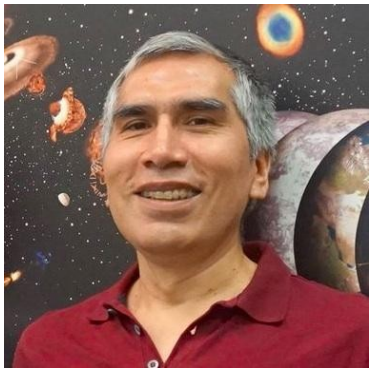
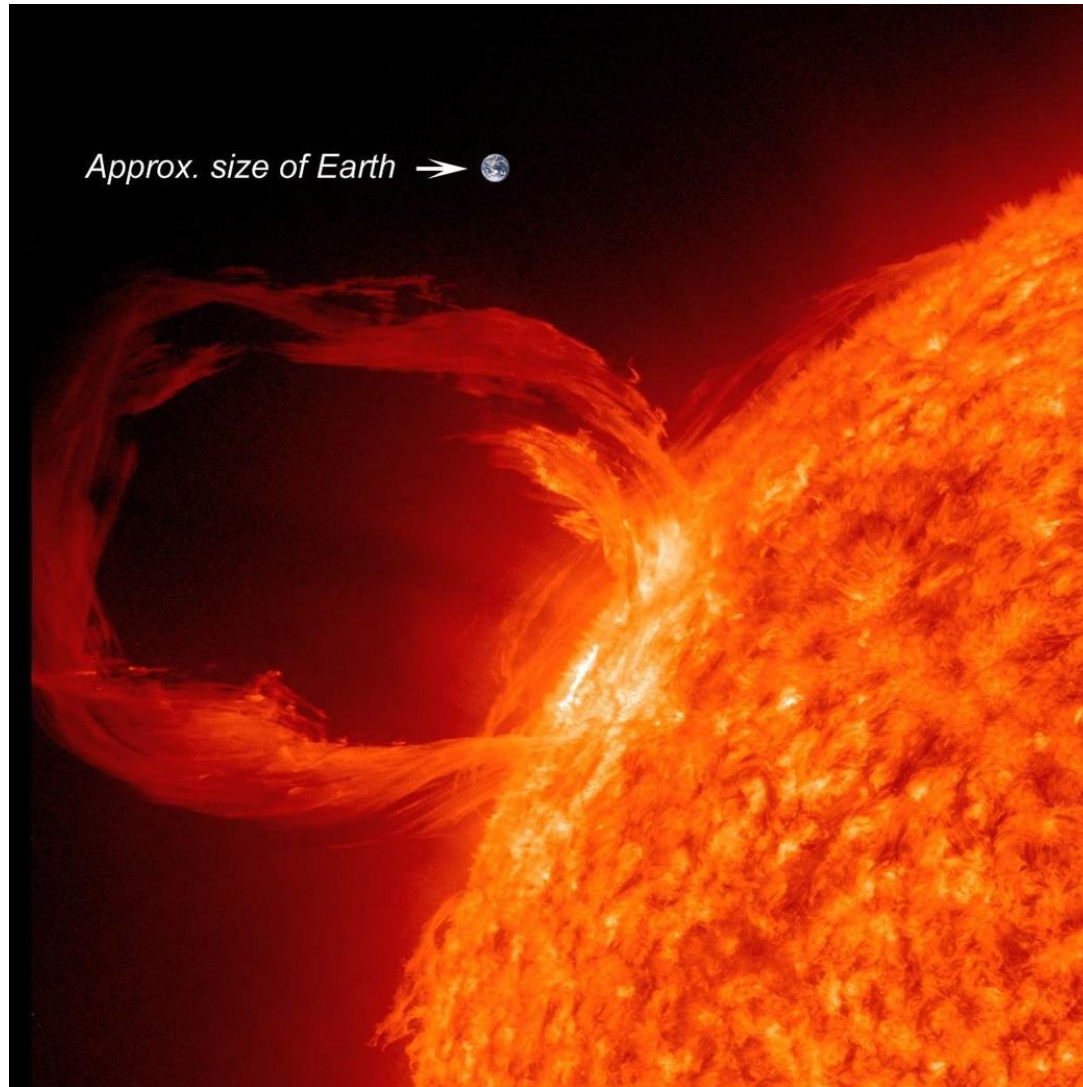
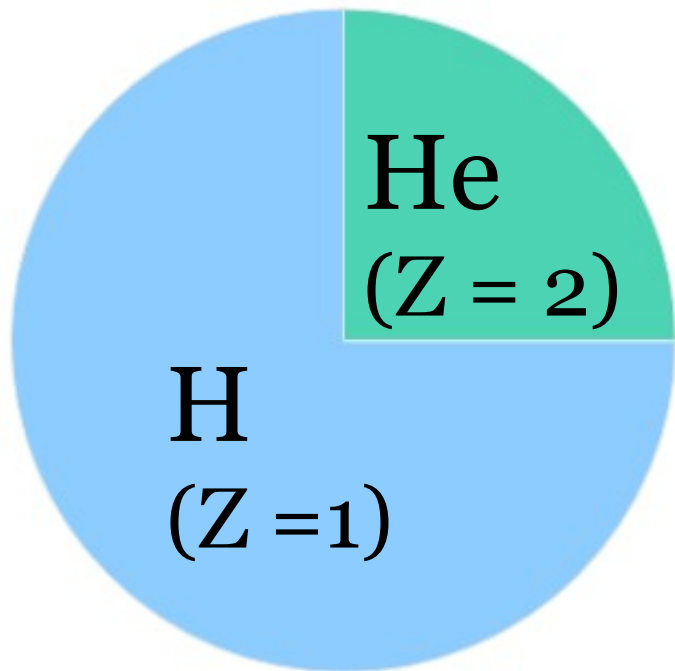


1.O Sol: A estrela do Sistema Solar

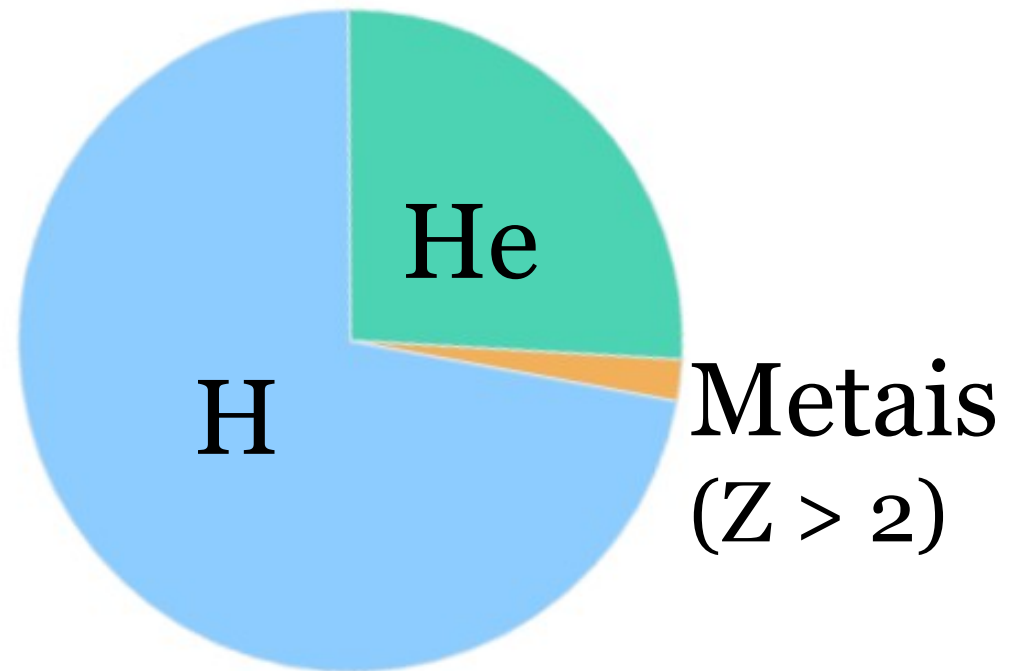


Composição química da matéria no universo (em fração de massa)

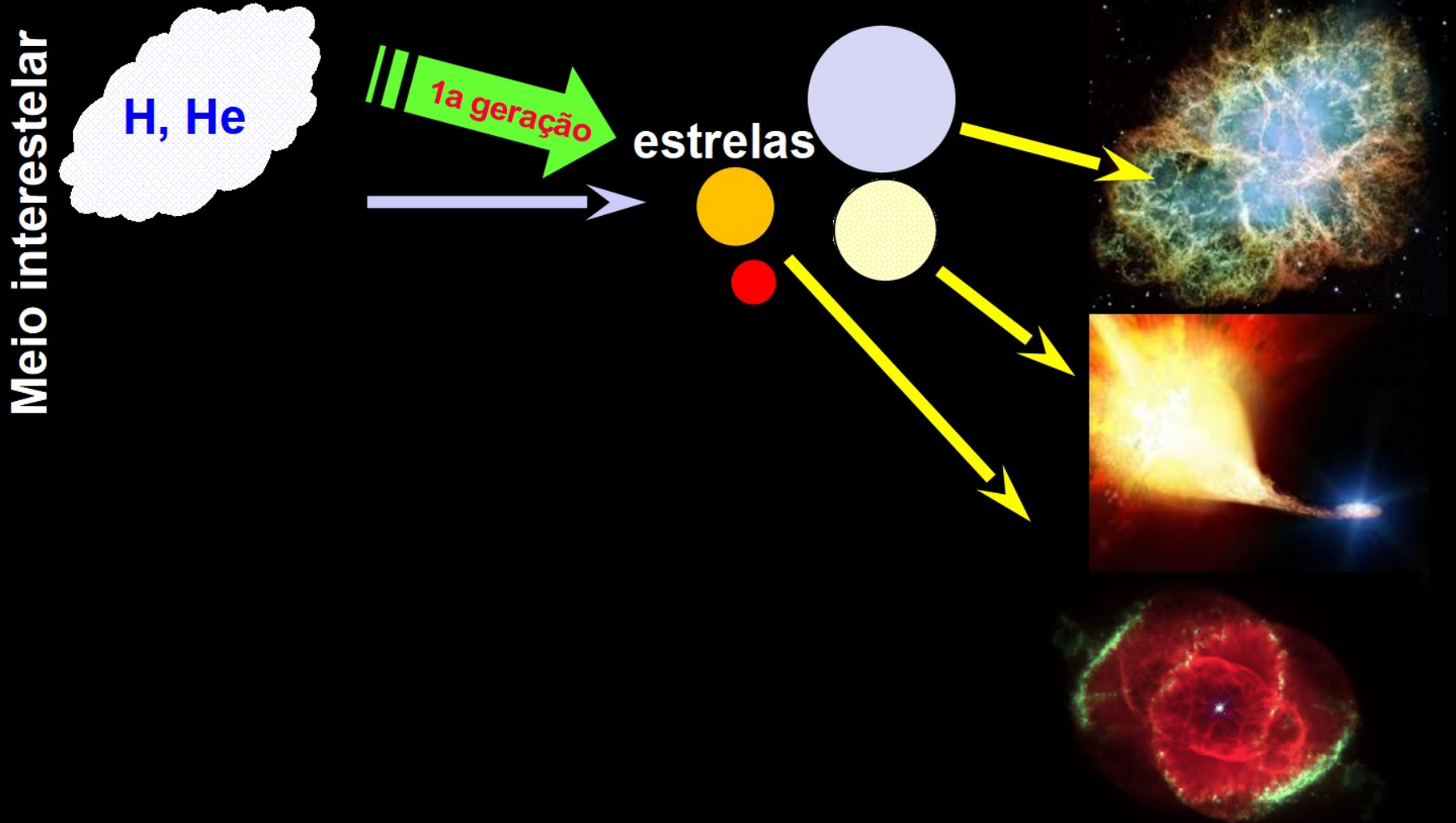
Big Bang
13,8 Bilhões de anos



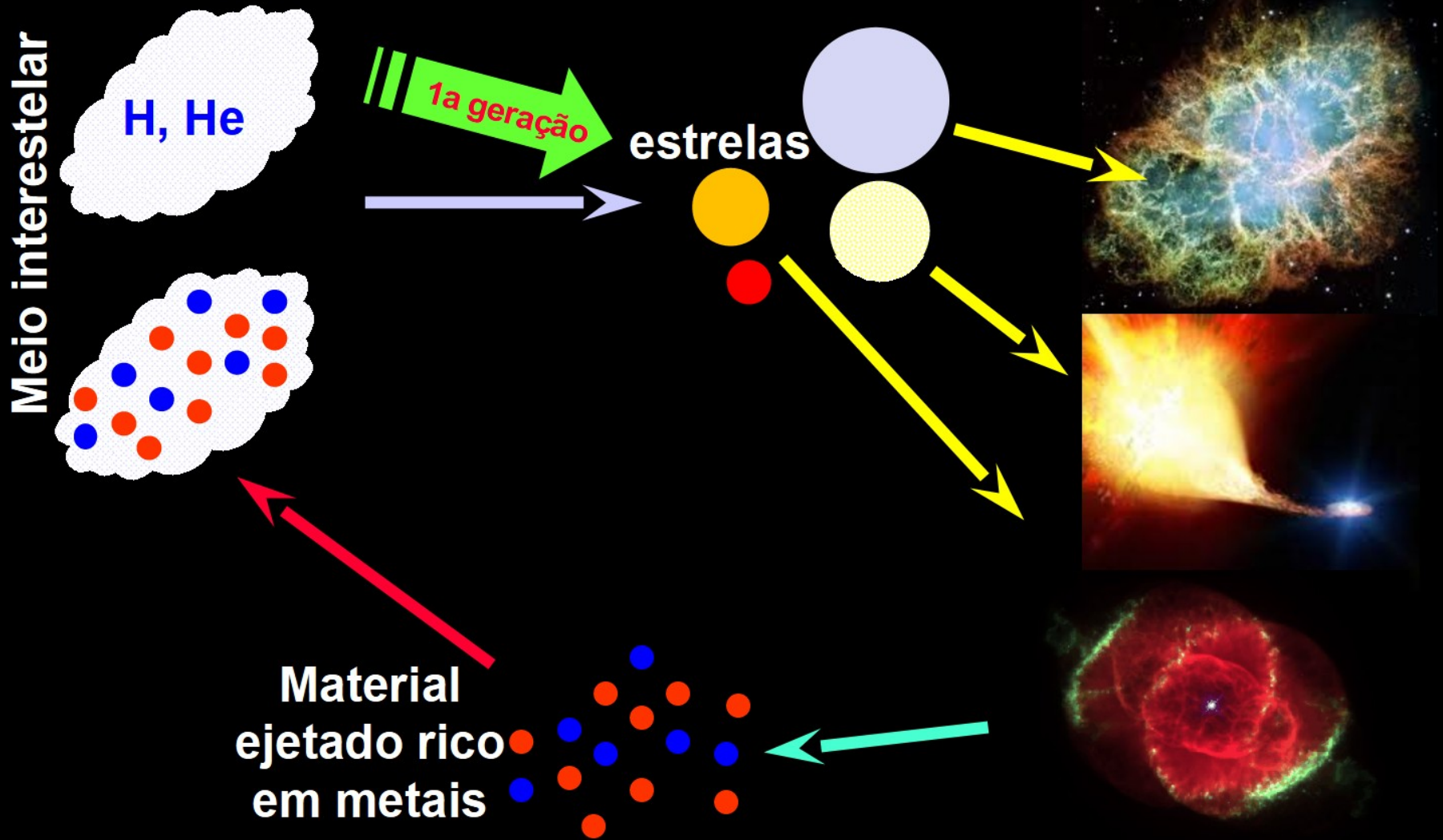
Via Láctea
Hoje



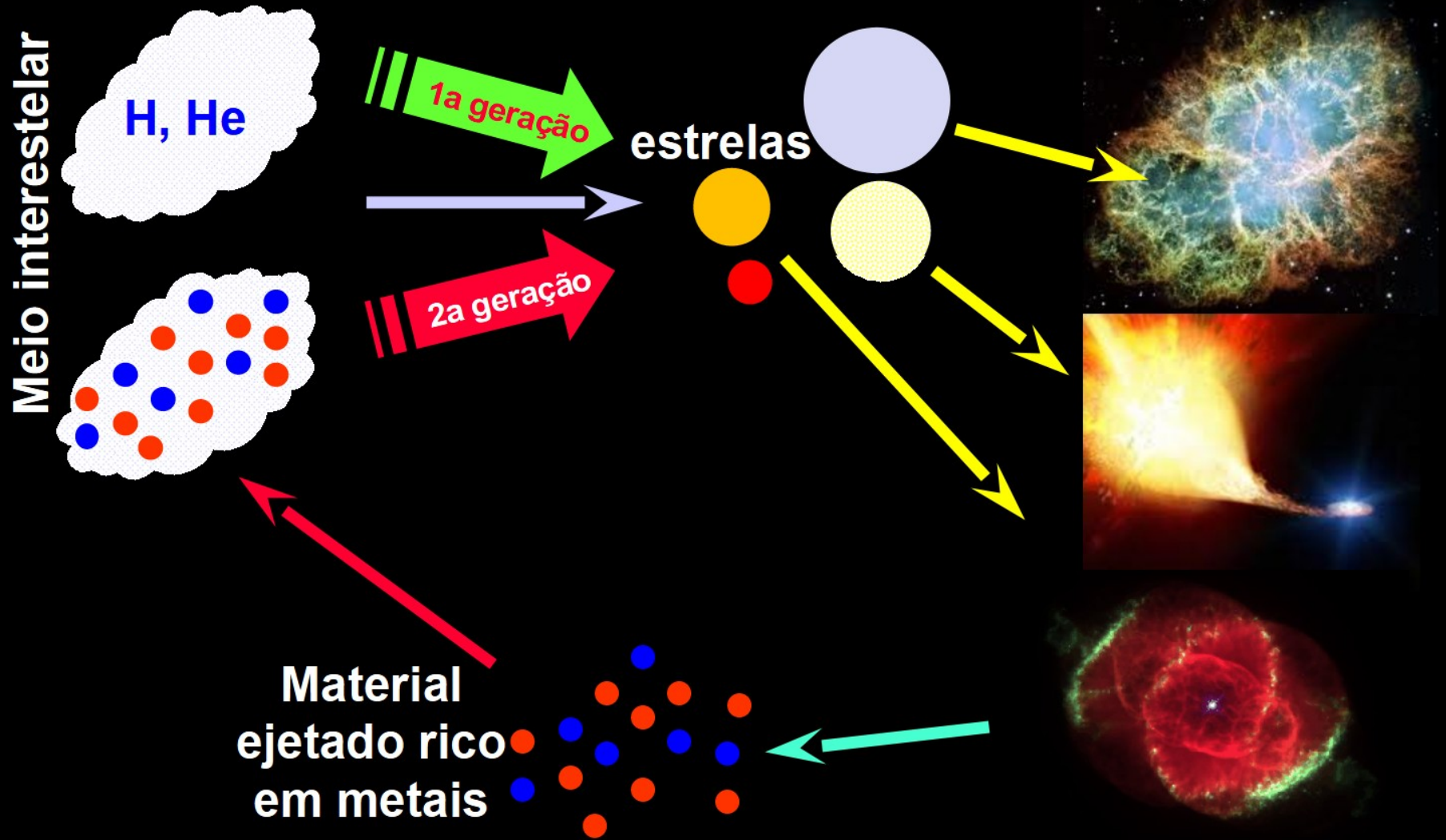
Evolução dos elementos químicos na Galáxia



Evolução dos elementos químicos na Galáxia



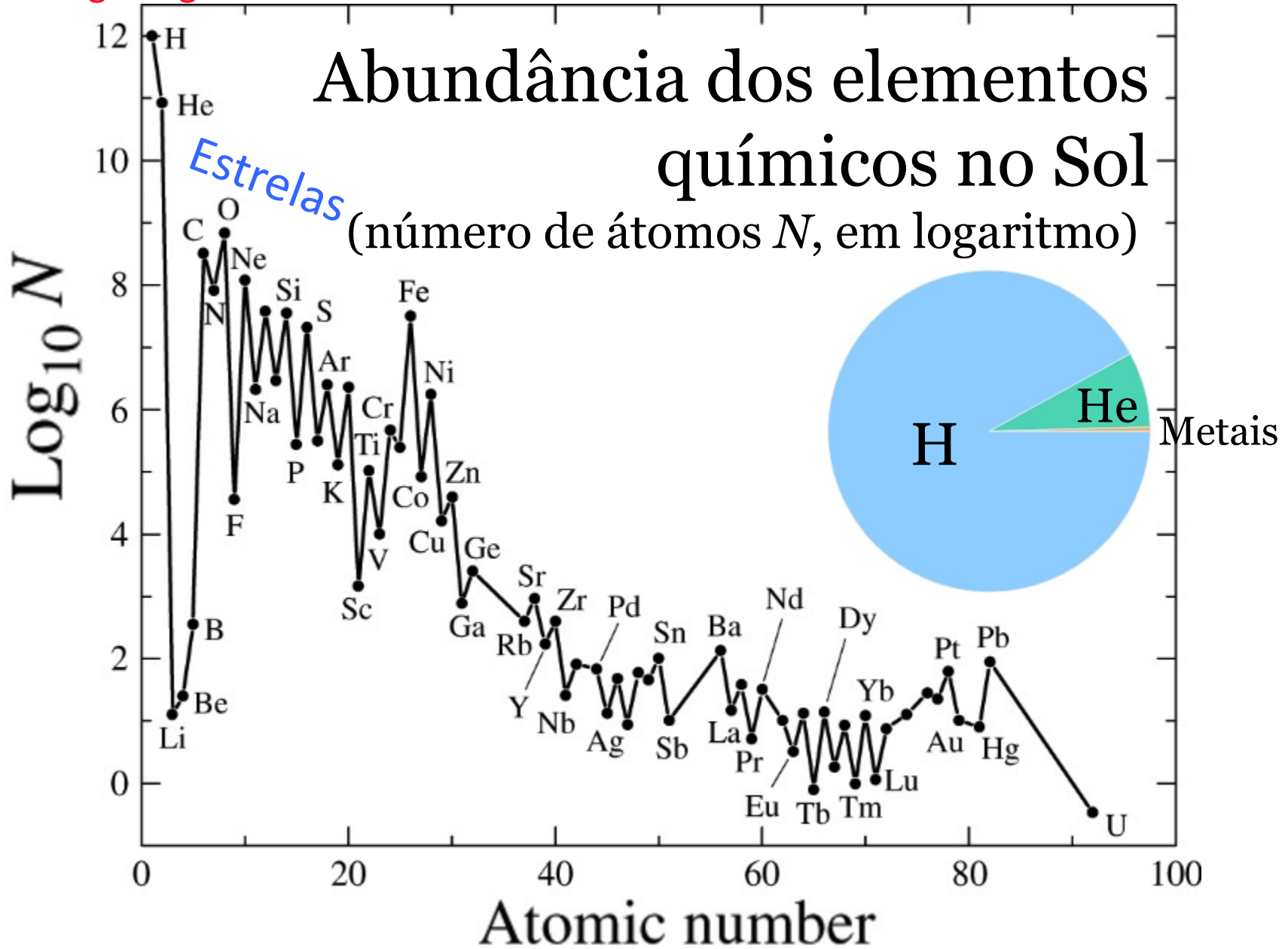
Evolução dos elementos químicos na Galáxia



Big Bang

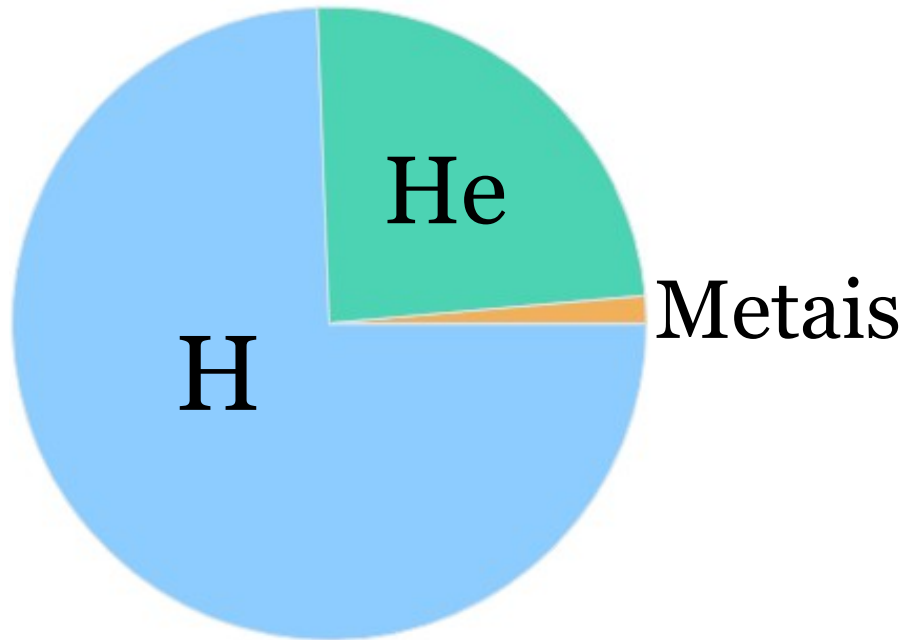
Abundância dos elementos químicos no Sol

(número de átomos N , em logaritmo)



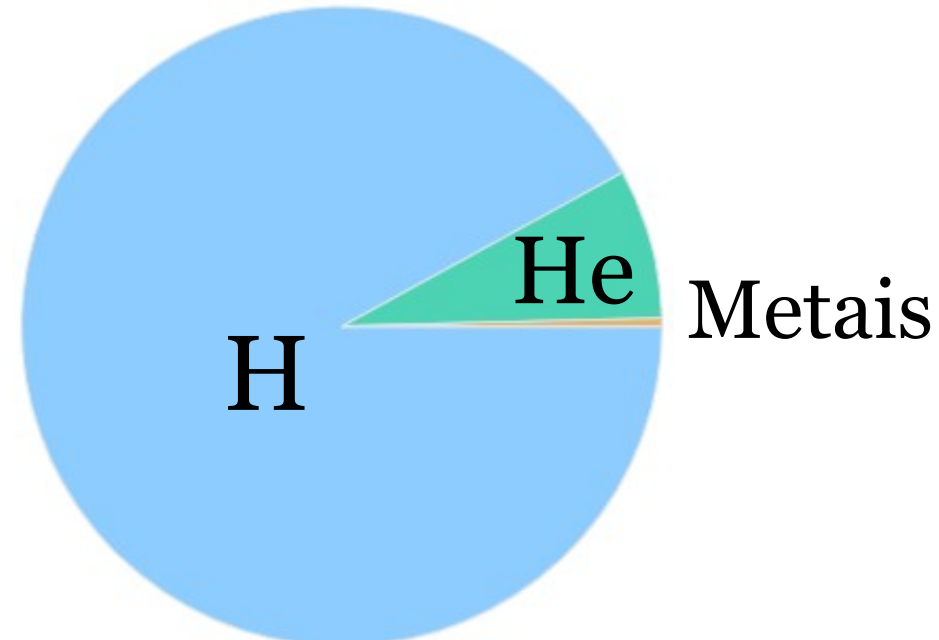
Abundância dos elementos no Sol (hoje)

Fração de massa
do Sol



H ($Z = 1$): 74,4 %
He ($Z = 2$): 24,2 %
Metais ($Z > 2$): 1,4 %

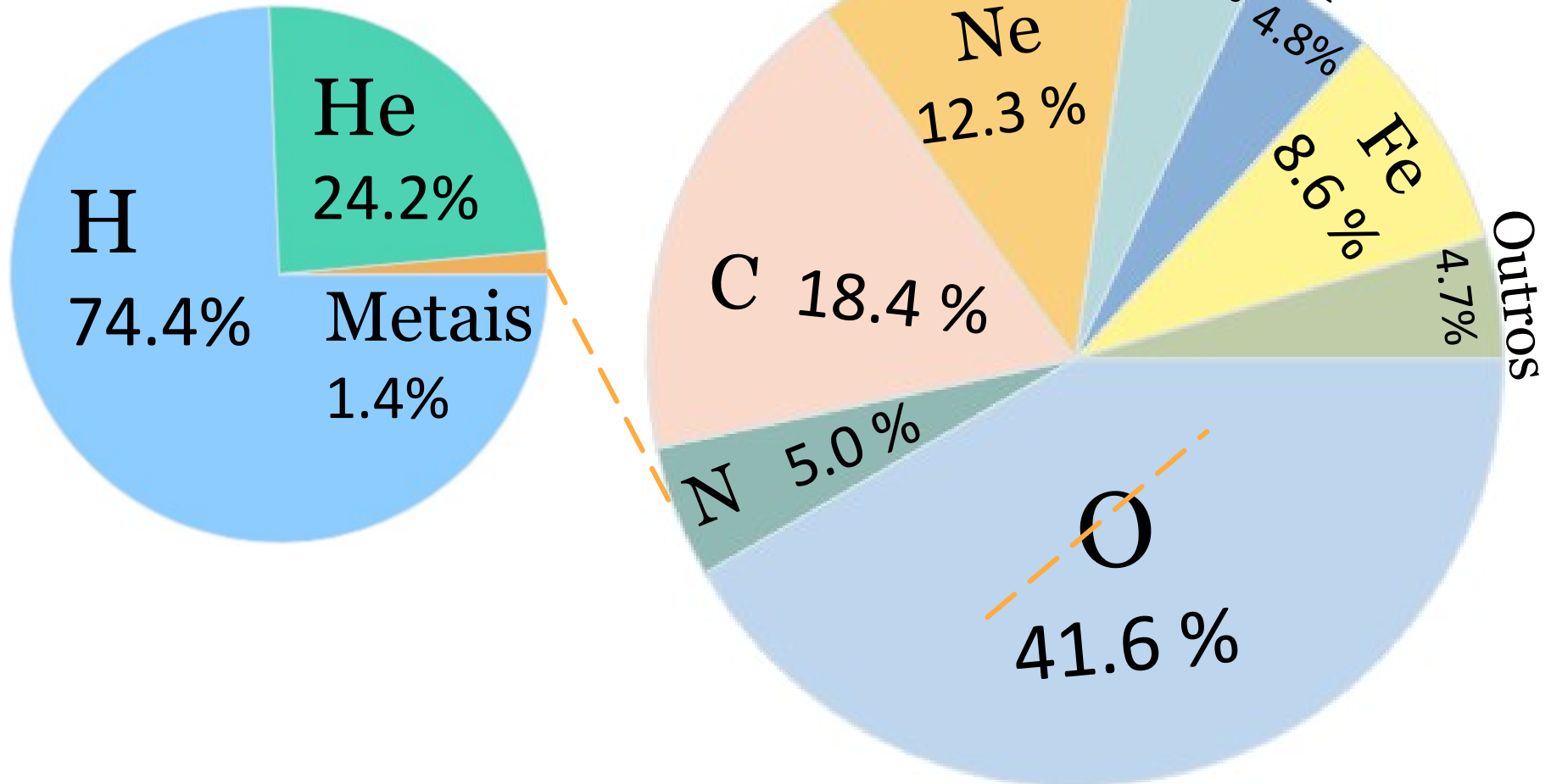
Número de átomos



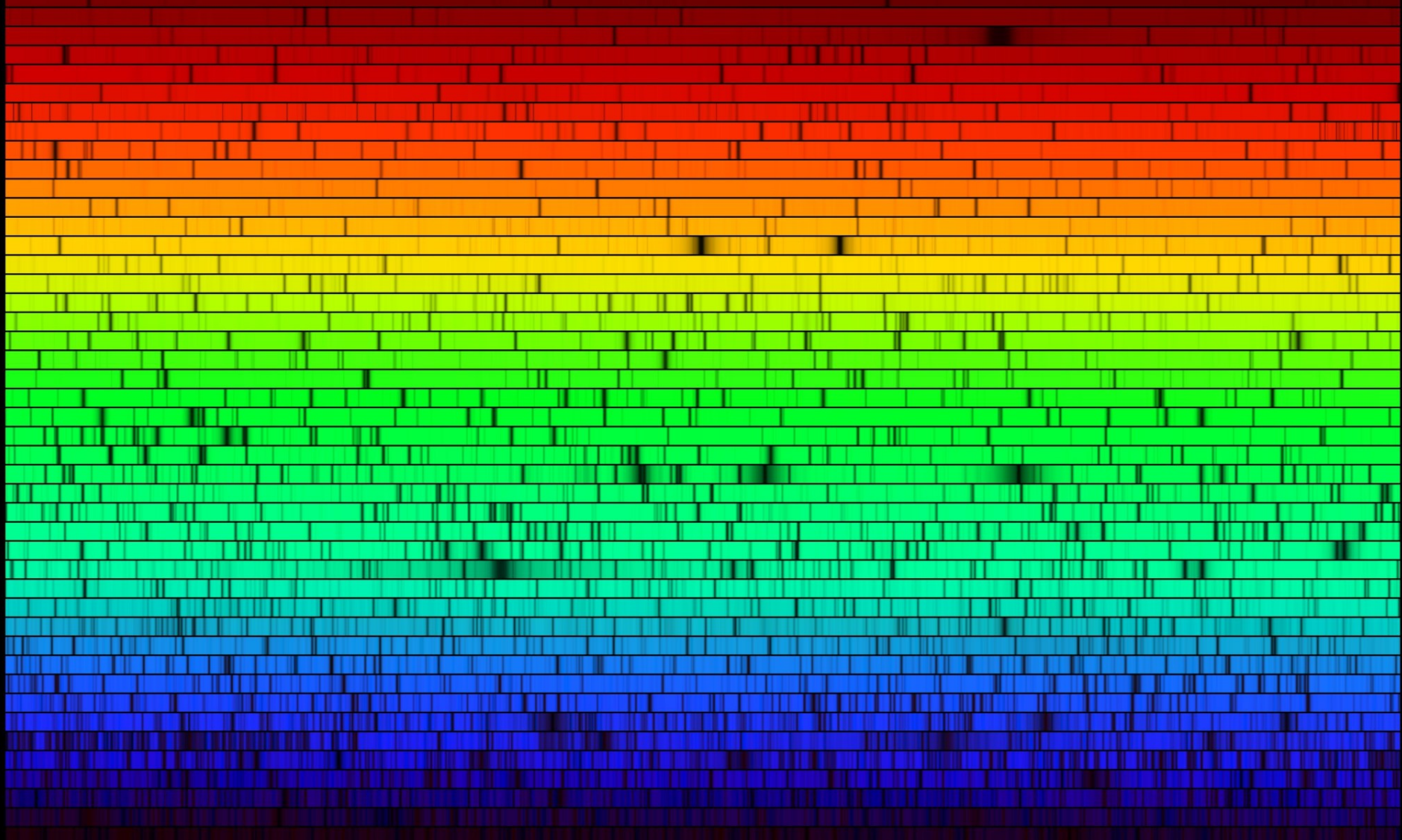
H: 92 %
He: 7,6 %
Metais: 0,4 %

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: $e^{-E_{ion} / kT}$

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

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

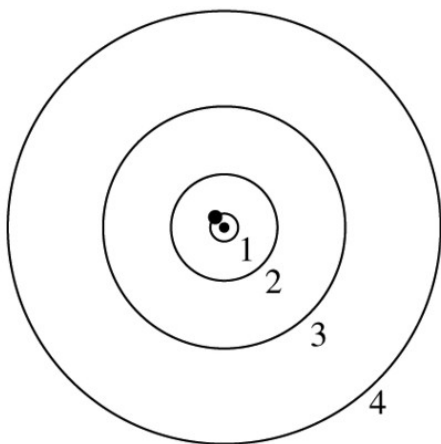
(c) Bruna Barroso



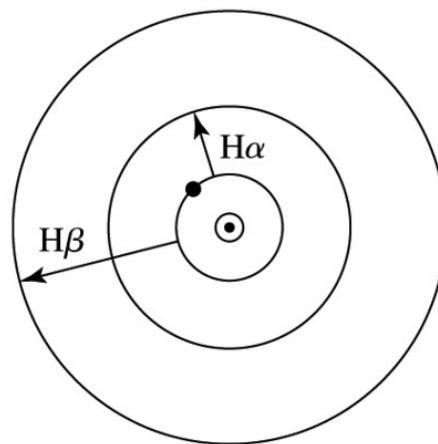
Hydrogen
atom

Excitation
Boltzmann equation

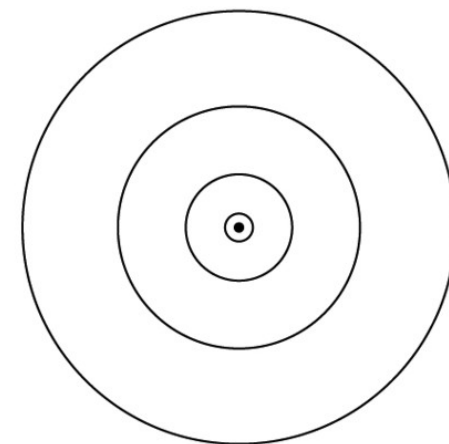
Ionization
Saha equation



(a) $T < 9900$ K



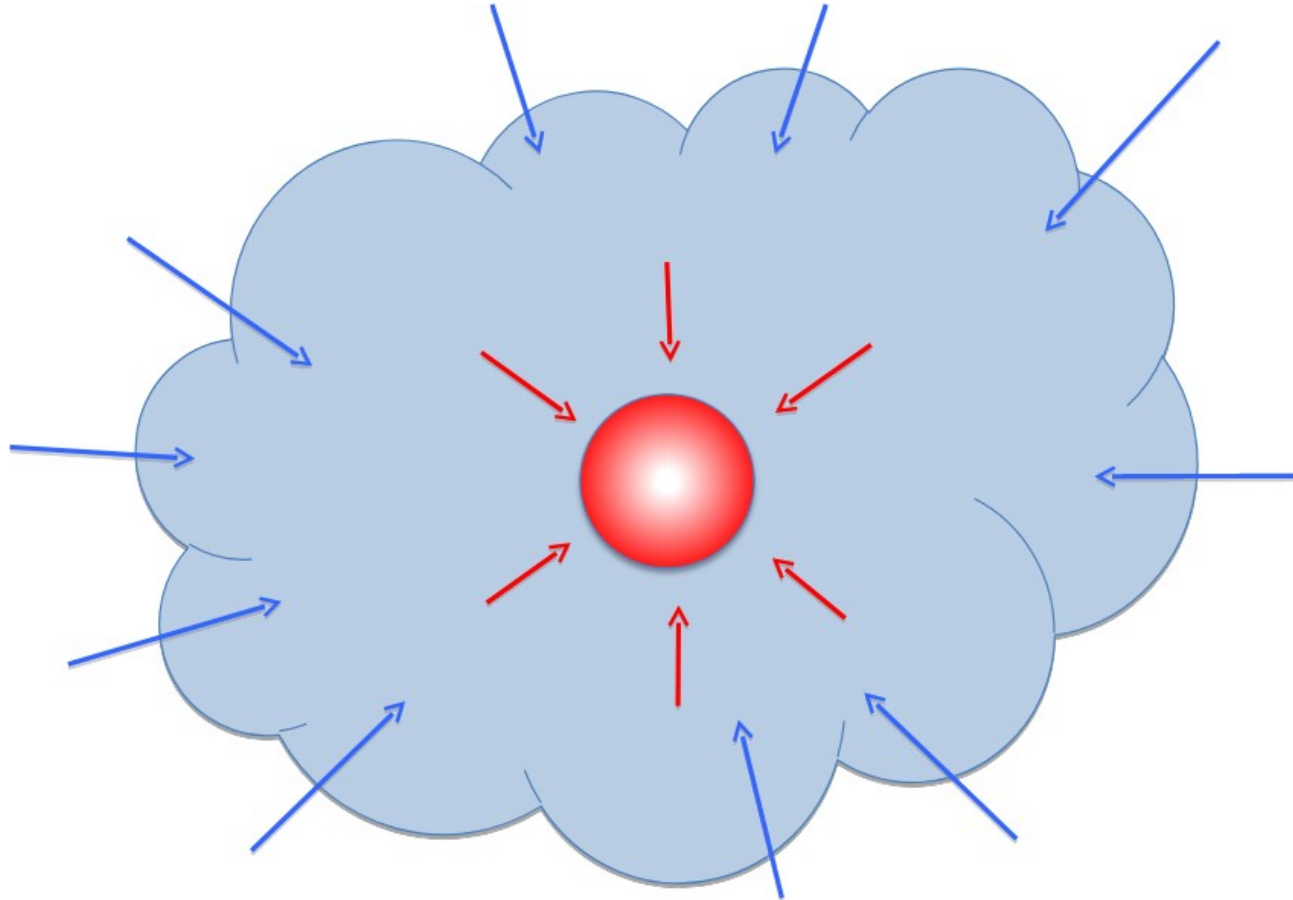
(b) $T = 9900$ K



(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”.

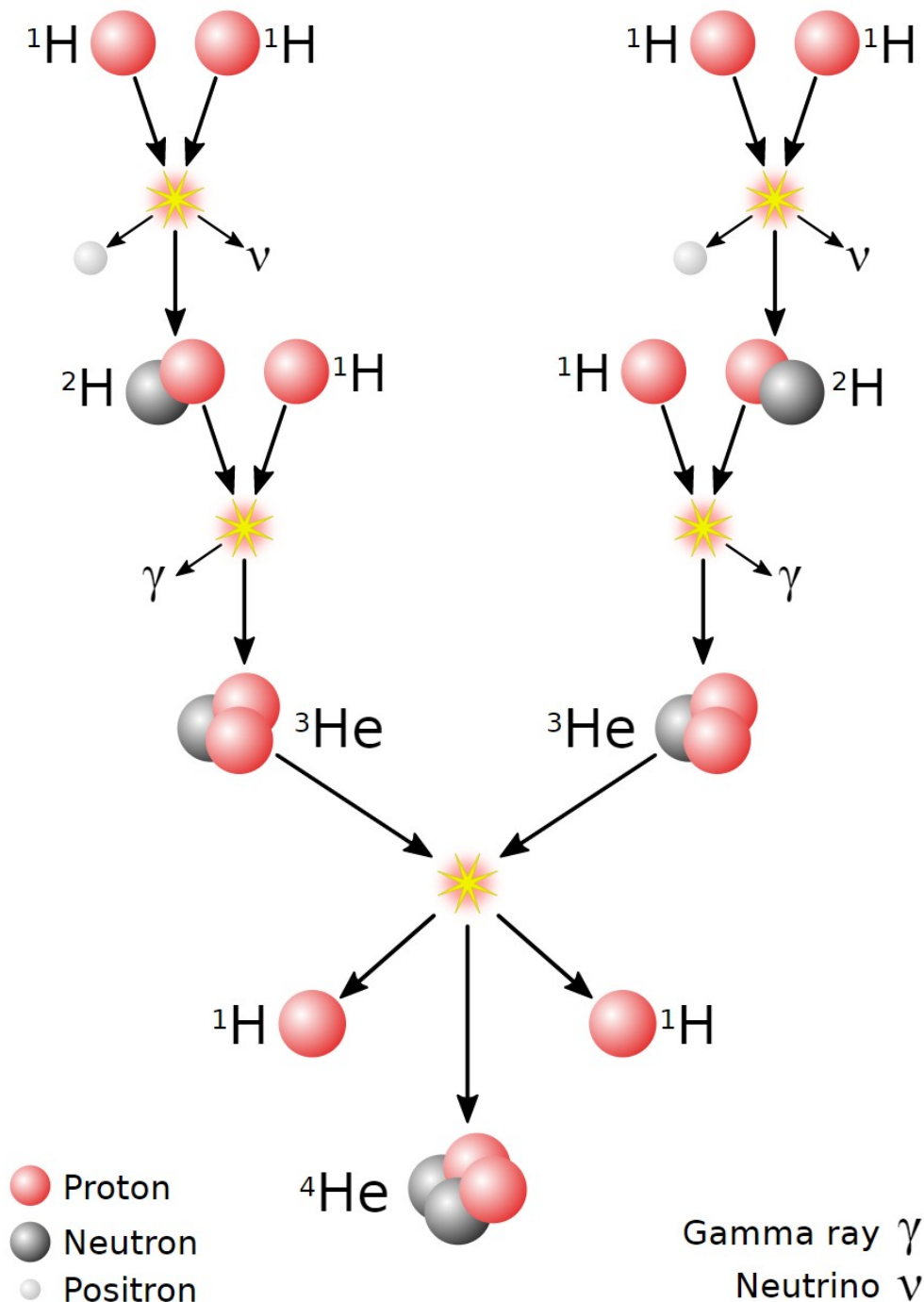
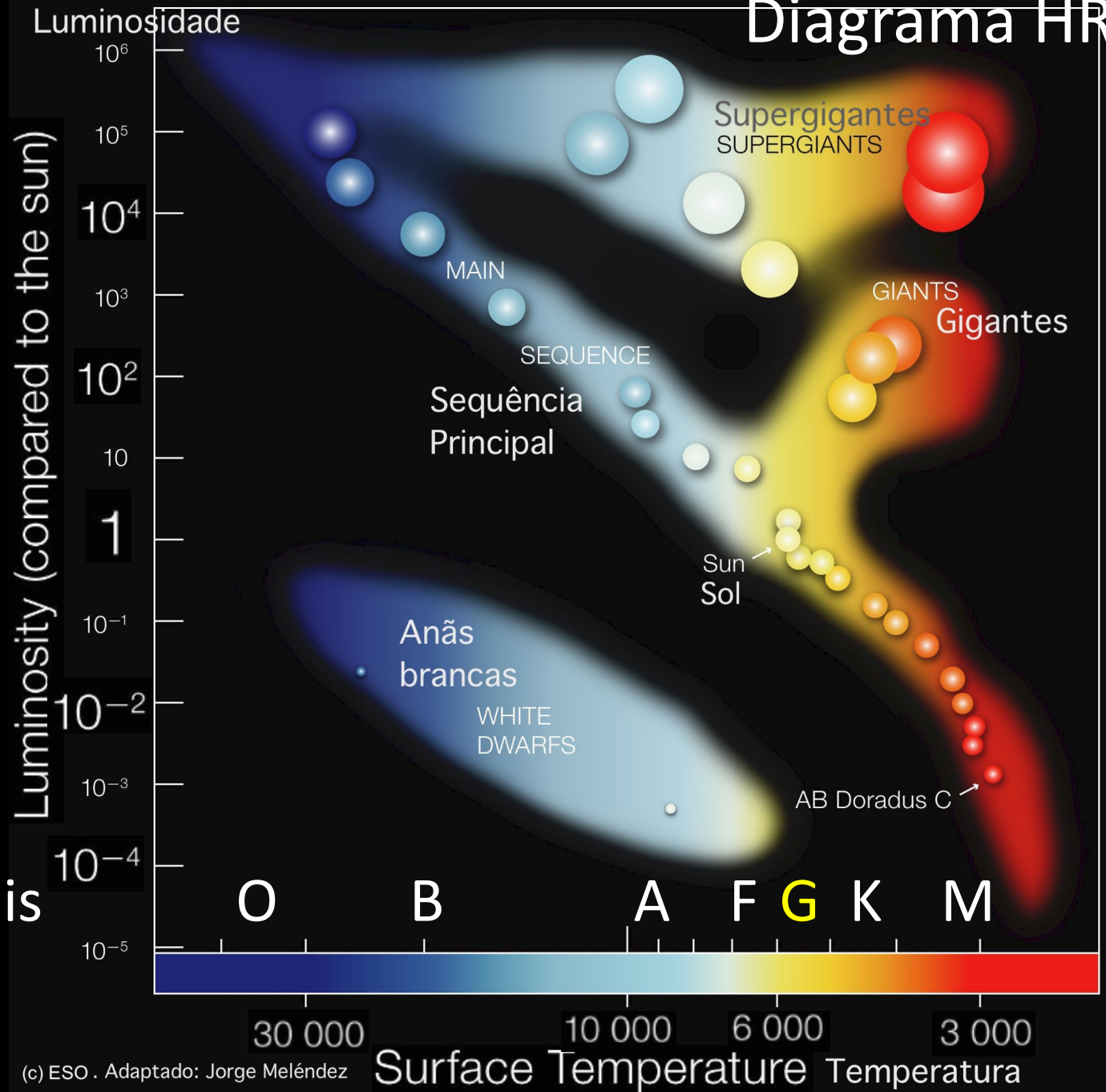


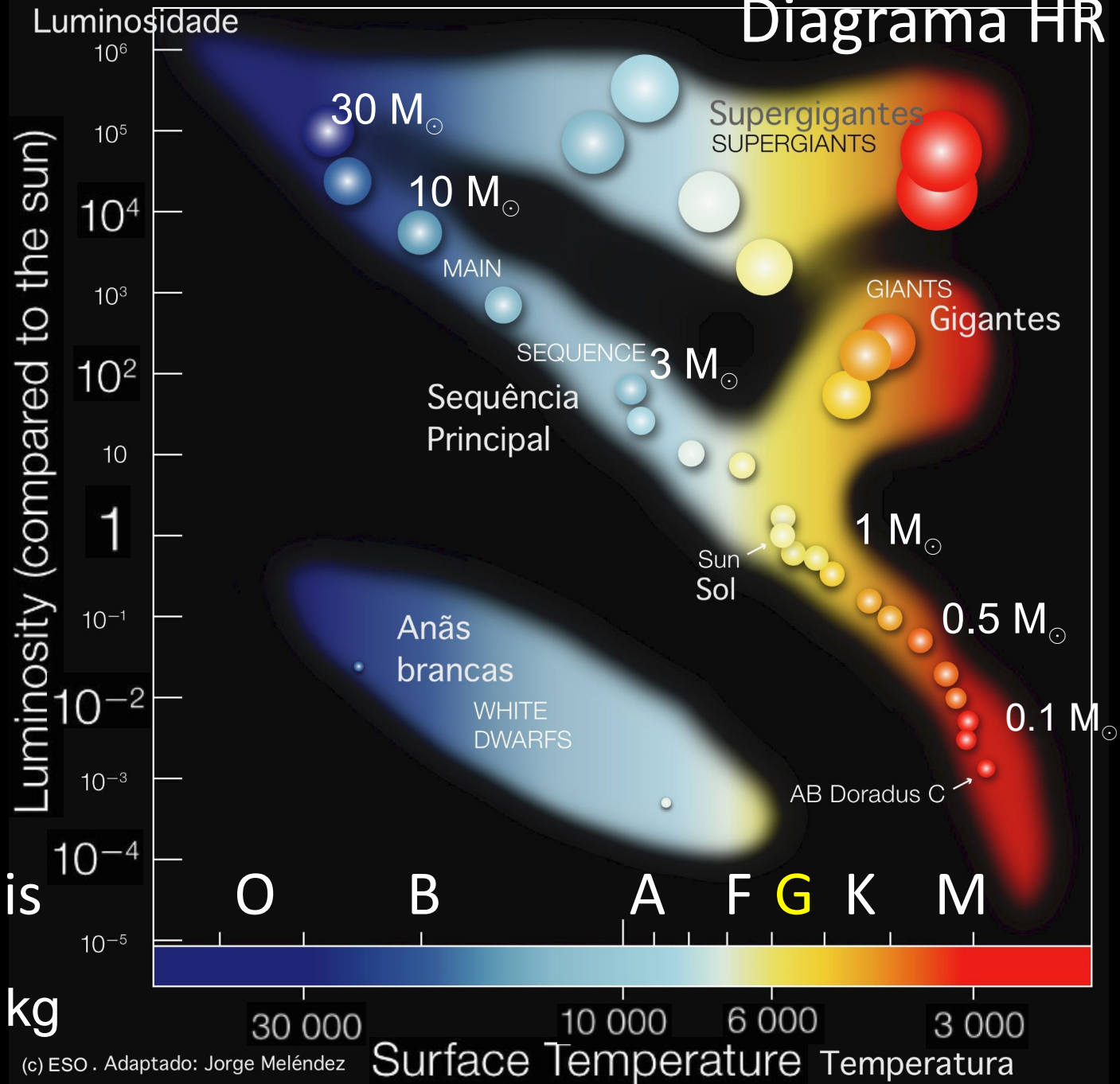
Diagrama HR



Tipos espectrais

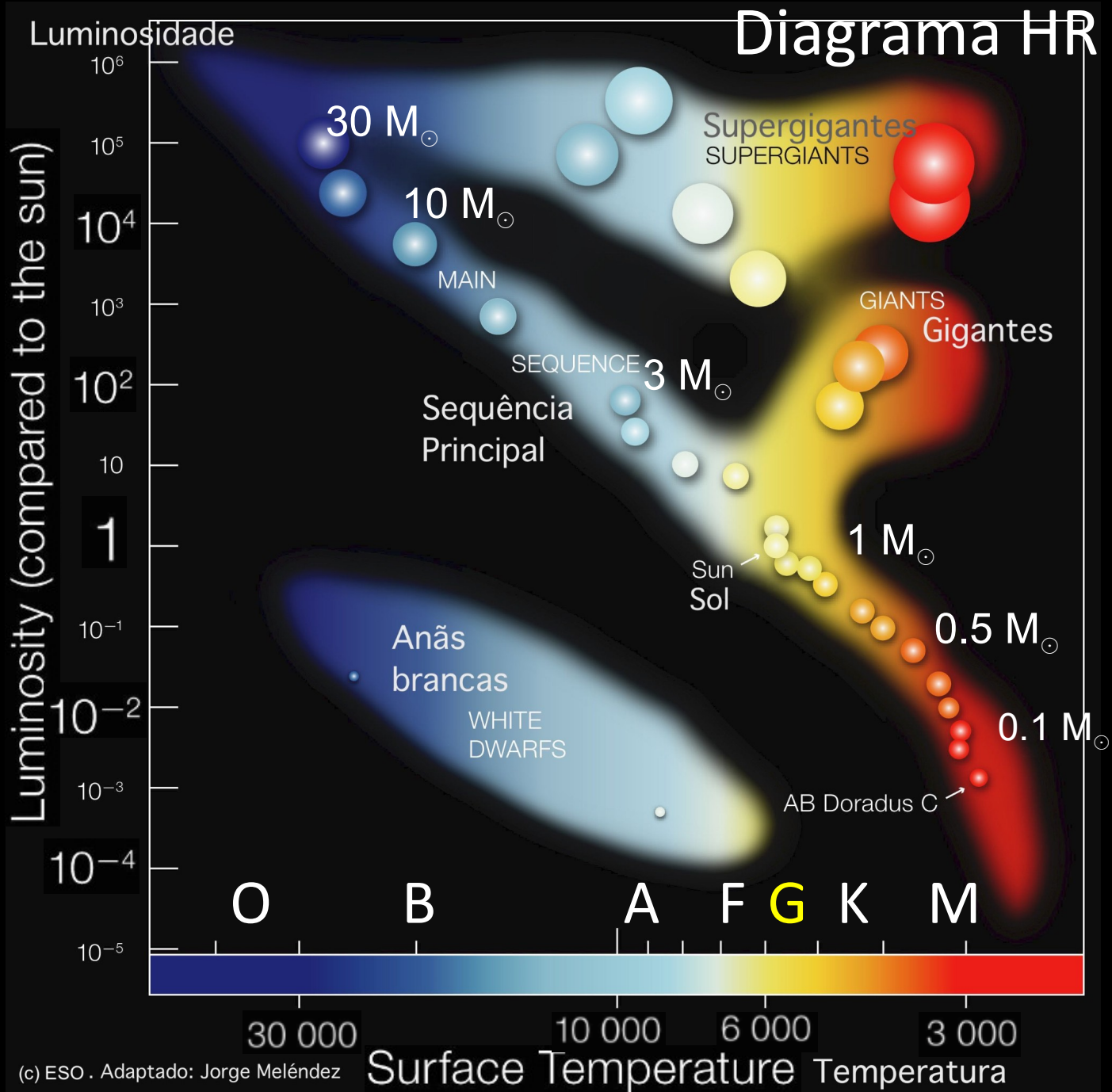
Sol: tipo G2

Diagrama HR



Tempo de vida na sequência principal

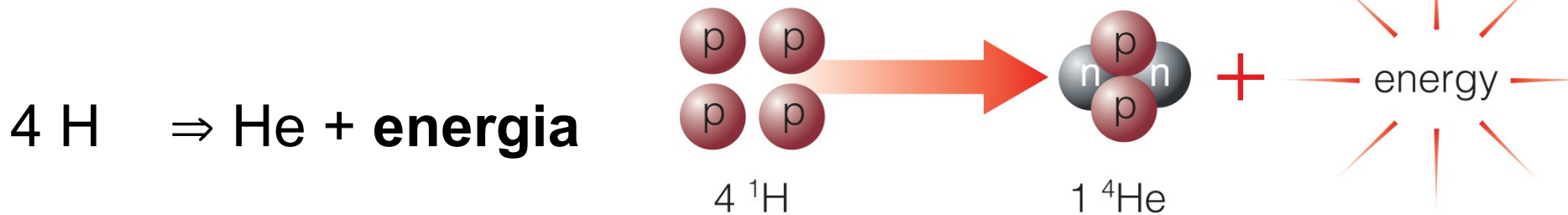
30 M _☉	5 Myr
10 M _☉	27 Myr
3 M _☉	350 Myr
1.5 M _☉	2.7 Gyr
1.25 M _☉	5 Gyr
1.0 M _☉	10 Gyr
0.75 M _☉	30 Gyr
0.5 M _☉	200 Gyr



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

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

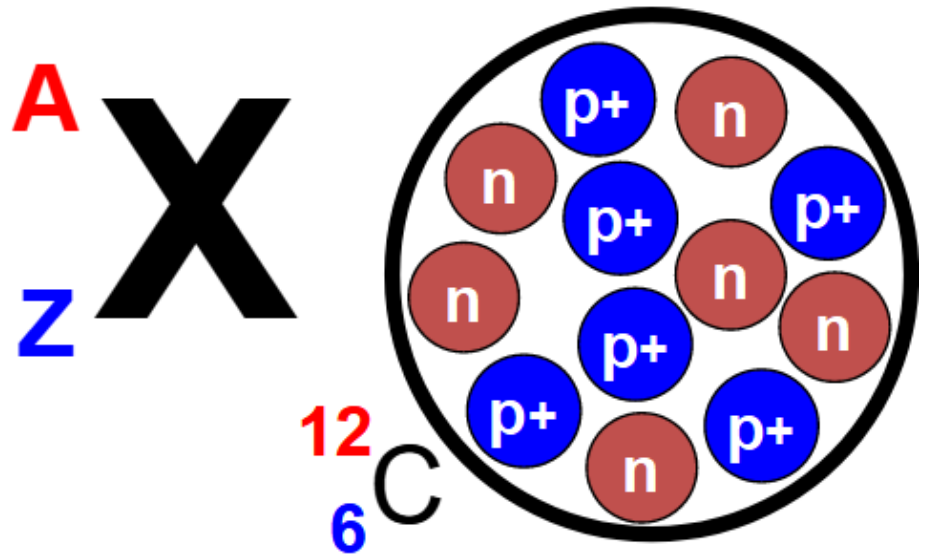
$1 M_{\odot} = 1,9891 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$ \uparrow 0,7% de 4H

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

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

Representação do elemento químico X

A = Número de núcleons = Z + Nêutrons



Z : Número de Prótons
(número atômico)

A : Número de massa

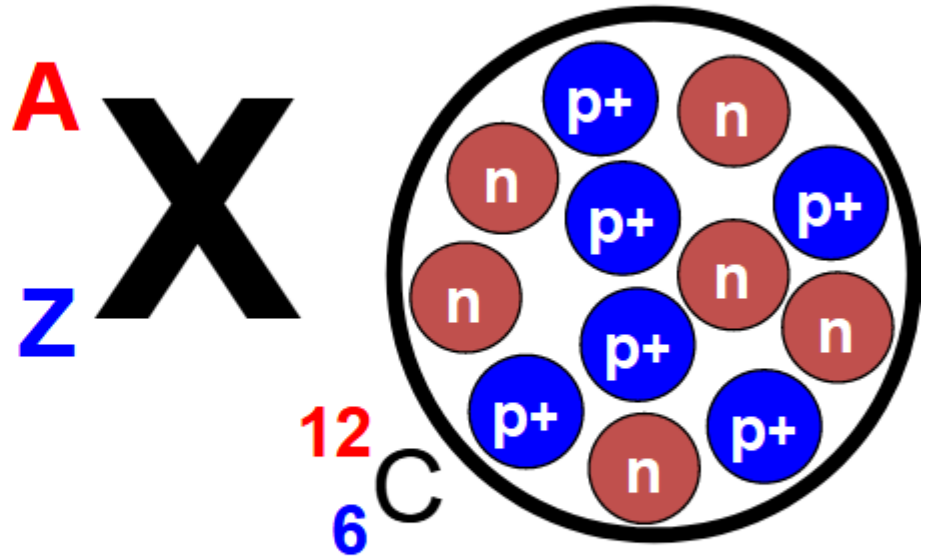
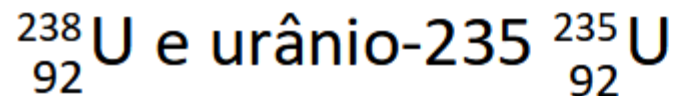
Representação do elemento químico X

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

Isótopo de um elemento químico:

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

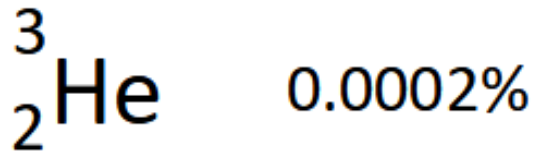
Exemplo: urânio ($Z = 92$) tem como isótopos mais abundantes o urânio-238



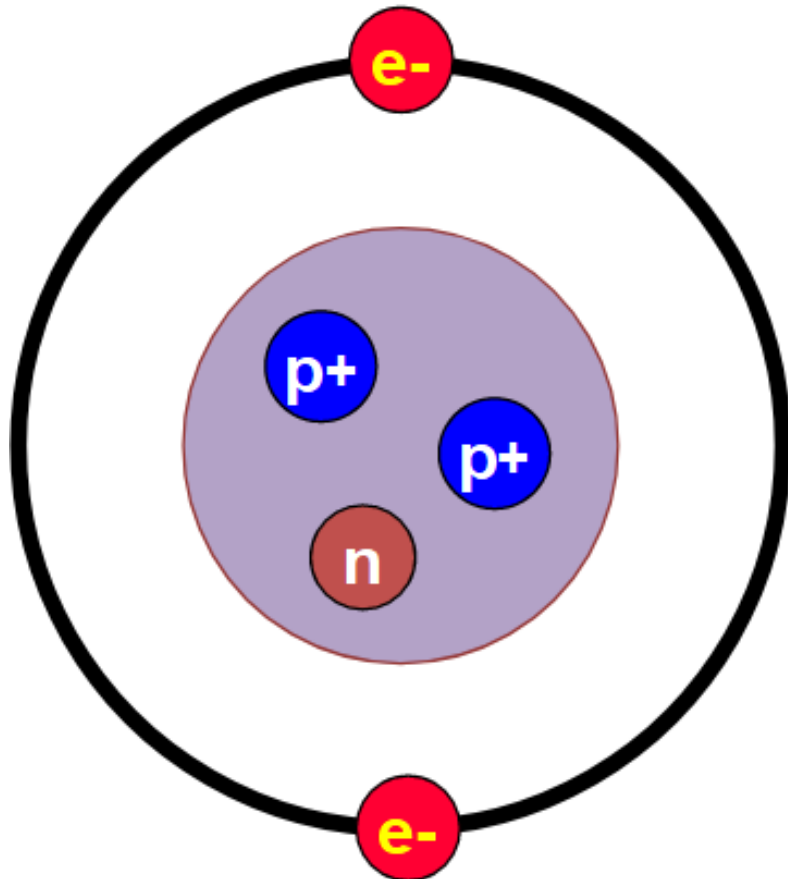
Z : Número de Prótons
(número atômico)

A : Número de massa

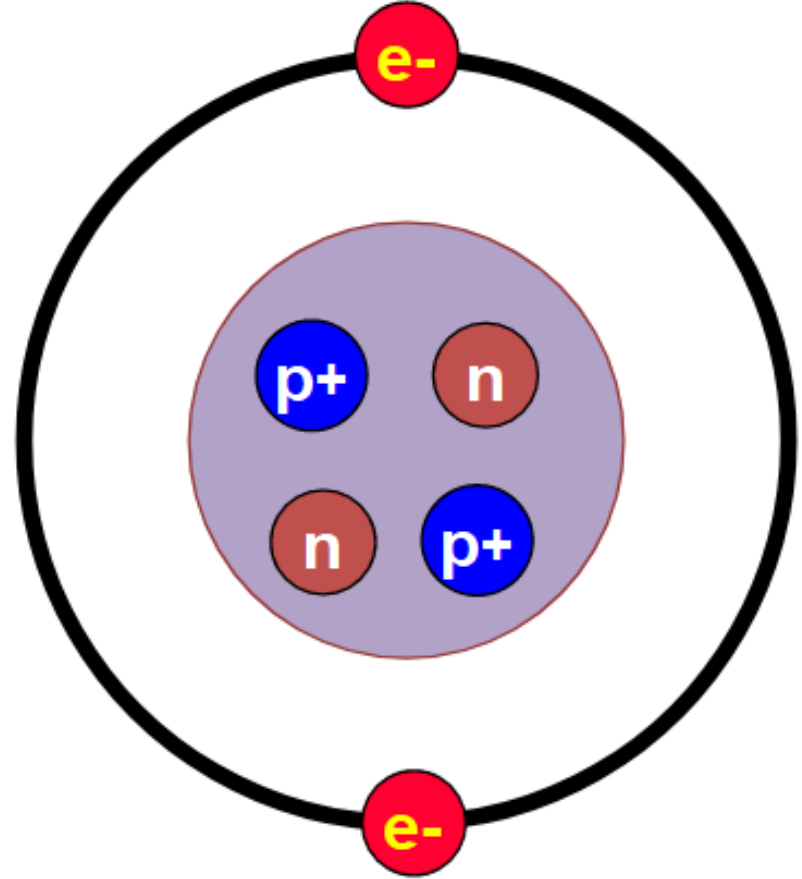
Isótopos estáveis do hélio



Hélio 3 (trítium)



Hélio 4 (núcleo=partícula α)

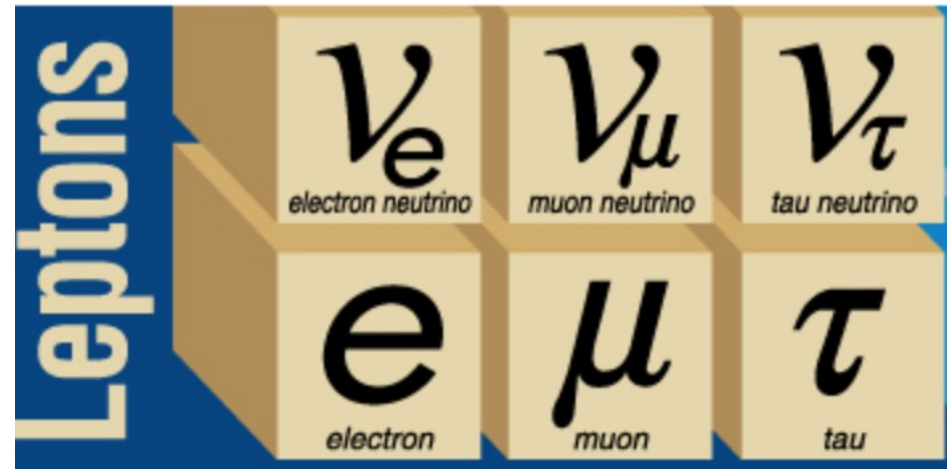


Também aparecem nas reações nucleares os **elétrons** [e^-] e **neutrinos** [ν_e], assim como suas antipartículas: **pósitron** [e^+] e **antineutrino** [$\bar{\nu}_e$]

Neutrinos ν

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

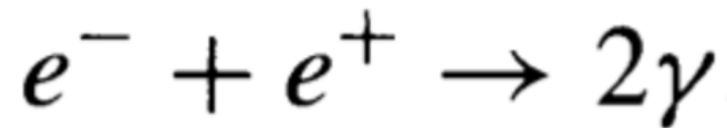
Percurso livre médio do neutrino 'dentro' do Sol é de $\sim 10^{18} \text{ m}$, ou ~ 100 anos-luz, ou $\sim 1,4 \times 10^9 R_\odot$



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 γ):

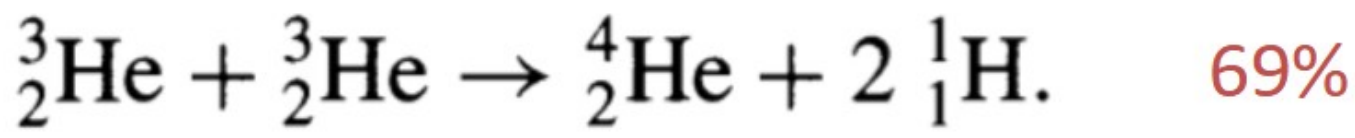
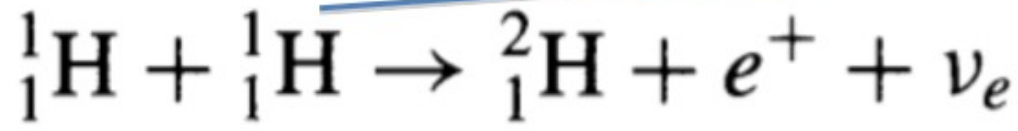


São necessários 2 fótons para a conservação da quantidade de movimento (*momento*)

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

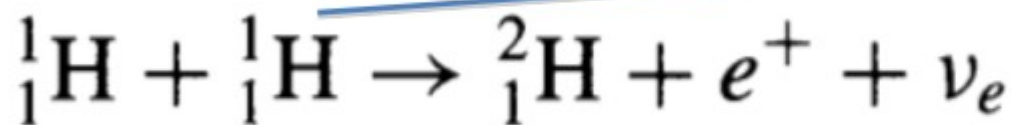
Cadeia próton-próton, PP-I

Força fraca
 $p^+ \rightarrow n + e^+ + \nu_e$



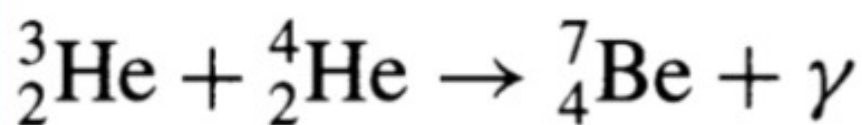
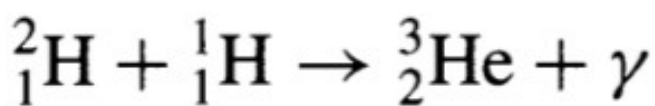
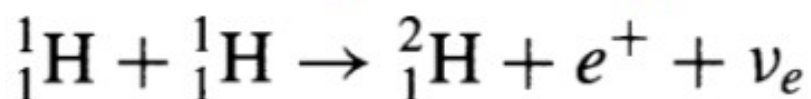
A **X** A: Número de massa (p + n)
Z Z: Número de prótons (carga positiva)

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

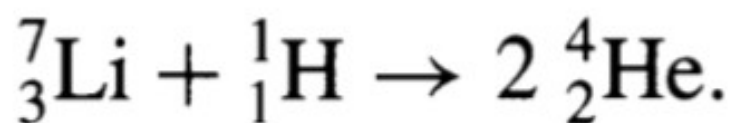
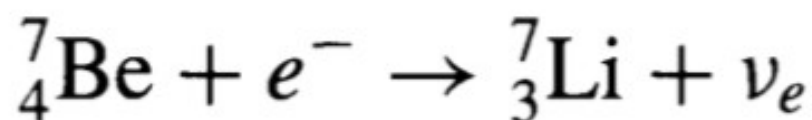


Em resumo: $4 {}^1_1\text{H} \rightarrow {}^4_2\text{He} + 2e^+ + 2\nu_e + 2\gamma$

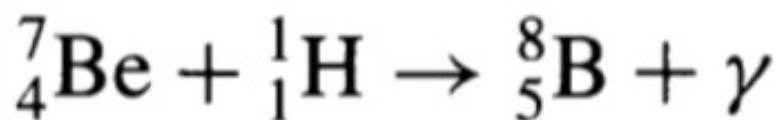
Cadeia próton-próton, PP-II



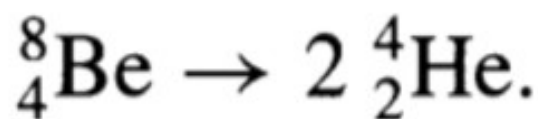
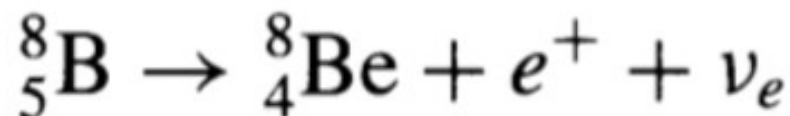
31%

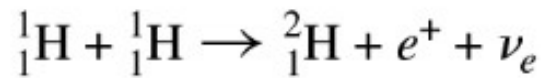


PP-III



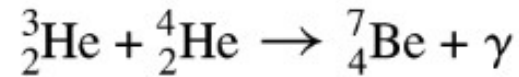
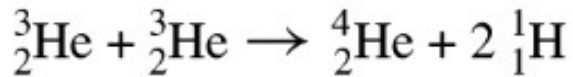
0,3%





69%

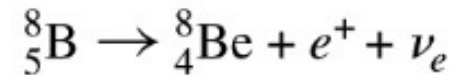
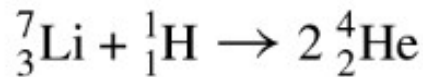
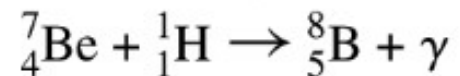
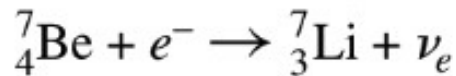
31%



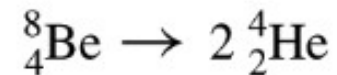
PP-I

99,7%

0,3%

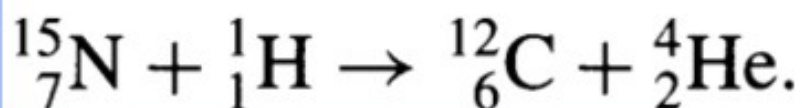
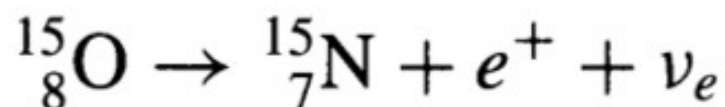
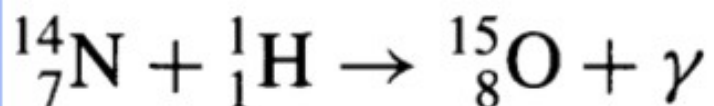
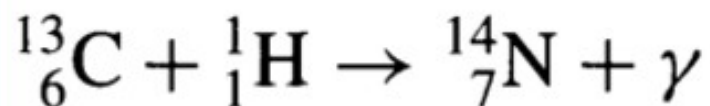
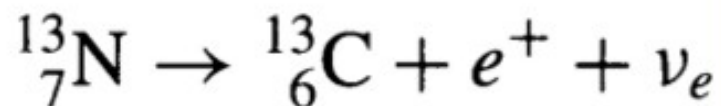
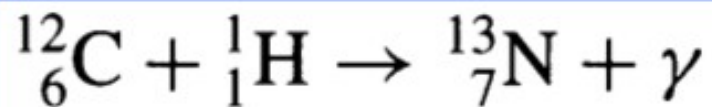


PP-II



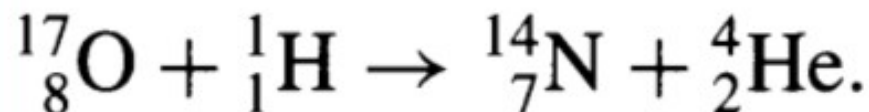
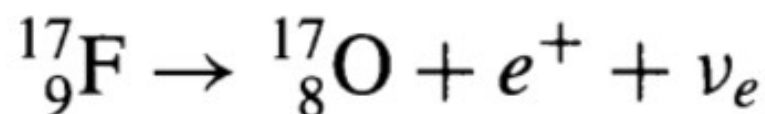
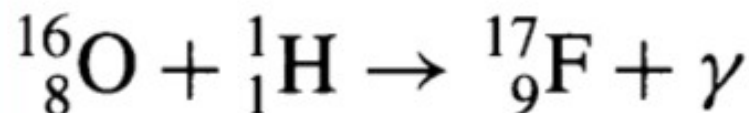
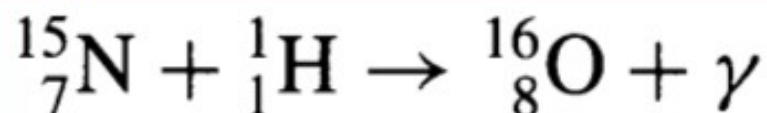
PP-III

O Ciclo CNO



99,96%

0,04%

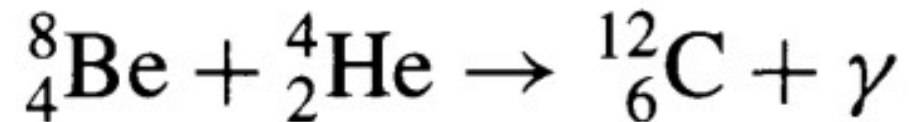


O Sol queima He no fim da fase gigante vermelha, nas fases 'ramo horizontal' e 'gigante AGB' (asymptotic giant branch):

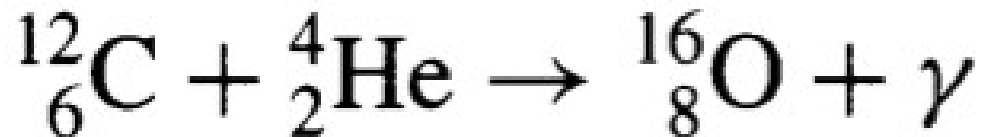


Processo triplo-alfa

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



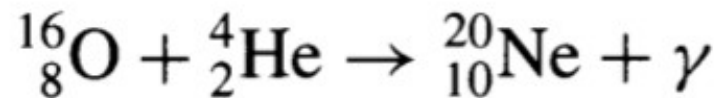
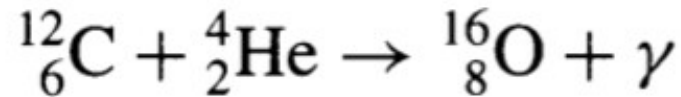
$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$$



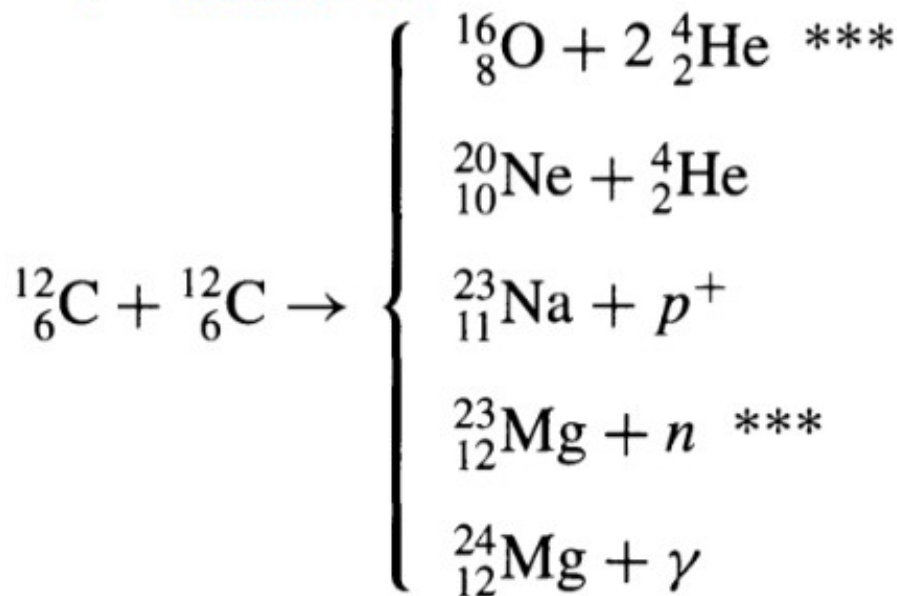
Outras reações em estrelas mais massivas que o Sol

Queima de C e O

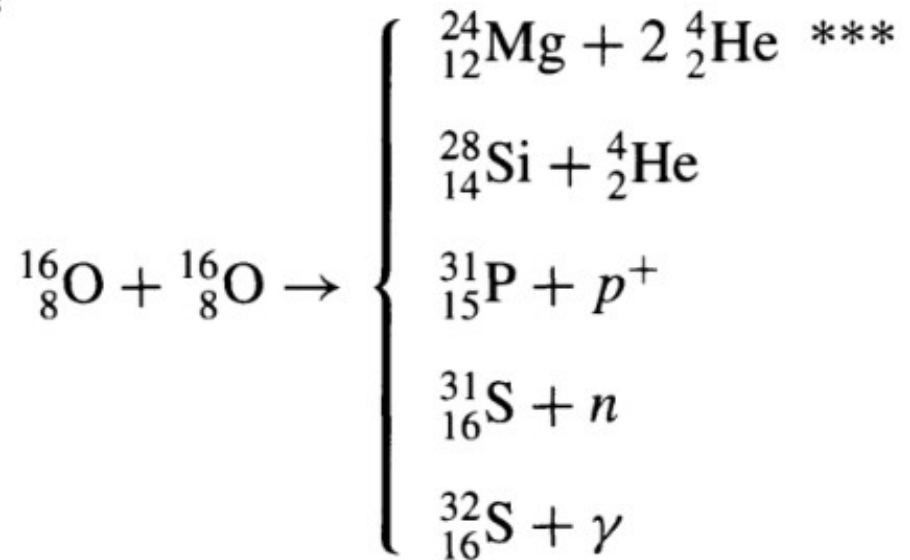
$$T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$$



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



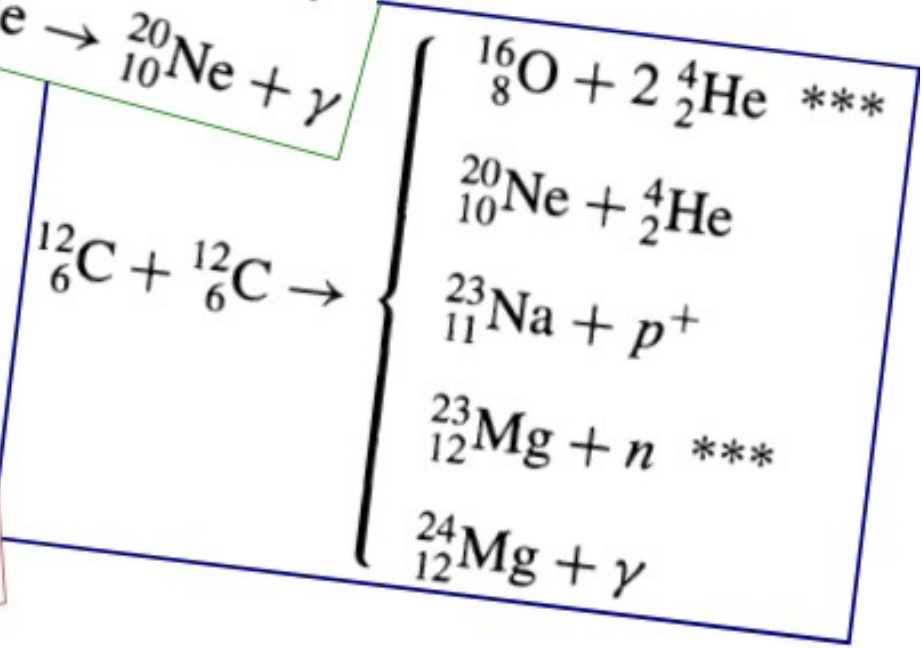
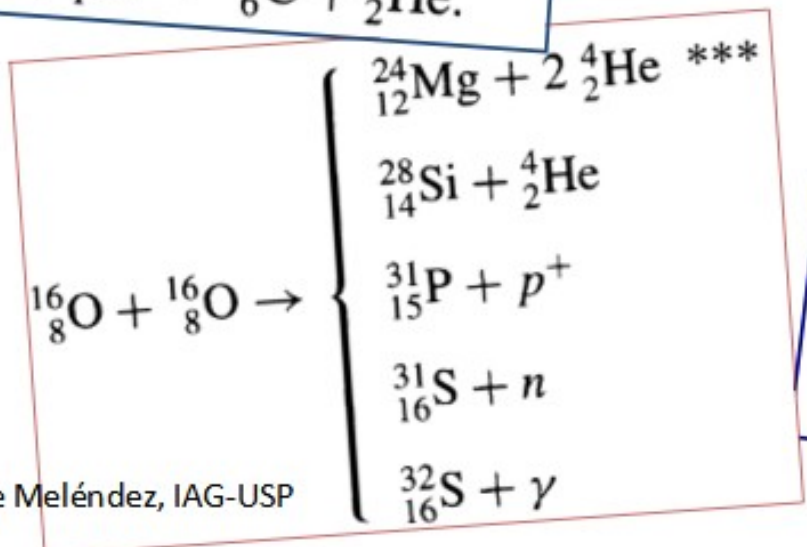
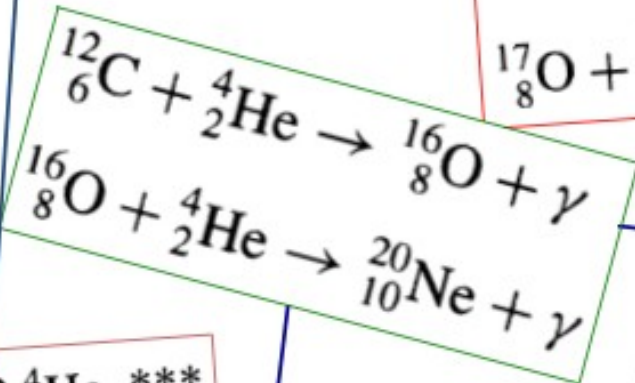
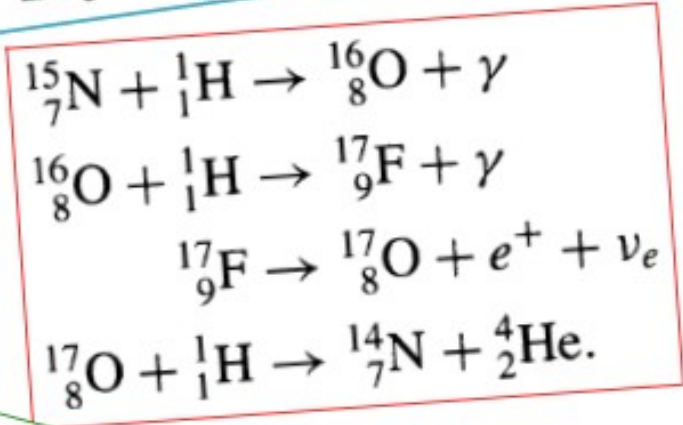
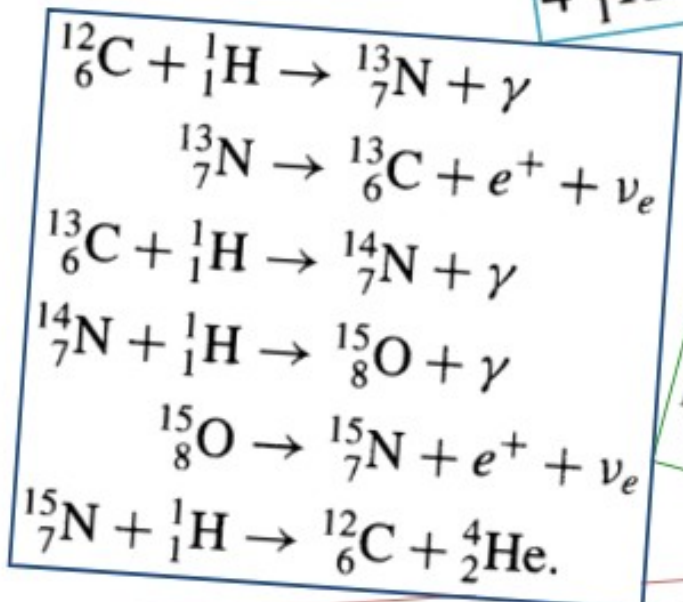
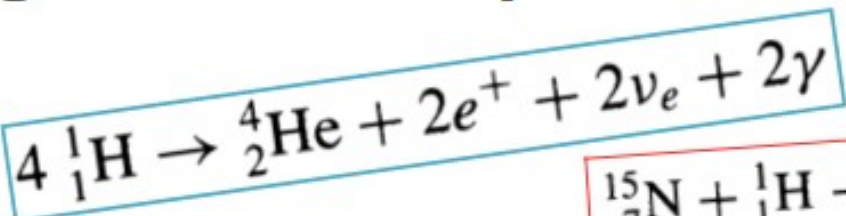
$$T \sim 10^9 \text{ K}$$



***: endotérmica



Carl Sagan: somos poeira de estrelas



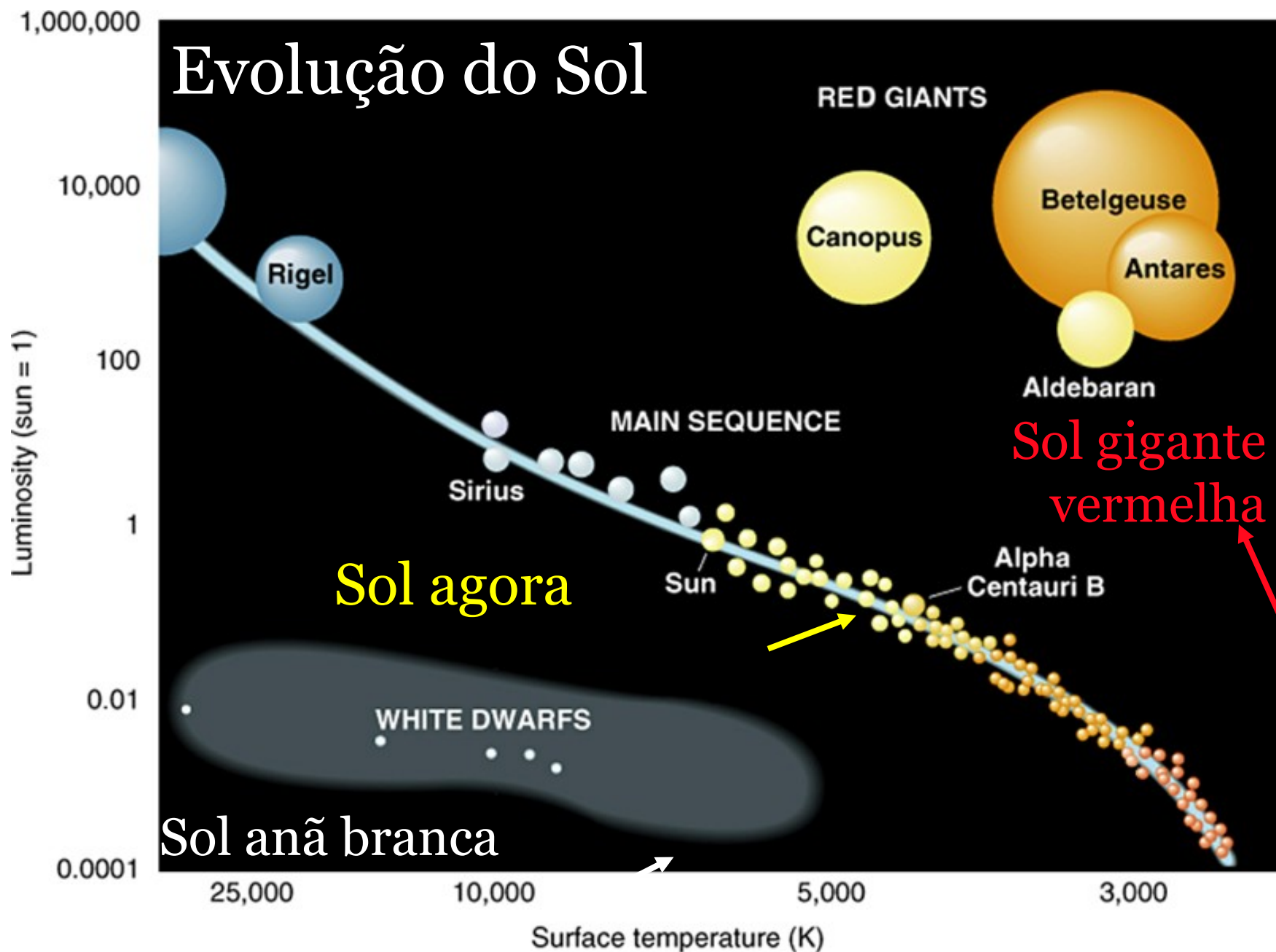
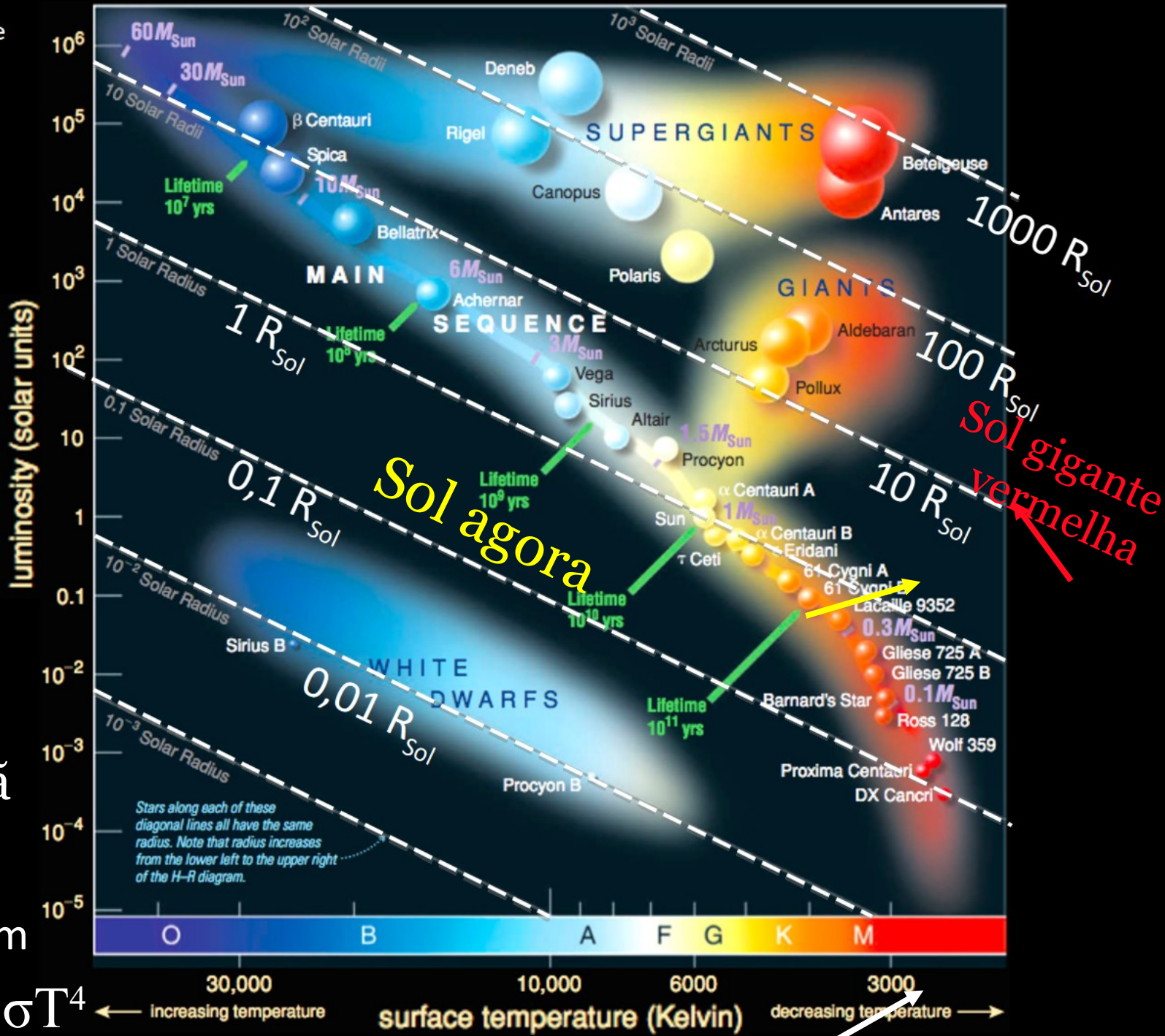


Figure 1 - The Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram. Dim cool stars are at the lower-right, bright hot stars are at the upper-left. The sizes shown for the stars are suggestive, not exact.

Cosmic Perspective



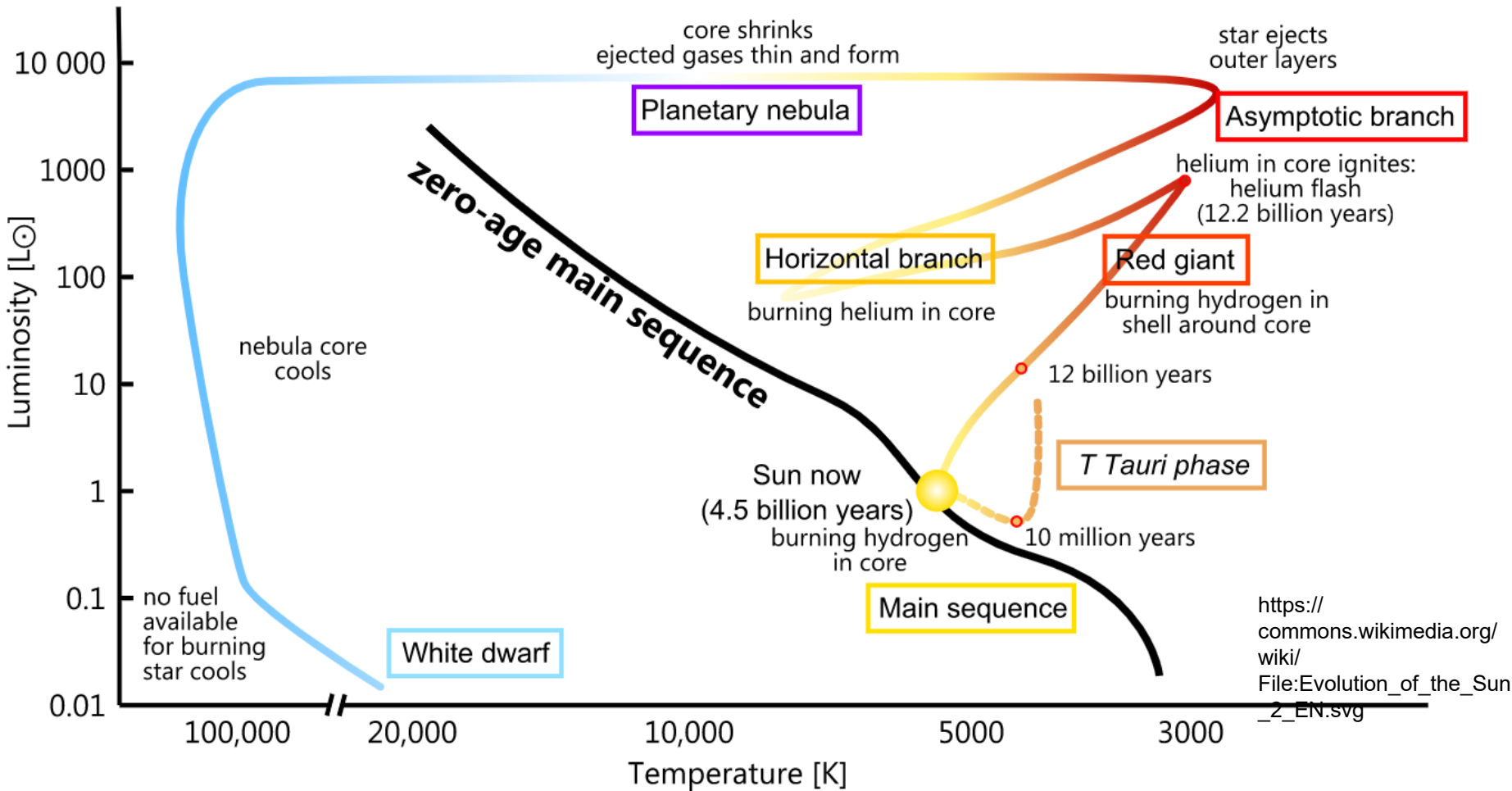
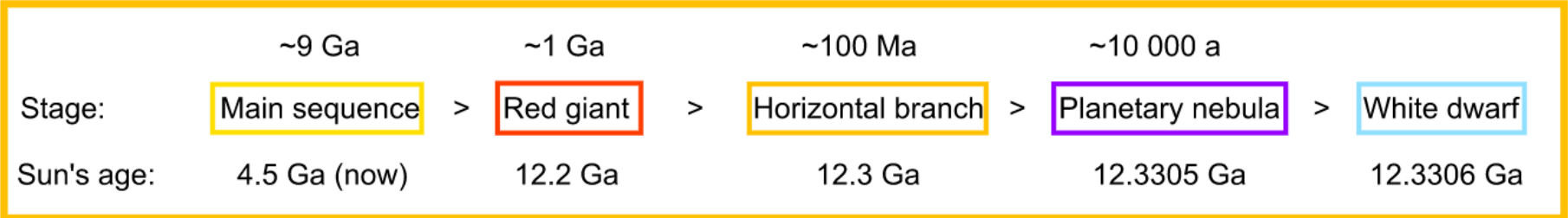
Sol anã
branca

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

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

← increasing temperature surface temperature (Kelvin) decreasing temperature →

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





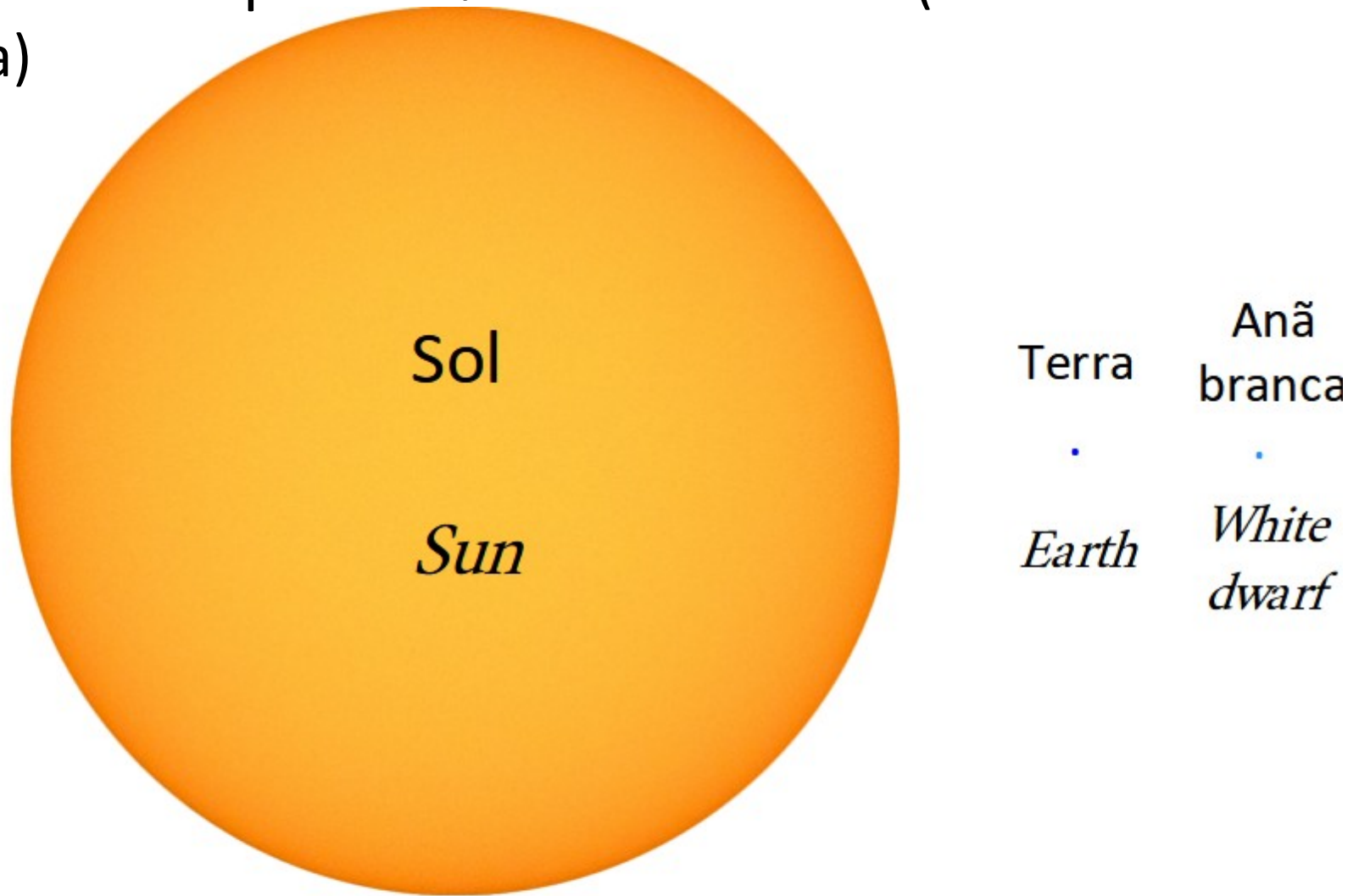
Helix Planetary Nebula (NGC 7293). [O III] + H α
74h com telescópio pequeno (20cm)

© 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)



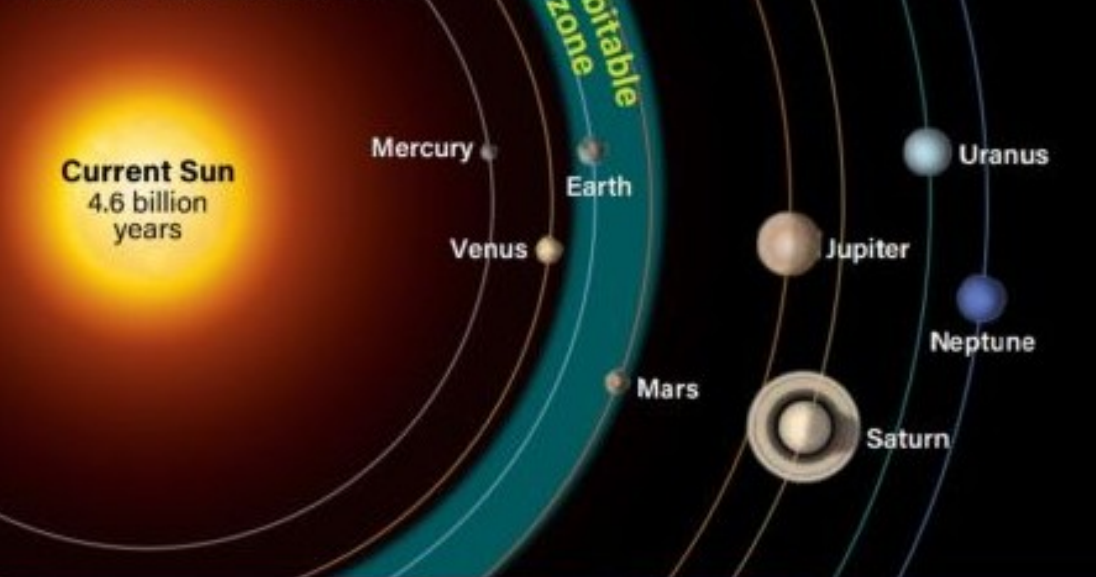
Zona habitável: região ao redor da estrela onde pode existir água líquida

Zona habitável do Sol agora

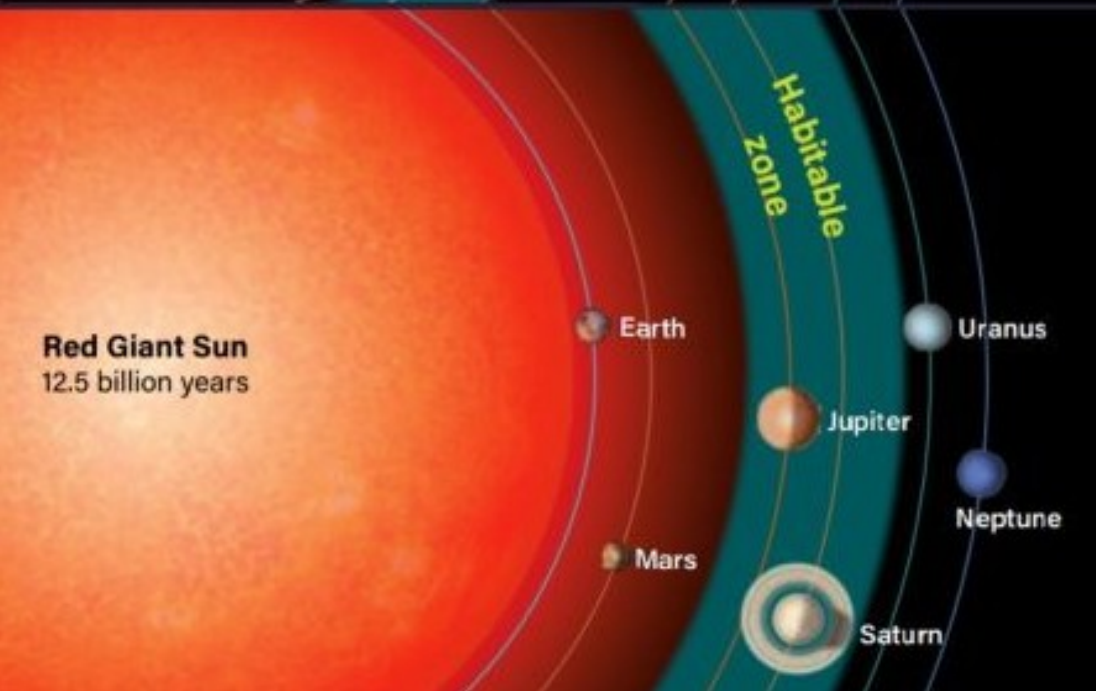
A zona habitável agora se encontra ~ 1 UA (unidade astronômica = distância Terra-Sol)



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

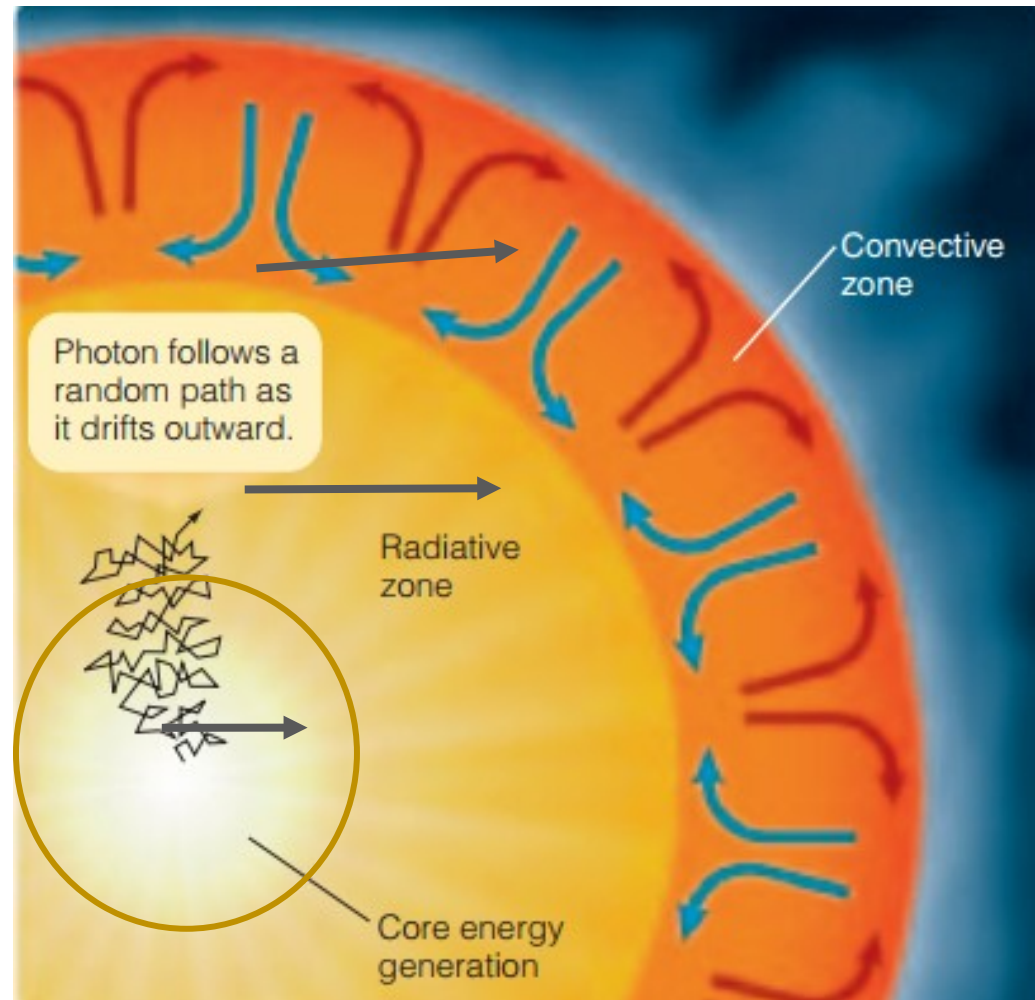
Zona convectiva: $0,71 - 1,0 R_{\odot}$

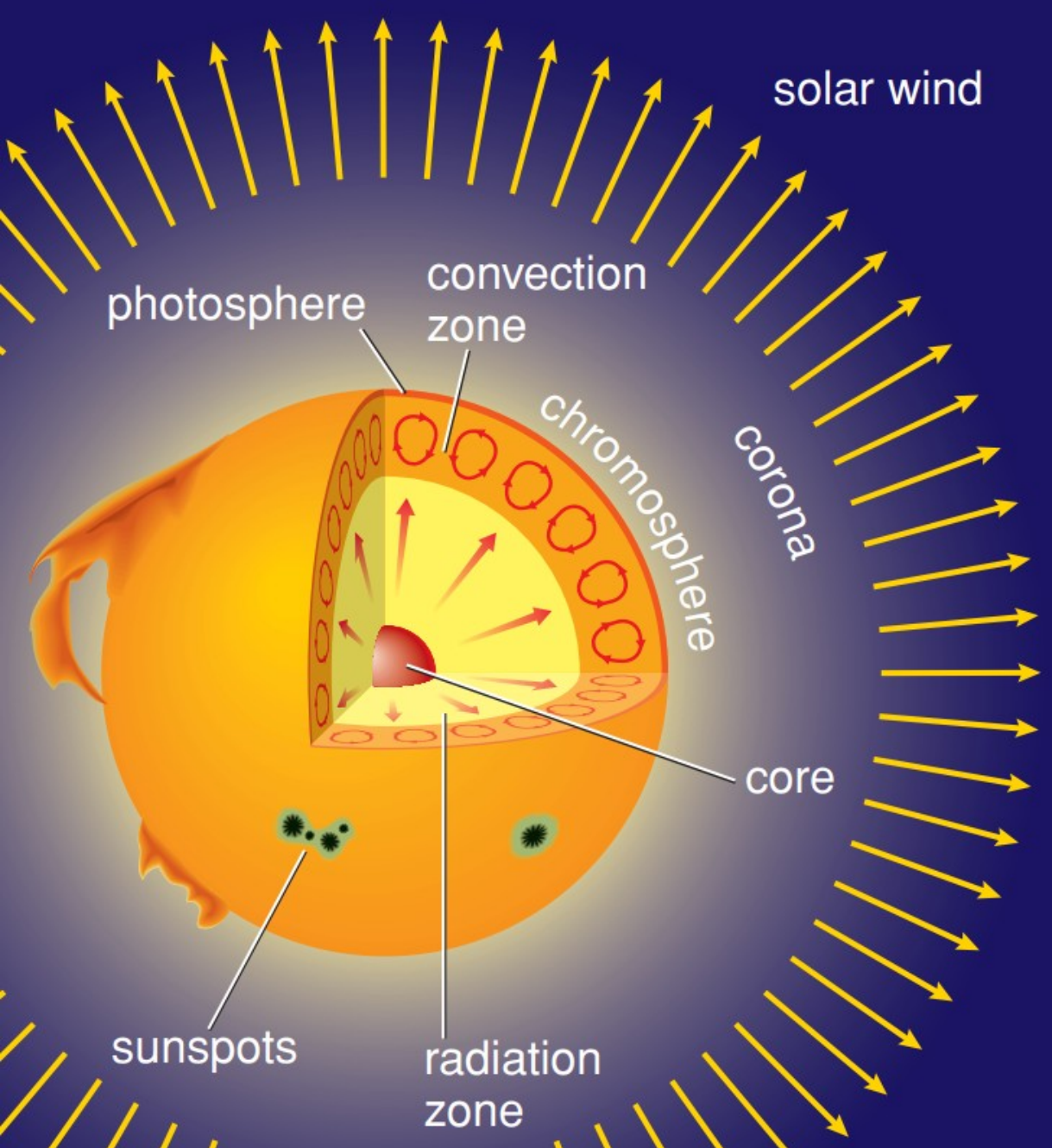
Fluxo de energia

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

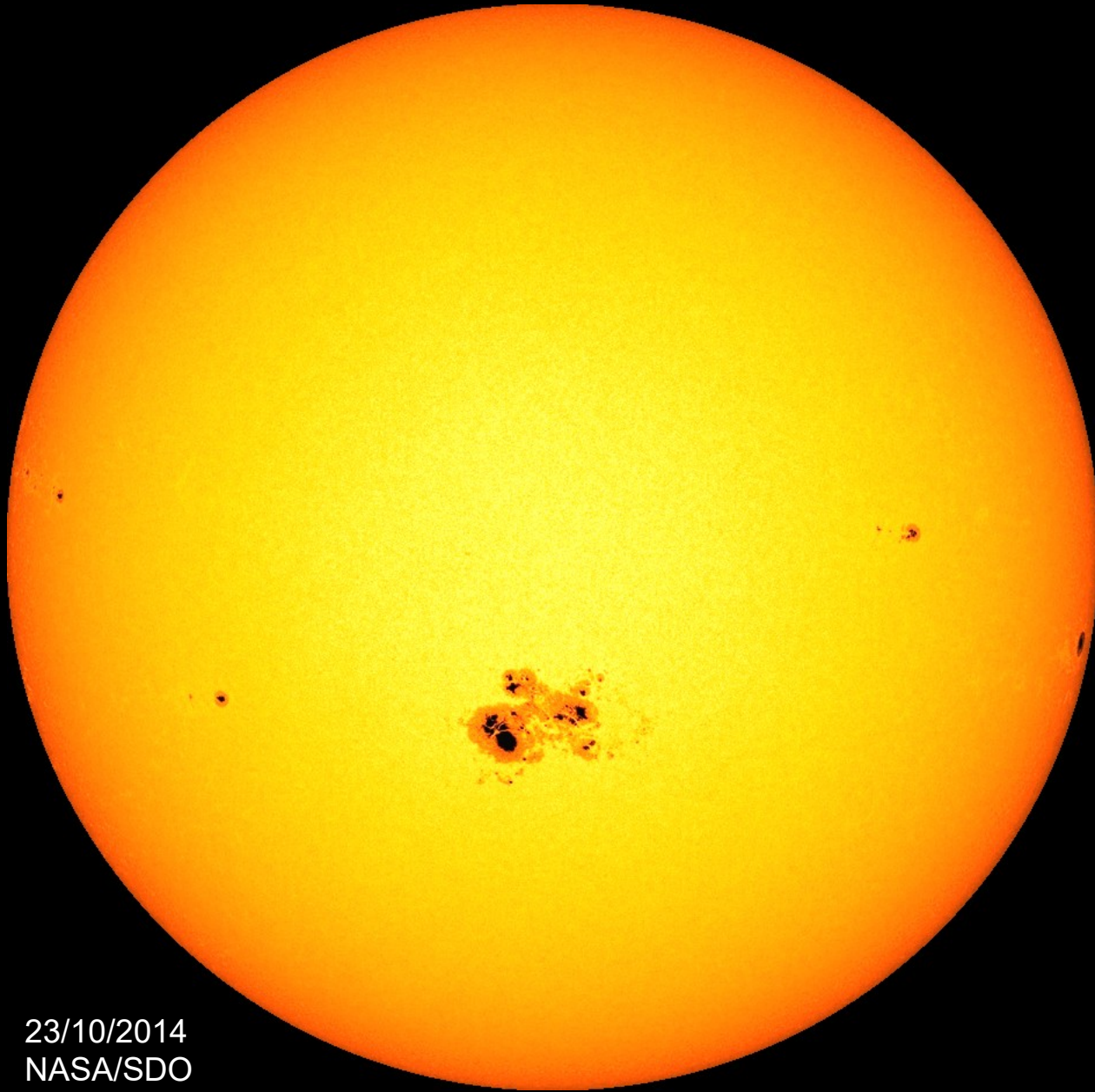
Coroa:

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

Vento solar:

até ~ 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



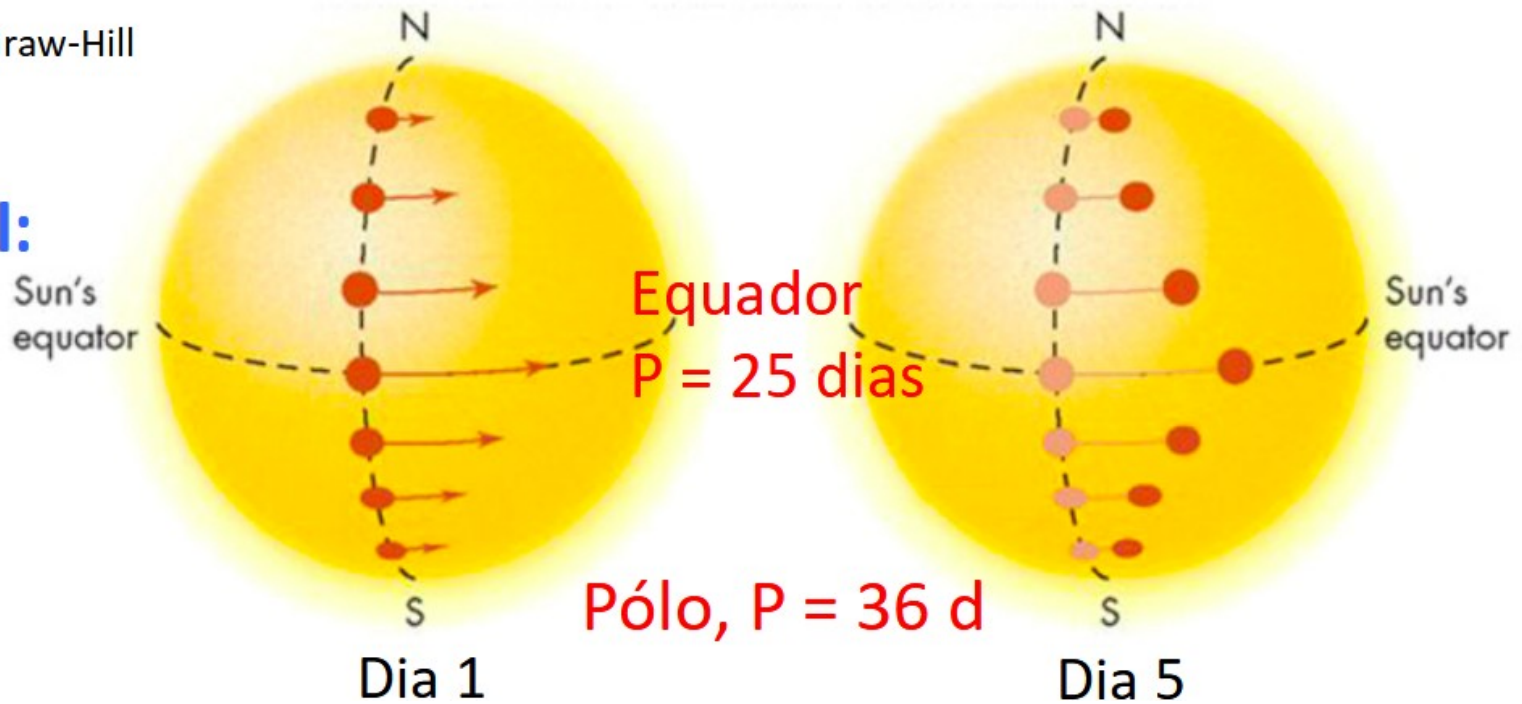
O Sol não é um corpo rígido.

O equador roda mais rápido que o polo.

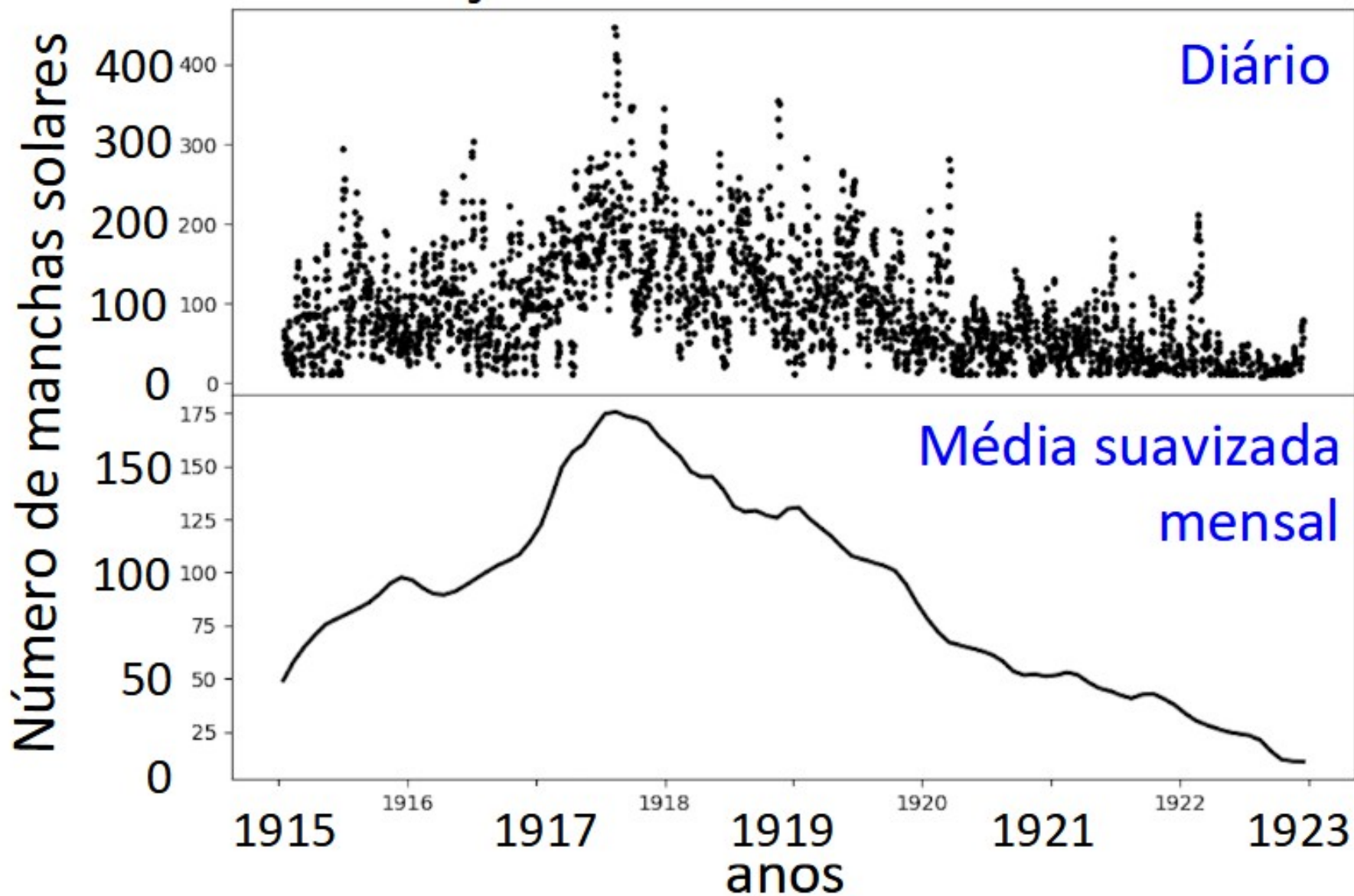
Adatado: (c) McGraw-Hill

**Rotação
diferencial:**

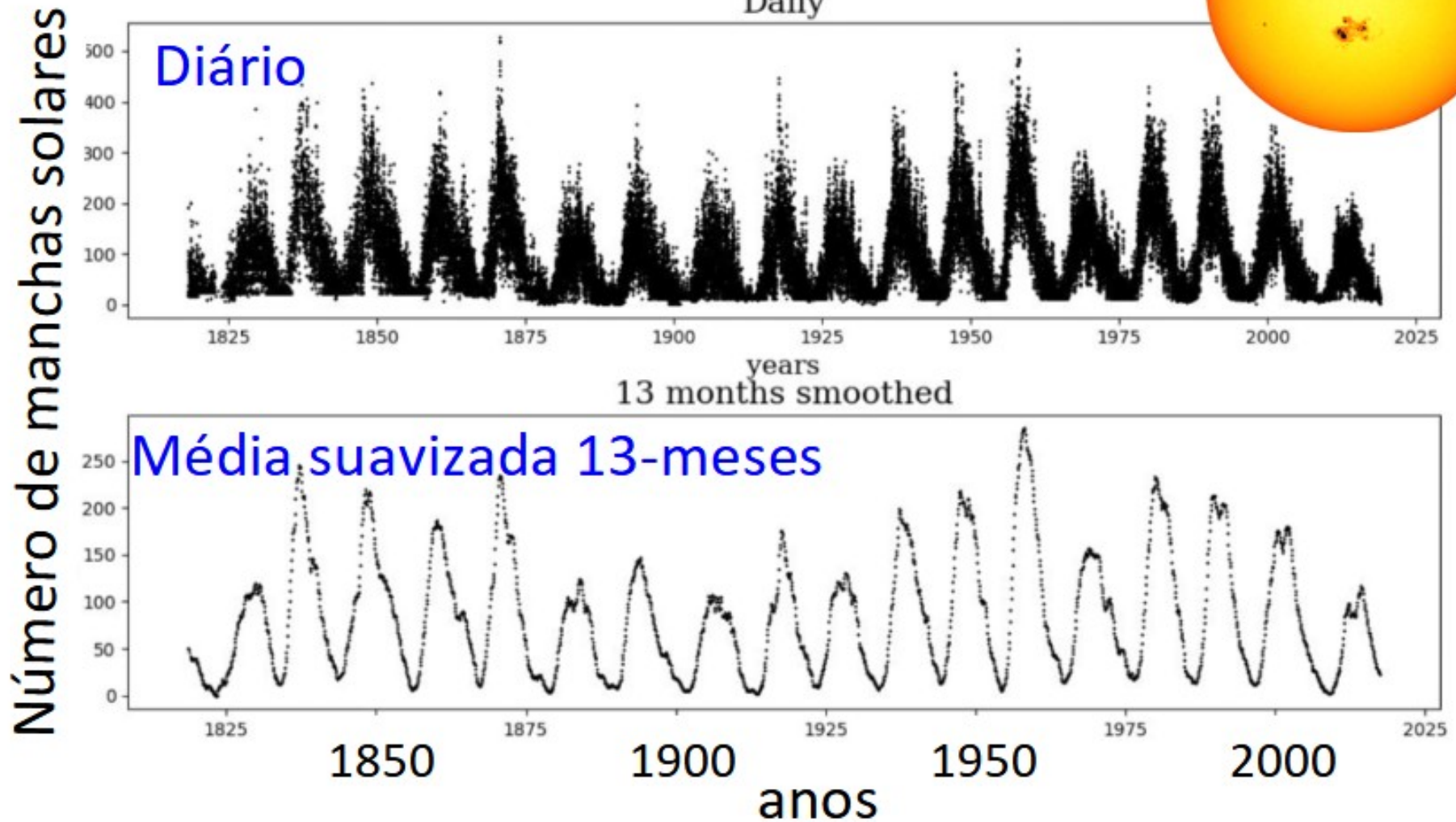
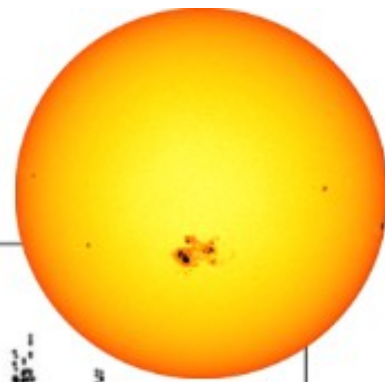
Efeito nas
manchas
solares



Variação do número de manchas

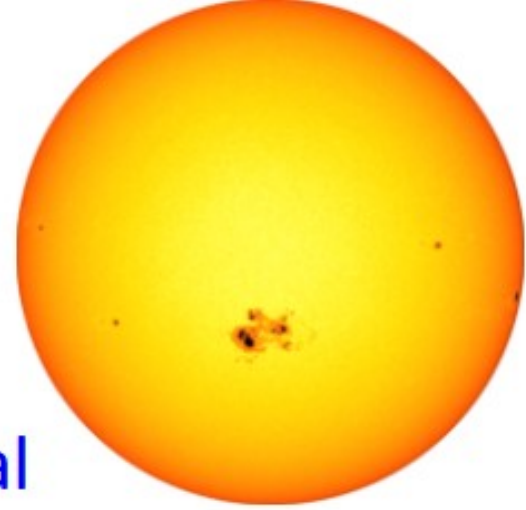


Número de manchas solares

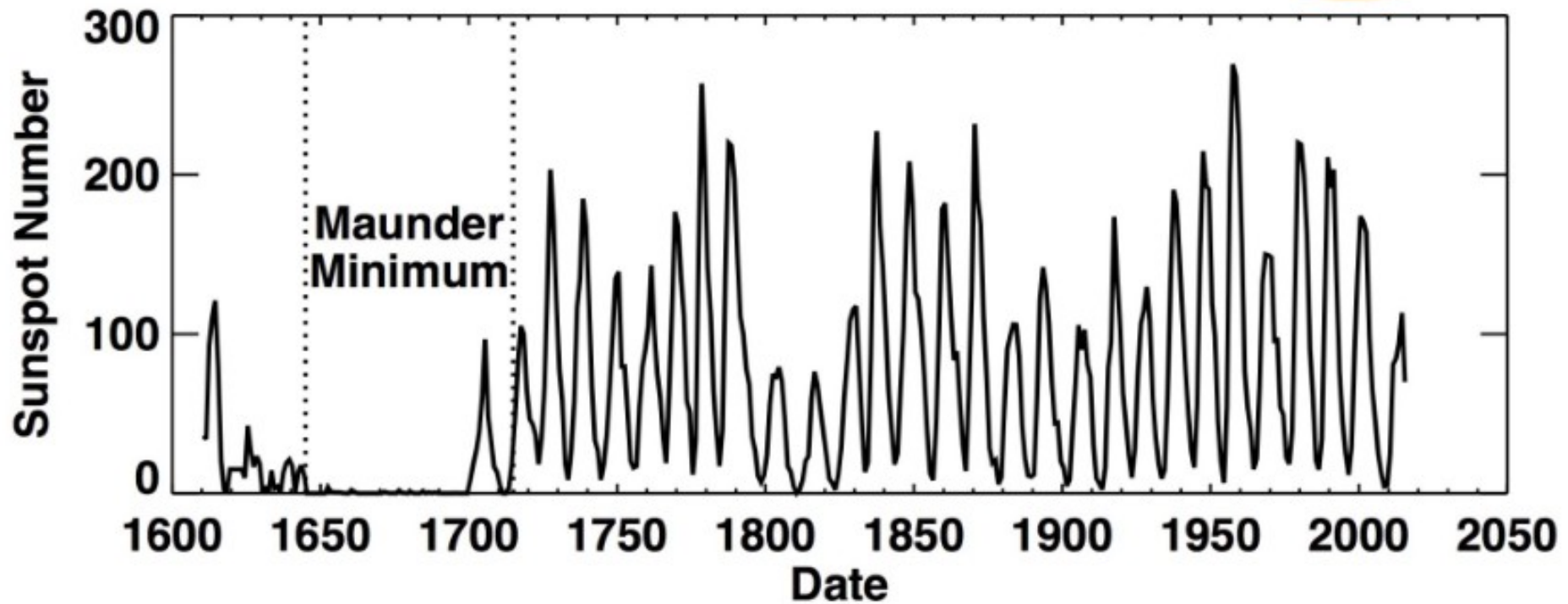


(c) Gabriela C. Silva, IF-USP (ex-aluna de IC do grupo SAMPA, IAG-USP, 2020)

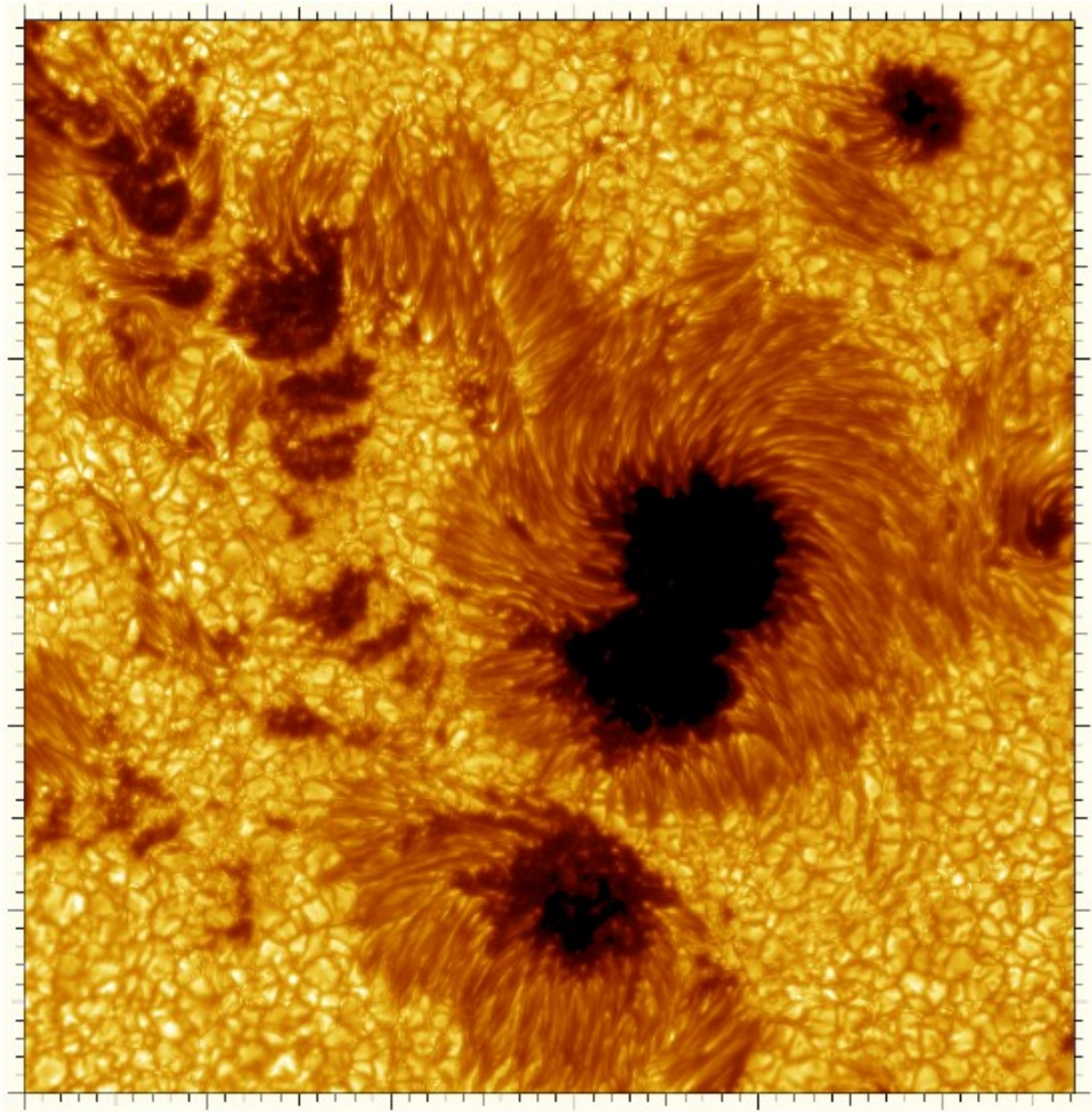
Ciclo de manchas solares quase periódico ~ 11 anos



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.

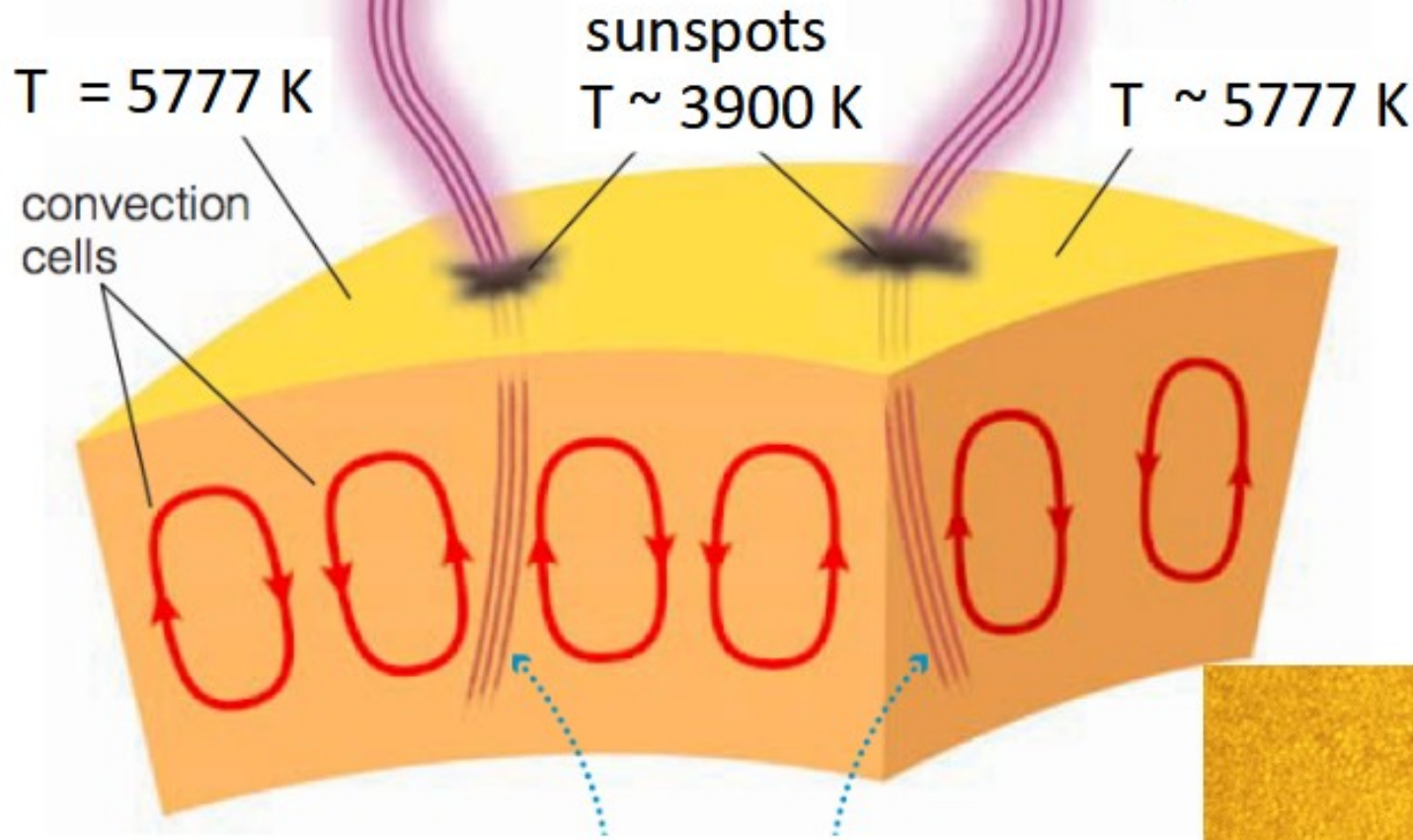
Nota: além dos grânulos, é possível observar algumas fáculas (pontos brilhantes)

Sunspots observed on 15 July 2002.

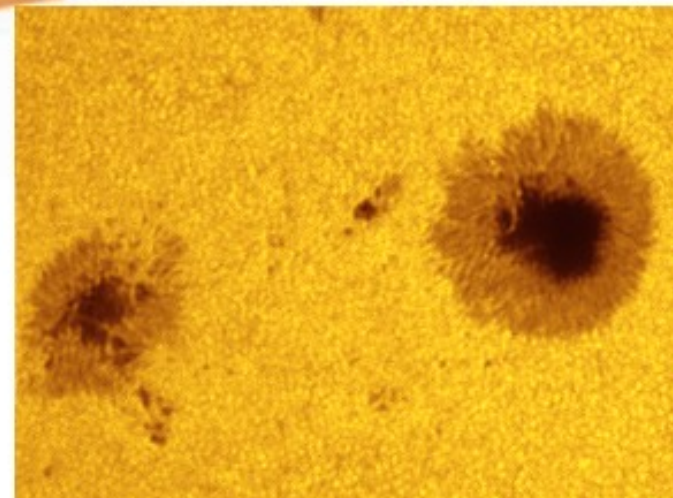
The distance between 2 ticks is 1000 km

Magnetic fields trap gas:

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

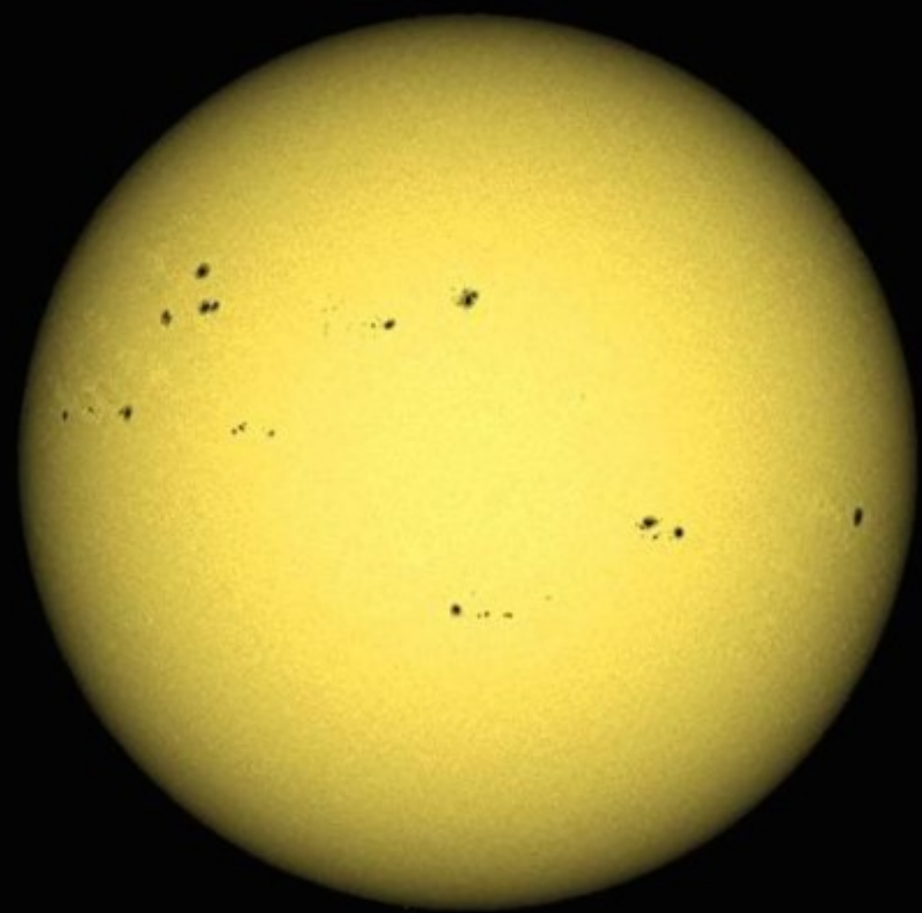
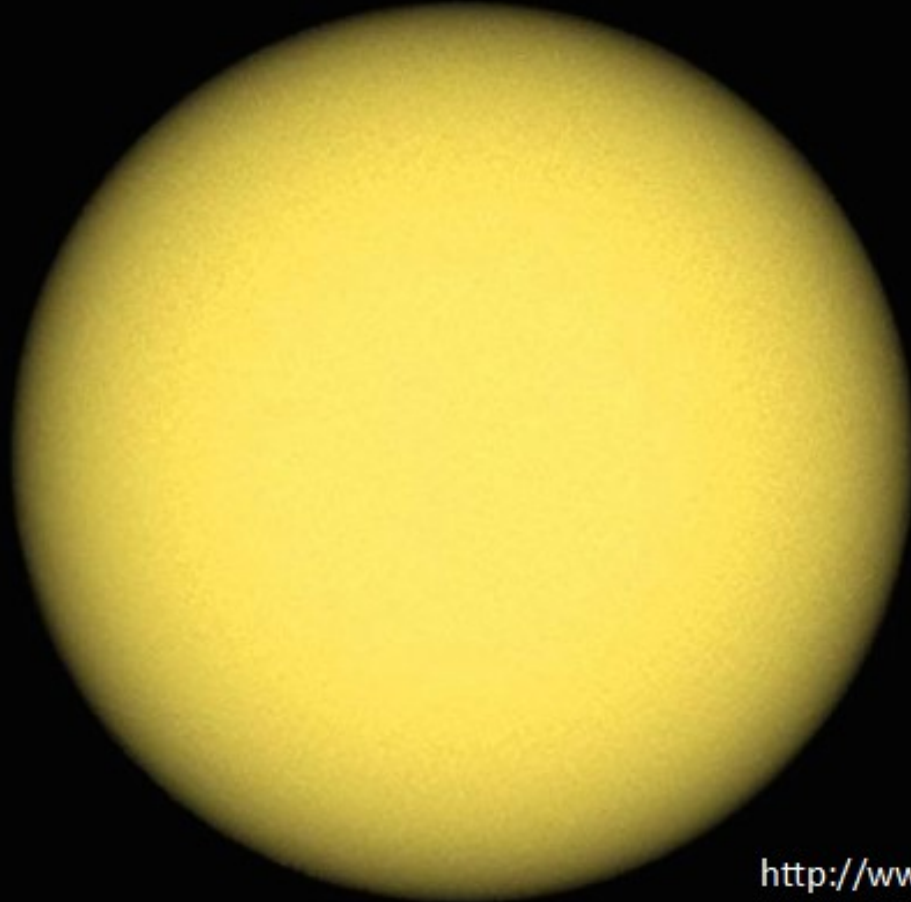


Magnetic fields of sunspots suppress convection and prevent surrounding plasma from sliding sideways into sunspot



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 α

Plages: regiões brilhantes na cromosfera

Cromosfera
solar

Atividade
baixa

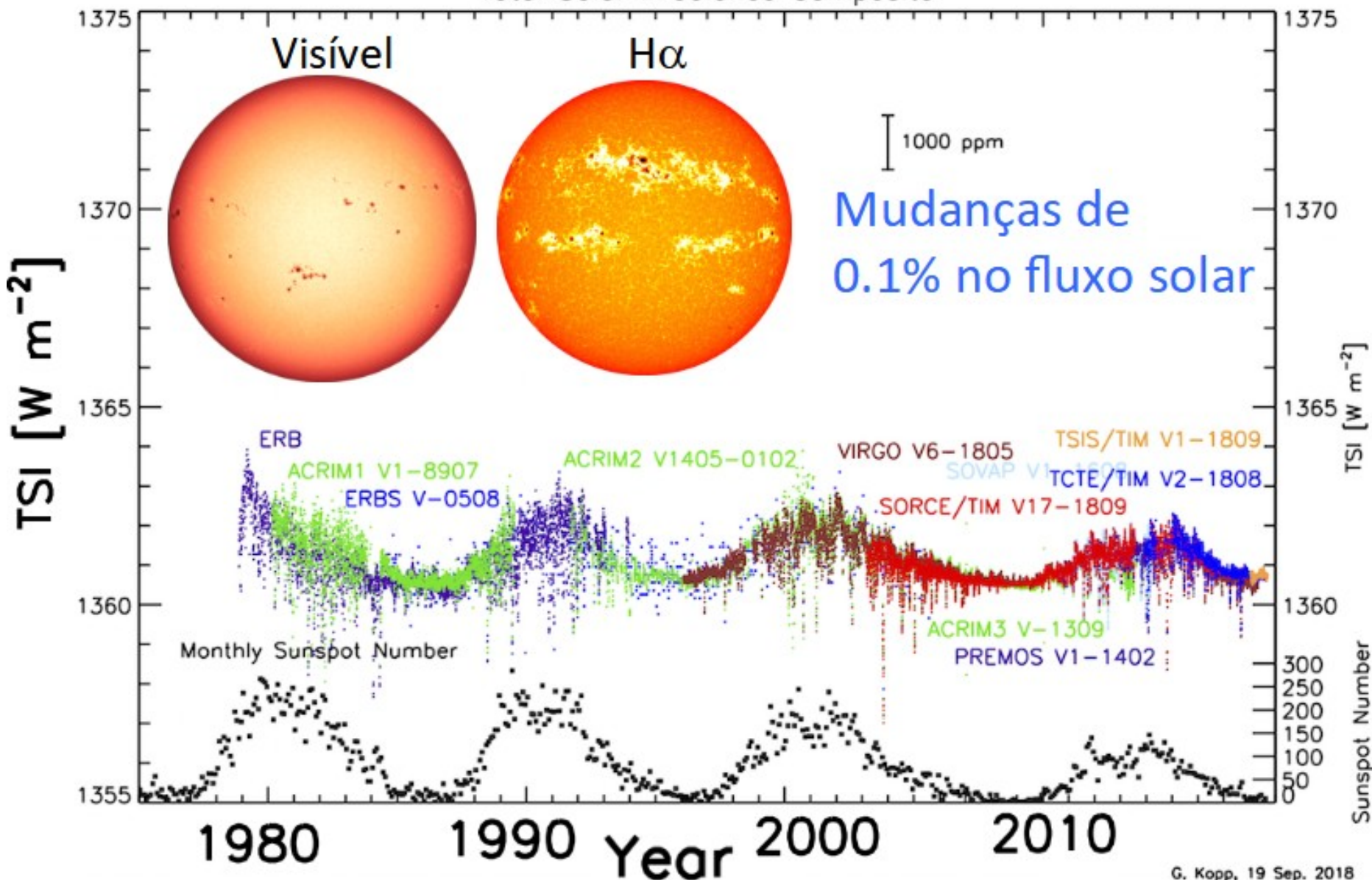
Atividade
moderada

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>

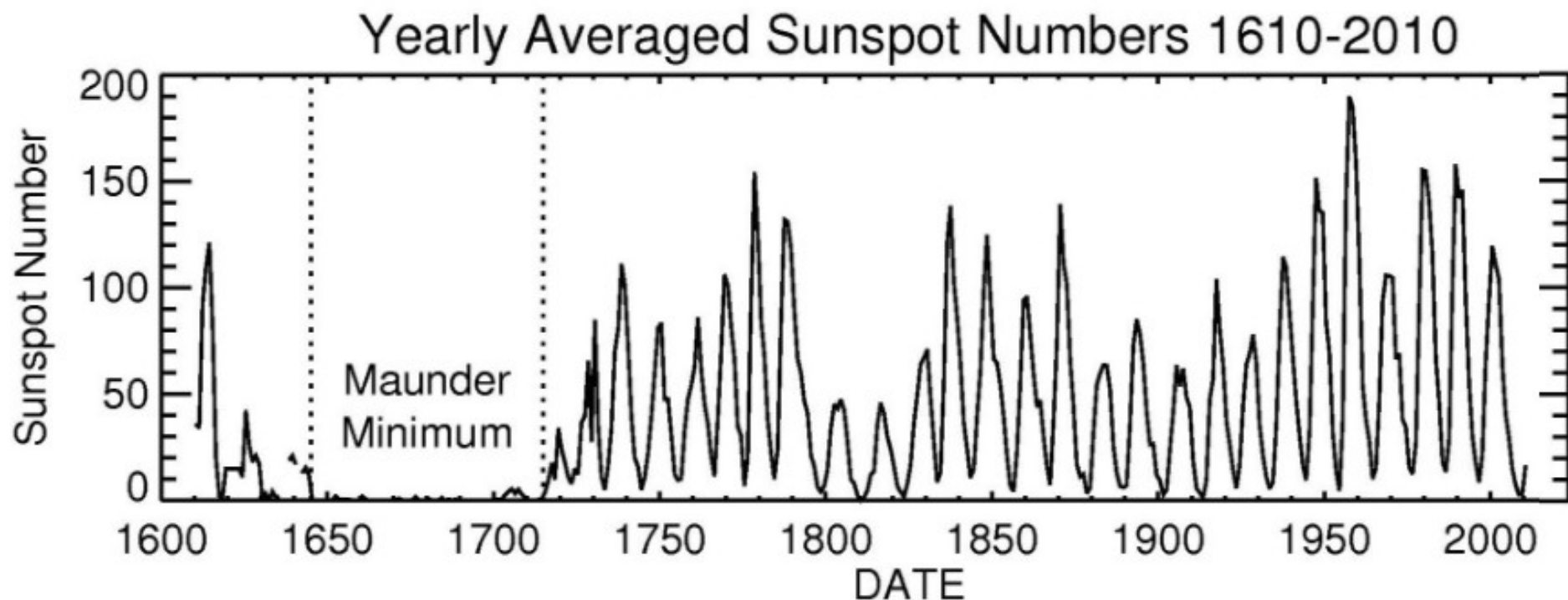
Irradiância Solar Total (TSI)

Total Solar Irradiance Composite

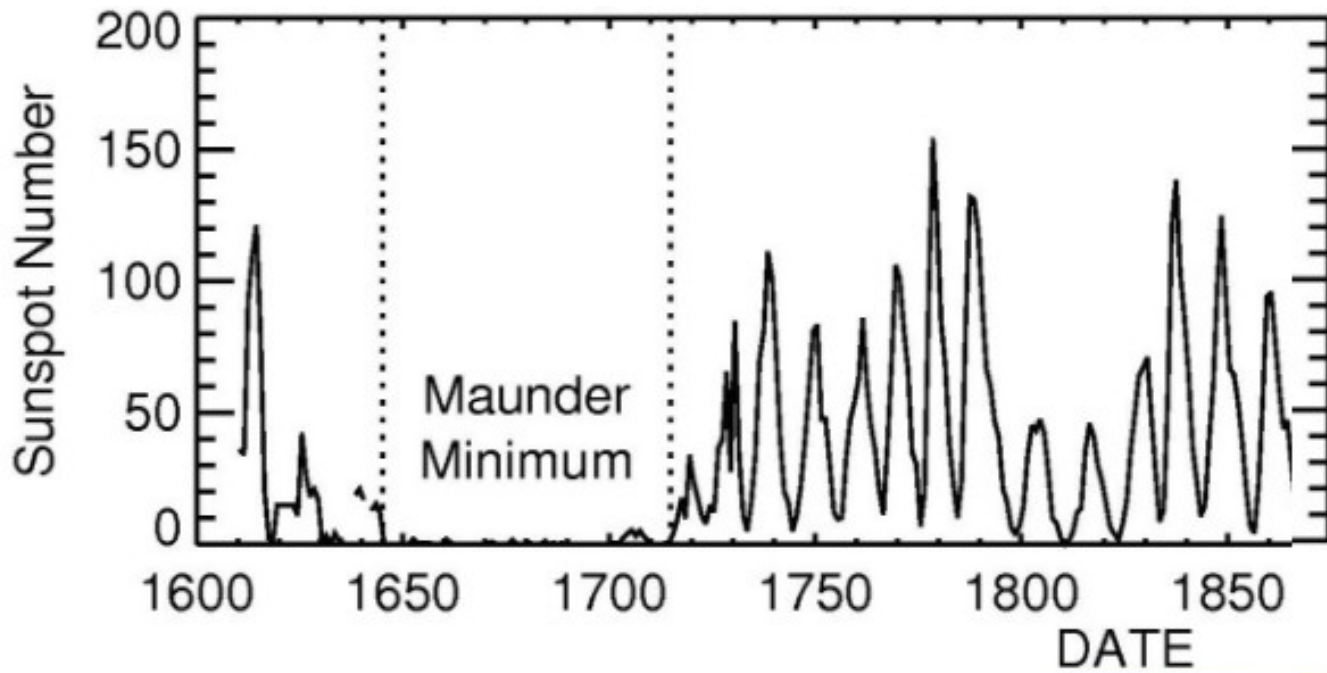


G. Kopp, 19 Sep. 2018

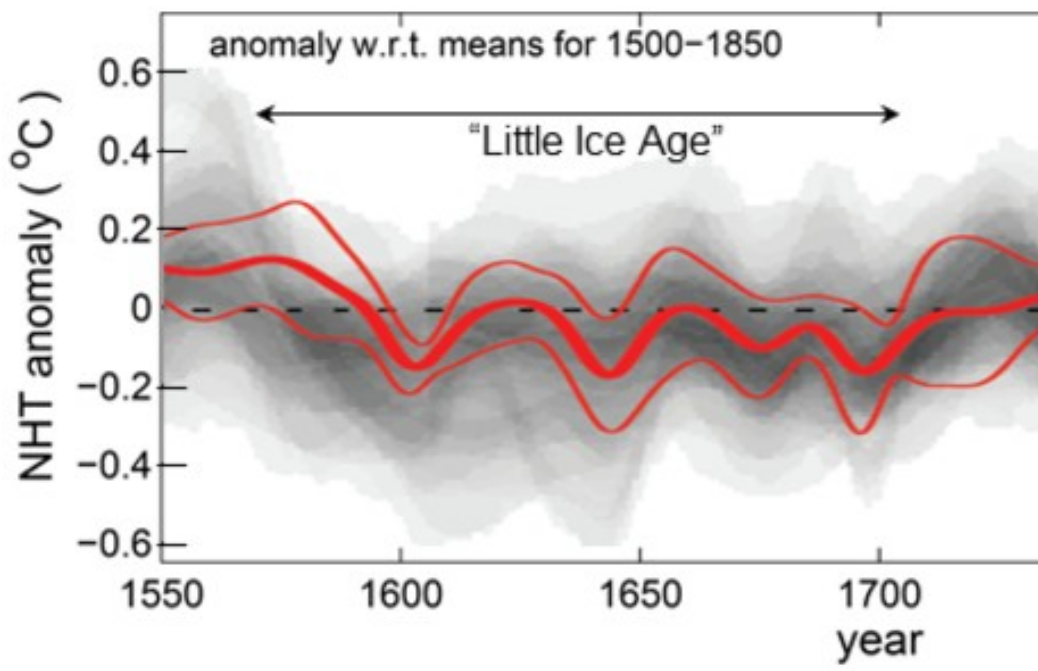
Mínimo de Maunder: entre 1645 e 1715 as manchas solares tornaram-se raras



https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/news/solarcycle-primer.html



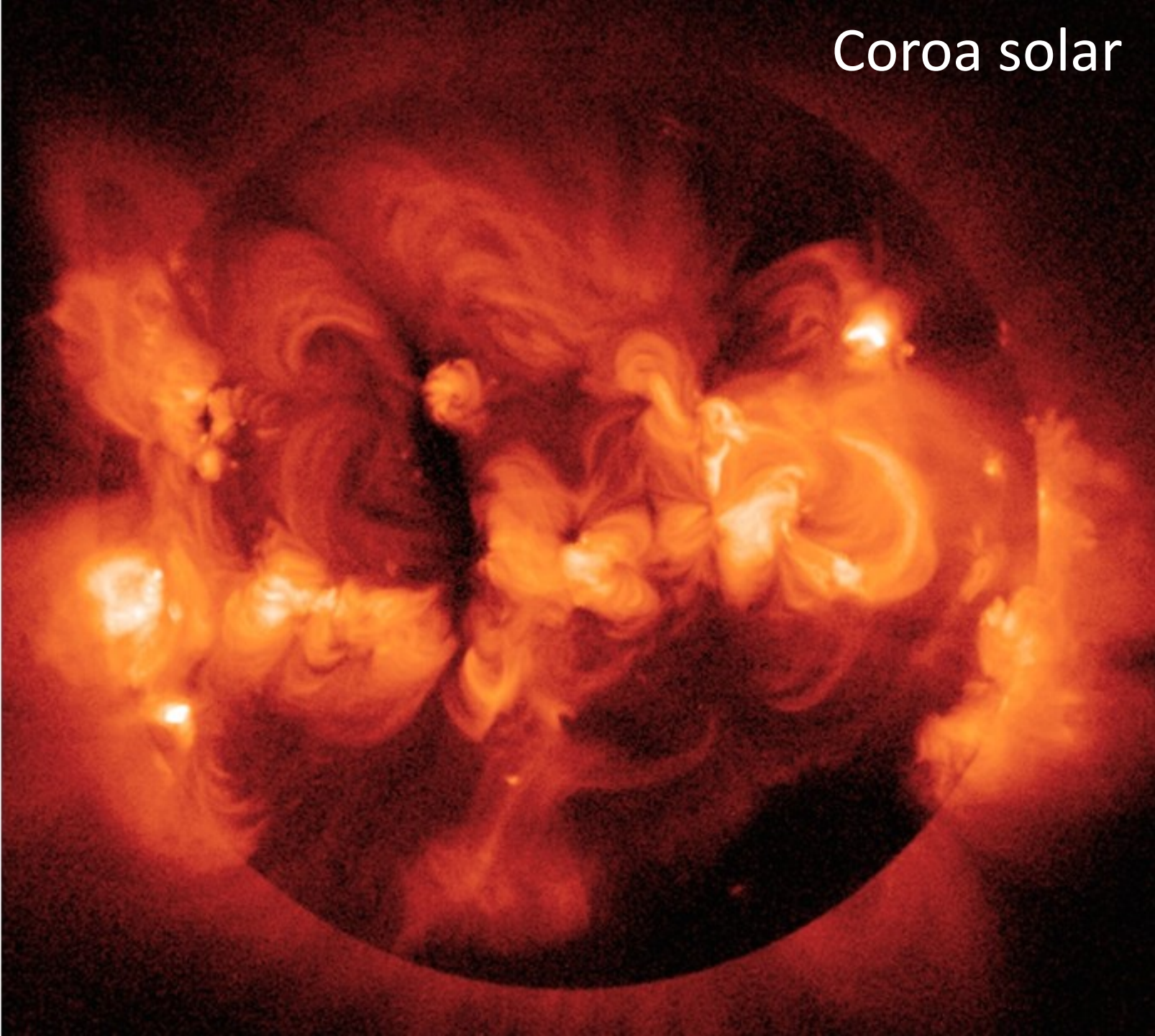
Talvez sem
conexão com
pequena
idade de gelo



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 → 

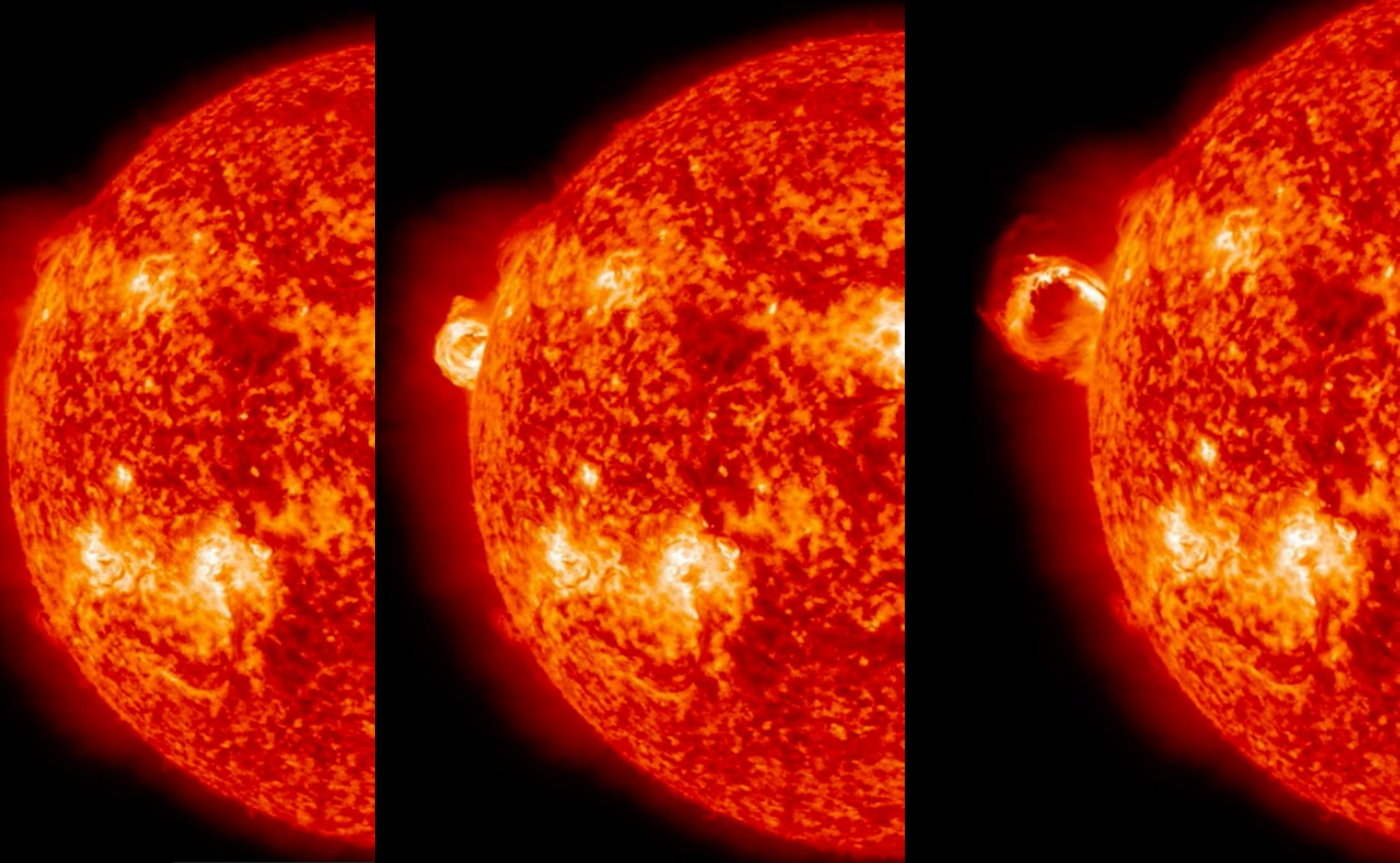


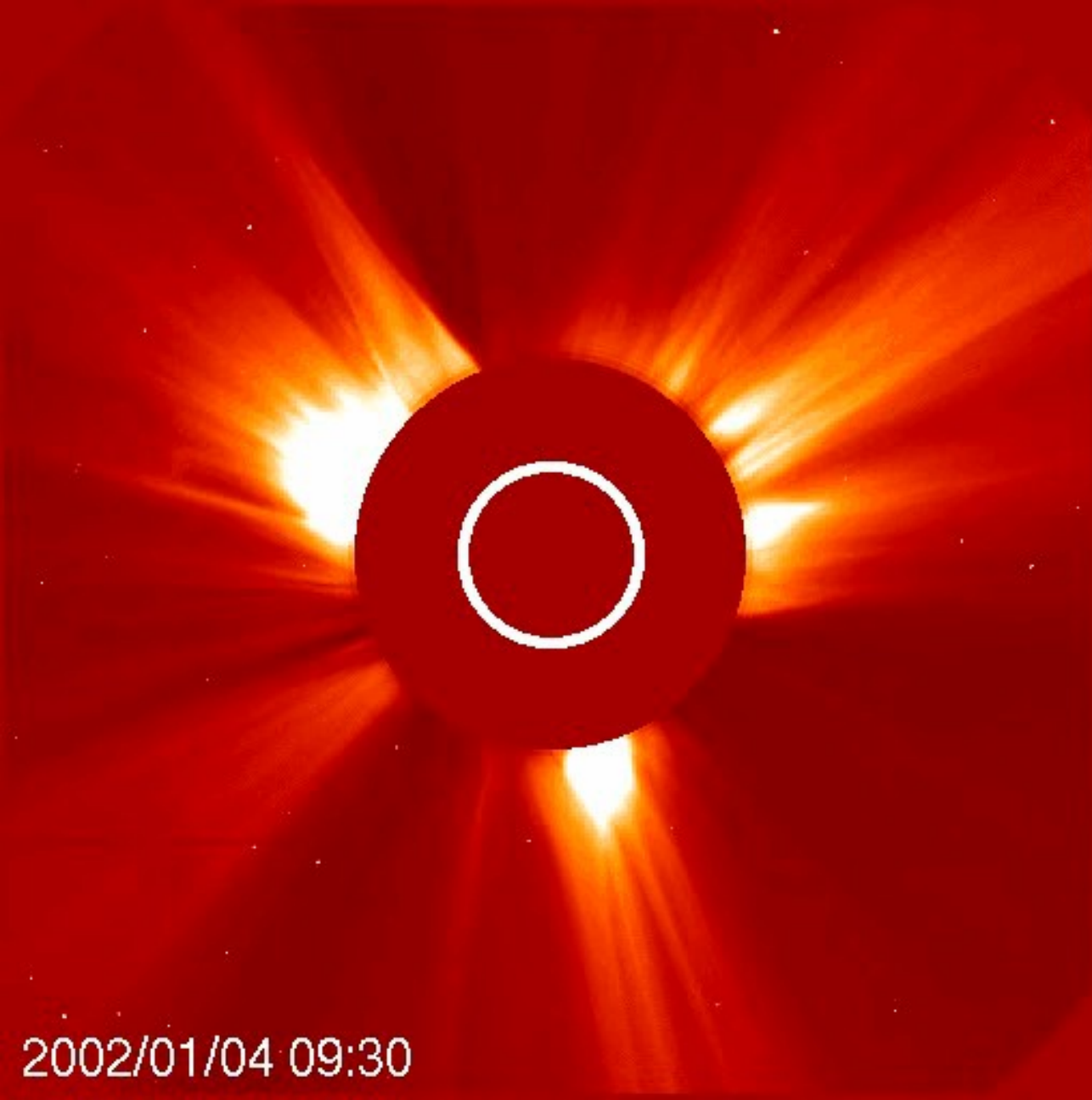
<https://www.nasa.gov/content/goddard/what-is-a-solar-prominence>

Ejeção de massa coronal (CME)

5×10^{12} kg a 5×10^{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

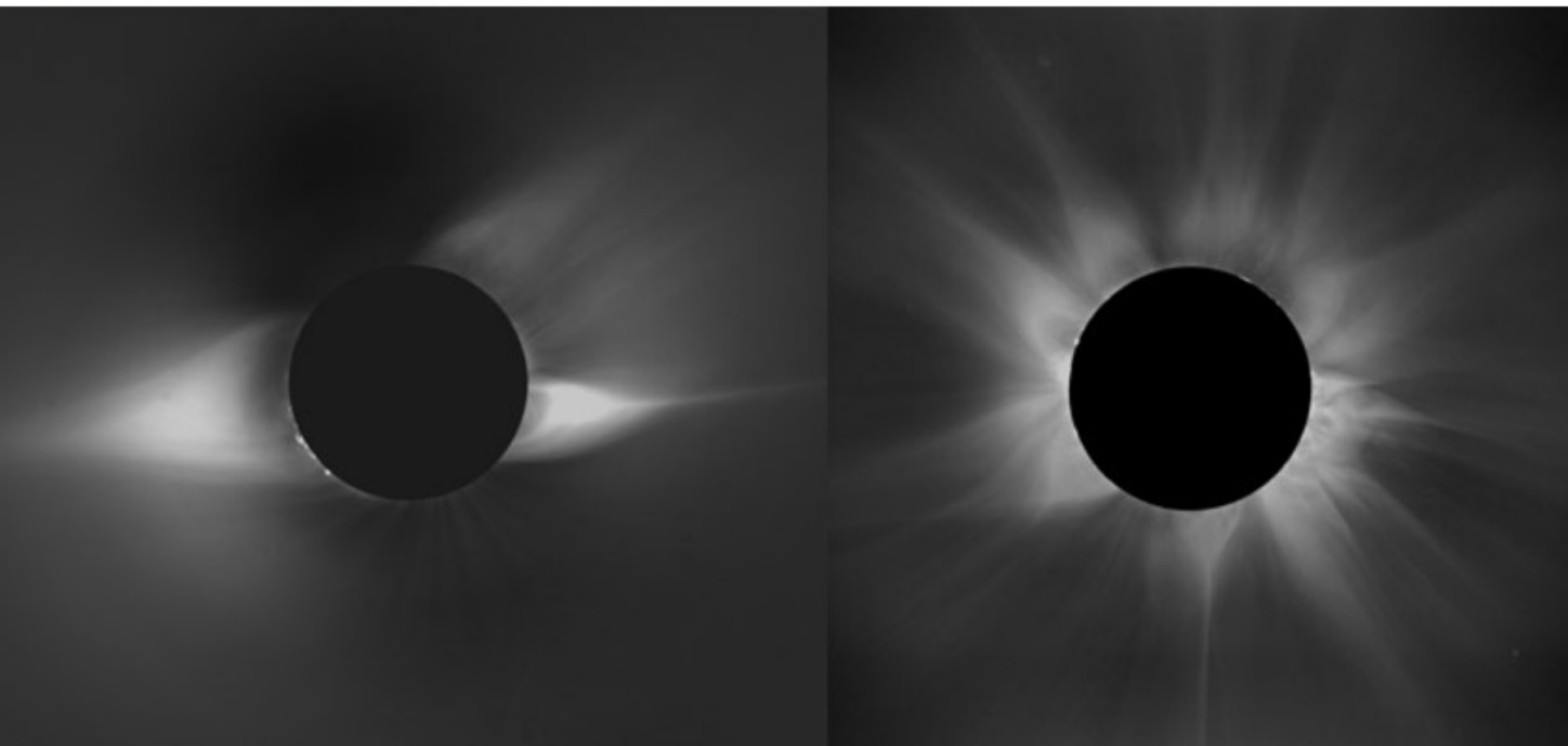
Coroa solar durante eclipse

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



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

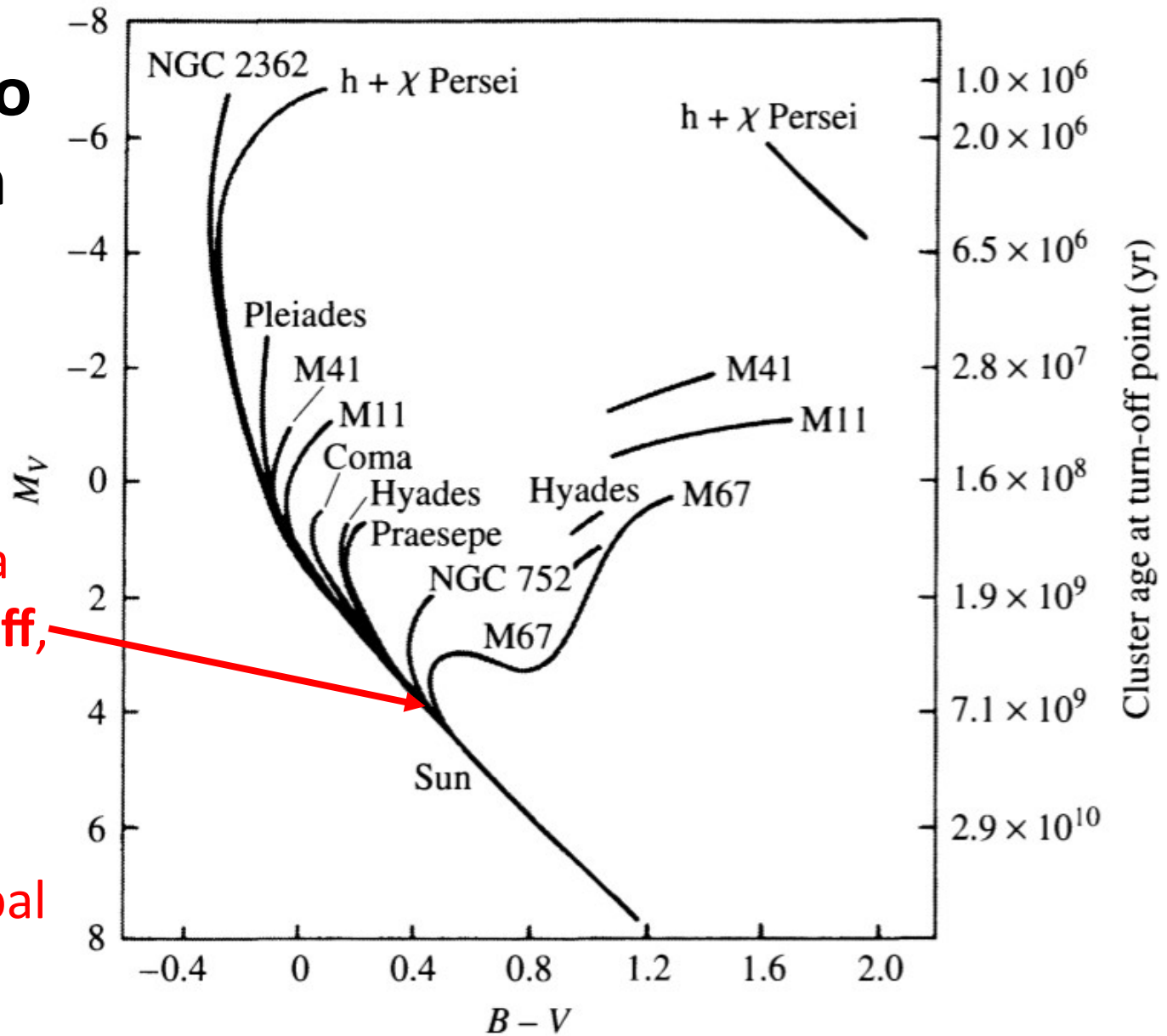
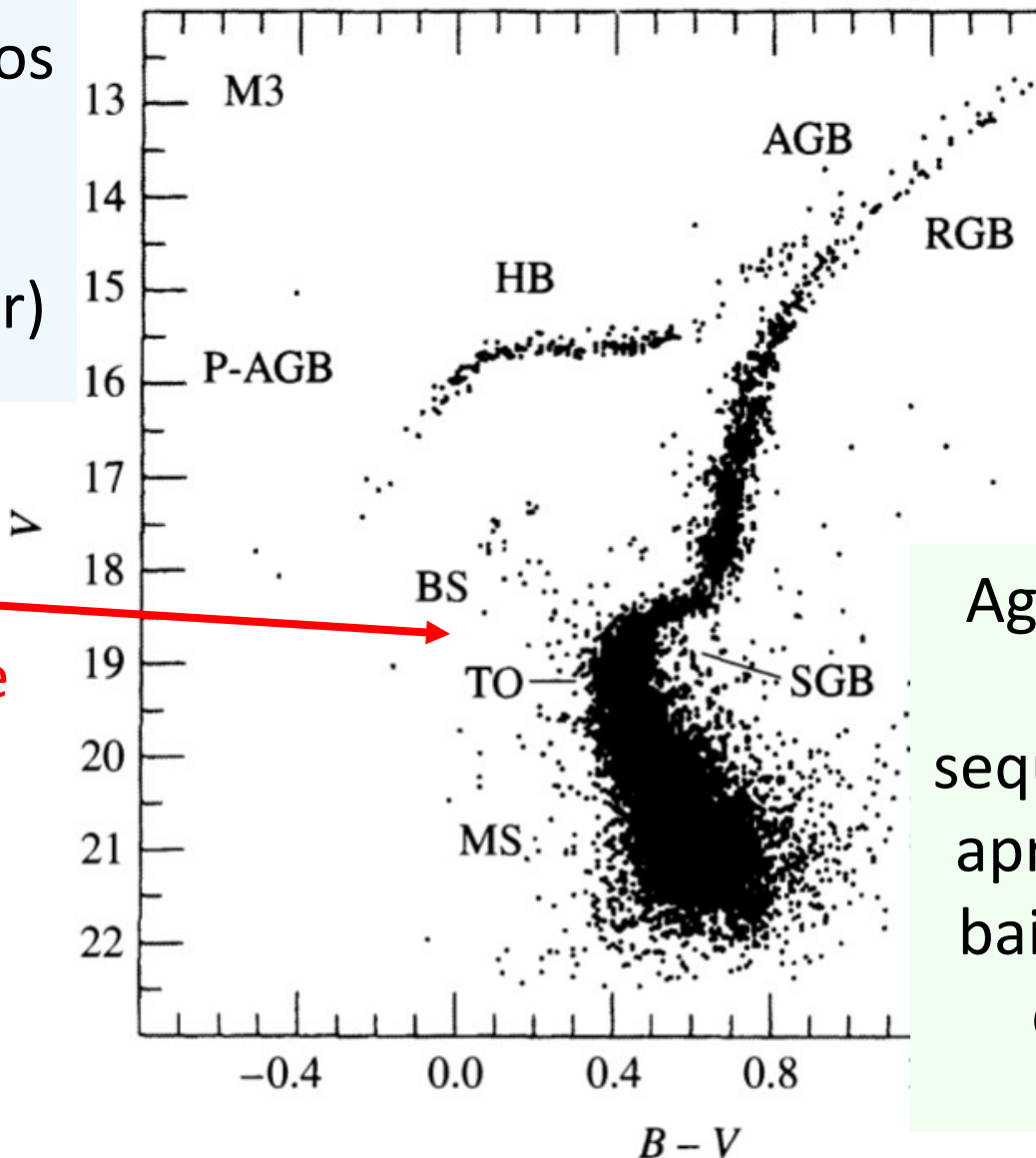


FIGURE 13.19 A composite color–magnitude diagram for a set of Population I galactic clusters. The absolute visual magnitude is indicated on the left-hand vertical axis, and the age of the cluster, based on the location of its turn-off point, is labeled on the right-hand side. (Figure adapted from an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