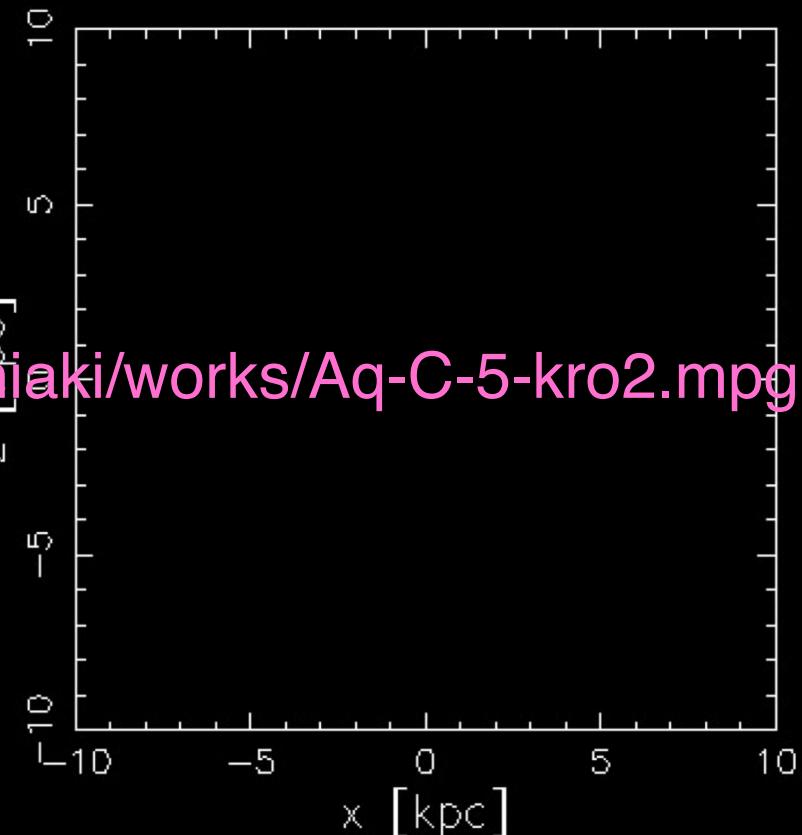
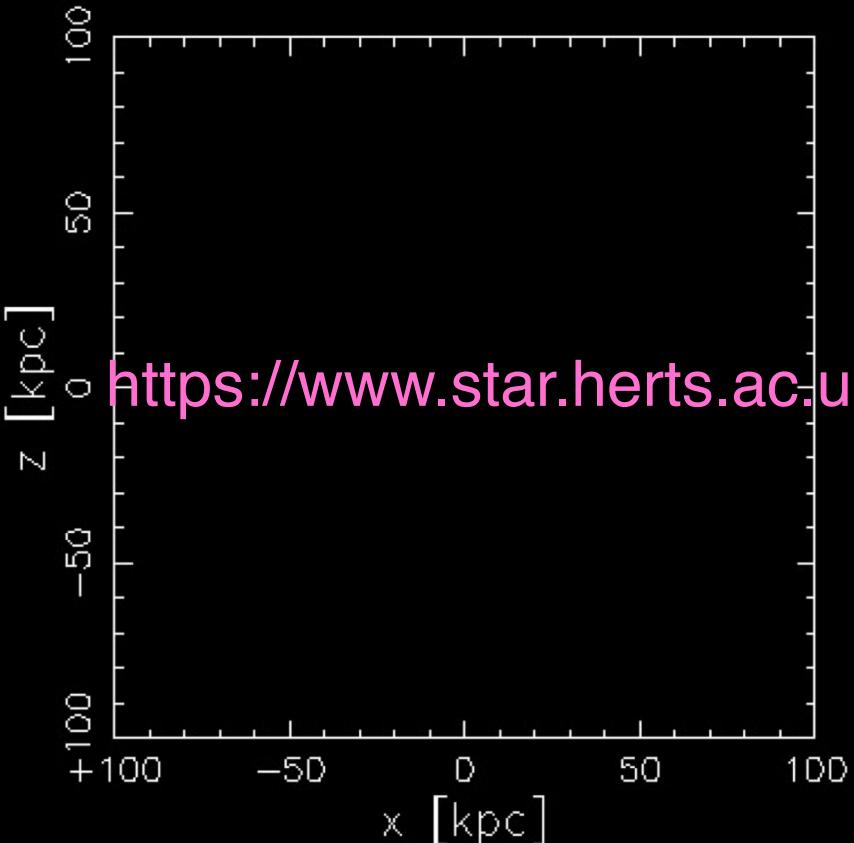


# Galactic chemical evolution & the origin of the elements

$t = 0.15 \text{ Gyr}$ ,  $z = 22.78$



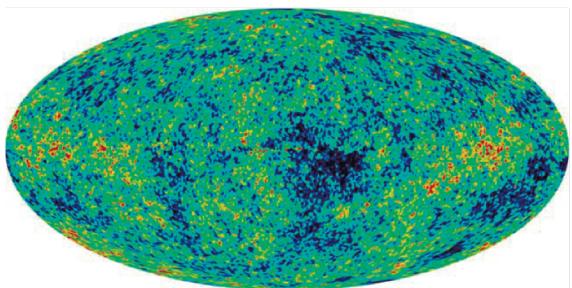
<https://www.star.herts.ac.uk/~chiaki/works/Aq-C-5-kro2.mpg>

**Chiaki Kobayashi**

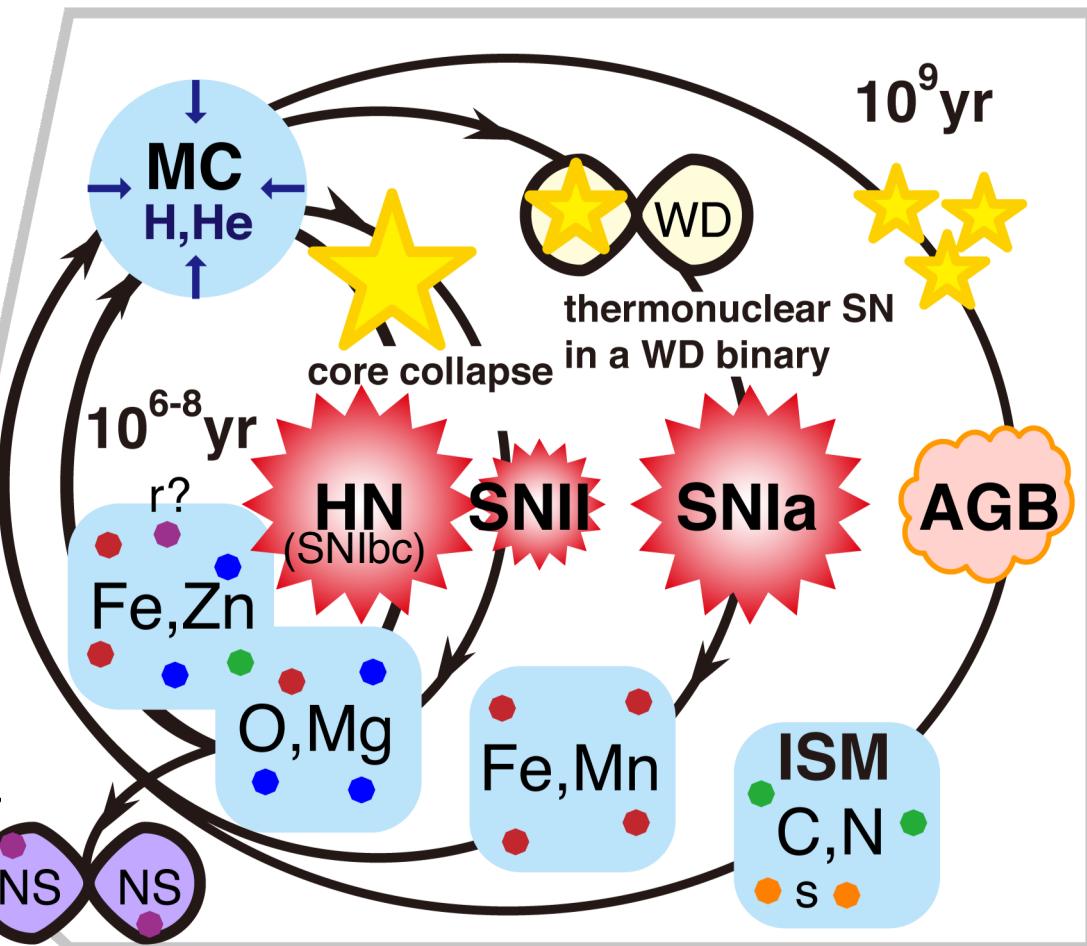
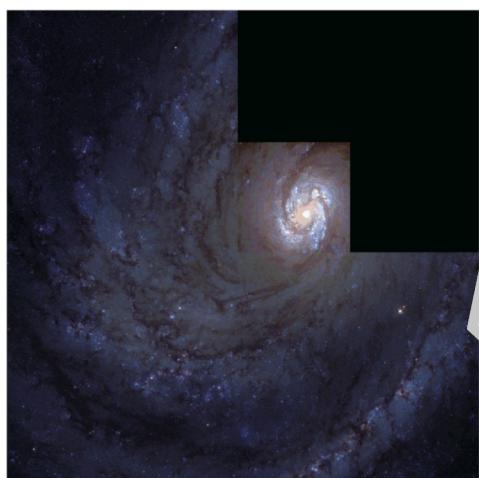
(Univ. of Hertfordshire, UK; Astro3D Affiliate)

# Chemical Enrichment

Nomoto, CK, Tominaga 2013 ARAA



Gravity  
Hydrodynamics  
Star Formation?  
Feedback?



→ [Fe/H] and [X/Fe] evolve in a galaxy: fossils that retain the evolution history of the galaxy → **Galactic Archaeology**

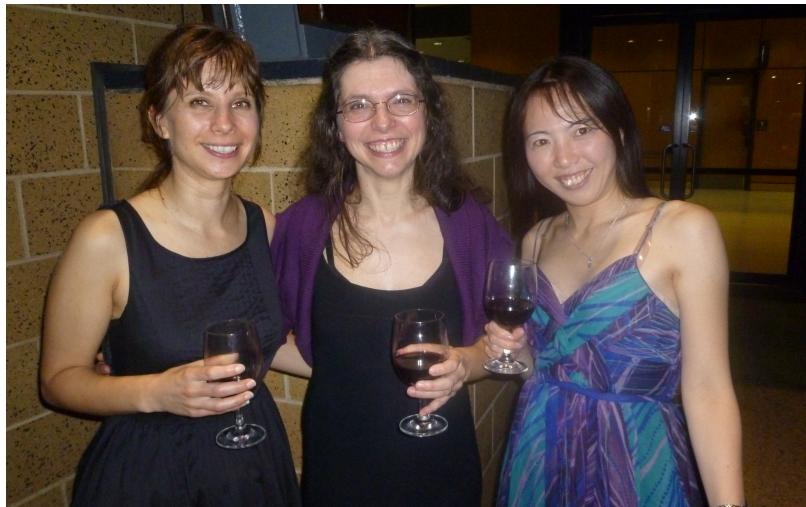
\* Metallicity Z = mass fraction of elements heavier than He

# Galactic Chemical Evolution

$$\frac{d(Zf_g)}{dt} = E_{\text{SW}} + E_{\text{SNcc}} + E_{\text{SNIa}} - Z\psi + Z_{\text{inflow}}R_{\text{inflow}} - ZR_{\text{outflow}}$$

Our new model: CK, Karakas, Lugaro 2020, ApJ, 900, 179

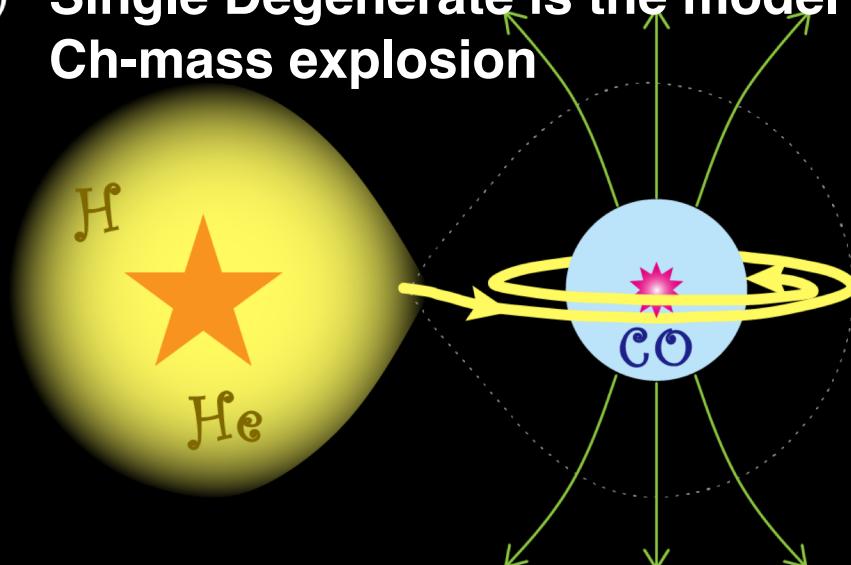
- ❖ New solar abundances
- ❖ New initial (BBN) abundances
- ❖ New SNIa yields (CK, Leung, Nomoto 2020, ApJ, 895, 138)
- ❖ With super-AGB stars ( $\sim 8\text{-}10M_\odot$ )
- ❖ With failed SNe at  $>30M_\odot$ , keeping Hypernovae  $\geq 20M_\odot$
- ❖ Elements up to U with s and r-processes



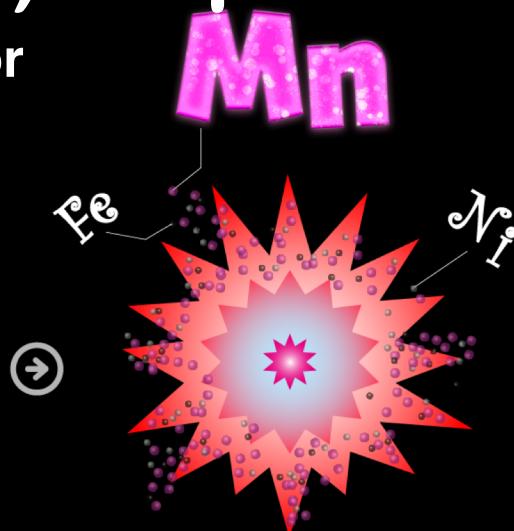
*Nuclei in the Cosmos XII, Cairns 2012 & XIII, Debrecen 2014*

# Thermonuclear (Type Ia) Supernovae

(a) Single Degenerate is the model for Ch-mass explosion

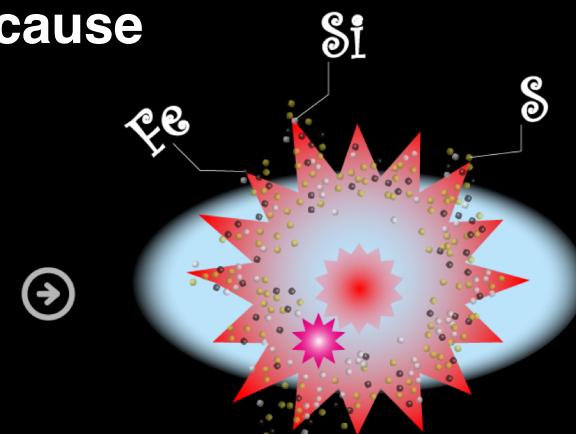
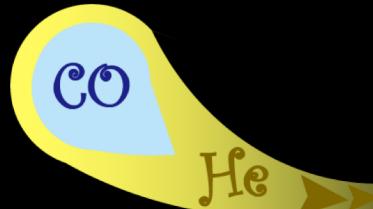


>75%  
from GCE



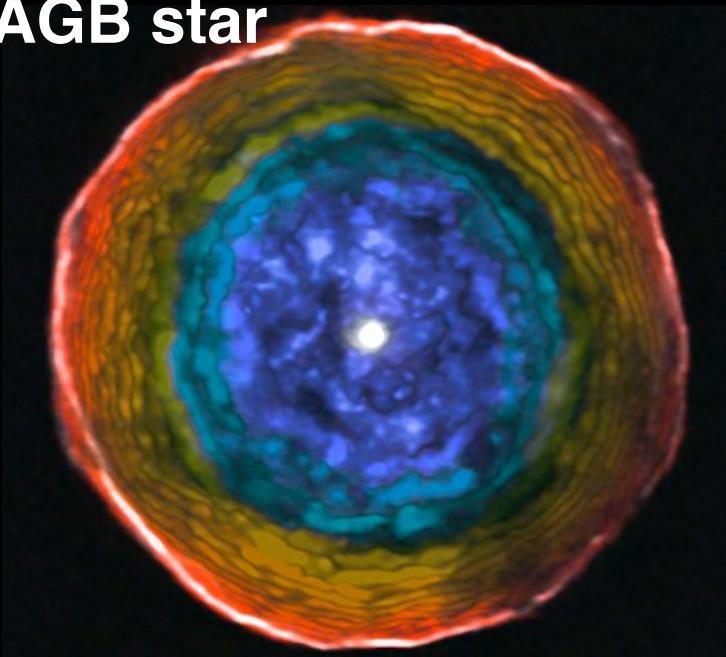
© CK, Leung, Nomoto 2020

(b) Double Degenerate likely to cause Sub-Ch-mass explosion



# Neutron-capture processes

AGB star



Neutron Star Merger

Yields: Wanajo+14

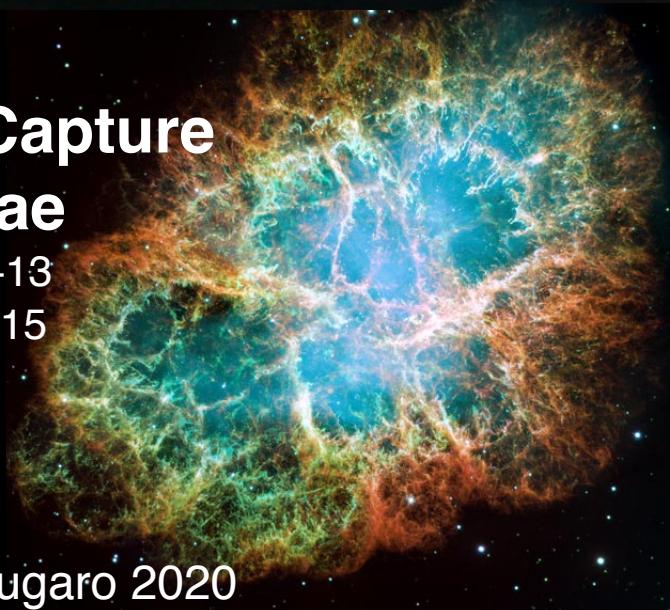
Rates: Mennekens & Vanbeveren 2014



Electron Capture  
Supernovae

Yields: Wanajo+13

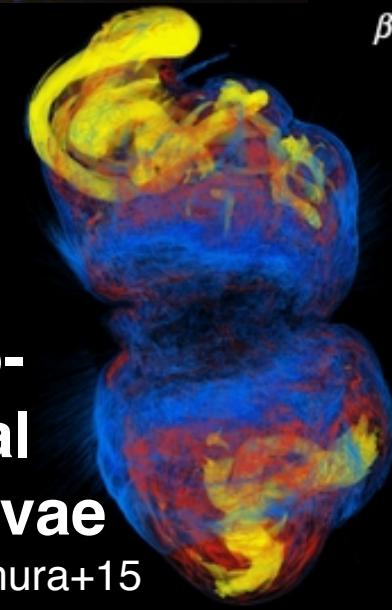
Mass: Doherty+15



$$\beta = \frac{P_{\text{gas}}}{P_{\text{mag}}}$$

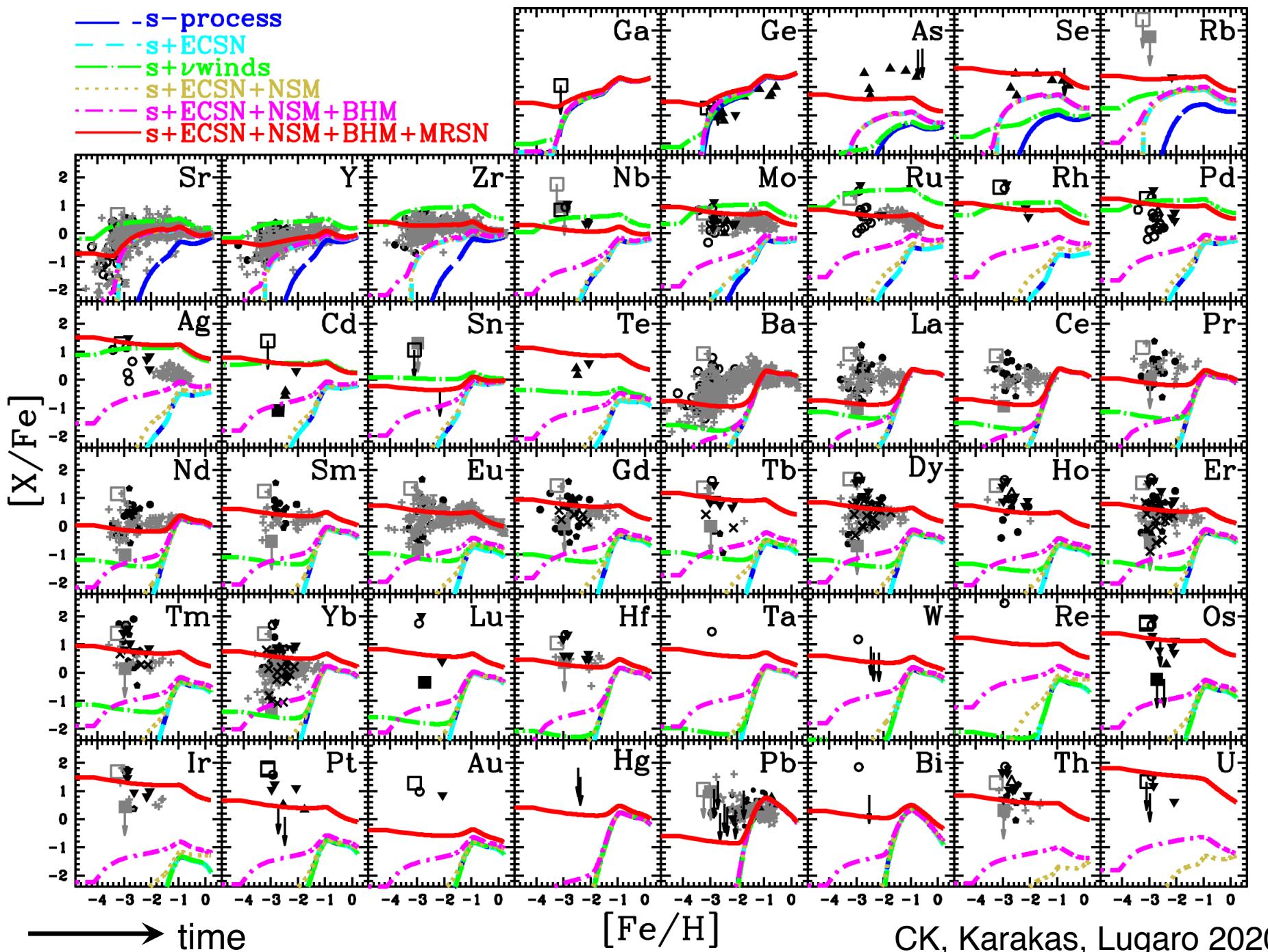
Magneto-  
rotational  
Supernovae

Yields: Nishimura+15



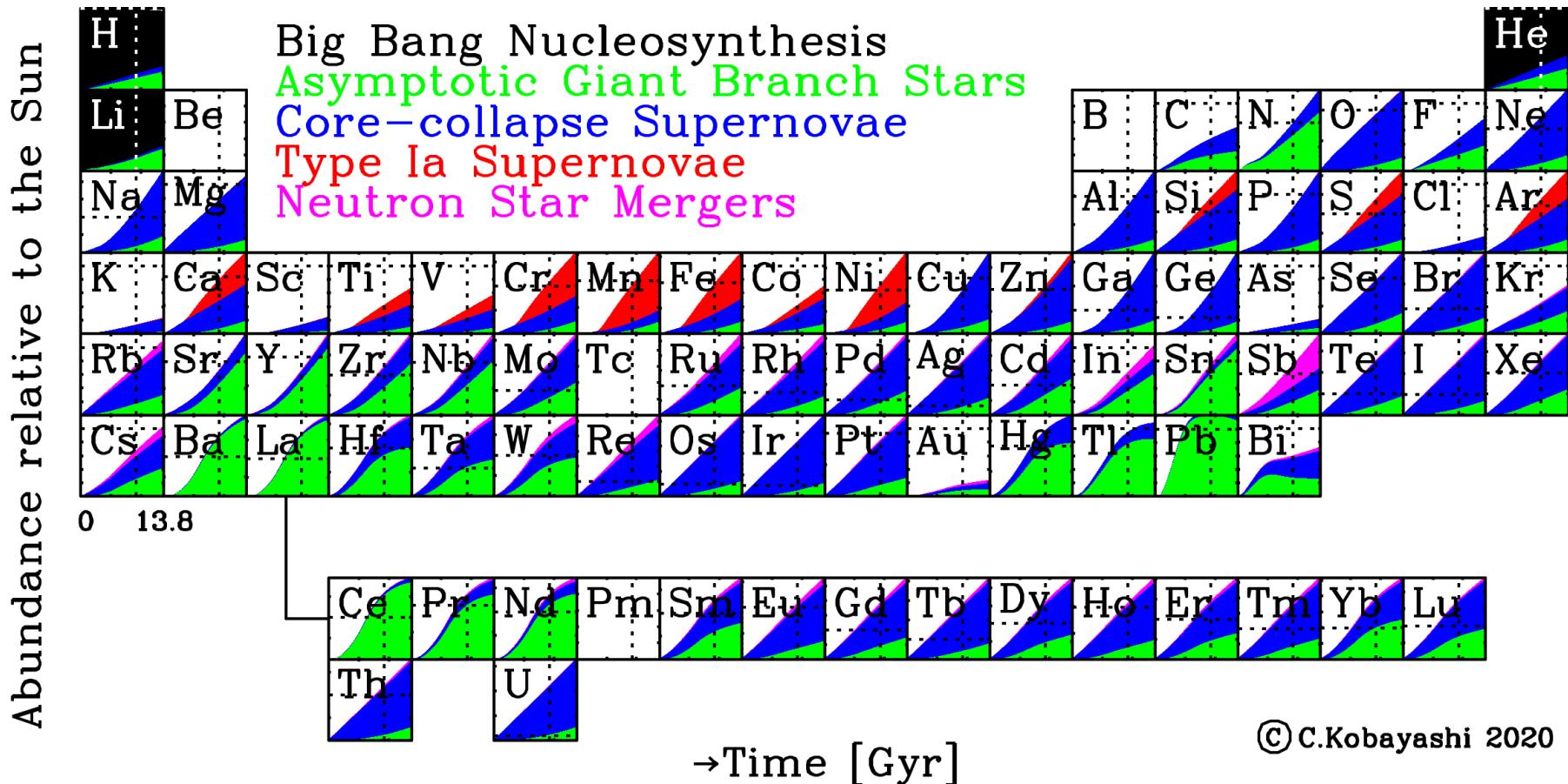
CK, Karakas, Lugaro 2020

— s-process  
 - - s+ECSN  
 - - s+ $\nu$ winds  
 - - s+ECSN+NSM  
 - - s+ECSN+NSM+BHM  
 - - s+ECSN+NSM+BHM+MRSN



# The Origin of Elements

CK, Karakas, Lugero 2020, ApJ

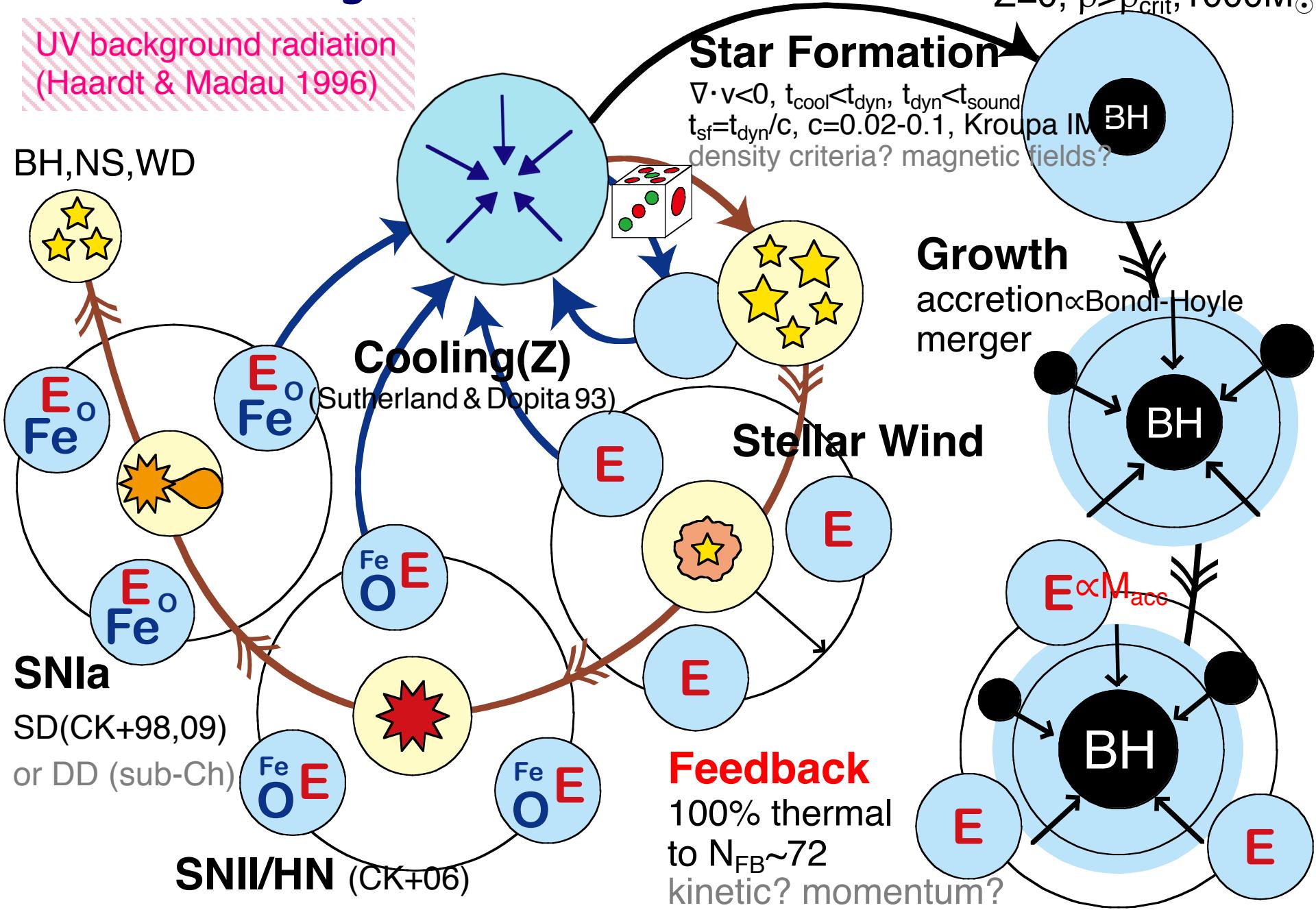


\*Purely theoretical, no empirical equations.

dotted lines: solar values

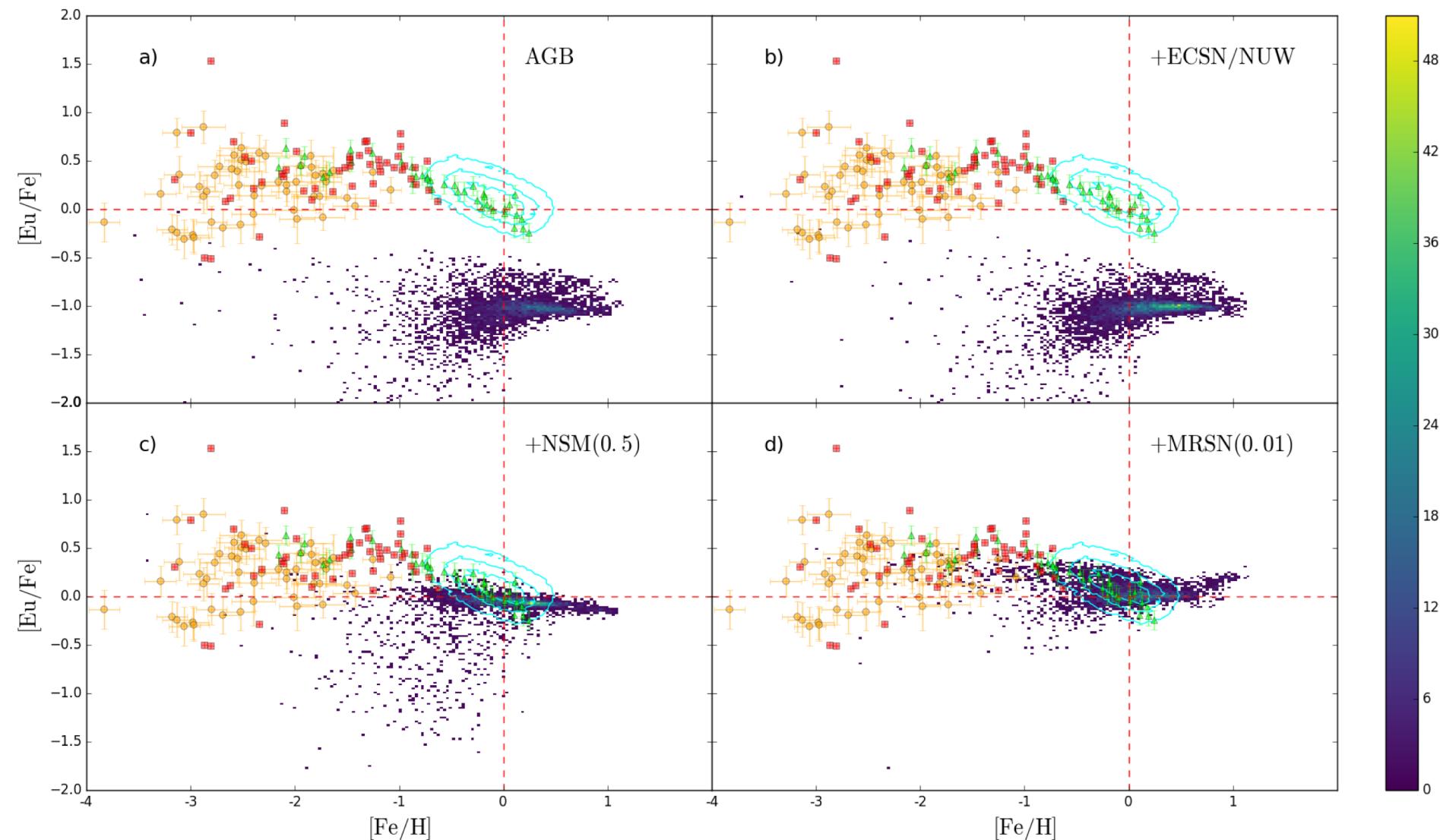
© C.Kobayashi 2020

# Chemodynamics



# [Eu/Fe]-[Fe/H]

# Chemo-hydrodynamical Simulation Haynes & CK 2019



Neutron star mergers alone cannot reproduce the observations.

Hansen+17; Roederer+16; NLTE Zhao+16; HERMES-GALAH

# r-Process elements from magnetorotational hypernovae

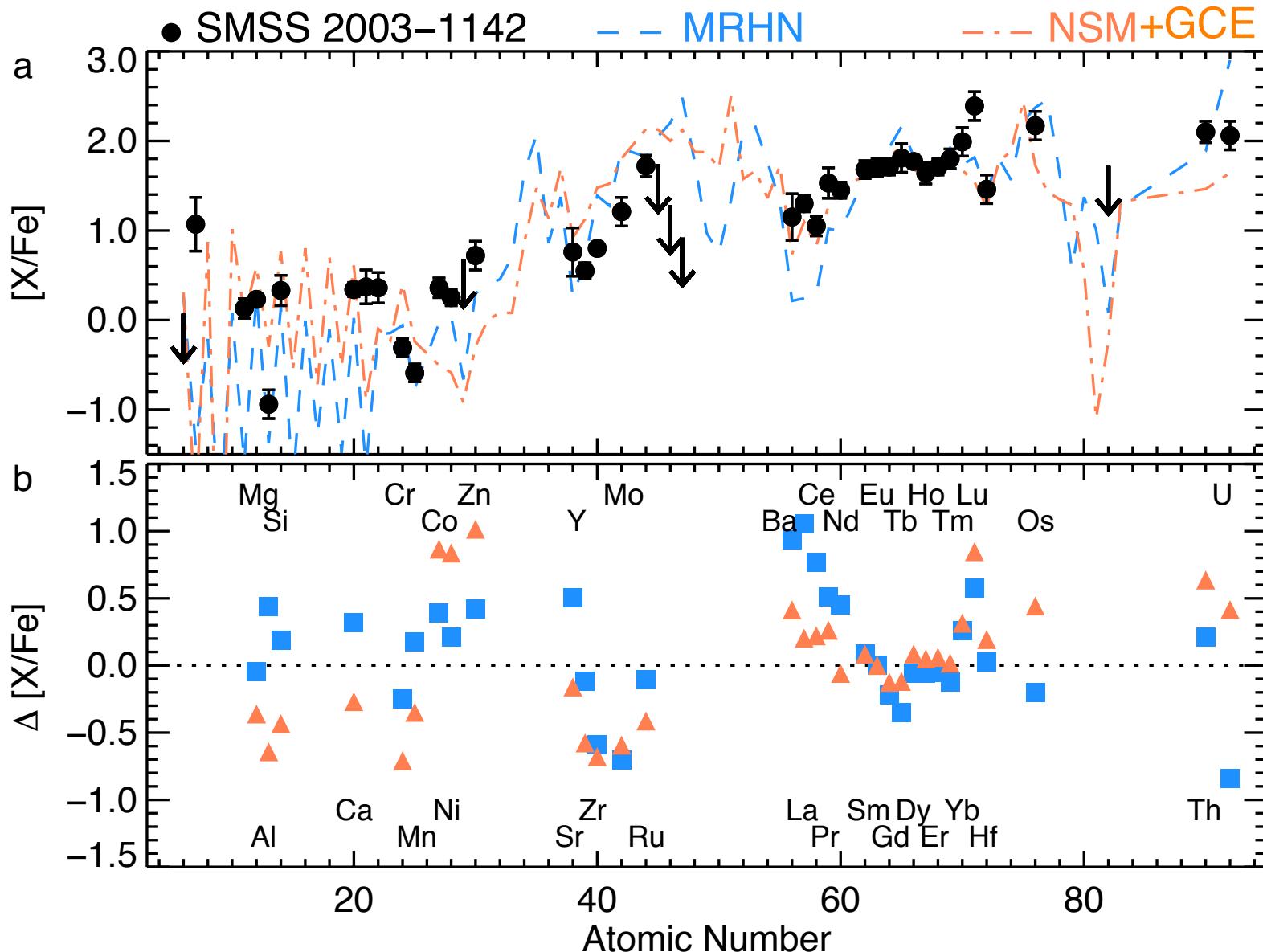
D. Yong<sup>1,2</sup>✉, C. Kobayashi<sup>2,3</sup>, G. S. Da Costa<sup>1,2</sup>, M. S. Bessell<sup>1</sup>, A. Chiti<sup>4</sup>, A. Frebel<sup>4</sup>, K. Lind<sup>5</sup>, A. D. Mackey<sup>1,2</sup>, T. Nordlander<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Asplund<sup>6</sup>, A. R. Casey<sup>2,7</sup>, A. F. Marino<sup>8</sup>, S. J. Murphy<sup>1,9</sup> & B. P. Schmidt<sup>1</sup>



- ~26000 SkyMapper photometric candidates
- 2618 EMP candidates with ANU 2.3m spectra (Da Costa+19)
- 479 stars in SkyMapper DR1.1 (Yong+21b)
- SMSS J200322.54-114203.3, [Fe/H]= -3.5, 2.3kpc, Halo orbit

# Yong star, [Fe/H] = -3.5

Yong, CK, Da Costa+ 21, Nature



# Conclusions

- ❖ The origin of elements are well understood, except for Ti (due to the lack of 3D effects of SNe) and Au (due to nuclear physics?) – CK+20
- ❖ At low metallicity, a significant fraction (50%) of massive stars ( $>20M_{\odot}$ ) is likely to explode as HN, and a small fraction (1.5%) as MRHN. – Yong+21
- ❖ This is predicted by GCE models (Argast+04, Wehmeyer+15, Cote+19, Molero+21), and is confirmed by chemo-hydro dynamical simulations (Haynes & CK 19; van de Voort+20).
- ❖ The required fractions depends on the NSM rate, which depends on binary pop. syn. models, due to limited understanding of binary physics.
- ❖ Frequency of r-rich stars as a function of metallicity, from galactic archaeology surveys (e.g., HERMES-GALAH), will help constraining further.