

A pure geometric Model For A Main Sequence Star

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1- Introduction

***All** the parameters of the model are geometric objects.

***No** phenomenological matter tensor
***No** equation of state

imposed
***Physical meanings** are attributed to different geometric objects.

(1)

$$\lambda_{i+|\nu}^{\mu} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_i^{\mu} \lambda_i^{\nu} = \delta_{\nu}^{\mu}.$$

\sqcap

$$\Gamma_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\alpha} = \lambda_i^{\alpha} \lambda_{i,\mu,\nu}.$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_i^{\mu} \lambda_i^{\nu}, \quad g^{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_i^{\mu} \lambda_i^{\nu} \quad \Rightarrow \quad g^{\mu\alpha} g_{\alpha\nu} = \delta_{\nu}^{\mu}.$$

2. Underlying Geometry:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \mu\nu \end{array} \right\}$

$\delta_{\mu\nu;\delta} \cup \emptyset$

AG-structure of Riemann-Cartan type

- $$\Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu} \quad , \quad \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu} (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \nu\mu}) \quad , \quad \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot (\mu\nu)} \quad , \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \mu\nu \end{matrix} \right\}$$

- $$4\text{-Linear } \Lambda^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu} - \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \nu\mu} = \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \nu\mu} - \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu}$$

- $$\bar{M}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\sigma,\nu} - \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu,\sigma} + \Gamma^\epsilon_{\cdot \mu\sigma} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \epsilon\nu} - \Gamma^\epsilon_{\cdot \mu\nu} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot \epsilon\sigma},$$

- $$\tilde{M}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\sigma,\nu} - \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu,\sigma} + \tilde{\Gamma}^\epsilon_{\cdot \mu\sigma} \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \epsilon\nu} - \tilde{\Gamma}^\epsilon_{\cdot \mu\nu} \tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\cdot \epsilon\sigma},$$

- $$\bar{M}^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot (\mu\sigma),\nu} - \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot (\mu\nu),\sigma} + \Gamma^\epsilon_{\cdot (\mu\sigma)} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot (\epsilon\nu)} - \Gamma^\epsilon_{\cdot (\mu\nu)} \Gamma^\alpha_{\cdot (\epsilon\sigma)}.$$

$$R^\alpha_{\cdot \mu\nu\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \mu\sigma \end{matrix} \right\}_{,\nu} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \mu\nu \end{matrix} \right\}_{,\sigma} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} \epsilon \\ \mu\sigma \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \epsilon\nu \end{matrix} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \epsilon \\ \mu\nu \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \epsilon\sigma \end{matrix} \right\}$$

- Contorsion $\gamma_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\alpha} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda_i^{\alpha} \lambda_{i\mu;\nu}$

- Basic Vector $C_{\mu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Lambda_{\cdot\mu\alpha}^{\alpha} = \gamma_{\cdot\mu\alpha}^{\alpha}$

$$\gamma_{\mu\alpha\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\Lambda_{\mu\alpha\nu} - \Lambda_{\nu\mu\alpha} - \Lambda_{\alpha\mu\nu})$$

$$\Delta_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\alpha} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\alpha} + \gamma_{\cdot\nu\mu}^{\alpha}$$

$$\gamma_{\cdot(\mu\nu)}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\alpha}, \quad \gamma_{\cdot[\mu\nu]}^{\alpha} = \Gamma_{\cdot[\mu\nu]}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_{\cdot\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$$

2nd Order Tensors

Skew-Symmetric Tensors	Symmetric Tensors
$\xi_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}{}_{\cdot +}$ $\zeta_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_{\alpha} \gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$	
$\eta_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_{\alpha} \Lambda_{\cdot,\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ $\chi_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Lambda_{\cdot,\mu\nu +}^{\alpha}$ $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_{\mu +}^{\nu} - C_{\nu +}^{\mu}$ $\kappa_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_{\cdot,\mu\varepsilon}^{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha\nu}^{\varepsilon} - \gamma_{\cdot,\nu\varepsilon}^{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha\mu}^{\varepsilon}$	$\phi_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_{\alpha} \Delta_{\cdot,\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ $\psi_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Delta_{\cdot,\mu\nu +}^{\alpha}$ $\theta_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_{\mu +}^{\nu} + C_{\nu +}^{\mu}$ $\varpi_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_{\cdot,\mu\varepsilon}^{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha\nu}^{\varepsilon} + \gamma_{\cdot,\nu\varepsilon}^{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha\mu}^{\varepsilon}$
	$\omega_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_{\cdot,\mu\alpha}^{\varepsilon} \gamma_{\nu\varepsilon}^{\alpha}$ $\sigma_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_{\cdot,\alpha\mu}^{\varepsilon} \gamma_{\nu\varepsilon}^{\alpha}$ $\alpha_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_{\mu} C_{\nu}$ $R_{\mu\nu} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{\mu\nu} - \phi_{\mu\nu} - \theta_{\mu\nu}) + \omega_{\mu\nu}$

$$\lambda^* \quad \tilde{M}_{\mu\nu} = \lambda^* g^{\mu\nu} \tilde{M}_{\cdot\mu\nu\alpha}^{\alpha}$$

Field equations $S_{\nu\sigma} = 0,$

$$S_{\nu\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -2G_{\nu\sigma} + N g_{\nu\sigma} - 2N_{\nu\sigma} + 2\gamma^{\gamma}_{\cdot\nu\sigma|\gamma} + 2\gamma^{\epsilon}_{\cdot\nu\mu}\gamma^{\mu}_{\cdot\sigma\epsilon} + \gamma^{\alpha}_{\cdot\nu\gamma}\gamma^{\gamma}_{\cdot\alpha\sigma} + \gamma^{\epsilon}_{\cdot\mu\nu}\gamma^{\mu}_{\cdot\sigma\epsilon} - 2C_{\alpha}\gamma^{\alpha}_{\cdot\nu\sigma} = 0,$$

symmetric part $S_{(\nu\sigma)} = 0; \rightarrow R_{\nu\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\nu\sigma}R = T_{\nu\sigma}^*$

$$T_{\nu\sigma}^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2}\psi_{\nu\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}\varphi_{\nu\sigma} + \omega_{\nu\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\nu\sigma}\omega.$$

Skew part $S_{[\nu\sigma]} = 0, \rightarrow \epsilon_{\nu\sigma} = 0$

4- Geometric Structure With Spherical Symmetry :⁽⁴⁾

$$\lambda^{\mu}_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} A & Dr & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B \sin \theta \cos \varphi & \frac{B}{r} \cos \theta \cos \varphi & \frac{-B \sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \\ 0 & B \sin \theta \sin \varphi & \frac{B}{r} \cos \theta \sin \varphi & \frac{B \cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \\ 0 & B \cos \theta & \frac{-B}{r} \sin \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A \equiv A(r), \quad B \equiv B(r)$$

(4) Robertson, H.p. (1932), Ann. Math., Princeton (2),
7/13/33, 496-520.

5-Solution of the field equations

$$4\frac{B''}{B} - 4\frac{B'^2}{B^2} + 8\frac{B'}{Br} - 2\frac{A'B'}{AB} + 2\frac{A''}{A} - 3\frac{A'^2}{A^2} + 4\frac{A'}{Ar} = 0,$$

$$-4\frac{B'^2}{B^2} + 8\frac{B'}{Br} - 4\frac{B'A'}{BA} - \frac{A'^2}{A^2} + 4\frac{A'}{Ar} = 0,$$

$$4\frac{B''}{B} - 4\frac{B'^2}{B^2} + 4\frac{B'}{Br} - 2\frac{A'B'}{AB} + 2\frac{A''}{A} - 3\frac{A'^2}{A^2} + 2\frac{A'}{Ar} = 0.$$

$$\frac{A'}{A} = -2\frac{B'}{B}, \quad A = \frac{C^*}{B^2}$$

5.1 Fixing the unknown functions: _____

$$T^*_{.1}^1 = B^2 \left[3 \frac{B'^2}{B^2} - 2 \frac{B'}{Br} \right],$$

$$T^*_{.2}^2 = B^2 \left[-\frac{B''}{B} - \frac{B'}{Br} - 3 \frac{B'^2}{B^2} \right],$$

$$T^*_{.3}^3 = T^*_{.2}^2$$

$$T^*_{.0}^0 = B^2 \left[-3 \frac{B'^2}{B^2} + 2 \frac{B''}{B} + 4 \frac{B'}{Br} \right]$$

Assuming that $T^*_{.1}^1 = T^*_{.2}^2 = T^*_{.3}^3$

$$A = \frac{C^*}{(7C \frac{r^2}{2} + 7C_1)^{\frac{2}{7}}}, \quad B = (7C \frac{r^2}{2} + 7C_1)^{\frac{1}{7}}$$

5.2 The metric of the associated Riemann-space:

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{(C^*)^2} (7C \frac{r^2}{2} + 7C_1)^{\frac{4}{7}} dt^2 + \frac{1}{(7C \frac{r^2}{2} + 7C_1)^{\frac{2}{7}}} (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2)$$

Taking $(C^*)^2 = -C_2$, $d\tau = i ds$

$$d\tau^2 = \frac{1}{C_2} (7C \frac{r^2}{2} + 7C_1)^{\frac{4}{7}} dt^2 - \frac{1}{(7C \frac{r^2}{2} + 7C_1)^{\frac{2}{7}}} (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2)$$

5.3 Boundary

conditions:
Geometric density

$$\rho^*_{\ 0}(r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -T^*_{\ 0\ 0}$$

Geometric pressure $p^*_{\ 0}(r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T^*_{\ 1\ 1} = T^*_{\ 2\ 2} = T^*_{\ 3\ 3}$.

$$p^*_{\ 0}(r) = 0 \text{ at } r = a \quad C = -\frac{7C_1}{2a^2}$$

Schwartzchild exterior solution

$$d\tau^2 = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{m}{2r}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{2r}\right)^2} dt^2 - \left(1 + \frac{m}{2r}\right)^4 (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2),$$

$$7C_1 = \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{2a}\right)^{14}}, \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{m}{2a}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{m}{2a}\right)^6}.$$

6-Summary

*Gravitational potential

$$A^{-2} = b_1 \left(1 - \frac{7}{4a^2} r^2\right)^{\frac{4}{7}}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{b_2}{\left(1 - \frac{7r^2}{4a^2}\right)^{\frac{2}{7}}}$$

Geometric pressure $p_0^(r) = \frac{1}{a^2 b_2} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{7}{4a^2} r^2\right)^{\frac{12}{7}}}$,

geometric density $\rho_0^(r) = 3 \frac{1}{a^2 b_2} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{2a^2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{7}{4a^2} r^2\right)^{\frac{12}{7}}}$.

*parameters

$$b_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right)^{\frac{4}{7}} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{m}{2a}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{2a}\right)^2},$$

$$b_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{m}{2a}\right)^4}{\left(\frac{-4}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{7}}}.$$

7- Discussion

Corona at $r = a$

$$p_0^* = 0$$

$$\rho_0^* \neq 0$$

$$\rho_0^* = 0 \text{ At } r = \sqrt{2} a$$

Radiation Zone

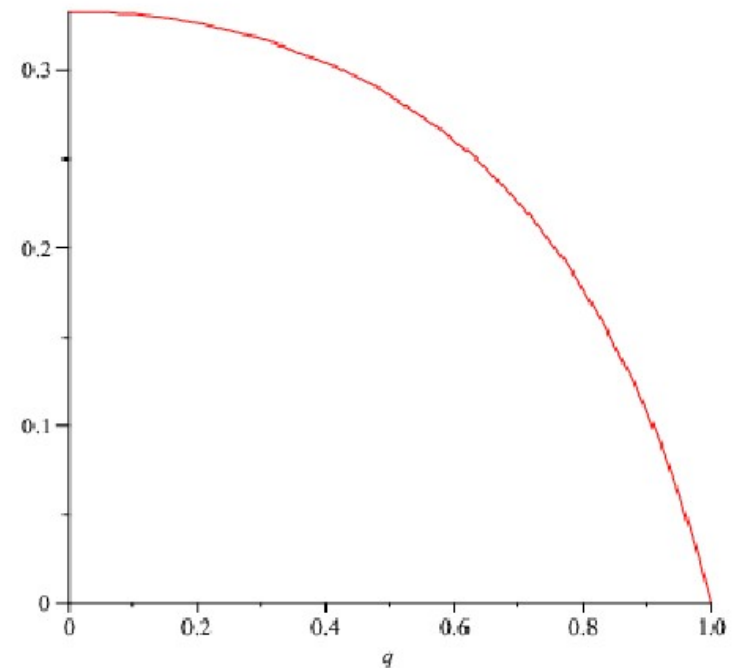
$$r = 0$$

$$p_0^* \neq \frac{1}{3} \rho_0^*$$

General equation of state

$$q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{r}{a} .$$

$$p_0^* = \frac{(1 - q^2)}{3(1 - \frac{q^2}{2})} \rho_0^* .$$

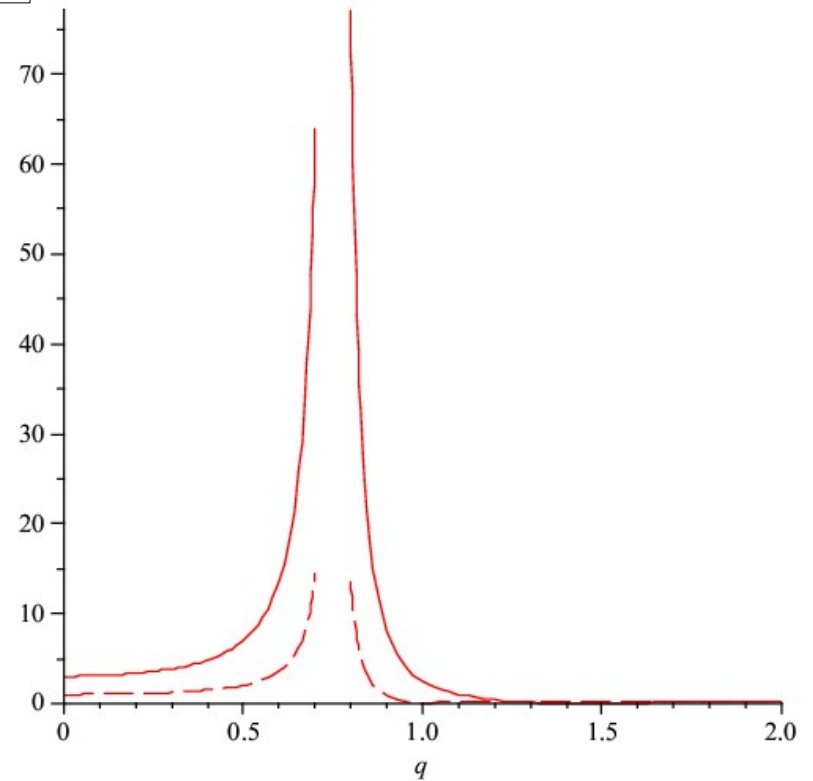


Singularity and Convection zone

$$A = \frac{\text{const.}}{\left(1 - \frac{7}{4}q^2\right)^{\frac{2}{7}}},$$

$$p_0^*(r) = \text{const.} \frac{(1 - q^2)}{\left(1 - \frac{7}{4}q^2\right)^{\frac{12}{7}}},$$

$$\rho_0^*(r) = \text{const.} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{q^2}{2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{7}{4}q^2\right)^{\frac{12}{7}}}.$$



Thank You