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The chemical compositions of solar twins in the open cluster M67

Fan Liu

M. Asplund, D. Yong, J. Melendez,
I. Ramirez, A. I. Karakas, M. Carlos,
A. F. Marino

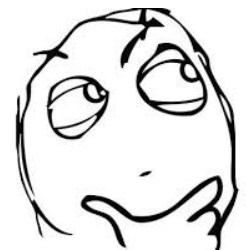
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Why open clusters are important?

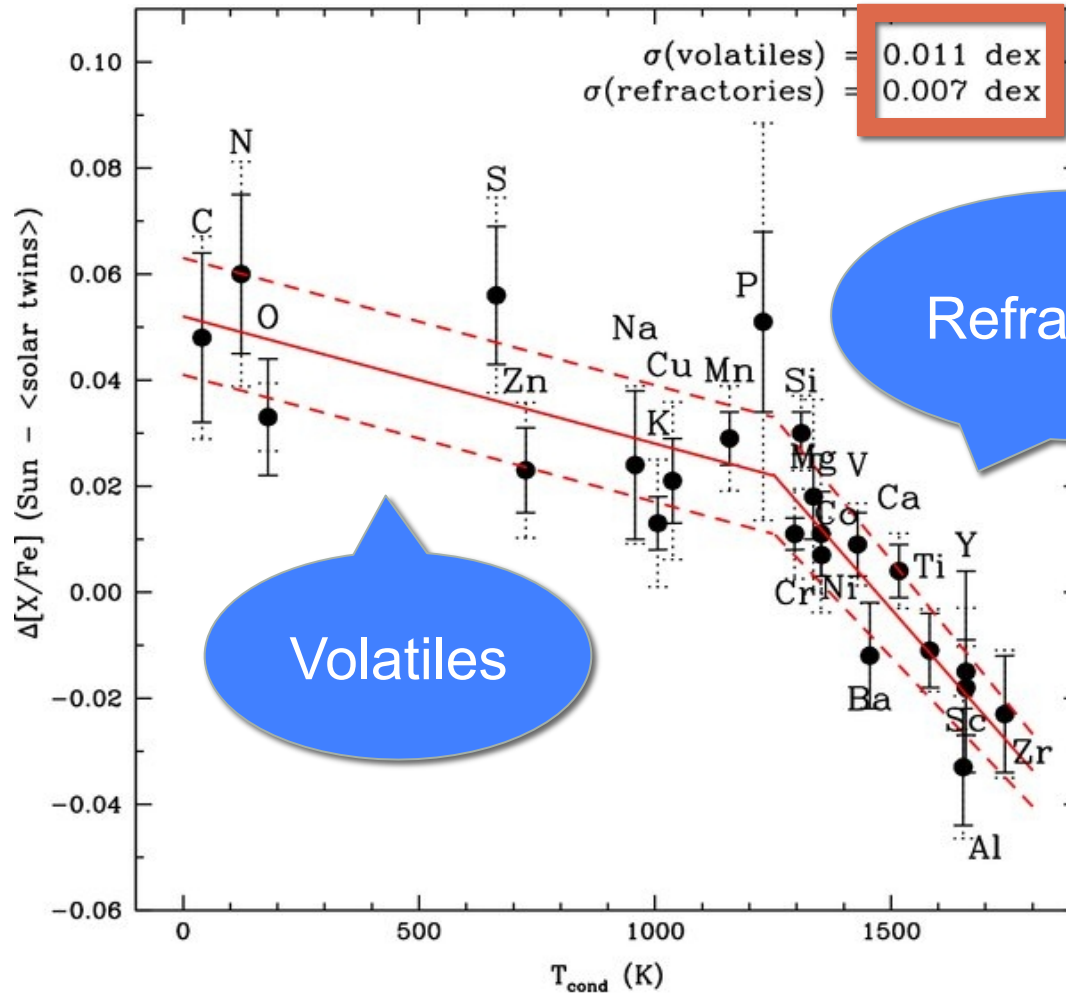
- Open clusters
 - basic galactic building blocks
 - form together
 - no abundance spreads are expected
(e.g., Feng & Krumholz, 2014, Nature)

Is it true?

- Basis of chemical tagging
- Clues for Galactic archeology

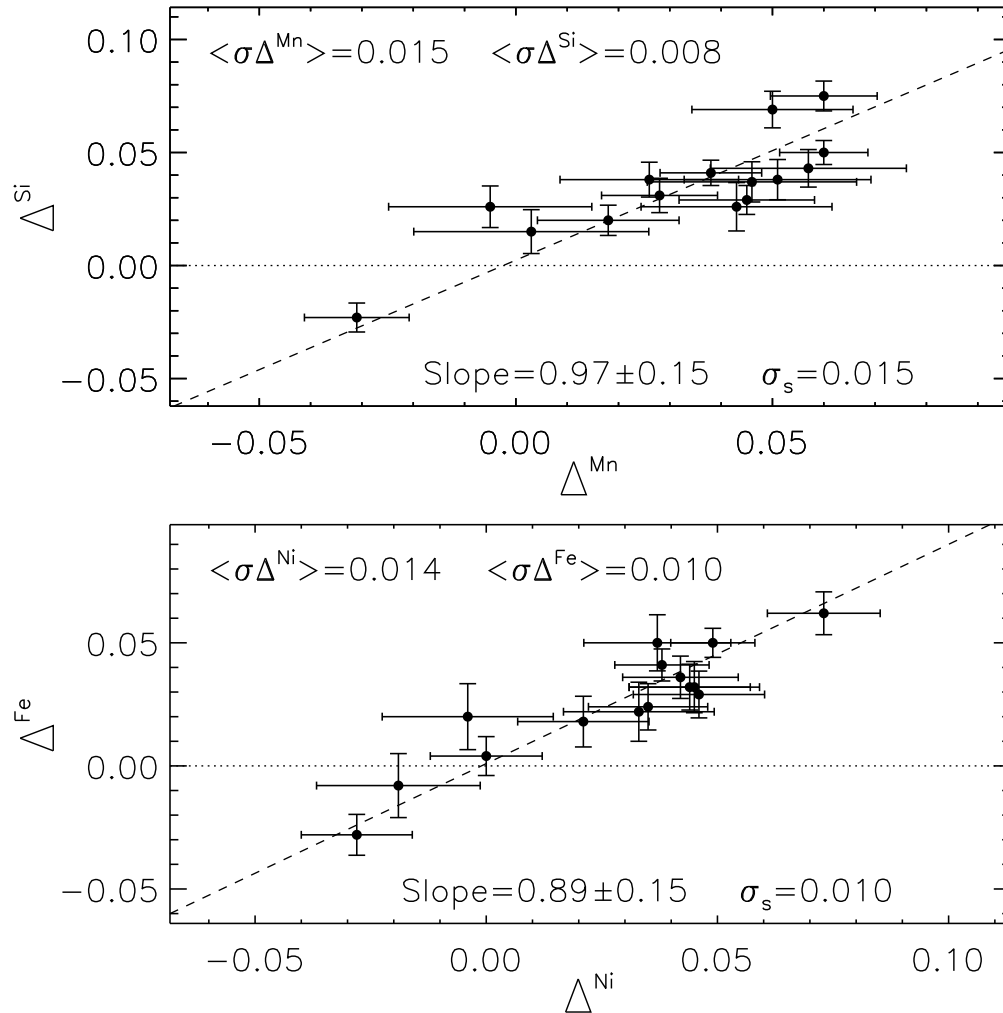


High-precision differential abundance analysis



Melendez et al. 2009

Hyades is chemically inhomogeneous?!



Why open cluster M67?



$V \sim 14$ mag
Age $\sim 3.5 - 4.8$ Gyr
(Yadav et al. 2008)

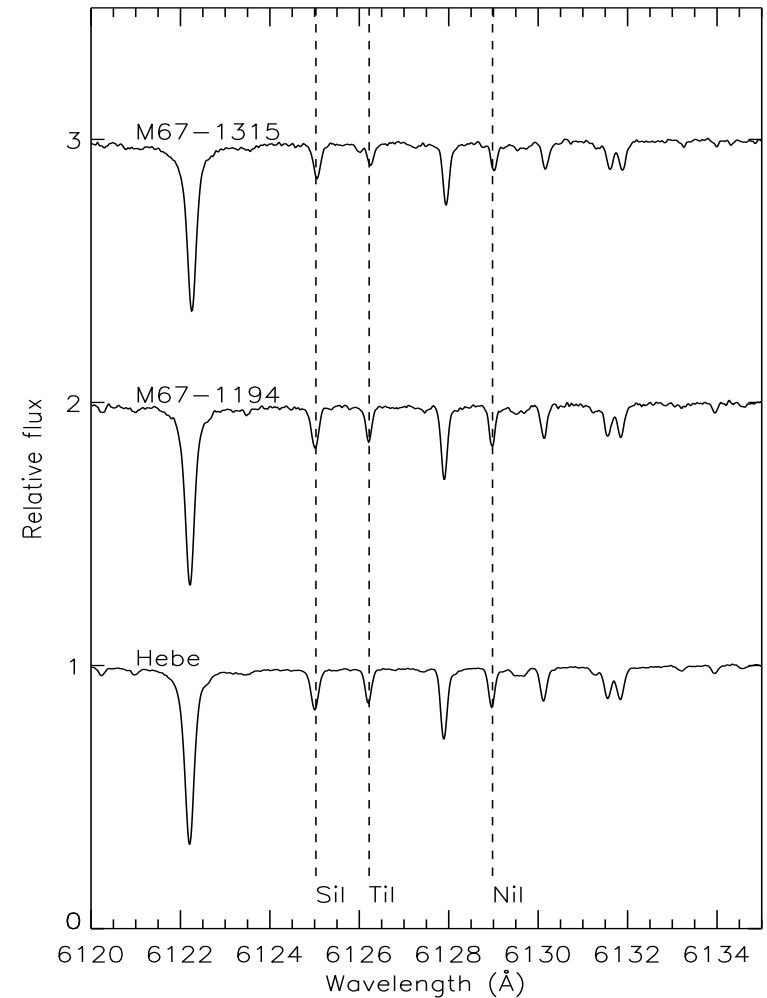
Solar metallicity (-0.04 - +0.03)
(Yong et al. 2005; Randich et al. 2006)

Was the Sun born from M67?

- The chemical composition of one solar twin 1194 is more solar-like (Önehag et al. 2011, 2014)
- The Sun was likely formed in a similar environment?
- Chemical signatures of planet formation?
1194 hosts a hot Jupiter ($0.34 M_{\text{Jup}}$)

Observations

- Keck/HIRES
- $R = 50,000$, $S/N \sim 270$
- Wavelength coverage
(4200 – 8500 Å)
- 1194 and 1315, identified
by Pasquini et al. 2008
(7 hrs exp for each star!)



Methodology

Selection of extremely clean spectral lines



Measurements of equivalent width (IRAF)



Derivation of stellar atmospheric parameters



Strictly line-by-line differential abundance analysis

Automatic pipeline

- Determine T_{eff} , $\log g$, V_t , $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ by adjusting differential Iron excitation/ionization balance (MOOG, 1D LTE)

Initial guess

Find out the best solution

Finish until the steps of grid decrease to be:

$$T_{\text{eff}} = 1 \text{ K}, \log g = 0.01, \\ V_t = 0.01 \text{ km/s}$$

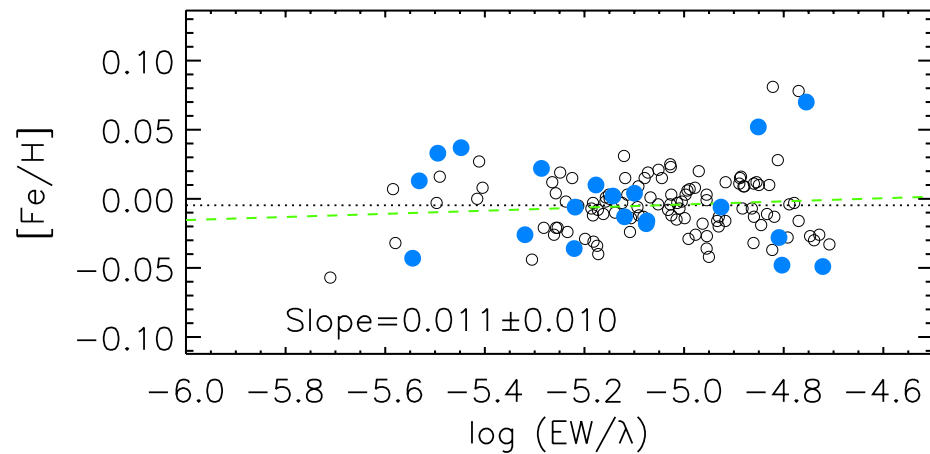
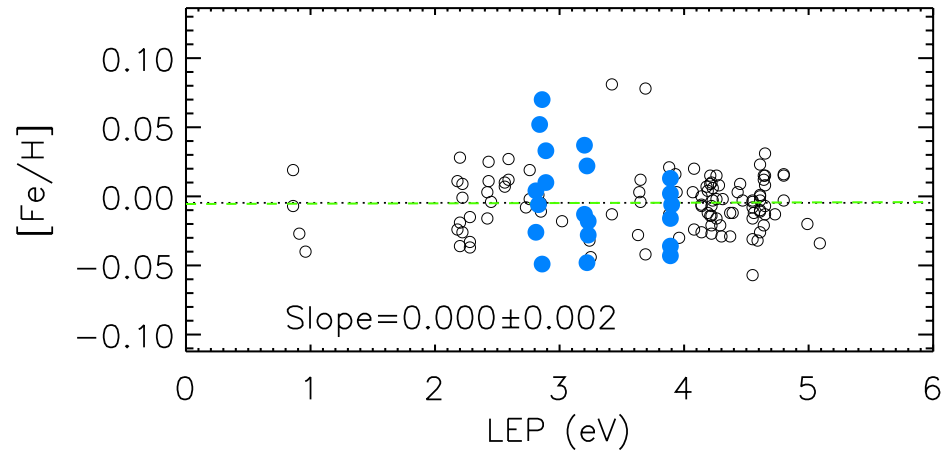
Create the grid of T_{eff} , $\log g$, V_t

Rank the results based on slopes of $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ vs. EW & EP and $\Delta(\text{FeI}-\text{FeII})$

Derive $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ for each point in the grid

Example of balancing plot

1194 - Sun



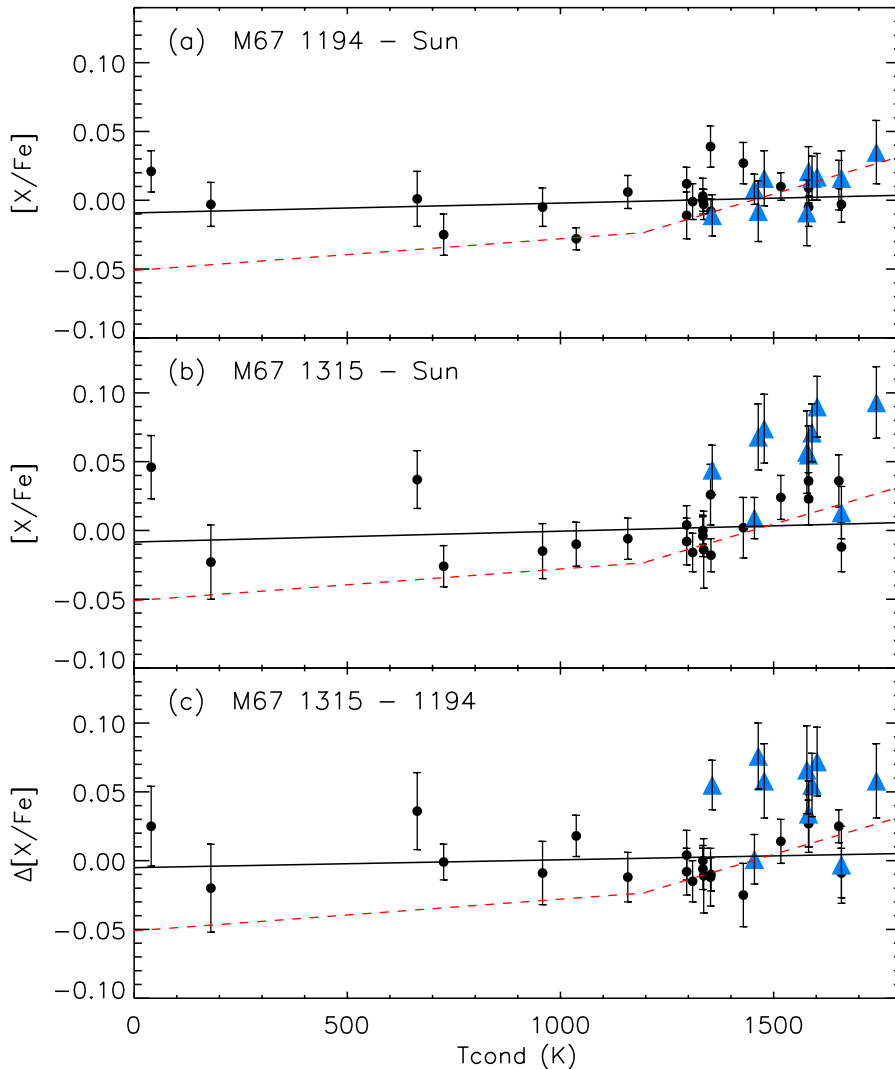
Stellar atmospheric parameters

	T_{eff} (K)	$\log g$ [cgs]	[Fe/H]
Hebe (Sun)	5777	4.44	0.0
M67 1194	5786 ± 13	4.46 ± 0.02	-0.005 ± 0.010
M67 1315	5933 ± 23	4.46 ± 0.05	-0.061 ± 0.014

- 1315 is warmer than 1194 by ~ 150 K
- 1315 is more metal-poor than 1194 by ~ 0.05 dex

Detailed chemical patterns of both stars?

Chemical abundances of 1194 and 1315



1194 is identical to the Sun

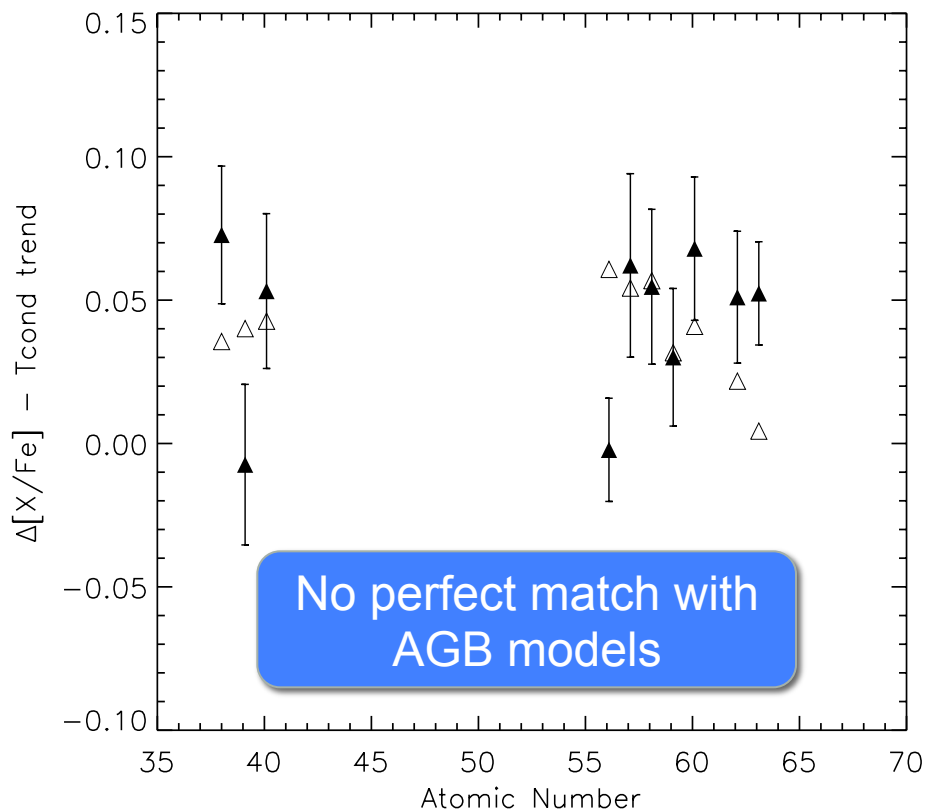


1315 is similar to the Sun
and 1194 for $Z \leq 30$

1315 is enriched in neutro-
capture elements ($[X/Fe]$)
by ~ 0.05 dex

Enrichment of neutron-capture elements in 1315

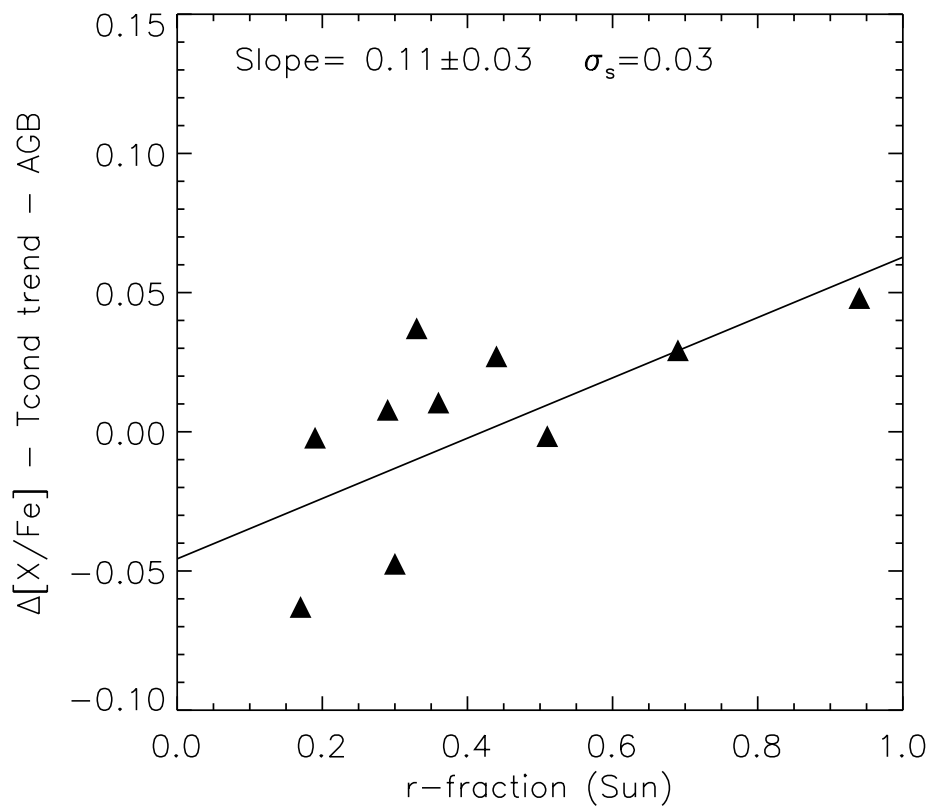
M67 1315 - 1194



No perfect match with
AGB models

Enrichment: partly due to AGB
companion contributions?

M67 1315 - 1194



Enrichment of residual material:
r-process production, due to neutron
star mergers?

Summary

- High-precision differential abundance analysis of two solar twins in M67 (1194 and 1315)
 - 1194 is **identical** to the Sun
 - 1315 is **more metal-poor** than 1194 by ~ 0.05 dex
 - 1315 is **enriched in neutron-capture elements** ($[X/Fe]$) except for Y and Ba
- Our results provide new constraints and a challenge to the current view of chemical tagging and Galactic archeology

Liu et al. 2016, arXiv:1608.03788

Future work

- More M67 solar twins
- Chemical inhomogeneity in other OCs
Ruprecht 147 (VLT), Coma Berenices & Praesepe (HET)
- Cluster-to-cluster variations

