Constraining the chemical evolution of the Galaxy through Differential Abundances

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Nissen & Schuster 2010



Kobayashi+ 2006

Sample & Measurements

- UVES/VLT. R~50 000, S/N~200 (5000 A)
- 23 stars, with exposure times of approximately
- 2 hours each. 6240 < Teff < 6911
- $4.0 < \log g < 4.6$
- Equivalent Widths measurements: splot task IRAF
- Abundances calculations: MOOG (Sneden 1973)
- Differential excitation equilibrium solutions, differential ionization equilibrium solutions, differential abundances: q2 code (Ramírez, et al. 2014)









Cayrel+ 2004



A^{1,1} A^{1,1} 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 õ 8 000000 0 $T_{eff} > 5700 \text{ K}$ 2.4 2.2 2.0 V¹ 1.8 $T_{eff} > 6100 \text{ K}$ (qex) 2.2 2.2 ¥2.1 $T_{eff} > 6350 ~K$ (xex) 2.4 (xex) 2.2 ¥2.1 T_{eff} ≧5850-180[Fe/H] 2.0 -2.5 -3.5-3.0 -2.0-1.5-1.0 [Fe/H] (dex)



[Mg/Fe] = +0.35















[Na/Fe] = +0.05

















Conclusions

- Differential abundances can better constrain GCE.
- There are no detectable distinct populations in alpha element abundances.
- Both alpha-elements and odd Z elements behave as predicted by GCE, as previously observed.
- We found a previously unobserved slope in Sc abundance, predicted in GCE models.
- As found by other authors, such as Cayrel+ 2004, we find, in our reduced sample, a small slope in Co and Zn, not seen in GCE model predictions.