

Tc-rich M stars: platypuses of low-mass star evolution

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1 INTRODUCTION

What are M-type giants?

- Late-type stars with **TiO** molecular bands
- M-type giants have *oxygen-rich* atmospheres: they have a carbon to oxygen ratio $C/O < 0.5$

Asymptotic giant branch (AGB) evolution:

As an AGB star evolves, it ascends M-S-C sequence and its oxygen-rich chemistry turns into a carbon-rich one because of the third dredge-ups bringing to the surface freshly synthesized C and s-process elements (Figure 1).

What is the status of the M stars that show heavy-element abundances in their spectra?

There has been several observations of Technetium (Tc)-rich M-type stars [1]. Tc is a radioactive s-process element (half life: $2.1 \cdot 10^5$ years). Hence, the detection of Tc is a direct indication of an active s-process nucleosynthesis. Tc-rich M stars are thus intriguing since they show clear absorption lines of Tc but a low C/O ratio (i.e., $C/O < 0.5$). Through this work, **our aim is to understand the evolutionary status of the Tc-rich M stars.**

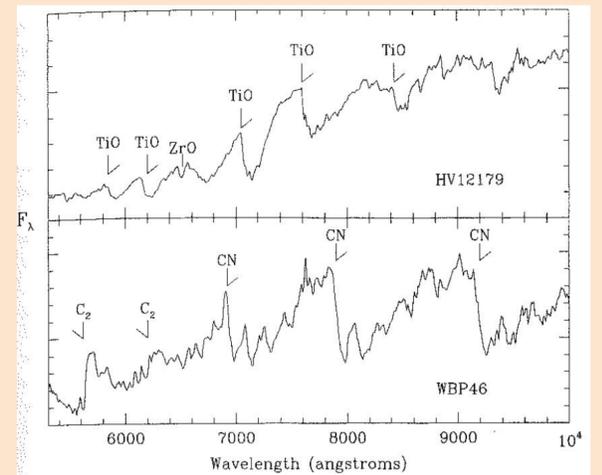
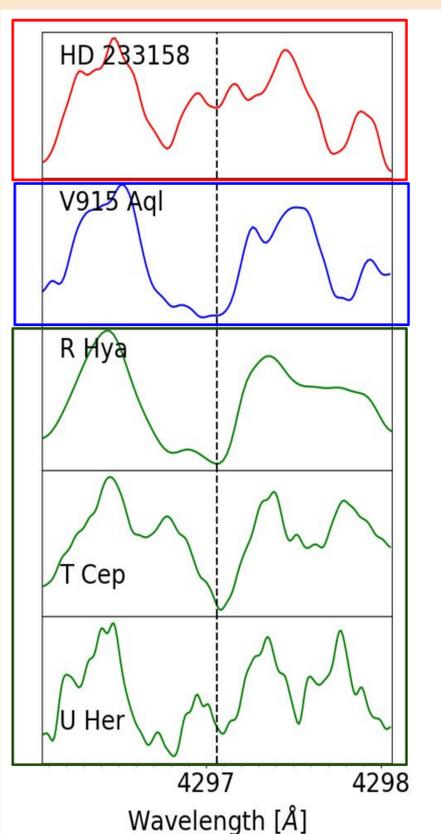


Figure 1: Illustration of the molecule-rich spectra of an M-type (top panel) and a carbon (bottom panel) star, figure from Lattanzio & Wood (2004).

2 TECHNETIUM LINES OF M and S STARS



Tc-poor S star

Tc-rich S star

Tc lines of the intriguing M stars

Confirmation of the Tc-rich nature of these M stars from 3 different Tc lines: 4238Å, 4262Å, and 4297Å (the latter is illustrated in Figure 2).

Figure 2: Tc I line at 4297.06 Å for some M and S stars.

3 STELLAR PARAMETER DETERMINATION

Models

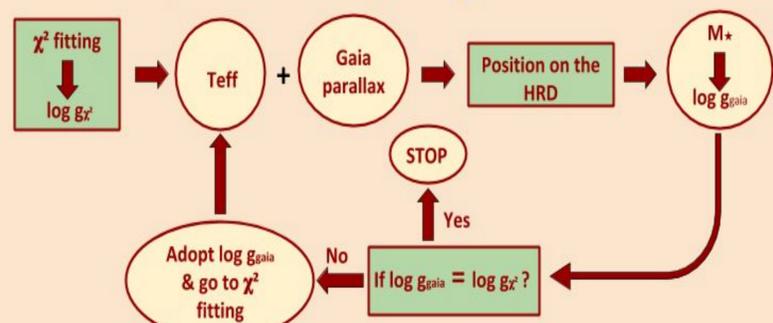
MARCS model atmospheres for M- and S-type stars [2]

- $2700 \leq T_{\text{eff}} \text{ (K)} \leq 4000$
- $0 \leq \log g \leq 5$
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.0$ and -0.5
- $[\alpha/\text{Fe}] = -0.4 \cdot [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
- $0.50 \leq C/O \leq 0.99$
- $[\text{s}/\text{Fe}] = +0, +1$ and $+2$ dex

Atmospheric parameters using spectral fitting + photometric indices

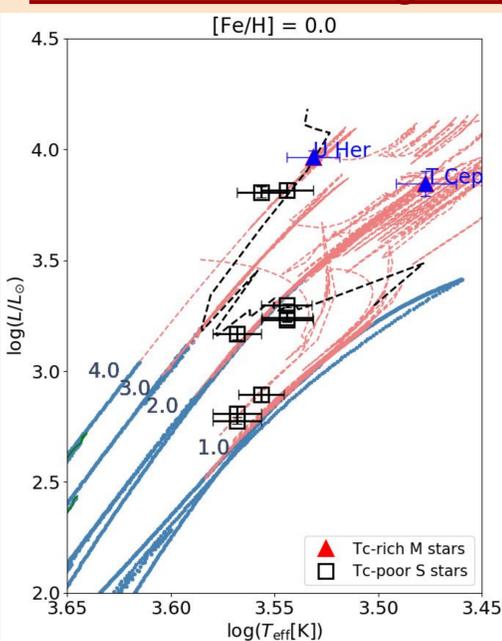
- Initial T_{eff} estimate using the photometric indices from [2].
- Spectropic confirmation of the initial estimate of the stellar parameters.
- Derivation of the metallicity and C/O ratio of the stars using the method from [5].

Gaia parallaxes can help us constrain $\log g$ by iterating on parameters from χ^2 fitting and Hertzsprung-Russell (HR) diagram :



For more information on the $\log g$ iterations check [5]

4 PRELIMINARY HR diagram (GAIA EDR3)



Tc-rich M stars lie well above the predicted onset of the third dredge-up (black dashed line in Figure 3) in the HR diagram.

Their location in the HR diagram hints towards intermediate-masses (2 - 4 M_{sun}), however, a confirmation of these mass estimates is needed.

Figure 3: HR diagram of Tc-rich M stars and Tc-poor S stars. The STAREVOL evolutionary tracks are overplotted, in blue \rightarrow RGB; in pink \rightarrow AGB

5 CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS

- GAIA EDR3 allows to locate the Tc-rich M stars in the HR diagram.
- Fundamental parameter determination of M stars is well constrained by the combination of high-resolution spectra, dedicated model atmospheres and GAIA EDR3 parallaxes.
- The preliminary GAIA HR diagram of the M stars hints at these stars being intermediate-mass AGB stars.
- Detailed abundance determination of the Tc-rich M stars and comparison with theoretical predictions is a work in progress [6].

If numerous, the Tc-rich M stars pose a significant challenge for our current understanding of the stellar luminosity at the onset of the TDU and the anticipated length of the thermally-pulsing AGB phase. Hence, Tc-rich M stars will bring novel constraints on the stellar evolutionary models.

References:

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