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Chemical abundance analysis of the red giants in the S-type symbiotic systems.

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Cooperation: J. Mikołajewska, K. H. Hinkle, M. Schmidt & M. Gromadzki

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Symbiotic systems

white dwarf – majority,
neutron star – in a few cases



„normal” giant
S-type (Stellar) – 80%
 $\dot{M} \sim 10^{-7} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$, $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 1 - 15 \text{ yr}$

or

Mira + dust envelope
D-type (Dusty) – 20%
 $\dot{M} \sim 10^{-5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$, $P_{\text{orb}} \gg 15 \text{ yr}$

- Accretion from wind and/or via RLOF (e.g., Podsiadłowski & Mohamed, 2007, Mikołajewska, 2012).
- Formation of discs and jets (e.g., Solf & Ulrich, 1985; Tomov, 2003; Angeloni, et al., 2011).
- Possible SNIa progenitors? (Dilday, et al., 2012; Mikołajewska, 2013).
- Latest stages of binary evolution - impact on the chemical evolution of the Galaxy and formation of the stellar populations.

SySs with known abundances – a few

with normal giants in S-type systems:

V2116 Oph – SyS with neutron star (Hinkle et al., 2006),

T CrB – recurrent nova (Wallerstein et al., 2008),

RS Oph – recurrent nova (Wallerstein et al., 2008; Pavlenko et al., 2008),

CH Cyg – the brightest SyS (Schmidt et al., 2006).

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a dozen of yellow symbiotic systems:

AG Dra, BD-21 3873 (Smith et al. 1996, 1997), **Hen 2-467** (Pereira et al. 1998),
CD-43 14304, Hen 3-1213, Hen 3-863, StHA 176 (Pereira & Roig 2009), – S-type
SySs with giants of K/G spectral type

StHA 190 (Smith et al. 2001), **HD 330036, AS 201** (Pereira et al. 2005), – D'-type
SySs with fast rotating G-type giants

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SySs with fast rotating G-type giants

Too small a number for statistical considerations!

Soon chemical abundances for 32 symbiotic giants

Near-IR spectra obtained at ~ 1.56 , ~ 2.23 , ~ 2.36 μm in the narrow spectral range ~ 100 \AA .
Phoenix spectrometer/Gemini-South (S/N ~ 100 , $R = \Delta\lambda/\lambda \sim 50000$).

Useful to search for **C, N, O**, and elements around iron peak **Sc, Ti, Fe, Ni**, and $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$.

Name	id. num.	Feb 2003 1,56 μm	Apr 2003 2,23 μm	Aug 2003 2,23 μm	Dec 2003 2,23 μm	Apr 2004 2,23 μm	Apr 2006 2,36 μm	Cool Sp. Type (Belczynski et al. 2010)
V1261 Ori	17				Yes (Y)			S4.1,M3
ZZ CMi	s06	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	M6,M5
BX Mon	23	Y	Y				Y	M5
V694 Mon	24	Y	Y				Y	M6
NQ Gem	s07				Y			C6.2
Hen 3-160	27	Y	Y		Y		Y	M7
Hen 3-653	s09	Y	Y		Y		Y	M6
Hen 3-461	31	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	M6
SY Mus	33	Y	Y		Y		Y	M5
Hen 2-87	37	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	M5.5/M7.5
Hen 3-828	38	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	M6
CD-36 8436	42	Y	Y				Y	M5.5
RW Hya	45	Y	Y		Y		Y	M2
Hen 3-916	46	Y	Y			Y	Y	M5/M6
Hen 3-1092	53	Y	Y			Y		M5.5
WRAY 16-202	59	Y	Y				Y	M6
Hen 3-1213	65	Y	Y	Y		Y		M2/K4
Hen 2-173	66	Y	Y	Y		Y		M4.5,M7
Hen 2-176	67	Y	Y			Y		Mira,M4/M7
KX Tra	68	Y	Y			Y		M6
CL Sco	71	Y	Y	Y		Y		M5
V934 Her	s15		Y					M3
V455 Sco	73	Y	Y			Y		M6.5/M6
Hen 2-247	88	Y	Y	Y		Y		M6/M2
RT Ser	92		Y					M6
AE Ara	93	Y	Y			Y		M5.5/M2
SS73 96	94		Y			Y		M0/M2
AS 270	119	Y				Y		M5.5/M1
Y Cra	131		Y					M6/M5
Hen 2-374	136					Y		M5.5
V850 Aql	s27					Y		Mira?
Hen 3-1761	170			Y		Y		M5.5/M3

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AS 270	119	Y				Y		M5.5/M1
Y Cra	131		Y					M6/M5
Hen 2-374	136					Y		M5.5
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Hen 3-1761	170			Y		Y		M5.5/M3

Journal of spectroscopic observations

Spectra at 1.56 μm (H), 2.23 μm (K), 2.36 μm (K')

Object	Sp. Region Band ($\lambda[\mu\text{m}]$)	Date	HJD	Orb. Phase	Object	Sp. Region Band ($\lambda[\mu\text{m}]$)	Date	HJD	Orb. Phase
RW Hya	H (~1.56)	16.02.2003	2452686.8380	0.57	CL Sco	H (~1.56)	17.02.2003	2452687.8341	0.07
	K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.6295	0.74		K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.7780	0.17
	K (~2.23)	13.12.2003	2452986.8656	0.38		K (~2.23)	15.08.2003	2452866.5367	0.36
	K' (~2.36)	3.04.2006	2453828.6308	0.65		K (~2.23)	3.04.2004	2453098.7794	0.73
SY Mus	H (~1.56)	17.02.2003	2452687.7566	0.02	Hen 2-247	H (~1.56)	17.02.2003	2452687.8745	0.05
	K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.5817	0.12		K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.8453	0.12
	K (~2.23)	13.12.2003	2452986.8250	0.50		K (~2.23)	15.08.2003	2452866.5144	0.25
	K' (~2.36)	3.04.2006	2453828.5767	0.84		K (~2.23)	3.04.2004	2453098.8329	0.51
BX Mon	H (~1.56)	16.02.2003	2452686.7409	0.30	MWC 560	H (~1.56)	16.02.2003	2452686.7491	?
	K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.5231	0.35		K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.5326	?
	K' (~2.36)	3.04.2006	2453828.5095	0.20		K' (~2.36)	3.04.2006	2453828.5187	?
AE Ara	H (~1.56)	17.02.2003	2452687.8830	0.05	CD-36 8436	H (~1.56)	16.02.2003	2452686.8181	?
	K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.8669	0.13		K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.6156	?
	K (~2.23)	3.04.2004	2453098.8487	0.56		K' (~2.36)	3.04.2006	2453828.6211	?
KX TrA	H (~1.56)	17.02.2003	2452687.8230	0.73	WRAY 16-202	H (~1.56)	17.02.2003	2452687.7936	?
	K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.7670	0.78		K (~2.23)	20.04.2003	2452749.7301	?
	K (~2.23)	3.04.2004	2453098.7314	0.03		K' (~2.36)	3.04.2006	2453828.6812	?

Methods

The standard LTE analysis

Synthetic models of atmosphere MARCS (Gustafsson et al., 2008)

WIDMO code – to calculate synthetic spectra (Schmidt et al., 2006)

Simplex algorithm (Brandt 1998, Kallrath & Milone 1999) in C/tcsh
– for automatic minimization in the parameter space

Atomic data:

- VALD (Kupka et al. 1999) – *K*-band region,
- list by Melendez & Barbuy (1999) for *H*-band region

Molecular data:

- the vibration rotation lines of ^{12}CO , ^{13}CO , isotopes (Goorvitch 1994),
- ^{12}CN , and OH molecular lines from Kurucz (1999)

Methods

Input stellar parameters

T_{eff} and $\log g$

Object	Spectral Type <small>Murset & Schmid, 1999</small>	T_{eff} [K]	T_{eff} [K]	$J-K$	$E(B-V)$	$(J-K)_0$	T_{eff} [K]	$\log g$	T_{eff} [K]
		<small>Richichi et al., 1999</small>	<small>van Belle et al., 1999</small>				<small>Kucinkas et al., 2005</small>		adopted
RW Hya	M2	3655 ± 80	3750 ± 22	1.15	0.02-0.10	~1.1	3600–3700	0.5	3700
SY Mus	M4.5	3410 ± 75	3424 ± 30	1.40	0.40-0.50	~1.2	≤3500	0.5	3400
BX Mon	M5.5	3325 ± 75	3410 ± 30	1.37	0.12-0.16	~1.29	~3270	0.0	3400
AE Ara	M5.5	3300 ± 75	3400 ± 30	1.36	0.19-0.25	~1.25	~3350	0.0	3400
KX Tra	M6	3240 ± 75	3375 ± 34	1.39	0.13-0.23	~1.3	~3250	0.0	3300
CL Sco	M5	3355 ± 75	3424 ± 30	1.29	0.26-0.34	~1.15	~3560	0.5	3400
MWC 560	M5.5-M6	3270 ± 75	3390 ± 30	1.42	0.19-0.24	~1.31	~3230	0.0	3300
CD-36 8436	M5.5	3300 ± 75	3400 ± 30	1.27	0.04-0.06	~1.25	~3350	0.0	3400
WRAY 16-202	M6	3240 ± 75	3375 ± 34	2.09	>1.00	?	?	0.0	3200
Hen 2-247	M6	3240 ± 75	3375 ± 34	1.61	0.60-0.70	~1.29	~3270	0.0	3300

$\zeta_t = 3 \text{ km/s}$ – macroturbulence

Free parameters

C, N, O, Sc, Ti, Fe, Ni and $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ – parameters of the chemical composition

$V_{\text{rot}} \sin i$ – rotational velocity

ξ_t – microturbulence

Methods

Rotational and radial velocities

1. **Cross-correlation technique** in the way similar to adopted by Carlberg et al. (2011)

- synthetic spectra used as the templates
- measured FWHMs of cross-correlation peak μ_* and auto-correlation peak μ_t

(IRAF *fxcor*)

- widths of spectral lines from stellar processes:

$$\omega_* = (\mu_*^2 - 0.5\mu_t^2 - \omega_i^2)^{0.5}$$

- ω_* was converted to total stellar broadening β_{Gray} :

$$\omega_*(\text{kms}^{-1}) = 1.89582 + 1.16526\beta_{\text{Gray}} + 0.0065\beta_{\text{Gray}}^2$$

Quadrature sum of projected $V_{\text{rot}} \sin i$ and ξ_t :

$$(V_{\text{rot}}^2 \sin^2 i + \xi_t^2)^{0.5} = (\beta_{\text{Gray}}^2 - \zeta_t^2)^{0.5}$$

2. **By direct measure of FWHMs of 6 atomic lines** (Ti I: 22217 Å, 22239 Å, 22280 Å; Fe I: 22263 Å, 22266 Å; Sc I: 22273 Å) **at K-band spectra** (Fekel et al. 2003)

Methods

Procedure to derive abundances

Estimation of the initial values of the abundance parameters:

- at first approach the solar composition adopted from Asplund et al. (2009)
- fitting by eye alternately to the OH, CO, CN and atomic lines

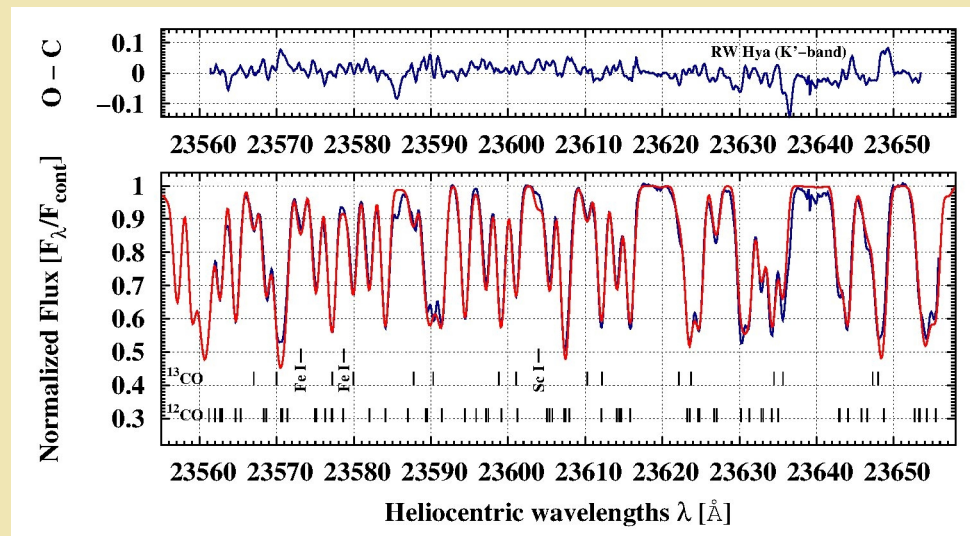
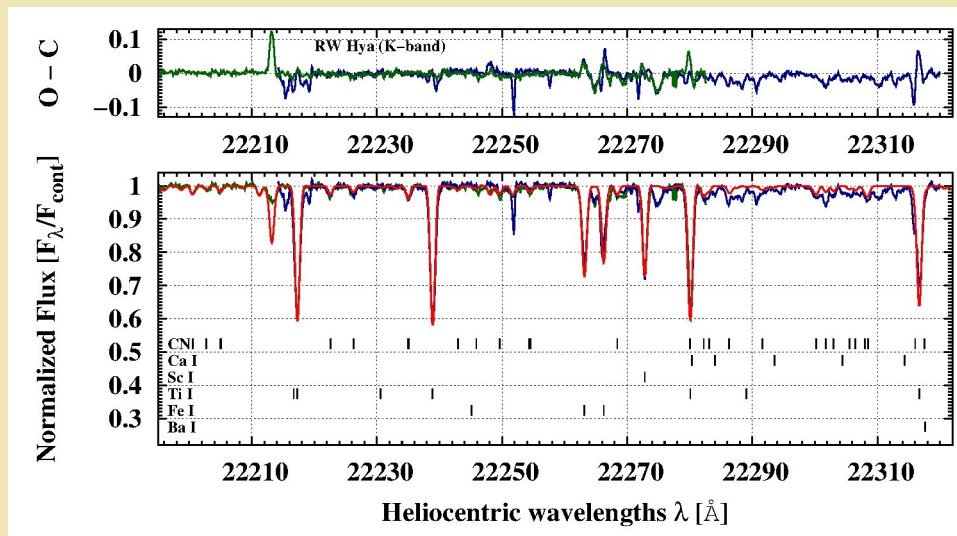
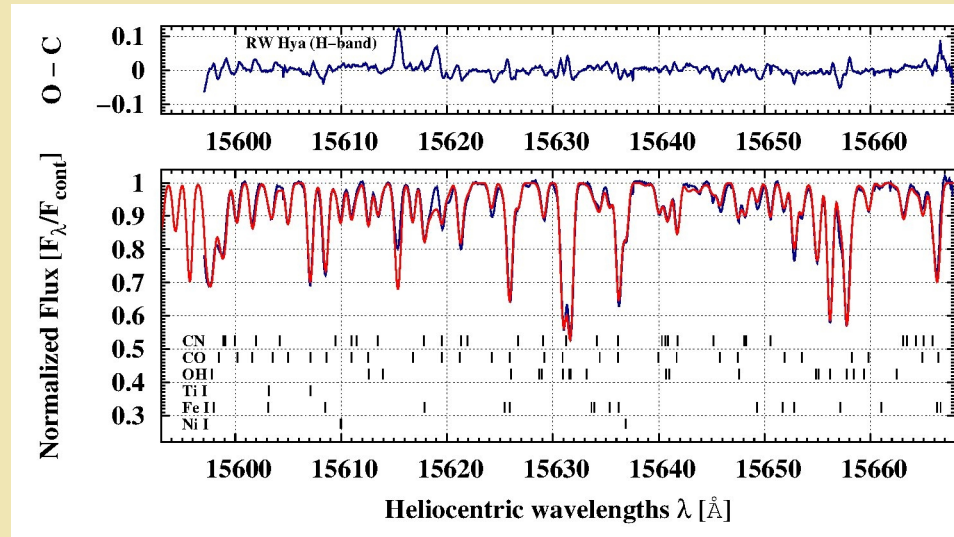
Building of the $n+1$, n dimensional sets of free parameters – the so called simplex.

Minimisation with the simplex algorithm:

- 9 different simplexes were used to calculation with different ξ_t values sampled in the range 1.2 – 2.6 km/s to obtain optimal fit to H - and K -band spectra
- searching for $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ by fitting to K' -band spectrum
- reconciliation of ^{12}C and $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ within ≤ 4 iterations

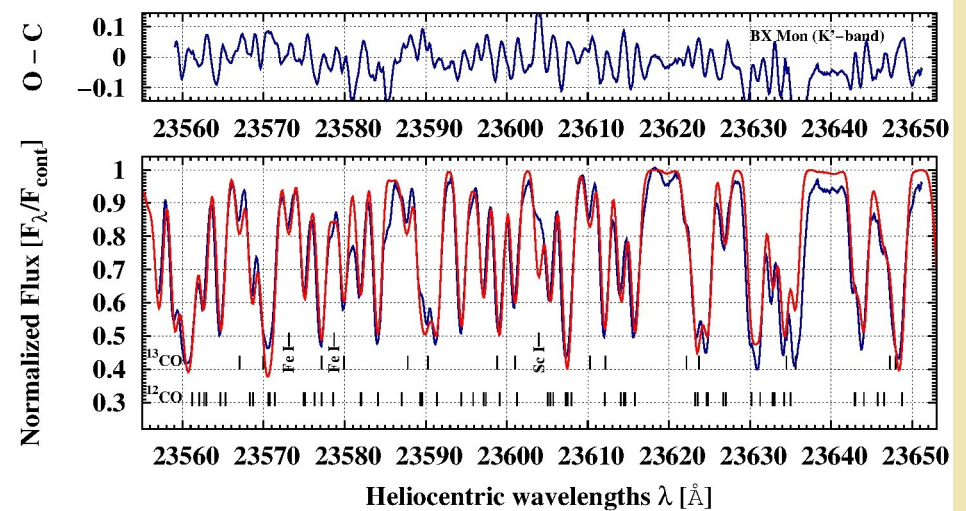
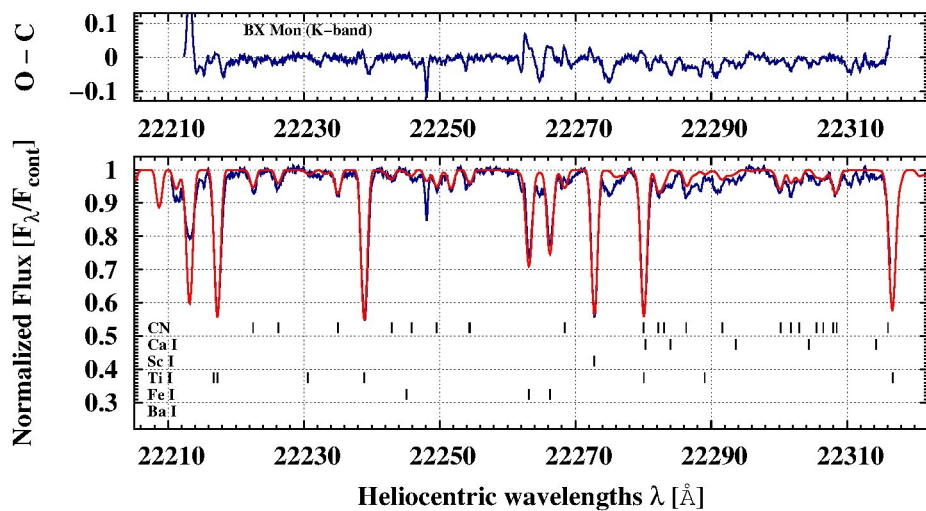
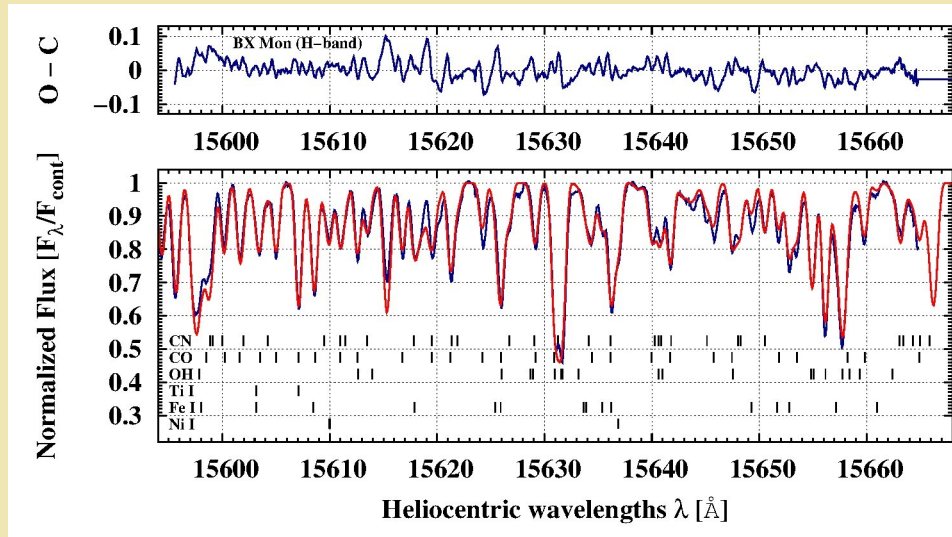
Exemplary synthetic fits for RW Hya

$T_{\text{eff}} = 3700 \text{ K},$
 $\log g = 0.5$



Exemplary synthetic fits for BX Mon

$T_{\text{eff}} = 3400 \text{ K},$
 $\log g = 0.0$



Resulted chemical compositions

Final chemical abundances $\log \epsilon(X) = \log(N(X) N(H)^{-1}) + 12$, $[X]$ relative to Asplund et al. (2009), isotopic ratio $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$, microturbulences ξ_t , and rotational velocities $V_{\text{rot}} \sin i$

X	RW Hya		SY Mus		BX Mon		AE Ara		KX Tra	
	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$
^{12}C	7.53±0.02	-0.90±0.07	8.17±0.01	-0.26±0.06	7.79±0.01	-0.64±0.06	8.06±0.01	-0.37±0.06	8.03±0.01	-0.40±0.06
N	7.46±0.03	-0.37±0.08	8.11±0.02	+0.28±0.07	7.89±0.02	+0.06±0.07	8.05±0.02	+0.22±0.07	8.04±0.03	+0.21±0.08
O	8.17±0.01	-0.52±0.06	8.66±0.01	-0.03±0.06	8.37±0.01	-0.32±0.06	8.62±0.02	-0.07±0.07	8.66±0.02	-0.03±0.07
Sc	2.71±0.05	-0.44±0.09	3.97±0.05	+0.82±0.09	3.82±0.11	+0.67±0.15	4.62±0.14	+1.47±0.18	4.02±0.06	+0.87±0.10
Ti	4.49±0.05	-0.46±0.10	5.12±0.03	+0.17±0.08	4.96±0.06	+0.01±0.11	5.43±0.07	+0.48±0.12	5.08±0.06	+0.13±0.11
Fe	6.74±0.02	-0.76±0.06	7.42±0.02	-0.08±0.06	7.16±0.02	-0.34±0.06	7.32±0.02	-0.18±0.06	7.17±0.01	-0.33±0.05
Ni	5.63±0.03	-0.59±0.07	6.37±0.03	+0.15±0.07	6.18±0.05	-0.04±0.09	6.15±0.09	-0.07±0.13	6.21±0.03	-0.01±0.07
$^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$	6.2	...	10.4	...	8.6	...	...	...	...	...
ξ_t	1.8±0.2		2.0±0.2		1.8±0.2		1.8±0.2		1.9±0.2	
$V_{\text{rot}} \sin i$	6.3±0.4		6.6±0.3		8.5±0.5		11.0±0.3		8.5±0.5	

X	CL Sco		MWC 560		CD-36 8436		WRAY 16-202		Hen 2-247	
	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$	$\log \epsilon(X)$	$[X]$
^{12}C	8.02±0.02	-0.41±0.07	8.10±0.05	-0.33±0.10	7.75±0.01	-0.68±0.06	8.04±0.02	-0.39±0.07	8.18±0.01	-0.25±0.06
N	8.14±0.05	+0.31±0.10	7.85±0.04	+0.02±0.09	7.89±0.03	+0.06±0.08	8.24±0.04	+0.41±0.09	8.43±0.04	+0.60±0.09
O	8.61±0.02	-0.08±0.07	8.43±0.04	-0.26±0.09	8.42±0.02	-0.27±0.07	8.52±0.01	-0.17±0.06	8.74±0.02	+0.05±0.07
Sc	3.47±0.09	+0.32±0.13	3.19±0.24	+0.04±0.28	3.80±0.04	+0.65±0.08	4.17±0.05	+1.02±0.09	4.60±0.07	+1.45±0.11
Ti	4.93±0.08	-0.02±0.13	4.83±0.13	-0.12±0.18	4.89±0.04	-0.06±0.09	5.20±0.06	+0.25±0.11	5.62±0.06	+0.67±0.11
Fe	7.21±0.04	-0.29±0.08	7.11±0.06	-0.39±0.10	7.06±0.02	-0.44±0.06	7.59±0.03	+0.09±0.07	7.63±0.02	+0.13±0.06
Ni	6.23±0.05	+0.01±0.09	5.92±0.04	-0.30±0.08	6.05±0.07	-0.17±0.11	6.41±0.06	+0.19±0.10	6.45±0.07	+0.23±0.11
$^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$	...	...	26	...	7.5	...	11.1	...	...	...
ξ_t	1.9±0.3		2.0±0.3		2.0±0.2		2.1±0.3		1.9±0.2	
$V_{\text{rot}} \sin i$	7.9±0.3		8.2±0.3		8.1±0.4		8.3±0.3		10.4±0.4	

Mostly low $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ - giants are after first dredge-up (eg. Keller et al. 2001)

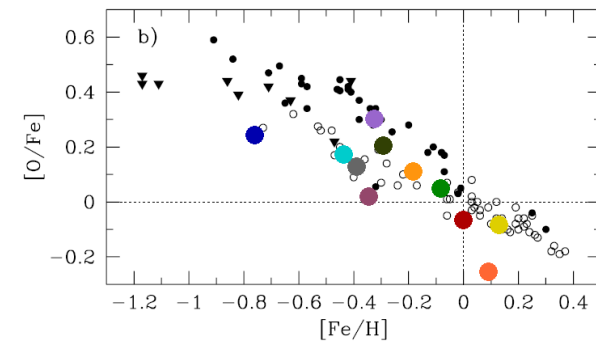
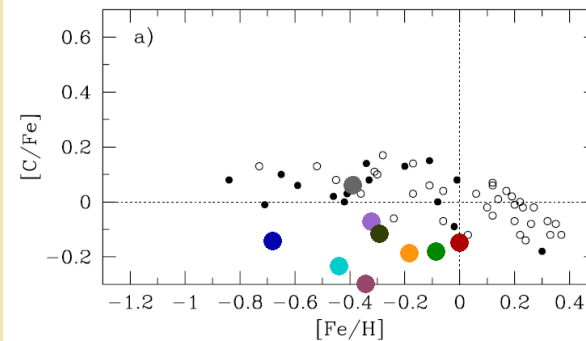
ξ_t typical for Galactic M giants (eg. Smith & Lambert 1986, 1990)

Symbiotic stars in galactic populations

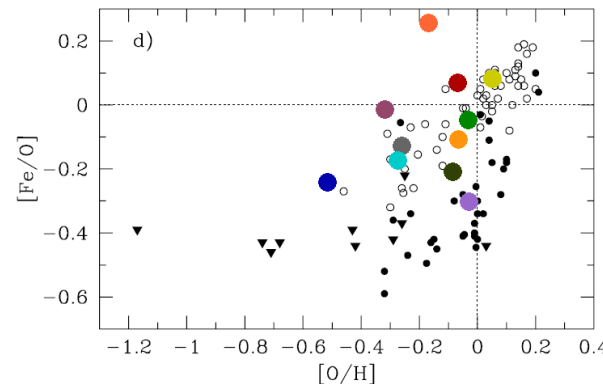
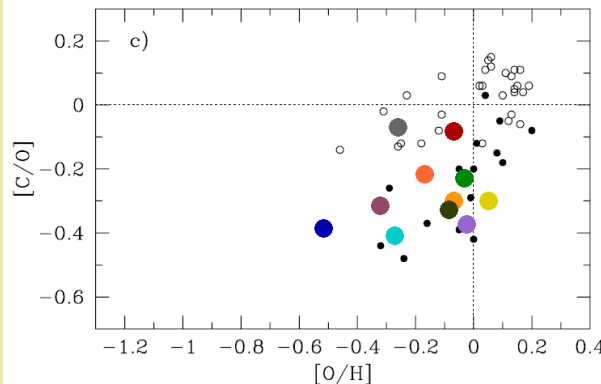
Abundances and their ratios from our analysis:

	A(¹² C)	A(¹⁴ N)	¹² C/ ¹⁴ N	[C/N]	[C/O]	[C/Fe]	[O/H]	[O/Fe]	[Fe/H]	[Ti/O]	[Ti/Fe]	References
RW Hya	7.53	7.46	1.17	-0.53	-0.38	-0.14	-0.52	+0.24	-0.76	+0.06	+0.30	this work
SY Mus	8.17	8.11	1.15	-0.54	-0.23	-0.18	-0.03	+0.05	-0.08	+0.20	+0.25	this work
BX Mon	7.79	7.89	0.79	-0.70	-0.32	-0.30	-0.32	+0.02	-0.34	+0.33	+0.35	this work
AE Ara	8.06	8.05	1.02	-0.59	-0.30	-0.19	-0.07	+0.11	-0.18	+0.55	+0.66	this work
KX TrA	8.03	8.04	0.98	-0.61	-0.37	-0.07	-0.03	+0.30	-0.33	+0.16	+0.46	this work
CL Sco	8.02	8.14	0.76	-0.72	-0.33	-0.12	-0.08	+0.21	-0.29	+0.06	+0.27	this work
MWC 560	8.10	7.85	1.78	-0.35	-0.07	+0.06	-0.26	+0.13	-0.39	+0.14	+0.27	this work
CD-36 8436	7.75	7.89	0.72	-0.74	-0.41	-0.24	-0.27	+0.17	-0.44	+0.21	+0.38	this work
WRAY 16-202	8.04	8.24	0.63	-0.80	-0.22	-0.48	-0.17	-0.26	+0.09	+0.42	+0.16	this work
Hen 2-247	8.18	8.43	0.56	-0.85	-0.30	-0.38	+0.05	-0.08	+0.13	+0.62	+0.54	this work
CH Cyg	8.37	8.08	1.95	-0.31	-0.08	-0.15	-0.07	-0.07	+0.00	+0.29	+0.22	Schmidt et al. (2006)

a) and b)
Carbon and Oxygen
relative to Iron



c) and d)
Carbon and Iron
relative to Oxygen

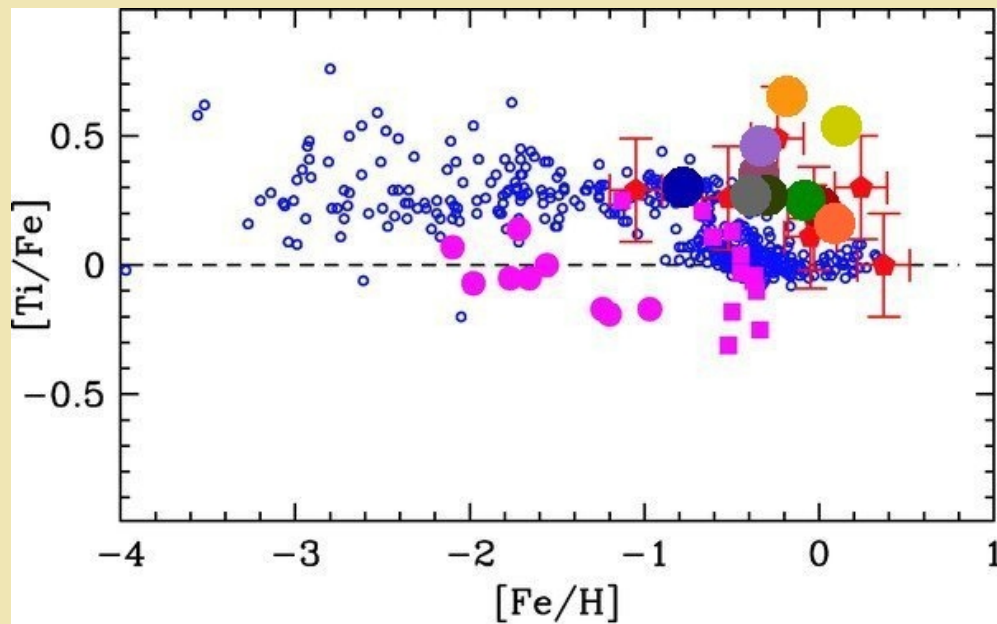


Bensby & Feltzing (2006) [Fig. 11]

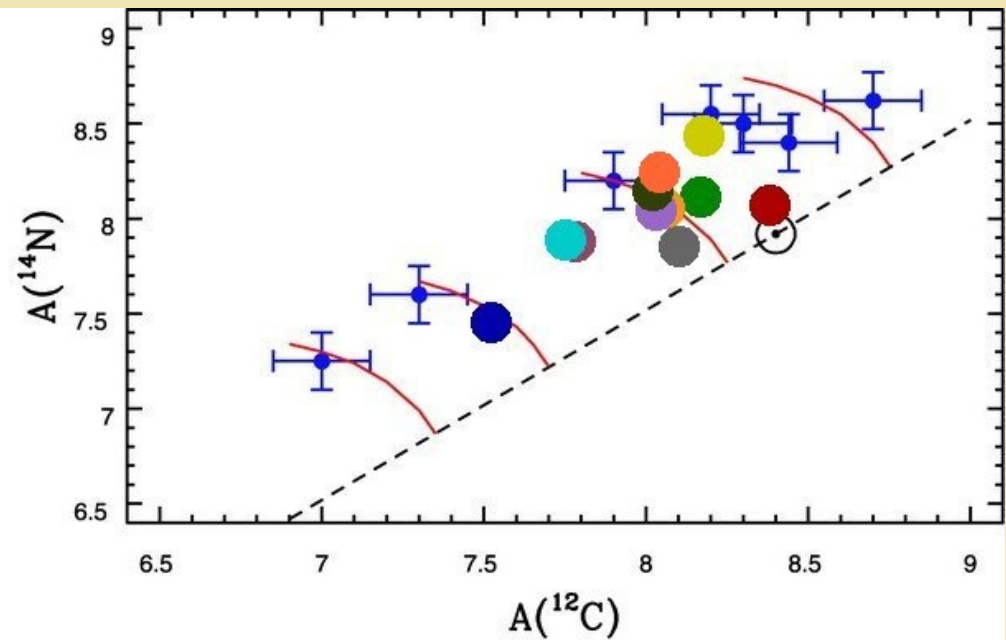
Symbiotic stars in galactic populations

Relations $[\text{Ti}/\text{Fe}]$ - $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, $^{14}\text{N}/^{12}\text{C}$
Cunha & Smith, 2006, ApJ, 651, 491

Tithanium relative to Iron



Evidence of the first dredge-up in the bulge red giants



Open, blue circles – disc stars

Red pentagons with errorbars – Galactic bulge

Magenta squares – LMC

Magenta circles – Sculptor

Filled circles with error-bars – bulge red giant that fall in the ^{14}N -rich region

Solid curves – lines of constant $^{12}\text{C}+^{14}\text{N}$

Dashed line – the scaled solar line

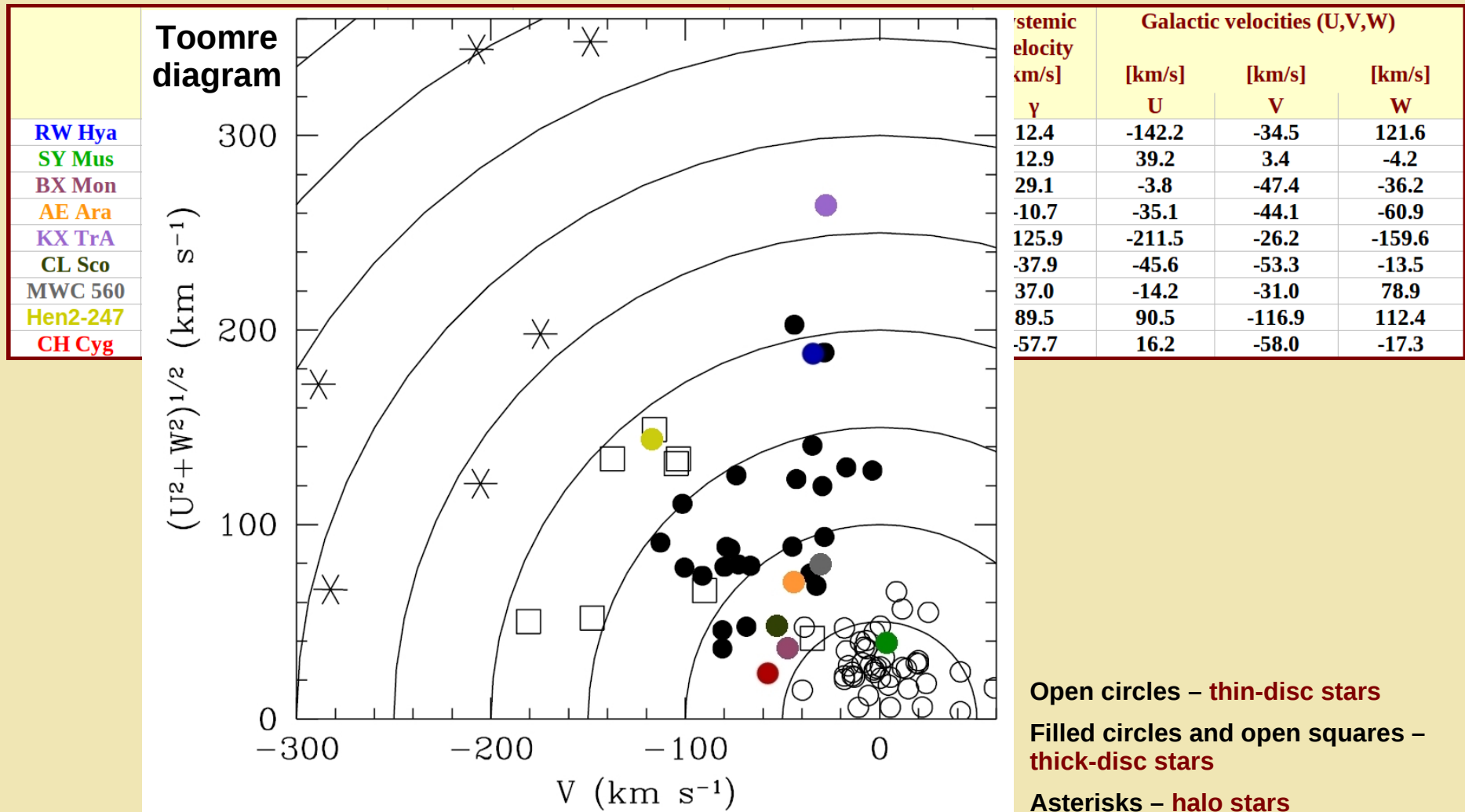
Symbiotic stars in galactic populations

Velocities in the Galaxy:

	Galactic coordinates		Distance	References for distance	Proper motion		Systemic velocity [km/s] γ	Galactic velocities (U,V,W)		
	[degrees]		[pc]		[mas/yr]			[km/s]	[km/s]	[km/s]
	l	b	d		$\mu_l \cos b$	μ_b		U	V	W
RW Hya	315.0	36.5	1700	this work	-15.3	17.6	12.4	-142.2	-34.5	121.6
SY Mus	294.8	3.8	1600	this work	4.8	-0.7	12.9	39.2	3.4	-4.2
BX Mon	220.0	5.9	2500	this work	2.9	-3.3	29.1	-3.8	-47.4	-36.2
AE Ara	344.0	-8.7	4500	this work	-2.4	-3.0	-10.7	-35.1	-44.1	-60.9
KX TrA	326.4	-10.9	3000	this work	-9.6	-13.1	-125.9	-211.5	-26.2	-159.6
CL Sco	352.3	8.1	3000	Fekel et al. (2007)	-4.1	-0.6	-37.9	-45.6	-53.3	-13.5
MWC 560	223.8	4.0	2500	Schmid et al. (2001)	1.1	6.5	37.0	-14.2	-31.0	78.9
Hen2-247	7.0	7.4	4700	Fekel et al. (2008)	-5.7	4.6	89.5	90.5	-116.9	112.4
CH Cyg	81.9	15.6	243	Van Leeuwen (2007)	-21.1	-1.6	-57.7	16.2	-58.0	-17.3

Symbiotic stars in galactic populations

Velocities in the Galaxy:



Feltzing et al., 2003, A&A, 397, 1

Thank you