

IAU Symposium 268

**Light Elements
in the Universe**

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Département d'astronomie

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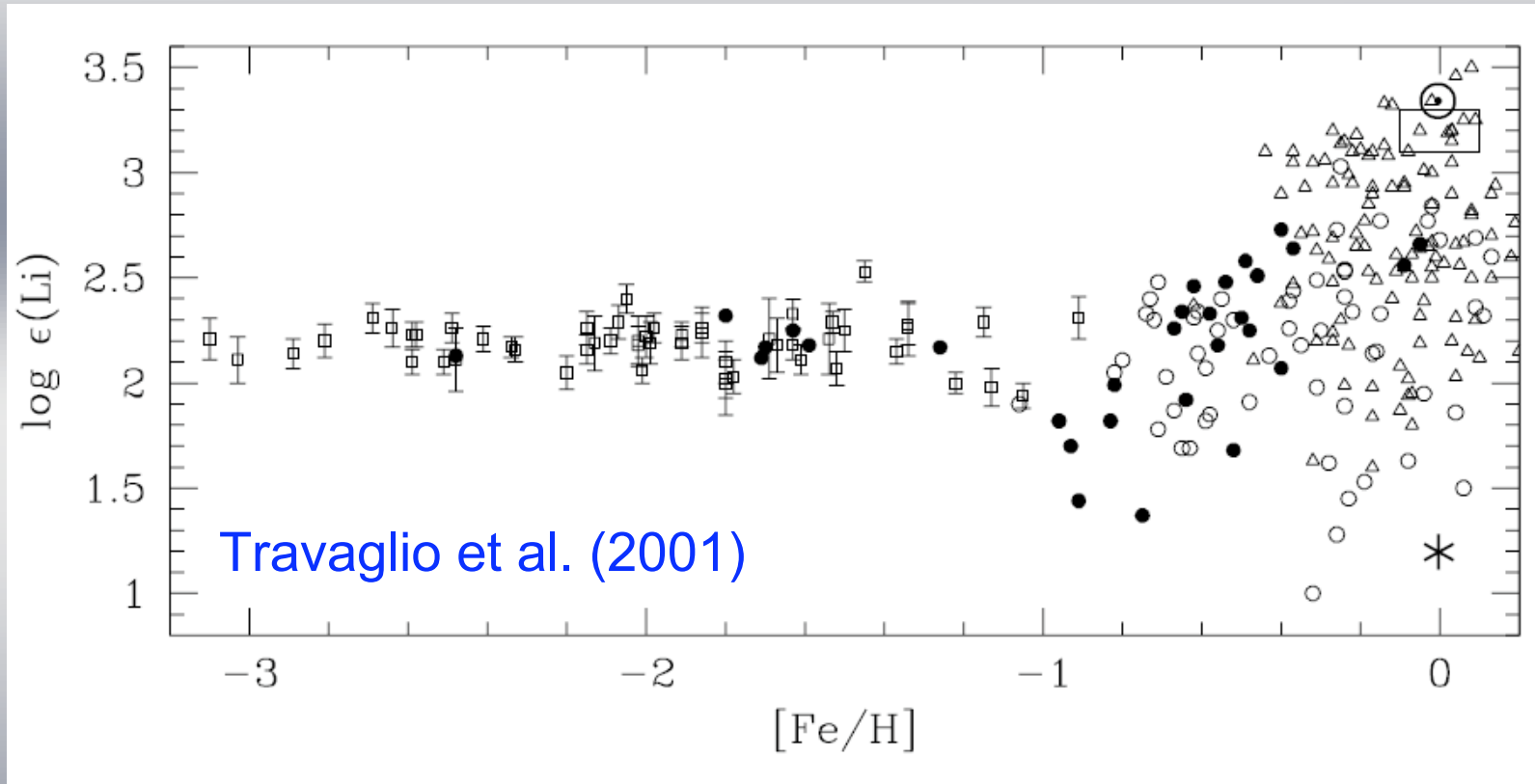
Li, Be, and ~~B~~ in Pop. I dwarf stars (Sun, field and open clusters)

Sofia Randich

INAF

Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri

${}^7\text{Li}$ increases during Galactic evolution: initial for Pop. I \sim (initial for Pop. II) $\times 10$

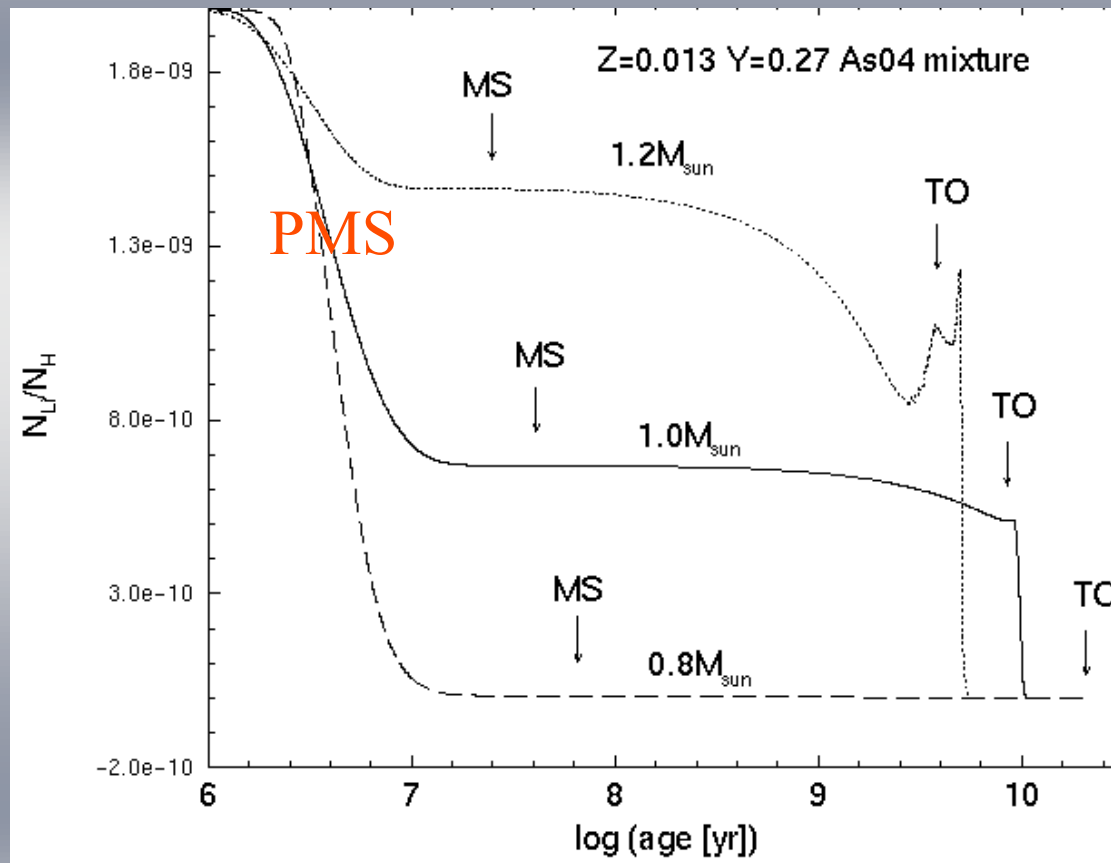


See also e.g. Romano et al. (2003), talk by F. Matteucci

${}^7\text{Li}$ is destroyed during the evolution
of Pop. I stars

Predictions of standard models

Li (Be) depletion occurs if/when the base of CZ reaches the Li(Be) burning layer(s)

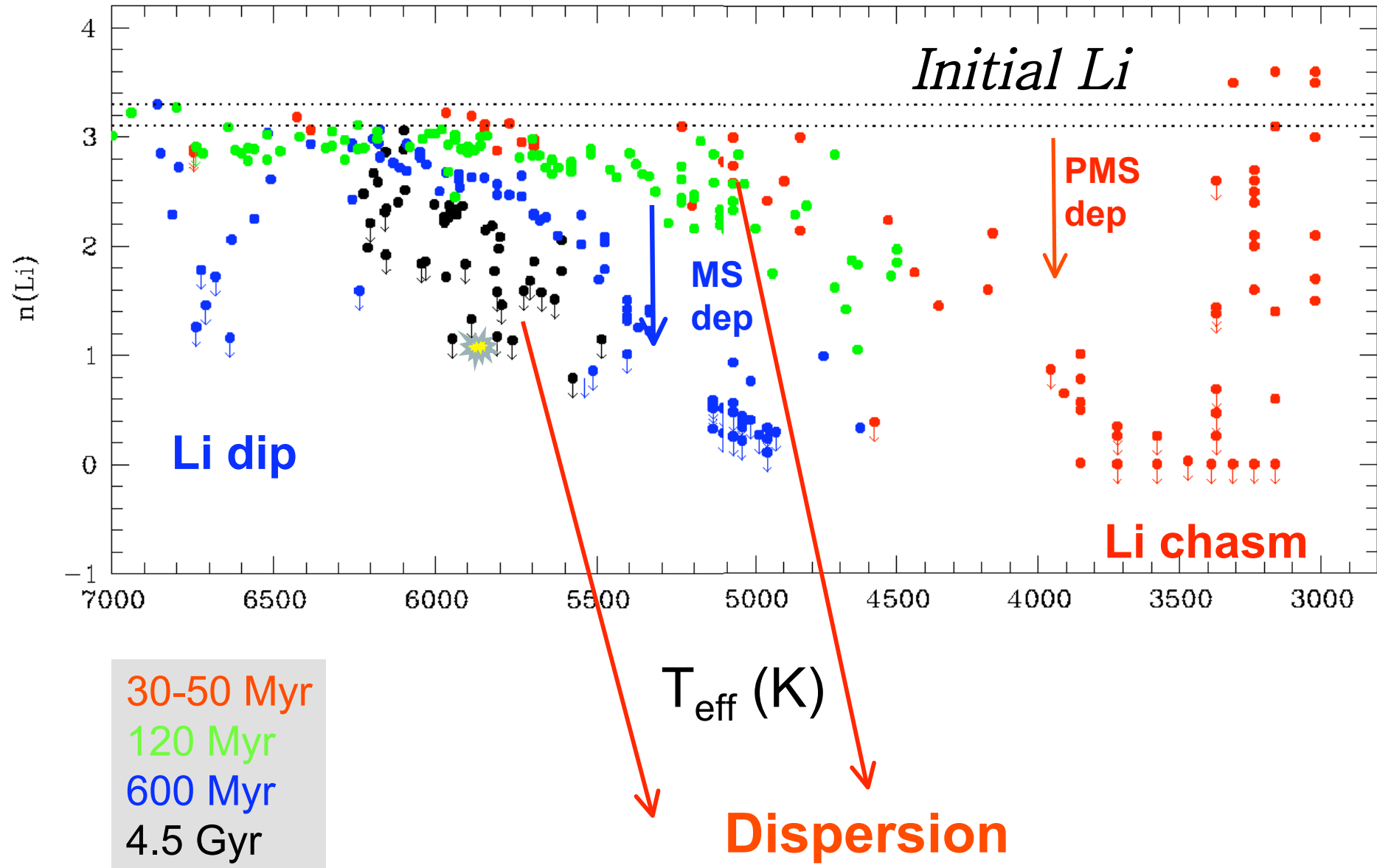


Sestito et al. (2006)

- i. PMS Li depletion (amount depends on input physics and chemical composition)**
- ii. No MS Li (and Be) depletion for solar-mass stars and above (base of CZ too cool)**
- iii. Mass dependent depletion; similar stars same amount of depletion**
- iv. Fully convective stars: Li depletion depends on central T \rightarrow age**

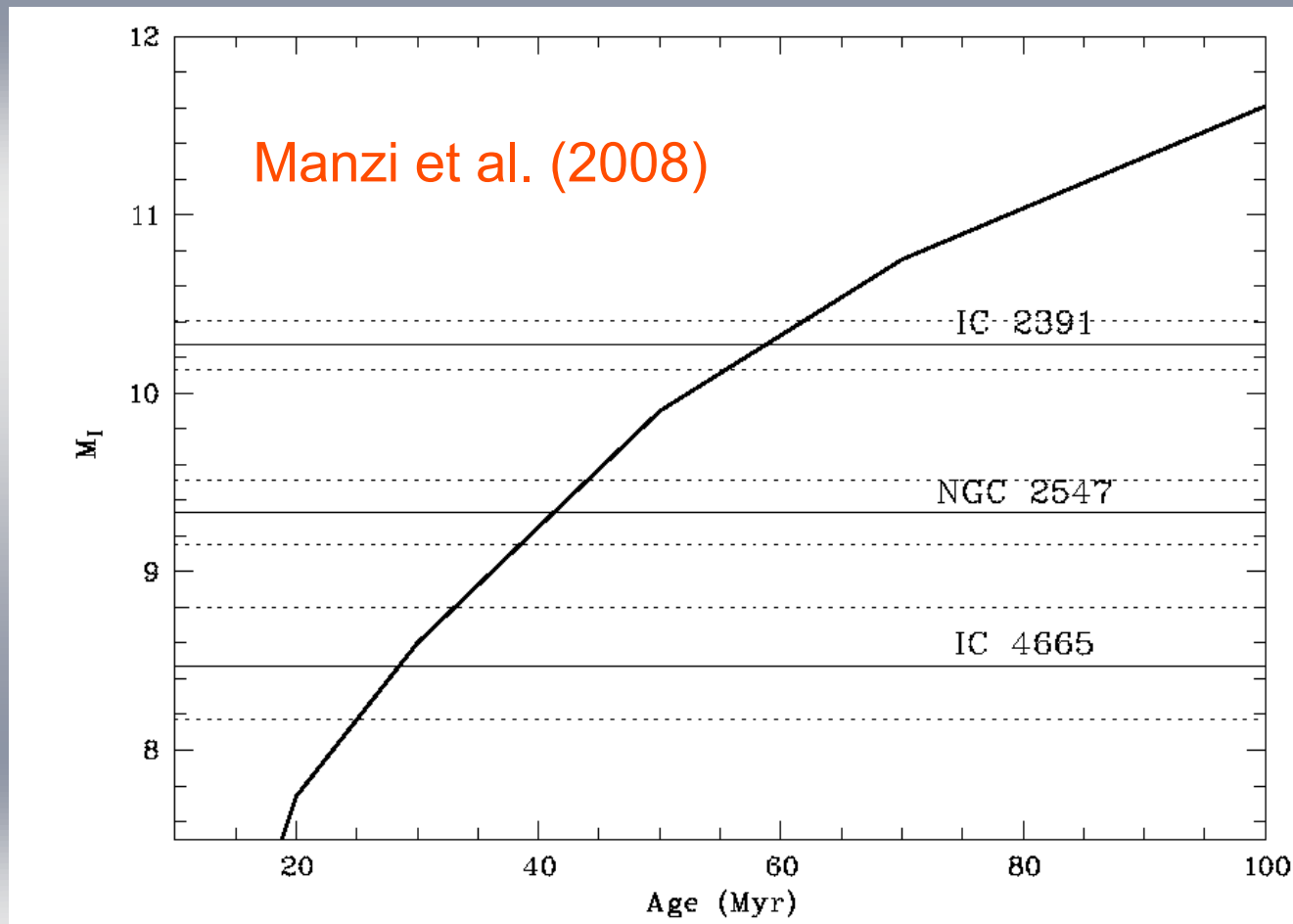
Sestito et al. (2006)

Overview of depletion pattern



What we do understand

- ◆ Li depletion in fully convective stars →
Use of Li to age date young clusters



What we do not understand

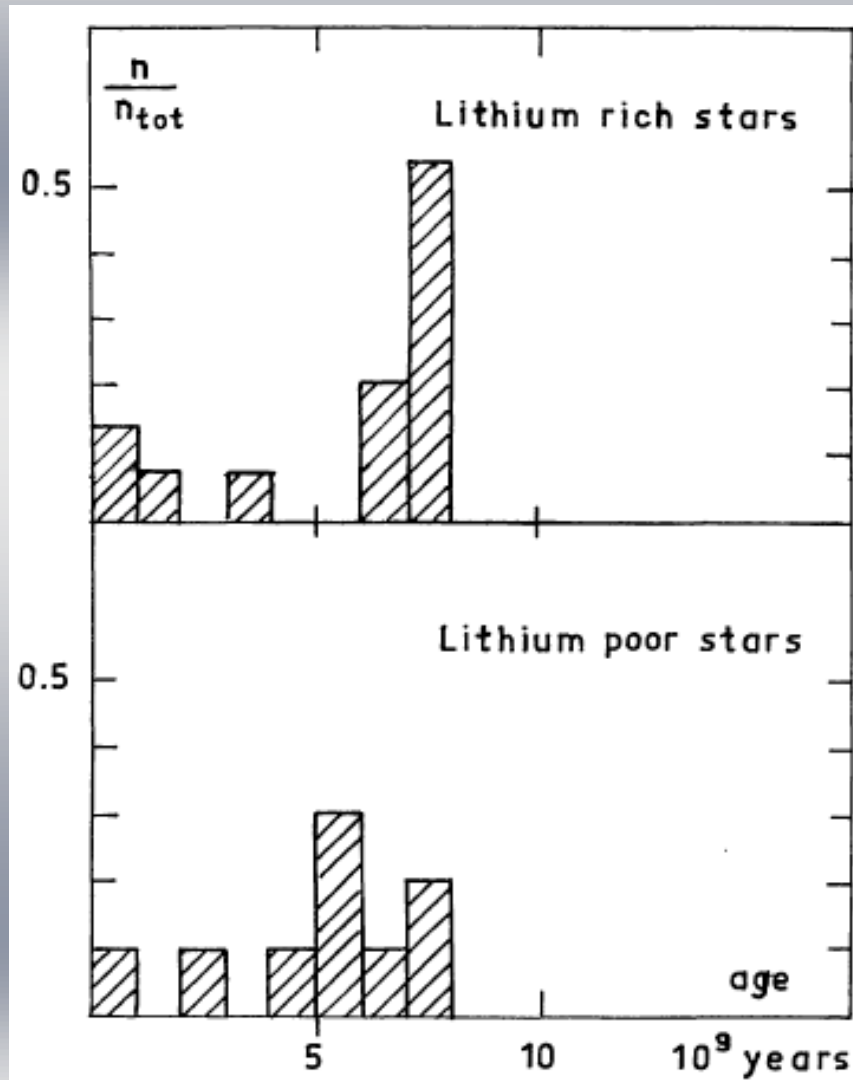
- ◆ Li dip among F-type stars
- ◆ Smaller than predicted PMS depletion for solar-type stars
- ◆ Solar MS Li depletion
- ◆ Dispersion in otherwise similar stars in M67 and among field solar analogs
- ◆ Dispersion among K-type stars in young clusters

Non standard processes

Depletion in solar-type stars: observer's perspective (constraints on extra-mixing models)

- Is the Sun representative of Pop. I solar-type stars?
- Is the scatter in M67 a typical feature?
- Timescales of Li depletion
- Li patterns vs. [Fe/H]
- Beryllium vs. Li (T_{burn} 3.0 vs. 2.5 MK)

Several evidences of old solar-type stars with 'high' Li. Sun not representative. No clear age-Li relation



Spite & Spite (1982)

See also:

Duncan (1981)

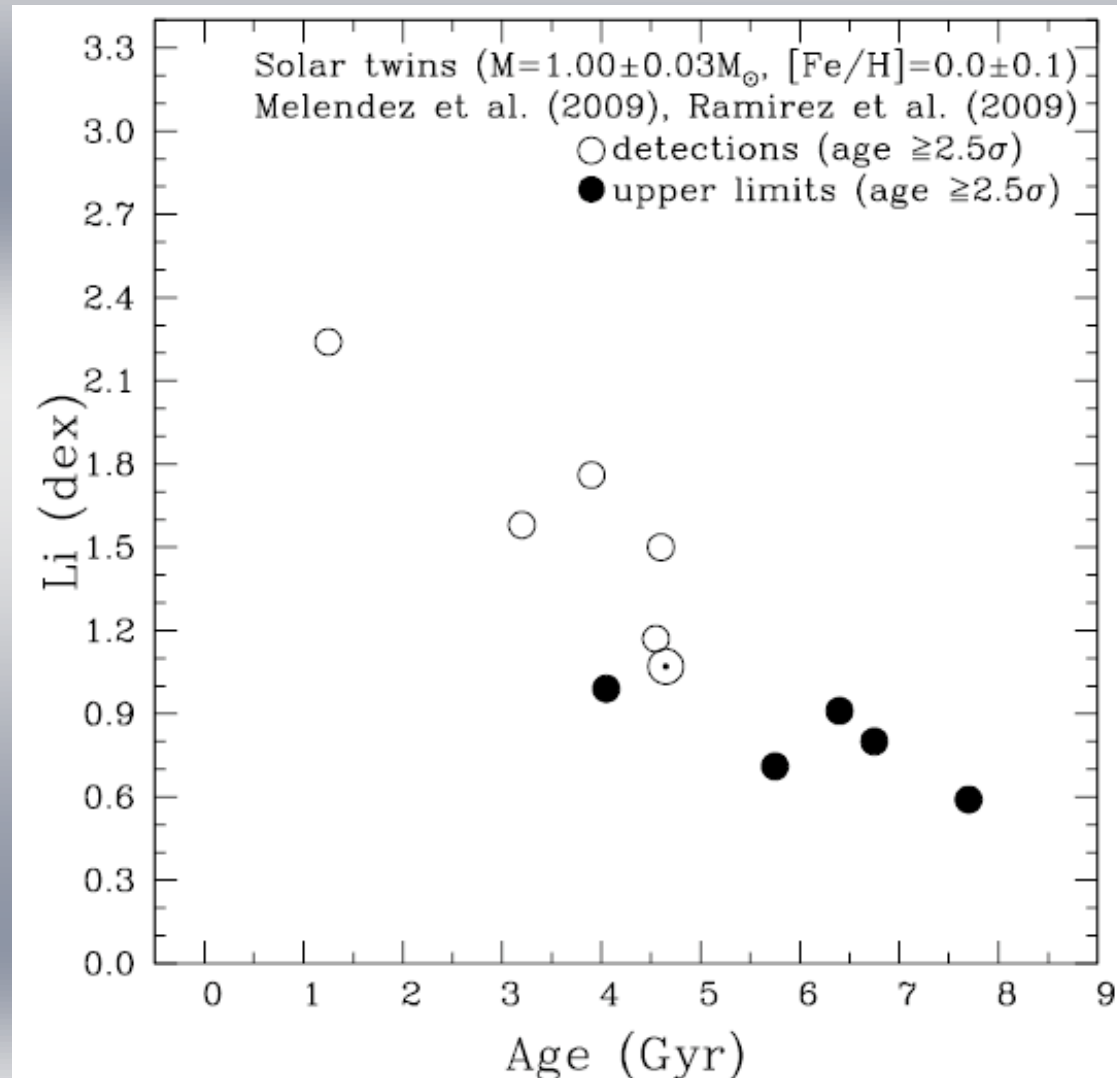
Pallavicini et al. (1987)

Pasquini et al. (1994)

Lambert & Reddy (2004)

(ages derived in different ways, samples include solar [Fe/H] stars)

Opposite view: Sun is representative



Previous results due to biases in sample selection and/or and/or to not accurate T_{eff} scales and/o to not considering true solar analogs

Melendez et al. (2009)
see also poster

Open Clusters

→ **2005:** ~20 OCs, mostly younger than the Hyades
Sestito & Randich (2005) : re-analysis, hom. scale

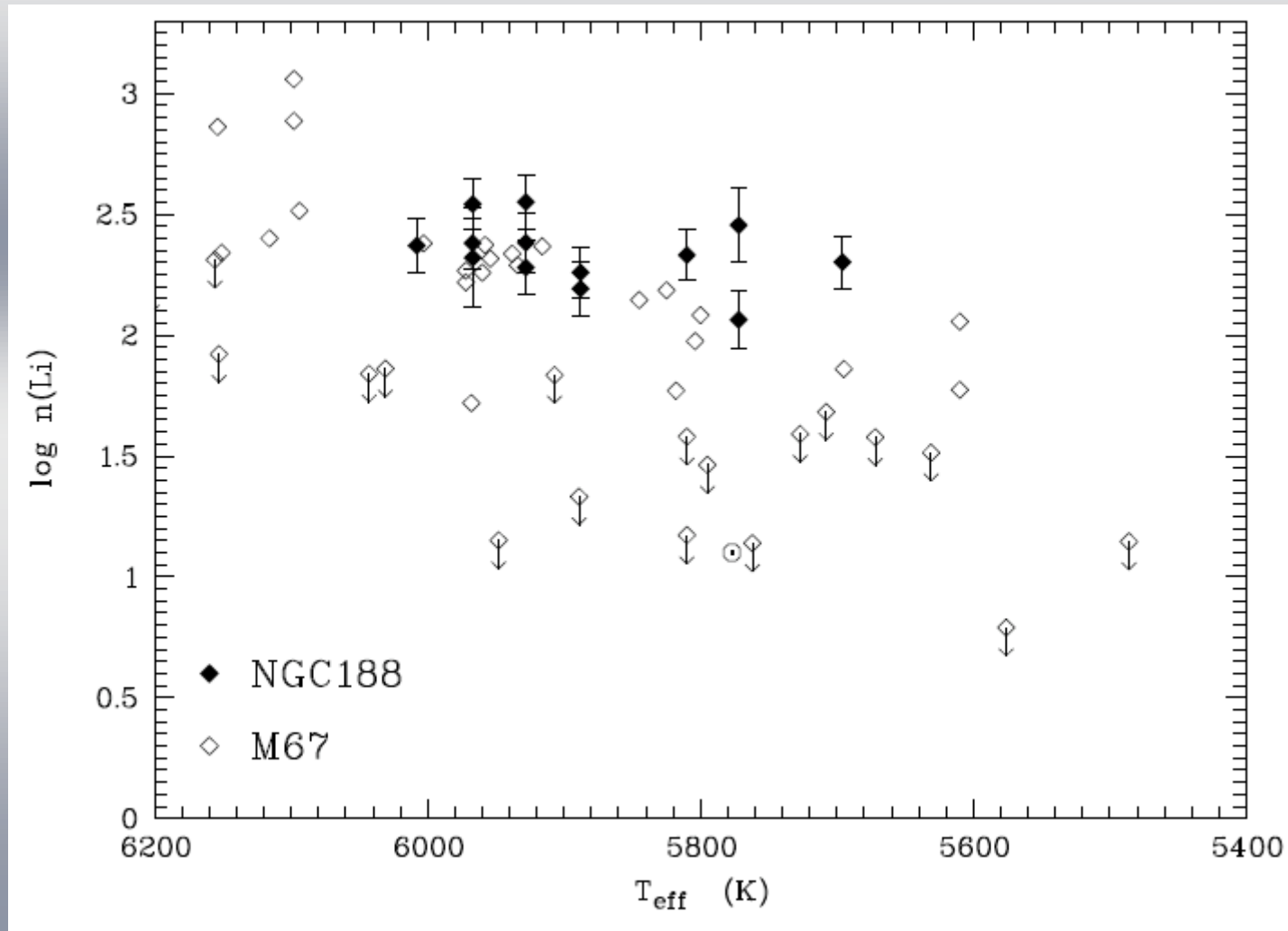
After 2005: ► VLT/FLAMES/Giraffe observations by
our group Randich et al. (2005, 2007, 2008),
Pallavicini et al. (2006), Spanò et al. (2006)

9 Ocs; $0.9 < \text{age} < 8 \text{ Gyr}$, $-0.38 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < 0.35$
40 to 140 members/clusters

► **New observations of M67 (Pasquini et al. 2008)**

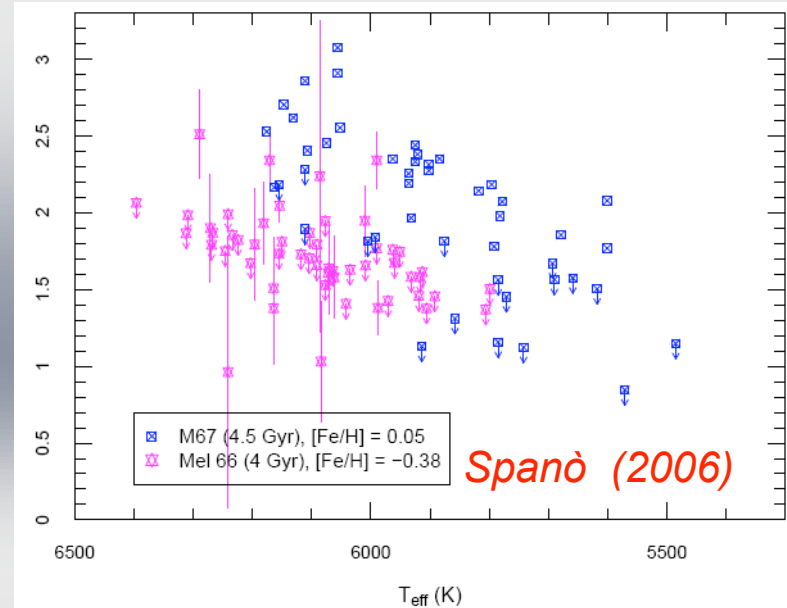
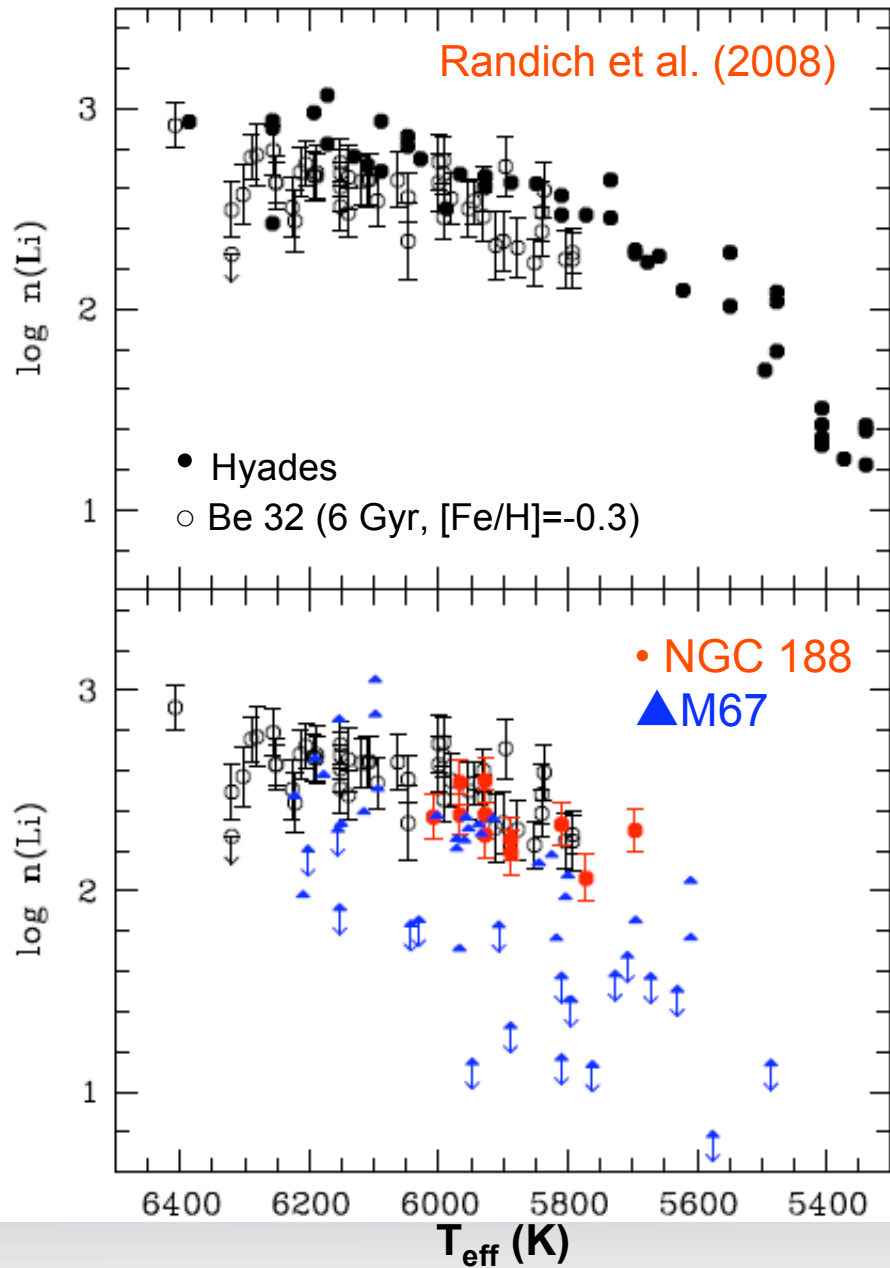
► others – see posters by Mallik et al, Pace et al
Jeffries et al. (2009, -ic4665)
Twarog et al. (2009, -ngc3680)

The very old NGC 188 ([Fe/H]~solar)

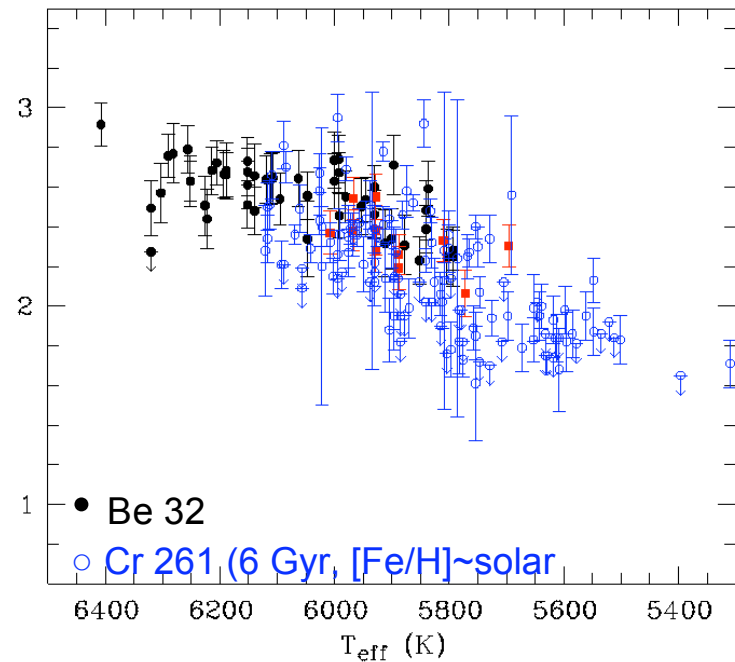


Randich et al. (2003)

GIRAFFE SURVEY: RESULTS



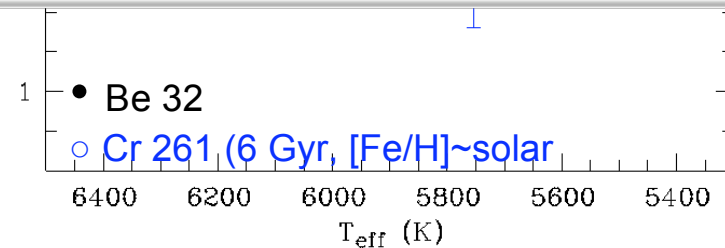
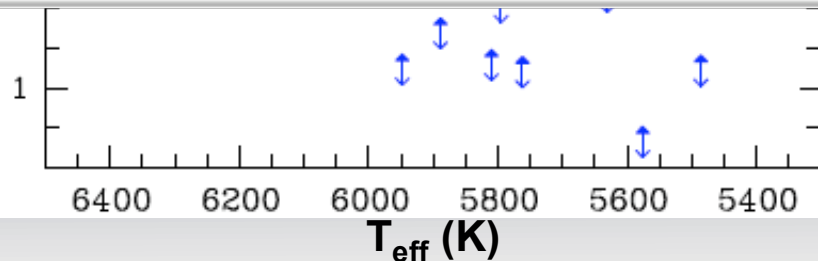
$\log n(\text{Li})$



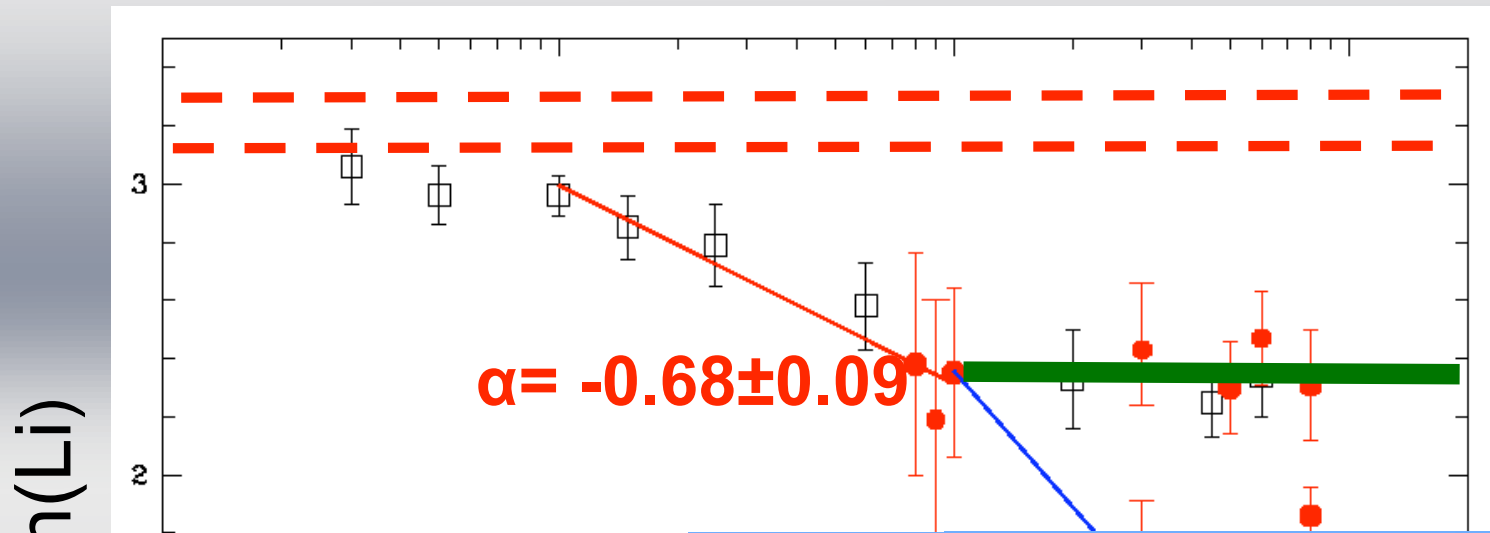
GIRAFFE SURVEY: RESULTS

A variety of populations! Each cluster behaves in a different way. No apparent relationship with metallicity. Initial conditions?

Sun not representative.



TIMESCALES: USE OF Li AS AGE TRACER



Little depletion up to 100 Myr, continuous depletion up to 1 Gyr, then bimodal fast depletion or no depletion →

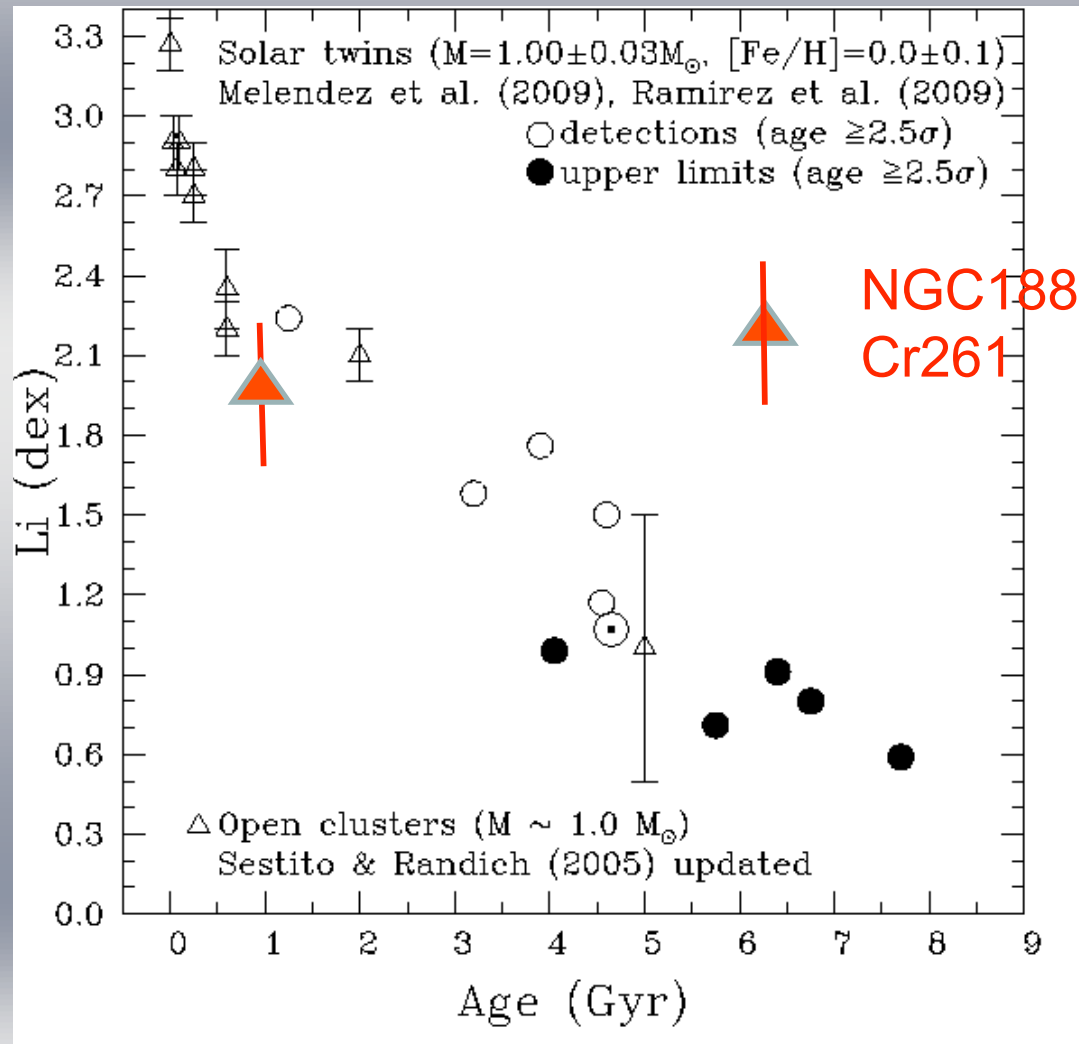
'low' Li (solar) \equiv old (+peculiar evolution)

'high' Li ($\sim 10 \times$ solar) only lower limit to age

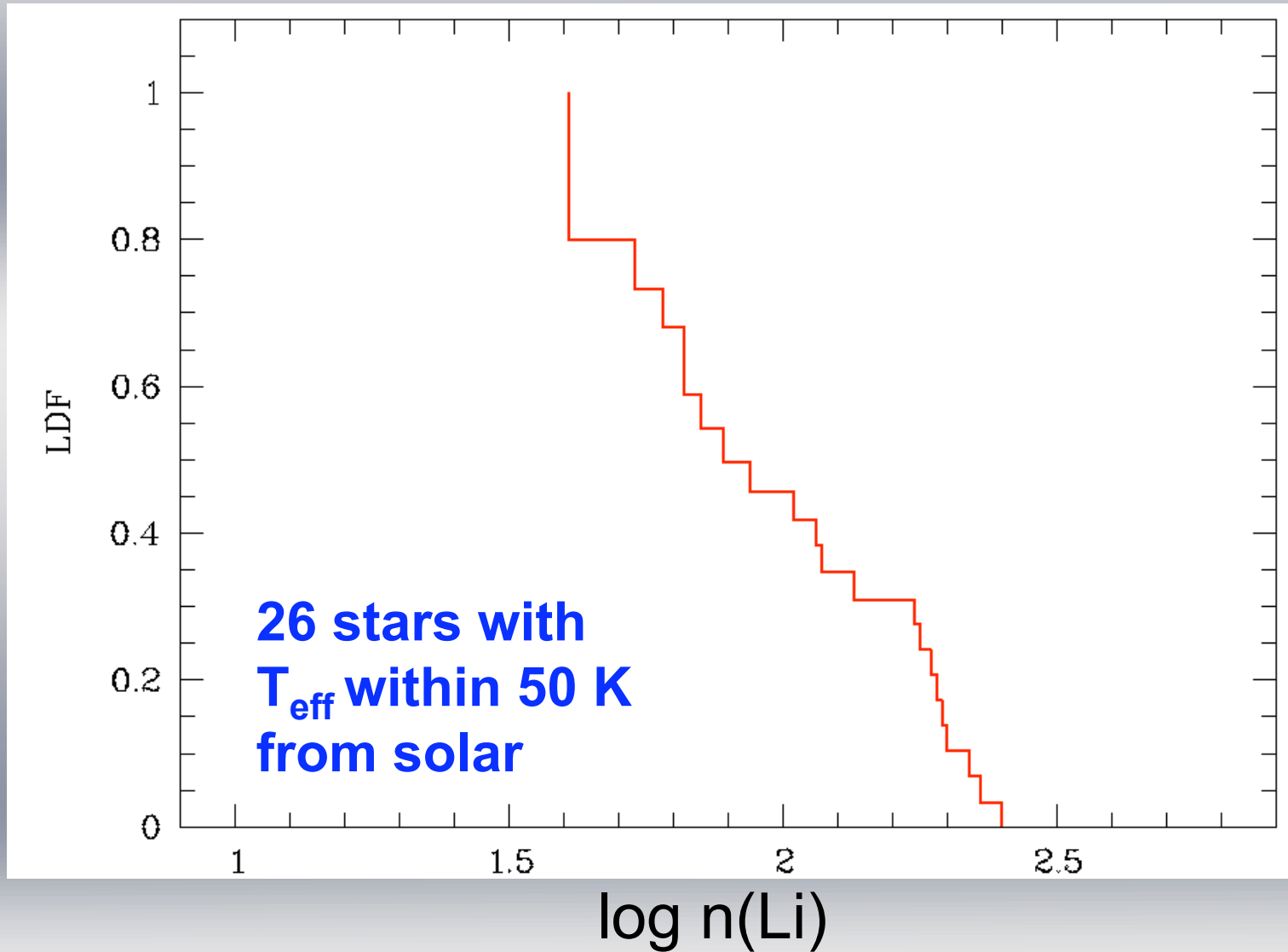
$T_{\text{eff}}: 5750-6050 \text{ K}$

Only solar twins

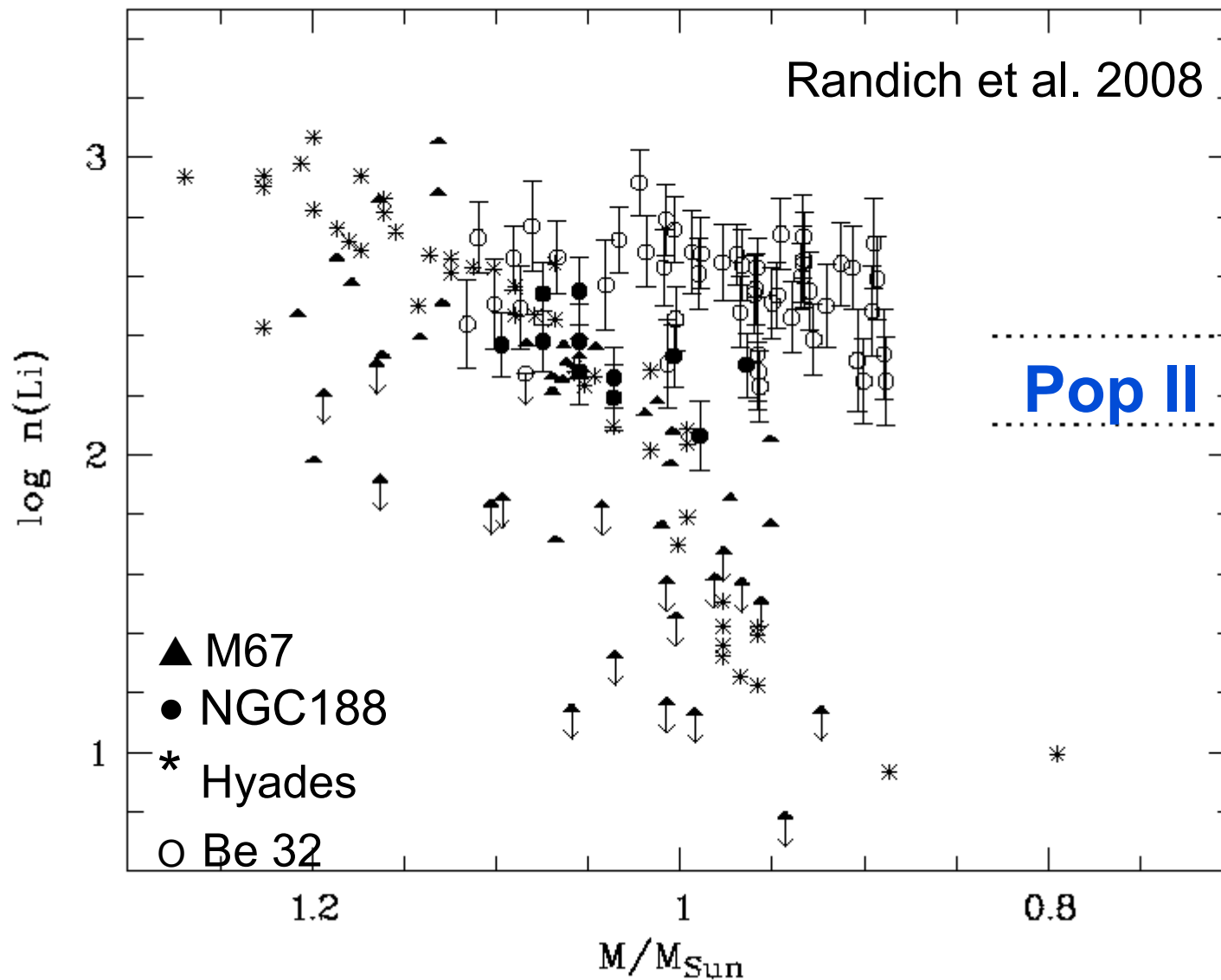
($T_{\text{eff}} = T_{\text{effSun}} \pm 50 \text{ K}$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}=0]$)



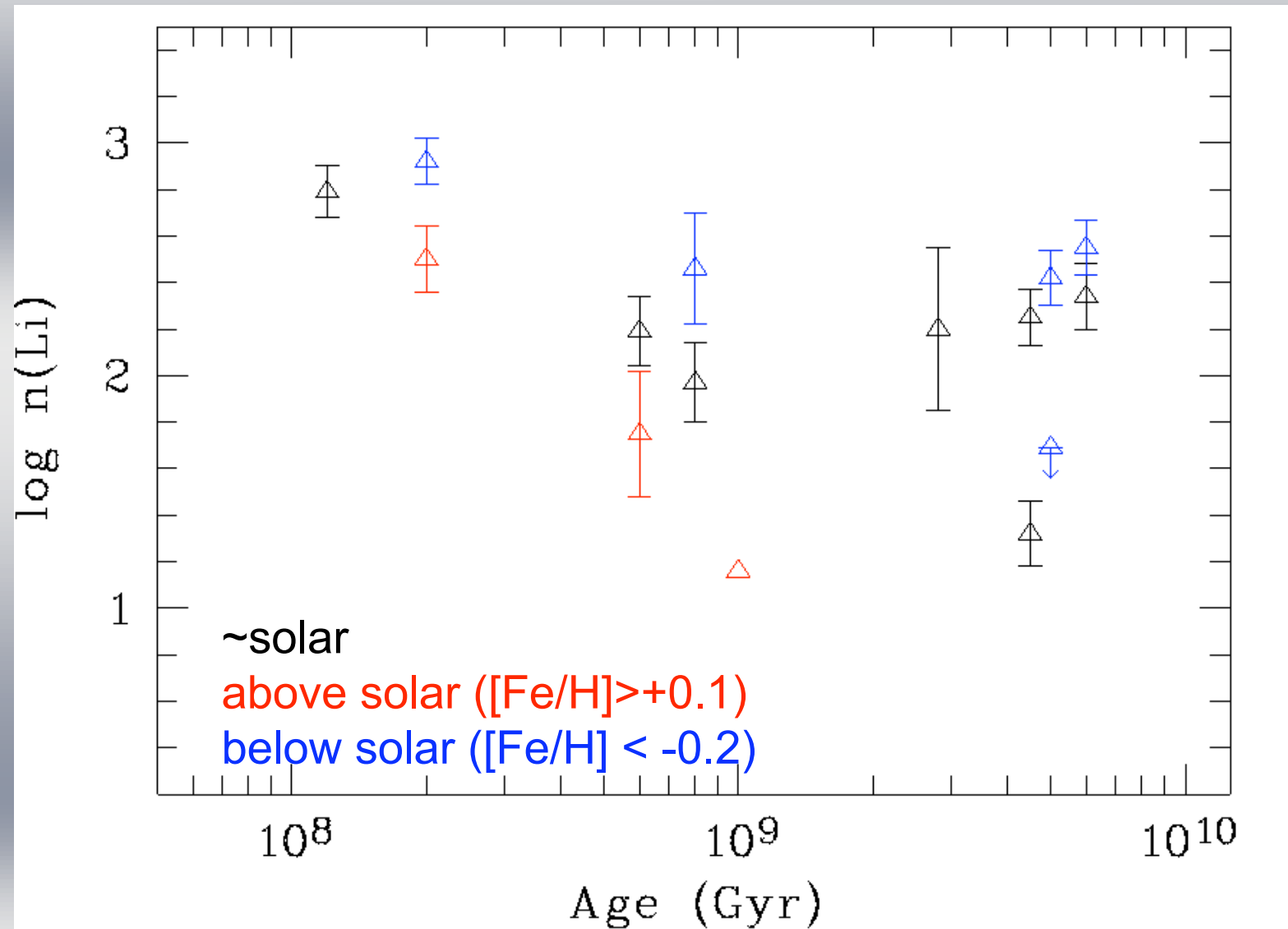
Li distribution in Cr 261



Li vs. mass - Effect of metallicity



Age evolution for different [Fe/H]



Summary 1.

- Li-rich old stars found in the field and OCs. Depletion stops at ~ 1 Gyr for part of the stars. Sun is not representative
- Others (including the Sun) undergo fast 10x larger depletion. Dispersion does not depend on obvious cluster parameters.
- Depletion must be driven by additional parameters besides age and mass
- Li vs. T_{eff} patterns do not depend on cluster $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, but Li vs. mass do

BERYLLIUM

FAR LESS OBSERVATIONS

García Lòpez et al. 2005: Hyades

Boesgaard et al. 1977, 1989, 2002, 2003ab, 2004:

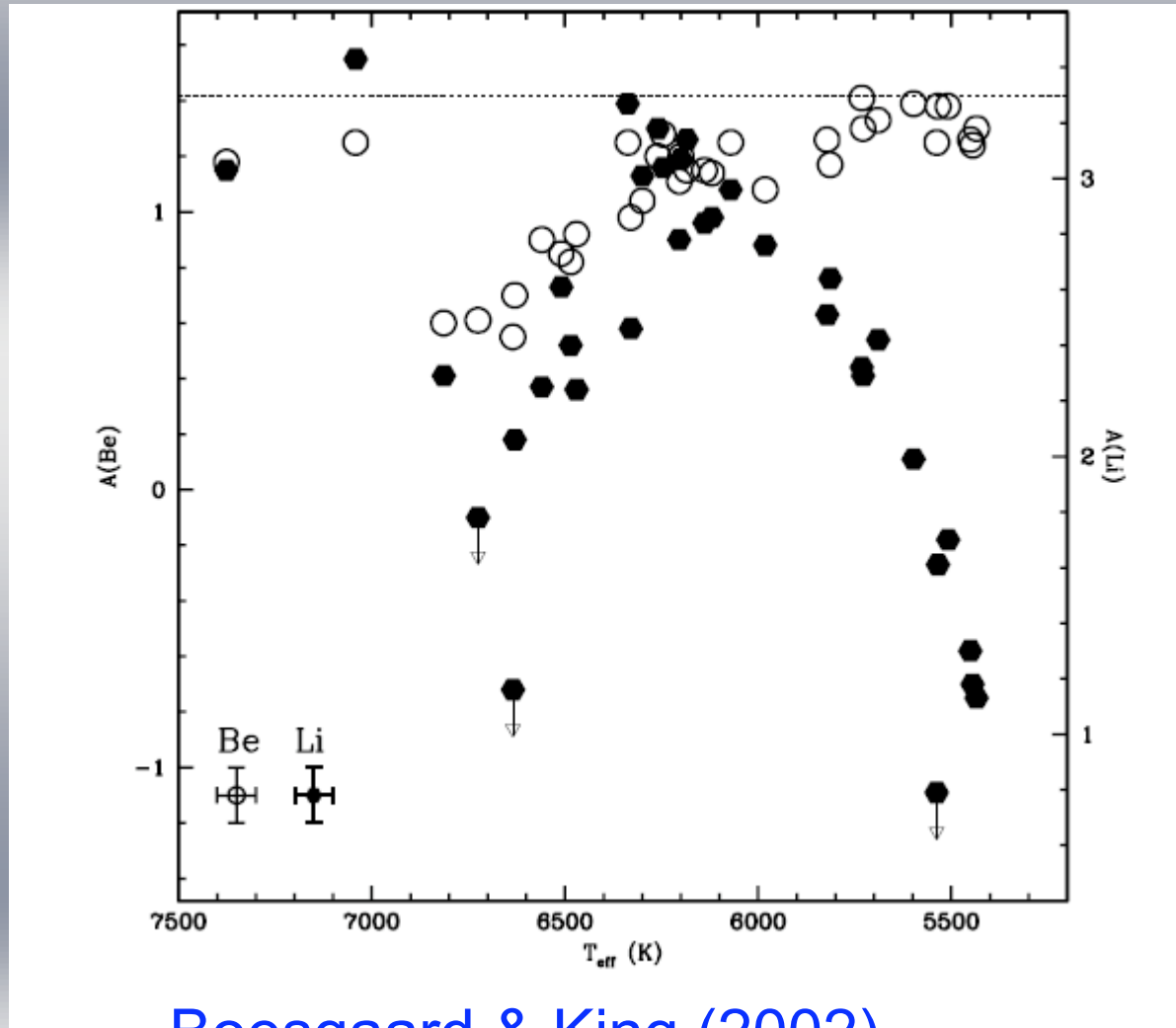
Hyades, Pleiades, Alpha Per, Uma, Praesepe

Randich et al. (2002, 2007): IC2391, M67, IC4651, NGC2616,
Hyades

Smiljanic et al. (2009): IC4651

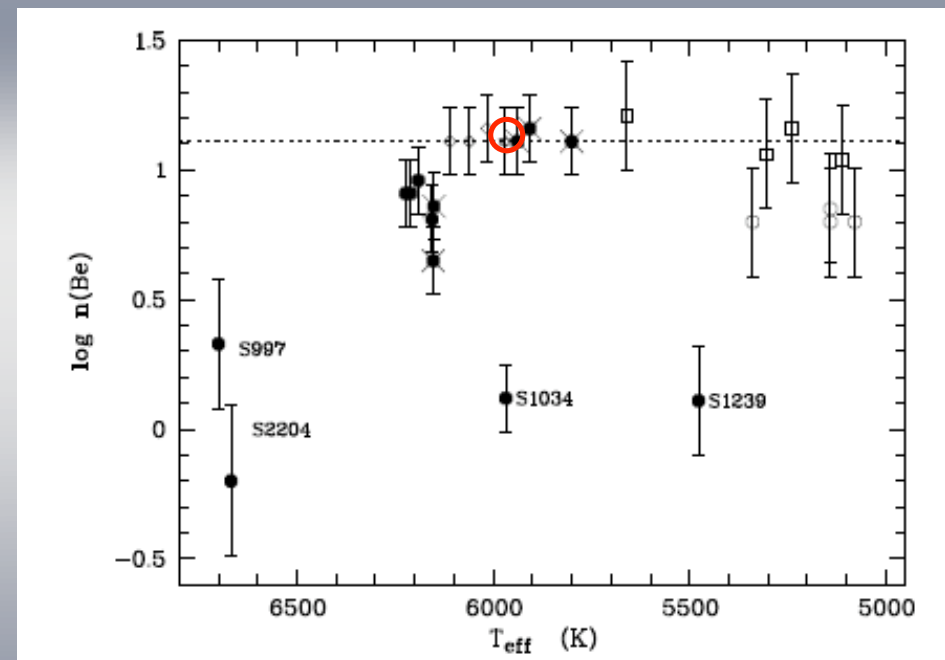
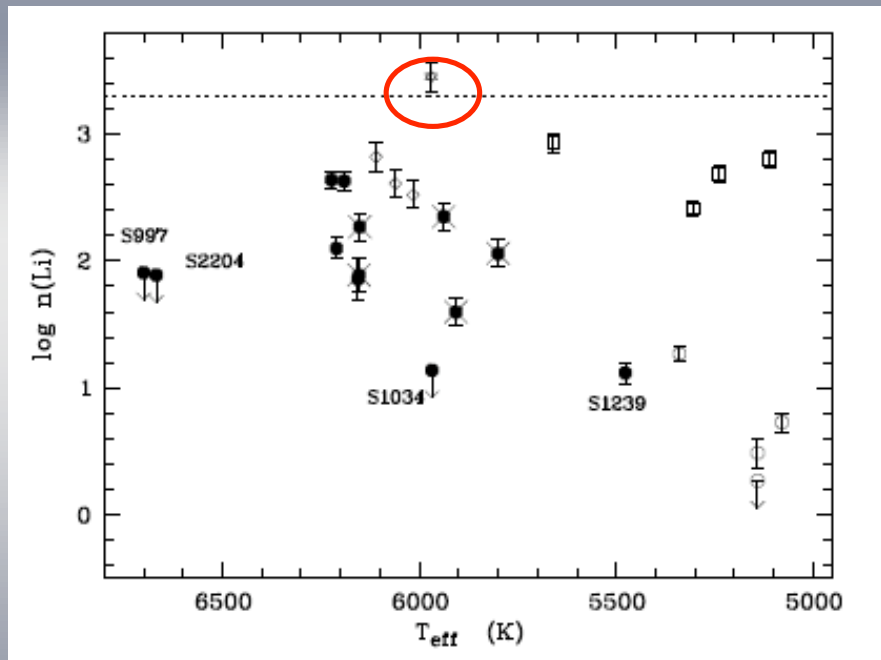
+ studies on field stars (most by Boesgaard et al.)

Be vs. Teff - Hyades



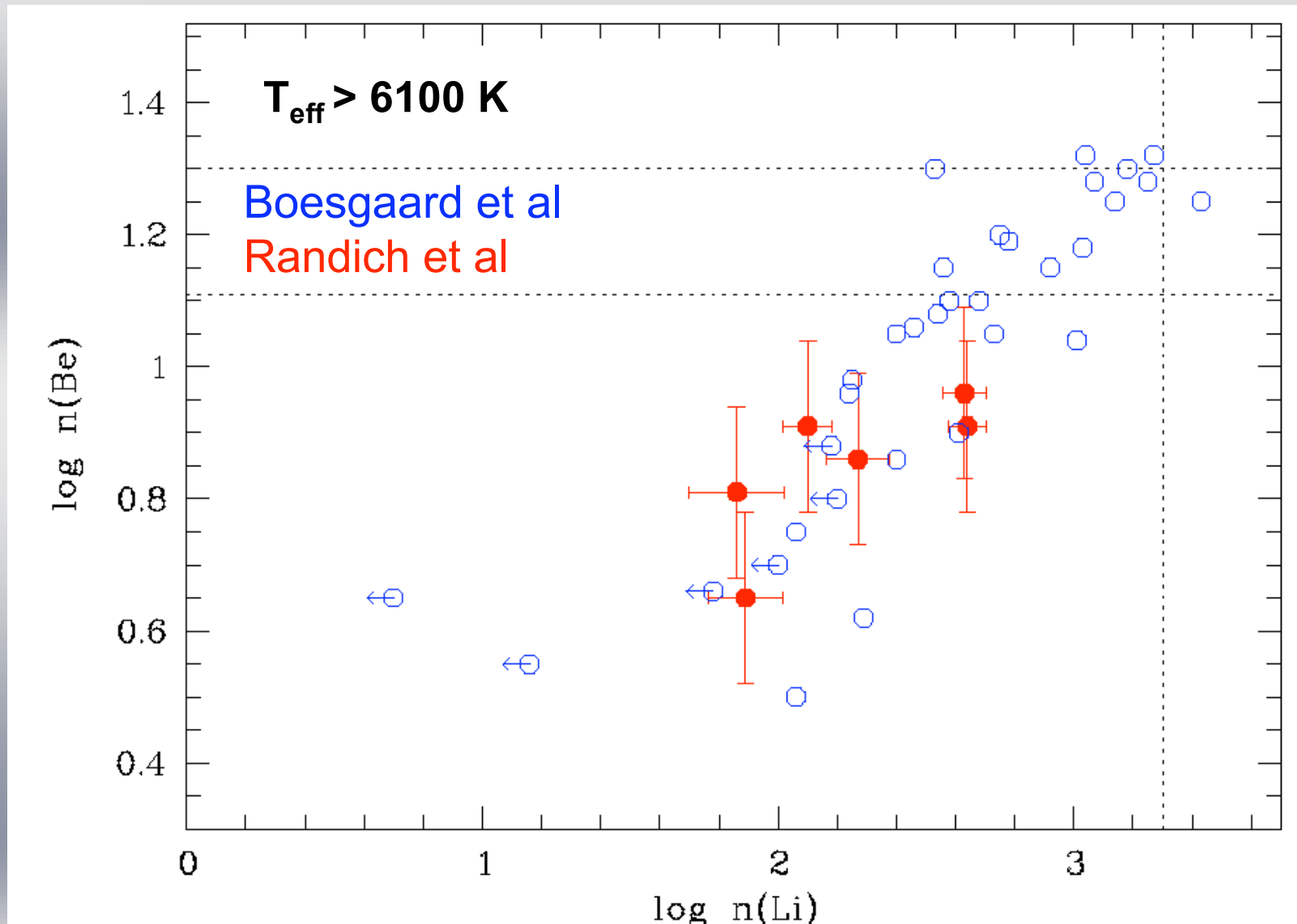
Boesgaard & King (2002)

Be vs. T_{eff} – Other clusters

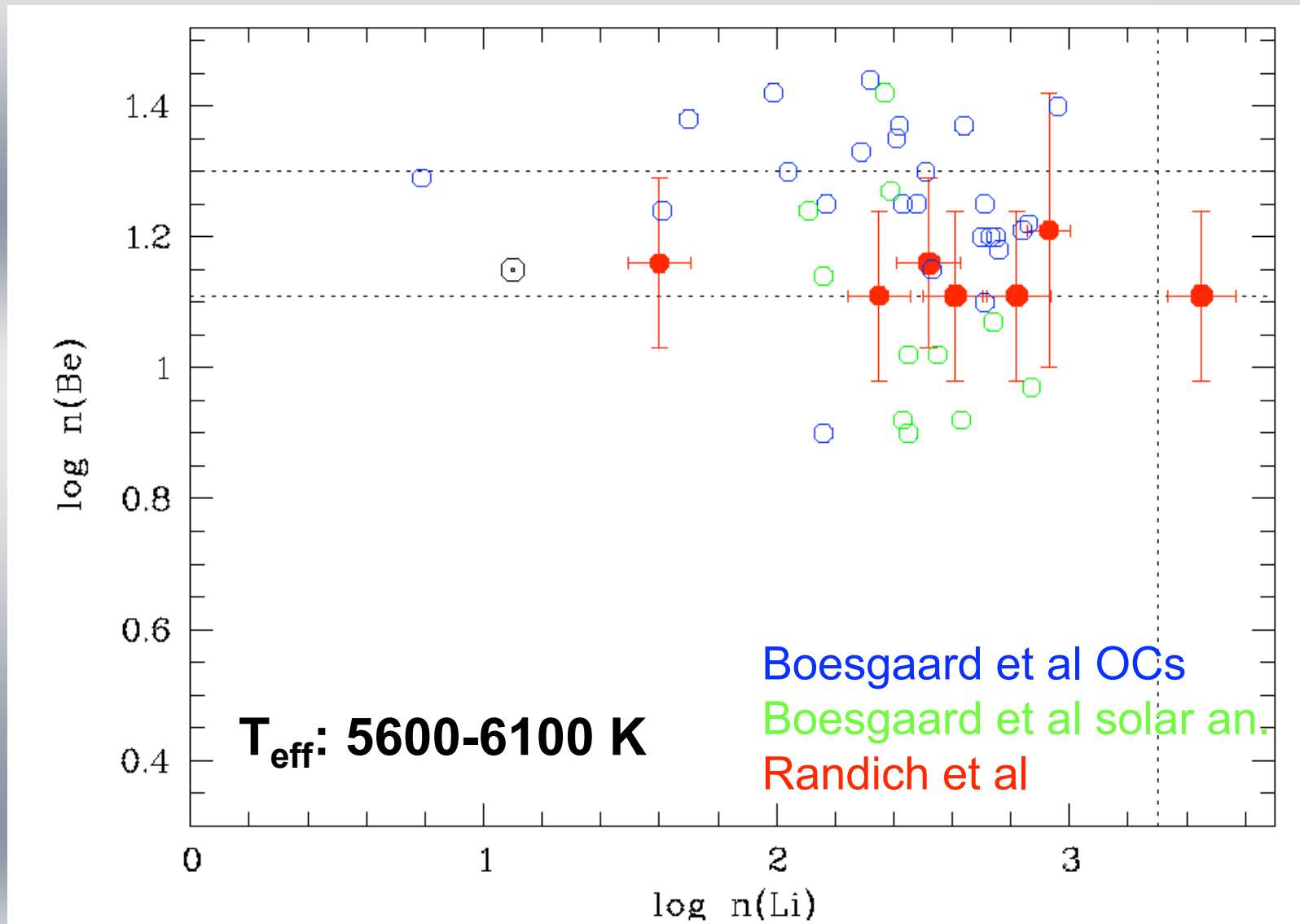


Randich et al. (2007)

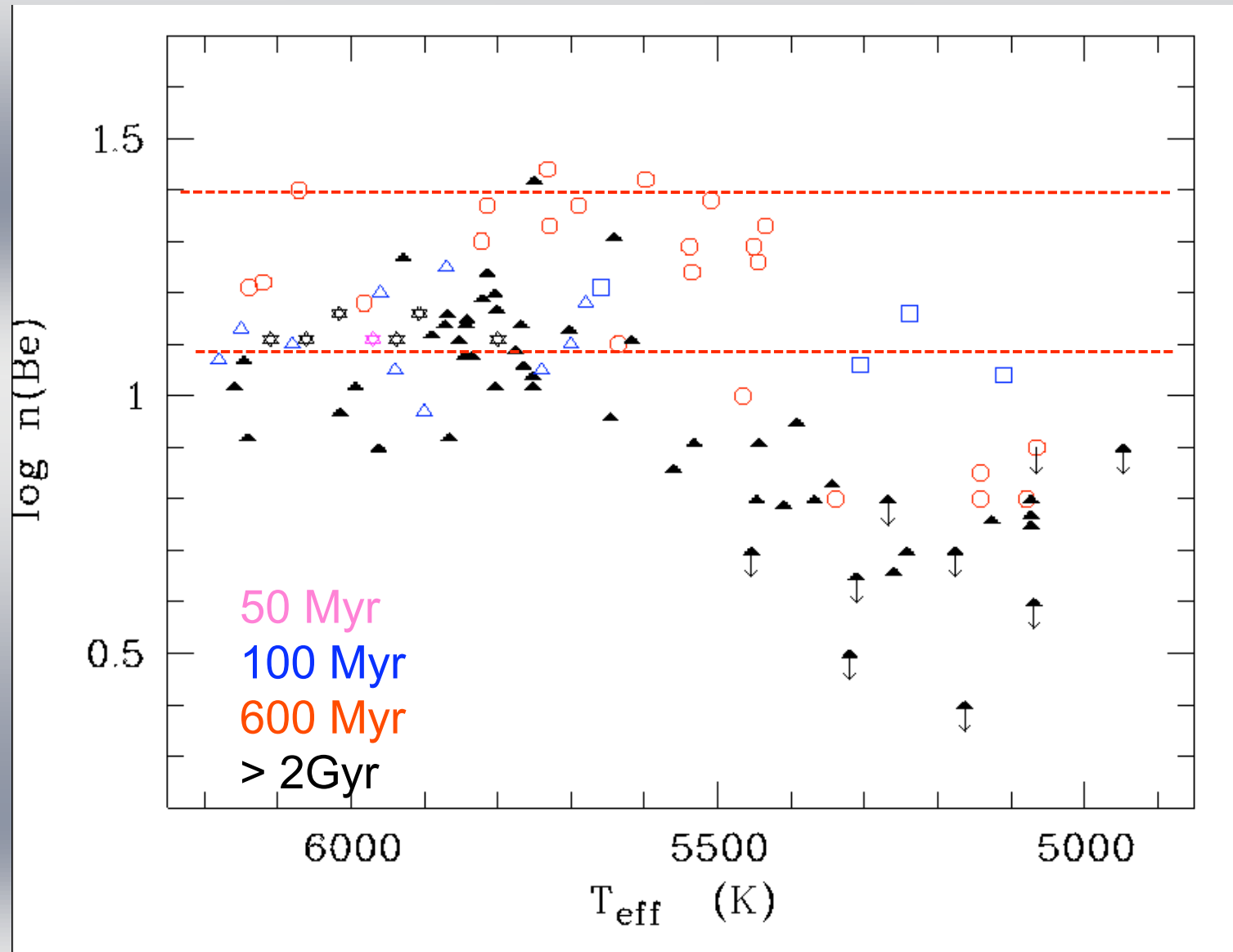
Beryllium vs. lithium



Beryllium vs. lithium



. Beryllium – age evolution



Summary 2.

- Solar-type stars do not deplete Be up to at least the solar age
- Be depletion correlates with Li depletion for stars warmer than 6100 K, while there is no correlation for cooler stars (down to 5600 K)
- Be vs. age depletion is present for stars cooler than 5700-5600 K. Not clear for warmer objects
- Metal-rich Hyades might have higher initial Be than solar metallicity clusters