

# Lezione Fermi 6

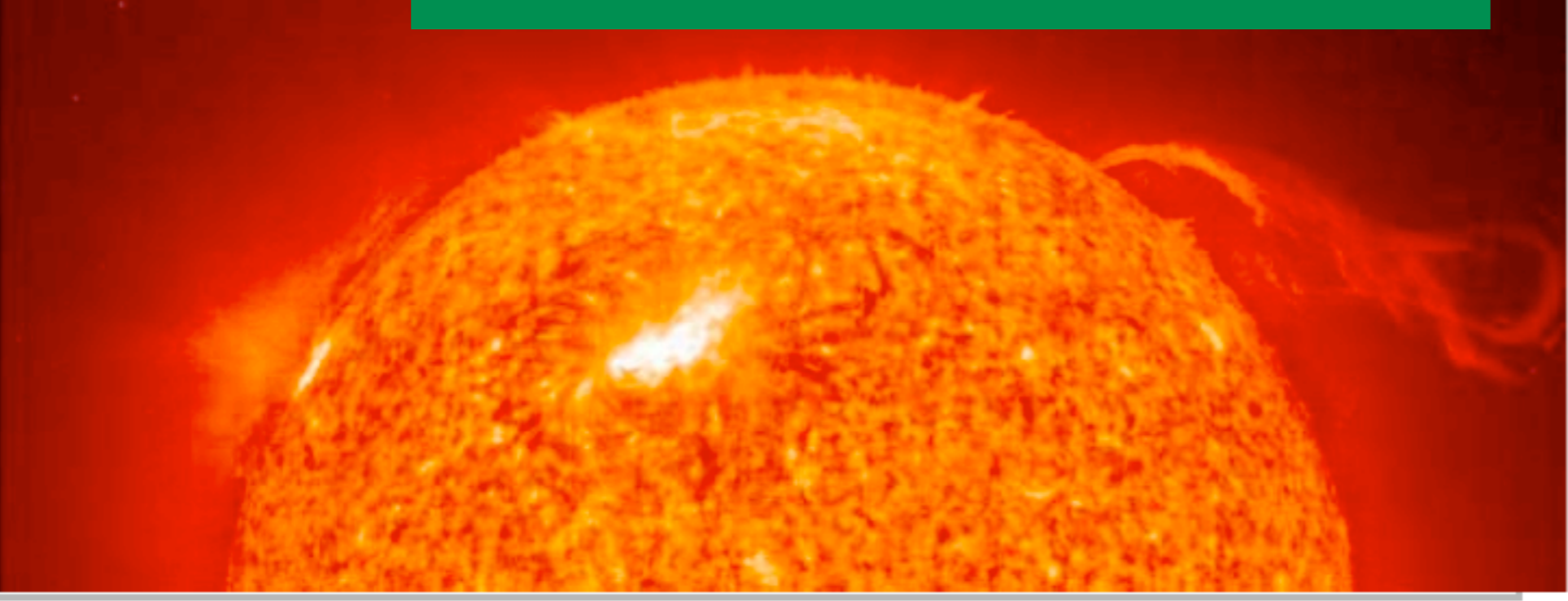
*Luciano Maiani, AA 14-15*

**Sole: come funziona e come pensiamo che finira'**

## Sommario

1. Il Sole
2. Quanto durera'?
3. Un nuovo equilibrio
4. Eliosismologia e neutrini
5. I cicli di Bethe.
6. Neutrini dal Sole.

# 1. Il Sole



Sol

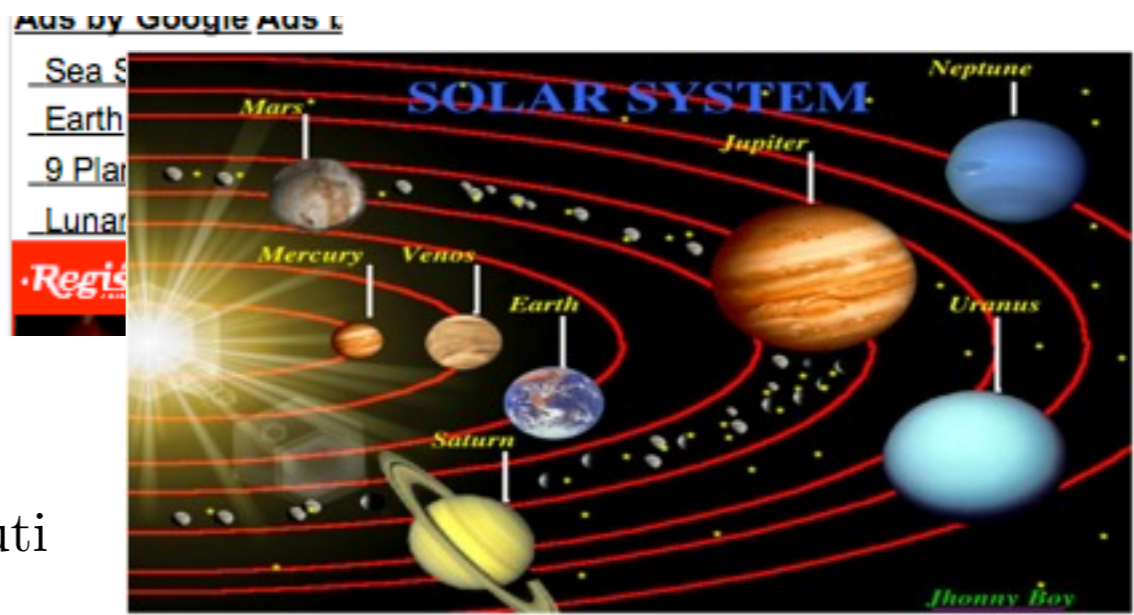
Our Sun is a normal main-sequence **G2** star, one of more than 100 **billion** stars in our galaxy.

- diameter:** 1,390,000 km.
- mass:** 1.989e30 kg
- temperature:** 5800 K (surface)  
15,600,000 K (core)

$$A_{Sun} = 1.989 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ grammi} \cdot 6.02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ Nucleoni/grammo} \sim 1.2 \cdot 10^{57}$$

The Sun is by far the **largest** object in the solar system  
99.8% of the total mass of the Solar System (**Jupiter** contains most of the rest).

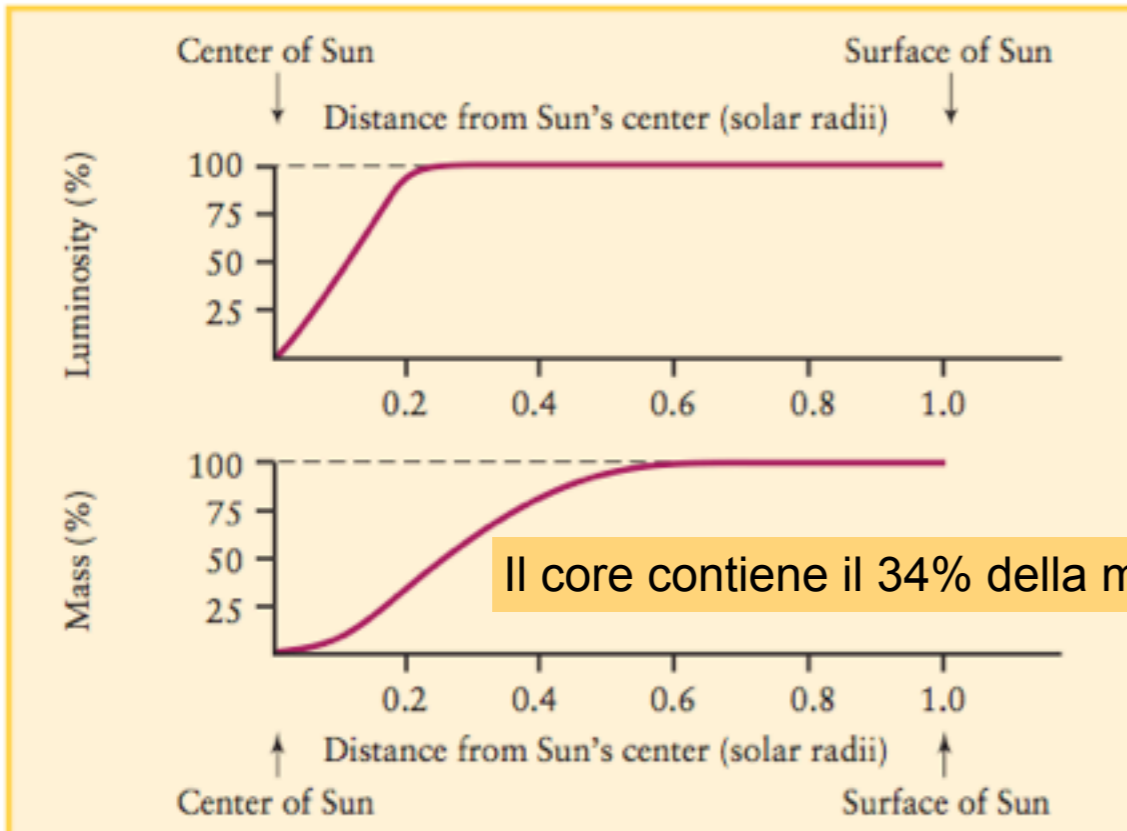
It is often said that the Sun is an "ordinary" star. That's true in the sense that there are many others similar to it. But there are many more smaller stars than larger ones; the Sun is in the top 10% by mass. The median size of stars in our galaxy is probably less than half the mass of the Sun.



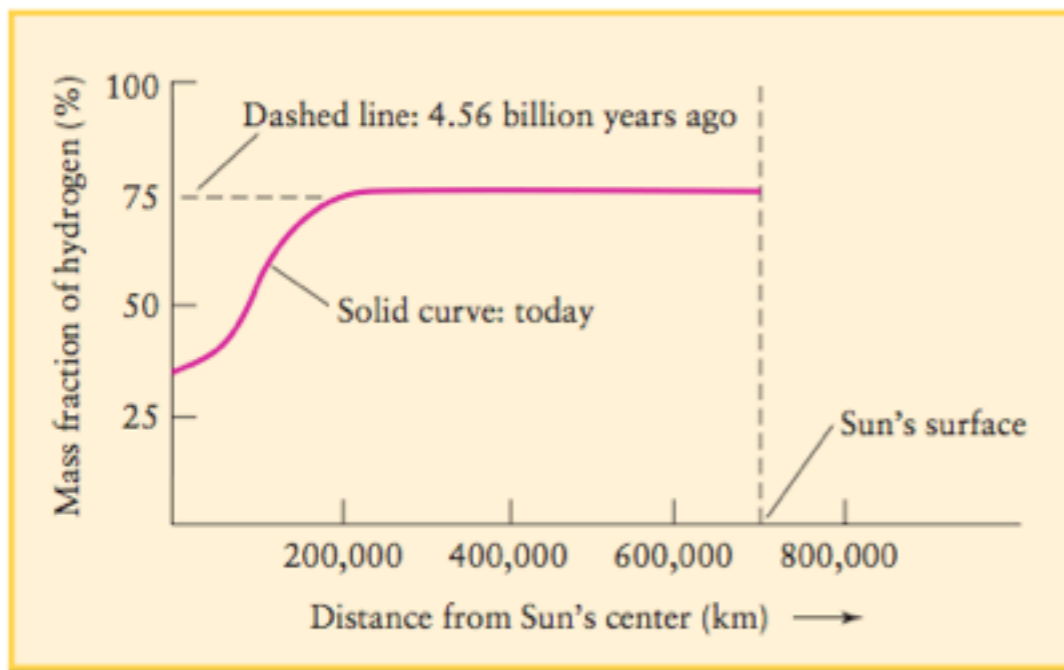
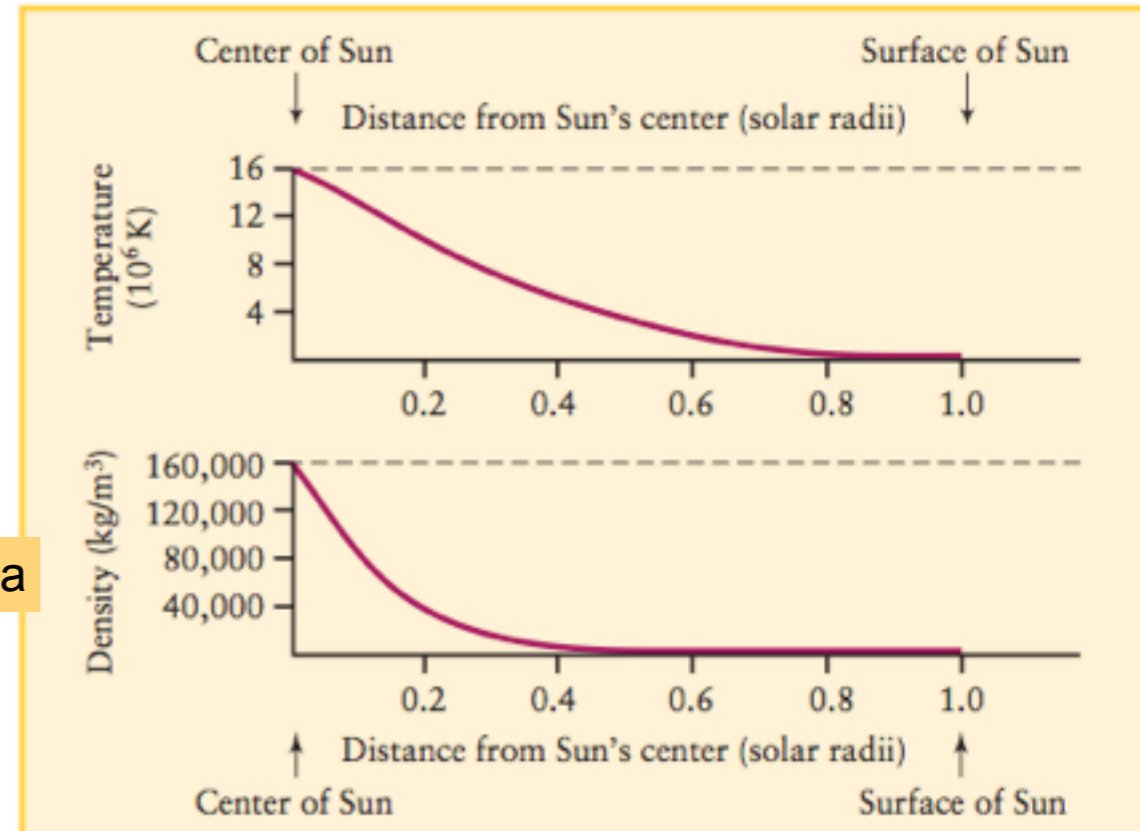
Planet	Distance (000 km)	Radius (km)	Mass (kg)	Discoverer	Date
Mercury	57,910	2439	3.30e23		
Venus	108,200	6052	4.87e24		
Earth	149,600	6378	5.98e24		
Mars	227,940	3397	6.42e23		
Jupiter	778,330	71492	1.90e27		
Saturn	1,426,940	60268	5.69e26		
Uranus	2,870,990	25559	8.69e25	Herschel	1781
Neptune	4,497,070	24764	1.02e26	Galle	1846
Pluto	5,913,520	1160	1.31e22	Tombaugh	1930

$$\frac{149.6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}}{2.998 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/sec}} \sim 8.31 \text{ minuti}$$

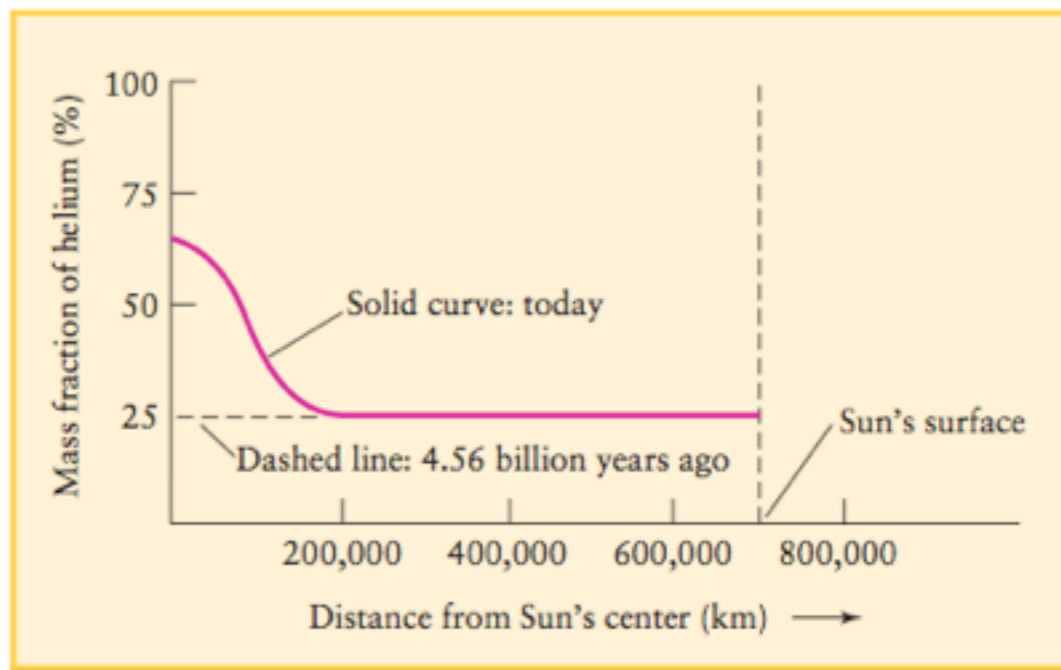
- L'interno del Sole puo' essere ricostruito da modelli accurati, basati sui dati raccolti dall'esterno (eliosismologia) e dall'interno (neutrino solari)



Il core contiene il 34% della massa

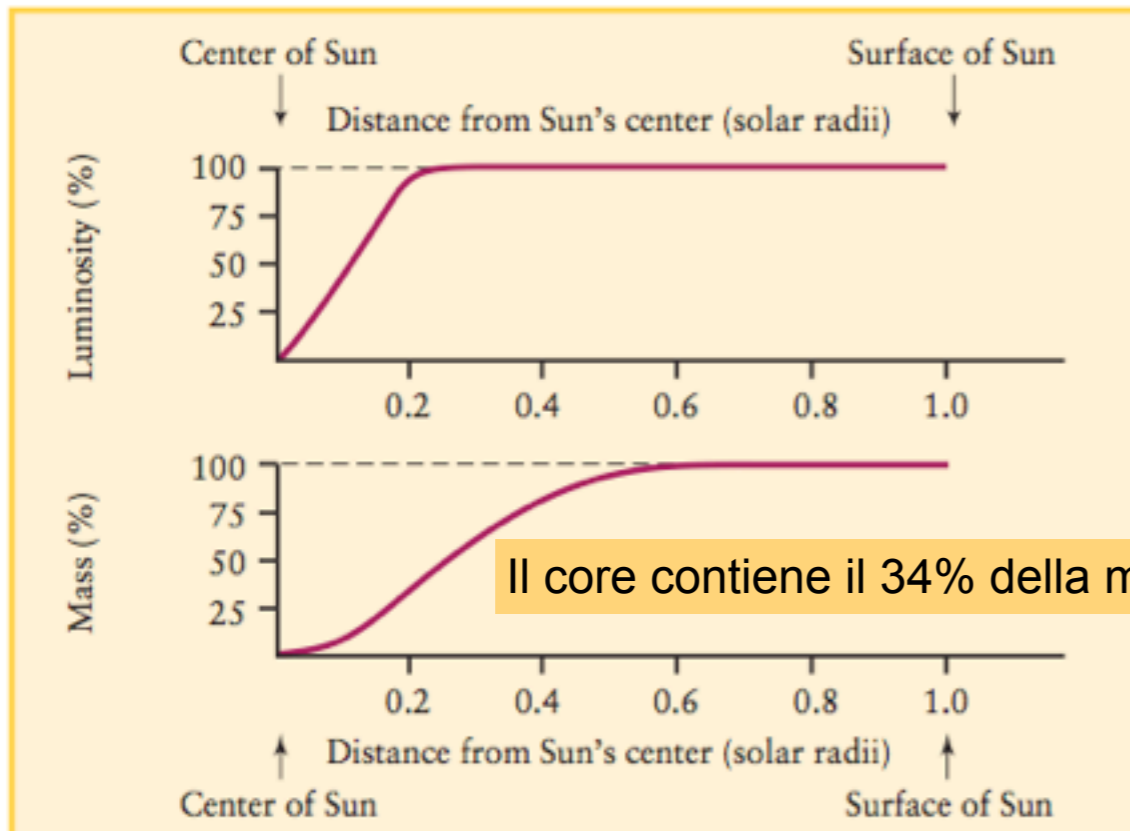


(a) Hydrogen in the Sun's interior

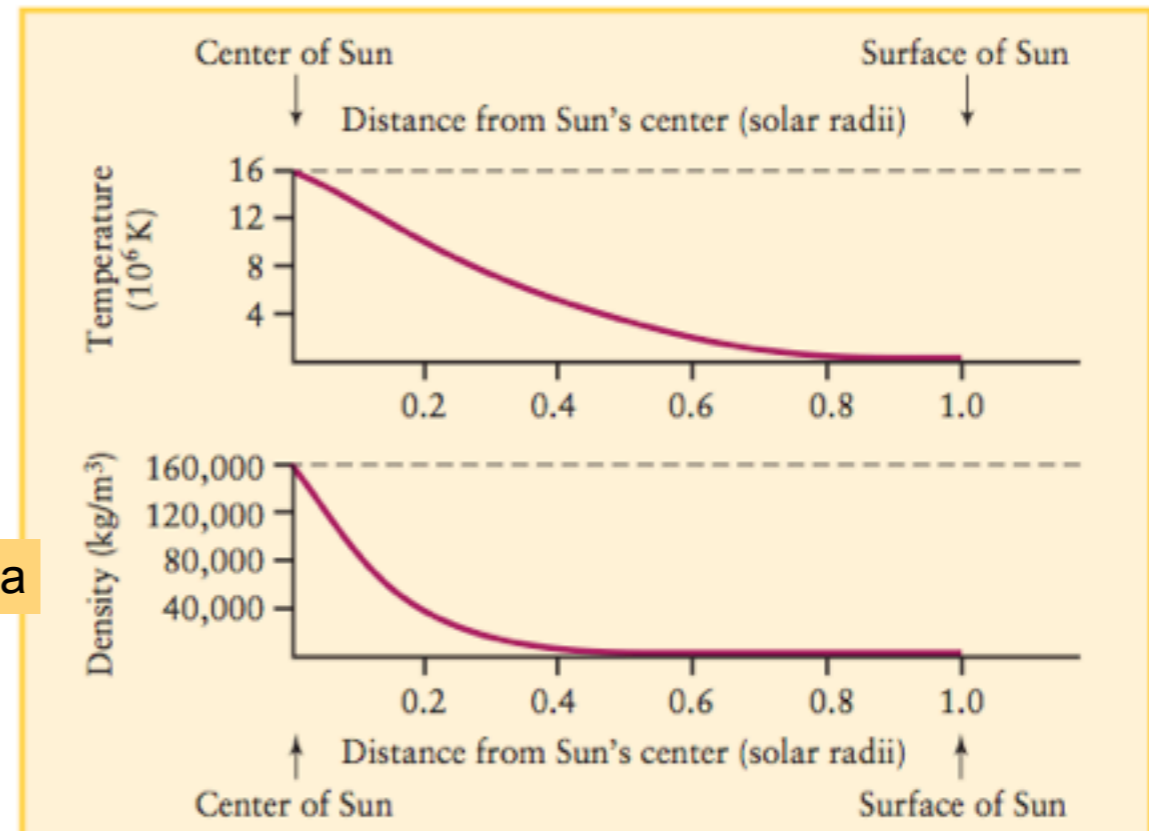


(b) Helium in the Sun's interior

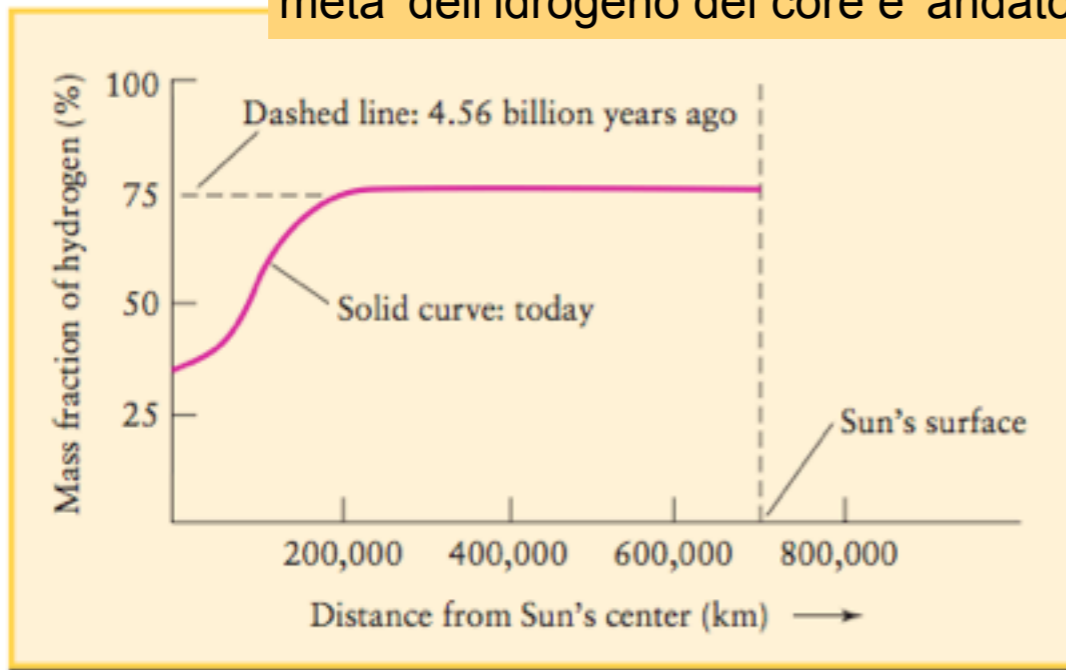




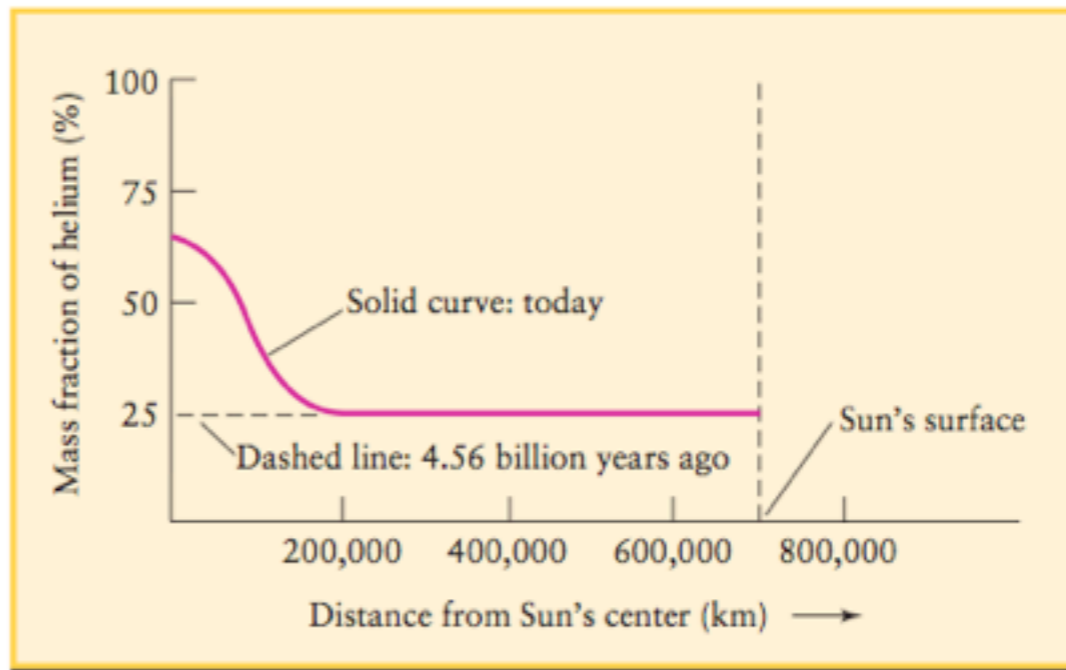
Il core contiene il 34% della massa



meta' dell'idrogeno del core e' andato



(a) Hydrogen in the Sun's interior



(b) Helium in the Sun's interior

## 2. Quanto durera'?

- Il Sole si e' formato circa 4.5 Milardi di anni fa
- si sostiene con le reazioni di fusione dell'idrogeno in He<sup>4</sup>:
  - $4 P \rightarrow He^4 + 2 e^+ + 2\nu_e + 26.7 \text{ MeV}$
- Il flusso di energia si determina dalla Costante Solare, K<sub>0</sub>, l'energia che arriva a noi

$$K_0 = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cal cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

$$R = 1.496 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}$$

$$W_{sol} = 4\pi R^2 K_0 \simeq 3.9 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ J/sec} = 2.4 \cdot 10^{39} \text{ MeV/sec}$$

$$(1 \text{ cal} = 4.584 \text{ J} = 2.6 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ eV})$$

- quindi il n. di protoni che fonde al secondo e':

$$\text{Rate} = -\frac{dN}{dt} = 4 \cdot W_{sol}/Q = 3.4 \cdot 10^{38} \text{ protons/sec} = \lambda \cdot N$$

$$N = 10^{57} \cdot 0.34 \text{ (massa del core)} \cdot 0.20 \text{ (frazione di H del nucleo)} \sim 7 \cdot 10^{55}$$

$$\lambda = T^{-1} \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ sec}^{-1} \rightarrow T \sim 5.2 \cdot 10^9 \text{ anni}$$

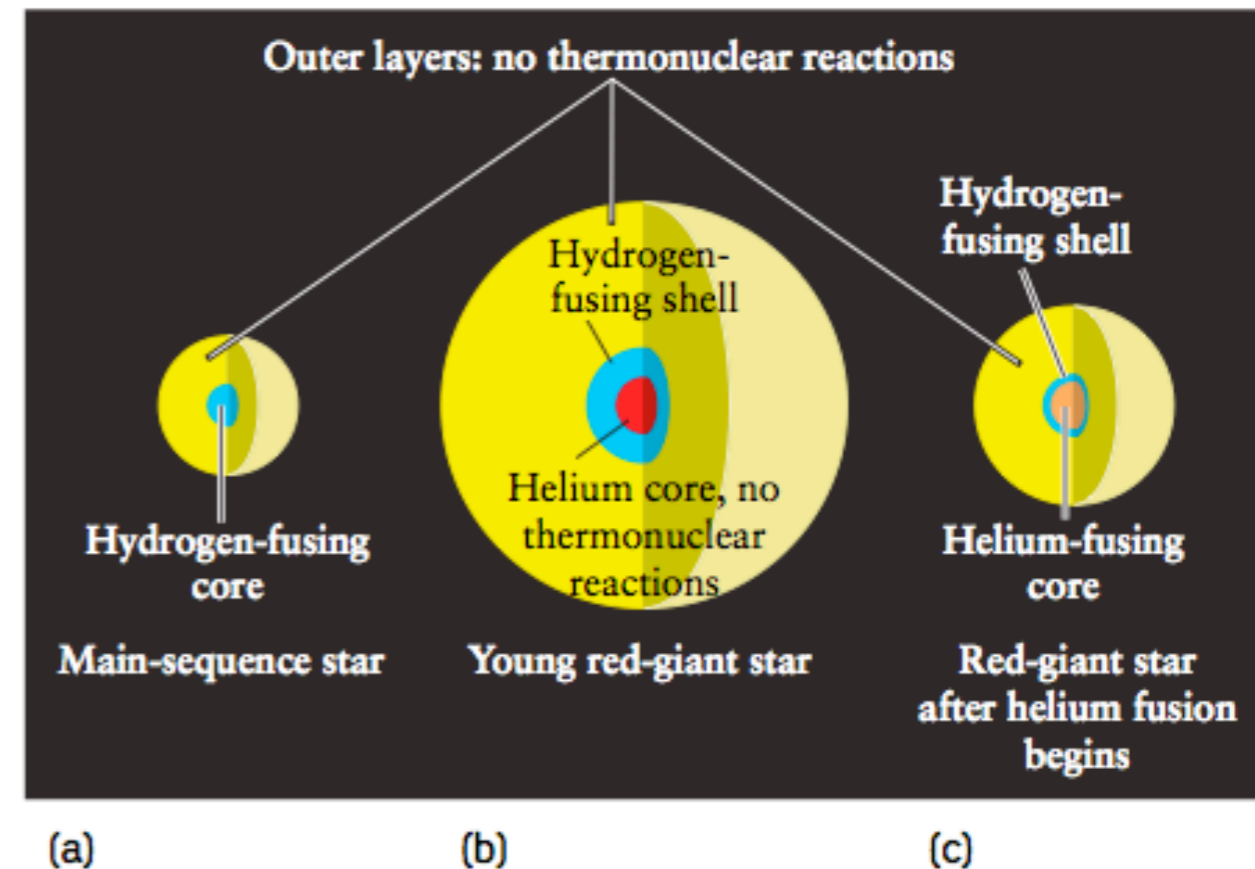
- abbiamo un bel po' di tempo

**Table 19-1** Approximate Main-Sequence Lifetimes

Mass (M <sub>⊙</sub> )	Surface temperature (K)	Spectral class	Luminosity (L <sub>⊙</sub> )	Main-sequence lifetime (10 <sup>6</sup> years)
25	35,000	O	80,000	4
15	30,000	B	10,000	15
3	11,000	A	60	800
1.5	7000	F	5	4500
1.0	6000	G	1	12,000
0.75	5000	K	0.5	25,000
0.50	4000	M	0.03	700,000

# Che succede dopo dipende dalla massa della stella: seguiamo il Sole, $M=1$

- La fusione cessa
- il nucleo si contrae, liberando nuovo calore
- la fusione di H riparte in un guscio d'idrogeno circostante il nucleo (shell fusion)
- la luminosità della stella aumente fino ad un fattore 2000
- l'atmosfera esterna al nucleo si espande fino ad un raggio 100 volte il raggio attuale ad include l'orbita di Mercurio e arriva quasi a Venere
- la superficie esterna è più fredda di prima (3500 K) e irraggia nel rosso: il Sole diventa una stella "gigante rossa", come Aldebaran, nel Toro
- La stella perde gas verso l'esterno, formando una nebula planetaria

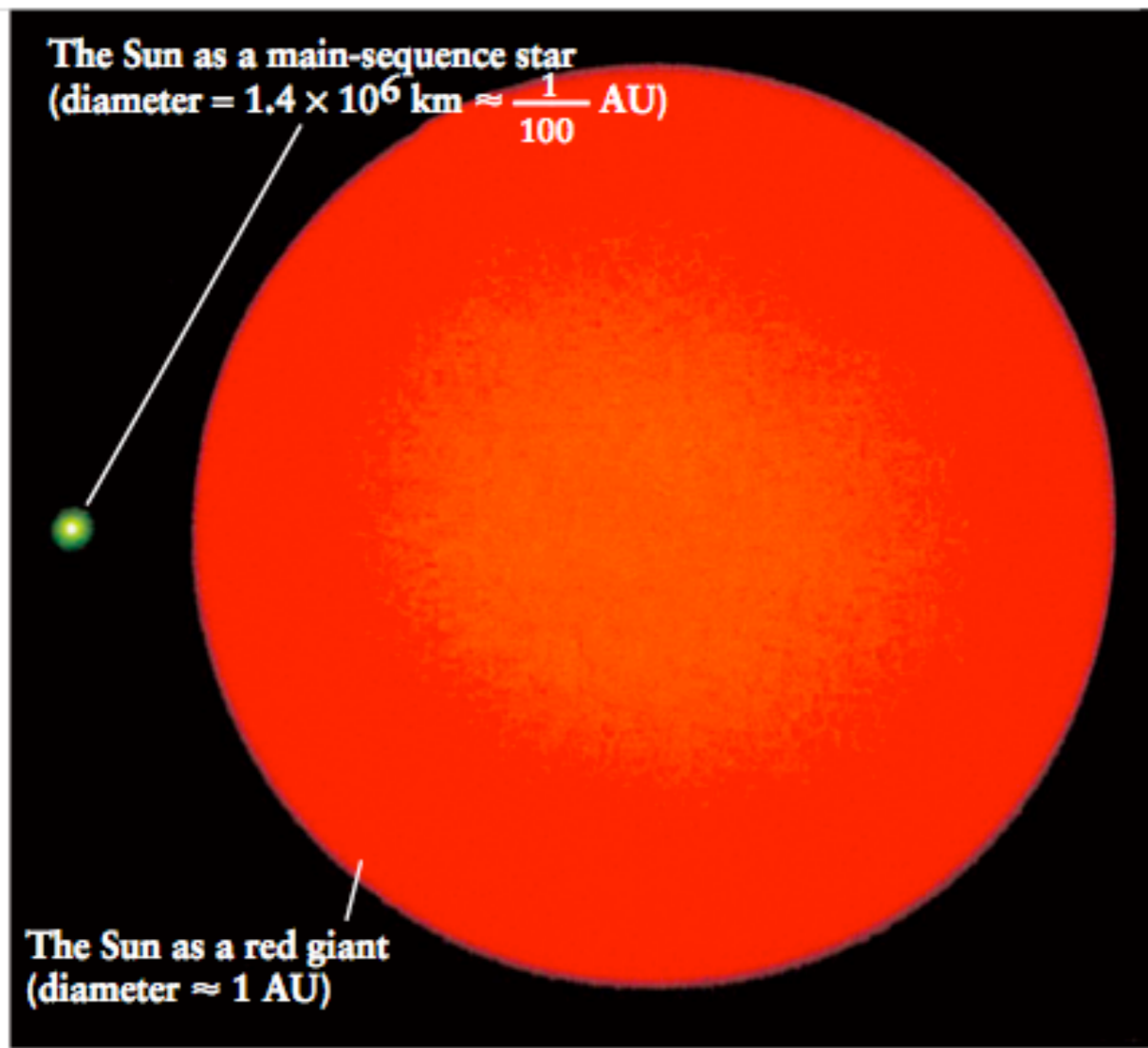


**Figure 19-6**

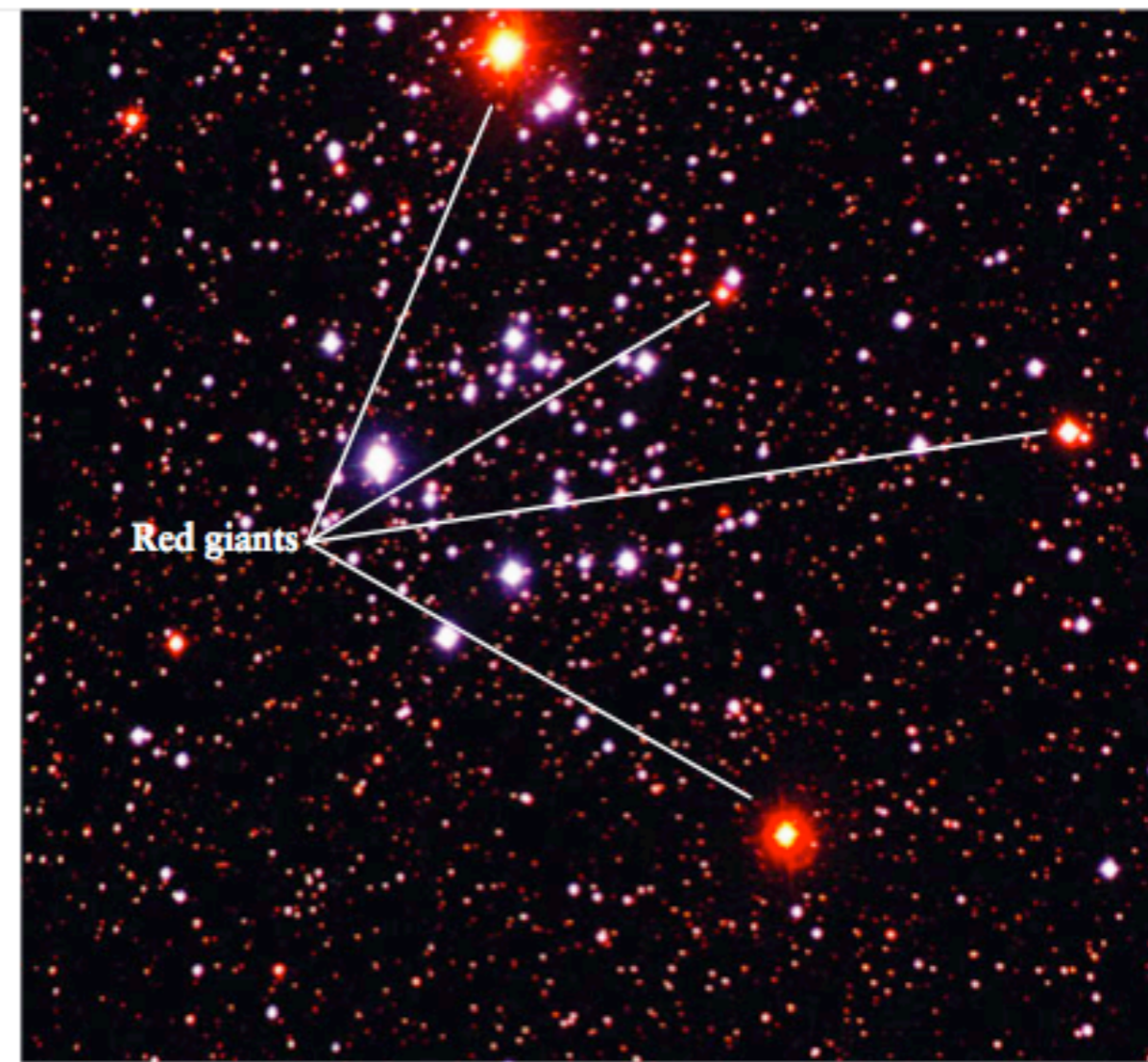
**Stages in the Evolution of a Star with More than 0.4 Solar Masses** (a) During the star's main-sequence lifetime,

hydrogen is converted into helium in the star's core. (b) When the core hydrogen is exhausted, hydrogen fusion continues in a shell, and the star expands to become a red giant. (c) When the temperature in the red giant core becomes high enough because of contraction, core helium fusion begins (right). (These three pictures are not drawn to scale. The star is about 100 times larger in its red-giant phase than in its main-sequence phase, then shrinks somewhat when core helium fusion begins.)





(a) The Sun today and as a red giant



(b) Red giant stars in the star cluster M50 R I V U X G



## Figure 19-4

**Red Giants** (a) The present-day Sun produces energy in a hydrogen-fusing core about 100,000 km in diameter. Some 7.6 billion years from now, when the Sun becomes a red giant, its energy source will be a shell only about 30,000 km in diameter within which hydrogen fusion will take place at a furious rate. The Sun's luminosity will

be about 2000 times greater than today, and the increased luminosity will make the Sun's outer layers expand to approximately 100 times its present size. (b) This composite of visible and infrared images shows bright red giant stars in the open cluster M50 in the constellation Monoceros (the Unicorn). (T. Credner and S. Kohle, Calar Alto Observatory)

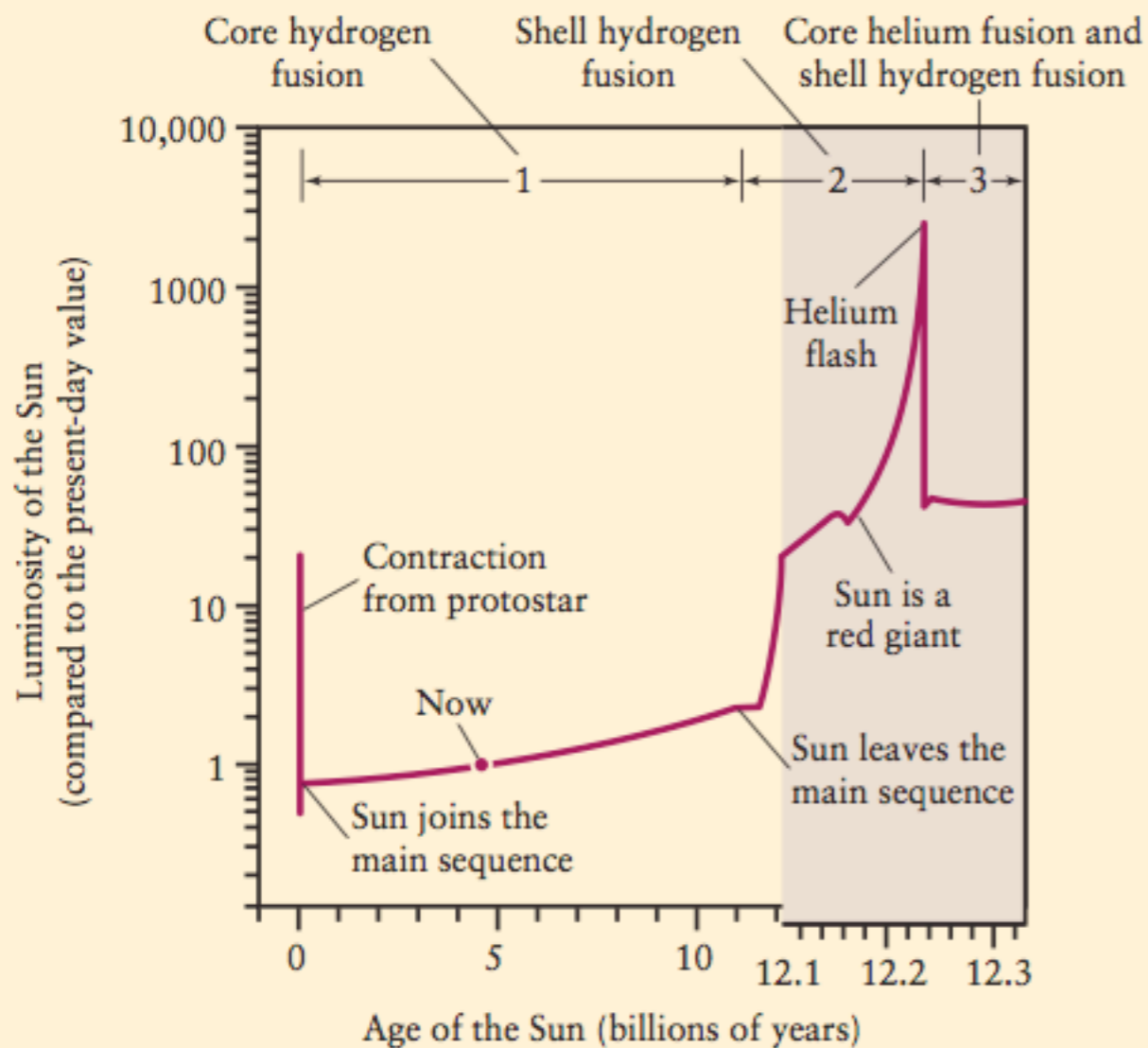
# 3. Un nuovo equilibrio

- con la fusione di H il core si arricchisce in Elio
- la massa aumenta, nuova contrazione, la temperatura del core aumenta fino a  $10^8$  K, quando si innesca la fusione “triplo alfa” e la stella ha di nuovo un core attivo
  - $\text{He}^4 + \text{He}^4 \rightarrow \text{Be}^8 + \gamma$  (-0.93 MeV)
  - $\text{He}^4 + \text{Be}^8 \rightarrow \text{C}^{12} + \gamma$  (+7.4 MeV)
- si produce anche ossigeno:
  - $\text{C}^{12} + \text{He}^4 \rightarrow \text{O}^{16} + \gamma$  (+7.16 MeV)
- La fusione dell’ Elio dura poco: 100 Milioni di anni
- finita questa, il core si contrae, fino a mettere in azione la “pressione di Fermi” degli elettroni,
- se la massa e’ inferiore ad una massa limite (Chandrasekar, ne ripareremo), la pressione di Fermi ferma il collasso gravitazionale: e’ il caso del Sole
- la stella ha espulso i gas dell’atmosfera ed e’ in nella configurazione di “nana bianca”, come la compagna di Sirio
- dove resta, raffreddandosi lentamente, per una vita che puo’ durare miliardi di anni
- il core e’ ricco di Carbonio e Ossigeno, potenzialmente disposti alla fusione
- se la nana bianca ha una compagna, la storia potrebbe non finire...ma ne parleremo piu’ avanti





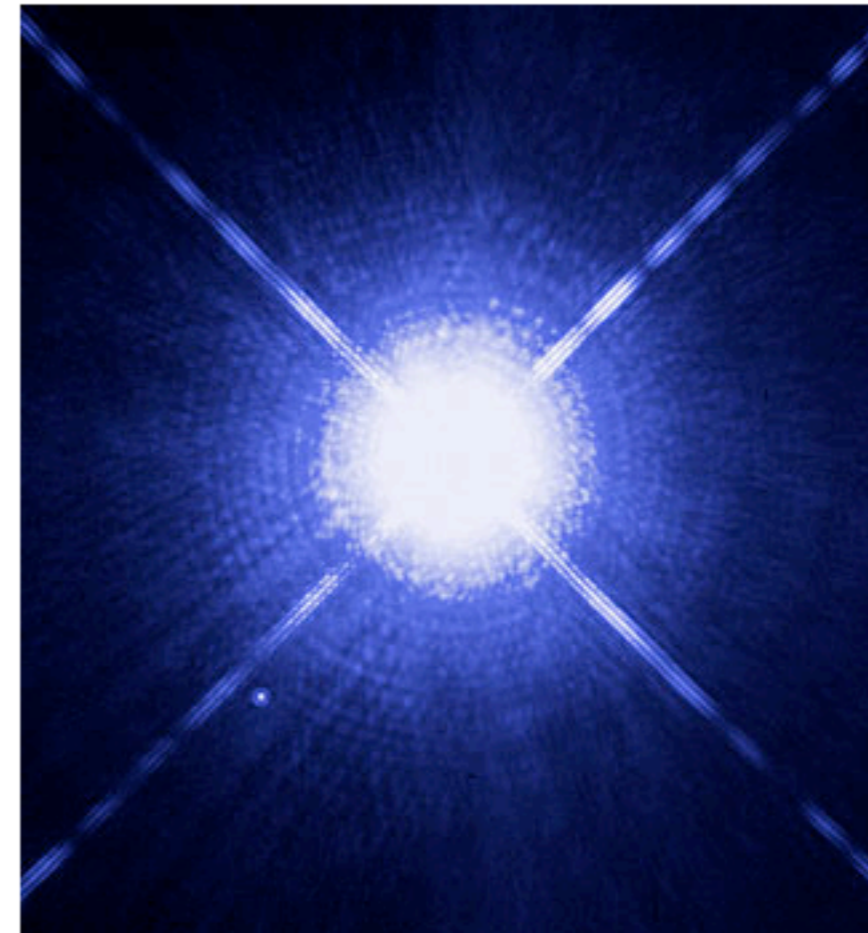
# riassumendo



**Figure 19-8**

**Stages in the Evolution of the Sun** This diagram shows how the luminosity of the Sun (a  $1-M_{\odot}$  star) changes over time. The Sun began as a protostar whose luminosity decreased rapidly as the protostar contracted. Once established as a main-sequence star with core hydrogen fusion, the Sun's luminosity increases slowly over billions of years. The post-main-sequence evolution is much more rapid, so a different time scale is used in the right-hand portion of the graph. (Adapted from Mark A. Garlick, based on calculations by I.-Juliana Sackmann and Kathleen E. Kramer)

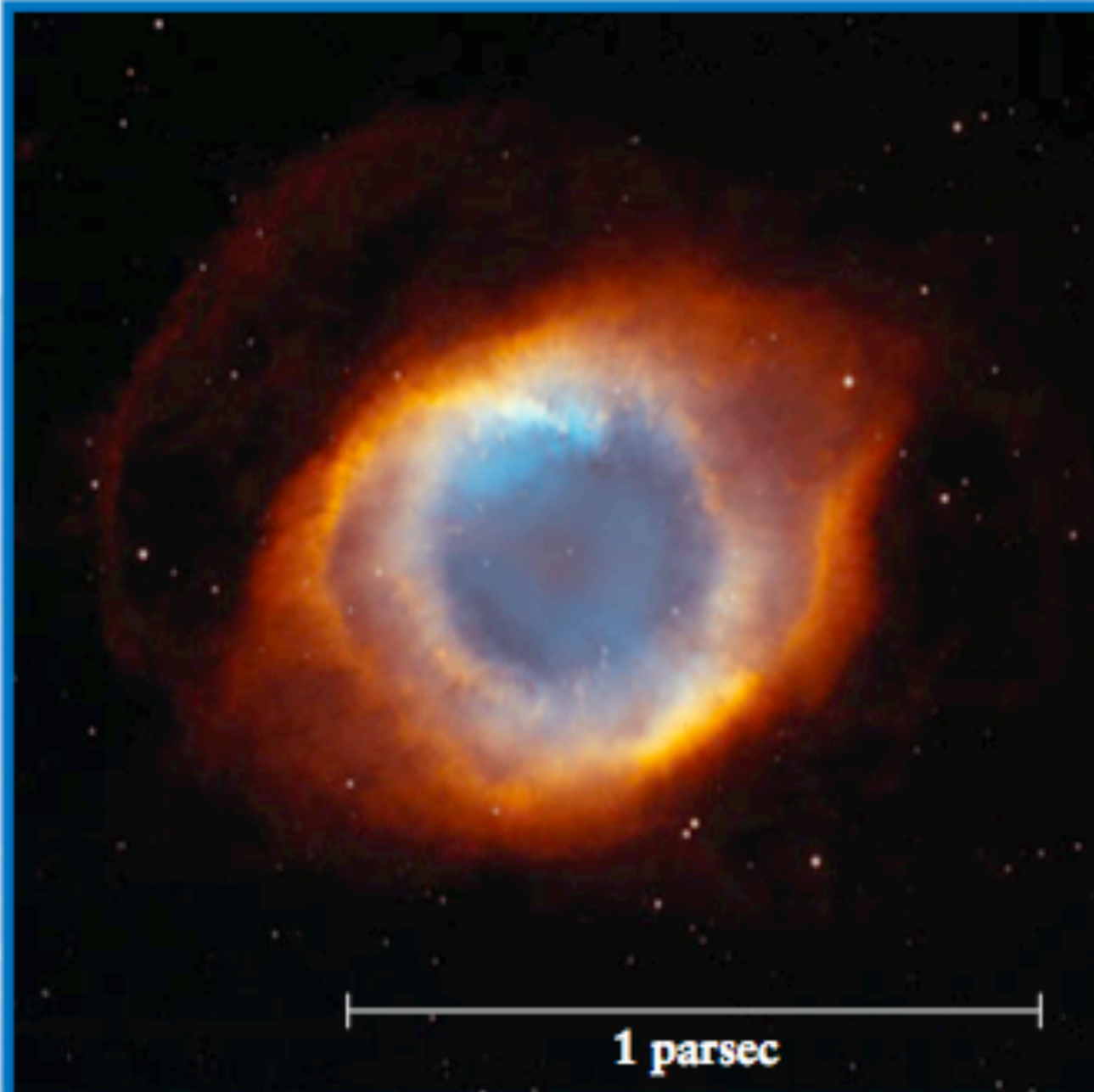
## The Dog Star, Sirius A, and its tiny companion



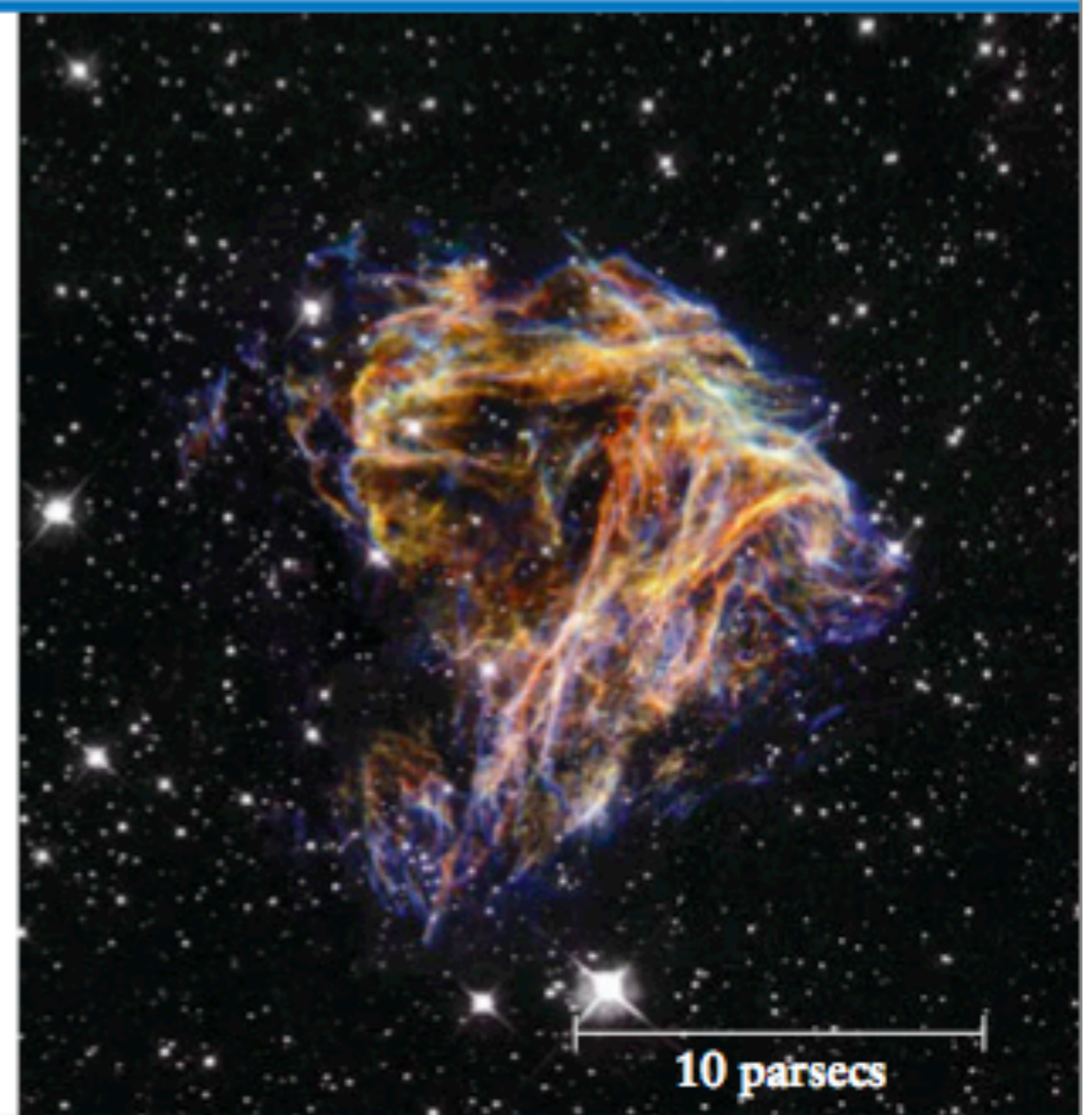
[Click to Enlarge](#)

This Hubble Space Telescope image shows Sirius A, the brightest star in our nighttime sky, along with its faint, tiny stellar companion, Sirius B. Astronomers overexposed the image of Sirius A [at centre] so that the dim Sirius B [tiny dot at lower left] could be seen. The cross-shaped diffraction spikes and concentric rings around Sirius A, and the small ring around Sirius B, are artifacts produced within the telescope's imaging system. The two stars revolve around each other every 50 years. Sirius A, only 8.6 light-years from Earth, is the fifth closest star system known.





(a) A planetary nebula



(b) A supernova remnant

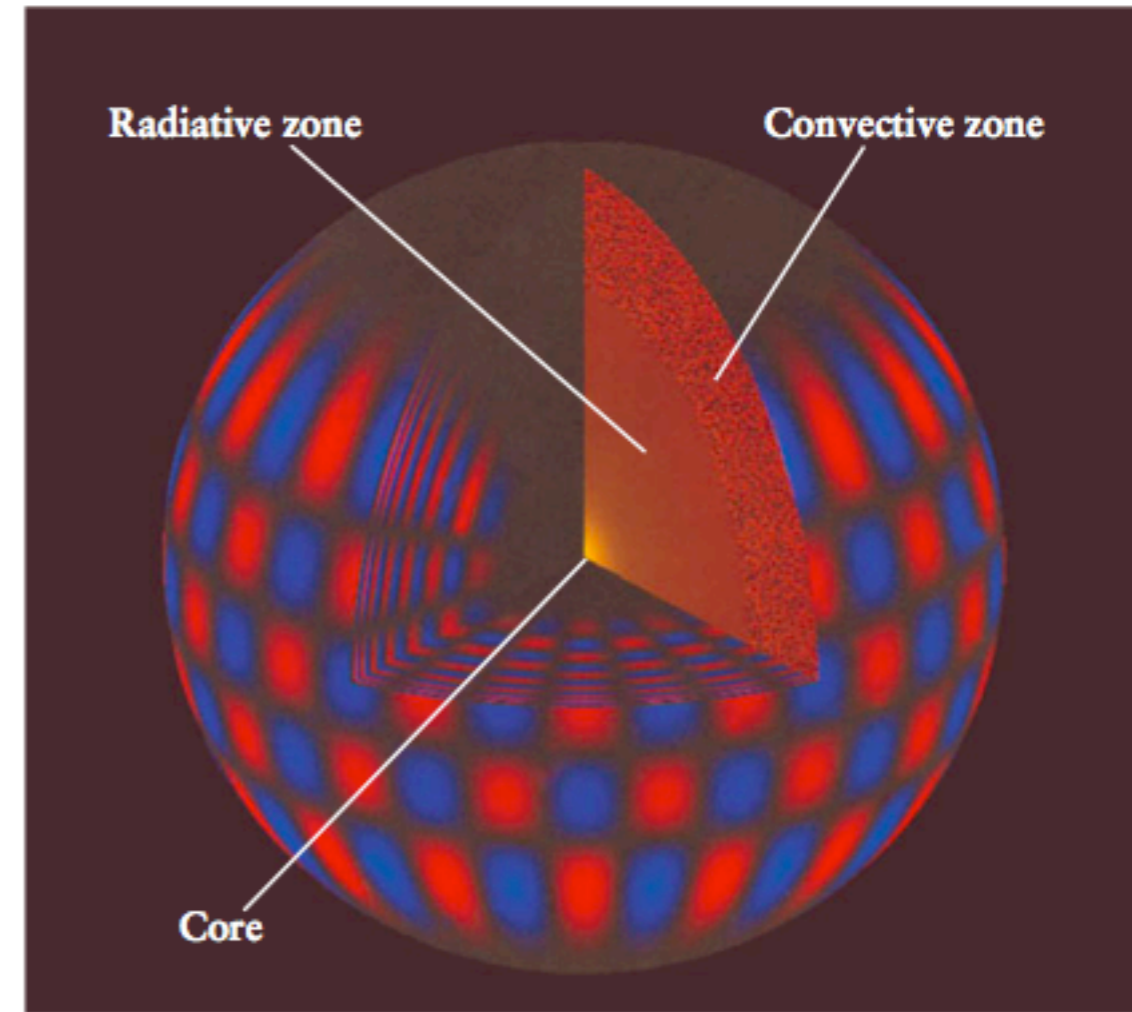


R I **V** U X G

Left: The planetary nebula NGC 7293. (the Helix Nebula) Right: The supernova remnant LMC N49. (NASA, NOAO, ESA, the Hubble Helix Nebula Team, M. Meixner/STScI, and T. A. Rector/NRAO; NASA and the Hubble Heritage Team, STScI/AURA)

# Eliosismologia e neutrini

- L'energia prodotta nel core diffonde lentamente all'esterno,
- l'energia ci mette  $10^5$  anni per arrivare alla superficie
- prima per propagazione radiativa (fotoni): zona di radiazione, dal core (0.20 R) a circa 0.71 R
- poi per convezione: zona convettiva (da 0,71 R a R)
- in queste zone si propagano onde sonore (compressione e rarefazione)
- tra il core e la superficie si stabiliscono onde stazionarie, che misuriamo attraverso l'effetto Doppler degli strati superficiali
- il confronto con le previsioni teoriche permettono verifiche molto stringenti dei modelli teorici del Sole.
- I neutrini della fusione escono indisturbati dal core e arrivano alla Terra 8 minuti dopo essere stati prodotti: una visione in tempo reale delle condizioni del core
- ma, la “sonda neutrino” è sotto controllo ?



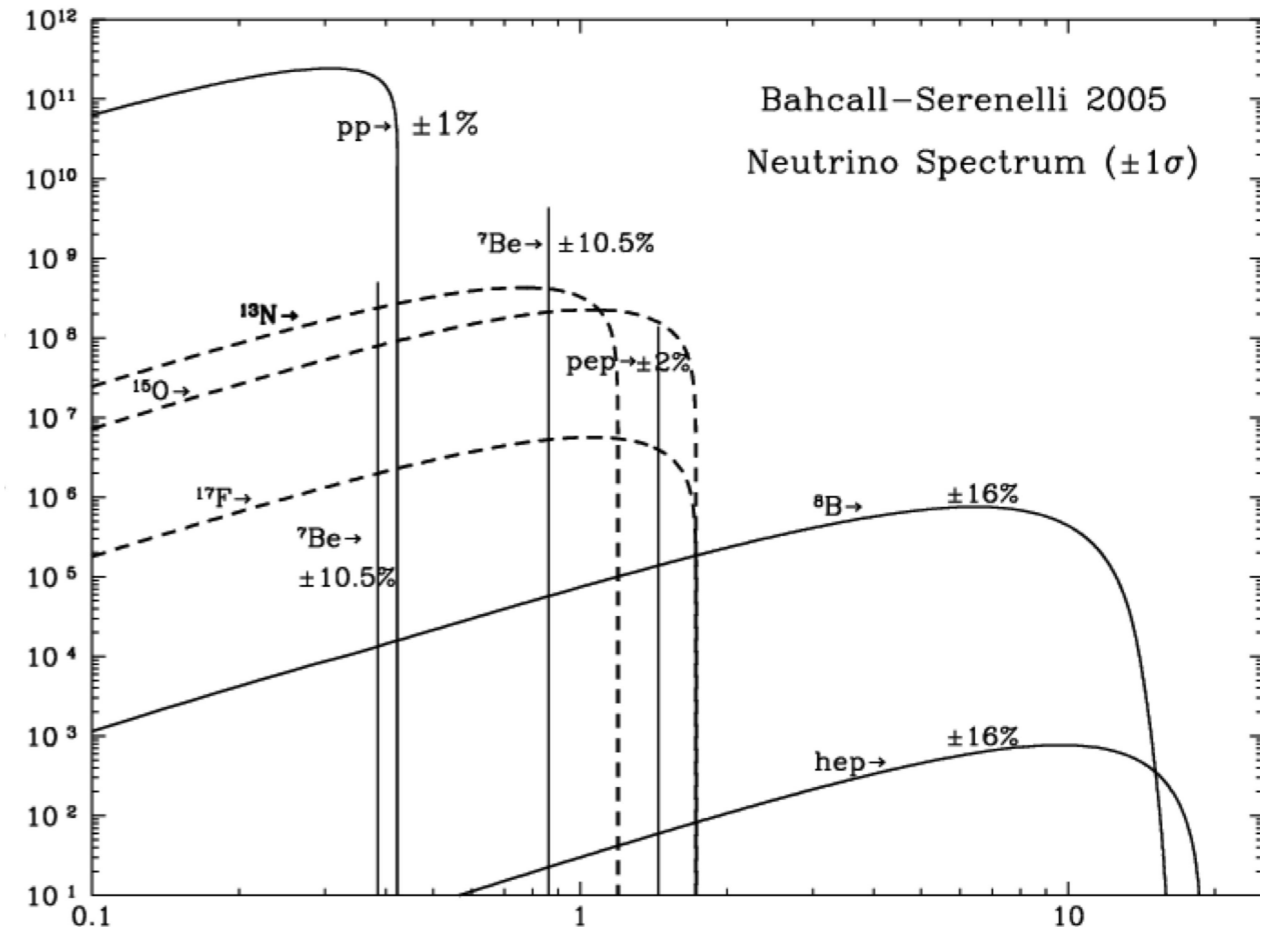
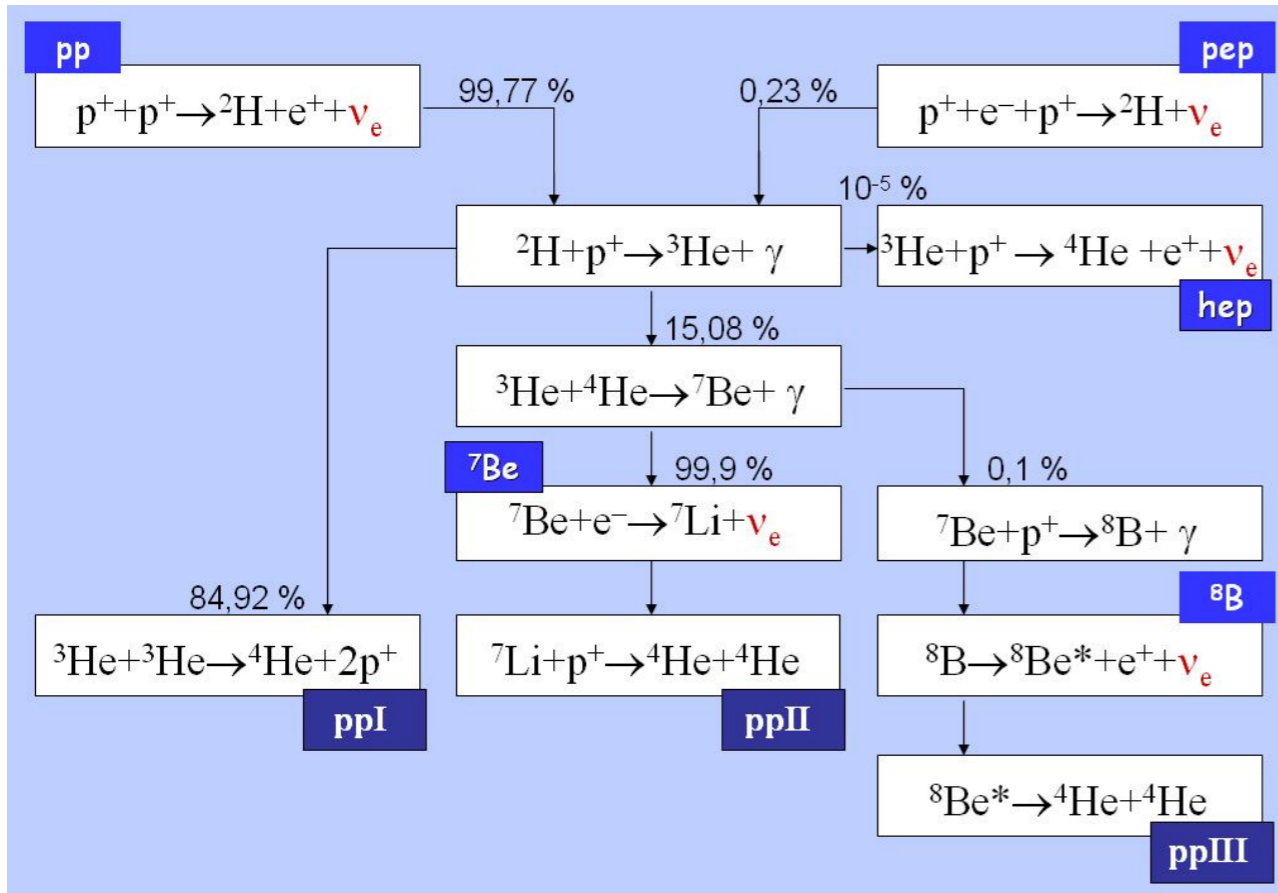
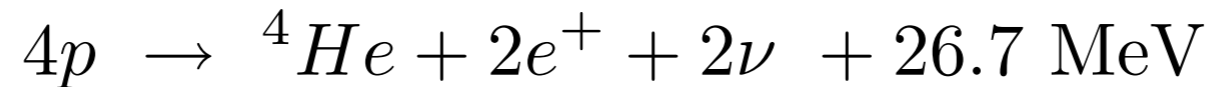
**Figure 16-5**

**A Sound Wave Resonating in the Sun** This computer-generated image shows one of the millions of ways in which the Sun's interior vibrates. Regions that are moving outward are colored blue, those moving inward are colored red. As the cutaway shows, these oscillations are thought to extend into the Sun's radiative zone (compare Figure 16-4). (National Solar Observat



# 4. Neutrini dal Sole

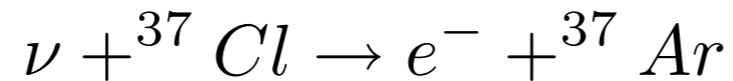
- Il Sole e' una formidabile sorgente di *neutrini* di diverse energie;
- provengono da cicli di reazioni diverse, che realizzano la reazione di fusione:



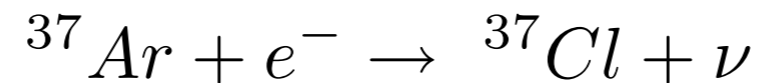
- le energie tipiche vanno da  $<0.5$  MeV (neutrini p-p) a 6-7 MeV (neutrini del  ${}^8\text{B}$ )
- il flusso dei neutrini pp e' ben conosciuto perche' legato all'energia complessiva prodotta dal Sole
- il flusso dei neutrini di alta energia dipende invece crucialmente dalla temperatura centrale e deve essere stimato sulla base di modelli teorici del funzionamento del Sole

# La reazione dei neutrini con il Cloro 37

- nel 1947, Pontecorvo suggerisce di osservare i neutrini dalla reazione:



- l'isotopo 37 dell'Ar e' radioattivo, vita media 35 giorni, ritorna al  ${}^{37}\text{Cl}$  catturando un elettrone del suo atomo, secondo la reazione (nota come "cattura K"):



- ${}^{37}\text{Ar}$  si puo' estrarre dal Cl facendo passare aria, si raccoglie il tutto, si separa Ar dall'aria, e si misura la sua quantita' dalla radioattivita'
- conoscendo la probabilita' di reazione, dal n. di atomi prodotti/giorno si ottiene il flusso dei neutrini.



Bruno Pontecorvo, a sinistra, con Emilio Segre' e Edoardo Amaldi, Roma 1978

Raymond Davies, Premio Nobel 2002



John Bahcall, Astrofisico



# L'esperimento di Ray Davies nella miniera di Homestake

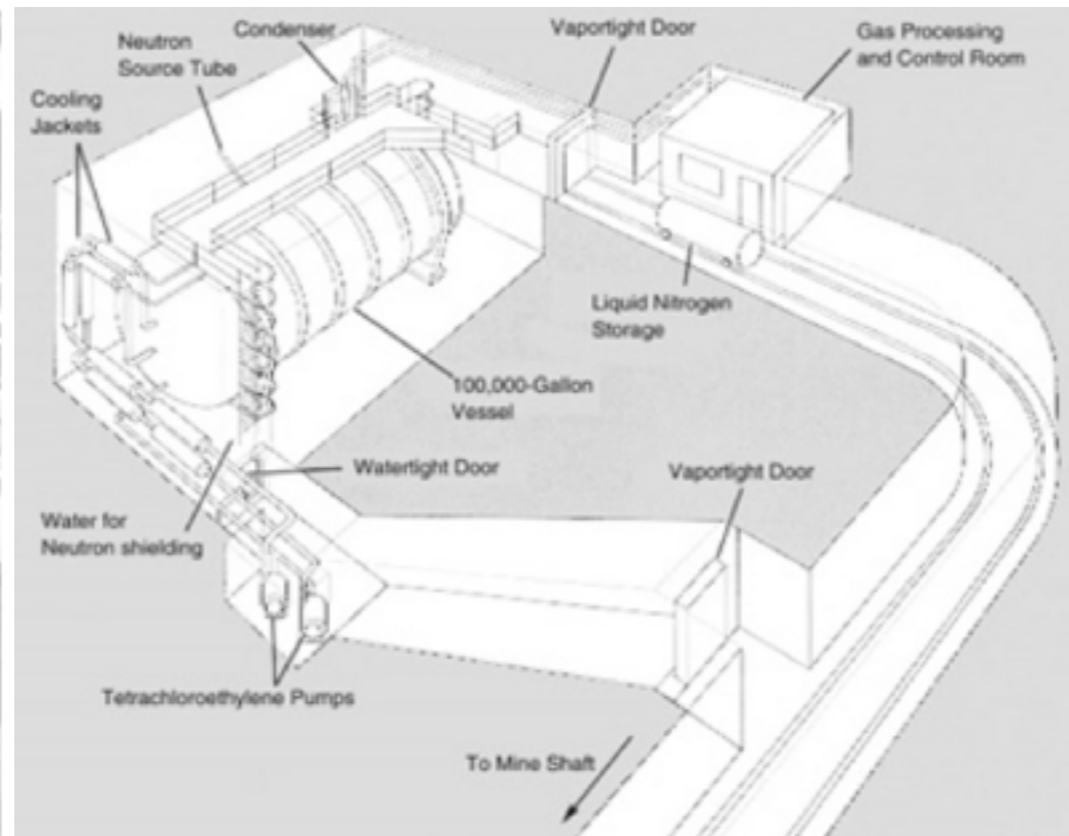
**Scientific American, Volume 221, Number 1, July 1969, pp. 28-37,**

by John N. Bahcall

Lecture consigliate\_3

.... Fowler and A. G. W. Cameron suggested that the decay of  $^8\text{B}$  might produce a detectable flux of solar neutrinos. I (i.e. J. Bahcall) subsequently made some calculations that showed that the capture probability for the energetic neutrinos emitted by  $^8\text{B}$  was 18 times larger than had been previously estimated. On the basis of this calculation Davis suggested in 1964 the experiment eventually located at the Homestake mine.

We are now ready to ask: How can tetrachloroethylene serve as a detector of solar neutrinos? Some 20 years ago Bruno M. Pontecorvo, then at the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories in Canada, pointed out that an isotope of chlorine,  $^{37}\text{Cl}$ , could capture a neutrino and be transformed into an isotope of the rare gas argon,  $^{37}\text{Ar}$ , with the release of an electron. Subsequently the suggestion was discussed in detail by Luis W. Alvarez of the University of California at Berkeley.



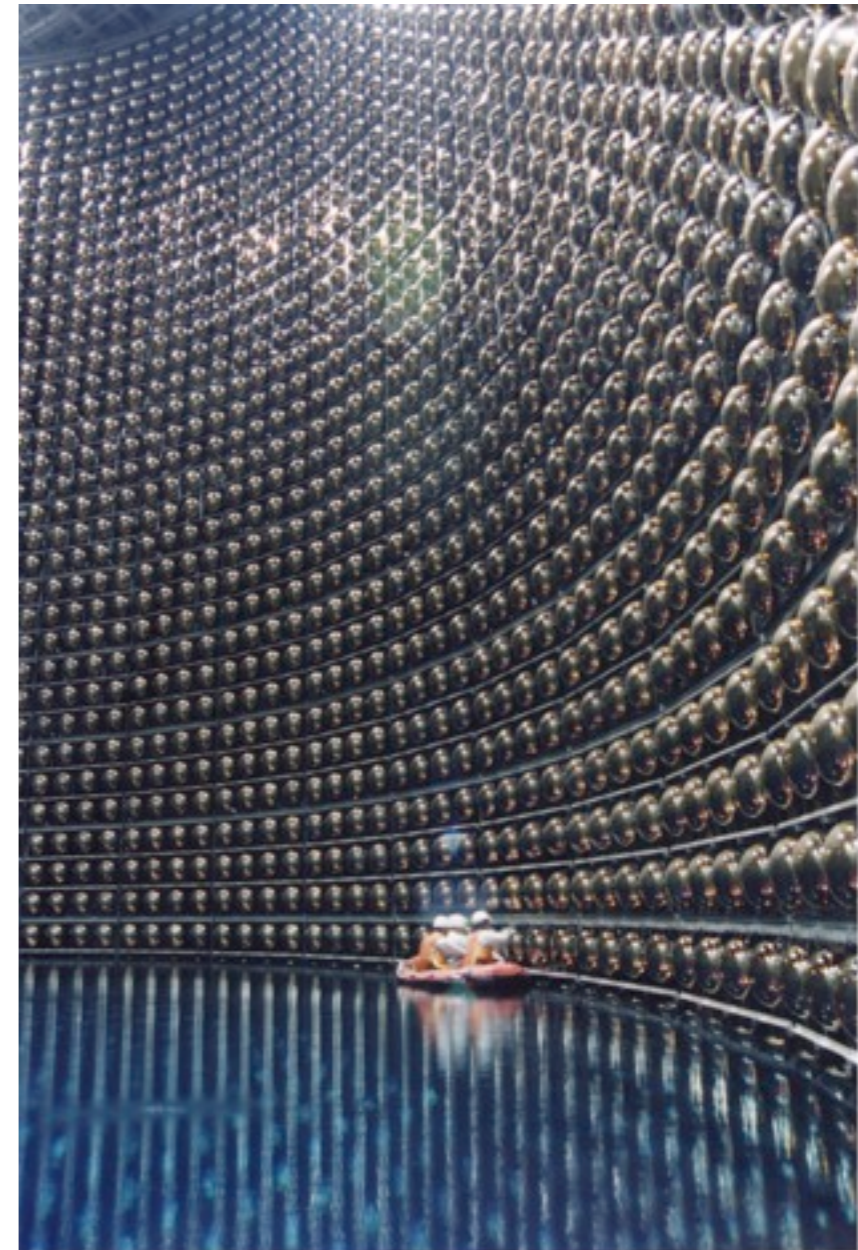
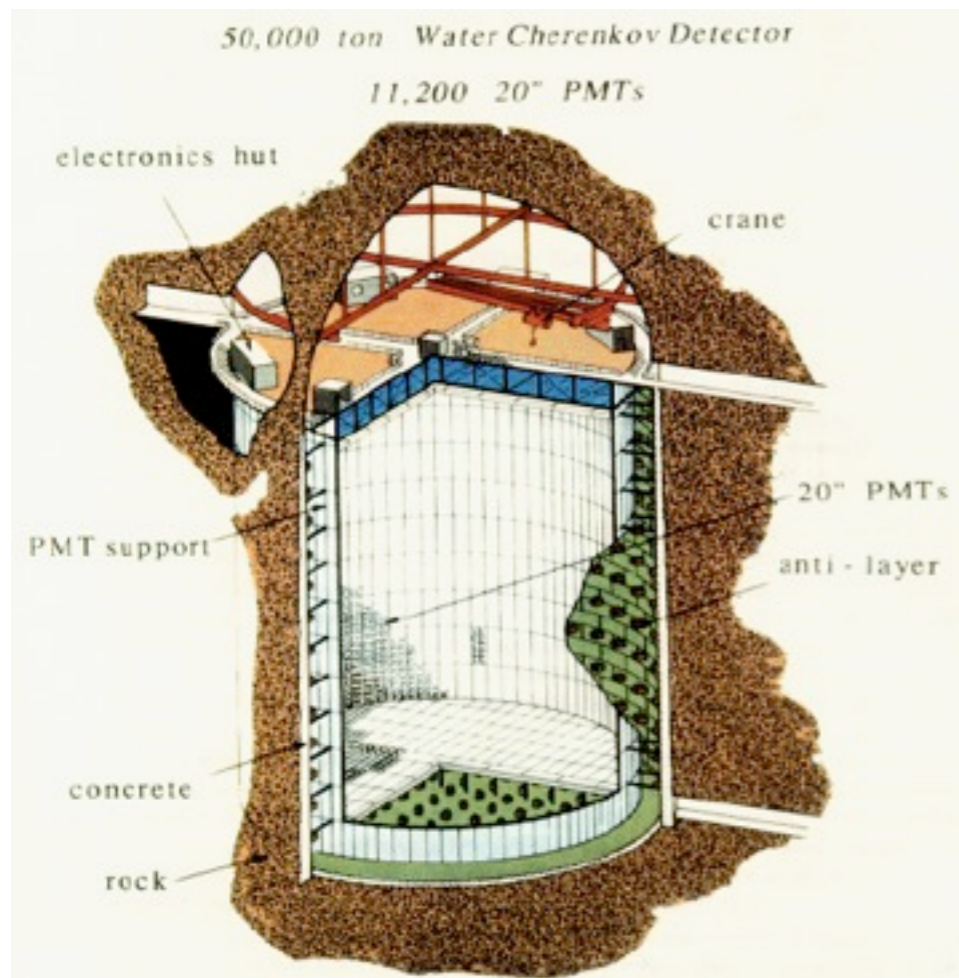
I risultati pubblicati da Davies, dal 1970 al 1995, hanno mostrato che il flusso di neutrini misurato e' circa 1/3 di quanto atteso sulla base dei modelli del Sole

!!!????!!!



# Oscillazioni a SuperKamiokande

- installazione nella miniera di Kamioka (Giappone) per osservare:
  - decadimento del protone (non visto finora)
  - neutrini prodotti dai raggi cosmici nell' atmosfera (nu-atmosferici)
  - neutrini dal Sole



Deficit osservato negli esperimenti sui neutrini solari. Per SNO, vedi figura.

Esperimento	osservato/atteso	anni di osservazione
Homestake	$0.33 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$	1970 – 1995
Kamiokande	$0.54 \pm 0.08^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$	1986 – 1995
SAGE	$0.58 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$	1990 – 2006
GALLEX	$0.60 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04$	1991 – 1996
Super- Kamiokande	$0.465 \pm 0.005^{+0.016}_{-0.015}$	1996–