

# Einführung in die Astronomie I

## Teil 7

Peter Hauschildt

yeti@hs.uni-hamburg.de

Hamburger Sternwarte  
Gojenbergsweg 112  
21029 Hamburg

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# Übersicht Teil 7

- ▶ Sternaufbau
  - ▶ Grundgleichungen
  - ▶ Nukleare Reaktionen in Sternen
  - ▶ Sternmodelle
- ▶ Sternentwicklung
  - ▶ Zeitskalen
  - ▶ Entstehung
  - ▶ Hauptreihe
  - ▶ Endstadien

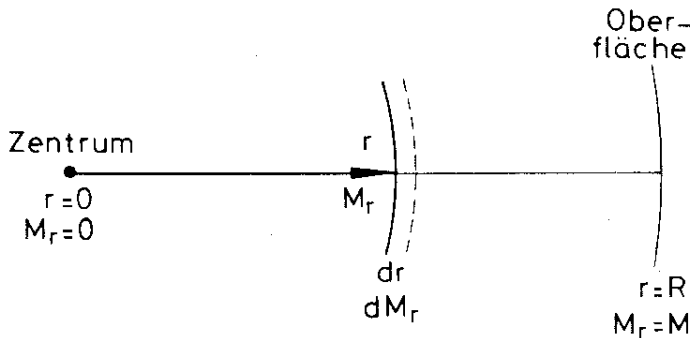
# Sternaufbau

- ▶ Sternatmosphäre
  - ▶  $\approx 10^{-3}$  Sternradius
  - ▶  $\approx 10^{-11}$  Sternmasse
- ▶ Rest: *Sterninneres*
- ▶ Energieerzeugung
- ▶ Entwicklung

# Grundgleichungen

- ▶ sphärischer, nicht rotierender Stern
- ▶ keine B-Felder, Gezeitenkräfte etc. . .
- ▶ → Stern ist sphärisch symmetrisch
- ▶ → einzige Variable  $r$
- ▶ Zeitentwicklung → s.u.
- ▶ Materie ist gasförmig
- ▶ Kräfte:
  - ▶ Gravitation
  - ▶ Druck

# Massenverteilung



- ▶  $M_r$ : Masse innerhalb Kugel  $r$

# Massenverteilung

- ▶ Massenerhaltung bei Dichte  $\rho \rightarrow$

$$\frac{dM_r}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

- ▶  $\rho(r)$  hängt auch von  $T$  und  $P$  ab
- ▶ Zusammensetzung hat auch wichtigen Einfluß

# Hydrostatisches Gleichgewicht

- ▶ Früher Abgeleitet:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -g\rho$$

- ▶ Hier

$$g = \frac{GM_r}{r^2}$$

- ▶ also

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM_r}{r^2} \rho$$

# Energiequellen

- ▶ chemische Energie
  - ▶  $10^{-19}$  J pro Atom
  - ▶  $L = 3.9 \times 10^{26}$  W oder [J/s]
  - ▶  $\rightarrow 3.9 \times 10^{45}$  Reaktionen/s benötigt
  - ▶ Sonne enthält ca.  $10^{57}$  Atome
  - ▶  $\rightarrow$  reicht für  $3 \times 10^{11}$  s  $\rightarrow$  10.000 Jahre



# Energiequellen

- ▶ thermische Energie
  - ▶ ideales einatomiges Gas
  - ▶ →

$$E_T = \int_0^M \frac{3k}{2\mu m_H} T dM_r$$

- ▶  $\mu$  Mittleres Molekulargewicht
- ▶ Sonne →  $E_T \approx 5 \times 10^{41}$  J
- ▶ reicht ca.  $10^7$  Jahre

# Energiequellen

- ▶ Kelvin-Helmholtz Kontraktion
  - ▶ Potentielle Energie (Gravitation)
  - ▶ → Erwärmen durch Zusammenziehen
  - ▶ → Abstrahlung
  - ▶ reicht für ca.  $25 \times 10^6$  Jahre

# Energiequellen !!

- ▶ Fusion  $H \rightarrow He$ 
  - ▶  $E = mc^2$
  - ▶ 1 kg H wird zu 0.993 kg He
  - ▶ 7 g Materie werden in Energie umgewandelt
  - ▶ das entspricht dem Heizwert von 20.000 Tonnen Kohle
  - ▶ 'verbrennt' 4 Millionen Tonnen / s
  - ▶ reicht Sonne für  $10^{10} - 10^{11}$  Jahre...

# Energieerhaltung

- ▶ erzeugte Energie muss abgeführt werden
- ▶  $L_r$ : lokale Leuchtkraft an  $r$
- ▶  $\epsilon$ : lokal erzeugte Energie/Massen/s
- ▶ Energiebilanz:

$$L_r = \int_0^{M_r} \epsilon dM_r = \int_0^r \epsilon 4\pi r^2 \rho dr$$

- ▶ differenzieren nach  $r \rightarrow$

$$\frac{dL_r}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \epsilon$$

# Energietransport

- ▶ Strahlung
- ▶ Konvektion
- ▶ Wärmeleitung

# Strahlung

- ▶ optische Tiefe *sehr* groß
- ▶ Photonen diffundieren nach aussen
- ▶ Diffusionsgleichung

$$j = -\frac{1}{3}vl \frac{dn}{dr}$$

- ▶  $j \rightarrow F = L_r/(4\pi r^2)$  Diffusionsfluß (Strahlungsstrom)
- ▶  $n \rightarrow u = (4\sigma/c)T^4$  Teilchendichte (Strahlungsdichte)
- ▶  $v \rightarrow c$
- ▶  $l = 1/\chi$  mittl. freie Weglänge
- ▶  $dn/dr \rightarrow d((4\sigma/c)T^4)/dr$  Konzentrationsgradient

# Strahlung

- ▶ damit

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3}{64\pi} \frac{\chi}{\sigma} \frac{L_r}{r^2 T^3}$$

- ▶ NB: Weigert/Wendker verwendet  $\chi = \kappa\rho$
- ▶  $\sigma$  ist hier die Stefan-Boltzmann Konstante

# Konvektion

- ▶ Materieaustausch heisse-kühle Schichten
- ▶ Ideal: adiabatischer Prozess für einatomiges Gas:

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{2}{5} \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dr}$$

- ▶ erfüllt im Zentrum, falls konvektiv



# Konvektion

- ▶ Heisse 'bubbles' steigen auf
- ▶ Kühle sinken ab
- ▶ → Energietransport nach aussen
- ▶ nahezu adiabatischer Prozess
- ▶ funktioniert wenn

$$|dT/dr|_{\text{rad}} > |dT/dr|_{\text{ad}}$$

(der kleinere  $T$ -gradient gewinnt!)

- ▶ mixing-length 'theory'

# Wärmeleitung

- ▶ Nur in Sonderfällen wichtig
- ▶ z.B. entartetes Elektronengas (WDs)
- ▶ sieht aus wie Diffusionsgleichung
- ▶ → formales  $\chi_{WL}$

# Gesamtsystem !!

- ▶ Massenerhaltung

$$\frac{dM_r}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

- ▶ Hydrostatik

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM_r}{r^2} \rho$$

# Gesamtsystem !!

- ▶ Energieerhaltung

$$\frac{dL_r}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \epsilon$$

- ▶ Energietransport (Diffusion)

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3}{64\pi} \frac{\chi}{\sigma} \frac{L_r}{r^2 T^3}$$

- ▶ 4 Gleichungen für 4 Unbekannte!

# Randbedingungen !!

- ▶  $r = 0$ 
  - ▶  $M_r = 0$
  - ▶  $L_r = 0$
- ▶  $r = R$ 
  - ▶  $T \rightarrow 0$
  - ▶  $P \rightarrow 0$
- ▶ gemischtes Randwertproblem
- ▶ Parameter:  $M$ , Zusammensetzung
- ▶ Lösung per Computer

# Zustandsgleichung !!

- ▶  $\rho = \rho(T, P, \text{Zusammensetzung})$
- ▶ muss bekannt sein!
- ▶ Sterne  $\rightarrow$  Gas (normalerweise)
- ▶ Zentrum der Sonne  $T = 15 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$ ,  $\rho = 100 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
- ▶ hohe Drücke  $\rightarrow$  vollständige Ionisation
- ▶ aber noch ideales Gas!  $\rightarrow$

$$n = \frac{1}{k} \frac{P_g}{T}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\mu m_u}{k} \frac{P_g}{T}$$

# Zustandsgleichung (EOS) !!

- ▶  $\mu$  (dimensionsloses) mittl. Molekulargewicht
- ▶ teilweise Ionisation  $\rightarrow$  zählen  $\rightarrow$

$$\mu = \frac{\text{Zahl der Nukleonen pro cm}^3}{\text{Zahl aller Teilchen pro cm}^3}$$

- ▶ vollst. Ionisation, 1 Element  $\rightarrow$

$$\mu = \frac{A}{Z + 1} !!$$

- ▶ H  $\rightarrow$  0.5
- ▶ He  $\rightarrow$  1.433
- ▶ schwere Elemente  $\mu \approx 2$

# Strahlungsdruck

- ▶ muss in  $P$  berücksichtigt werden!
- ▶ im TE

$$P_r = \frac{4\sigma}{3c} T^4$$

- ▶  $P = P_g + P_r$



# Entartung !!

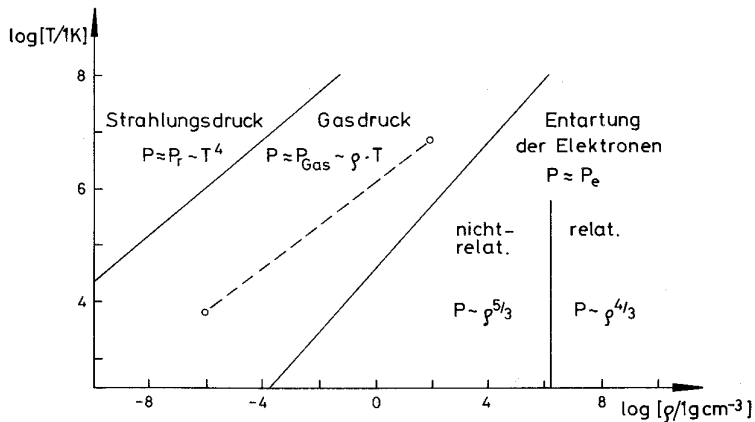
- ▶ Fermionen (Teilchen mit  $(n/2)\hbar$  Spin) folgen Pauli-Prinzip
- ▶ extremer Druck  $\rightarrow$
- ▶ Phasenraum der Elektronen 'voll'
- ▶  $\rightarrow$  EOS nicht mehr  $T$  abhängig!
- ▶ kann enorme Drücke liefern

$$P \propto m_e n_e^{5/3}$$

$$P \propto m_e \left( \frac{\rho}{\mu_e} \right)^{5/3}$$

- ▶ Beispiel: Weißer Zwerg

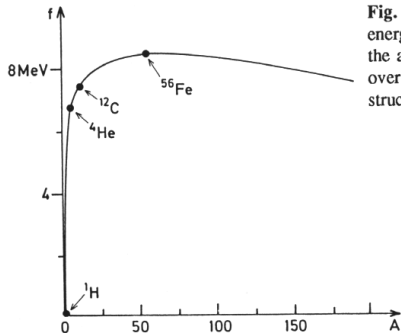
# Zustandsgleichung (EOS)



# nuclear reactions

- ▶ overview about most important nuclear reactions in stars
- ▶ historically:
  - ▶ thermonuclear reactions in stars: 1929, Atkinson & Houtermans (after Gamov's tunnel effect)
  - ▶ 1938: Bethe & Critchfield discover the pp-chain, Bethe & Weizsäcker discover the CNO cycle
  - ▶ 1952: Salpeter: He burning
  - ▶ 1958: Burbidge<sup>2</sup>, Fowler, Hoyle: Synthesis of elements in stars

# nuclear reactions



**Fig. 18.1.** A smoothed run of the fractional binding energy per nucleon,  $f = E_B/A$ , for stable nuclei, over the atomic mass number  $A$ . The curve is smoothed over the wiggles which are due to the nuclear shell structure and pair effects.

# nuclear reactions

- ▶ fusion requires that the particles are close to each other so that nuclear forces can operate
- ▶ “nuclear radius”

$$r_0 \approx 1.44 \times 10^{-13} A^{1/3}$$

- ▶ for  $d < r_0$  nuclear forces dominate!
- ▶ Coulomb forces:

$$E_{\text{Coul}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{r}$$

# nuclear reactions

- ▶ height of the *Coulomb barrier*:

$$E_{\text{Coul}}(r_0) \approx Z_1 Z_2 \text{ MeV}$$

- ▶ particle with kinetic energy  $E_1$  can reach a distance of  $E_1 = E_{\text{Coul}}(r_1)$  from the nucleus
- ▶ kinetic energy from thermal motions (*thermonuclear reactions*)
- ▶ stars generally do not explode through thermonuclear reactions  
→ average energy  $E_{\text{th}} < E_{\text{Coul}}(r_0)$

# nuclear reactions

- ▶  $T \approx 10^7 \text{ K} \rightarrow kT \approx 10^3 \text{ eV}$ 
  - $E_{\text{th}}$  too small by about a factor of 1000!
- ▶ classical high-end tail of the MB distribution
  - number of particles drop by  $\exp(-1000) \approx 10^{-434}$
  - “only”  $10^{57}$  protons in the Sun
  - *no reactions!* (even for the  $10^{80}$  protons in the universe)

## nuclear reactions !!

- ▶ solution: *tunnel-effect* (G. Gamov)
- ▶ tunneling probability:

$$P_0 = p_0 E^{-1/2} \exp(-2\pi\eta), \quad \eta = \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{1/2} \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{\hbar E^{1/2}}$$

where  $m$  is the reduced mass and  $p_0$  depends only on the properties of the 2 colliding nuclei

- ▶ for  $Z_1 Z_2 = 1$  and  $T = 10^7$  K  $\rightarrow P_0 \approx 10^{-20}$  for particles with average kinetic energies (rising steeply towards higher energies!)
- ▶  $\rightarrow$  chance of reactions enormously increased!



# nuclear reactions

- ▶ higher  $Z$  will require higher temperatures for reactions to take place  
→ well separated phases of nuclear burning!

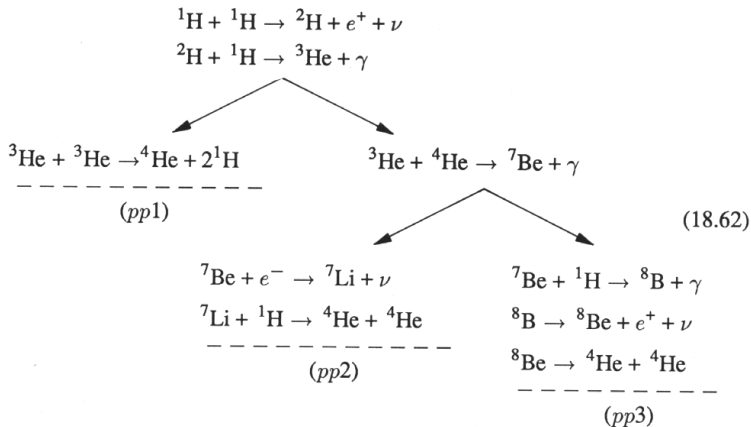
# nuclear reactions

- ▶ Typical parametrization:

$$\epsilon \propto T^\nu$$

- ▶ but  $\nu = \nu(T, Z_1, Z_2)$
- ▶ Typical abbreviations:  $T_n = \frac{T}{10^n \text{K}}$

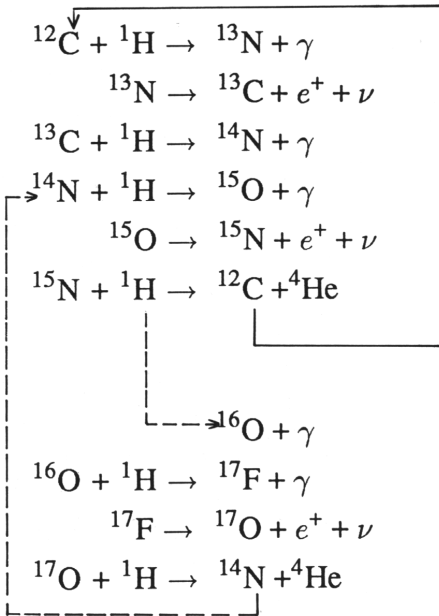
# proton-proton chain !!



## proton-proton chain

- ▶ pp1: goes through 2  $^3\text{He}$  producing chains
- ▶ other 2 branches use existing  $^4\text{He}$  as catalyst
- ▶ branching exists because  $^7\text{Be}$  can react with  $e^-$  or protons
- ▶ released energies are slightly different depending on the channel taken
  1. pp1: 26.2 MeV
  2. pp2: 25.67 MeV
  3. pp3: 19.2 MeV
- ▶ relative frequency of branches depends on abundances,  $T$  and  $\rho$

# CNO cycle !!



## CNO cycle

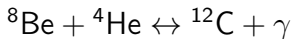
- ▶ main cycle (upper) completes when  $^{12}\text{C}$  is reproduced in  $^{15}\text{N} + ^1\text{H}$
- ▶ this can branch through  $^{16}\text{O}$  (must be pre-existing) which is  $10^{-4}$  times as likely
- ▶ transforms  $^{16}\text{O}$  to  $^{14}\text{N}$ !
- ▶  $\beta^+$  decays lifetimes  $10^2 \dots 10^3$  s
- ▶ low  $T \rightarrow$  detailed calculations of paths required
- ▶ usually stars change slowly and if  $T > 1.5 \times 10^7$  K so that equilibrium is established

# CNO cycle

- ▶ slowest reaction:  $^{14}\text{N} + ^1\text{H}$  controls the overall energy production (bottleneck reaction)
- ▶ all CNO nuclei will be transformed to  $^{14}\text{N}$
- ▶ energy gain of the CNO cycle: 24.97 MeV

# helium burning

- ▶ gradual fusion of  ${}^4\text{He}$  to  ${}^{12}\text{C}$ ,  ${}^{16}\text{O}$  etc.
- ▶ requires temperatures  $T_8 \geq 1$
- ▶ first and key reaction:  $3 {}^4\text{He}$  to  ${}^{12}\text{C}$ : the *triple  $\alpha$  process*
- ▶ proceeds in 2 steps



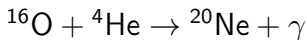
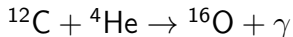


# helium burning

- ▶ first reaction:  ${}^8\text{Be}$  is  $\approx 100$  keV above ground state  $\rightarrow$  can decay back with a lifetime of  $\approx 10^{-16}$  s
- ▶ about  $10^5$  times the duration of a normal encounter (long enough to build up  ${}^8\text{Be}$  to  $10^{-9}$ )
- ▶ therefore another reaction can occur during the lifetime
- ▶ high densities produce enough  $\alpha$  captures to produce  ${}^{12}\text{C}$
- ▶ energy released per  ${}^{12}\text{C}$ : 7.275 MeV
- ▶ per unit mass, this is 0.1 times the energy production of the CNO cycle
- ▶ very  $T$  sensitive:  $T_8 = 1 \dots 2 \rightarrow \nu \approx 40 \dots 19$

# helium burning

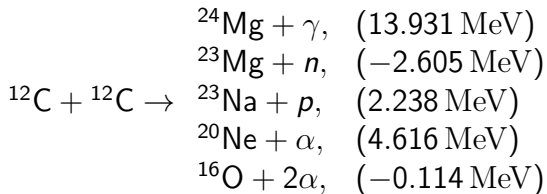
- ▶ with enough  $^{12}\text{C}$  around, further  $\alpha$  captures can occur simultaneously:



- ▶ going beyond  $^{20}\text{Ne}$  in this way is rare in normal stars
- ▶ energy release for  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$  is 7.162 MeV
- ▶  $^{16}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{20}\text{Ne}$  releases 4.73 MeV
- ▶ during He burning these reactions occur simultaneously

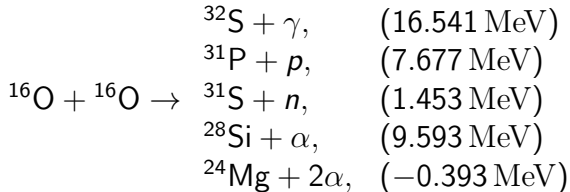
## carbon burning

- ▶ He burning leaves mostly  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{16}\text{O}$
- ▶ C burning will set in for  $T_8 \approx 5 \dots 10$
- ▶ reactions become quickly highly complex and only estimated reaction rates are available
- ▶ first problem: initial reaction  $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$  produces an excited  $^{24}\text{Mg}$  nucleus that has a number of channels for decay:



# oxygen burning

- ▶  $^{16}\text{O} + ^{16}\text{O}$  requires  $T_9 > 1$
- ▶ several channels:



- ▶ Si-burning  $\rightarrow$  Fe
- ▶ end-of-the-line...