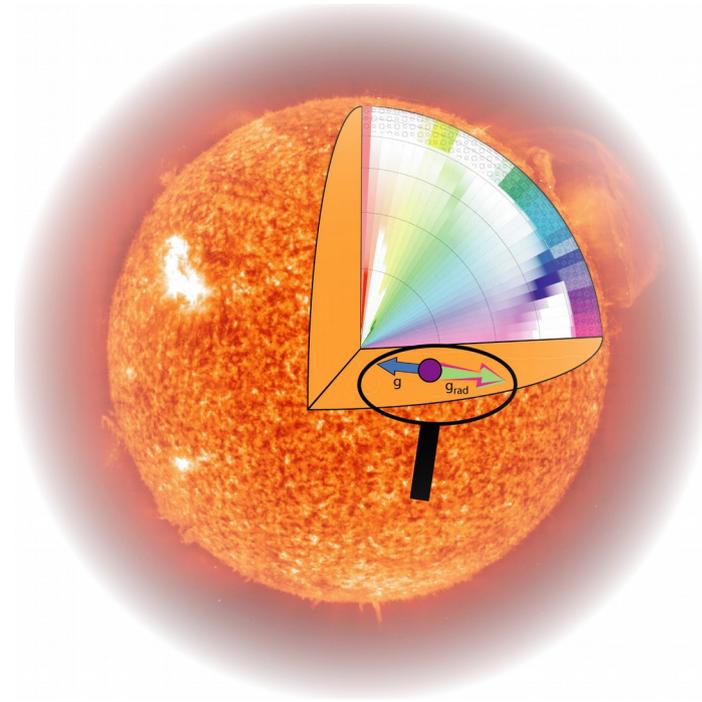


Impact of atomic diffusion on the structure and surface abundances of G and F type stars: stellar parameter determinations and effects of rotation



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SteSci Workshop II - 24th may 2018

Transport of elements inside stars

Diffusion velocity of element E (trace element case):

$$V_E = D_{E,p} \left[-\frac{\partial \ln c_E}{\partial r} + \frac{A_E m_p}{k_B T} (g_{rad,E} - g) + \frac{Z_E m_p g}{2 k_B T} + \kappa_T \frac{\partial \ln T}{\partial r} \right] + \sum D_{turb} \left[-\frac{\partial \ln c_E}{\partial r} \right]$$

↓ ↓ ↓

Radiative acceleration term Gravitational settling term Macroscopic transport processes

Continuity equation :

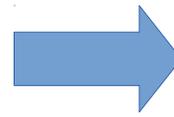
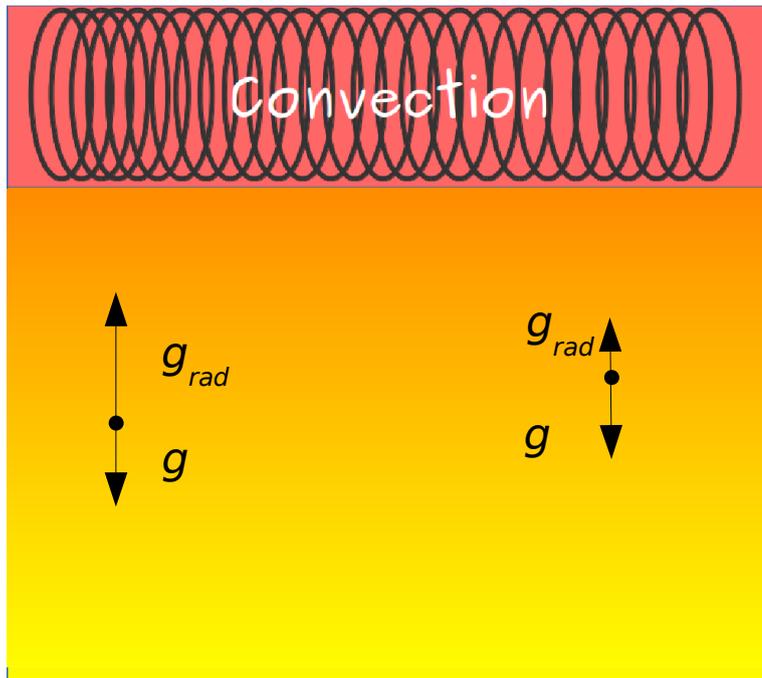
$$\frac{\partial \rho c_E}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho V_E c_E)$$

The sign of the velocity mainly depends on the one of (if \mathbf{D}_{turb} is negligible)

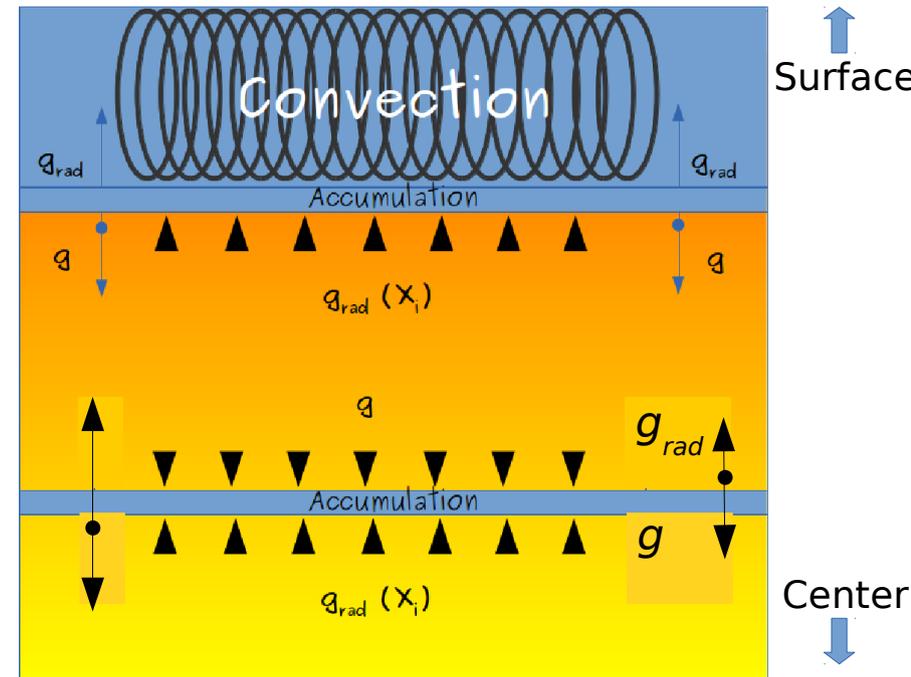
$$(g_{rad,E} - g)$$

Two main computational methods in stellar evolution codes: **Burgers method** and **Chapman & Cowling method**

Atomic diffusion inside stars



Leads to
accumulation
of some
elements



These effects are different **for each element** and depend on :

- the **abundance** of the element
- the **ionisation state**
- the **photon flux**

➡ **Direct influence** on stellar **structure** and **hydrodynamics**

Atomic diffusion inside stars : CESTAM

CESTAM (Marques +2013):

Based on the CESAM code (Morel & Lebreton 2008)

Atomic
diffusion

Michaud & Proffitt
equations

Radiative
accelerations

Single Valued Parameter approximation
(LeBlanc & Alecian 2004)

Opacities

OP monochromatic
opacities

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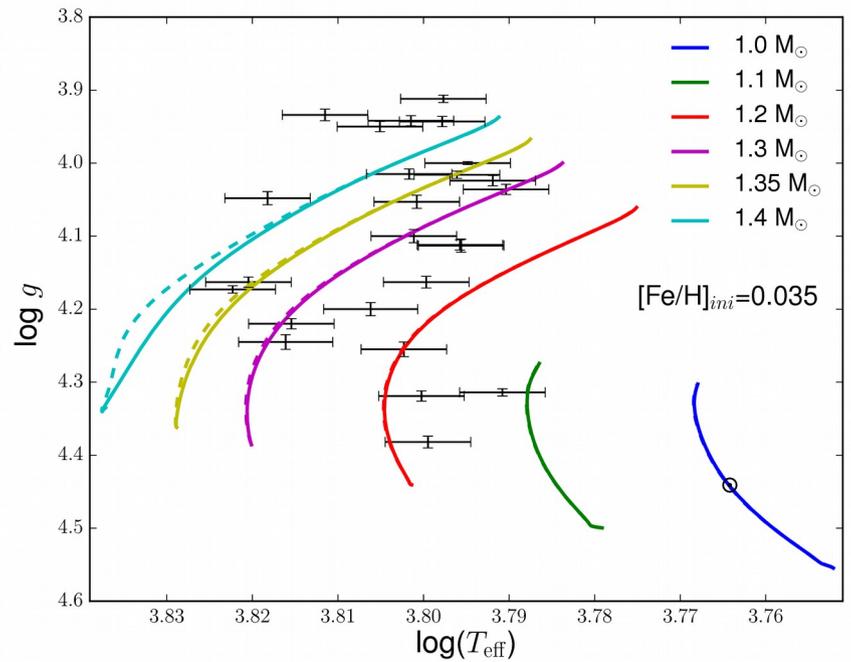
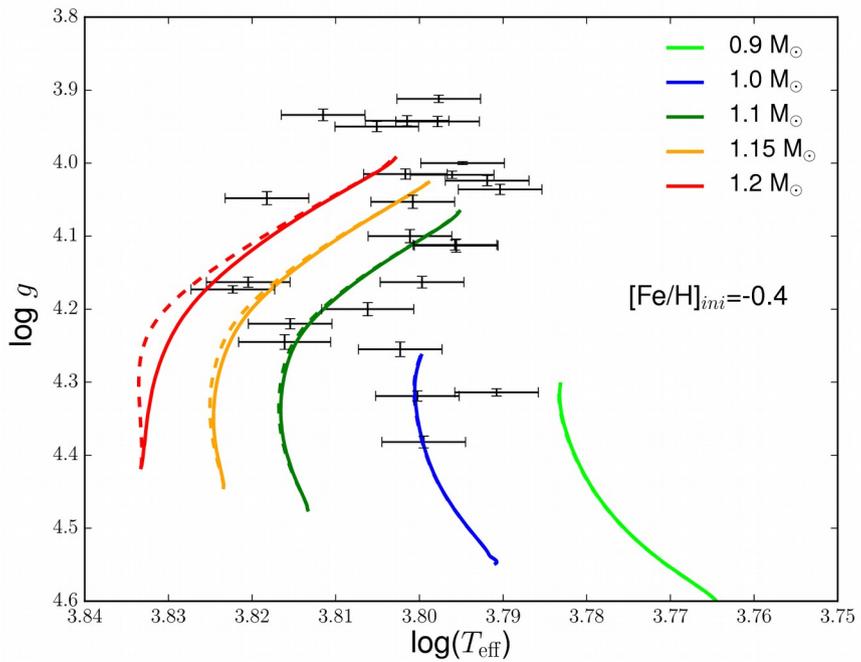
Single Valued Parameter approximation
(LeBlanc & Alecian 2004)

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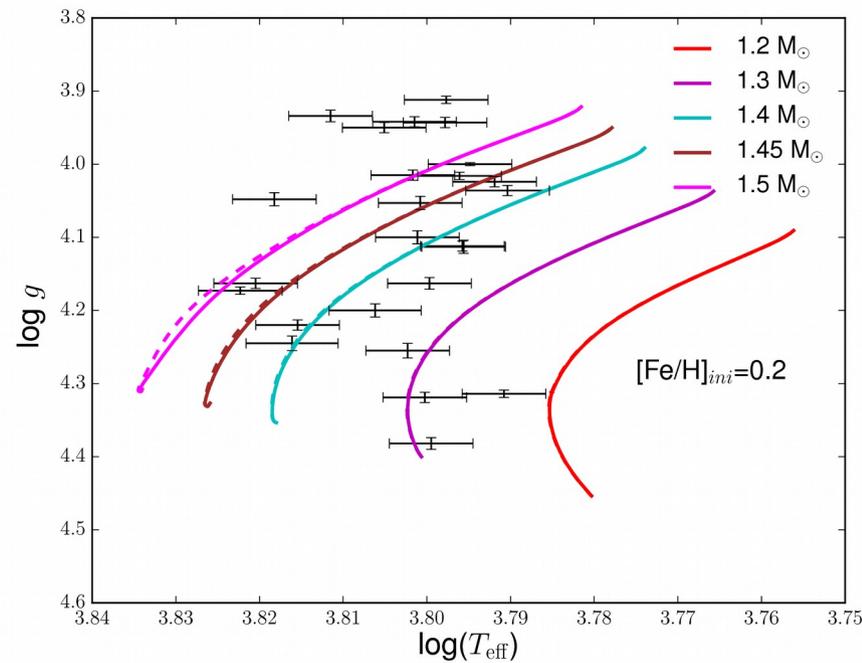
OP monochromatic
opacities

Diffusion of He, C, N, O, Ne, Na, Mg, Al,
Si, S, Ca and Fe (soon Ni!)

Evolution



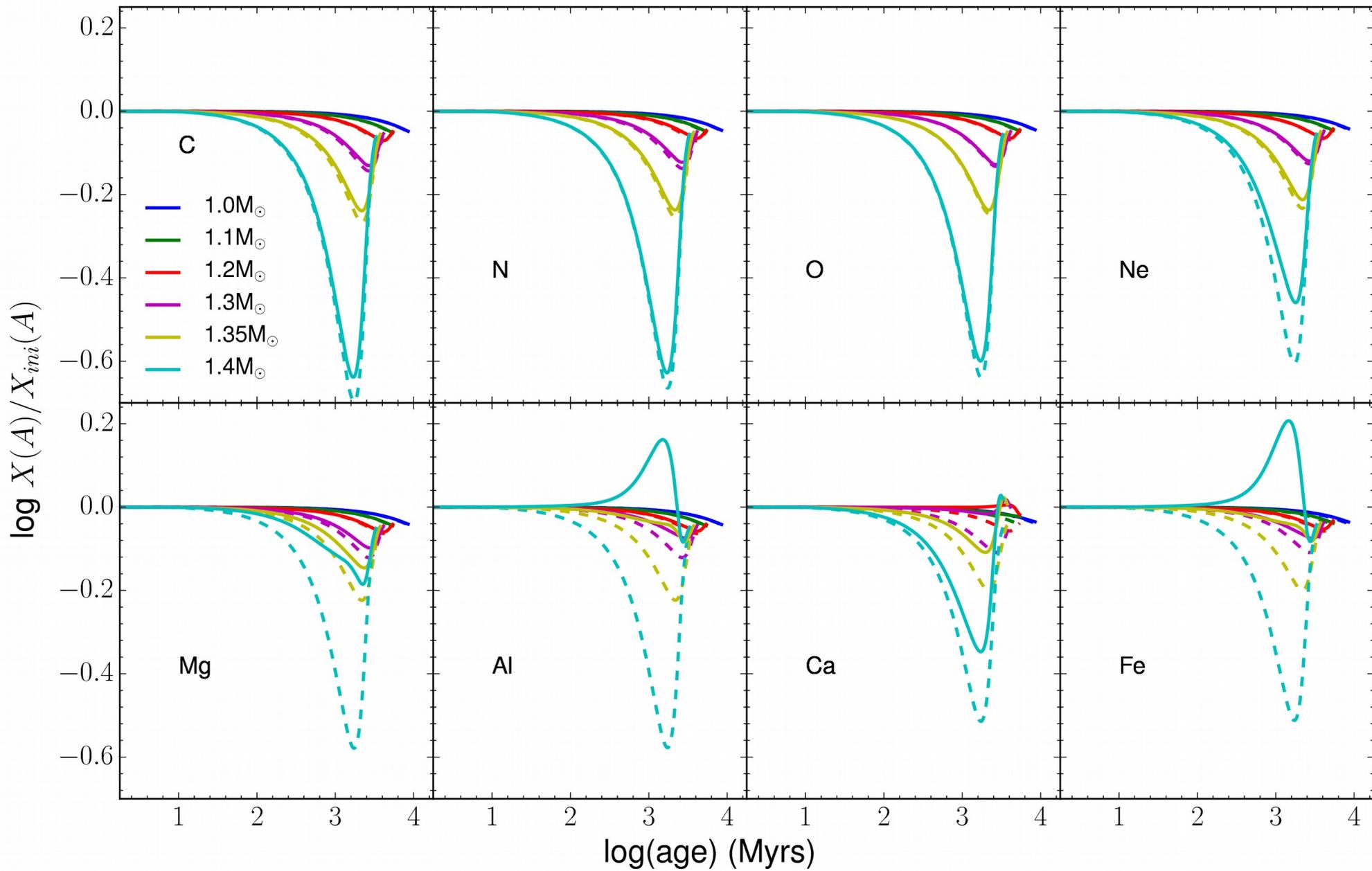
— g_{rad}
- - - No g_{rad}



Deal +2018 (subm.)

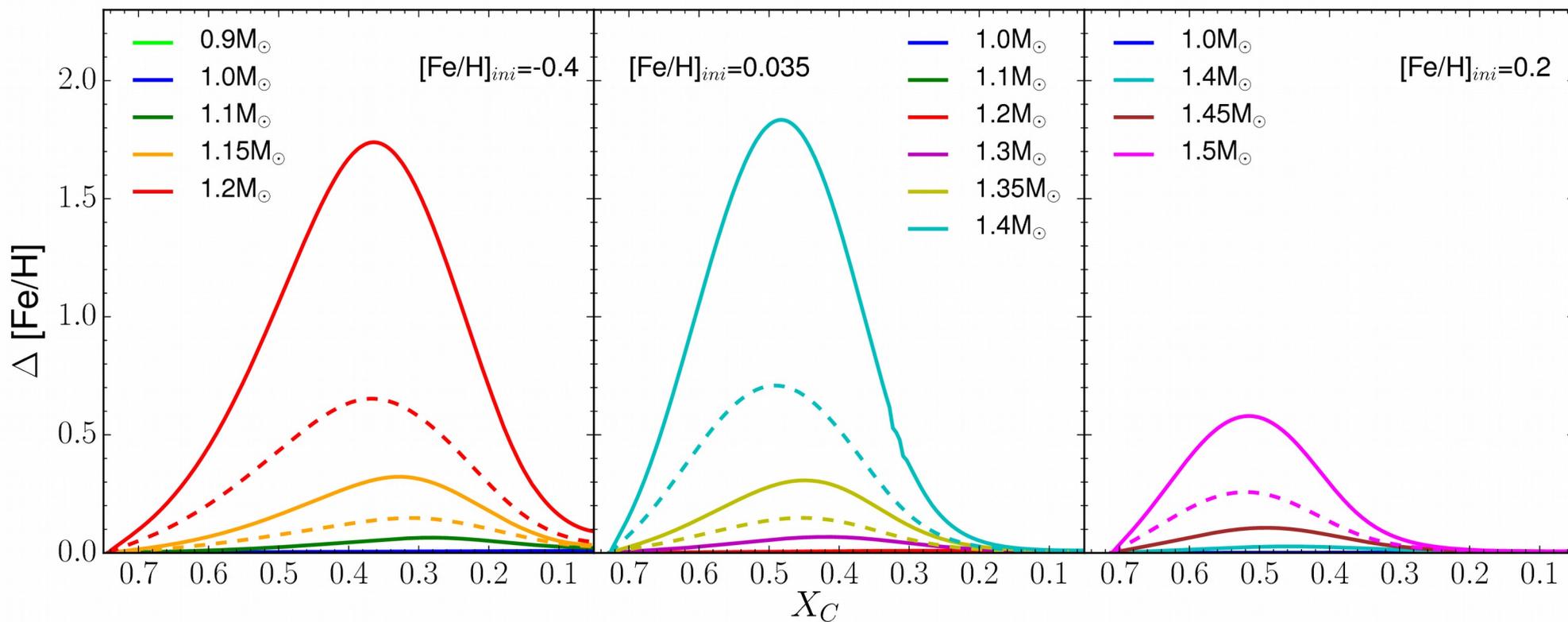
5

Surface abundances



Surface abundances

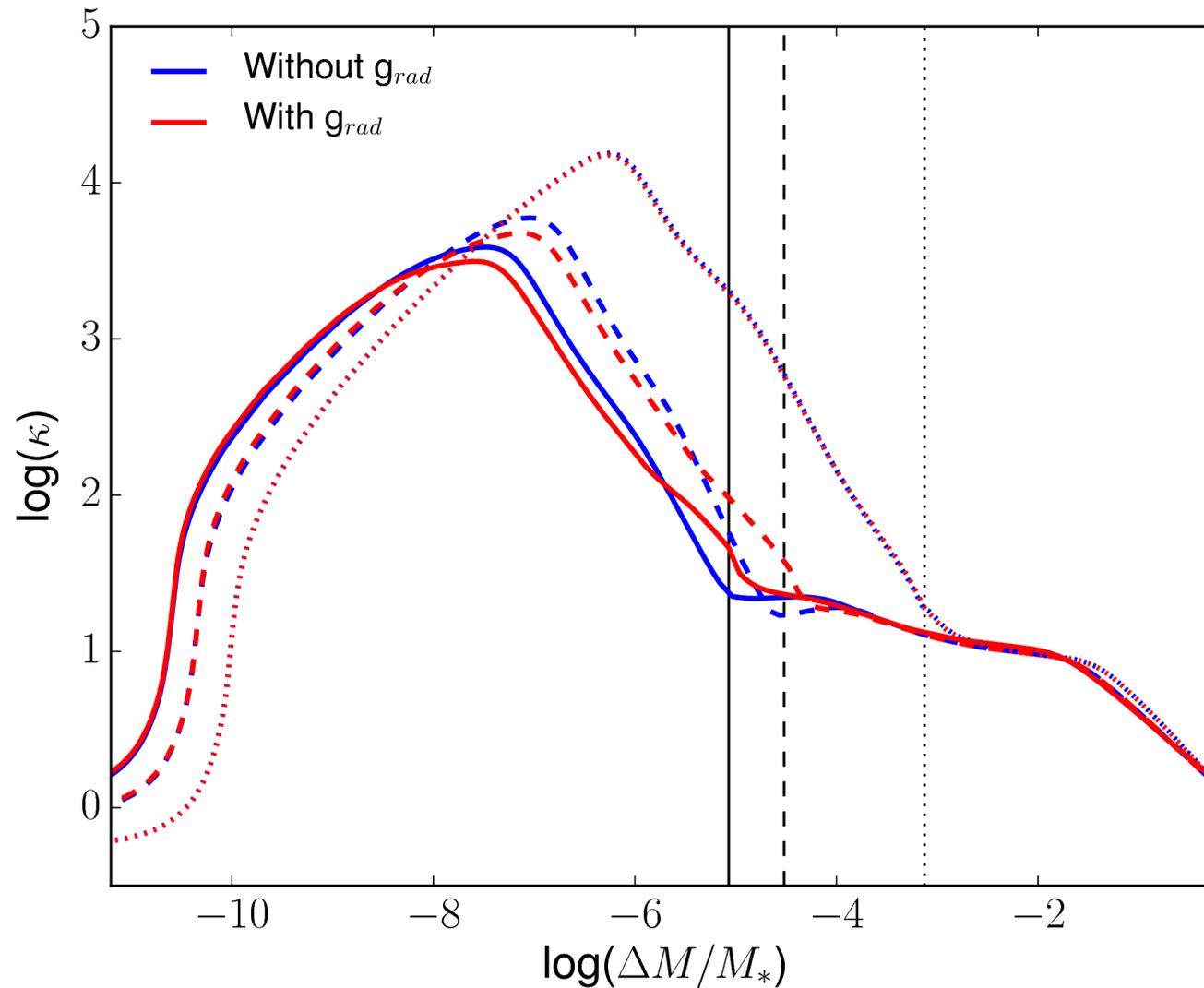
Difference of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ between models with and without radiative accelerations



Surface convective zone

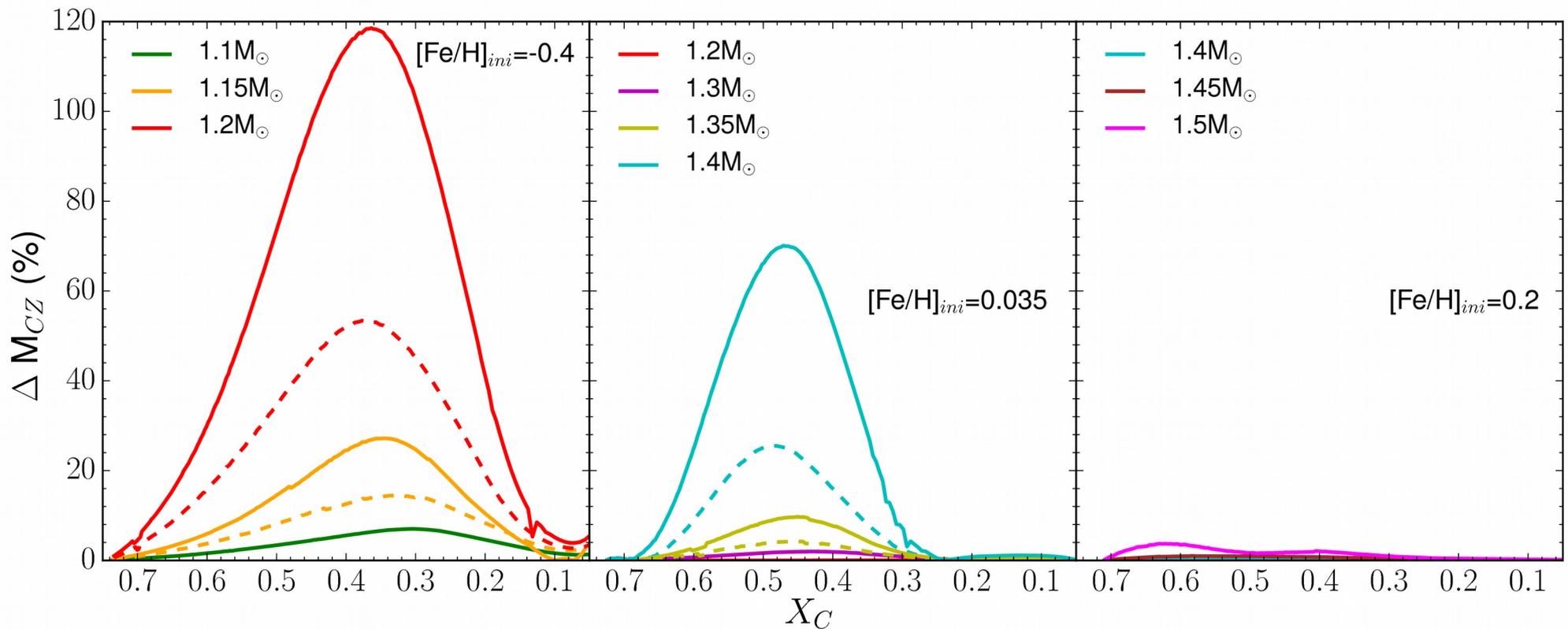
Local increase of the opacity due to iron accumulation

$1.4 M_{\odot}$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_{\text{ini}}=0.035$



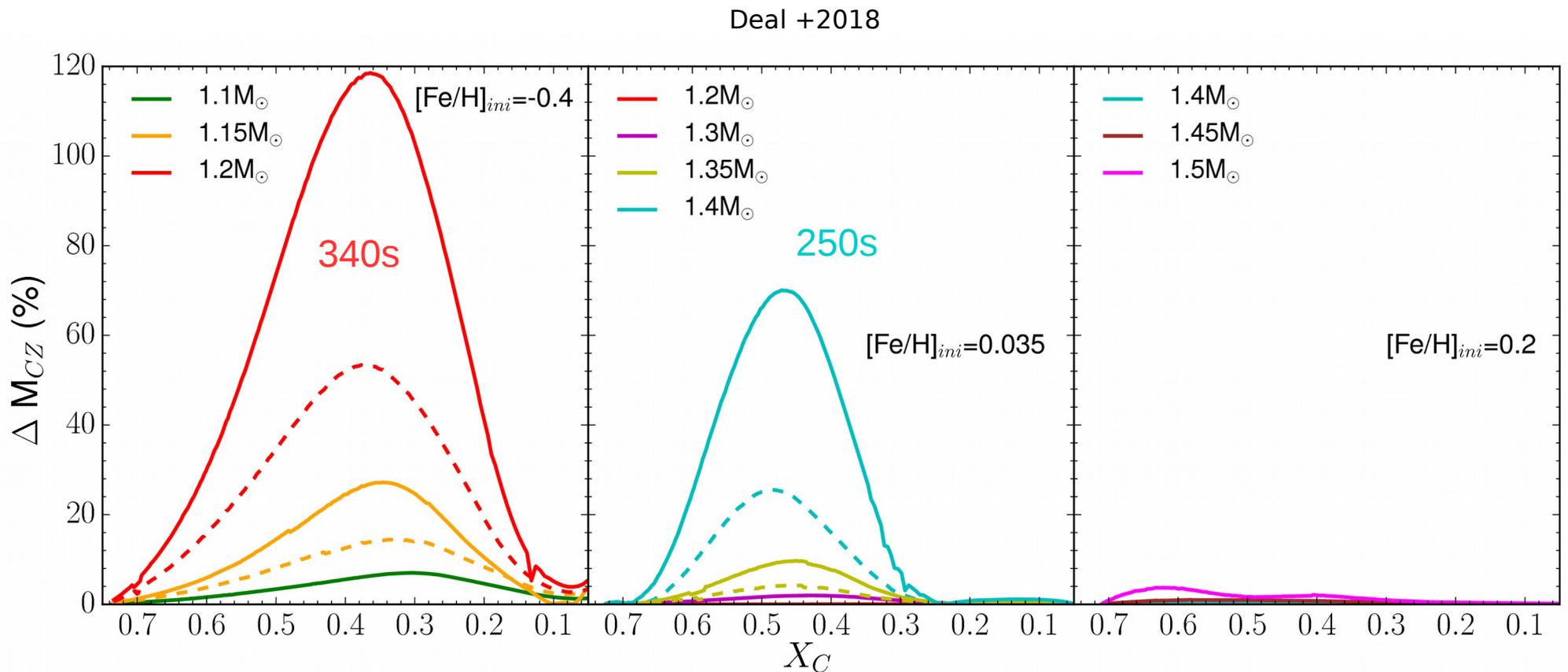
Surface convective zone

Difference of M_{CZ} between models with and without radiative accelerations



Surface convective zone

Difference of M_{CZ} between models with and without radiative accelerations

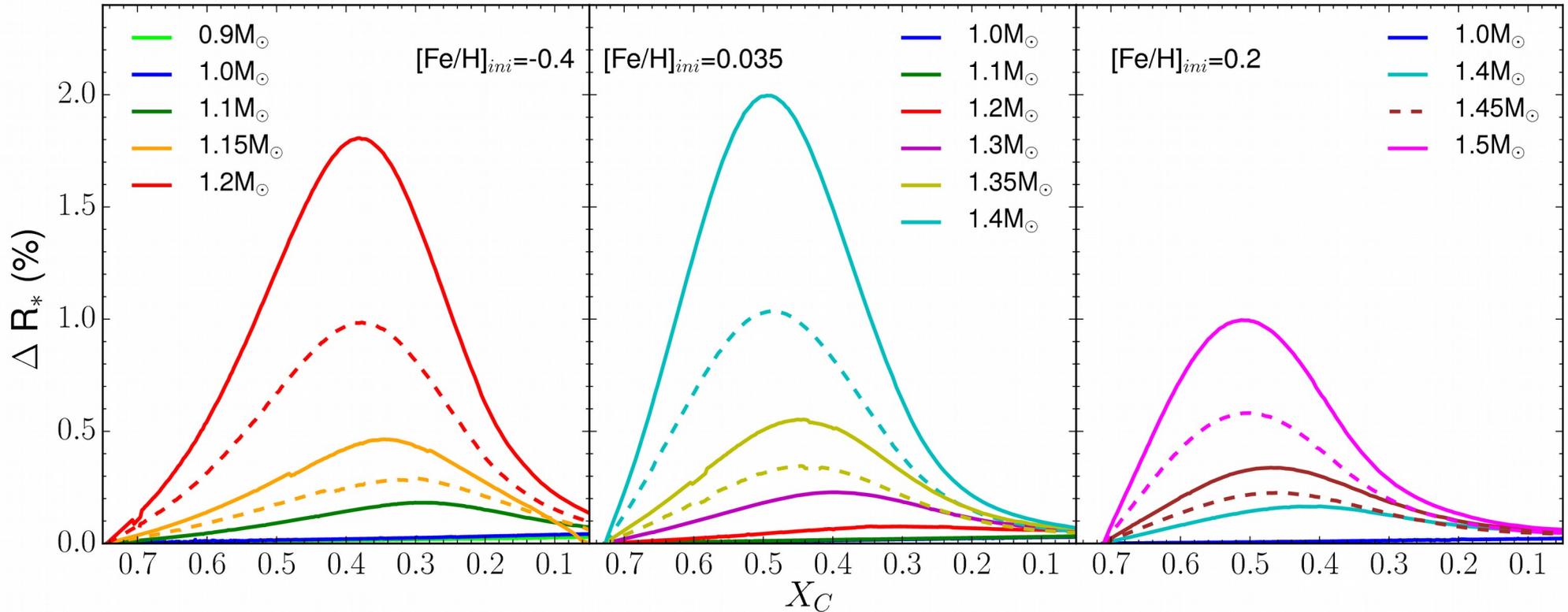


Larger than the uncertainty on the **acoustic depth** of surface convective zone of some F type stars from **Kepler** (Verma+ 2017)

Radius

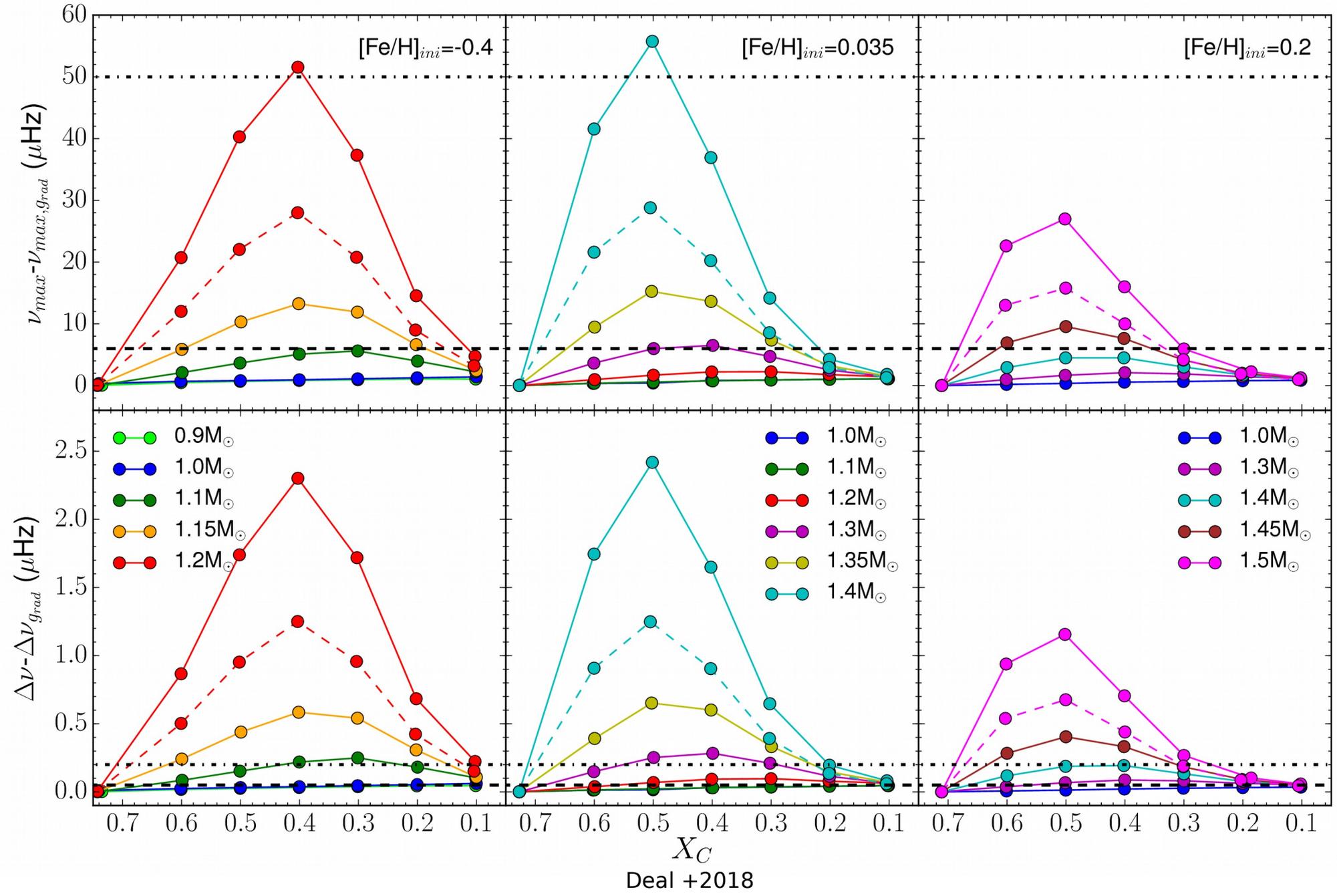
Difference of radius between models with and without radiative accelerations

Deal +2018



2% in **radius** at maximum

Δv_0 and v_{\max}



Δv_0 and v_{\max}

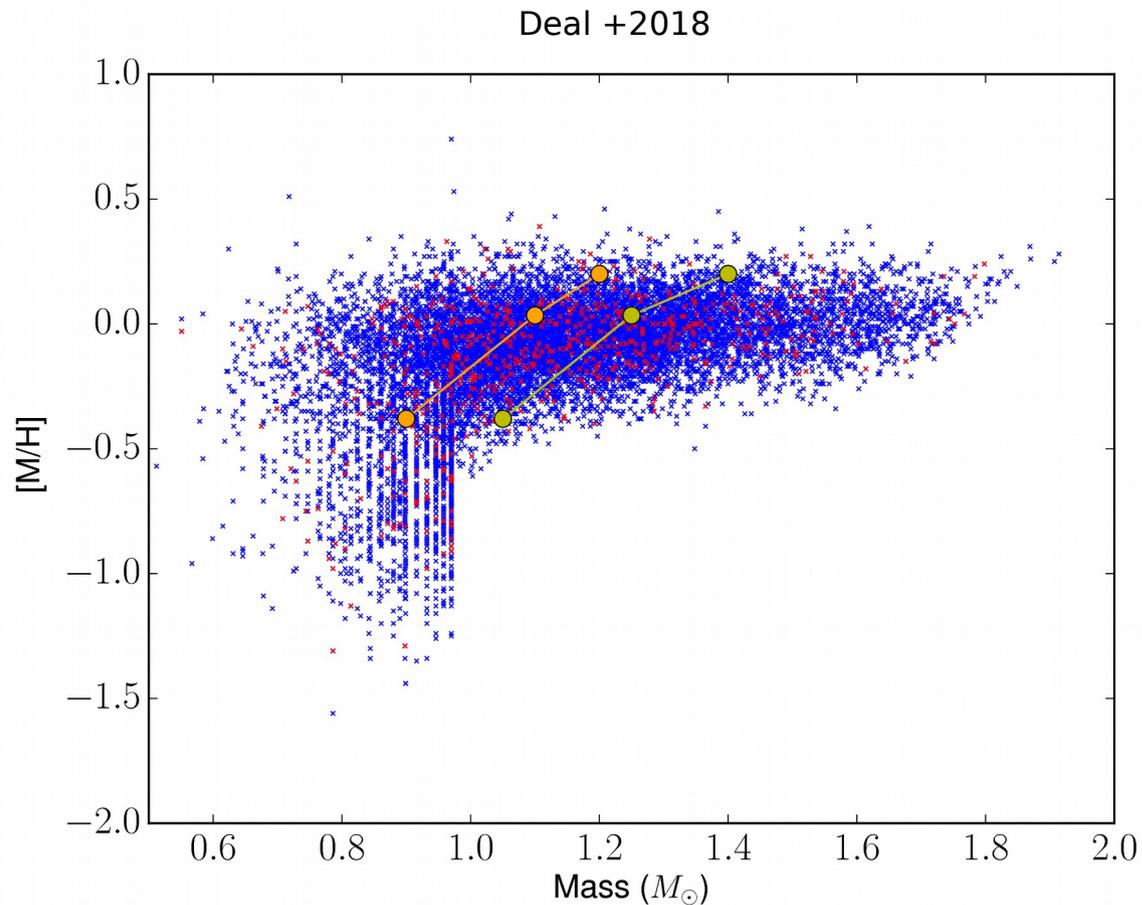
| Uncertainty sets (μHz) | δv_{\max} | $\delta \Delta v_0$ |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| A | 6 | 0.05 |
| B | 50 | 0.2 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_{\text{ini}}$ | -0.4 | 0.035 | 0.2 |
| Limit Mass A (M_{\odot}) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Limit Mass B (M_{\odot}) | 1.05 | 1.25 | 1.4 |

Δv_0 and v_{\max}

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Kepler
PLATO

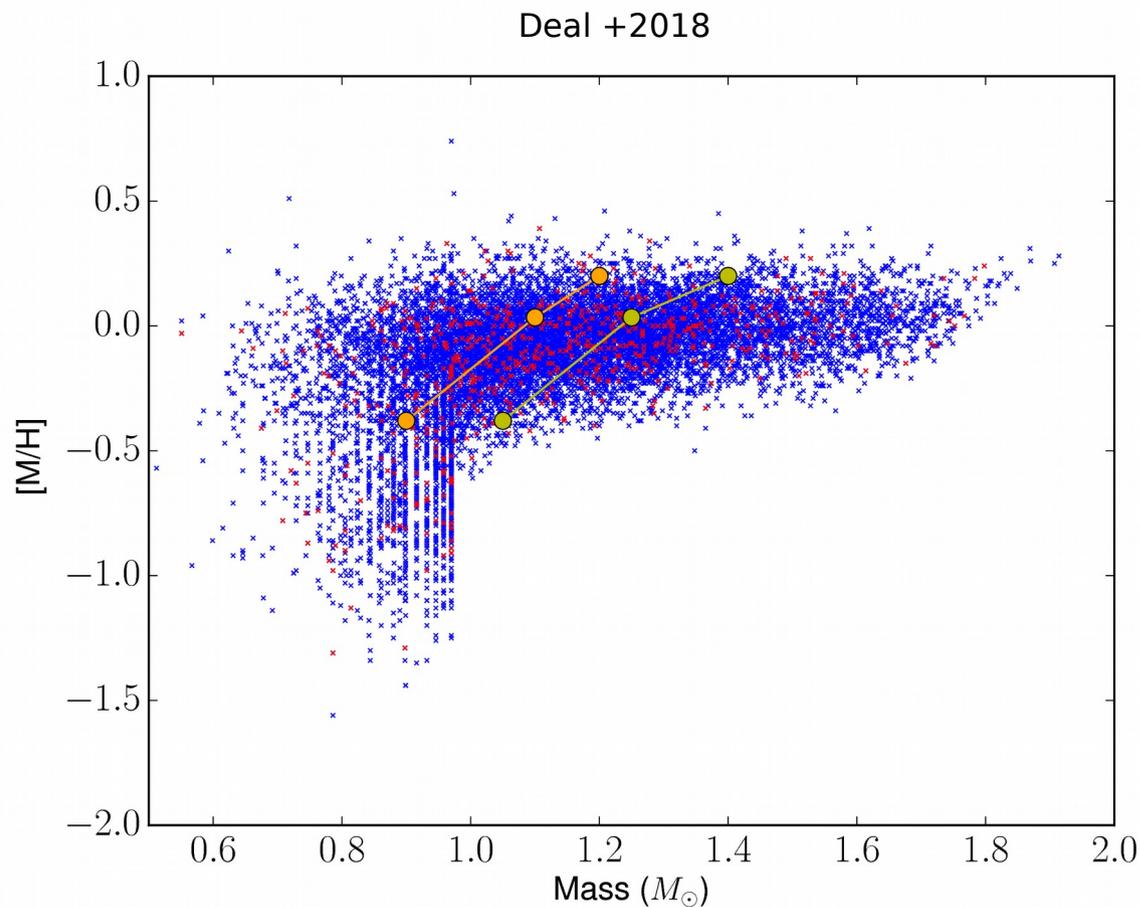


*Simulation of
stellar population
from the Besançon
code (A. Robin and
T. Morel)*

Δv_0 and v_{\max}

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Kepler
PLATO



*Simulation of
stellar population
from the Besançon
code (A. Robin and
T. Morel)*

Between **33%**
and **59%** of
core program
stars

Parameter determinations

94 Ceti A: age difference of 4% (Deal et al. 2017)

1.4 M_⊙ at solar metallicity: age difference of 12%, mass difference 4% using AIMS (Deal et al. In prep.)

Impact of rotation

Diffusion velocity of element E (trace element case):

$$V_E = D_{E,p} \left[-\frac{\partial \ln c_E}{\partial r} + \frac{A_E m_p}{k_B T} (g_{rad,E} - g) + \frac{Z_E m_p g}{2 k_B T} + \kappa_T \frac{\partial \ln T}{\partial r} \right] + \sum D_{turb} \left[-\frac{\partial \ln c_E}{\partial r} \right]$$

Radiative acceleration term
Gravitational settling term
Macroscopic transport processes

Impact of rotation

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Radiative acceleration term
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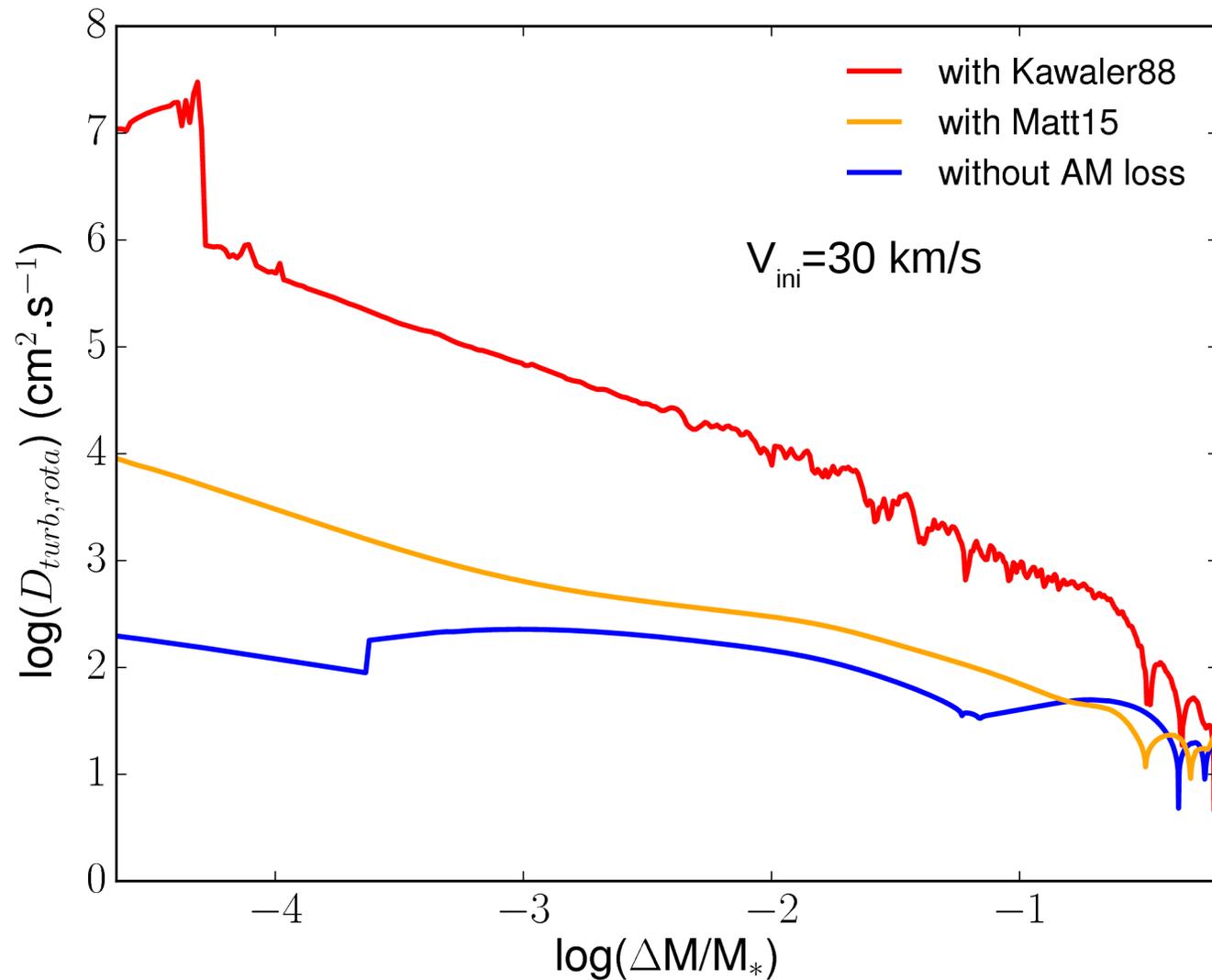
Rotation-induced mixing turbulent diffusion coefficient:

$$D_{turb,rota} = D_v + \frac{(r U_2)^2}{30 D_h}$$

Impact of rotation

Angular momentum loss at the surface

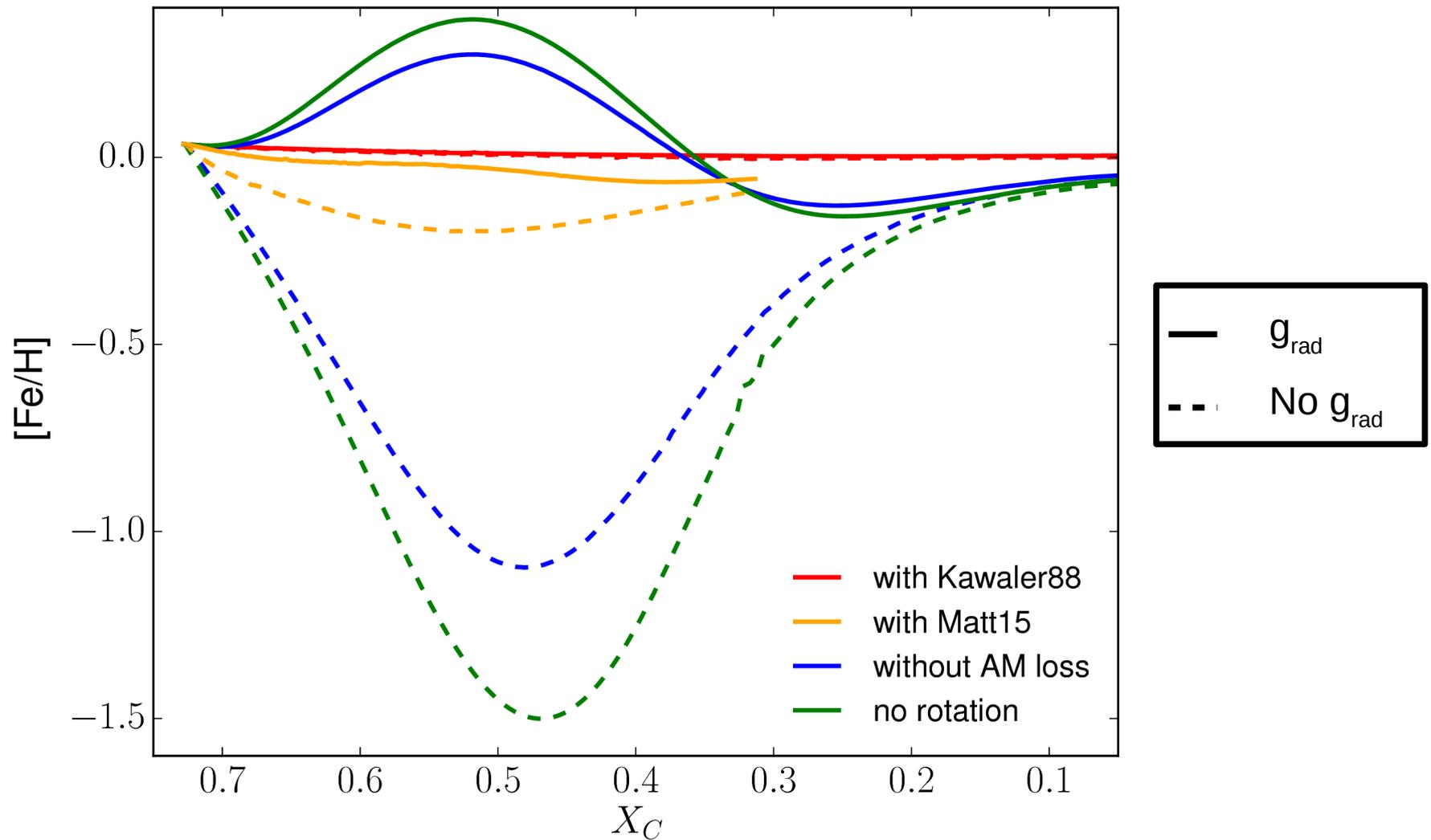
$1.4 M_{\odot}$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_{\text{ini}}=0.035$, age=1Gyr



Impact of rotation

Angular momentum loss at the surface

$1.4 M_{\odot}$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_{\text{ini}} = 0.035$



Conclusion

Atomic diffusion leads to **structure and abundances** modifications and needs to be taken into account in stellar evolution codes

One of the most **important parameter** modified by radiative accelerations is **[Fe/H]**



g_{rad} should lead to non negligible differences on the the **stellar parameter determinations** using oscillation frequencies in grid of models

Conclusion

Rotation does not erase the effect of atomic diffusion depending on the **angular momentum loss** prescription for stars showing solar-like oscillations

What next? :

- Impact of g_{rad} in the case of the optimisation of stellar parameters
- Continue the study of the coupling between atomic diffusion and rotation
- Study the impact of atomic diffusion on glitches (size of surface convective zones)
- Study the ionisation zone of heavy elements (Brito+ 2017,2018)