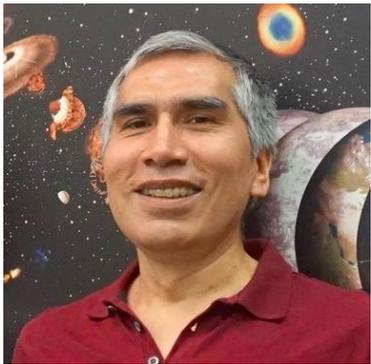
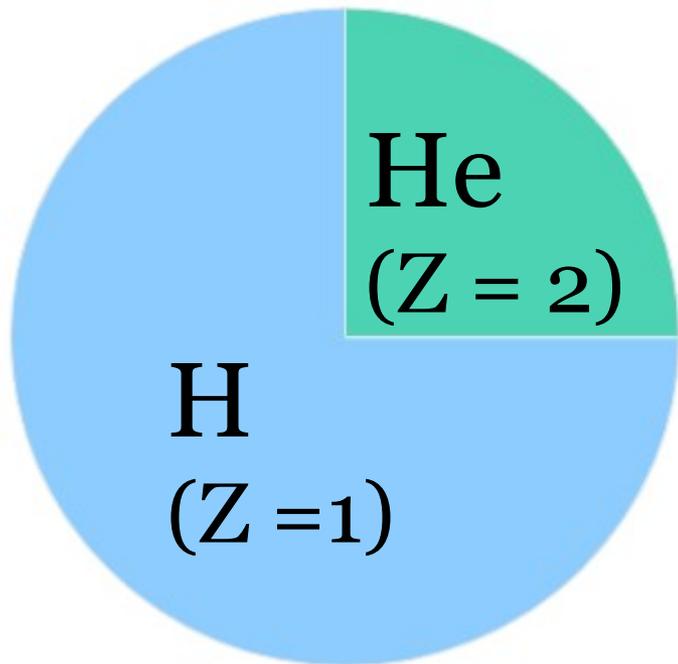


# 1.O Sol: A estrela do Sistema Solar

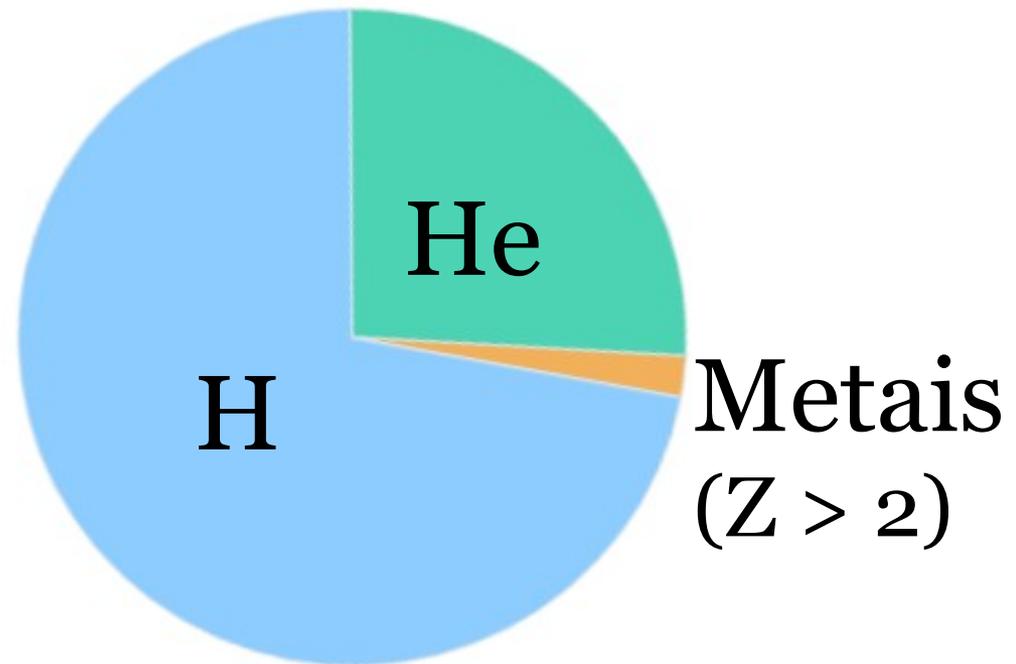


# Composição química da matéria no universo (em fração de massa)

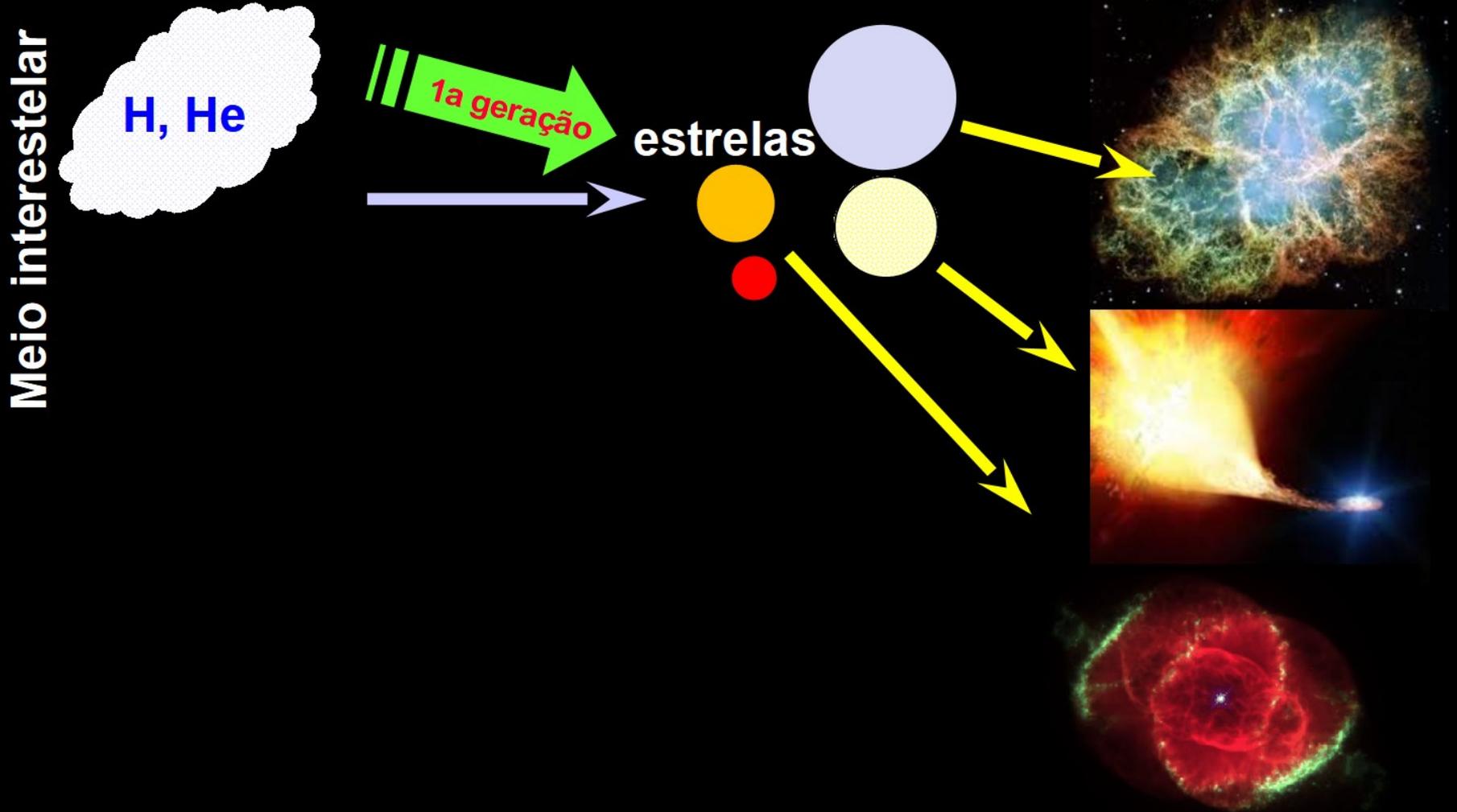
Big Bang  
13,8 Bilhões de anos



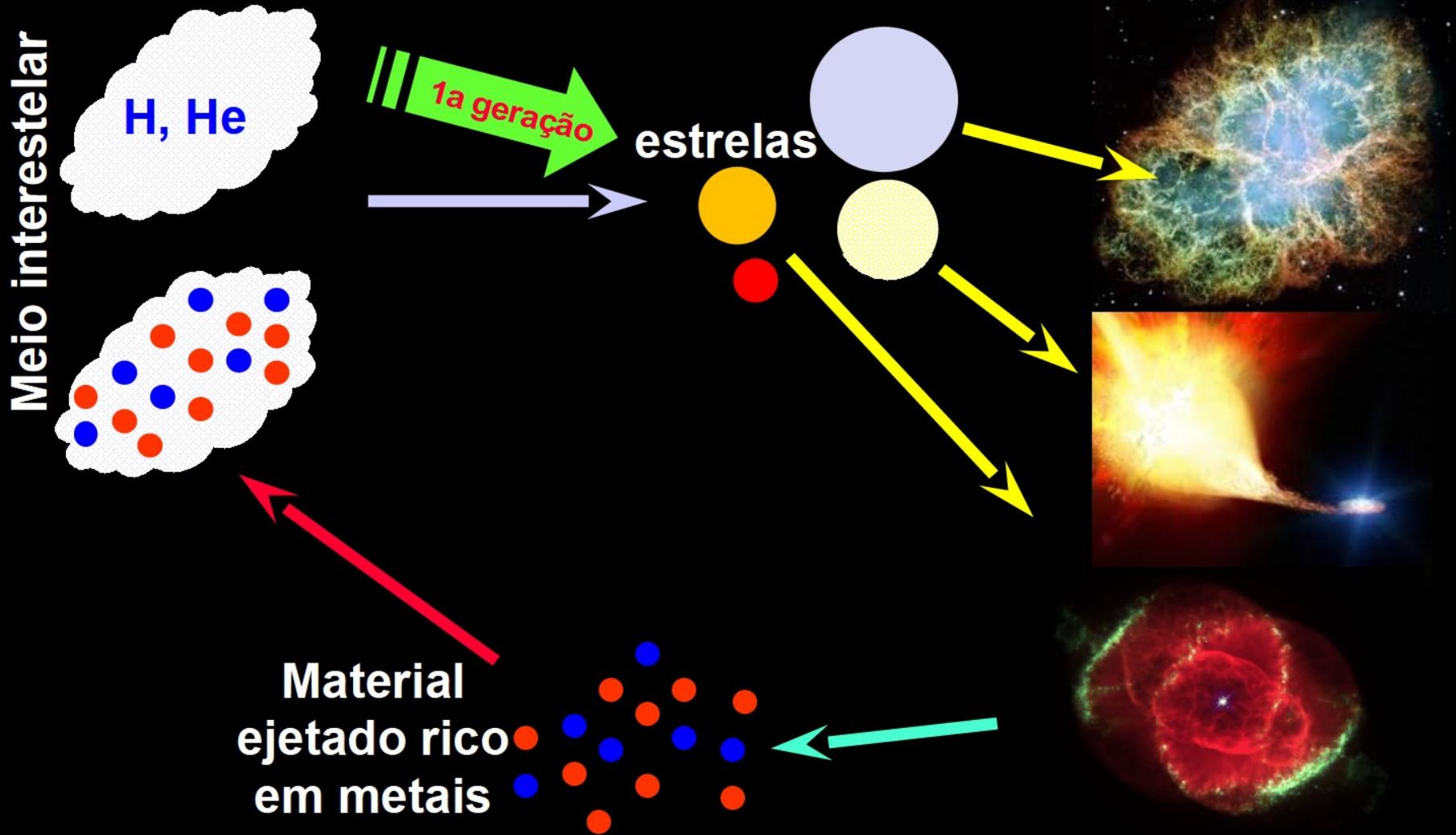
Via Láctea  
Hoje



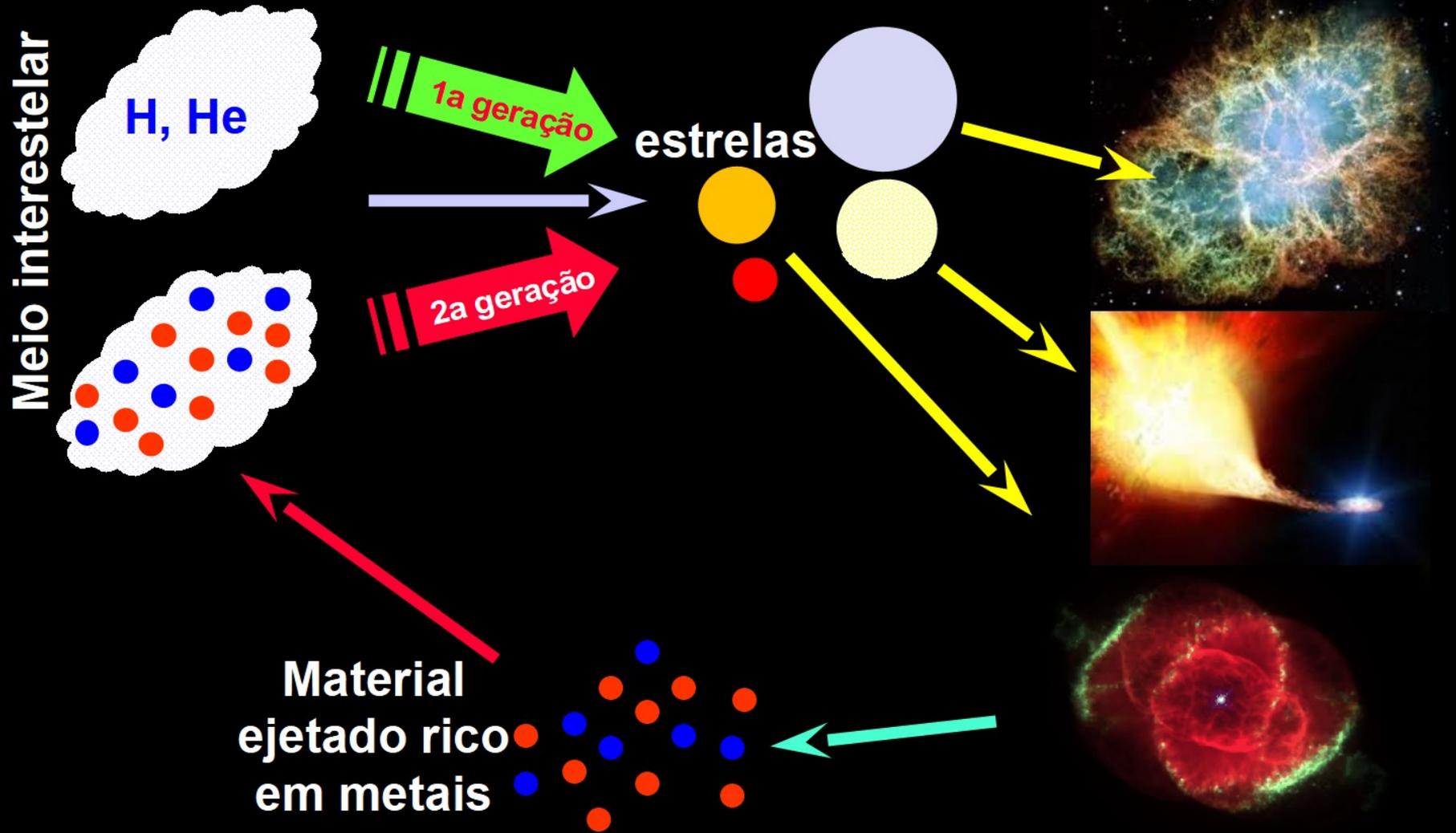
# Evolução dos elementos químicos na Galáxia



# Evolução dos elementos químicos na Galáxia



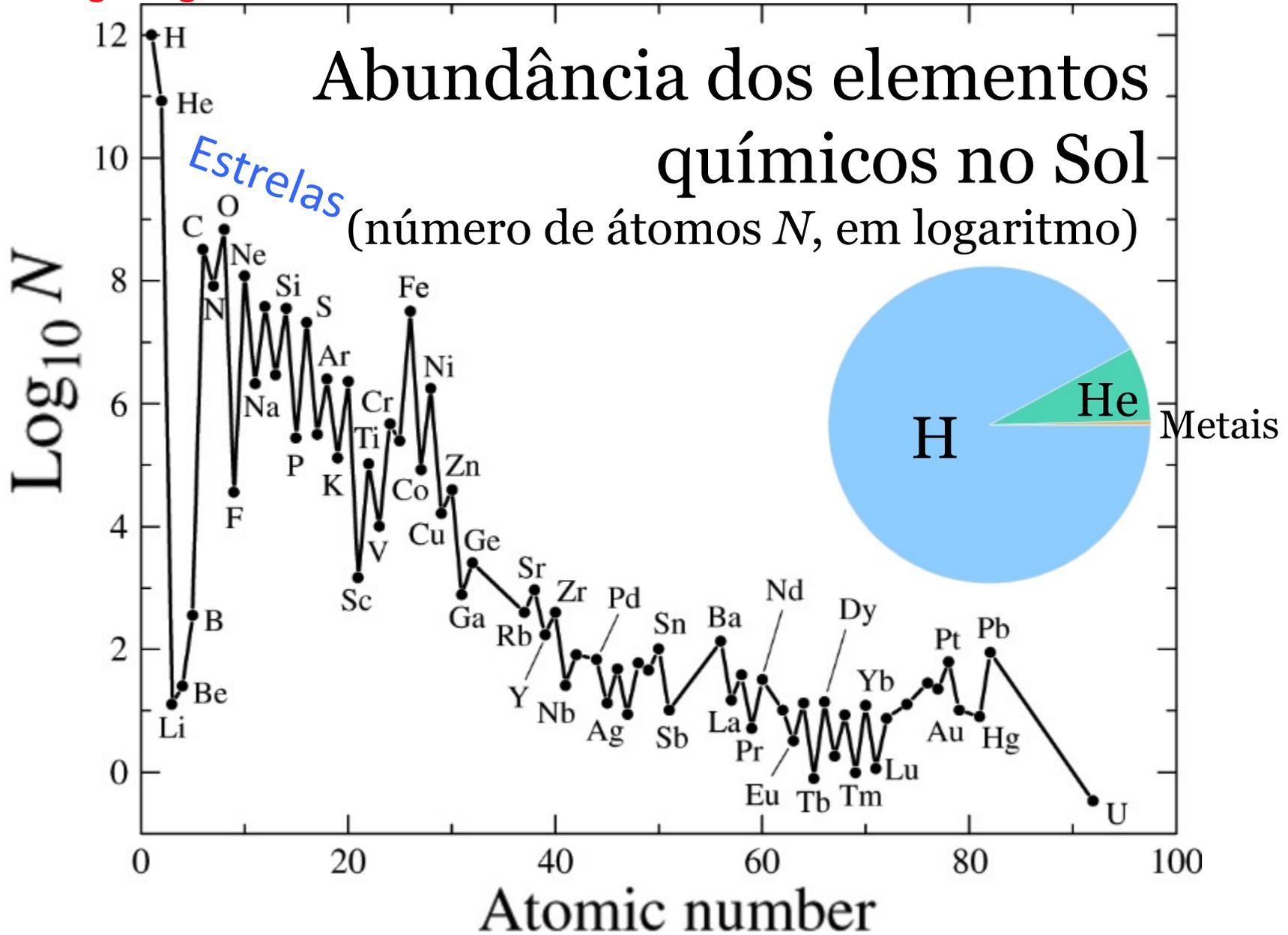
# Evolução dos elementos químicos na Galáxia



Big Bang

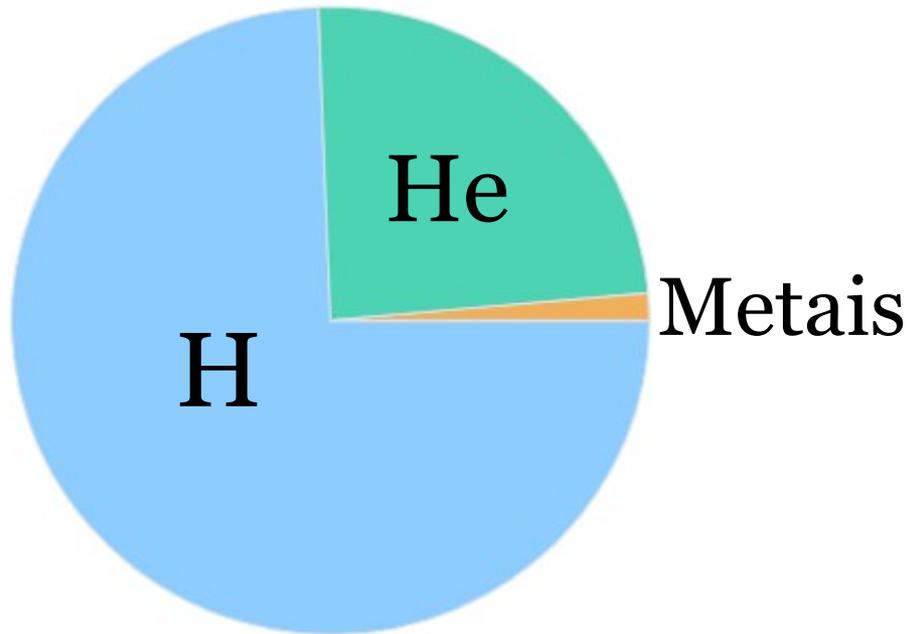
# Abundância dos elementos químicos no Sol

(número de átomos  $N$ , em logaritmo)



# Abundância dos elementos no Sol (hoje)

Fração de massa  
do Sol

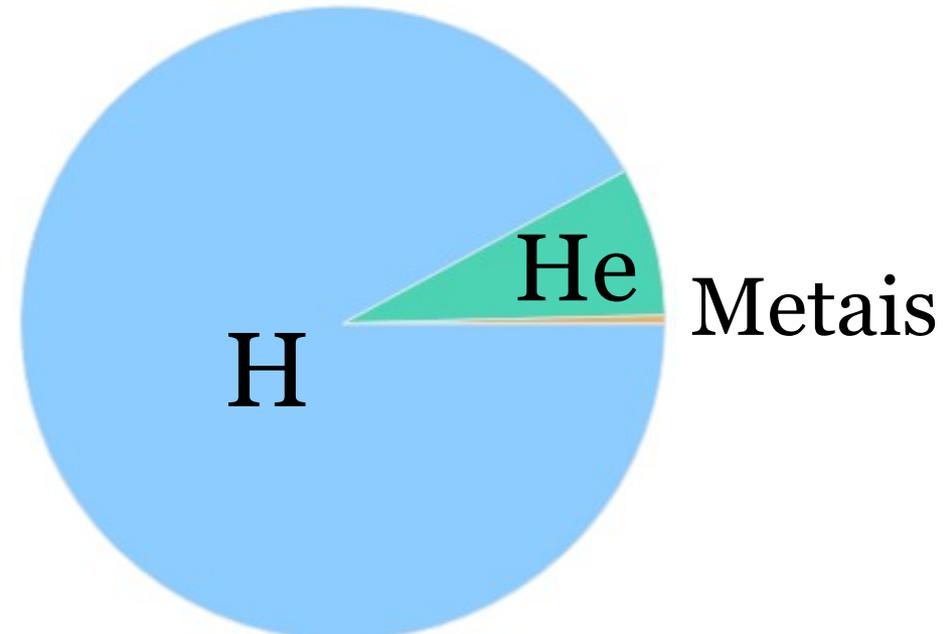


H ( $Z = 1$ ): 74,4 %

He ( $Z = 2$ ): 24,2 %

Metais ( $Z > 2$ ): 1,4 %

Número de átomos



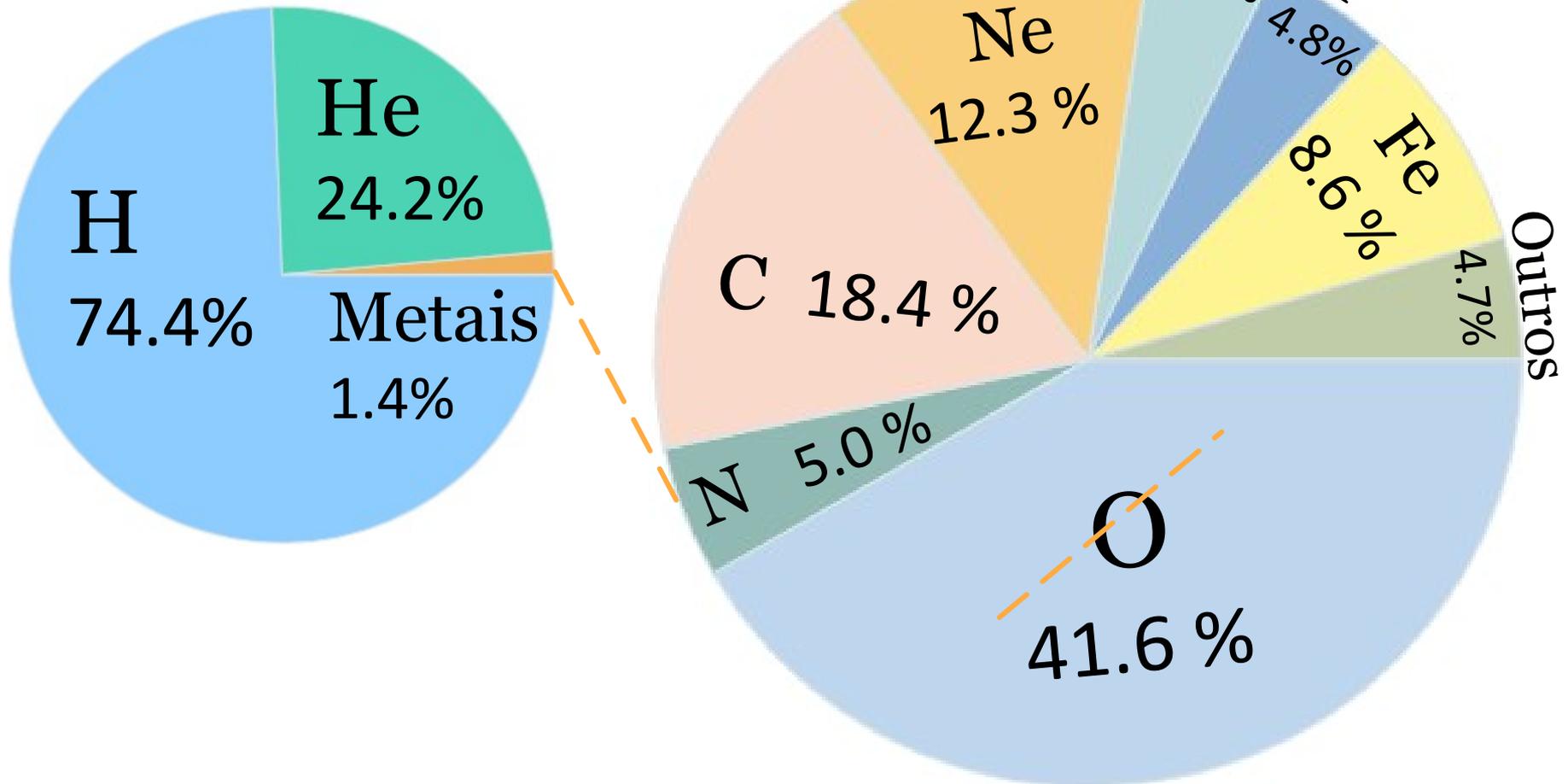
H: 92 %

He: 7,6 %

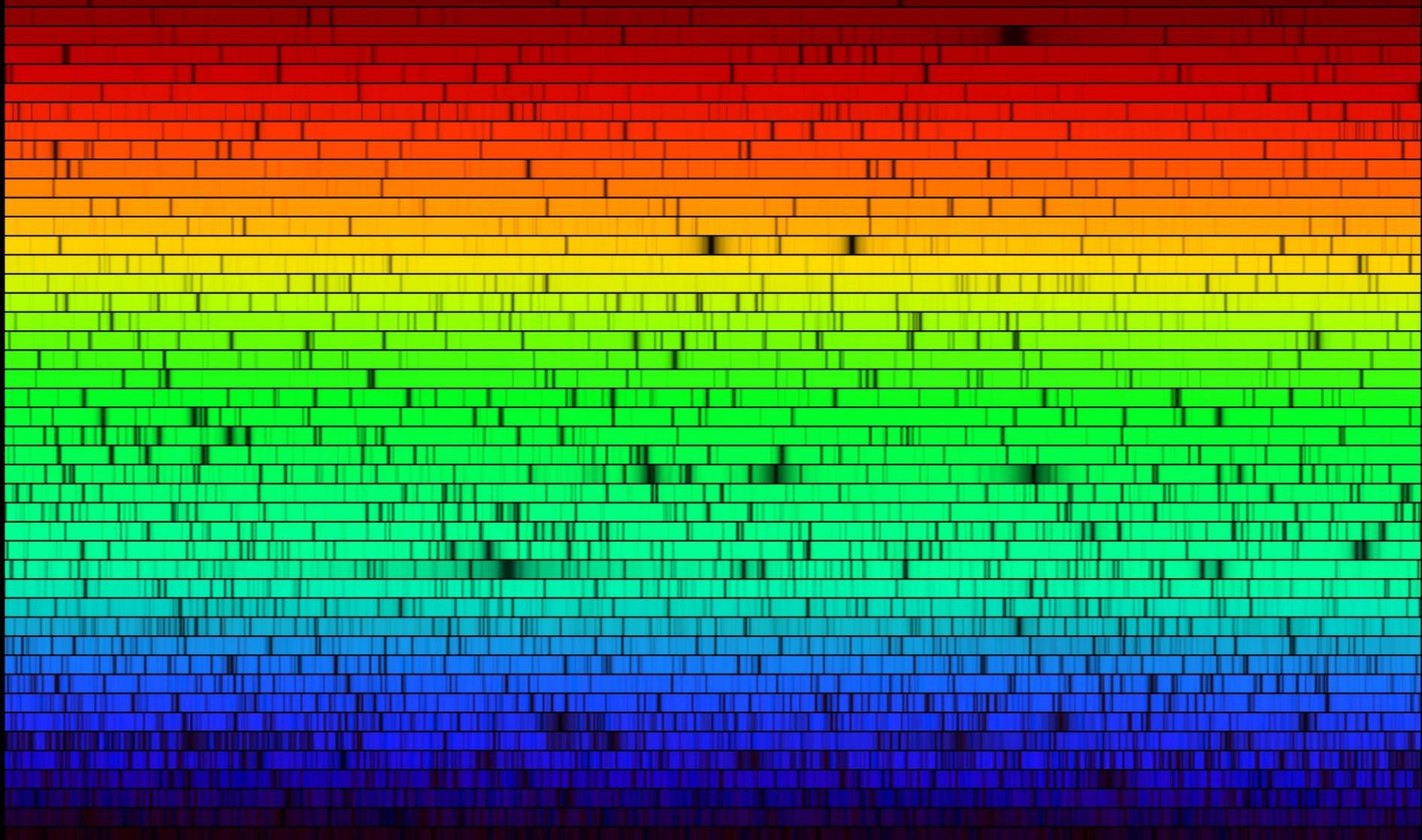
Metais: 0,4 %

# Abundância dos elementos no Sol (hoje)

Fração de massa  
do Sol



A composição química do Sol e as estrelas é determinada via a análise do espectro. As linhas escuras são devidas à absorção de diversos elementos químicos na atmosfera estelar



# Formação de linhas espectrais (AGA0293)

Equações de Boltzmann:  $e^{-E_{nível} / kT}$  e Saha:  $e^{-E_{ion} / kT}$

$$\frac{N_b}{N_a} = \frac{g_b e^{-E_b/kT}}{g_a e^{-E_a/kT}} = \frac{g_b}{g_a} e^{-(E_b-E_a)/kT}$$

$$\frac{N_{i+1}}{N_i} = \frac{2kT Z_{i+1}}{P_e Z_i} \left( \frac{2\pi m_e kT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\chi_i/kT}$$

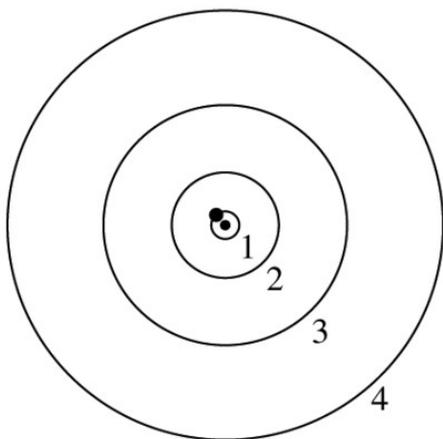
(c) Bruna Barroso



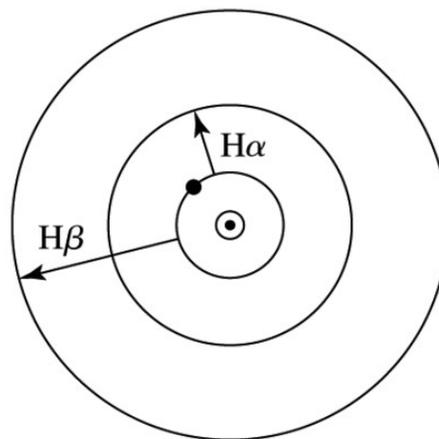
Hydrogen  
atom

Excitation  
Boltzmann equation

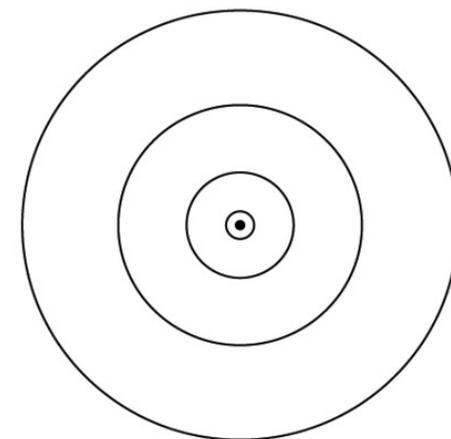
Ionization  
Saha equation



(a)  $T < 9900$  K



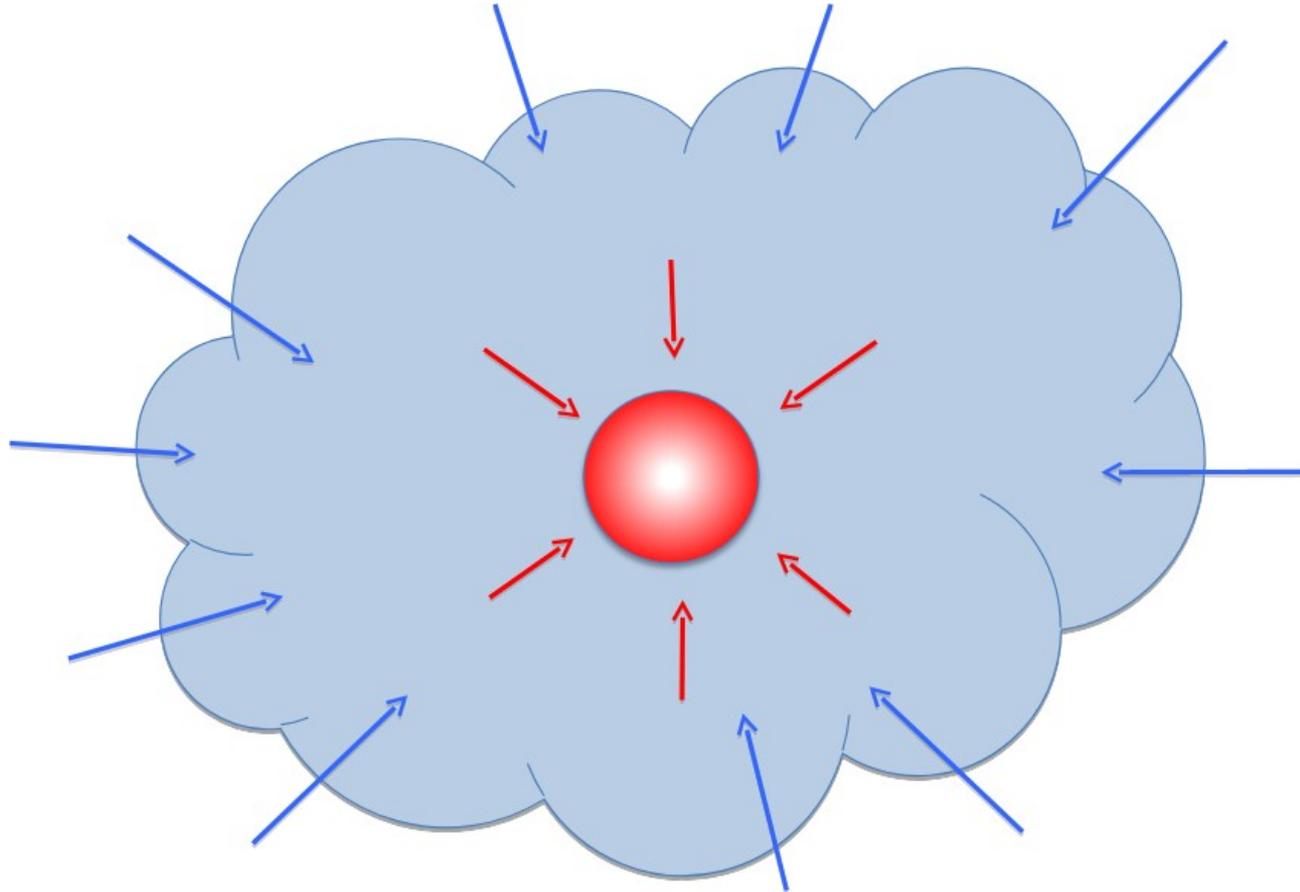
(b)  $T = 9900$  K



(c)  $T > 9900$  K

# Formação do Sol

Colapso da nuvem: escala de tempo  $\sim 10^5$  anos

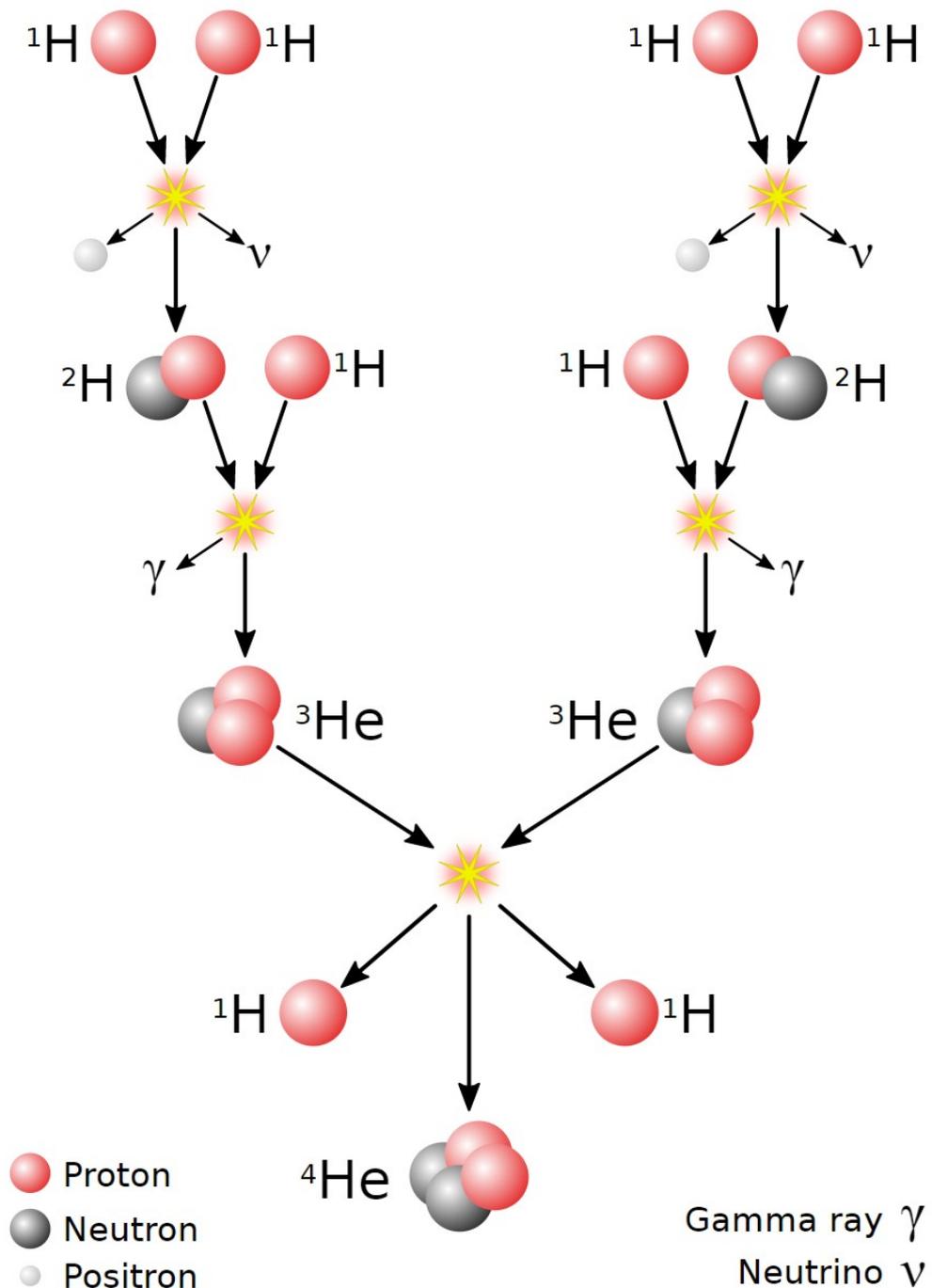


Contração da proto-estrela  $\sim 40 \times 10^6$  anos

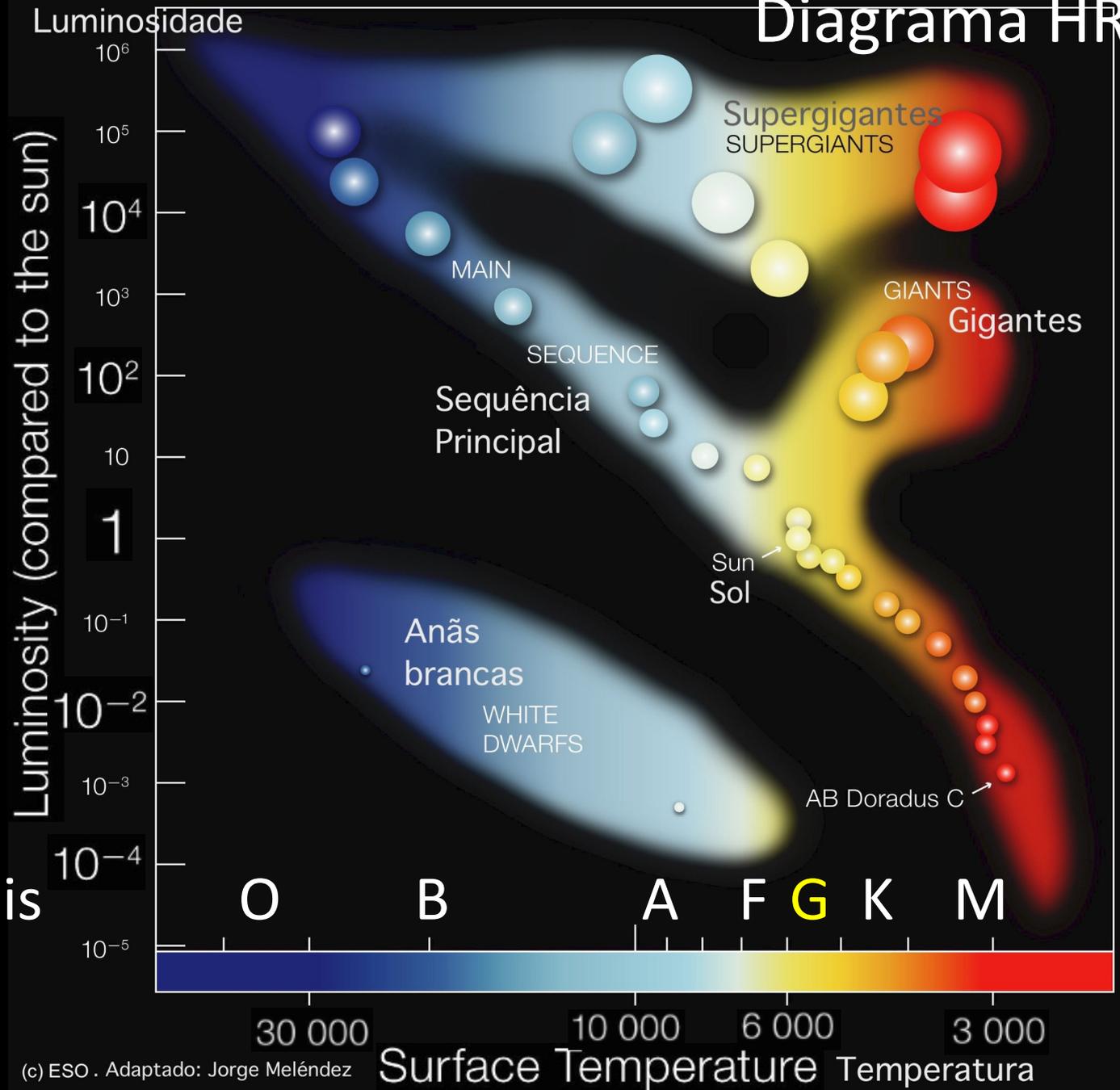
A contração do proto-Sol termina quando a temperatura central  $T_c \sim 15 \times 10^6$  K.

Nessa temperatura é possível termos a fusão nuclear estável de hidrogênio em hélio, via a cadeia próton-próton.

O Sol passará a maior parte da sua vida na “Sequência Principal”.



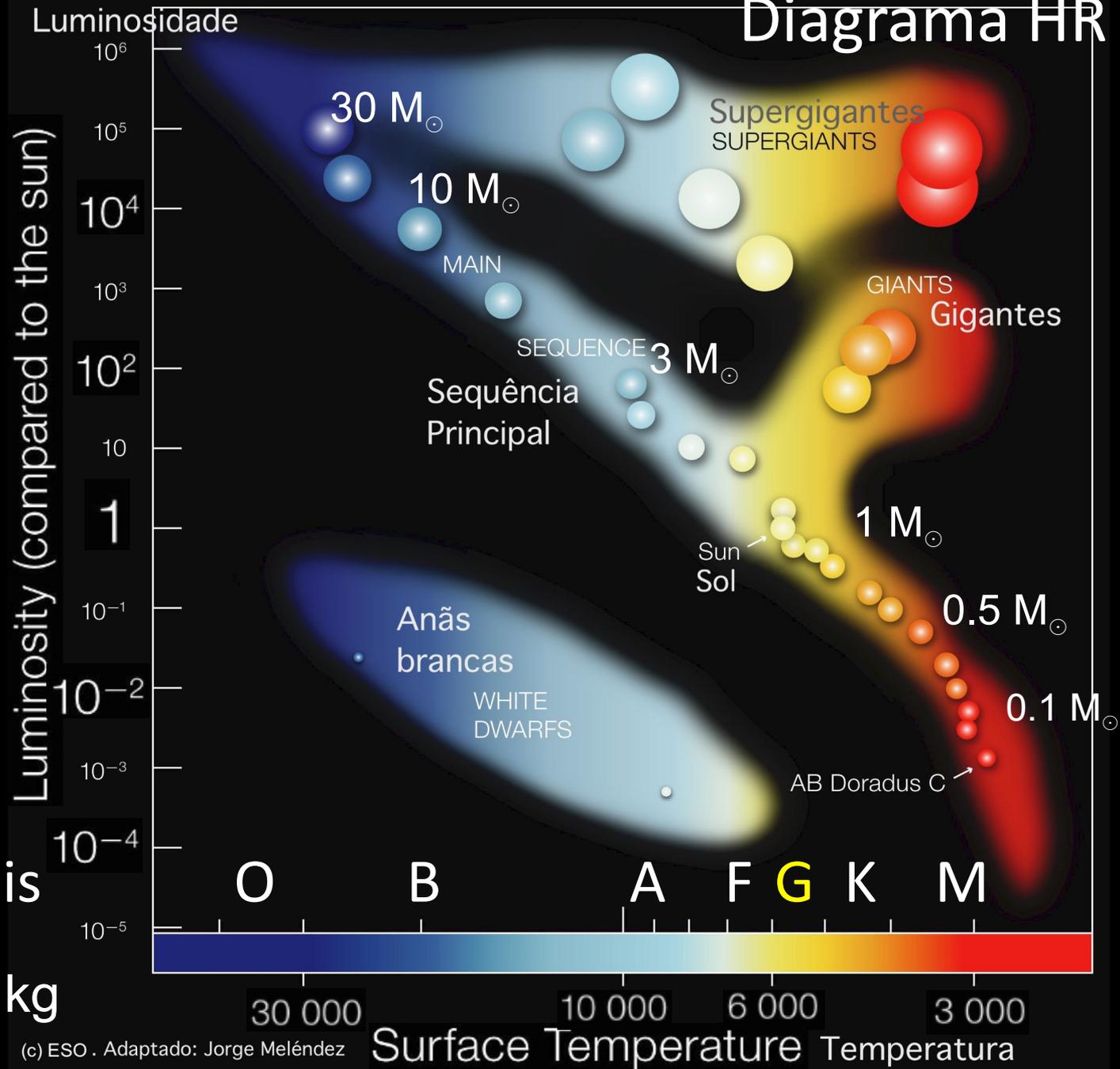
# Diagrama HR



Tipos espectrais

Sol: tipo G2

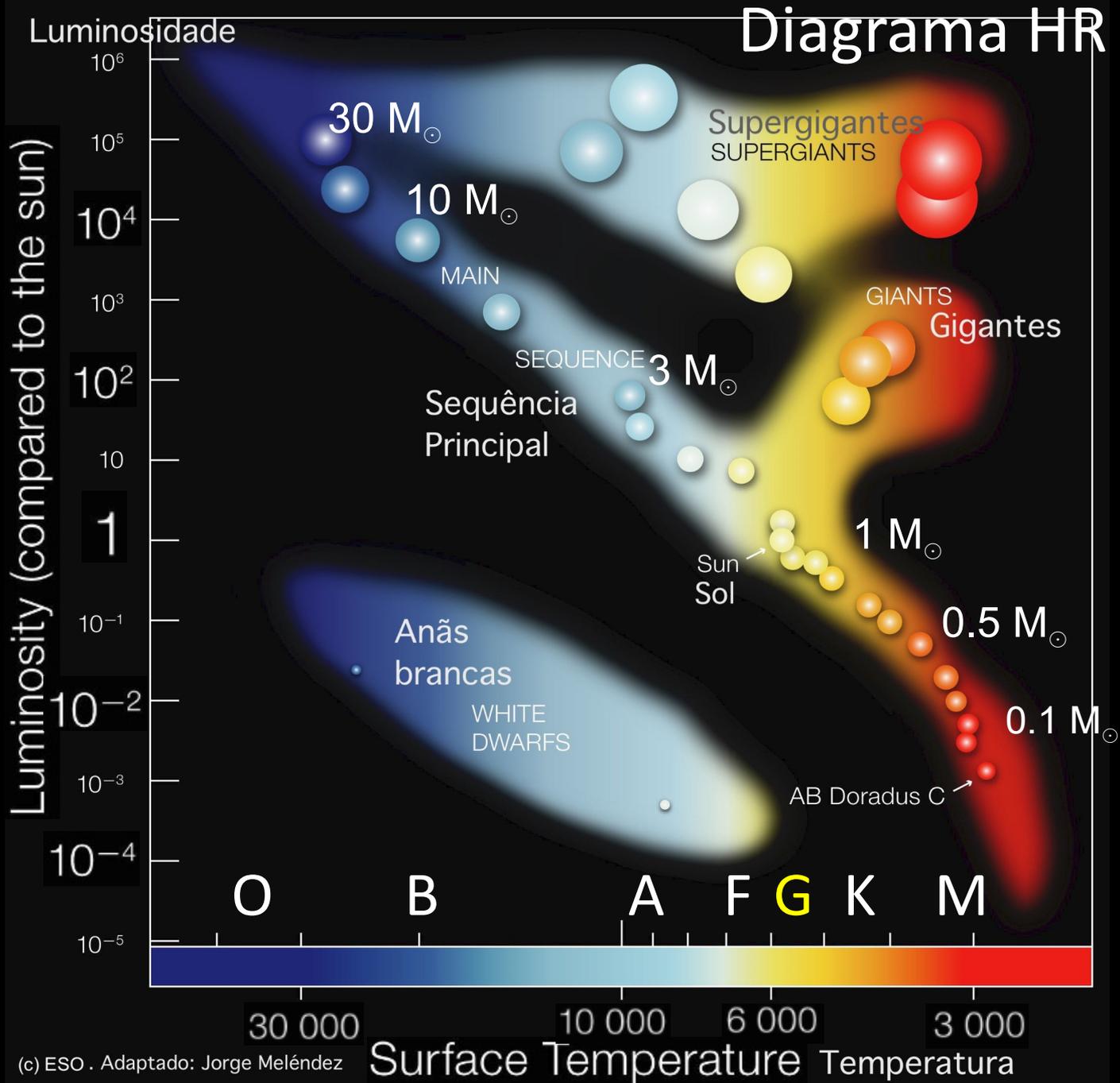
# Diagrama HR



(c) ESO . Adaptado: Jorge Meléndez

# Tempo de vida na sequência principal

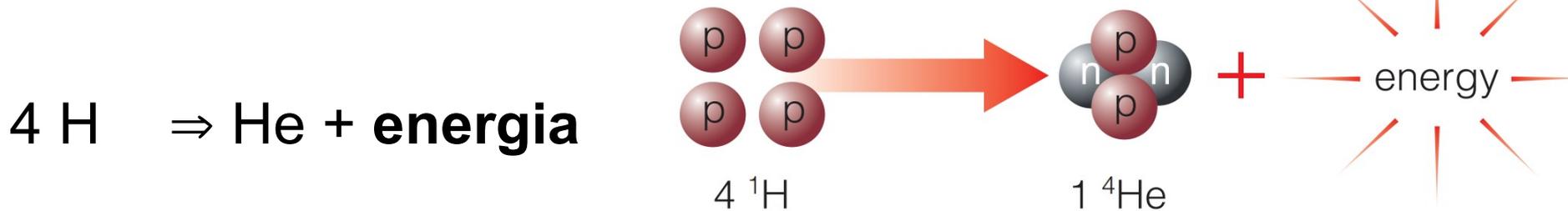
30 M <sub>☉</sub>	5 Myr
10 M <sub>☉</sub>	27 Myr
3 M <sub>☉</sub>	350 Myr
1.5 M <sub>☉</sub>	2.7 Gyr
1.25 M <sub>☉</sub>	5 Gyr
1.0 M <sub>☉</sub>	10 Gyr
0.75 M <sub>☉</sub>	30 Gyr
0.5 M <sub>☉</sub>	200 Gyr



# Fusão nuclear como fonte de energia

massa próton p+ (núcleo de H):  $1,6726 \times 10^{-27}$  kg

massa do núcleo de He:  $6,6426 \times 10^{-27}$  kg



$$4 (1,6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}) \Rightarrow 6,6426 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} + \text{energia}$$

$$6,6904 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 6,6426 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} + \text{energia}$$

$$\Delta \text{ massa } (4\text{H} - \text{He}) = 0,0478 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{energia } E = mc^2 = 0,0478 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \times c^2 = \mathbf{26,8 \text{ MeV}}$$

$$0,0478 \times 10^{-27} / 6,6904 \times 10^{-27} = 0,7\% \text{ da massa de } 4 \text{ p+}$$

Exemplo. É a energia nuclear suficiente para manter o Sol brilhando durante sua vida na sequência principal?

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

$$E_{\text{nuclear}} = 0.1 \times 0.007 \times M_{\odot} c^2 = 1.3 \times 10^{44} \text{ J}$$

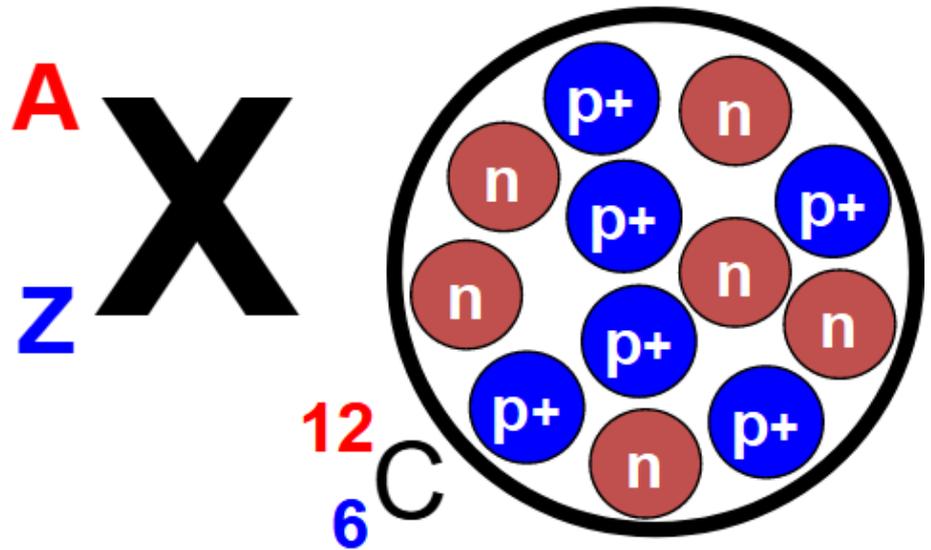
$1 M_{\odot} = 1,9891 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$        $\uparrow$  0,7% de 4H

$$t_{\text{nuclear}} = \frac{E_{\text{nuclear}}}{L_{\odot}} \sim 10^{10} \text{ anos}$$

$1 L_{\odot} = 3,828 \times 10^{26} \text{ W}$

# Representação do elemento químico X

**A = Número de núcleons = Z + Nêutrons**



**Z** : Número de Prótons  
(número atômico)

**A** : Número de massa

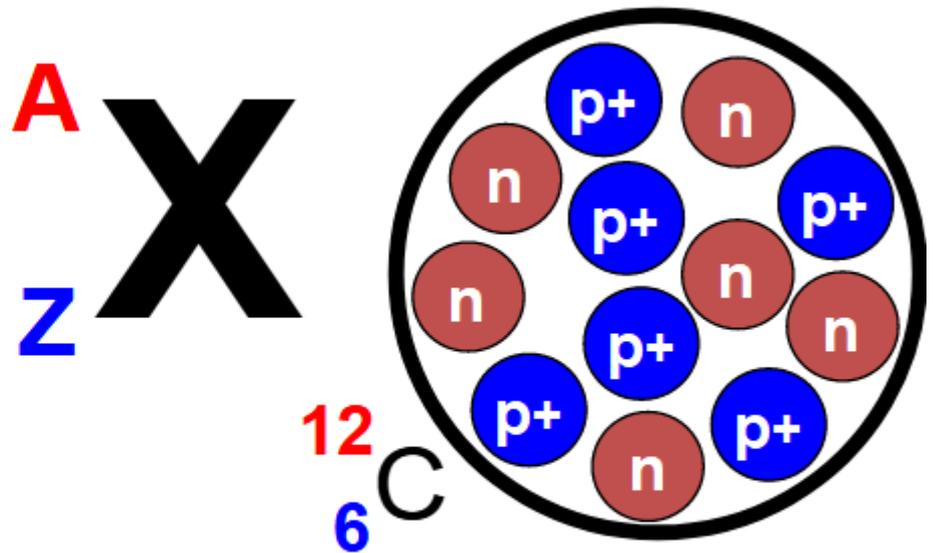
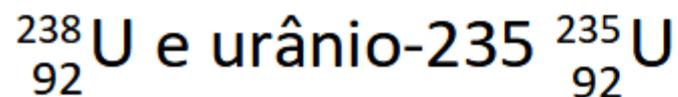
# Representação do elemento químico X

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

Isótopo de um elemento químico:

igual número de prótons ( $Z$ ) mas diferente número de nêutrons  $\rightarrow$  diferente  $A$ .

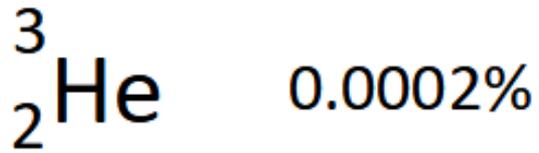
Exemplo: urânio ( $Z = 92$ ) tem como isótopos mais abundantes o urânio-238



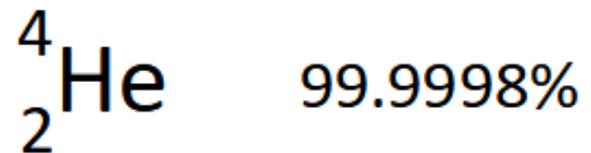
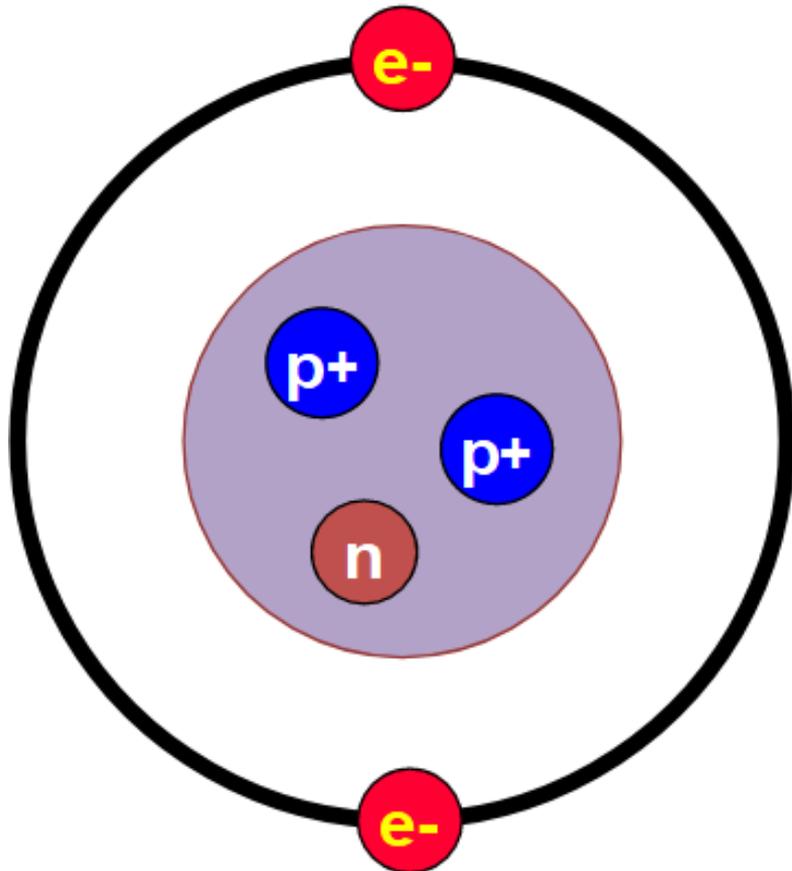
$Z$  : Número de Prótons  
(número atômico)

$A$  : Número de massa

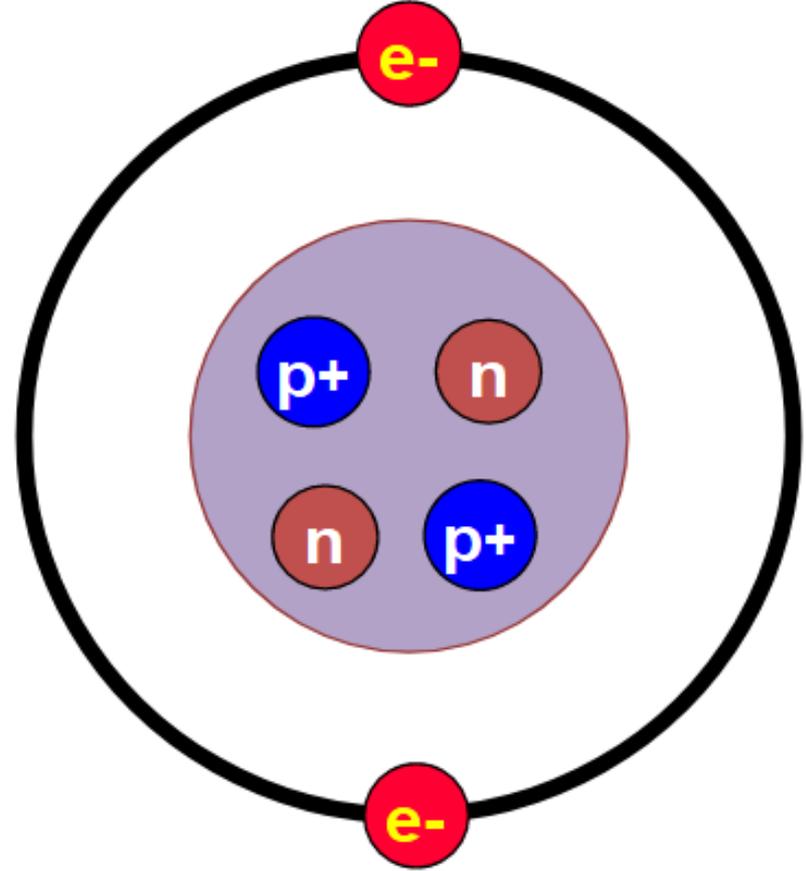
# Isótopos estáveis do hélio



Hélio 3 (trítio)



Hélio 4 (núcleo=partícula  $\alpha$ )

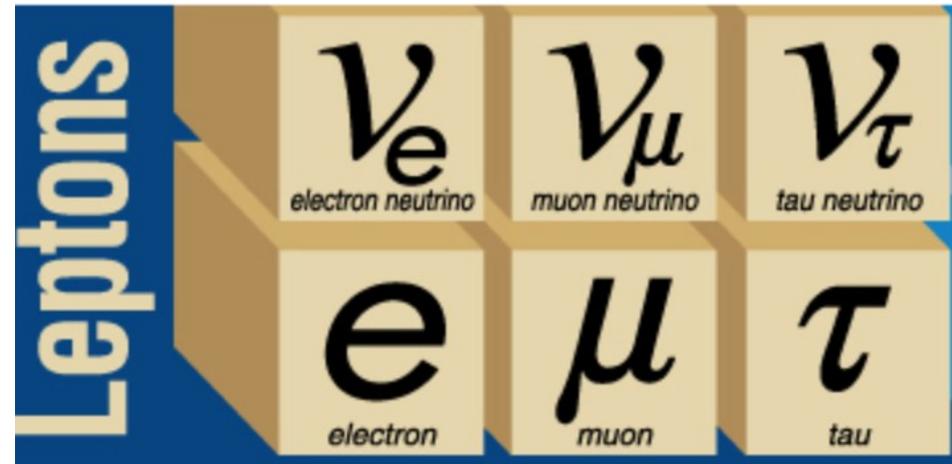


Também aparecem nas reações nucleares os **elétrons** [ $e^-$ ] e **neutrinos** [ $\nu_e$ ], assim como suas antipartículas: **pósitron** [ $e^+$ ] e **antineutrino** [ $\bar{\nu}_e$ ]

## Neutrinos $\nu$

São partículas que quase não interagem com a matéria,  $\sigma_\nu \sim 10^{-48} \text{ m}^2$

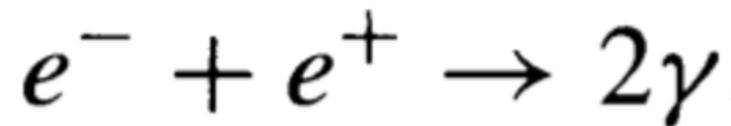
Percurso livre médio do neutrino 'dentro' do Sol é de  $\sim 10^{18} \text{ m}$ , ou  $\sim 100$  anos-luz, ou  $\sim 1,4 \times 10^9 R_\odot$



# 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  $\gamma$ ):



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

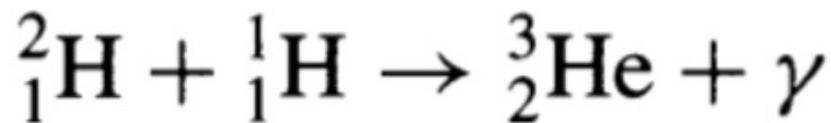
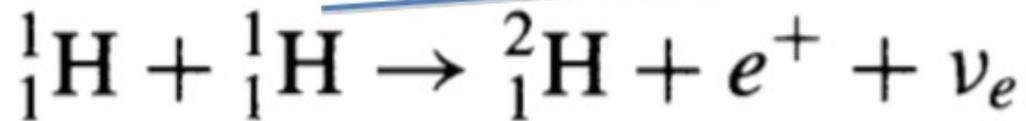
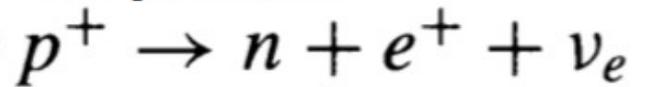
**A**  
**Z** **X**

A: Número de massa (p + n)

Z: Número de prótons (carga positiva)

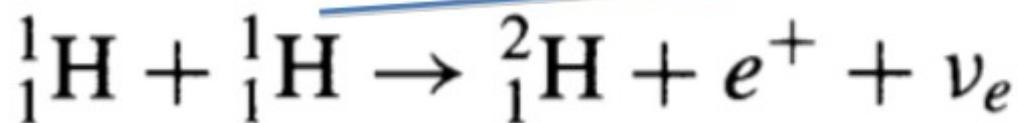
## Cadeia próton-próton, PP-I

Força fraca



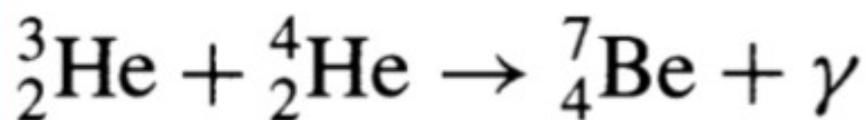
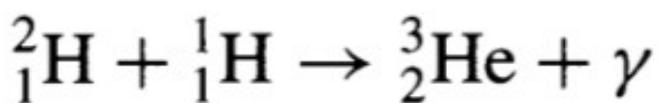
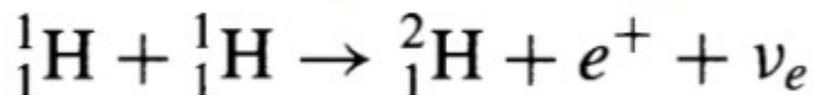
**A** **X**      A: Número de massa (p + n)  
**Z**              Z: Número de prótons (carga positiva)

**Cadeia próton-próton, PP-I** Força fraca  
 $p^+ \rightarrow n + e^+ + \nu_e$

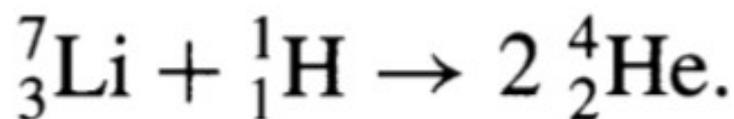
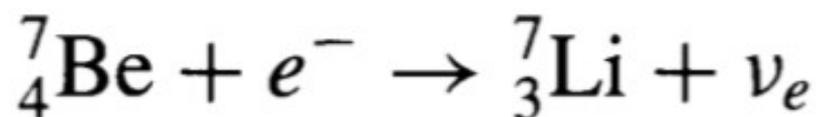


**Em resumo:**  $4 {}^1_1\text{H} \rightarrow {}^4_2\text{He} + 2e^+ + 2\nu_e + 2\gamma$

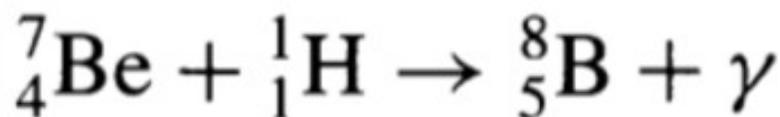
## Cadeia próton-próton, PP-II



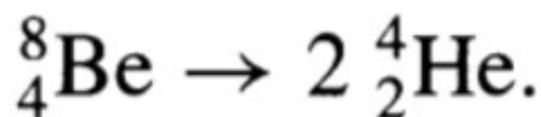
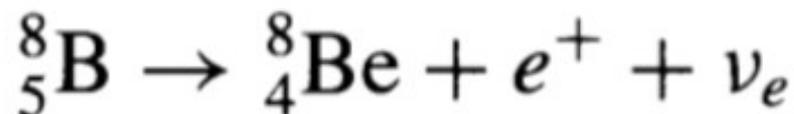
31%

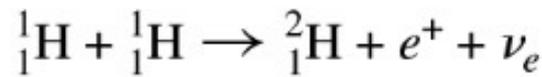


## PP-III



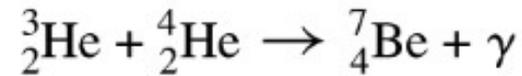
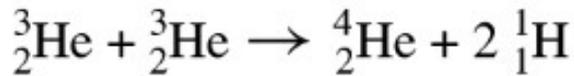
0,3%





**69%**

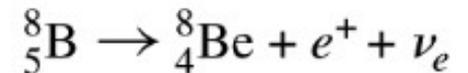
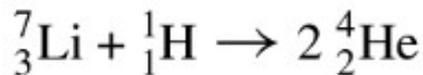
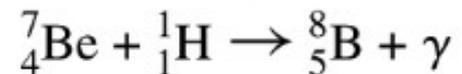
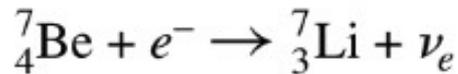
**31%**



**PP-I**

**99,7%**

**0,3%**

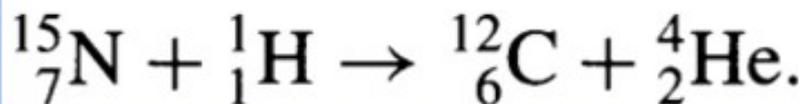
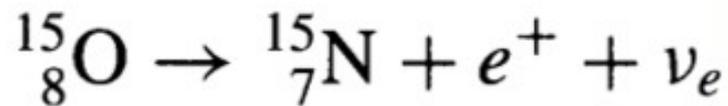
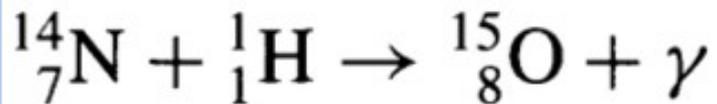
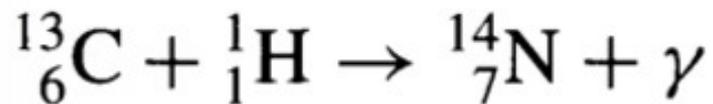
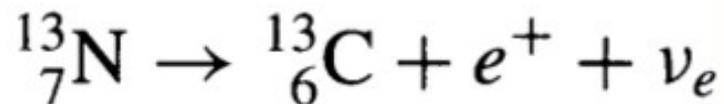
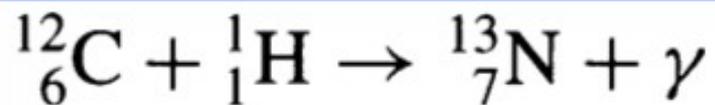


**PP-II**



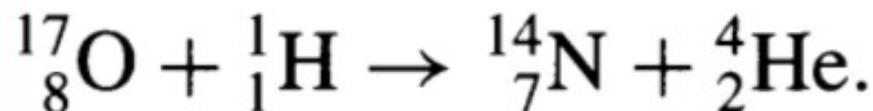
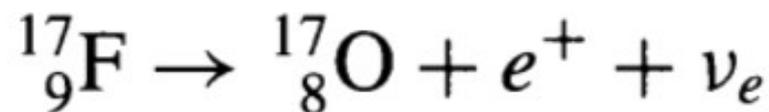
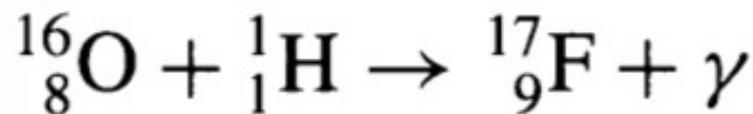
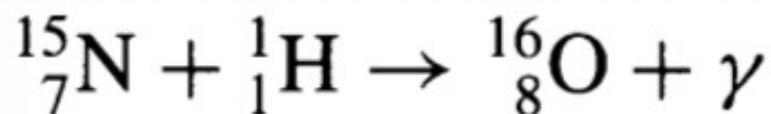
**PP-III**

## O Ciclo CNO



99,96%

0,04%

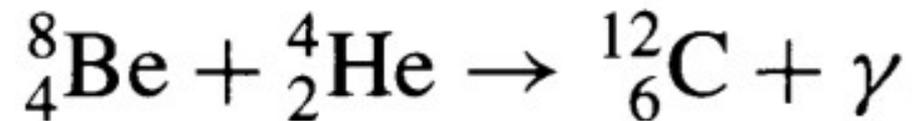


O Sol queima He no fim da fase gigante vermelha, nas fases 'ramo horizontal' e 'gigante AGB' (asymptotic giant branch):

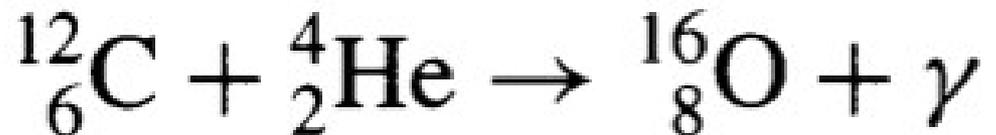


Processo triplo-alfa

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



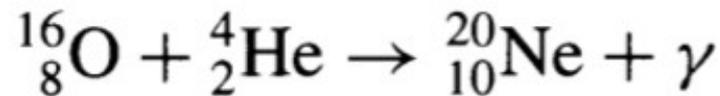
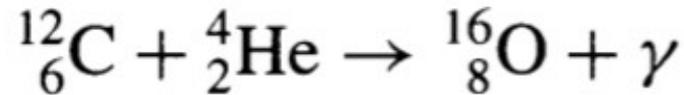
$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$$



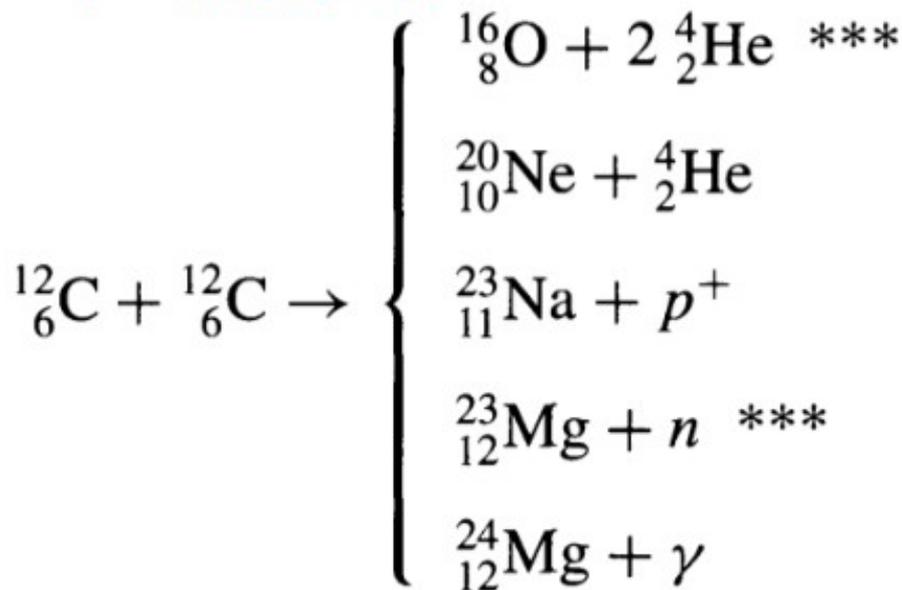
# Outras reações em estrelas mais massivas que o Sol

## Queima de C e O

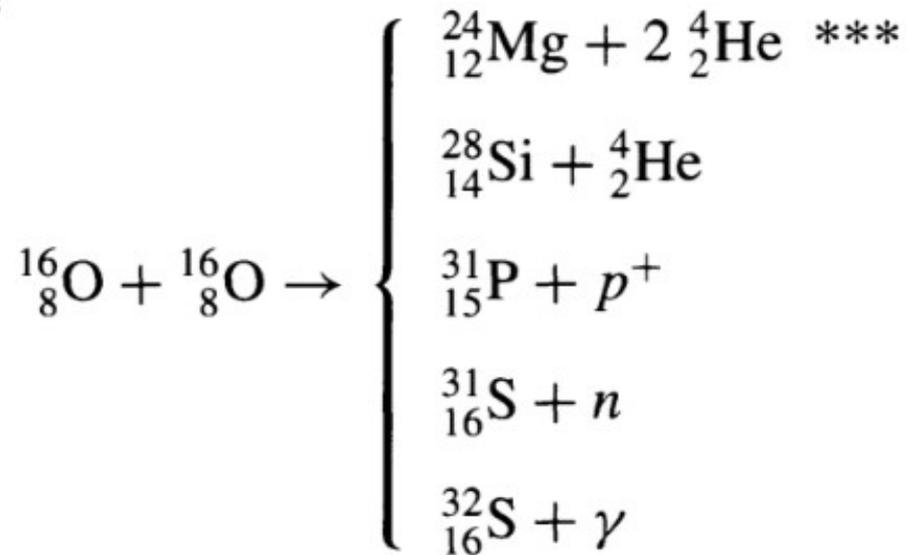
$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$$



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



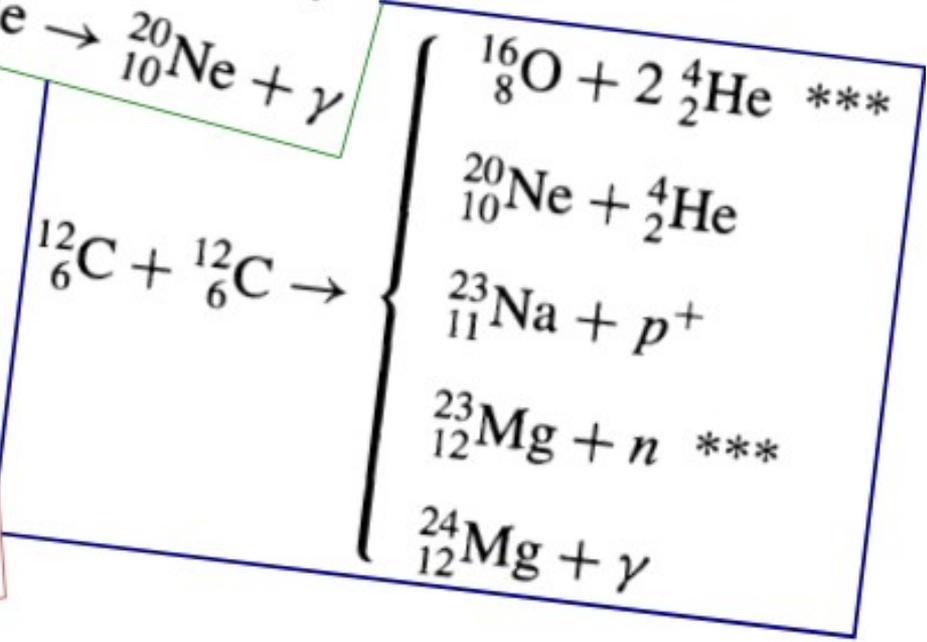
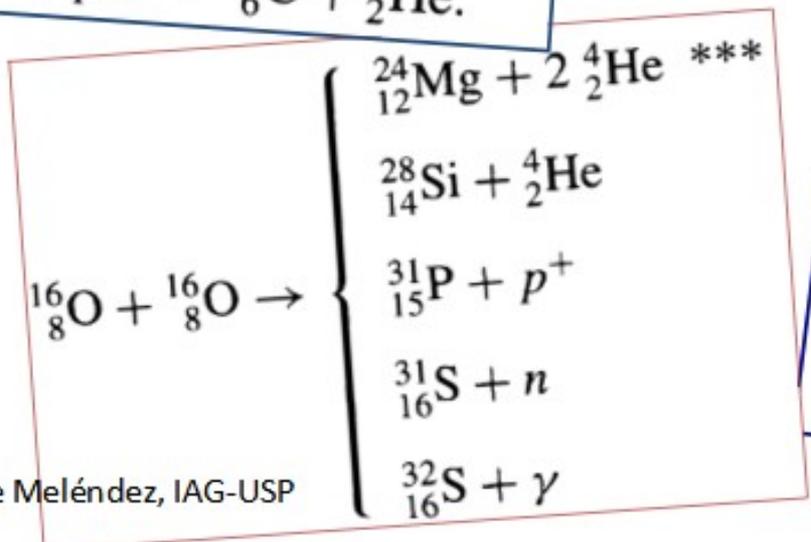
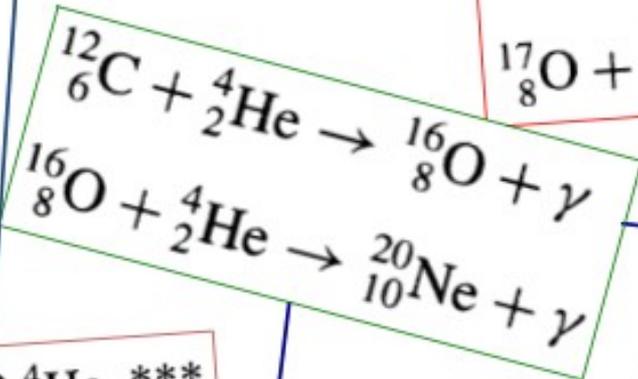
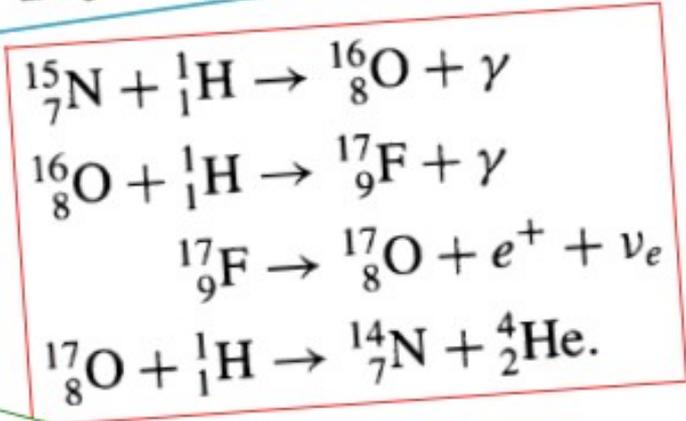
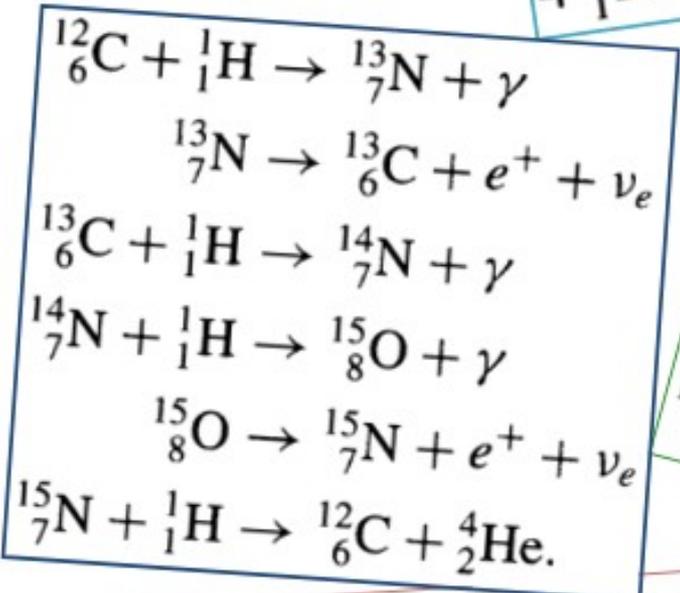
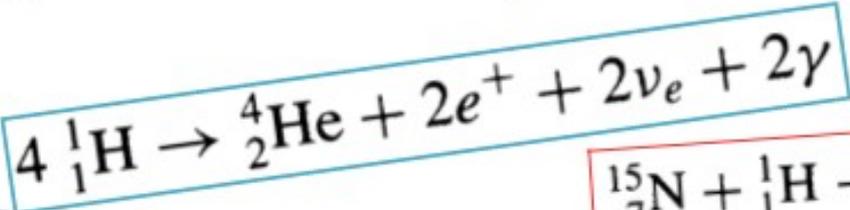
$$T \sim 10^9 \text{ K}$$

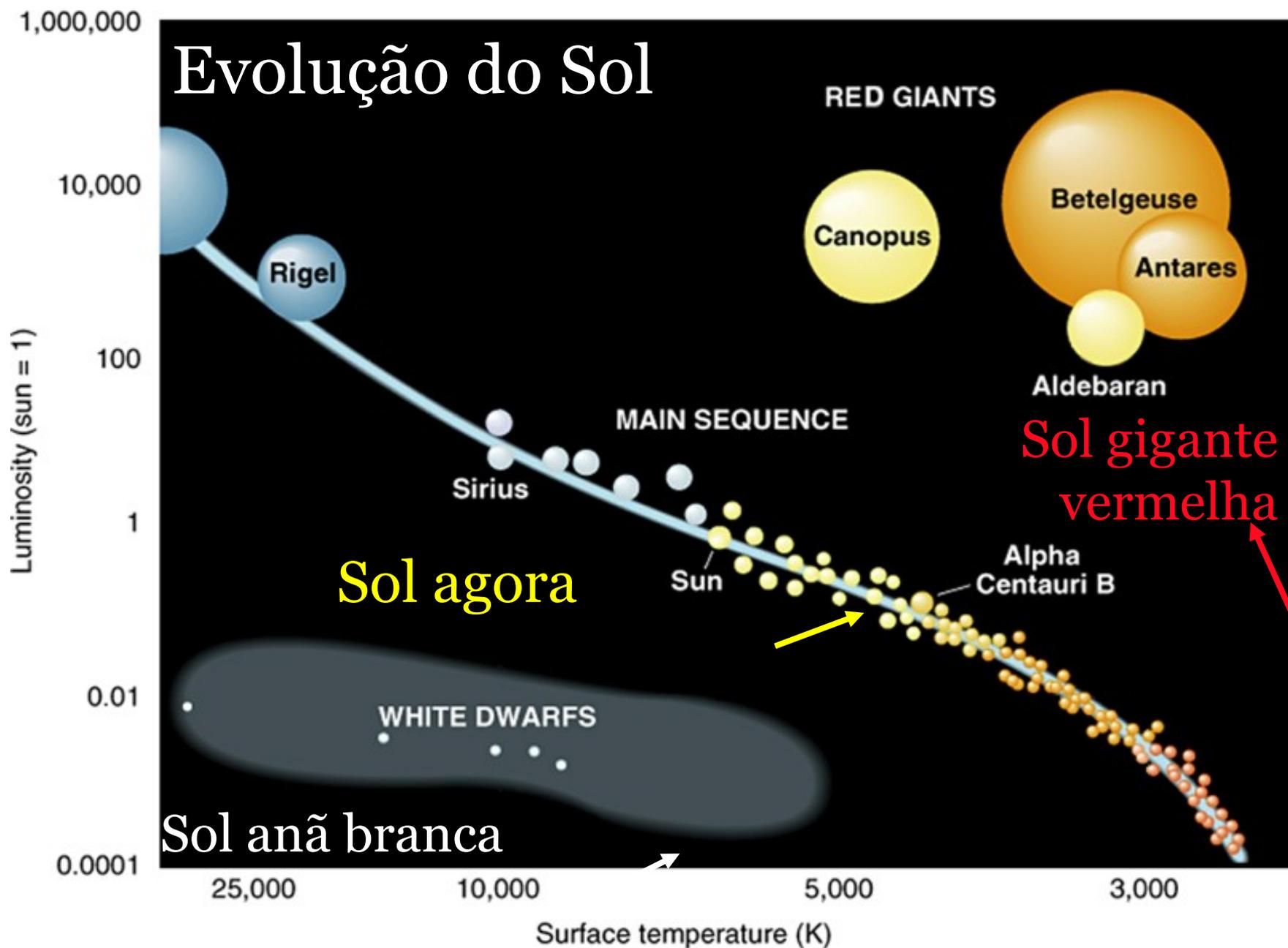


\*\*\*: endotérmica



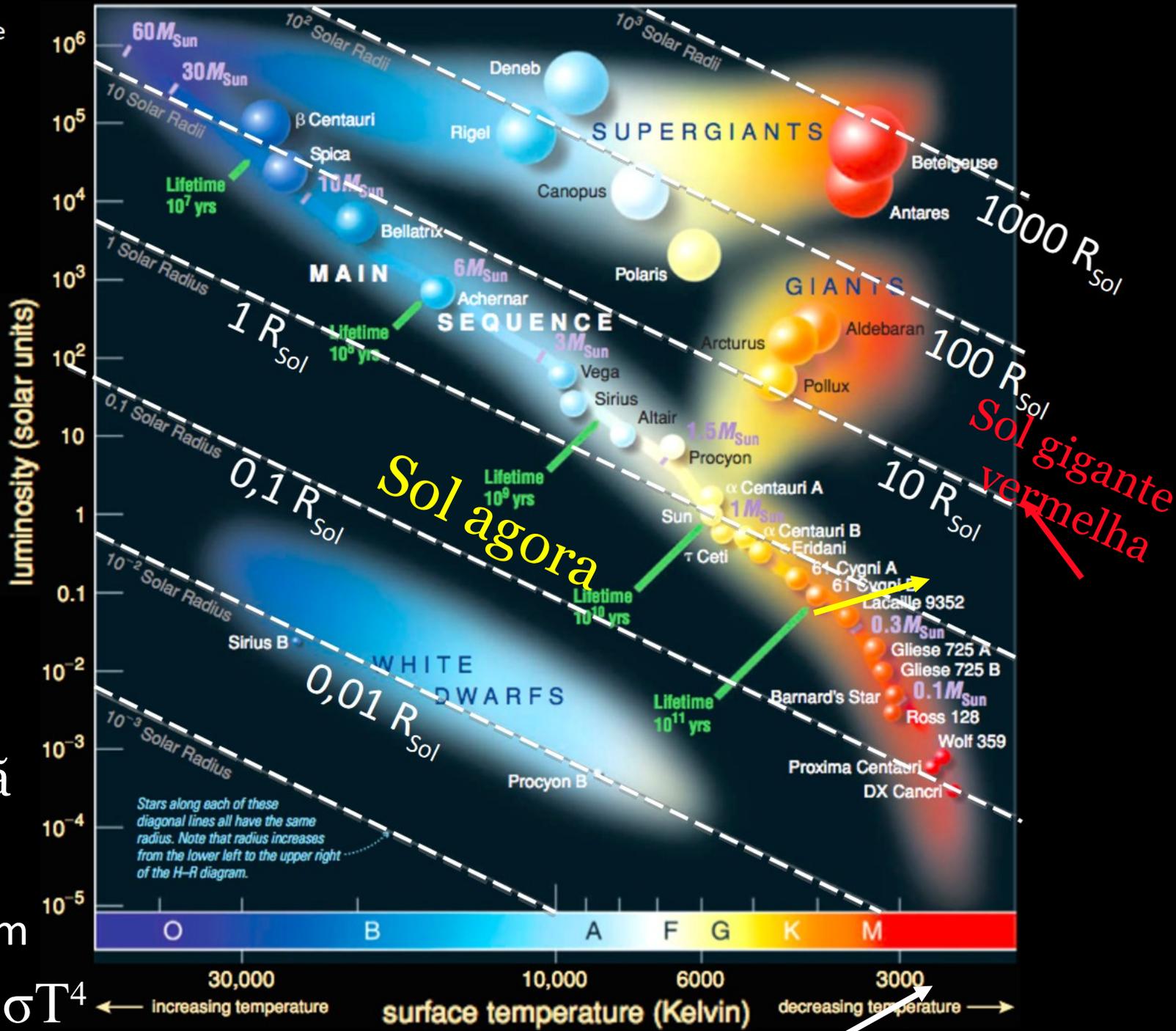
# Carl Sagan: somos poeira de estrelas





**Figure 1** - The Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram. Dim cool stars are at the lower-right, bright hot stars are at the upper-left. The sizes shown for the stars are suggestive, not exact.

Cosmic Perspective



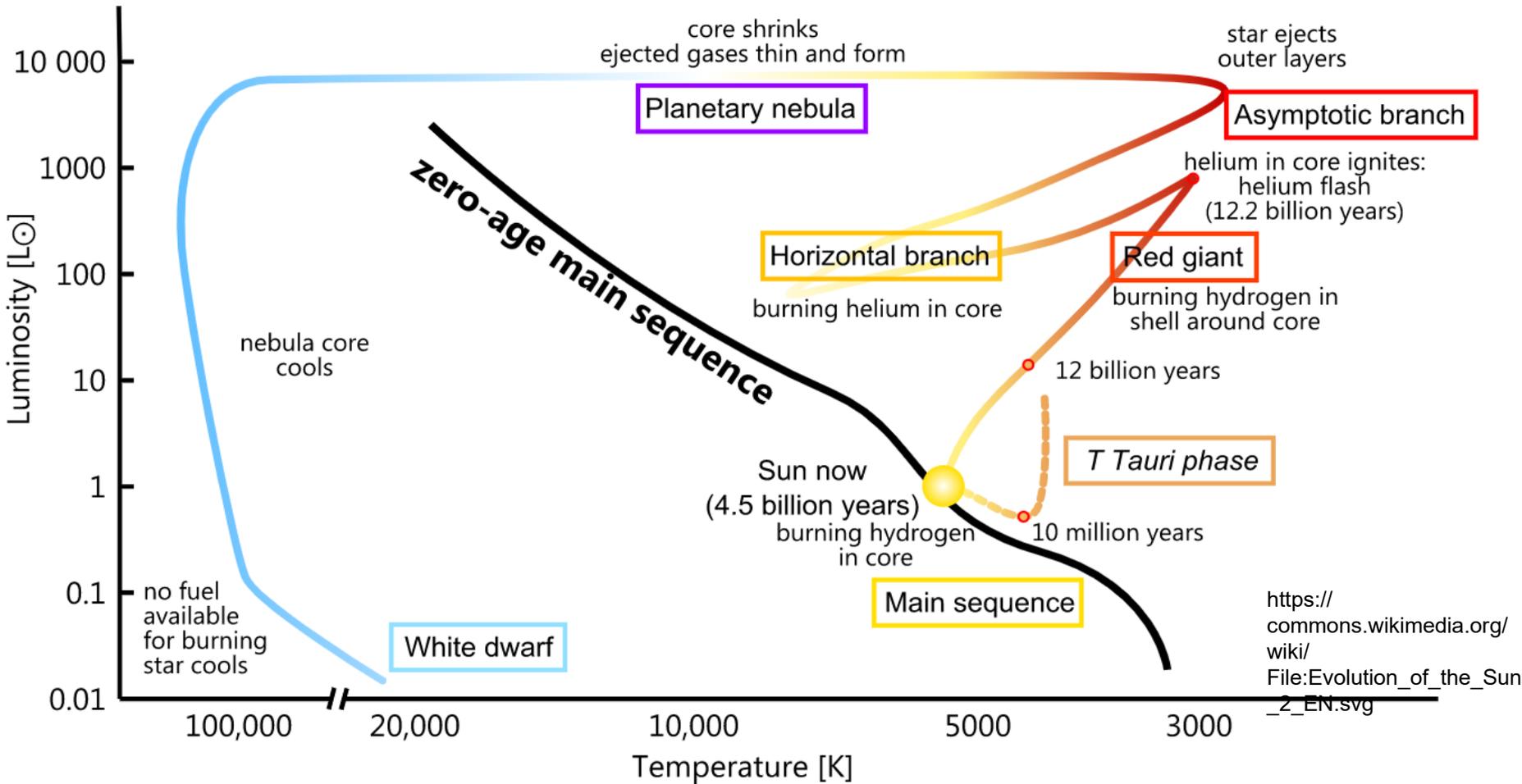
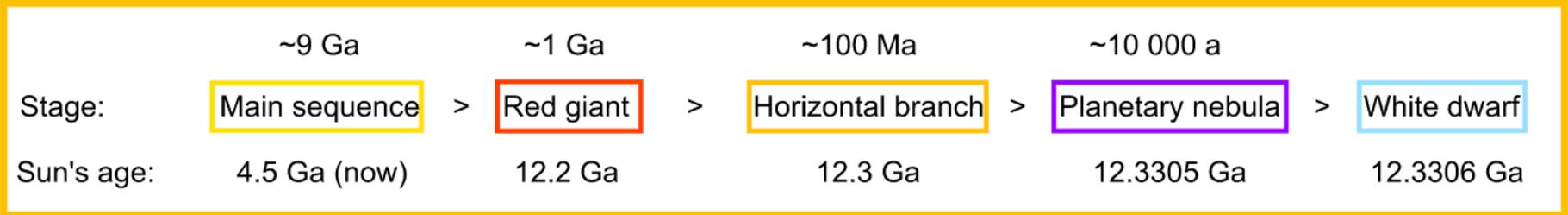
Sol anã  
branca

$$R_{\odot} \sim 7 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T^4$$

← increasing temperature surface temperature (Kelvin) decreasing temperature →

# Evolução do Sol: sequência principal, gigante vermelha, ramo horizontal, gigante assintótica (AGB), nebulosa planetária, anã branca



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Evolution\\_of\\_the\\_Sun\\_-\\_2\\_EN.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Evolution_of_the_Sun_-_2_EN.svg)



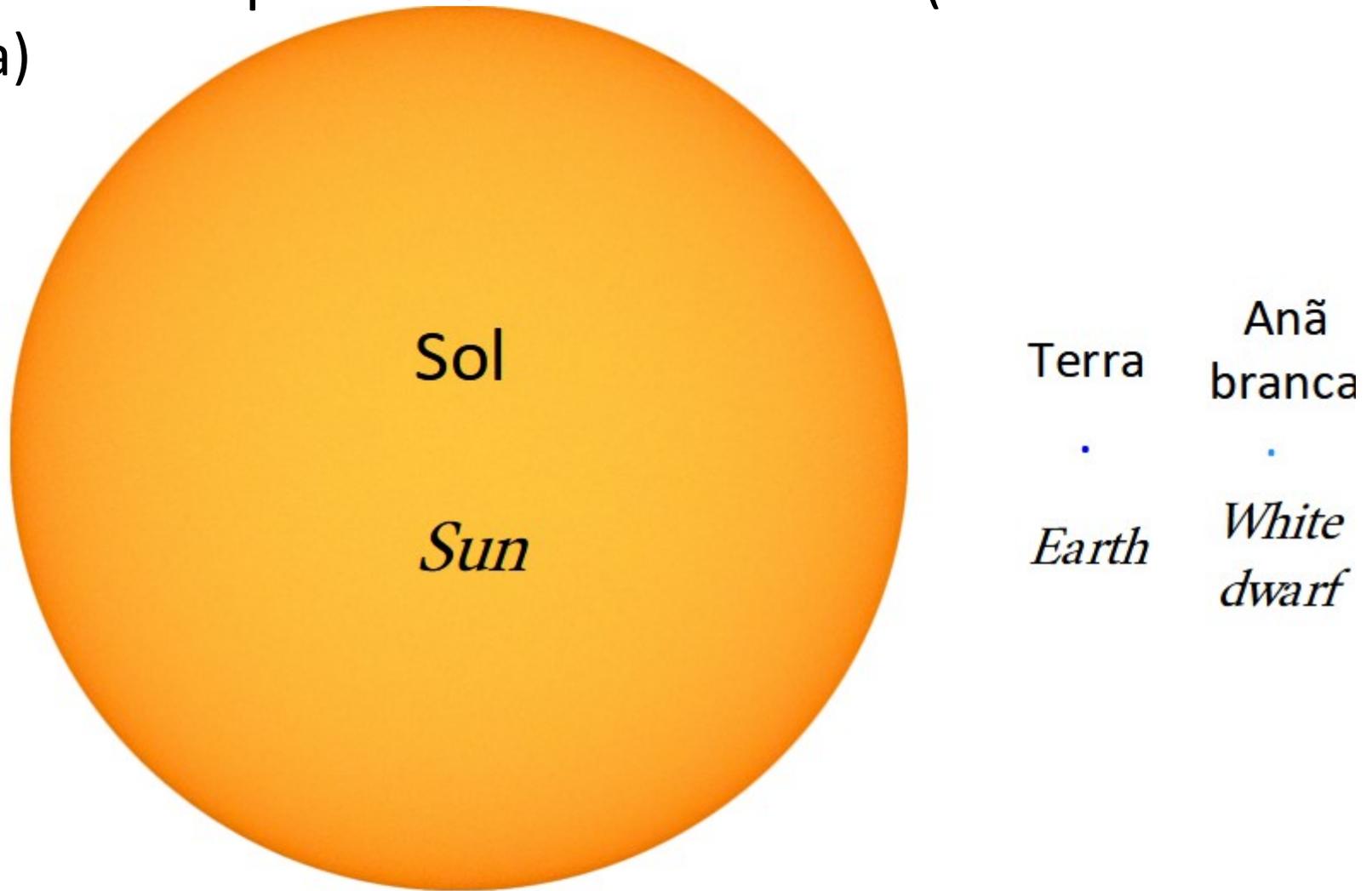
Helix Planetary Nebula (NGC 7293). [O III] + H $\alpha$   
74h com telescópio pequeno (20cm)

© Andrew Campbell 2018

# NGC 6543. Nebulosa Olho de gato



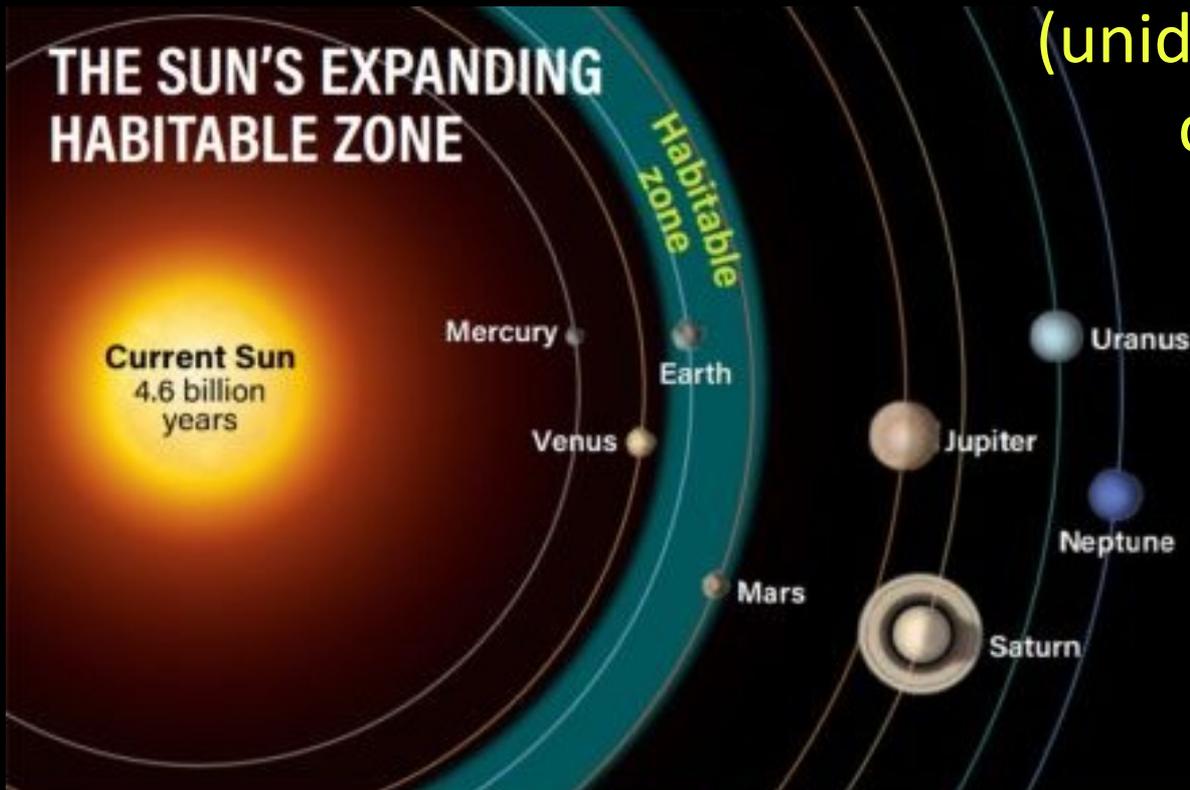
Estágio final da evolução do Sol é uma anã branca, um objeto com apenas 1% do raio do Sol (~ tamanho da Terra)



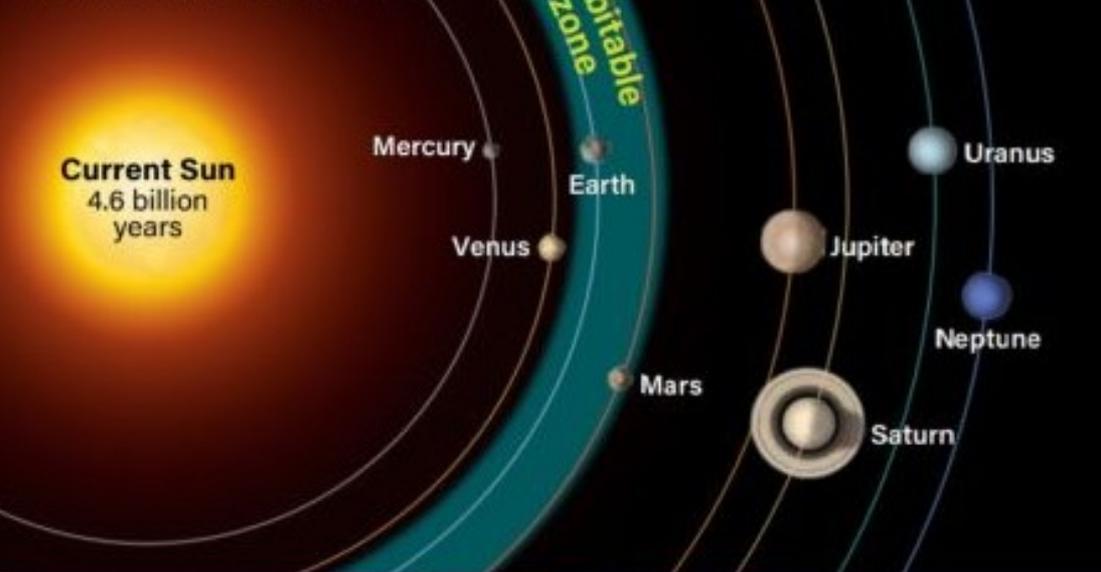
# Zona habitável: região ao redor da estrela onde pode existir água líquida

Zona habitável  
do Sol agora

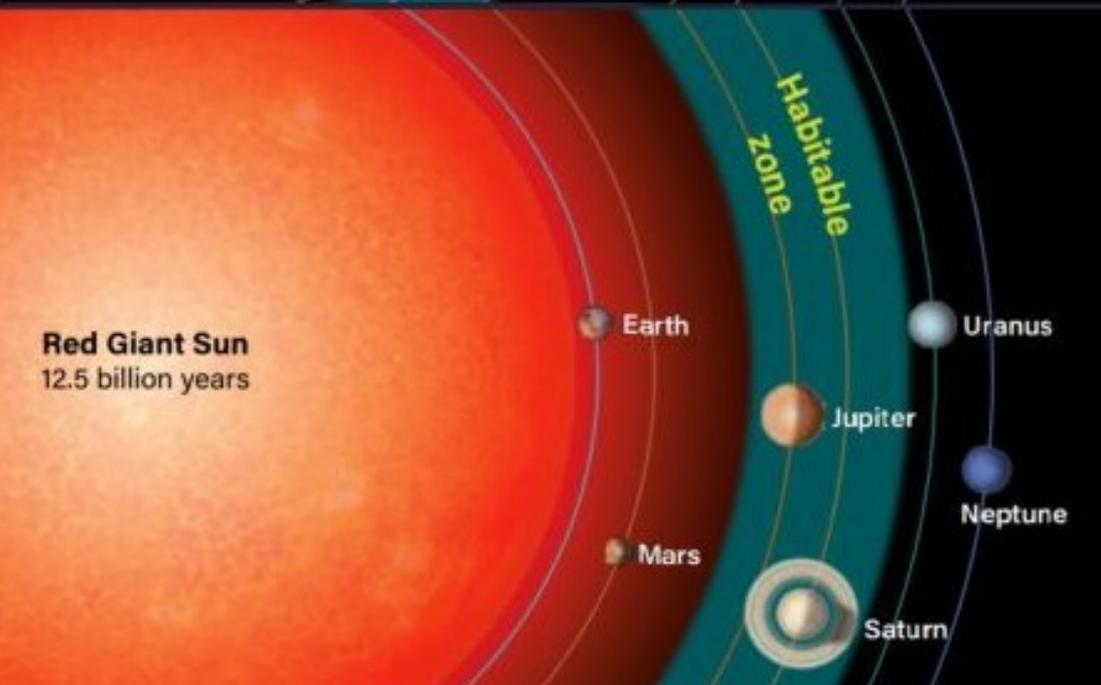
A zona habitável agora  
se encontra  $\sim 1$  UA  
(unidade astronômica =  
distância Terra-Sol)



# THE SUN'S EXPANDING HABITABLE ZONE



Zona habitável do Sol agora



Zona habitável do Sol gigante vermelha

<https://astronomy.com/magazine/ask-astro/2020/09/what-will-happen-to-the-planets-when-the-sun-becomes-a-red-giant>

# Interior solar

$R_{\odot} = 696\,000\text{ km}$

Núcleo:  $0,0 - 0,25 R_{\odot}$

Zona radiativa:  $0,25 - 0,71 R_{\odot}$

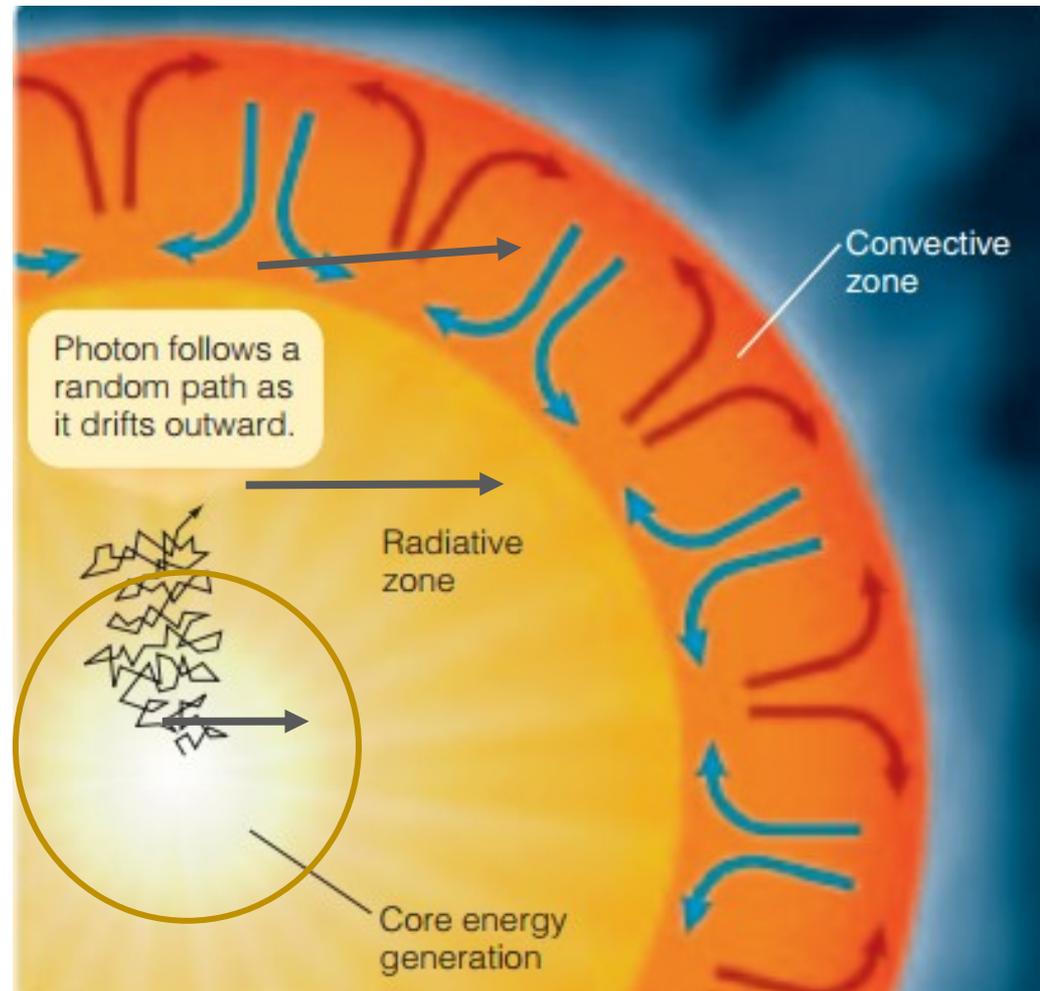
Zona convectiva:  $0,71 - 1,0 R_{\odot}$

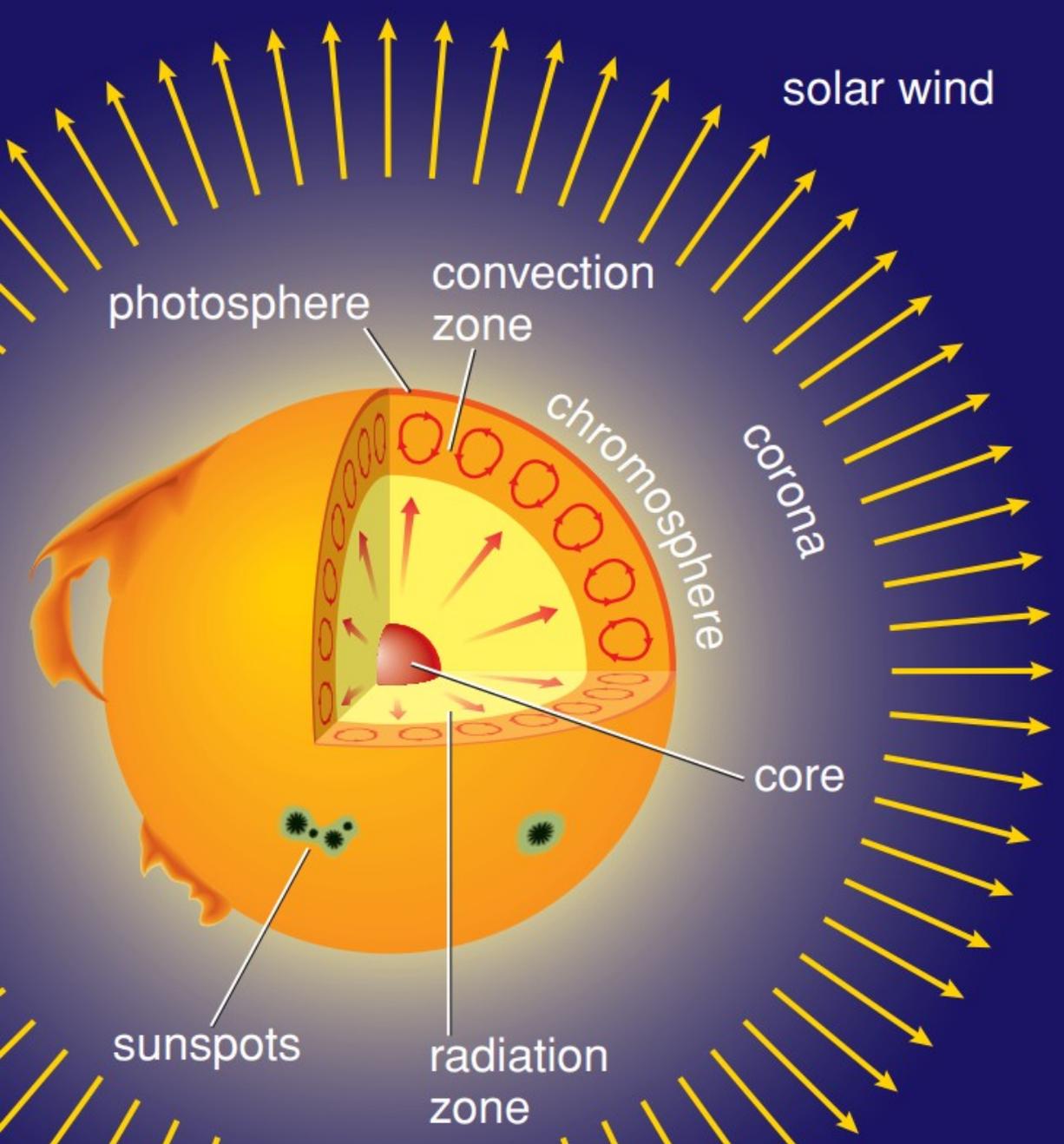
Fluxo de energia

Transporte de energia via convecção

Transporte de energia via radiação

Núcleo: geração de energia (fusão nuclear)





# Atmosfera solar

Fotosfera:

-100 a 500 km

Cromosfera:

500 a 2000 km

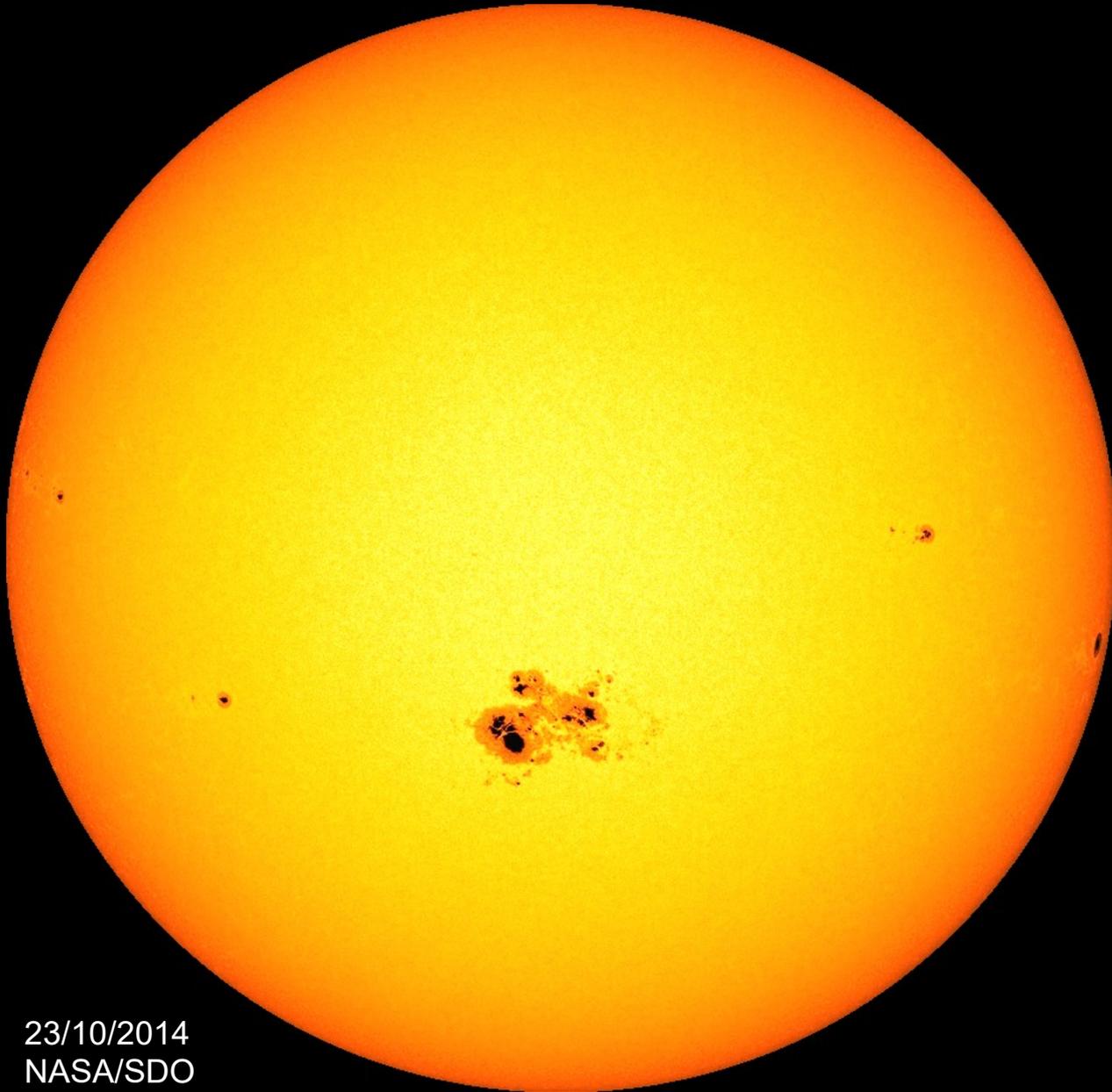
Coroa:

2000 a  $\sim 8 \times 10^6$  km

Vento solar:

até  $\sim 100$  U.A.?

# Manchas solares



23/10/2014  
NASA/SDO

22/6/1613

27/6/1613

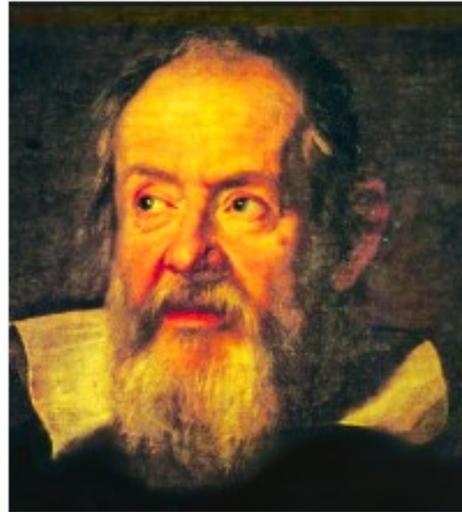
23/6

26/6

24/6

25/6

Manchas  
solares  
observadas  
por Galileu



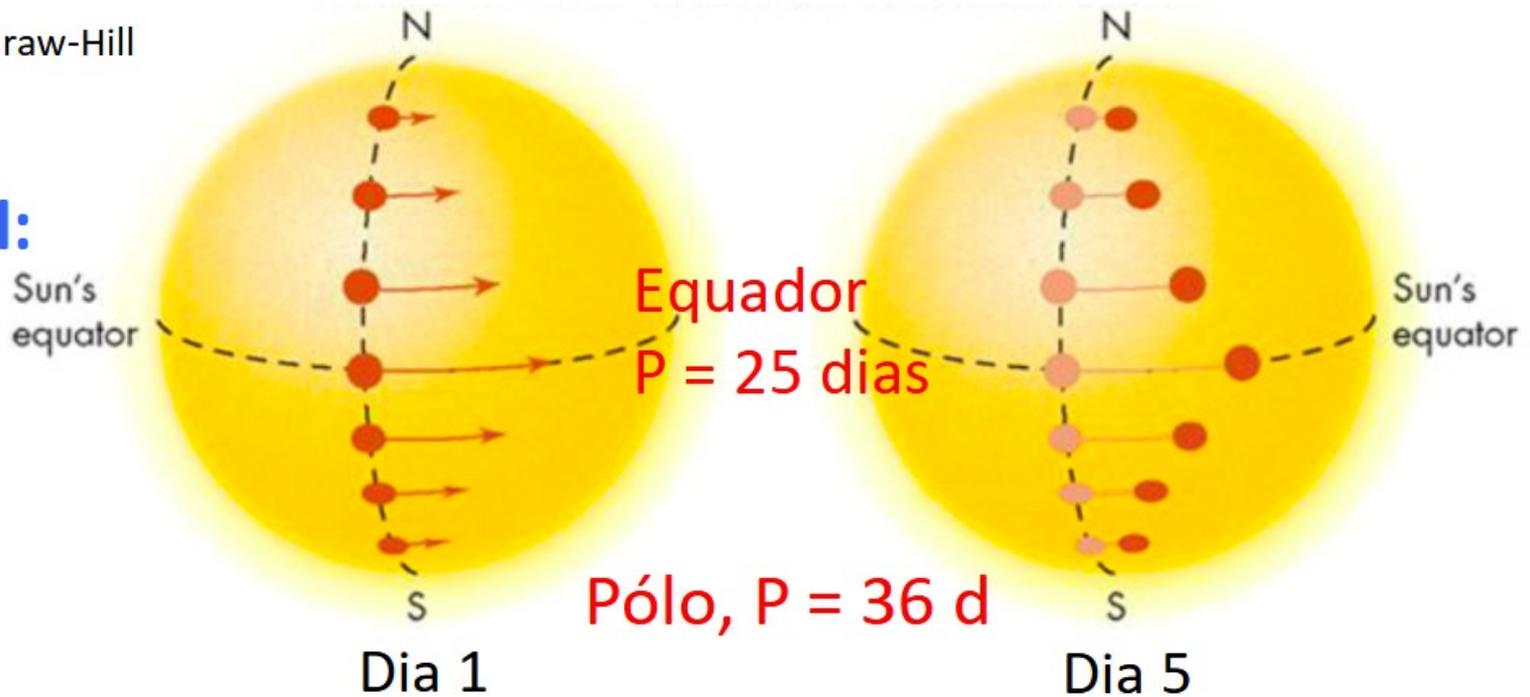
O Sol não é um corpo rígido.

O equador roda mais rápido que o polo.

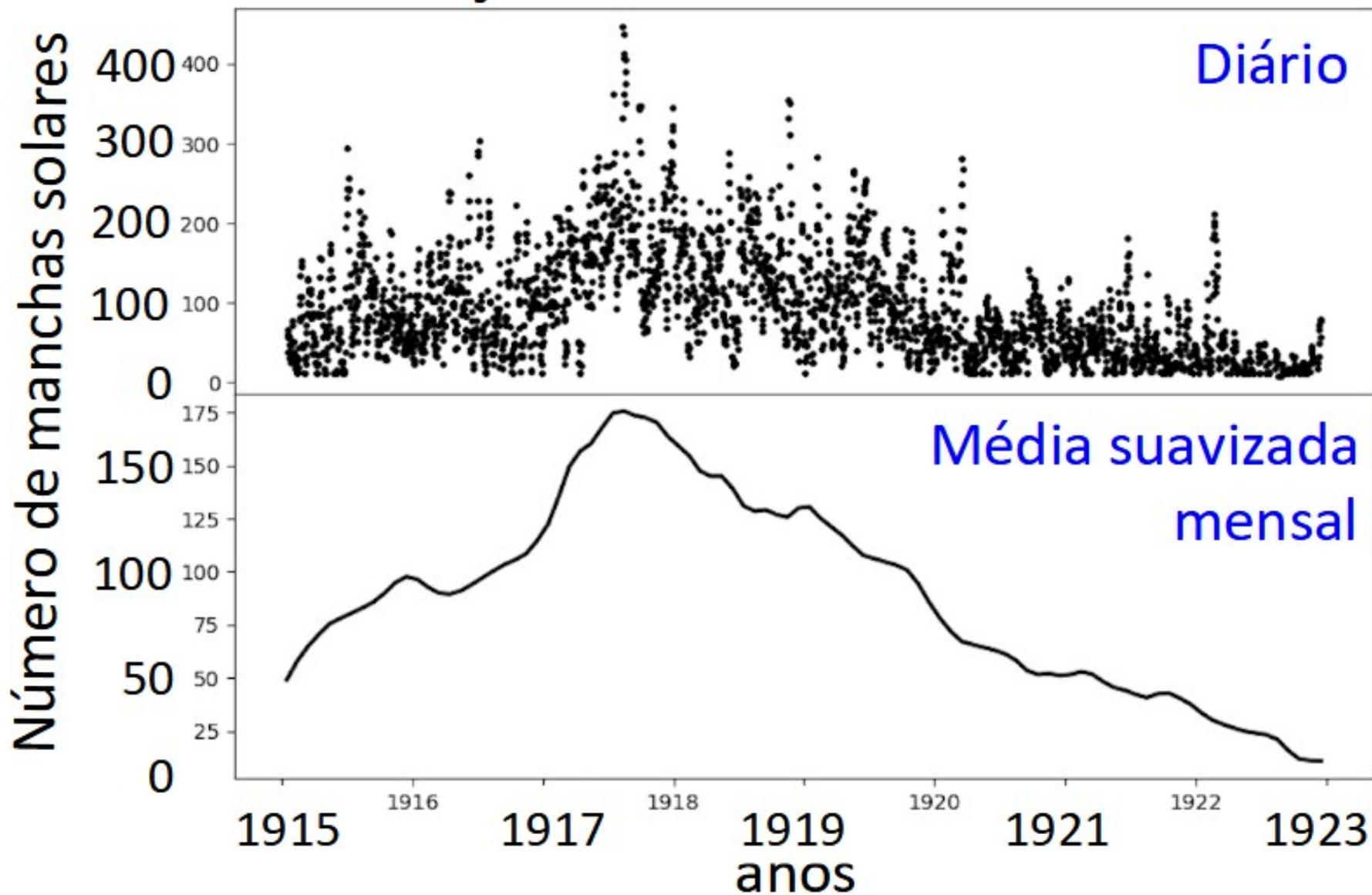
Adatado: (c) McGraw-Hill

**Rotação  
diferencial:**

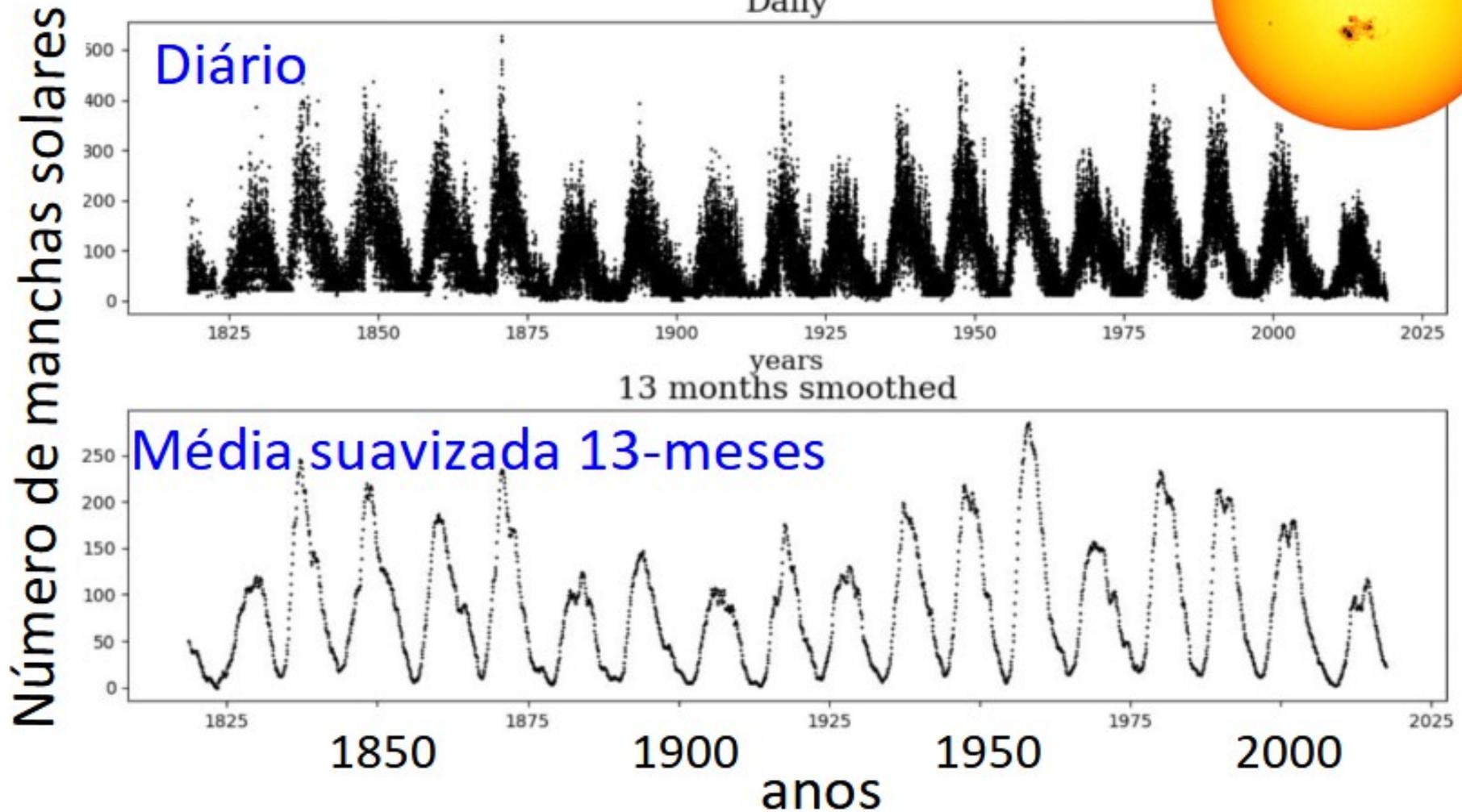
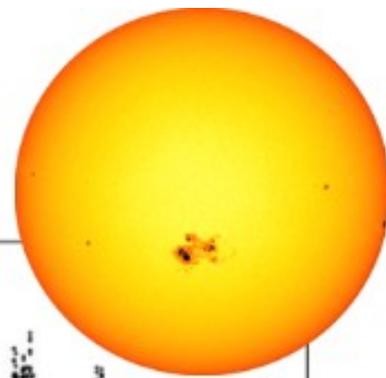
Efeito nas  
manchas  
solares



# Variação do número de manchas

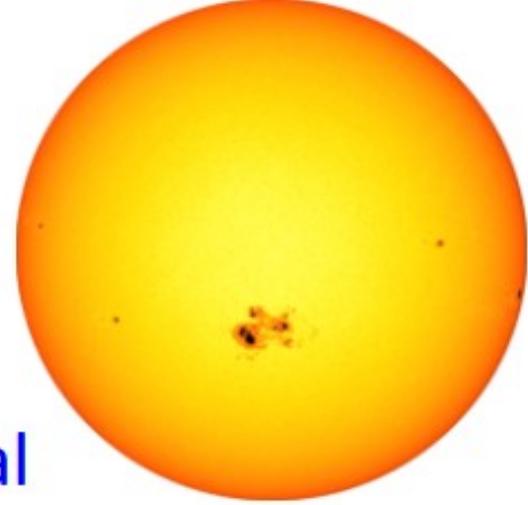


# Número de manchas solares

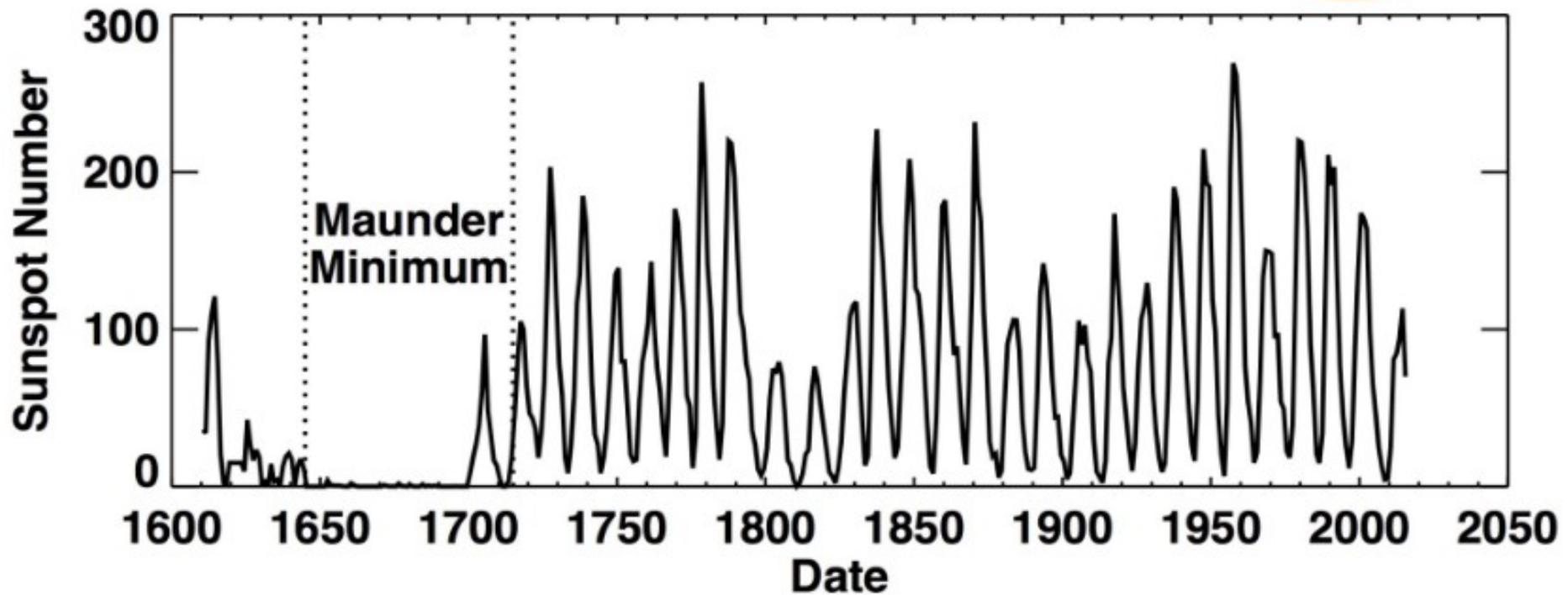


(c) Gabriela C. Silva, IF-USP (ex-aluna de IC do grupo SAMPA, IAG-USP, 2020)

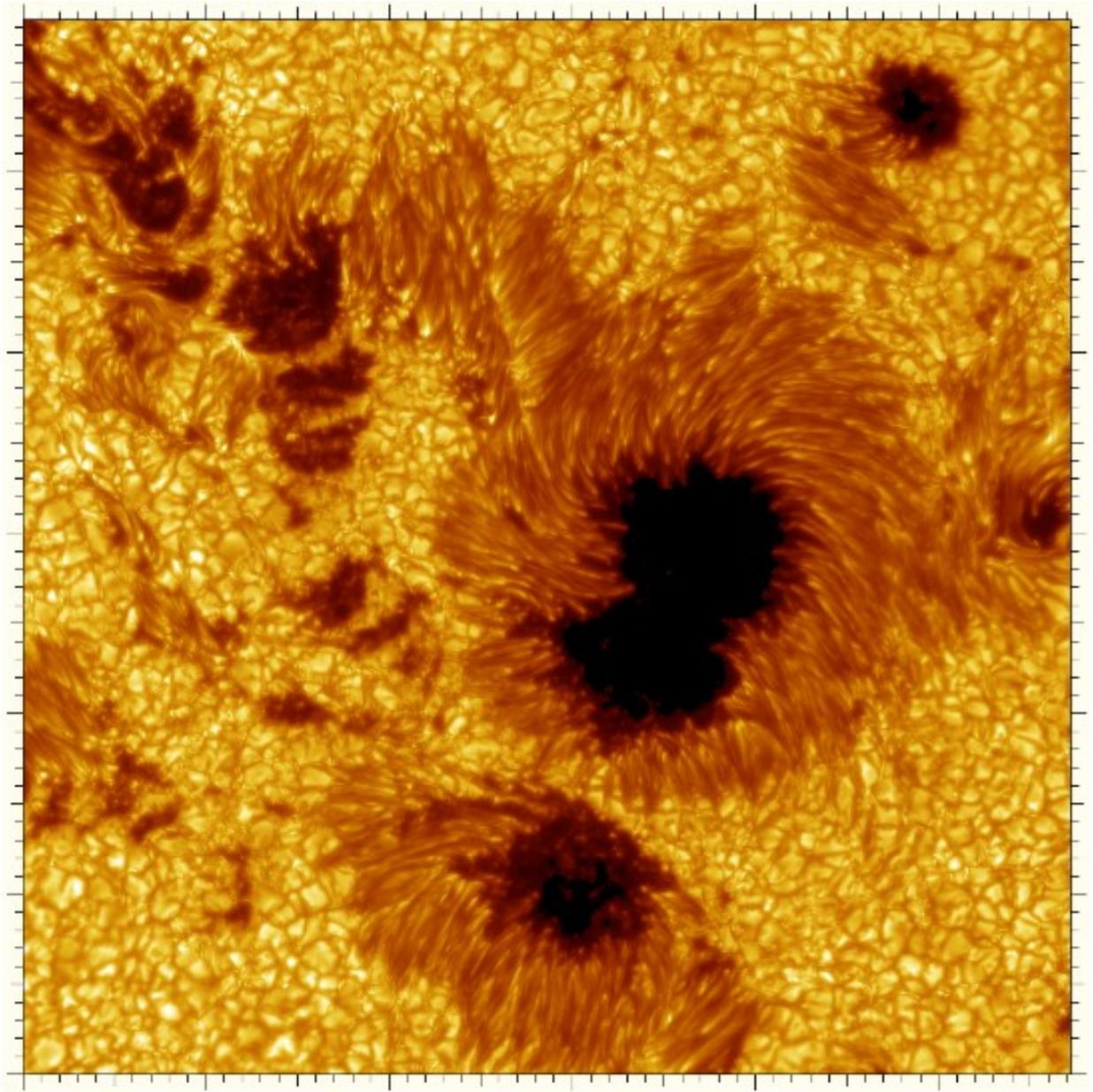
# Ciclo de manchas solares quase periódico $\sim 11$ anos



Média anual



(c) David Hathaway/NASA



**Umbra:** região mais escura.

**Penumbra:** região um pouco mais clara e com estrutura filamentar, que sugere linhas de campos magnéticos.

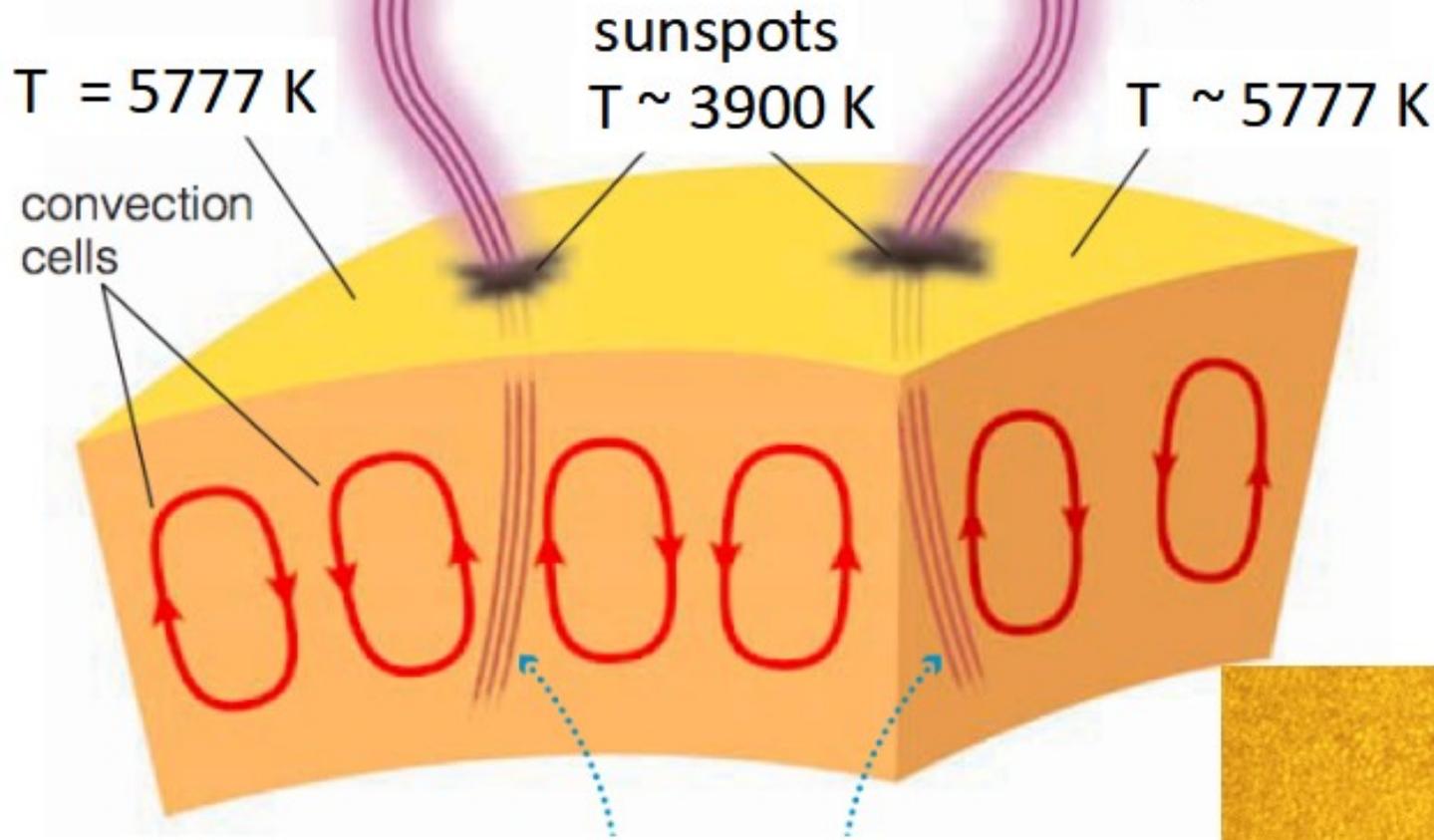
Nota: além dos grânulos, é possível observar algumas fáculas (pontos brilhantes)

Sunspots observed on 15 July 2002.

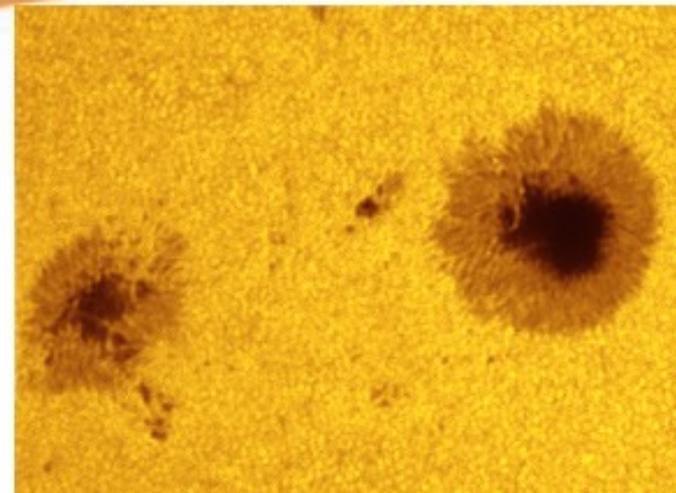
The distance between 2 ticks is 1000 km

Magnetic fields trap gas:

$$F_{\text{surf}} = \sigma T_e^4$$
$$(5777/3900)^4 = 4,8$$

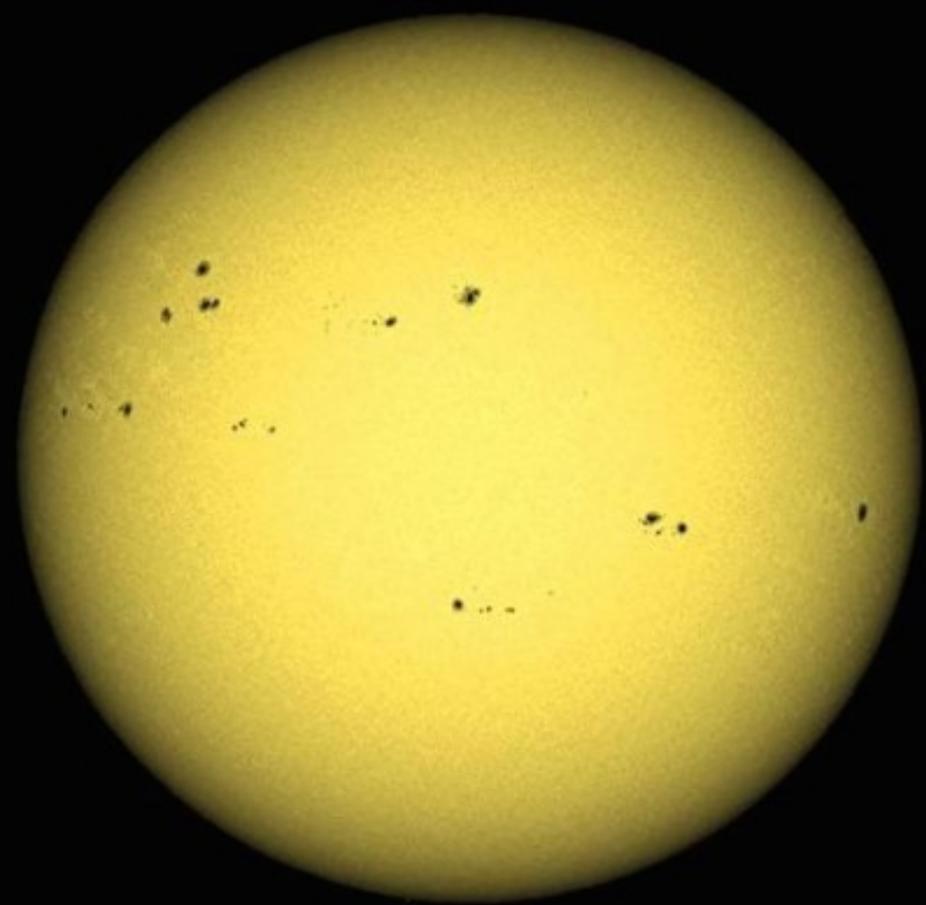
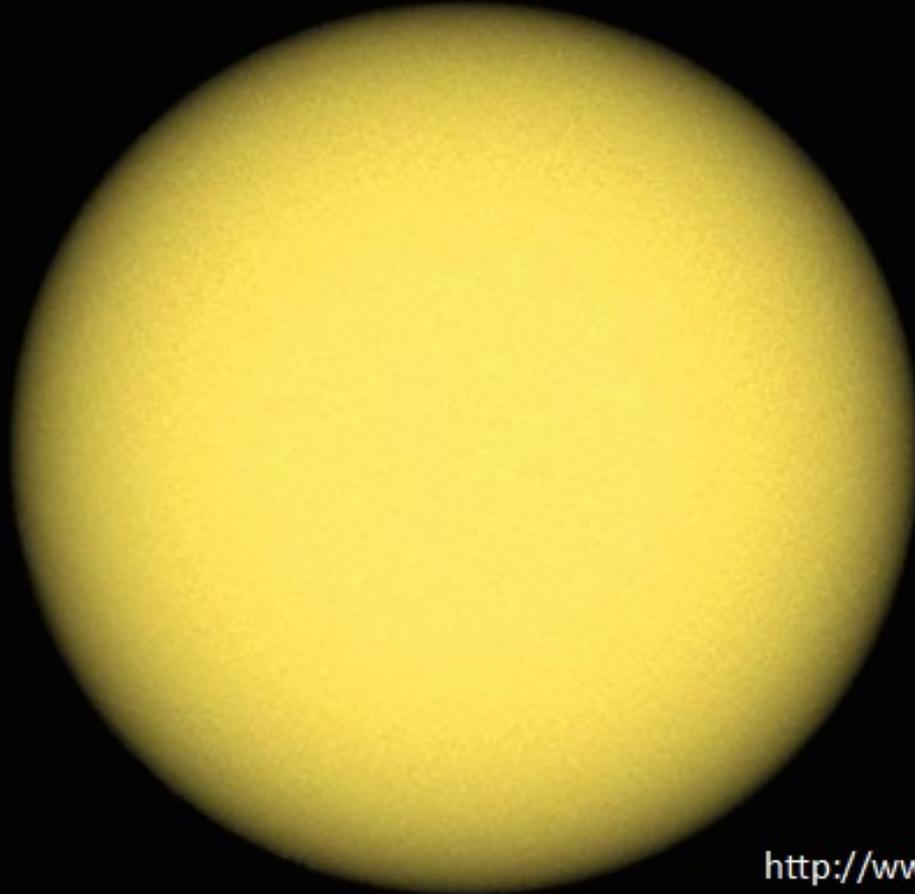


Magnetic fields of sunspots suppress convection and prevent surrounding plasma from sliding sideways into sunspot



# Fotosfera solar

**Sol no mínimo de  
atividade: sem manchas**



**Sol no máximo de  
atividade: maior número  
de manchas**

**Manchas solares:** regiões escuras

Sol em H $\alpha$

**Plages:** regiões brilhantes na cromosfera

Cromosfera  
solar

Atividade  
baixa

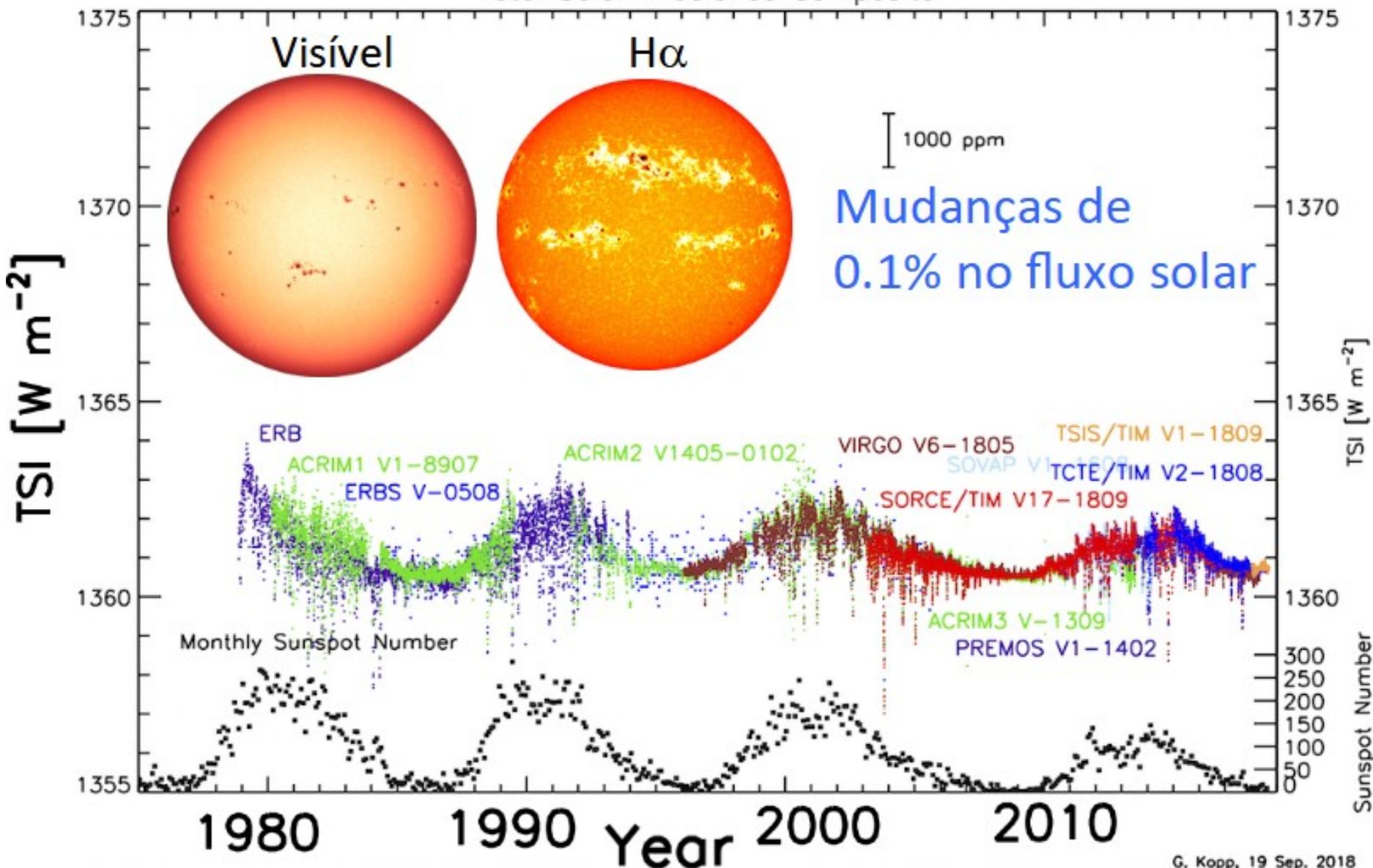
Atividade  
moderada

Atividade  
Alta

Views of the Sun showing different levels of activity. The color table has been altered to enhance faculae/plage (white regions) which are hotter than sunspots (red-black regions) and whose greater total area contribute to increasing the solar flux reaching the Earth. <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/2644>

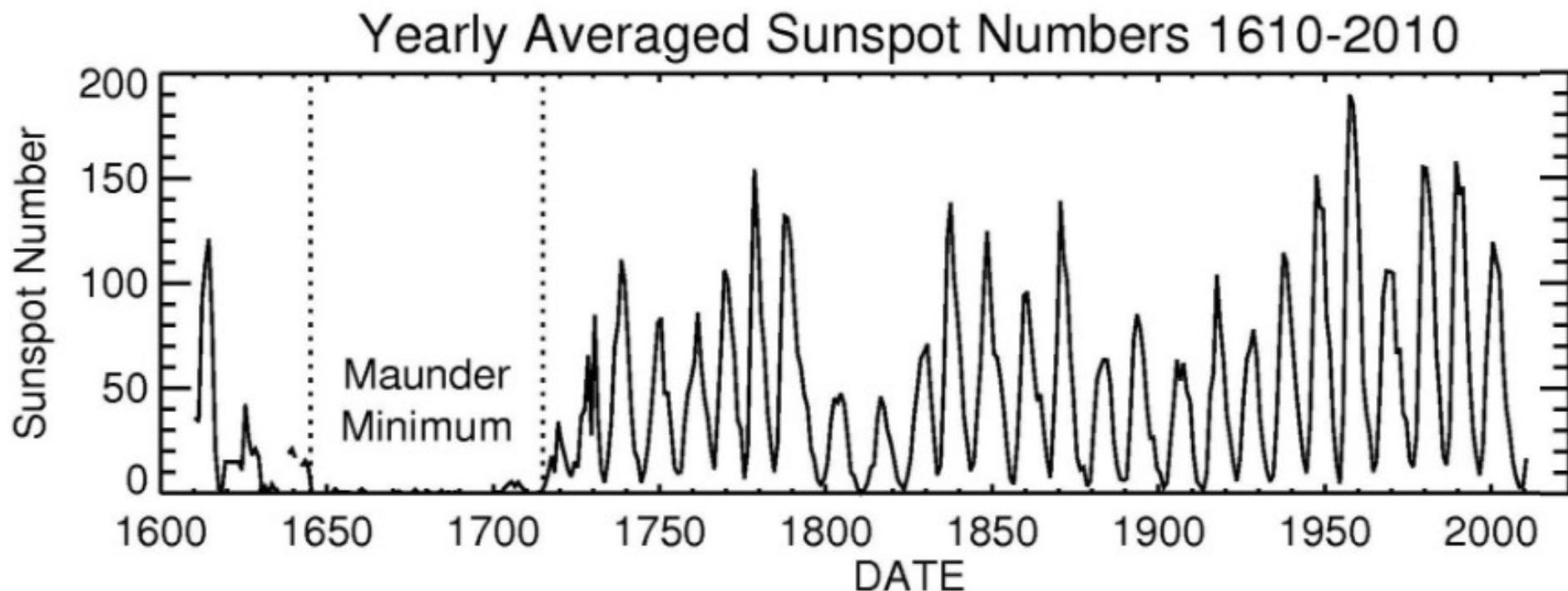
# Irradiância Solar Total (TSI)

Total Solar Irradiance Composite

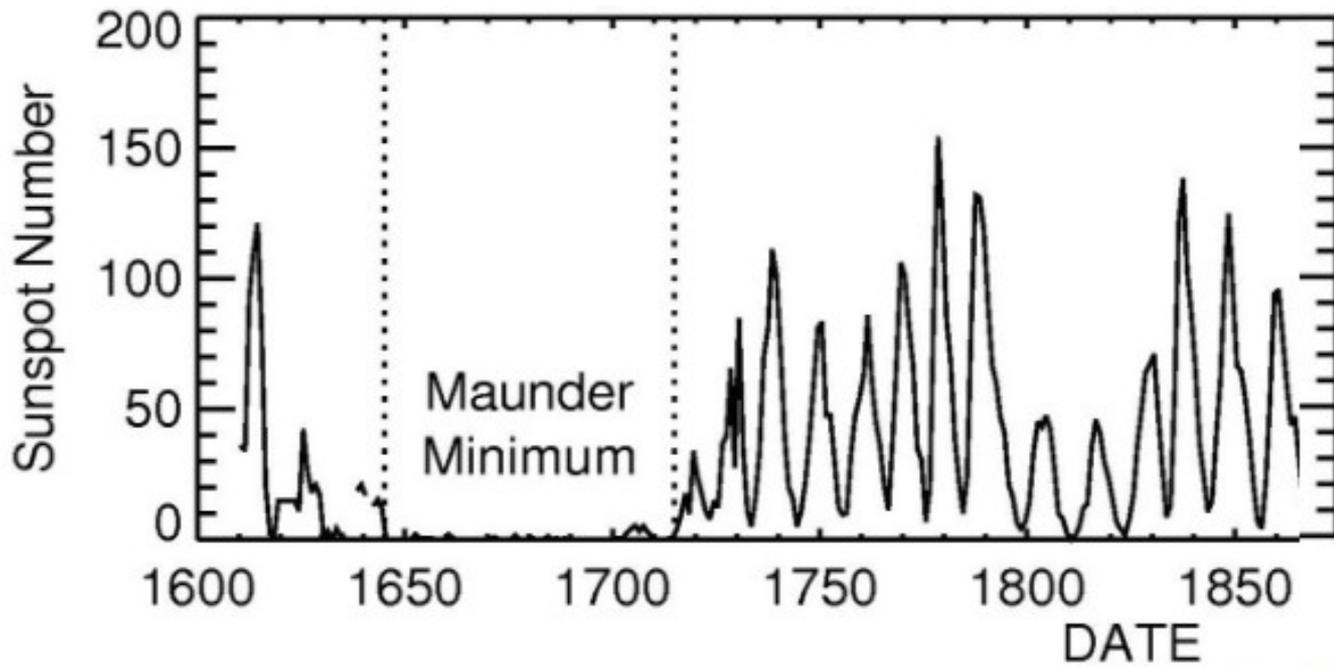


G. Kopp, 19 Sep. 2018

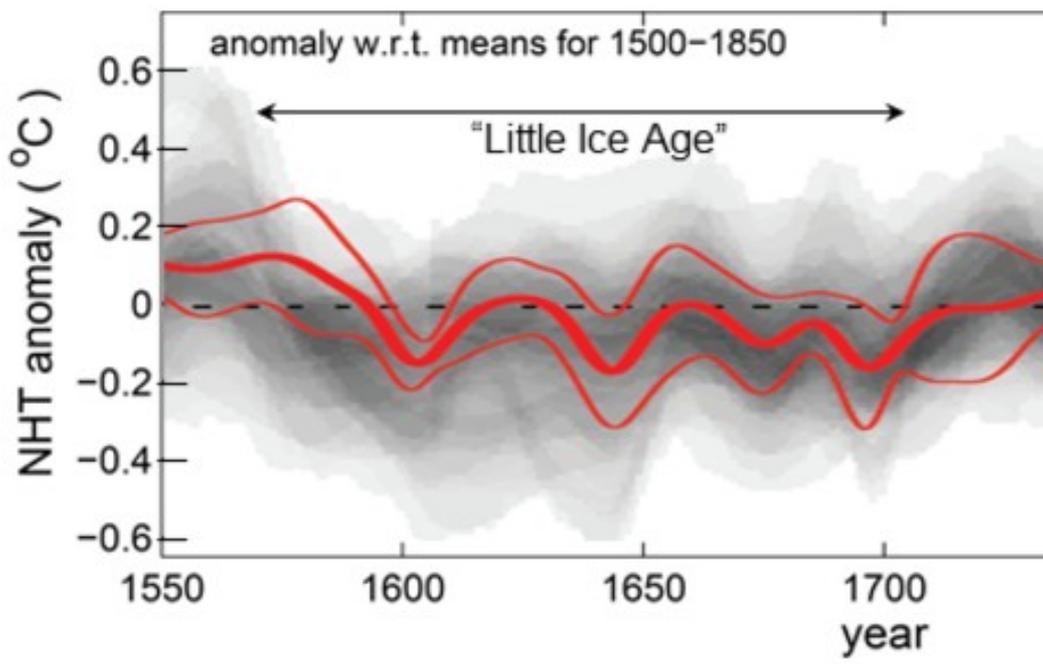
# Mínimo de Maunder: entre 1645 e 1715 as manchas solares tornaram-se raras



[https://www.nasa.gov/mission\\_pages/sunearth/news/solarcycle-primer.html](https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/news/solarcycle-primer.html)



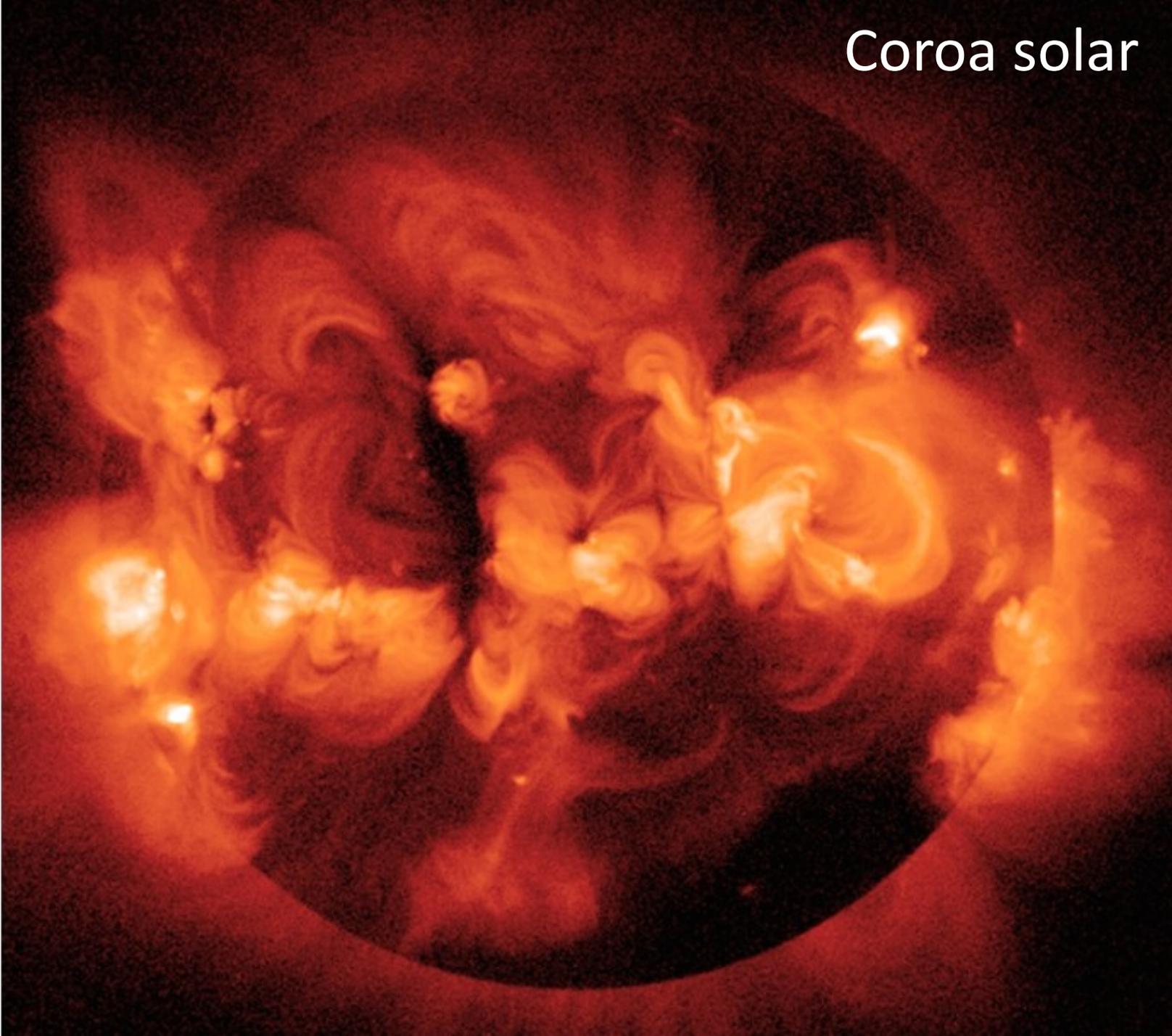
Talvez sem  
conexão com  
pequena  
idade de gelo



Coroa solar

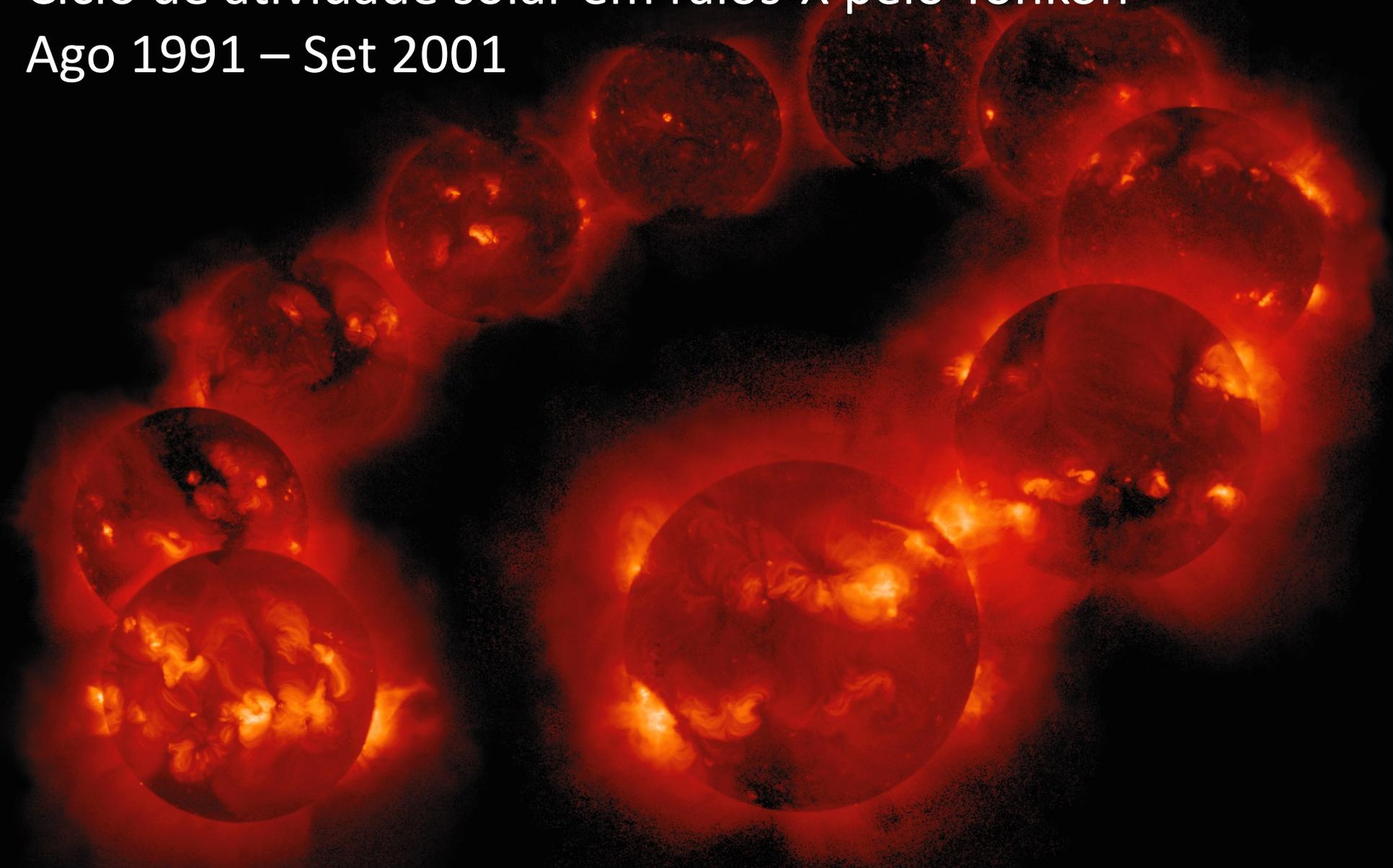
Sol em  
raios-X  
pelo  
Yohkoh  
em  
1991

Coroa  
solar em  
raios-X.  
As regiões  
escuras  
têm um  
maior  
vento solar



# Ciclo de atividade solar em raios-X pelo Yohkoh

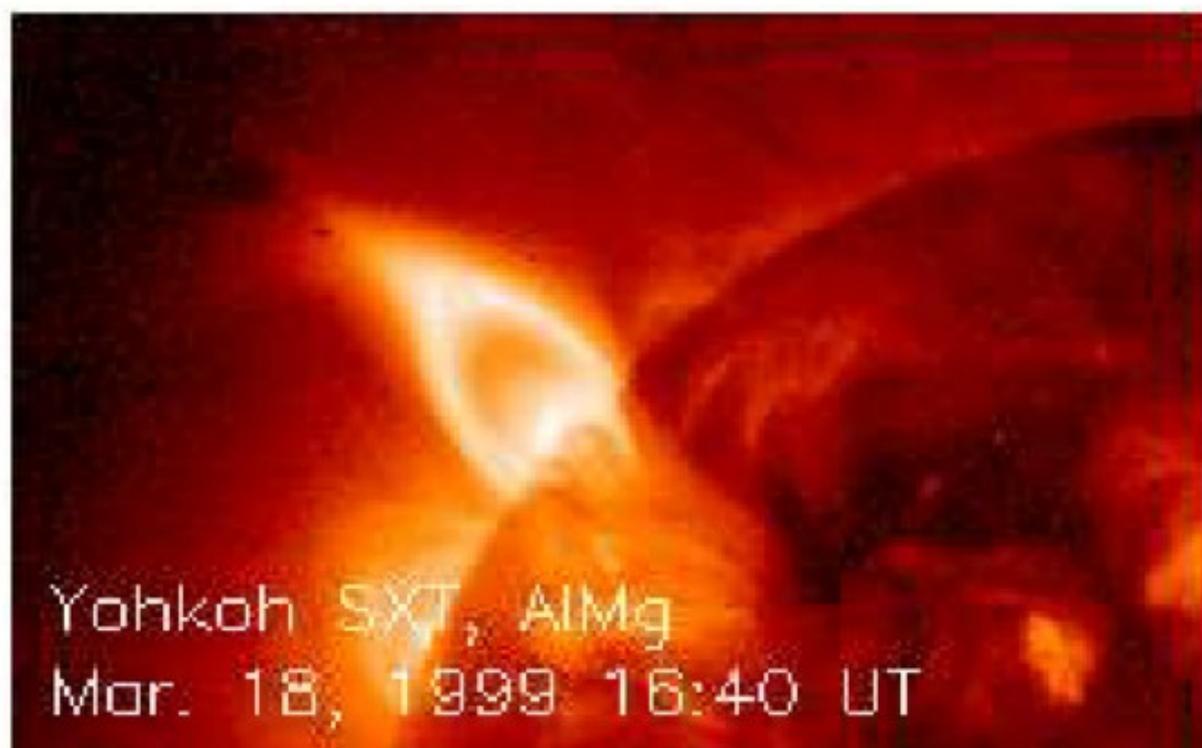
Ago 1991 – Set 2001



~ máximo do ciclo 22 ao máximo do ciclo 23

# *Flare solar* (erupção solar)

- Energia liberada de  $10^{17}$  -  $10^{25}$  J entre milisegundos a horas.
- Temperatura  $\sim 10^7$  K
- Grandes flares podem alcançar uma altura de  $\sim 100\,000$  km



**FIGURE 11.34** (a) A solar flare seen at the limb of the Sun, observed by the Yohkoh Soft X-ray Telescope, March 18, 1999, 16:40 UT. (From the Yohkoh mission of ISAS, Japan. The X-ray telescope

# Proeminência solar quiescente

Estruturas de gás ionizado que se estendem até a coroa e podem durar semanas. Perto do limbo são brilhantes em  $H\alpha$



Fig. 11.36. A quiescent hedgerow prominence. (c) Big Bear Solar Observatory



18/6/2017

(c) Eukasz Sujka

Uma proeminência solar eruptiva pode existir por apenas algumas horas, ejetando gás do Sol.

Elas podem se desenvolver a partir de proeminências quiescentes.

An **eruptive prominence** in extreme UV light on 30/3/2010. © NASA/SDO

## Gigantesca proeminência solar eruptiva

*Approx. size of Earth* → 

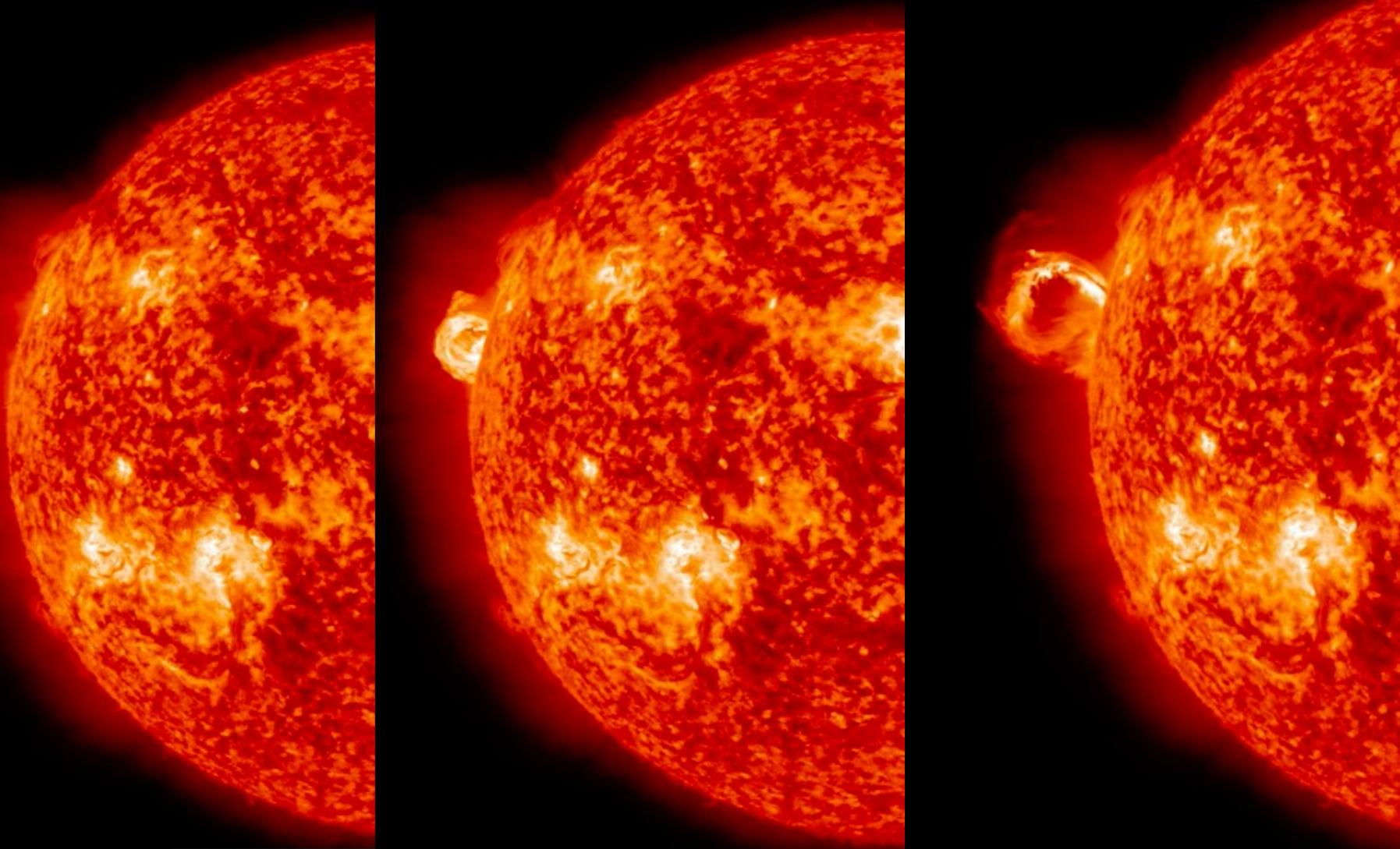


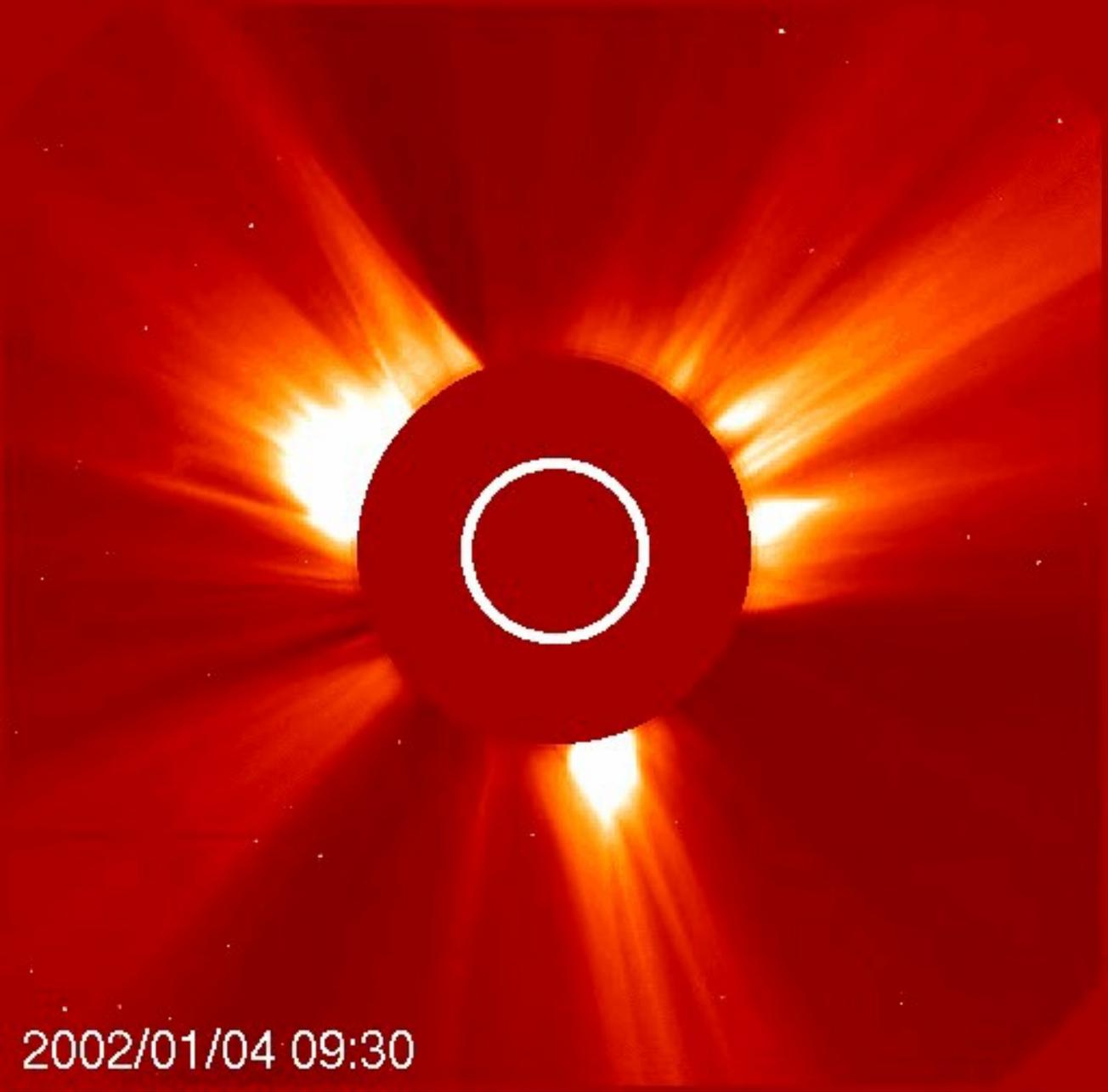
<https://www.nasa.gov/content/goddard/what-is-a-solar-prominence>

# Ejeção de massa coronal (CME)

$5 \times 10^{12}$  kg a  $5 \times 10^{13}$  kg

$v \sim 400$  km/s a  $1000$  km/s





Tempestade solar  
CME irrompendo  
no Sol em  
4/1/2002.

O disco do Sol é  
indicado pelo círculo  
branco. O Sol está  
oculto por um  
coronógrafo, que  
bloqueia a luz  
brilhante da  
superfície do Sol,  
permitindo-nos ver a  
fraca atmosfera  
estendida do Sol.

2002/01/04 09:30

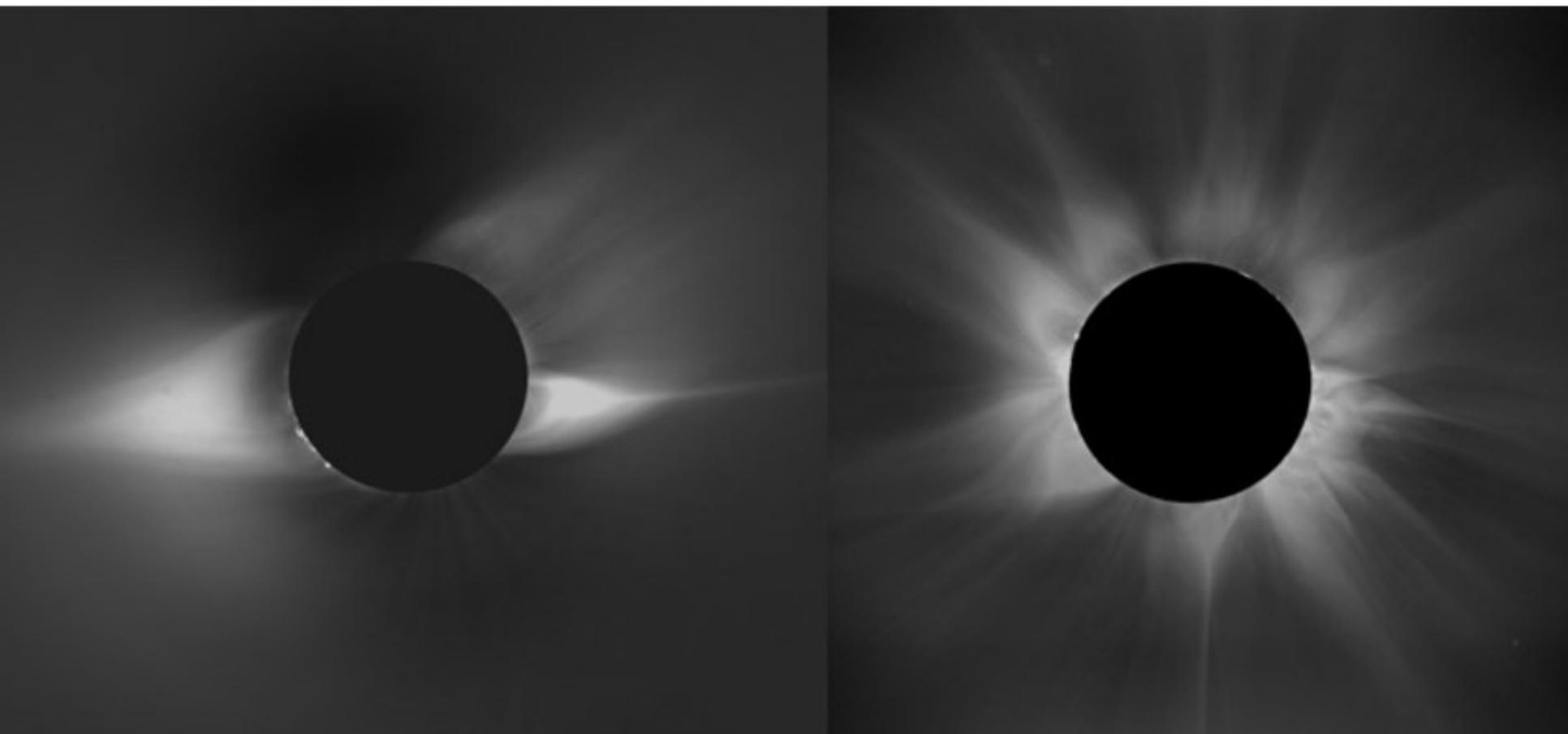
# Coroa solar durante eclipse

1994 (mínimo de atividade)

Mais estendida no equador,  
consistente com campo dipolar

1980 (máximo de atividade)

Coroa é mais complexa



# Eclipse solar, 2/jul/2019, Chile

(c) Jorge Meléndez



O Sol foi formado junto com outras estrelas a partir de uma nuvem em colapso → aglomerado de estrelas

NGC 602, aglomerado aberto jovem (5 Myr)

M67, aglomerado aberto de idade ~solar (4 Gyr)



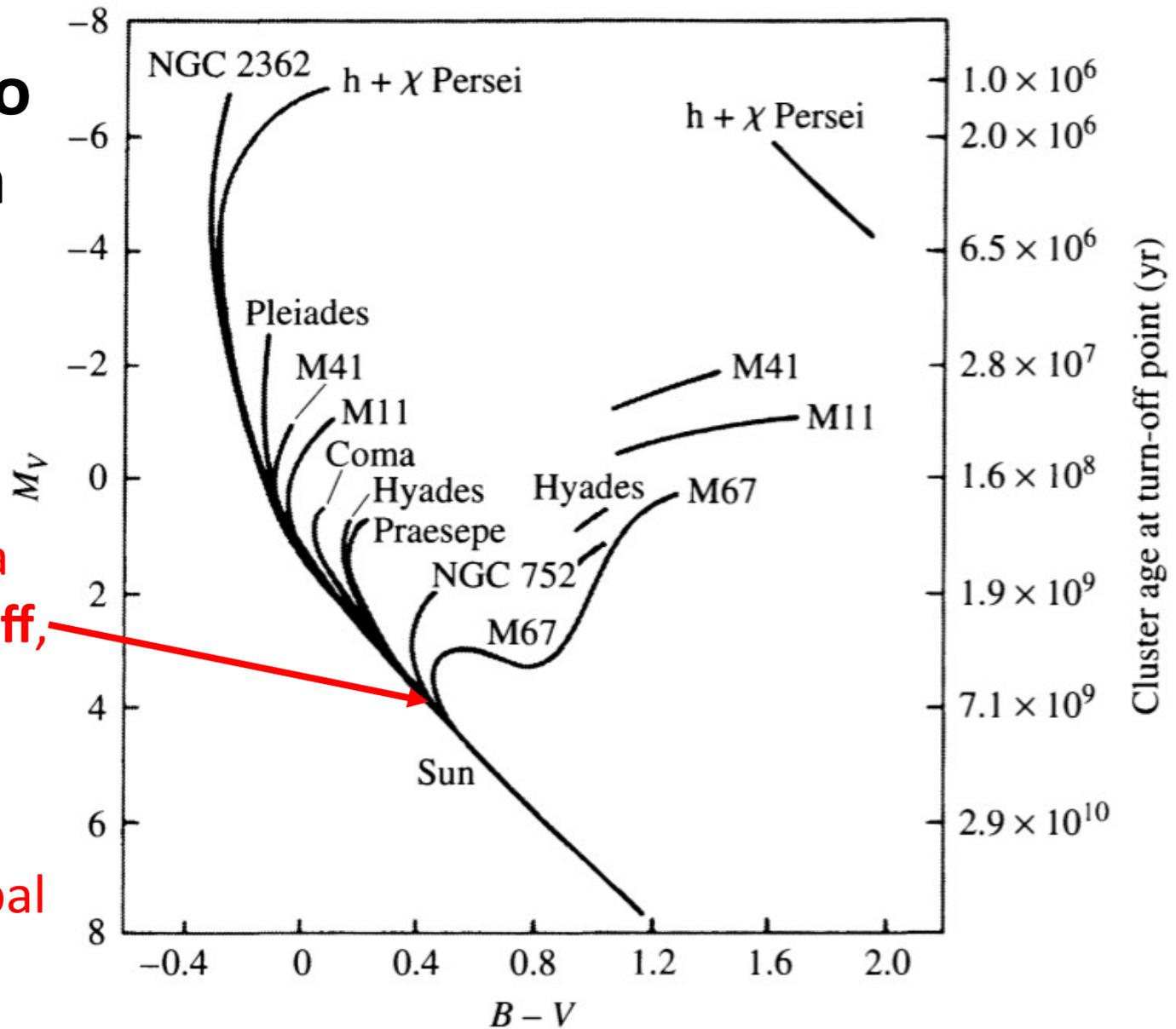
NGC 602  
(c) NASA/ESA Hubble



<https://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap070809.html>

# Determinação de idades em aglomerados abertos

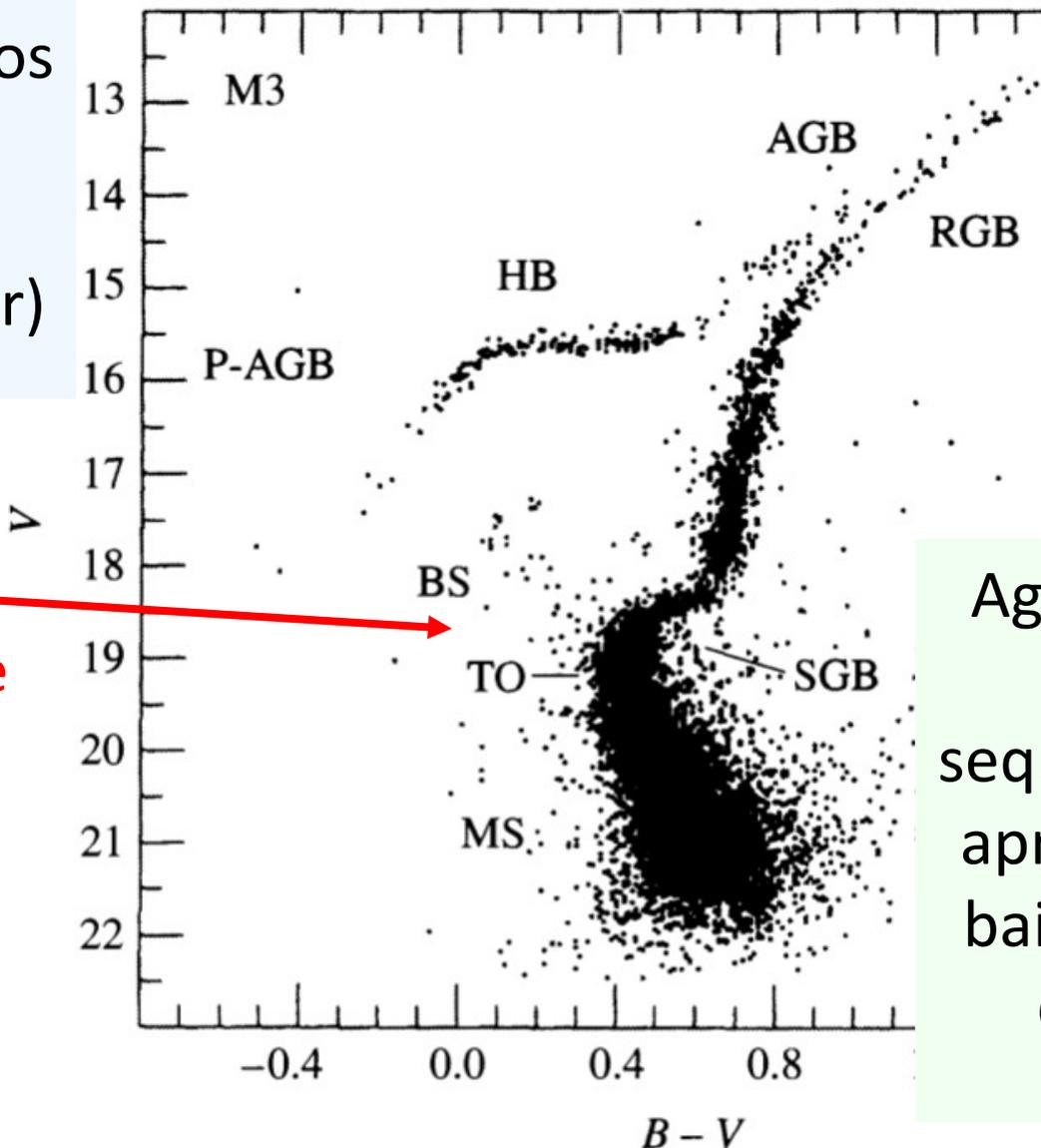
A idade por ser determinada pela posição do **Turnoff**, ou seja o ponto onde as estrelas deixam a sequência principal



**FIGURE 13.19** A composite color–magnitude diagram for a set of Population I galactic clusters. The absolute visual magnitude is indicated on the left-hand vertical axis, and the age of the cluster, based on the location of its turn-off point, is labeled on the right-hand side. (Figure adapted from an original diagram by A. Sandage.)

Aglomerados globulares são velhos (10 – 12 Gyr)

Turnoff, ponto onde as estrelas deixam a sequência principal



Aglomerado globular M3 (11 Gyr). A sequência principal só apresenta estrelas de baixa massa. 2 ramos de gigantes (RGB e AGB) são visíveis;

**FIGURE 13.17** A color–magnitude diagram for M3, an old globular cluster. The major phases of stellar evolution are indicated: main sequence (MS); blue stragglers (BS); the main-sequence turn-off point (TO); the subgiant branch of hydrogen shell burning (SGB); the red giant branch along the Hayashi track, prior to helium core burning (RGB); the horizontal branch during helium core burning (HB); the asymptotic giant branch during hydrogen and helium shell burning (AGB); post-AGB evolution proceeding to the white dwarf phase (P-AGB). (Figure adapted from Renzini and Fusi