

# Observing the Production of Trans-iron Elements

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CARNEGIE  
SCIENCE

| Observatories



# Nuclear Astrophysics

*“ to understand the origin of the chemical elements and isotopes, and the role of nuclear energy generation, in cosmic sources such as stars, supernovae, novae, and violent binary-star interactions ”*

- Wikipedia



# Nuclear Astrophysics

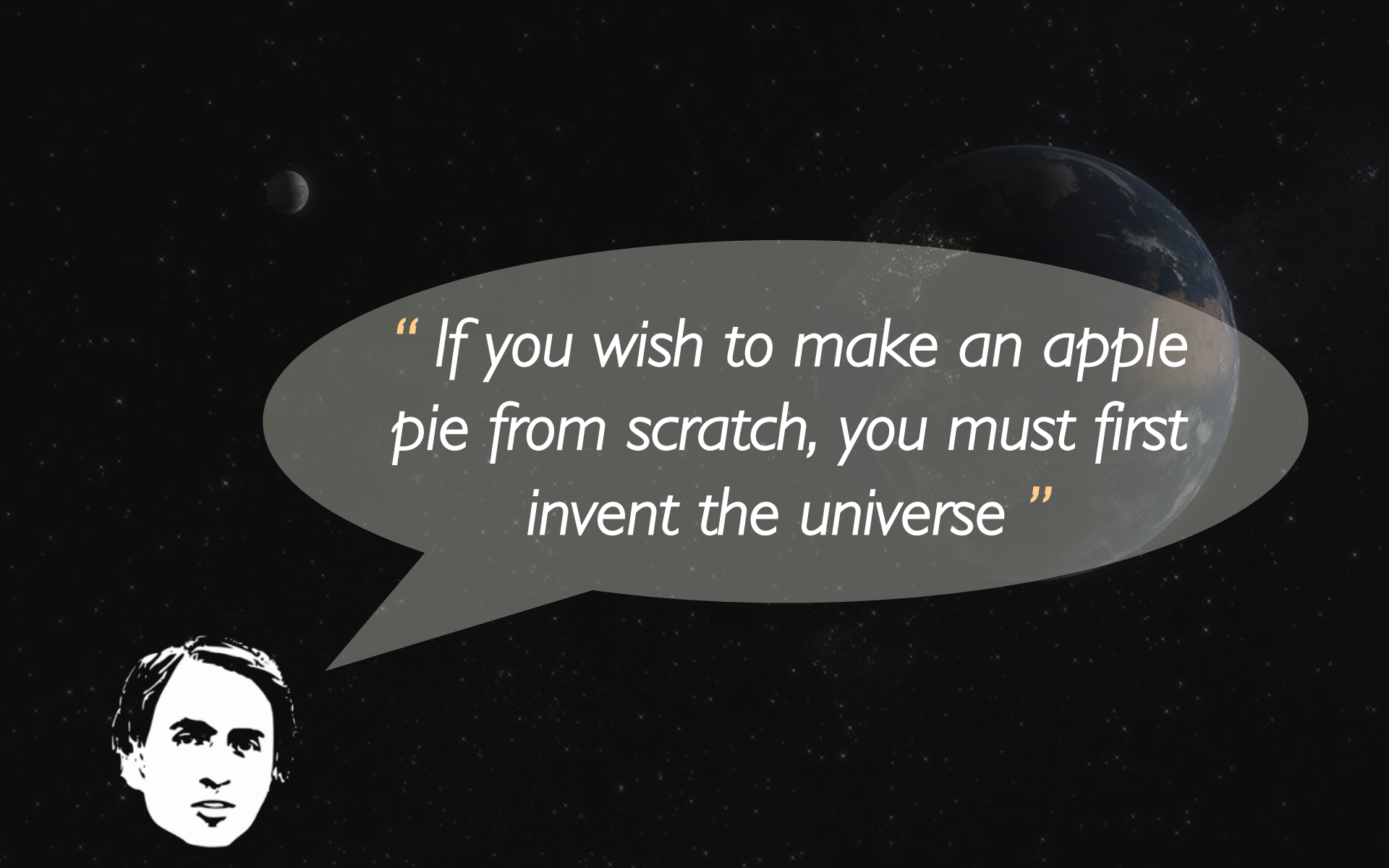
*“ to understand the origin of the chemical elements and isotopes, and the role of nuclear energy generation, in cosmic sources such as stars, supernovae, novae, and violent binary-star interactions ”*

- Wikipedia



*“ We are made of star-stuff ”*



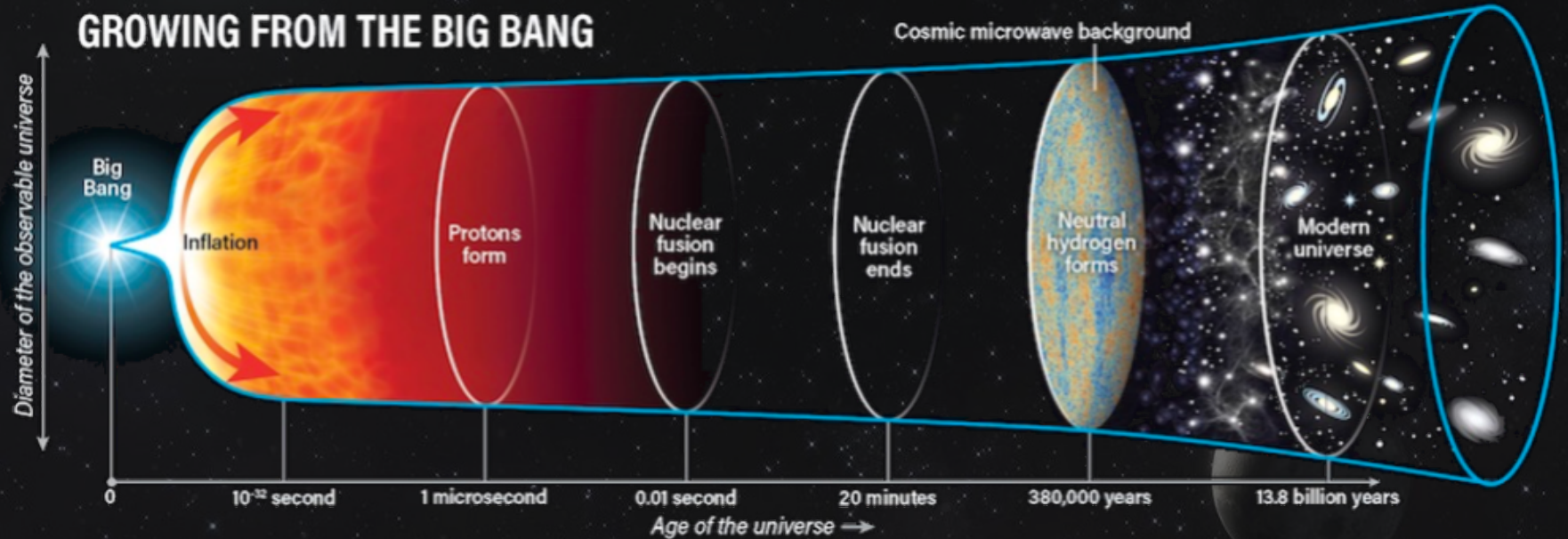


*“ If you wish to make an apple  
pie from scratch, you must first  
invent the universe ”*





# The Big Bang













1 <b>H</b> 1.40 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Hydrogen																	2 <b>He</b> 8 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Helium				
3 <b>Li</b> 20 Lithium	4 <b>Be</b> 2.8 Beryllium															5 <b>B</b> 10 Boron	6 <b>C</b> 200 Carbon	7 <b>N</b> 19 Nitrogen	8 <b>O</b> 4.61 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Oxygen	9 <b>F</b> 585 Fluorine	10 <b>Ne</b> 5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Neon
11 <b>Na</b> 2.36 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Sodium	12 <b>Mg</b> 2.33 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Magnesium															13 <b>Al</b> 8.23 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Aluminum	14 <b>Si</b> 2.82 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Silicon	15 <b>P</b> 1.05 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> 350 Sulfur	17 <b>Cl</b> 145 Chlorine	18 <b>Ar</b> 3.5 Argon
19 <b>K</b> 2.09 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Potassium	20 <b>Ca</b> 4.15 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Calcium	21 <b>Sc</b> 22 Scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> 5.56 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Titanium	23 <b>V</b> 120 Vanadium	24 <b>Cr</b> 102 Chromium	25 <b>Mn</b> 950 Manganese	26 <b>Fe</b> 5.63 x 10 <sup>1</sup> Iron	27 <b>Co</b> 25 Cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> 84 Nickel	29 <b>Cu</b> 60 Copper	30 <b>Zn</b> 70 Zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> 19 Gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> 1.5 Germanium	33 <b>As</b> 1.8 Arsenic	34 <b>Se</b> 5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Selenium	35 <b>Br</b> 2.4 Bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> 1 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Krypton				
37 <b>Rb</b> 90 Rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> 370 Strontium	39 <b>Y</b> 33 Yttrium	40 <b>Zr</b> 165 Zirconium	41 <b>Nb</b> 20 Niobium	42 <b>Mo</b> 1.2 Molybdenum	43 <b>Tc</b> 1 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Technetium	44 <b>Ru</b> 1 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Ruthenium	45 <b>Rh</b> 1 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Rhodium	46 <b>Pd</b> 1.5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Palladium	47 <b>Ag</b> 7.5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Silver	48 <b>Cd</b> 0.15 Cadmium	49 <b>In</b> 0.25 Indium	50 <b>Sn</b> 2.3 Tin	51 <b>Sb</b> 0.2 Antimony	52 <b>Te</b> 1 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Tellurium	53 <b>I</b> 0.45 Iodine	54 <b>Xe</b> 3 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Xenon				
55 <b>Cs</b> 3 Cesium	56 <b>Ba</b> 425 Barium	57-71	72 <b>Hf</b> 3.0 Hafnium	73 <b>Ta</b> 2.0 Tantalum	74 <b>W</b> 1.25 Tungsten	75 <b>Re</b> 7 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Rhenium	76 <b>Os</b> 1.5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Osmium	77 <b>Ir</b> 1 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Iridium	78 <b>Pt</b> 5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Platinum	79 <b>Au</b> 4 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Gold	80 <b>Hg</b> 8.5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Mercury	81 <b>Tl</b> 0.85 Thallium	82 <b>Pb</b> 14 Lead	83 <b>Bi</b> 8.5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Bismuth	84 <b>Po</b> 2 x 10 <sup>-18</sup> Polonium	85 <b>At</b> Astatine	86 <b>Rn</b> 4 x 10 <sup>-11</sup> Radon				
87 <b>Fr</b> 9 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Francium	88 <b>Ra</b> 9 x 10 <sup>-1</sup> Radium	89-103	104 <b>Rf</b> Rutherfordium	105 <b>Db</b> Dubnium	106 <b>Sg</b> Seaborgium	107 <b>Bh</b> Bohrium	108 <b>Hs</b> Hassium	109 <b>Mt</b> Meitnerium	110 <b>Ds</b> Darmstadtium	111 <b>Rg</b> Roentgenium	112 <b>Cn</b> Copernicium	113 <b>Nh</b> Nihonium	114 <b>Fl</b> Flerovium	115 <b>Mc</b> Moscovium	116 <b>Lv</b> Livermorium	117 <b>Ts</b> Tennessine	118 <b>Og</b> Oganesson				

Lanthanides

57 <b>La</b> 39 Lanthanum	58 <b>Ce</b> 66.5 Cerium	59 <b>Pr</b> 9.2 Praseodymium	60 <b>Nd</b> 41.5 Neodymium	61 <b>Pm</b> Promethium	62 <b>Sm</b> 7.05 Samarium	63 <b>Eu</b> 2.0 Europium	64 <b>Gd</b> 6.2 Gadolinium	65 <b>Tb</b> 1.2 Terbium	66 <b>Dy</b> 5.2 Dysprosium	67 <b>Ho</b> 1.3 Holmium	68 <b>Er</b> 3.5 Erbium	69 <b>Tm</b> 0.52 Thulium	70 <b>Yb</b> 3.2 Ytterbium	71 <b>Lu</b> 0.8 Lutetium
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Actinides

89 <b>Ac</b> 5.5 x 10 <sup>-11</sup> Actinium	90 <b>Th</b> 9.6 Thorium	91 <b>Pa</b> 1.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> Protactinium	92 <b>U</b> 2.7 Uranium	93 <b>Np</b> Neptunium	94 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium	95 <b>Am</b> Americium	96 <b>Cm</b> Curium	97 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium	98 <b>Cf</b> Californium	99 <b>Es</b> Einsteinium	100 <b>Fm</b> Fermium	101 <b>Md</b> Mendelevium	102 <b>No</b> Nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium
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< 10<sup>-1</sup>

10<sup>-2</sup> - 10<sup>-1</sup>

10<sup>-1</sup> - 1

1 - 10

10 - 10<sup>1</sup>

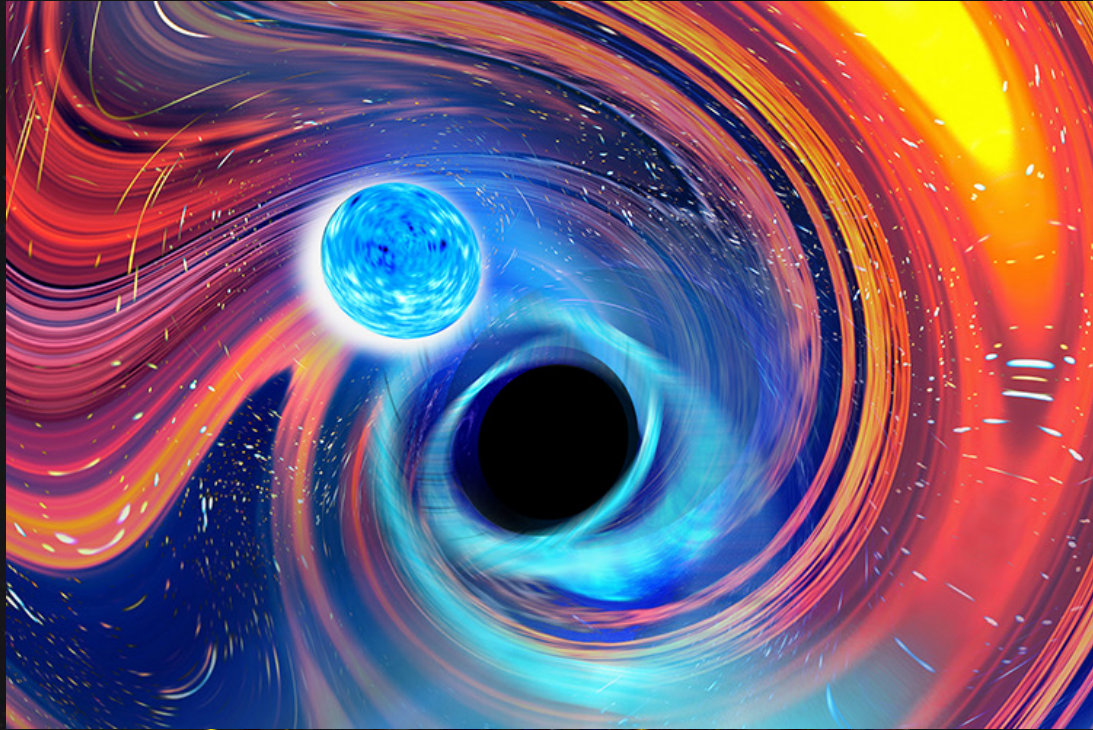
10<sup>1</sup> - 10<sup>2</sup>

> 10<sup>2</sup>

Source: Science Encyclopedia



Elements are created in the lives and deaths of stars



Computer simulations of black hole mergers



# Elements are created in the lives and deaths of stars

1 H	big bang fusion 						cosmic ray fission 						2 He											
3 Li	4 Be	merging neutron stars? 						exploding massive stars 						5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne					
11 Na	12 Mg	dying low mass stars 						exploding white dwarfs 						13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar					
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr							
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe							
55 Cs	56 Ba			72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn						
87 Fr	88 Ra																							
		57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu	Very radioactive isotopes; nothing left from stars							
		89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu																	

Graphic created by Jennifer Johnson  
<http://www.astronomy.ohio-state.edu/~jaj/nucleo/>

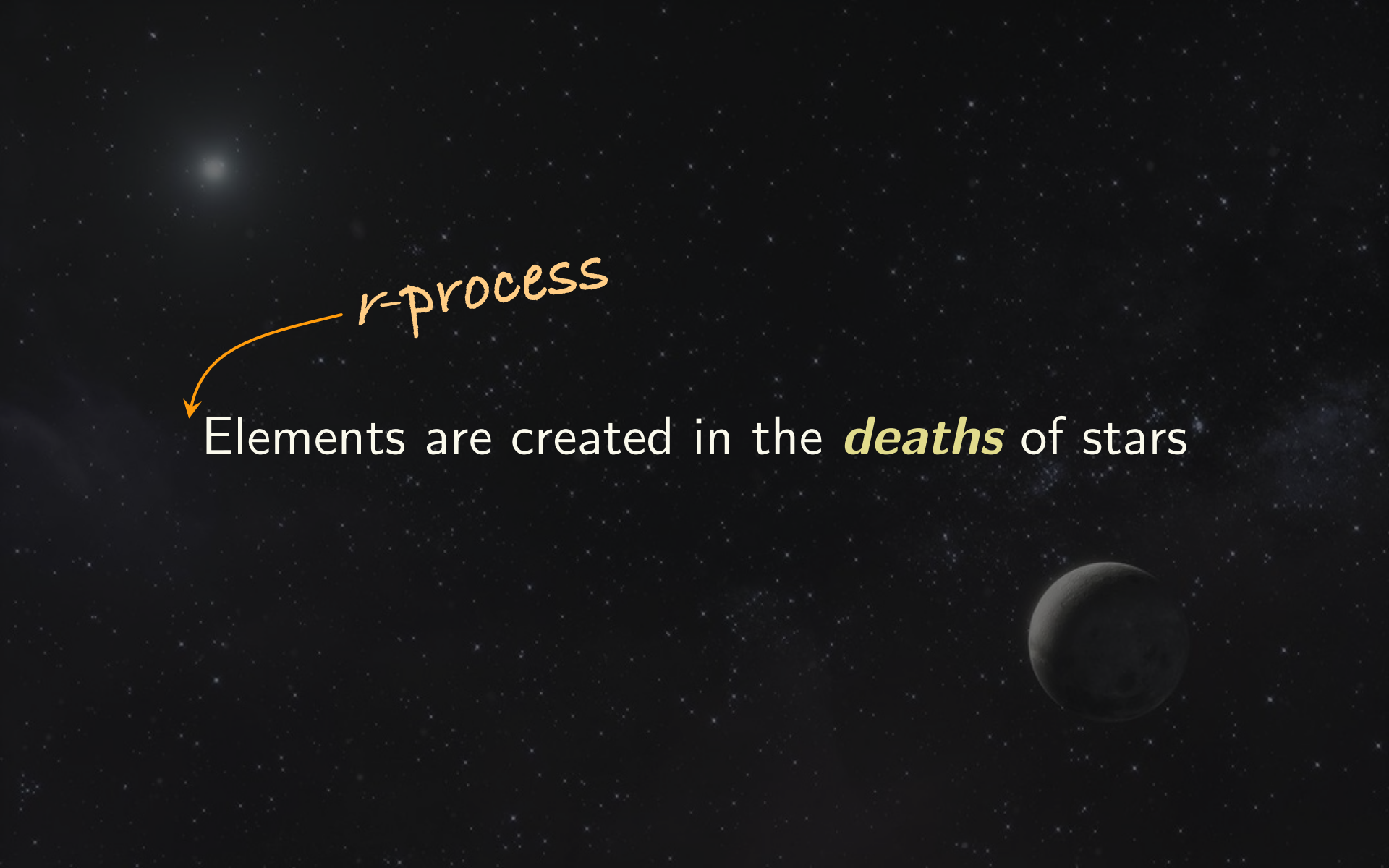
Astronomical Image Credits:  
 ESA/NASA/AASNova

*See lectures by M. Mumpower and W. Aoki*



Elements are created in the *deaths* of stars



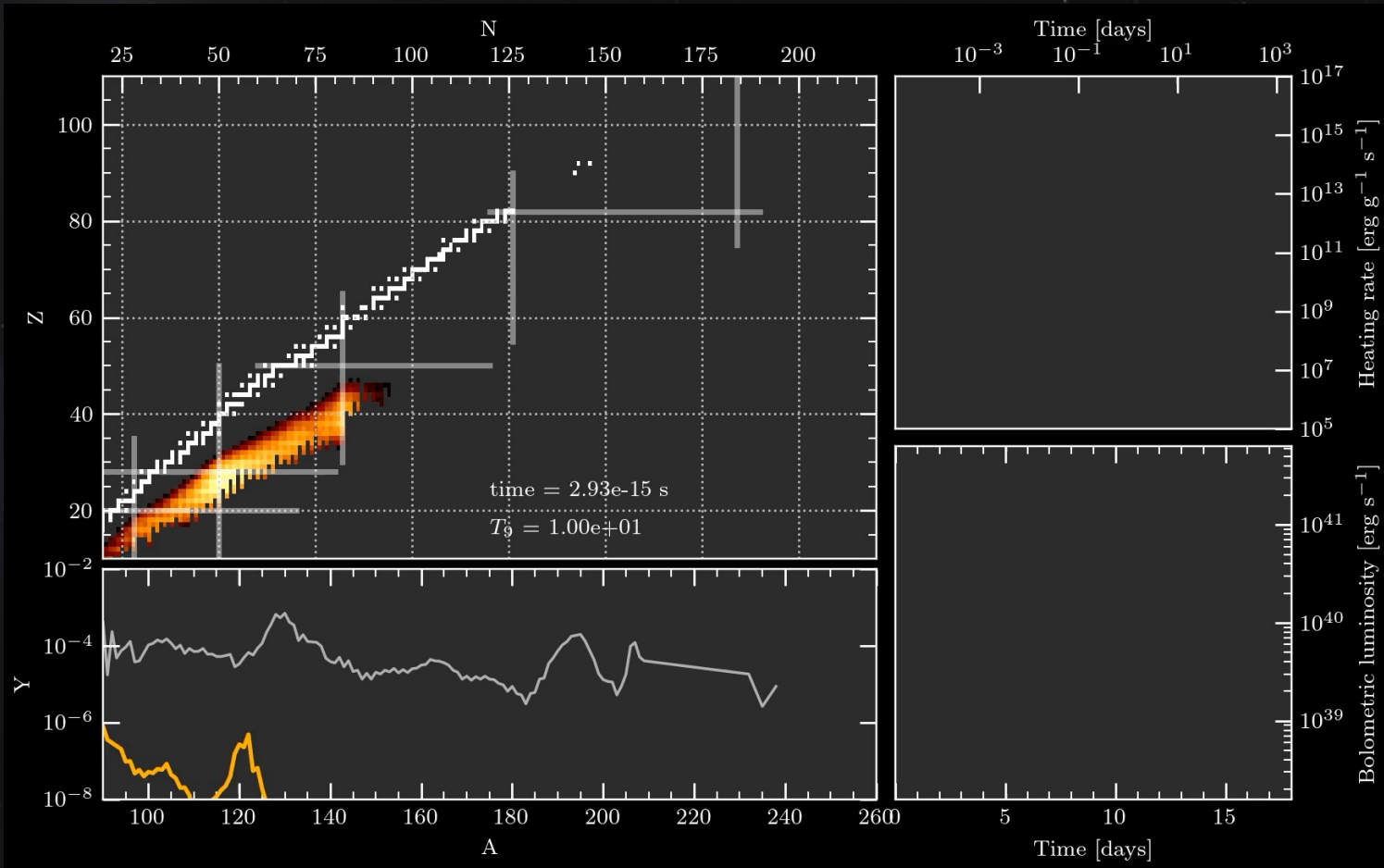


*r-process*

Elements are created in the *deaths* of stars

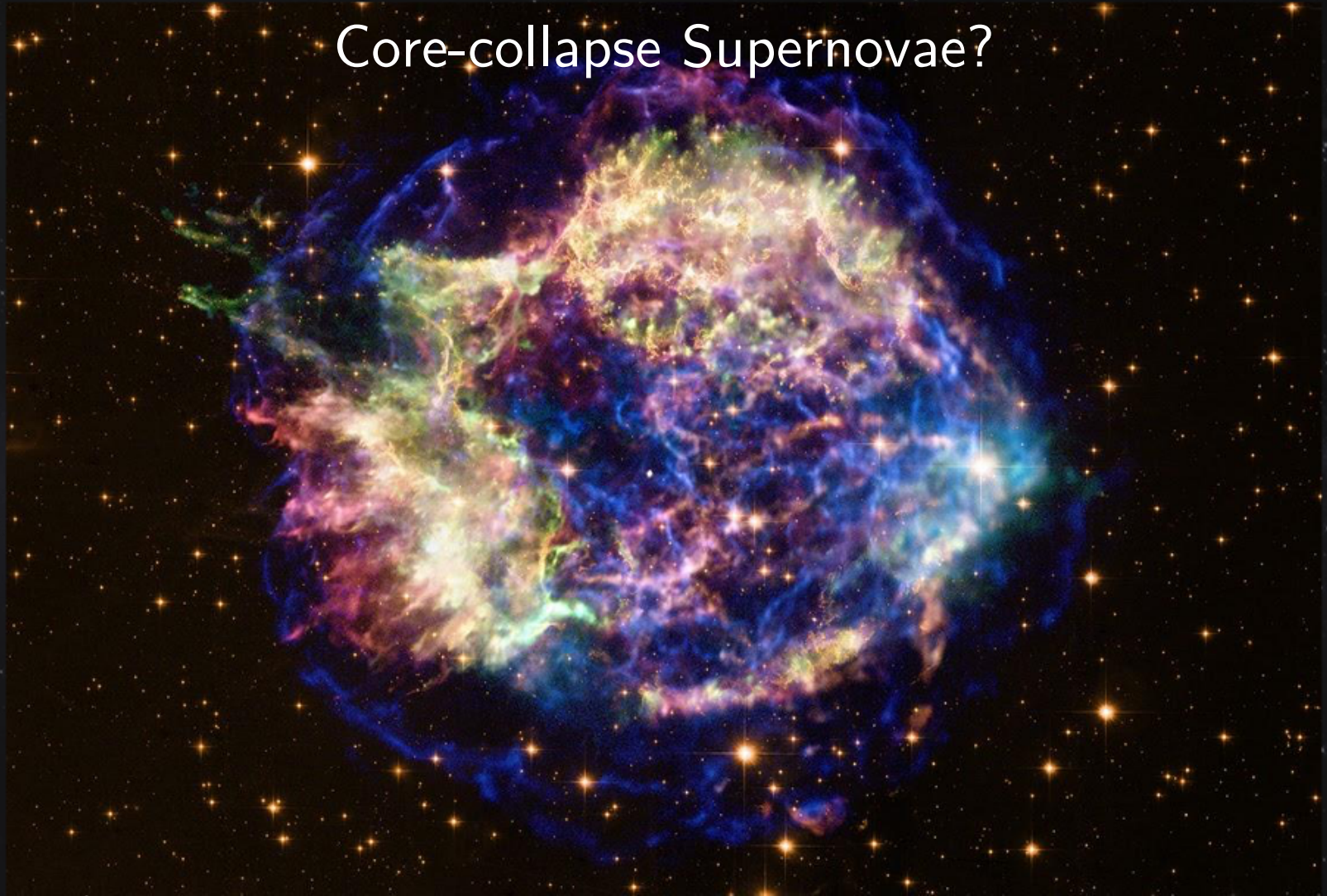


Rapid neutron-capture nucleosynthesis is a major producer of trans-iron elements, but requires lots of theoretical data



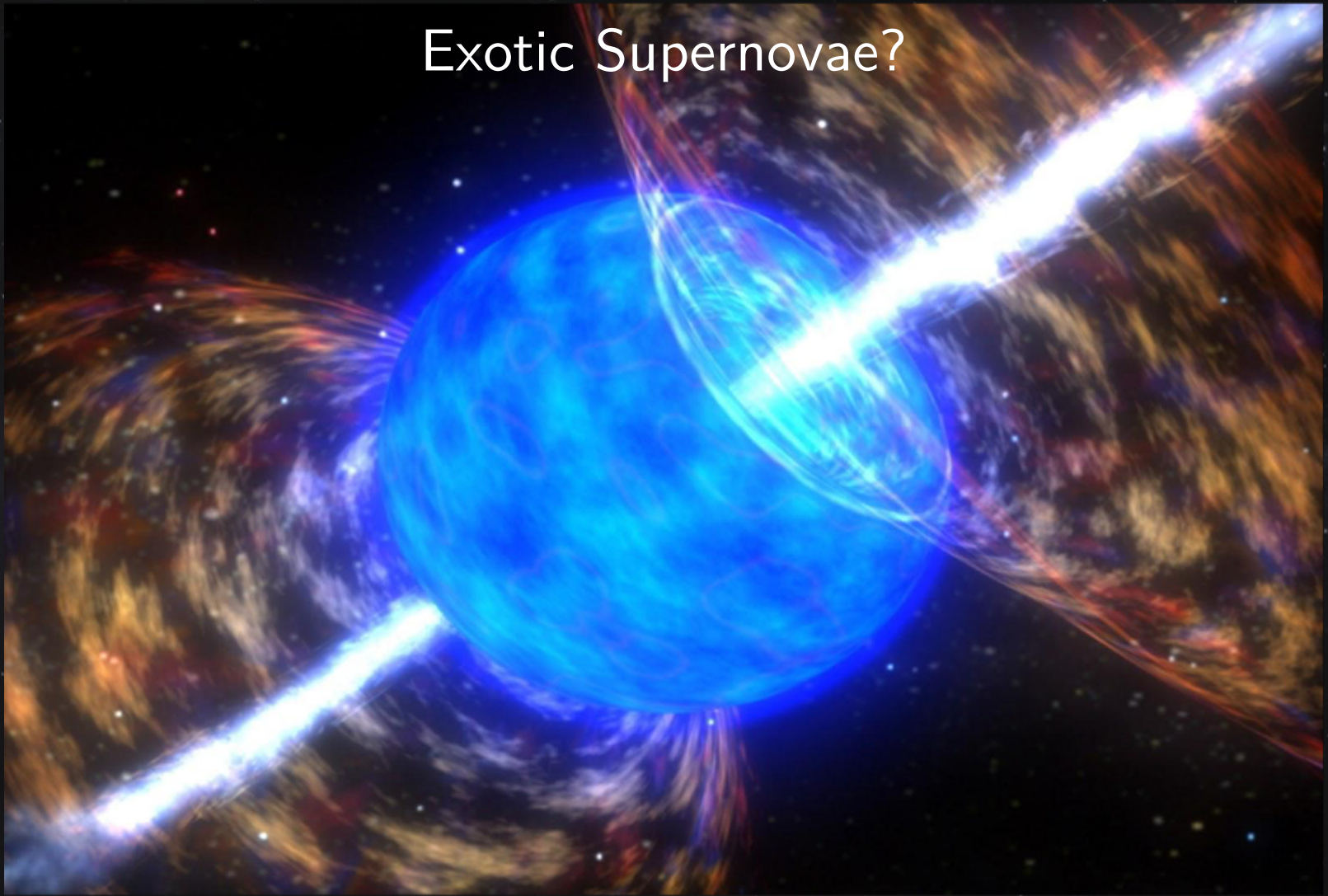


# Core-collapse Supernovae?





# Exotic Supernovae?





# Neutron Star Mergers



A gravitational wave observatory measures distortions of space by timing the delay in travelled light

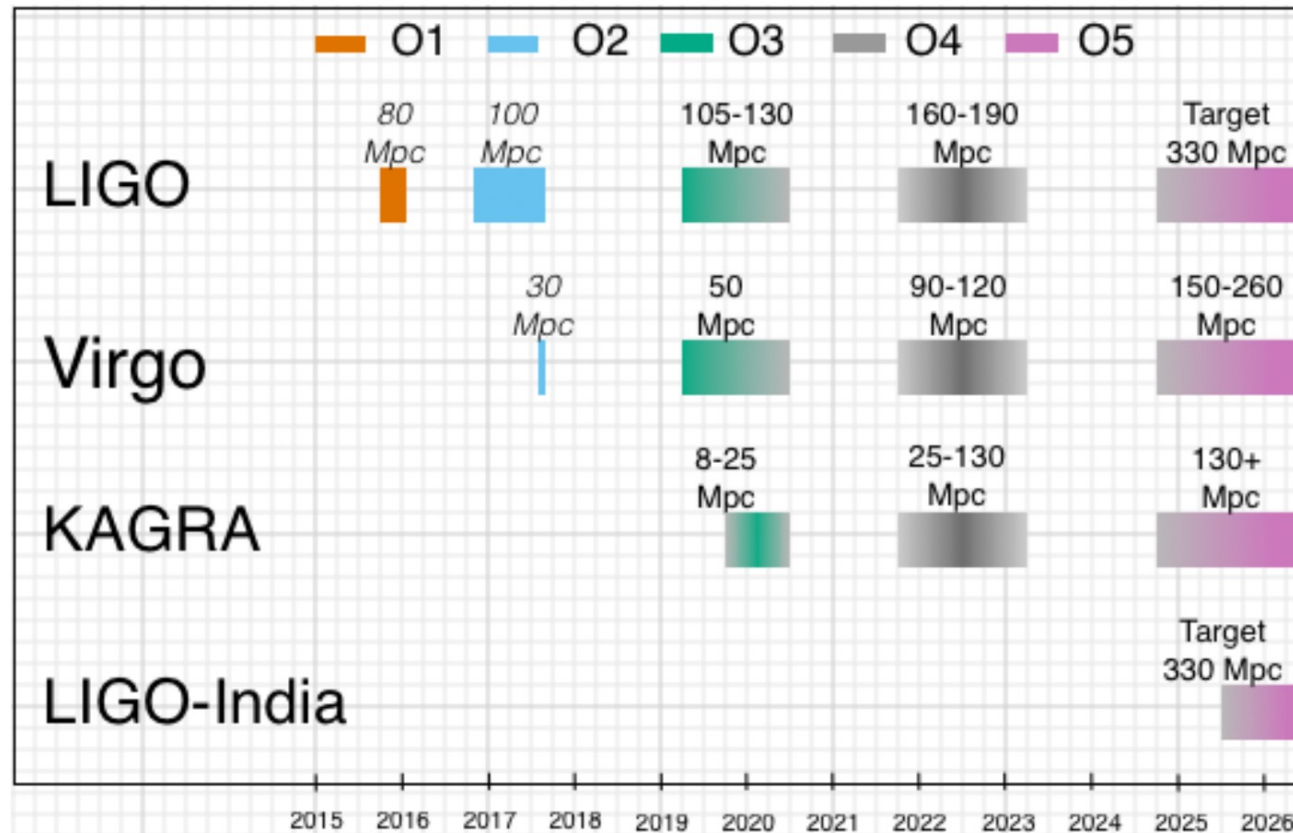


Livingston

Hanford

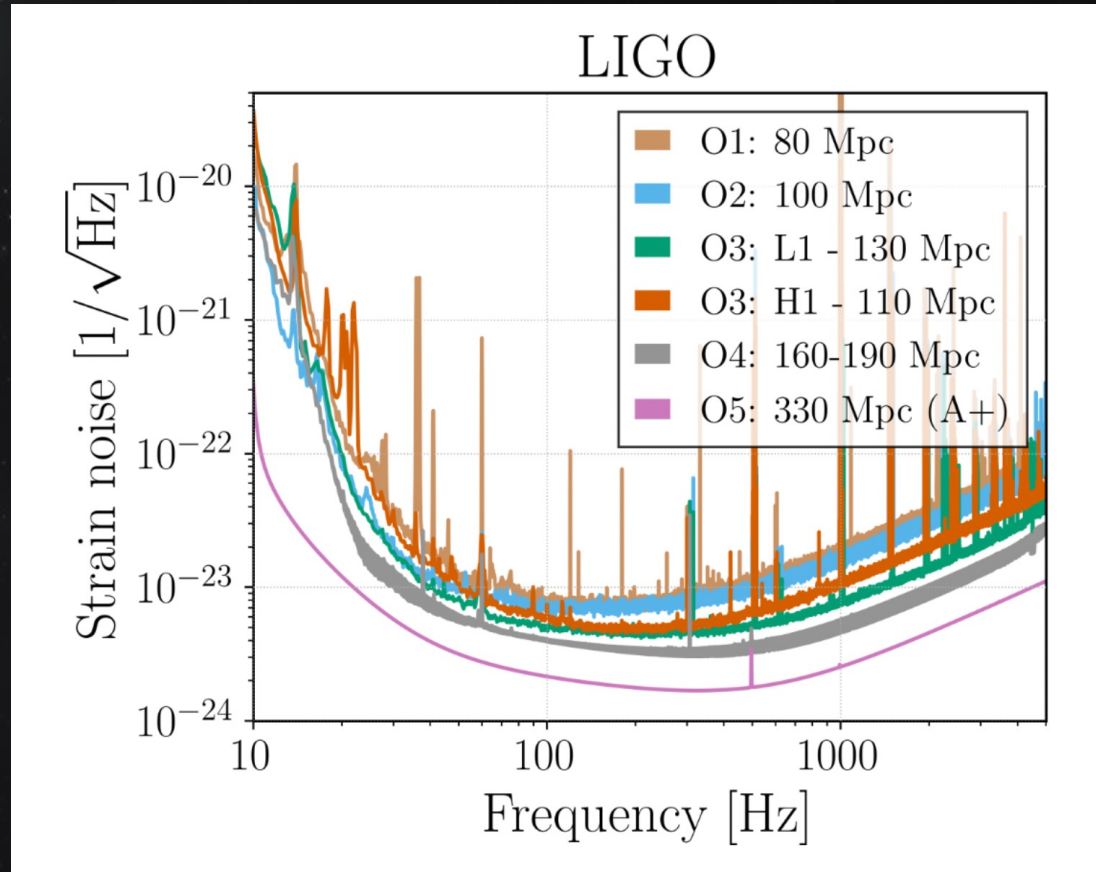


# Past, present, and future observing runs



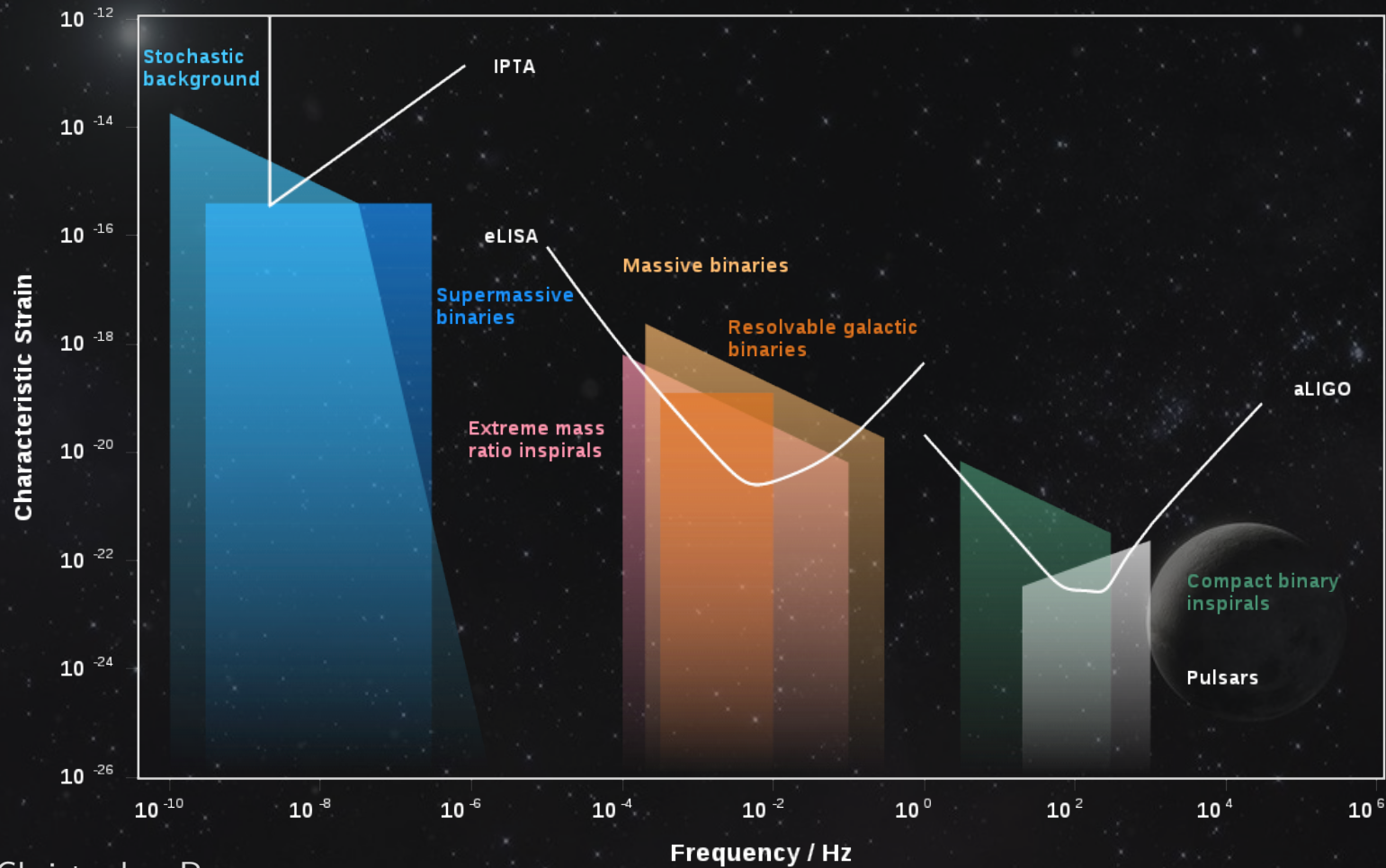


# LIGO sensitivity



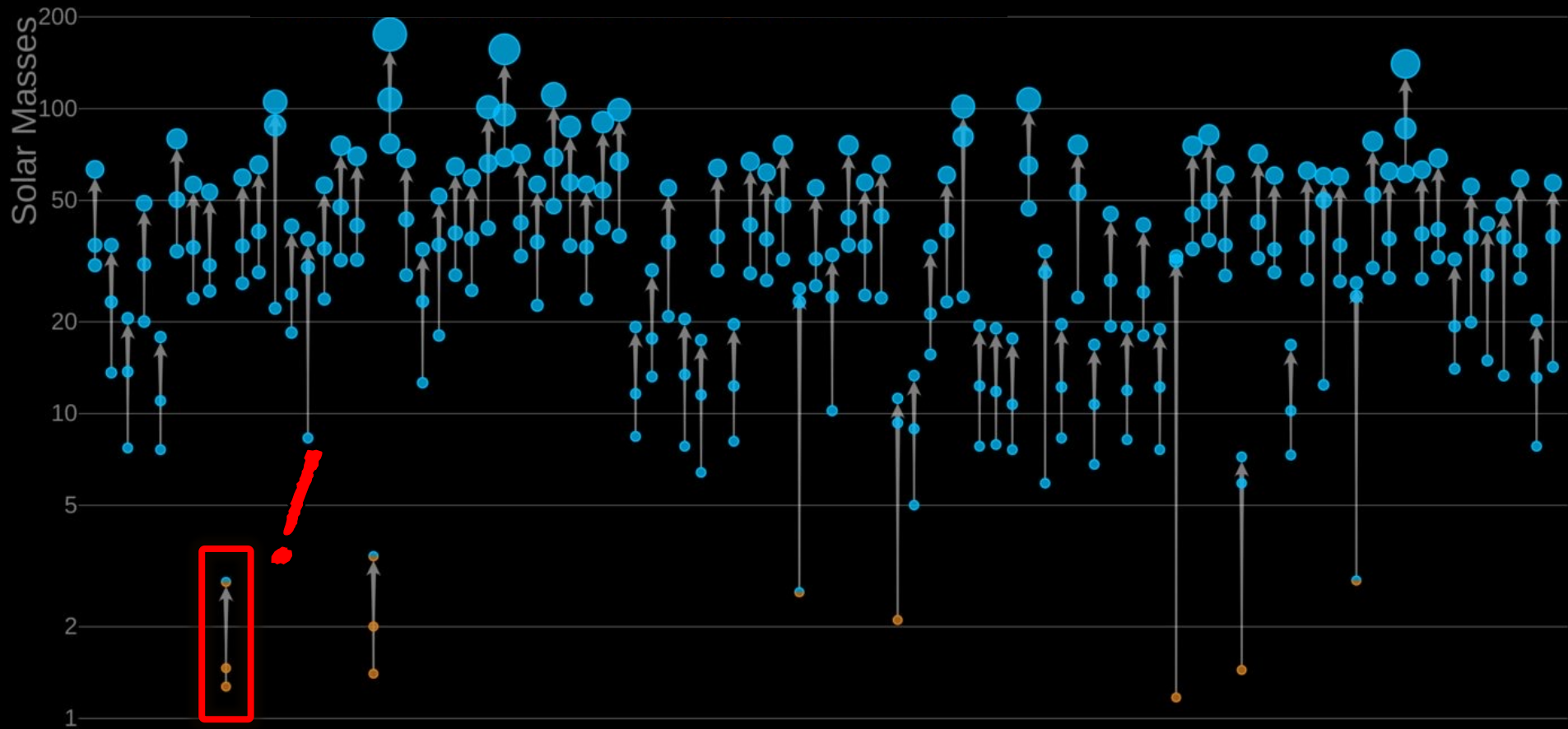


# What can be detected by gravitational waves?



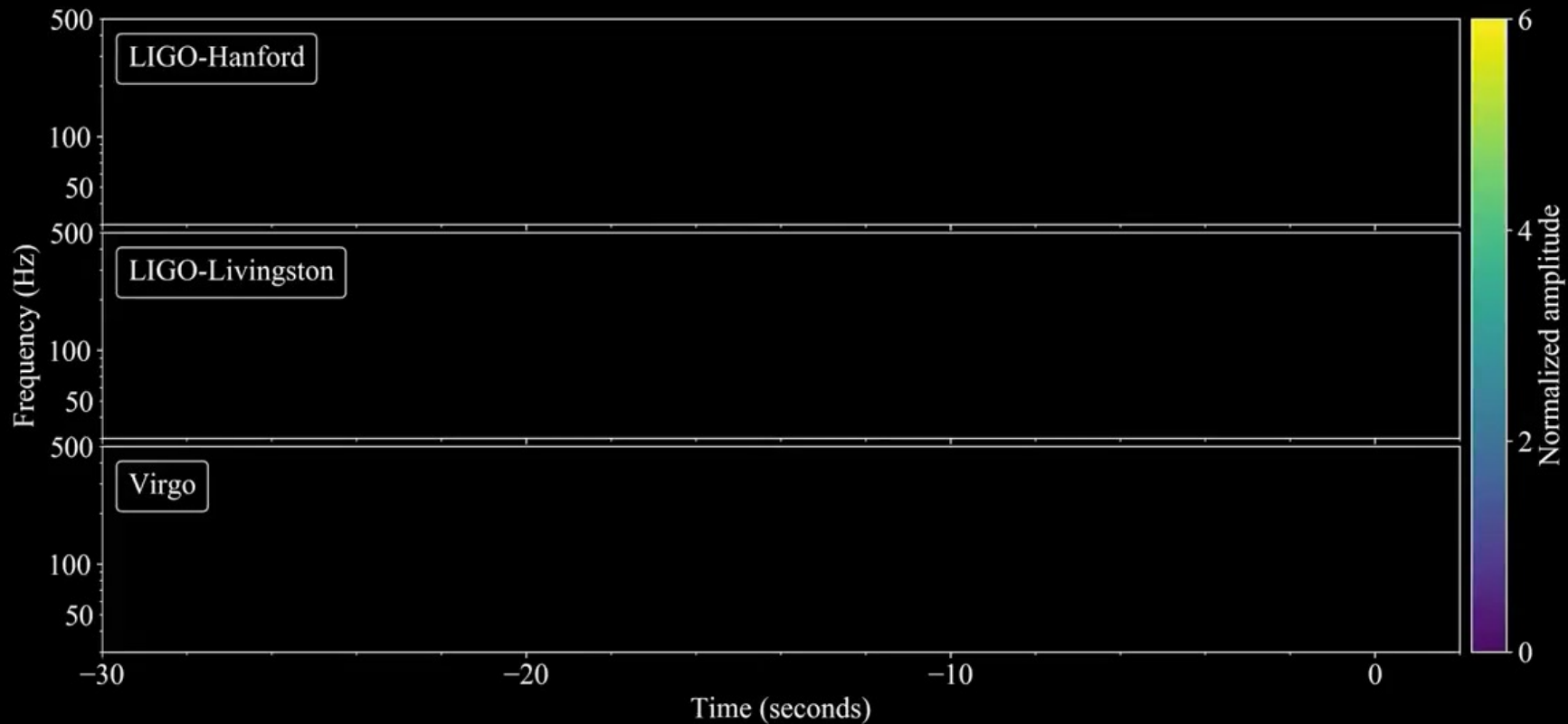


# Masses in the Stellar Graveyard



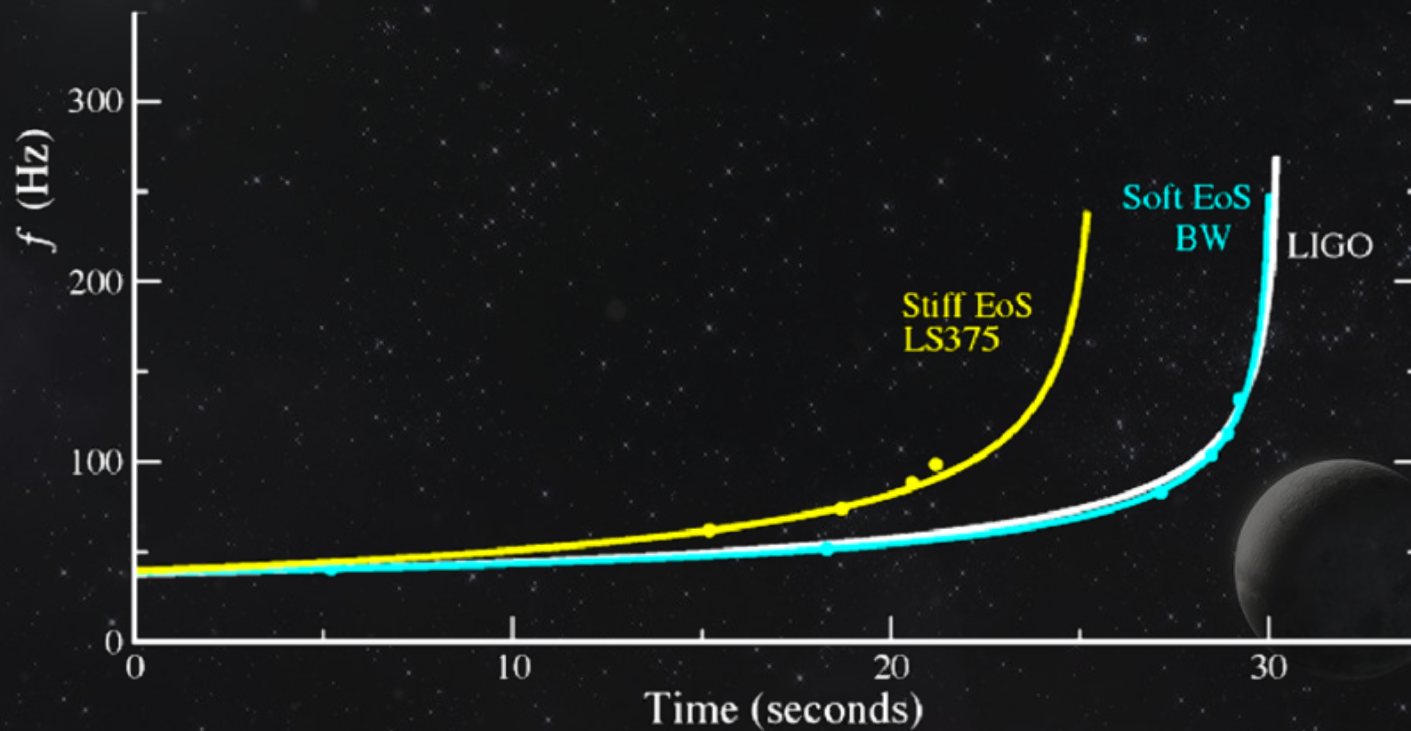


# Observing GW170817 in gravitational waves



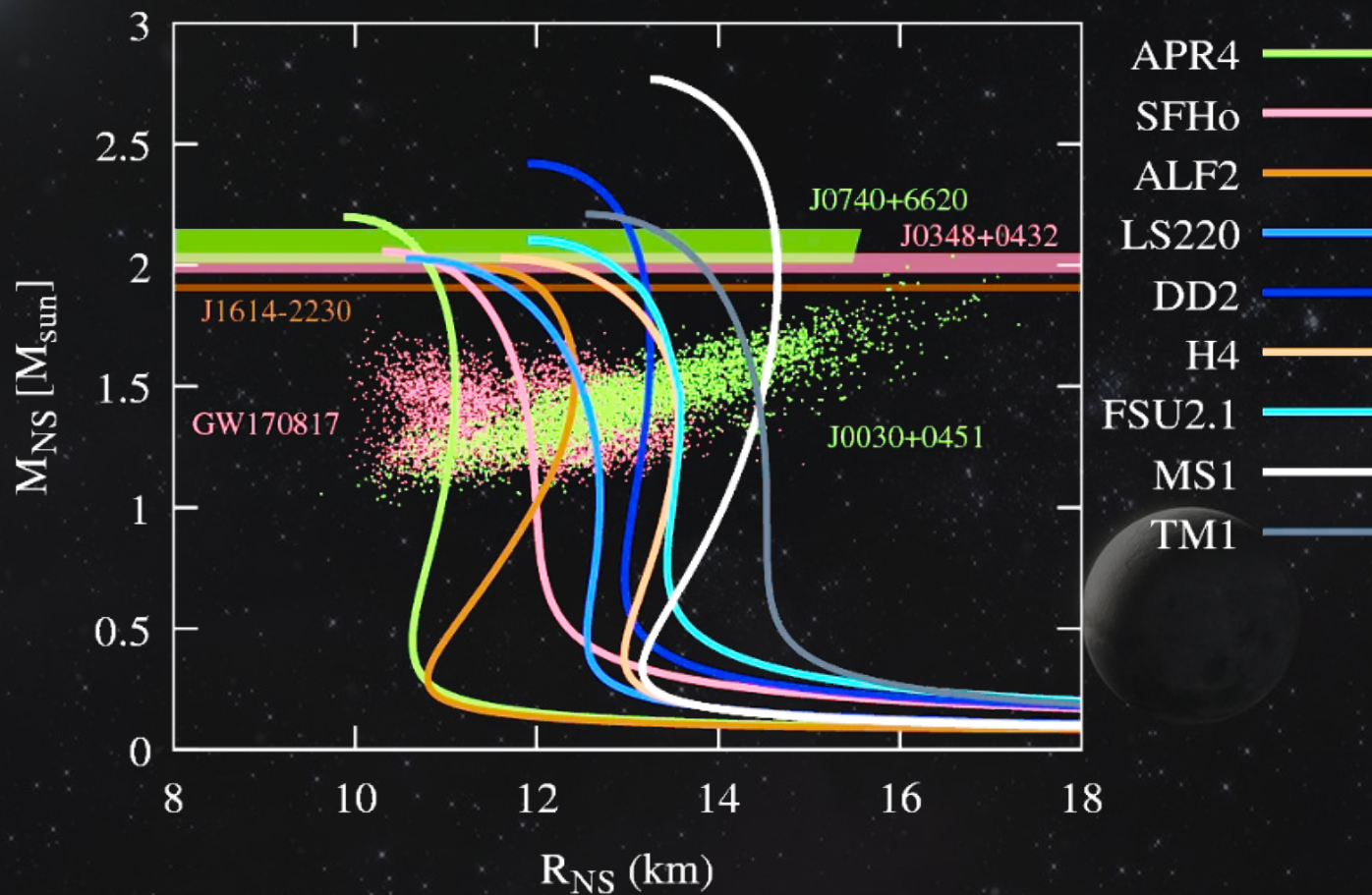


The shape and duration of the inspiral depends on the neutron star **equation of state**





Graviational waves can help constrain the mass-radius relationship for neutron stars

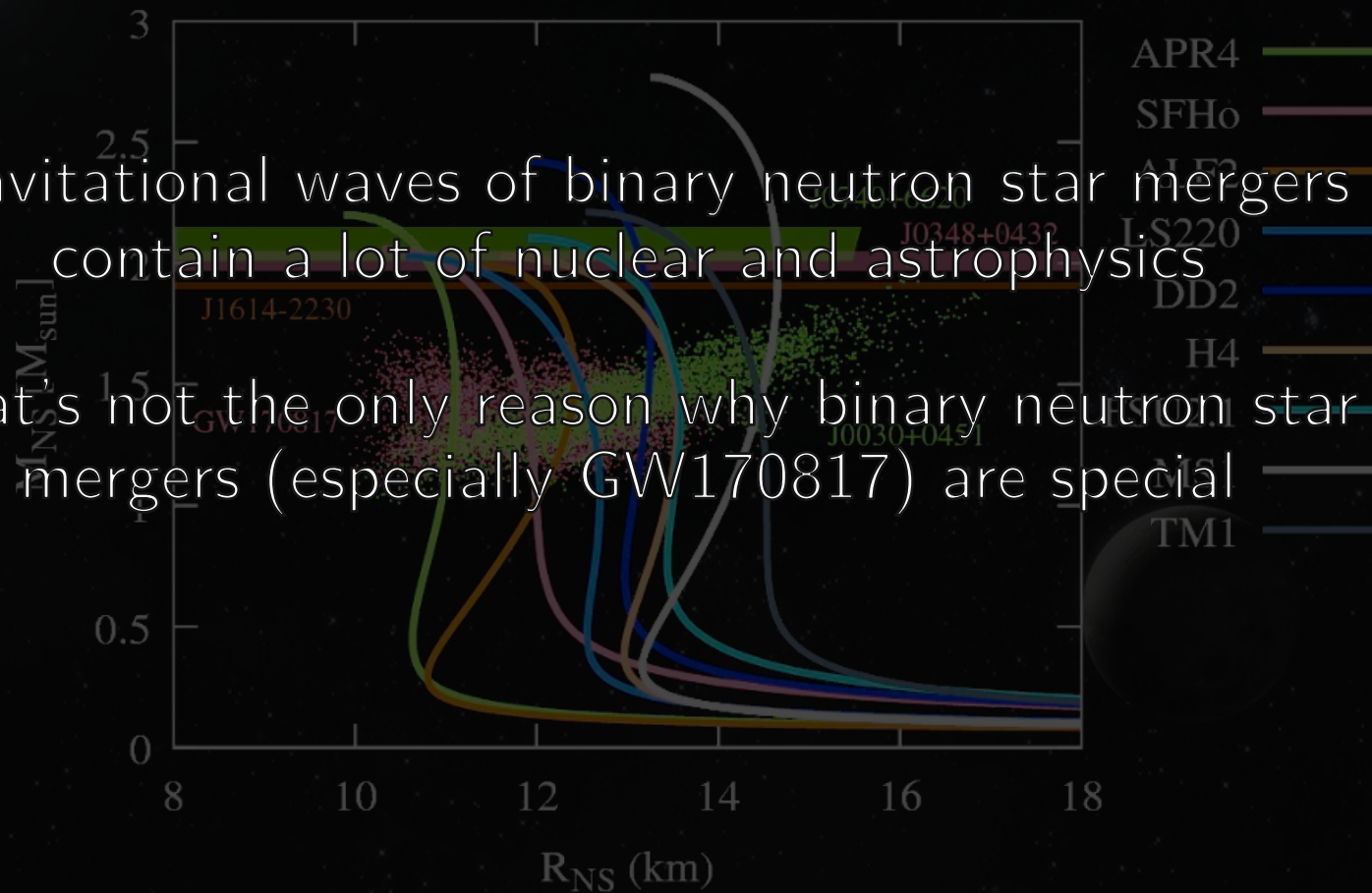




Graviational waves can help constrain the mass-radius relationship for neutron stars

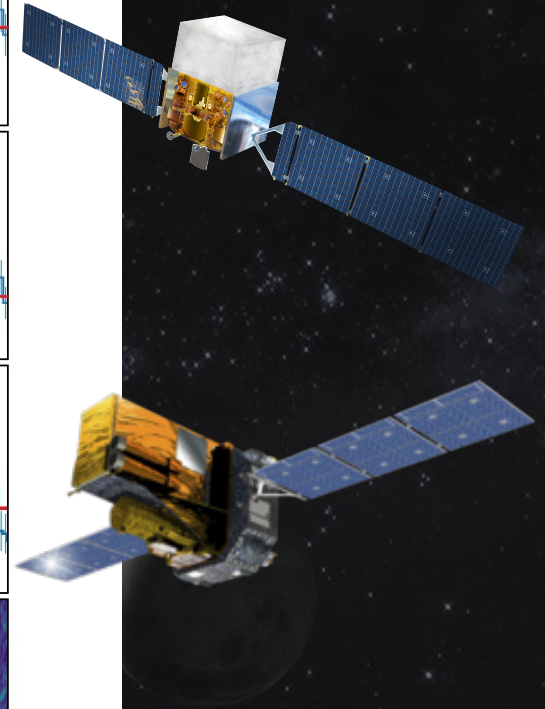
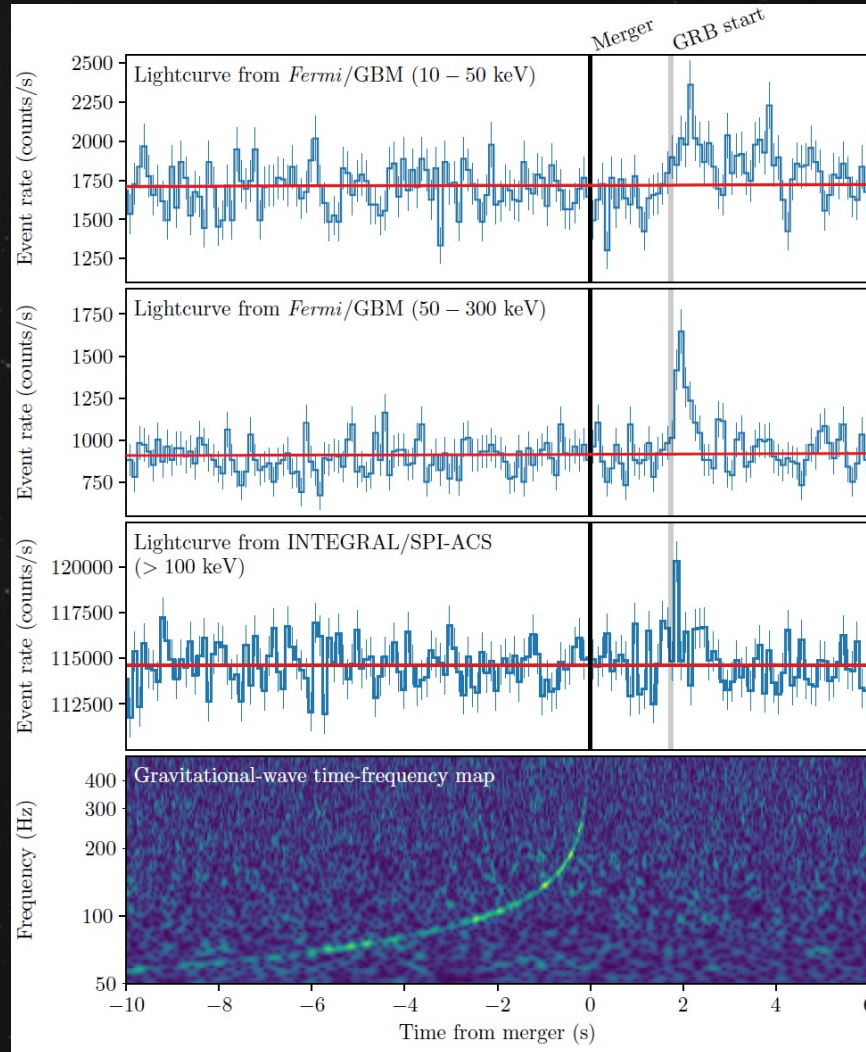
Gravitational waves of binary neutron star mergers contain a lot of nuclear and astrophysics

That's not the only reason why binary neutron star mergers (especially GW170817) are special



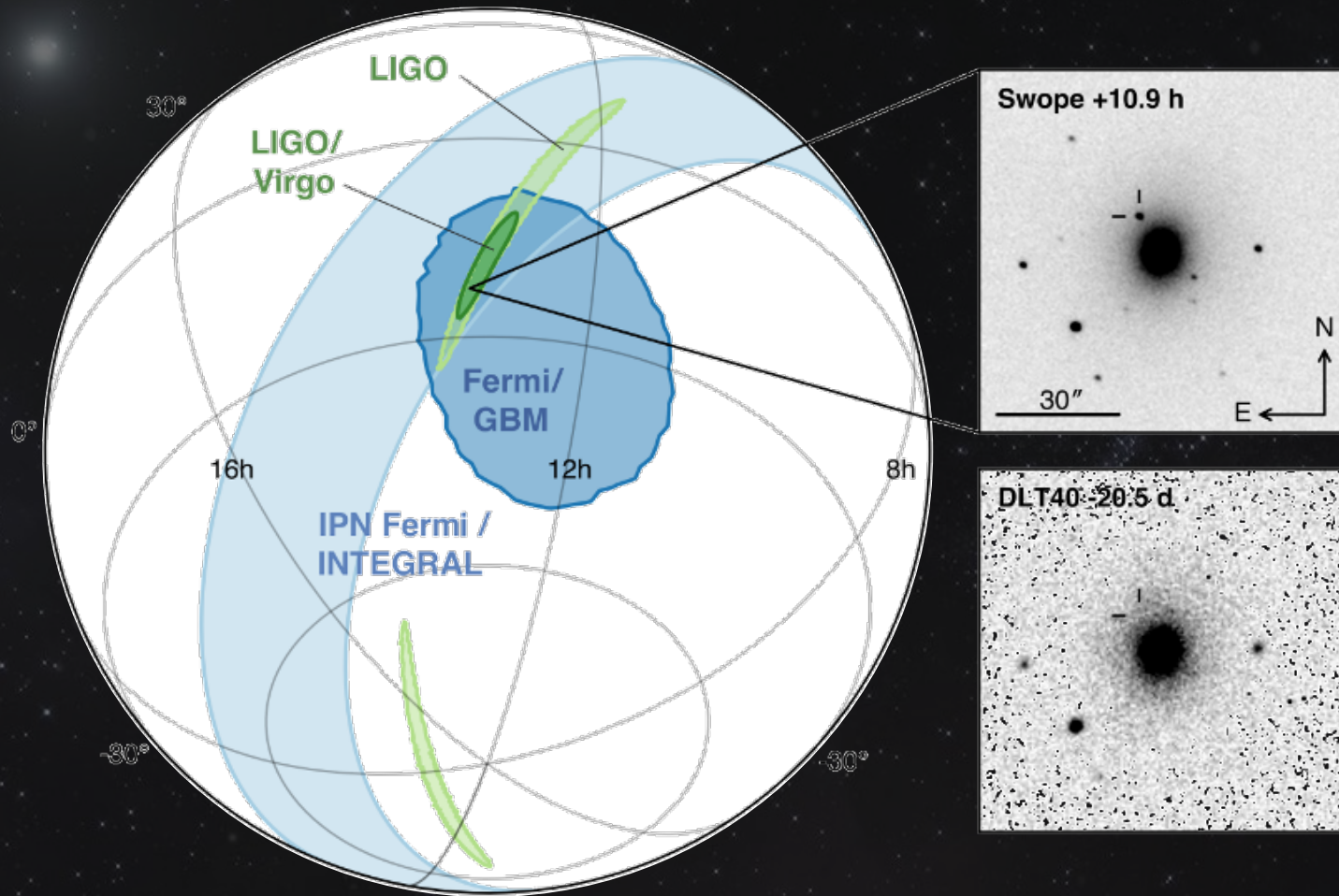


# There is a chance to detect *multiple messengers*



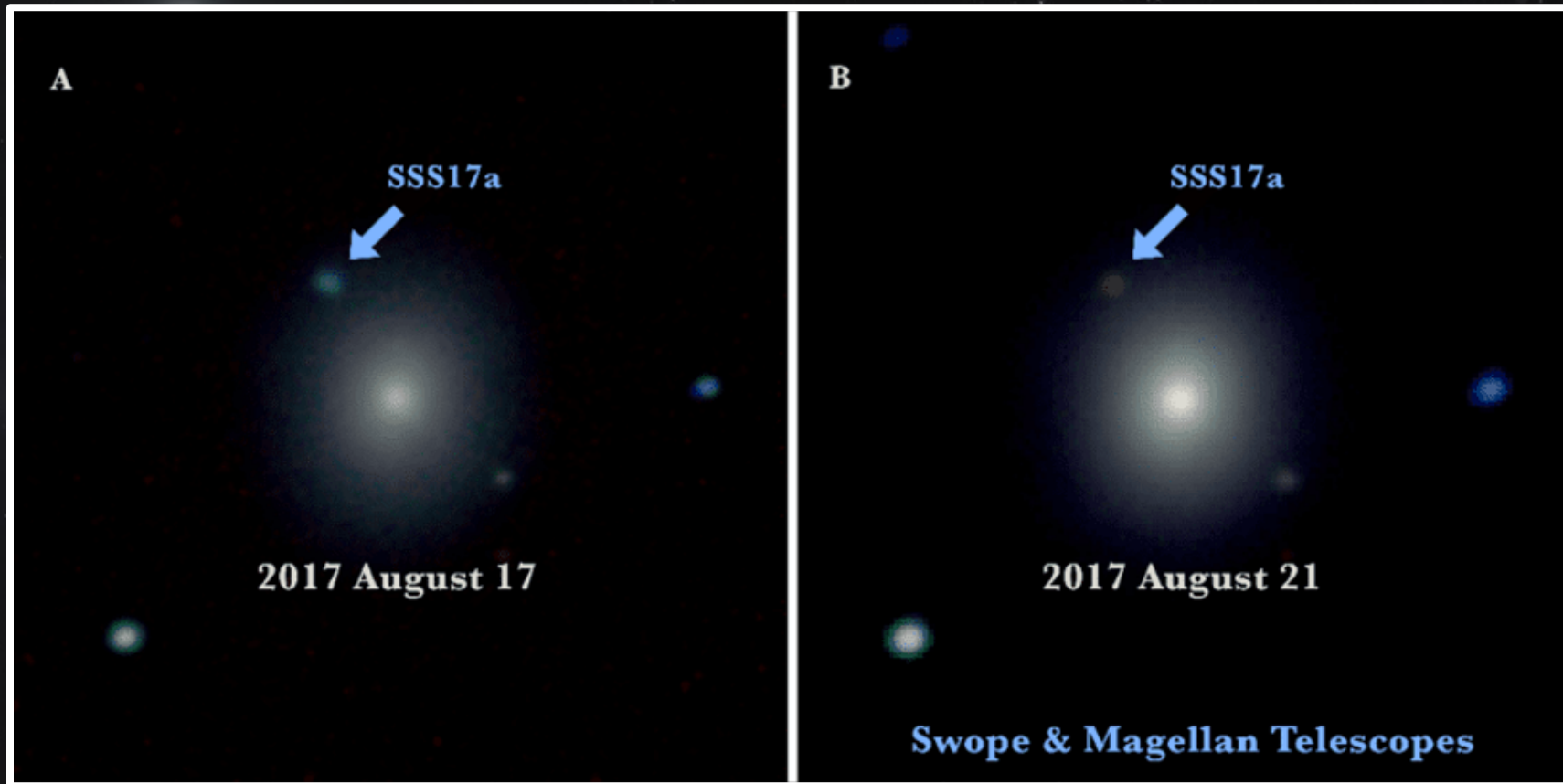


# Finding GW170817 on the sky

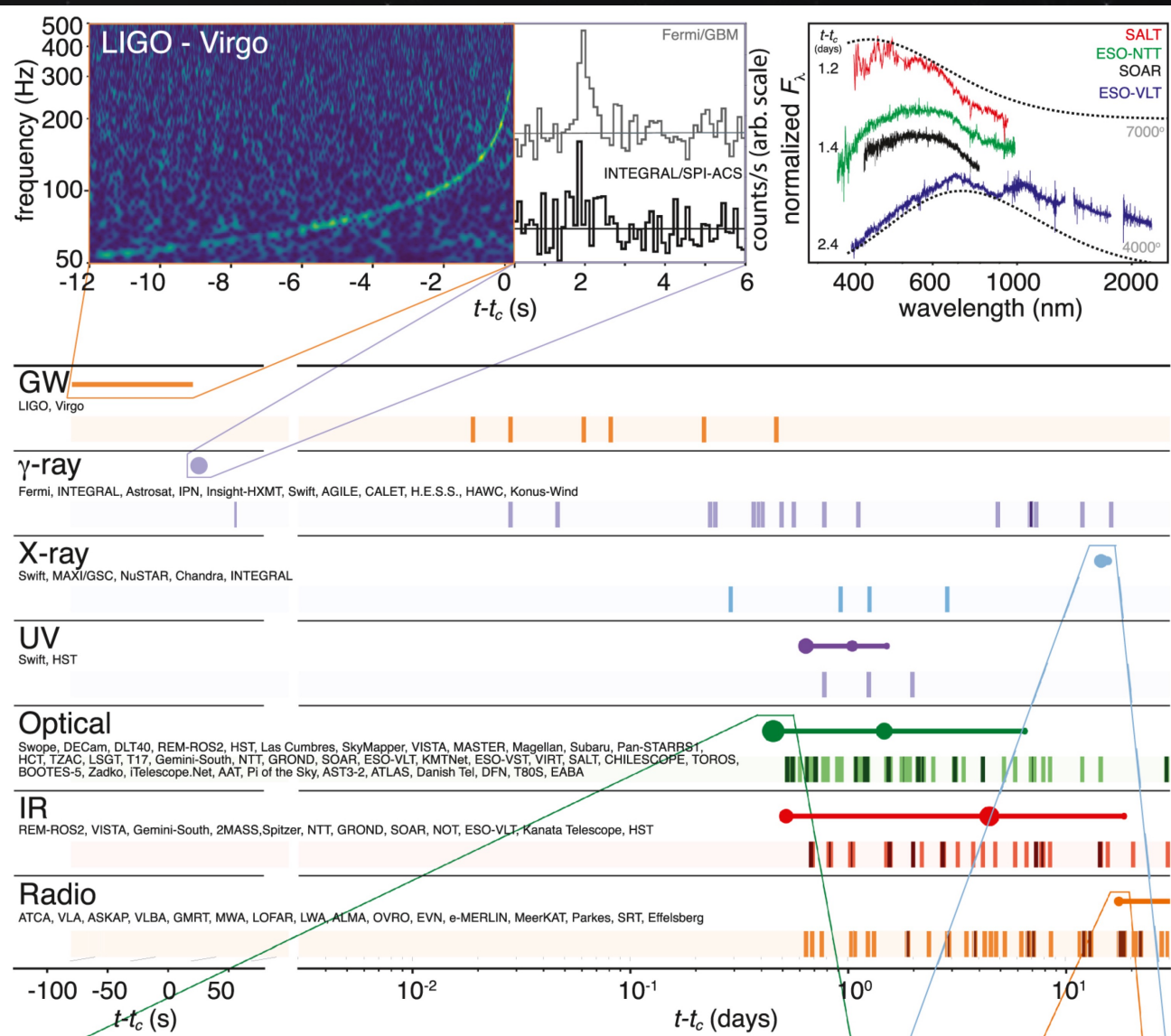




# GW170817 and its associated “*kilonova*”







opes