

Astrofísica Nuclear

Elvis do A. Soares

Instituto de Física, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro



Física de Astropartículas e Cosmologia
Instituto de Física - UFRJ, 08 de junho de 2016

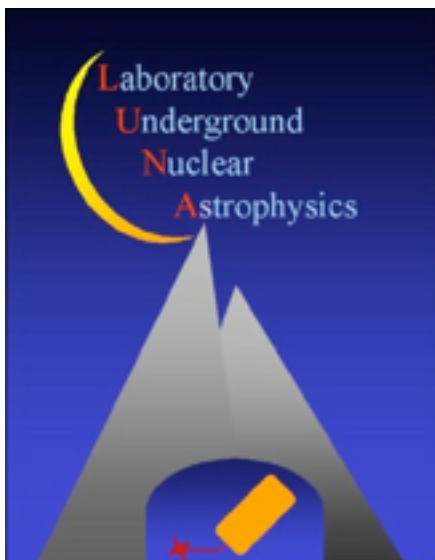


Introdução

Astrofísica Nuclear

- **Objetivo:** entender os processos nucleares que ocorrem no Universo.
- Esses processos nucleares contribuem para a **origem dos elementos químicos** e a **geração de energia em estrelas**.

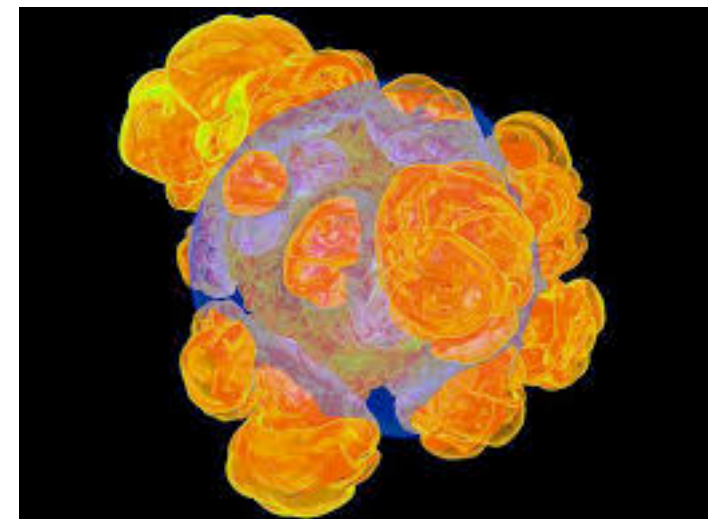
Luna experiment

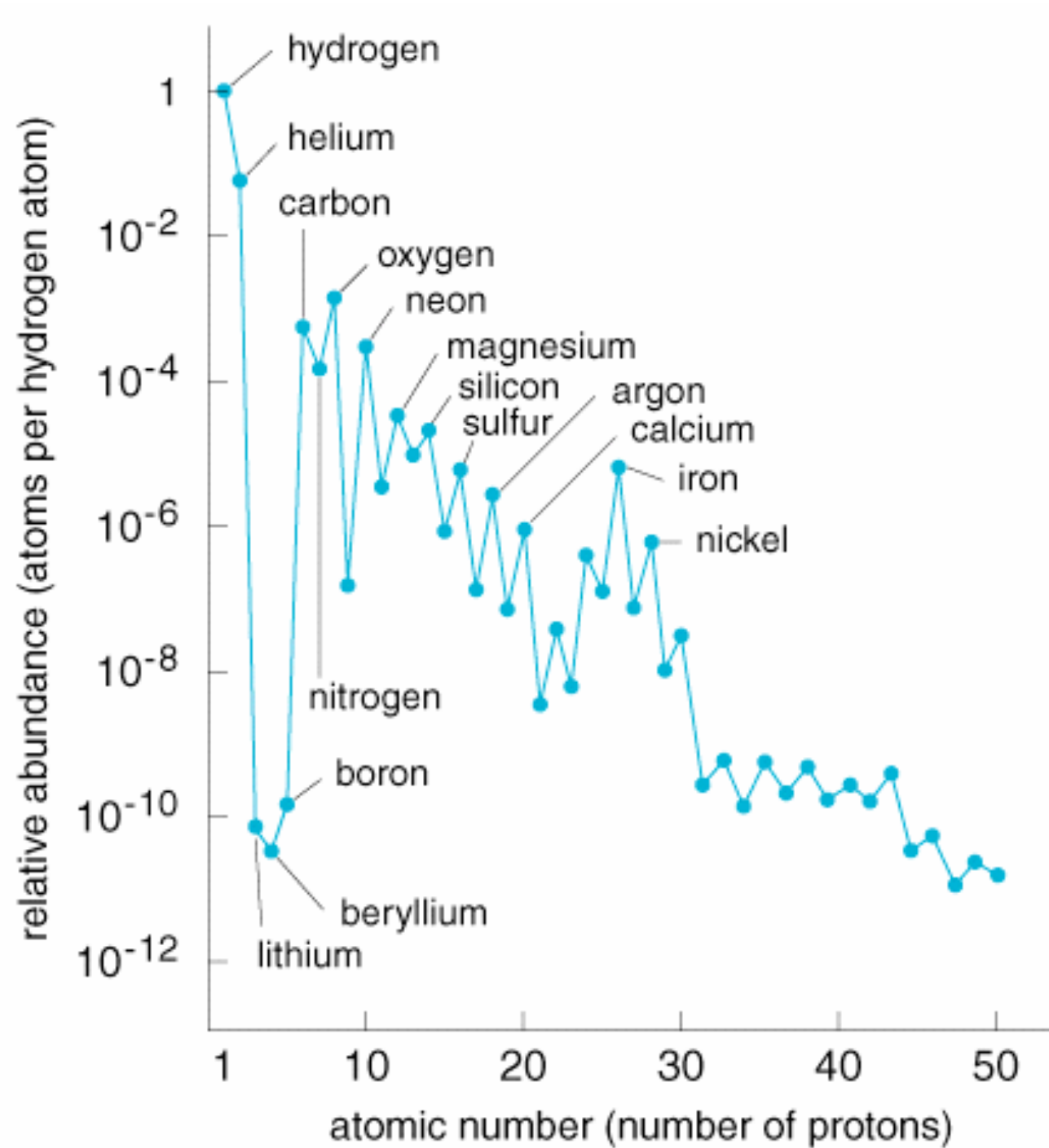


X-ray Observatory
Chandra



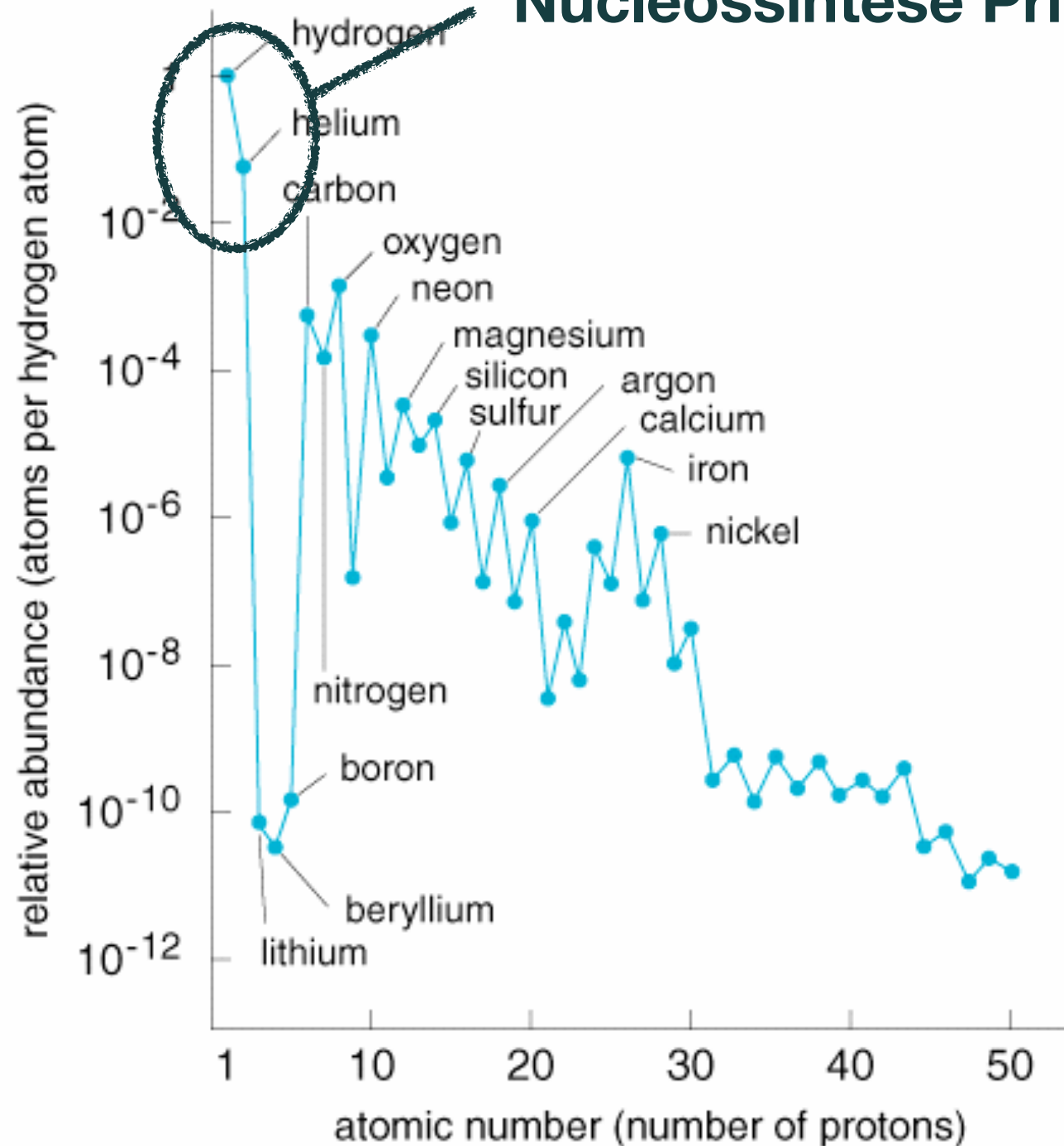
Modelagem de
Supernovas





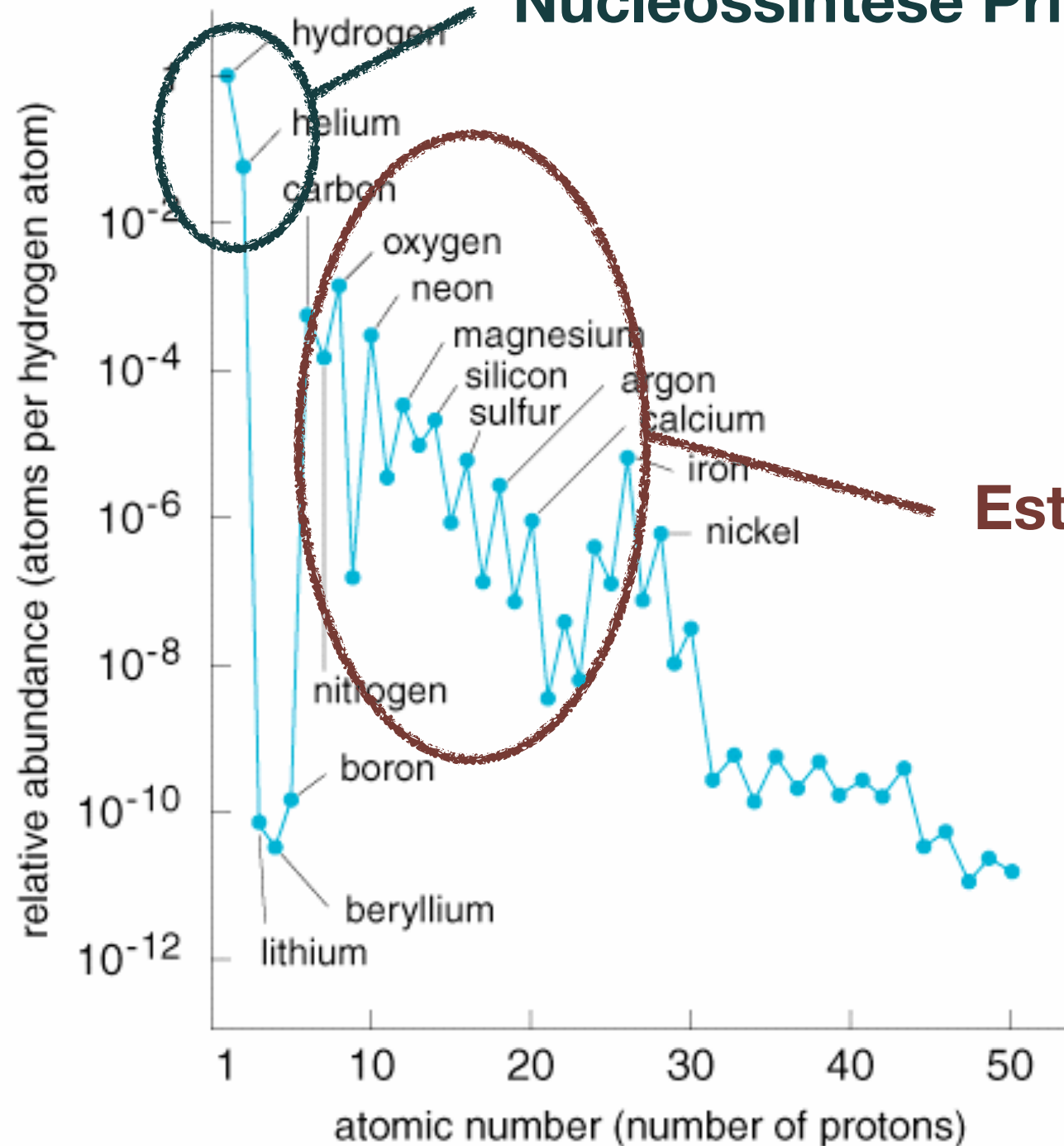
Origem dos elementos

Nucleossíntese Primordial



Origem dos elementos

Nucleossíntese Primordial

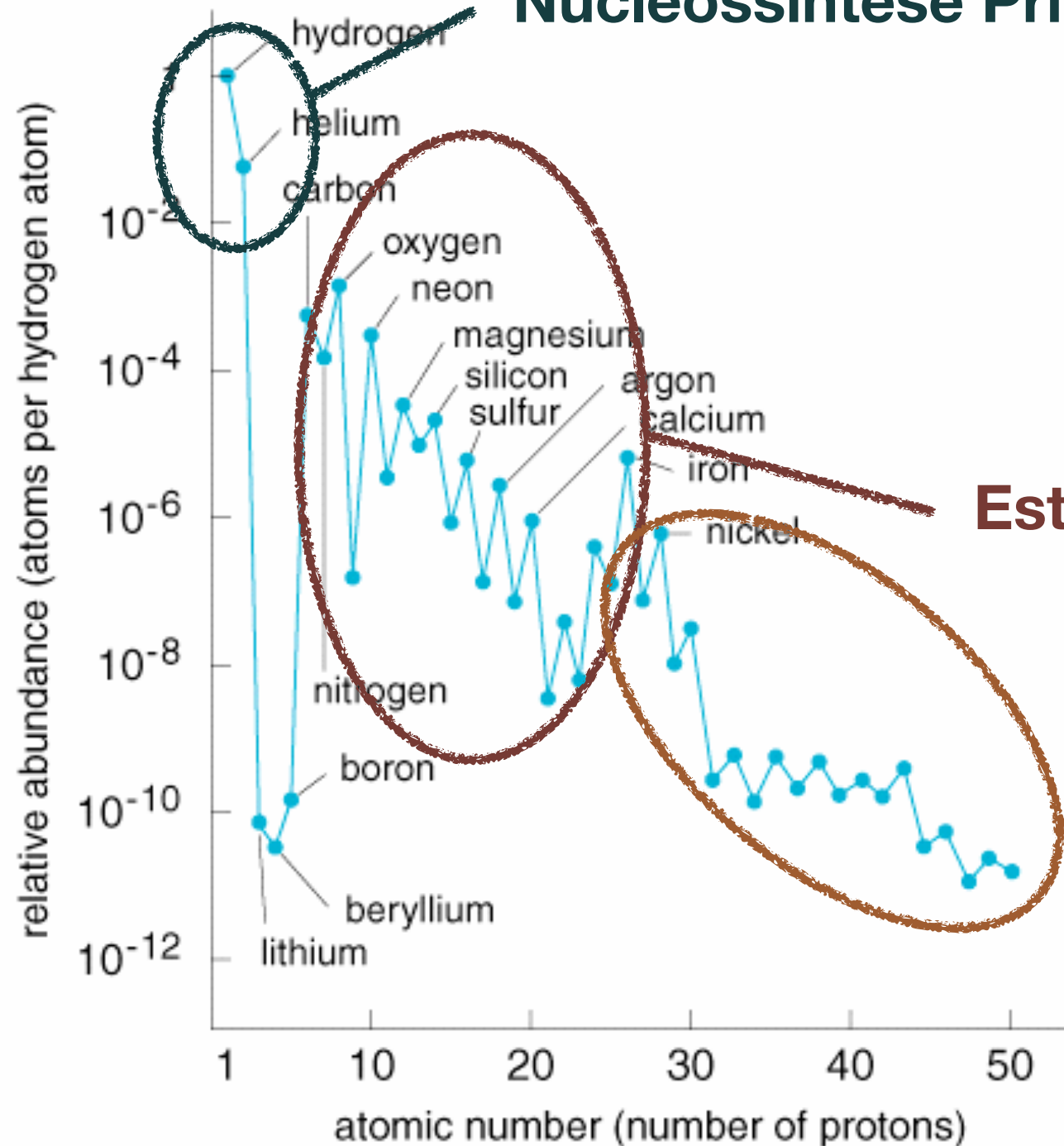


Estrelas Quentes

Estrelas são responsáveis por destruir Hidrogênio e produzir metais!

Origem dos elementos

Nucleossíntese Primordial

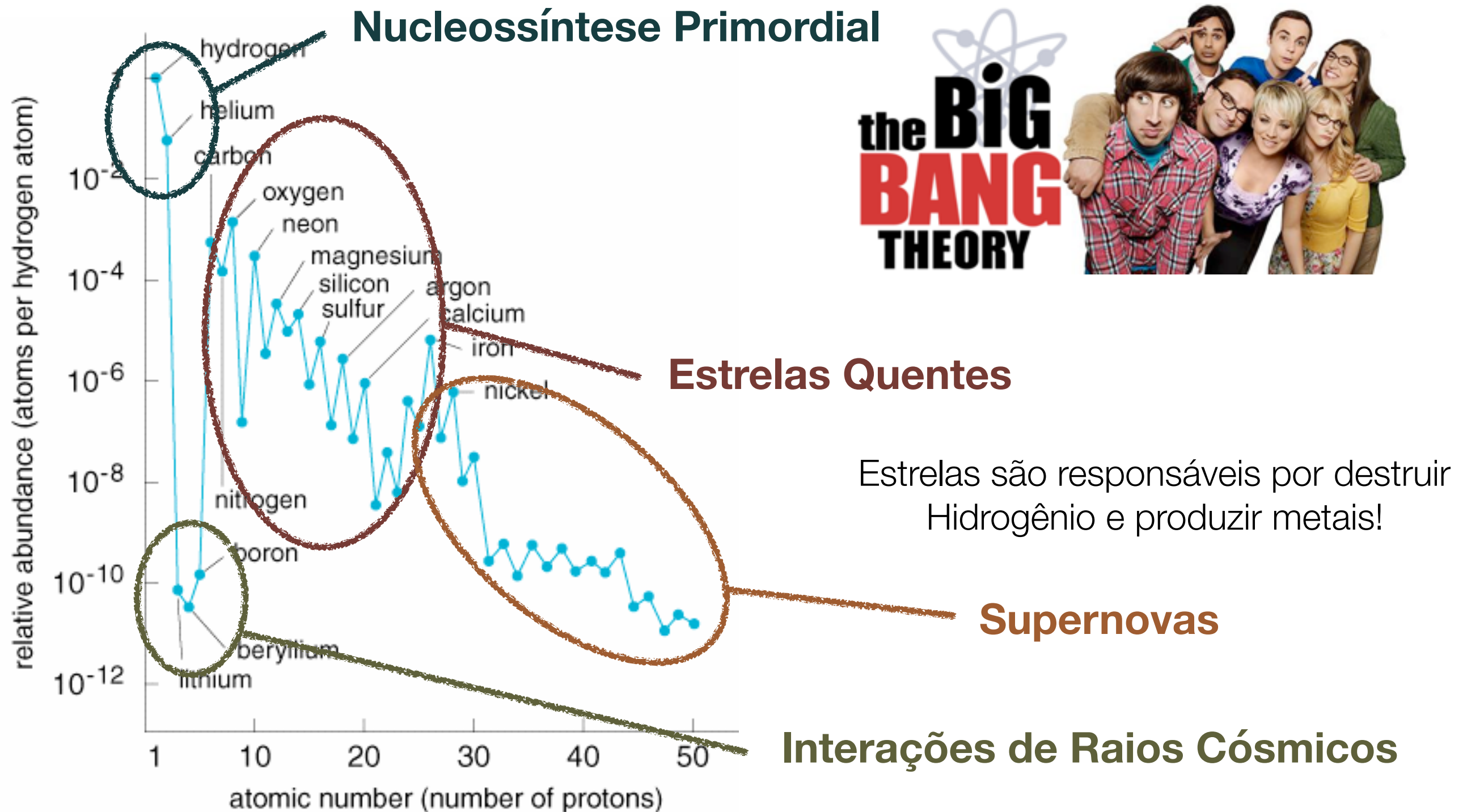


Estrelas Quentes

Estrelas são responsáveis por destruir Hidrogênio e produzir metais!

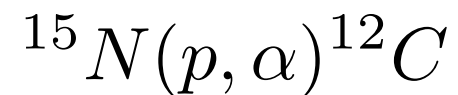
Supernovas

Origem dos elementos



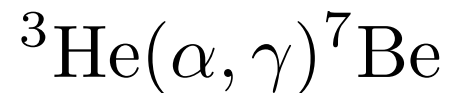
Tipos de Processos Nucleares

- **Transferência** (interação forte)



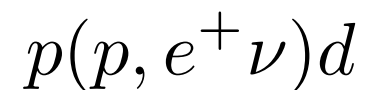
$$\sigma \simeq 0.5 \text{ b at } E_p = 2.0 \text{ MeV}$$

- **Captura** (int. eletromagnética)



$$\sigma \simeq 10^{-6} \text{ b at } E_p = 2.0 \text{ MeV}$$

- **Fraca** (interação fraca)



$$\sigma \simeq 10^{-20} \text{ b at } E_p = 2.0 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{b} = 100 \text{ fm}^2 = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$$

O que são estrelas?

- Esferas luminosas auto-gravitantes:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{Gm\rho}{r^2}, \quad \frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

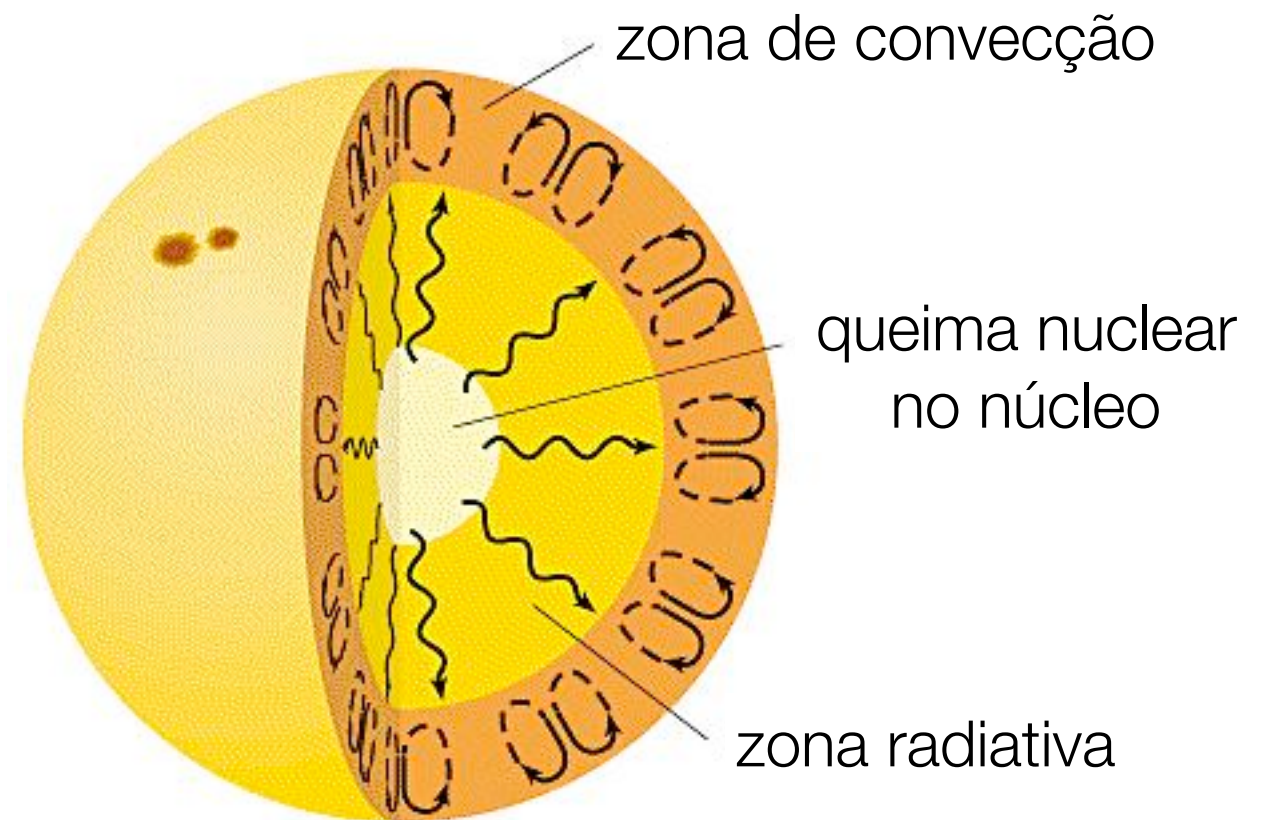
$$\kappa \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{L}{4\pi r^2}, \quad \frac{dL}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon$$

- Plasmas astrofísicos

$$P(\rho, T, Y_i) \quad \kappa(\rho, T, Y_i)$$

- Reatores nucleares auto-regulados:

$$\epsilon(\rho, T, Y_i)$$



O que são estrelas?

- Esferas luminosas auto-gravitantes:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{Gm\rho}{r^2}, \quad \frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

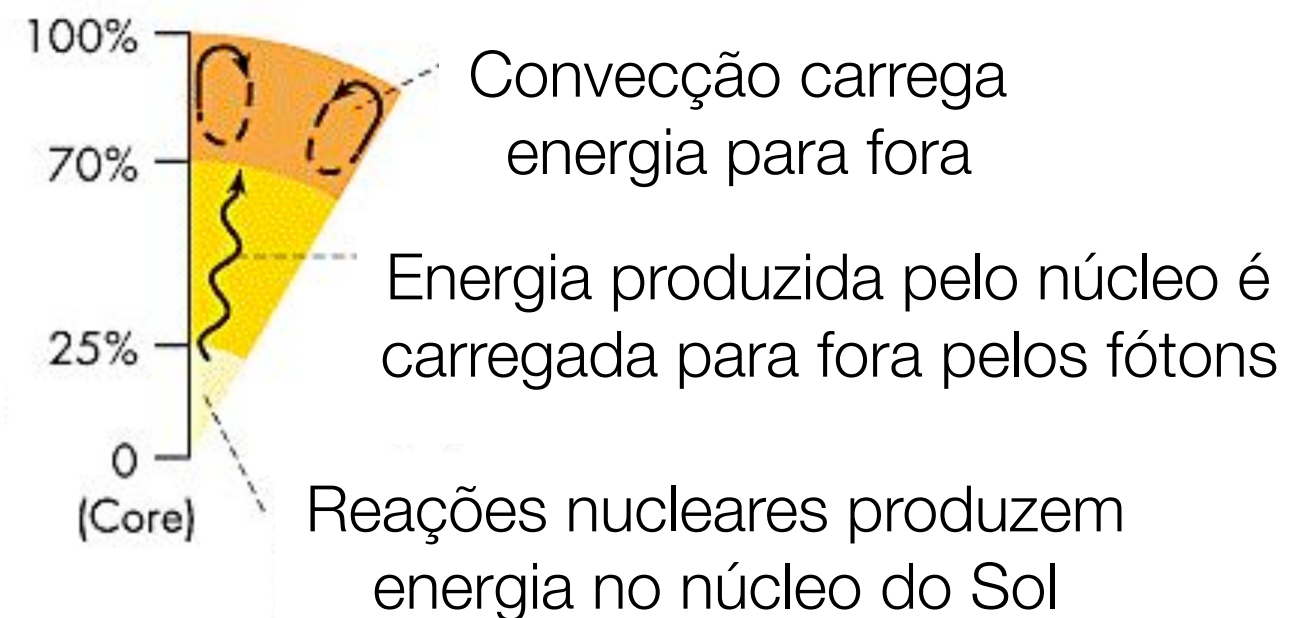
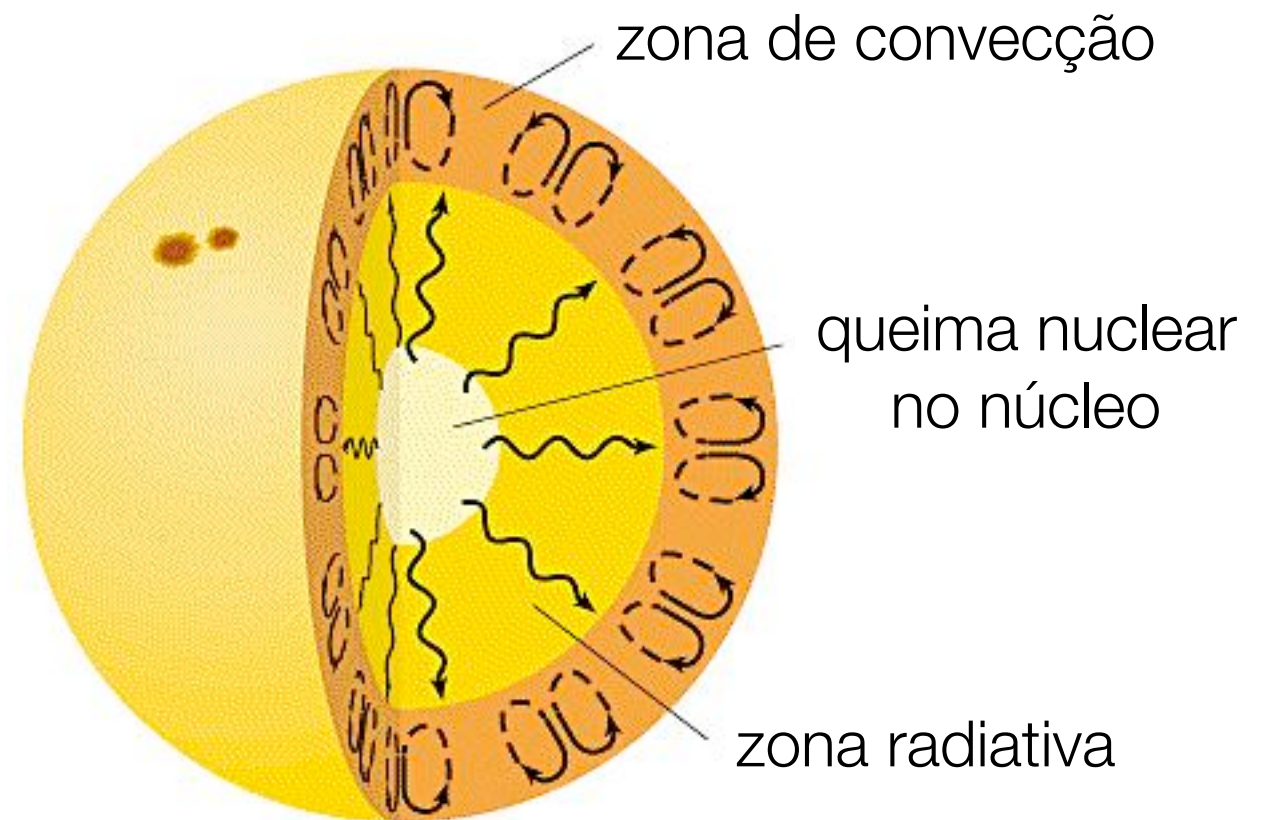
$$\kappa \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{L}{4\pi r^2}, \quad \frac{dL}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon$$

- Plasmas astrofísicos

$$P(\rho, T, Y_i) \quad \kappa(\rho, T, Y_i)$$

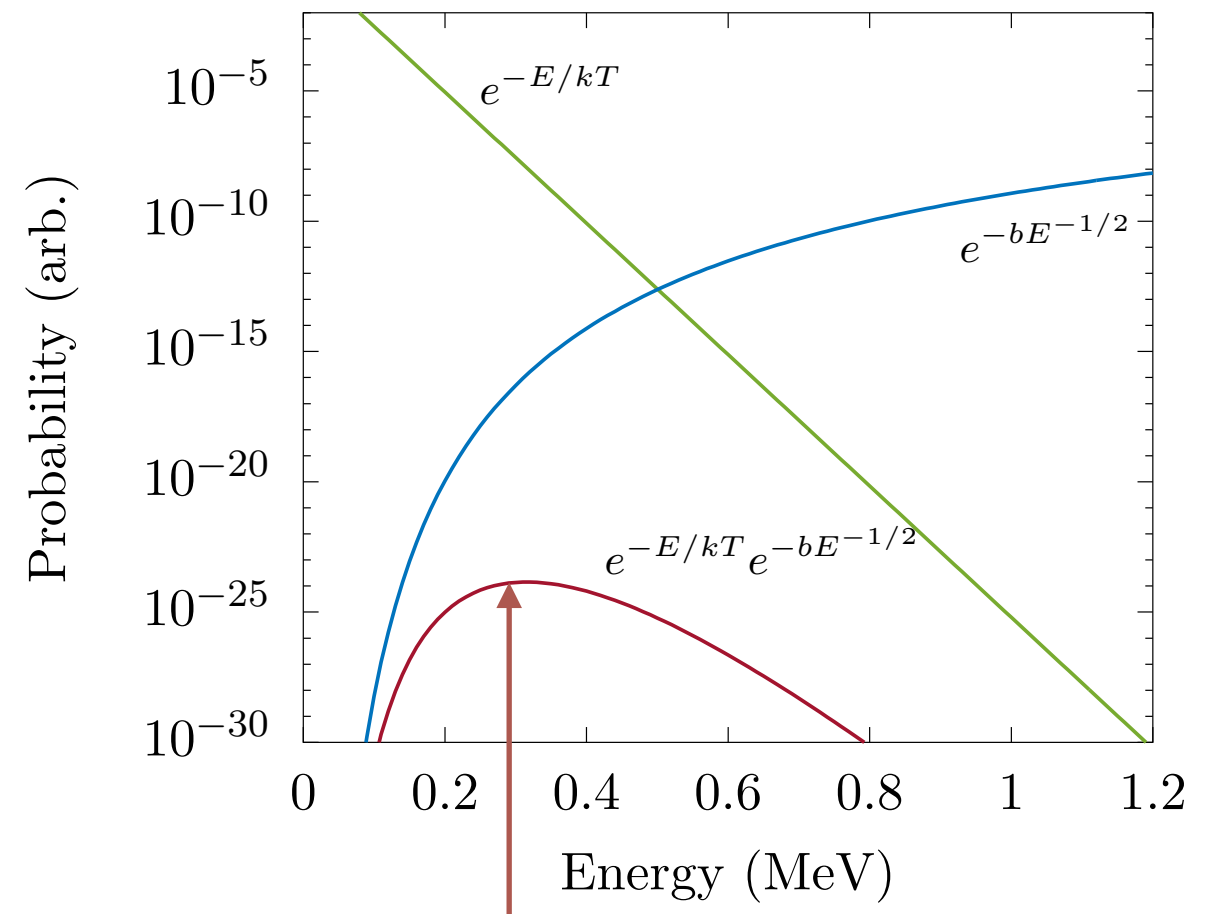
- Reatores nucleares auto-regulados:

$$\epsilon(\rho, T, Y_i)$$

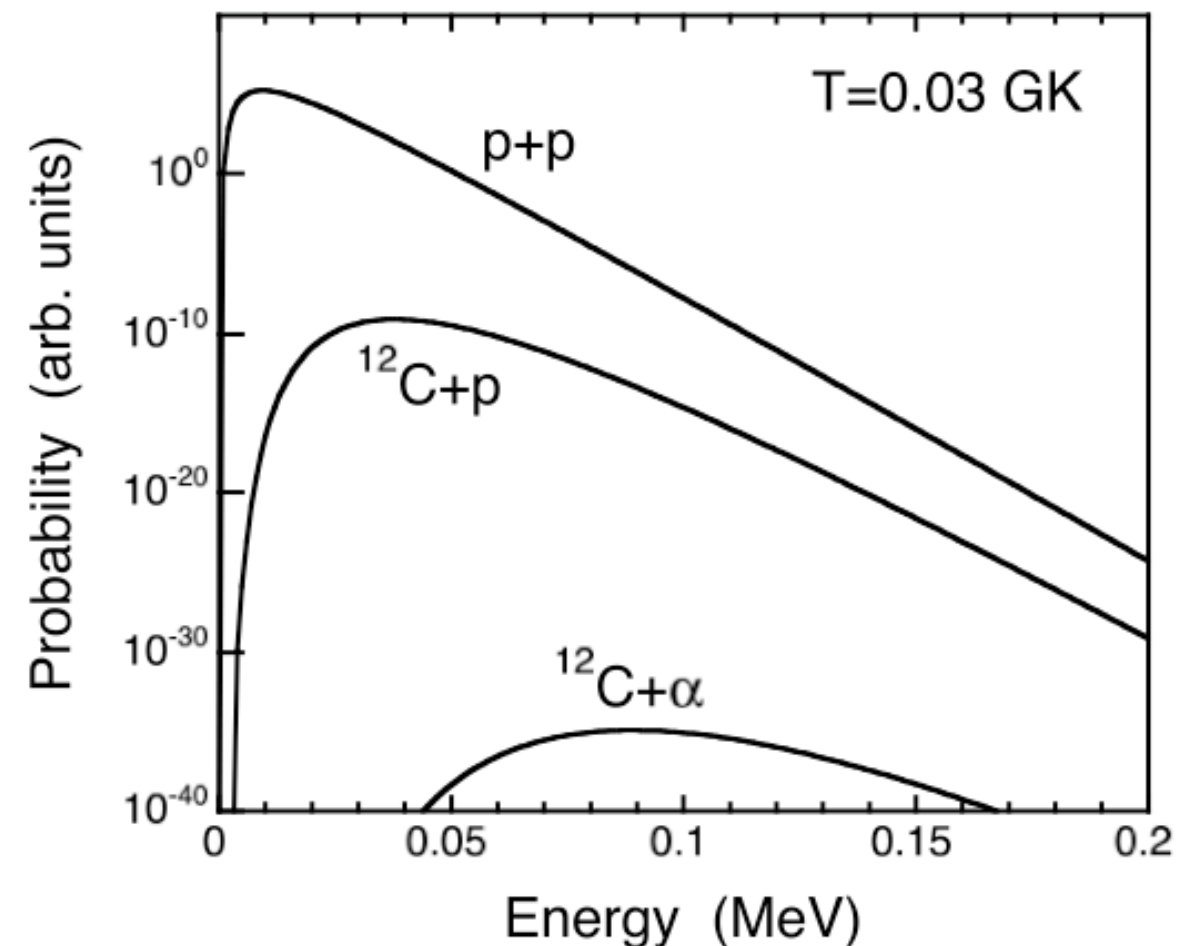


Reações Termonucleares

- Em ambientes estelares, núcleos são térmicos:
distribuição de Maxwell-Boltzmann
- Barreira Coulombiana :
tunelamento quântico
- Probabilidade de reação tem um pico em uma energia!



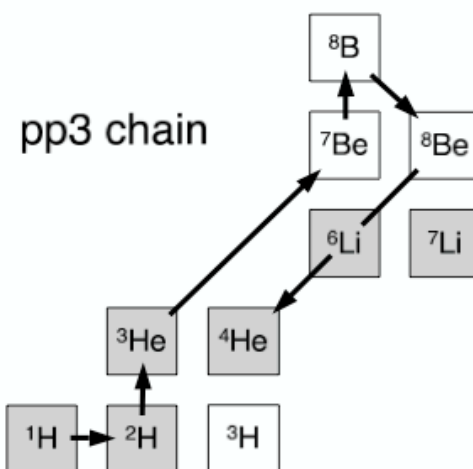
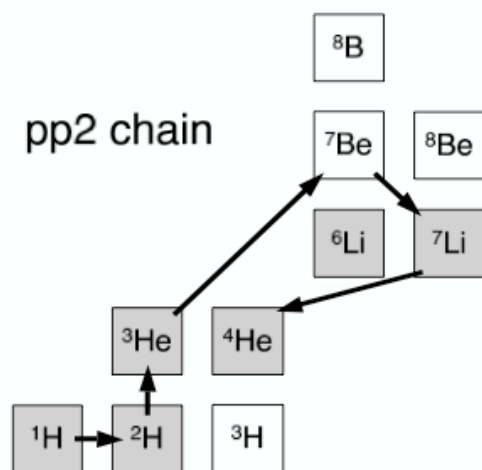
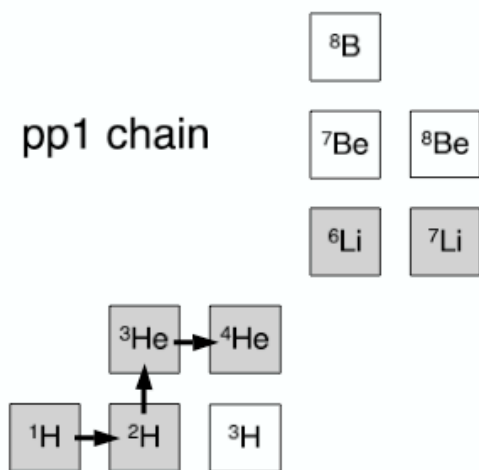
Pico de Gamow!



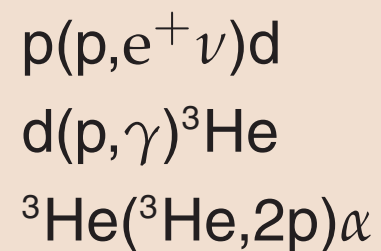
Alguns estágios da Queima Nuclear

Queima de Hidrogênio: ciclo p-p

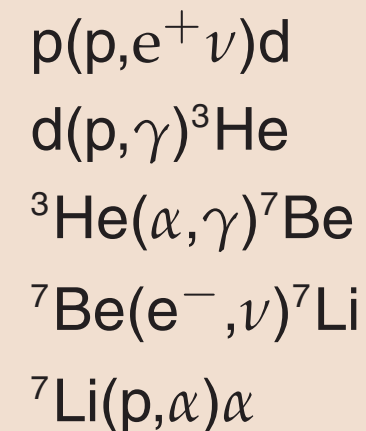
Sun ($T=15.6$ MK), stellar core ($T=8-55$ MK),
shell of AGB stars ($T=45-100$ MK)



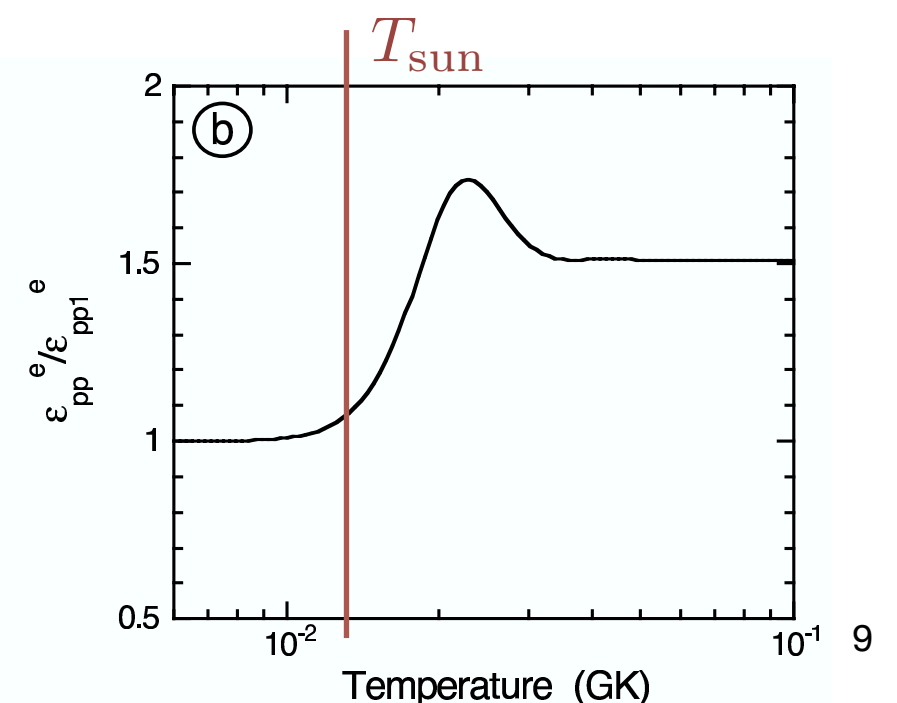
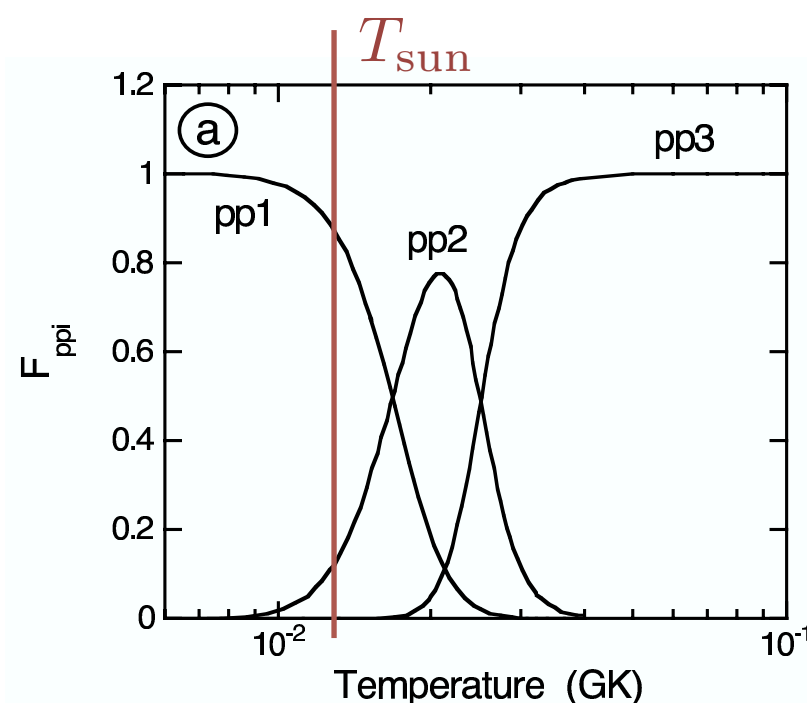
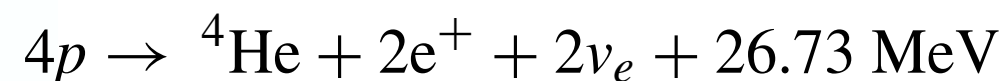
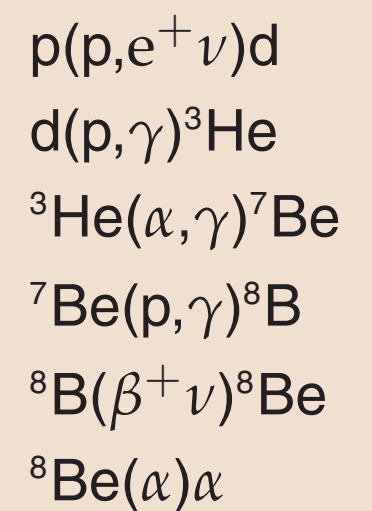
cadeia pp1



cadeia pp2

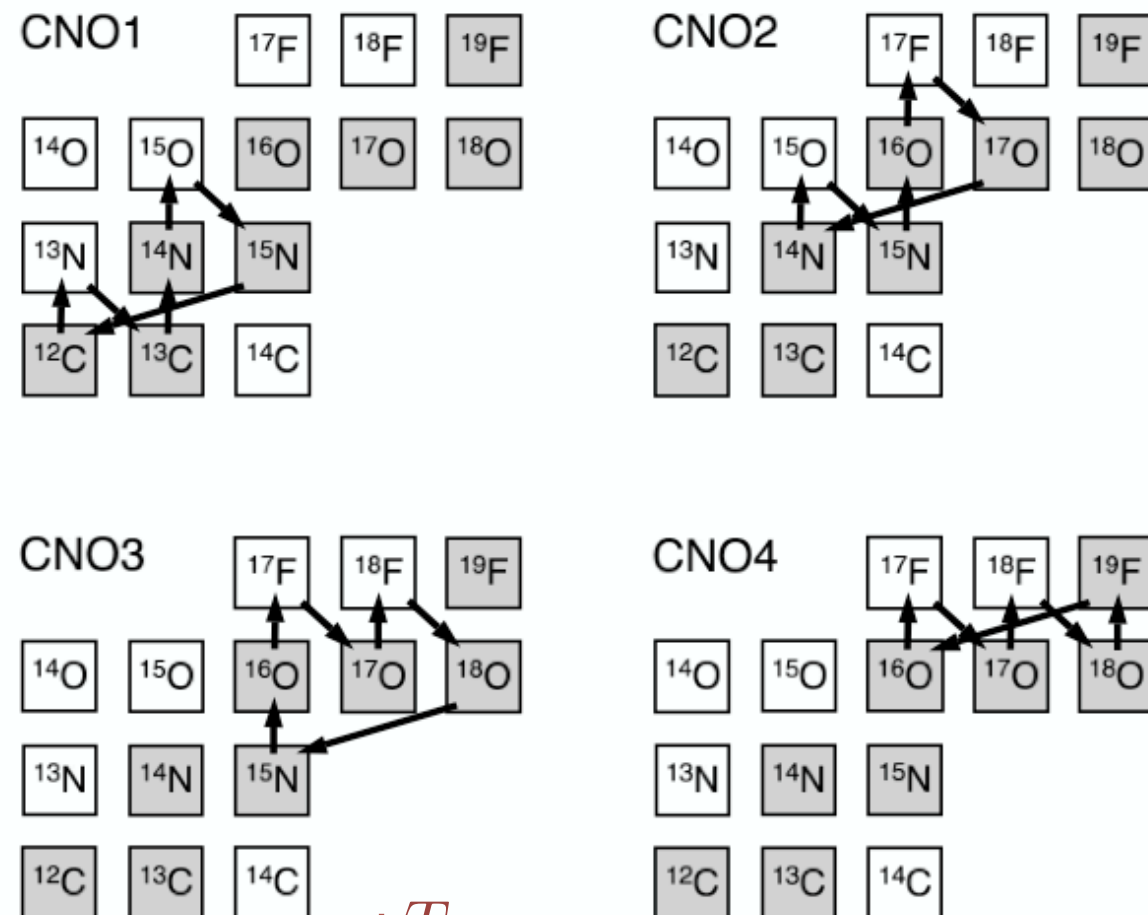


cadeia pp3

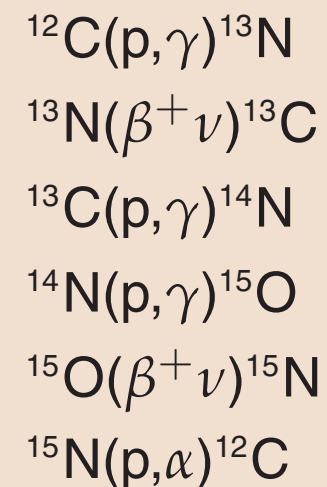


Queima de Hidrogênio: ciclo CNO

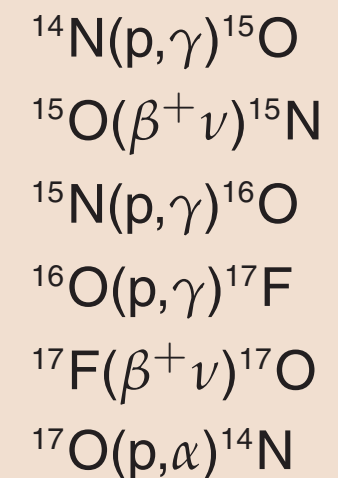
Sun ($T=15.6$ MK), stellar core ($T=8-55$ MK),
shell of AGB stars ($T=45-100$ MK)



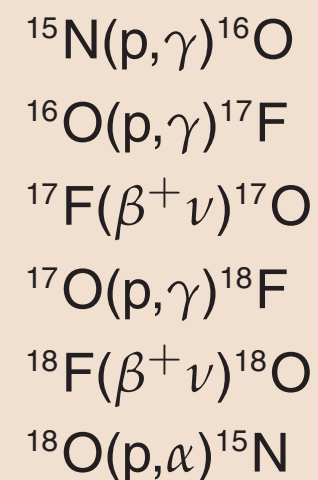
CNO1



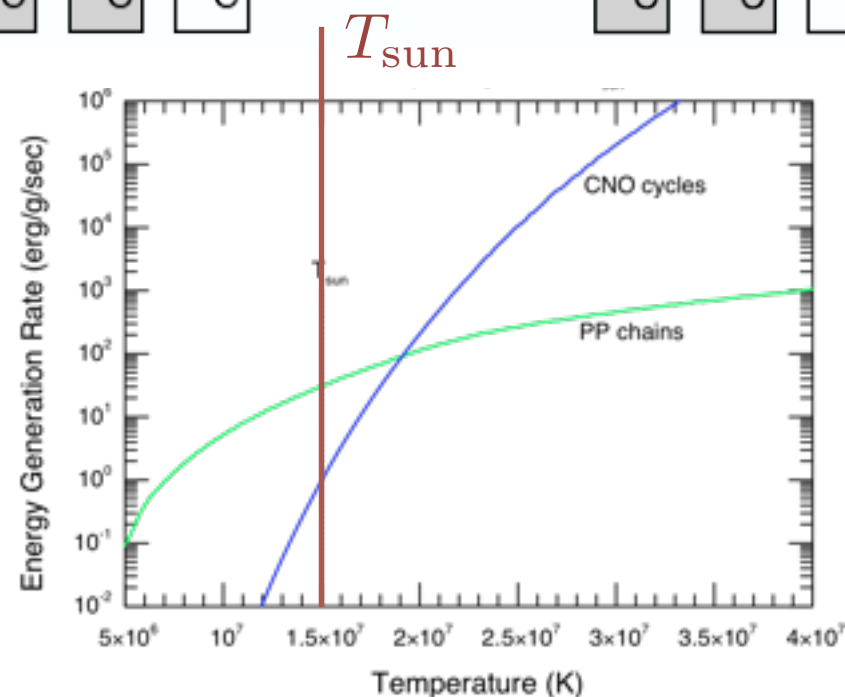
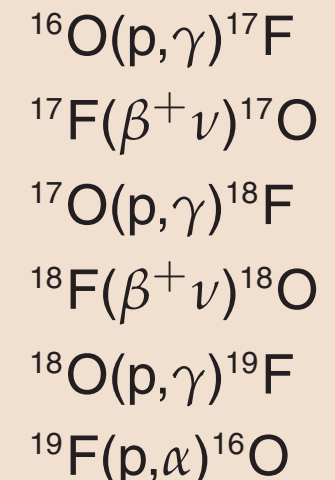
CNO2



CNO3

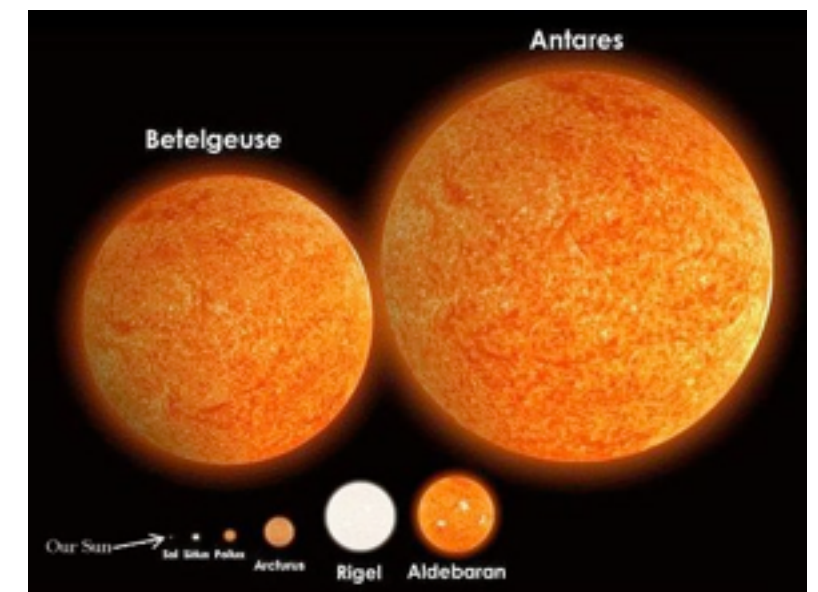
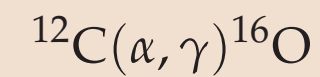
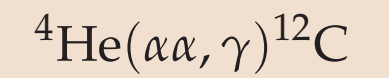
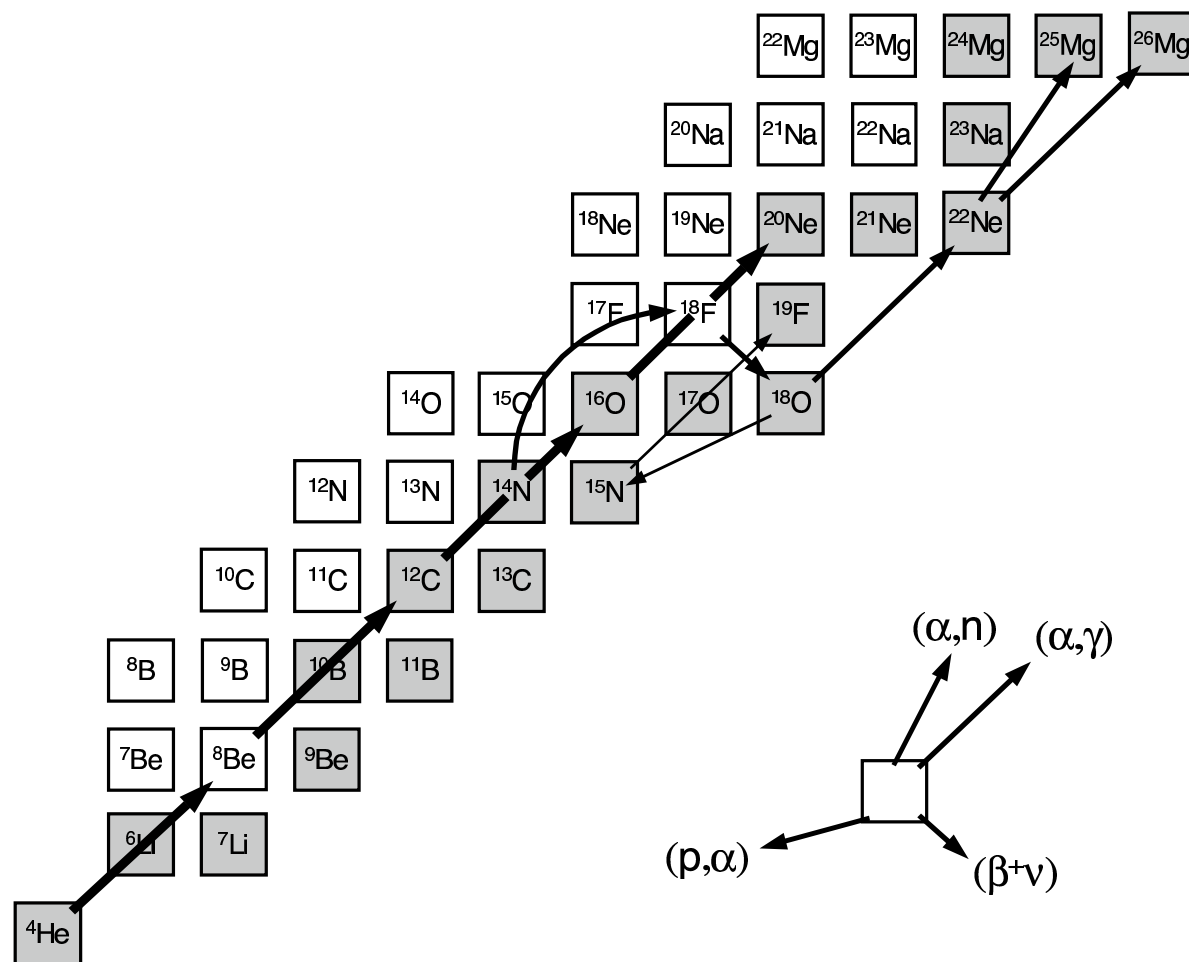


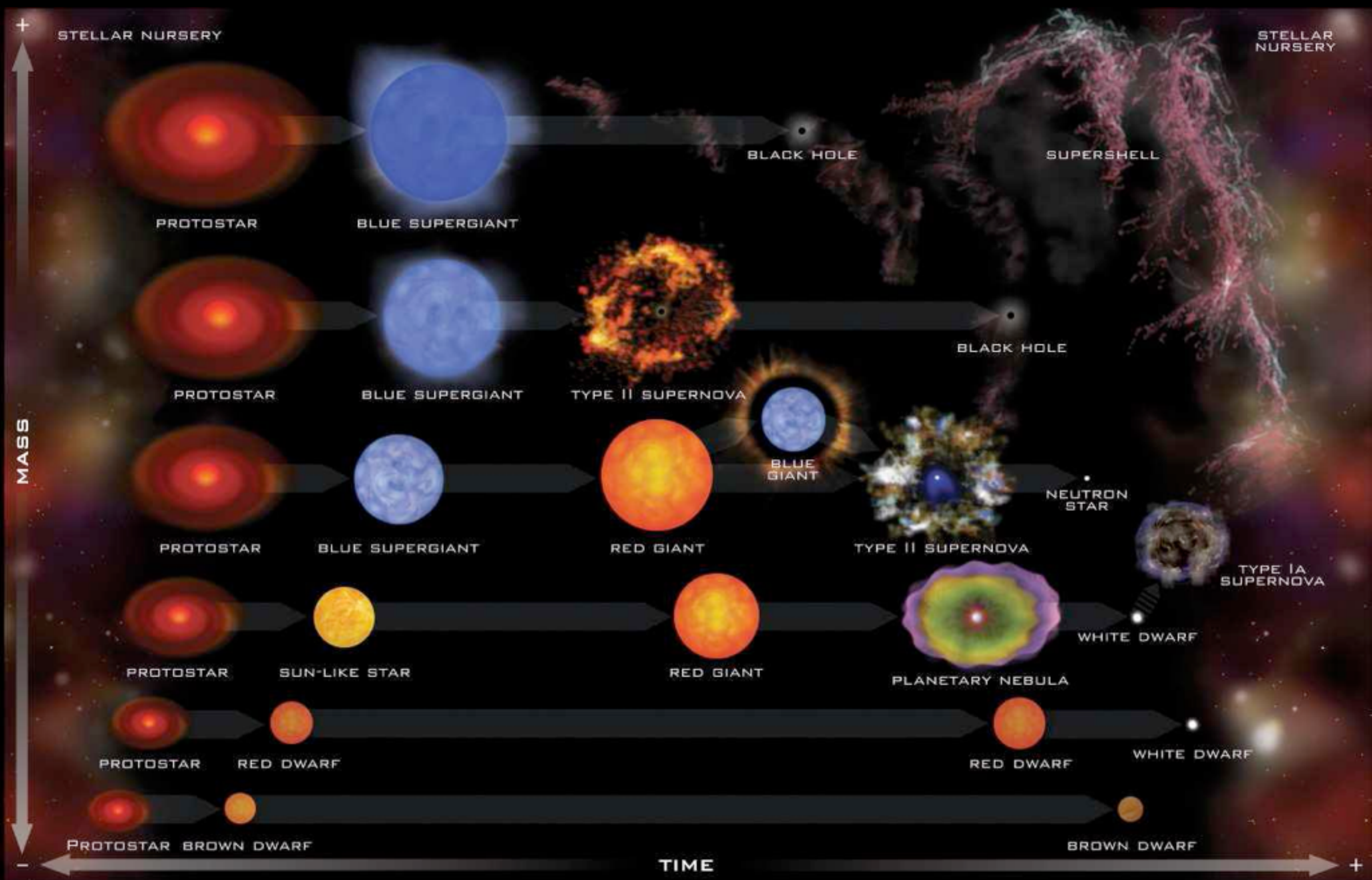
CNO4



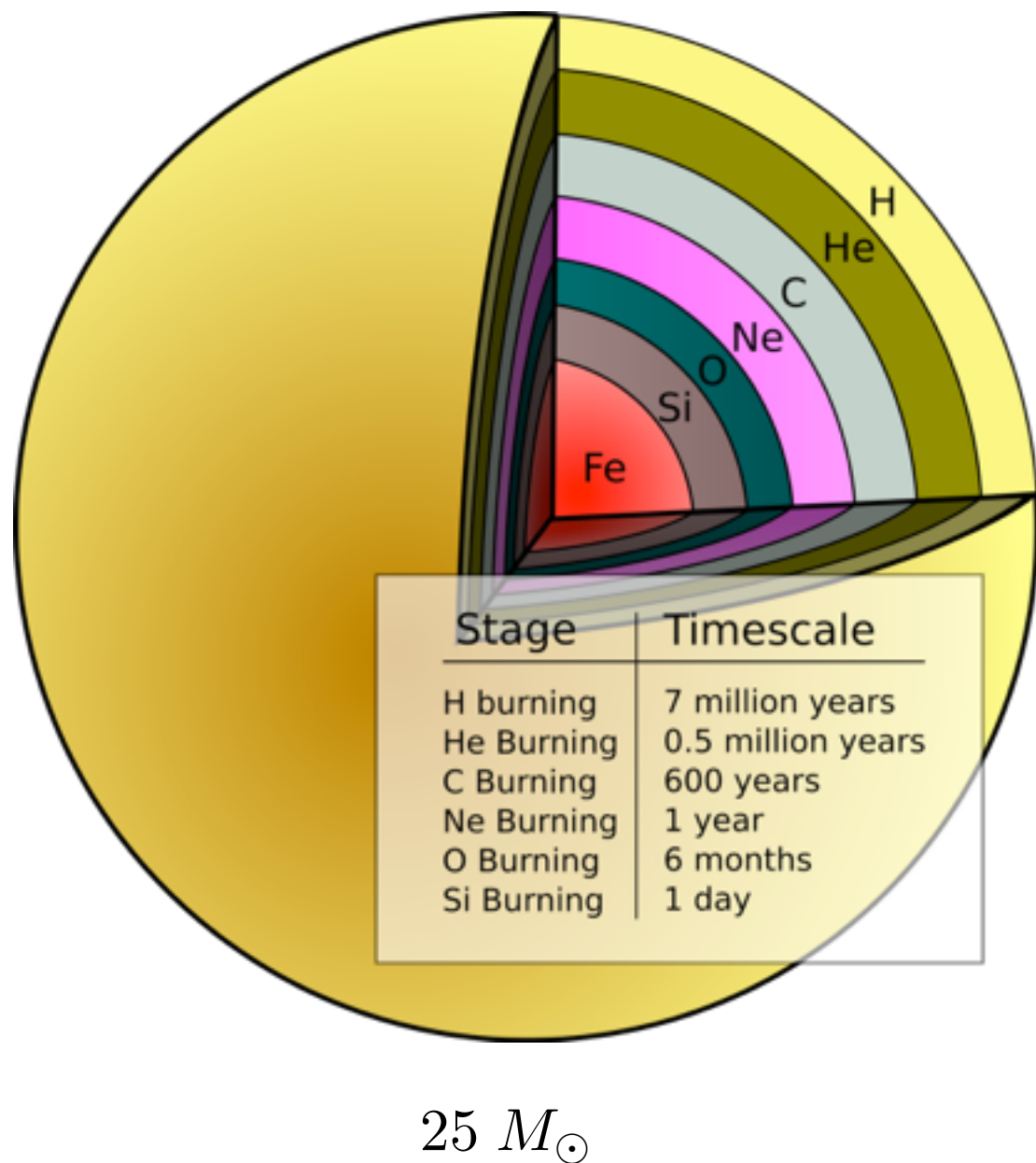
Queima de Hélio

Massive stars ($T=100-400$ MK)



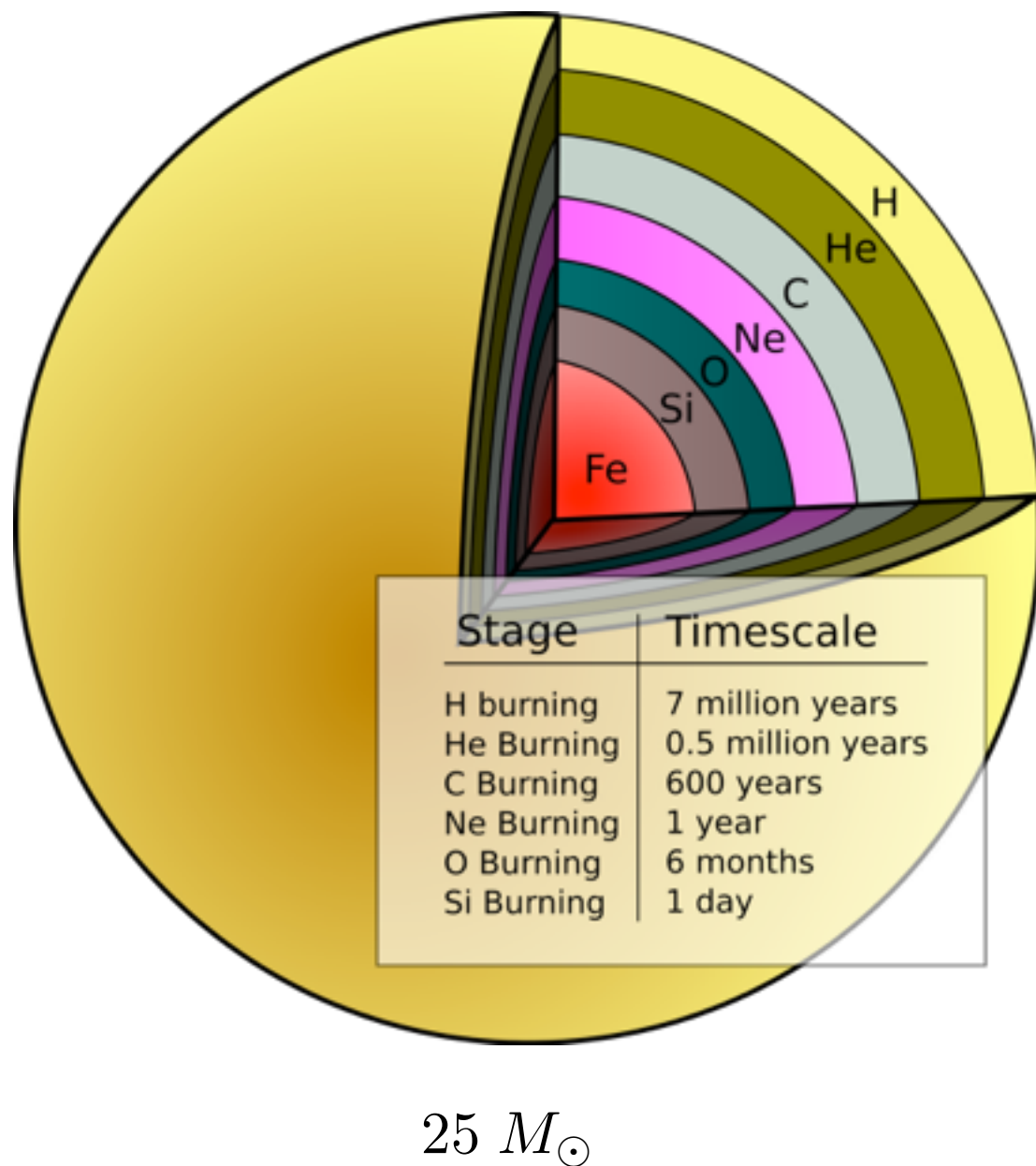


Supernova do Tipo II: Colapso do caroço



- Depois da queima do Si não há mais combustível.
- Núcleo tem massa crítica de $1.4 M_{\odot}$ acima da qual, elétrons não sustentam a gravidade.
- captura eletrônica e fotodesintegração: remove energia interna, reduz a pressão
- Caroço de milhares de km colapso para uma proto-estrela de neutros com km de raio apenas.

Supernova do Tipo II: Colapso do caroço



- Depois da queima do Si não há mais combustível.
- Núcleo tem massa crítica de $1.4 M_{\odot}$ acima da qual, elétrons não sustentam a gravidade.
- captura eletrônica e fotodesintegração: remove energia interna, reduz a pressão
- Caroço de milhares de km colapso para uma proto-estrela de neutros com km de raio apenas.

colapso do caroço!

Supernovas do Tipo Ia: Explosão Termonuclear

- Energia cinética do material ejetado: $E_{\text{kin}} \sim 10^{51}$ erg
- Brilho uniforme (vela padrão da cosmologia): $M_v \sim -19.3$
- sem H e He no espectro \leadsto objeto explosivo: **Anã Branca de C+O**
- **Deflagração ou detonação de carbono** de uma anã-branca que atinge sua massa limite (limite de Chandrasekhar, $1.4 M_{\odot}$).

Unicamente degenerado

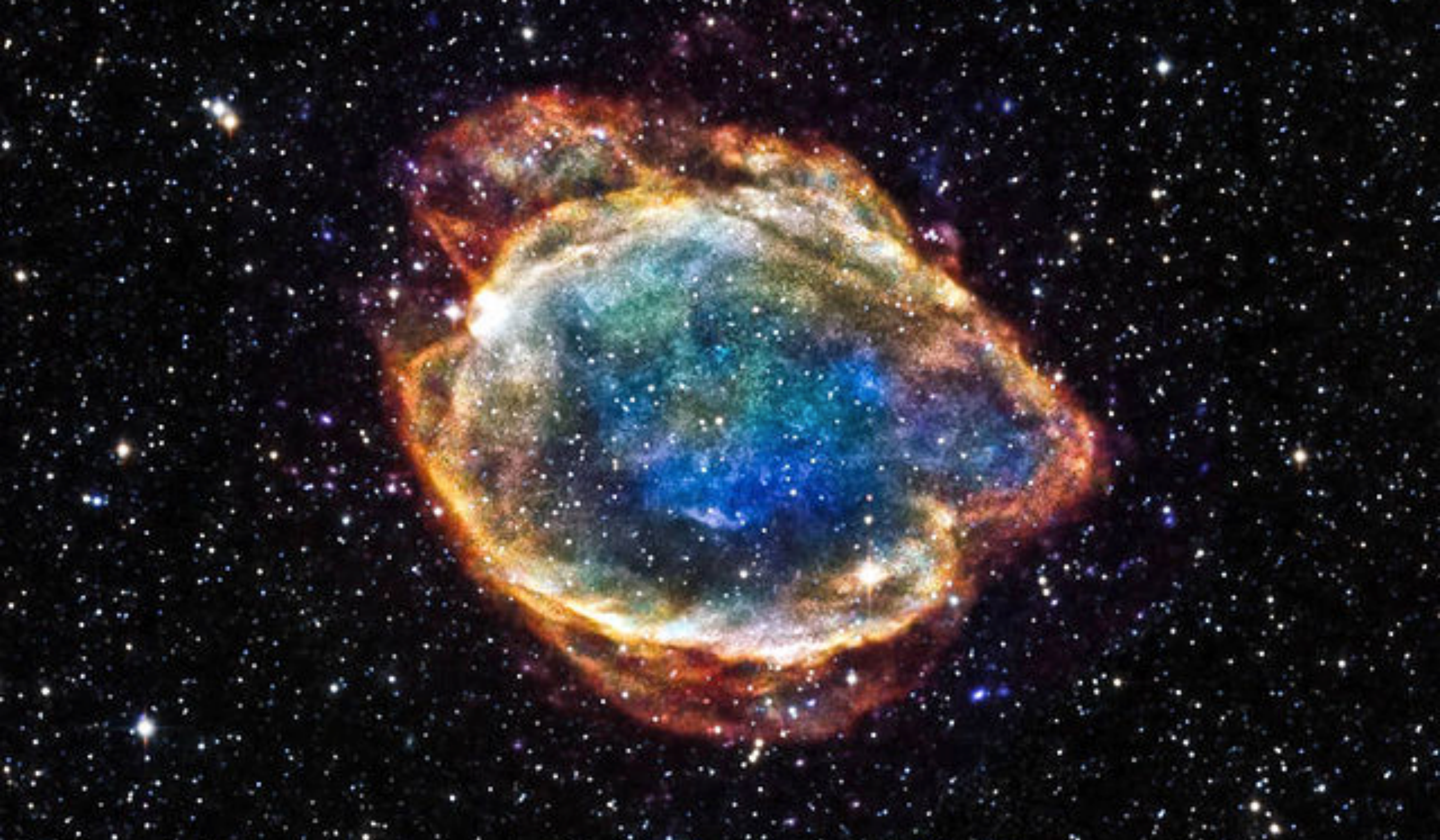


Duplamente degenerado



15 Questões-chave em Astrofísica Nuclear

- (i) Why do predictions of helioseismology disagree with those of the standard solar model?
- (ii) What is the solution to the lithium problem in Big Bang nucleosynthesis?
- (iii) What do the observed light-nuclide and s-process abundances tell us about convection and dredge-up in massive stars and AGB stars?
- (iv) What are the production sites of the γ -ray emitting radioisotopes ^{26}Al , ^{44}Ti and ^{60}Fe ?
- (v) What is the origin of about 30 rare and neutron deficient nuclides beyond the iron peak (p-nuclides)?
- (vi) What causes core-collapse supernovae to explode?
- (vii) What is the extend of neutrino-induced nucleosynthesis (ν -process)?
- (viii) What is the extend of the nucleosynthesis in proton-rich outflows in the early ejecta of core-collapse supernovae (νp -process)?
- (ix) What are the sites of the r-process?
- (x) What causes the discrepancy between models and observations regarding the mass ejected during classical nova outbursts?
- (xi) Which are the physical mechanisms driving convective mixing in novae?
- (xii) What are the progenitors of type Ia supernovae?
- (xiii) What is the nucleosynthesis endpoint in type I X-ray bursts? Is there any matter ejected from those systems?
- (xiv) What is the impact of stellar mergers on Galactic chemical abundances?
- (xv) What are the production and acceleration sites of Galactic cosmic rays?



Obrigado!