

# Exobiologia

Nucleossíntese, Formação e Evolução Estelar

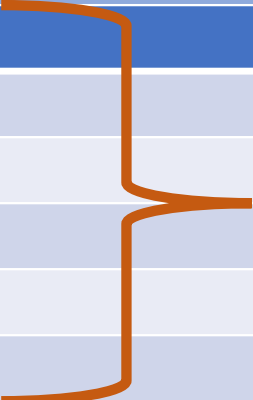
Prof. Kepler

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UFRGS

<http://astro.if.ufrgs.br/astrobiok.htm>

# Propriedades de ser vivo

|                           |  |                    |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|
| <b>Nascimento e morte</b> |  | <b>metabolismo</b> |
| Absorção e excreção       |  |                    |
| Dinâmica molecular        |  |                    |
| Reprodução                |  |                    |
| Resposta a estímulos      |  |                    |
| Evolução                  |  |                    |

Ameba: 1 célula,  $10^{19}$  átomos: C,H,O,N,P,S

Célula: 100 trilhões de átomos

Corpo humano: 100 trilhões de células

# Corpo humano

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| H <sub>1</sub>   | <b>4.22x10<sup>27</sup> átomos=63%</b> |
| O <sub>8</sub>   | 1.61 24%                               |
| C <sub>6</sub>   | 0.80 12%                               |
| N <sub>7</sub>   | 0.039 6%                               |
| Ca <sub>20</sub> | 0.016 2,4%                             |
| P <sub>15</sub>  | 0.0096 1,4%                            |
| S <sub>16</sub>  | 0.0026 0,4%                            |
| Na <sub>11</sub> | 0.026 0,4%                             |
| K <sub>19</sub>  | 0.0022 0,033%                          |
| Cl <sub>17</sub> | 0.0016 0,033%                          |
| Mg <sub>12</sub> | 0.00047 0,007%                         |
| Si <sub>14</sub> | 0.00039                                |
| F <sub>9</sub>   | 0.000083                               |
| Fe <sub>26</sub> | 0.000045                               |
| Zn <sub>30</sub> | 0.000021                               |

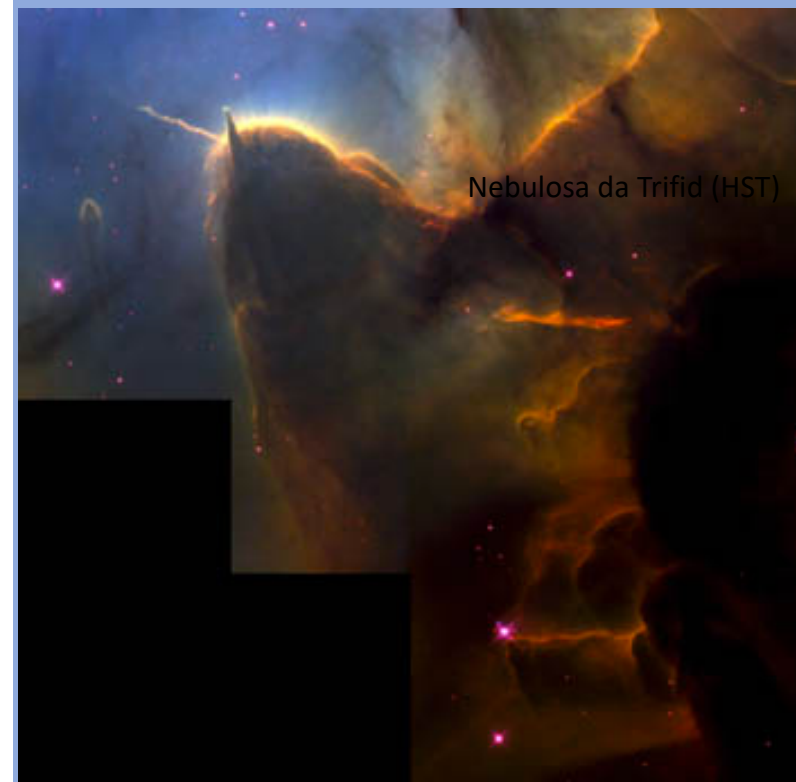
|                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Rb <sub>37</sub> | 2.2x10 <sup>21</sup> átomos=0,000033% |
| Sr               | 2.2                                   |
| Br               | 2                                     |
| Al               | 1                                     |
| Cu               | 0,7                                   |
| Pb               | 0,3                                   |
| B                | 0,2                                   |
| Mn               | 0,1                                   |
| Ni               | 0,1                                   |
| Li               | 0,1                                   |
| Ba               | 0,08                                  |
| I                | 0,05                                  |
| Sn               | 0,04                                  |
| Au <sub>79</sub> | 0,02                                  |
| Zr <sub>40</sub> | 0,02                                  |

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Co <sub>27</sub> | 2x10 <sup>19</sup> átomos |
| Ce               | 0,7                       |
| Hg               | 0,6                       |
| Ar               | 0,6                       |
| Cr               | 0,6                       |
| Mo               | 0,3                       |
| Se               | 0,3                       |
| Be               | 0,3                       |
| Va               | 0,08                      |
| U <sub>92</sub>  | 0,02                      |
| Ra <sub>88</sub> | 0,000000008               |

| 2 Atoms         |                  | 3 Atoms                       |                                | 4 Atoms                         |                                 | 5 Atoms                           |                                   | 6 Atoms |  | 7 Atoms |  |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|---------|--|
| CH              | CP               | H <sub>2</sub> O              | N <sub>2</sub> O               | NH <sub>3</sub>                 | HC <sub>3</sub> N               | CH <sub>3</sub> OH                | CH <sub>3</sub> CHO               |         |  |         |  |
| CN              | NH               | HCO <sup>+</sup>              | MgCN                           | H <sub>2</sub> CO               | HCOOH                           | CH <sub>3</sub> CN                | CH <sub>3</sub> CCH               |         |  |         |  |
| CH <sup>+</sup> | SiN              | HCN                           | H <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>    | HNCO                            | CH <sub>2</sub> NH              | NH <sub>2</sub> CHO               | CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>   |         |  |         |  |
| OH              | SO <sup>+</sup>  | OCS                           | SiCN                           | H <sub>2</sub> CS               | NH <sub>2</sub> CN              | CH <sub>3</sub> SH                | CH <sub>2</sub> CHCN              |         |  |         |  |
| CO              | CO <sup>+</sup>  | HNC                           | AlNC                           | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>   | H <sub>2</sub> CCO              | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>     | HC <sub>5</sub> N                 |         |  |         |  |
| H <sub>2</sub>  | HF               | H <sub>2</sub> S              | SiNC                           | C <sub>3</sub> N                | C <sub>4</sub> H                | C <sub>5</sub> H                  | C <sub>6</sub> H                  |         |  |         |  |
| SiO             | N <sub>2</sub>   | N <sub>2</sub> H <sup>+</sup> | HCP                            | HNCS                            | SiH <sub>4</sub>                | CH <sub>3</sub> NC                | c-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O |         |  |         |  |
| CS              | CF <sup>+</sup>  | C <sub>2</sub> H              | CCP                            | HOCO <sup>+</sup>               | c-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> | HC <sub>2</sub> CHO               | CH <sub>2</sub> CHOH              |         |  |         |  |
| SO              | PO               | SO <sub>2</sub>               | AlOH                           | C <sub>3</sub> O                | CH <sub>2</sub> CN              | H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub>     | C <sub>6</sub> H <sup>-</sup>     |         |  |         |  |
| SiS             | O <sub>2</sub>   | HCO                           | H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>  | l-C <sub>3</sub> H              | C <sub>5</sub>                  | C <sub>5</sub> S                  | CH <sub>3</sub> NCO               |         |  |         |  |
| NS              | AlO              | HNO                           | H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sup>+</sup> | HCNH <sup>+</sup>               | SiC <sub>4</sub>                | HC <sub>3</sub> NH <sup>+</sup>   | HC <sub>5</sub> O                 |         |  |         |  |
| C <sub>2</sub>  | CN <sup>-</sup>  | HCS <sup>+</sup>              | KCN                            | H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>   | H <sub>2</sub> CCC              | C <sub>5</sub> N                  |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| NO              | OH <sup>+</sup>  | HOC <sup>+</sup>              | FeCN                           | C <sub>3</sub> S                | CH <sub>4</sub>                 | HC <sub>4</sub> H                 |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| HCl             | SH <sup>+</sup>  | SiC <sub>2</sub>              | HO <sub>2</sub>                | c-C <sub>3</sub> H              | HCCNC                           | HC <sub>4</sub> N                 |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| NaCl            | HCl <sup>+</sup> | C <sub>2</sub> S              | TiO <sub>2</sub>               | HC <sub>2</sub> N               | HNCCC                           | c-H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| AlCl            | SH               | C <sub>3</sub>                | CCN                            | H <sub>2</sub> CN               | H <sub>2</sub> COH <sup>+</sup> | CH <sub>2</sub> CNH               |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| KCl             | TiO              | CO <sub>2</sub>               | SiCSi                          | SiC <sub>3</sub>                | C <sub>4</sub> H <sup>-</sup>   | C <sub>5</sub> N <sup>-</sup>     |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| AlF             | ArH <sup>+</sup> | CH <sub>2</sub>               | S <sub>2</sub> H               | CH <sub>3</sub>                 | CNCHO                           | HNCHN                             |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| PN              | NS <sup>+</sup>  | C <sub>2</sub> O              | HCS                            | C <sub>3</sub> N <sup>-</sup>   | HNCNH                           | SiH <sub>3</sub> CN               |                                   |         |  |         |  |
| SiC             |                  | MgNC                          | HSC                            | PH <sub>3</sub>                 | CH <sub>3</sub> O               |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  | NH <sub>2</sub>               | NCO                            | HCNO                            | NH <sub>3</sub> D <sup>+</sup>  |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  | NaCN                          |                                | HOCN                            | H <sub>2</sub> NCO <sup>+</sup> |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  |                               |                                | HSCN                            | NCCNH <sup>+</sup>              |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  |                               |                                | HOOH                            | CH <sub>3</sub> Cl              |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  |                               |                                | l-C <sub>3</sub> H <sup>+</sup> |                                 |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  |                               |                                | HMgNC                           |                                 |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  |                               |                                | HCCO                            |                                 |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |
|                 |                  |                               |                                | CNCN                            |                                 |                                   |                                   |         |  |         |  |

## Moléculas já detectadas no espaço

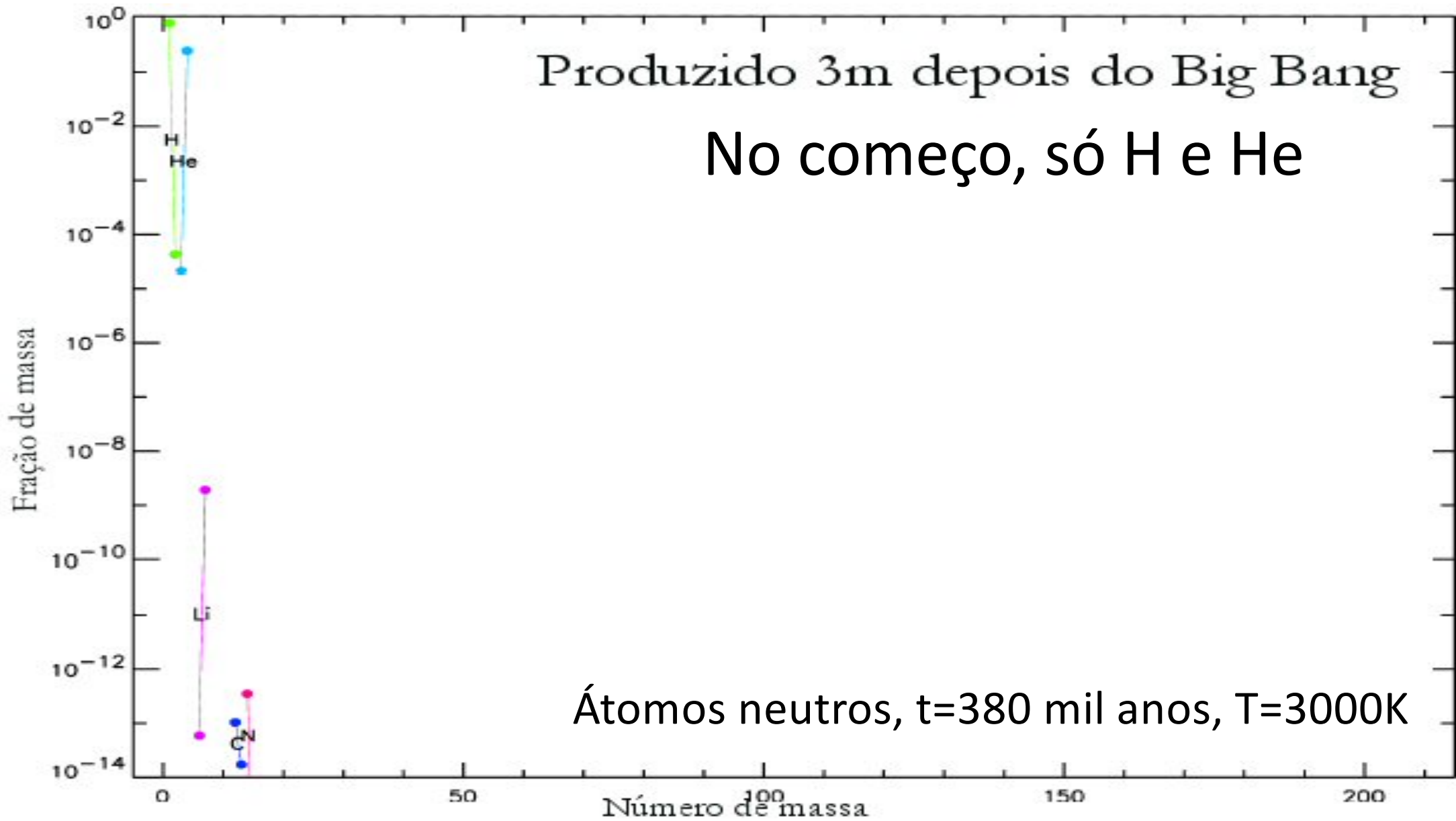
| 8 Atoms                            | 9 Atoms                            | 10 Atoms                             | 11 Atoms                             | 12 Atoms                           | 13 Atoms                           | Fullerenes                   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| HCOOCH <sub>3</sub>                | CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>   | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CO   | HC <sub>9</sub> N                    | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>      | c-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CN | C <sub>60</sub>              |
| CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub> N   | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH | HO(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH | CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H     | n-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> CN |                                    | C <sub>60</sub> <sup>+</sup> |
| C <sub>7</sub> H                   | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN | CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHO  | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCHO | i-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> CN |                                    | C <sub>70</sub>              |
| CH <sub>3</sub> COOH               | HC <sub>7</sub> N                  | CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub> N     | CH <sub>3</sub> COOCH <sub>3</sub>   |                                    |                                    |                              |
| H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub>      | CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>4</sub> H   | CH <sub>3</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> O  |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| CH <sub>2</sub> OHCHO              | C <sub>8</sub> H                   | CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> OH  |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| HC <sub>6</sub> H                  | CH <sub>3</sub> CONH <sub>2</sub>  |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| CH <sub>2</sub> CHCHO              | C <sub>8</sub> H <sup>-</sup>      |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| CH <sub>2</sub> CCHCN              | CH <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>3</sub>  |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> SH |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH               | HC <sub>7</sub> O                  |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |
| CH <sub>3</sub> SiH <sub>3</sub>   |                                    |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                    |                              |



Nebulosa da Trifid (HST)

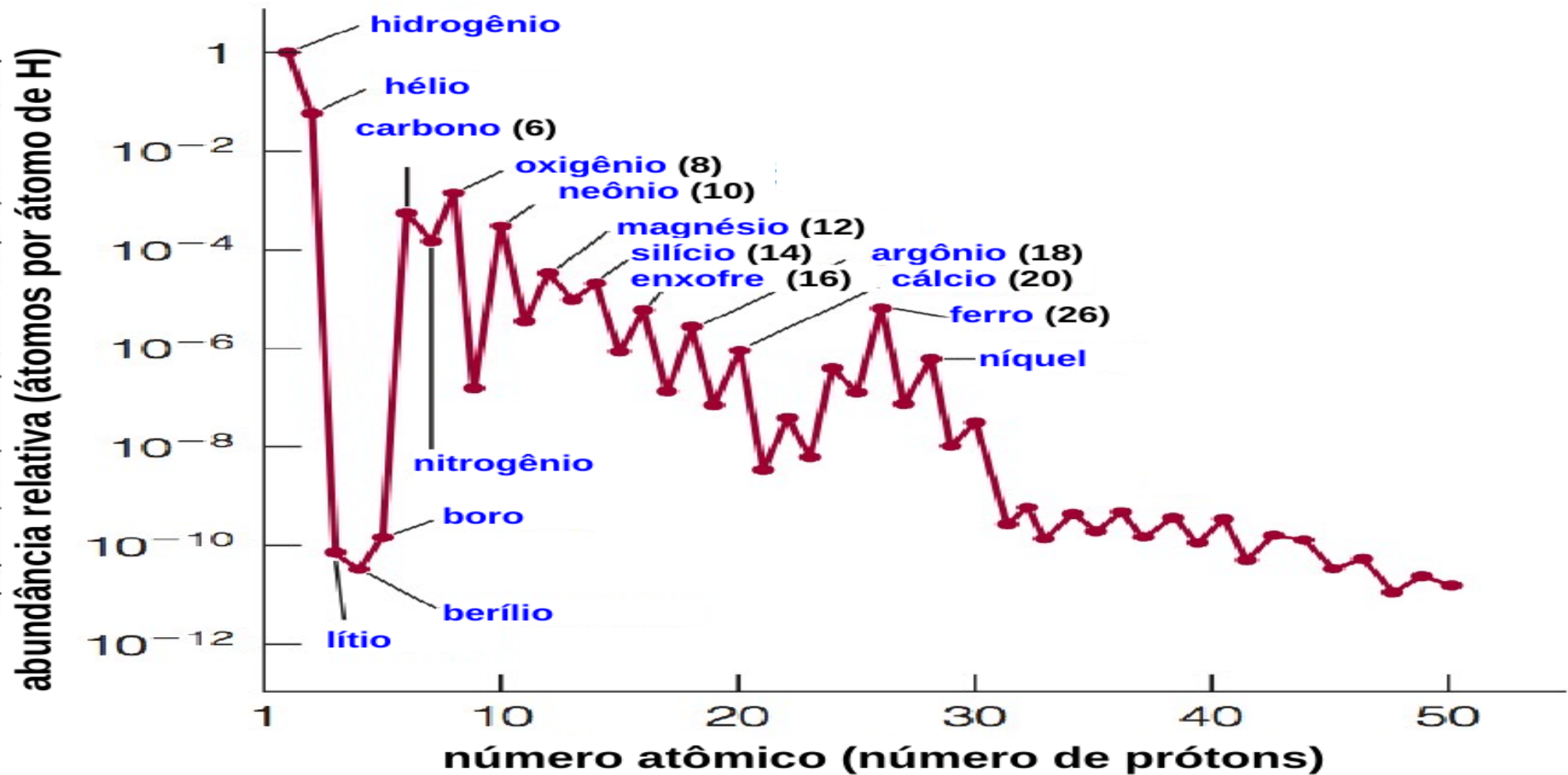
Produzido 3m depois do Big Bang

No começo, só H e He

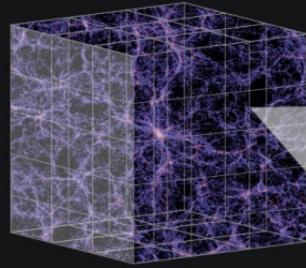


Átomos neutros,  $t=380$  mil anos,  $T=3000K$

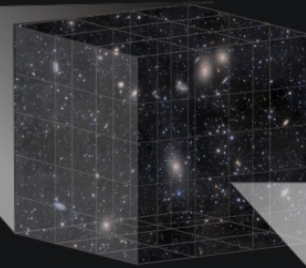
# Composição química no Sistema Solar: 4,5 G anos



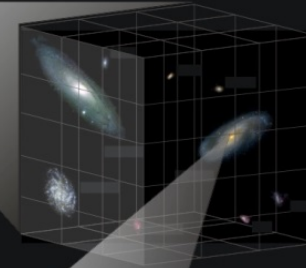
# Localizando o planeta Terra no Universo



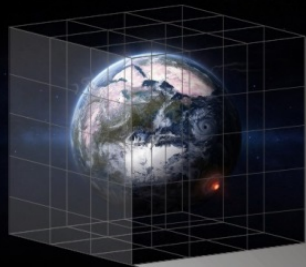
**Universo Observável**



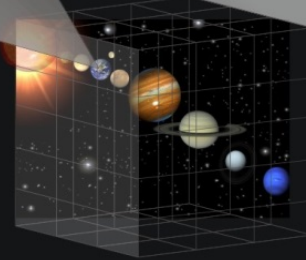
**Superaglomerado**



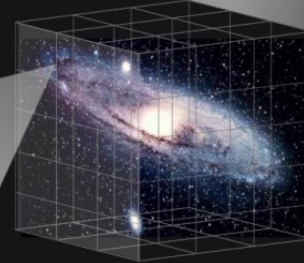
**Grupo local de Galaxias**



**Planeta Terra**



**Sistema Solar**



**Via Láctea**



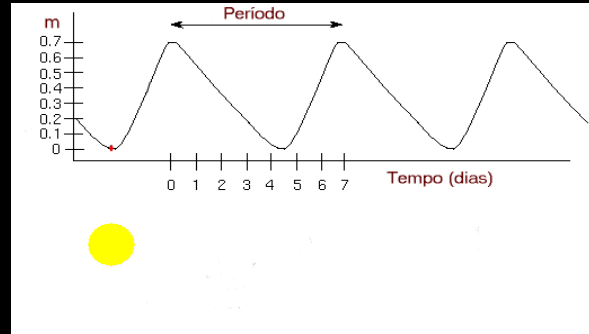
© The Milky Way



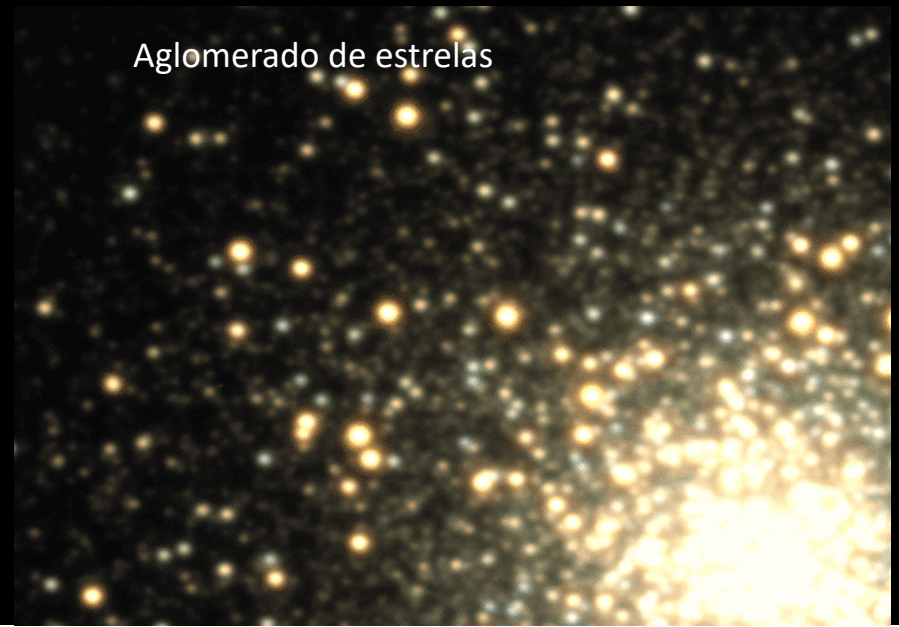


# Edwin Hubble 1929

Andromeda



Aglomerado de estrelas

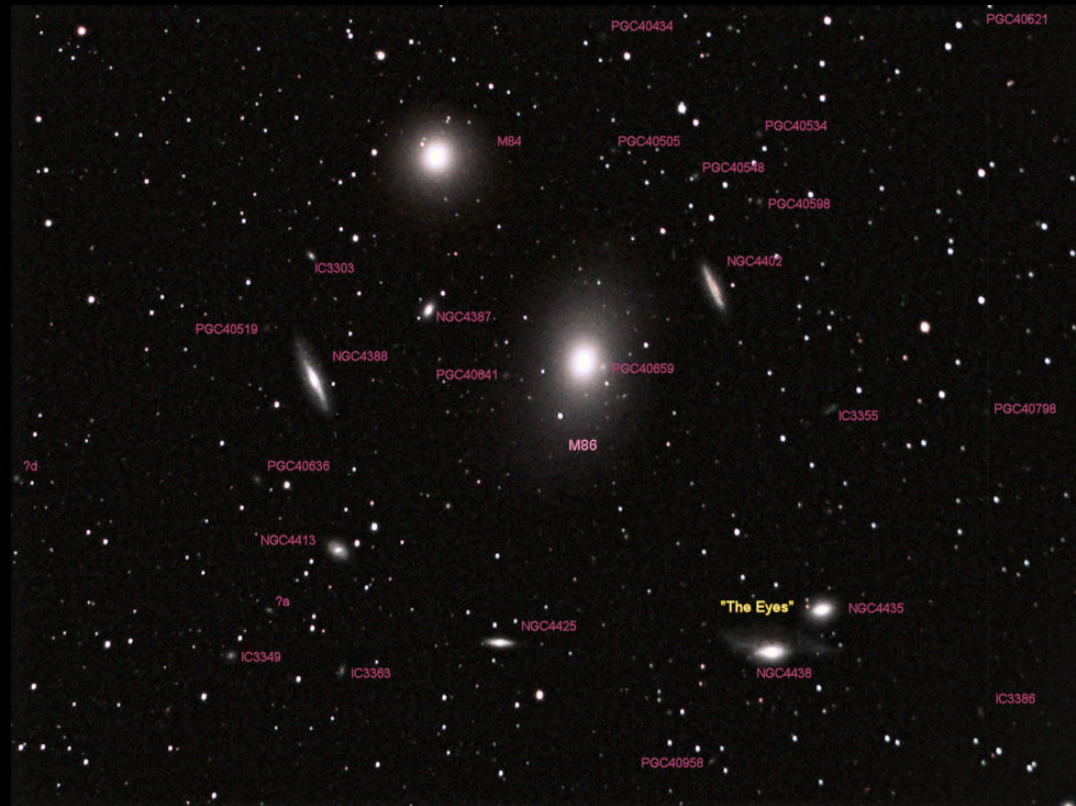


Distância = 2,5 milhões de anos-luz

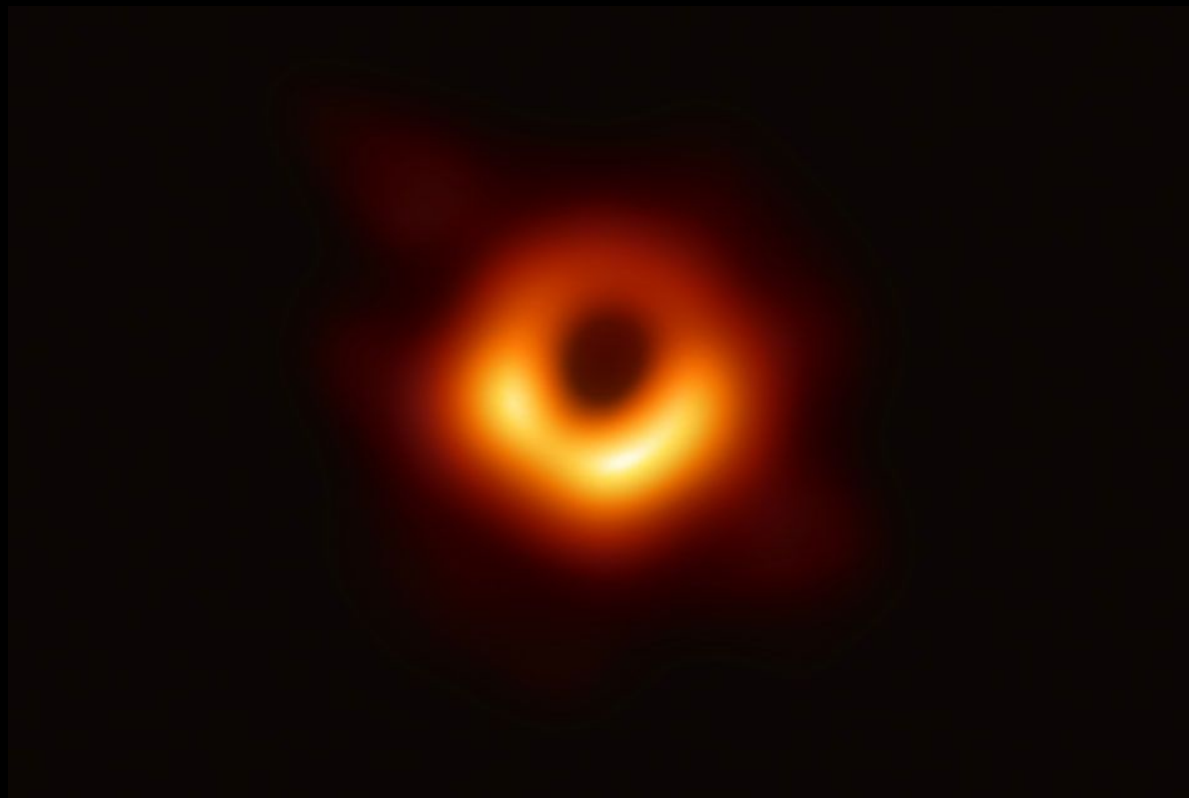


# Aglomerado de Virgem

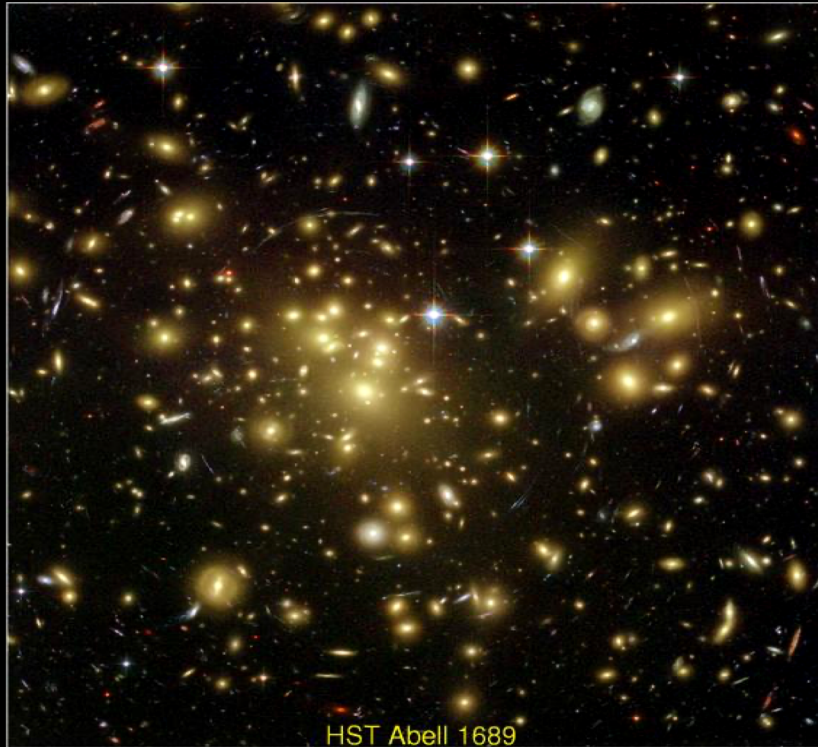
- O Aglomerado de Virgem,
- a 60 milhões de anos-luz.
- Contem mais de 2000 galáxias e é o centro do
- **super-aglomerado local**



## Buraco Negro em M87

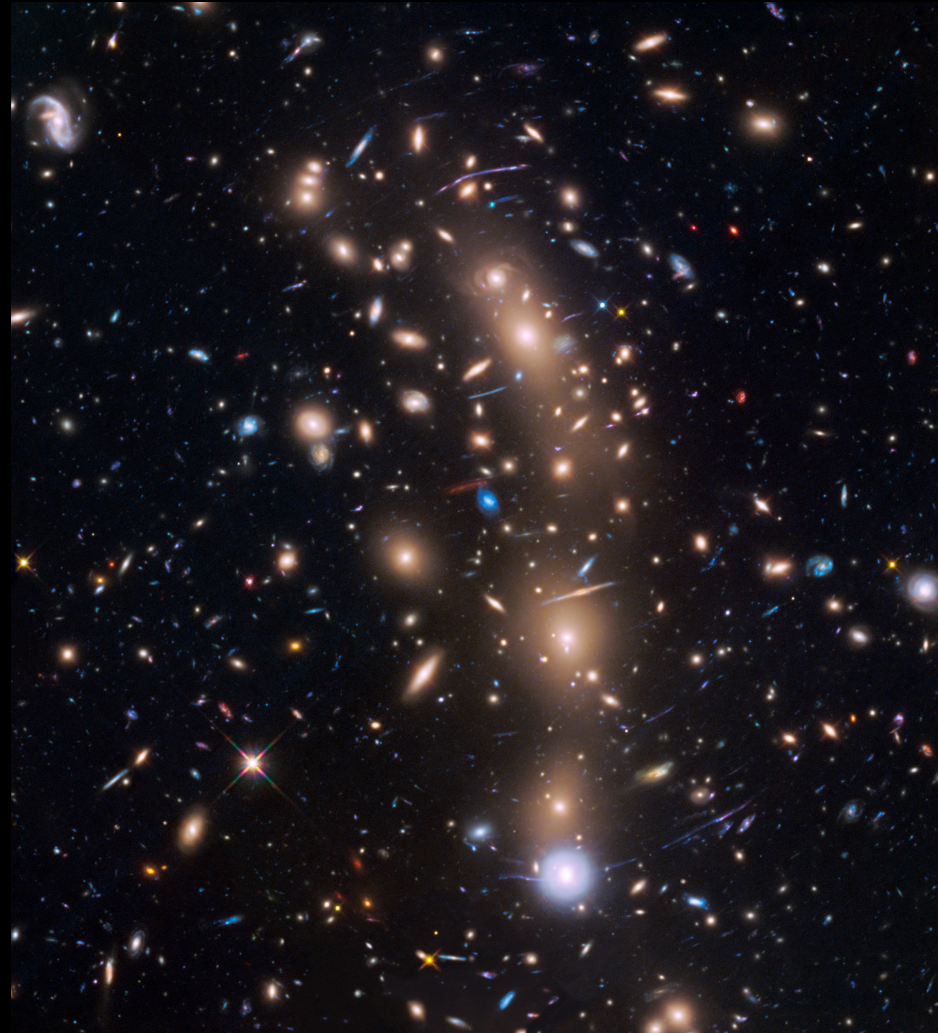


# Aglomerados de Galáxias



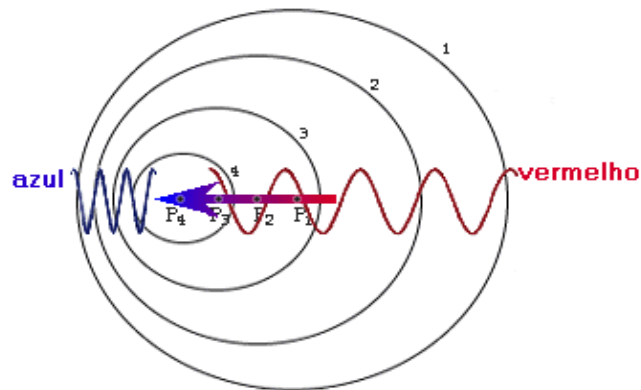
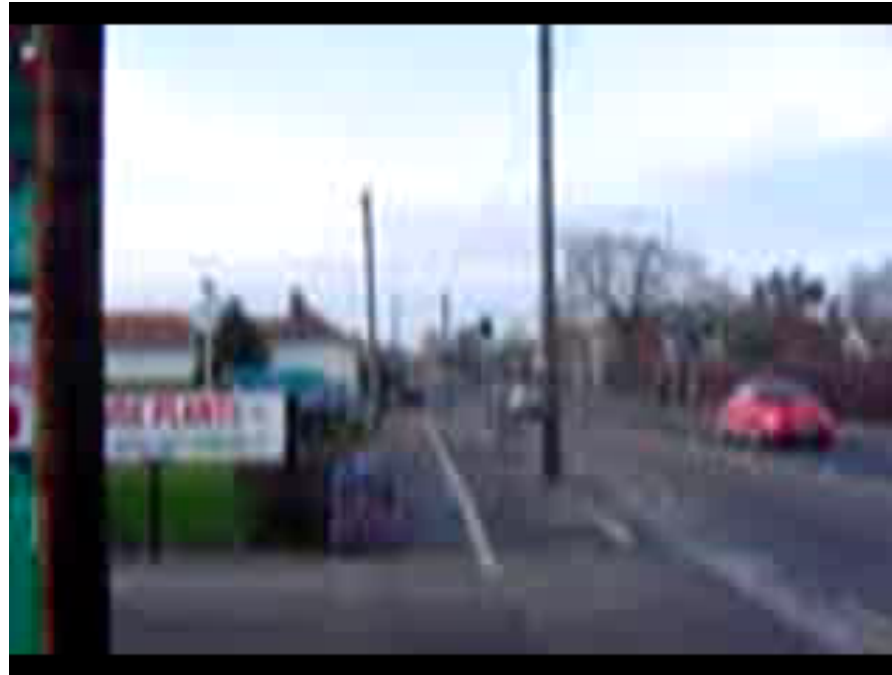
HST Abell 1689

$z=0,1842$



MACS J0416.1-2403  $z=0,396$

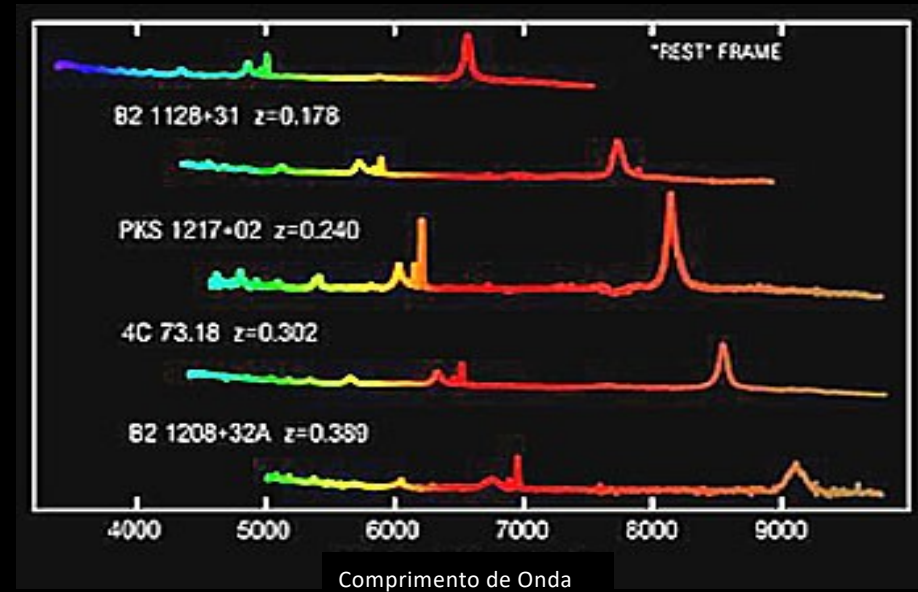
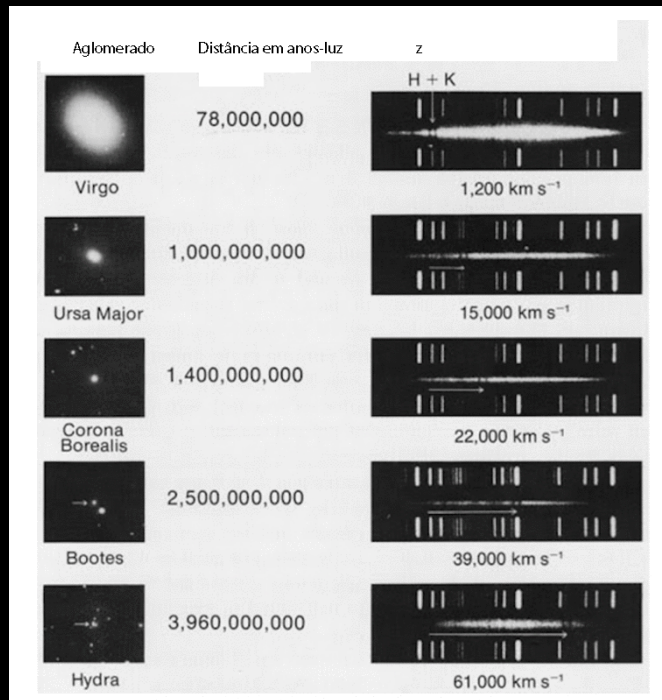
# Efeito Doppler



$$z \equiv \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right)^{1/2}$$

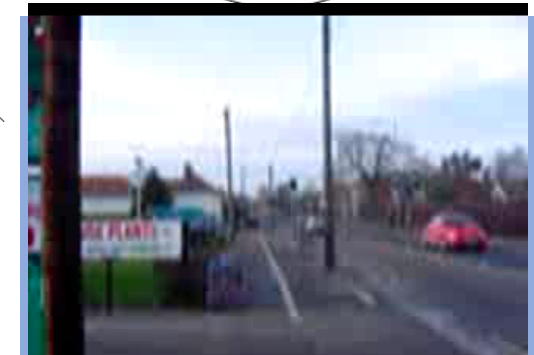
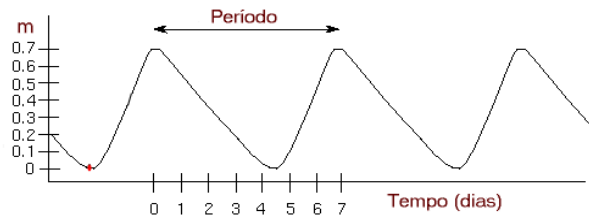
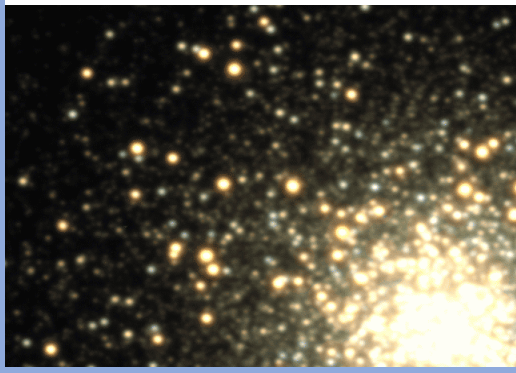
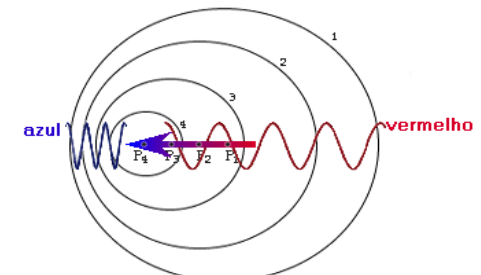
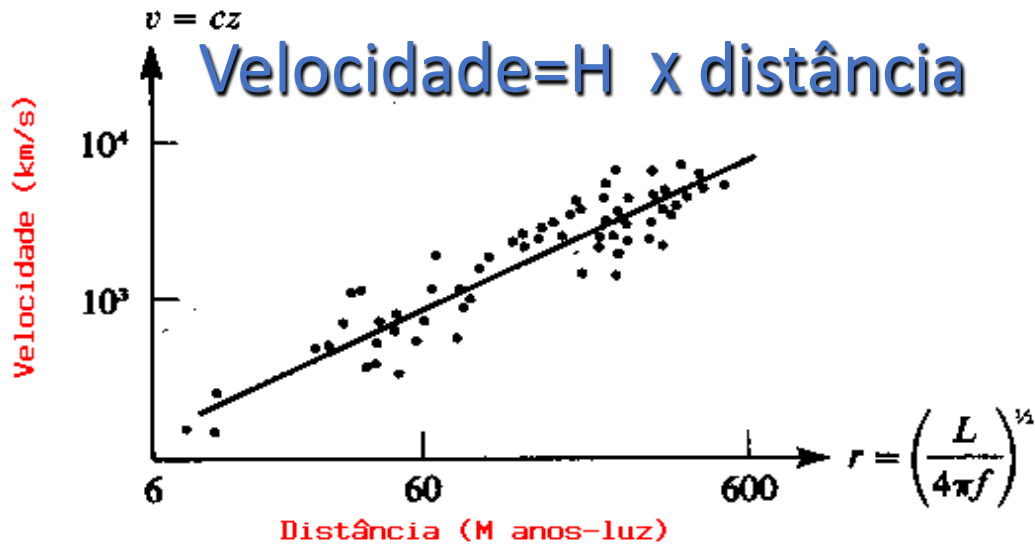


Medindo deslocamento para o vermelho:  
efeito Doppler



Deslocamento para o vermelho z:  $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda}$

# Edwin Hubble 1929





# Métodos de determinação de distâncias Astronômicas

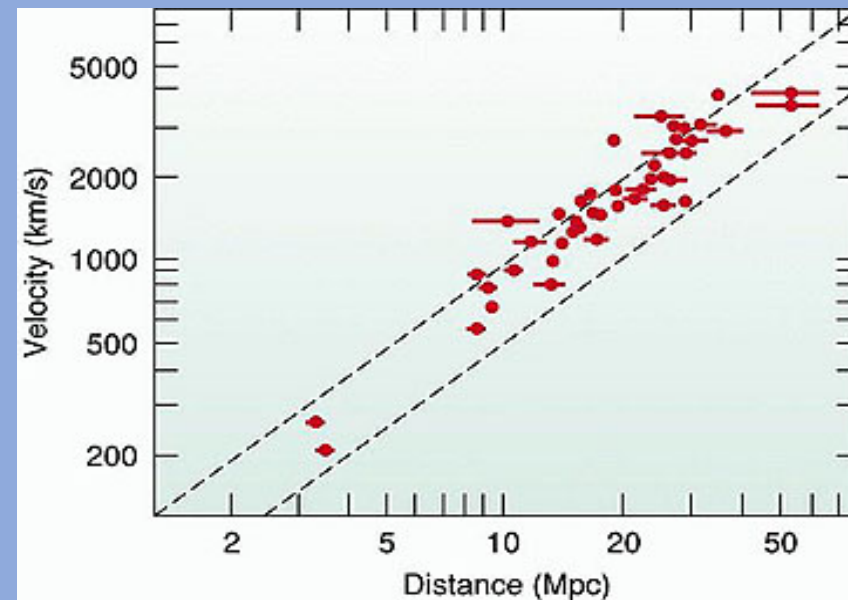
- 

- Lei de Hubble

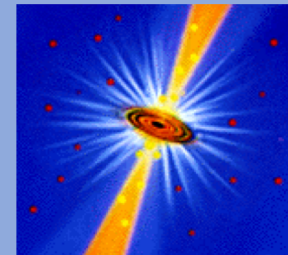
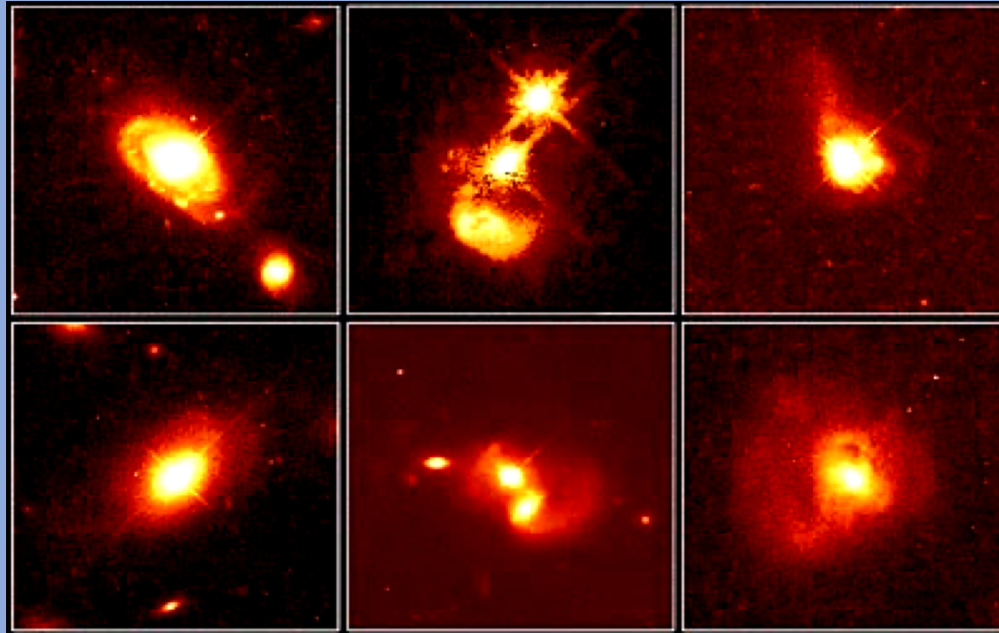
$$v(\text{km} / \text{s}) = H \left( \frac{\text{km} / \text{s}}{\text{Mpc}} \right) \times d(\text{Mpc})$$

$$d(\text{Mpc}) = \frac{v}{H}$$

$$H=67,4 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

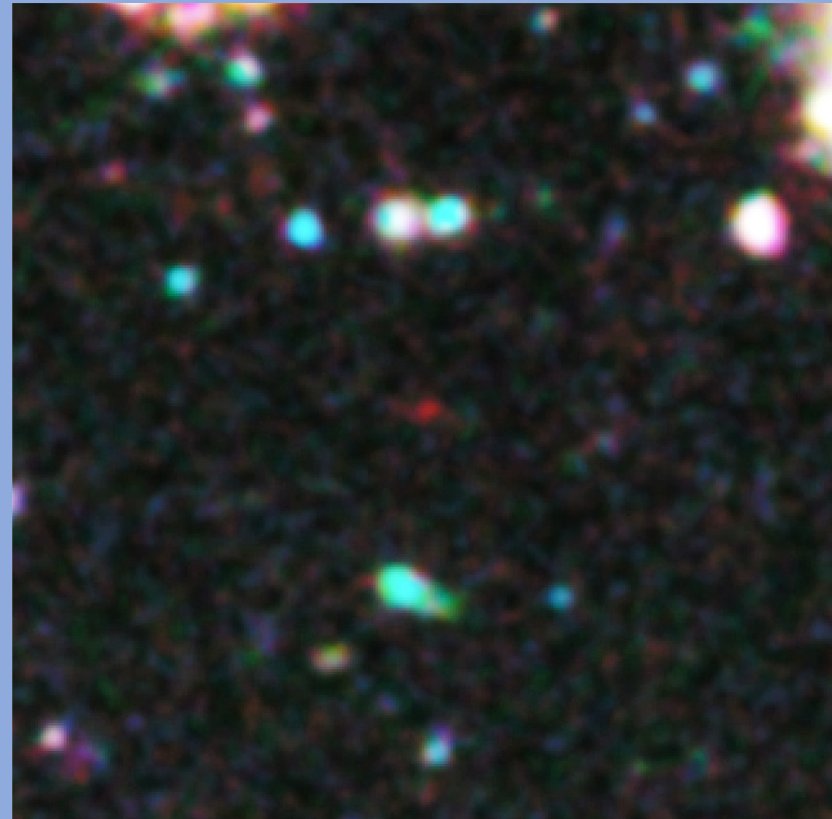
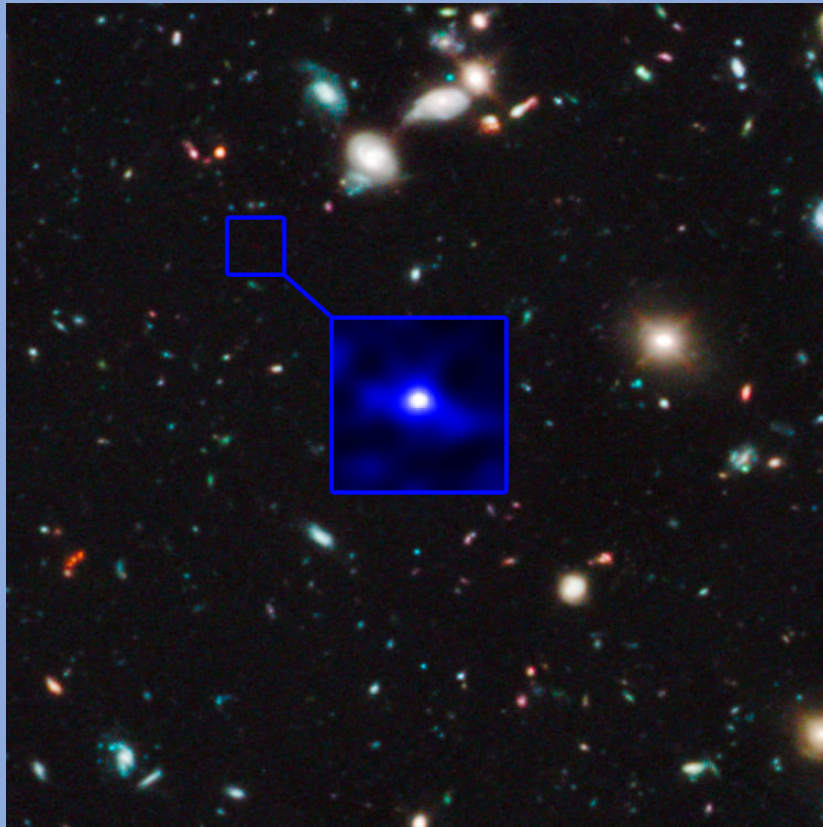


Quasares = galáxias com buraco negro central  
acretando massa



$z = \Delta\lambda/\lambda = 11,9$     $d = 13,42$  bilhões de anos-luz

HST UDFJ-39546284



Bouwens et al. 2013, *Astrophysical Journal*, 765, L168

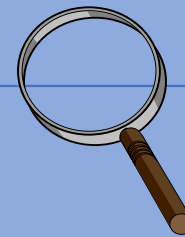
# Big Bang



# Expansão

Velocidade =  $H \times \text{distância}$   
Velocidade =  $\text{distância} / \text{Tempo}$

$$\text{Tempo} = 1/H$$

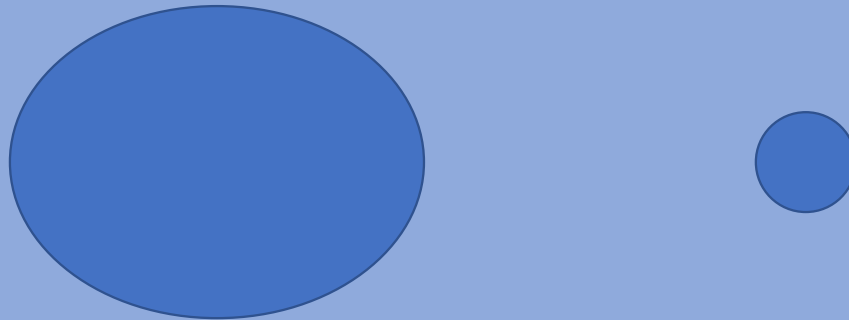


$$H = 67,4 \text{ km/s/Mpc} \rightarrow \text{Tempo} = 13,8 \text{ bilhões de anos}$$

$$1 \text{ Mpc} = 3,26 \text{ M anos-luz} = 3 \times 10^{19} \text{ km}$$

$$P=NkT$$

O Universo era quente quando pequeno



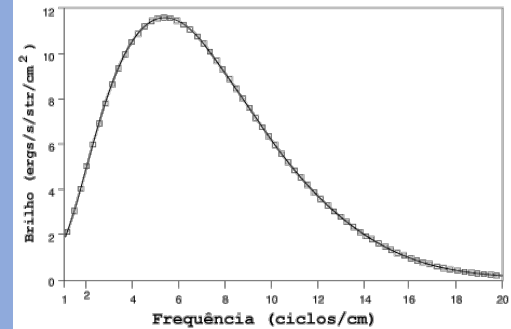
$$\frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

# Arno Penzias e Robert Wilson 1964



Holmdel, NJ  
Nobel 1978

# Radiação do Fundo do Universo



**George Gamow**



**Robert Herman & Ralph Alpher**

$$E=kT$$
$$T=3K$$

**1948**



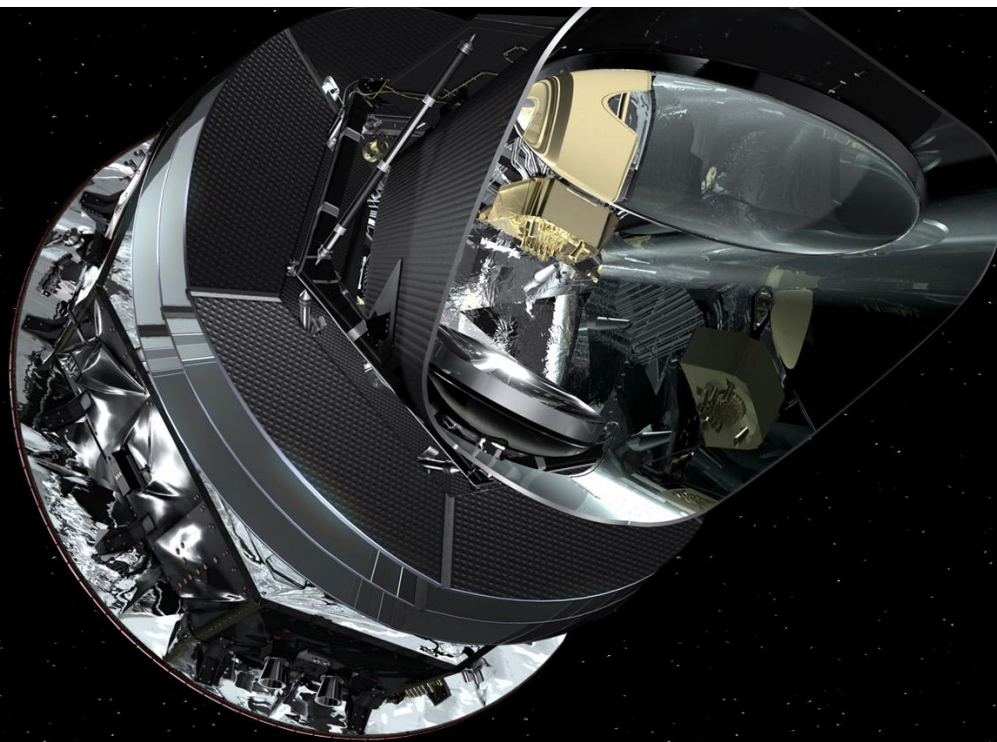
A&A 594, A1 (2016)  
DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361/201527101](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201527101)  
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**Volume 594 (October 2016) A&A, 594 (2016) A1**

**Astronomy  
&  
Astrophysics**

Special feature

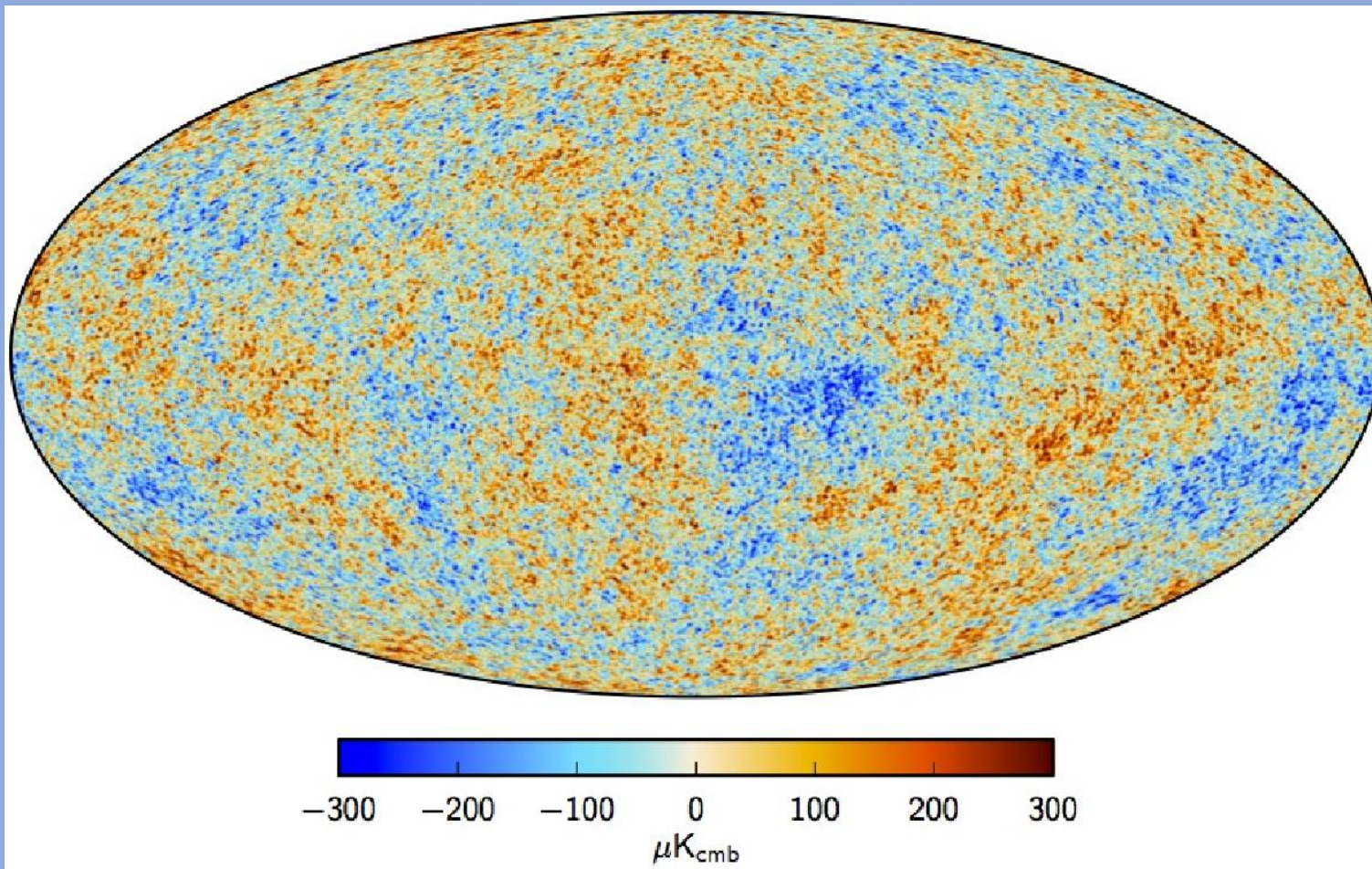
## *Planck* 2015 results



Satélite Planck ESA 2009-2012  
Idade= $(13,75 \pm 0,08)$  bilhões

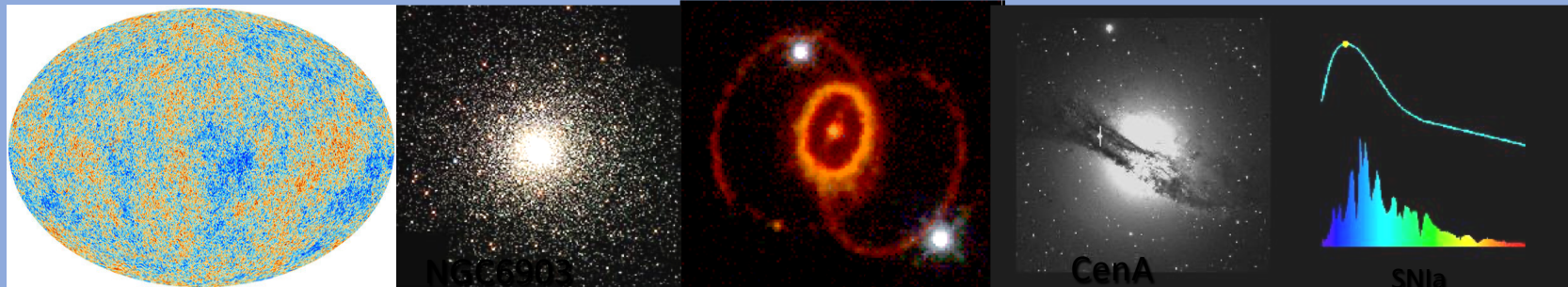
# Planck 2018

2009:  $T = 2,723\text{K}$



# Idade do Universo em 2020

- Espectro da Radiação do Fundo do Universo =  $(13,80 \pm 0,02)$  Ganos
- Taxa de Expansão do Universo - Idade:  $1/H = (13 \pm 1)$  Ganos
- Cúmulos Globulares - Idade:  $(13,2 \pm 1,5)$  Ganos
- Decaimento Radiativo - Idade:  $(12,5 \pm 3)$  Ganos
- Esfriamento das Anãs Brancas - Idade:  $(12,7 \pm 0,7)$  Ganos
- Distância às Supernovas Tipo I - Idade:  $13,0 \pm 1,2 (0.72/h)$  Ga,  $\Lambda$



Conservação de energia: com a expansão do Universo, a temperatura T cai com o tempo t

$$T = \frac{1}{q^{1/4}} \left( \frac{3c^2}{32\pi G a} \right)^{1/4} t^{-1/2}$$

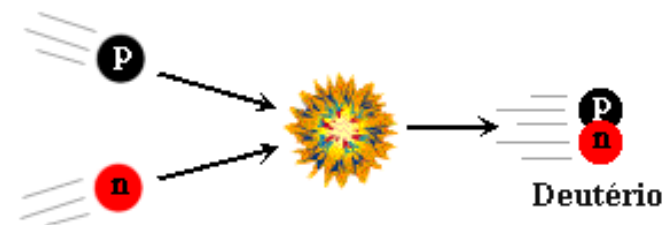
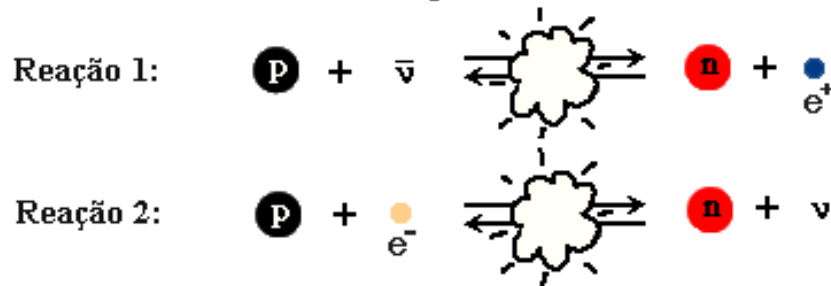
q=fração de formação de pares  
 a=constante de Stefan-Boltzmann  
 k=constante de Boltzmann

t=0,02μs depois do Big Bang: kT=2m<sub>próton</sub> = destruição de protons para tempos menores

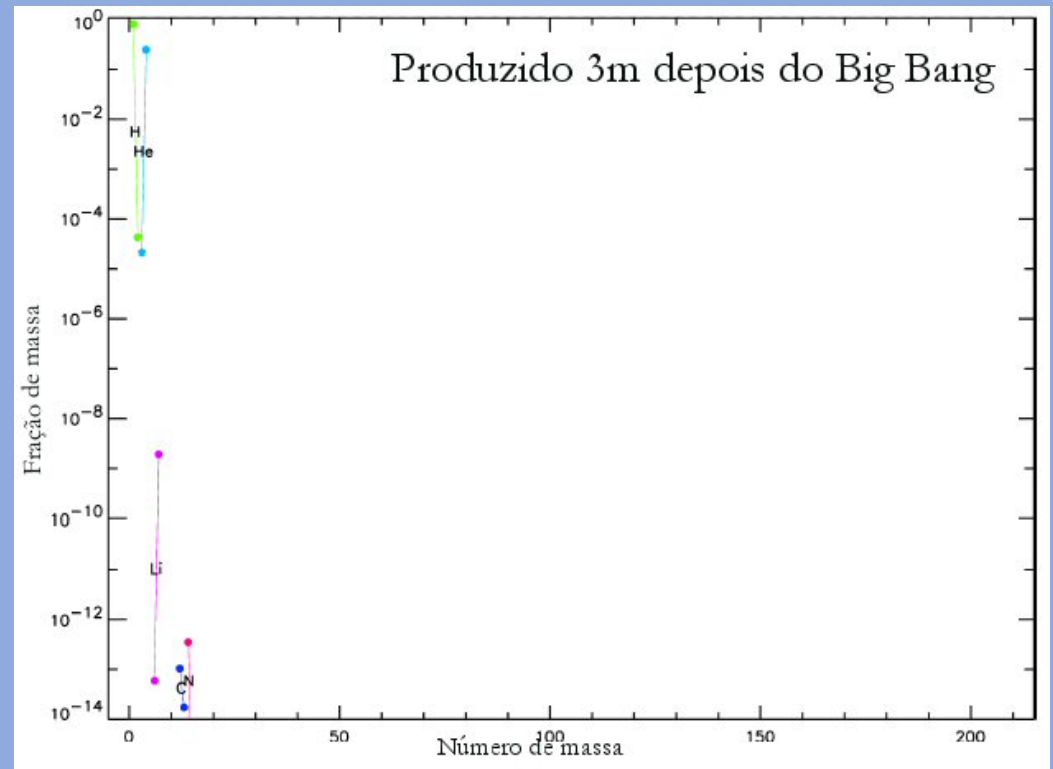
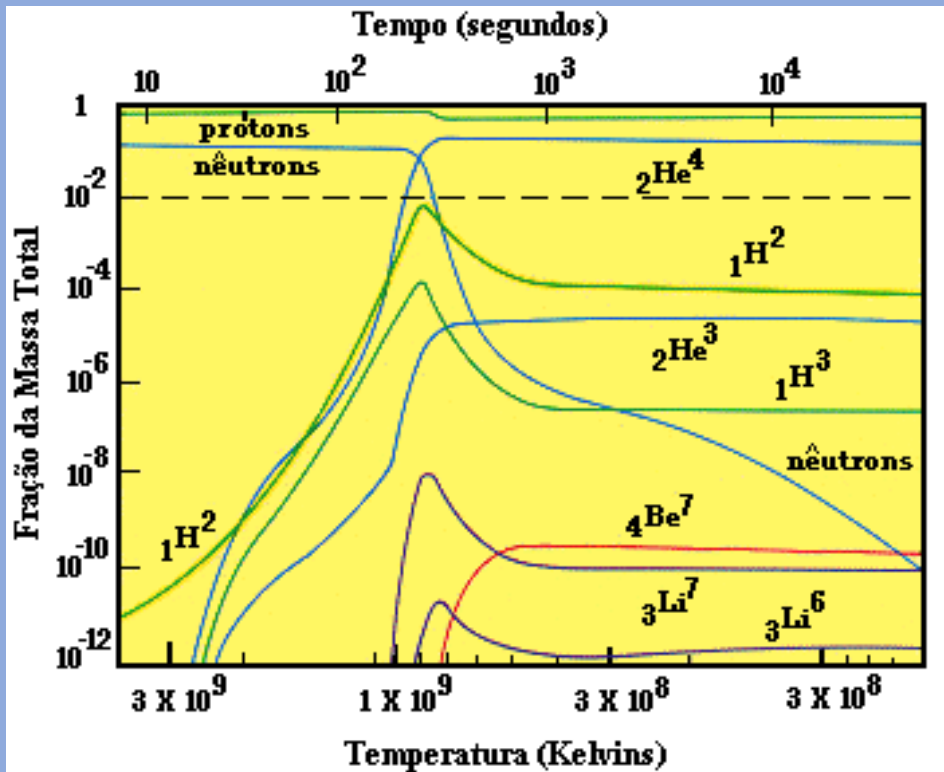
0,7s = 2m<sub>elétron</sub>

3m46s (T=900 MK) -> 4m H=p -> deutério (p+n) -> He = após os 4m, frio para formar núcleos mais pesados

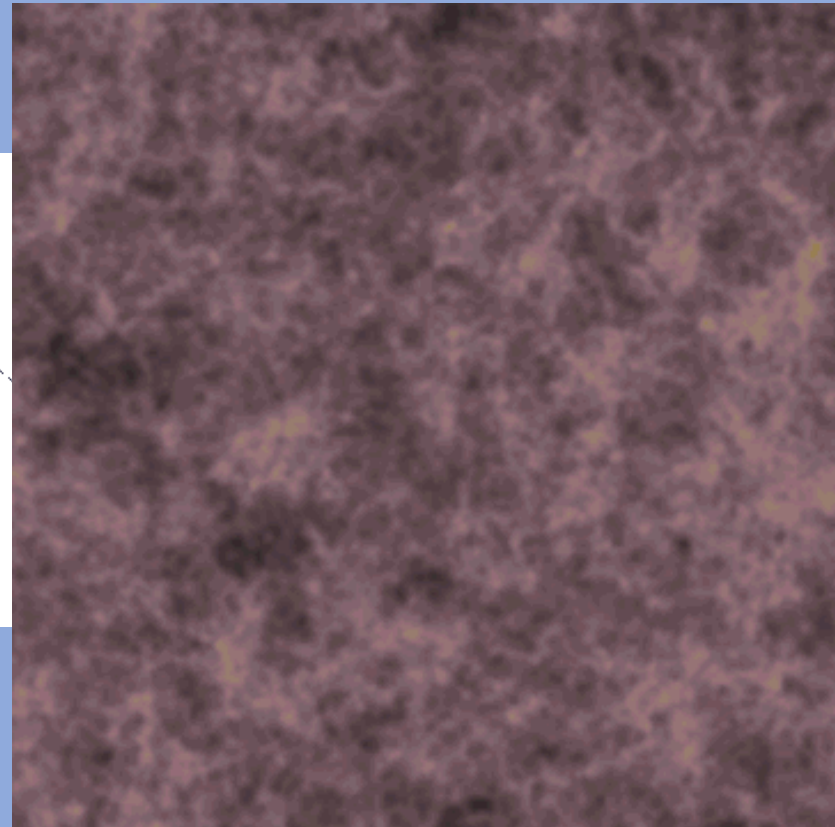
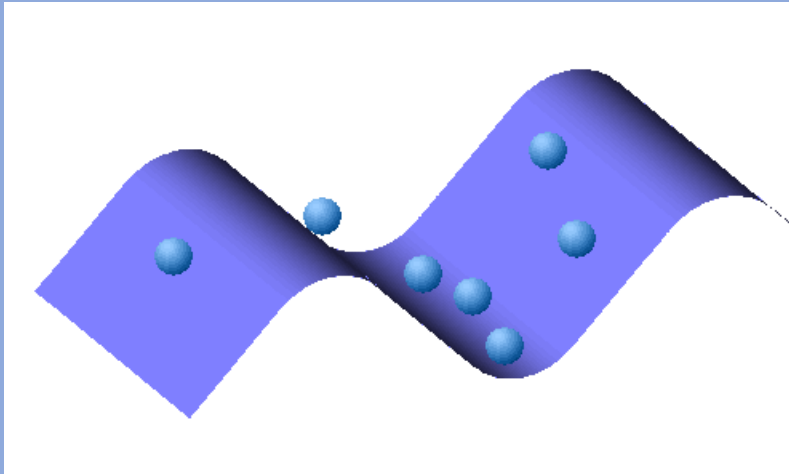
**Conversão entre prótons e nêutrons**



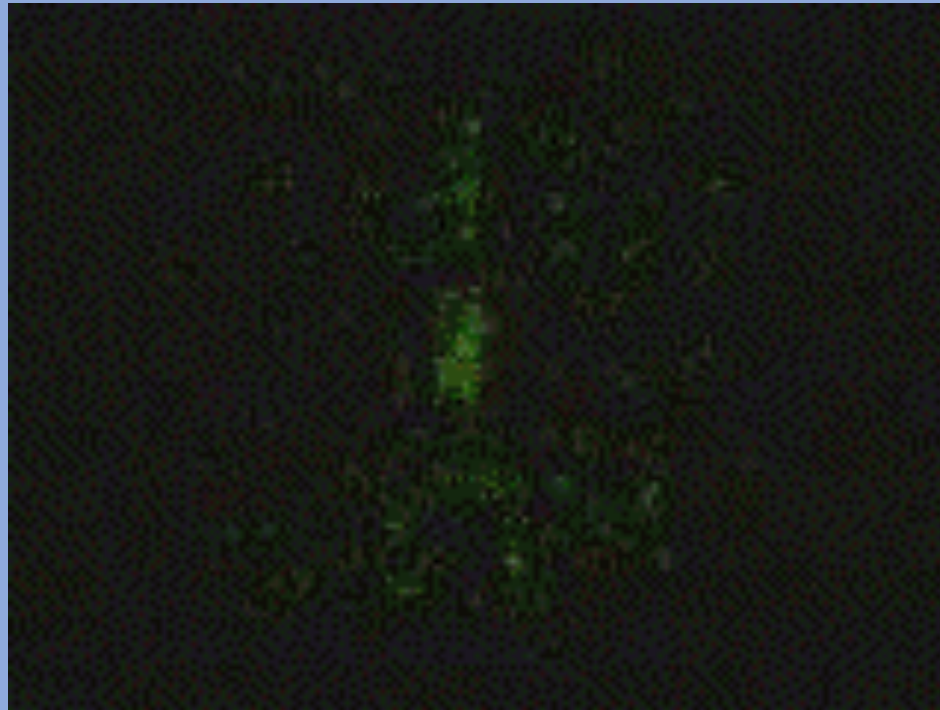
Átomos neutros, só aos  $t=380$  mil anos,  $T=3000\text{K}$

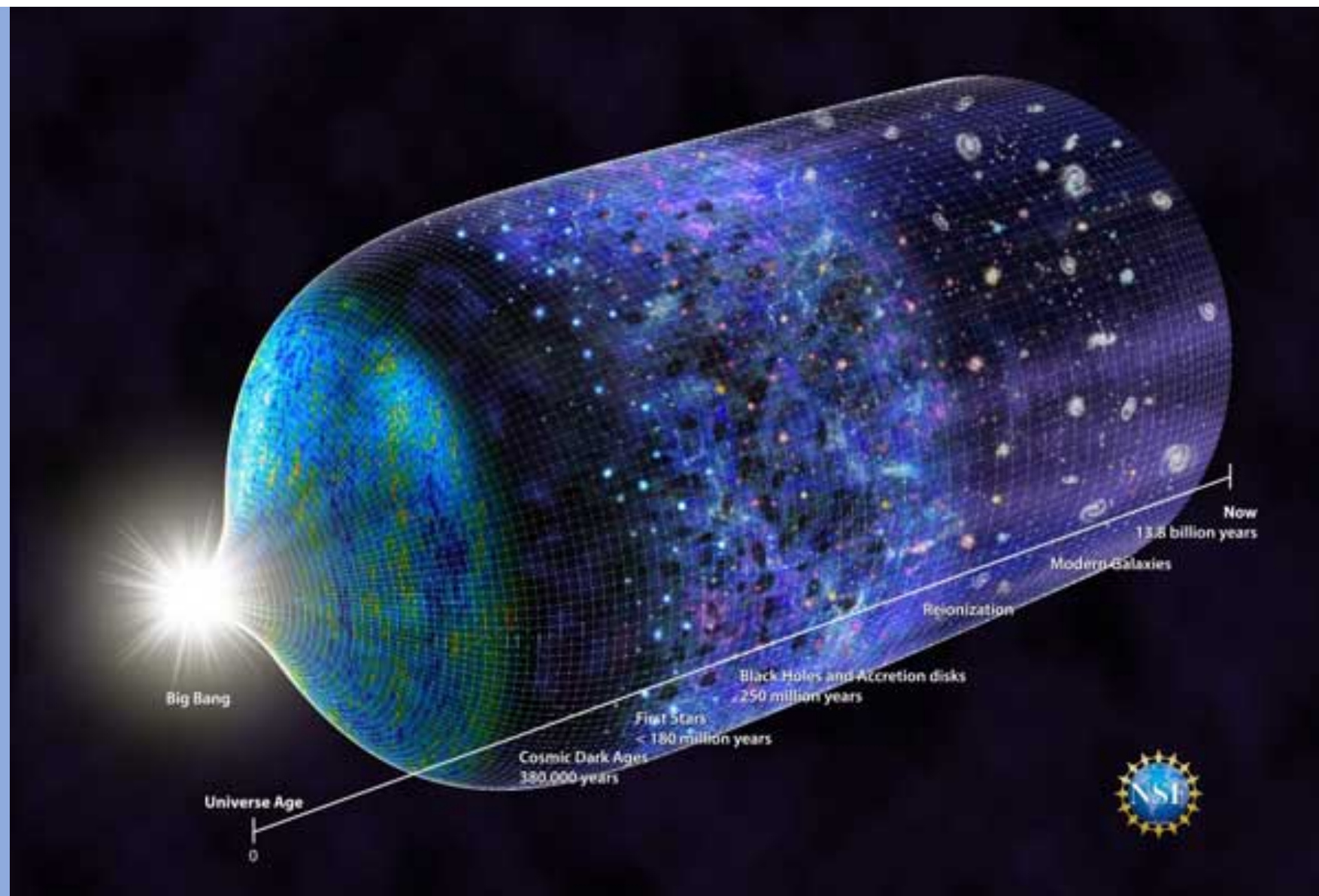


# Instabilidade gravitacional



Primeiras estrelas se formam aos 380 milhões de anos  
Galáxias depois de 1 bilhão de anos







Todos os outros elementos se formam dentro das estrelas

O que faz o Sol brilhar?

H. A. Bethe

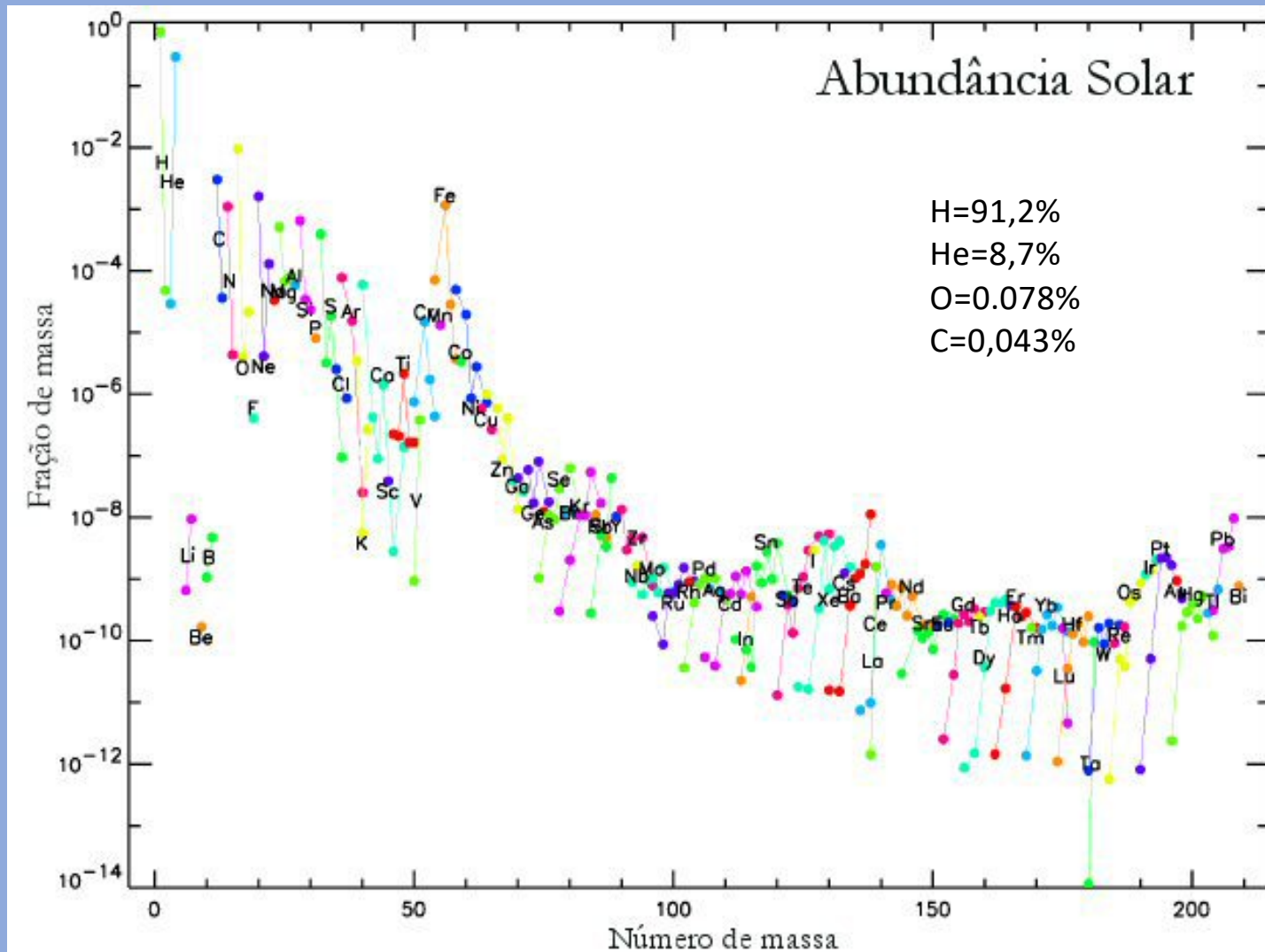
Teoria 1939

W. A. Fowler

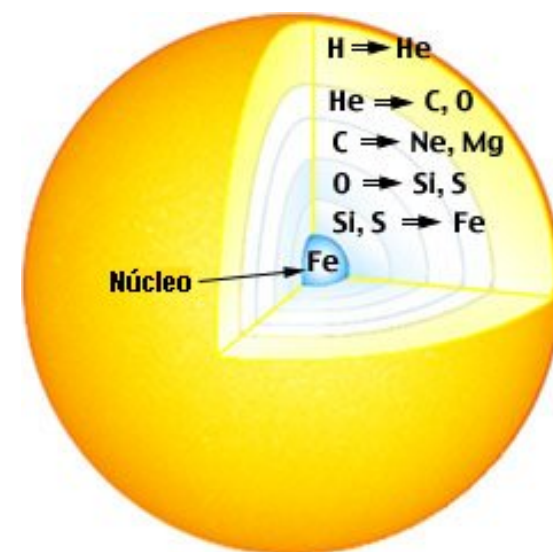
Experimentos 1950

$$4p \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + 2e^+ + 2\nu_e + \sim 25 \text{ MeV}$$

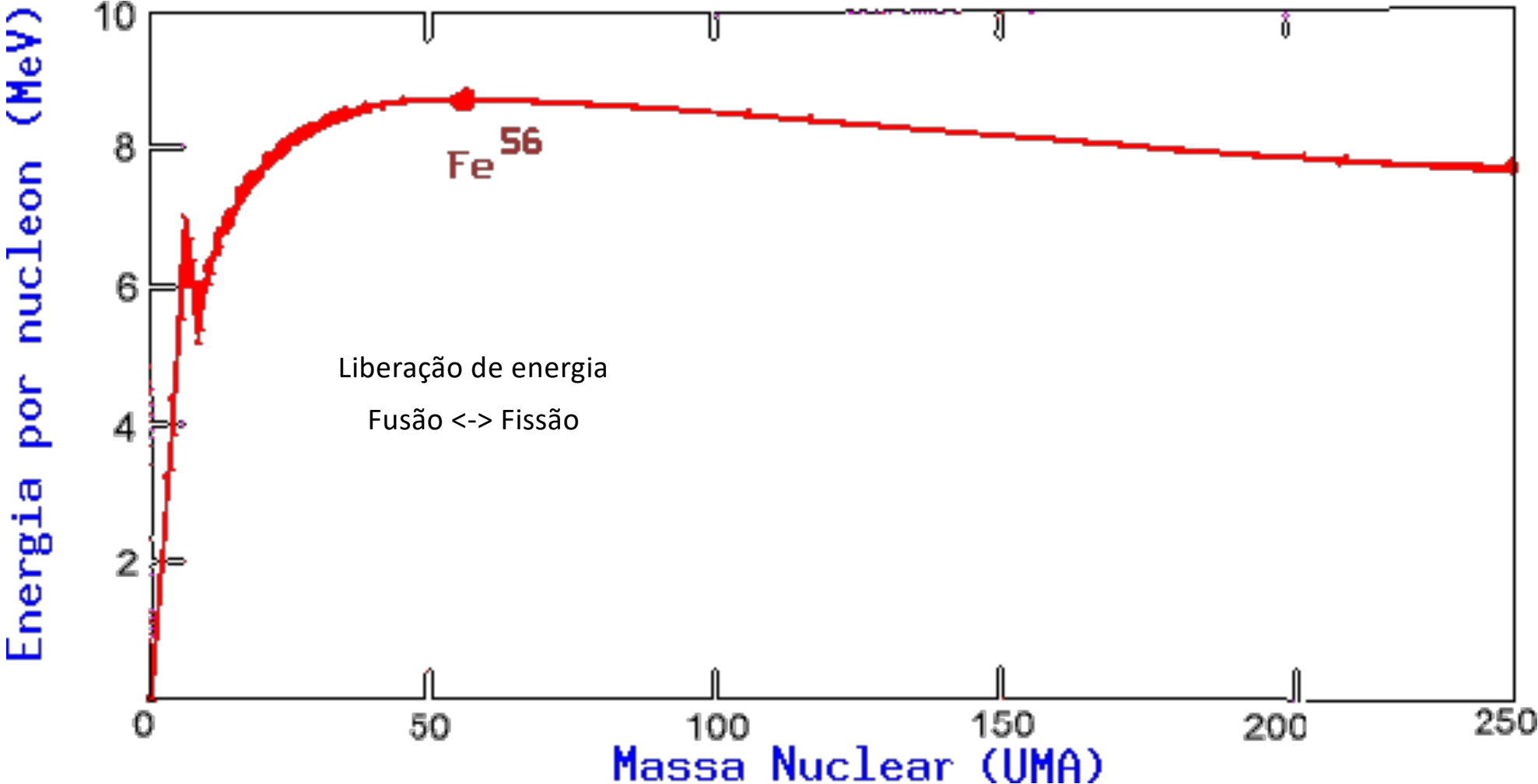
The image is a composite graphic on a dark blue background. It features two black and white portraits of scientists: H. A. Bethe on the left and W. A. Fowler on the right. Between them is a central text box with the question 'O que faz o Sol brilhar?' in yellow. Below the portraits are their names and the years of their key work: 'Teoria 1939' for Bethe and 'Experimentos 1950' for Fowler. At the bottom, a nuclear reaction equation is displayed in white text.



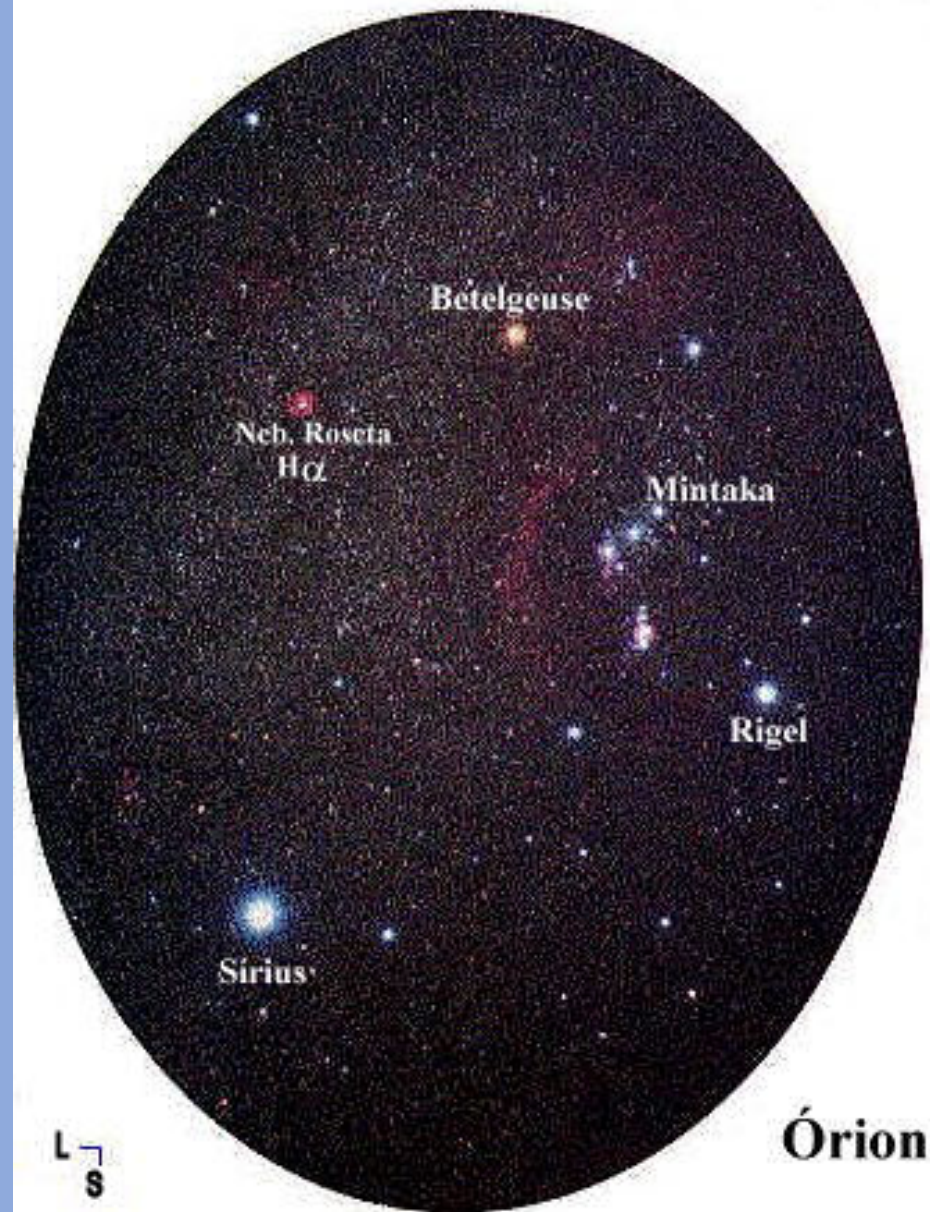
Desde a formação das estrelas mais velhas, somente 10% da massa de H pode ter sido convertida em He



# Energia Nuclear de Ligação

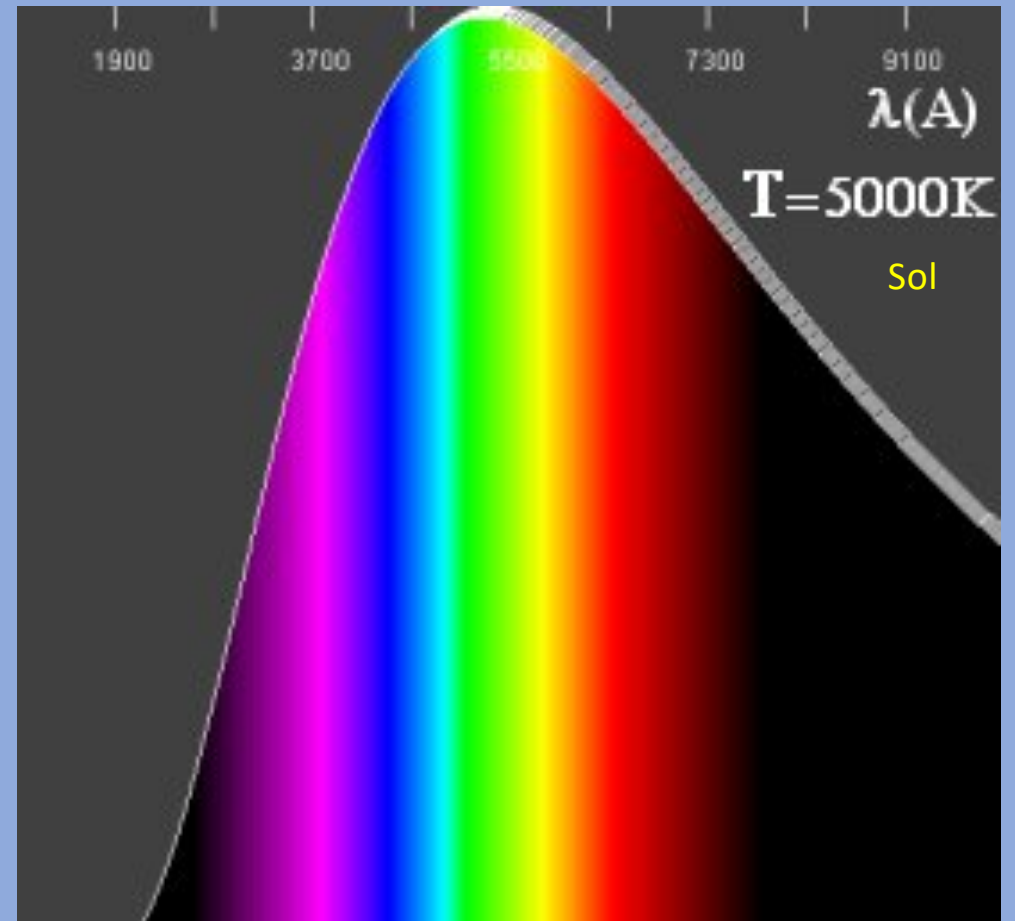
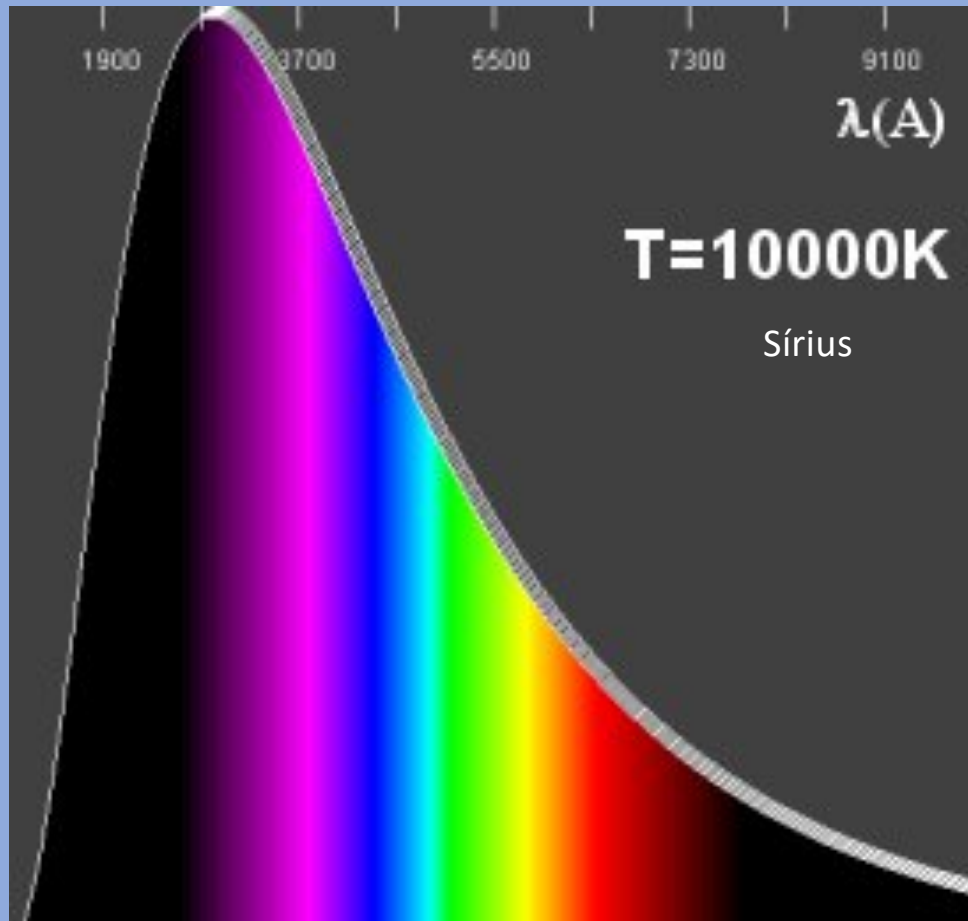


Estrelas têm  
diferentes massas  
e temperaturas

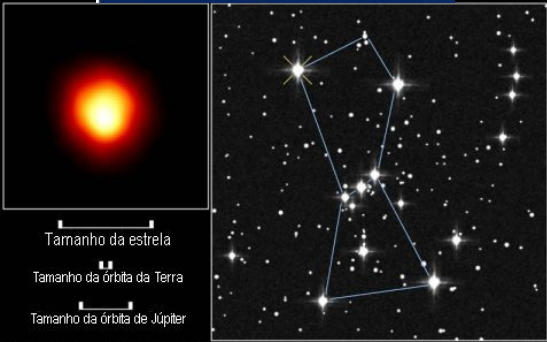
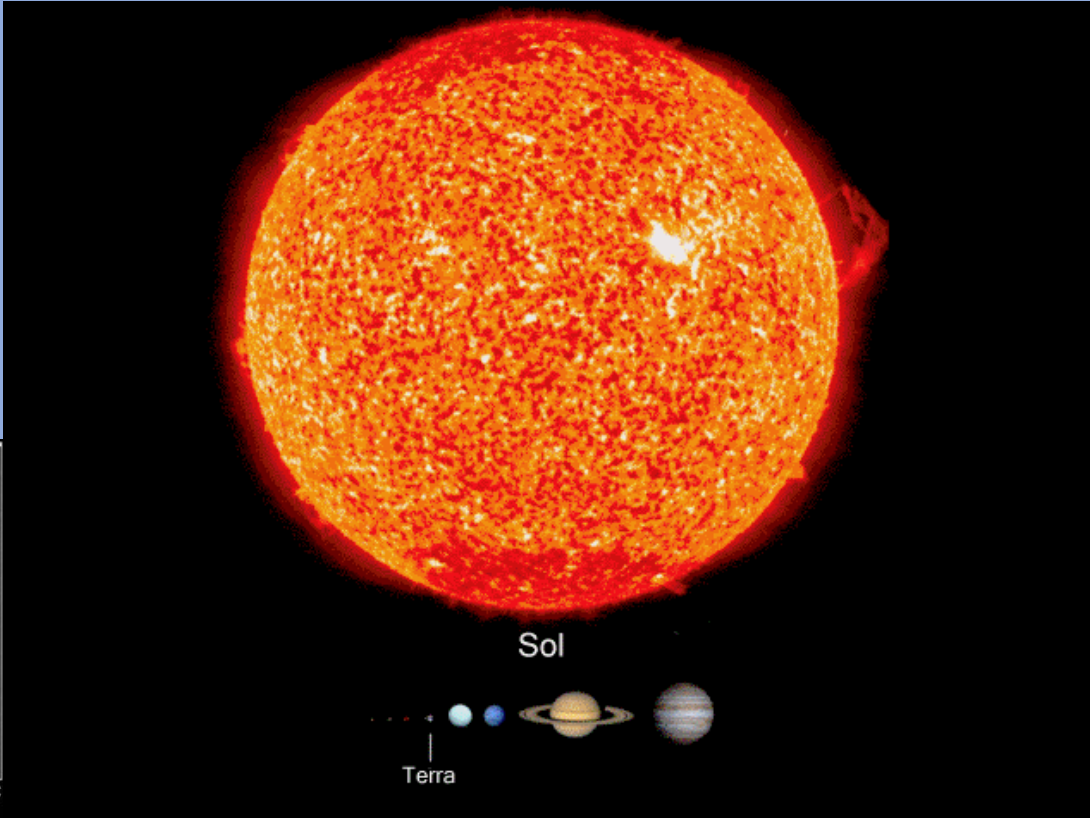
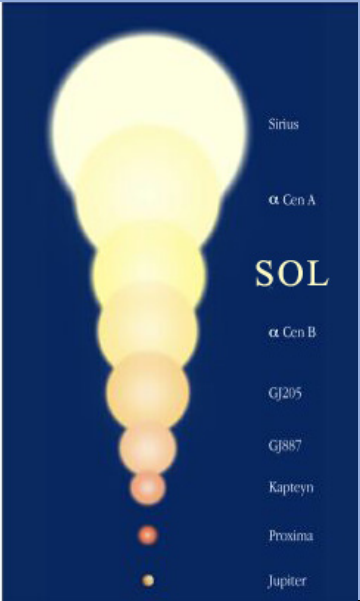


Cor é diretamente proporcional à temperatura:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} T = 5400 \text{Å} \times 5400 \text{K}$

Lei de Wien

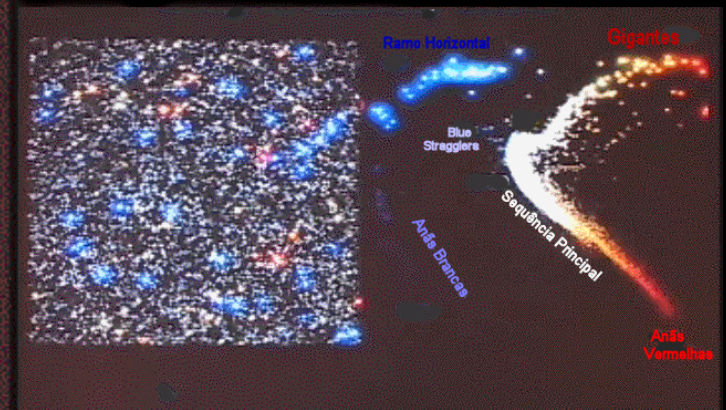
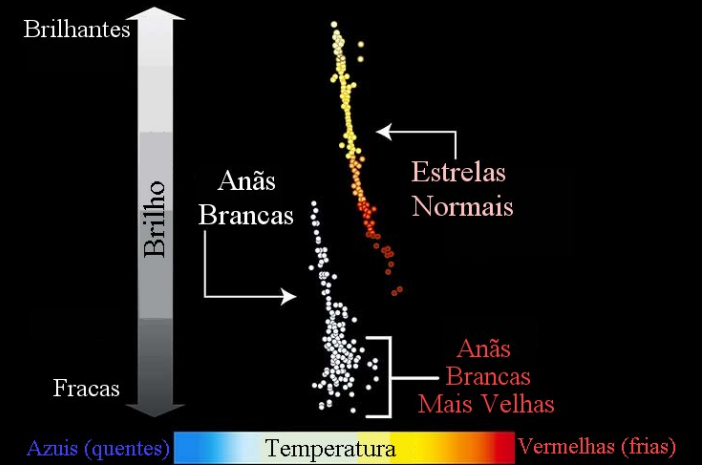
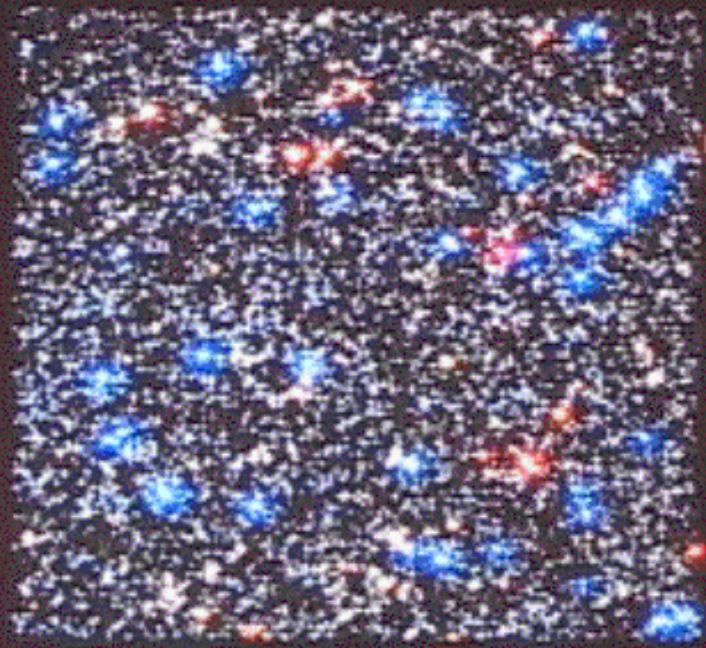


# Estrelas de todos os tamanhos



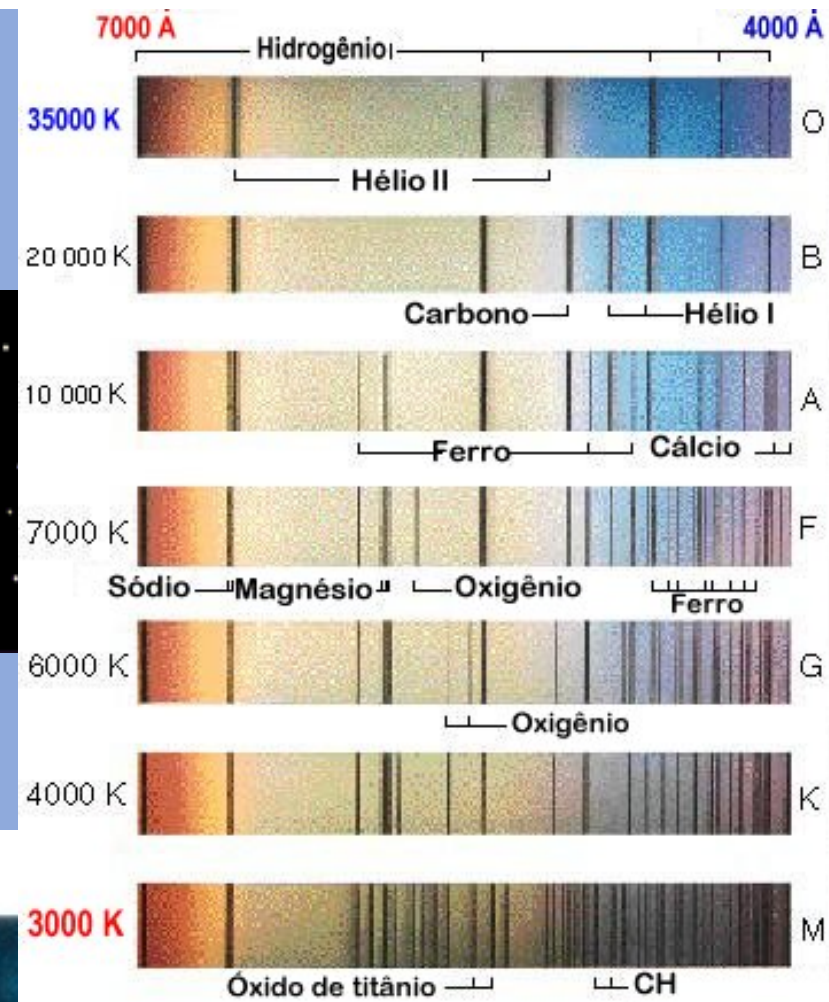
Atmosfera de Betelgeuse  
HST • FOC  
PRC96-04 • ST Sci OPO • January 15, 1995 • A. Dupree (CIA), NASA

# Aglomerado Globular





# Espectro



$H_\gamma$

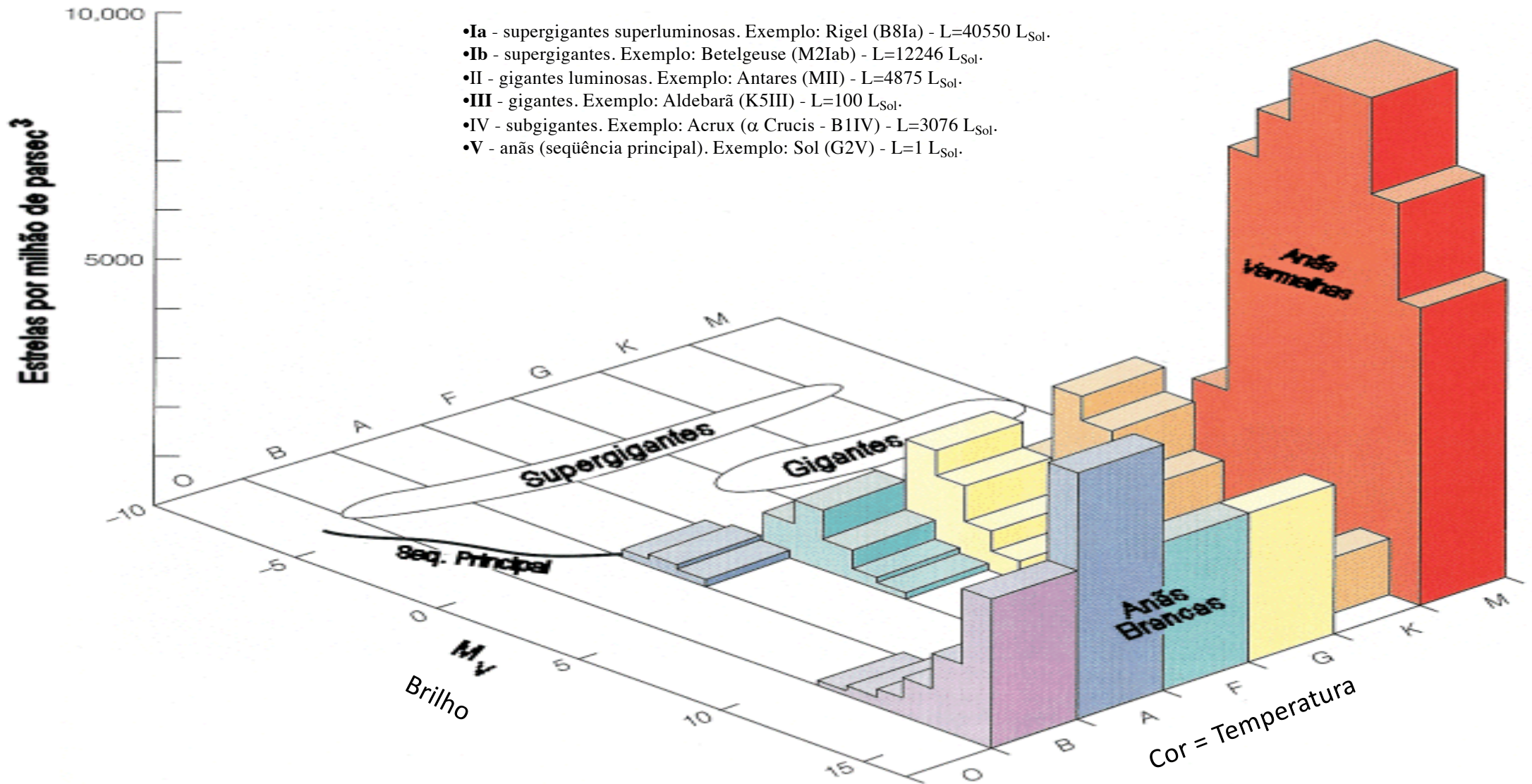
$H_\delta$

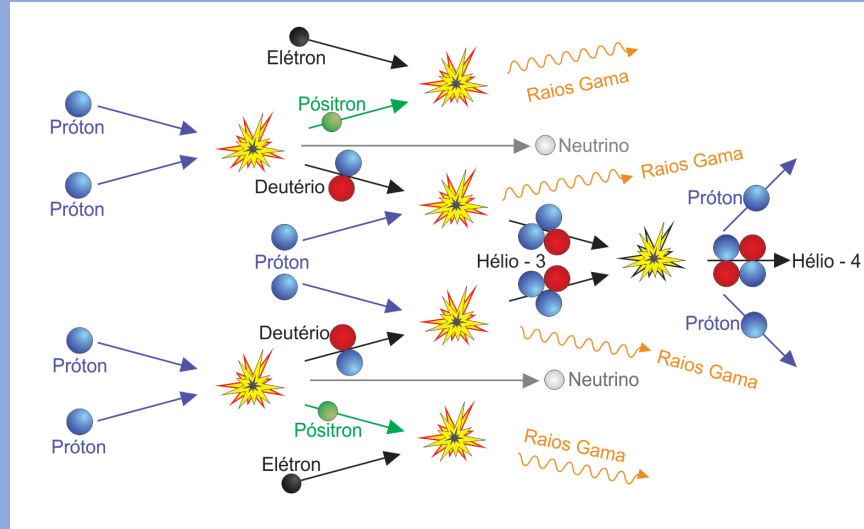
Supergigante

Anã

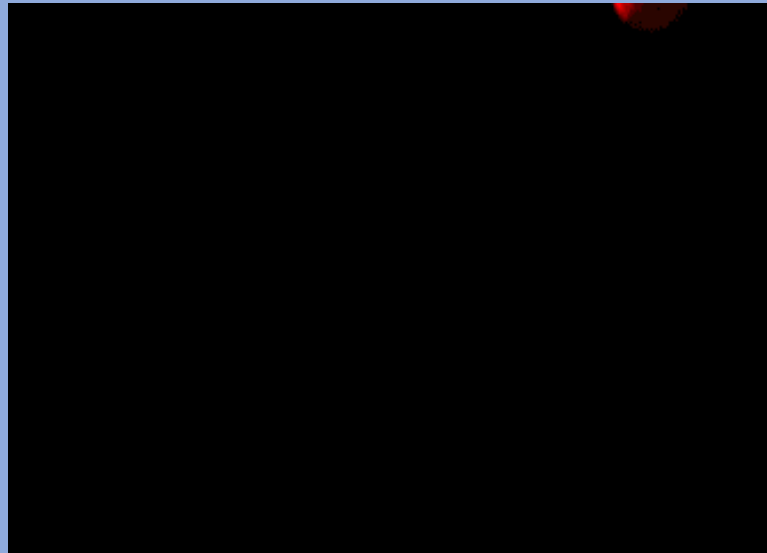
Diferenças de ionização e excitação por diferentes temperaturas, e não por diferentes composições!

## Histograma do número relativo de estrelas próximas ao Sol

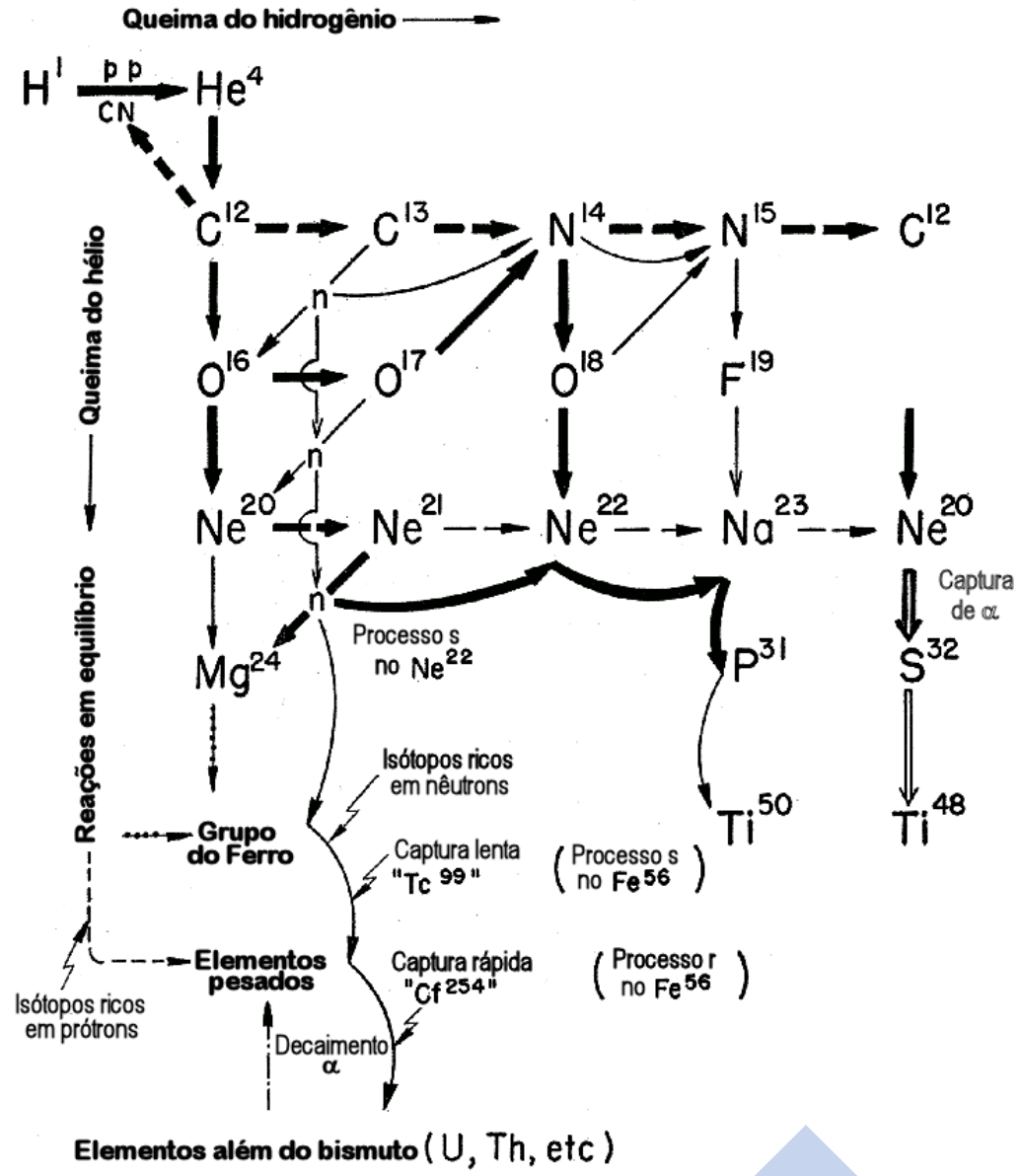




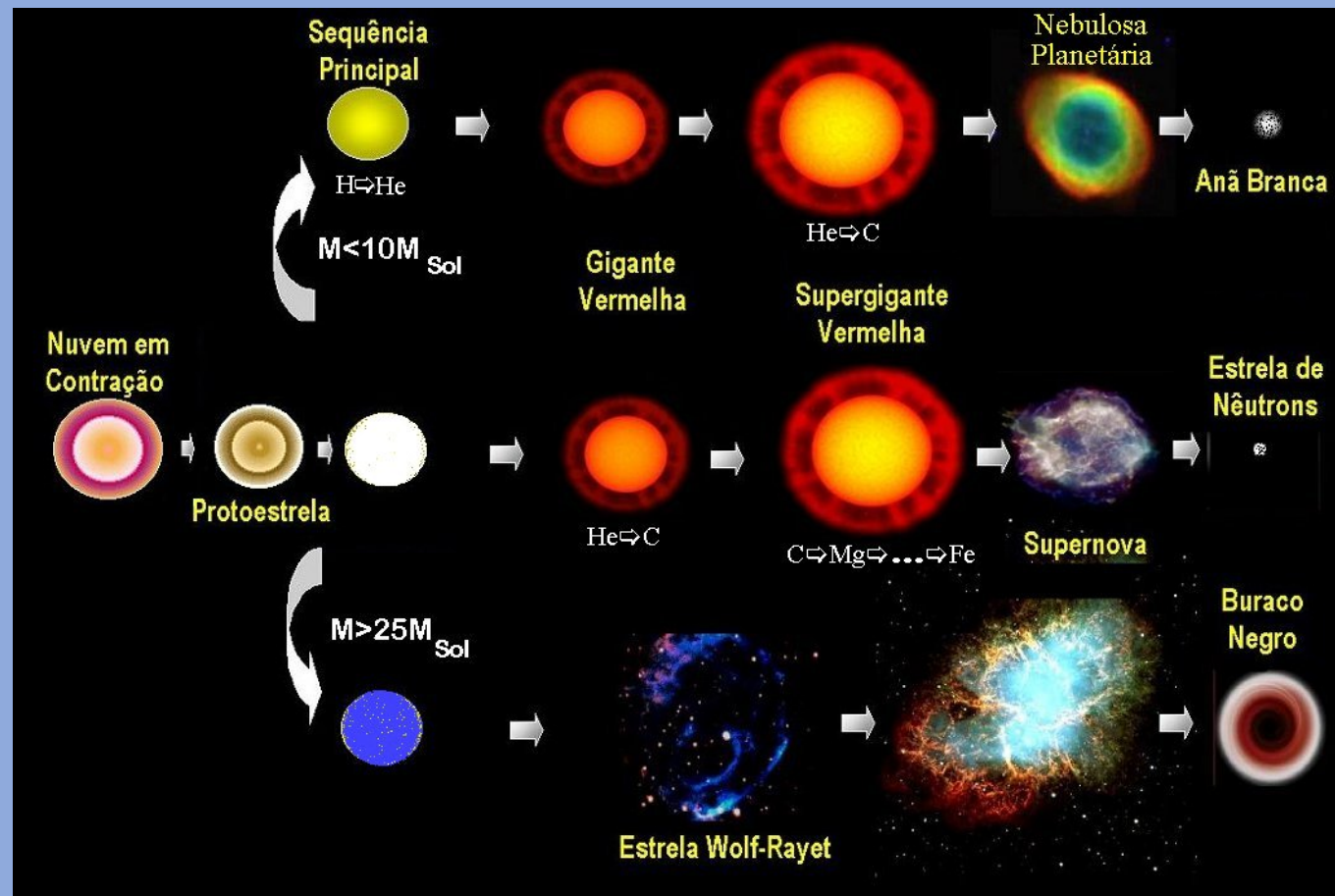
$4\text{H} \rightarrow \text{He}$



$3\text{He}^4 \rightarrow \text{C}^{12}$



# Evolução estelar

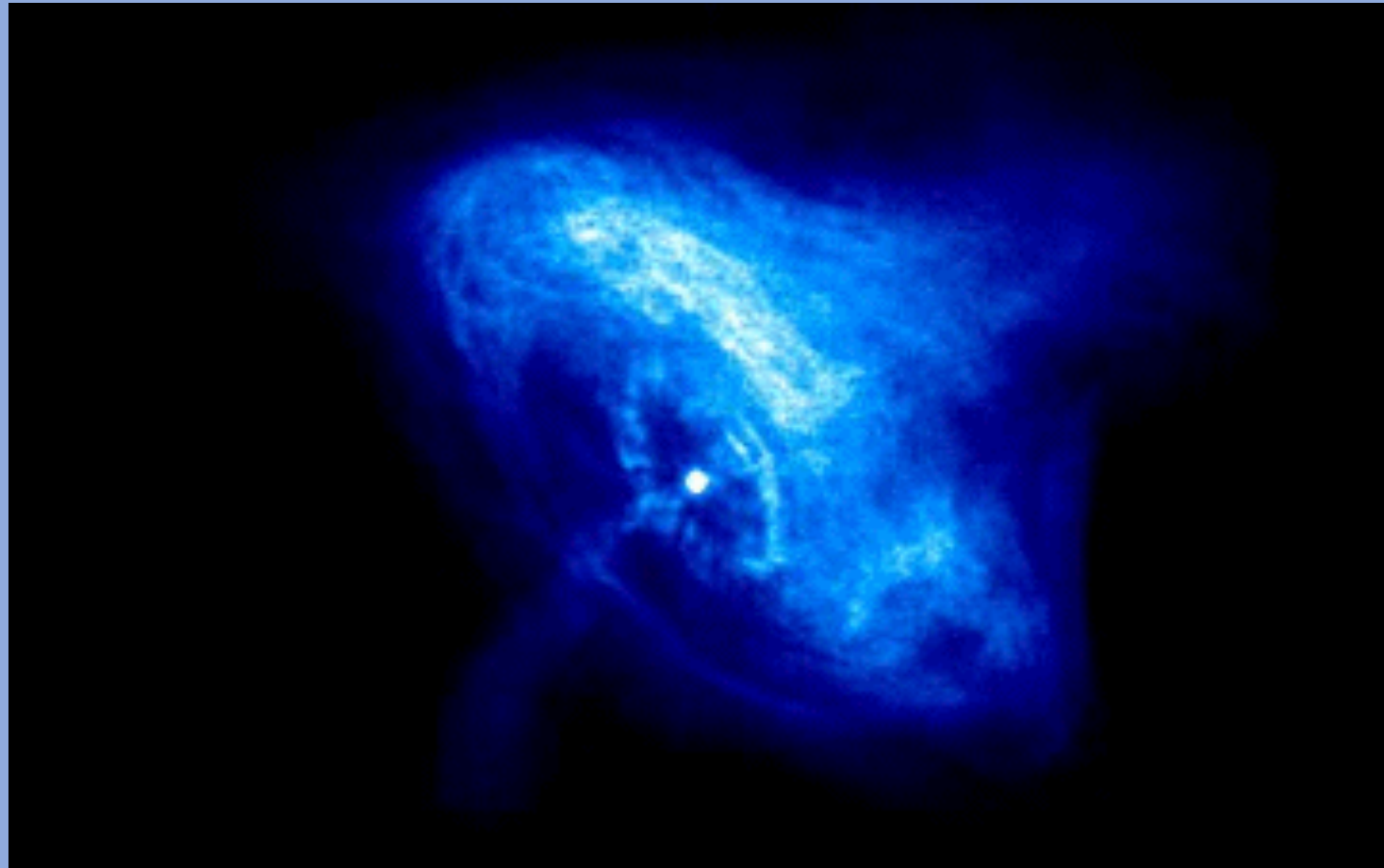


# Anãs Brancas

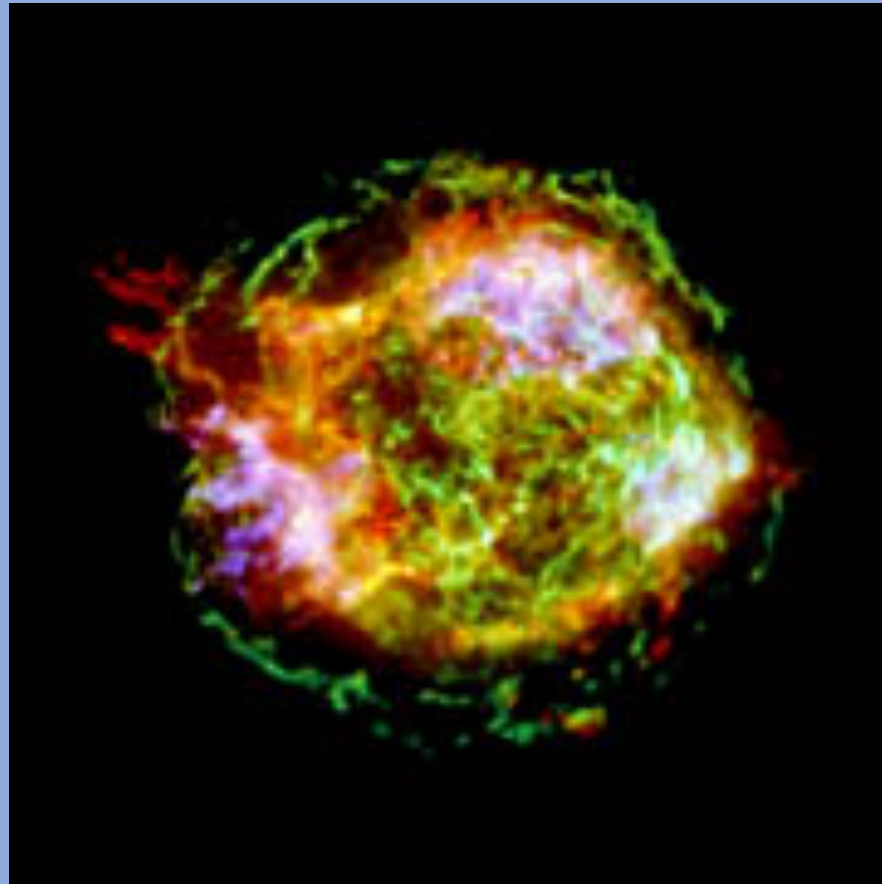


# Pulsar de 1054

Nobel 1974: Antony Hewish (1924-)

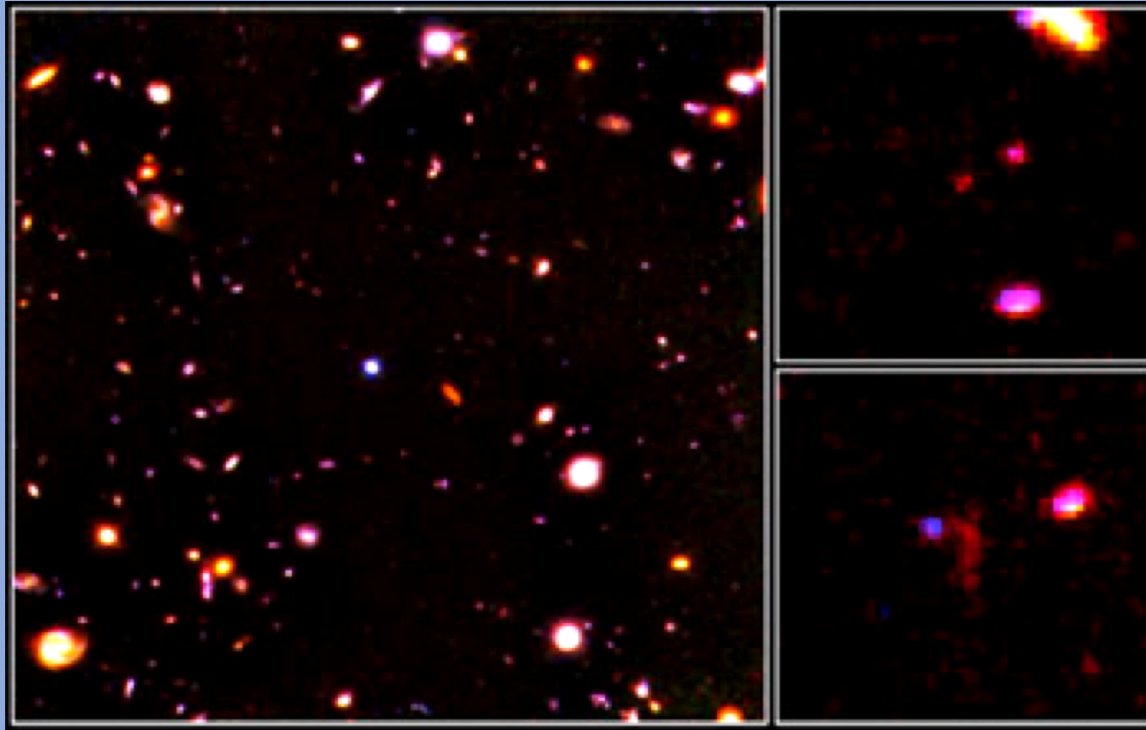


# Explosão de supernova

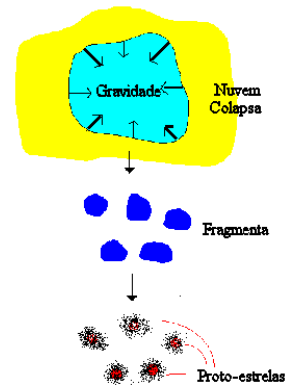


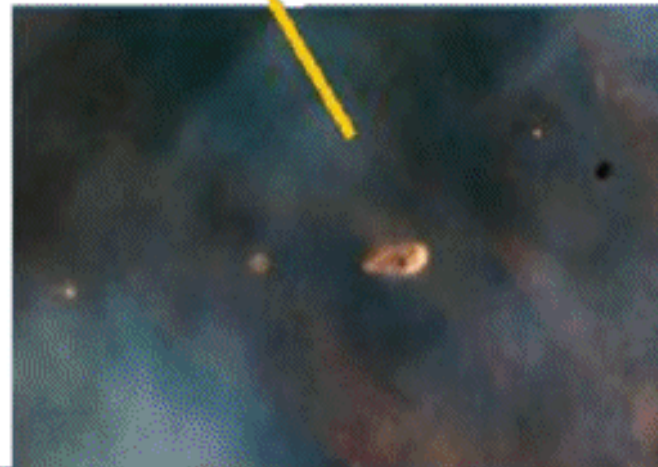
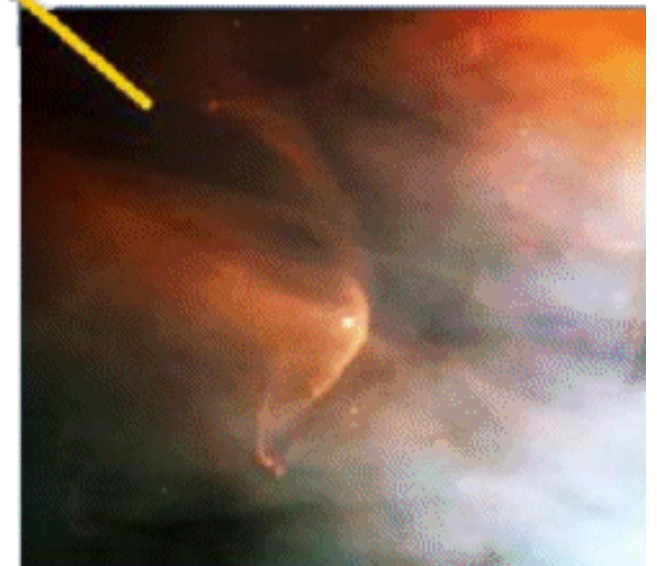
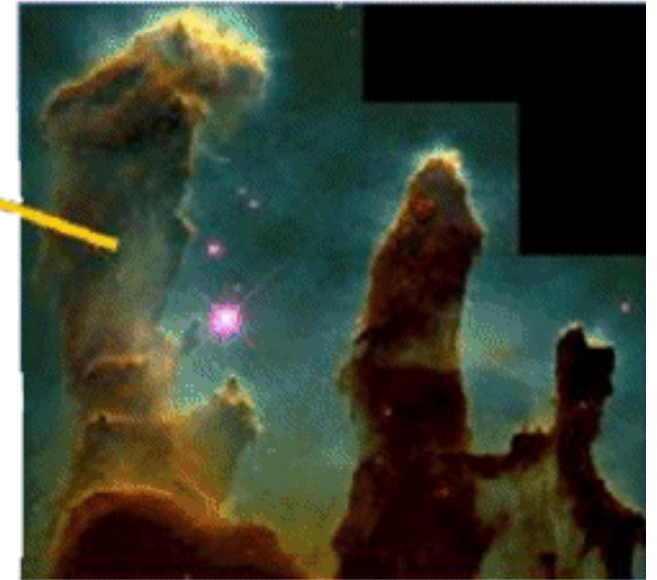
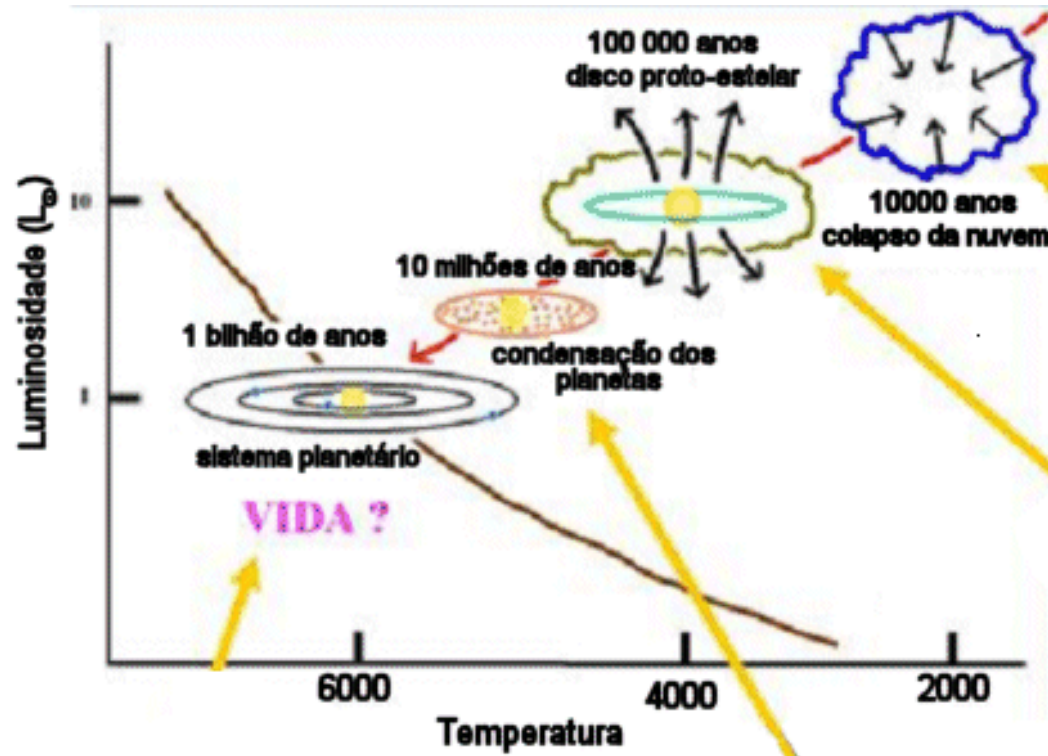


HST: Galáxias formaram-se 1 Gano depois do Big-Bang



# Região de Formação de Estrelas em Órion





Formação de estrelas

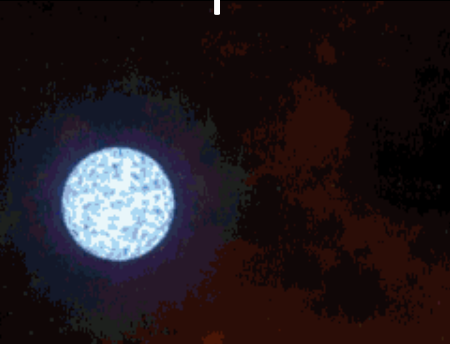


$$IMF \equiv N(\mathcal{M}) \propto \mathcal{M}^{-2,35}$$

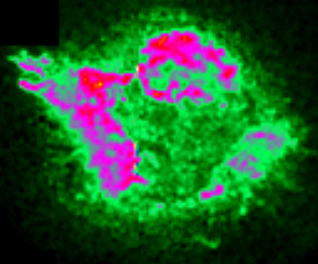
-nascem 300 estrelas de 1 MSol  
para cada uma estrela de 10MSol  
-300 estrelas de 10 Msol  
para cada uma estrela de  
100MSol.



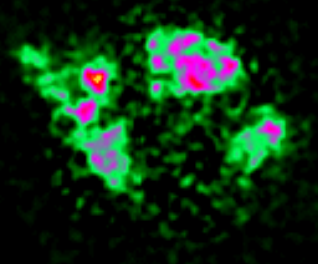
# SNIa: Cassiopeia A



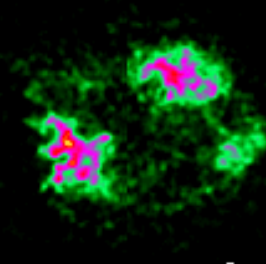
Silício



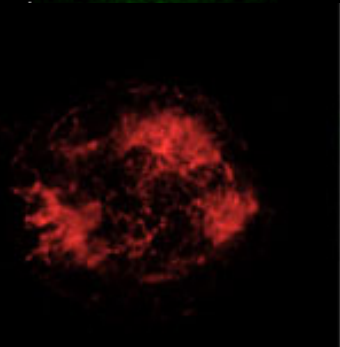
Cálcio



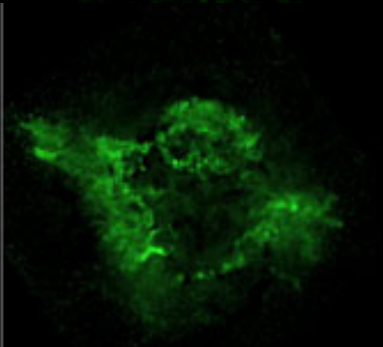
Ferro



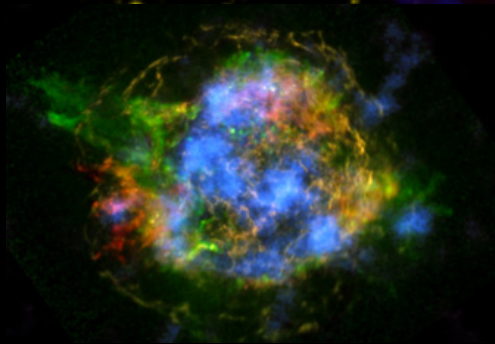
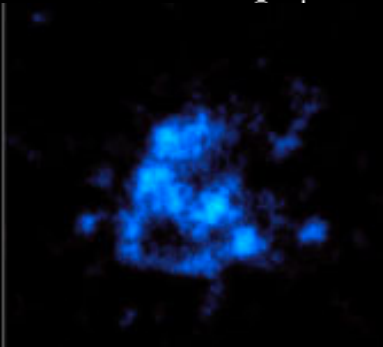
Ferro



Silício/Magnésio



Titânio radiativo

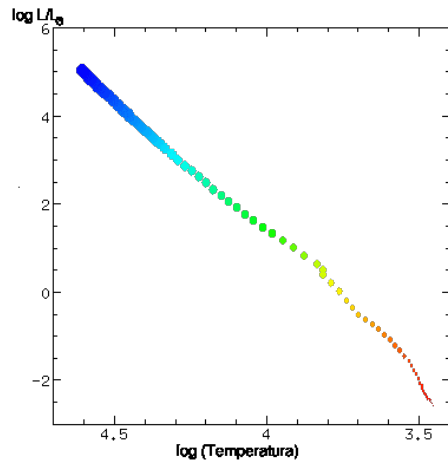


# Tempo de vida das estrelas



Em 1942, o pernambucano Mário Schenberg (1914-1940),  
indiano Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar (1910-1995)  
somente **10% da massa de uma estrela alcança  $T > 8$  milhões de K**,  
necessário para transformar H em He.

A massa do He é 7/1000 menor do que a massa de 4H  
a massa do Fe é 1/1000 menor do que a de 14He



$$E = \Delta m c^2$$



$$\tau_{SP} = \frac{1}{(M/M_{\odot})^2} 10^{10} \text{anos}$$

$$L = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T^4 \propto M^3$$

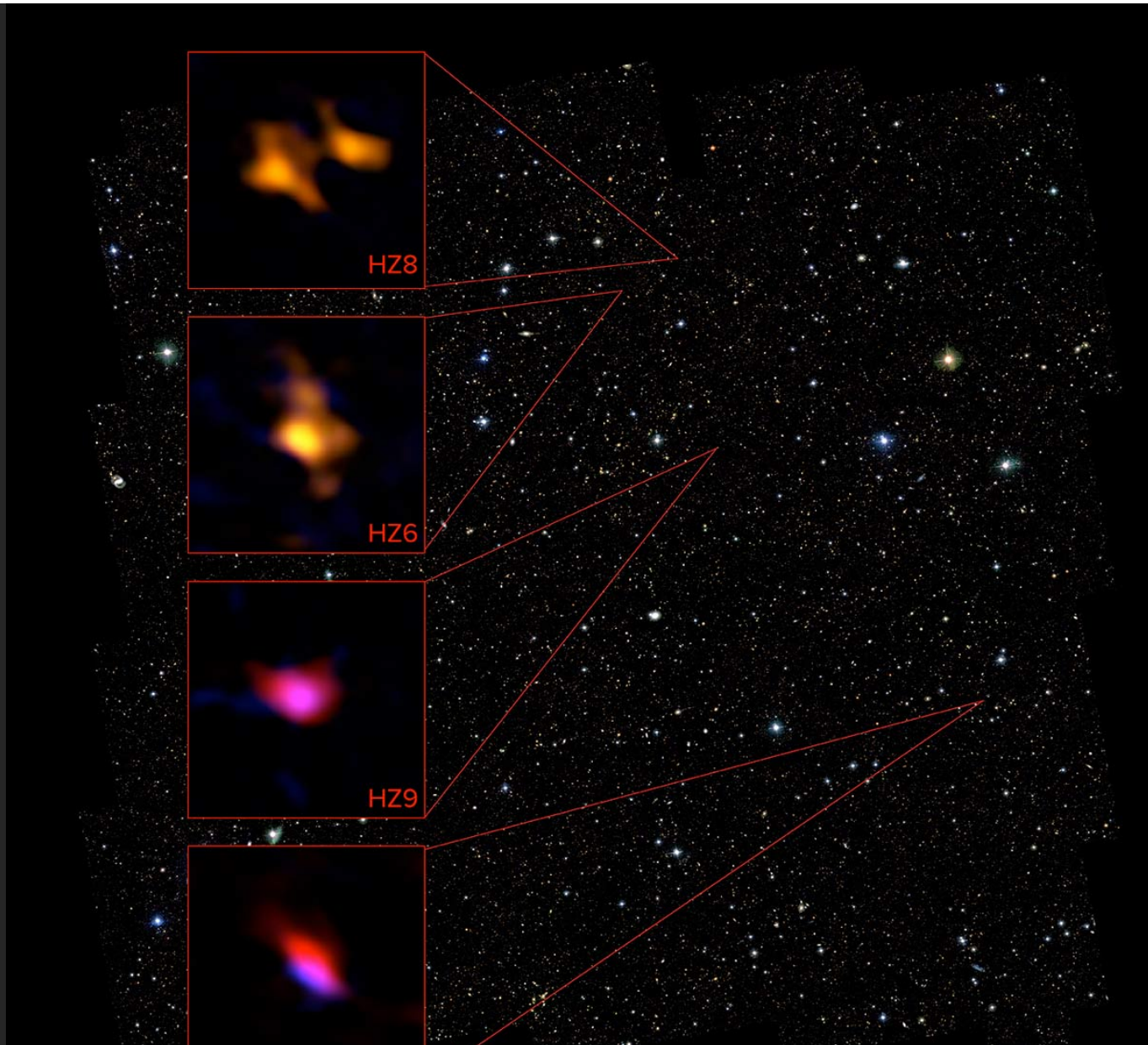
10 bilhões de anos para  $1M_{\text{Sol}}$   
100 milhões de anos para  $10M_{\text{Sol}}$   
**1 milhão de anos para  $100M_{\text{Sol}}$**

# ALMA: Atacama Large Millimeter Array<sub>2011</sub>



66 antenas  
 $\lambda=0,3\text{-}9\text{ mm}$   
Máximo de  
emissão das  
regiões de  
formação estelar

2013: linhas de CO depois de 2 bilhões de anos do Big Bang  
2015: so C em 1 bilhão de anos

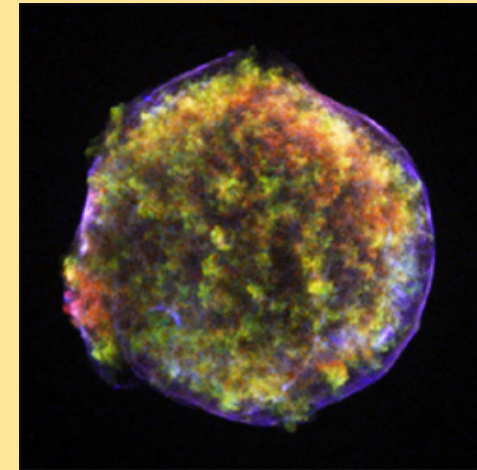




Os elementos químicos são gerados por fusão nuclear no interior das estrelas, até o Fe.

Elementos mais pesados que o Fe gerados por acréscimo de neutrons,  
são ejetados nas explosões de supernovas, ou coalescência de estrelas de neutrons.

Há perdas contínuas de massa durante a evolução das estrelas,  
produzindo a evolução química do Universo, e gerando o carbono e outros elementos  
que mais tarde colapsam formando planetas terrestres e até seres humanos.



| Massa Inicial                | Objeto Compacto     | Massa Final                    |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| até $10 M_{\text{Sol}}$      | Anã Branca          | Menor que $1,4 M_{\text{Sol}}$ |
| 10 a $25 M_{\text{Sol}}$     | Estrela de Nêutrons | $1,4 M_{\text{Sol}}$           |
| acima de $25 M_{\text{Sol}}$ | Buraco Negro        | 5 a $13 M_{\text{Sol}}$        |

# Anãs Brancas

*Cristais: Diamante no Céu*

$2'' = 12 \times 10'$

BPM 37093

10'

17 anos luz de distância (40 quatrilhões de km) – Antonio Kanaan e Odilon Giovannini

*Super-Diamante*

- Diamante**
  - Cristal C
  - FCC<sub>0</sub>
  - 3,08Å entre átomos
  - 2 elétrons partilhados
  - T < 8000 K
  - 10 mil atm < P < 1,2x10<sup>8</sup> atm
- BPM37093**
  - Cristal C
  - BCC<sub>0</sub>
  - 0,01Å entre núcleons
  - todos elétrons livres (degenerados)
  - T = 7 milhões K
  - P = 5x10<sup>18</sup> atm
  - ρ = 36 Ton/cm<sup>3</sup>
  - E<sub>ions</sub> > 2kT (quântico)
  - cristal quântico metálico



Olivina



**REPORTS**

**A white dwarf with an oxygen atmosphere**

BY S. O. KEPLER, DETLEV KOESTER, GUSTAVO OURIQUE

SCIENCE | 01 APR 2016 : 67-69 |

The discovery of a long-sought oxygen white dwarf is an important test case for stellar evolution. [Also see Perspective by Gänsicke]

**An odd one out**

BY BORIS GÄNSICKE

SCIENCE | 01 APR 2016 : 37 |

An oxygen-rich white dwarf sets an important mark for stellar evolution [Also see Report by Kepler *et al.*]

O, Ne, Na, Mg, Al, Si

