

#### Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica



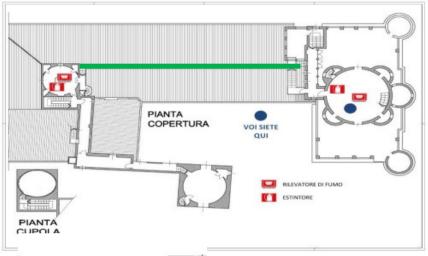
### Osservatorio astronomico di Brera





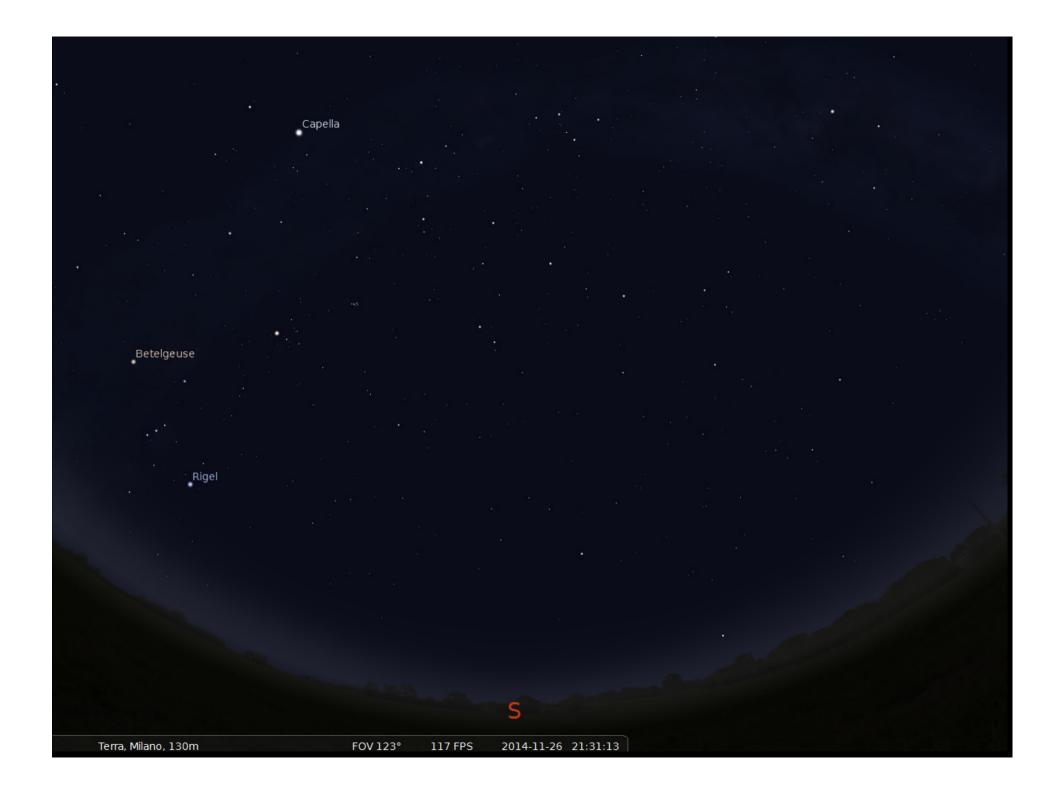


#### Uscite di Sicurezza vie di fuga in caso di Emergenza

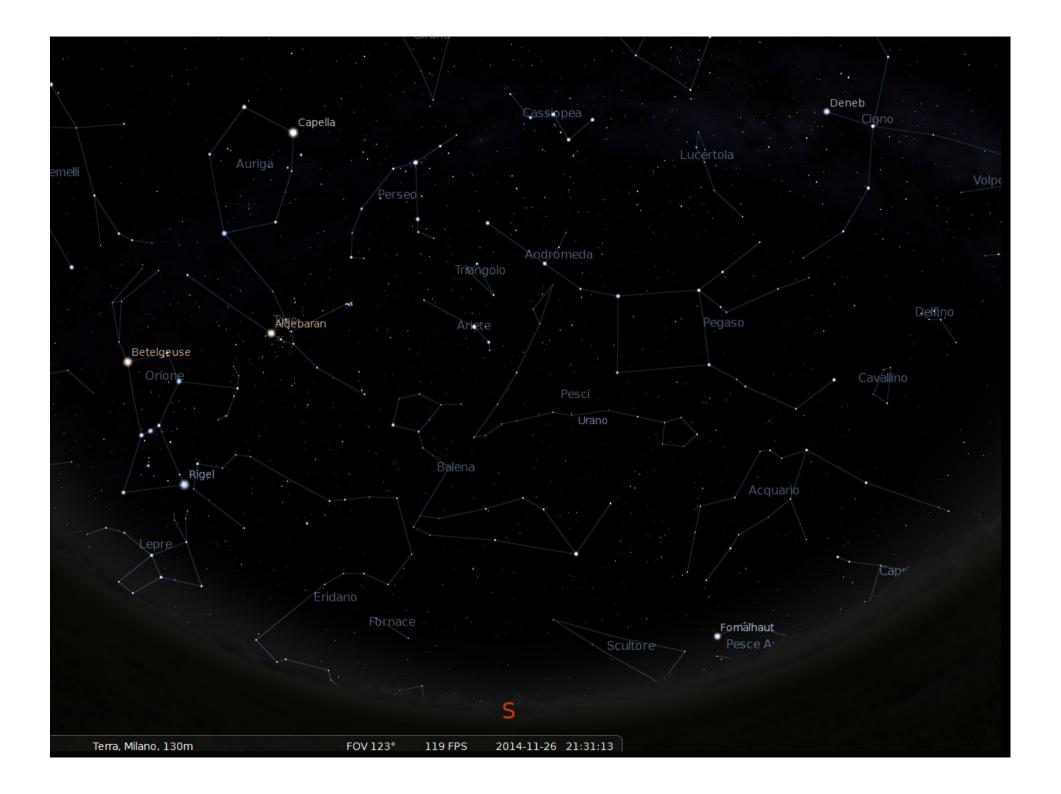


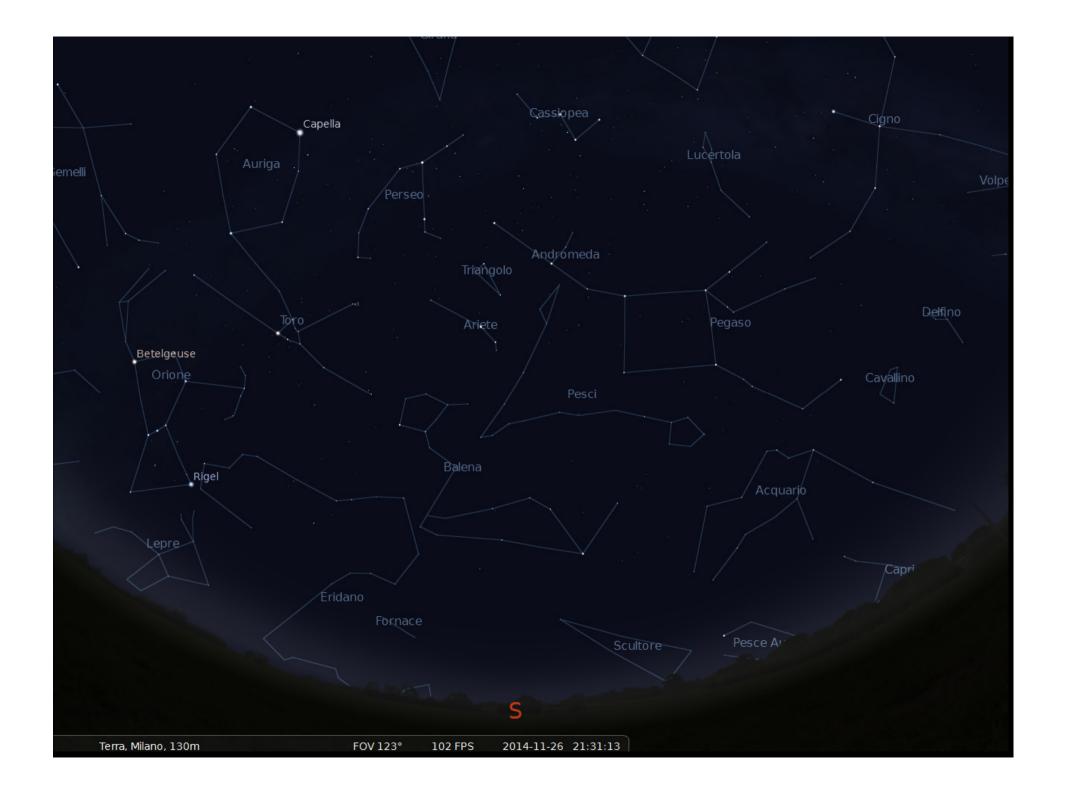


Punto di ritrovo Piazzetta Brera



Fomalhaut Terra, Milano, 130m 2014-11-26 21:31:13 FOV 123° 122 FPS





Gan De - IV sec. a.C



Timocari e Aristillo – III sec. a.C

Ipparco di Nicea – II sec. a.C



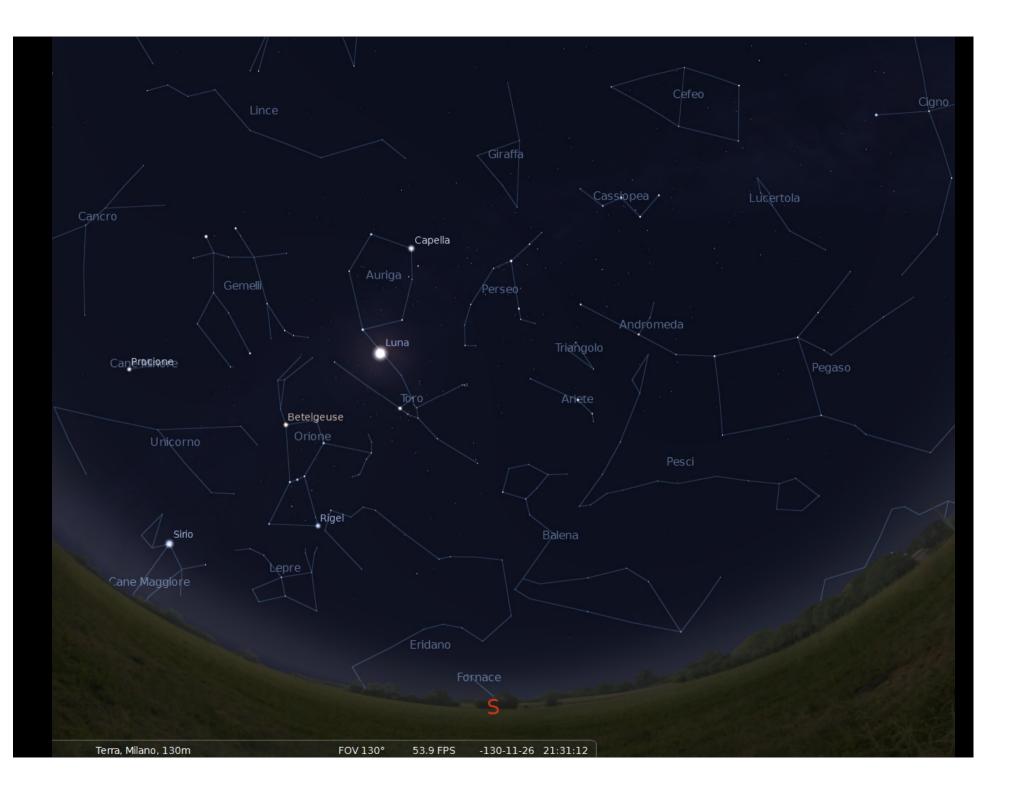
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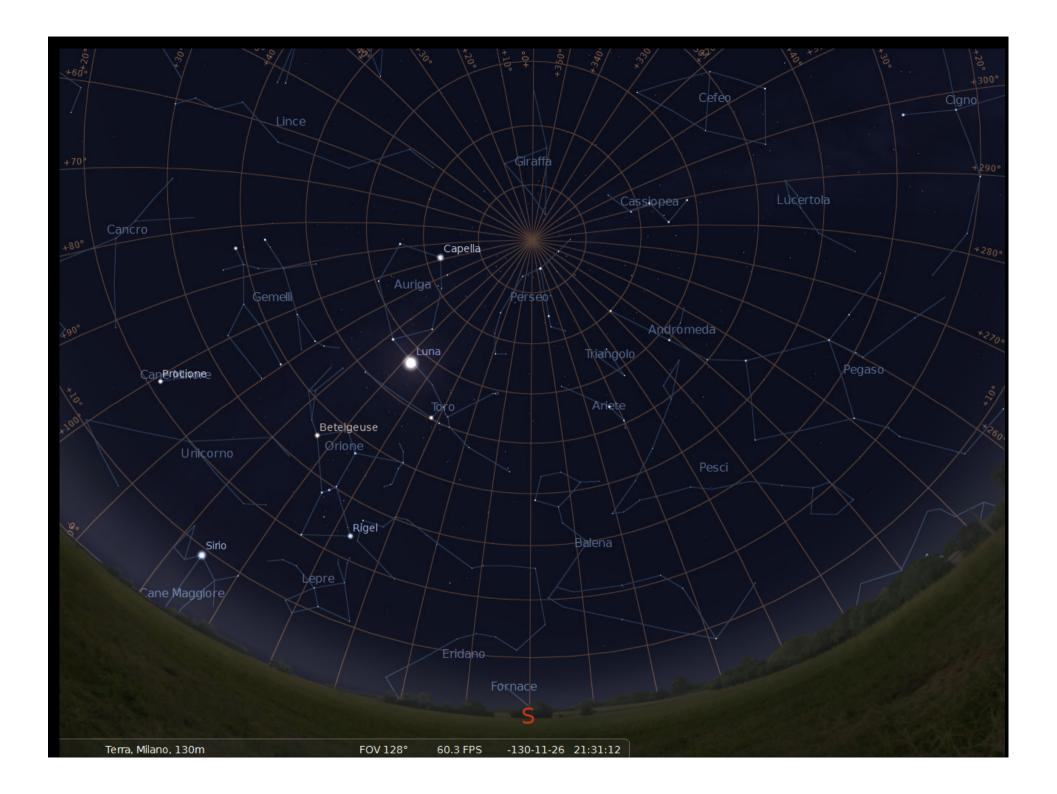
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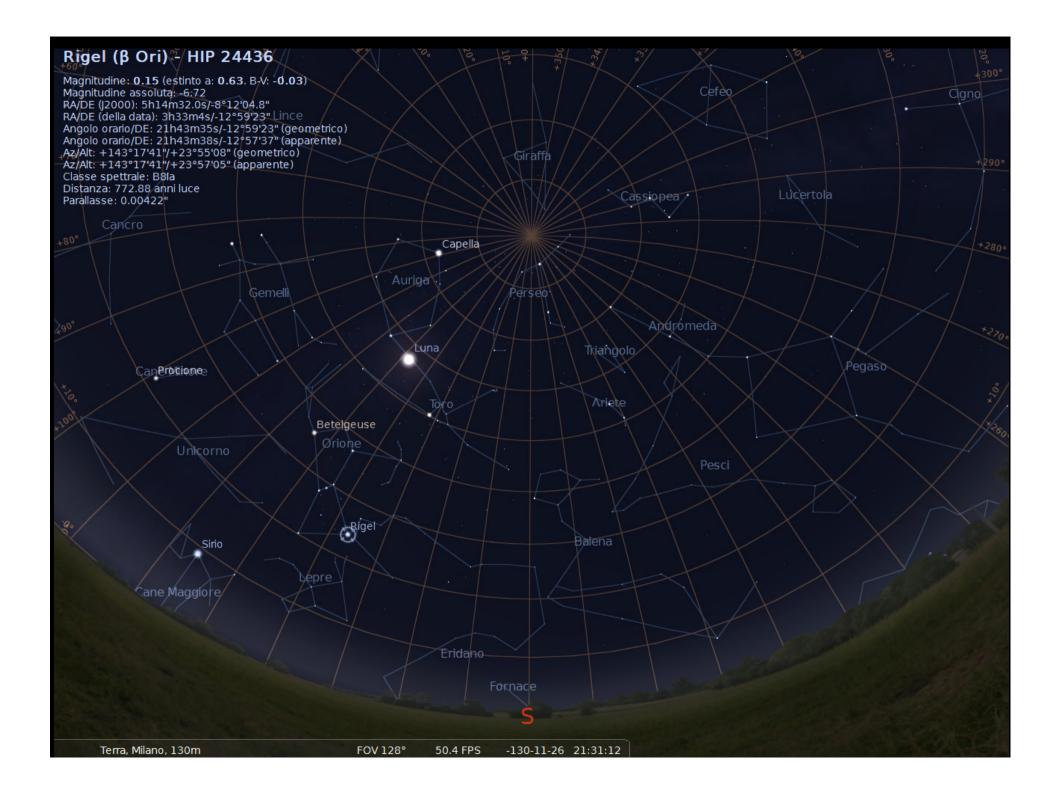
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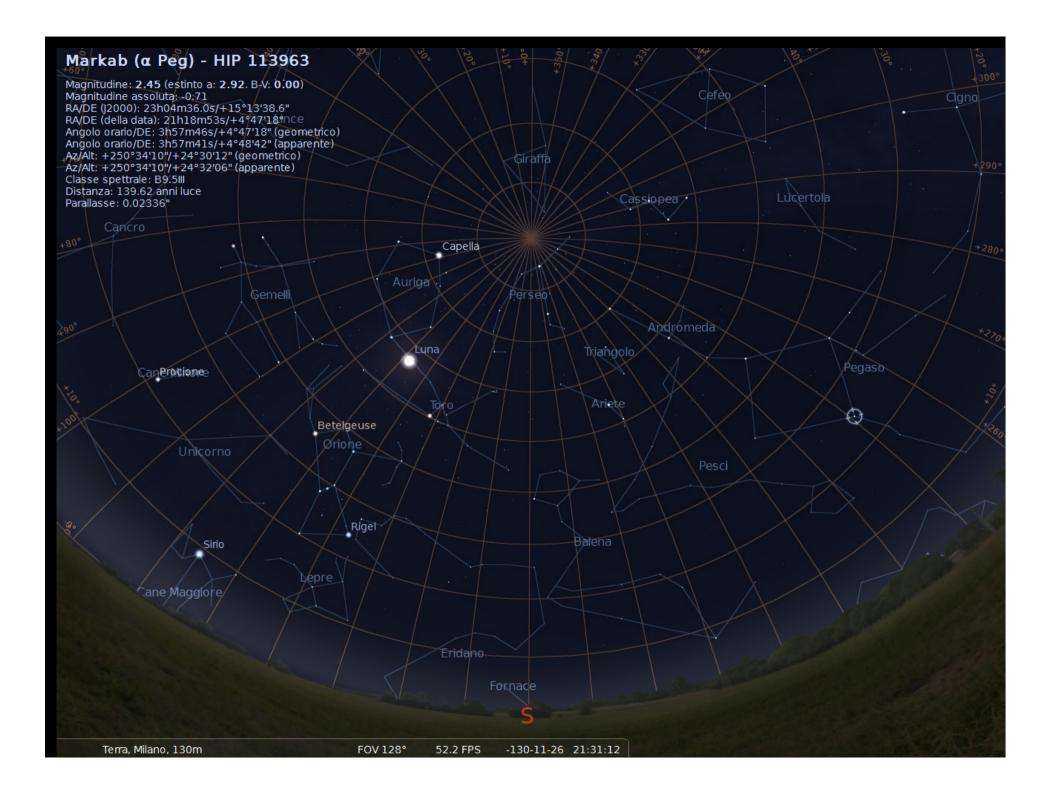


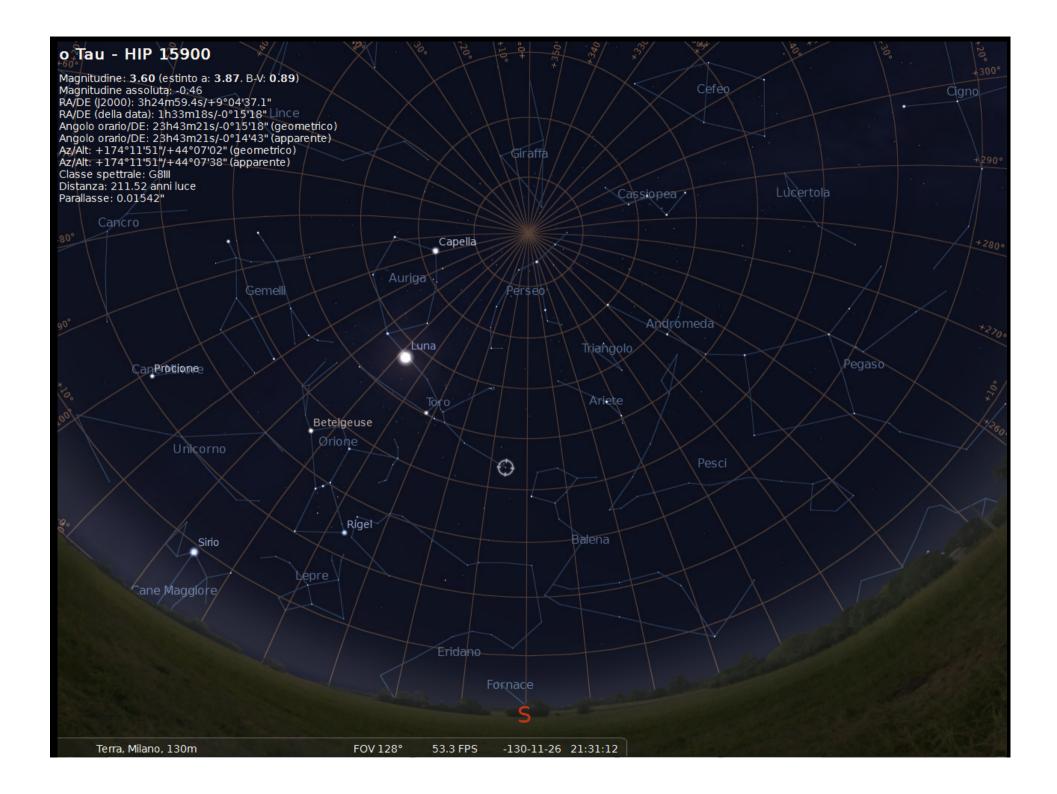
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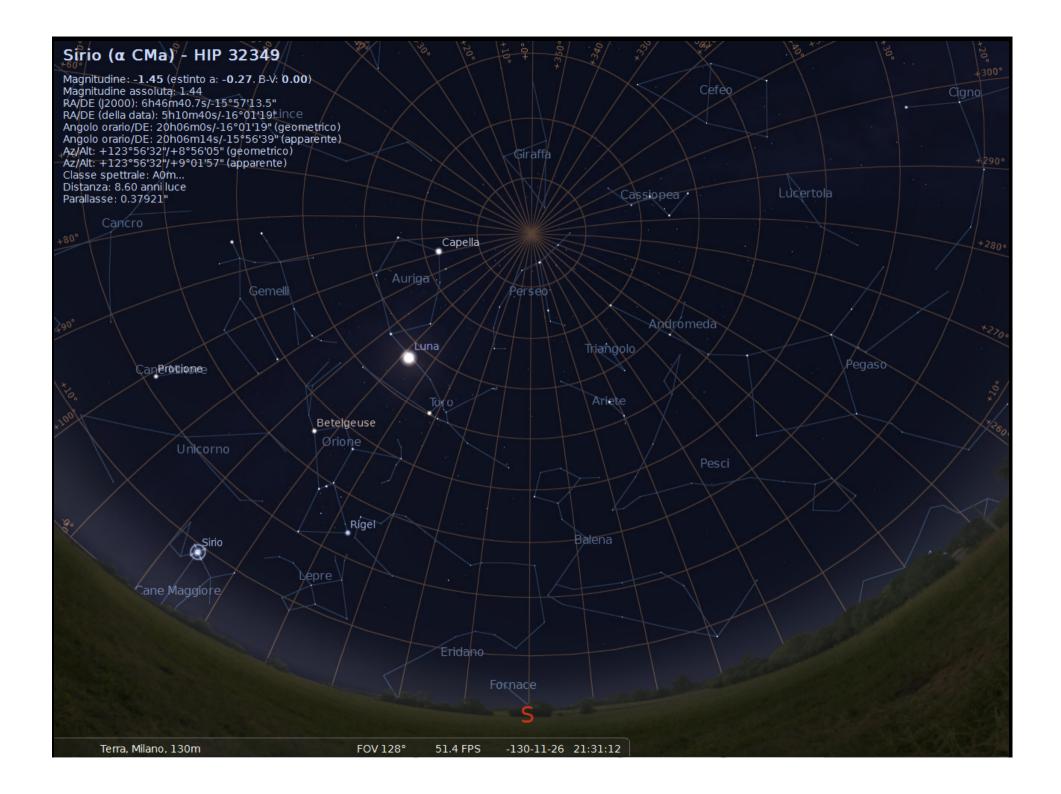


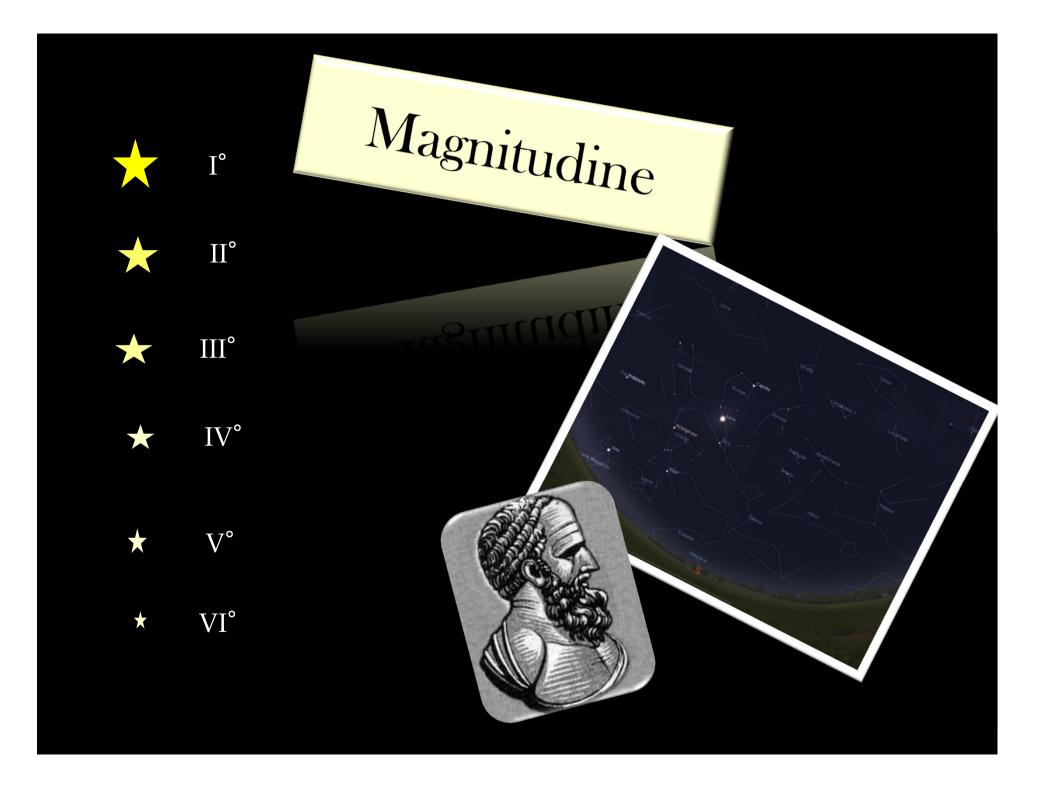


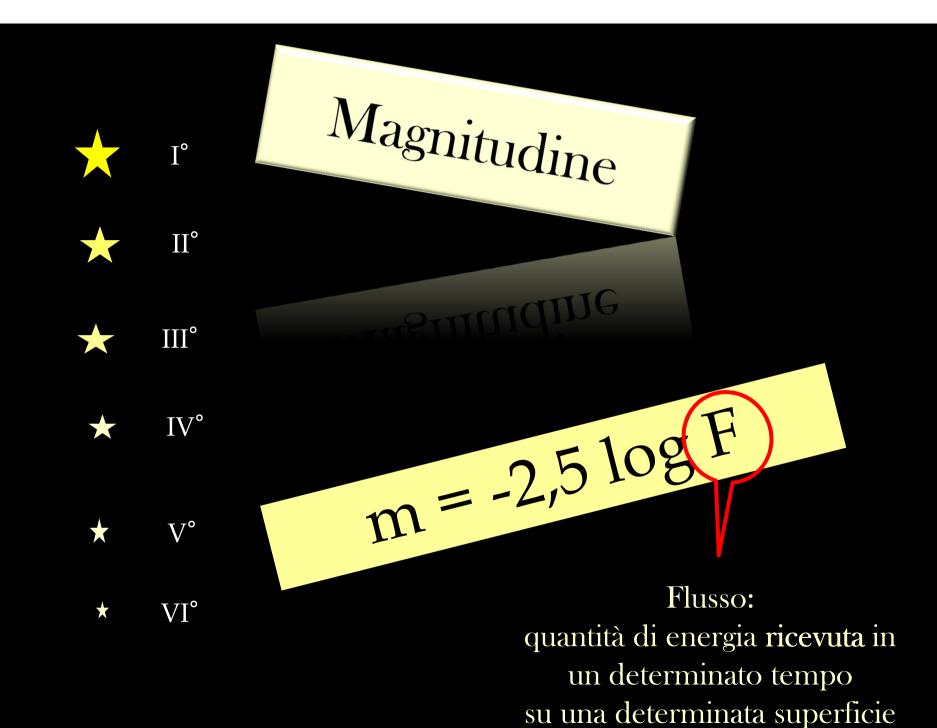




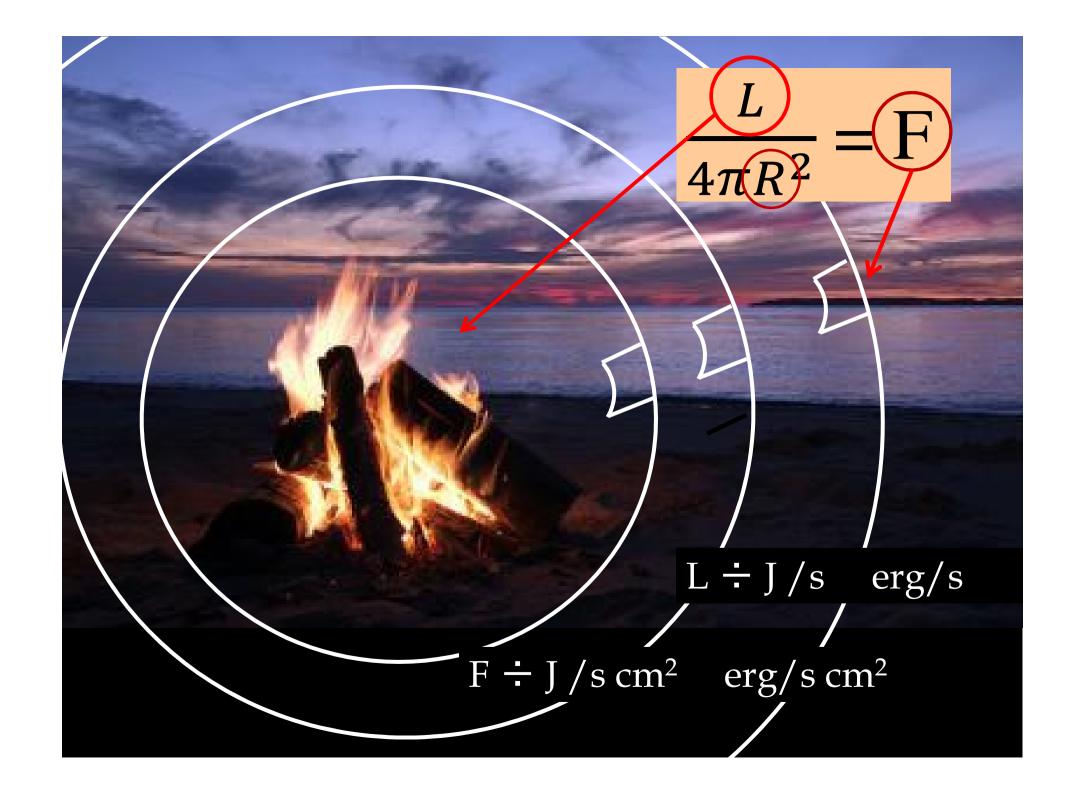












Nome	Magnitudi le apparente
Alcyone	2,86
Atlante	3,62
Elettra	3,70
Maia	3,86
Merope	4,17
Taigete	4,29
Pleione	5,09 ( <u>var.</u> )
Celeno	5,44
Asterope	5,64;6,41
	5,65



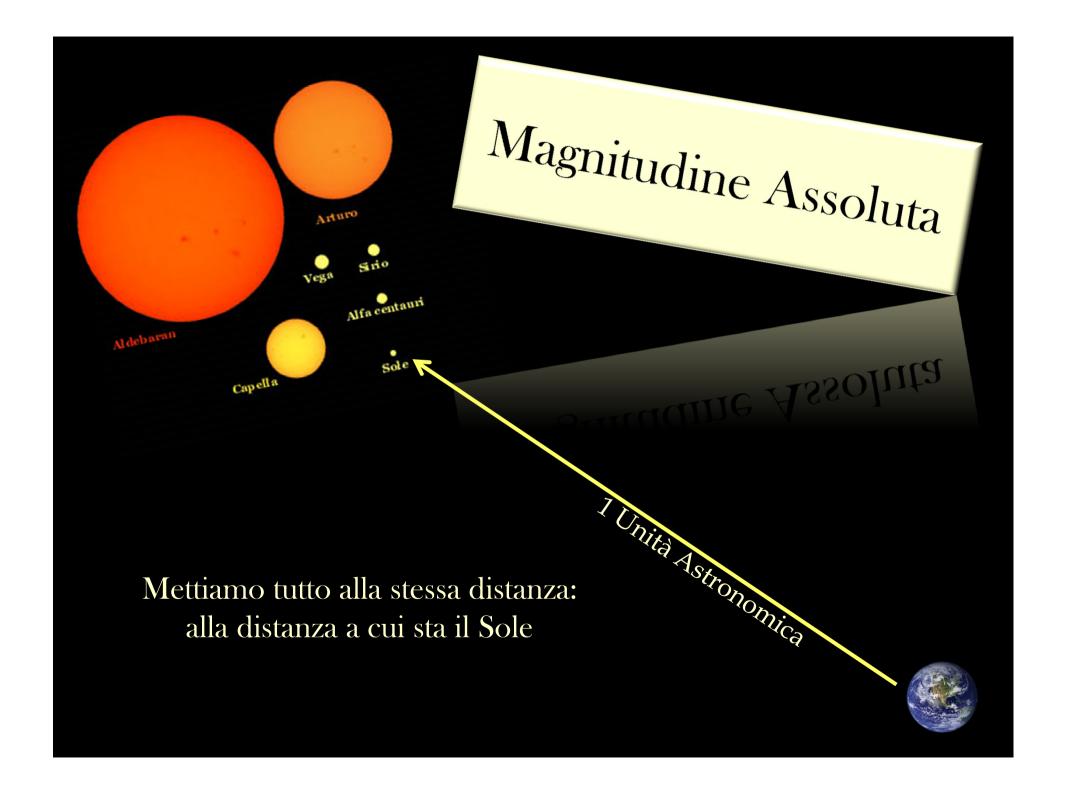
Pleione

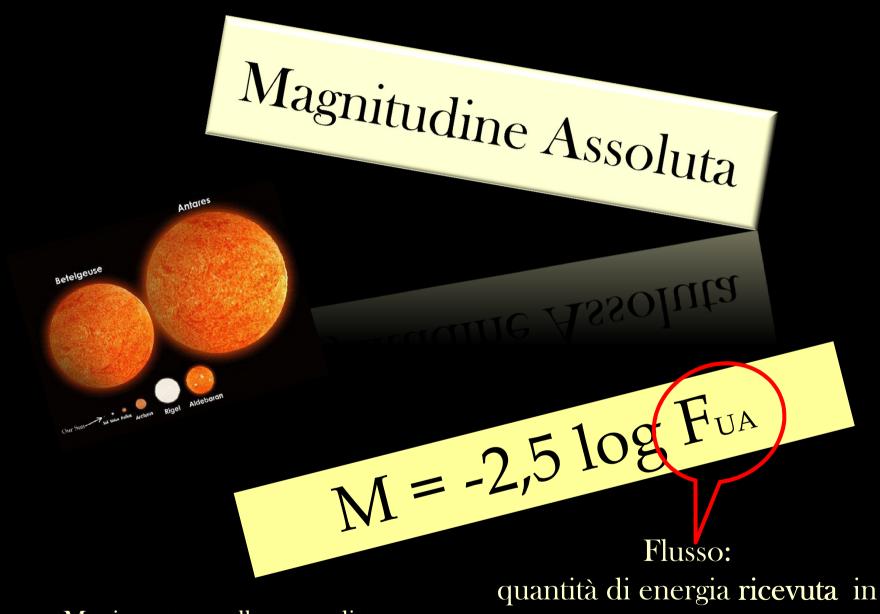
Atlante

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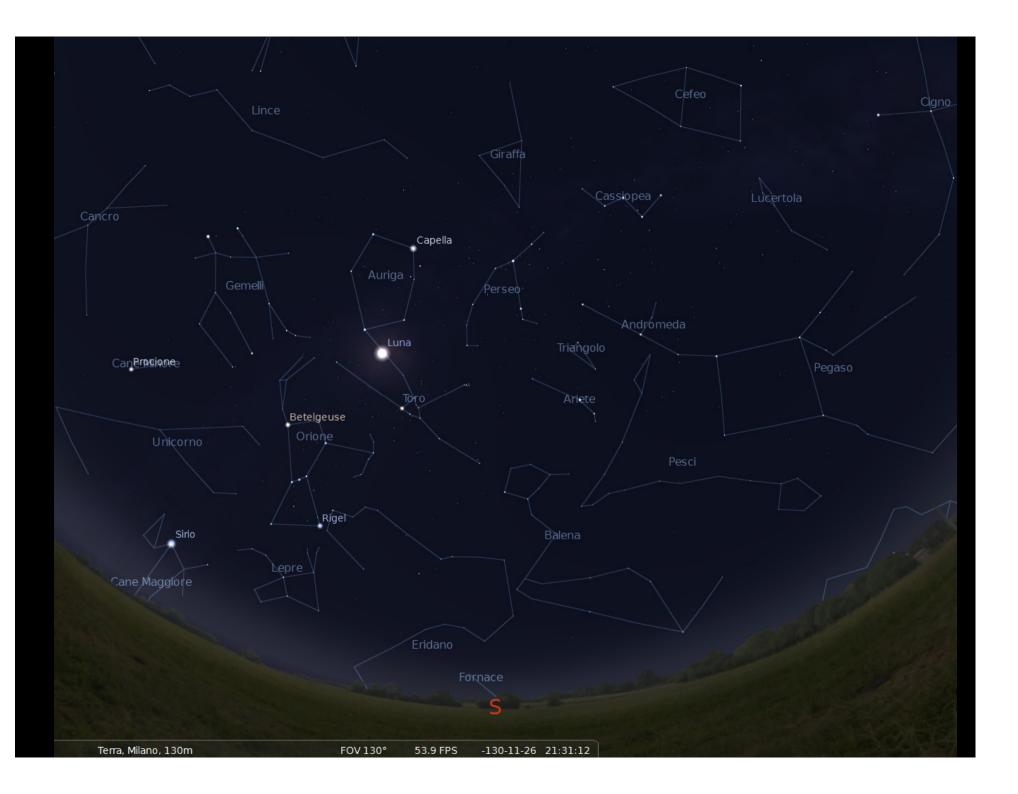


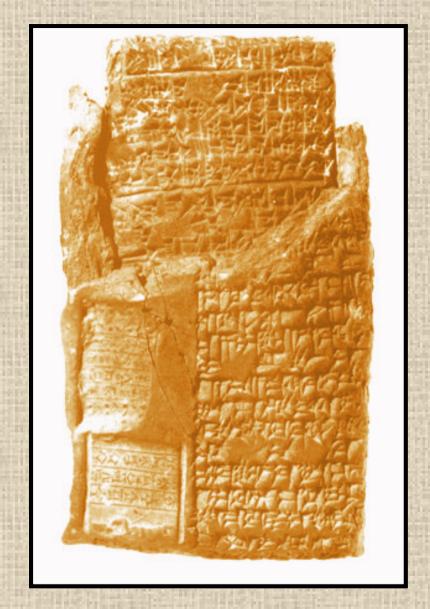




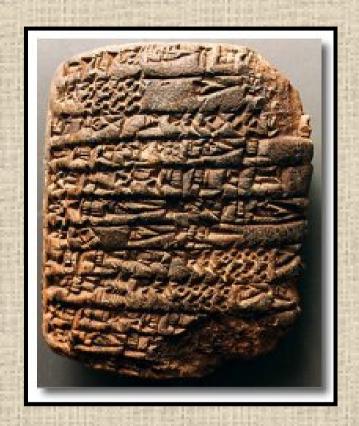
Mettiamo tutto alla stessa distanza: alla distanza a cui sta il Sole

quantità di energia **ricevuta** in un determinato tempo su una determinata superficie se la stella fosse a 1UA





Tavoletta legale medio-babilonese

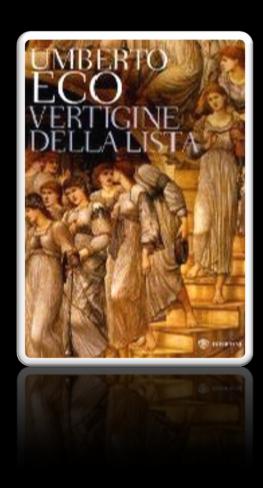


Lista reale sumerica

### Censimento bestiame minuto



Tavoletta amministrativa sumerica Mesopotamia, risalente alla fine del III millennio a.C. Questo documento contabile, composto da sei colonne sul recto e sei sul verso, stabilisce un censimento annuale del bestiame minuto appartenente al palazzo e ai templi della valle di Girsu, nello stato di Lagash.



## 1751 -1780



# ENCYCLOPEDIE,

DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ DES SCIENCES,

DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,

PAR UNE SOCIÈTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. DIDEROT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Pruse; & quant à la PARTIE MATHÉMATIQUE, par M. D'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Pruffe, & de la Société Royale

Tantum feries juntluraque pollet, Tantum de medio fumpsis accedit honoris! HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

Chez

BRIASSON, sue Sains Jacques, à le Science.

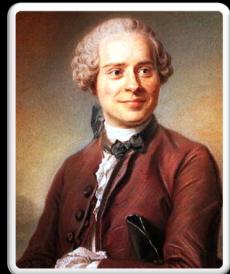
DAVID l'abel, sue Sains Jacques, à le Phone d'or.

DAVID l'abel, sue Sains Jacques, à la Phone d'or.

LE BRETON, Impaimeur ordinaire du Roy, sue de la Harpe.

DURAND, sue Saine Jacques, à Saine Lamby, & au Griffon.

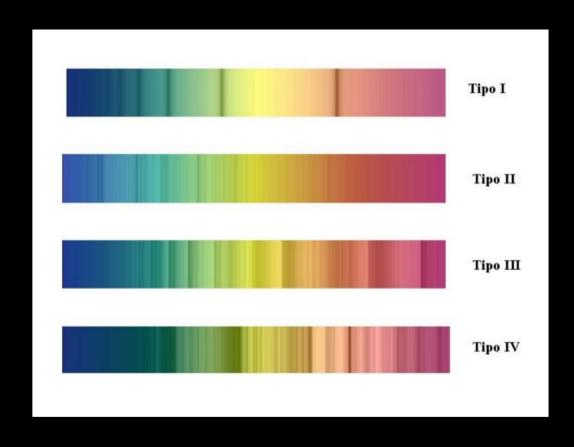
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

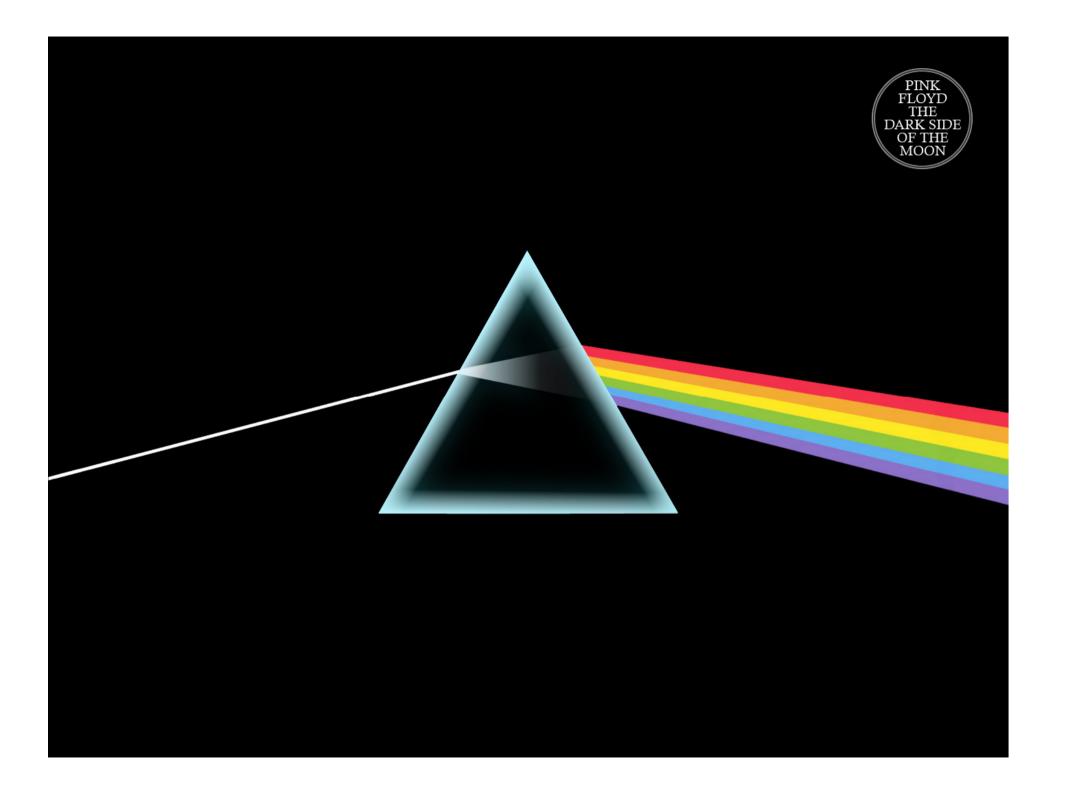


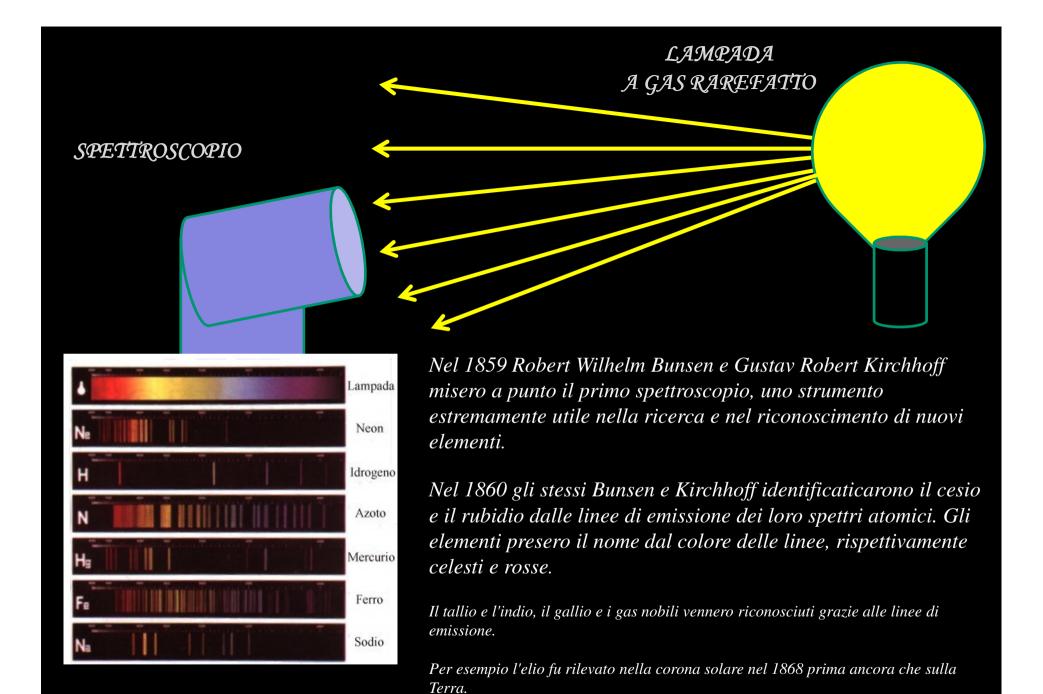


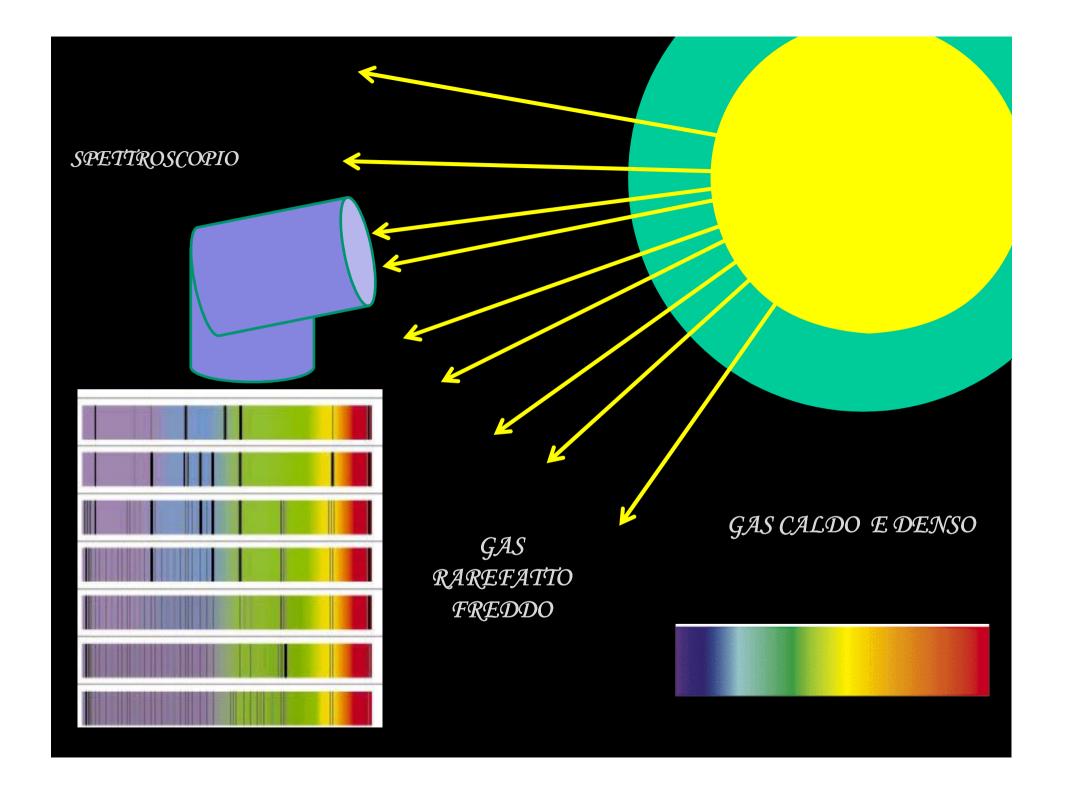
## Angelo Secchi (1818 – 1878)

Padre **Angelo Secchi** è stato un gesuita e astronomo italiano, fondatore della spettroscopia astronomica. Fu direttore dell'Osservatorio Vaticano e si occupò per primo di classificare le stelle in classi spettrali.





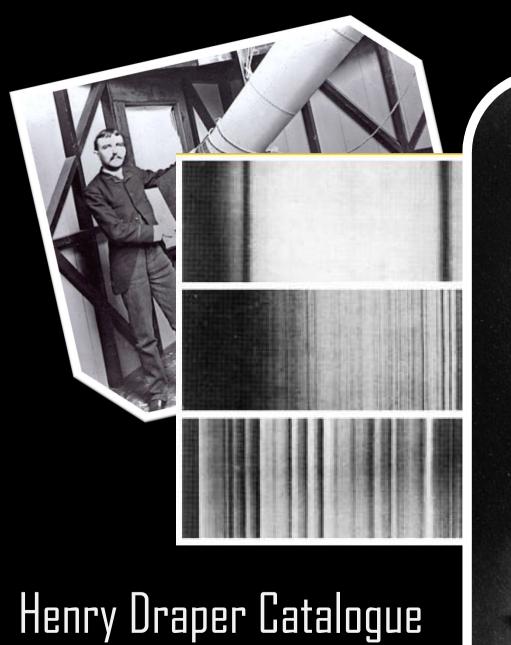


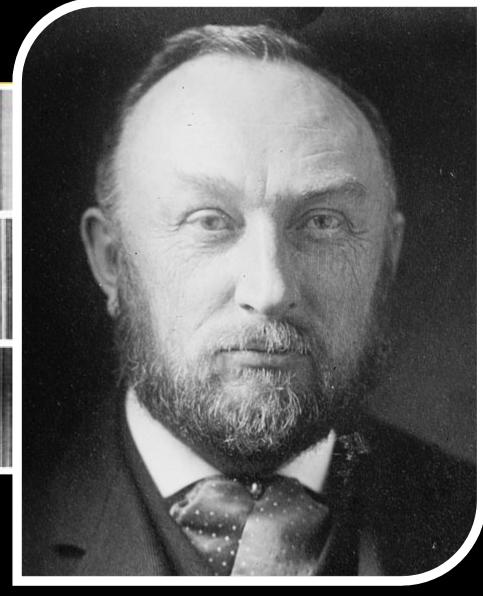




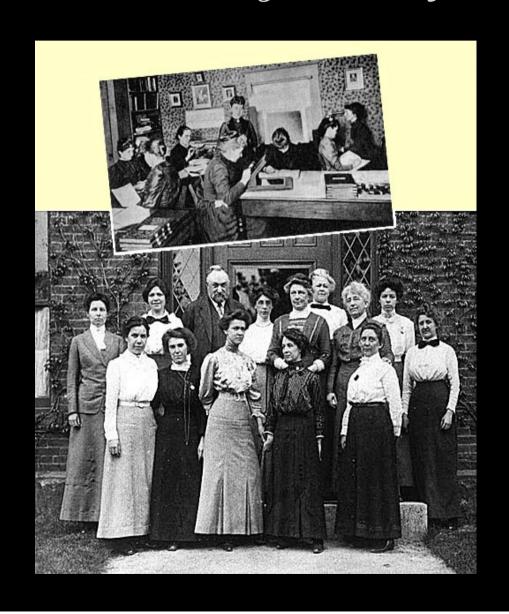
Vista panoramica di Costantinopoli, stampa all'albumina, 1876.

- opera del Governo Federale degli Stati Uniti -





### ... per ordinare, dividere, catalogare e classificare il materiale

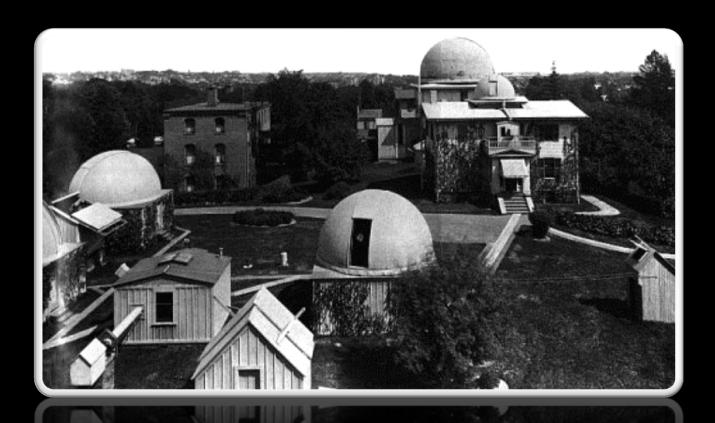


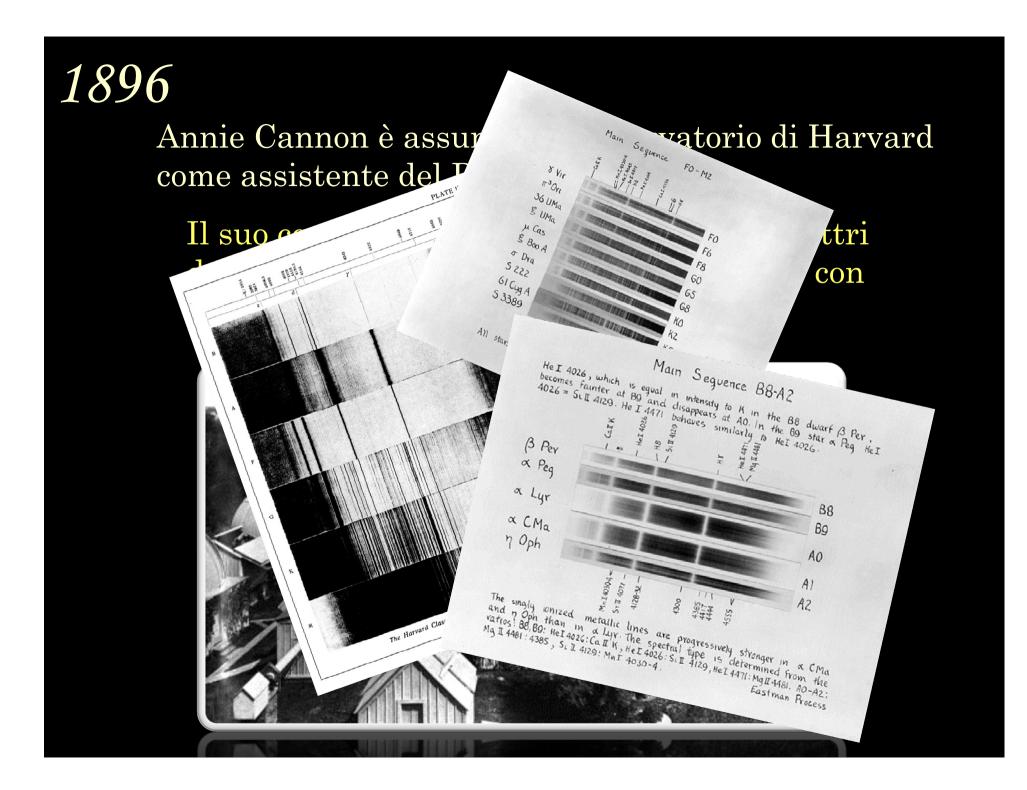


### 1896

Annie Cannon è assunta all'Osservatorio di Harvard come assistente del Prof. Pickering

Il suo compito è quello di analizzare gli spettri delle stelle e compilare il Catalogo Draper con dati astrometrici e spettroscopici





### 1896

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Il suo compito è quello di analizzare gli spettri delle stelle e compilare il Catalogo Draper con dati astrometrici e spettroscopici

### 1896

Viene proiettato per la prima volta "L'arrivo di un treno alla stazione di La Ciotat" dei fratelli Lumière. La leggenda vuole che gli spettatori siano fuggiti dal cinema per paura di essere travolti dal treno



G. Marconi realizza la prima trasmissione di segnali radio a 3 km di distanza.

Ramsay scopre l'elio

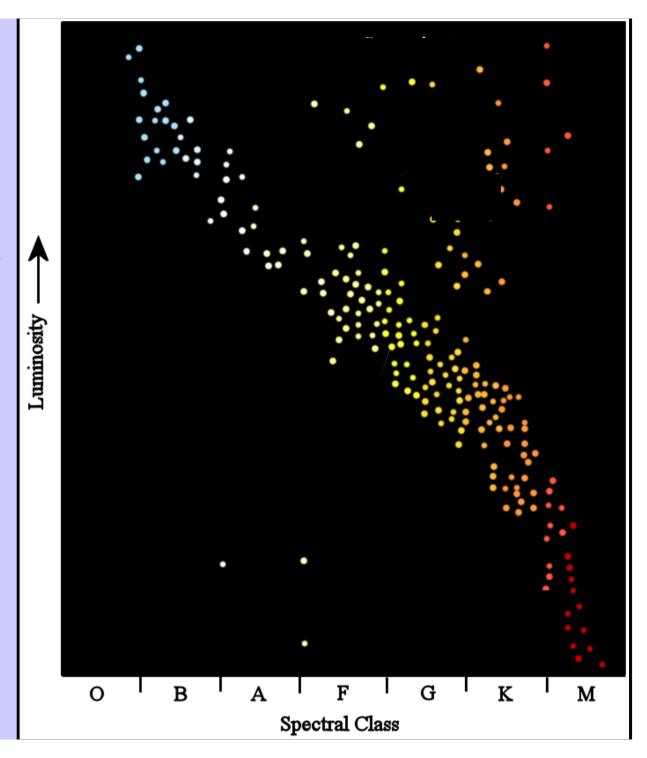
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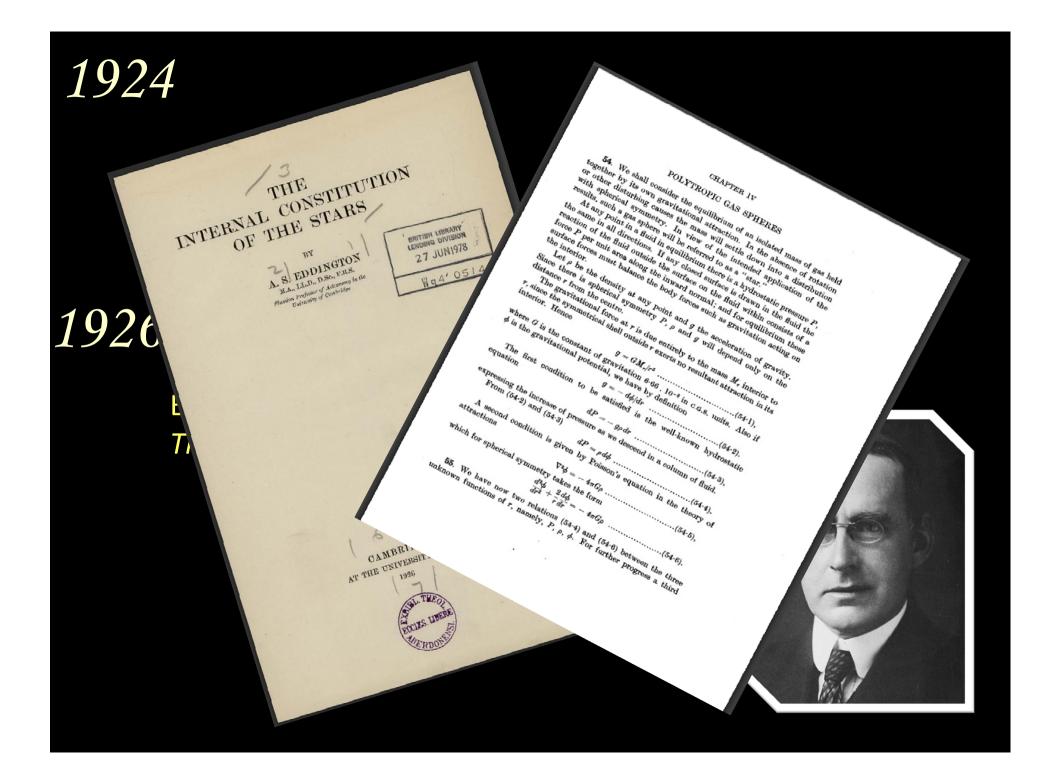
## La classificazione delle stelle

Colore	categoria	filastrocca
blu intenso	0	oh
blu	В	be
blu-bianco	Α	а
bianco	F	fine
giallo	G	girl
arancione	K	kiss
rosso arancio	M	me 🙀
rosso	R,N,S	

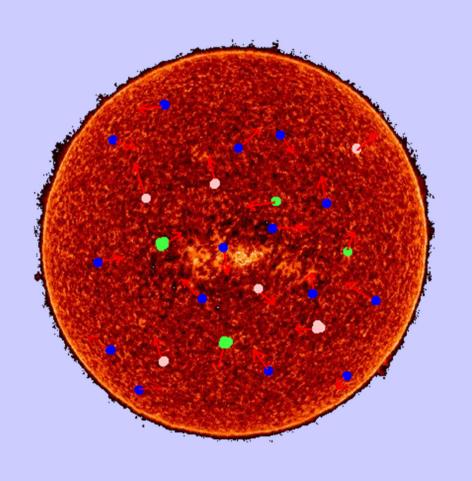
### 1910

Ejnar Hertzsprung e
Henry Norris Russell
idearono
indipendentemente il
grafico che da loro prende
il nome

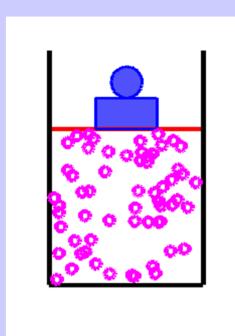




# Ogni stella è una sfera di gas...



in cui le particelle si muovono in modo frenetico



la forza di pressione e la forza peso agiscono con versi opposti

se la forza di pressione esercitata dalle particelle è sufficiente a sostenere il peso si ha equilibrio delle forze.

# Se salgo su una bici, esercito una forza verso il basso



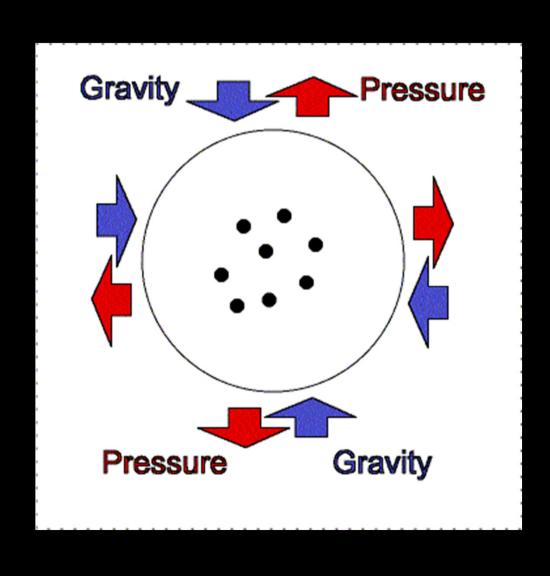


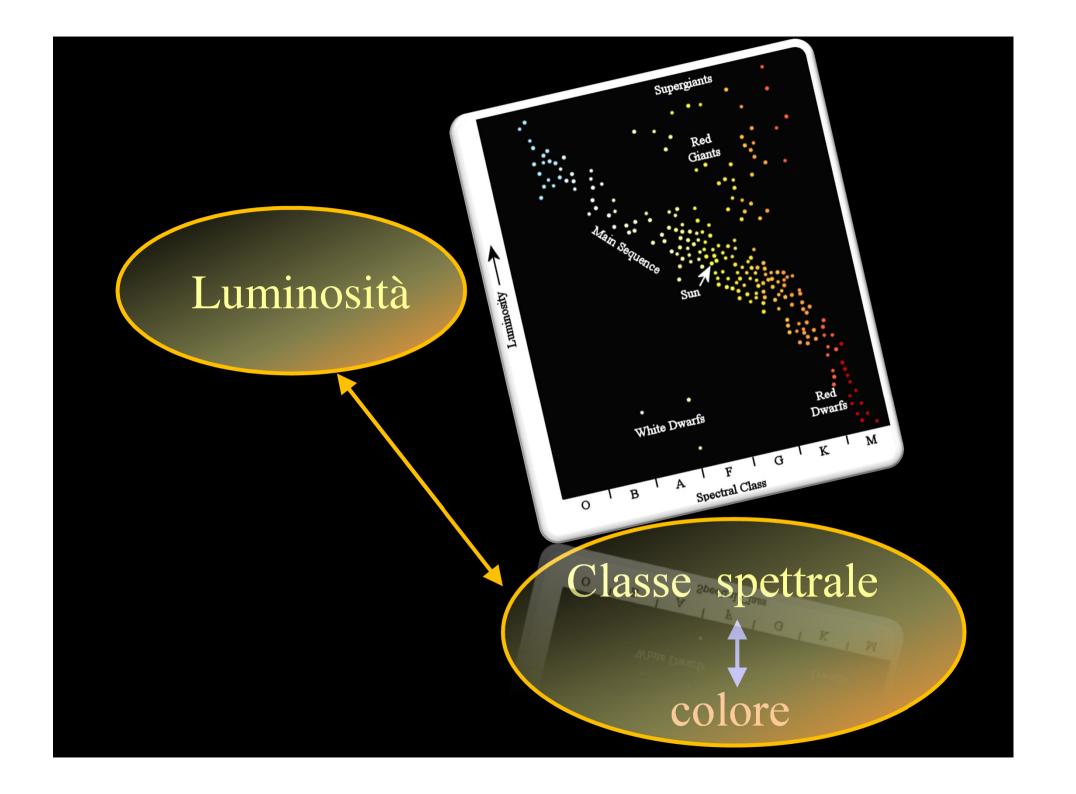
Ma se gonfio la ruota...

la forza di pressione e la forza peso agiscono con versi opposti

se la forza di pressione esercitata dalle particelle è sufficiente a sostenere il peso si ha equilibrio delle forze.

### Nelle stelle si chiama equilibrio idrostatico





# Cecilia Payne - Gaposchkin (1900 - 1980)

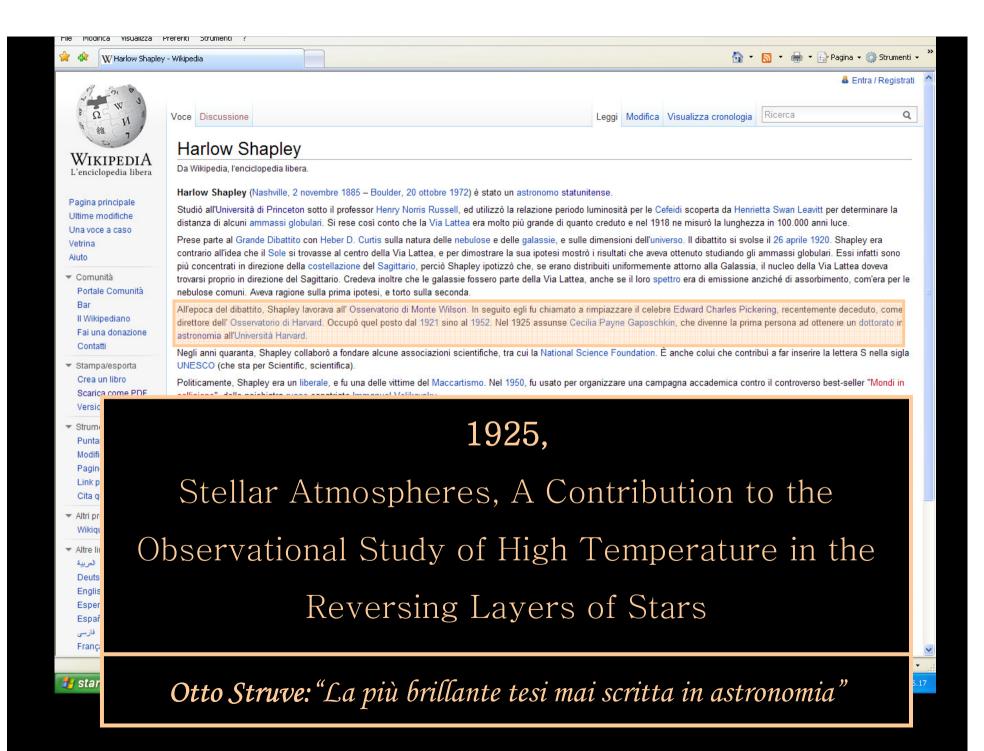


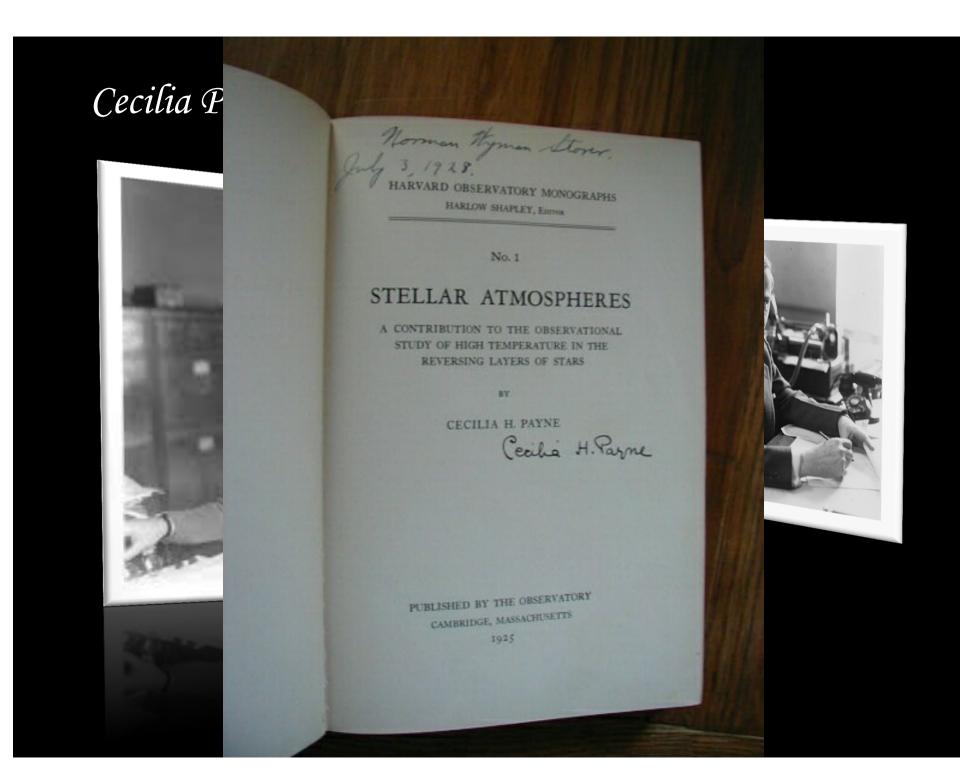
## Cecilia Payne - Gaposchkin (1900 - 1980)





Harlow Shapley, successore di Edward Pickering





### 192SPhDr. THE STELLAR

one constant, the effecti 28 we arbitrarily select a 9 photospheric temperatu which it occurs the pho scribed by some unkno mined. If, taking acco ceed to calculate th simply recover the o theory." (Milne.) temperatures of the with that or a blac quantity thus meas The theory of made of the temps temperatures refe absorbing atoms ences of effective tion temperatur resent actual and the exten rived from the is a matter o which the i matter of C calibration tion is the

Carried Company of the

#### PART

paragraph. Fowler sure of 10-7 to 10assumed temperat of the class, ded ing layer should perature should than, the Sch some 15-20 The value 4 value P. be  $P_c = 4.6 \times 1$ maximum Ca+ line curate es rather fa

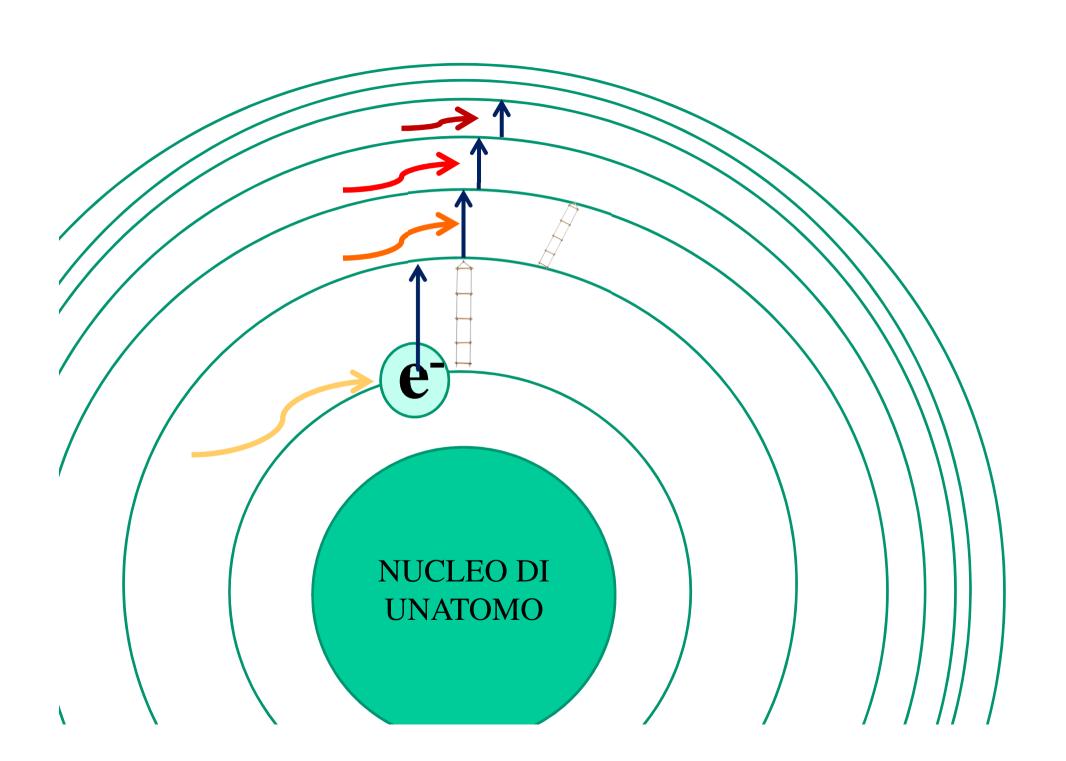
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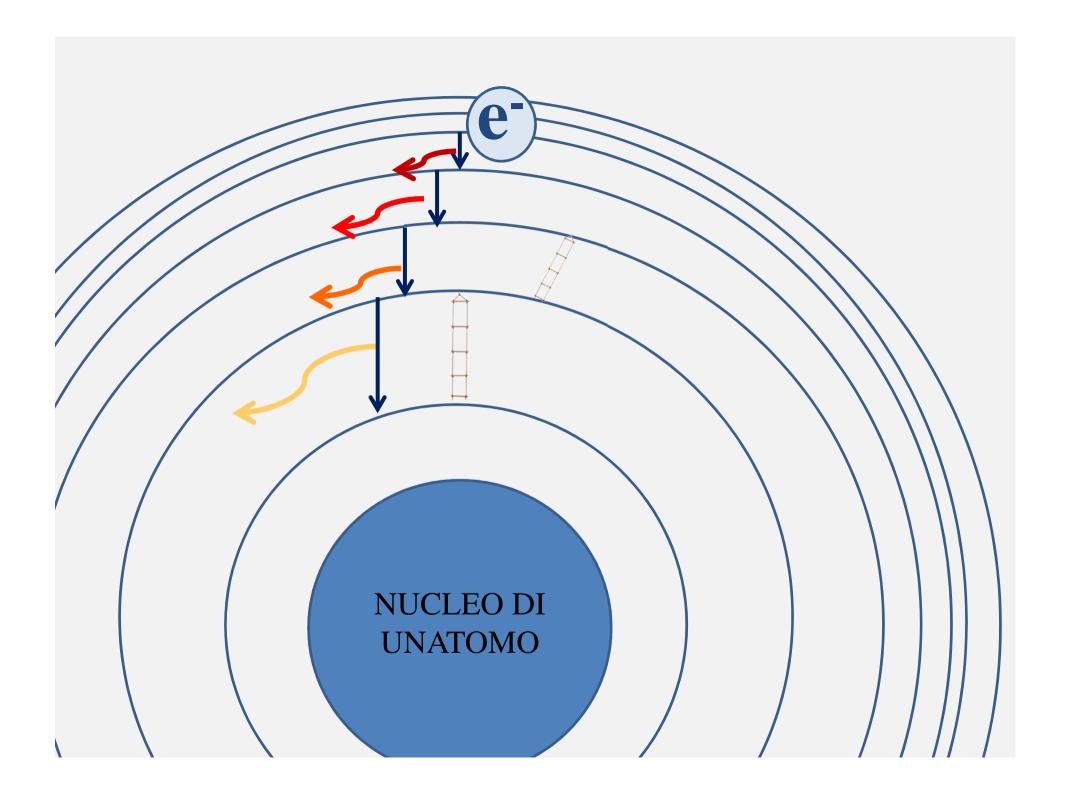
	-	APp	
Atom	TABLE XXI	CLASSES	
He+	Real		13
He 54.2	Potential		
Si++ 24.3 Si+++ 24.7	48.2	Max.	
45.0	21.2	O Fmax	
here the	4.8 24.0 B	B3 / 35000°	
here the derived quantity used to		0 18000	

here the derived quantity, whereas in Table XX it was the known The values given in the preceding table constitute the only contribution that can be made by this form of ionization theory to the formation of a stellar temperature scale. Values assigned to the tormation of a stellar temperature scale. Values assigned changes of intensity from class to class, temperatures may be interpolated roughly, and a temperature scale, formed on these general grounds, is reproduced in Table XXII. Values not derived from observed maxima are italicized.

P 2	TABLE XXV
R <sub>5</sub> Tem	
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Eo 300 G5 350	by College
Go 350	. 42
	Bs Good
F5 5000 F0 5000 A5 7000	
Fo 5000 A5 7000	B <sub>5</sub> 10000 B <sub>3</sub> 13500
	B3 13500 B1.5 15000 B0 17000
7500	B1.5
8400	B1.5
	35000

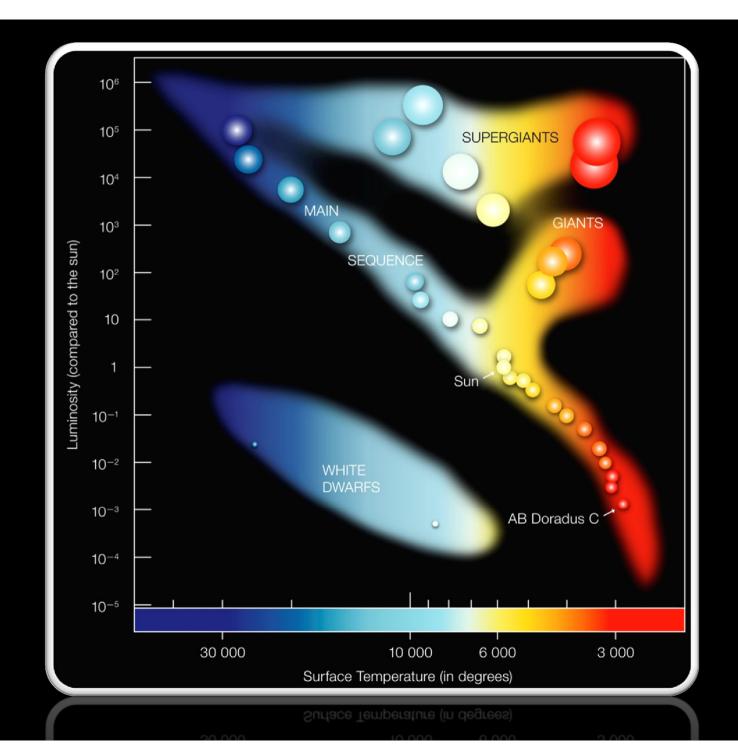
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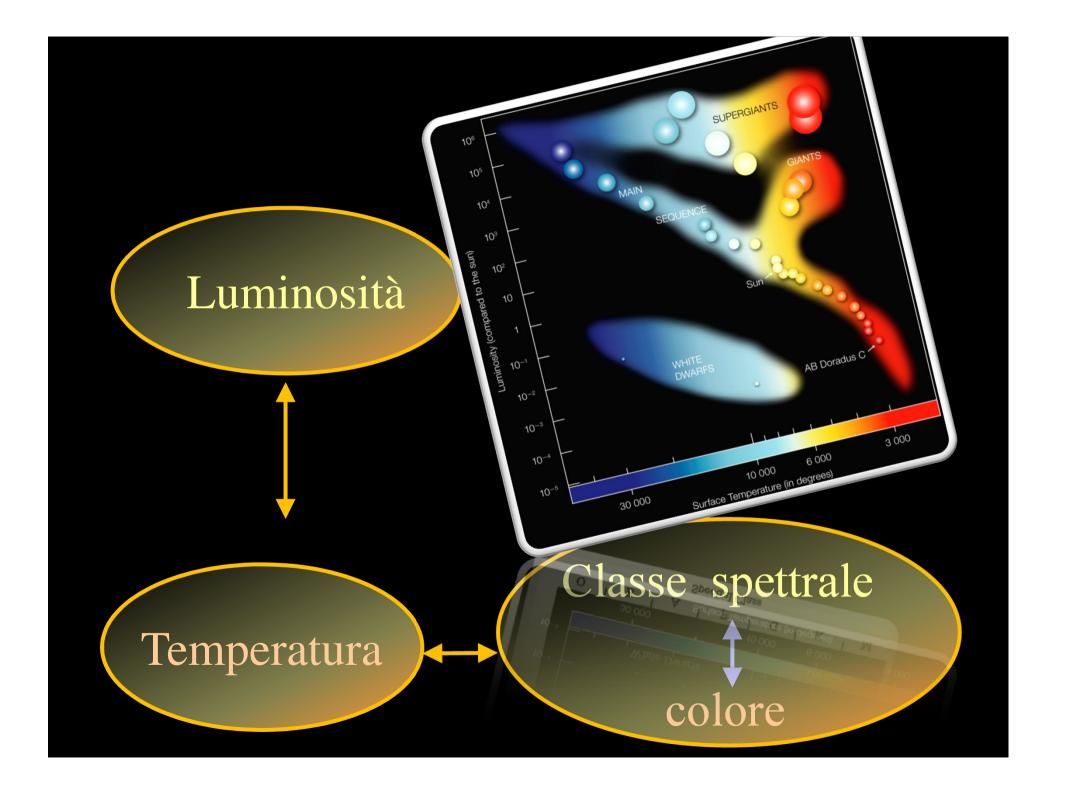






Colore	Temperatura	categoria	filastrocca
blu intenso	40 000	0	oh
blu	28 000	В	be
blu-bianco	9 900	A	а
bianco	7 400	F 🗪	fine
giallo	6 030	G	girl
arancione	4 900	K	kiss
rosso arancio	3 480	M	me
rosso	3 000	R,N,S	





The intensity of the hydrogen lines is at a maximum neighborhood of Class Ao. They vary greatly in widtl ever, within a given spectral class,6 and it is difficult to method of photometry applicable to the comparison of very different widths. The maximum of the Balmer li been placed by Menzel 7 at A3. The writer is inclined to that no significant maximum can in fact be derived Balmer lines; beyond A5, however, their intensity f rapidly.

It is peculiar to the Ralmer series to appear in every the normal stellar sequence, and its lines at maximum ex strength the lines of every other element which appears lar spectra, excepting those of ionized calcium.

Although hydrogen is presumably unable to give rise "enhanced" spectrum, as the atom only possesses one nuclear electron, the lines of the Balmer series share with of neutral helium the peculiarity of behaving like the line ionized atom.8 They are weakened in dwarf M stars, and strengthened in the cooler super-giants, such as a Orionis peculiarity of the astrophysical behavior of the hydroger also appears in the impossibly high value that is assign ionization theory to the relative abundance of this ele An explanation, in terms of metastability, has been sus Russell and Compton. 10 but although the hypothe

Wright, Lick Pub., 13, 242, 1918.

The hydrogen lines are often conspicuously winged. Mea ures of the width and intensity distribution of the wings are discussed elsewhere.12 Wings are probably not peculiar to the hydrogen lines, but the hydrogen wings can be studied because of their strength. The feature is also seen in helium, calcium

stronger than the elementary theory would indicate."

HVDDOCEN

pears very satisfactory in the case of hydrogen, it is not appli-

cable to the similar problem of helium. Russell 11 has remarked

that "there seems to be a real tendency for lines, for which both

the ionization and excitation potentials are large, to be much

universal.

1925PhDr. ......1p

The width of the hydrogen lines in A stars has been correlated with absolute magnitude, and used for the estimation of luminosities.18 It appears, however, that the line width may not furnish an accurate measure of absolute magnitude, although it serves to discriminate stars having the c-character from those of smaller luminosity.14 The occurrence of wings seems, moreover, to be independent of line width and of absolute magnitude.15 These questions are connected with the problem of classifying the A stars, and are discussed in a later chapter.16

and iron lines, and wings of greater or less strength are probably

The continuous spectrum of hydrogen, beyond the limit of the Balmer series, corresponding to the continuous radiation observed in the laboratory for sodium by Wood.17 and for helium by Lyman,18 was first noted in stellar spectra by Sir William Huggins.19 The beginning of the band appears just to the red of the last Balmer line observed.20 It appears, from work in progress at the Harvard Observatory,21 that the limit is nearer to the violet, the higher the luminosity, and in a nebular spectrum quoted by Hubble,22 it almost coincides with the theoretical limit of the series.

11 Personal letter.

<sup>4</sup> A. Fewler, M. N. R. A. S., 80, 692, 1920.

<sup>5</sup> H. A., 91, 7, 1018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Fairfield, H. C. 264, 10

<sup>7</sup> H. C. 258, 1024.

Payne, Proc. N. Ac. Sci., 11, 192, 1925; Chapter XIII, p. 188.

<sup>10</sup> Nature, 114, 86, 1924.

<sup>13</sup> Mt. W. Contr. 262, 1922.

<sup>16</sup> Lindblad, Ap. J., 59, 305, 1924.

<sup>17</sup> Ap. J., 29, 100, 1909.

<sup>21</sup> Chapter III, p. 43.

<sup>19</sup> Atlas, p. 85, 1892.

<sup>12</sup> Chapter IV, p. 51.

<sup>14</sup> Fairfield, H. C. 264, 1924.

<sup>16</sup> Chapter XII, p. 168.

<sup>18</sup> Ap. J., 60, 1, 1924.

<sup>20</sup> Wright, Nature, 109, 810, 1920.

<sup>2</sup> Pub. A. S. P., 32, 155, 1920.

also in order of abundance, are silicon, sodium, magnesium, aluminum, carbon, calcium, iron, zinc, titanium, manganese, chromium, potassium, vanadium, strontium, barium, (hydrogen, and helium). All the atoms for which quantitative estimates have been made are included in this list. Although hydrogen and helium are manifestly very abundant in stellar atmospheres, the actual values derived from the estimates of marginal appearance are regarded as spurious.

The absence from the stellar list of eight terrestrially abundant elements can be fully accounted for. The substances in question are oxygen, chlorine, phosphorus, sulphur, nitrogen, fluorine, zirconium, and nickel, and none of these elements gives lines of known series relations in the region ordinarily photographed.

The 1<sup>5</sup>S-m<sup>5</sup>P " triplets" of neutral oxygen, in the red, should prove accessible in the near future; the point of disappearance of these lines would not be difficult to estimate, and they would furnish a value for the stellar abundance of oxygen. The lines of ionized oxygen, which have not yet been analyzed into series, are conspicuous in the B stars, <sup>14</sup> and the element is probably present in large quantities.

Sulphur and nitrogen both lack suitable lines in the region usually studied; the analyzed spectrum of neutral sulphur is in the green and red,<sup>15</sup> or in the far ultra-violet,<sup>16</sup> and the neutral nitrogen spectrum has not as yet been arranged in series. Both sulphur and nitrogen appear, in hotter stars, in the once and twice ionized conditions,<sup>17</sup> and are probably abundant elements in stellar atmospheres.

For the remaining elements, phosphorus, chlorine, fluorine, zirconium and nickel, series relations are not, as yet, available. No lines of phosphorus or the halogens have been detected in stellar spectra, but these elements have not been satisfactorily analyzed spectroscopically, and their apparent absence from the stars is probably a result of a deficiency in suitable lines. Nickel

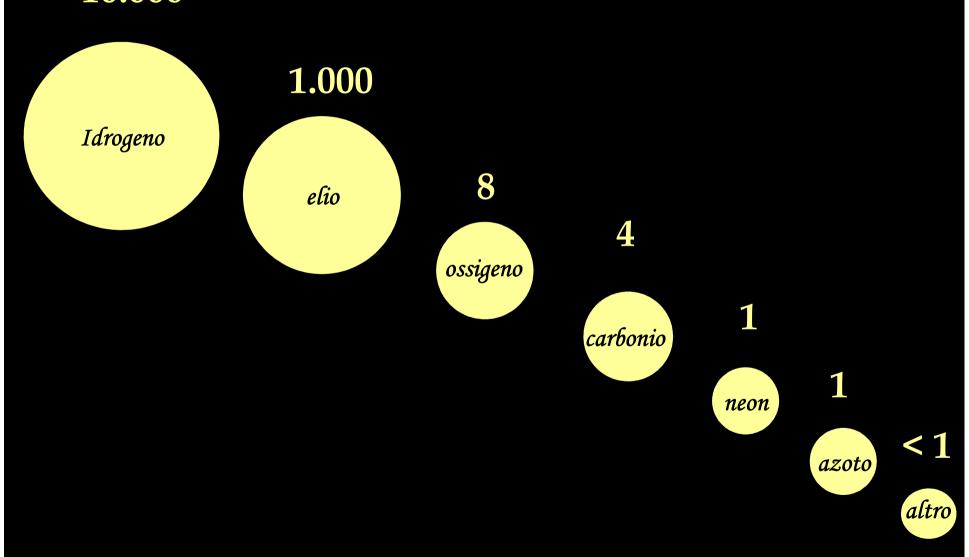
<sup>14</sup> H. C. 256, 1924.

<sup>15</sup> Fowler, Report on Series in Line Spectra, 170, 1922.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Hopfield, Nature, 112, 437, 1923.
<sup>17</sup> H. C. 256, 1924.

10.000

# all'interno del Sole



#### Lettera di Bertrand Russell a Cecilia Payne: (DATA)

«Gentile Miss Payne,

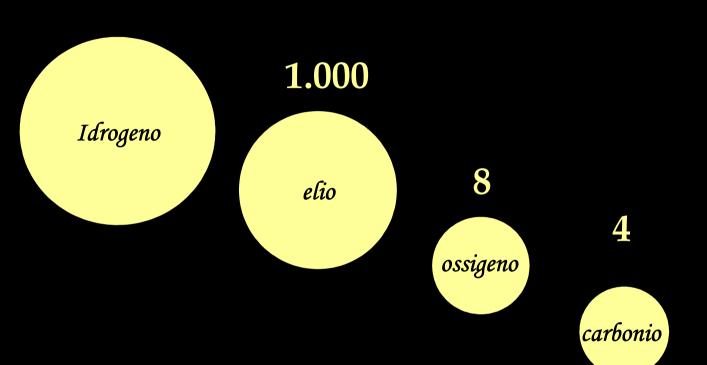
ecco finalmente le note sull'abbondanze relative, che è stata così gentile da mostrarmi.

I suoi eccellenti risultati sembrano estremamente coerenti. Molte discrepanze sono risolte.

Rimane però una discrepanza piuttosto seria, quella relativa all'idrogeno, elio e ossigeno. Su questo punto credo che ci sia qualcosa di molto sbagliato nella teoria corrente.

È chiaramente impossibile che l'idrogeno sia un milione di volte più abbondante dei metalli e non ho dubbi che il numero atomi di idrogeno, nei due stati quantici, sia infinitamente superiore a quanto indicato dalle teorie di Fowler e Milne»

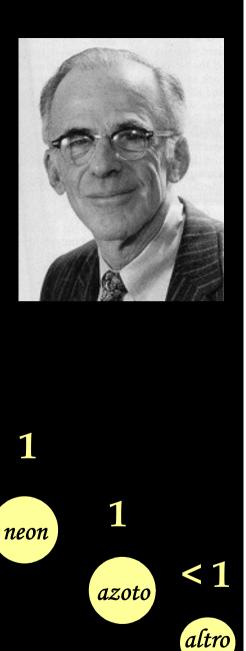
Tesi confermata da Russell solo nel 1929



70 % della massa è Idrogeno

25-30 % della massa è Elio

Tracce di elementi complessi



Massa del Sole:  $2 \cdot 10^{33} g$ 

Massa dell'idrogeno:  $1,67 \cdot 10^{-24} g$ 

Numero di atomi di idrogeno:

10 57

### Margaret Peachey Burbidge (1919)

#### 1939

"non si svolsero cerimonie per la mia laurea, nell'estate del '39 era ovvio che l'Inghilterra andava incontro alla guerra con la Germania."

"Avendo letto un annuncio su The Observer per una ricerca di personale all'Università Carnegie per il Mt. Wilson Observatory feci domanda"

"La lettera di rifiuto diceva semplicemente che i posti al Carnegie Fellowship erano riservati agli uomini. Apparentemente alle donne non era concesso l'uso dei telescopi di Mt. Wilson"



# REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 4

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#### Synthesis of the Elements in Stars\*

BERRHERER, B. R. BURBIDGE, WILLIAM A. FOWLER, AND F. HOYLE

Mount Wilson and Palesarony, California Iustitute of Technology, and Mount Wilson and Palesaro Observatories, Cornegie Iustitution of Washington, California Iustitute of Technology, Paradena, California

"It is the stars, The stars above us, govern our conditions";
(King Lear, Act IV, Scene 3)

#### but perhaps

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in ourselves,"
(Jalias Caesar, Act L Scene 2)

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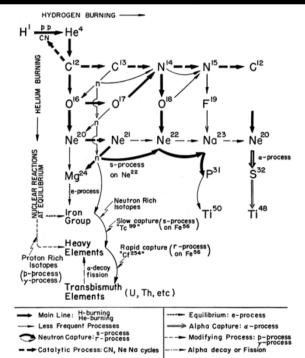
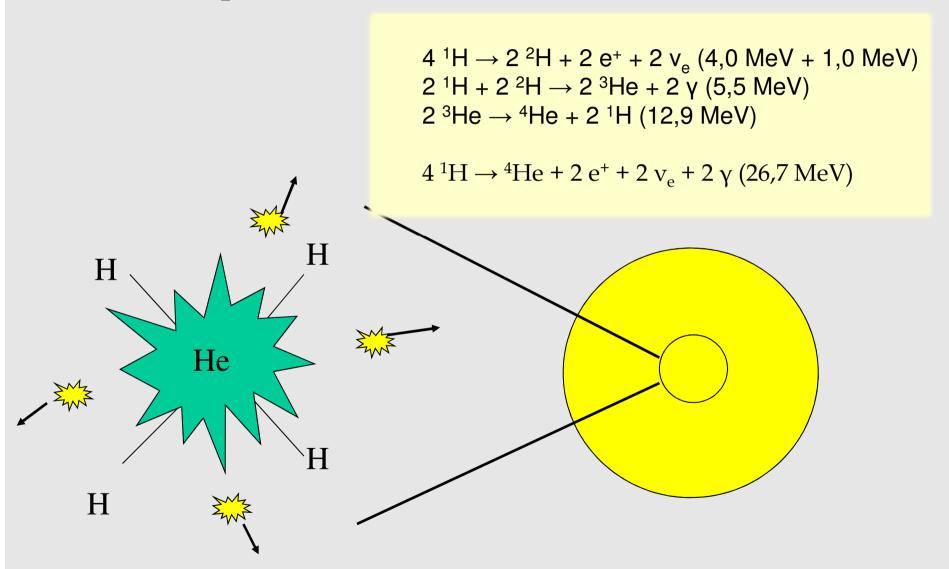
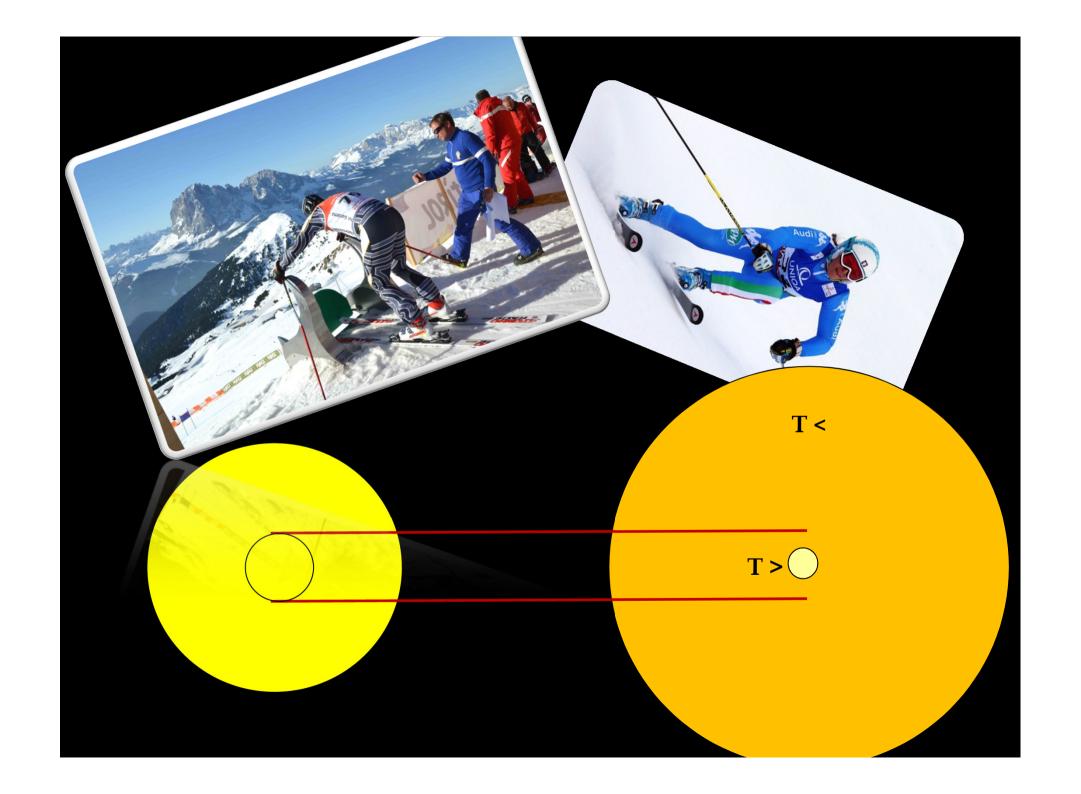


Fig. 1,2. A schematic diagram of the nuclear processes by which the synthesis of the elements in stars takes place. Elements synthesized by interactions with protons (dyrdrogen burning) are listed borizentally. Elements synthesized by interactions with apha particles (delime burning) and by still more complicated processes are listed vertically. The details of the production of processes the which which the production of processes by which the highly charged heavy elements are synthesized are indicated by curved arrows. The production of redictive Te<sup>48</sup> is indicated as an example for which there is astrophysical evidence of neutron expurers at a lower network of the contractive Te<sup>48</sup> is indicated as an example for which there is astrophysical evidence of neutron synthesis at a rapid rate. The iron group is produced by a variety of nuclear reactions at equilibrium in the last stable stage of a star's evolution.

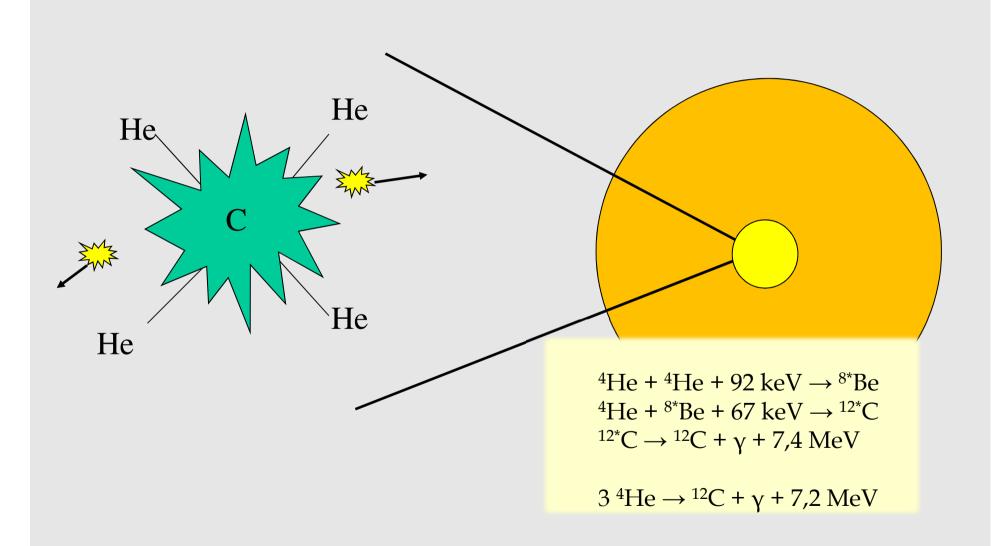
<sup>\*</sup> Supported in part by the joint program of the Office of Naval Research and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

# All'interno della stella avvengono delle reazioni tra le particelle chiamate reazioni nucleari:

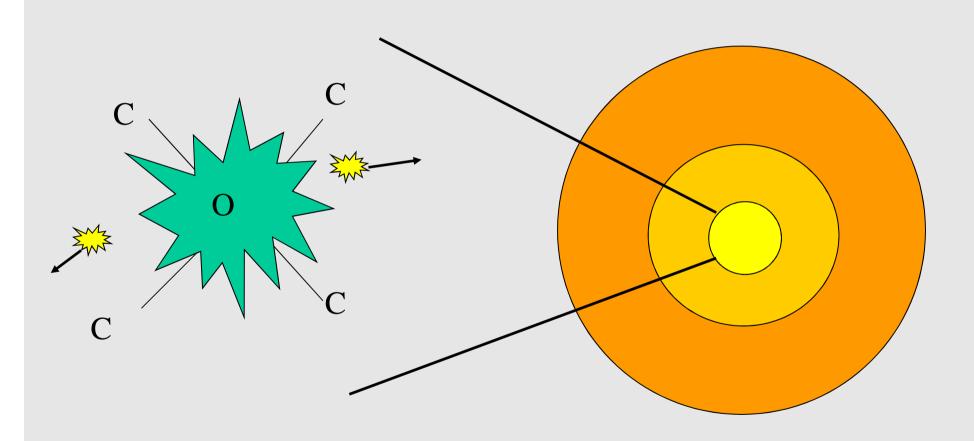


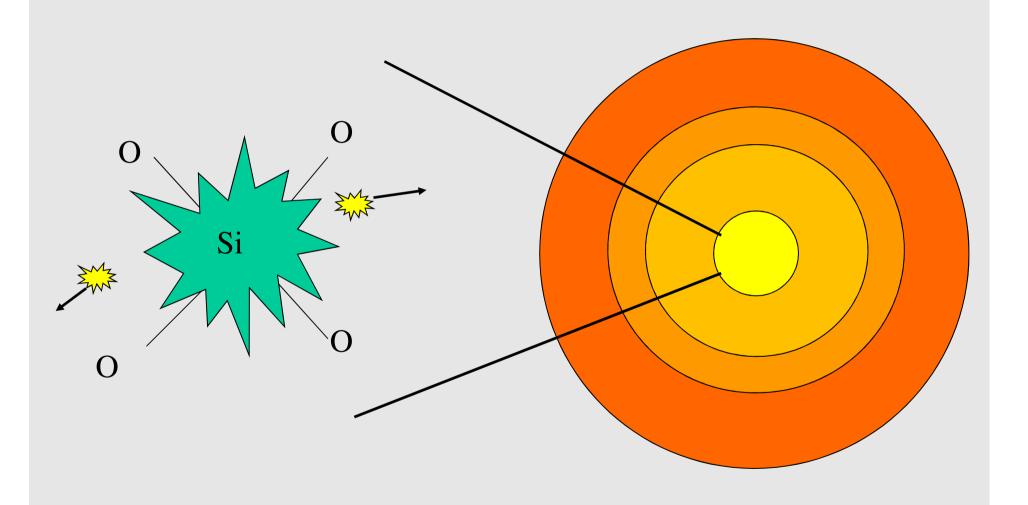


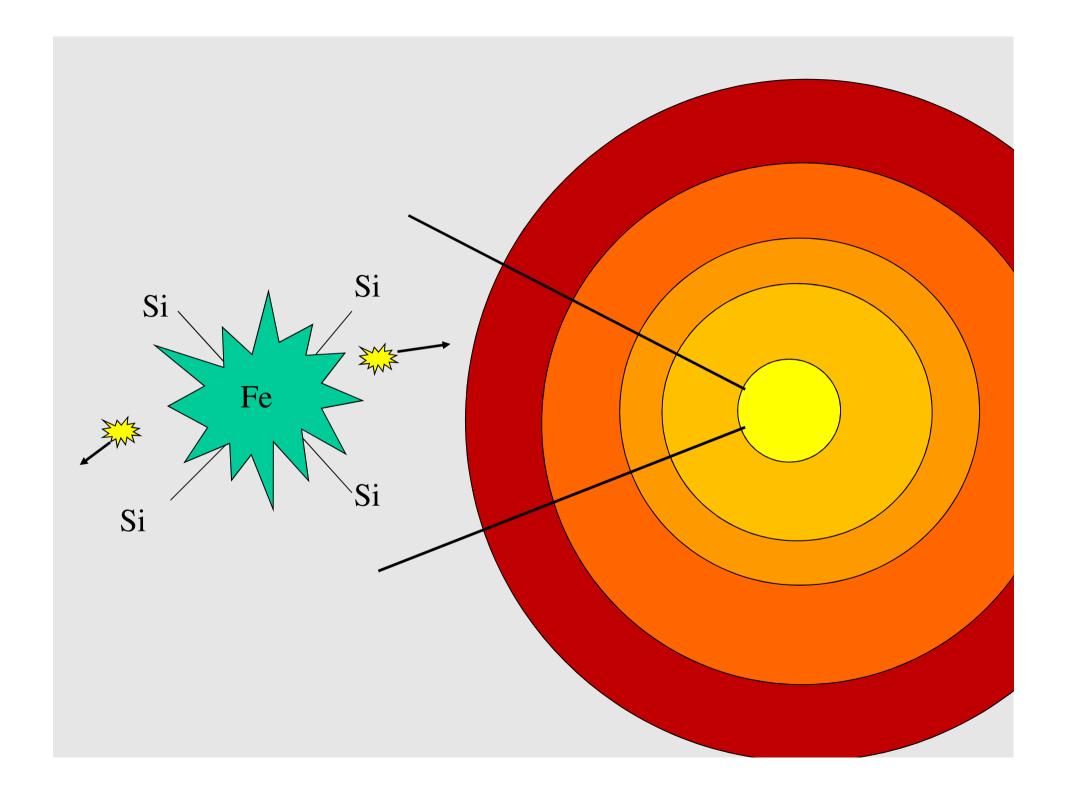
#### Il Sole non andrà oltre queste reazioni nucleari e terminerà il combustibile tra miliardi di anni



Se però la stella ha una massa > 8 volte la massa del sole







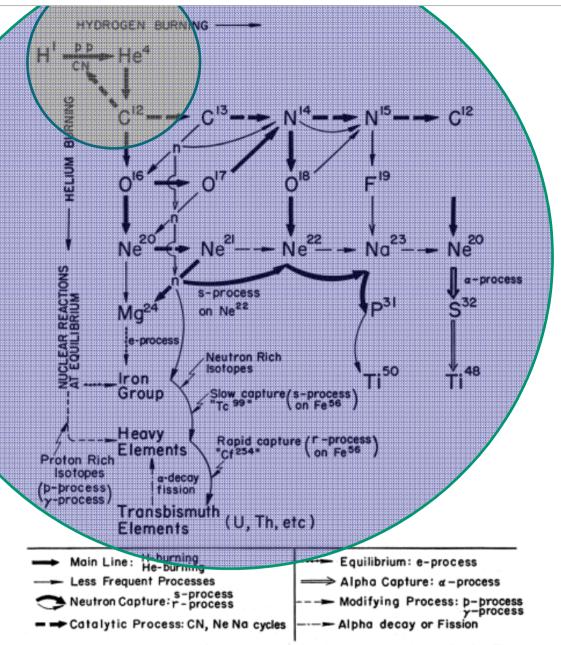
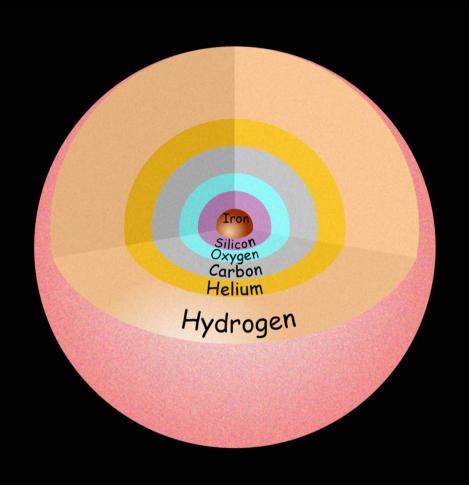
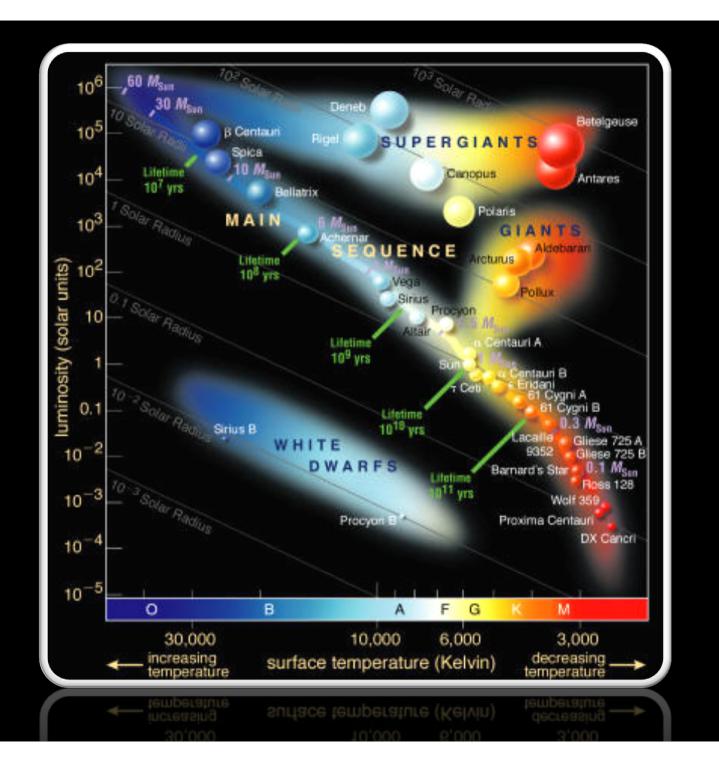
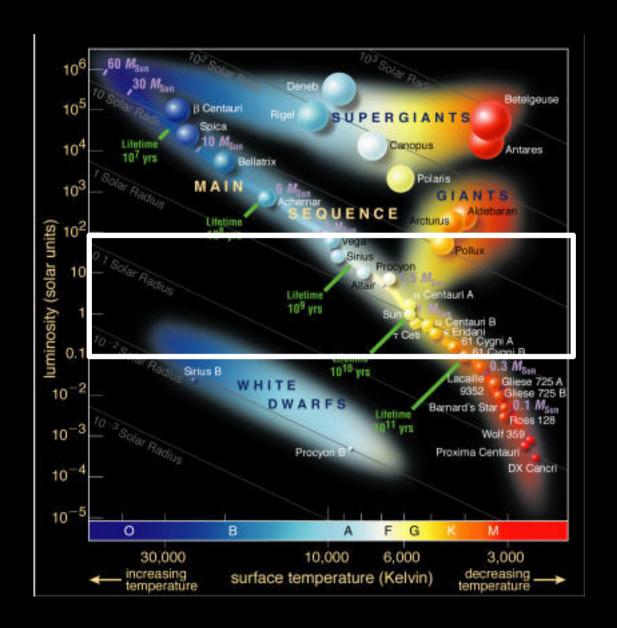


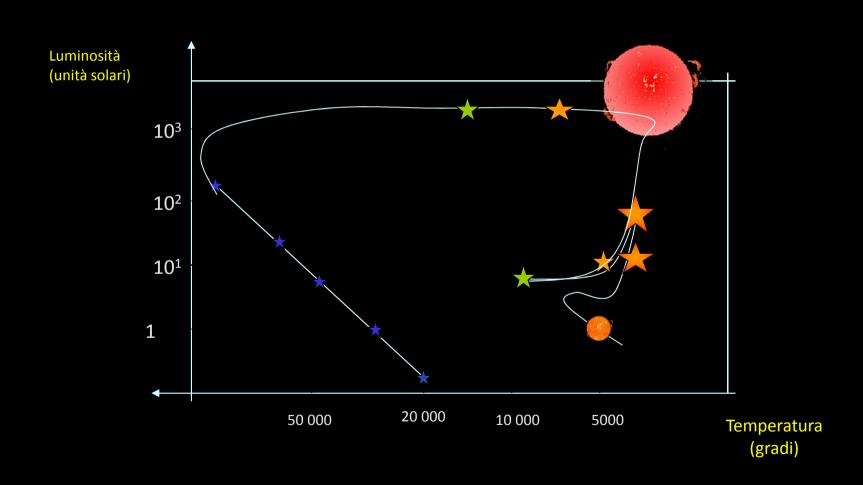
Fig. 1,2. A schematic diagram of the nuclear processes by which the synthesis of the elements in stars takes place. Elements synthesized by interactions with protons (hydrogen burning) are listed horizontally. Elements synthesized by interactions with alpha particles (helium burning) and by still more complicated processes are listed vertically. The details of the production of all of the known stable isotopes of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, fluorine, neon, and sodium are shown completely. Neutron capture processes by which the highly charged heavy elements are synthesized are indicated by curved arrows. The production of radioactive Te<sup>40</sup> is indicated as an example for which there is astrophysical evidence of neutron captures at a slow rate over long periods of time in red giant stars. Similarly CP<sup>20</sup>, produced in supermovae, is an example of neutron synthesis at a rapid rate. The iron group is produced by a variety of nuclear reactions at equilibrium in the last stable stage of a star's evolution.

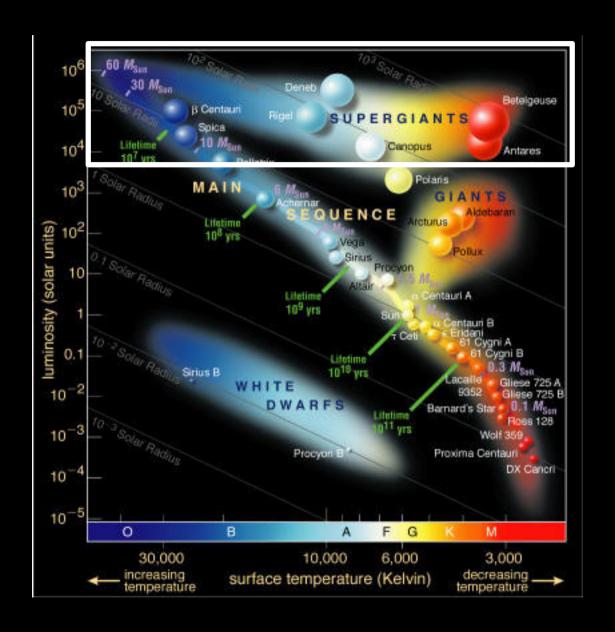




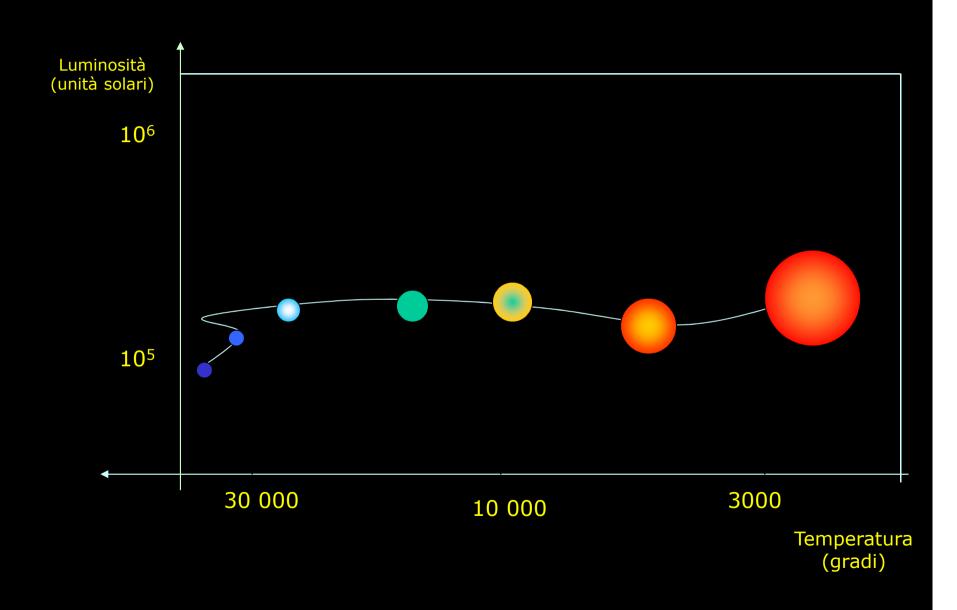


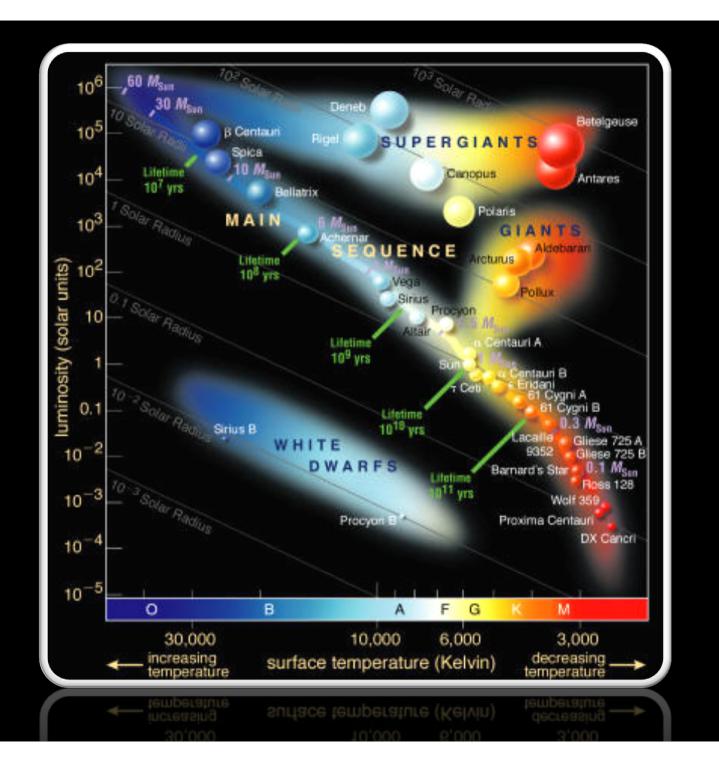
# L'evoluzione di una stella come il Sole



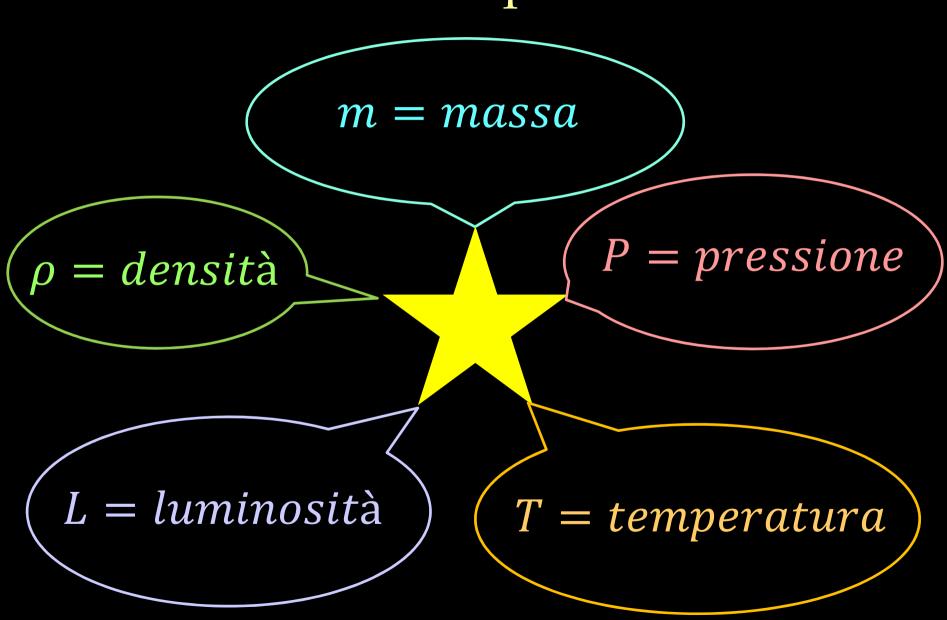


#### L'evoluzione di una stella di 25 masse solari





# Modelli stellari – equilibrio stellare:



## Modelli stellari – equilibrio stellare:

m

P

 $\boldsymbol{L}$ 

T

P

Equilibrio idrostatico:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\rho \, \frac{Gm}{r^2}$$

Densità:

$$\frac{dm}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

Pressione:

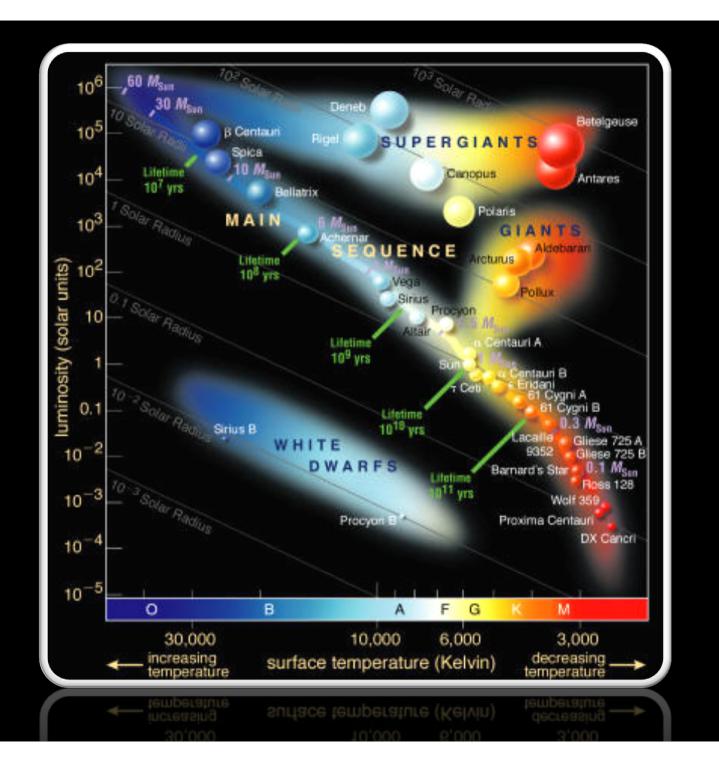
$$P = P_e + \frac{\rho kT}{m_h \mu} + \frac{1}{3} a T^4$$

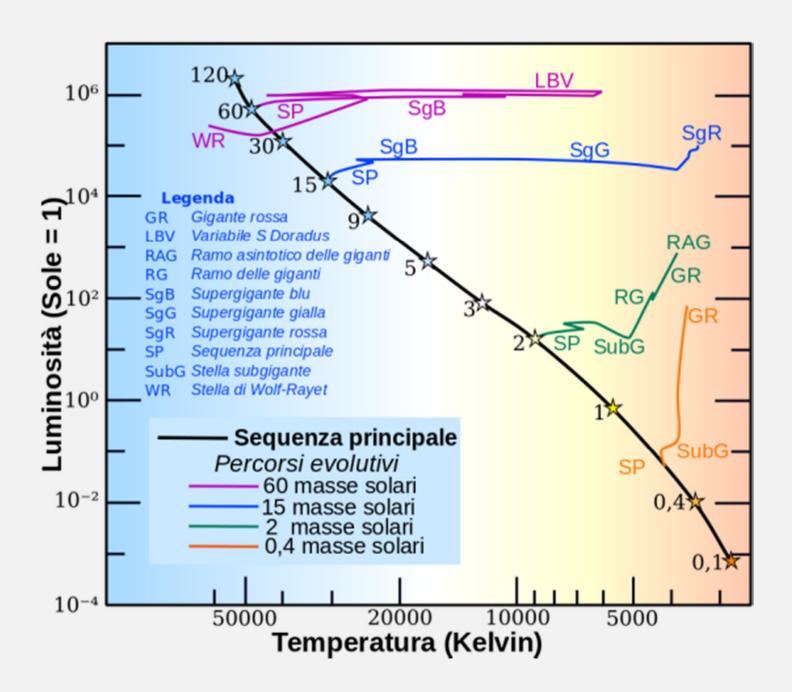
Equilibrio energetico:

$$\frac{dL}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \varepsilon_{nuc}$$

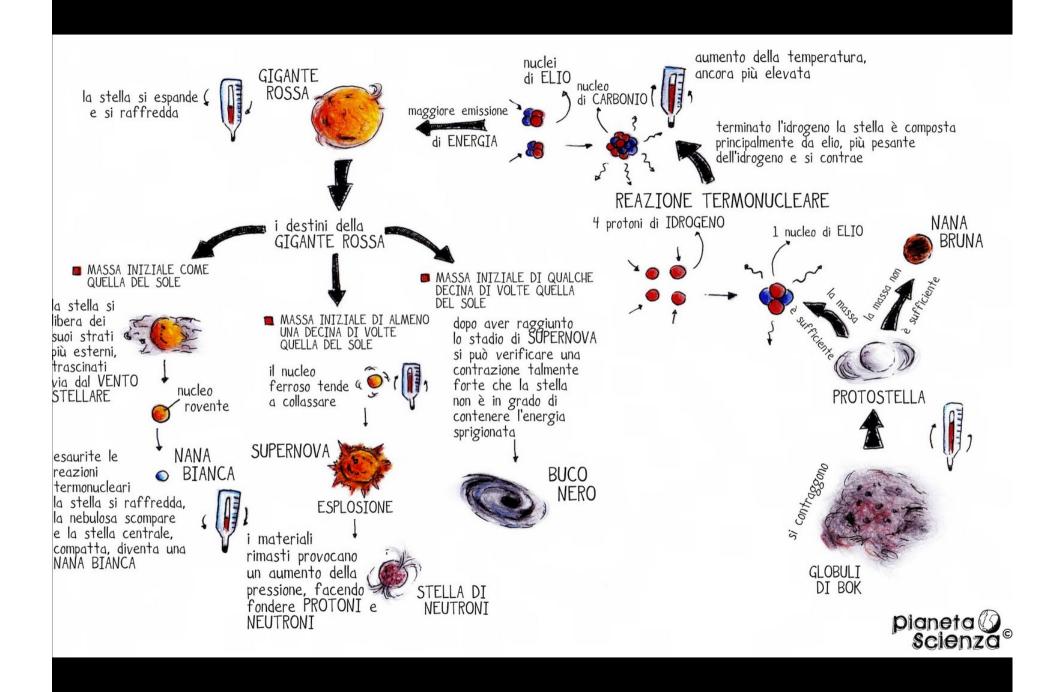
Trasferimento di energia:

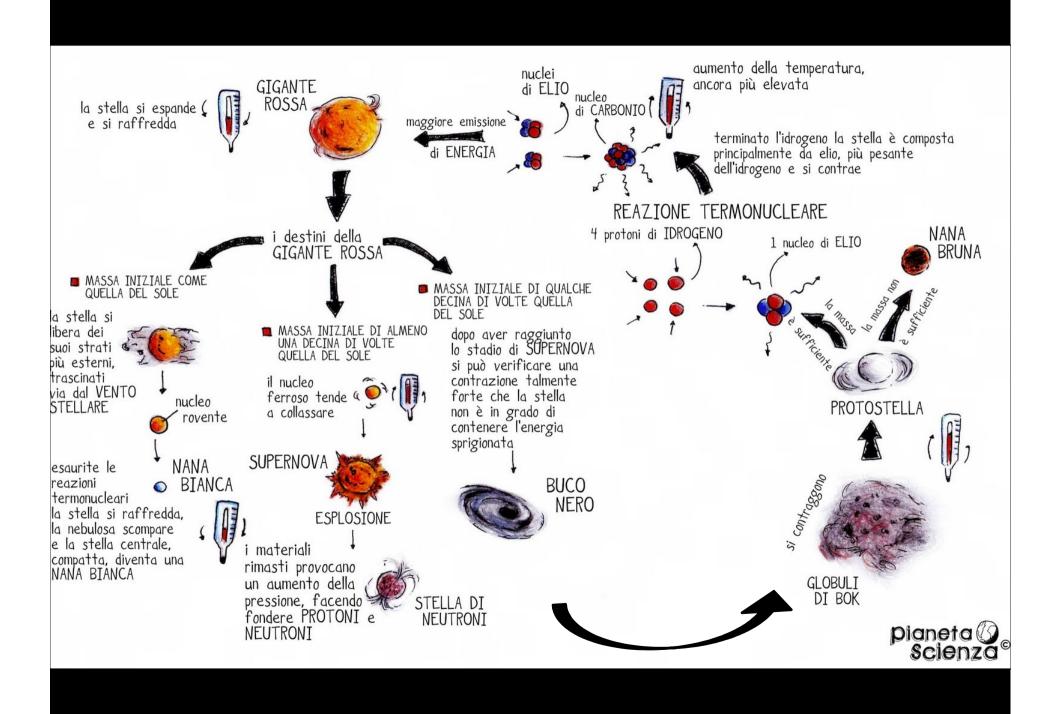
$$\frac{dT}{dr} = radiativo o convettivo$$





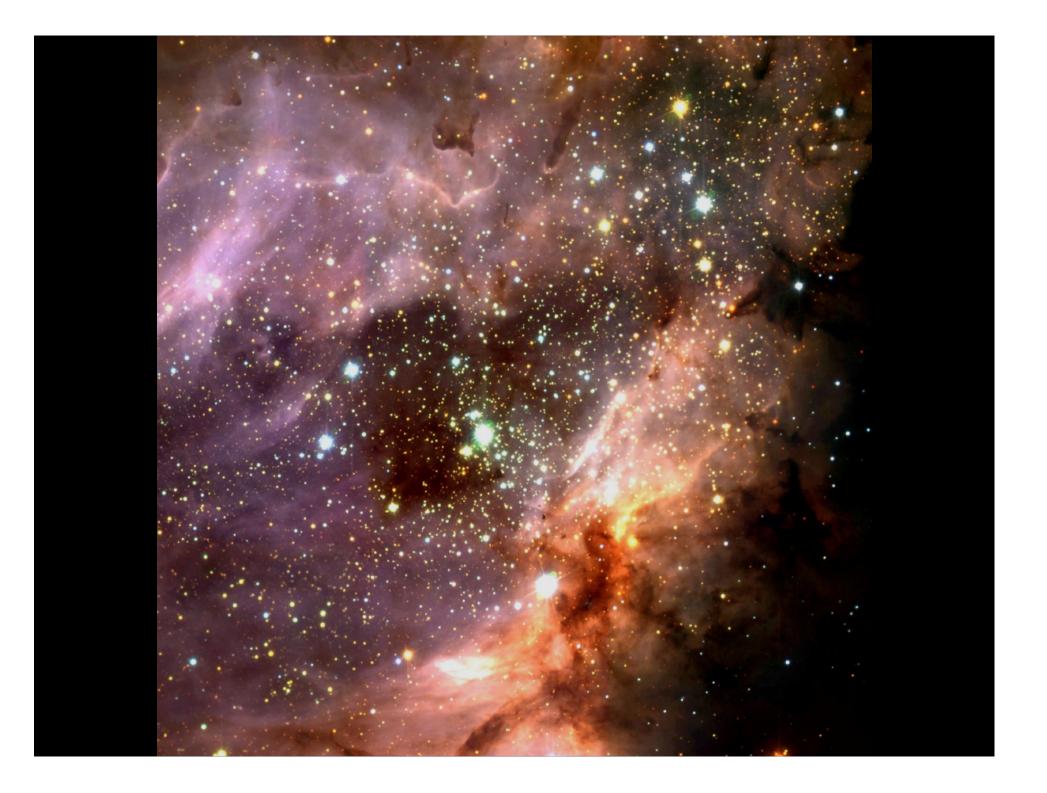
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Massa} \\ \mathbf{originale} \\ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathbf{M}_{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}) \end{array}$	Luminosi tà nella SP (in L <sub>⊙</sub> )	Durata della SP (× 10 <sup>9</sup> anni)	Prodotto finale della fusione	Fenomen o terminale	Massa espulsa (in M <sub>☉</sub> )	Natura del residuo	Massa del residuo (in M <sub>☉</sub> )	Densità del residuo (×10³ kg m⁻³)	Raggio del residuo (in m)	Accel. di gravità (in m s <sup>-2</sup> )
30	10 000	0,006	ferro	supernova tipo Ib	24	buco nero	6	$3 \times 10^{15}$	6192,21	$5,19 \times 10^{12}$
10	1 000	0,01	silicio	supernova tipo II	8,5	stella di neutroni	1,5	$5 \times 10^{14}$	17861,44	$2,5 \times 10^{12}$
3	100	0,30	ossigeno	nebulosa planetaria	2,2	nana bianca	0,8	$2 \times 10^7$	$2,67 \times 10^{6}$	$1,49 \times 10^7$
1	1	10	carbonio	nebulosa planetaria	0,3	nana bianca	0,7	107	$3,22 \times 10^{6}$	8,99 × 10 <sup>6</sup>
0,3	0,004	800	elio	vento stellare	0,01	nana bianca	0,3	106	$\boxed{5,22\times10^6}$	$1,46 \times 10^{6}$

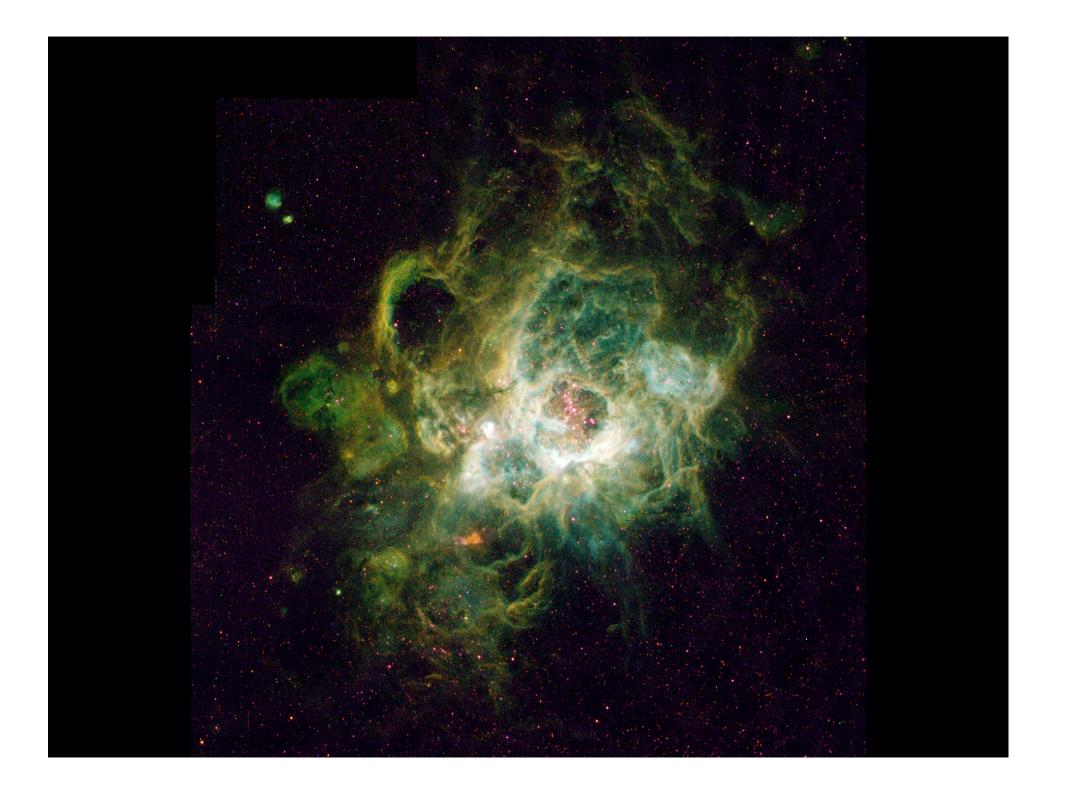




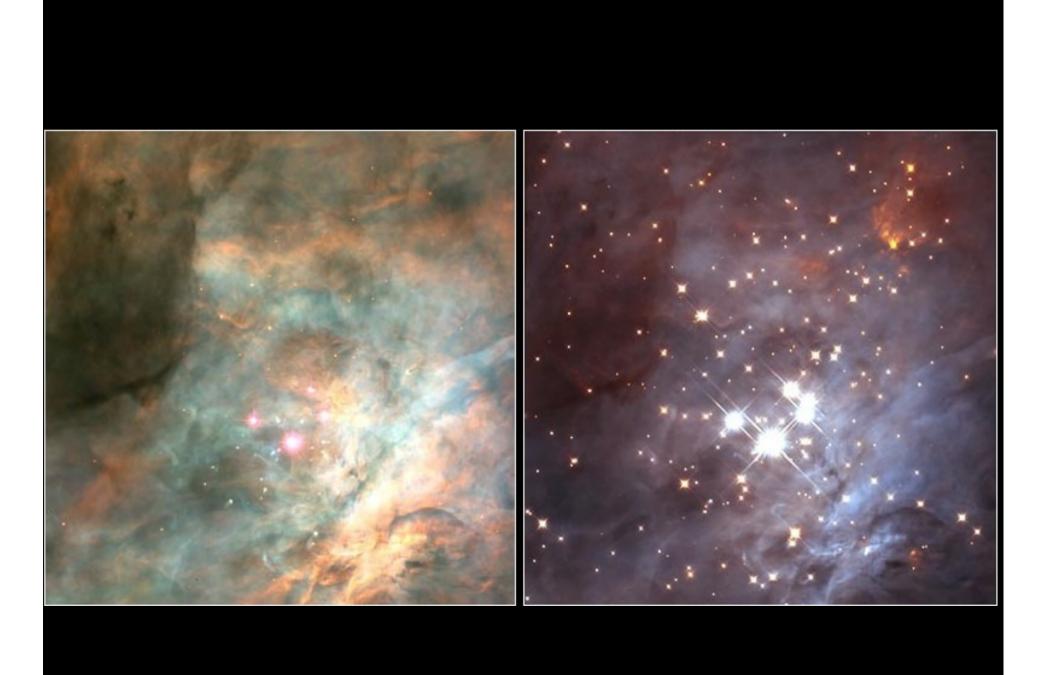












Idrog masse solari
1000 masse Comi /cm3

Idrogeno ionizzato
T= 10000 K (9700 ° C)
0,1 -1 atomo /cm3

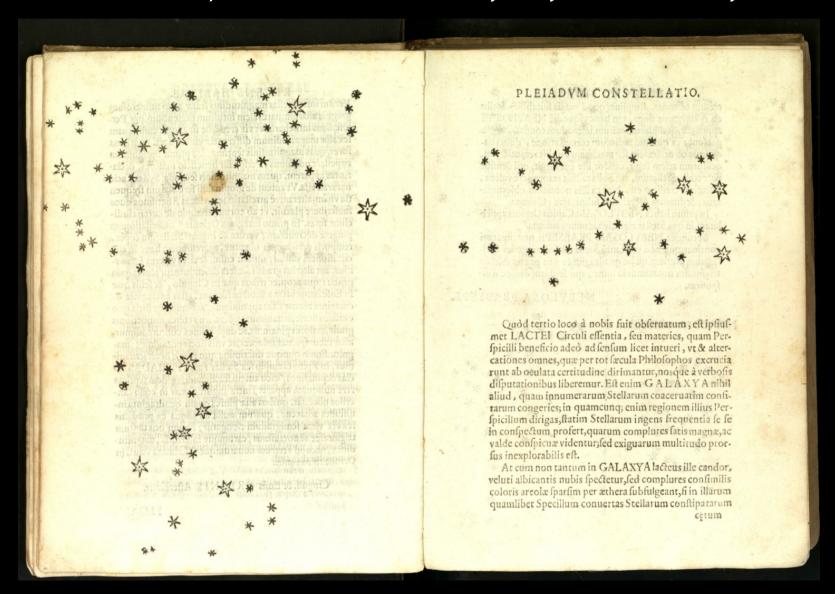
Idrogeno neutro T= 100 K (-163 ° C) 10 - 100 atomi /cm3

$$M_{jeans} = cost \, T^{\frac{3}{2}}/\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}$$





Dicemmo fin qui delle osservazioni fatte sul corpo della Luna: ora parleremo brevemente di quel che intorno alle stelle fisse fu veduto da noi finora.





### Ammassi stellari aperti

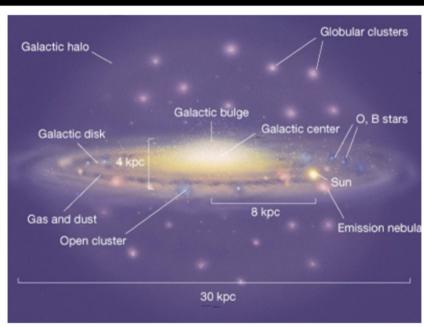
Strutture formate da alcune centinaia di stelle,

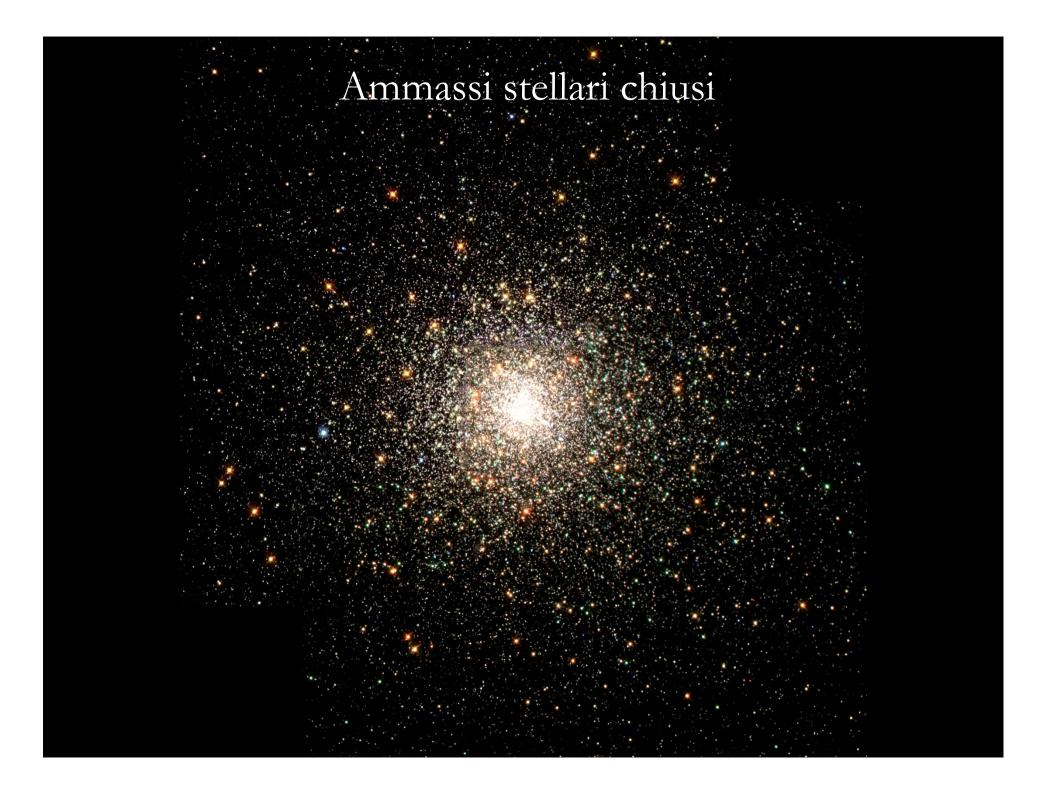
✓ spesso molto giovani

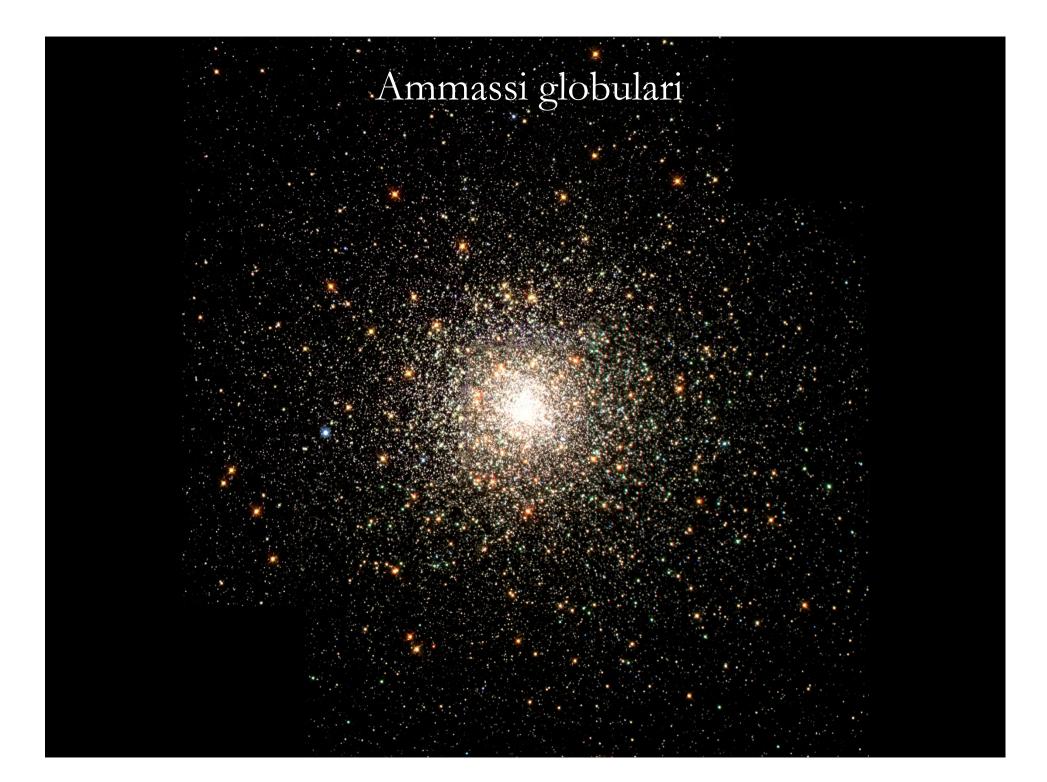
✓ occupano un raggio di 30 anni luce circa

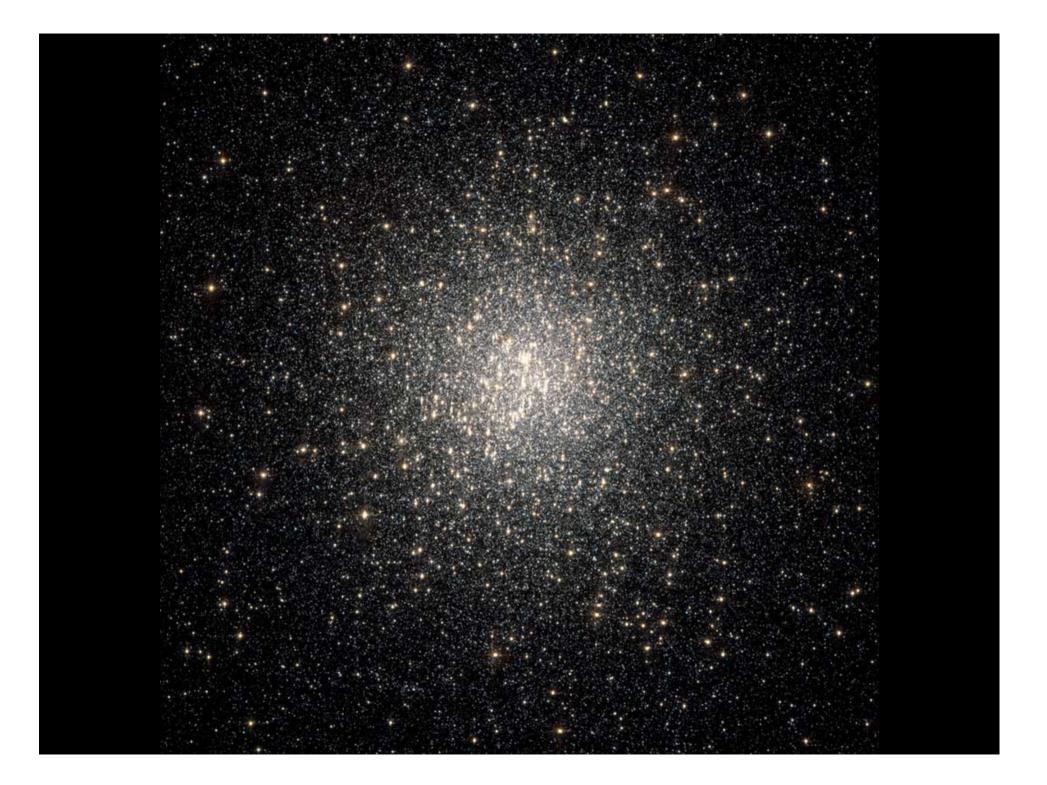
✓ stanno nel piano galattico

- ✓ Tutte le stelle dell'ammasso sono coev
- ✓ Sono debolmente legate tra di loro: l' distrutto facilmente da interazioni gi altre nubi molecolari
- ✓ Sopravvivono per alcune centinaia di mutoni ai anni









### Ammassi globulari

- ✓ Strutture formate da decine di migliaia a milioni di stelle
- ✓ spesso molto vecchie
- ✓ occupano un raggio di 10/30 anni luce circa
- ✓ Sono distribuiti uniformemente nell'alone delle galassie

