



## AGA0293 Astrofísica Estelar

### Profa. Jane Gregorio-Hetem

# Capítulo 8

## Classificação dos Espectros Estelares

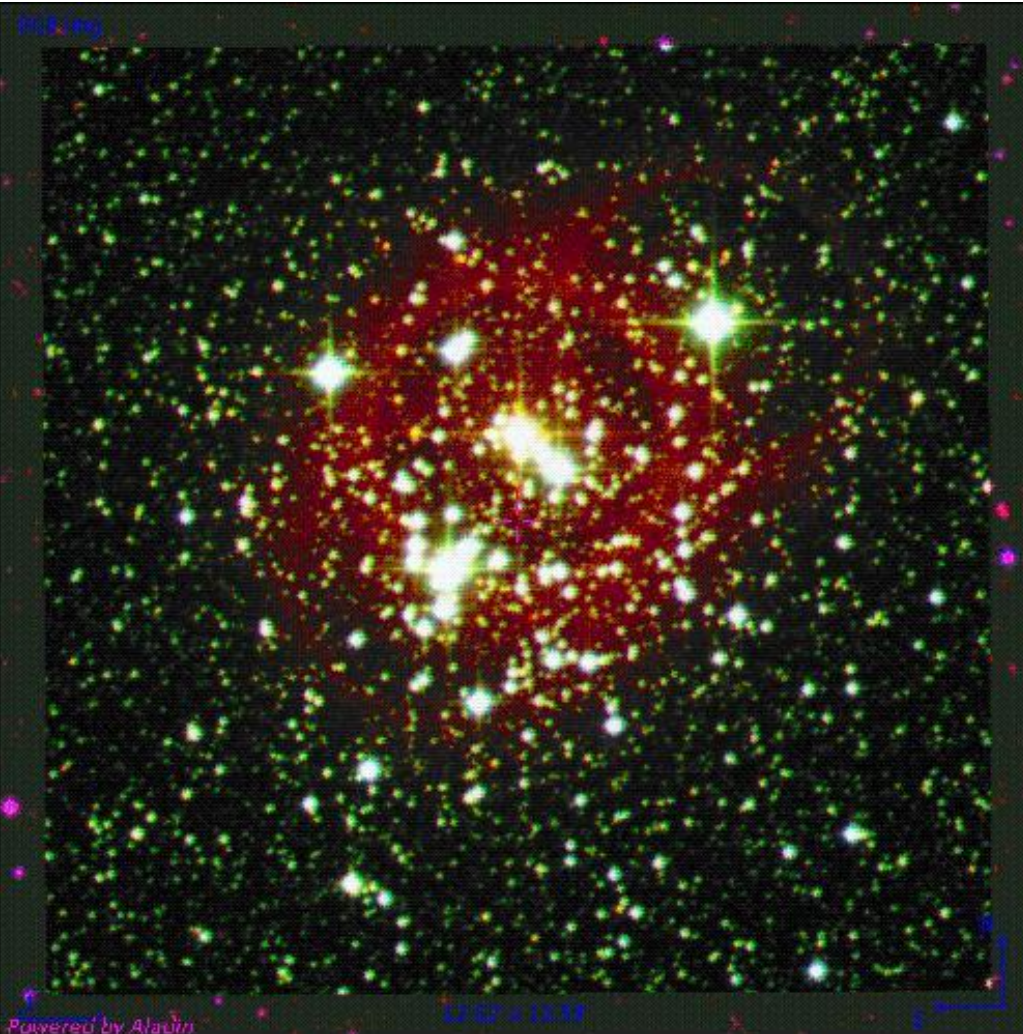
8.1 Formação das linhas espectrais

8.2 O Diagrama H-R

# Classificação das Estrelas

depende de Luminosidade (L) & Temperatura (T)

Procura-se correlacionar os parâmetros  $\Rightarrow$  comparação entre as estrelas de diferentes tipos.



A large orange scroll graphic with a dark orange border and rounded corners. The scroll is unrolled in the center, revealing the title text. The top and bottom edges of the scroll have a slight shadow effect.

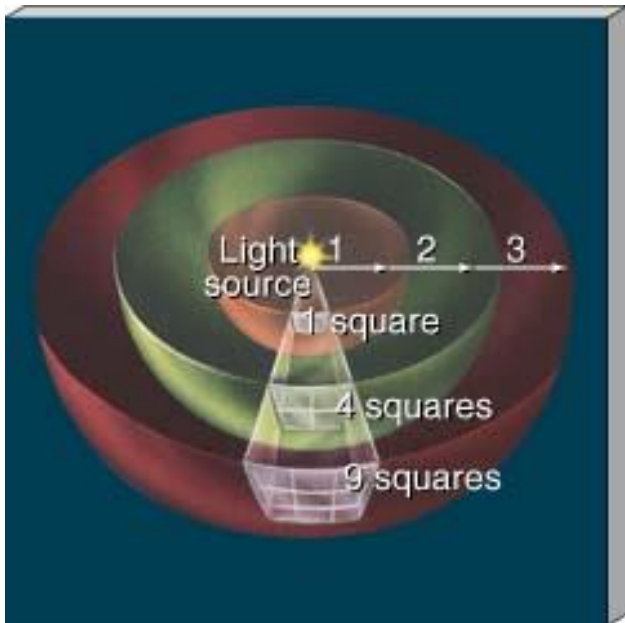
# REVISÃO CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

# Brilho Aparente, Luminosidade, Raio e Temperatura da estrela

$$L_* = 4 \pi R_*^2 \sigma T_*^4$$

$$m(d) \propto -2,5 \log F(d) = -2,5 \log \left( \frac{L_*}{4 \pi d^2} \right)$$

$$M_{abs} = m(d = 10 pc) \propto -2,5 \log L_* + 5$$

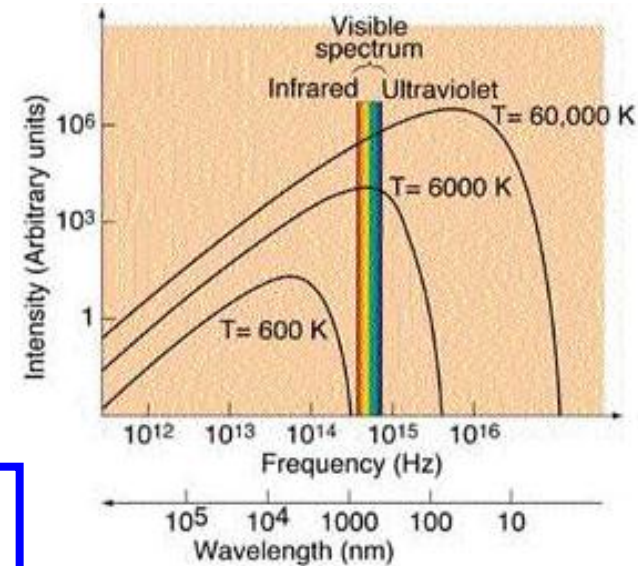


$$F(R_*) = \frac{L_*}{4 \pi R_*^2}$$

$$F(R_*) = \sigma T_*^4$$

**Stefan-Boltzman**

$$F(d) = \frac{L_*}{4 \pi d^2}$$



**Wien**

$$\lambda_{\max} (cm) = \frac{0,29}{T(K)}$$



**Ejnar Hertzsprung**  
(1873 – 1967)

# O Diagrama H-R

Em 1905, Hertzsprung descobriu que a **largura** das **linhas espectrais** correlacionam-se com o **brilho** intrínseco das **estrelas**  $\Rightarrow$  estudo de amostra de estrelas com temperaturas semelhantes.


$$L \times T_{\text{ef}} (\text{cte})$$

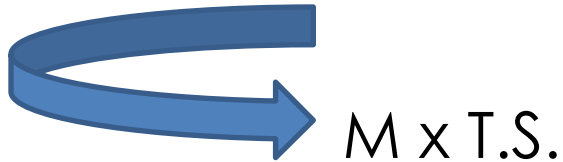
- Estrelas com linhas mais estreitas  $\Rightarrow$  mais brilhantes
- Estrelas com linhas alargadas  $\Rightarrow$  menor brilho.

 Deduz-se que as **diferenças nas linhas espectrais** devam ser causadas pelas diferenças nos **raios** estelares.



# Diagrama H-R

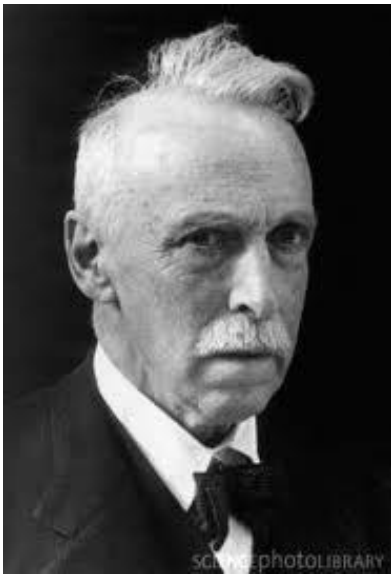
- Russel, utilizando outros dados chegou a interpretação semelhante: **magnitude absoluta** é bem correlacionada com o **tipo espectral**.



- Comparou esses parâmetros para as Plêiades e as Híades (aglomerados estelares jovens).



**Henry Russell**  
(1877 - 1957)



# Diagrama H-R



Diagrama Hertzsprung-Russel (H-R)

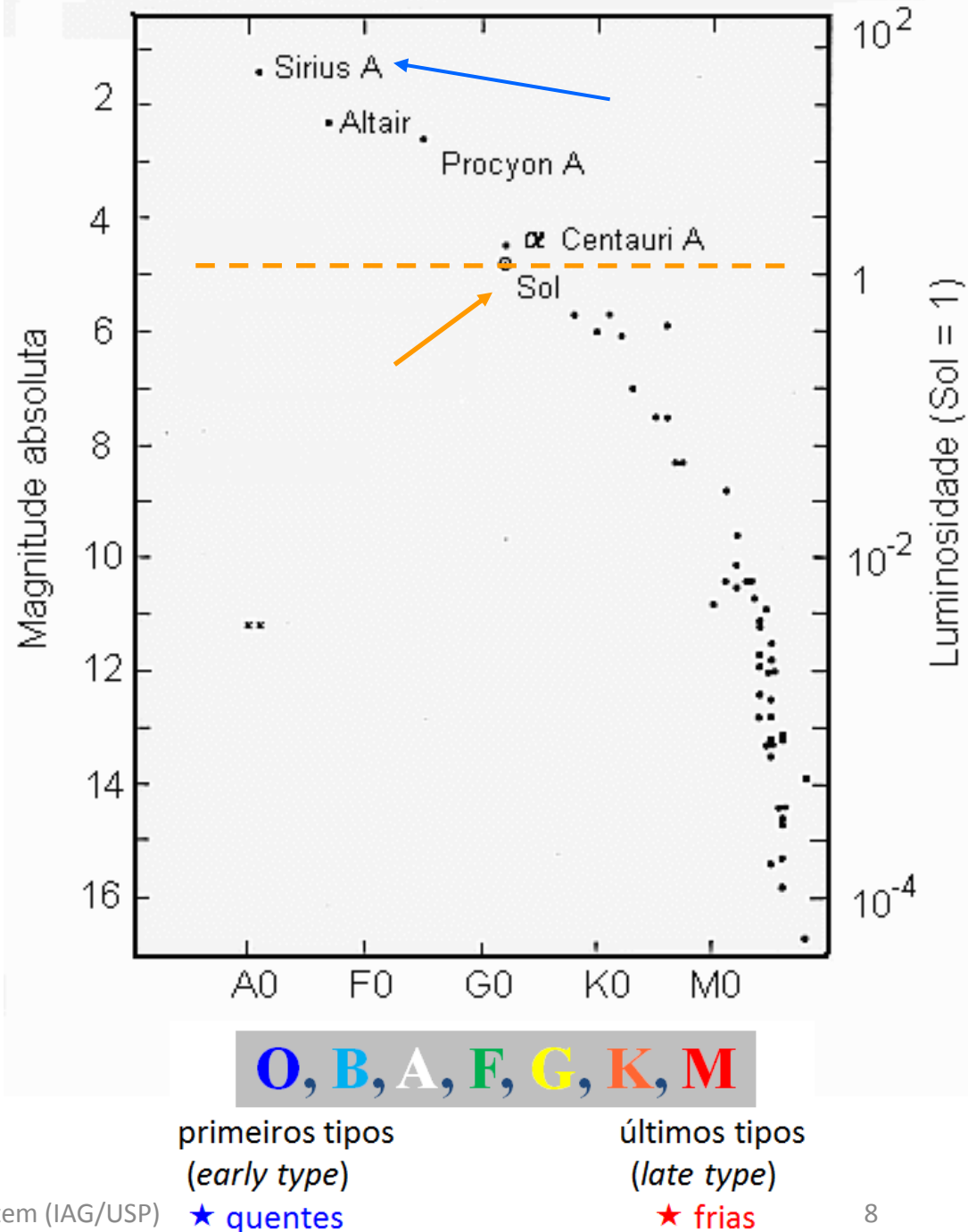


por convenção  $\Rightarrow$  **luminosidade no eixo vertical** e a  
sequência de **tipos espectrais no eixo horizontal**.

## Diagrama H-R estrelas próximas do Sol ( $d < 5\text{pc}$ ).

Algumas são menos  
brilhantes e mais frias  
que o Sol.

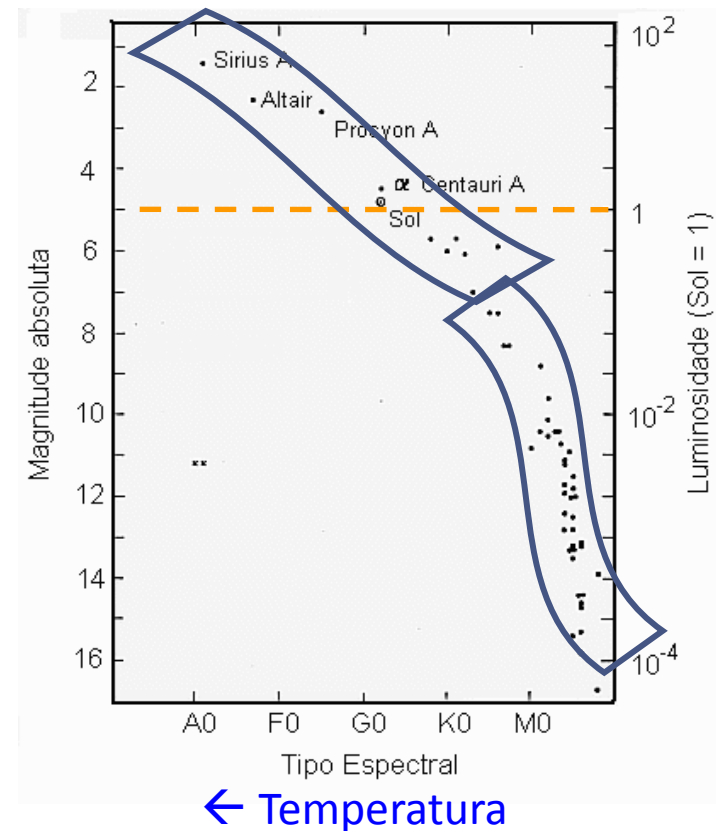
Outras são mais quentes  
e luminosas (por ex.:  
Sirius A).



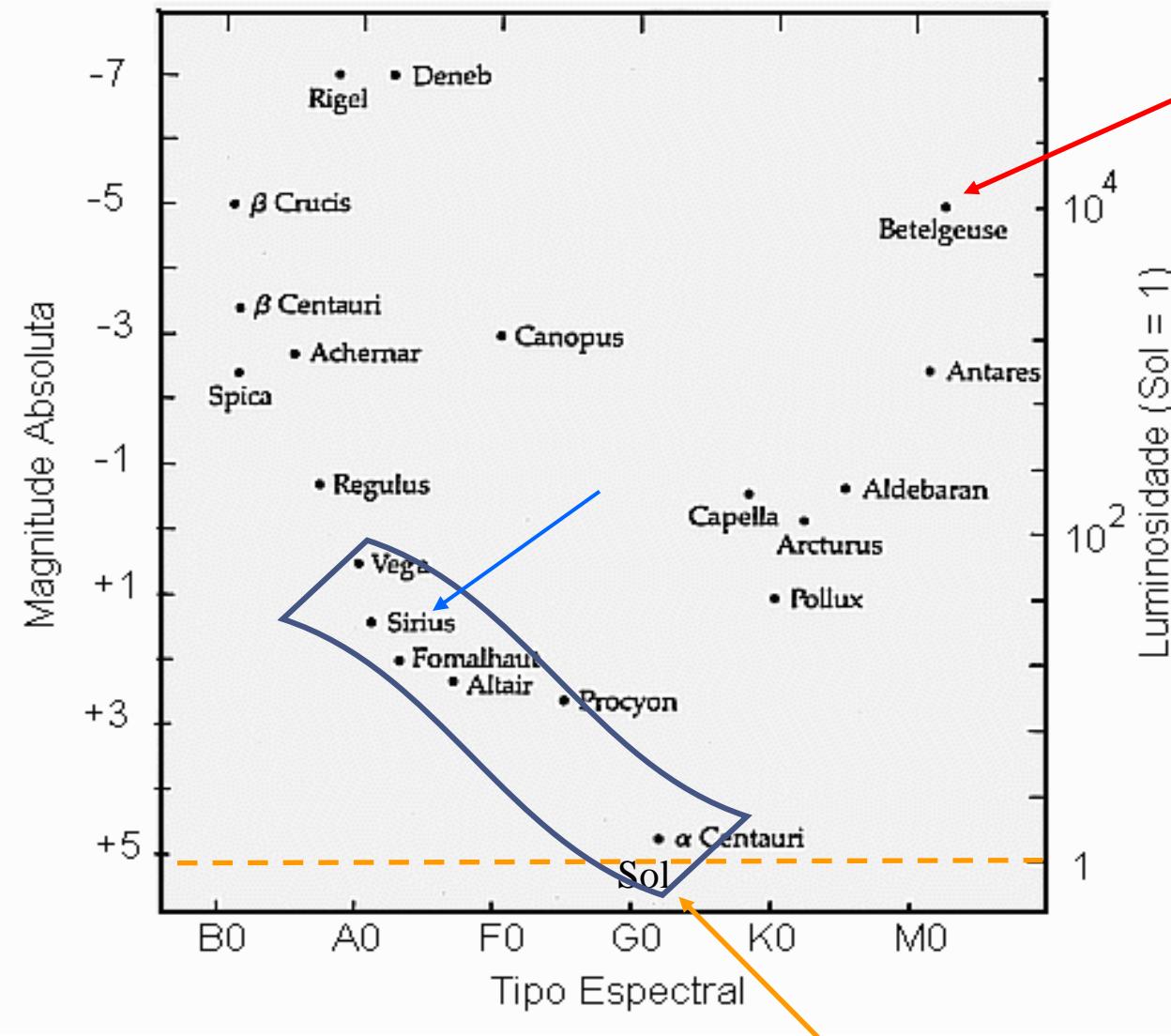


# Diagrama H-R estrelas próximas do Sol

- Região definida pela posição dessas estrelas é conhecida como **sequência principal**, a **fase evolutiva** na qual se encontra a maioria das estrelas.

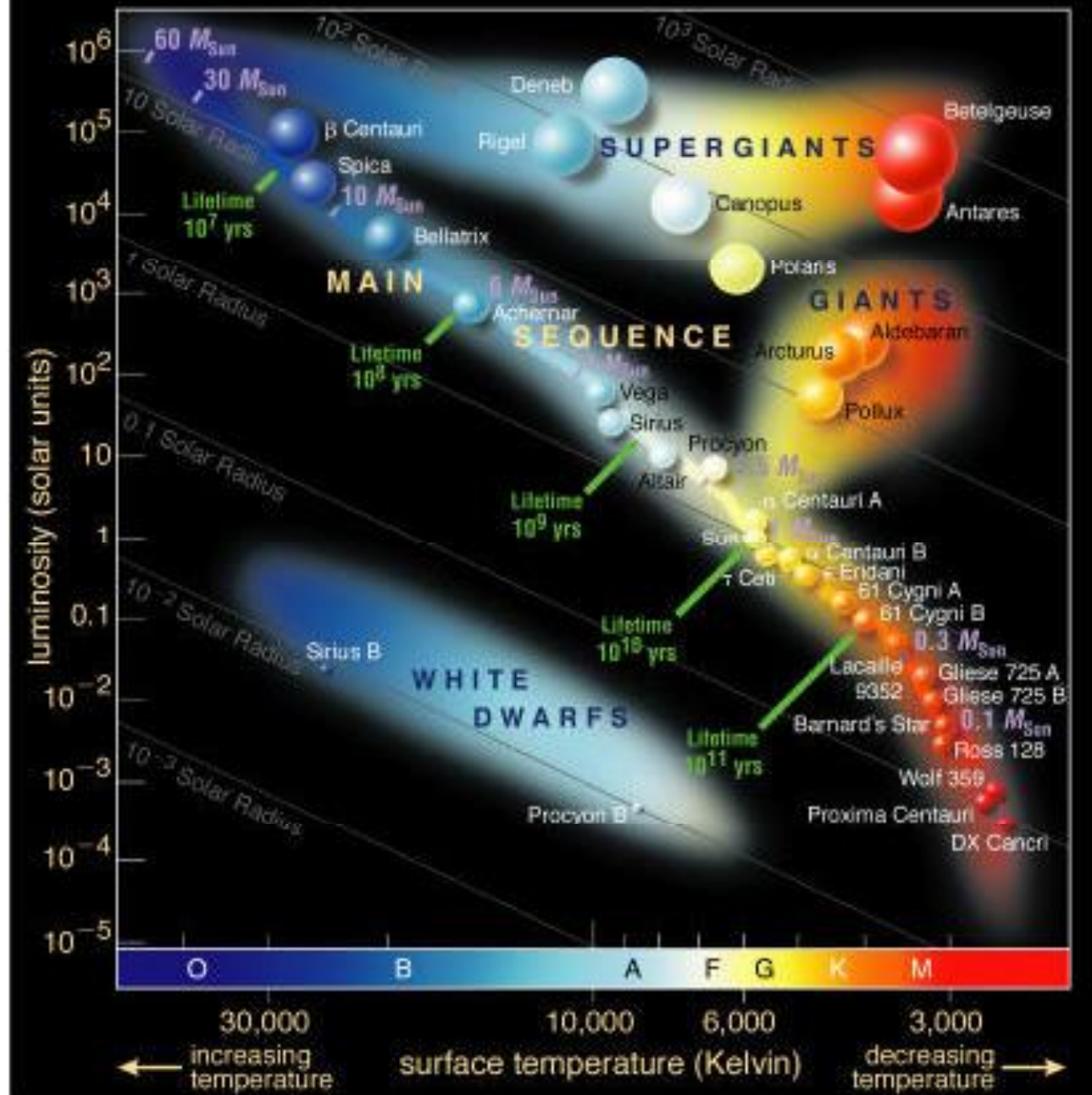


# Diagrama H-R das estrelas mais brilhantes



Betelgeuse, por ex., muito mais fria e muito mais luminosa que o Sol, aparece na parte direita superior.

Diagrama H-R  
ilustrando  
diferentes  
temperaturas;  
raios; massa e  
tempo de vida  
das estrelas



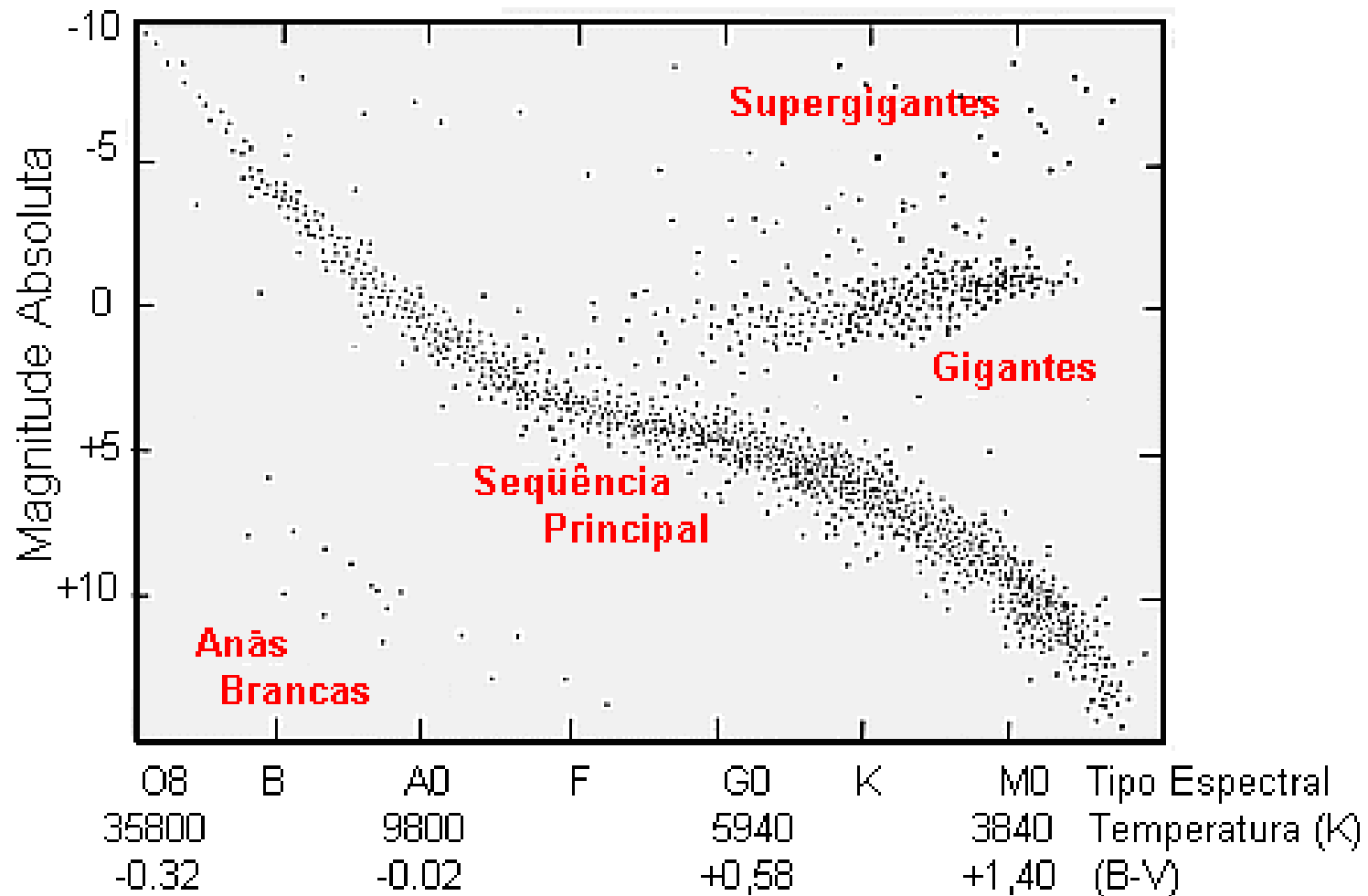
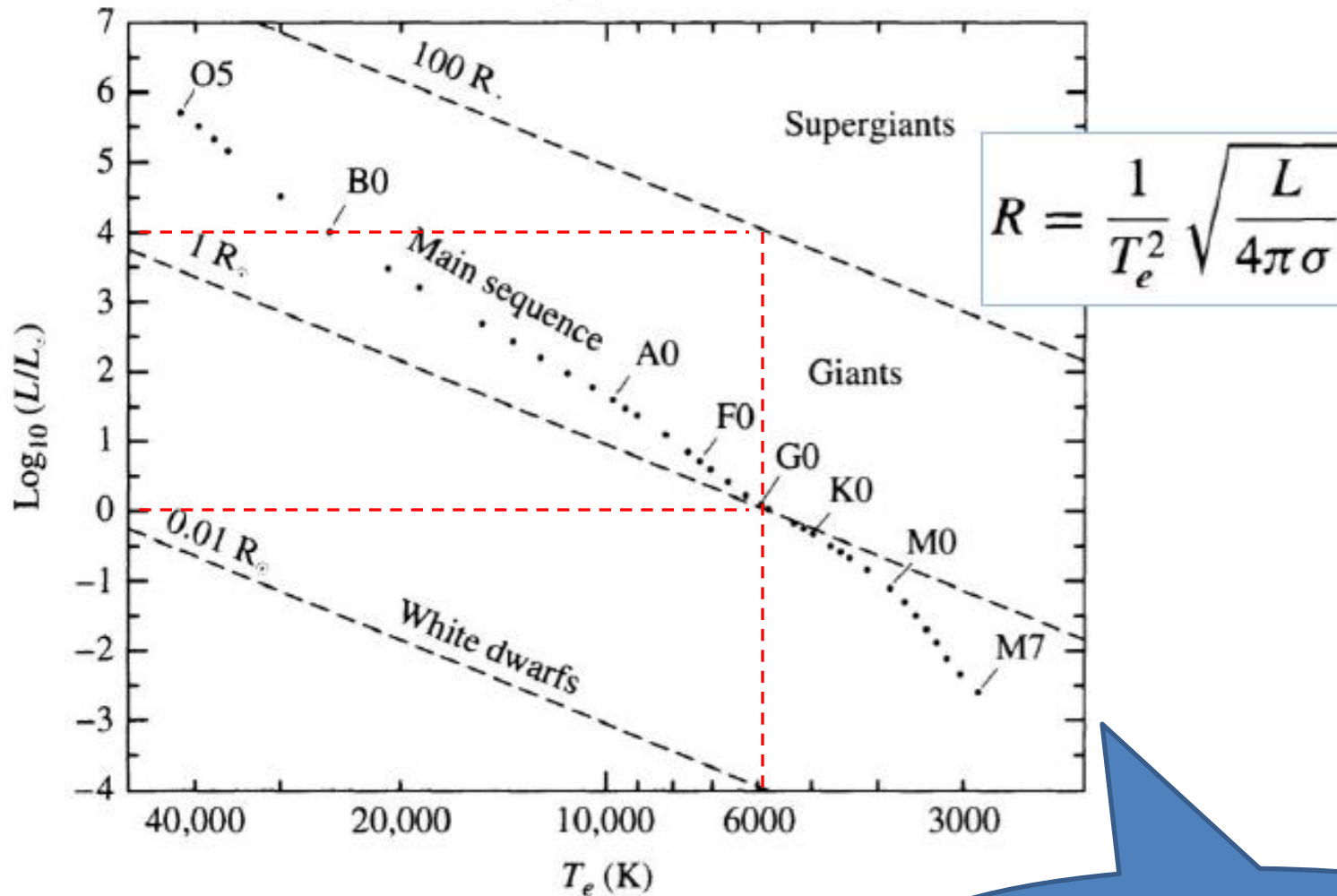


Diagrama H-R para uma grande amostra de estrelas. No eixo horizontal, além do tipo espectral, são apresentados temperaturas e índices de cor, adotados de Schmidt-Kaler e de de Jager & Nieuwenhuijzen (1987) para a classe V.

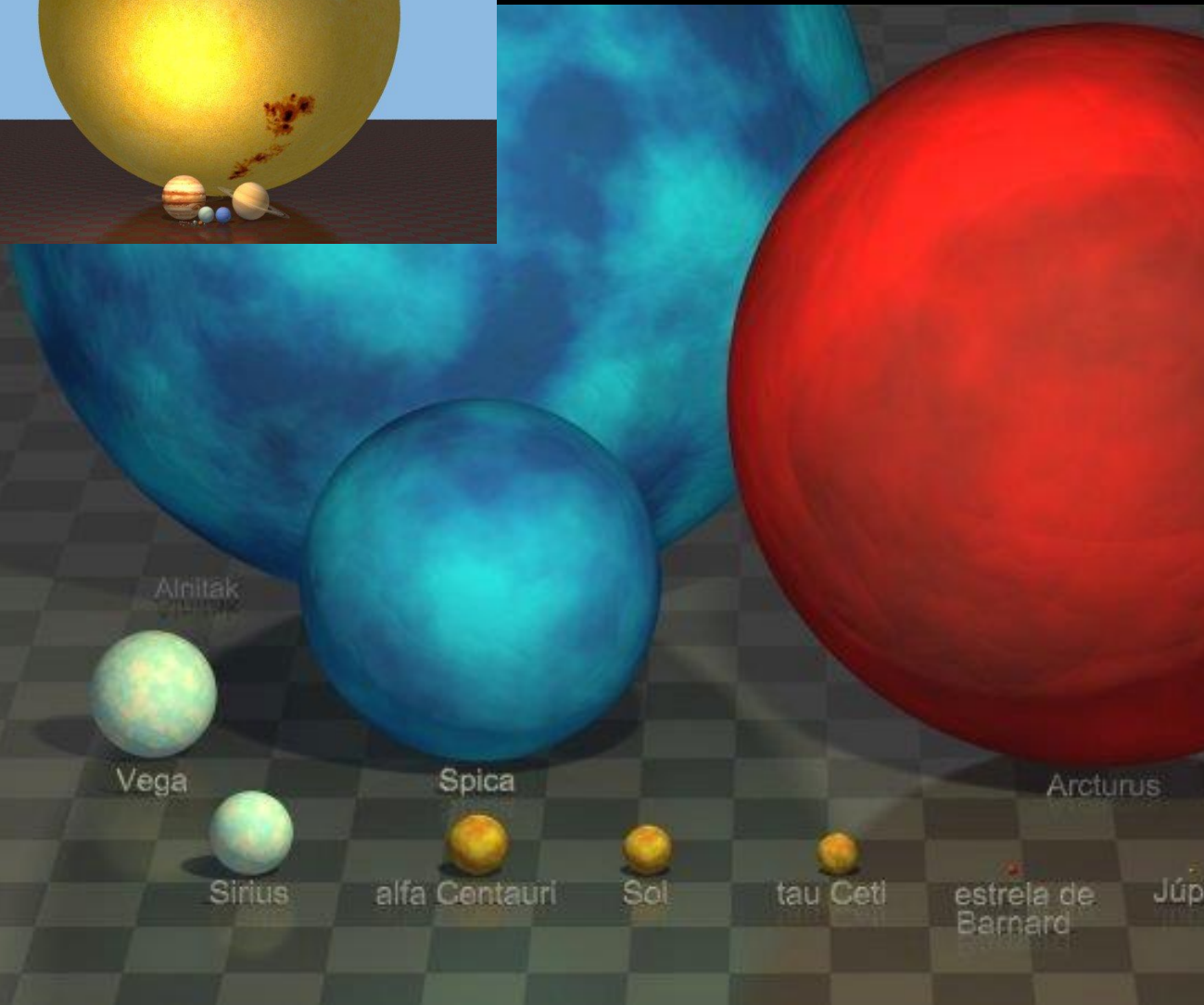
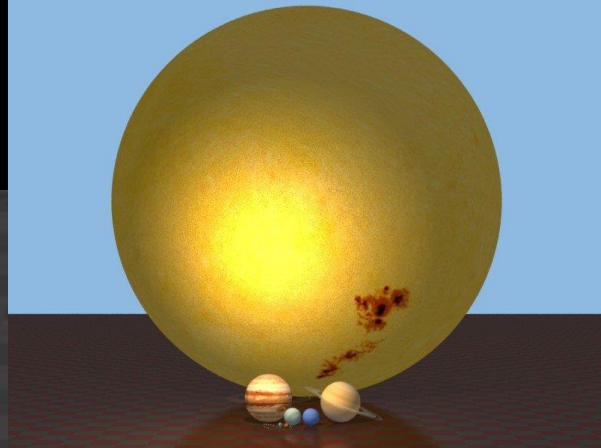
# The H-R diagram: theoretical



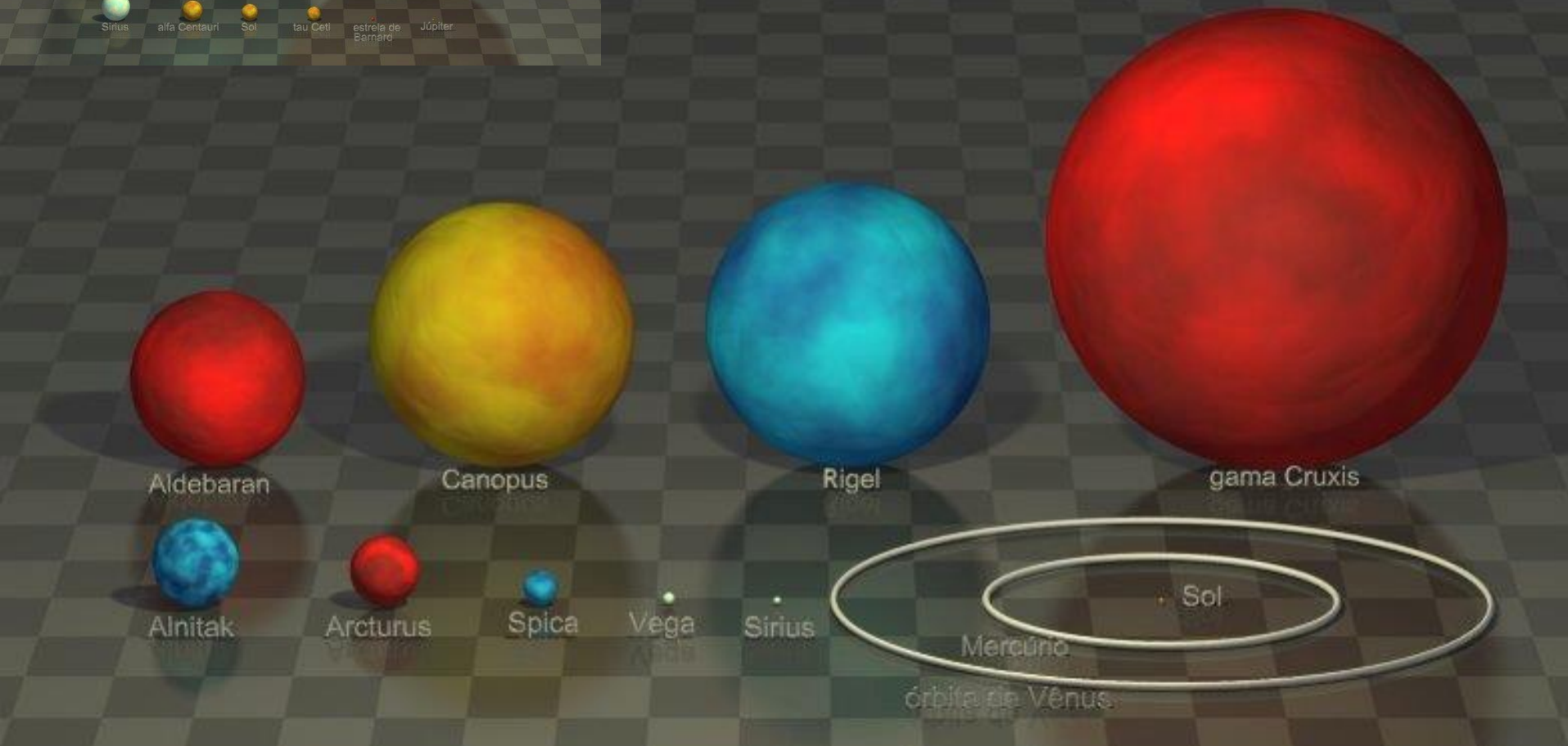
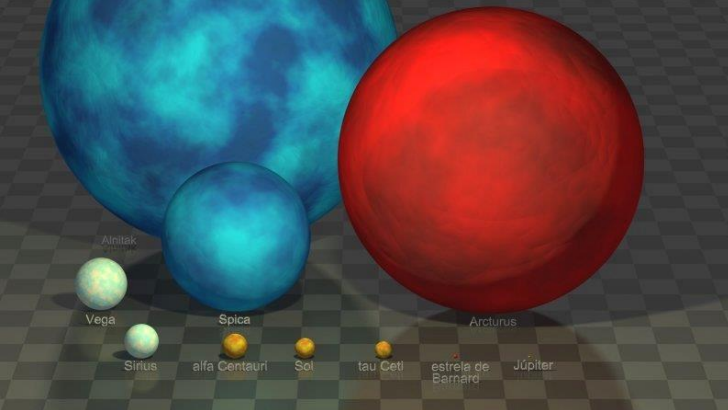
Baseado nas propriedades médias das estrelas da Sequência Principal



# Estrelas anãs e gigantes



# Estrelas supergigantes



**Example 8.2.1.** The Sun, a G2 main-sequence star, has a mass of  $M_{\odot} = 1.9891 \times 10^{30}$  kg and a radius of  $R_{\odot} = 6.95508 \times 10^8$  m. Its average density is thus

$$\bar{\rho}_{\odot} = \frac{M_{\odot}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R_{\odot}^3} = 1410 \text{ kg m}^{-3}.$$

Sirius, the brightest-appearing star in the sky, is classified as an A1 main sequence star with a mass of  $2.2 M_{\odot}$  and a radius of  $1.6 R_{\odot}$ . The average density of Sirius is

$$\bar{\rho} = \frac{2.2 M_{\odot}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi (1.6 R_{\odot})^3} = 760 \text{ kg m}^{-3} = 0.54 \bar{\rho}_{\odot},$$

which is about 76 percent of the density of water. However, this is enormously dense compared to a giant or supergiant star. The mass of Betelgeuse is estimated to lie between 10 and  $15 M_{\odot}$ ; we will adopt  $10 M_{\odot}$  here. For illustration, if we take the maximum radius of this pulsating star to be about  $1000 R_{\odot}$ , then the average density of Betelgeuse (at maximum size) is roughly

$$\bar{\rho} = \frac{10 M_{\odot}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi (1000 R_{\odot})^3} = 10^{-8} \bar{\rho}_{\odot}!$$

# Classes de luminosidade

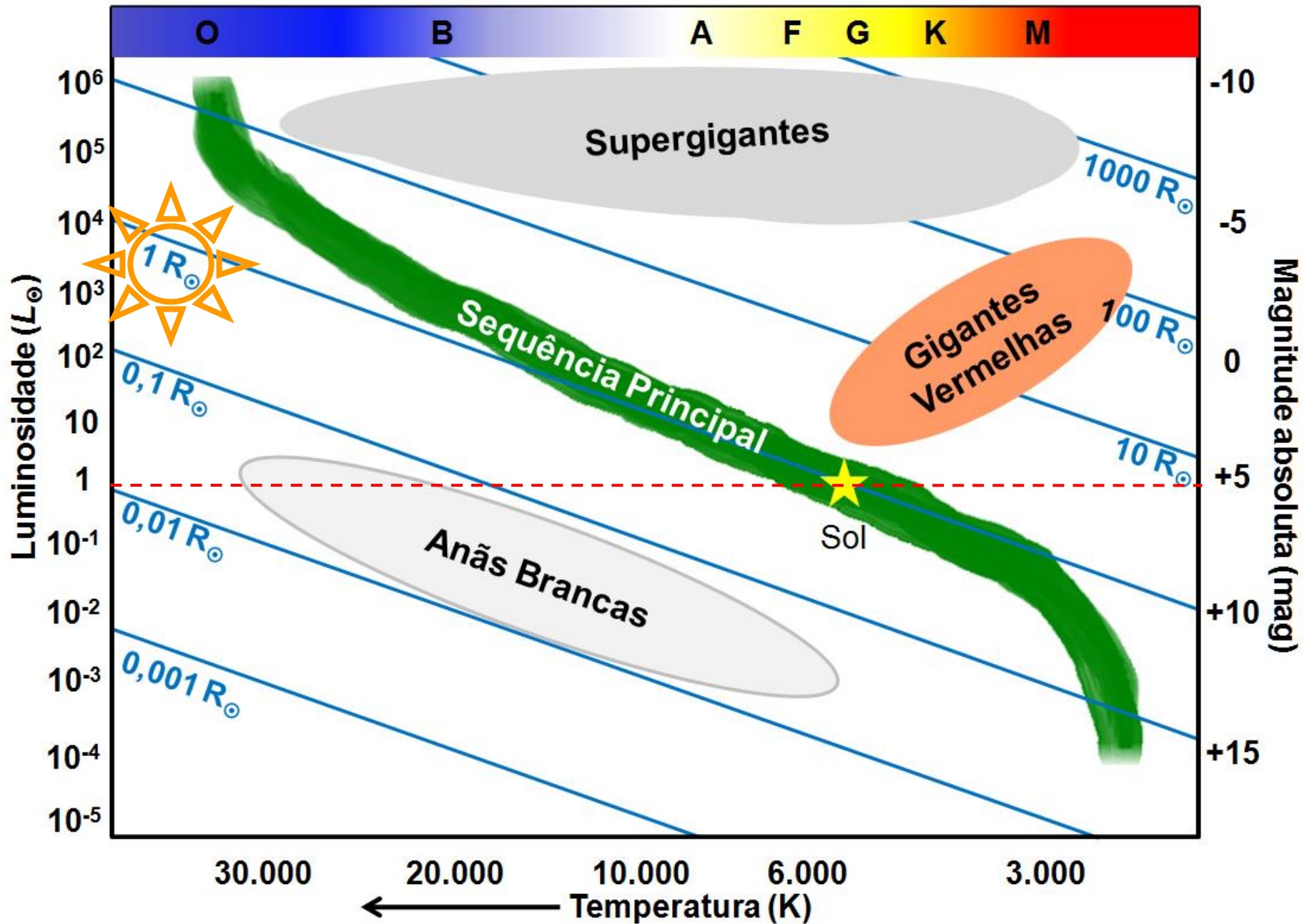
As estrelas podem ser separadas no Diagrama H-R de acordo com sua categoria.

## Exemplos:

- Sol é considerado uma estrela **anã da Sequência Principal**.
- Betelgeuse é uma **super-gigante**.
- **Anãs Brancas** são estrelas muito quentes, mas muito menores que o Sol.

A distribuição de um **grande número** de estrelas no Diagrama H-R define claramente as regiões onde se encontram diferentes categorias de estrelas.





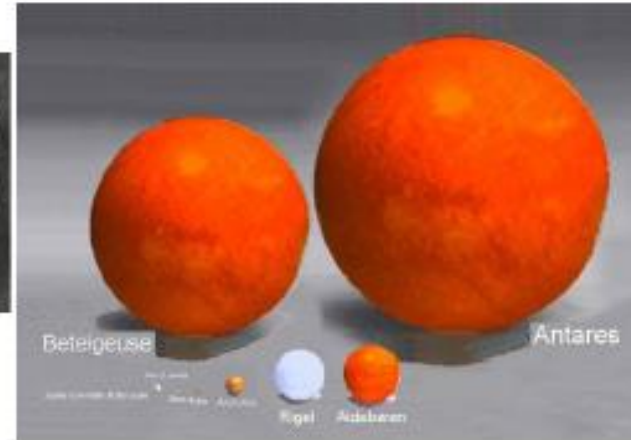


# Classe de luminosidade

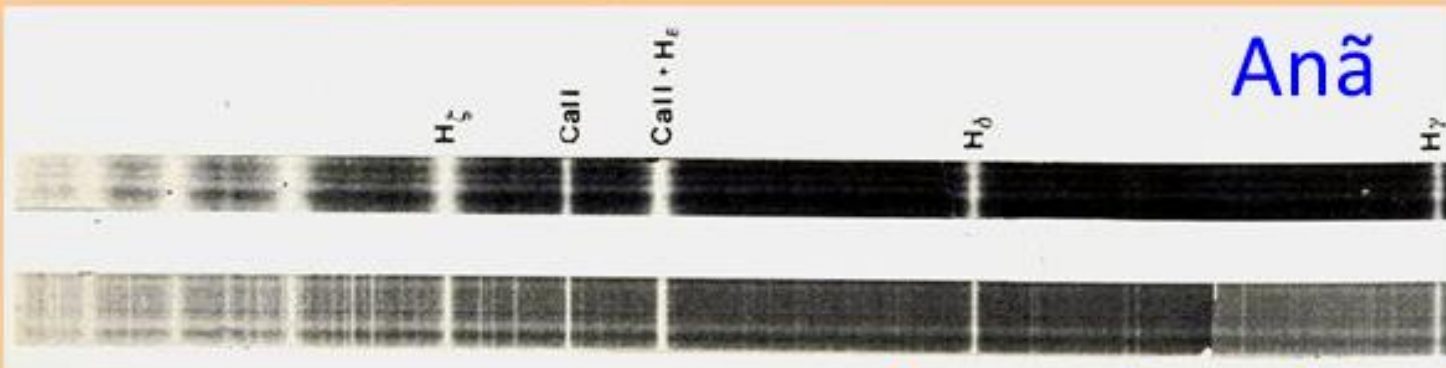


Antonia  
Caetana  
de Paiva  
Pereira  
Maury

**Antonia Maury** : foi contratada em 1888 por E. Pickering (Harvard) para classificar espectros. Ela propôs um novo sistema de classificação levando em conta tb a forma das linhas, mas foi ignorado por Pickering.



## Dwarf and Supergiant spectra in comparison



Above: normal star  
Below: supergiant star

Note wide and diffuse hydrogen and calcium lines in normal stars atmosphere, against the extreme sharpness of the same lines in the supergiant atmosphere.

Créditos: Prof. Jorge Meléndez

# Raio x Densidade

- Como diferenciar tamanhos de estrelas que tenham mesmo tipo espectral?
- As características das linhas espectrais, que são formadas sob diferentes condições físicas, indicam: **densidades nas atmosferas estelares**

$$\rho_{\text{gigantes}} \ll \rho_{\text{anãs}} \ll \rho_{\text{anãs brancas}}$$

# Model atmospheres broad-band colors, bolometric corrections and temperature calibrations for O - M stars<sup>★</sup>

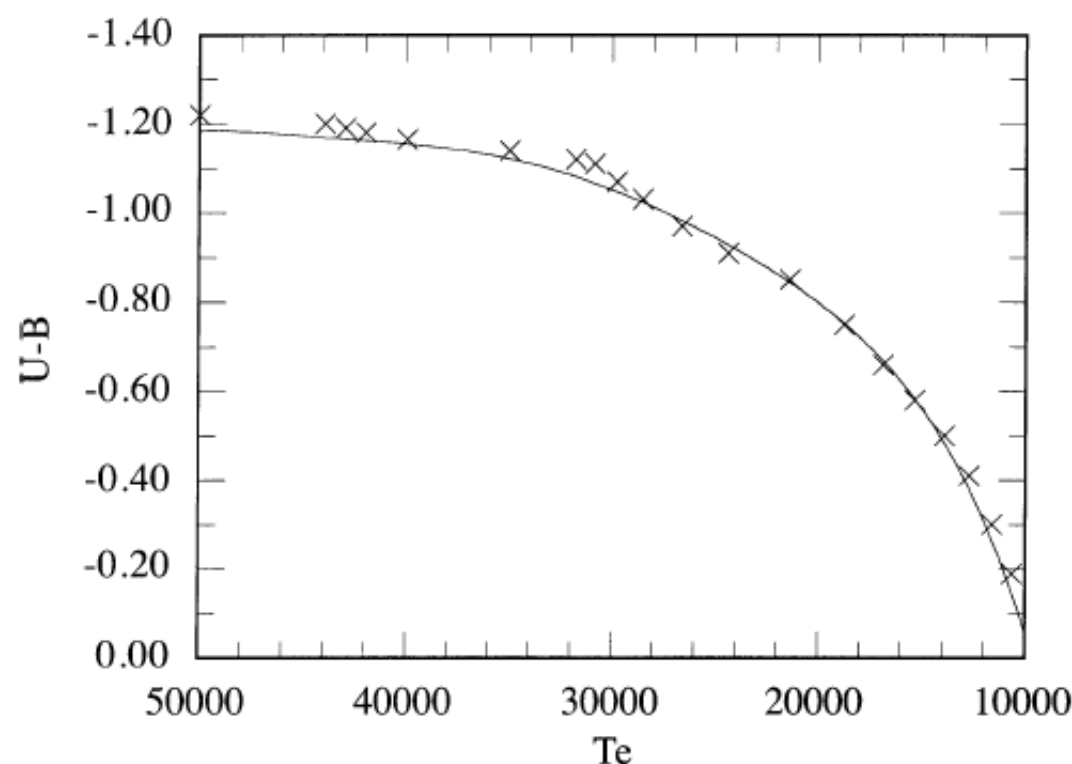
M.S. Bessell<sup>1</sup>, F. Castelli<sup>2</sup>, and B. Plez<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mount Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatories, Institut für Astronomie,  
Weston Creek P.O., ACT 2611, Australia

<sup>2</sup> CNR-Gruppo Nazionale Astronomia and Osservatorio

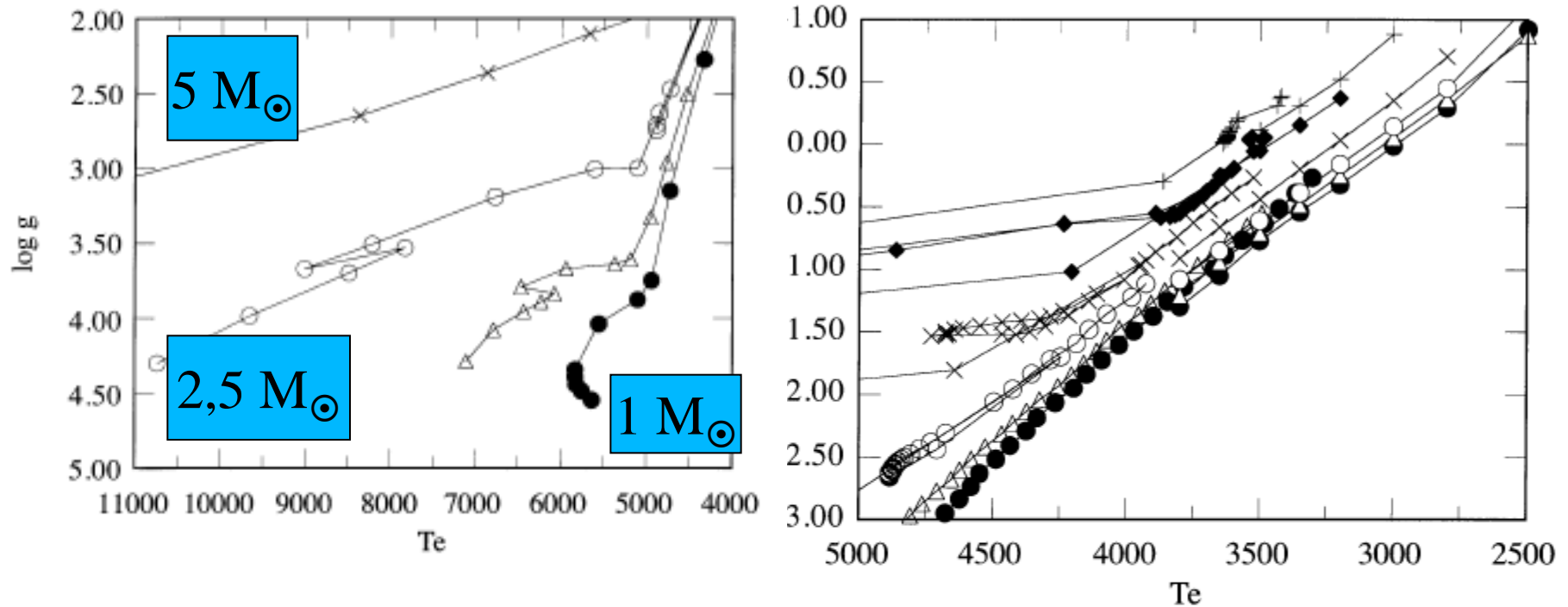
<sup>3</sup> Astronomiska Observatoriet, Box 515, S-75120 Uppsala

<sup>4</sup> Atom-spektroskopi, Fysiska Institutionen, Box 118, S-221 87



**Fig. 4.** The  $T_{\text{eff}}$  versus U-B diagram from the model atmospheres (full line) compared with the empirical relation from Crowther (1997) (crosses)

# Variação da gravidade



**Fig. 3. a** Theoretical evolutionary tracks near the main sequence for 1 (filled circles), 1.5 (triangles), 2.5 (open circles), 5 (crosses)  $M_\odot$  models with  $Z = 0.02$  from Schaller et al (1992). **b** Theoretical giant branch tracks for 1 (filled circles), 1.5 (open triangles), 2.5 (open circles), 5 (crosses), 9 (filled diamonds) and 15 (pluses)  $M_\odot$  models with  $Z = 0.02$  from Schaller et al (1992) together with extensions to higher luminosities and cooler temperatures from Bessell et al. (1991).

## Classes de Luminosidade (cont.)

As **linhas espectrais** são muito sensíveis à **densidade** nas fotosferas estelares  $\Rightarrow$  pelas diferenças nas linhas pode-se identificar se a estrela encontra-se na **sequência principal** ou no **ramo das gigantes**, por exemplo.

Esquema de identificação para as diferentes categorias  $\Rightarrow$  **classe de luminosidade (M-K)**.



Table 13. Absolute magnitudes of the MK system. For references, see text p. 17.

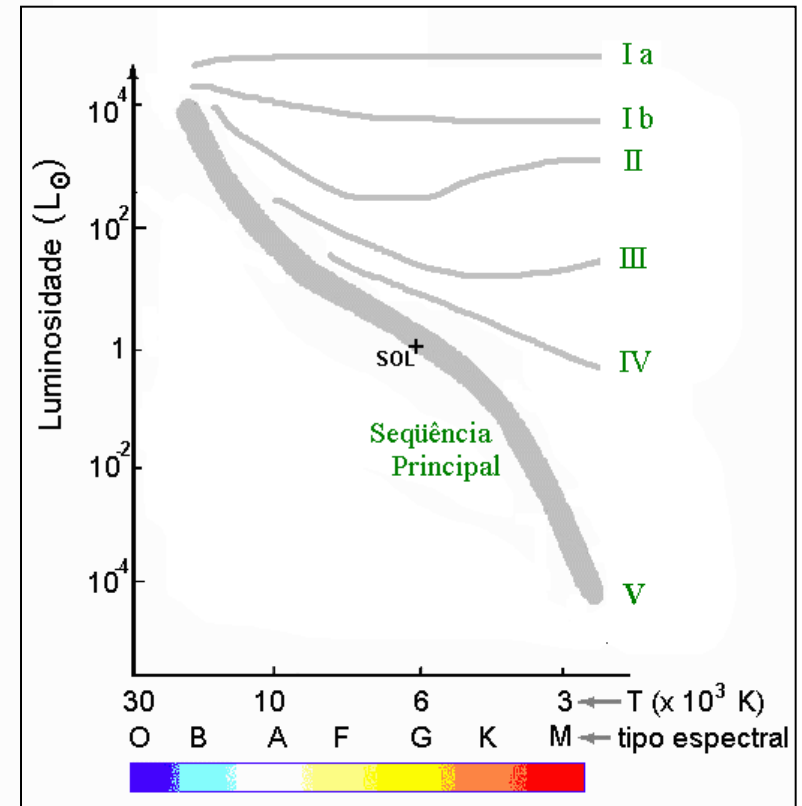
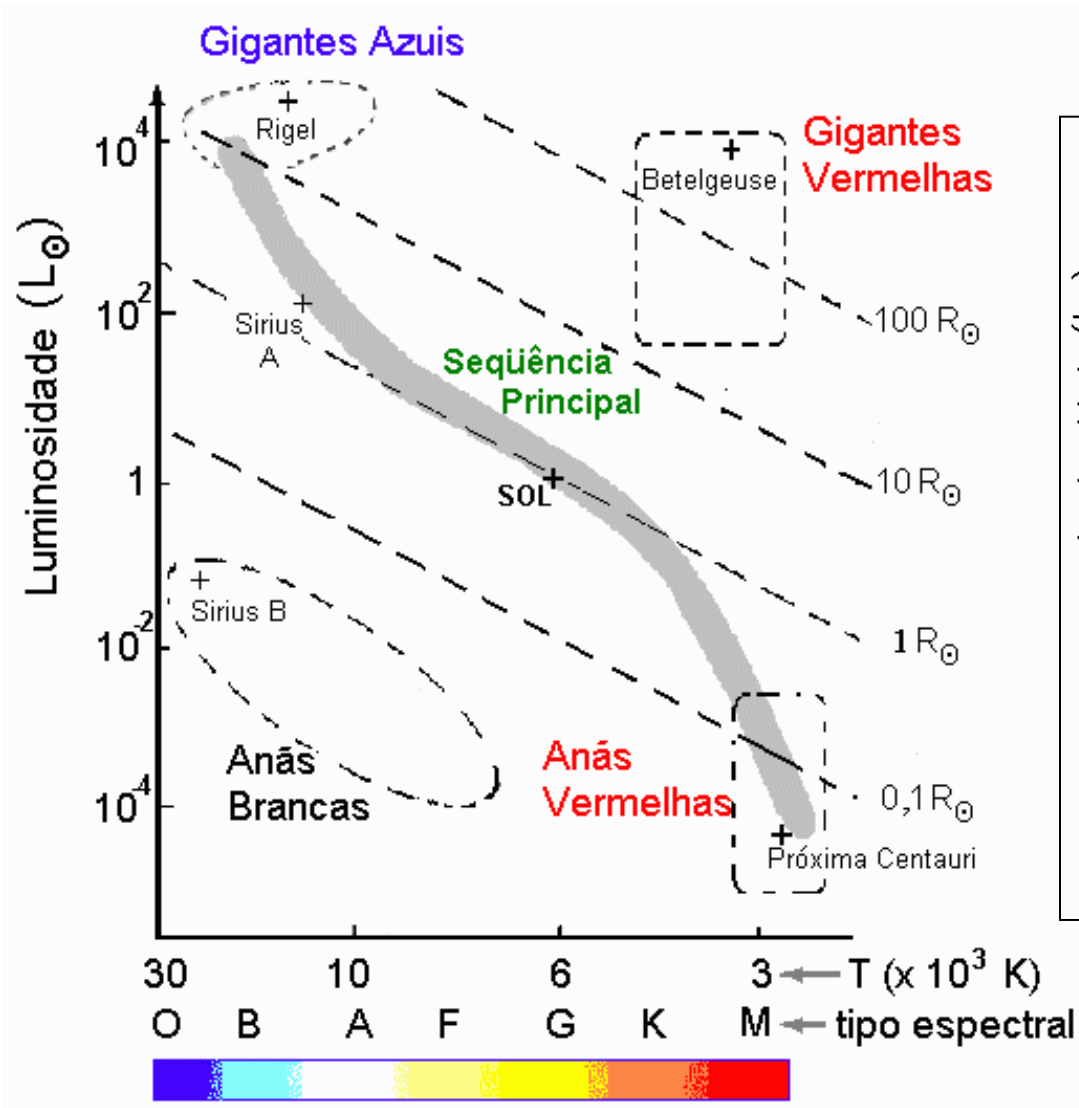
LC	V	IV	III	II	Ib	Iab	Ia	Ia-0
Sp	$M_v$							
O 3	-6 <sup>M</sup> 0						-6 <sup>M</sup> 8	
4	-5.9	-6 <sup>M</sup> 1	-6 <sup>M</sup> 5				-6.8	
5	-5.7	-6.0	-6.3				-6.8	
6	-5.5	-5.8	-6.1			-6 <sup>M</sup> 5	-6.8	
7	-5.2	-5.5	-5.9	-6 <sup>M</sup> 0	-6 <sup>M</sup> 3	-6.5	-6.8	
8	-4.9	-5.4	-5.8	-6.0	-6.2	-6.5	-6.8	
9	-4.5	-5.2	-5.6	-5.9	-6.2	-6.5	-6.8	
B 0	-4.0	-4.7	-5.1	-5.7	-6.1	-6.4	-6.9	-8 <sup>M</sup> 2
1	-3.2	-3.8	-4.4	-5.4	-5.8	-6.4	-6.9	-8.3
2	-2.45	-3.1	-3.9	-4.8	-5.7	-6.4	-6.9	-8.3
3	-1.6	-2.4	-3.0	-4.5	-5.5	-6.3	-7.0	-8.3
5	-1.2	-1.7	-2.2	-4.0	-5.4	-6.2	-7.0	-8.4
7	-0.6	-1.1	-1.5	-3.5	-5.3	-6.2	-7.1	-8.4
8	-0.25	-0.7	-1.2	-3.1	-5.2	-6.2	-7.1	-8.5
9	+0.2	-0.2	-0.6		-5.2	-6.2	-7.1	-8.5
A 0	+0.65	+0.3	+0.0	-3.0	-5.2	-6.3	-7.1	-8.5
1	+1.0	+0.7	+0.2	-3.0	-5.2	-6.4	-7.2	-8.5
2	+1.3	+1.0	+0.3	-2.9	-5.2	-6.5	-7.2	-8.6
3	+1.5	+1.2	+0.5	-2.8	-5.2	-6.5	-7.2	-8.7
5	+1.95	+1.3	+0.7	-2.8	-5.1	-6.6	-7.4	-8.8
7	+2.2	+1.7	+1.1	-2.7	-5.1		-7.7	-8.9
8	+2.4	+2.0	+1.2	-2.6	-5.1		-7.8	-8.9
F 0	+2.7	+2.2	+1.5	-2.5	-5.1	-6.6	-8.0	-9.0
2	+3.6	+2.4	+1.7	-2.4	-5.1	-6.6	-8.0	-9.0
5	+3.5	+2.5	+1.6	-2.3	-5.1	-6.6	-8.0	-9.0
8	+4.0	+2.8		-2.3	-5.1	-6.5	-8.0	-9.0

Schmidt-Kaler

F 0	+ 2.7	+2.2	+1.5	-2.5	-5.1	-6.6	-8.0	-9.0
2	+ 3.6	+2.4	+1.7	-2.4	-5.1	-6.6	-8.0	-9.0
5	+ 3.5	+2.5	+1.6	-2.3	-5.1	-6.6	-8.0	-9.0
8	+ 4.0	+2.8		-2.3	-5.1	-6.5	-8.0	-9.0
G 0	+ 4.4	+3.0	+1.0	-2.3	-5.0	-6.4	-8.0	-8.9
2	+ 4.7	+3.0	+0.9	-2.3	-5.0	-6.3	-8.0	-8.8
5	+ 5.1	+3.1	+0.9	-2.3	-4.6	-6.2	-7.9	-8.6
8	+ 5.5	+3.1	+0.8	-2.3	-4.4	-6.1	-7.8	-8.5
K 0	+ 5.9	+3.1	+0.7	-2.3	-4.3	-6.0	-7.7	-8.5
1	+ 6.15	+3.1	+0.6	-2.3	-4.3	-6.0	-7.6	
2	+ 6.4		+0.5	-2.3	-4.3	-5.9	-7.6	
3	+ 6.65		+0.3	-2.3	-4.3	-5.9	-7.5	
4	+ 7.0		0.0	-2.3	-4.3	-5.8	-7.5	
5	+ 7.35		-0.2	-2.3	-4.4	-5.8	-7.5	
7	+ 8.1		-0.3	-2.3	-4.4	-5.7	-7.4	
M 0	+ 8.8		-0.4	-2.5	-4.5	-5.6	-7.0	-8.0
1	+ 9.3		-0.5	-2.5	-4.6	-5.6	-7.0	-8.0
2	+ 9.9		-0.6	-2.6	-4.7	-5.6	-6.9	-8.0
3	+10.4		-0.6	-2.6	-4.8	-5.6	-6.9	-8.0
4	+11.3		-0.5	-2.6	-4.8	-5.6	-6.8	-8.0
5	+12.3		-0.3		-4.8	-5.6	-6.8	

Schmidt-Kaler

# Diagrama H-R e as Classes de Luminosidade.



Class	Type of Star
Ia-O	Extreme, luminous supergiants
Ia	Luminous supergiants
Ib	Less luminous supergiants
II	Bright giants
III	Normal giants
IV	Subgiants
V	Main-sequence (dwarf) stars
VI, sd	Subdwarfs
D	White dwarfs

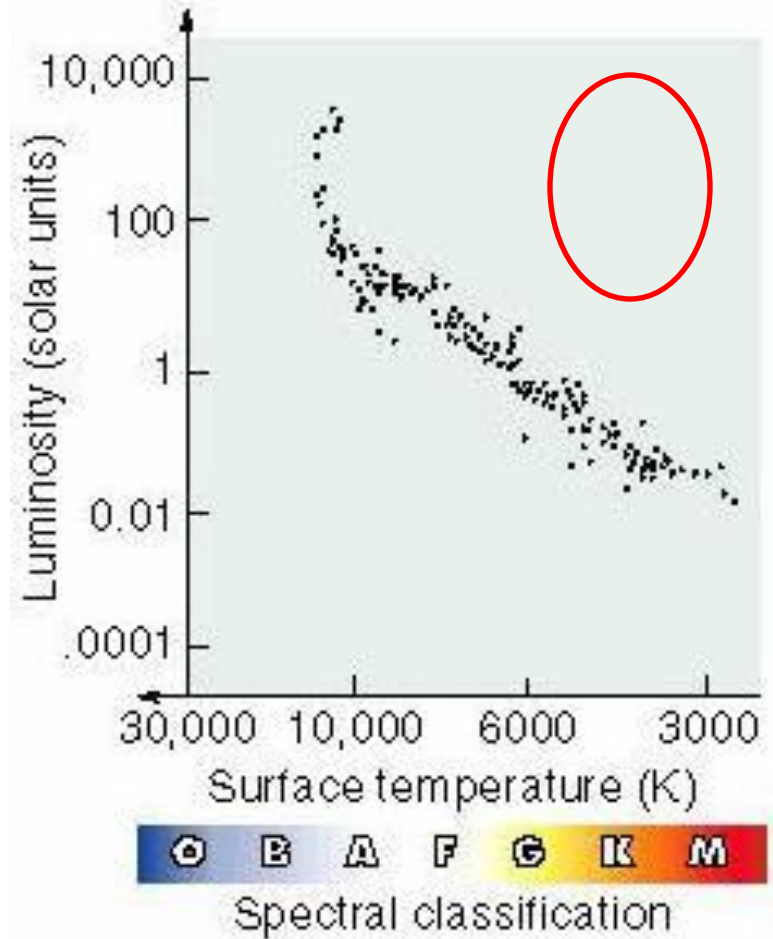
Tab. 8.3 Morgan-Keenan Luminosity Classes

# Aglomerado aberto (jovem)



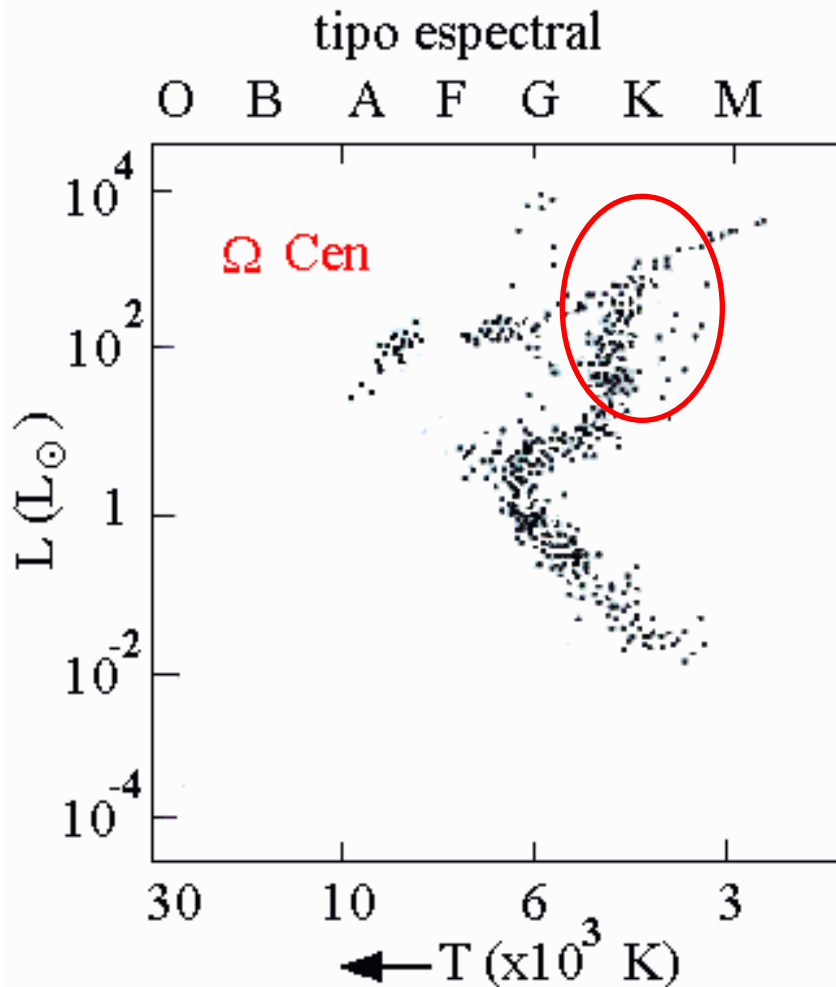
**Plêiades (~10 milhões de anos)**

Neste caso, somente estrelas na Sequência Principal e nenhuma na região das gigantes.





# Aglomerado globular (velho)



$\hat{\Omega}$ mega Centauri  
(12 bilhões de anos)

**8.16** The blue-white star Fomalhaut (“the fish’s mouth” in Arabic) is in the southern constellation of Pisces Austrinus. Fomalhaut has an apparent visual magnitude of  $V = 1.19$ . Use the H–R diagram in Fig. 8.16 to determine the distance to this star.

$$m_V = 1,19 \text{ mag}$$

$$M_V = 2,0 \text{ mag}$$

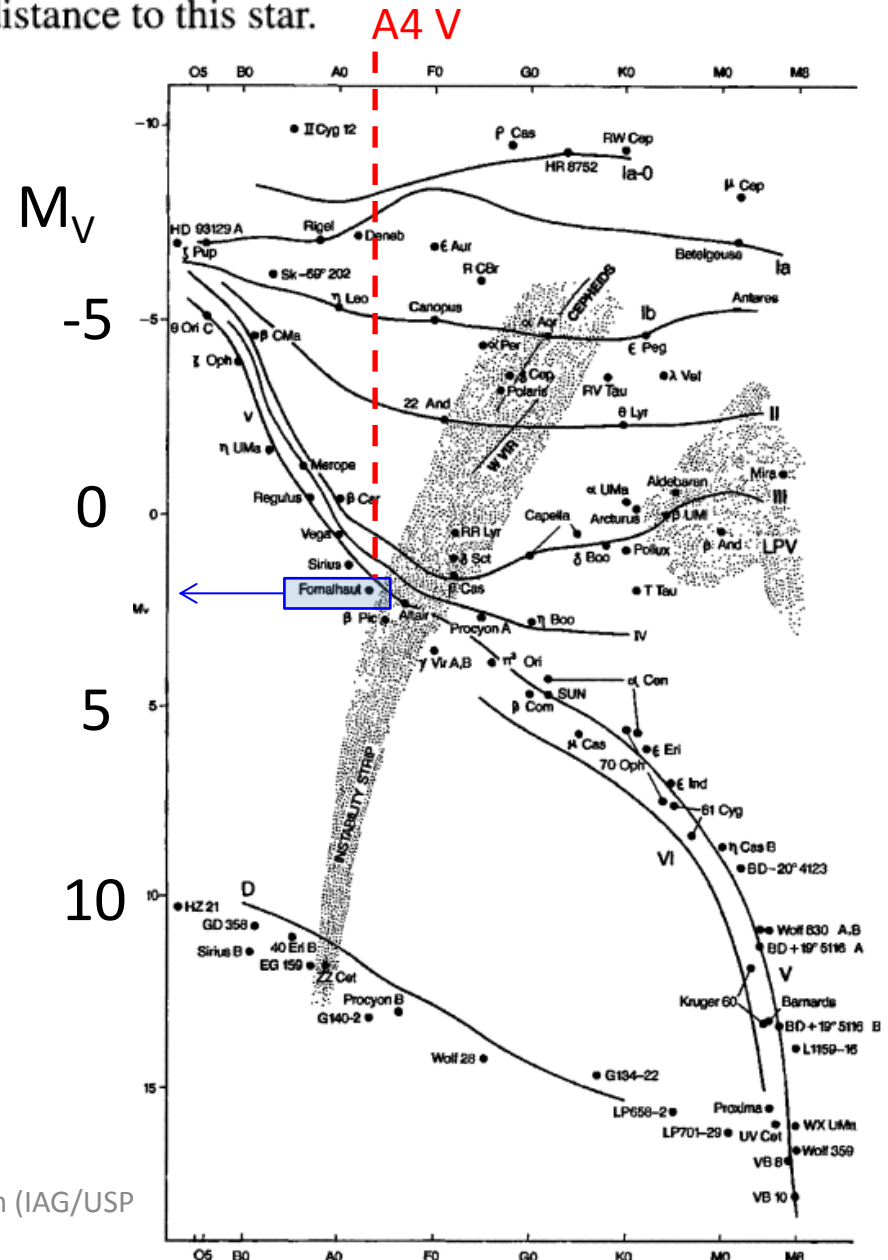
$$m_V - M_V = 5 \log \left( \frac{d}{10} \right)$$

$$\frac{m_V - M_V}{5} = \log \left( \frac{d}{10} \right)$$

$$10^{\frac{m_V - M_V}{5}} = \left( \frac{d}{10} \right)$$

$$10^{\frac{1,19 - 2}{5}} = 10^{-0,162} = 0,689 = \left( \frac{d}{10} \right)$$

$$d = 6,89 \text{ pc}$$



Próxima Aula:  
Capítulo 9  
Atmosferas Estelares

**ENTREGAR LISTA 1**