Interstellar Constraints on the Cosmic Evolution of Lithium

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The ISM as a probe of the cosmic evolution of lithium

Motivation Observational probes Systematic uncertainties

The lithium problem: Pop II abundances inconsistent with SBBN.



The idea:

Use *interstellar* Li in low metallicity environments as a probe of the contemporary Li abundance.

While the chemical evolution of Li will be complex, there is no worry about time-dependent *in situ* destruction modifying the abundance of Li over time.

Significant systematic uncertainties associated with (photo)ionization and incorporation of Li into dust grains are *completely independent* of those affecting stellar measurements.





Fig. 6. Evolution of the Li abundance during the life of the Galaxy

Spite & Spite (1982)

Astron. Astrophys. 177, L17-L20 (1987)

Letter to the Editor

The interstellar spectrum toward SN 1987A*

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Astron. Astrophys. 207, L1-L4 (1988)

Letter to the Editor



ASTRO

ASTROP

Search for primordial lithium in the interstellar medium towards SN 1987 A*

Astron. Astrophys. 251, 253-258 (1991)

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Reduced upper limits on the equivalent width of interstellar Li 1 670.8 towards SN 1987 A*

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Motivation

PROBING PRIMORDIAL AND PRE-GALACTIC LITHIUM WITH HIGH-VELOCITY CLOUDS

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ABSTRACT

The pre-Galactic abundance of lithium offers a unique window into nonthermal cosmological processes. The primordial Li abundance is guaranteed to be present and probes big bang nucleosynthesis (BBN), while an additional Li component is likely to have been produced by cosmic rays accelerated in large-scale structure formation. Pre-Galactic Li currently can only be observed in low-metallicity Galactic halo stars, but abundance measurements are plagued with systematic uncertainties due to modeling of stellar atmospheres and convection. We propose a new site for measuring pre-Galactic Li: low-metallicity, high-velocity clouds (HVCs), which are likely to be extragalactic gas accreted onto the Milky Way and which already have been found to have deuterium abundances consistent with primordial. An Li observation in such an HVC would provide the first extragalactic Li abundance determinations. Furthermore, HVC Li could at the same time test for the presence of nonprimordial Li due to cosmic rays. The observability of elemental and isotopic Li abundances is discussed, and candidate sites are identified.

Subject headings: cosmic rays - cosmology: observations - nuclear reactions, nucleosynthesis, abundances

$$Li_{HVC} \sim Li_p + \frac{Fe_{HVC}}{Fe_{\odot}} [Li_{\odot} - Li_p]$$

BEWARE!

The predictions for Li absorption in HVCs are $\sim 10x$ too generous. *Ionization of Li I to higher ionization states was underestimated significantly.

Also, quasars needed to probe HVCs are faint!



Interstellar Systematics

 $(Li/H) = N(Li I)N(H I)^{-1}x(Li^{0})^{-1}\delta_{Li}^{-1}$

• x(Li⁰) -- Ionization fraction of Li⁰.

Constrained by observations of other neutral and singly ionized species.

• δ_{Li} -- Depletion factor for Li.

Adapt Jenkins (2008) F* parameterization of dust depletion effects to estimate this.

• N(H I) -- H I column

From HST/IUE Lyman-α observations and/or ATCA H I 21-cm observations.

Interstellar Systematics

$$(Li/H) = N(Li I)N(H I)^{-1}x(Li^{0})^{-1}\delta_{Li}^{-1}$$

• $x(Li^0)$ -- Ionization fraction of Li^0 .

The ionization correction is by far the largest correction and may be dictated by non-equilibrium physics, perhaps with unknown recombination pathways.

In equilibrium:
$$\frac{N(\text{Li I})}{N(\text{Li II})} = n_e \frac{\alpha_{rec}(\text{Li}^+,T)}{\Gamma(\text{Li}^0)}$$

Where the precise value of the electron density n_e is not crucial:

 $\frac{N(\text{Li I})}{N(\text{Li II})} = \frac{N(\text{Ca I})}{N(\text{Ca II})} \frac{\Gamma(\text{Ca}^{0})}{\Gamma(\text{Li}^{0})} \frac{\alpha_{rec}(\text{Li}^{+}, T)}{\alpha_{rec}(\text{Ca}^{+}, T)}$

Interstellar Systematics



Steigman (1996) Milky Way data from Hobbs (1984) & White (1986)



The first measurement of interstellar lithium beyond the Milky Way

Small Magellanic Cloud lithium Absolute Li abundances Li-to-metal abundances



Sk 143 sight line:

*Large H I, H₂ column density *Large columns of neutral metals *Apparent low radiation field

The Observations: *Sk I43 (O9.5 lb): *V* = 12.9 *UVES @ *R* ~ 74,000 *~I night

MCELS: Smith+



The Small Magellanic Cloud as probe of pre-galactic Li



The Small Magellanic Cloud as probe of pre-galactic Li





The Small Magellanic Cloud as probe of pre-galactic Li



Steigman (1996)

 $[Li/K]_{SMC} = +0.04 \pm 0.10$







The ISM as a probe of the cosmic evolution of lithium: future prospects

New approaches to systematics Lithium isotopic ratio as a probe of nucleosynthesis Lithium isotopic ratio as a probe of non-standard BBN Lithium in the ISM of the LMC Prospects for ELT?

The lithium problem in Pop II stars may extend to ⁶Li.









Cosmic ray synthesis of ⁷Li, ⁶Li

p,α + C,N,O → LiBeB C,N,O + p,α → LiBeB α + α → 6,7 Li

These processes largely produce: (⁷Li/⁶Li)_{CR} ~ 1.6±0.3

The CRs need not be galactic CRs...



The Small Magellanic Cloud as probe of pre-galactic Li



Steigman (1996)



Interstellar Li in the ELT era



With 10-m class telescopes, this approach is limited to the SMC, LMC, and a single low-redshift damped Lyman- α (DLA) absorber with LMC-like metallicity.

The planned 30 and 40-m class telescopes have the grasp to extend the search for interstellar Li to more DLAs. However, there are several issues:

- I) Li will be redshifted quickly into the NIR.
- 2) The number of bright QSOs with quite low metal DLAs is limited.
- 3) The number of DLAs bearing neutral gas and/or H_2 is VERY limited.

More work will be doable in the SMC/LMC on isotopic abundances.

High velocity clouds will largely still be out of reach.

Summary

• Measurements of interstellar Li I in low metallicity galaxies will allow us to probe primordial and pregalactic production of Li (including the ⁷Li/⁶Li ratio) in a way that is *independent of the systematics associated with stellar determinations*.





- The first measurement of gas-phase Li in the SMC suggests a current abundance consistent with the BBN value, leaving little room for chemical enrichment. This may favor a low primordial abundance.
- The first marginal measurement of the isotopic ratio in the SMC implies that <40% of the ⁷Li had been produced since the era of Big Bang nucleosynthesis. The ratio may represent the best test on non-standard BBN from the ISM.

