

PRECISION SPECTROSCOPY 2016

Stellar Evolution and Nucleosynthesis

***Stellar Evolution of low and
intermediate mass stars***

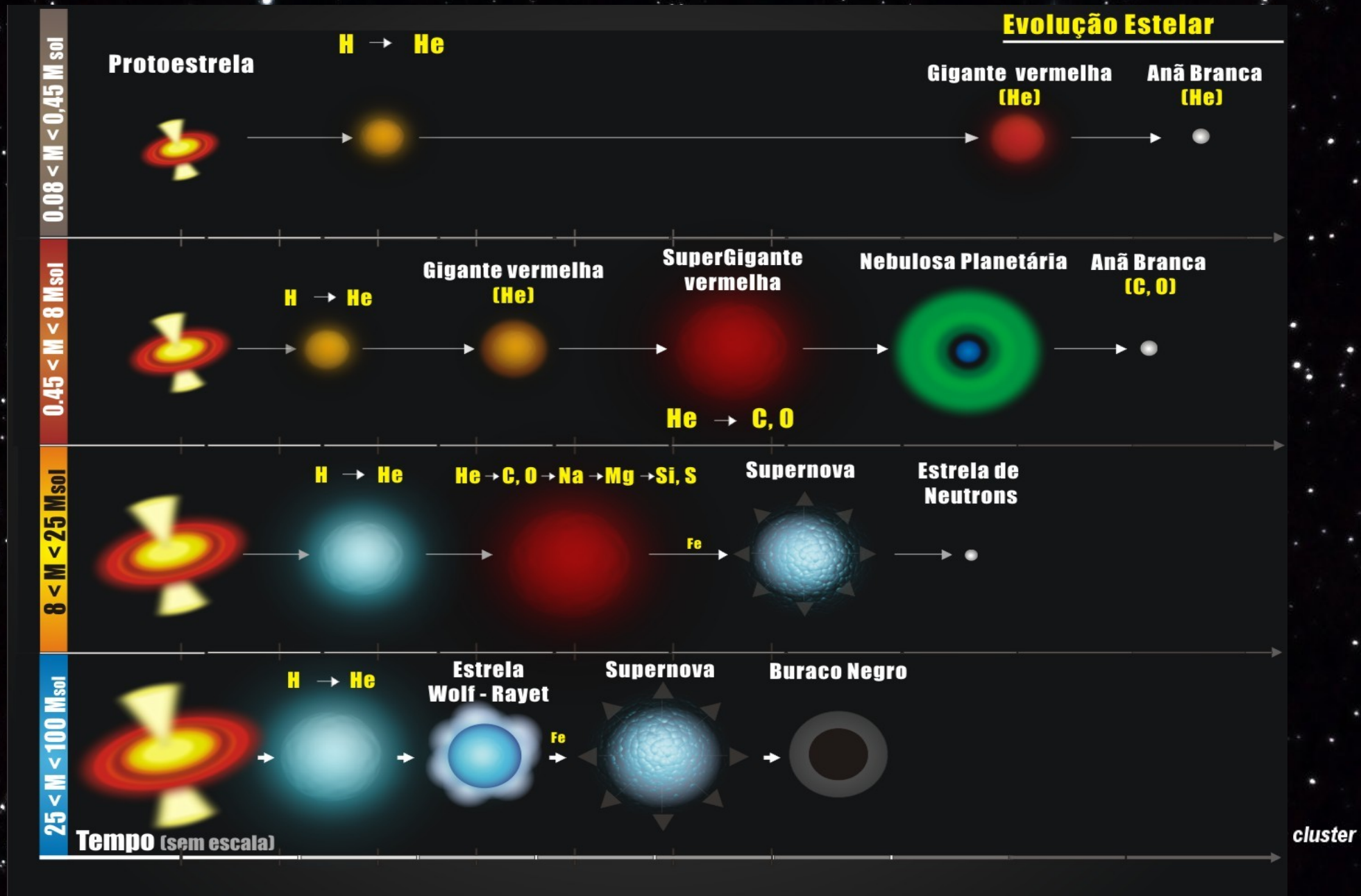
Alejandra Romero

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

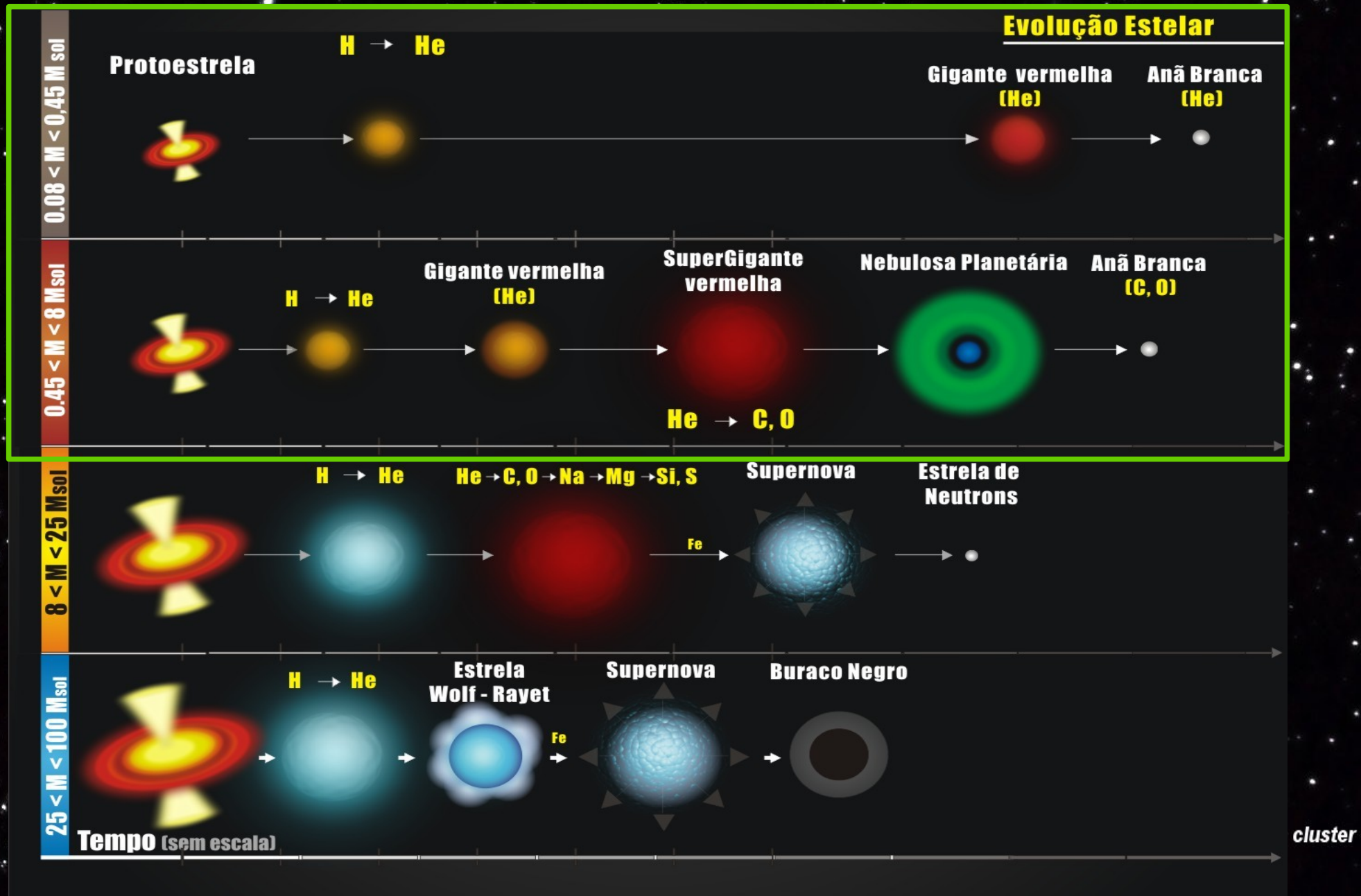
Porto Alegre, September 19

M45, The Pleiades open cluster
2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

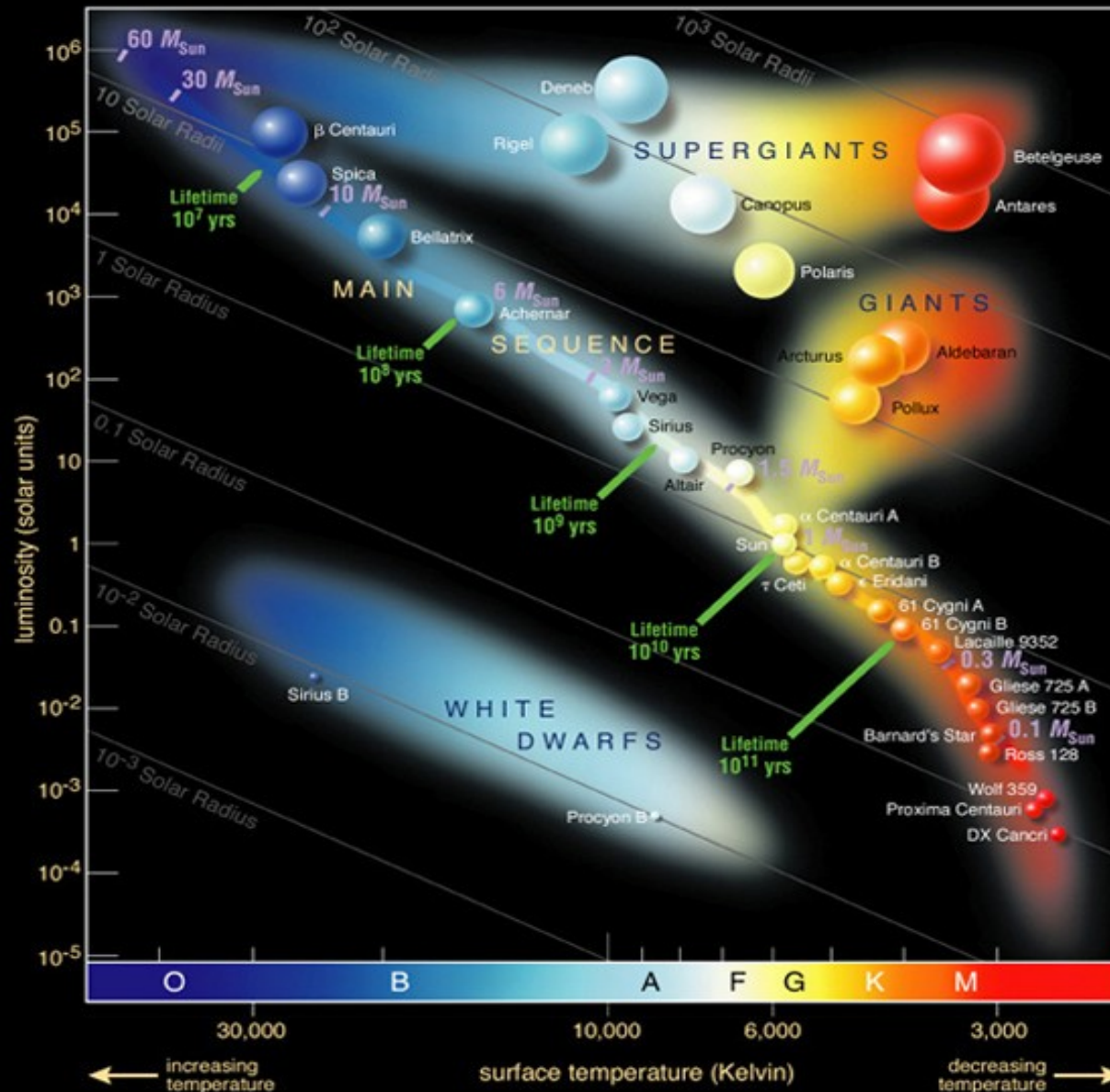
Stellar evolution



Stellar evolution



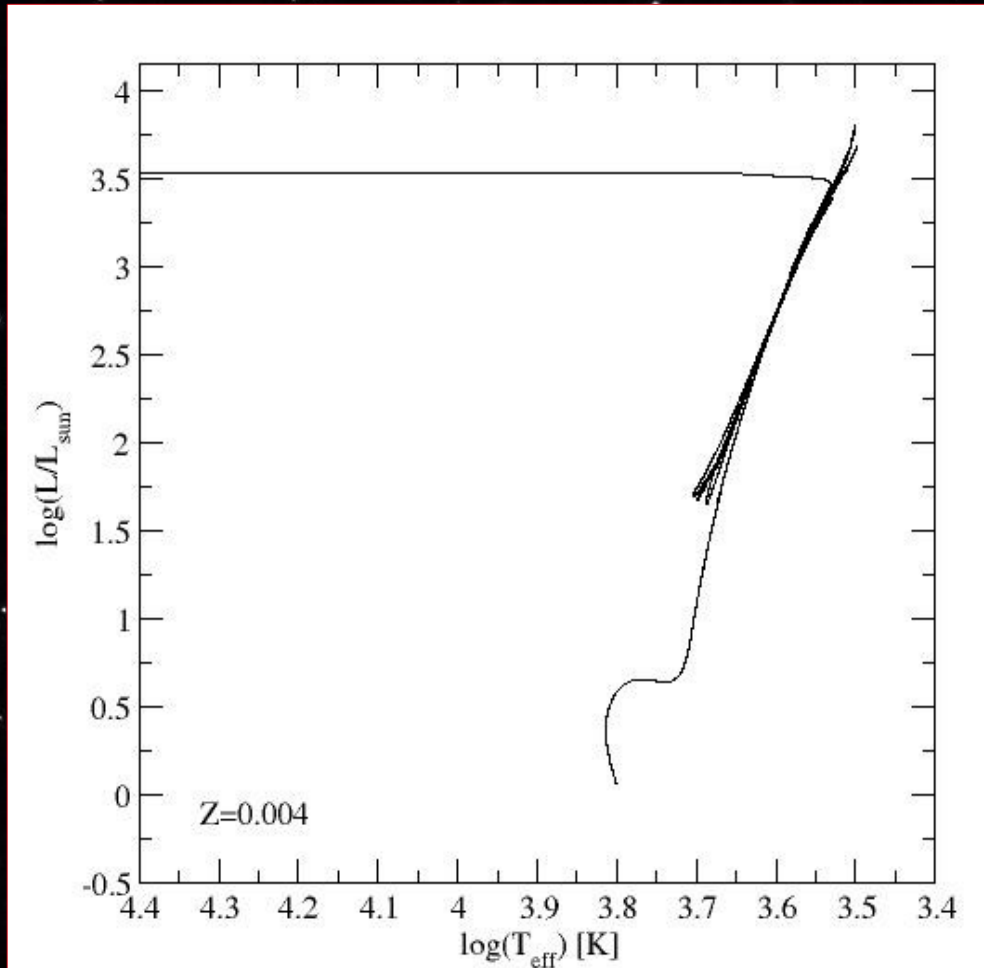
The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



M45, The Pleiades open cluster
 2007-01-13
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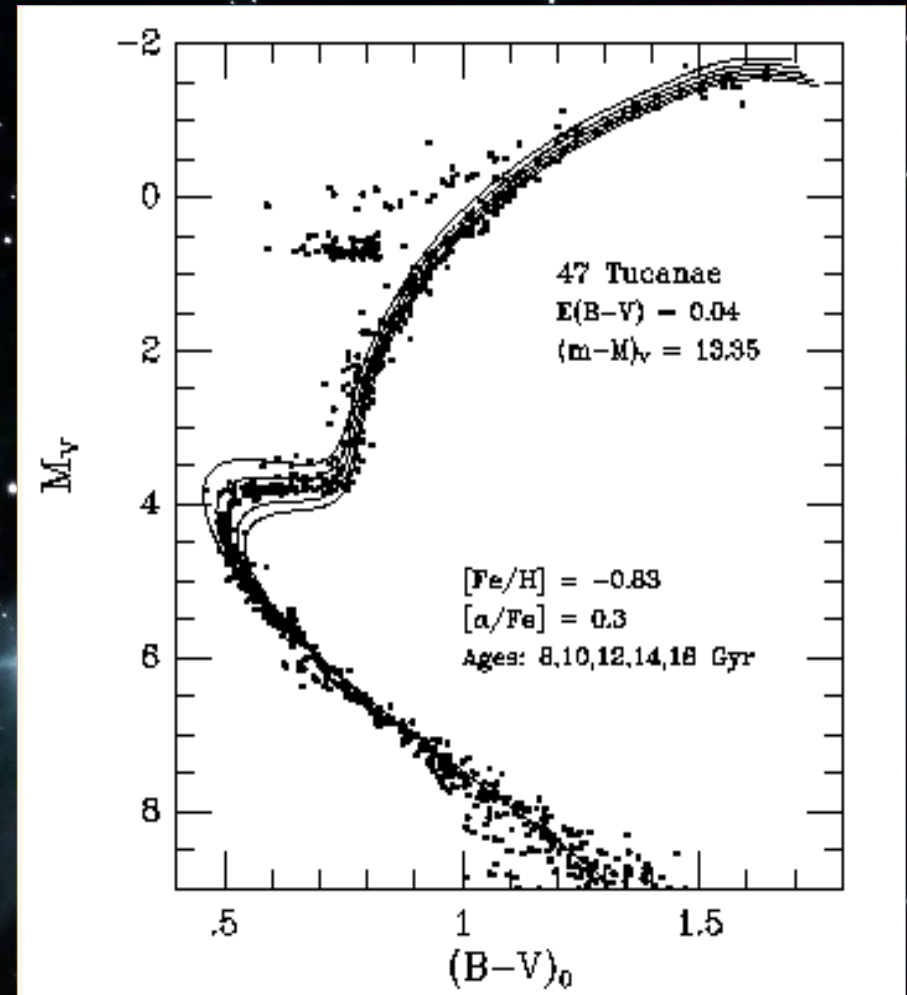
Teff-L/Color-Magnitude diagram

“Single mass” Evolution



H-R diagram $Z=0.004 / 1 M_{\text{sun}}$

“Single age” different masses

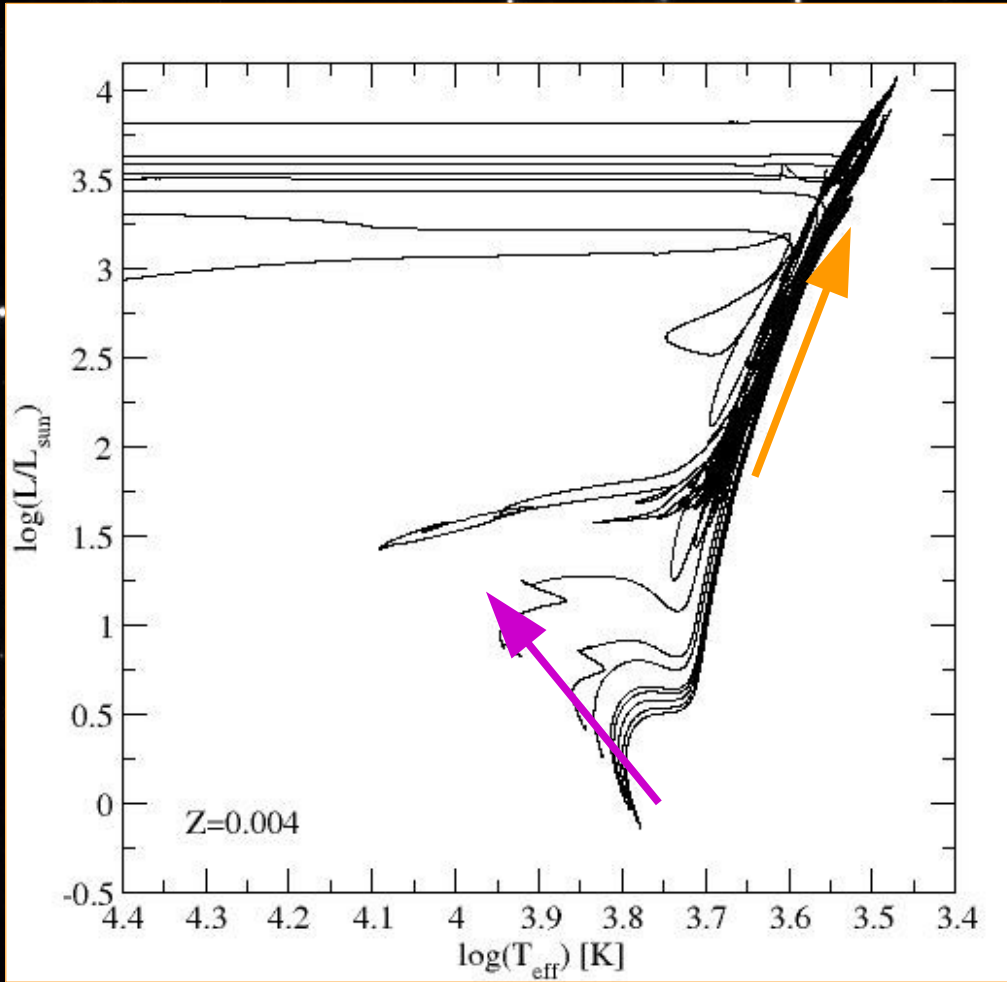


47 Tuc

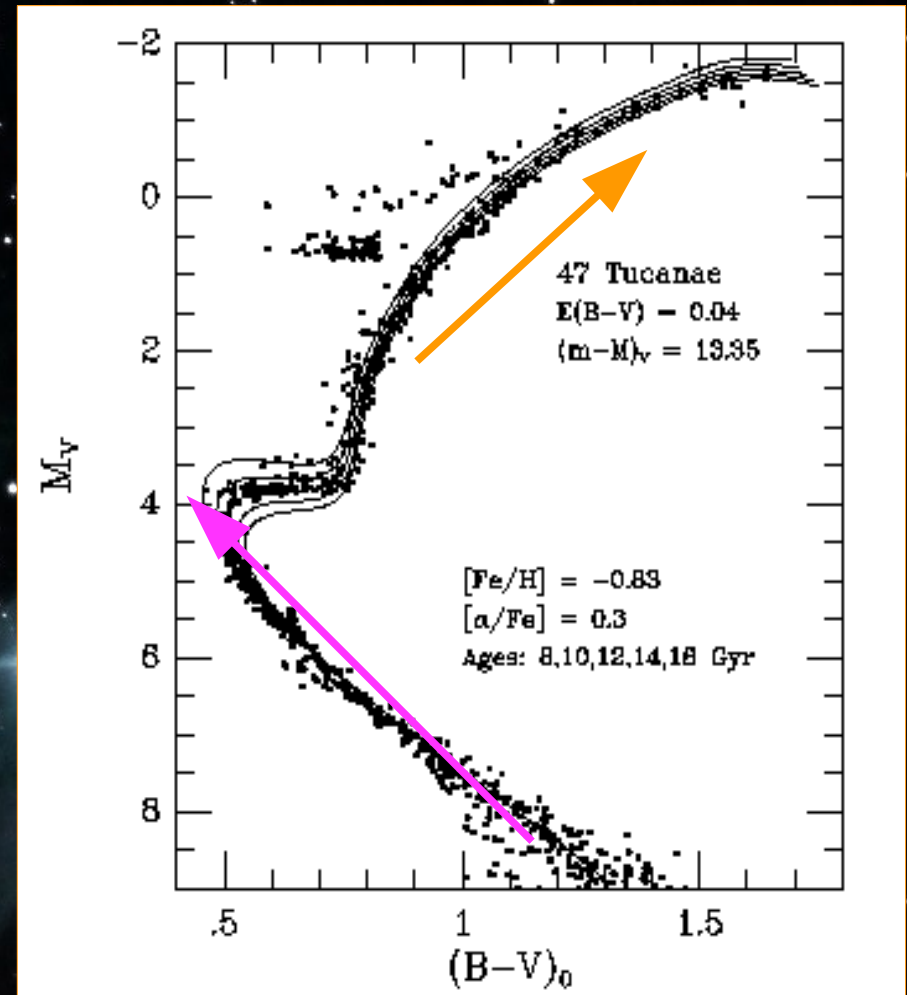
M45, The Pleiades open cluster
2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

Teff-L/Color-Magnitude diagram

“Single mass” Evolution



“Single age” different masses



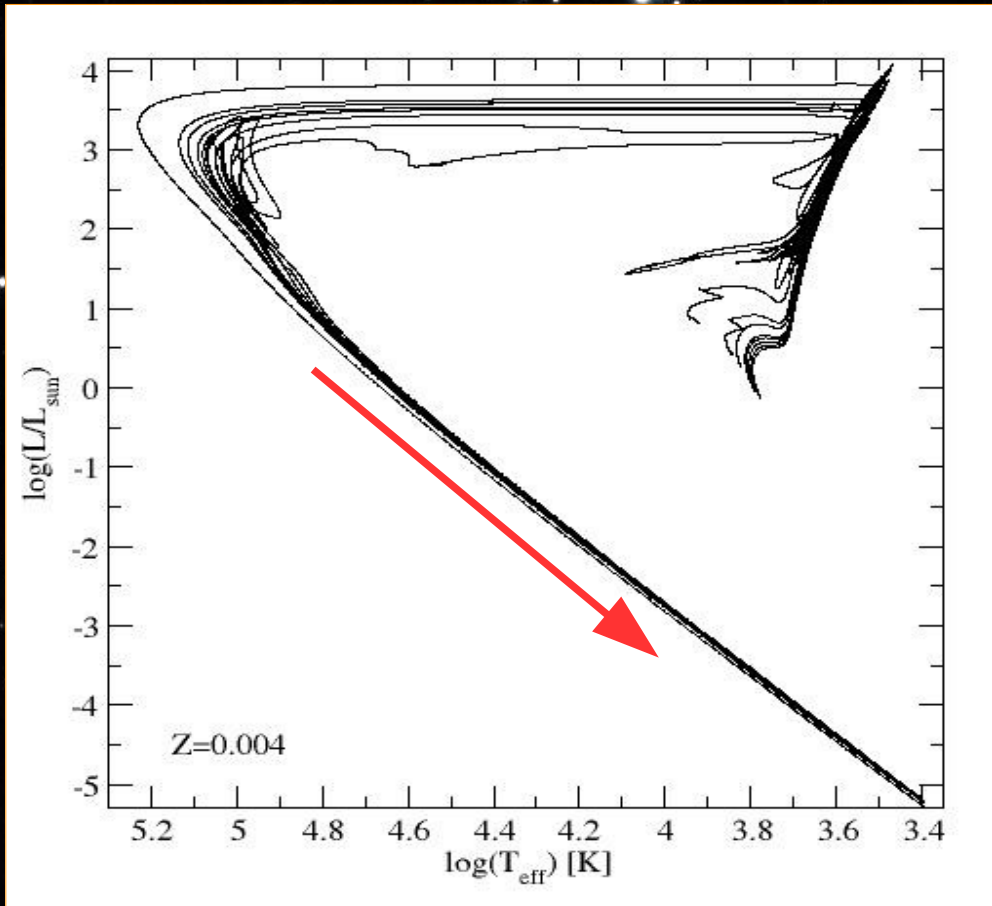
H-R diagram $Z=0.004$ / $0.9-3 M_{\text{sun}}$

47 Tuc

M45, The Pleiades open cluster
2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

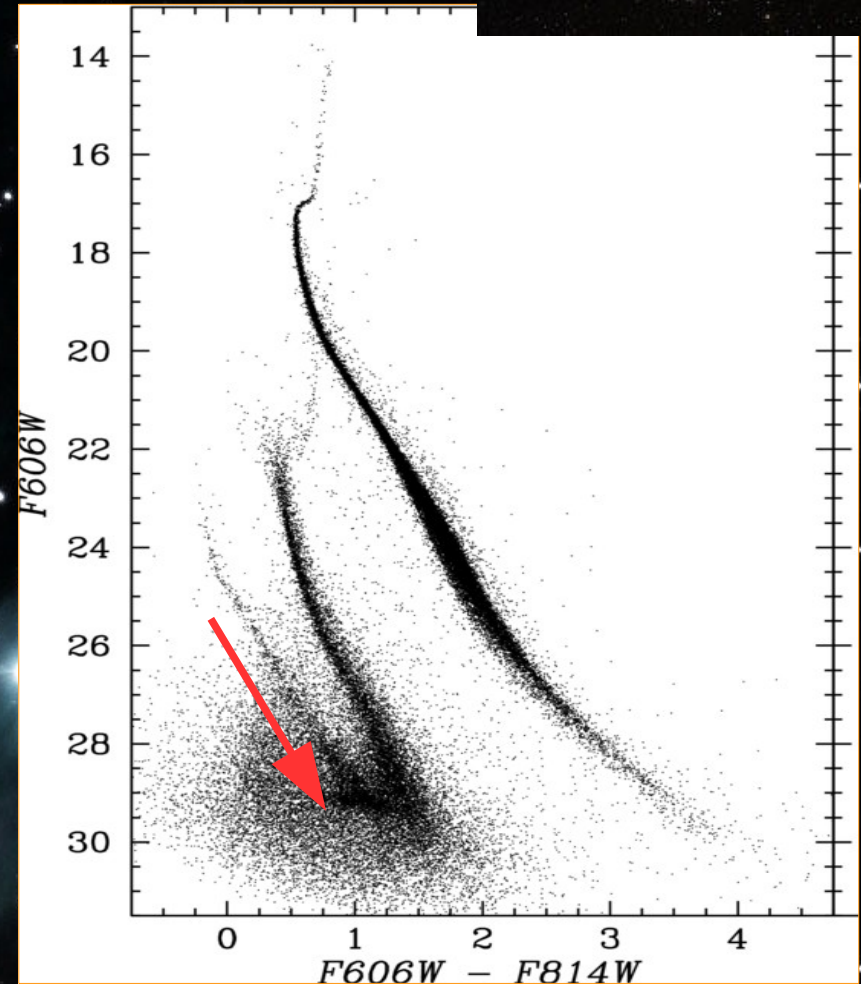
Teff-L/Color-Magnitude diagram

“Single mass” Evolution



H-R diagram $Z=0.004$ / $0.9-3 M_{\text{sun}}$

“Single age” different masses



47 Tuc

M45, The Pleiades open cluster
2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

Stellar evolution computations

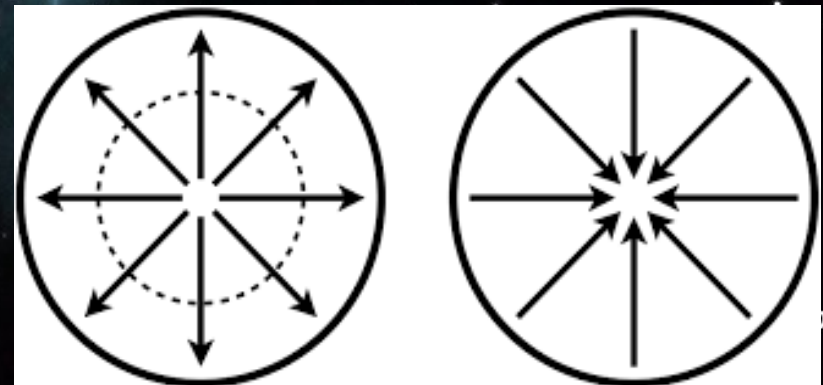
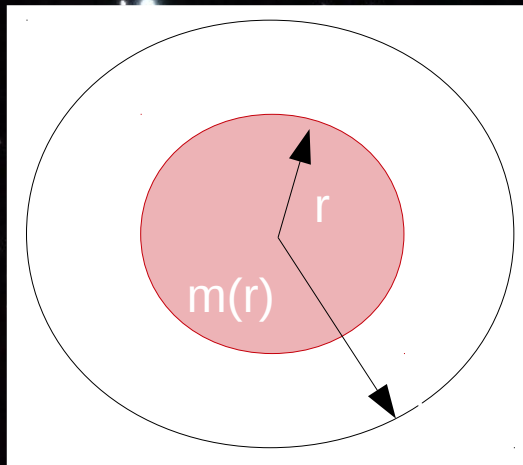
Spherical symmetry



Mechanical structure

$$\frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM\rho}{r^2}$$



Open cluster

(C) D. Nasil

Stellar evolution computations

Mechanical structure

$$\frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM\rho}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \left(\epsilon - T \frac{dS}{dt} \right)$$

Conservation of energy

Boundary conditions

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\kappa \rho}{ac T^3} \frac{L_r}{4\pi r^2}$$

Energy transport

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\Gamma_2 - 1}{\Gamma_2} \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dr}$$

$$M(r=0) = 0$$

$$L(r=0) = 0$$

$$P(r=R) = 0$$

$$T(r=R) = 0$$

open cluster

Stellar evolution computations

Mechanical
structure

$$\frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM\rho}{r^2}$$

Equation of state

$$\frac{dL}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho \left(\epsilon - T \frac{dS}{dt} \right)$$

Conservation of
energy

$$P = \frac{\rho}{m} kT + \frac{1}{3} aT^4$$

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{3}{4ac} \frac{\kappa \rho}{T^3} \frac{L_r}{4\pi r^2}$$

Energy
transport

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\Gamma_2 - 1}{\Gamma_2} \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dr}$$

$$P = K \rho^n$$

Stellar evolution computations

Mechanical structure

$$\frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -\frac{GM\rho}{r^2}$$

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Energy transport

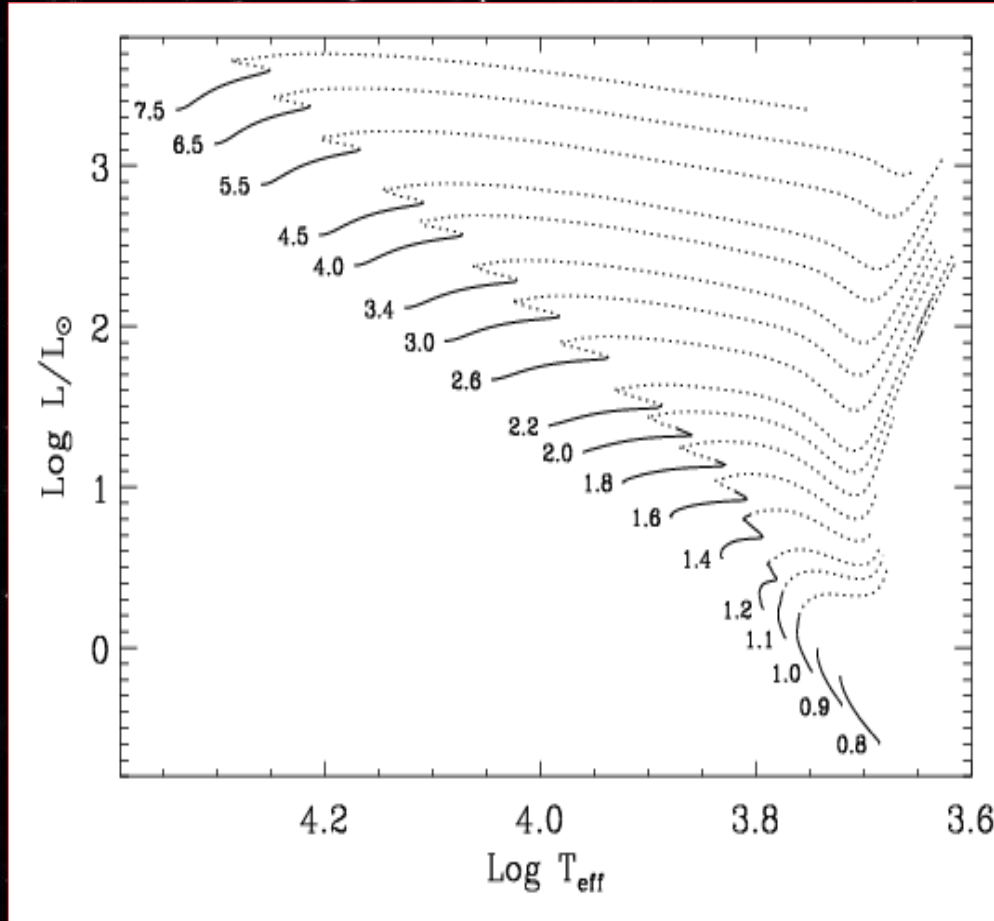
$$P = K\rho^n$$

Chemical evolution

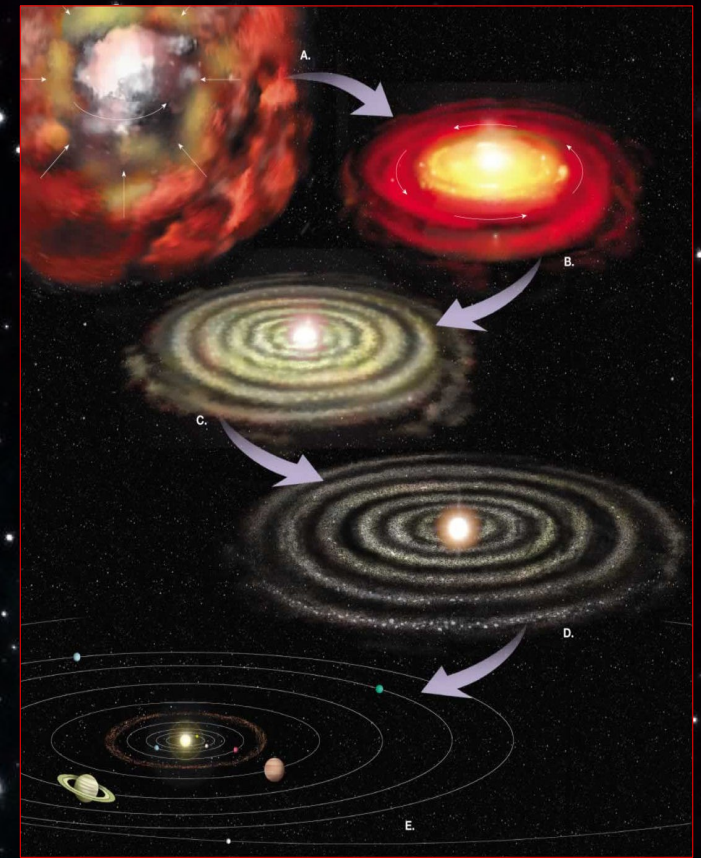
$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\Gamma_2 - 1}{\Gamma_2} \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dr}$$

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} \right)_{nuc} + \left(\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} \right)_{mix} \quad i = 1, \dots, I$$

Main Sequence



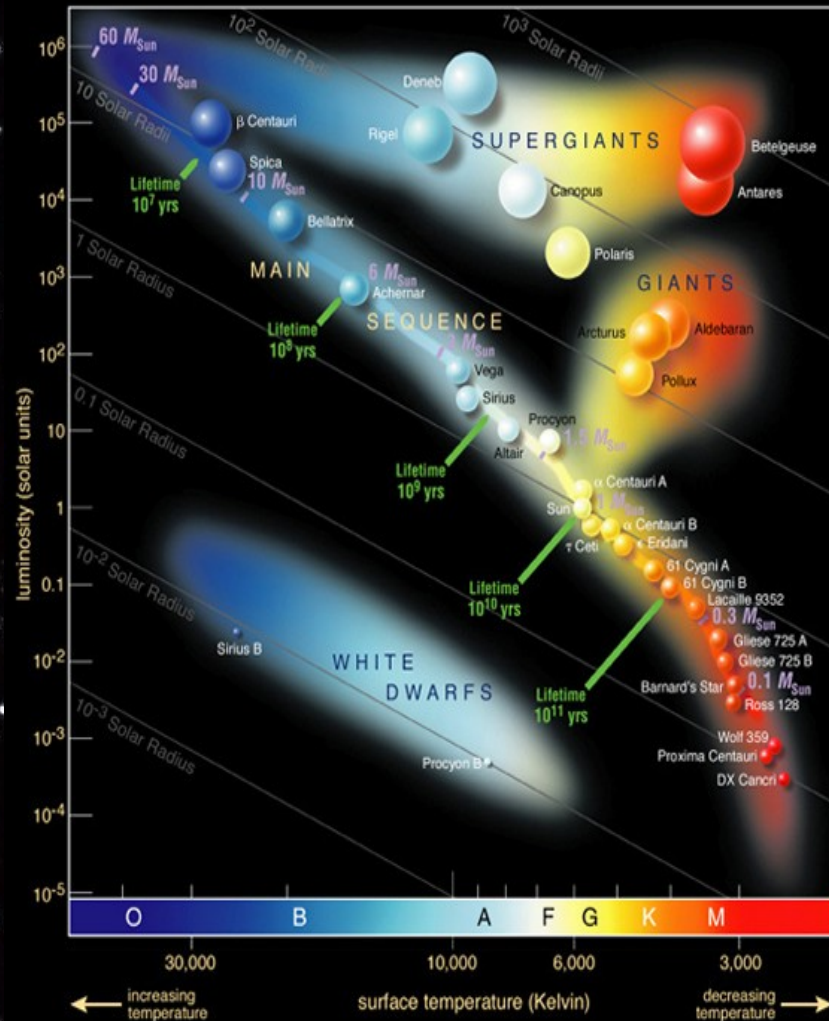
Marques, J.P. et al. *Astrophys.Space Sci.* 316 (2008)



- Energy source: Hydrogen burning
- Longest stage in the life of stars
- Sequence in stellar mass

M45, The Pleiades open cluster
2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

Main Sequence



$$\tau_{SP} \propto \frac{X_H M c^2}{L} \sim 10^{10} \left(\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{-2} \text{ anos}$$

10^{10} yr for a $1 M_{\text{sun}}$

6×10^6 yr for a $20 M_{\text{sun}}$

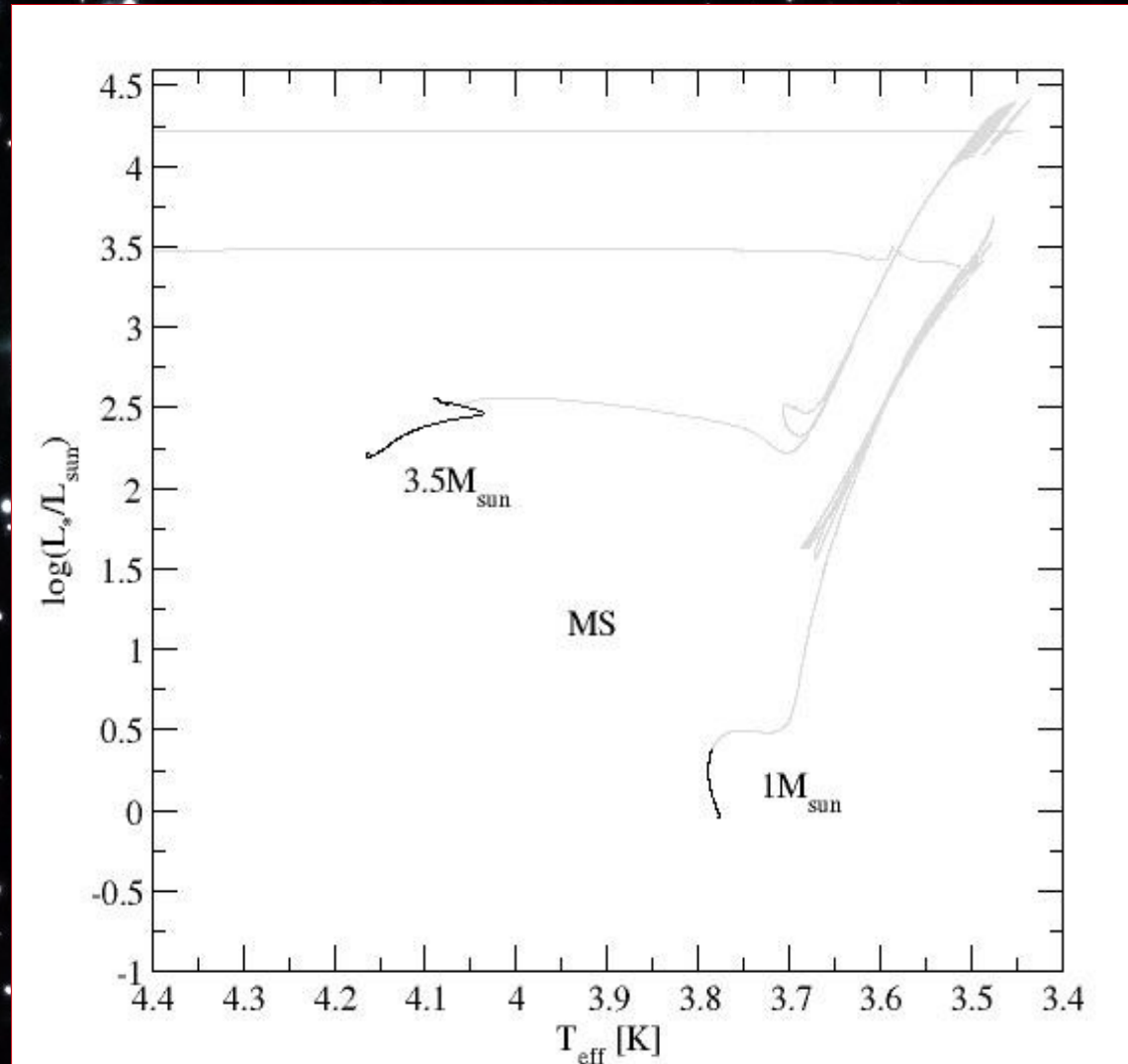
Mass -Luminosity relation for Main Sequence stars

$$L \simeq M^3 \mu^4$$

Main Sequence

$$L \simeq M^3 \mu^4$$

$$\tau_{SP} \propto \frac{X_H M c^2}{L} \sim 10^{10} \left(\frac{M}{M_\odot} \right)^{-2} \text{ anos}$$



The Pleiades open cluster
01-13

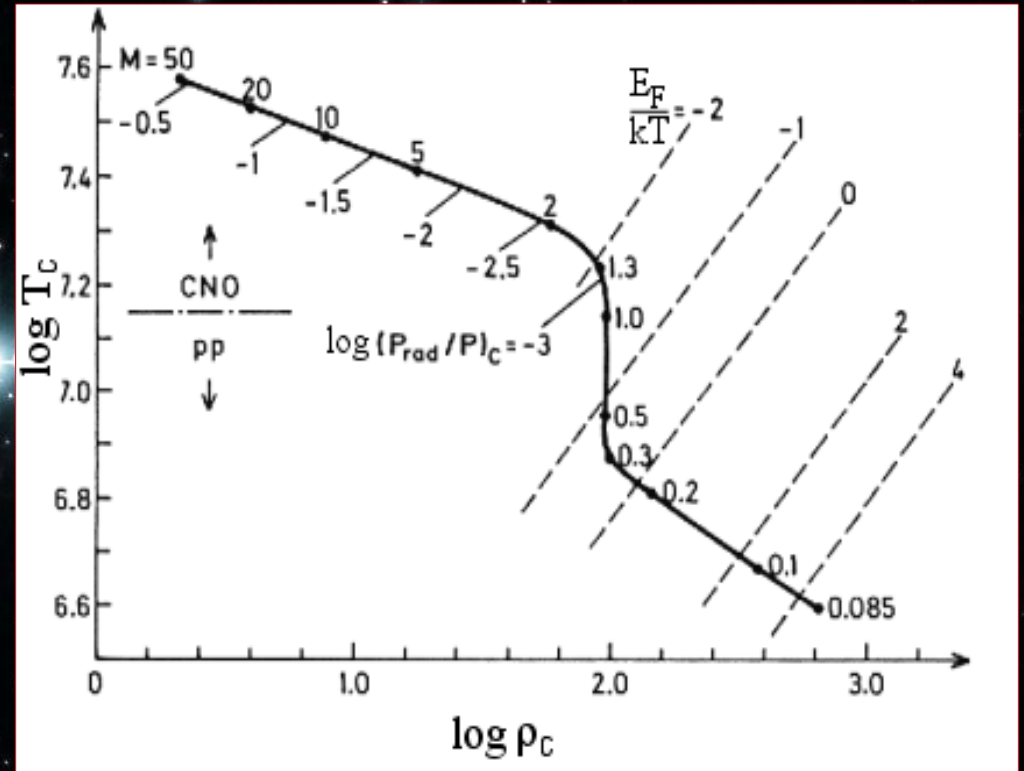
Main Sequence: Inner structure

- $M > 1.3 M_{\text{sun}}$: High Main Sequence

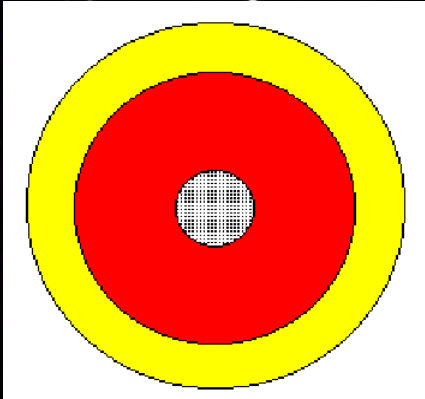
convective core +
radiative envelope

- $M < 1.3 M_{\text{sun}}$: Low Main Sequence

radiative core +
convective envelope



Low Main Sequence

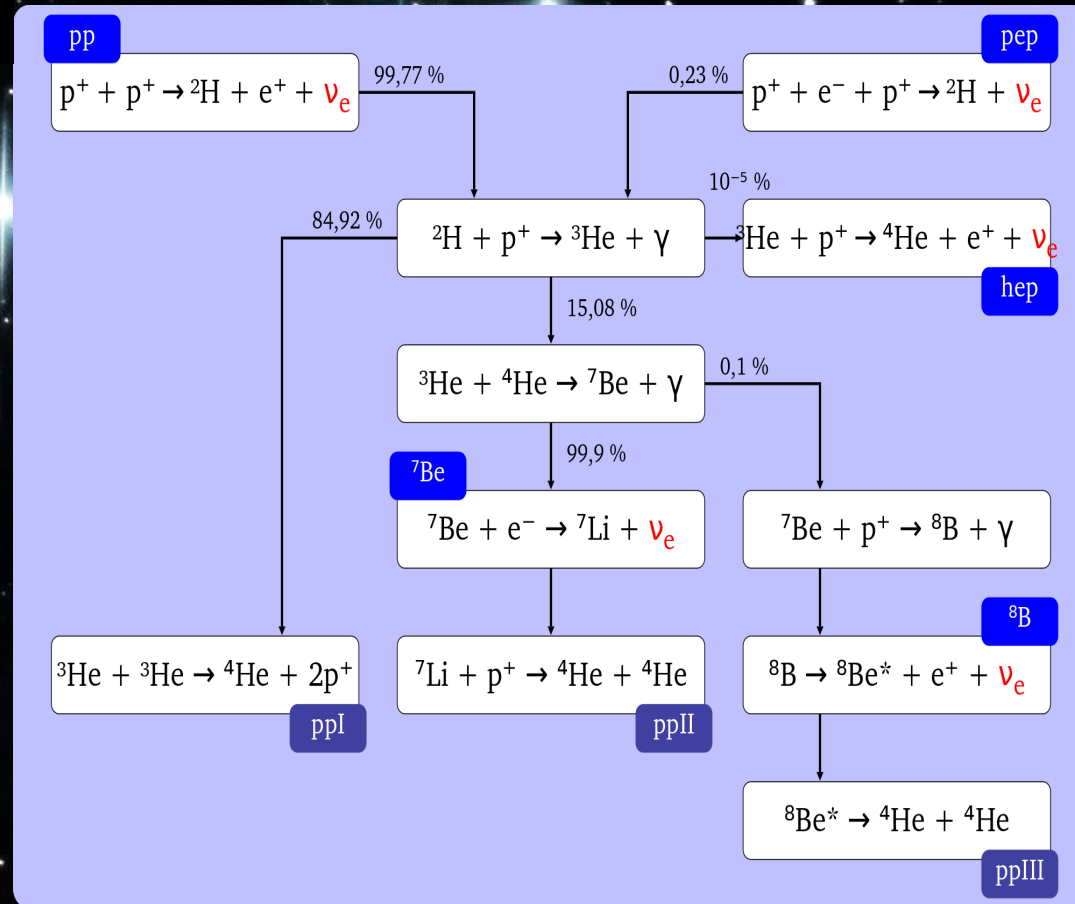
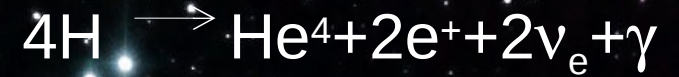


Radiative core +
Convective envelope

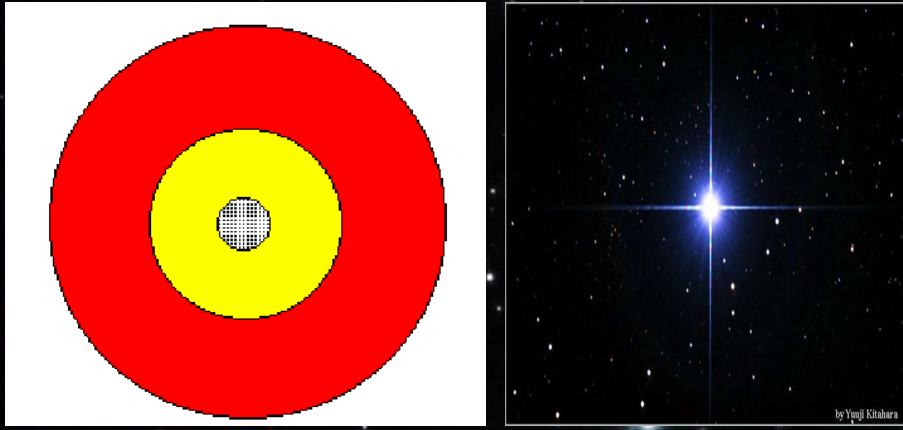
$$\nu_{pp} : T^{5-3.5} \quad T : 5 - 20 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$$

$$-\left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dr} > -\frac{dT}{dr}$$

Proton-proton cycle



High Main Sequence

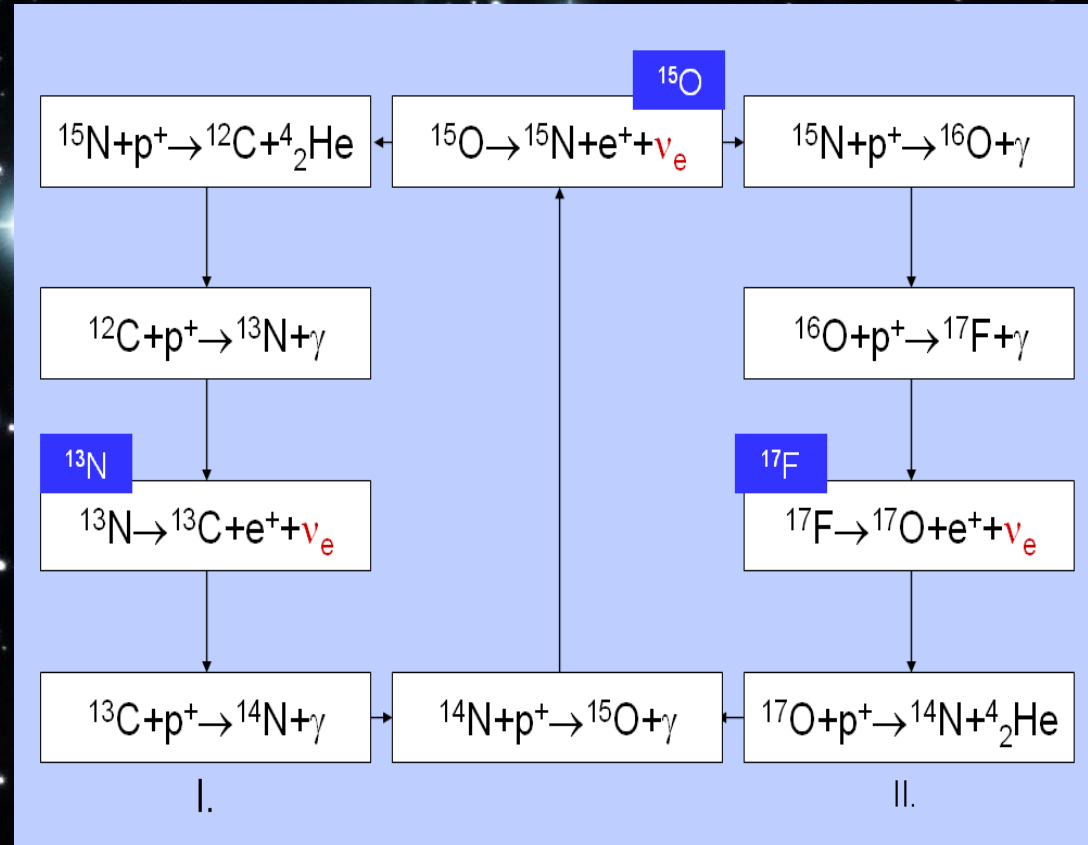
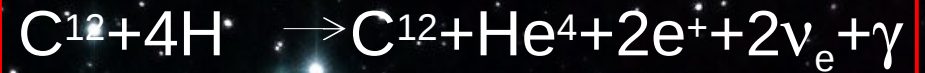


Convective core + radiative envelope

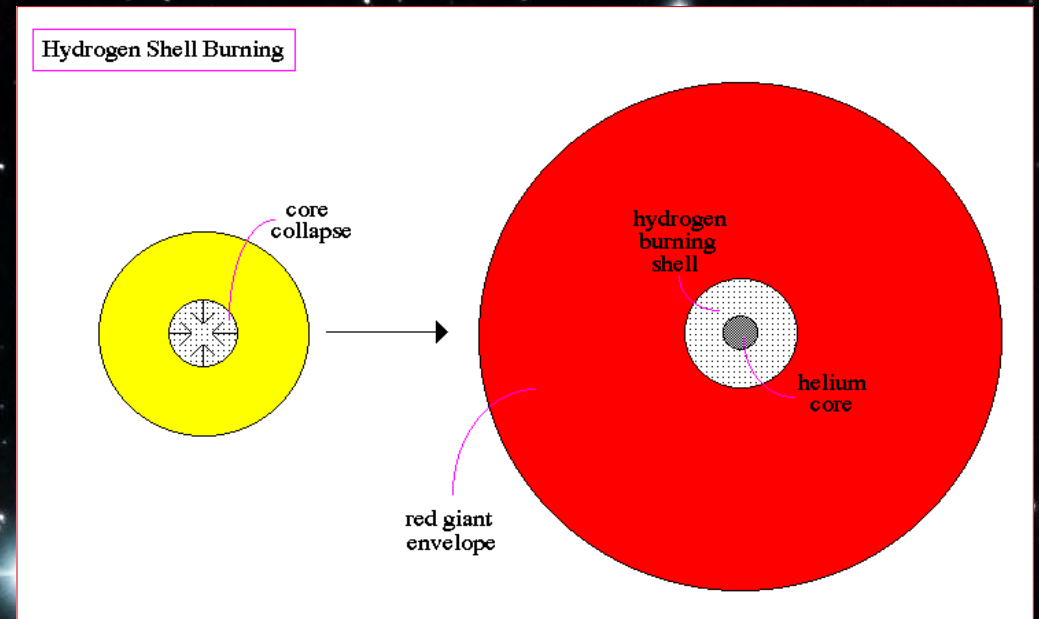
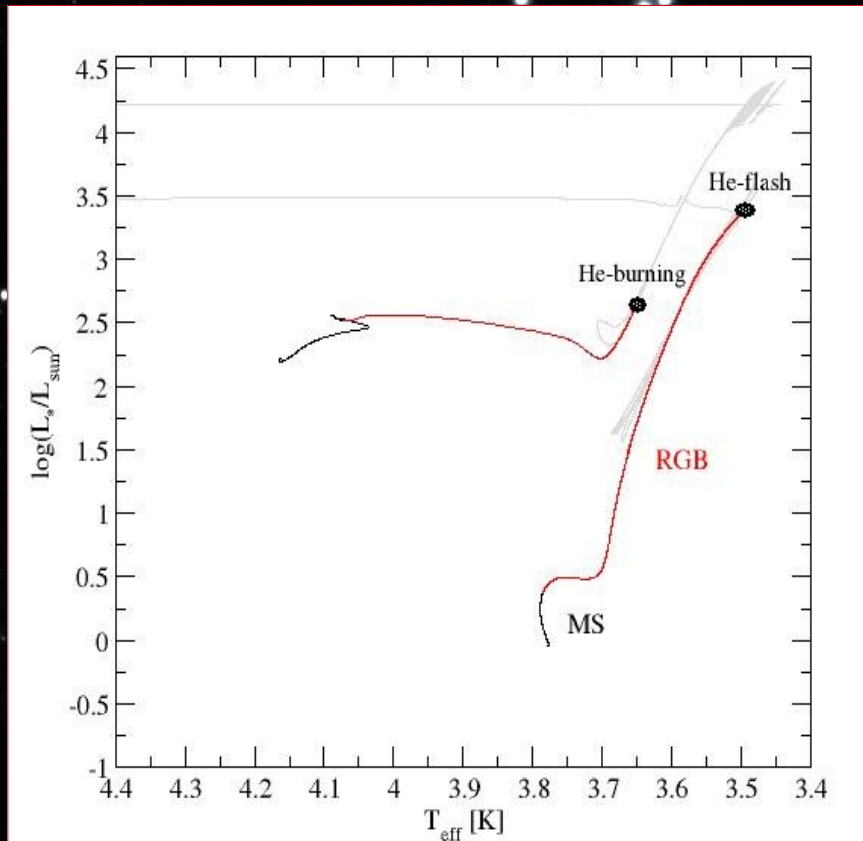
$$v_{CNO} : T^{8-20} \quad T : 10-50 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$$

$$-\left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \frac{T}{P} \frac{dP}{dr} > -\frac{dT}{dr}$$

CNO cycle

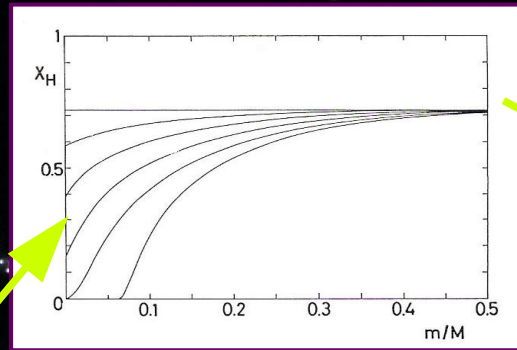
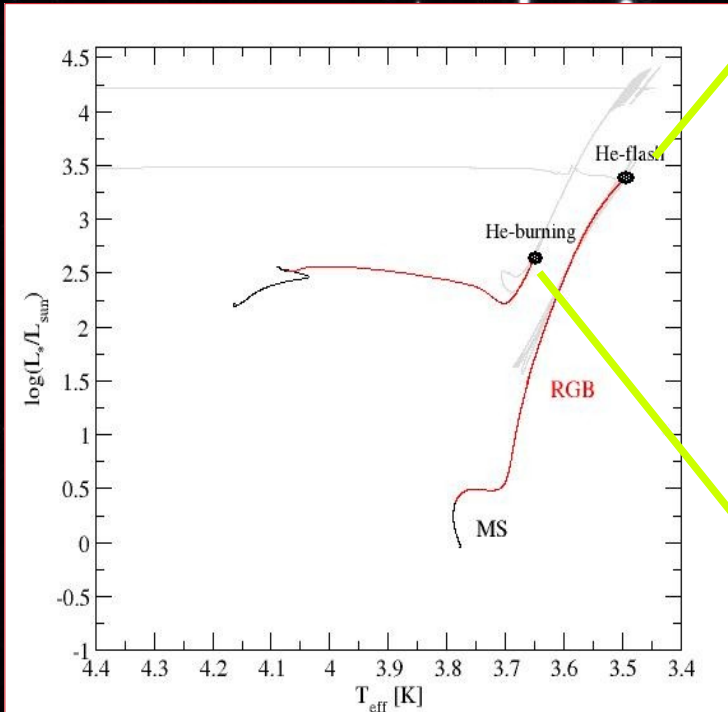


Post-Main Sequence: Red Giant Branch

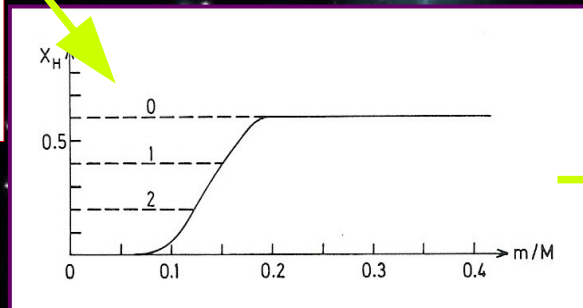


- Energy source: H-burning in a shell
- Contraction of the core

Post-Main Sequence: Red Giant Branch

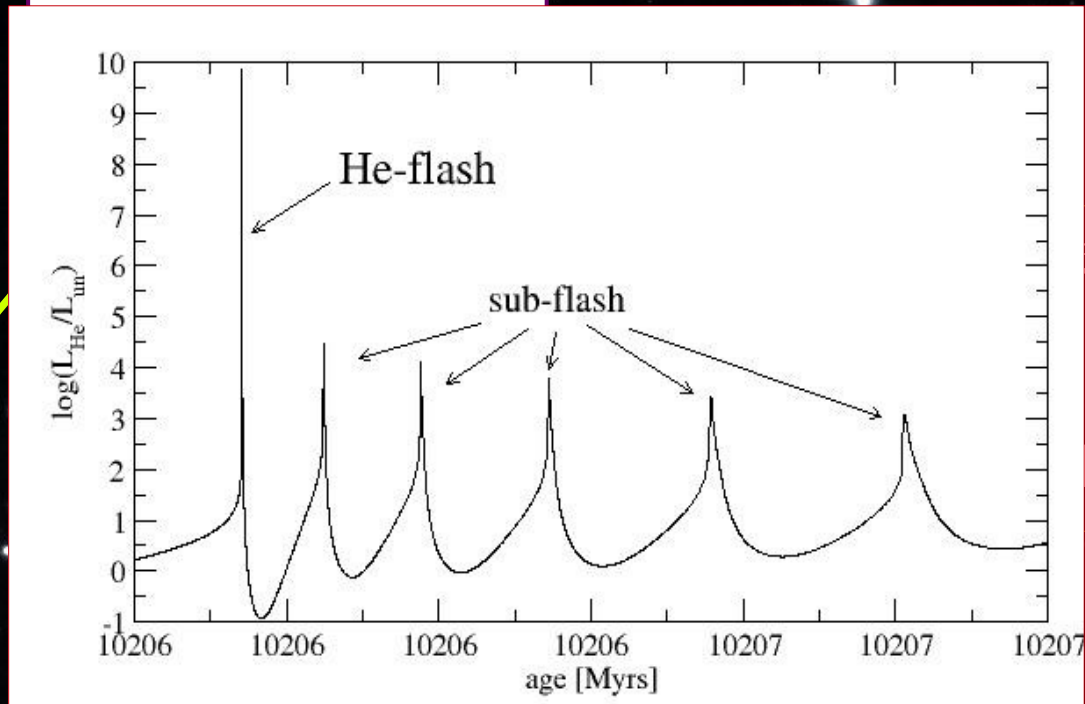
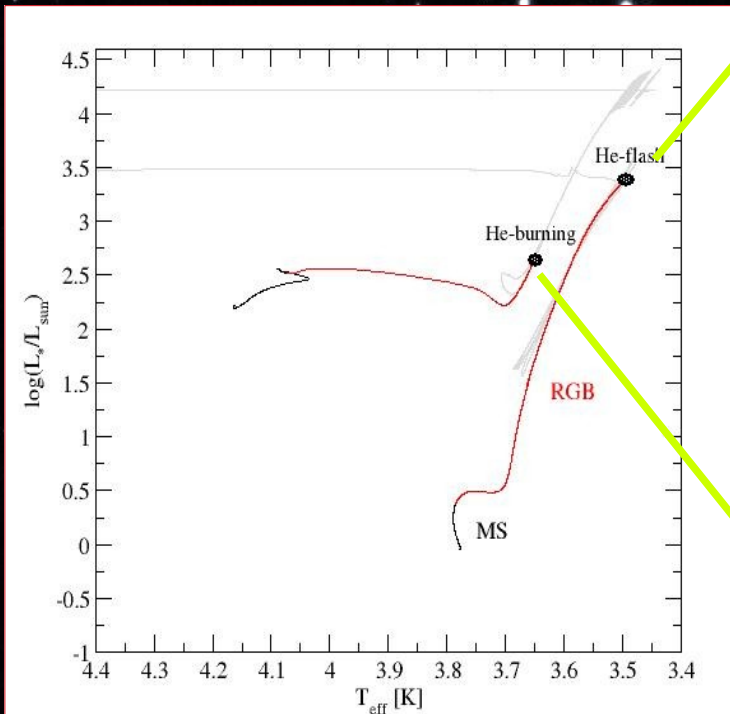


He core degenerates and grows in mass due to the H-shell.
 $M_{\text{core}} \sim 0.45 M_{\text{sun}}$ He flash

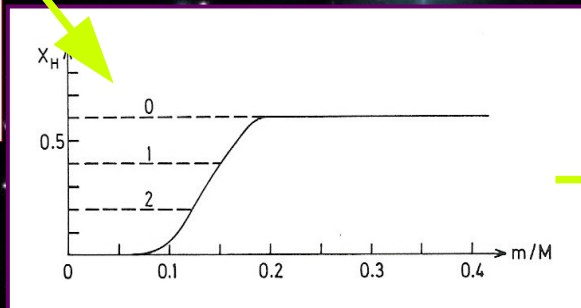


$M_{\text{core}} \sim 0.1 M_{\odot}$
 $T \sim 10^8 \text{ K}$ He-burning

Post-Main Sequence: Red Giant Branch

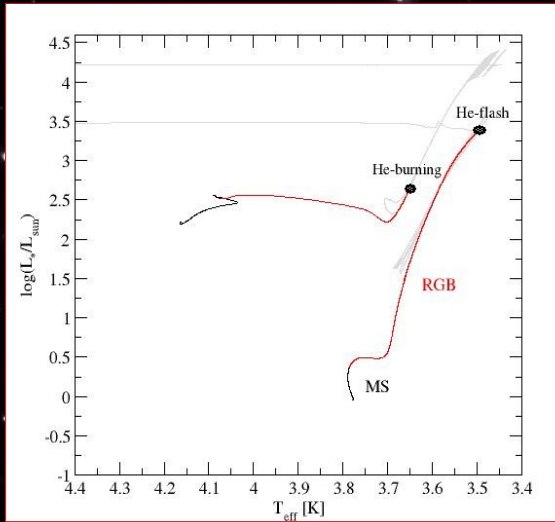


es and
to the
e flash



$M_{\text{core}} \sim 0.1 M_{*}$
 $T \sim 10^8 \text{ K He-burning}$

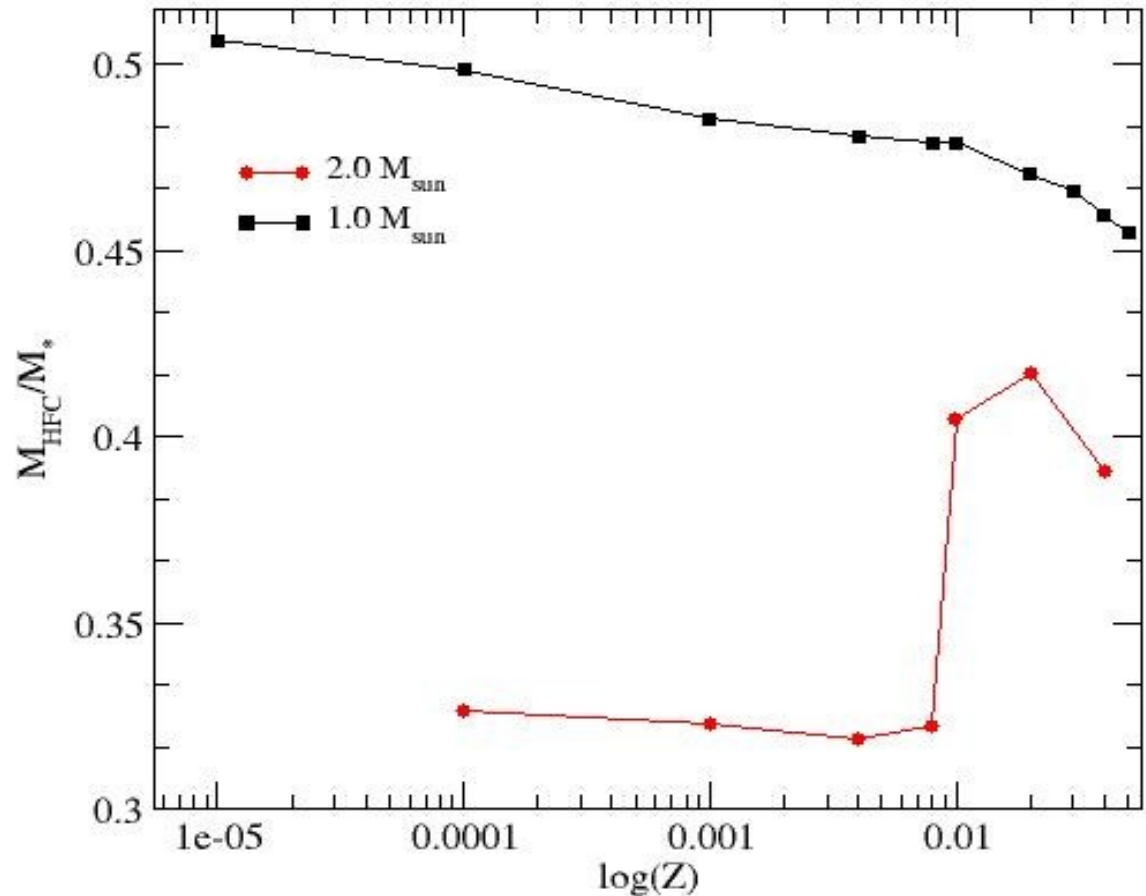
Beginning of the He-burning stage



He core mass for He-flash depends on initial metallicity

$$[Fe/H] = \log(Z/Z_{\odot})$$

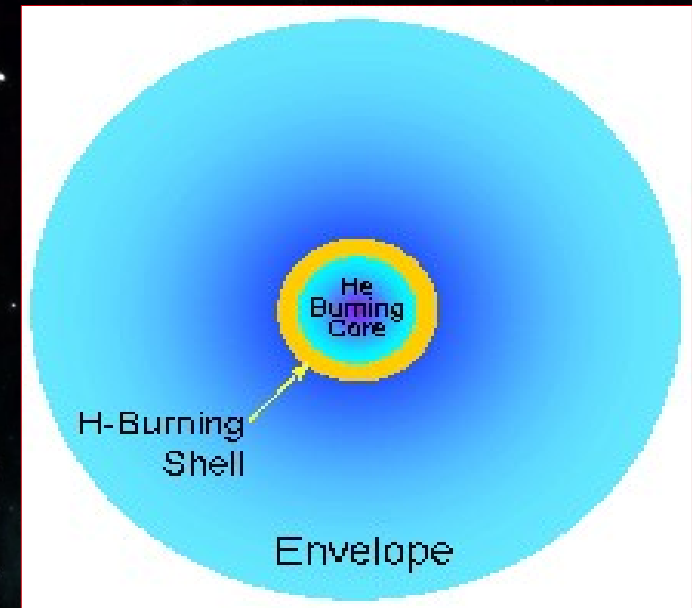
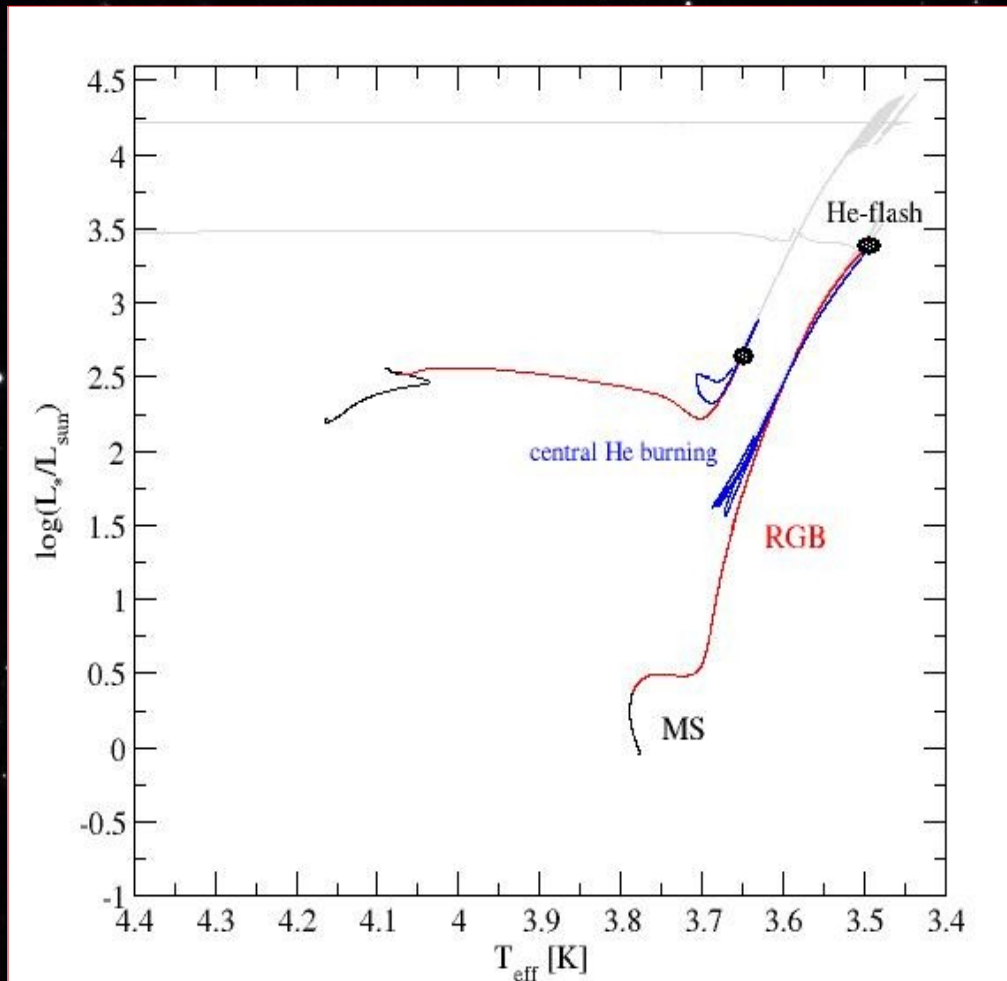
$$Z_{\text{sun}} = 0.0169$$



cluster

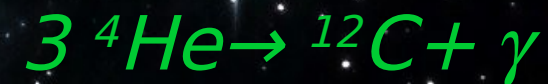
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Central He burning



Energy source:

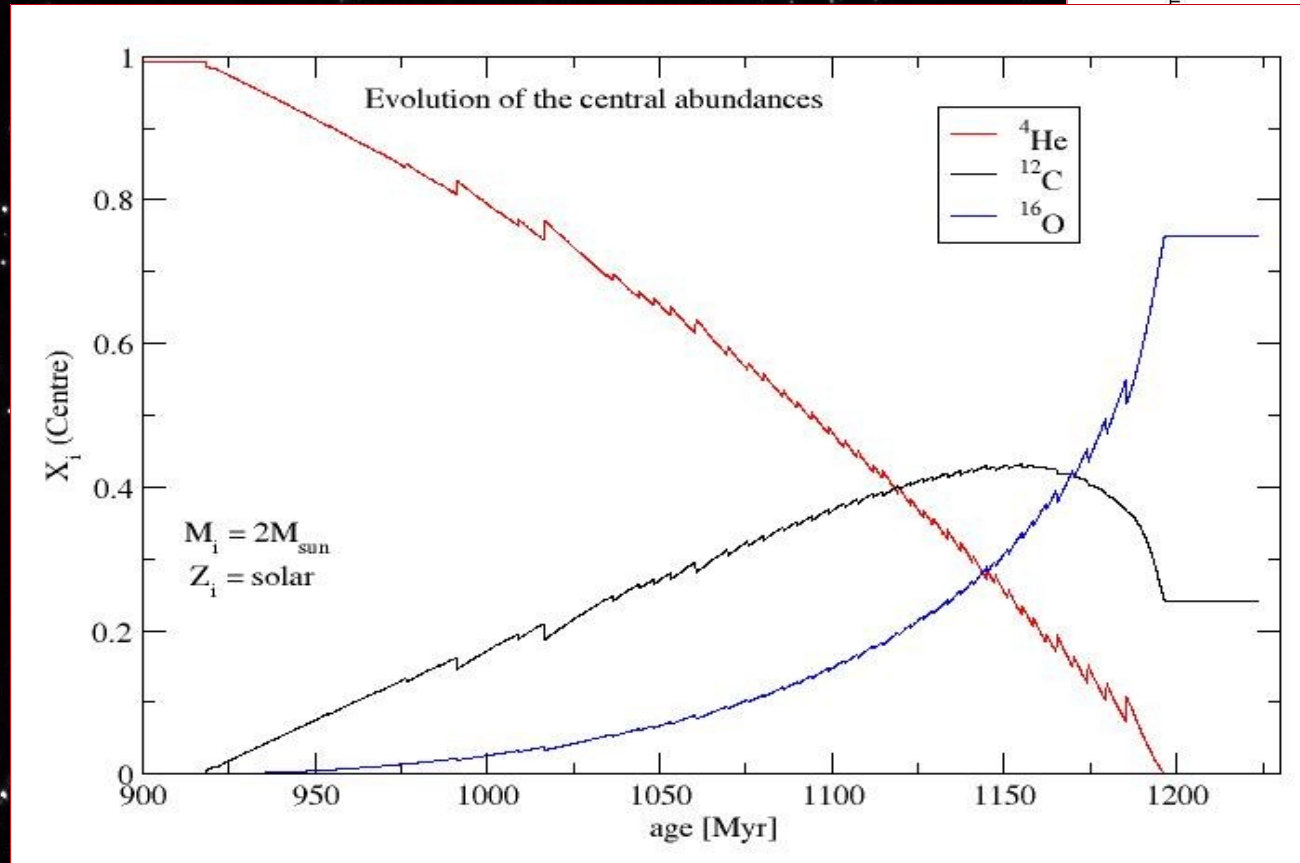
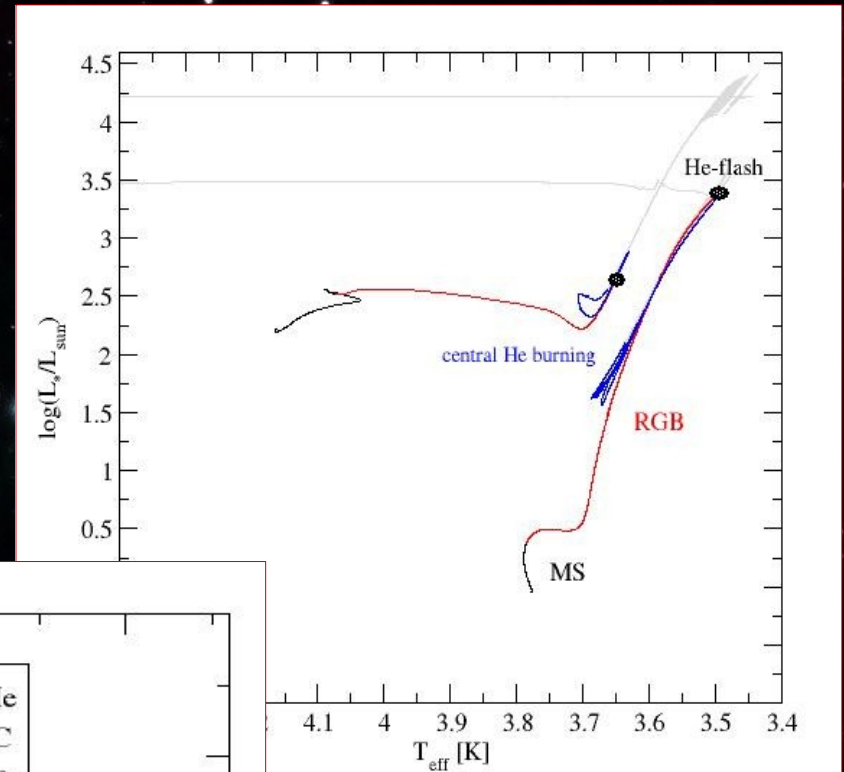
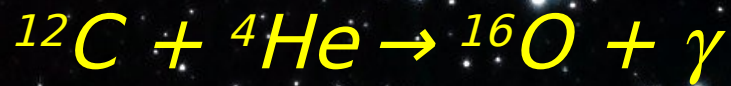
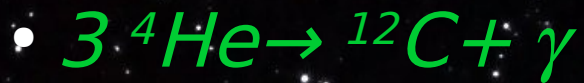
- 3α cycle



$$\nu_{3\alpha} \sim T^{20-40}$$

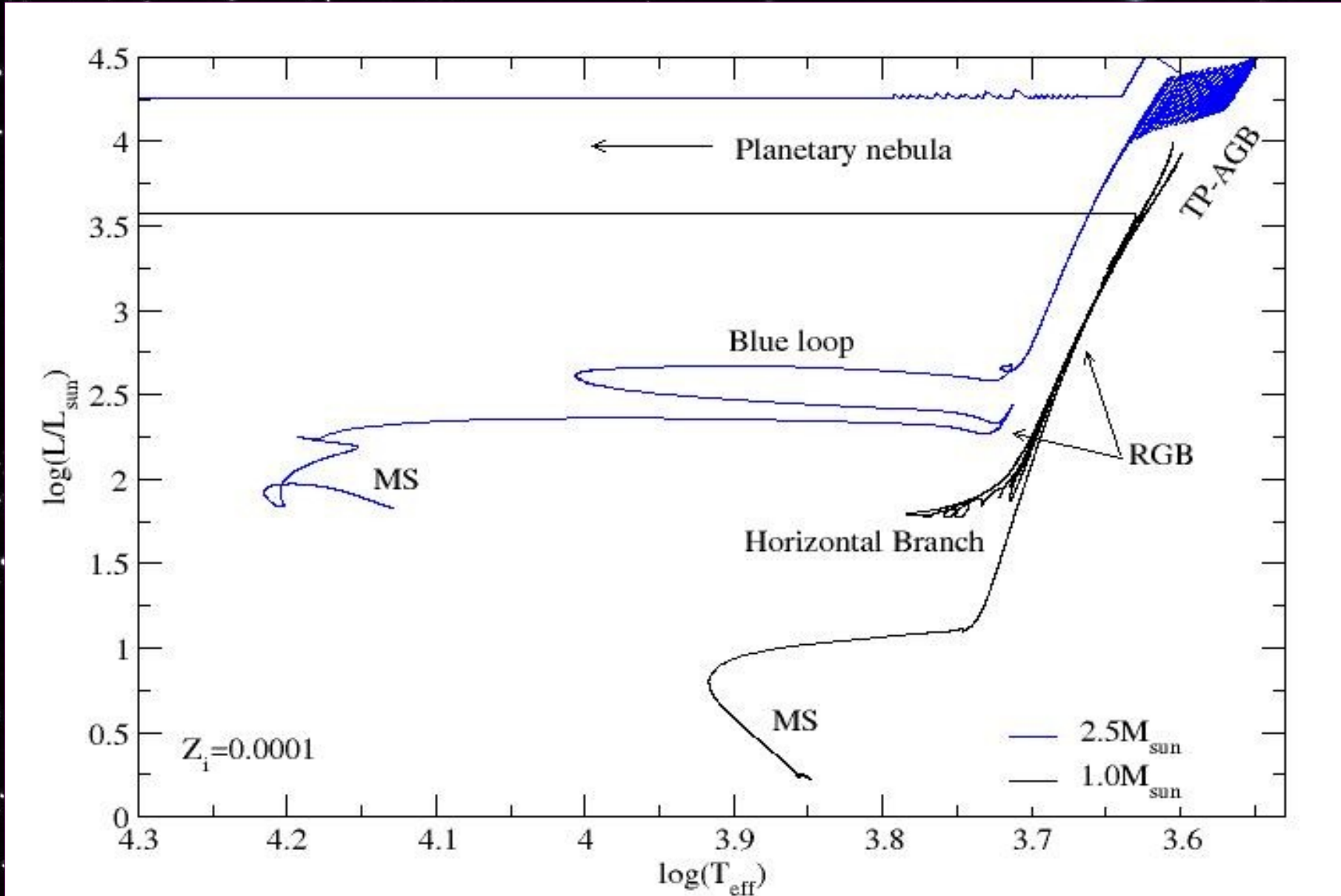
H-shell: CNO cycle

Central He burning

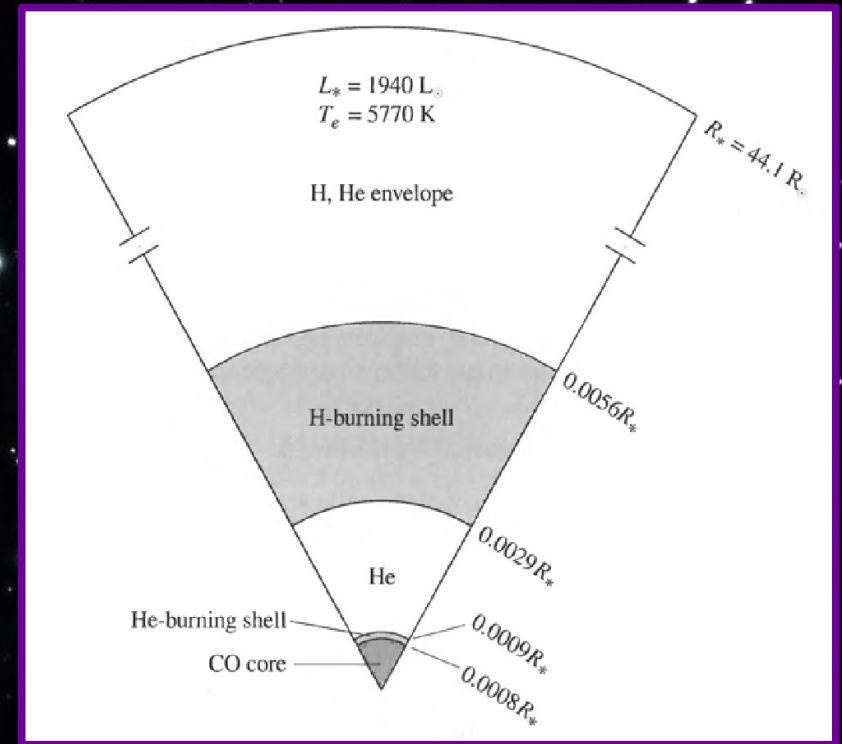
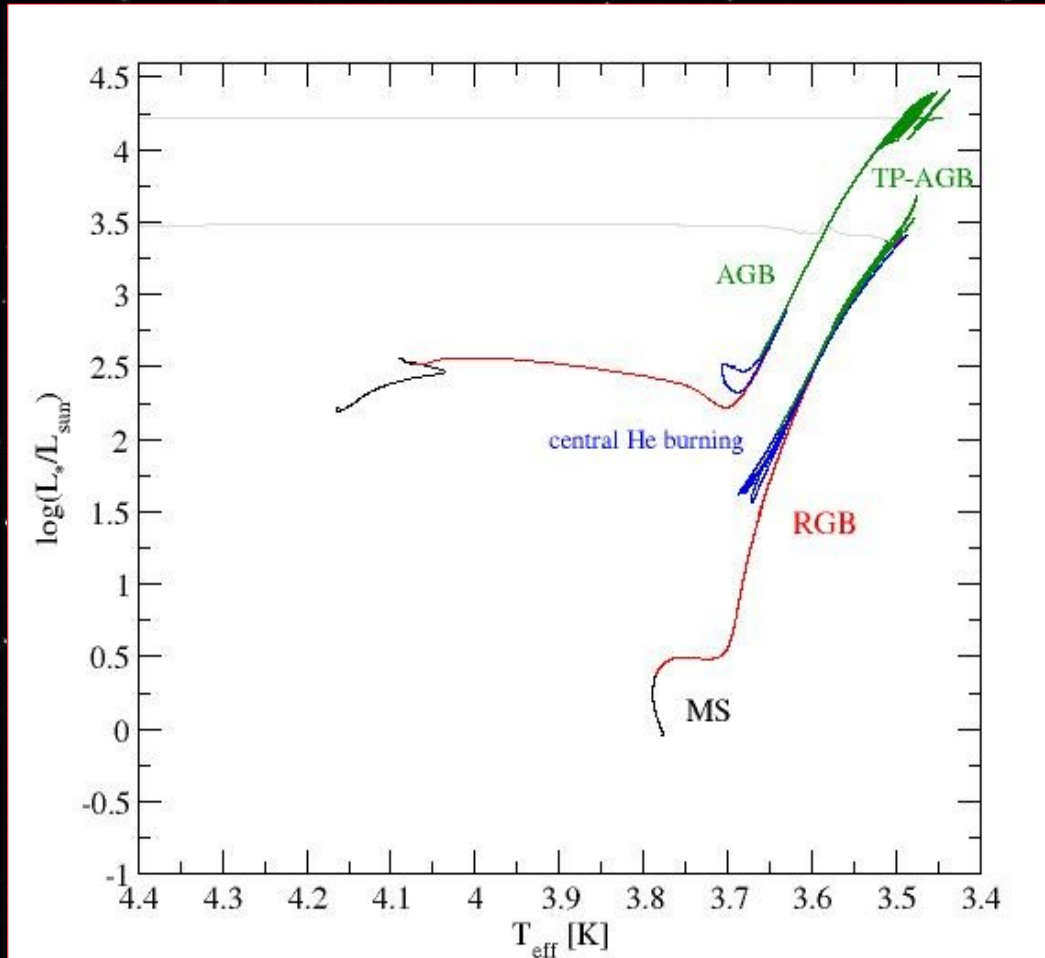


Central He burning stage lasts $\sim 10\%$ of the MS

Central He burning



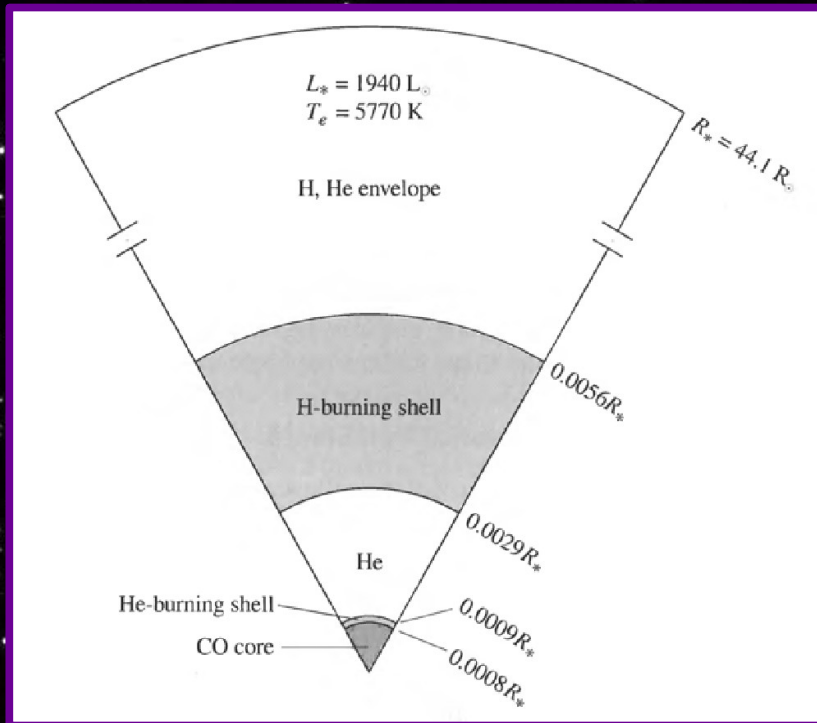
Asymptotic giant branch



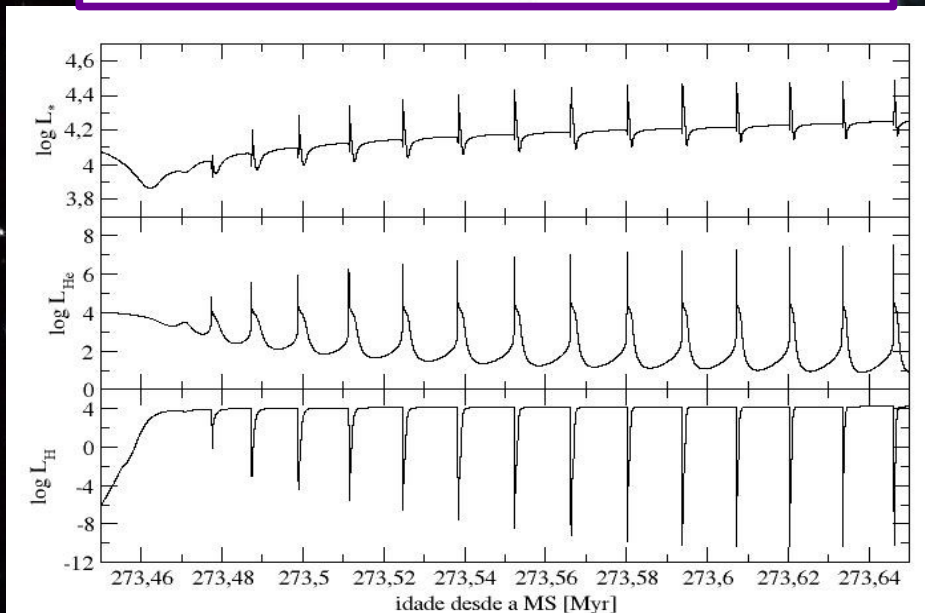
Double shell burning:

- He to C: 3α
- H to He CNO cycle

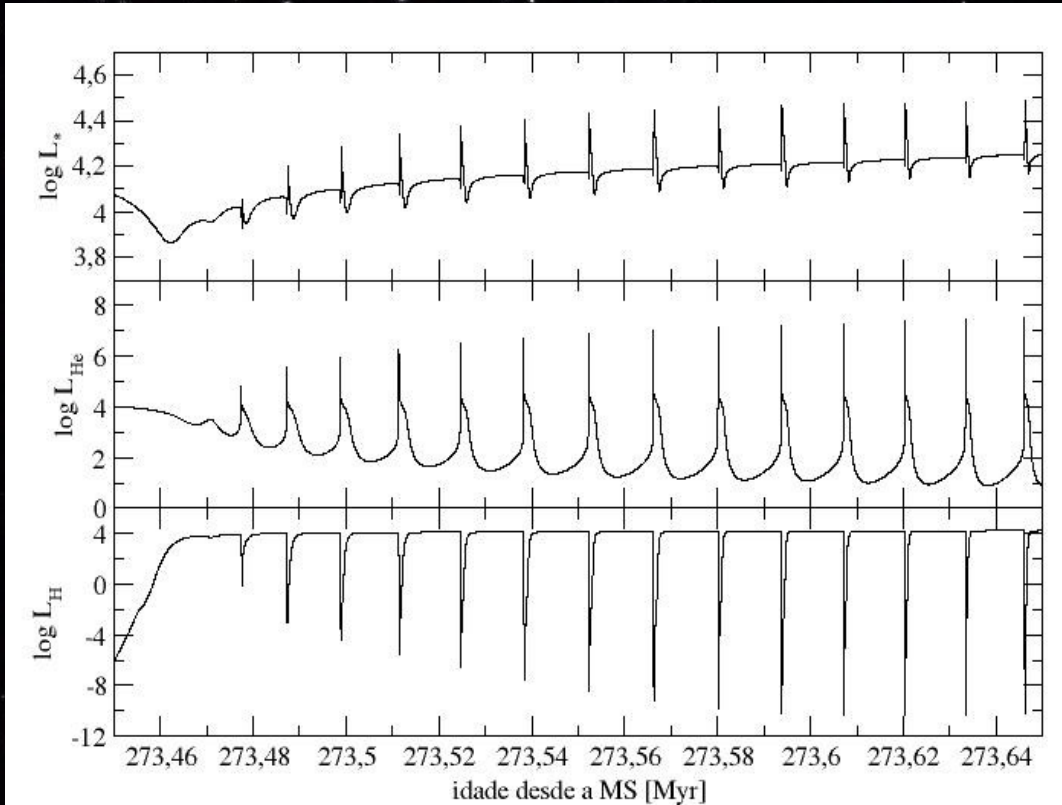
Thermal Pulsing AGB



1. Two stable burning shells
2. He shell gets too thin and triggers unstable He burning: L_{He} grows
3. Energy expands the shells above the He-burning shell
4. The H-burning shell gets cooler and H burning turns down
5. The star contracts again and the H burning starts: L_{H} grows
6. Two stable burning shells



Thermal Pulsing AGB



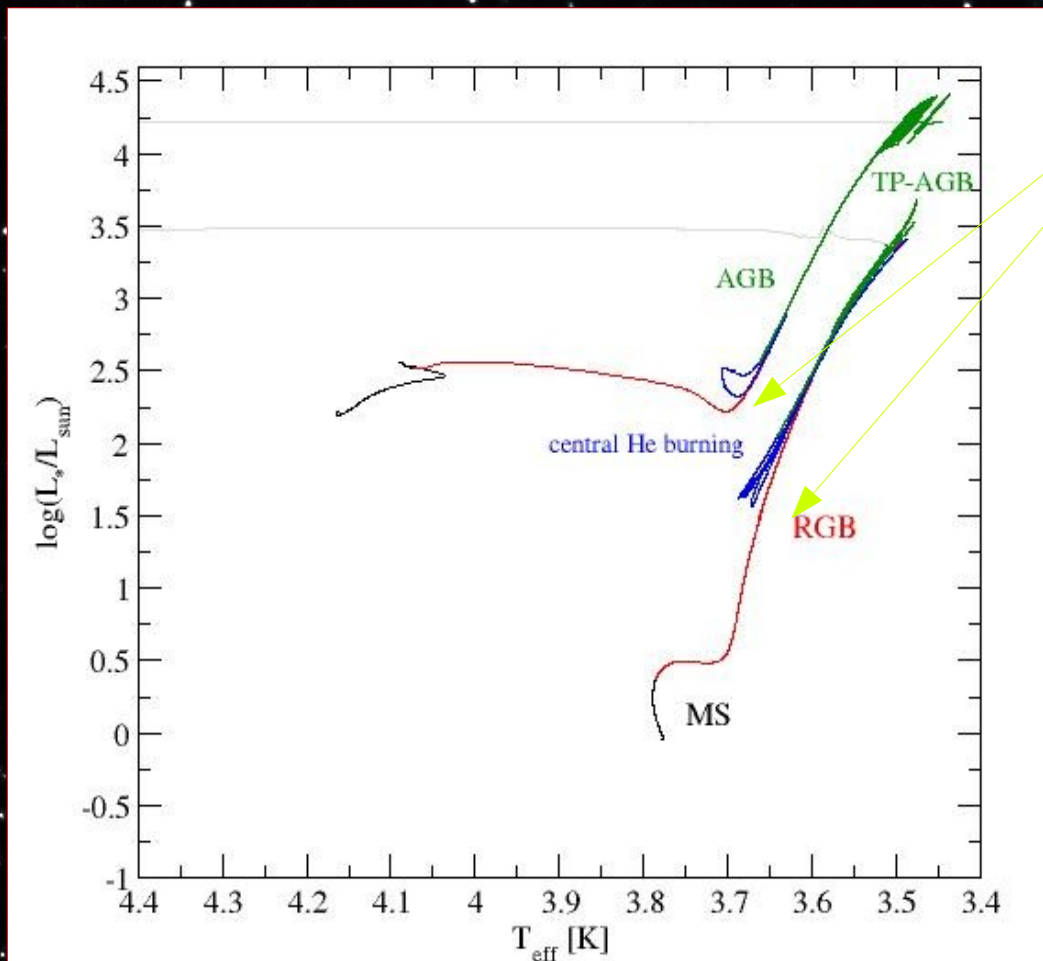
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5. The star contracts again and the H burning starts: L_{H} grows
6. Two stable burning shells

$$M_{\text{core}} \sim 0.5 M_{\text{sun}} \quad \tau \sim 10^5 \text{ yr}$$

$$M_{\text{core}} \sim 1.4 M_{\text{sun}} \quad \tau \sim 10 \text{ yr}$$

Thermal pulsing AGB: **third dredge-up**

Dredge-up: Convection brings processed material to the envelope of the star



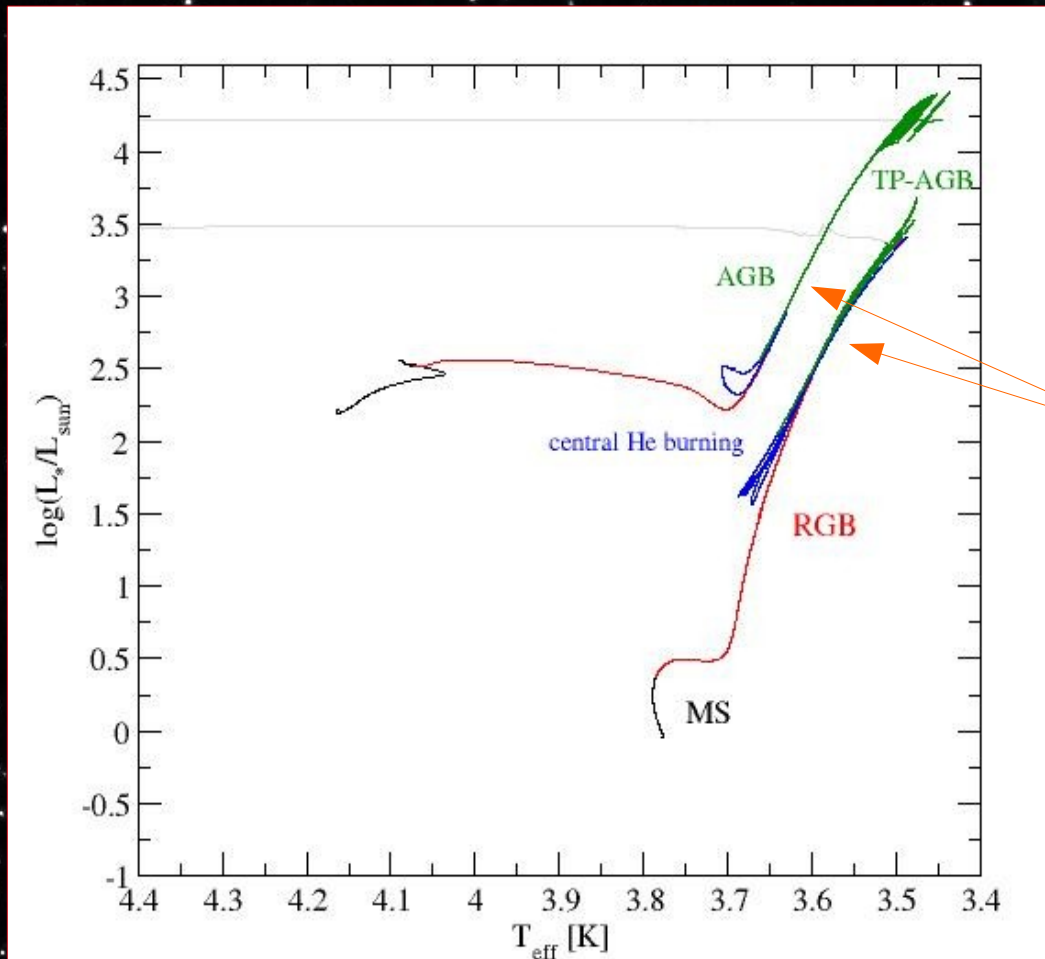
First Dredge-up:
RGB (post H central
burning)

Second Dredge-up:
E-AGB (post He
central burning)

Third dredge-up:
Thermal pulses

Thermal pulsing AGB: third dredge-up

Dredge-up: Convection brings processed material to the envelope of the star



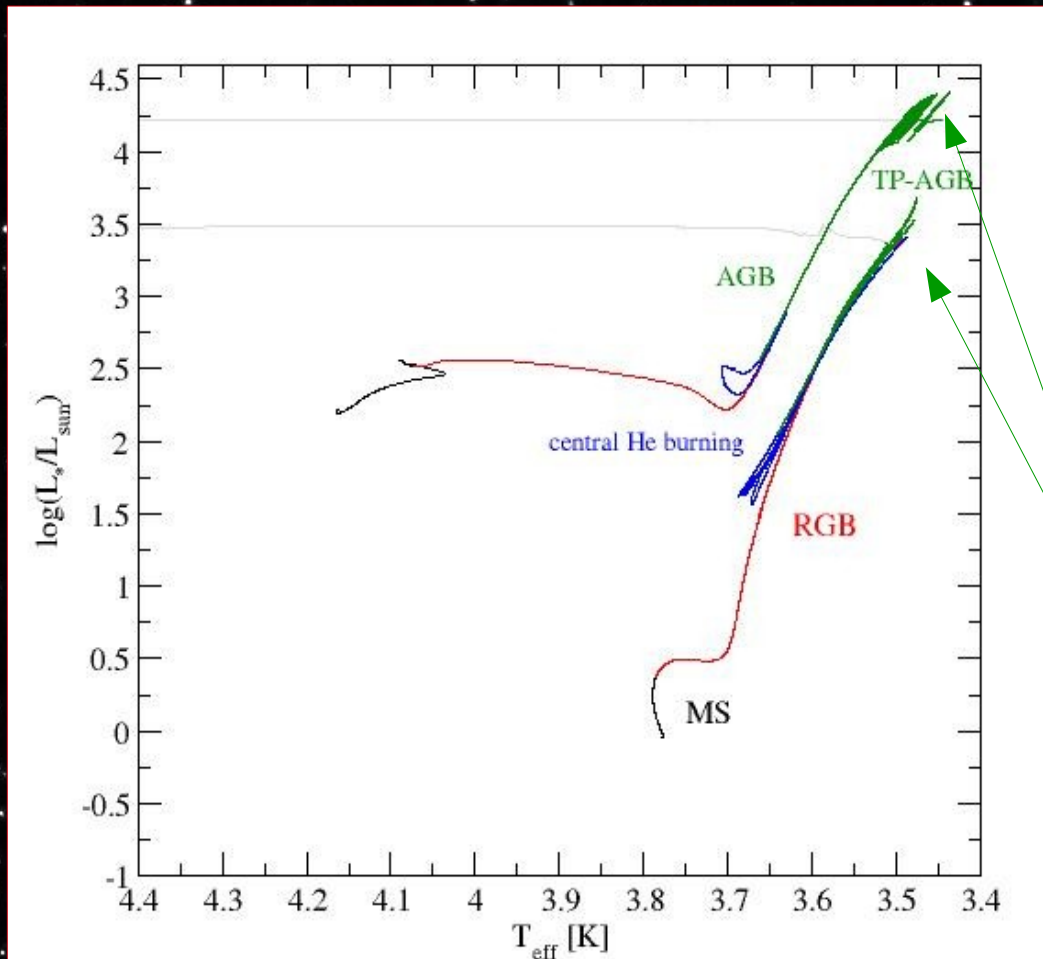
First Dredge-up:
RGB (post H central
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Second Dredge-up:
E-AGB (post He
central burning)

Third dredge-up:
Thermal pulses

Thermal pulsing AGB: third dredge-up

Dredge-up: Convection brings processed material to the envelope of the star



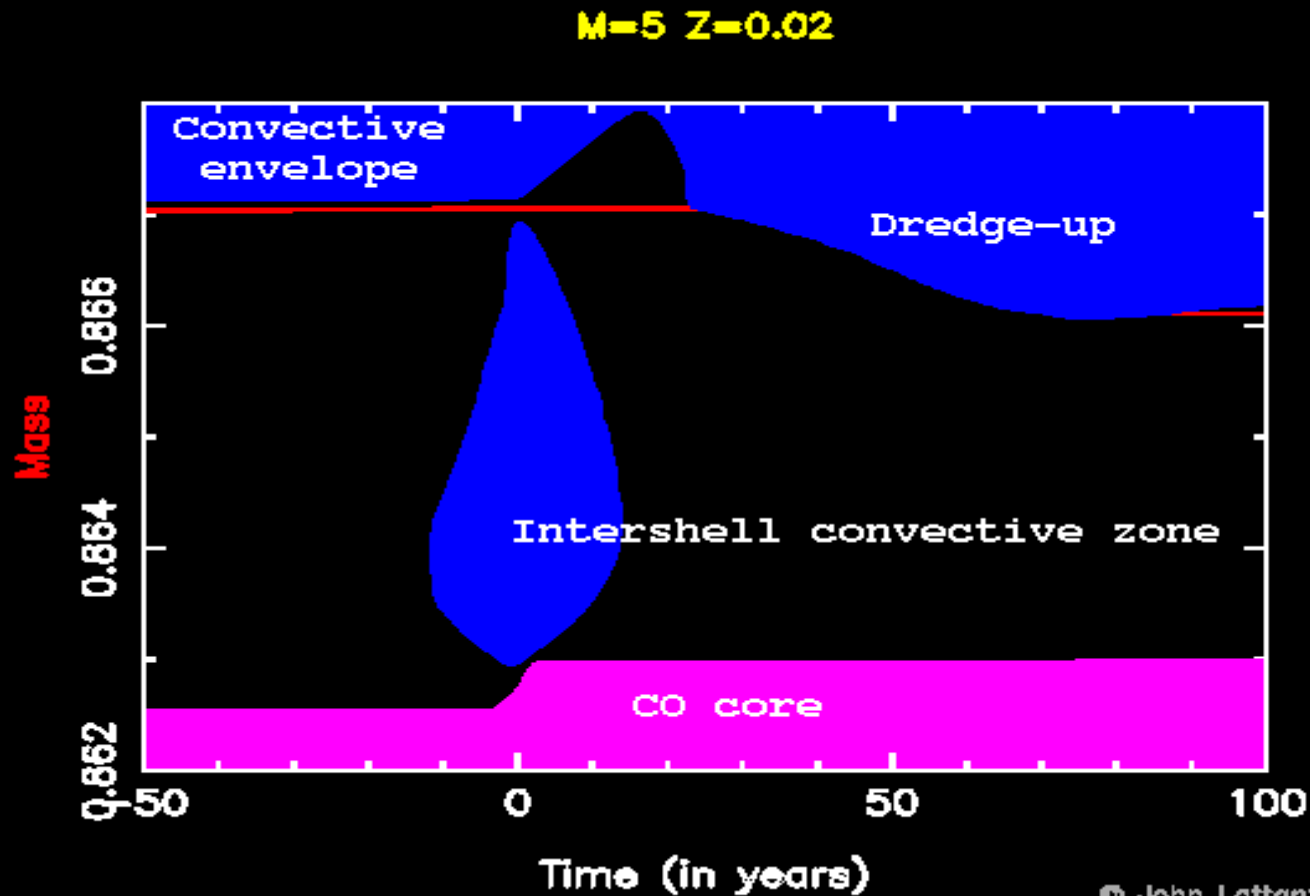
First Dredge-up:
RGB (post H central
burning)

Second Dredge-up:
E-AGB (post He
central burning)

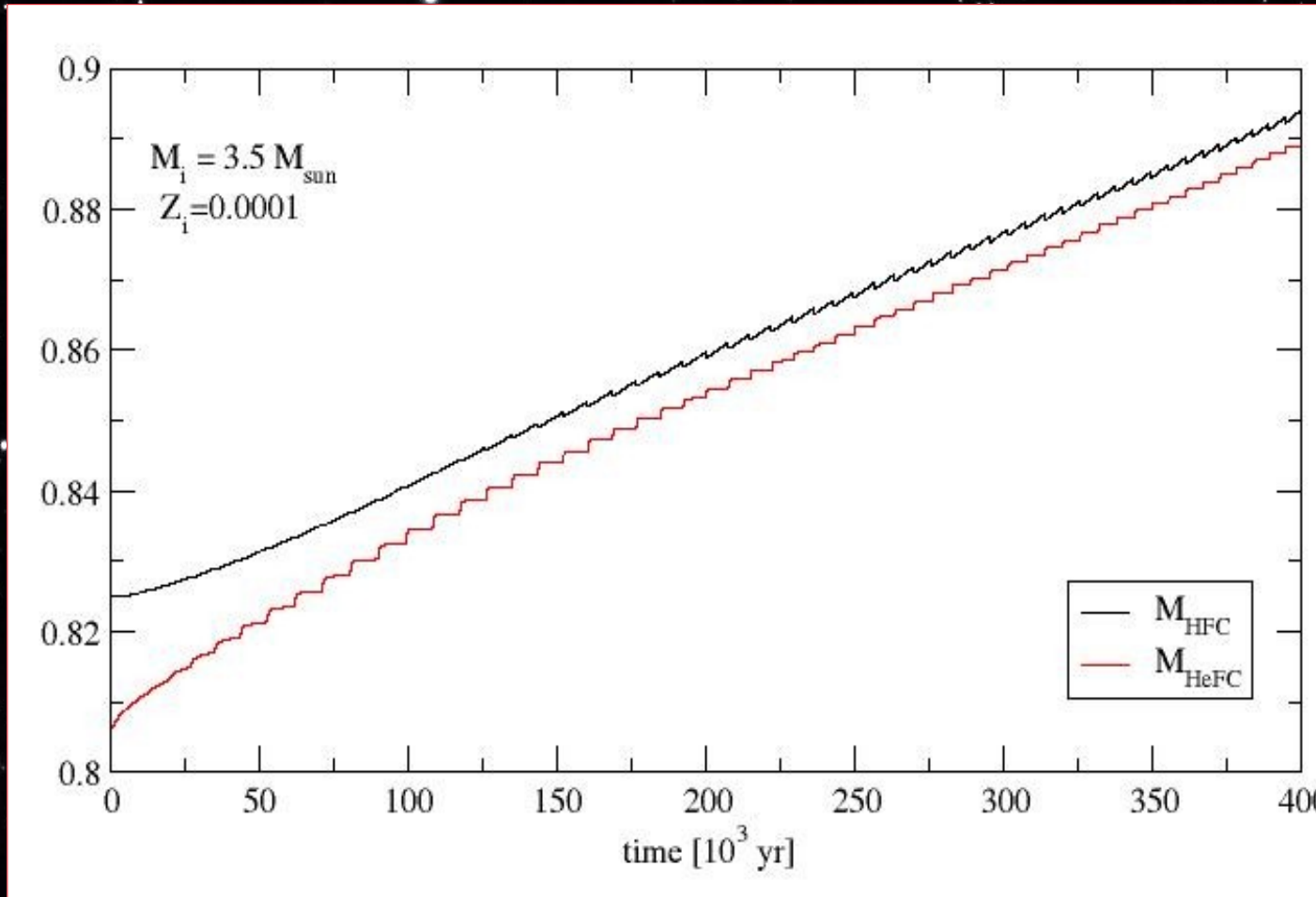
Third dredge-up:
Thermal pulses

Thermal pulsing AGB: third dredge-up

A convection zone appears and dredges up processed material to the envelope -- C and O rich stars -- reduces the mass of the core



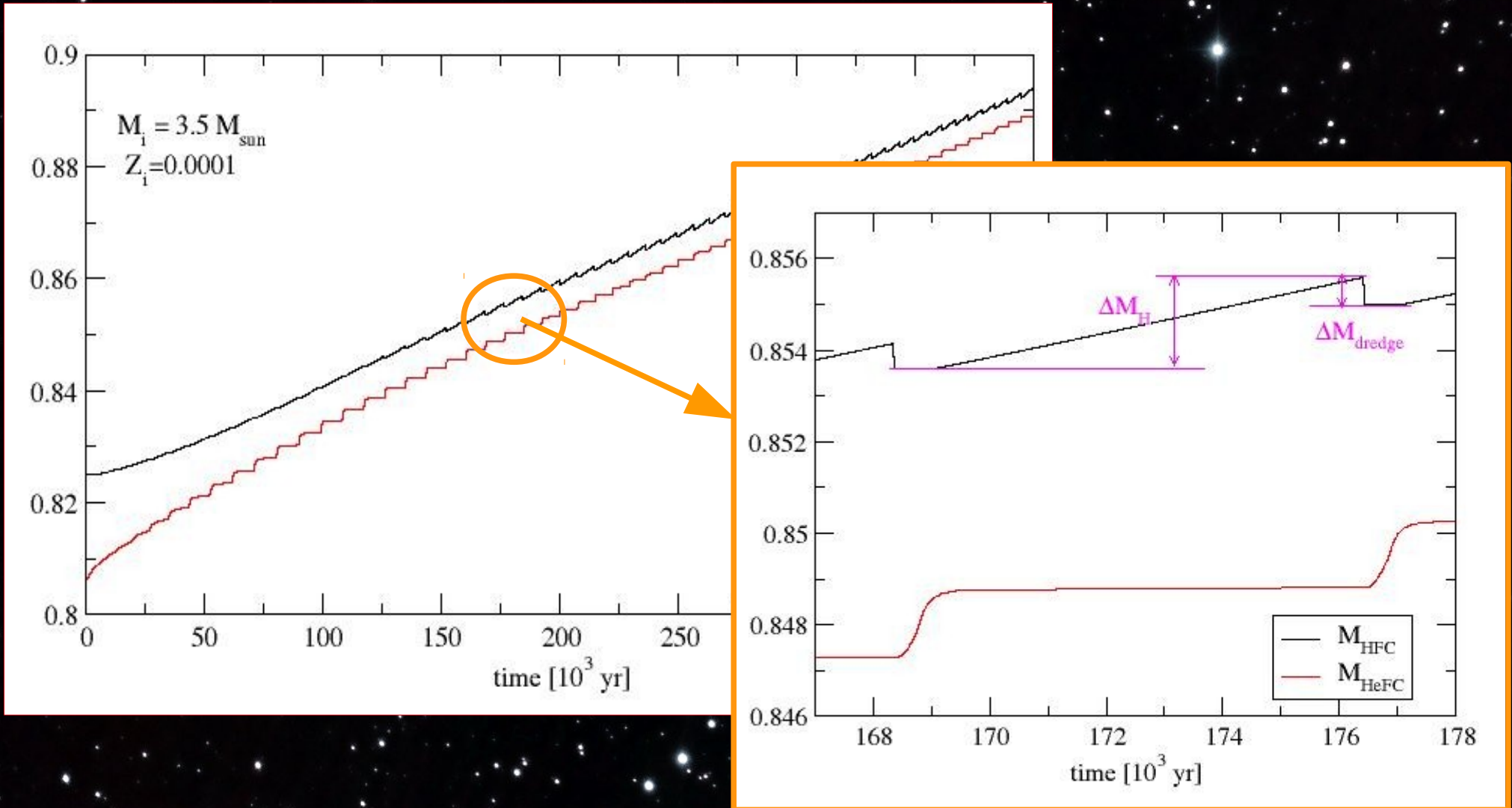
Thermal pulsing AGB: third dredge-up



$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta M_H}{M_{\text{dredge}}}$$

Dredge up parameter λ increases with Num. Of Tps
Evolution codes: overshooting parameter f (0.016 for solar envelope)

Thermal pulsing AGB: third dredge-up



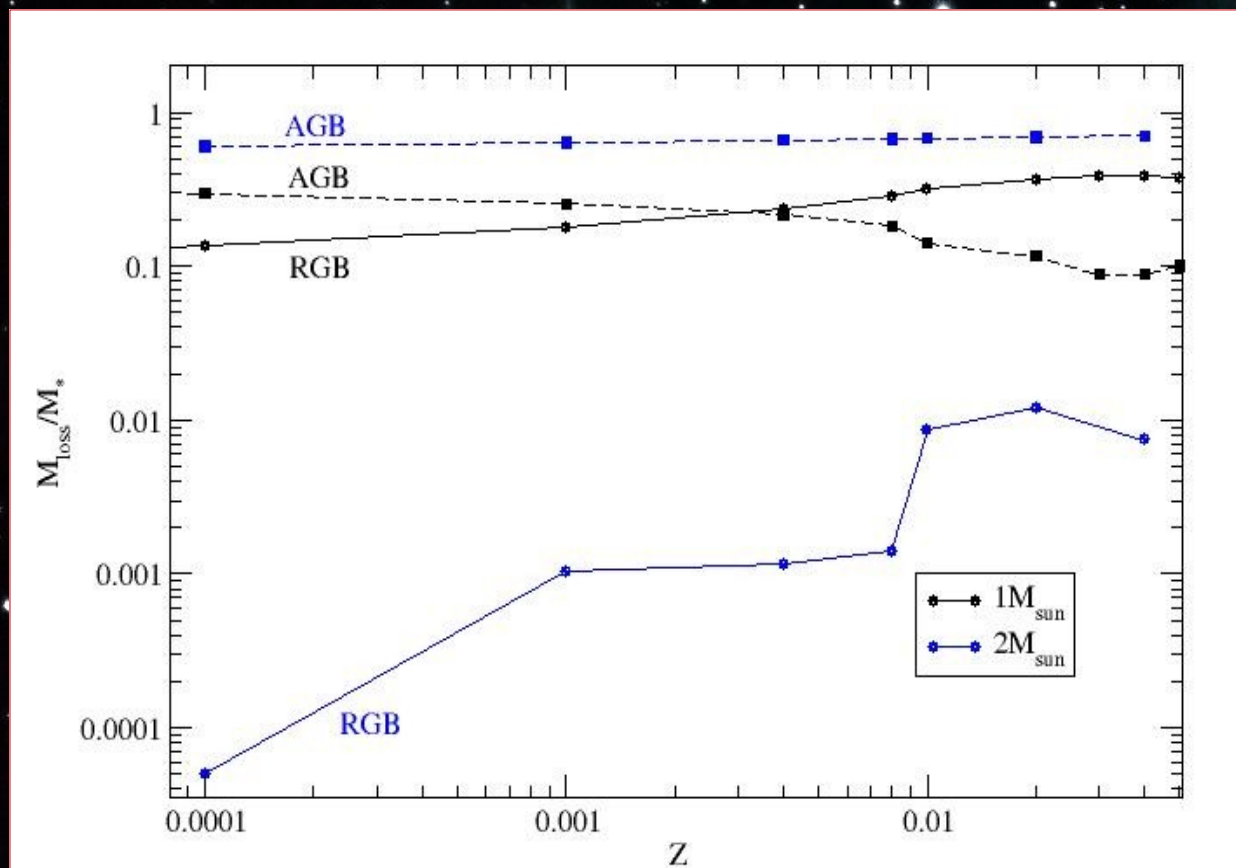
Third dredge up efficiency increases with metallicity

$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta M_H}{M_{\text{dredge}}}$$

Mass loss during giant phases

RGB: Schröder & Cuntz (2005) $\eta=0.5$

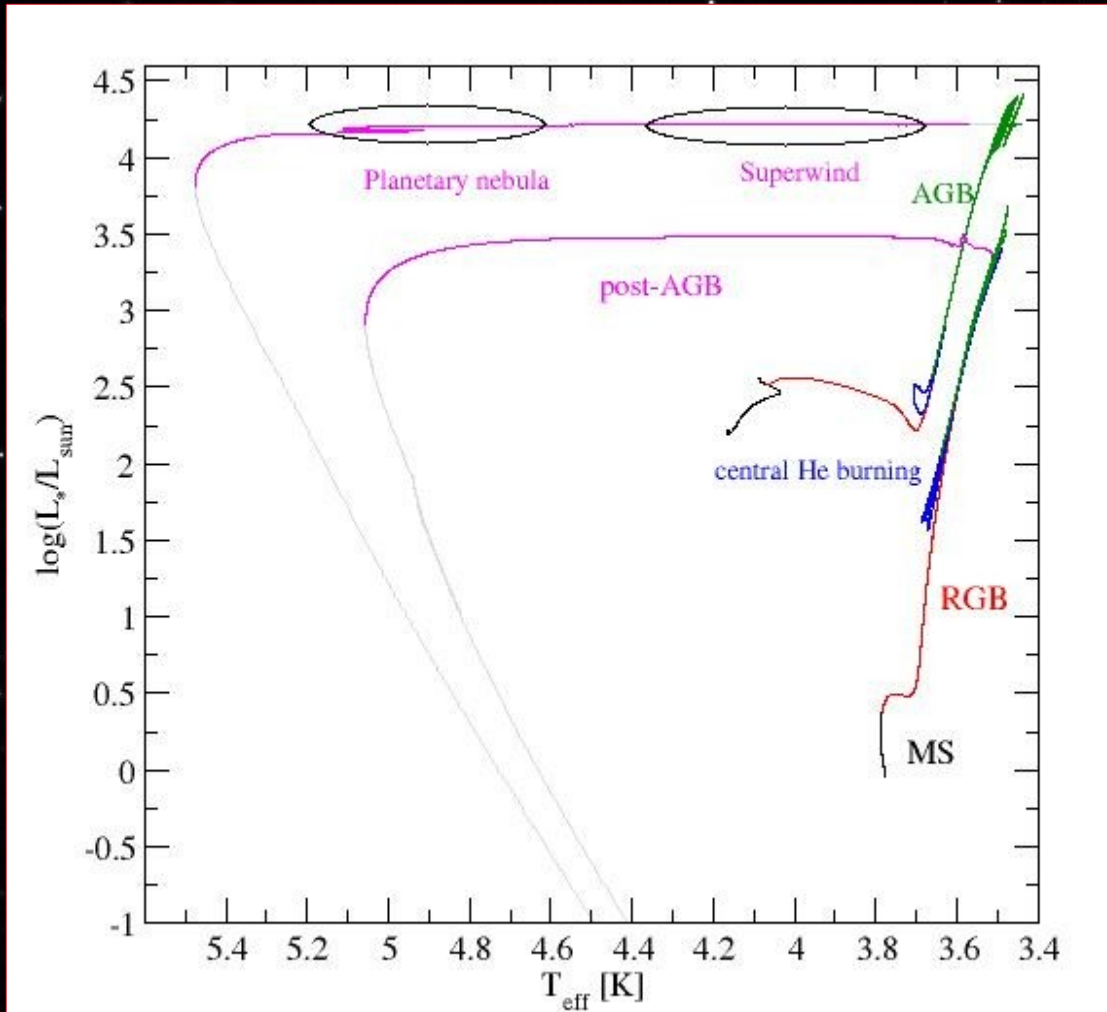
AGB: Vassiliadis & Wood (1993, modified),
Groenewegen et al. (2009)



$1M_{\text{sun}}: M_{\text{RGB}} \sim M_{\text{AGB}}$
(22 %) for $Z=0.004$

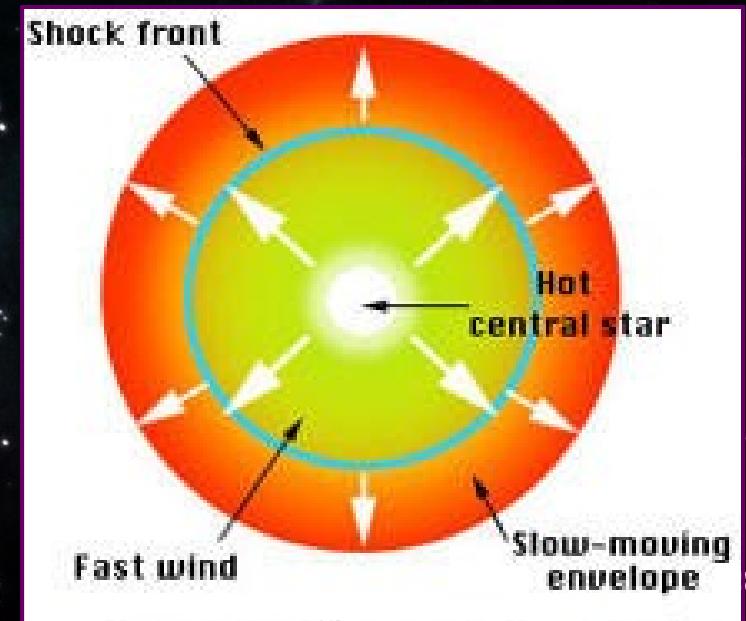
$2M_{\text{sun}}: M_{\text{AGB}} \gg M_{\text{RGB}}$

Post-AGB evolution



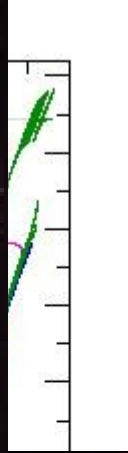
$M_{\text{env}} \sim 10^{-3} M_*$ end of TP-AGB stage

Superwind stage followed by the formation of a planetary nebula



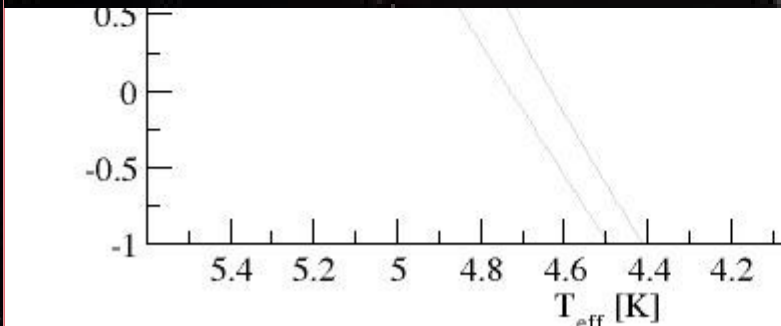
(C) D. Nash

Post-AGB evolution



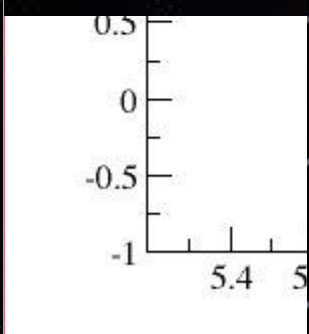
$M_{\text{env}} \sim 10^{-3} M_{*}$ end of TP-AGB stage

Superwind stage followed by the formation of a planetary nebula



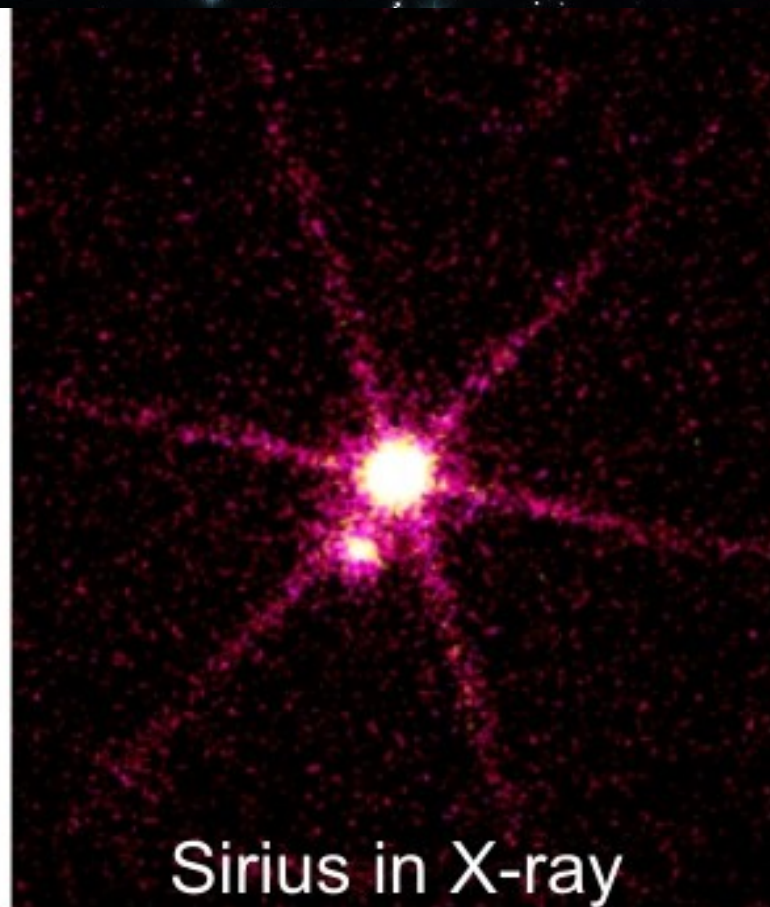
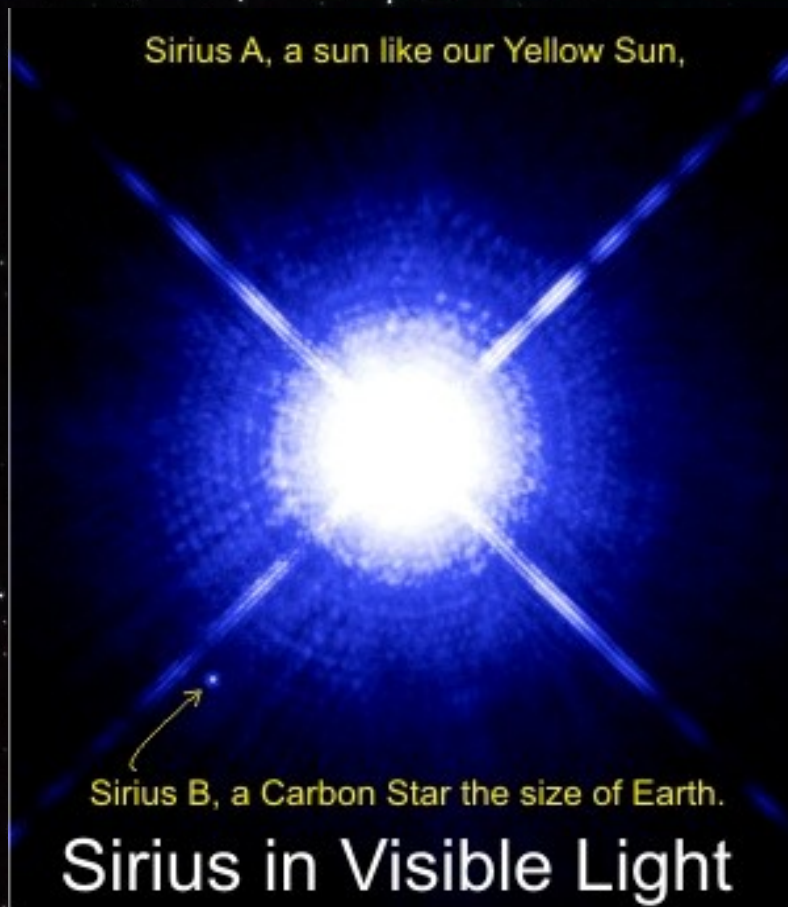


of TP-
 followed by
 planetary

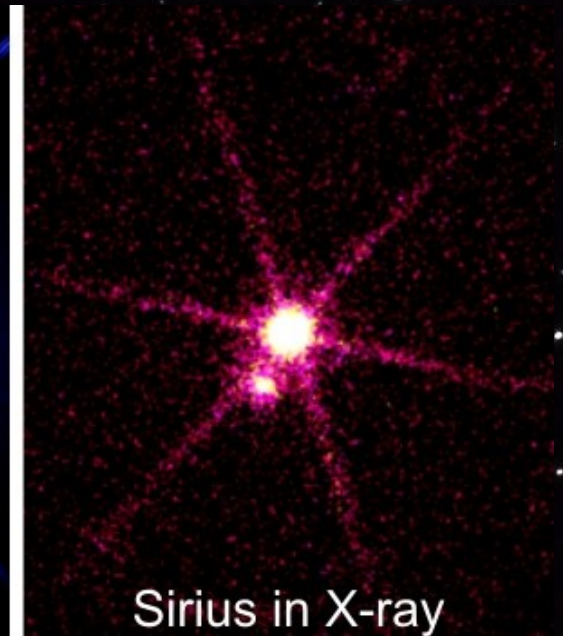
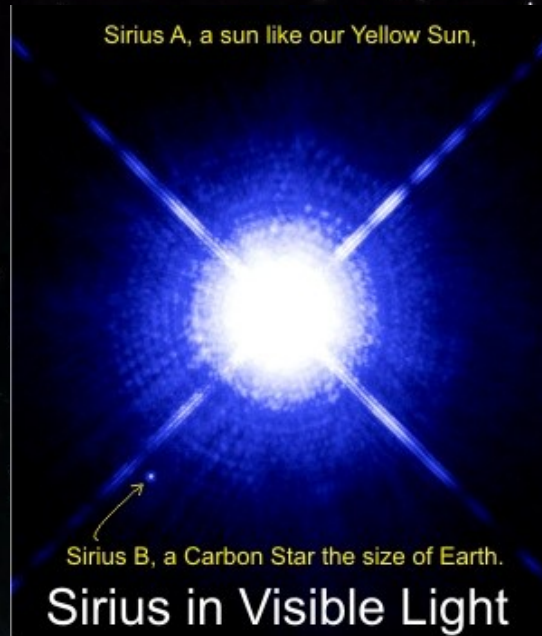


Wash

White dwarf stage



White dwarf stage

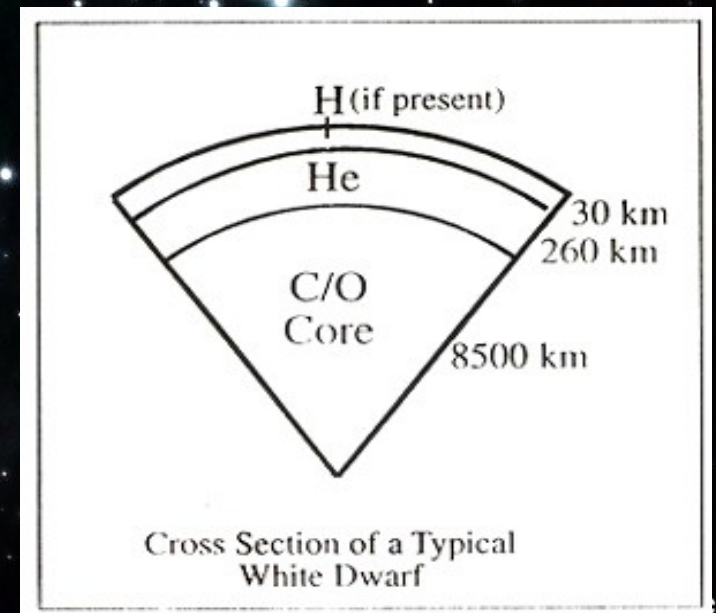


Spectral type O-B-A

$M \sim 0.6 M_{\text{sun}}$, $R \sim 10,000 \text{ km}$, $\rho \sim 10^6 \text{ g/cm}^3$

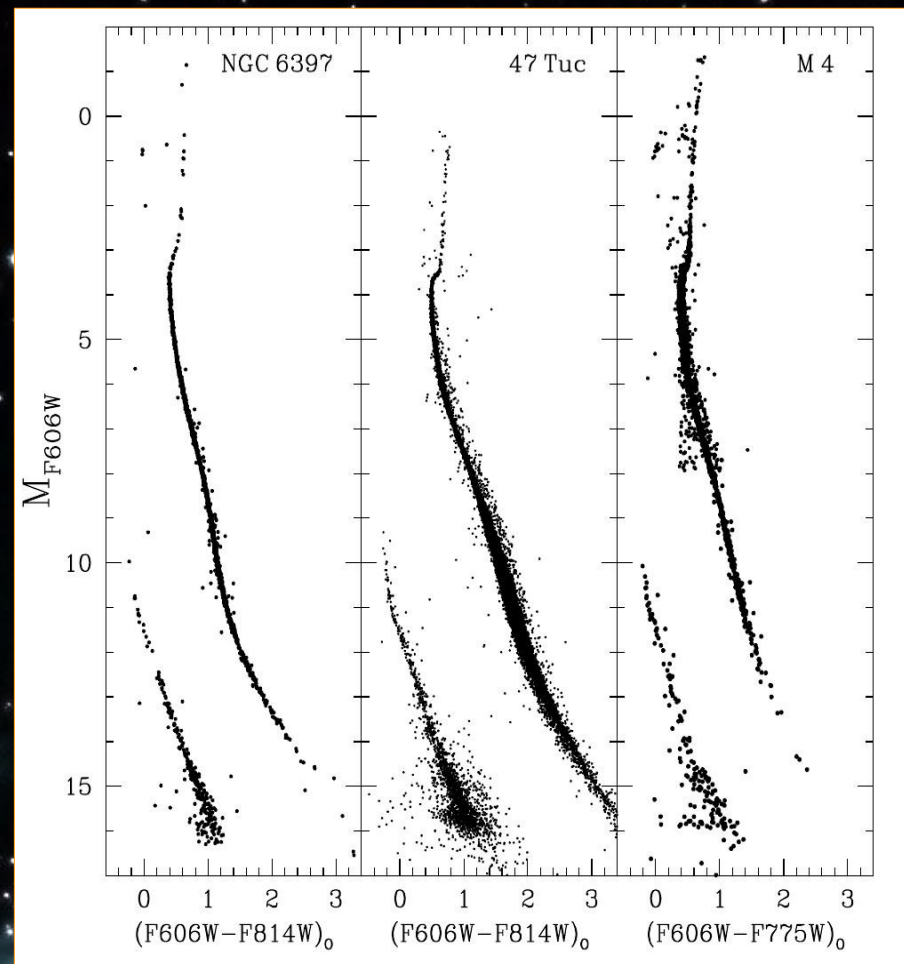
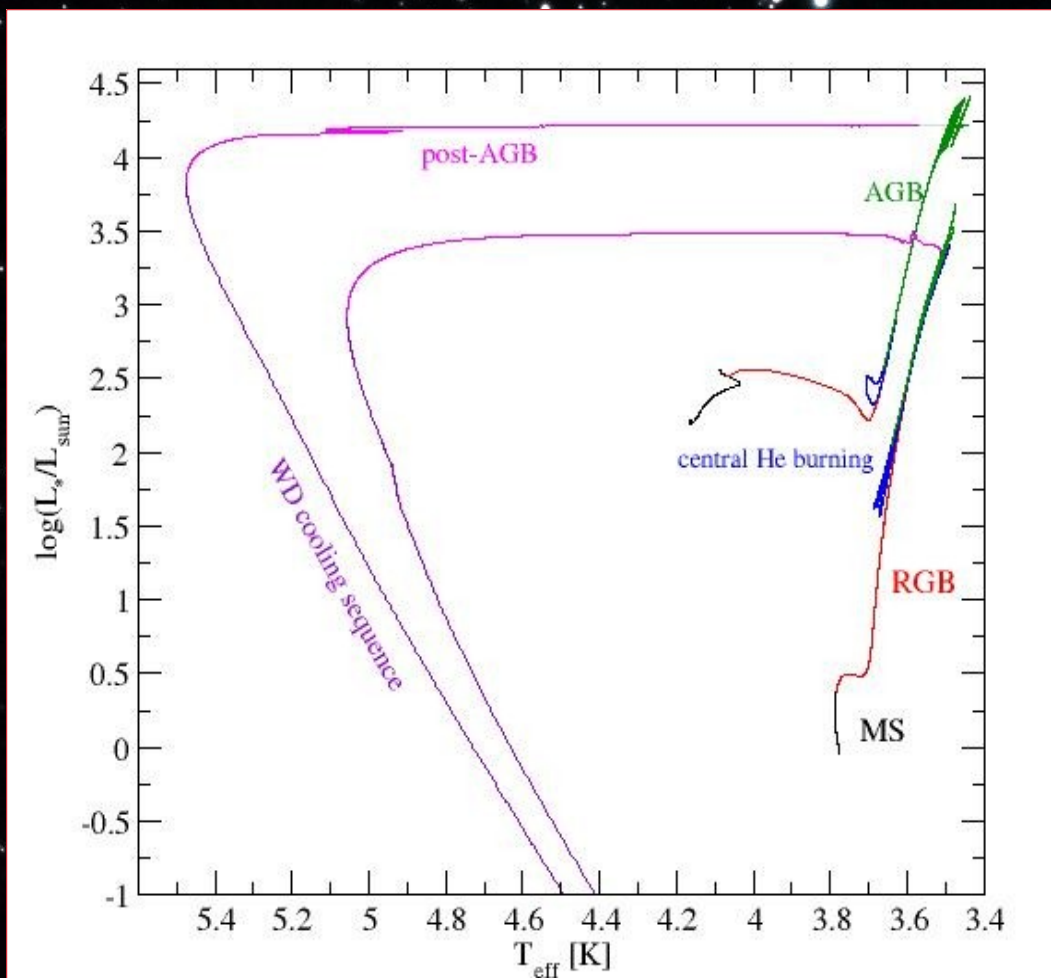
(one tee spoon weights 1000 kg)

Mass-radius relation : $M \sim R^{-3}$

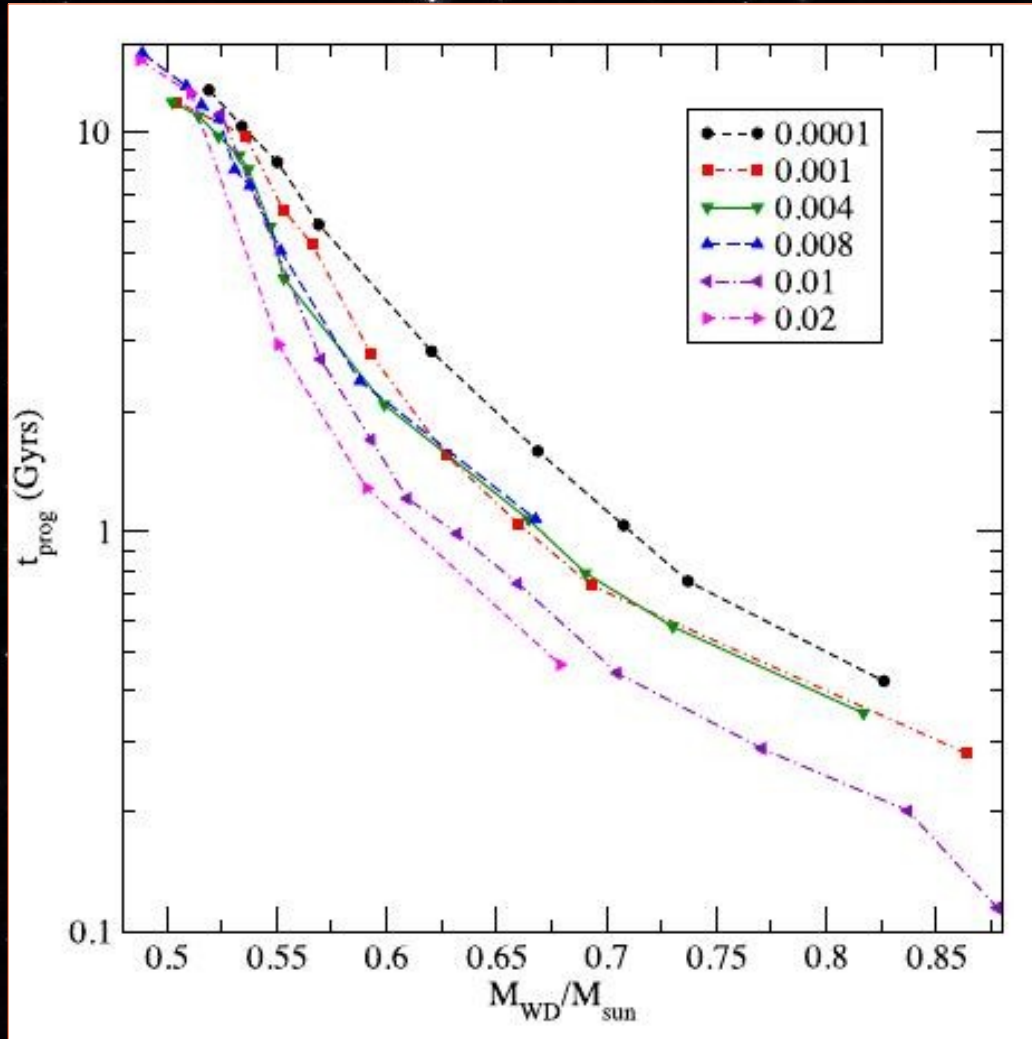


2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

White dwarf stage

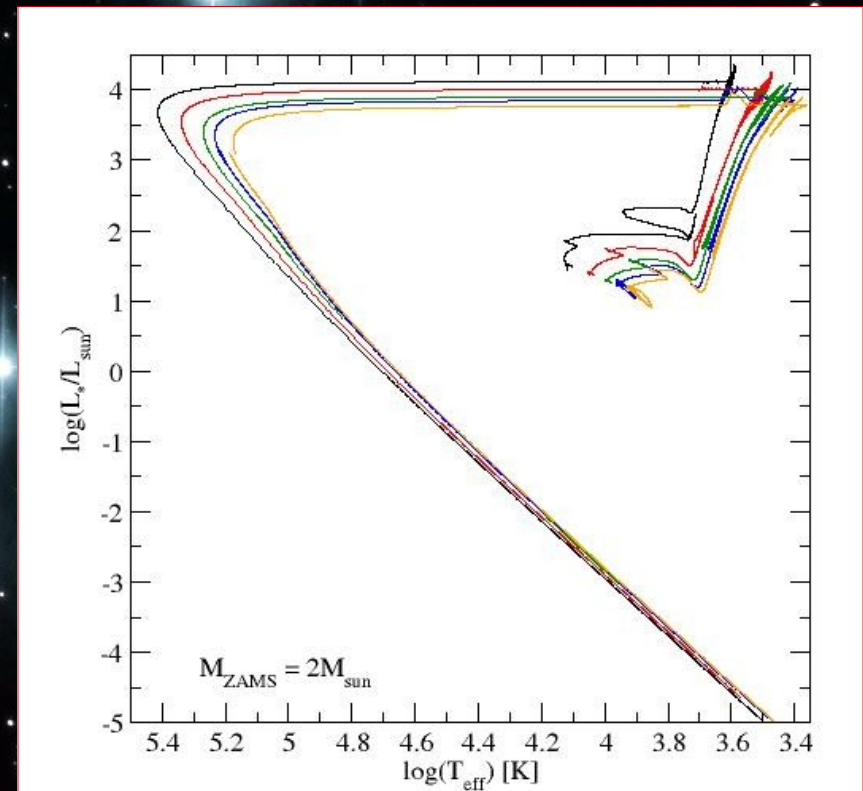


White dwarf stage



Romero et al. (2015)

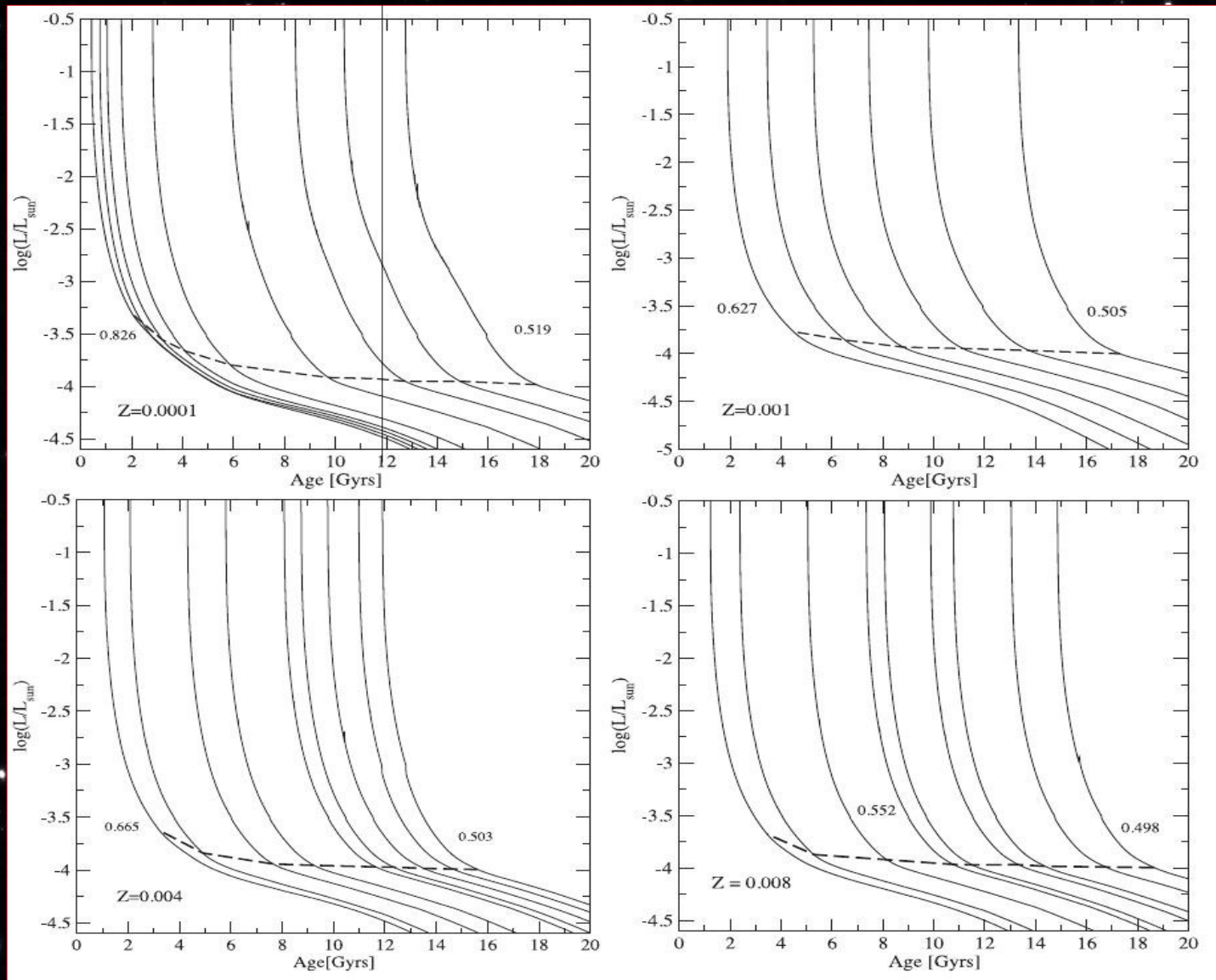
Cosmocronology: Pre-WD age depends on initial Mass and metallicity



(C) D. Nash

White dwarf stage

Cosmochronology: Pre-WD age depends on initial Mass and metallicity



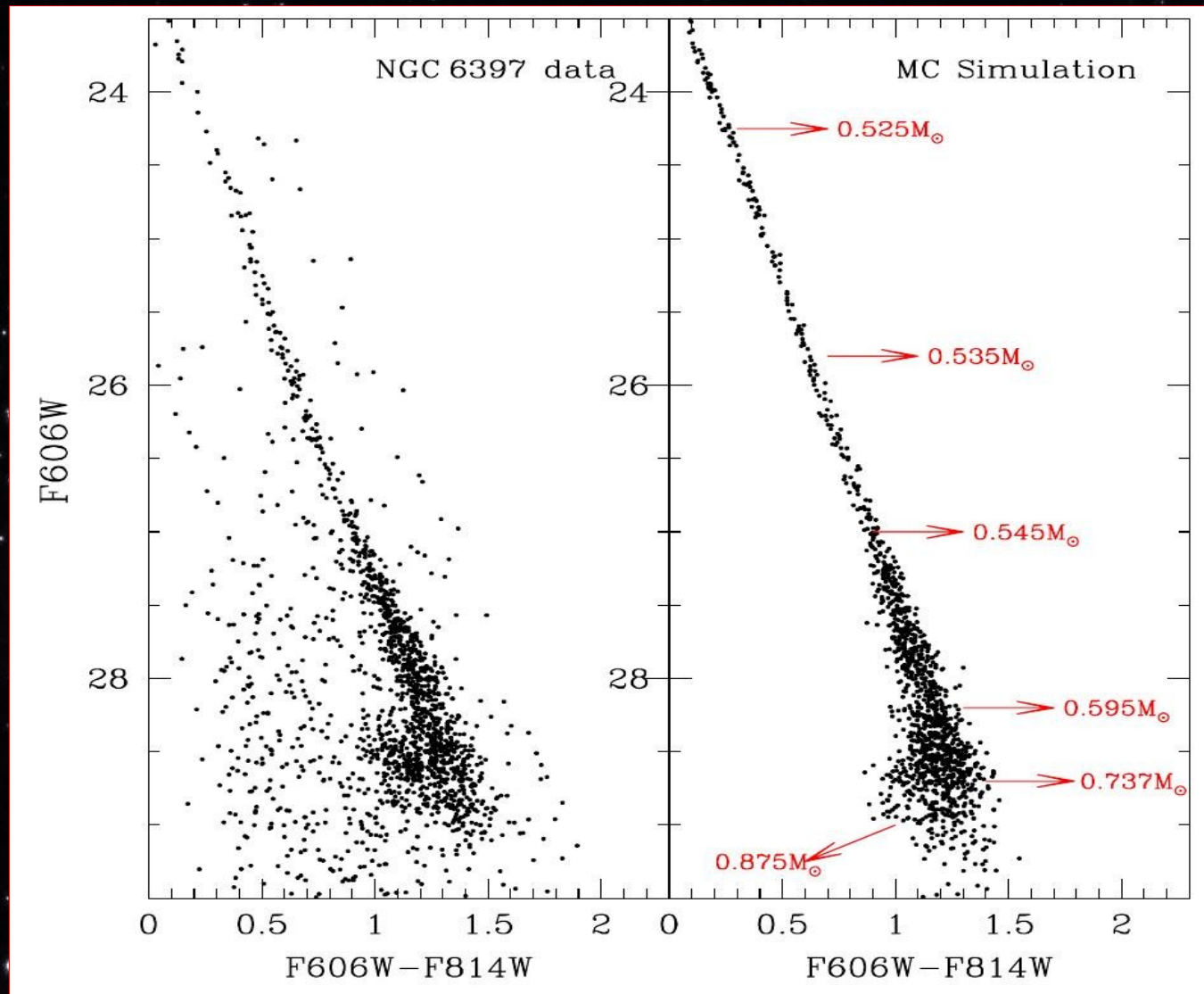
Pleiades open cluster

2007-01-13

(C) D. Nash

White dwarf stage

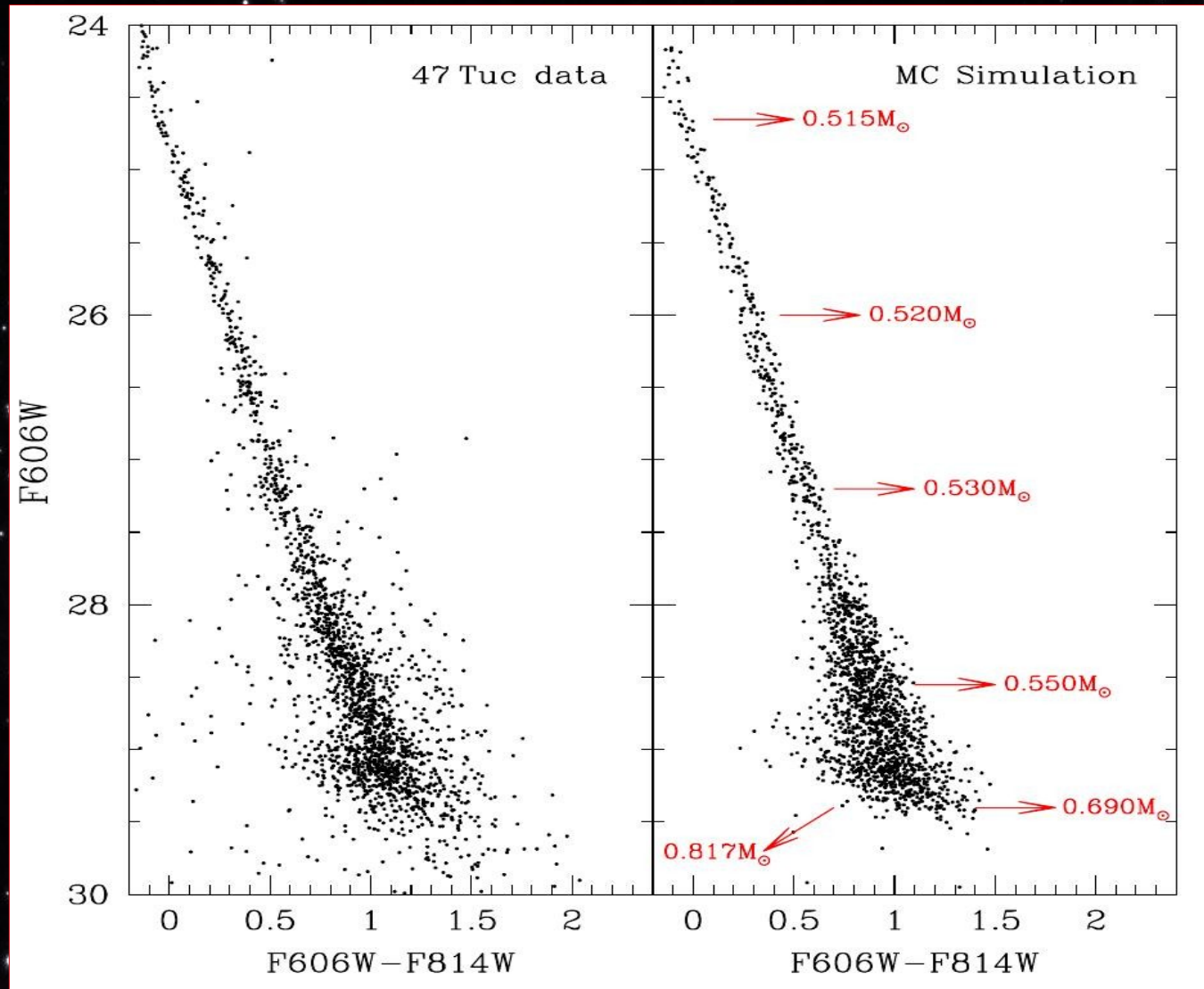
Cosmocronology: Pre-WD age depends on initial Mass and metallicity



M45, The Pleiades open cluster
2007-01-13
(C) D. Nash

White dwarf stage

Cosmocronology: Pre-WD age depends on initial Mass and metallicity



Thank you!

