

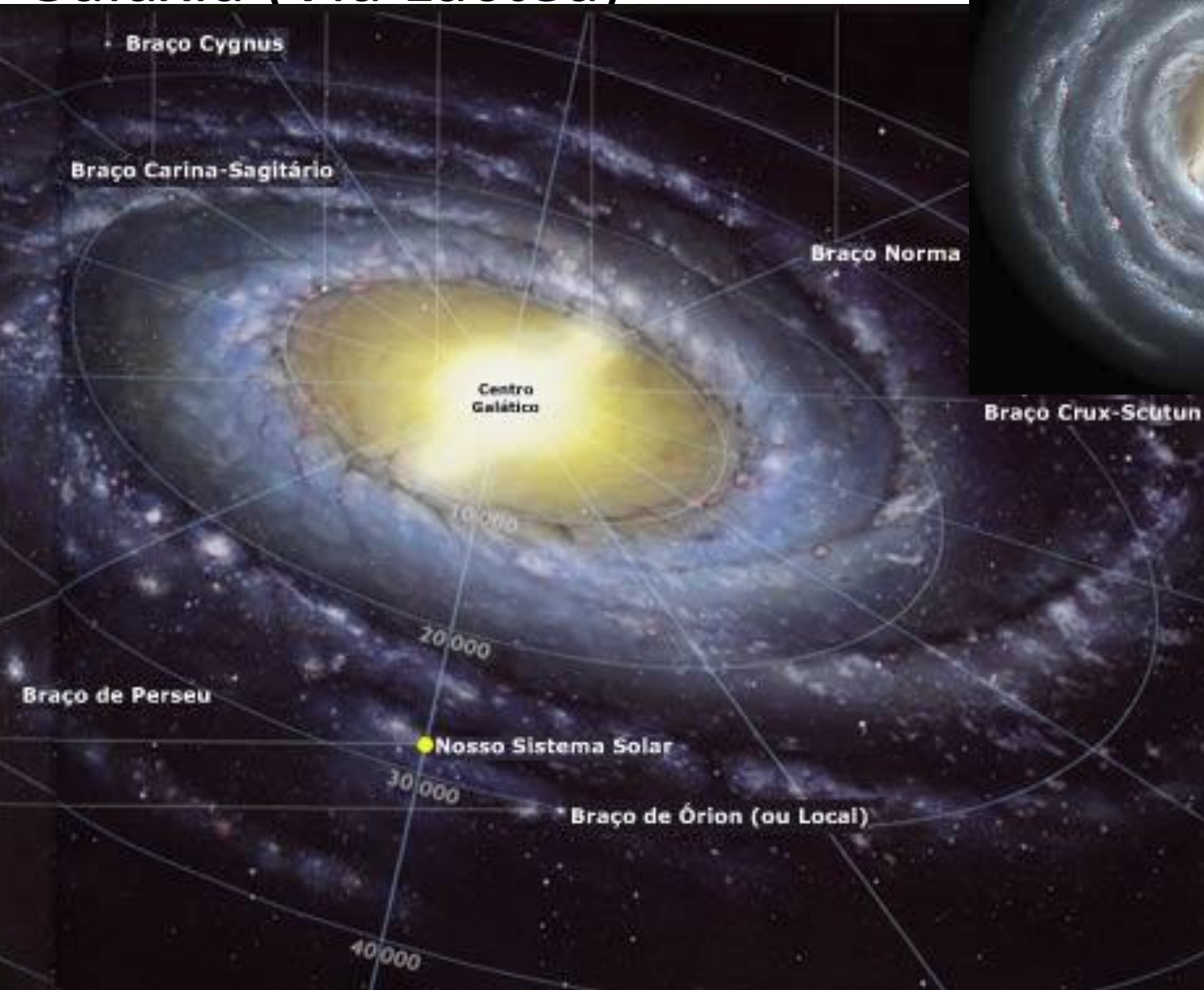
Evolução Estelar II

Prof. Jorge Meléndez

Departamento de Astronomia, IAG/USP

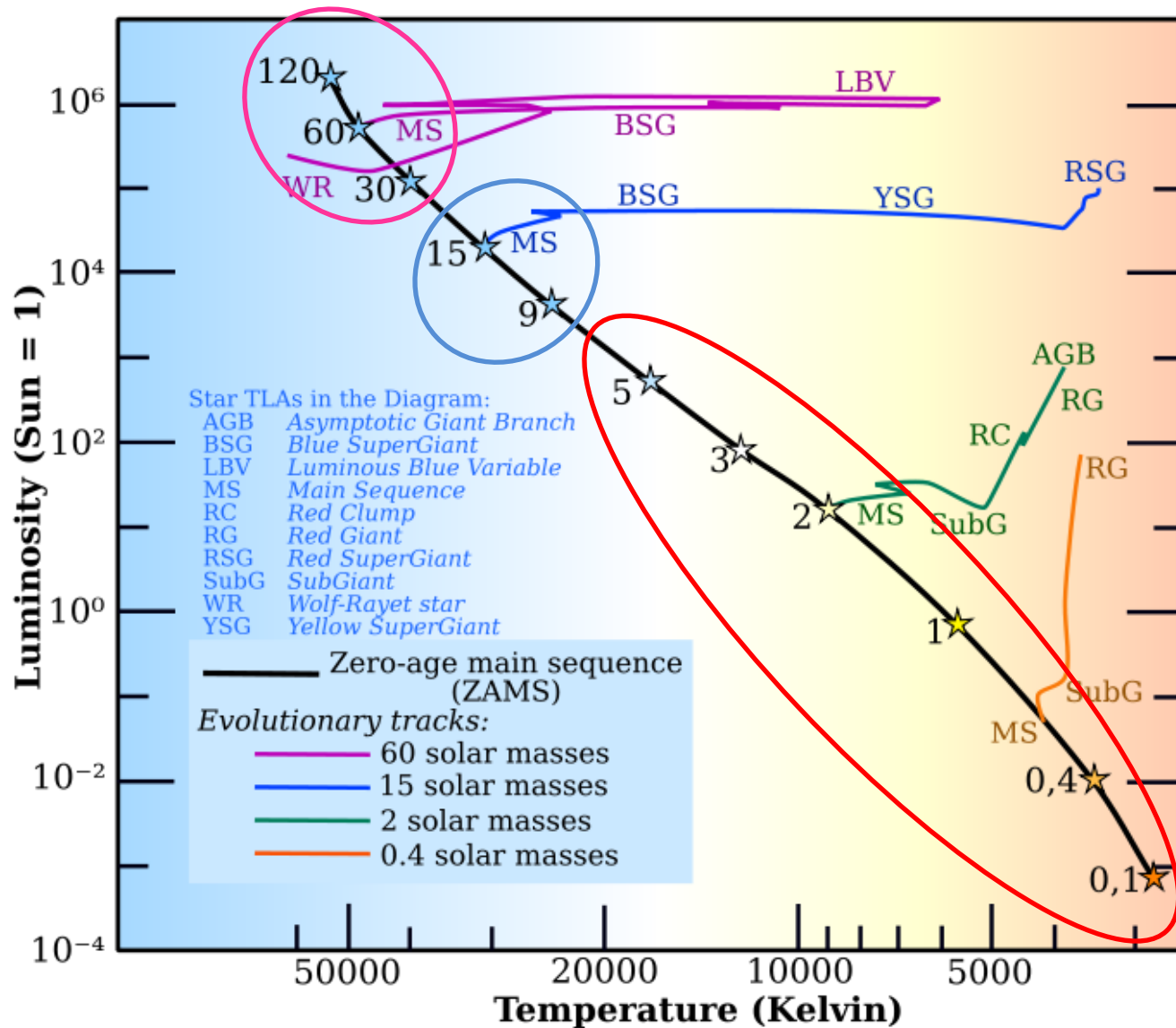
AGA 0205 – Elementos de Astronomia
2013-B

Representação de nossa Galáxia (Via Láctea)



Formação de estrelas no disco da Galáxia

A evolução depende da massa



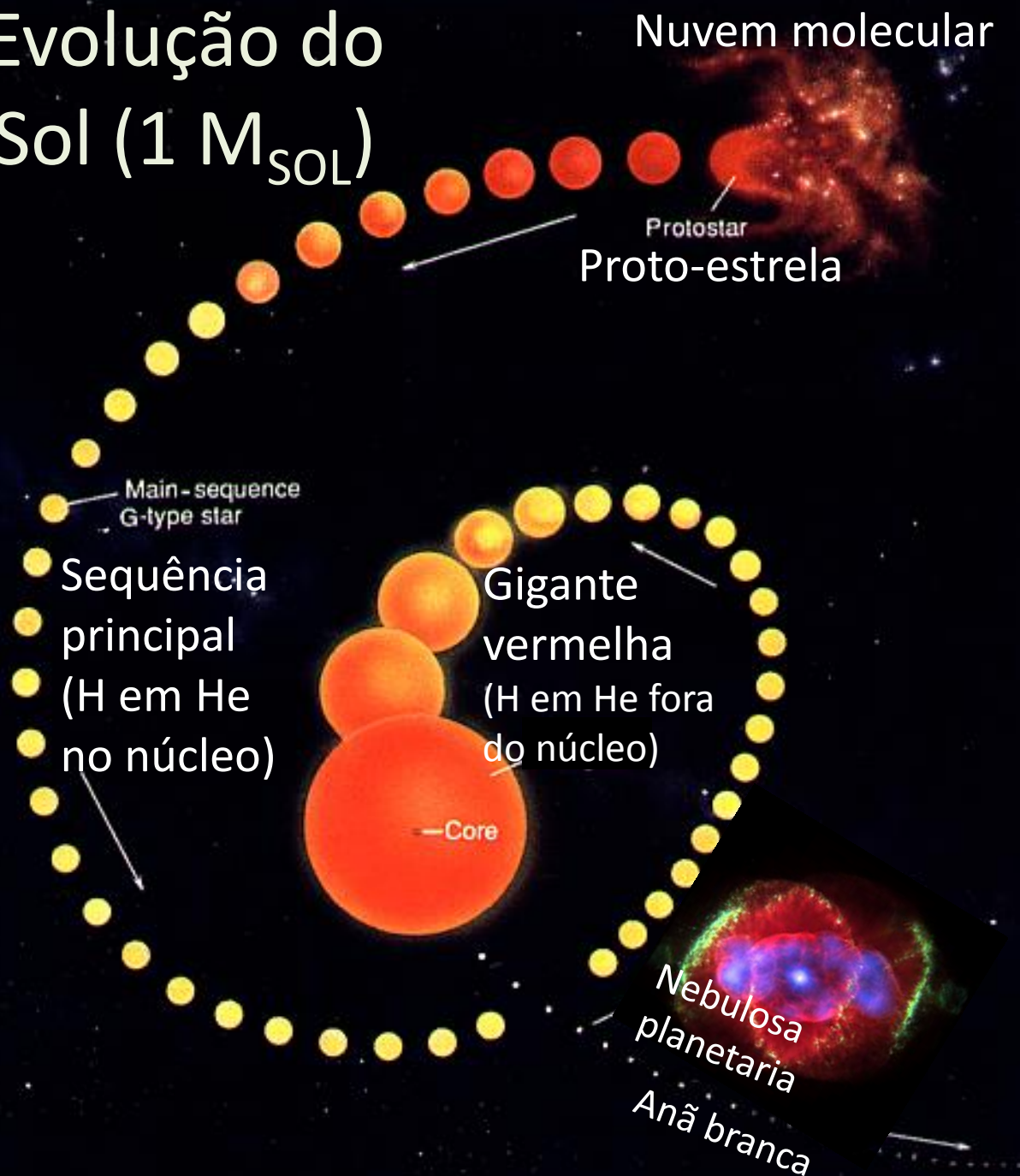
Alta massa
($> 20 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

Massa
intermediária
($9 - 20 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

Estrelas de
baixa massa
($\leq 8 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

Massa
em M_{SOL}

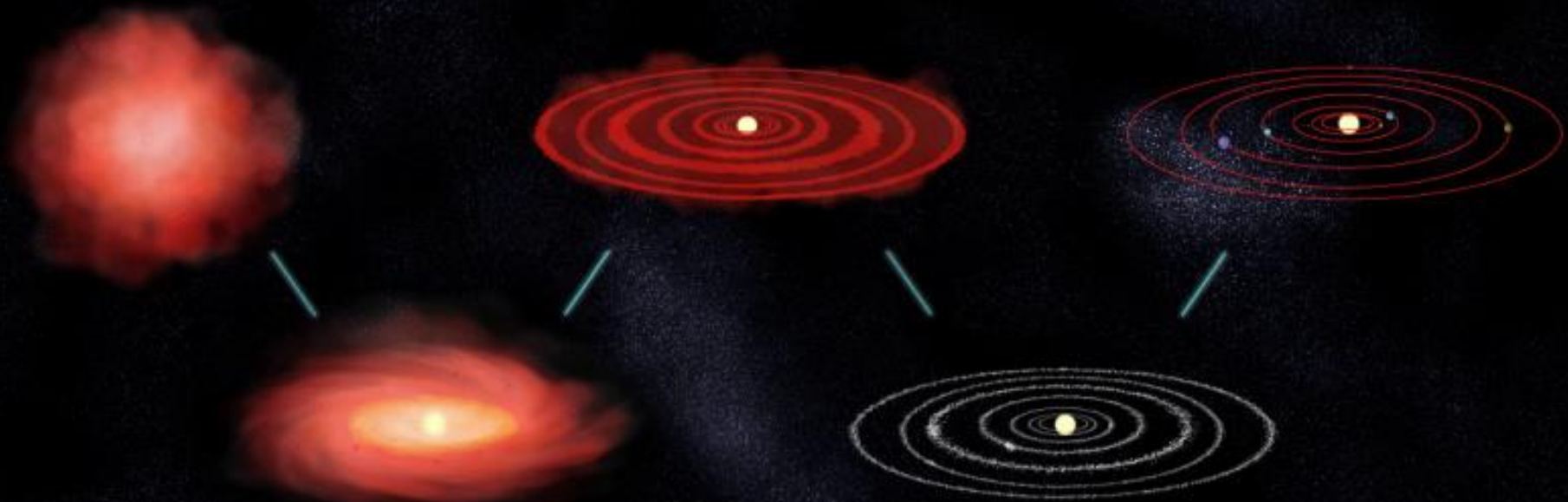
Evolução do Sol ($1 M_{\text{SOL}}$)



Resumo
sobre a
evolução
de estrelas
de baixa
massa
($< 8M_{\text{SOL}}$)

RESUMO: Evolução de Estrelas de baixa massa ($< 8 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

1. Formação do Sol e sistema solar a partir de uma nuvem

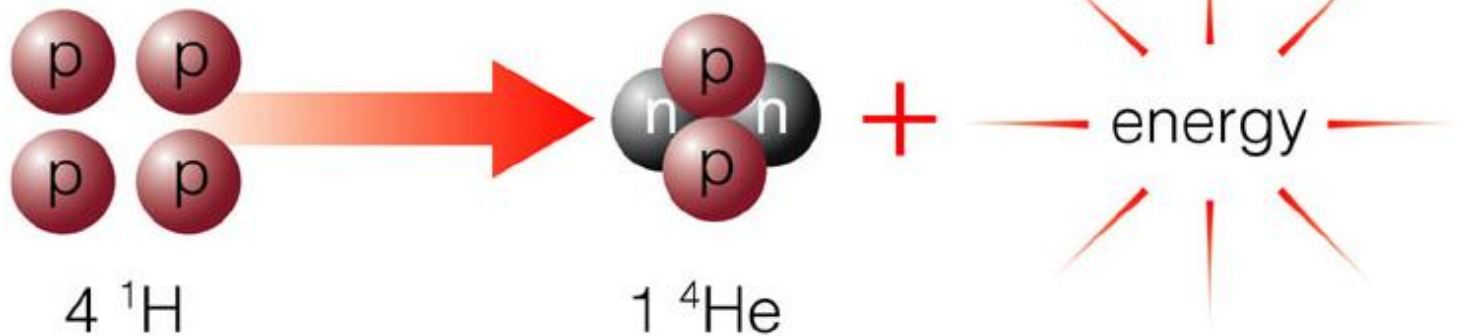


RESUMO: Evolução de Estrelas de baixa massa ($< 8 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

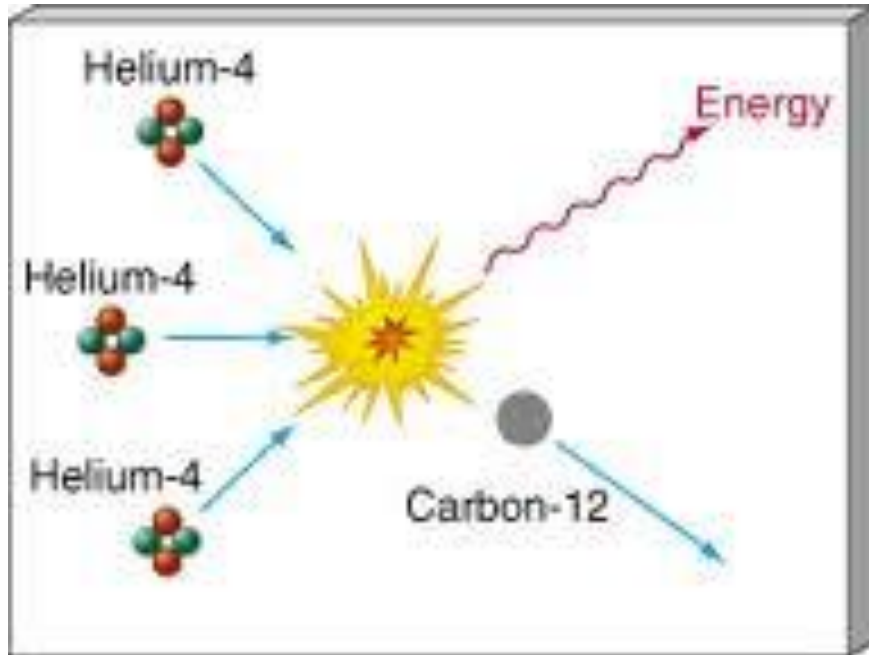


2. Vida do Sol na sequência principal:
10 000 milhões de anos

$$\tau_{SP} = \frac{1}{(M/M_{\odot})^2} 10^{10} \text{ anos}$$

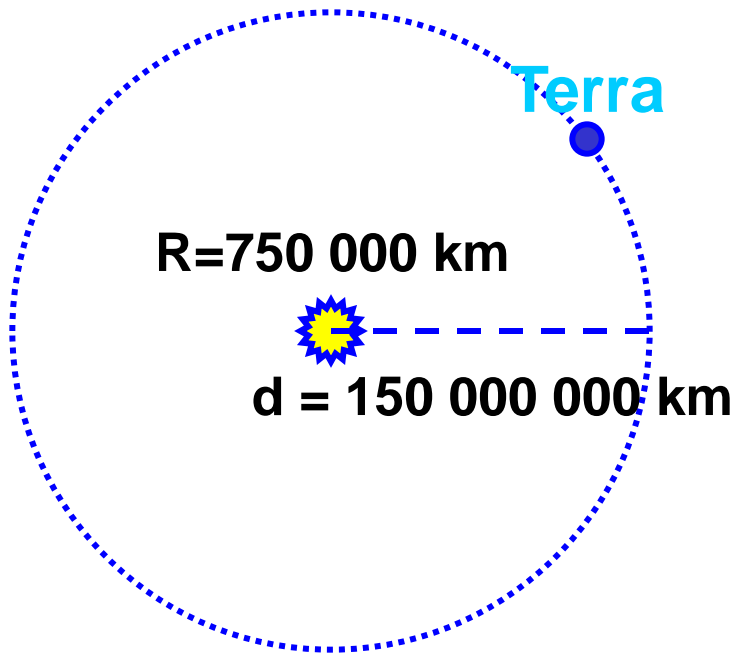


RESUMO: Evolução de Estrelas de baixa massa ($< 8 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

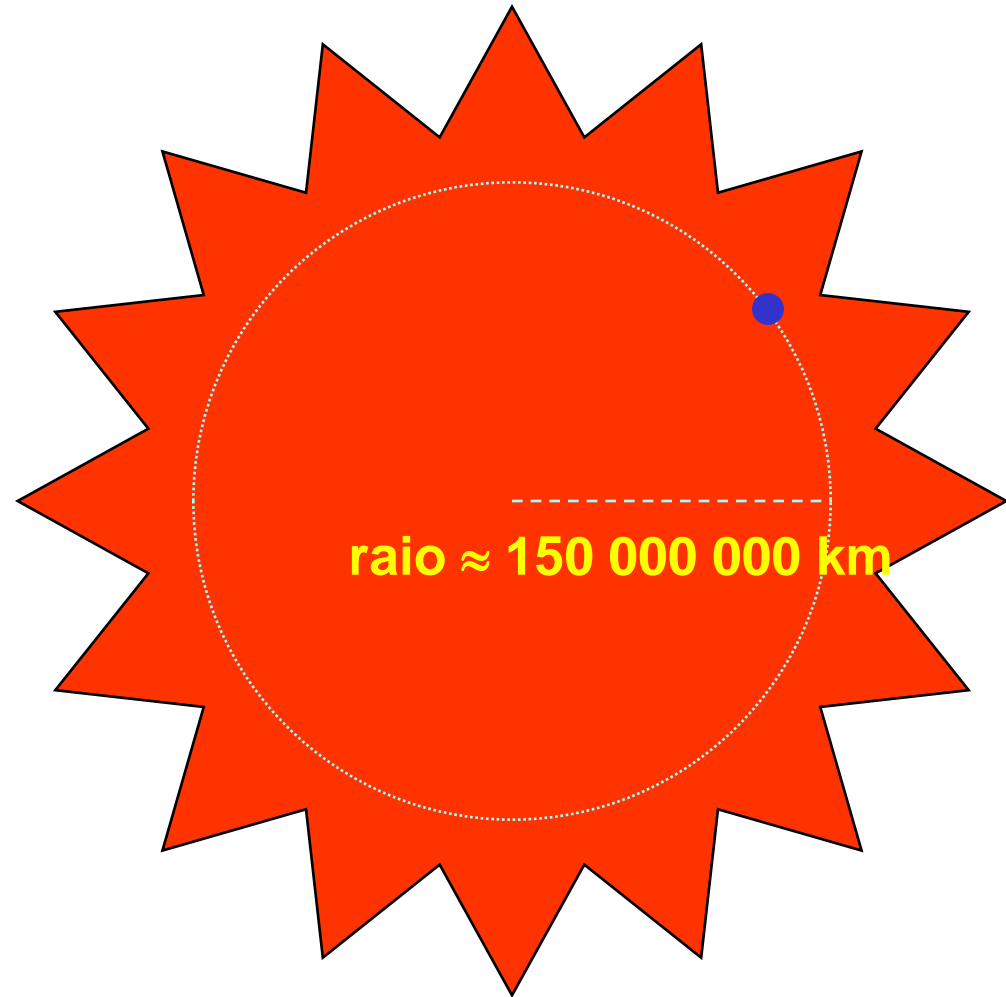


3. Após a sequência principal (fim do H no núcleo) o Sol transformar-se-á em **gigante vermelha**, a qual pode fundir **He em C**

A gigante vermelha Sol



Hoje

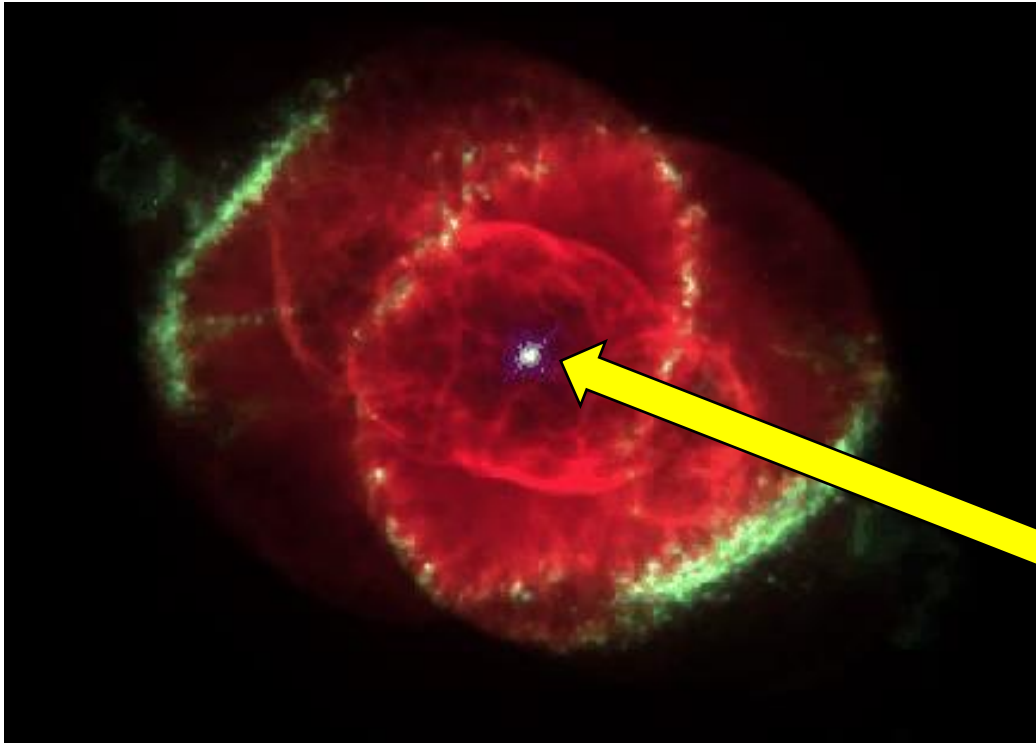


**Num futuro muito distante
(5 bilhões de anos)**

RESUMO: Evolução de Estrelas de baixa massa ($< 8 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

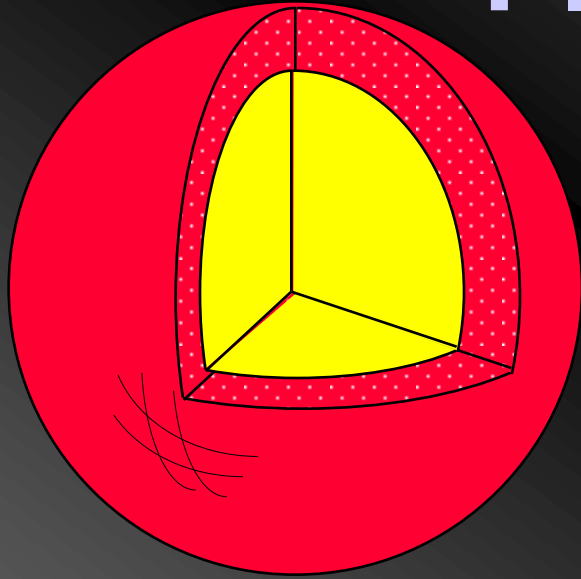
4. Finalmente o envelope e ejetado formando uma **nebulosa planetária**

Na parte central teremos como remanescente uma **anã branca**

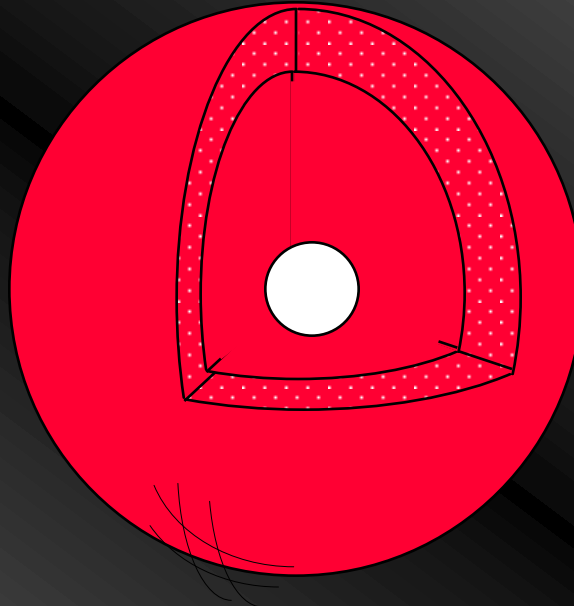


Nebulosa Olho de gato

Evolução para Nebulosa Planetária e anã branca



Gigante vermelha

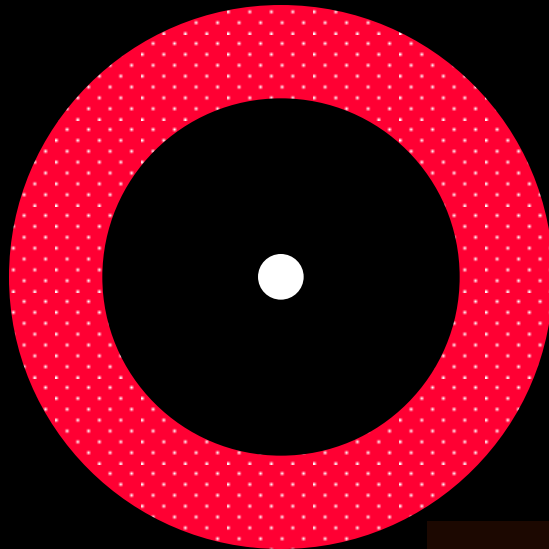
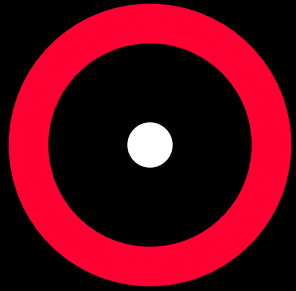


Nebulosa Planetária

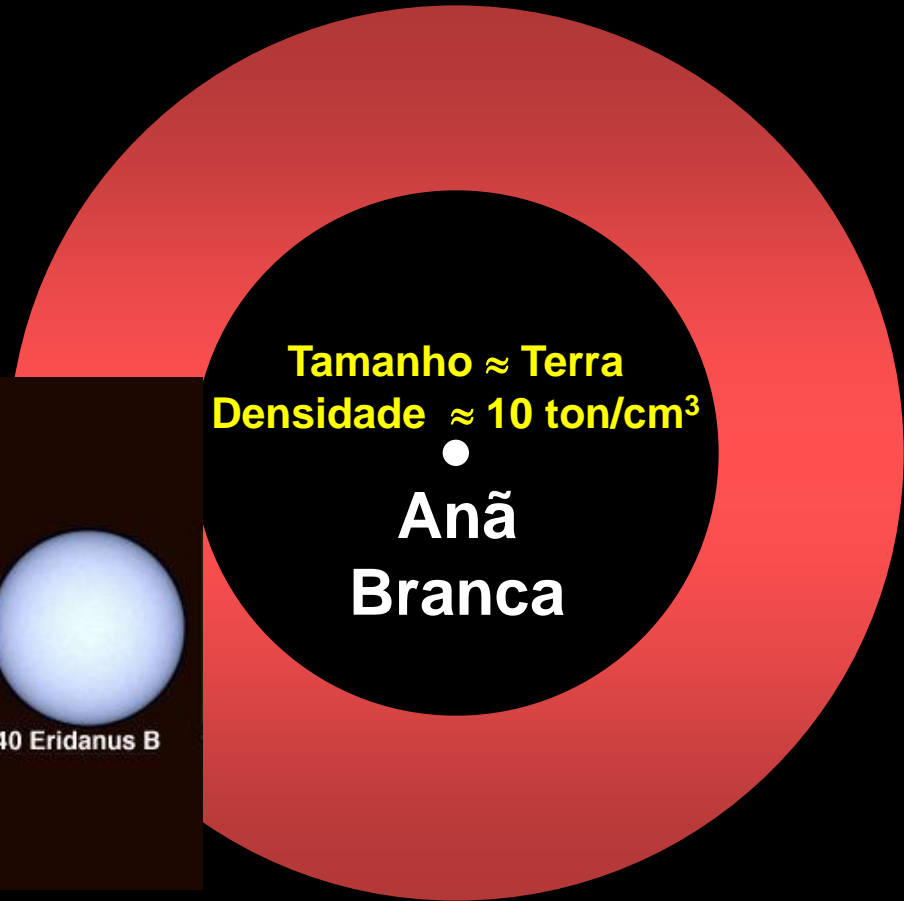


**Visão de uma
Nebulosa Planetária**

Evolução para Anã Branca



Gases que vão se espalhar pelo meio interestelar



Tamanho \approx Terra
Densidade $\approx 10 \text{ ton/cm}^3$

Anã Branca

Ocorre:

- ◆ Expansão da Casca
- ◆ Contração do núcleo





Visão de uma
Nebulosa Planetária



Nebulosa Planetária do Anel

(Constelação da Lira)

Nebulosas planetárias



Hubble Space Telescope photographs of planetary nebulae. In 4.5 billion years, our Sun will become a planetary, and then become a white dwarf star. <http://hubblesite.org/>

RESUMO: Evolução de Estrelas de baixa massa ($< 8 M_{\text{SOL}}$)

Degenerate matter
(helium, carbon or other
possible reaction
products)

Normal gas
(50 km thick)

5000 to 6000 km

A pressão do gás NÃO
segue a dependência
do gás ideal clássico
com a temperatura e
densidade

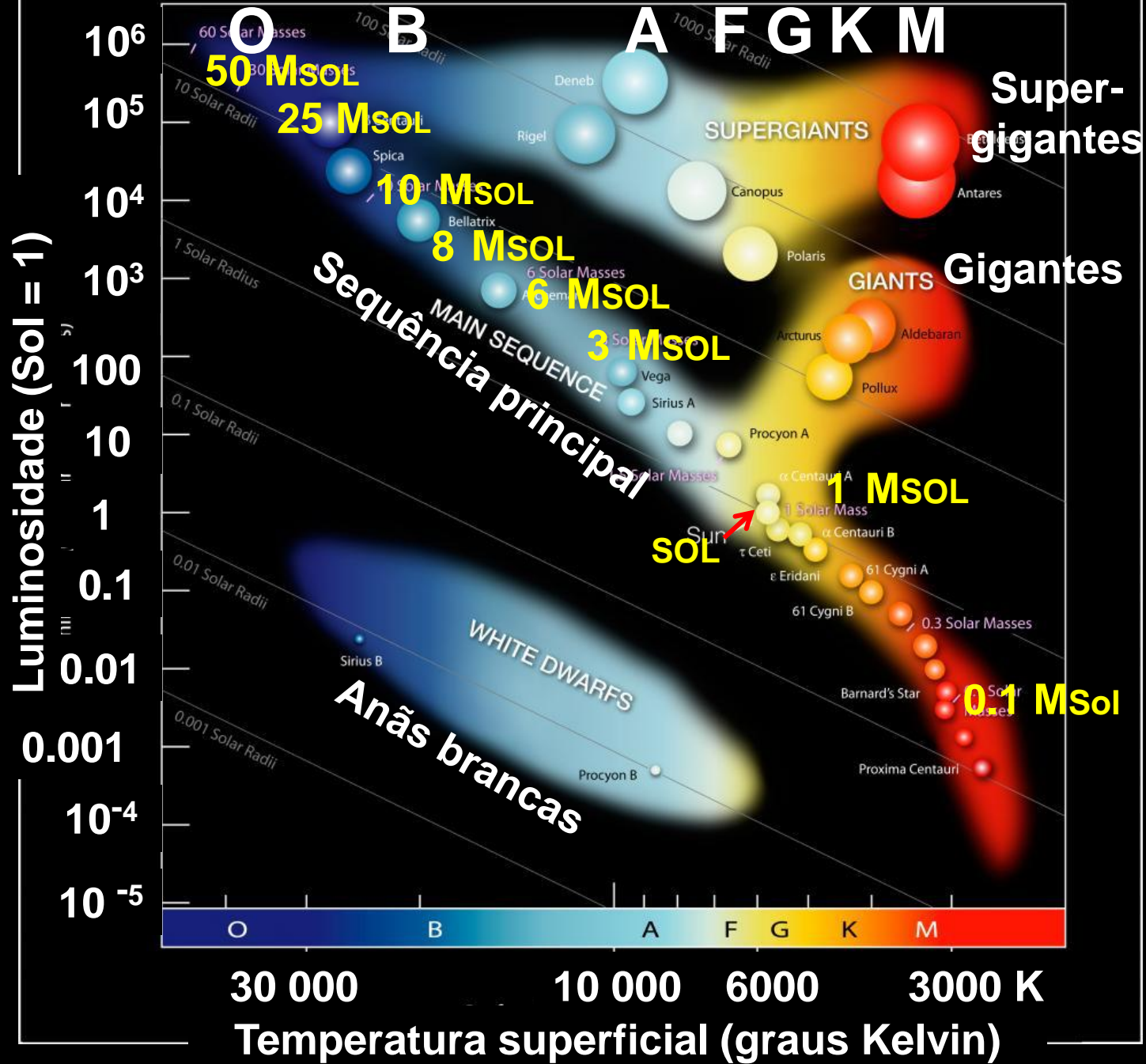
$$P \neq nkT / V$$

5. A **anã branca**
é um objeto de
He e C em
condições
extremas,
suportado pela
**pressão de
degenerescência
dos elétrons**

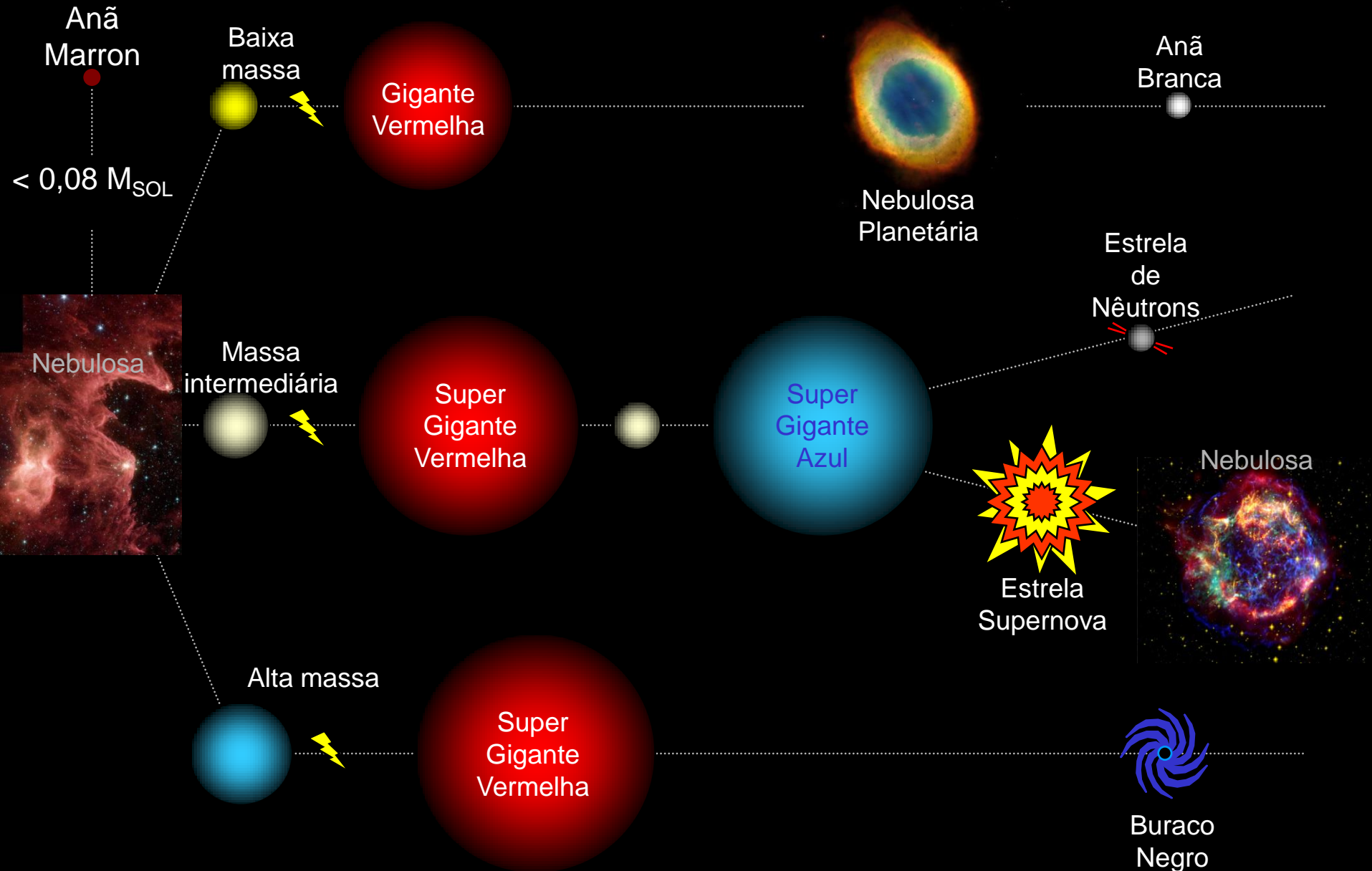
$$\sigma_x \sigma_p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Posição . Velocidade

Diagrama H-R (Hertzsprung - Russell)

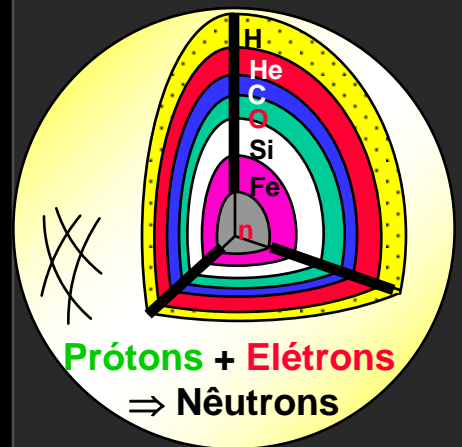
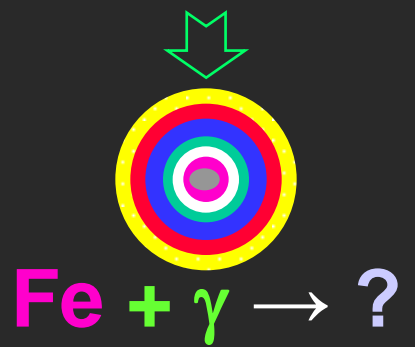
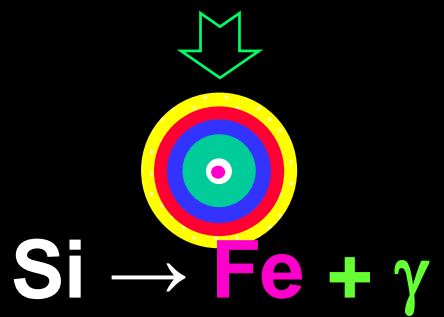
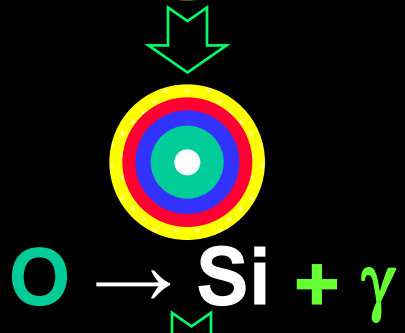
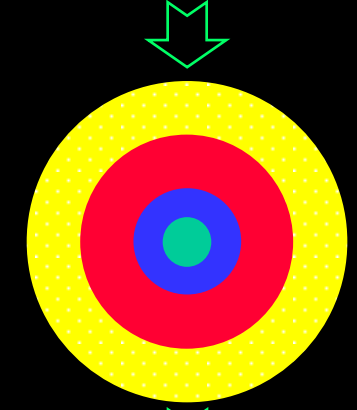
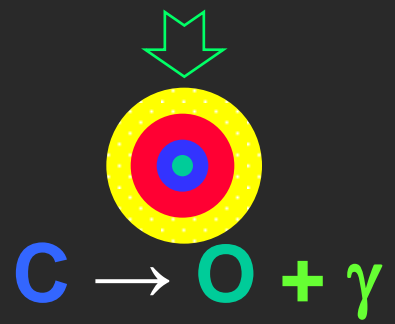
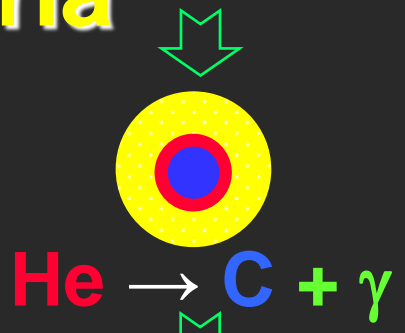
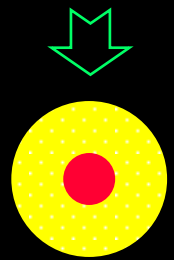


Evolução de uma estrela segundo sua massa



Evolução de estrelas de massa intermediária (9 - 20 M_{SOL})

Evolução de estrelas: massa intermediária



Tipos de Reações de Fusão

Exotérmicas



Liberação
de energia



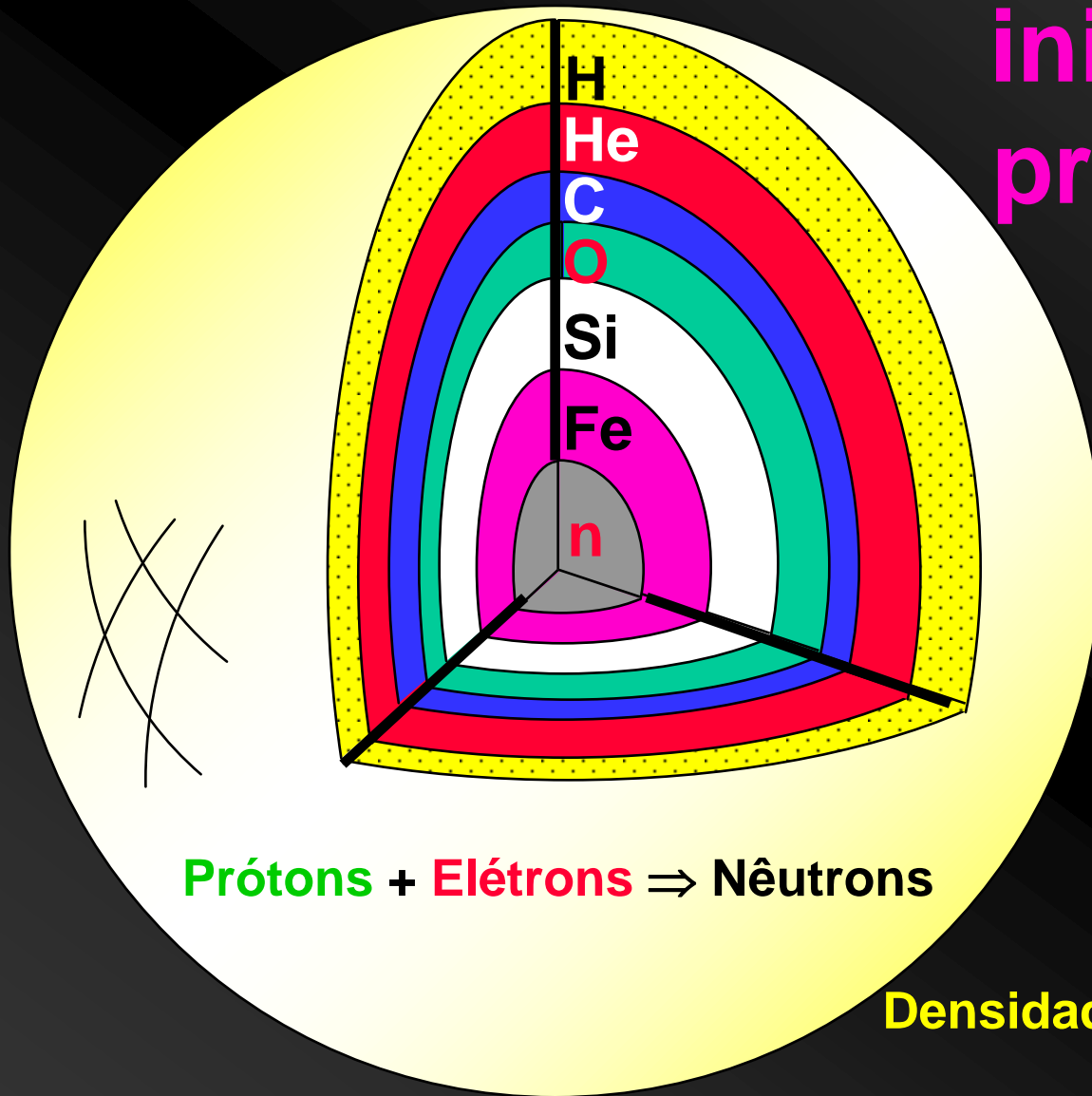
Endotérmicas



Absorção
de energia



Estrutura inicial de uma pre-estrela de nêutrons



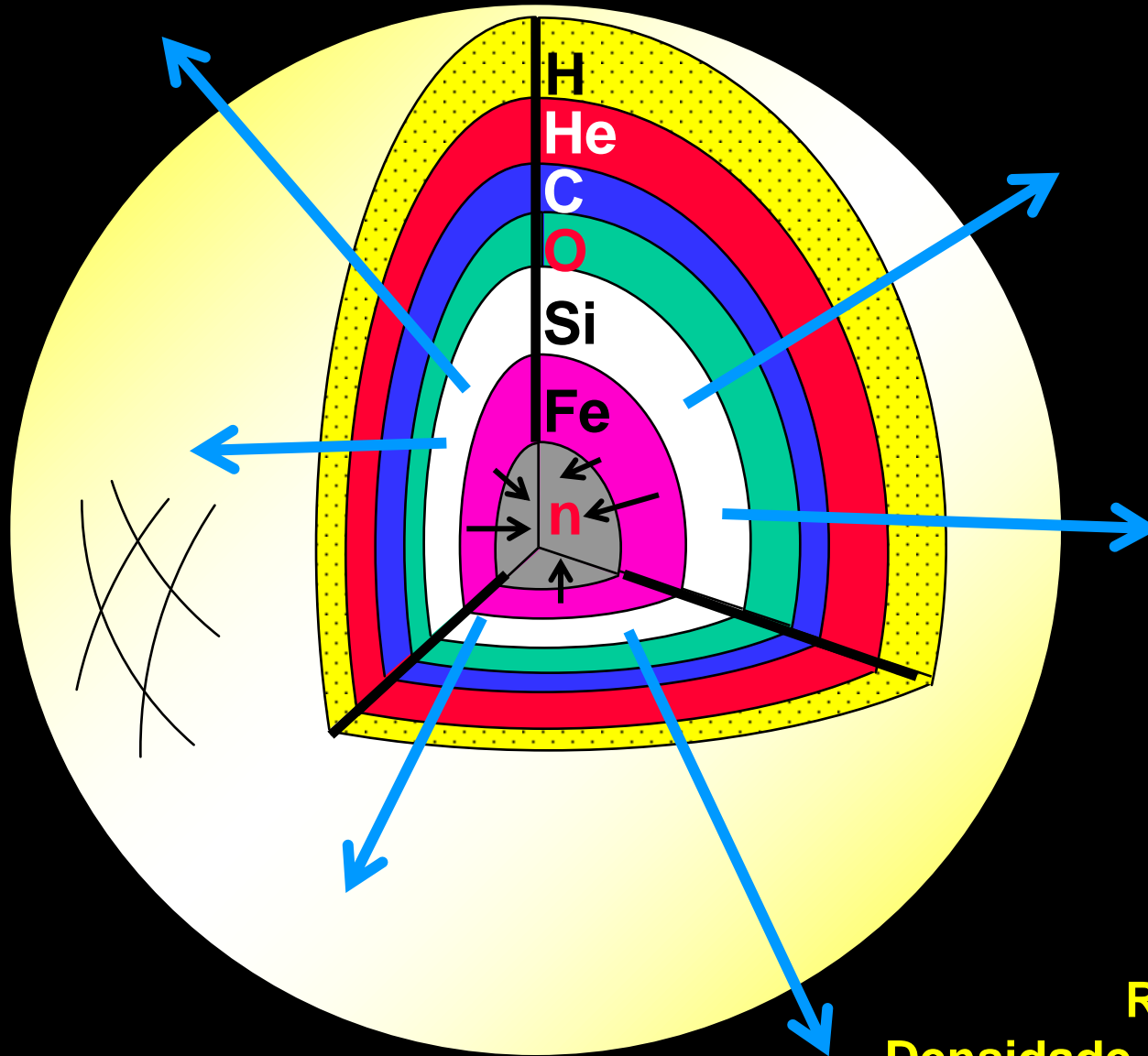
Prótons + Elétrons \Rightarrow Nêutrons

Estrela de nêutrons



Raio \approx dezenas de km
Densidade \approx bilhões de ton/cm³

Remanescente supernova



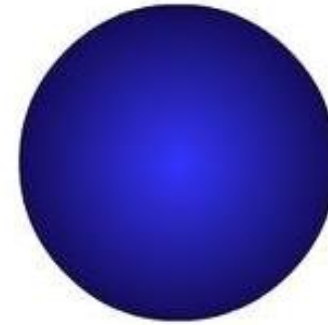
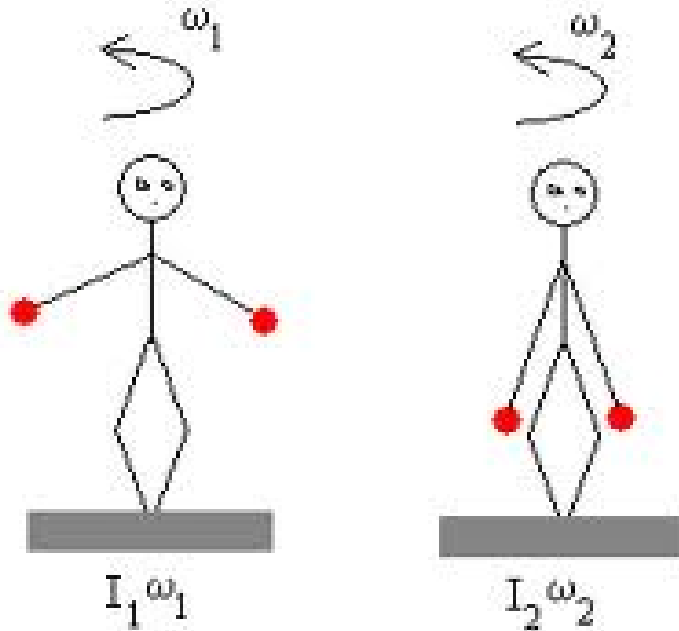
**Estrela de
nêutrons**



**Raio \approx dezenas de km
Densidade \approx bilhões de ton/cm³**

Conservação do momento angular L

Em estrelas ...



m : massa
R : raio
T : período

Inertia of rotation for a sphere is $I = \frac{2}{5} m R^2$

Angular momentum of a sphere is $\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega} = I \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$L = I_1 \omega_1 = I_2 \omega_2$$

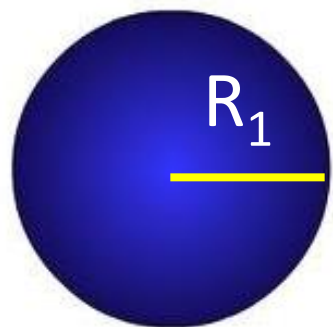
$$L = \frac{2}{5} m R^2 \omega$$

$$L = \frac{4}{5} \pi m R^2 / T$$

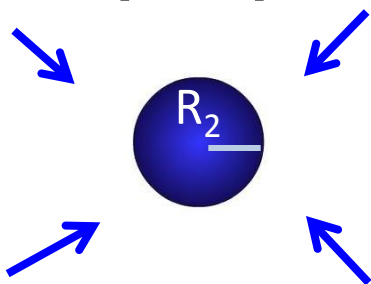
Período de Rotação T de uma
estrela de nêutrons

$$I = \frac{2}{5}mR^2$$

$$\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega} = I\frac{2\pi}{T}$$



$$L_1 = I_1 \omega_1$$



$$L_2 = I_2 \omega_2$$

$$L_1 = L_2$$

$$I_1 \omega_1 = I_2 \omega_2$$

$$\cancel{2/5} \cancel{m_1} R_1^2 \omega_1 = \cancel{2/5} \cancel{m_2} R_2^2 \omega_2$$

$$R_1^2 \omega_1 = R_2^2 \omega_2$$

$$\cancel{R_1^2} \cancel{2\pi} / T_1 = \cancel{R_2^2} \cancel{2\pi} / T_2$$

$$R_1^2 / T_1 = R_2^2 / T_2$$

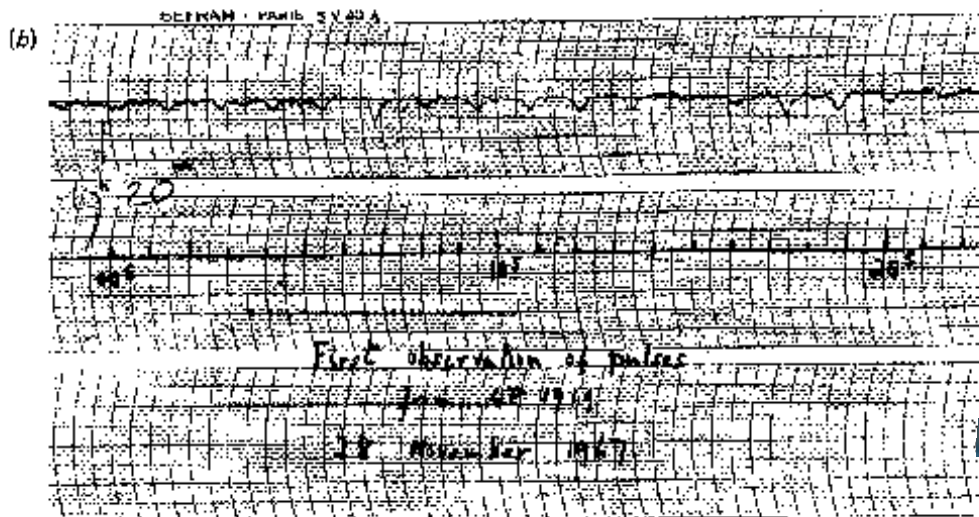
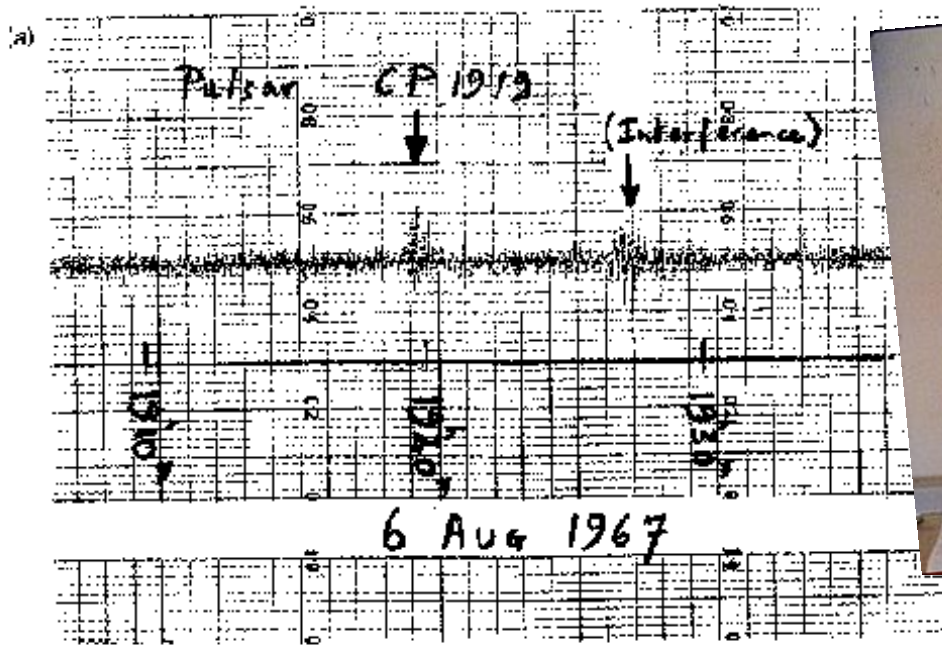
$$T_2 = T_1 (R_2 / R_1)^2$$

Estrela de nêutrons: objeto compacto, alta rotação, campo magnético forte



Estrela de nêutrons e Pulsares

Jocelyn Bell (1943 -)



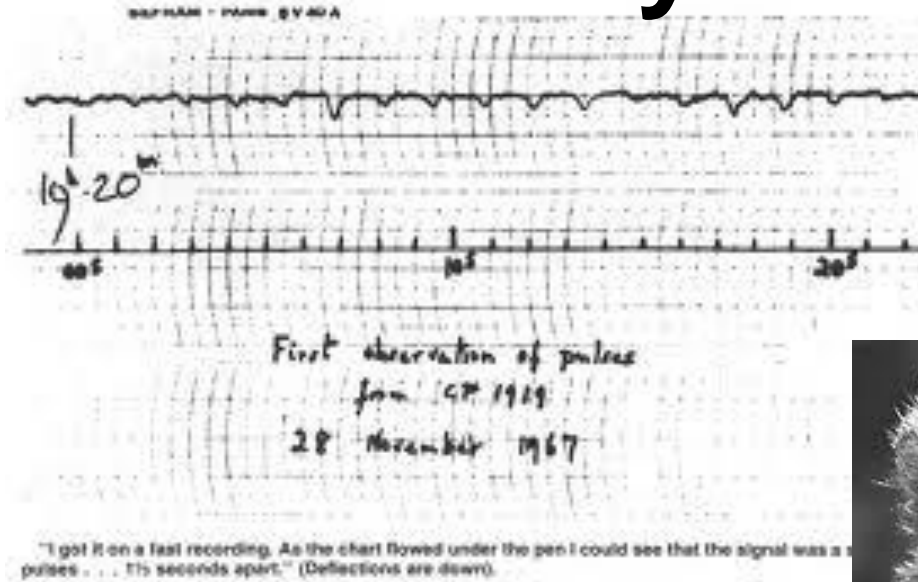
Jocelyn Bell & Antony Hewish



LGM: little green man

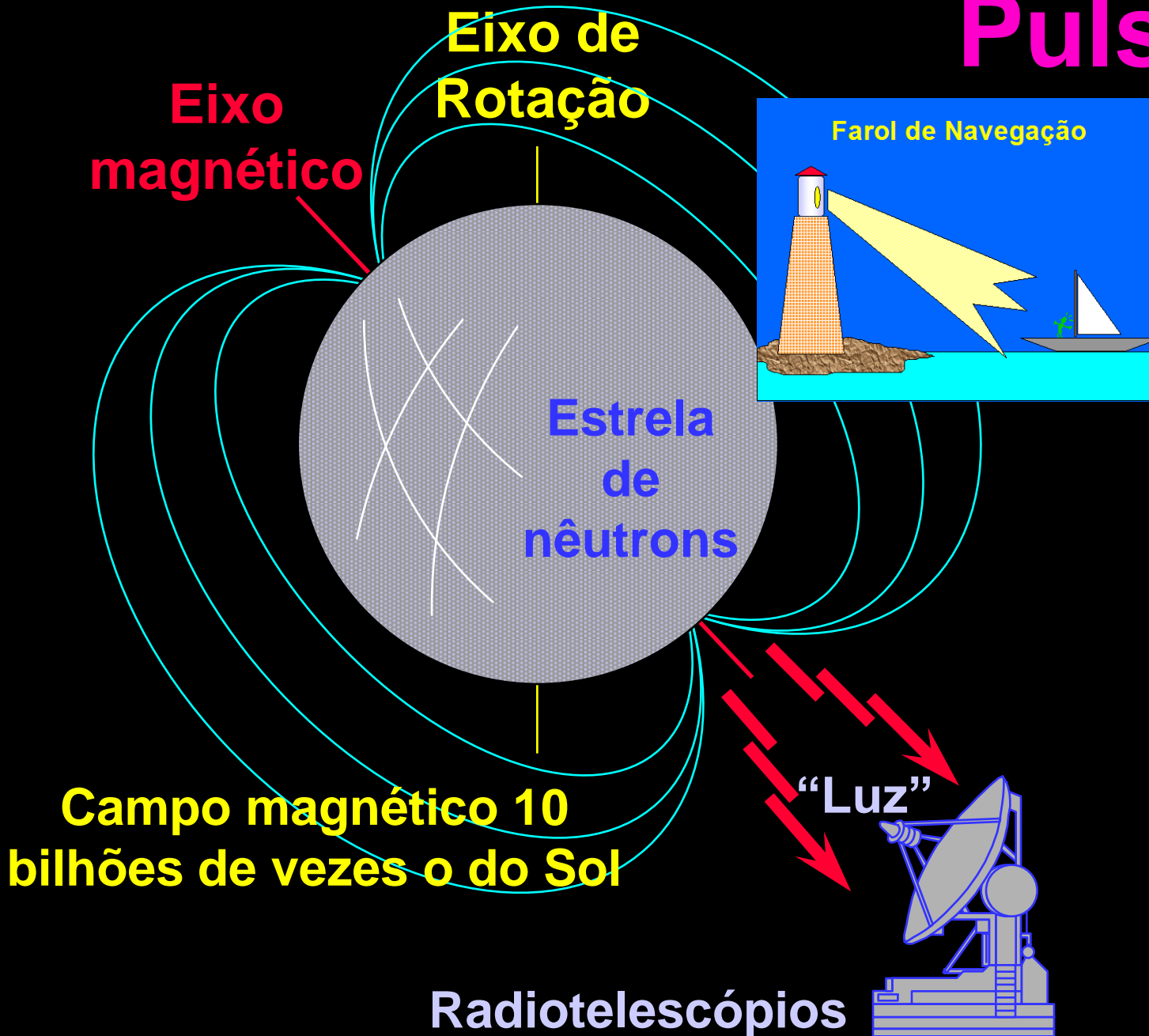


Jocelyn Bell achou outras fontes em 1967: they cannot be LGM

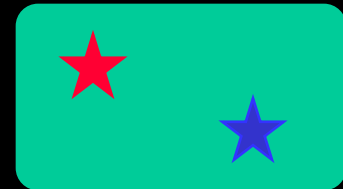
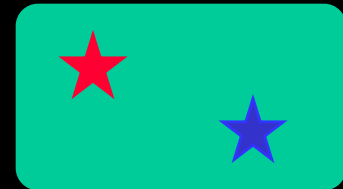


**Descoberta
Pulsares:
Nobel Física
1974**

Pulsar



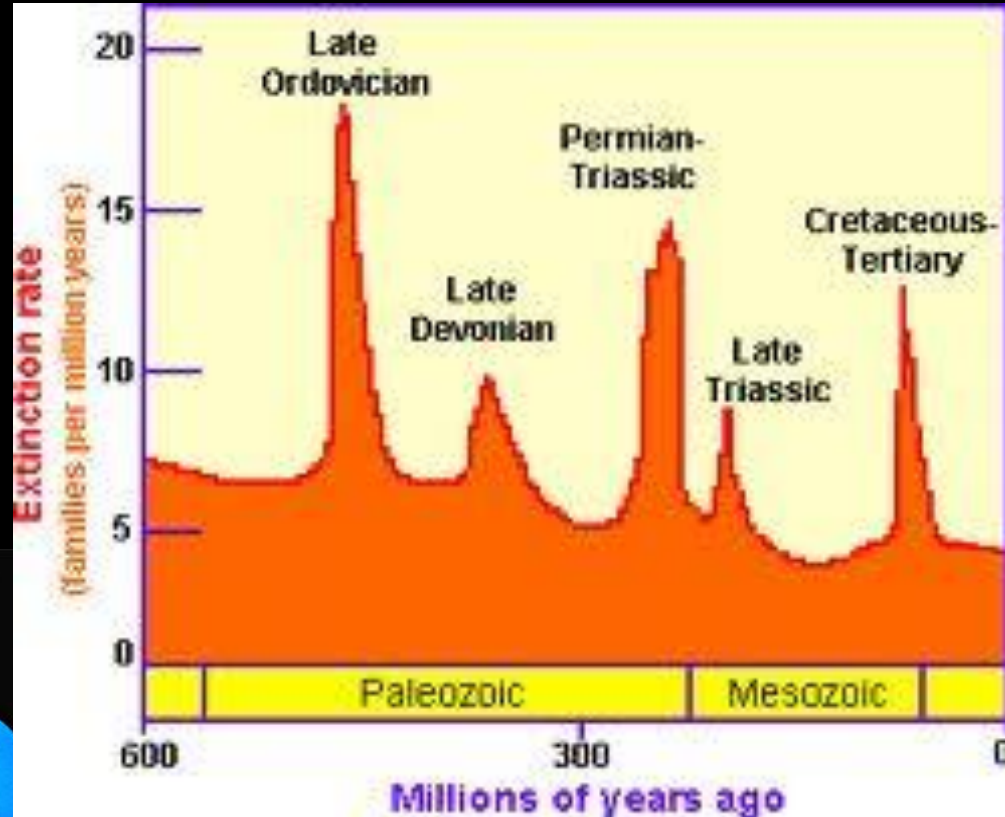
"Visão"



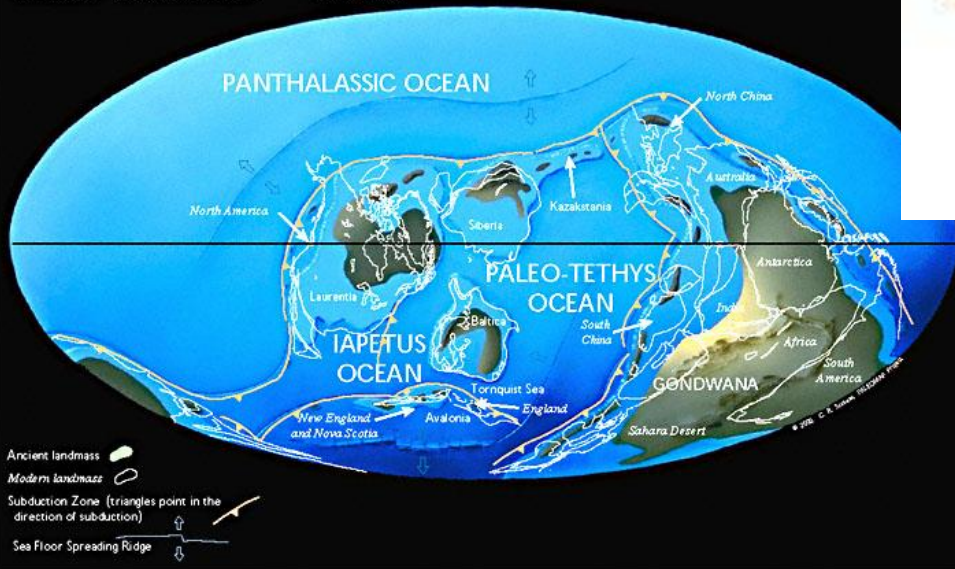
Descobertos em 1967

Processos de extinção em massa de seres vivos

Extinção no Período Ordoviciano, há 450 milhões de anos



Middle Ordovician 458 Ma



SN e extinções em massa: efeitos de raios-gamma causados por uma Hipernova a < 6000 a.I.

Os raios gama podem dividir o nitrogênio molecular (N_2) em átomos de N, que reagem com o oxigênio molecular (O_2), para formar óxido de nitrogênio (NO), o qual destrói o ozono (O_3) e produz dióxido de nitrogênio (NO_2), que por sua vez reage com os átomos de O para voltar a formar óxido de nitrogênio (NO), o que significa mais destruição de ozono.

Poderia ser responsável pela extinção ocorrida no Período Ordoviciano, há 450 milhões de anos, matando 60% dos invertebrados marinhos.



LOGOUT

ASSINE A FOLHA

ATENDIMENTO

FOLHA DE S.PAULO

★ ★ ★ UM JORNAL A SERVIÇO DO BRASIL

QUARTA-FEIRA, 24 DE OUTUBRO DE 2012 10H08

ciência

23/10/2012

23/10/2012 - 05h00

Bactérias sobreviveriam a explosão de estrela, diz estudo

SALVADOR NOGUEIRA

COLABORAÇÃO PARA A FOLHA

Cientistas recriaram em laboratório os efeitos de uma supernova --detonação explosiva de uma estrela gigante-- para saber se a vida seria capaz de aguentá-los. Aparentemente, ao menos no que diz respeito à radiação produzida, a resposta é sim, com um pouco de sorte, é claro.

O estudo foi apresentado na 37ª reunião anual da Sociedade Astronômica Brasileira, que ocorreu em Águas de Lindoia (interior de SP).

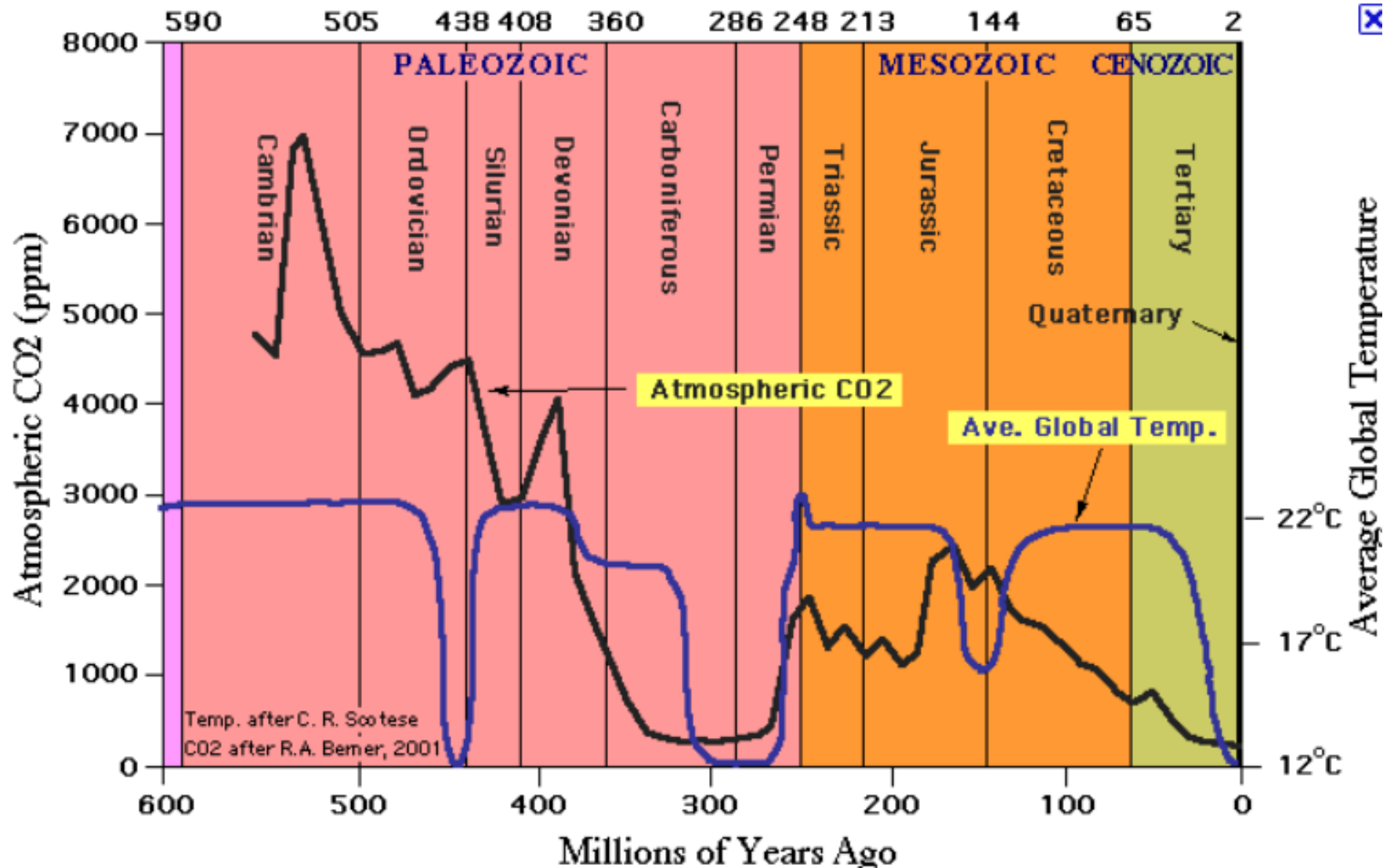
A bactéria escolhida foi a *Deinococcus radiodurans*, famosa por sua notável resistência à radiação.

BOA NOTÍCIA

E a boa notícia é que elas resistiram --ou pelo menos uma parte delas. "Uma supernova estando até cerca de 30 parsecs de distância conseguiria matar 90% de uma população dos organismos mais radorresistentes que conhecemos", diz Galante.

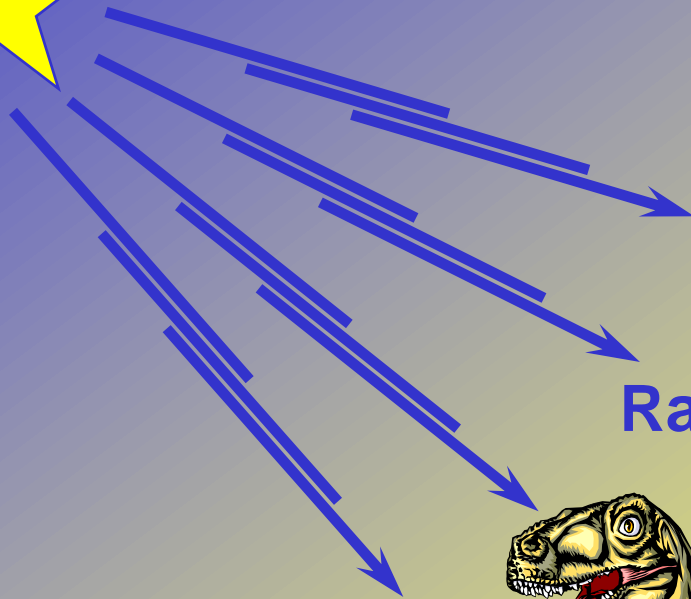
É improvável uma detonação de uma supernova a meros 30 parsecs daqui. Mesmo a essa pequena distância, uma parcela das bactérias pôde resistir, mostrando que extinguir a vida completamente pode ser bem difícil.

Explicação alternativa: glaciação



Extinção dos Dinossauros (65 milhões de anos atrás)

Supernova

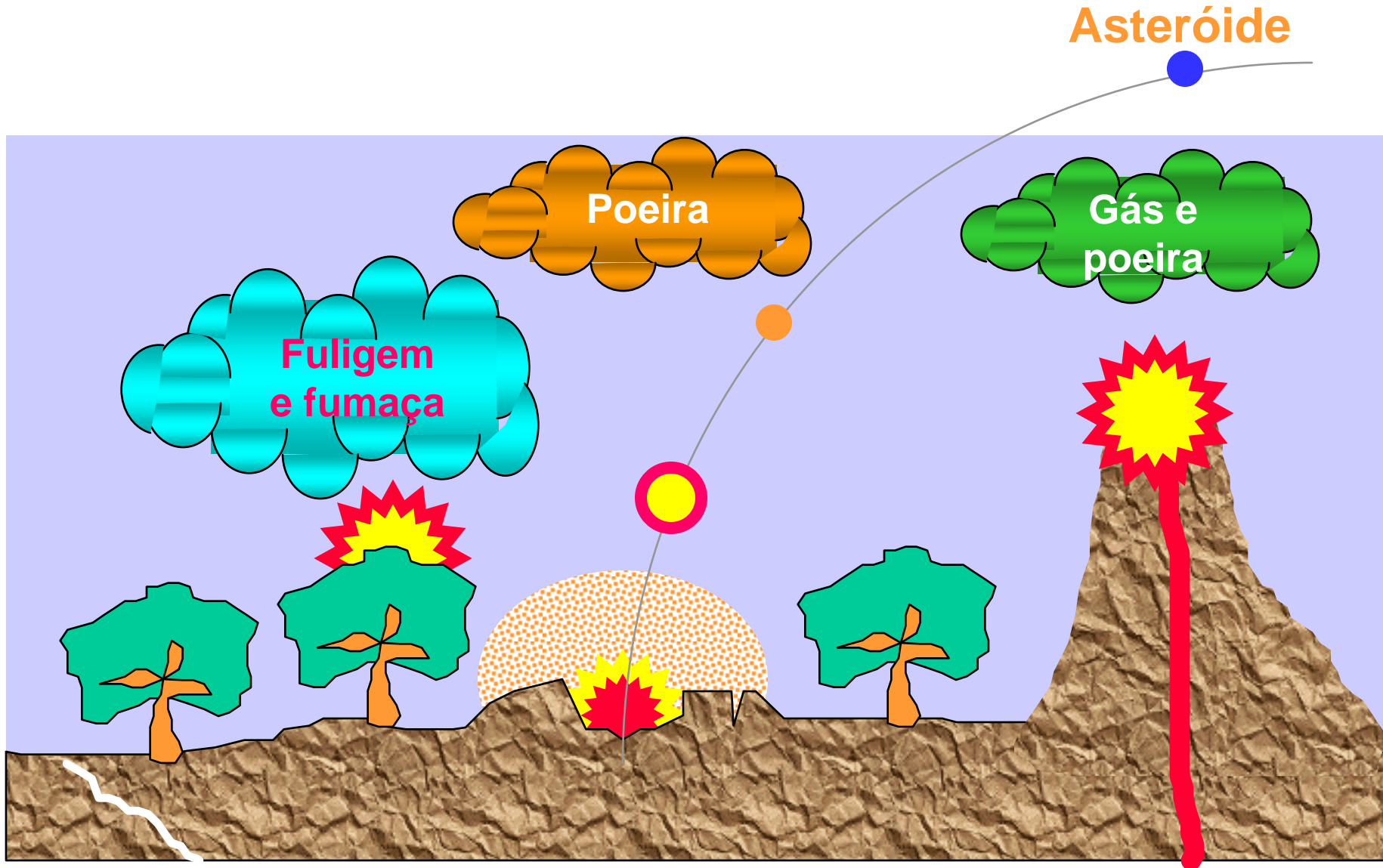


Raios X

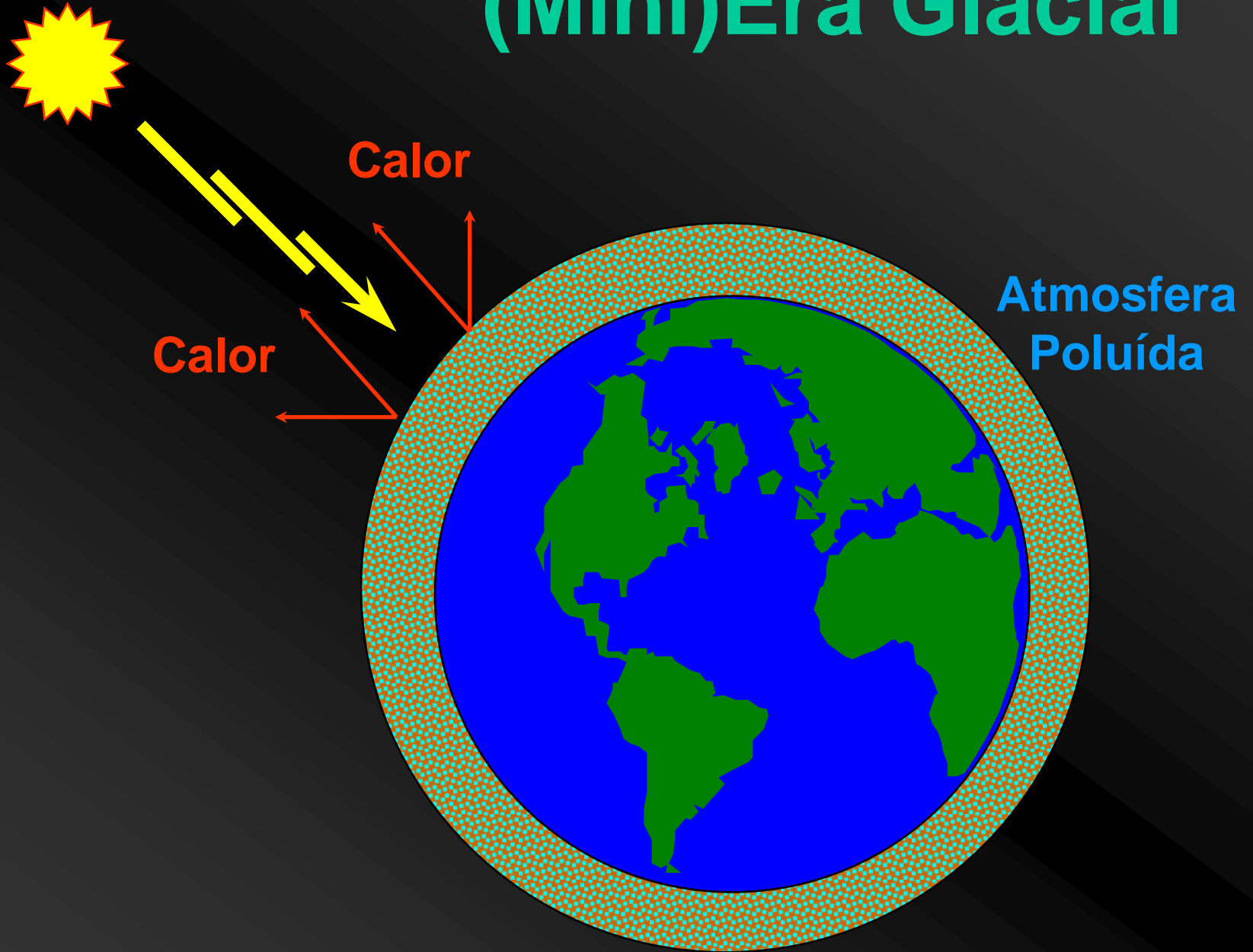
Explicação descartada



Choque de asteróide com a Terra (explicação mais aceita)



(Mini)Era Glacial



Colisões catastróficas na Terra

Formação da Lua há 4.5 Giga-anos

Extinção dos
dinossauros há 65
milhões de anos

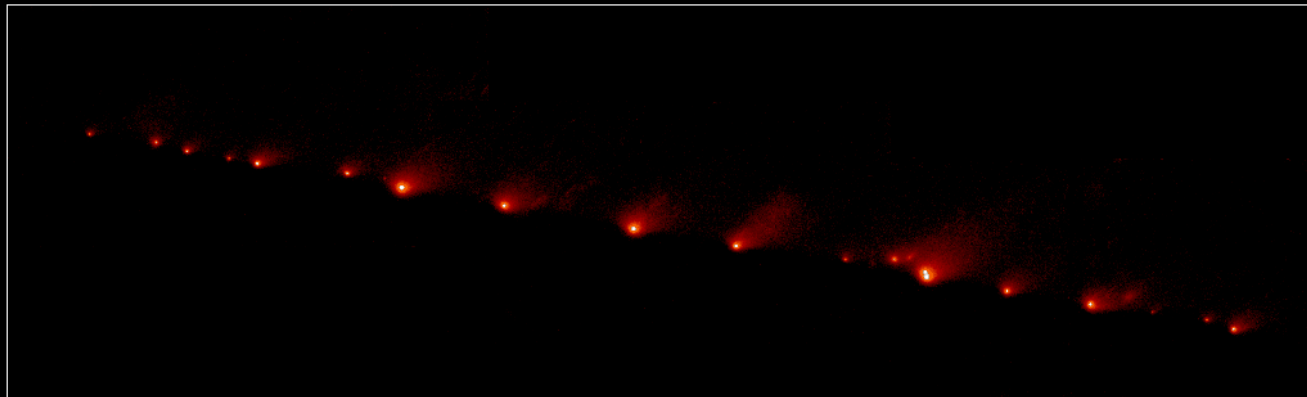


From **July 16 through July 22, 1994**, pieces of an object designated as Comet P/Shoemaker-Levy 9 collided with Jupiter

Cometa Shoemaker-Levy 9 em colisão com Jupiter

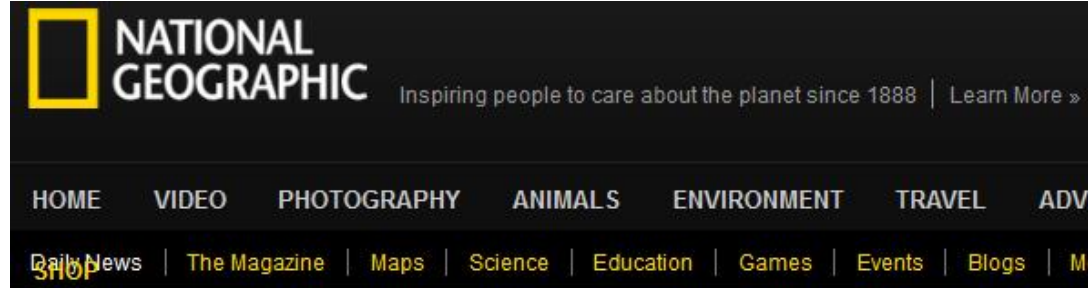


Comet P/Shoemaker-Levy 9 (1993e) • May 1994



Hubble Space Telescope • Wide Field Planetary Camera 2

Impacto de asteroide registrado por astrônomo amador no 10/setembro/2012

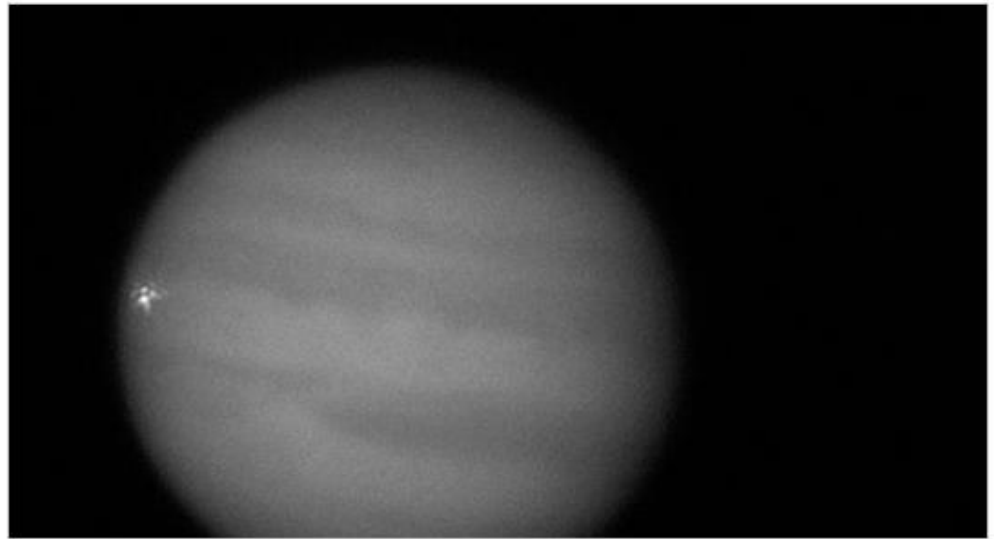


NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC Daily News

Home Animals Ancient Energy Environment Travel/Cultures Space/Tech Water Weird Ne

Jupiter Explosion Spotted by Amateur Astronomers

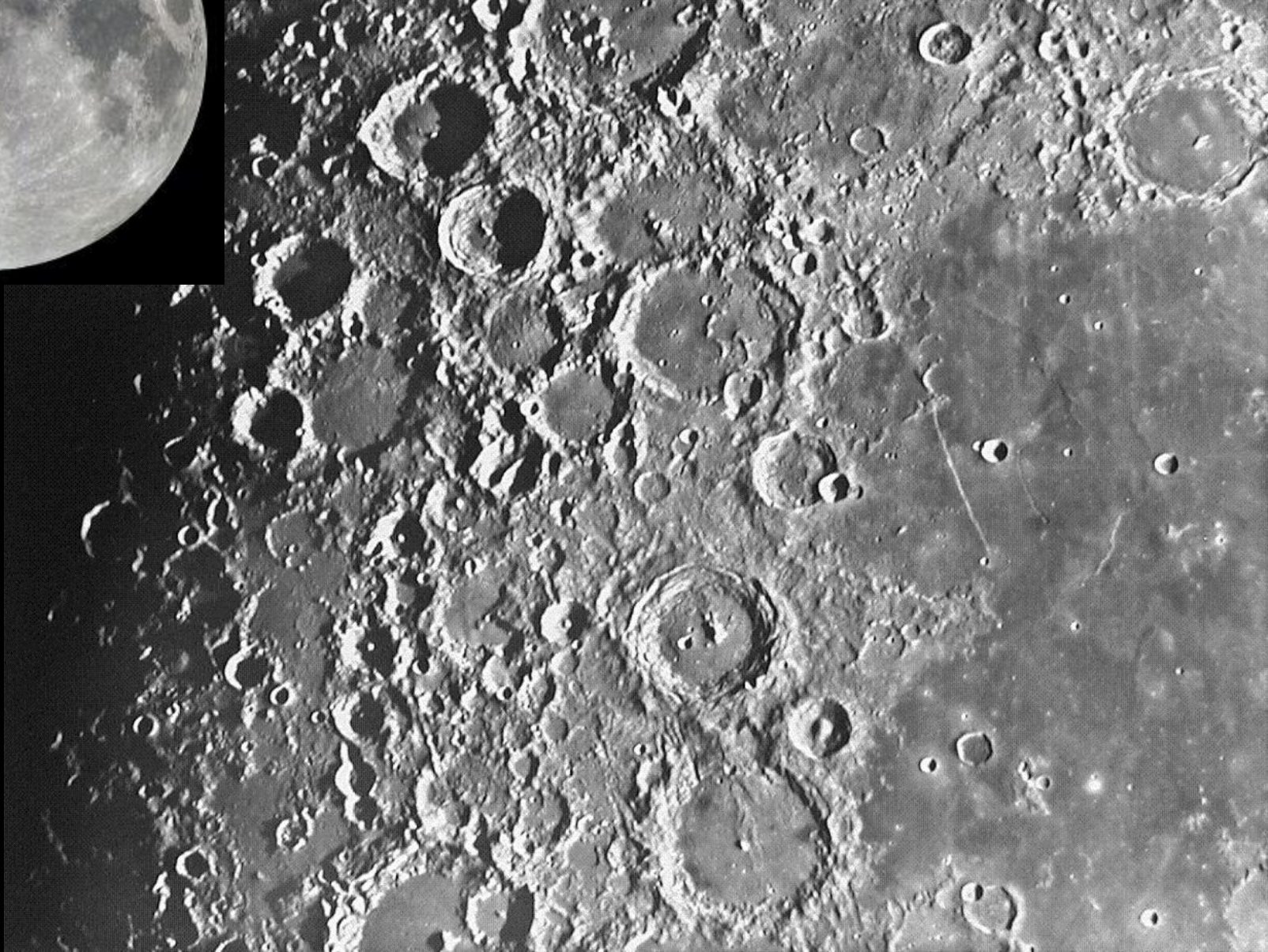
"I observed an explosion on Jupiter this morning!"



The bright flash—captured on amateur video—lasted roughly two seconds.

Video:
<http://www.universetoday.com/97310/watch-jupiter-get-hit-in-the-original-hd-video/>

Crateras na Lua

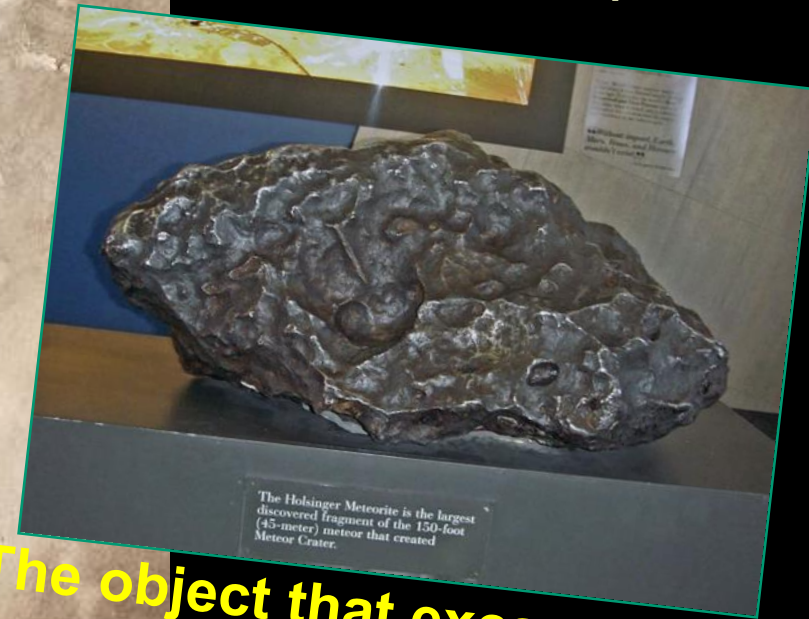
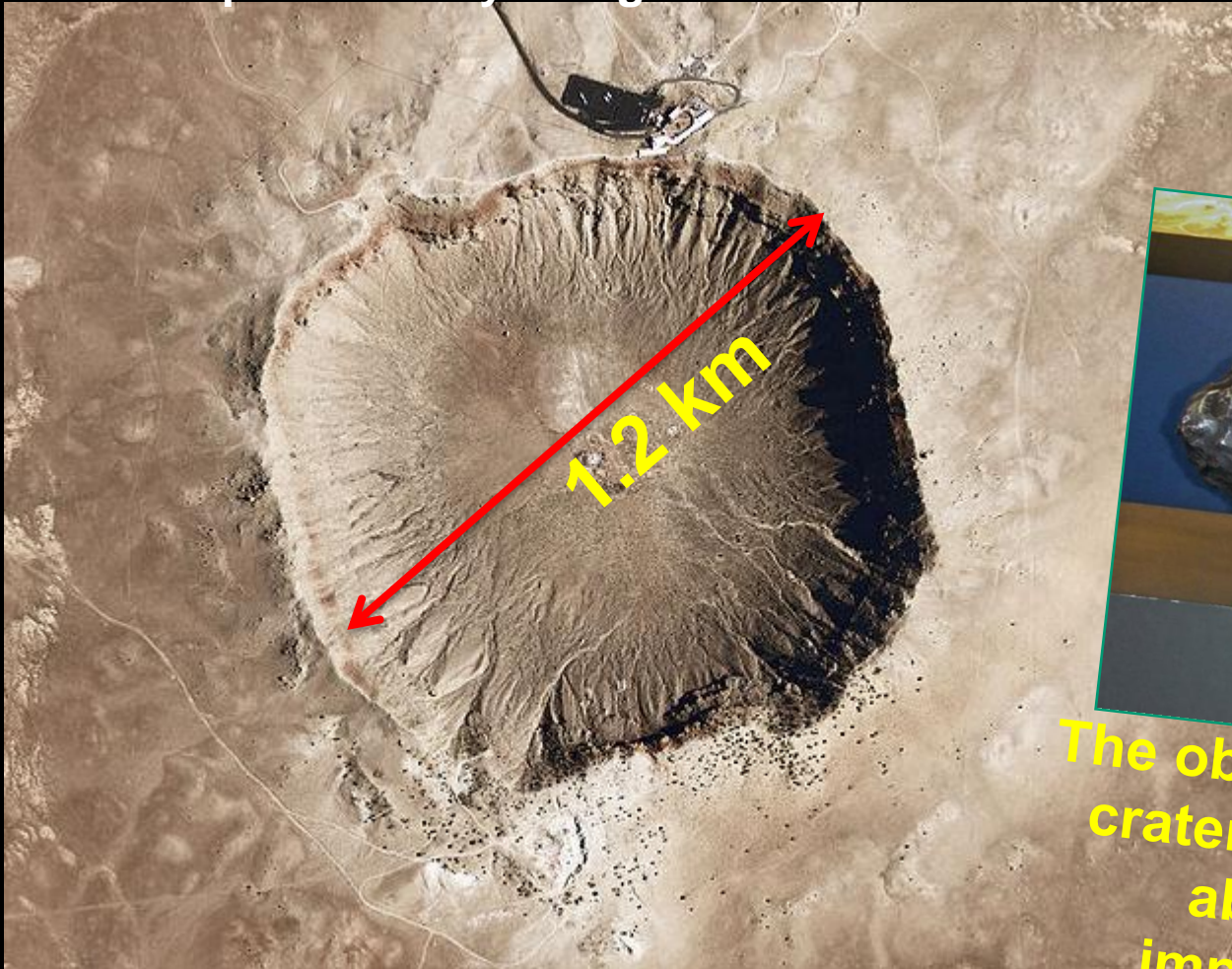


Barringer Crater, Arizona, U.S.A.

In 1903, Daniel Barringer suggested that the crater had been produced by a large iron-metallic meteorite

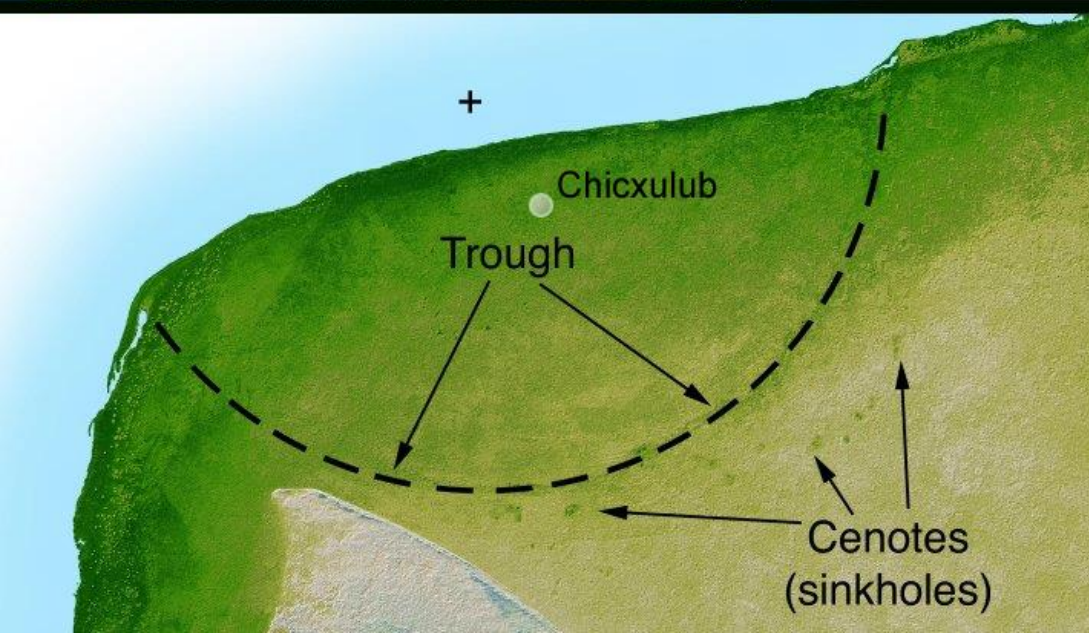
Only in 1960 Eugene Shoemaker confirmed that the crater is due to an extraterrestrial impact on the Earth's surface

Shoemaker found the mineral stishovite, a rare form of silica found only where quartz-bearing rocks have been severely shocked by an instantaneous overpressure



The object that excavated the crater was a Ni-Fe meteorite about 50 meters across, impacting at several km/s

Asteróide há 65 milhões de anos



Double impact killed dinosaurs?

27 August 2010 Last updated at 16:36 GMT

By Howard Falcon-Lang

Science reporter, BBC News



The dinosaurs were wiped out 65 million years ago by at least two space impacts, rather than a single strike, a new study suggests.

Previously, scientists had identified a huge impact crater in the Gulf of Mexico as the event that spelled doom for the dinosaurs.

Now evidence for a second impact in Ukraine has been uncovered.

This raises the possibility that the Earth may have been bombarded by a whole shower of space rocks.

The new findings are published in the journal *Geology* by a team lead by Professor David Jolley of Aberdeen University, UK.

When first proposed in 1980, the idea that an asteroid or comet impact had killed off the dinosaurs proved hugely controversial. Later, the discovery of the Chicxulub Crater in the Gulf of Mexico was hailed as "the smoking gun"

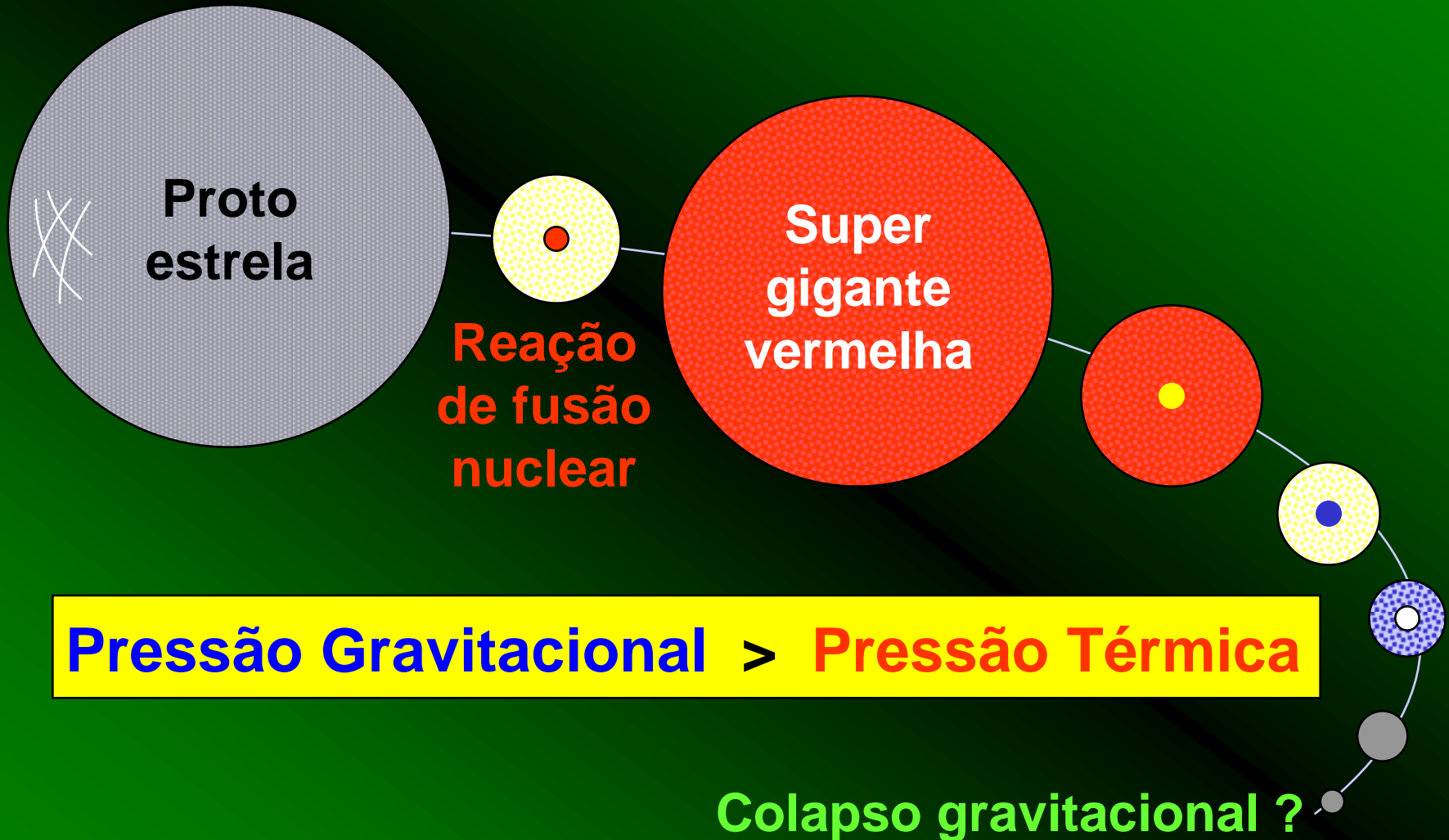


Double trouble for dinosaurs: Did more than one asteroid or comet strike cause their demise?

The Boltsh (Ukraine) and Chicxulub (Mexico) impacts did not happen at exactly the same time. They struck several thousand years apart

**Evolução de uma
estrela de alta massa
($> 20 M_{\text{sol}}$)**

Evolução de uma estrela de alta massa

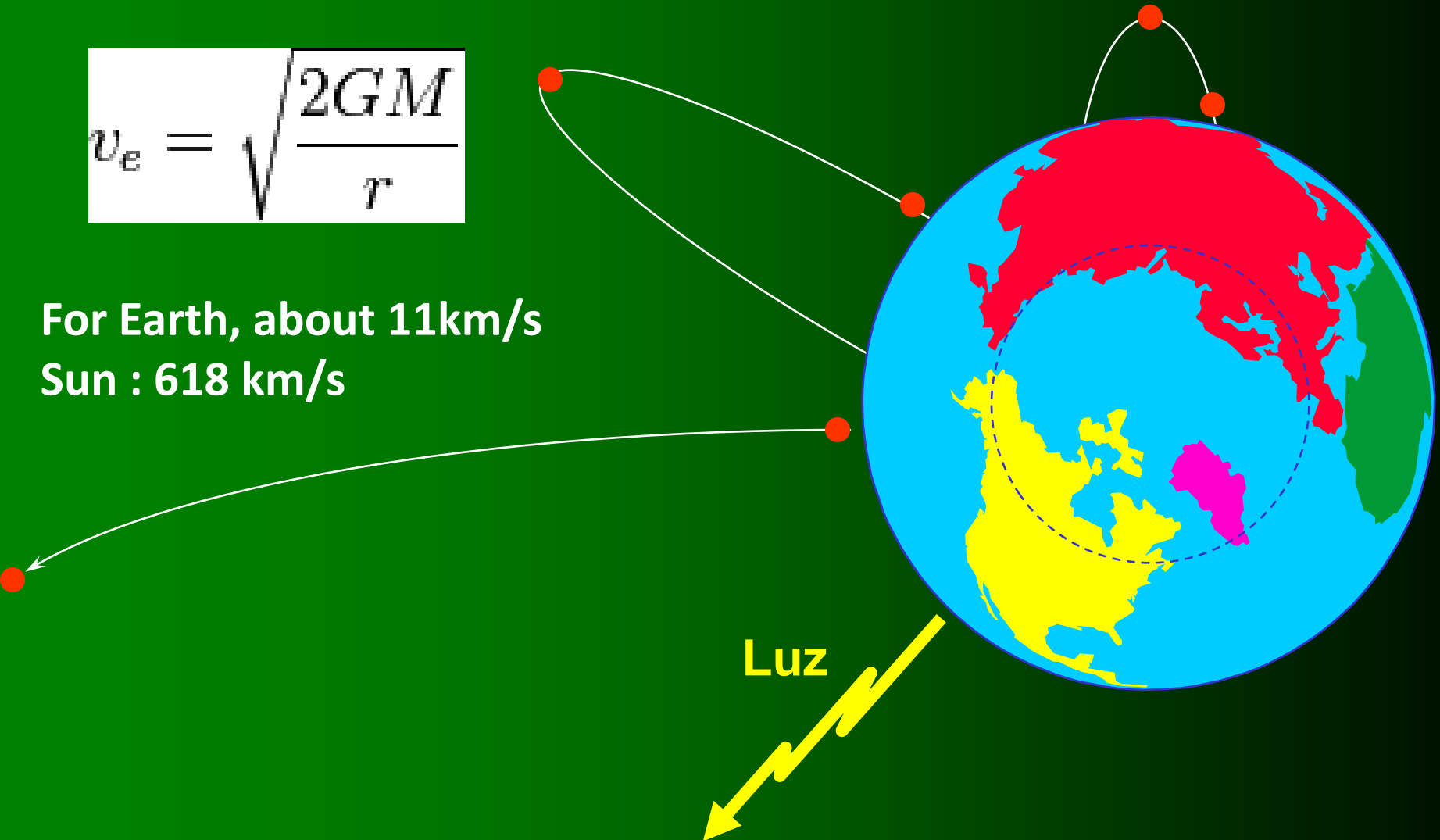


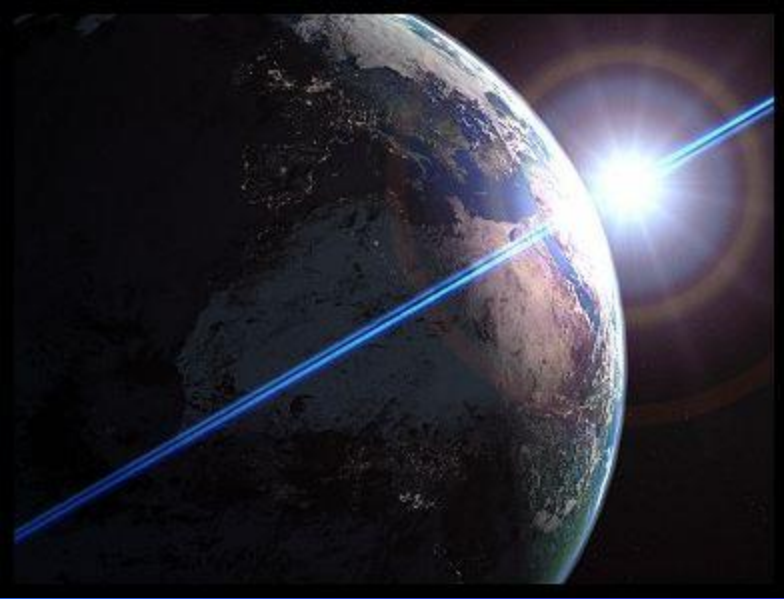
Lançamento de corpos num campo gravitacional

$$v_e = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$$

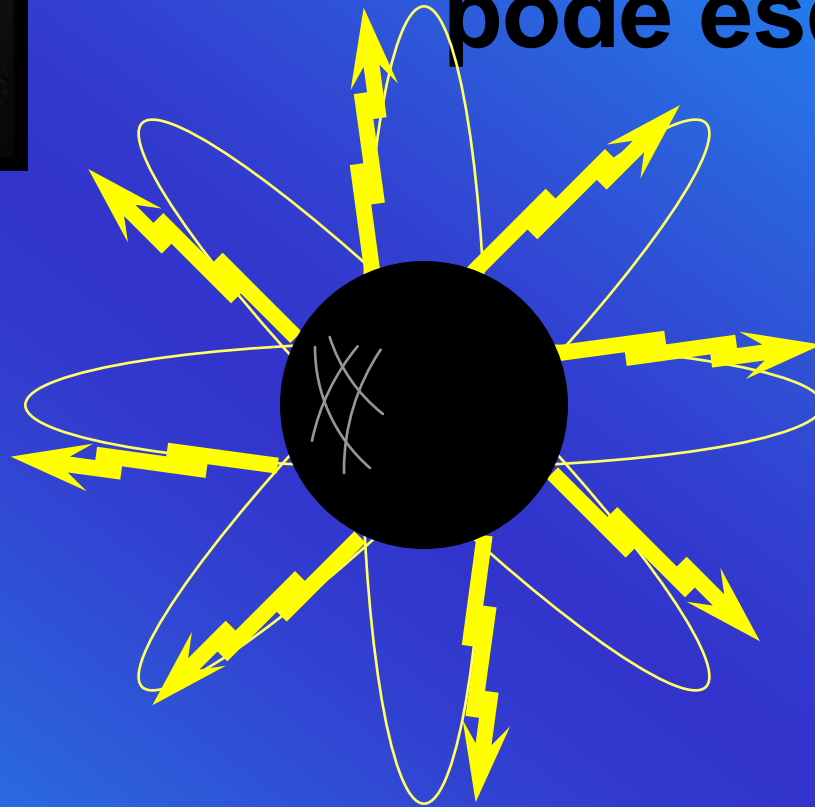
For Earth, about 11km/s

Sun : 618 km/s





**Estrela
Colapsada:
nem mesmo a luz
pode escapar**

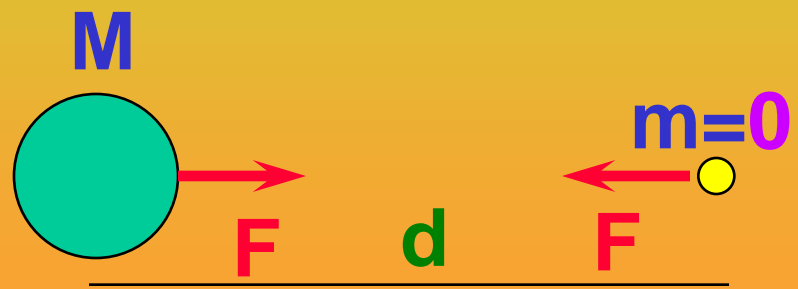


Lei da atração gravitacional



$$F = G M m / d^2$$

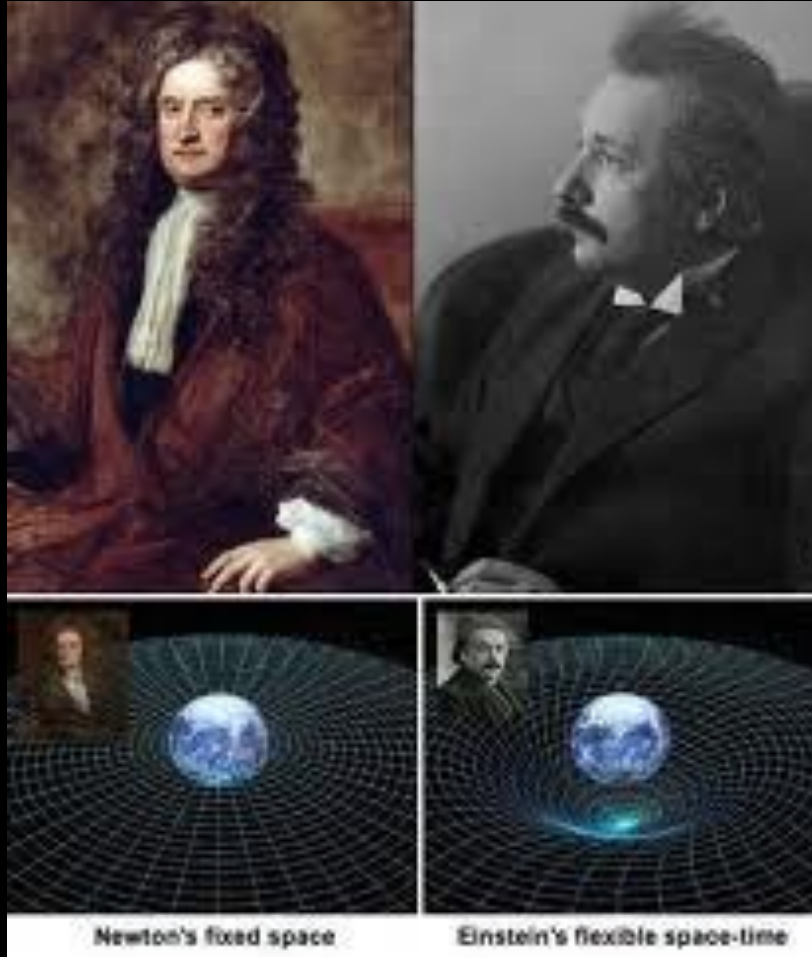
M,m = massas dos corpos envolvidos
d = distância entre as massas
F = força de atração gravitacional



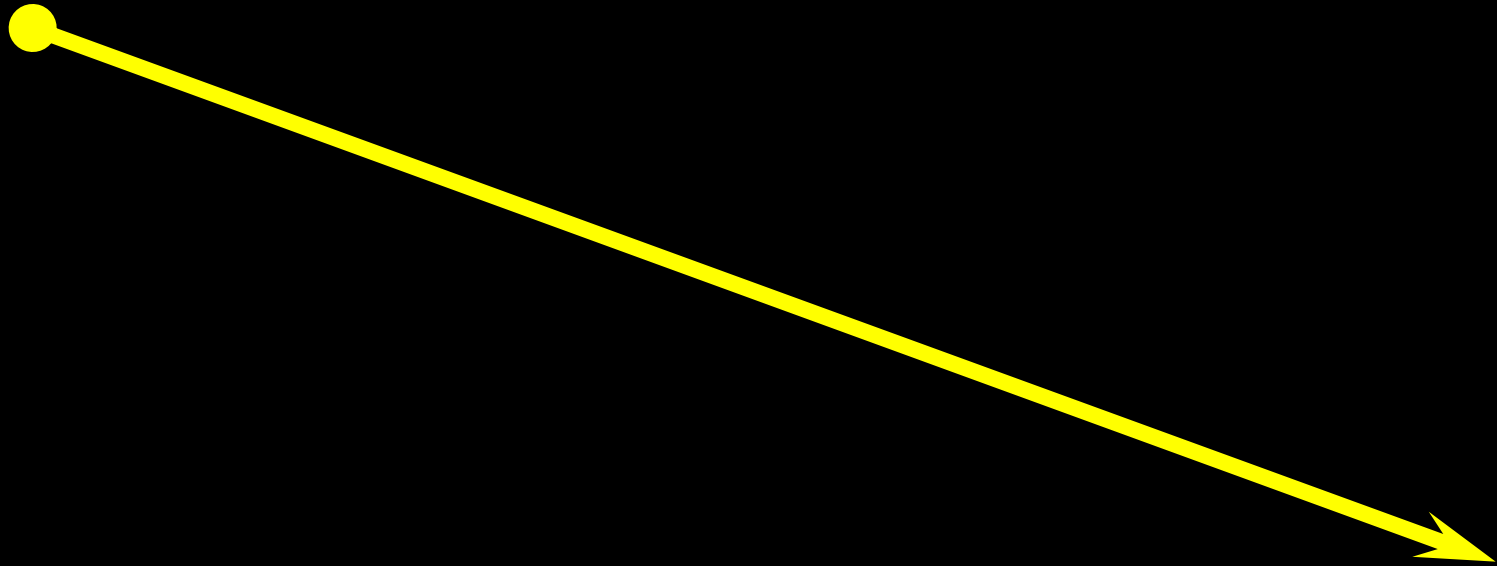
$$F = G M 0 / d^2$$

F = 0 !?! → Não há força de atração!

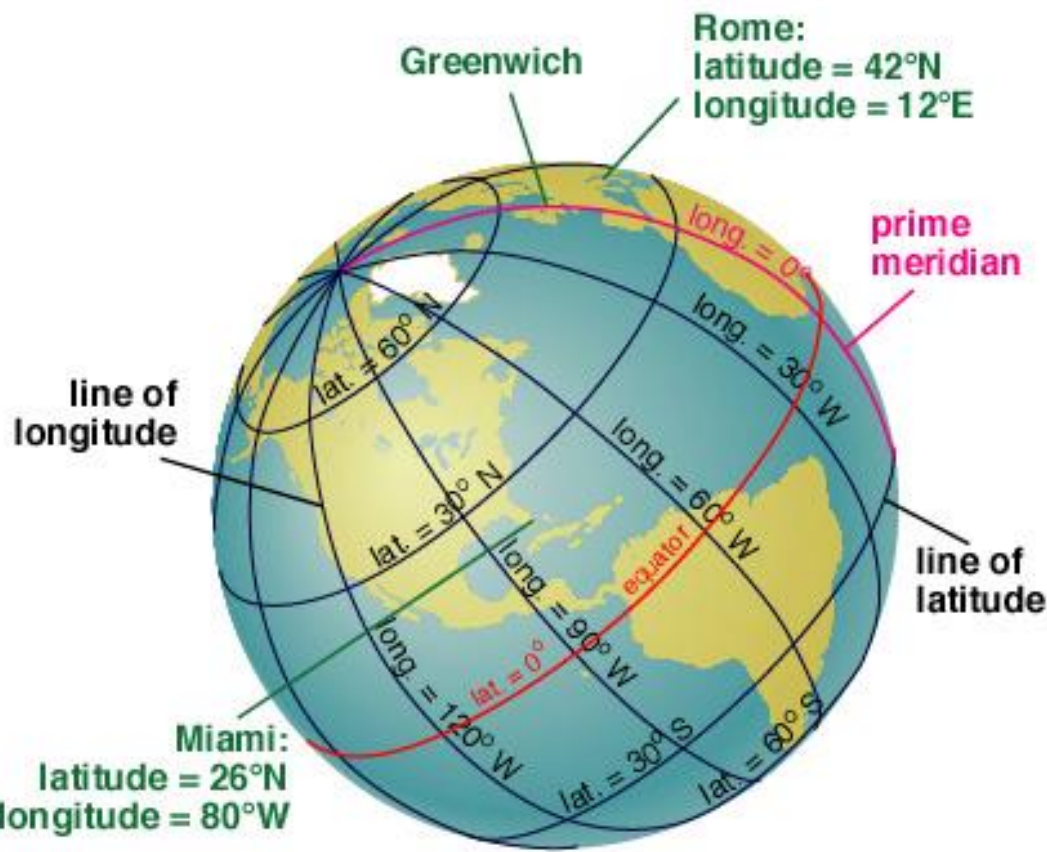
Reformulando a gravitação universal



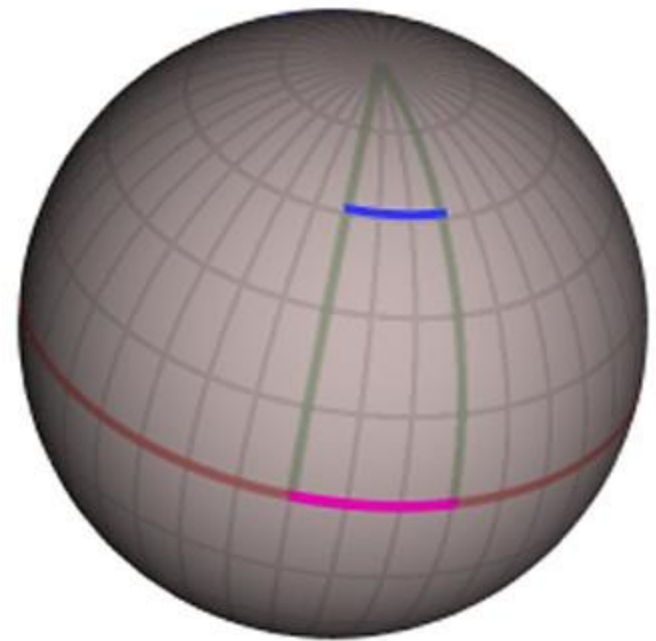
**Qual a menor distância entre
dois pontos?**



A Geodésica é a curva de menor comprimento que une dois pontos



Copyright © Addison Wesley

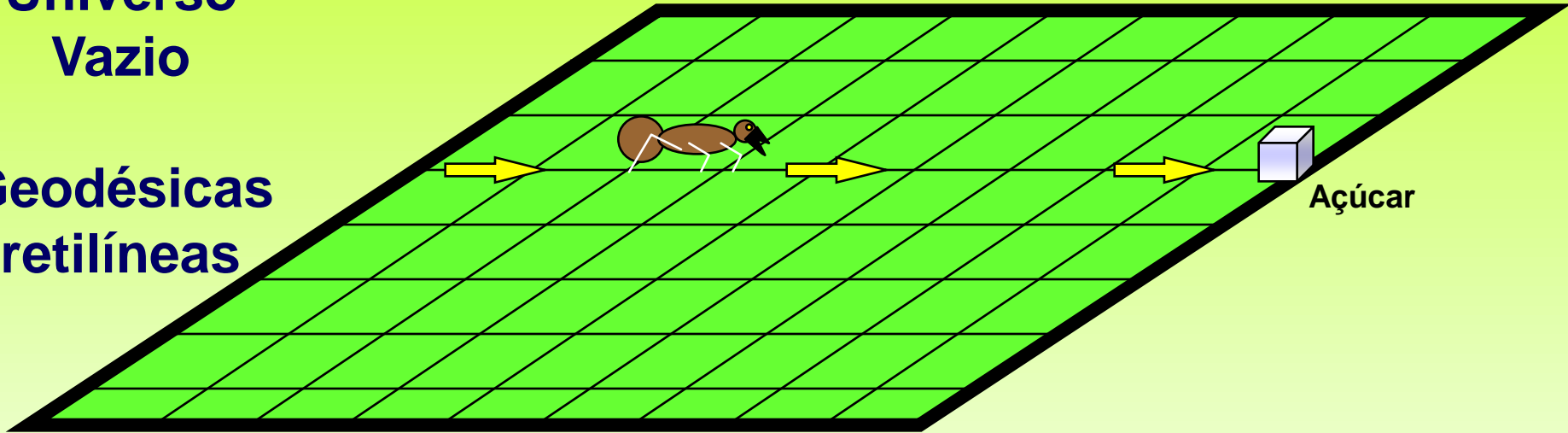


A geodesic is the shortest path between two points in curved space

Curvatura do Universo

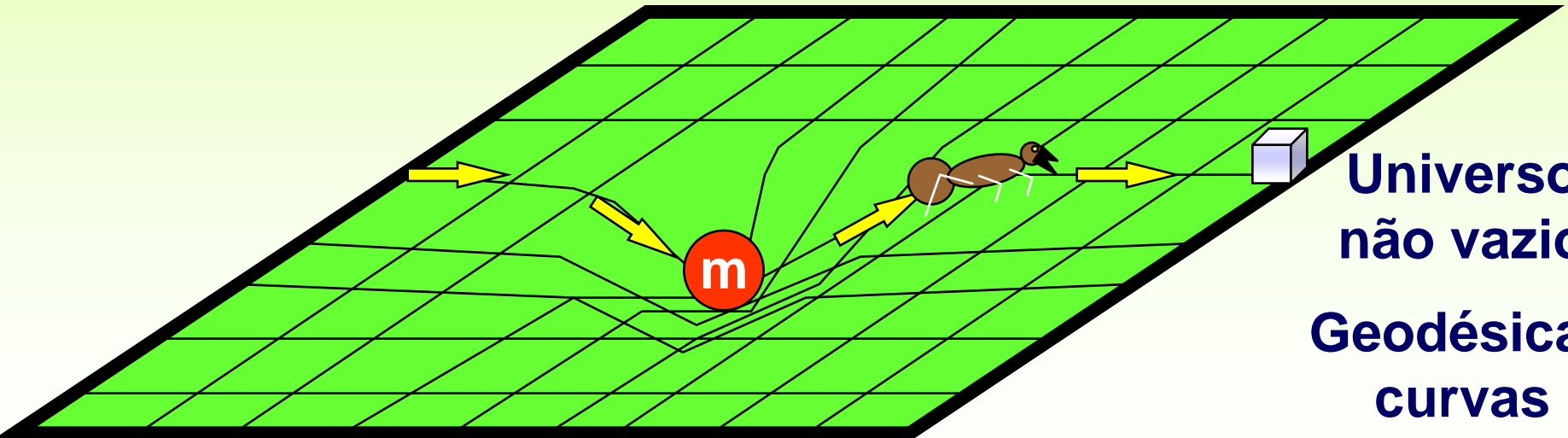
Universo
Vazio

Geodésicas
retilíneas

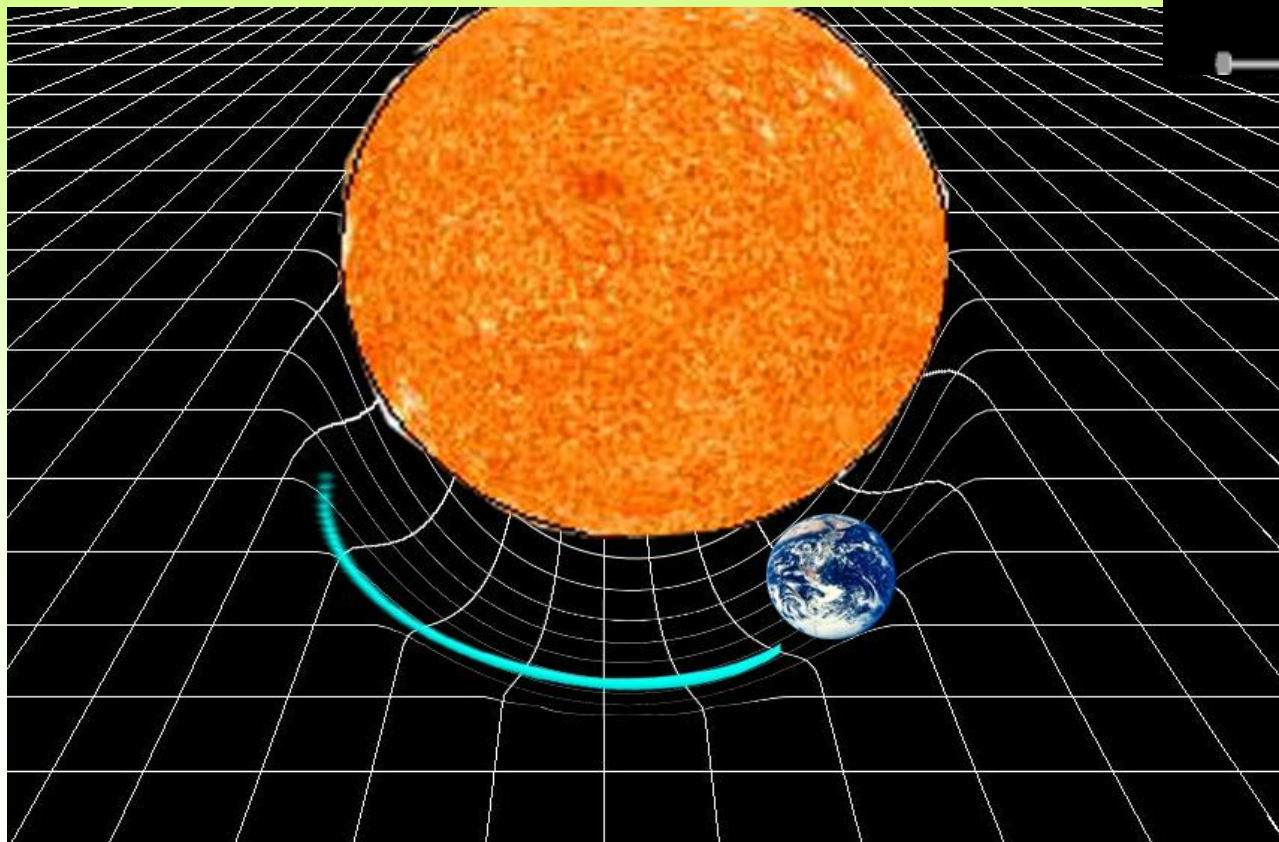
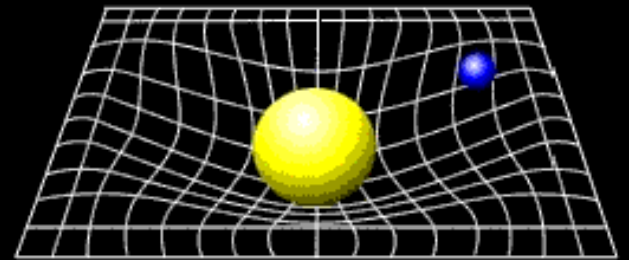


Universo
não vazio

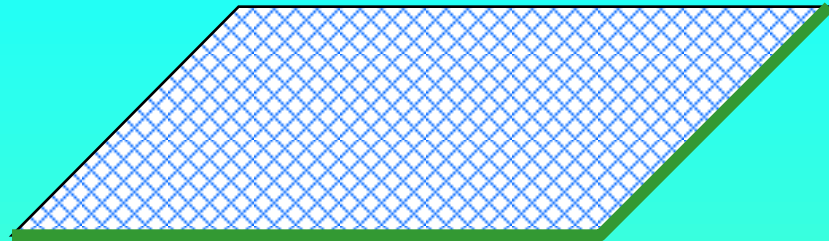
Geodésicas
curvas



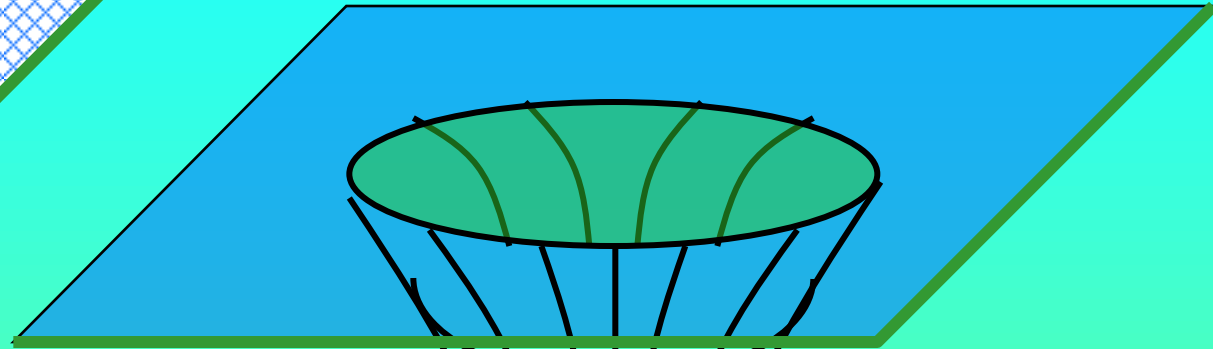
Movimento da Terra em volta do Sol



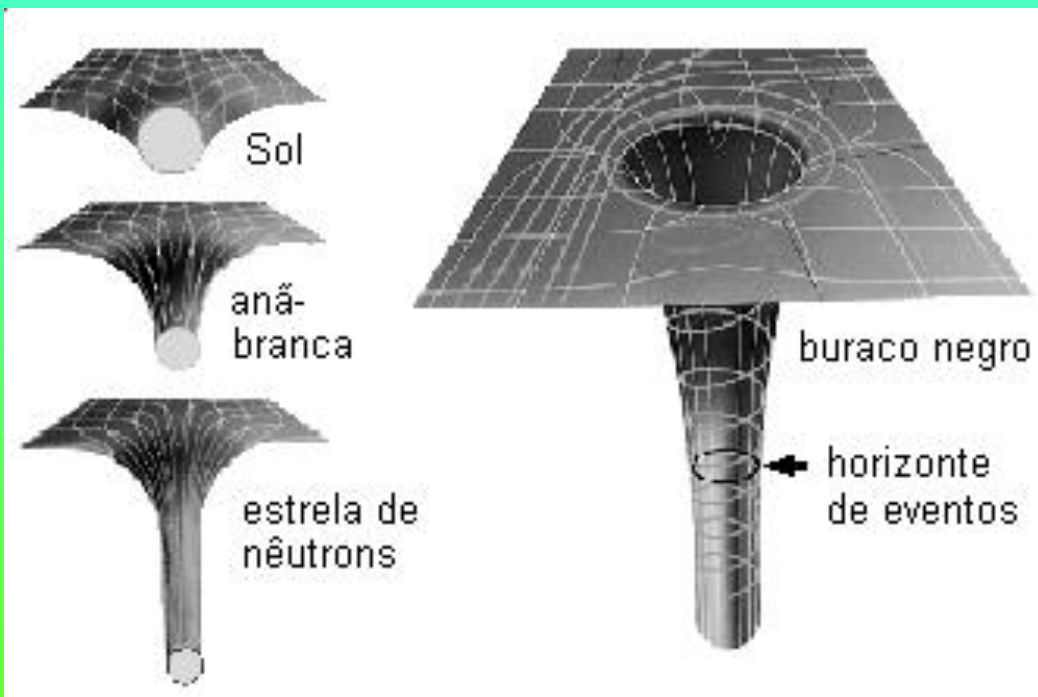
Representação geométrica de um Buraco Negro



Geodésicas num espaço vazio



Geodésicas nas proximidades de um Buraco Negro



Sol

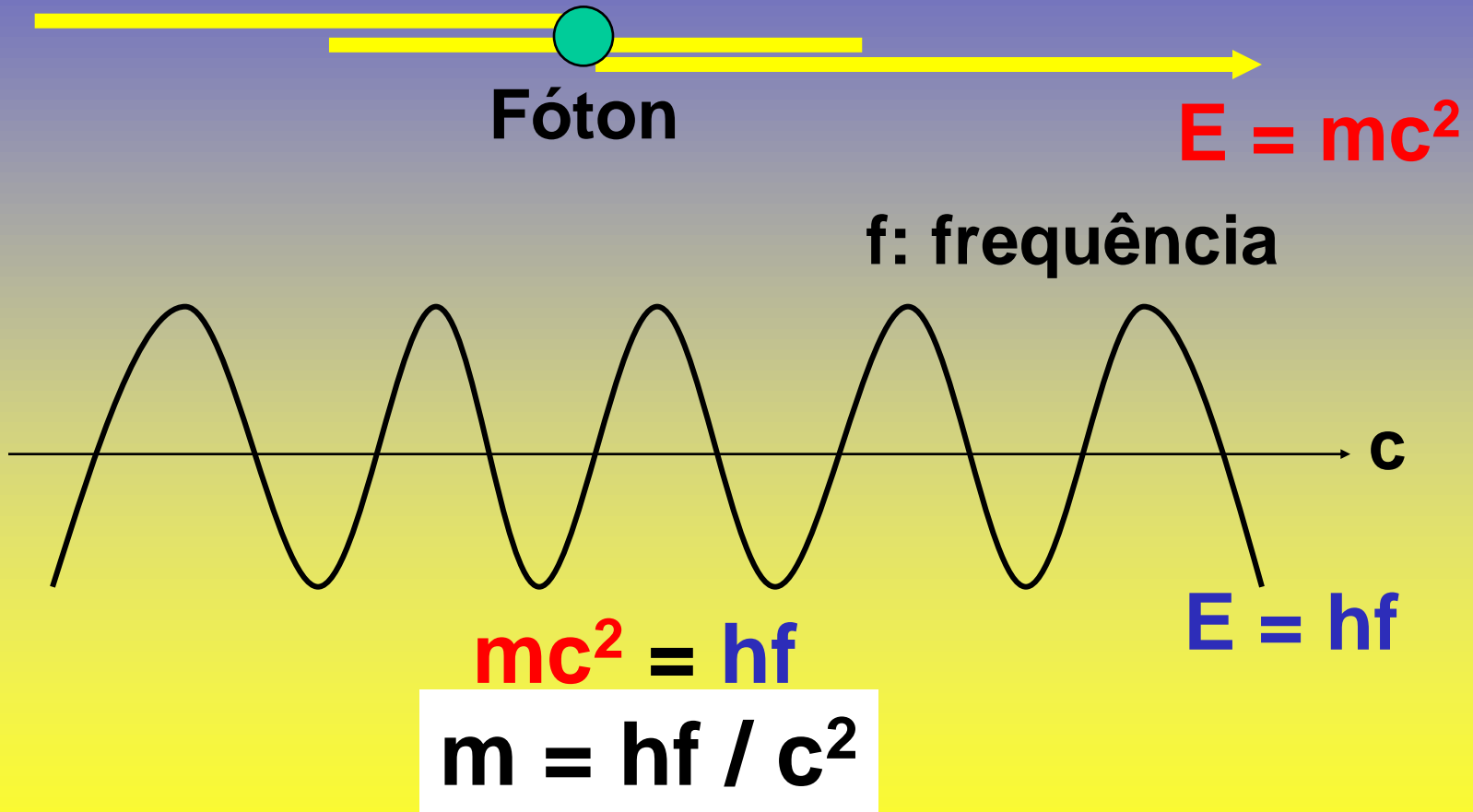
anã-branca

estrela de nêutrons

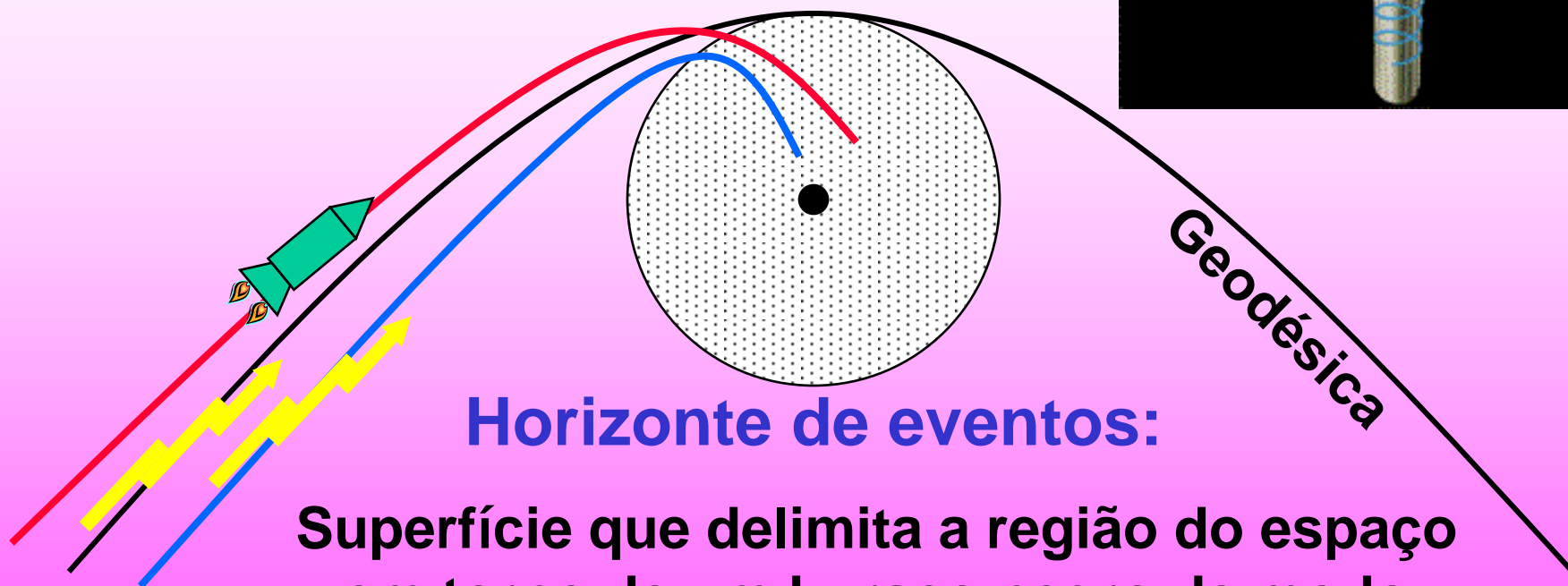
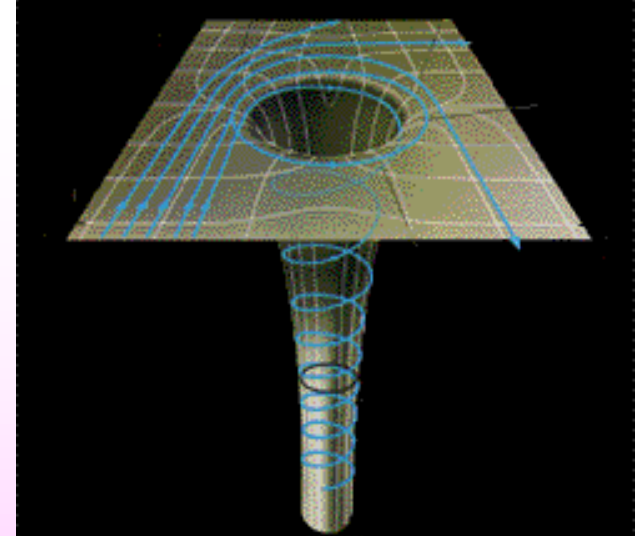
buraco negro

← horizonte de eventos

'Massa' de um fóton



Horizonte de eventos



Horizonte de eventos:

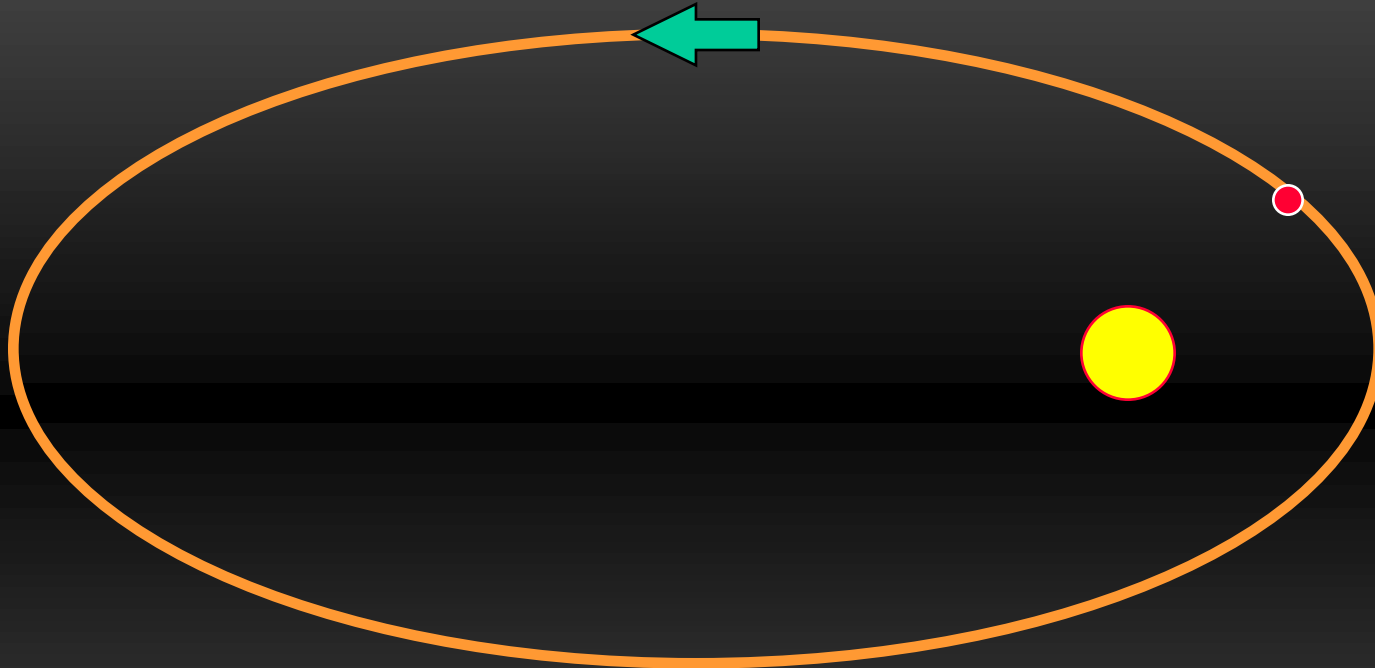
Superfície que delimita a região do espaço em torno de um buraco negro de modo que qualquer corpo (ou mesmo a Luz) que nele penetre, não pode mais dele sair

Detecção de Buracos Negros

**Se não é possível ver um
Buraco Negro,
como saber que ele existe ?**

Primeira Lei de Kepler

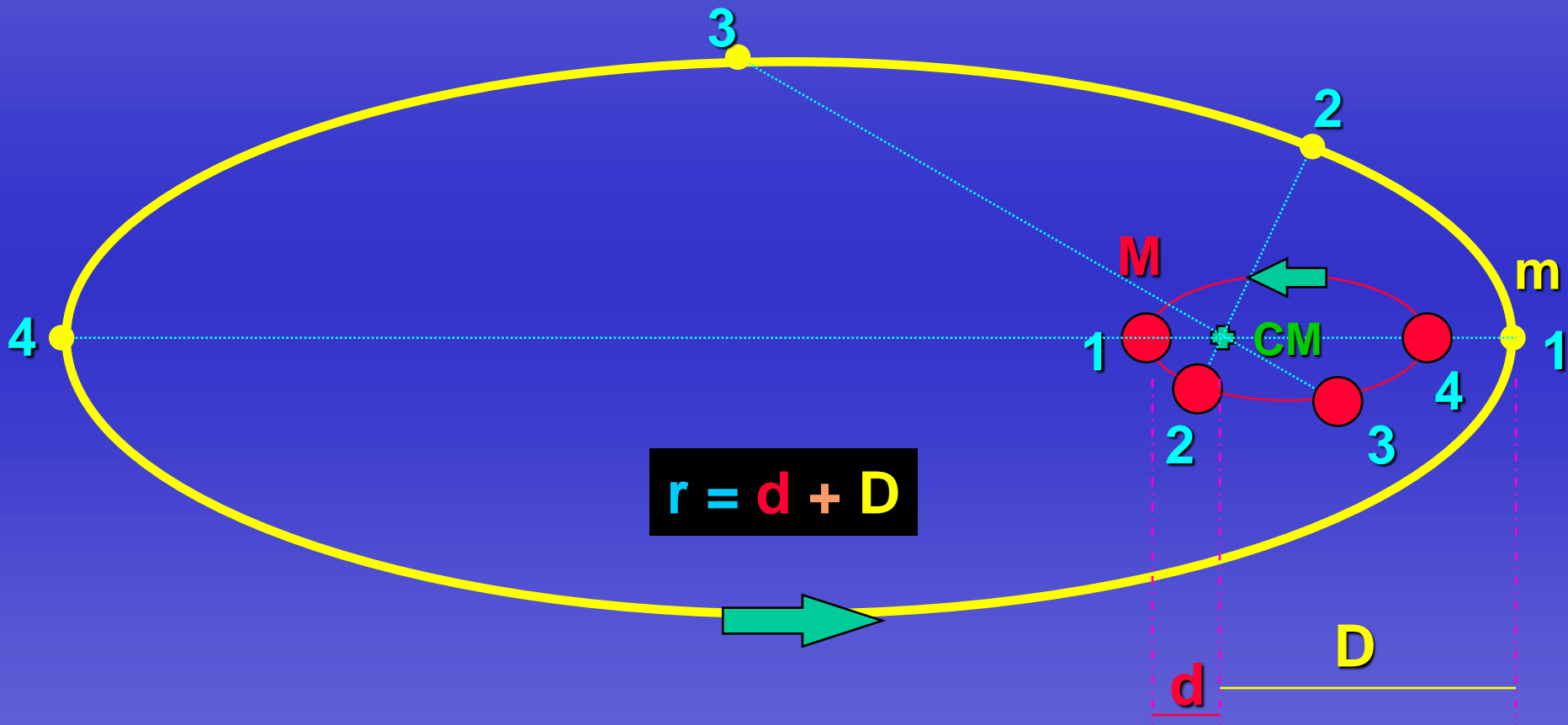
(1571 - 1630)



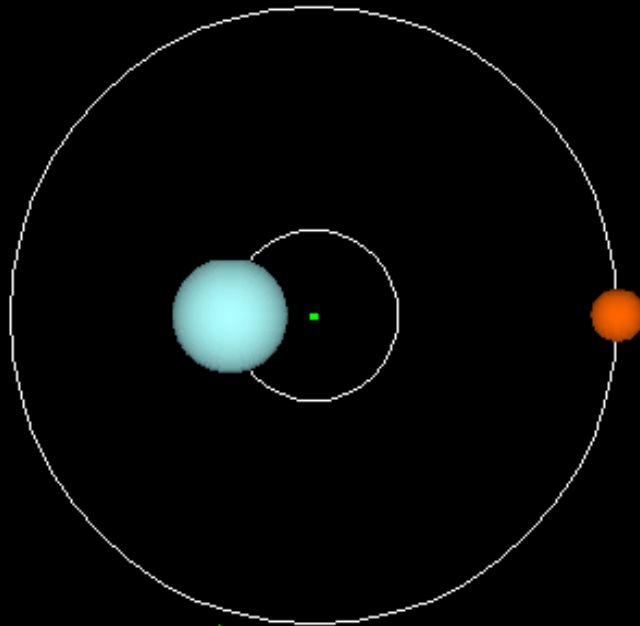
Um corpo ligado a outro, gravitacionalmente, gira em torno dele numa órbita elíptica.

Movimento em torno do Centro de Massa Comum

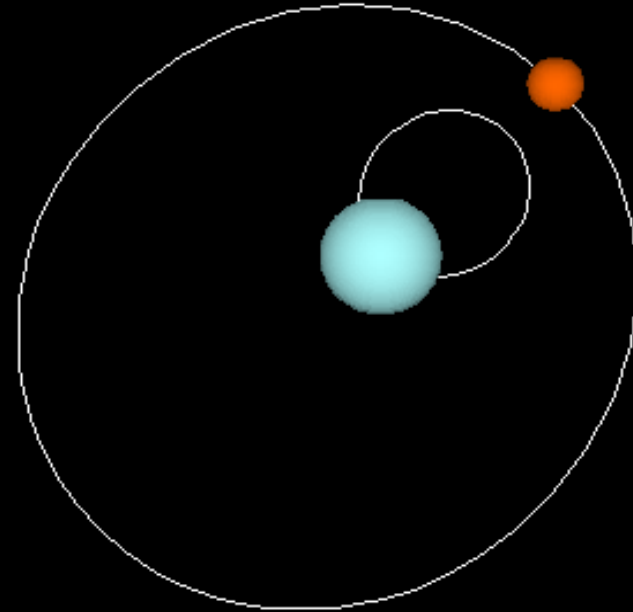
$$M d = m D$$



Orbita de estrelas binarias



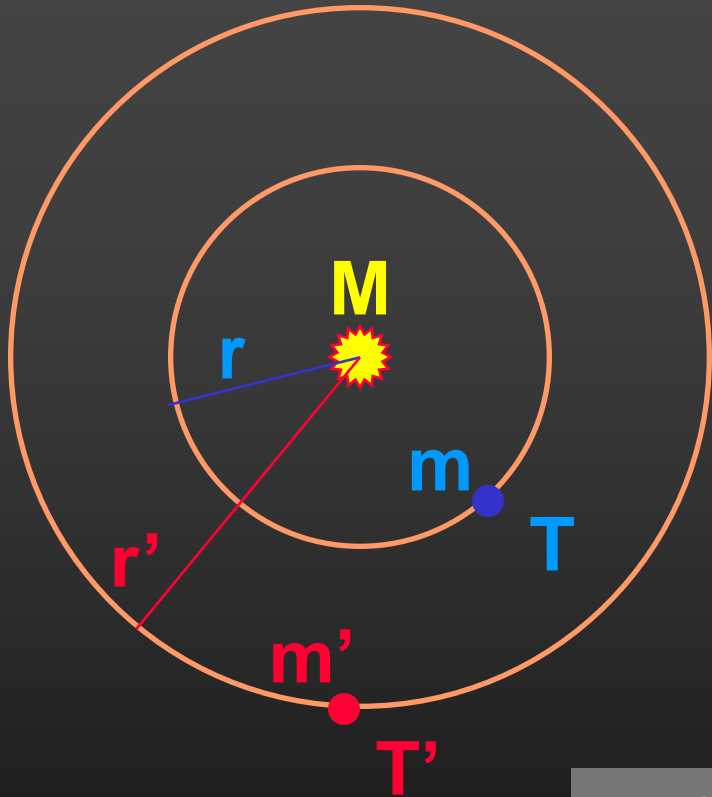
$M1/M2=3.6; e=0.0$



$M1/M2=3.6; e=0.4$

Em ambos exemplos a massa da estrela azul é 3.6 vezes maior que a vermelha

Terceira Lei de Kepler



Expressão aproximada de Kepler

$$\left(\frac{r}{r'} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{T}{T'} \right)^2$$

$$r^3 = k T^2$$

Expressão correta:

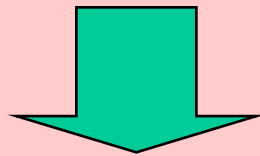
$$r^3 = \left[\frac{G}{4\pi^2} \right] (M + m) T^2$$

Massas das estrelas de Sistemas Binários

$$r = d + D$$

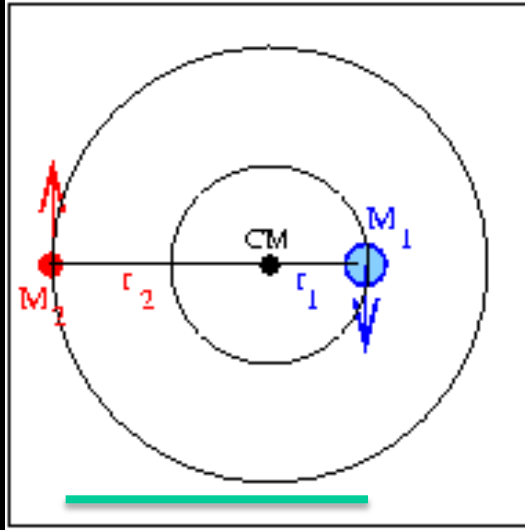
$$r^3 = [G/(4\pi^2)] (M + m) T^2$$

$$M d = m D$$



M , m

Massas das estrelas de Sistemas Binários



$$r = r_1 + r_2$$

$$r = d \times \alpha$$

$$(M_1 + M_2) = \frac{(d \times \alpha)^3}{P^2}$$

Para M em massas solares e períodos P em anos.

d : distância à Terra

α : ângulo do semi-eixo maior das estrelas

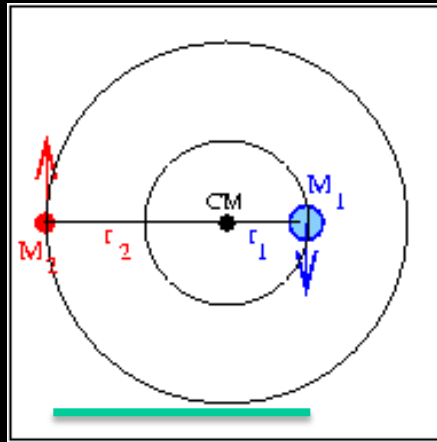
$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$



M_1, M_2

Exemplo: Sirius A e B

Sírius A e Sírius B formam um sistema binário cuja órbita relativa tem semi-eixo maior de $7,5''$. A distância do Sol a Sírius é de $2,67$ pc. O período orbital do sistema é de 50 anos. A razão $r_2/r_1=2$.



$$r = r_1 + r_2$$

$$(M_1 + M_2) = \frac{(d \times \alpha)^3}{P^2}$$

$P = 50$ anos

$d : 2,67$ parsecs

$\alpha : 7.5''$

$r_2/r_1=2$

$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

a) Qual é a massa do sistema?

$$(M_A + M_B)50^2 = (7,5'' \times 2,67\text{pc})^3$$

$$(M_A + M_B) = \frac{8030.03}{2500} = 3,2M_\odot.$$

b) Se a distância de Sirius B ao centro de massa é o dobro da distância de Sirius A ao centro de massa, qual é a massa de cada estrela?

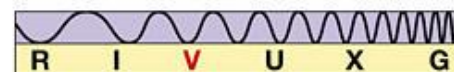
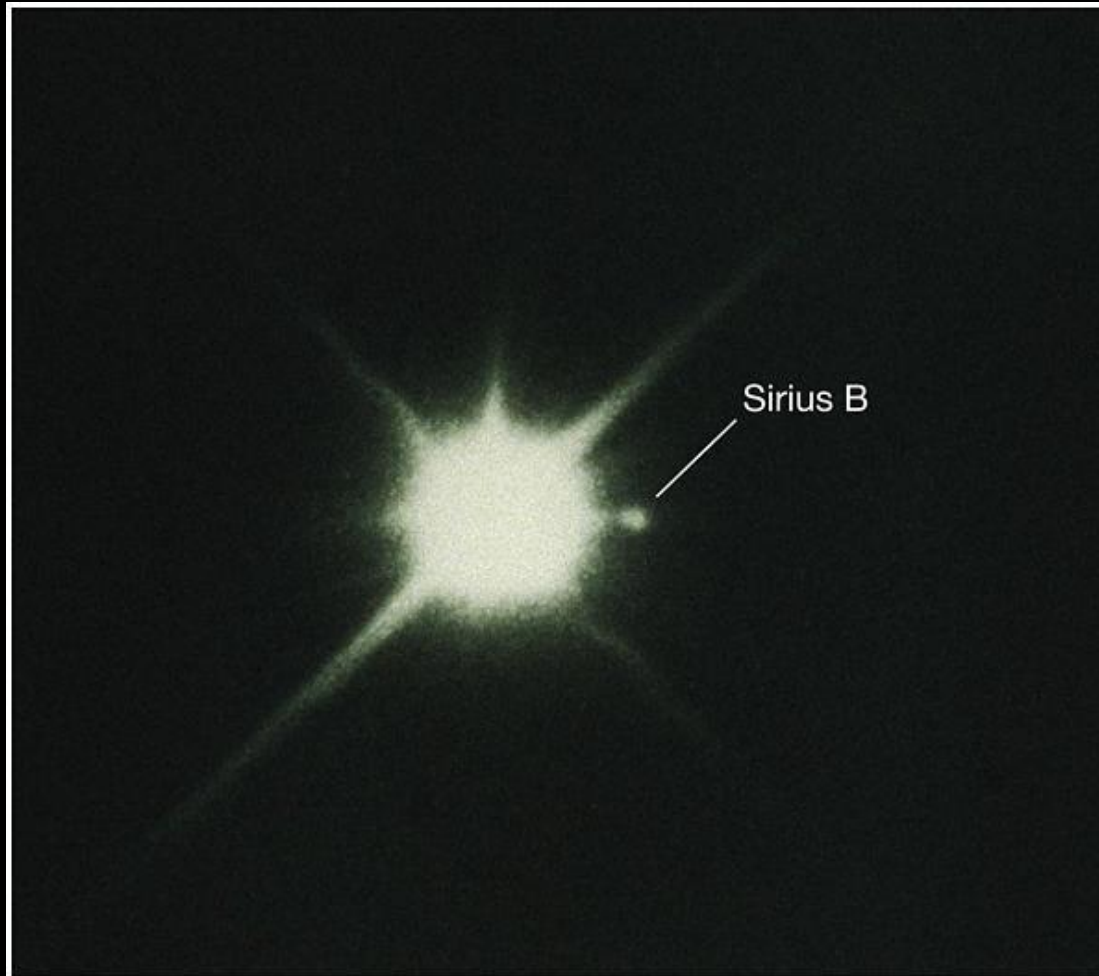
$$\frac{M_A}{M_B} = \frac{r_B}{r_A} = 2$$

$$(M_A + M_B) = 2M_B + M_B = 3,2M_\odot.$$

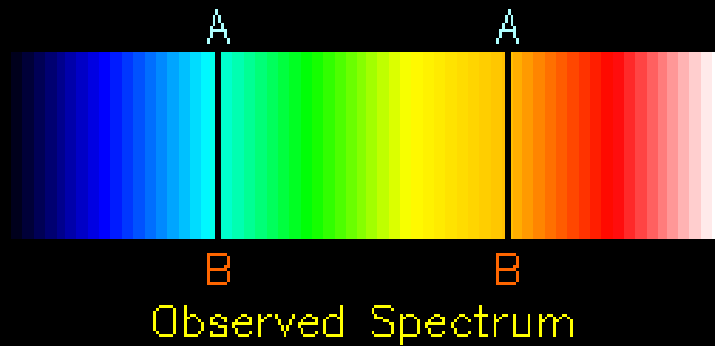
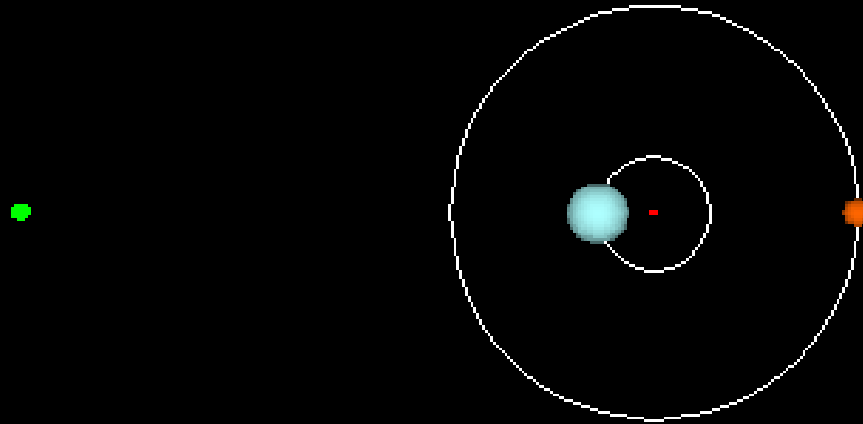
$$3M_B = 3,2 M_{\text{sol}}$$

$$M_B = 1,07M_\odot \rightarrow M_A = 2,13M_\odot.$$

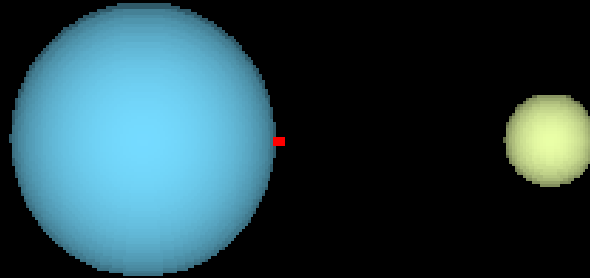
Sirius A e B



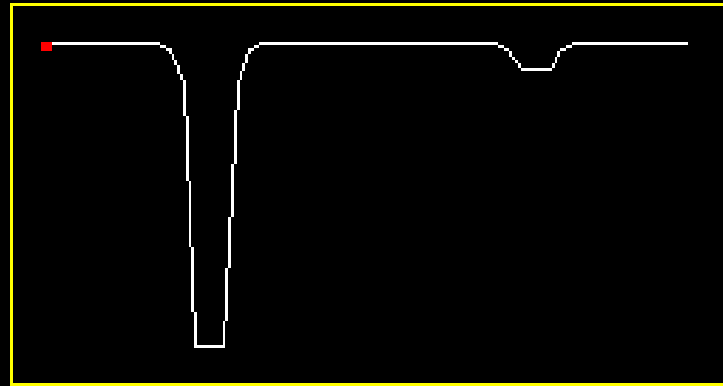
Binárias espectroscópicas



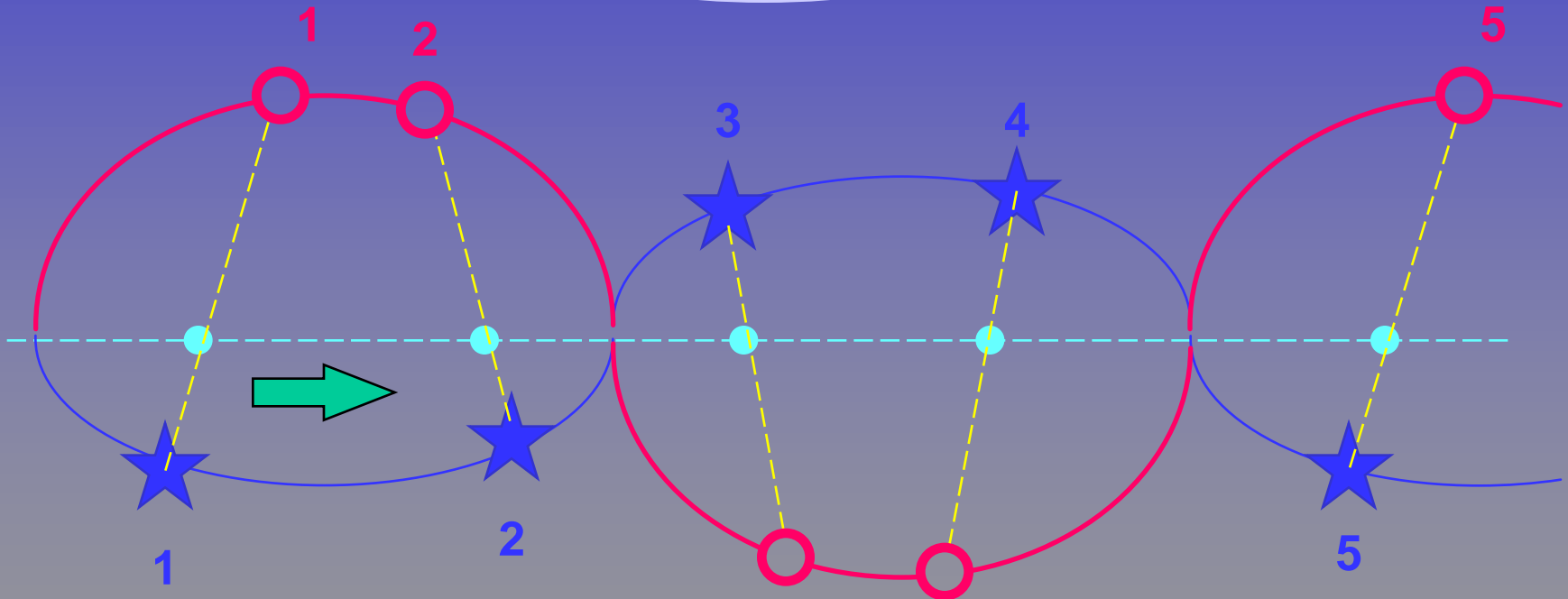
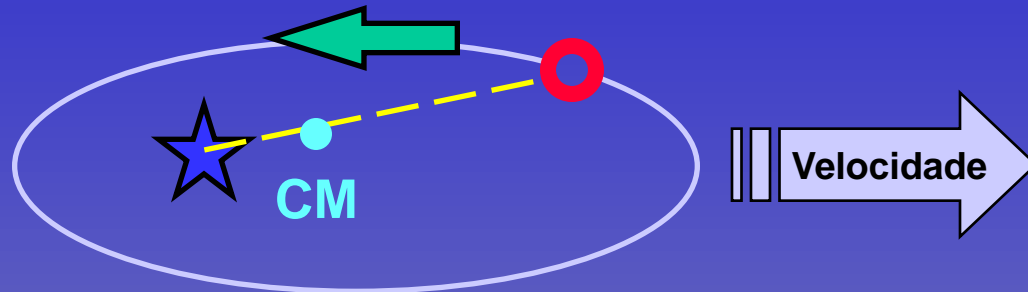
Binárias eclipsantes



Total Brightness



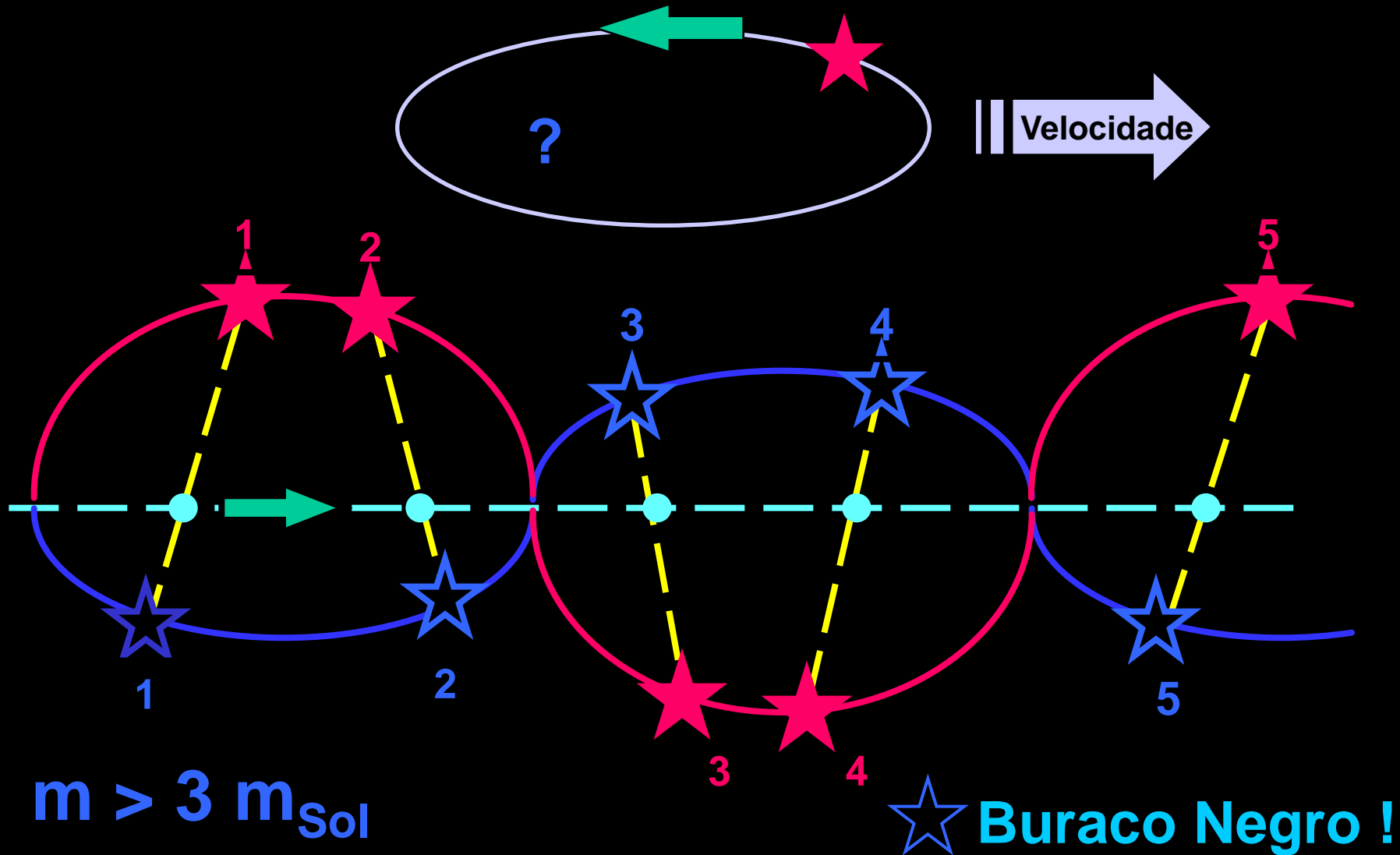
Sistema Planetário



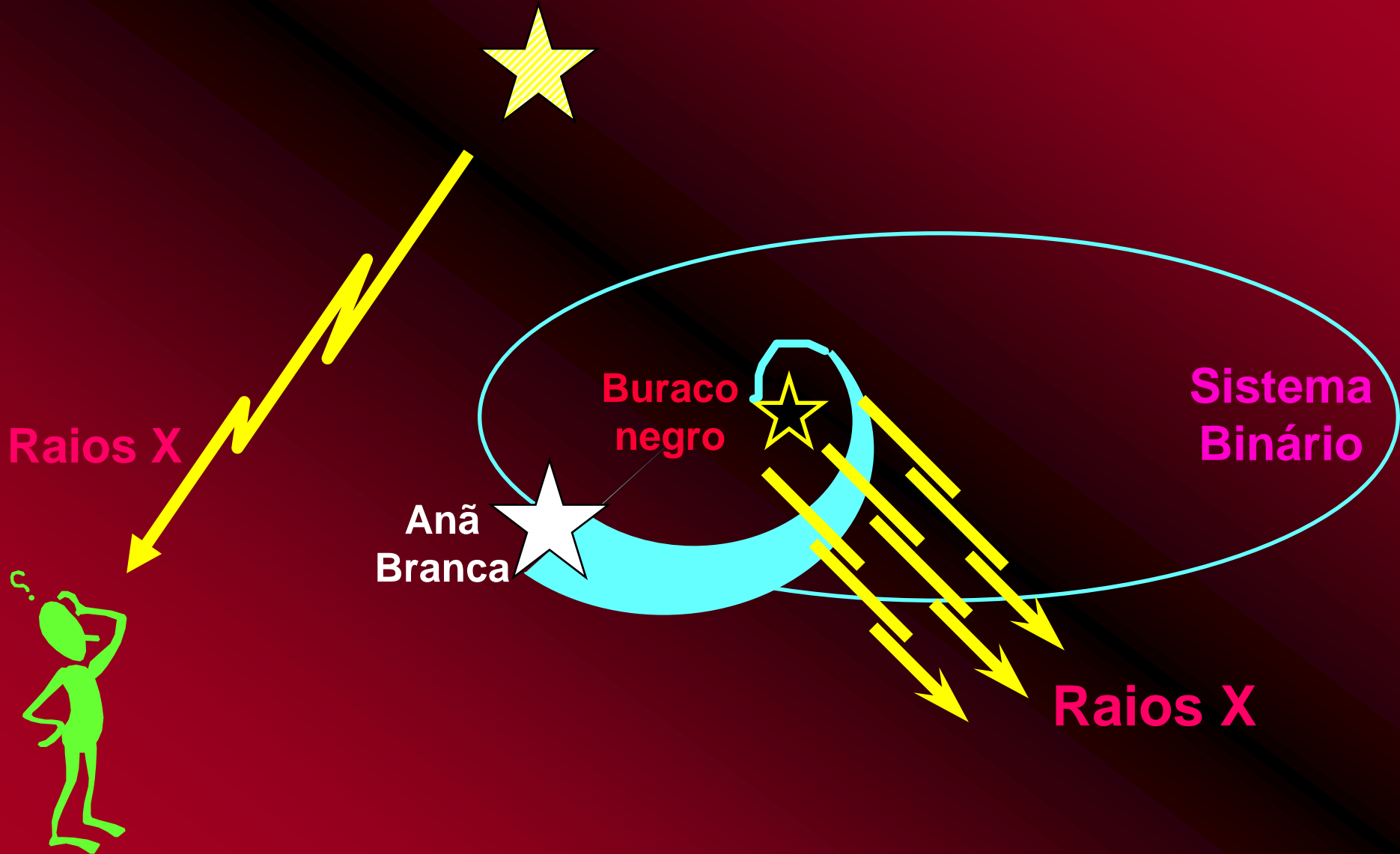
$m \lll m_{\text{Sol}}$

○ Planeta !

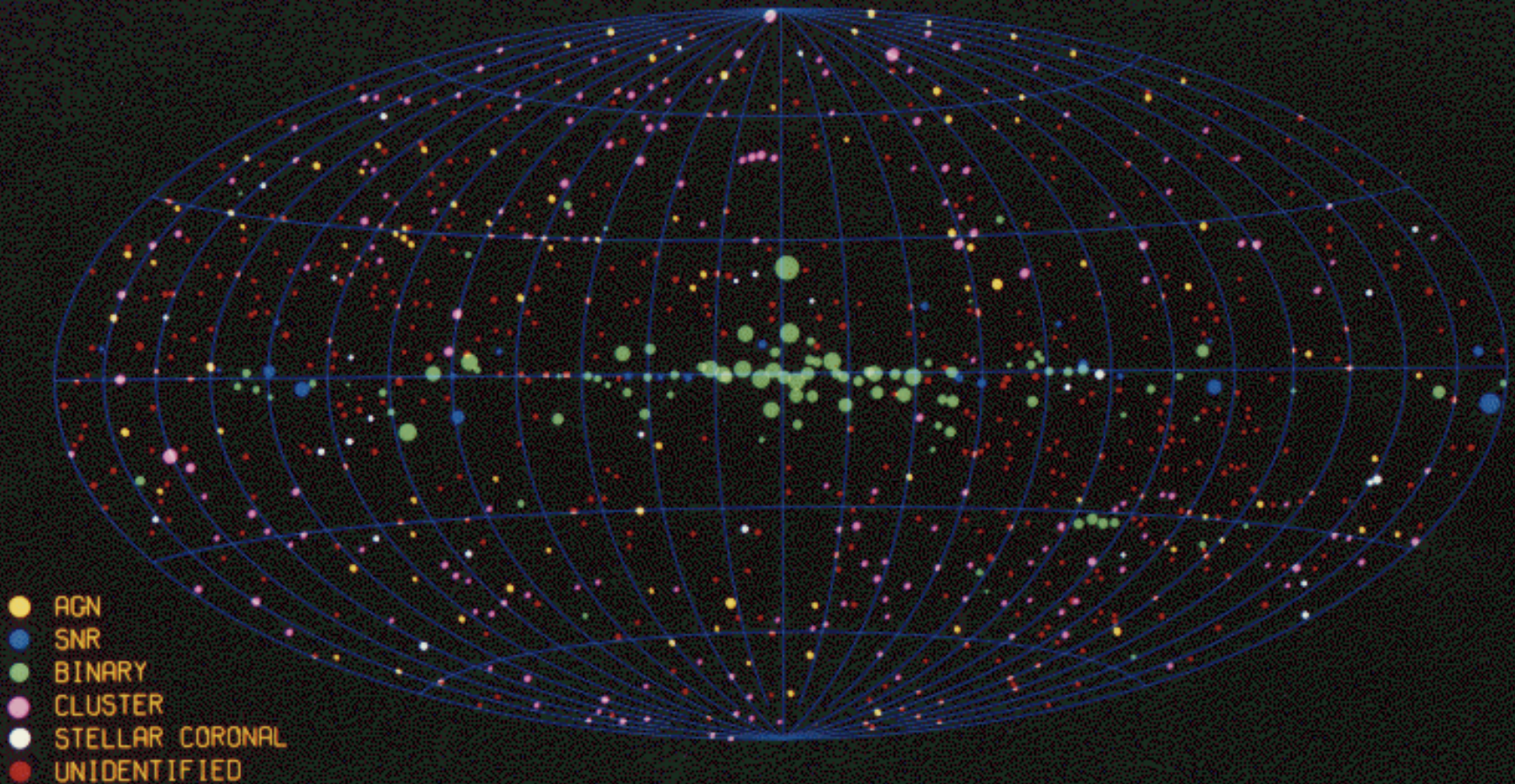
Sistema Binário de estrelas



Fontes de Raios X

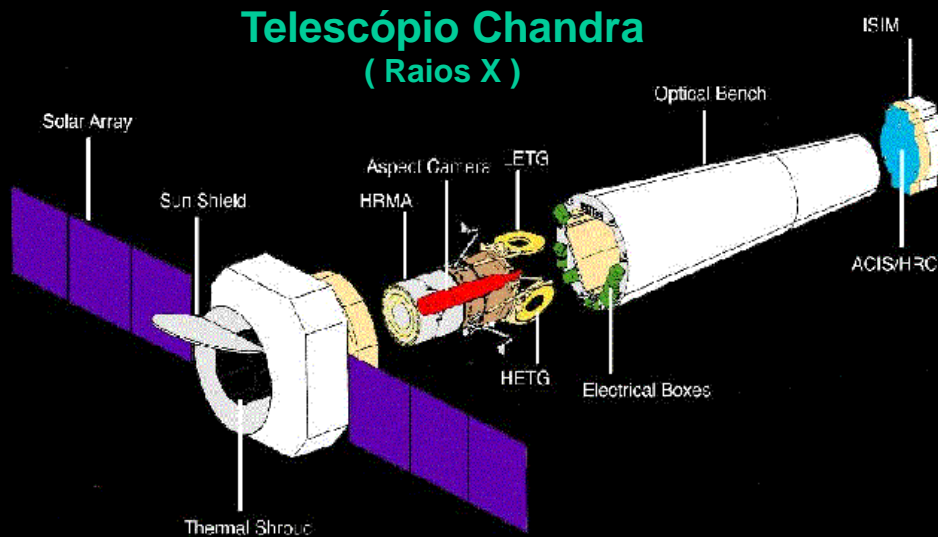


HEAO A-1 ALL-SKY X-RAY CATALOG
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY



Fontes de Raios-X

1. Mission and Observatory Description

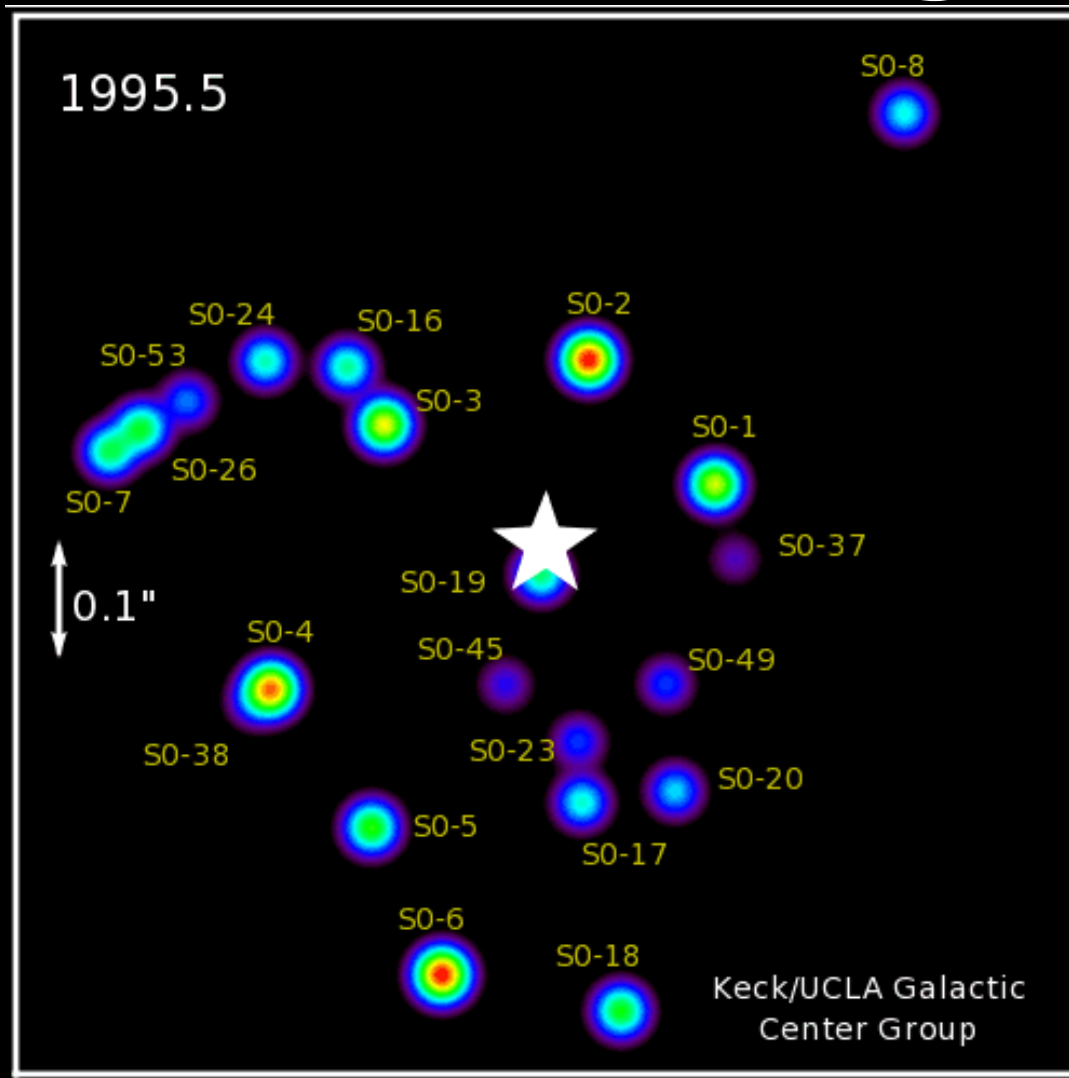


**Fontes de
raios-X no
centro da
Galáxia**

Foto em raios-X do Centro Galáctico



Buraco negro no centro da nossa galáxia

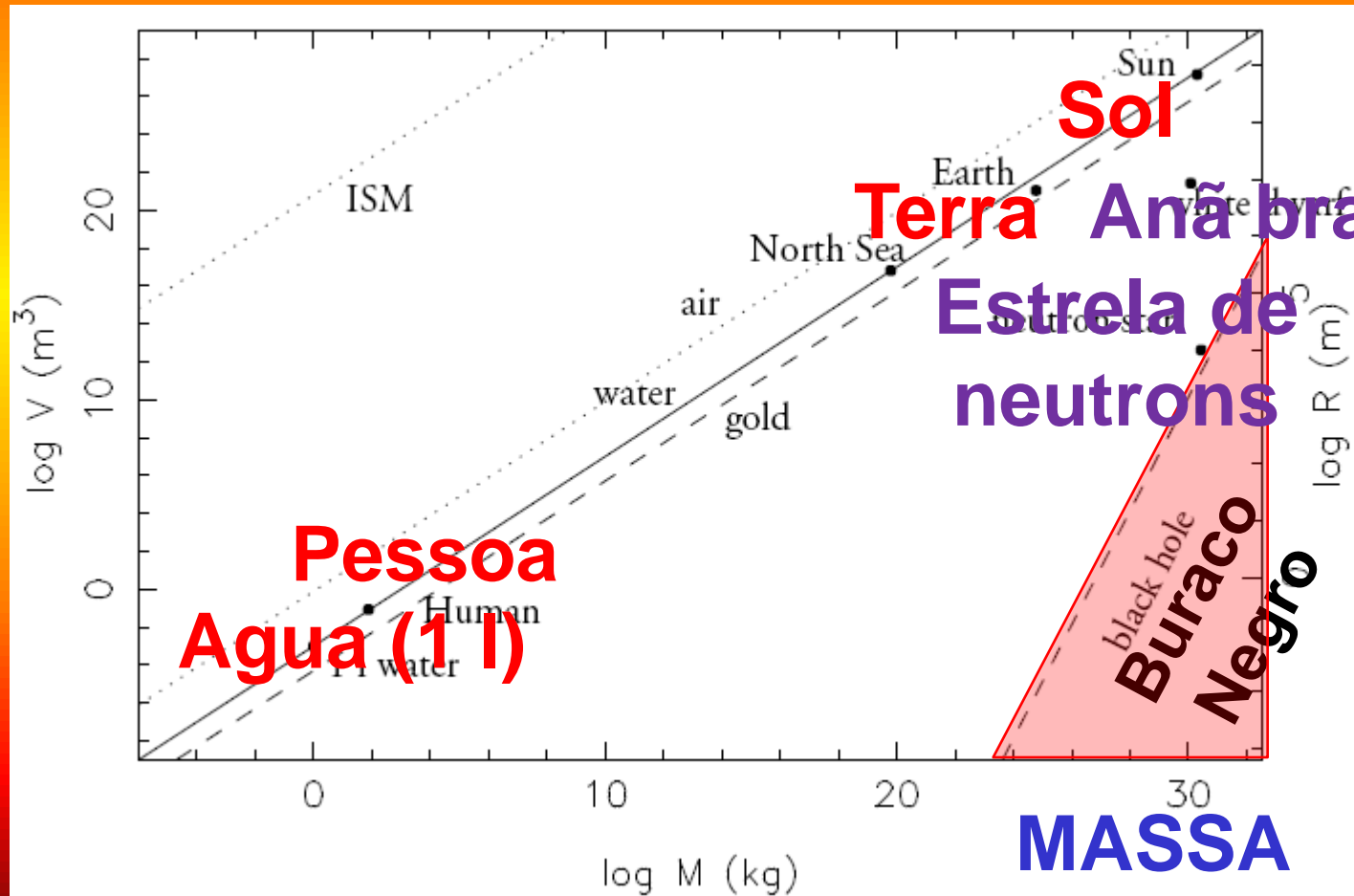


These orbits, and a simple application of Kepler's Laws, provide the best evidence for a supermassive black hole, which has a mass of **4 million times the mass of the Sun**. Especially important are the stars S0-2, which has an orbital period of only 15.78 years, and S0-16, which comes a mere 90 A.U. from the black hole

Será que a Terra poderá vir a ser um buraco negro?

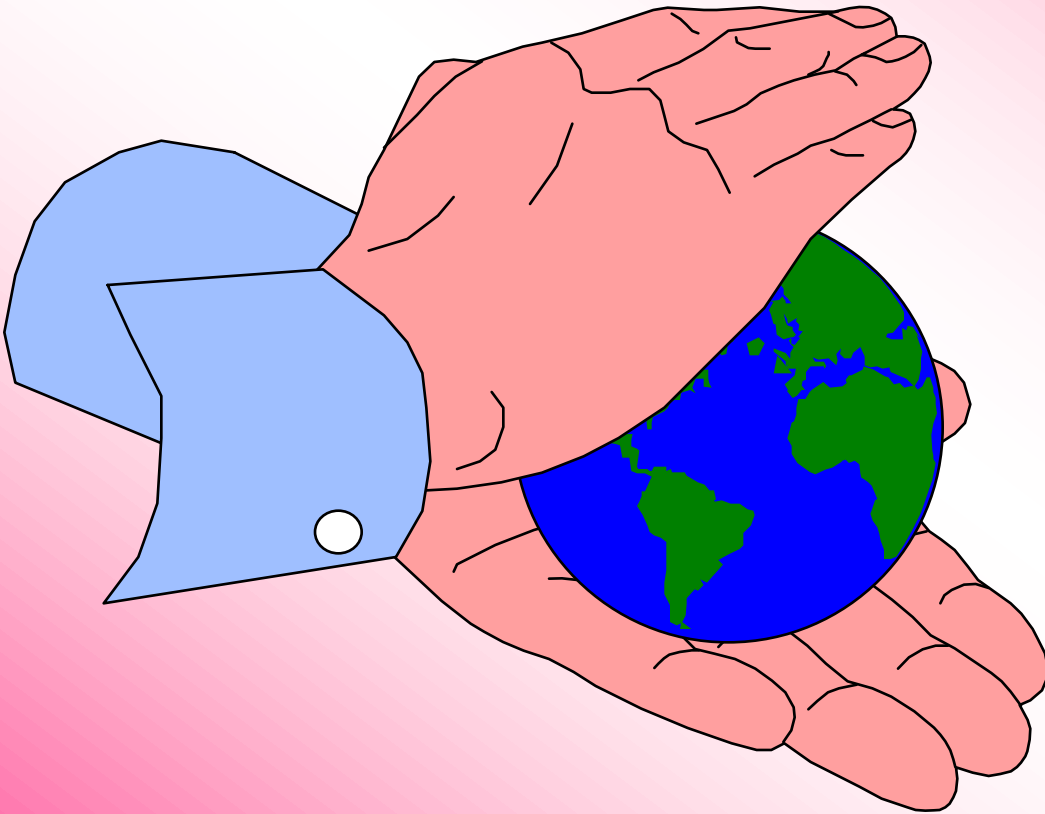
Não!

VOLUME



MASSA

Fabricar um Buraco Negro !



**Buraco
Negro Terra**

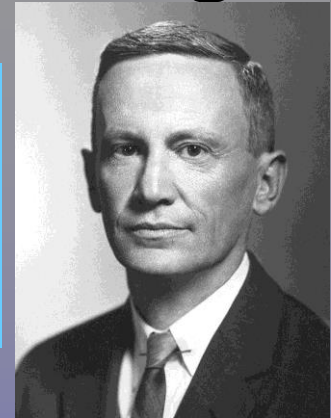
Para se tornar um Buraco Negro



R=?

Raio de Schwarzschild:

$$R = (2GM) / c^2$$



Schwarzschild

Corpo / sistema	Massa	Raio	Densid.
	$M_{\text{Sol}} = 2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$		g/cm^3
Terra	$3 \times 10^{-6} M$	1 cm	10^{27}
Sol	1 M	3 km	10^{16}
Estrela Pesada	10 M	30 km	10^{14}
Galáxia	$10^{11} M$	0,03 AL	10^{-6}