

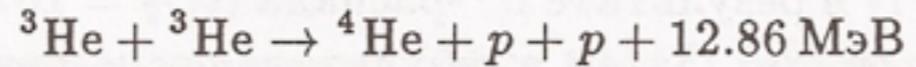
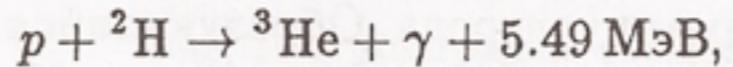
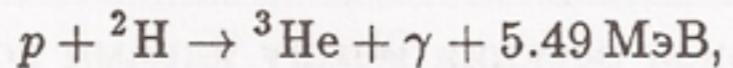
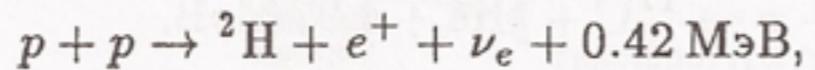
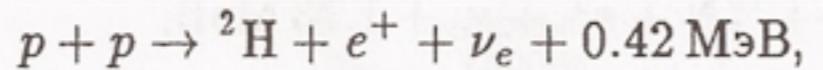
ЯДЕРНЫЕ РЕАКЦИИ В ЗВЕЗДАХ КОСМИЧЕСКИЕ ЛУЧИ

Р.М. Джилкибаев

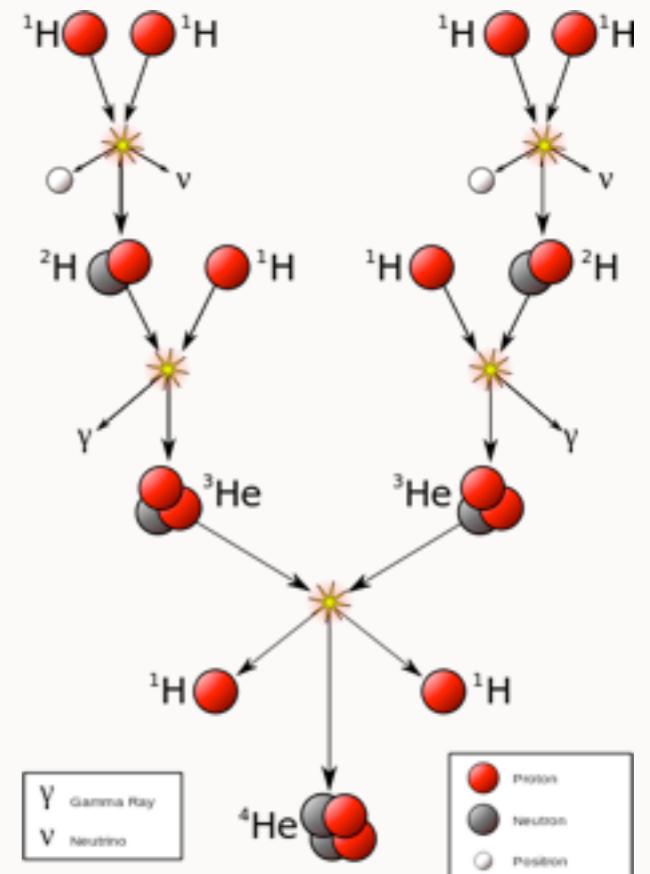
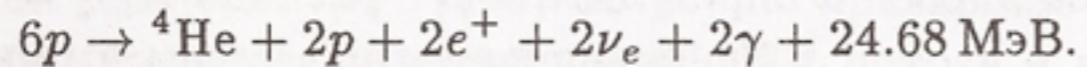


ПРОТОЗВЕЗДЫ

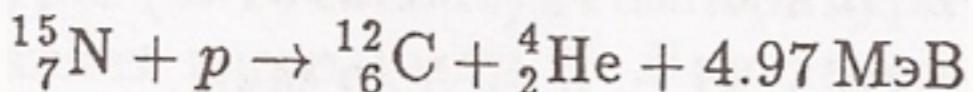
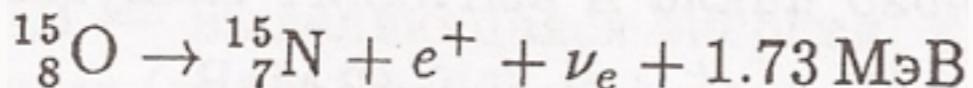
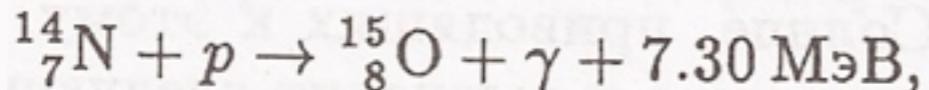
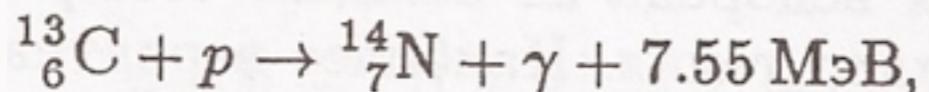
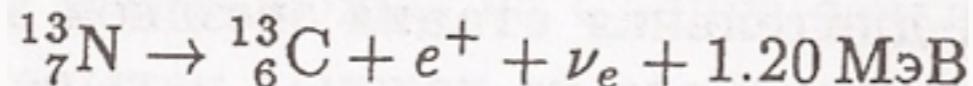
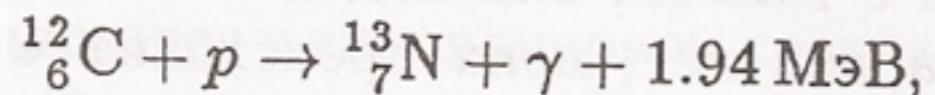
- $\text{H}^2 + \text{H}^2 \rightarrow \text{H}^3 + \text{n} + 3.27 \text{ MeV}$ ($T \sim 10^6 \text{ K}$)
- $\text{p} + \text{p} \rightarrow \text{H}^2 + e^+ + \nu_e + 0.42 \text{ MeV}$ ($T \sim 10^7 \text{ K}$)
- $T \sim 10^7 \text{ K}, T \sim 1 \text{ keV}$
- примесь $D/p \sim 10^{-4}$



или в более компактном виде (суммируя все реакции)



УГЛЕРОДНЫЙ ЦИКЛ



■ Эволюция массивной звезды

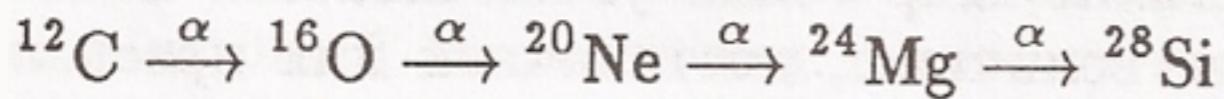
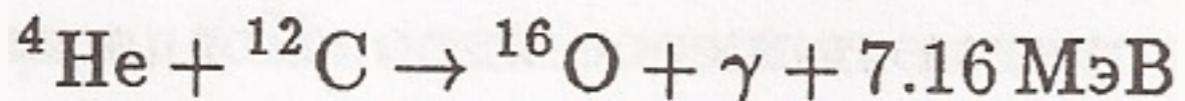
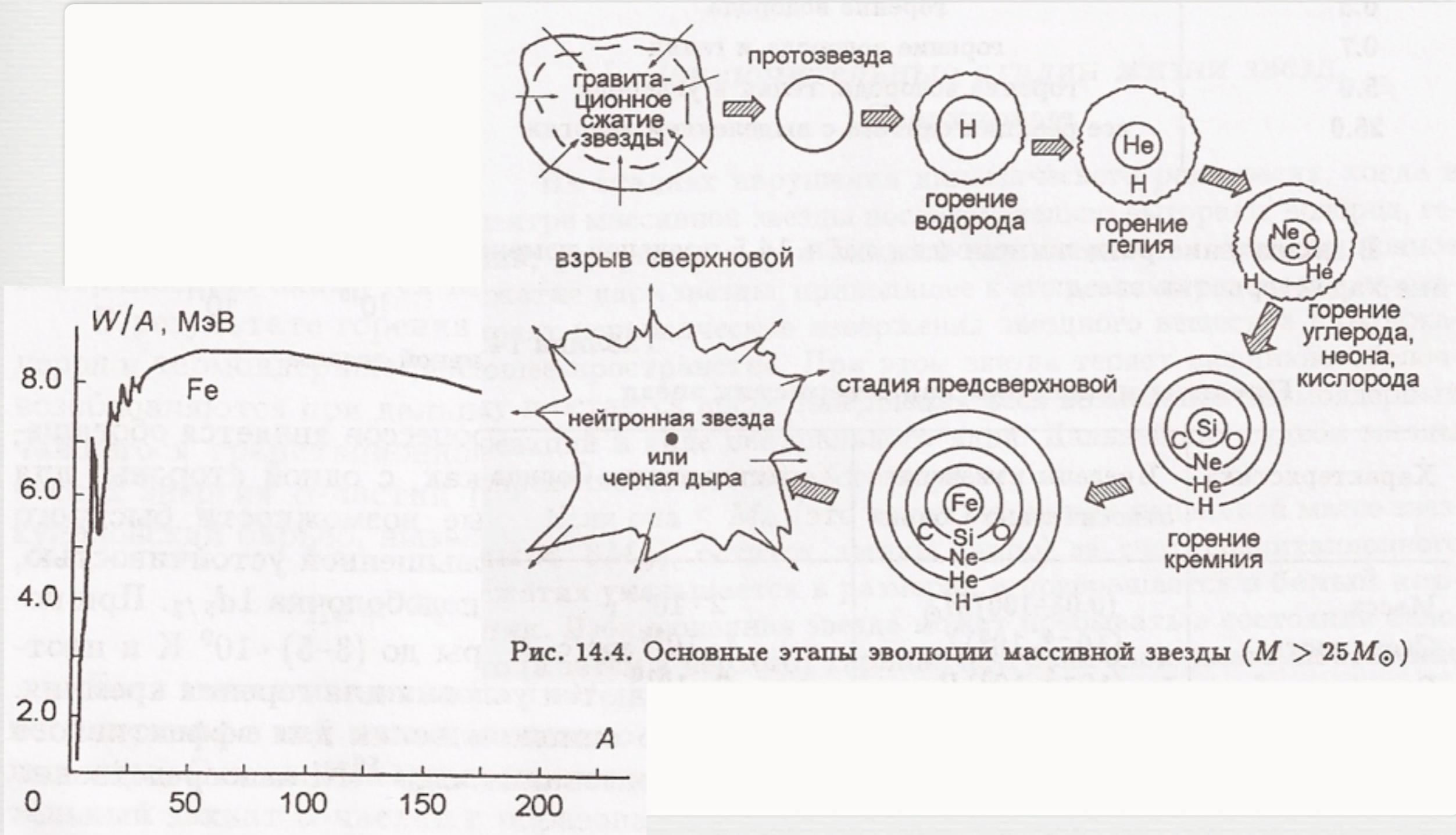


Рис. 14.2. Эволюция массивной звезды

ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ МАССИВНОЙ ЗВЕЗДЫ



КОСМИЧЕСКИЕ ЛУЧИ

- p - 87 %
- He - 12 %
- e^- - 2 %
- e^+ - 0.2 %
- p^- - 0.008 %
- $N(E) = N_0 E^{-n}$, $n = 2.7$, $E < 10^{15}$
- $n = 3.0$, $E > 10^{15} \text{ eV}$

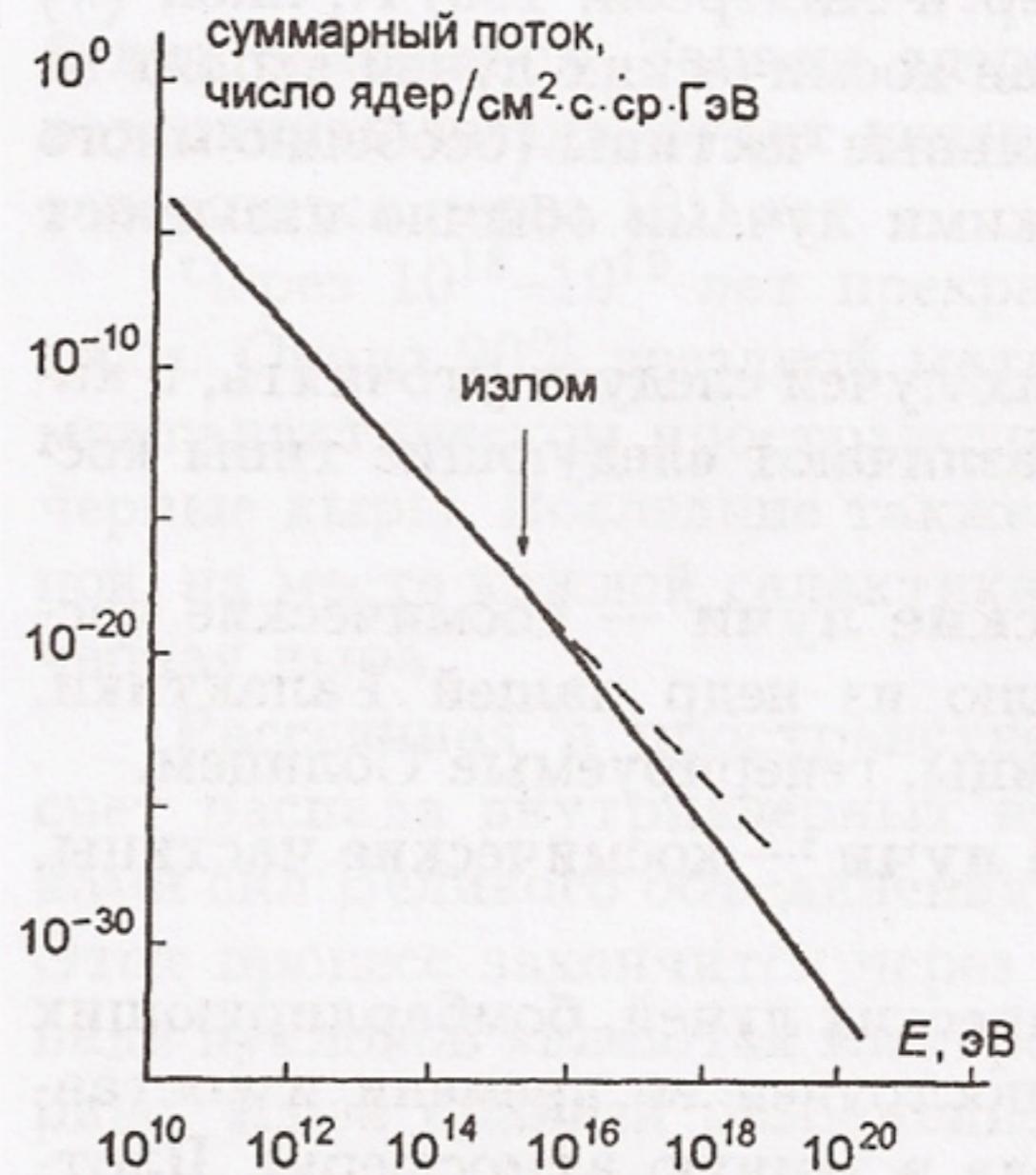
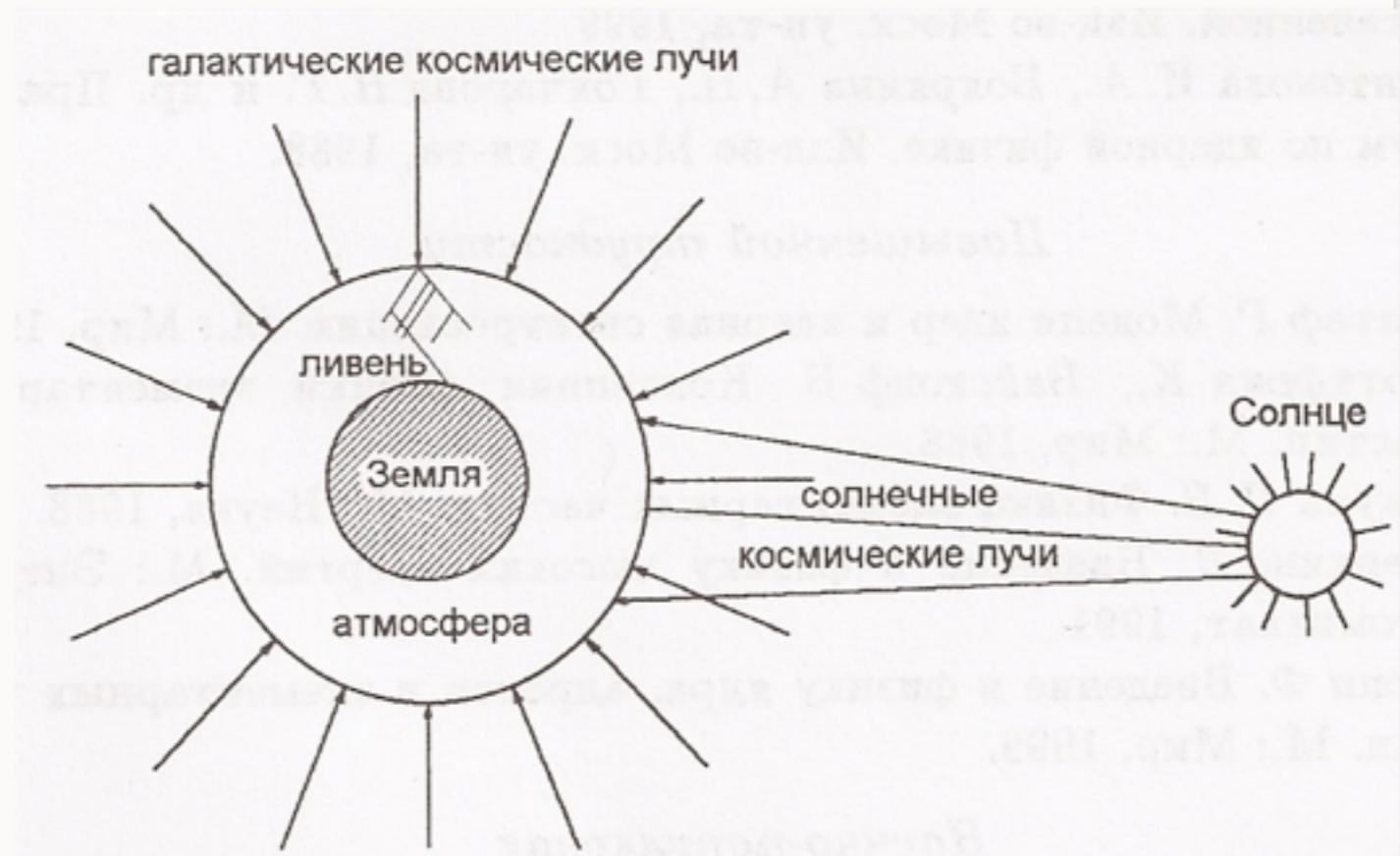


Рис. 15.6. Энергетический спектр ядерной компоненты космических лучей

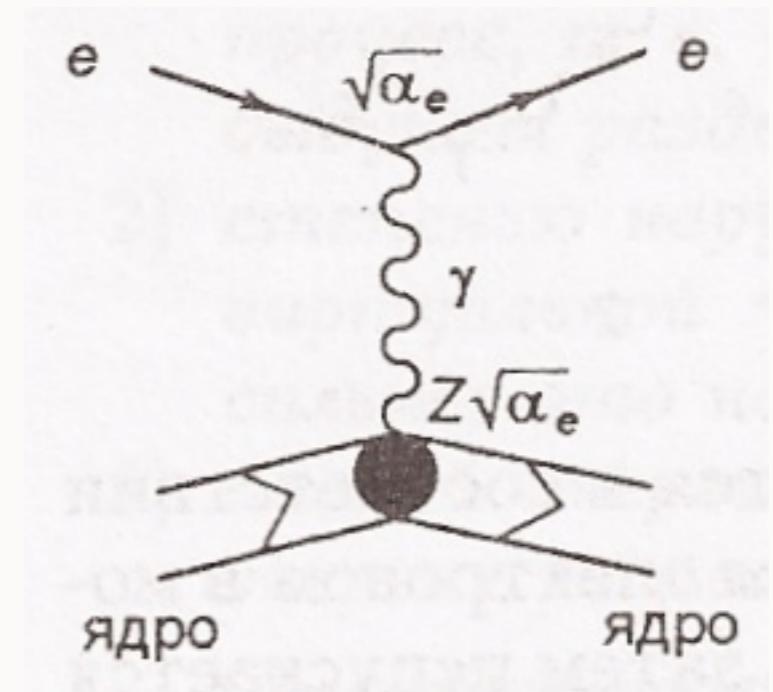
КОСМИЧЕСКИЕ ЛУЧИ

- Толщина атмосферы - 1000 г/см^2
- p (nucl. length) - 100г/см^2
- ШАЛ $\sim 10 \text{ км}^2$
- $p \rightarrow \pi \rightarrow \mu$
- $\mu \sim 10^{-2} / \text{см}^2 / \text{ст} / \text{с}$



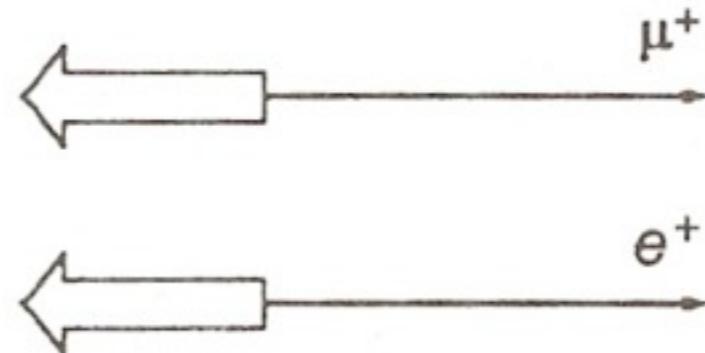
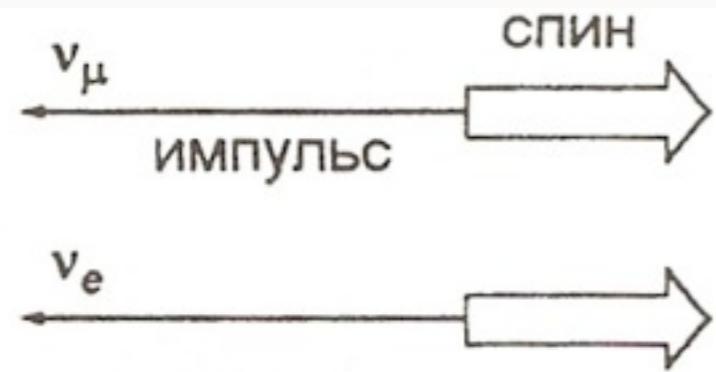
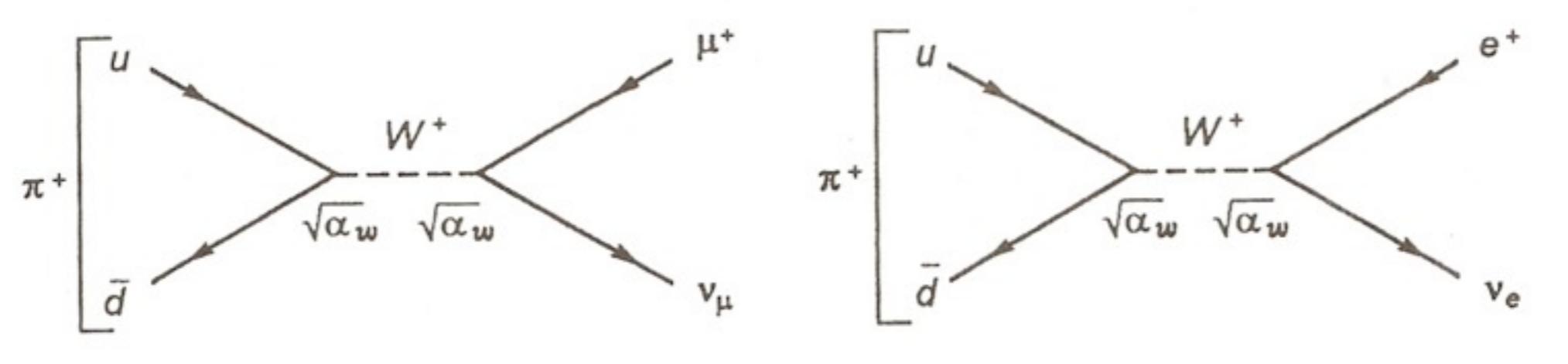
ЗАКОН КУЛОНА

- Обмен фотоном $f = \Delta p / \Delta t, \Delta t = r / c, \Delta p * r \approx h$
- $f = h / r / r / c = hc / r^2$
- $\alpha = e^2 / hc$
- $F = Z_1 \alpha^{1/2} Z_2 \alpha^{1/2} f = Z_1 Z_2 e^2 / r^2$

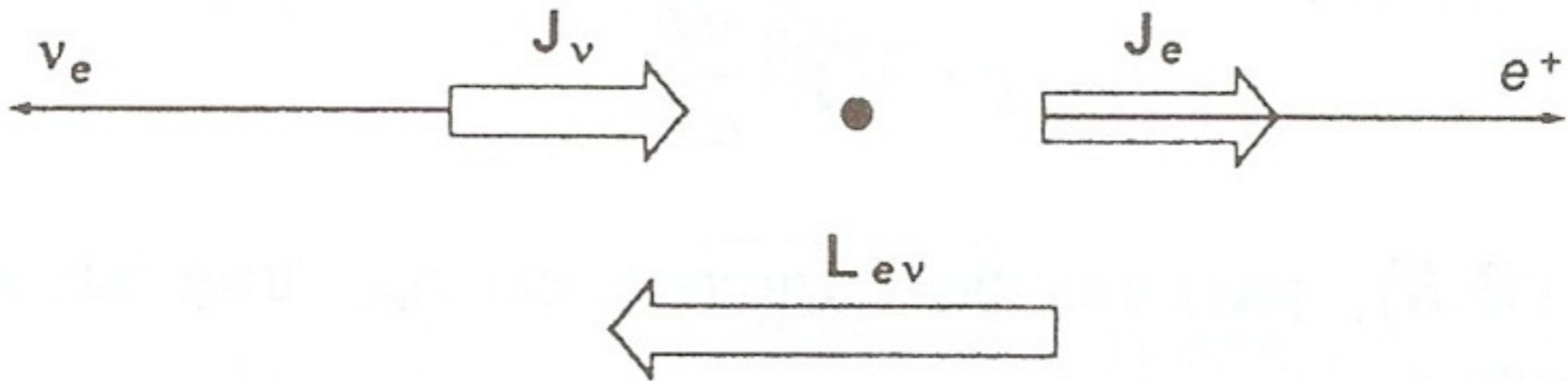


РАСПАД ПИОНА

- $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu, \pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu, Q = 34 \text{ MeV}$
- $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e, \pi^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e, Q = 140 \text{ MeV}$ - под. в 10^4 раз



РАСПАД ПИОНА



- $L_{e\nu} h < p R_w$, $R_w \sim 10^{-3}$ fm, $hc = 197$ MeV fm
- $L_{e\nu} < 70$ MeV 10^{-3} fm / 200 MeV fm = $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
- $L_{e\nu} = 0$

РАСПАД ПИОНА

- $E_\mu = (m_\pi^2 + m_\mu^2)/2m_\pi, p_\mu = p_\nu = (m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2)/2m_\pi$
- $E_e = (m_\pi^2 + m_e^2)/2m_\pi, p_e = p_\nu = (m_\pi^2 - m_e^2)/2m_\pi$
- $Q \sim p^2 dp/dE_t = pE, E_e + p_e = m_\pi, pdp = EdE$
- $w_e \sim Q (1 - \beta_e) \sim Q (1 - p_e/E_e) \sim (m_\pi^2 - m_e^2)^2 / m_e^2$
- $w_\mu \sim Q (1 - \beta_\mu) \sim Q (1 - p_\mu/E_\mu) \sim (m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2)^2 / m_\mu^2$
- $(m_\pi^2 - m_e^2)^2 / (m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2)^2 = 5.4$
- $(1 - \beta_e) / (1 - \beta_\mu) = (m_e/m_\mu)^2 = 3.7 \times 10^{-5}; Br(e/\mu) = 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$