

THE 13<sup>TH</sup> TORINO WORKSHOP ON AGB STARS  
PERUGIA, 19<sup>TH</sup>-24<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2022

# Barium stars as tracers of s-process nucleosynthesis in AGB stars

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# Ba stars

- peculiar G–K spectral type,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -1$  dex
- not yet evolved to the AGB phase
- strong spectral features: carbon molecular bands + s-process elements (e.g. Ba)  
→ synthesised inside AGB stars
- RV variation (McClure+ 1983, ...), UV excess (Böhm-Vitense+ 2000, ...)

# Ba stars

- RV variation → binary systems, now WD companion
- pollution from a former AGB companion → mass transfer
- origin of overabundance: extrinsic!
- test: AGB s-process nucleosynthesis

# s-process

- s process: during TP-AGB phase
- peaks at Sr (1. peak), Ba (2. peak), Pb (3. peak)
- how to measure s-process efficiency?
  - ratio of heavy (2. peak) and light (1. peak) s elements:  $[hs/ls]$  → ratio: elimination of dilution effects
  - $s=?$   $hs=?$   $ls=?$
- $ls$ : Sr, Y, Zr  
 $hs$ : Ba, La, Ce, Nd

# sample stars

- de Castro+ (2016):
  - 182 giant Ba stars (certain, candidate)
  - high resolution spectra (FEROS,  $R = 48000$ )
  - wide range in  $T_{\text{eff}}$  (4100–5400 K), metallicity
- Ba star: if  $[s/\text{Fe}] \geq 0.25$  dex ( $s = \text{La, Ce, Nd, Y, Zr}$ )  
→ 13 stars rejected → 169 stars left
- average  $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}]$ , estimated error → separate elements + errors  
 $[\text{hs}/\text{ls}] \rightarrow [\text{Ce}/\text{Y}], \dots$

# AGB models

- final surface abundances,  $[s/Fe] \geq 0.25$  dex
- wide range of metallicities, masses, different  $^{13}\text{C}$  pocket size: to produce s-process elements

FRUITY

+

Monash

+

NuGrid

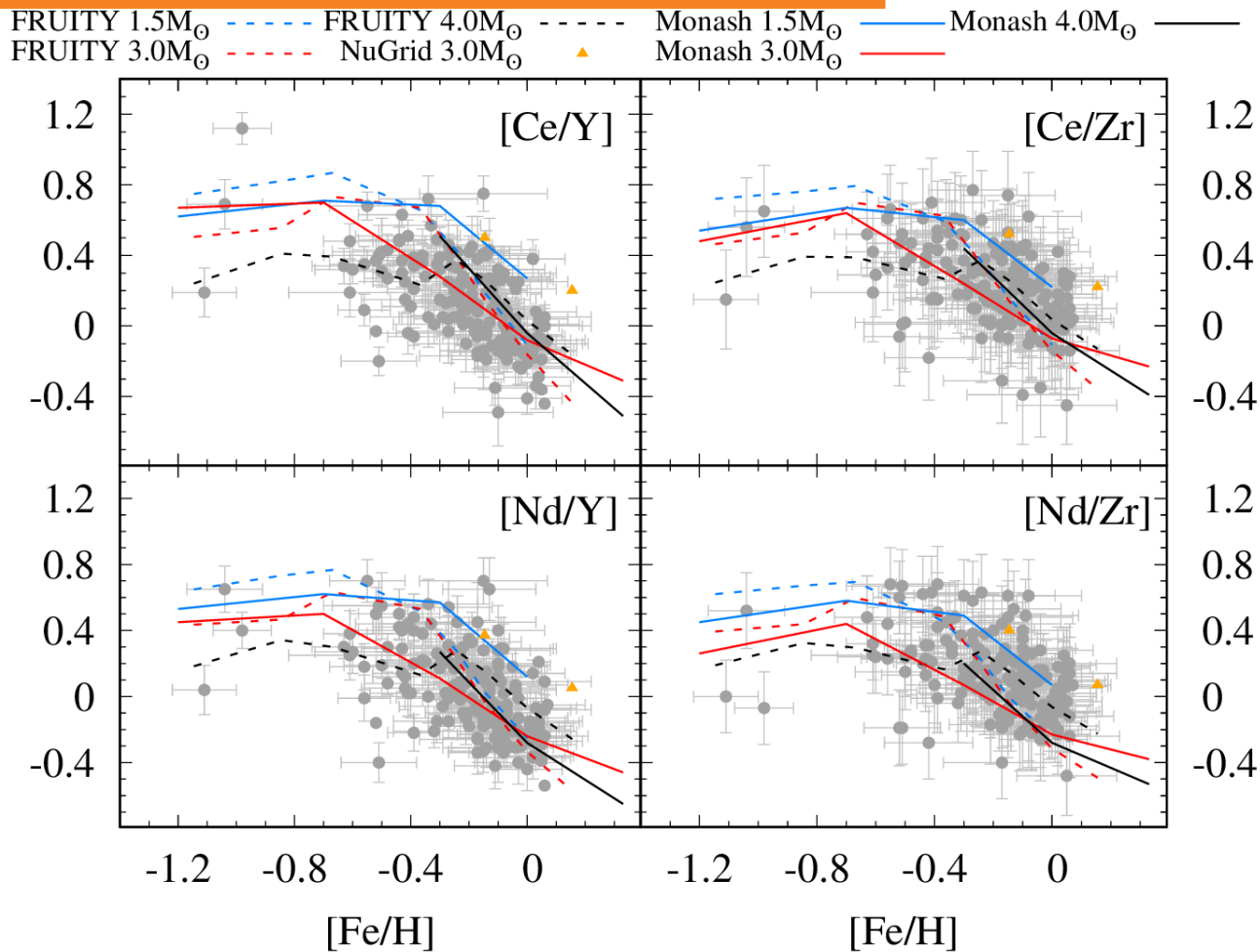
Cristallo+ 2016,  
Cristallo+ 2015,  
Straniero+ 2014,  
Piersanti+ 2013,  
Cristallo+ 2011,  
Cristallo+ 2009

Karakas+ 2018,  
Karakas & Lugaro 2016,  
Fishlock+ 2013,  
Lugaro+ 2012

Pignatari+ 2016,  
Battino+ 2016

# model comparison

models in agreement with the data trends

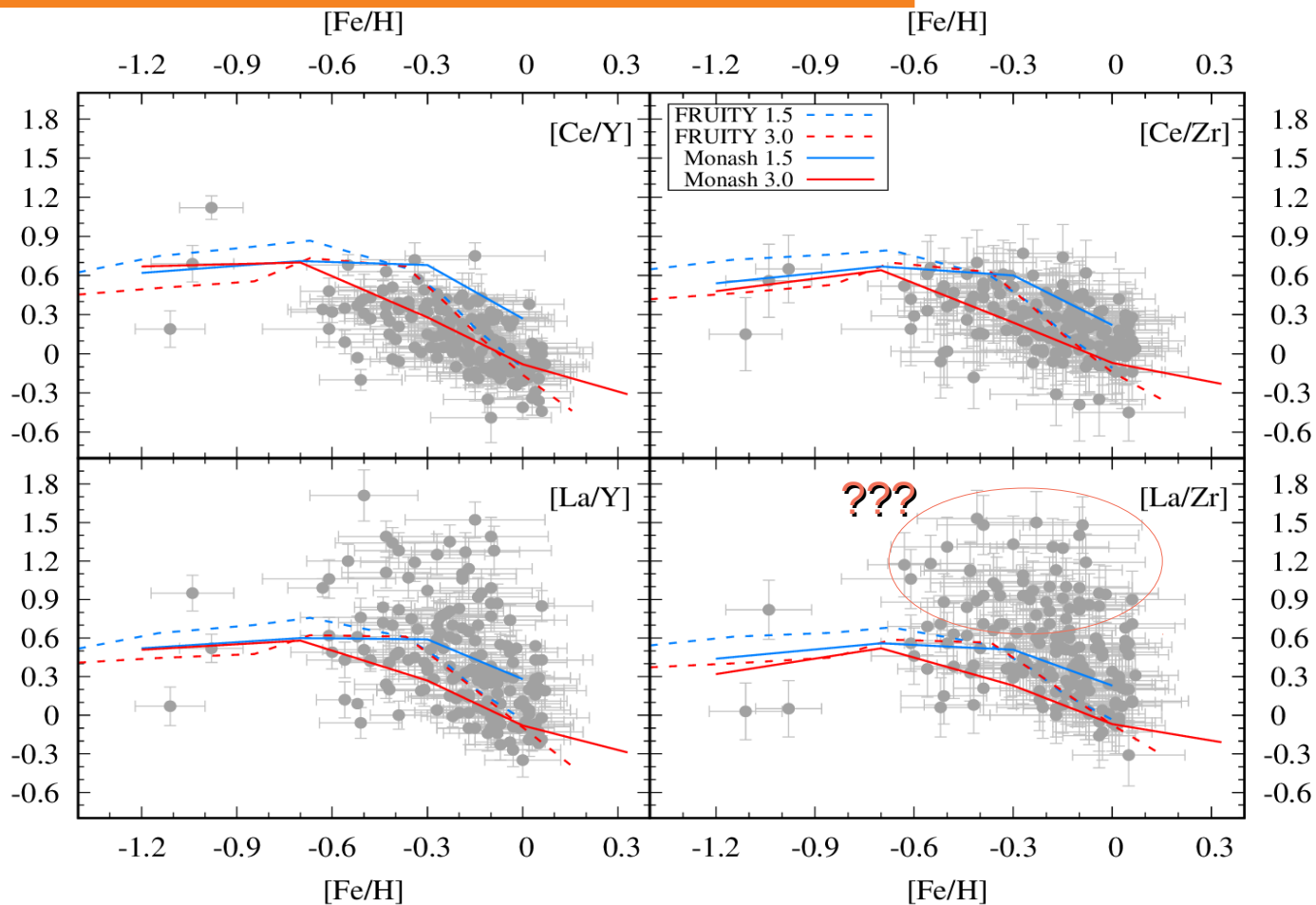


(Cseh+ 2018)

# La issue...

...except from La

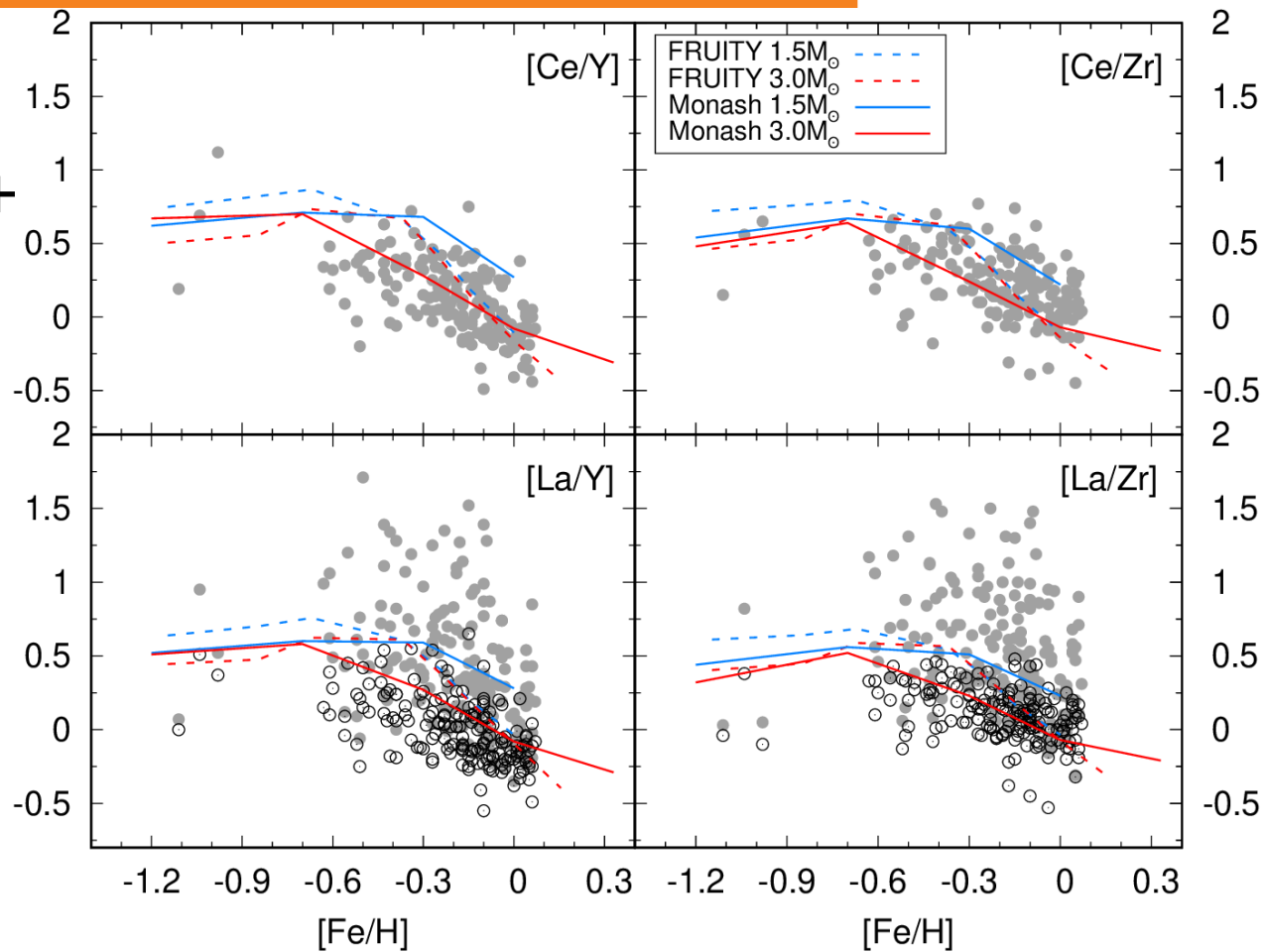
- too strong lines
- overestimated values





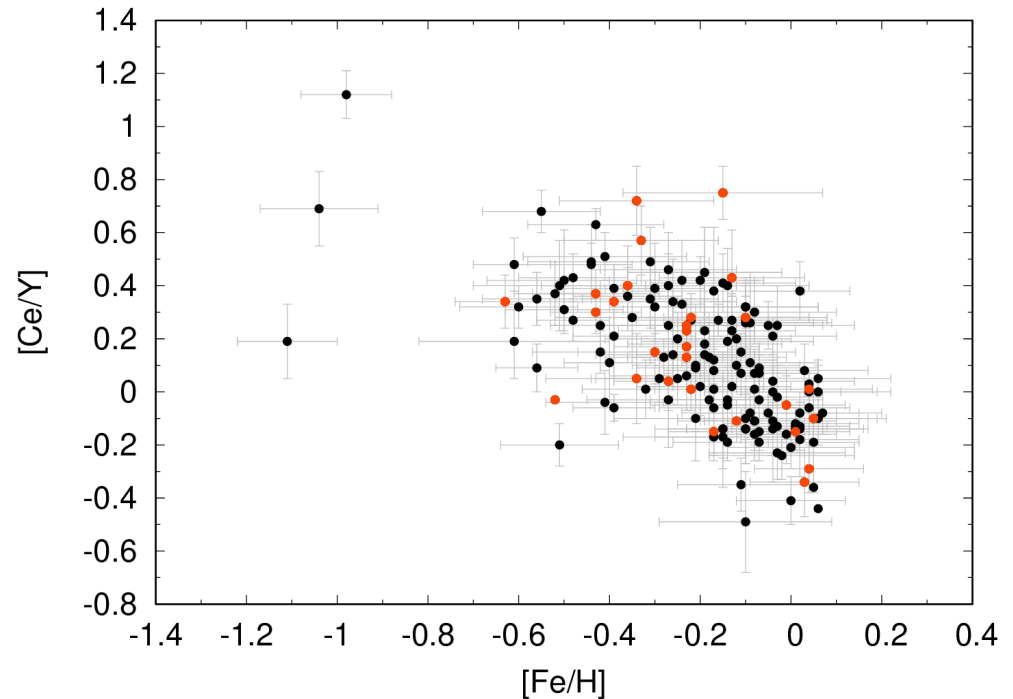
...solved!

new La values  
(improved atomic data +  
hfs included)  
+ new elemental  
abundances:  
Rb, Sr, Nb, Mo,  
Ru, Sm, Eu  
(Roriz+ 2021a,b)



# individual stars

- 28 stars from the large sample (de Castro+ 2016)  
→ orbits + masses (Ba +  $AGB_{ini}$ ) (Jorissen+ 2019)
- spanning the whole [Fe/H] and [Ce/Y] range



# individual stars

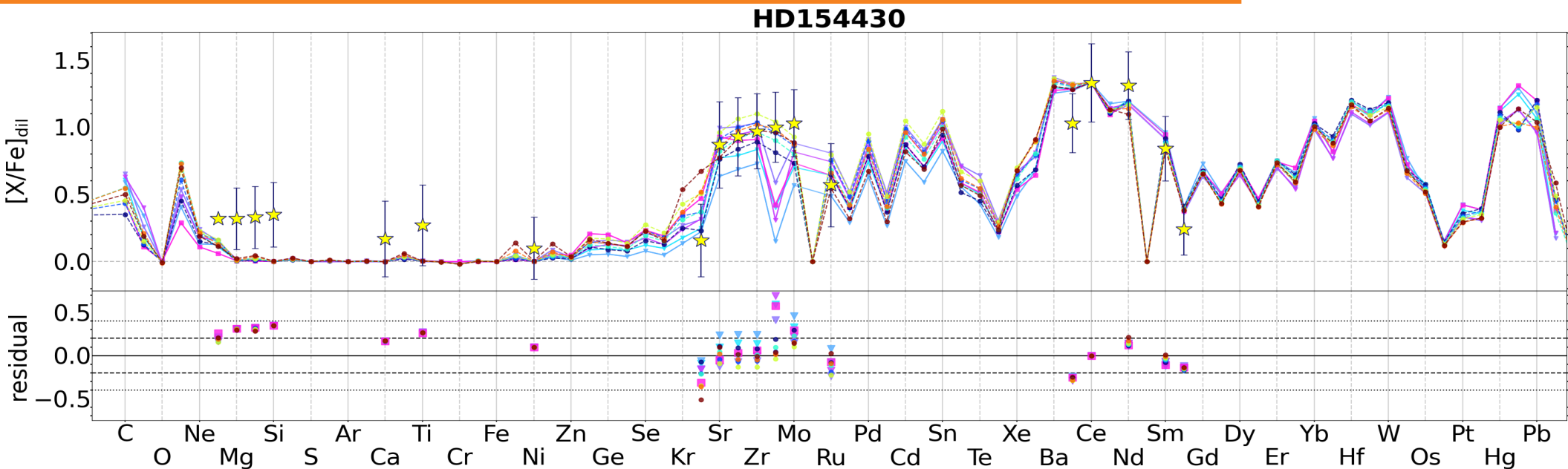
- all giants (with convective envelope)
  - AGB mass carried to the secondary and mixed
  - model comparison with dilution ( $\delta$ )
- $\delta$ : to match [Ce/Fe], limit:  $\delta < 0.9$  (< 90% of the AGB envelope carried to the Ba star's surface)
- models:
  - different  $^{13}\text{C}$  pockets
  - metallicity range: Ba star's [Fe/H] +/- err

# individual stars

3 main groups:

1: in agreement with the models (abundance + mass) →  
subgroups depending on overabundance

# group 1a: all OK



★  $M_{Ba} = 2.30^{+1.4}_{-0.7}$ ,  $M_{AGB,ini} = 3.62$ ,  $[Fe/H] = -0.36 \pm 0.19$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 2.50$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.64$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 2.50$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.48$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.81$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[Fe/H] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.21$

—●— Monash:  $M = 2.50$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.19$

—●— Monash:  $M = 2.75$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.20$

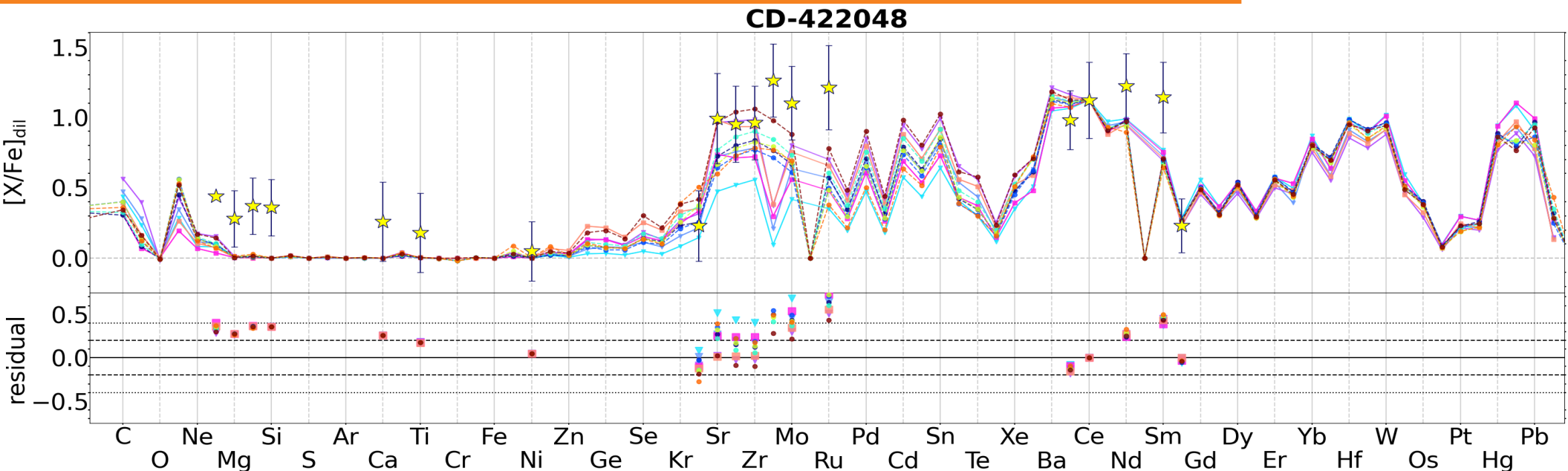
—●— Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (10),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

—●— Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.22$

—●— Monash:  $M = 3.25$  (10),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.32$

—●— Monash:  $M = 3.50$  (10),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

# group 1c: OK, high Nb, Mo, Ru, Nd, Sm



★  $M_{\text{Ba}} = 1.90^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$ ,  $M_{\text{AGB, ini}} = 3.15$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.23 \pm 0.16$

—★ FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.38$

—★ FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.48$

—★ FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.15$ ,  $\delta = 0.82$

—★ FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.12$

—★ FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.15$ ,  $\delta = 0.34$

—★ Monash:  $M = 2.75$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.12$

—★ Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.17$

—★ Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.13$

—★ Monash:  $M = 3.25$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.19$

—★ Monash:  $M = 3.50$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.17$

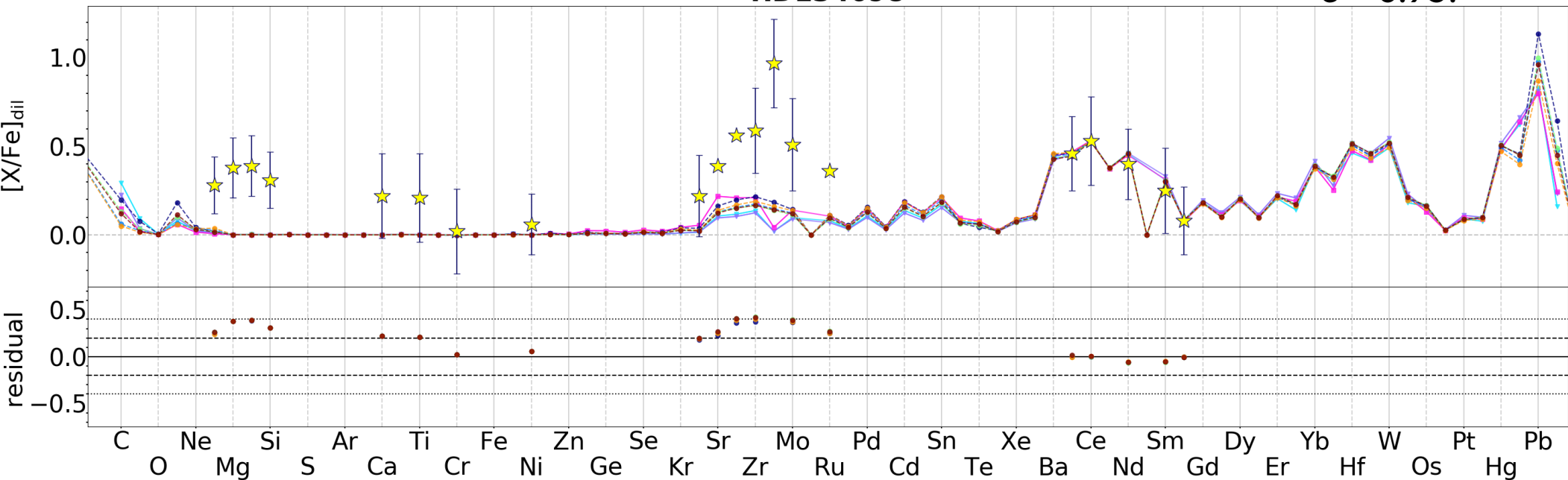
—★ Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.15$ ,  $\delta = 0.24$

# individual stars

3 main groups:

1: in agreement with the models (abundance + mass) → subgroups depending on overabundance

2: low estimated mass ( $< 2 M_{\text{Sun}}$ ) + high first peak

**group 2: low mass****HD134698****e = 0.95!**

★  $M_{Ba} = 1.50^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$ ,  $M_{AGB,ini} = 1.2$ ,  $[Fe/H] = -0.52 \pm 0.12$

— FRUITY:  $M = 1.30$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.67$ ,  $\delta = 0.19$

— FRUITY:  $M = 1.50$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.67$ ,  $\delta = 0.07$

— FRUITY:  $M = 1.50$  (ext),  $[Fe/H] = -0.67$ ,  $\delta = 0.04$

— Monash:  $M = 1.25$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.70$ ,  $\delta = 0.16$

— Monash:  $M = 1.25$  (60),  $[Fe/H] = -0.70$ ,  $\delta = 0.05$

— Monash:  $M = 1.50$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.70$ ,  $\delta = 0.06$

— Monash:  $M = 1.50$  (60),  $[Fe/H] = -0.70$ ,  $\delta = 0.02$

— Monash:  $M = 1.75$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.70$ ,  $\delta = 0.03$



# individual stars

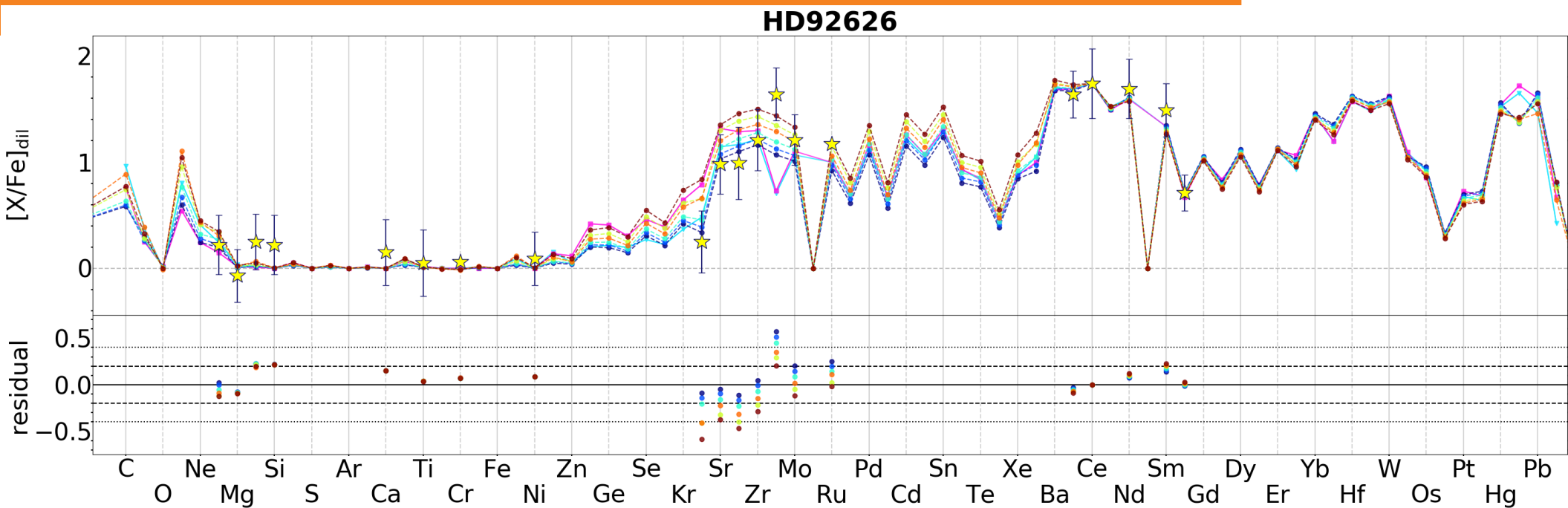
3 main groups:

1: in agreement with the models (abundance + mass) → subgroups depending on overabundance

2: low estimated mass ( $< 2 M_{\text{Sun}}$ ) + high first peak

3: higher initial AGB mass ( $> 3.8 M_{\text{Sun}}$ )

# group 3: high estimated mass $\rightarrow$ 1b



★  $M_{Ba} = 3.10^{+0.4}_{-0.6}$ ,  $M_{AGB,ini} = 5.6$ ,  $[Fe/H] = -0.15 \pm 0.22$

— FRUITY:  $M = 2.50$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.77$

— FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[Fe/H] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.55$

— Monash:  $M = 2.10$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.69$

— Monash:  $M = 2.25$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.57$

— Monash:  $M = 2.50$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.51$

— Monash:  $M = 2.75$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.52$

— Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (10),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.77$

— Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.59$

# individual stars

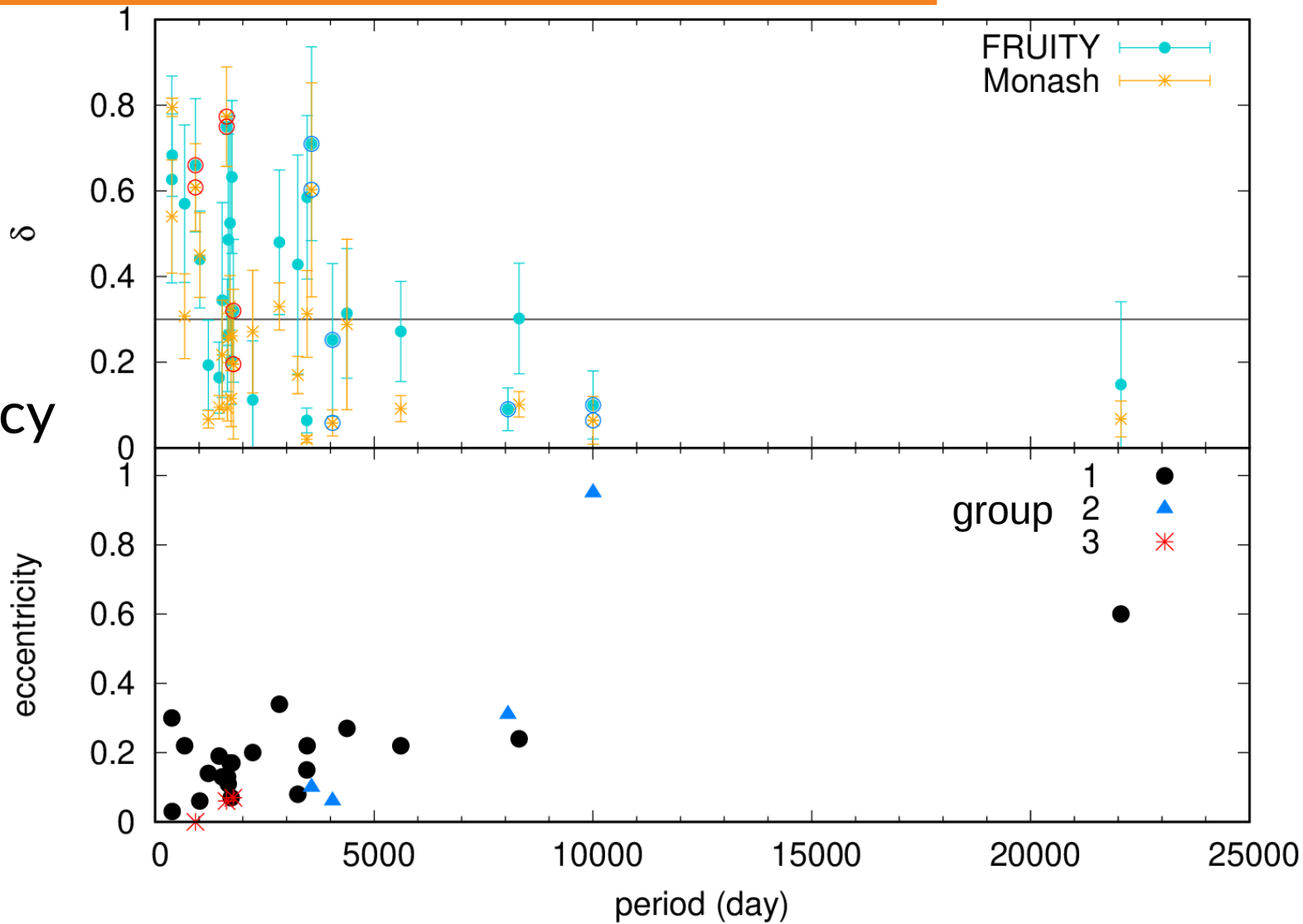
- out of 28 stars:
  - good match with 25 stars (some with higher independently derived  $AGB_{ini}$  masses)
    - 16 stars with higher Nb, Mo, Ru and/or Nd, Sm
  - 3 with higher first s-process peak, low mass  $AGB_{ini}$  ( $< 2 M_{Sun}$ ): these models cannot reproduce it!

# individual stars

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  - good match with 25 stars (some with higher independently derived  $AGB_{ini}$  masses)
    - 16 stars with higher Nb, Mo, Ru and/or Nd, Sm
  - 3 with higher first s-process peak, low mass  $AGB_{ini}$  ( $< 2 M_{Sun}$ ): these models cannot reproduce it!
    - different neutron density?
    - a new process of nucleosynthesis?

# P - e - $\delta$

shorter P  
→ higher  $\delta$   
→ higher mass  
transfer efficiency



# conclusions

- Ba star polluters: low mass AGBs ( $\sim 2-3 M_{\text{Sun}}$ , with  $^{13}\text{C}$  as main neutron source)
- good match with 25 stars, 3 with higher first peak
- higher mass transfer efficiency...  $\rightarrow$  disk structure?
- whole sample with the same abundance pattern: with machine learning techniques  
(see next talk; den Hartogh+ subm., Világos+ in prep.)
- include also other model sets

# conclusions

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**Thank you for your attention!**





