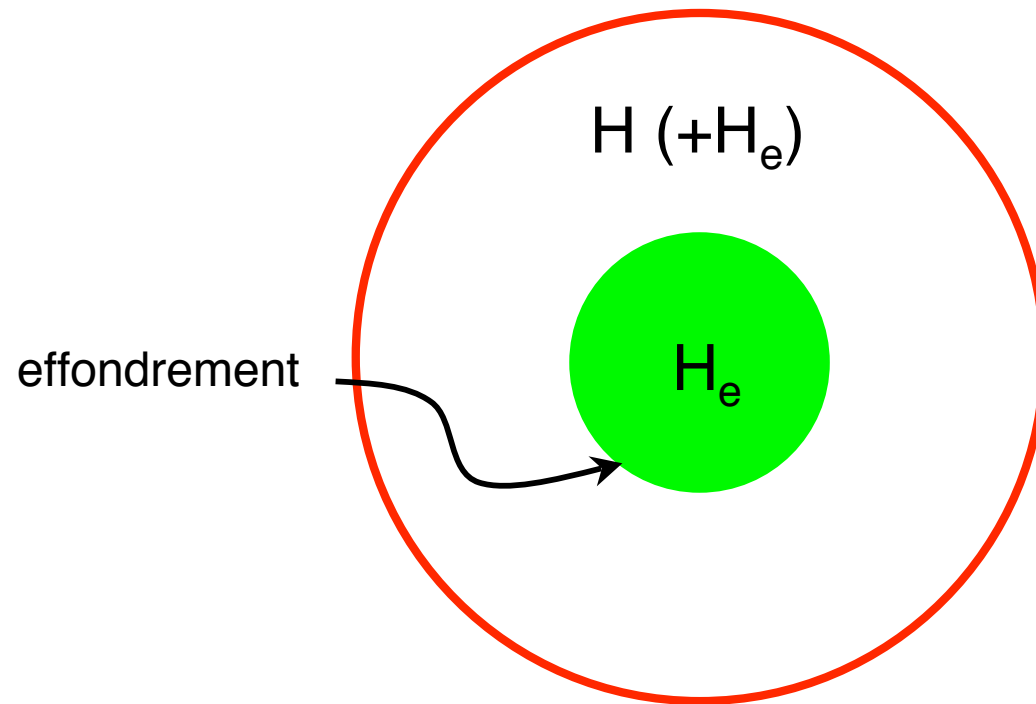
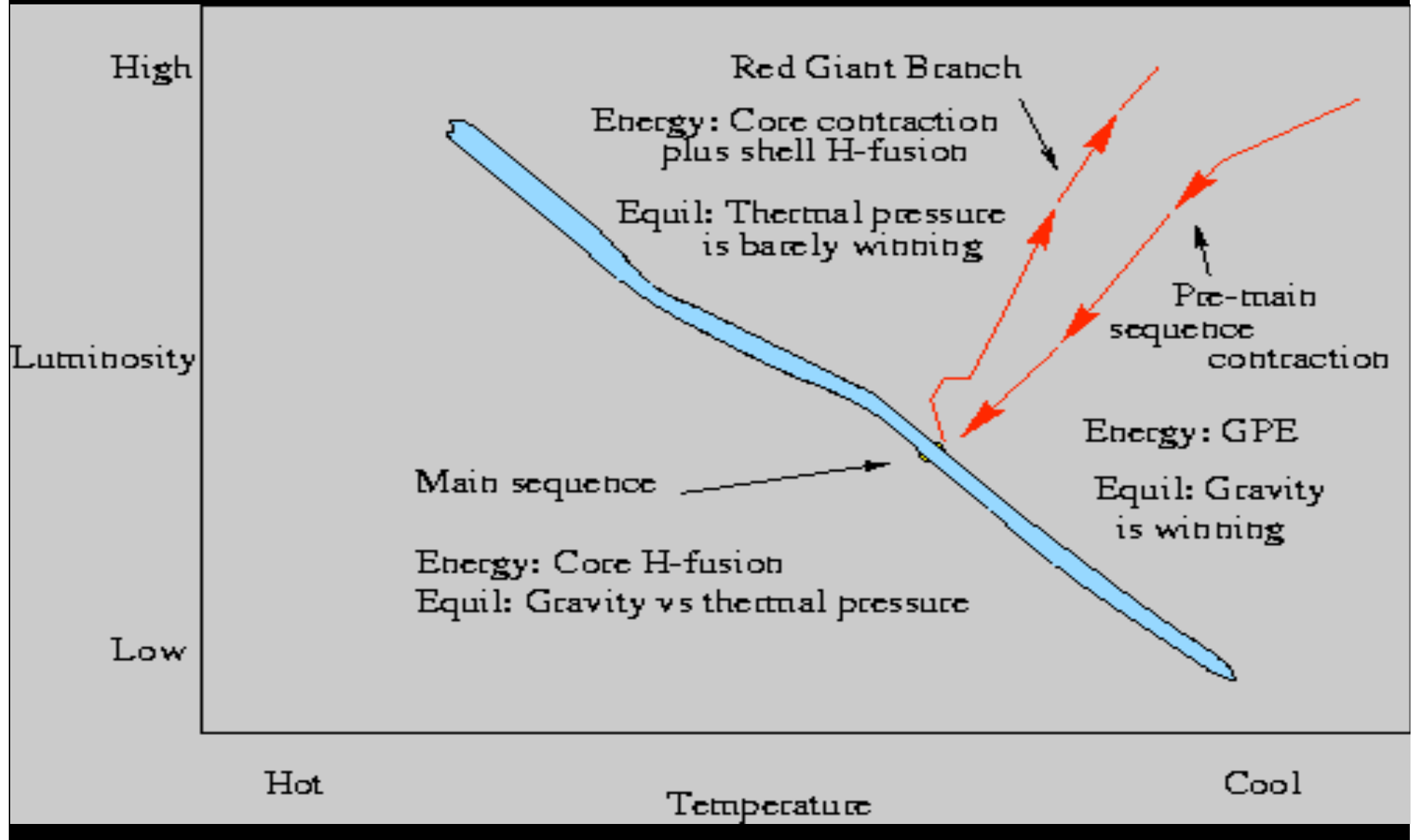


La mort des étoiles

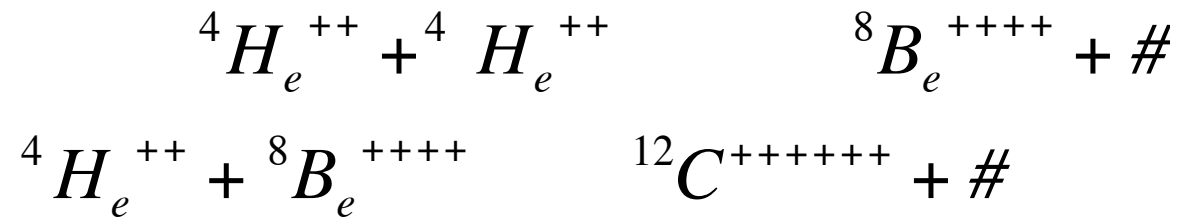
extinction de la fusion de l'hydrogène:



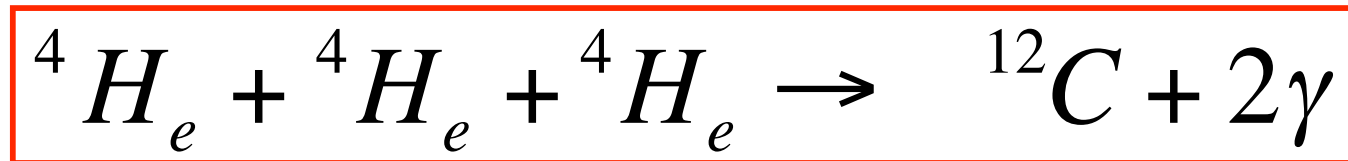
sortie de la séquence principale



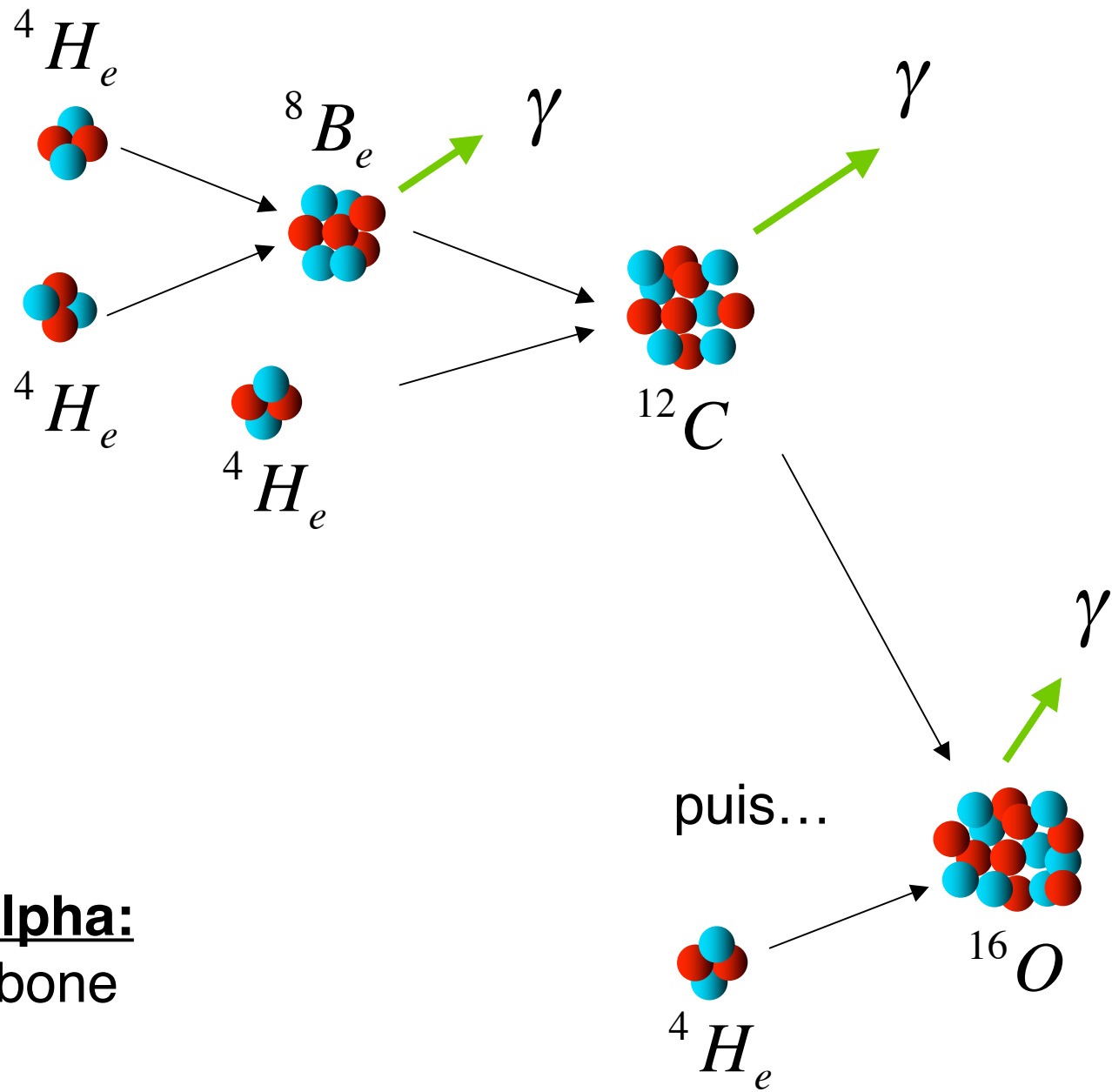
le cycle triple alpha



bilan:

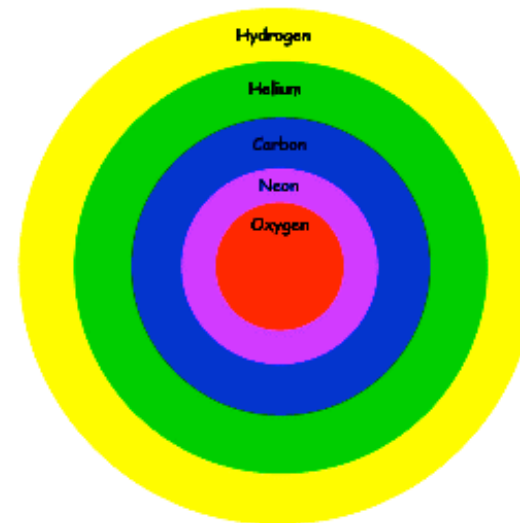
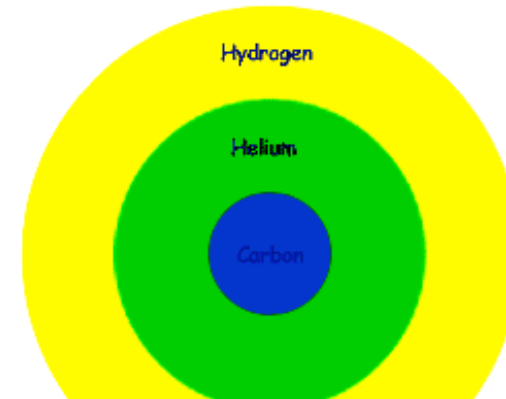
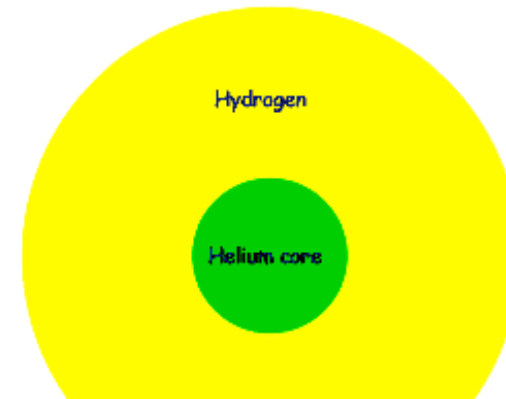


NB. requiert des températures de l'ordre de 10^8 K



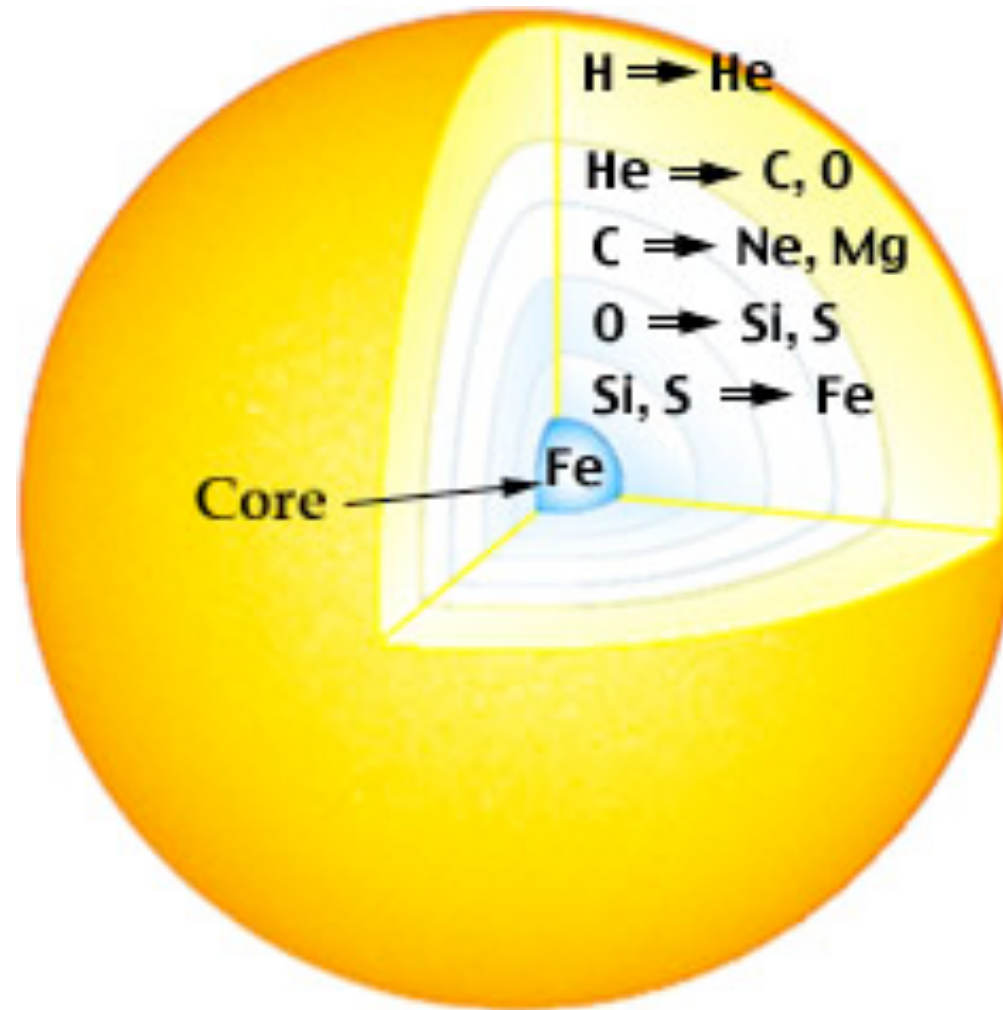
le cycle triple alpha:
synthèse du carbone

la structure en couche

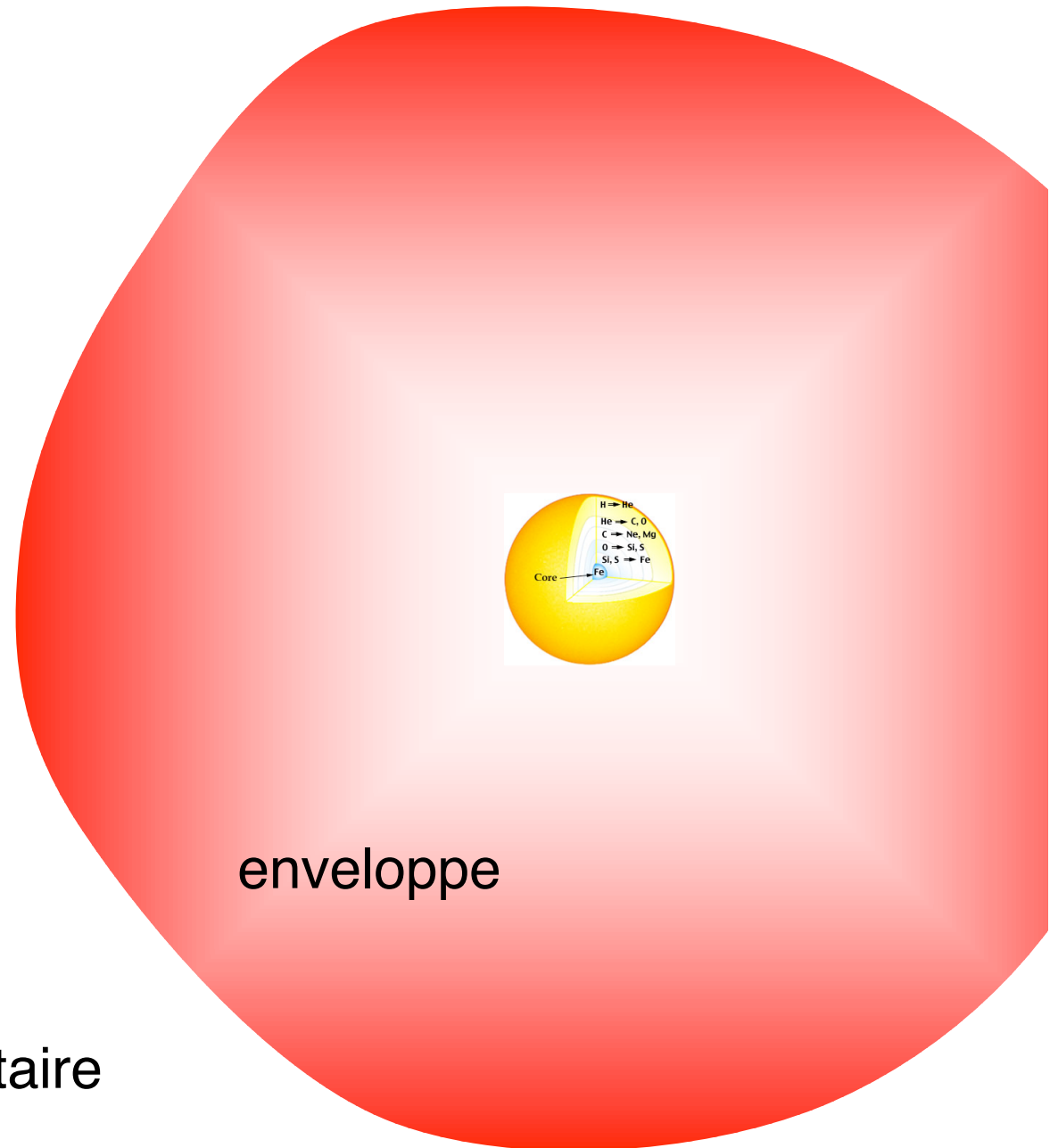


http://www.airynothing.com/high_energy_tutorial/basic_astro/life_cycle02.html

étoile en fin de vie:
usine à éléments lourds

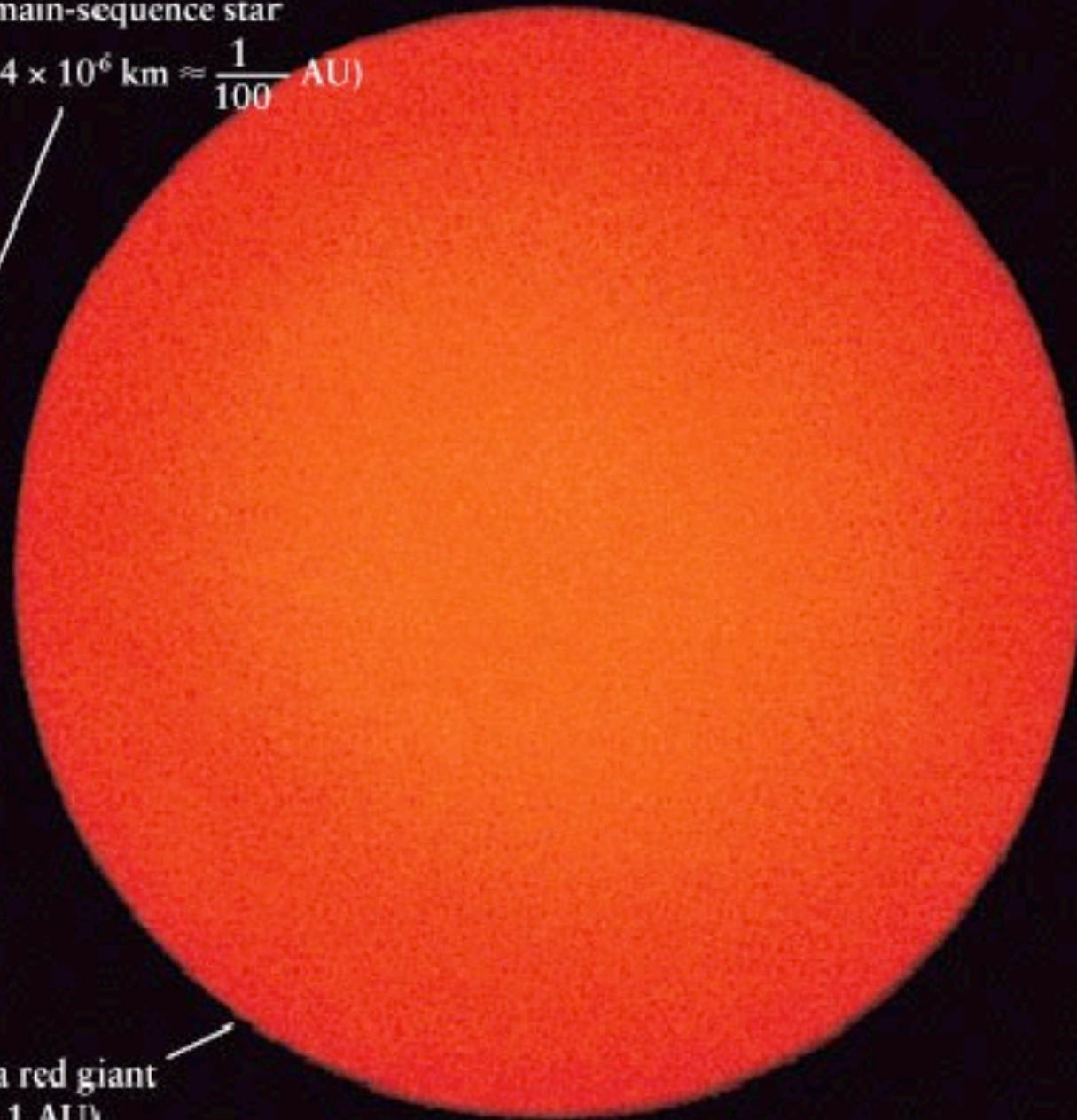


stade de géante rouge



...puis nébuleuse planétaire

The Sun as a main-sequence star
(diameter = 1.4×10^6 km $\approx \frac{1}{100}$ AU)



The Sun as a red giant
(diameter ≈ 1 AU)



NGC 6543

PR95-01a - ST ScI OPO - January 1995 - P. Harrington (U.MD), NASA

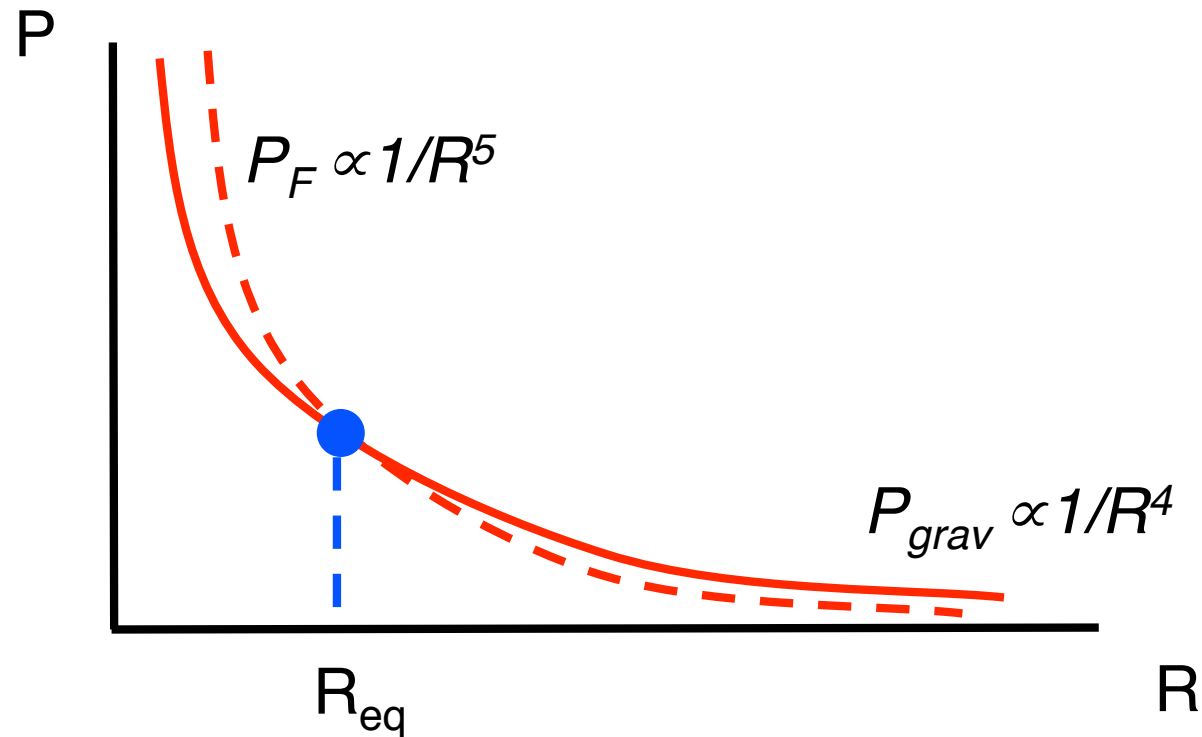
HST · WFPC2

12/13/94 zgl

stade de naine blanche

$$P_{grav} \sim \frac{3}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{GM^2}{R^4} \propto \frac{M^2}{R^4}$$

$$P_F(e^-) = 2 \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e} \left(\frac{Z}{A} \right)^{5/3} \left(\frac{\rho}{m_p} \right)^{5/3} \propto \frac{M^{5/3}}{R^5}$$



stabilité d'une naine blanche

$$\frac{3}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{GM^2}{R^4} = C \times \frac{M^{5/3}}{R^5} \quad \text{où } C \sim 2.8 \times 10^5 \text{ uSI}$$

$$R = \frac{8\pi C}{3G} \times \frac{1}{M^{1/3}}$$

AN. $R \sim 3000$ km, en fait plutôt 7000 km

$$\rho \sim 10^9 \text{ kg m}^{-3} = 10^6 \rho_{\text{eau}}!$$

(1 tonne cm^{-3} ...)

NB. R diminue quand M augmente

Etoiles à neutrons

pression:

$$P_F = n v_x p_x$$

si gaz *classique* ($v \ll c$):

$$p_x = m v_x$$

si gaz *relativiste* ($v \sim c$):

$$v_x \rightarrow c$$

naine blanche:

$$p_x = m_e v_x$$

et:

$$P_F(e^-) = 2 \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e} \left(\frac{Z}{A} \right)^{5/3} \left(\frac{\rho}{m_p} \right)^{5/3}$$

d'où:

$$v_x \sim \frac{\sqrt{6} \hbar}{m_e} \left(\frac{Z}{A} \frac{\rho}{m_p} \right)^{1/3}$$

AN: $M \sim 1 M_{\odot}$, $\rho \sim 10^9 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

$v_x \sim 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m sec}^{-1}$, presque relativiste...

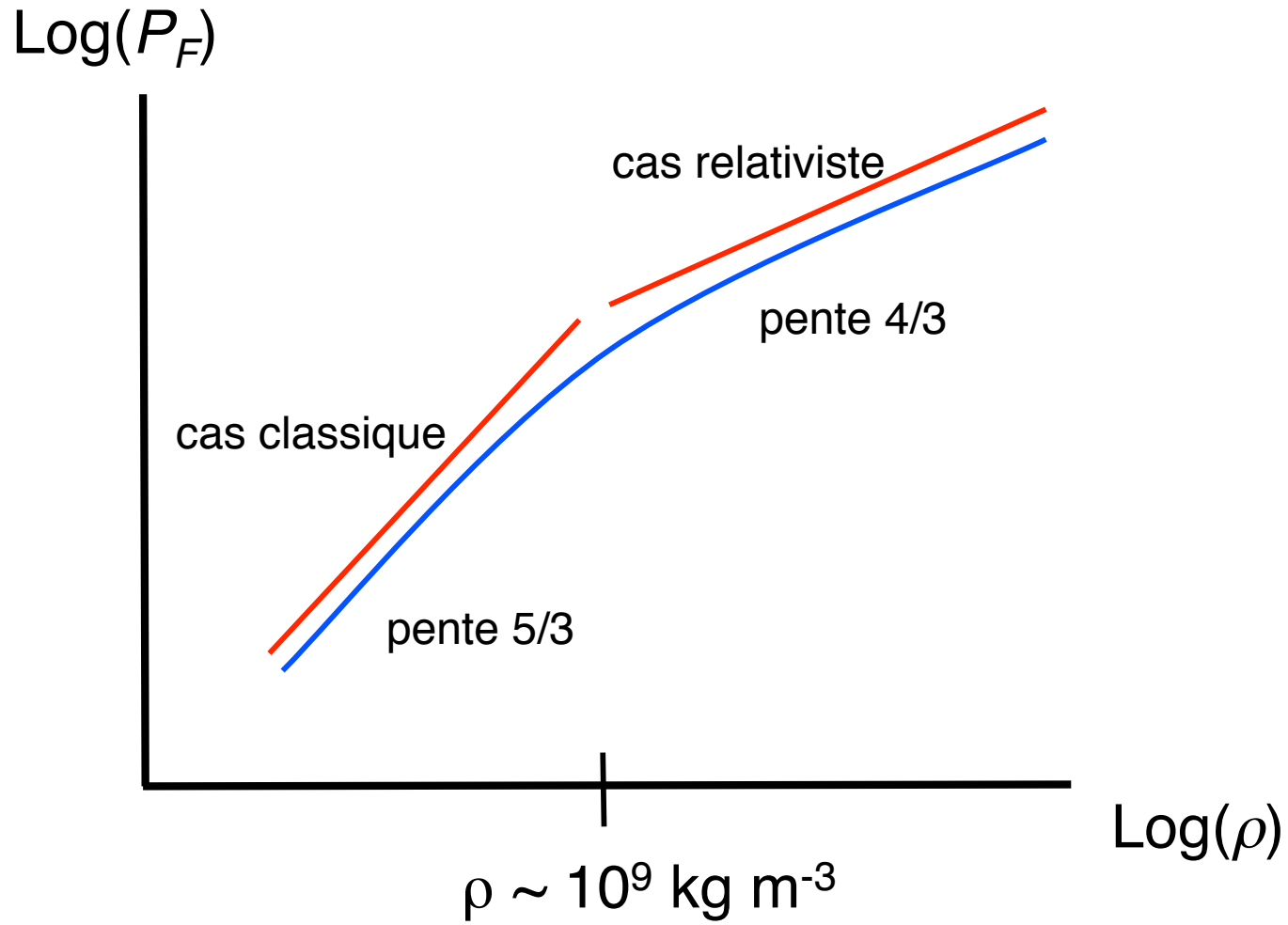
quand le gaz devient relativiste :

$$P_F(e^-) = n_e v_x p_x \rightarrow n_e c p_x$$

...et toujours: $p_x \sim \hbar / \Delta x$

formule relativiste de la pression de Fermi:

$$P_F(e^-) = \frac{2\hbar c}{3} \left(\frac{Z}{A} \cdot \frac{\rho}{m_p} \right)^{4/3}$$



régime relativiste:

$$P_F(e^-) \sim 4.2 \times 10^9 \rho^{4/3} \text{ Pa}$$

masse de Chandrasekhar

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_F(e^-) \sim 6.3 \times 10^8 \frac{M^{4/3}}{R^4} \propto \frac{1}{R^4} \\ P_{grav} \sim \frac{3}{8\pi} \times \frac{GM^2}{R^4} \propto \frac{1}{R^4} \end{array} \right.$$

effondrement si: $P_{grav} > P_F$

AN: $M > 1.8 M_\odot$

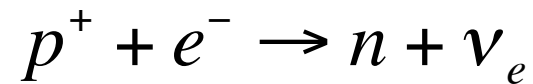
en fait:

$$M > M_{chandrasekhar} \sim 1.44 M_\odot$$

\Rightarrow supernova...

supernovae

neutronisation:



en général impossible car:

$$m_p \sim 1.6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_n \sim 1.6749 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

} Δm

donc:

$$\Delta m \cdot c^2 \sim 1.3 \text{ Mev}$$

mais:

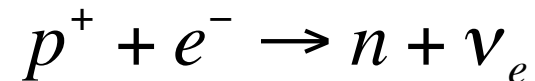
$$m_e \cdot c^2 \sim 0.5 \text{ Mev}$$

dans une naine blanche:

$$m_e c^2 \rightarrow \frac{m_e c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

énergie de l'électron > 1.3 Mev pour
 $v > \sim 0.92 c$

alors la neutronisation:



est possible \rightarrow supernova

effondrement en chute libre
pour trois raisons:

1- $P_F(e^-)$ disparaît

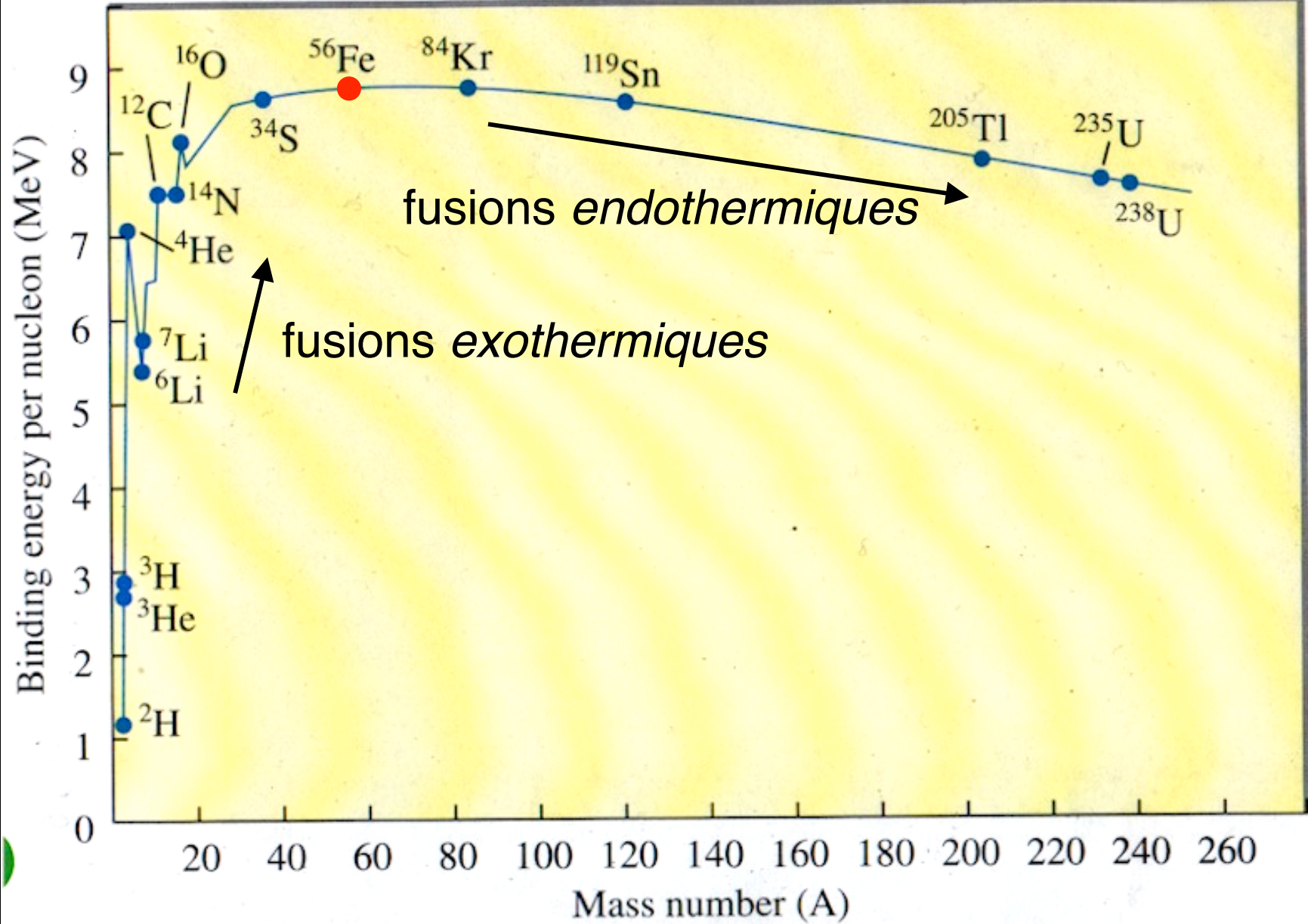
2- les neutrinos emportent toute l'énergie produite

3- les réactions de fusion au-delà du fer sont
endothermiques

→ chute libre!

$$t_{ch.libre} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{G\rho}} \sim \text{qqs sec}$$

stabilité des noyaux



taille des étoiles à neutrons

$$P_F(n) = 2 \frac{\hbar^2}{m_n} \left(\frac{Z}{A} \right)^{5/3} \left(\frac{\rho}{m_p} \right)^{5/3} \approx P_F(e^-) / 1840 \propto \frac{1}{R^5}$$

$$P_{grav} = \frac{3}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{GM^2}{R^4}$$

équilibre pour:

$$R \sim \frac{2 \times 10^{13}}{M^{1/3}} \text{ m} \sim 2 \left(\frac{M_{Soleil}}{M} \right)^{1/3} \text{ km}$$

en fait:

$$R \sim 15 \cdot \left(\frac{M_{Soleil}}{M} \right)^{1/3} \text{ km}$$

pour $M \sim 1.44 M_{\odot}$, $R \sim 10$ km

d'où:

$$\rho \sim 6 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

1 cm³ contient 600 millions de tonnes!

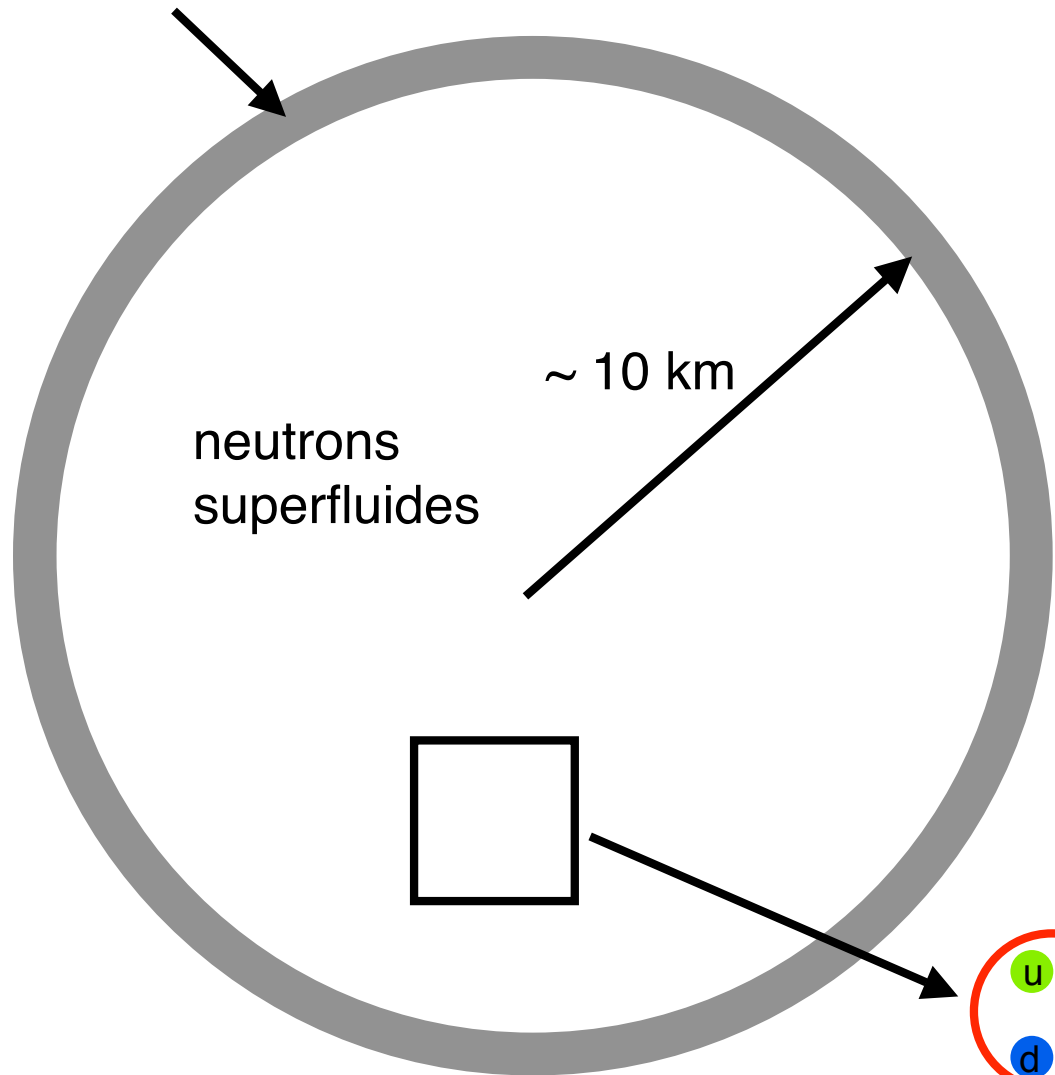
densité de neutrons:

$$n_n \sim 4 \times 10^{44} \text{ neutrons m}^{-3}$$

distance entre neutrons:

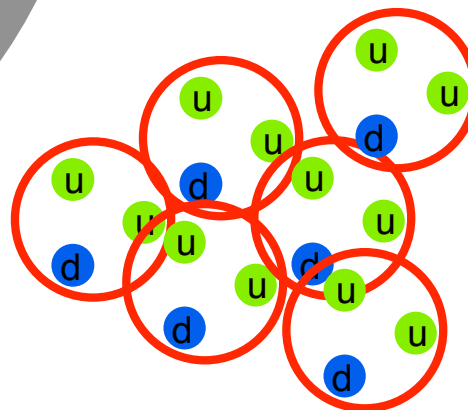
$$d = 1/n^{1/3} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ m (1 Fermi)}$$

croûte ~ 1 km



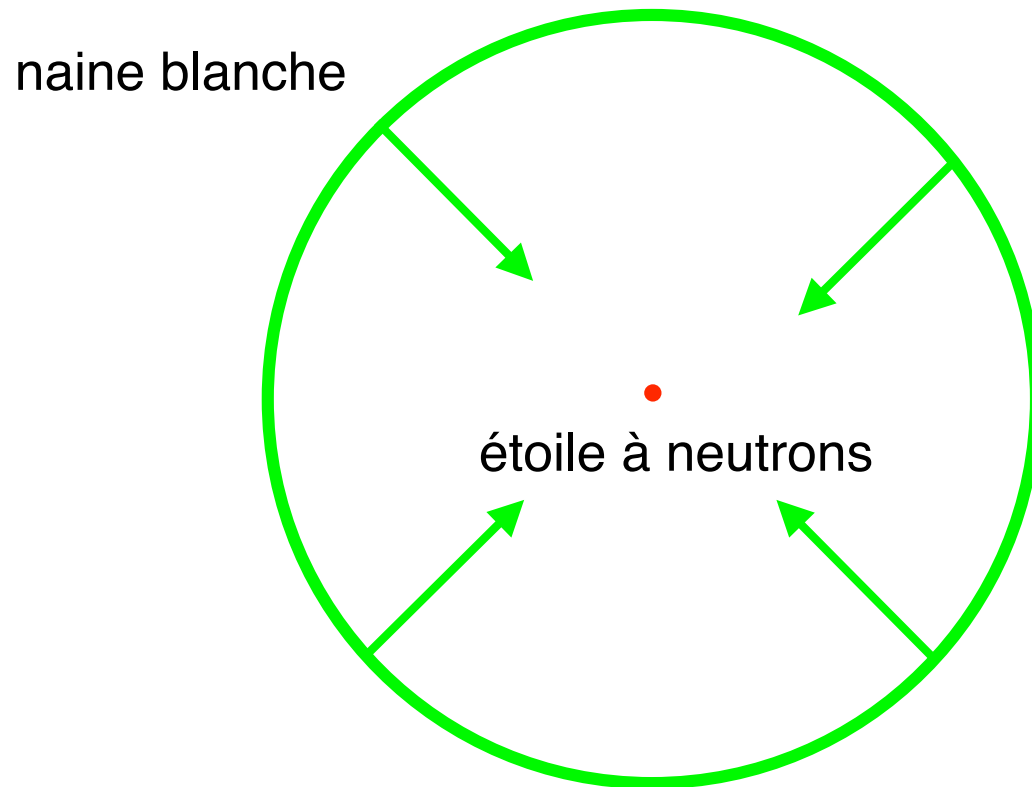
neutrons
superfluides

~ 10 km



neutrons
collés

luminosité d'une supernova



$$\Delta E = -\frac{GM^2}{R_{et.neut.}} - \left(-\frac{GM^2}{R_{nai.blanche}} \right) \sim -\frac{GM^2}{R_{et.neut.}}$$

AN: $|\Delta E| \sim 6 \times 10^{46}$ Joules libérés au cours de l'effondrement

exemple d'une étoile de 25 masses solaires:

TABLE 22-1

Evolutionary Stages of a 25- M_{\odot} Star

Stage	Temperature (K)	Density (kg/m ³)	Duration of stage
Hydrogen burning	4×10^7	5×10^3	7×10^6 years
Helium burning	2×10^8	7×10^5	7×10^5 years
Carbon burning	6×10^8	2×10^8	600 years
Neon burning	1.2×10^9	4×10^9	1 year
Oxygen burning	1.5×10^9	10^{10}	6 months
Silicon burning	2.7×10^9	3×10^{10}	1 day
Core collapse	5.4×10^9	3×10^{12}	$\frac{1}{4}$ second
Core bounce	2.3×10^{10}	4×10^{15}	milliseconds
Explosive	about 10^9	varies	10 seconds

dont:

99% → neutrinos

1% → énergie cinétique (enveloppe)

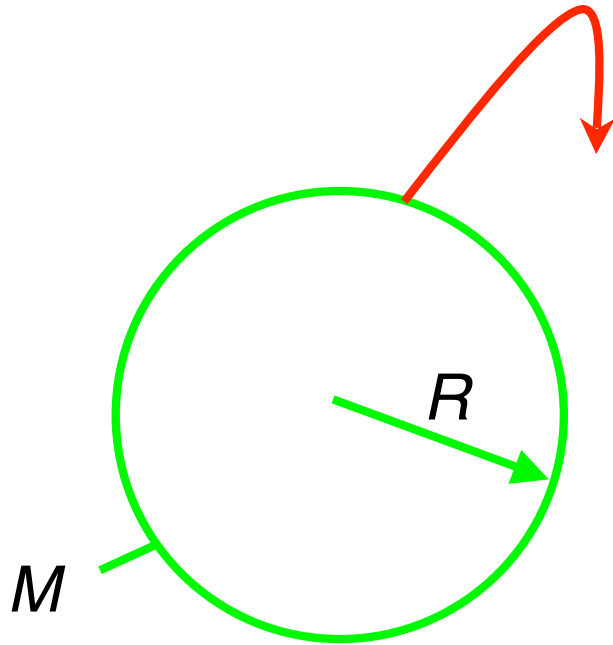
0.1% → lumière

essentiel de la lumière émis au cours d'un mois:

$$L \sim 0.1\% \times \Delta E / (3600 \times 24 \times 30) \sim 6 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$$

luminosité supernova ~ luminosité de la galaxie entière!

trou noir



vitesse de libération:

$$v_{lib} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

rayon de Schwarzschild: rayon pour lequel $v_{lib} = c$, donc:

$$R_{Schwarz} = \frac{2GM}{c^2} \sim 3 \frac{M}{M_{Soleil}} \text{ km}$$

trou noir pour $R < R_{\text{schwarz}}$, soit:

$$15 \cdot \left(\frac{M_{\text{Soleil}}}{M} \right)^{1/3} < 3 \cdot \frac{M}{M_{\text{Soleil}}}$$

i.e.: $M > \sim 3 M_{\odot}$

en fait:

$$M > \sim 8 M_{\odot}$$