

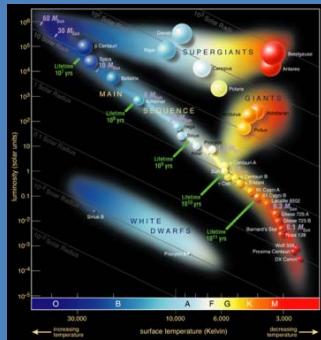
Астрофизика в НИЦ «КИ» ККТЭФ (бывший ИТЭФ)



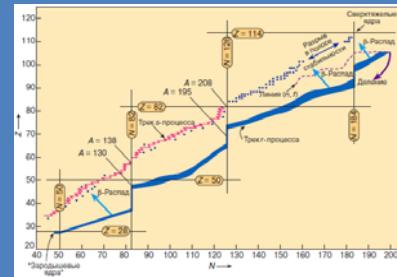
Кафедра «Теоретическая астрофизика и квантовая теория поля» курсы лекций:

- Проблемы современной астрофизики
- Введение в астрофизику
- Физика звезд: структура и эволюция
- Основы релятивистской астрофизики
- Основы гидродинамики
- Физика релятивистских звезд
- Теория сверхновых звезд
- Космология
- Астрофизический нуклеосинтез

Лаборатория Физики Плазмы и Астрофизики



Внешняя задача



Физика и
эволюция
звёзд

SN

WD

Ia

Нуклеосинтез

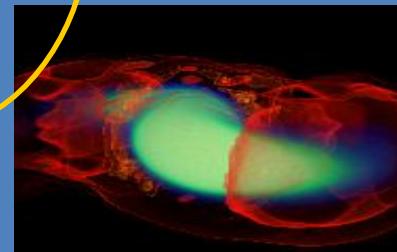
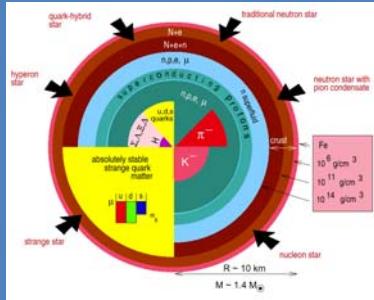
NS

GRB

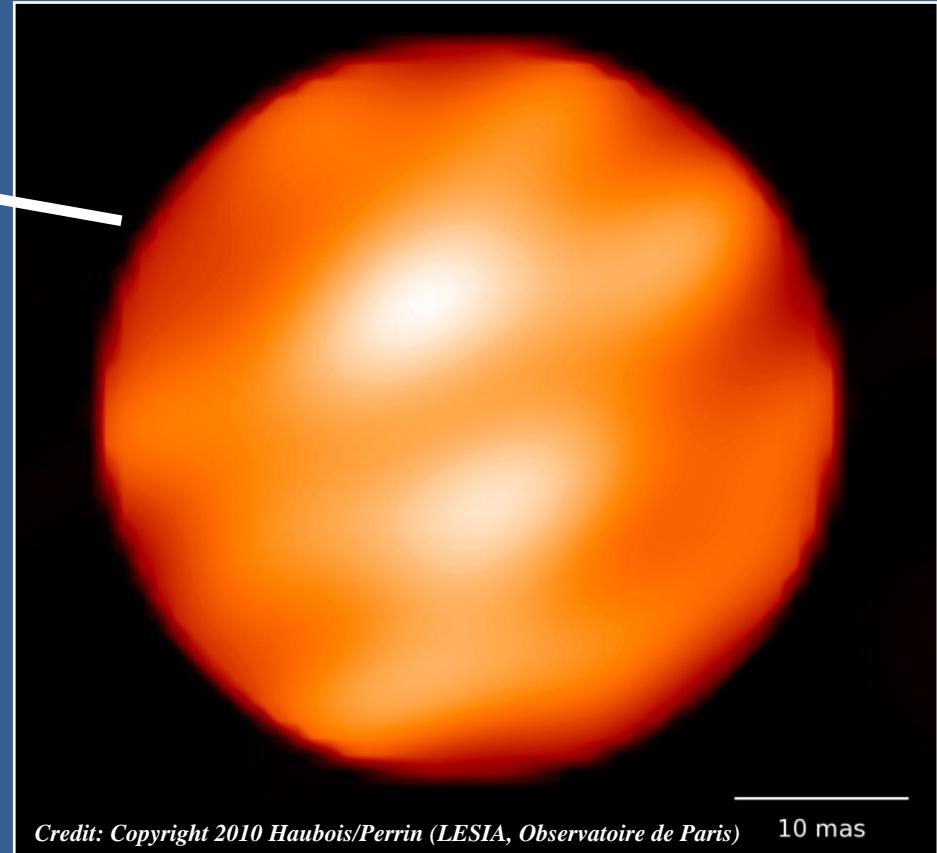
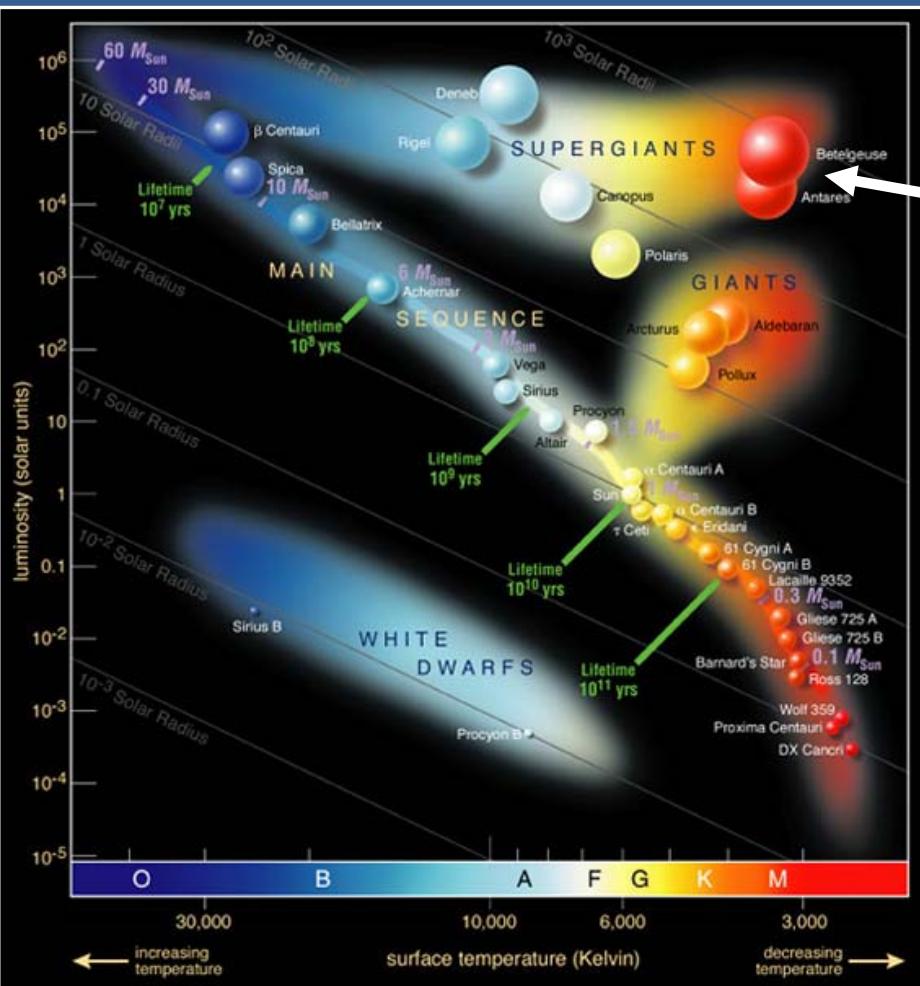
Core-collapse

Механизм взрыва

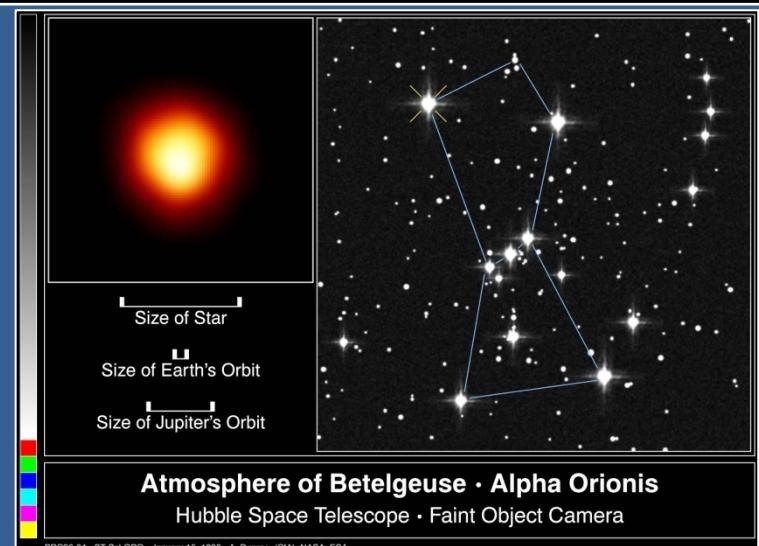
Физика
сверхплотного
вещества



Физика и эволюция звёзд

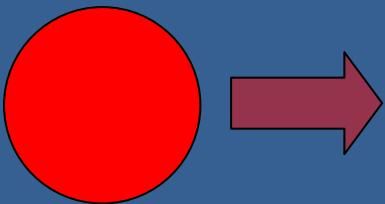


Red Supergiant
Distance ~ 200 pc
Mass ~ 12 Solar
Radius ~ 800 Solar
Luminosity $\sim 100,000$ Solar



WD: $M \sim 0.6 M_{\text{SUN}}$,
 $R \sim 5000 \text{ km}$,
 $\bar{\rho} \sim 10^6 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Нормальная звезда



NS: $M \sim 1.4 M_{\text{SUN}}$,
 $R \sim 10 \text{ km}$,
 $\bar{\rho} \sim 10^{15} \text{ g/cm}^3$

BH: $R = 2GM / c^2 \approx 3M / M_{\text{SUN}} \text{ km}$

$M < 8 M_{\text{SUN}}$
**тихий сброс оболочки,
образование белого карлика (WD)**

i=isolated
b=binary

WD

i, b

WD

SN Ia

b

$M = (8 - 25) M_{\text{SUN}}$
**взрыв сверхновой
образование нейтронной
звезды**

NS

i, b

NS

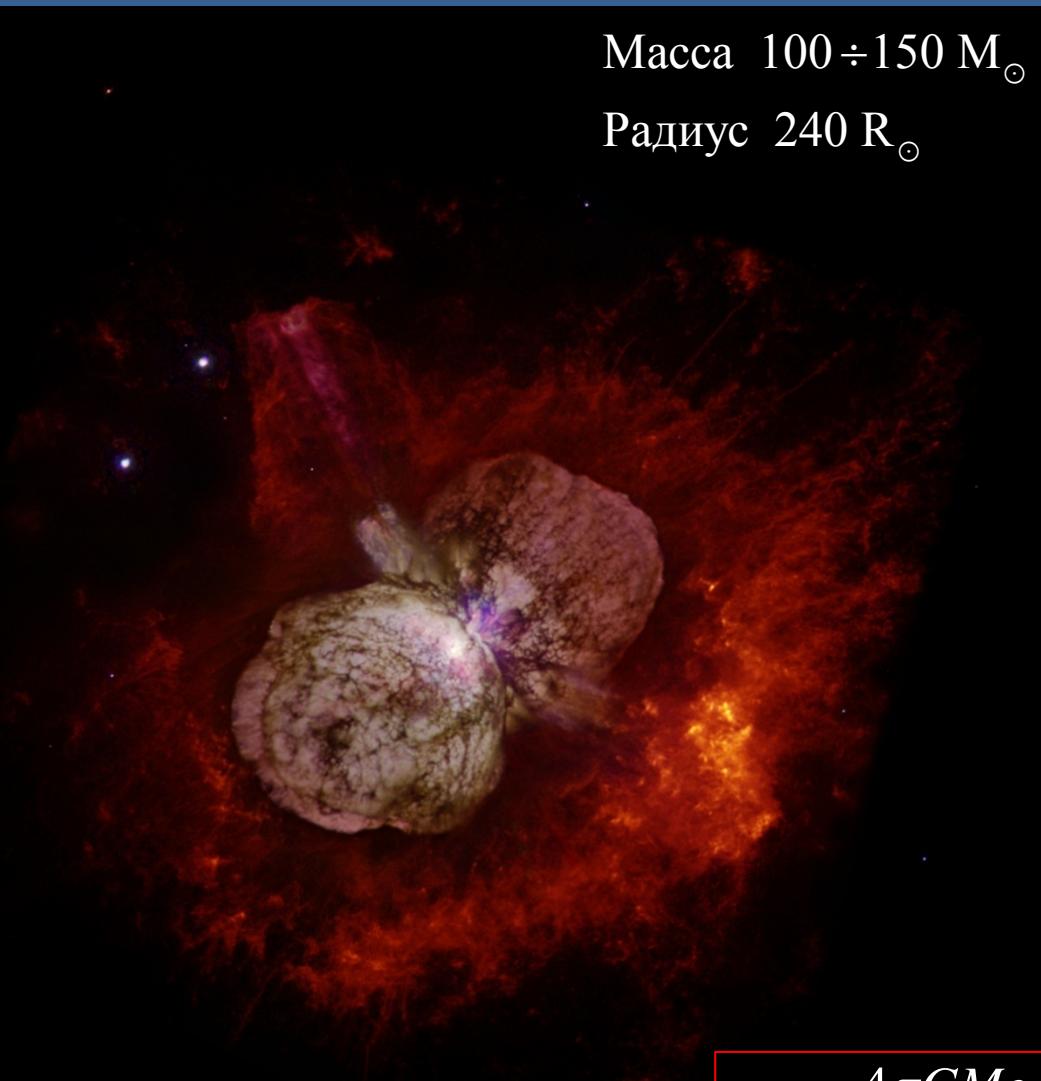
b

BH

$M > 25 M_{\text{SUN}}$
**коллапс в черную
дыру (BH)**

***WD, NS, BH = звездное
кладбище***

Массивные звёзды на последних стадиях эволюции



Масса $100 \div 150 M_{\odot}$

Радиус $240 R_{\odot}$

Эта Киля (η Carinae)

$1600 - 2 \div 4^m$

$1837 - 0 \div -1^m$

$\sim 1900 - 8^m$

$\sim 2000 - 6$

Расстояние 2.3 кпк

Тип – LBV

Large Blue Variable

$T \sim 15 \div 30 \times 10^3 K$

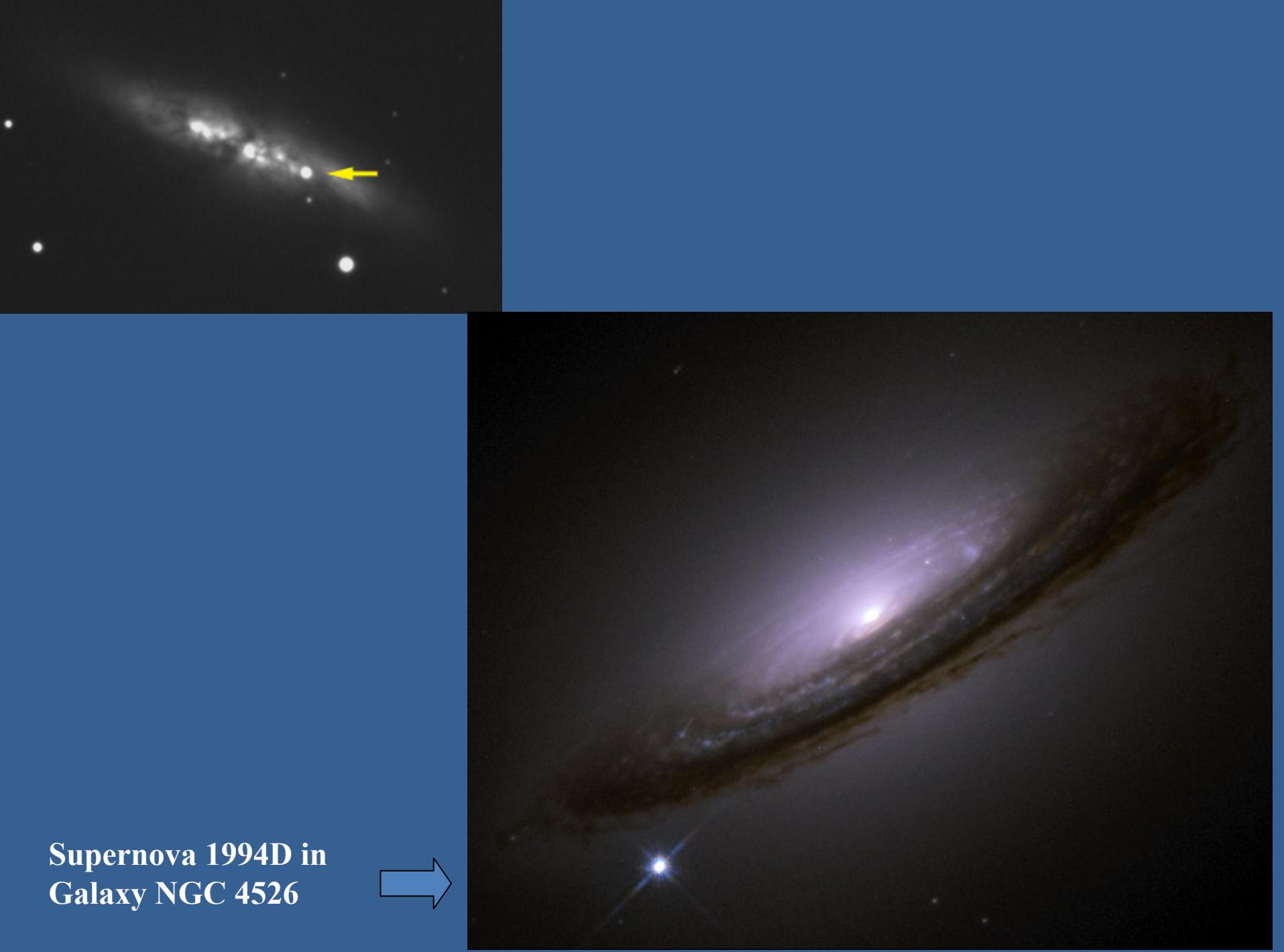
$L \sim 10^6 L_{\odot}$

$V \sim 650 \text{ Km/c}$

$\dot{M} \sim 10^{-3} M_{\odot}/\text{год}$

$$L_{edd} = \frac{4\pi GMc}{\langle \kappa \rangle}$$

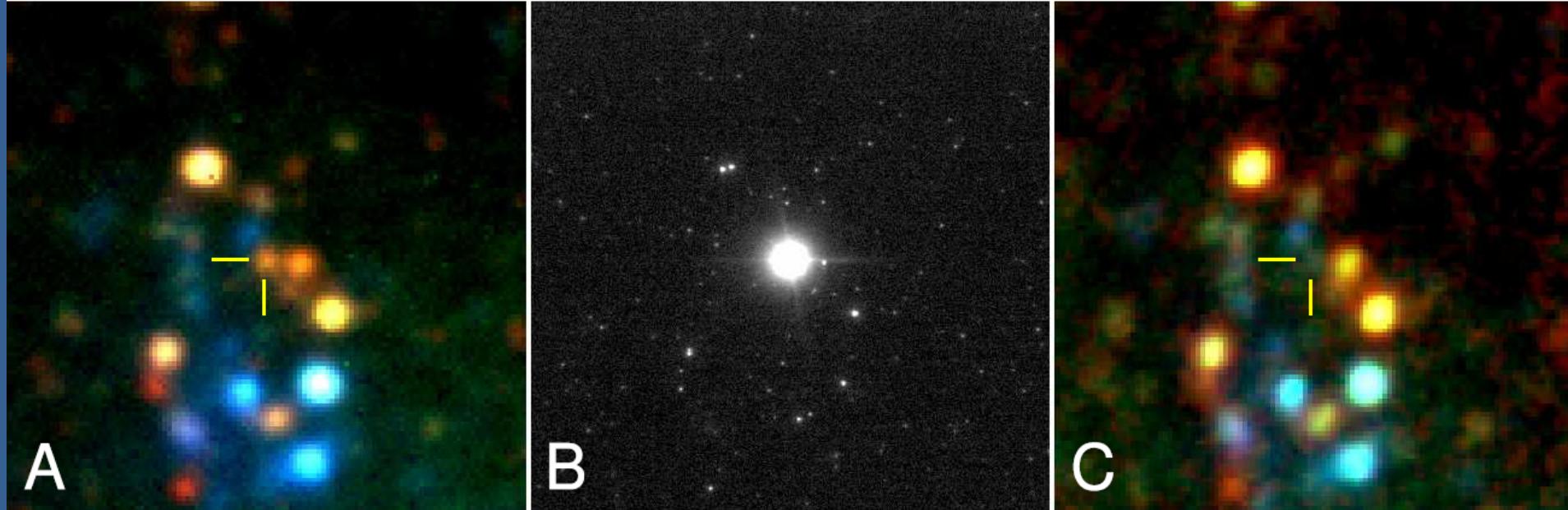
Сверхновые звёзды



Supernova 1994D in
Galaxy NGC 4526

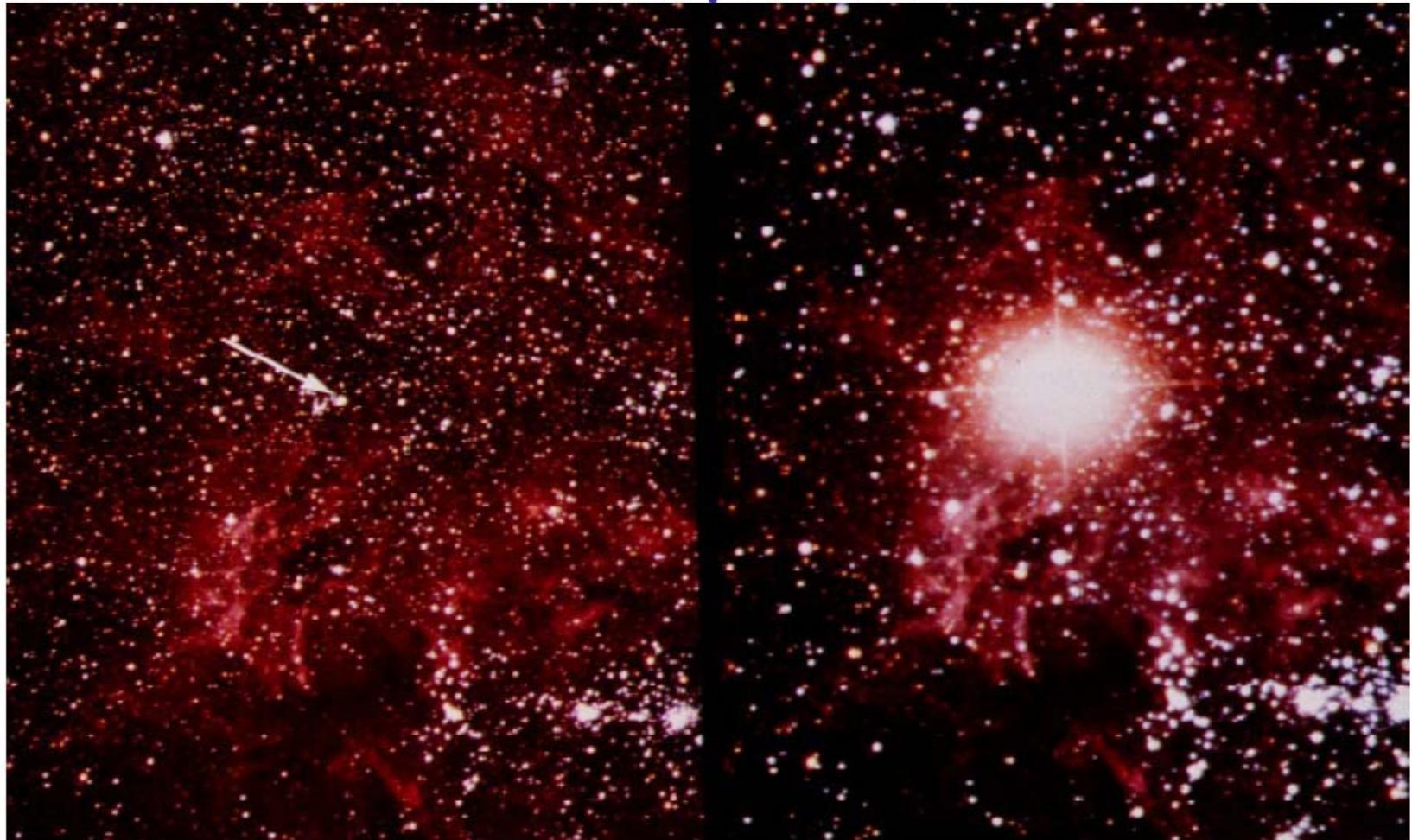
The Disappearance of the Red Supergiant Progenitor of Supernova 2008bk

Seppo Mattila,^{1,2*} Stephen Smartt,³ Justyn Maund,^{4,5} Stefano Benetti,⁶
Mattias Ergon¹



Type IIP SN 2008bk

SN 1987A – близкая сверхновая SN в LMC

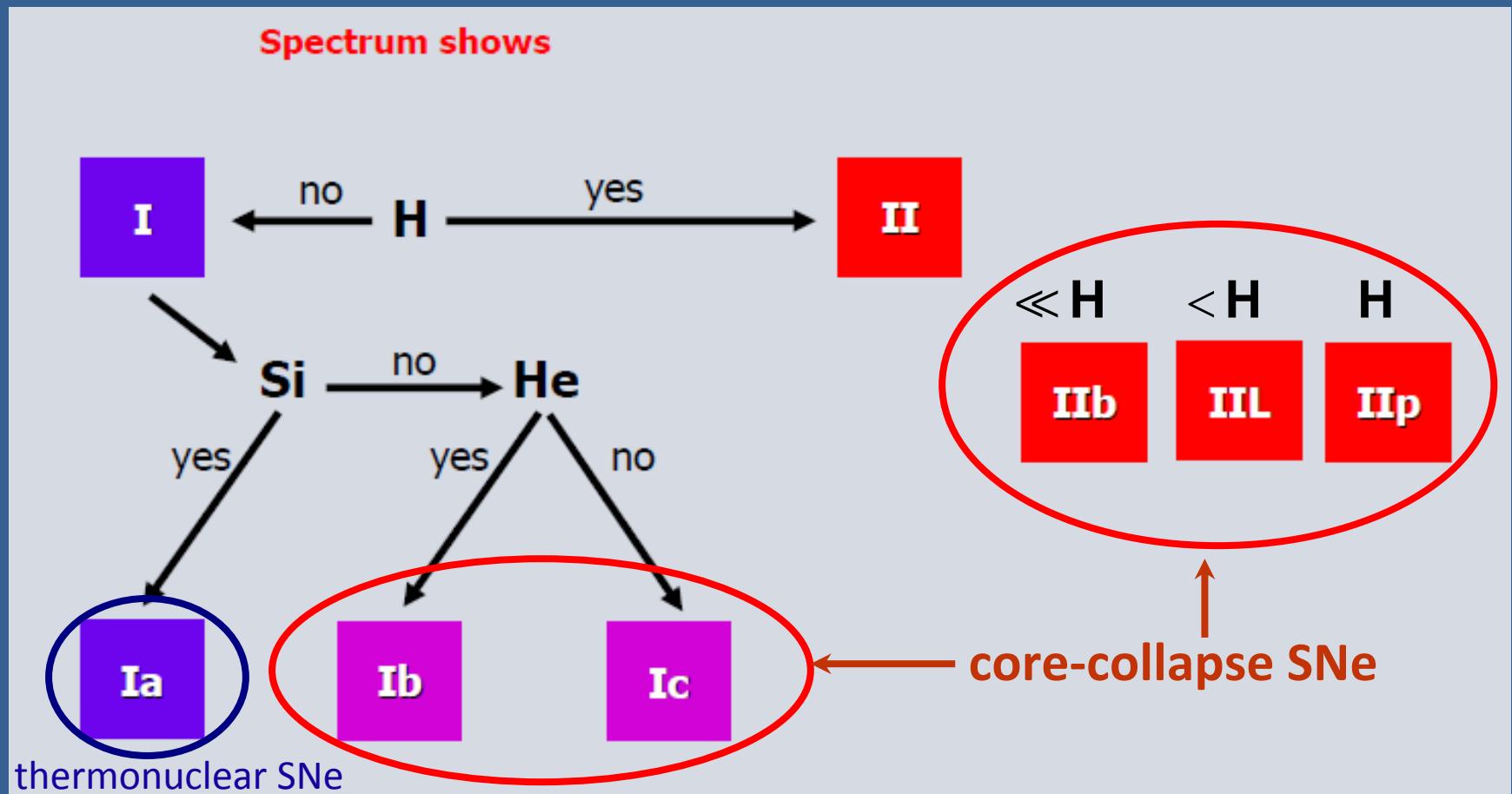


Стрелка на левом кадре – предсверхновая.
Это голубой сверхгигант Сандулик-69 202.

Рисунок справа – сверхновая вскоре после взрыва, при котором
светимость выросла в 100 миллионов раз.

Properties of supernovae and their classification

Overwhelming majority of information on SNe comes from
observations of their spectra:
fluxes, colors, doppler shift and width of spectral lines

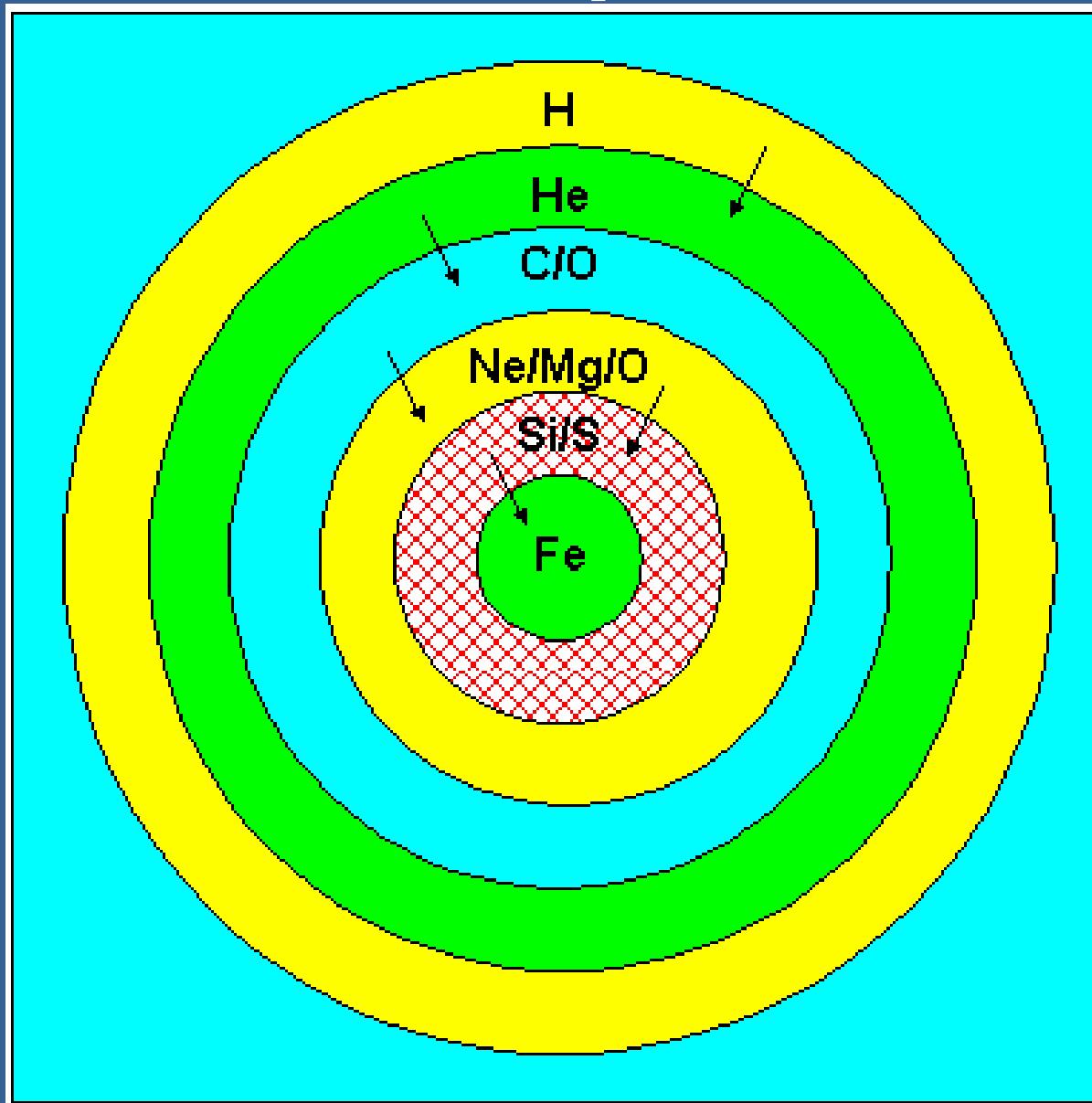


Adapted from: F. Röpke (<http://theor.jinr.ru/~ntaa/07/files/program.html>)

Механизмы взрыва сверхновых

Массивная звезда на последней стадии своей эволюции перед коллапсом

“Луковичная” структура звезды



Neutrino-convective mechanism of supernova explosion

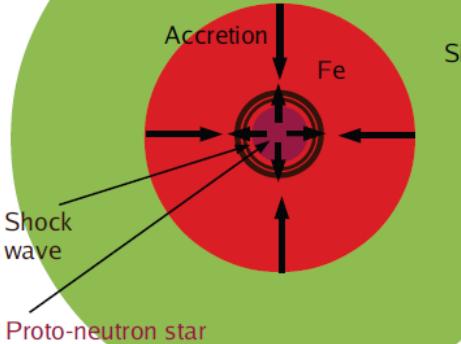
Core-Collapse Supernovae
— Reflections and Directions —

Hans-Thomas JANKA¹,
Florian HANKE¹, Lorenz HÜDEPOHL¹, Andreas MAREK¹,
Bernhard MÜLLER¹, and Martin OBERGAULINGER²

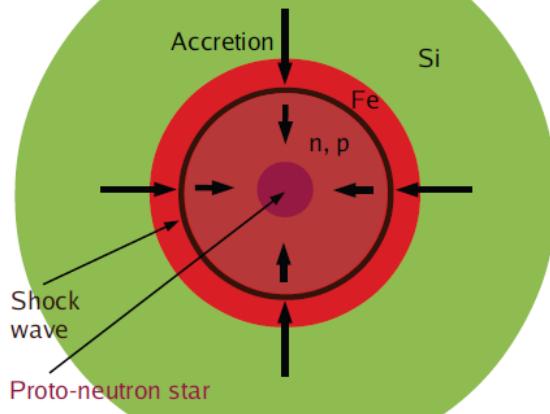
Gravitational instability of stellar core



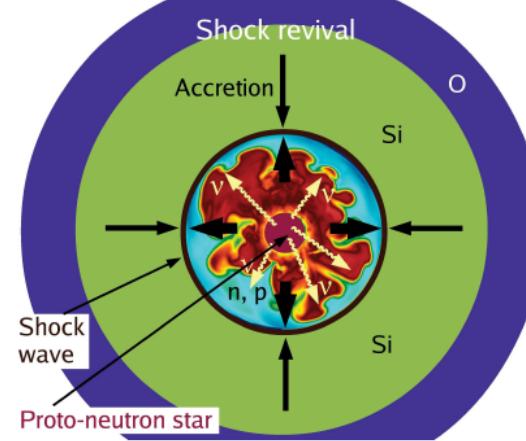
Core bounce at nuclear density



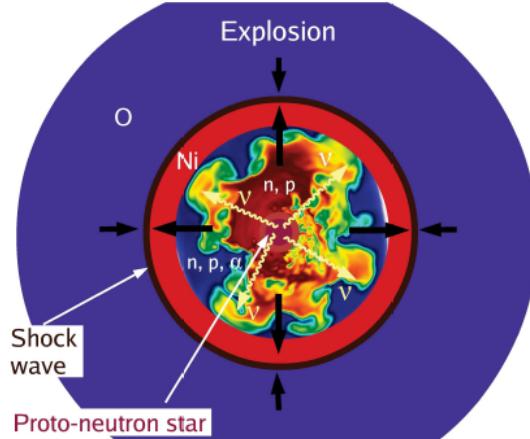
Shock stagnation



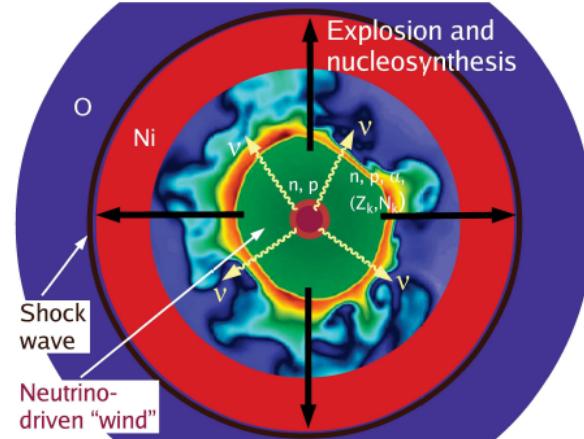
Shock revival



Explosion



Explosion and nucleosynthesis



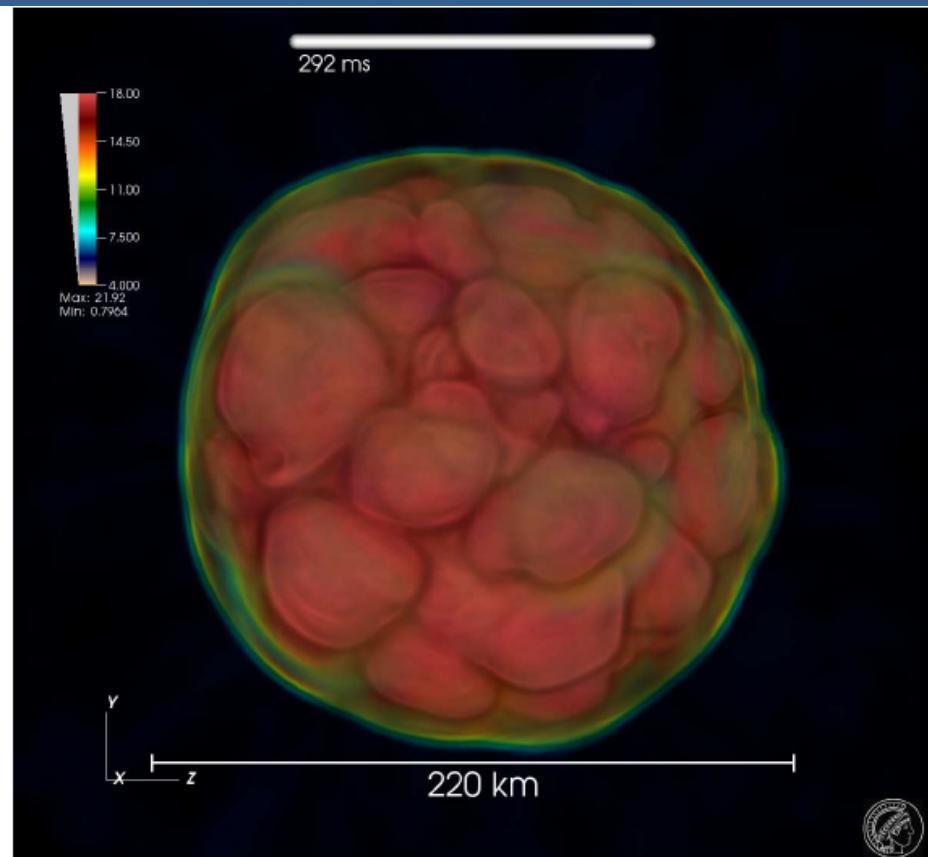
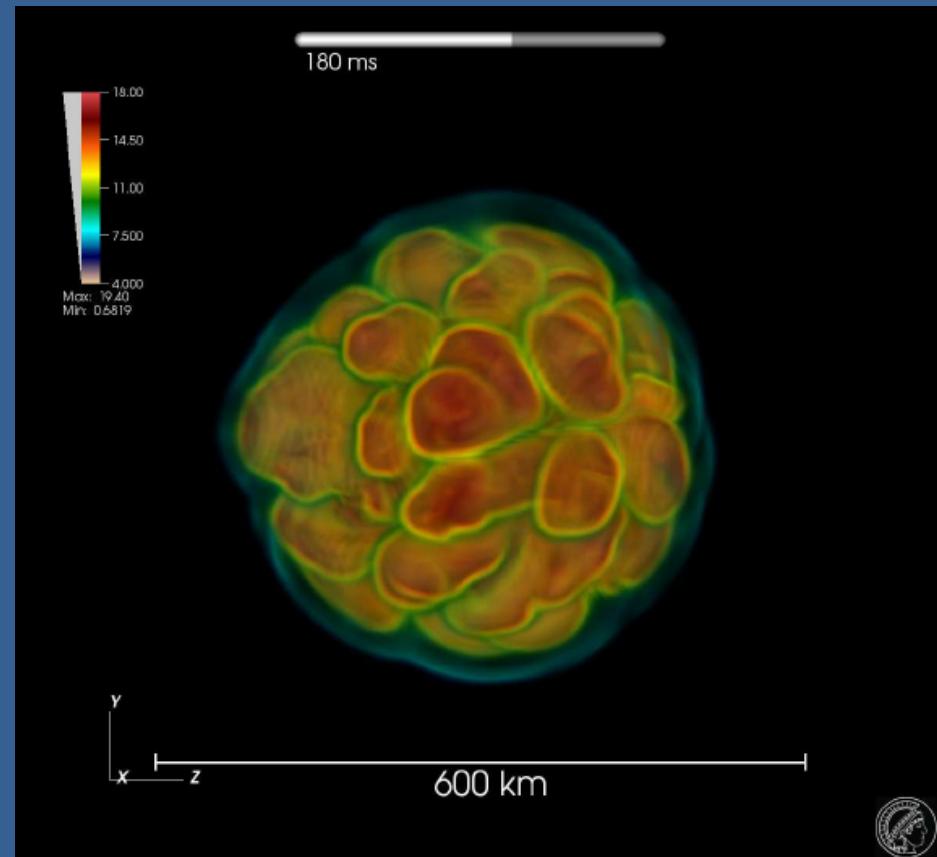
3-D simulations:

Core-Collapse Supernovae

— Reflections and Directions —

Hans-Thomas JANKA¹,

Florian HANKE¹, Lorenz HÜDEPOHL¹, Andreas MAREK¹,
Bernhard MÜLLER¹, and Martin OBERGAULINGER²



The mechanism of the collapsed-core SN

is still under detailed study

An *empirical theorem*: spherically-symmetrical models do not result in expulsion of envelope; the SN outburst does not occur: the envelope falls back on the collapsed core. One has to go in 2- and, perhaps, 3-dimensional models to convert the stalled accreting shock into an outgoing blast wave.

- Large-scale neutrino-driven convection
A. Burrows' group (Arizona); E. Müller, T. Janka (MPA, Garching)
- Interaction between rotation and magnetic field
G.S. Bisnovatyi-Kogan's group (SRI, Keldysh IPM, Moscow)
- Massive fast-rotating collapsed core followed by rotational fission resulting in formation of a close neutron-star binary that evolves being driven by the emission of gravitational waves and mass-exchange and ends with the explosion of a low-mass neutron star ($M \approx 0.1 M_{\odot}$). V.S. Imshennik (Alikhanov ITEP, Moscow)

MAGNETOROTATIONAL CORE-COLLAPSE SUPERNOVAE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

PHILIPP MÖSTA¹, SHERWOOD RICHERS¹, CHRISTIAN D. OTT^{1,2,+}, ROLAND HAAS¹, ANTHONY L. PIRO¹, KRISTEN BOYDSTUN¹, ERNAZAR ABDIKAMALOV¹, CHRISTIAN REISSWIG^{1,++}, AND ERIK SCHNETTER^{3,4,5}

Draft version March 6, 2014.

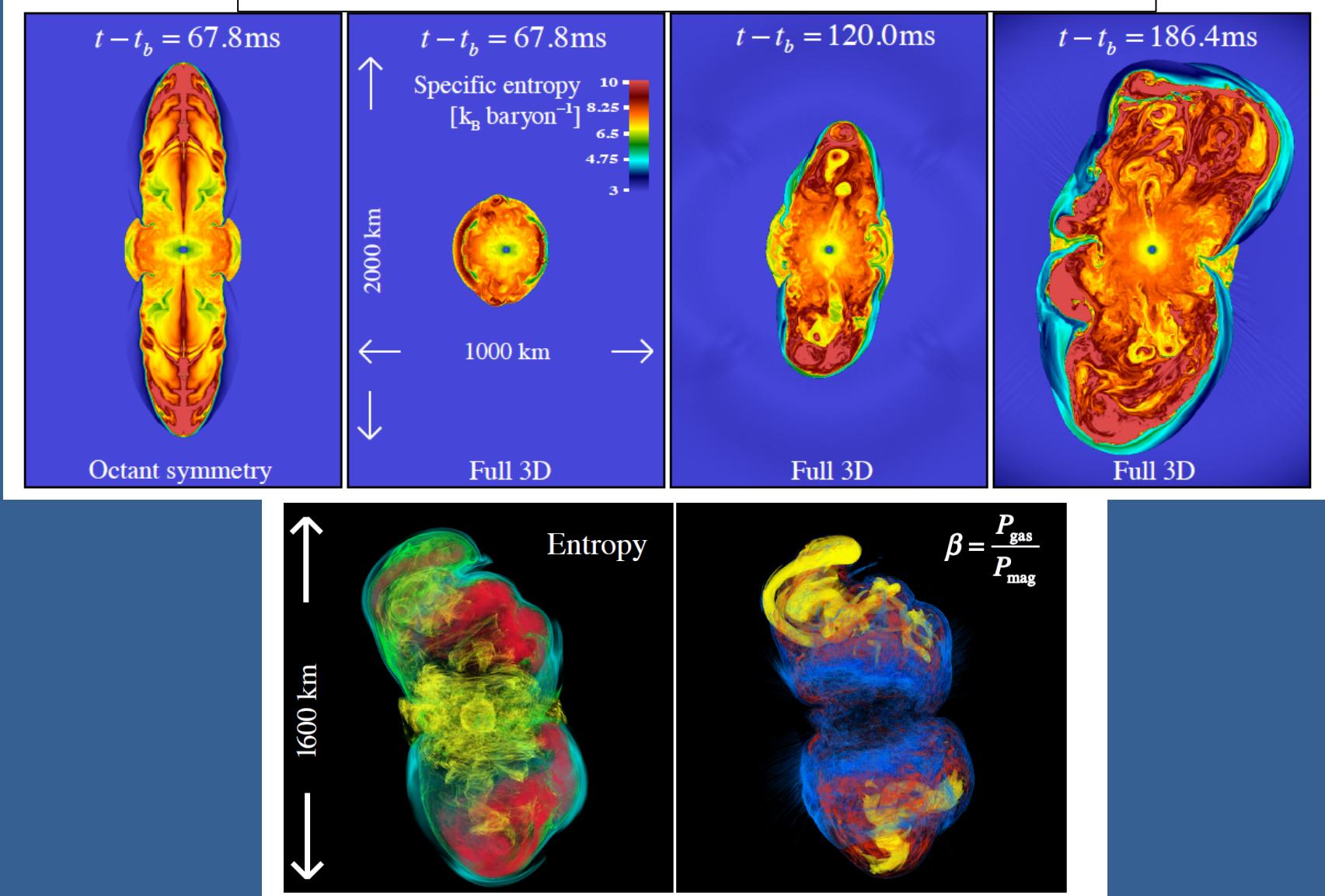
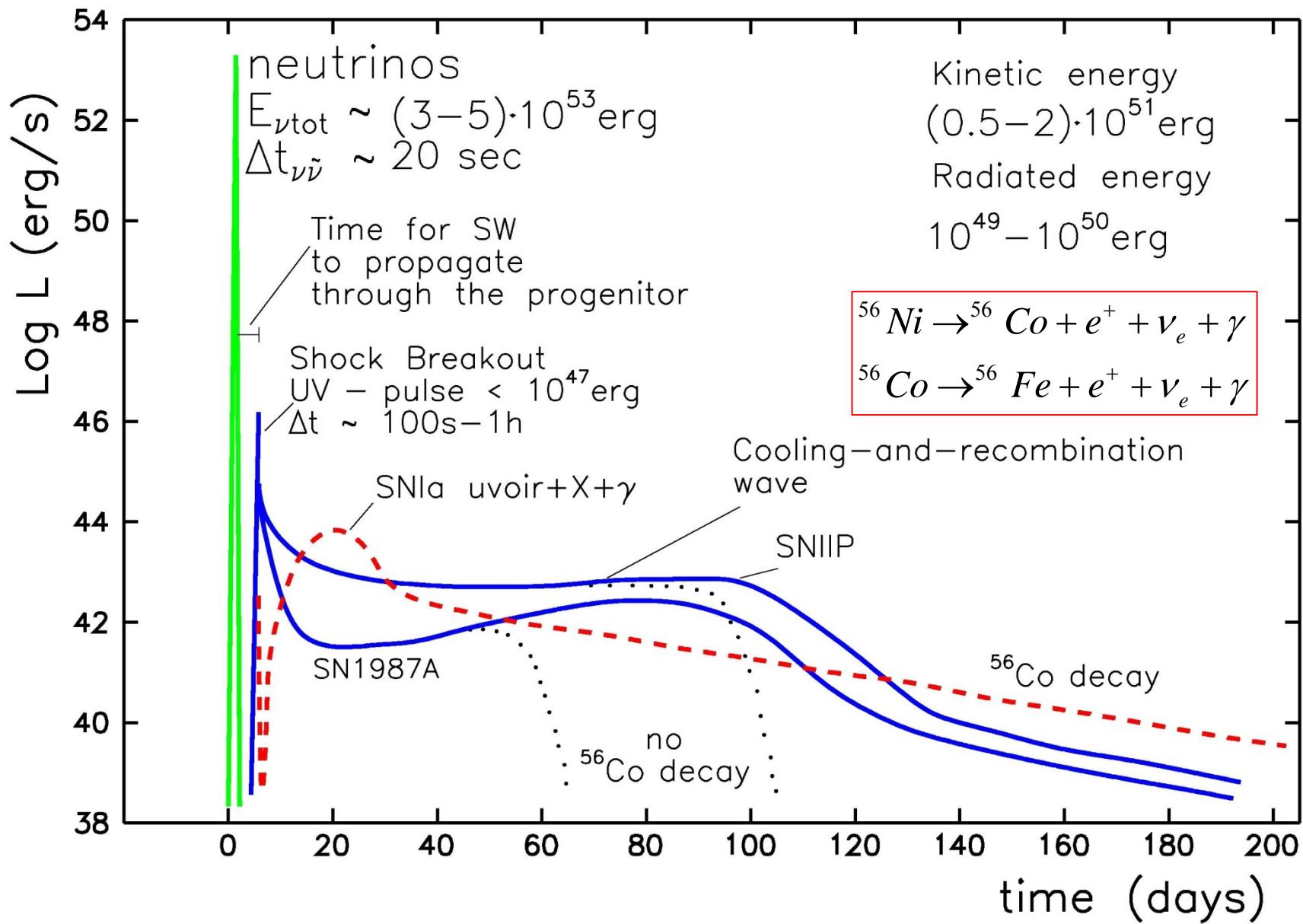


Figure 4. Volume renderings of entropy and β at $t - t_b = 161$ ms. The z-axis is the spin axis of the protoneutron star and we show 1600 km on a side. The colormap for entropy is chosen such that blue corresponds to $s = 3.7 k_B \text{baryon}^{-1}$, cyan to $s = 4.8 k_B \text{baryon}^{-1}$ indicating the shock surface, green to $s = 5.8 k_B \text{baryon}^{-1}$, yellow to $s = 7.4 k_B \text{baryon}^{-1}$, and red to higher entropy material at $s = 10 k_B \text{baryon}^{-1}$. For β we choose yellow to correspond to $\beta = 0.1$, red to $\beta = 0.6$, and blue to $\beta = 3.5$. Magnetically dominated material at $\beta < 1$ (yellow) is expelled from the protoneutron star and twisted in highly asymmetric tubes that drive the secular expansion of the polar lobes.

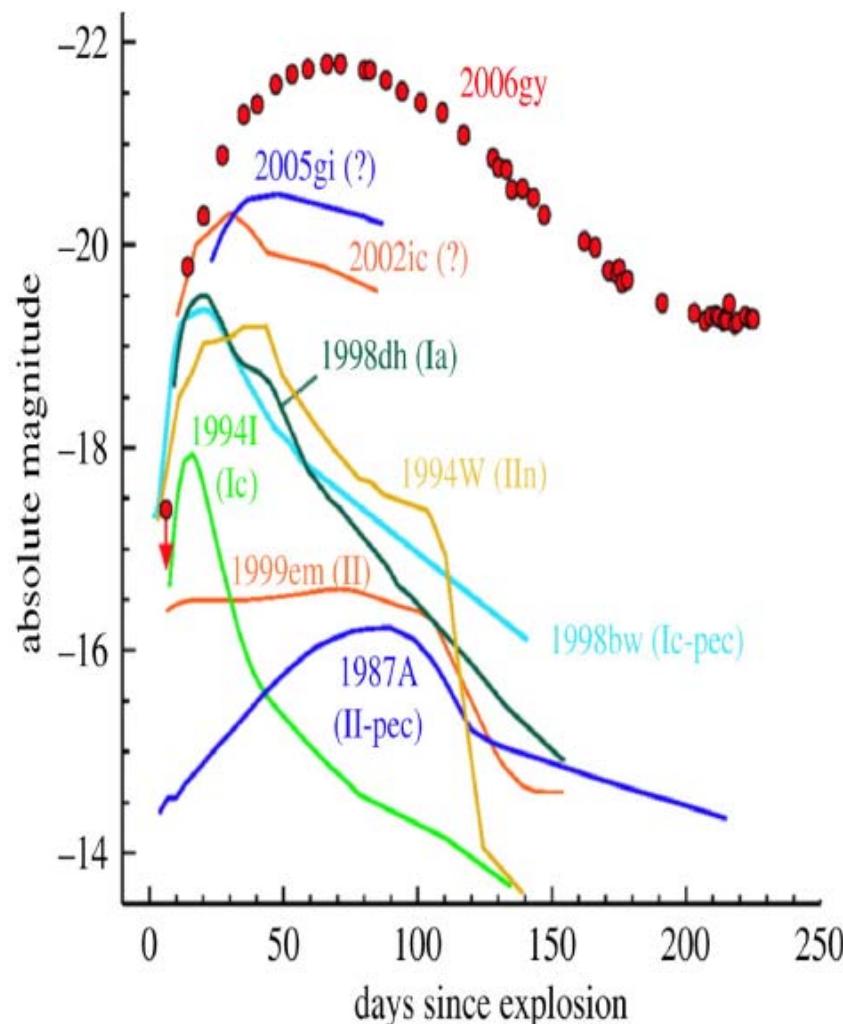
Внешняя задача для сверхновых

Schematic Supernova «light curves»

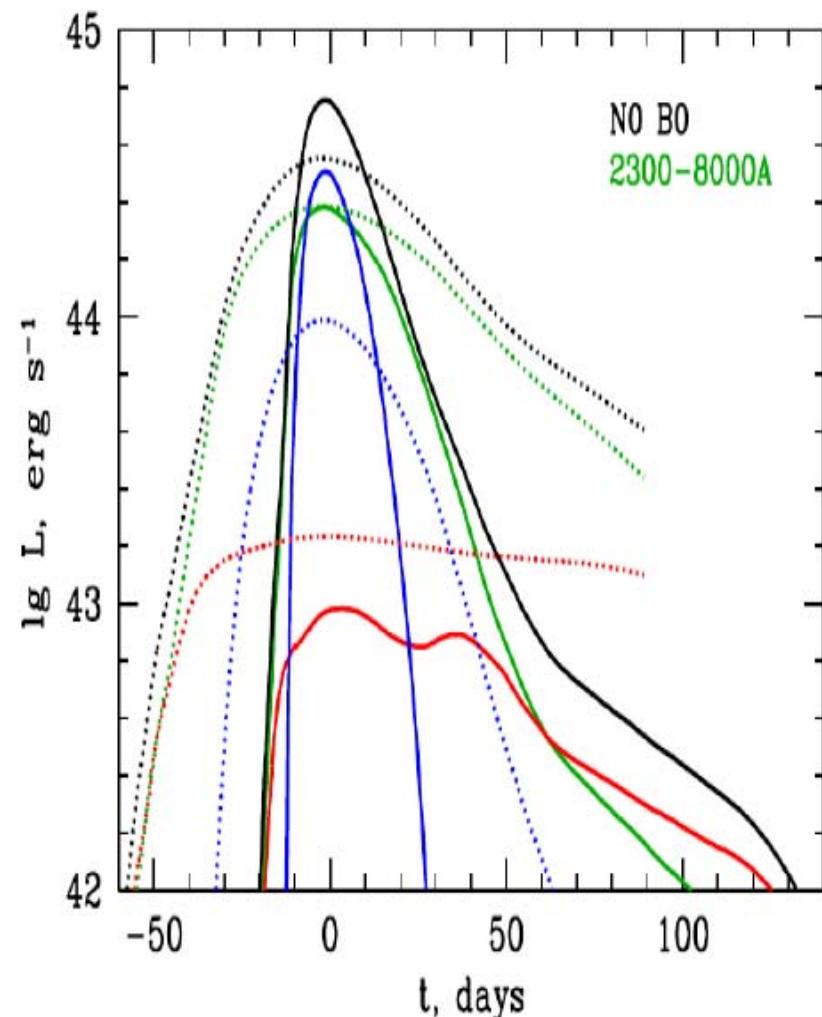


Задача для учёных: объяснить кривые блеска СН?

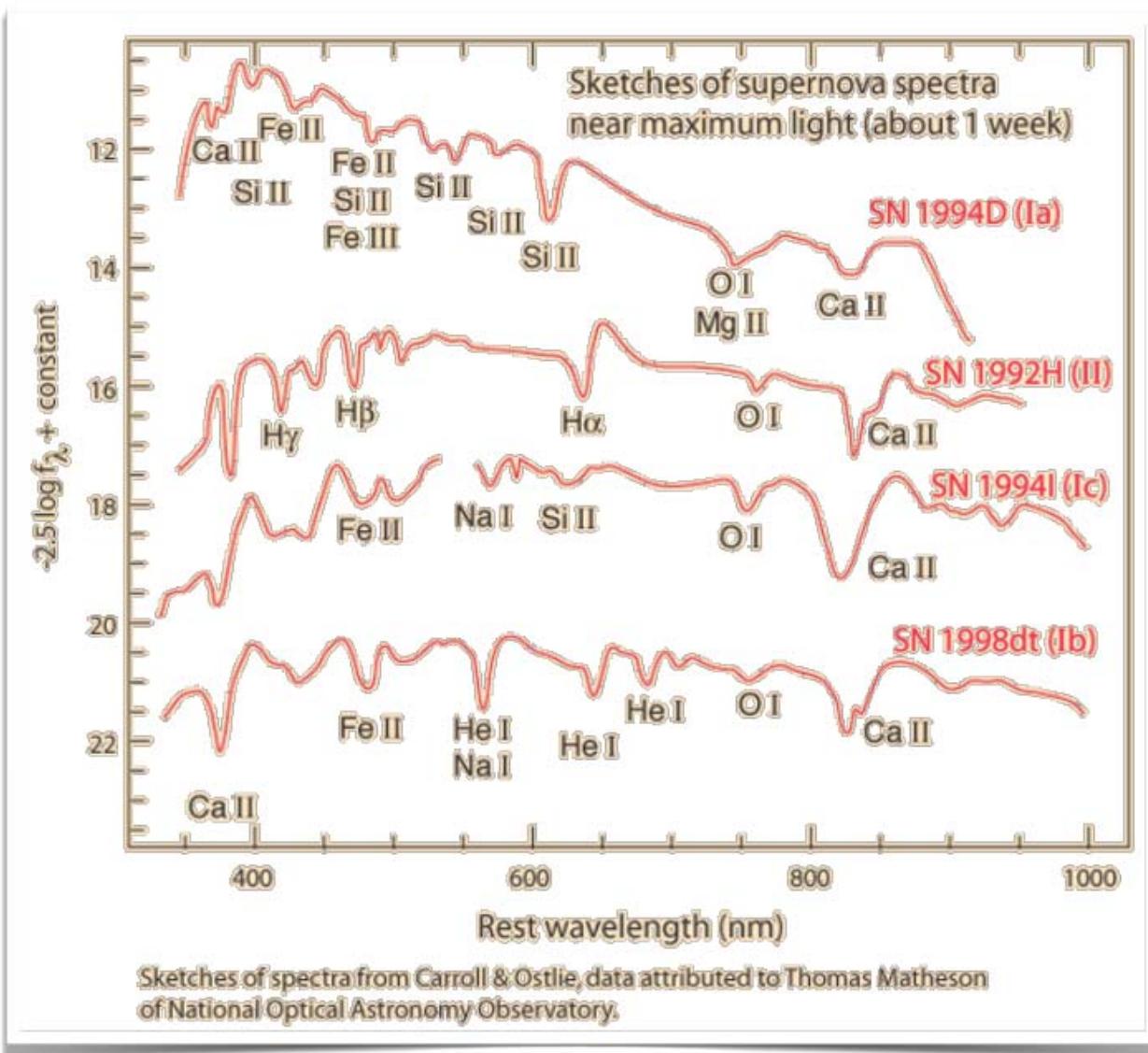
Наблюдения



Модельный расчет

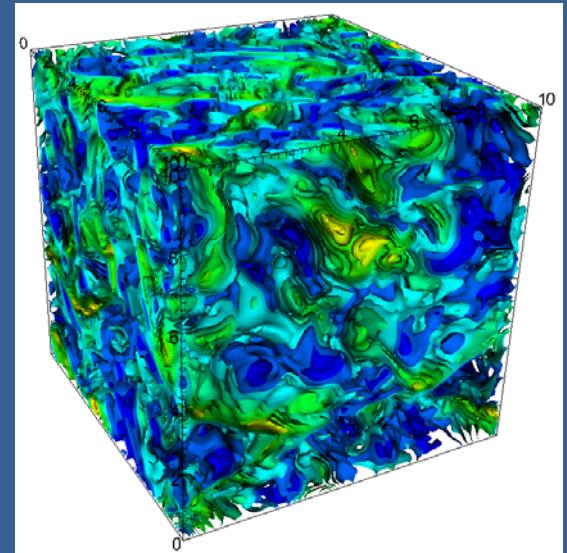
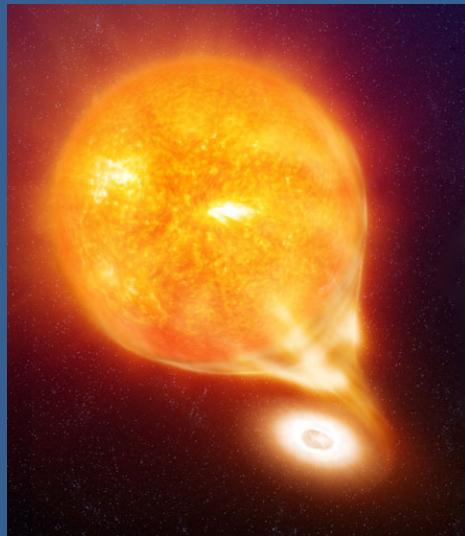
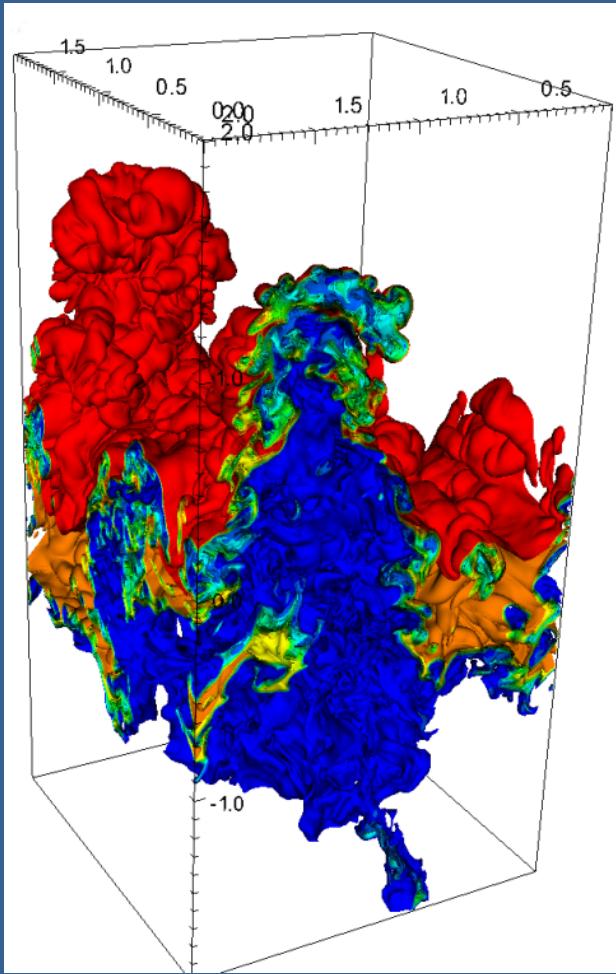


Спектры



Белые карлики и сверхновые Ia

Термоядерные сверхновые



Турбулентное горение

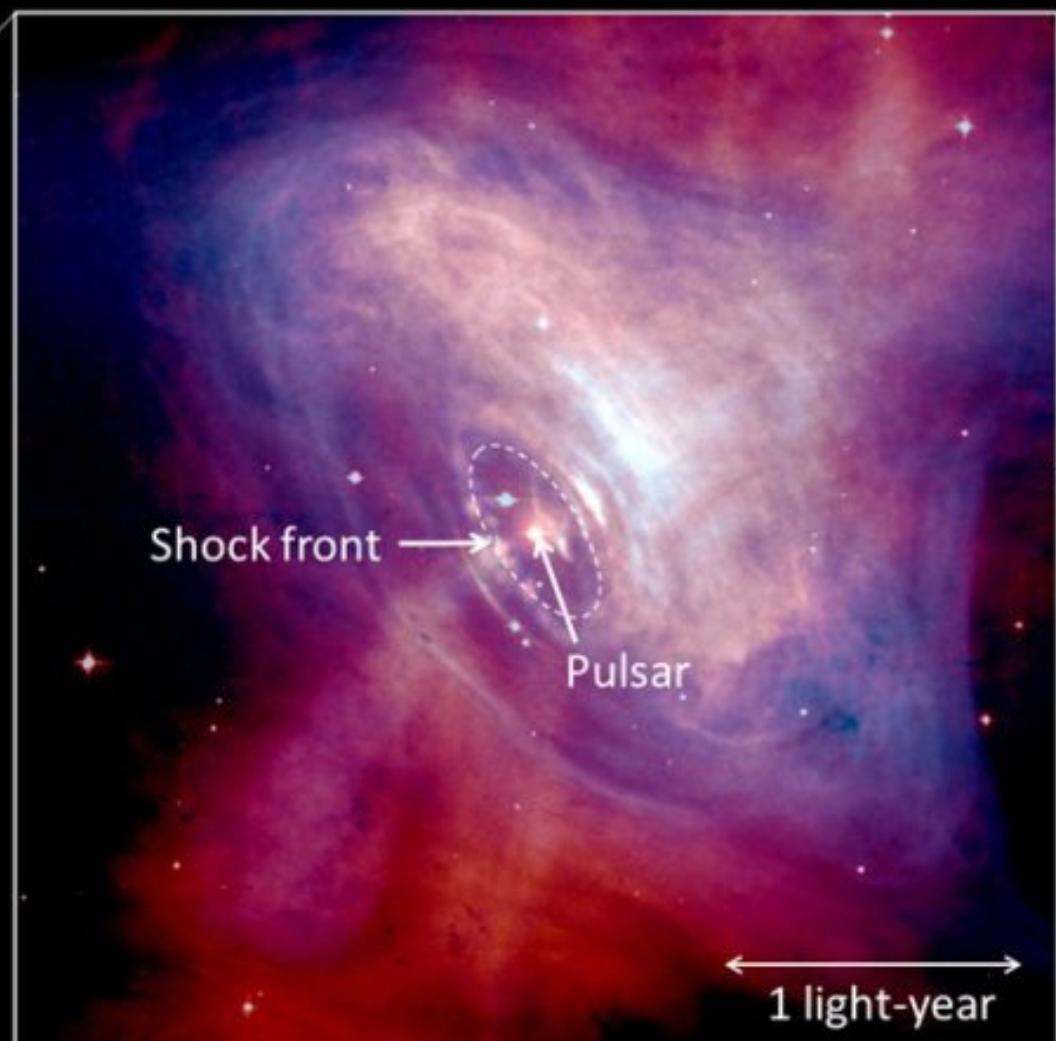
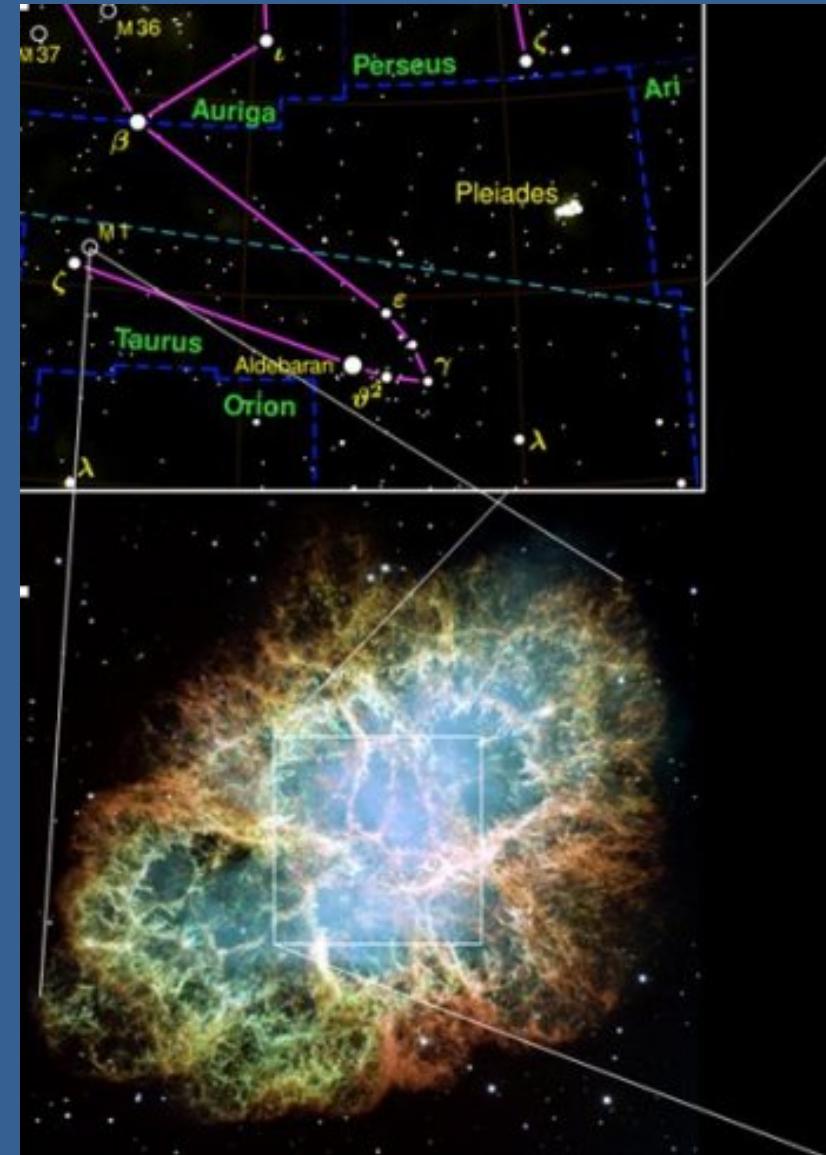
Сверхновые Ia – “мгновенное” прогорание белого карлика в двойной звёздной системе

За времена ~ 1 сек пламя, бегущее по звезде, успевает пройти стадии неустойчивости и перейти к развитой турбулентности

РТЛ неустойчивость пламени

Физика компактных объектов

Crab nebula and pulsar



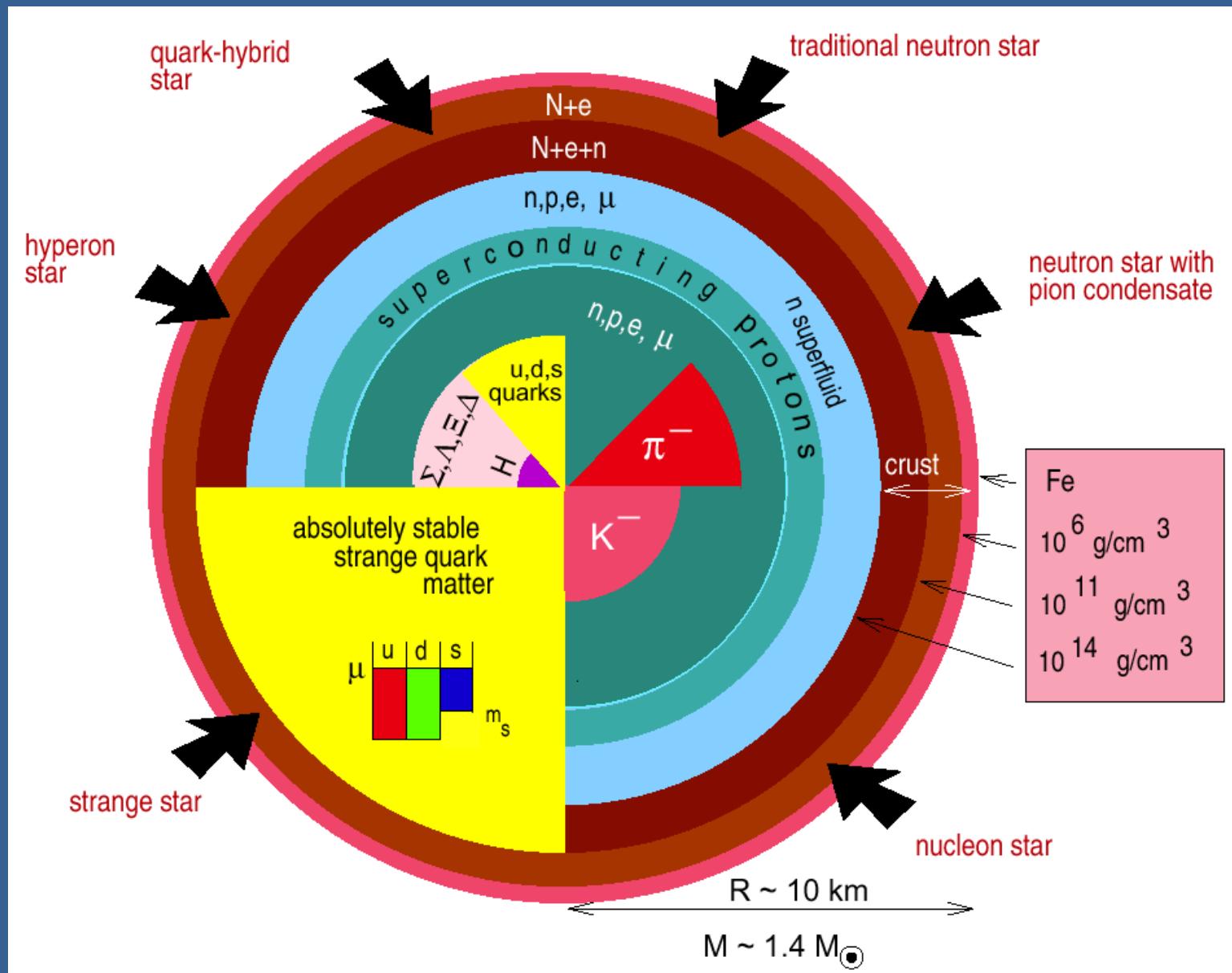


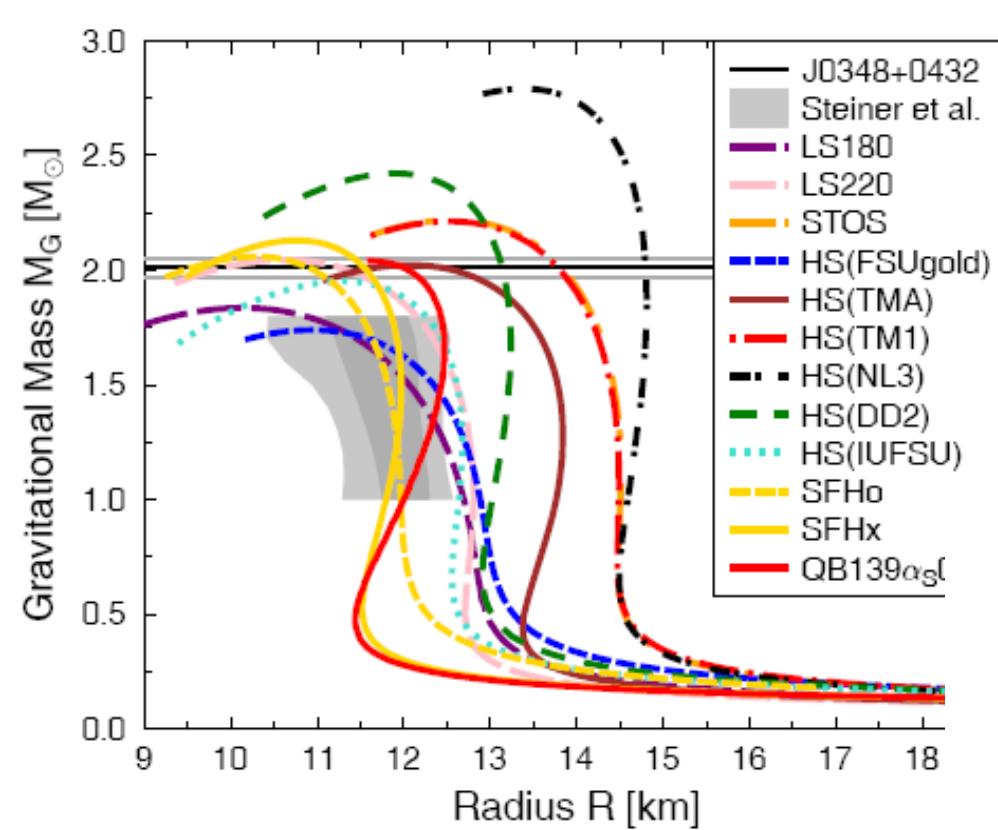
A composite image featuring a photograph of Vancouver, Canada, overlaid with a large, dark gray circle representing a neutron star. The city skyline is visible in the bottom left, and a large green island with a forest is in the center-right. In the background, there are mountains and a body of water with several ships. The word "Neutron Star" is written in white capital letters inside the upper portion of the gray circle.

Neutron Star

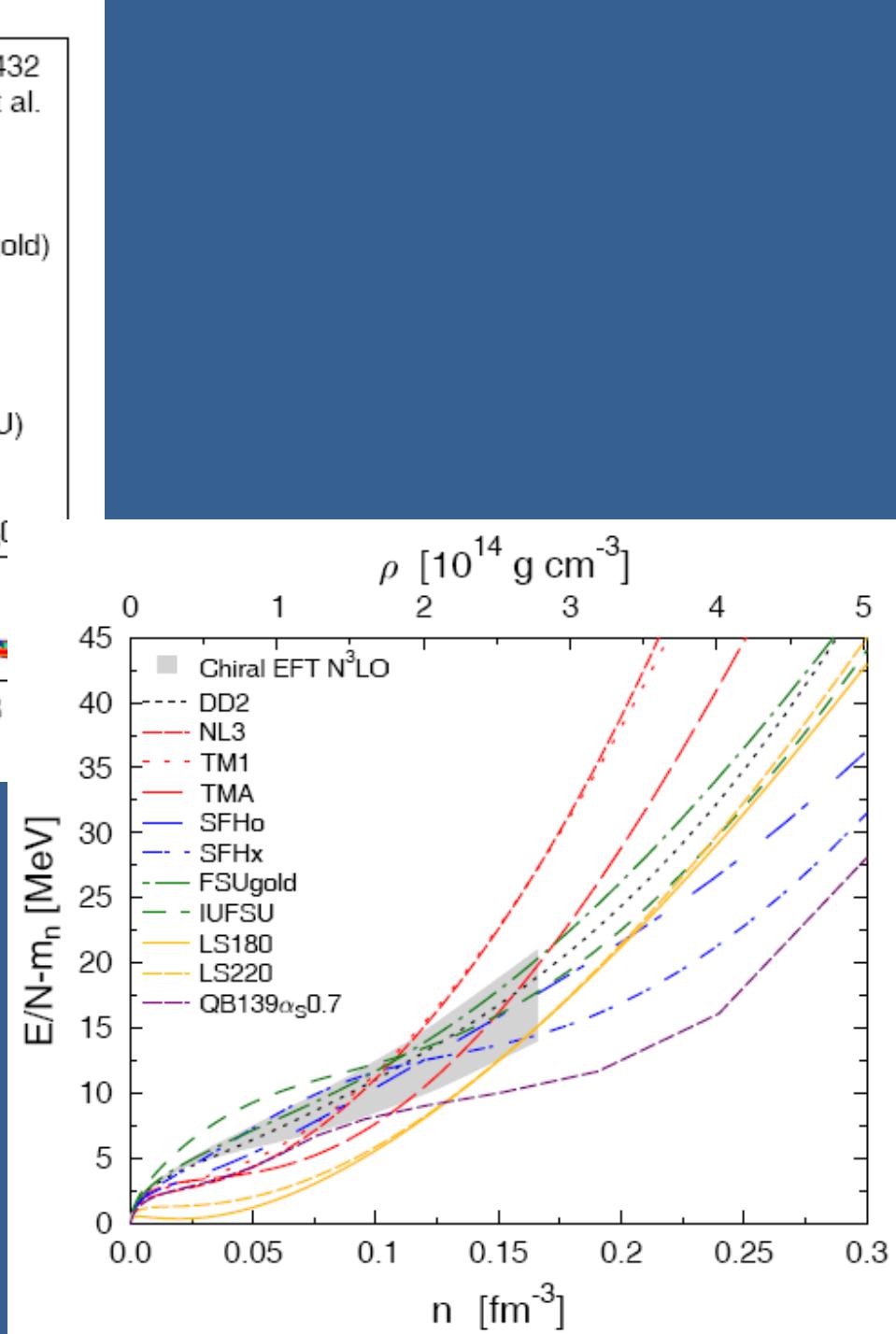
Vancouver

Composition of a Neutron Star





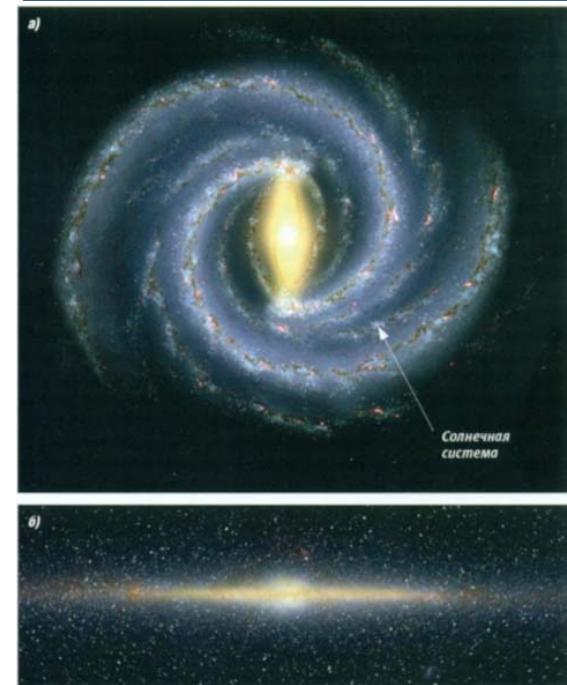
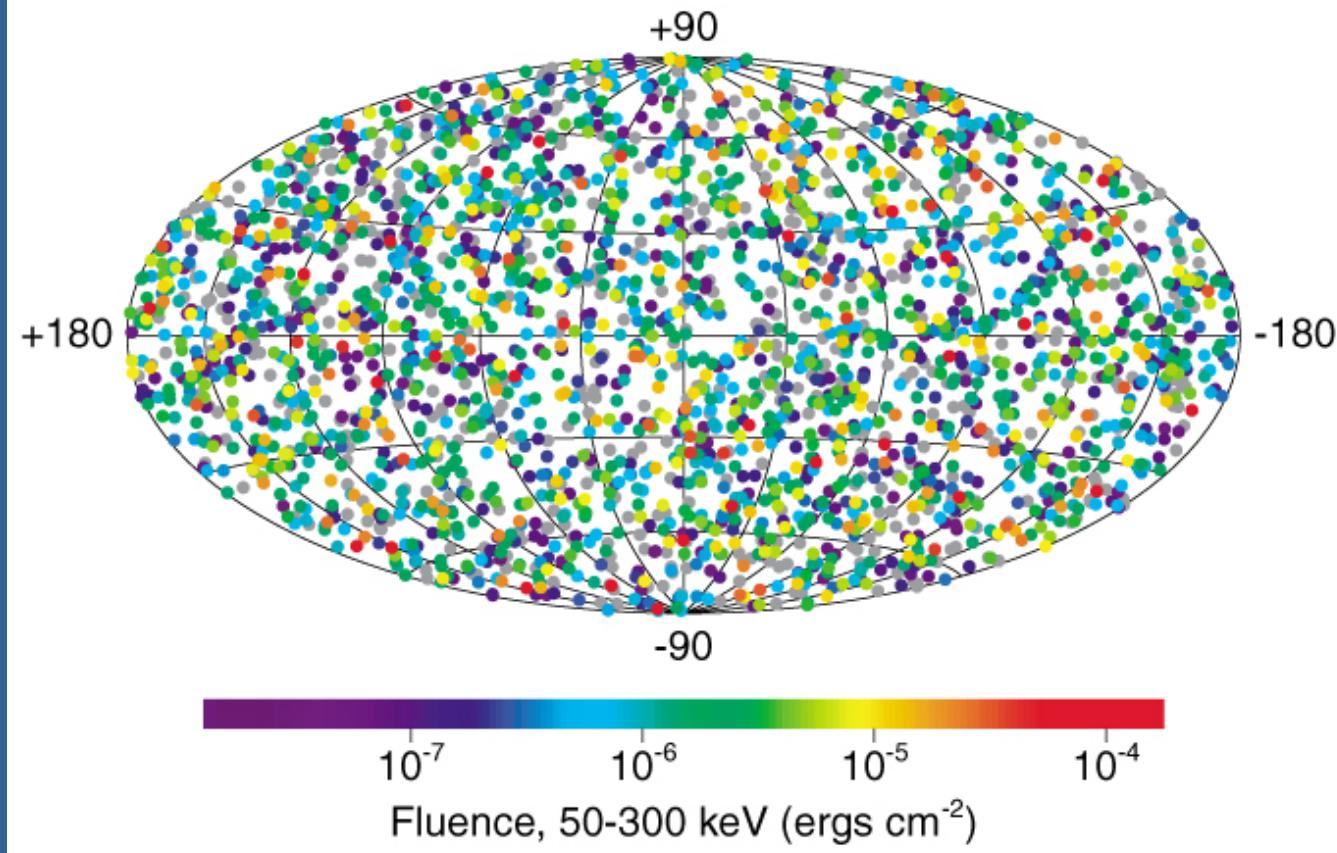
From: T. Fischer, M. Hempel, I. Sagert,
Y. Suwa, and J. Schaffner-Bielich,
Eur. Phys. J. A (2014) 50: 46



Гамма-всплески (GRB)

Gamma-Ray Bursts

2704 BATSE Gamma-Ray Bursts

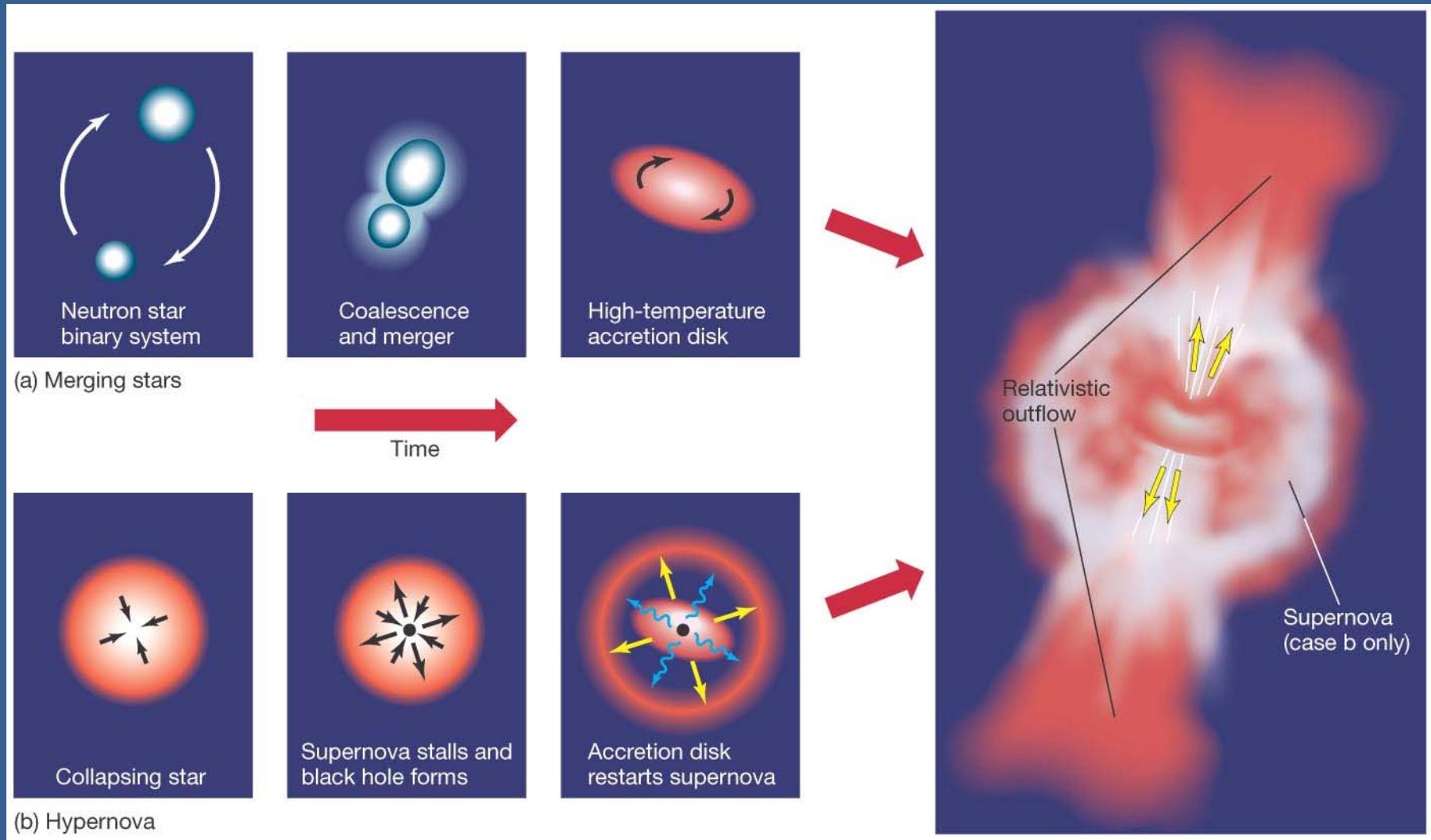


GRB (гамма-всплески): вспышки с энергией от нескольких десятков кэВ до МэВ (иногда и более жесткие). Вспышки делятся от нескольких долей секунд до минут, а иногда и часов.

Короткие гамма-всплески (меньше 2 сек) – слияние нейтронных звёзд.
Длинные – Гипернова.

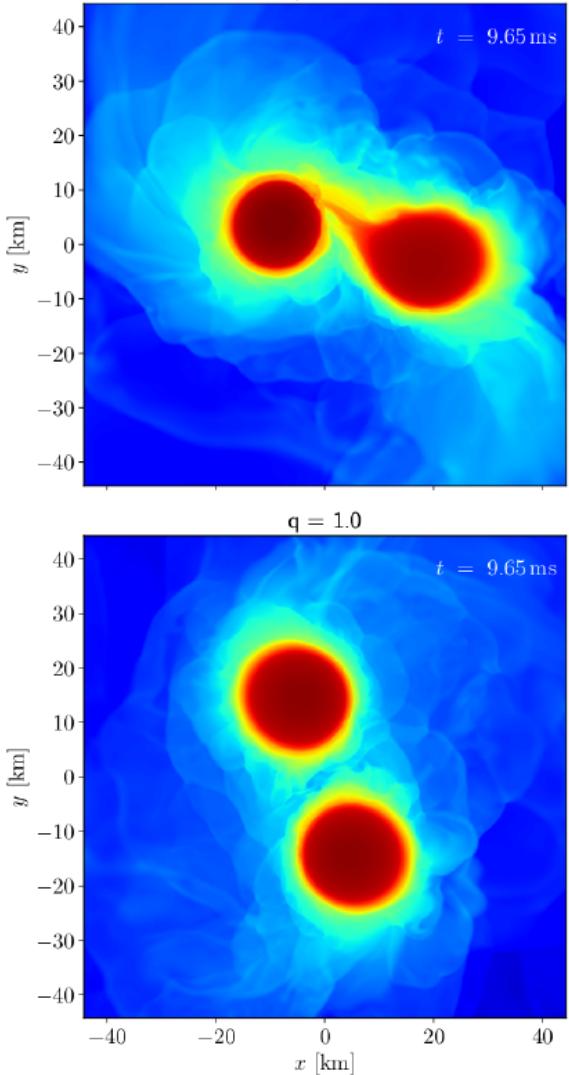
Gamma-Ray Bursts

Two models—merging Neutron Stars or a “Hypernova” – have been proposed as the source of Gamma-Ray Bursts (“GRB’s”):



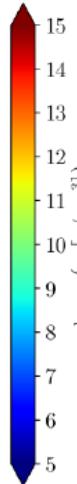
$q = 1.8$

$t = 9.65 \text{ ms}$



$q = 1.0$

$t = 9.65 \text{ ms}$



8 *S. Bernuzzi et al.*

$q = 1.8$

$|25 \text{ km}$

$q = 1.67$

$|25 \text{ km}$

$q = 1.0$

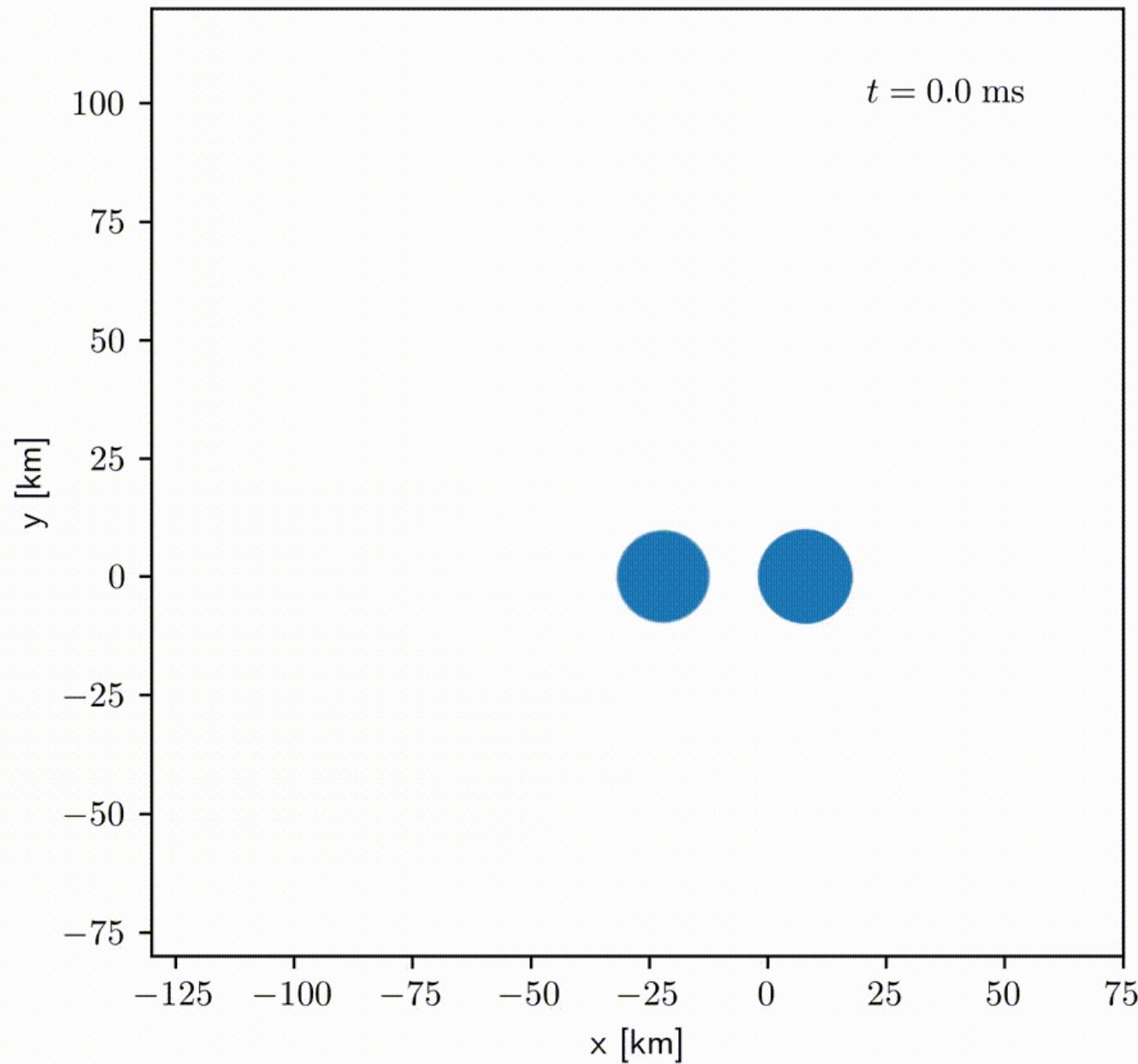
$|25 \text{ km}$

Figure 4. 3D volume rendering of the rest mass density ρ in g cm^{-3} expressed in logarithmic scale for the BLh models. Each column represents time inside the simulation: merger time (left), early postmerger ($\sim 2\text{ms}$, middle) and later stages ($\sim 10\text{ms}$, right). In each row we show a different $q = M_A/M_B$: $q = 1.8$ (top), $q = 1.67$ (middle) and $q = 1.0$ (bottom). The BH apparent horizon is shown as a bright green isosurface of the $\alpha = \alpha_{\text{AH}}$.

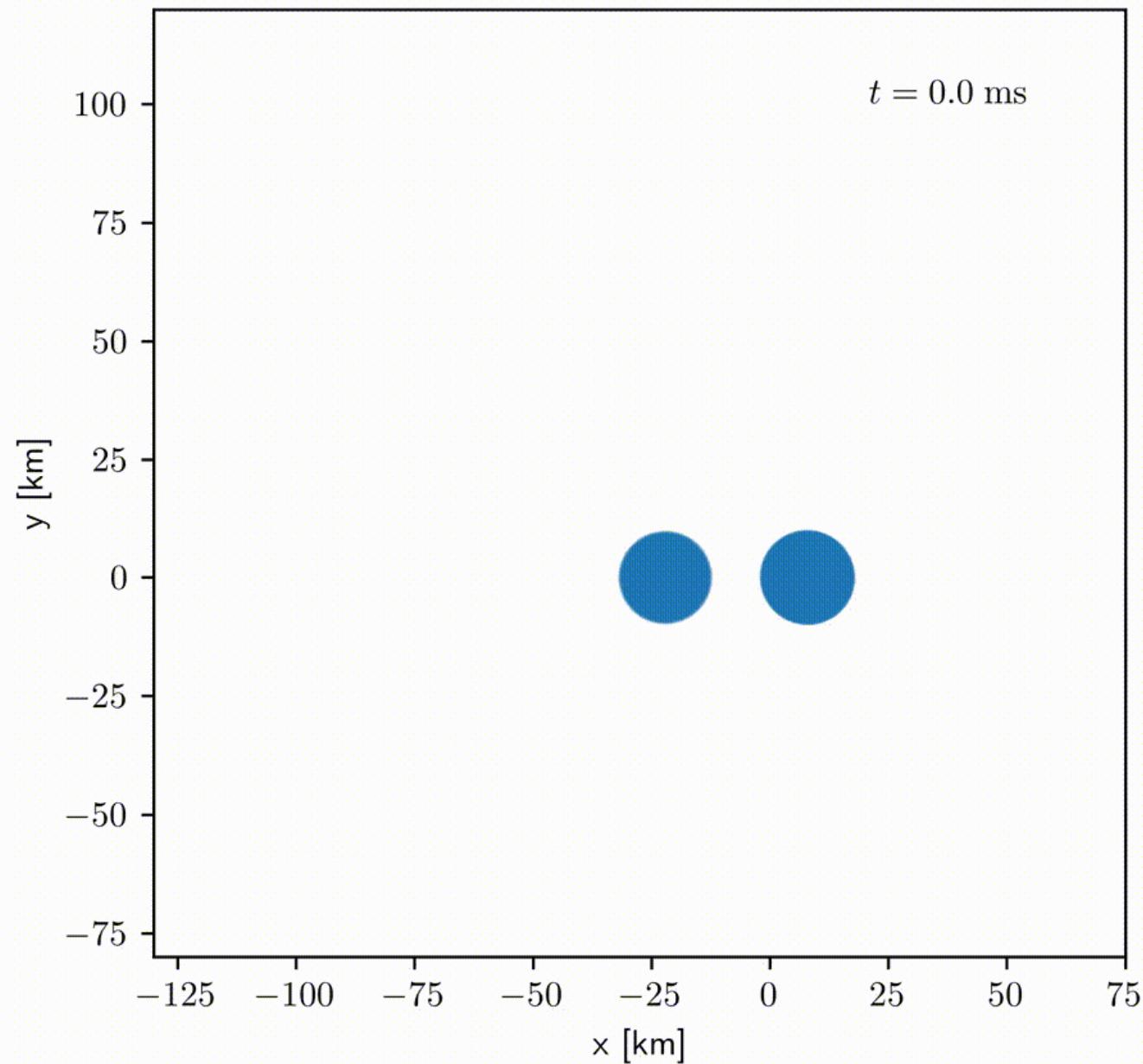
Figure 3. Snapshots of premerger dynamics for BLh $q = 1.8$ (top) and $q = 1.0$ (bottom) simulations. Shown is the rest-mass density in the orbital plane at ~ 9 ms corresponding to the third orbit from the beginning of the simulations and 2 orbits to the moment of merger. The companion in the $q = 1.8$ BNS is tidally disrupted and a significant accretion onto the primary is taking place. Accretion starts approximately after one orbits from the beginning of the simulations.

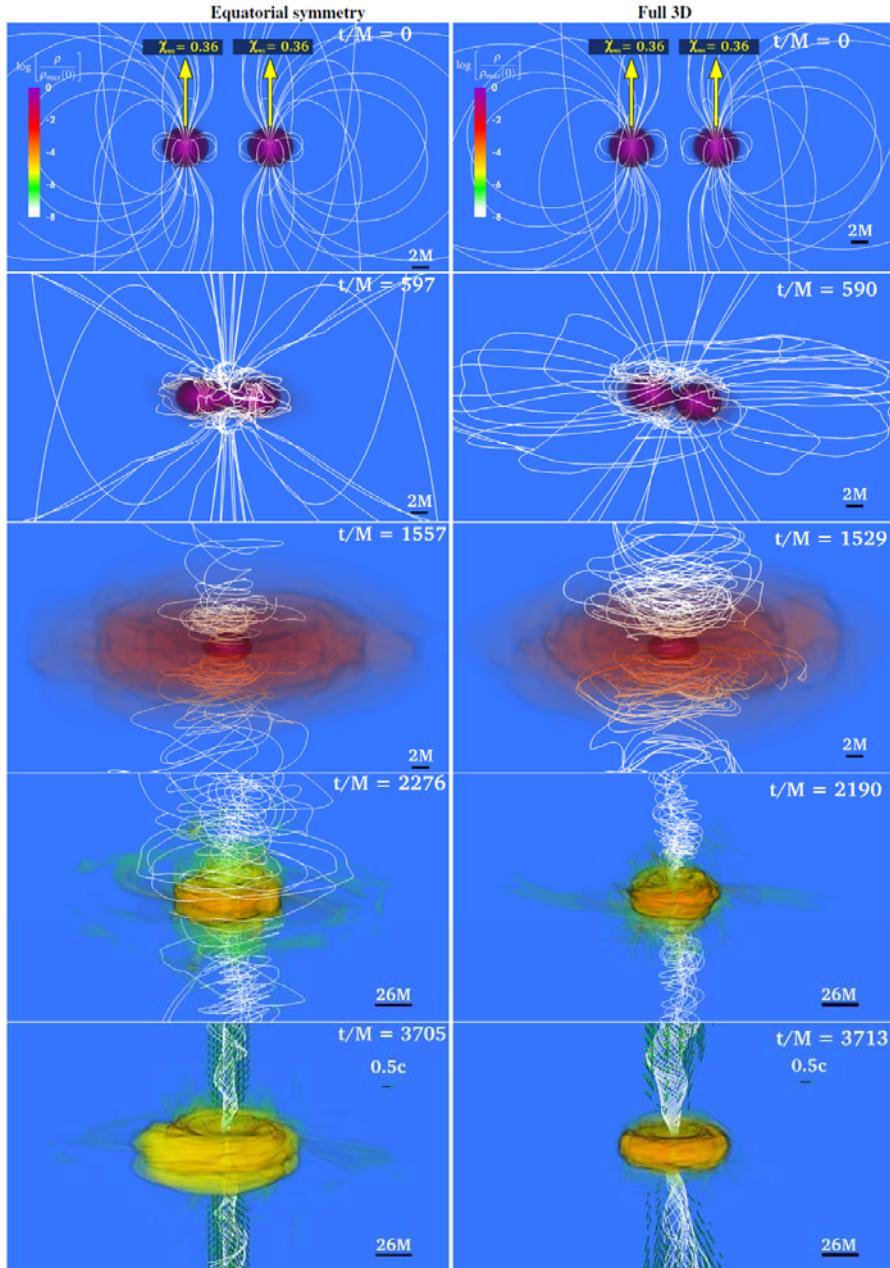
S.Bernuzzi et al.,
arXiv:2003.06015v1

Two NS at distance 30 km



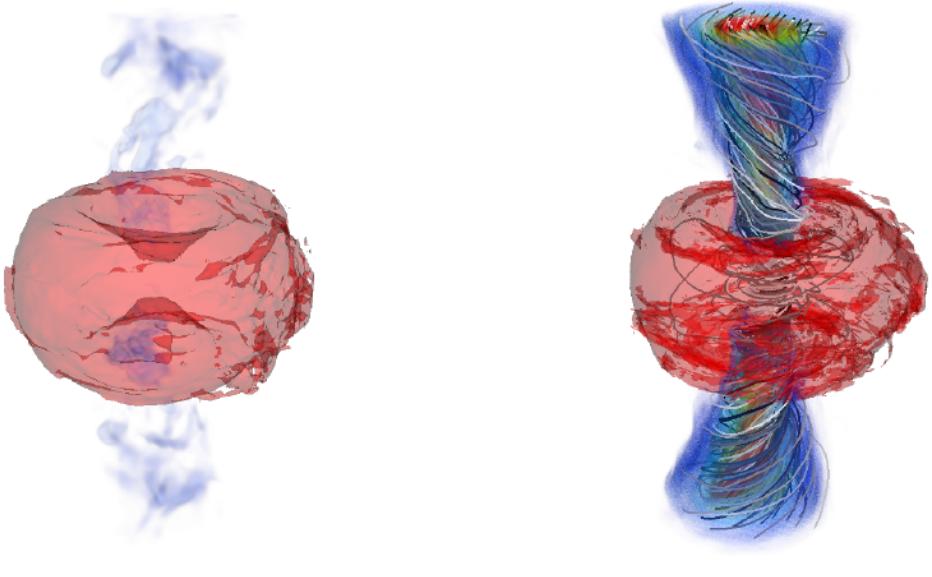
Two NS at distance 30 km





M. Ruiz, A. Tsokaros, S. L. Shapiro
arXiv:2001.09153v1

A MAGNETAR ENGINE FOR SHORT GRBS AND KILONOVAE

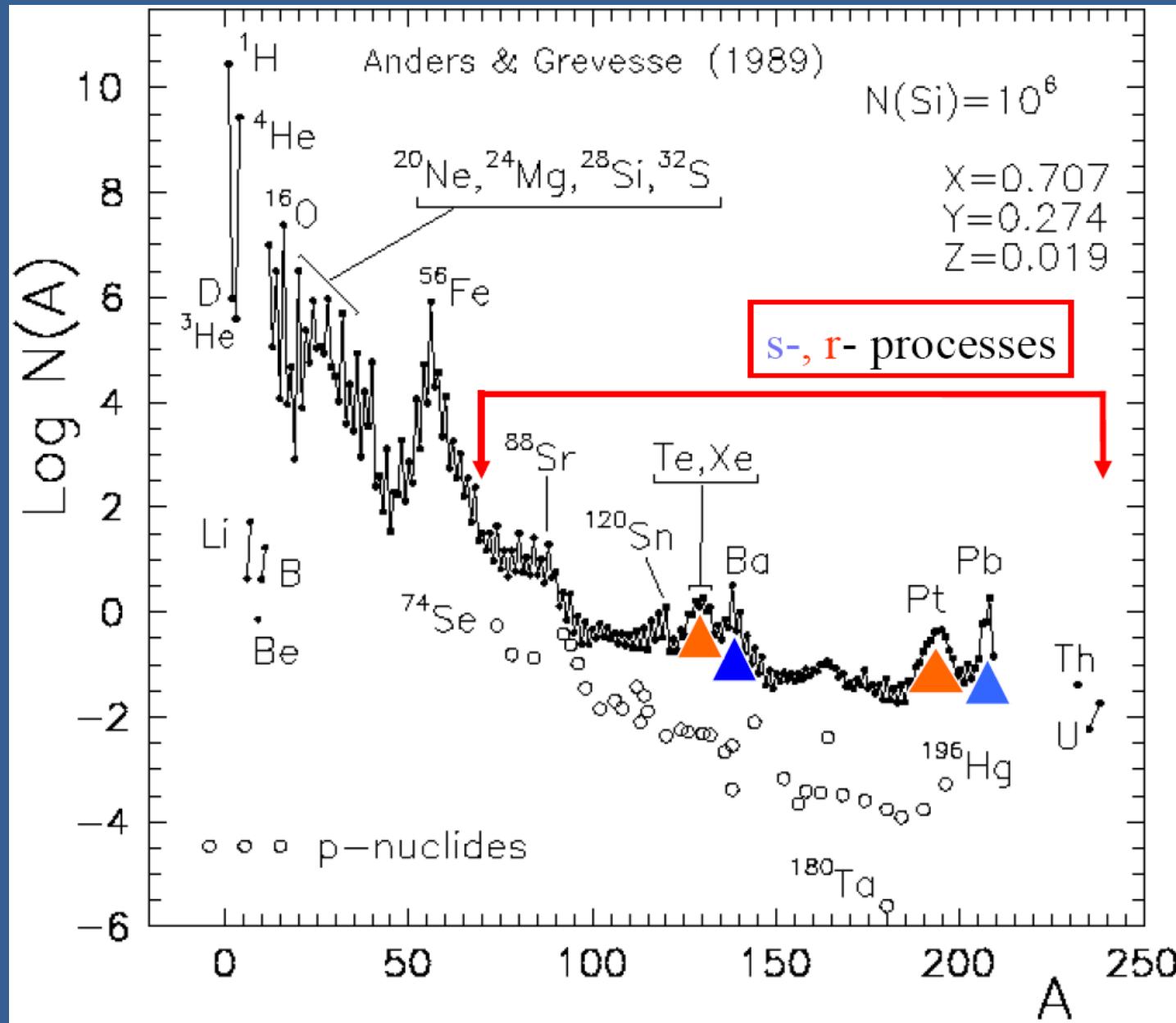


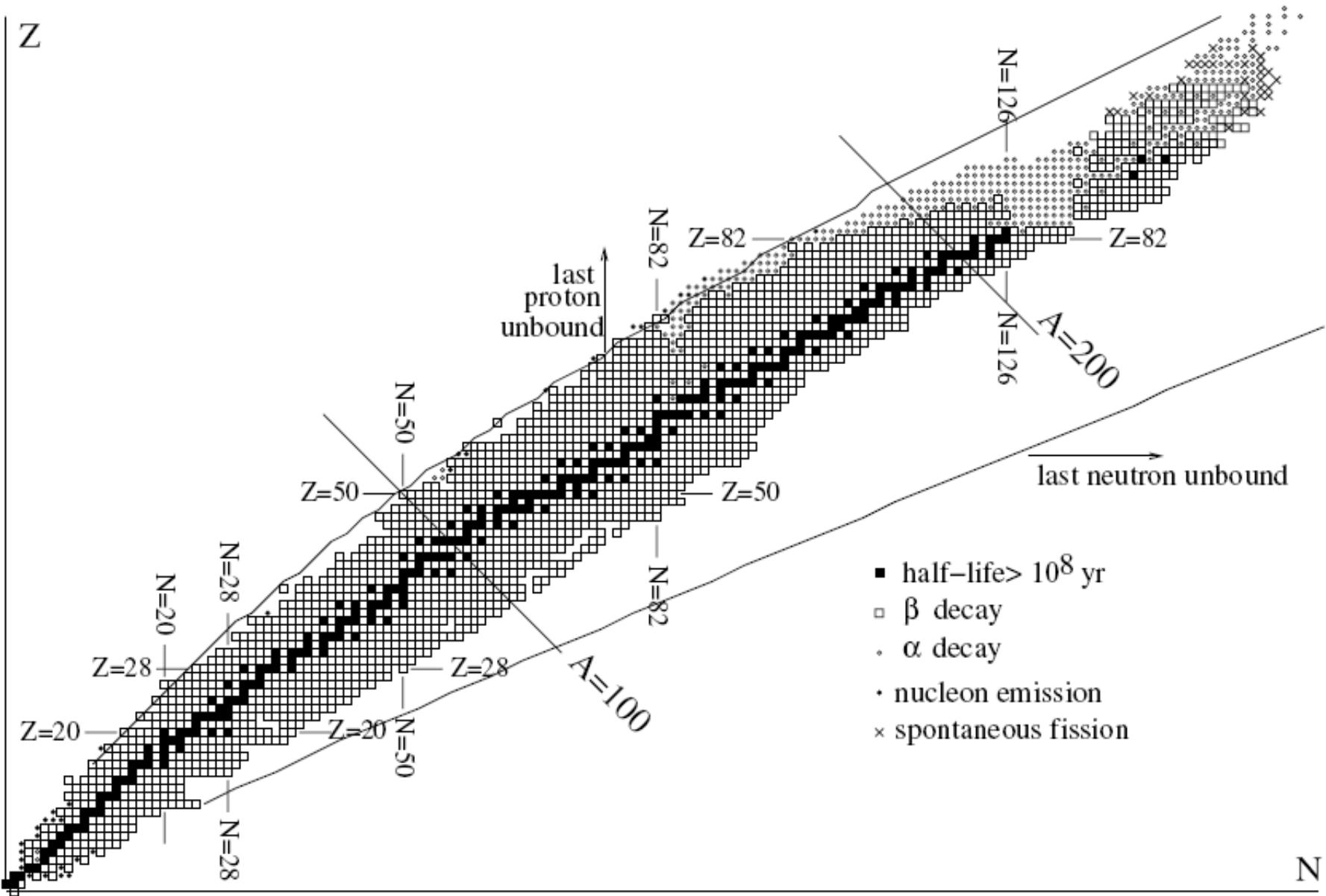
P. Mosta, D. Radice, R. Haas,
E. Schnetter, S. Bernuzzi
ApJL, 901, L37 (2020)

FIG. 1. Volume rendering of rest-mass density ρ_0 , normalized to the initial maximum value $\rho_0^{\max} = 10^{14.78} (1.625 M_\odot / M_{\text{NS}})^2 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (log scale), at selected times for the Ali-Ali (Eq) case (left column) and the Ali-Ali case (right column). White lines represent the magnetic field lines, while arrows indicate plasma velocities. Bottom panels highlight the final configuration of the BH + disk remnant after an incipient jet has been launched. Here $M = 1.47 \times 10^{-2} (M_{\text{NS}} / 1.625 M_\odot) \text{ ms} = 4.4288 (M_{\text{NS}} / 1.625 M_\odot) \text{ km}$.

Звёздный нуклеосинтез

Распространённость химических элементов





- 1. Астрофизический нуклеосинтез:** взрывной нуклеосинтез; нуклеосинтез под действием нейтронов;
- 2. R-процесс - объекты и сценарии;** продолжительность и окончание r-процесса, зародышевые ядра, источник нейтронов; Область протекания r-процесса.
- 3. модель нуклеосинтеза;**
- 4. Распространенность тяжелых элементов:** расчеты и наблюдения;
- 5. Ядерные данные;** Скорости реакций; массы и барьеры деления; вероятности запаздывающих процессов;
- 6. Нуклеосинтез в сценариях эволюции тесных двойных систем.**
- 7. нуклеосинтез в трансурановой области и СТЭ.**

The Origin of the Solar System Elements

1 H	big bang fusion					cosmic ray fission					2 He
3 Li	4 Be	merging neutron stars?					exploding massive stars				
11 Na	12 Mg	dying low mass stars					exploding white dwarfs				
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd
55 Cs	56 Ba	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl
87 Fr	88 Ra										
57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er
89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	Very radioactive isotopes; nothing left from stars					

Graphic created by Jennifer Johnson
<http://www.astronomy.ohio-state.edu/~jaj/nucleo/>

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Спасибо за внимание!



Caption: Artist's concept of the explosive collision of two neutron stars. Illustration by Robin Dienel courtesy of the Carnegie