

# Observational constraints on nucleosynthesis from AGB and post-AGB stars in our Galaxy and its satellites

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**Nuclei in the Cosmos XV, Assergi (L'Aquila, Italy), June 25-28, 2018**

## **Outline:**

- 1. Why to study AGB & post-AGB stars?**
- 2. Chemical analysis and observational issues**
- 3. Constraints on stellar nucleosynthesis & mixing**
  - s-elements**
  - Flourine**
- 4. Summary & near future**

## Why AGB & post-AGB stars?

- They represent the last phases of low and intermediate mass stars  $1 < M/M_{\odot} < 8$ :
- Tracers of intermediate age stellar populations in galaxies
- More than 50% of the material returned by all stars to the ISM come from them, critical for GCE studies: **Li, CNO, F,  $^{26}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{25,26}\text{Mg}$  and s-elements...**
- Dust producers: sources of many pre-solar grain types
- Excellent laboratories for stellar studies: mixing processes + nucleosynthesis

## Observations and analysis: pros (+) & cons (-)

### ✓ AGB stars:

- Cool ( $T_{\text{eff}} < 3500 \text{ K}$ ) : molecular & dust opacities
- Variable stars: shock waves, dynamical atmospheres
- Very crowded/blended spectra: high resolution spectroscopy needed
- + They are numerous and bright (extragalactic)

### ✓ Post-AGB stars

- + Warm atmospheres ( $T_{\text{eff}} > 4500 \text{ K}$ ): no molecules in the spectrum
- Short life-times: very few objects (difficult to identify...)

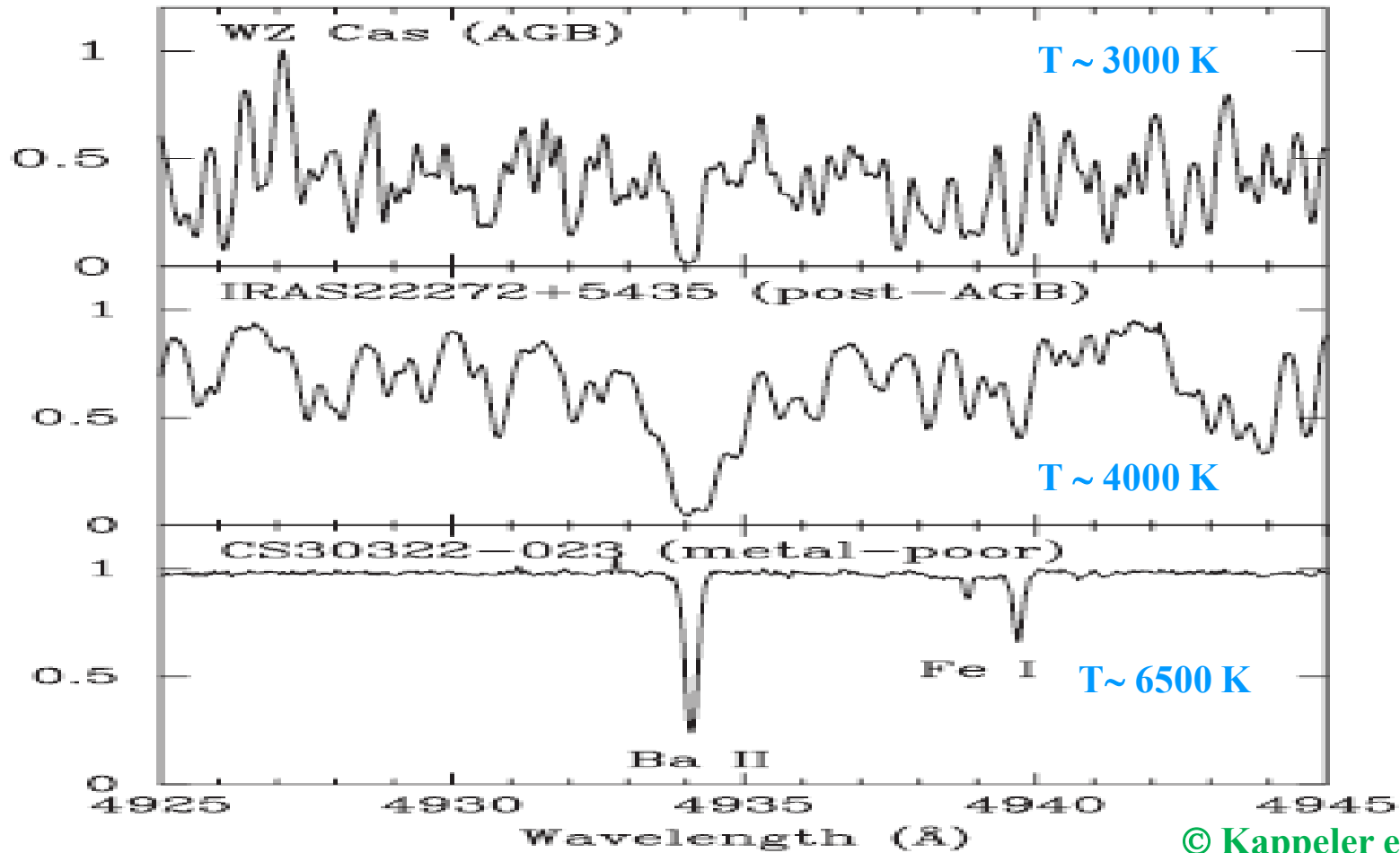
### ✓ Local and/or extragalactic ?

- \* Galactic: unknown distances, most  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \approx 0.0$
- \* Extragalactic: well known distances, in a range of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$

**Intrinsic stars:** **in-situ** nucleosynthesis

**Extrinsic stars:** element enhancements **acquired from a companion** (binary) star

## Samples of spectra

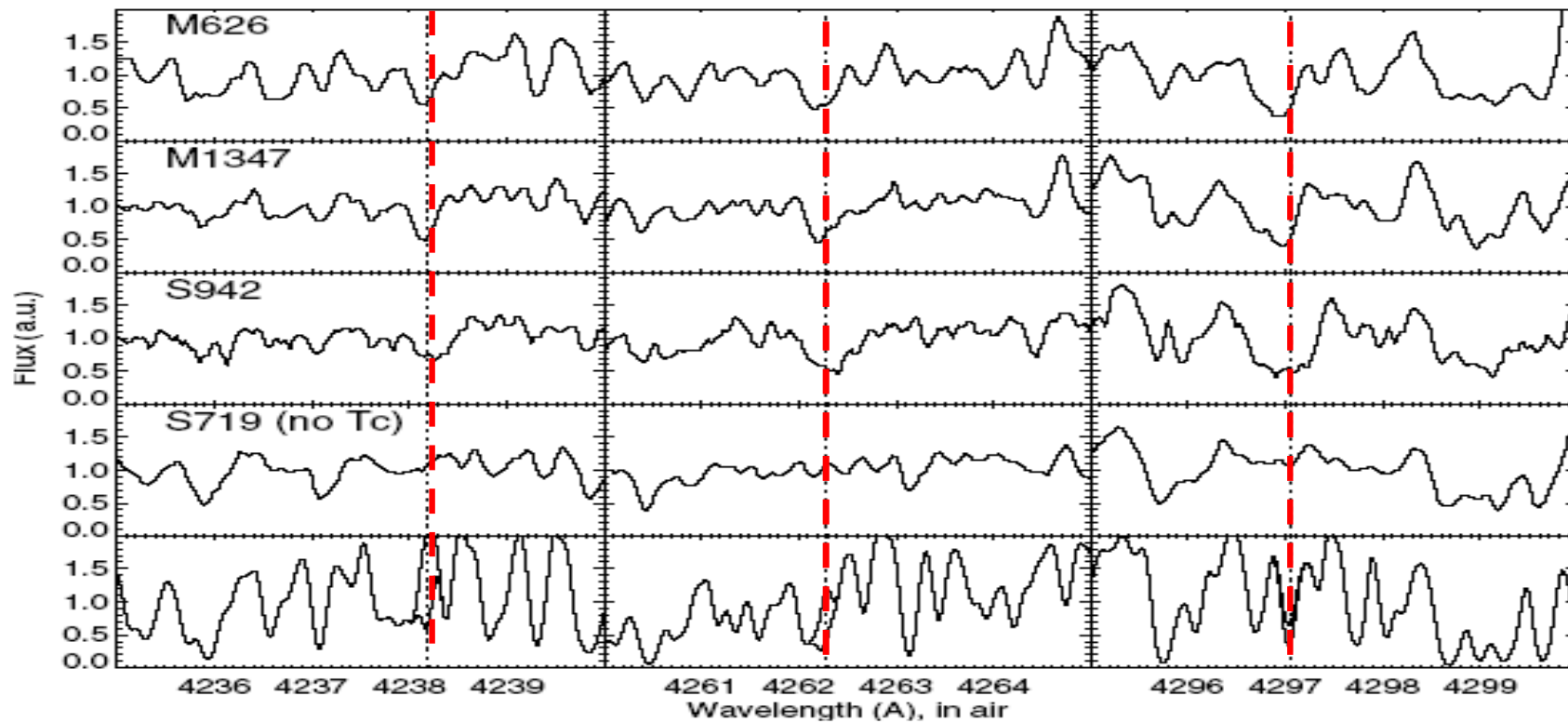


## AGB stars: the site of the s-process (main component)

✓ Responsible for ~50% of the elements beyond Fe-peak

*In-situ* production in stars:  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  ( $\tau_{1/2} \sim 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ yr}$ )

Merrill (1952)



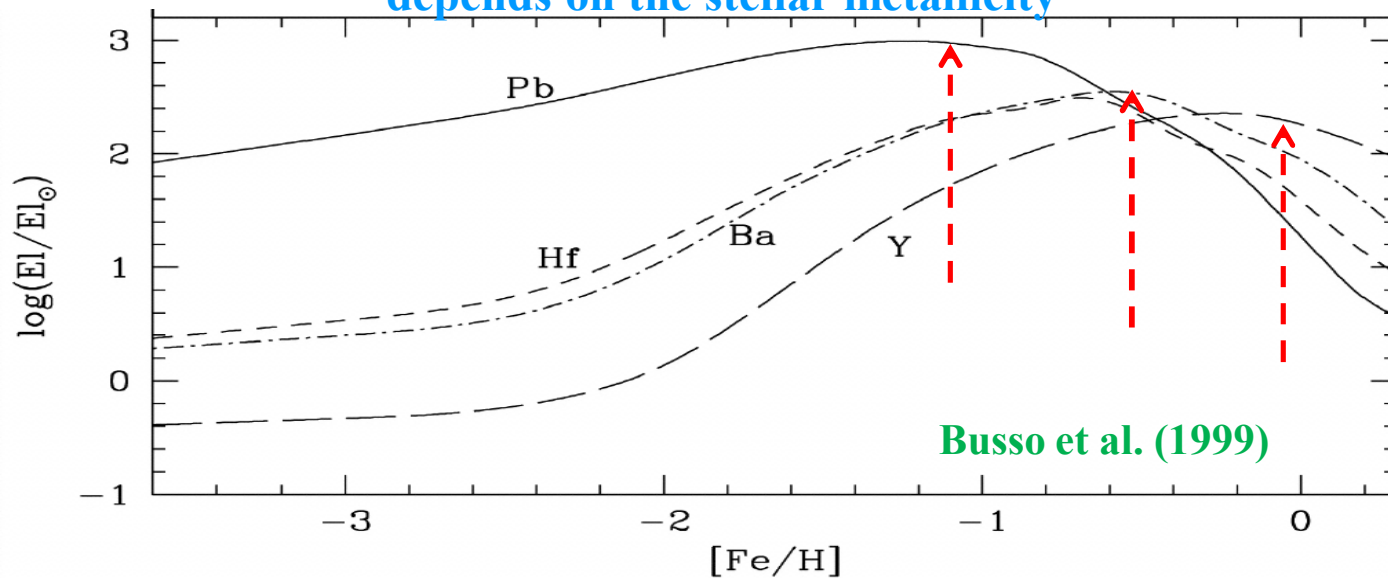
# AGBs: test to the s-process theory

✓ Abundance patterns: neutron source(s)  $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha,n)$ ;  $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha,n)$  → stellar mass

✓ s-element enhancements: efficiency of the 3<sup>rd</sup> dredge-up (TDU) and mixing  
[s/Fe] ↑ [Fe/H] ↓

✓ The neutron exposure [hs/l<sub>s</sub>]: dependence on the metallicity

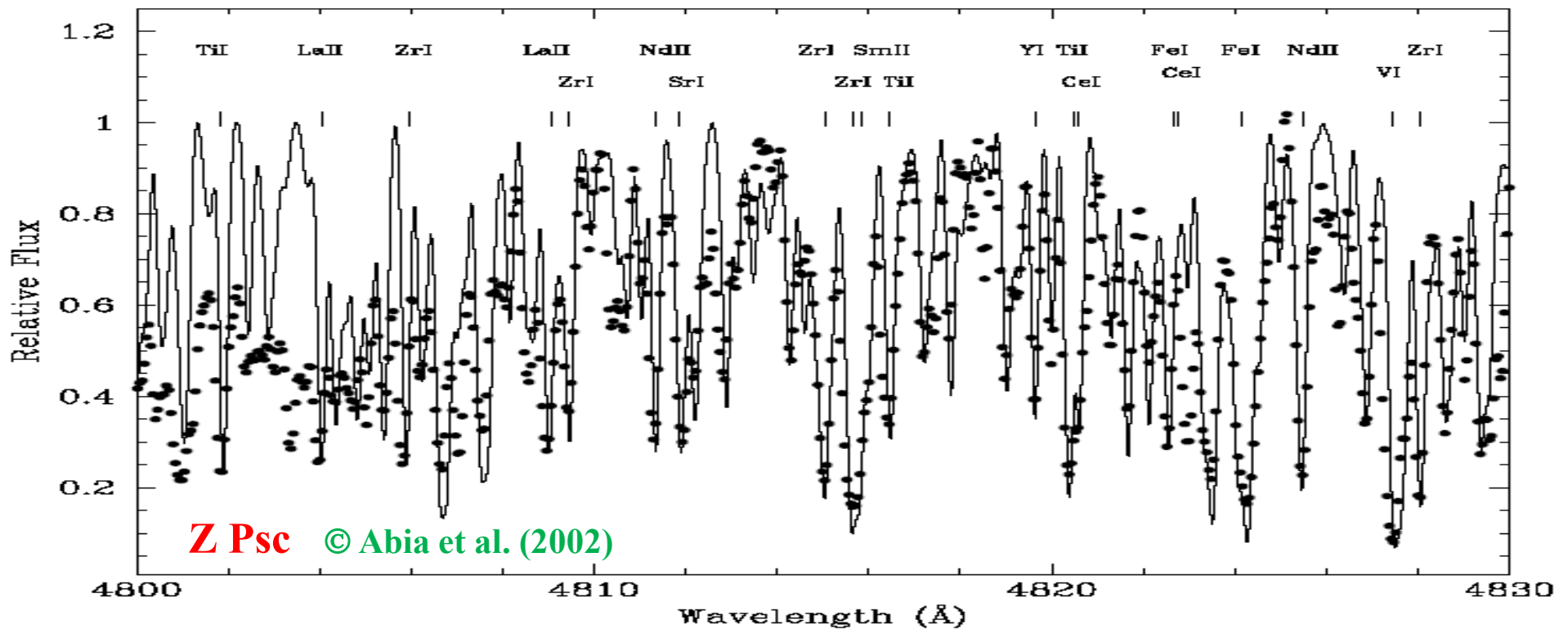
The abundance ratio between heavy-s (Ba,La,Ce...) and light-s (Sr,Y,Zr) elements [hs/l<sub>s</sub>],  
depends on the stellar metallicity



## AGB stars: Utsumi (1985)

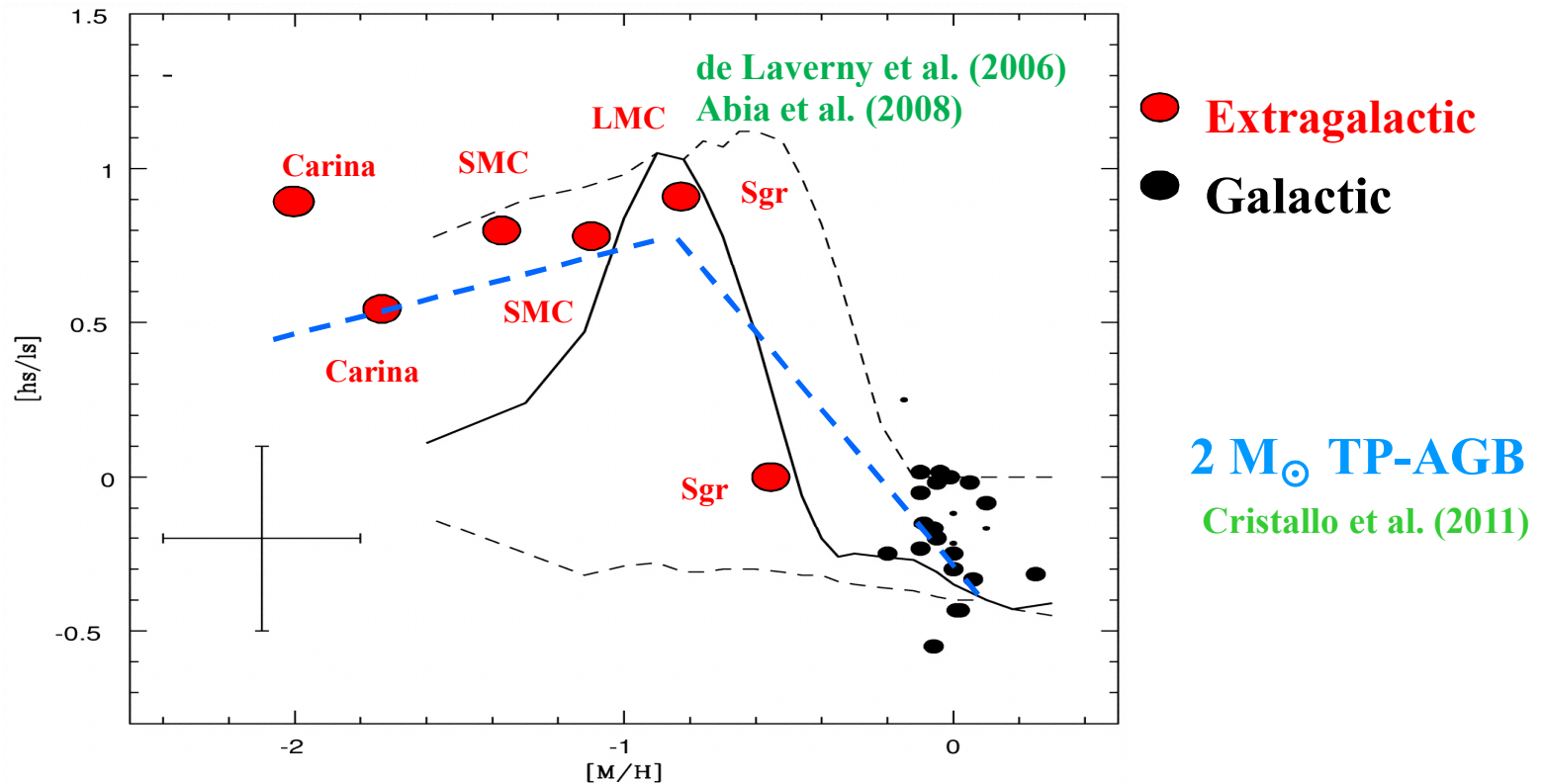
- Galactic O- & C-rich ( $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim 0$ ) AGBs show enhancements,  $[\text{s}/\text{Fe}] \sim 0.5$
- Metal-poor AGBs in satellite galaxies show larger enhancements,  $[\text{s}/\text{Fe}] \sim 1-2$

$[\text{s}/\text{Fe}] \propto 1/Z$  ok!!



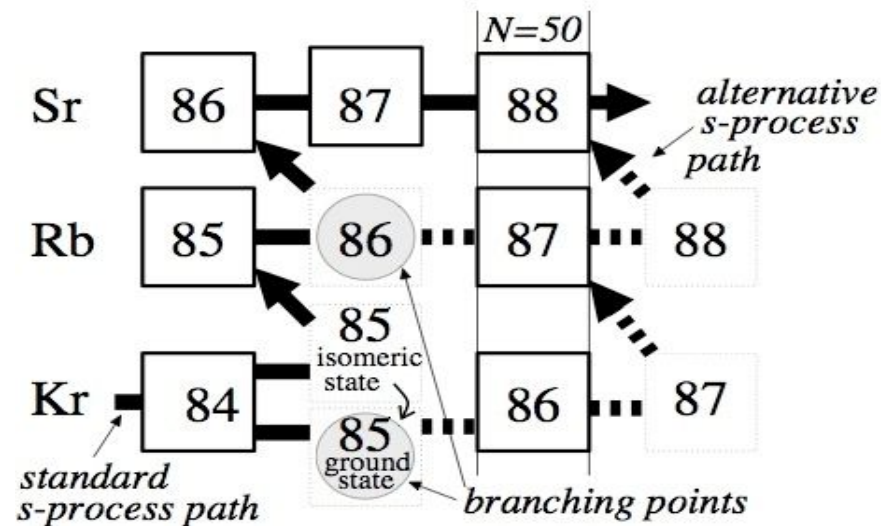


# The neutron exposure: $[hs/ls]$ vs. $[Fe/H]$ in AGB C-stars



In O-rich AGB stars, similar agreement with theoretical models is found, however  
**a large dispersion exists in all AGB stars at a given  $[Fe/H]$   $\rightarrow$   $^{13}C$ -pocket**

## Neutron source: $^{85}\text{Kr}$ -branching reveals the scenario



Lambert et al. (1995)  
Abia et al. (2001)

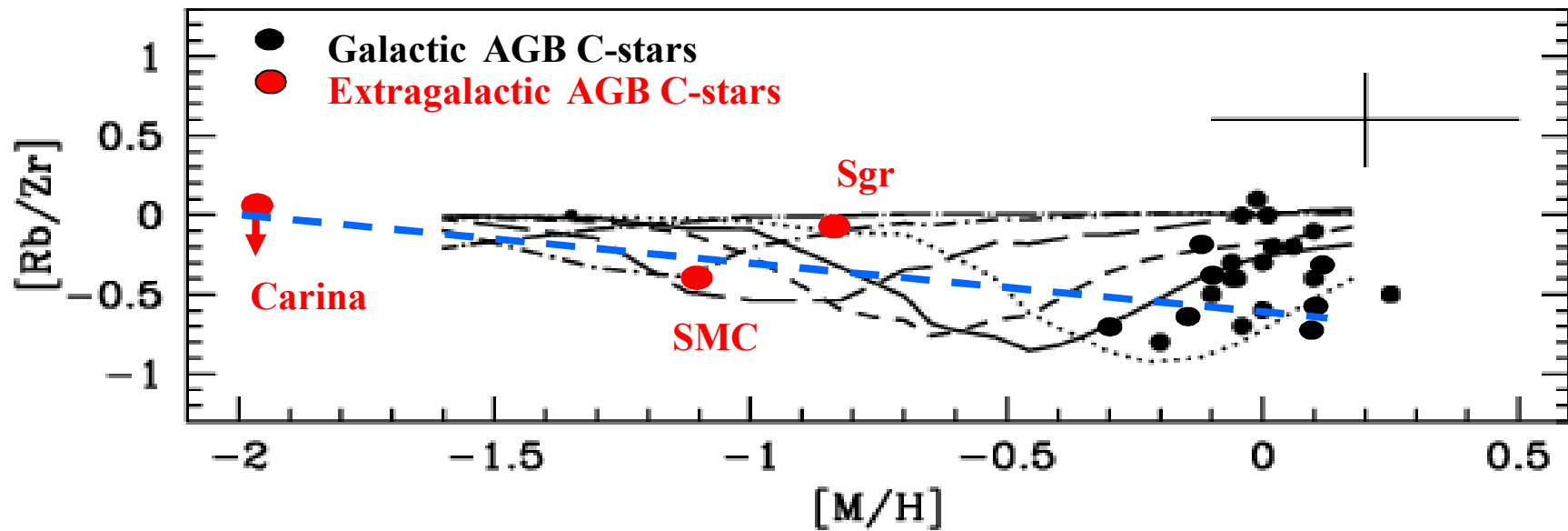
$^{85}\text{Rb}$ ,  $\sigma = 240 \text{ mb}$  (30 keV)

$^{87}\text{Rb}$ ,  $\sigma = 15 \text{ mb}$  (30 keV)

$N_n \sim 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , radiative  $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O} \rightarrow$  low [Rb/Sr, Y, Zr]

$N_n \sim 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , convective  $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg} \rightarrow$  high [Rb/Sr, Y, Zr]

The low [Rb/Zr] ratios in AGB C-stars supports the  $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha,n)^{16}\text{O}$  as the main neutron source in low mass stars,  $M < 3 M_{\odot}$



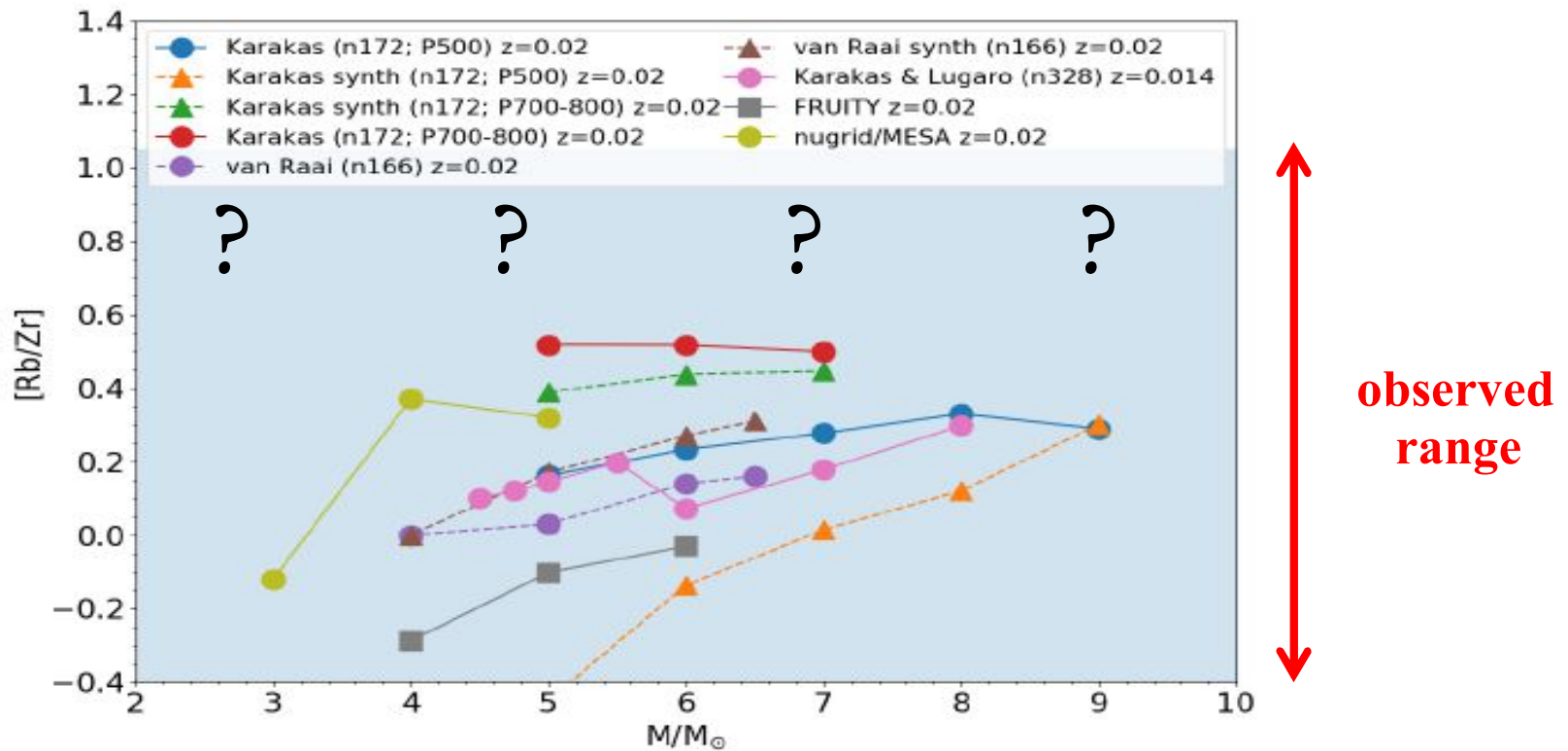
Black lines: Post-processing  $1.5 M_{\odot}$  model for different  $^{13}\text{C}$ -pockets, Gallino et al. (1998)

Blue-dashed line:  $2 M_{\odot}$ , after 10<sup>th</sup> TP, Cristallo et al. (2011)

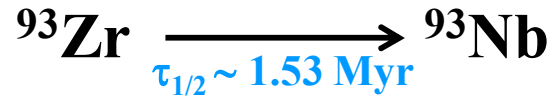
Other calculations obtain very similar results (Monash, Brussels...)

instead... the **high [Rb/Zr]** found in massive ( $M > 4 M_{\odot}$ ) AGB stars, favours the  $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha,n)^{25}\text{Mg}$  reaction in these stars

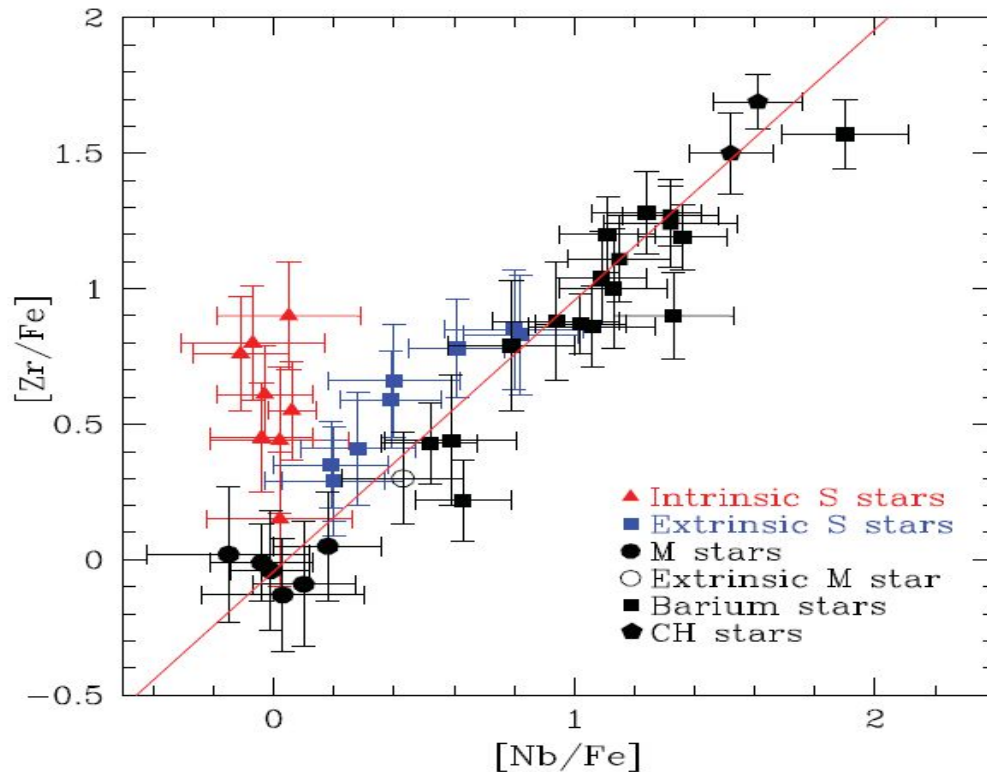
García-Hernández et al. (2007), Zamora et al. (2014), Perez-Mesa et al. (2017)



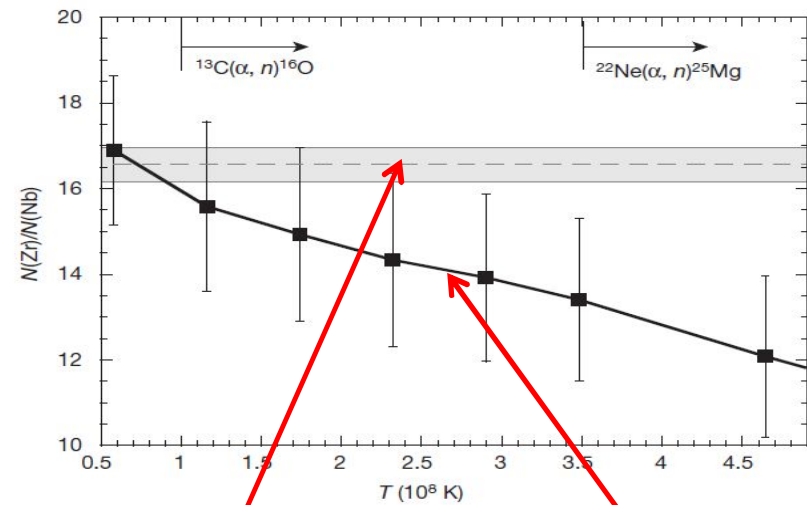
# Intrinsic or extrinsic AGBs? The Zr/Nb alternative to Tc



The Zr/Nb can be used a probe of the s-process temperature



Neyskens et al. (2015)  
Van Eck et al. (2017)



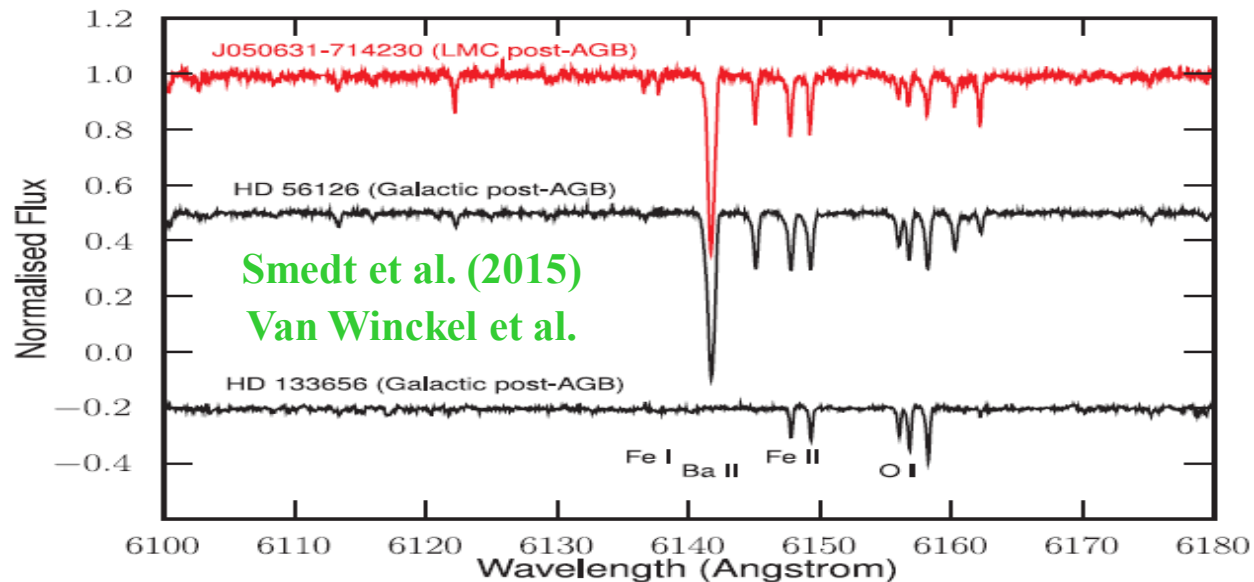
observed range

theoretical

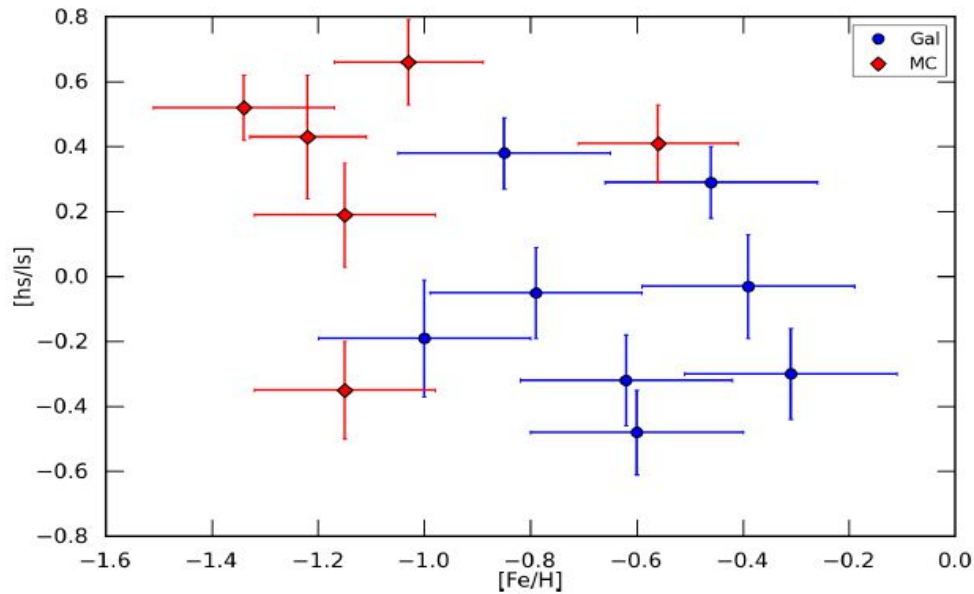
# Post AGB-stars

Tracers of the s-process **at the end** of the AGB phase...however

- Large **diversity in [s/Fe]** in Galactic & MCs post-AGB at a given Z (**mass**)
- Some **do not show s-element enhancements** ( $M < \text{limit for TDU}$ )



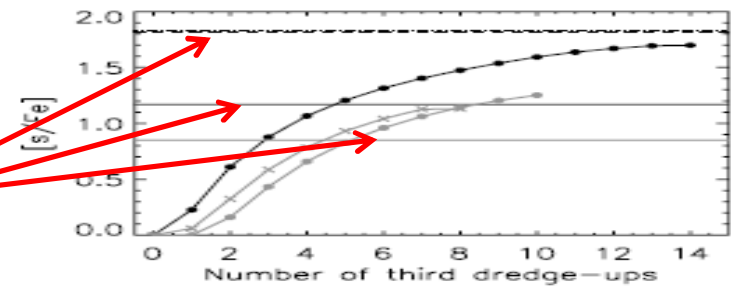
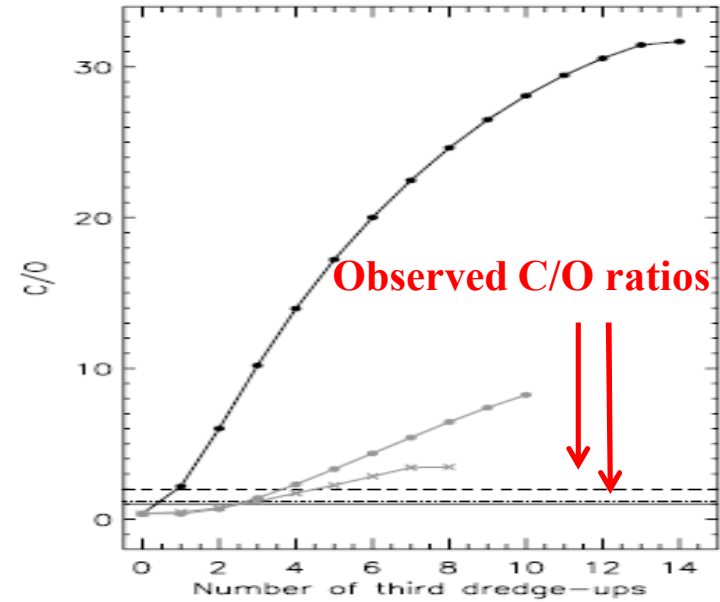
Post-AGB stars **do not show** the expected correlation  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$  vs.  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  ...nor the  $[\text{s}/\text{Fe}]$  vs. C/O !!!



De Smedt et al. (2015)

Van Earle et al. (2013)

Observed s-element enhancements

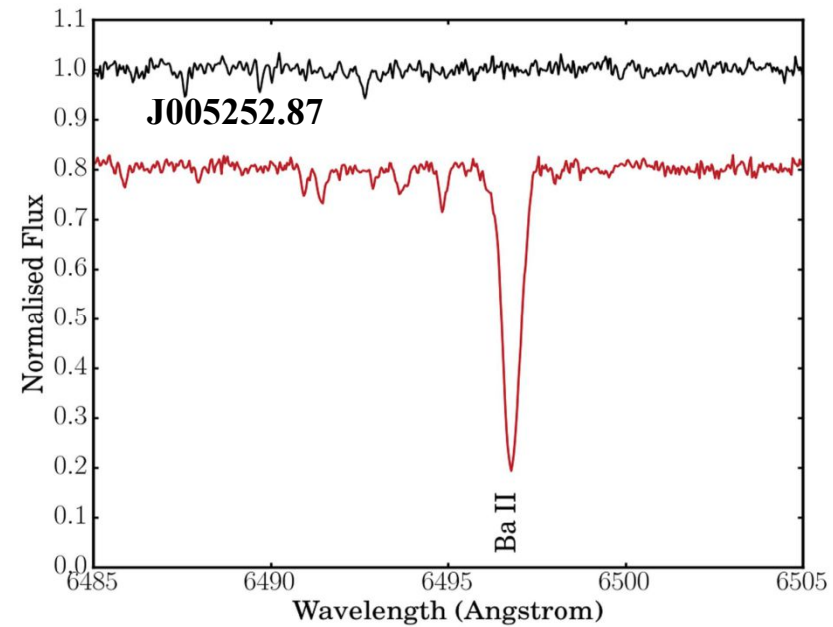
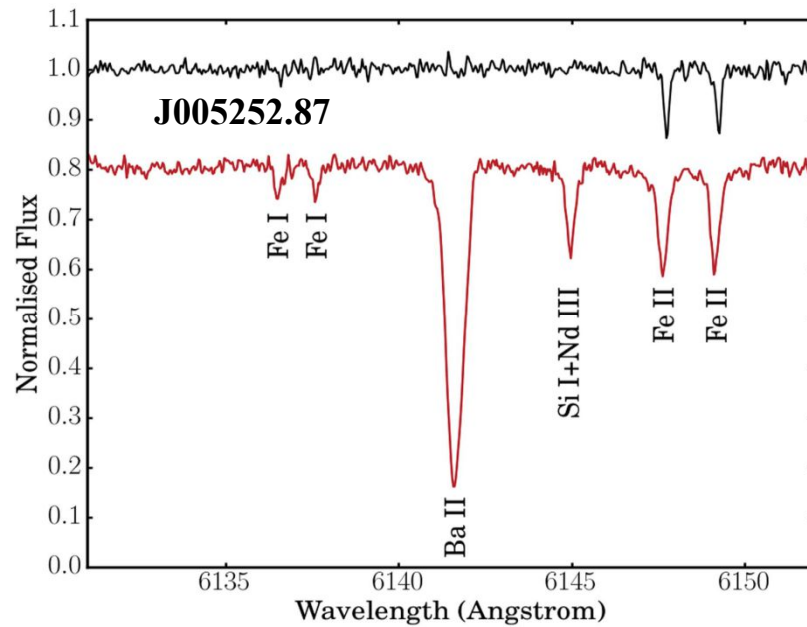


# J05252.87 a failed TDU post-AGB in the SMC?

Kamath et al. (2017)

$T_{\text{eff}} \sim 8250 \text{ K}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -1.2$ ,  $L \sim 8200 L_{\odot}$   $\longrightarrow$

$M_{\text{ini}} \sim 1.5\text{-}2.0 M_{\odot}$

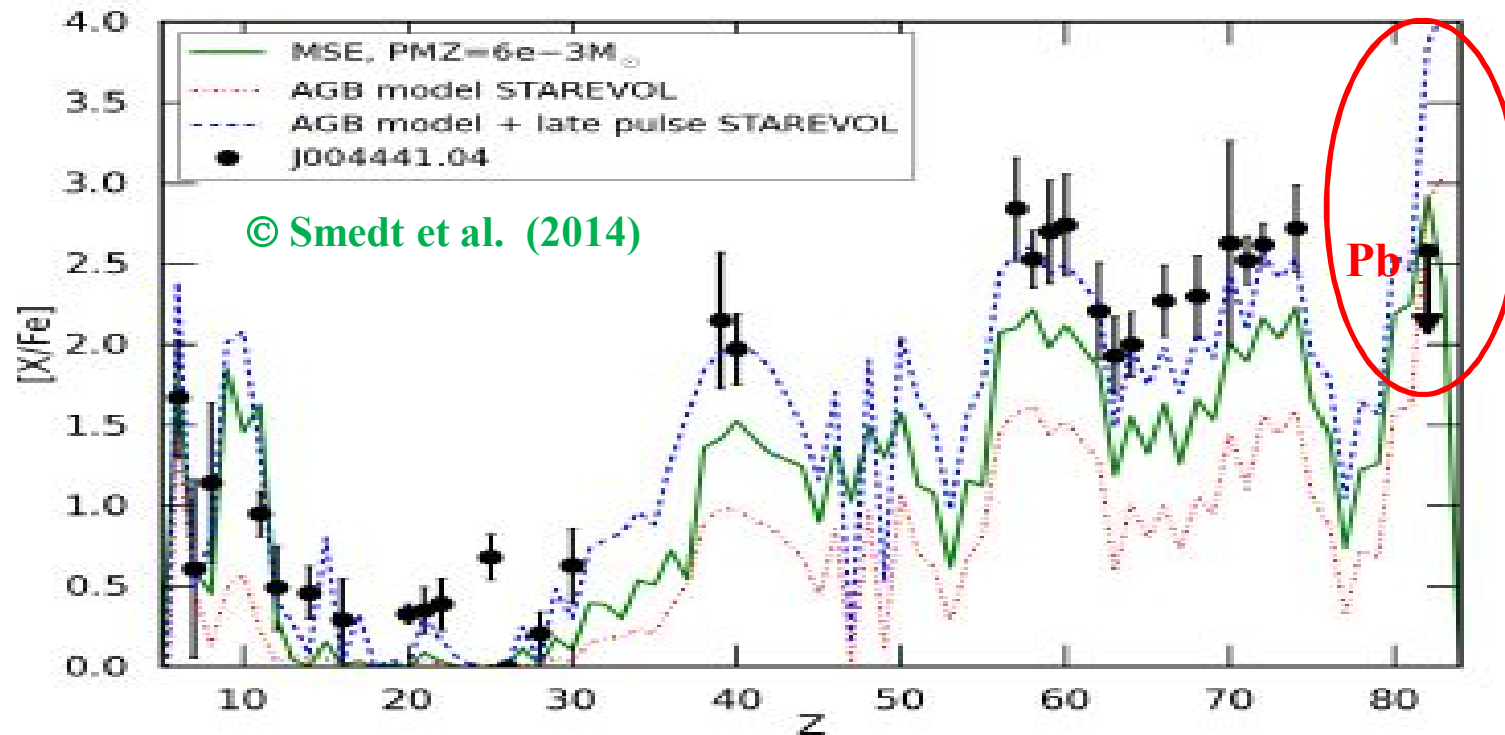


**A new evolutionary channel in the AGB phase without TDU ??**



## The lead discrepancy in post-AGB

Several metal-poor post-AGB stars show **much lower [Pb/Fe] ratios** than predicted



A neutron density in between the s and the r-process (**i-process**) may do the work **but would be at odd with the [Rb/Zr] ratios**

Lugaro et al. (2015)  
Côte et al. (2018)

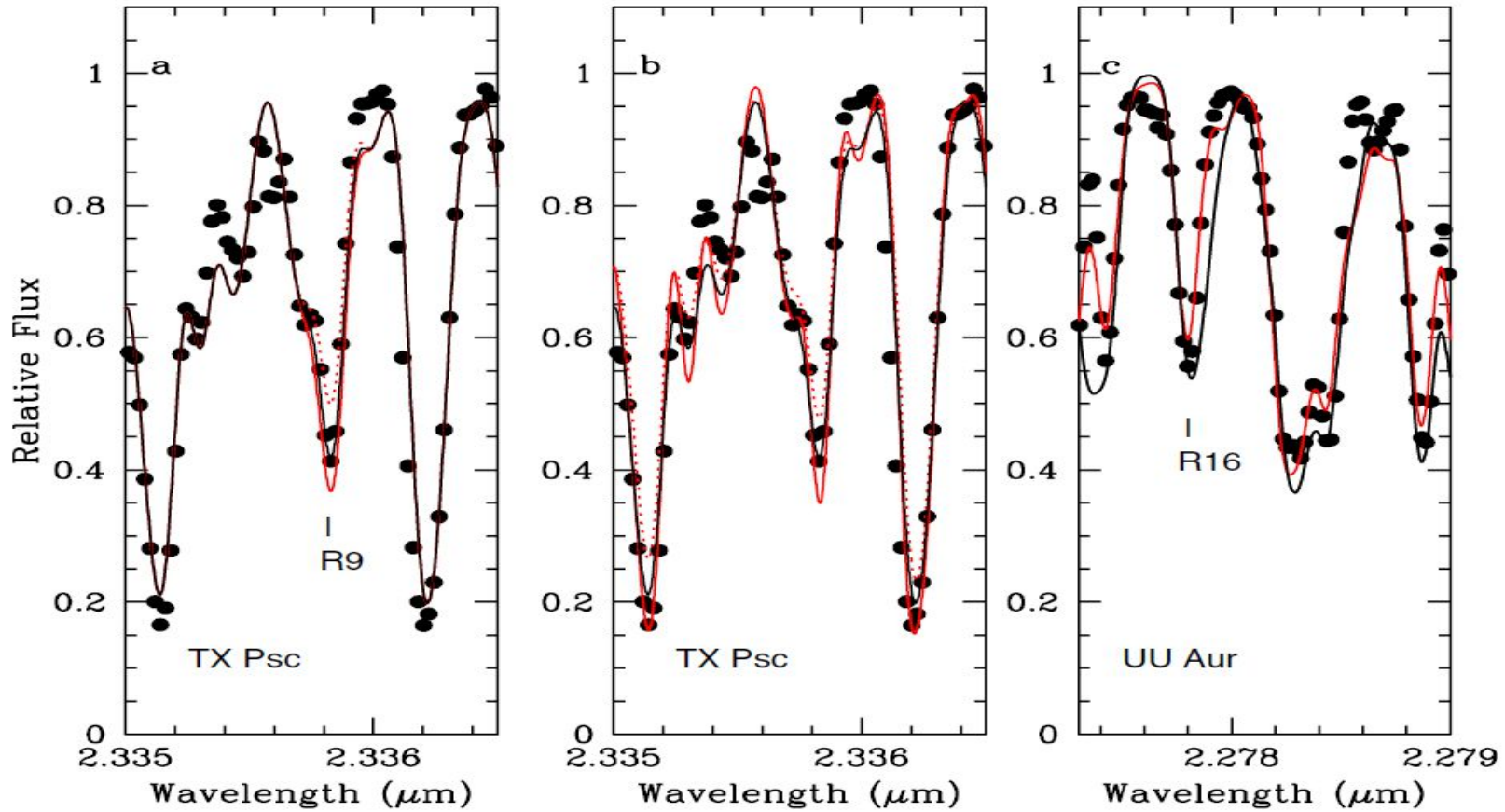
# The $^{19}\text{F}$ puzzle in AGBs

✓  $^{19}\text{F}$  is produced by AGB stars... but is not the sole source

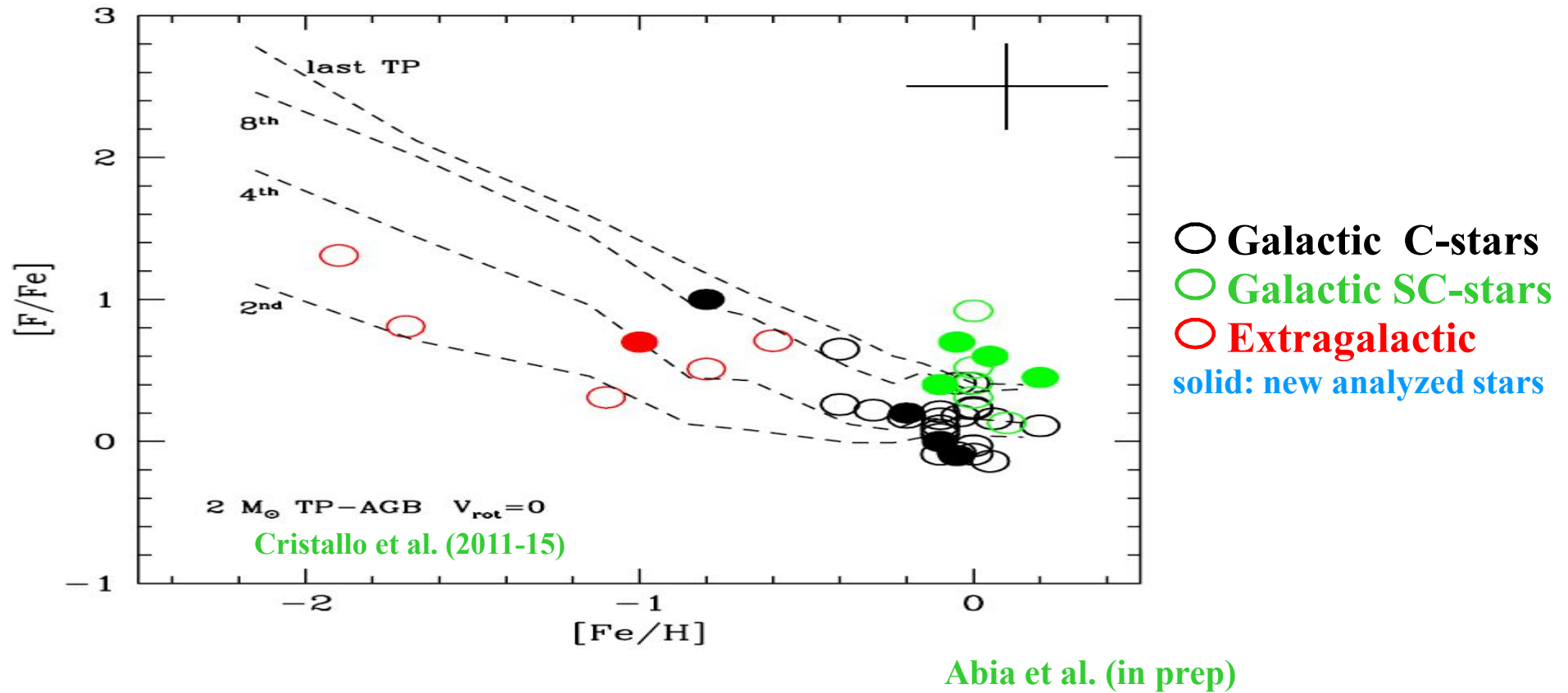
Jorissen et al. (1992)

Abia et al. (2015)

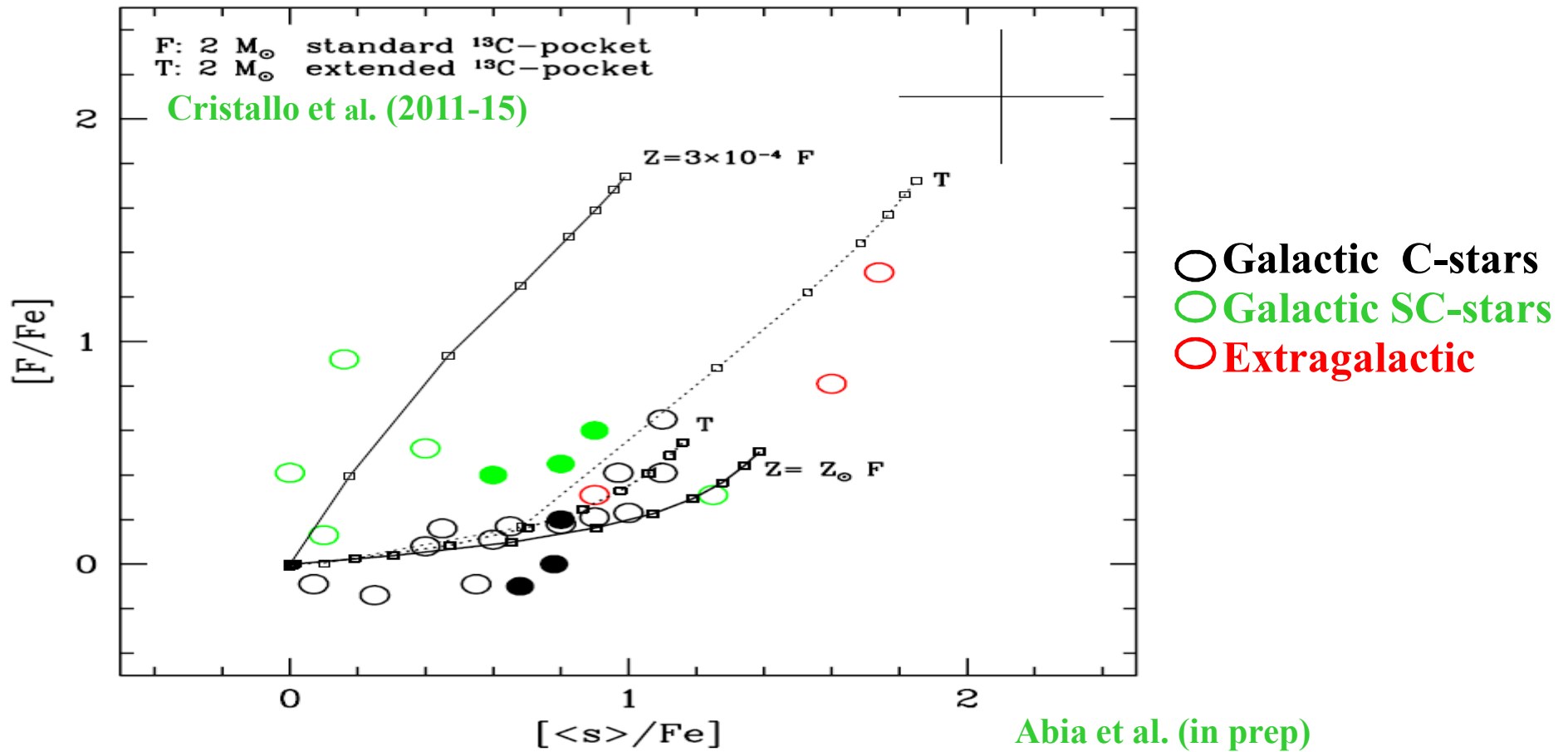
Jönsson et al. (2017)



✓  $^{19}\text{F}$  has primary & secondary origin in AGBs ( $^{13}\text{C}$ ): at low metallicity primary source dominates  $\rightarrow$  large  $[\text{F}/\text{Fe}]$  are expected



✓ The expected correlation with the s-element enhancements is not so clear !



## Summary & near future

- **Abundance determinations** in AGB and post-AGB stars **are useful tools** to test current theories of nucleosynthesis in stars
- The bulk of observations in AGB and post-AGB stars can be explained **from  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{22}\text{Ne}$  being the main neutron sources** in low and intermediate mass stars, respectively
- **Discrepancies exist** between observed and predicted abundances of **F, Pb, and C/O ratios** which require further theoretical and observational study
- **GAIA parallaxes** will allow the **accurate determination of luminosities (masses)** of many AGB and post-AGB for a better comparison with theoretical models
- **JWST will identify thousands** of AGBs and post-AGBs in the **Local Group** of galaxies....so be prepared !