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AGB stars at low metallicity and implications for simple stellar populations

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R. Hirschi, P. A. Denissenkov & the NuGrid collaboration



Outline

- Stellar yield modeling: 1-25Msun, Z=0.0001 ... 0.02
- AGB stars at low Z
- **Stellar Yields for Galactic Modeling Applications (SYGMA)**

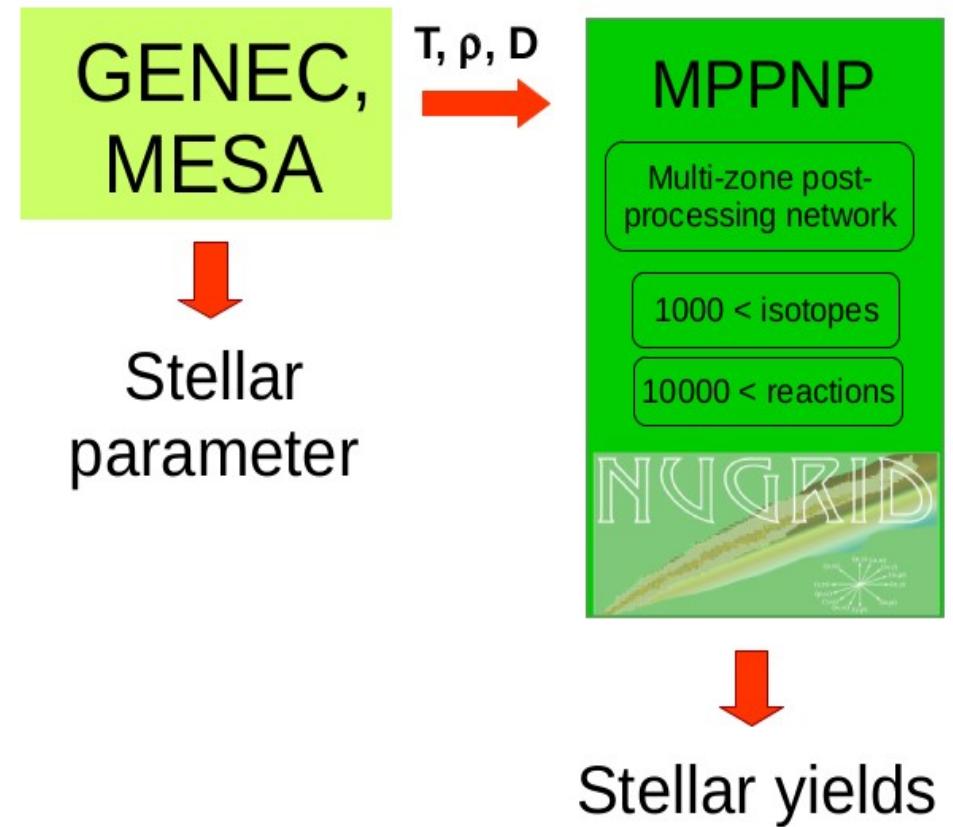
Yield data sets for galactic modeling applications

Ideally combine these features:

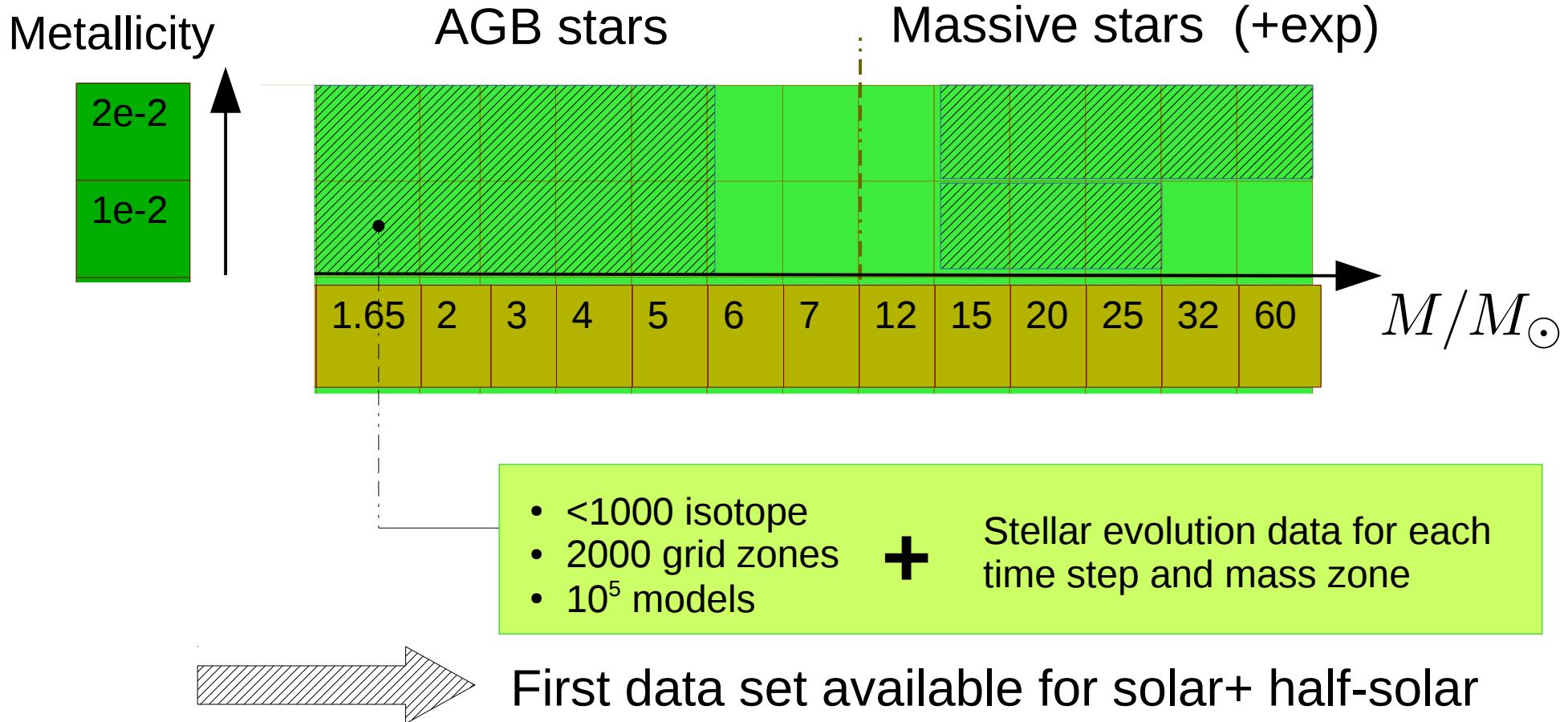
- Complete dataset including full mass range of AGB and massive stars
- Internal consistency: Rates and other physics assumptions
- Complete coverage of all isotopes

We adopt this in the NuGrid approach:

- AGB + massive stars modeling
- Same rate input in stellar simulations and post-processing
- All stable elements + isotopes in complete network
- Semi-analytical model for SNII
- Non-rotating, no B fields



NuGrid data set, incl. yields



First data set available for solar+ half-solar Z (**Pignatari et al. 13**)

Reference data available at
<http://data.nugridstars.org>
w/ Python tools
to analyse and explore data.

M. Pignatari, F. Herwig, R. Hirschi, M. Bennett, G. Rockefeller, C. Fryer, F. X. Timmes, A. Heger, S. Jones, U. Battino, C. Ritter, A. Dotter, R. Trappitsch, S. Diehl, U. Frischknecht, A. Hungerford, G. Magkotsios, C. Travaglio, P. Young

NuGrid data set, incl. yields

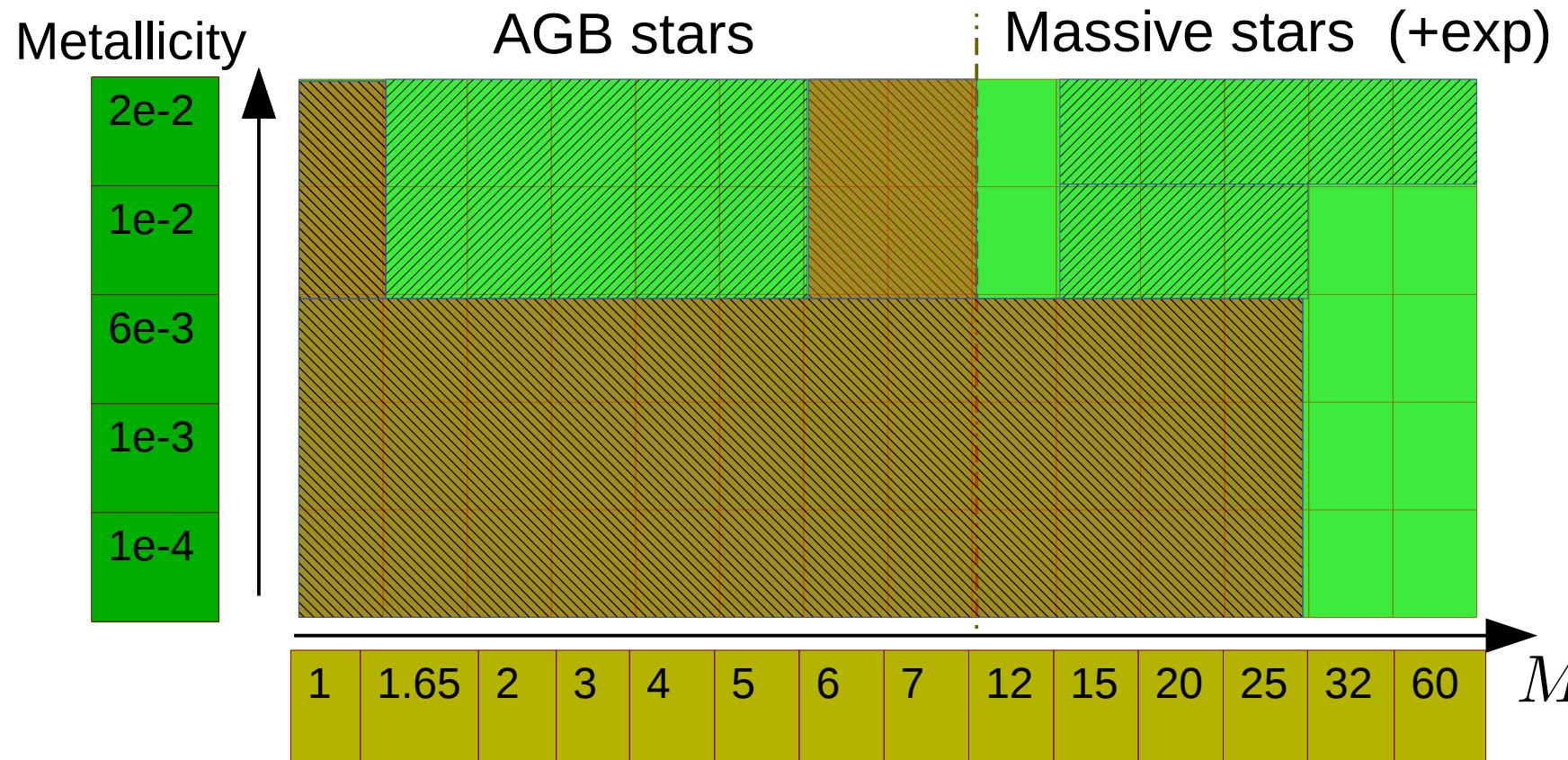


Submitted: Set 1



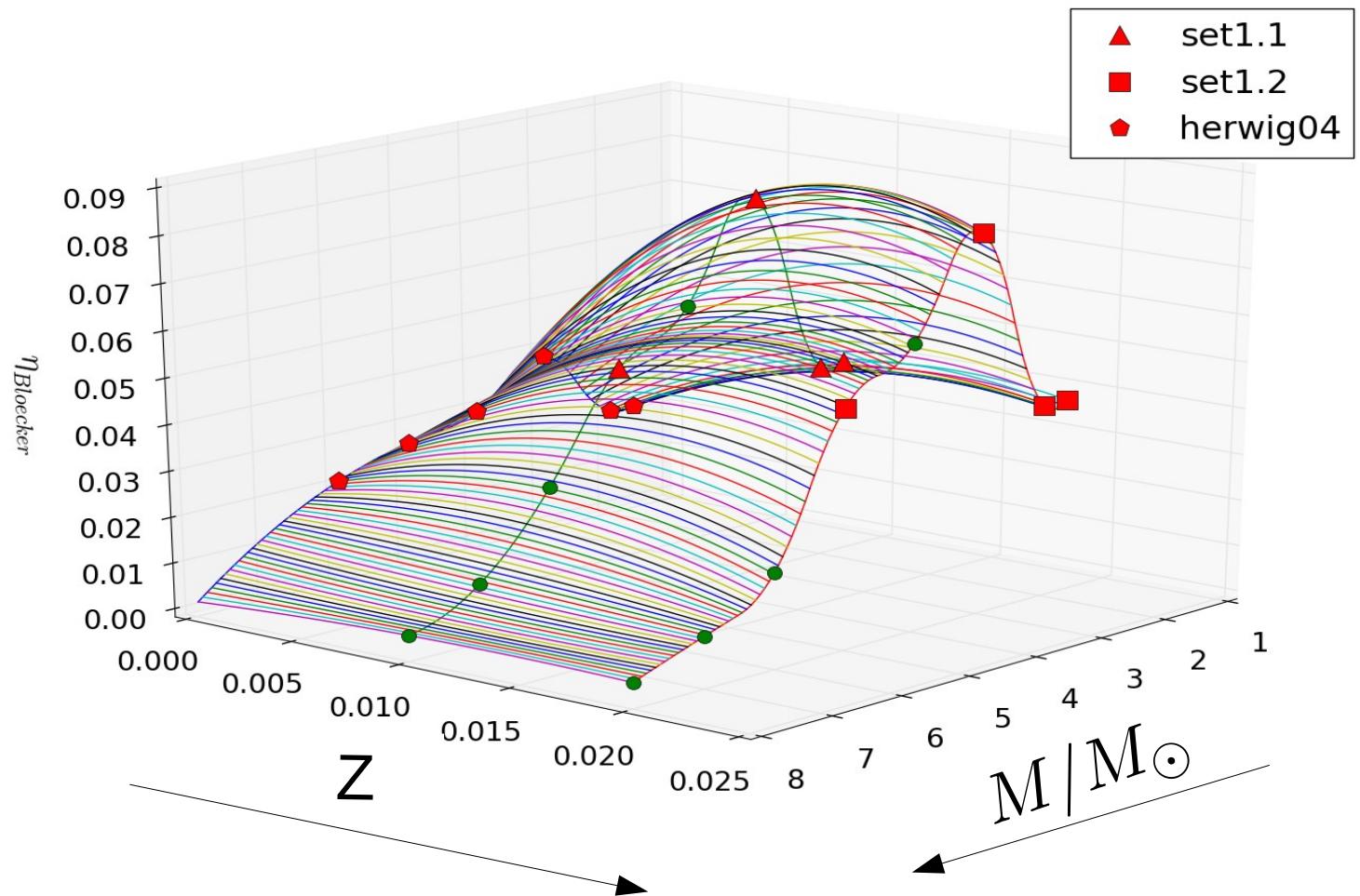
**Available: Set 1
extension**

C. Ritter, F. Herwig, M. Pignatari, R. Hirschi, C. Fryer, S. Jones, N. Nishimura, P. A. Denissenkov & the NuGrid collaboration⁷



AGB stars: mass loss

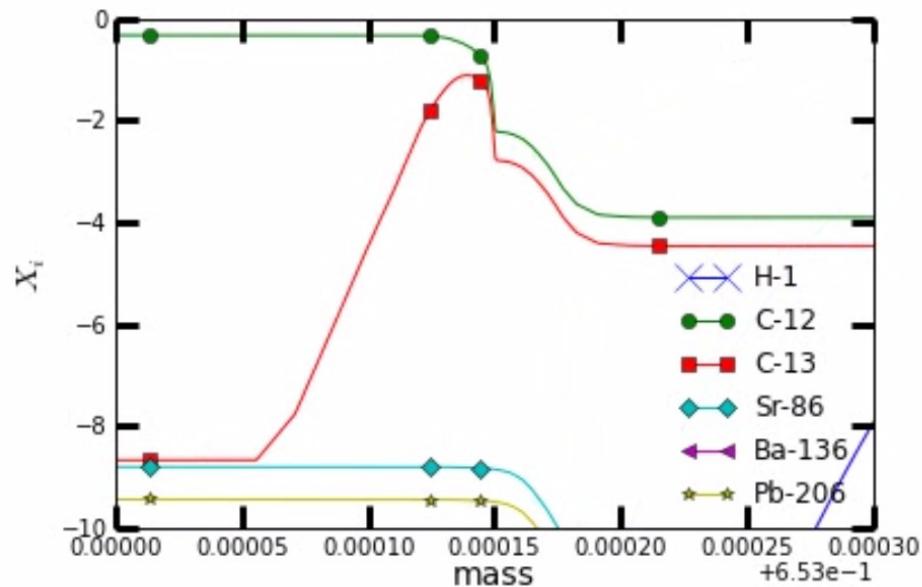
- Mass-metallicity fit for mass loss
- Consistent with Herwig (2004) for low Z and NuGrid Set1 (Pignatari et al. 2013)



AGB stars: convective boundaries

This is the ^{13}C pocket for low-mass AGB Stars, with exponential CBM with $f_{\text{ce}} = 0.126$.

$M=2\text{Msun}$, $Z=0.0001$



If we use such a large f in low-Z high-M models:

Extreme hot dredge-up

(Herwig 2004, Goriely & Siess 2004)

AGB stars: convective boundaries

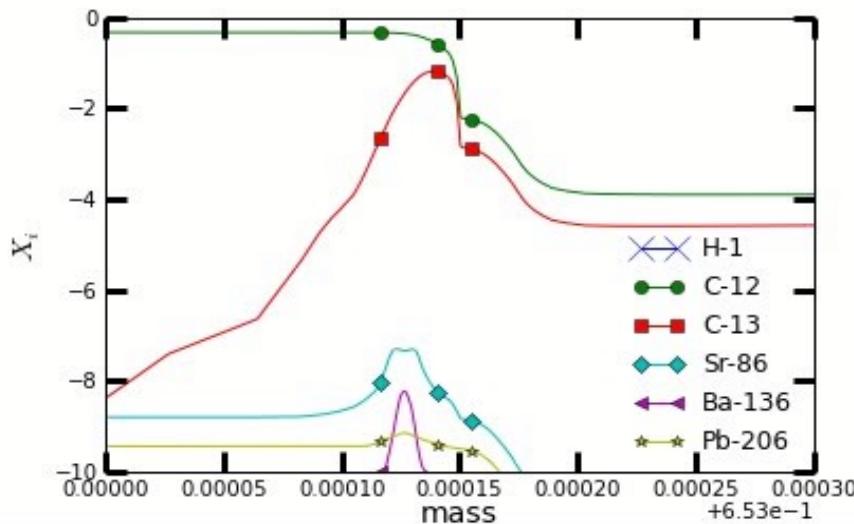
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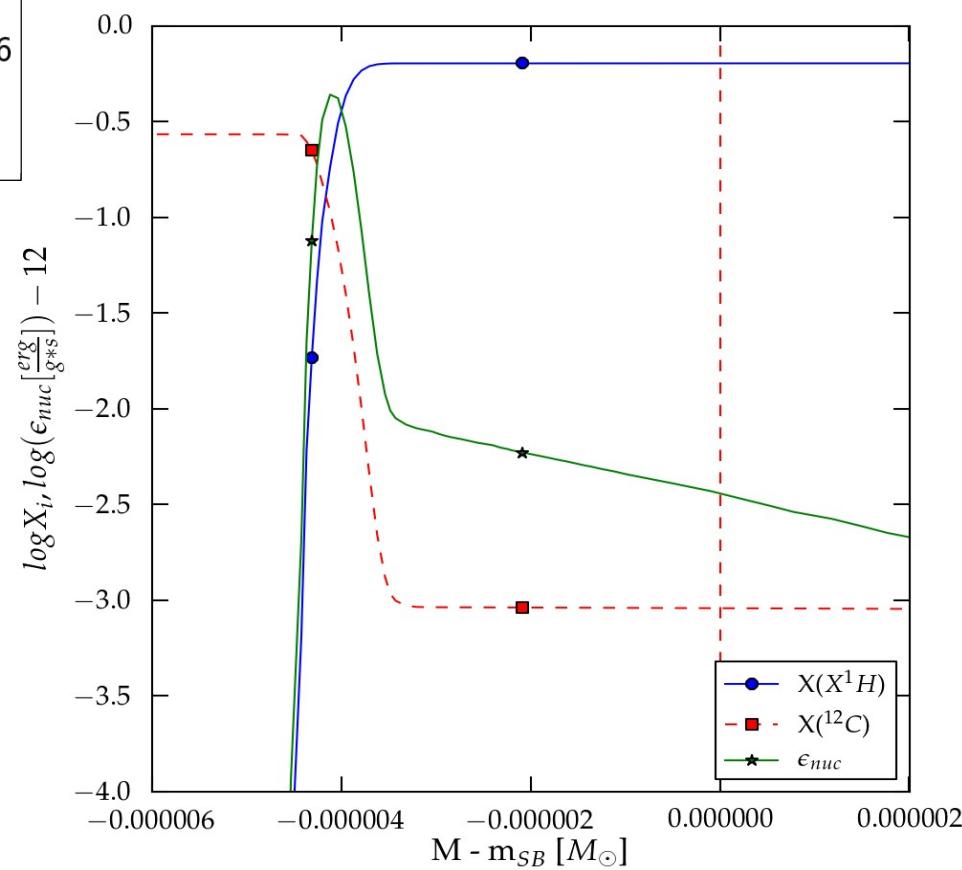
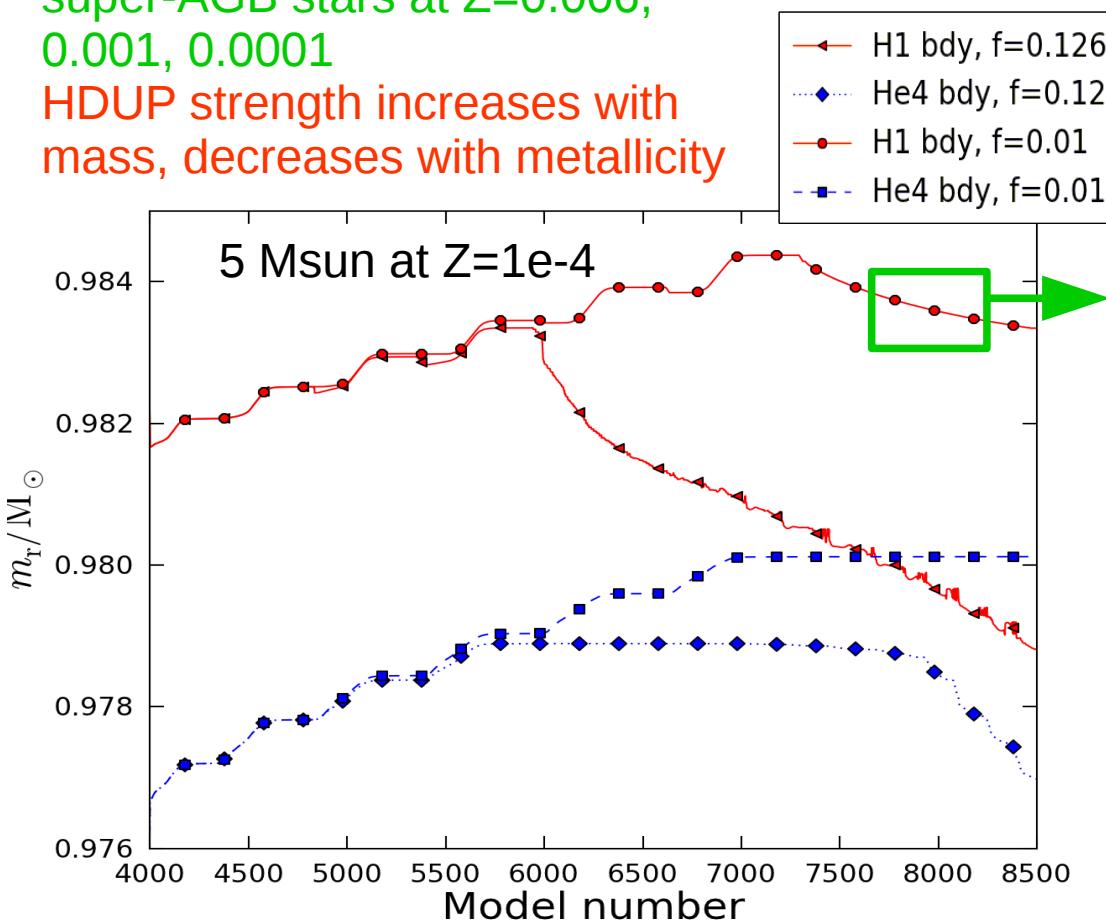


AGB stars at low-Z

- Hot dredge-up in massive and super-AGB stars

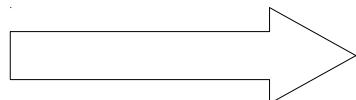
HDUP occurs in massive and super-AGB stars at Z=0.006, 0.001, 0.0001

HDUP strength increases with mass, decreases with metallicity



AGB stars at low-Z

- What is the right f_{ce} for low-Z?
 - Convective-reactive feedback reduces f_{ce}
 - f_{ce} cannot be zero but could be very small

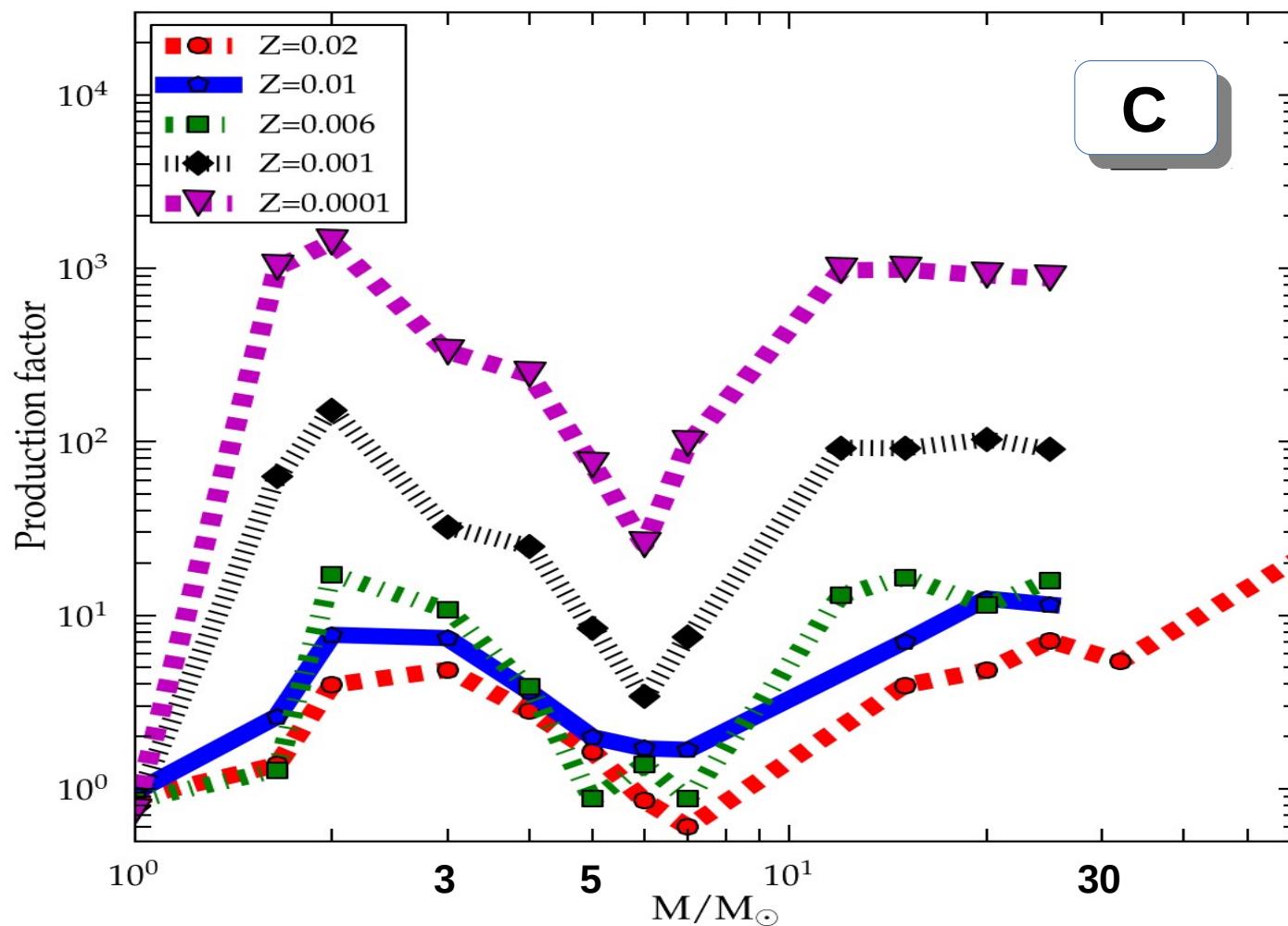


Reduce by a factor of at high mass & low Z to $f_{ce} = 0.002$

Still HDUP luminosity is higher than He peak luminosity!

AGB stars

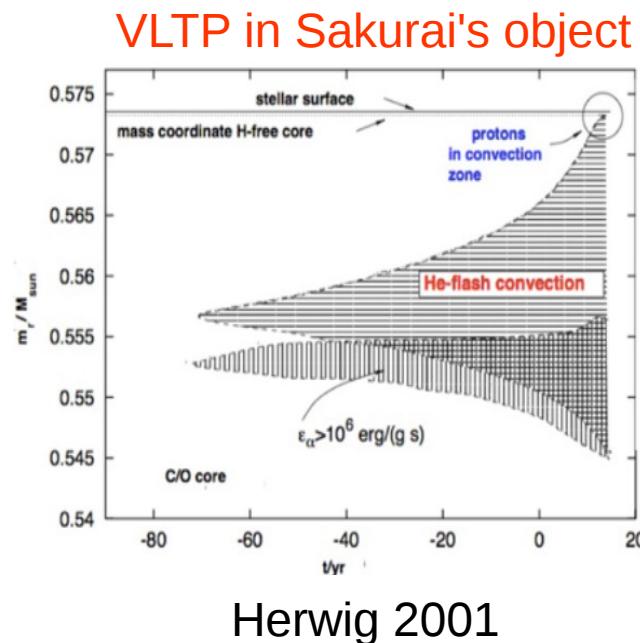
- Competition in C production



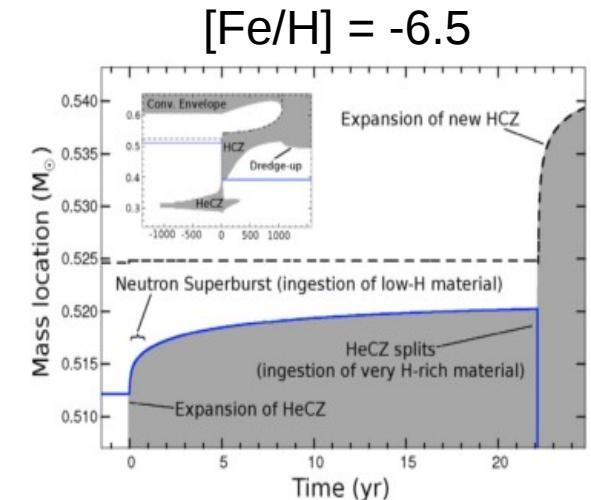
Why not (yet?) lower than $[Fe/H] \sim -2.3$?

Below this metallicity:

- H-ingestion in He core flashes, He shell flashes
- 1D stellar evolution ab initio can not reproduce observed properties of H-ingestion object Sakurai's object (Herwig et al. 2011)
- Recent 3D simulations confirm the non-radial nature of H-ingestion flash



He core flashes:



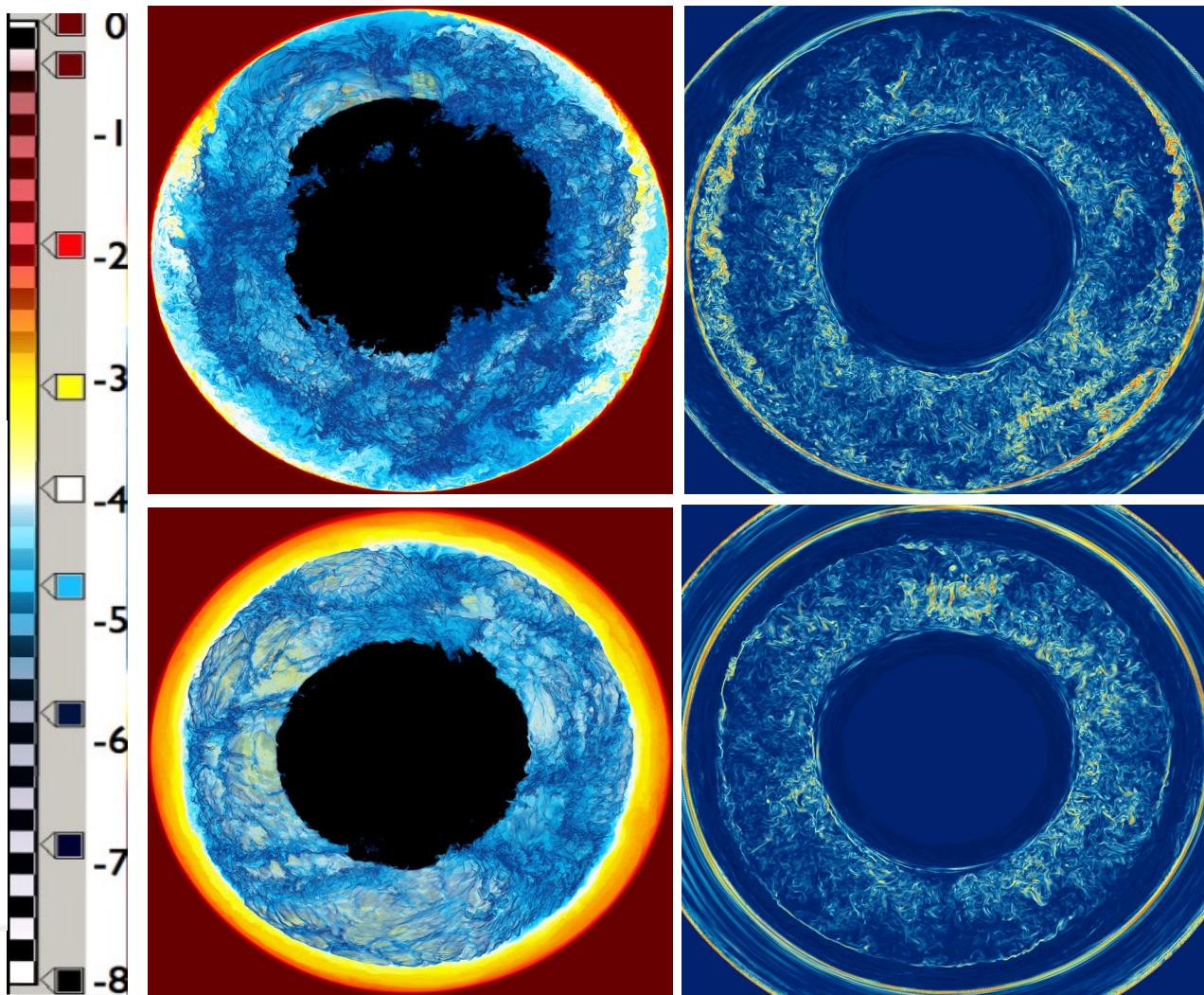
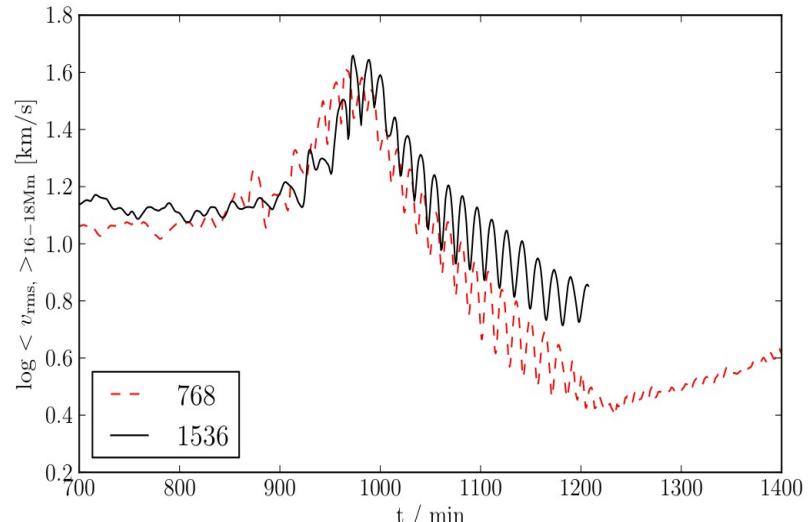
He shell flashes:

Suda et al. 2010

and many more!

Global Oscillation in Shell H-ingestion

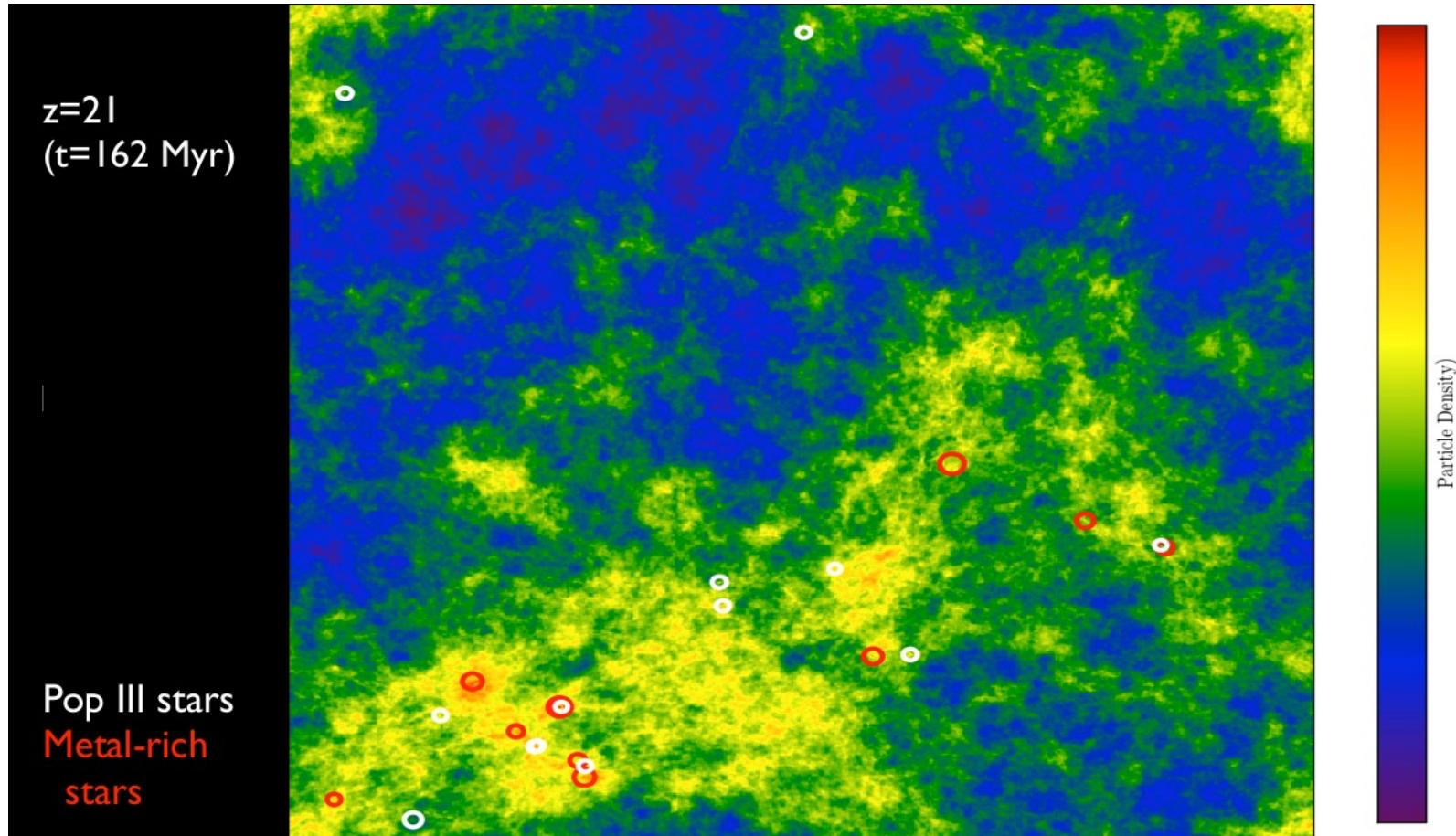
- Global non-radial oscillation
- Transition to H-driven convection zone
- Not yet known if/how to model in 1D



Herwig, Woodward and Lin, astro-ph/1310/4584

Christian Ritter

SYGMA



Brian O'Shea, MSU

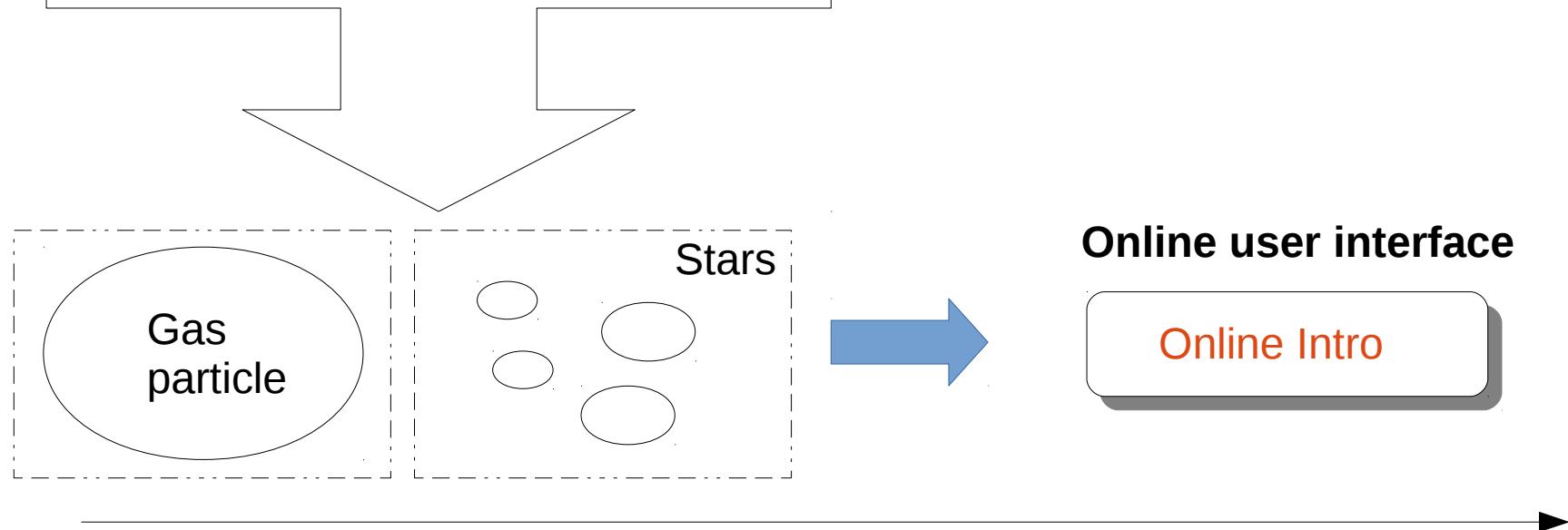
SYGMA

- Simple stellar population for DM+gas sims
- 1-zone box model
- NuGrid yield input w/ AGB and massive stars
- Supernova ejecta from type Ia, II
- Keep track of all stable elements, many isotopes

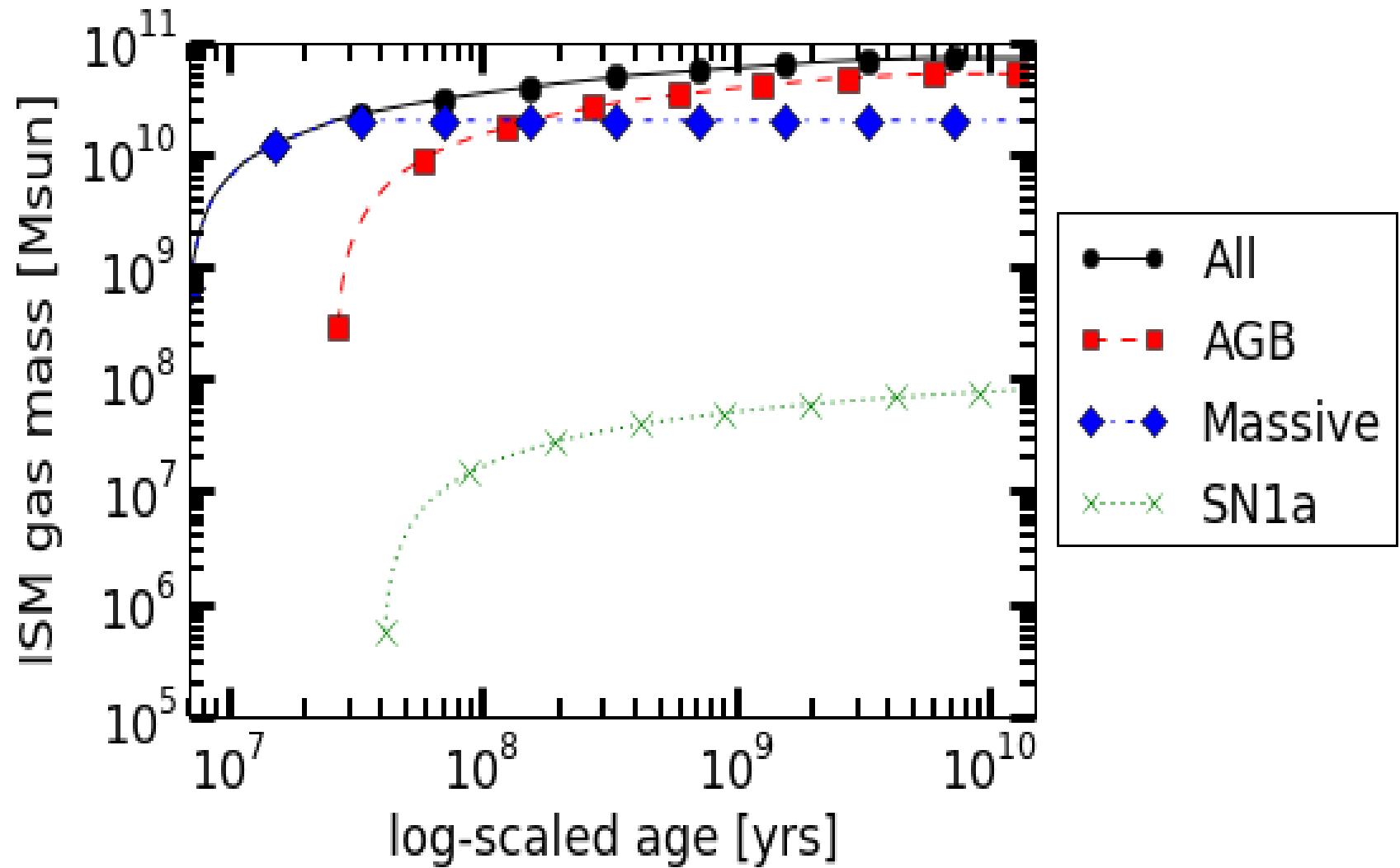
SYGMA

SSP assumptions:

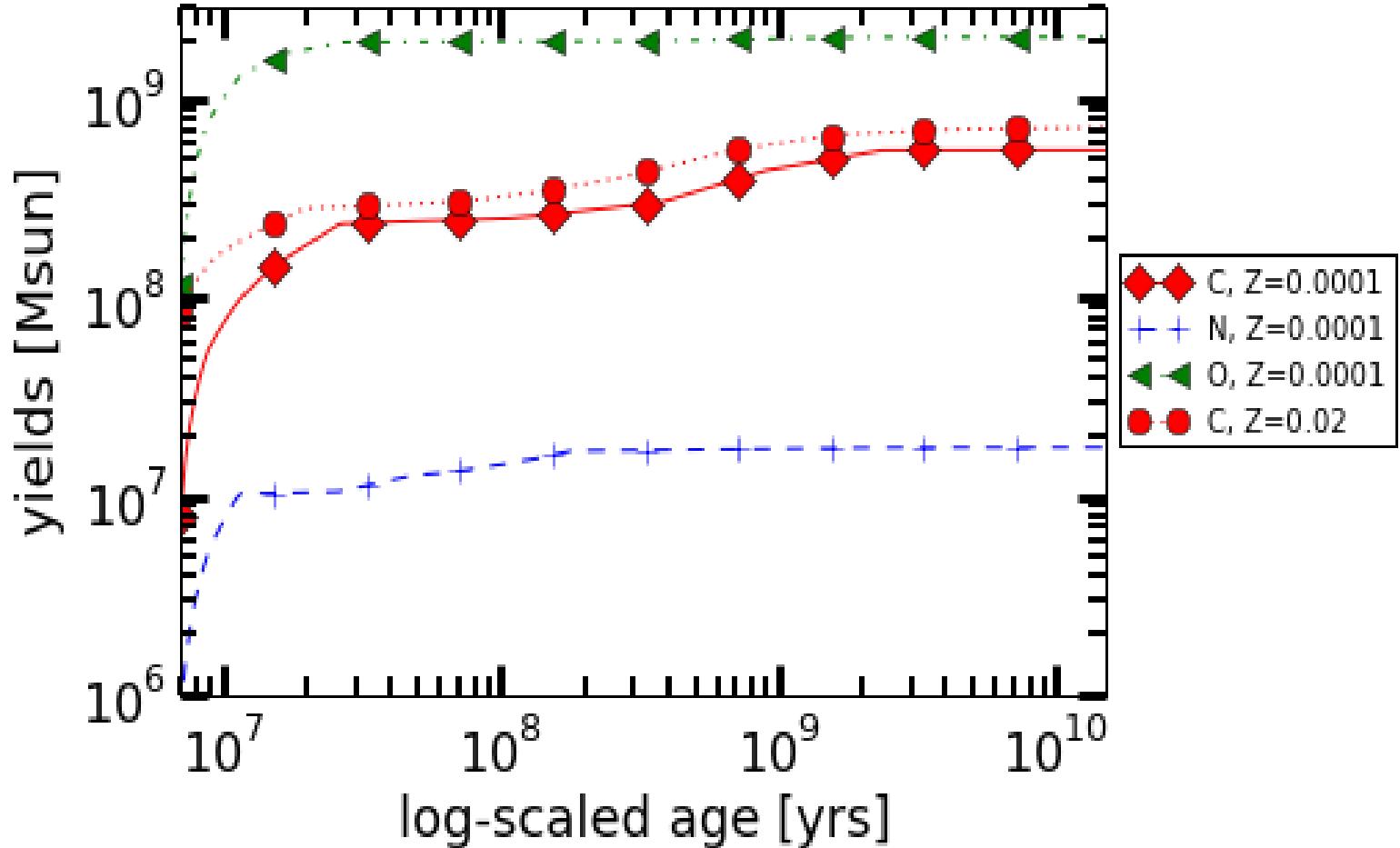
- Initial metallicity
- Total mass
- IMF type, range
- SNIa implementations
- and more



SYGMA



SYGMA



Thank you for your attention!