

Lecture 2.

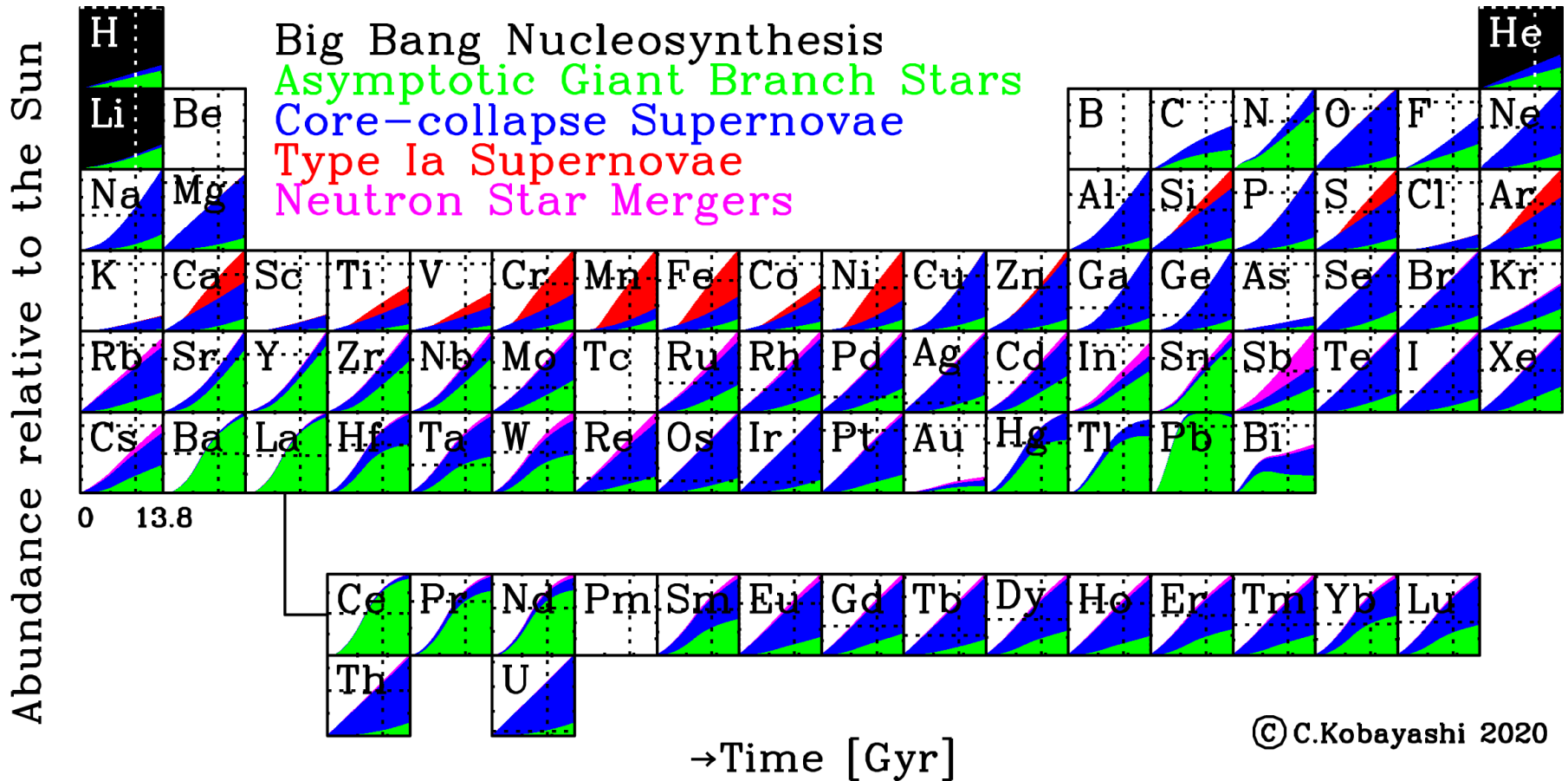
The Galactic Archaeology

Chiaki Kobayashi
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The Origin of Elements

CK, Karakas, Lugaro 2020, ApJ



⊗ Purely theoretical, no empirical equations.

⊗ Mass-loss is counted toward AGB or ccSN.

dotted lines: solar values

Galactic Chemical Evolution (GCE)

The amount of each element in the interstellar medium (ISM) at time t

$$\frac{d(Zf_g)}{dt} = \underbrace{E_{SW} + E_{SNcc} + E_{SNIa/NSM}}_{\text{Metal ejection rates}} - \underbrace{Z\gamma}_{\text{decreased by star formation}} + \underbrace{Z_{inflow}R_{inflow}}_{\text{Inflow}} - \underbrace{ZR_{outflow}}_{\text{Outflow}}$$

Metal ejection rates

- nucleosynthesis yields
- initial mass function (IMF)
- binaries, SNIa/NSM progenitors
- nuclear reaction rates

Nuclear Astrophysics



Nuclei in the Cosmos XIII, Debrecen 2014

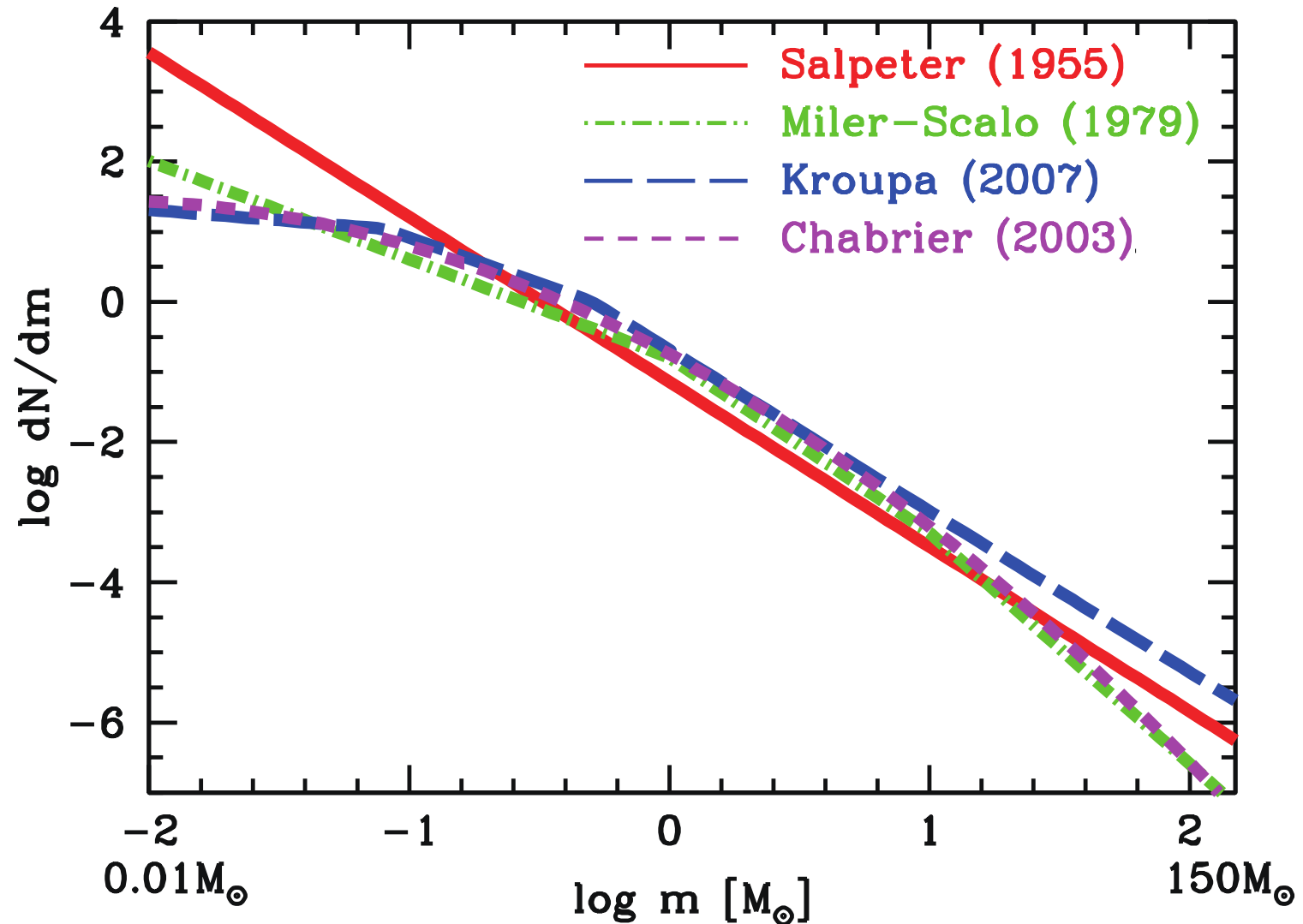
Galaxy Evolution

- ① One-zone models
(Tinsley 80, Pagel 97, Matteucci 01...)
• instantaneous mixing approximation
- ② Stochastic models
(Argast+04, Cescutti 08, Wehmeyer+15)
• inhomogeneous enrichment
- ③ Hydrodynamical simulations
• inhomogeneous enrichment
• internal structures
• metallicity gradients
• comparison to IFU!

Cosmological box, or “zoom-in” for MW

Initial Mass Function (IMF)

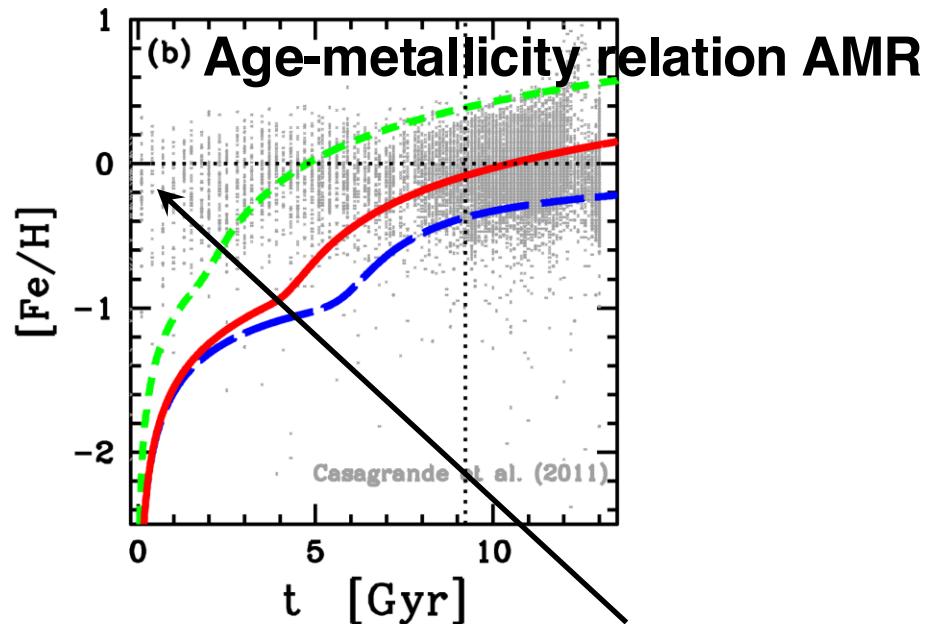
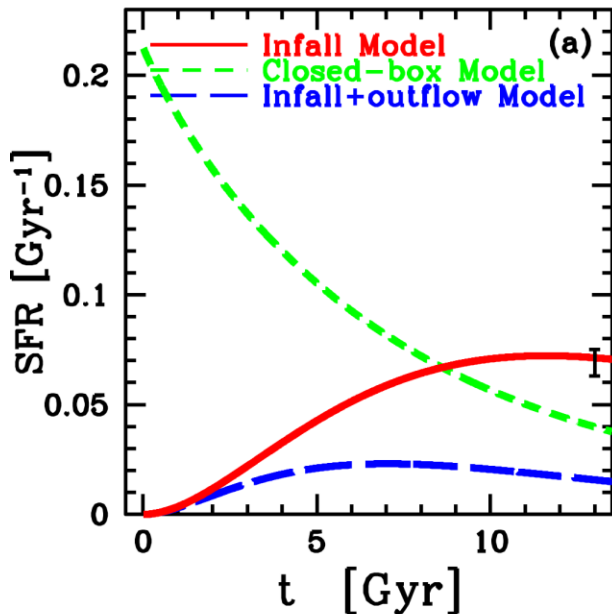
The number, or mass contribution, of stars formed at a given initial mass m



※ In GCE models, Salpeter IMF with a suitable m_{ℓ} can give similar results with Kroupa IMF.

Closed, infall, outflow models

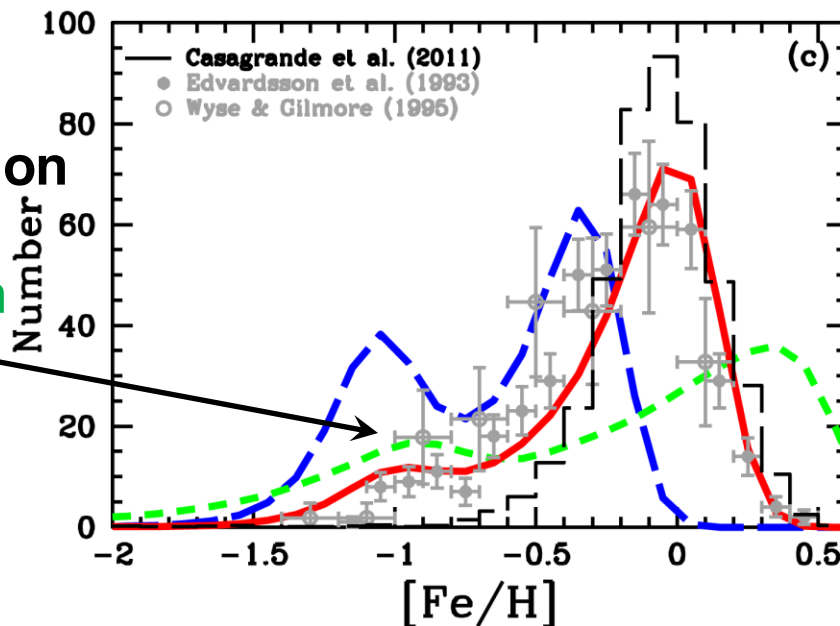
$$f_{g,0}=1$$



Obs. uncertain here
Stellar migration

Metallicity distribution function MDF

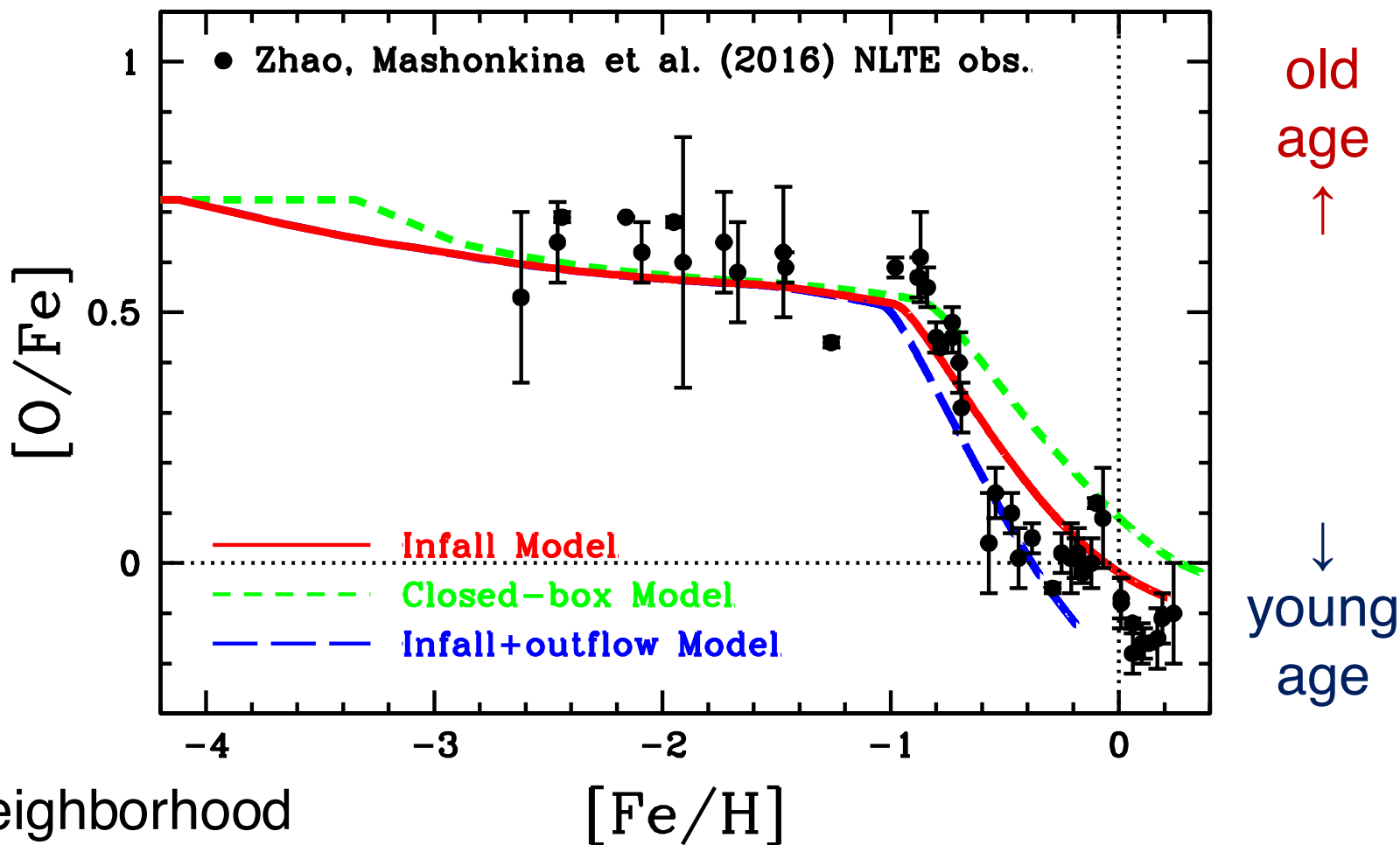
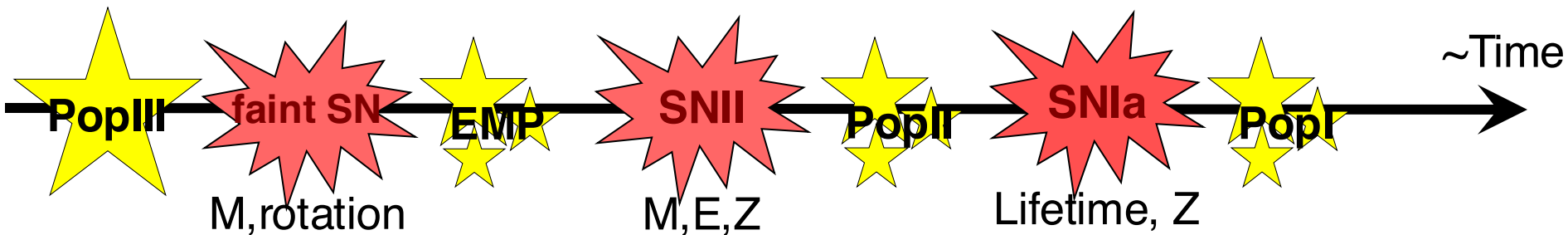
The G-dwarf problem



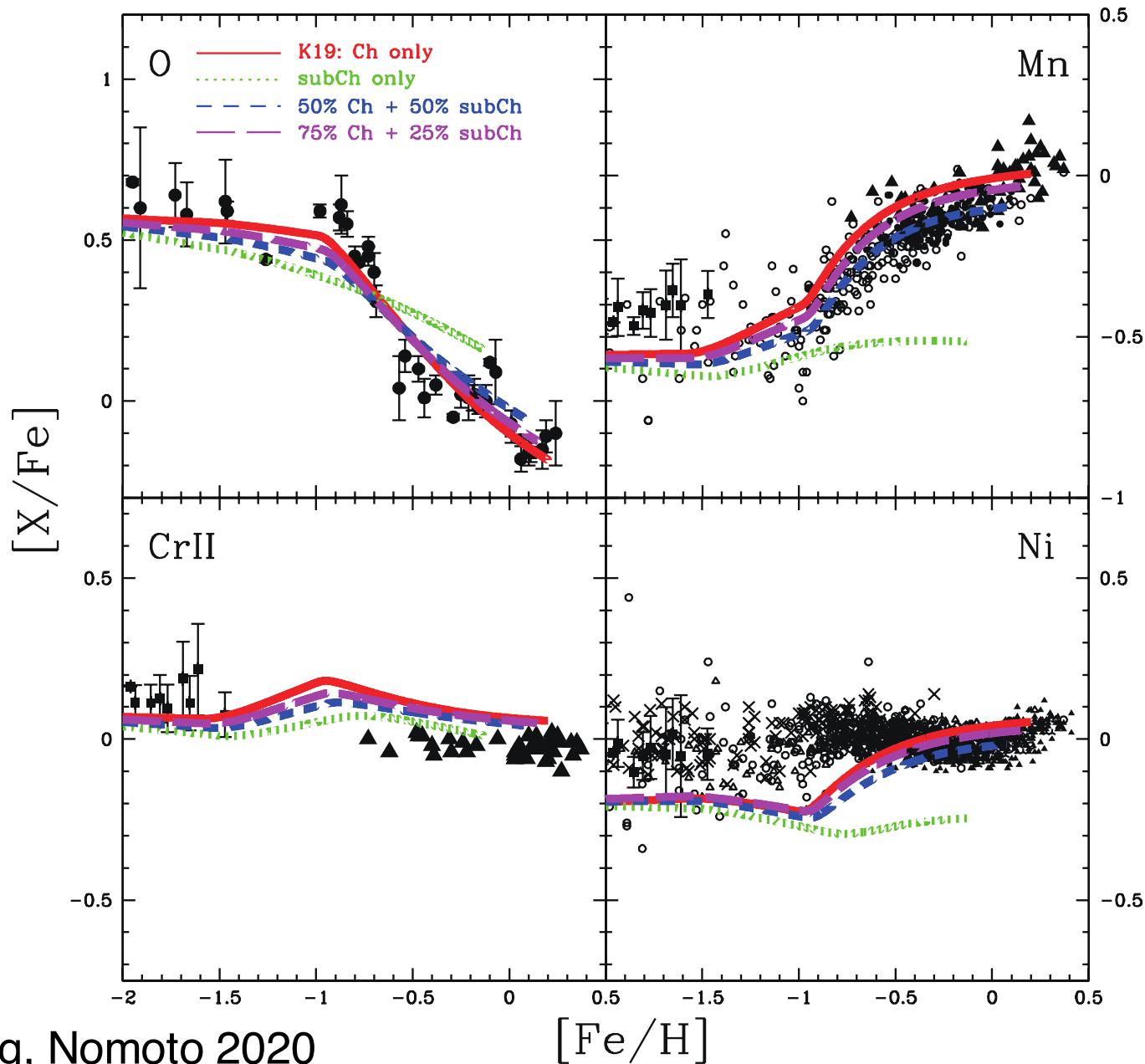
also exists in bulge, ellipticals, dwarf gals

Observations are for the solar neighbourhood.

The $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]-[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ relation

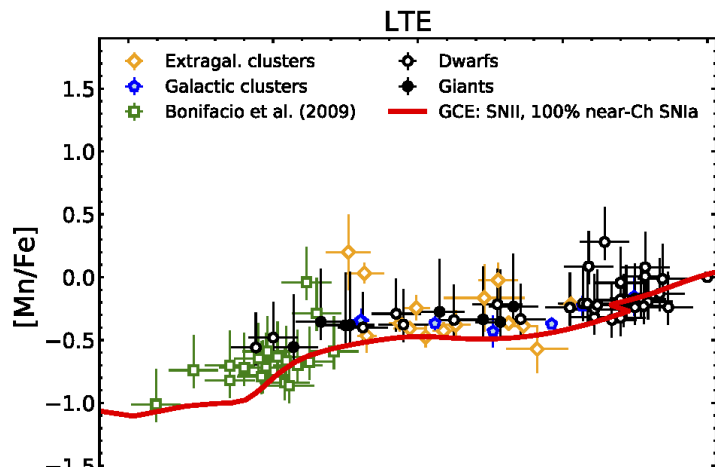


in MW, Ch is dominant (WD+WD mergers <25%)

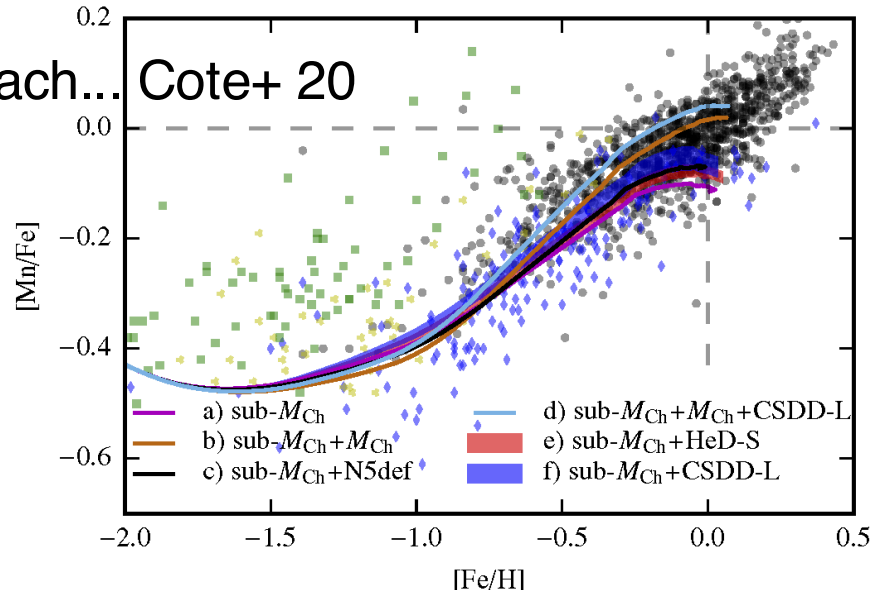


different GCE models/observations

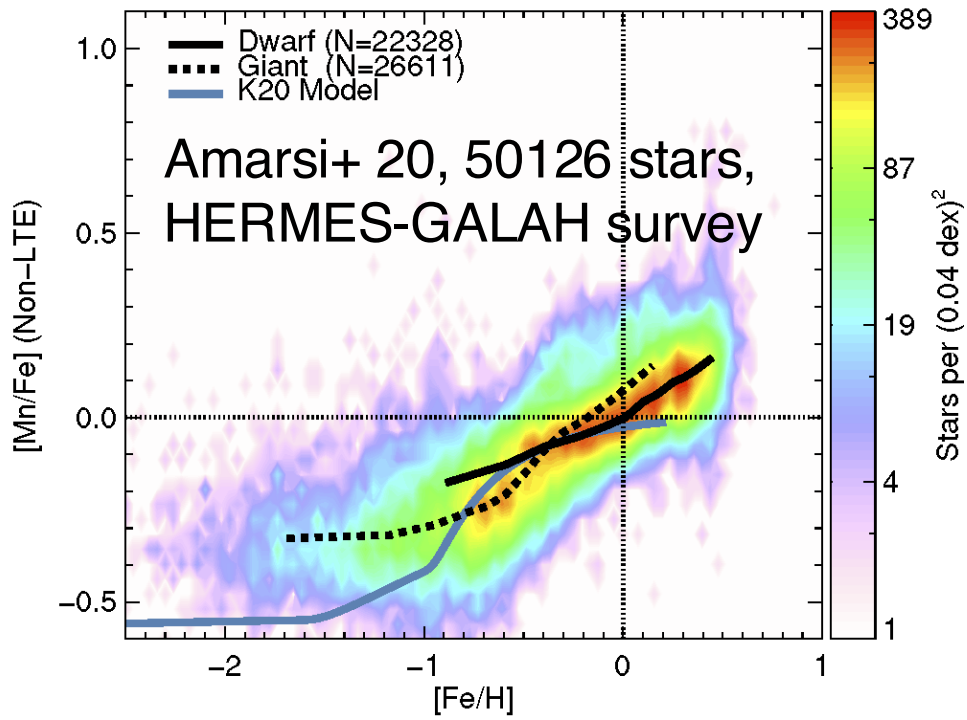
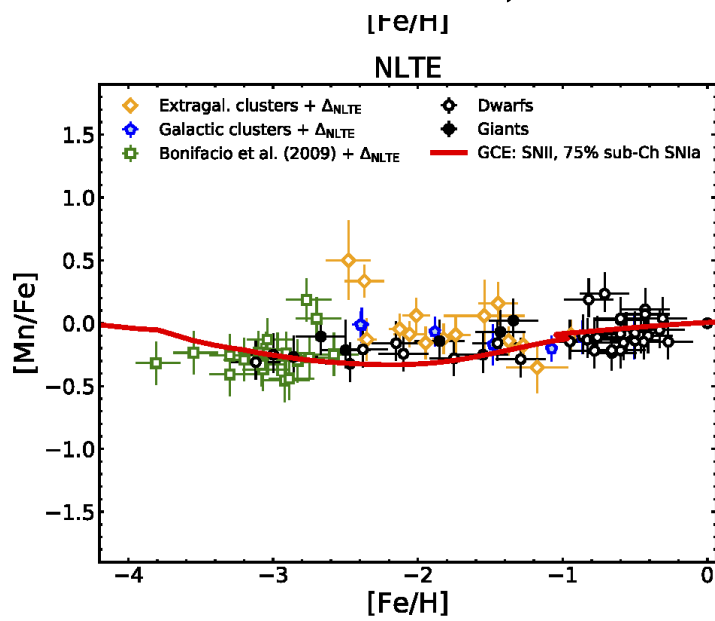
Seitenzahl, Cescutti+13, 50%

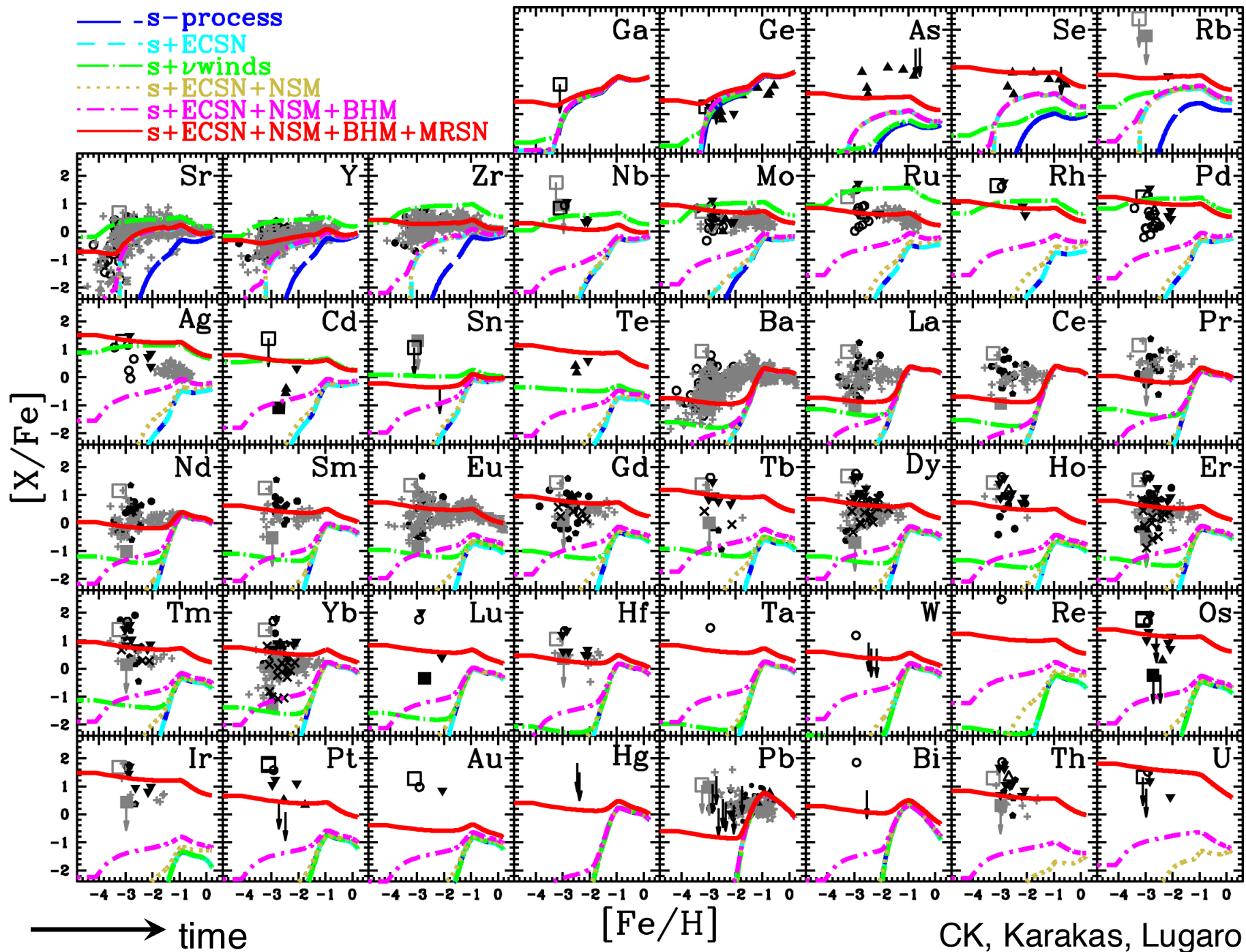


Lach... Cote+ 20



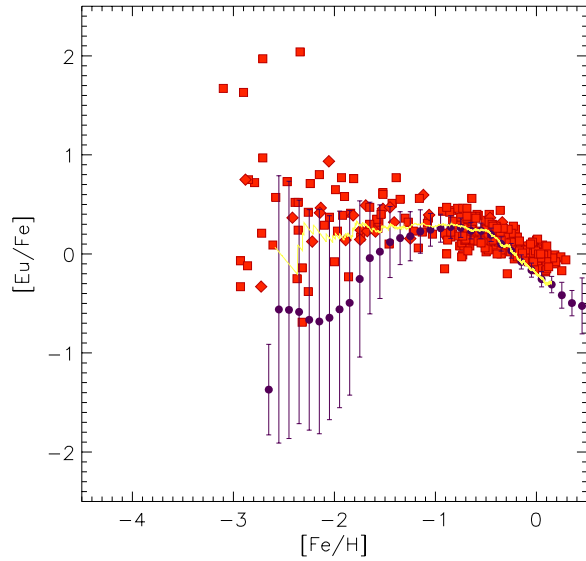
Eitner...Cescutti+ 20, 25% Ch



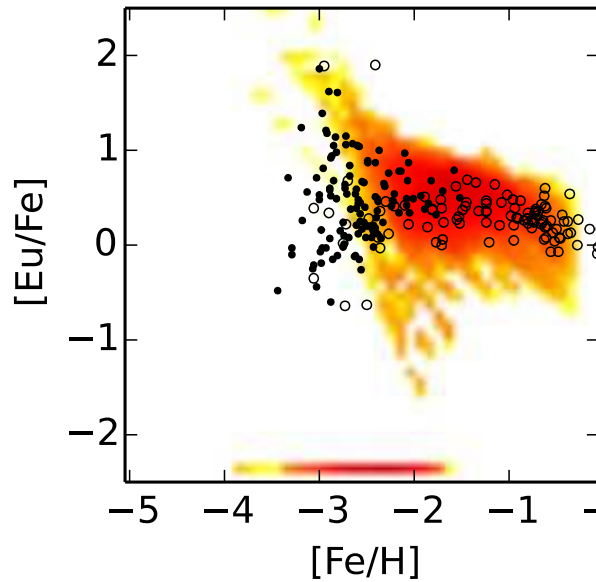


GCE models challenge NSMs

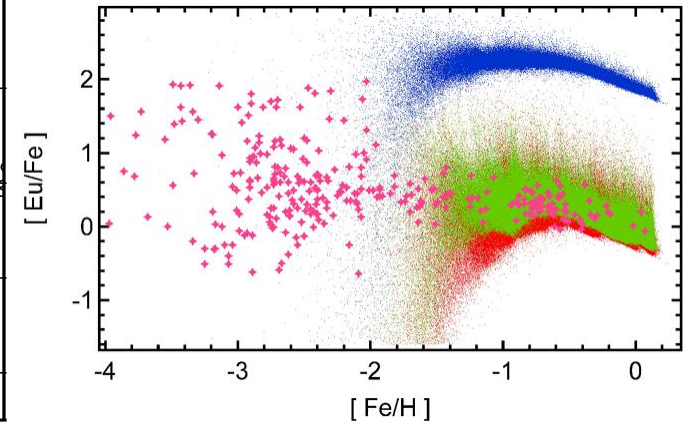
Argast+04



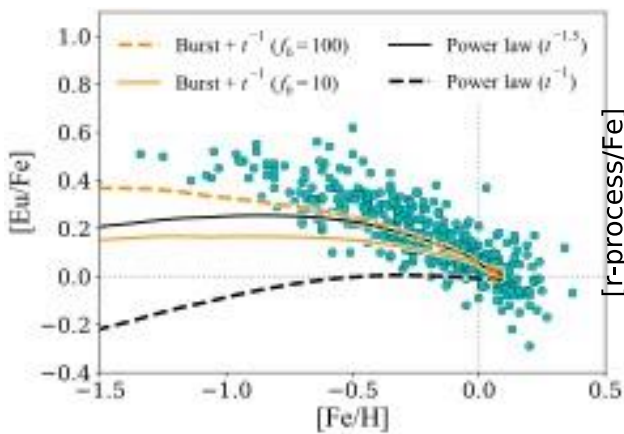
Cescutti+15



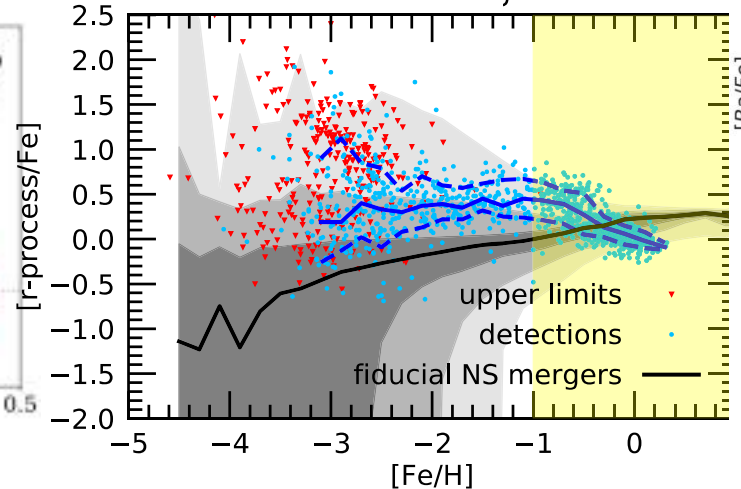
Wehmeyer+15



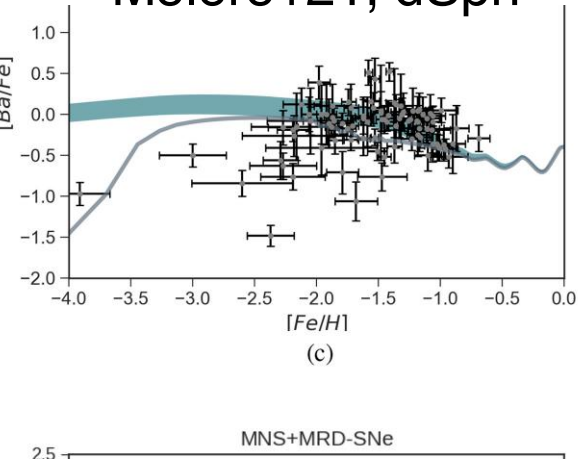
Cote+19



Van de Voort+20, AREPO

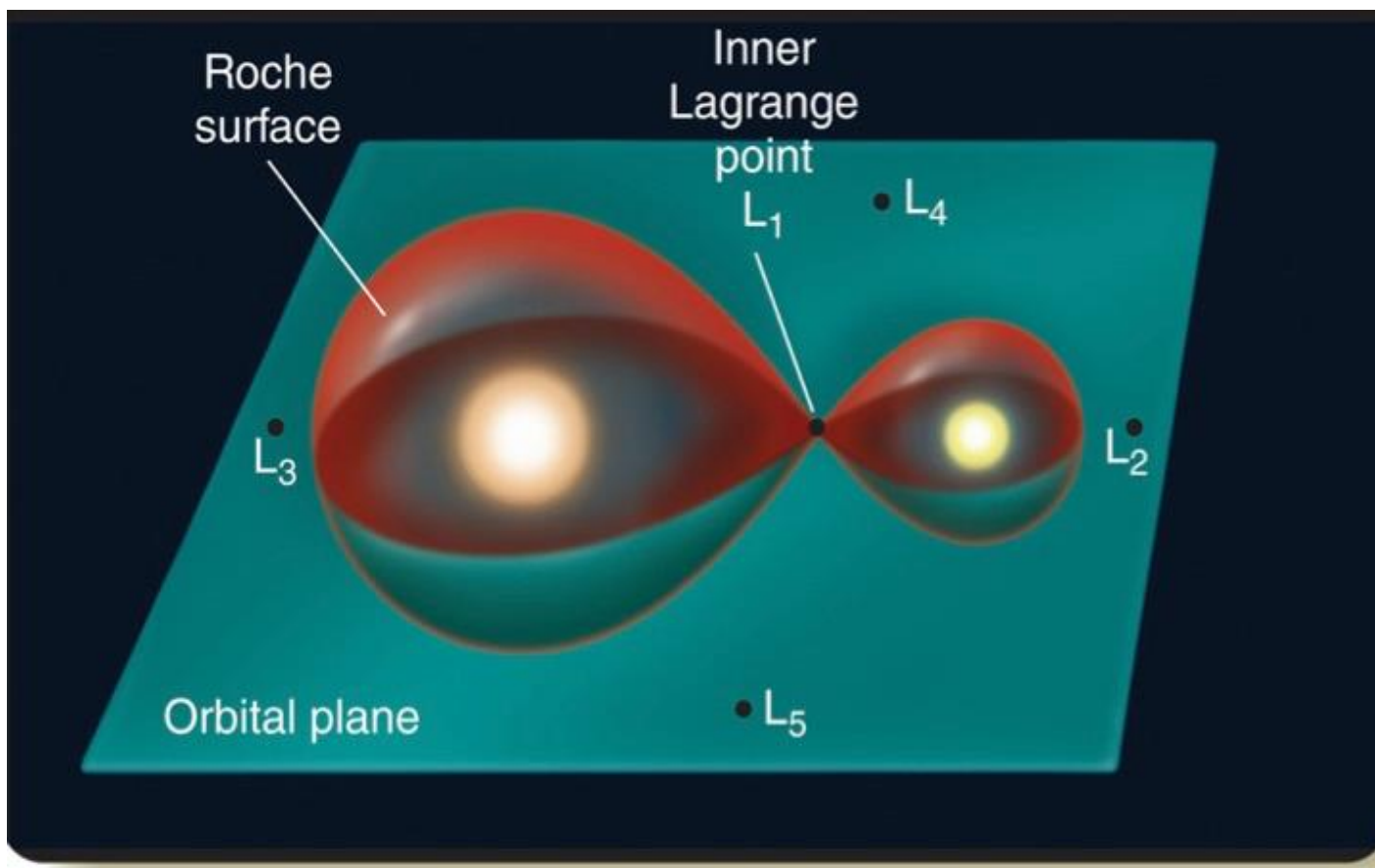


Molero+21, dSph

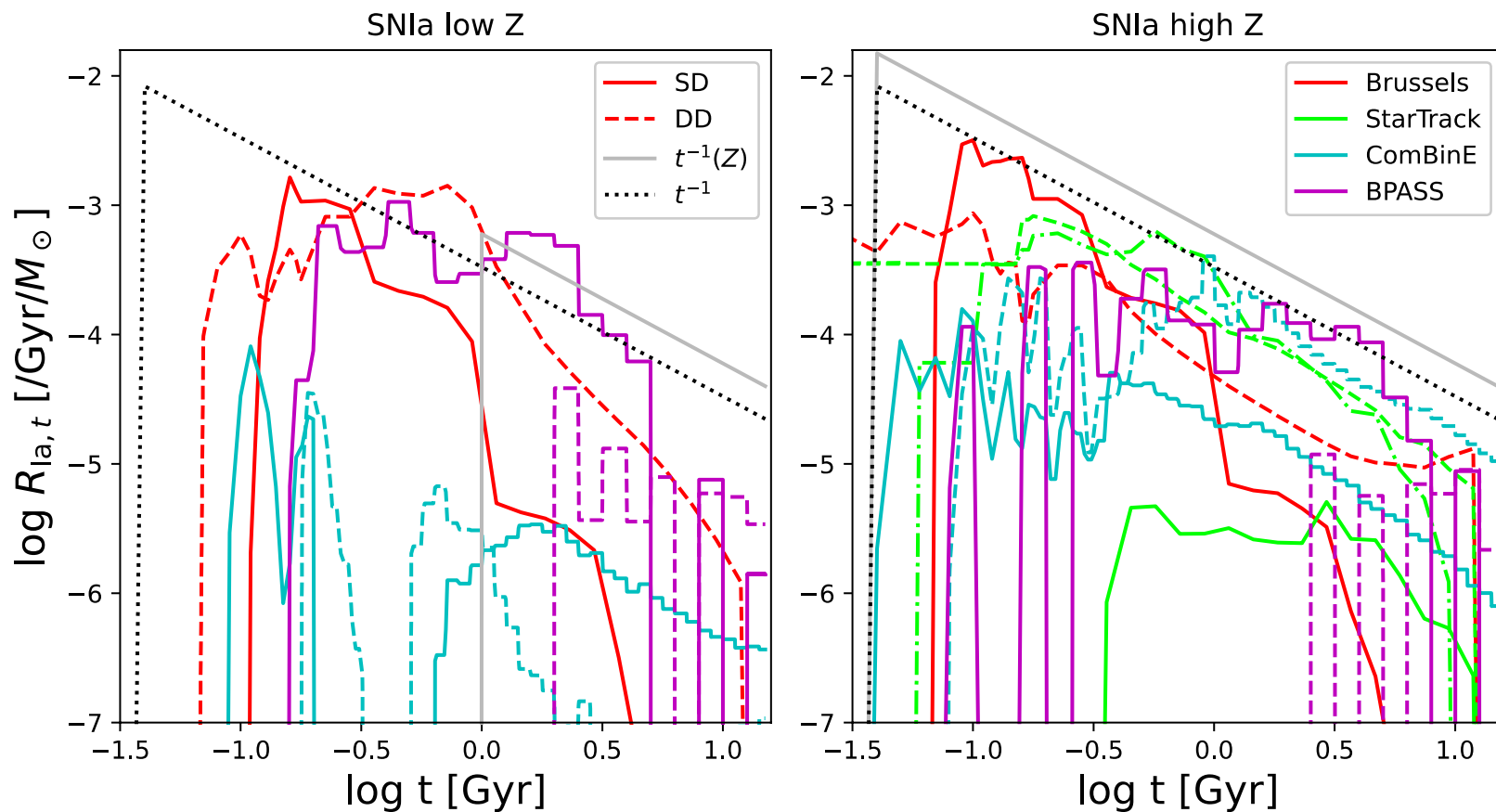


Binary population synthesis

- ❖ Stellar evolution of two stars in a binary system
 - ❑ Roche-lobe overflow
 - ❑ Common envelope
 - ❑ Merger

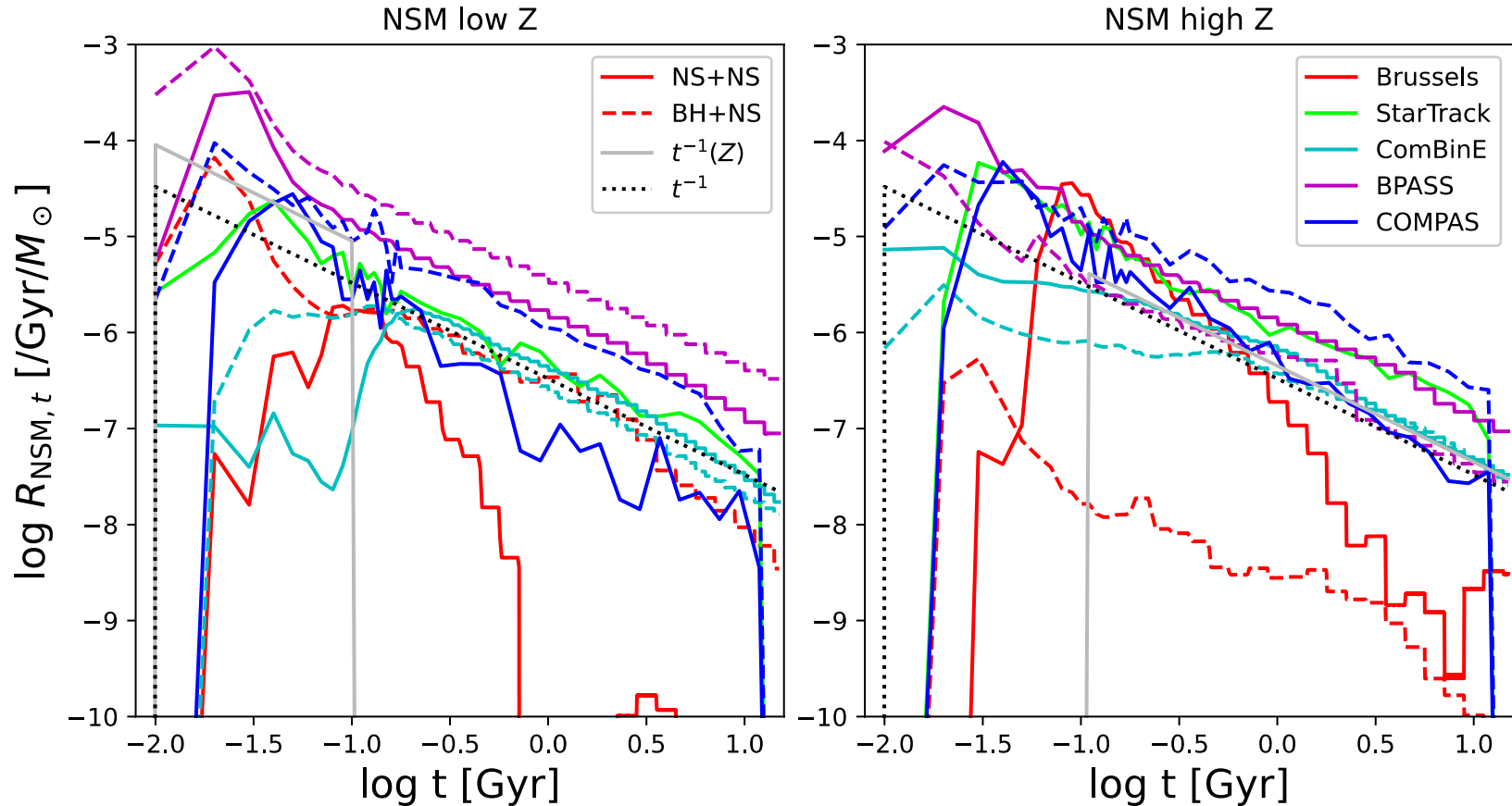


SNIa Delay-Time Distribution (DTD)



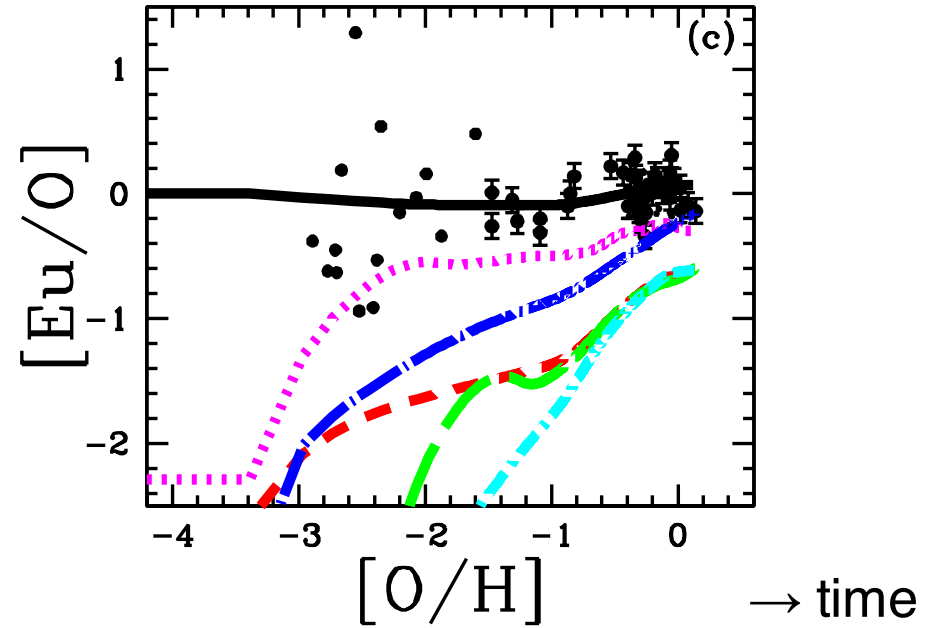
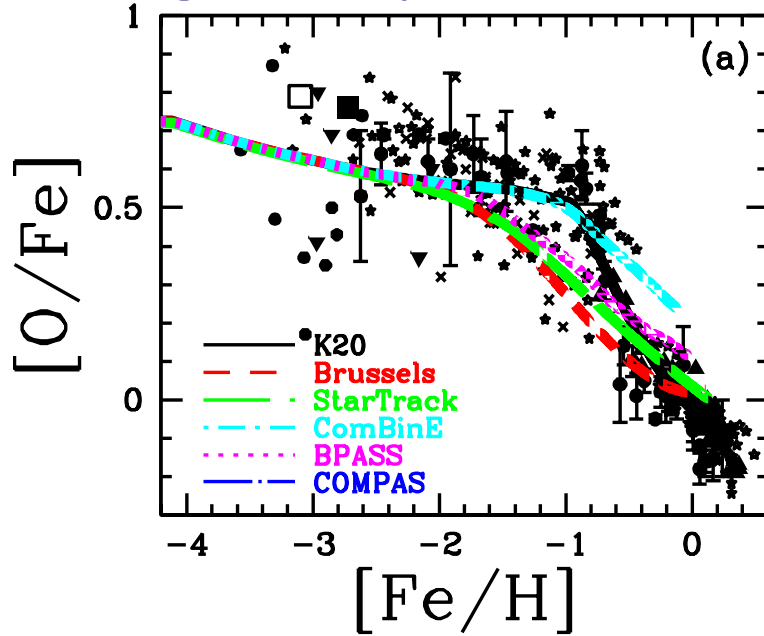
Brussels (Mennekens & Vanbeveren 10, 12; SD, DD),
StarTrack (Ruiter+14; Sd, DD, He dd), **ComBinE** (Kruckow+18,
DD only, Ch, sub-Ch), **BPASS** (Briel+22; SD, DD)

NSM Delay-Time Distribution (DTD)

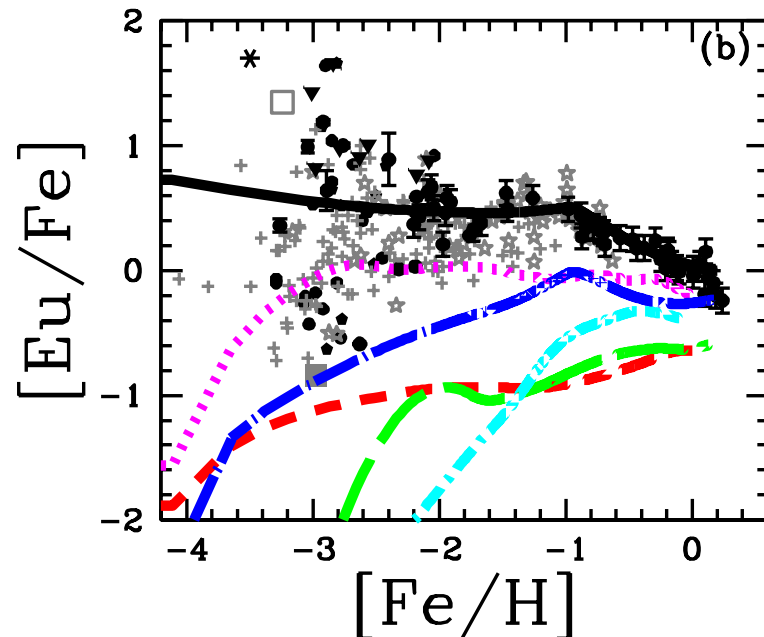


Brussels (Mennekens & Vanbeveren 14, 16),
StarTrack (Belczynski+20; only NS plotted but BH
included), **ComBinE** (Kruckow+18), **COMPAS**
(Mandel+21), **BPASS** (Briel+22; only NS included)

Binary Population Synthesis (BPS)



Points: observations of nearby stars











- ❖ DTDs are taken from BPS
- ❖ **SN Ia timescales too short**
- ❖ **NSM timescales too long**
- ❖ 3D-GR yields: Wanajo+14
- ❖ K20 (black lines) include MRSNe as 3% of HNe.

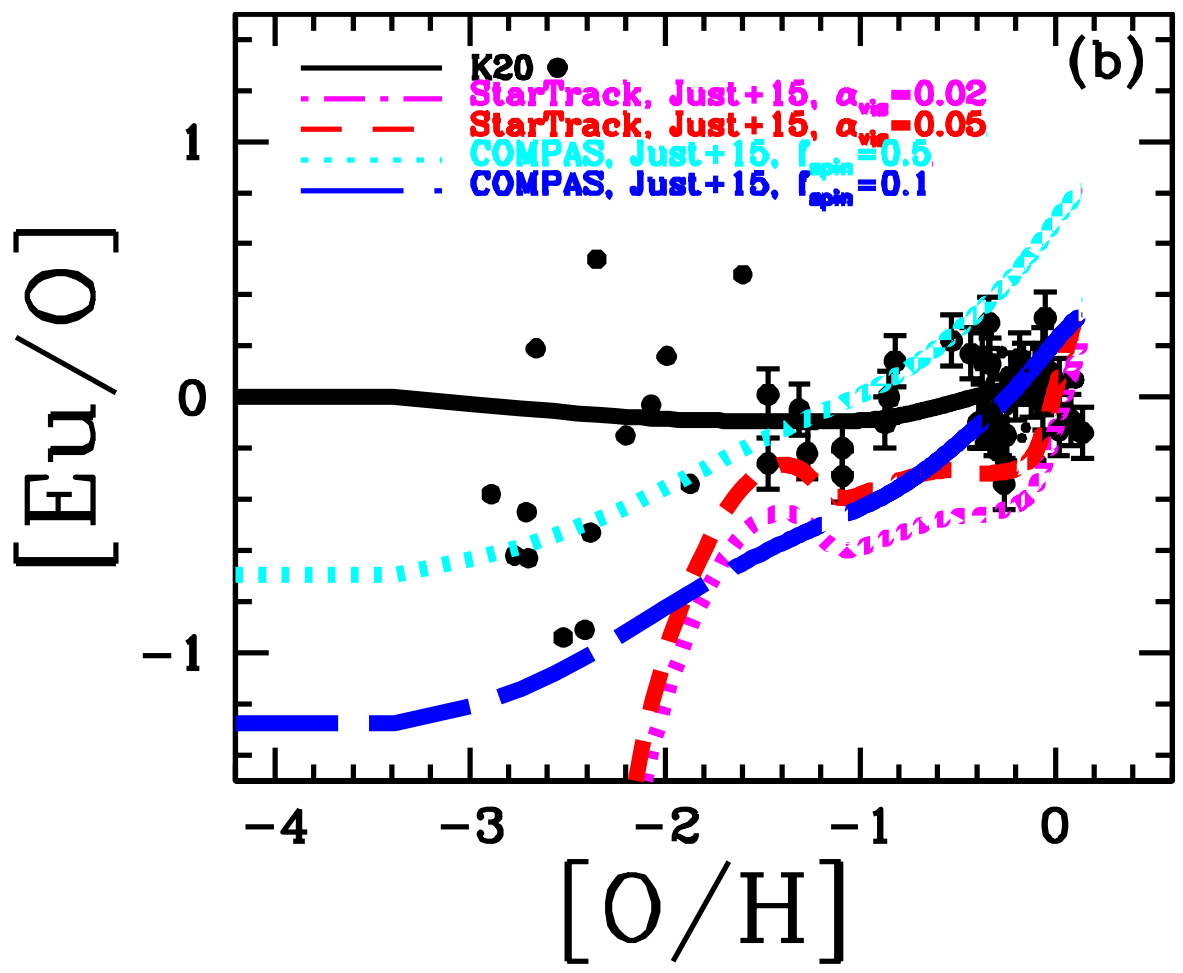
CK, Mandel, Belczynski+ 23, ApJL



OPEN ACCESS

Can Neutron Star Mergers Alone Explain the r-process Enrichment of the Milky Way?

Chiaki Kobayashi¹ , Ilya Mandel^{2,3} , Krzysztof Belczynski⁴, Stephane Goriely⁵, Thomas H. Janka⁶ , Oliver Just^{7,8} , Ashley J. Ruiter⁹ , Dany Vanbeveren¹⁰, Matthias U. Kruckow¹¹ , Max M. Briel¹², Jan J. Eldridge¹² , and Elizabeth Stanway¹³ 



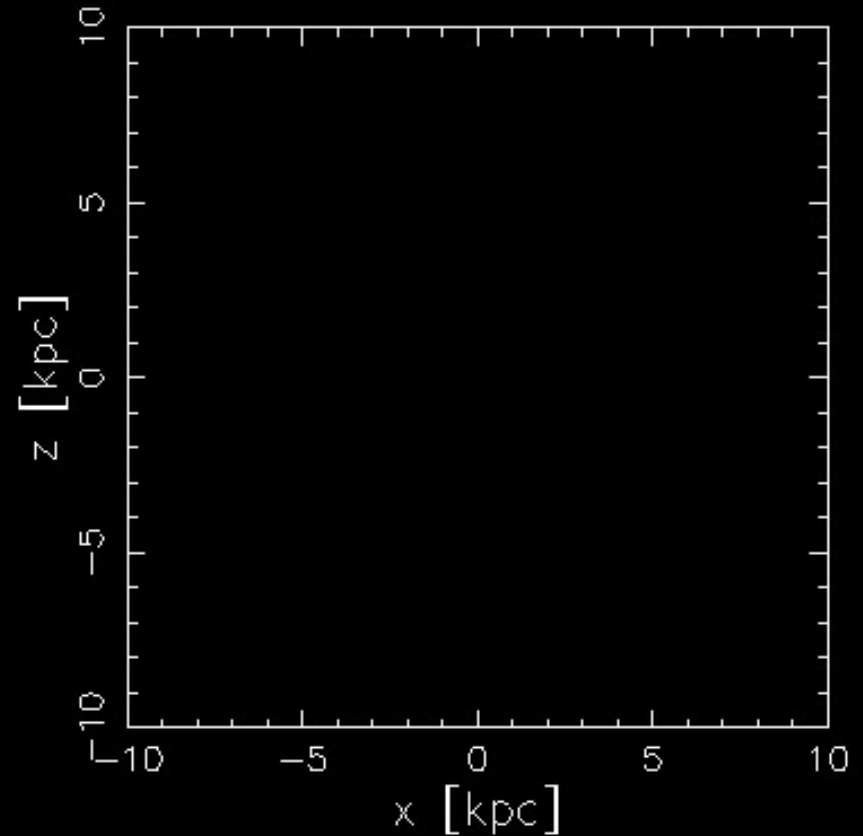
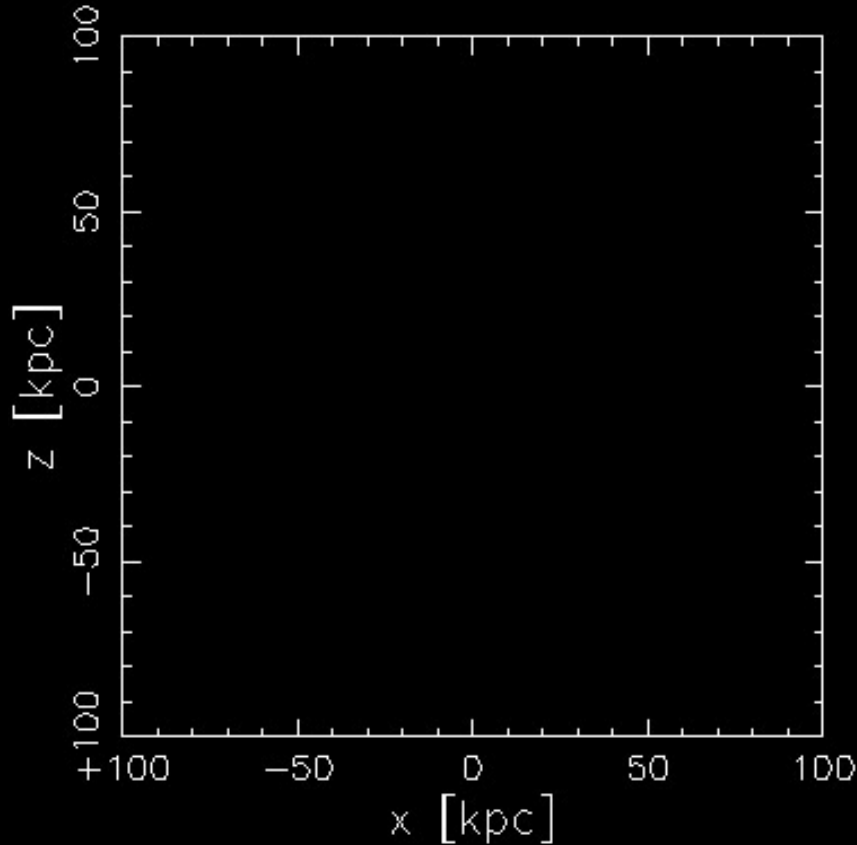
NS-BH mergers?

- ❖ **Larger yields** including both dynamical ejecta ($Y_e < 0.1$) and v-driven winds from torus ($Y_e \sim 0.2$).
- ❖ **Higher rates** depending on binary population synthesis.

Points: observations of nearby stars

Cosmological 'zoom-in' simulation

$t = 0.15$ Gyr, $z = 22.78$



Gadget3-based code (CK+ 2007), Aquila IC (Scannapieco+12), $3 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$, 0.5kpc

<https://star.herts.ac.uk/~chiaki/works/Aq-C-5-kro2.mpg>

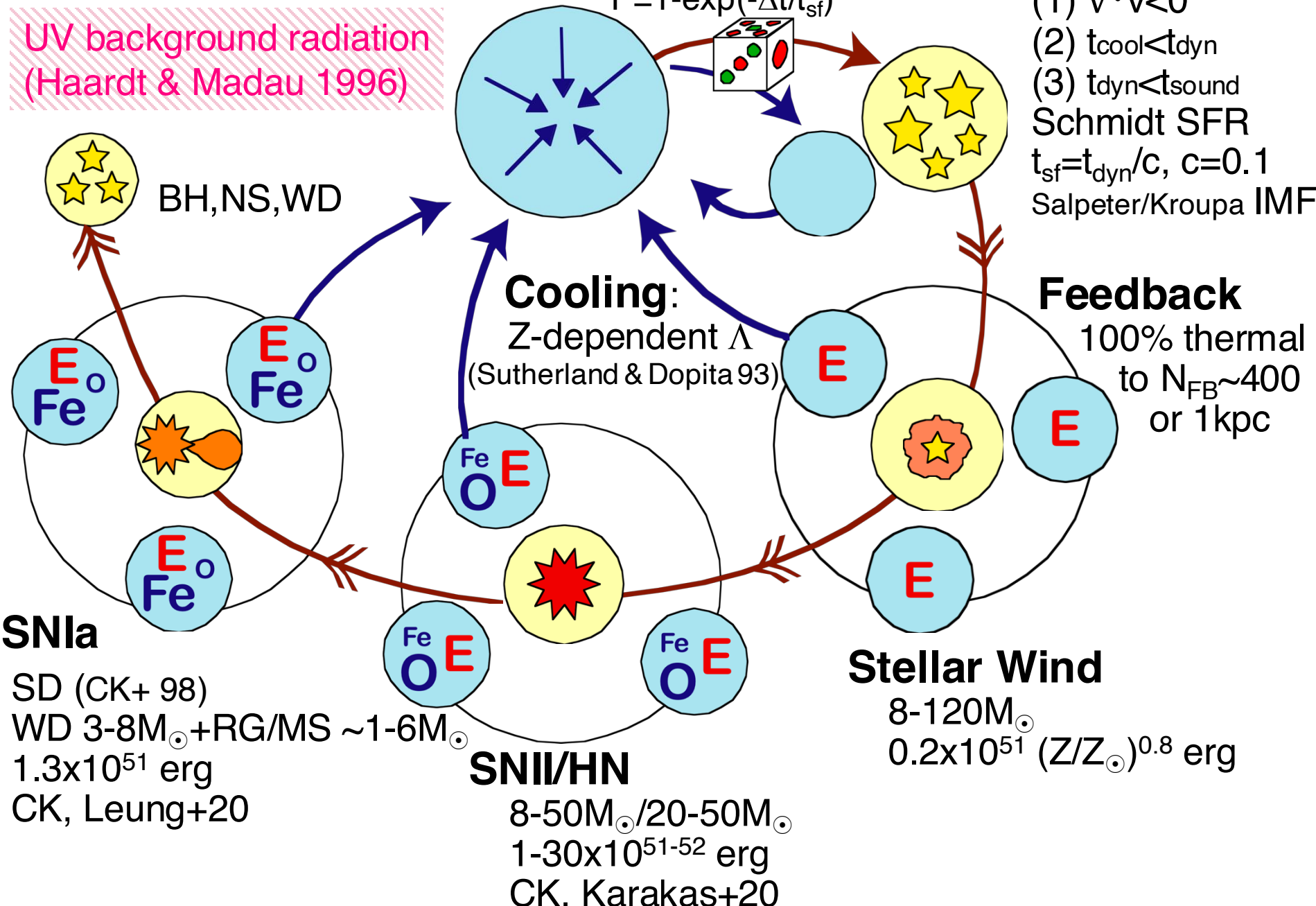
Basic features are the same in CK & Nakasato 11, Brook+12, Scannapieco+12, Auriga, FIRE-2, ARTEMIS, VINTERGATAN... but input stellar physics matters!

Chemodynamics

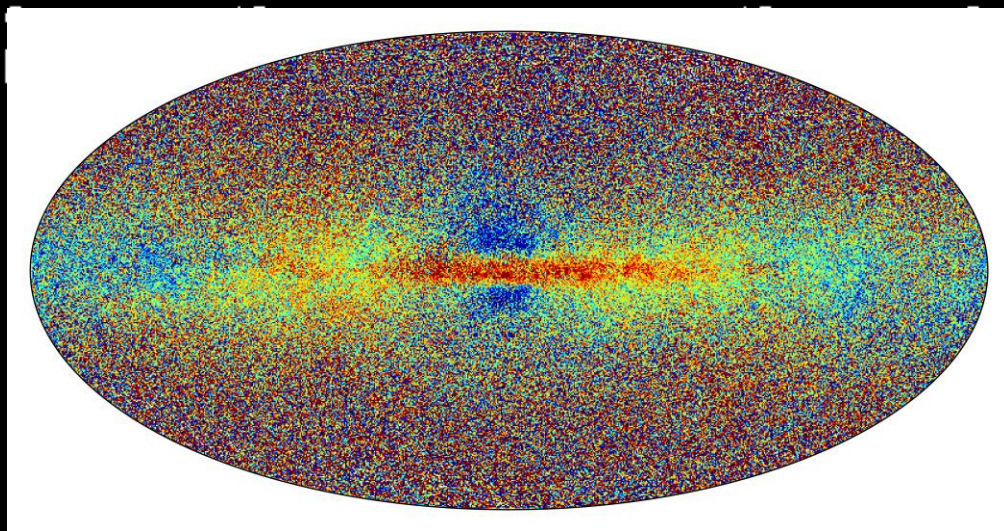
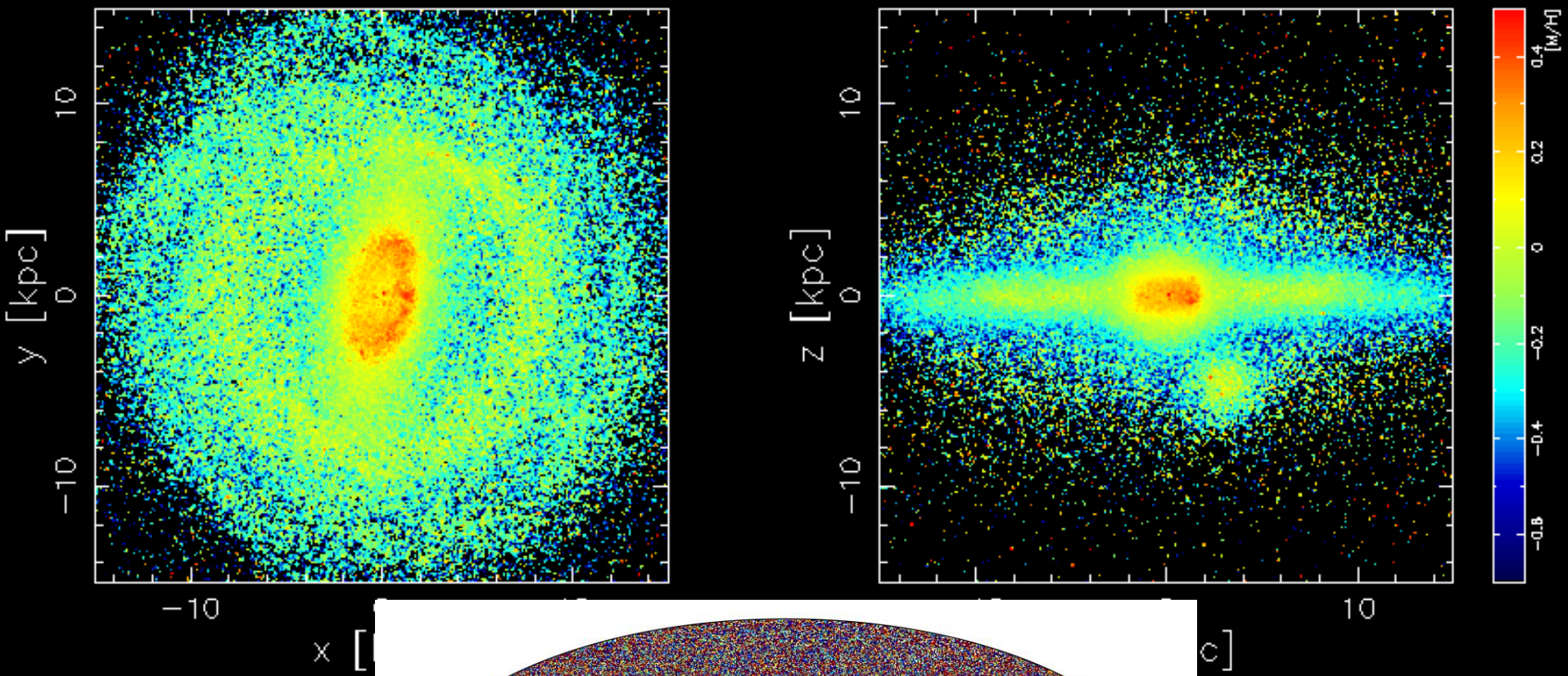
UV background radiation
(Haardt & Madau 1996)

Star Formation

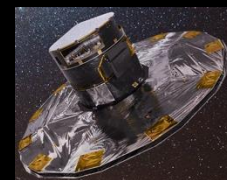
- (1) $\nabla \cdot v < 0$
 - (2) $t_{cool} < t_{dyn}$
 - (3) $t_{dyn} < t_{sound}$
- Schmidt SFR
 $t_{sf} = t_{dyn} / c$, $c = 0.1$
 Salpeter/Kroupa IMF



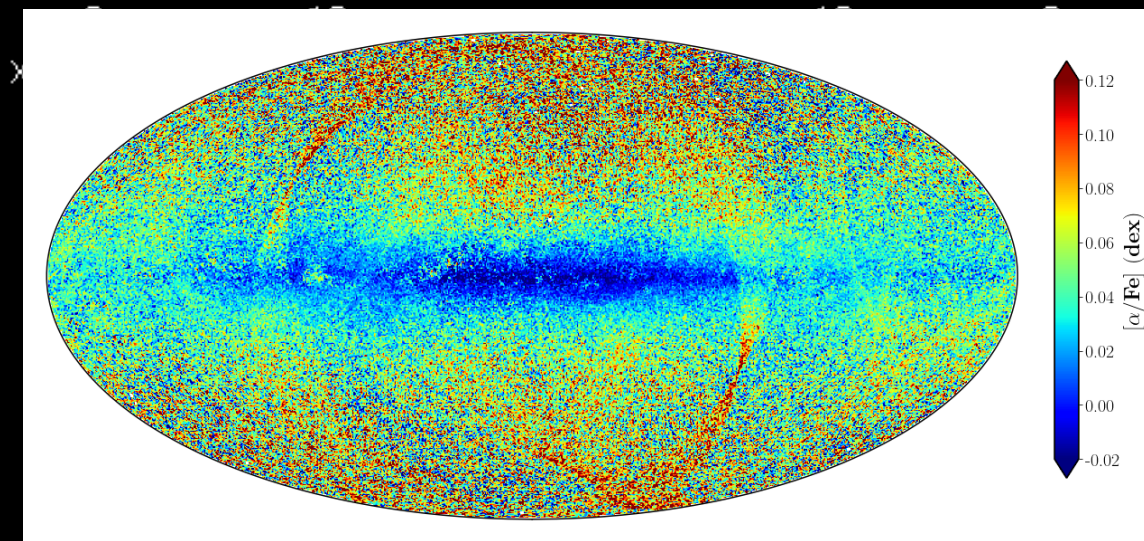
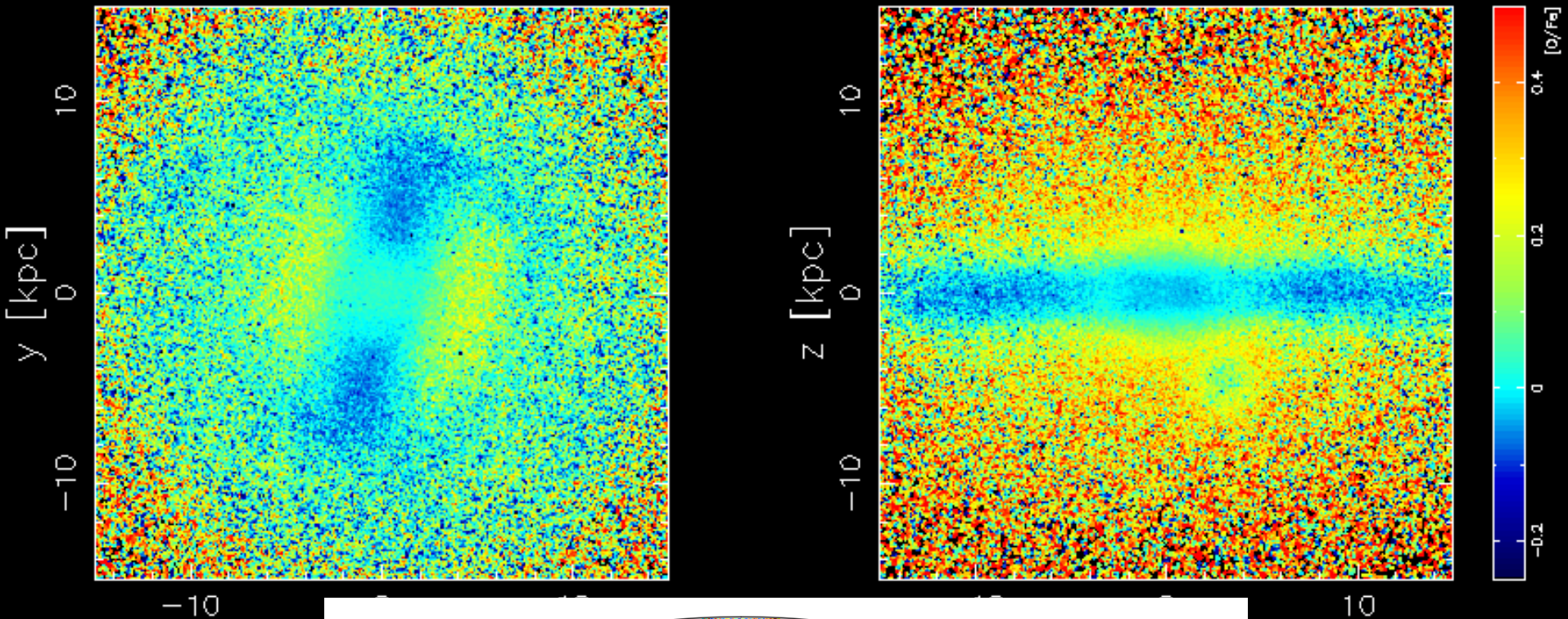
Metallicity Map



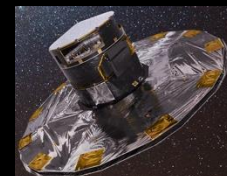
Metallicity
low to high
Gaia DR3



[O/Fe] Map

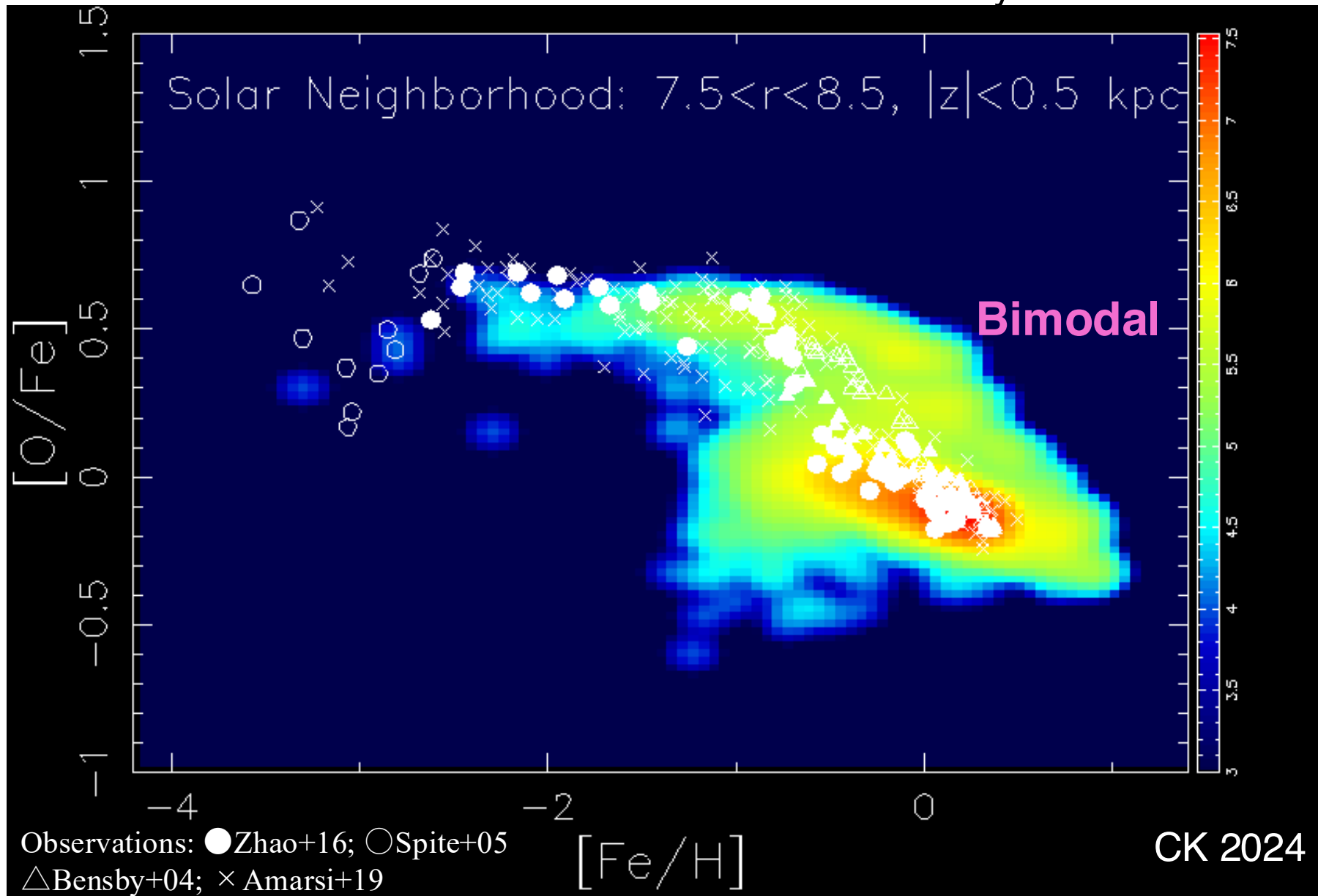


$[\alpha/Fe]$
low to high
Gaia DR3

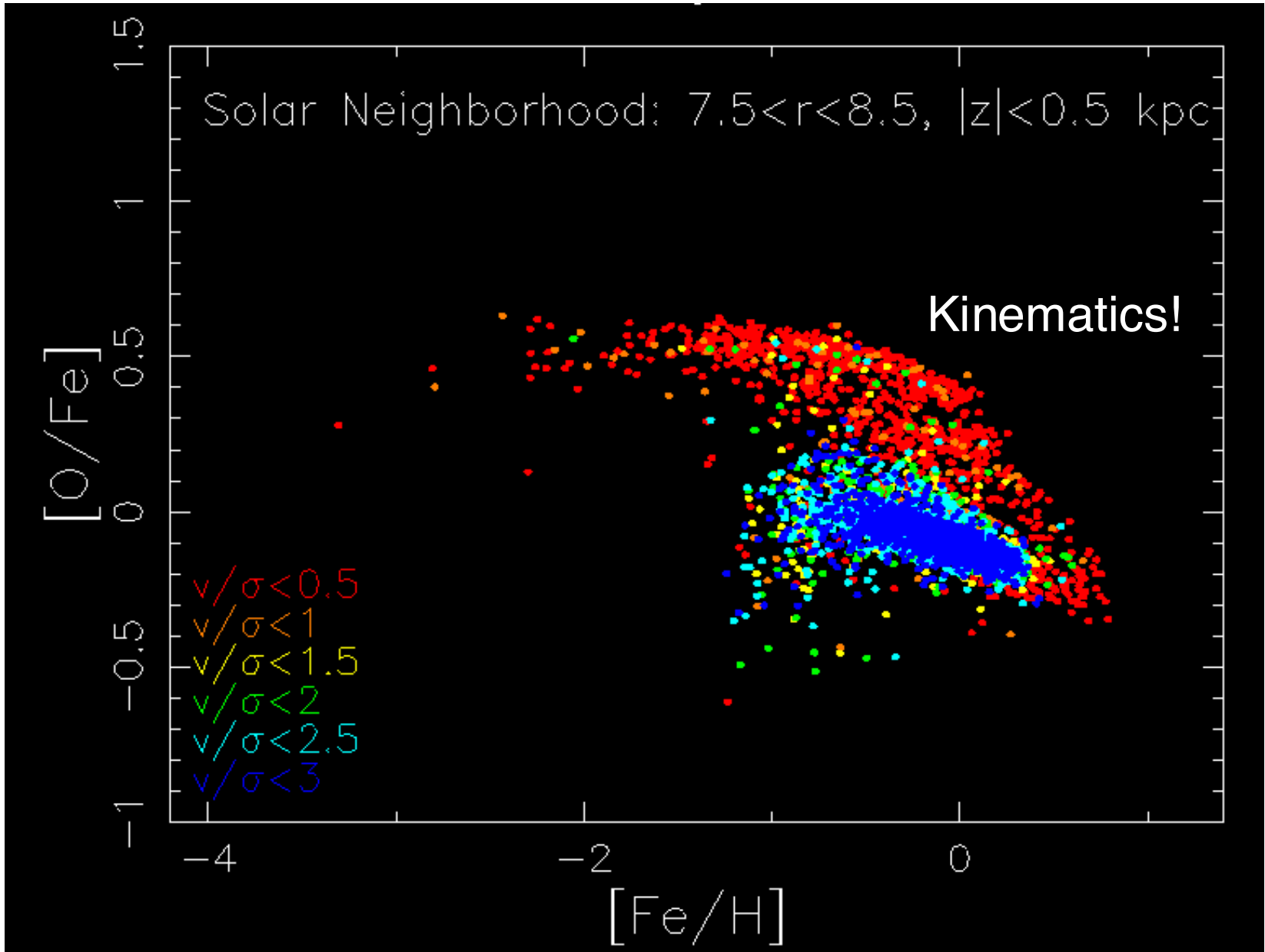


The [O/Fe]-[Fe/H] relation

First shown in CK & Nakasato 2011 with chemodynamical simulations



The [O/Fe]-[Fe/H] relation



[X/Fe]-[Fe/H] relations in MW

