

# *Neutron-capture signatures in a large sample of Ba stars*

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s, i & r Element Nucleosynthesis (sirEN) Conference  
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# introduction

- peculiar G–K spectral type,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] > -1$  dex
- not yet evolved to the AGB phase
- strong spectral features: carbon molecular bands + s-process elements (e.g. Ba)  
→ synthesised inside AGB stars
- RV variation (McClure+ 1983, ...), UV excess (Böhm-Vitense+ 2000, ...)  
→ binary systems, now WD companion

# introduction

- origin of overabundance: extrinsic!
- pollution from a former AGB companion  
→ mass transfer
- type of mass transfer still under debate...
- test: AGB s-process nucleosynthesis
- precise abundances, atomic data


# s-process enhancement

- s-process: peaks at Sr (1.), Ba (2.), Pb (3.)
- s-process efficiency: ratio of heavy (2. peak,  $h_s$ ) and light (1. peak,  $l_s$ ) s- elements:  $[h_s/l_s]$   
→  $s=?$   $h_s=?$   $l_s=?$
- $l_s$ : Sr, Y, Zr  
 $h_s$ : Ba, La, Ce, Nd
- ratio: elimination of dilution effects in the Ba star's envelope
- what dilution factor is reliable?

# Ba star sample

- 169 Ba stars with elemental abundances from: de Castro+ (2016), Roriz+ (2021a,b), Roriz+ (2024)
- FEROS ( $R \sim 48000$ )
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1$  dex – solar,  $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 4100\text{--}5400$  K
- Ba star: if  $[\text{s}/\text{Fe}] \geq 0.25$  ( $\text{s} = \text{Y, Zr, La, Ce, Nd}$ )
  - light elements: Na, Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Cr, Ni
  - heavy: Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, La (new), Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu, W

# comparison: AGB models

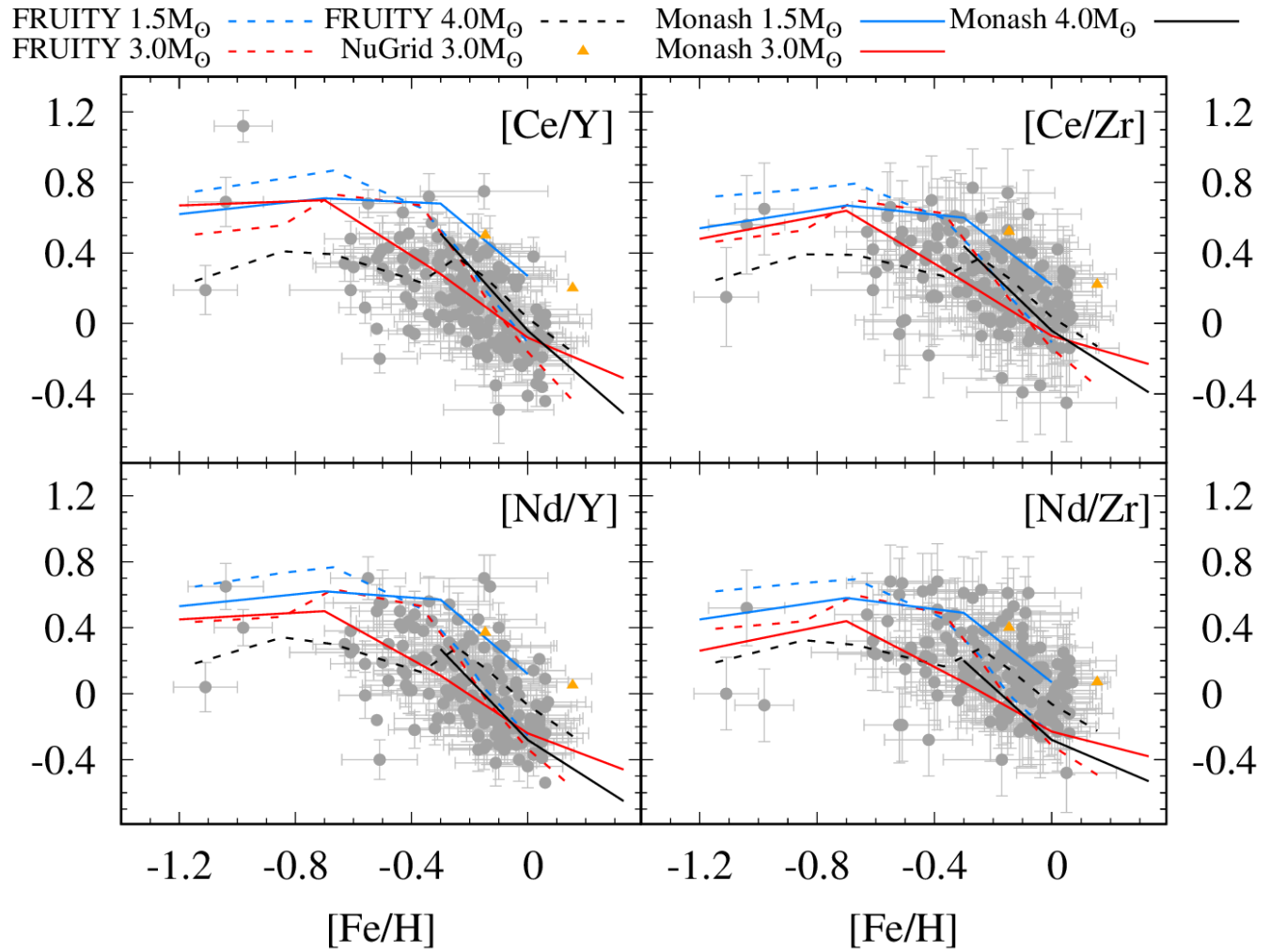
- final surface abundances,  $[s/Fe] \geq 0.25$  dex
  - different  $^{13}\text{C}$  pocket size: to produce s-process elements
  - FRUITY + Monash: most extended in mass and metallicity
- 
- The diagram shows two teal arrows originating from the text 'FRUITY + Monash'. One arrow points to a list of references on the left, and the other points to a list of references on the right.
- Left list of references:
- Cristallo+ 2016,
  - Cristallo+ 2015,
  - Straniero+ 2014,
  - Piersanti+ 2013,
  - Cristallo+ 2011,
  - Cristallo+ 2009
- Right list of references:
- Karakas+ 2018,
  - Karakas & Lugaro 2016,
  - Fishlock+ 2013,
  - Lugaro+ 2012

# model & data comparison

Ba star data:  
de Castro+ (2016)

trend agrees with  
<4  $M_{\text{Sun}}$  non-rotating  
models

Cseh+ (2018)



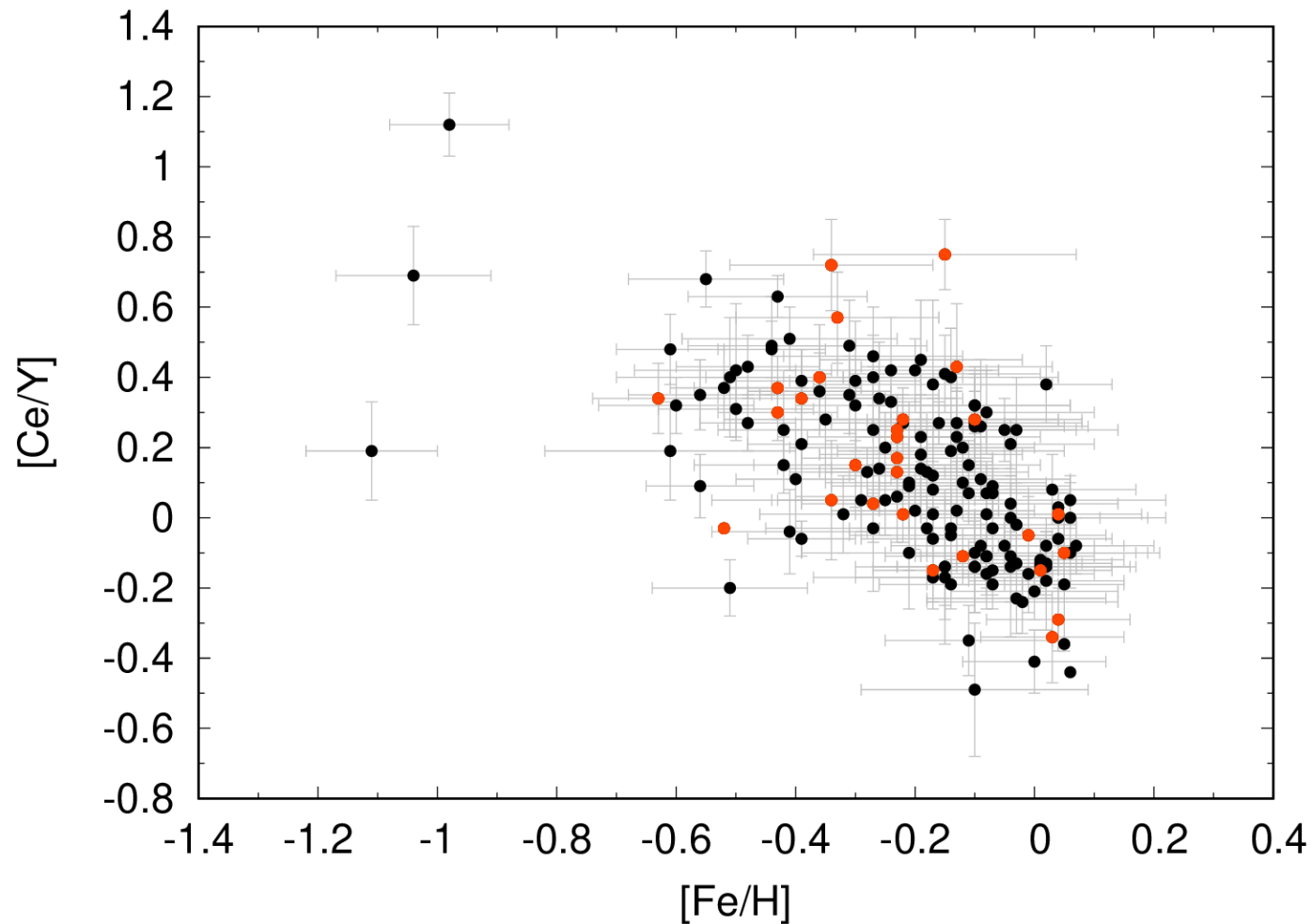
# individual stars

- 28 stars from the large sample in Jorissen+ (2019) → orbits + masses (Ba + initial AGB)
- all giants → model comparison with dilution ( $\delta$ )  
→ part of the AGB mass is carried to the secondary and mixed due to convective envelope
- “manual” analysis (Cseh+ 2022): closest in mass ( $\text{AGB}_{\text{ini}}$ ) and metallicity



# individual stars

spanning the  
whole  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$   
and  $[\text{Ce}/\text{Y}]$  range



# “manual” analysis

- metallicity range: Ba star's  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \pm \text{err}$
- $\delta$ : to match  $[\text{Ce}/\text{Fe}]$  ( $\delta < 0.9$ ), Rb: strong mass indicator
- 3 groups:
  - 1: stars matching well the s-process peaks: most of the sample stars (3 subgroups  $\rightarrow$  depending on overabundance after the s-process peaks)

# “manual” analysis

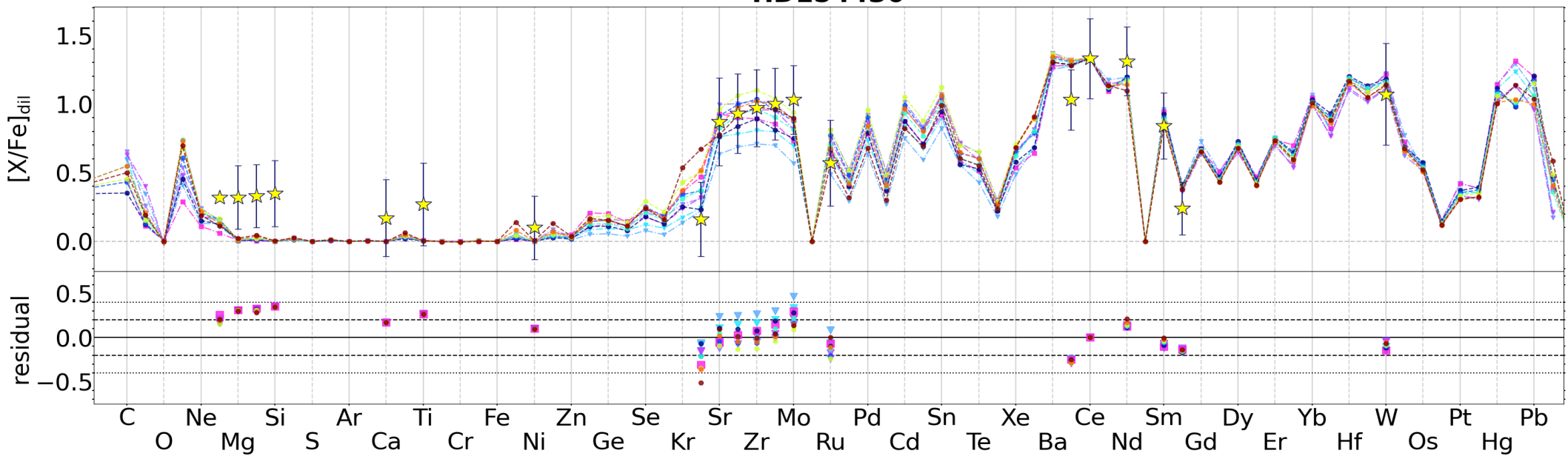
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  - 2: low estimated mass ( $< 2 M_{\text{Sun}}$ ) + high first peak: 4 stars

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- 3 groups:
  - 1: stars matching well the s-process peaks: most of the sample stars (3 subgroups  $\rightarrow$  depending on overabundance after the s-process peaks)
  - 2: low estimated mass ( $< 2 M_{\text{Sun}}$ ) + high first peak: 4 stars
  - 3: higher  $\text{AGB}_{\text{ini}}$  mass ( $> 3.8 M_{\text{Sun}}$ ): 3 stars, match with lower mass models

# group 1a: all OK

**HD154430**



★  $M_{\text{Ba}} = 2.30^{+1.4}_{-0.7}$ ,  $M_{\text{AGB, ini}} = 3.6$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.36 \pm 0.19$

FRUITY:  $M = 2.50$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.28$

FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.64$

FRUITY:  $M = 2.50$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.48$

FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.81$

FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.21$

Monash:  $M = 2.50$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.19$

Monash:  $M = 2.75$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.20$

Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

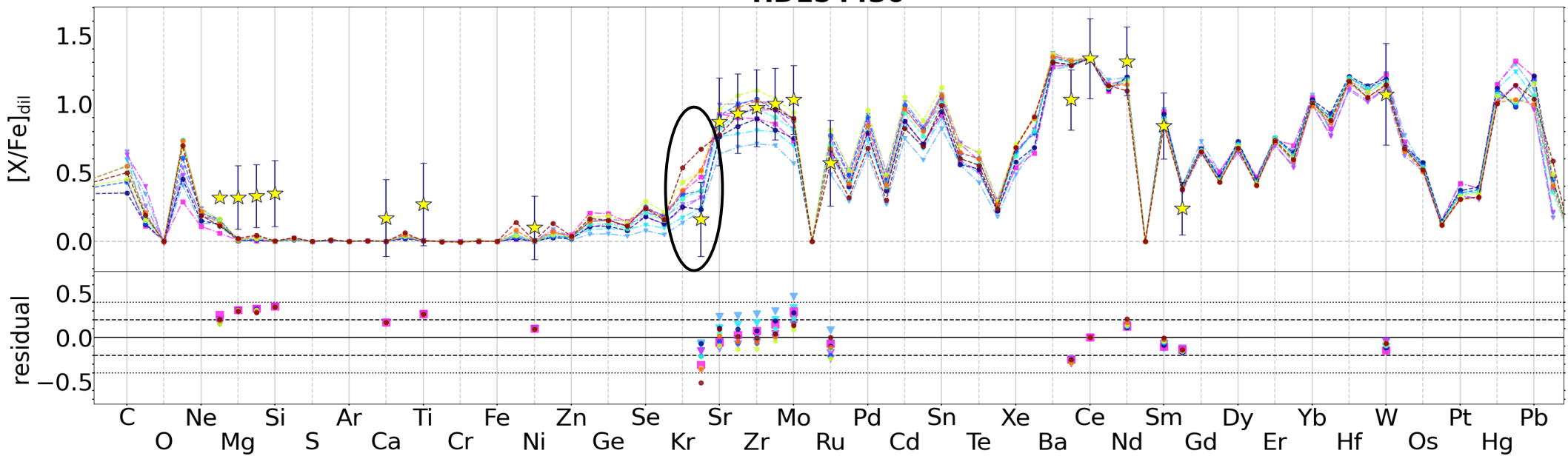
Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.22$

Monash:  $M = 3.25$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.32$

Monash:  $M = 3.50$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

# group 1a: all OK

HD154430



★  $M_{\text{Ba}} = 2.30^{+1.4}_{-0.7}$ ,  $M_{\text{AGB, ini}} = 3.6$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.36 \pm 0.19$

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FRUITY:  $M = 3.00$  ( --- ),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.81$

FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.37$ ,  $\delta = 0.21$

Monash:  $M = 2.50$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.19$

Monash:  $M = 2.75$  (20),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.20$

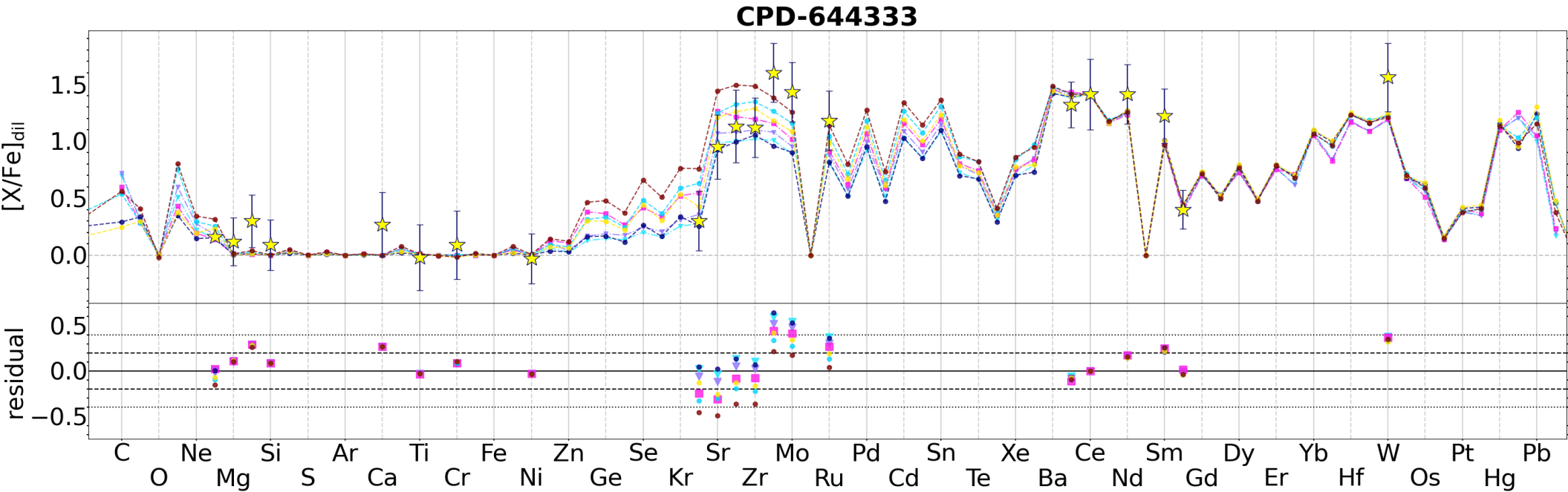
Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

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Monash:  $M = 3.25$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.32$

Monash:  $M = 3.50$  (10),  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.30$ ,  $\delta = 0.29$

# group 1c: OK, high Nb,Mo,Ru,Nd,Sm + W



★  $M_{Ba} = 1.40^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$ ,  $M_{AGB,ini} = 2.1$ ,  $[Fe/H] = -0.10 \pm 0.18$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.75$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 2.50$  ( --- ),  $[Fe/H] = -0.24$ ,  $\delta = 0.58$

—●— FRUITY:  $M = 2.00$  (ext),  $[Fe/H] = -0.15$ ,  $\delta = 0.70$

—●— Monash:  $M = 2.00$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.15$ ,  $\delta = 0.81$

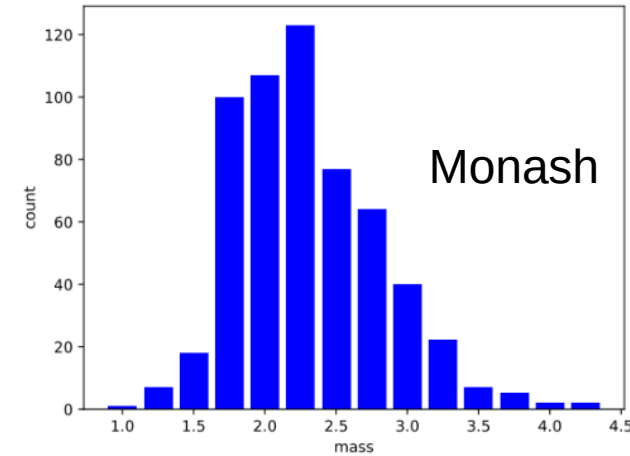
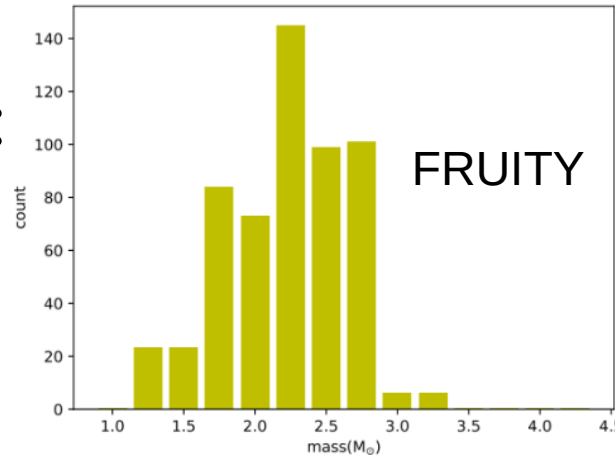
—●— Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = -0.15$ ,  $\delta = 0.49$

—●— Monash:  $M = 2.00$  (40),  $[Fe/H] = 0.00$ ,  $\delta = 0.78$

—●— Monash:  $M = 3.00$  (20),  $[Fe/H] = 0.00$ ,  $\delta = 0.90$

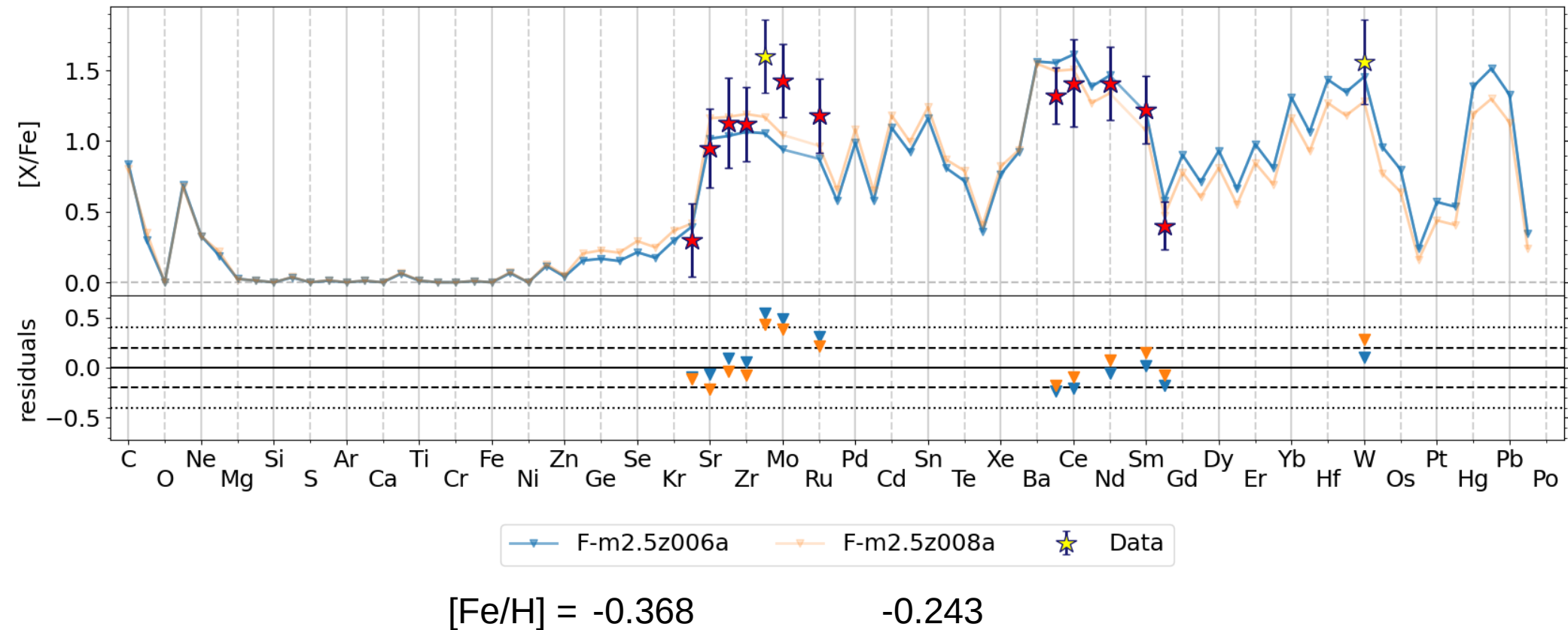
# whole sample analysis

- only abundances, no masses → machine learning methods (den Hartogh+ 2023, Világos+ 2024)
- $\delta < 0.9$ , best match, more than one model/star
- anomalous abundance patterns at first peak in 43/169 stars (25%) + Sm
- mass distribution: supported by different ML techniques

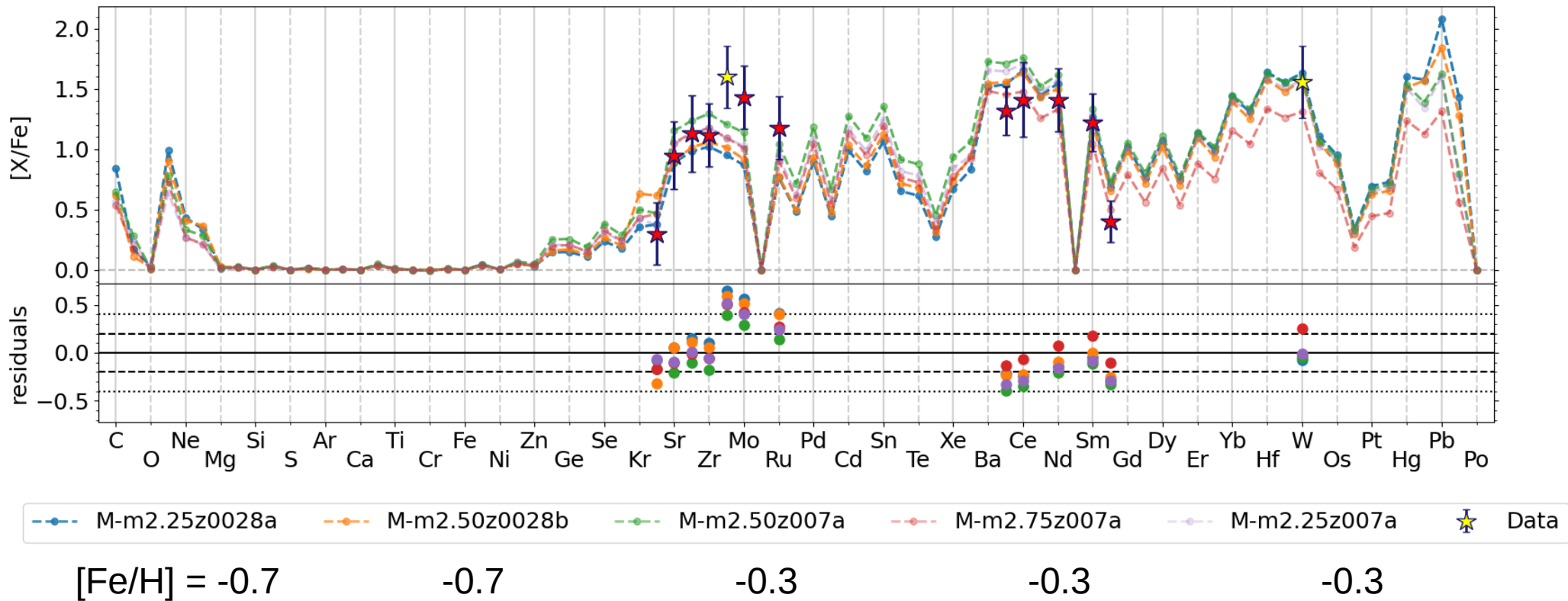




# CPD-643333

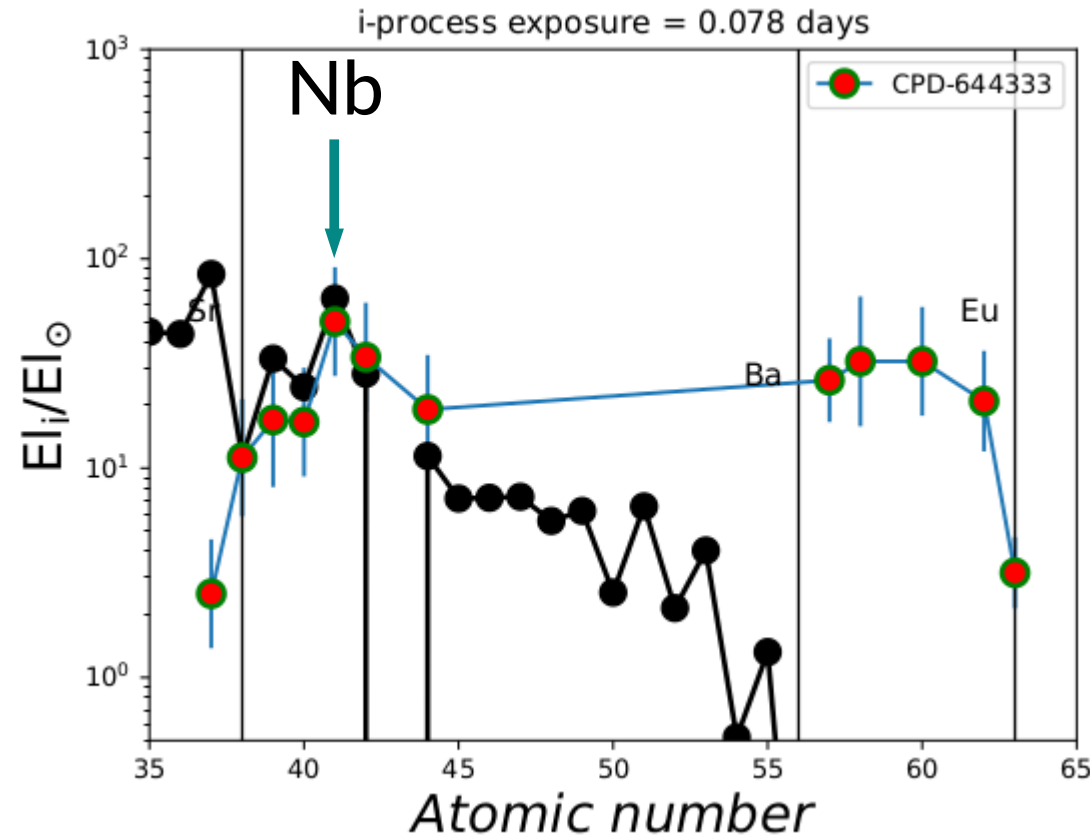


# CPD-643333



# test: i-process signature?

i-process signature? →  
test (4 stars): simplified  
i-process trajectory,  
NuGrid codes  
reproduction of the  
pattern between Sr and Ru



den Hartogh+ (2023)

# s process temperatures – Nb vs Zr

- Nb: one stable isotope ( $^{93}\text{Nb}$ ), decay product of  $^{93}\text{Zr}$  (half-life  $\sim 1.5$  Myr)  
→ s process thermometer (Neyskens+ 2015)
- steady state: line with slope 1, intercept:  $\omega^*$  (T dependence)
- $^{13}\text{C}$  neutron source: below  $\sim 250$  MK
- $^{22}\text{Ne}$ : at most  $\sim 350\text{--}400$  MK
- $\delta \rightarrow$  Ba star abundances reversed into AGB original abundance

grey crosses:  
Ba star abundances

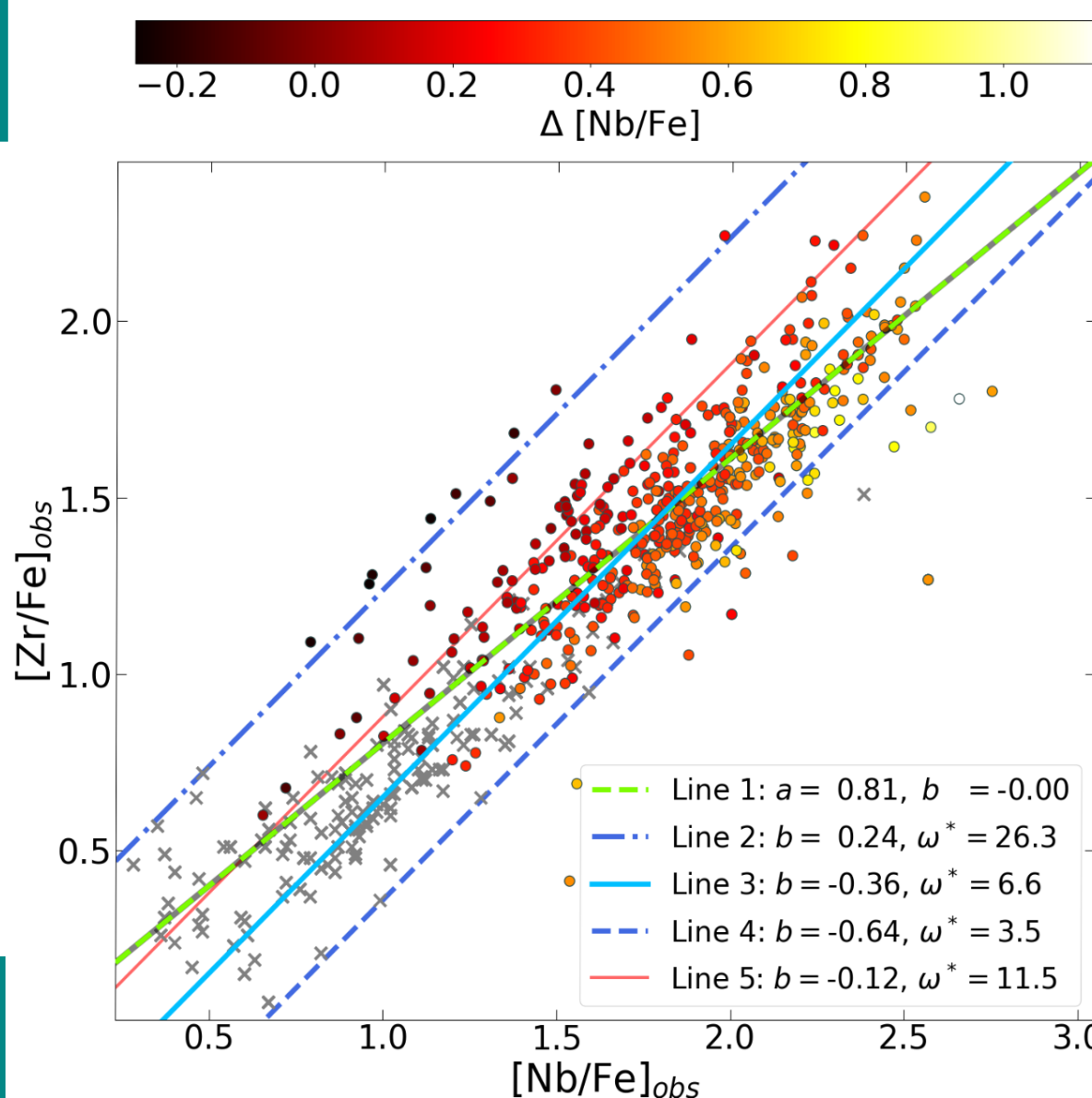
color points: AGB

Line 3: isothermal line  
(slope fixed to 1)

Line 1: fit to the data  
(slope: free parameter)

AGB temperatures:  
90 – 450 MK  $\rightarrow \omega^* \sim 10 - 17$

Világos+ (2024)



# summary

- 1,75–3  $M_{\text{Sun}}$  AGB s-process models with  $^{13}\text{C}$  pocket (Cseh+2018, 2022, den Hartogh+ 2023)
- no Rb enhancement (Roriz+ 2021)
- ~25% Ba stars with higher Nb, Mo, Ru, Nd, and/or Sm abundances → reproduced with i-process calculations (den Hartogh+ 2023)
- some elements might not be produced in a steady-state s process (Világos+ 2024)

# summary

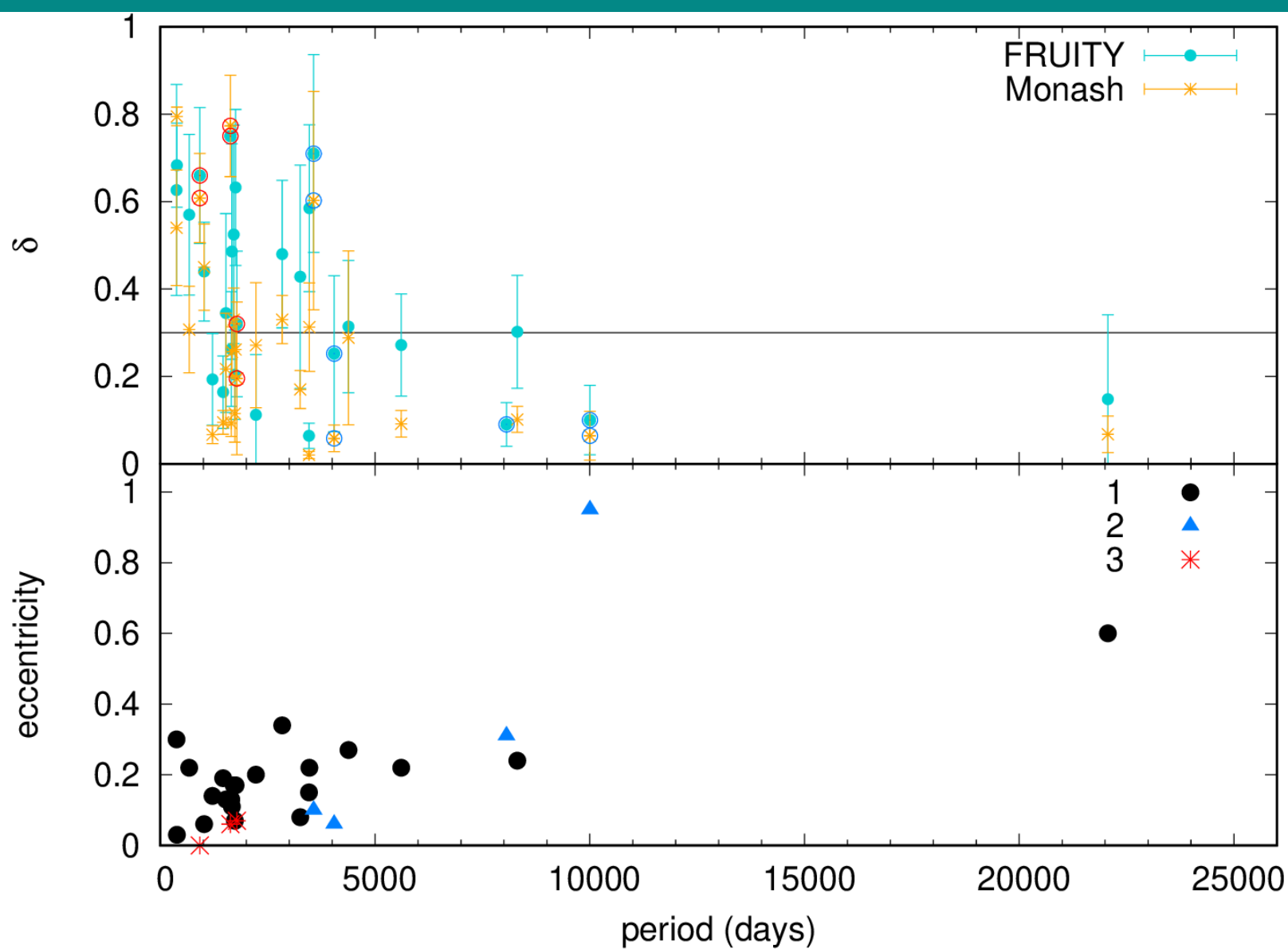
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*Thank you for your attention!*





long period  
→ low  $\delta$



# new abundance: tungsten

- W: Roriz+(2024)
- upward triangles: post-AGB stars  
squares: other chemically peculiar stars
- group of W enhanced stars?

