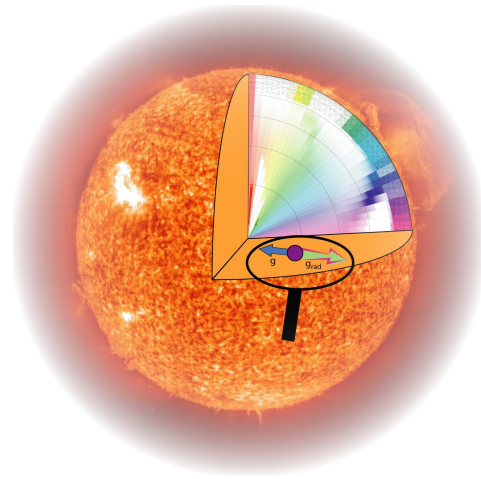


Le Soleil est-il une étoile chimiquement particulière?



Morgan Deal, IA, Porto



Programme National de Physique Stellaire



instituto de astrofísica
e ciências do espaço

COMPETE
2020

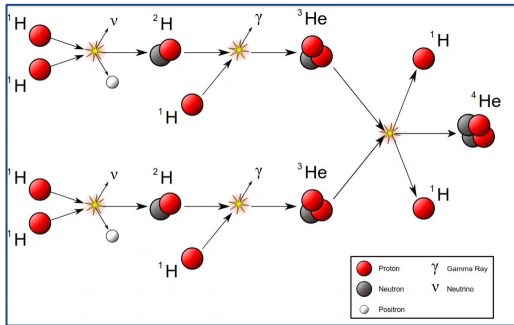
FCT
Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia

POCI-01-0145-FEDER-030389

What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

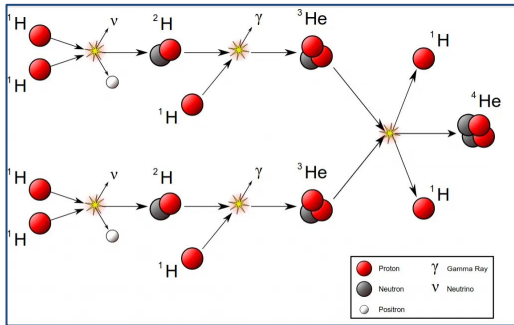
What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

Nuclear reactions



What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

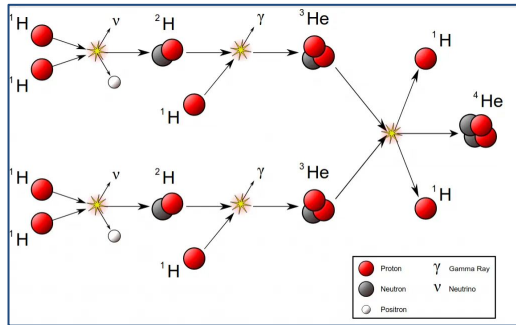
Nuclear reactions



- PP chain
- CNO cycle
- Proton capture
- ...

What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

Nuclear reactions



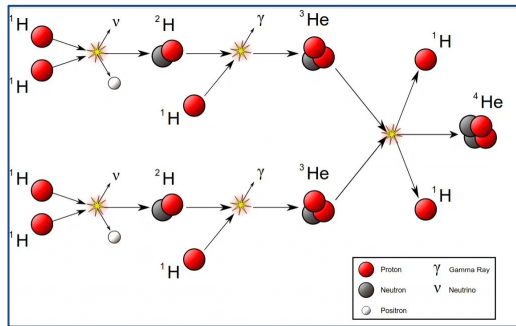
- PP chain
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Accretion/Formation



What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

Nuclear reactions



- PP chain
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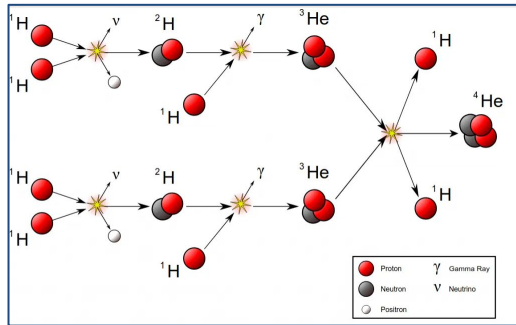
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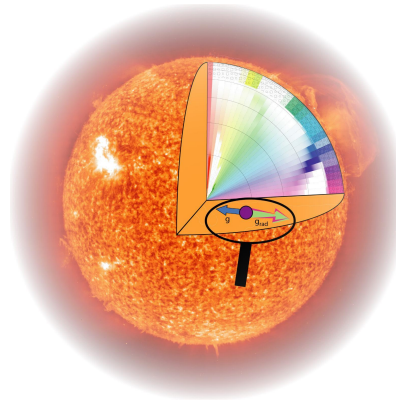
- From a companion
- Planet engulfment
- Protoplanetary disk
- ...

What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

Nuclear reactions



Internal transport



- PP chain
- CNO cycle
- Proton capture
- ...

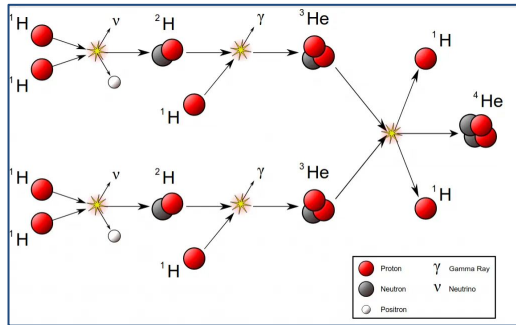
Accretion/Formation



- From a companion
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- ...

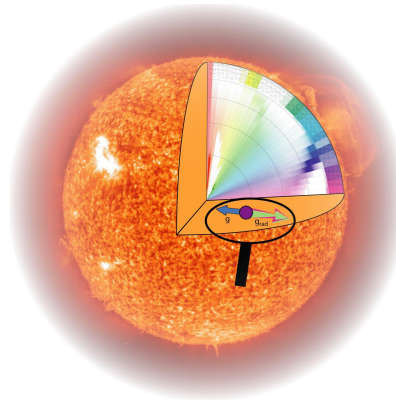
What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

Nuclear reactions



- PP chain
- CNO cycle
- Proton capture
- ...

Internal transport



- Convection
- Rotation induced mixing
- Atomic diffusion
- ...

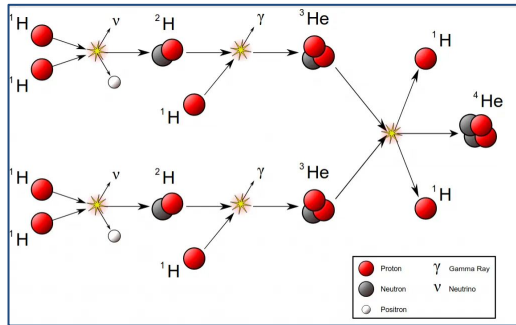
Accretion/Formation



- From a companion
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- Protoplanetary disk
- ...

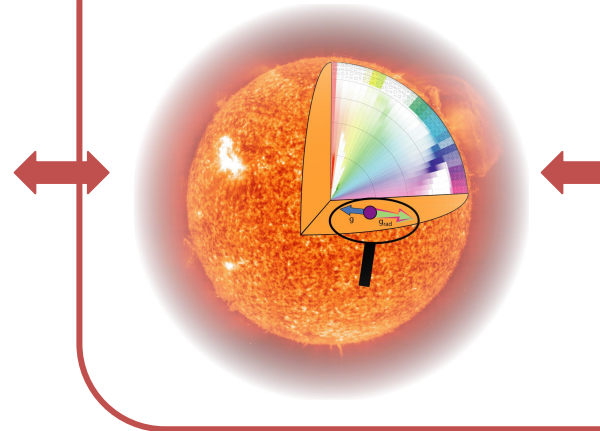
What can affect chemical elements in main-sequence stars?

Nuclear reactions



- PP chain
- CNO cycle
- **Proton capture**
- ...

Internal transport

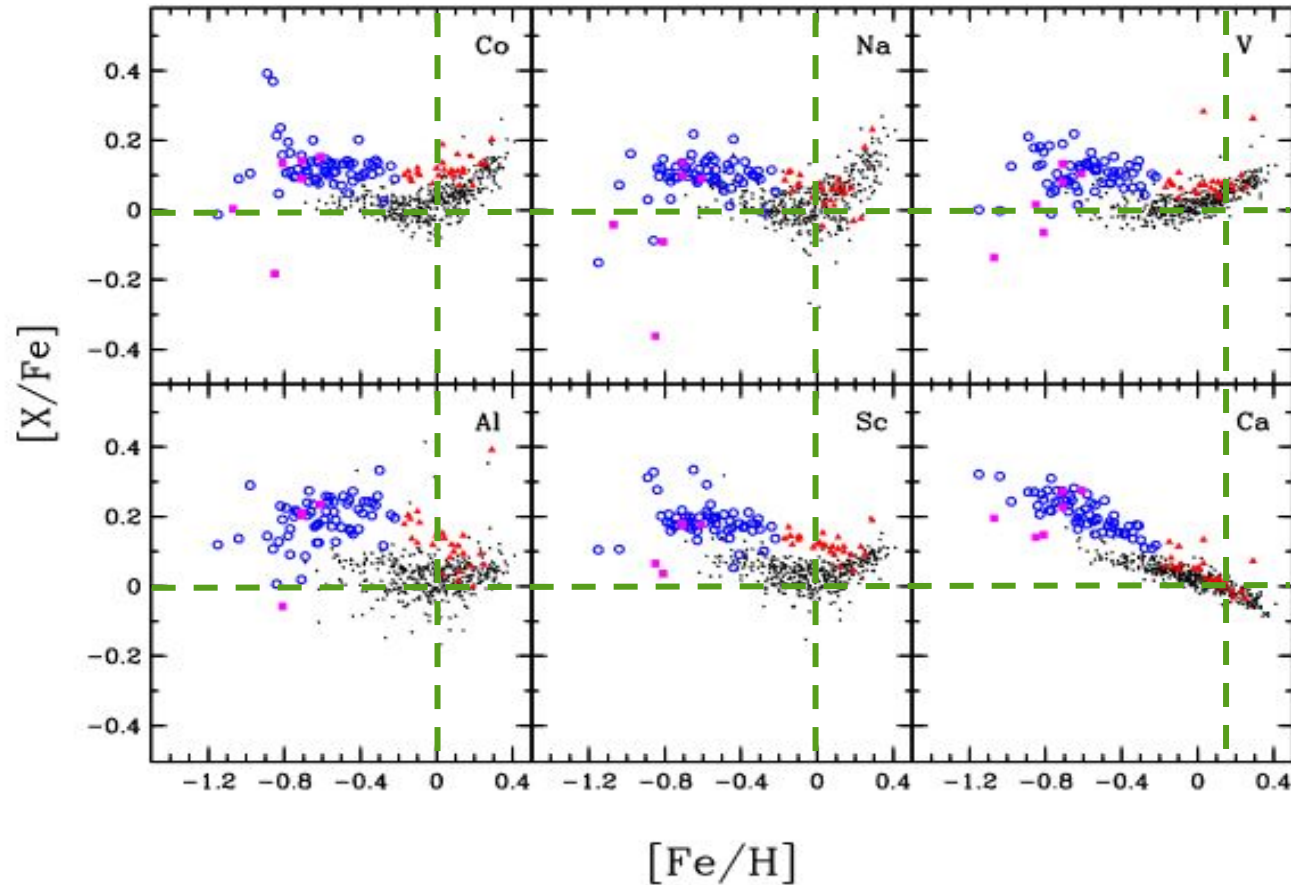


- Convection
- Rotation induced mixing
- Atomic diffusion
- ...

Accretion/Formation



- From a companion
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- ...



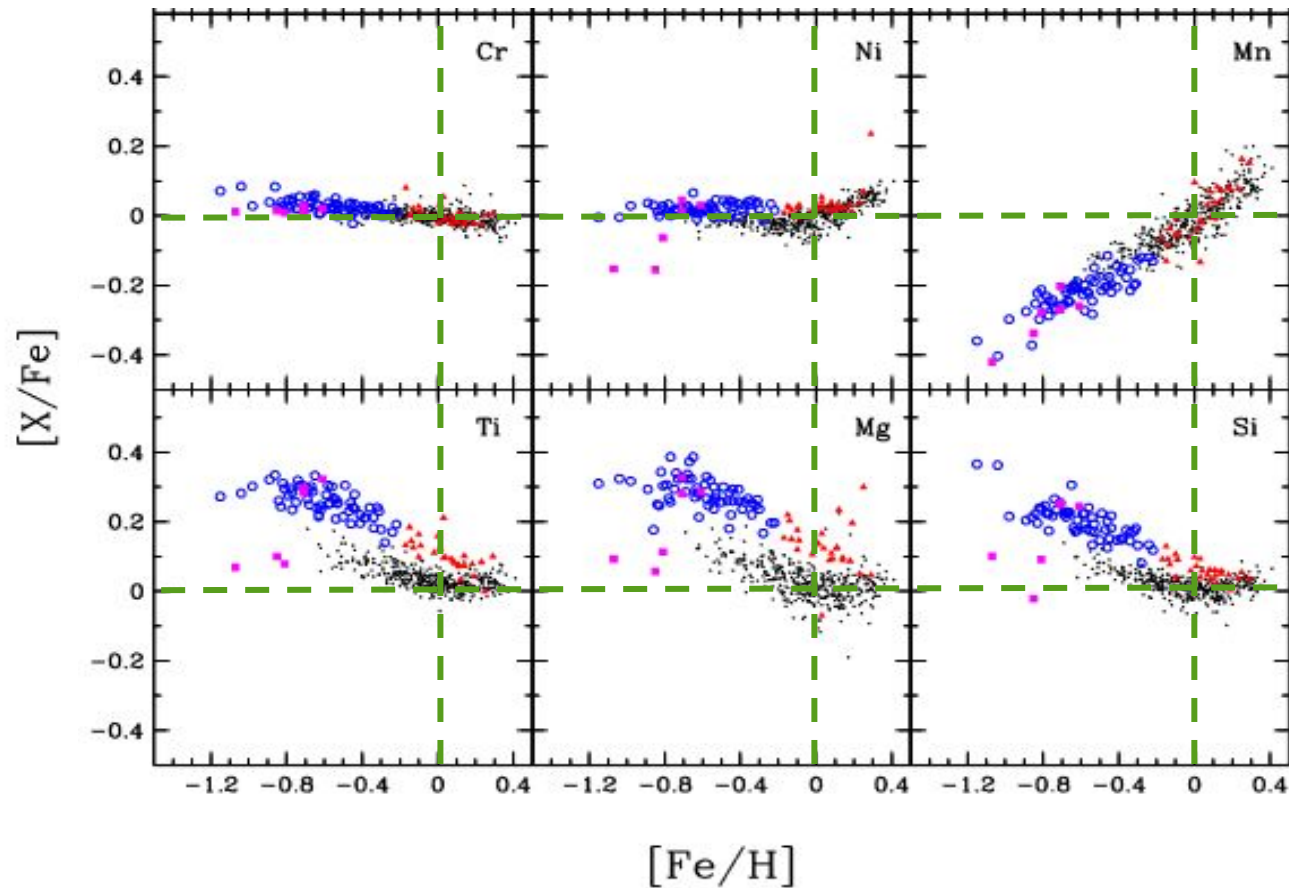
$$T_{\text{eff}} = T_{\odot} \pm 300\text{K}$$

Thick disk

Thin disk

high- α metal-rich stars

Halo stars



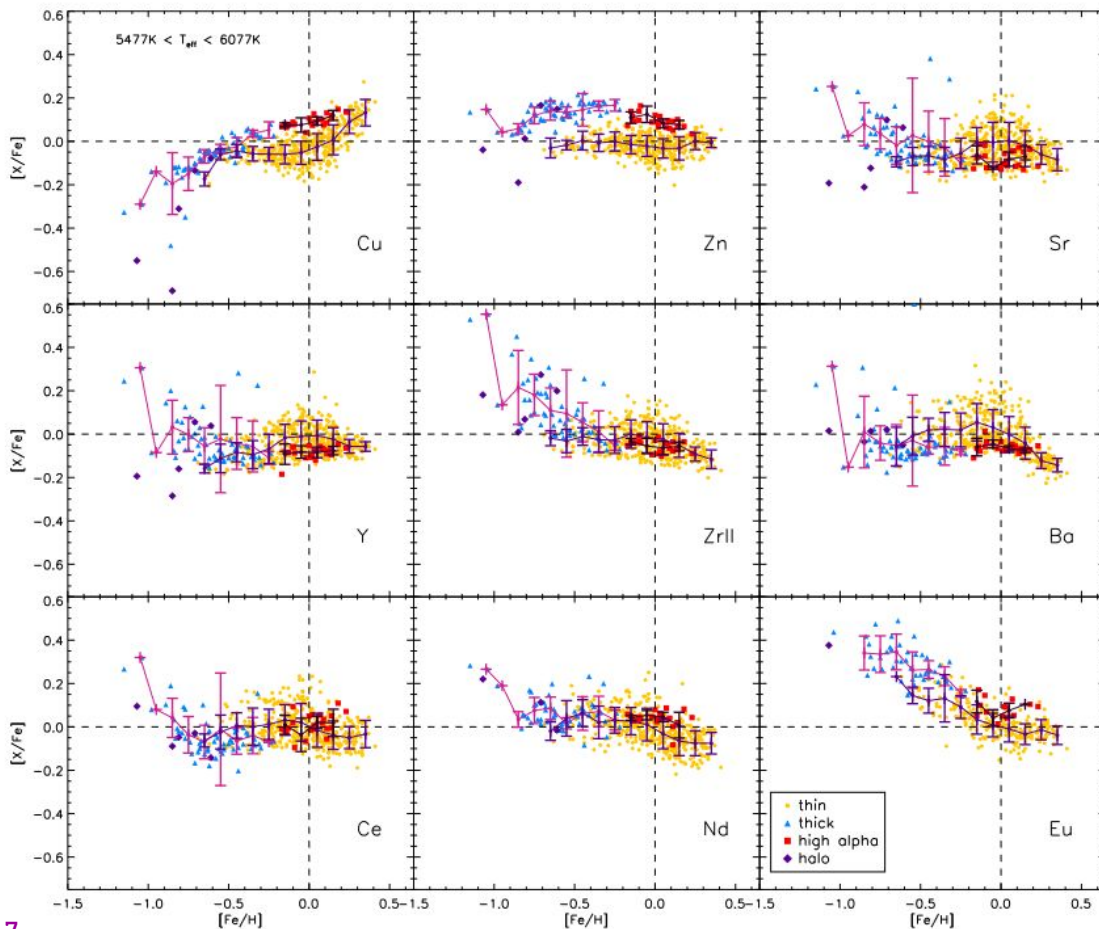
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Thick disk

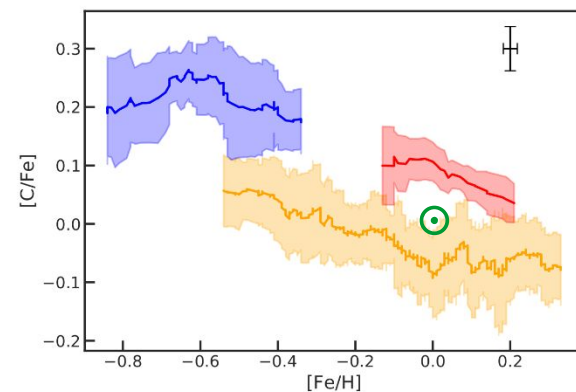
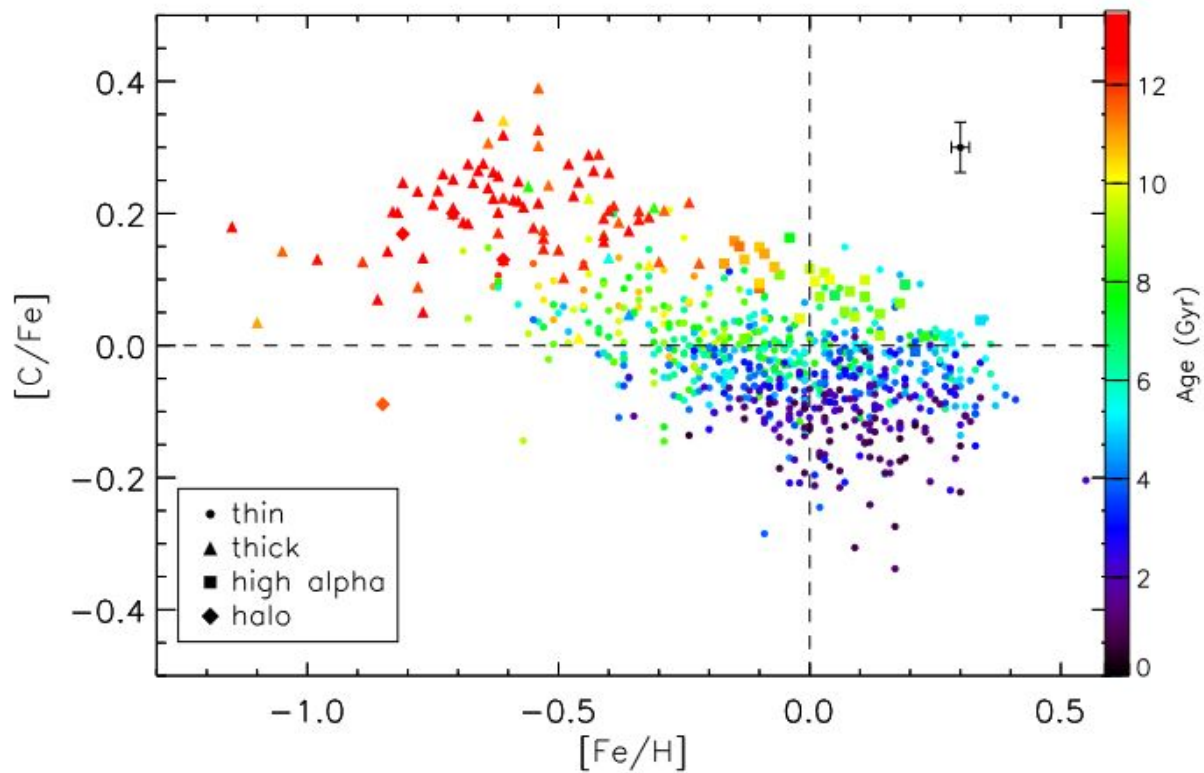
Thin disk

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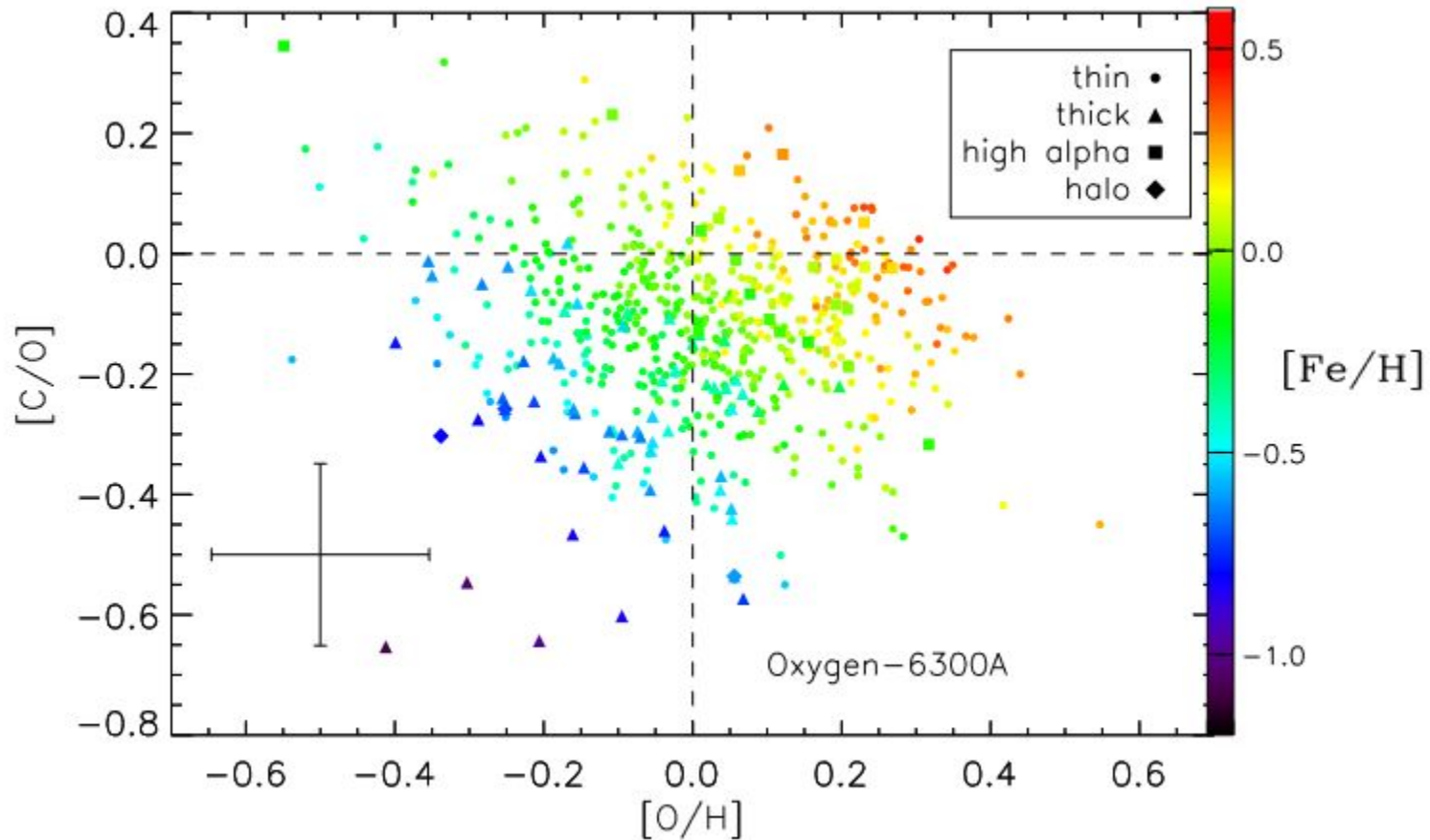
Halo stars

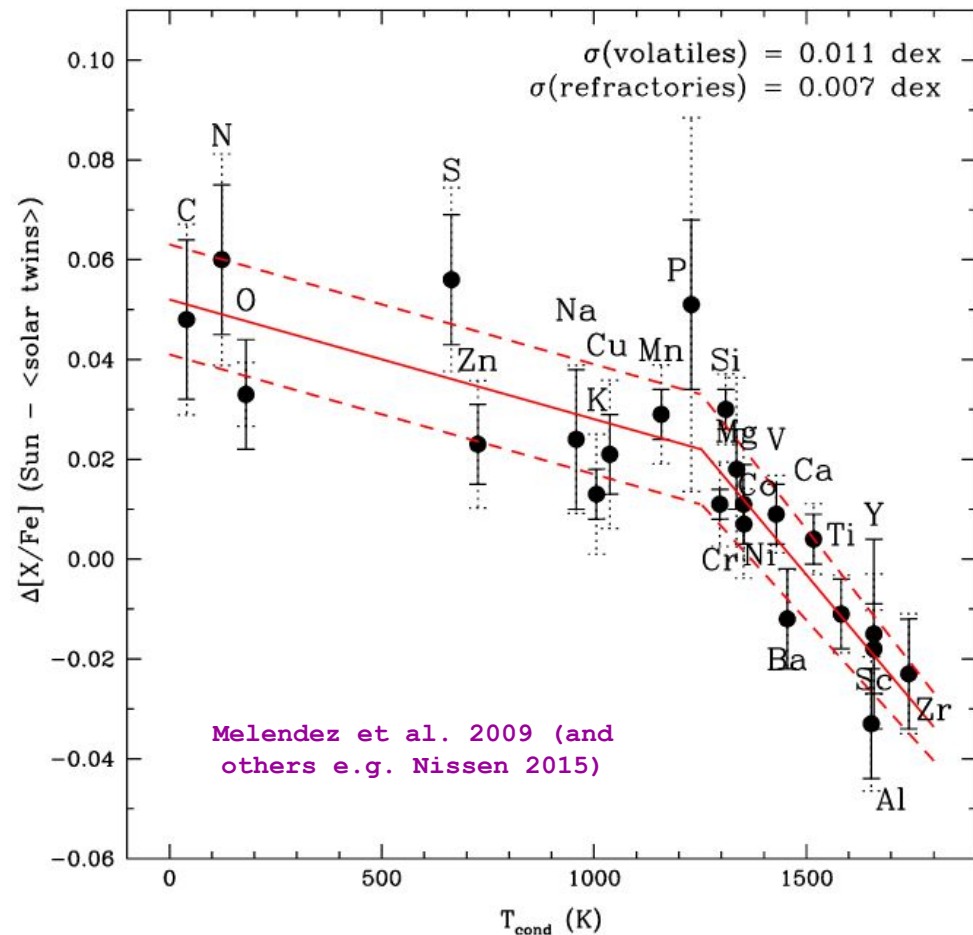


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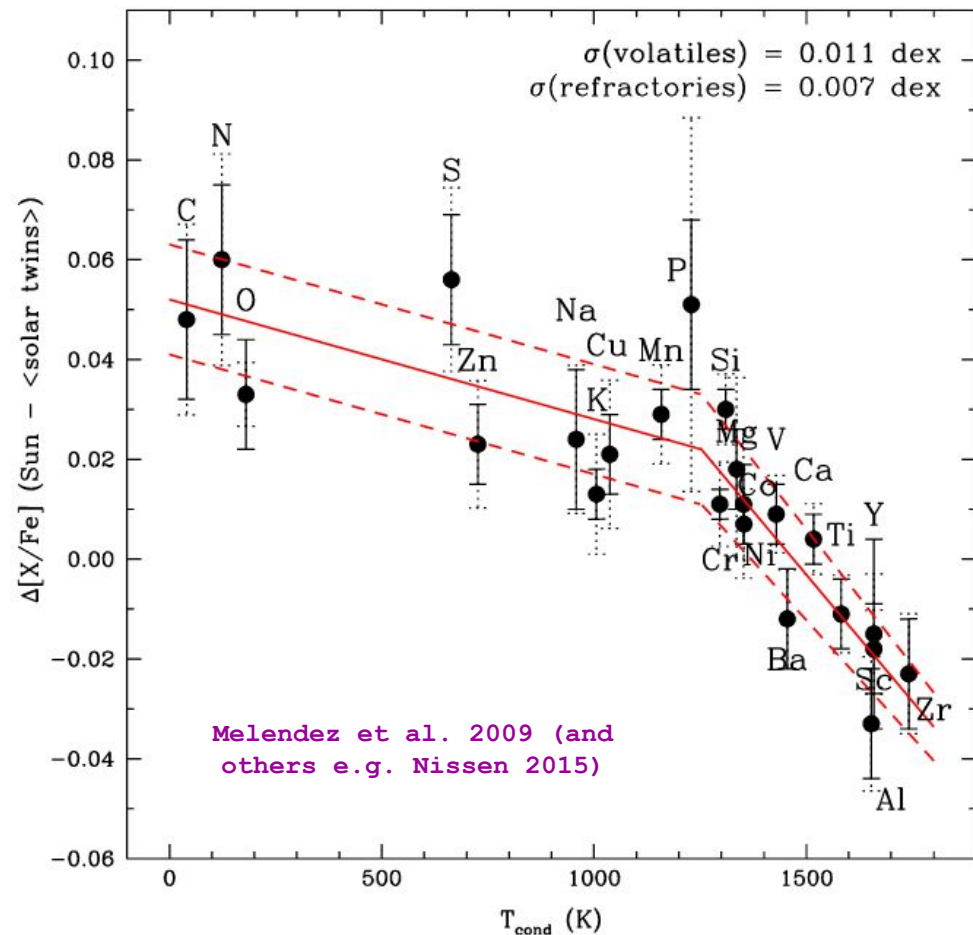
**Possible carbon-rich
nature of the Sun**





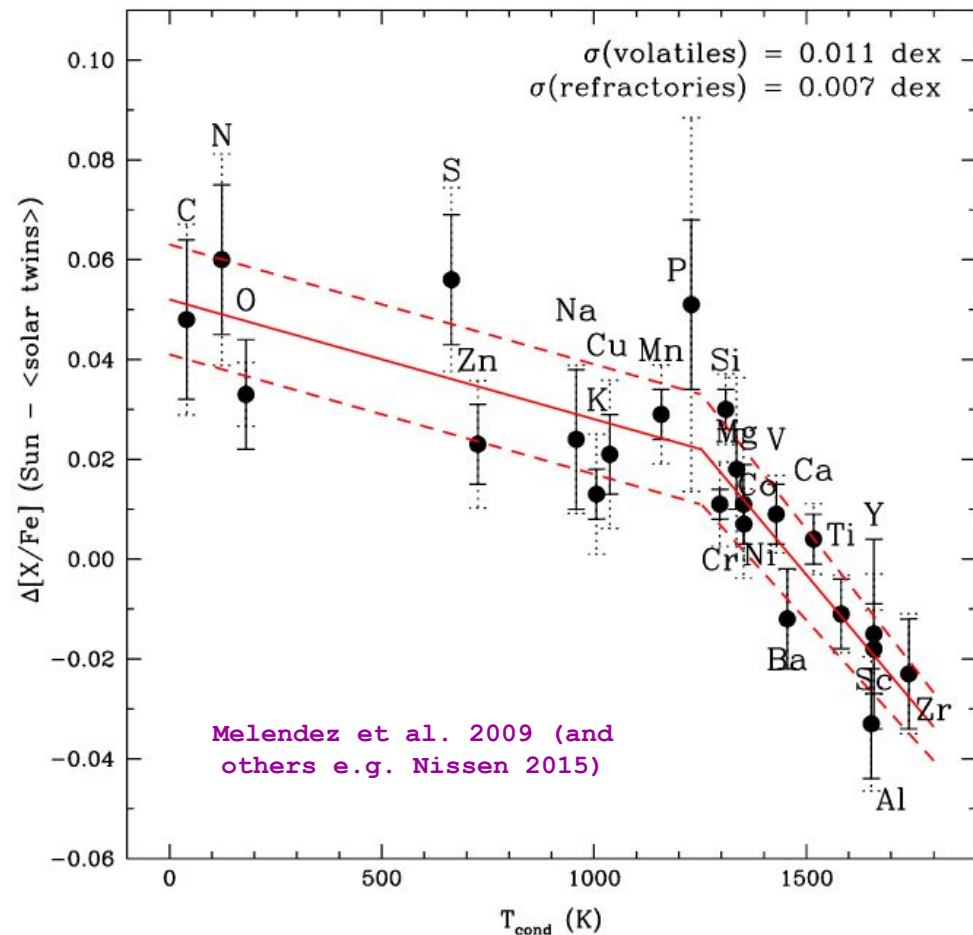
Star/planet(s) connection?

→ 6% of the solar twin are more deficient in refractories than the Sun (Bedell et al. 2018)



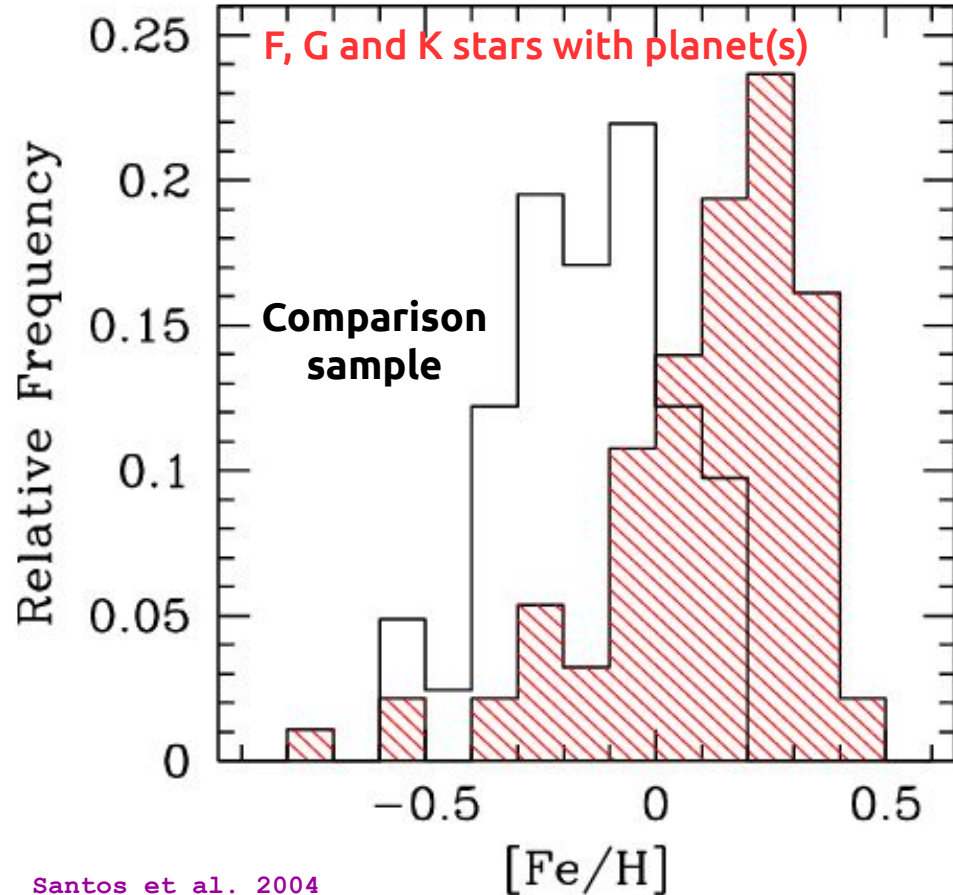
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- 8% of the systems have Jupiter mass planets (TBD)

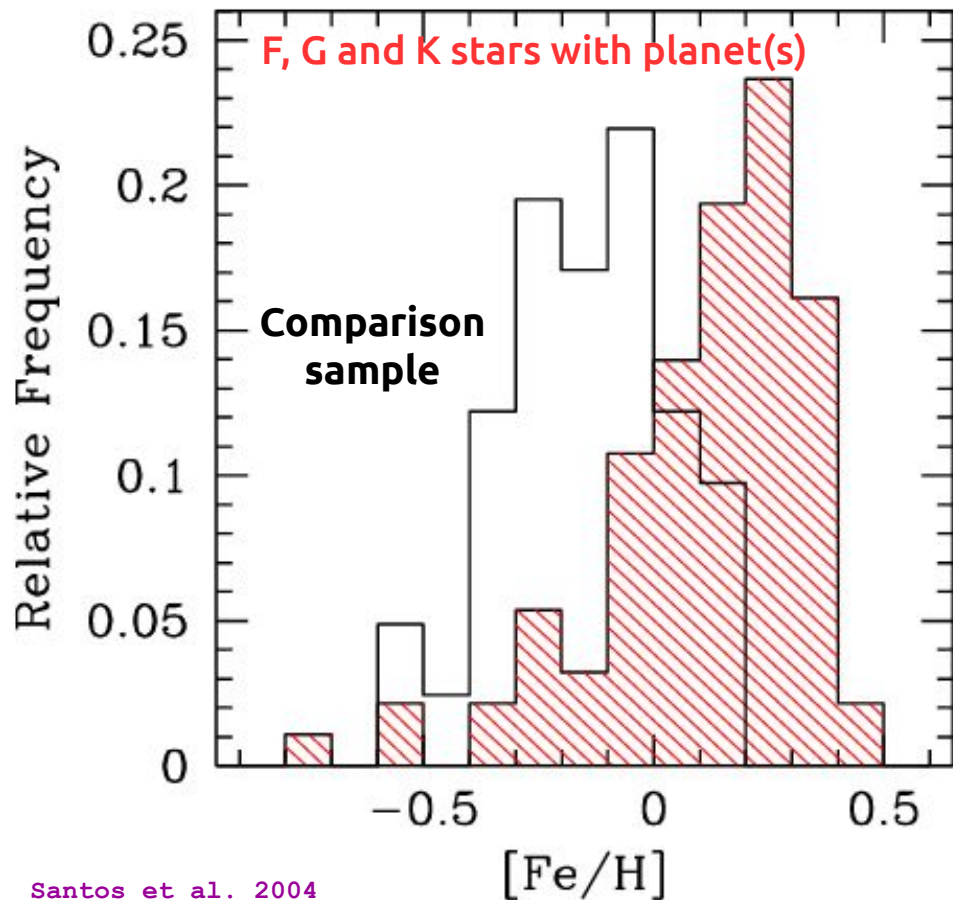


Santos et al. 2004

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- Stars with planets are more metallic (e.g. Santos et al. 2004)



Santos et al. 2004

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- ~7% of the systems have Jupiter analogs (Wittenmyer et al. 2016)
- Stars with planets are more metallic (e.g. Santos et al. 2004)
- Planet engulfments/accretion
 - ◆ 1/4 of solar like stars (Spina et al. 2021)
 - ◆ Better solar models (Kunitomo & Guillot 2021)

A&A 519, A87 (2010)
DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361/201015137](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201015137)
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**Astronomy
&
Astrophysics**

Lithium depletion in solar-like stars: no planet connection

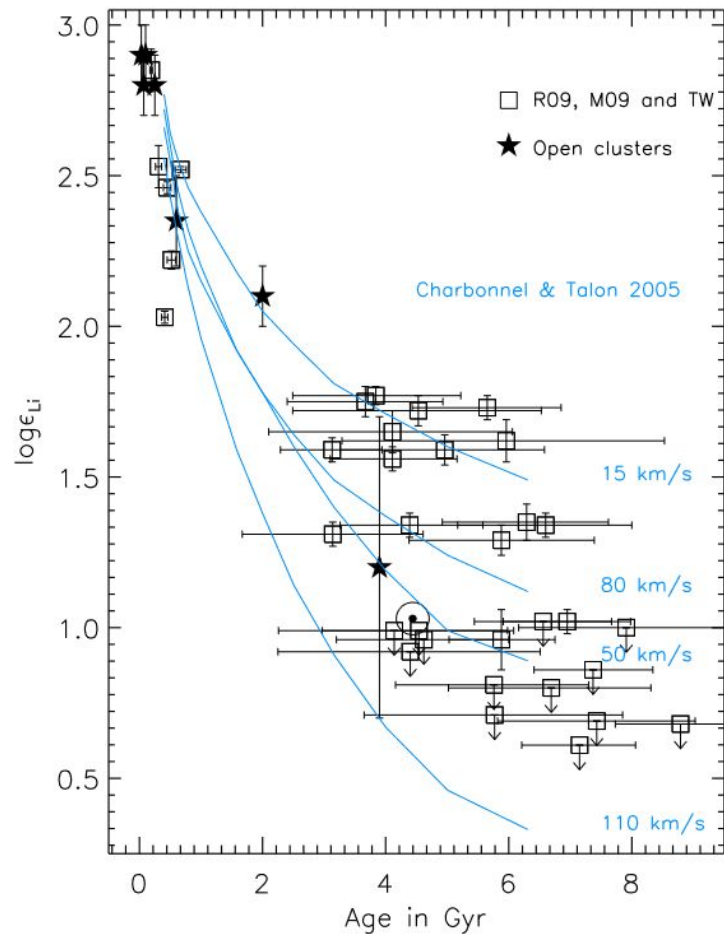
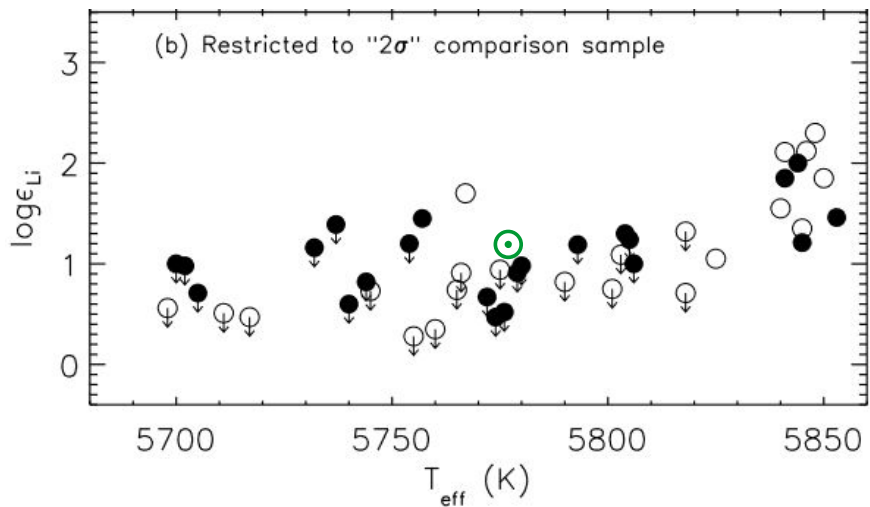
P. Baumann¹, I. Ramírez¹, J. Meléndez², M. Asplund¹, and K. Lind³

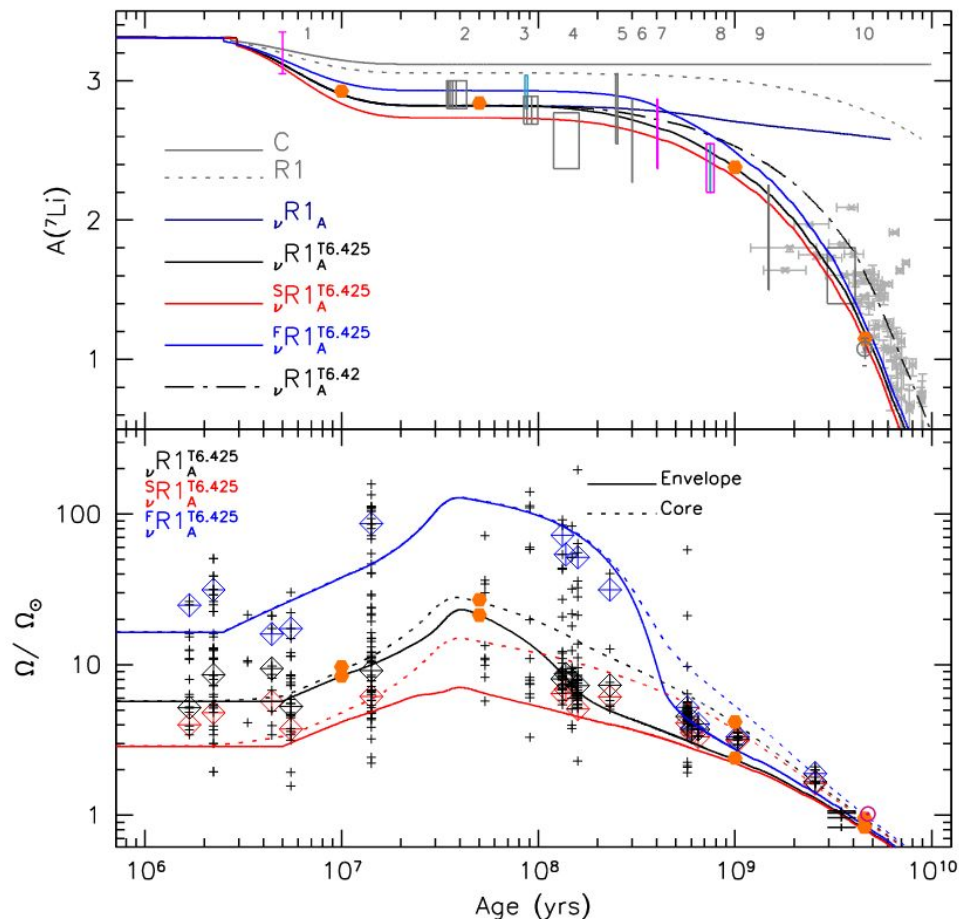
¹ Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Postfach 1317, 85741 Garching, Germany
e-mail: [pbaumann, ivan, asplund]@mpa-garching.mpg.de

² Centro de Astrofísica da Universidade do Porto, Rua das Estrelas, 4150-762 Porto, Portugal
e-mail: jorge@astro.up.pt

³ European Southern Observatory(ESO), Karl-Schwarzschild-Str. 2, 85748 Garching, Germany
e-mail: klind@eso.org

Received 2 June 2010 / Accepted 24 June 2010

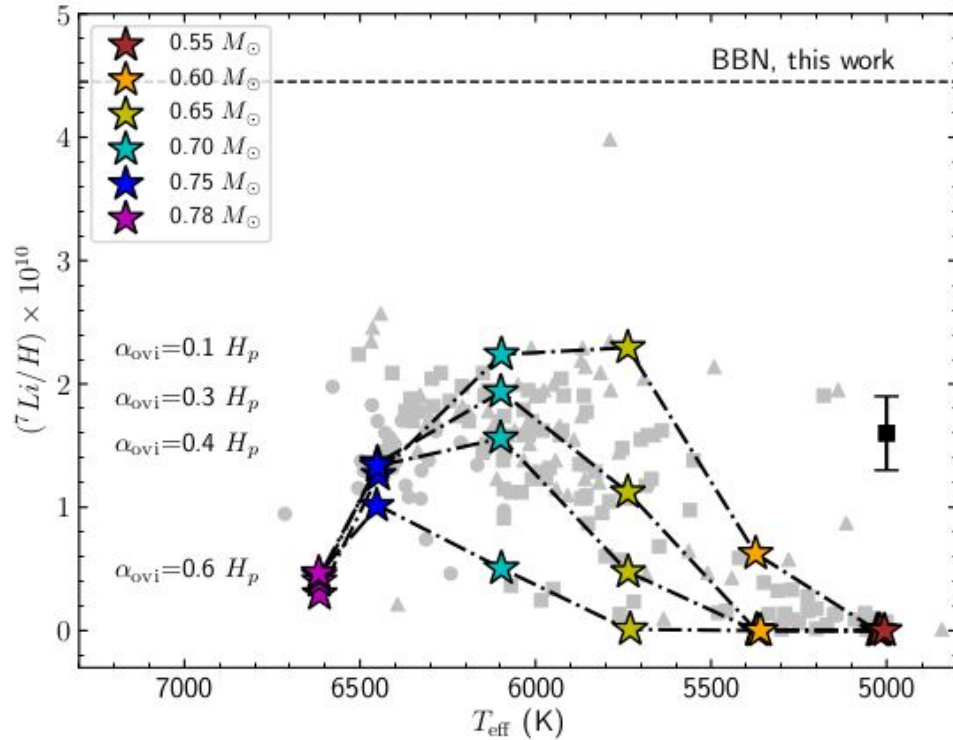




Dumont et al. 2021

Solar-like stars

- Atomic diffusion (without radiative accel.)
- Rotation
- Penetrative convection
- Additional turbulence (to account for missing processes)



Pop. II stars

- Atomic diffusion (without radiative accel.)
- Rotation
- Penetrative convection

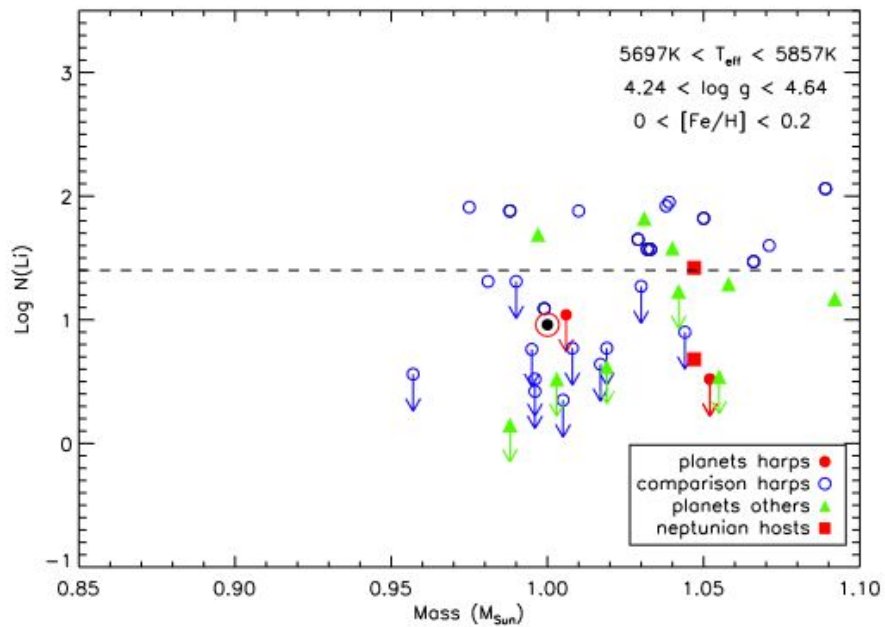
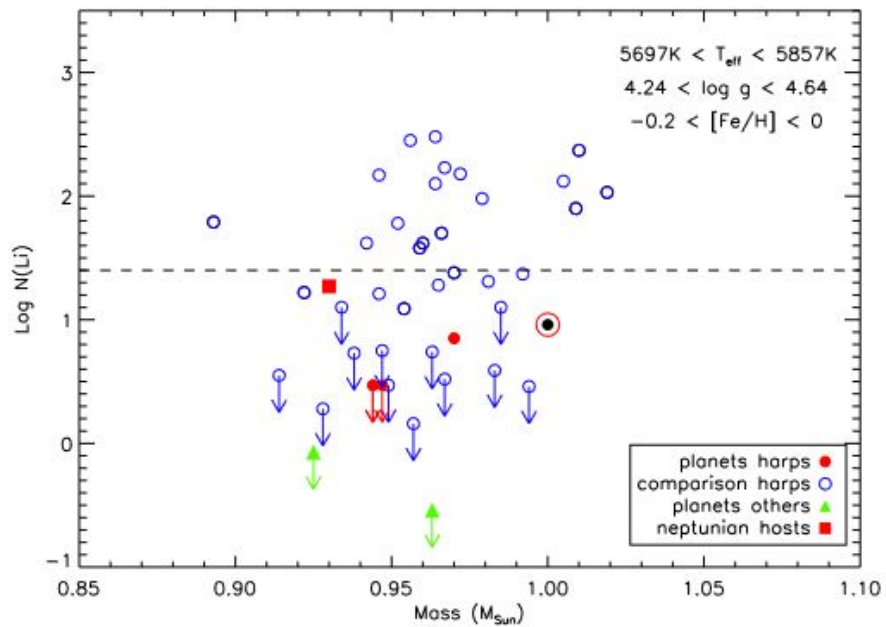
A&A 562, A92 (2014)
DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361/201321493](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201321493)
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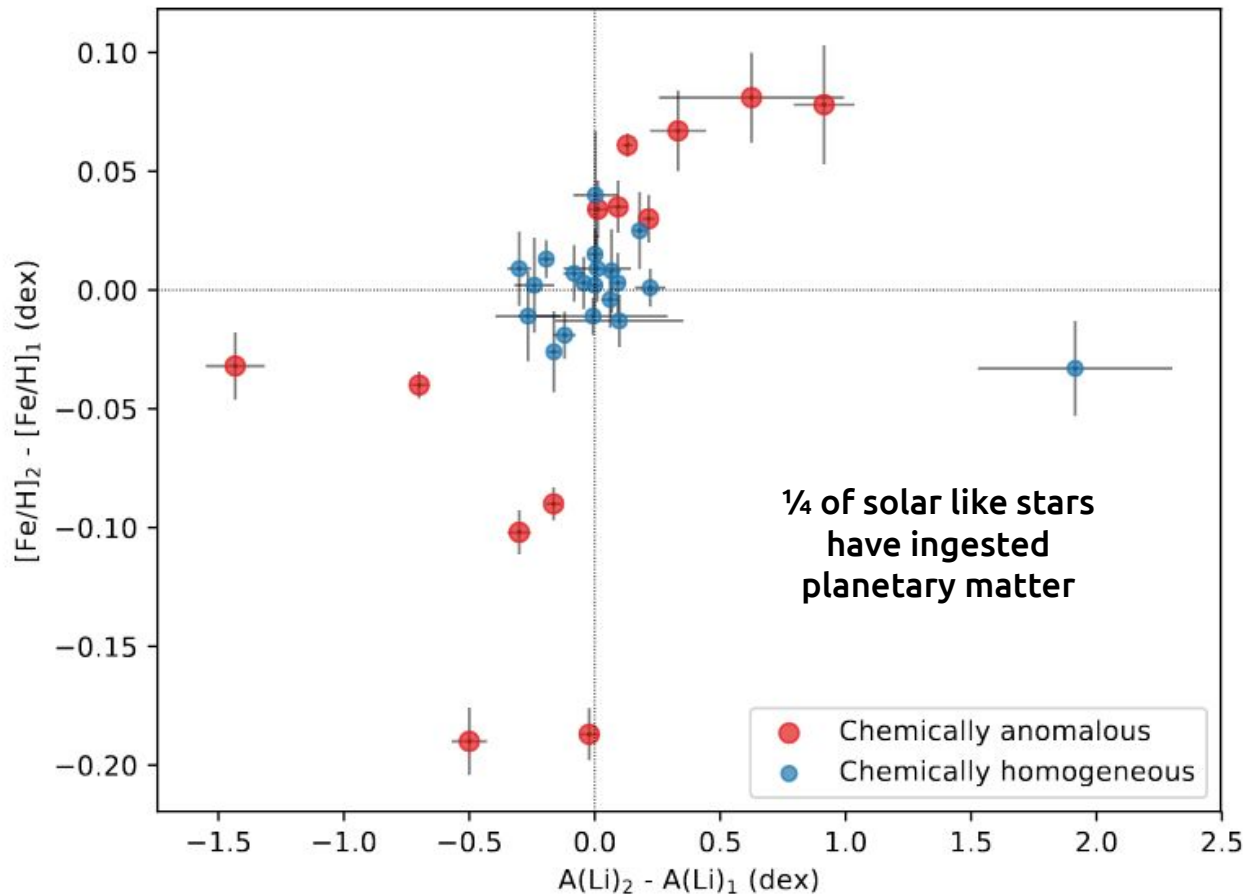
**Astronomy
&
Astrophysics**

Li depletion in solar analogues with exoplanets

Extending the sample^{★,★★}

E. Delgado Mena¹, G. Israelian^{2,3}, J. I. González Hernández^{2,3}, S. G. Sousa^{1,2,4}, A. Mortier^{1,4}, N. C. Santos^{1,4},
V. Zh. Adibekyan¹, J. Fernandes⁵, R. Rebolo^{2,3,6}, S. Udry⁷, and M. Mayor⁷





→ 16 Cygni system :

- binary system (A and B)
- solar type stars
- same initial chemical composition
- same age
- A hosts a red dwarf
- B hosts a planet

	16 Cyg A	16 Cyg B
Mass (M_{\odot})	1.11±0.02	1.07±0.02
T_{eff} (K)	5813±18	5749±17
Log g	4.282±0.017	4.328±0.017
planet(s)	no	yes
A(Li)	1.27±0.05	≤ 0.60
A(Be)	0.99±0.08	1.06±0.08

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→ Ramirez et al. 2014: [Fe/H] seems slightly larger in 16 Cyg A (other authors find both stars with similar [Fe/H], e.g. Schuler et al. 2011)

- ◆ Accretion of lithium rich planetary matter on 16 Cyg A

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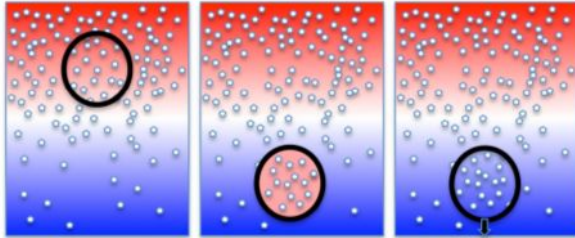
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→ **Deal et al. 2015:** Accretion of planetary matter on 16 Cyg B

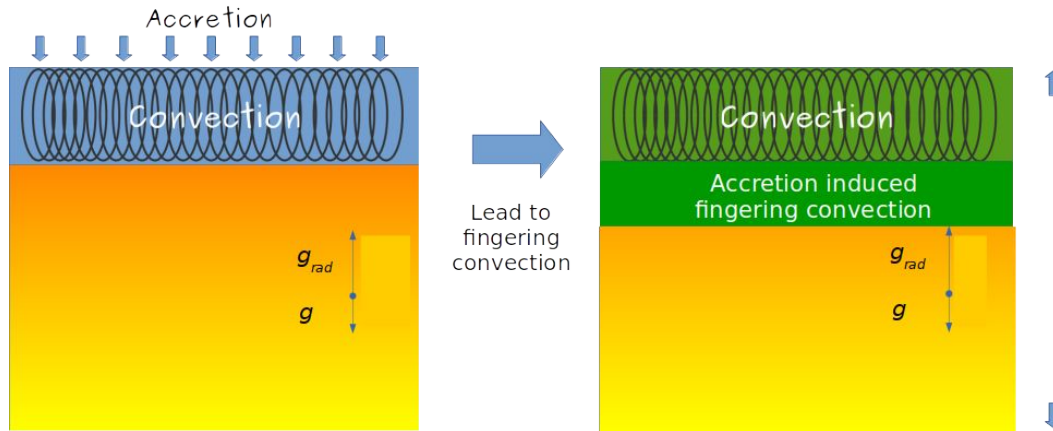
→ Thermohaline convection

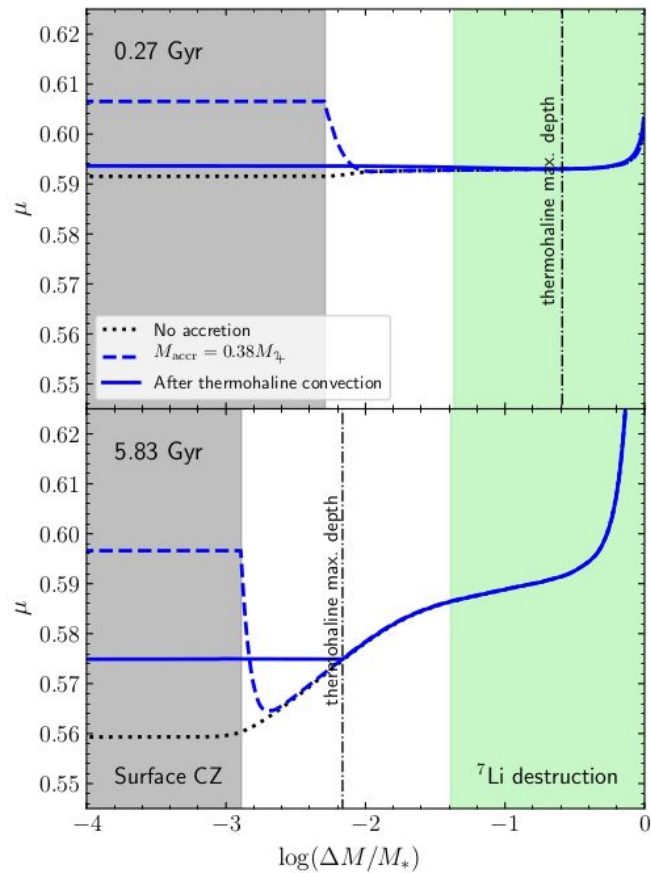
Garaud 2014

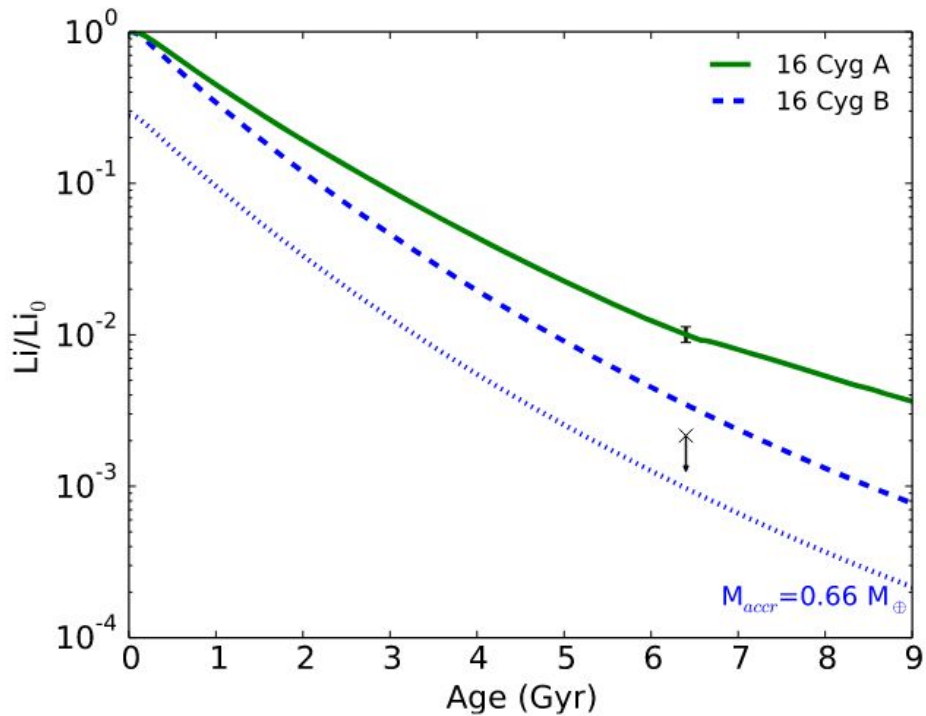
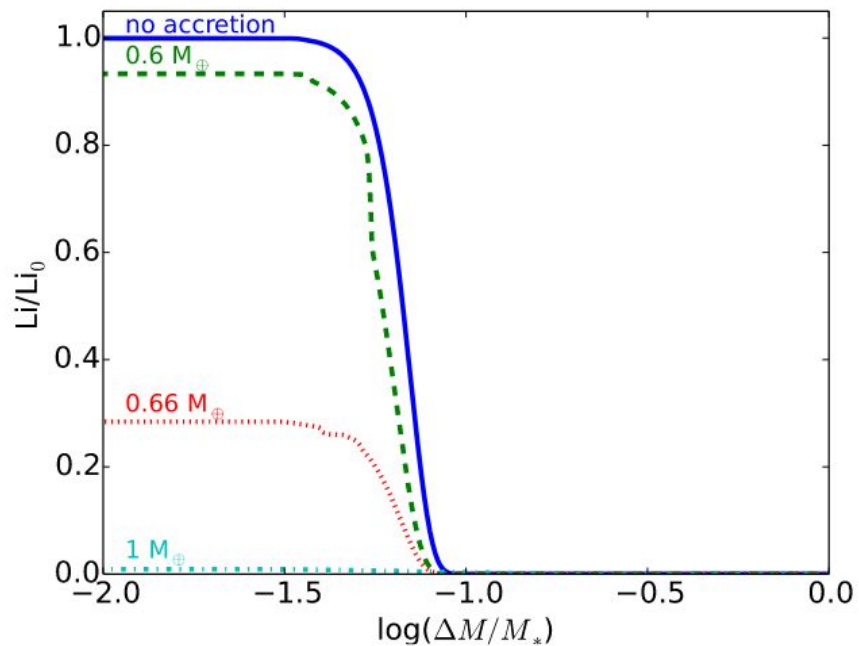


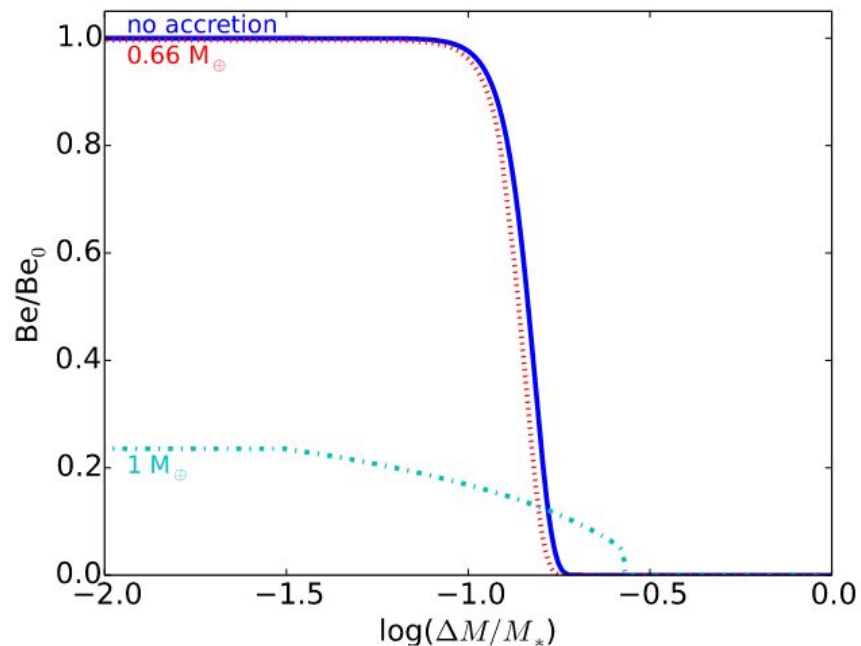
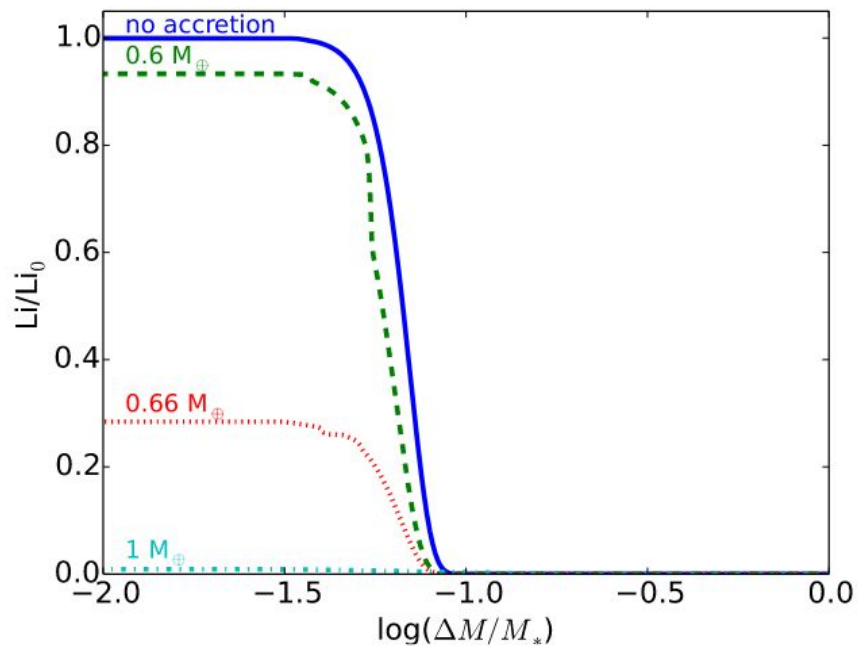
- unstable mean molecular weight gradient
- stable temperature gradient

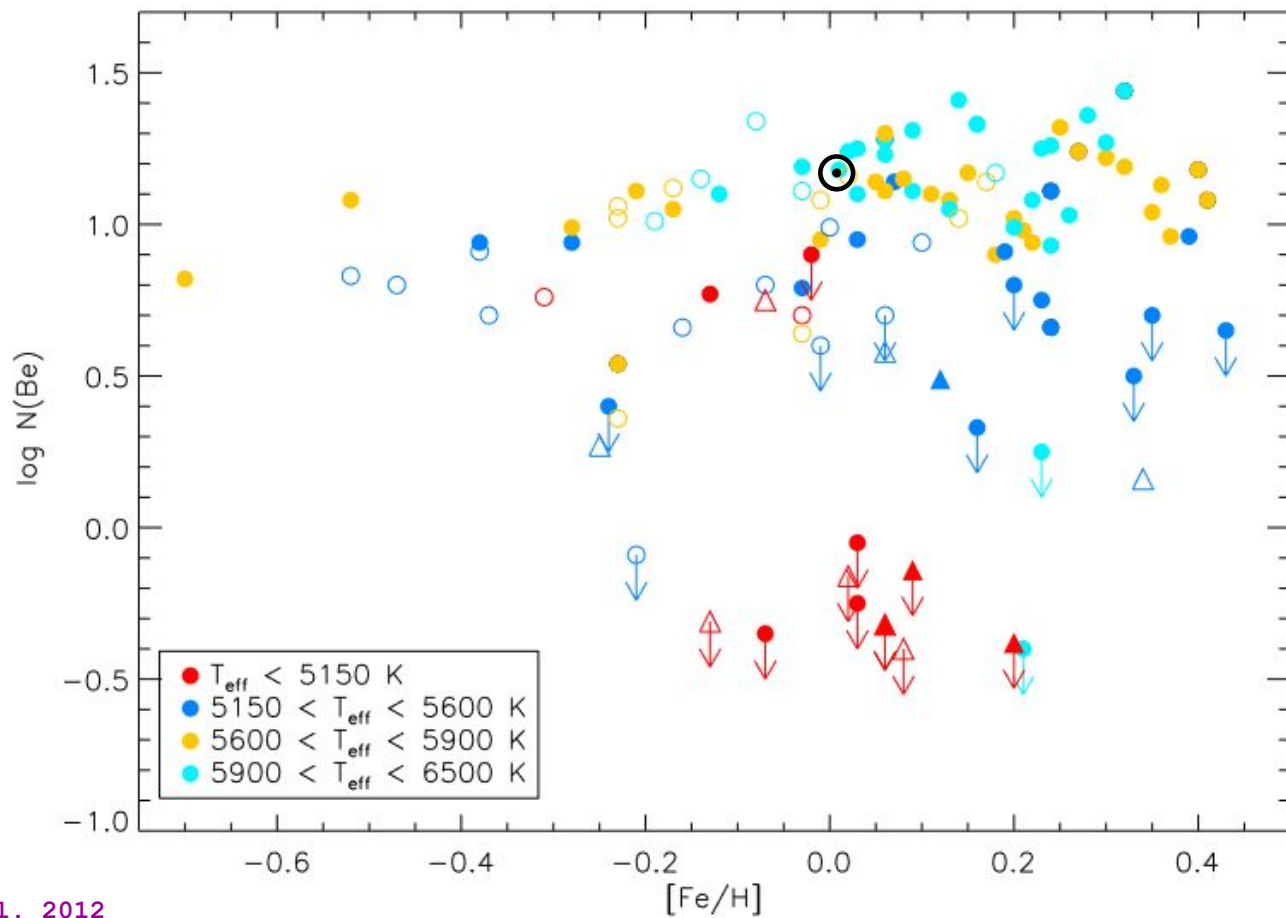
Apply on stellar cases : Planetary matter accretion, elements accumulation due to radiative accelerations, evolved stars, ...











Conclusions

- The **Sun** is **chemically similar to the thin disk solar-like stars** for the **heavy elements**
- **Possible distinction** between **stars hosting or not a planetary system** (formation/engulfment)
- **Possible connexion** between **lithium and the presence of planets**
- Important impact of the **transport of chemical/angular momentum** on **lithium surface abundances ...**
- ... also in the presence of **accretion/engulfment**

Is the Sun chemical peculiar?

- **Still an open question!** but depend on the definition of 'peculiar'