

Chemical Evolution of the Universe

Part 8



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Astronomical news of the week



COMPUTING THE MINIMAL CREW

for a multi-generational space journey towards Proxima Centauri b

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The survival of a genetically healthy multi-generational crew is of a prime concern when dealing with space travel. It has been shown that determining a realistic population size is tricky, as many parameters (such as infertility, inbreeding, sudden deaths, accidents or random events) come into play. To evaluate the impact of those parameters, Monte Carlo simulations are among the best methods since they allow testing of all possible scenarios and determine, by numerous iterations, which are the most likely. This is why we use the Monte Carlo code HERITAGE to estimate the minimal crew for a multi-generational space travel towards Proxima Centauri b. By allowing the crew to evolve under a list of adaptive social engineering principles (namely, yearly evaluations of the vessel population, offspring restrictions and breeding constraints), we show in this paper that it is possible to create and maintain a healthy population virtually indefinitely. An initial amount of 25 breeding pairs of settlers drives the mission towards extinction in $50 \pm 15\%$ of cases if we completely forbid inbreeding. Under the set of parameters described in this publication, we find that a minimum crew of 98 people is necessary to ensure a 100% success rate for a 6300-year space travel towards the closest telluric exoplanet known so far.

Keywords: Long-duration mission, Multi-generational space voyage, Space genetics, Space colonization, Space settlement

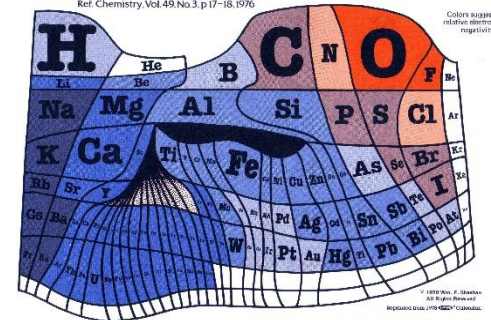
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The Elements According to Relative Abundance

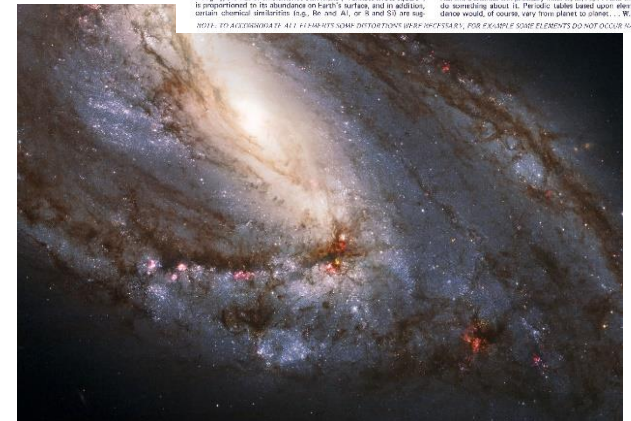
A Periodic Chart by Prof. Wm. F. Sheehan, University of Santa Clara, CA 95053
Ref. Chemistry, Vol. 49, No. 3, p. 17-18, 1976



Colors suggest relative electronegativity

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Roughly, the size of an element's own niche ("almost square square") is proportional to its abundance on Earth's surface, and, in addition, certain chemical similarities (e.g., Be and Al, or R and SO) are suggested by the positioning of neighbors. The chart concludes that in real life a chemist will probably meet O, Si, Al, ... and that he better do something about it. The table labels upon elemental abundance would, of course, vary from planet to planet. ... W.F.S.
NOTE: TO ACCURACIALLY ALL ELEMENTS SOME INFORMATION UPON STARS, FOR EXAMPLE SOME ELEMENTS DO NOT OCCUR NATURALLY.



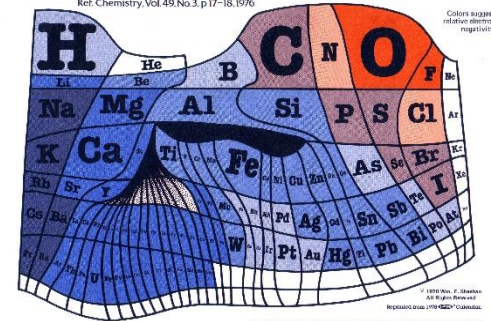
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The Elements According to Relative Abundance

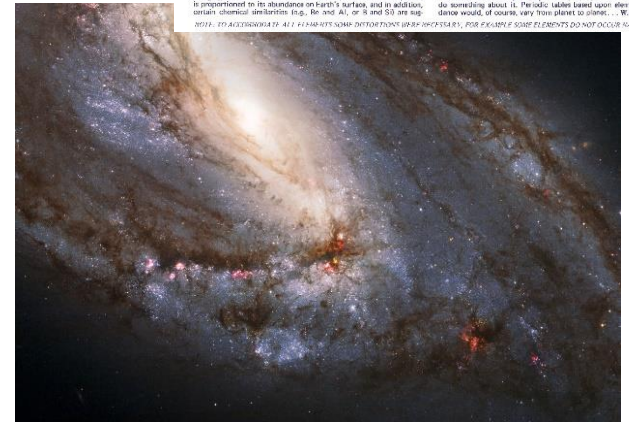
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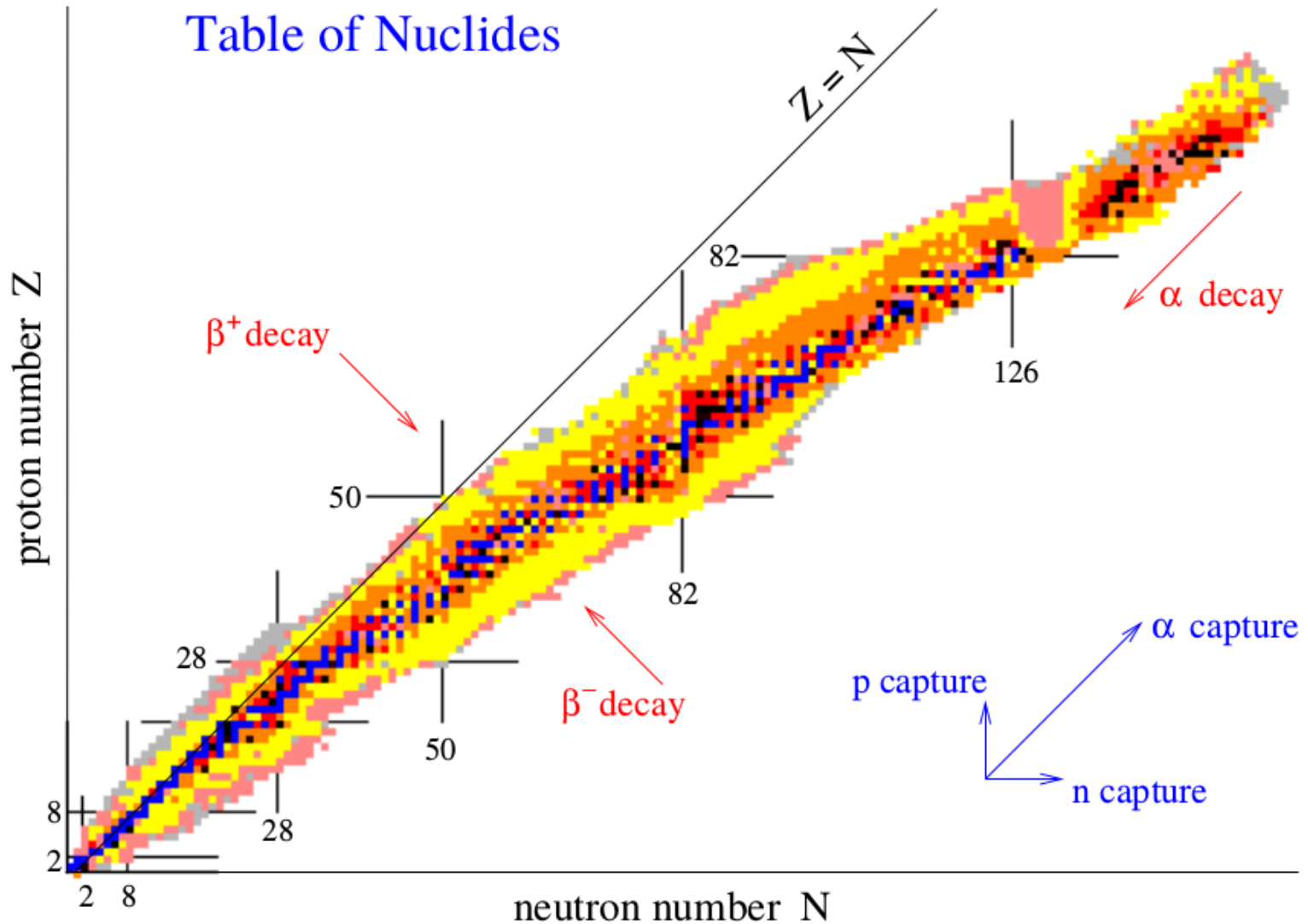
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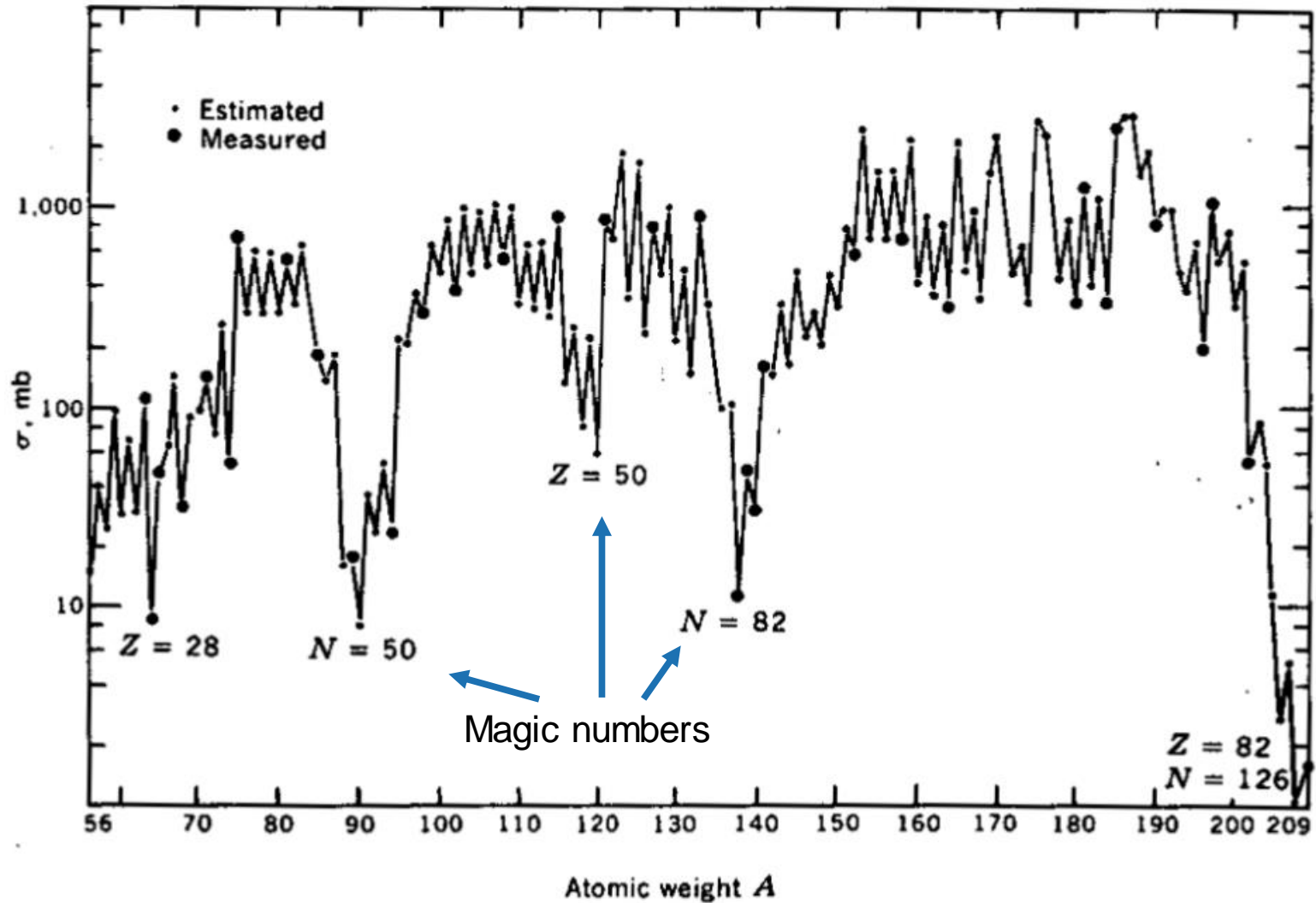
Roughly, the size of an element's own isotope ("almost square square") is proportional to its abundance on Earth's surface, and in addition, certain chemical similarities (e.g., Be and Al, or R and Sn) are suggested by the positioning of neighbors. The chart concludes that in real life a chemist will probably meet O, Si, Al, ... and that he better do something about it. The table takes upon elemental abundance would, of course, vary from planet to planet. ... W.F.S.



4. Neutron capture processes

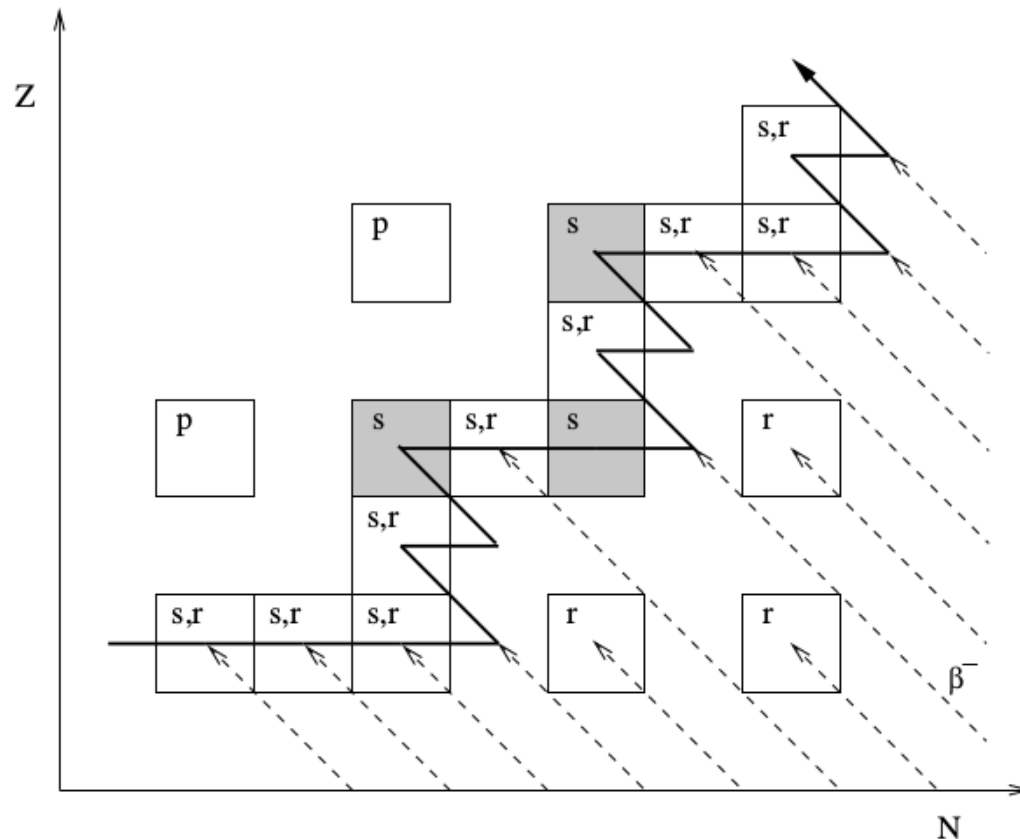


4.1 The s-process: n-capture cross-section



4.1 The s-process: path

- ◆ Definition of pure s-process nuclei:
 - ◆ Lie on the s-process path
 - ◆ Cannot form from β^- -decay of nuclei far from valley of stability



4.1 The s-process: model fit

