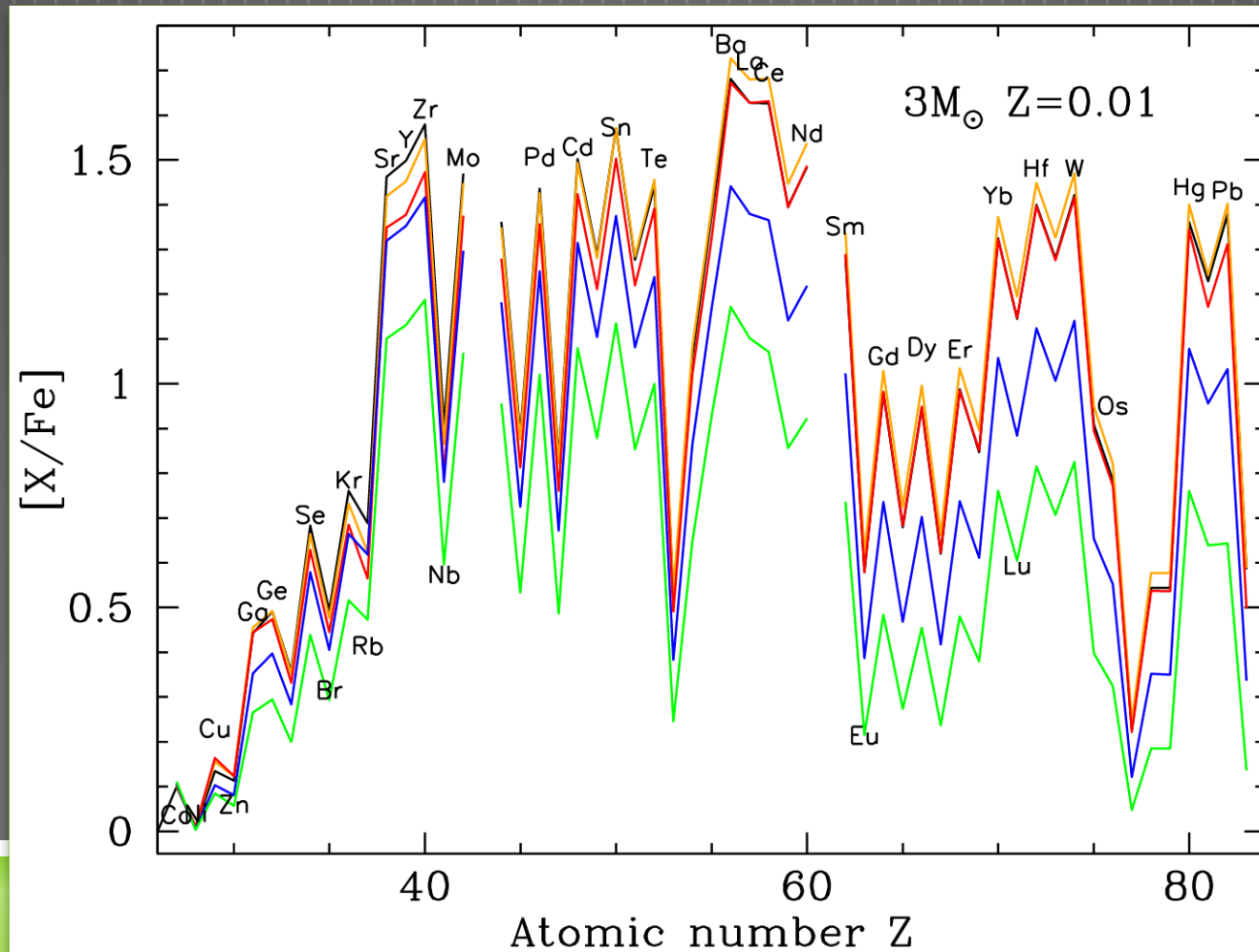


S PROCESS NUCLEOSYNTHESIS



Richard J. Stancliffe

Argelander Institut für Astronomie, Bonn



Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

OVERVIEW

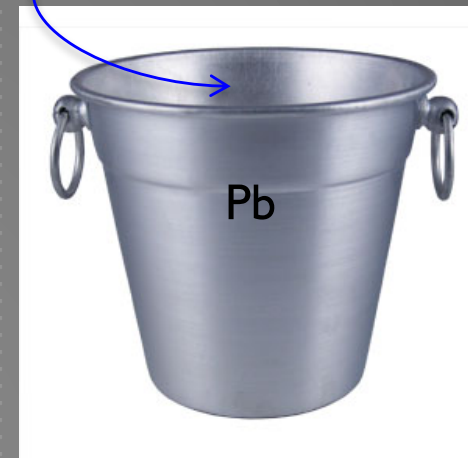
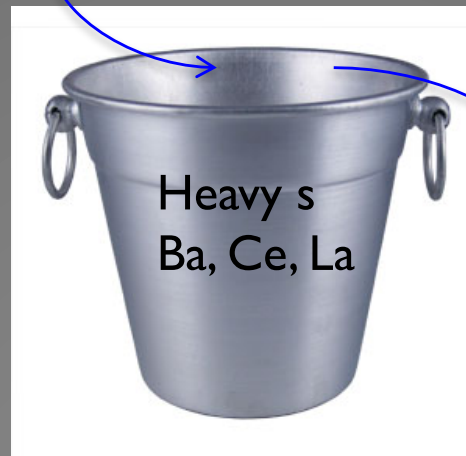
- ▶ S process basics
- ▶ Neutron sources
- ▶ Application to carbon-enhanced metal-poor stars
- ▶ Beyond the s process

s-process nucleosynthesis

84Zr 25.8 M ε: 100.00%	85Zr 7.86 M ε: 100.00%	86Zr 16.5 H ε: 100.00%	87Zr 1.68 H ε: 100.00%	88Zr 83.4 D ε: 100.00%	89Zr 78.41 H ε: 100.00%	90Zr STABLE 51.45%	91Zr STABLE 11.22%	92Zr STABLE 17.15%
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82Sr 25.34 D ε: 100.00%	83Sr 32.41 H ε: 100.00%	84Sr STABLE 0.56%	85Sr 64.850 D ε: 100.00%	86Sr STABLE 9.86%	87Sr STABLE 7.00%	88Sr STABLE 82.58%	89Sr 50.53 D ε: 100.00%	90Sr 28.90 Y β-: 100.00%
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S-PROCESS NUCLEOSYNTHESIS

Neutron source: $^{13}\text{C}(\text{a},\text{n})^{16}\text{O}$ or $^{22}\text{Ne}(\text{a},\text{n})^{25}\text{Mg}$



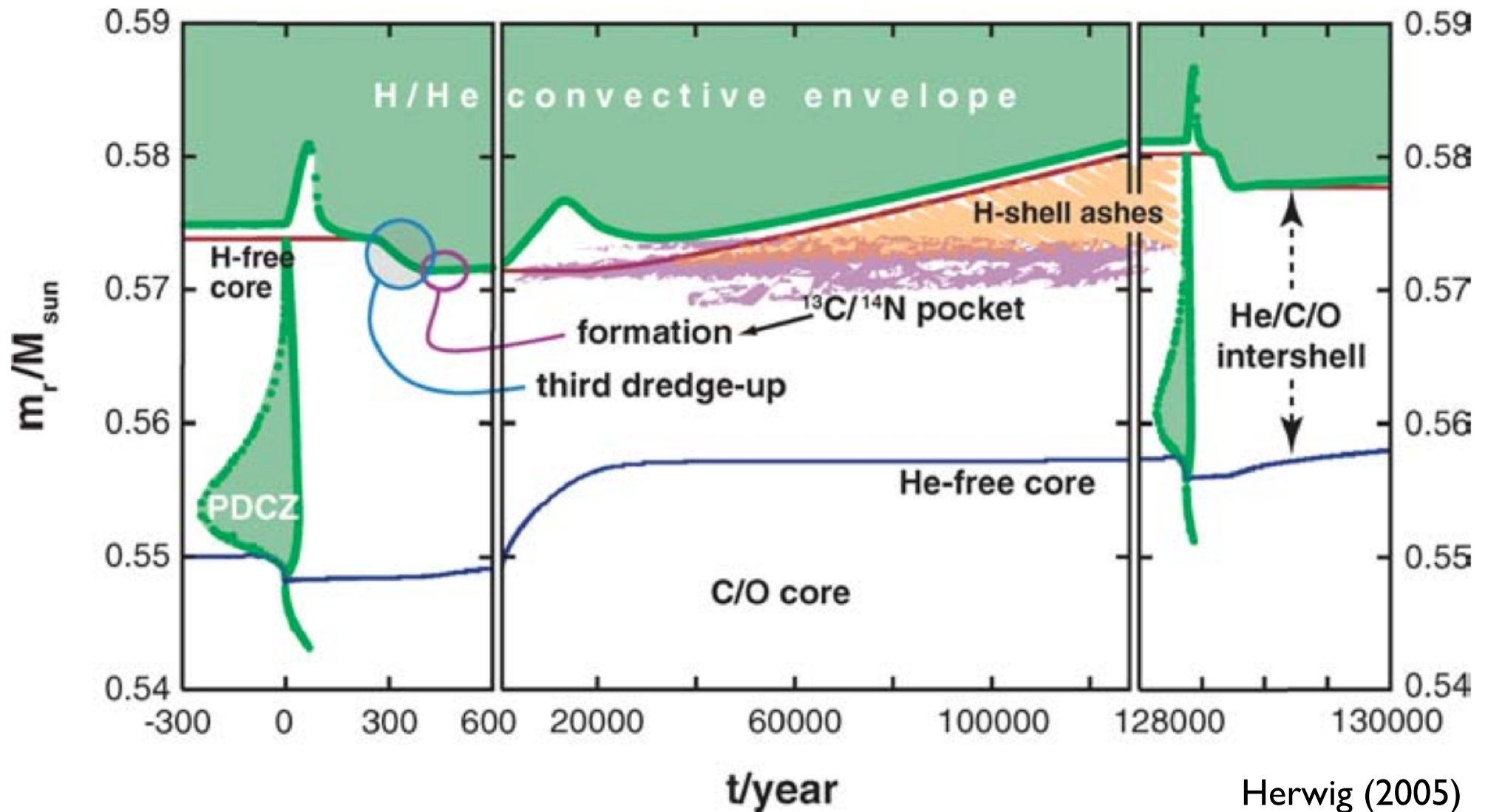
NEUTRON SOURCES FOR THE S-PROCESS

- ▶ There are two important neutron sources available during He-burning
- ▶ I) $^{12}\text{C}(p, \gamma)^{13}\text{N}(\beta^+ \nu)^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$
 - ▶ Requires the presence of both H and He in a He-burning region when normally there is no hydrogen
 - ▶ Requires mixing of protons into He-burning region
 - ▶ Occurs at $T \sim 100 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$, so in between thermal pulses, and under radiative conditions ($\tau \sim 10^4 \text{ years}$)
 - ▶ Dominant neutron source in low-mass AGB stars (1 to 3 M_{sun} stars)
 - ▶ He-shell flashes imply many exposures to neutron source, produces heavy s-process elements $A > 80$

NEUTRON SOURCES: ^{22}Ne SOURCE

- ▶ 2) $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, \gamma)^{18}\text{F} (\beta^+ \nu)^{18}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$
 - ▶ Plenty of ^{14}N left over from CNO cycling to produce the ^{22}Ne
 - ▶ Occurs during thermal pulses when the temperature exceeds about $300 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$, under convective conditions
 - ▶ These temperatures are not reached in the He-shells of low-mass AGB stars, except perhaps in the last few TPs
 - ▶ So only in:
 - ▶ a) the cores of massive stars ($M > 12 M_{\text{sun}}$)
 - ▶ b) massive AGB stars (~ 3 to $8 M_{\text{sun}}$) during He-shell flashes

WHERE DOES IT HAPPEN?



Herwig (2005)

THEORETICAL MODELS

Typical neutron density profile in time:



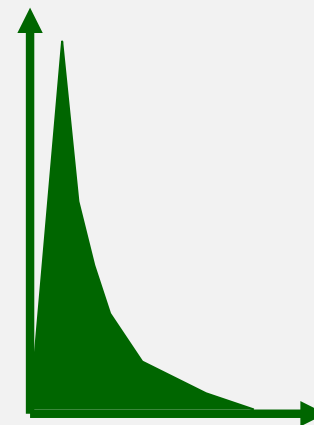
Low mass



10^8 n/cm^3

10,000 yr

0.3 mbarn⁻¹



Intermediate mass



10^{13} n/cm^3

10 yr

0.02 mbarn⁻¹

Neutron source

Maximum neutron density

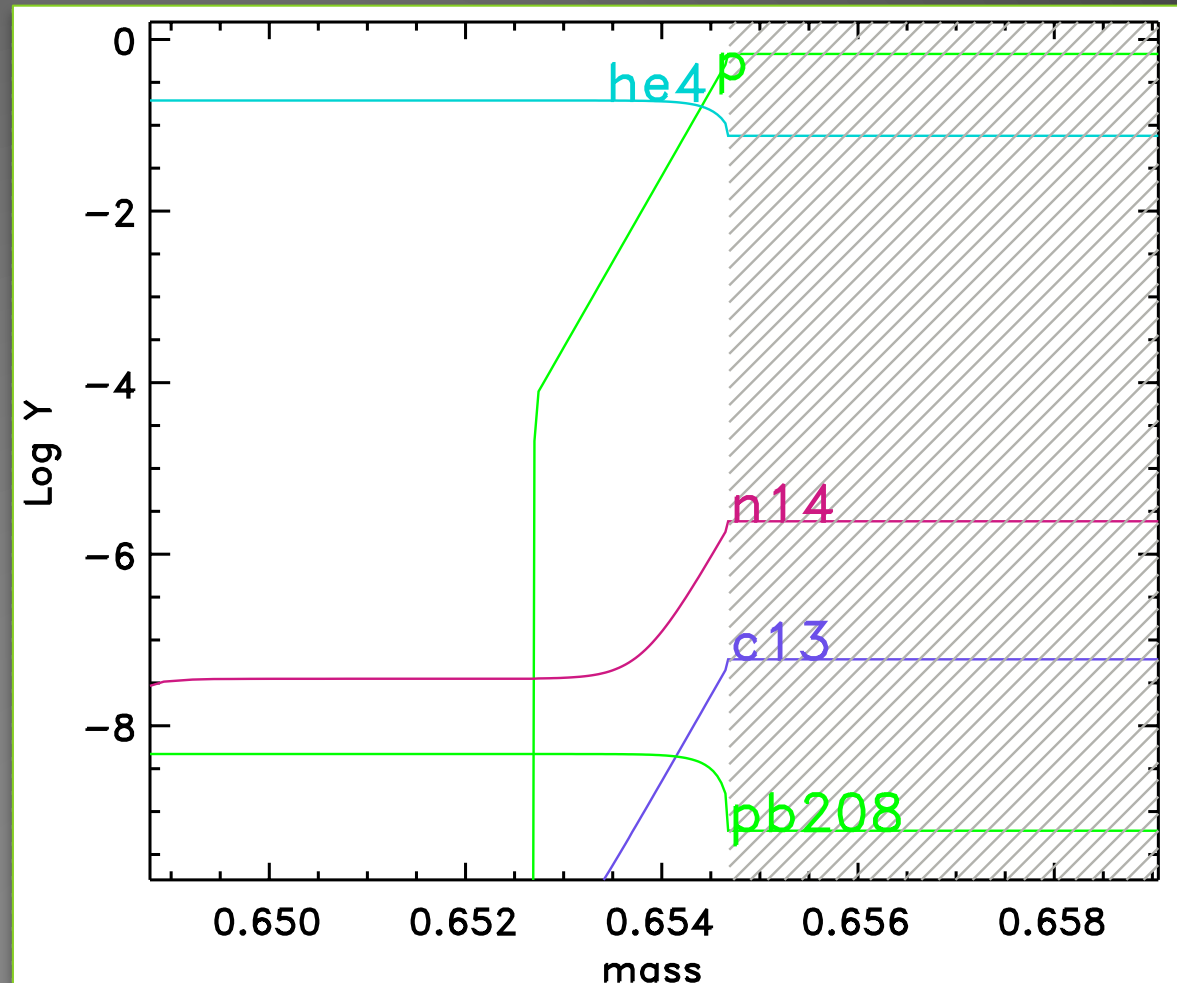
Timescale

Neutron exposure

(at solar metallicity)

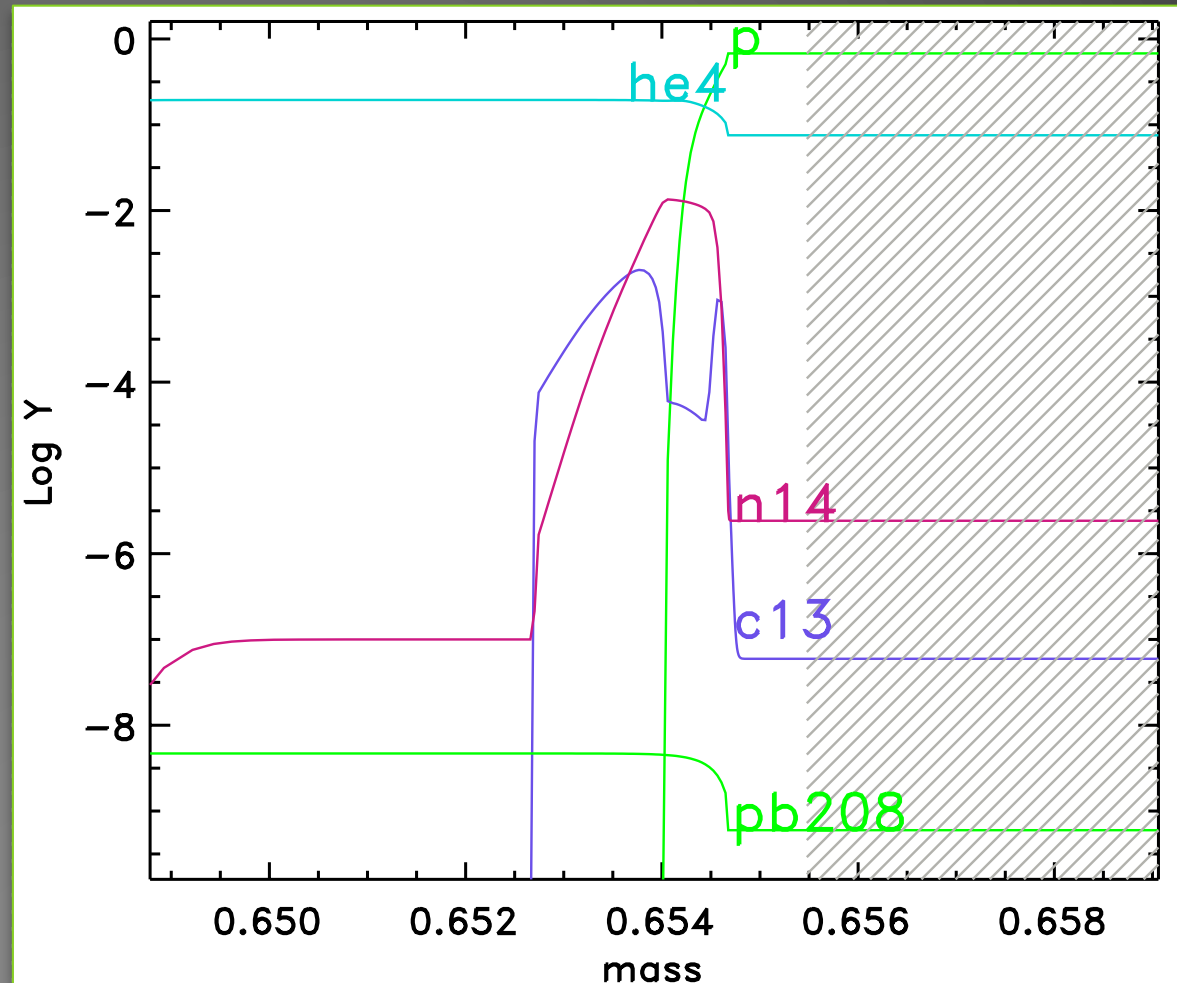
ADDING A ^{13}C POCKET

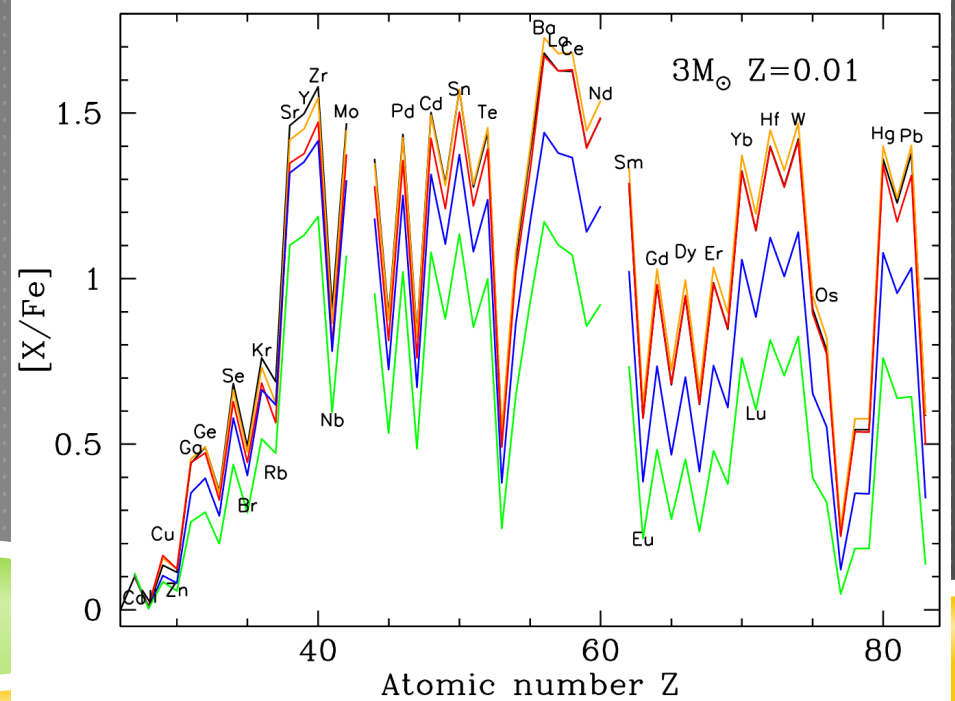
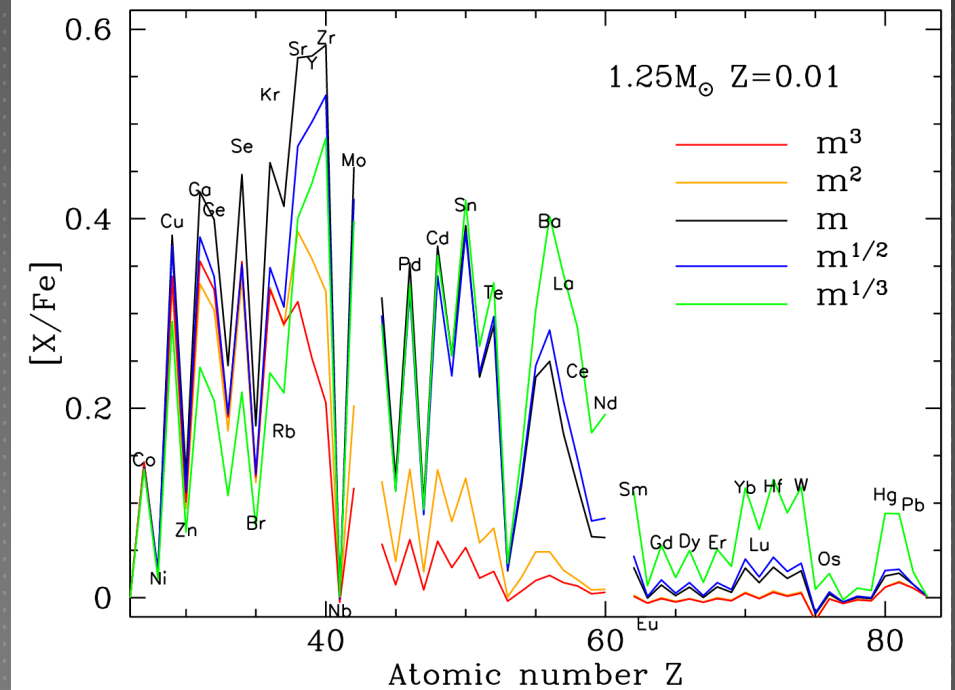
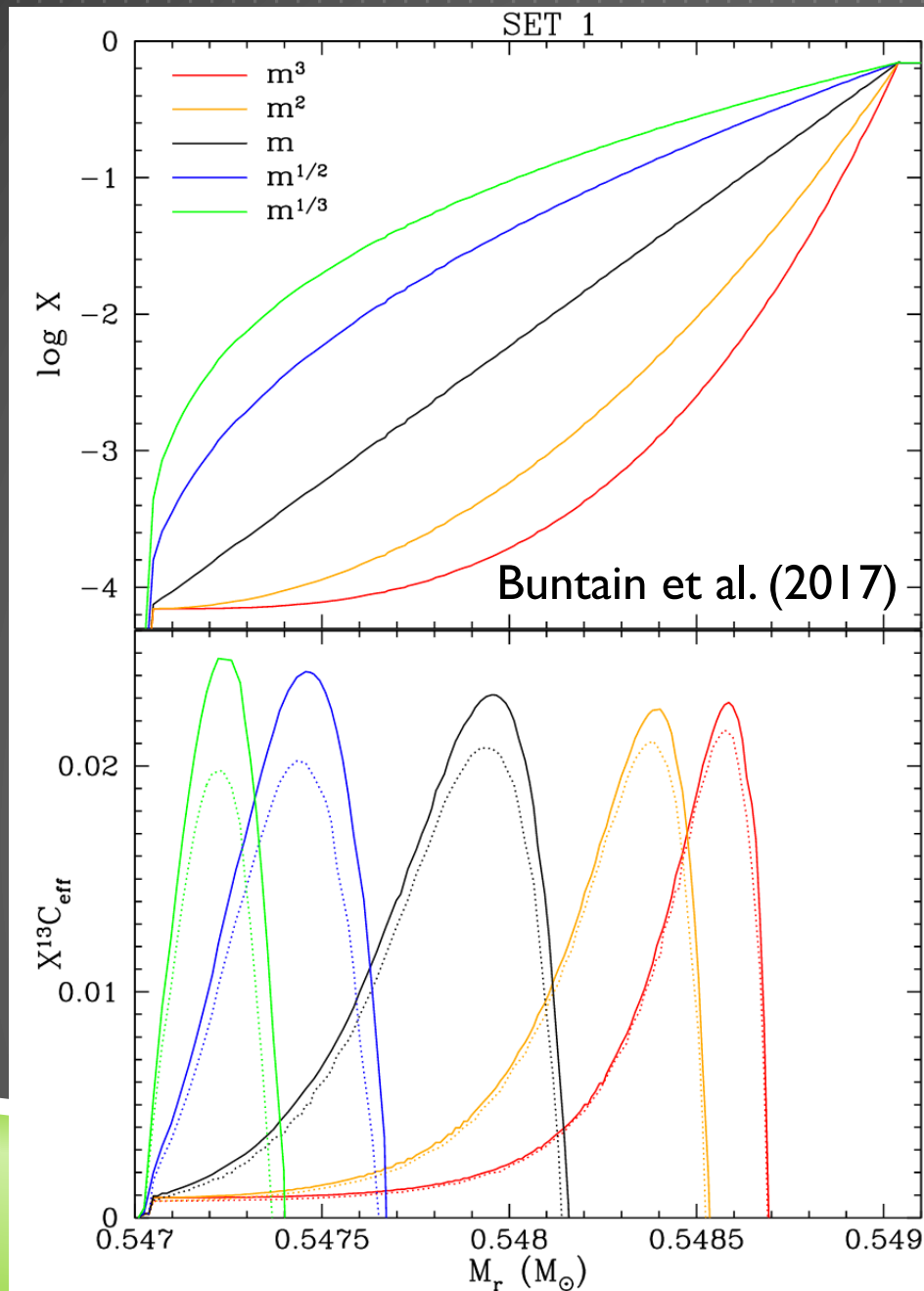
- ▶ We don't know how to make a ^{13}C pocket.
- ▶ Some non-convective mixing mechanism?
 - ▶ Convective overshooting (Herwig 2000)
 - ▶ Rotation (Langer et al. 1999)
 - ▶ Gravity waves (Denissenkov & Tout 2003)
 - ▶ Magnetic fields (Trippella et al. 2016)
- ▶ Or just add it in by hand



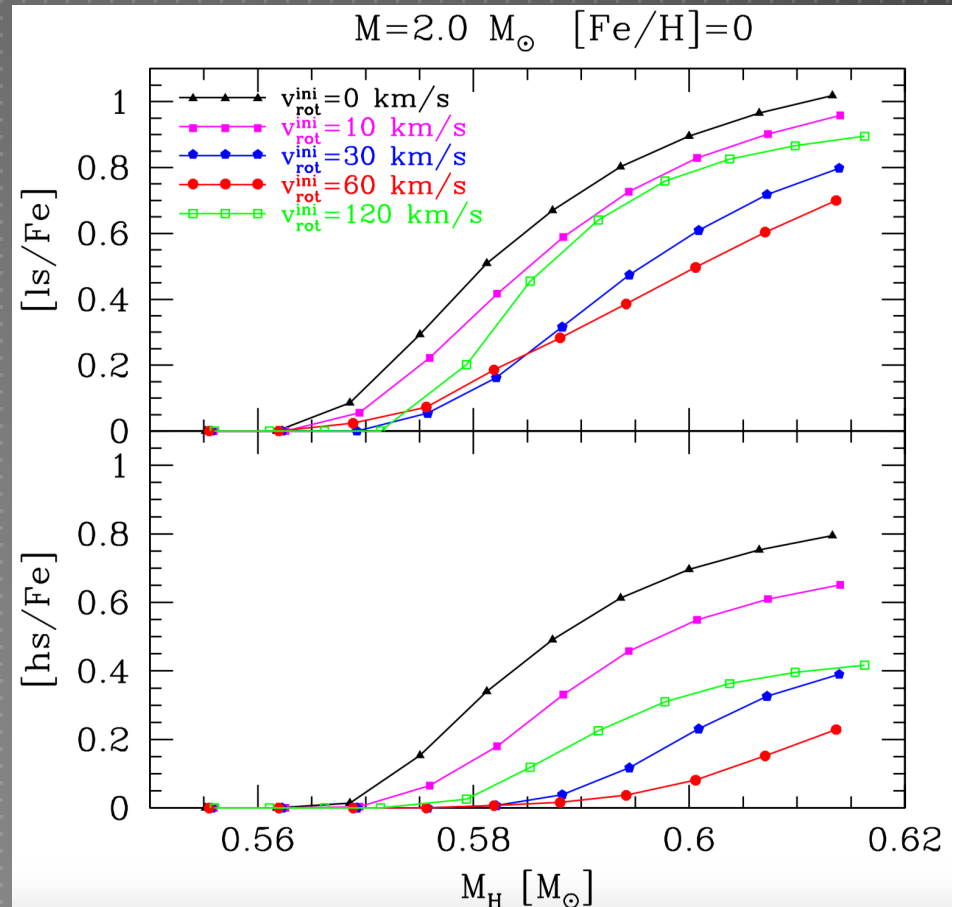
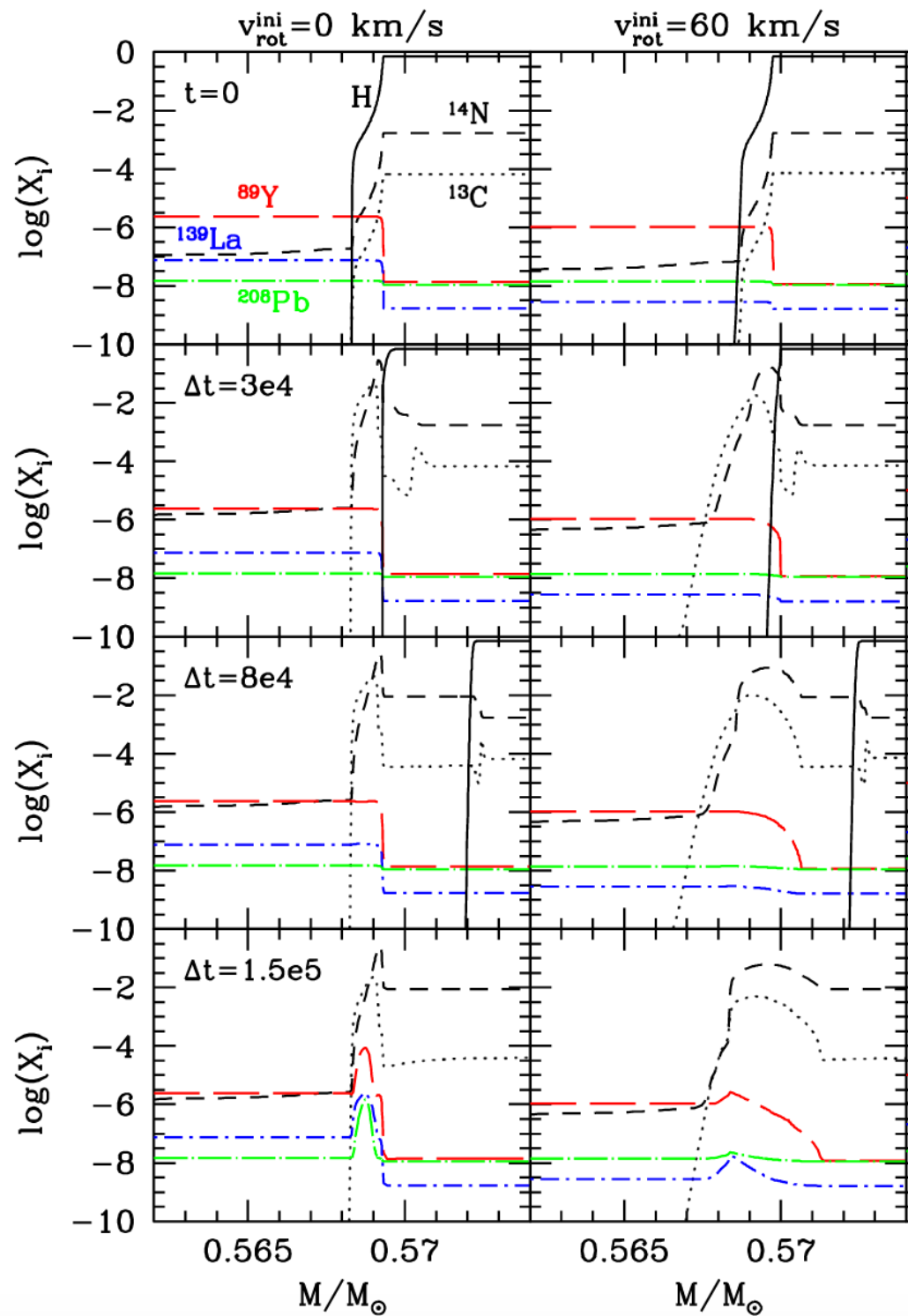
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Rotation and the ^{13}C pocket



Piersanti et al., 2013

REACTION RATE UNCERTAINTIES

Strongest globally affecting reactions during the ^{13}C -pocket, sorted by their impact. The impact is given by the number of affected isotopes with a sensitivity over the threshold of ± 0.1 .

^{13}C pocket

Koloczek et al. (2016)

Strongest globally affecting reactions during the TP, sorted by their impact. Only few rates have a global influence, because the TP has a short life-span and is convective. Cumulative effects will therefore not account under these conditions. The impact is given by the number of affected isotopes with a sensitivity over the threshold of ± 0.1 .

Reaction	Type of effect	Affected isotopes
$^{56}\text{Fe}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	196
$^{64}\text{Ni}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	183
$^{14}\text{N}(n, p)$	Neutron poison	175
$^{12}\text{C}(p, \gamma)$	Neutron donator	158
$^{13}\text{C}(p, \gamma)$	Neutron poison	150
$^{16}\text{O}(n, \gamma)$	Neutron poison	145
$^{22}\text{Ne}(n, \gamma)$	Neutron poison	144
$^{88}\text{Sr}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	131
$^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)$	Neutron donator	114
$^{58}\text{Fe}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	112
$^{14}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)$	Neutron poison	102
$^{14}\text{C}(\beta^-)$	Neutron poison	95
$^{138}\text{Ba}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	95
$^{140}\text{Ce}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	93
$^{139}\text{La}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	92
$^{142}\text{Nd}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	87

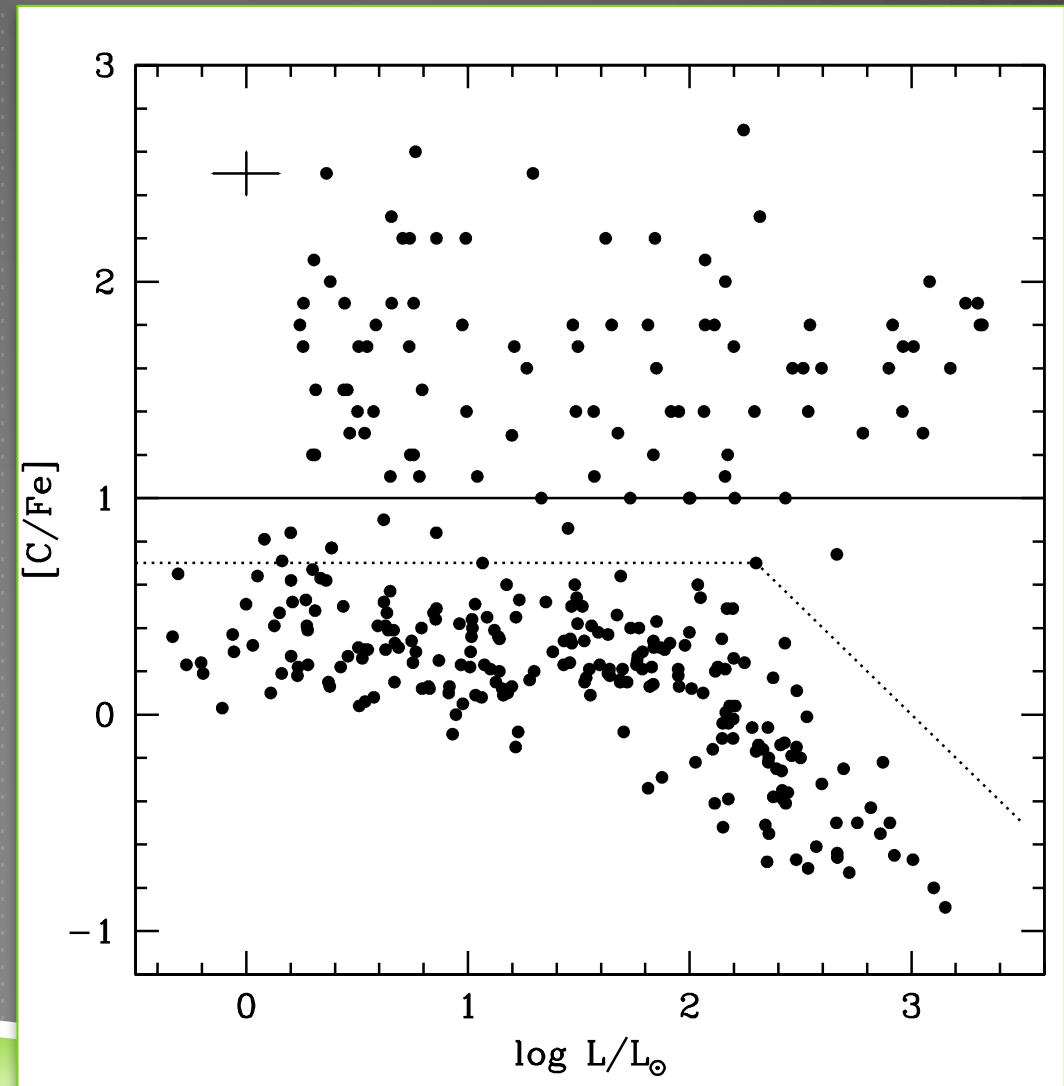
^{22}Ne source

Reaction	Type of effect	Affected isotopes
$^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)$	Neutron donator	191
$^{25}\text{Mg}(n, \gamma)$	Neutron poison	67
$^{142}\text{Nd}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	41
$^{144}\text{Nd}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	41
$^{56}\text{Fe}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	38
$^{140}\text{Ce}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	33
$^{146}\text{Nd}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	29
$^{22}\text{Ne}(n, \gamma)$	Neutron poison	25
$^{94}\text{Zr}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	24
$^{141}\text{Pr}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	23
$^{58}\text{Fe}(n, \gamma)$	Competing capture	21

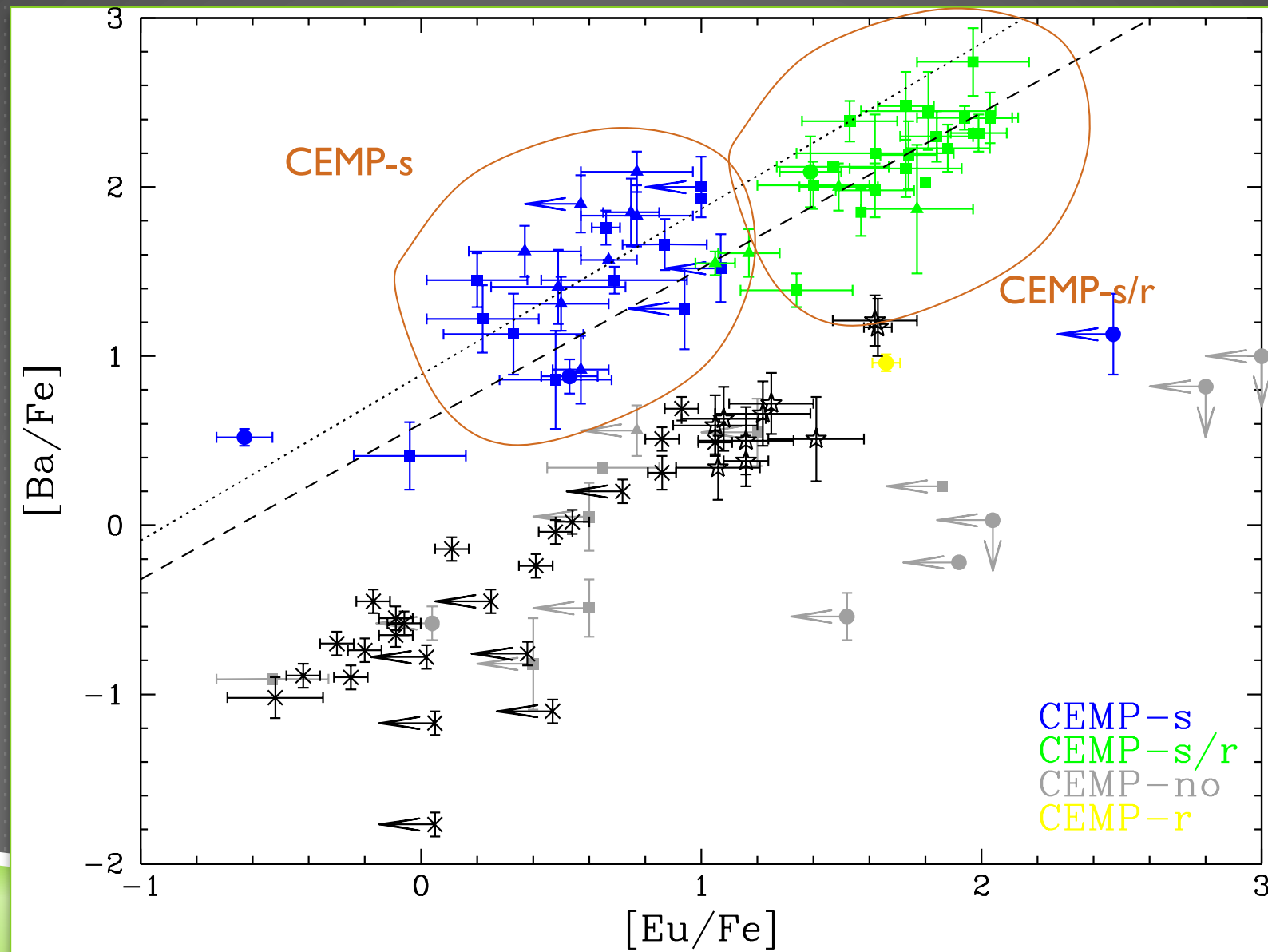
CARBON-ENHANCED STARS

Lucatello et al. (2006)

- ▶ A large fraction of metal-poor stars are carbon-rich
- ▶ Perhaps as many as 20%
- ▶ Some show enrichments of heavy elements, particularly of s-process elements
- ▶ Many of these also show radial velocity variations...

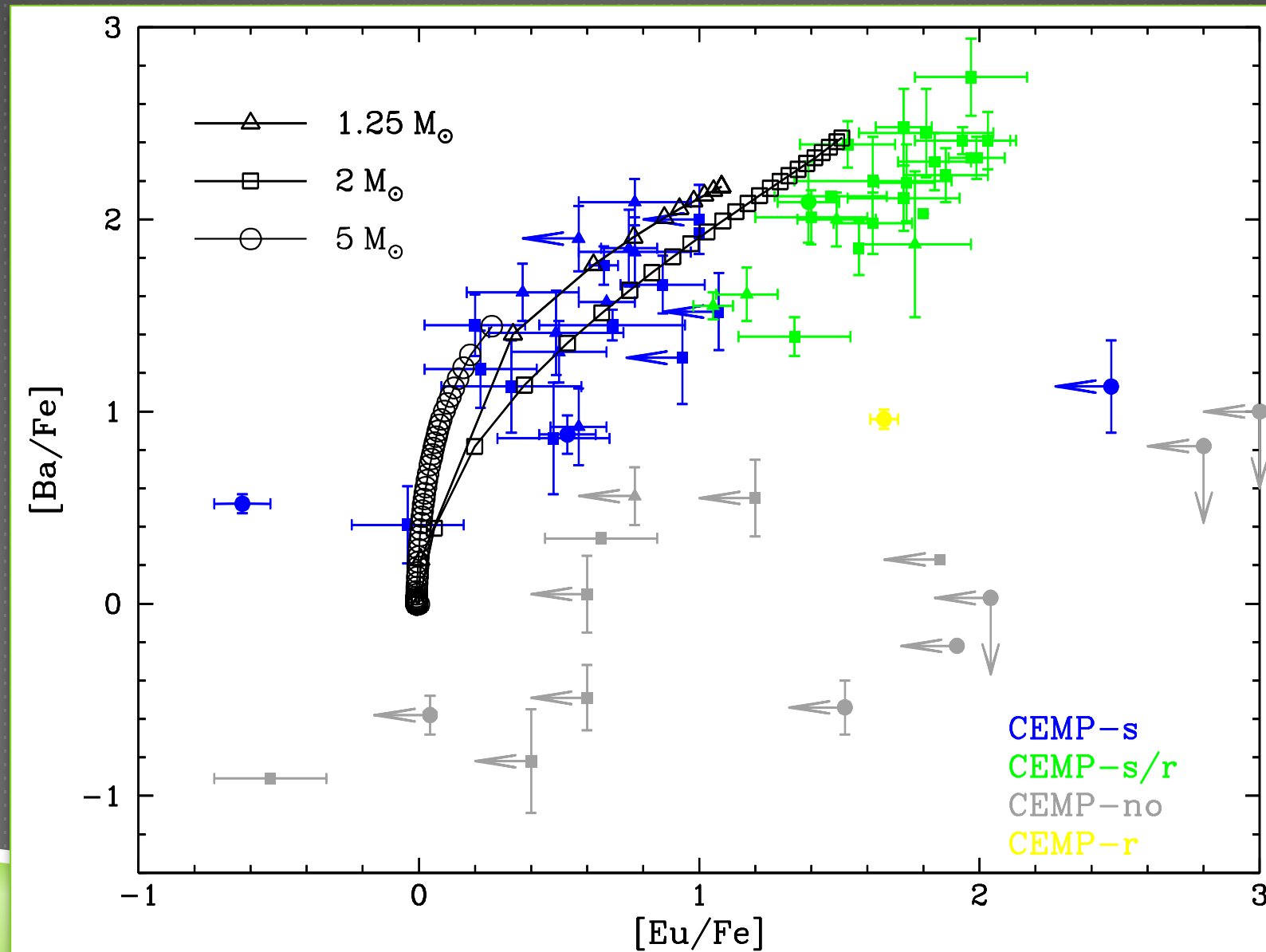


HEAVY ELEMENTS

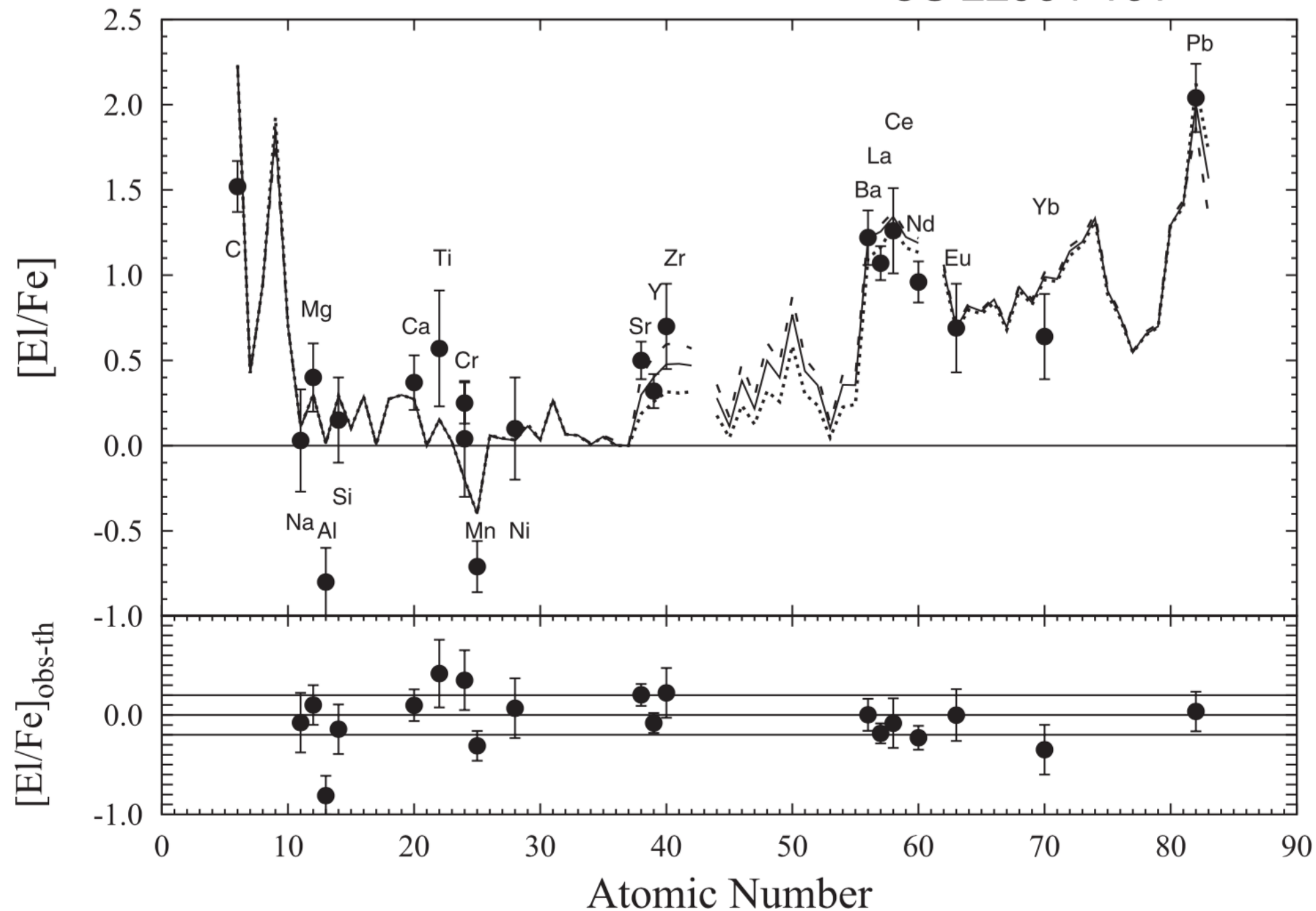


Lugaro et al. (2012), data from Masseron et al. (2010)

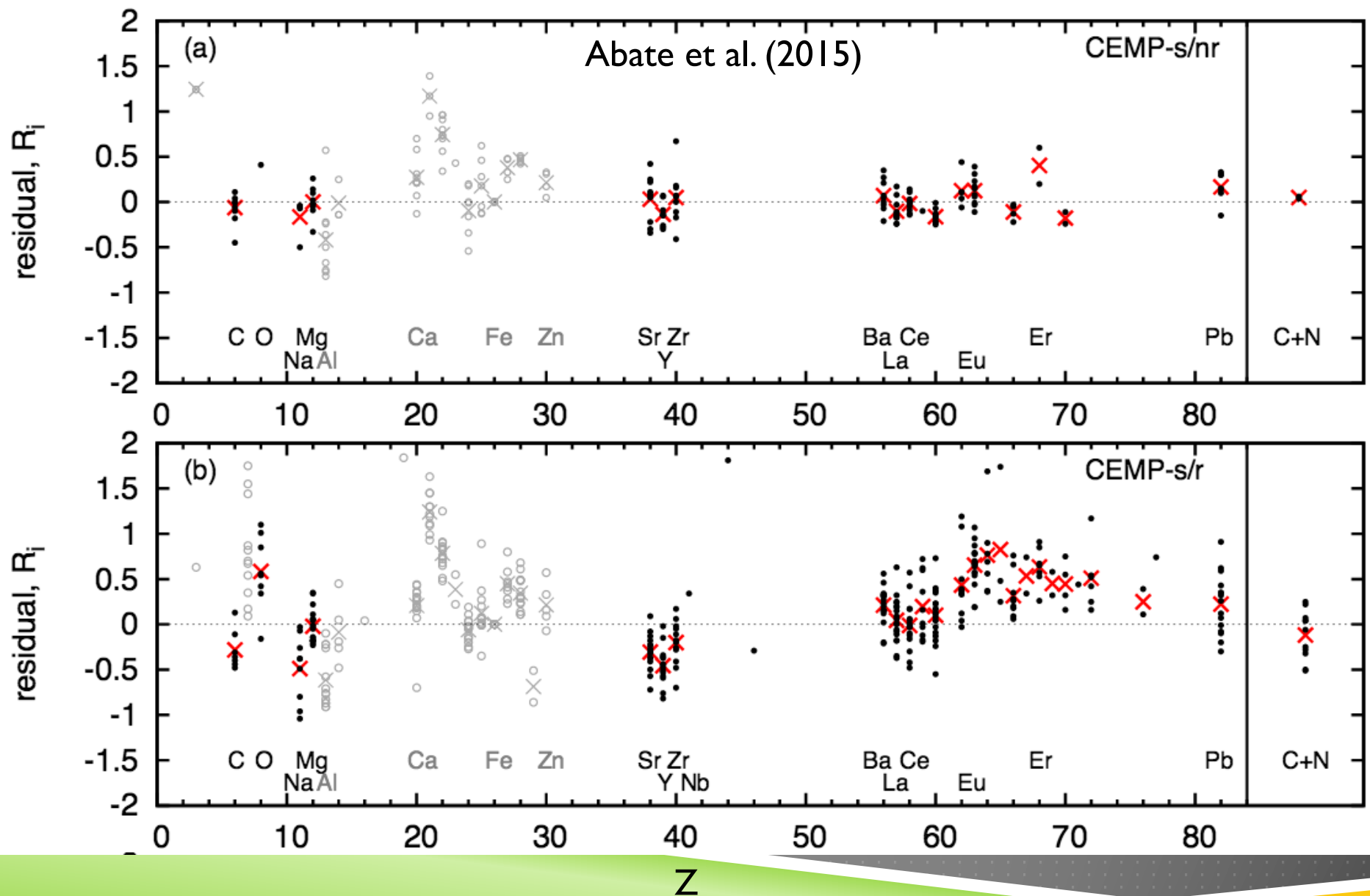
S-PROCESS NUCLEOSYNTHESIS



Lugaro et al. (2012)



ODDBALLS OF ODDBALLS

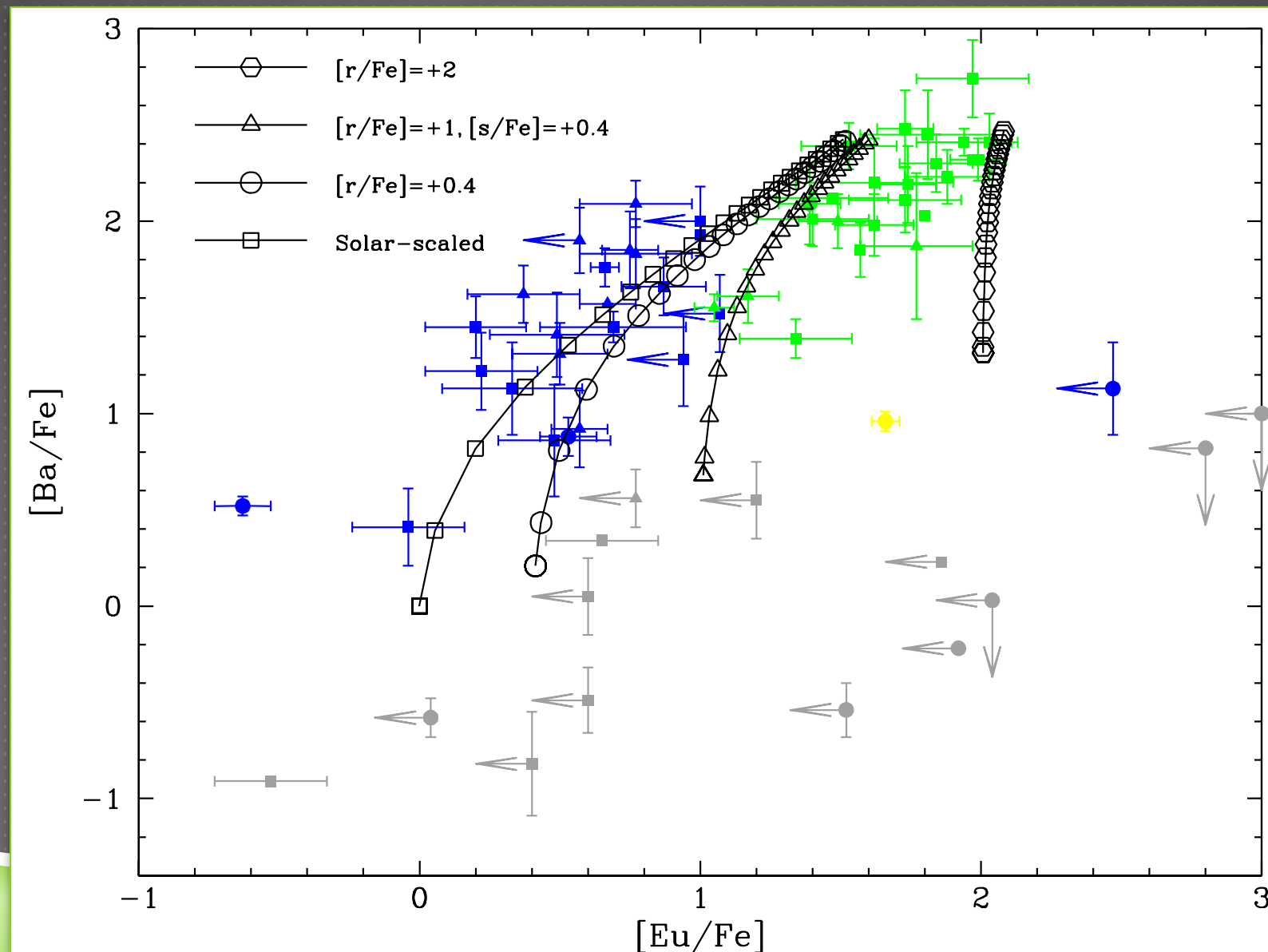


CEMP-RS FORMATION?

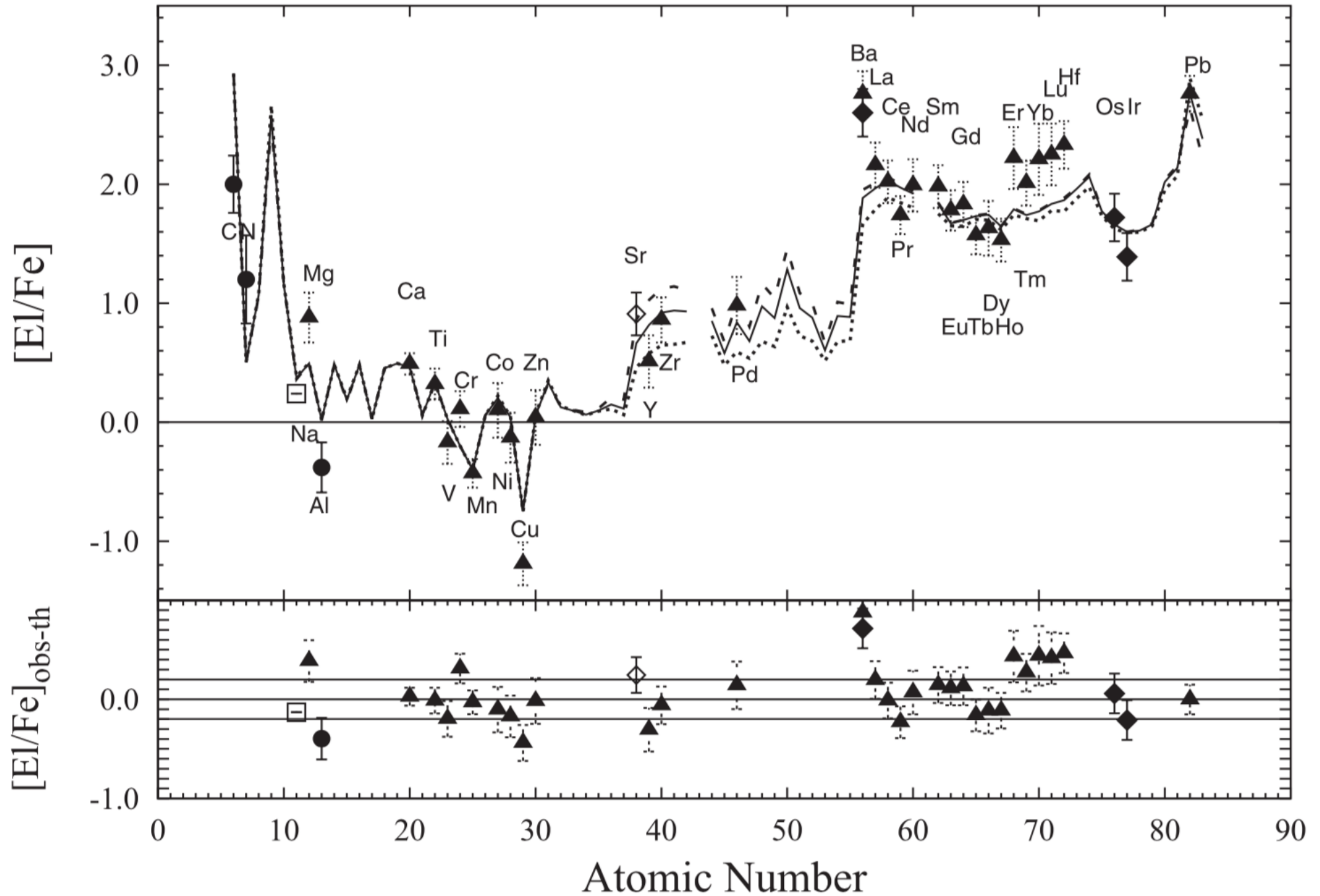
Problems

- ▶ Self-pollution
 - ▶ Pollution from supernova?
 - ▶ Triple system
 - ▶ Type 1.5 SN
 - ▶ Accretion induced collapse?
 - ▶ Pre-pollution + s-process?
- ▶ Cannot self-pollute early enough.
Radial velocity variations
 - ▶
 - ▶ Numbers not favourable
 - ▶ Nucleosynthesis and remnant
 - ▶ Requires three phases of mass transfer, not likely!

CEMP-RS?



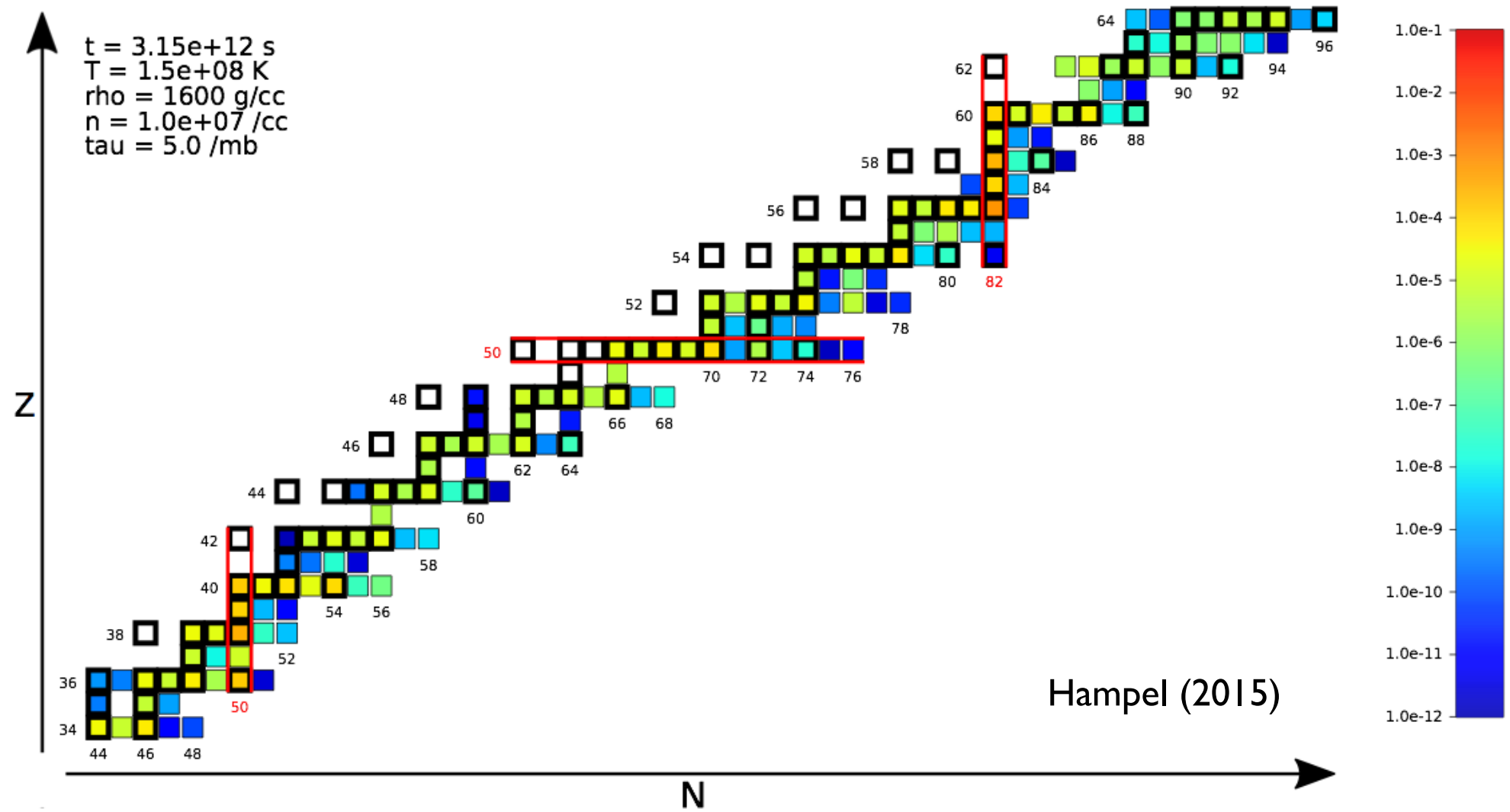
Lugaro et al. (2012)



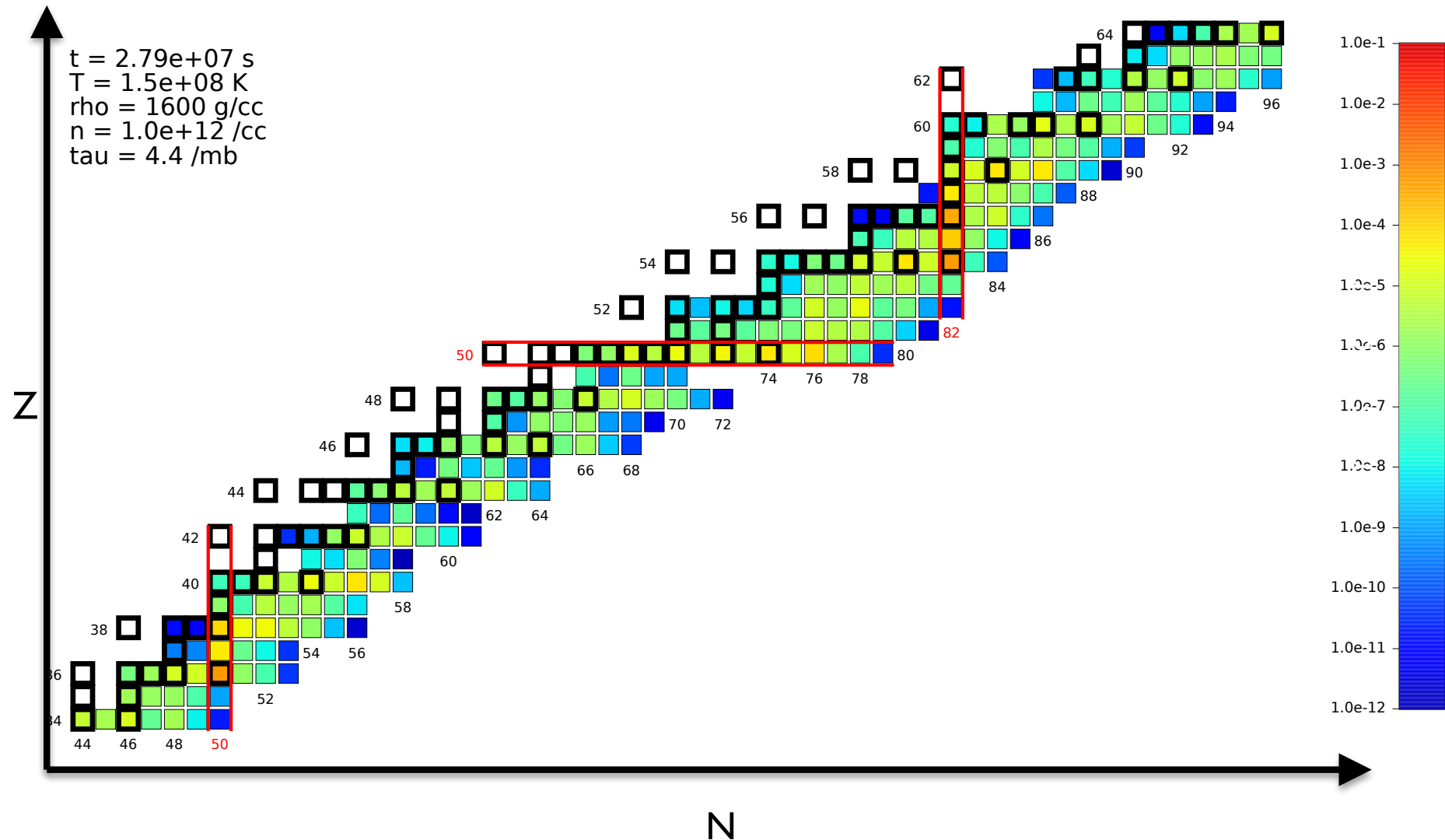
Increase the neutron density even further

84Zr 25.8 M ε: 100.00%	85Zr 7.86 M ε: 100.00%	86Zr 16.5 H ε: 100.00%	87Zr 1.68 H ε: 100.00%	88Zr 83.4 D ε: 100.00%	89Zr 78.41 H ε: 100.00%	90Zr STABLE 51.45%	91Zr STABLE 11.22%	92Zr STABLE 17.15%
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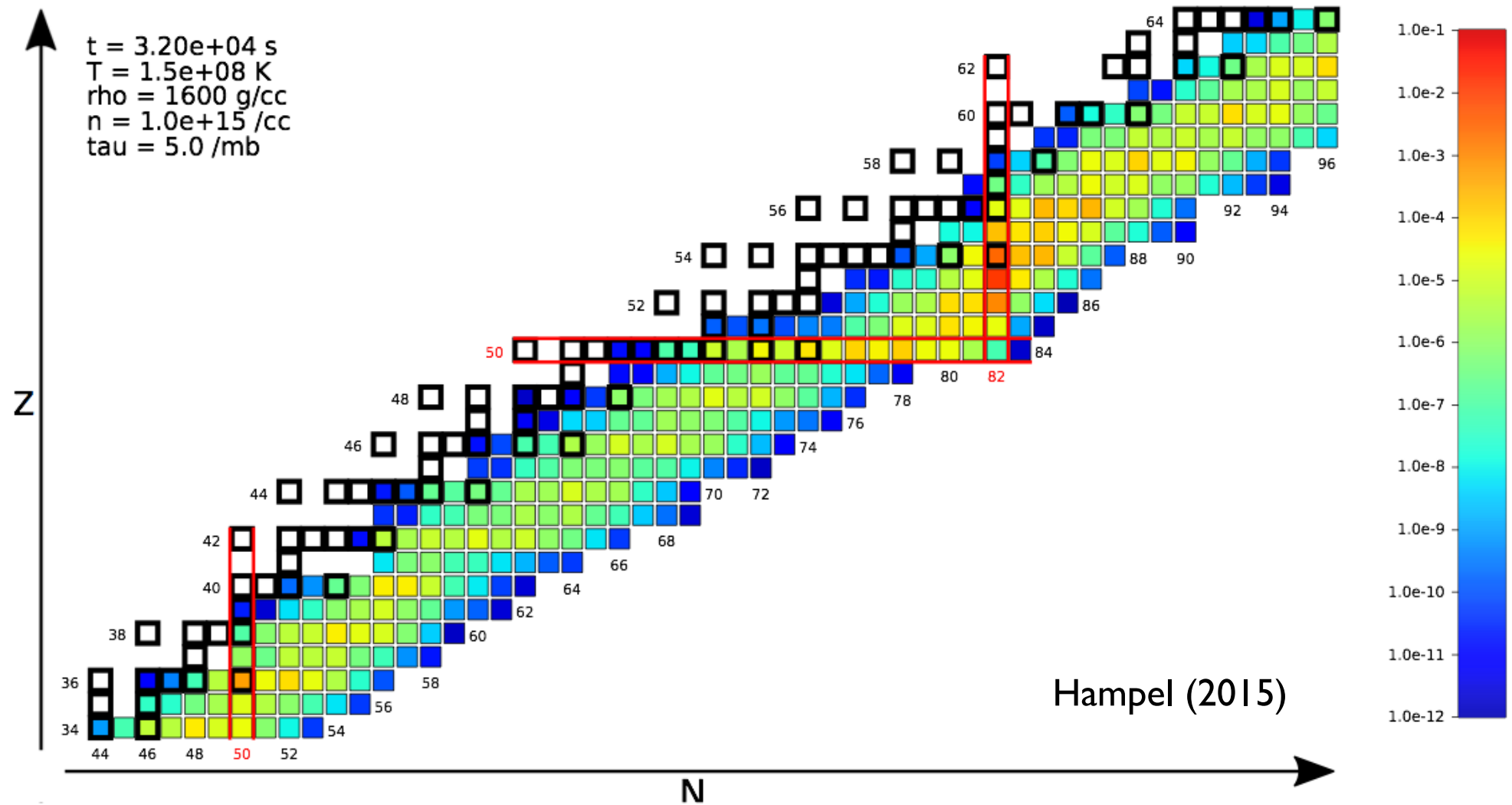
s process, $n = 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

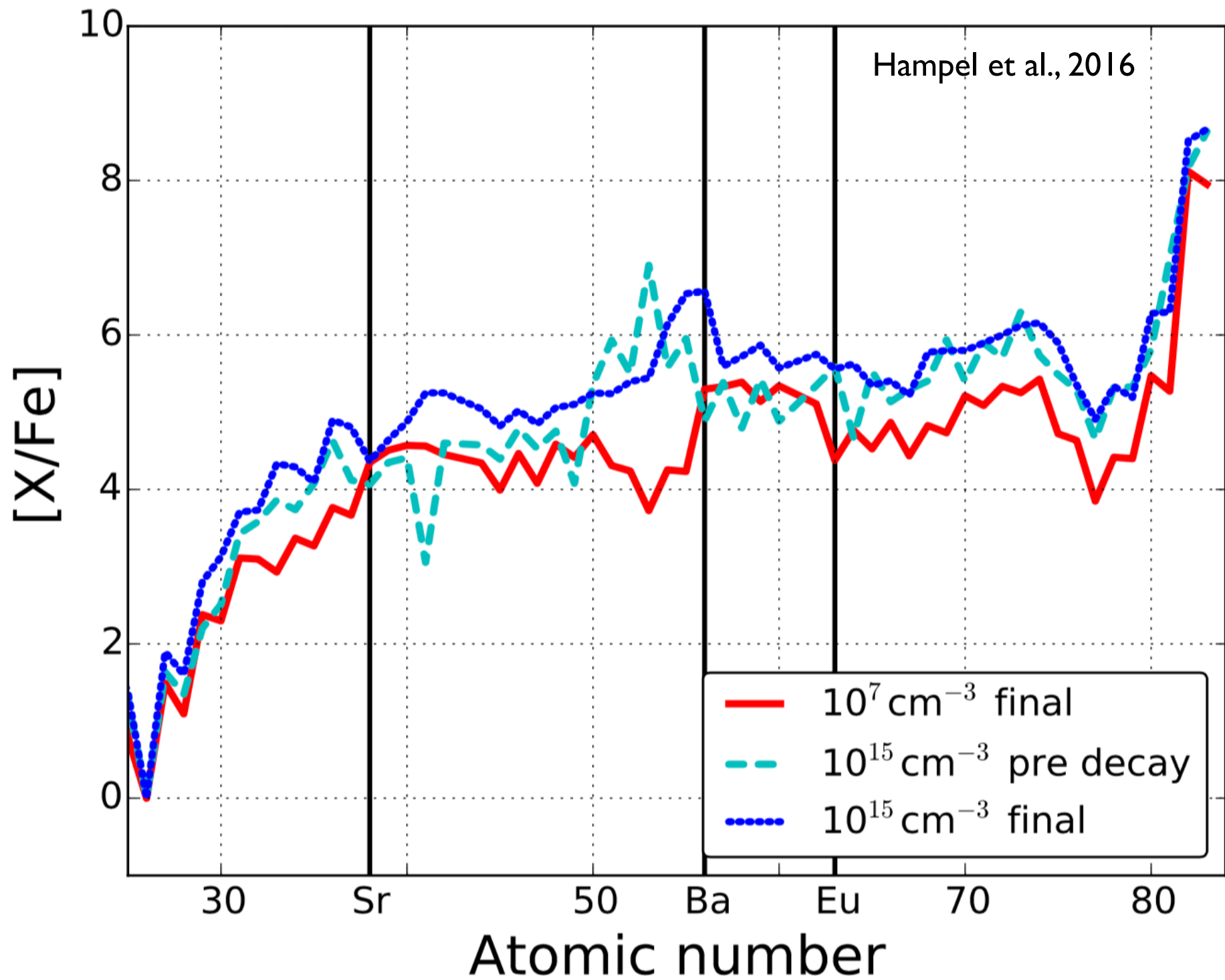


$$n = 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



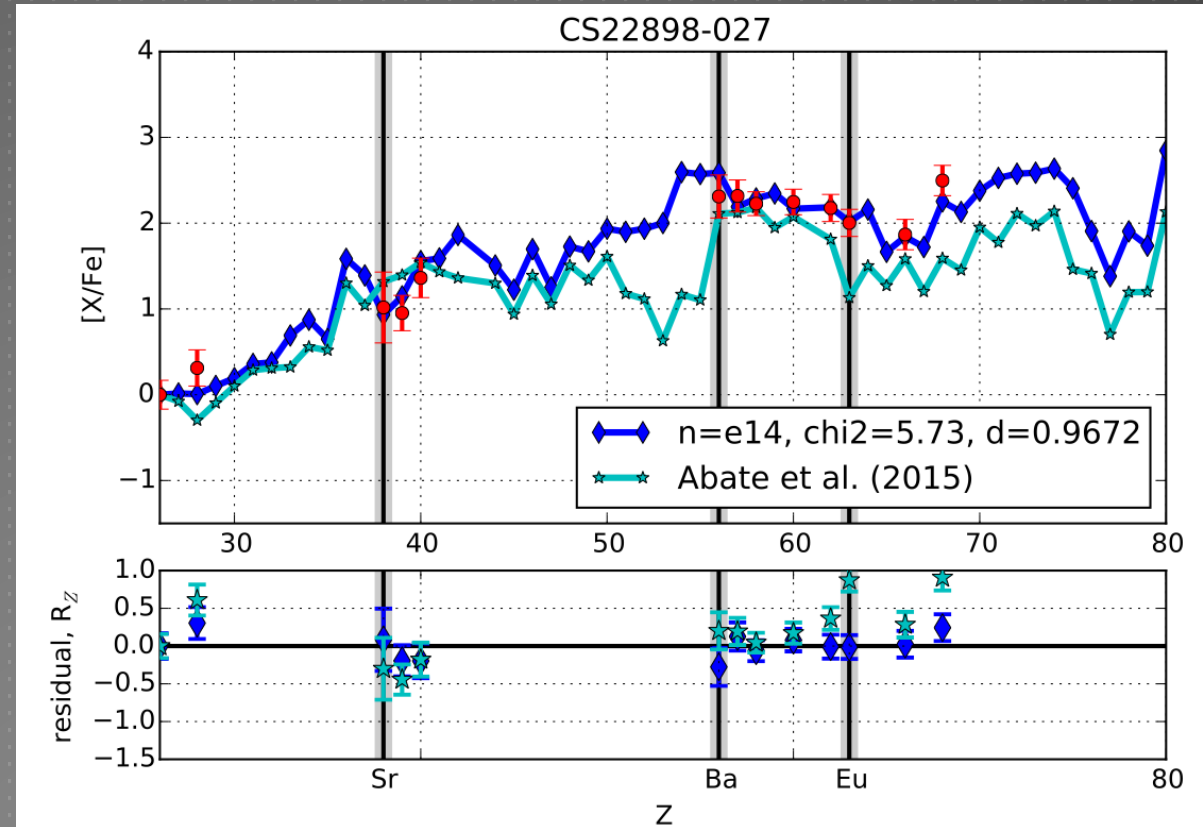
$$n = 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



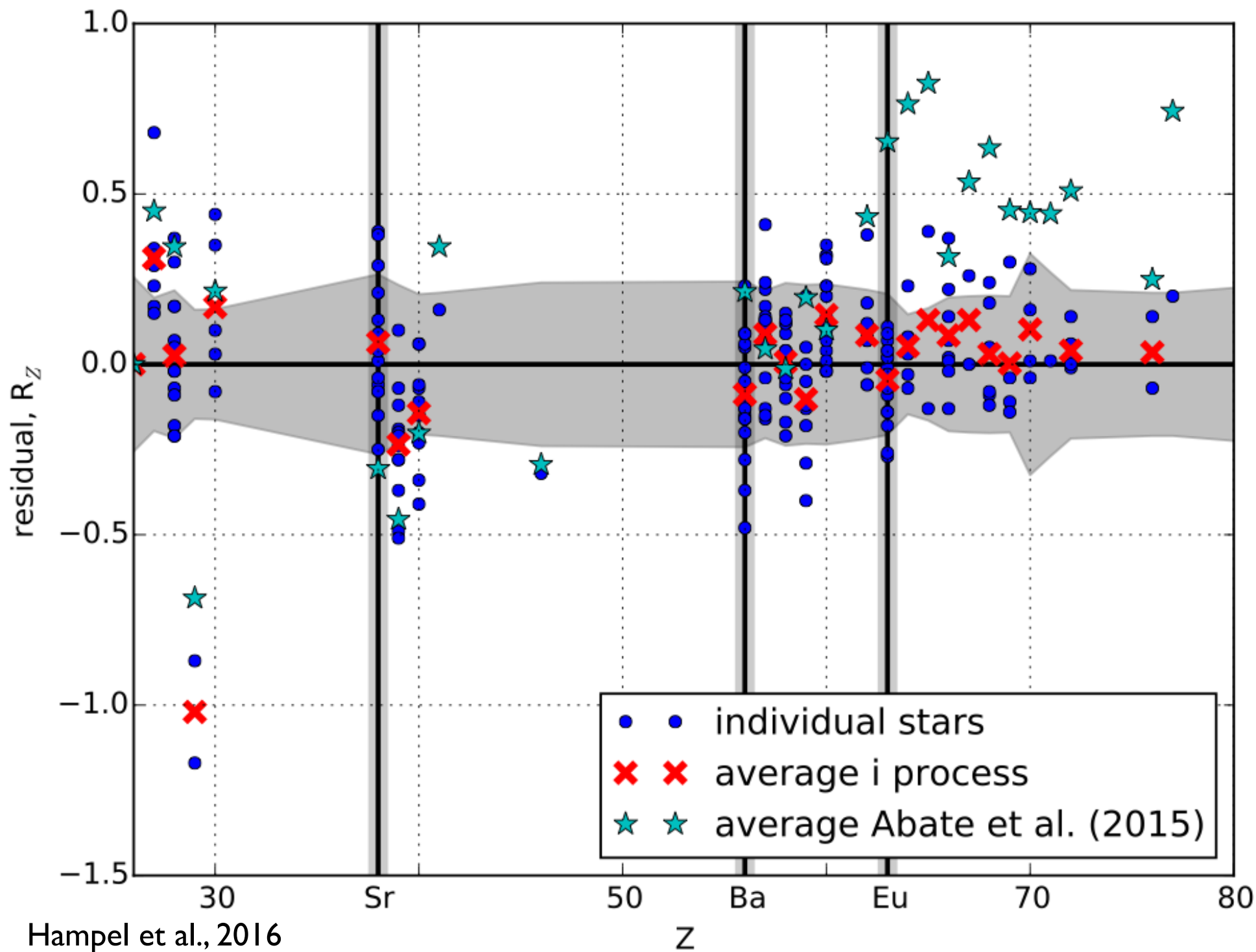


ONE ZONE I-PROCESS MODELS

- ▶ Cowan & Rose (1977) dubbed this the intermediate process
- ▶ Can a high neutron intensity reproduce the $-rs$ pattern?
- ▶ Additional Ba and Eu production for same Zr,Y
- ▶ Significant nuclear reaction uncertainties (Bertolli et al. 2013)



Hampel et al., 2016



SUMMARY

- ▶ S process nucleosynthesis in low mass stars requires the formation of a ^{13}C pocket
- ▶ How to form this pocket is still the biggest uncertainty in s-process nucleosynthesis!
- ▶ We can match s-process patterns in low metallicity stars reasonably well
- ▶ Something beyond the s-process might be needed...