



# Astrofisica Nucleare

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A.D. 1308

**unipg**

DIPARTIMENTO  
DI FISICA E GEOLOGIA

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Burbidge



Burbidge



Fowler



Hoyle



1983  
Nobel Prize



"for his theoretical and experimental studies of the nuclear reactions of importance in the formation of the chemical elements in the universe"

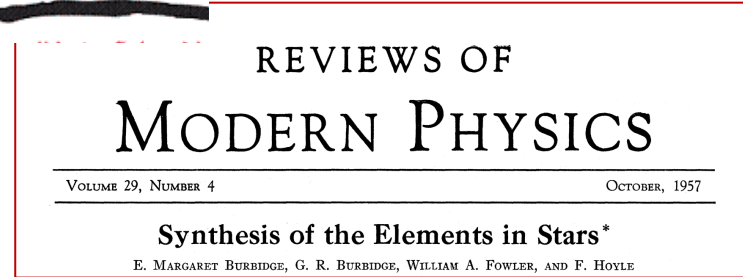
Le reazioni nucleari nelle stelle producono:

- ✓ Energia
- ✓ Elementi

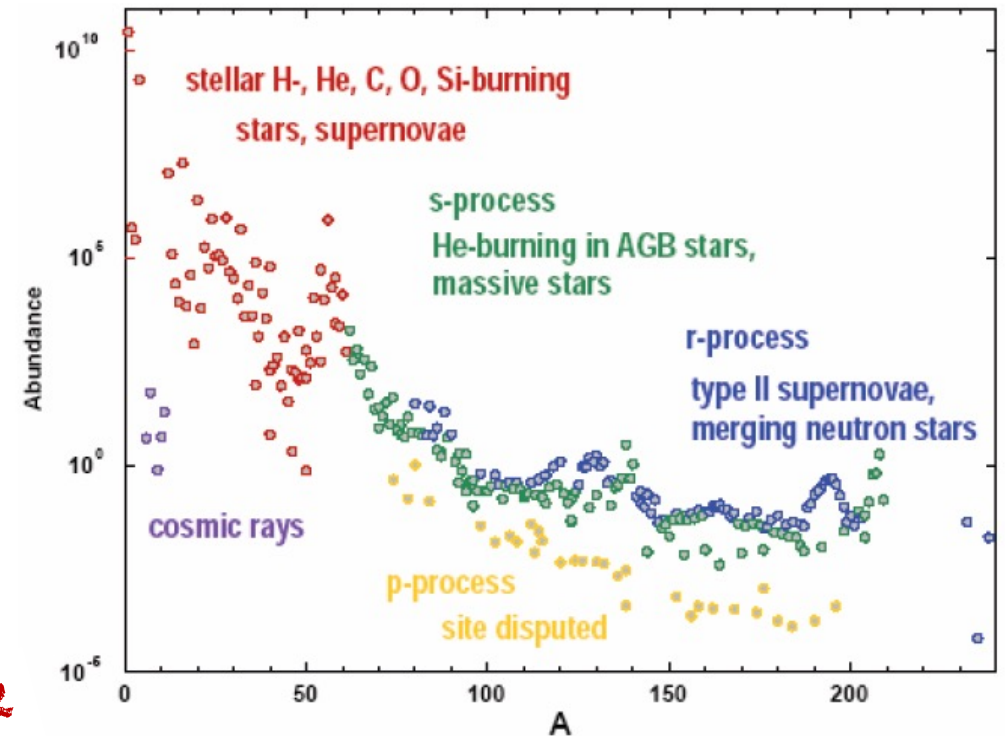


$E=mc^2$

**B<sup>2</sup>FH**



Burbidge, Burbidge, Fowler & Hoyle (B<sup>2</sup>FH): Rev. Mod. Phys. 29 (1957) 547



from: M. Wiescher, JINA lectures on Nuclear Astrophysics



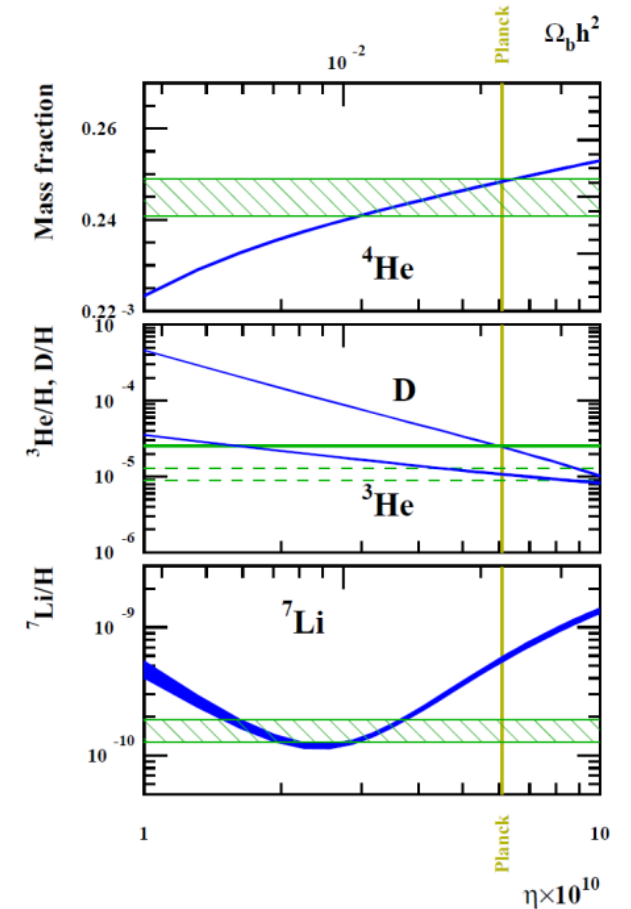
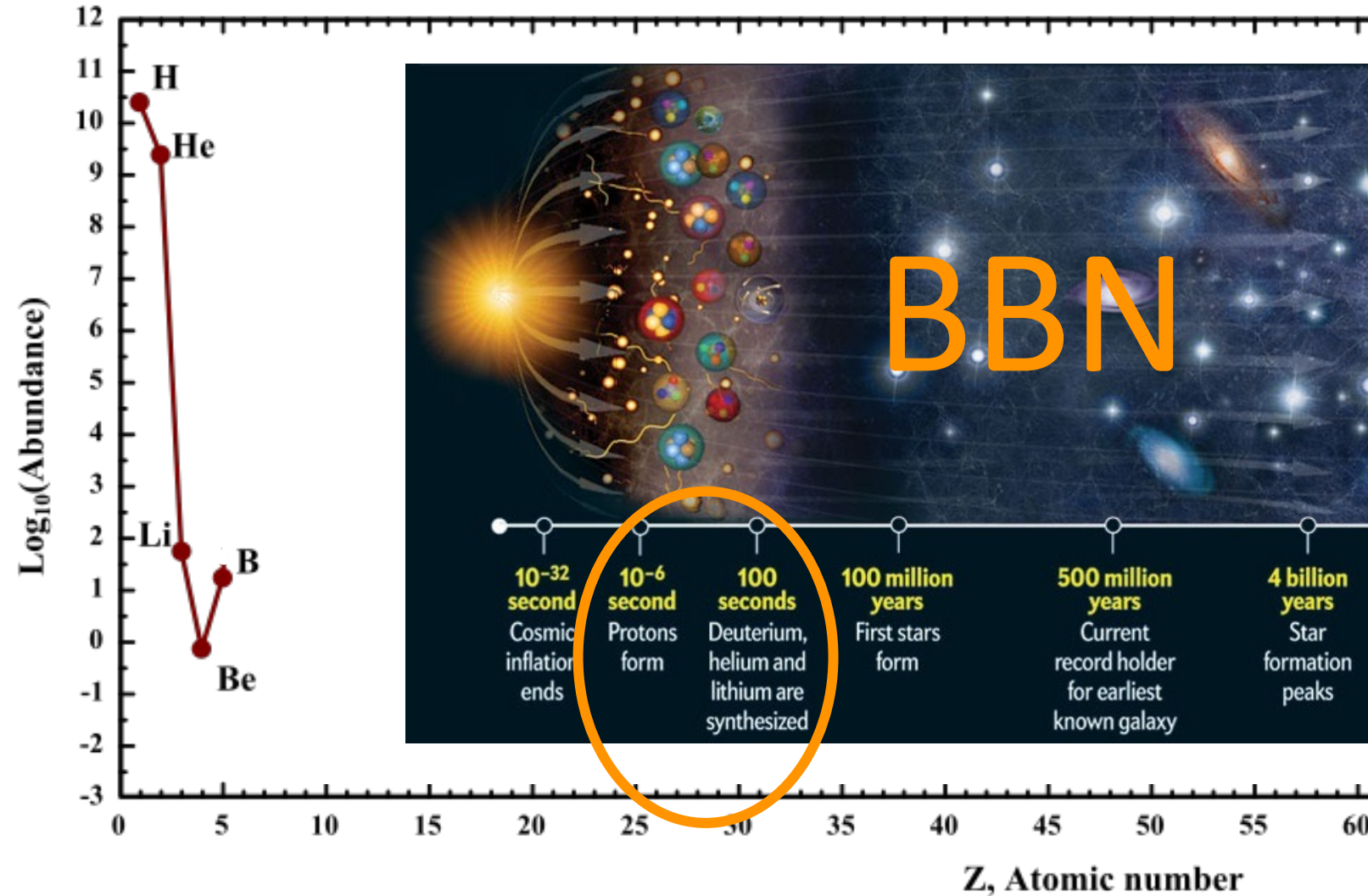




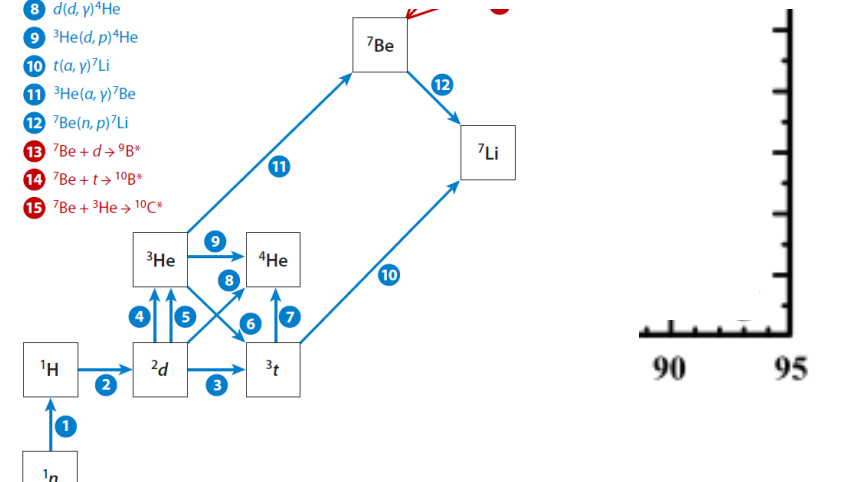


# Solar System Abundances

Starting with the work of Suess and Urey (1956)....

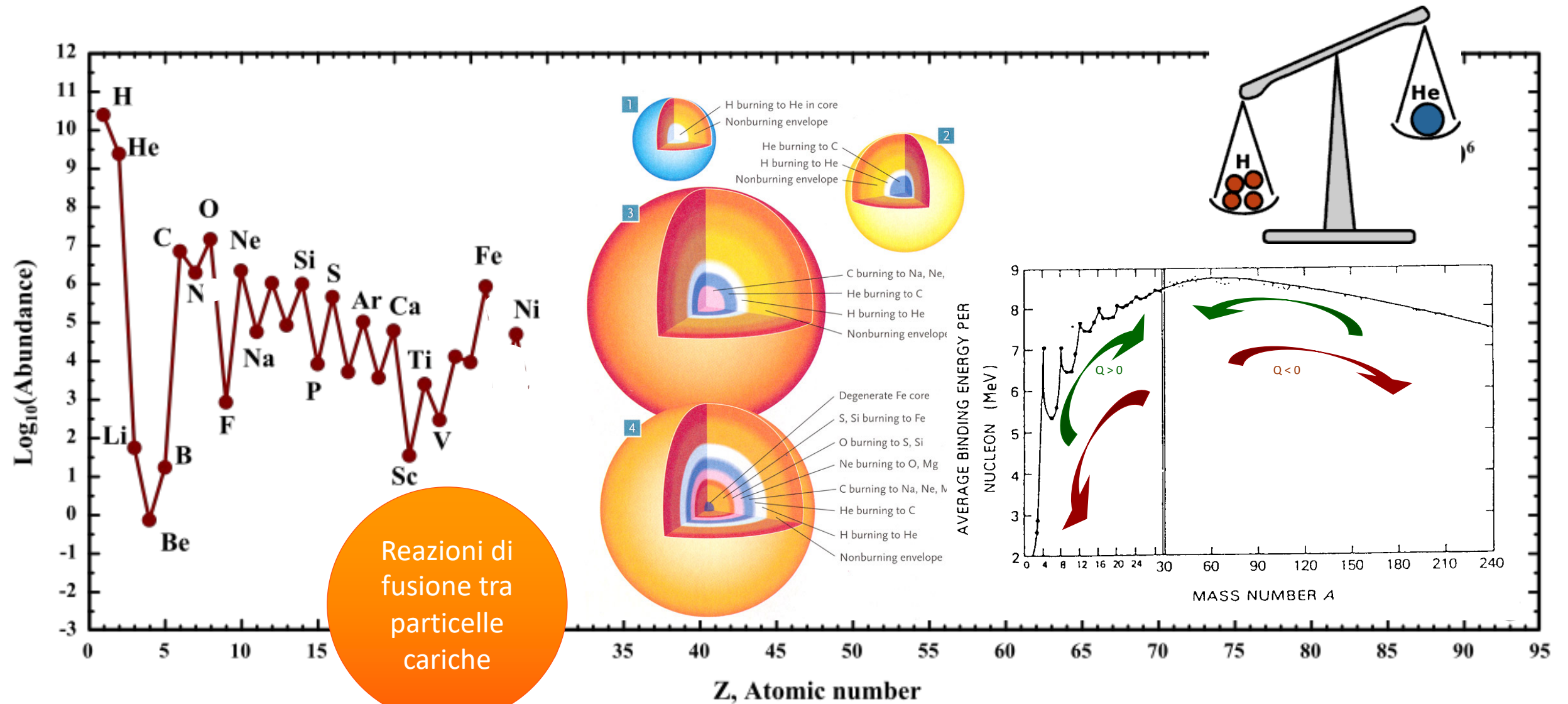


- 1  $n \rightarrow pe\bar{\nu}$
- 2  $n(p, \gamma)d$
- 3  $d(d, p)t$
- 4  $d(p, \gamma)^3\text{He}$
- 5  $d(d, n)^3\text{He}$
- 6  $^3\text{He}(n, p)t$
- 7  $t(d, n)^4\text{He}$
- 8  $d(d, \gamma)^4\text{He}$
- 9  $^3\text{He}(d, p)^4\text{He}$
- 10  $t(\alpha, \gamma)^7\text{Li}$
- 11  $^3\text{He}(\alpha, \gamma)^7\text{Be}$
- 12  $^7\text{Be}(n, p)^7\text{Li}$
- 13  $^7\text{Be} + d \rightarrow ^9\text{B}^*$
- 14  $^7\text{Be} + t \rightarrow ^{10}\text{B}^*$
- 15  $^7\text{Be} + ^3\text{He} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{C}^*$



# Solar System Abundances

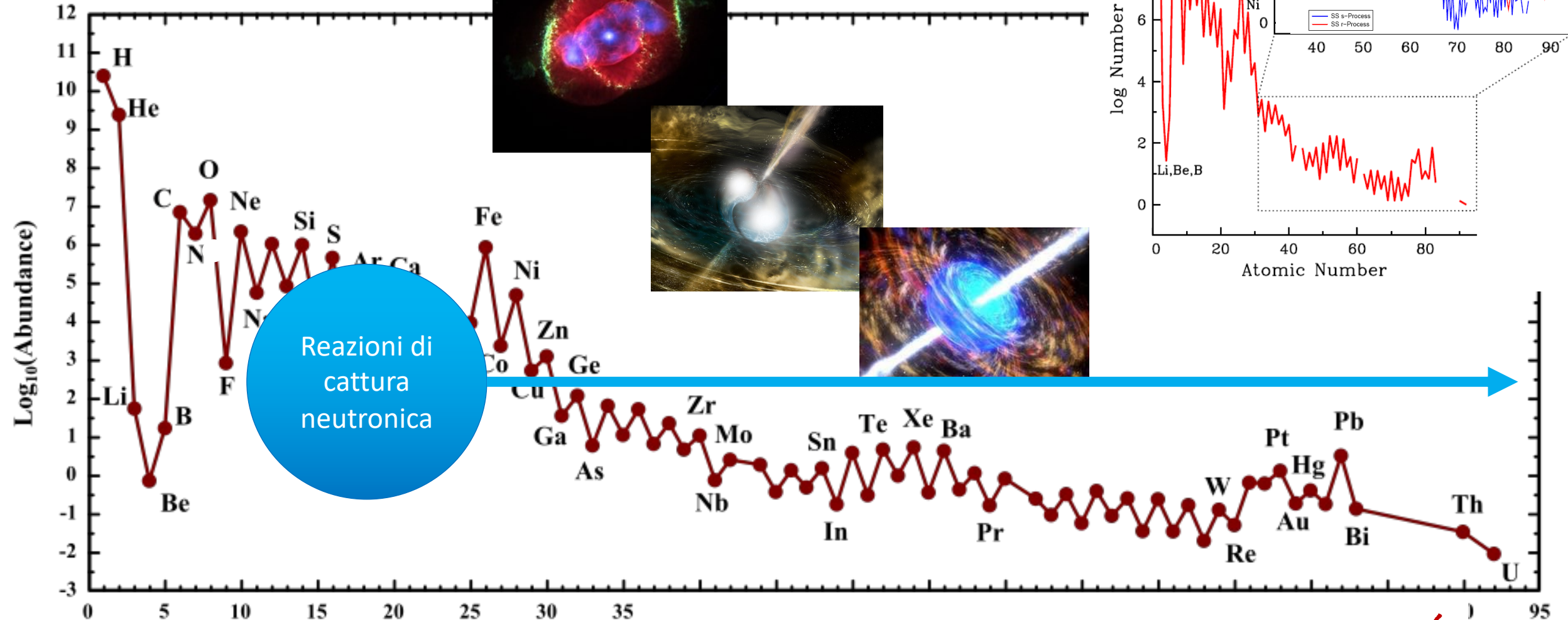
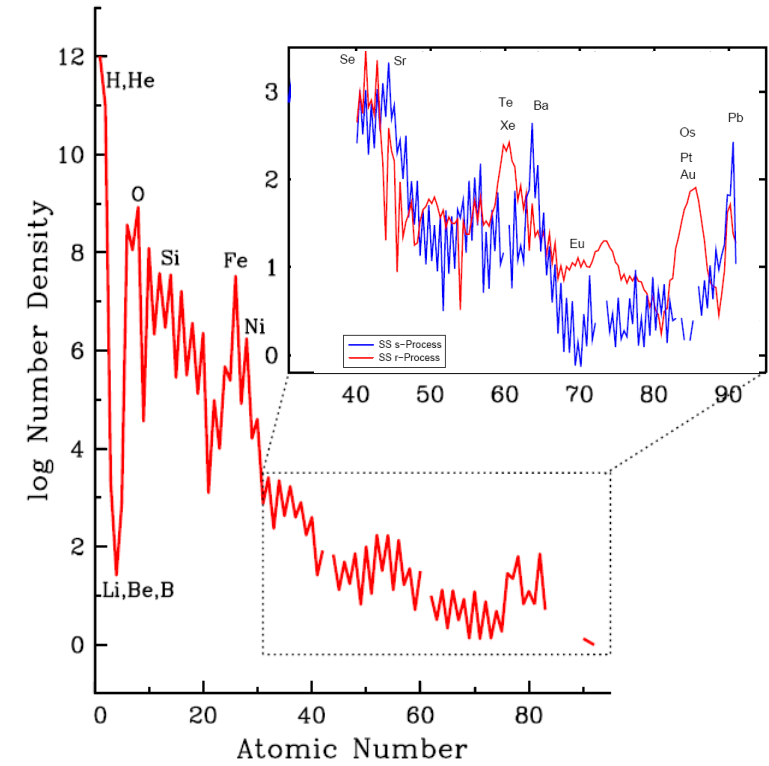
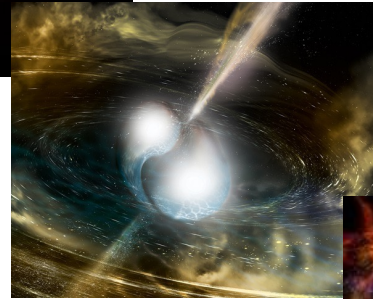
Starting with the work of Suess and Urey (1956)....



Reazioni di fusione tra particelle cariche

# Solar System Abundances

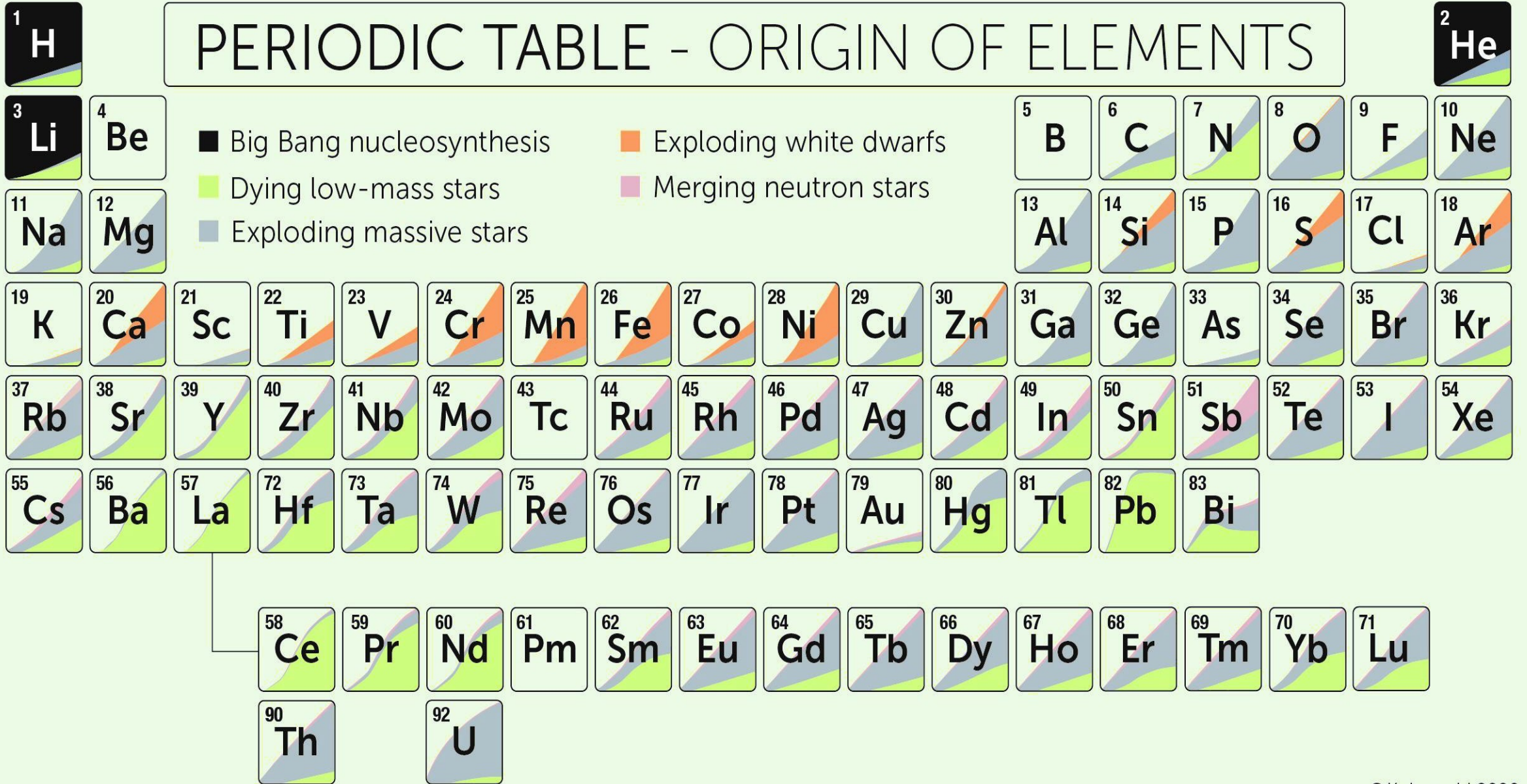
Starting with the work of Suess & Greenstein (1956)....



Processo s, processo r.....processo i

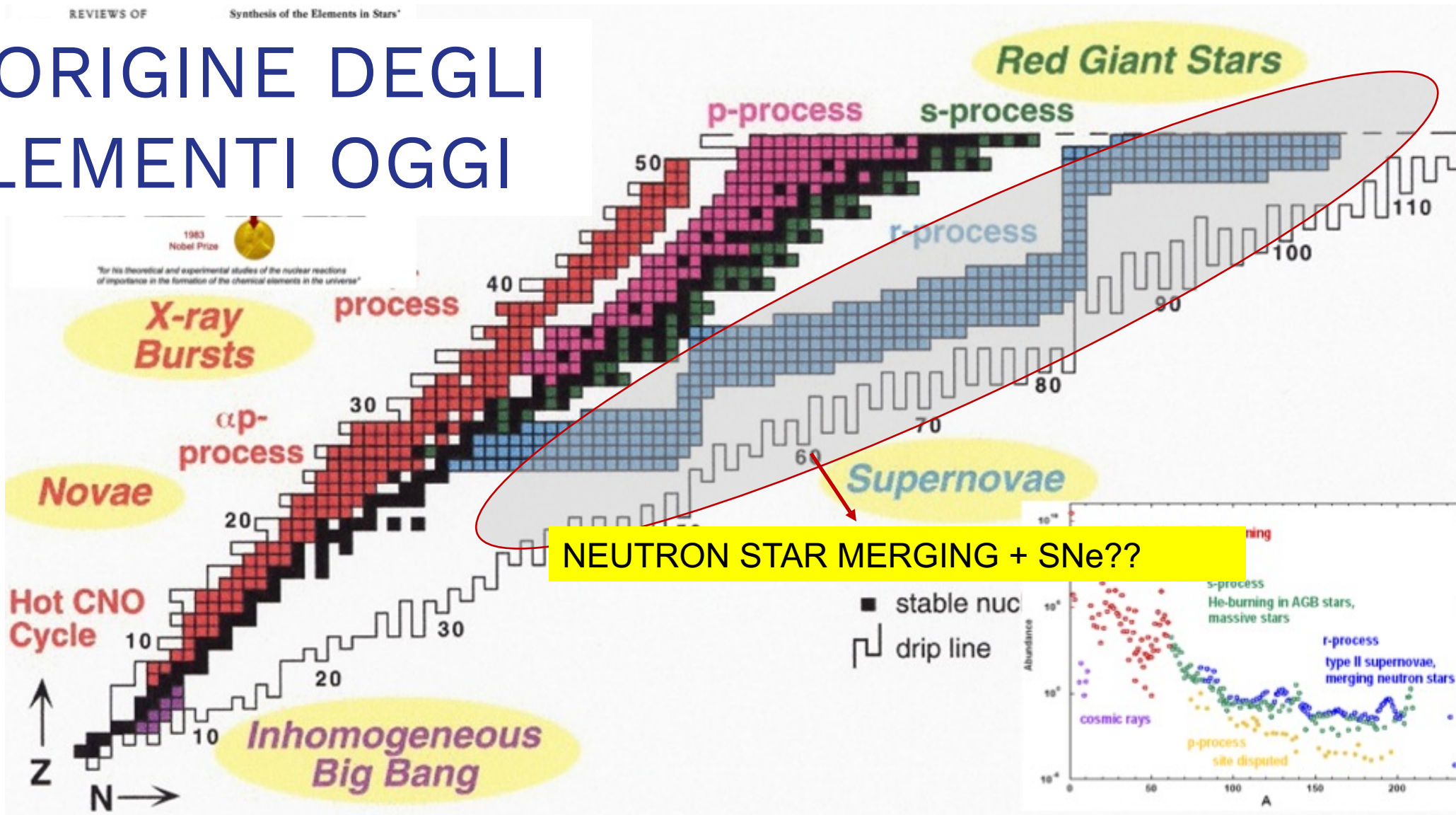


# PERIODIC TABLE - ORIGIN OF ELEMENTS

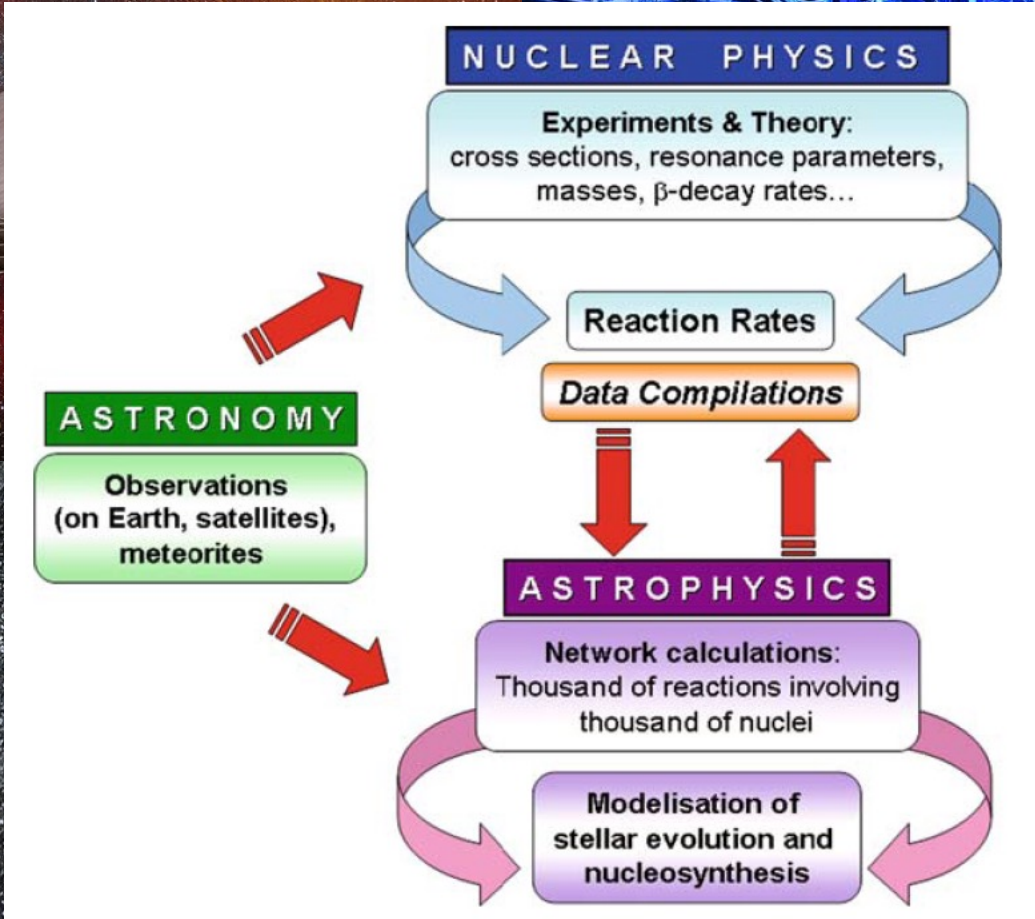
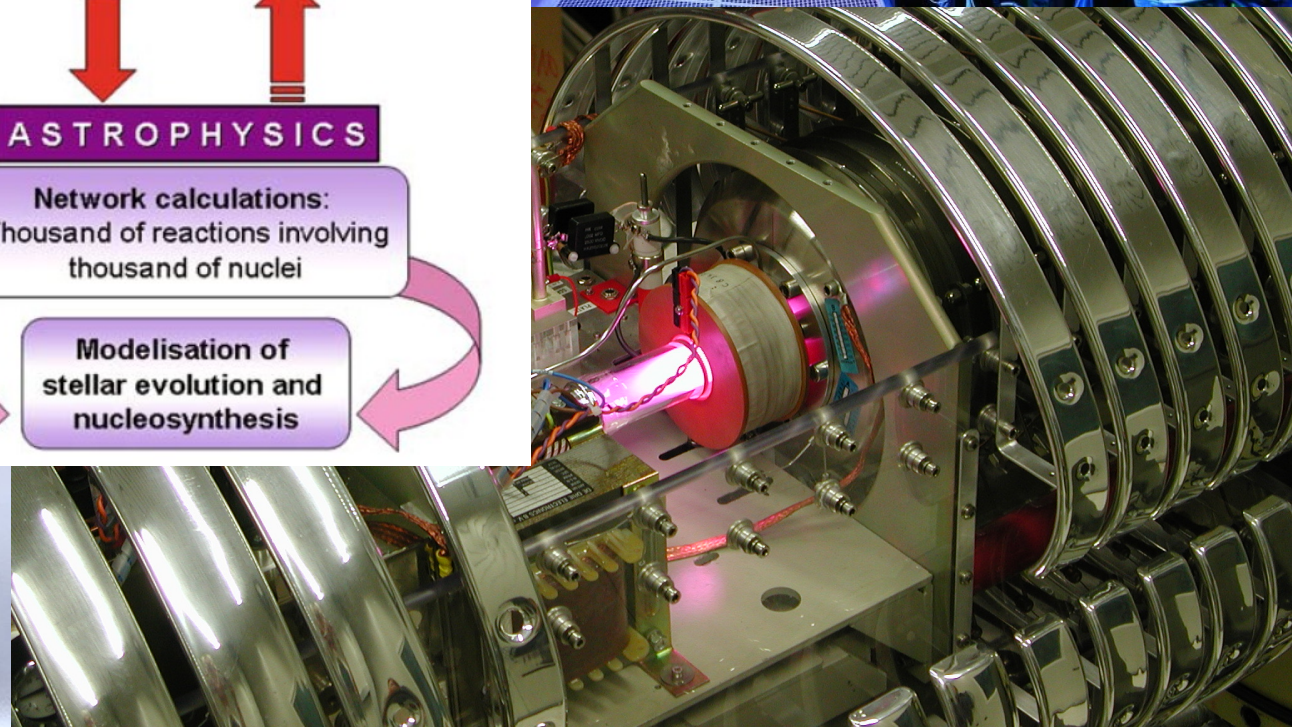
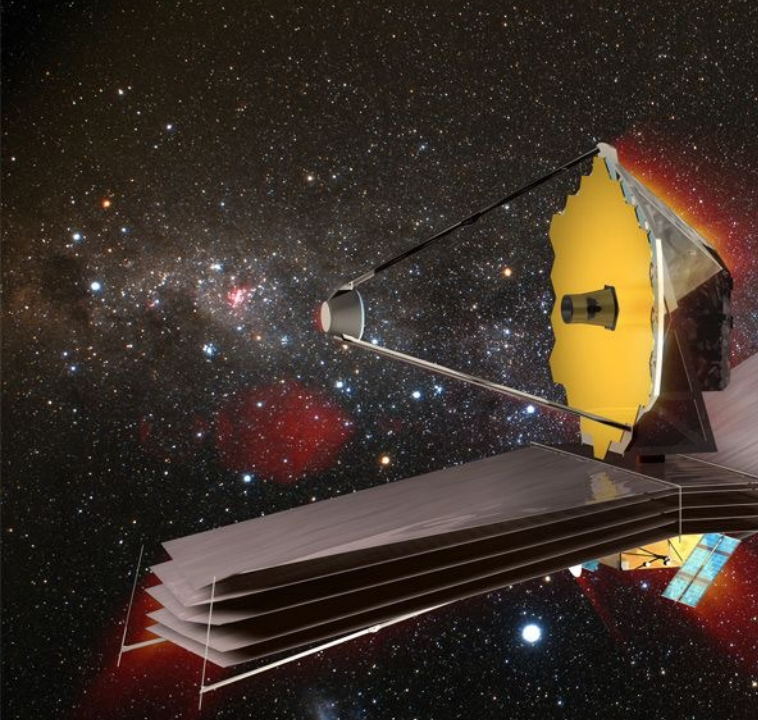




# L'ORIGINE DEGLI ELEMENTI OGGI

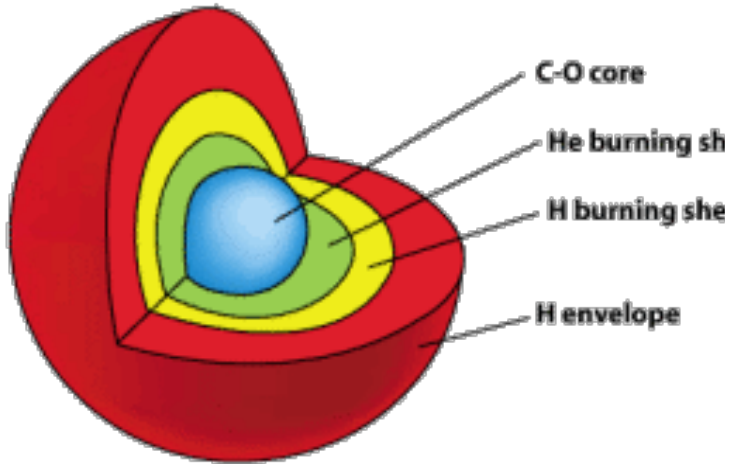






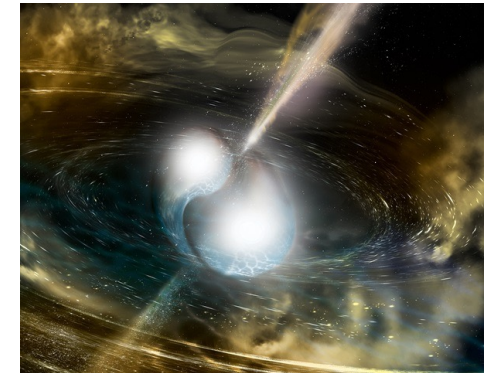
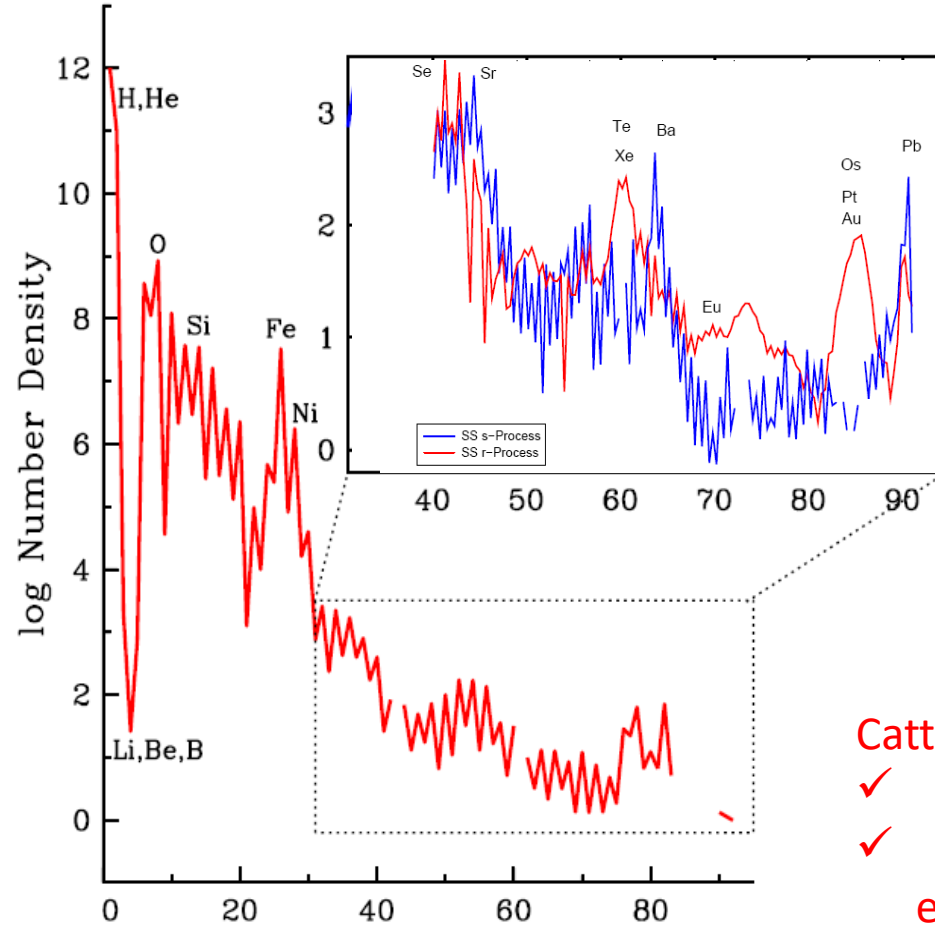


# Asymptotic Giant Branch Stars



Catture lente:

- ✓ fasi quiescenti dell'evoluzione stellare
- ✓ responsabile per circa il 50% degli elementi "pesanti"



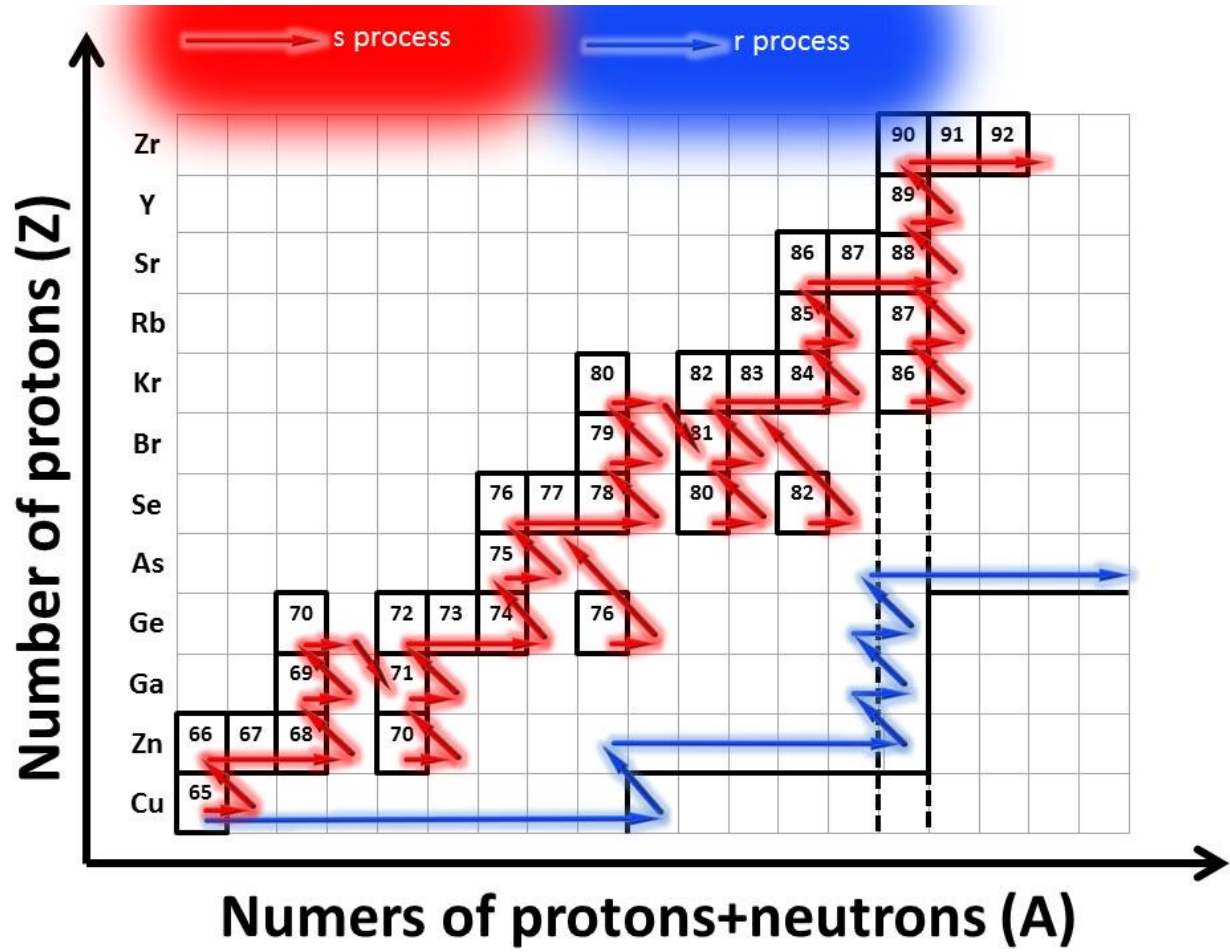
Catture rapide:

- ✓ fasi esplosive dell'evoluzione stellare
- ✓ responsabile per circa il 50% degli elementi "pesanti"

$$r + s = 1$$

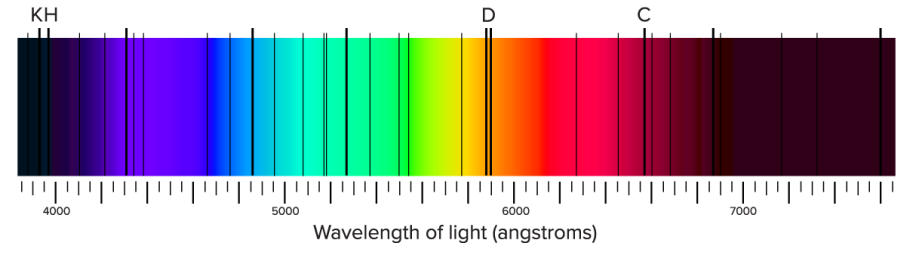
leare

# Processo *s* e processo *r*



Sezioni d'urto di cattura neutronica anche e soprattutto su isotopi instabili

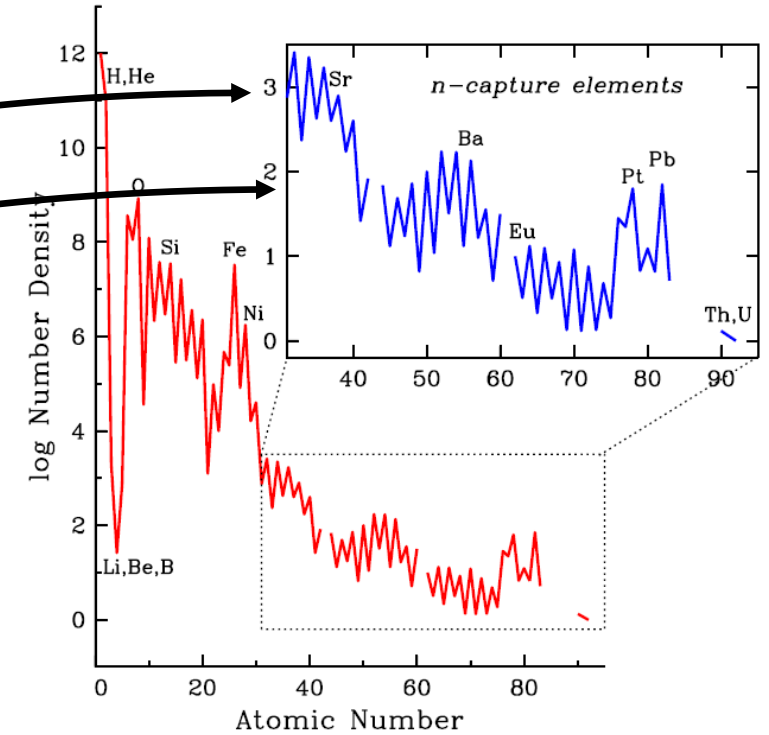
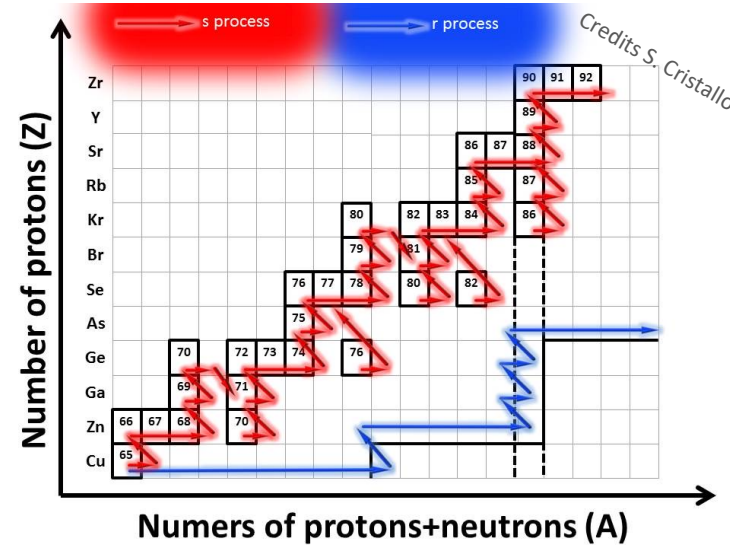
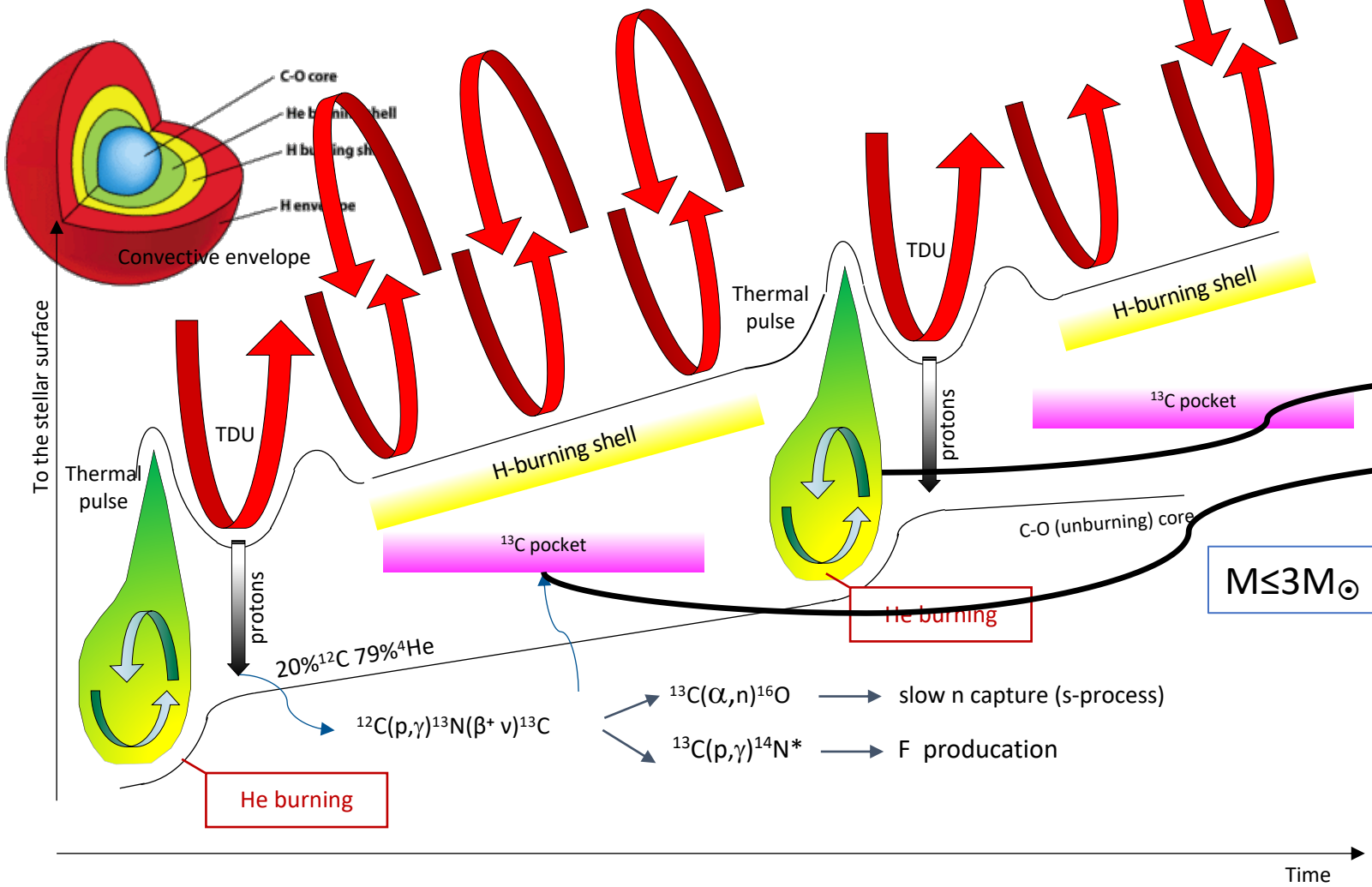
Decadimenti (deboli) in plasma



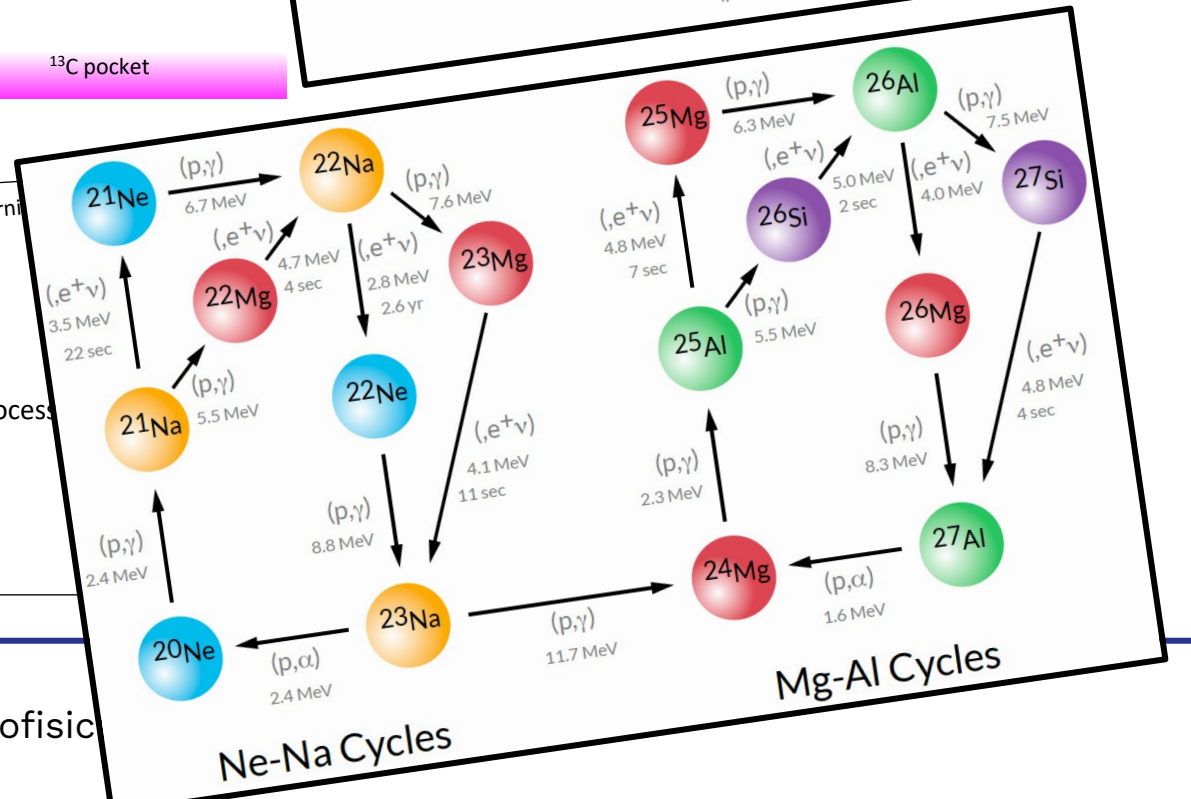
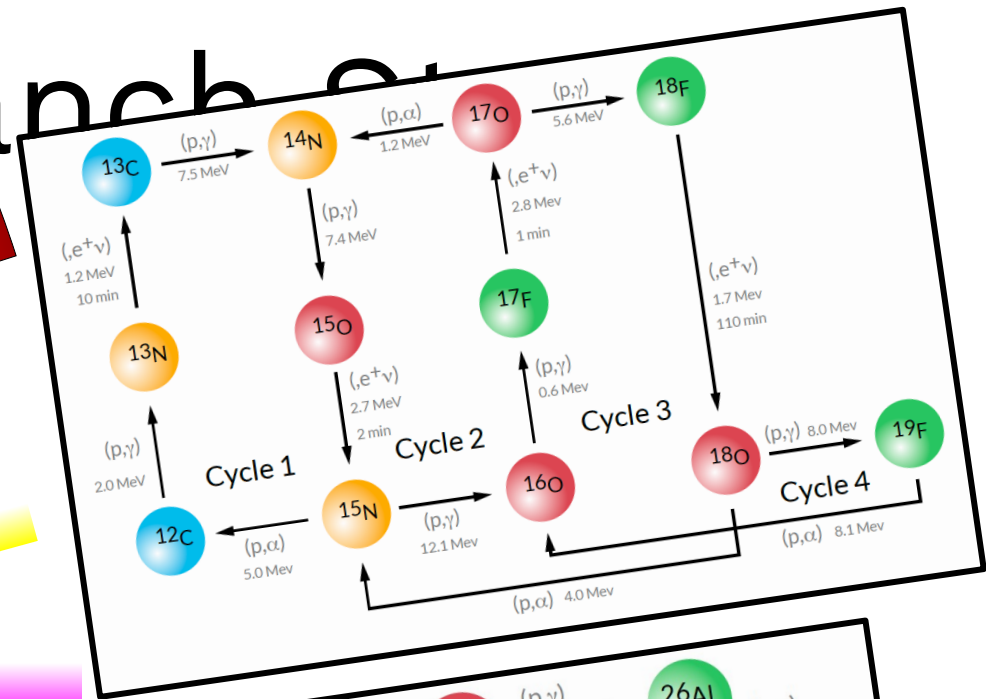
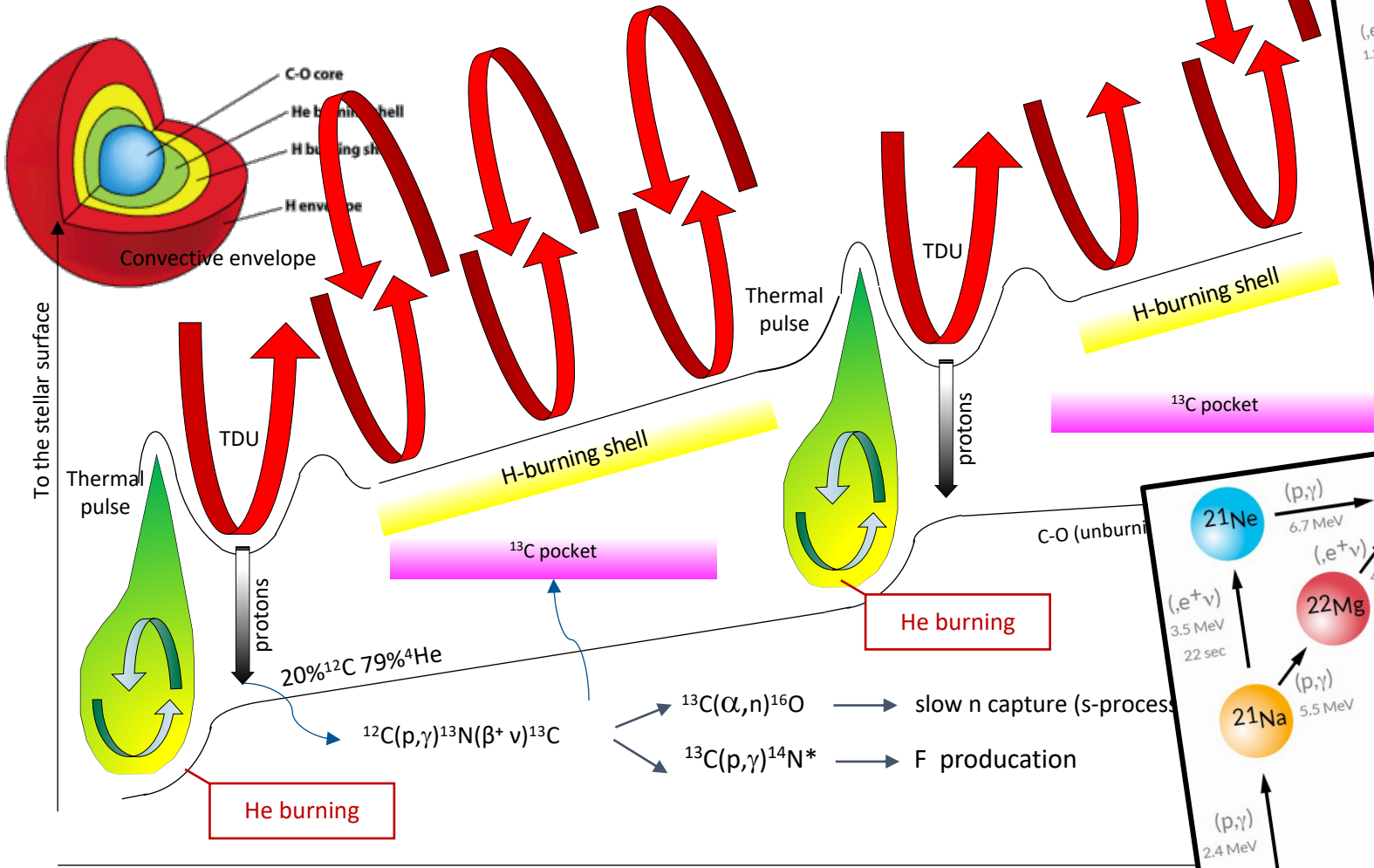
$$r + s = 1$$



# Asymptotic Giant Branch

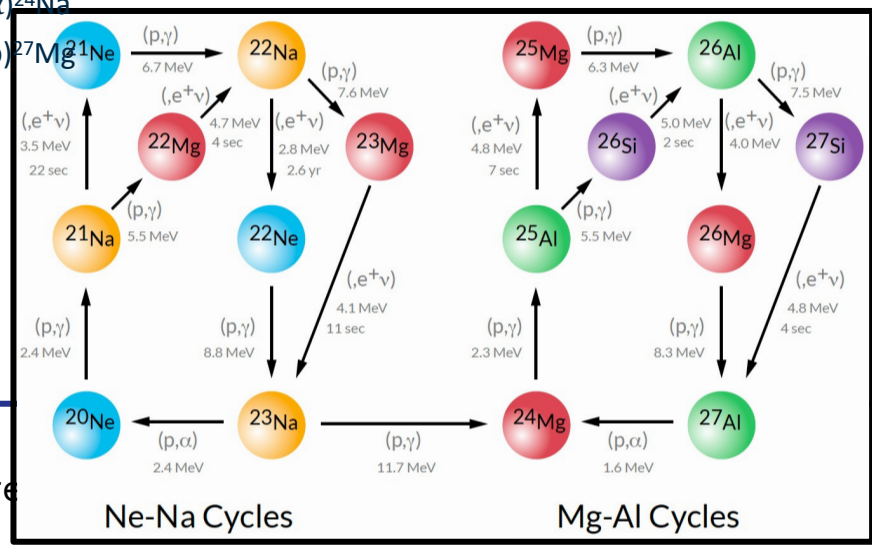
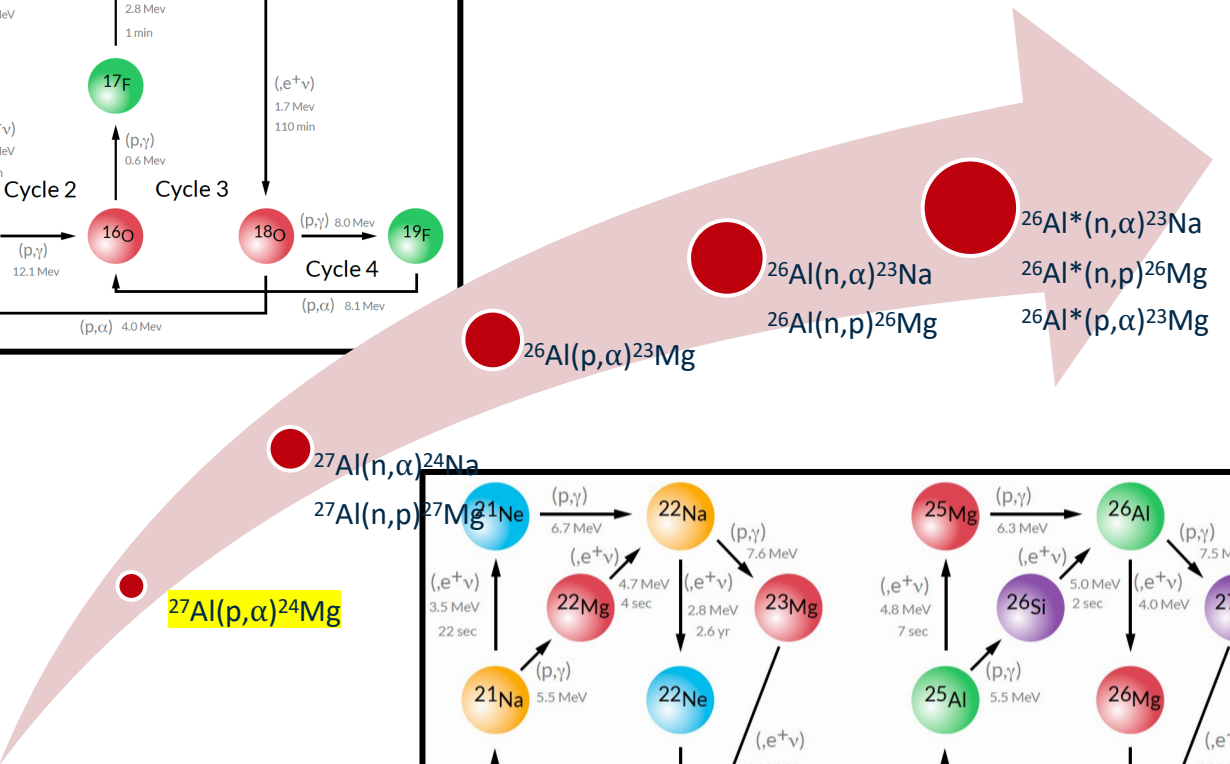
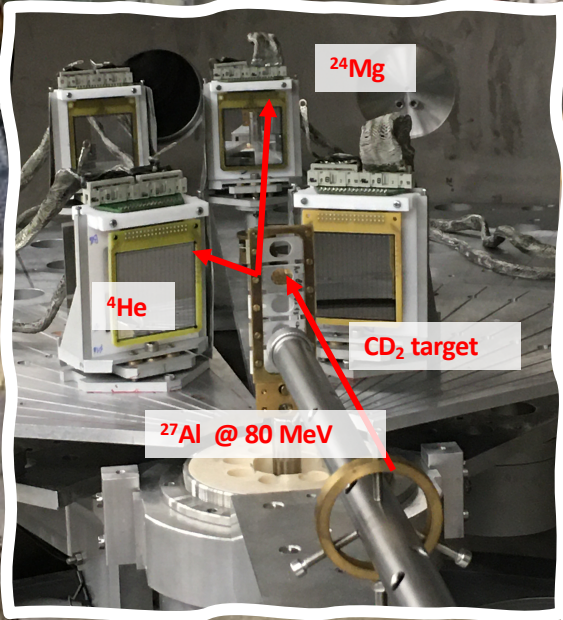
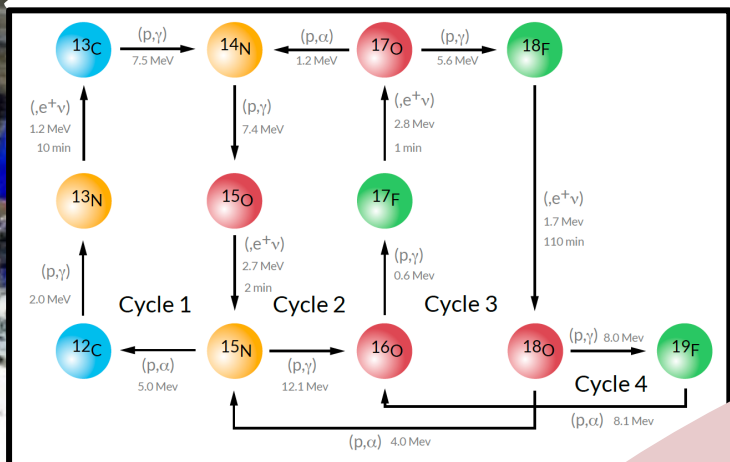
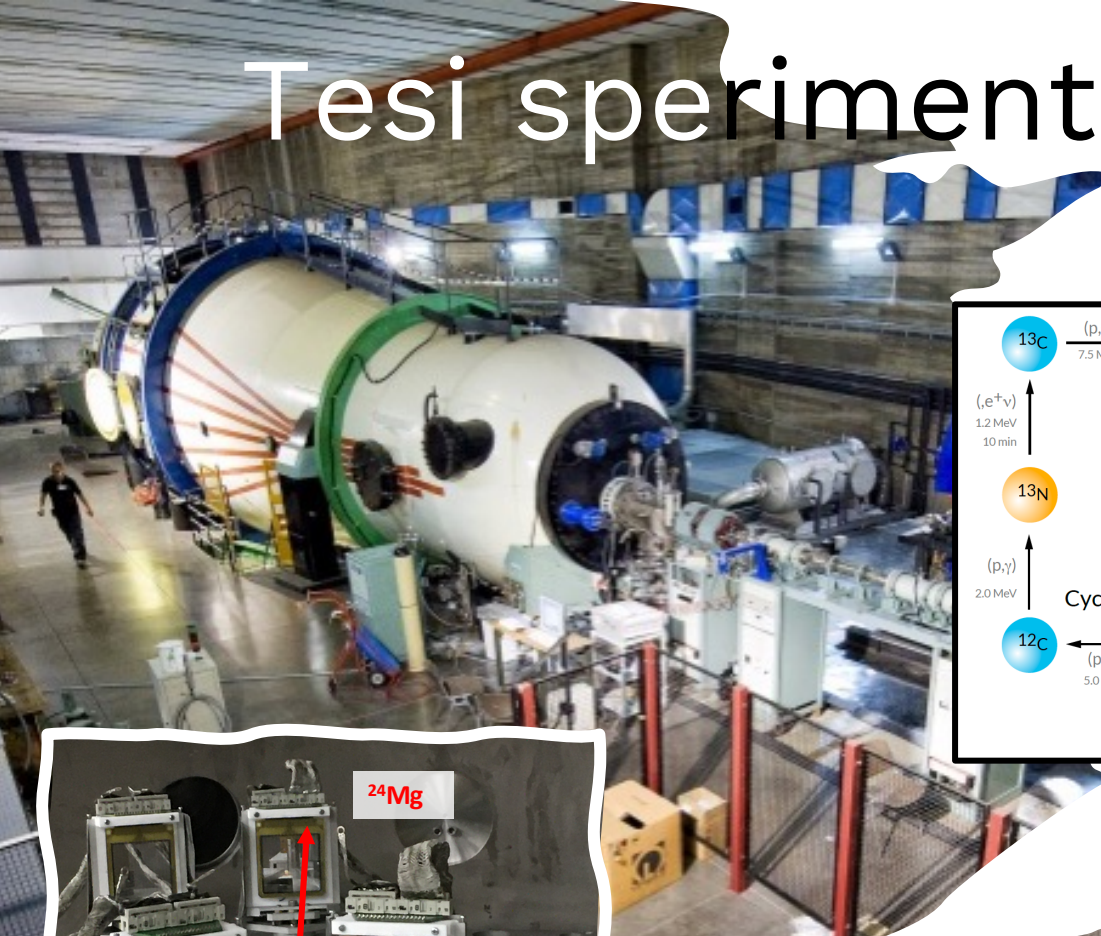


# Asymptotic Giant Branch





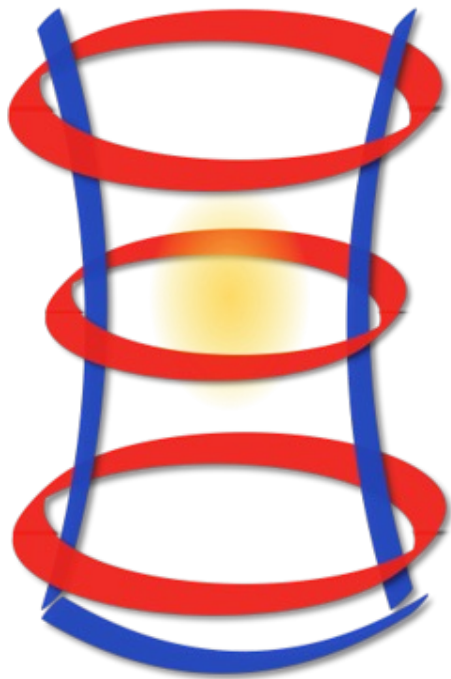
# Tesi sperimentali: misura delle sezioni d'urto $^{26}\text{Al}+p/n$ e $^{19}\text{F}+p$



Astrofisica Nucleare

Ne-Na Cycles

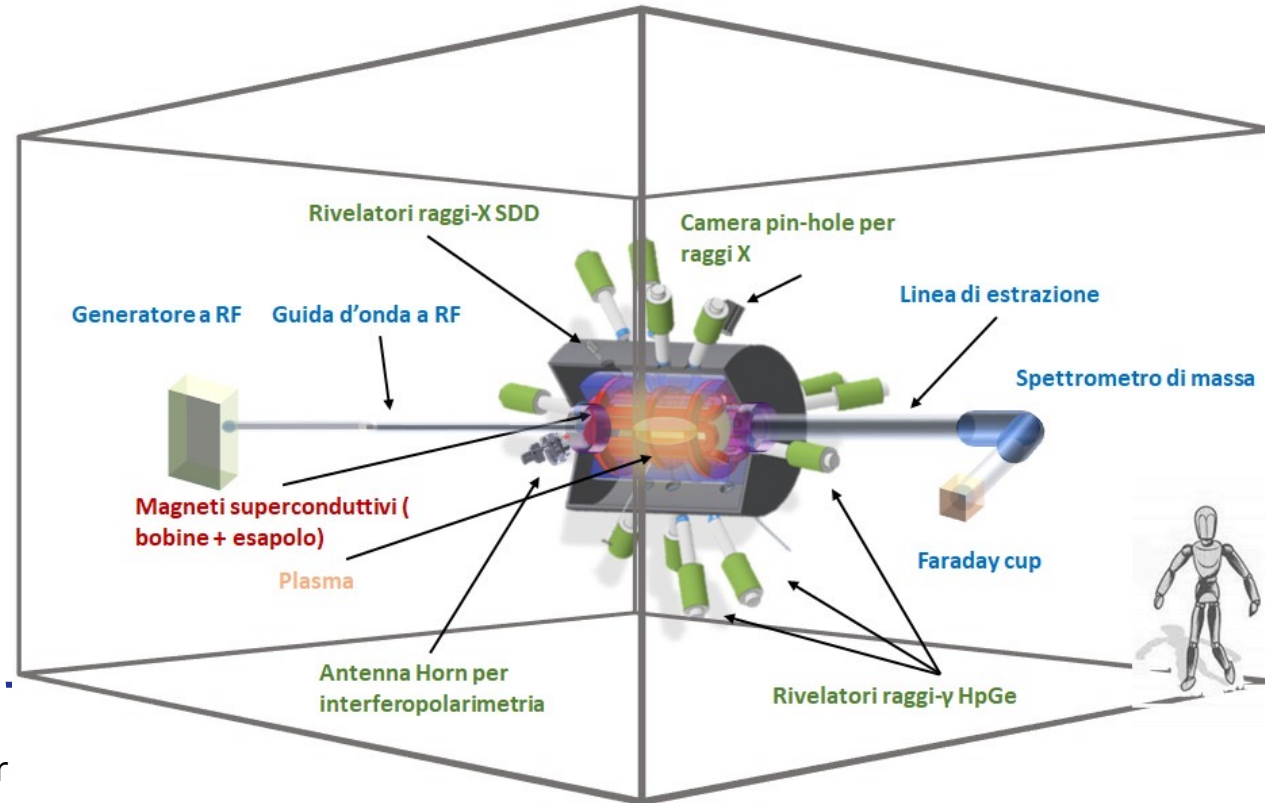
Mg-Al Cycles



Plasmas for  
Astrophysics  
Nuclear  
Decay  
Observation and  
Radiation for  
Archaeometry


Tesi a metà  
(tra teoria ed esperimento):  
Studi di sensibilità della  
nucleosintesi ai tassi di  
decadimento di...<sup>7</sup>Be, <sup>85</sup>Kr, <sup>94</sup>Nb  
<sup>134-135</sup>Cs, <sup>134-176</sup>Cs

Mettere (coltivare)  
una stella in  
bottiglia per  
studiare le  
interazioni deboli  
nei plasmi



**INFN**  
LNS  
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare  
Laboratori Nazionali del Sud





Tesi  
"teoriche"  
Computa-  
zionali

Calcoli di nucleosintesi da  
cattura neutronica:  
ATON vs FUNs  
modelli stellari a confronto



Da dove viene? Studio della  
composizione isotopica di  
grani presolari per  
riconoscere la stella  
progenitrice

