

Convection and ${}^6\text{Li}$ in the atmospheres of metal-poor halo stars

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Outline

- **Introduction:**
 ^6Li and convective line asymmetry
- **Method:**
3D NLTE line formation calculations for lithium
- **Results:**
 - ▶ **Correction of the Asplund et al. (2006) ^6Li abundances**
 - ▶ **Examples: HD74000, G271-162, HD 84937**
- **Conclusions**

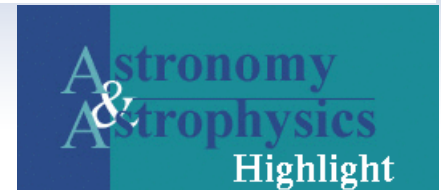
A radical solution of the 2nd lithium problem

Line shift, line asymmetry, and the ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ isotopic ratio determination \star

A&A 473, L37 (2007)

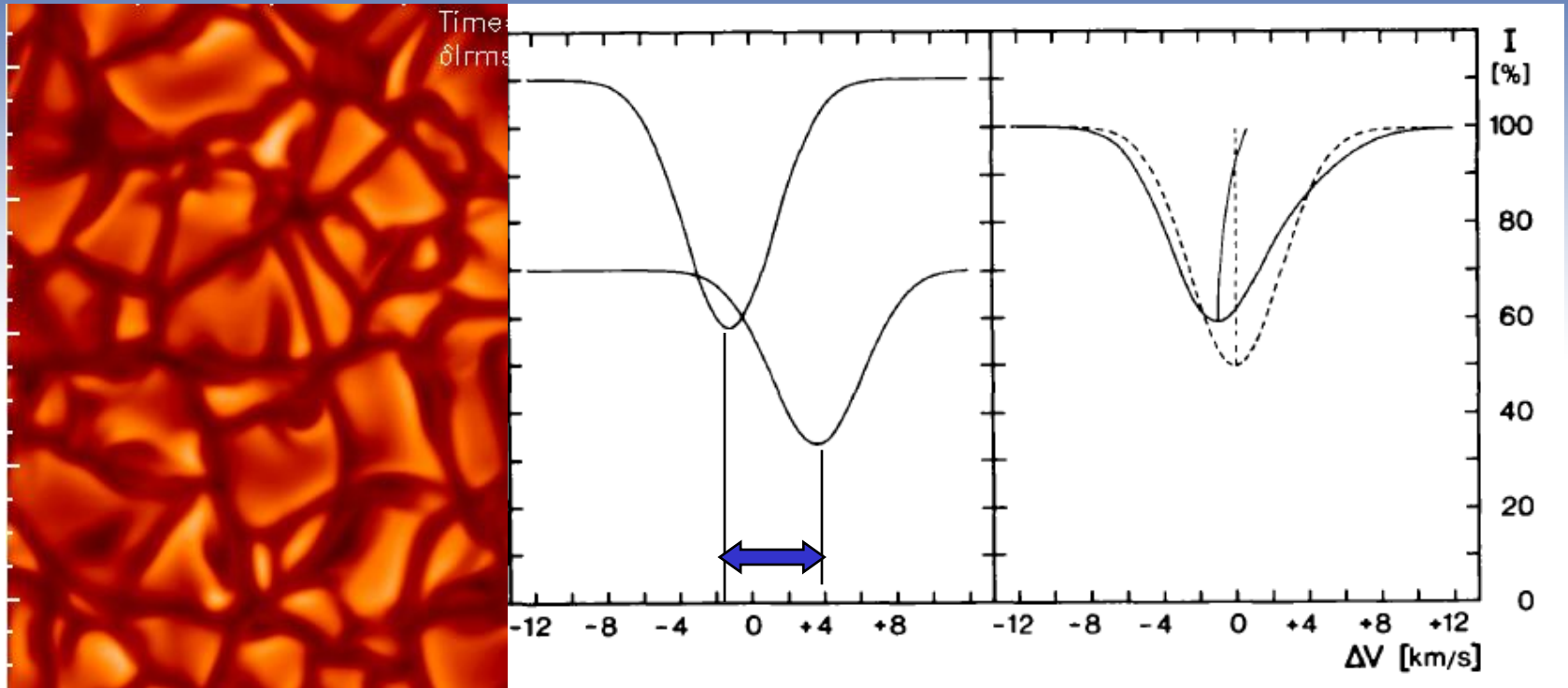
Roger Cayrel¹, Matthias Steffen², Hum Chand³, Piercarlo Bonifacio^{4,5,6}, Monique Spite⁴, François Spite⁴, Patrick Petitjean³, Hans-Günter Ludwig^{4,5}, and Elisabetta Caffau⁴

Instead of invoking new physics ...
we considered the possibility that



- **Previous ${}^6\text{Li}$ detections are only upper limits**
ignoring the intrinsic, convection-induced line asymmetry
results in a systematic overestimation of the ${}^6\text{Li}$ abundance
- **A systematic reappraisal of former determinations of ${}^6\text{Li}$ abundances in halo stars is needed**
ultra-high spectra resolution, highest possible S/N

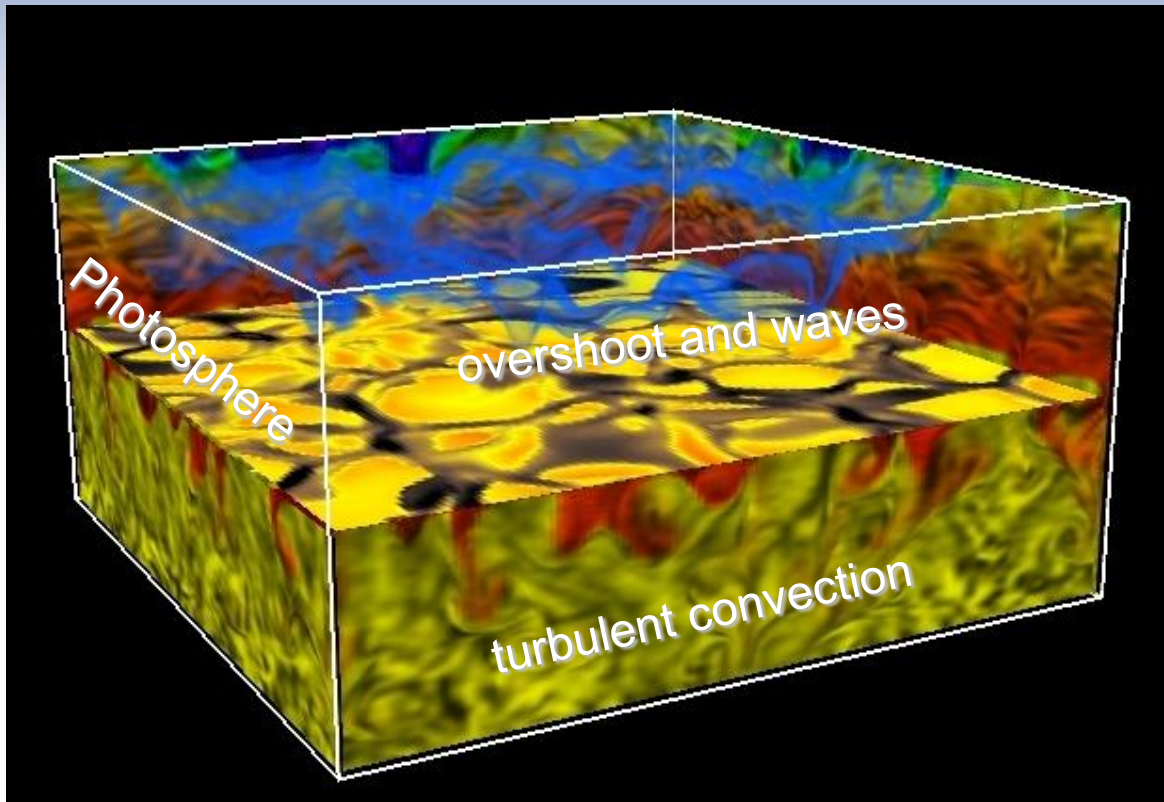
Origin of convective line asymmetry



Strong blue-shifted + weak red-shifted profile → **asymmetry**

After Dravins et al. (1981)

CO⁵BOLD 3D hydrodynamical simulations of surface convection in metal-poor stars



$T_{\text{eff}} = 6300 \text{ K}$, $\log g = 4.0$, $[M/H] = -2$

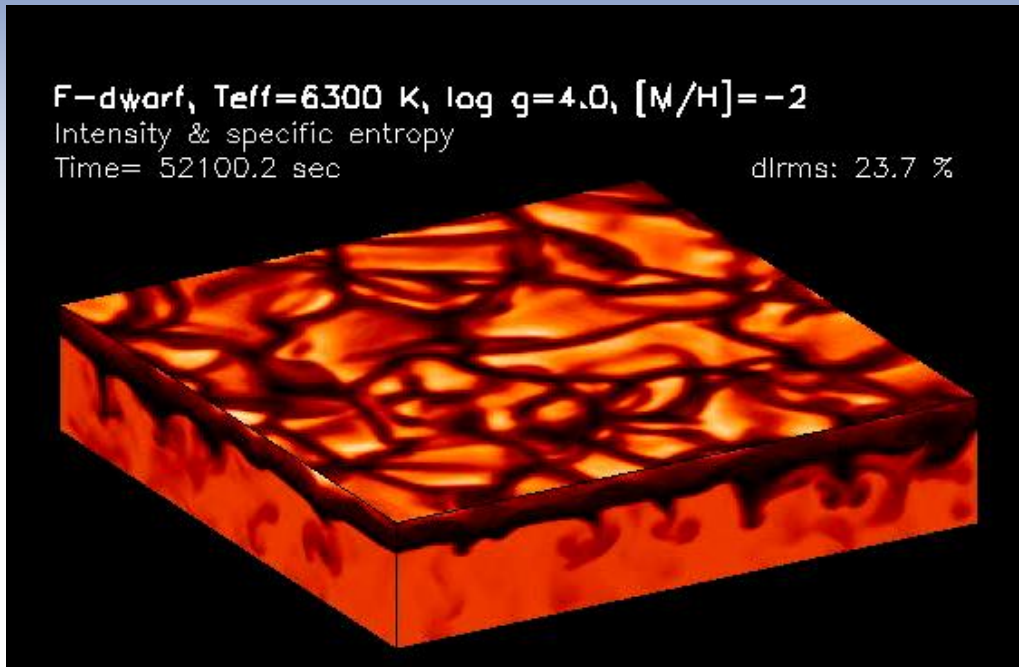
← $\log \tau_{\text{Ross}} \approx -8$

← $\log \tau_{\text{Ross}} \approx 0$

← $\log \tau_{\text{Ross}} \approx +7.5$

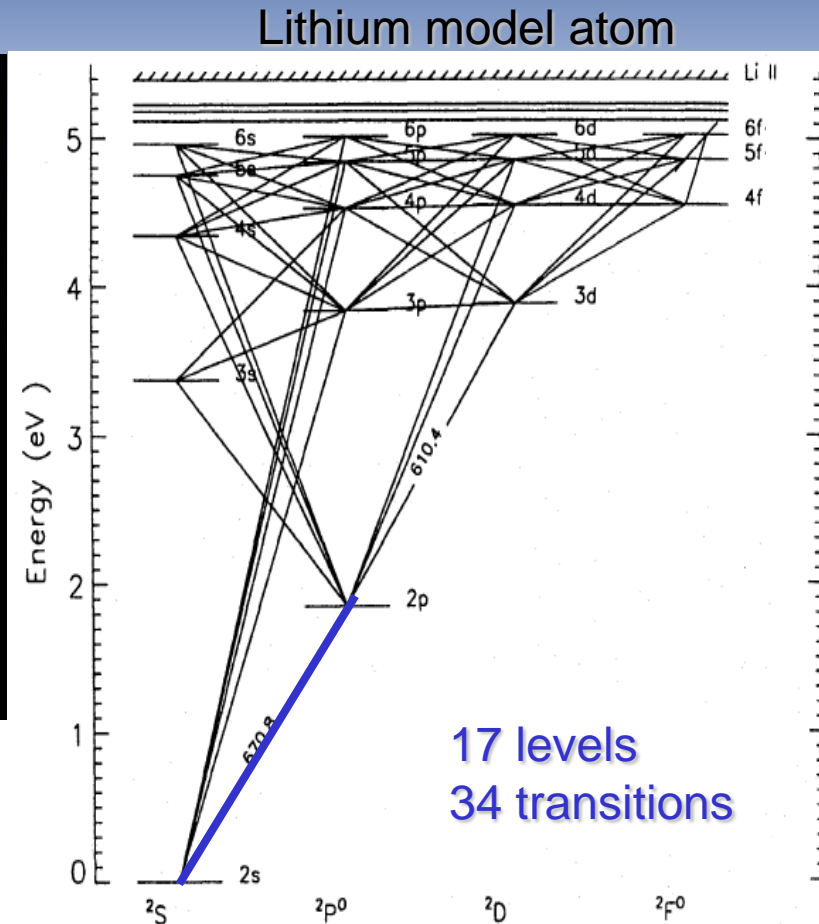
- typically 140x140x150 cells
- realistic MARCS opacities
- RT in 6 frequency bands

3D-NLTE line formation in metal-poor stars



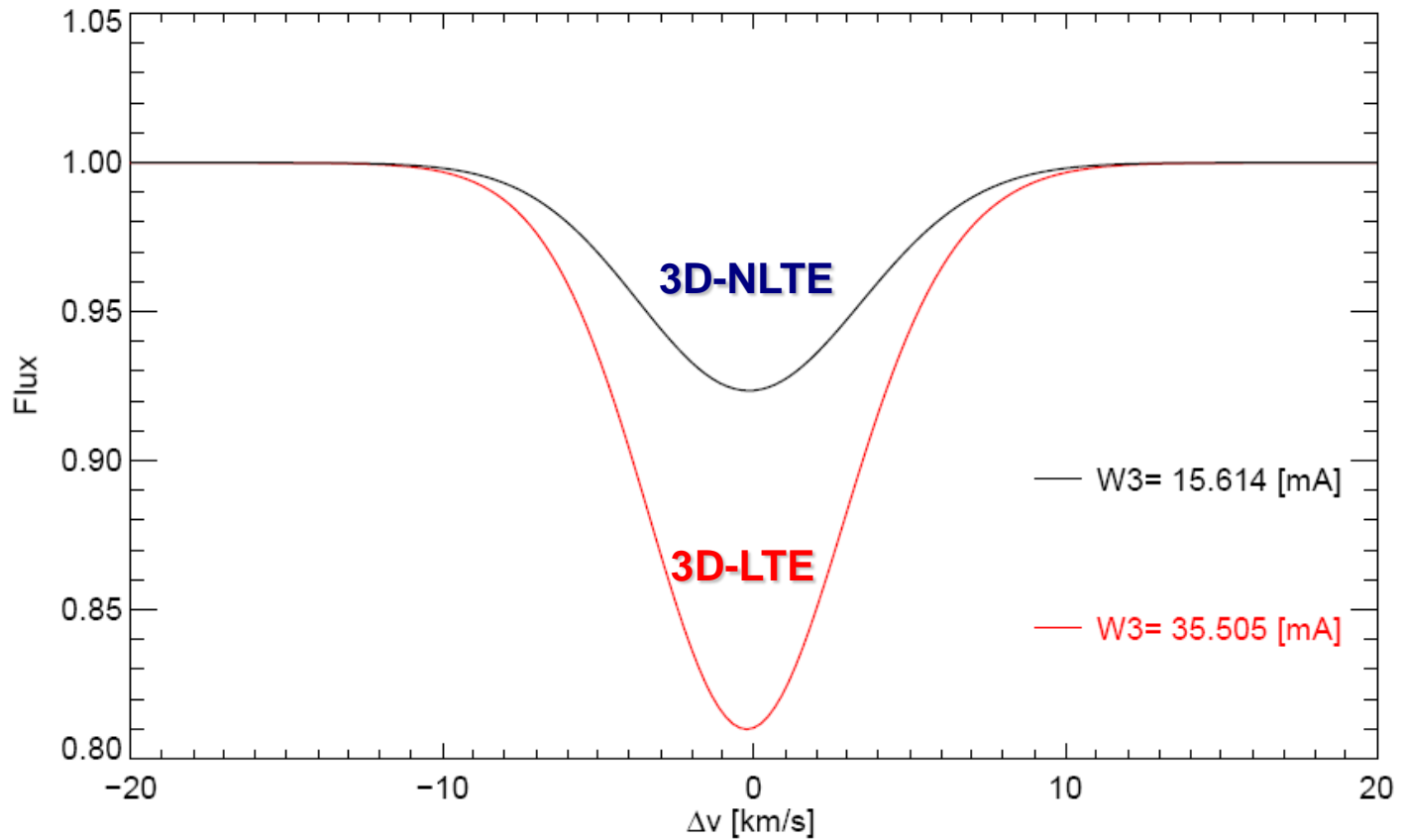
1. Radiation field $J_{\nu}(x,y,z)$, ν : UV .. IR
2. Photo-ionization rates for all levels i
3. Statistical equilibrium equations
 → departure coefficients $b_i(x,y,z)$

Cayrel, Steffen, et al. (2009)



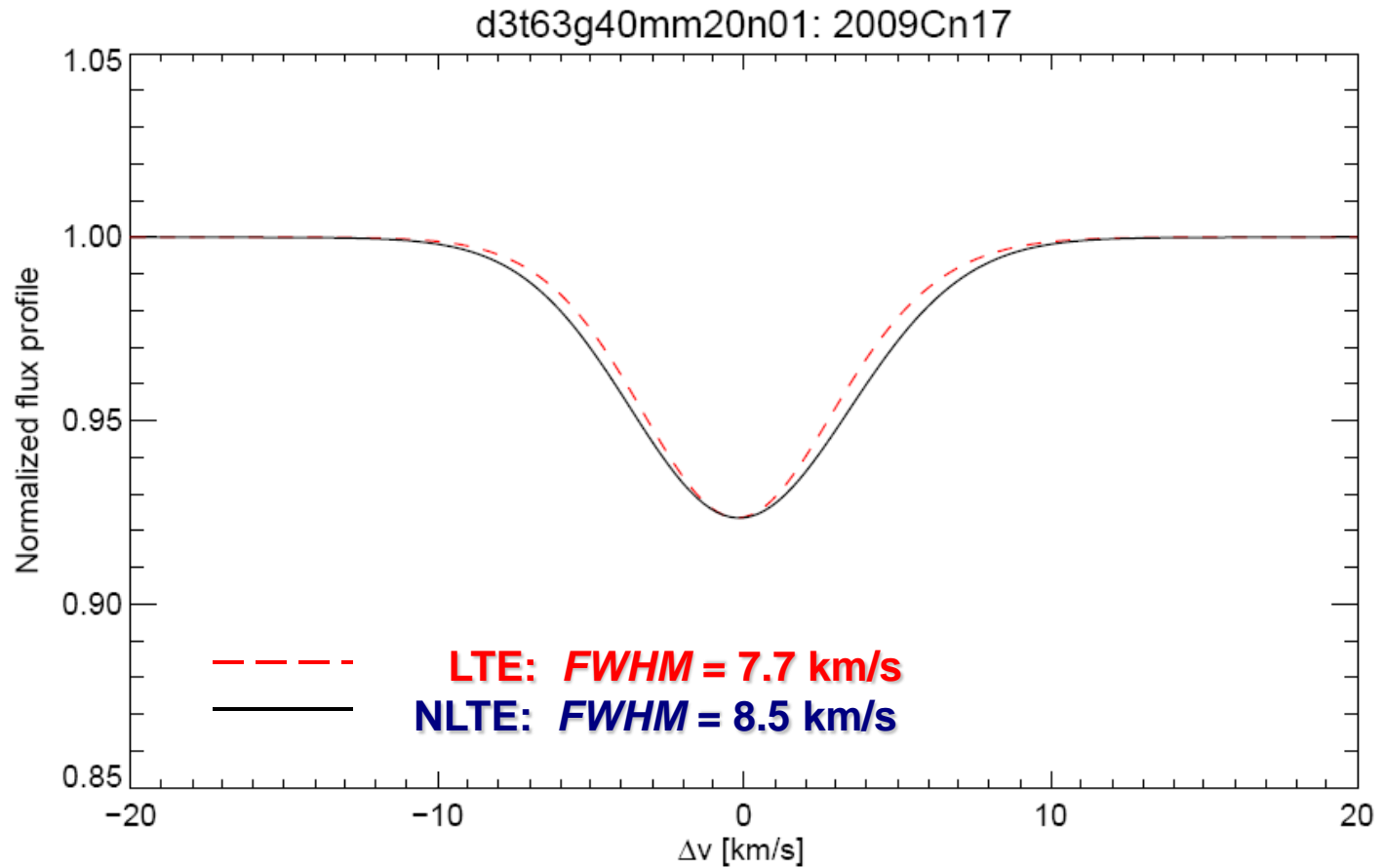
H + Li \leftrightarrow H⁺ + Li⁺: Barklem et al. 2003

Li 6707: line formation in LTE / NLTE

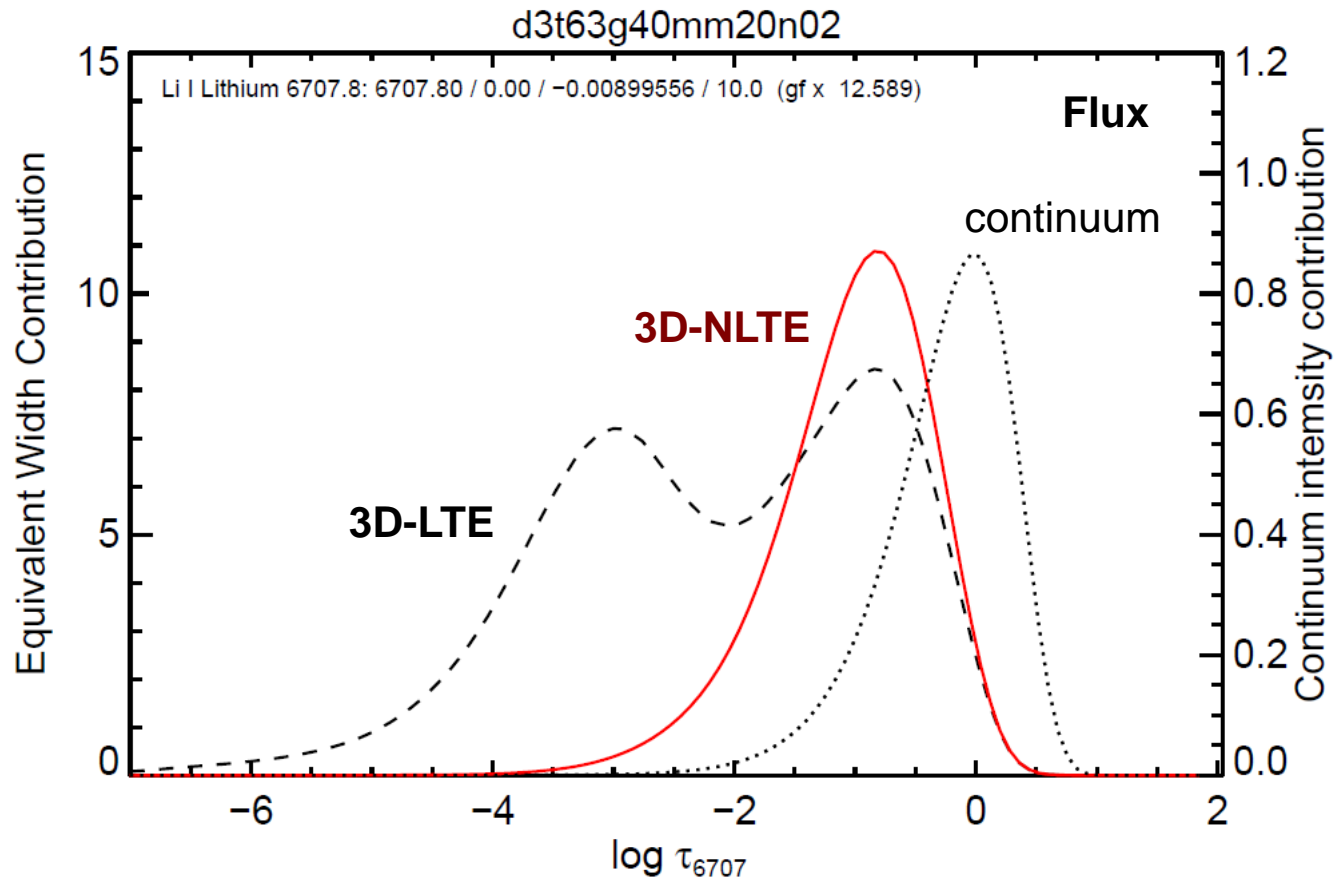


Li line strength smaller by factor ≈ 2 in **NLTE**

Li 6707: line formation in LTE / NLTE

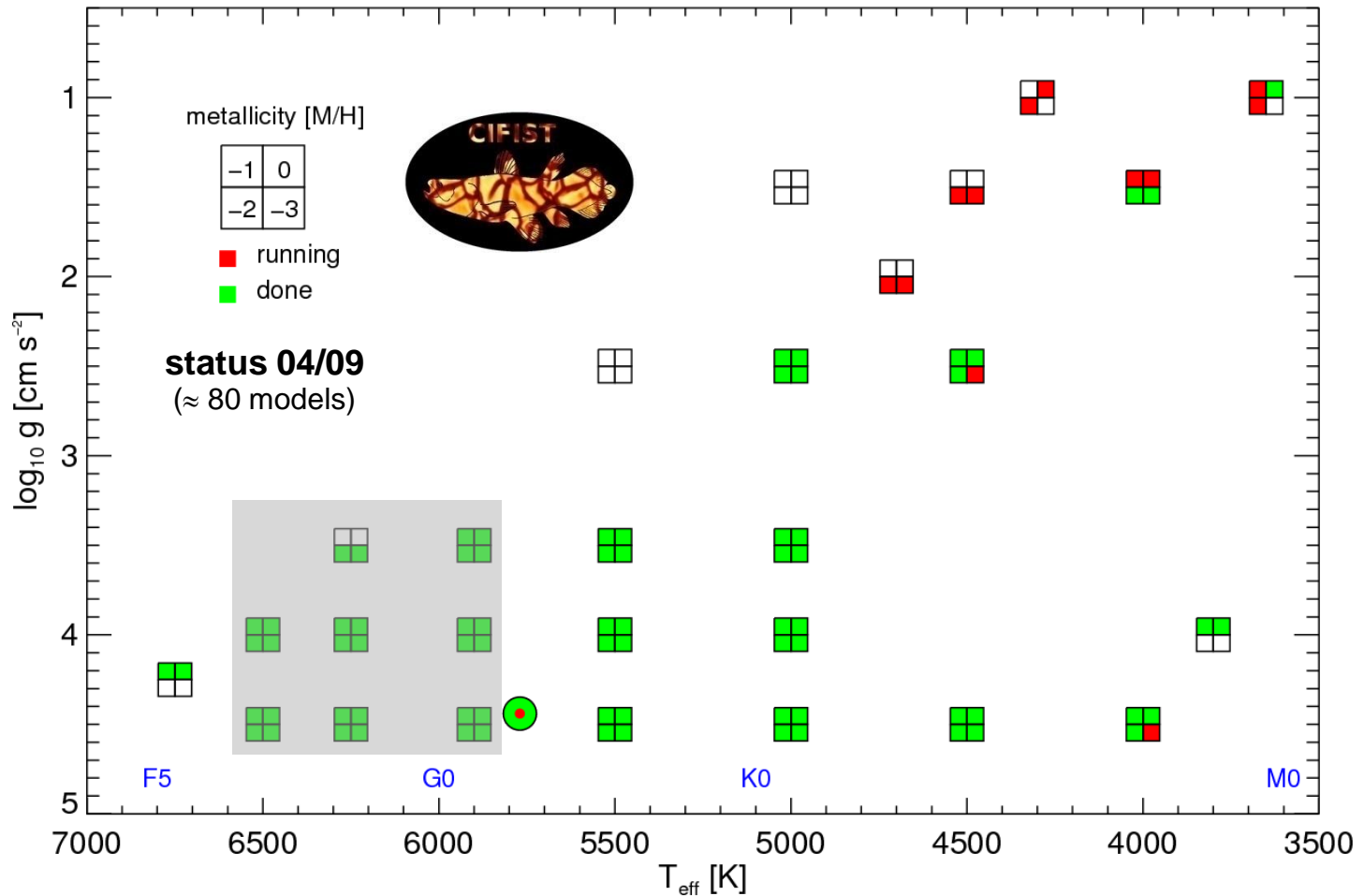


3D-LTE / NLTE Li 6707 line contribution function



Cayrel, Steffen, et al. (2009)

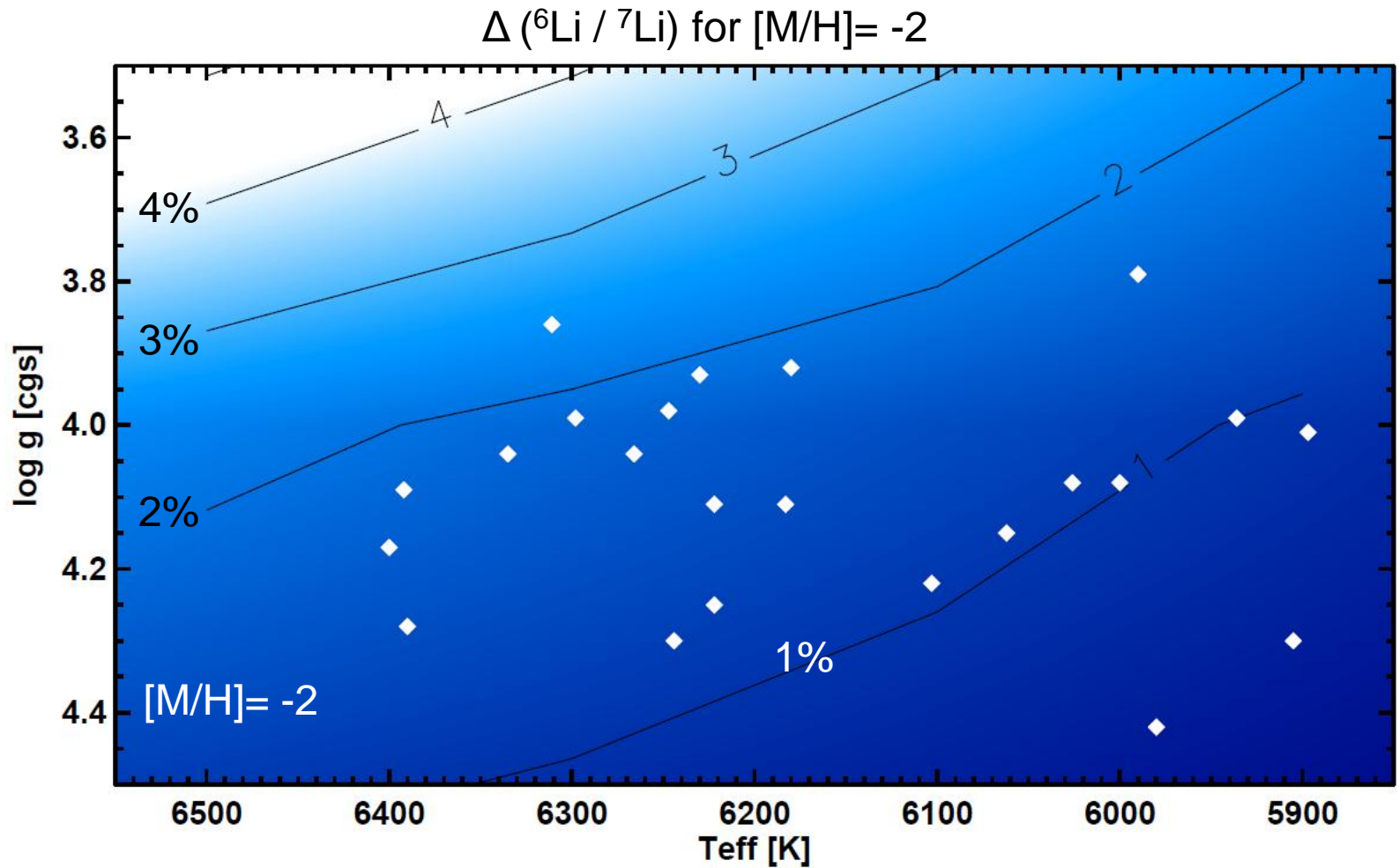
The CIFIST 3D model atmosphere grid



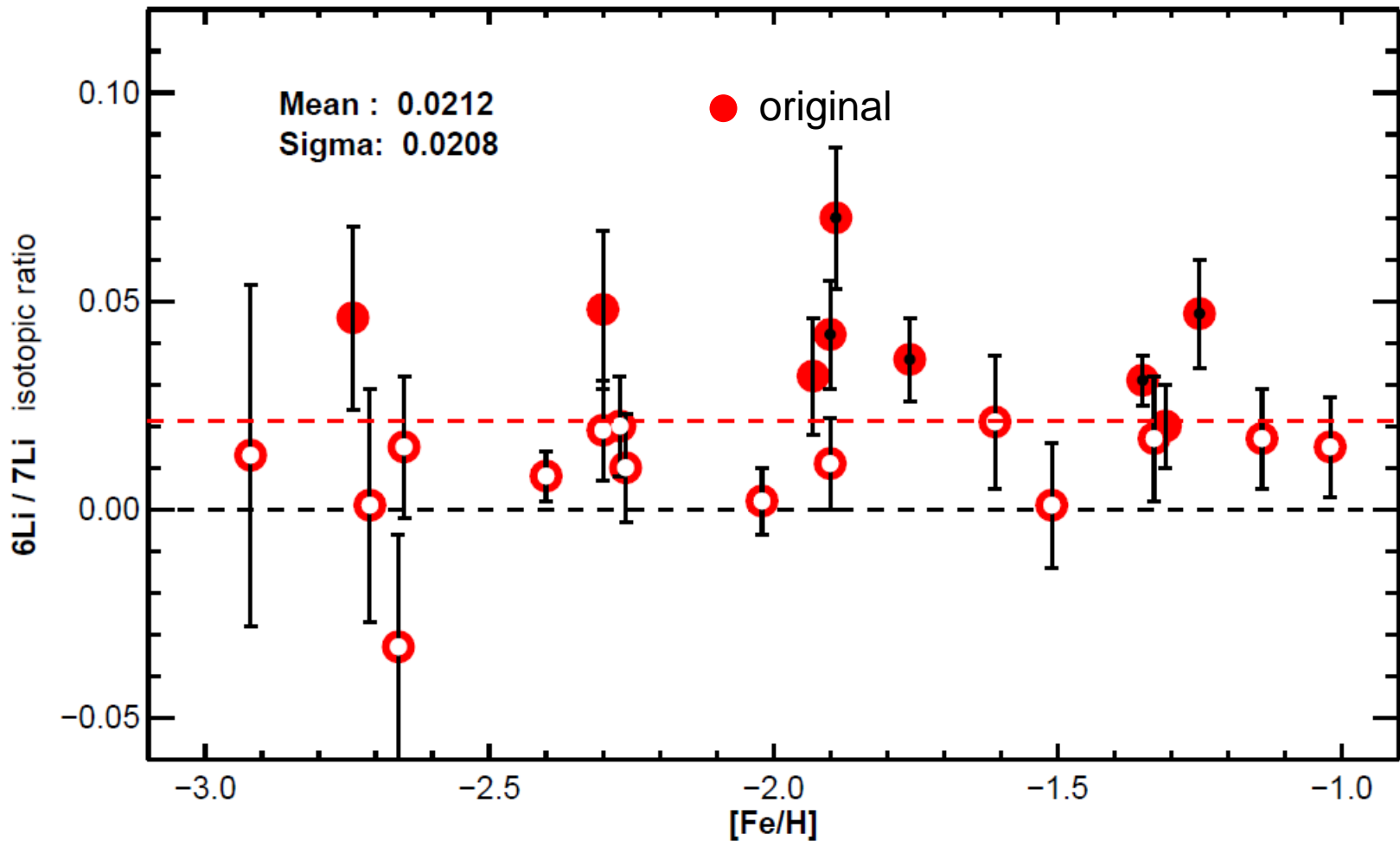
Fitting 3D-NLTE with 1D LTE

- 3D NLTE ${}^7\text{Li}$ $\lambda 6707$ full blend (no ${}^6\text{Li}$)
- Fitting with 1D LTE ${}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li}$ full blend
- 4 free fitting parameters:
 - $A(\text{Li})$
 - ${}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li}$
 - ξ_{mac} (macro + instrumental broadening)
 - Δv (global line shift)
- Fixed: $\xi_{\text{mic}}, v \sin i$
- Saturation effects included
- Result: $\Delta ({}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li})$ = correction for intrinsic line asymmetry

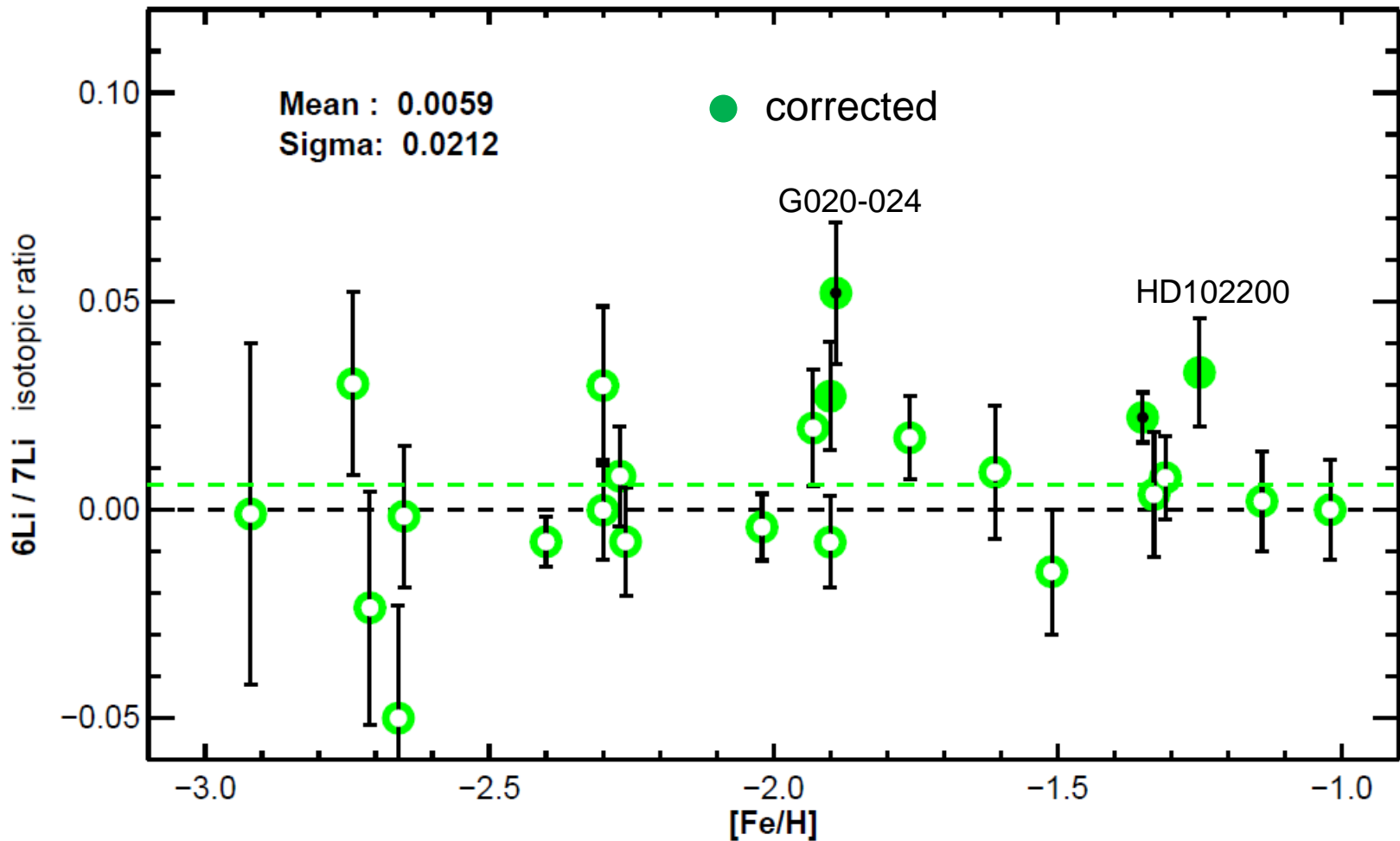
Spurious ${}^6\text{Li}$ signal due to intrinsic line asymmetry



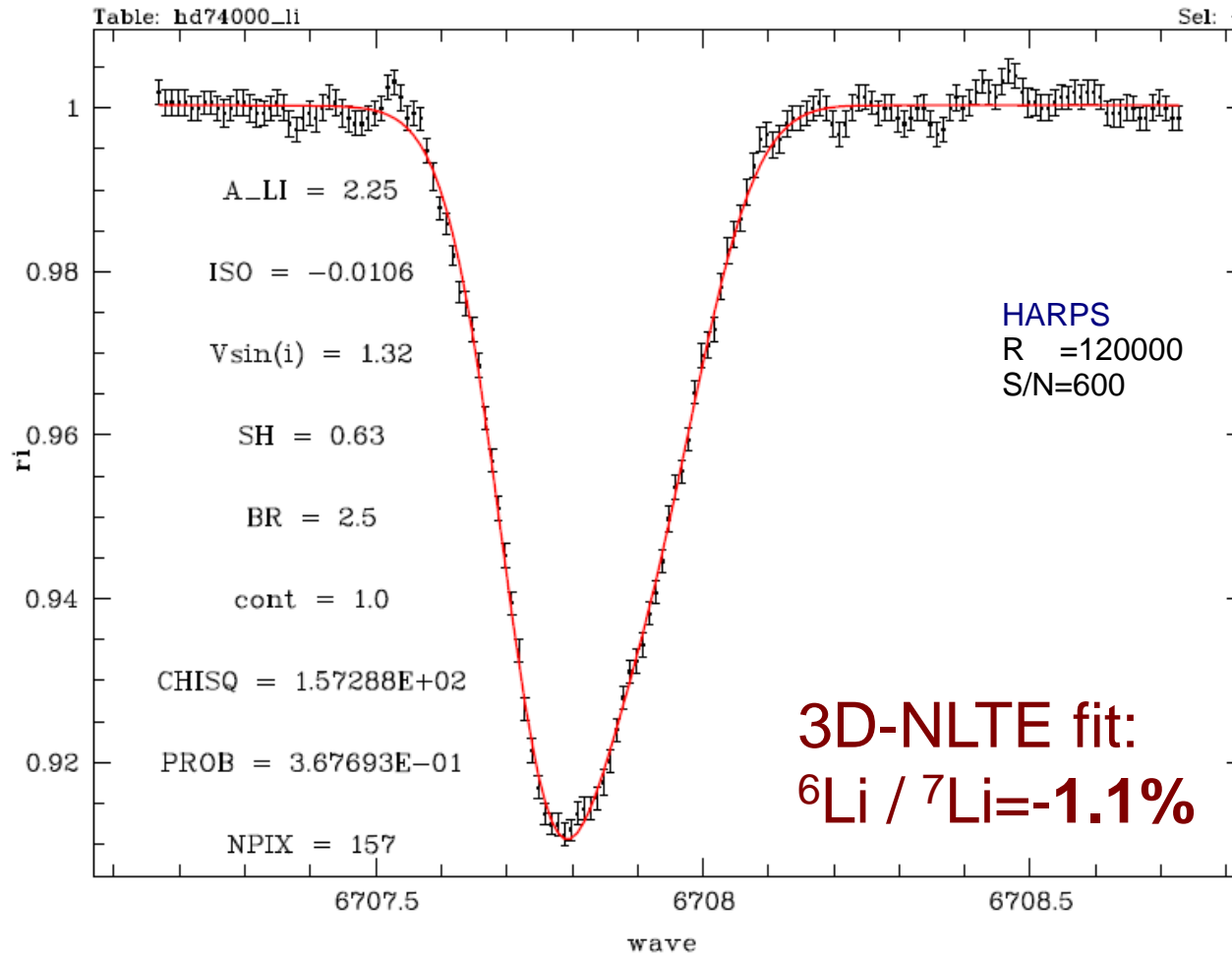
${}^6\text{Li}$ detection by Asplund et al. (2006)



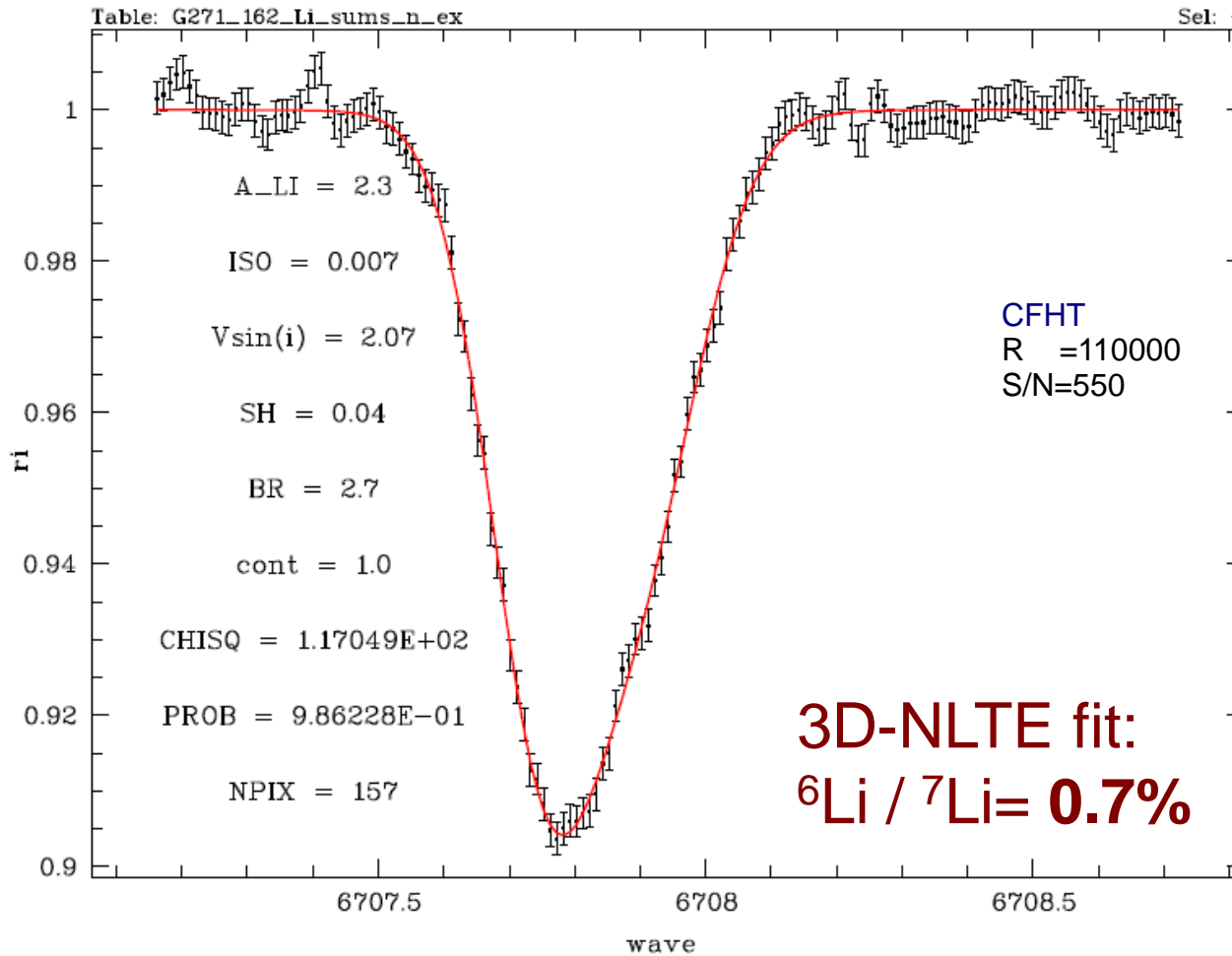
${}^6\text{Li}$ detection by Asplund et al. (2006)



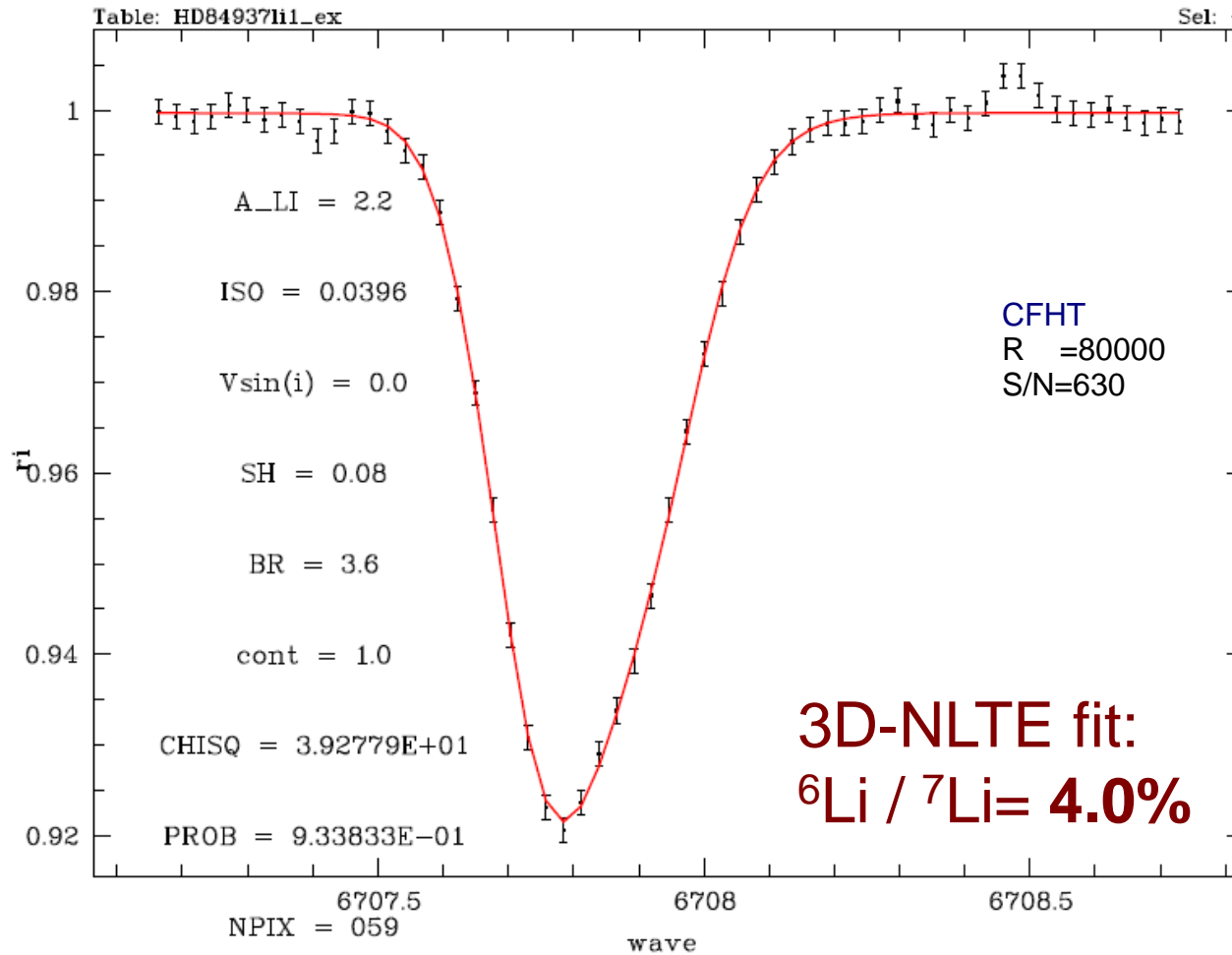
no ^6Li detection in HD 74000



no ^6Li detection in G271-162



^6Li detection in HD 84937



Fitting results for three real stars

${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ [%]	1D LTE	3D NLTE
$v \sin i$	0.0 / 2.0 km/s	0.0 / 2.0 km/s
HD 74000	0.6 / 0.6	-1.1 / -1.1
G271-162	2.2 / 2.2	0.6 / 0.5
HD 84937	6.3 / 6.0	4.0 / 4.2

Fits by EC

${}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li}$ insensitive to assumed $v \sin i$

Fitting results for HD 74000 using additional lines (Ca, Fe)

	1D LTE	3D LTE
<i>Residual line broadening</i>	Macro + Rot. + Instr.	Rot. + Instr.
FWHM (from Li only)	5.9 km/s	3.8 km/s
FWHM (from Ca, Fe)	5.6 km/s	3.0 km/s
${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ free \rightarrow fixed	0.6% \rightarrow 1.1%	-0.9% \rightarrow 1.3%

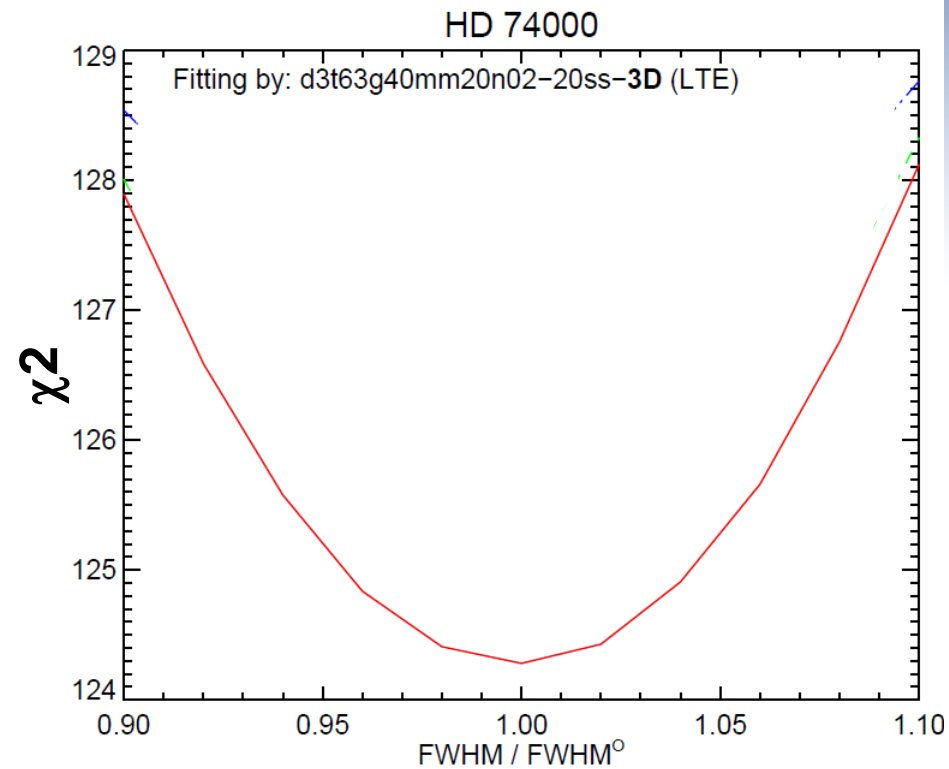
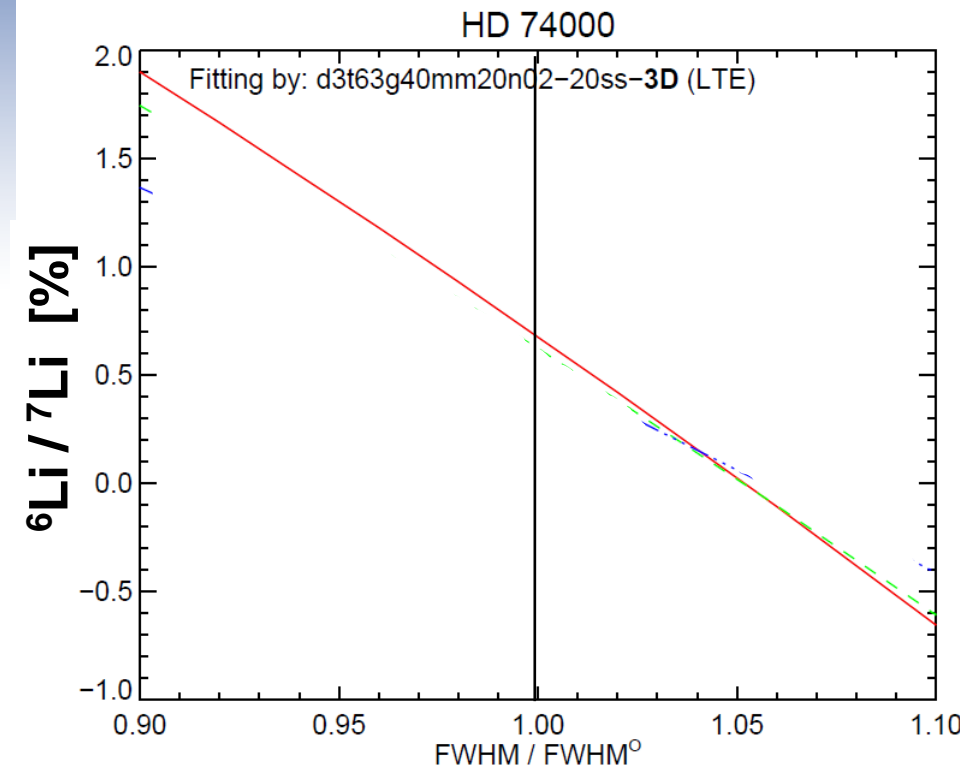
Fits by EC

Li only: ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ (3D) < ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ (1D)

Li + Ca, Fe: ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ (3D) > ${}^6\text{Li}/{}^7\text{Li}$ (1D)

3D LTE fitting of HD 74000:

Anti-correlation between line broadening and ^6Li abundance



$\Delta\text{FWHM} = -20\% \rightarrow ^6\text{Li} / ^7\text{Li} \approx +0.022$

Conclusions

- Taking intrinsic line asymmetry into account in **3D NLTE** reduces the ${}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li}$ ratio by $\approx 2\%$
- Correcting the Asplund et al. (2006) sample reduces the number of 2σ detections from 9 to 2 (no ${}^6\text{Li}$ plateau, no cosmological ${}^6\text{Li}$ problem)
- **HD 84937: ${}^6\text{Li} / {}^7\text{Li} \approx 4\%$ (2σ detection)**
(peculiar case?)
- **Fixing the broadening of Li from other lines is potentially dangerous**
- **Further investigations necessary**
Theory: 3D non-LTE line formation of K, Ca, Fe, ...
Observation: spectra of even higher quality