

Astrofísica Nuclear

Elvis do A. Soares

Instituto de Física, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro



Física de Astropartículas e Cosmologia
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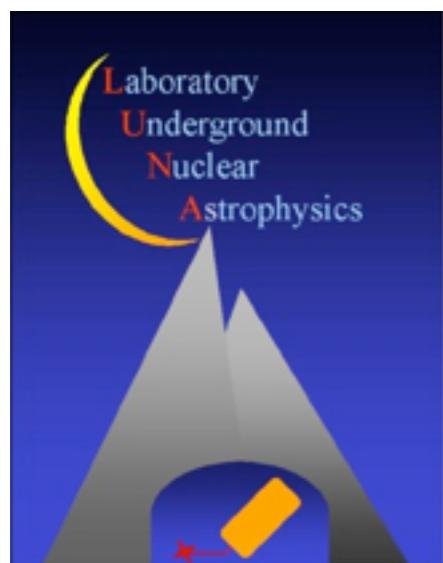


Introdução

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**.

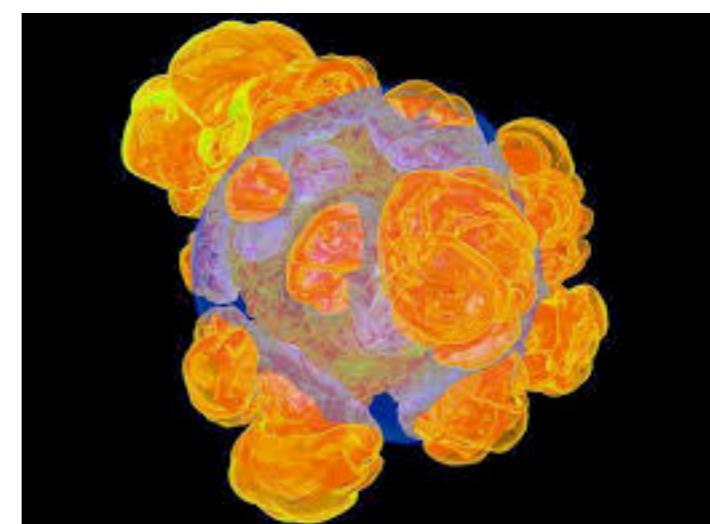
Luna experiment



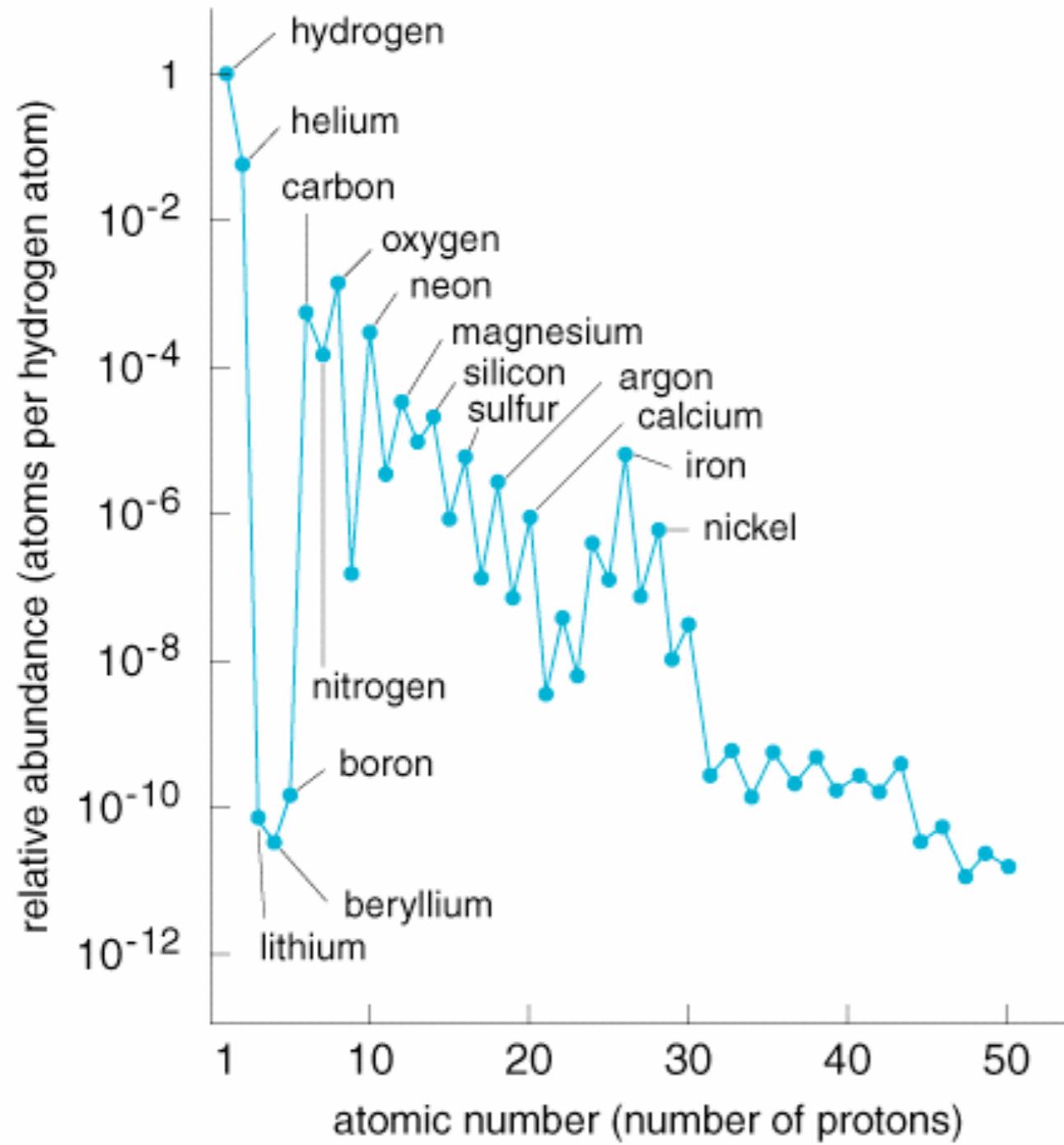
X-ray Observatory
Chandra



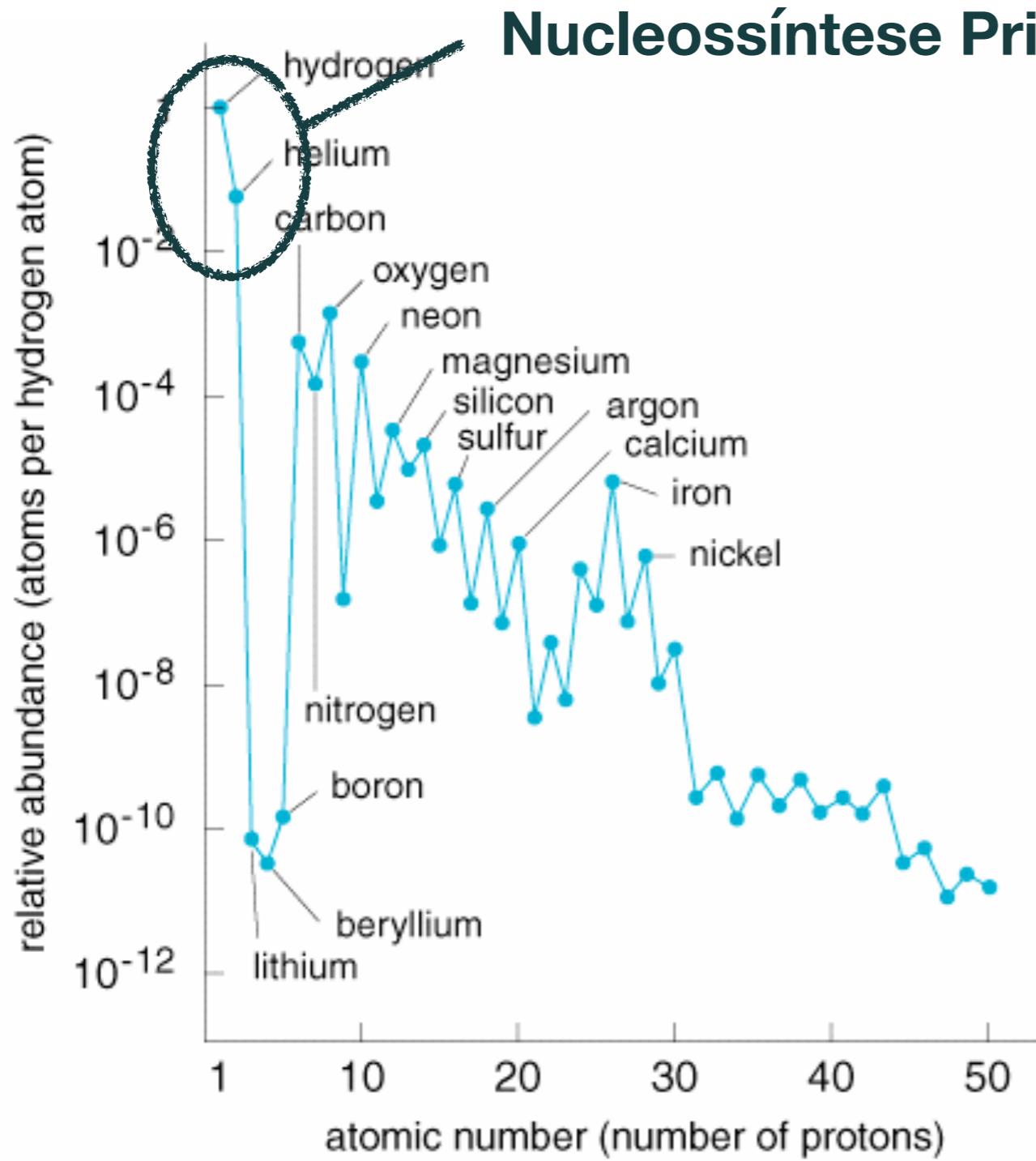
Modelagem de
Supernovas



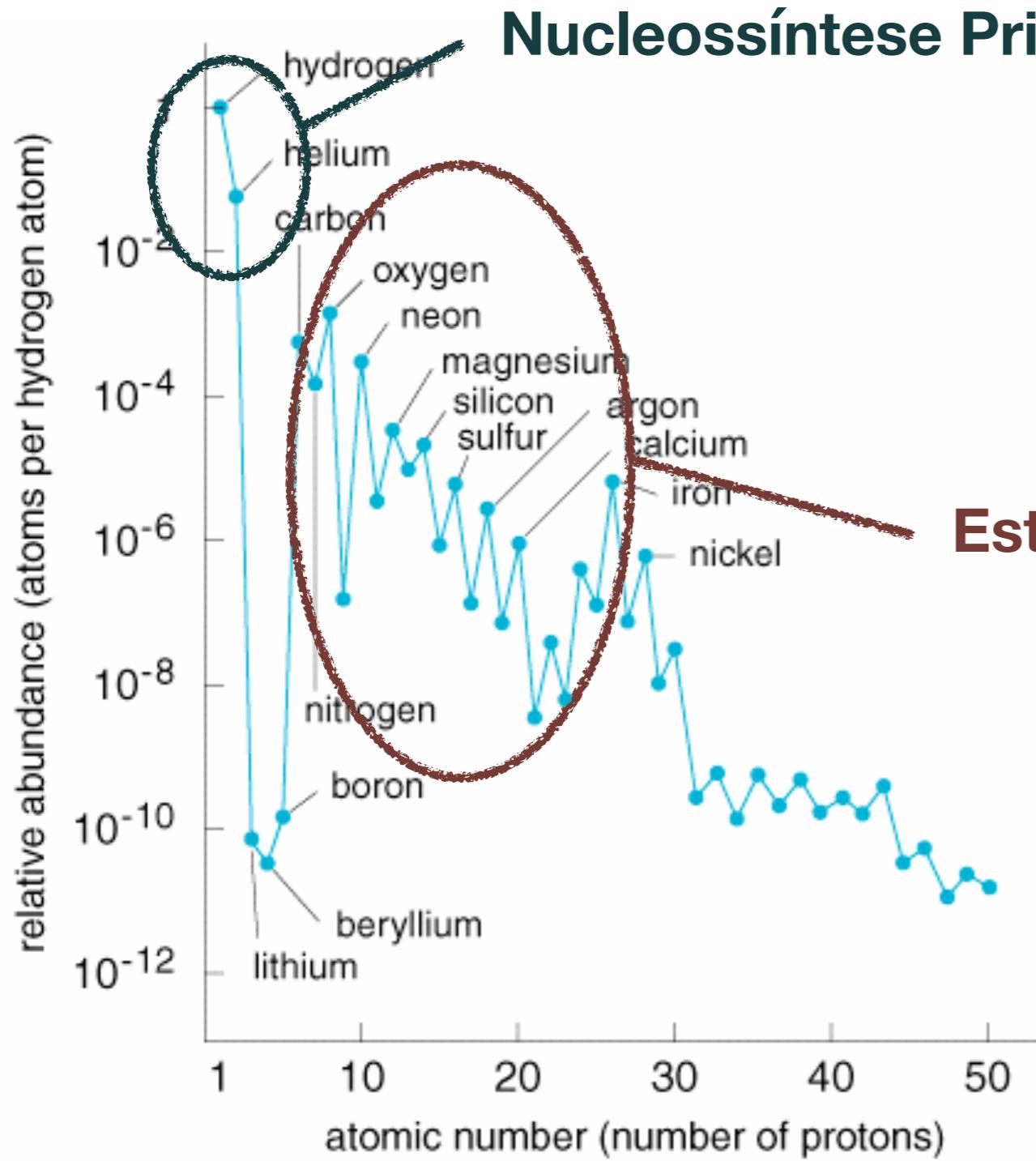
Origem dos elementos



Origem dos elementos



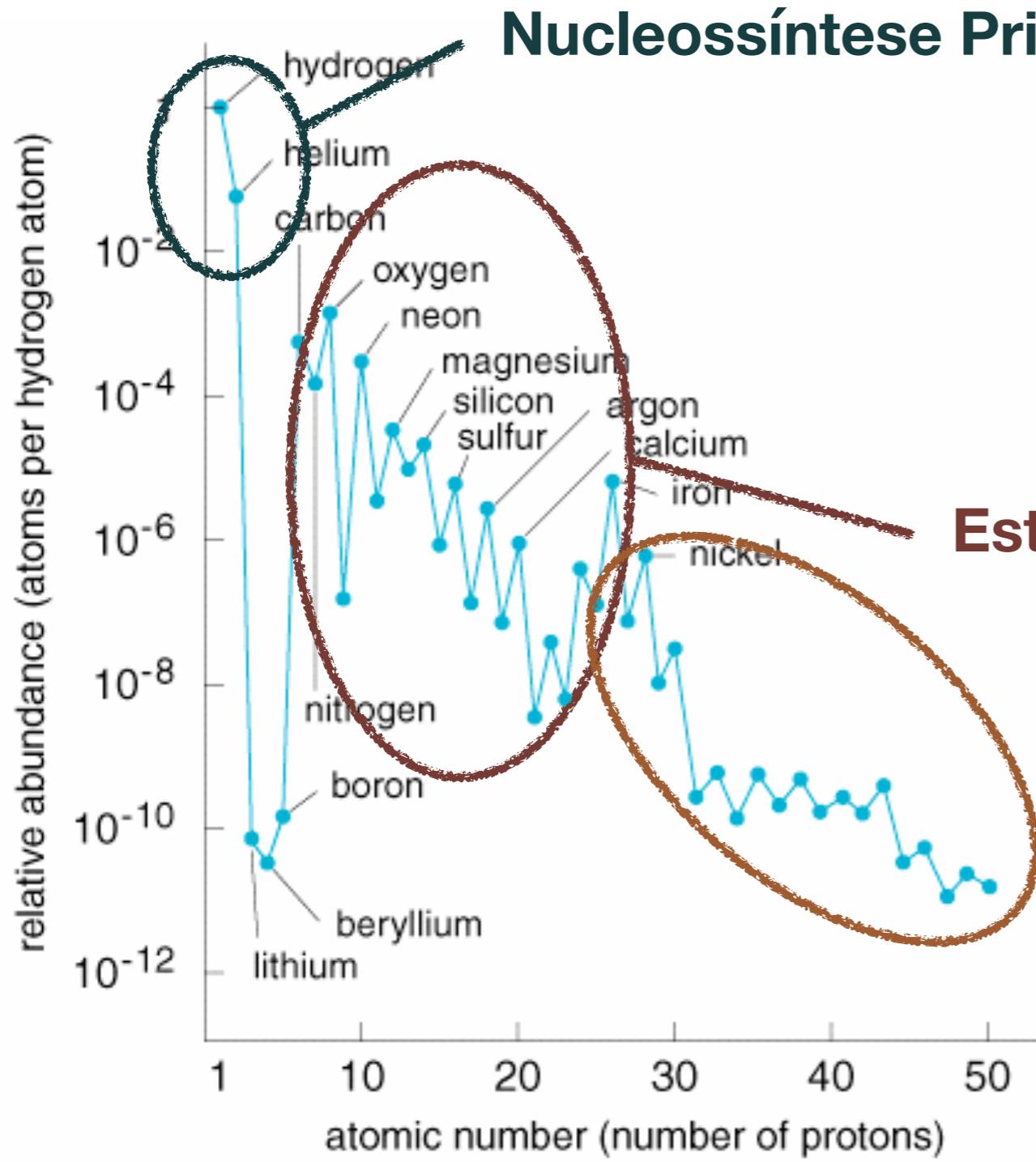
Origem dos elementos



Estrelas Quentes

Estrelas são responsáveis por destruir Hidrogênio e produzir metais!

Origem dos elementos



Nucleossíntese Primordial

the **BiG**
BANG
THEORY

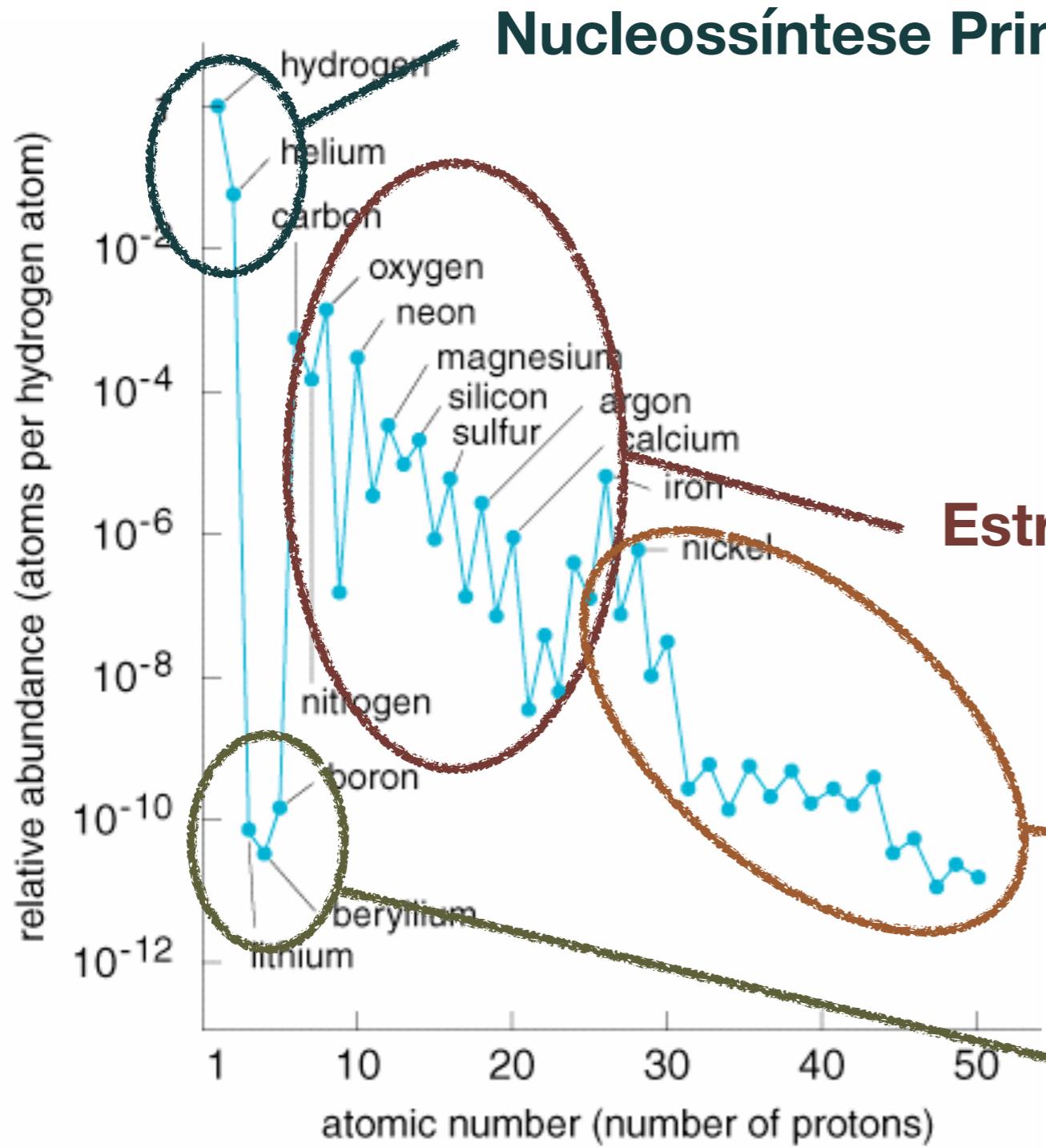


Estrelas Quentes

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Supernovas

Origem dos elementos



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Supernovas

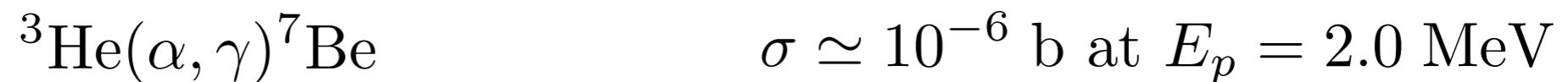
Interações de Raios Cósmicos

Tipos de Processos Nucleares

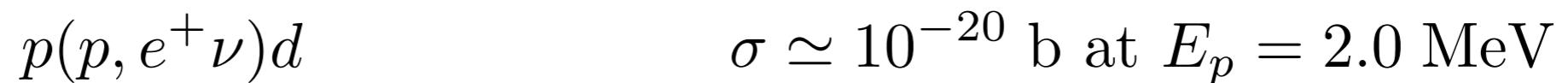
- **Transferência** (interação forte)



- **Captura** (int. eletromagnética)



- **Fraca** (interação fraca)



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

O que são estrelas?

- Esferas luminosas auto-gravitantes:

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

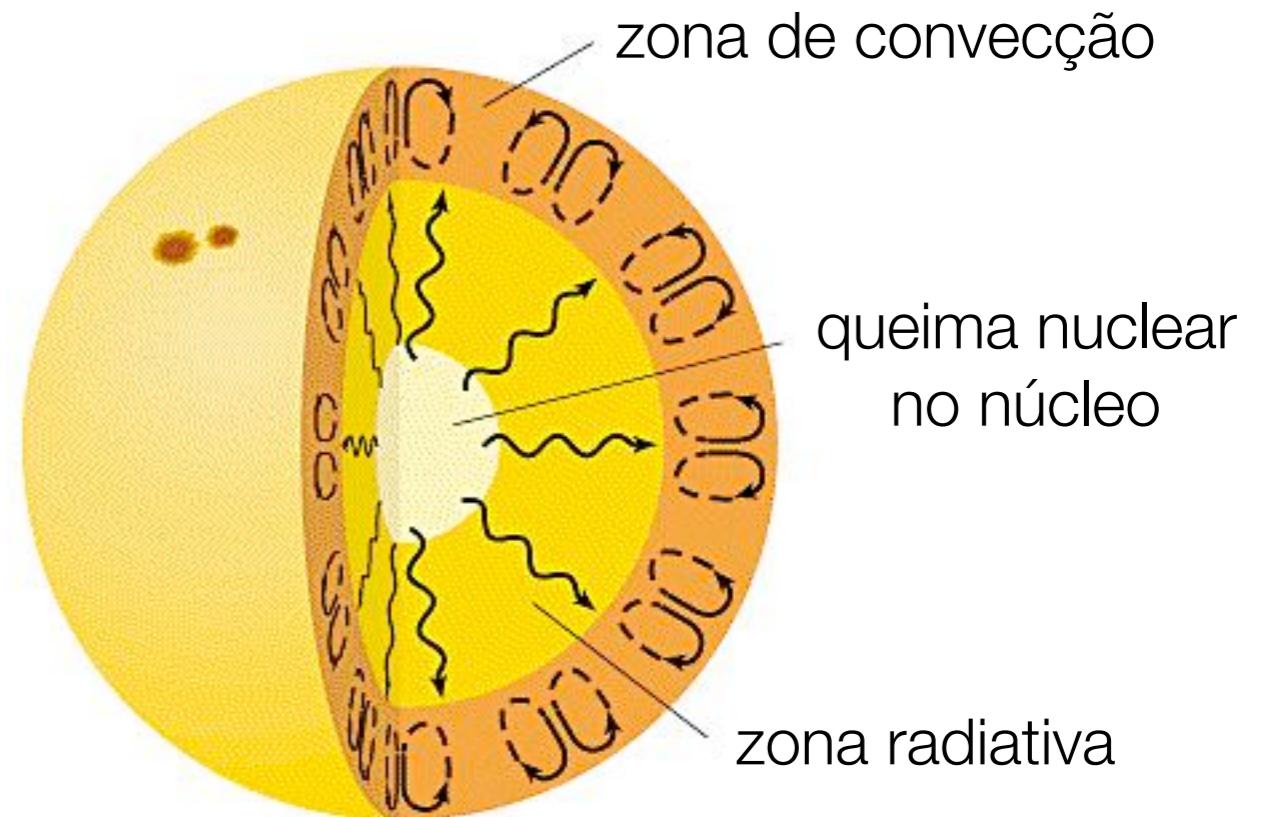
$$\kappa \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{L}{4\pi r^2}, \quad \frac{dL}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon$$

- Plasmas astrofísicos

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

- Reatores nucleares auto-regulados:

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



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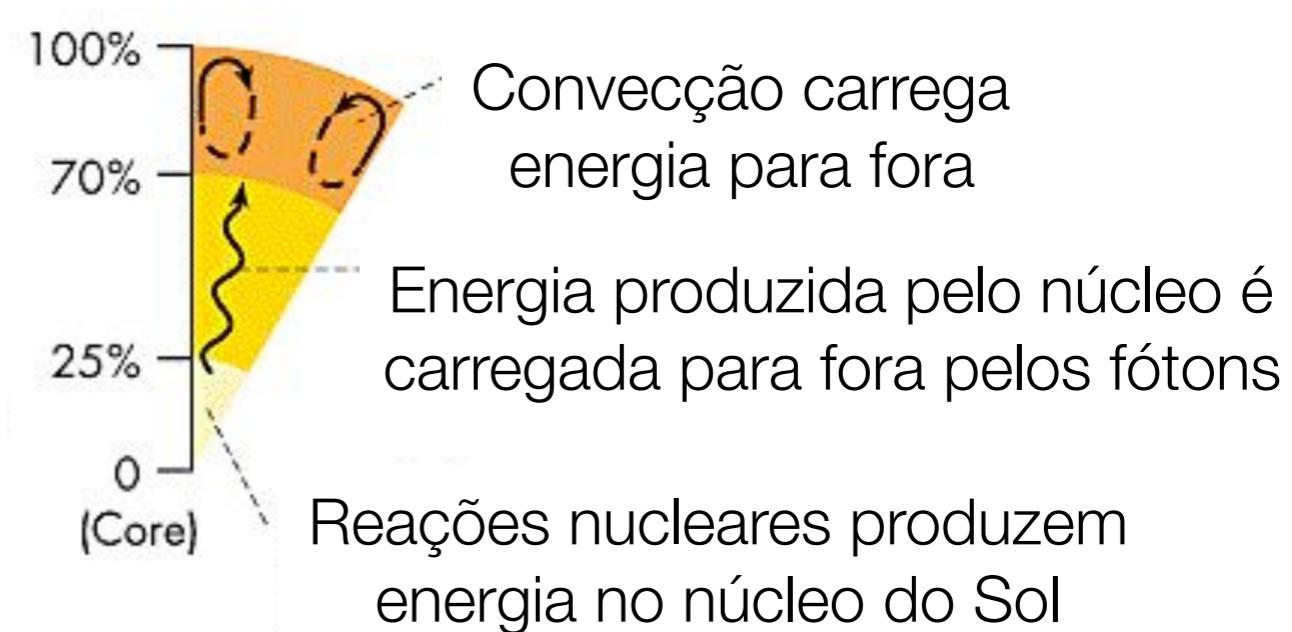
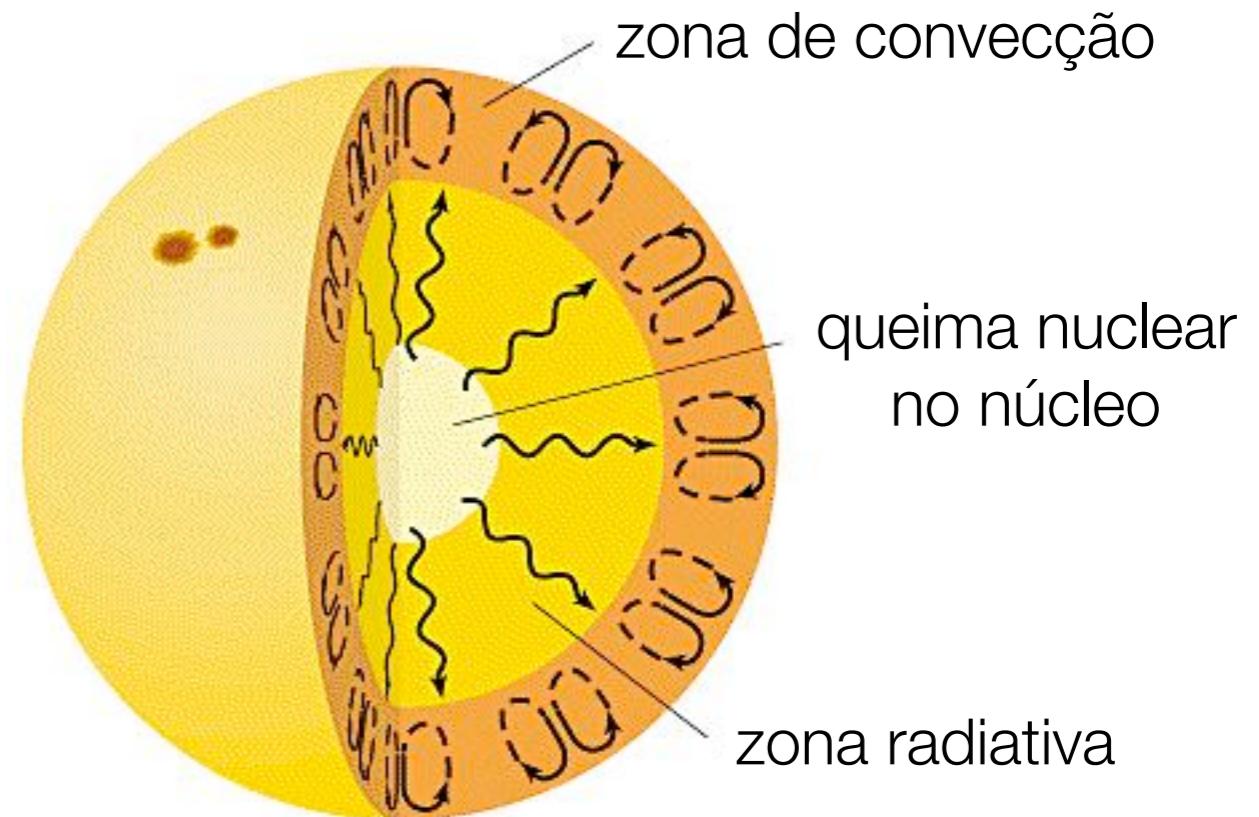
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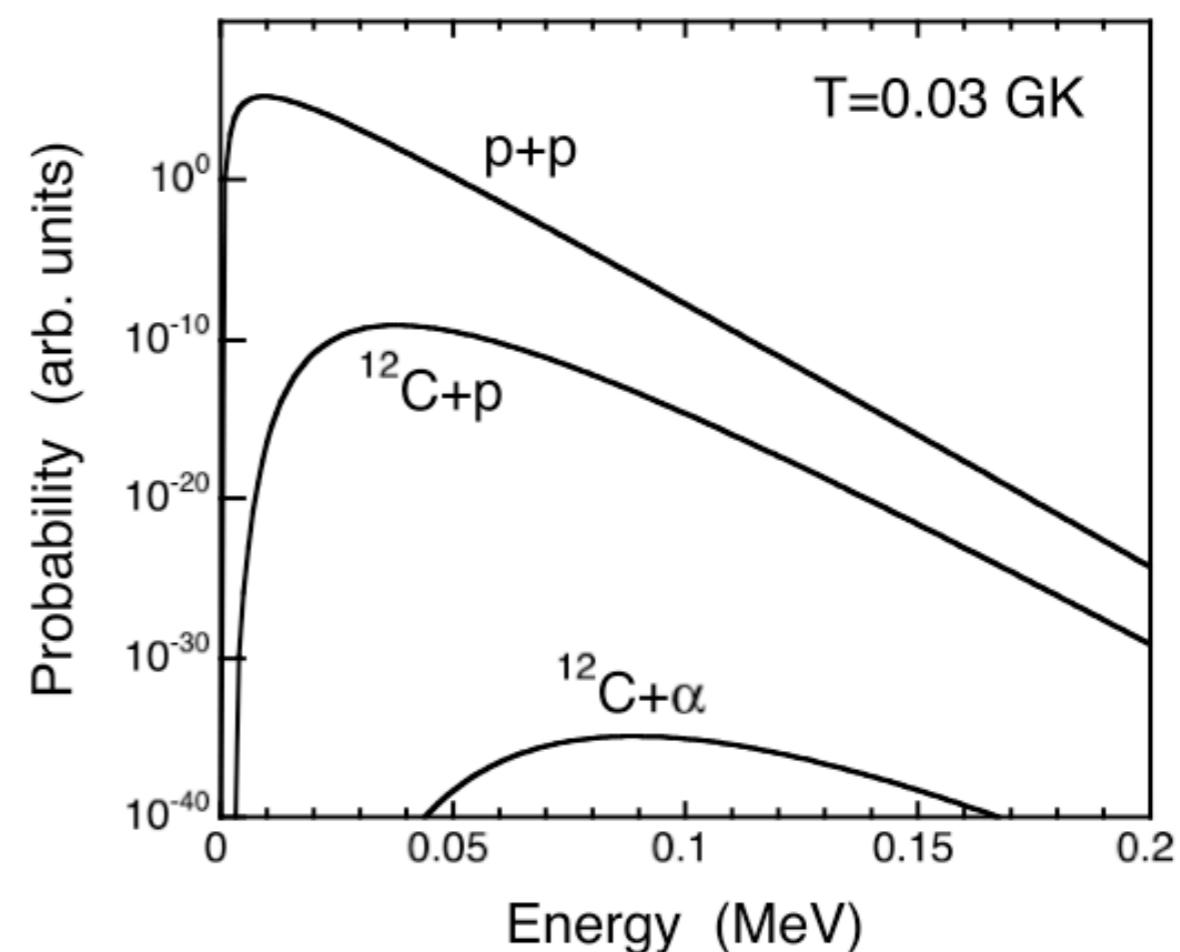
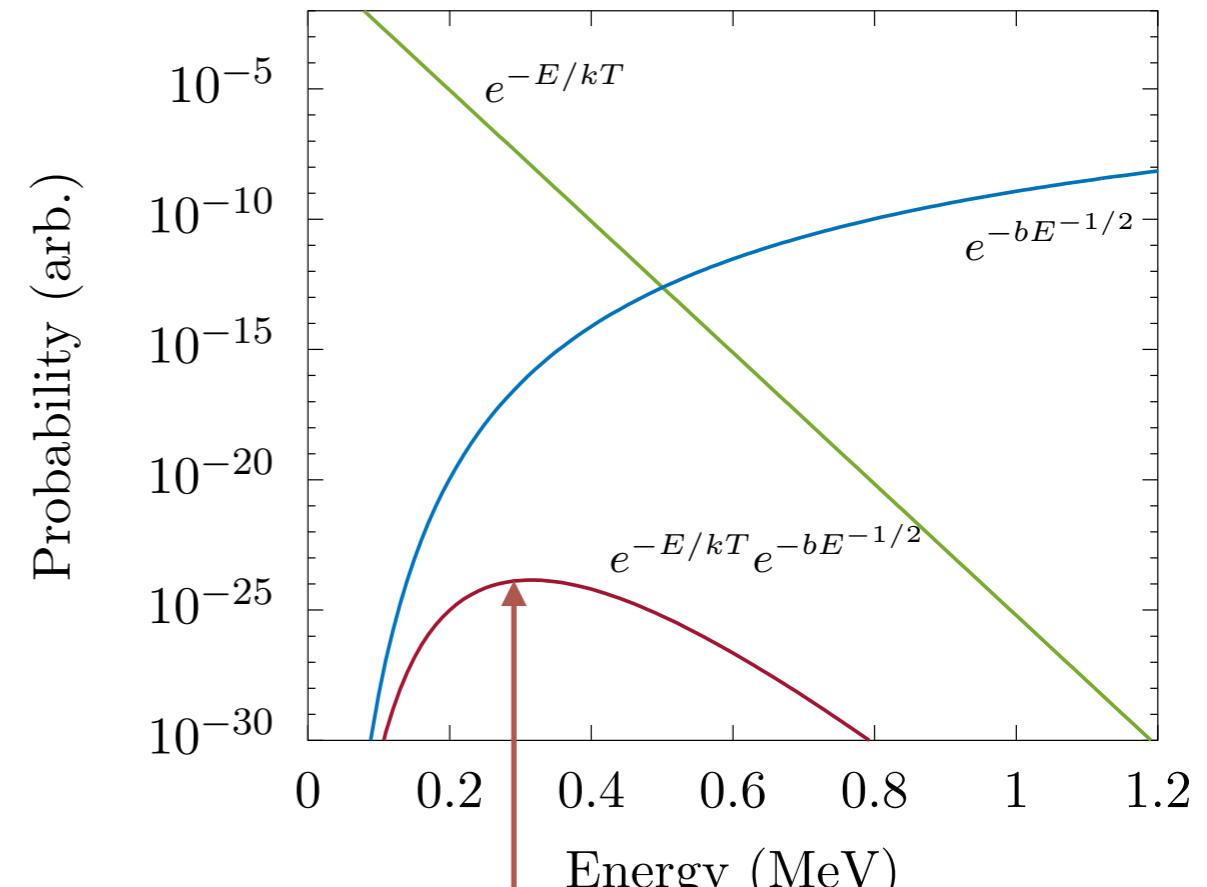
- Reatores nucleares auto-regulados:

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



Reações Termonucleares

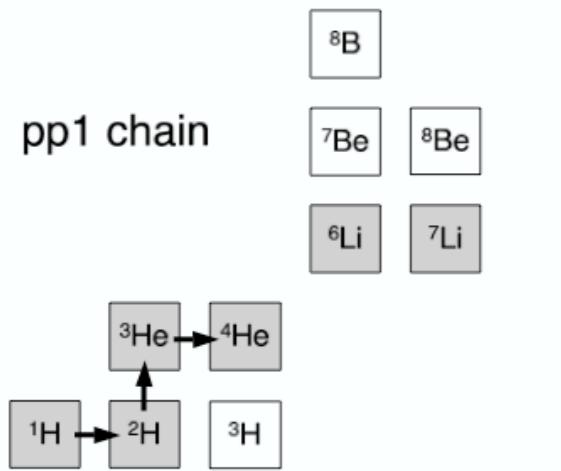
- Em ambientes estelares, núcleos são térmicos:
distribuição de Maxwell-Boltzmann
- Barreira Coulombiana :
tunelamento quântico
- Probabilidade de reação tem um pico em uma energia!



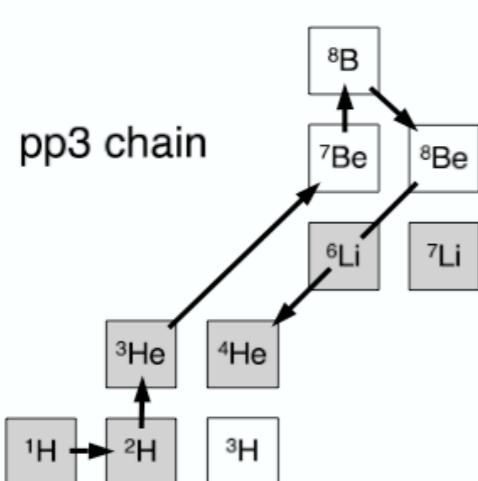
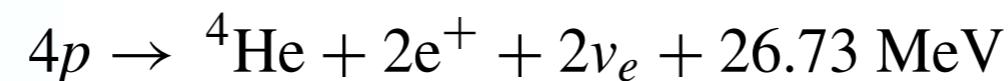
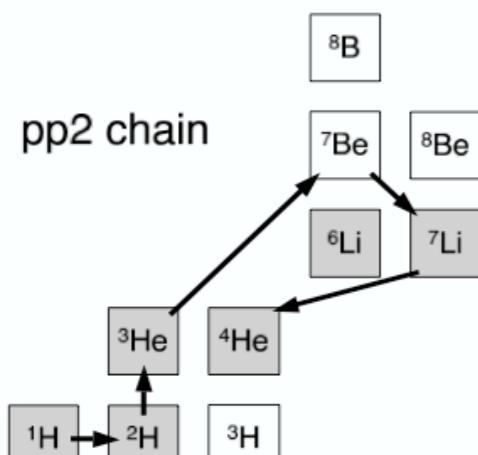
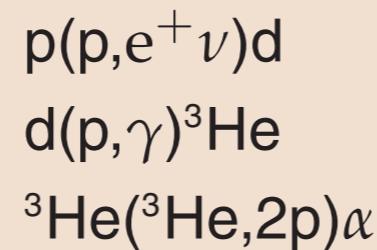
Alguns estágios da Queima Nuclear

Queima de Hidrogênio: ciclo p-p

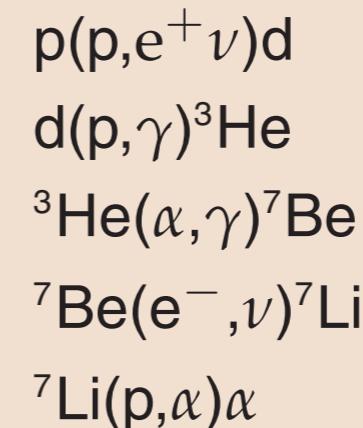
Sun (T=15.6 MK), stellar core (T=8-55 MK), shell of AGB stars (T=45-100 MK)



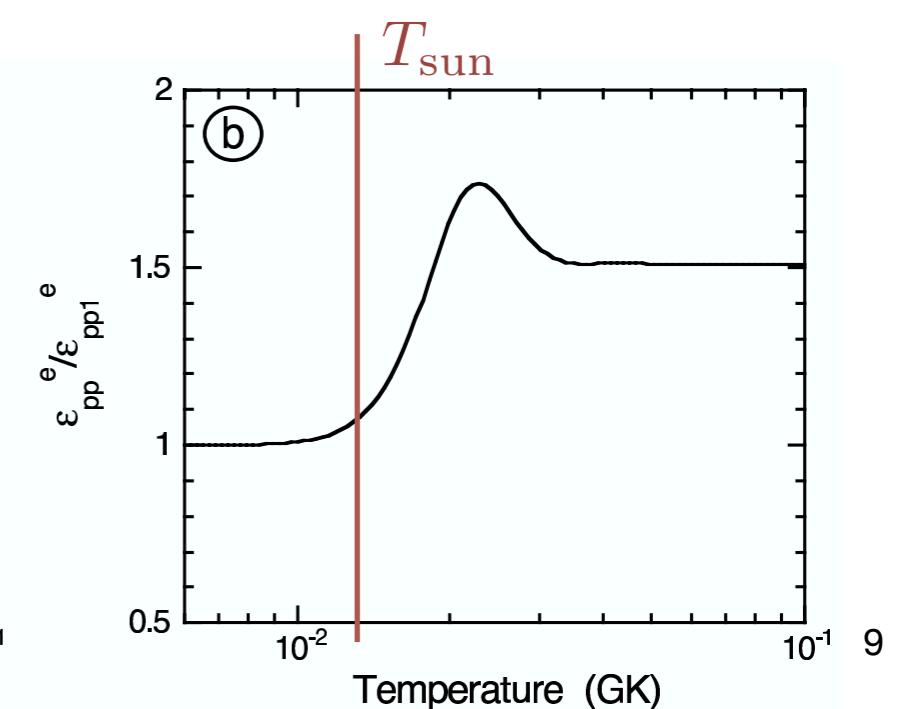
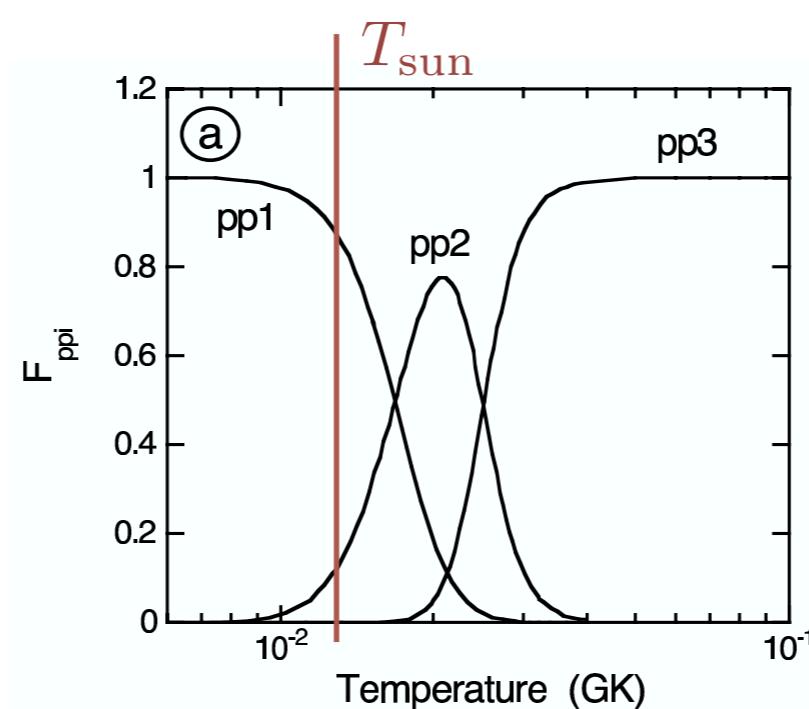
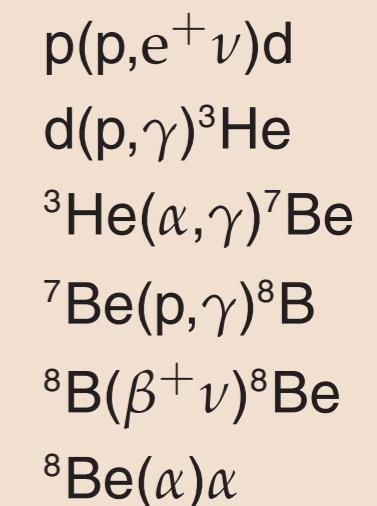
cadeia pp1



cadeia pp2

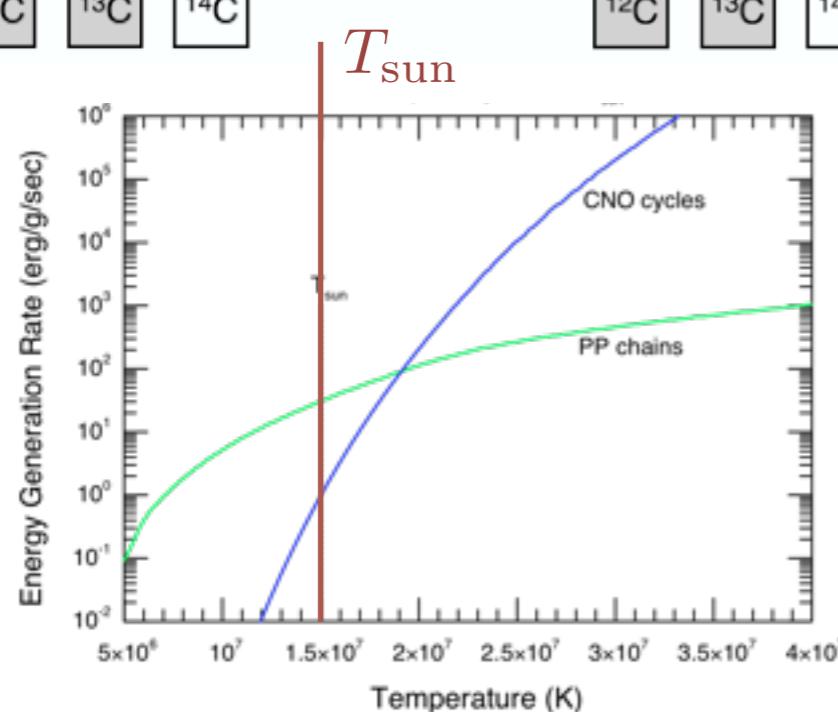
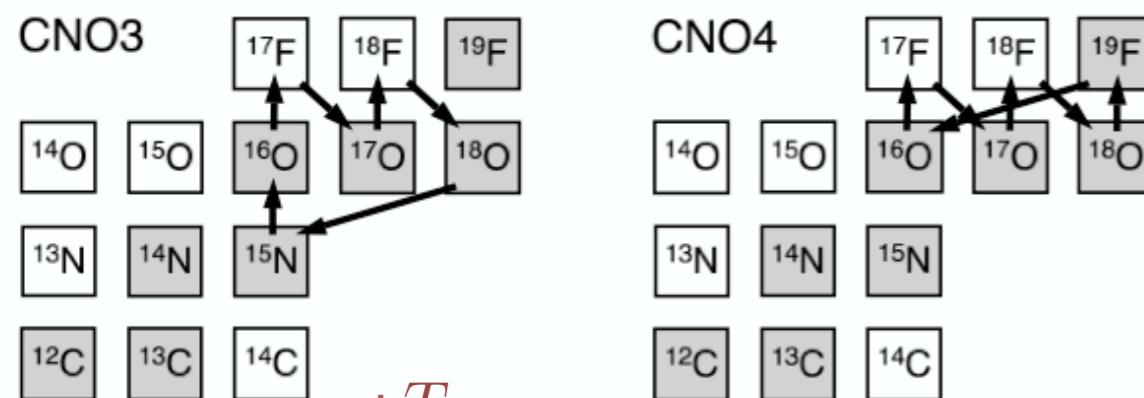
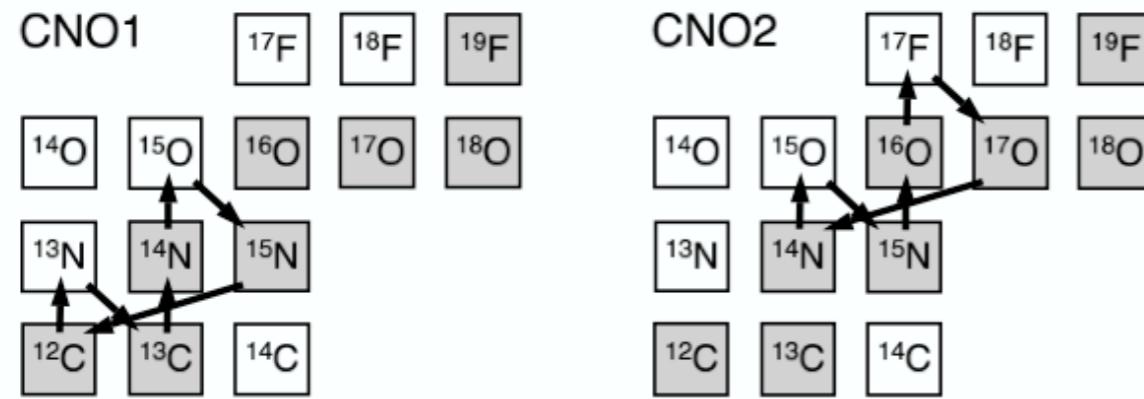


cadeia pp3



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

- $^{12}\text{C}(\text{p},\gamma)^{13}\text{N}$
- $^{13}\text{N}(\beta^+\nu)^{13}\text{C}$
- $^{13}\text{C}(\text{p},\gamma)^{14}\text{N}$
- $^{14}\text{N}(\text{p},\gamma)^{15}\text{O}$
- $^{15}\text{O}(\beta^+\nu)^{15}\text{N}$
- $^{15}\text{N}(\text{p},\alpha)^{12}\text{C}$

CNO2

- $^{14}\text{N}(\text{p},\gamma)^{15}\text{O}$
- $^{15}\text{O}(\beta^+\nu)^{15}\text{N}$
- $^{15}\text{N}(\text{p},\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$
- $^{16}\text{O}(\text{p},\gamma)^{17}\text{F}$
- $^{17}\text{F}(\beta^+\nu)^{17}\text{O}$
- $^{17}\text{O}(\text{p},\alpha)^{14}\text{N}$

CNO3

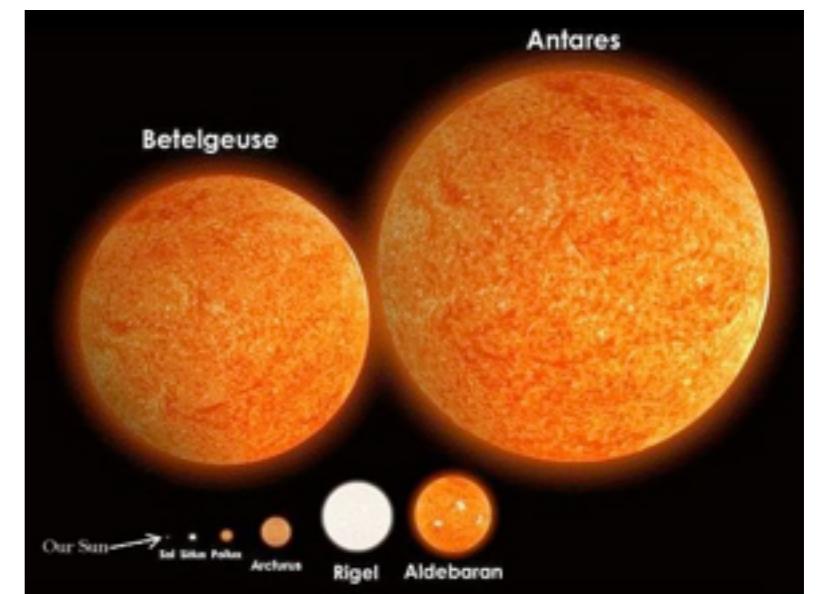
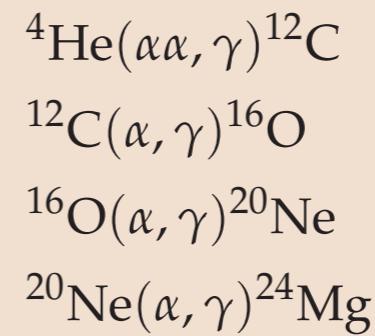
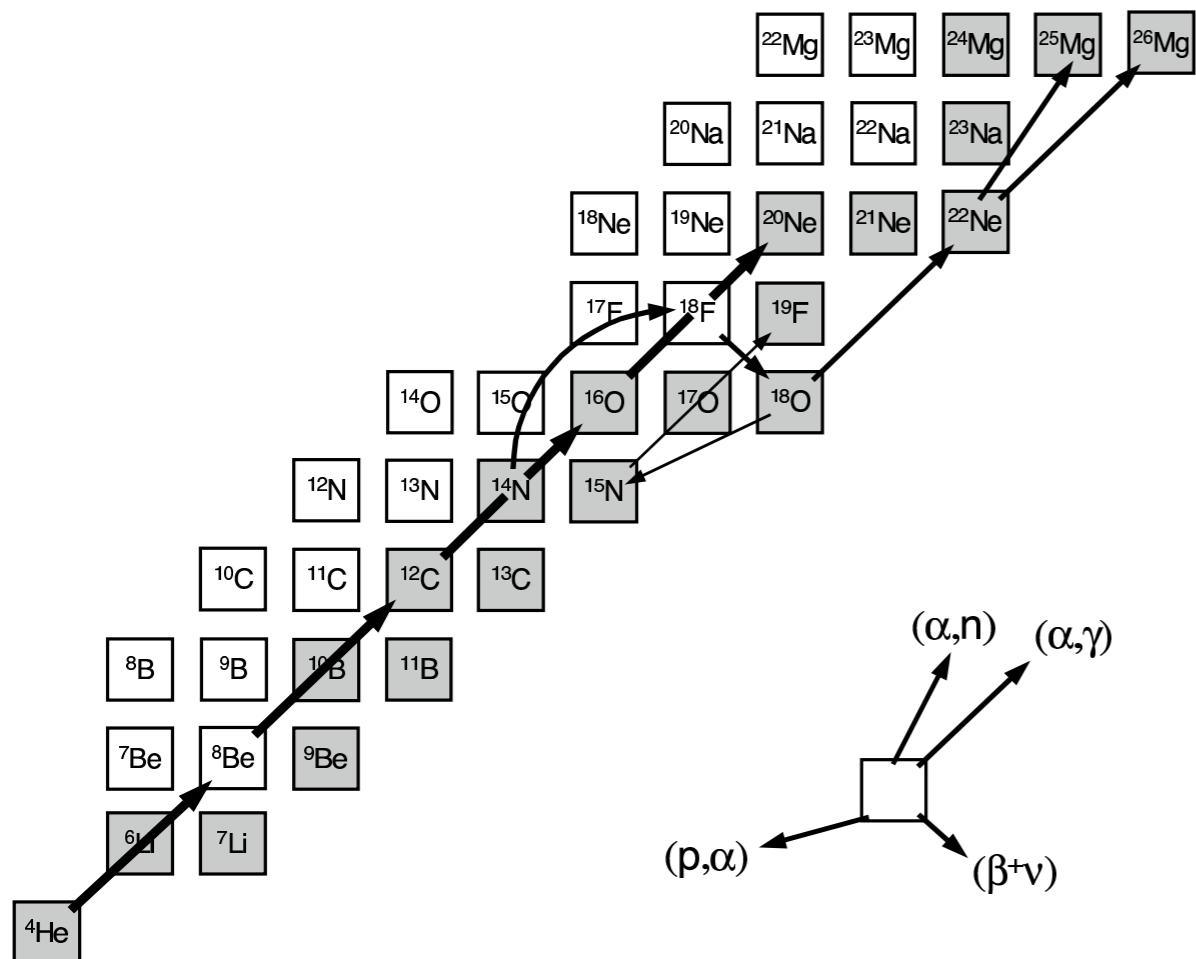
- $^{15}\text{N}(\text{p},\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$
- $^{16}\text{O}(\text{p},\gamma)^{17}\text{F}$
- $^{17}\text{F}(\beta^+\nu)^{17}\text{O}$
- $^{17}\text{O}(\text{p},\gamma)^{18}\text{F}$
- $^{18}\text{F}(\beta^+\nu)^{18}\text{O}$
- $^{18}\text{O}(\text{p},\alpha)^{15}\text{N}$

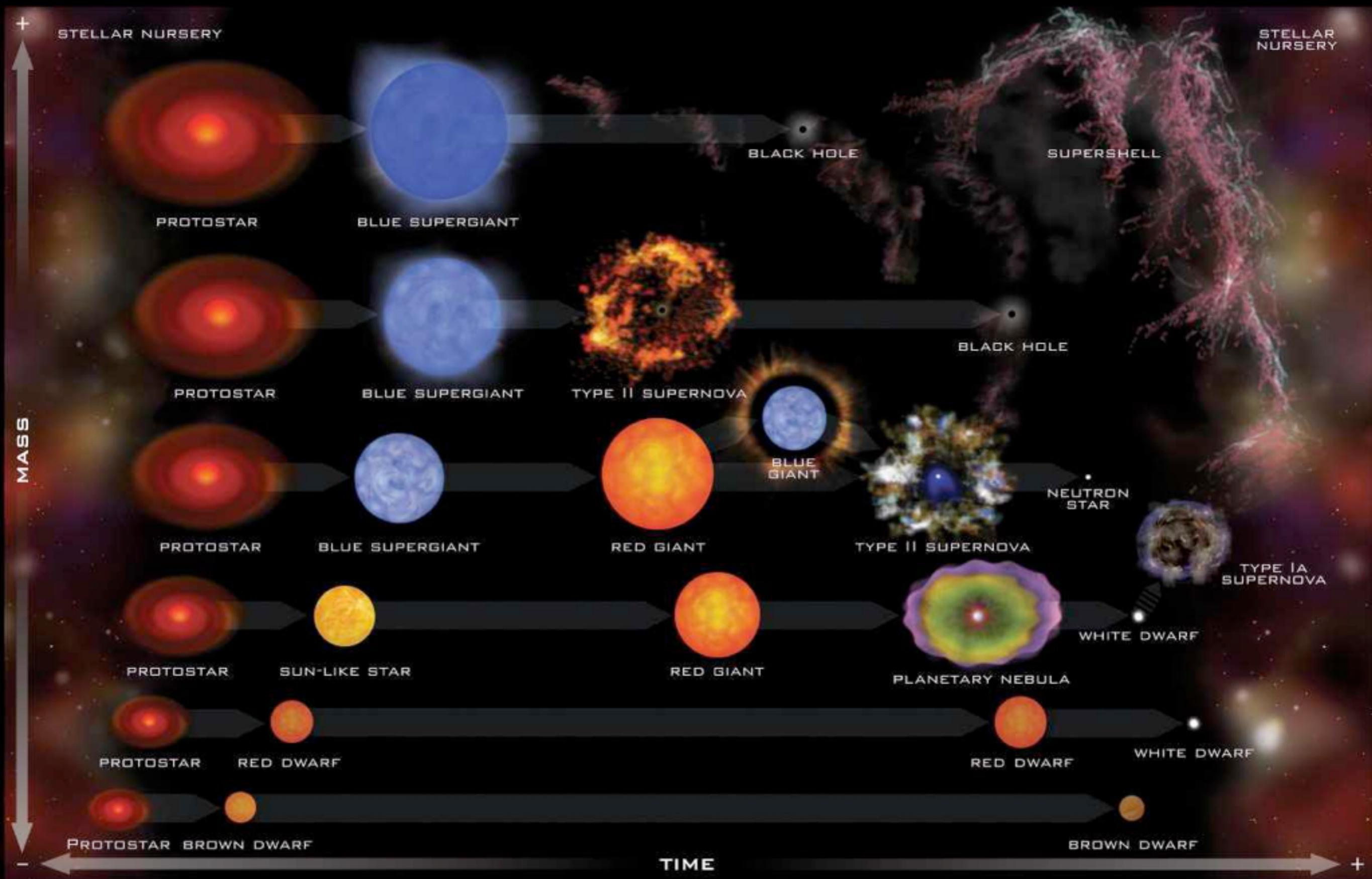
CNO4

- $^{16}\text{O}(\text{p},\gamma)^{17}\text{F}$
- $^{17}\text{F}(\beta^+\nu)^{17}\text{O}$
- $^{17}\text{O}(\text{p},\gamma)^{18}\text{F}$
- $^{18}\text{F}(\beta^+\nu)^{18}\text{O}$
- $^{18}\text{O}(\text{p},\gamma)^{19}\text{F}$
- $^{19}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$

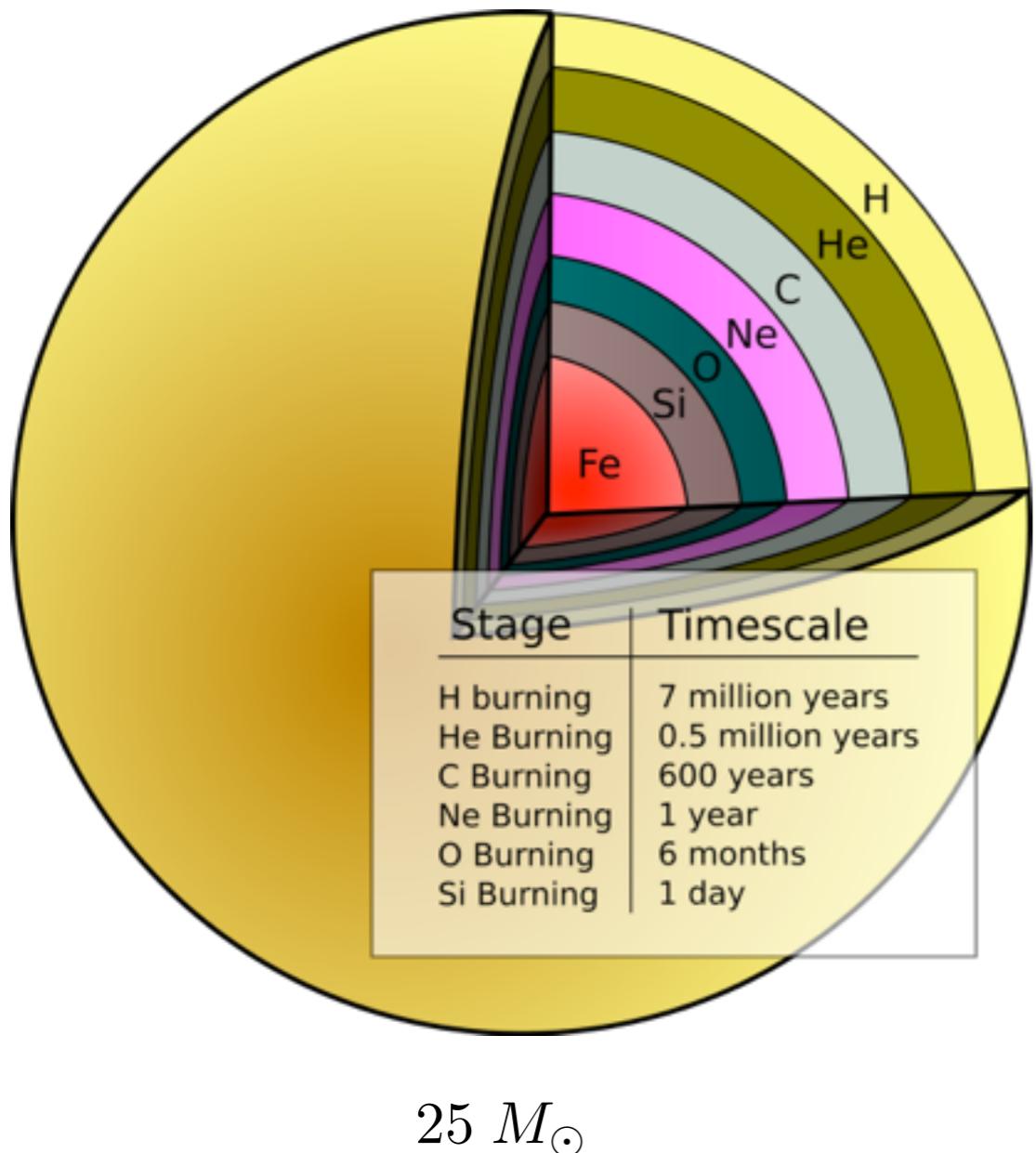
Queima de Hélio

Massive stars (T=100-400 MK)



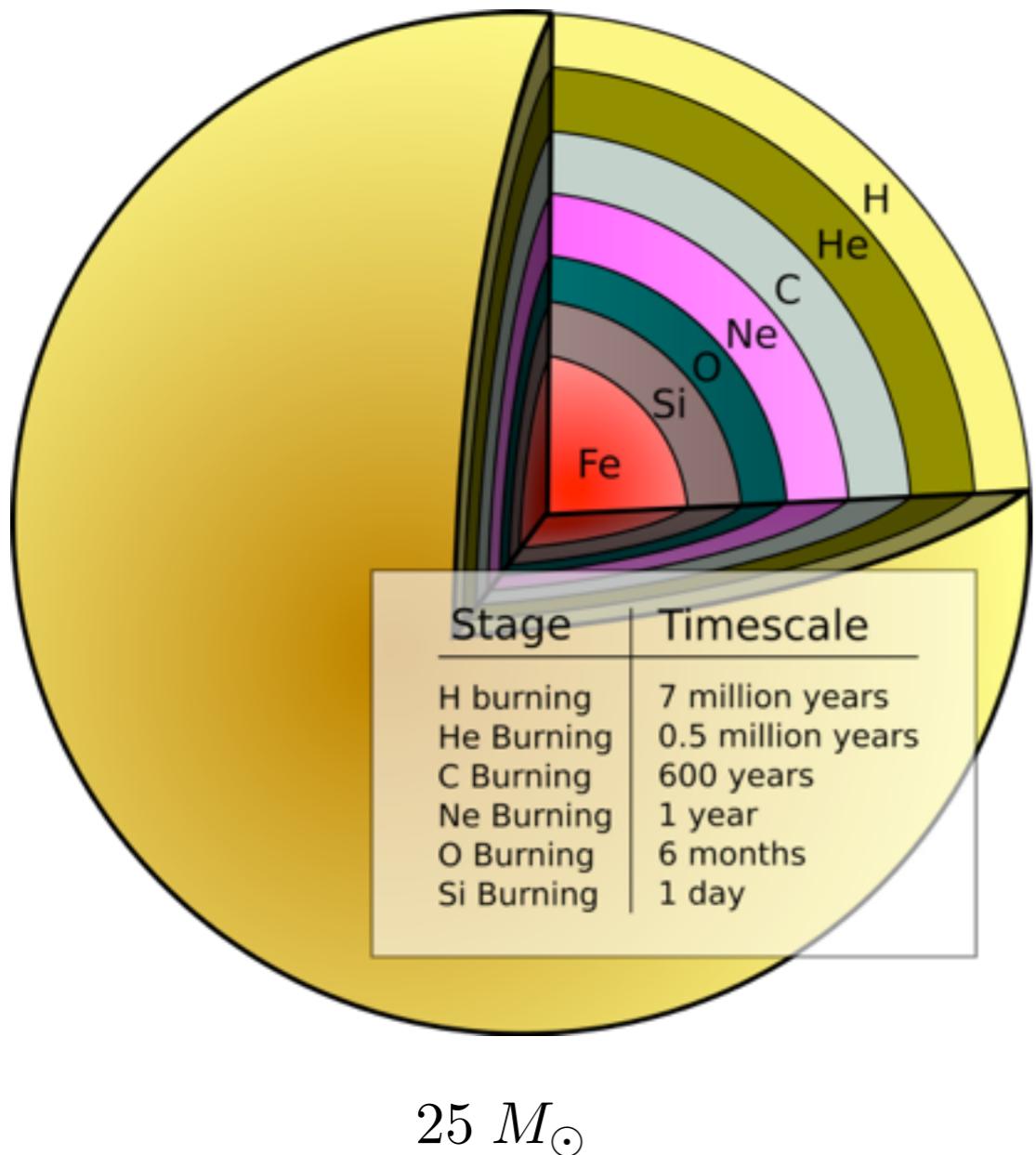


Supernova do Tipo II: Colapso do caroço



- 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.

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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 \rightsquigarrow 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!