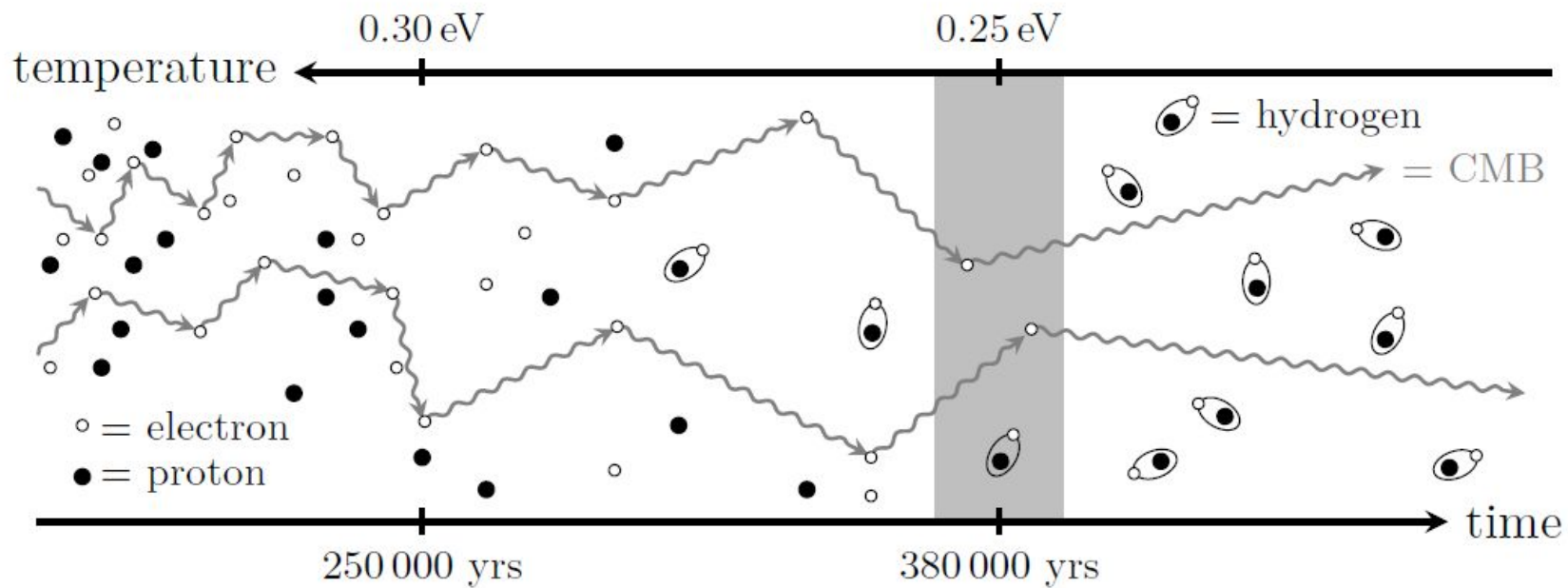


Recombinación

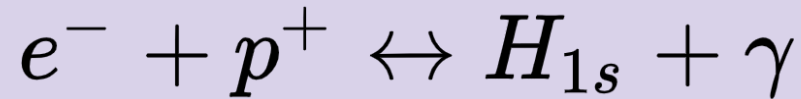


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- Protones, electrones, hidrógeno y helio en equilibrio térmico a la temperatura de radiación.
 - Helio
 - Estados excitados del hidrógeno



En equilibrio: $e^- + p^+ \leftrightarrow H_{1s} + \gamma$

$$n_i = g_i \left(\frac{m_i T}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{\mu_i - m_i}{T}}$$

$$\mu_p + \mu_e = \mu_{1s}$$

$$\frac{n_{1s}}{n_e n_p} = \frac{g_{1s}}{g_e g_p} \left(\frac{m_{1s}}{m_e m_p} \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{m_p + m_e - m_{1s}}{T}}$$

$$\frac{n_{1s}}{n_e n_p} = \frac{g_{1s}}{g_e g_p} \left(\frac{m_{1s}}{m_e m_p} \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{m_p + m_e - m_{1s}}{T}}$$

$$n_e = n_p \quad \text{Universo de carga neutra}$$

$$B_1 \equiv m_p + m_e - m_{1s} = 13.6eV$$

$$m_{1s} \approx m_p$$

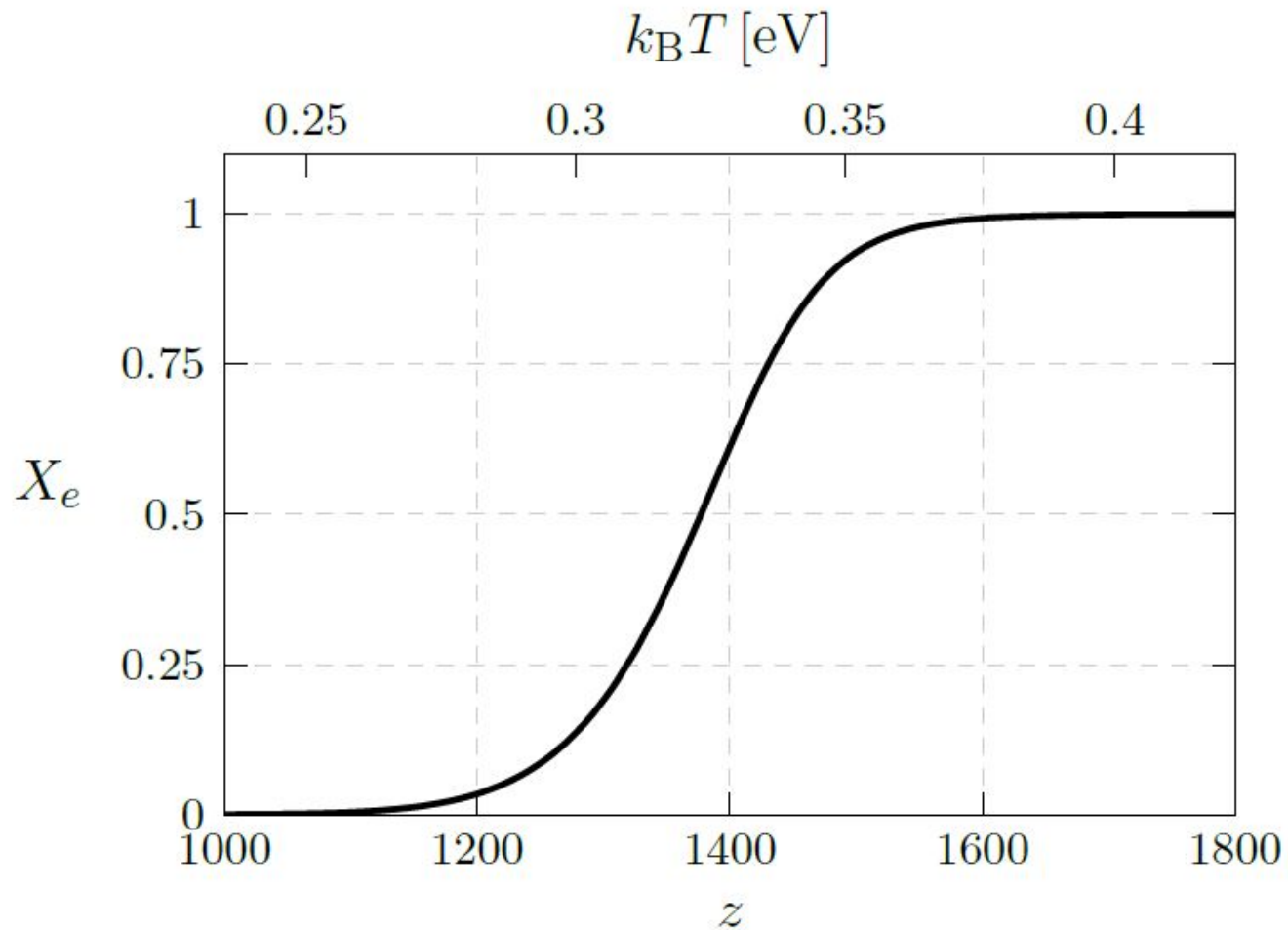
$$\frac{n_{1s}}{n_e^2} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{B_1}{T}}$$

$$n \equiv n_p + n_{1s} = 0.76n_B \quad X \equiv \frac{n_e}{n}$$

$$n_{1s} = \frac{n_e}{X} - n_p = \frac{n_e - n_e X}{n_e} n = (1 - X)n$$

$$\frac{n_{1s}}{n_e^2} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{B_1}{T}}$$

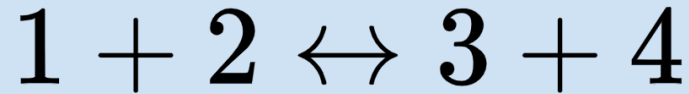
$$1 = X \left[1 + n \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{B_1}{T}} X \right]$$



Fuera del equilibrio:

$$\frac{d(n_i a^3)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_i a^3)}{dt} = C_i [\{n_j\}]$$

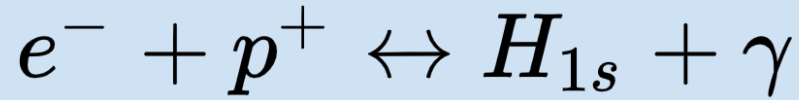


$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_1 a^3)}{dt} = -\alpha n_1 n_2 + \beta n_3 n_4$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_1 a^3)}{dt} = -\alpha n_1 n_2 + \beta n_3 n_4$$

$\alpha = \langle \sigma v \rangle$ Sección eficaz promediada en las velocidades

$$\beta = \left(\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_3 n_4} \right)_{eq} \alpha$$



$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_e a^3)}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n_e n_p - \left(\frac{n_e n_p}{n_{1s} n_\gamma} \right)_{eq} n_{1s} n_\gamma \right]$$

$$n_e = n_p$$

$$n_\gamma = n_{\gamma eq}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_e a^3)}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n_e^2 - \left(\frac{n_e^2}{n_{1s}} \right)_{eq} n_{1s} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_e a^3)}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n_e^2 - \left(\frac{n_e^2}{n_{1s}} \right)_{eq} n_{1s} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{n_{1s}}{n_e^2} \right)_{eq} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_e a^3)}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n_e^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} n_{1s} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n_e a^3)}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n_e^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} n_{1s} \right]$$

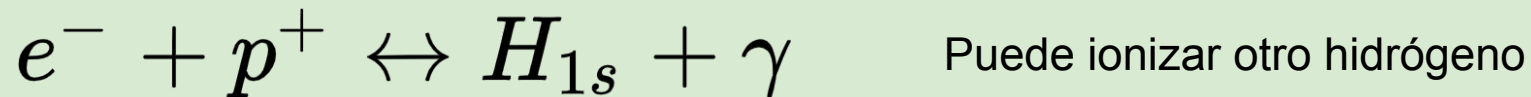
$$X = \frac{n_e}{n} \quad n_{1s} = \frac{n_e}{X} - n_p = \frac{n_e - n_e X}{n} = (1 - X)n$$

$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d(n a^3 X)}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[(nX)^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} (1 - X)n \right]$$

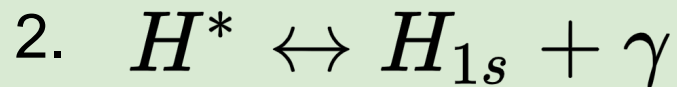
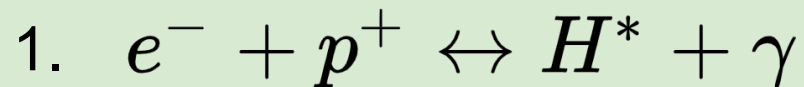


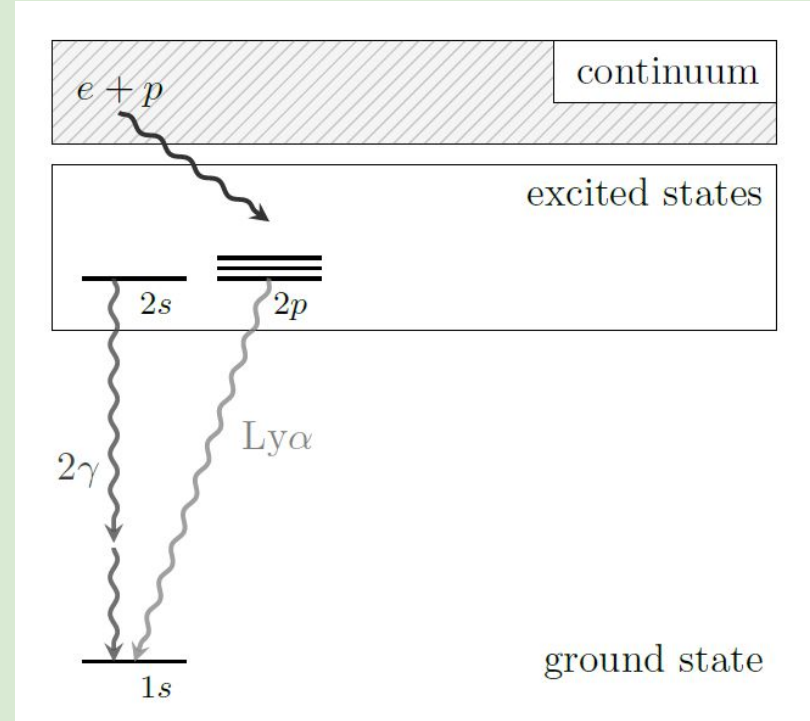
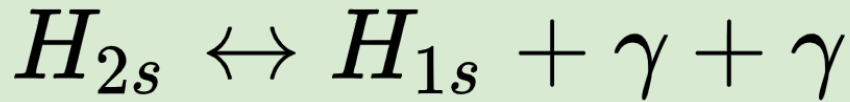
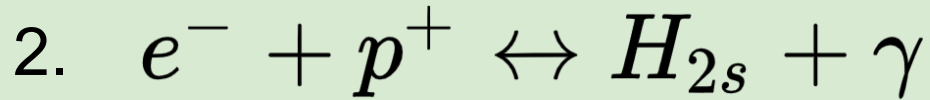
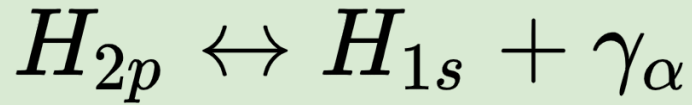
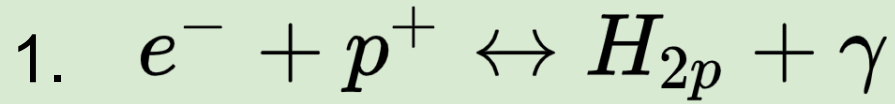
$$\frac{dX}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[nX^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} (1 - X) \right]$$

Recombinación a más detalle:



Buscamos otras formas de llegar al estado base:





Aproximaciones

1. Las colisiones y transiciones radiactivas entre los estados de los hidrógenos son **suficientemente rápidas como para considerar todos los estado en equilibrio** entre ellos a temperatura T (excepto por el estado base).

$$n_i = (2l + 1) \left(\frac{m_i T}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{\mu_i - m_i}{T}}$$

$$n_{2s} = \left(\frac{m_{2s} T}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{\mu_{2s} - m_{2s}}{T}} \quad n_{nl} = (2l + 1) n_{2s} e^{\frac{B_2 - B_n}{T}}$$

Aproximaciones

2. El **cambio en el número de átomos de hidrógeno en el estado base** está dado por los **decaimientos de 2s y 2p** así como la **excitación de los 1s**.

- En la generación de 1s disminuye de forma implícita el número de electrones y protones libres.

$$\alpha(T)n_p n_e a^3 \qquad n_e = n_p \qquad \alpha(T)n_e^2 a^3$$

Aproximaciones

2. El cambio en el número de átomos de hidrógeno en el estado base está dado por los decaimientos de 2s y 2p así como la excitación de los 1s.

- En la ionización de átomos de hidrógeno aumenta el número de electrones libres.

$$\sum \beta'_{nl}(T) n_{nl} a^3$$

$$n_{nl} = (2l + 1) n_{2s} e^{\frac{B_2 - B_n}{T}}$$

$$\beta(T) n_{2s} a^3$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (n_e a^3) = -\alpha n_e^2 a^3 + \beta n_{2s} a^3$$

$$n \equiv n_p + n_{1s} = 0.76n_B \quad \frac{d}{dt} (na^3) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{n_e}{n} \right) = -\frac{\alpha n_e^2}{n} + \frac{\beta n_{2s}}{n}$$

En equilibrio:

$$0 = -\frac{\alpha n_{e,eq}^2}{n} + \frac{\beta n_{2s,eq}}{n}$$

$$\alpha \left(\frac{n_e^2}{n_{2s}} \right)_{eq} = \beta$$

$$\left(\frac{n_{1s}}{n_e^2} \right)_{eq} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{B_1}{T}} \quad \left(\frac{n_{2s}}{n_e^2} \right)_{eq} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{B_2}{T}}$$

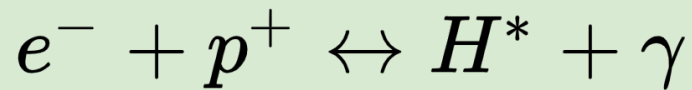
$$\beta = \alpha \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{\frac{-B_2}{T}}$$

Aproximaciones

3. El incremento neto de átomos excitados debido a **recombinación y reionización** se balancea con la disminución neta en este número debido a **transiciones desde y hacia el estado base**.

- Recombinación y reionización:

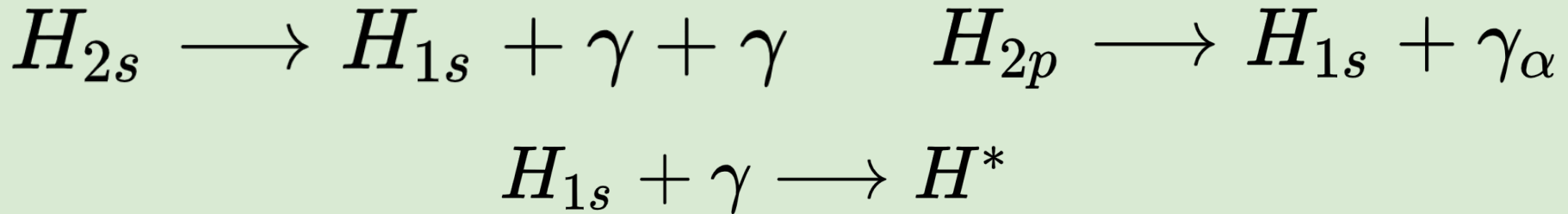
$$\frac{d}{dt} (n_e a^3) = -\alpha n_e^2 a^3 + \beta n_{2s} a^3$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} (n_{nl} a^3) = \alpha n_e^2 a^3 - \beta n_{2s} a^3$$

Aproximaciones

3. El incremento neto de átomos excitados debido a **recombinación y reionización** se balancea con la disminución neta en este número debido a **transiciones desde y hacia el estado base**.
- Transiciones desde y hacia el estado base:



Γ_{2s} Γ_{2p} ϵ Tasas de las reacciones

$$H_{2s} \longrightarrow H_{1s} + \gamma + \gamma \quad \Gamma_{2s}$$

$$\frac{d(n_{2s}a^3)}{dt} = -\Gamma_{2s}n_{2s}a^3 + An_{1s}a^3$$

$$H_{2p} \longrightarrow H_{1s} + \gamma_{\alpha} \quad \Gamma_{2p}$$

$$\frac{d(n_{2p}a^3)}{dt} = -\Gamma_{2p}n_{2p}a^3 + Bn_{1s}a^3$$

$$\frac{d(n_{2p}a^3)}{dt} = -P\Gamma_{2p}n_{2p}a^3 + Bn_{1s}a^3$$

$$n_{nl} = (2l + 1)n_{2s}e^{\frac{B_2 - B_n}{T}}$$

$$\frac{d(n_{2p}a^3)}{dt} = -3P\Gamma_{2p}n_{2s}a^3 + Bn_{1s}a^3$$

$$\frac{d(n_{nl}a^3)}{dt} = -(\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p})n_{2s}a^3 + (A + B)n_{1s}a^3$$

$$\frac{d(n_{nl}a^3)}{dt} = -(\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p})n_{2s}a^3 + \epsilon n_{1s}a^3$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (n_{nl} a^3) = \alpha n_e^2 a^3 - \beta n_{2s} a^3$$

$$\frac{d(n_{nl} a^3)}{dt} = - (\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}) n_{2s} a^3 + \epsilon n_{1s} a^3$$

$$\alpha n_e^2 - \beta n_{2s} = (\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}) n_{2s} - \epsilon n_{1s}$$

$$n_{2s} = \frac{\alpha n_e^2 + \epsilon n_{1s}}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta}$$

$$n_{nl} = (2l + 1)n_{2s} e^{\frac{B_2 - B_n}{T}}$$

$$T \ll B_2 - B_3 \approx 2eV$$

$$n_H \approx n_{1s} + n_{2s} + n_{2p} = n_{1s} + 4n_{2s}$$

$$n_{2s} = \frac{\alpha n_e^2 + \epsilon(n_H - 4n_{2s})}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta} \quad n_{2s} = \frac{\alpha n_e^2 + \epsilon n_H}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta + 4\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{n_e}{n} \right) = - \frac{\alpha n_e^2}{n} + \frac{\beta n_{2s}}{n}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{n_e}{n} \right) = - \frac{\alpha n_e^2}{n} + \frac{\beta}{n} \frac{\alpha n_e^2 + \epsilon n_H}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta + 4\epsilon}$$

$$\alpha n_e^2 - \beta n_{2s} = (\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}) n_{2s} - \epsilon n_{1s}$$

$$0 = (\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}) n_{2s,eq} - \epsilon n_{1s,eq}$$

$$\left(\frac{n_{2s}}{n_{1s}} \right)_{eq} = \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{B_1 - B_2}{T}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{B_1-B_2}{T}} = \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma_{2s}+3P\Gamma_{2p}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{n_e}{n} \right) = -\frac{\alpha n_e^2}{n} + \frac{\beta}{n} \frac{\alpha n_e^2 + \epsilon n_H}{\Gamma_{2s}+3P\Gamma_{2p}+\beta+4\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{n_e}{n} \right) = \frac{\Gamma_{2s}+3P\Gamma_{2p}}{(\Gamma_{2s}+3P\Gamma_{2p}) \left(1+4e^{-\frac{B_1-B_2}{T}} \right) + \beta} \left[-\alpha \frac{n_e^2}{n} \left(1+4e^{-\frac{B_1-B_2}{T}} \right) + e^{-\frac{B_1-B_2}{T}} \beta \frac{n_H}{n} \right]$$

$$1 + 4e^{-\frac{B_1-B_2}{T}} \approx 1 \quad X \equiv \frac{n_e}{n}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} X = \frac{\Gamma_{2s}+3P\Gamma_{2p}}{\Gamma_{2s}+3P\Gamma_{2p}+\beta} \left[-\alpha n X^2 + \beta e^{-\frac{B_1-B_2}{T}} (1-X) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}X = \frac{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta} \left[-\alpha n X^2 + \beta e^{-\frac{B_1 - B_2}{T}} (1 - X) \right]$$

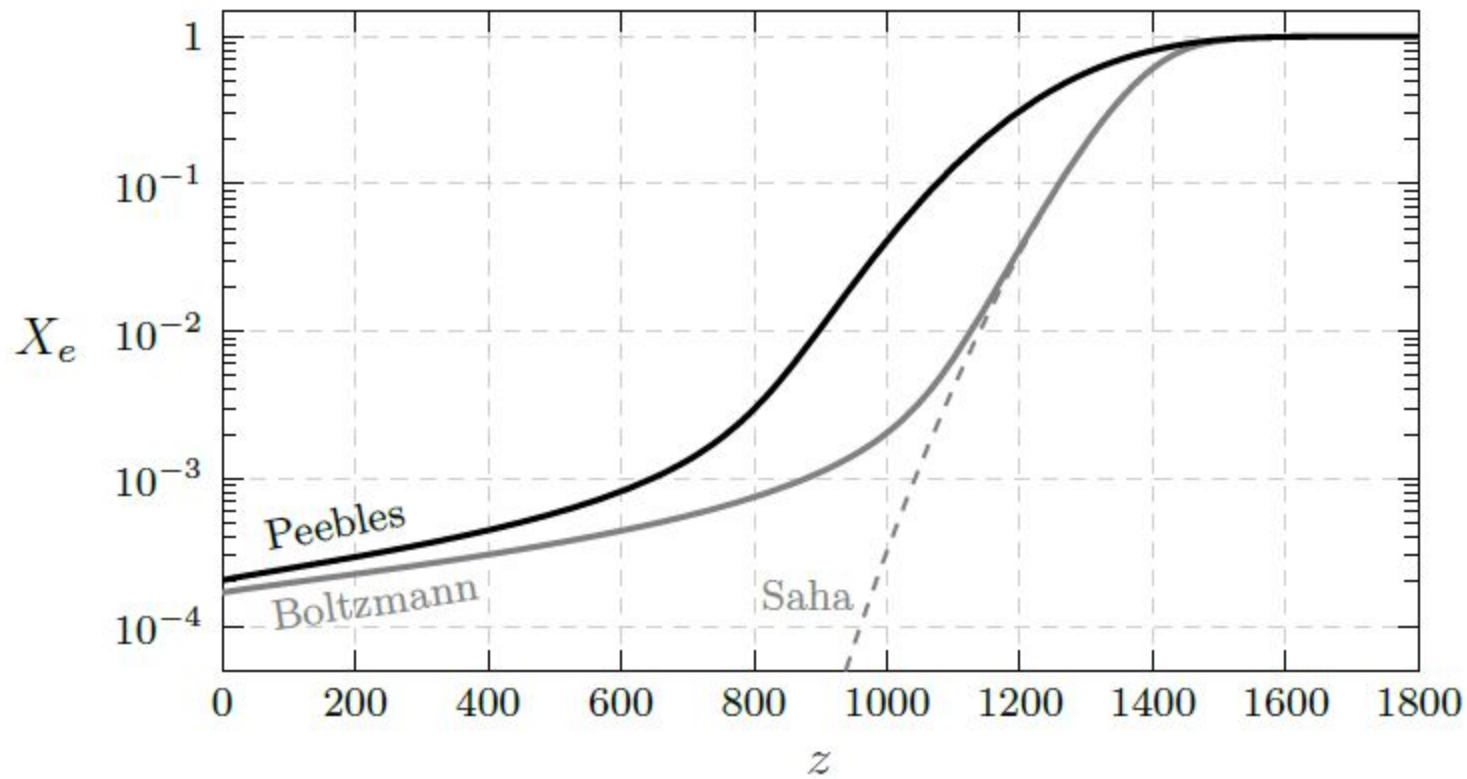
$$\beta = \alpha \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_2}{T}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}X = \alpha \frac{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta} \left[-n X^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} (1 - X) \right]$$

Boltzmann

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = - \langle \sigma v \rangle \left[nX^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} (1 - X) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} X = \alpha \frac{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p}}{\Gamma_{2s} + 3P\Gamma_{2p} + \beta} \left[-nX^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m_e T} \right)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{B_1}{T}} (1 - X) \right]$$



¿Preguntas?