

# Non-LTE stellar parameters and abundances of metal-poor stars in the Galaxy

**Rana Ezzeddine**  
(JINA-CEE /MIT postdoctoral fellow)



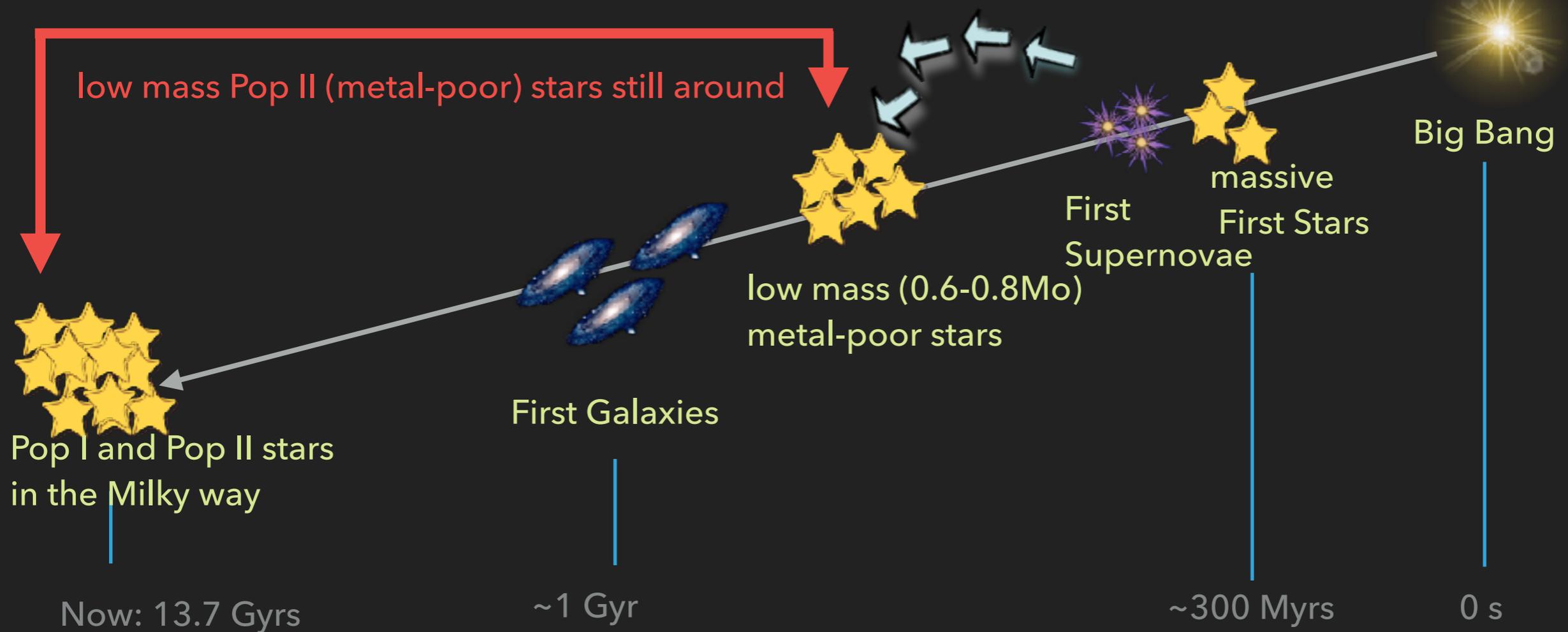
 @AstroRana



# Refresher: What are Metal-poor stars?

- ▶ Stellar Archeology: uses stellar relics of the early universe.
- ▶ Most metal-poor stars preserve records of “First” Population III stars in their atmospheres

## Cosmic Timeline (Not to Scale)



# Refresher: What are Metal-poor stars?

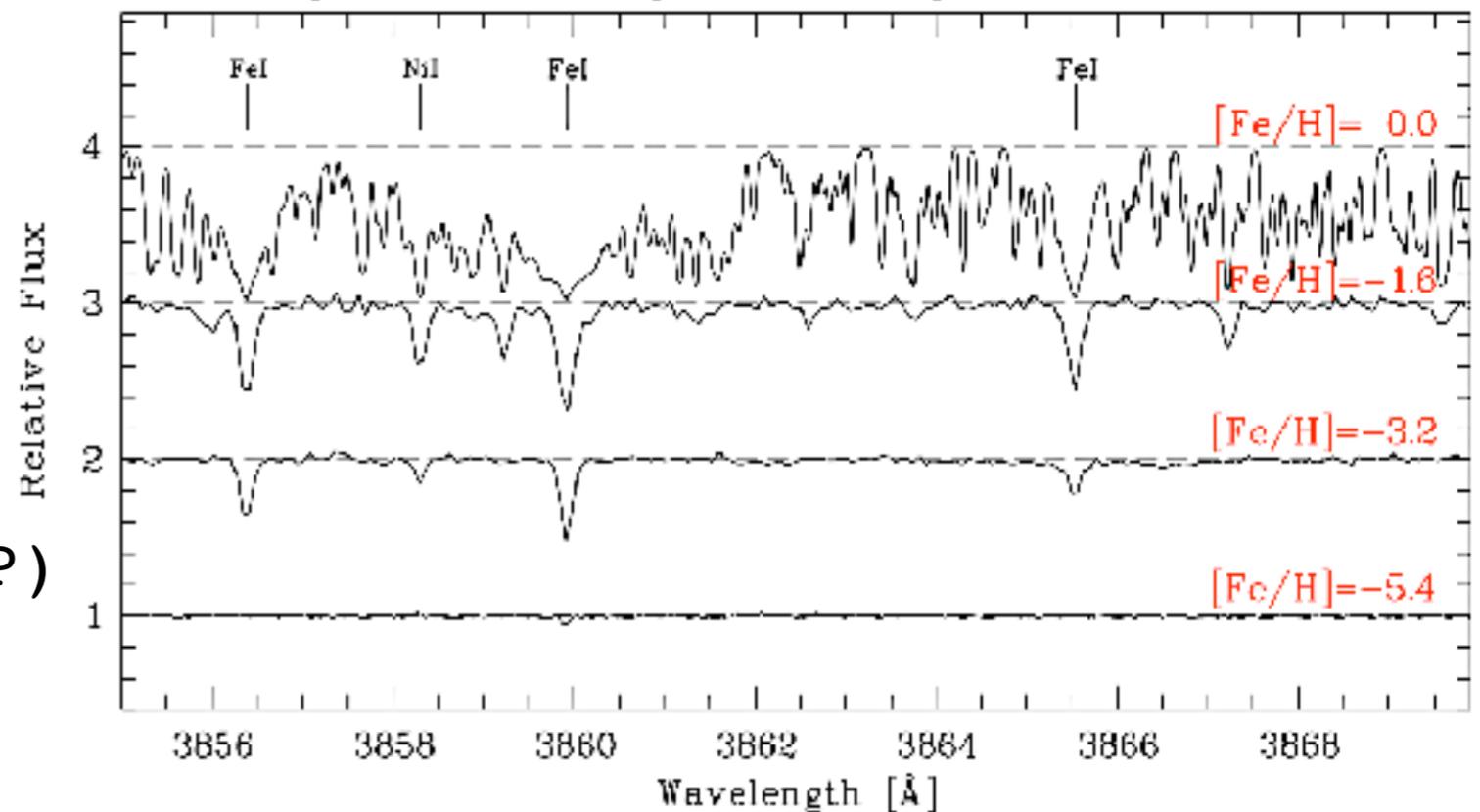
Astronomers'  
*Periodic Table*

<b>H: X</b>																		<b>He: Y</b>					
3 Li	4 Be																	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg																	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr						
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe						
55 Cs	56 Ba	* 71 Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn						
87 Fr	88 Ra	* * 103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Fl	115 Uup	116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo						
		* 57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb								
		* * 89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No								

With time, more and more of  
all elements were made!

# Refresher: What are Metal-poor stars?

- Metal-poor  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -1$
- Very metal-poor (VMP)  $-3 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -2$
- Extremely metal-poor (EMP)  $-4 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -3$
- Ultra metal-poor (UMP)  $-5 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -4$
- Hyper metal-poor (HMP)  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -5$
- Mega metal-poor (MMP)  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -7$  (Keller star 2014)
- Ridiculously metal-poor  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -10$

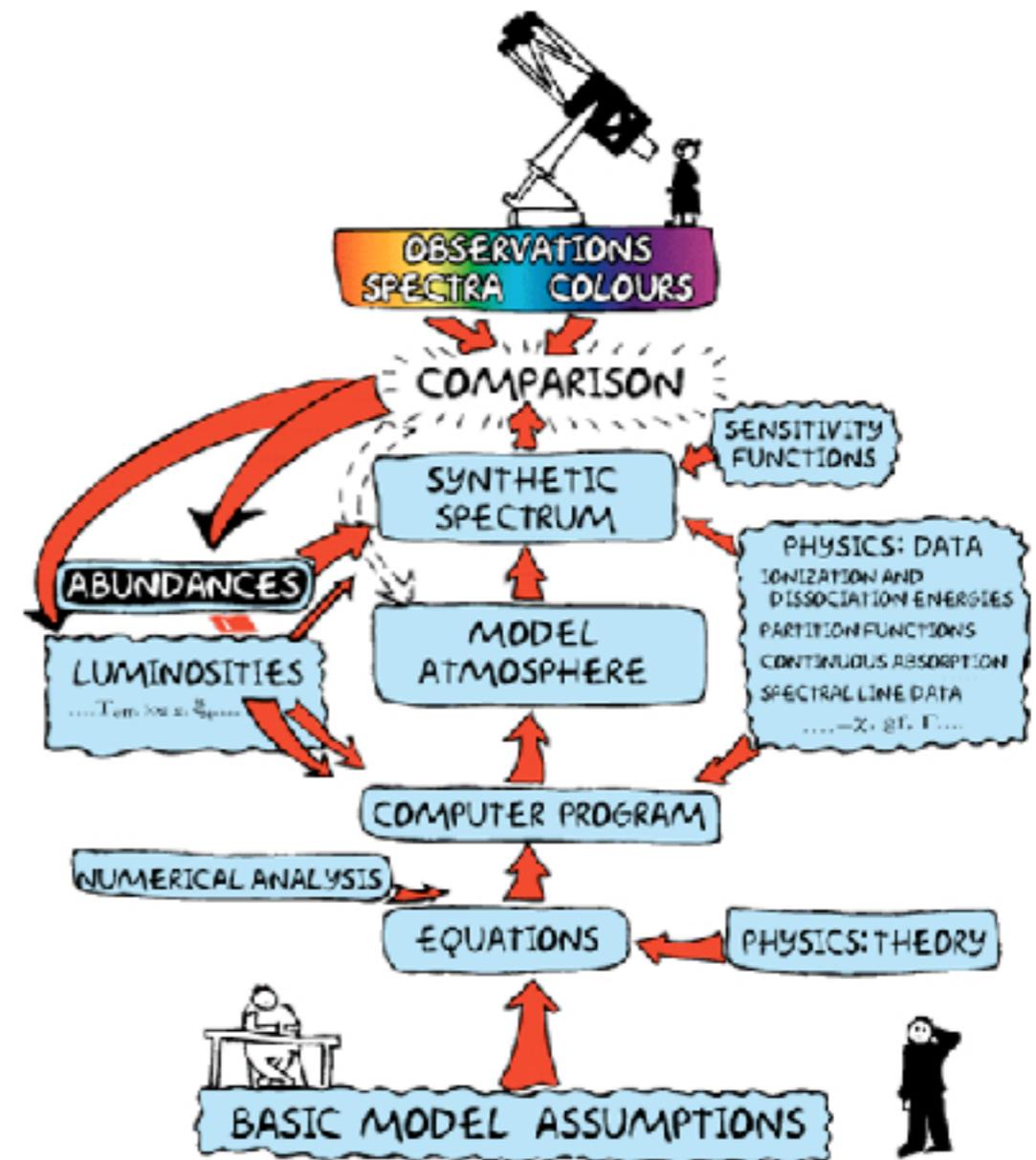


*Beers & Christlieb (2005)*  
*Frebel (2018)*

# ABUNDANCES ARE ONLY AS GOOD AS THEIR MODELS

Abundances are not measured BUT determined using approximations:

- Plane-parallel vs. spherical
- Homogeneity
- Stationarity
- Hydrostatic equilibrium
- 1D vs. 3D atmospheres



- Local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE)

B. Gustafsson,  
Astronomical Observatory,  
Uppsala (2009)

# REFRESHER: SPECTRAL LINE FORMATION

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## LTE

- ▶ Matter assumed in equilibrium with the radiation field over a finite volume of gas.
- ▶ Properties of gas defined by one  $T$  at each depth.

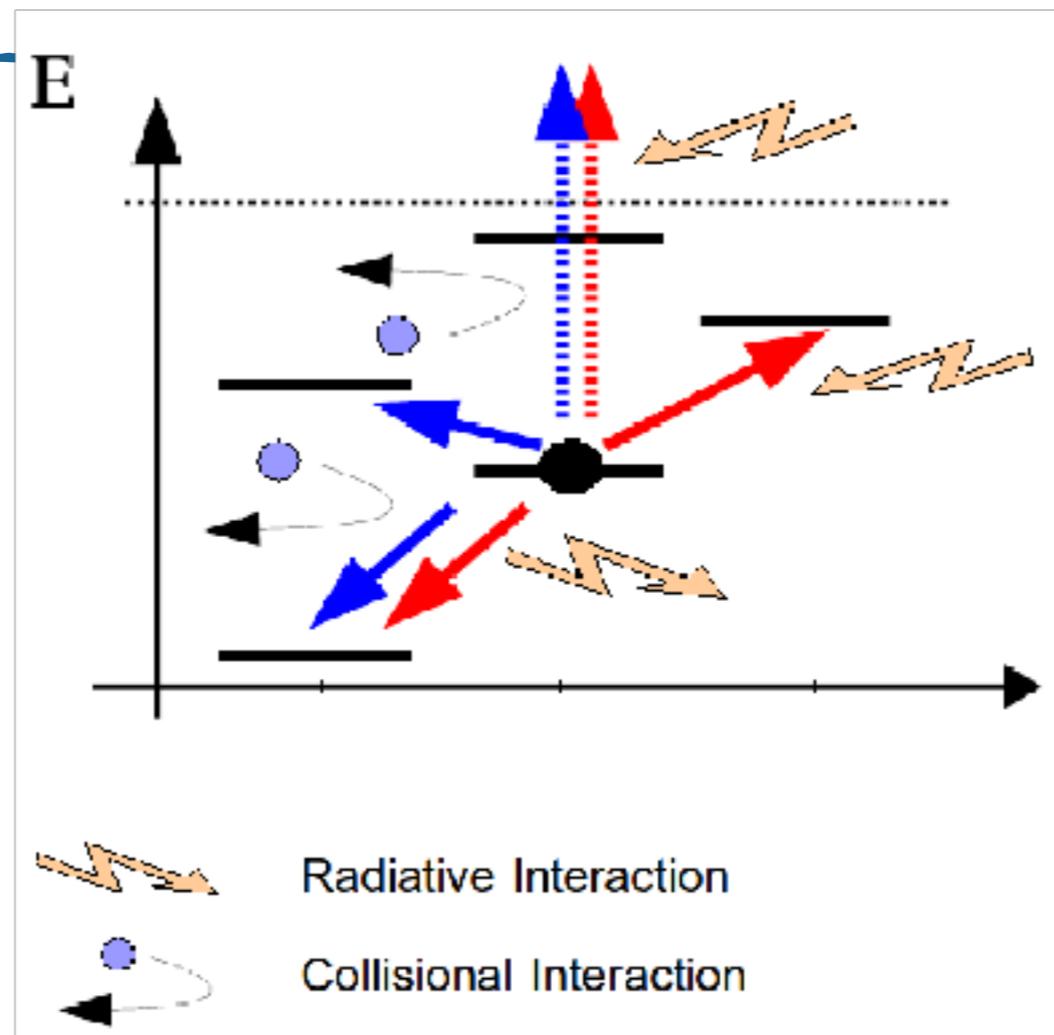
# REFRESHER: SPECTRAL LINE FORMATION

## LTE

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## Non-LTE

Photons carry non-local information: Everything depends on everything, everywhere else!



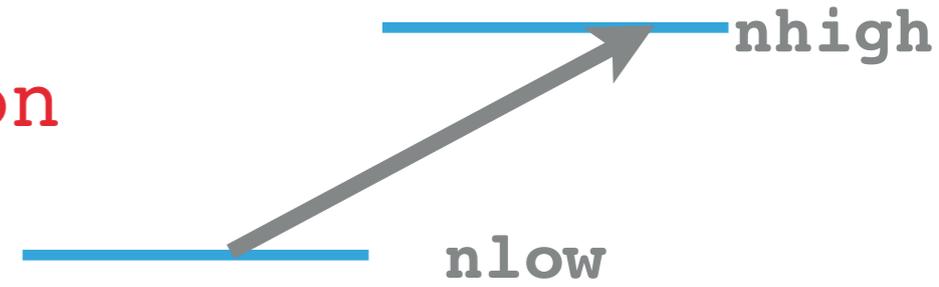
# LTE VS NLTE

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**LTE**

**Fe I**

1 line : 1 transition





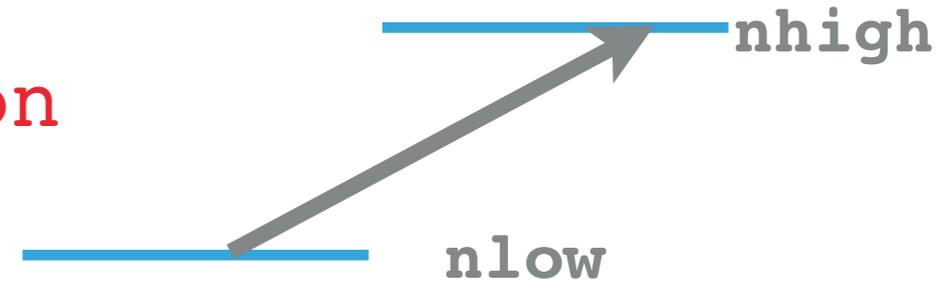
# LTE VS NLTE

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**LTE**

**Fe II**

1 line : 1 transition

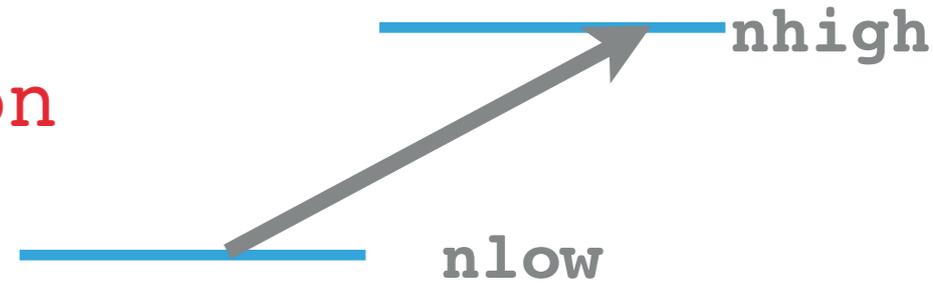


# LTE VS NLTE

## Fe II

**LTE**

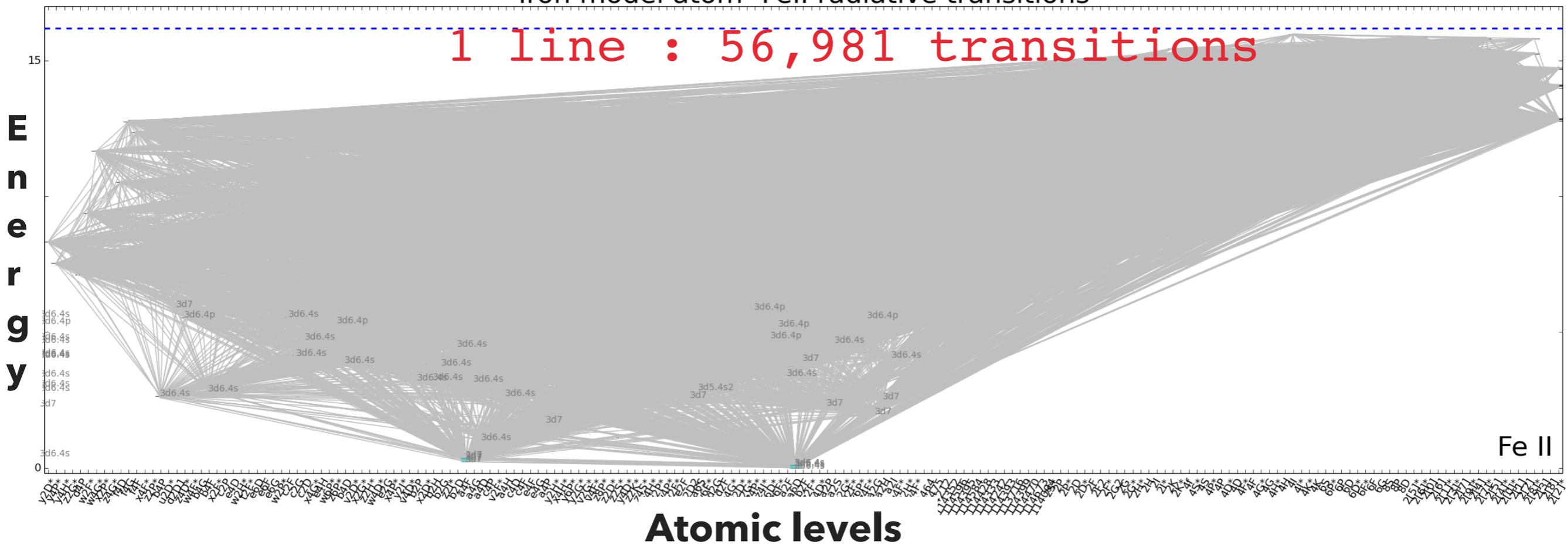
1 line : 1 transition



**NLTE**

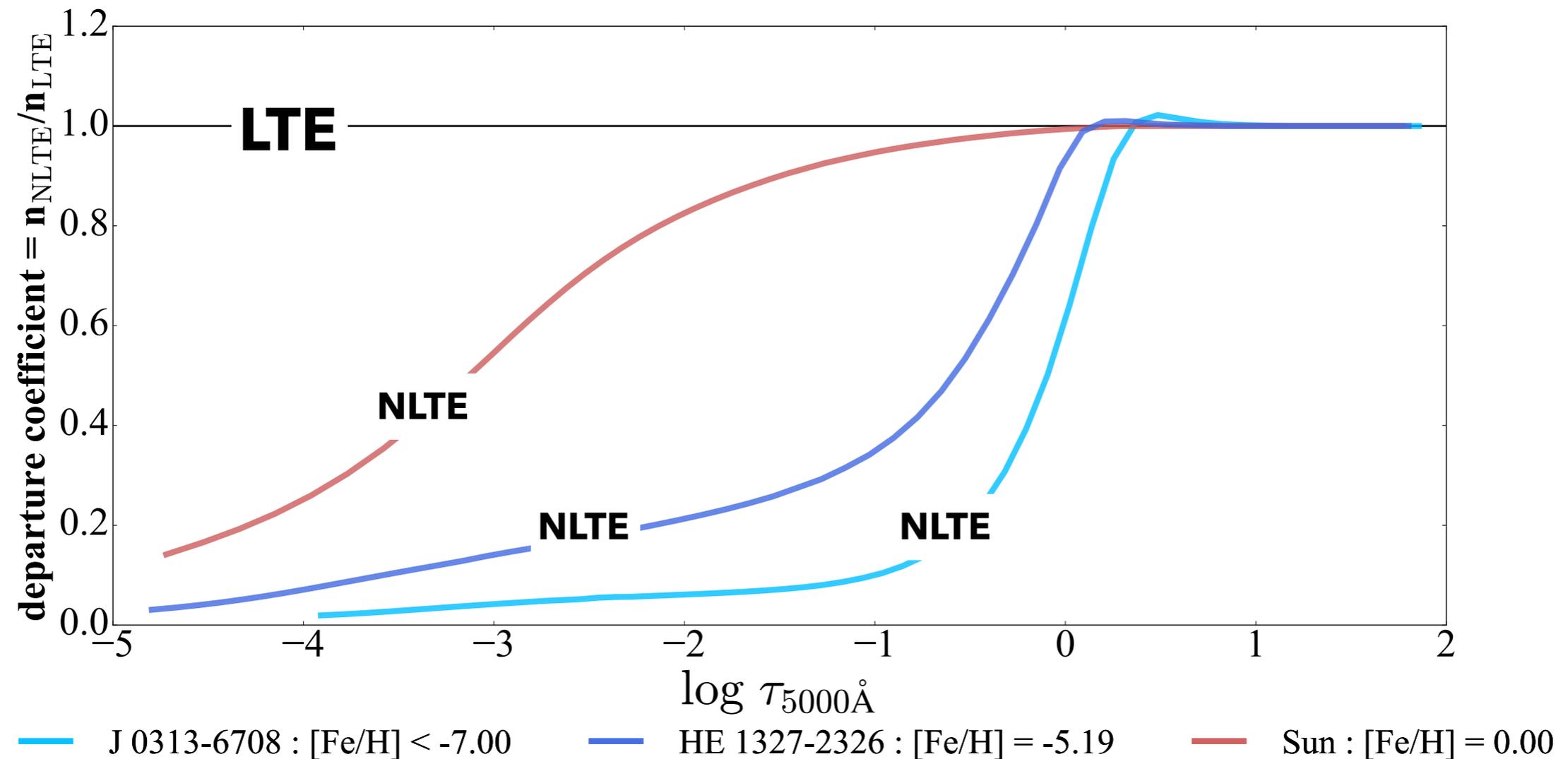
Iron model atom- FeII radiative transitions

1 line : 56,981 transitions



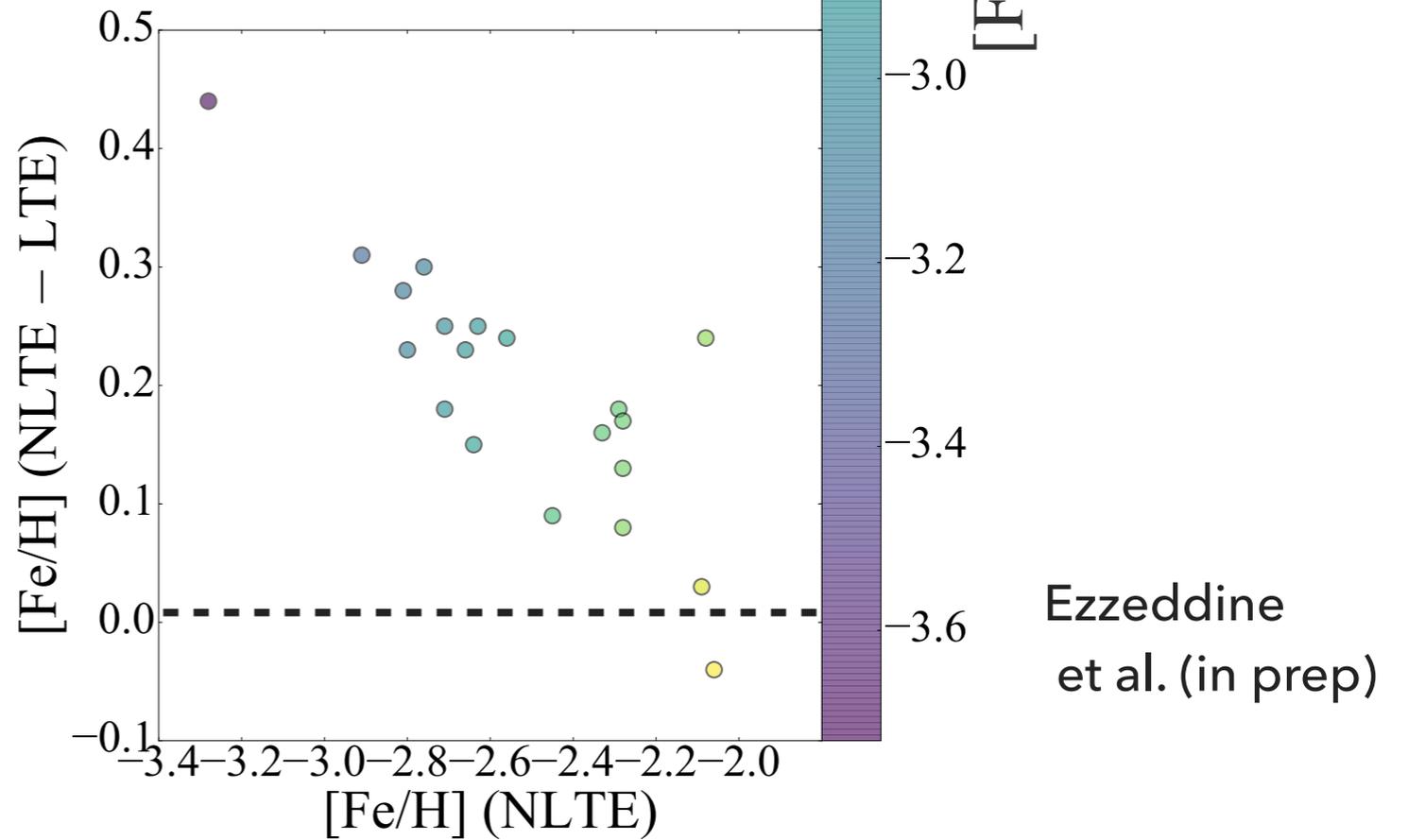
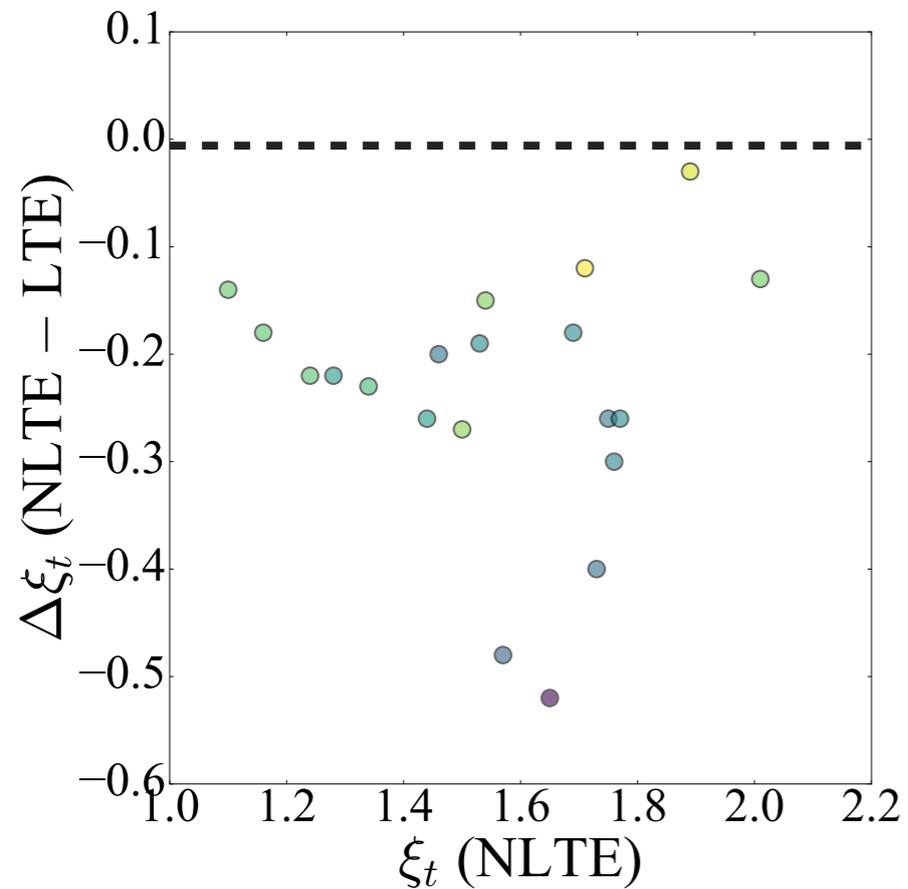
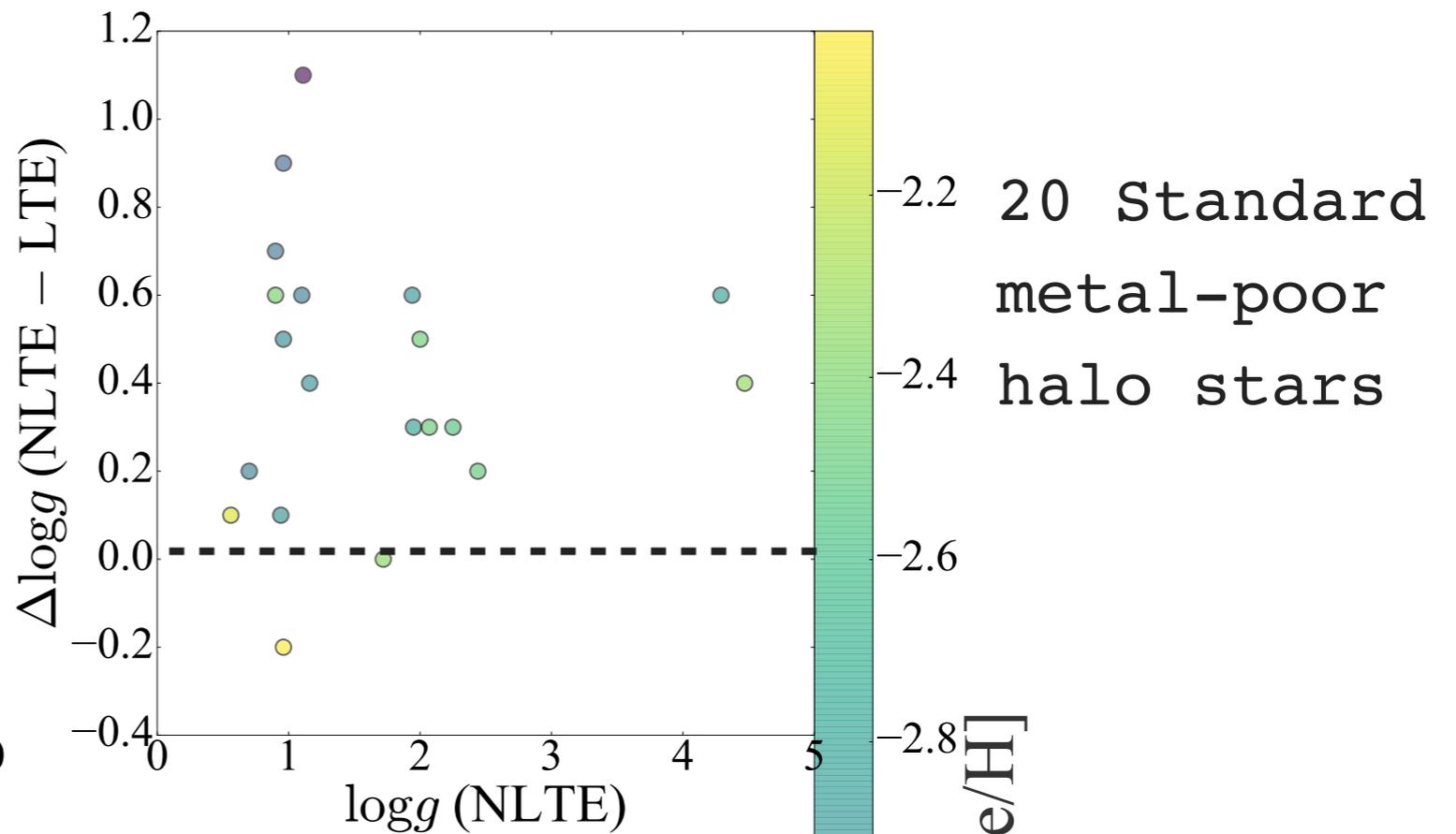
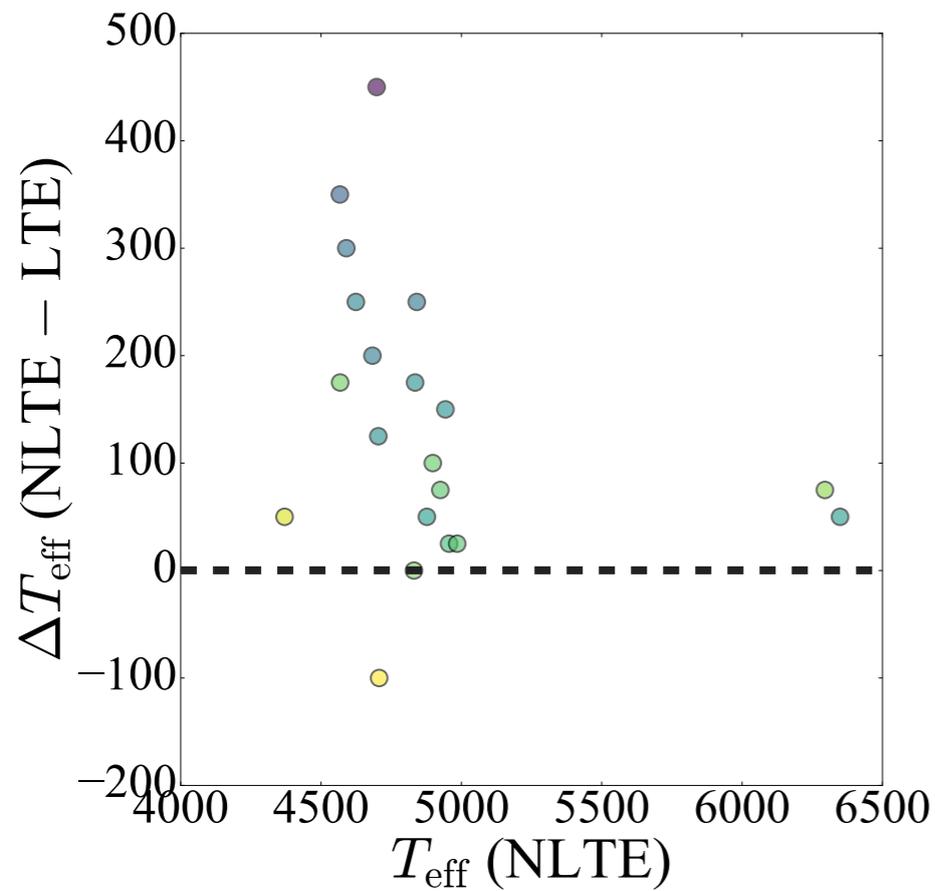
# NON-LOCAL THERMODYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM EFFECTS

$$\text{departure coefficient} = \frac{\text{level population density (NLTE)}}{\text{level population density (LTE)}}$$



Deviations from LTE increase toward lower metallicities

# NLTE EFFECTS : STELLAR PARAMETERS

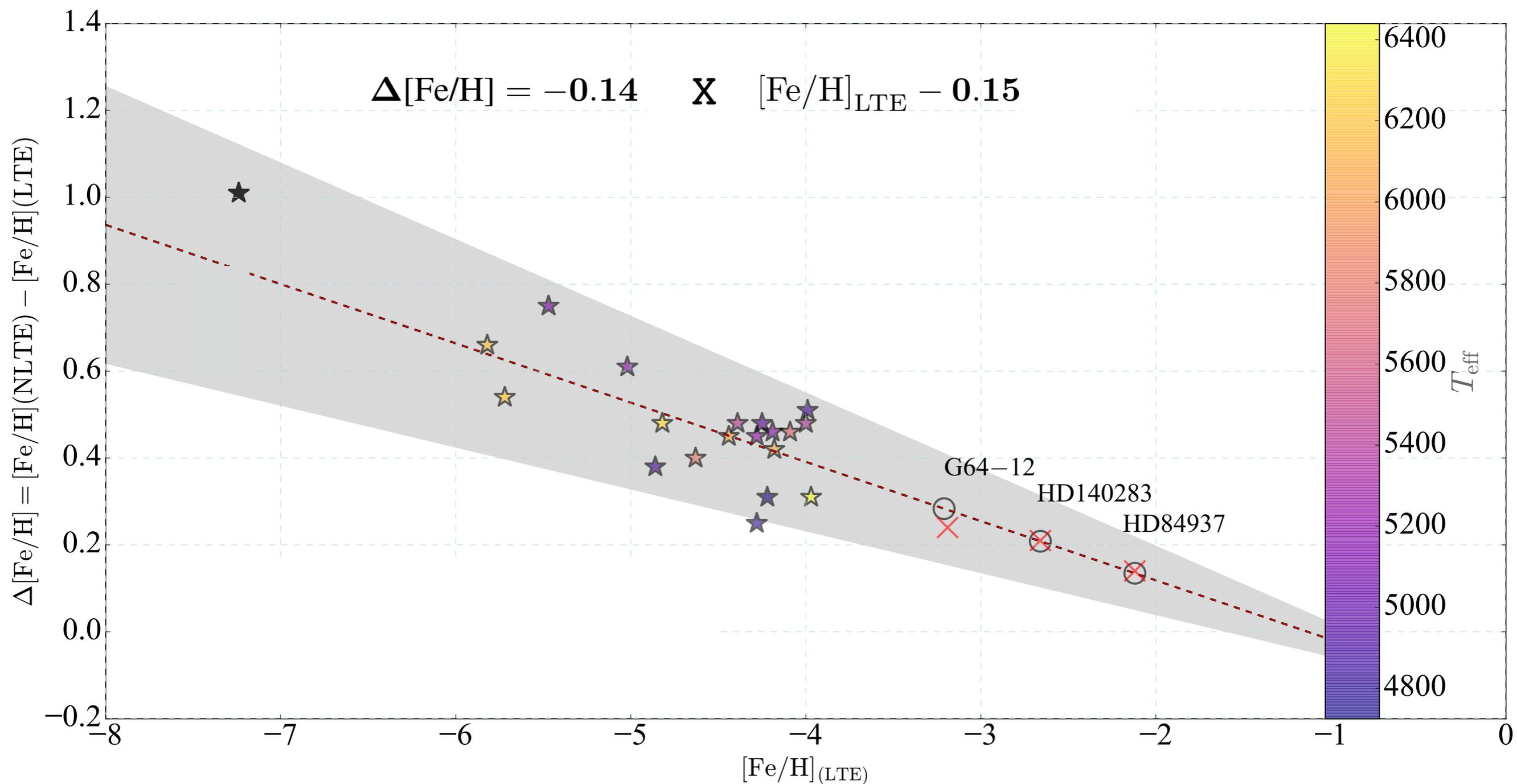


Ezzeddine  
et al. (in prep)

# NLTE EFFECTS : IRON

Departure from LTE can be severe toward the most metal-poor stars!

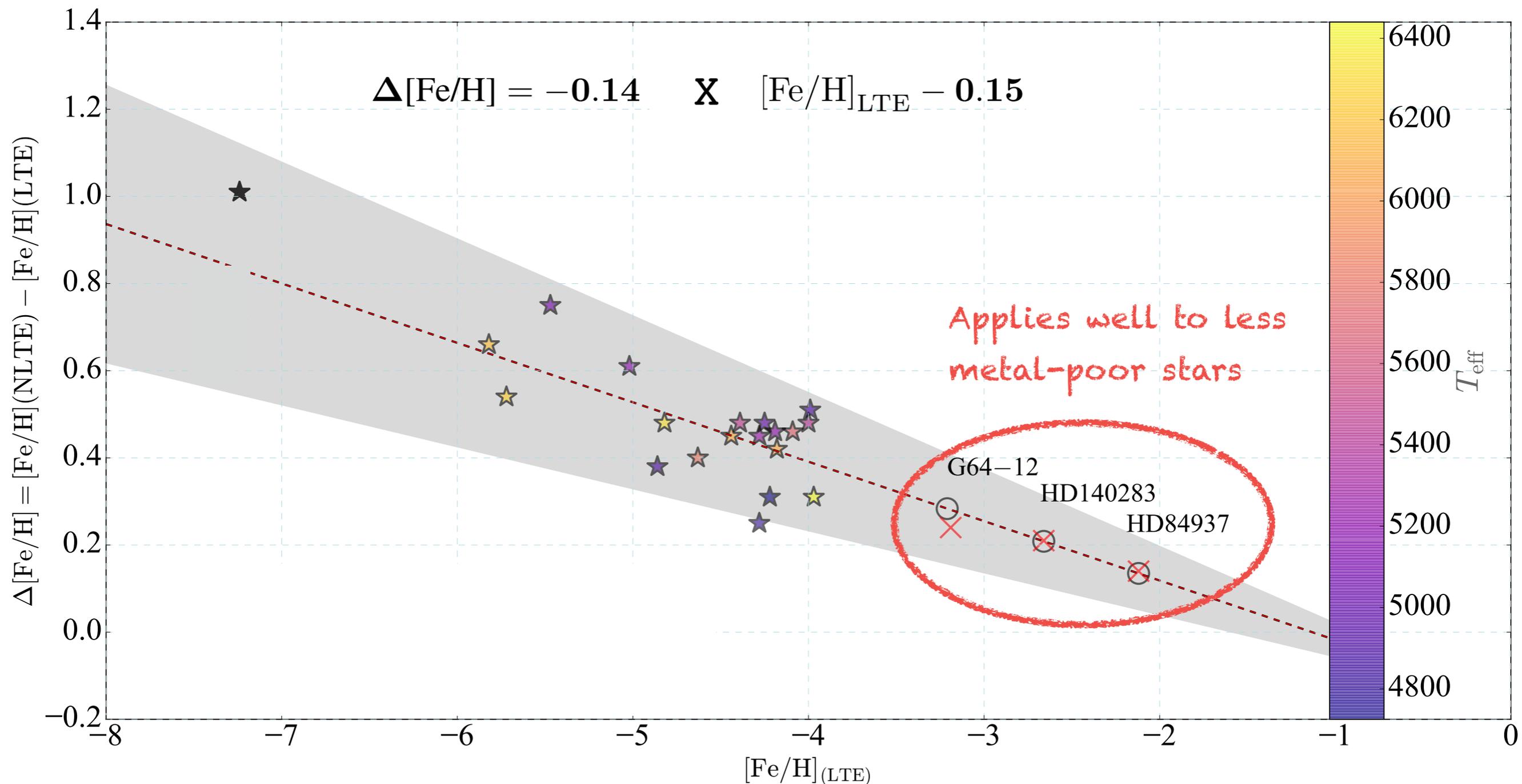
*Ezzeddine et al. (2017)*



# NLTE EFFECTS : IRON

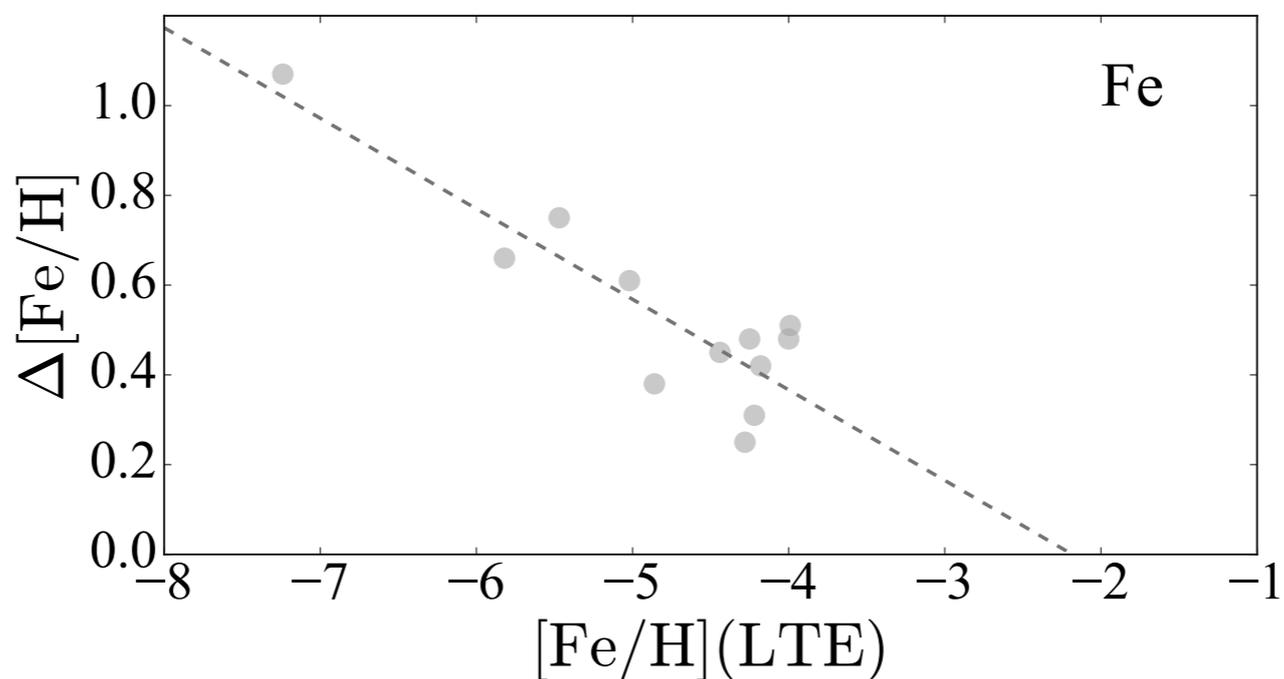
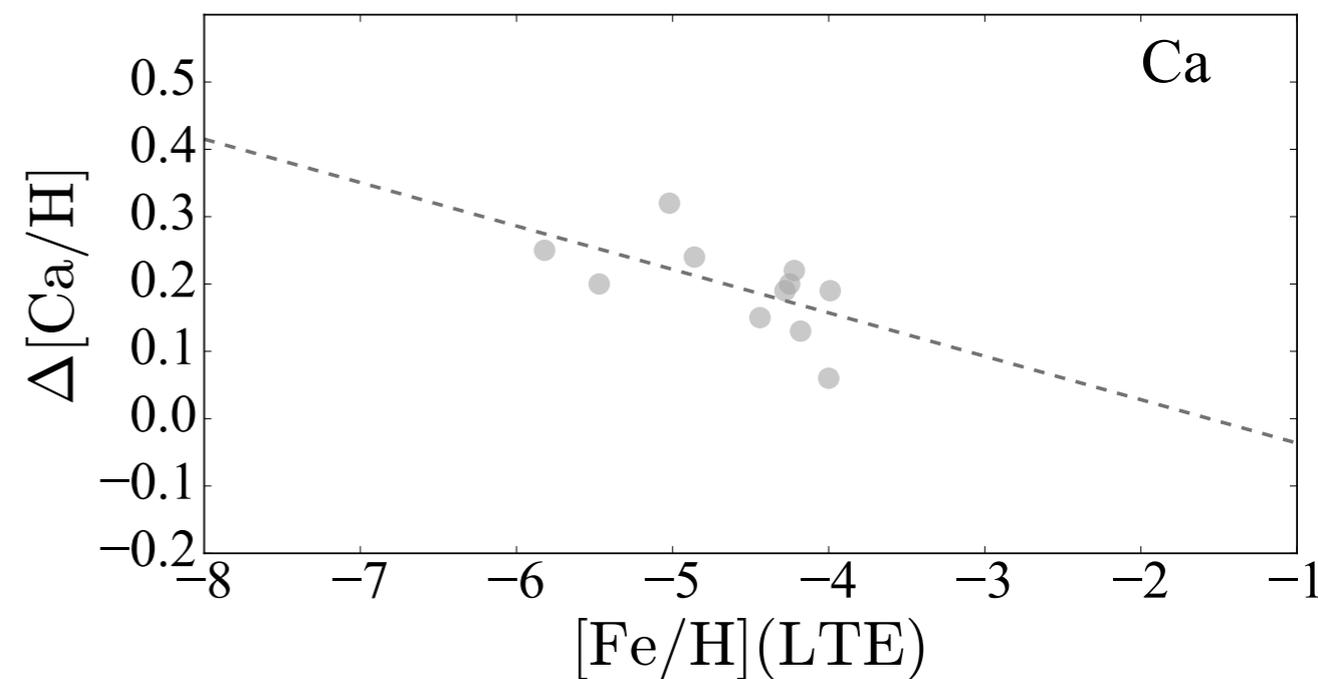
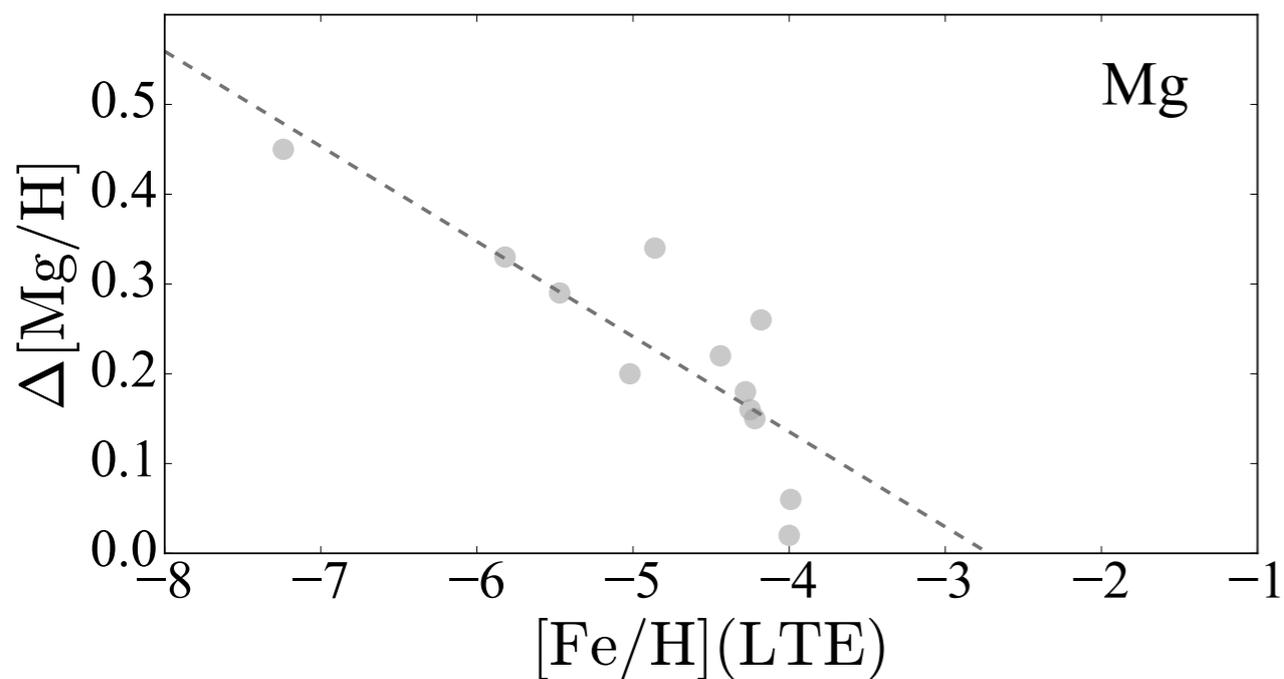
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*Ezzeddine et al. (2017)*



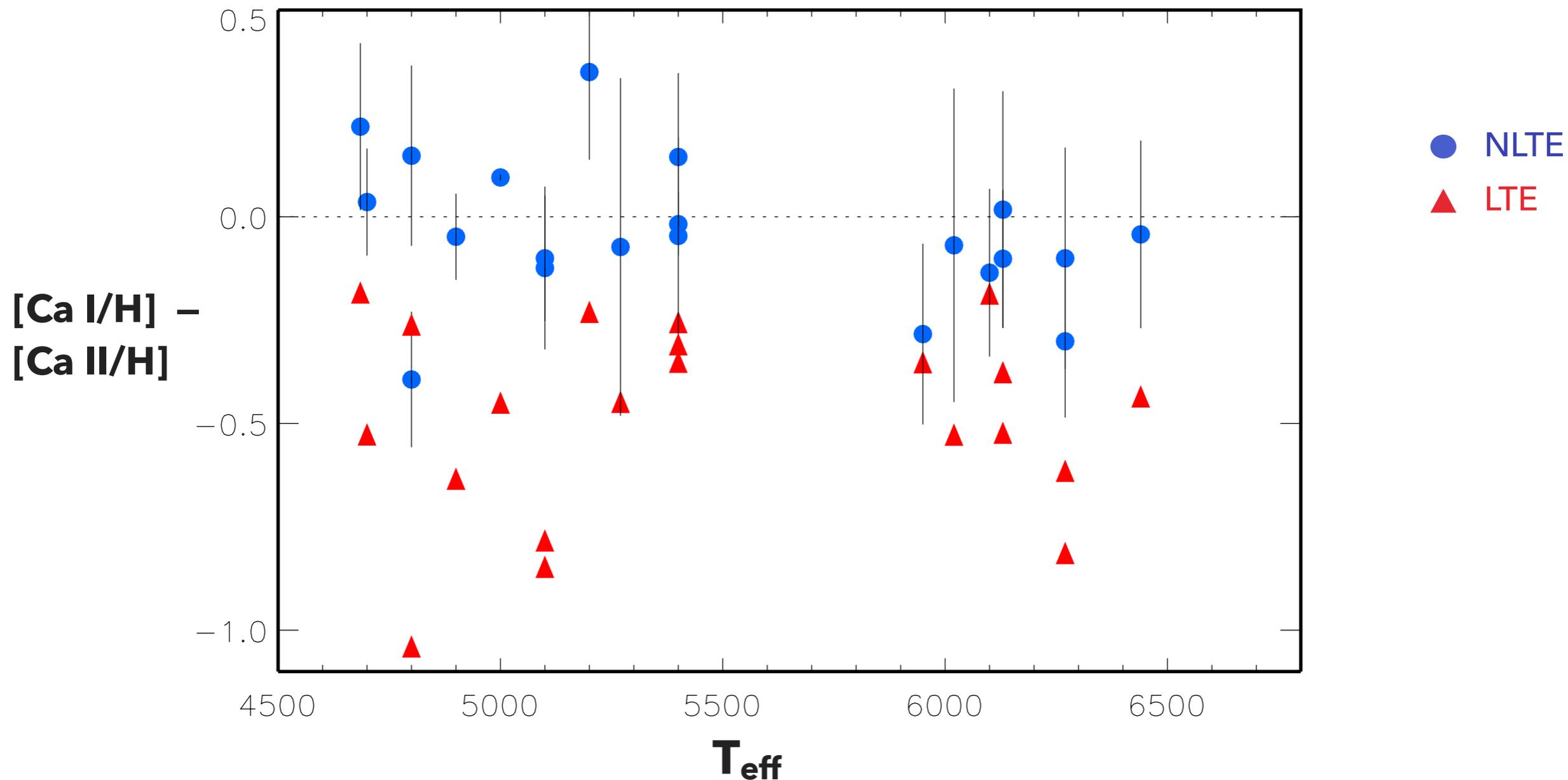
# NLTE EFFECTS : MG & CA

*Sitnova, Ezzeddine et al. (submitted)*



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Agreement between Ca I and Ca II in NLTE vs. LTE in UMP stars! This highlights that NLTE works for extreme cases as well as less metal-poor stars!

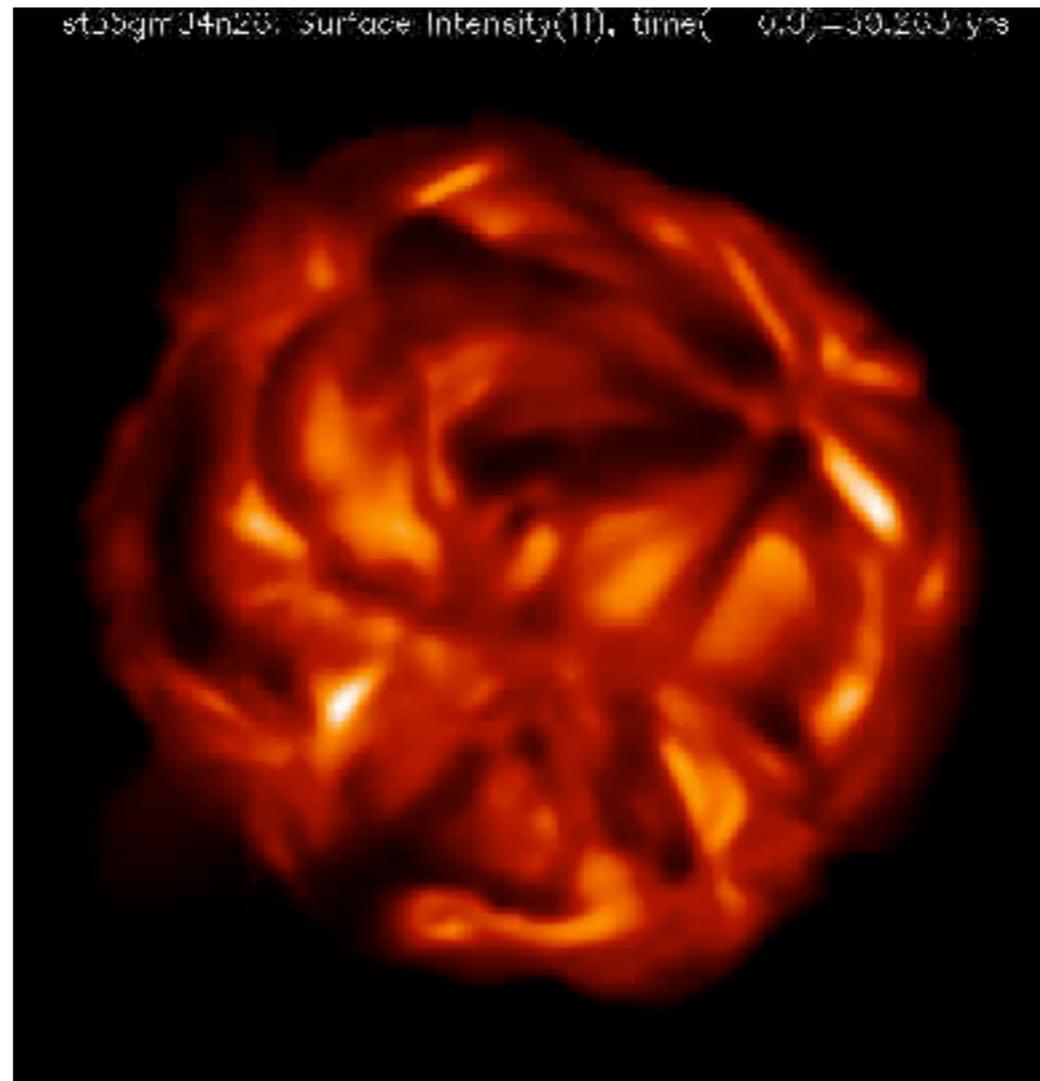
## TAKE AWAY POINTS

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- ▶ Stellar abundances are only as good as our models
- ▶ Departures from LTE abundances in metal-poor stars can be severe
- ▶ Accurate modeling of atmospheres in iron-poor stars (NLTE) is important. Ignoring NLTE effects can:
  - overestimate  $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 50-600$  K
  - underestimate  $\log g \sim 0.2 - 1$  dex
  - underestimate  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim 0.2 - 1.0$  dex
  - underestimate  $[\text{Mg}/\text{H}]$  up to 0.5 dex
  - underestimates  $[\text{Ca}/\text{H}]$  from Ca II lines up to 0.5 dex
- ▶ NLTE effects important to include in abundance determinations of large samples, i.e., large spectroscopic surveys. **Possible with our new dense NLTE metal-poor abundance grid! If interested, talk to me on coffee break :)**

# STELLAR ATMOSPHERES ASSUMPTIONS : IS 1D OKAY VS 3D?

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Matthias Steffen  
3D COBOLD simulations

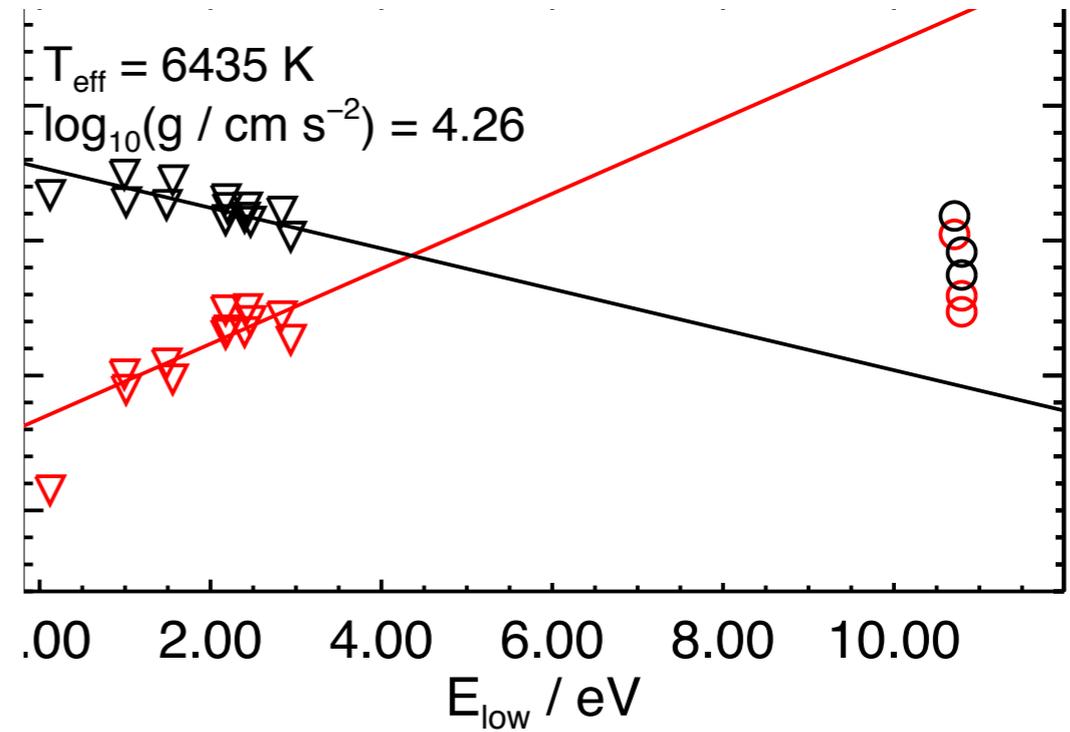
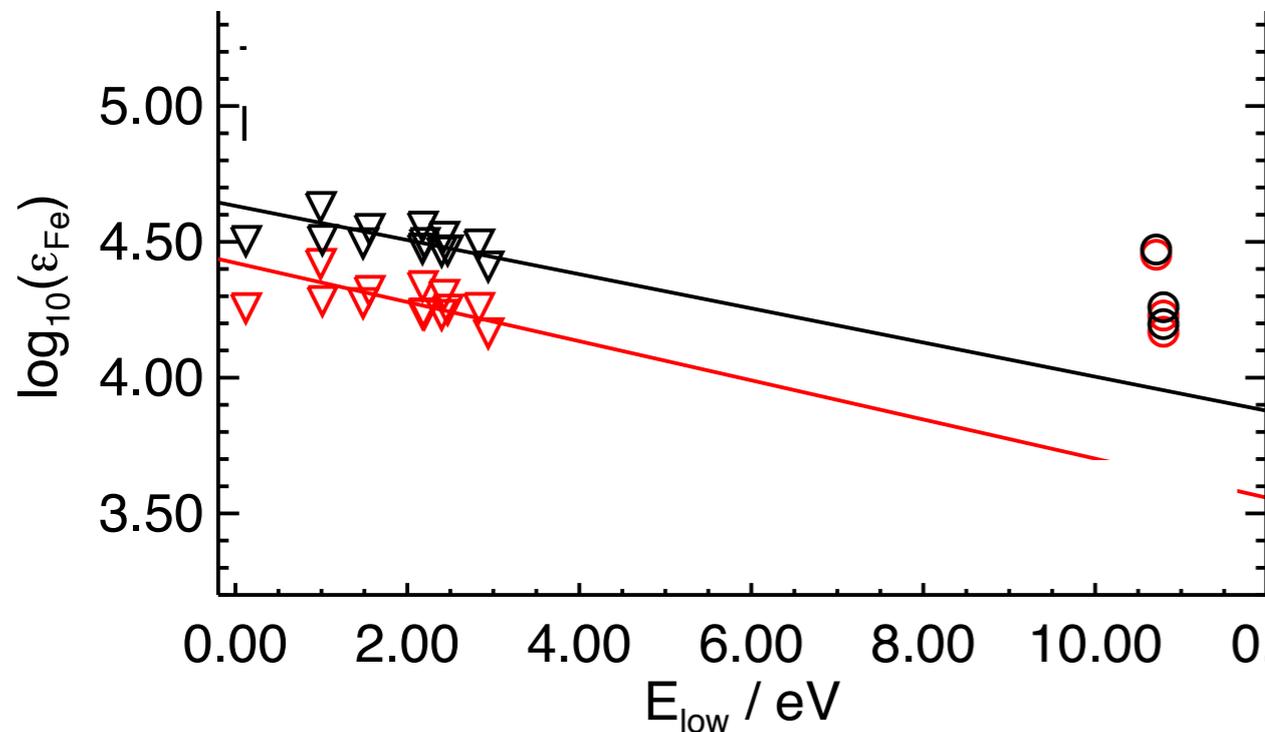
3D important for CNO elements : large 3D effects

# STELLAR ATMOSPHERES ASSUMPTIONS : IS 1D OKAY VS 3D?

*Amarsi et al. (2016)*

1D

3D



**NLTE**

**LTE**

1D, NLTE better than 3D, LTE!