

COSMOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON VERY-METAL POOR STARS

E. Rollinde

Daigne et al., 2006, ApJ, 647, 773

E. Vangioni

RVMODV, 2008, ApJ, 0806.2663

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CONTEXT :

From first stars to galactic halo stars, and back to first stars...

DIFFERENT INPUTS :

Simulations – PopIII stars

Observations – Metal poor halo galactic stars

[Link](#)

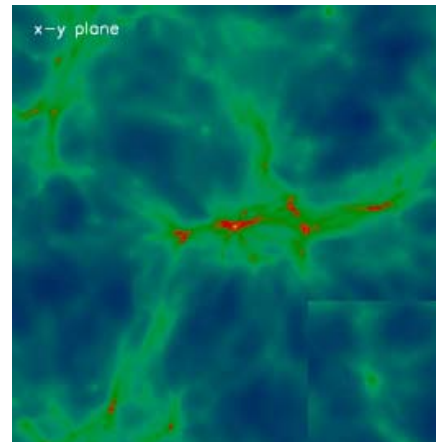
MODELS and RESULTS :

PopII / PopIII.1 / PopIII.2 stars

Cosmological perspectives

CONCLUSION

**Formation of the first
(Massive) Stars**

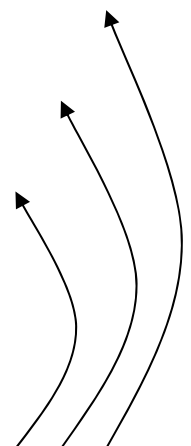


Greif, Johnson, Bromm al. 07

0.1 Gyr
(z~30)

0.2 Gyr
(z~20)

?



See also Wise & Abel, 2007 ; O'Shea et al 20007 ; Smith et al. 2008 ; Johnson et al. 2007 ; Yoshida et al. 2007

Formation of low mass stars

Observation of halo stars
Abundances (H, Fe, C, O, Si...)



13.6 Gyr

HK-HES surveys (Beers et al.1992) ; Hamburg-ESO survey (Christlieb et al. 2002) ESO-LP "First Stars" (Cayrel et al. 2004) ; Frebel ; Aoki ; Cohen ; Norris...

**Formation of the first
(Massive) Stars**

NEW AREA...

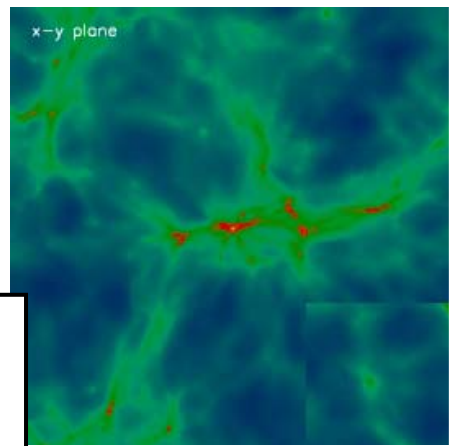
From first stars feedback (0.1-0.2 Gyr)...

To observed abundances in galactic halo stars

→ Constraints on cosmological history of different (massive) stars

Observation of halo stars

Abundances (H, Fe, C, O, Si...)



Greif, Johnson, Bromm al. 07

... ; O'Shea et al 2007 ; Smith et al. 2008 ; Yoshida et al. 2007

Formation of low mass stars



HK-HES surveys (Beers et al.1992) ; Hamburg-ESO survey (Christlieb et al. 2002) ; ESO-LP "First Stars" (Cayrel et al. 2004) ; Frebel ; Aoki ; Cohen ; Norris...

Inputs from simulations

Hierarchical formation
Massive stars
Yields

Model of star formation

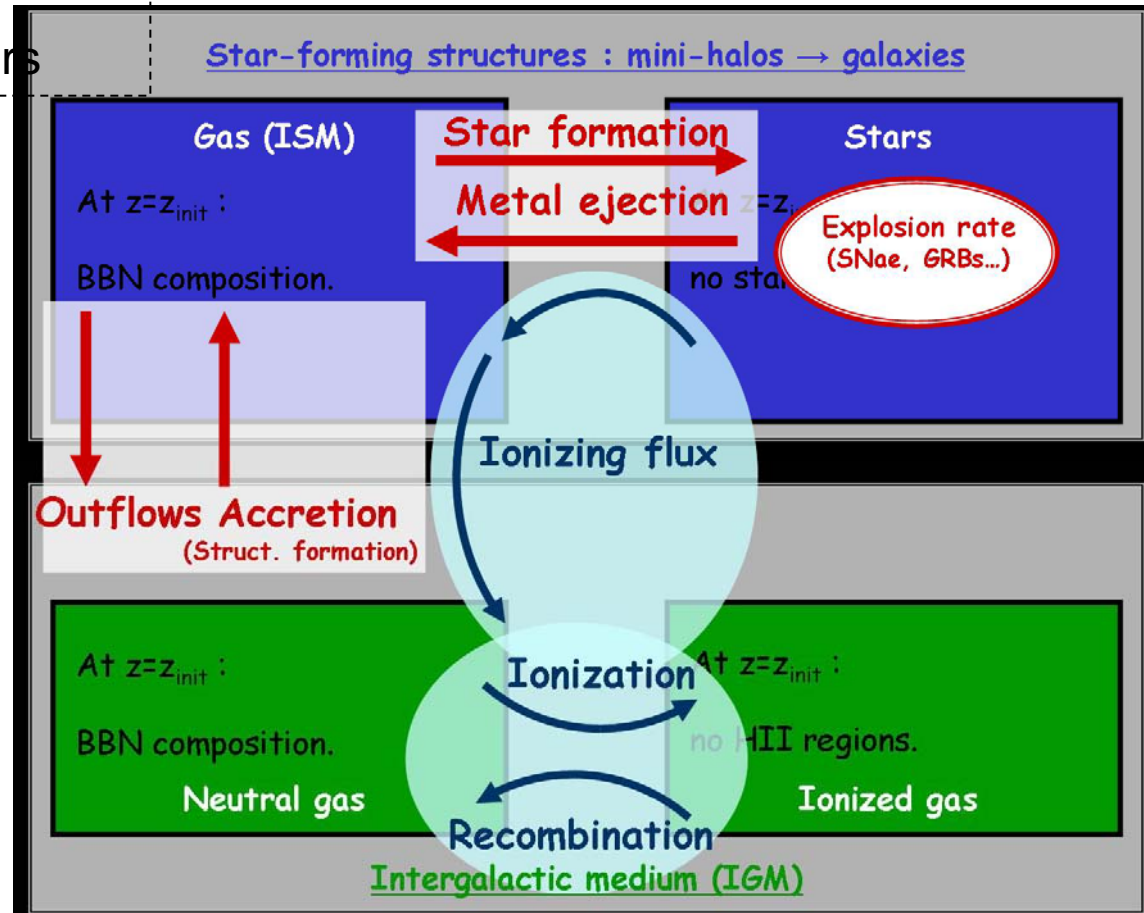
1. Structures follow Press Schechter
2. Follow mean IGM / ISM / Stars

(Daigne et al. 2006)

Press Schechter
SFR
Yields

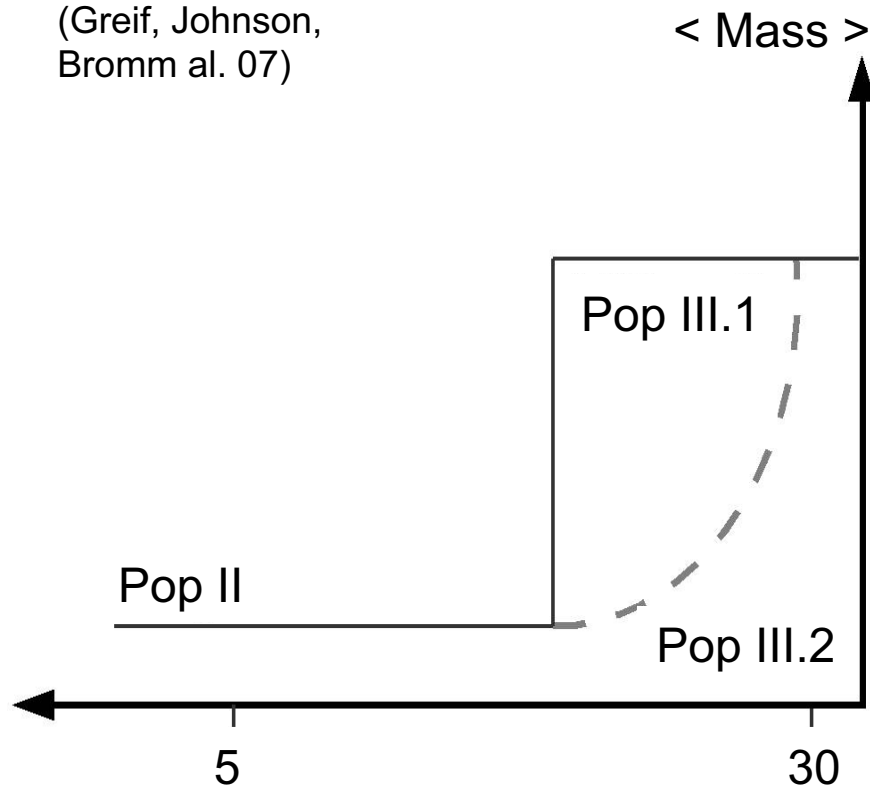
Abundances

See poster by
D. Maurin
(CCR + LiBeB)



Massive stars

(Greif, Johnson,
Bromm al. 07)

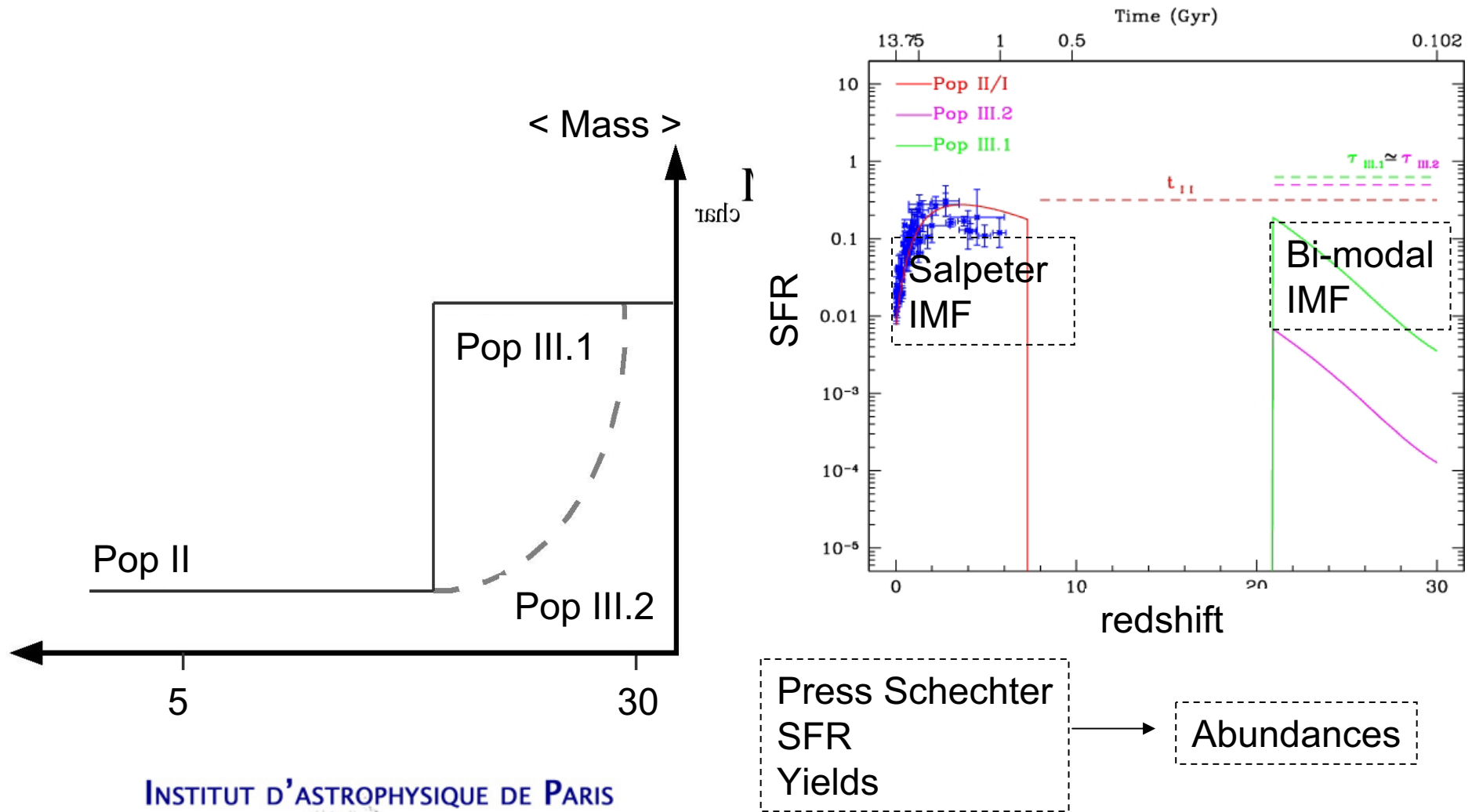


Three modes of star formation
triggered by **metallicity**

- Very massive PopIII.1 (>100 Msun)
- Massive PopIII.2 (few 10 Msun)
- Intermediate mass PopII
- Low-Mass stars at high z ?
(Smith et al. 2008)

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Model of star formation



Yields

Massive stars yields...

- Yields of
D, He, C, N, O, Mg, Si, S, Ca, Fe, Zn
- For different mass, metallicity
- Scenario for the stellar explosion

< 8 Msun : Van den Hoek & Groenewegen 1997
 8 – 100 : Woosley & Weaver 1995 (HW08)
 > 100 : Heger et al. 2003
 > 270 : massive black holes...

Pop III Stars 10–100M

TABLE 7
Post-explosion Yields in Solar Masses, Z_{\odot} , Standard M kg, $S = 4 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

element	10M	12M	15M	20M	25M	35M	50M	75M	100M
¹ H	529	623	743	913	1103	1413	183	241	274
² H	262	145	104	966	107	871	790	310	461
³ He	583	618	658	742	6	688	807	913	125
⁴ He	325	382	434	544	650	855	122	215	281
⁶ Li	163	626	172	417	171	568	749	682	136
⁷ Li	824	146	414	529	103	293	494	522	217
⁹ Be	787	145	132	966	703	149	245	322	765
¹⁰ B	250	186	117	743	11	146	855	583	124
¹¹ B	148	147	864	768	104	346	574	280	684
¹² C	339	546	668	411	453	452	945	876	400
¹³ C	702	246	111	164	146	166	387	295	167
¹⁴ N	998	148	103	147	988	763	145	281	264
¹⁵ N	179	478	442	362	176	281	149	292	668
¹⁶ O	329	127	122	395	12	241	395	240	538
¹⁷ O	401	133	148	141	386	146	582	134	819
¹⁸ O	321	245	332	274	986	145	780	195	134
¹⁹ F	164	684	367	168	978	140	746	827	561
²⁰ Ne	328	862	371	191	133	352	260	343	410
²¹ Ne	614	910	172	593	6	189	289	939	675
²² Ne	368	404	364	140	726	249	836	419	593
²³ Ne	163	174	334	996	325	152	290	469	779
²⁴ Mg	176	148	644	366	737	569	263	891	684
²⁶ Mg	285	128	982	414	582	476	711	376	323
²⁸ Mg	239	443	127	996	596	531	770	786	929
²⁹ Si	653	119	164	745	10	276	311	245	662
³⁰ Si	247	489	496	124	224	468	366	117	534
³² S	354	144	203	813	323	764	366	245	281
³⁴ S	763	743	141	514	389	640	267	281	166
³⁶ S	696	280	169	429	149	196	119	689	880
³⁸ S	215	522	380	968	4	176	238	620	149
⁴⁰ Ca	507	374	118	272	227	242	248	541	464
⁴² Ca	271	143	292	545	6	324	444	111	327
⁴⁴ Ca	146	742	325	827	10	602	947	110	238
⁴⁶ Ca	531	340	730	169	107	148	166	477	169
⁴⁸ Ca	142	146	176	449	237	267	394	186	530
⁵⁰ Ca	347	121	462	147	133	289	391	442	177
⁵² Ca	361	146	289	797	6	174	247	121	315
⁵⁴ Ca	310	423	546	175	11	176	177	113	248
⁵⁶ Fe	603	344	637	240	107	825	164	654	660
⁵⁸ Fe	971	440	856	241	103	862	132	288	363
⁶⁰ Fe	319	482	643	149	687	142	162	620	182
⁶² Cr	227	429	384	120	4	213	348	443	123
⁶⁴ Cr	100	747	826	276	107	440	598	374	686
⁶⁶ Cr	820	870	501	146	10	172	11	133	105
⁶⁸ Cr	321	940	189	382	10	903	145	184	585
⁷⁰ Cr	249	945	138	249	13	242	10	742	12
⁷² Cr	456	143	171	242	17	713	14	426	342
⁷⁴ Cr	144	472	363	128	10	329	11	936	389
⁷⁶ Ti	641	302	413	246	107	290	322	289	426
⁷⁸ Ti	174	949	166	431	10	245	10	213	372
⁸⁰ Ti	501	317	816	149	10	468	671	518	180
⁸² Ti	182	140	349	149	107	143	195	140	238
⁸⁴ Ti	143	176	181	114	11	311	14	121	161
⁸⁶ V	710	746	927	748	10	145	10	247	10
⁸⁸ V	647	449	101	382	107	389	10	273	26
⁹⁰ Cr	369	942	146	122	10	294	3	141	264
⁹² Cr	326	242	638	243	10	482	7	600	125
⁹⁴ Cr	324	247	522	211	6	352	10	442	201
⁹⁶ Cr	364	340	722	545	10	145	10	166	729
⁹⁸ Mn	171	142	296	135	5	137	7	115	960
⁹⁹ Fe	661	347	879	597	5	260	7	940	123
¹⁰⁰ Fe	340	142	511	146	10	393	619	383	968
¹⁰¹ Fe	149	684	176	621	10	143	4	848	394
¹⁰² Fe	481	244	497	621	10	623	11	174	878

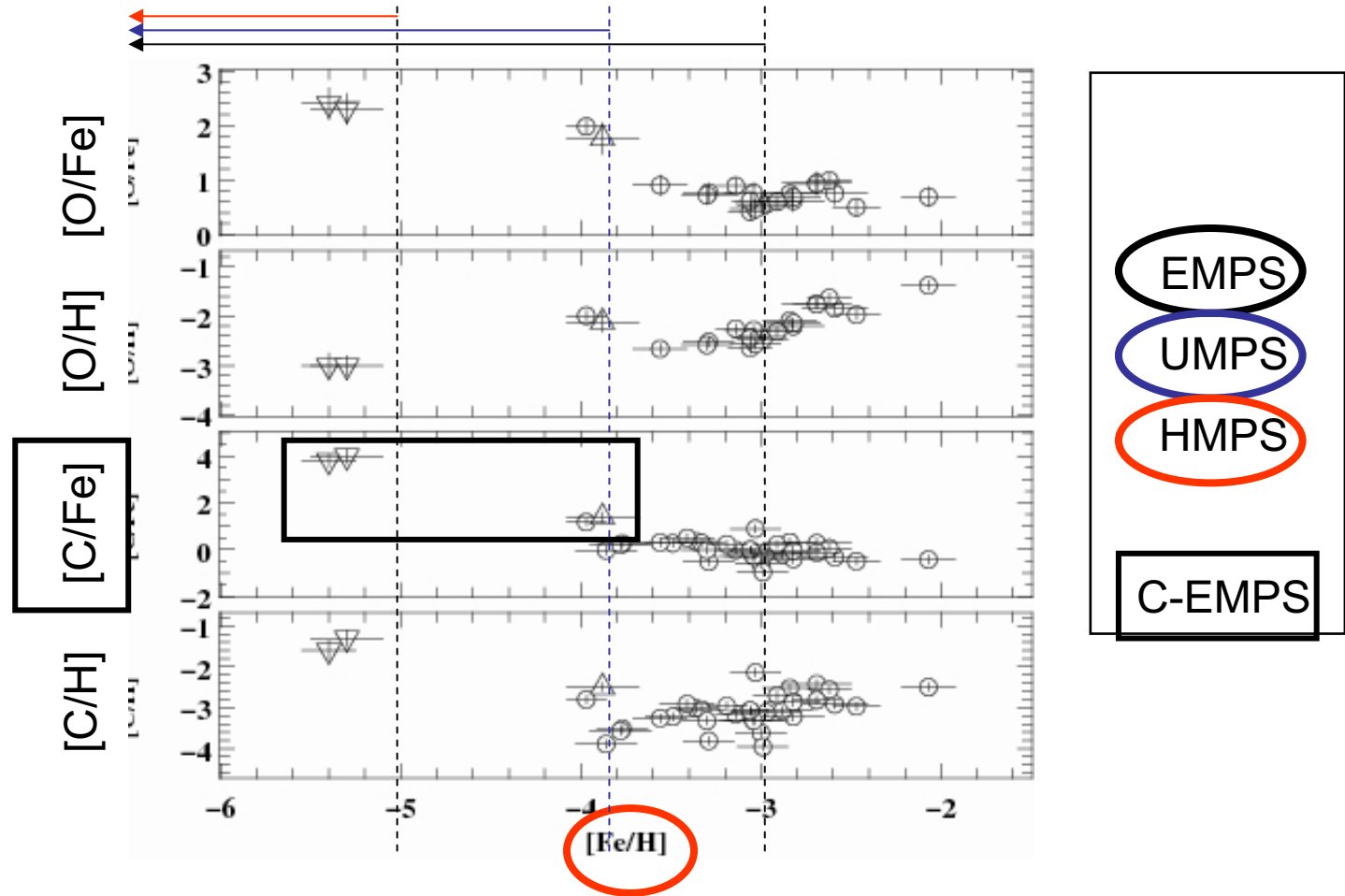
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Galactic halo stars

ESO – LP (Cayrel et al. 2004) + peculiar stars

Abundances, $[Fe/H]$
counts of individual stars

Abundances



Existence of UMPS...

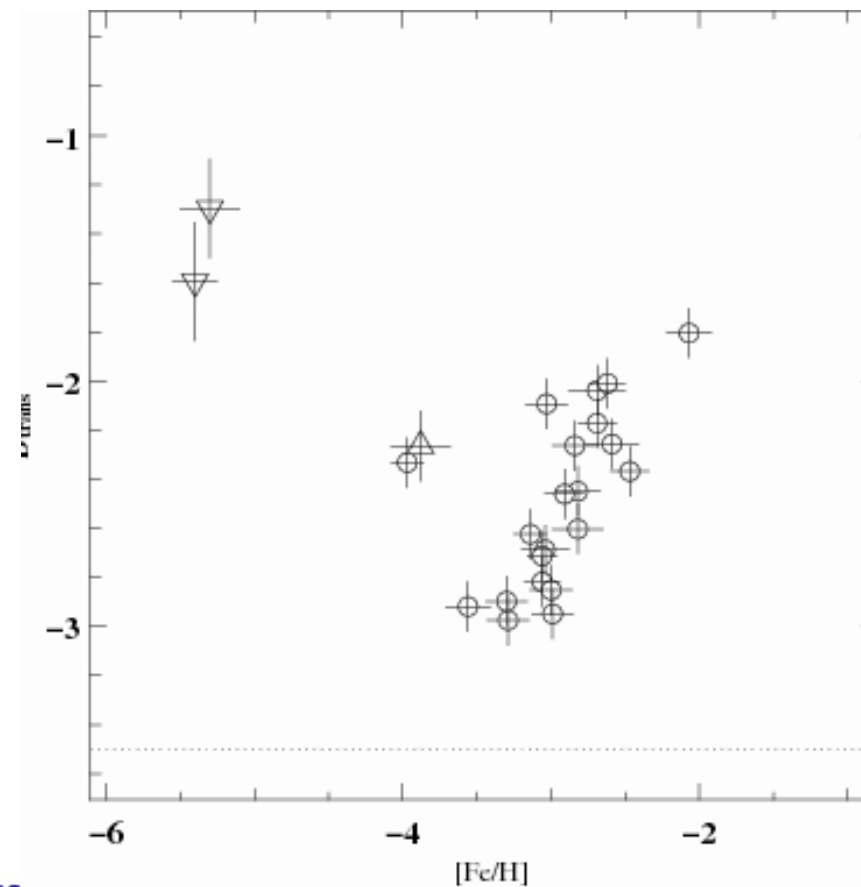
$$D_{\text{trans}} = \text{Log}(10^{[\text{C}/\text{H}]} + 0.3 \times 10^{[\text{O}/\text{H}]})$$

Low-mass criterium :

$$D_{\text{trans}} > -3.5$$

(Bromm & Loeb, 2003
Santoro & Shull, 2006
Frebel et al. 2007)

D_{trans} vs Fe/H



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Metallicity Distribution Function

MDF counts the number of

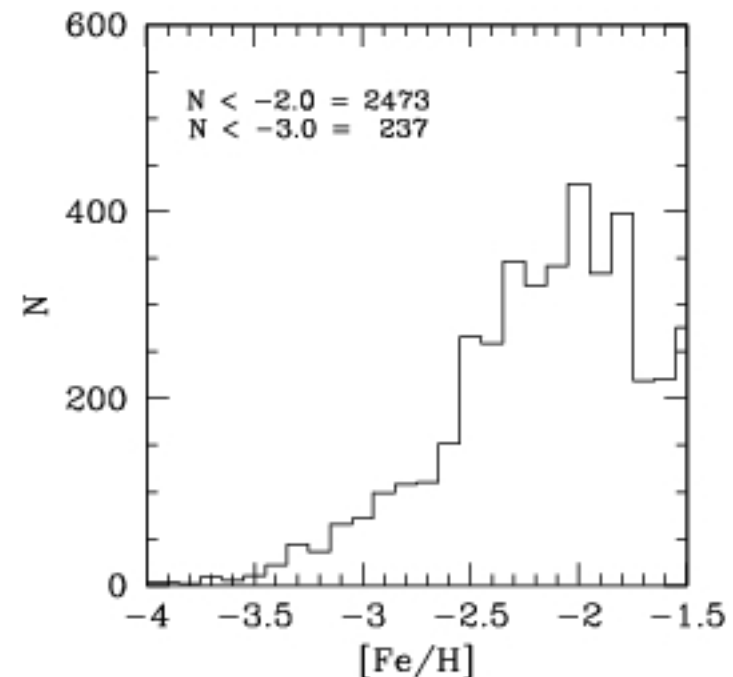
Observed galactic halo stars

At a given **Iron abundance**

→ Mass of gas, metallicity, SFR

→ When and how many low-mass stars are formed

HK/HES MDF ($[C/Fe] > +1.0$ Removed)



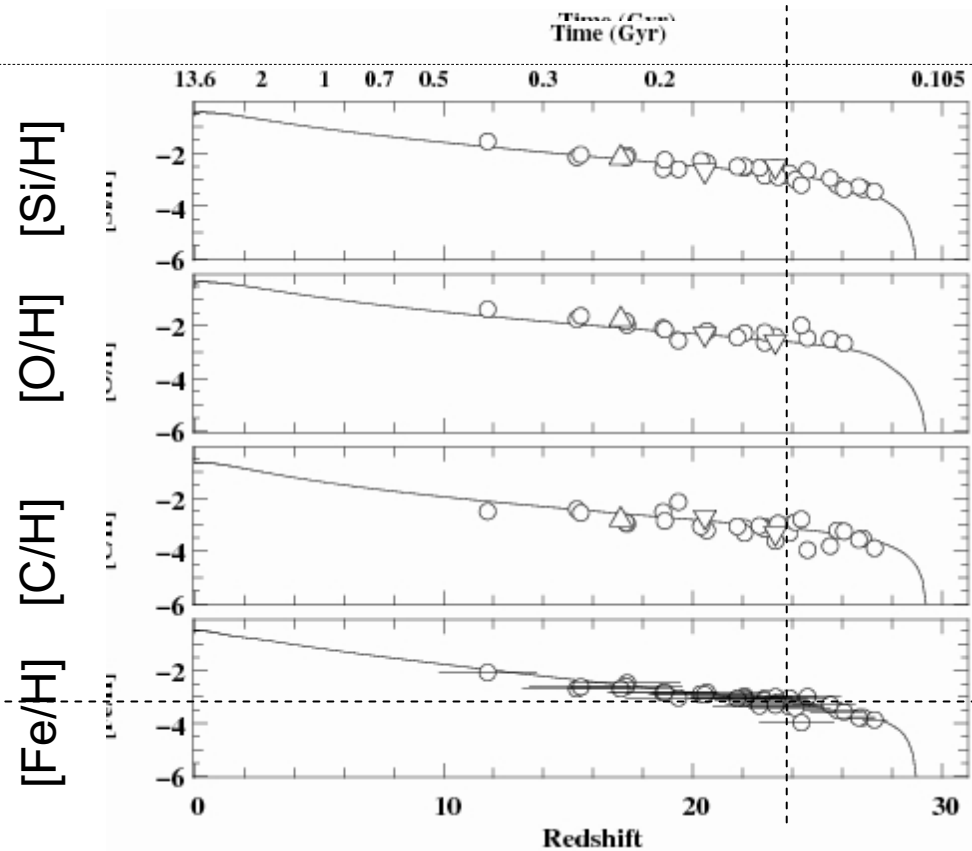
Galactic halo stars in a cosmological context

- Constraints on SFR
- Cosmological formation of low-mass stars...

EMPS and PopII

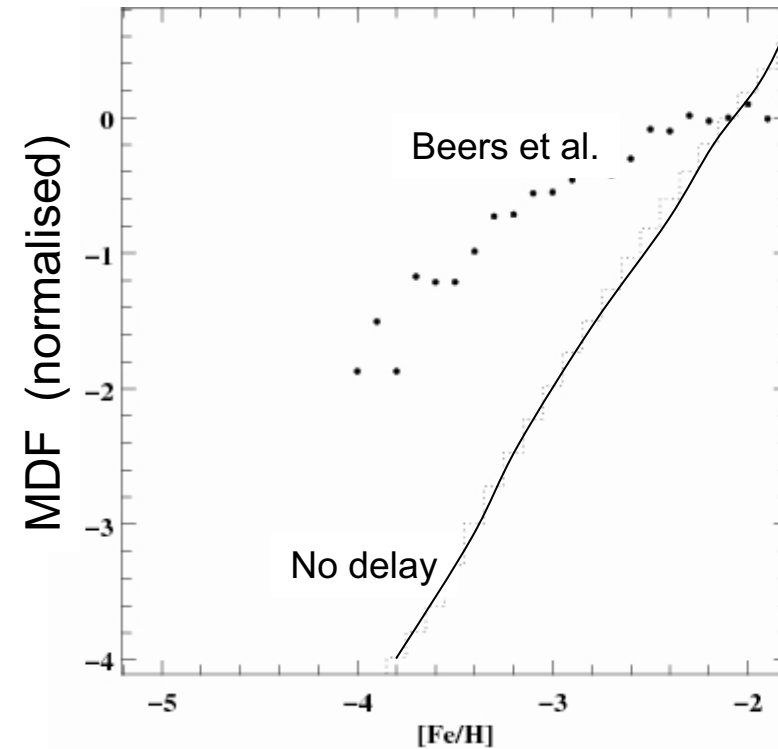
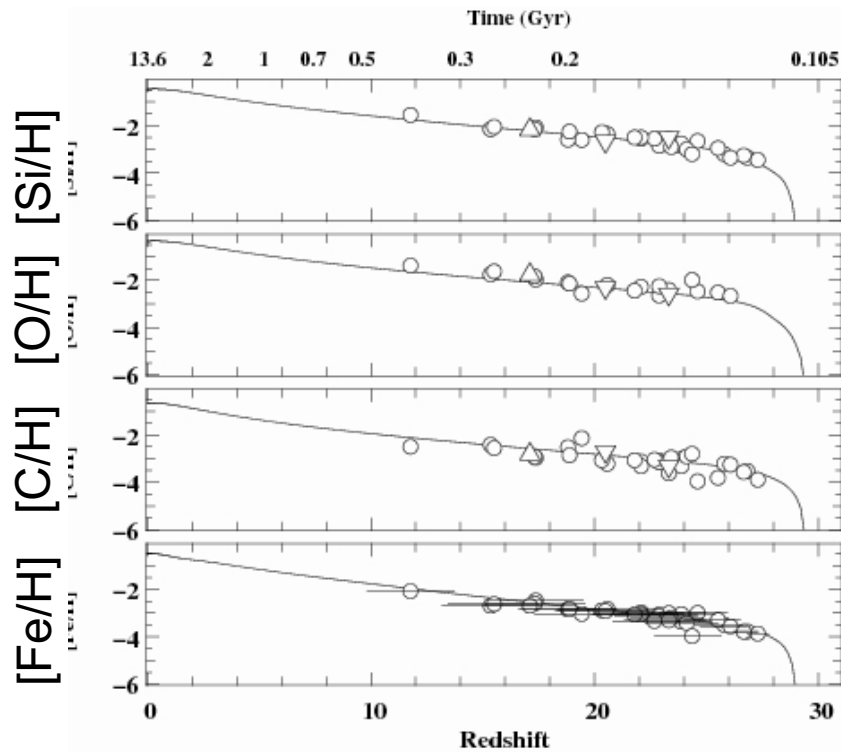
Assumption : Intermediate mass stars – Salpeter IMF + WW95...
 ESO-LP only

Yields of WW95 reproduce Observed EMPS abundances !



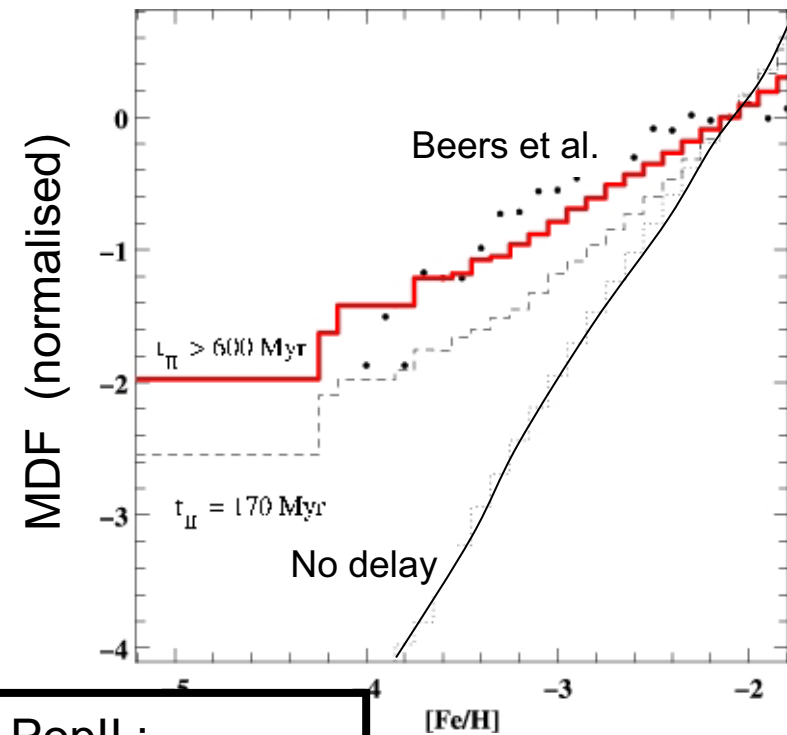
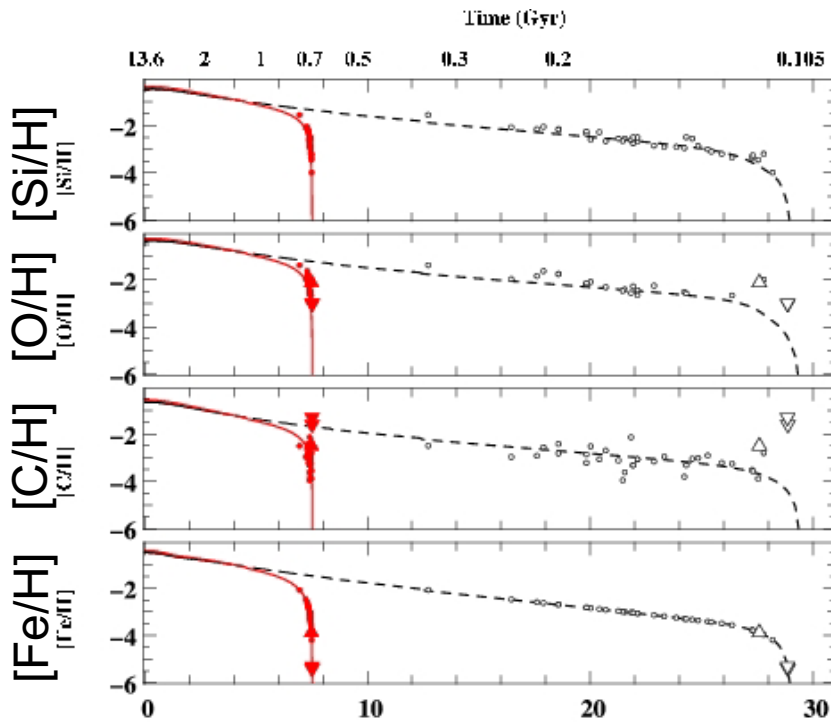
EMPS and PopII

Assumption : Intermediate mass stars – MDF constraint...



EMPS and PopII

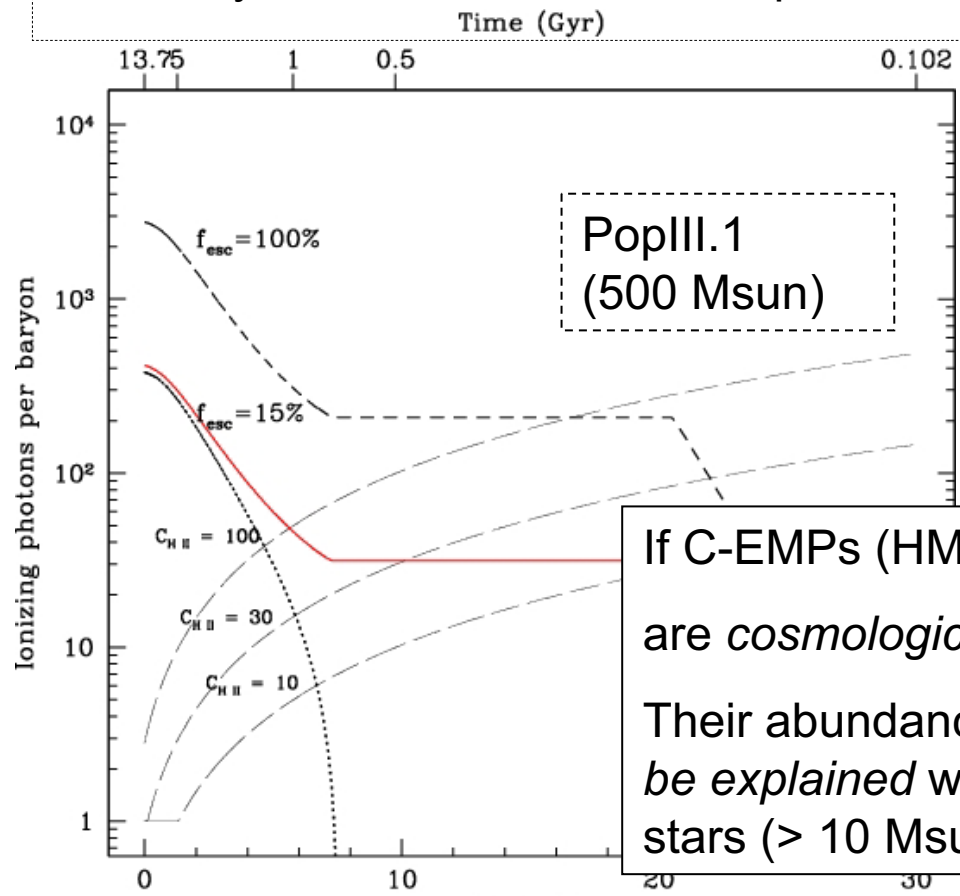
Assumption : Intermediate mass stars – MDF constraint...



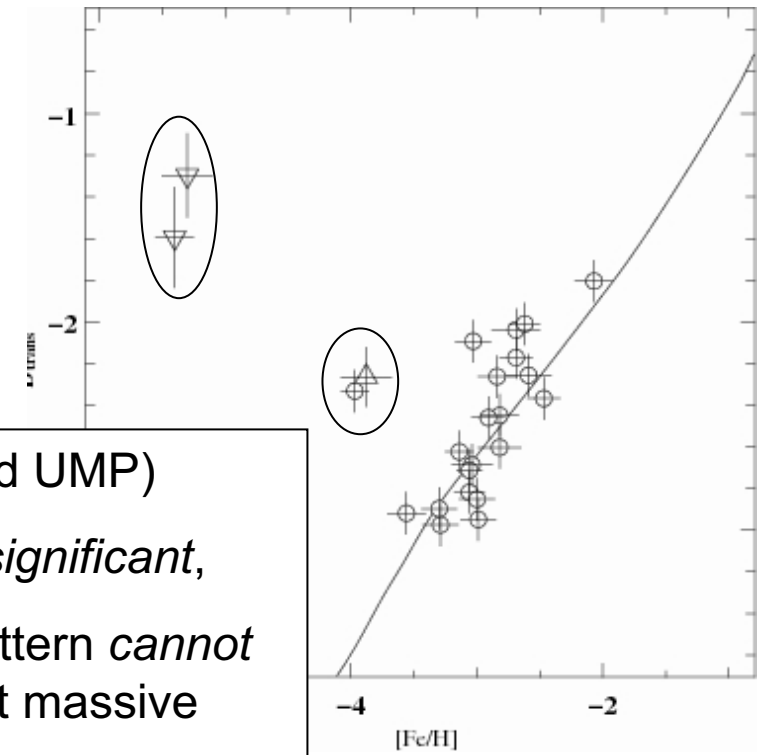
Delayed formation of Pop II :
Consistent with hydro-simulation results !!

Massive Stars

Intermediate mass stars do not allow for an early reionization
Very massive stars do not explain C-EMPS abundances



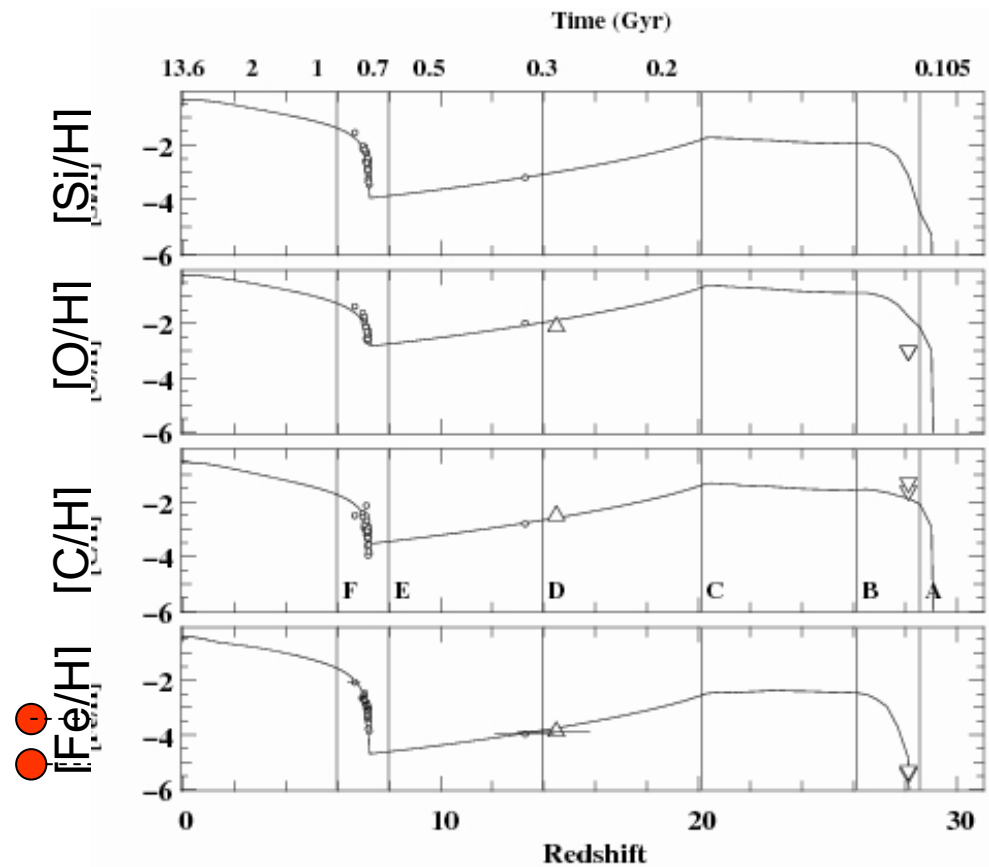
D_{trans} vs Fe/H



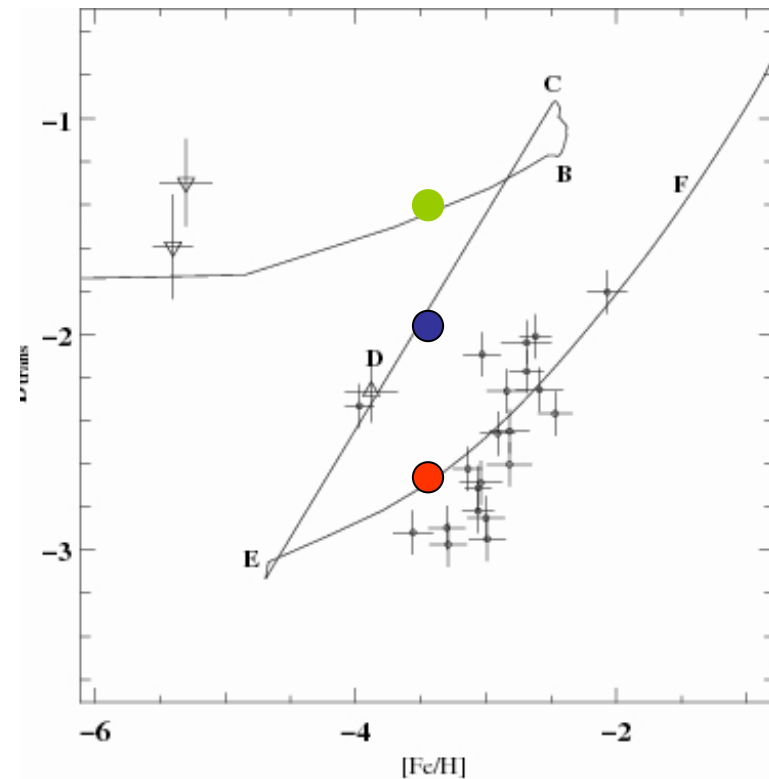
If C-EMPs (HMP and UMP) are *cosmologically significant*, Their abundance pattern *cannot be explained* without massive stars (> 10 Msun)

HMPS and PopIII.2

Assumption : delayed PopII ; PopIII.1 **and** PopIII.2



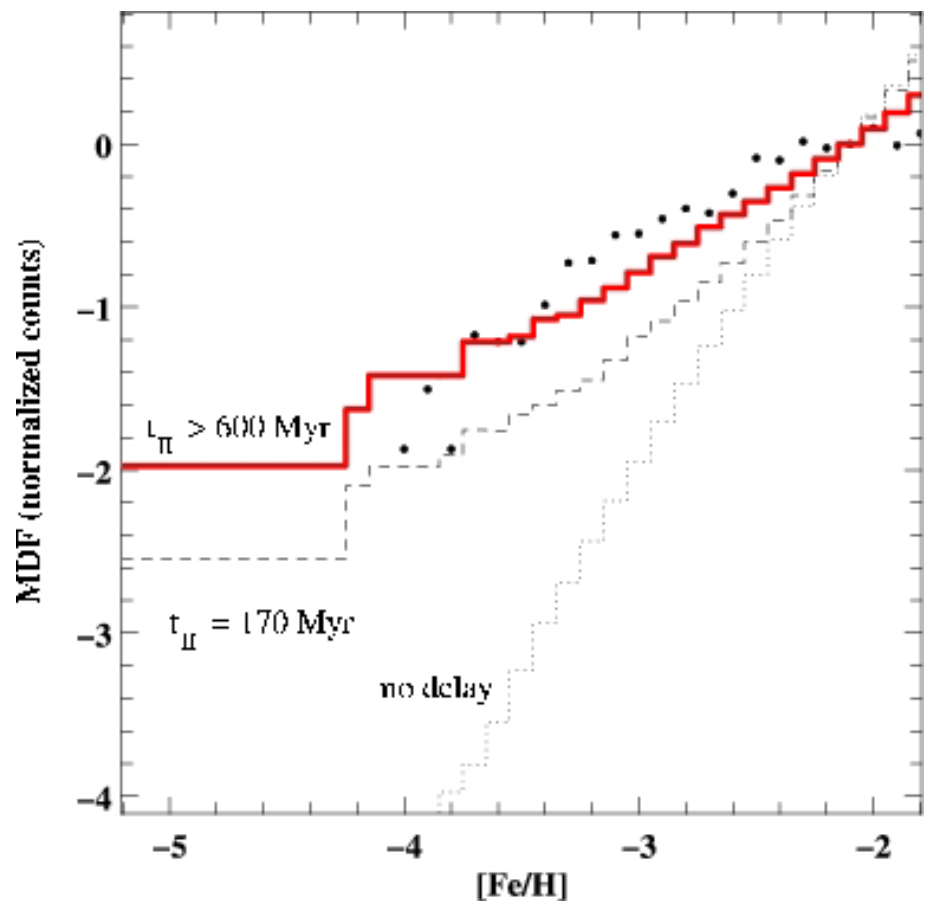
D_{trans} vs Fe/H



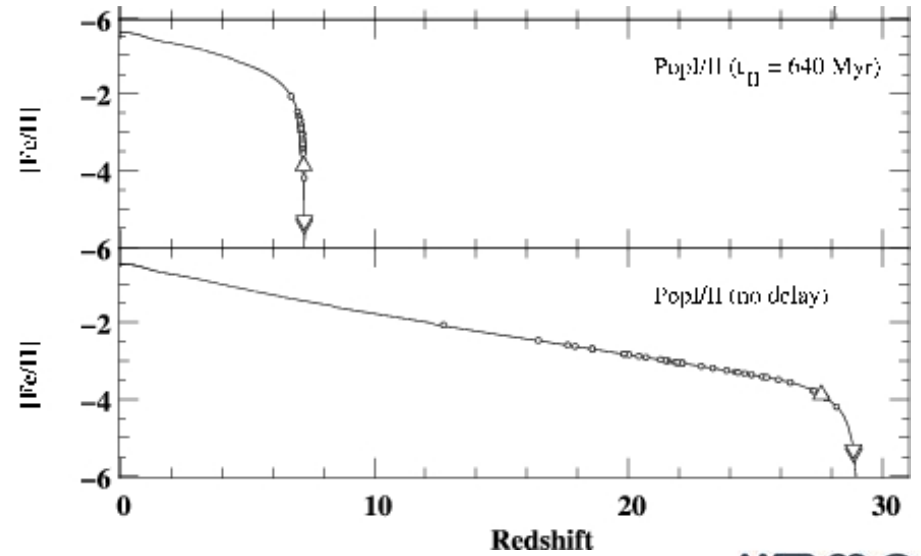
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Pop II / Pop III.2 / PopIII.1 stars

Assumption : PopII +....

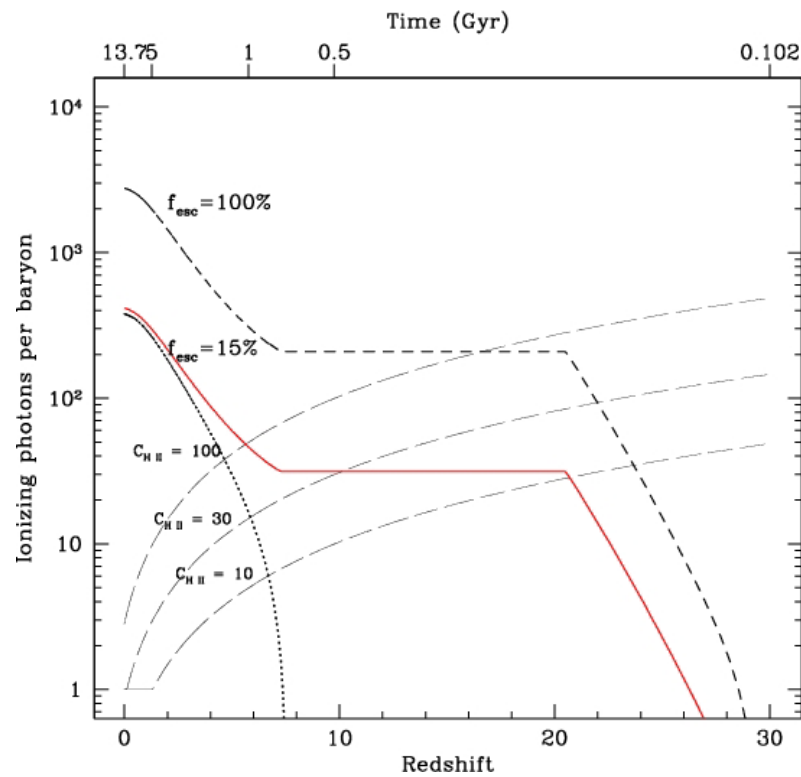


Requirement (time evolution):
delay for PopII (MDF)

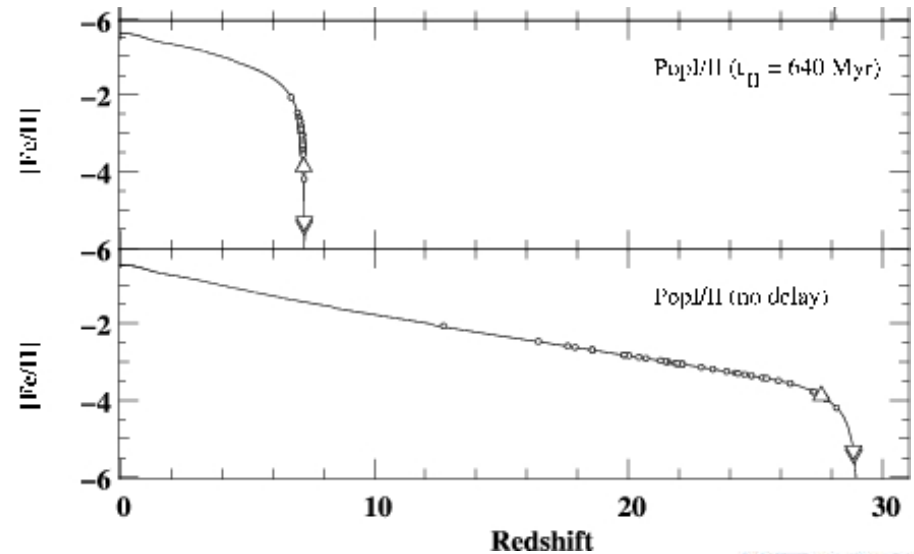


Pop II / Pop III.2 / PopIII.1 stars

Assumption : PopII + PopIII.1 +

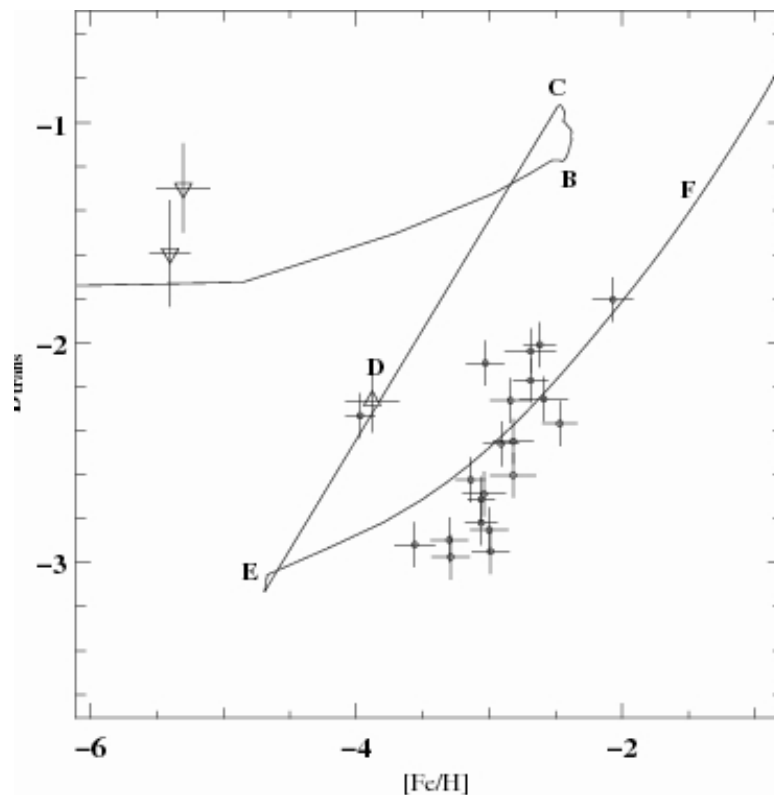


Requirement (time evolution):
 delay for PopII (MDF)
 PopIII.1 (reionization)



Pop II / Pop III.2 / PopIII.1 stars

Assumption : three modes of star formation +....

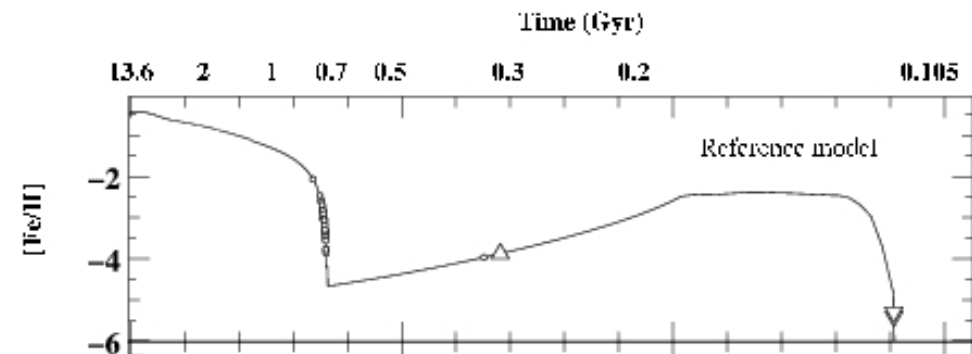


Requirement (time evolution):

delay for PopII (MDF)

PopIII.1 (reionization)

limited PopIII.2 (CEMP
HMP-UMP / EMP)



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Link between low and high redshift

New area : First stars and halo stars

- constraints on IMF and SFR *cosmological* history
- accurate determination of the *formation epoch* of halo stars

Link with nuclear physics and stellar evolution

Needs for yields at zero *and* low metallicities

Still some (too) simple assumptions

homogeneity / average values ?

Yet, *reasonable fit* to mean trend of all data

global picture similar to simulation outputs !

Larger samples of MPS...

Number of HMP, UMPS ? C-EMPS ?

Evolution in D_{trans} ?