

Cap. 10. Interiores Estelares.

Fontes de energia.

Transporte de energia: radiação

AGA 0293, Astrofísica Estelar

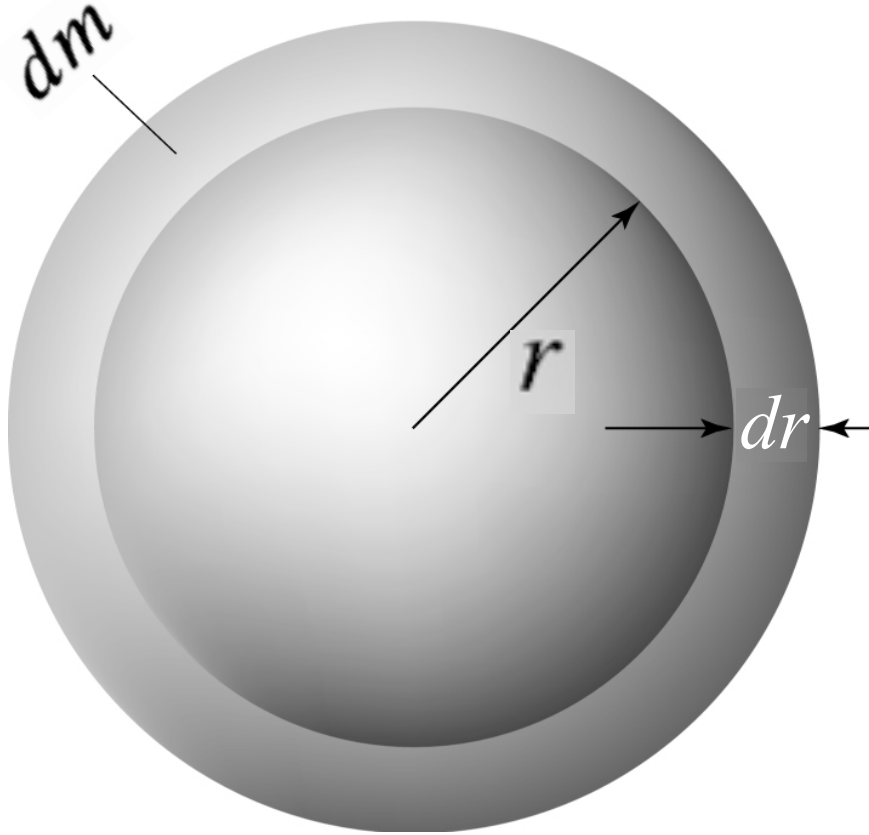
Jorge Meléndez

10.3 Fontes de energia estelar

Energia potencial gravitacional:

$$U = -G \frac{Mm}{r}$$

$$dm = 4\pi r^2 \rho dr$$



$$dU_{g,i} = -G \frac{M_r dm_i}{r}$$

$$dU_g = -G \frac{M_r 4\pi r^2 \rho}{r} dr$$

$$U_g = -4\pi G \int_0^R M_r \rho r dr$$

R: raio da estrela

$$U_g = -4\pi G \int_0^R M_r \rho r dr$$

Para integrar
precisamos
conhecer M_r ou ρ_r

Em 1a aproximação, considerar uma densidade média:

$$\rho \sim \bar{\rho} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \rightarrow M_r \sim \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \bar{\rho}$$

$$U_g = -4\pi G \int_0^R \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \bar{\rho} \bar{\rho} r dr = -\frac{16\pi^2}{3} G \bar{\rho}^2 \int_0^R r^4 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow U_g \sim -\frac{16\pi^2}{15} G \bar{\rho}^2 R^5 \sim -\frac{3}{5} \frac{GM^2}{R}$$

$$U_g = -4\pi G \int_0^R M_r \rho r dr$$

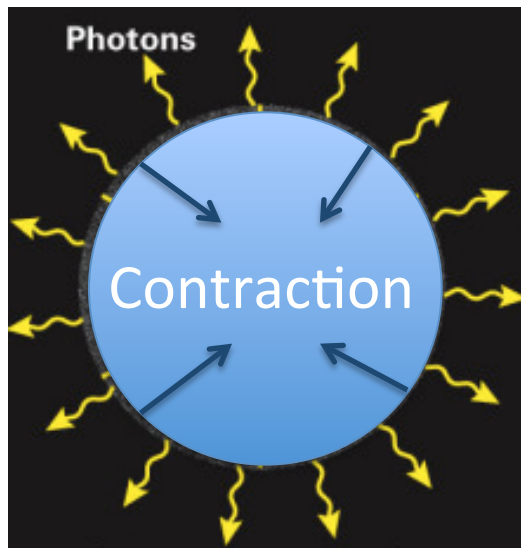
Considerando uma
densidade média:

$$\rho \sim \bar{\rho} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_g \sim -\frac{16\pi^2}{15} G \bar{\rho}^2 R^5 \sim -\frac{3}{5} \frac{GM^2}{R}$$

$-2 \langle K \rangle = \langle U \rangle$ Cap. 2, teorema
do virial ($E = \frac{1}{2} U$)
 $\langle E \rangle = \langle K \rangle + \langle U \rangle$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle U \rangle$$



→ energia disponível
para irradiar pela
contração da estrela:

$$E \sim -\frac{3}{10} \frac{GM^2}{R}$$

Exemplo 10.3.1. Se o Sol foi inicialmente muito maior do que ele é hoje, quanta energia teria liberado seu colapso?

$$E \sim -\frac{3}{10} \frac{GM^2}{R}$$

Assumindo $R_i \gg R_{\text{sol}}$:

$$\Delta E_g = -(E_f - E_i) \simeq -E_f \simeq \frac{3}{10} \frac{GM_{\odot}^2}{R_{\odot}} \simeq 1.1 \times 10^{41} \text{ J.}$$

Supondo luminosidade aprox. constante para o Sol:

$$t_{\text{KH}} = \frac{\Delta E_g}{L_{\odot}} \sim 10^7 \text{ anos} \quad t_{\text{KH}} \text{ é a escala de tempo Kelvin-Helmholtz}$$

$t_{\text{KH}} \ll \text{idade do Sistema Solar } (4,6 \times 10^9 \text{ anos})$

Representação do elemento químico X

$$A = \text{Número de núcleons} = Z + \text{Nêutrons}$$

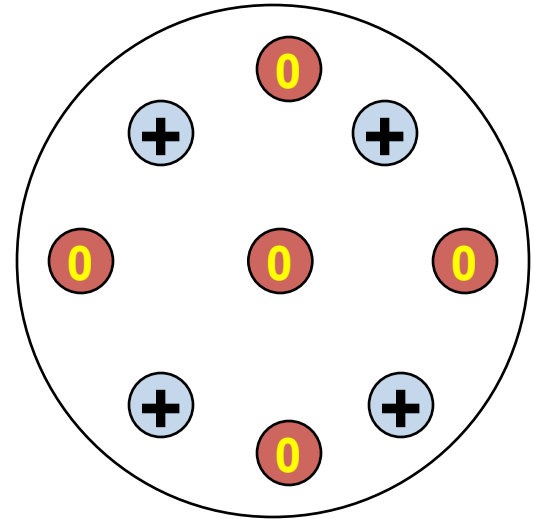
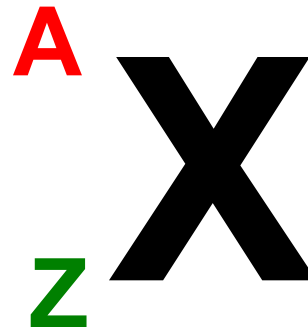
Isótopo de um elemento químico:
mesmo número de prótons (Z) mas diferente número de nêutrons

→ diferente A .

Exemplo: urânio ($Z = 92$)

tem como isótopos

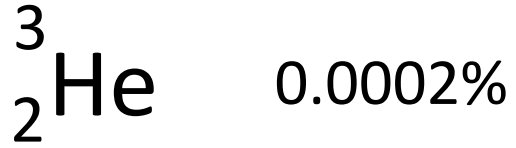
mais abundantes o urânio-238 ${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$ e urânio-235 ${}^{235}_{92}\text{U}$



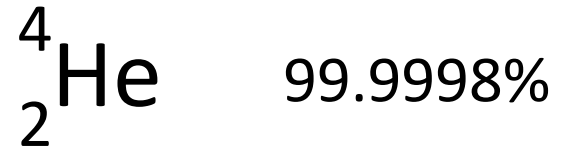
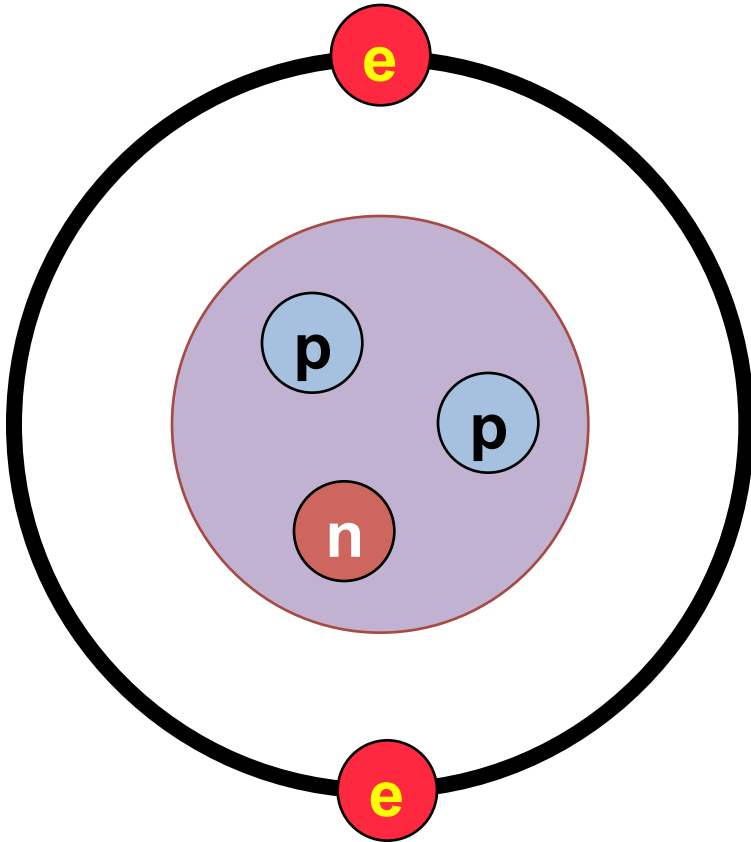
Z : Número de Prótons

A : Número de massa

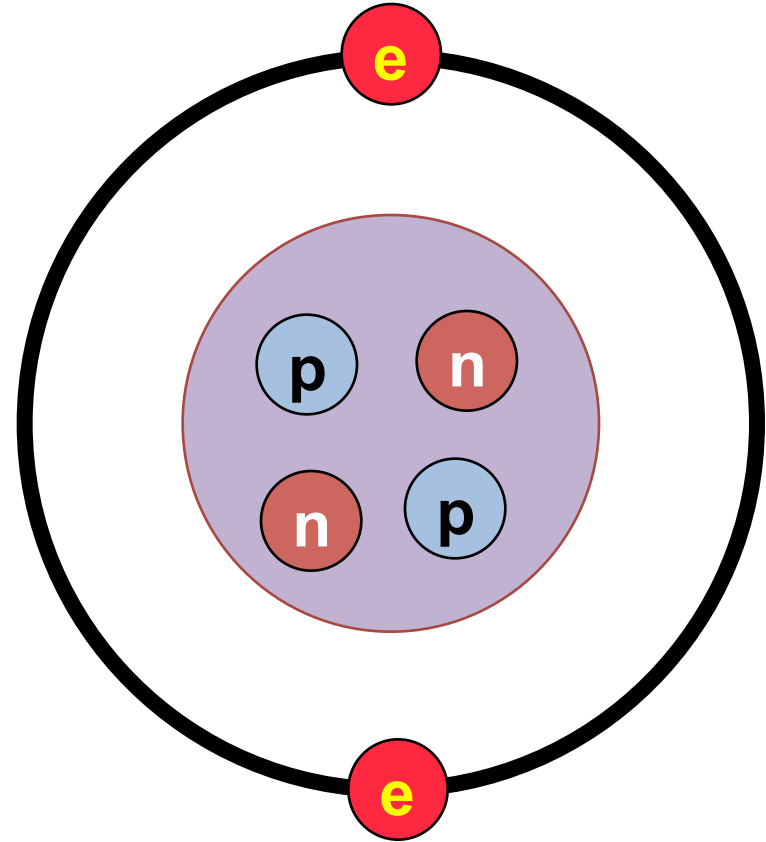
Isótopos estáveis do hélio



Hélio 3 (tralphium)



Hélio 4 (núcleo=partícula α)



Massa atômica

$$m_p = 1.67262158 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.00727646688 \text{ u}$$

$$m_n = 1.67492716 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.00866491578 \text{ u}$$

$$m_e = 9.10938188 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 0.0005485799110 \text{ u}$$

u: unidade de massa atômica (1/12 massa do carbono-12)

$$1 \text{ u} = 1.66053873 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = mc^2 \rightarrow 1 \text{ u} = 931,494013 \text{ MeV} / c^2$$

São usadas massas em repouso. Às vezes o c^2 é implícito

Massa do átomo de hidrogênio m_H

$$m_p = 1.67262158 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.00727646688 \text{ u}$$

$$m_e = 9.10938188 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 0.0005485799110 \text{ u}.$$

$$m_H = 1.00782503214 \text{ u}$$

A massa do átomo de hidrogênio é ligeiramente menor à soma das massas m_p e m_e !

A diferença é 13,6 eV, a energia de ionização!

Fusão nuclear



Massa de 4H:
4,03130013 u

Massa de He:
4,02603 u

$$\Delta m: 0,028697 \text{ u (0,7\%)}$$

$$E_b = \Delta mc^2 = 26.731 \text{ MeV}$$



b: binding

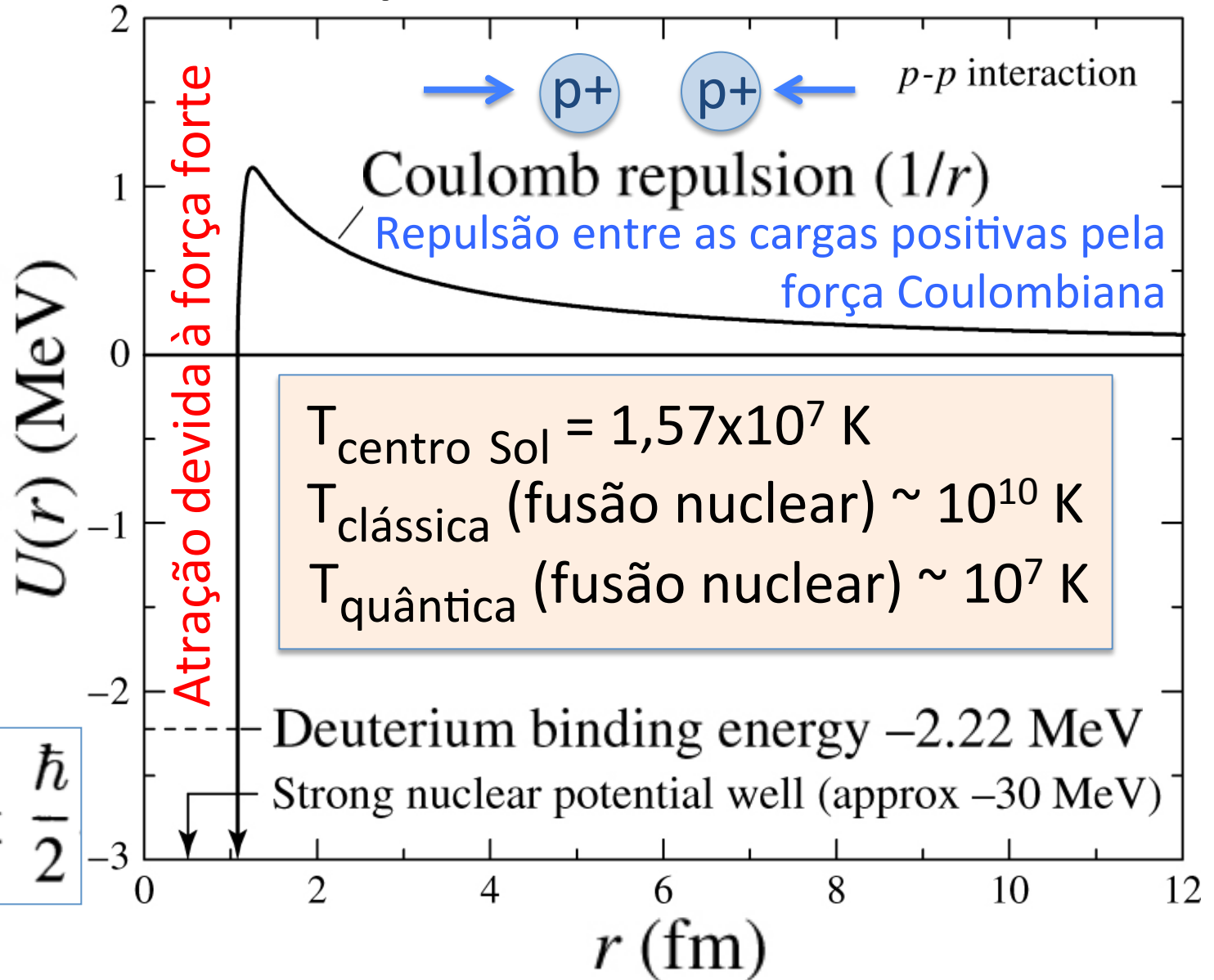
Exemplo 10.3.1. É a energia nuclear suficiente para manter o Sol brilhando durante seu tempo de vida?

Por simplicidade, supor que o Sol é 100% hidrogênio e que somente o 10% da massa mais interna do Sol é quente o suficiente para a fusão nuclear

$$E_{\text{nuclear}} = 0.1 \times \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \Delta m = 0,7\%}}{0.007} \times M_{\odot} c^2 = 1.3 \times 10^{44} \text{ J}$$

Escala de Tempo Nuclear: $t_{\text{nuclear}} = \frac{E_{\text{nuclear}}}{L_{\odot}} \sim 10^{10} \text{ anos}$

Tunelamento quântico (efeito túnel)



$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$1\text{fm} = 10^{-15}\text{m}$$

Estimando a temperatura T necessária para vencer a barreira de potencial:

μ_m : massa reduzida

$$\frac{1}{2}\mu_m \overline{v^2} = \frac{3}{2}kT_{\text{classical}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{r}$$

$$T_{\text{classical}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 k r}$$

$$Z_1=Z_2=1;$$

$$\text{raio núcleo} \sim 1\text{fm} = 10^{-15}\text{m}$$

$$T_{\text{clássica}} \sim 10^{10} \text{ K}$$

$T_{\text{clássica}}$ é muito maior que a temperatura central do Sol !

Uma
estimativa
grosseira de
T para o
efeito túnel

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Supor que p+ deve
estar dentro de

λ_{Broglie}

$$E = pc = hc/\lambda$$
$$\rightarrow \lambda = h/p$$

Rescrevendo a
energia cinética em
função do momento:

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu_m v^2 = \frac{p^2}{2\mu_m}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{\lambda} = \frac{p^2}{2\mu_m} = \frac{(h/\lambda)^2}{2\mu_m}$$

Resolver λ e
usar em:

$$T_{\text{classical}} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 k r}$$

$$T_{\text{quantum}} = \frac{Z_1^2 Z_2^2 e^4 \mu_m}{12\pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 h^2 k} \sim 10^7 \text{ K}$$

$$\mu_m = m_p/2 \text{ and } Z_1 = Z_2 = 1$$

Número de reações nucleares (por unidade de volume e tempo):

$$r_{ix} = \left(\frac{2}{kT} \right)^{3/2} \frac{n_i n_x}{(\mu_m \pi)^{1/2}} \int_0^\infty S(E) \underbrace{e^{-bE^{-1/2}}}_{\text{Probabilidade de penetração de barreira}} \underbrace{e^{-E/kT}}_{\text{Cauda de Maxwell-Boltzmann}} dE$$

$$b \equiv \frac{\pi \mu_m^{1/2} Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{2^{1/2} \epsilon_0 h}$$

Probabilidade
de penetração
de barreira

Cauda de
Maxwell-
Boltzmann

i : partícula
incidente
 x : partícula alvo
 $S(E)$: função de E

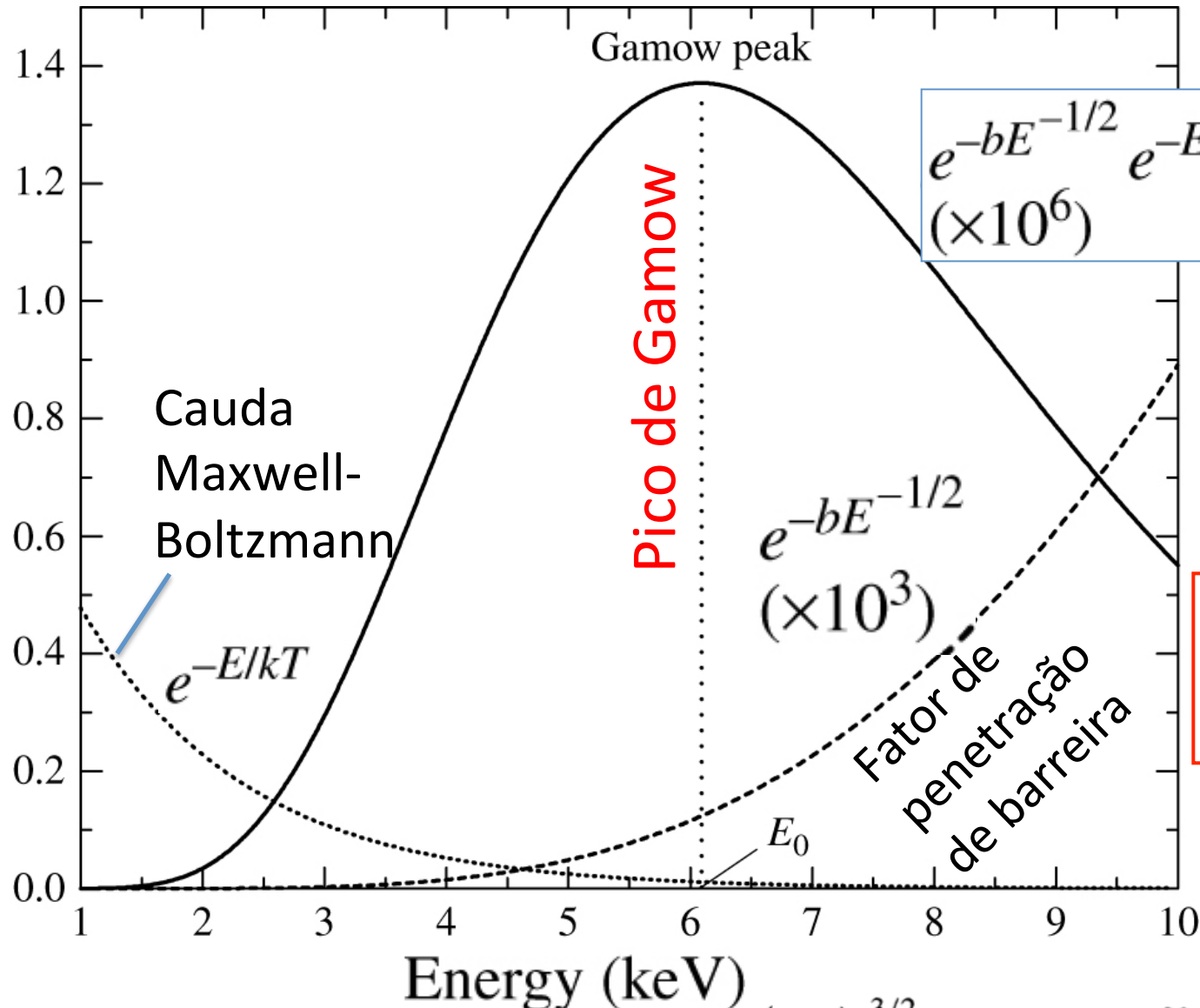
Essa função produz
o chamado Pico de
Gamow:

$$E_0 = \left(\frac{bkT}{2} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$S(E) \simeq S(E_0) = \text{constant}$$

$$K = E = \mu_m v^2 / 2$$

Probabilidade de reação nuclear pela colisão de 2 prótons no Sol

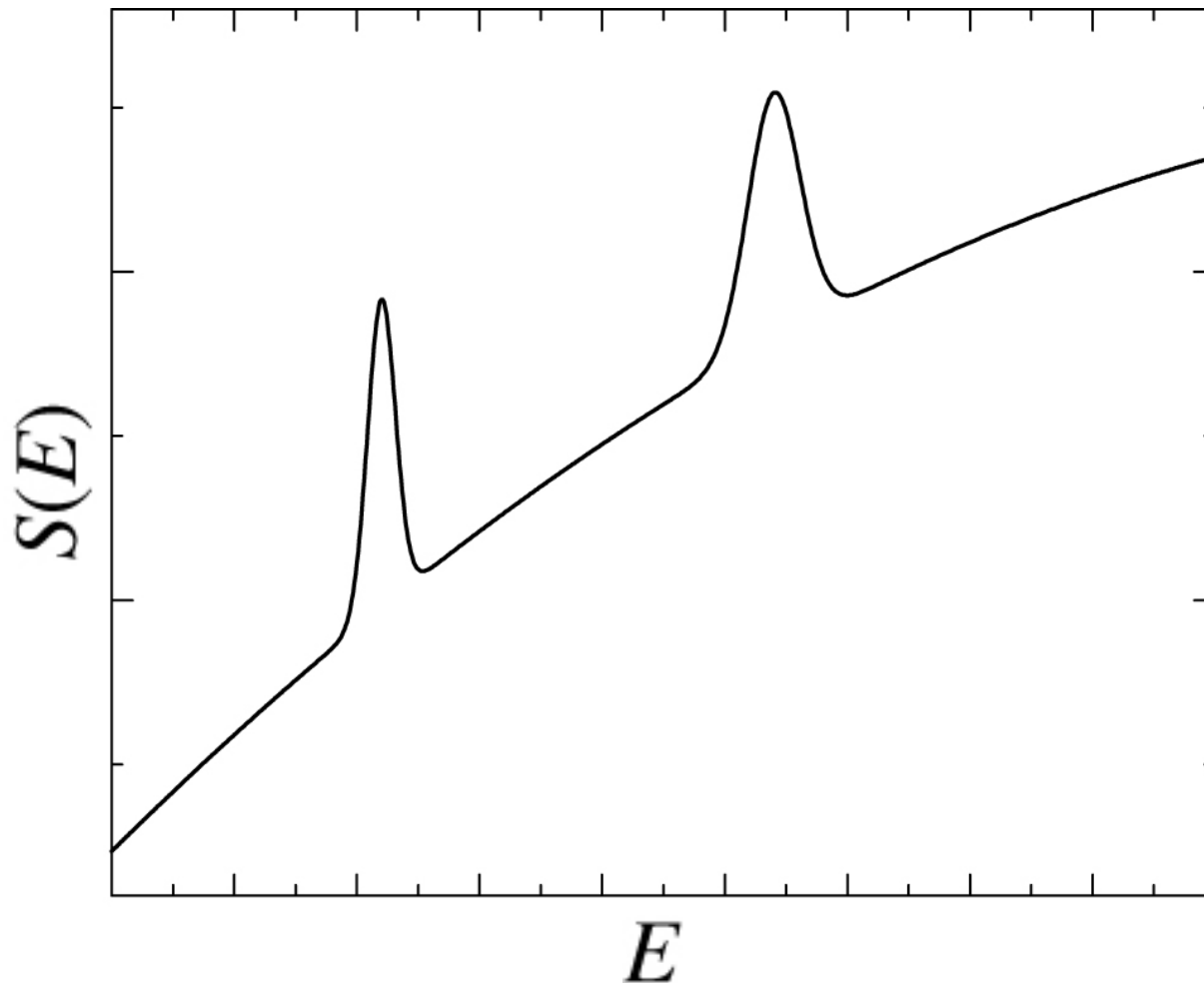


$$e^{-bE^{-1/2}} e^{-E/kT} (\times 10^6)$$

Pico de Gamow:

$$E_0 = \left(\frac{bkT}{2} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$r_{ix} = \left(\frac{2}{kT} \right)^{3/2} \frac{n_i n_x}{(\mu_m \pi)^{1/2}} \int_0^\infty S(E) e^{-bE^{-1/2}} e^{-E/kT} dE$$



Ressonância

Níveis de energia
dentro do núcleo
→ ressonâncias
→ maior chance
de reação nuclear

FIGURE 10.7 A hypothetical example of the effect of resonance on $S(E)$.

$$r_{ix} = \left(\frac{2}{kT} \right)^{3/2} \frac{n_i n_x}{(\mu_m \pi)^{1/2}} \int_0^{\infty} S(E) e^{-bE^{-1/2}} e^{-E/kT} dE$$

Blindagem eletrônica (*electron screening*)

$$U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{r} + U_s(r)$$
$$U_s(r) < 0$$

Nuvem de e- devido à ionização
→ reduz a barreira Coulombiana

Pode aumentar as reações que produzem He
por 10% - 50%

Representando as taxas de reações nucleares usando leis de potência

Sem blindagem eletrônica:

$$r_{ix} \simeq r_0 X_i X_x \rho^{\alpha'} T^\beta$$

r_0 : constante;

X_i, X_x : frações de massa das partículas;

$\alpha' \sim 2$; $\beta \sim 1 - 40$

Se conhecemos a **energia liberada por reação** $\mathcal{E}_0$

→ a energia liberada por segundo em cada quilograma:

$$\epsilon_{ix} = \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{\rho} \right) r_{ix}$$

→

$$\epsilon_{ix} = \epsilon'_0 X_i X_x \rho^\alpha T^\beta$$

Onde: $\alpha = \alpha' - 1$

ϵ_{ix} : unidades de W kg⁻¹

r_{ix} : número total de reações por unidade de volume e tempo

A equação do gradiente de luminosidade

ϵ : energia total liberada por todas as reações nucleares por quilograma (W kg^{-1})

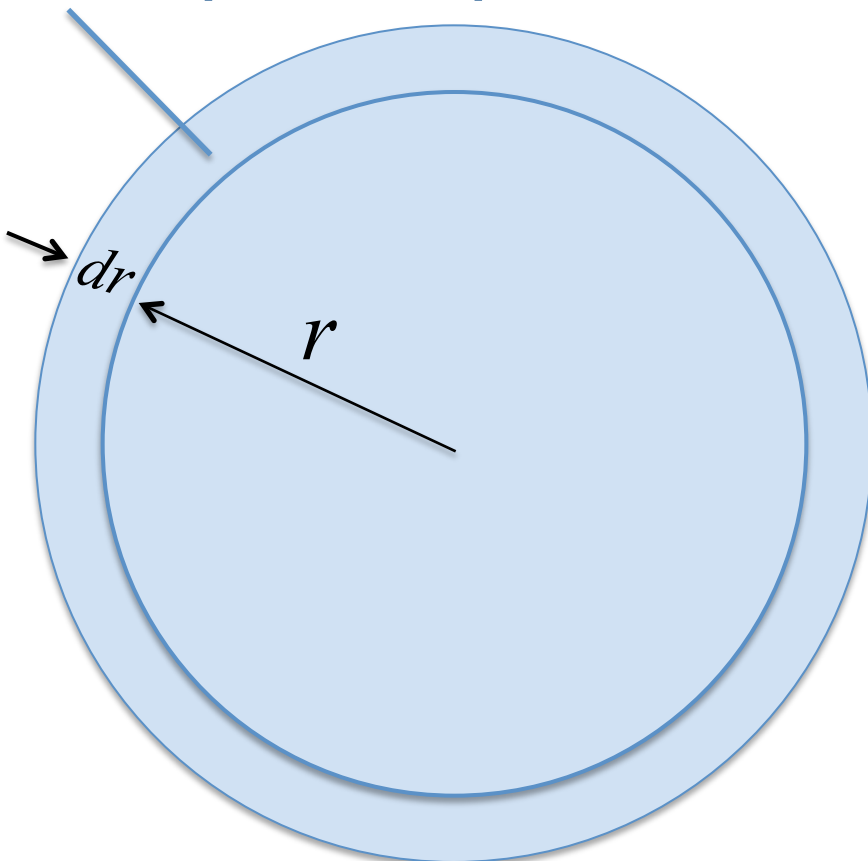
→ uma massa dm contribui para a luminosidade em:

$$dm = \rho dV = \rho 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$dL = \epsilon dm$$

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

L_r : luminosidade
interior a r

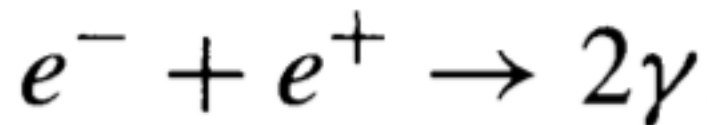


	I	II	III	Bosons
Quarks	massa → 2.4 MeV carga → $\frac{2}{3}$ spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → u up	massa → 1.27 GeV carga → $\frac{2}{3}$ spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → c charme	massa → 171.2 GeV carga → $\frac{2}{3}$ spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → t top	massa → 0 carga → 0 spin → 1 nome → γ fóton
	massa → 4.8 MeV carga → $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → d down	massa → 104 MeV carga → $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → s estranho	massa → 4.2 GeV carga → $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → b bottom	massa → 0 carga → 0 spin → 1 nome → g glúon
	massa → <2.2 eV carga → 0 spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → ν_e elétron neutrino	massa → <0.17 MeV carga → 0 spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → ν_μ múon neutrino	massa → <15.5 MeV carga → 0 spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → ν_τ tau neutrino	massa → 91.2 GeV carga → 0 spin → 1 nome → Z⁰ força fraca
Léptons	massa → 0.511 MeV carga → -1 spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → e elétron	massa → 105.7 MeV carga → -1 spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → μ múon	massa → 1.777 GeV carga → -1 spin → $\frac{1}{2}$ nome → τ tau	massa → 80.4 GeV carga → ±1 spin → 1 nome → W[±] força fraca
				Bosons (Forças)

Antimatéria

- Mistura da matéria e antimatéria → aniquilamento.
- Colisão de uma partícula e antipartícula → energia

Por exemplo, colisão de elétron e antielétron (pósitron) resulta em fótons de alta energia (radiação gama γ):

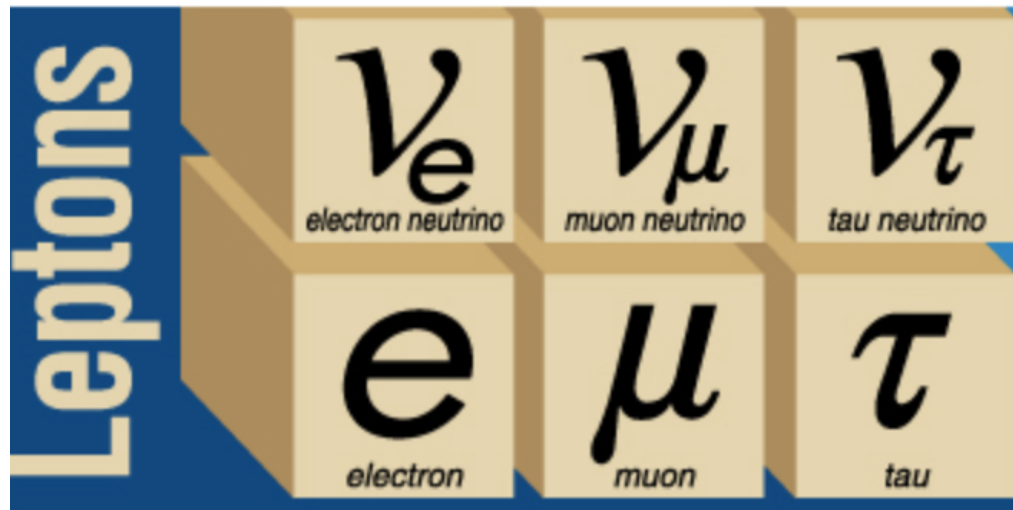


São necessários 2 fótons para a conservação da quantidade de movimento (*momento*)

Neutrinos ν

ν quase não interatua
com a matéria $\sigma_\nu \sim 10^{-48} \text{ m}^2$

a neutrino's mean free path is on the order of
 $10^{18} \text{ m} \sim 10 \text{ pc}$, or nearly $10^9 R_\odot$!

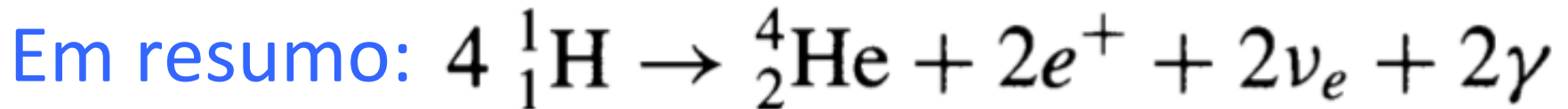
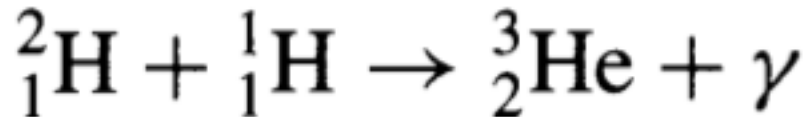
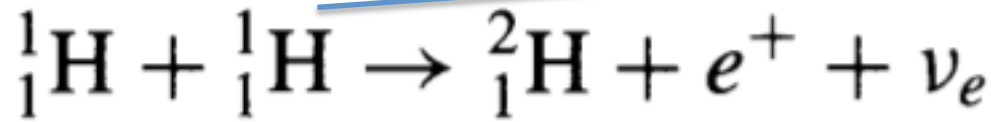
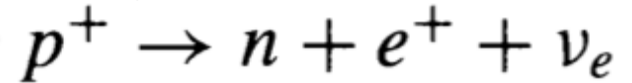


A
Z **X**

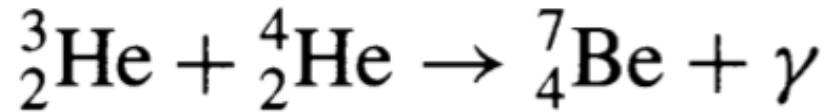
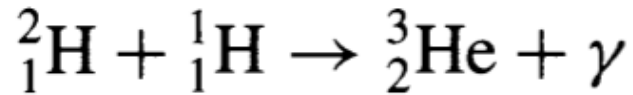
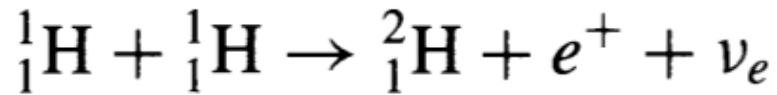
A: Número de massa (p + n)
Z : Número de p (carga positiva)

Cadeia próton-próton, PP-I

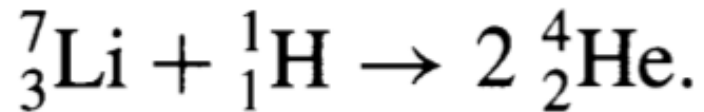
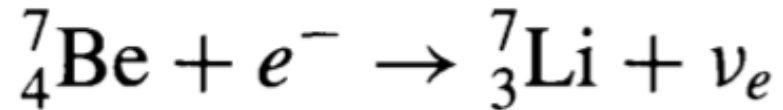
Força fraca



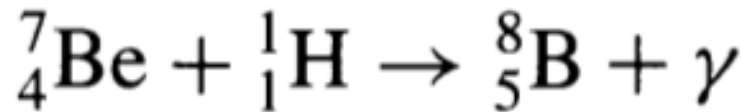
Cadeia próton-próton, PP-II



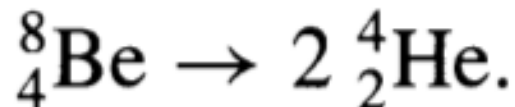
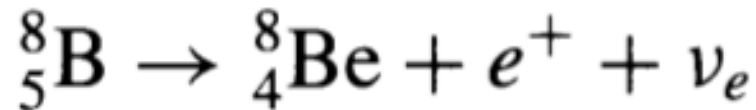
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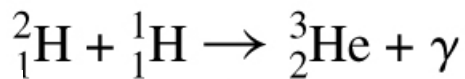
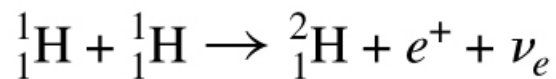


PP-III



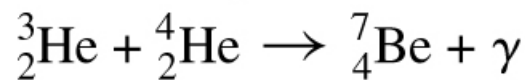
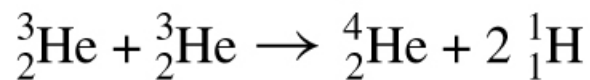
0,3%





69%

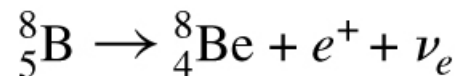
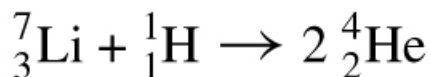
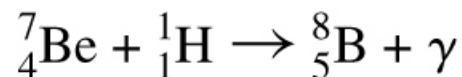
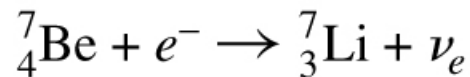
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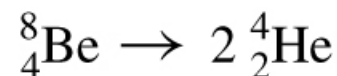
PP-I

99,7%

0,3%



PP-II



PP-III

Produção de energia por toda a cadeia PP

$$\epsilon_{pp} = 0.241 \rho X^2 f_{pp} \psi_{pp} C_{pp} T_6^{-2/3} e^{-33.80 T_6^{-1/3}} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$$

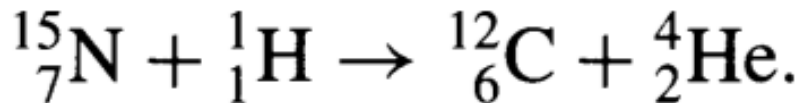
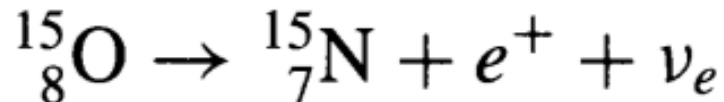
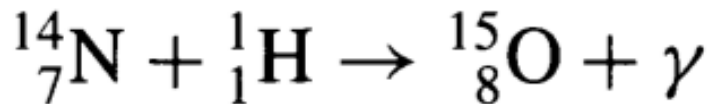
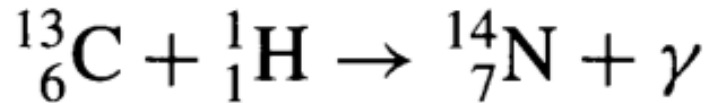
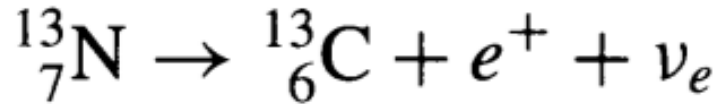
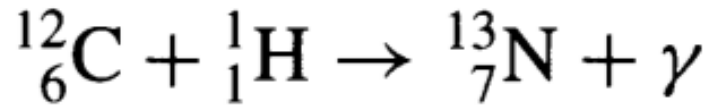
Termos de correção ~ 1 $T_6 = T/10^6 \text{ K}$

Escrevendo como lei de potência para $T = 1,5 \times 10^7 \text{ K}$:

$$\epsilon_{pp} \simeq \epsilon'_{0,pp} \rho X^2 f_{pp} \psi_{pp} C_{pp} T_6^4$$

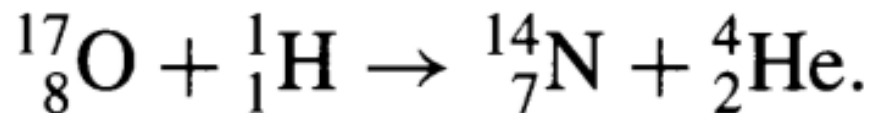
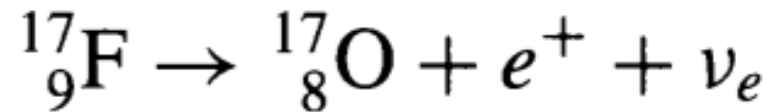
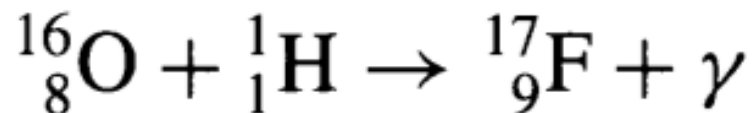
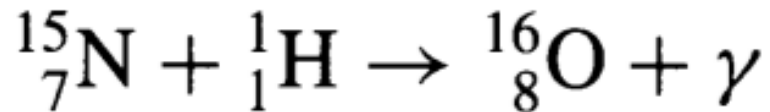
Onde: $\epsilon'_{0,pp} = 1.08 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-2}$

O Ciclo CNO



99,96%

0,04%



Produção de energia pelo ciclo CNO

$$\epsilon_{\text{CNO}} = 8.67 \times 10^{20} \rho X X_{\text{CNO}} C_{\text{CNO}} T_6^{-2/3} e^{-152.28 T_6^{-1/3}} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$$

Fração de massa
total CNO

Termo de
correção

$$T_6 = T/10^6 \text{ K}$$

Escrevendo como lei de potência para $T = 1,5 \times 10^7 \text{ K}$:

$$\epsilon_{\text{CNO}} \simeq \epsilon'_{0,\text{CNO}} \rho X X_{\text{CNO}} T_6^{19.9}$$

$$\text{Onde: } \epsilon'_{0,\text{CNO}} = 8.24 \times 10^{-31} \text{ W m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$

Dependência muito maior com a temperatura

Conversão de H em He, então o peso molecular médio μ aumenta

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

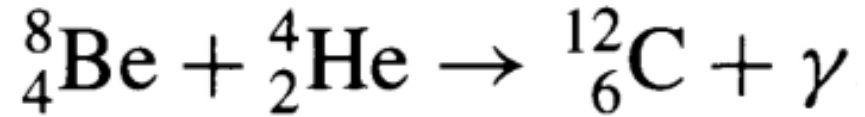
$$\mu \equiv \frac{\bar{m}}{m_H}$$

μ : peso molecular médio
 m_H : massa H

$$m_H = 1.673532499 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

Pressão diminui $\rightarrow$ contração da estrela
 $\rightarrow$ aumento da T;
poderia atingir T para queima do hélio

Processo triplo alfa



$$\epsilon_{3\alpha} = 50.9 \rho^2 Y^3 T_8^{-3} f_{3\alpha} e^{-44.027 T_8^{-1}} \text{ W kg}^{-1}$$

$$T_8 = T/10^8 \text{ K}$$

Termo de blindagem

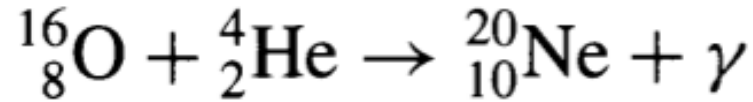
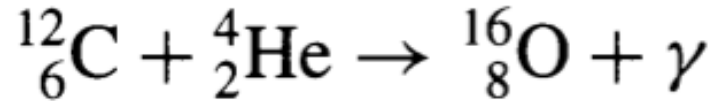
Escrevendo como lei de
potência para $T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$:

$$\epsilon_{3\alpha} \simeq \epsilon'_{0,3\alpha} \rho^2 Y^3 f_{3\alpha} T_8^{41}$$

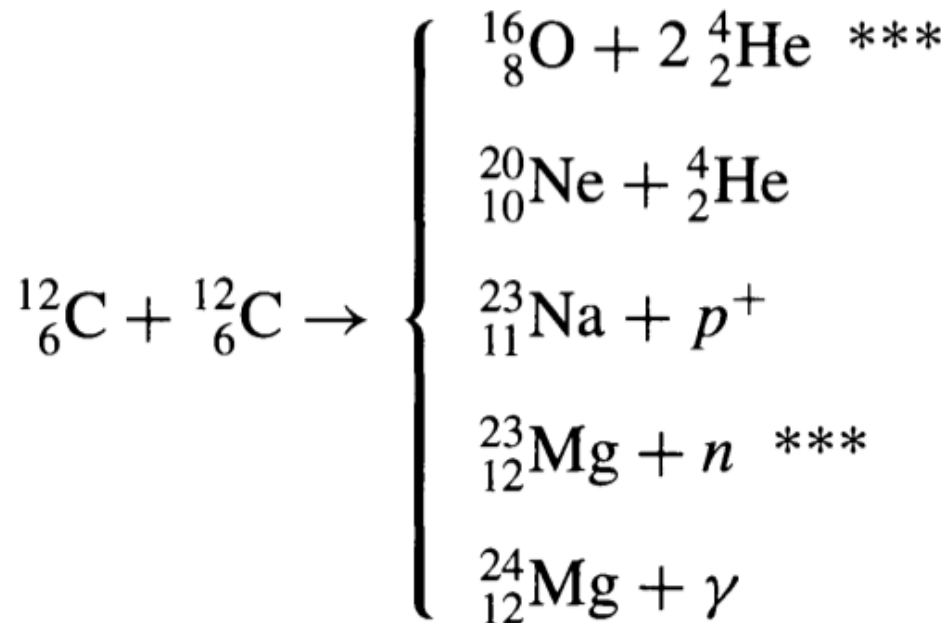
**Ultra sensível à temperatura: 10% aumento
em $T \rightarrow 50$ vezes na produção de energia**

Queima de C e O

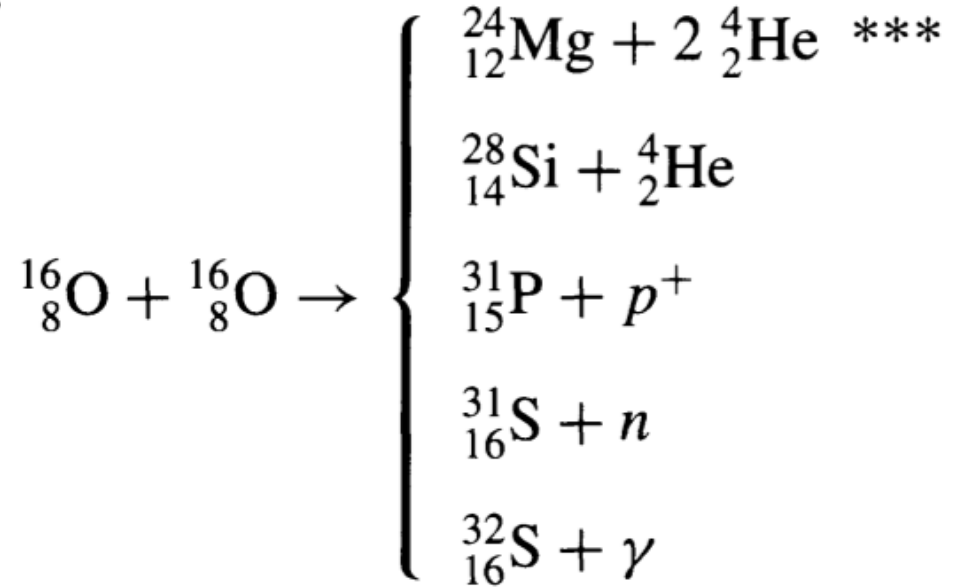
$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$$



$$T \sim 6 \times 10^8 \text{ K}$$

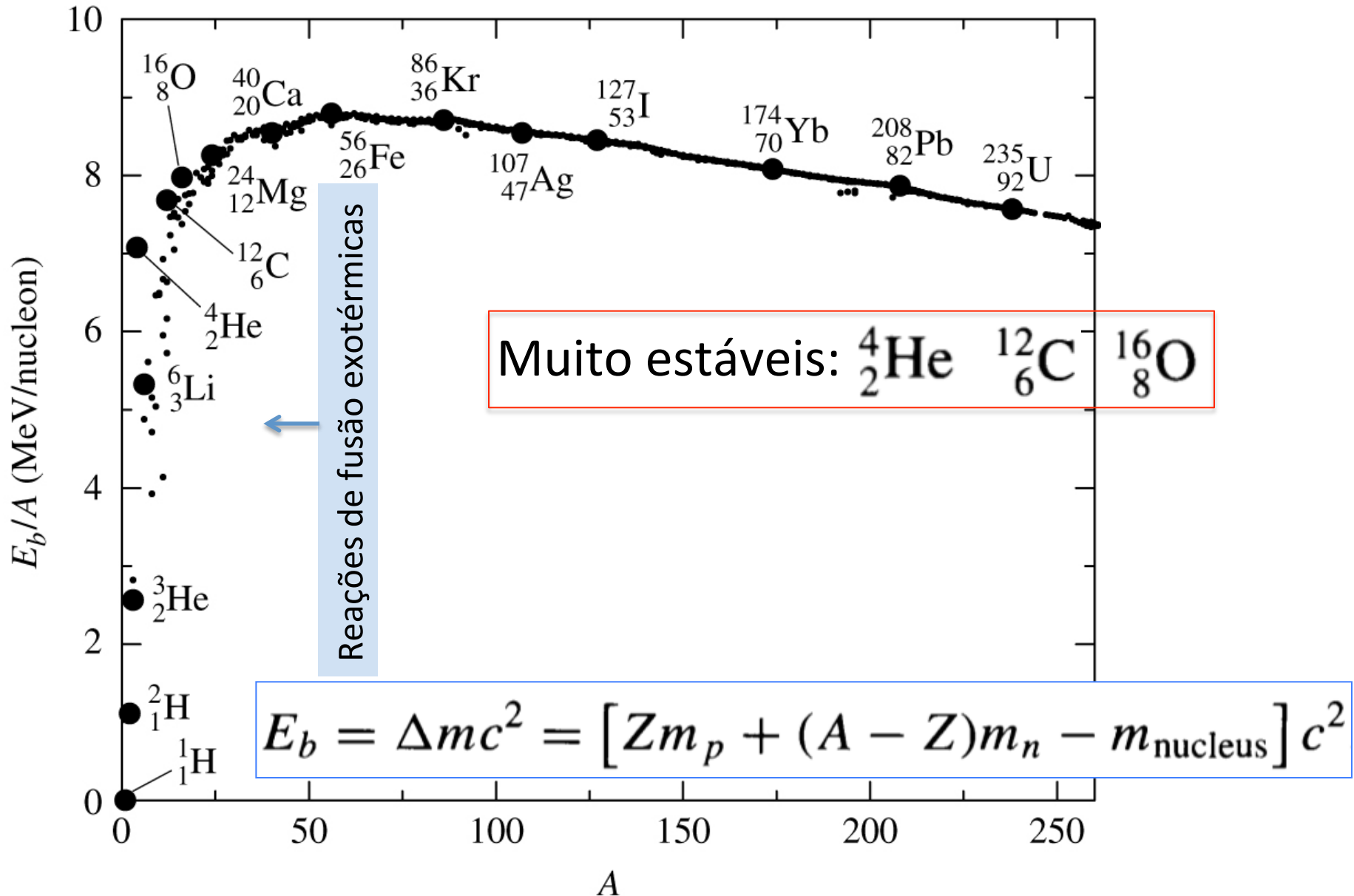


$$T \sim 10^9 \text{ K}$$



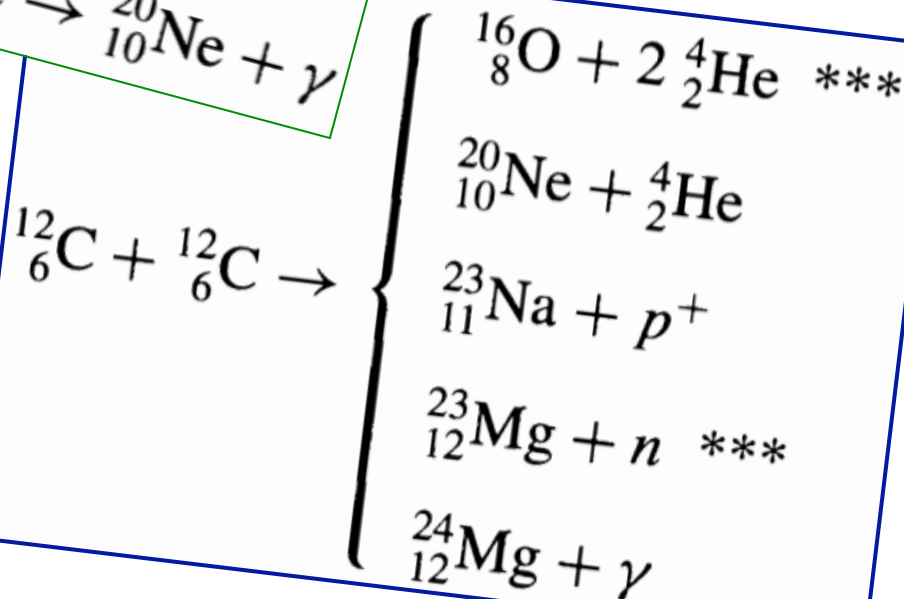
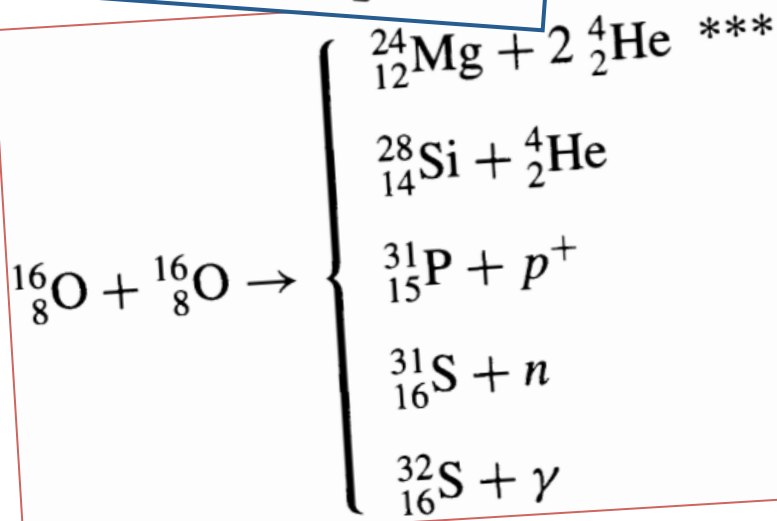
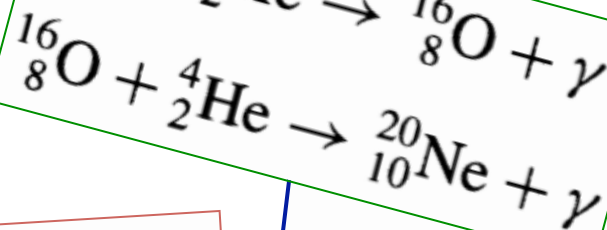
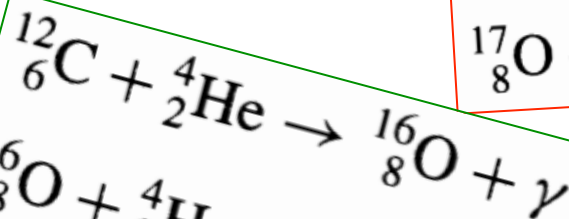
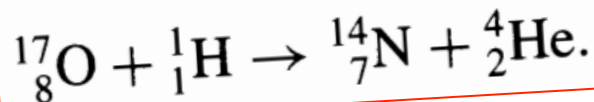
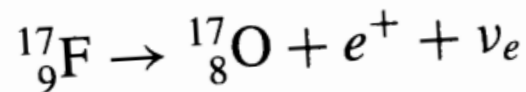
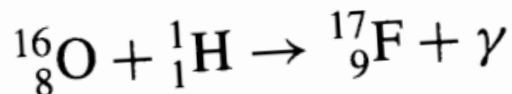
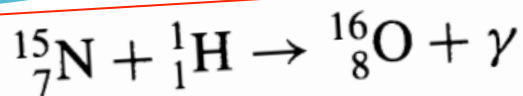
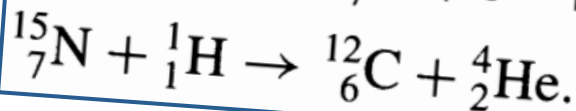
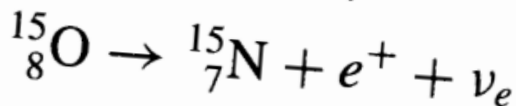
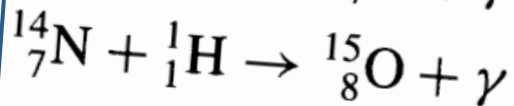
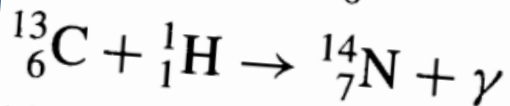
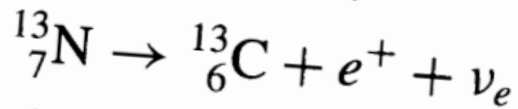
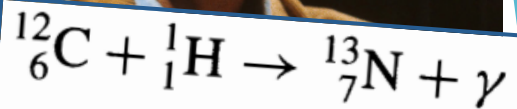
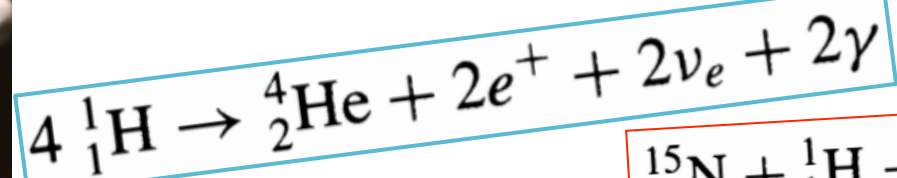
***: endotérmica

Energia de Ligação por Núcleon: E_b/A



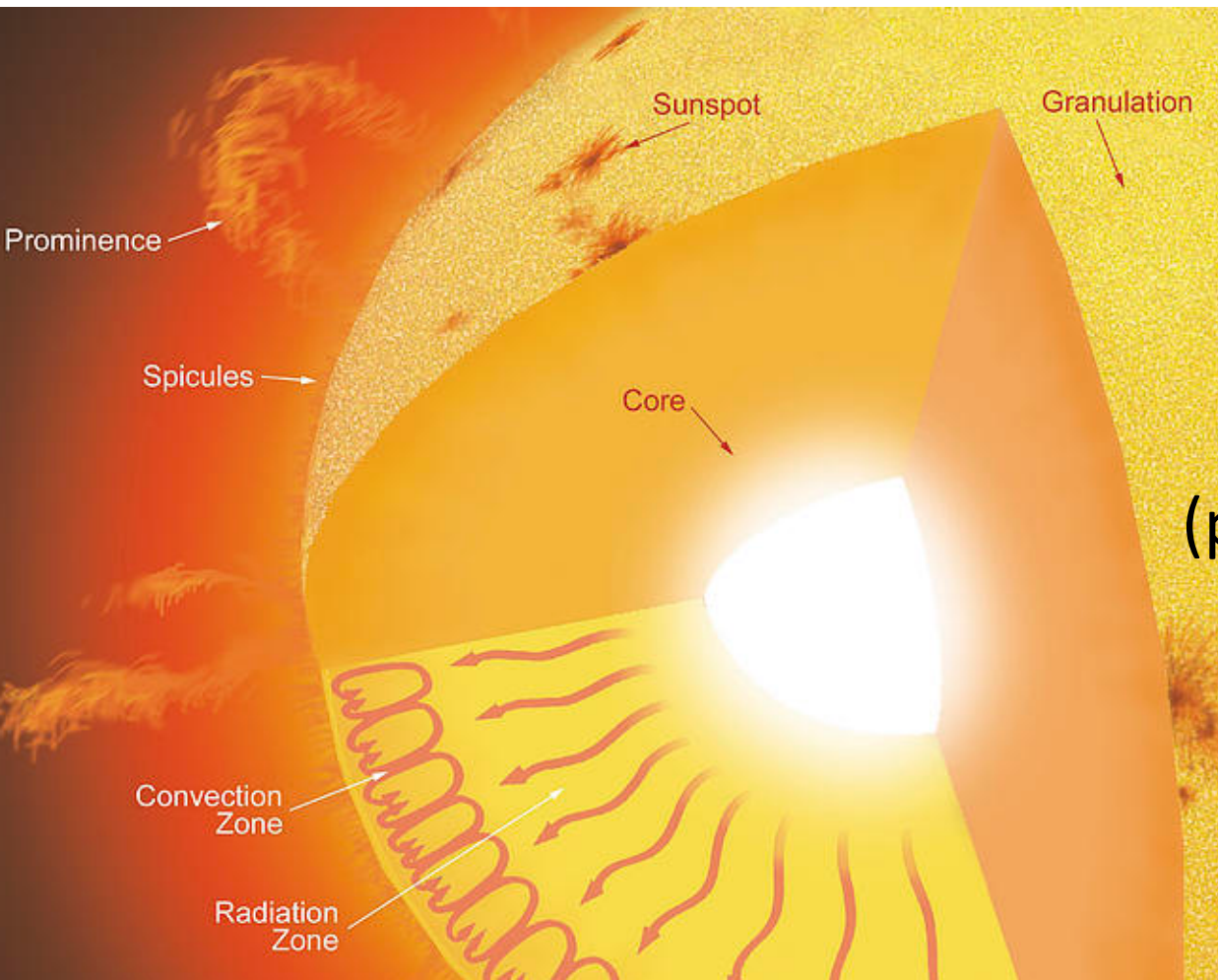


Somos poeira de estrelas



Transporte de energia

- Já temos 3 equações básicas (P_r , M_r , L_r).
- Falta equação do transporte de energia.



- 3 mecanismos:
 - Radiação
 - Convecção
 - Condução(pouco importante na sequência principal)

O Gradiente radiativo de temperatura

$$P_{\text{rad}} = \frac{1}{3}aT^4 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dP_{\text{rad}}}{dr} &= \frac{4}{3}aT^3 \frac{dT}{dr} \\ \text{Cap. 9: } \frac{dP_{\text{rad}}}{dr} &= -\frac{\bar{\kappa}\rho}{c}F_{\text{rad}} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3}{4ac} \frac{\bar{\kappa}\rho}{T^3} F_{\text{rad}}$$

Lembrando:

$$F_{\text{rad}} = \frac{L_r}{4\pi r^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3}{4ac} \frac{\bar{\kappa}\rho}{T^3} \frac{L_r}{4\pi r^2}}$$

Se a opacidade aumenta ou a temperatura diminui
→ maior gradiente de T para transportar a luminosidade

Provinha: qual das reações está errada? Why?

