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Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE



Chemical evolution of the Galaxy and the spectroscopic surveys



Osservatorio Astronomico di Trieste
Astronomical Observatory of Trieste



Catania, 3 July 2025



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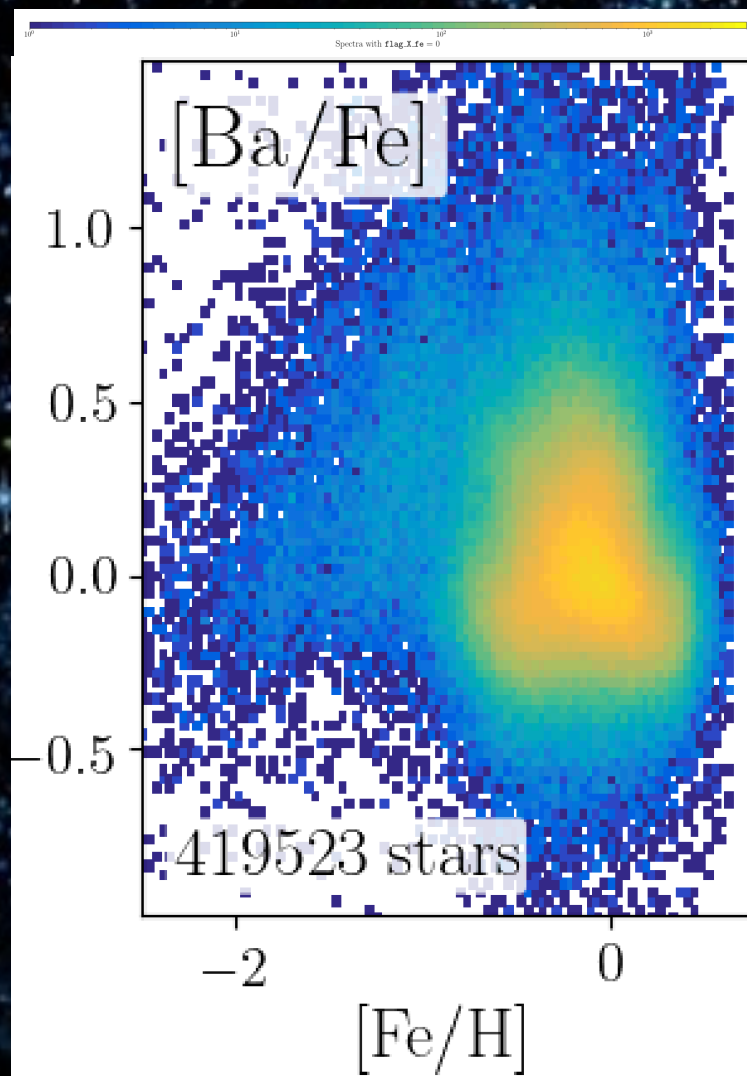
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DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA

Chemical abundances in stars

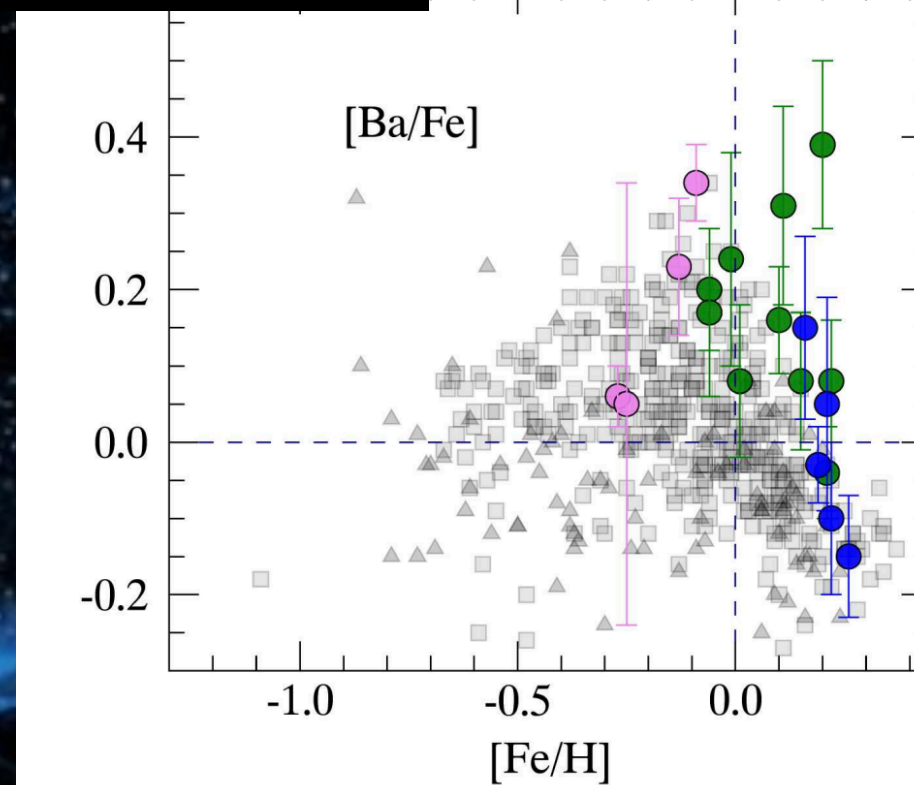
HERMES: 350 objects
28'000R
4m telescope
optical
Galah Buder+21

FLAMES: 140 objects
130 20'000R and 8 45'000
8m telescope
optical

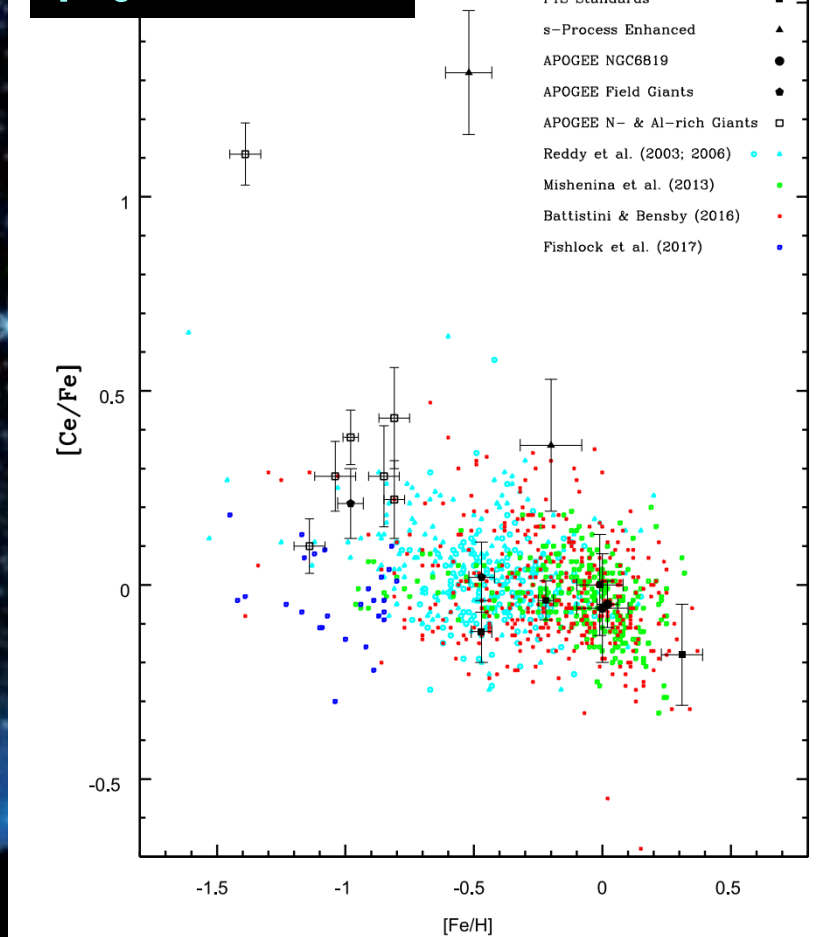
APOGEE
R=22'500
2.5m telescope
infrared (different elements)



GAIA ESO Magrini+18



Apogee Cunha+18



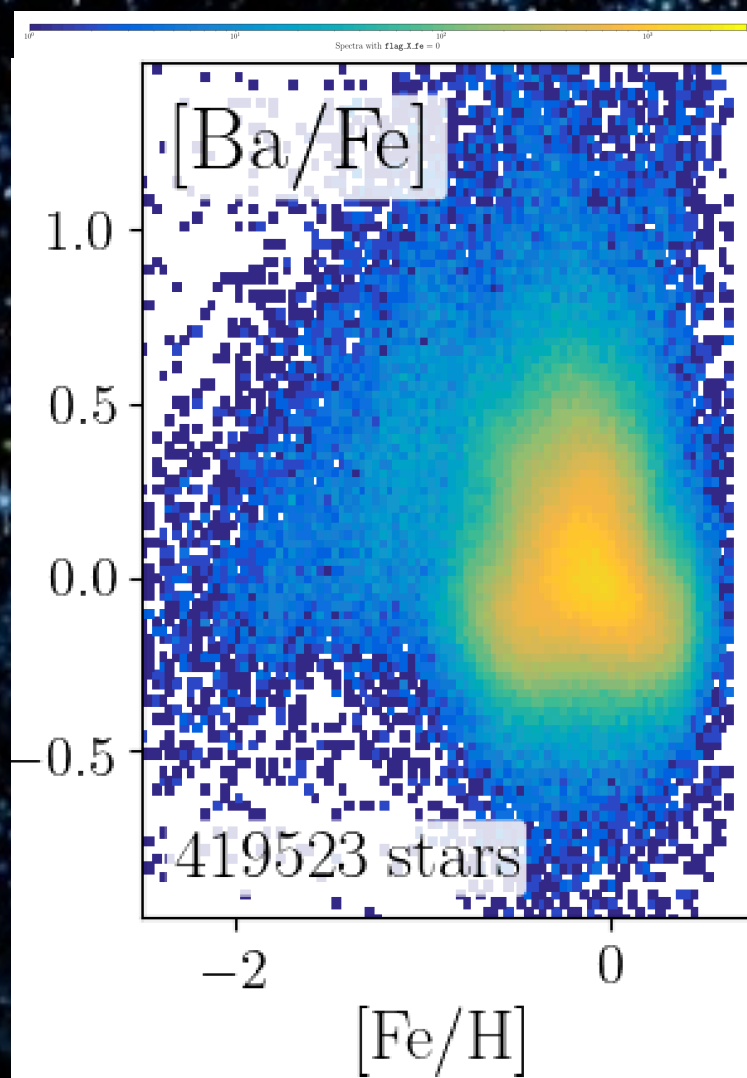
Chemical abundances in stars

Terrific impact for
Galactic science!

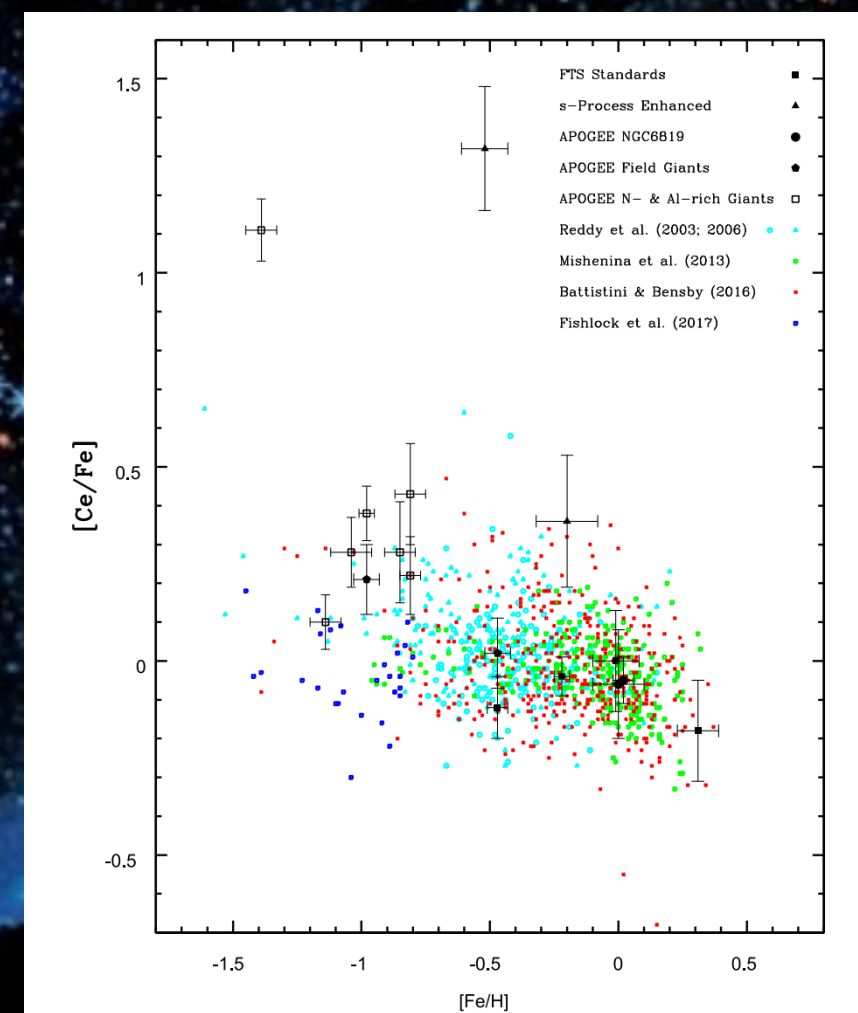
2m in space
parallax, positions, proper motions
radial velocities —> spectrograph
of R 8'000 in calcium triplet region



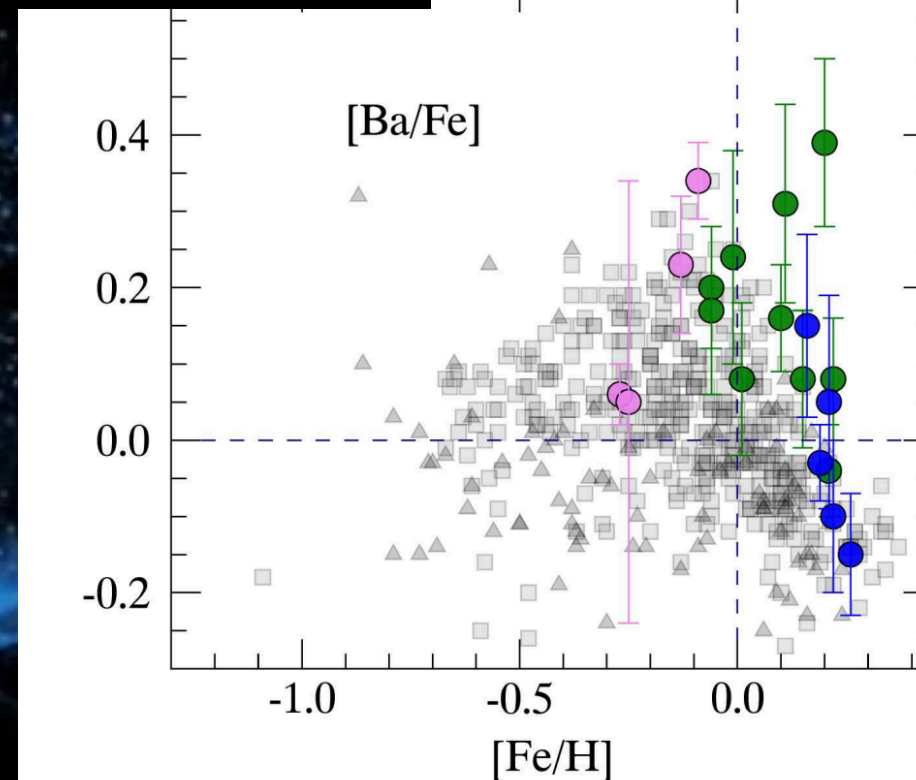
Galah Buder+21



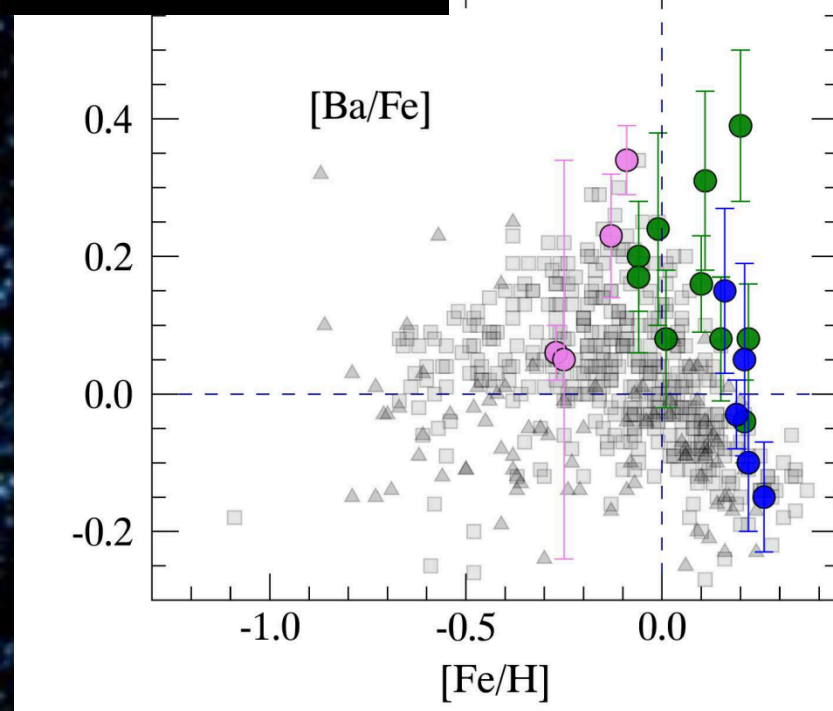
Apogee Cunha+18



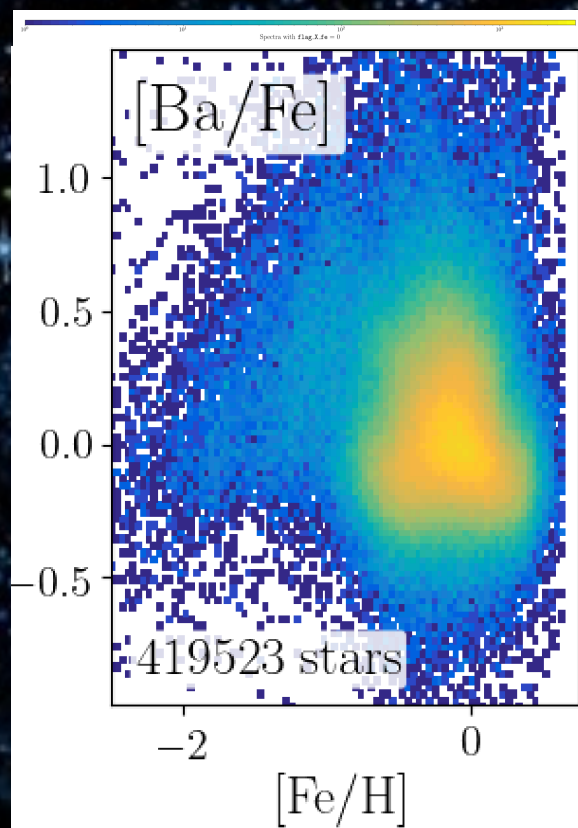
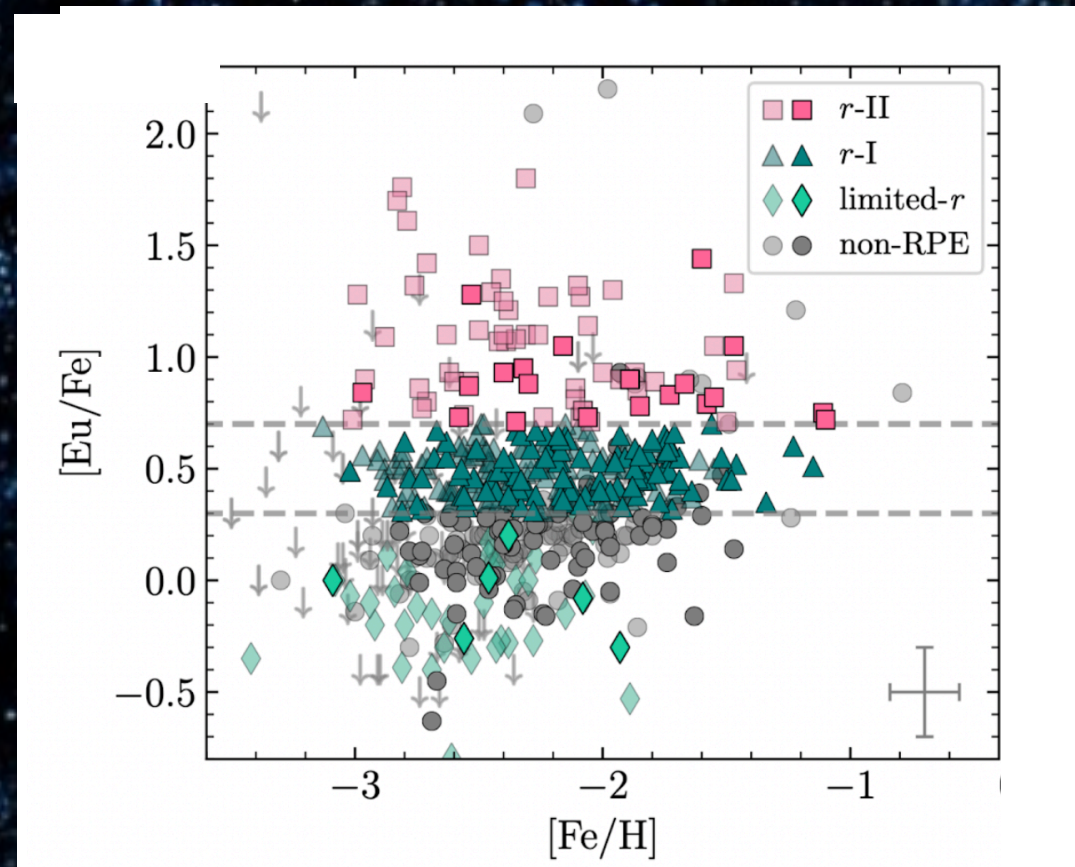
GAIA ESO Magrini+18



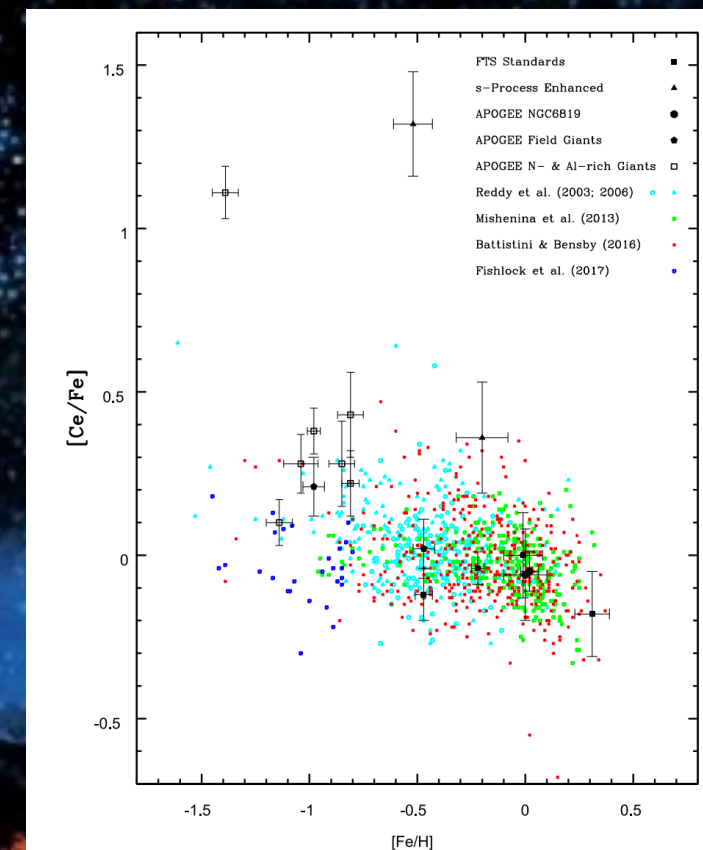
GAIA ESO Magrini+18



R-process alliance Holmbeck+20
 $R \sim 30,000$ 1 object
 2.5 m telescopes



Galah Buder+21



Apogee Cunha+18



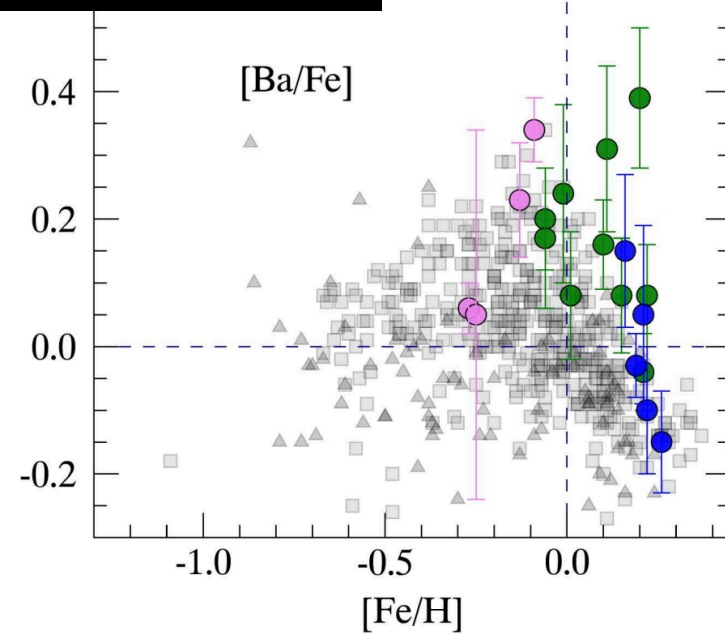
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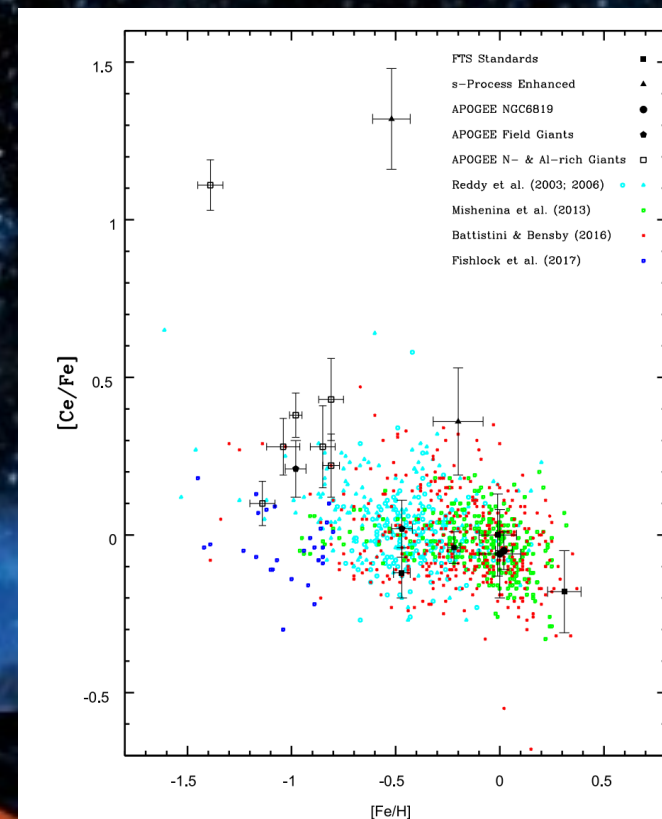
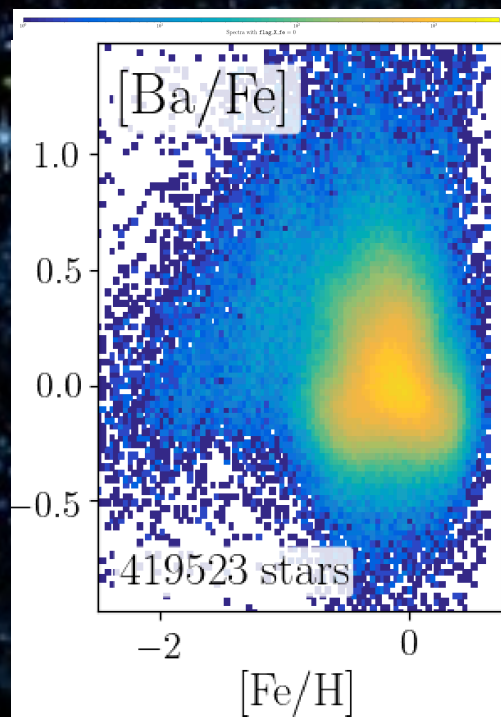
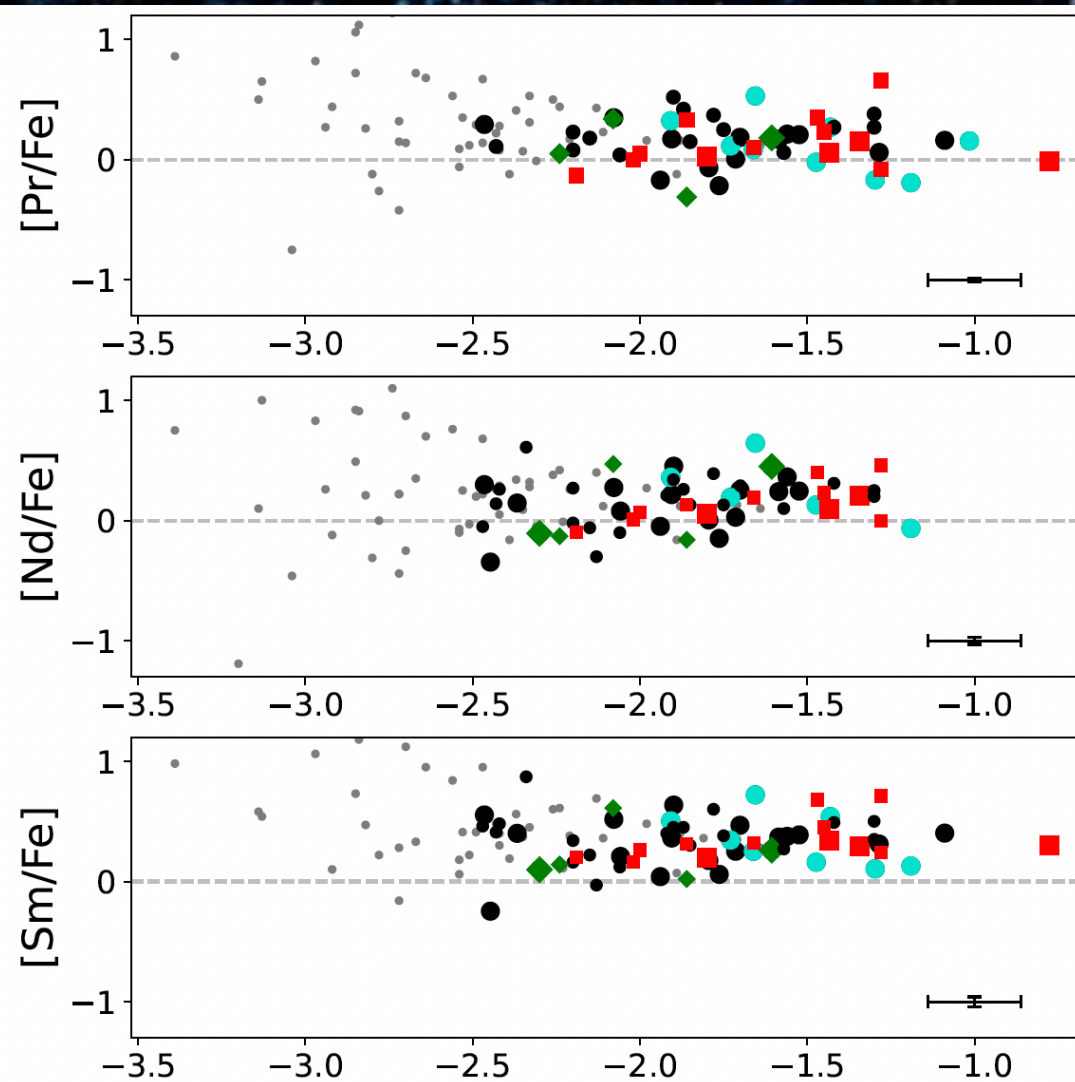
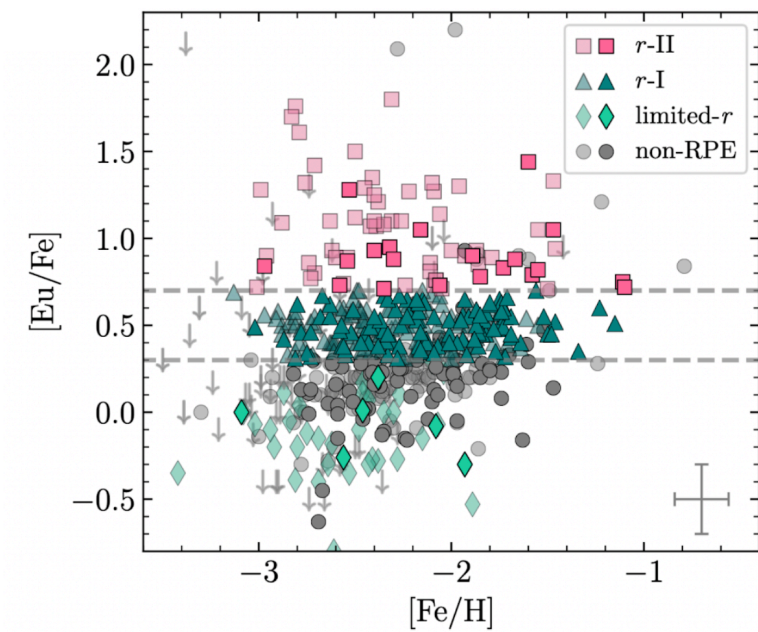
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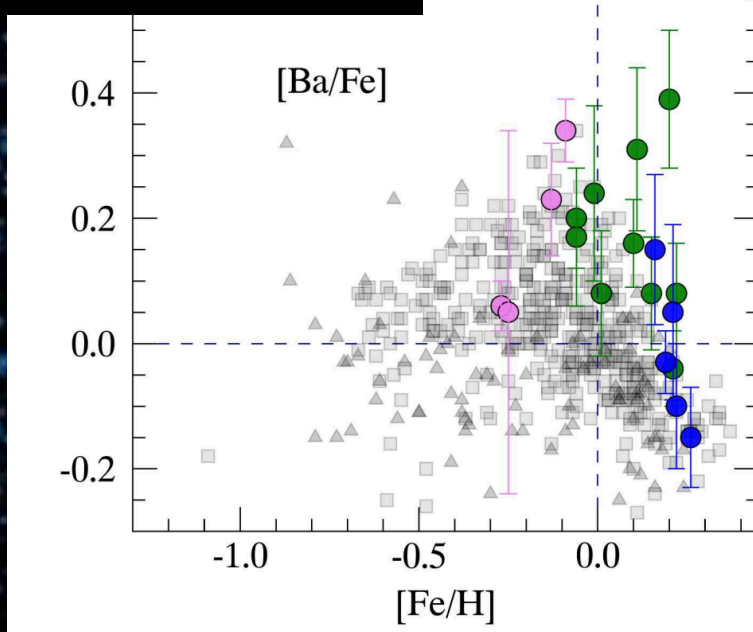
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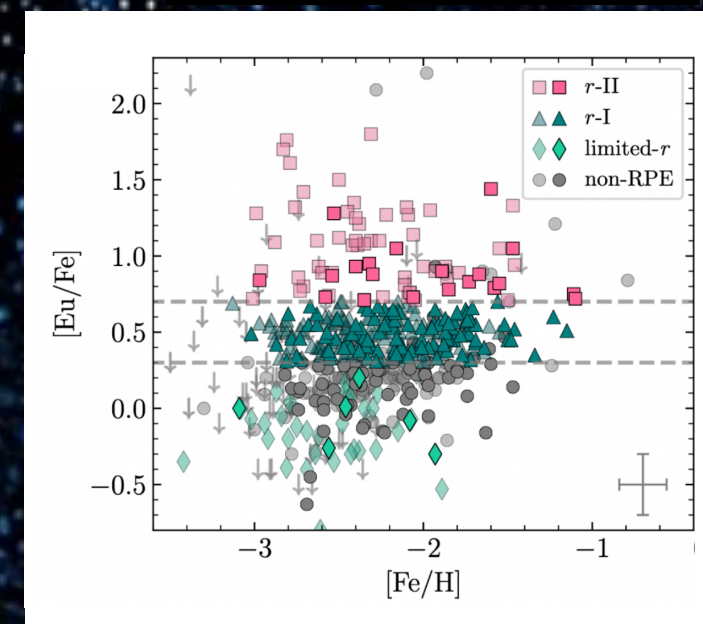
UVES: single object
8m telescope
 $R > 80'000$
UV-optical
MINCE Lucertini+25



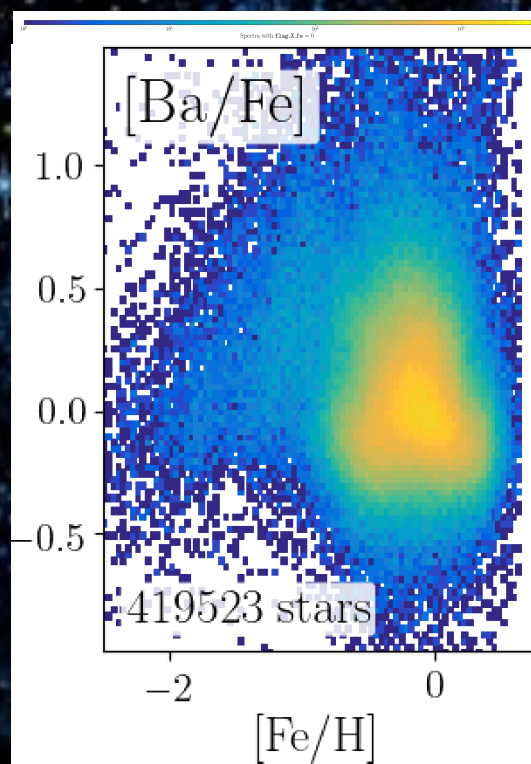
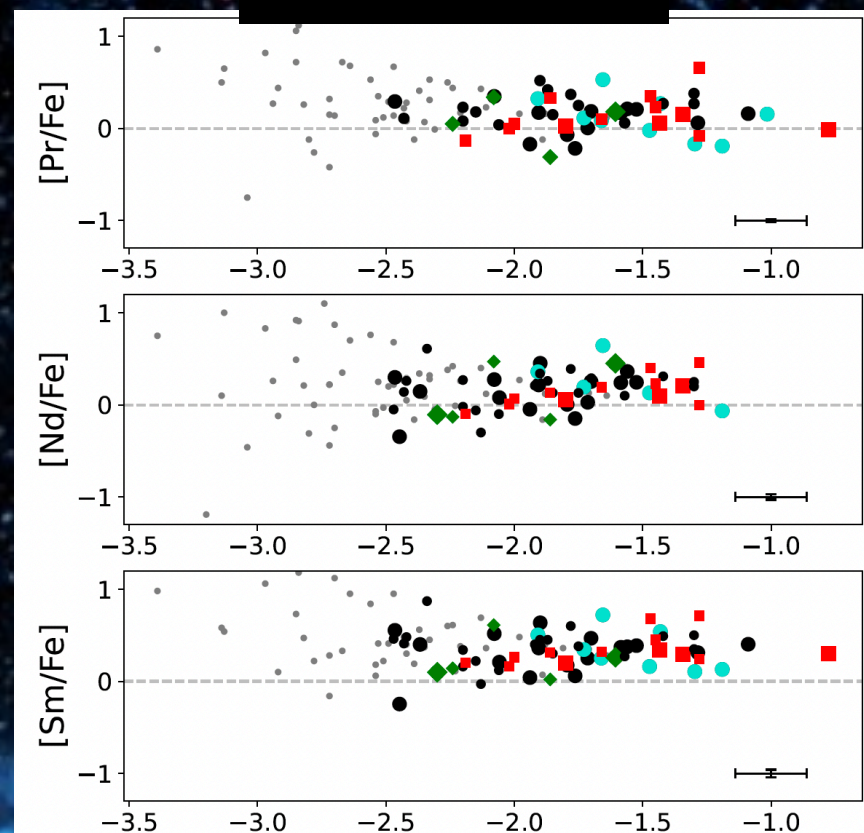
GAIA ESO Magrini+18



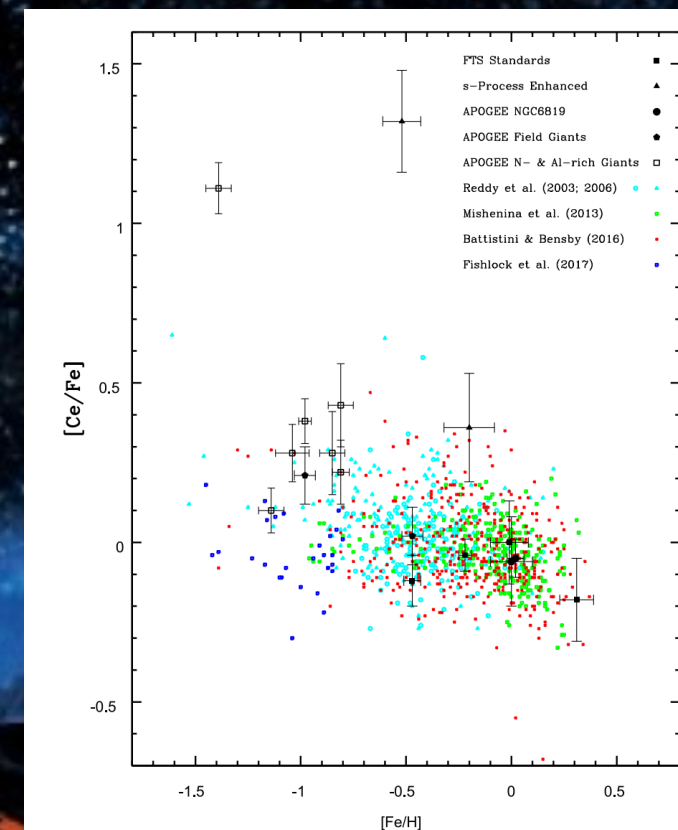
R-process alliance



MINCE Lucertini+25



Galah Buder+21

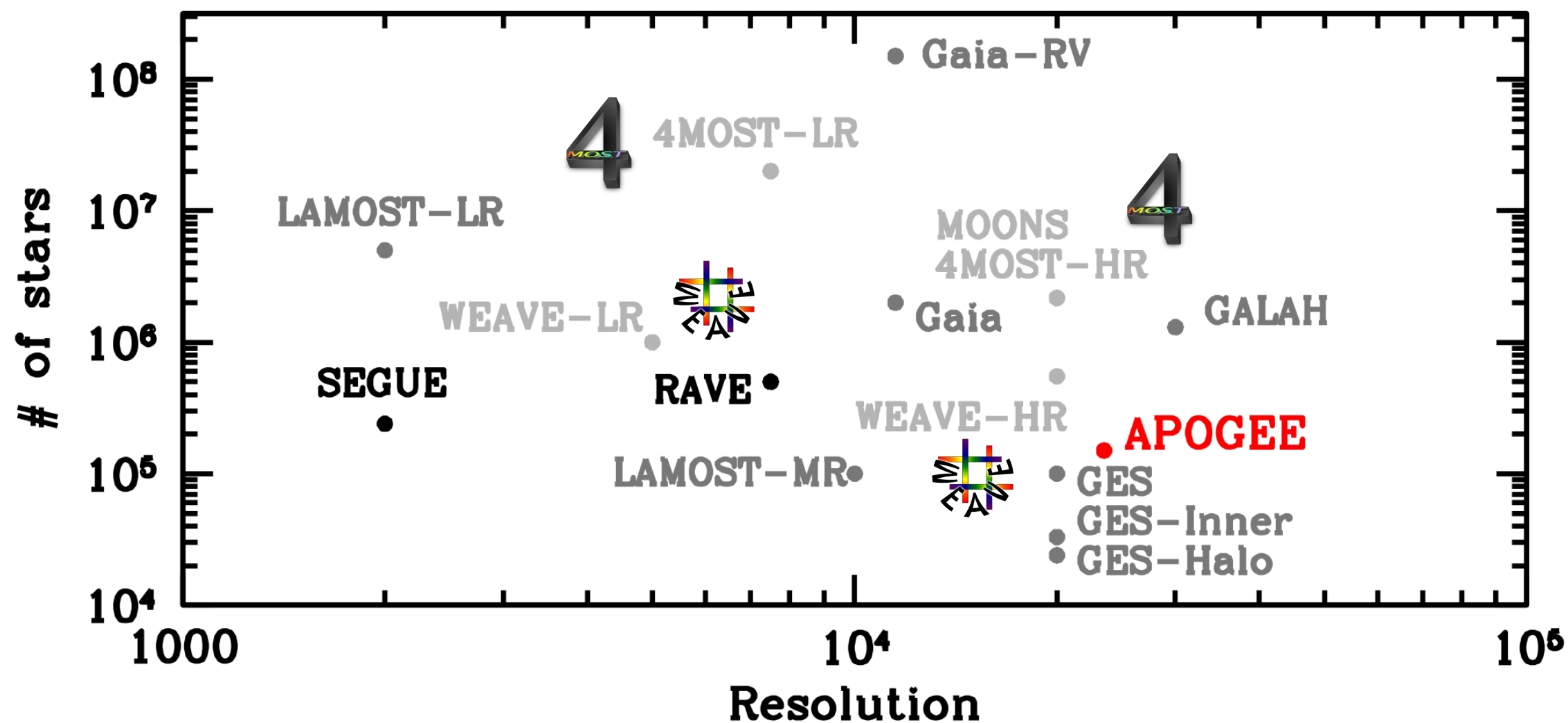


Apogee Cunha+18

~2400 objects
 R 20'000 for 800 fibers
 R 8'000 for 1600 fibers
 4m telescope VISTA at Paranal
 optical

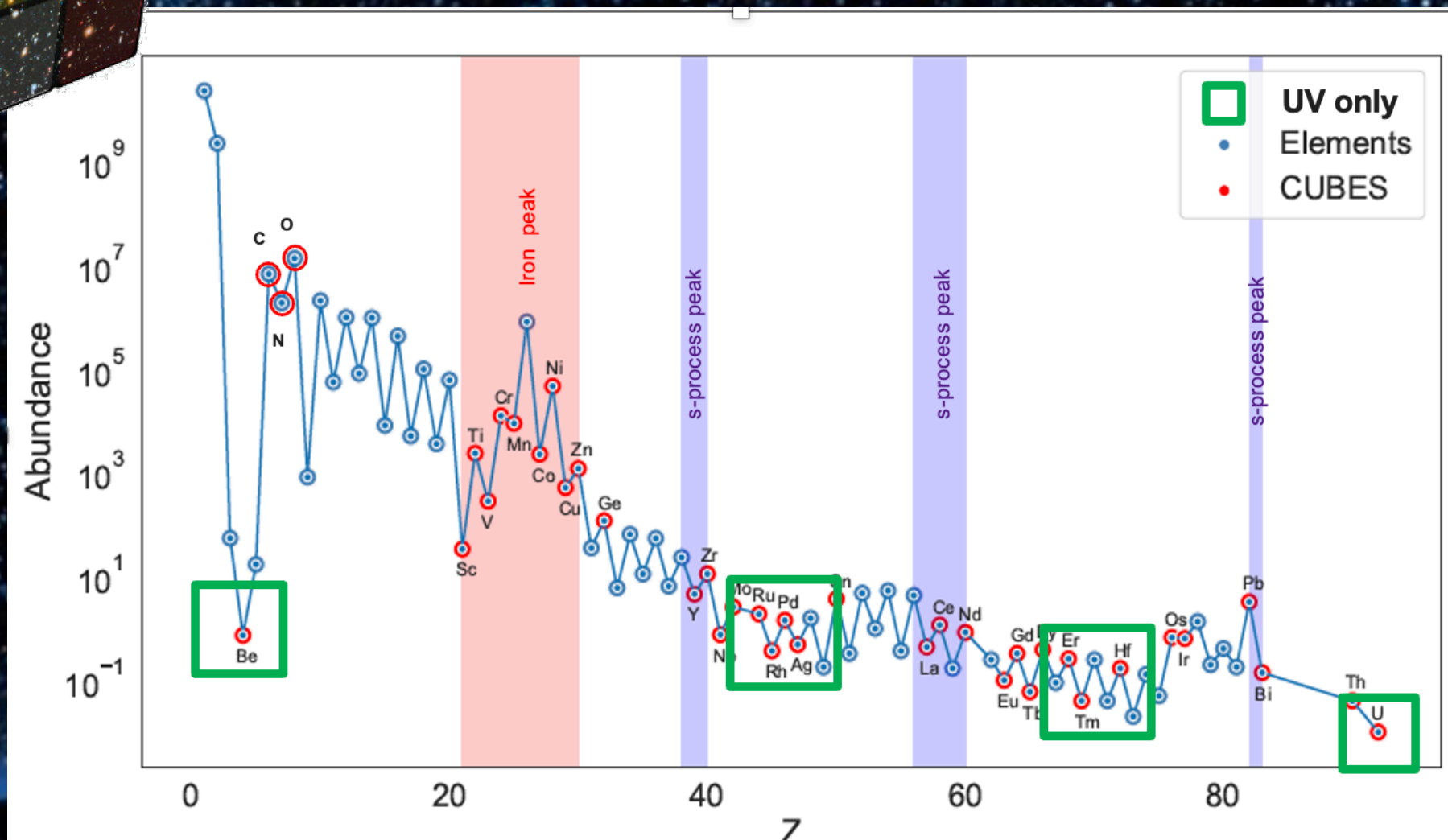
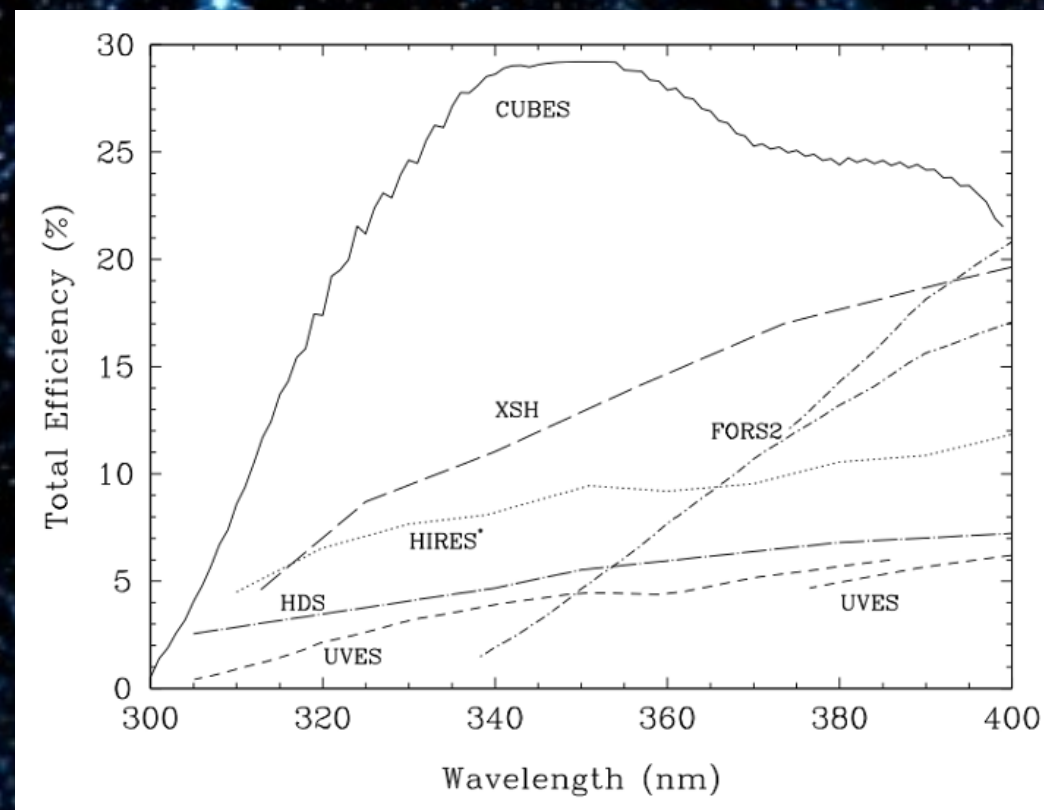
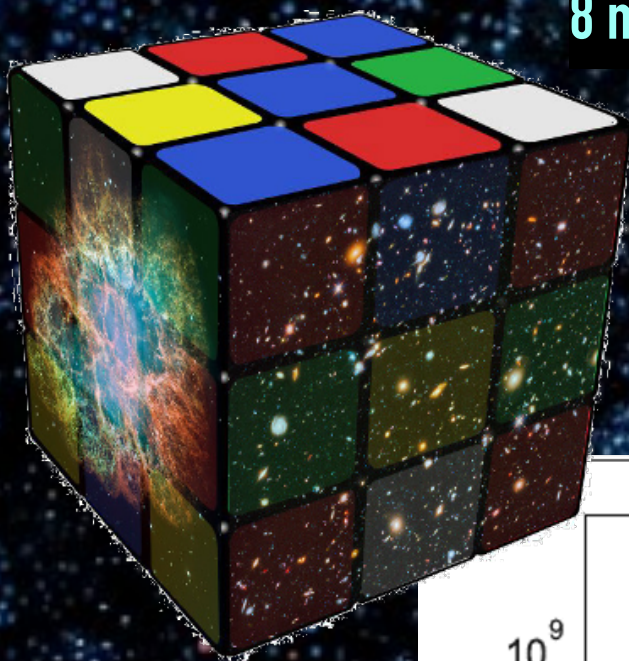


1000-multiplex fibre positioner,
 366–959 nm at ~ R 5000,
 2 shorter ranges at R ~ 20 000.

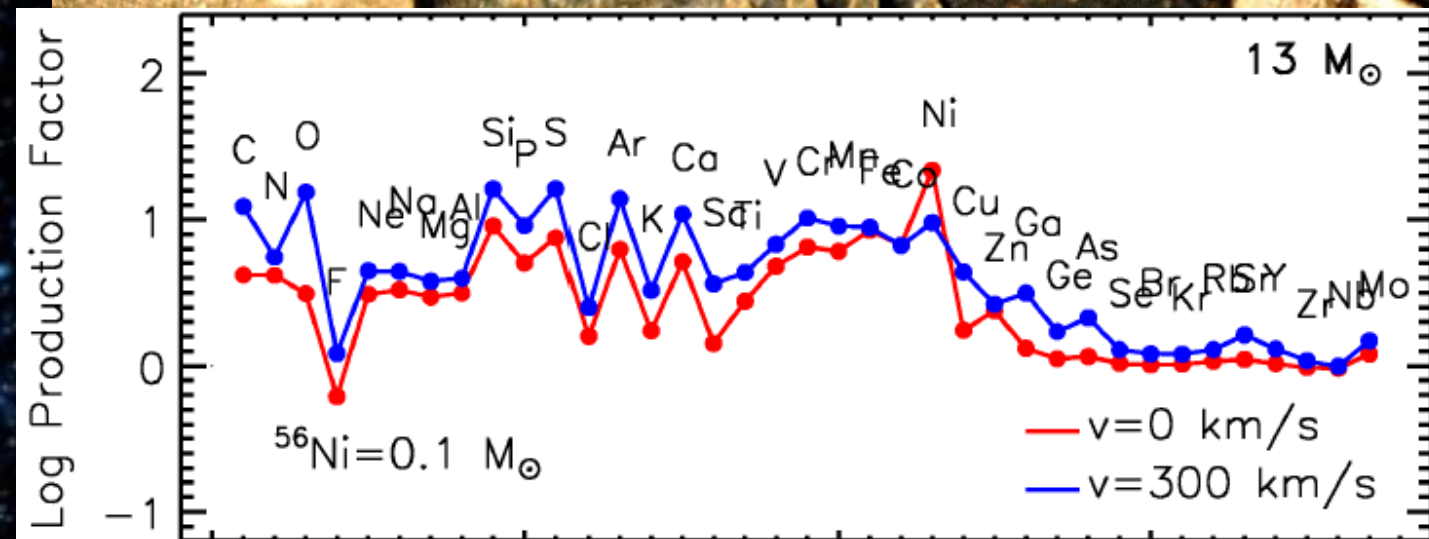
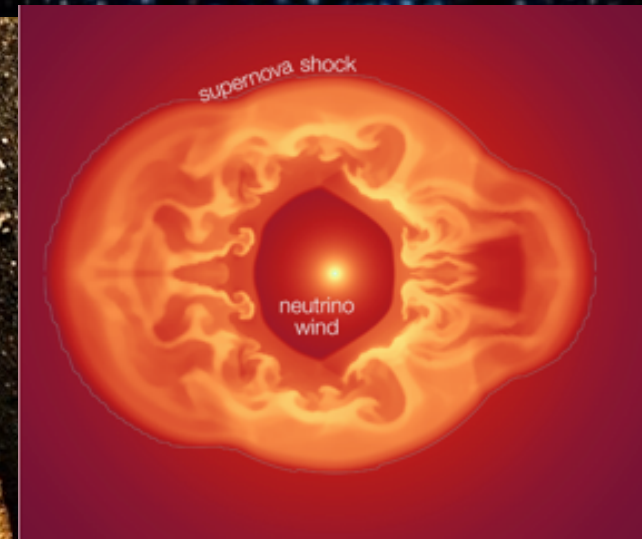


CUBES

Cassegrain U-Band Efficient Spectrograph
 $R \sim 25,000$ 1 object
 8 m telescopes from 300nm to 400nm

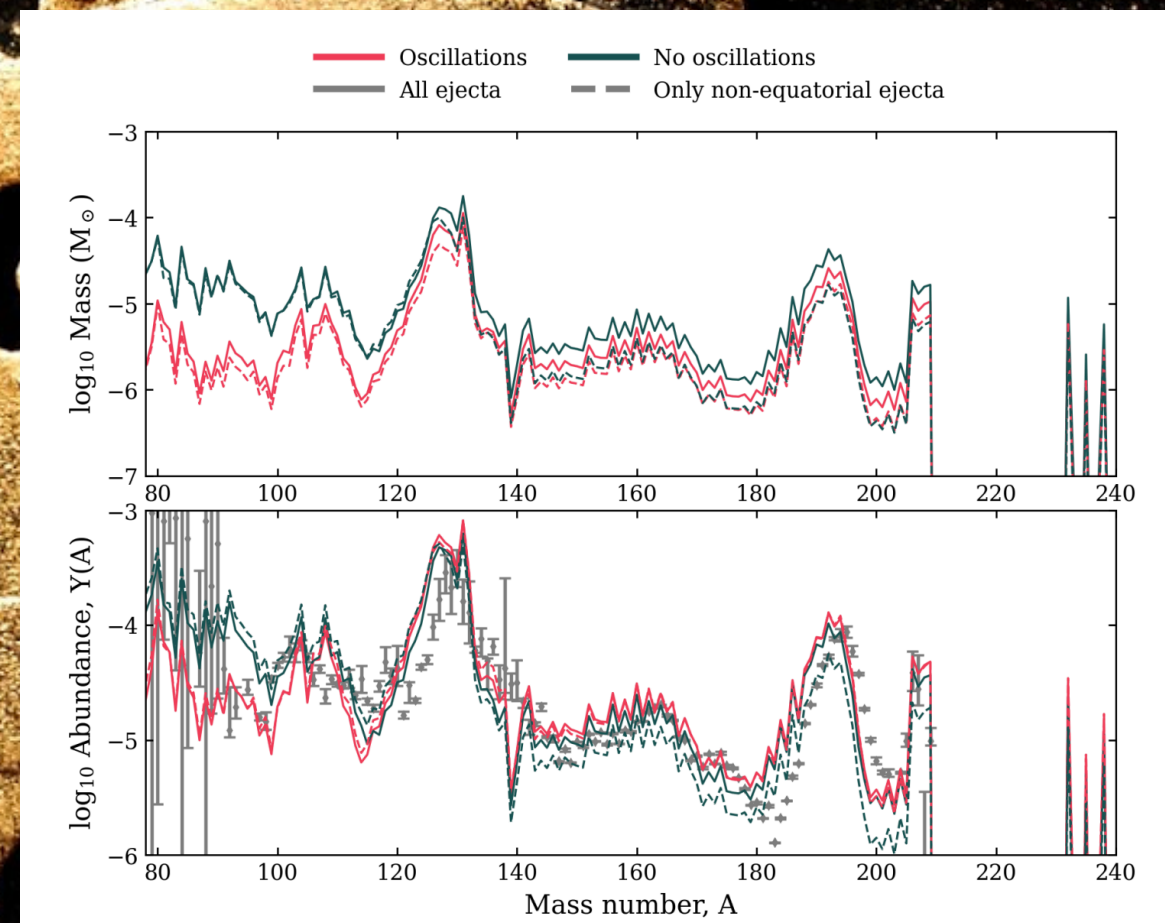


Stellar evolution and neutron star mergers models with nucleosynthesis



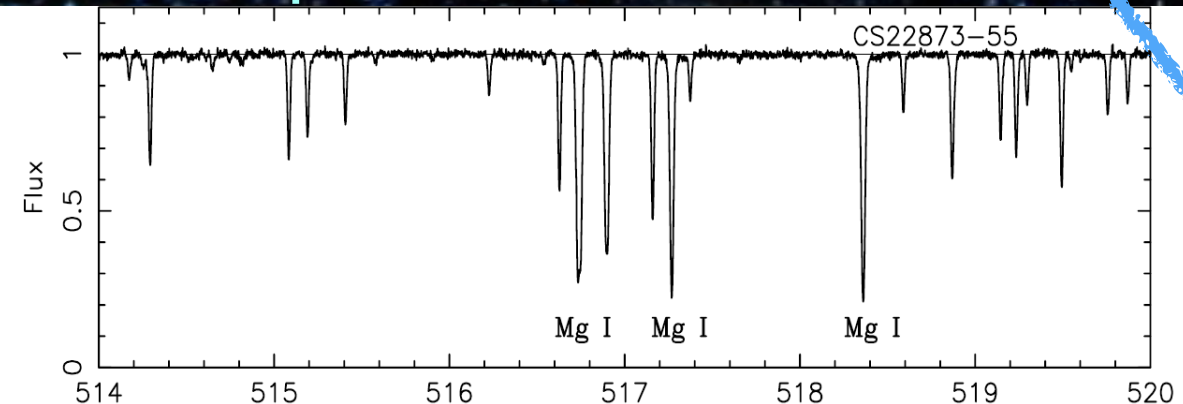
Limongi&Chieffi 12

Lund+25

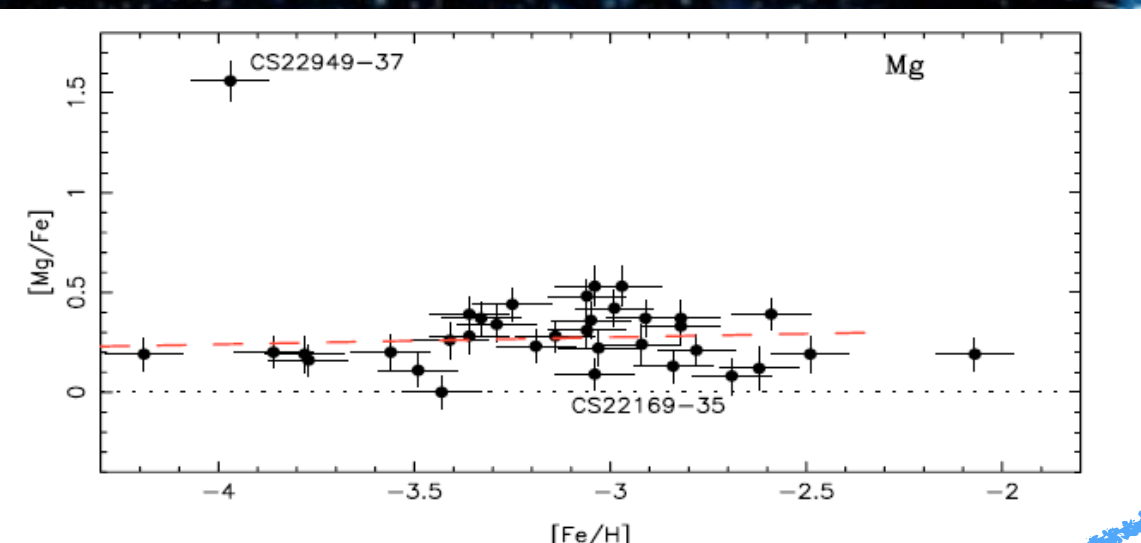


How to compare?

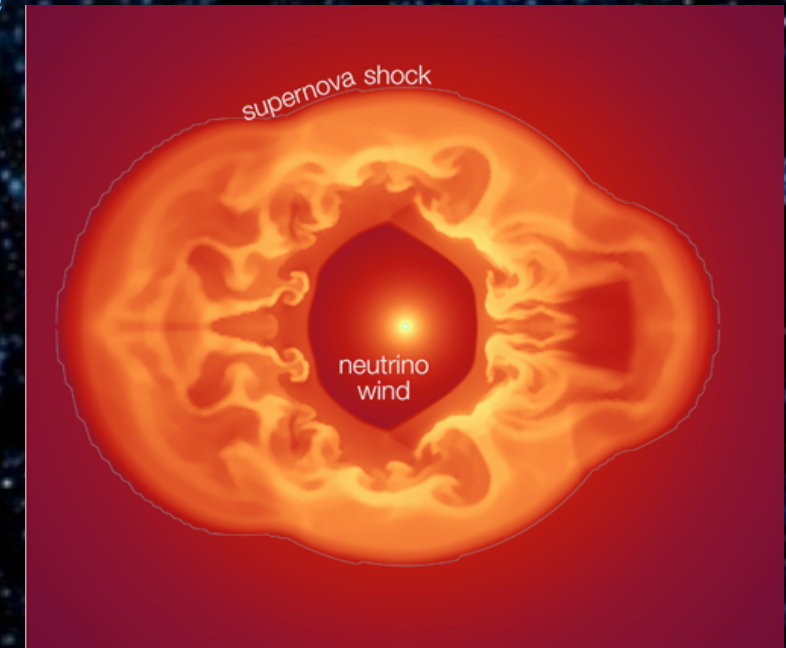
Stellar spectra



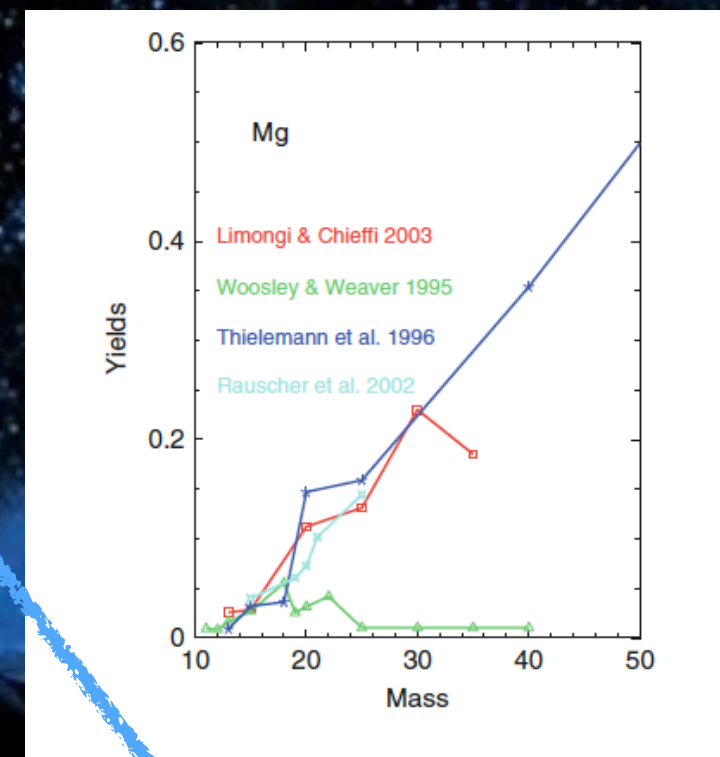
Stellar chemical abundances



Stellar evolution



Nucleosynthesis



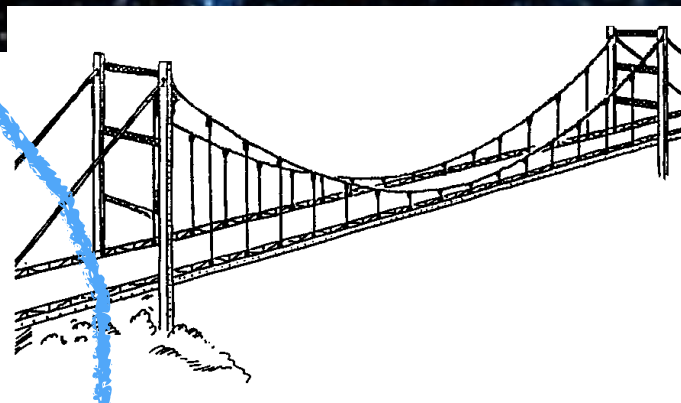
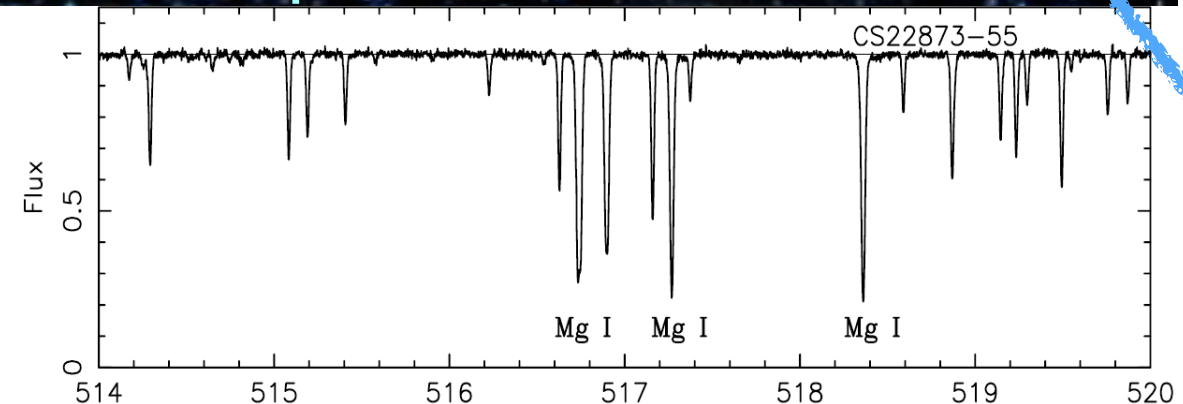
Cayrel+04

Catania, 3 July 2025

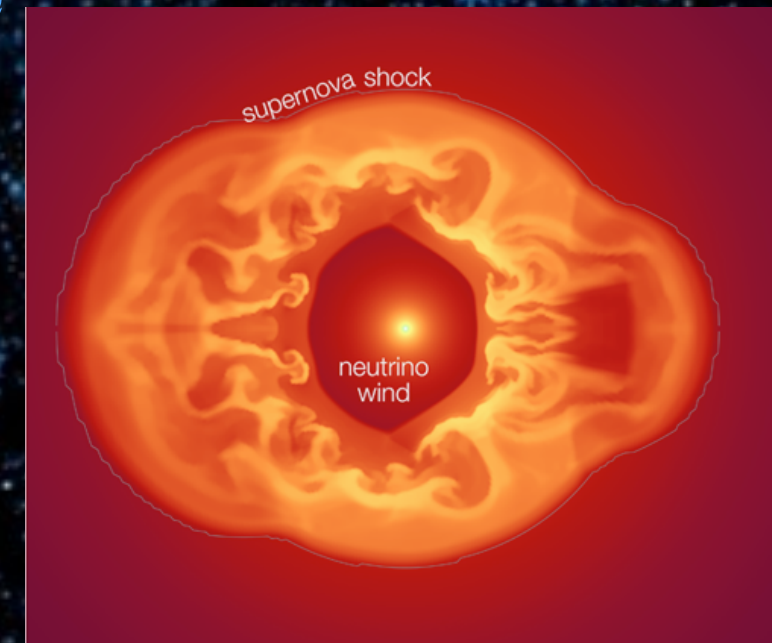
Romano+10

How to compare?

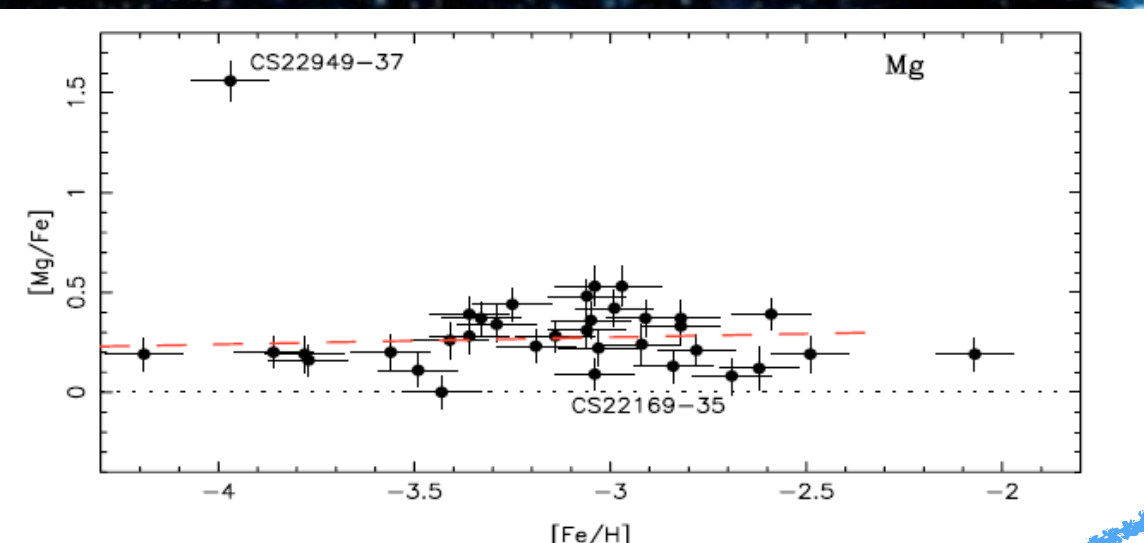
Stellar spectra



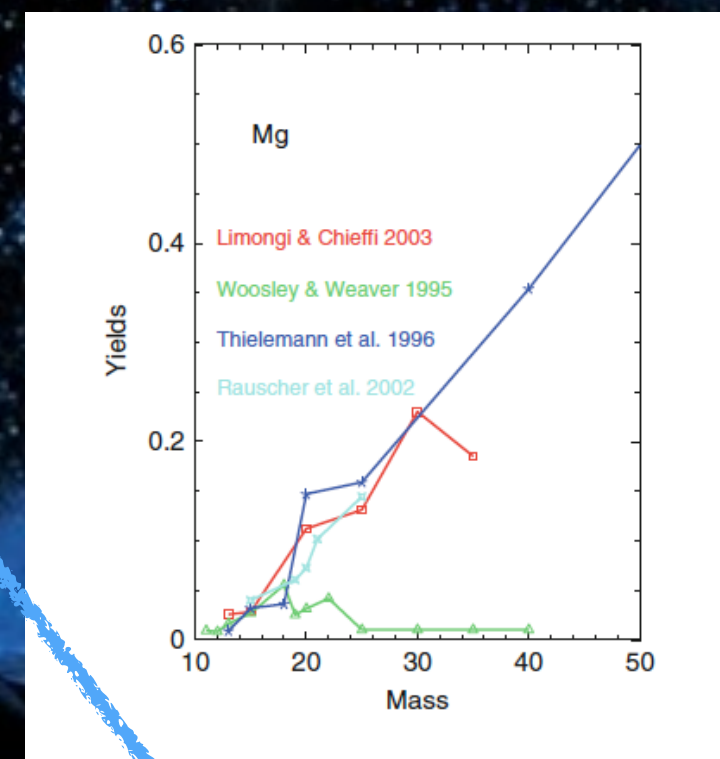
Stellar evolution



Stellar chemical abundances



Nucleosynthesis



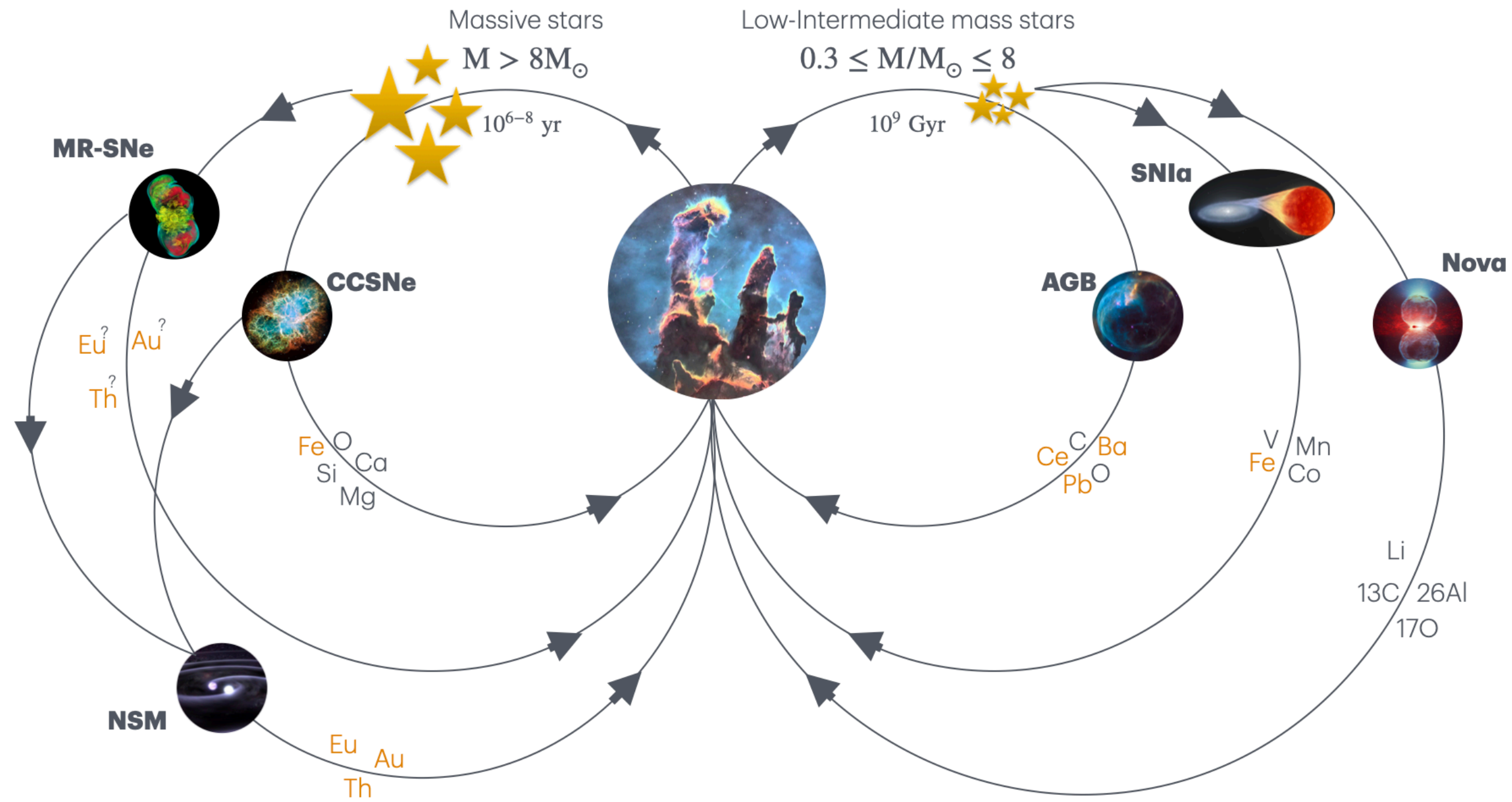
Cayrel+04

Catania, 3 July 2025

Romano+10

Chemical evolution

Credits: Marta Molero



Galactic chemical evolution

An homogeneous model follows the time evolution of the gas fraction of element A with this equation:

$$\dot{G}_A(R,t) =$$

1) Locked in stars

2) Infalling in the system

3) Flowing from the system

4) Produced by stars

Galactic chemical evolution

An homogeneous model follows the time evolution of the gas fraction of element A with this equation:

$$\dot{G}_A(R,t) =$$

$$-X_A(R,t) \Psi(R,t) +$$

1) Locked in stars

2) Infalling in the system

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Galactic chemical evolution

An homogeneous model follows the time evolution of the gas fraction of element A with this equation:

$$\dot{G}_A(R,t) =$$

$$\Psi(R,t) = v(R,t) G(R,t)^k$$

$$-X_A(R,t) \Psi(R,t) +$$

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Galactic chemical evolution

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$$-X_A(R,t) \Psi(R,t) + \dot{G}_{A,\text{infall}}(R,t)$$

1) Locked in stars

2) Infalling in the system

3) Flowing from the system

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Galactic chemical evolution

An homogeneous model follows the time evolution of the gas fraction of element A with this equation:

$$\dot{G}_A(R,t) =$$

$$\Psi(R,t) = v(R,t) G(R,t)^k$$

$$-X_A(R,t) \Psi(R,t) + \dot{G}_{A,\text{infall}}(R,t) - X_A(R,t) \dot{W}_A(R,t)$$

1) Locked in stars

2) Infalling in the system

3) Flowing from the system

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Galactic chemical evolution

An homogeneous model follows the time evolution of the gas fraction of element A with this equation:

$$\dot{G}_A(R,t) =$$

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1) Locked in stars

2) Infalling in the system

3) Flowing from the system

$$+ \int_M \Psi(R, t - \tau(\acute{m})) \varphi(\acute{m}) Q(\acute{m}, z(t - \tau(\acute{m})))_A d\acute{m}$$

4) Produced by stars

Galactic chemical evolution

An homogeneous model follows the time evolution of the gas fraction of element A with this equation:

$$\dot{G}_A(R,t) =$$

$$\Psi(R,t) = v(R,t) G(R,t)^k$$

$$-X_A(R,t) \Psi(R,t) + \dot{G}_{A,\text{infall}}(R,t) - X_A(R,t) \dot{W}_A(R,t)$$

1) Locked in stars

2) Infalling in the system

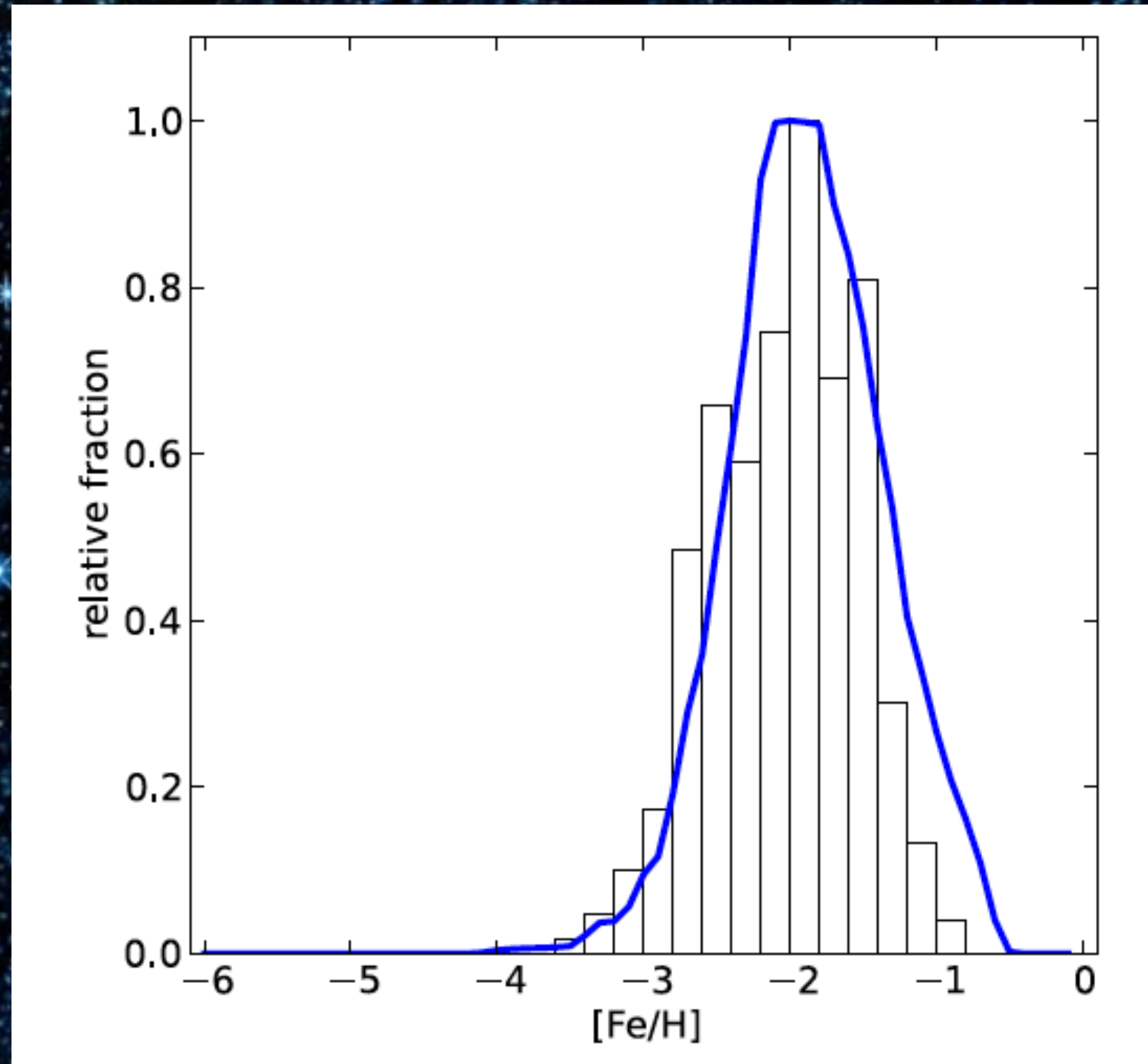
3) Flowing from the system

$$+ \int_M \Psi(R, t - \tau(\acute{m})) \varphi(\acute{m}) Q(\acute{m}, z(t - \tau(\acute{m})))_A d\acute{m}$$

4) Produced by stars

Stellar nucleosynthesis
(nuclear reaction rate!)

Metallicity distribution function of the Galactic halo



Li et al. (2010): main-sequence turnoff stars in the HESS (Hamburg ESO)

Neutron capture elements: r-s process

The elements beyond the iron peak ($A > 60$) are mainly formed through neutron capture on seed nuclei (iron and silicon).

Two cases:

s-process

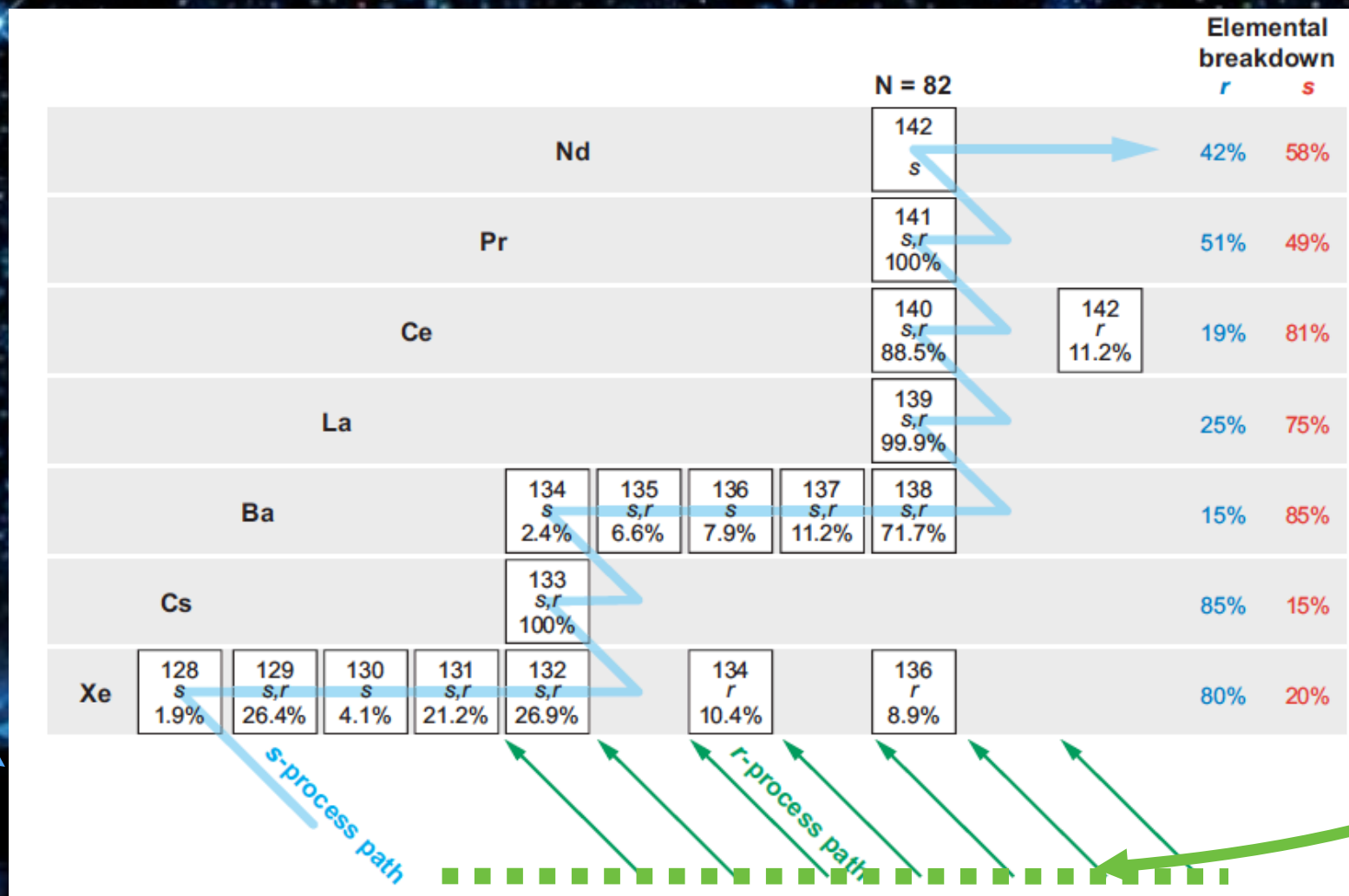
Different Timescale of the neutron capture

r-process

$$\tau_{\beta} \ll \tau_c$$

Different process path

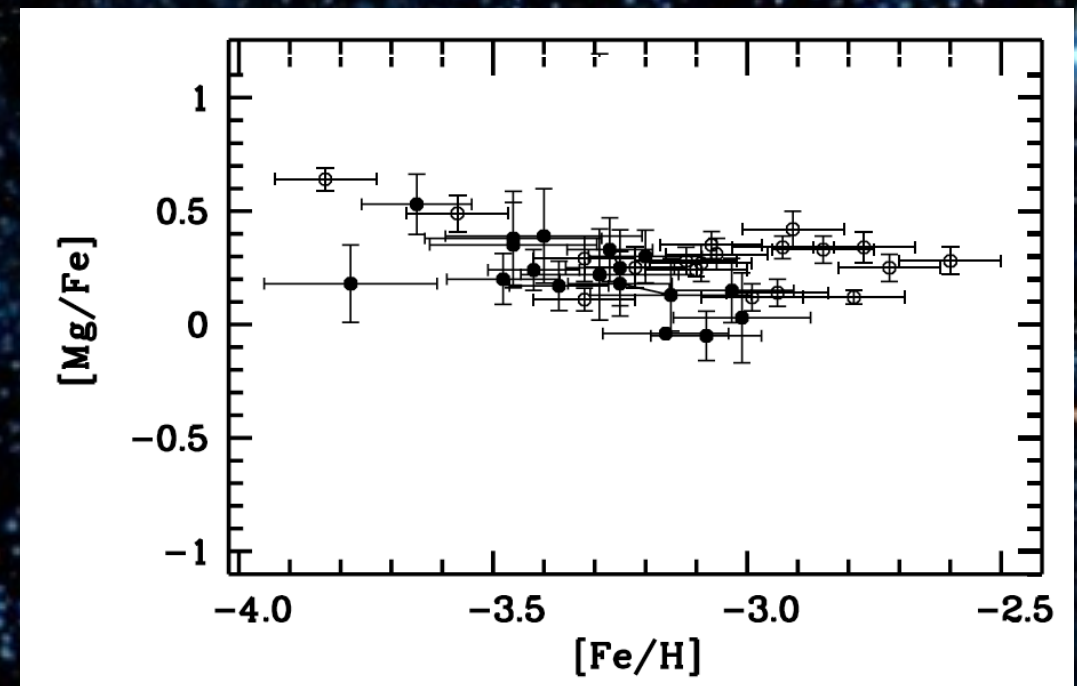
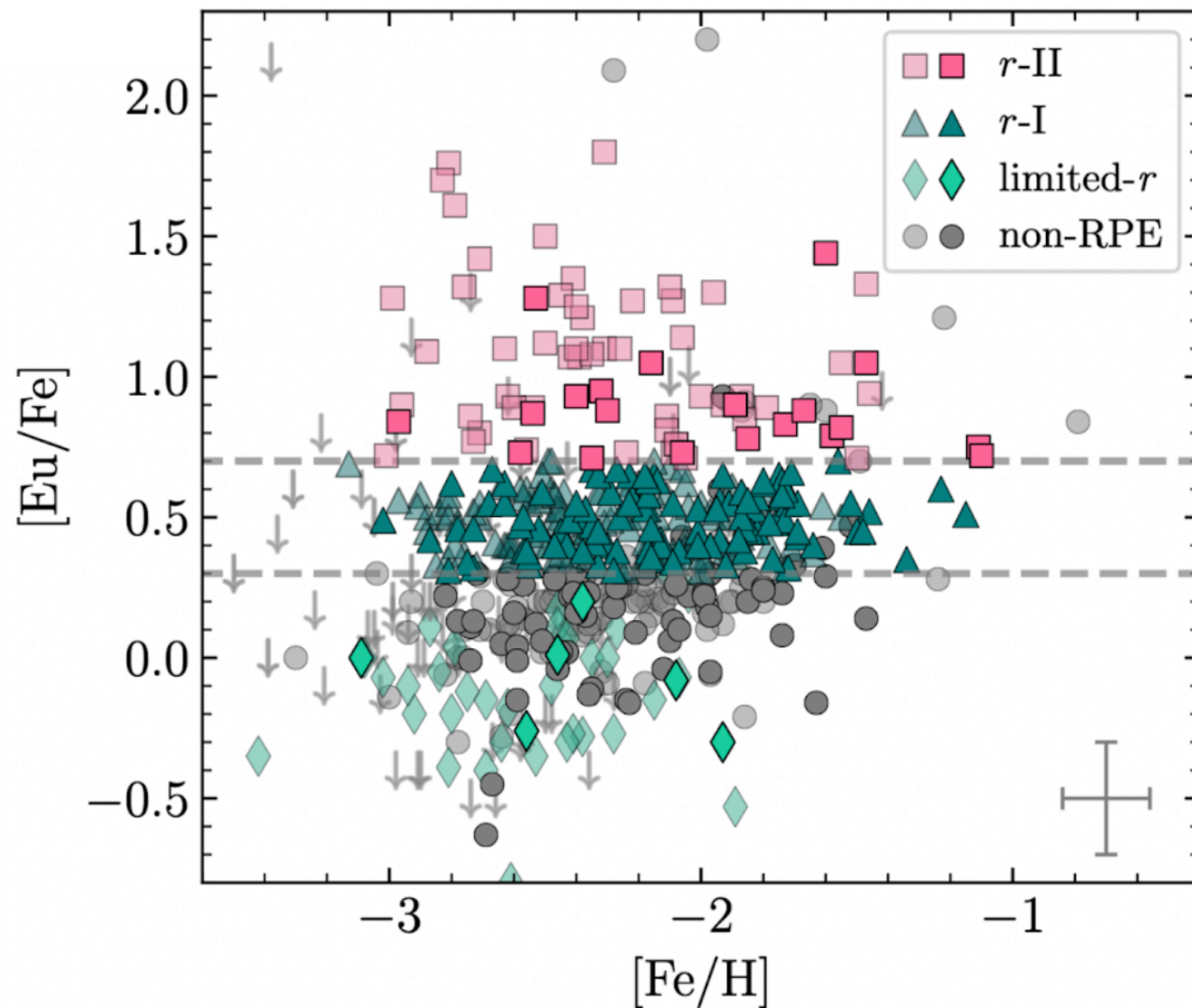
$$\tau_{\beta} \gg \tau_c$$



r-process

[Eu/Fe] in the Galactic halo

Since McWilliam95 idea of RARE events for r-process events
(see also Primas+94, Ryan+91, Norris+93)



Bonifacio+12

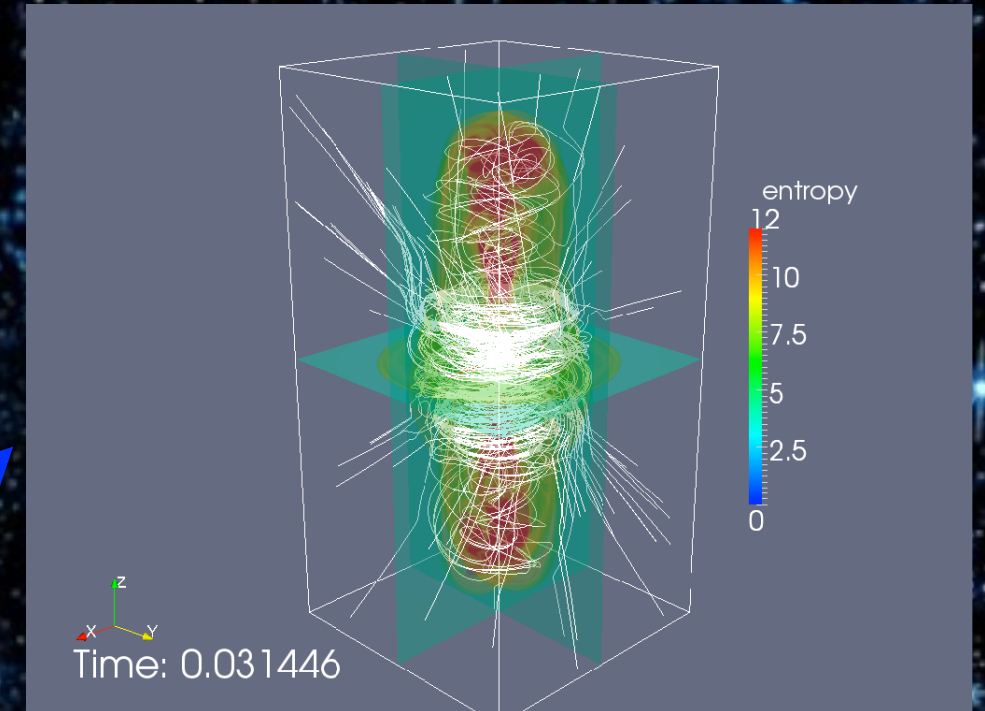
R-process alliance Holmbeck+20

Electron Capture SNe (Wanajo+11)



Cescutti+13

Magnetorotat. driven SNe (Winteler+12)



Cescutti+14

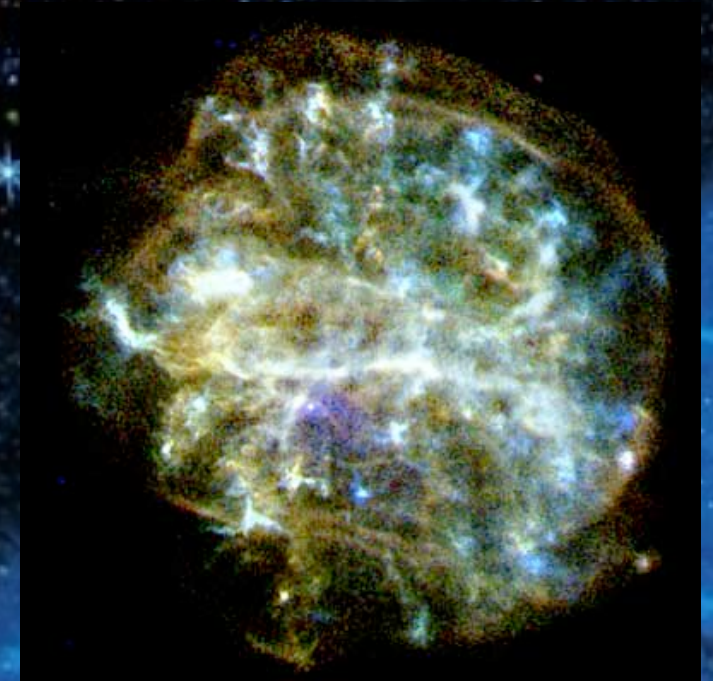
Site(s) of the r-process?

Neutron star mergers (Rosswog+13)



(Cescutti+15, Matteucci+14,...)

Neutrino winds SNe (Arcones+07, Wanajo 13)



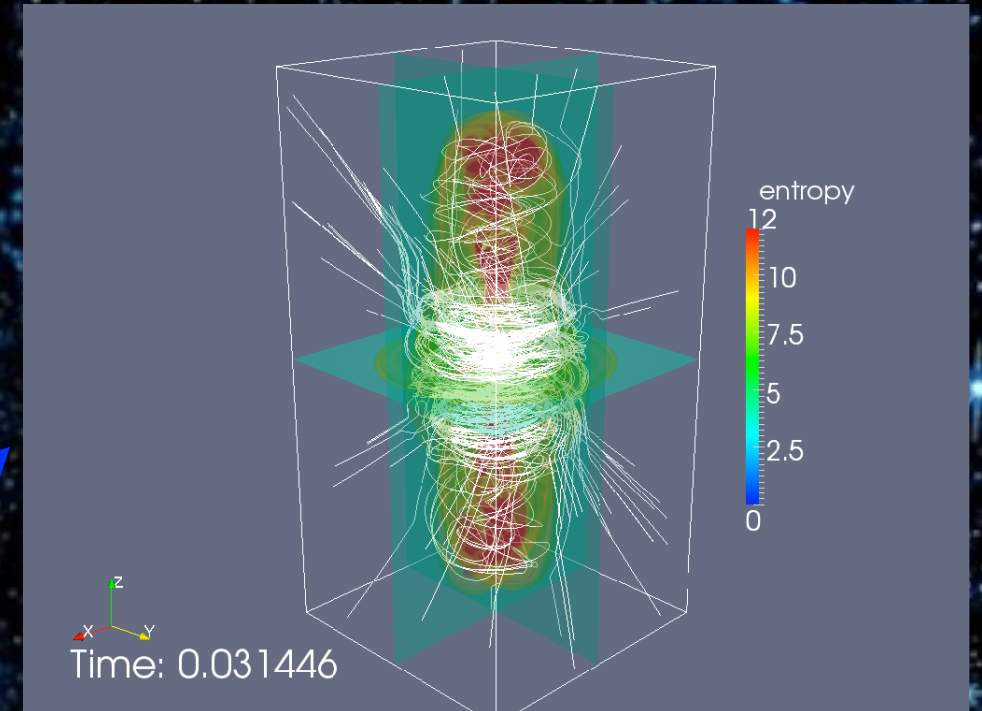
other possible
sites?

Electron Capture SNe (Wanajo+11)



Cescutti+13

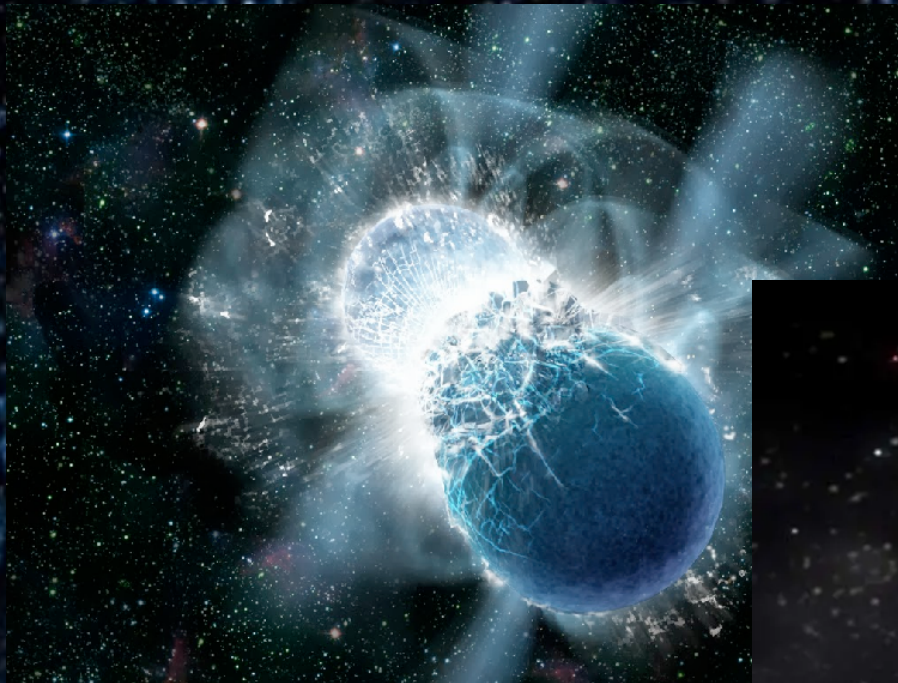
Magnetorotat. driven SNe (Winteler+12)



Cescutti+14

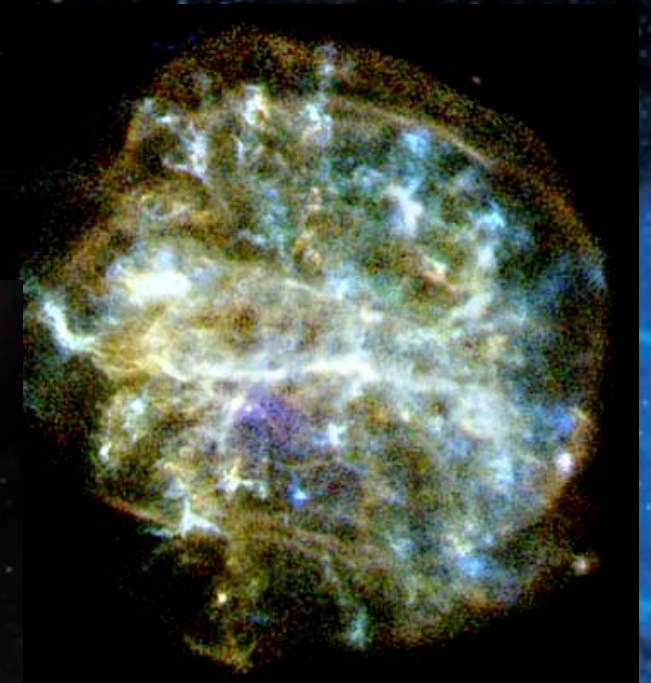
Site(s) of the r-process?

Neutron star mergers (Rosswog+13)

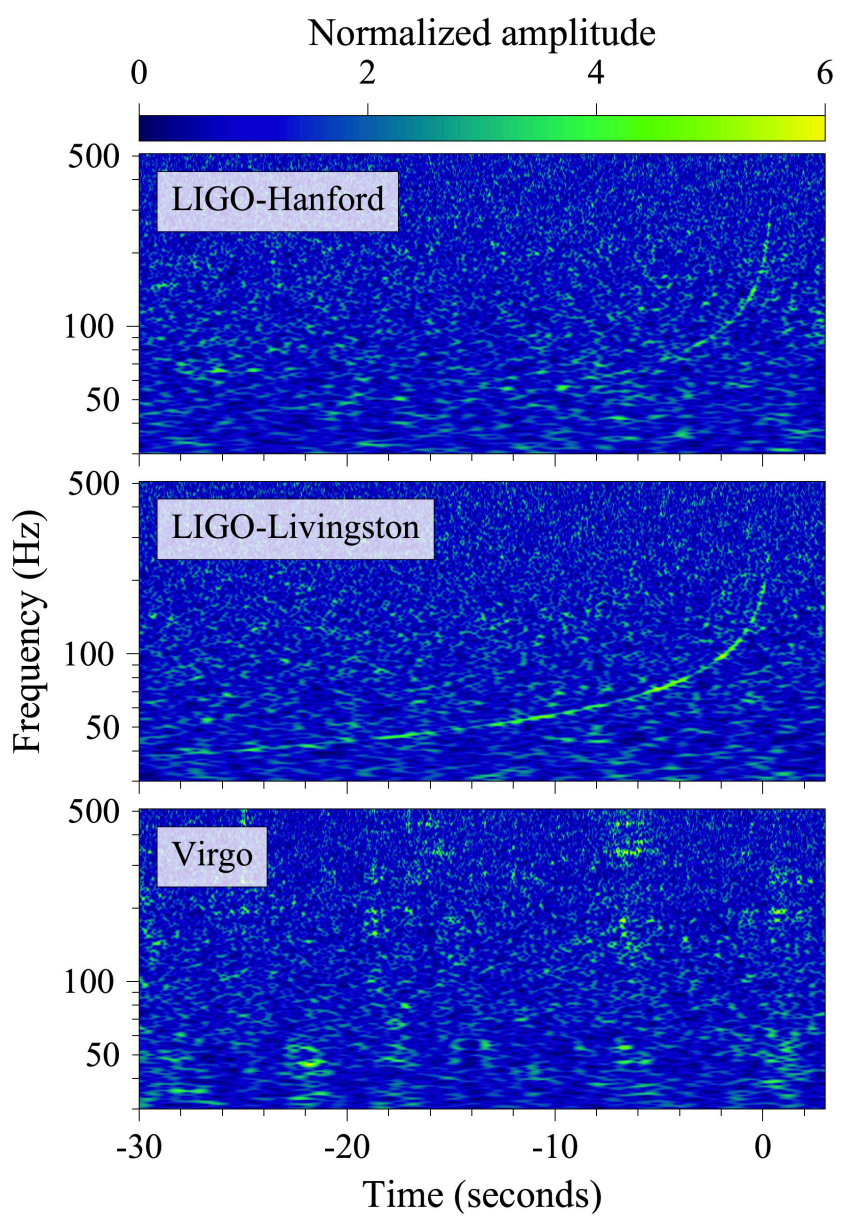


(Cescutti+15, Matteucci+14,...)

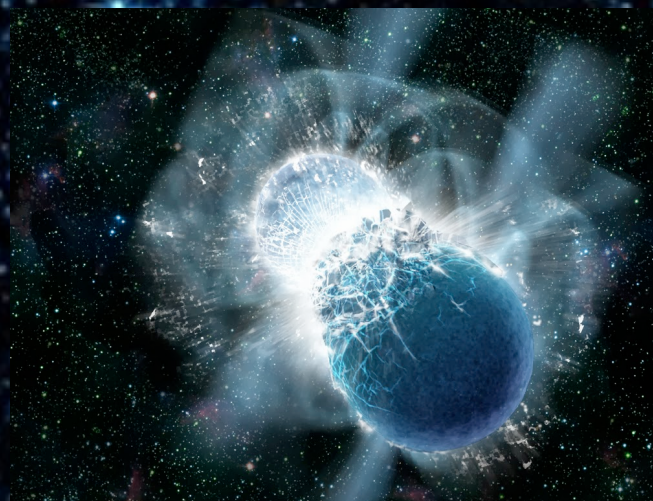
Neutrino winds SNe (Arcones+07, Wanajo 13)

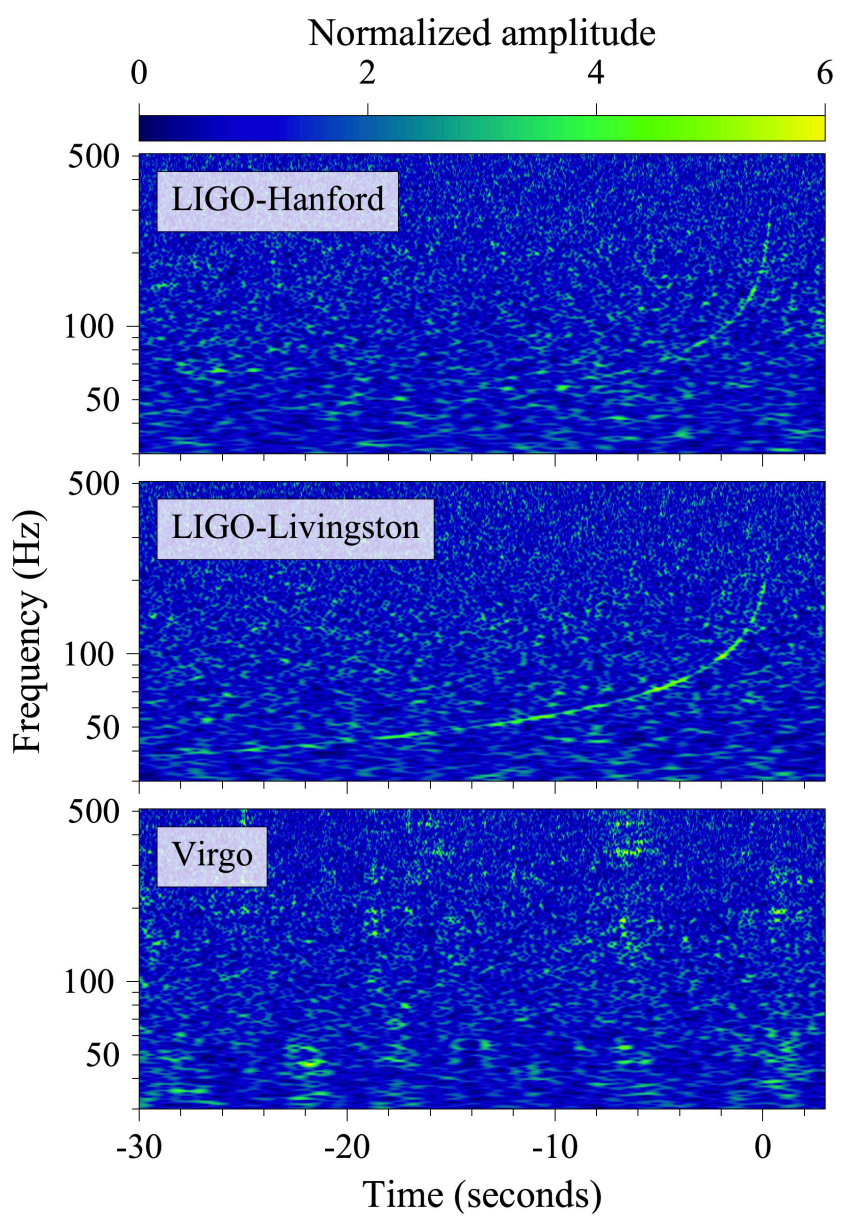


Collapsar (Siegel+2019)

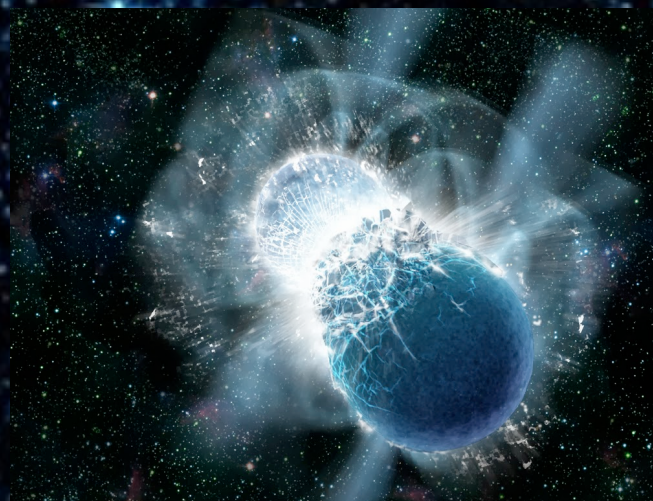


After GW170817...





After GW170817...



Credit: LIGO/Virgo/NASA/Leo Singer

Catania, 3 July 2025



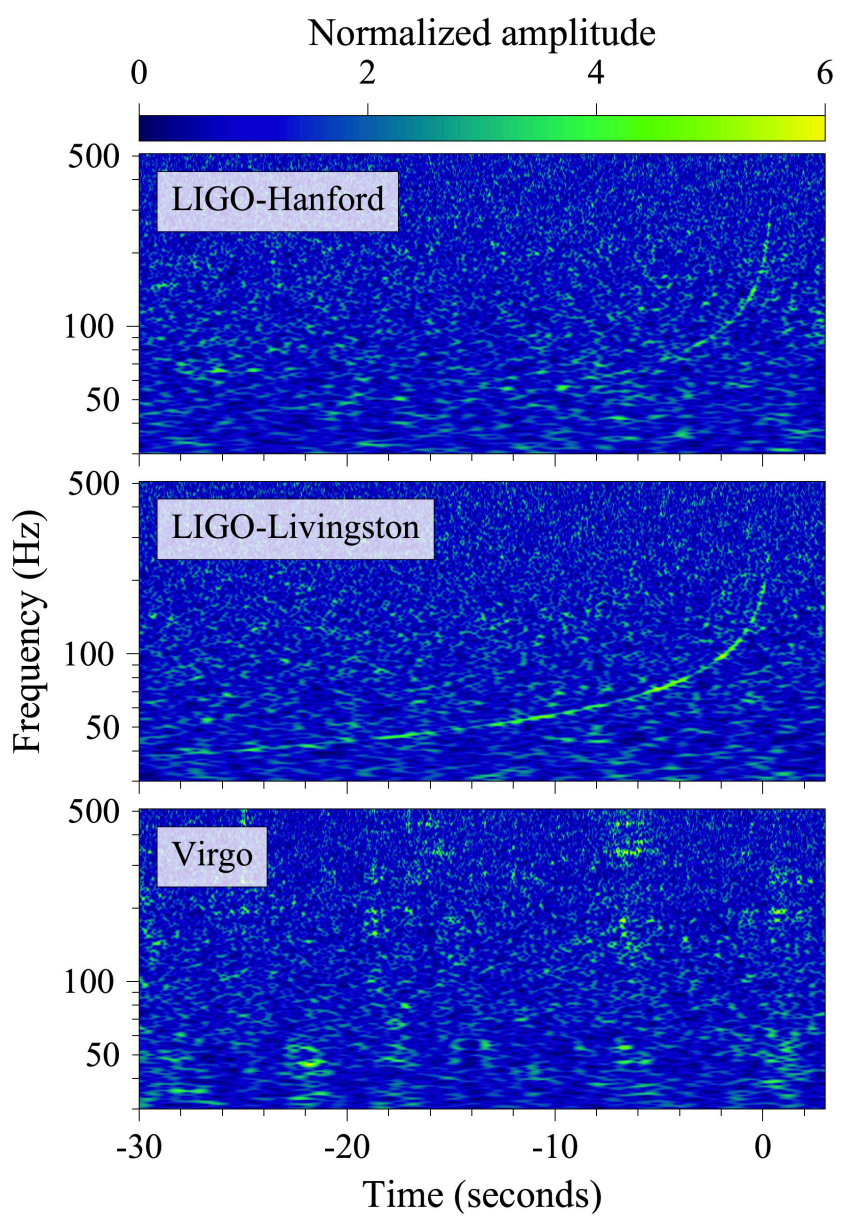
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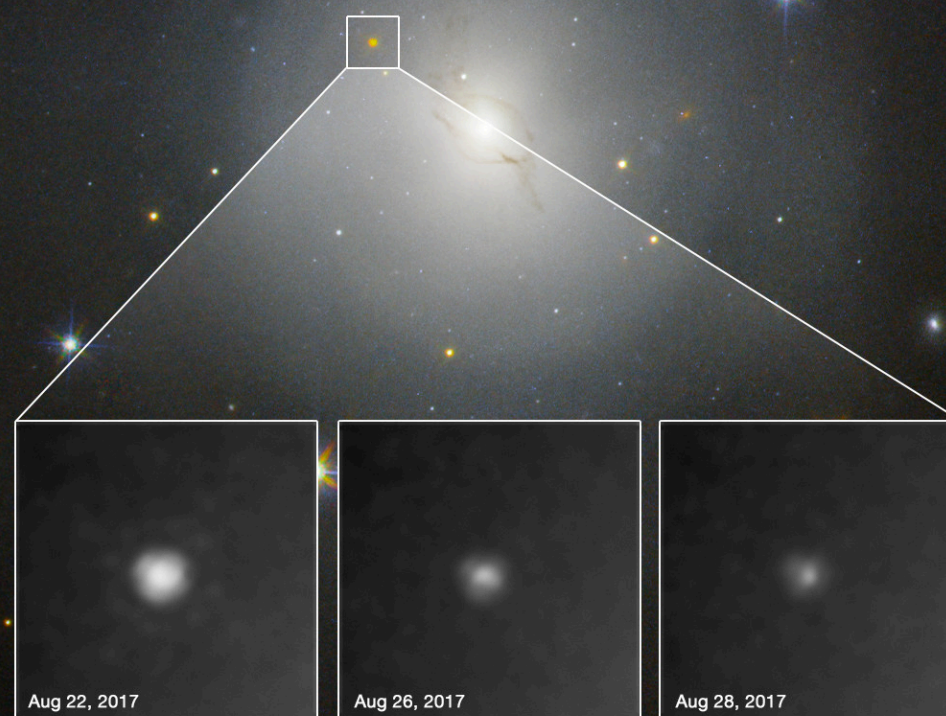
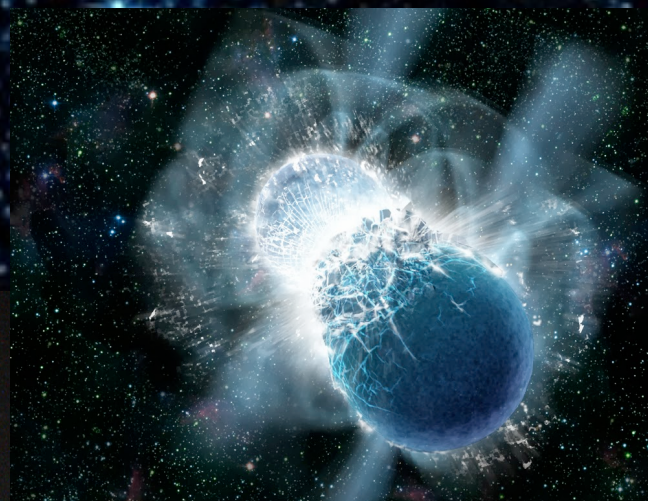
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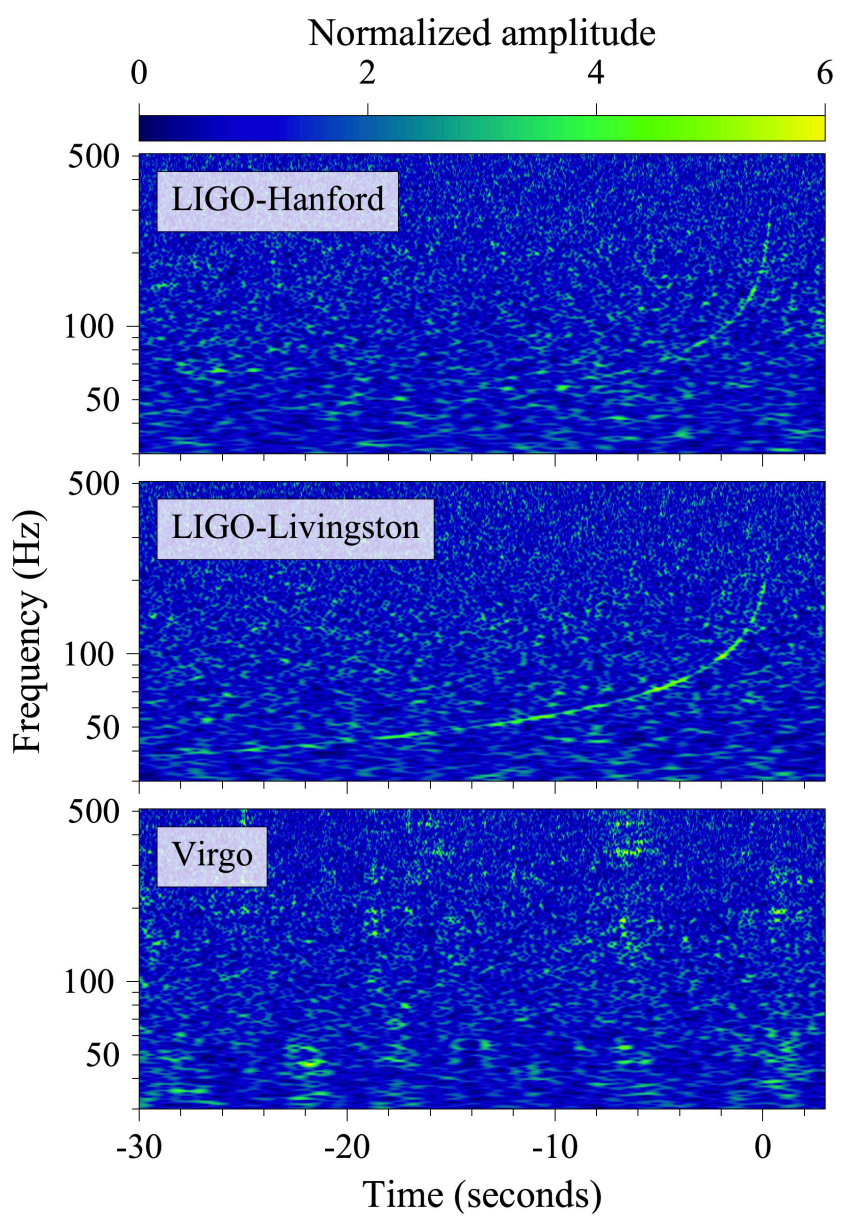
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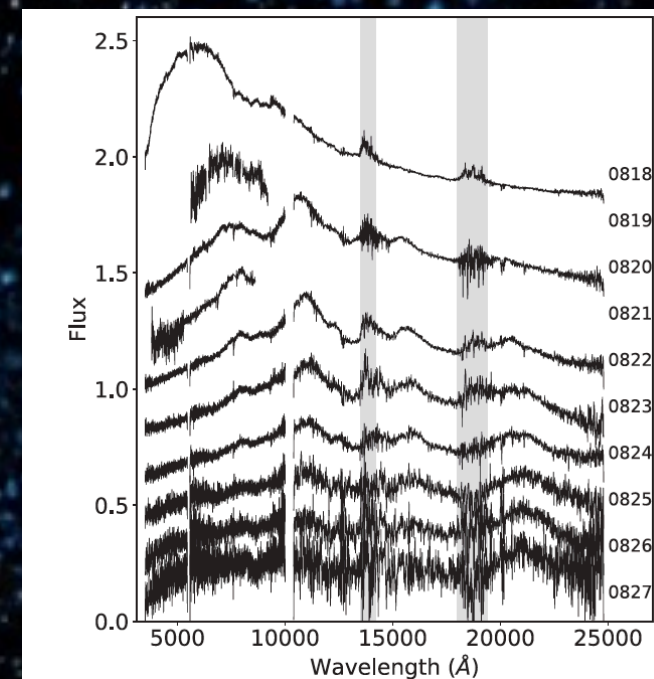
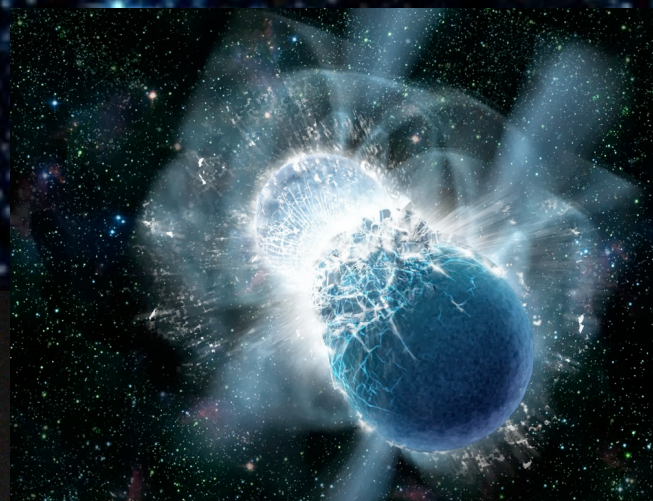
After GW170817...



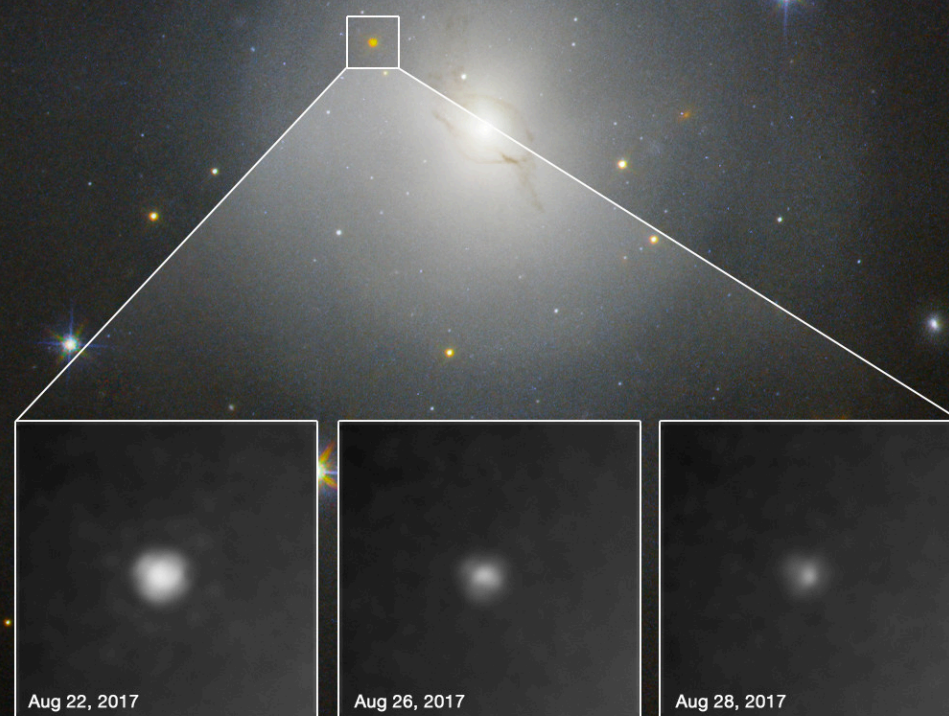
Catania, 3 July 2025



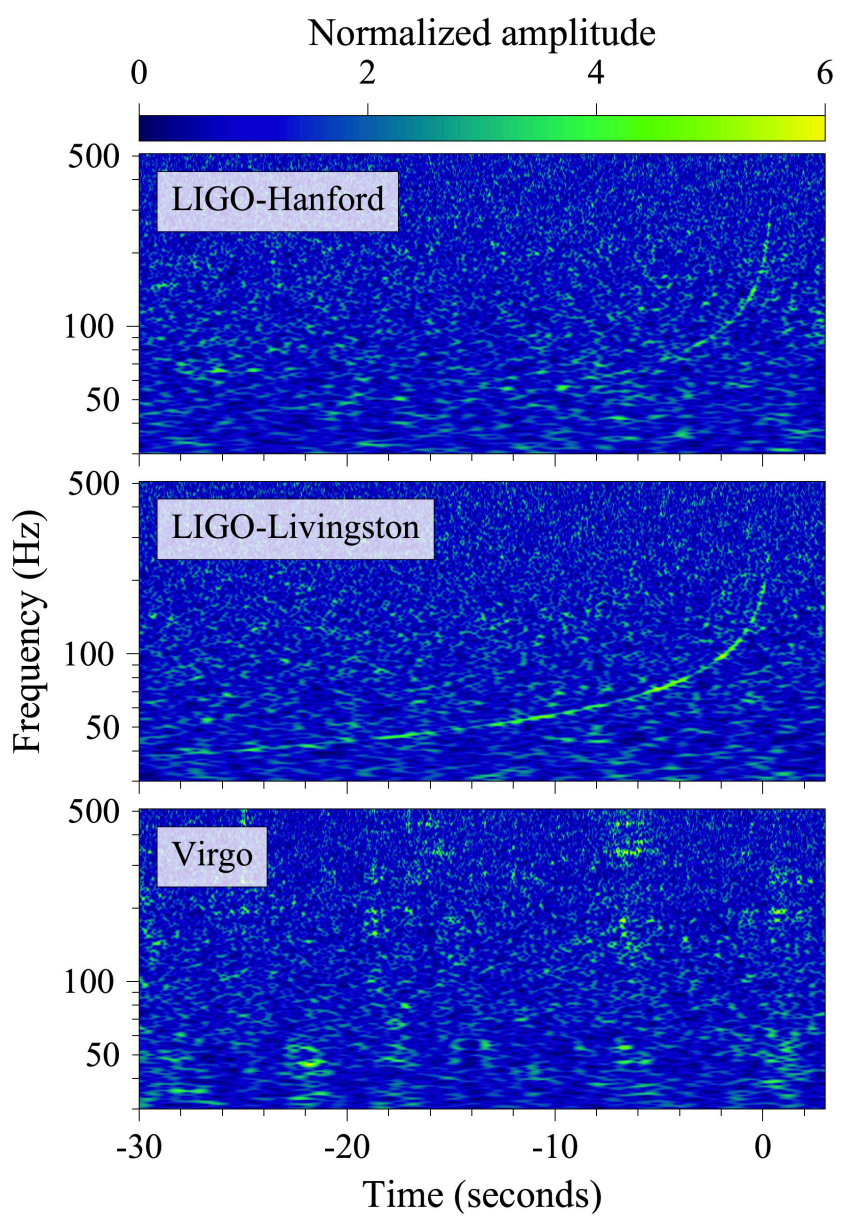
After GW170817...



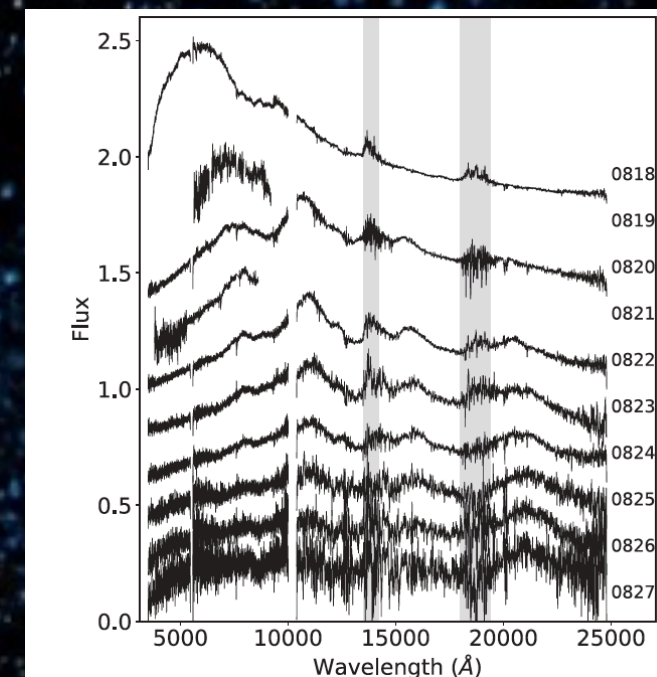
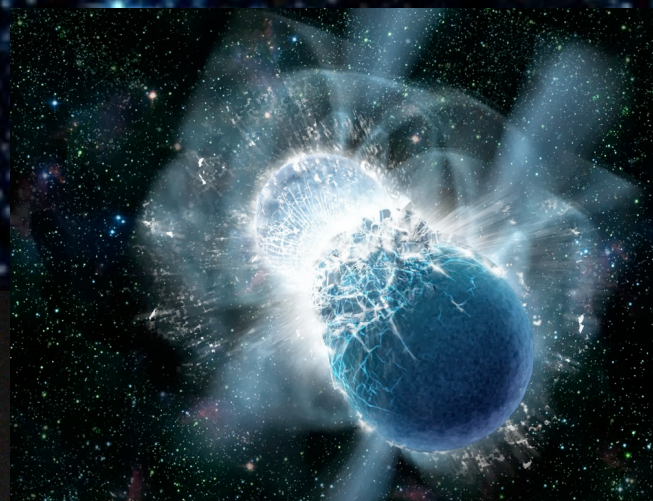
Credit: LIGO/Virgo/NASA/Leo Singer



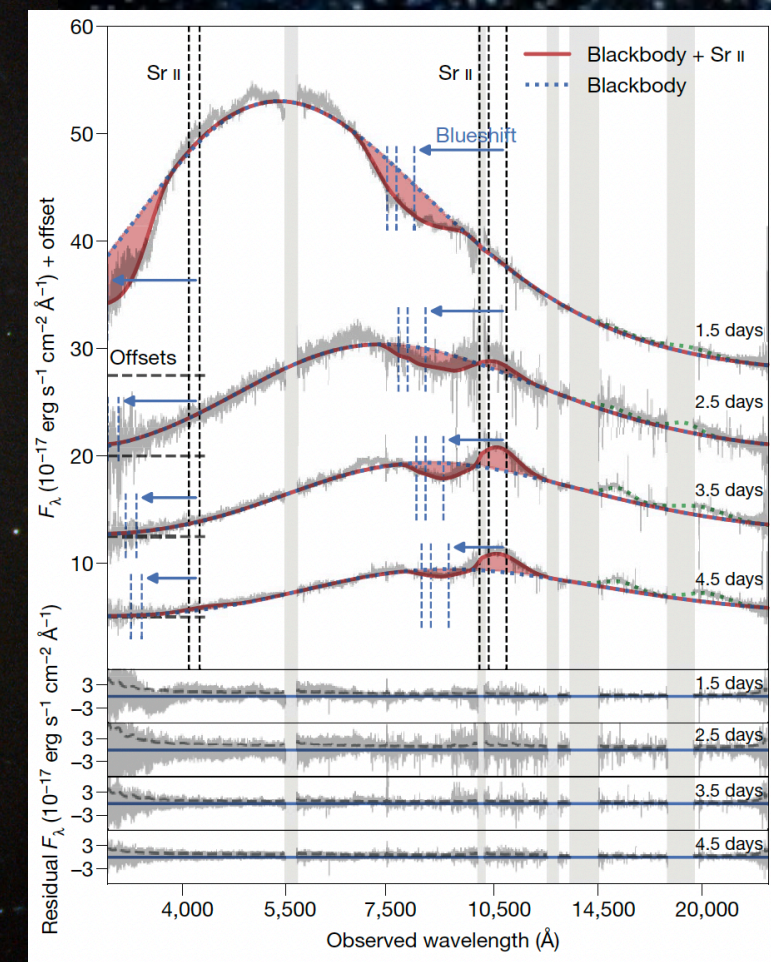
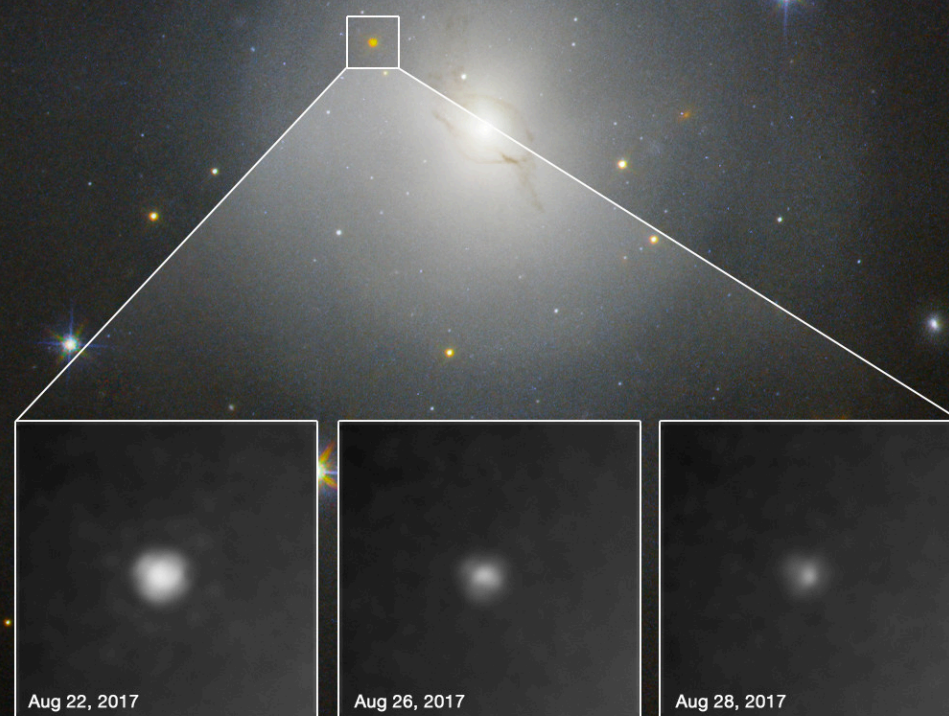
Catania, 3 July 2025



After GW170817...



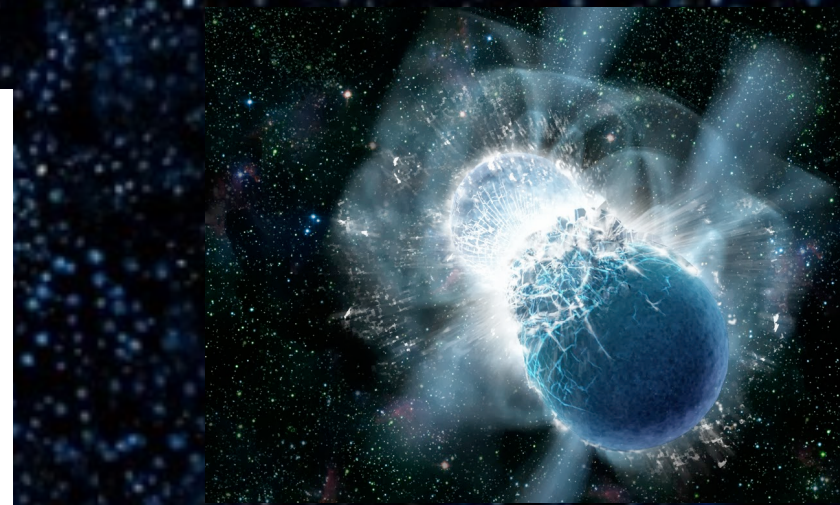
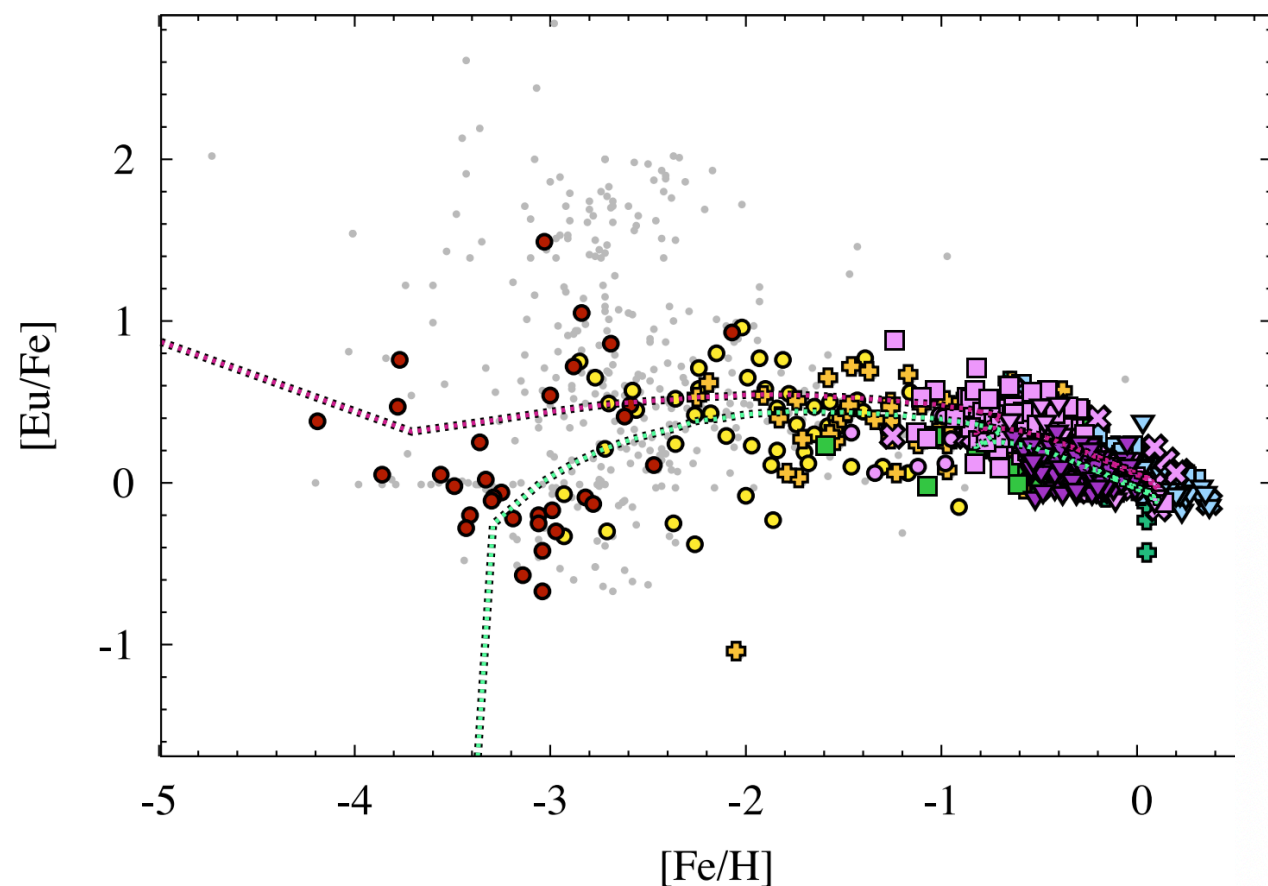
Catania, 3 July 2025



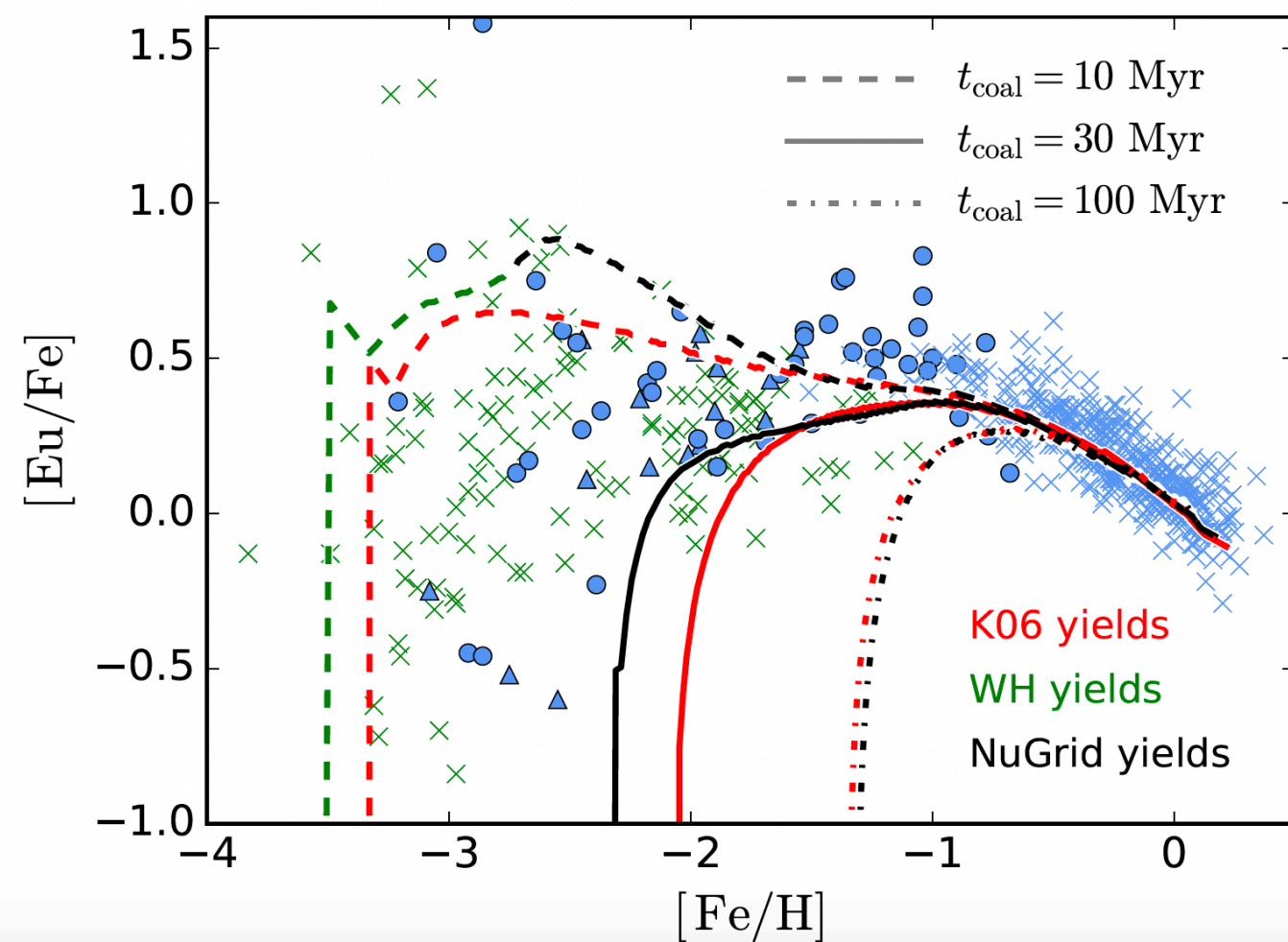
Watson+19

Homogeneous chemical evolution model

Matteucci+14



Cotè+17



Stochastic chemical evolution model

Stars and Neutron star mergers are discrete entities!

We simulate the halo as formed by many independent volumes each one of the typical dimension of ~ 100 pc (\sim radius of SN bubble) and we treat each volume as isolate from the others.



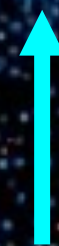
~ 100 pc

Cescutti (2008)

Inside each volume, we simulate the chemical enrichment.
The main parameters are the same as those of the homogeneous model
but in each isolated volume

Stochastic chemical evolution models

minimum of 100 volumes up to 10'000



$\sim 100\text{pc}$



Stochastic chemical evolution models

minimum of 100 volumes up to 10'000



↑
~100pc



↑
~100pc



Stochastic chemical evolution models

minimum of 100 volumes up to 10'000



↑
~100pc



↑
~100pc



↑
~100pc

Stochastic chemical evolution models

minimum of 100 volumes up to 10'000



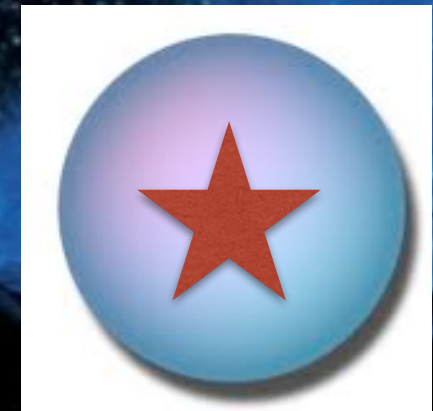
~100pc



~100pc



~100pc



~100pc

Stochastic chemical evolution models

minimum of 100 volumes up to 10'000



~100pc



~100pc



~100pc



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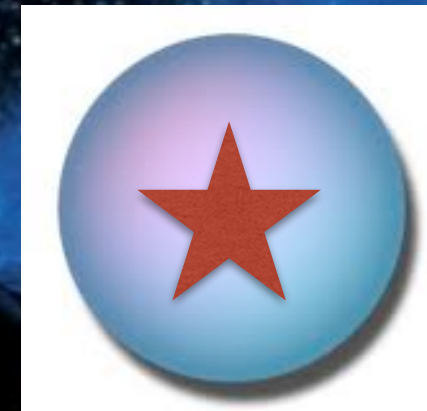
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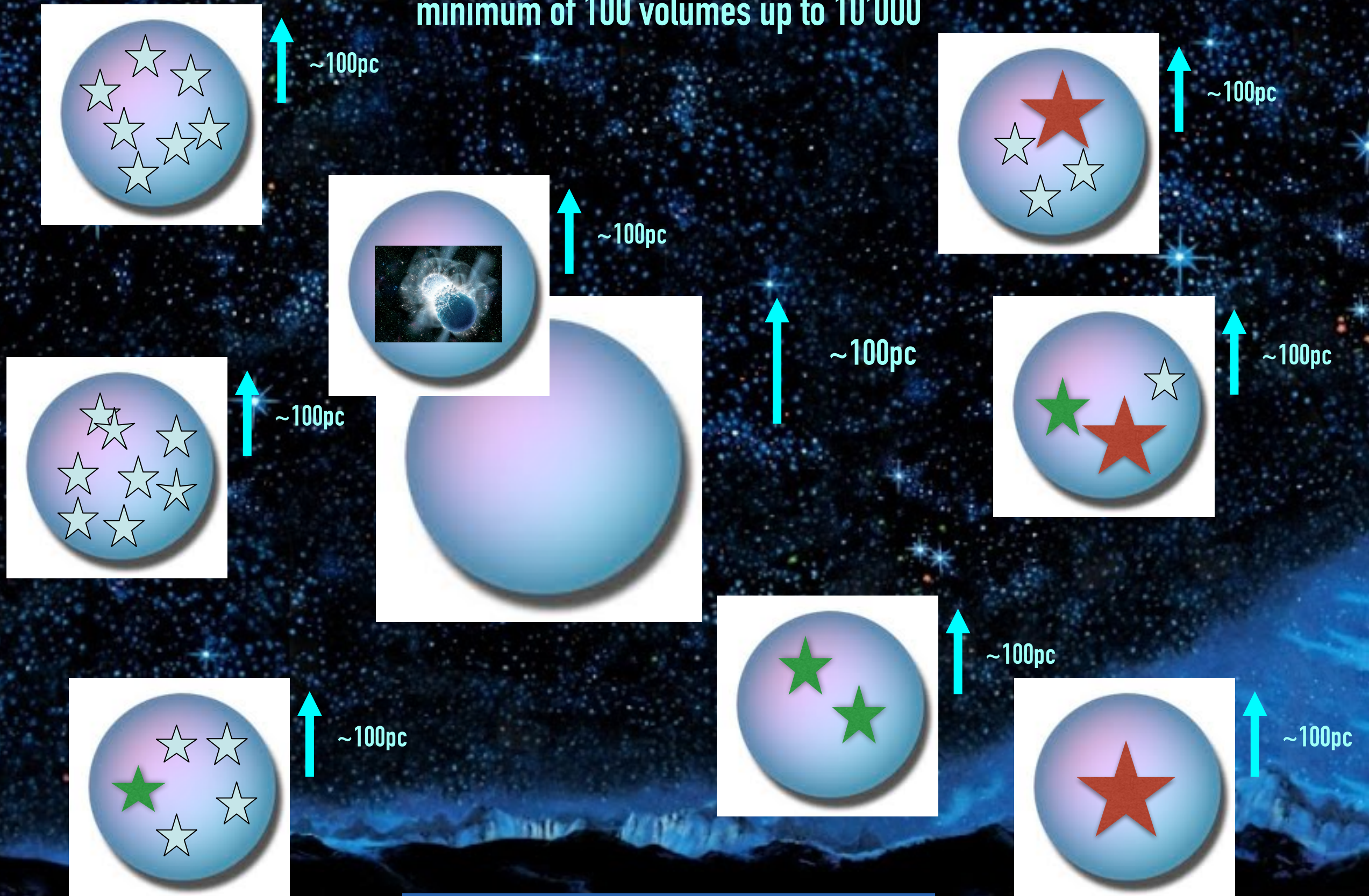
~100pc



~100pc

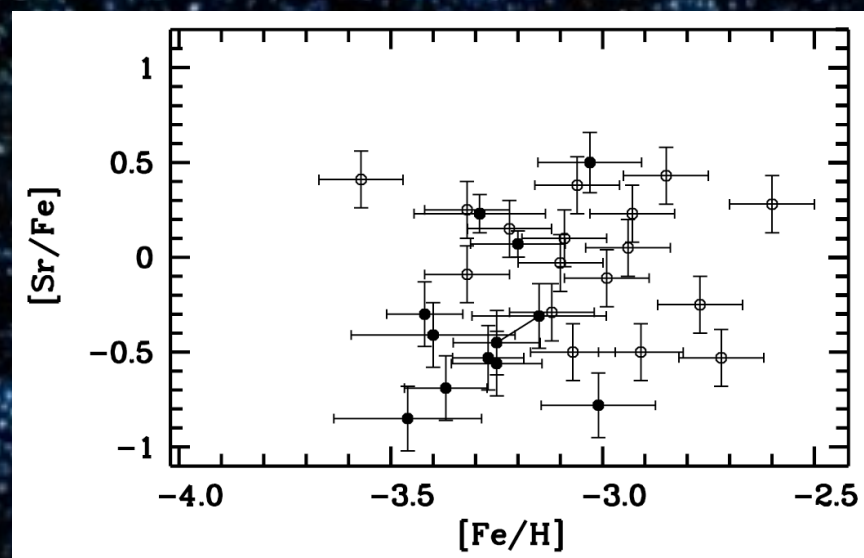
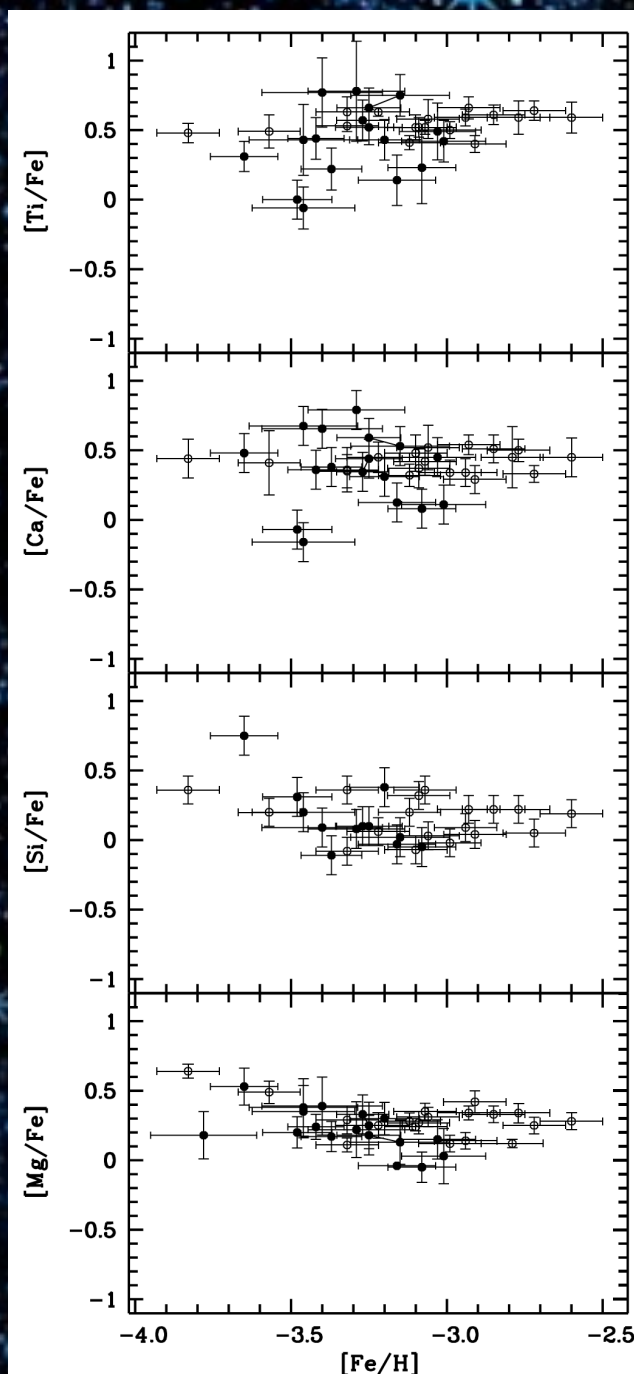
Stochastic chemical evolution models

minimum of 100 volumes up to 10'000



Galaxy Evolution via Montecarlo Sampling

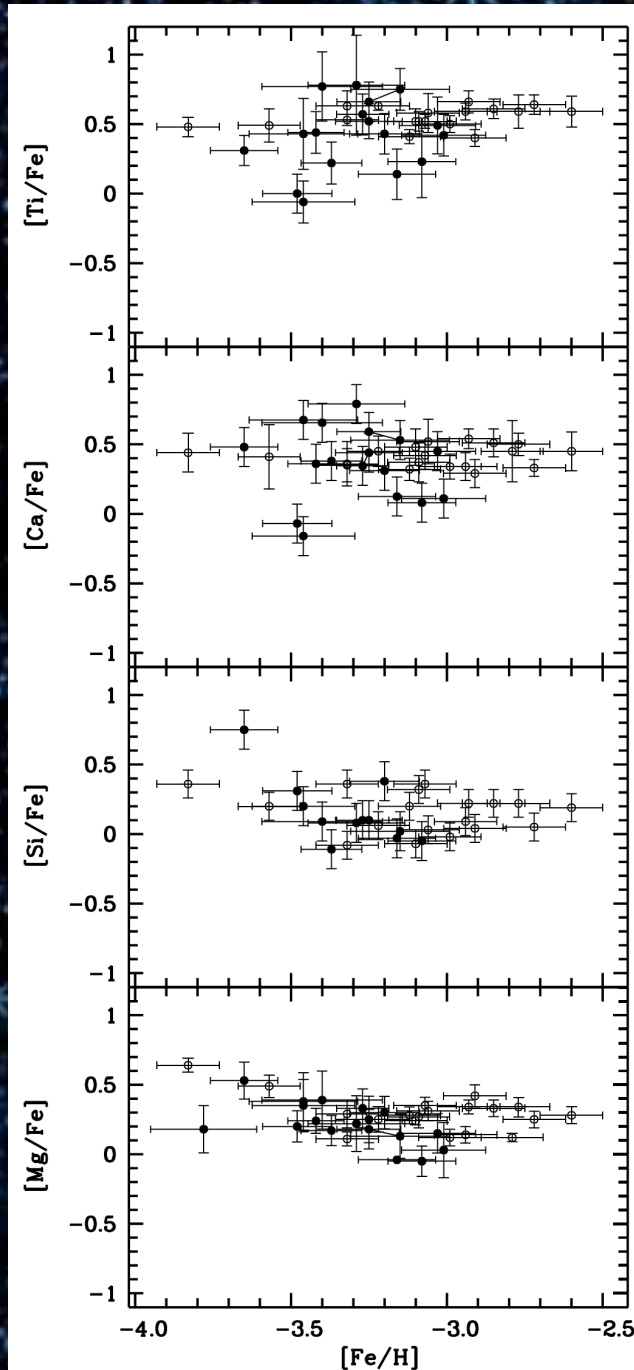
Problem:
Neutron capture elements present
a spread alpha elements do not



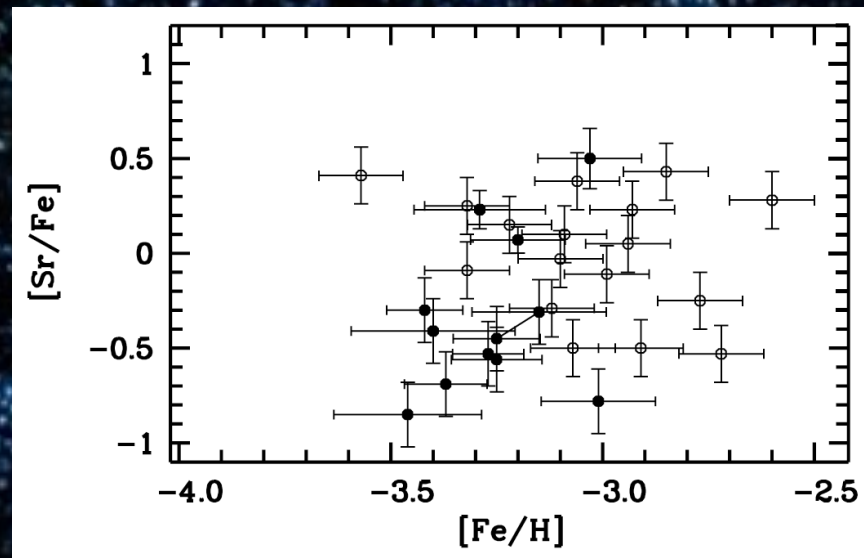
Bonifacio+12

Galaxy Evolution via Montecarlo Sampling

Problem:
Neutron capture elements present
a spread alpha elements do not



Bonifacio+12



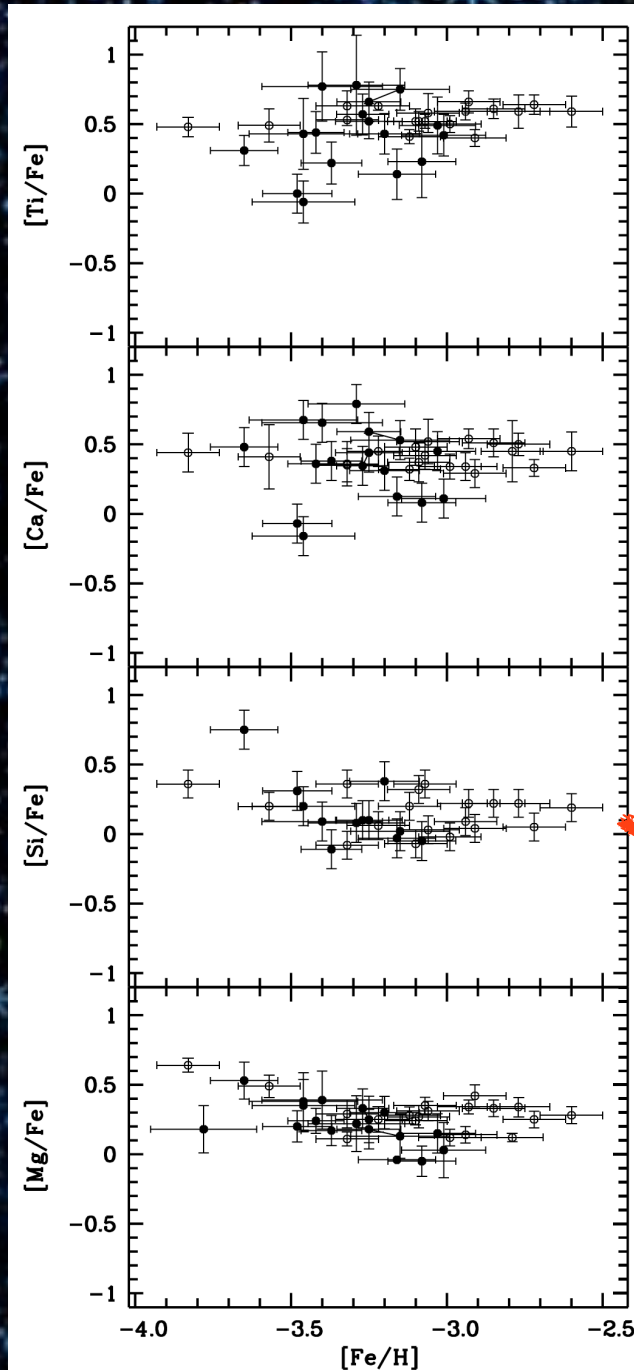
Solution:
The volumes in which the ISM is well mixed
are discrete. Assuming a SNe bubble as
typical volume with a low regime of star
formation the IMF is not fully sampled.
This promotes spread among different
volumes if nucleosynthesis of the element is
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Galaxy Evolution via Montecarlo Sampling

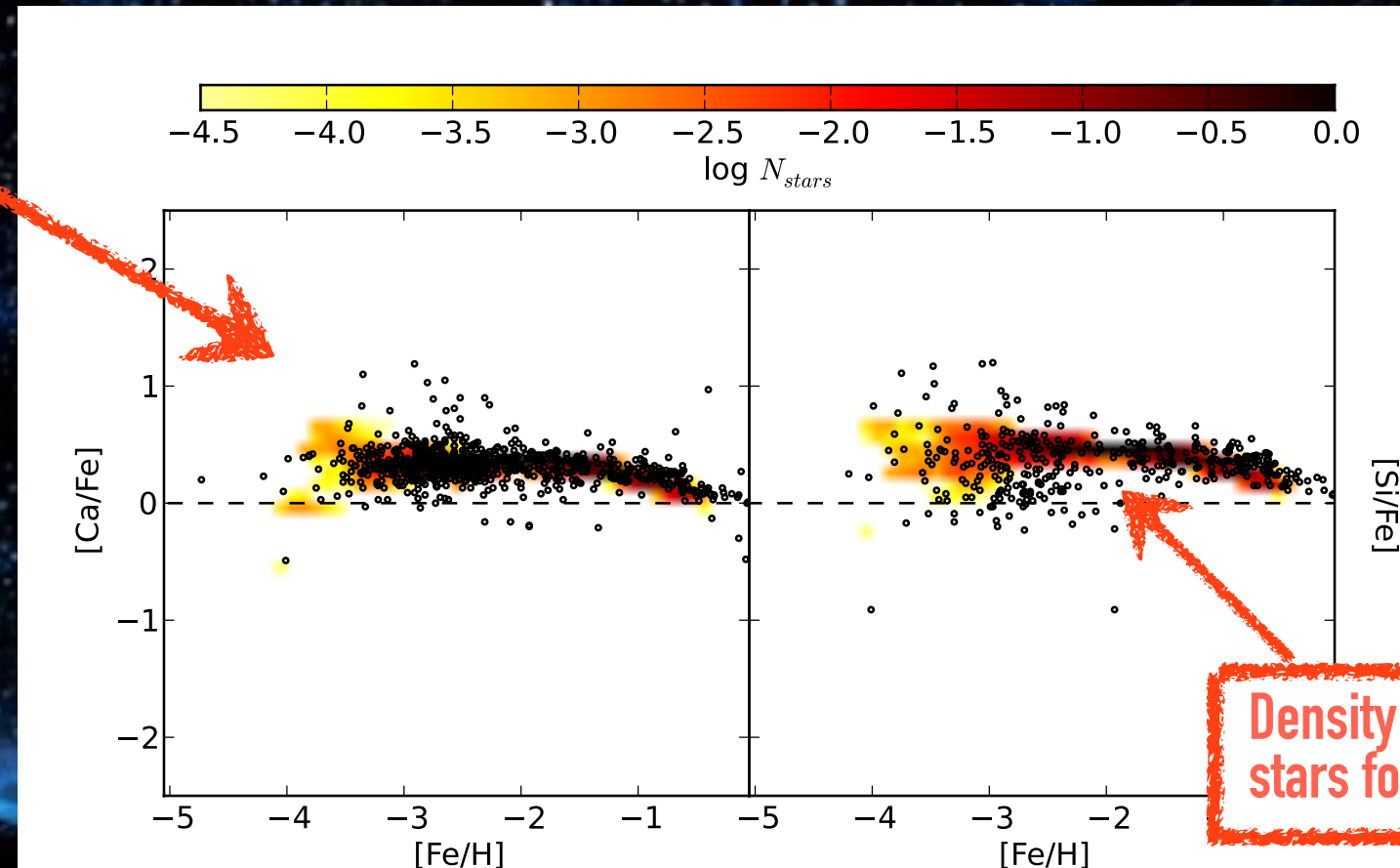
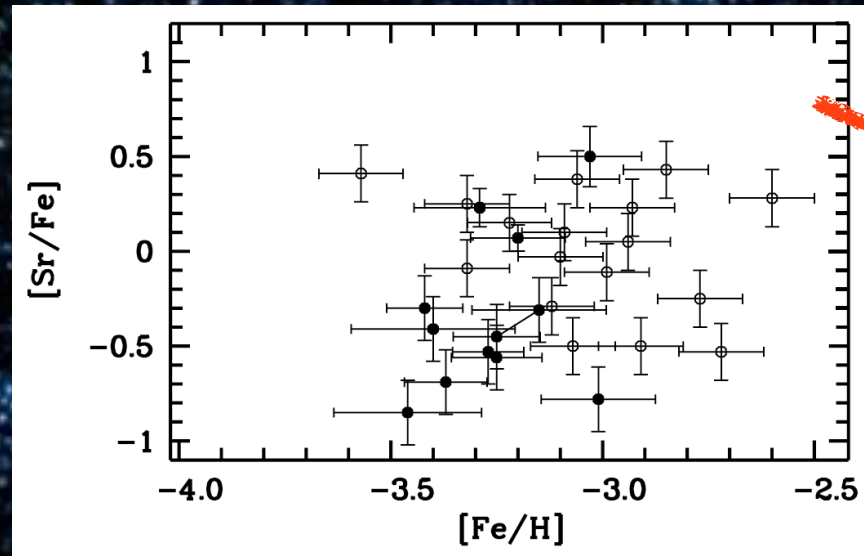
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Bonifacio+12



Density plot of long living stars for stochastic model

Cescutti 2008
Cescutti et al. 2013

data collected in
Frebel 2010

Neutron stars mergers

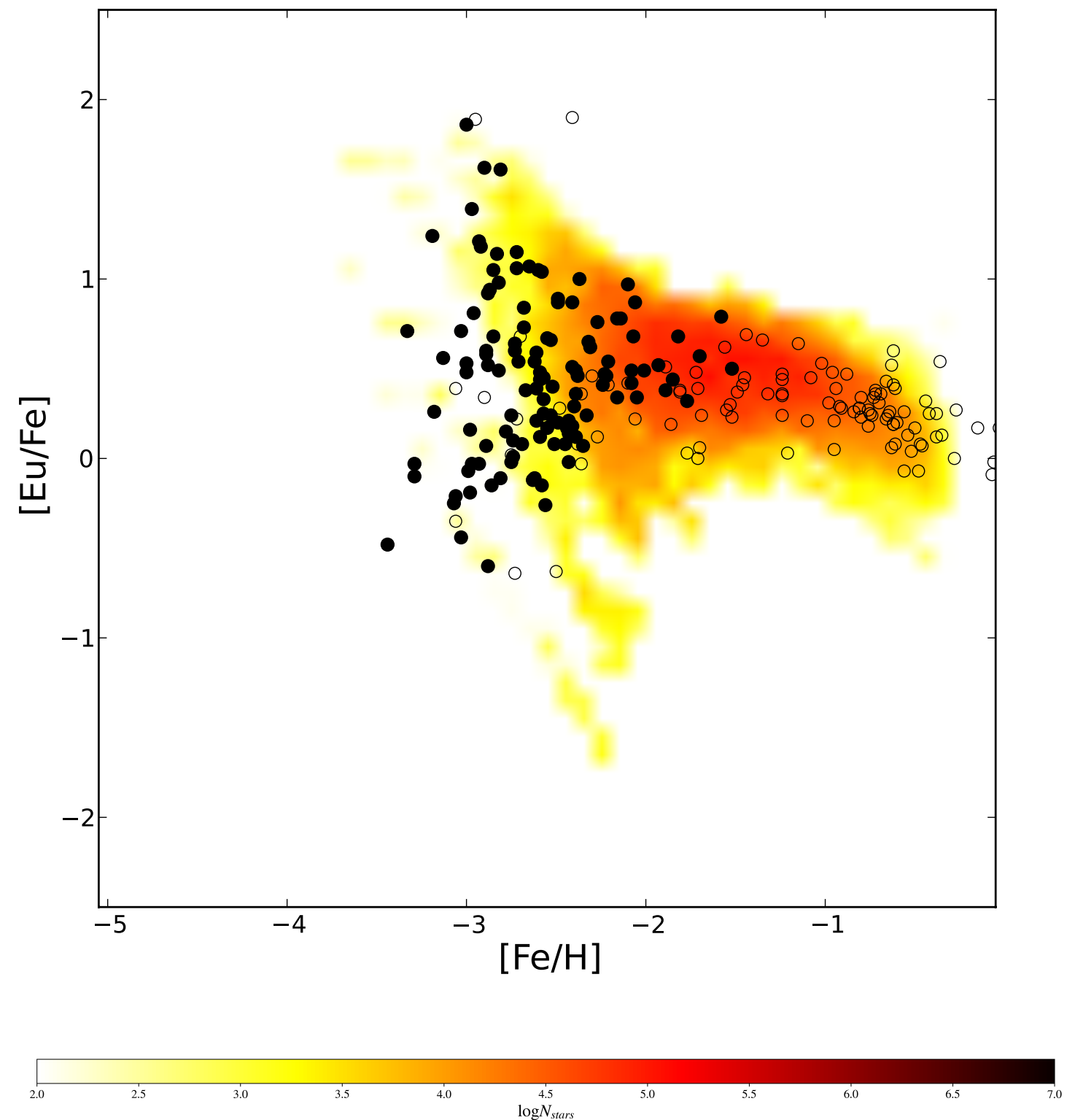
delay for the merging 1Myr

Cescutti+15



Results with $\alpha=0.04$
(NSM/SNe)

What about the impact of
increasing the delay for the
merging?



Neutron star mergers

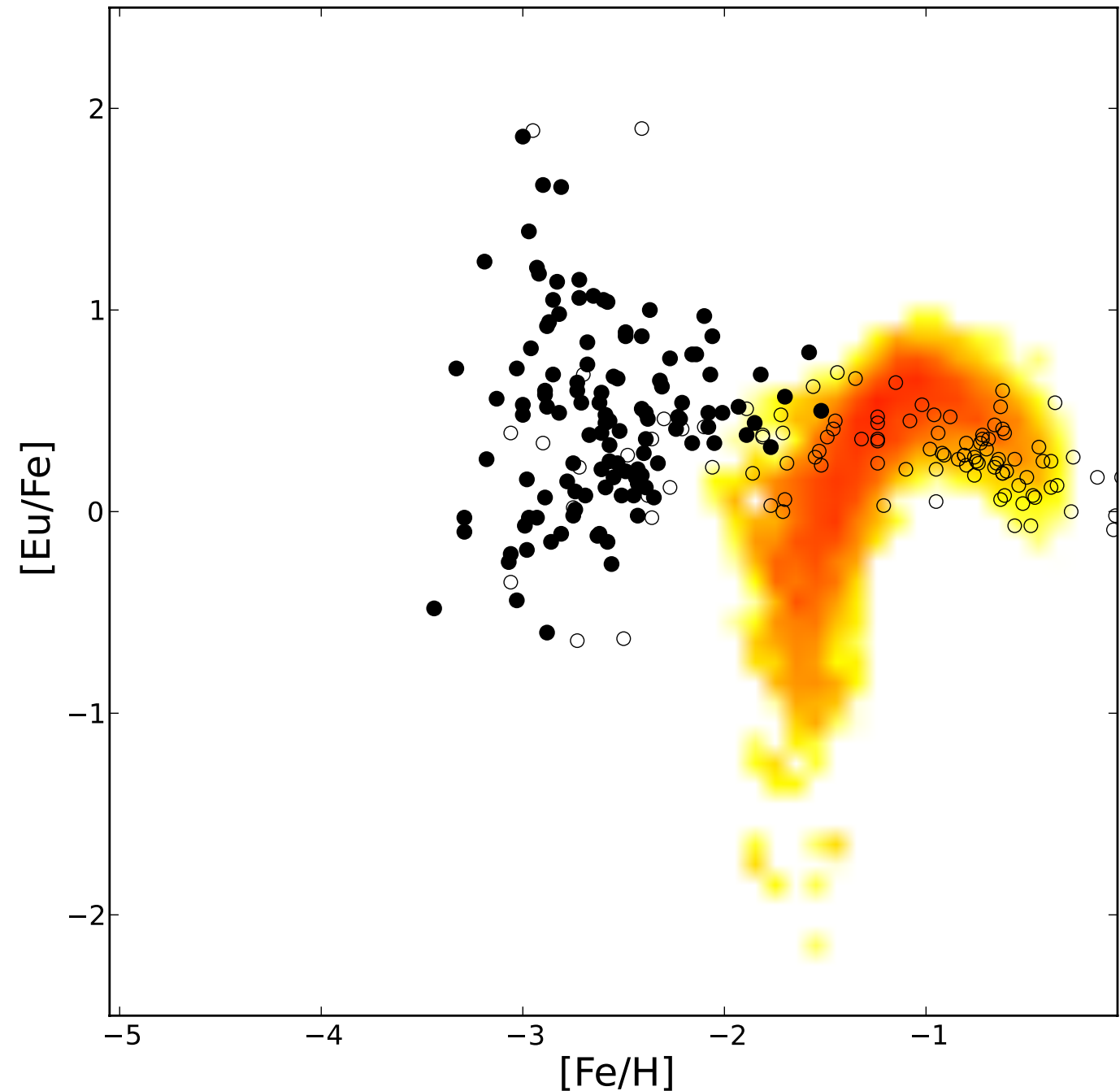
delay for the merging 100 Myr

Cescutti+15

For a delay of 100 Myr the model results are not compatible to the observational data.

Therefore, only if most of the NS mergers enriches in timescale < 10 Myr, the scenario can be supported.

What about a distribution of delays?

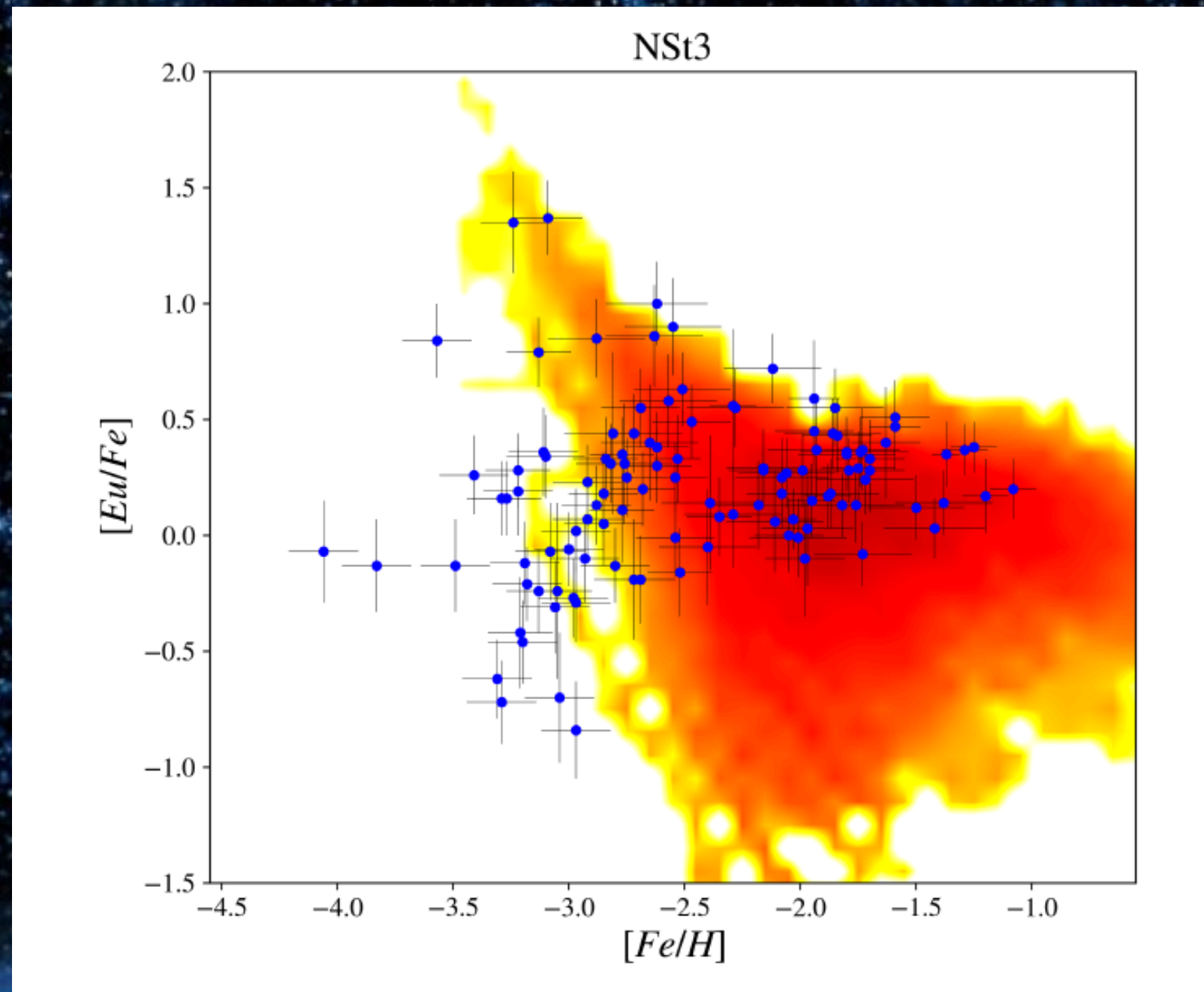


This is not a new result, it has been shown by Argast+ 2004, Matteucci+2014, Komiya+2014... just an exception the astro-ph Shen+2014

Neutron star mergers

with a delay time distribution: $t^{-1.5}$

Cavallo+22

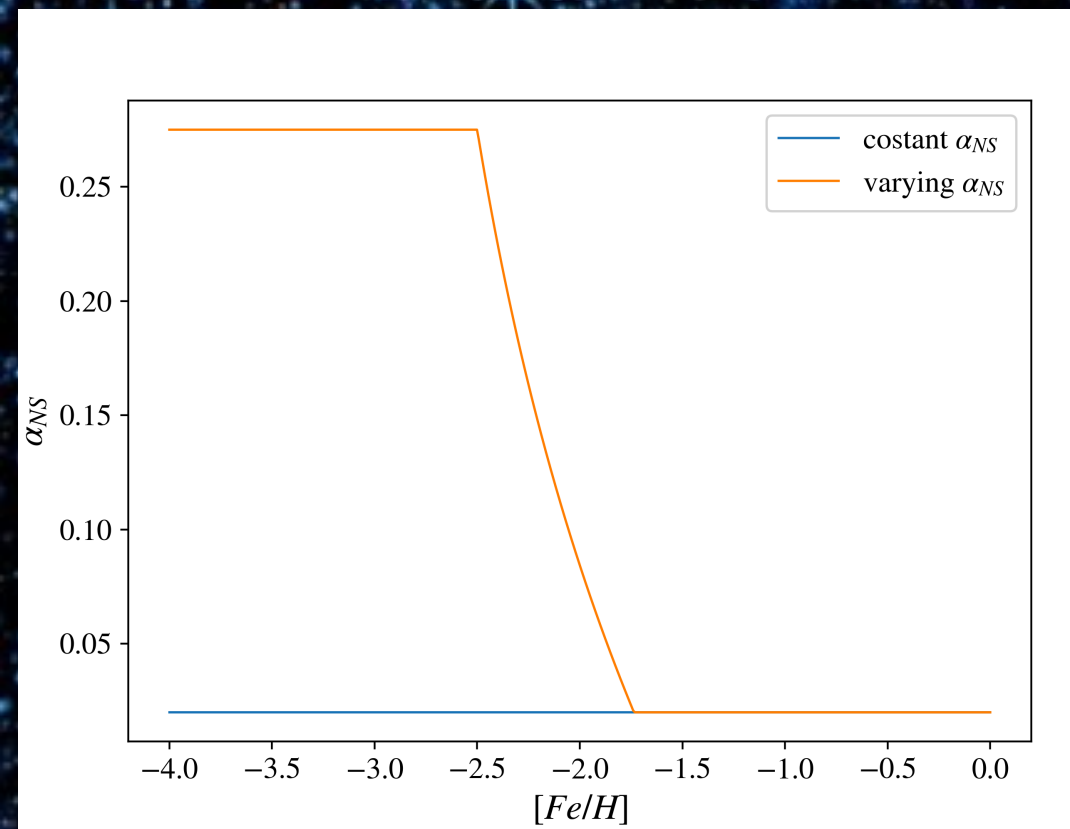


see also Simonetti+19 and Cotè+19

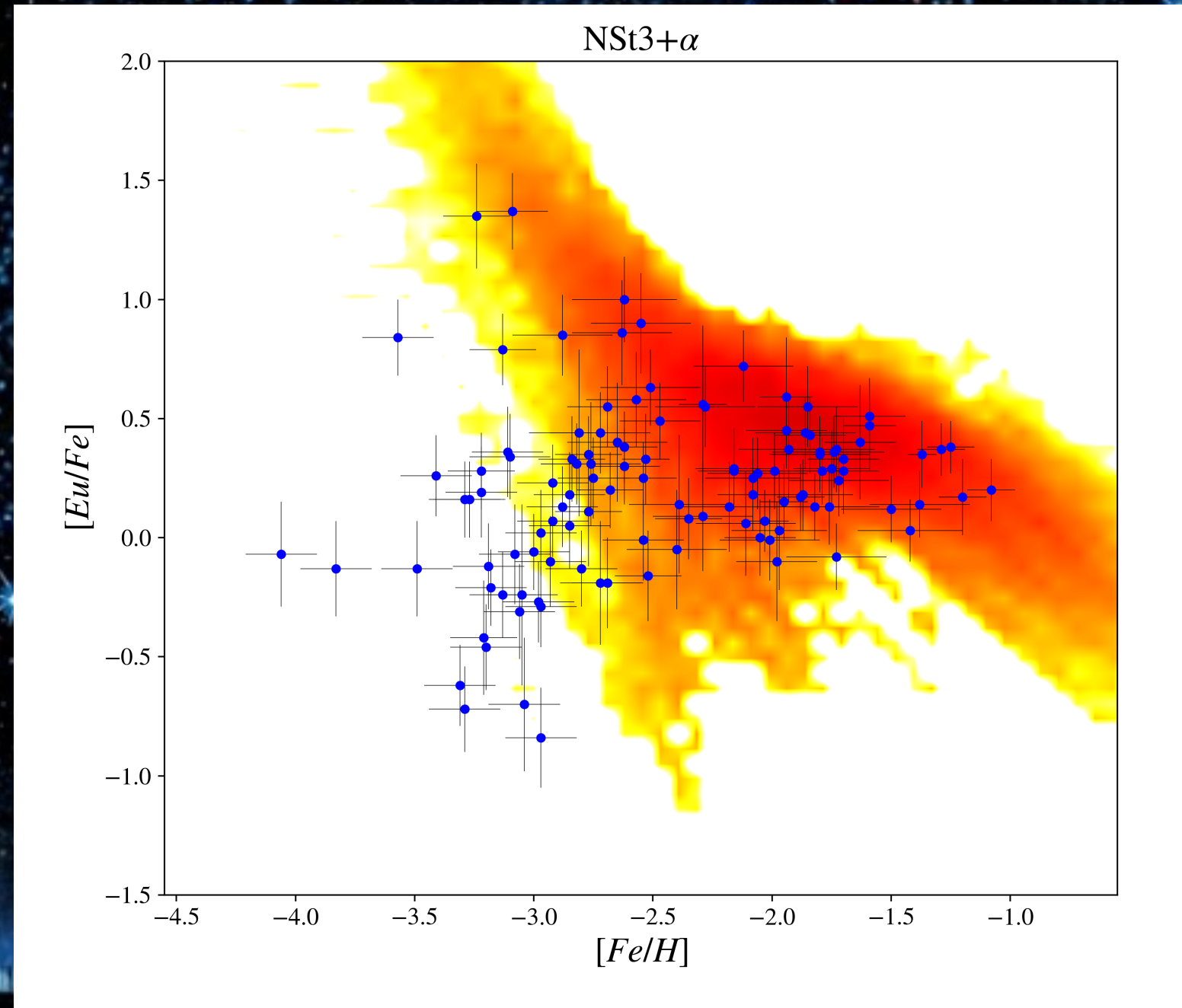
NSM with alpha variations

a delay time distribution: $t^{-1.5}$

Cavallo+22



similar to Simonetti+19



Cavallo+22



Other solutions?

Catania, 3 July 2025



Finanziato
dall'Unione europea
NextGenerationEU



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



Italiadomani
PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA

Magneto Rotationally Driven SN scenario (MRD)

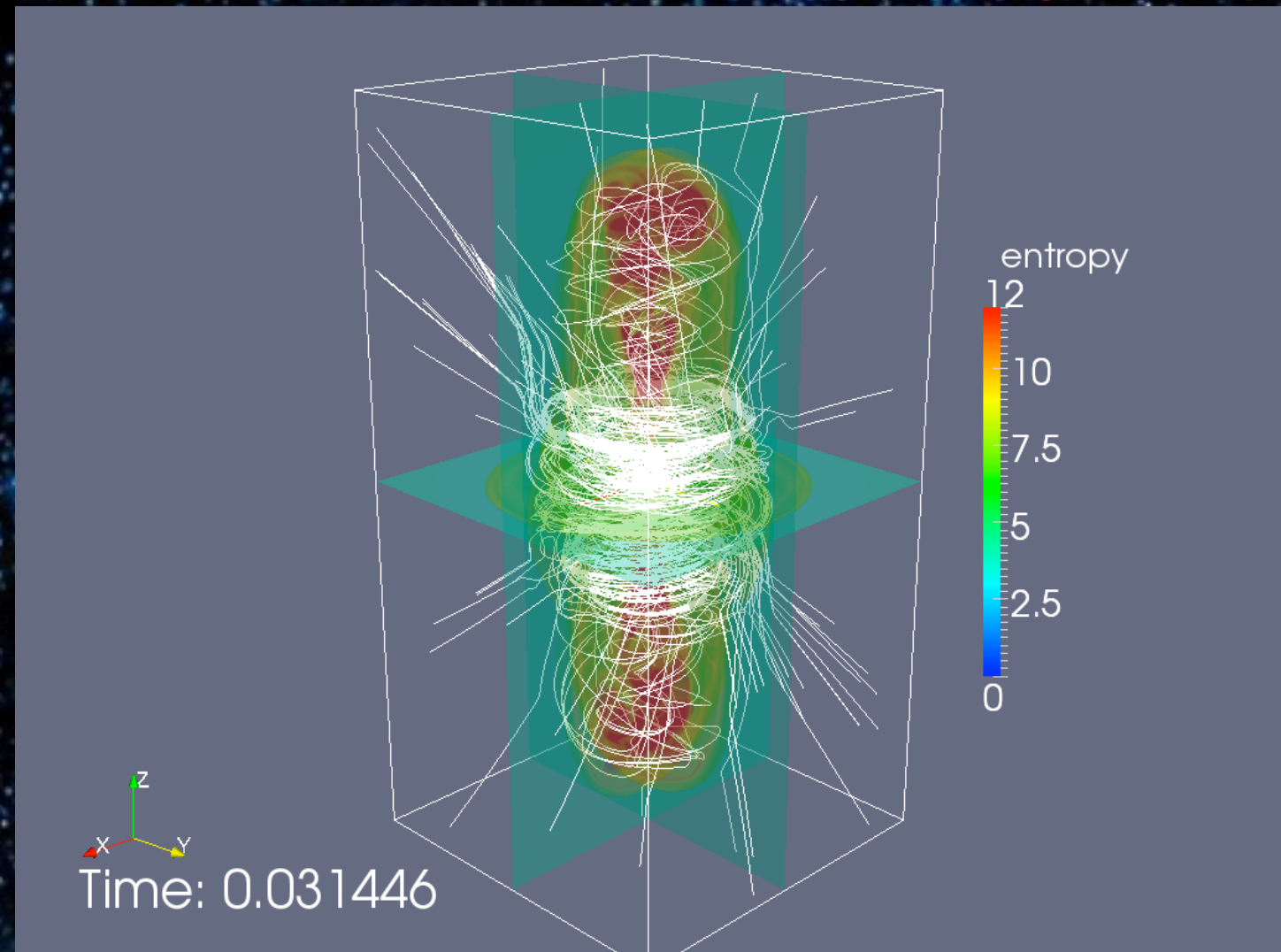
(Winteler+12, Nishimura+15, Reichert+21...)

The progenitors of MRD SNe are believed to be rare and possibly connected to long GRBs.

Only a small percentage of the massive stars ($\sim 1-5\%$)

Our results use an higher value (10%), but this percentage is not well constrained, in particular for the early Universe.

Therefore in the stochastic model not all the massive stars produce neutron capture elements.

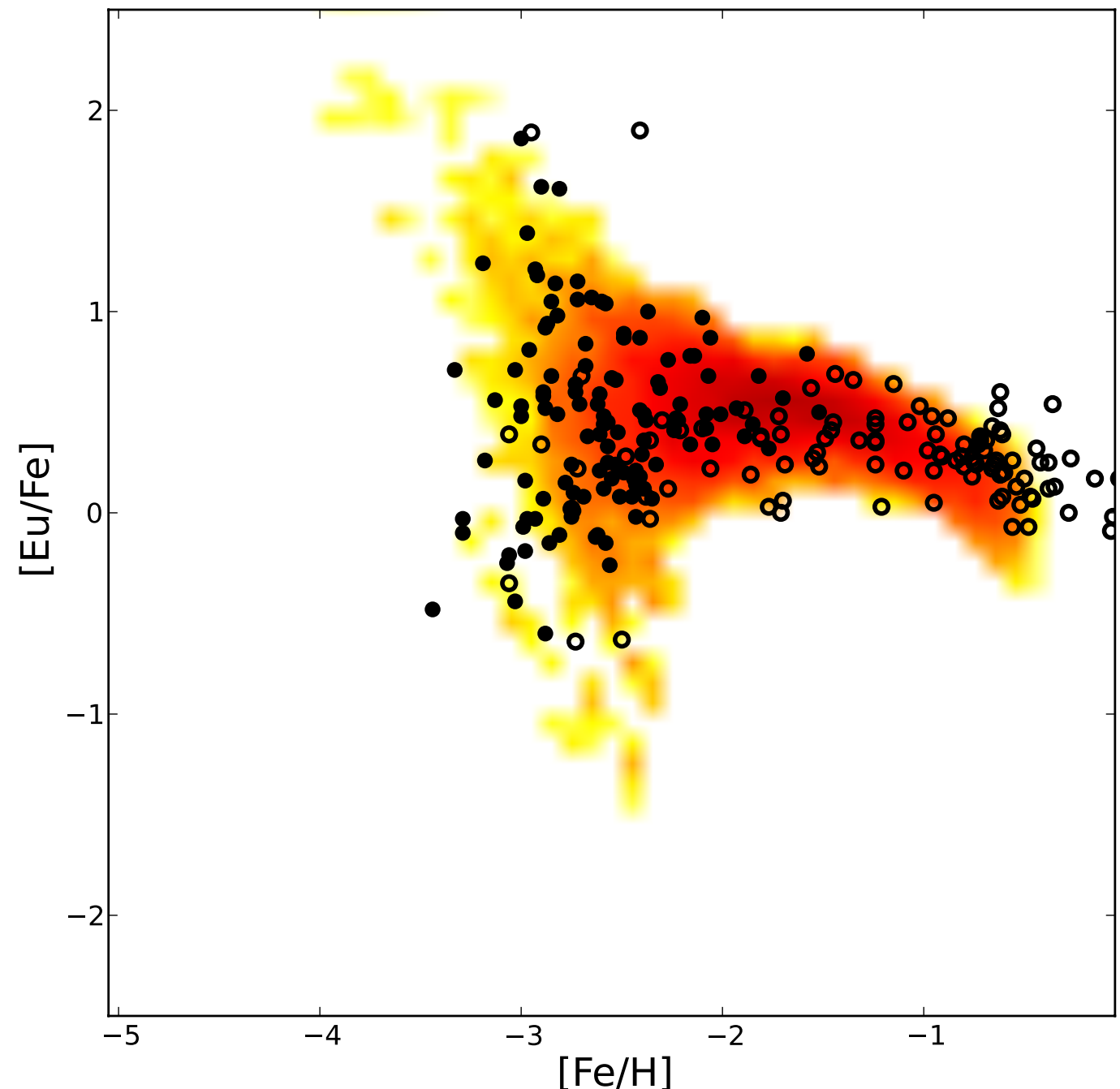


Magneto Rotationally Driven SN scenario (MRD) 10%

Cescutti+14

In the best model shown here the amount of r-process in each event is about 2 times the one assumed in NSM scenario

The assumed percentage of events in massive stars is higher than expected (at least at the solar metallicity), but it is reasonable to increase toward the metal poor regime (Woosley and Heger 2006)



What about other neutron capture elements?

Neutron capture elements





Model for Ba in the Galactic halo

We run the stochastic
model (based on
Cescutti '08)
with these yields
for the Ba production:

10% of all the
massive stars produce
 $8 \cdot 10^{-6} M_{\text{sun}}$ of Ba

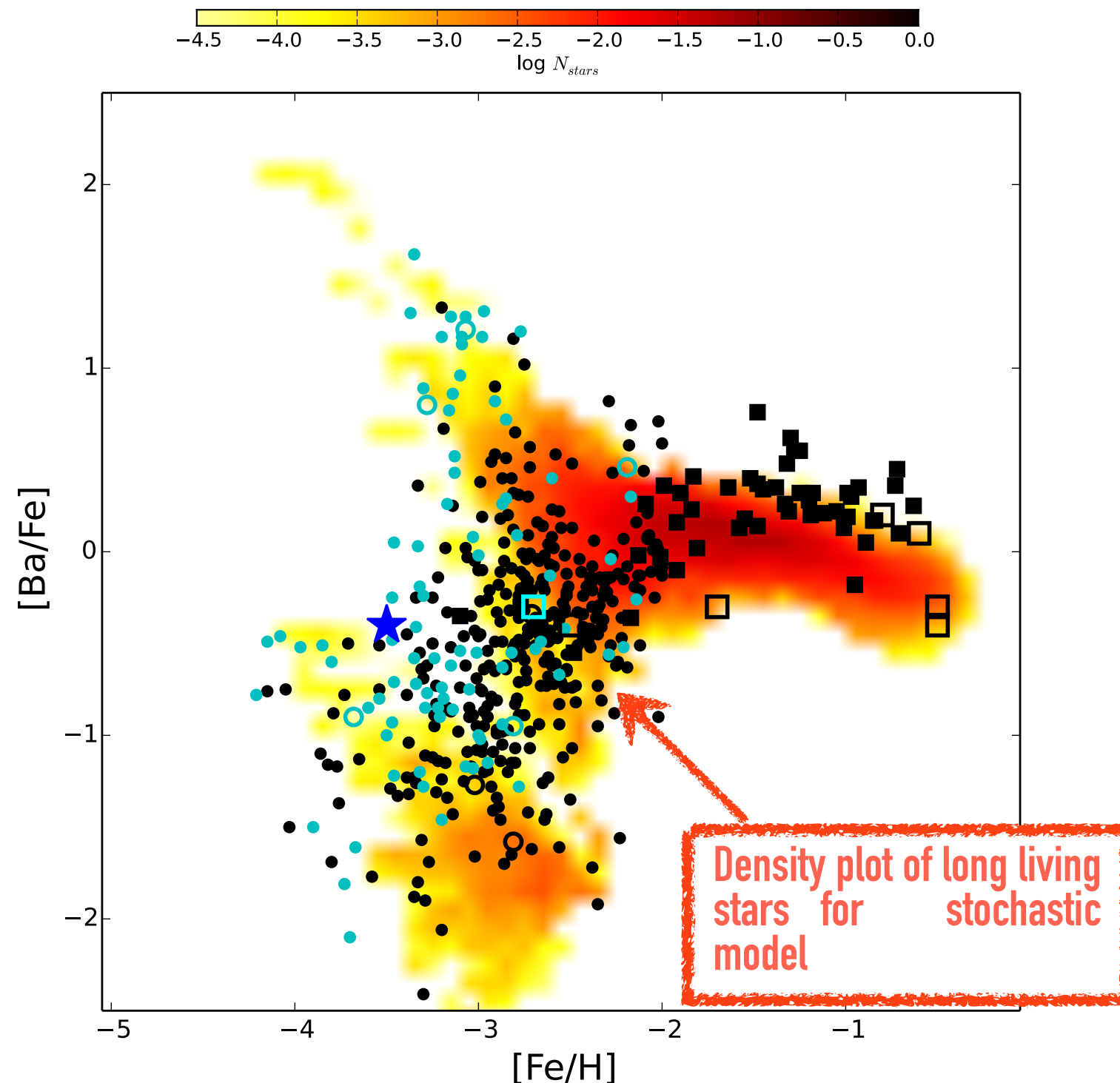
data from in

Placco+14	●	●
Hansen+12	■	
Hansen+16	□	□
Cescutti+16	★	

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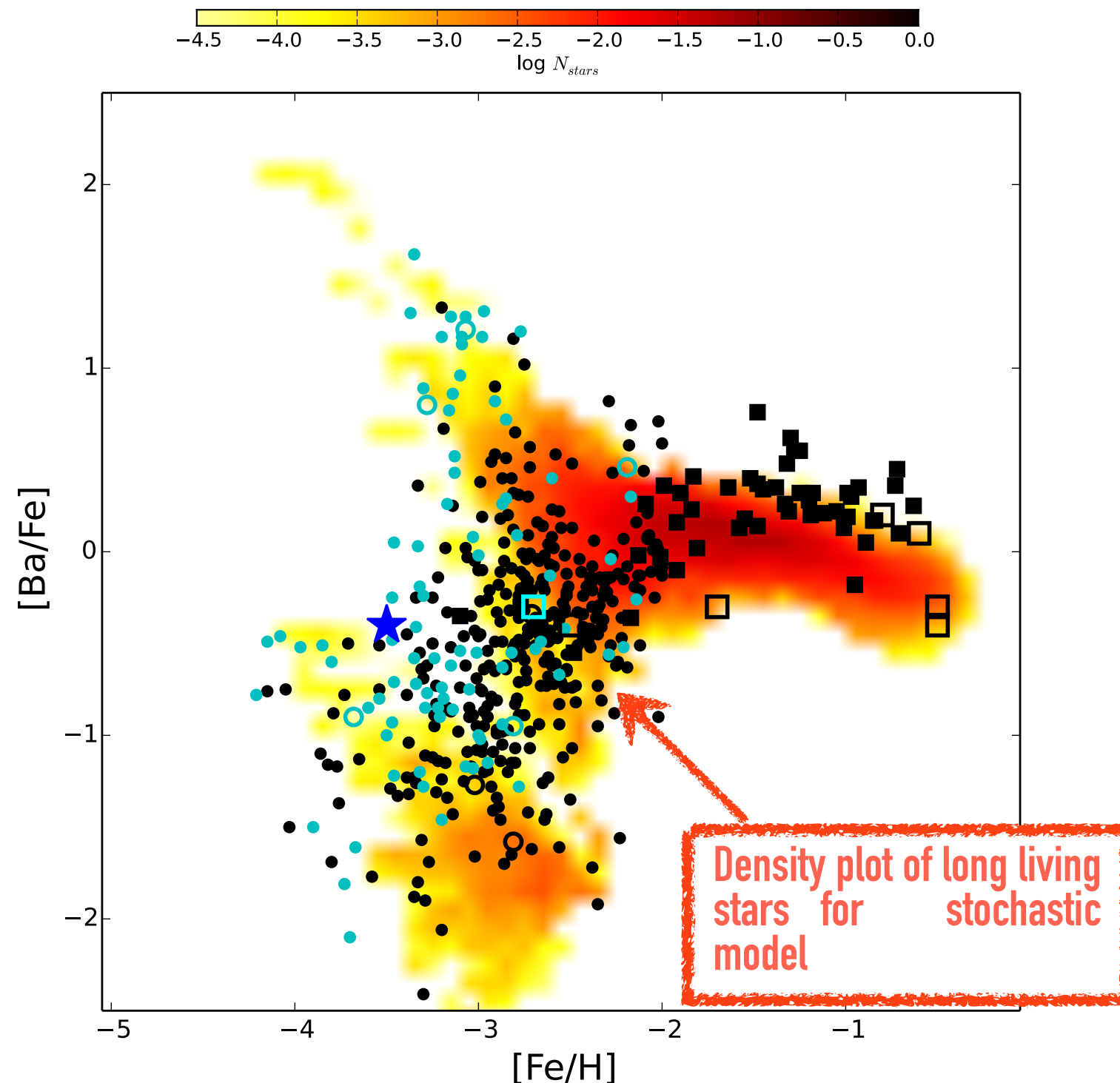
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Placco+14	● ●
Hansen+12	■ ■
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Cescutti+16	★ ★

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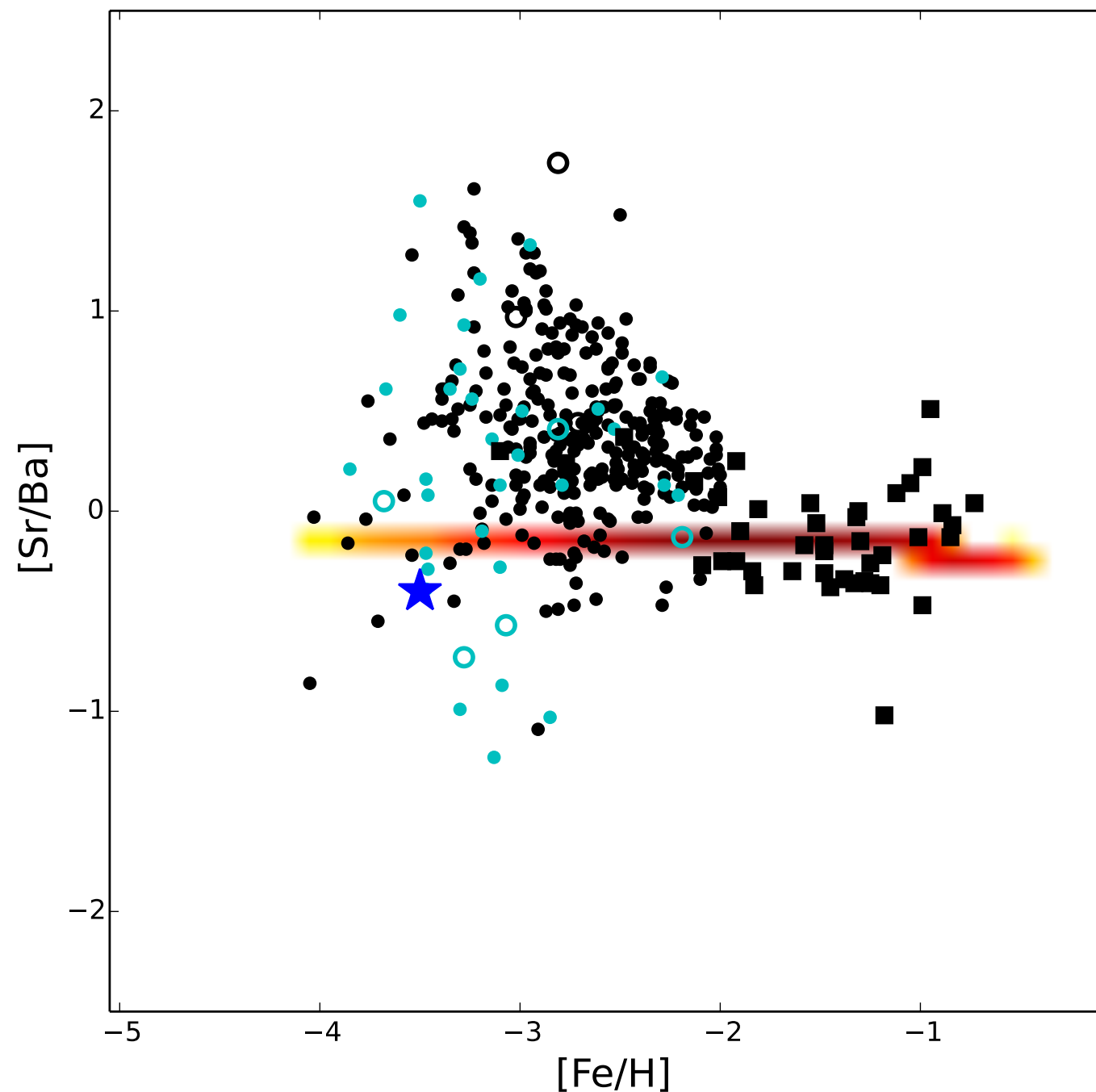
We can
reproduce the
 $[\text{Ba}/\text{Fe}]$ spread...

data from in

Placco+14	●	●
Hansen+12	■	
Hansen+16	□	□
Cescutti+16	★	

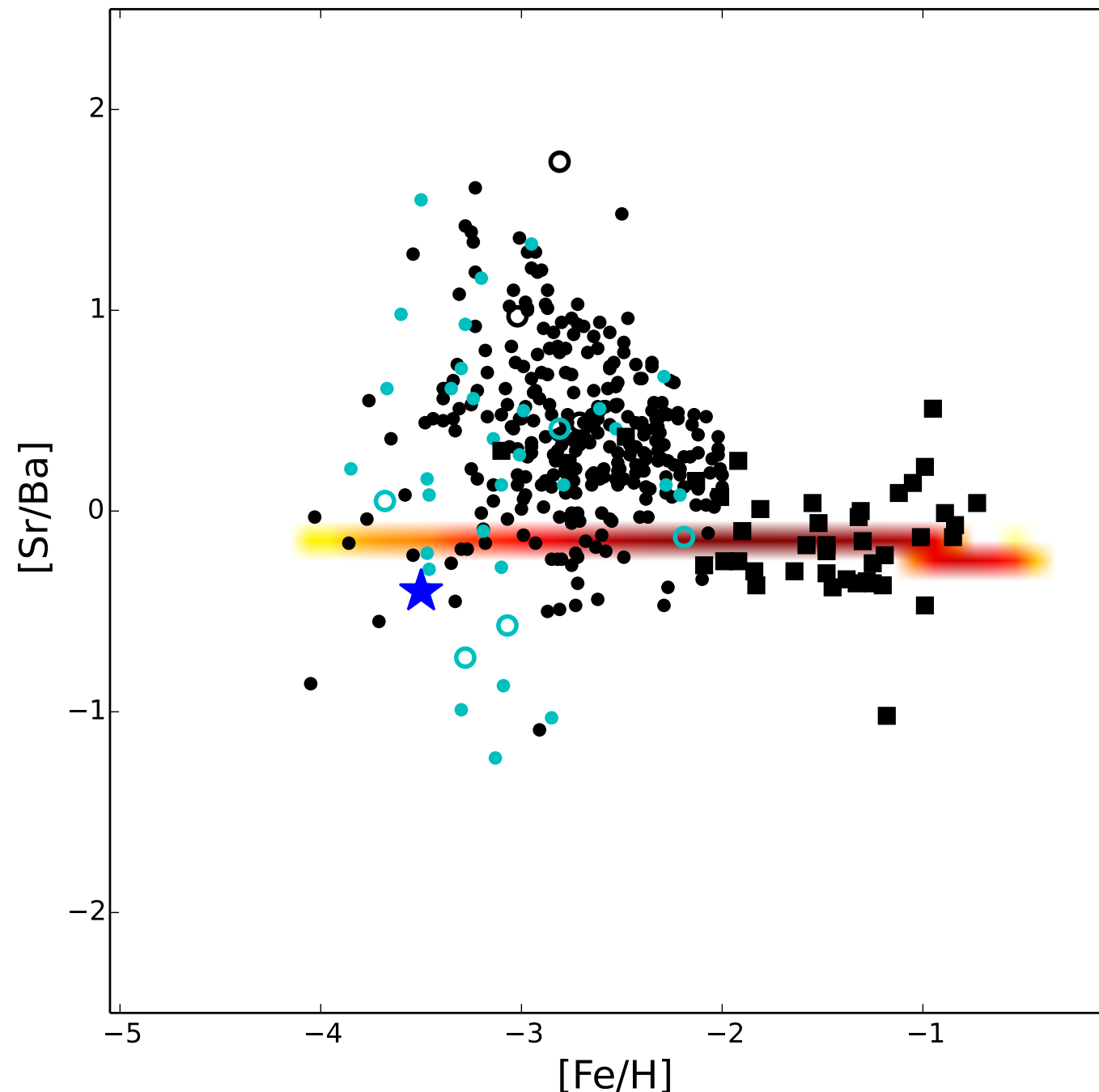
Puzzling result for the “heavy to light” n.c. element ratio

For Sr yields:
scaled Ba yields
according to the
r-process signature of the
solar system
(Snedden et al '08)



Puzzling result for the “heavy to light” n.c. element ratio

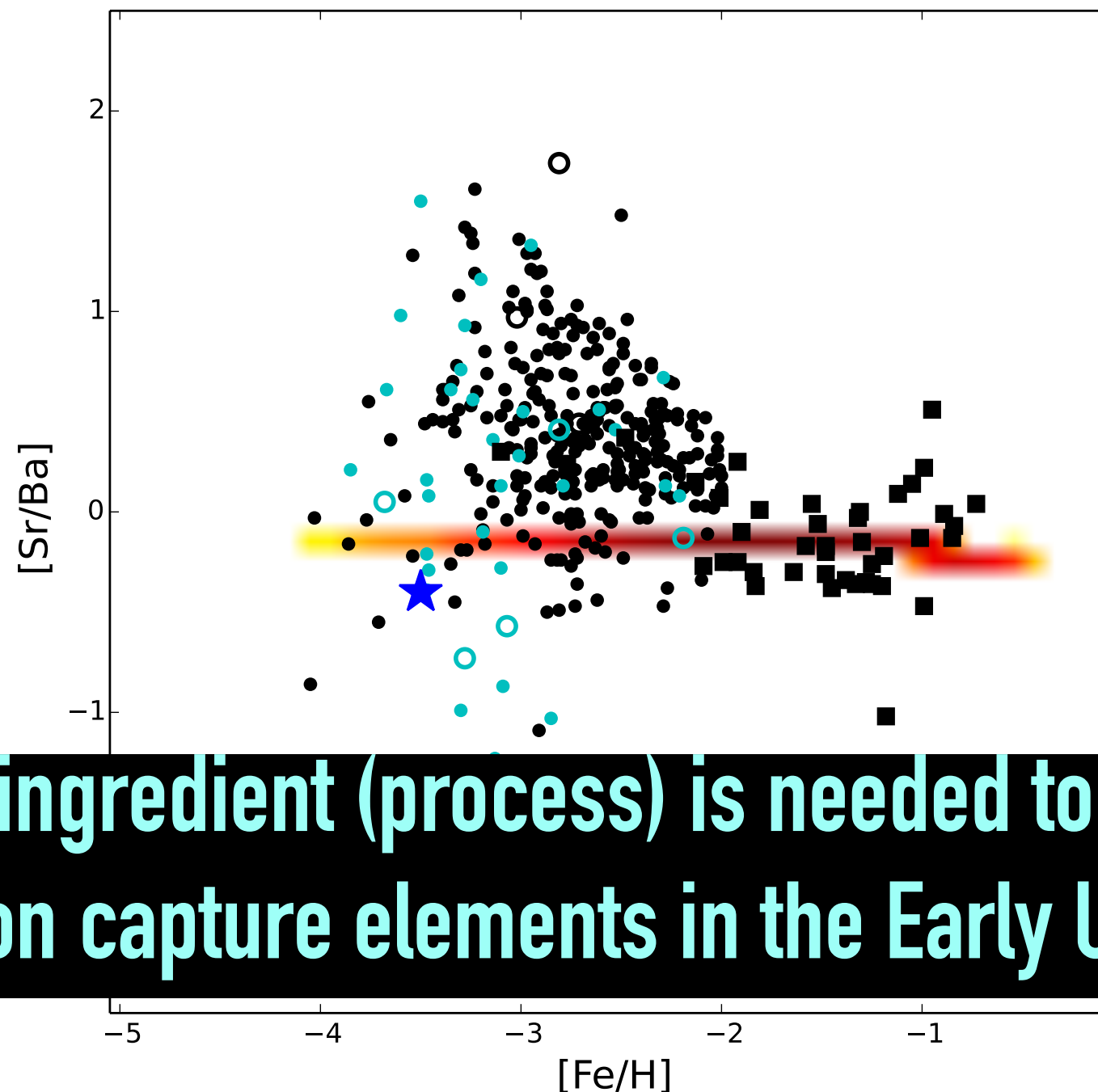
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It is impossible to
reproduce the data,
assuming only the
r-process component,
enriching at low
metallicity.
(see Sneden+ 03,
François+07,
Montes+07)

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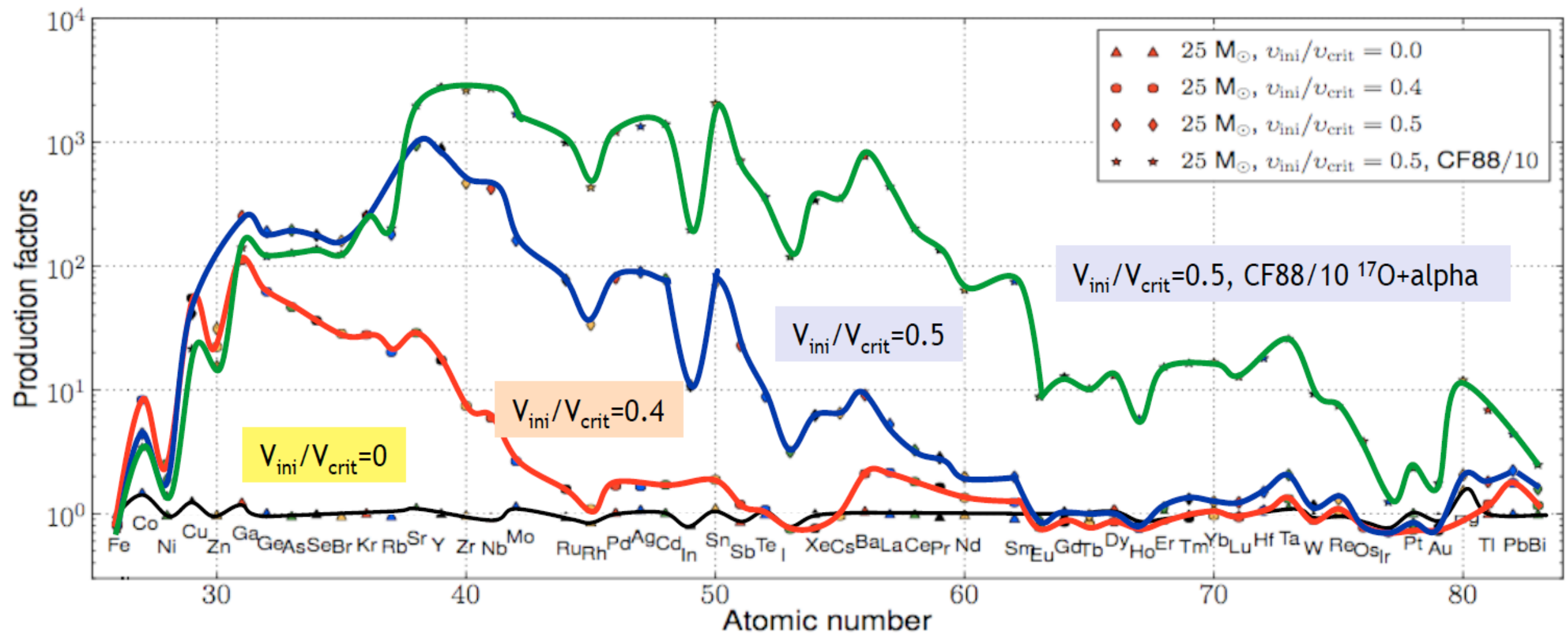


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(see Sneden+ 03,
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Montes+07)

Another ingredient (process) is needed to explain the
neutron capture elements in the Early Universe!

Low metallicity and rotating massive stars

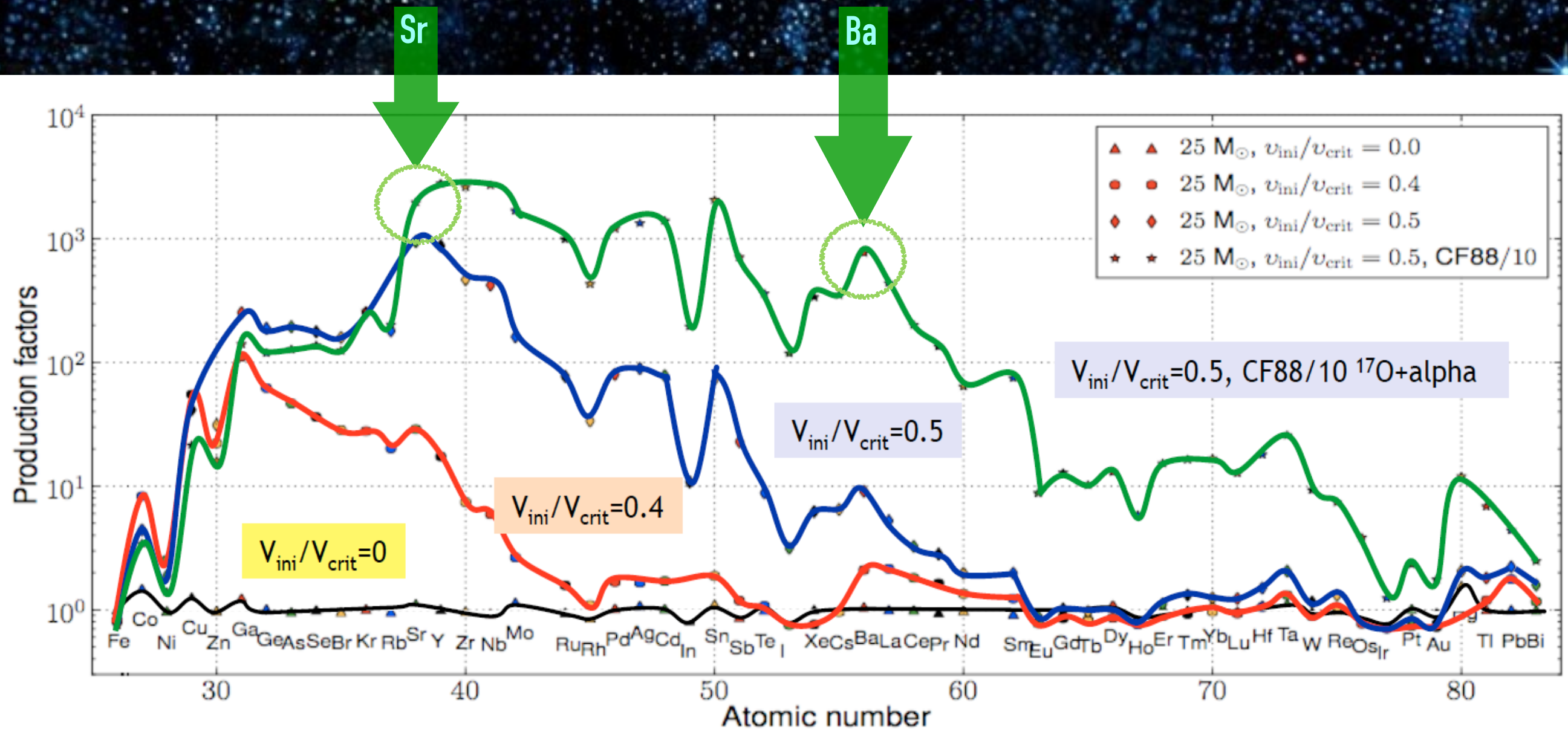
Frischknecht et al. 2012, 2016 (self-consistent models with reaction network including 613 isotopes up to Bi)



Low metallicity and rotating massive stars

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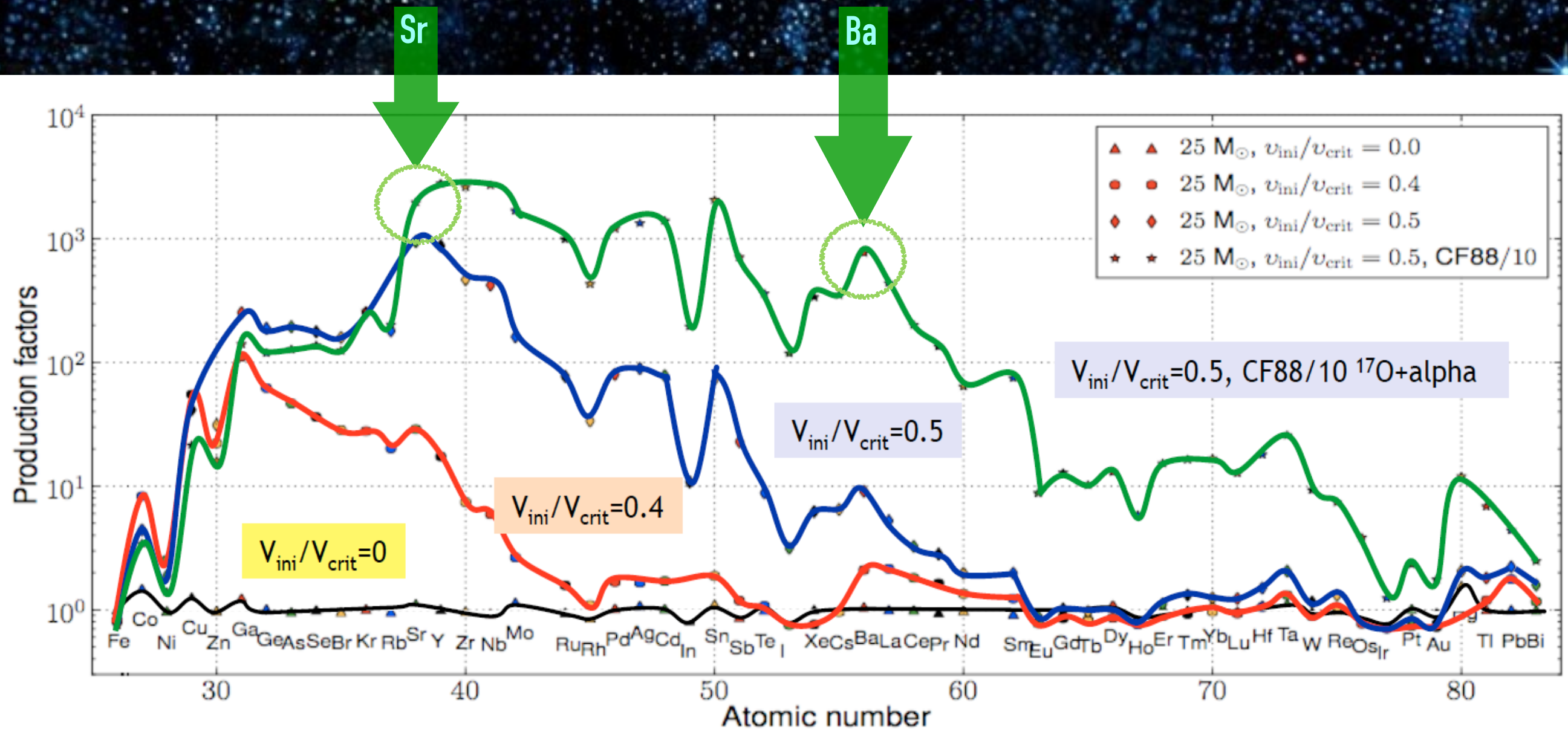
Rotating massive stars can contribute to s-process elements



Low metallicity and rotating massive stars

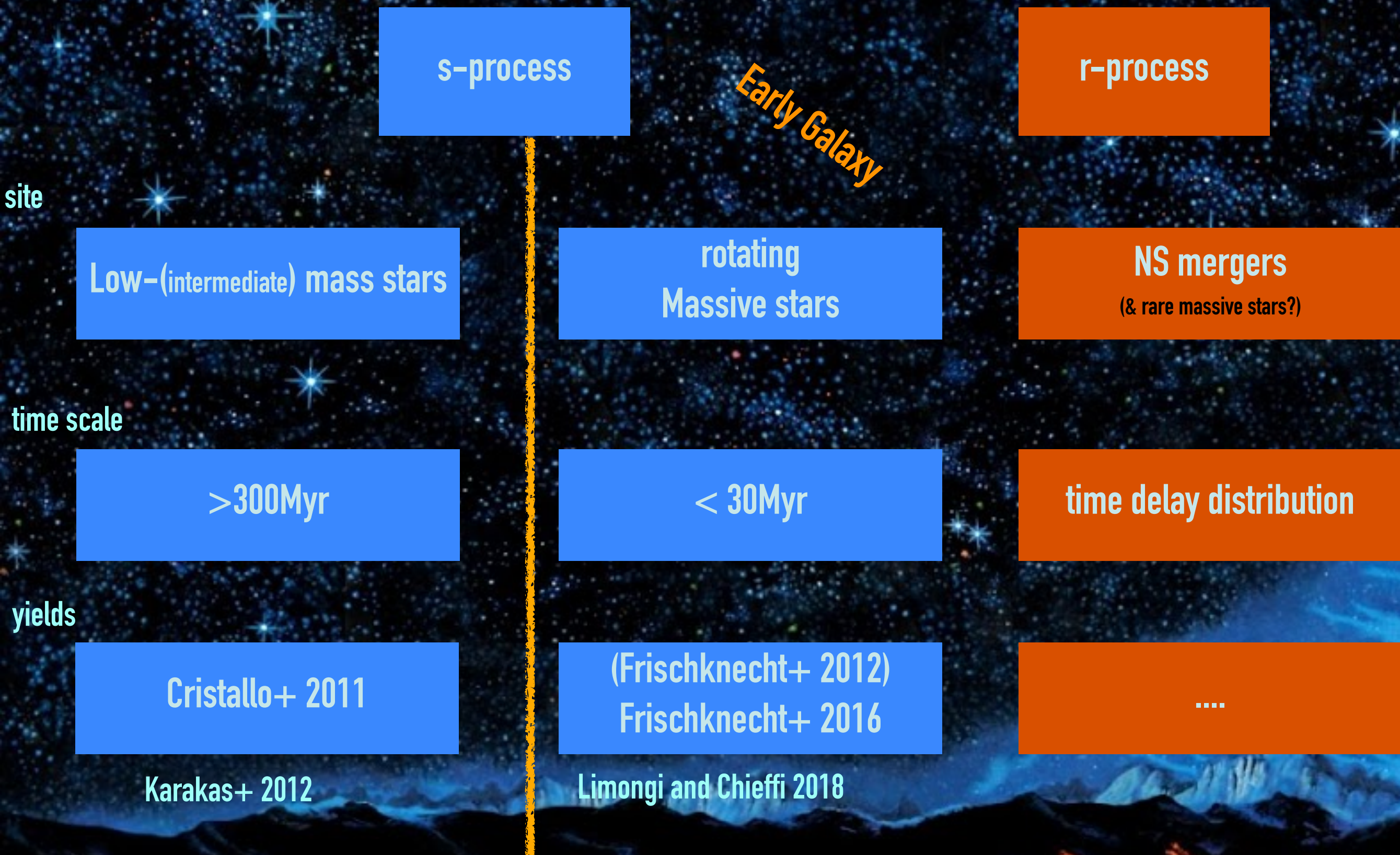
Frischknecht et al. 2012, 2016 (self-consistent models with reaction network including 613 isotopes up to Bi)

Rotating massive stars can contribute to s-process elements



Can they explain the puzzles for Sr and Ba in halo?

Neutron capture elements



s-process from rotating massive stars

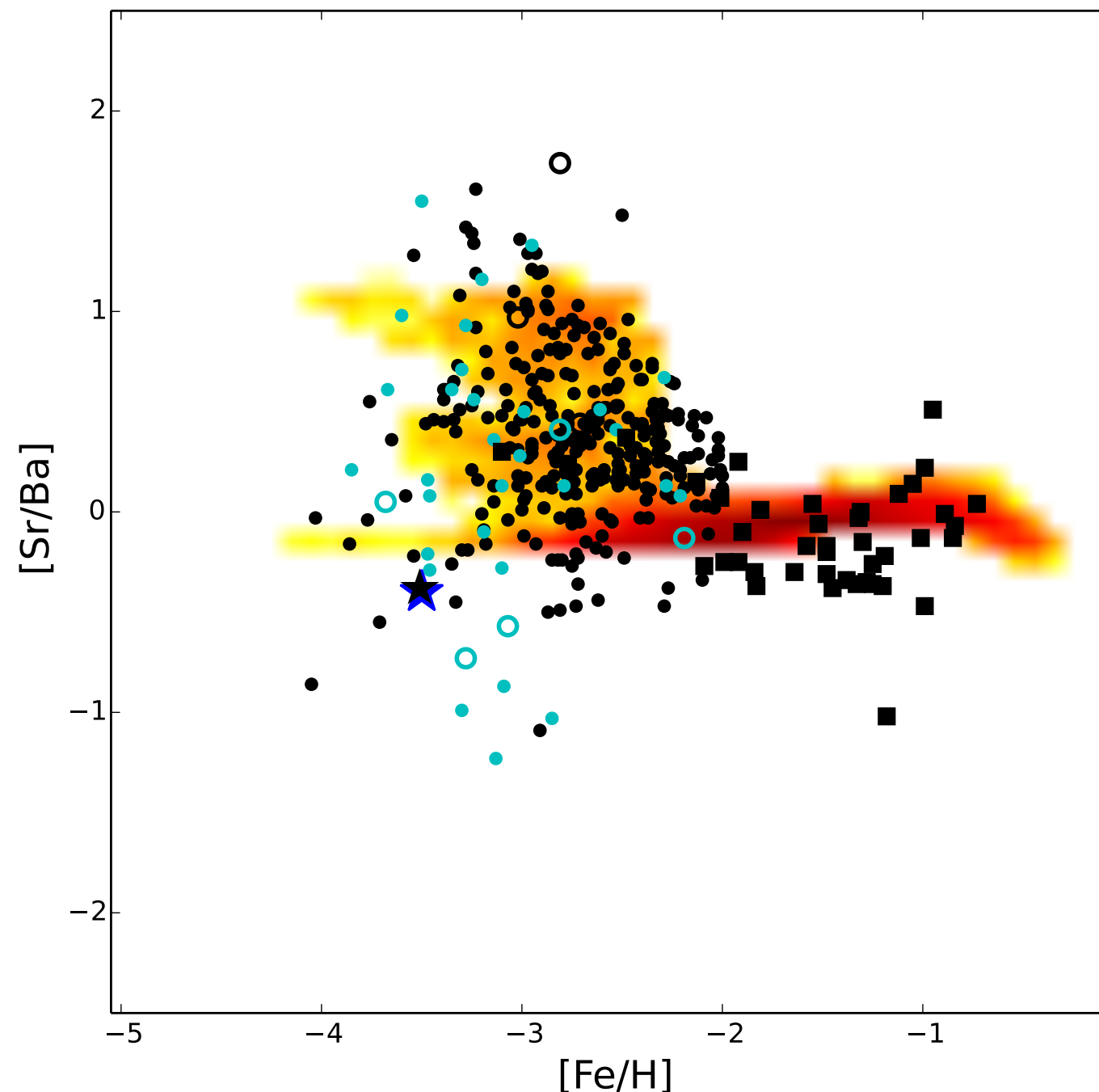
+ an r-process site (the 2 productions are not coupled!)

Cescutti +14

s-process from rotating massive stars

+ an r-process site (the 2 productions are not coupled!)

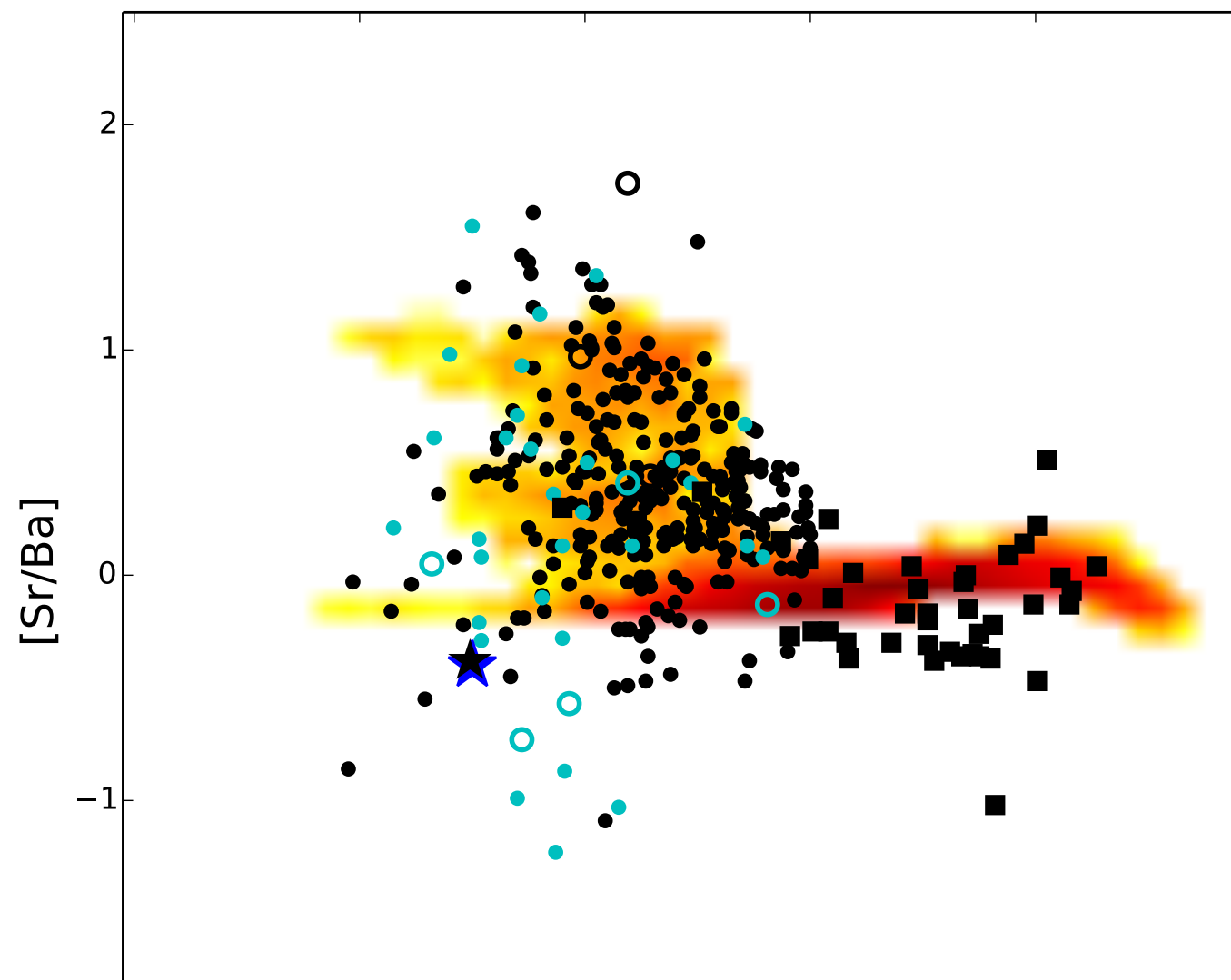
Cescutti +14



s-process from rotating massive stars

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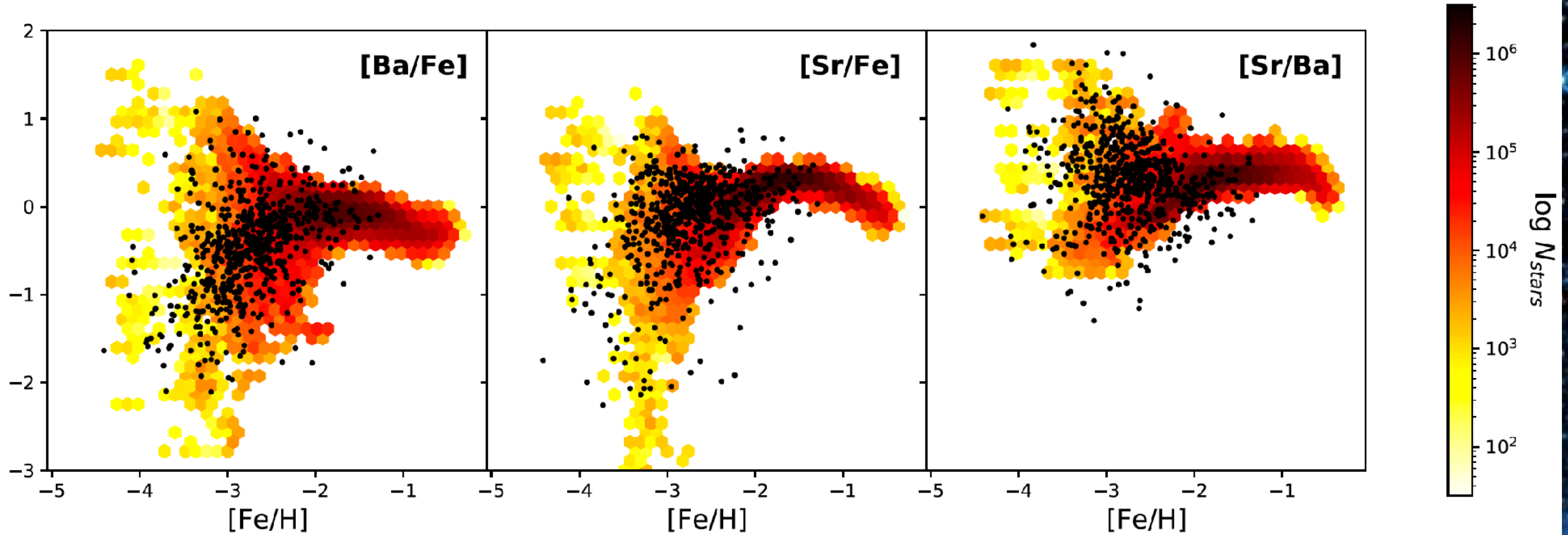
Cescutti +14



A s-process (from rotating massive stars)
and an r-process (from rare events)
can reproduce the neutron capture elements in the Early Universe

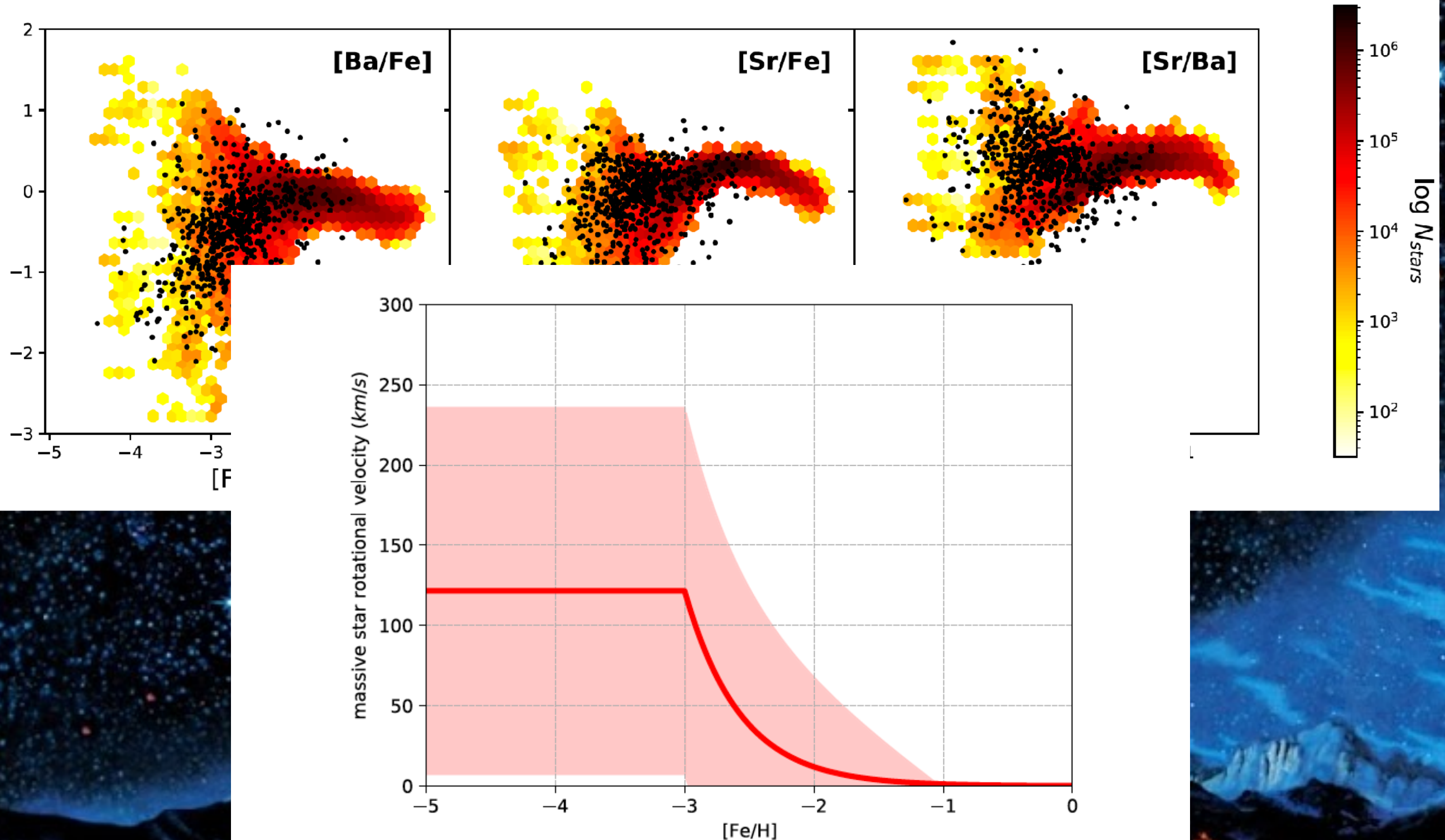
Rizzuti et al. (2021)

adopting Limongi&Chieffi18



Rizzuti et al. (2021)

adopting Limongi&Chieffi18



Conclusions

The neutron capture elements in the Galactic halo have been produced by (at least) 2 different processes:

A (main) r-process, rare and able to produce all the elements up to Th with a pattern as the one observed in r-process rich stars.

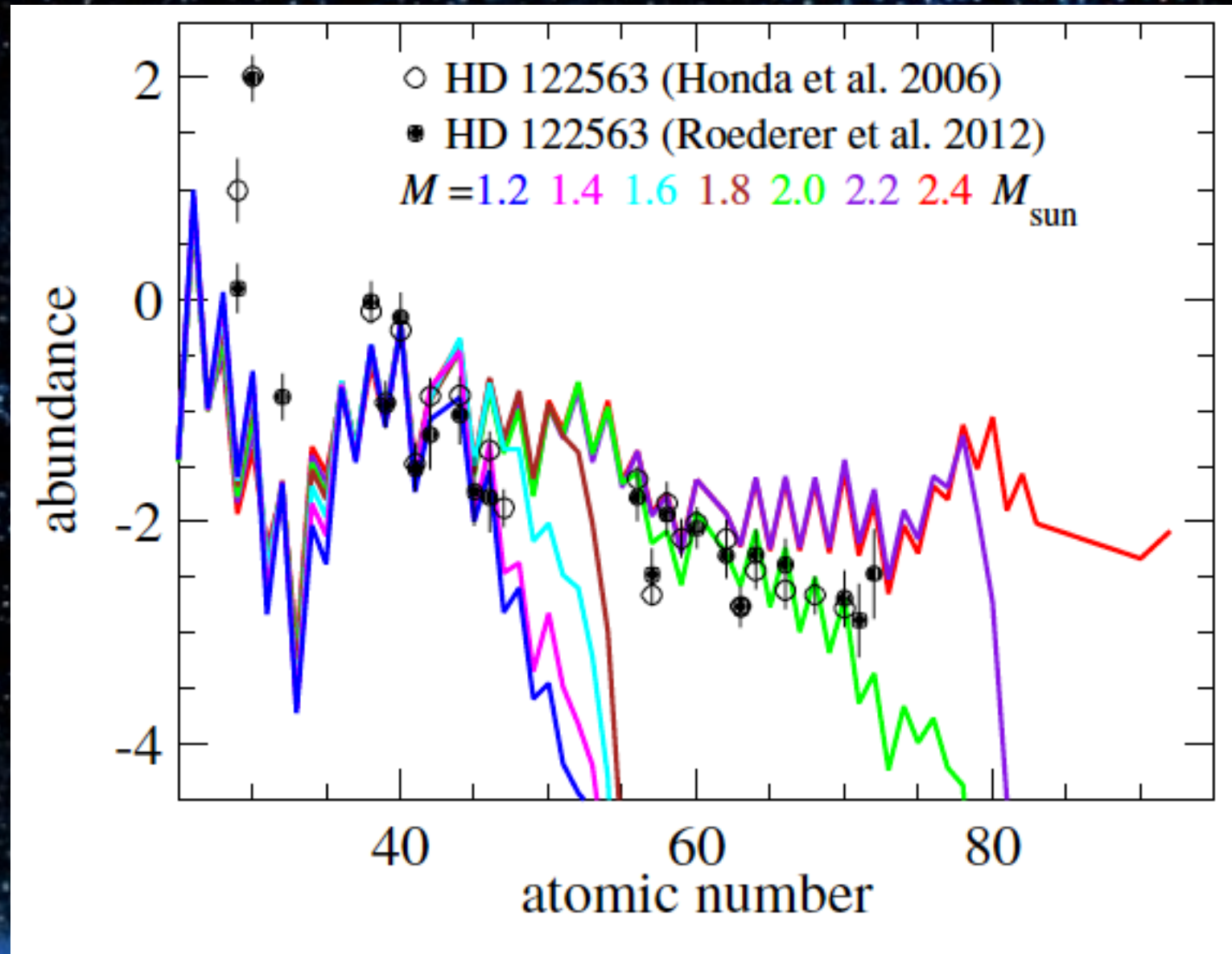
NSM are certainly a candidate to play this role if they have a very short time scale, or if their frequency was higher at extremely low metallicity. However, a unique prompt source (e.g. MRD SNe) can be the simplest solution.

Another process more frequent and that can produce both Sr and Ba with a production that is compatible with the **s-process by rotating massive stars**.

CAVEAT

The only possible answer?

Another possible
solution is the
production of
+ a weak r-process
(not able to produce all the
elements up to thorium)
+ a main r-process



Wanajo 2013, r-process production in proto neutron star wind

Isotopic ratio for Ba



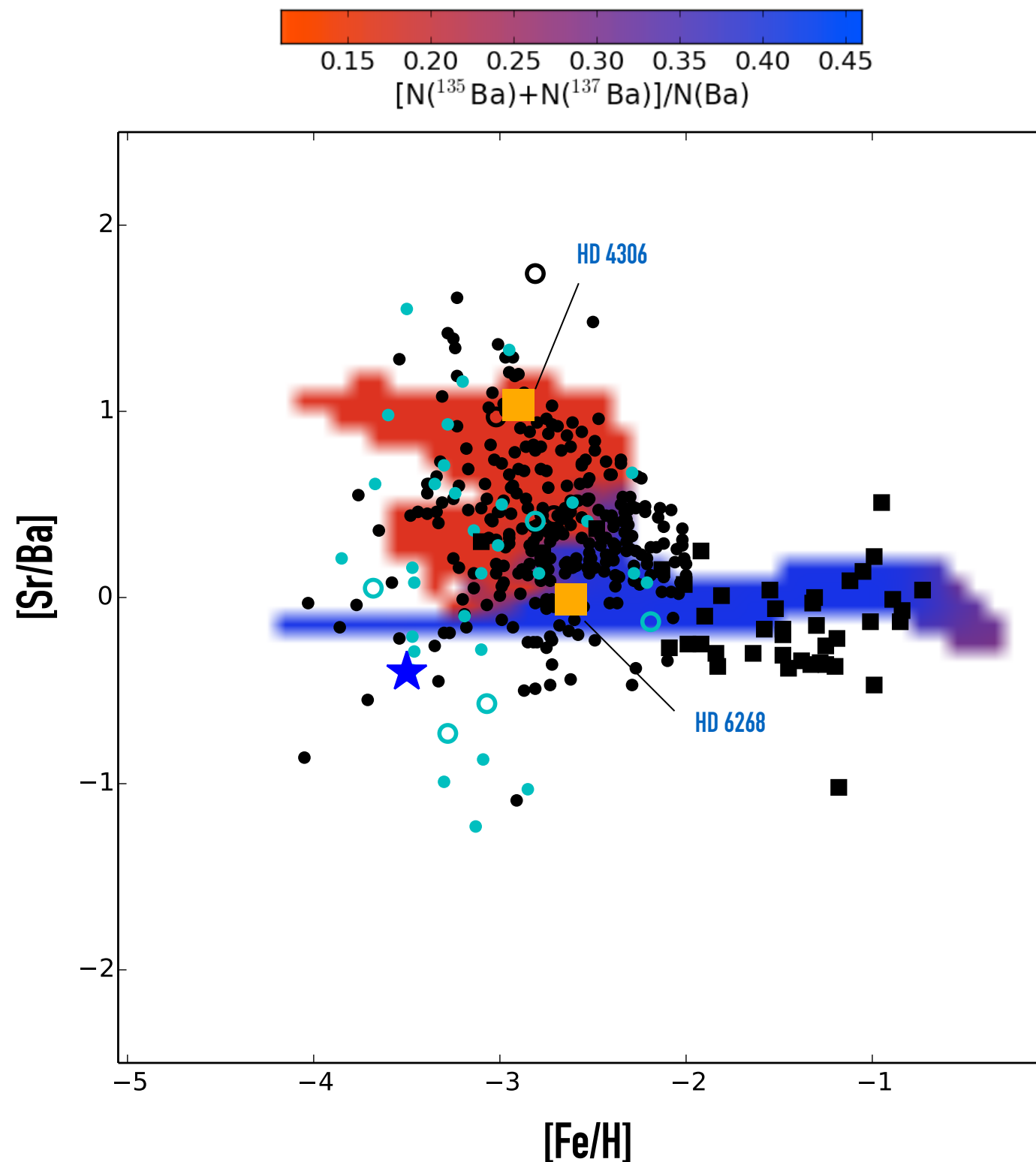
The rotating massive stars scenario naturally predicts different Ba isotopic ratios in halo stars.

This prediction can be used to test our scenario.

Challenging to check these predictions

See results on HD 140283 from Magain (1995) to Gallagher+(2015)

Cescutti +14



2 stars
with a $R \sim 100'000$ &
 $S/N \sim 900$
with UVES at VLT



"normal" value
high $R \sim 30'000$
high $S/N \sim 80-100$

Isotopic ratio for Ba



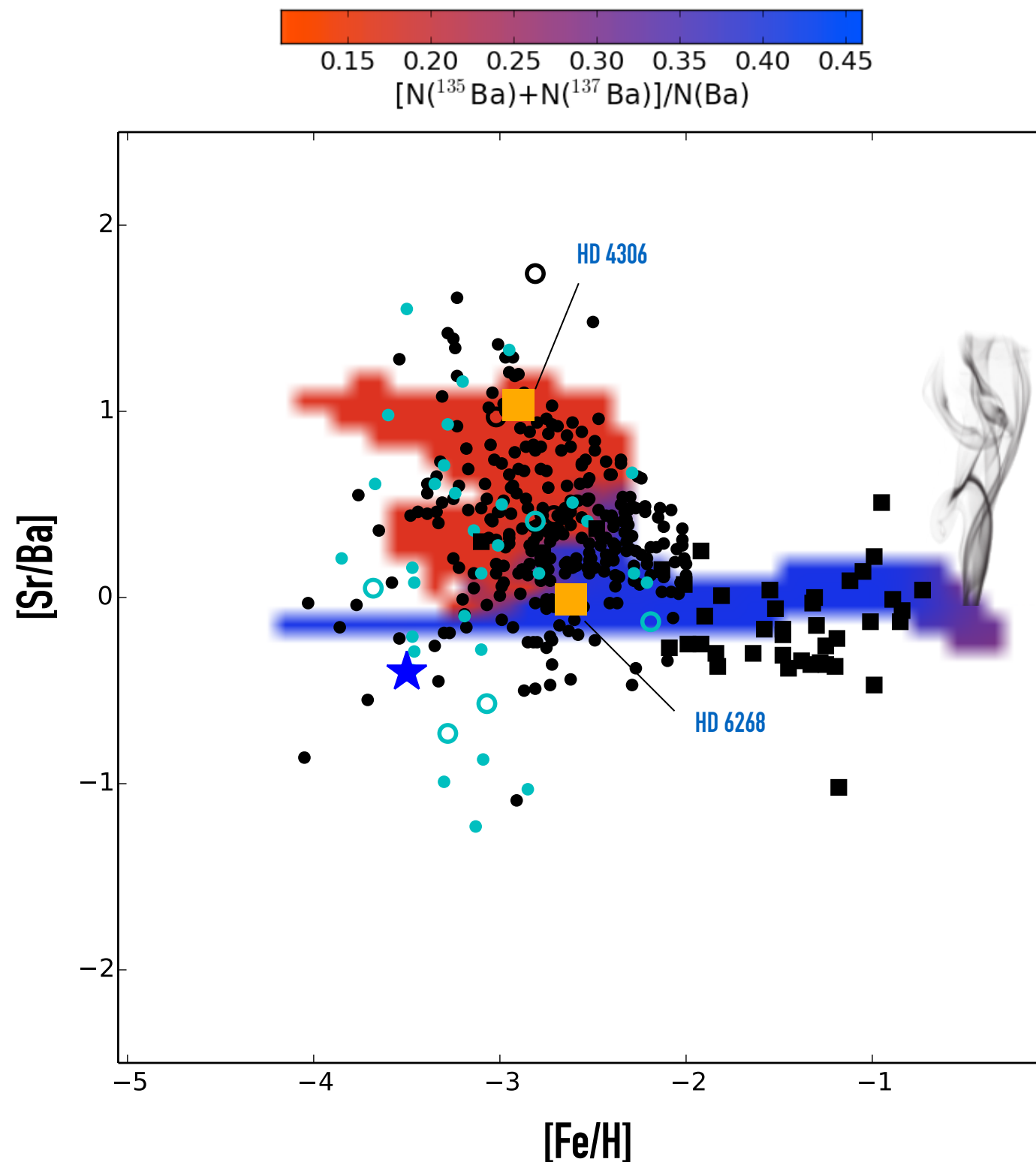
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Spectral analysis results ratio for Ba (1D and LTE)

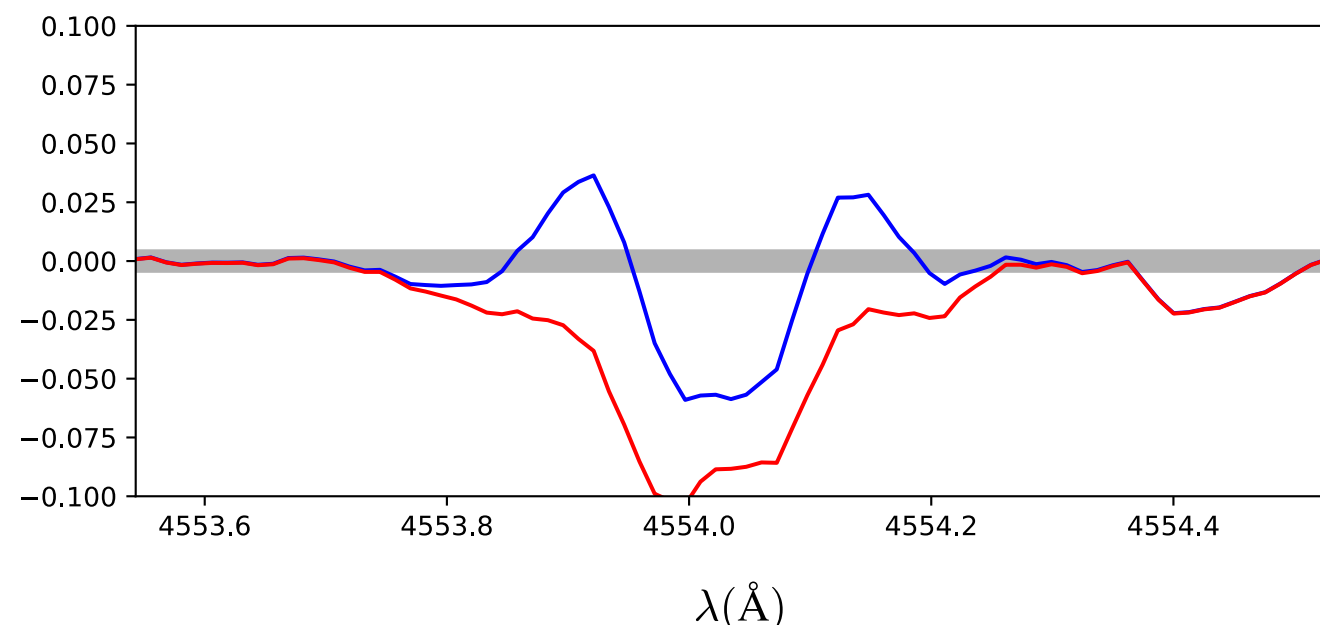
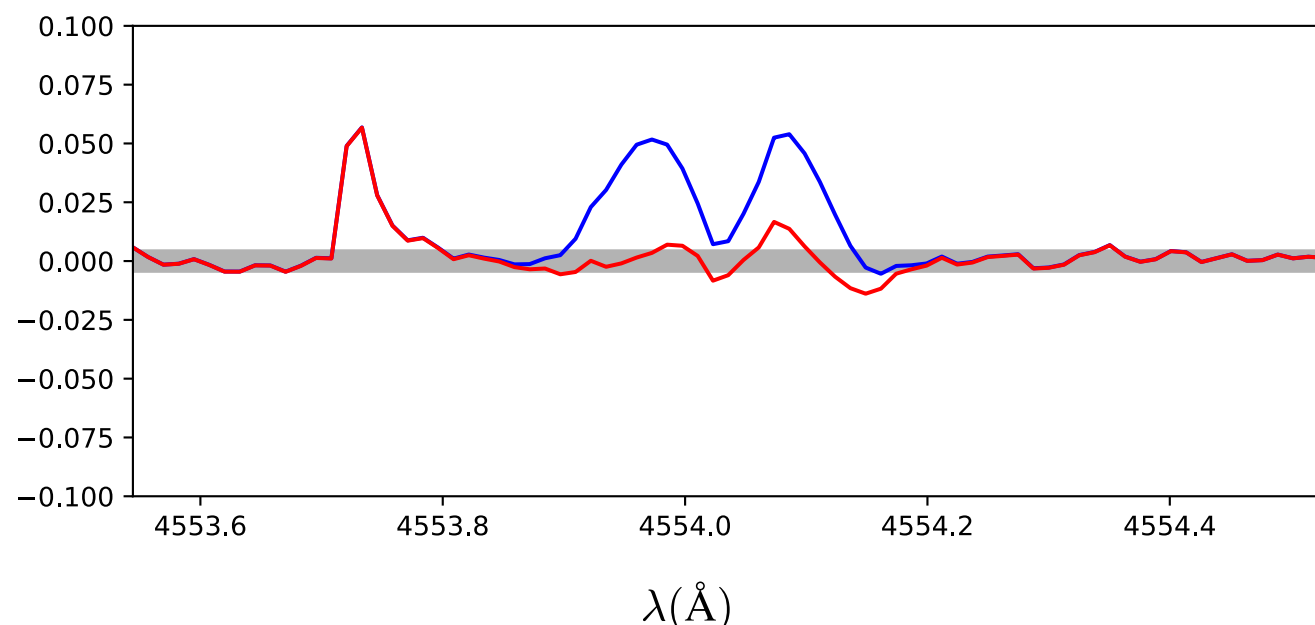
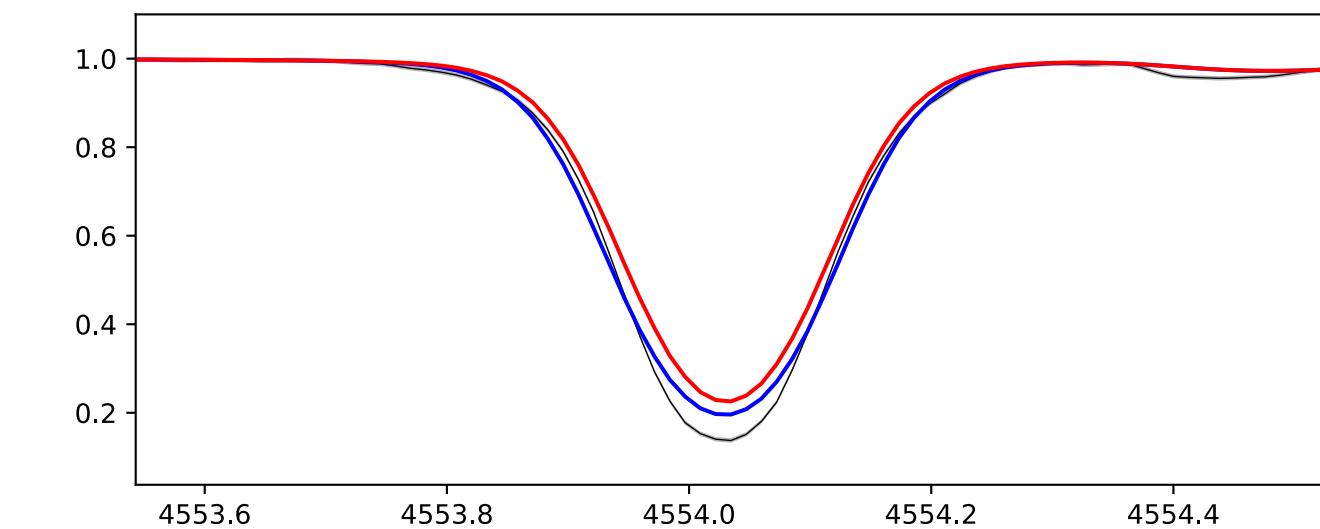
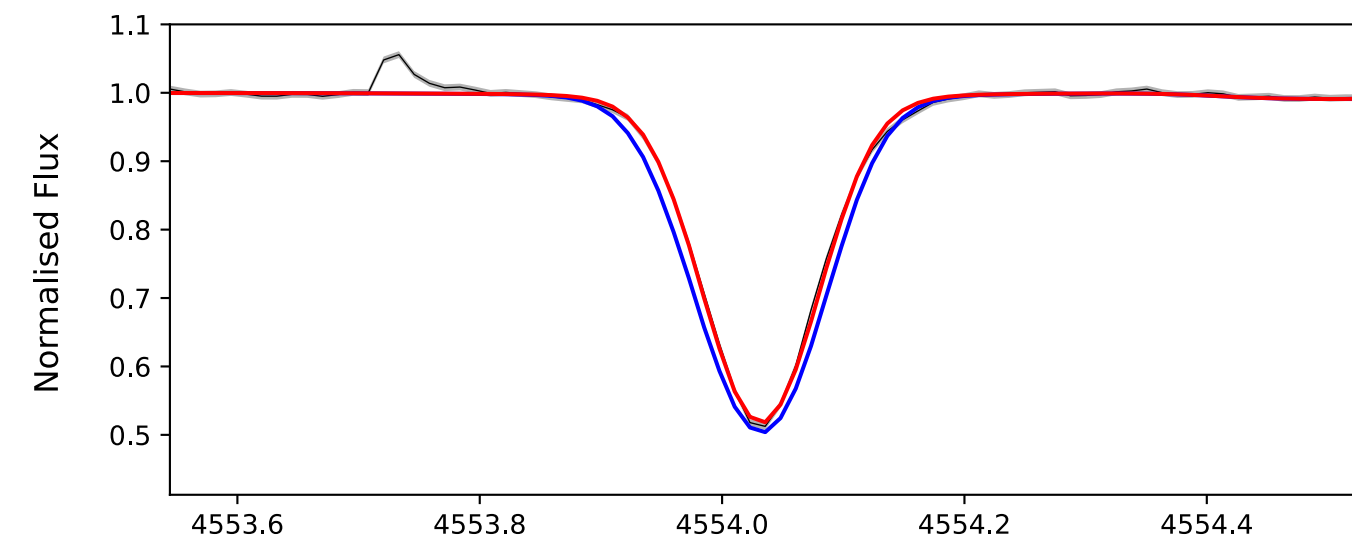
Cescutti+21

s-process

r-process

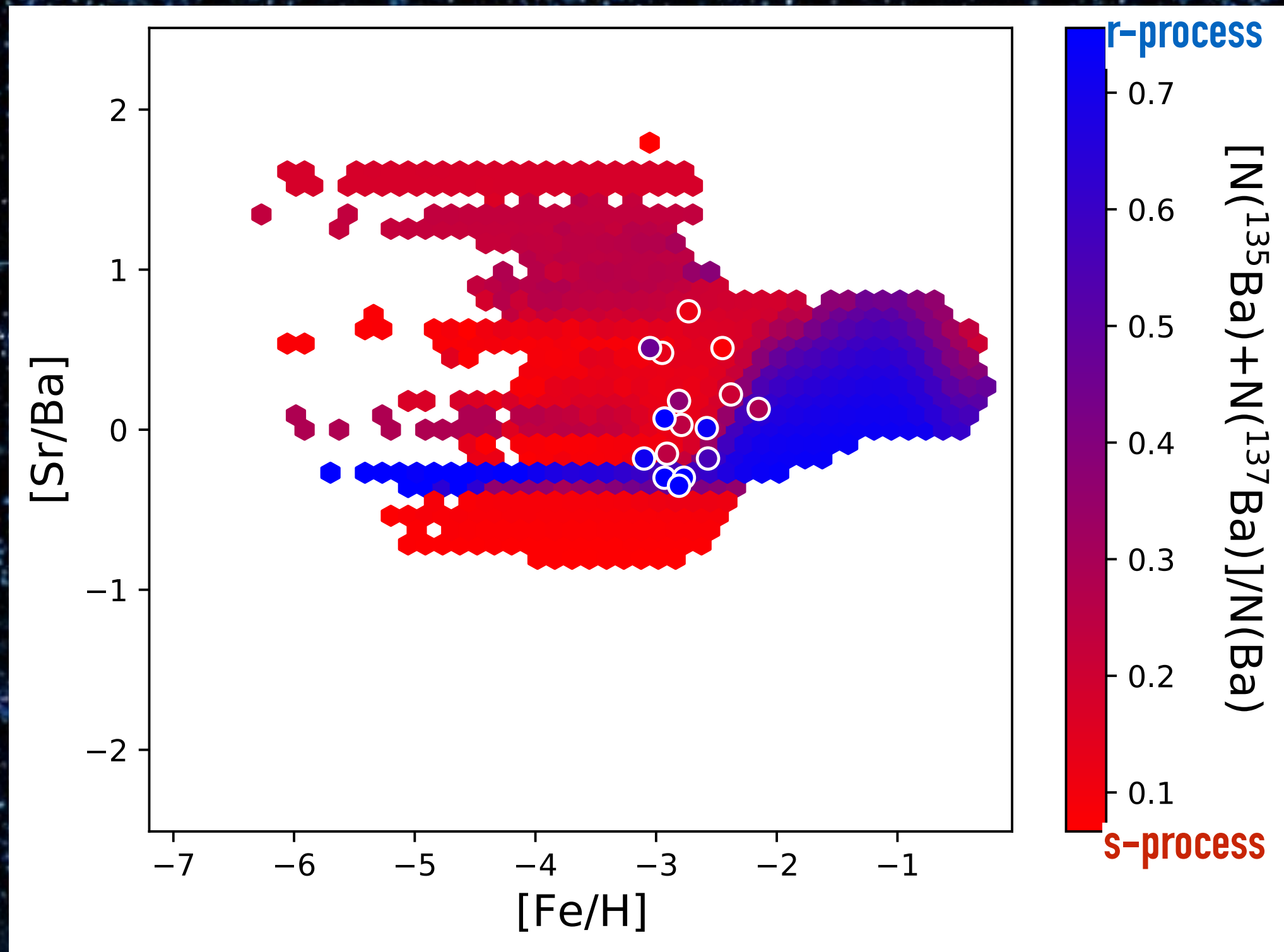
HD 4306

HD 6268

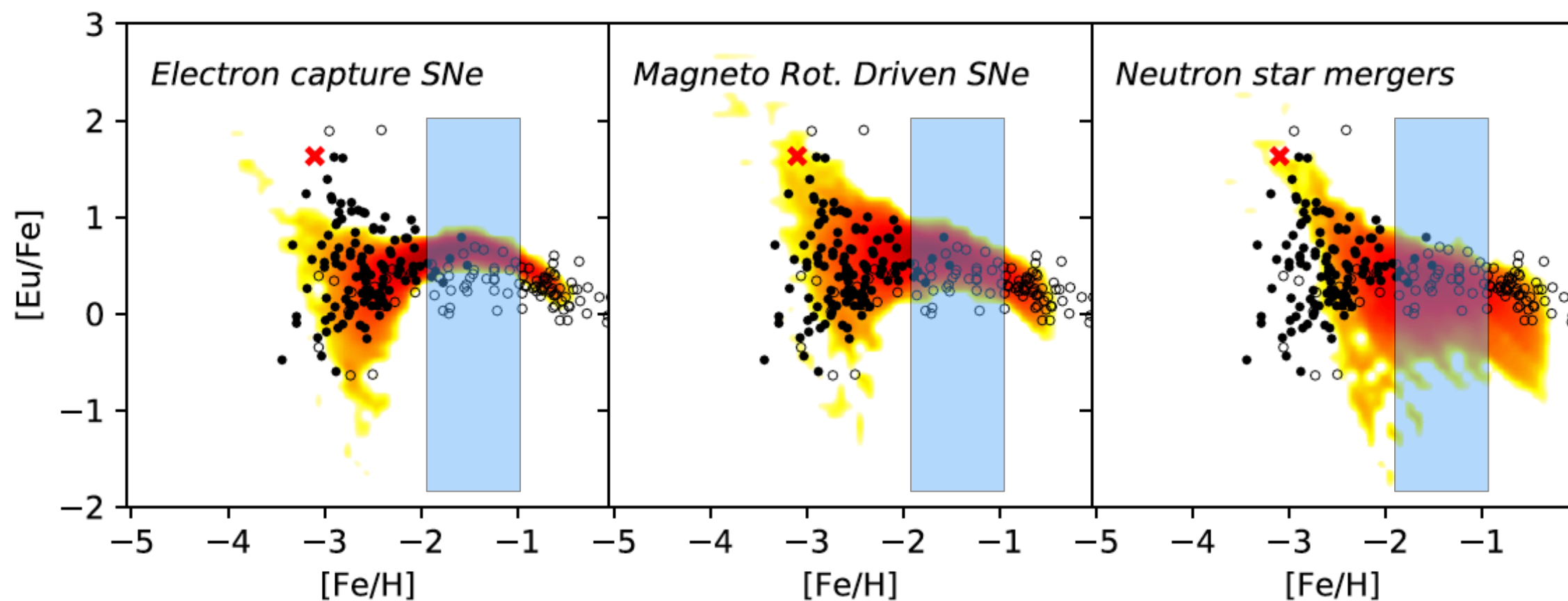


Isotopic ratio for Ba

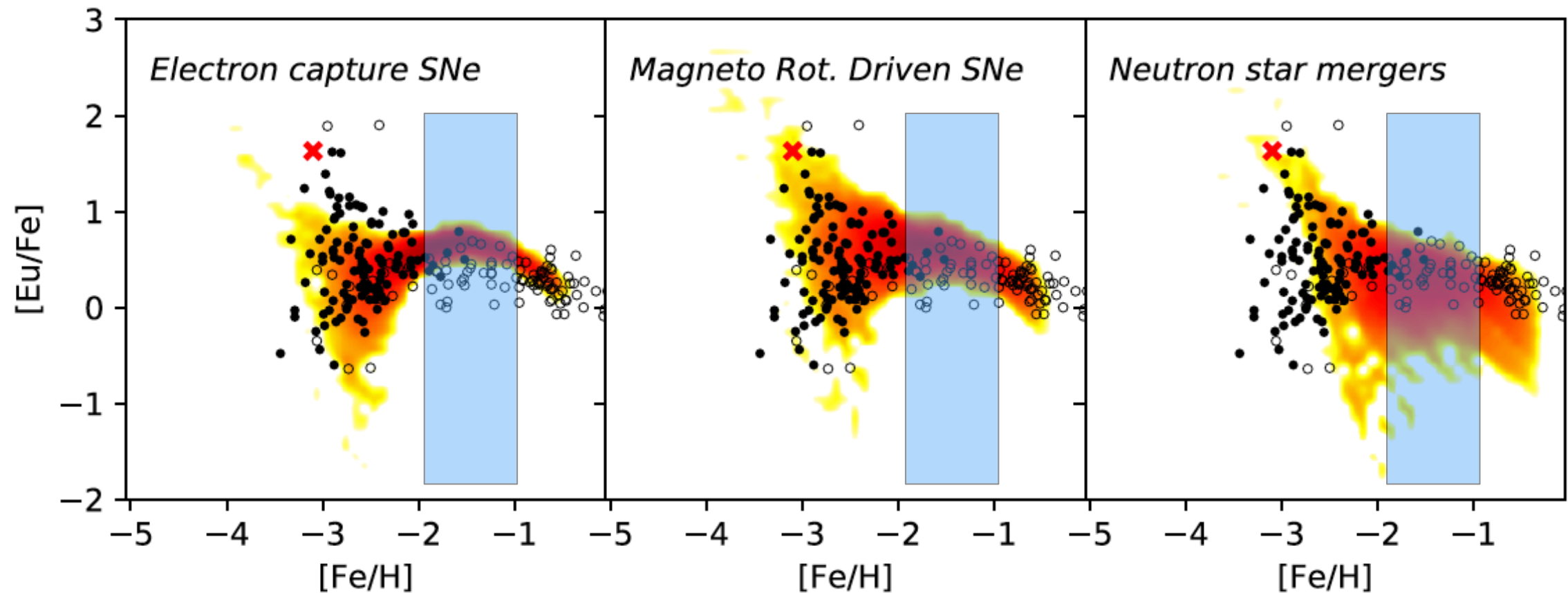
Sitnova+25



How to constrain the r-process event?



How to constrain the r-process event?



MINCE

Measuring at Intermediate Metallicity Neutron Capture Elements
Main investigators Bonifacio & Cescutti



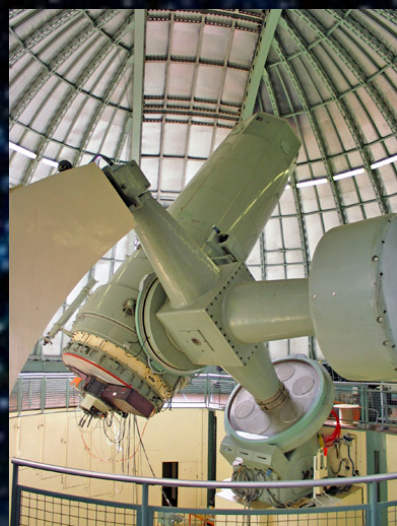


9 Facilities used 2 from ChETEC-INFRA MINCE I (2022), MINCE II (2024) & MINCE III (2025)

TNG 3.58m
Spectrograph HARPS-N



VLT 8.2m
Spectrograph: UVES



OHP 1.93m
Spectrograph SOPHIE



CFHT: 3.58m
Spectrograph ESPaDOnS



NOT 2.2m
Spectrograph: FIES



Moletai 1.65m
Spectrograph: VUES

~450 stellar spectra with high
20% from ChETEC-INFRA



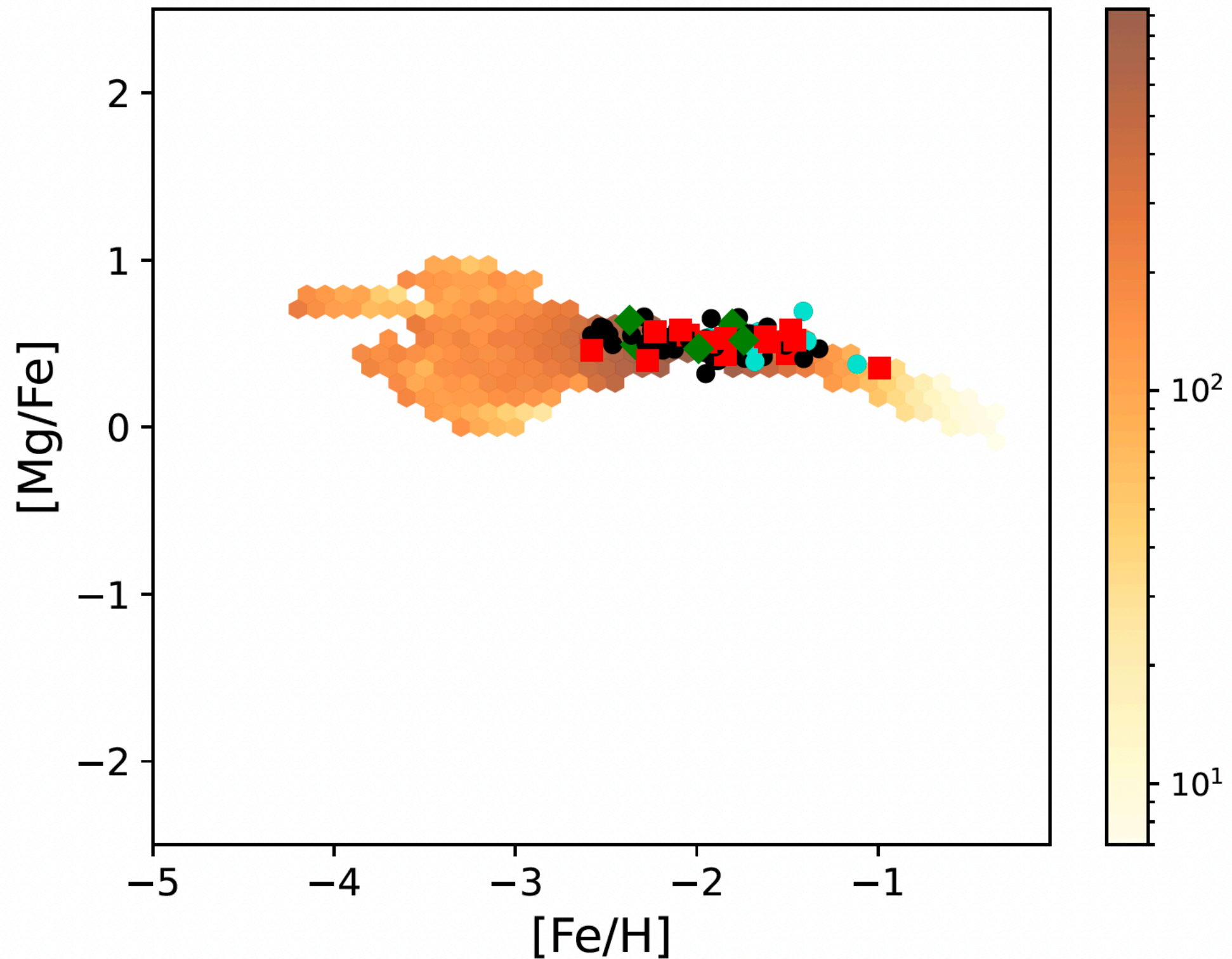
MPG/ESO 2.2-metre
FEROS



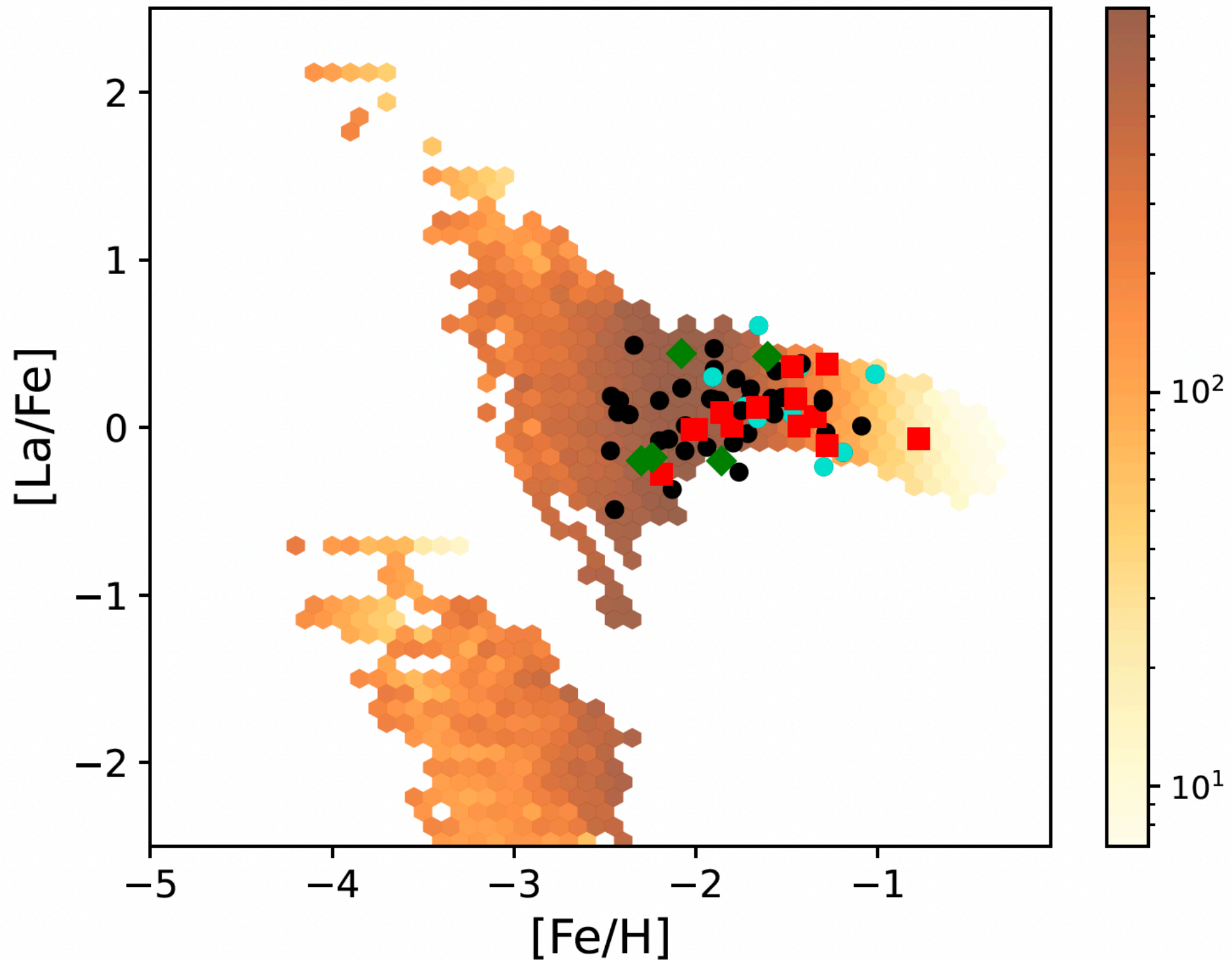
Magellan 6.5m
Spectrograph: MIKE



Lucertini+25 aka MINCE 3



Lucertini+25 (MINCE 3)



One-zone (homogeneous)
Matteucci+14, Spitoni+23
Prantzos+18, Côté +17

Inhomogeneous/Stochastic
Argast+04, Ishimaru+04
Cescutti 08, Wehmeyer+15

SpH simulations
Kobayashi+11, van de Voort+20
Scannapieco+22, Wehemeyer+25

