SODIUM-22 PRODUCTION IN SUPERNOVAE.

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Presolar grains are stardust that formed in stellar outflow or stellar ejecta, and were contained in extraterrestrial materials. The study of presolar grains in the laboratory has yielded a wealth of information about nucleosynthesis in stars, mixing in stellar ejecta and the Galactic chemical evolution [e.g., 1]. Mineral types of presolar grains include diamonds [2], SiC [3, 4], graphite [5], oxides [6, 7], and silicates [8-11]. Presolar graphite is the carrier of an exotic ^{22}Ne-rich component, Ne-E(L) [5]. Bulk (= aggregates of grains) noble gas analysis has shown that Ne-E(L) mostly consists of ^{22}Ne from ^{22}Na ($T_{1/2}$ = 2.6 a) with a small amount of ^{22}Ne from asymptotic giant branch stars [12]. Sodium-22 was traditionally attributed to novae because ONe novae produce ^{22}Na along with ^{26}Al [e.g., 13].

Many SN grains, mostly populated in low-density fractions, show Si isotopic anomalies (mostly ^{28}Si excesses, but, in a few cases, ^{29,30}Si excesses), the initial presence of ^{44}Ti, and high ^{26}Al/^{27}Al ratios [14, 15]. Helium and Ne analyses of individual graphite grains have shown that a few SN grains contain ^{22}Ne from ^{22}Na [16-19].

Isotopic abundances of SN models give us a diagnostic tool to probe stellar physics and nuclear physics uncertainties affecting the simulations. The radioactive isotope ^{22}Na, in a 15M$_{sun}$ model (s15a28c) by Rauscher et al. [20], is produced in the O/Ne zone during hydrostatic burning with the maximum yield of 2.2×10^{-6} by mass fraction. It is hard, if not impossible, to explain ^{22}Ne-rich SN graphite grains by ^{22}Na from the O/Ne zone because 1) ^{22}Na is produced in the inner O-rich zone where the C abundance is very low ($< 1 \times 10^{-2}$), and 2) the abundance of ^{22}Na is only at a few ppm level. Recently, Pignatari et al. [21] have proposed supernova models including the effect of high shock velocities, and the H injection in the He/C zone. In these models explosive H burning produces large abundances of ^{22}Na. The largest production obtained is in the model 25T-H, with a mass fraction of $\sim 5 \times 10^{-2}$ in the O/nova zone, which is adjacent to the C-rich He/C zone. These models produce a significant amount of ^{22}Na by the explosive H burning in the outer zone of supernovae. Therefore, it would be much easier to explain the trapping of ^{22}Na into graphite grains.

Explosive H burning in supernovae [21] has been invoked to explain the isotopic signatures of ^{15}N-rich SiC A+B grains [22] and those of a few ^{14}N-rich A+B grains [23]. A+B grains comprise a few percent of the total SiC grains [24]. It is estimated that 27% of the total graphite grains originated from supernovae [15]. There are uncertainties in the estimation for the fraction of ^{22}Ne-rich grains among SN graphite grains because the detection of the noble gases depends on the conditions of the analyses prior to noble gas analysis [19]. However, if we take the number of ^{22}Ne-rich grains (86%) obtained from one of the Orgueil mounts [19], it is concluded that many SN graphite grains contain ^{22}Ne from ^{22}Na. Considering that many presolar grains show signatures of explosive H burning, a significant portion of the SN population may explosive H burning.

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