

The contribution of the “weak component” to the synthesis of the elements

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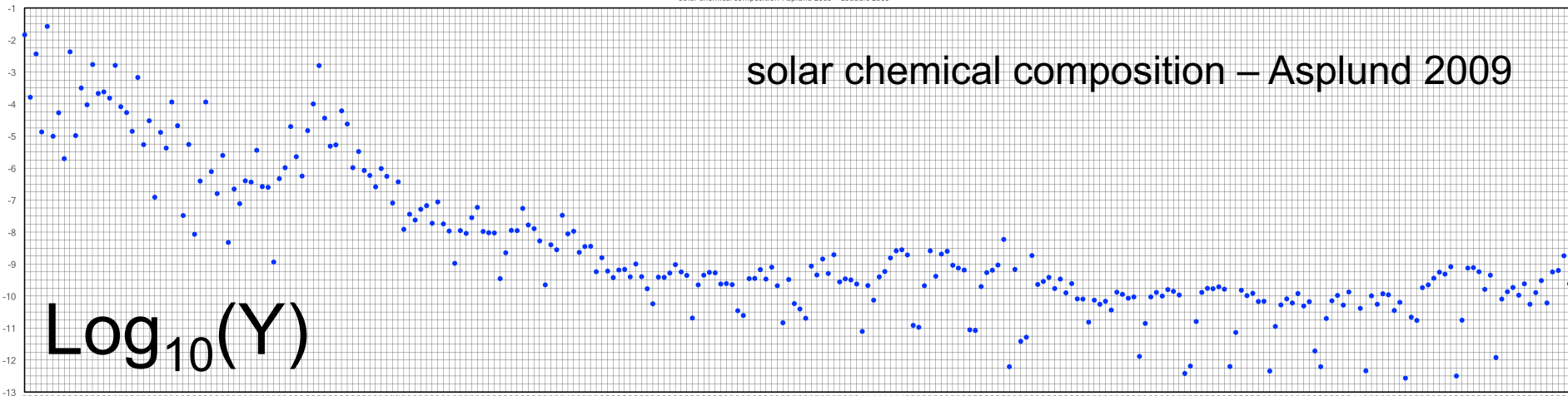
Marco Limongi

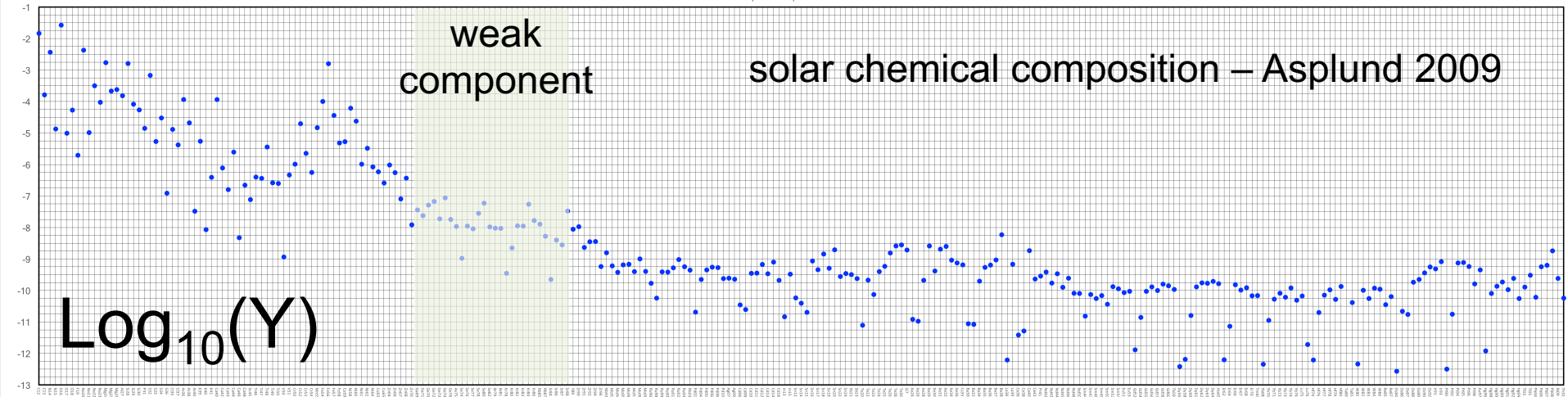
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solar chemical composition – Asplund 2009

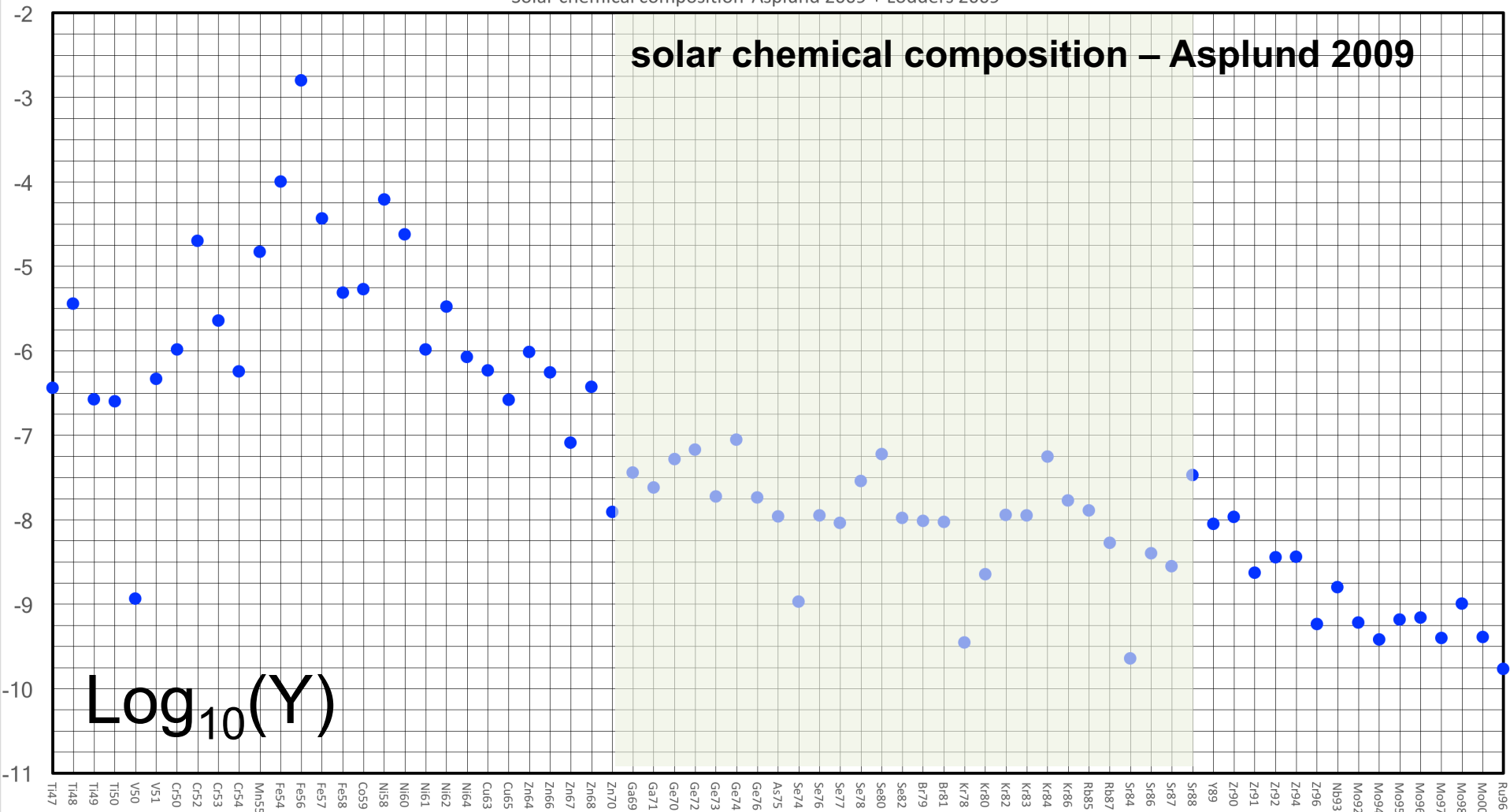
$\text{Log}_{10}(Y)$

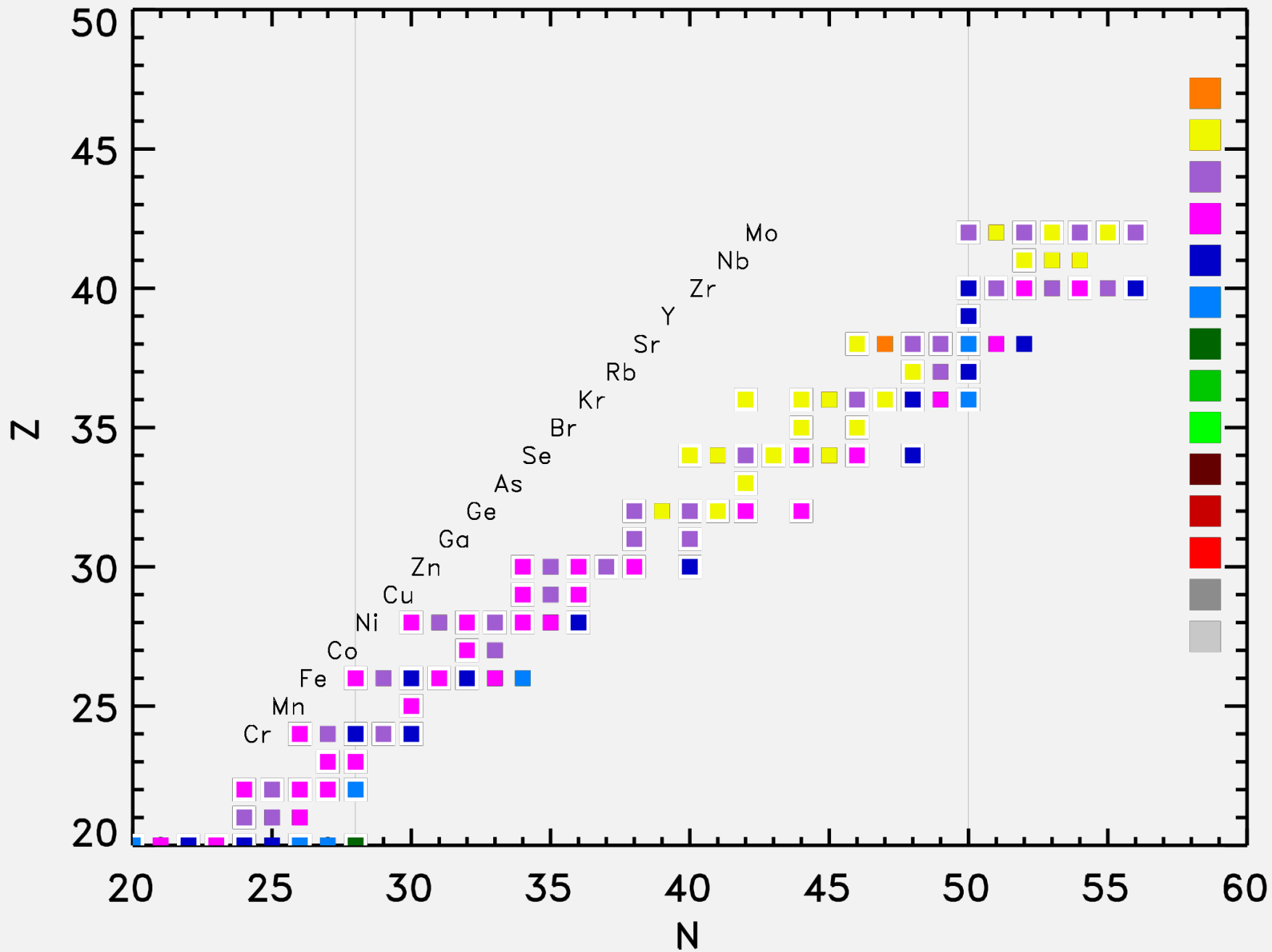




# ratio	N(Fe)/N(S) = 2600 – N(weak)/N(S) = 0.947	N(n>50)/N(S)=0.0525
mass fraction	X(Fe)/X(S) = 1800 – N(weak)/N(S) = 0.917	N(n>50)/N(S)=0.0831

solar chemical composition – Asplund 2009





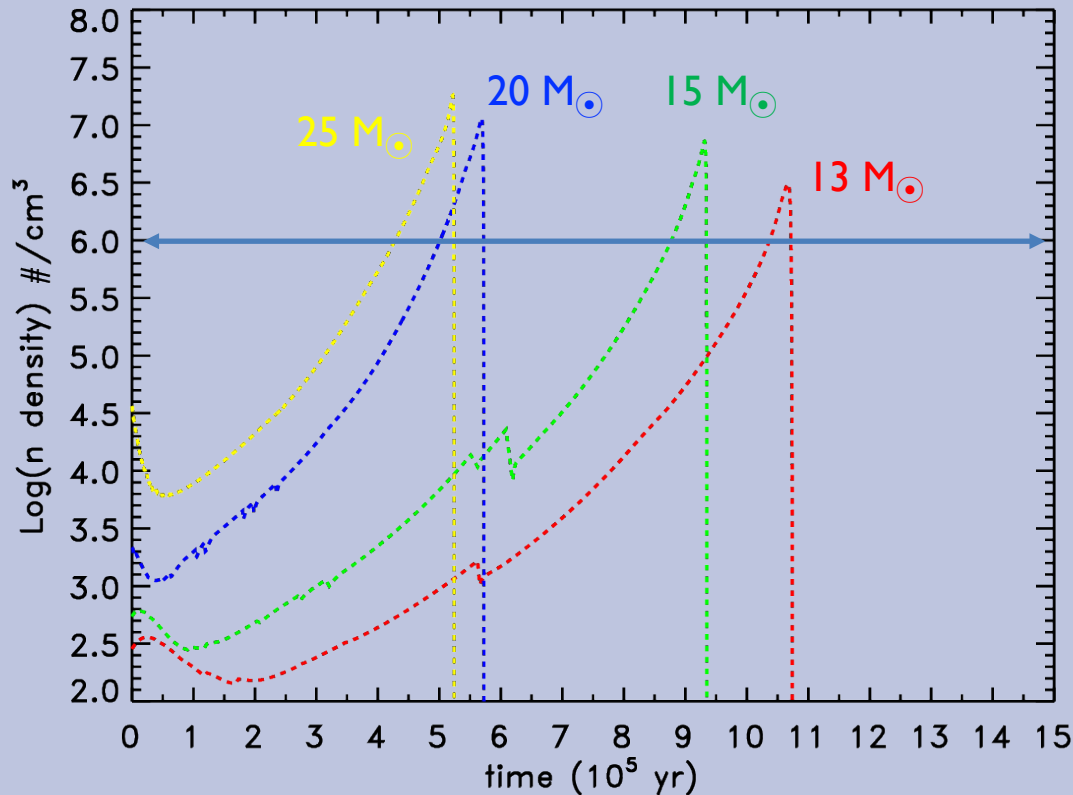
$$R_{ij} = y_i y_j N_a \rho^2 N_a \langle \sigma v \rangle_{ij}$$

of reactions
per unit volume

$$\tau = \frac{8.5 \cdot 10^{10}}{N_n \sigma(\text{mbarn})} \quad (\text{yr})$$

neutron capture lifetime at 25 KeV

$$N_n \sim 3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ neutrons cm}^{-3} \quad \sigma(^{88}\text{Sr}) \sim 6 \text{ mbarn}$$



$$\tau \sim 4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ yr}$$

$$\tau_{\text{neu exp}} = \int_0^t N_n(t') v_{\text{th}} dt'$$

neutron exposure (mbarn⁻¹)

v=0

13 0.007

15 0.014

20 0.021

25 0.033

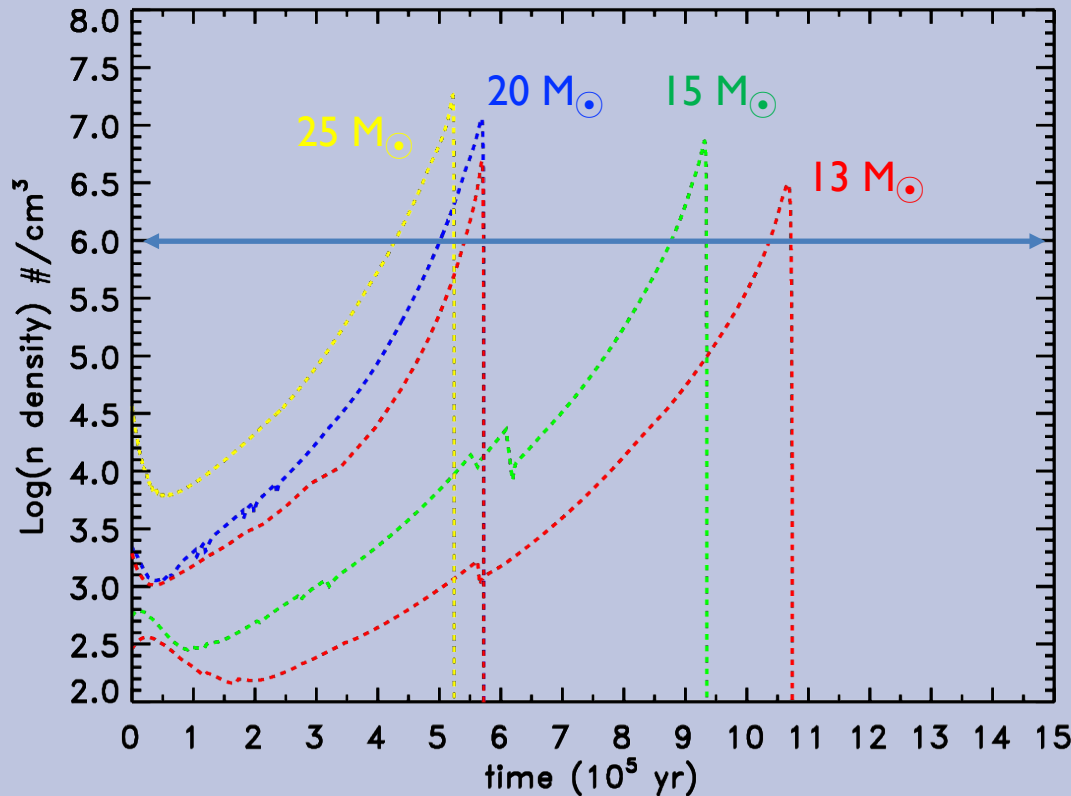
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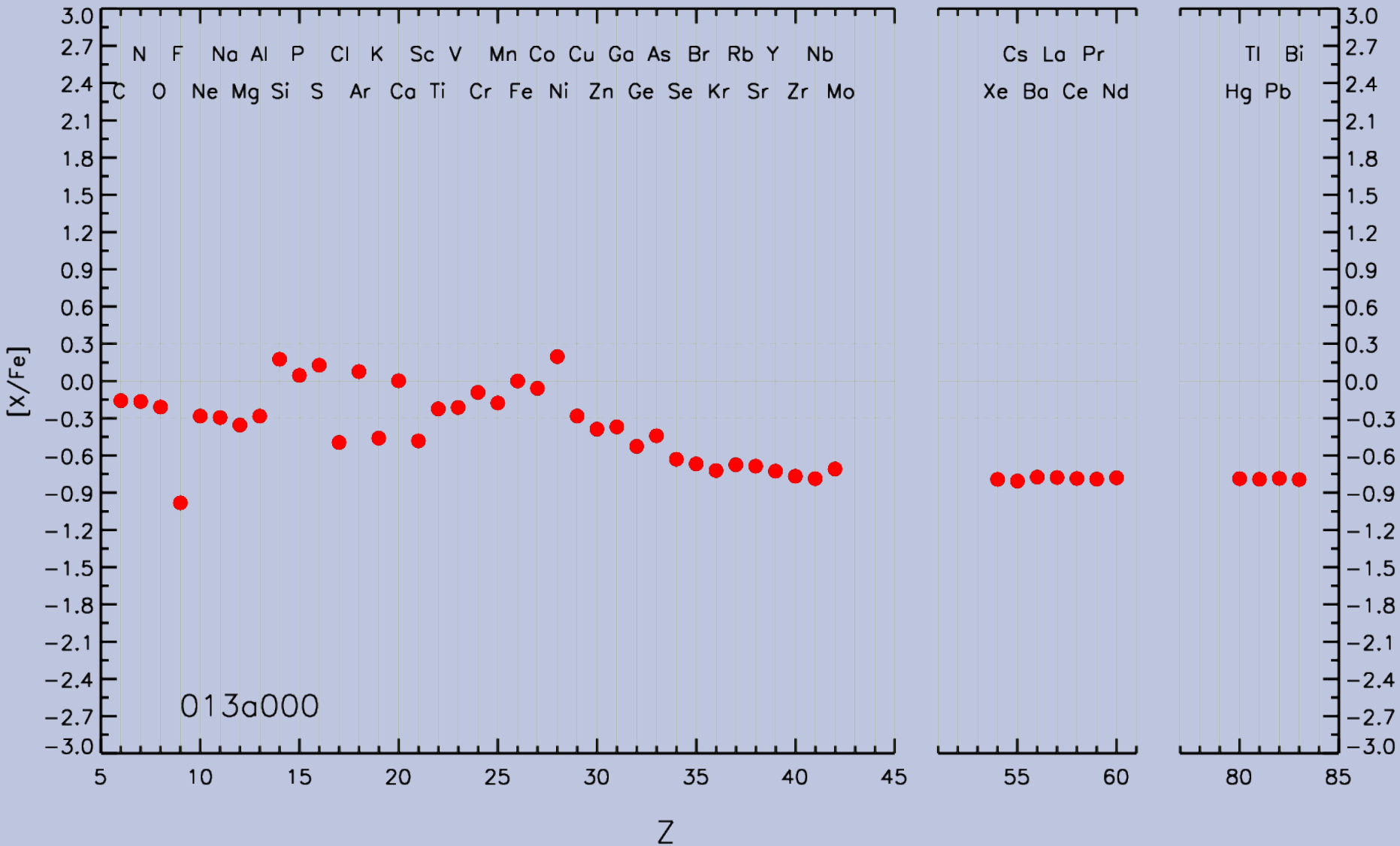
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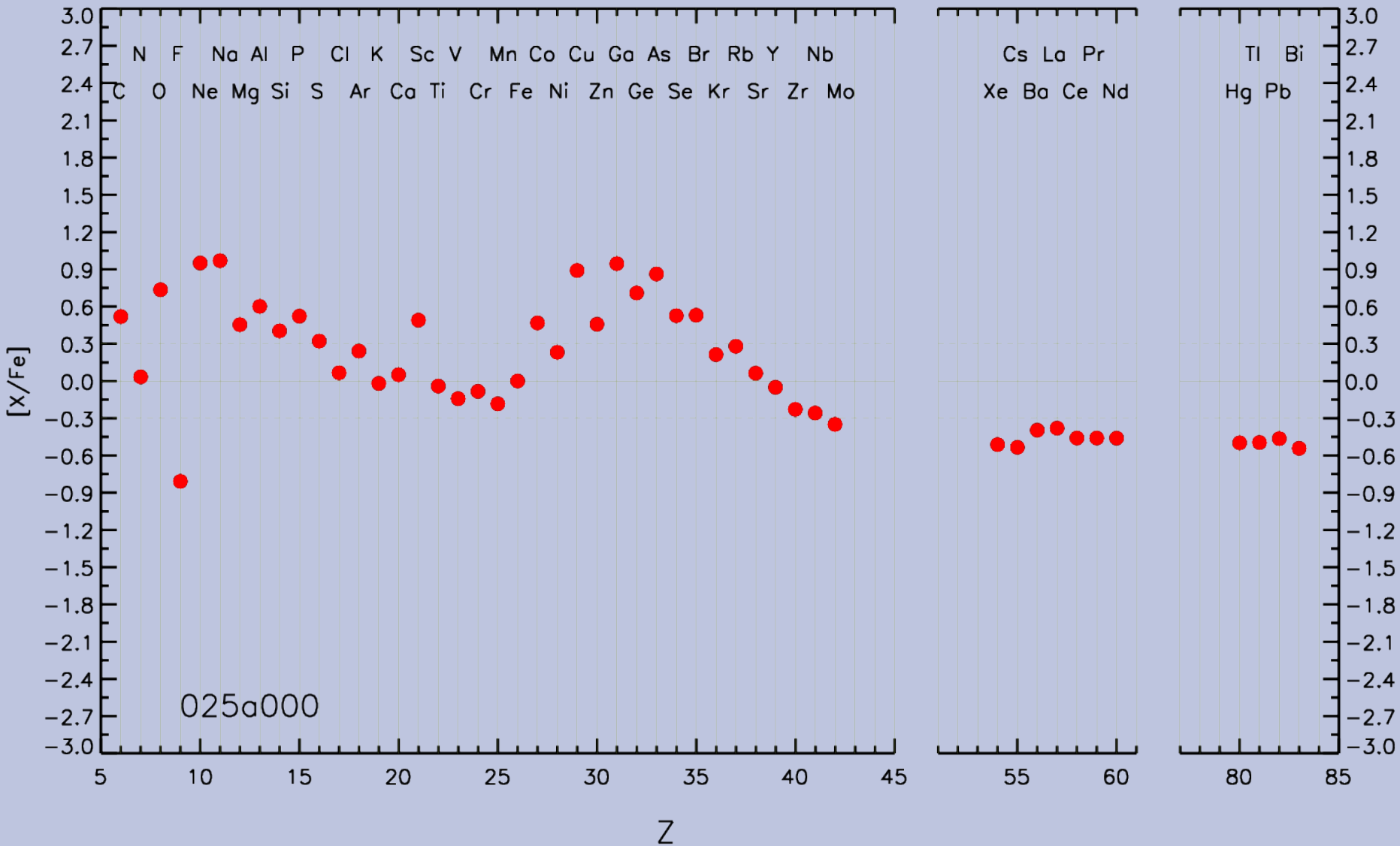
15 0.014

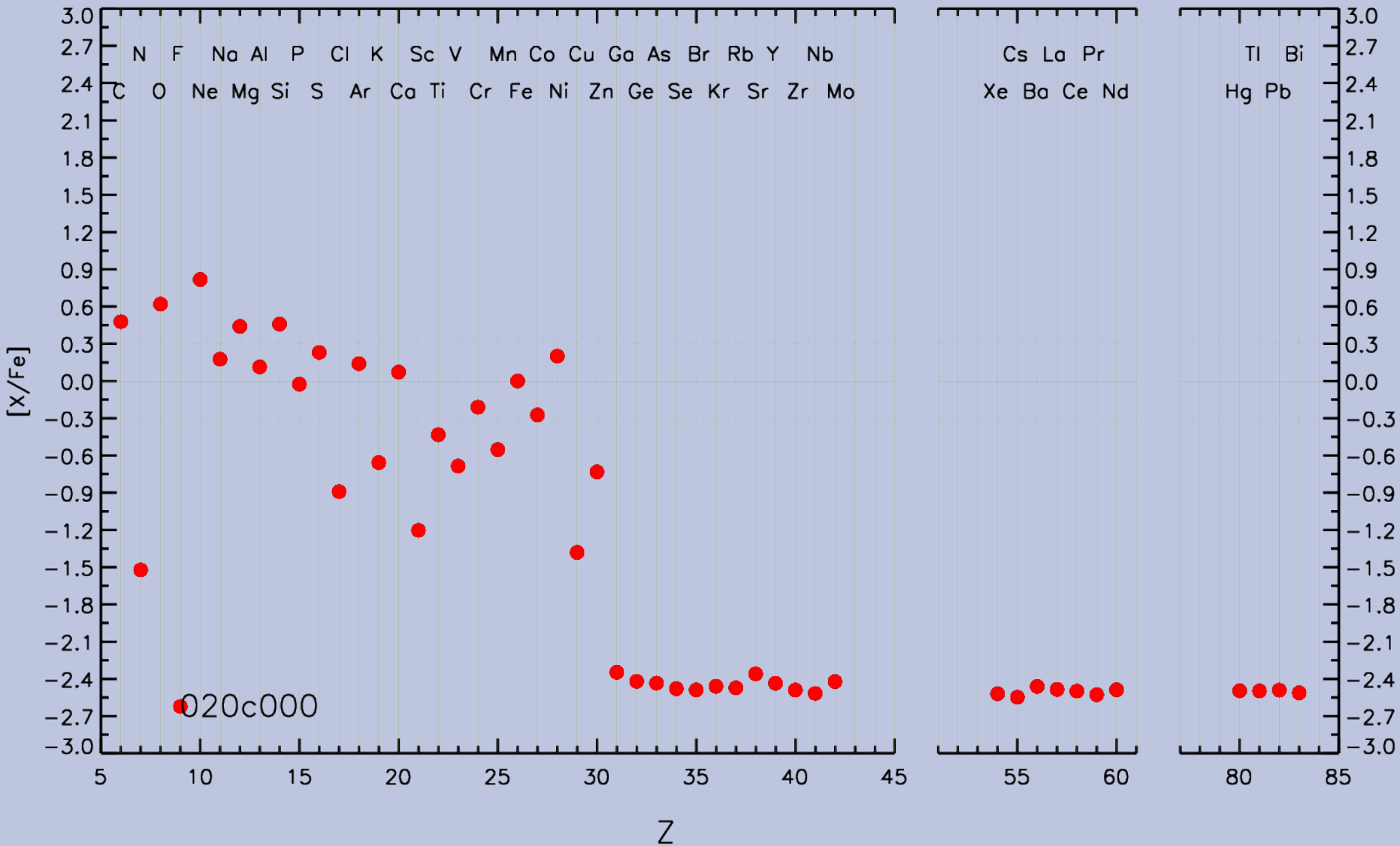
20 0.021

25 0.033

20 M_⊙ [Fe/H]-2 0.006





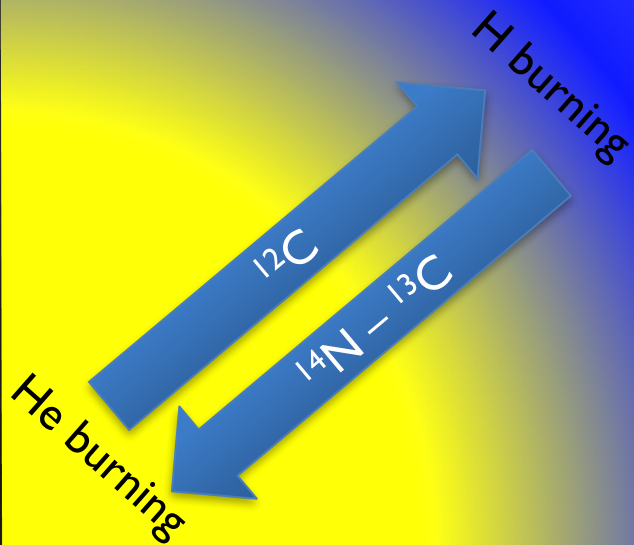


The interplay between He and H burnings in Core He Burning

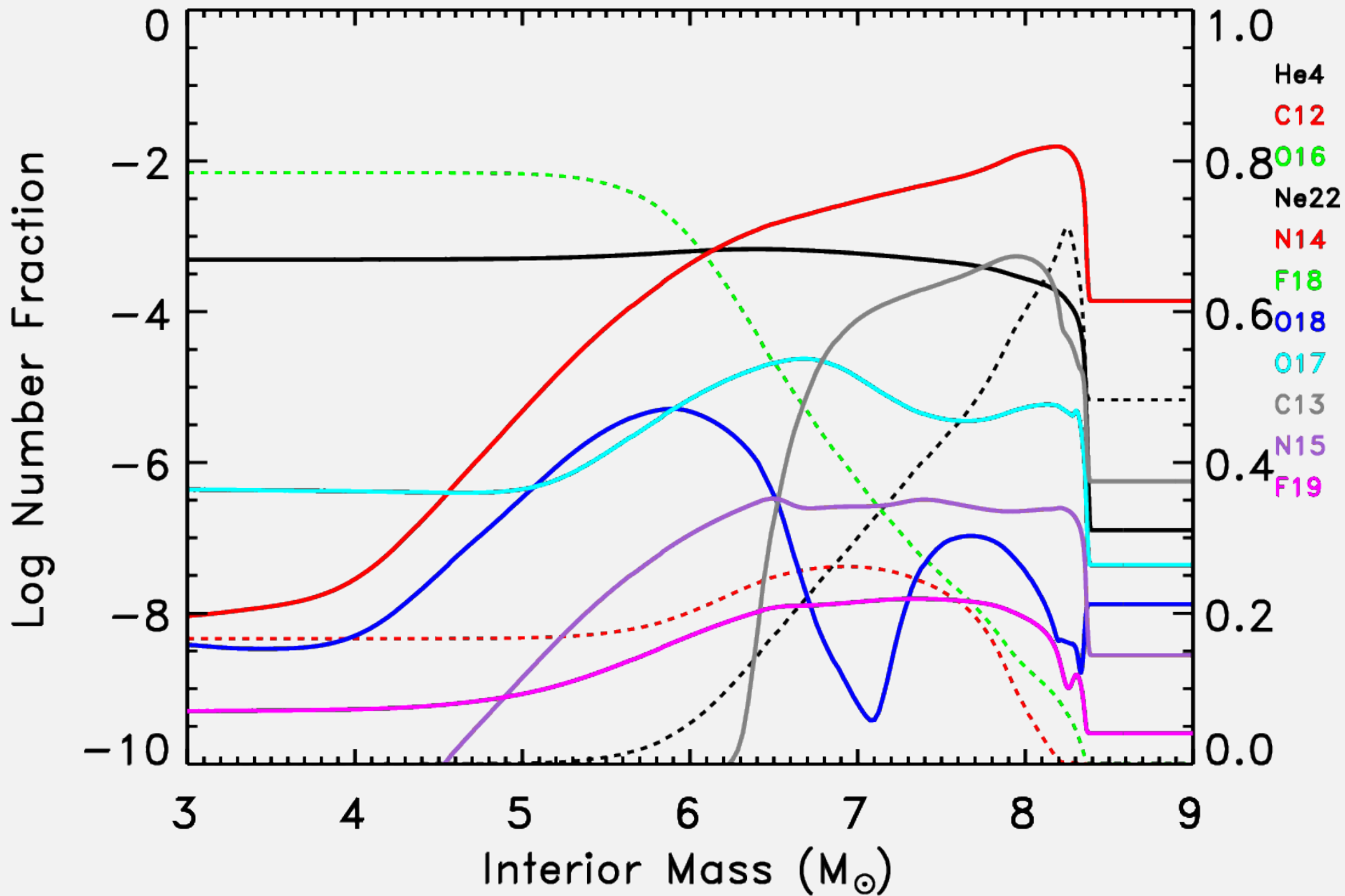


$${}^{13}\text{C}/{}^{14}\text{N} \simeq 5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Primary Nitrogen



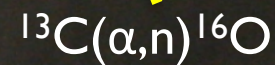
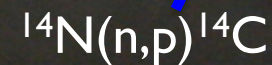
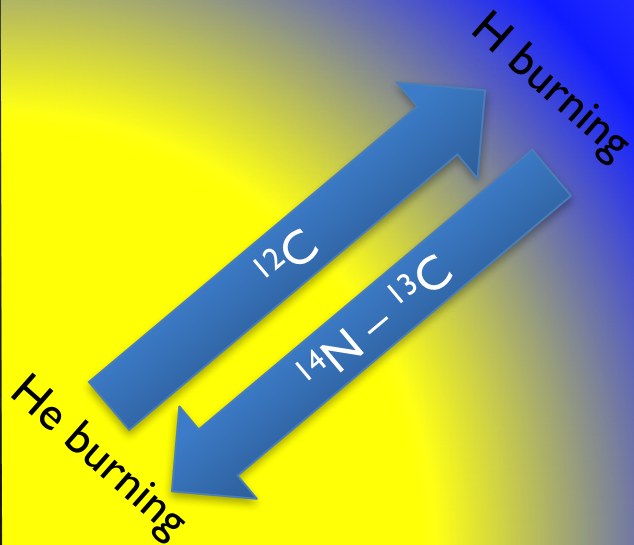
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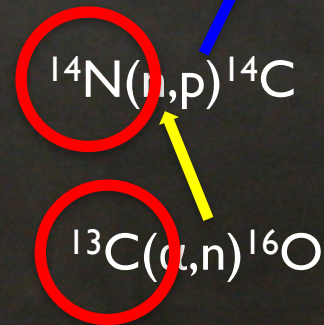
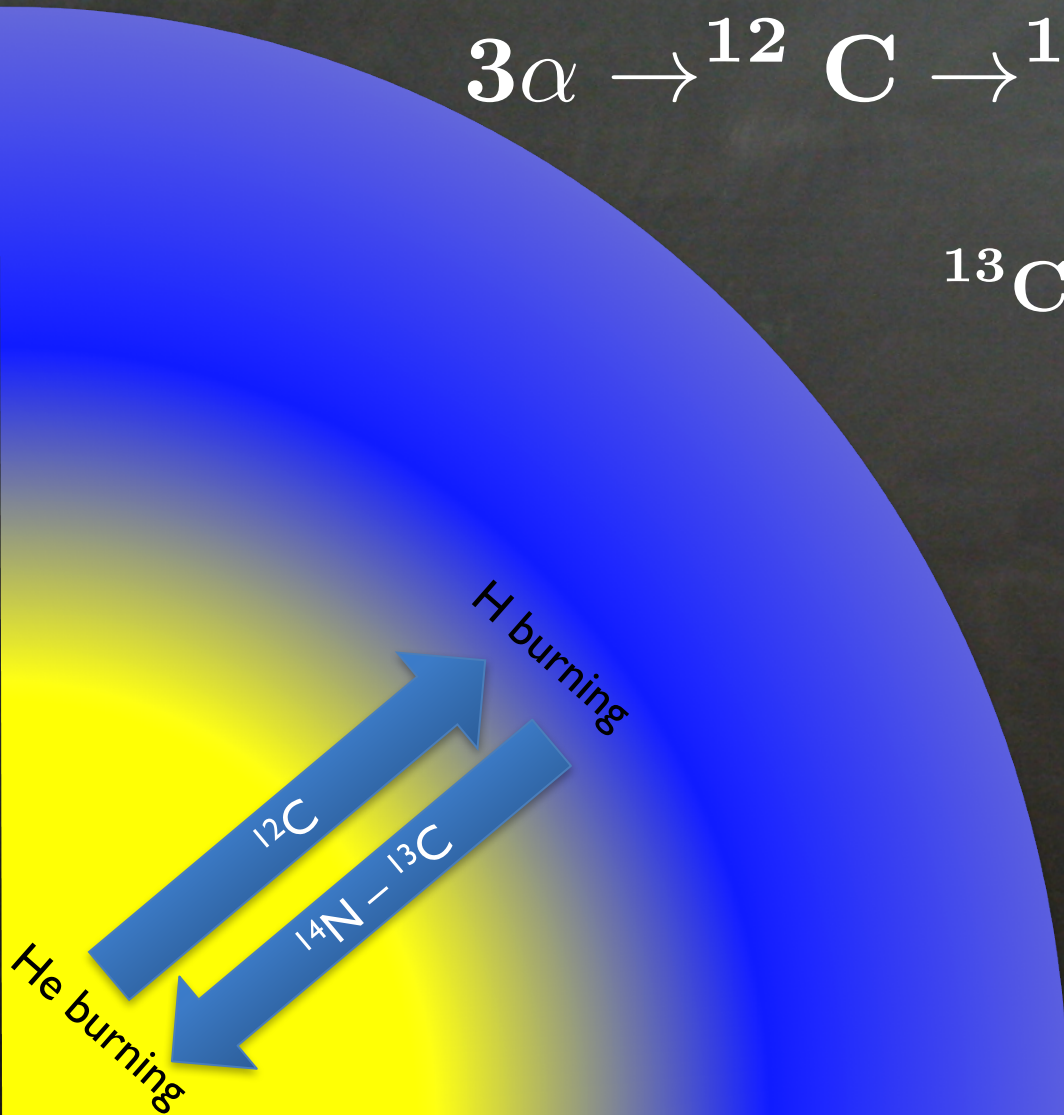


Goriely, S., Jorissen, A., Arnould, M. 1989

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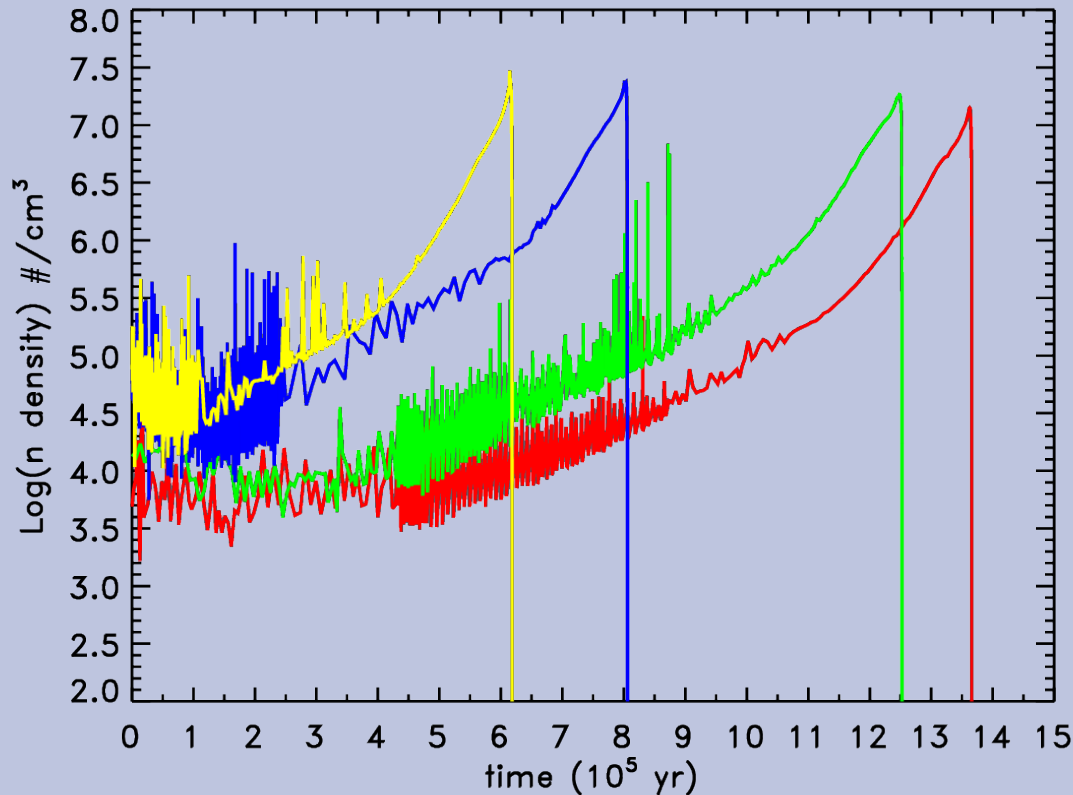
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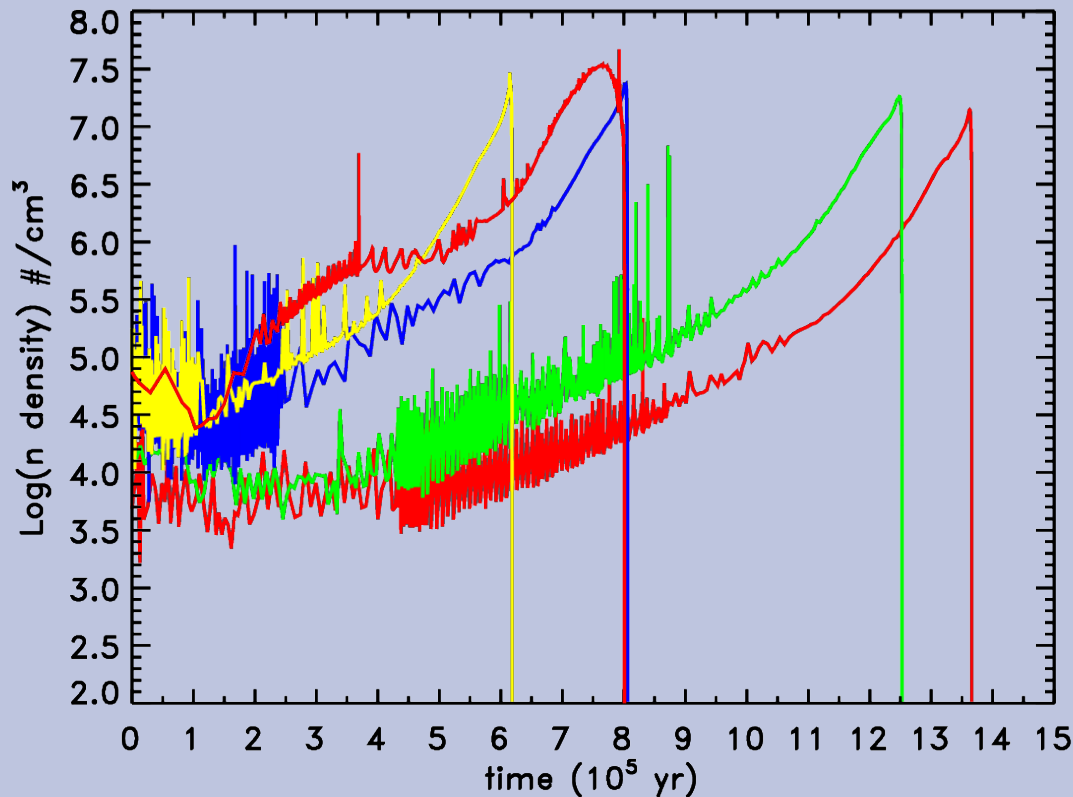
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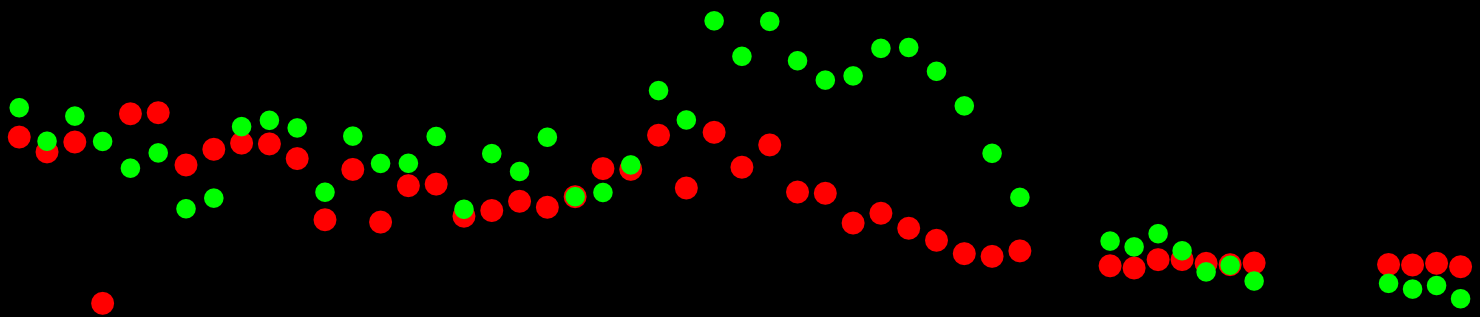
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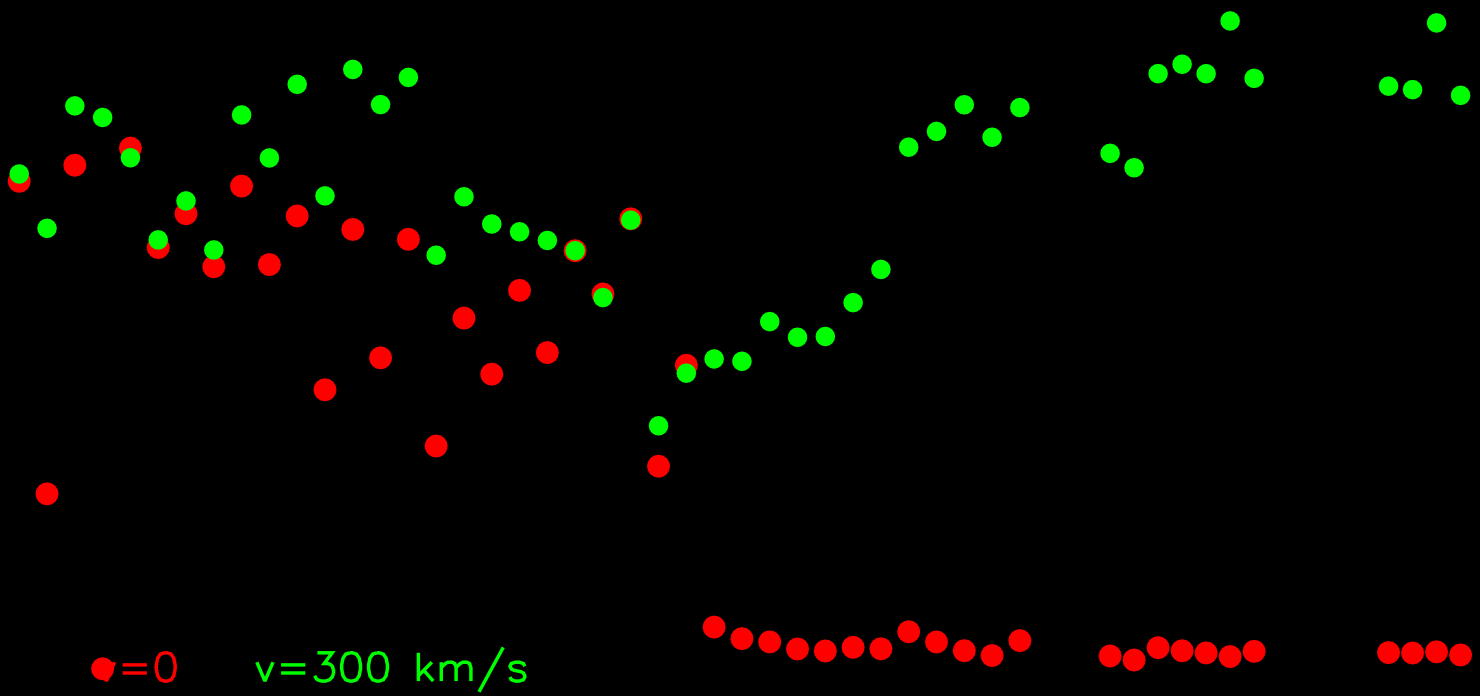
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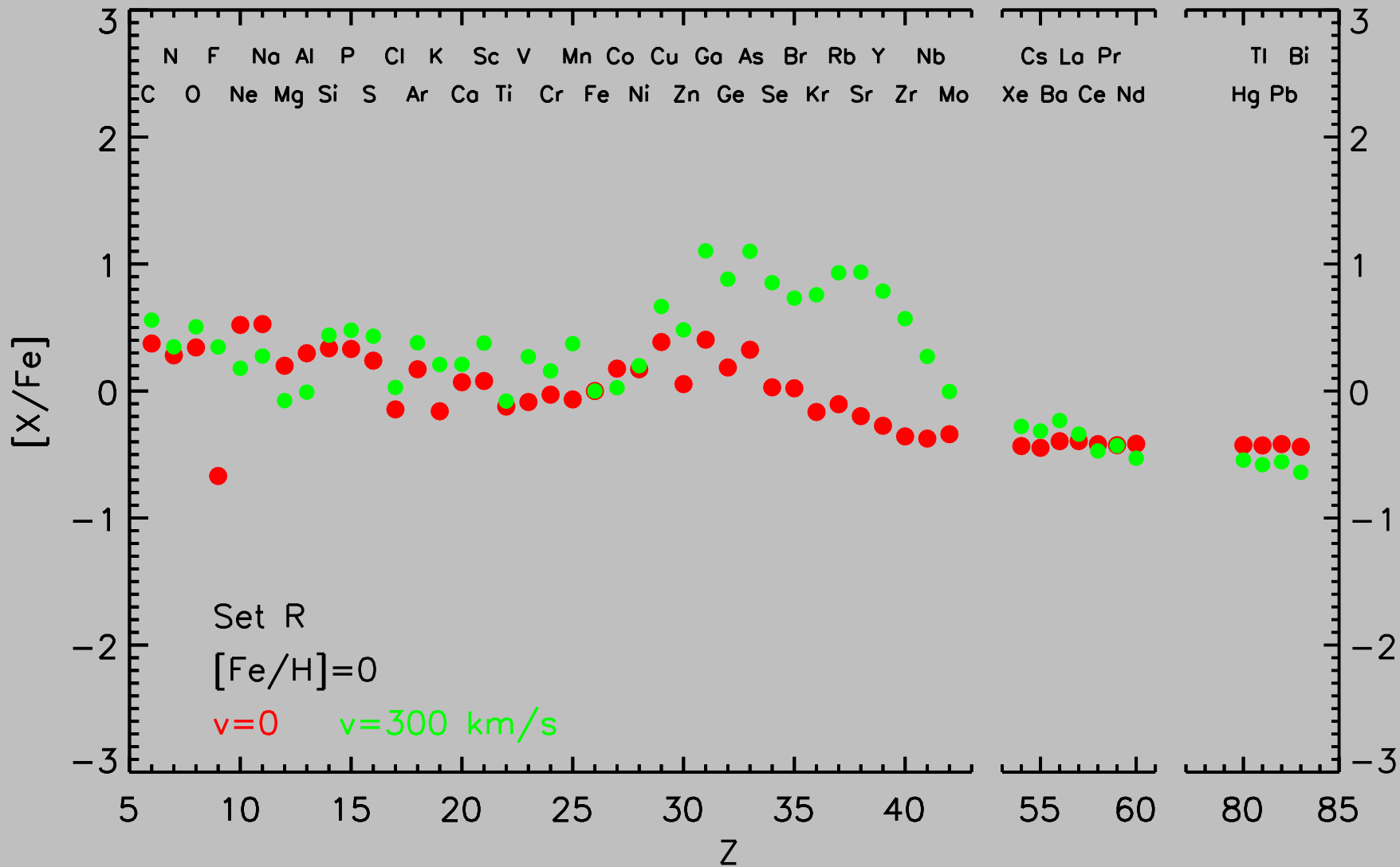
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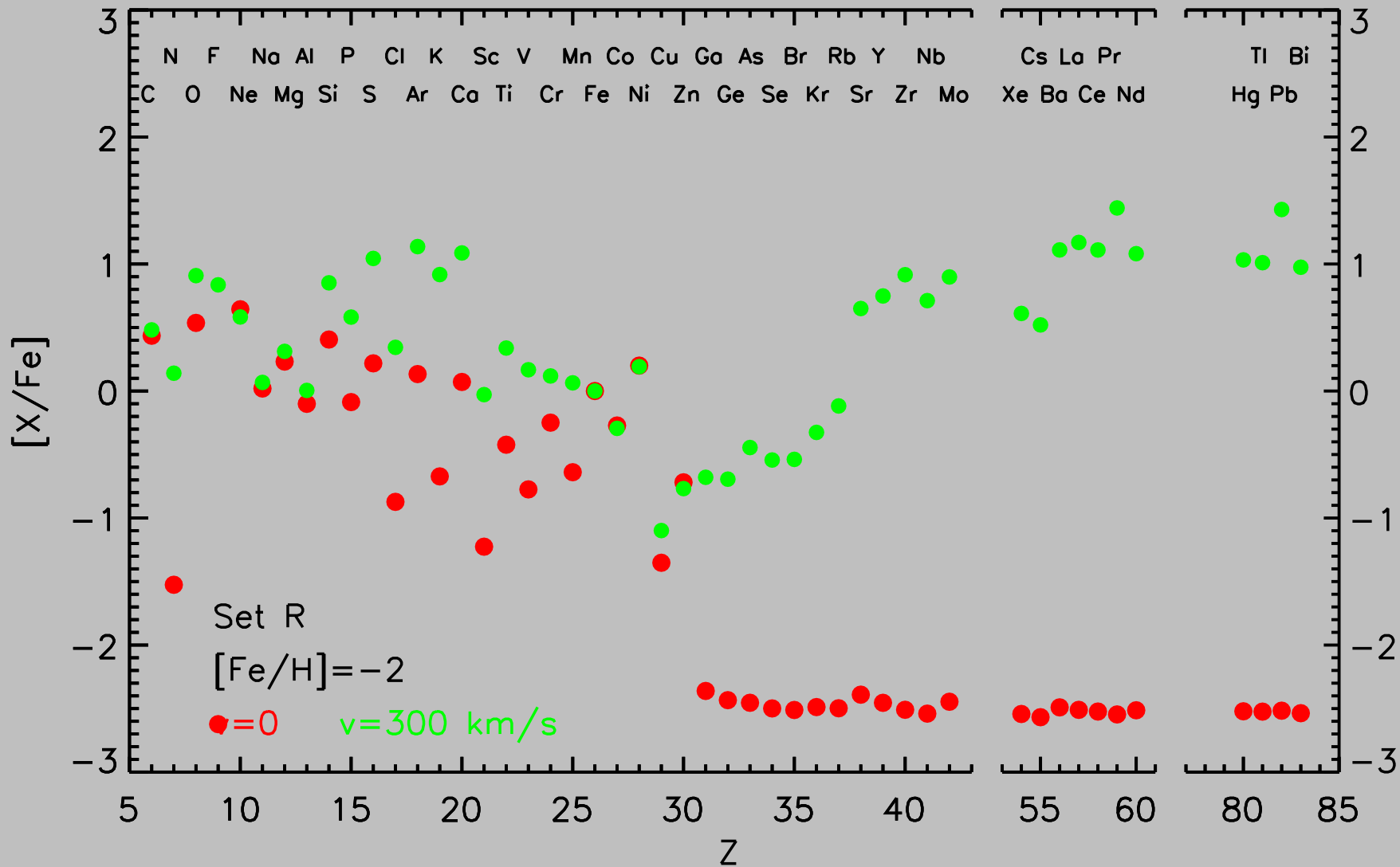
20 M_☉ [Fe/H]-2 0.22



$v=0$ $v=300 \text{ km/s}$







Summary

Elements between Ga and Sr are produced (moderately) by n captures in non rotating more massive stars (weak component)

The low neutron capture cross section on ^{88}Sr (neutron closure shell at $N=50$) coupled to low neutron densities (a few 10^6 n/cm^3) prevents the synthesis of elements beyond this nucleus (main component)

At low metallicities the very low neutron exposure (0.006 mbarn^{-1}) prevents also the synthesis of the weak component

The inclusion of a mild initial rotational velocity of 300 km/s triggers instabilities (meridional circulation and secular shear) that stir matter from the He burning to the H burning and vice versa, leading to the synthesis of a large amount of primary N and, in turn, of ^{22}Ne , that becomes in this way a very powerful neutron source.

