Research Article

Constraint on Heavy Element Production in Inhomogeneous Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis from the Light Element Observations

Riou Nakamura, Masa-aki Hashimoto, Shin-ichiro Fujimoto, and Katsuhiko Sato

1 Department of Physics, Graduate School of Sciences, Kyushu University, 6-10-1 Hakoizaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan
2 Department of Control and Information Systems Engineering, Kumamoto National College of Technology, 2659-2 Suya, Koshii, Kumamoto 861-1102, Japan
3 Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8568, Japan
4 National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Kamiyacho Central Place 2F, 4-3-13 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 104-0001, Japan

Correspondence should be addressed to Riou Nakamura; riou@astrog.phys.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Received 30 March 2013; Accepted 29 July 2013

We investigate the observational constraints on the inhomogeneous big-bang nucleosynthesis that Matsura et al. (2005) suggested that states the possibility of the heavy element production beyond $^7\text{Li}$ in the early universe. From the observational constraints on light elements of $^4\text{He}$ and D, possible regions are found on the plane of the volume fraction of the high-density region against the ratio between high- and low-density regions. In these allowed regions, we have confirmed that the heavy elements beyond Ni can be produced appreciably, where $p$- and/or $r$-process elements are produced well simultaneously.

1. Introduction

Big-bang nucleosynthesis (BBN) has been investigated to explain the origin of the light elements, such as $^4\text{He}$, $^3\text{He}$, and $^7\text{Li}$, during the first few minutes [1–4]. Standard model of BBN (SBBN) can succeed in explaining the observation of those elements, $^4\text{He}$ [5–9], D [10–13], and $^3\text{He}$ [14, 15], except for $^7\text{Li}$. The study of SBBN has been done under the assumption of the homogeneous universe, where the model has only one parameter, the baryon-to-photon ratio $\eta$. If the present value of $\eta$ is determined, SBBN can be calculated from the thermodynamical history with the use of the nuclear reaction network. We can obtain the reasonable value of $\eta$ by comparing the calculated abundances with observations. In the meanwhile, the value of $\eta$ is obtained as $\eta = (5.1 - 6.5) \times 10^{-10}$ [1] from the observations of $^4\text{He}$ and D. These values agree well with the observation of the cosmic microwave background: $\eta = (6.19 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-10}$ [16].

On the other hand, BBN with the inhomogeneous baryon distribution also has been investigated. The model is called as inhomogeneous BBN (IBBN). IBBN relies on the inhomogeneity of baryon concentrations that could be induced by baryogenesis (e.g., [17]) or phase transitions such as QCD or electro-weak phase transition [18–21] during the expansion of the universe. Although a large-scale inhomogeneity is inhibited by many observations [16, 22–24], a small scale one has been advocated within the present accuracy of the observations. Therefore, it remains a possibility for IBBN to occur in some degree during the early era. In IBBN, the heavy element nucleosynthesis beyond the mass number $A = 8$ has been proposed [17, 18, 25–35]. In addition, peculiar observations of abundances for heavy elements and/or $^4\text{He}$ could be understood in the way of IBBN. For example, the quasar metallicity of C, N, and Si could have been explained from IBBN [36]. Furthermore, from recent observations of globular clusters, a possibility of inhomogeneous helium distribution is pointed out [37], where some separate groups of different main sequences in blue band of low mass stars are assumed due to high primordial helium abundances compared to the standard value [38, 39]. Although baryogenesis
could be the origin of the inhomogeneity; the mechanism of it has not been clarified due to unknown properties of the supersymmetric Grand Unified Theory [40].

Despite a negative opinion against IBBN due to insufficient consideration of the scale of inhomogeneity [41], Matsuura et al. have found that the heavy element synthesis for both $p$- and $r$-processes is possible if $y > 10^{-4}$ [42], where they have also shown that the high $\eta$ regions are compatible with the observations of the light elements, $^4$He and $D$ [43]. However, their analysis is only limited to a parameter of a specific baryon number concentration. In this paper, we extend the investigations of Matsuura et al. [42, 43] to check the validity of their conclusion from a wide parameter space of the IBBN model.

In Section 2, we review and give the adopted model of IBBN which is the same one as that of Matsuura et al. [43]. Constraints on the critical parameters of IBBN due to light element observations are shown in Section 3, and the possible heavy elements of nucleosynthesis are presented in Section 4. Finally, Section 5 is devoted to the summary and discussion.

2. Model

In this section, we introduce the model of IBBN. We adopt the two-zone model for the inhomogeneous BBN. In the IBBN model, we assume the existence of spherical high-density region inside the horizon. For simplicity, we ignore in the present study the diffusion effects before $(10^{10} K < T < 10^{11} K)$ and during the primordial nucleosynthesis $(10^5 K < T < 10^{10} K)$, because the timescale of the neutron diffusion is longer than that of the cosmic expansion [25, 37].

To find the parameters compatible with the observations, we consider the average abundances between the high- and low-density regions. We get at least the parameters for the extreme case by averaging the abundances in two regions. Let us define the notations, $n_{ave}$, $n_{high}$, and $n_{low}$, as average, high, and low baryon number densities, $f_i$ is the volume fraction of the high baryon density region. $X_i^{ave}$, $X_i^{high}$, and $X_i^{low}$ are mass fractions of each element $i$ in average, high- and low-density regions, respectively. Then, basic relations are written as follows [43]:

$$n_{ave} = f_i n_{high} + (1 - f_i) n_{low},$$

$$n_{ave} X_i^{ave} = f_i n_{high} X_i^{high} + (1 - f_i) n_{low} X_i^{low}.$$  

(1)

Here, we assume the baryon fluctuation to be isothermal as was done in previous studies (e.g., [18, 19, 30]). Under that assumption, since the baryon-to-photon ratio is defined by the number density of photon in standard BBN, (1) is rewritten as follows:

$$n_{ave} = f_i \eta_{high} + (1 - f_i) \eta_{low},$$

$$n_{ave} X_i^{ave} = f_i X_i^{high} \eta_{high} + (1 - f_i) X_i^{low} \eta_{low}.$$  

(2)

where $\eta$s with subscripts are the baryon-to-photon ratios in each region. In the present paper, we fix $\eta_{ave} = 6.19 \times 10^{-10}$ from the cosmic microwave background observation [16].

The values of $\eta_{high}$ and $\eta_{low}$ are obtained from both $f_v$ and the density ratio between high- and low-density regions: $R \equiv \eta_{high}/\eta_{low}$.

To calculate the evolution of the universe, we solve the following Friedmann equation:

$$\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho,$$

$$\rho = \rho_y + \rho_v + \rho_{\nu} + \rho_b.$$  

(4)

Here, the subscripts $y$, $v$, and $\nu$ indicate photons, neutrino, and electrons/positrons, respectively. The final term is the baryon density obtained as $\rho_b = m_p n_{ave}$.

We should note the energy density of baryon. To get the time evolution of the baryon density in both regions, the energy conservation law is used as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\rho x^3) + \rho \frac{d}{dt} (x^3) = 0.$$  

(5)

where $\rho$ is the pressure of the fluid. When we solve (6), initial values in both regions are obtained from (2) with $f_v$ and $R$ fixed. For $\eta_{high} \geq 2 \times 10^{-4}$, the baryon density in the high-density region, $\eta_{high}$, is larger than the radiation component at $T > 10^{9} K$. However, we note that the contribution to (5) is not $\eta_{high}$, but $f_v \eta_{high}$. In our research, the ratio of $f_v \eta_{high}$ to $\rho_y$ is about $10^{-7}$ at BBN epoch. Therefore, we can neglect the final term of (5) in the same way as it has been done in SBBN during the calculation of (4).

3. Constraints from Light Element Observations

In this section, we calculate the nucleosynthesis in high- and low-density regions with the use of the BBN code [44] which includes 24 nuclei from neutron to $^{16}$O. We adopt the reaction rates of Descouvemont et al. [45], the neutron lifetime $\tau_N = 885.7$ sec [1], and consider three massless neutrinos.

Let us consider the range of $f_v$. For $f_v \ll 0.1$, the heavier elements can be synthesized in the high-density regions as discussed in [33]. For $f_v > 0.1$, contribution of the low-density region to $\eta_{ave}$ can be neglected, and therefore to be consistent with the observations of light elements, we need to impose the condition of $f_v < 0.1$.

Figure 1 illustrates the light element synthesis in the high- and low-density regions with $f_v = 10^{-6}$ and $R = 10^6$ that corresponds to $\eta_{high} = 3.05 \times 10^{-4}$ and $\eta_{low} = 3.05 \times 10^{-10}$. Light elements synthesized in these calculations are shown in Table 1. In the low-density region, the evolution of the elements is almost the same as the case of SBBN. In the high-density region, while $^4$He is more abundant than that in the low-density region, $^7$Li (or $^7$Be) is much less produced.
Figure 1: Illustration of the nucleosynthesis in the two-zone IBBN model with $f_V = 10^{-6}$ and $R = 10^8$. The baryon-to-photon ratios in the high (a) and low (b) density regions are $\eta_{\text{high}} = 3.05 \times 10^{-4}$ and $\eta_{\text{low}} = 3.05 \times 10^{-10}$, respectively.

Table I: The numerical abundances of light elements synthesized as shown in Figure 1.

| Elements       | $X_i^{\text{high}}$ | $X_i^{\text{low}}$ | $X_i$  |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| p              | 0.608               | 0.759               | 0.684 |
| D              | $3.07 \times 10^{-18}$ | $1.19 \times 10^{-4}$ | $5.95 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| T + $^4$He     | $1.15 \times 10^{-13}$ | $3.41 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.71 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $^4$He         | 0.392               | 0.241               | 0.316 |
| $^7$Li + $^7$Be | $8.2 \times 10^{-13}$ | $6.29 \times 10^{-10}$ | $3.14 \times 10^{-10}$ |

In this case, we can see that average values such as $^4$He and D are overproduced as shown in Table I. However, this overproduction can be saved by choosing the parameters carefully. We need to find the reasonable parameter ranges for both $f_V$ and $R$ by comparing with the observation of the light elements.

Now, we put constraints on $f_V$ and $R$ by comparing the average values of $^4$He and D obtained from (3) with the following observational values. First, we consider the primordial $^4$He abundance reported in [8]:

$$Y_p = 0.2565 \pm 0.0010 \pm 0.0050,$$

and [9]:

$$Y_p = 0.2534 \pm 0.0083.$$

We adopt $^4$He abundances as follows:

$$0.2415 < Y_p < 0.2617.$$

Next, we take the primordial abundance from the D/H observation reported in [12]:

$$\frac{D}{H} = (2.84 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-5},$$

and [13]:

$$\frac{D}{H} = (2.535 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-5},$$

Considering those observations with errors, we adopt the primordial D/H abundance as follows:

$$2.36 < \frac{D}{H} < 3.02.$$

Figure 2 illustrates the constraints on the $f_V - R$ plane from the above light element observations with contours of constant $\eta_{\text{high}}$. The solid and dashed lines indicate the upper limits from (9) and (12), respectively. From the results, we can obtain approximately the following relations between $f_V$ and $R$:

$$R \leq \begin{cases} 10^4 x f_V^{-0.3} & \text{for } f_V > 7.4 \times 10^{-6} , \\ 0.13 x f_V^{-0.98} & \text{for } f_V \leq 7.4 \times 10^{-6}. \end{cases}$$
D observation (12). As shown in Figure 2, we can find the allowed regions which include the very high-density region such as \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3} \).

We should note that \( \eta_{\text{high}} \) takes a larger value, nuclei which are heavier than \( ^7\text{Li} \) are synthesized more and more. Then we can estimate the amount of total CNO elements in the allowed region. Figure 3 illustrates the contours of the summation of the average values of the heavier nuclei (\( A > 7 \)), which correspond to Figure 2 and are drawn using the constraint from \(^4\text{He} \) and D/H observations. As a consequence, we get the upper limit of total mass fractions for heavier nuclei as follows:

\[
X(A > 7) \leq 10^{-5}.
\]  

4. Heavy Element Production

In the previous section, we have obtained the amount of CNO elements produced in the two-zone IBBN model. However, it is not enough to examine the nuclear production beyond \( A > 8 \) because the baryon density in the high-density region becomes so high that elements beyond CNO isotopes can be produced [17, 31, 32, 34, 42]. In this section, we investigate the heavy element nucleosynthesis in the high-density region considering the constraints shown in Figure 2. Abundance change is calculated with a large nuclear reaction network, which includes 4463 nuclei from neutron (n) and proton (p) to Americium (\( Z = 95 \) and \( A = 292 \)). Nuclear data, such as reaction rates, nuclear masses, and partition functions, are the same as the ones used in [46-49] except for the neutron-proton interaction. We use the weak interaction of Kawano code [50], which is adequate for the high-temperature epoch of \( T > 10^{10} \) K.

As seen in Figure 3, heavy elements of \( X(A > 7) > 10^{-9} \) are produced nearly along the upper limit of \( R \). Therefore, to examine the efficiency of the heavy element production, we select five models with the following parameters: \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3} \), \( 5.1 \times 10^{-4}, 10^{-4}, 5.0 \times 10^{-5}, \) and \( 10^{-5} \) corresponded to \( (f_\nu R) = (3.24 \times 10^{-8}, 1.74 \times 10^{-8}), (1.03 \times 10^{-8}, 9.00 \times 10^{-9}), (5.41 \times 10^{-7}, 1.84 \times 10^{-5}), (1.50 \times 10^{-6}, 9.20 \times 10^{-5}), \) and \( 5.87 \times 10^{-6}, 1.82 \times 10^{-5} \). Adopted parameters are indicated by filled squares in Figure 2.

First, we evaluate the validity of the nucleosynthesis code with 4463 nuclei. Table 2 shows the results of the light elements, p, D, \(^4\text{He} \), \(^5\text{He} \), and \(^7\text{Li} \). The results of the high-density region are calculated by the extended nucleosynthesis code, and the abundances in the low-density region are obtained by BBN code. The average abundances are obtained by (3). Since the average values of \(^4\text{He} \) and D are consistent with the observations, there is no difference between BBN code and the extended nucleosynthesis code in regard to the average abundances of light elements.

Figure 4 shows the results of nucleosynthesis in the high-density regions with \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4} \) and \( 10^{-3} \). In Figure 4(a), we see the time evolution of the abundances of Gd and Eu for the mass number 159. First, \(^{159}\text{Tb} \) (stable \( r \)-element) is synthesized and later \(^{159}\text{Gd} \) and \(^{159}\text{Eu} \) are synthesized through the neutron captures. After \( t = 10^3 \) sec, \(^{159}\text{Eu} \) decays to nuclei by way of \(^{159}\text{Eu} \rightarrow ^{159}\text{Gd} \rightarrow ^{159}\text{Tb} \), where the half-lifes of \(^{159}\text{Eu} \) and \(^{159}\text{Gd} \) are 26.1 min and 18.479 h, respectively.

For \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3} \), the result is seen in Figure 4(b). \(^{108}\text{Sn} \), which is a proton-rich nuclei is synthesized. After that, stable nuclei \(^{108}\text{Cd} \) is synthesized by way of \(^{108}\text{Sn} \rightarrow ^{108}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{108}\text{Sn} \).
Figure 4: Time evolution of the mass fractions in high-density regions of (a) \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 1.02 \times 10^{-4} \) and (b) \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 1.06 \times 10^{-3} \).

Table 2: Mass fractions of light elements for the four cases: \( \eta_{\text{high}} \approx 10^{-3} \), \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \), \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4} \), and \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-5} \). \( t_{\text{fin}} \) and \( T_{\text{fin}} \) are the time and temperature at the final stage of the calculations.

| Elements \( f_v \) | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
|-------------------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|---------|
| \( p \)           | 0.586 | 0.753 | 0.744 | 0.600 | 0.753 | 0.740 |
| \( D \)           | \( 1.76 \times 10^{-21} \) | \( 4.50 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 4.26 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 3.43 \times 10^{-21} \) | \( 4.75 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 4.34 \times 10^{-5} \) |
| \( ^3\text{He} + ^7\text{T} \) | \( 2.91 \times 10^{-14} \) | \( 2.18 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 2.07 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 2.77 \times 10^{-14} \) | \( 2.23 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 2.04 \times 10^{-5} \) |
| \( ^4\text{He} \) | 0.413 | 0.247 | 0.256 | 0.400 | 0.247 | 0.260 |
| \( ^7\text{Li} + ^7\text{Be} \) | \( 1.63 \times 10^{-13} \) | \( 1.78 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 1.68 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 6.80 \times 10^{-14} \) | \( 1.65 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 1.52 \times 10^{-9} \) |

(b) For cases of \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4} \) and \( \eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-5} \)

| Elements \( f_v \) | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
|-------------------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|---------|
| \( p \)           | 0.638 | 0.753 | 0.742 | 0.670 | 0.753 | 0.745 |
| \( D \)           | \( 6.84 \times 10^{-22} \) | \( 4.79 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 4.36 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 1.12 \times 10^{-22} \) | \( 4.48 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 4.37 \times 10^{-5} \) |
| \( ^3\text{He} + ^7\text{T} \) | \( 1.63 \times 10^{-13} \) | \( 2.23 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 2.04 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 1.49 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 2.25 \times 10^{-5} \) | \( 2.03 \times 10^{-5} \) |
| \( ^4\text{He} \) | 0.362 | 0.247 | 0.258 | 0.330 | 0.247 | 0.254 |
| \( ^7\text{Li} + ^7\text{Be} \) | \( 7.42 \times 10^{-13} \) | \( 1.64 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 1.49 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 6.73 \times 10^{-8} \) | \( 1.62 \times 10^{-9} \) | \( 7.96 \times 10^{-9} \) |
Table 3: Mass fractions of heavy elements ($A > 7$) for three cases of $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3}$, $\eta_{\text{high}} = 5.33 \times 10^{-4}$, and $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4}$.

| Element | High  | Average | Element | High  | Average | Element | High  | Average |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| Ni56    | 1.247 | 6.658   | Nd142  | 2.051 | 1.738   | Nd145  | 3.692 | 3.342   |
| Co57    | 1.590 | 8.487   | Ni56   | 1.270 | 1.077   | Ca40   | 2.706 | 2.450   |
| Sr86    | 1.061 | 5.662   | Sm148  | 1.059 | 8.976   | Mn52   | 2.417 | 2.188   |
| Sr87    | 9.772 | 5.214   | Pm147  | 6.996 | 5.930   | Eu55   | 2.374 | 2.149   |
| Se74    | 7.945 | 5.200   | Pm145  | 6.559 | 5.559   | Ce40   | 1.931 | 1.748   |
| Sr84    | 9.172 | 4.894   | Sm146  | 6.539 | 5.542   | Cr51   | 1.546 | 1.400   |
| Kr82    | 8.910 | 4.754   | Nd143  | 4.146 | 3.514   | Ce42   | 1.114 | 1.008   |
| Kr81    | 7.797 | 4.160   | Pr141  | 3.957 | 3.354   | Ni56   | 1.100 | 0.964   |
| Ge72    | 7.674 | 4.095   | Nd144  | 3.952 | 3.350   | Ni46   | 1.049 | 0.951   |
| Kr78    | 7.602 | 4.057   | Nd143  | 3.752 | 3.180   | Eu56   | 9.436 | 8.542   |
| Kr80    | 7.063 | 3.769   | Sm149  | 3.322 | 2.815   | Nd48   | 9.361 | 8.474   |
| Kr83    | 6.252 | 3.336   | Pm146  | 2.629 | 2.228   | Fe52   | 8.974 | 8.124   |
| Ge73    | 6.144 | 3.278   | Sm144  | 2.207 | 1.870   | Tb161  | 8.956 | 8.108   |
| Se76    | 5.929 | 3.164   | Sm150  | 1.683 | 1.426   | La139  | 8.804 | 7.971   |
| Br79    | 5.904 | 3.150   | Pm144  | 1.581 | 1.340   | Ni4    | 8.736 | 7.909   |
| Se77    | 5.345 | 2.852   | Pm143  | 1.575 | 1.335   | Cr48   | 8.561 | 7.750   |
| Y89     | 4.759 | 2.539   | Sm145  | 1.010 | 8.568   | Ba138  | 7.955 | 7.202   |
| Zr90    | 4.412 | 2.354   | Co57   | 8.643 | 7.326   | Cl2    | 7.672 | 6.945   |
| Rh85    | 4.324 | 2.307   | Eu53   | 5.563 | 4.715   | Dy162  | 6.835 | 6.188   |
| Rh83    | 4.082 | 2.178   | Ce40   | 4.944 | 4.191   | Cl3    | 6.428 | 5.819   |
| Y88     | 3.845 | 2.052   | Nd145  | 4.376 | 3.709   | O16    | 6.301 | 5.704   |
| Zr88    | 3.546 | 1.892   | Eu55   | 4.224 | 3.581   | Gd58   | 5.845 | 5.292   |
| As73    | 3.519 | 1.878   | Eu51   | 4.106 | 3.480   | Cs37   | 5.559 | 5.033   |
| Ga71    | 3.388 | 1.808   | Cr52   | 4.071 | 3.450   | Nd47   | 3.962 | 3.587   |
| Se75    | 2.933 | 1.565   | Cd108  | 3.596 | 3.048   | Ho65   | 3.770 | 3.413   |
| Nb91    | 2.896 | 1.545   | Gd156  | 3.368 | 2.854   | Pr143  | 3.111 | 2.817   |
| As75    | 2.856 | 1.524   | Cd10  | 3.103 | 2.630   | Ce41   | 2.998 | 2.714   |
| Mo92    | 2.442 | 1.303   | Eu52   | 2.809 | 2.381   | Gd60   | 2.950 | 2.670   |
| Ge70    | 2.318 | 1.237   | Sm151  | 2.795 | 2.369   | Xe136  | 2.771 | 2.509   |
| Ge78    | 2.012 | 1.078   | Eu54   | 2.759 | 2.339   | Xe34   | 2.238 | 2.026   |

$\sum A > 7 X(A) = 3.010 \times 10^{-4}$, $\sum A > 7 X(A) = 3.062 \times 10^{-4}$, $\sum A > 7 X(A) = 3.850 \times 10^{-6}$, $\sum A > 7 X(A) = 3.485 \times 10^{-7}$.

108 Cd, where the half-lifes of 108 Sn and 108 In are 10.3 min and 58.0 min, respectively. These results are qualitatively the same as Matsuura et al. [42].

In addition, we notice the production of radioactive nuclei of 56 Ni and 57 Co, where 56 Ni is produced at early times, just after the formation of 4 He. Usually, nuclei such as 56 Ni and 57 Co are produced in supernova explosions, which are assumed to be the events after the first star formation (e.g., [51]). In BBN model, however, this production can be found to occur at an extremely high-density region of $\eta_{\text{high}} \geq 10^{-3}$ as the primary elements without supernova events in the early universe.

Final results ($T = 4 \times 10^7$ K) of nucleosynthesis calculations are shown in Table 3. When we calculate the average values, we set the abundances of $A > 16$ to be zero for low-density side. For $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4}$, a lot of nuclei of $A > 7$ are synthesized whose amounts are comparable to that of 7 Li. Produced elements in this case include both s-element (i.e., 138 Ba) and r-elements (for instance, 142 Ce and 146 Nd). For $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3}$, there are fewer r-elements while both s-elements (i.e., 82 Kr and 89 Y) and p-elements (i.e., 74 Se and 78 Kr) are synthesized such as the case of supernova explosions. For $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3}$, the heavy elements are produced slightly more than the total mass fraction (shown in Figure 3) derived from the BBN code calculations. This is because our BBN code used in Section 3 includes the elements up to $A = 16$ and the actual abundance flow proceeds to much heavier elements.

Figure 5 shows the average abundances between high- and low-density regions using (3) in comparing with the solar system abundances [52]. For $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4}$, abundance productions of 120 < $A < 180$ compare to the solar values. For $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3}$, those of 50 < $A < 100$ have been synthesized well. In the case of $\eta_{\text{high}} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$, there are two outstanding peaks: one is around $A = 56$ ($N = 28$) and...
the other can be found around $A = 140$. Abundance patterns are very different from that of the solar system ones, because IBBN occurs under the condition of a significant amount of abundances of both neutrons and protons.

5. Summary and Discussion

We extend the previous studies of Matsuura et al. [42, 43] and investigate the consistency between the light element abundances in the IBBN model and the observation of $^7$Li and D/H.

First, we have done the nucleosynthesis calculation using the BBN code with 24 nuclei for both regions. The time evolution of the light elements at the high-density region differs significantly from that at the low-density region. The nucleosynthesis begins faster and $^4$He is more abundant than that in the low-density region. By comparing the average abundances with the $^4$He and D/H observations, we can get the allowed parameters of the two-zone model: the volume fraction $f_v$ of the high-density region and the density ratio $R$ between the two regions.

Second, we calculate the nucleosynthesis that includes 4463 nuclei in the high-density regions. Qualitatively, results of nucleosynthesis are the same as those in [42]. In the present results, we showed that $p$- and $r$-elements are synthesized simultaneously at high-density region with $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4}$.

We find that the average mass fractions in IBBN amount to as much as the solar system abundances. As seen from Figure 5, there are overproduced elements around $A = 150$ (for $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-4}$) and $A = 80$ (for $\eta_{\text{high}} = 10^{-3}$). Although it seems to conflict with the chemical evolution in the universe, this problem could be solved by the careful choice of $f_v$ and/or $R$. Figure 6 illustrates the mass fractions with $\eta_{\text{high}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ for three sets of $f_v - R$. It is shown that the abundances can become lower than the solar system abundances. If we put a constraint on the $f_v - R$ plane from the heavy element observations [53–56], the parameters in IBBN model should be tightly determined.

As for the future work of IBBN, we will study in detail the heavy element observations [53–56], the parameters in IBBN model should be tightly determined.

Acknowledgments

This work has been supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (no. 24540278) of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology of Japan,
References

[1] J. Beringer, J. F. Arguin, R. M. Barnett et al., “Review of particle physics,” Physical Review D, vol. 86, no. 1, Article ID 010001, 1528 pages, 2012.

[2] G. Steigman, “Primordial nucleosynthesis in the precision cosmology era,” Annual Review of Nuclear and Particle Science, vol. 57, pp. 463–491, 2007.

[3] F. Iocco, G. Mangano, G. Miele, O. Pisanti, and P. D. Serpico, “Primordial nucleosynthesis: from precision cosmology to fundamental physics,” Physics Reports, vol. 472, no. 1–6, pp. 1–76, 2009.

[4] A. Coc, S. Goriel, Y. Xu, M. Saimpert, and E. Vangioni, “Standard big bang nucleosynthesis up to CNO with an improved extended nuclear network,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 744, no. 2, article IS8, 2012.

[5] V. Luridiana, P. Peimbert, P. Peimbert, and M. Cerviño, “The effect of collisional enhancement of Balmer lines on the determination of the primordial helium abundance,” The Astrophysical Journal Letters, vol. 592, no. 2, pp. 846–865, 2003.

[6] K. A. Olive and E. D. Skillman, “A realistic determination of the primordial helium abundance,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 662, no. 1, article 15, 2007.

[7] Y. I. Izotov, T. X. Thuan, and G. Stasińska, “The primordial abundance of He: a self-consistent empirical analysis of systematic effects in a large sample of low-metallicity H II regions,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 617, no. 1, pp. 29–40, 2004.

[8] Y. I. Izotov and T. X. Thuan, “The primordial abundance of 4He: evidence for non-standard big bang nucleosynthesis,” The Astrophysical Journal Letters, vol. 710, no. 1, pp. L67–L71, 2010.

[9] E. Aver, K. A. Olive, and E. D. Skillman, “An MCMC determination of the primordial helium abundance,” Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics, vol. 2012, no. 4, article 4, 2012.

[10] D. Kirkman, D. Tyler, N. Suzuki, J. M. O’Meara, and D. Lubin, “The cosmological baryon density from the deuterium–hydrogen ratio in QSO absorption systems: D/H toward Q1243+3047,” The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, vol. 149, no. 1, article 1, 2003.

[11] J. M. O’Meara, S. Burles, J. X. Prochaska, G. E. Prochter, R. A. Bernstein, and K. M. Burgess, “The deuterium-to-hydrogen abundance ratio toward the QSO SDSS J155810.16-003120.0,” The Astrophysical Journal Letters, vol. 649, no. 2, article L61, 2006.

[12] M. Pettini, B. J. Zych, M. T. Murphy, A. Lewis, and C. C. Steidel, “Deuterium abundance in the most metal-poor damped Lyman alpha systems: converging on O1h2,” Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. 391, no. 4, pp. 1499–1510, 2008.

[13] M. Pettini and R. Cooke, “A new, precise measurement of the primordial abundance of deuterium,” Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. 425, no. 4, pp. 2477–2486, 2012.

[14] T. M. Bania, R. T. Rood, and D. S. Balser, “The cosmological density of baryons from observations of 3He in the Milky Way,” Nature, vol. 415, no. 6867, pp. 54–57, 2002.

[15] E. Vangioni-Flam, K. A. Olive, B. D. Fields, and M. Cassé, “On the baryometric status of 3He,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 585, no. 2, article 611, 2003.

[16] C. L. Bennett, D. Larson, J. L. Weiland et al., “Nine-year Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe (WMAP) observations: final maps and results,” Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, http://arxiv.org/abs/1212.5225.

[17] S. Matsuura, A. D. Dolgov, S. Nagataki, and K. Sato, “Affleck-Dine baryogenesis and heavy element production from inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis,” Progress of Theoretical Physics, vol. 112, no. 6, pp. 971–981, 2004.

[18] C. Alcock, G. M. Fuller, and G. J. Mathews, “The quark-hadron phase transition and primordial nucleosynthesis,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 320, pp. 439–447, 1987.

[19] G. M. Fuller, G. J. Mathews, and C. R. Alcock, “Quark-hadron phase transition in the early Universe: Isothermal baryon-number fluctuations and primordial nucleosynthesis,” Physical Review D, vol. 37, no. 6, pp. 1380–1400, 1988.

[20] H. Kurki-Suonio and R. A. Matzner, “Effect of small-scale baryon inhomogeneity on cosmic nucleosynthesis,” Physical Review D, vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 1046–1053, 1989.

[21] H. Kurki-Suonio and R. A. Matzner, “Overproduction of 4He in strongly inhomogeneous Ω b=1 models of primordial nucleosynthesis,” Physical Review D, vol. 42, no. 4, pp. 1047–1056, 1990.

[22] C. L. Bennett, M. Halpern, G. Hinshaw et al., “First-year Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe (WMAP) observations: preliminary maps and basic results,” The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, vol. 148, no. 1, article 1, 2003.

[23] D. N. Spergel, R. Bean, O. Doré et al., “Three-year Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe (WMAP) observations: implications for cosmology,” The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, vol. 170, no. 2, article 377, 2007.

[24] J. Dunkley, E. Komatsu, M. R. Nolta et al., “Five-year Wilkinson microwave anisotropy probe observations: likelihoods and parameters from the WMAP data,” The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, vol. 180, no. 2, article 306, 2009.

[25] J. H. Applegate, C. J. Hogan, and R. J. Scherrer, “Cosmological baryon diffusion and nucleosynthesis,” Physical Review D, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 1151–1160, 1987.

[26] R. M. Malaney and W. A. Fowler, “Late-time neutron diffusion and nucleosynthesis in a post-QCD inhomogeneous Ω(b)=1 universe,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 333, pp. 14–20, 1988.

[27] J. H. Applegate, C. J. Hogan, and R. J. Scherrer, “Cosmological quantum chromodynamics, neutron diffusion, and the production of primordial heavy elements,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 329, pp. 572–579, 1988.

[28] N. Terasawa and K. Sato, “Production of Be-9 and heavy elements in the inhomogeneous universe,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 362, pp. L47–L49, 1990.

[29] D. Thomas, D. N. Schramm, K. A. Olive, G. J. Mathews, B. S. Meyer, and B. D. Fields, “Production of lithium, beryllium, and boron from baryon inhomogeneous primordial nucleosynthesis,” The Astrophysical Journal, vol. 430, no. 1, pp. 291–299, 1994.

[30] N. Terasawa and K. Sato, “Neutron diffusion and nucleosynthesis in the Universe with isothermal fluctuations produced by quark-hadron phase transition,” Physical Review D, vol. 39, no. 10, pp. 2893–2900, 1989.

[31] K. Jedamzik and J. B. Rehm, “Inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis: upper limit on Ω b and production of lithium, beryllium, and boron,” Physical Review D, vol. 64, no. 2, Article ID 023510, 8 pages, 2001.
cosmologies," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 429, no. 2, pp. 499–530, 1994.

[33] K. Jedamzik, G. M. Fuller, G. J. Mathews, and T. Kajino, “Enhanced heavy-element formation in baryon-inhomogeneous big bang models,” *The Astrophysical Journal Letters*, vol. 422, no. 2, pp. 423–429, 1994.

[34] R. V. Wagoner, W. A. Fowler, and F. Hoyle, “On the synthesis of elements at very high temperatures,” *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 148, article 3, 1967.

[35] R. V. Wagoner, “Big bang nucleosynthesis revisited,” *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 179, pp. 343–360, 1973.

[36] Y. Juarez, R. Maiolino, R. Mujica et al., “The metallicity of the most distant quasars,” *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, vol. 494, no. 2, pp. L25–L28, 2009.

[37] T. Moriya and T. Shigeyama, “Multiple main sequence of globular clusters as a result of inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 81, no. 4, Article ID 043004, 7 pages, 2010.

[38] L. R. Bedin, G. Piotto, J. Anderson et al., “ω centauri: the population puzzle goes deeper,” *The Astrophysical Journal Letters*, vol. 605, no. 2, article L125, 2004.

[39] G. Piotto, L. R. Bedin, J. Anderson et al., “A triple main sequence in the globular cluster NGC 2808,” *The Astrophysical Journal Letters*, vol. 661, no. 1, article L53, 2007.

[40] I. Affleck and M. Dine, “A new mechanism for baryogenesis,” *Nuclear Physics B*, vol. 249, no. 2, pp. 361–380, 1985.

[41] T. Rauscher, “Comment on ‘heavy element production in inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis’,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 75, no. 6, Article ID 068301, 2 pages, 2007.

[42] S. Matsuura, S. I. Fujimoto, S. Nishimura, M. A. Hashimoto, and K. Sato, “Heavy element production in inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 72, no. 12, Article ID 123505, 6 pages, 2005.

[43] S. Matsuura, S. I. Fujimoto, M. A. Hashimoto, and K. Sato, “Reply to ‘Comment on heavy element production in inhomogeneous big bang nucleosynthesis’,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 75, no. 6, Article ID 068302, 5 pages, 2007.

[44] M. Hashimoto and K. Arai, “The nuclear reaction network,” *Physics Reports of Kumamoto University*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 47–65, 1985.

[45] P. Descouvemont, A. Adahchour, C. Angulo, A. Coc, and E. Vangioni-Flam, “Compilation and R-matrix analysis of big bang nuclear reaction rates,” *Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables*, vol. 88, no. 1, pp. 203–236, 2004.

[46] S. Fujimoto, M. Hashimoto, O. Koike, K. Arai, and R. Matsuba, “p-process nucleosynthesis inside supernova-driven supercritical accretion disks,” *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 585, no. 1, article 418, 2003.

[47] O. Koike, M. Hashimoto, R. Kurozumi, and S. Fujimoto, “Final products of the rp-process on accreting neutron stars,” *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 603, no. 1, article 592, 2004.

[48] S. Fujimoto, M. Hashimoto, K. Arai, and R. Matsuba, “Nucleosynthesis inside an accretion disk and disk winds related to gamma-ray bursts,” *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 614, no. 2, article 847, 2004.

[49] S. Nishimura, K. Kotake, M. Hashimoto et al., “r-process nucleosynthesis in magnetohydrodynamic jet explosions of core-collapse supernovae,” *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 642, no. 1, article 410, 2006.

[50] K. Kawano, “Let’s go: early universe 2. Primordial nucleosynthesis. The computer way,” FERMILAB-Pub-92/04-A, 58 pages, 1992.
