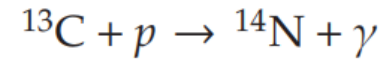
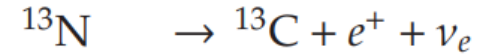
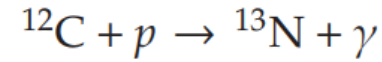
Nuclear reaction rates

pp



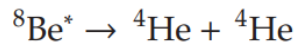
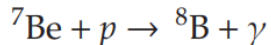
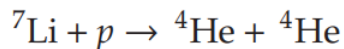
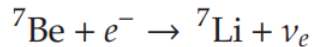
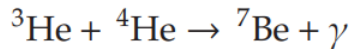
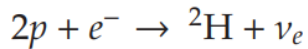
$$\epsilon_{pp} \approx 10^6 X_1^2 \rho T_6^{-2/3} e^{-33.81 T_6^{-1/3}}$$

CNO



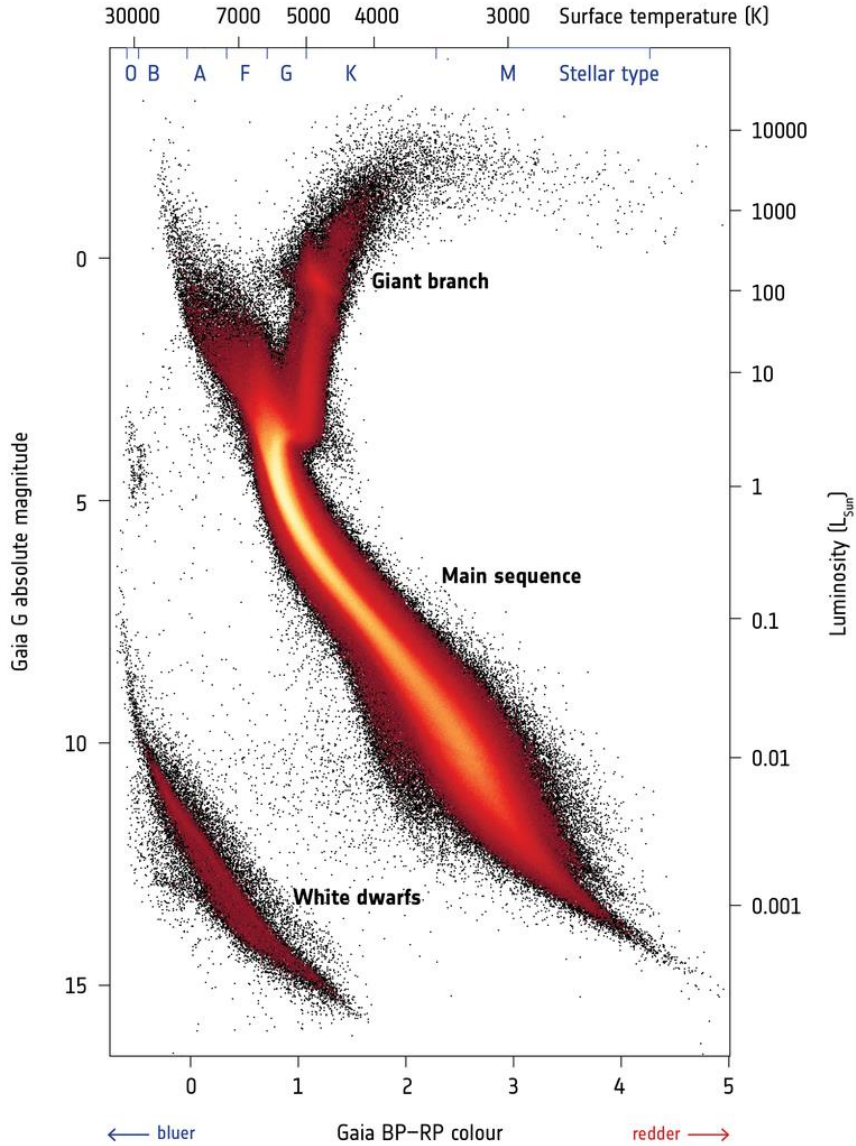
$$\epsilon_{CNO} \approx 10^{28} \rho X_1 X_{14} \rho T_6^{-2/3} e^{-152.313 T_6^{-1/3}}$$

Minor reaction channels:

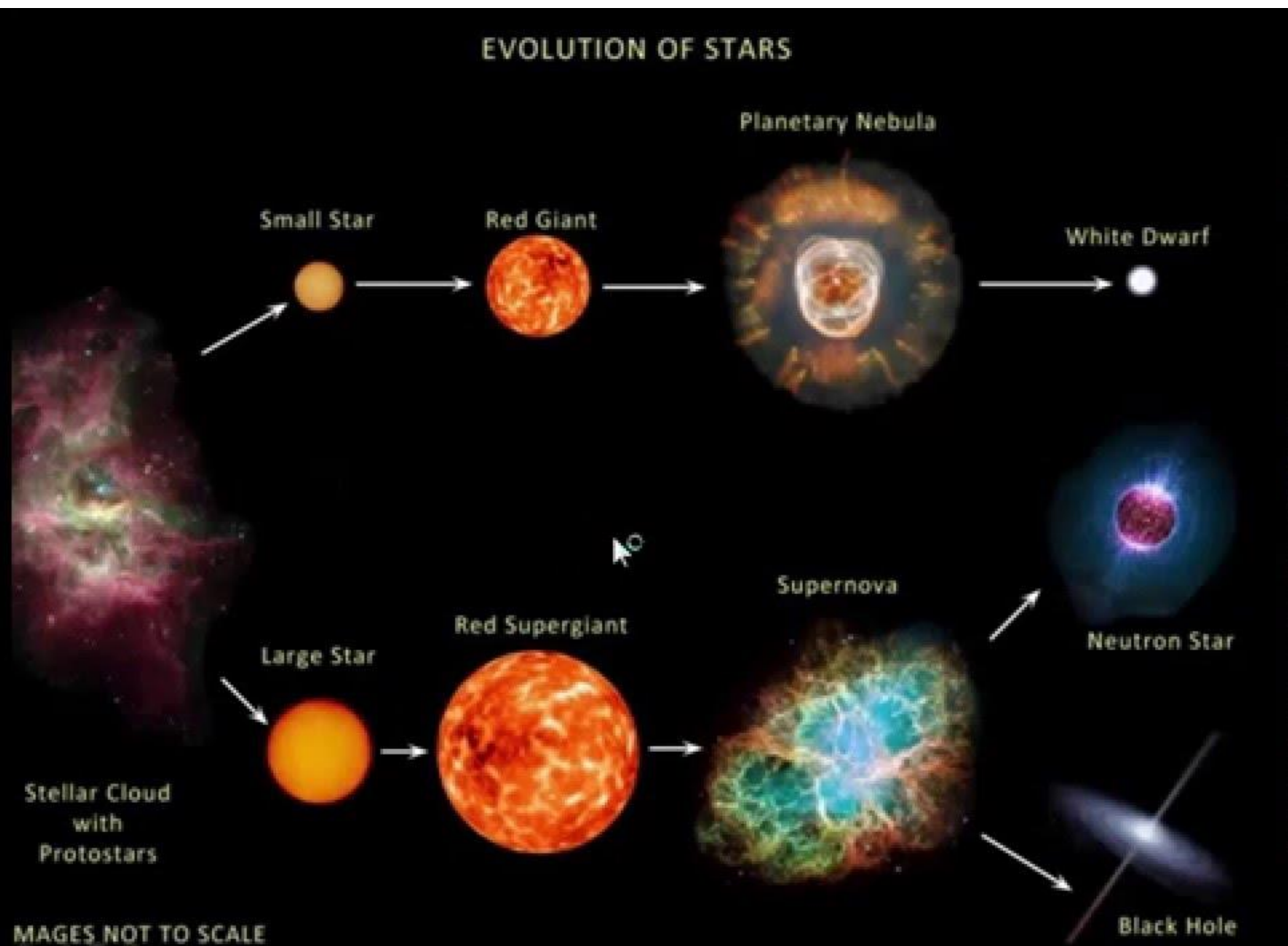


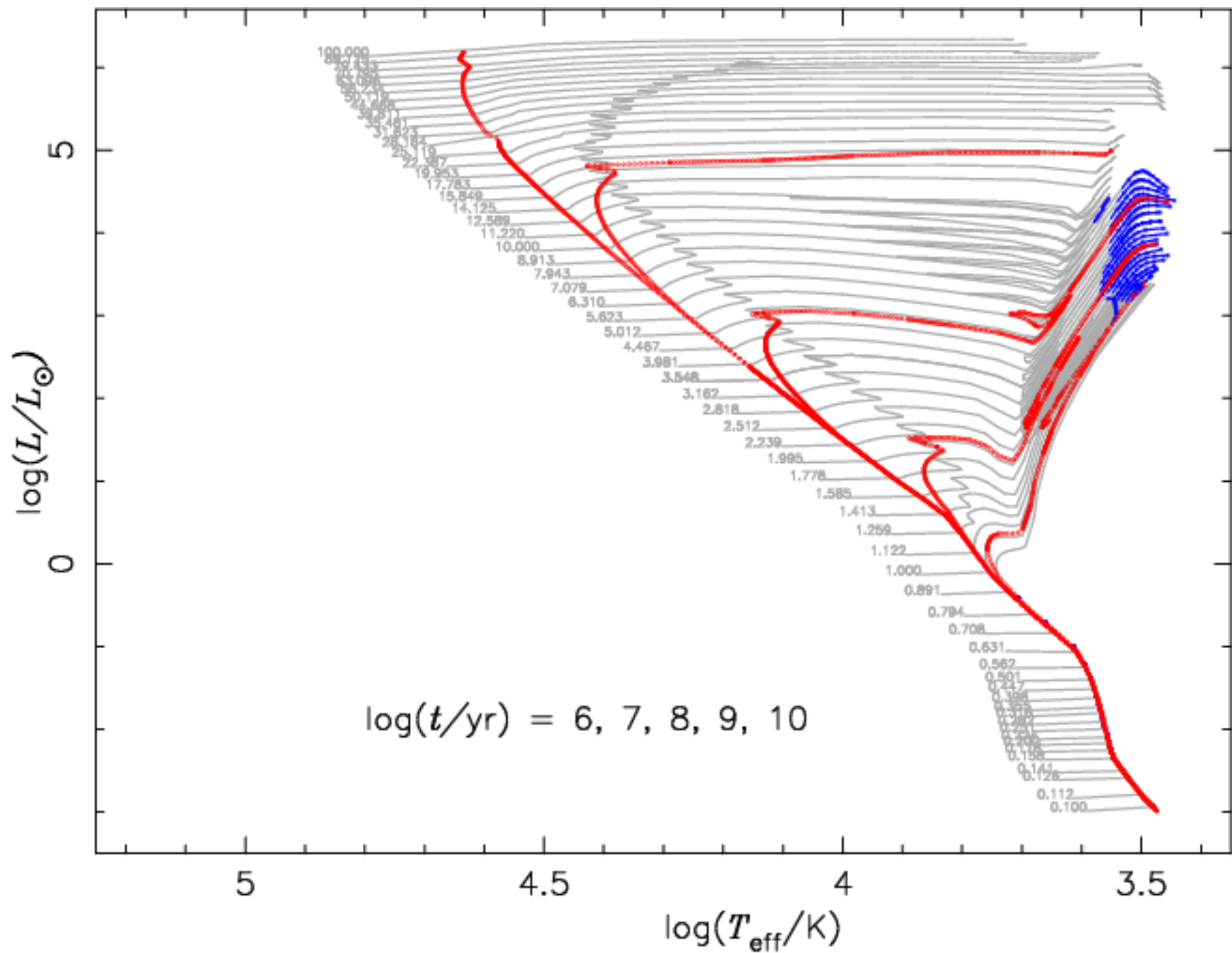
Main parameters of stars

→ GAIA'S HERTZSPRUNG-RUSSELL DIAGRAM



Stellar evolution





Homework

- Make plots of HR diagram and stellar isochrones
- Label major phases of evolution (ZAMS, subgiant, RGB, red clump, AGB, red supergiant, Wolf-Rayet, WD, ...)
- Violate as many figure-making rules as possible