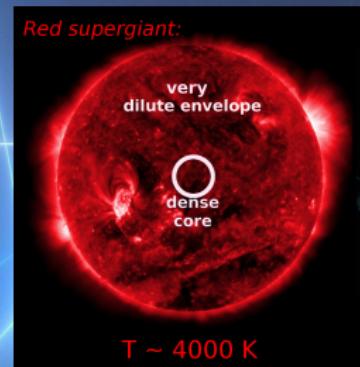


# Lithium in massive stars

Dorottya Szécsi

SILCC group meeting  
University of Cologne, 14th January 2020



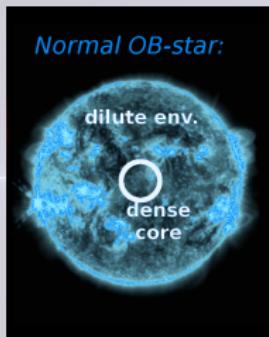
# Massive stars



# Massive stars

*massive: > 8 times the Sun*

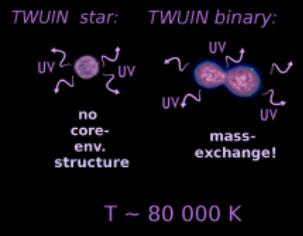
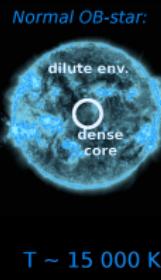
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Solar  $Z_{\odot}$

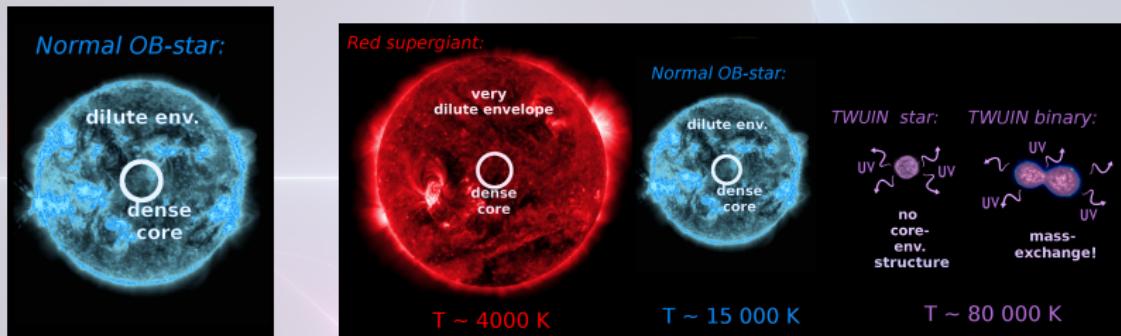
Metal-poor: new types predicted

e.g. Szécsi+15, Szécsi+18, Szécsi+19

# Massive stars

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Metal-poor: new types predicted

*They eject material via*

- supernovae
- stellar winds
- binary interaction

e.g. Szécsi+15, Szécsi+18, Szécsi+19

## New stars forming from the ejecta... Theories

Stellar wind's composition → nuclear burning products  
(hydrostatic burning! e.g. CNO-cycle, NeNa-cycle)

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- *cool supergiants* (e.g. Szécsi+18,19)

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D'Orazi+10

D'Orazi & Marino'10

Shen+10

**HOWEVER:**

Ventura+12

Salaris & Cassisi'14

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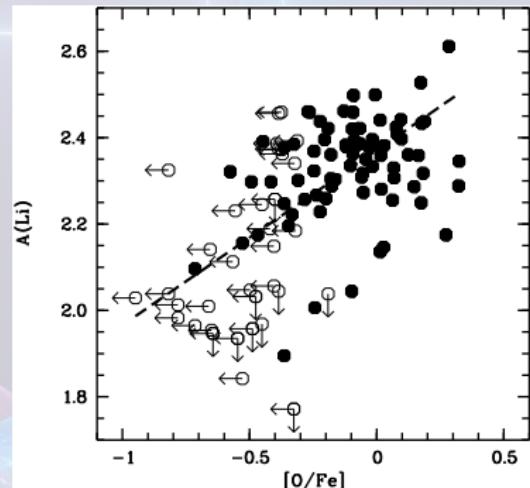
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**HOWEVER:**



Shen+10: slope = 0.4 instead of 1.0

$\rightarrow$  polluter should produce it

# My research on metal-poor Supergiants

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Szécsi, Mackey & Langer (2018, A&A)

Szécsi & Wünsch (2019, ApJ)

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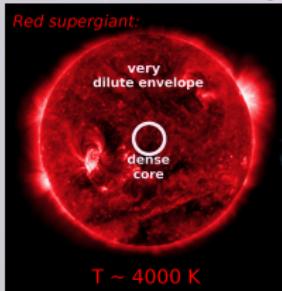
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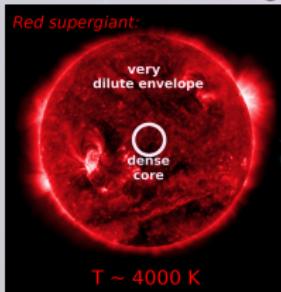
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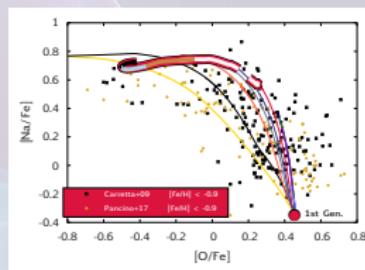
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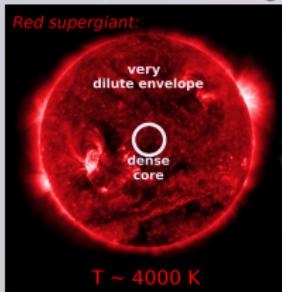
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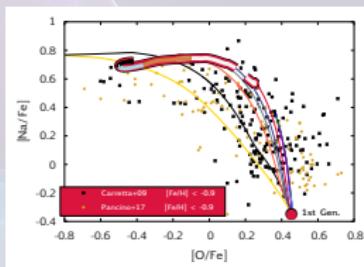
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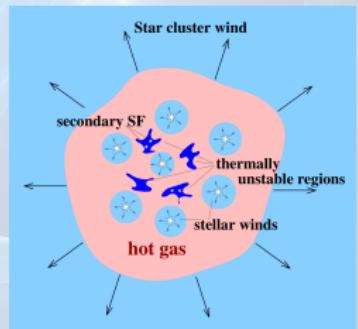
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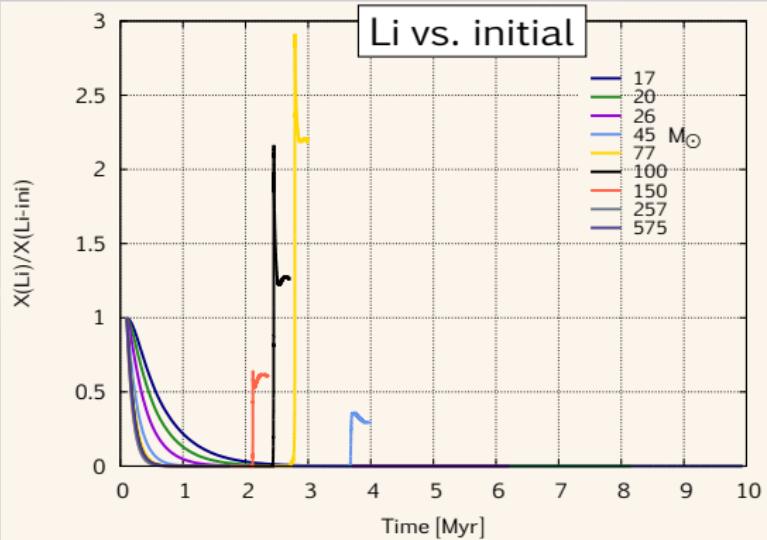
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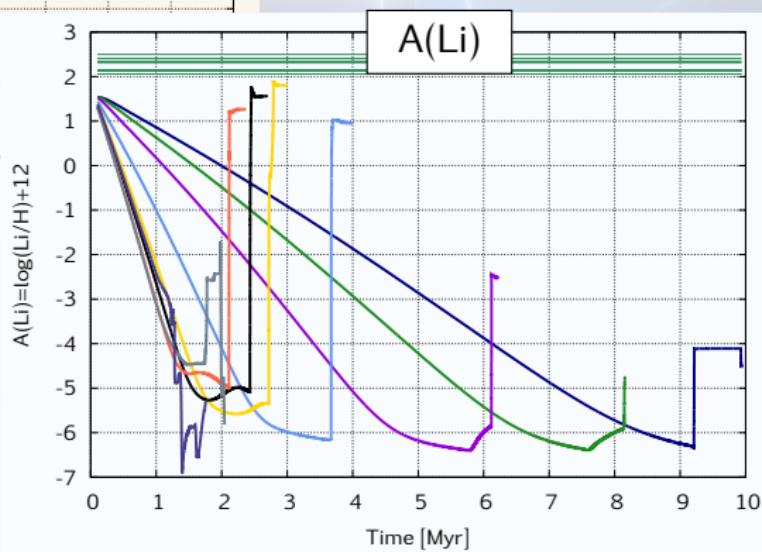
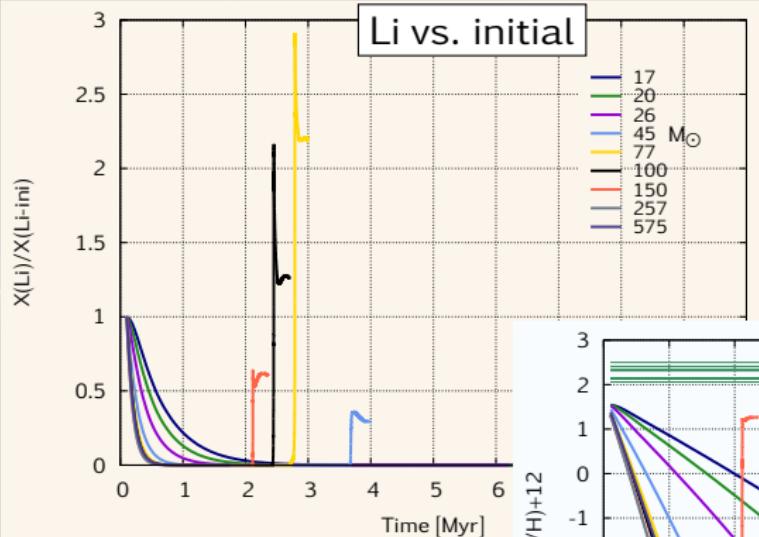
 simulated populations of them forming the 2nd generation in Glob.clusters



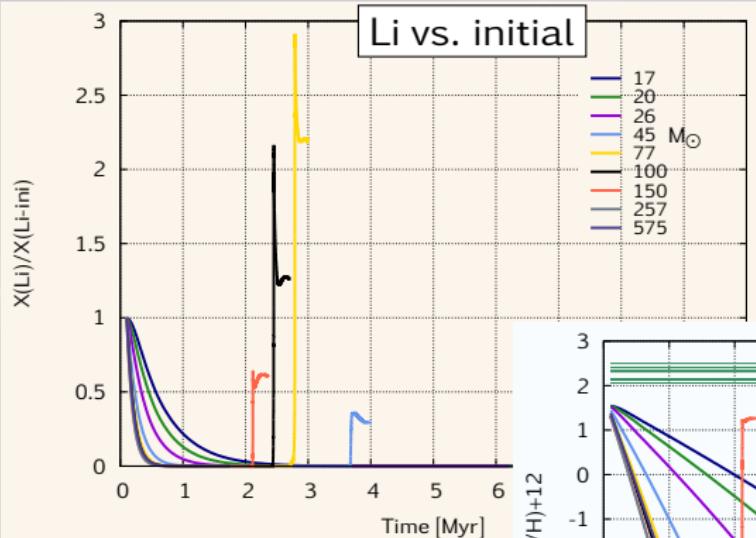
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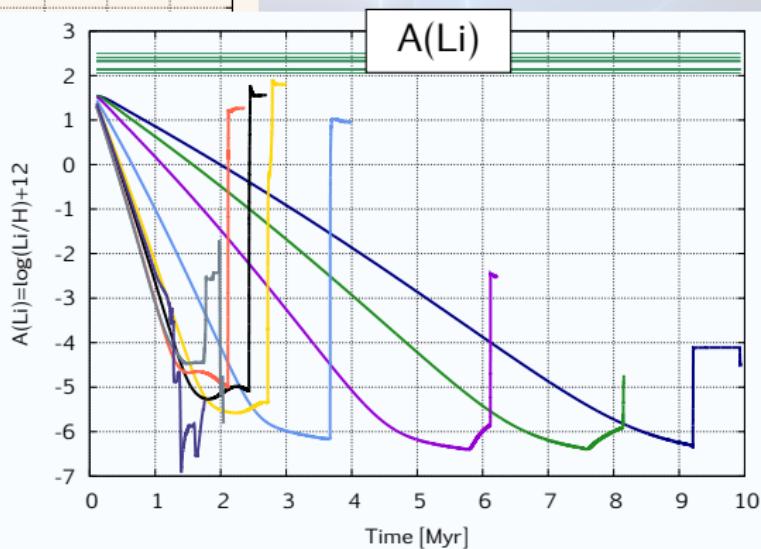
Preliminary results (*Szécsi in prep.*)

Mass range where it happens:  
45-150  $M_{\odot}$

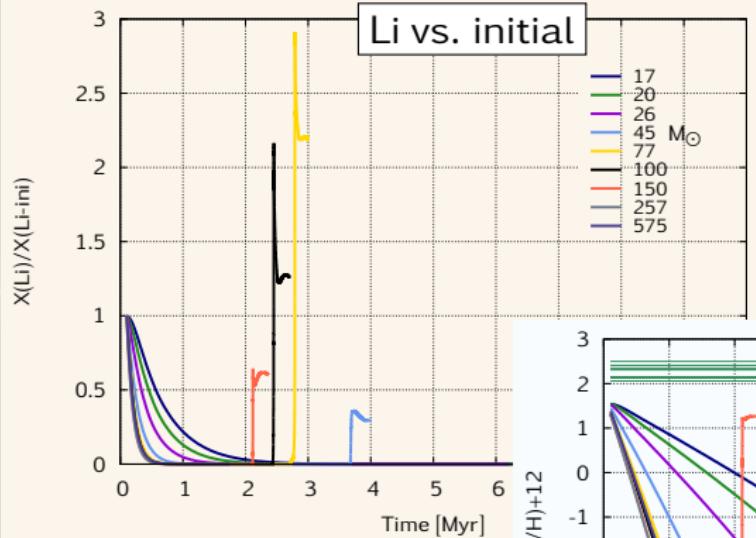
Age of cluster when it happens:  
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Maximal A(Li) in population:  $\sim 1.5$

Origin: quasi Cameron & Fowler effect



# My supergiants produce Li



(1) H-burning shell (pp-cycle)  
at  $T \sim 50$  MK

(2) convective envelope on top of it  
→ dredge-up 'saves' Li

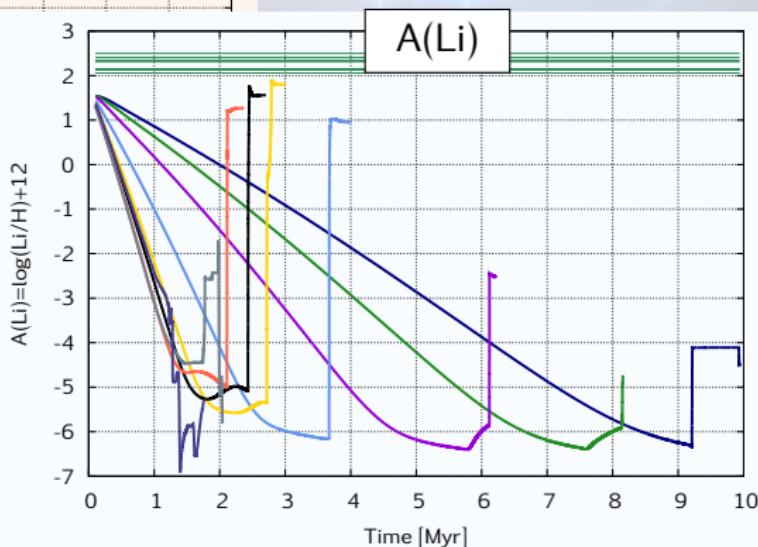
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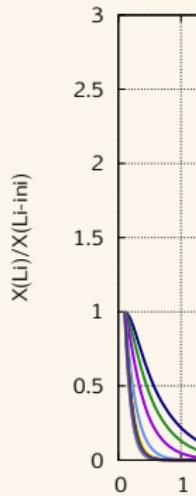
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Li vs. initial

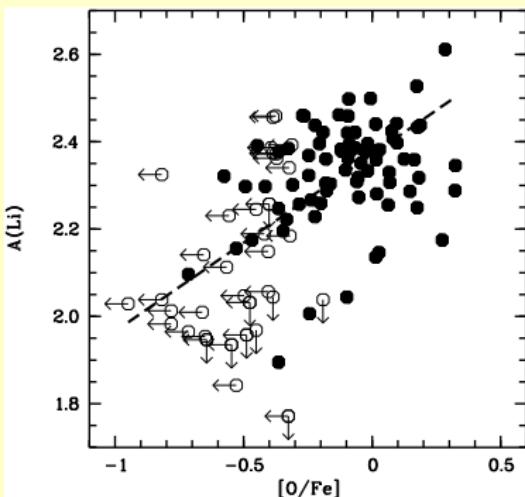
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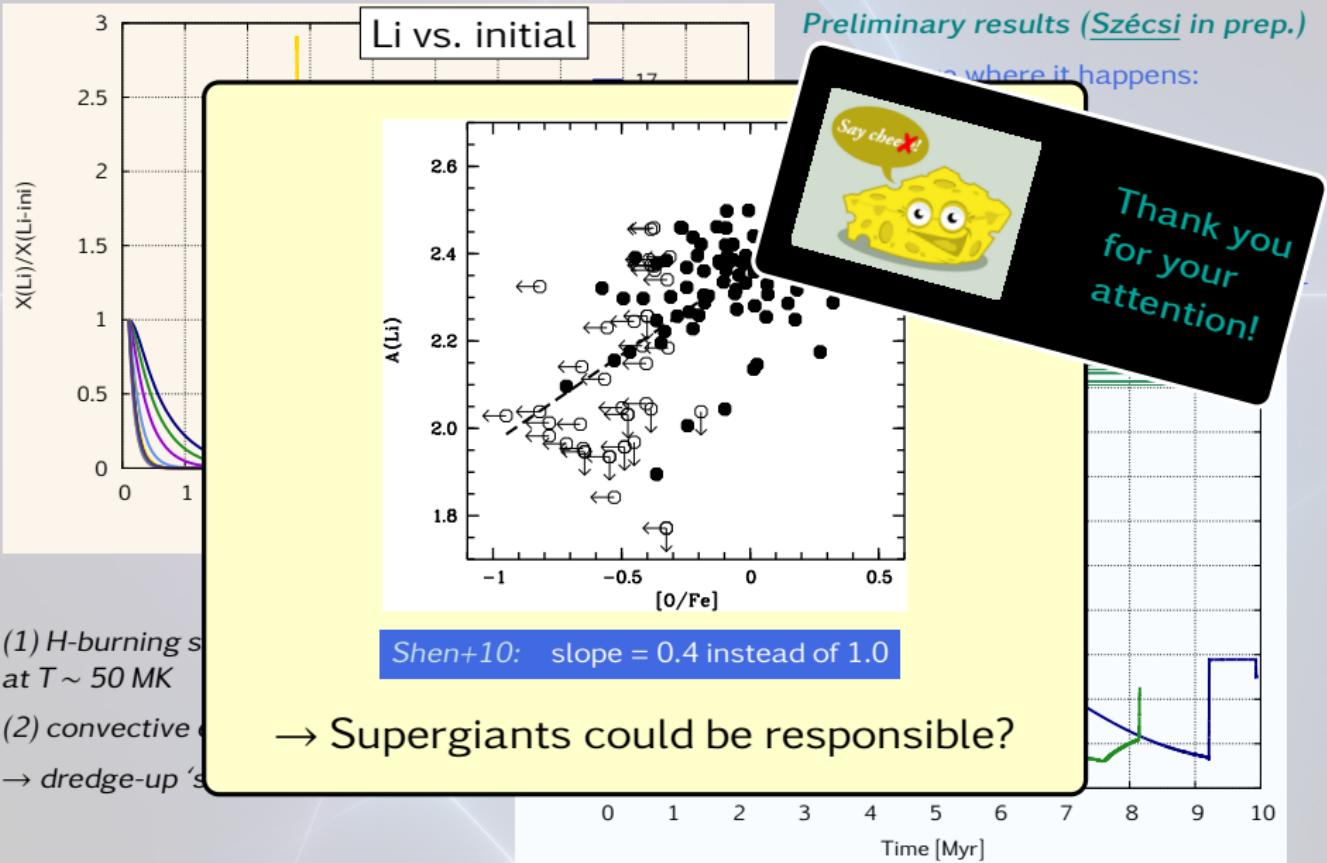
(2) convective zones

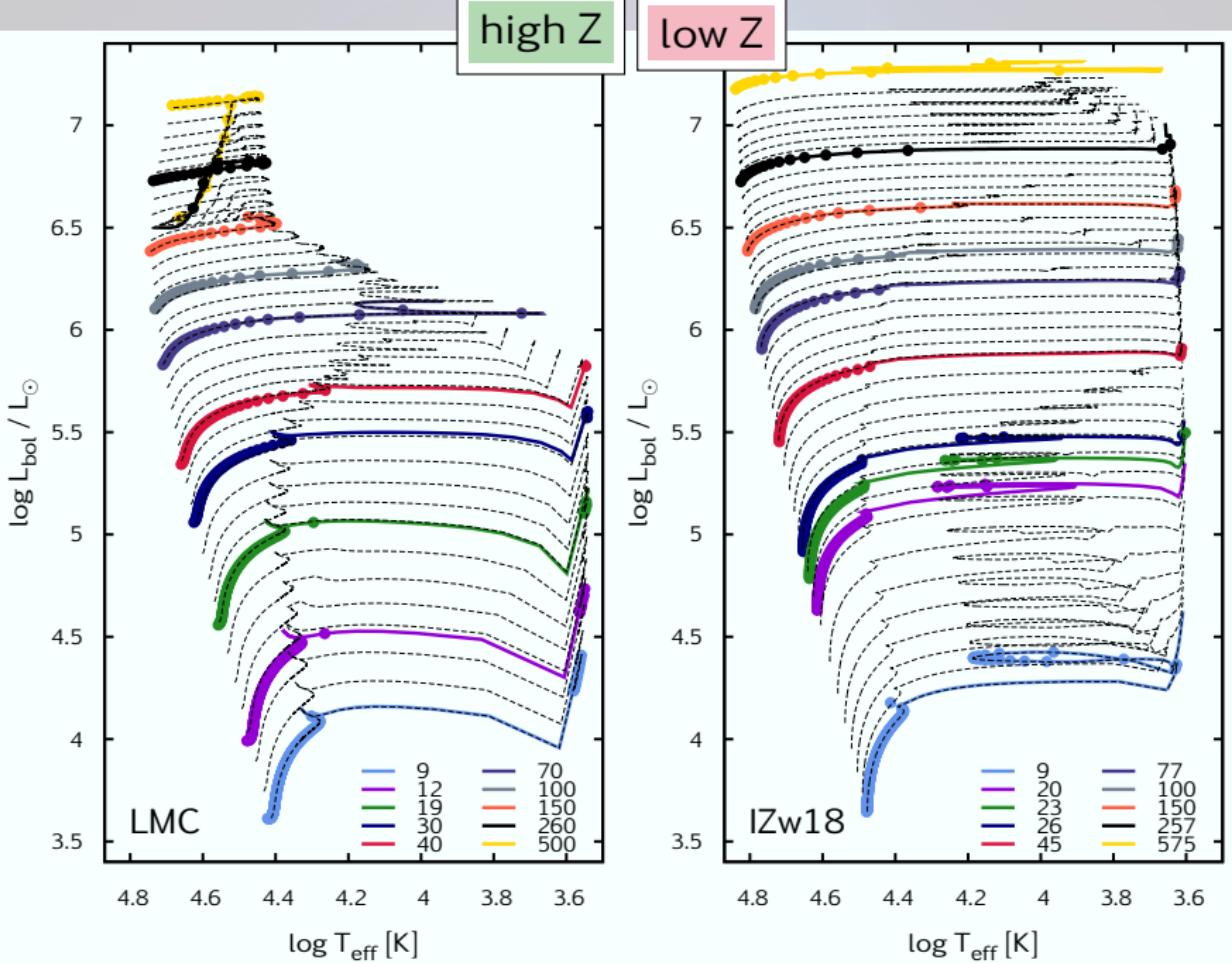
→ dredge-up's

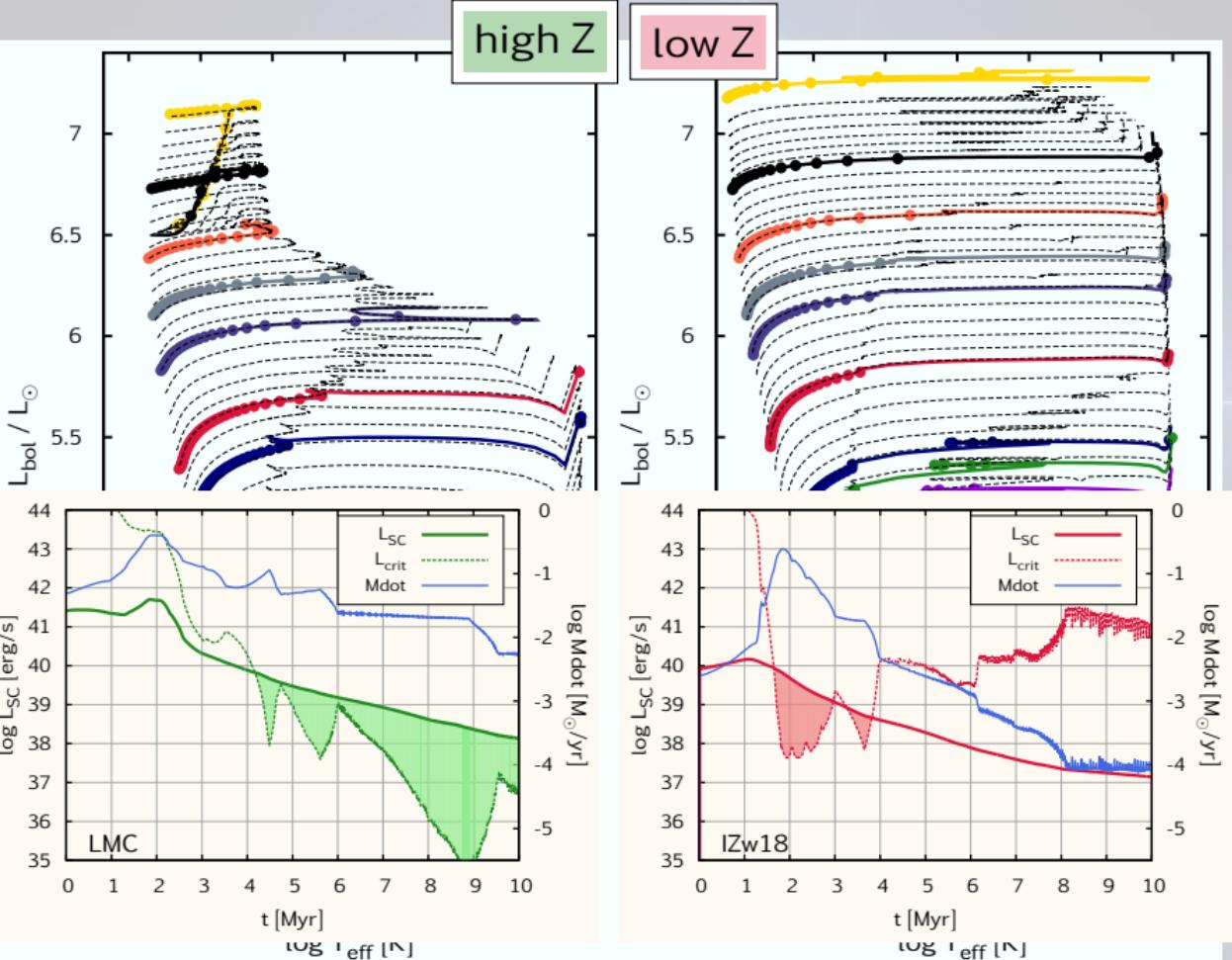
→ Supergiants could be responsible?

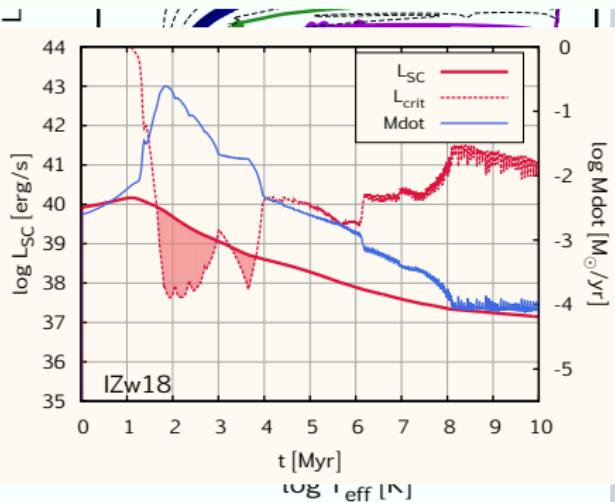
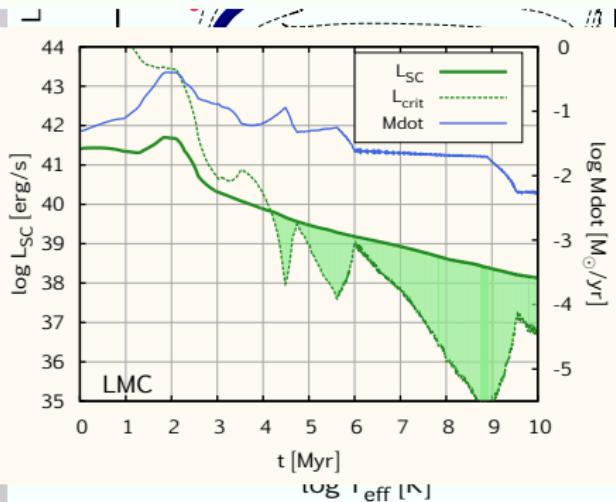
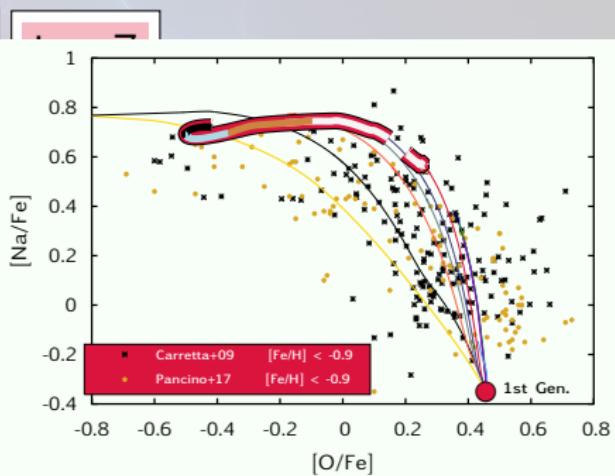
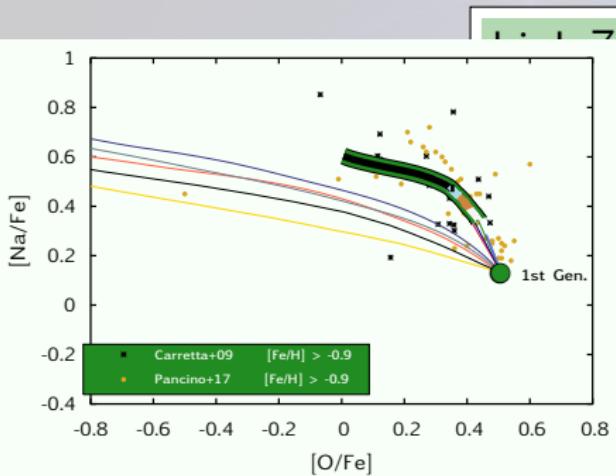


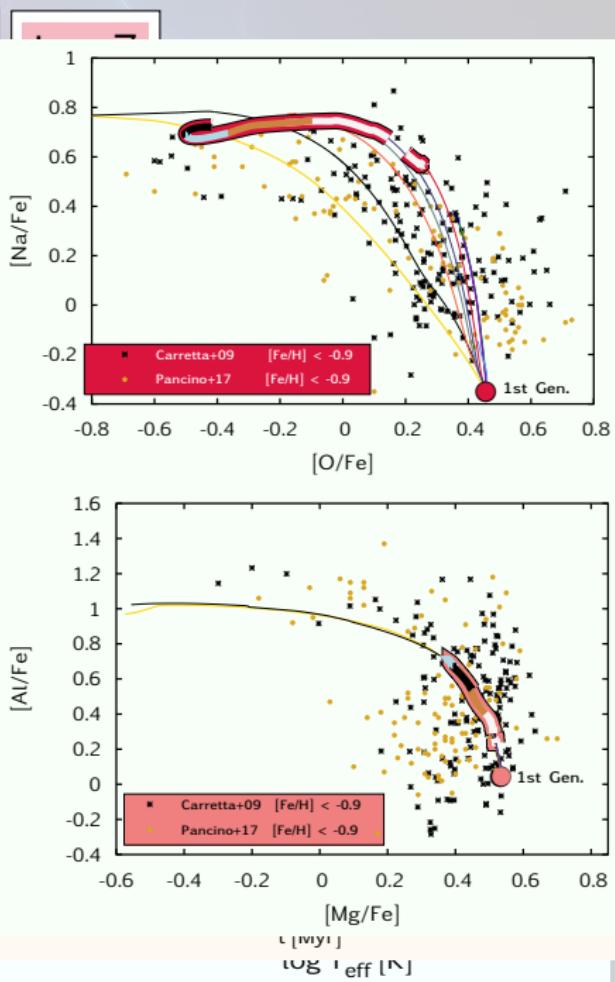
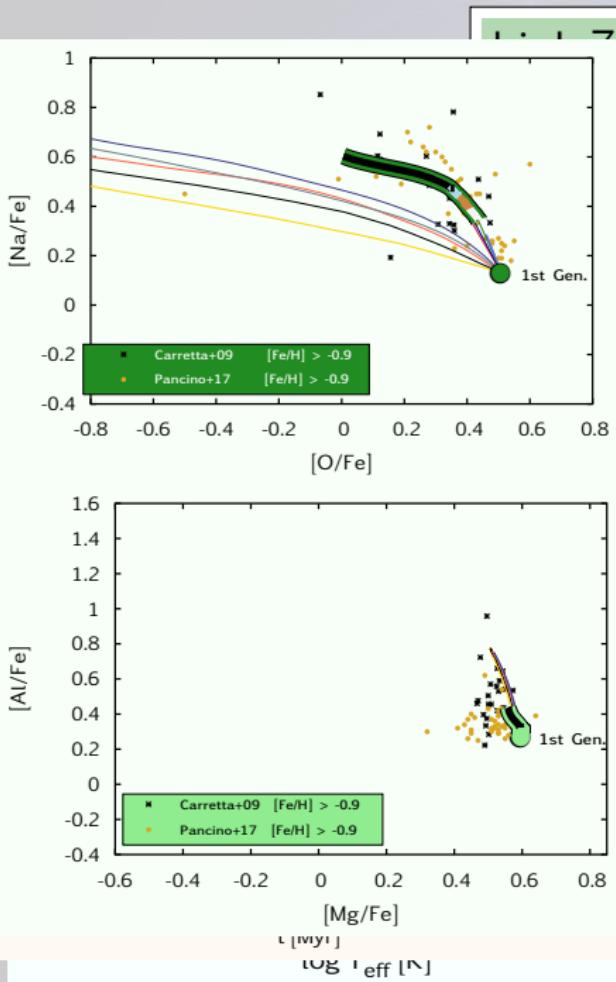
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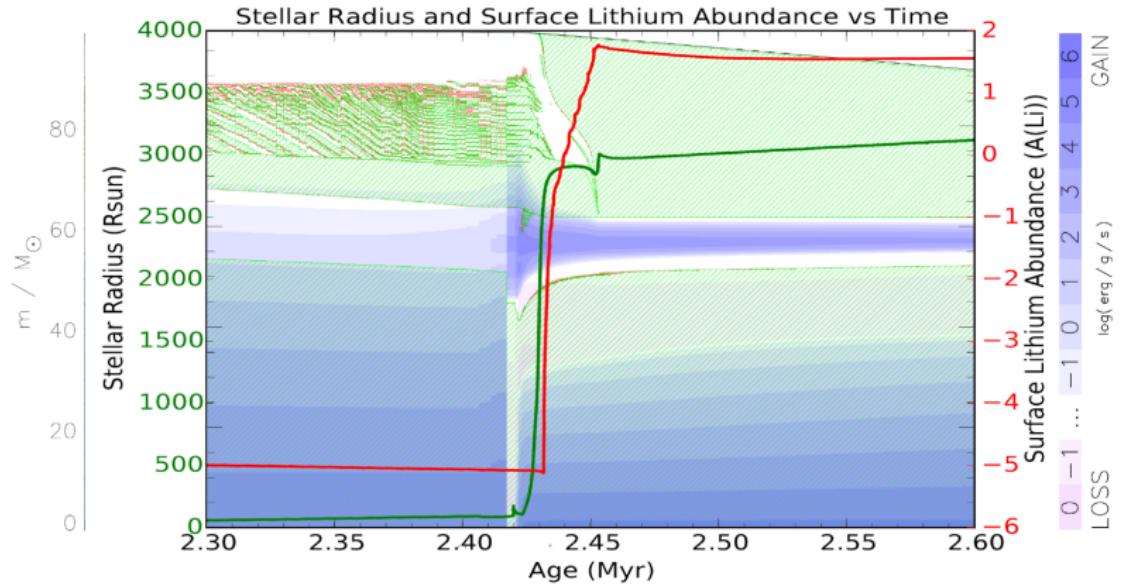












Bennett, MSc Thesis (2018)