HOT CNO-Ne CYCLES

(Abstract)

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Recent studies of the CNO-Ne cycles at temperatures higher than 10⁸ K are summarised. At these temperatures nuclear reactions (induced by protons or alpha particles for instance) are more rapid than the beta decay reactions. As a consequence the behaviour and the results of the nuclear processing become very different from those of the CNO cycle at lower temperature which transforms ¹²C and ¹⁶O into ¹⁴N.

Audouze *et al.* (1973) have shown that in hydrogen rich zones the relative slowness of the beta decay reactions (favouring the beta unstable nuclei) induces large enhancements of 13 C, 15 N, 17 O and 21 Ne at temperatures $10^8 < T < 5 \times 10^8$ K in time scales $1 < t < 10^4$ s, while temperatures as large as $5 \times 10^8 < T < 10^9$ are necessary to induce overabundances of 18 O and 19 F.

The hot CNO-Ne process is likely to occur in at least two different astronomical objects: (1) Starrfield *et al.* (1972) have shown that explosions of novae can be triggered by hot CNO processes occurring at the surface of the white dwarf precursor of the nova. In these conditions, the matter ejected from the nova is largely enriched in 13 C, 15 N and 17 O. (2) Audouze and Fricke (1973) have studied the nucleosynthetic effects during the implosion-explosion of supermassive stars (of mass $\sim 10^5 M_{\odot}$) and have shown that these objects, which may be present in the condensed nuclei of many galaxies, can be responsible for the formation of 13 C, 15 N and 17 O provided that one per cent of the galactic matter has been processed in such massive objects.

References

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