

# **First measurement of the r-process abundance at the Galactic Center using a hyper velocity star**

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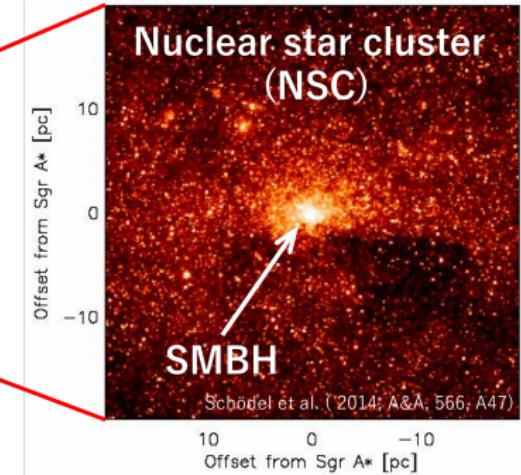
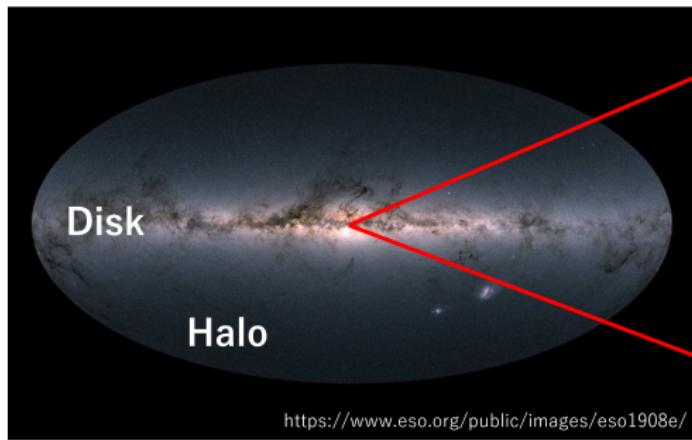
# Outline

- 1 Introduction: origin of the nuclear star cluster (NSC) investigated using a hyper-velocity star (HVS)
- 2 Near-infrared (NIR) high- $R$  spectroscopy w/Magellan/WINERED  
(Hattori, DT et al. 2025, arXiv:2502.20266; accepted yesterday!)
- 3 Optical high- $R$  spectroscopy w/Gemini-S/GHOST  
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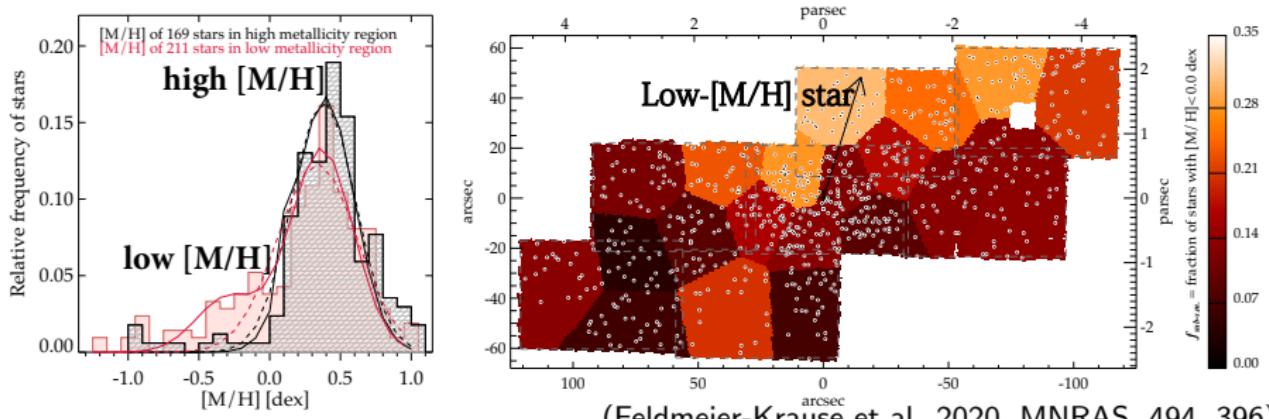
# Nuclear star cluster (NSC)

- The Galactic Center region of the Milky Way hosts Nuclear Star Cluster (NSC).
- NSC's formation history is still a matter of debate.



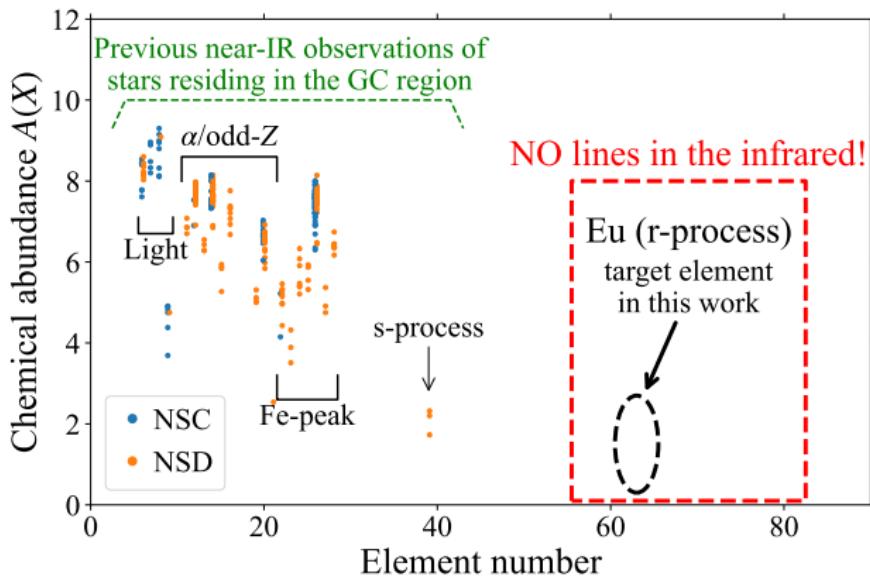
# Formation of NSC: in situ v.s. accreted

- **High-[M/H]**: maybe in situ
- **Low-[M/H]**: in situ? accreted?
  - Spatial asymmetry supports accreted scenario.
  - If so, globular cluster? dwarf galaxy?
- Detailed chemistry (e.g., [r/Fe]) is required!



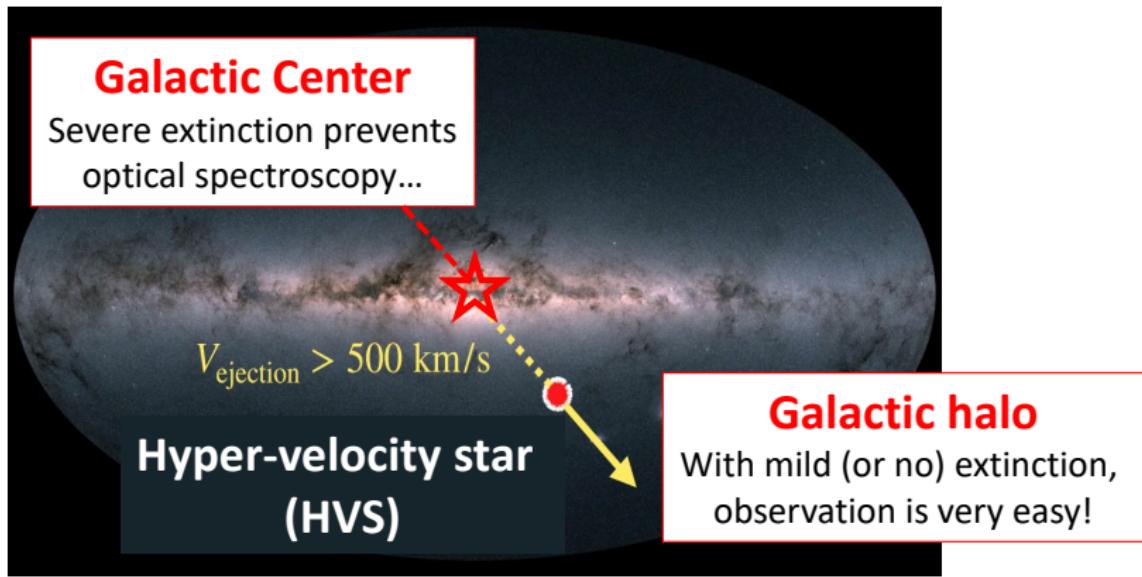
# Optical observation is difficult!

- Due to the severe extinction, infrared observation is required.
- However, there is no r-process line in the infrared!



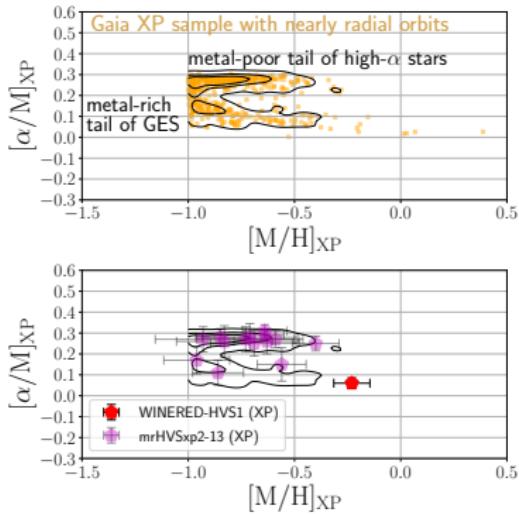
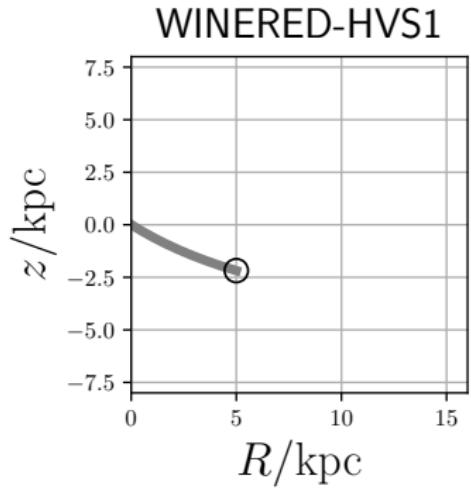
# Our solution: hyper-velocity star (HVS)

- Hyper velocity star (HVS): stars ejected from the Galactic Center through the Hills mechanism (Hills 1988, Nature, 331, 687)
- HVSs can be easily observed with optical spectroscopy.



# WINERED-HVS1: first late-type HVS

- Using *Gaia* DR3, we searched for late-type stars with:
  - whose orbit is traced back to the Galactic Center.
  - whose *Gaia* XP [M/H] is inconsistent with halo stars.
- We found one candidate, named “WINERED-HVS1”.



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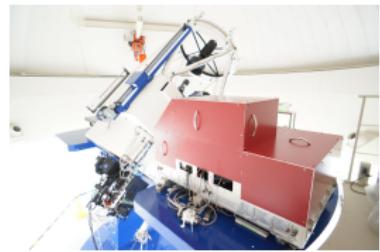
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# Why near-infrared (NIR)?

Simply because we had access to observing time.  
Nothing more...

# NIR high-res observation w/WINERED

- NIR:  $z'$ ,  $Y$ ,  $J$  bands ( $0.90\text{--}1.35\ \mu\text{m}$ )
- High resolution ( $R \sim 28,000/70,000$ )
- High throughput ( $> 50\% / > 40\%$ )



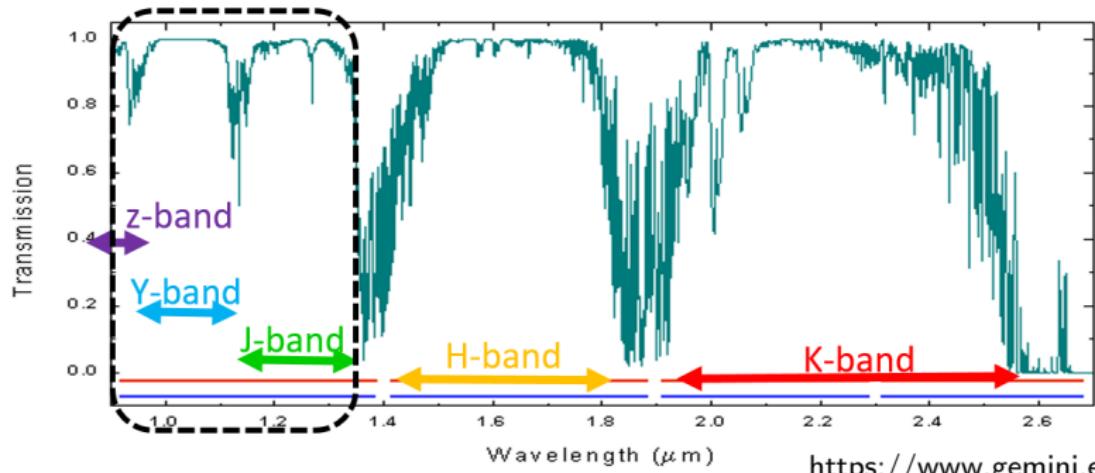
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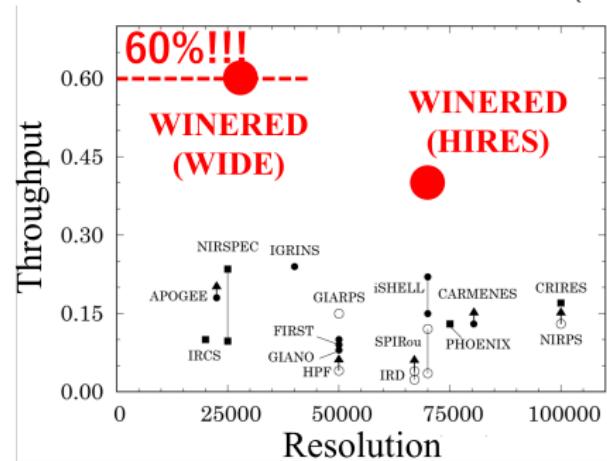
<https://www.gemini.edu/>

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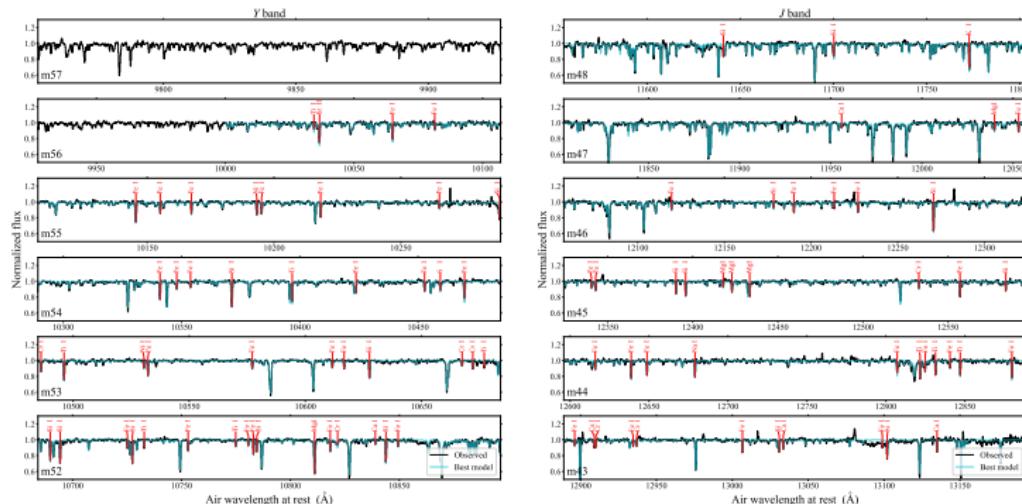
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# NIR high-res observation w/WINERED

- With Magellan Clay 6.5 m telescope
- 40 min exposure on June 6th 2023
- $J = 12.7$ , S/N  $\sim 50$  per pixel



(Ikeda et al. 2022, PASP, 134, 015004)

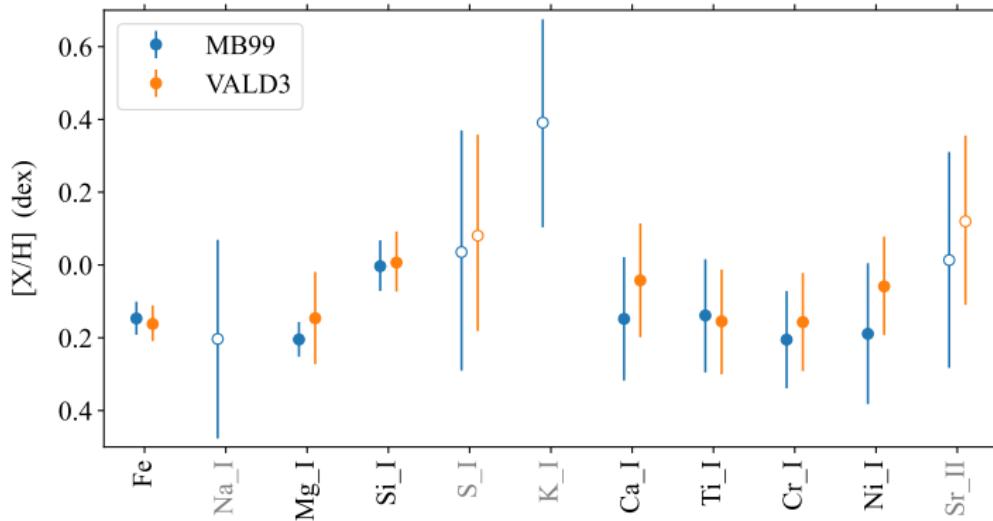


# NIR abundance analysis: procedure

- A (standard?) method for near-infrared spectroscopy
- Effective temperature ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ )
  - Line-depth ratio method with Fe I lines  
(Gray & Johanson 1991, PASP, 103, 439; DT et al. 2021, MNRAS, 502, 4210)
- Surface gravity ( $\log g$ )
  - Stefan-Boltzmann's law
- Microturbulence and [Fe/H]
  - Fitting of individual Fe I lines  
(Kondo et al. 2019, ApJ, 875, 129; DT et al. 2025, A&A, 693, A163)
  - Atmosphere: ATLAS9-APOGEE (Mészáros et al. 2012, AJ, 144, 120)
  - Line list: MB99 (Meléndez & Burbuy 1999, ApJS, 124, 527) and VALD3

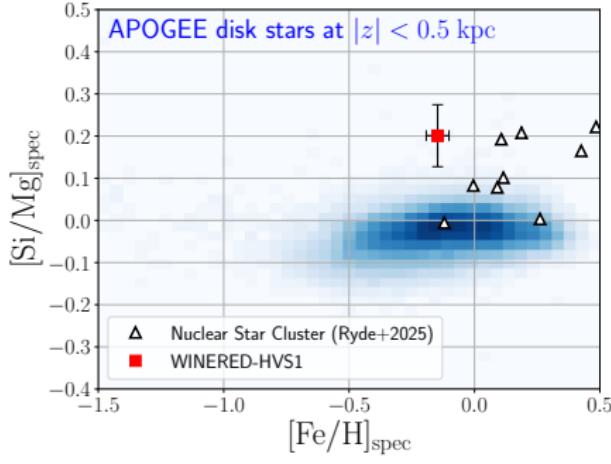
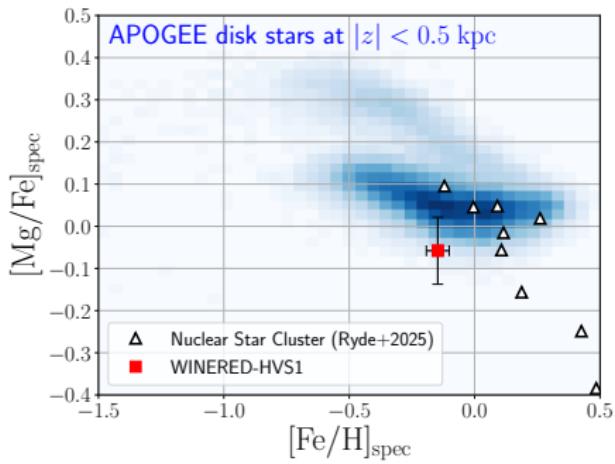
# NIR results: no dependence on linelist

- We measured the abundances of  $\alpha$ , odd- $Z$ , Fe-peak, and s-process elements.
- Two linelists gave consistent results.



# NIR results: comparison with disk chemistry

- Abundances are consistent with NSC stars.
- [Mg/Fe] is also consistent with thin-disk stars.
- BUT, [Si/Mg] is inconsistent with disk stars.  
→ Rejecting the possibility of the disk origin.



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