## Light and heavy elements nucleosynthesis in low mass AGB Stars

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#### **OUTLINE**

#### M=2M<sub>o</sub> AGB models (FRANEC Code)

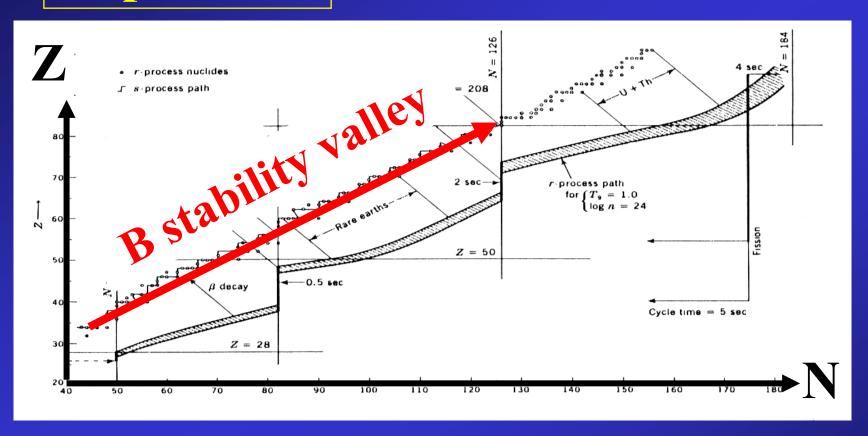


HALO STARS (*Z*=1x10<sup>-4</sup>)

- ➤ The formation of the <sup>13</sup>C pocket and the nuclear network
- > Light and heavy elements nucleosynthesis
- Comparison with observations

#### s-process

#### $^{13}C(\alpha,n)^{16}O$ reaction





Weak component (A<90)

→ Main component (90<A<204)

Strong component (204<A<209)

#### How we treat the convection

- Schwarzschild criterion: to determine convective borders
- <u>Mixing length theory:</u> to calculate velocities inside the convective zones

At the inner border of the convective envelope, we assume that the velocity profile drops following an exponentially decaying law

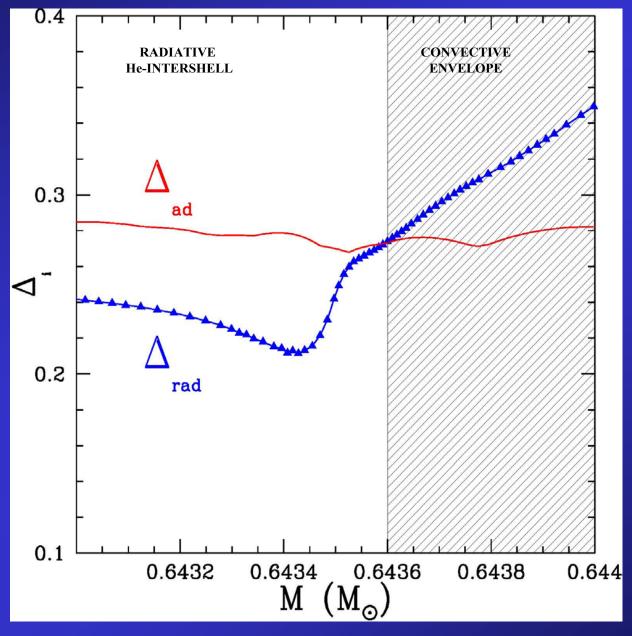
REF: Freytag (1996), Herwig (1997), Chieffi (2001), Straniero(2005), Cristallo (2001,2004,2006)

$$v = v_{bce} \cdot exp (-d/\beta H_p)$$

- V<sub>bce</sub> is the convective velocity at the inner border of the convective envelope (*CE*)
- d is the distance from the CE
- $H_p$  is the scale pressure height
- $\beta = 0.1$

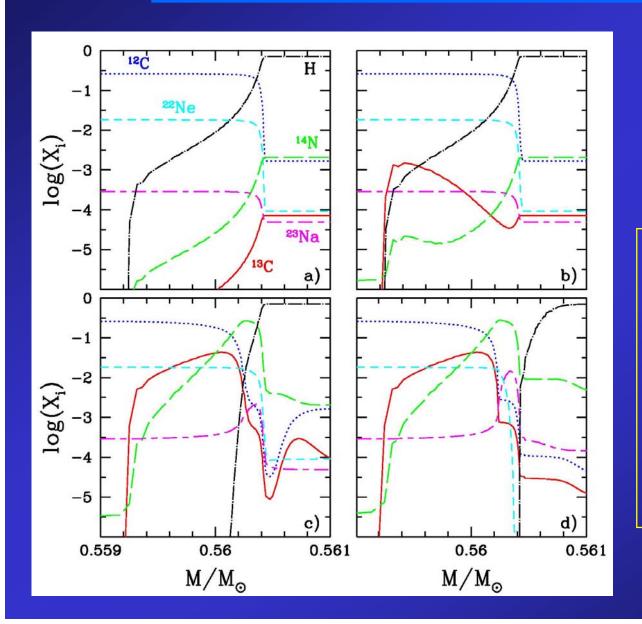
**WARNING:** v<sub>bce</sub>=0 except during Dredge Up episodes

#### Gradients profiles WITH exponentially decaying velocity profile



During a TDU episode

#### Formation of the <sup>13</sup>C-pocket



 $M=2M_{\odot}$   $Z=Z_{\odot}$ 

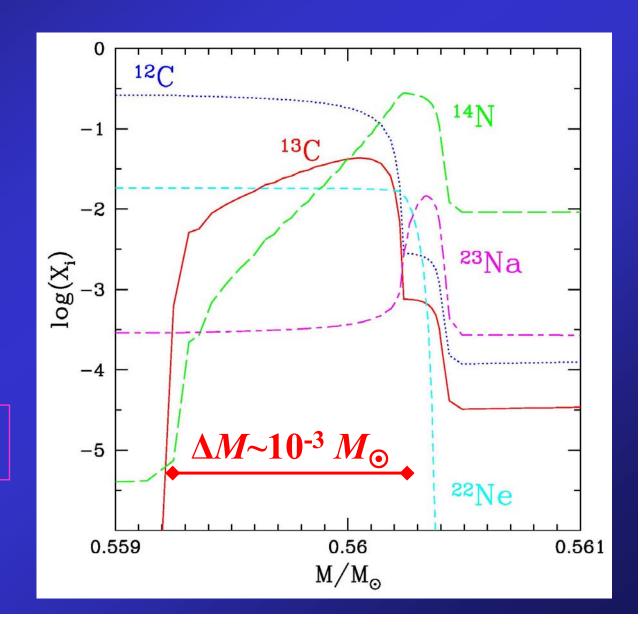
- a) Maximum envelope penetration (during TDU);
- b)  $^{12}$ C(p, $\gamma$ ) $^{13}$ N( $\beta$ +) $^{13}$ C and  $^{13}$ C(p, $\gamma$ ) $^{14}$ N reactions;
- c)  ${}^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na};$
- d) the envelope receeds.

#### The resulting pocket(s)

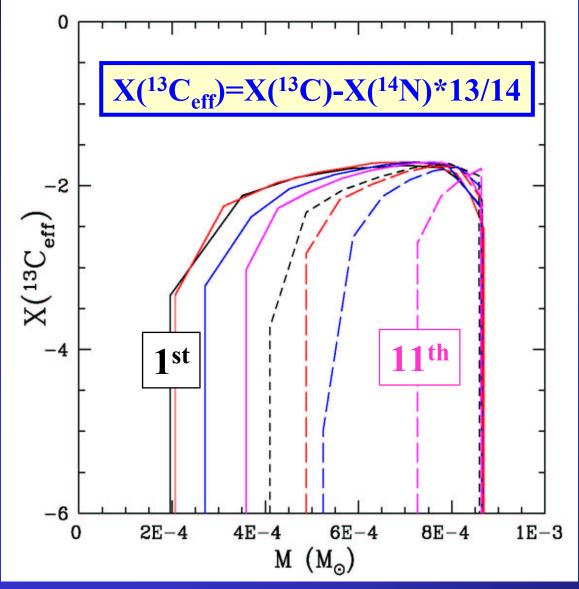
<sup>13</sup>C-pocket

<sup>14</sup>N-pocket

<sup>23</sup>Na-pocket

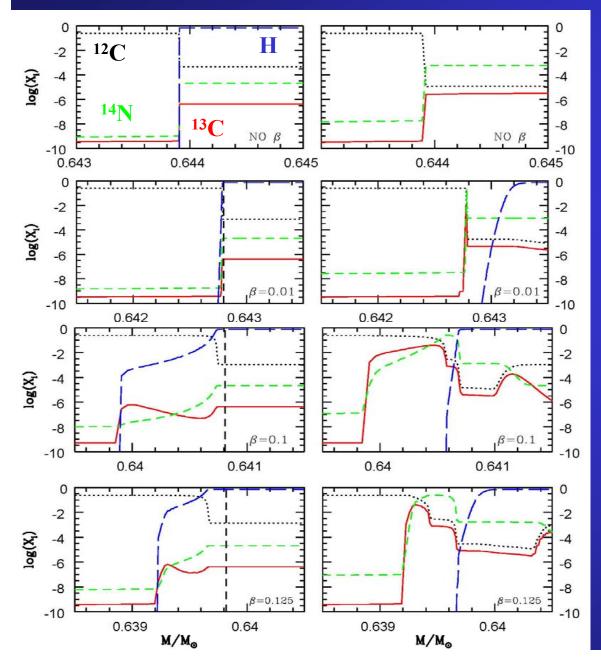


#### Variation of the <sup>13</sup>C-pocket pulse by pulse



14N strong neutron poison via
 14N(n,p)<sup>14</sup>C reaction

#### Calibration of the free parameter



Different choices of the  $\beta$  parameter in the velocity profile algorithm

β~0.1

- 1. Low mass AGB Stars
- 2. Treatment of convection

Cristallo S. (PhD Thesis)

#### THE NETWORK

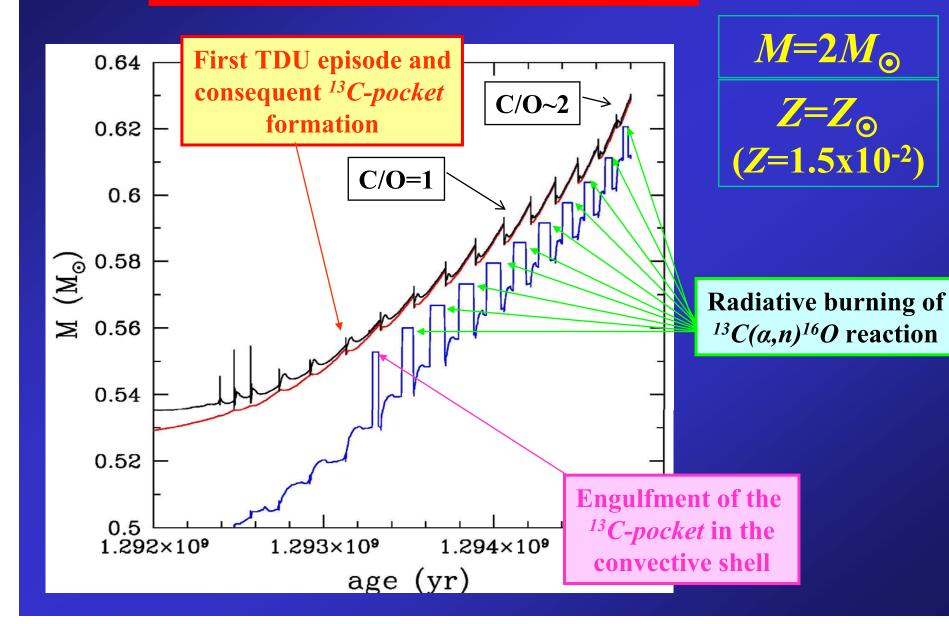
#### About 500 isotopes

#### linked by more than 700 reactions

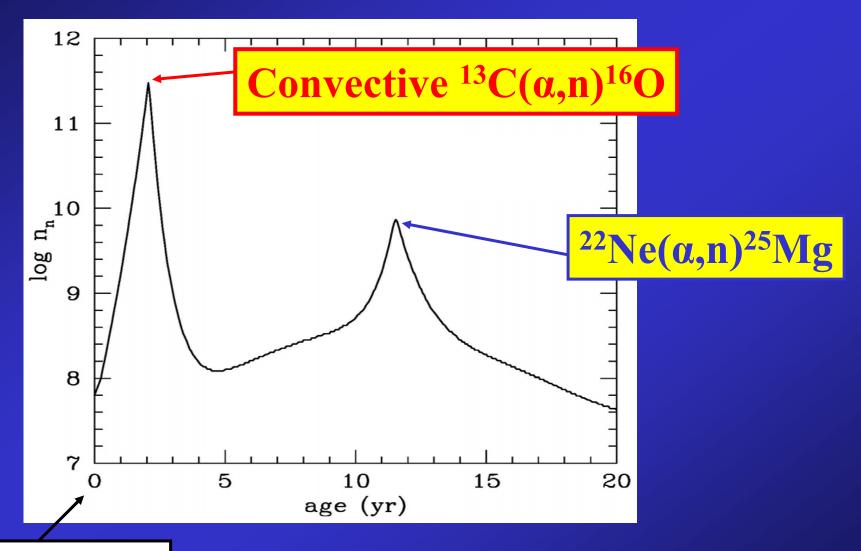
Reactions	Reference
(n,γ) (n,p) and (n,α) p and α captures β decays	Bao & Kaeppeler Koehler,Wagemans NACRE Takahashi&Yokoi

# Solar metallicity

#### THE AGB PHASE



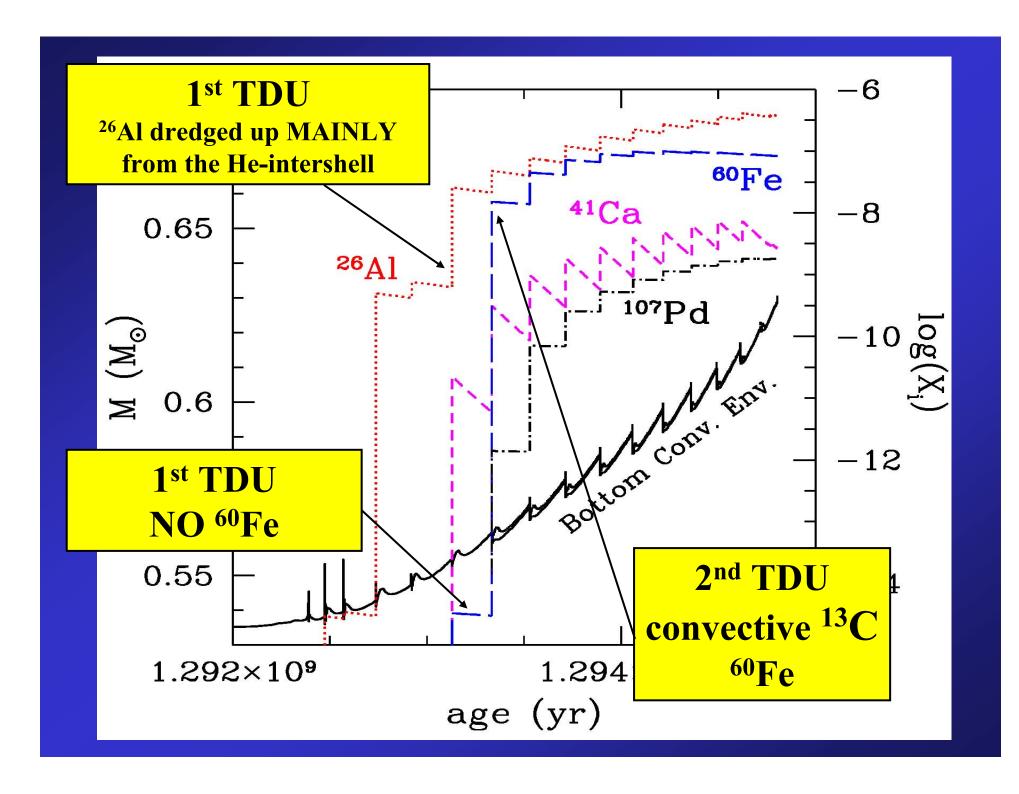
#### **CONVECTIVE** <sup>13</sup>C burning → <sup>60</sup>Fe production



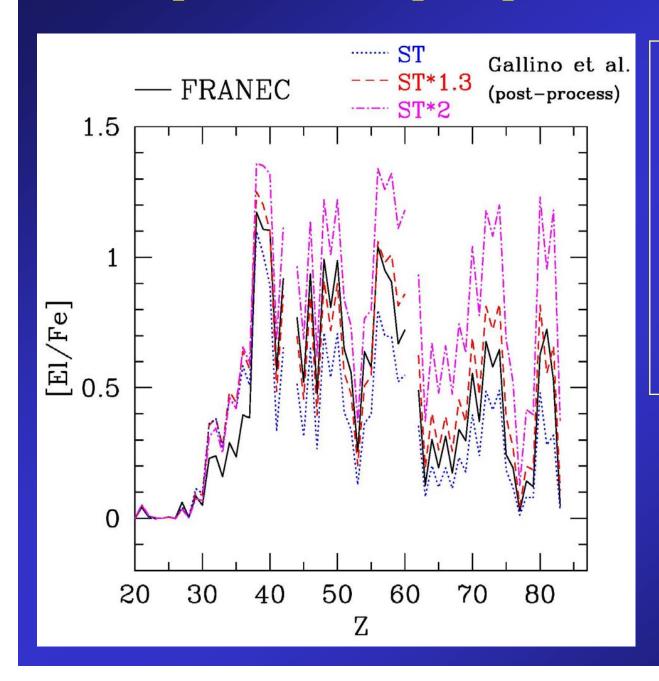
t=0 at the

13C-pocket ingestion
in the convective shell

**Cristallo et al. 2006 (astro-ph/0606374)** 



#### Comparison with post-process calculations



#### **POST PROCESS**

(Gallino et al. 1998)

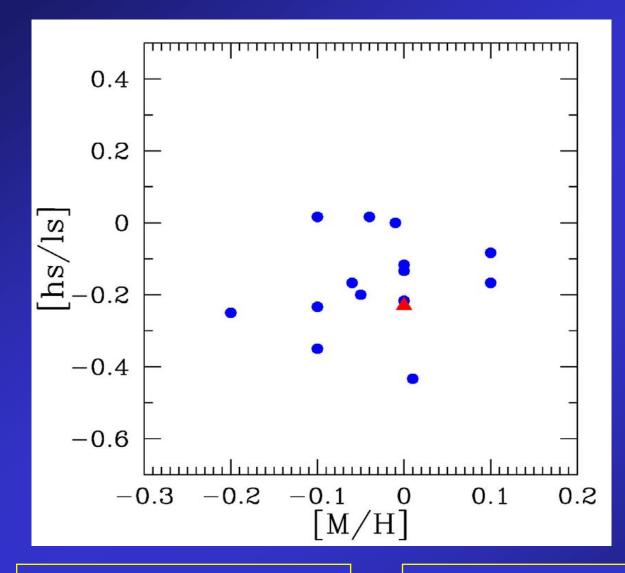
 $M=2M_{\odot}$ ,  $Z=2\times10^{-2}$ (Straniero et al. 2003)

#### <sup>13</sup>C pocket

- 1. Artificially introduced
- 2. Constant pulse after pulse

Final distributions

#### Comparison with Galactic Carbon Stars



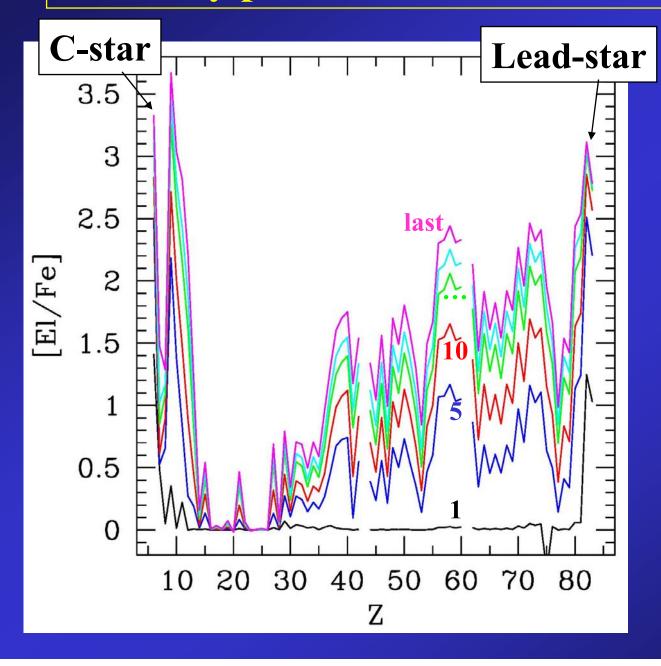
 $Z \sim Z_{\odot}$ Surface C/O=1

- Abia et al. 2002
- **▲** FRANEC

(6th pulse with TDU)

## Low metallicity

#### Pulse by pulse surface enrichments ( $Z=10^{-4}$ )



[C/Fe]=3.3 deX

[F/Fe]=3.7 deX

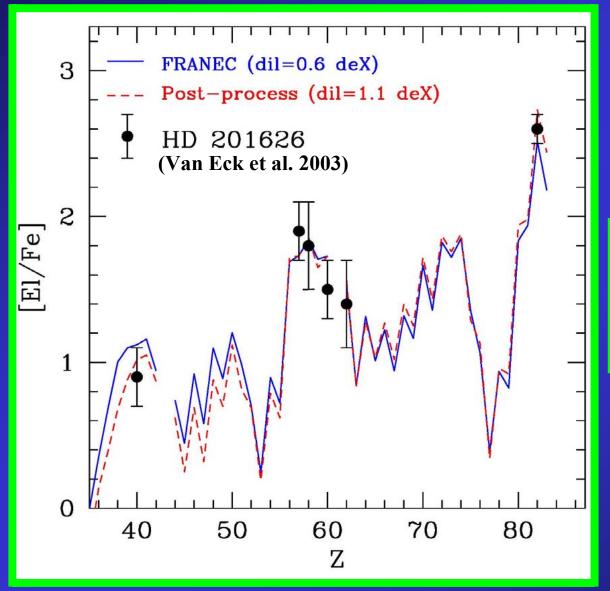
[Na/Fe]=2.8 deX

 $[ls/Fe] \sim 1.7$ 

 $[hs/Fe] \sim 2.3$ 

 $[Pb/hs] \sim 3.1$ 

#### Comparison with LEAD (Halo) stars





### EXTRINSIC AGB \

McClure & Woodsworth 1990 ORBITAL PARAMETERS



#### Future plans

- Exploring effects induced by C/O surface variations in models at low metallicities
- Performing new models with a reduced mass-loss
- Calculating more massive AGB stars (Al production)
- 1.  $M=3M_{\odot}$  and  $Z=Z_{\odot}$  (already done)
- 2. Currently running  $M=6M_{\odot}$  and  $Z=Z_{\odot}$

Yields and pulse by pulse [El/Fe] soon available on-line at:

http://www.oa-teramo.inaf.it/osservatorio/personale/cristallo/data\_online.html