

# Helium-rich stars in globular clusters

## Constraints for self-enrichment by massive stars

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# Abundance anomalies in GCs

In any individual Globular Clusters

- Low scatter and same trends as field stars (heavy elements)

⇒ Heavy metals come from pre-enrichment of the galactic halo (i.e., are not produced in situ) [Harris & Pudritz \(1994\)](#)

- Complex patterns and strong differences with field stars

- C-N, O-Na, Mg-Al and Li-Na anticorrelations
- C+N+O nearly constant
- both in unevolved and giants stars [Gratton et al \(2004\)](#)

⇒ Abundance anomalies come from self-enrichment of GC

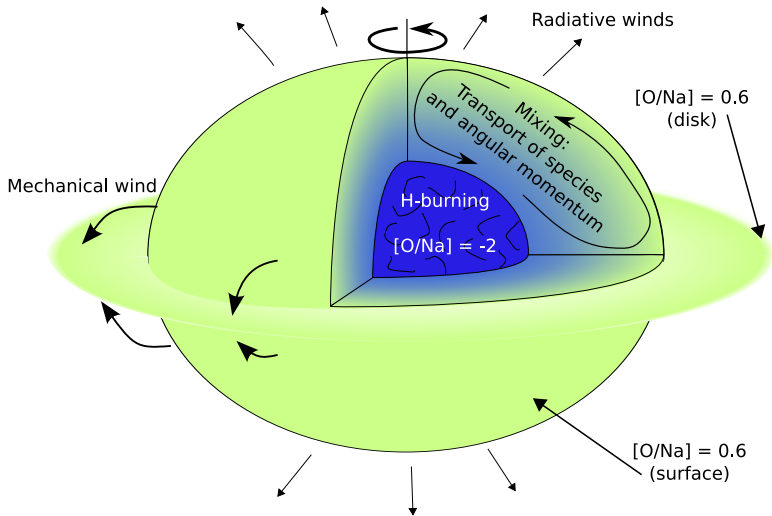
- multiple main sequence ( $\omega$  Cen, NGC 2808) and extended HB ([Bedin et al 2004](#), [Piotto et al 2008](#), [D'Antona & Caloi 2004...](#))

- Due to increase in He

⇒ abundance anomalies and He enrichment:

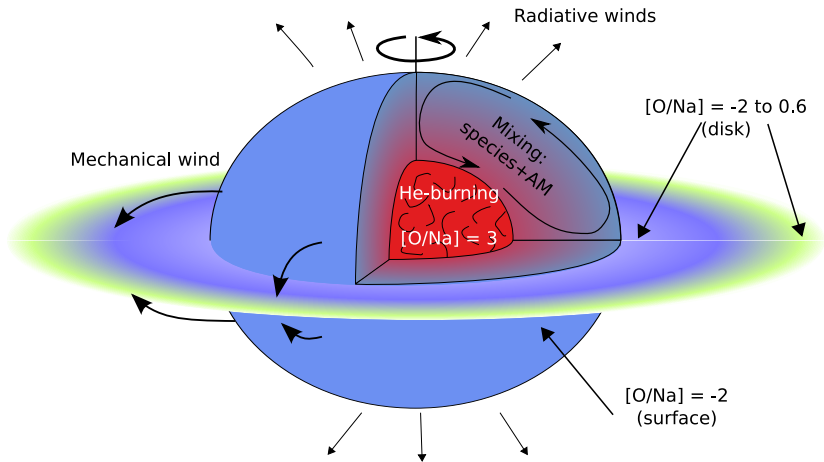
due to H-burning nucleosynthesis at high temperature

# Overview: fast rotating massive stars evolution



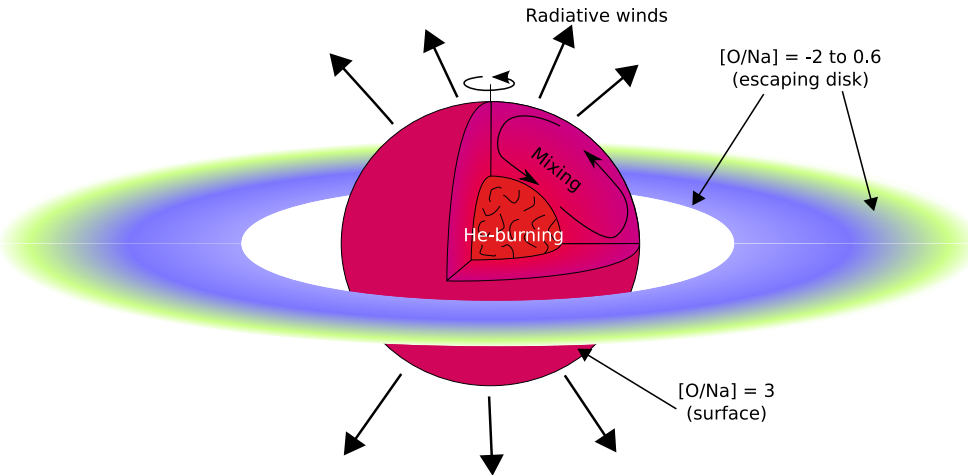
Decressin et al. 2007

# Overview: fast rotating massive stars evolution



Decressin et al. 2007

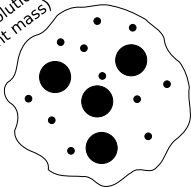
# Overview: fast rotating massive stars evolution



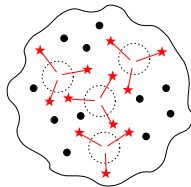
Decressin et al. 2007

# GC evolution

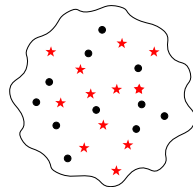
Scenario I  
(Cluster evolution  
at constant mass)



Formation of  
globular clusters

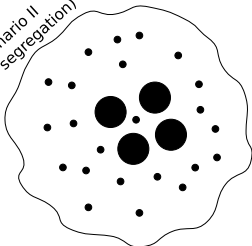


Slow winds of  
massive stars  
form new stars

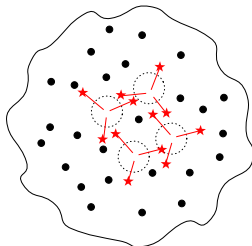


Today

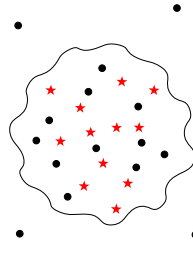
Scenario II  
(Mass segregation)



● Massive stars (1st gene)  
● Low-mass stars (1st gene)



★ Low-mass stars (2nd gene)

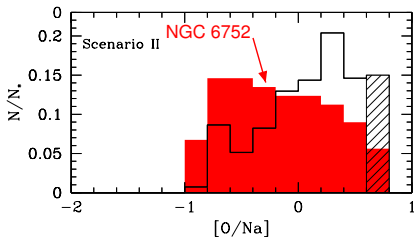


Decressin, Charbonnel & Meynet (2007)

# He content of long-lived stars

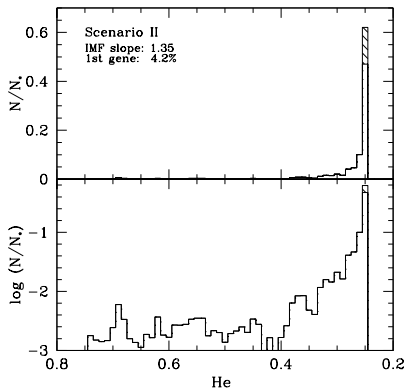
Assumption: local dilution between slow winds and ISM

Reproduce range of  $[O/Na]$  distribution in NGC 6752



Decressin et al. (2007)

Consequences for He:



Main peak: He 0.245–0.4

Super-He-rich stars ( $\sim 12\%$ )

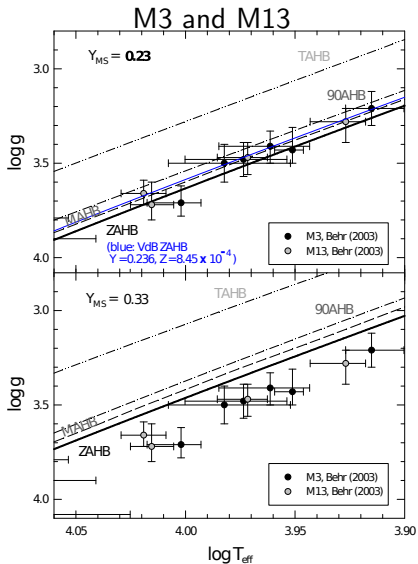
tail extends to 0.75

## Grid of models for low-mass stars

- Mass: 0.2—0.9  $M_{\odot}$
- Initial He: 0.245—0.72 (mass fraction)
- $Z=0.0005$  ( $[Fe/H] \sim -1.6$ , similar to NGC 6752)
- Standard models (no extra mixing)
- From PMS to end of He-burning

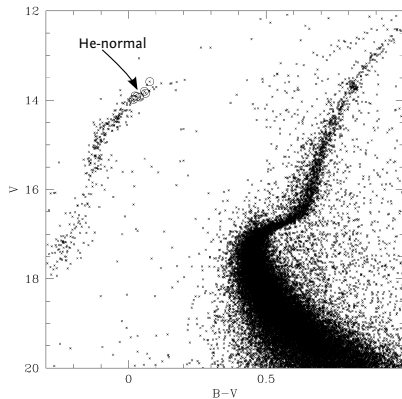


# Calibration for mass loss on RGB



Catelan et al. 2009

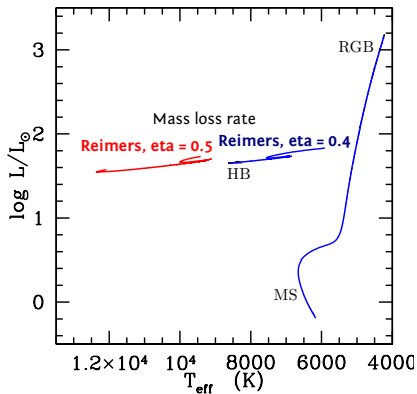
### NGC 6752



Villanova, Piotto & Gratton, 2009

$\Rightarrow T_{eff} \leq 10000$  K: He-normal

$M_{\text{ini}} = 0.86 M_{\odot}$ ,  $t_{\text{TO}} = 13$  Gyr



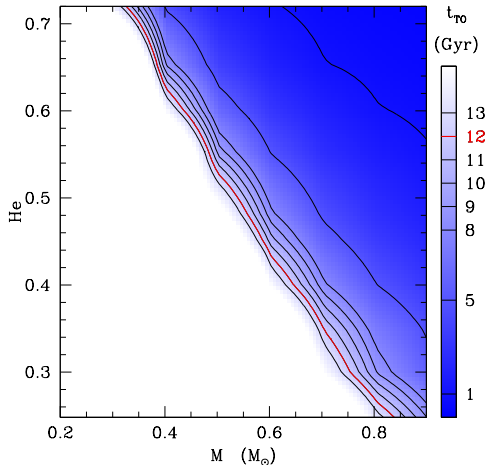
Calibration for mass-loss:

- $T_{\text{eff}} \leq 10000$  K: He-normal stars on HB

$\Rightarrow$  Reimers mass loss rate with  $\eta_R = 0.4$

- He-rich stars on hotter HB

# Lifetime of He-rich stars



Decressin Meynet & Charbonnel (in preparation)

⇒ He-rich stars evolve faster

⇒ Spread in He ⇔ Spread in mass at TO

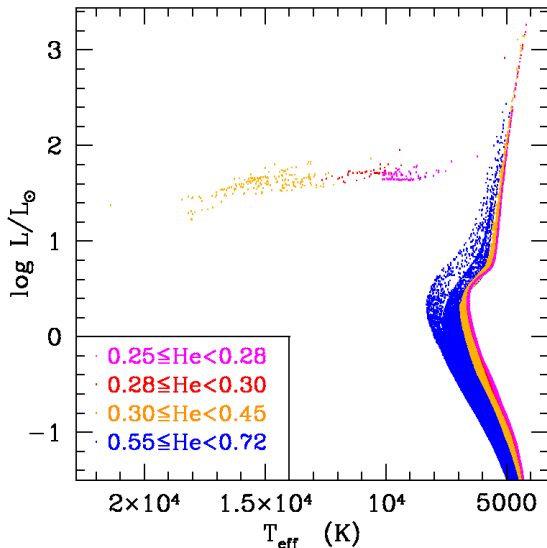
# He-rich stars in CMD

He-spread: 0.25-0.72  
t: 13 Gyr

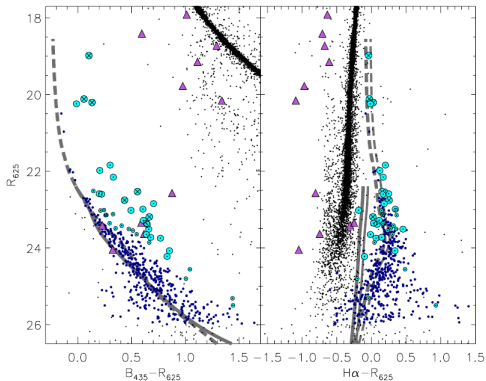
TO:  
Higher  $T_{\text{eff}}$   
Small decreases of L

RGB:  
Smaller spread in  $T_{\text{eff}}$

HB:  
Extended HB  
No super-He-rich stars



# He-WD in NGC 6397



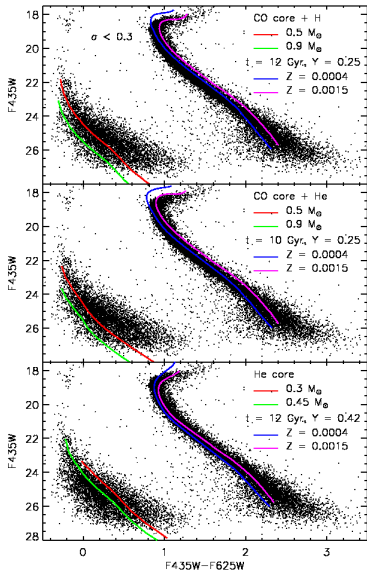
Strickler et al. 2009

## NGC 6397

- weak abundance anomalies
- no split of MS or RGB

About 24 He-WD detected  
Members of binary systems

# He-WD in $\omega$ Cen



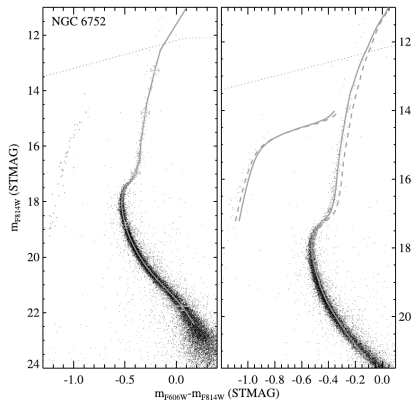
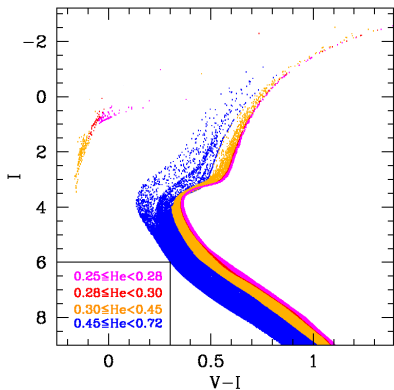
Calamida et al. 2009

## $\omega$ Cen

- Blue MS with  $Y \sim 0.42$   
Piotto et al., 2005
- Display abundance anomalies

6500 WD detected  
Some can be He-WD

# Comparison with NGC 6752

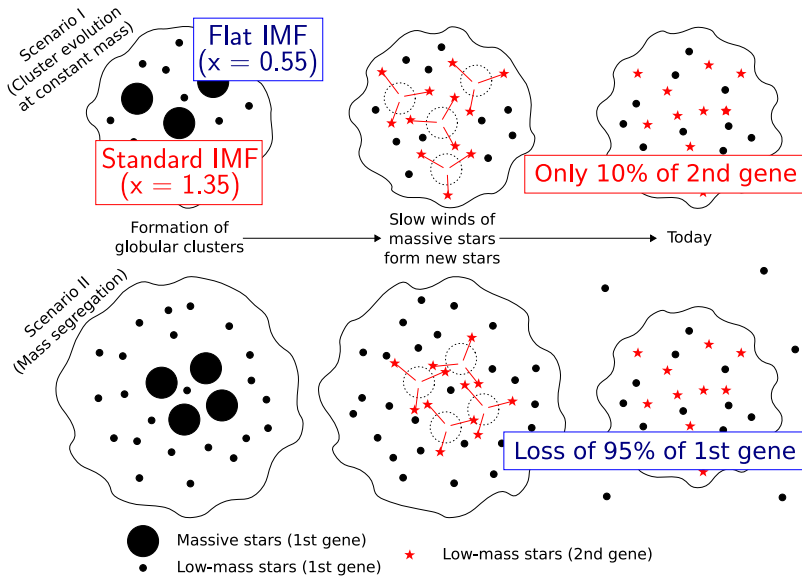


from Brown et al. (2005)

In NGC 6752: too broad MS and RGB and agreement with HB

⇒ assumption on local dilution to be changed

# GC evolution



Decressin, Charbonnel & Meynet (2007)



# Effect of gas expulsion

## Models

### Models of Baumgardt & Kroupa (2007)

- 20 000 stars ( $1 M_{\odot}$ )
- gas treated with additional potential
- time dependent

### Physical input parameters

- SFE ( $\epsilon$ )  $\implies$  amount of gas left
- $r_h/r_t \implies$  concentrated cluster and strength of tidal field
- $\tau_{gas}/t_{cr} \implies$  speed of gas expulsion vs internal dynamics

Case:  $\epsilon = 0.3$ ,  $r_h/r_t = 0.06$ ,  $\tau_{\text{GE}}/t_{\text{cr}} = 0.33$

## Chemical consequences of early pollution by massive stars in GCs

- 2nd gene of low-mass stars: enriched in H-burning material
  - increase of He content
    - ⇒ no super-He rich detected in GC
- Dilution of slow winds on larger scales

## Dynamical consequences

- proto-GCs need to be up to 20 times more massive at birth
- primordial gas expulsion in early times seems to be the main responsible to lose 1st generation stars