

THE SEARCH FOR SUPERNOVA-PRODUCED RADIONUCLIDES IN DEEP-SEA SEDIMENT SAMPLES WITH AMS

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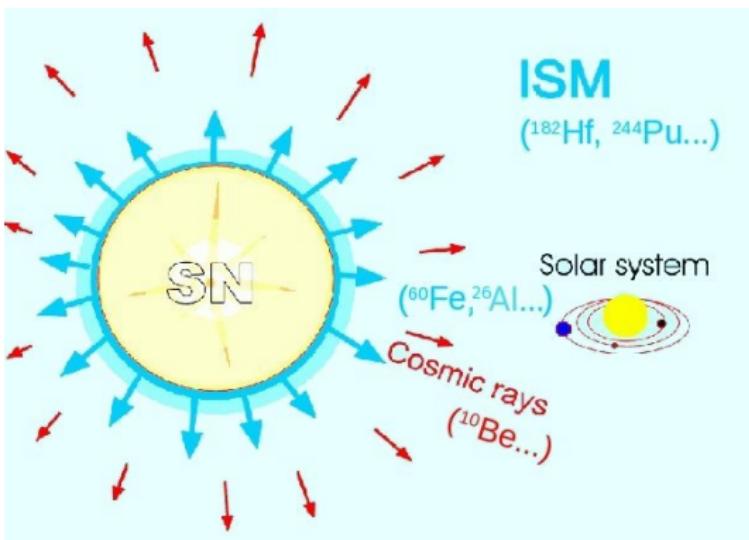
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SN-PRODUCED RADIONUCLIDES ON EARTH

Supernova Explosion ~2 million years ago in the solar vicinity

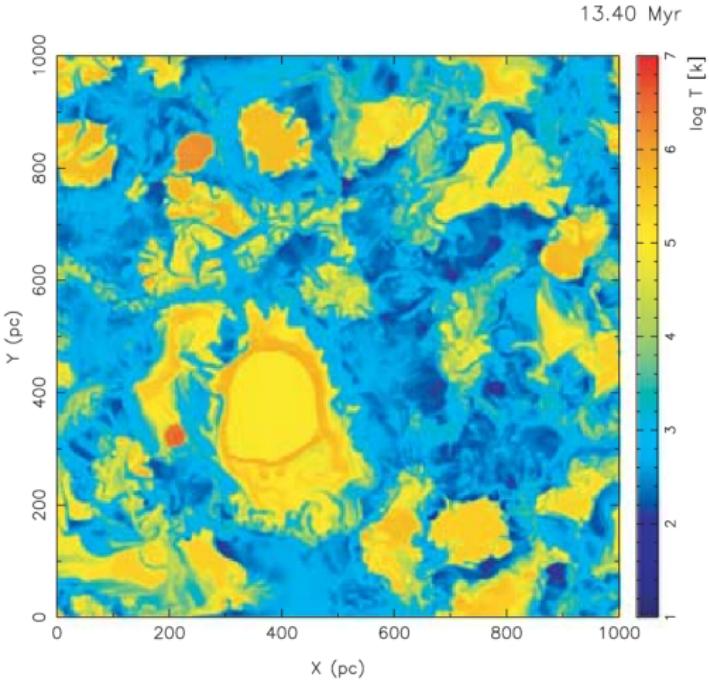
- Heavy nuclides are ejected and entrained in the SN shell
- SN explosion in the solar vicinity
- SN envelope will hit the Earth
- Traces are left in terrestrial archives
- Are we able to detect those traces?



Courtesy of TU Munich

THE LOCAL BUBBLE

- Cavity of thin hot gas
- Emits soft X-Rays
- Deficient of HI
- About 14 Myr old
- Caused by multiple Supernova Explosions
- Extension:
 - 200 pc into the Galactic Plane
 - 600 pc perpendicular to it



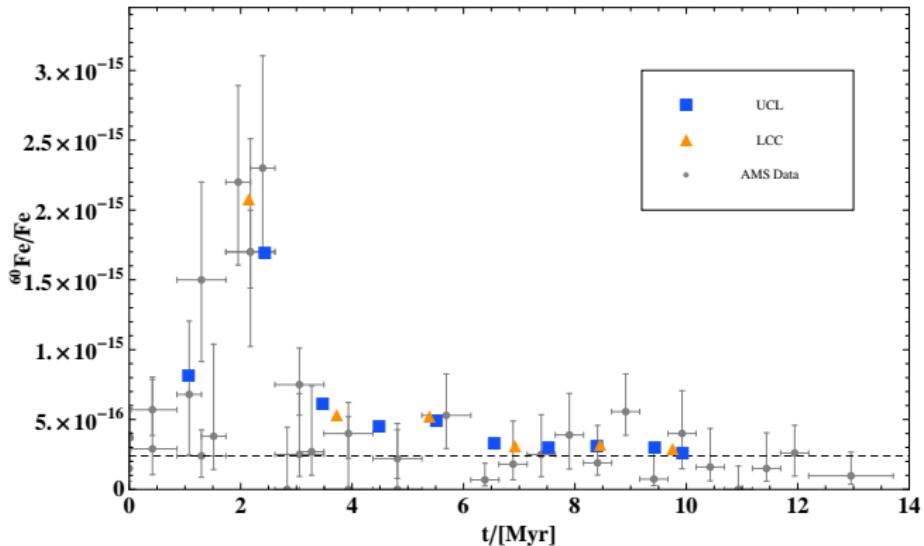
Simulation of the Local ISM by D. Breitschwerdt and M. de Avillez, 2006.

SN-PRODUCED RADIONUCLIDES ON EARTH

An enhanced concentration of ^{60}Fe was measured with AMS in the pacific ferromanganese crust from a depth of 4830 m.

Analytical calculations to estimate how much ^{60}Fe arrives on Earth:

- Input: explosion times, yields, expansion time, distance,...
- Did not one but multiple SN explosions produce the ^{60}Fe distribution?



The computed data (Breitschwerdt, Feige et al., in prep.) plotted with the ^{60}Fe AMS measurements from Knie et al. (2004) and Fitoussi et al. (2008).

SN-PRODUCED RADIONUCLIDES IN DEEP-SEA SEDIMENTS

Two sediment cores from the Indian Ocean

- SN isotopes of interest ^{26}Al , ^{53}Mn , ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu
- ^{10}Be for dating purposes



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