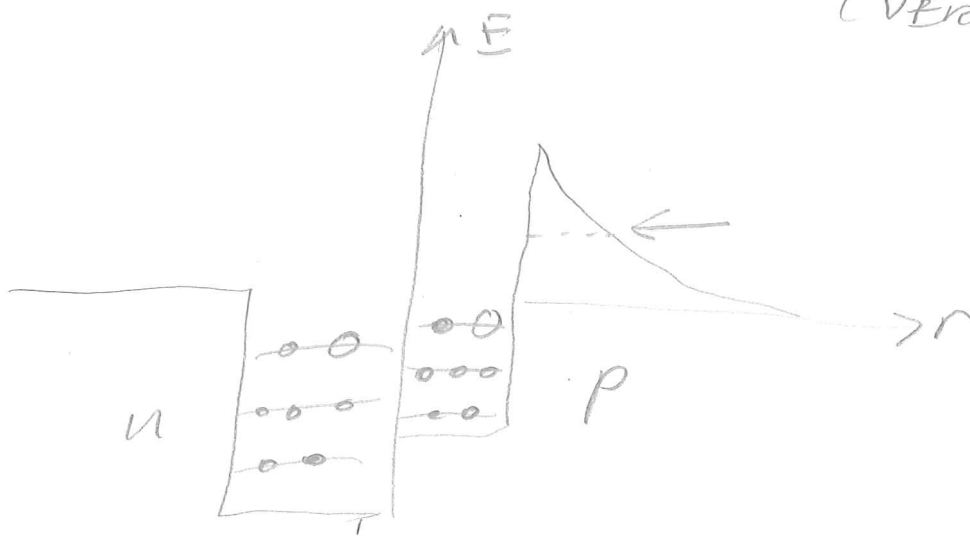


Thermomolecular Reactions

20160316-1

(VERY BRIEF)

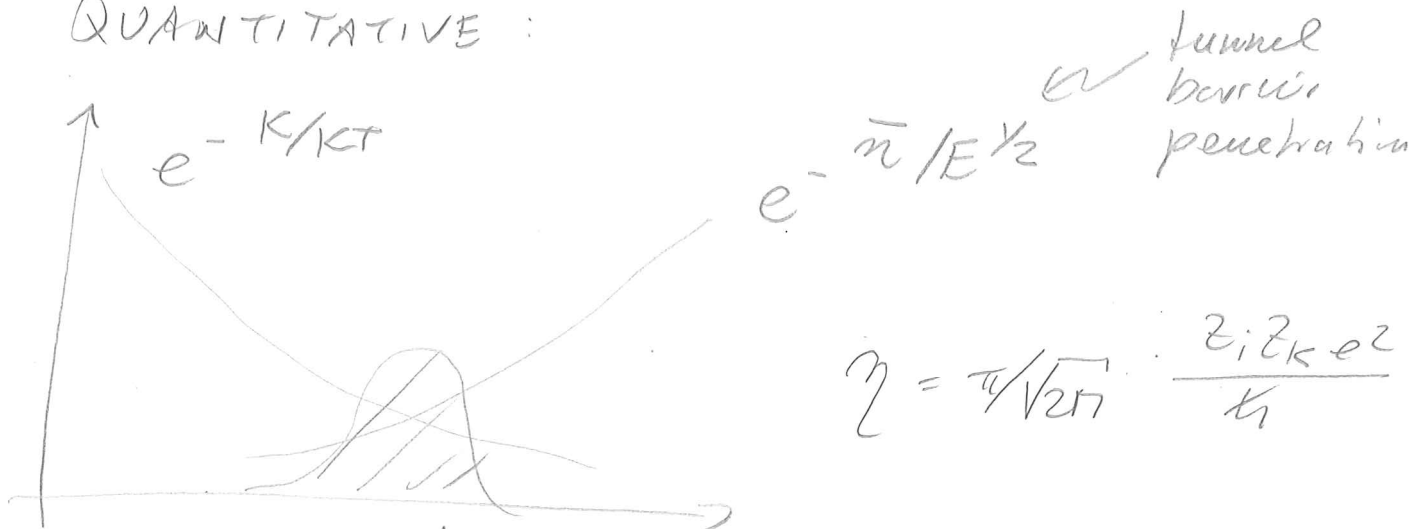


typical $E = k_B T \ll E_B$

- Q: so, how can we have reactions?
- high-E tail of distribution
 - tunnelling (Q.T.)

NOTE: SCREENING @ high E

QUANTITATIVE:



$$\eta = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{Z_1 Z_2 k e^2}{k_1}$$

↑ Gamov window

→ compute reaction rate $\langle \sigma v \rangle$

20160316-2

REACTIONS OFTEN parametrised using
astrophysical S-factor:

$$S(E) = \sigma(E) \cdot E \cdot e^{2\pi\eta} \quad \text{such that}$$

$$N_A \langle \sigma v \rangle = \left(\frac{8}{\pi m} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{N_A}{K_B T} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\pi\eta} S(E) e^{-E/K_B T} dE$$
$$\approx \left(\frac{8}{\pi m} \right)^{1/2} \frac{N_A}{K_B T} S_0 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\pi\eta - E/K_B T} dE$$

Nuclear burning stages

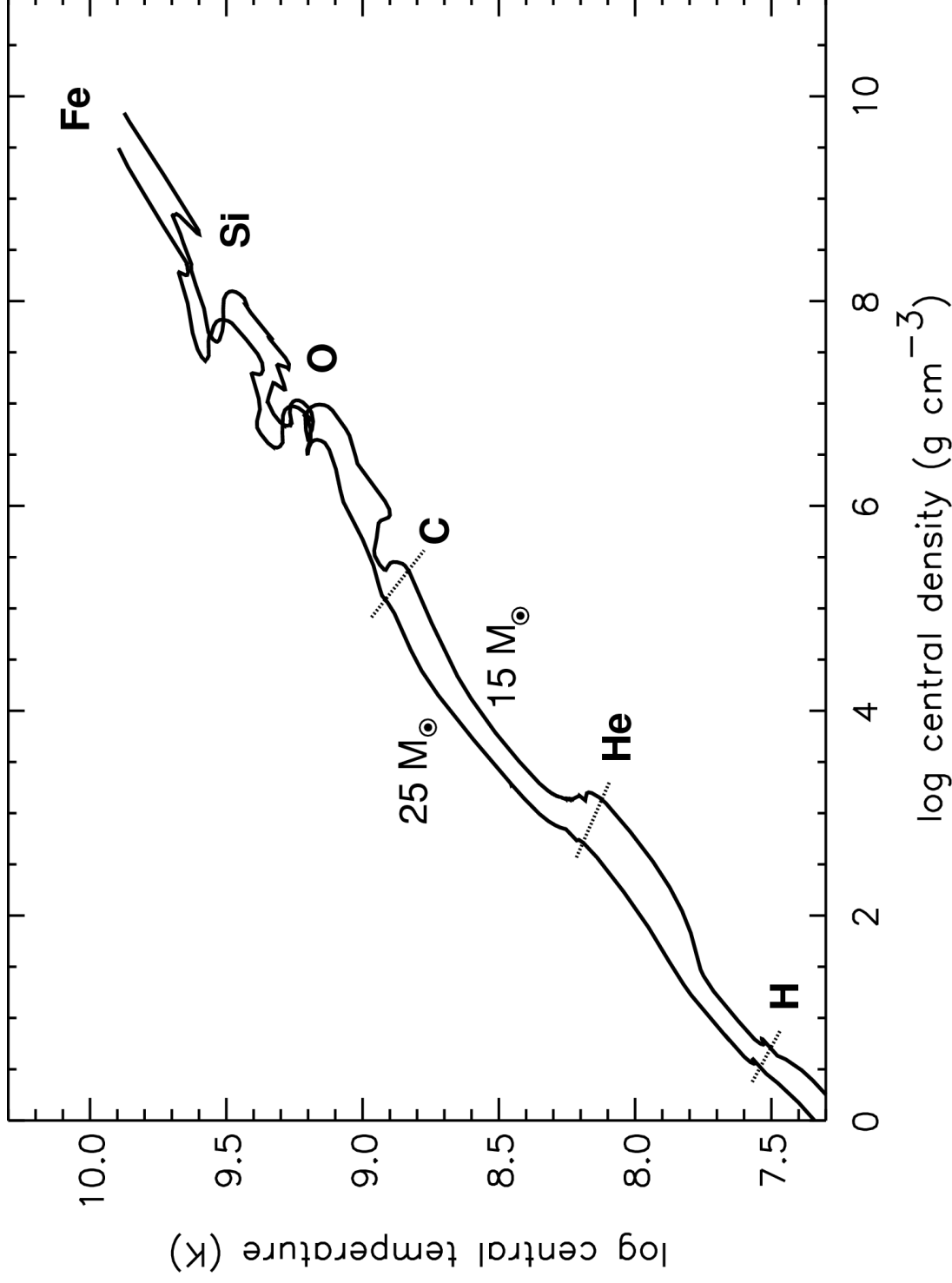
(20 M_{\odot} stars)

Fuel	Main Product	Secondary Product	T (10^9 K)	Time (yr)	Main Reaction
H	He	^{14}N	0.02	10^7	$4\text{H} \xrightarrow{\text{CNO}} \text{}^4\text{He}$
He	O, C	^{18}O , ^{22}Ne s-process	0.2	10^6	$3\text{He}^4 \rightarrow \text{}^{12}\text{C}$ $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$
C	Ne, Mg	Na	0.8	10^3	$^{12}\text{C} + \text{}^{12}\text{C}$
Ne	O, Mg	Al, P	1.5	3	$^{20}\text{Ne}(\gamma, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ $^{20}\text{Ne}(\alpha, \gamma)^{24}\text{Mg}$
O	Si, S	Cl, Ar, K, Ca	2.0	0.8	$^{16}\text{O} + \text{}^{16}\text{O}$
Si, S	Fe	Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Co, Ni	3.5	0.02	$^{28}\text{Si}(\gamma, \alpha)\dots$

Once formed, the evolution of a star is governed by gravity:

continuing contraction

to higher central densities and temperatures



Evolution of central density and temperature of $15 M_{\odot}$ and $25 M_{\odot}$ stars

