

# CNO isotopes evolution with HRMOS

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# Why and where to measure CNO isotope abundances - a GCE modeler point of view

## ① Test stellar evolution and nucleosynthesis theory (stellar yields)

- ⌘ Nuclear reaction rates, (extra) mixing processes, mass loss strength...
- ⌘ Rotating vs non-rotating stellar models
- ⌘ Thermonuclear runaways in nova outbursts

## ② Test galaxy-wide stellar IMF (gwIMF)

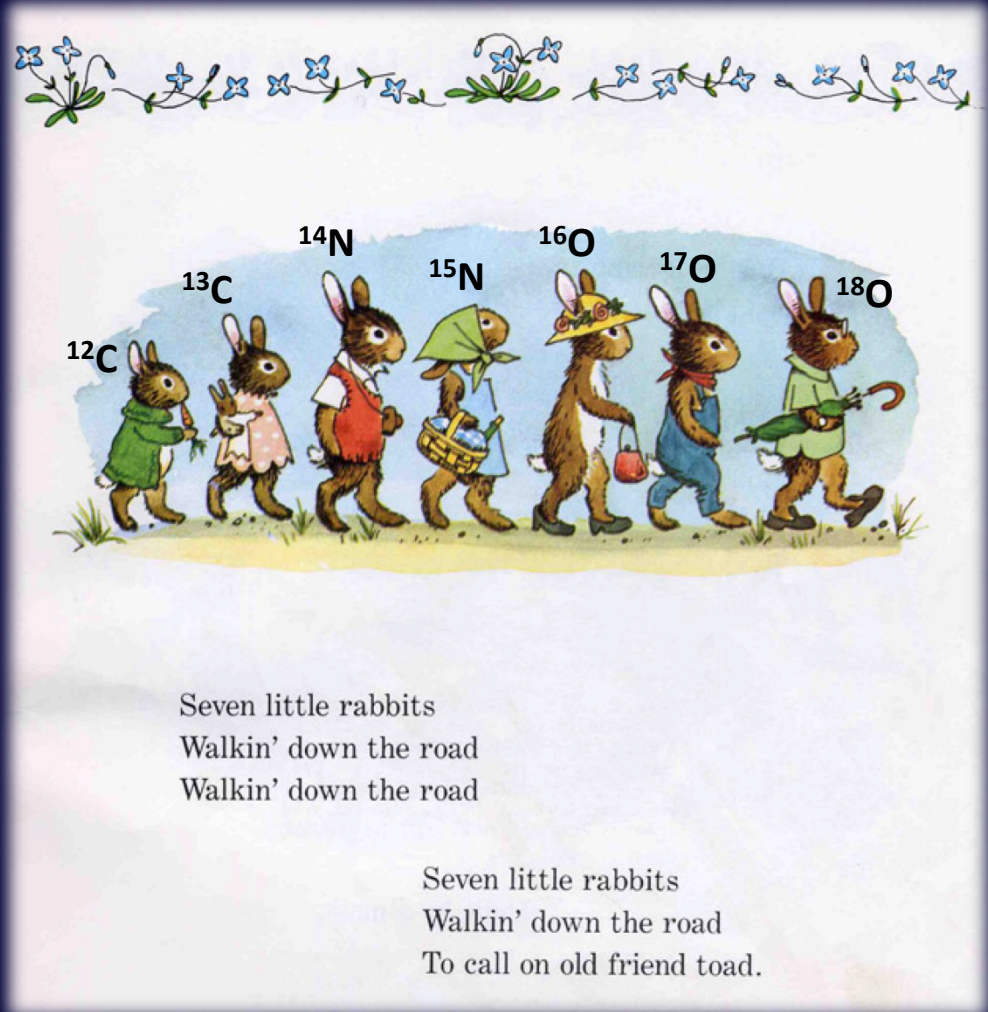
- ⌘ Top-heavy IMF in massive (high-redshift) starbursts?
- ⌘ Less CC SNe in (some) low-mass galaxies?

## ③ Constrain galaxy formation and evolution models

- ⌘ Reproduce trends of abundances and abundance ratios with time/age
- ⌘ Reproduce galactic gradients

# Seven stable CNO isotopes

- ⌘ **Gas phase:** abundances from molecular clouds and HII regions
  - Probe low and high redshifts
  - Instantaneous picture
- ⌘ **Stars:** secondary isotopes very difficult to measure...
  - Full evolutionary history (in principle)
  - Sample a limited volume

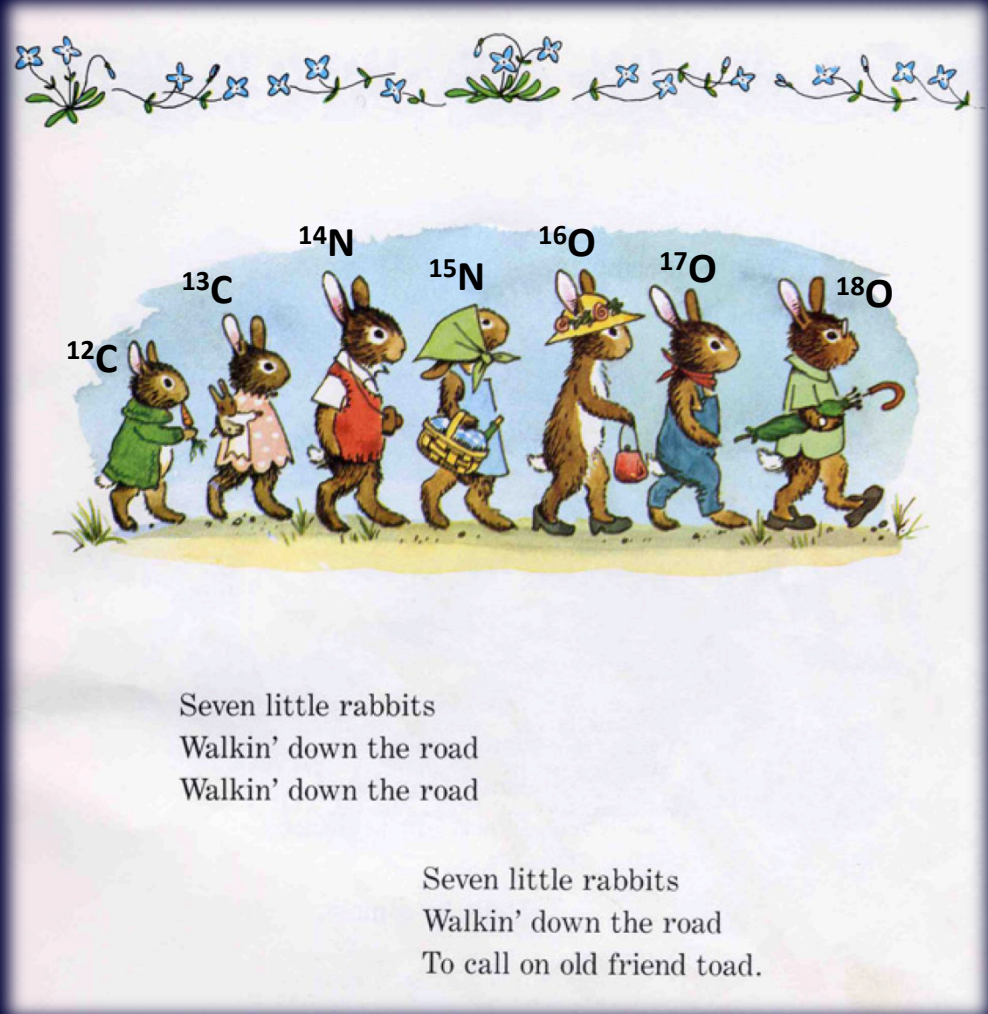


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Model calibration





# $^{13}\text{C}/^{18}\text{O}$ : a sensitive tracer of stellar IMF

- ⌘ Standard nucleosynthesis:
  - $^{13}\text{C}$  produced mostly in low- and intermediate-mass stars
  - $^{18}\text{O}$  produced mostly in massive stars
 (Henkel & Mauersberger 1993; Romano+ 2017, and refs therein)
- ⌘  $^{13}\text{C}/^{18}\text{O} \sim 1$  in a sample of four SMGs observed with ALMA implies a stellar IMF biased towards massive stars (Zhang, DR+ 2018)

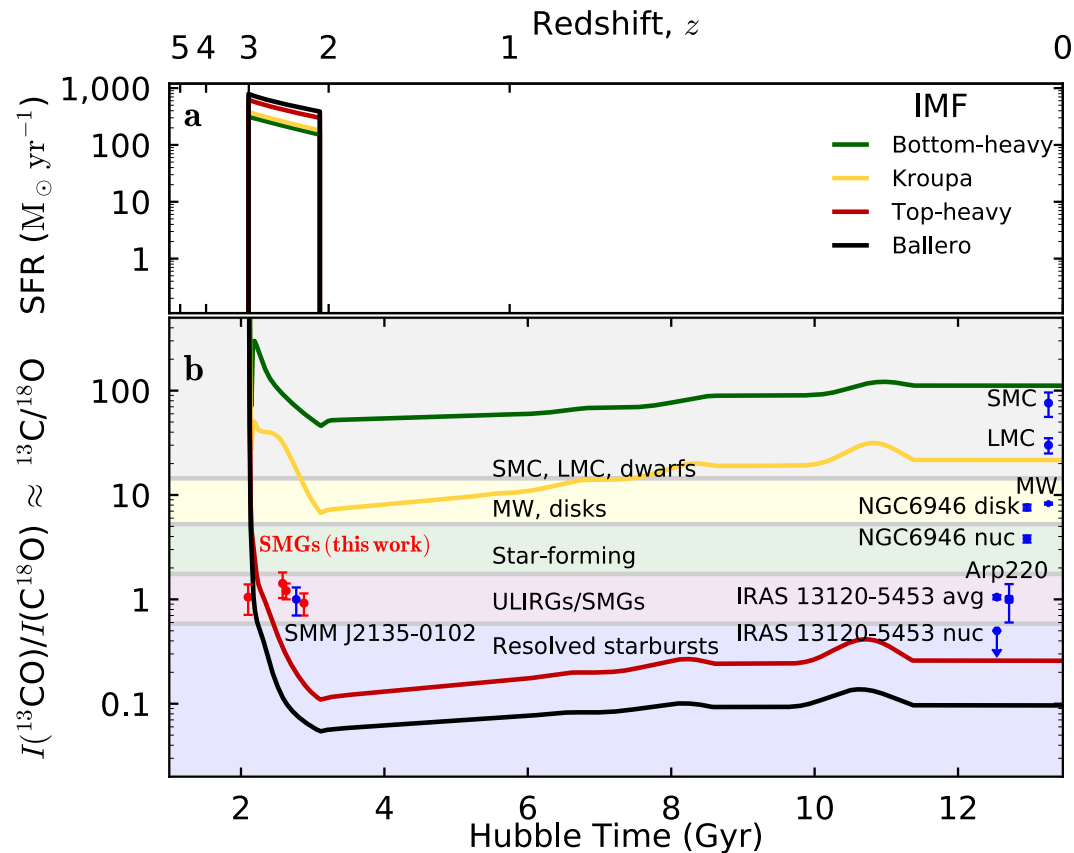
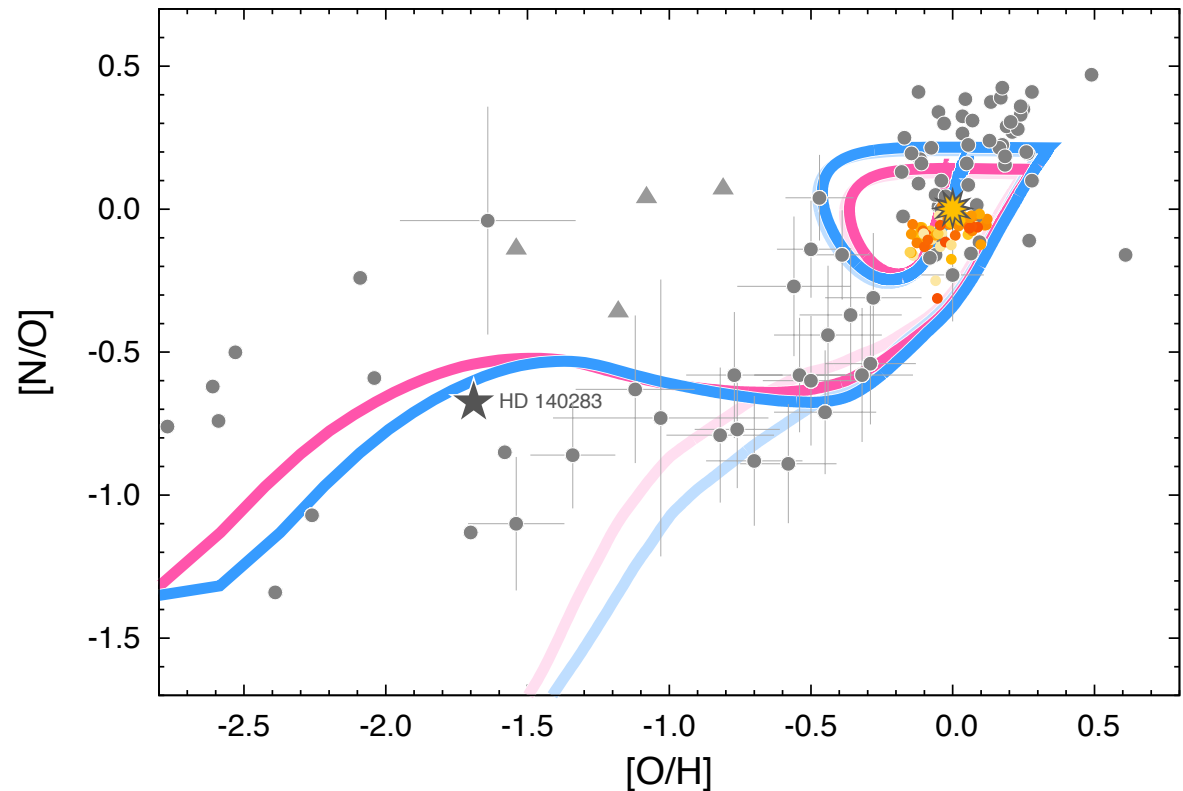


Figure from Zhang, DR+ (2018)

# Primary $^{14}\text{N}$ from low- $Z$ massive stars

- ⌘ Primary  $^{14}\text{N}$  production in massive stars hypothesised long ago (Truran & Cameron 1971; Talbot & Arnett 1974)
- ⌘ Explain observations of (N/O) in metal-poor Galactic dwarf stars and in ionized HII regions in our own and other galaxies (Snedden 1974; Smith 1975; Edmunds & Pagel 1978; Peimbert et al. 1978 + many others)
- ⌘ Rotation trigger primary  $^{14}\text{N}$  production (Meynet & Maeder 2002)

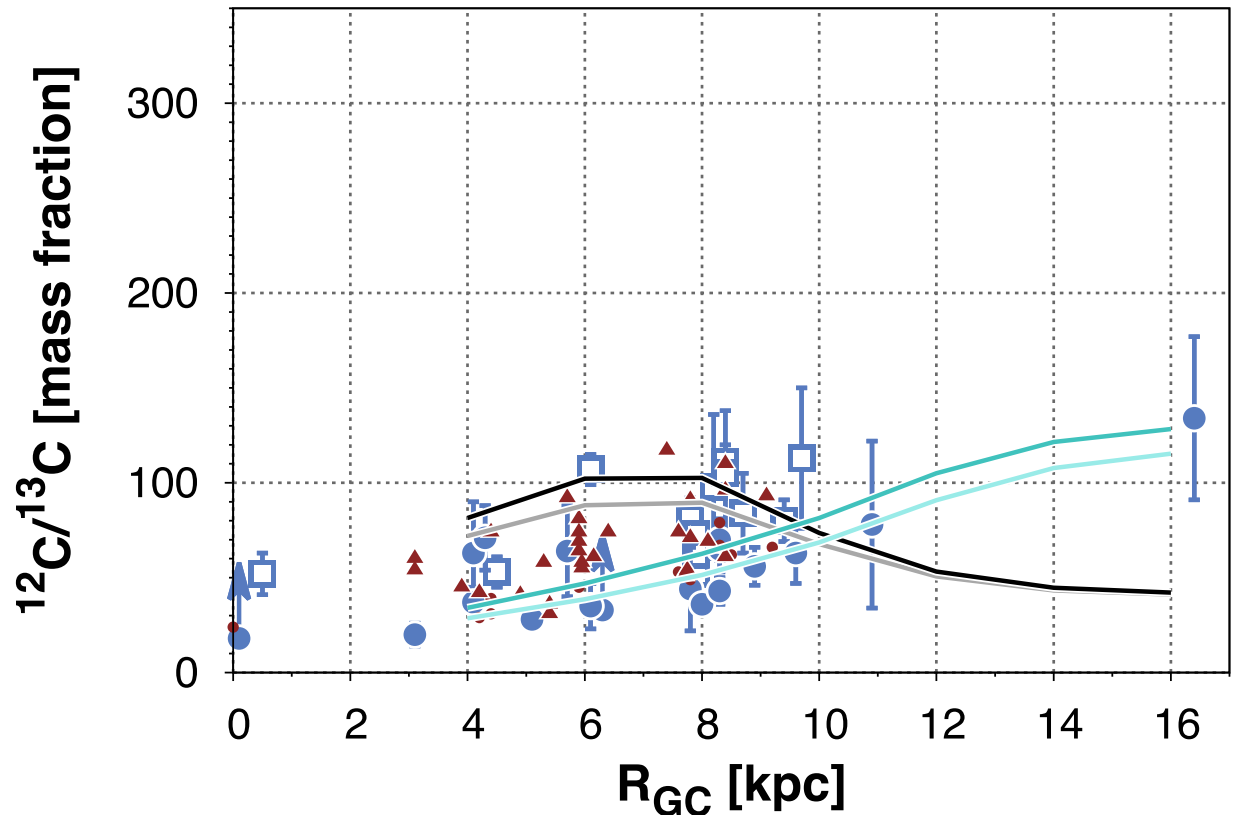


Data: Spite+ (2006); Israelian+ (2004); Roederer+ (2014); Suárez-Andrés+ (2016); Spite+ (2021); Botelho+ (2020)

Models: Romano+ (2019) updated (work in progress...)

# Primary $^{13}\text{C}$ from low- $Z$ massive stars

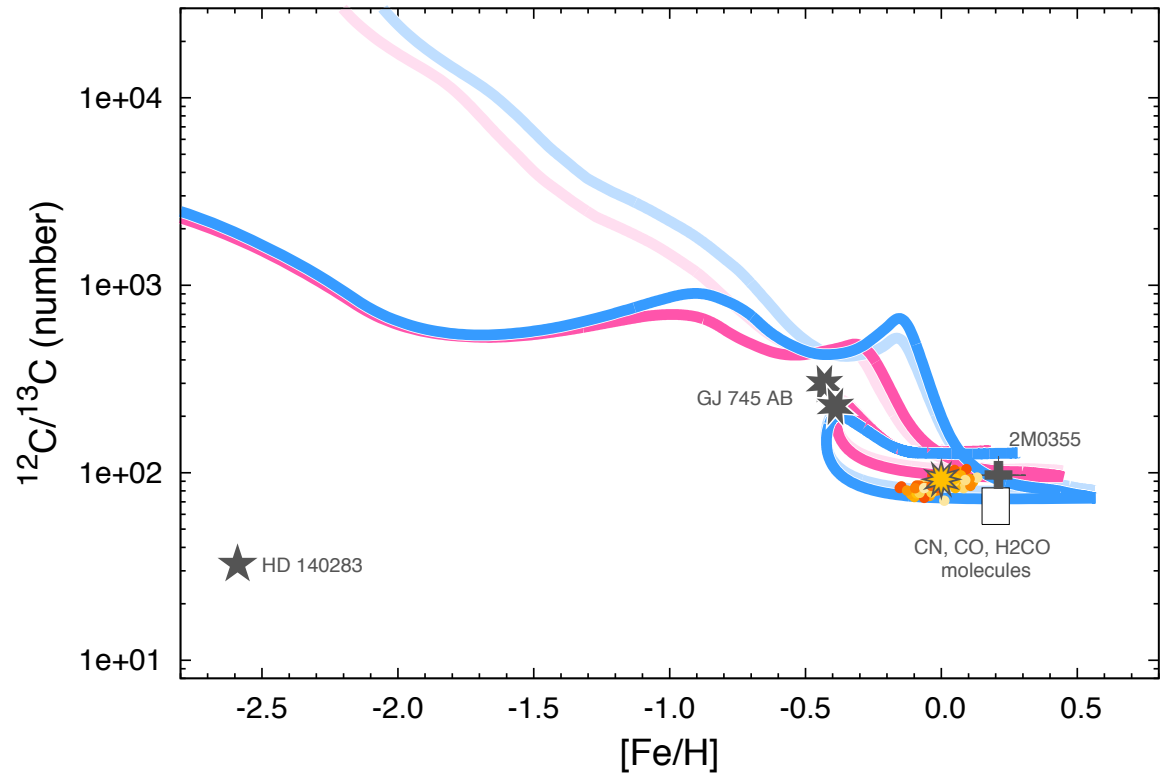
- ⌘ If rotation is at work, efficient primary  $^{13}\text{C}$  production expected at low metallicities (Chiappini+ 2006)
- ⌘ As a consequence, the  $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$  gradient reverse in the outer Galaxy (Romano+ 2017)
- ⌘ One data point at large Galactocentric distances!
- ⌘ Can add stellar data? (HRMOS?)



Data: Wilson & Rood (1994); Boogert+ (2000); Savage+ (2002); Milam+ (2005)  
Green lines: GCE models without fast rotators  
Black/grey lines: GCE models including fast rotators

# Primary $^{13}\text{C}$ from low- $Z$ massive stars

⌘ Recent, precise  $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$  measurements in dwarf stars



Data: Spite+ (2021); Crossfield+ (2019); Botelho+ (2020); Zhang+ (2021)  
Models: Romano+ (2019) updated (work in progress...)



# Can HRMOS help me/us?

Work	Sample	Instrumentation	Resolution	Spectral feature(s)	Notes
Crossfield+ (2019)	2 M dwarfs	iSHELL@IRTF	70,000	CO fundamental bandheads at $5\mu$	Also measure $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$ for same stars
Botelho+ (2020)	63 solar twins	HARPS@ESO3.6m	115,000	CH A-X, CN B-X molecular electronic systems in the blue ( $4170\text{-}4400\text{\AA}$ )	S/N $\approx$ 800@6000 $\text{\AA}$ (staked spectra)
Spite+ (2021)	1 old, metal-poor dwarf	ESPaDOnS@CFHT ESPRESSO@VLT HARPS@ESO3.6m	81,000 140,000 120,000	CH A-X, B-X and C-X transitions	S/N=1500@4200 $\text{\AA}$ S/N=700@4200 $\text{\AA}$ S/N=300@4200 $\text{\AA}$
Zhang+ (2021)	1 brown dwarf	NIRSPEC@Keck	27,500	K-band ( $2.03\text{-}2.38\mu$ )	

*In the future: HIRES@ELT ( $R\sim 100,000$  S/N  $> 100$ ) for INDIVIDUAL STARS*

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*In the future: HIRES@ELT ( $R\sim 100,000$  S/N  $> 100$ ) for INDIVIDUAL STARS*

*In a few years:  $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$  in a significant sample of OC stars (?)*