

# Modelling uncertainty of the Rhenium-Osmium cosmic clock

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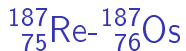
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Friday 15th June 2018  
Svein Rosselands hus 209

What is a cosmic clock?

Why use  $^{187}_{75}\text{Re}$ - $^{187}_{76}\text{Os}$ ?



### Advantages

**Halflife**  $T_{\beta} = 43.3 \text{ Gyr}^1$  ( $\lambda_{\beta} = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{\beta}}$ )

**Different sources** Slow and rapid neutron capture process

# Nucleosynthesis

How were the nuclear elements created?

- ▶ Big bang nucleosynthesis
- ▶ Fusion of lighter elements (up to iron)
- ▶ Neutron capture processes
  - slow**  $\beta^-$ -decays before successive neutron capture
  - rapid** capture multiple neutrons before  $\beta^-$ -decay

# Slow and rapid neutron capture around $^{187}_{75}\text{Re}$ - $^{187}_{76}\text{Os}$

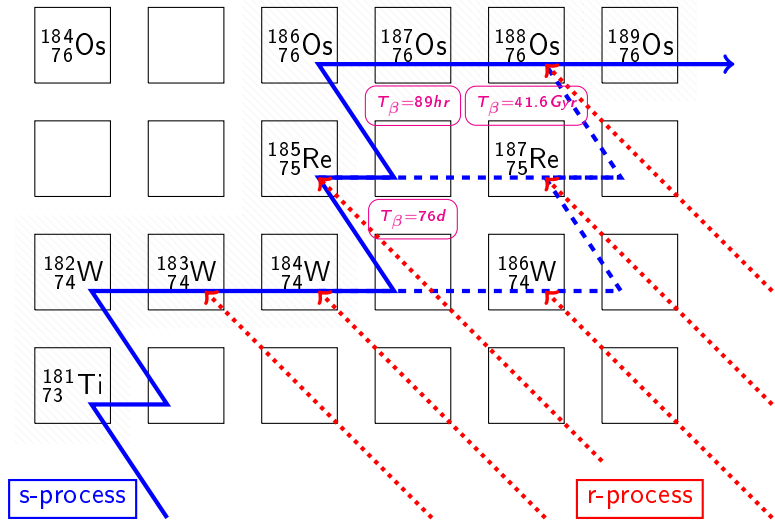


Figure: Adopted from [5, fig.1]

# Analytical models of $^{187}_{75}\text{Re}$ - $^{187}_{76}\text{Os}$ cosmic clock

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N \quad (1)$$

$$^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_{\odot} = ^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_s + ^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_p + ^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_c \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_c] = \lambda_{\beta} ^{187}_{75}\text{Re} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [^{187}_{75}\text{Re}] = A(t) - \lambda_{\beta} ^{187}_{75}\text{Re} \quad (4)$$

Using the analytical model from Clayton [5]

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{-\lambda_r t} \quad (5)$$

$$f_{187} \equiv \frac{^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_c}{^{187}_{75}\text{Re}} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_{\beta}}{\lambda_r} (1 - e^{-\lambda_r t}) - (1 - e^{-\lambda_{\beta} t})}{e^{-\lambda_r t} - e^{-\lambda_{\beta} t}} \quad (6)$$

## Observed isotope fraction from meteorites and solar atmosphere

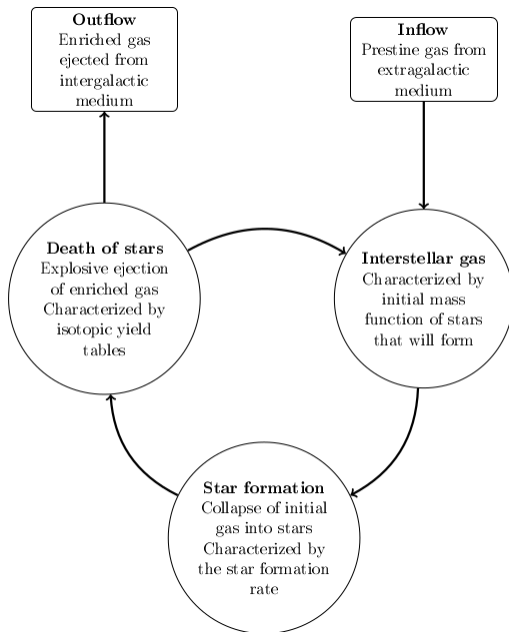
$$^{187}_{76}\text{Os}_{\odot}/^{187}_{75}\text{Re}_{\odot} = 0.226 \pm 0.0579 \quad [?] \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{sos}} = 4.5682 \pm (4 \times 10^{-4}) \text{Gyr} \quad [7] \quad (8)$$

$$T_{1/2} = 41.577 \pm 0.12 \text{Gyr} \quad [8] \quad (9)$$

$$f_{187}(t_{\text{sos}}) = 0.135 \pm 0.0323 \quad (10)$$

# Chemical enrichment of galactic medium





# Explosive events

- ▶ Asymptotic giant branch stars (not really explosive)
- ▶ Core collapse supernovae
- ▶ Type 1a supernovae
- ▶ Neutron star mergers

# Eris simulation

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 742:76 (10pp), 2011 December 1

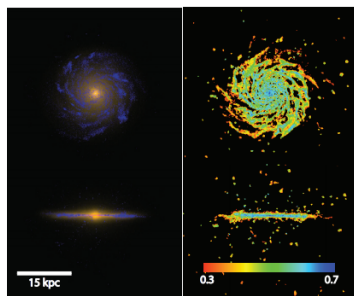


Figure: credit: Guedes et al. (2011) [4, fig.2]

- ▶ Smoothed particle hydrodynamics simulation [4]
- ▶ 3D
- ▶ 18.6 million particles
- ▶ Postprocessing to add rapid neutron capture elements from neutron star mergers [2]

# Omega semianalytical model [3]

- ▶ SFR + timestep  $\rightarrow$  stellar mass formed
- ▶ stellar mass formed  $\rightarrow$  stellar population
- ▶ stellar population + yield tables + delay-time  $\rightarrow$  isotopic yields recycled into ISM + remnant
- ▶ remnants  $\rightarrow$  secondary events

# Modelling uncertainty of the Rhenium-Osmium cosmic clock

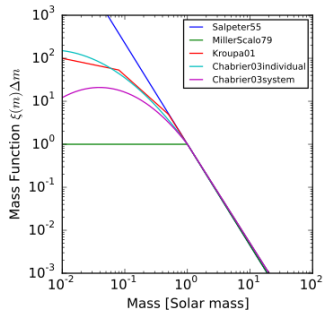
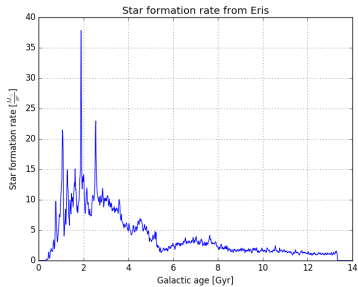
# Methods

- ▶ Fitting Omega to data from Eris
- ▶ Manipulate yields in Omega
- ▶ Main experiments
- ▶ Postprocessing

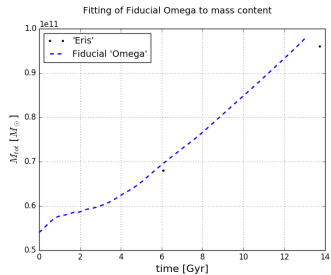
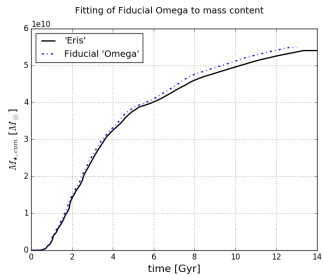
# Fitting Omega to data from Eris

- ▶ Rough model
- ▶ “ $\chi^2$ -by-eye”
- ▶ Star formation rate, stellar mass, total mass, [O/H], [Fe/H], [Eu/H]
- ▶ Direct insertion
- ▶ Mass content
- ▶ type 1a supernovae
- ▶ Neutron star mergers
- ▶ Size of timesteps

# Direct Insertion

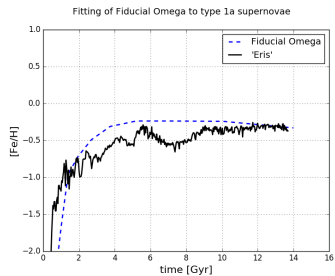
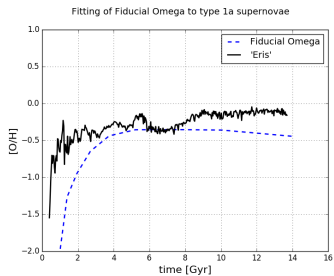


# Mass content

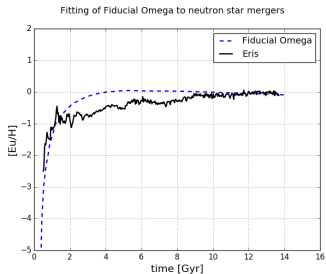
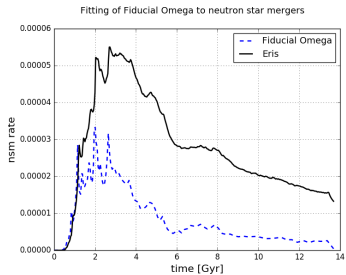




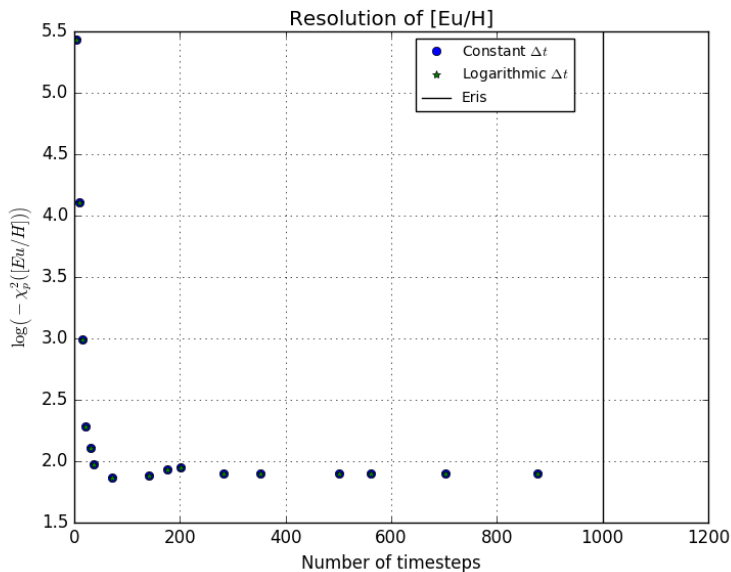
# Stellar parameters



# Neutron star mergers



# Size of time steps



# Manipulate yields in Omega

- ▶ Yields from arnould and other **TODO!**
- ▶ “Fudge-factors”

## Table of observed abundances

isotope	standard	min	max	$\sigma_{lower}$	$\sigma_{upper}$
Re-187	0.0318	0.027	0.0359	-0.1509	0.1289
Re-185	0.0151	0.011	0.0176	-0.2715	0.1656
Os-188	0.0707	0.0633	0.0781	-0.1047	0.1047
Os-189	0.103	0.0961	0.109	-0.067	0.0583
Os-190	0.152	0.137	0.168	-0.0987	0.1053
Os-192	0.273	0.252	0.289	-0.0769	0.0586
Eu-151	0.0452	0.0267	0.0482	-0.4093	0.0664
Eu-153	0.0495	0.046	0.0526	-0.0707	0.0626

**Table:** Values and uncertainties of r-process nuclei near  $^{187}_{75}\text{Re}$  from [1]

# Main experiments

- ▶ Draw random “fudge-factor” from gaussian distribution
- ▶ 1500 individual calculations
- ▶ **Yields**
- ▶ **Yields+IMFslope**
- ▶ **Yields+IMFslope+NSM**

# Postprocessing

$\beta^-$ -decay

- ▶  $\Delta\text{Re} = -\lambda_{\text{Re}}\text{Re}\Delta t$
- ▶  $\Delta\text{Os} = \lambda_{\text{Re}}\text{Re}\Delta t$

Removing negative negative yields

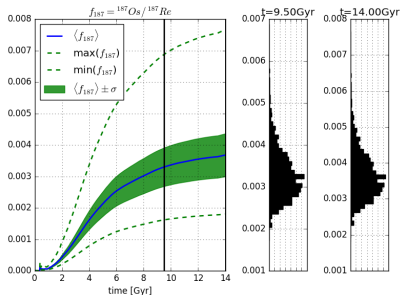
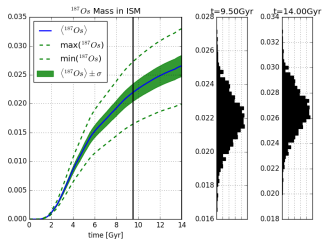
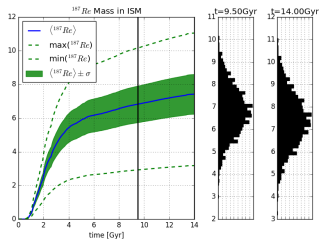
- ▶  $\hat{Y} \leq 0 \rightarrow$  Do not consider calculation

# Results

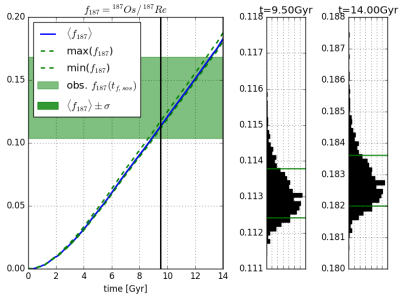
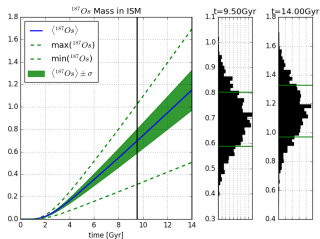
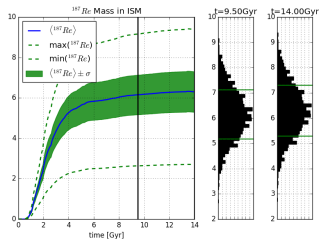
- ▶  $^{187}_{75}\text{Re}$  in interstellar gas
- ▶  $^{187}_{76}\text{Os}$  in interstellar gas
- ▶  $f_{187} = \frac{^{187}_{76}\text{Os}}{^{187}_{75}\text{Re}}$
- ▶ Rate of neutron star mergers
- ▶ **Yields**
- ▶ **Yields+IMFslope**
- ▶ **Yields+IMFslope+NSM**



# Yields without postprocessing



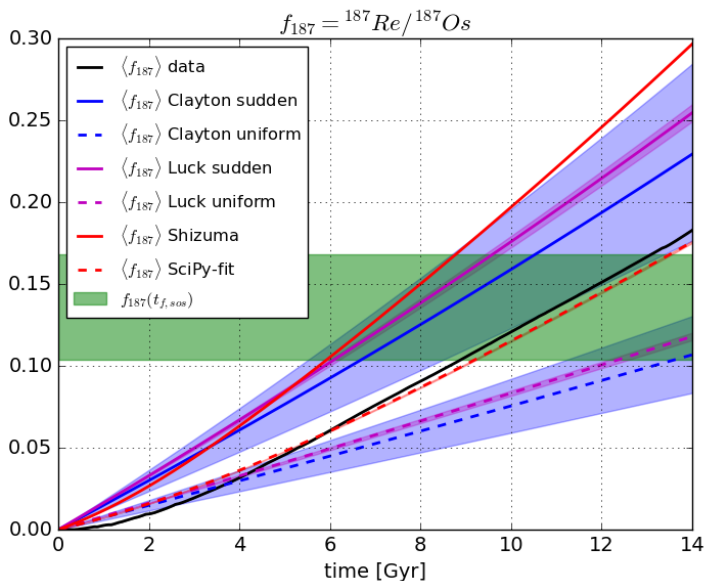
# Yields with postprocessing



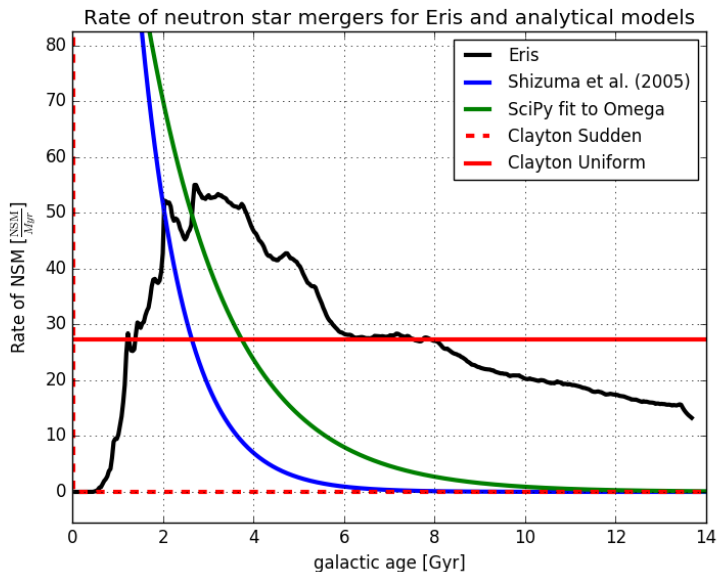
# Comparing models

Model	$\frac{^{187}\text{Os}_c}{^{187}\text{Re}}$	$\lambda_{Re}$	$\lambda_{rncp}$
Clayton	$\frac{\Lambda - \lambda}{\lambda} e^{\lambda t} \frac{1 - e^{-\Lambda t}}{1 - e^{-(\Lambda - \lambda)t}} - 1$	$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{\tau_{Re}}$	$\Lambda$
Clayton Sudden synthesis	$e^{\lambda t} - 1$	$\tau_{Re} = 47 \pm 10 \text{ Gyr}$	$\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$
Clayton Uniform synthesis	$\frac{\lambda t}{1 - e^{-\lambda t}} - 1$	————"————	$\Lambda \rightarrow 0$
Luck	$\frac{\lambda_{Re}/\beta(1 - e^{-\beta t}) - (1 - e^{-\lambda_{Re} t})}{e^{-\beta t} - e^{-\lambda_{Re} t}}$	$\lambda_{Re} = \frac{1.62 \pm 0.08}{\times 10^{-11} \text{ yr}^{-1}}$	$\beta$
Luck Sudden synthesis	————"————	————"————	$\beta = 10^{-6} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Luck Steady state	————"————	————"————	$\beta = 10^{-12} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Shizuma	$\frac{(1 - e^{-\lambda_{\beta}^{\text{eff}} t}) - (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) \lambda_{\beta}^{\text{eff}} / \lambda}{e^{-\lambda_{\beta}^{\text{eff}} t} - e^{-\lambda t}}$	$\lambda_{\beta}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1.2 \ln 2}{\tau_{Re}} = 2.00 \times 10^{-11} [\text{yr}^{-1}]$	$\lambda \in [0, 2] \text{ Gyr}^{-1}$
SciPy curvefit to <i>Fiducial Omega-model</i> -data	————"————	$\frac{1.33 \times 10^{-11}}{\pm 2.767 \times 10^{-14}} [\text{yr}^{-1}]$	$\frac{5.42 \times 10^{-10}}{\pm 5.79 \times 10^{-12}} [\text{yr}^{-1}]$

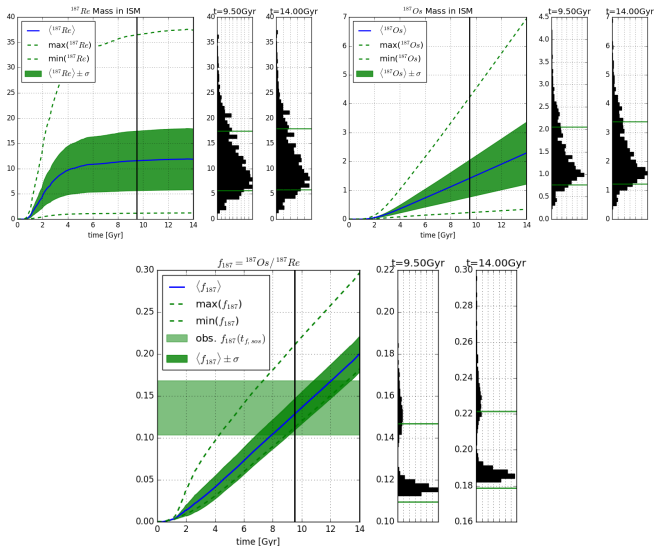
# Comparing models



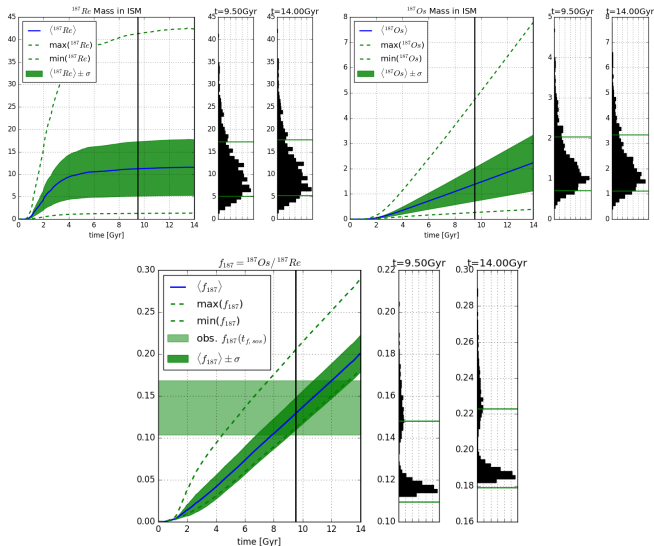
# Comparing models



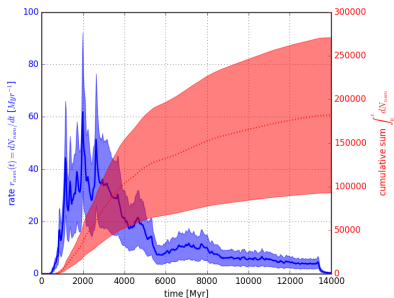
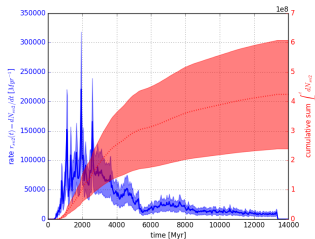
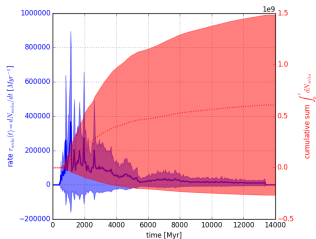
# Uncertainties of Yields+IMFslope



# Uncertainties of Yields+IMFslope+NSM



# Uncertainties of Yields+IMFslope+NSM









# Conclusions/summary

- ▶ **Yields**
  - ▶ **Yields+IMFslope**
  - ▶ **Yields+IMFslope+NSM**
- 
- ▶ Uncertainties with and without  $\beta^-$ -decay
  - ▶ Uncertainties of models and observations
  - ▶ Additional uncertainties from the slope of the *Initial Mass Function*
  - ▶ Additional uncertainties from *Neutron Star Mergers*

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Answers Research Journal