Interiores estelares y sus cinco ecuaciones fundamentales

- La ecuación de equilibrio hidrostático
- La ecuación de conservación de la masa
- La ecuación de estado de los gases ideales
- La ecuación del equilibrio térmico
- "El transporte de energía"

Fuentes de energía estelares

- Energía térmica
- Energía gravitatoria
- Energía química
- Energía nuclear

Fuentes de energía estelares

- Energía térmica
- Energía gravitatoria
- Energía química
- Energía nuclear

Fuente de energía → explicar la producción de energía estelar:

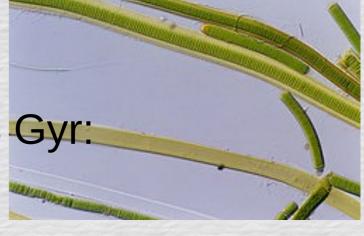
- emiten radiación durante ~ Gyrs
- forma ~ constante

Fuentes de energía estelares

- Energía térmica
- Energía gravitatoria
- Energía química
- Energía nuclear

Evidencia geológica → más de 3 **Gyr:** vida sobre la corteza ~ actual → condiciones ambientales ~ actuales

Cianobacteria



Fuente de energía → Contracción gravitacional

 Una contracción 10000⁻¹ de radio en el Sol → una cantidad de calor suficiente como para compensar lo que pierde el Sol por radiación en 2000 años

 Si la contracción gravitatoria fuese el principal mecanismo de radiación Solar → radio solar / 2 en ~ 20 Myr → (contrario a la evidencia geológica)

Fuente de energía Contracción gravitatoria

- Una con de calor pierde el
- Si la principa radio sol
- contrario



na cantidad nsar lo que ns.

fuese el Solar →

Fuente de energía Contracción gravitatoria

Una contracción 10000⁻¹ del Sol → una cantidad

de c piero

Siprinradio

· cont



lo que

se el lar →





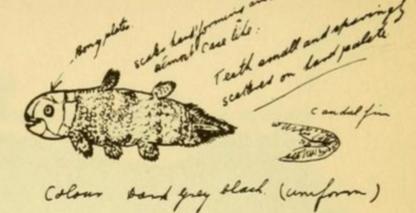
de c pierc

Siprinradio

· cont



Miss M. Courtenay-Latimer



Length. 4 t ft.

depth of Body 18 riches

depth of tail 12 miles.

Bength of fine. spension bornel 8

Pertons 12

Miss Latimer's sketch and notes

lo que

se el Iar →



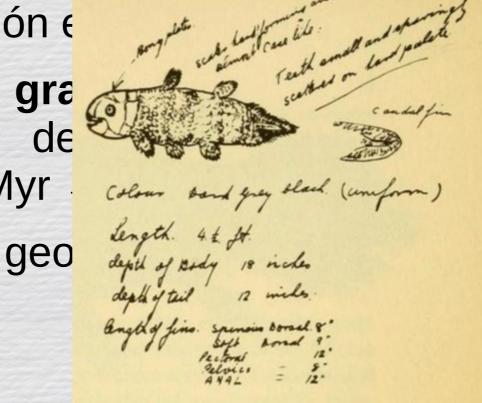


de calor suficiente como para compensar lo que

pierde el Sol por radiación e



gra



E. térmica ↔ E. cinética

E. térmica ↔ E. cinética

E. gravitacional (EG) =
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{GR(r)}{r} g(r) \frac{4\pi r^{2} dr}{r}$$

Recordando $f': \frac{dr}{dr} = -\frac{GR(r)}{r^{2}} \frac{g(r)}{r} \frac{g$

Rewordando
$$T = \frac{MHP}{29R} \rightarrow P = \frac{T \cdot 29R}{MA}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2} 3 \cdot \left(\frac{29}{m_{H}} aT\right) y \pi r^{2} dr = -2ET$$

De A medide q' le * se untrol, sn ≠ Eq ② La mitad de le Eq literade durante le Contracción se conviente en calor, y le otra mitad en radiación

0

ET almacenade en el sol:

ET =
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{g}{m_{H}} kT 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

To = $g 4\pi r^{2} dr$

To = $g 4\pi r^{2} dr$

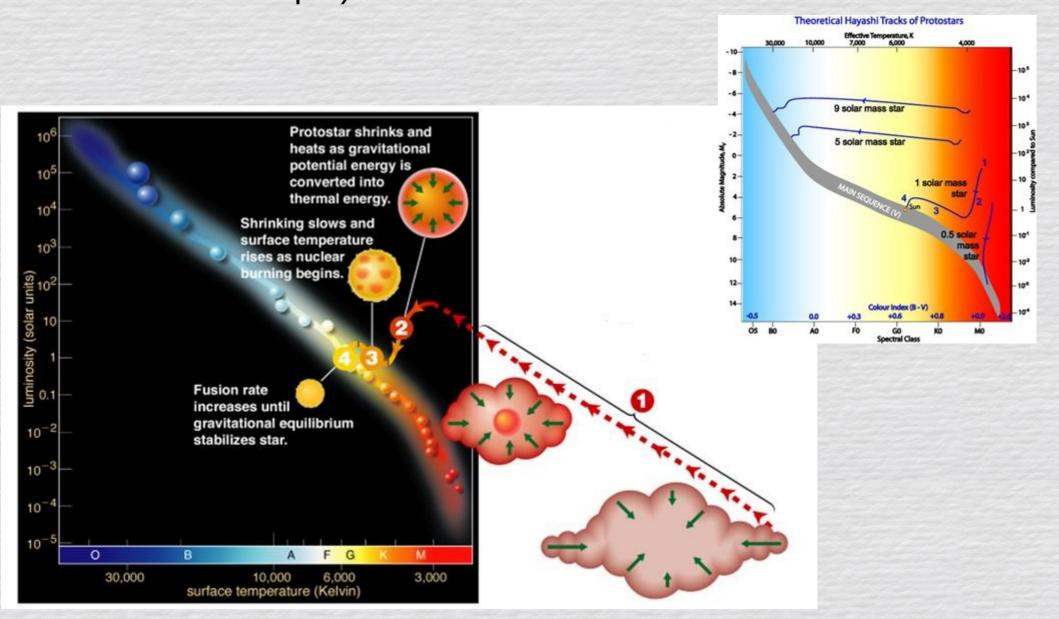
ET = $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{g}{m_{H}} kT 4\pi r^{2} dr$

To = $g 4\pi r^{2} dr$

ET = $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{g}{m_{H}} kT 4\pi r^{2} dr$

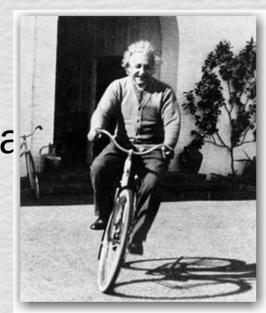
To = $g 4\pi r^{2$

 En el caso de las estrellas, la contracción gravitacional → papel predominante como mecanismo de generación de energía cuando la estrella se está formando (embrión estelar o una proto-estrella, Secuencia Principal).



Energía nuclear

 E = mc² → aniquilación de una pequeña cantidad de masa produce cantidades considerables de energía.



• Ej.: 1 Kg de material ~ 10⁷ Joules de energía.

 H (gas) con T = 10⁷ K, totalmente ionizado → protones y electrones a alta velocidad.



Sir A. Eddington (1920): "... las estrellas obtienen su energía de fusionar H en He ..."

MARCH 1, 1939

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 55

Energy Production in Stars*

H. A. BETHE
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
(Received September 7, 1938)

It is shown that the most important source of energy in ordinary stars is the reactions of carbon and nitrogen with protons. These reactions form a cycle in which the original nucleus is reproduced, vis. $C^{12}+H=N^{13}$, $N^{13}=C^{13}+\epsilon^{+}$, $C^{12}+H=N^{14}$, $N^{14}+H=O^{15}$, $O^{15}=N^{15}+\epsilon^{+}$, $N^{16}+H=C^{12}+H\epsilon^{4}$. Thus carbon and nitrogen merely serve as catalysts for the combination of four protons (and two electrons) into an α -particle (§7).

The carbon-nitrogen reactions are unique in their cyclical character (§8). For all nuclei lighter than carbon, reaction with protons will lead to the emission of an α -particle so that the original nucleus is permanently destroyed. For all nuclei heavier than fluorine, only radiative capture of the protons occurs, also destroying the original nucleus. Oxygen and fluorine reactions mostly lead back to nitrogen. Besides, these heavier nuclei react much more slowly than C and N and are therefore unimportant for the energy production.

The agreement of the carbon-nitrogen reactions with observational data (§7, 9) is excellent. In order to give the correct energy evolution in the sun, the central temperature of the sun would have to be 18.5 million degrees while

integration of the Eddington equations gives 19. For the brilliant star Y Cygni the corresponding figures are 30 and 32. This good agreement holds for all bright stars of the main sequence, but, of course, not for giants.

For fainter stars, with lower central temperatures, the reaction $H+H=D+e^+$ and the reactions following it, are believed to be mainly responsible for the energy production. (§10)

It is shown further (§5-6) that no elements heavier than He⁴ can be built up in ordinary stars. This is due to the fact, mentioned above, that all elements up to boron are disintegrated by proton bombardment (a-emission!) rather than built up (by radiative capture). The instability of Be⁸ reduces the formation of heavier elements still further. The production of neutrons in stars is likewise negligible. The heavier elements found in stars must therefore have existed already when the star was formed.

Finally, the suggested mechanism of energy production is used to draw conclusions about astrophysical problems, such as the mass-luminosity relation (§10), the stability against temperature changes (§11), and stellar evolution (§12).



The Proton-Proton Chains

Applying the conservation laws, one chain of reactions that can convert hydrogen into helium is the first **proton-proton chain** (PPI). It involves a reaction sequence that ultimately results in

Positrón, neutrino, radiación gamma

$$4_{1}^{1}\text{H} \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} + 2e^{+} + 2\nu_{e} + 2\gamma$$

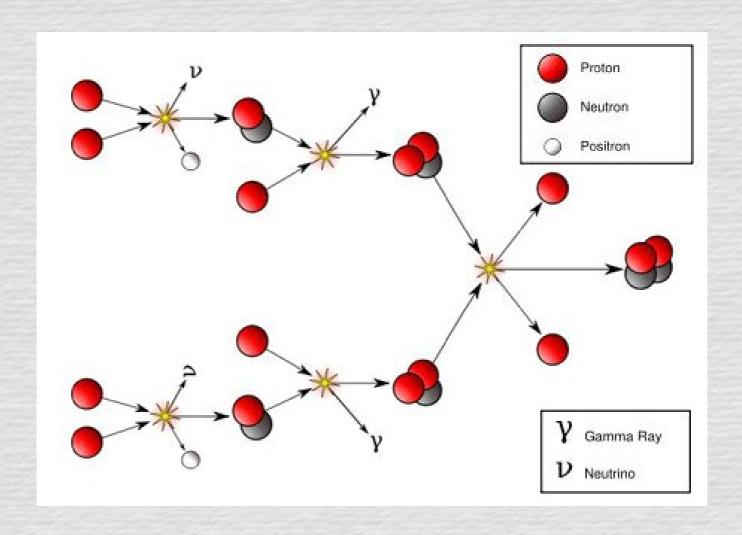
through the intermediate production of deuterium (${}_{1}^{2}H$) and helium-3 (${}_{2}^{3}He$). The entire **PP I** reaction chain is 11

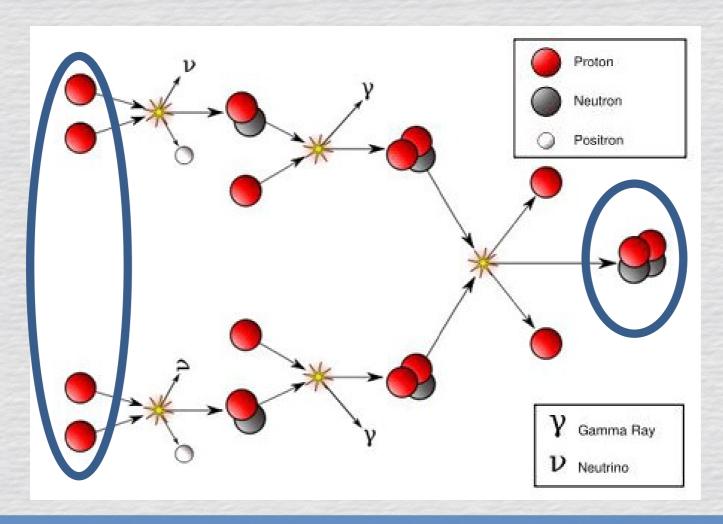
supra-índice
$$\rightarrow$$
 masa subíndice \rightarrow carga ${}^{1}_{1}H + {}^{1}_{1}H \rightarrow {}^{2}_{1}H + e^{+} + \nu_{e}$

$${}_{1}^{2}H + {}_{1}^{1}H \rightarrow {}_{2}^{3}He + \gamma$$
 (10.38)

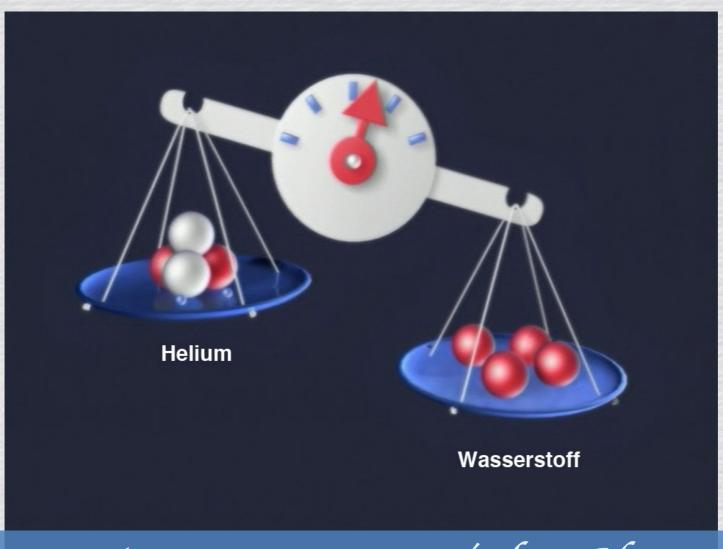
(10.37)

$${}_{2}^{3}\text{He} + {}_{2}^{3}\text{He} \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} + 2 {}_{1}^{1}\text{H}.$$
 (10.39)





4 protones→ núcleo He



4 protones→ núcleo He

- Masa (núcleo He) = 4.00389 uma; (1uma = 1.66e⁻²⁴g)
- Masa (4 protones) = 4.03252 uma.
 - → 0.02863 uma se transforman en energía.
- La eficiencia del proceso:
 - $0.02863/4.03252 = 0.0071 \rightarrow \text{por cada g de H transformado en He}, 0.0071 (0.7%) g se transforman en E.$

Resultado p-p

- Si toda la masa del Sol ($2x10^{33}$ g) fuese H \rightarrow He (ciclo protón-protón)
 - \rightarrow E = 0.0071M_{Sol}C² = 1.3 x 10⁴⁵ Joules.
- $L_{Sol} = 3.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ J/s} \rightarrow \text{el Sol podría irradiar} \sim (1.3 \times 10^{45} / 3.8 \times 10^{26}) \text{ s} = 10^{11} \text{ años}.$
- En realidad, solo el 70% de la masa del Sol es H, y no todo el H disponible se transforma en He, solo un 10 o 20 %.
- \rightarrow irradiando a la tasa actual el Sol en $\sim 10^{10}$ años transformaría en He todo el H
- La transmutación de núcleos de elementos livianos en otros más pesados es el mecanismo mediante el cual generan energía las estrellas.
- → CQ del interior estelar cambie: H → H+He

Ciclo CNO

- En estrellas de mayor masa (mayor temperatura central) que el Sol, el ciclo de producción de energía que predomina es el CNO (Carbono, Nitrógeno, Oxígeno) o ciclo del Carbono.
- El resultado del ciclo CNO ~ al del ciclo p-p (4 protones → núcleo de He y liberan energía).

(Solo el 0.7% de la masa se convierte en E)

Ciclo CNO

The CNO Cycle

A second, independent cycle also exists for the production of helium-4 from hydrogen. This cycle was proposed by Hans Bethe (1906–2005) in 1938, just six years after the discovery of the neutron. In the **CNO cycle**, <u>carbon</u>, <u>nitrogen</u>, <u>and oxygen are used as catalysts</u>, being consumed and then regenerated during the process. Just as with the pp chain, the CNO cycle has competing branches. The first branch culminates with the production of carbon-12 and helium-4:

$${}^{12}_{6}C + {}^{1}_{1}H \rightarrow {}^{13}_{7}N + \gamma$$
 (10.48)

$$^{13}_{7}\text{N} \rightarrow {}^{13}_{6}\text{C} + e^{+} + \nu_{e}$$
 (10.49)

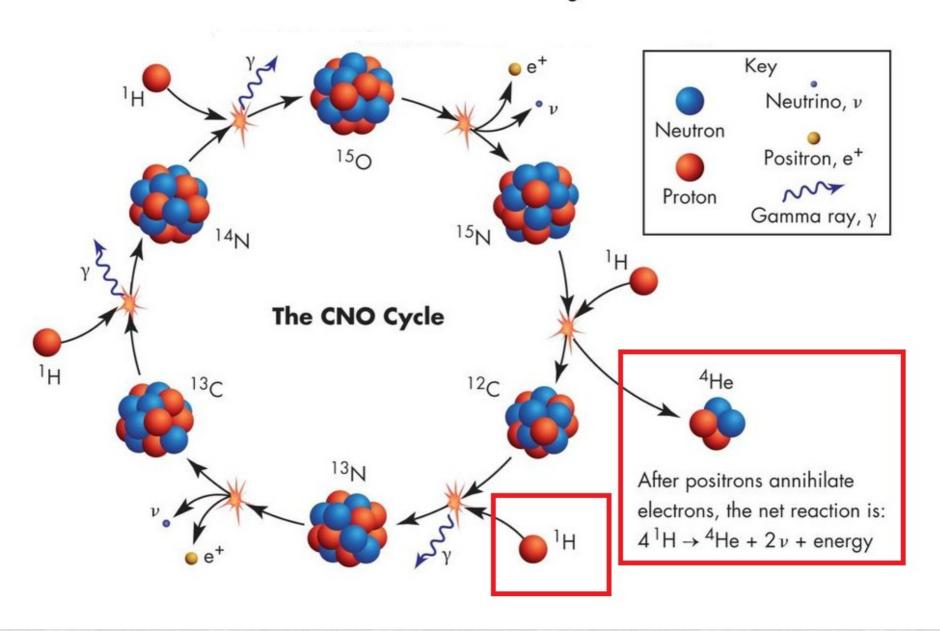
$${}^{13}_{6}C + {}^{1}_{1}H \rightarrow {}^{14}_{7}N + \gamma$$
 (10.50)

$$^{14}_{7}N + {}^{1}_{1}H \rightarrow {}^{15}_{8}O + \gamma$$
 (10.51)

$$^{15}_{8}O \rightarrow ^{15}_{7}N + e^{+} + \nu_{e}$$
 (10.52)

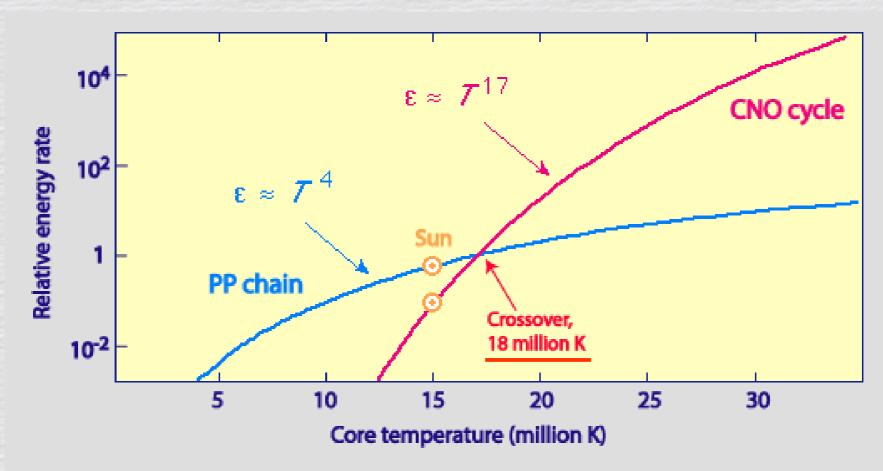
$${}_{7}^{15}N + {}_{1}^{1}H \rightarrow {}_{6}^{12}C + {}_{2}^{4}He.$$
 (10.53)

The C-N-O Cycle



Ciclo P-P - Ciclo CNO

• Estos ciclos son importantes, principalmente, durante la etapa de Secuencia Principal de las estrellas.

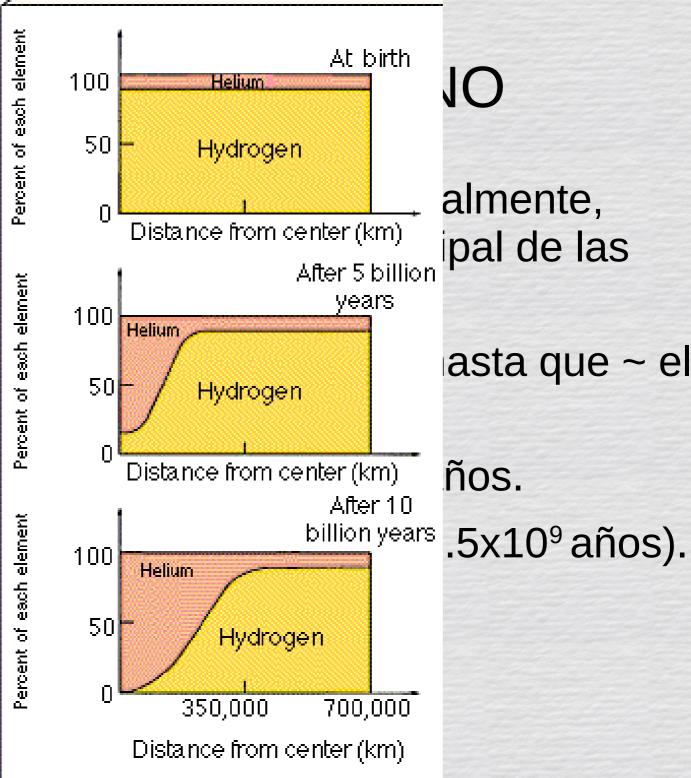


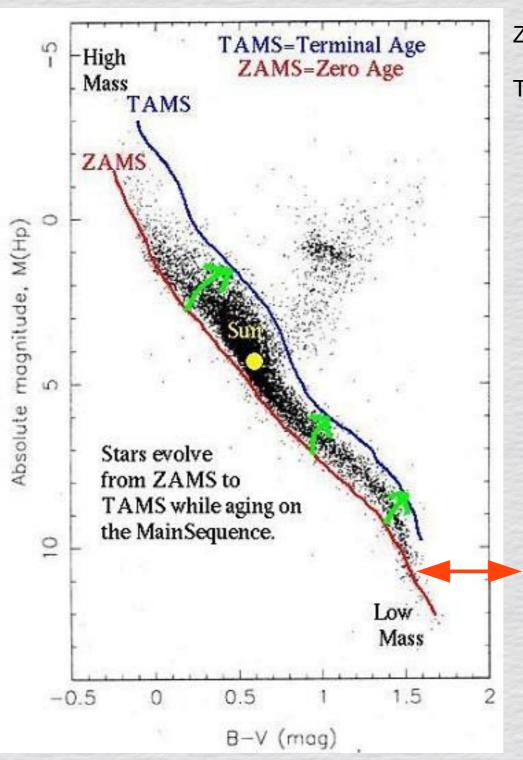
Ciclo P-P - Ciclo CNO

- Estos ciclos son importantes, principalmente, durante la etapa de Secuencia Principal de las estrellas.
- Las estrellas permanecen en la SP hasta que ~ el 10% de su masa de H → He.
- Tiempo total del Sol en la SP $\sim 10^{10}$ años.
- Hoy ~ mitad de su vida en la SP (~ 4.5x10⁹ años).

Ci

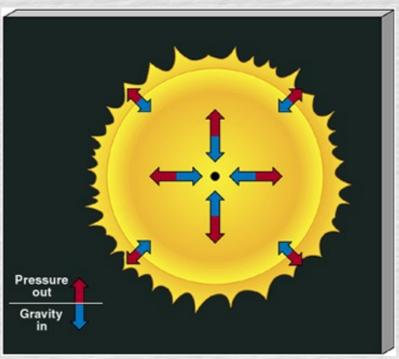
- Estos ciclos s durante la eta estrellas.
- Las estrellas
 10% de su m
- Tiempo total
- Hoy ~ mitad





ZAMS: Zero Age Main Sequence

TAMS: Terminal Age Main Sequence



La SP es una banda, no una línea!!!

Proceso Triple

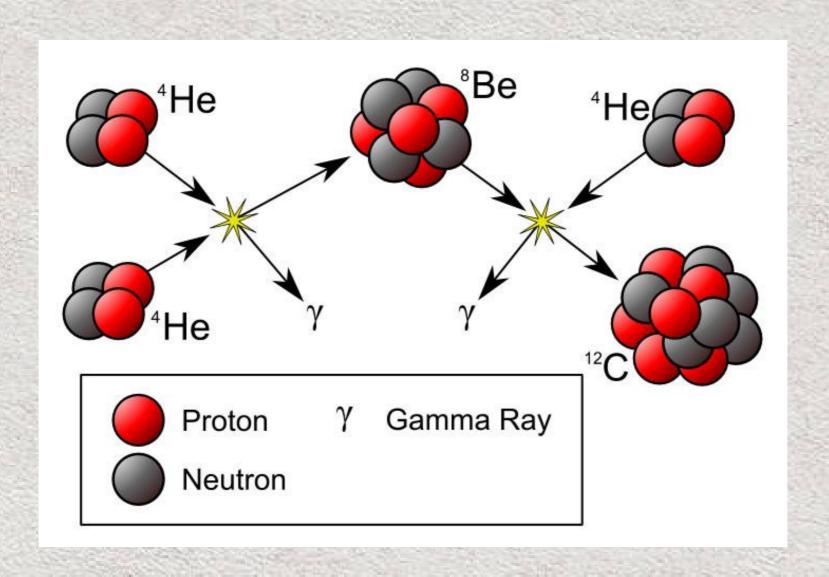
The Triple Alpha Process of Helium Burning

The reaction sequence by which helium is converted into carbon is known as the **triple** alpha process. The process takes its name from the historical result that the mysterious alpha particles detected in some types of radioactive decay were shown by Rutherford to be helium-4 (${}_{2}^{4}$ He) nuclei. The triple alpha process is

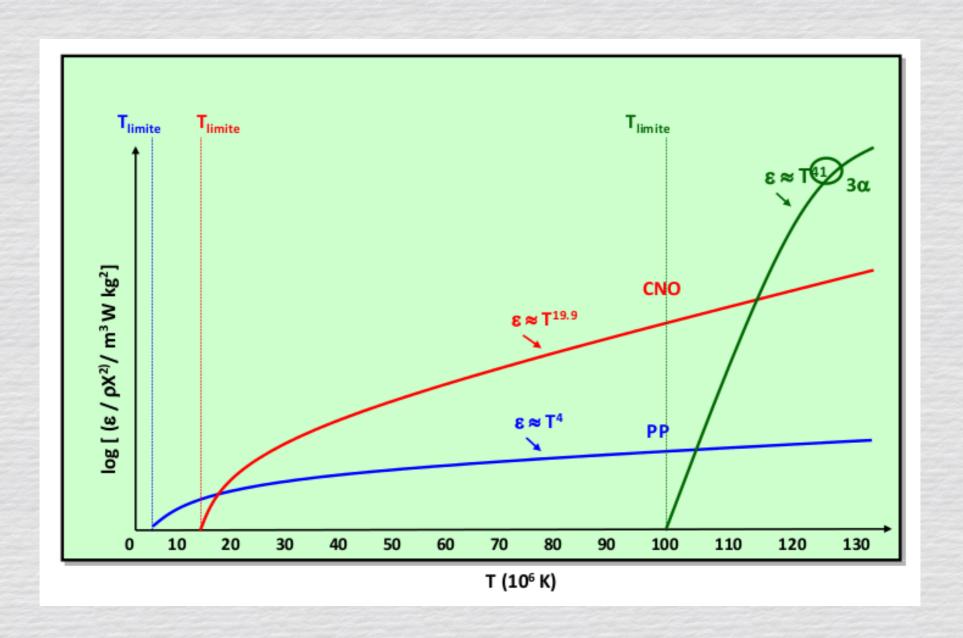
$${}_{2}^{4}\text{He} + {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} \rightleftharpoons {}_{4}^{8}\text{Be} \tag{10.60}$$

$${}_{4}^{8}\text{Be} + {}_{2}^{4}\text{He} \rightarrow {}_{6}^{12}\text{C} + \gamma.$$
 (10.61)

Proceso Triple α (Temp. central ~ 100.000.000 K)



Temperaturas pp – CNO – Triple



Otros ciclos ...

Carbon and Oxygen Burning

In the high-temperature environment of helium burning, other competing processes are also at work. After sufficient carbon has been generated by the triple alpha process, it becomes possible for carbon nuclei to capture alpha particles, producing oxygen. Some of the oxygen in turn can capture alpha particles to produce neon.

$$^{12}_{6}\text{C} - ^{4}_{2}\text{He} \rightarrow ^{16}_{8}\text{O} + \gamma$$
 (10.64)
 $^{16}_{8}\text{O} - ^{4}_{2}\text{He} \rightarrow ^{20}_{10}\text{Ne} + \gamma$ (10.65)

Proceso de fusión

Ciclo p-p: T. ctral. ~ 15.000.000 K

Ciclo CNO: T. ctral. >> 15.000.000 K

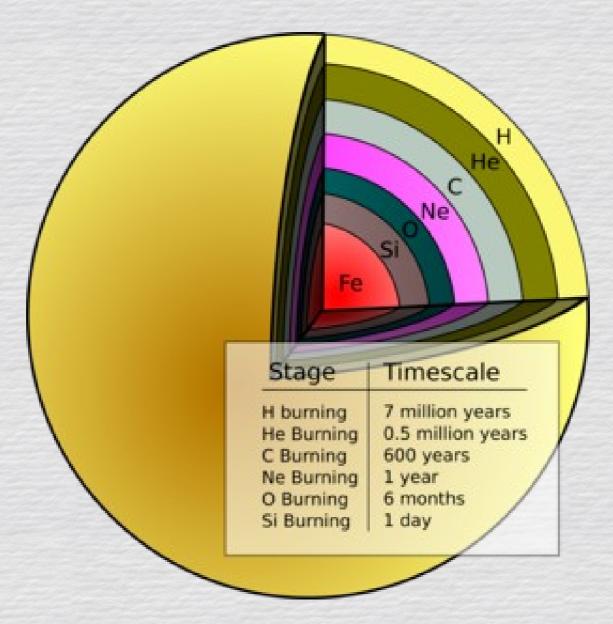
Proceso Triple α : T. central $\sim 100.000.000$ K

"Encendido" del C: T. ctral. ~ 600.000.000 K

"Encendido" del Ne:T. ctral. ~ 1.200.000.000 K

"Encendido" del O: T. ctral ~ 1.500.000.000 K

Estrellas masivas



Tiempo de permanencia en la SP (→ según la masa)

• $L \sim M^3 (L \sim M^3 - M^4)$

$$E = mc^2$$

 $E = 0.007 \times mc^2$

- T = $(0.1 \times E) / L$ $\rightarrow T \sim M^{-2}$
- El tiempo es inversamente proporcional a la masa de la estrella

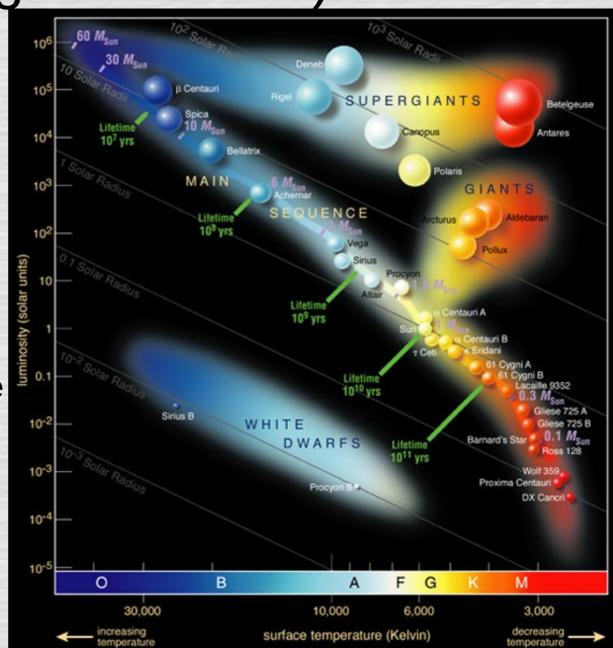


TABLE 12.1 Evolution of a Sun-like Star							
A COMPANIE OF THE PROPERTY OF	APPROX. TIME ΓΟ NEXT STAGE (yr)	CENTRAL TEMPERATURE (K)	SURFACE TEMPERATURE (K)	CENTRAL DENSITY (kg/m³)	RADIUS (km)	RADIUS (solar radii)	OBJECT
7	10 ¹⁰	1.5×10^{7}	6,000	10 ⁵	7×10^{5}	1	Main-sequence star
8	10 ⁸	5×10^7	4,000	10 ⁷	2×10^6	3	Subgiant
9	10 ⁵	108	4,000	10 ⁸	7×10^7	100	Red giant/Helium flash
10	5×10^{7}	2×10^8	5,000	10 ⁷	7×10^6	10	Horizontal branch
11	10 ⁴	2.5×10^8	4,000	10 ⁸	4×10^8	500	Red giant (AGB)
	10 ⁵	3×10^8	100,000	1010	104	0.01	Carbon core
12	_	_	3,000	10^{-17}	7×10^8	1,000	Planetary nebula*
13	_	108	50,000	1010	104	0.01	White dwarf
14	—	Close to 0	Close to 0	1010	104	0.01	Black dwarf

Values in columns 2–7 refer to the envelope.

Copyright © 2007 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Trayectorias evolutivas teóricas

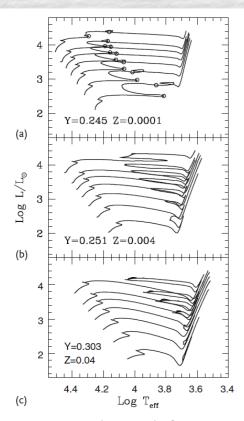


Figure 1.5 (a–c) Evolutionary tracks of intermediate-mass stars ($M/M_{\odot}=3,4,5,6,7,8,10$) for different compositions, as labeled. In (a), the open circles mark the

start and the end of the core helium burning phase. Drawn using the BaSTI database (Pietrinferni, A. *et al.* 2004, *Astrophys. J.*, 612, 168).

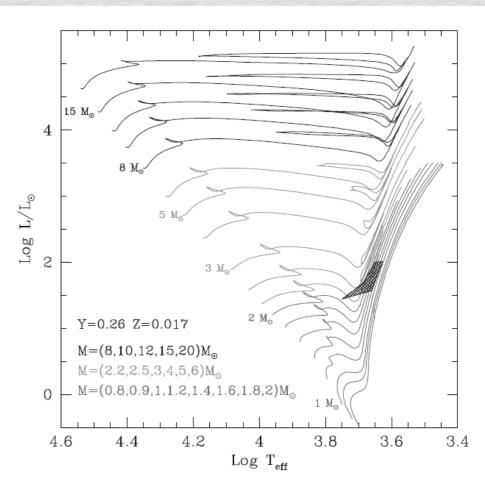


Figure 1.4 Evolutionary tracks of solar composition. The shaded area shows the location of low-mass (0.55 \leq M/M_{\odot} \leq 2) core helium burning models. Drawn using the YZVAR database (Bertelli, G. *et al.* 2008, *Astron. Astrophys.*, 484, 815; 2009, *Astron. Astrophys.*, 508, 355).