

Behavior of Nuclear Reaction Networks

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A little about me

- I was born in New York but grew up in Tempe, Arizona
- Undergrad at Rice University (Houston, TX)
- Ph. D. University of Chicago (advisor: David Schramm)
- Postdoc at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
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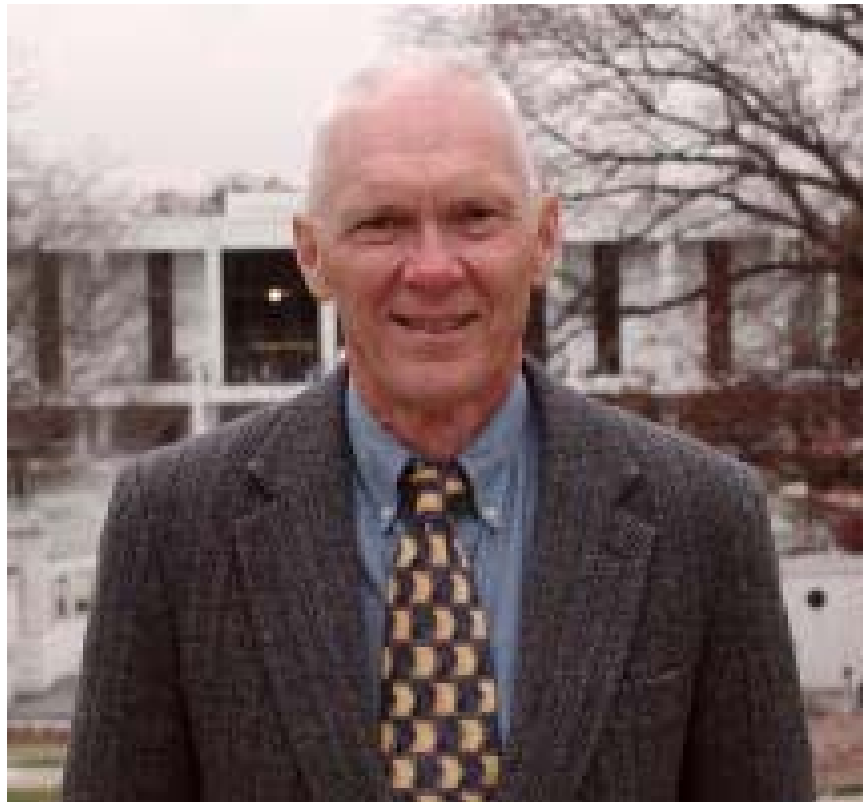


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Goals

- Understand basic behaviors of nucleosynthesis networks
- Gain some knowledge of online tools for nuclear astrophysics

Basic behaviors of Nuclear Networks

- Steady states
- Equilibria
- Both involve time derivatives going to zero!

Steady State

“Flow in” = “flow out”

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = P - \lambda N$$

$$N(t) = N(0)e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{P}{\lambda}(1 - e^{-\lambda t}) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P}{\lambda}$$

<http://nucleo.ces.clemson.edu>

Equilibrium

Balancing act

“Push” = “pull” or “flow out = flow back in”

http://nucleo.ces.clemson.edu/home/online_tools/newton/0.1

Steady State

- Nuclear decay chains (analytic solution by Bateman in 1910 and used by Seeger et al. 1965 for the r process):

$$n_{26}(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda_{26}t}, \quad \frac{dn_Z(t)}{dt} = +\lambda_{Z-1}n_{Z-1}(t) - \lambda_Z n_Z(t); Z = 27, 28, \dots,$$

$$n_Z(t) = N_0 \sum_{i=26}^Z \left\{ \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_Z} \left[\prod_{\substack{j=26 \\ j \neq i}}^Z \frac{\lambda_j}{(\lambda_j - \lambda_i)} \right] e^{-\lambda_i t} \right\}.$$

Alpha decay chains

- ^{238}U decays to ^{206}Pb (8 alpha decays)
- ^{235}U decays to ^{207}Pb (7 alpha decays)
- ^{232}Th decays to ^{208}Pb (6 alpha decays)

$$\frac{dY_{234}}{dt} = -\lambda_{234}Y_{234} + \lambda_{238}Y_{238}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = AY$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(t) = e^{At}Y(0)$$

Finite difference solution

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta t} = A(Y + \Delta Y)$$

so

$$\left(\frac{1}{\Delta t} - A \right) \Delta Y = AY$$

http://nucleo.ces.clemson.edu/home/online_tools/nuclear_decay

http://www.ces.clemson.edu/~mbradle/JINA/alpha_beta.html

A steady state

$$X(^{238}\text{U}) = 4.975135 \times 10^{-1} \Rightarrow Y(^{238}\text{U}) = X(^{238}\text{U}) / 238 = 0.00209039$$

$$X(^{234}\text{Th}) = 7.223465 \times 10^{-12} \Rightarrow Y(^{234}\text{Th}) = X(^{234}\text{Th}) / 234 = 3.08695 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$\lambda_{\alpha,238} = 4.916093 \times 10^{-18} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_{\beta,234} = 3.328853 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha \text{ flow in} = 1.02766 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$\beta \text{ flow out} = 1.02760 \times 10^{-20}$$

4.4 Gyr Old Rocks!



Jack Hills, Western Australia



Zircon

Zircons like U but not Pb!



How old is the rock?

$$Y(^{238}\text{U}) = Y_0(^{238}\text{U})e^{-\lambda_{238}t}$$

$$Y(^{206}\text{Pb}) = Y_0(^{206}\text{Pb}) + Y_0(^{238}\text{U}) \times (1 - e^{-\lambda_{238}t})$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(^{206}\text{Pb}) = Y_0(^{206}\text{Pb}) + Y(^{238}\text{U}) \times (e^{\lambda_{238}t} - 1)$$

Tasks for today

- Study the alpha decay chains for ^{232}Th , ^{235}U , and ^{238}U and check for steady states.
- Consider the decay back to stability of ^{150}Sn (try for different times).
- You may find useful the online chart of the nuclides:

<http://wwwndc.tokai.jaeri.go.jp/CN03/>