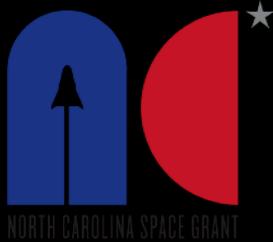


The detection of lithium in cool white dwarf atmospheres

Benjamin C. Kaiser (ben.kaiser[at]unc.edu) & Mark Hollands (M.Hollands.1[at]warwick.ac.uk)

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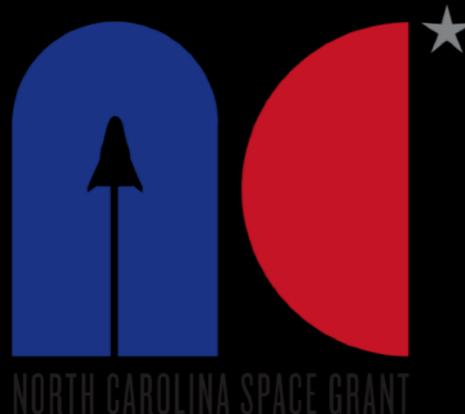


The detection of lithium in cool white dwarf atmospheres

Part I

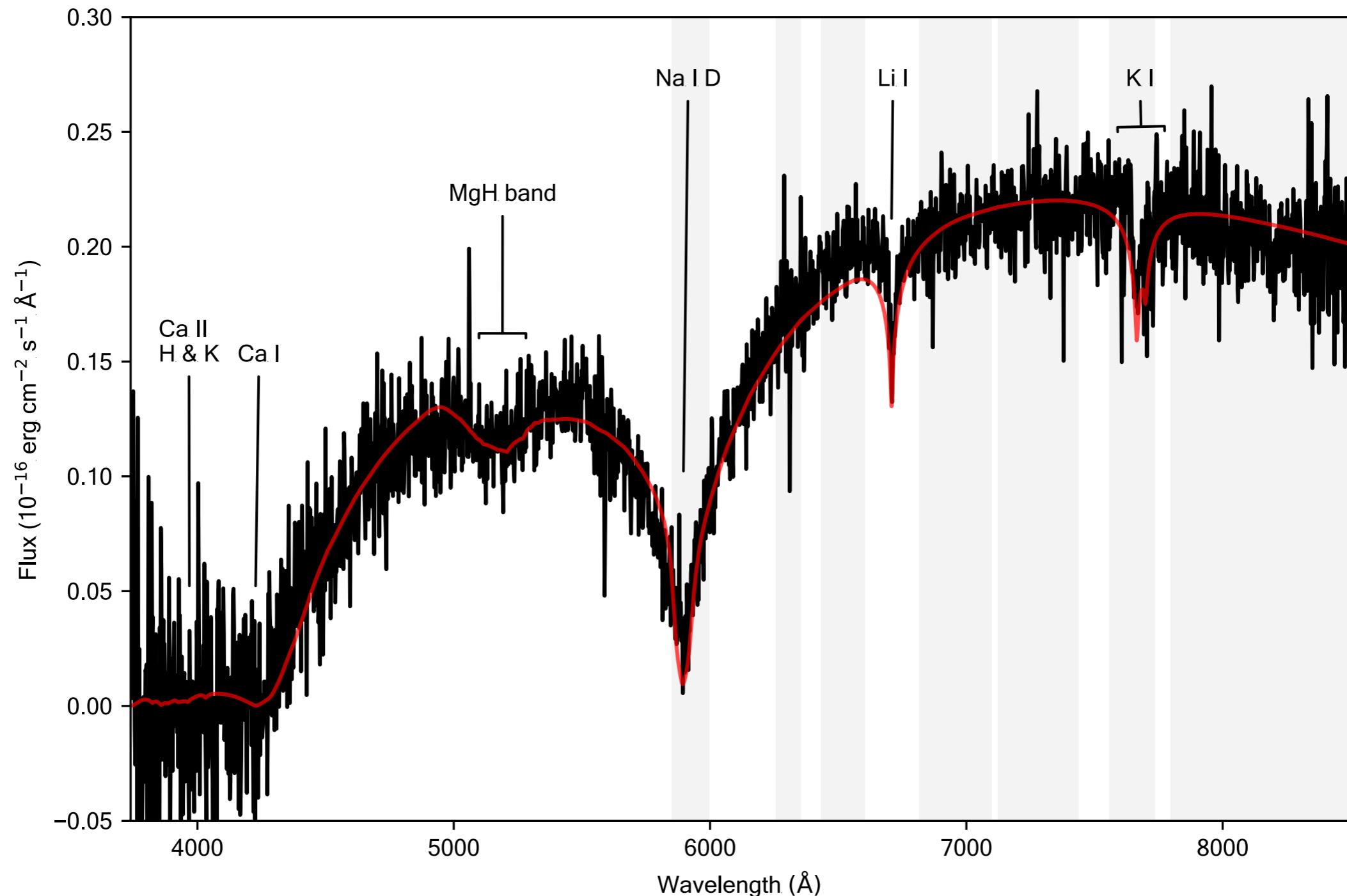
Benjamin C. Kaiser

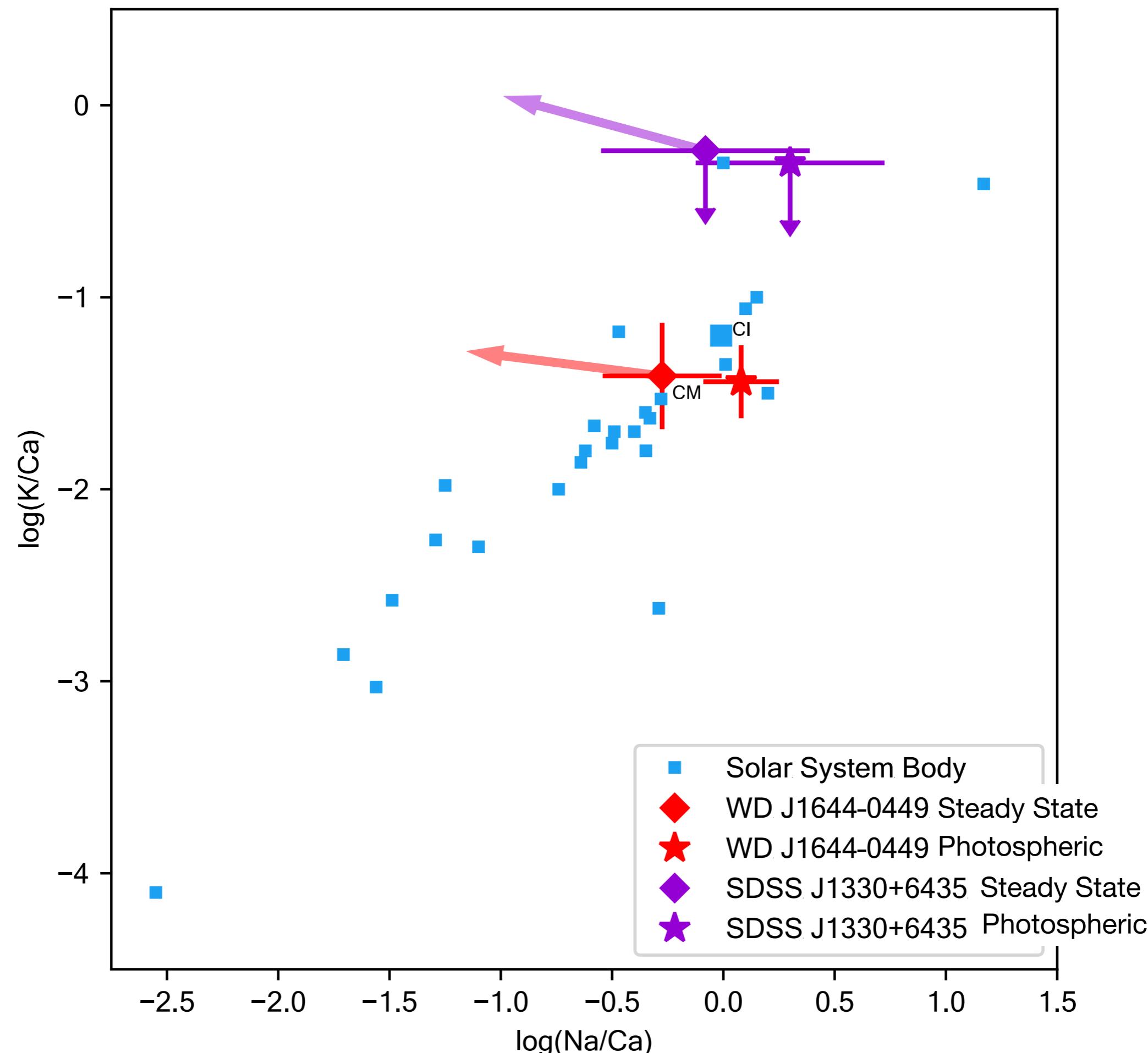
J. Christopher Clemens, Simon Blouin,
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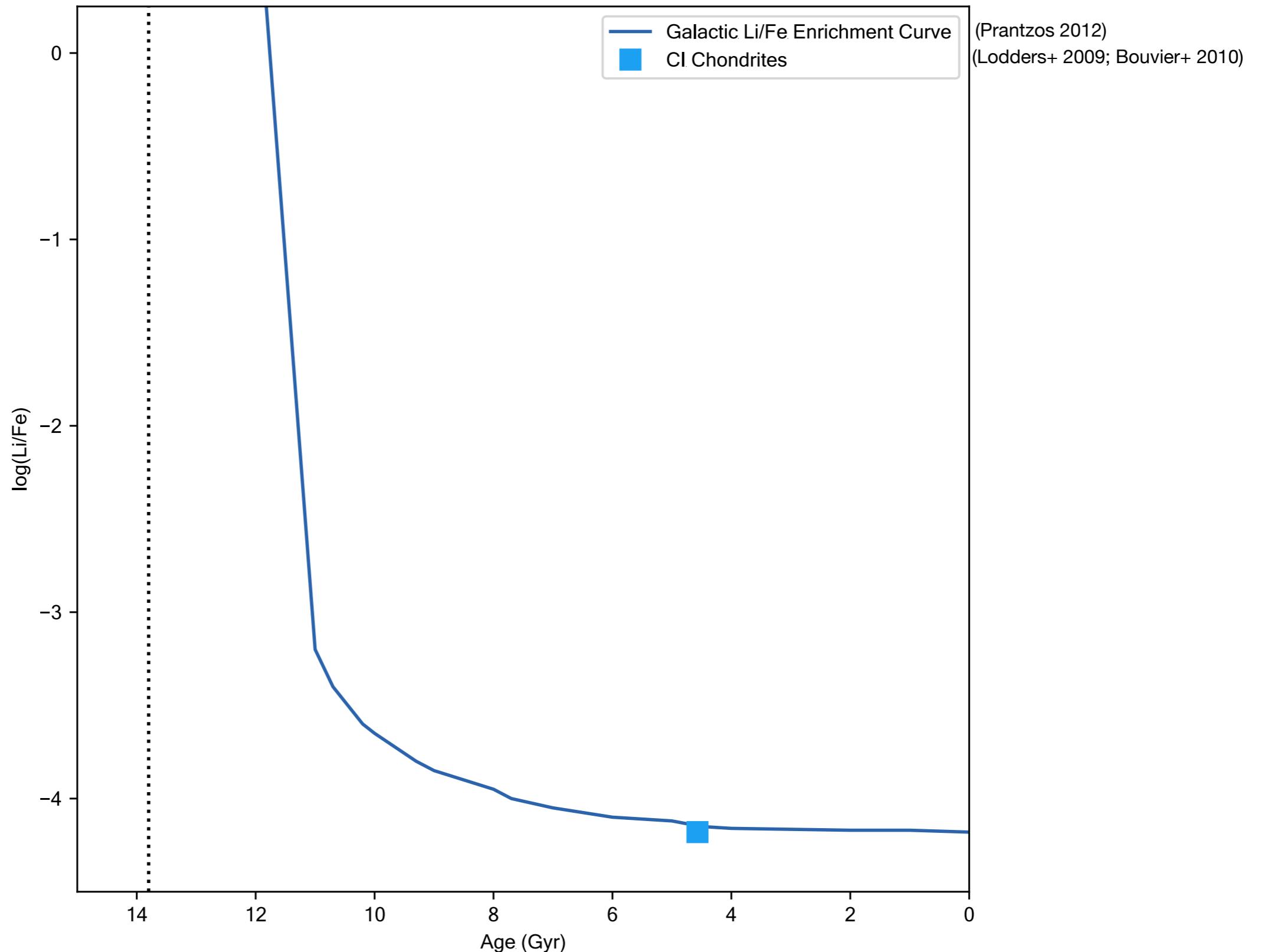
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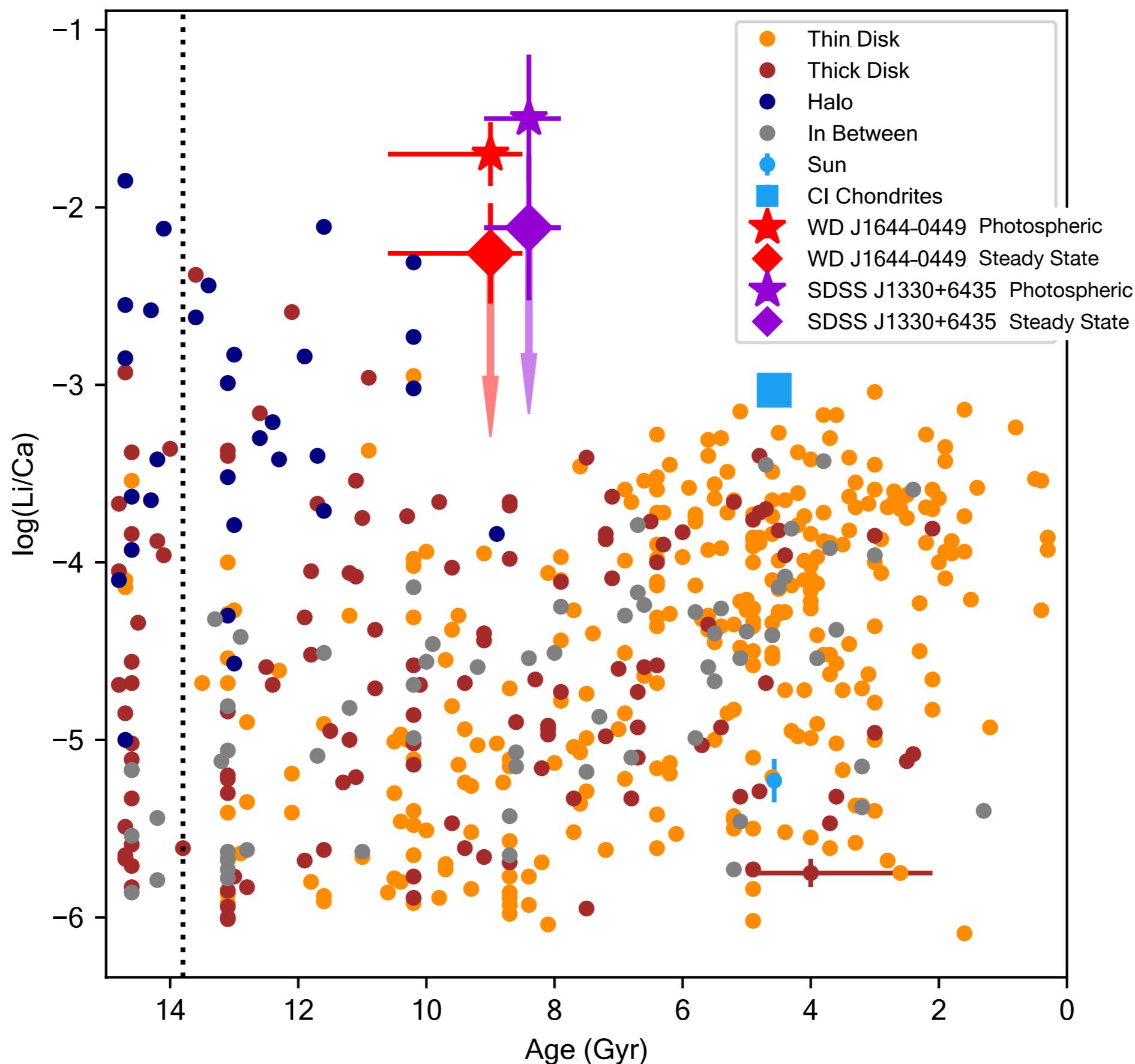
WD J1644–0449

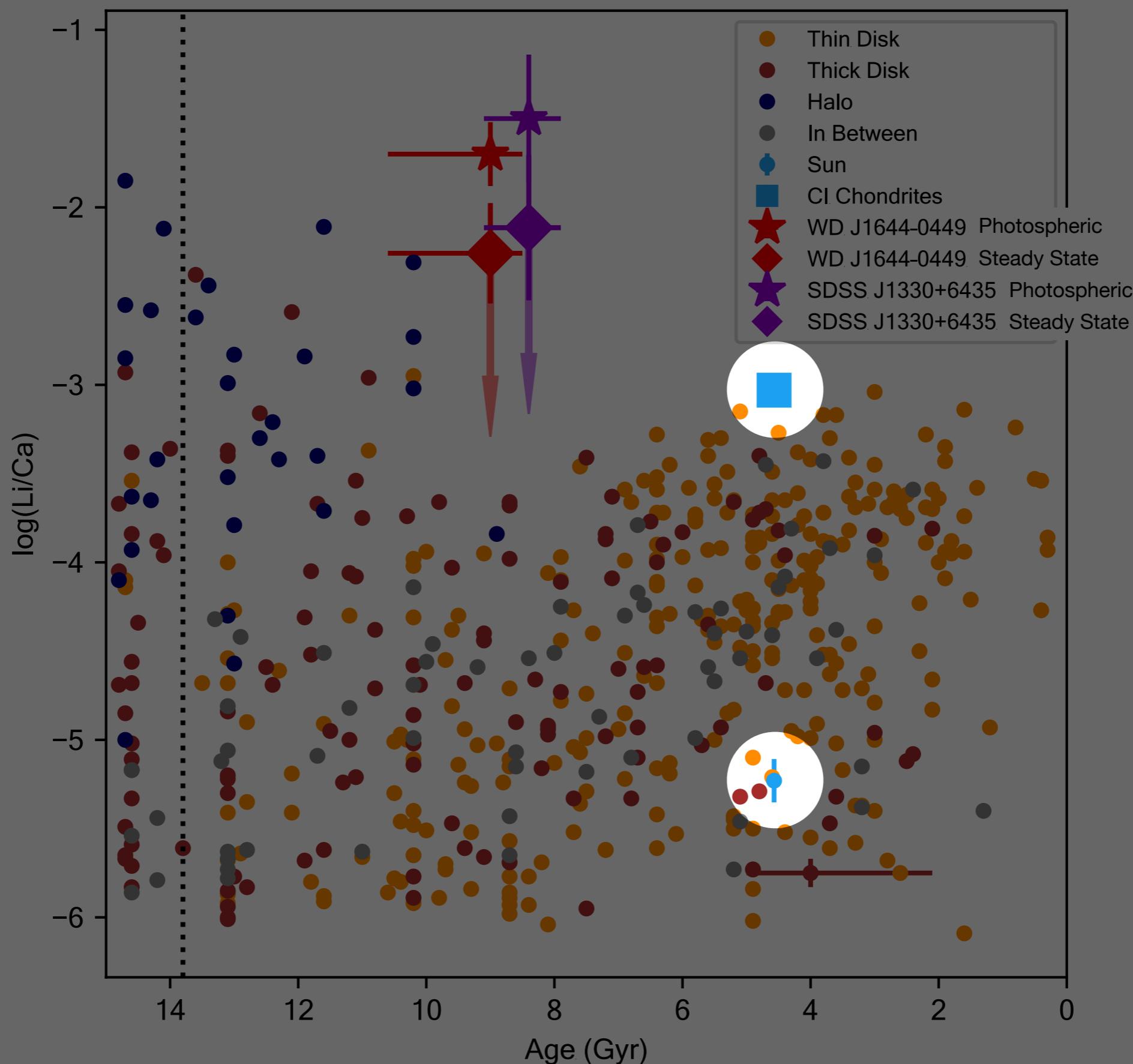




Galactic Li/Fe Expectation from Nucleosynthetic Modeling







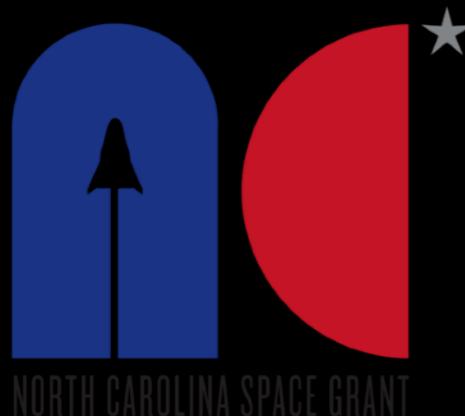
Hand-off to Mark

The detection of lithium in cool white dwarf atmospheres

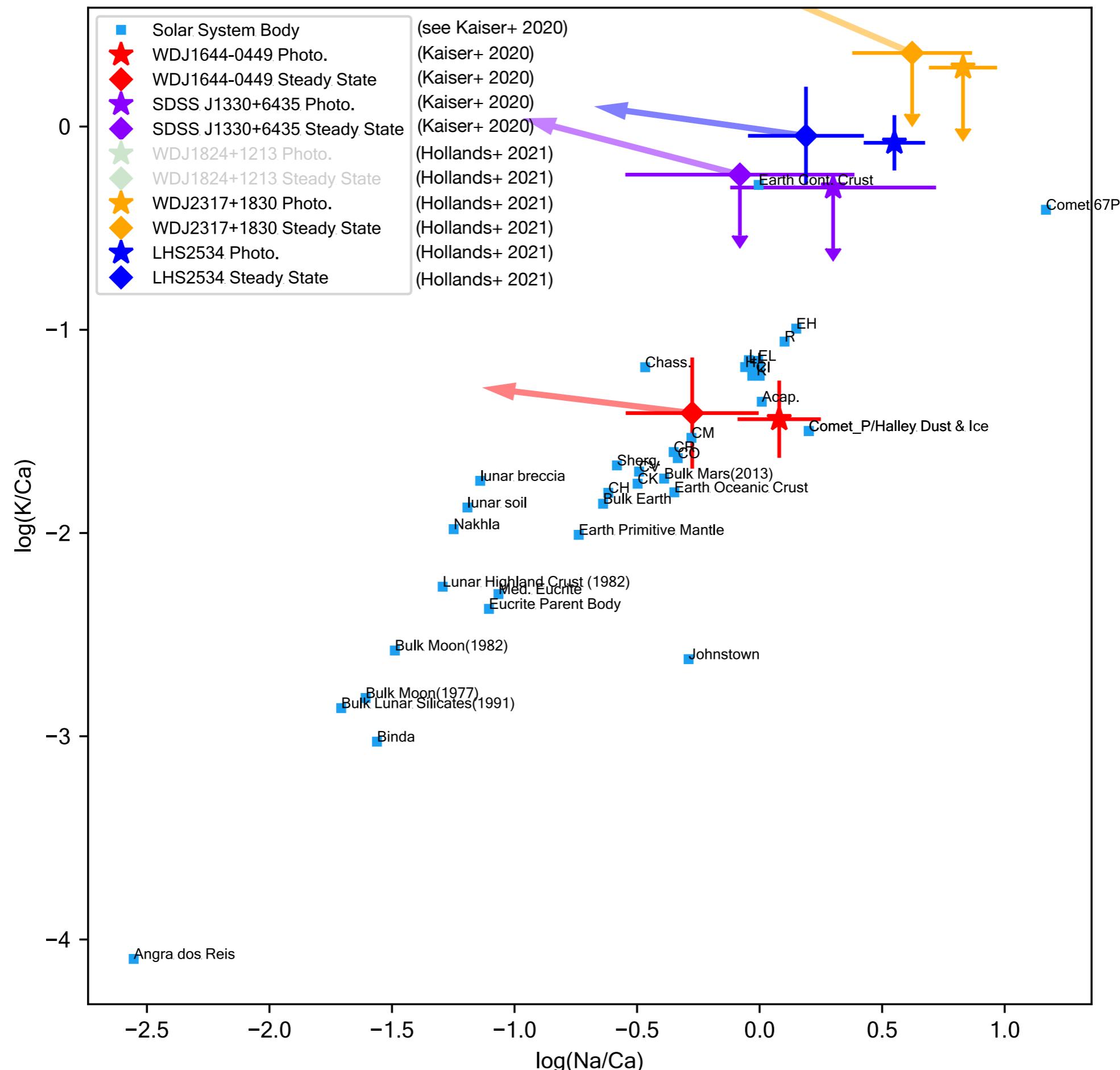
Part III

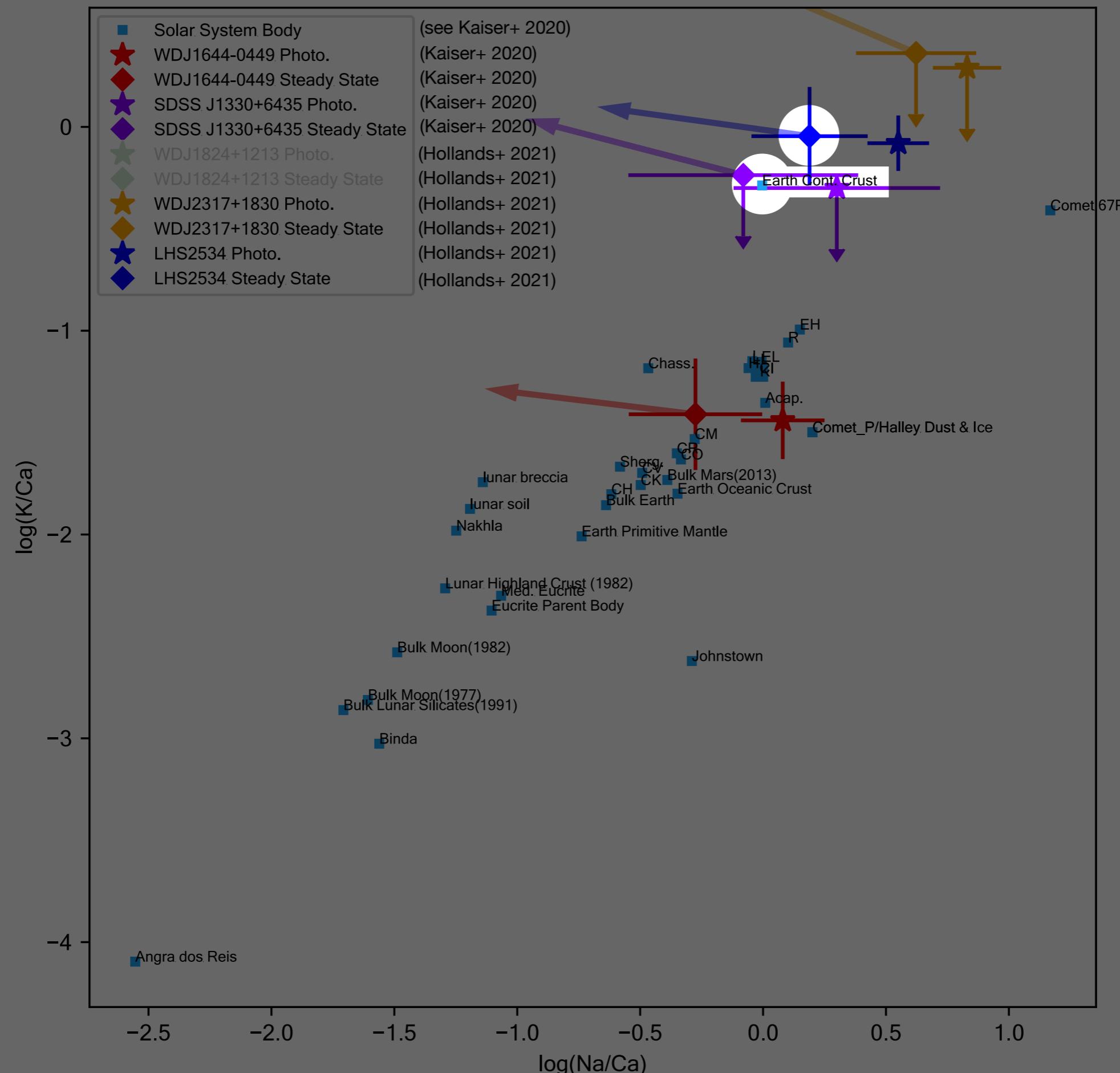
Benjamin C. Kaiser

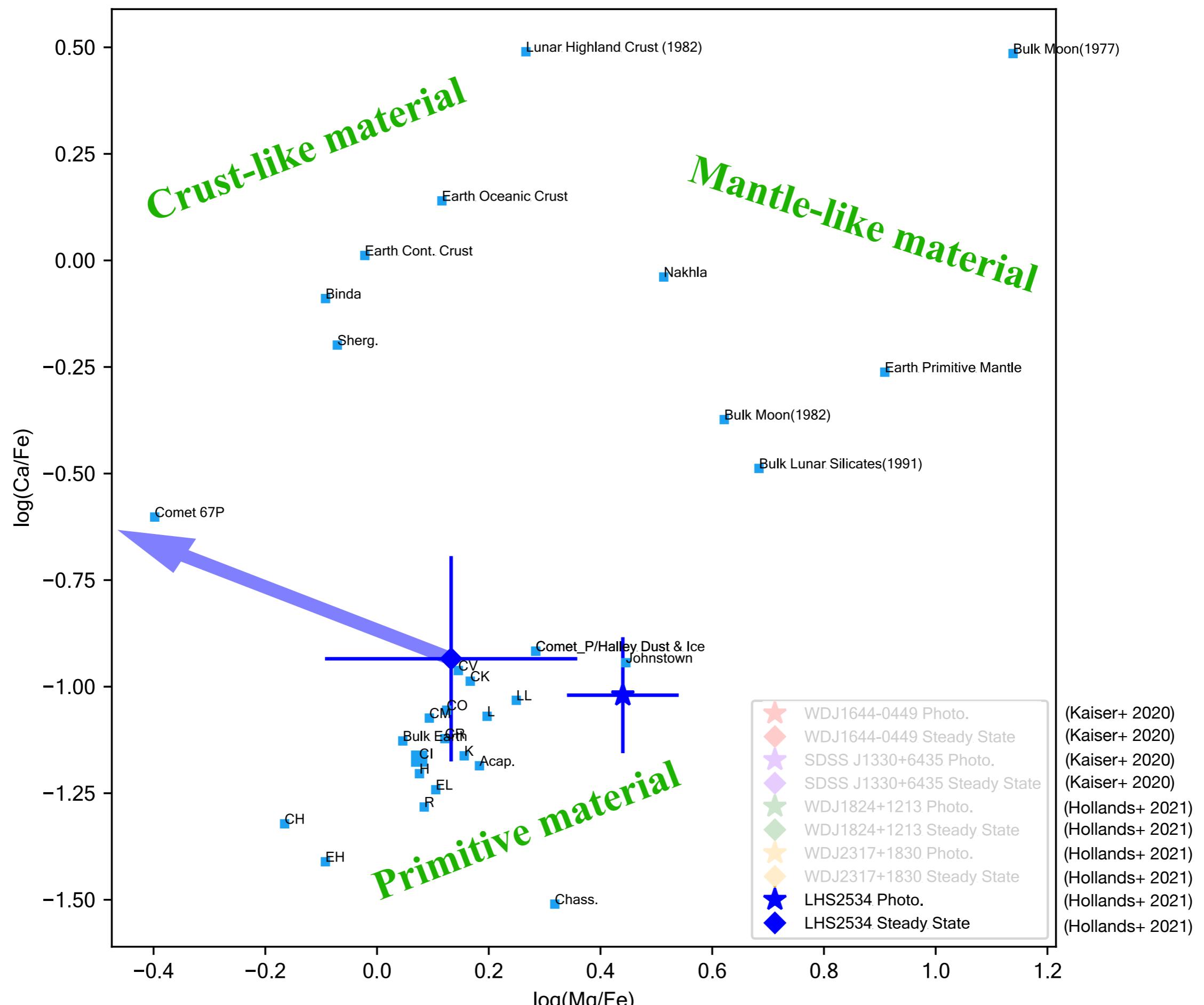
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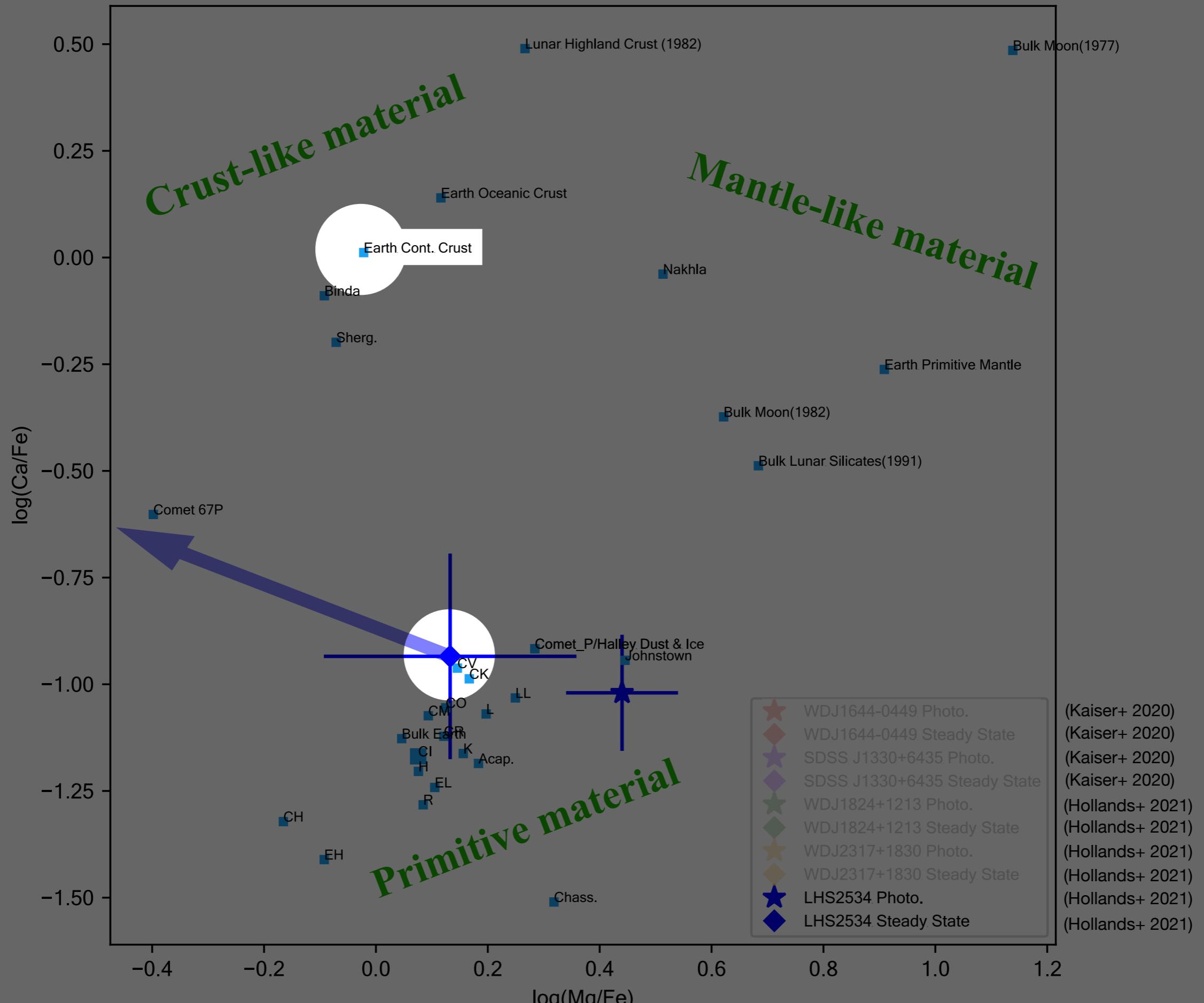


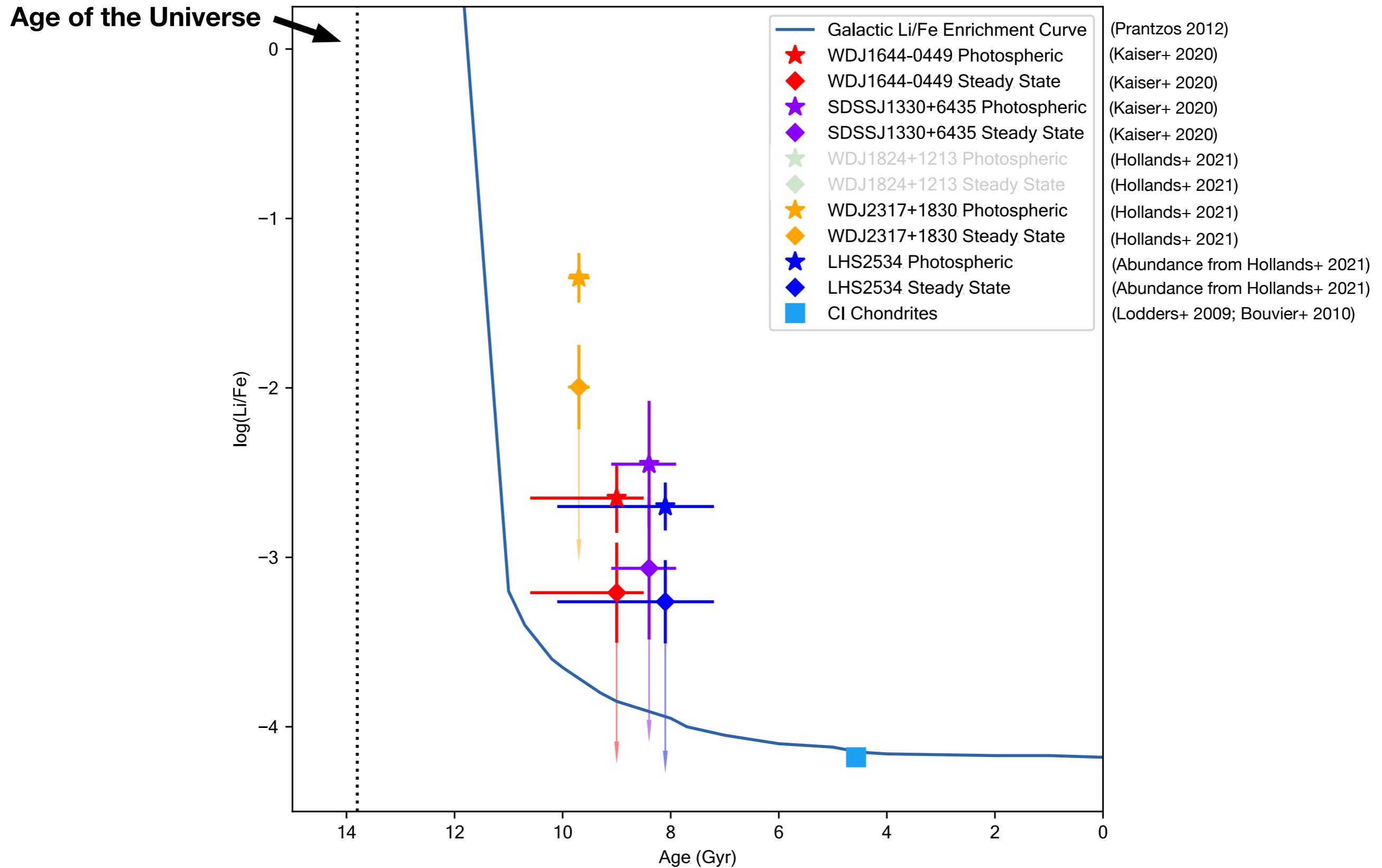
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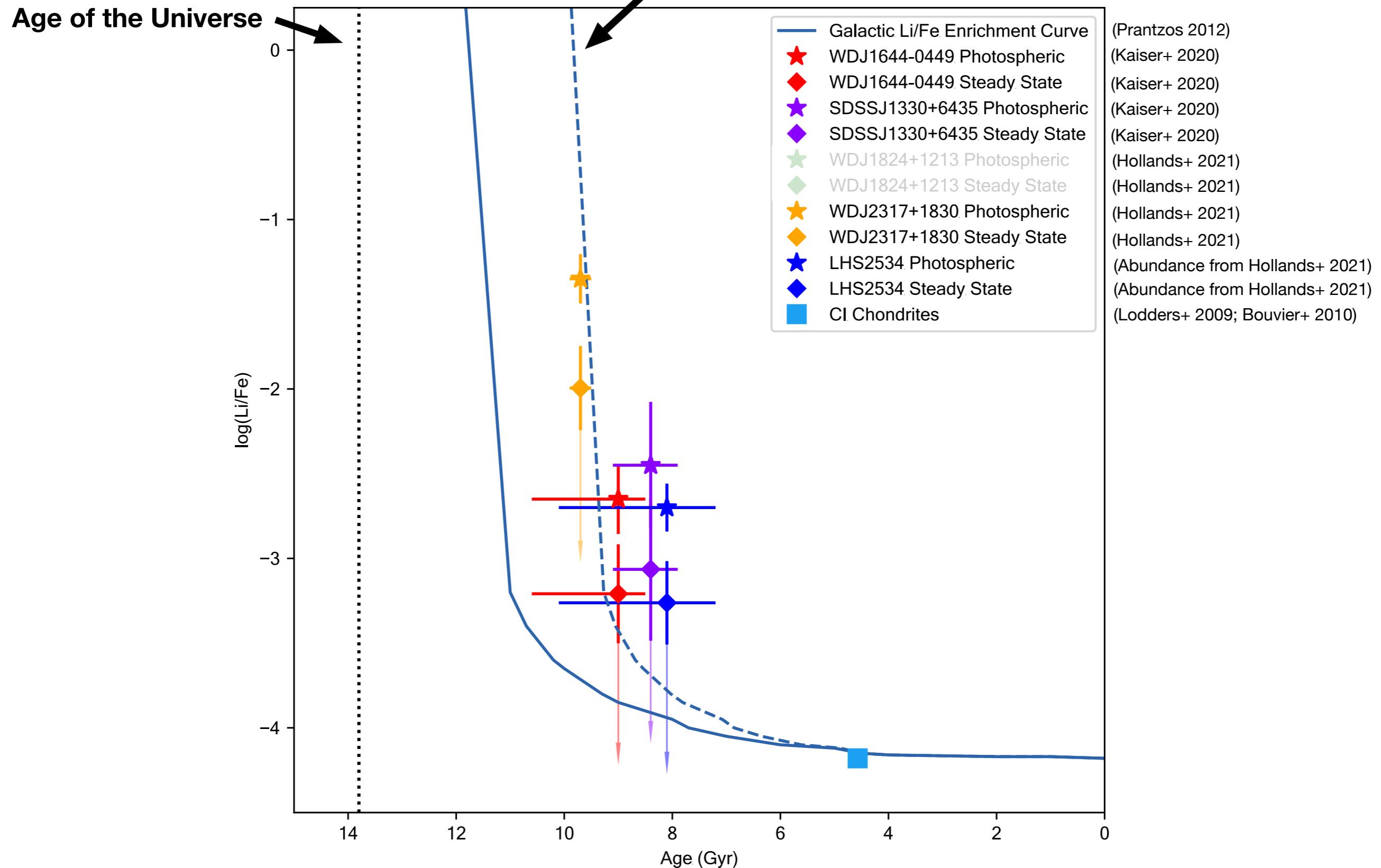








Suggested Galactic Li/Fe Enrichment Curve

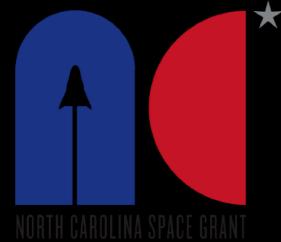


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The detection of lithium in cool white dwarf atmospheres – part 2

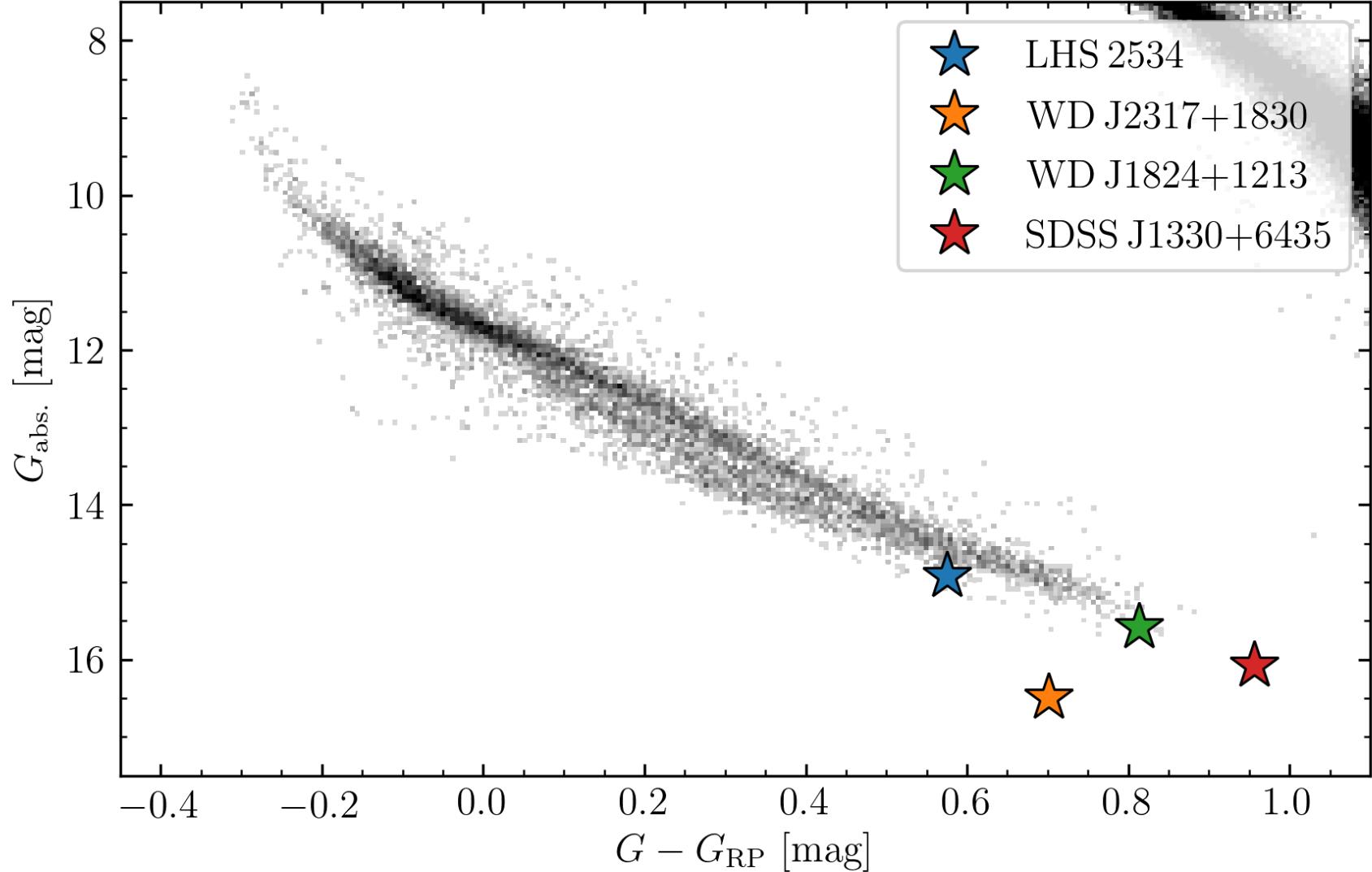
KITP meeting 2021-03-29



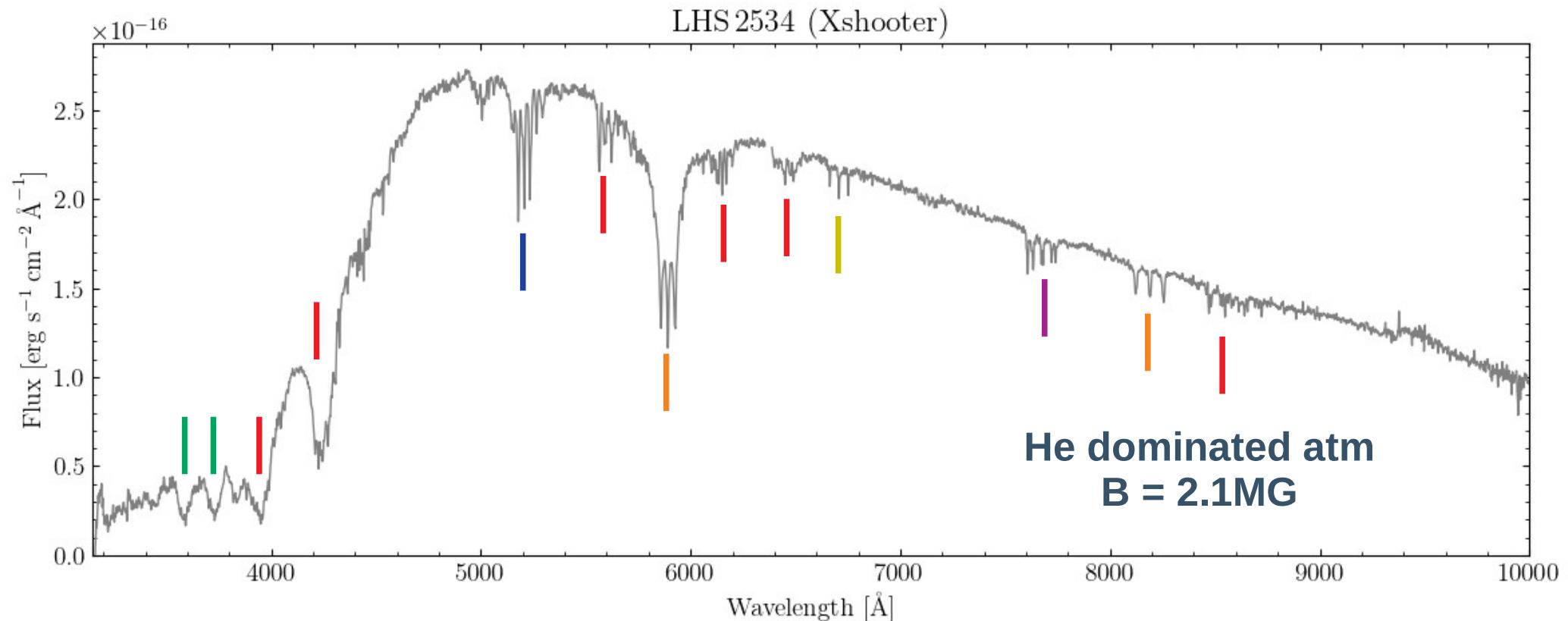
Mark Hollands, Pier-Emmanuel Tremblay, Boris
Gänsicke, Detlev Koester, Nicola Gentile-Fusillo

Alkali metals in 4 DZ white dwarfs

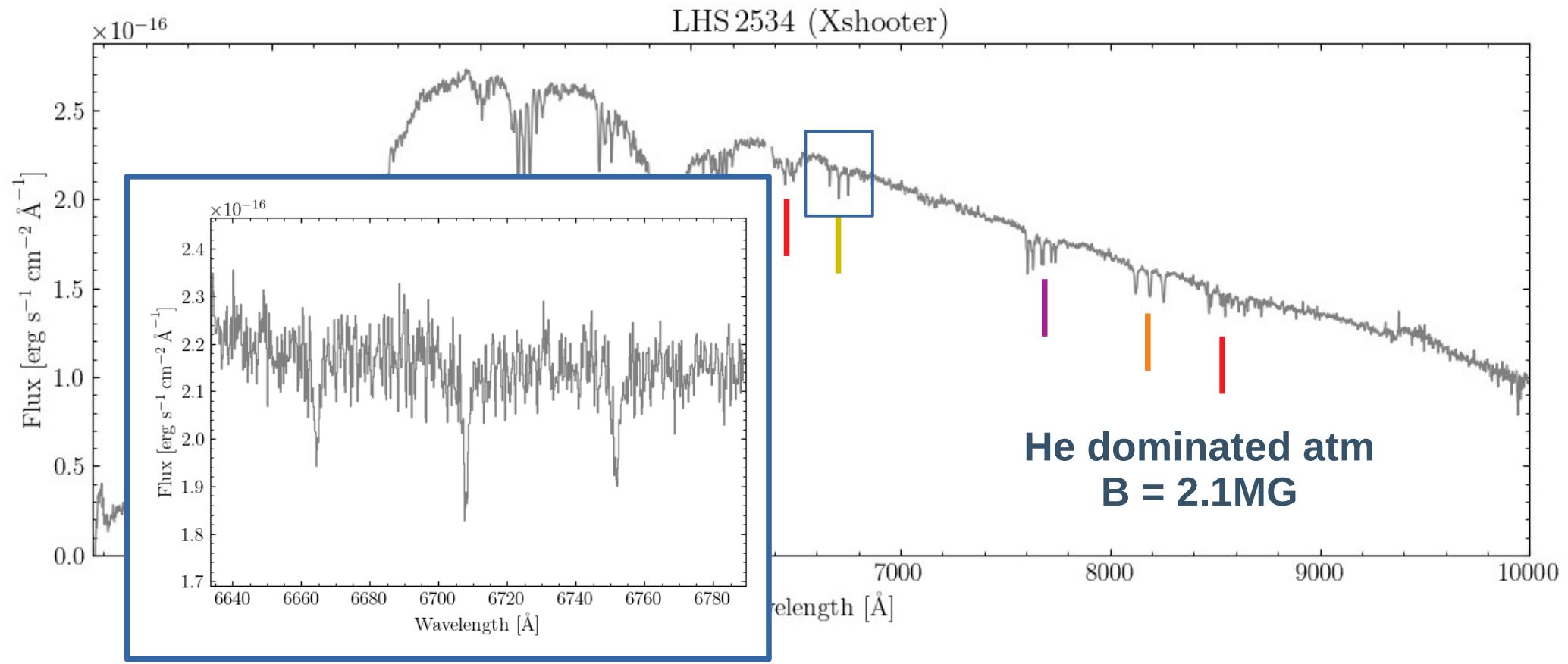
- Building sample of WDs within 40pc of the Sun
 - Tremblay et al., MNRAS 497, 130 (2020)
 - McCleery et al., MNRAS 499, 1890 (2020)
- Found **4 DZs** with **Li**, one with **K**
 - 1 object in common with Kaiser et al.
- T_{eff} 3500–5000 K (t_{cool} 6–10 Gyr)



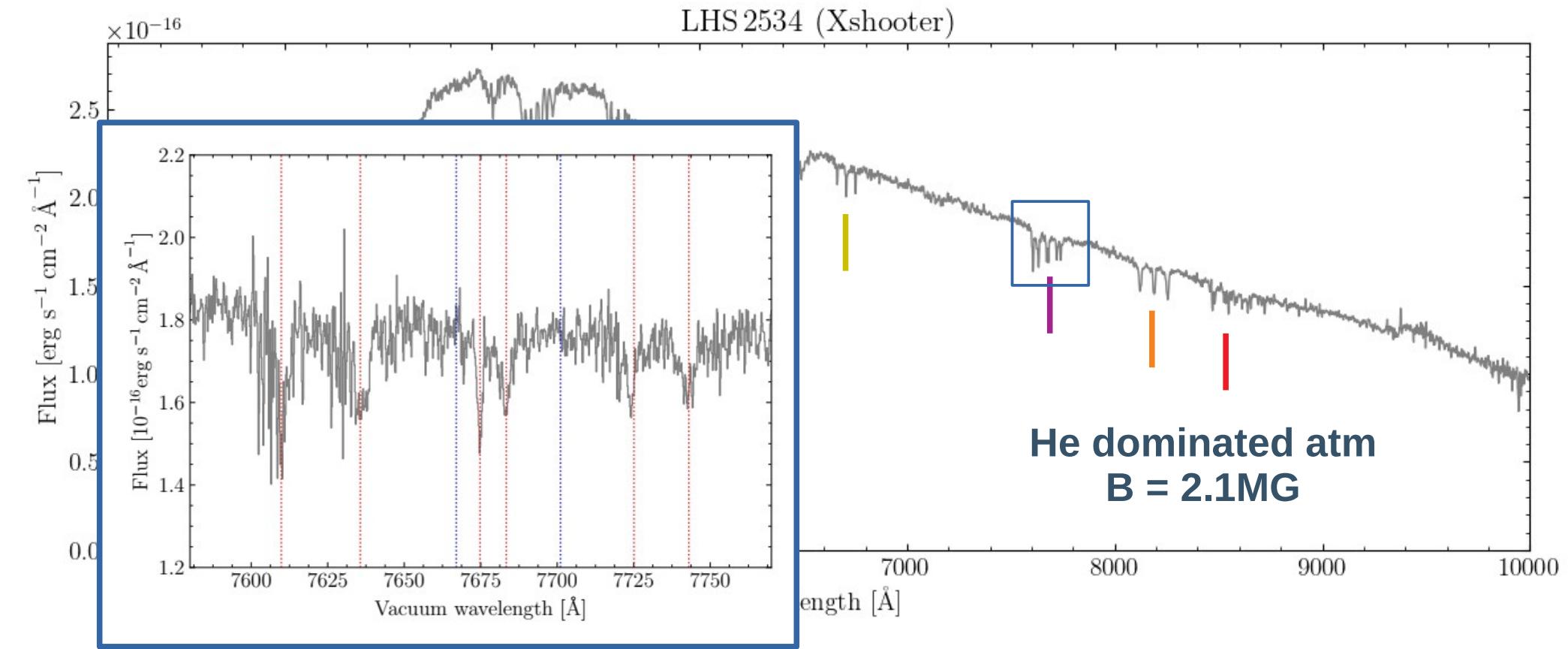
LHS 2534



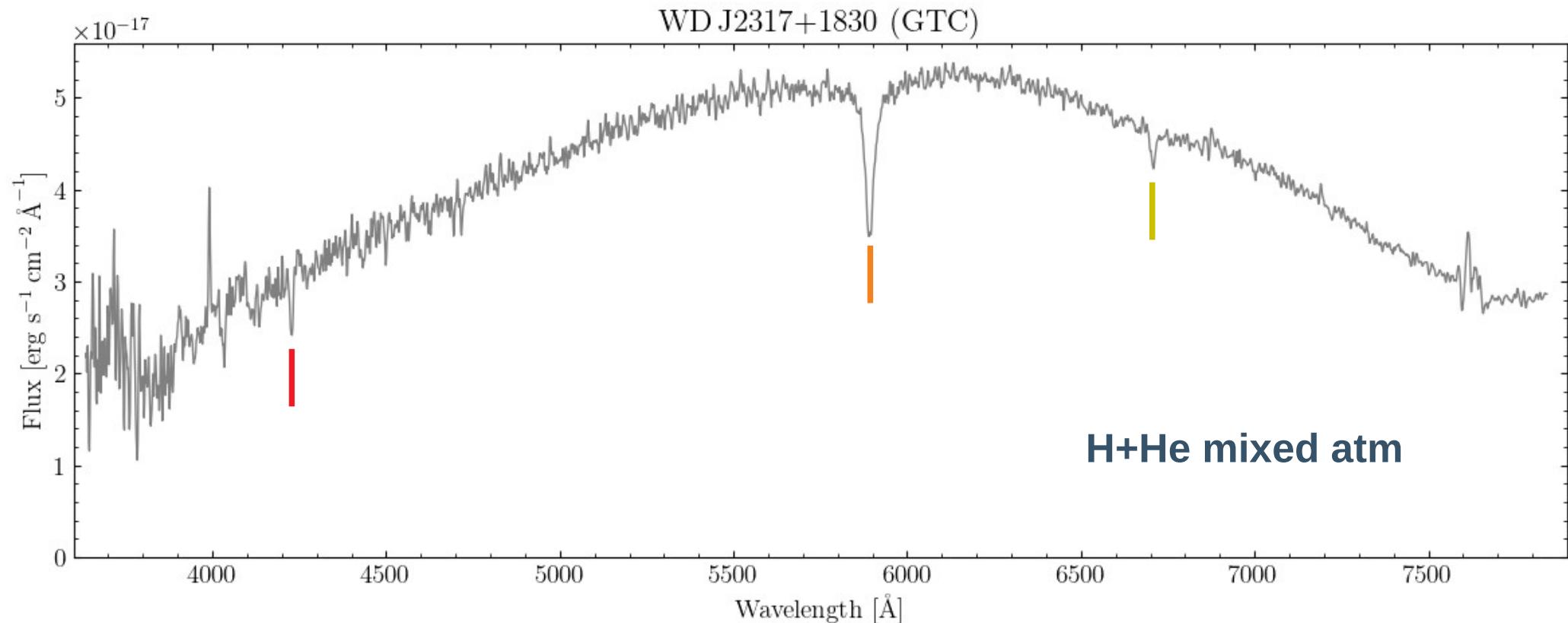
LHS 2534



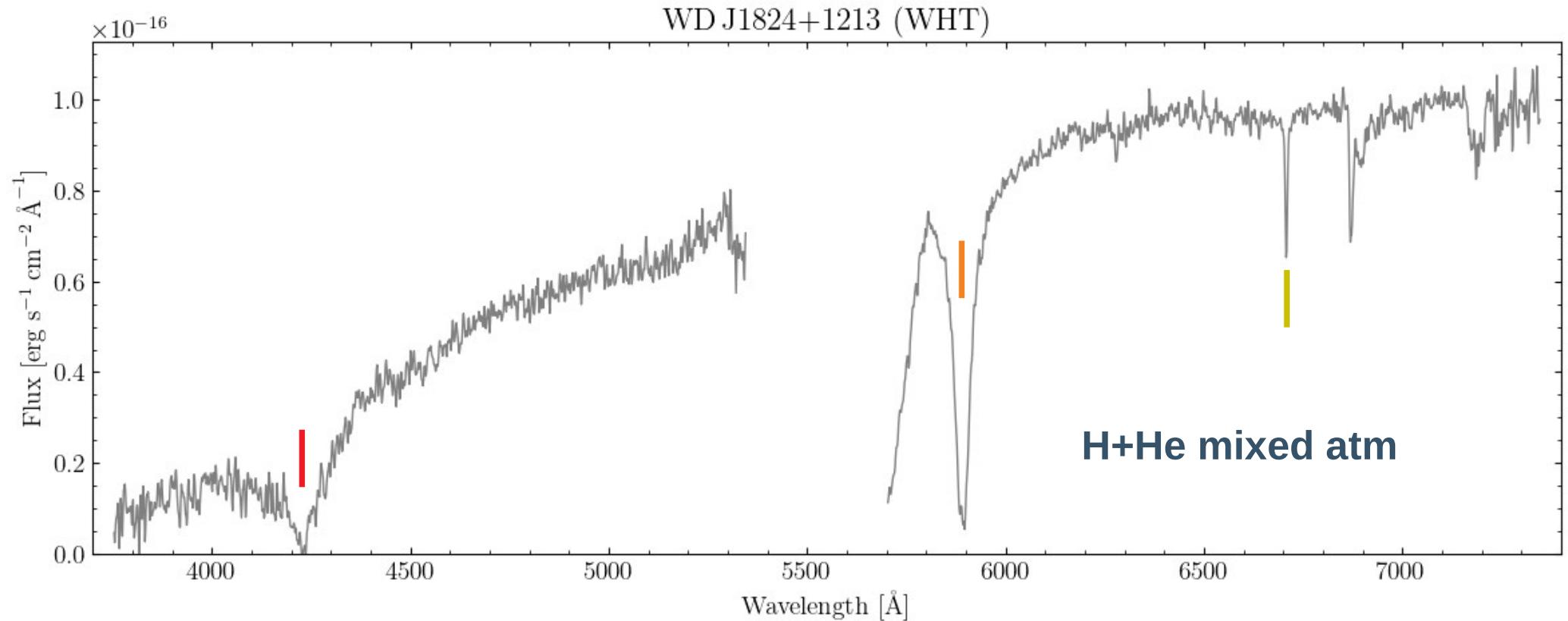
LHS 2534



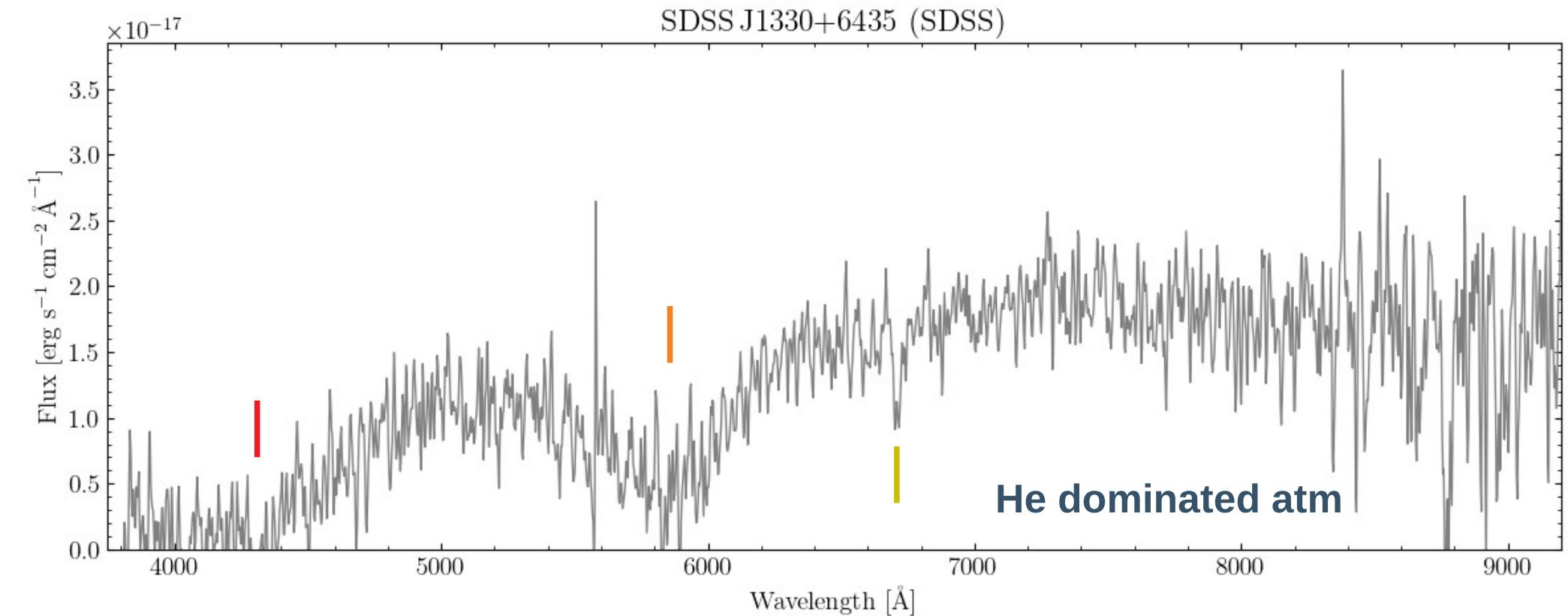
WD J2317+1830



WD J1824+1213



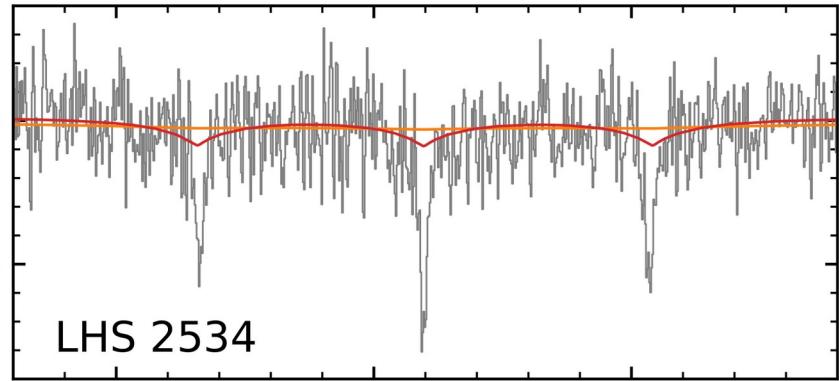
SDSS J1330+6435



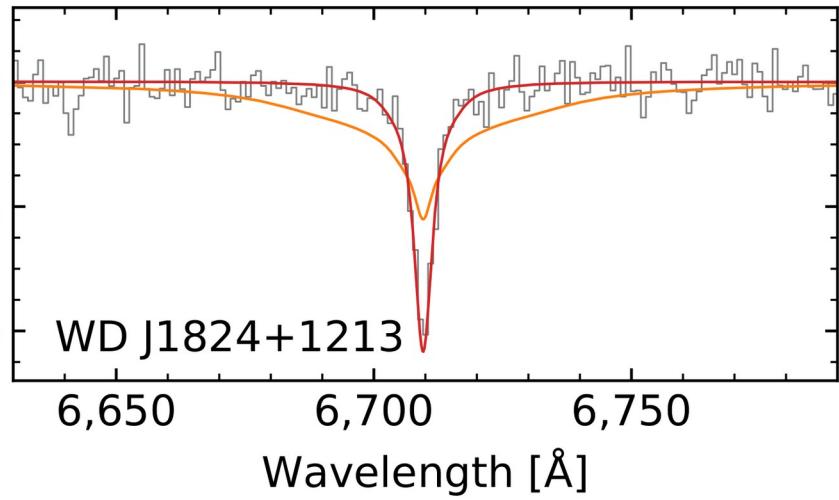
Challenges in modelling

- Used Koester model atmospheres
- Objects all very cool (3500–5000K)
 - Very high densities in models
- Molecular opacities (i.e. CIA) v. important:
 - H_2-H_2 , H_2-He , H_2-H , $H-He$, $He-He-He$
- Coolest WD masses too small
- Li line widths are weird...

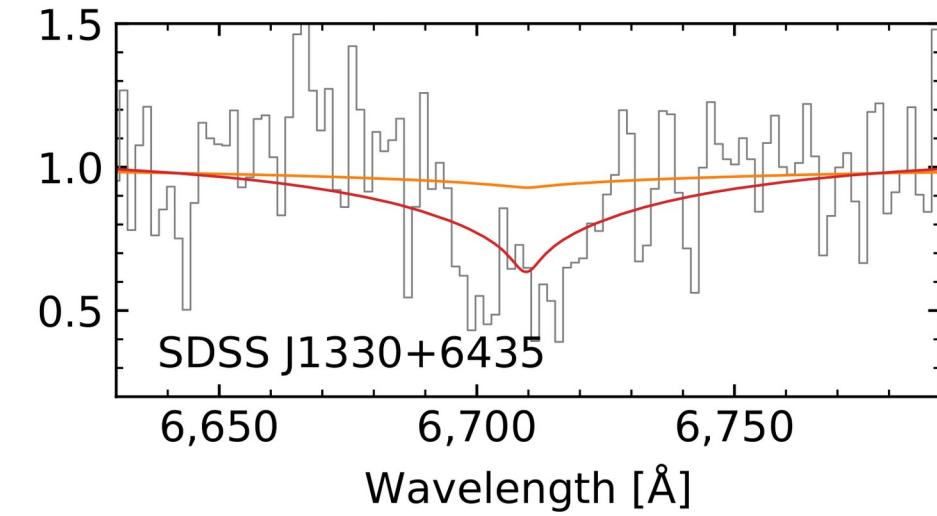
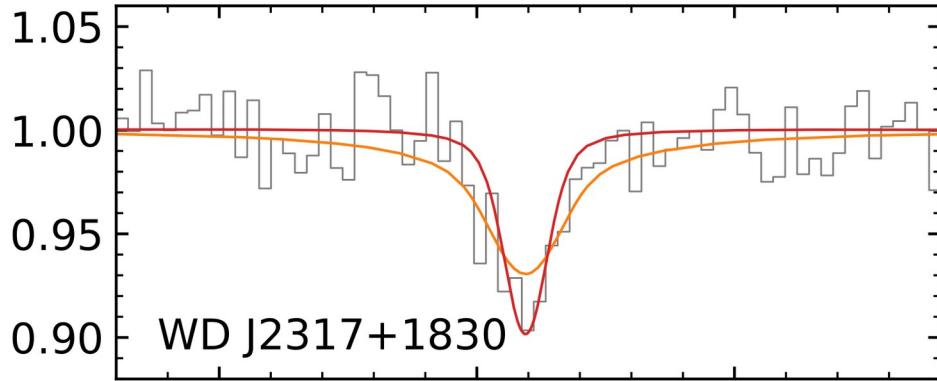
Normalised Flux



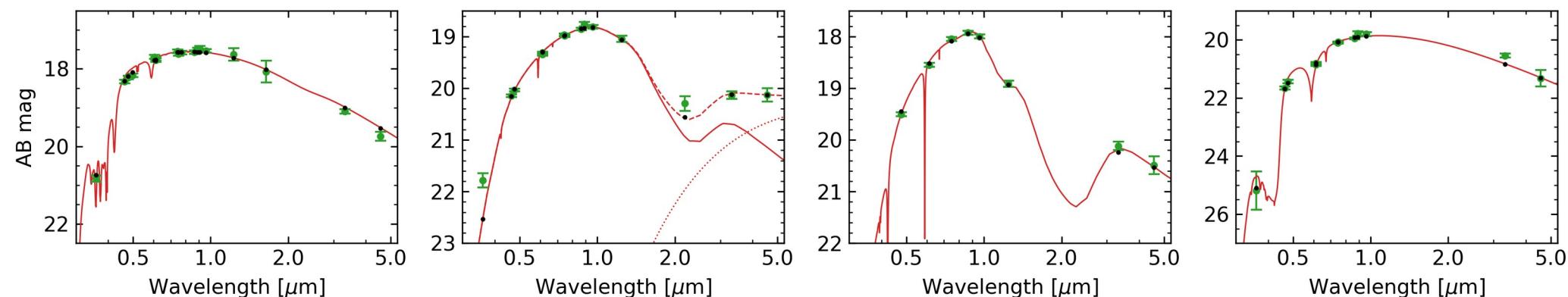
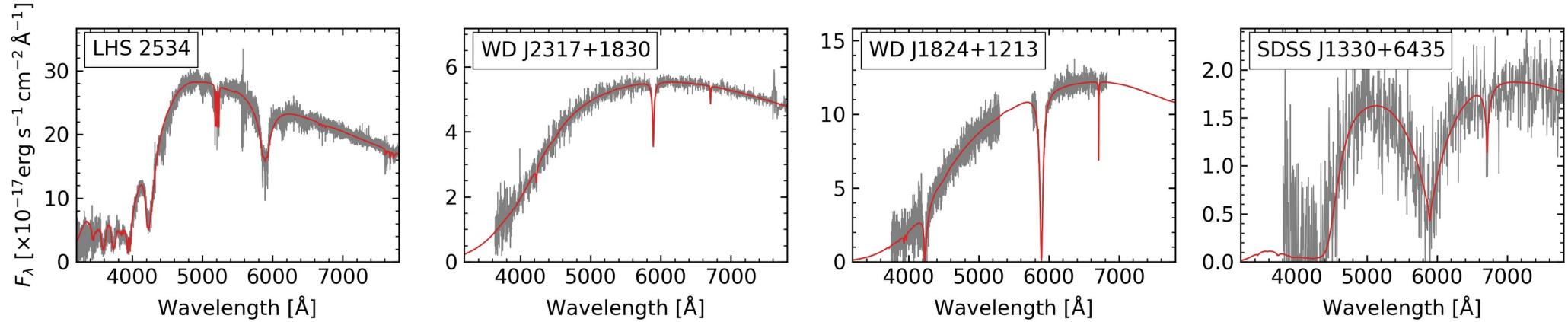
Normalised Flux



Wavelength [Å]



Wavelength [Å]



M=0.55 Msun
Teff = 4780 K



M=1.00 Msun
Teff = 4210 K



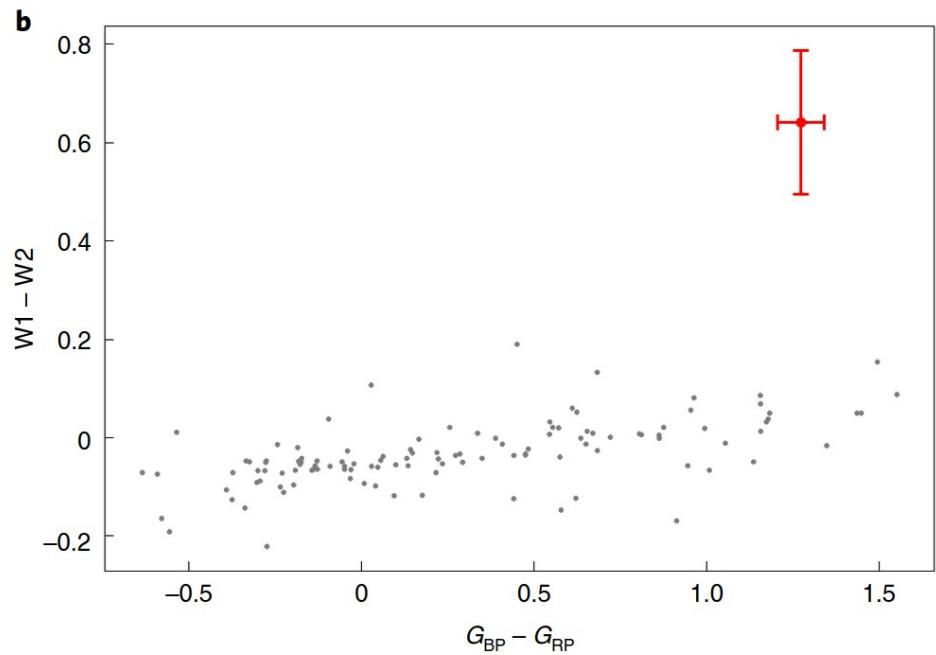
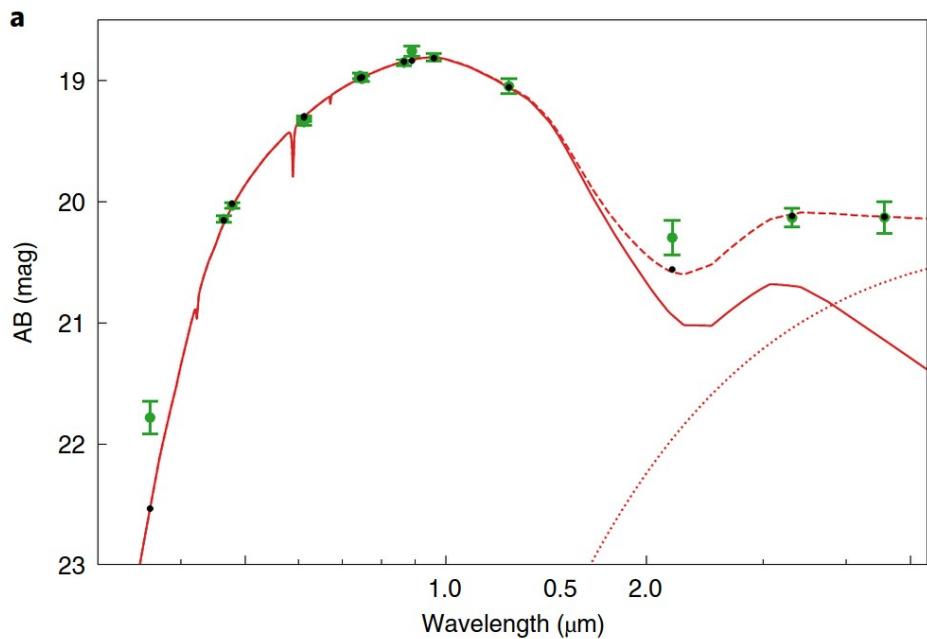
M=0.28 Msun
Teff = 3350 K



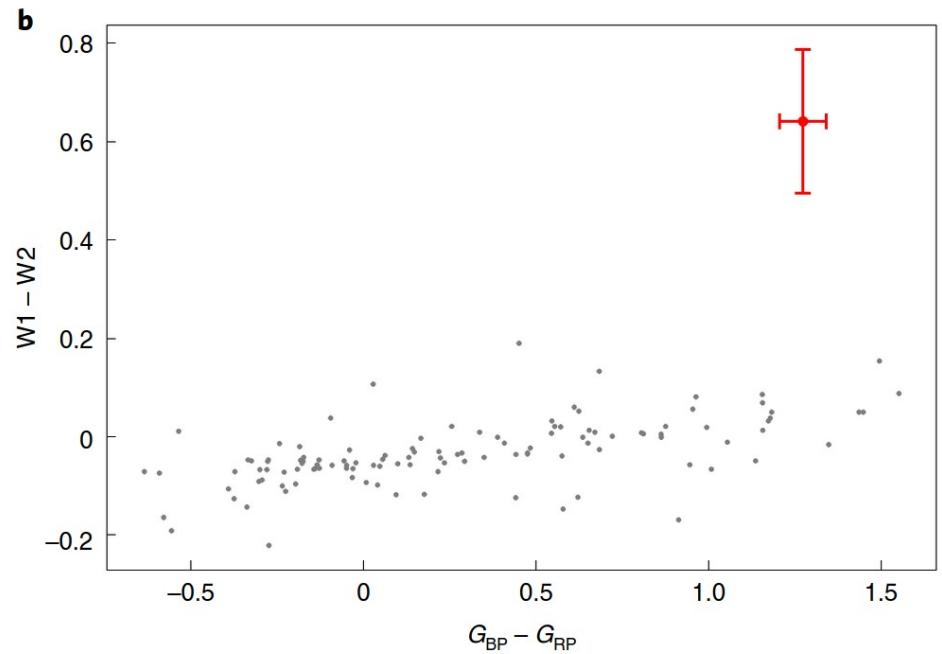
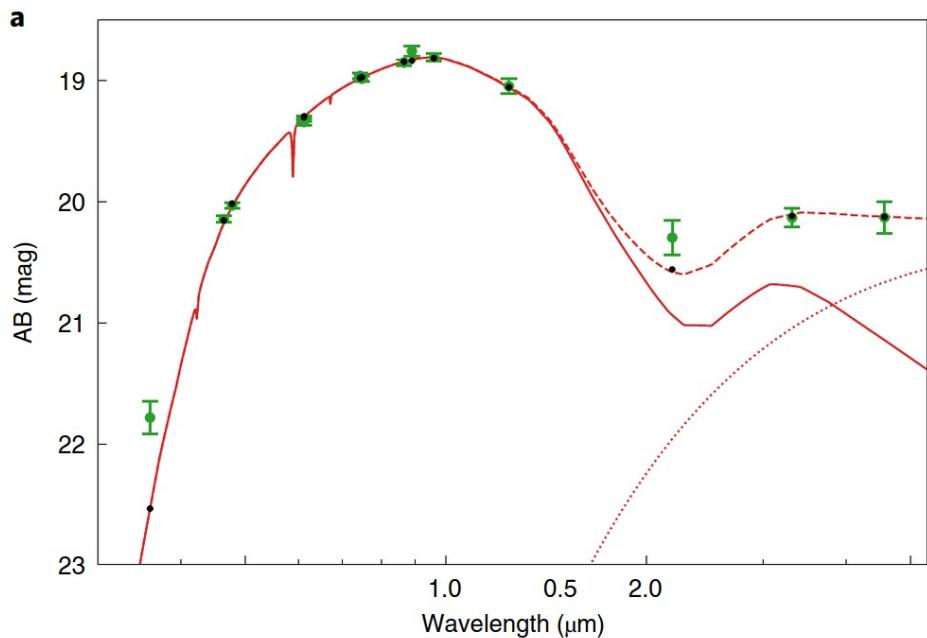
M=0.38 Msun
Teff = 3660 K



The oldest WD with a dusty disc



The oldest WD with a dusty disc



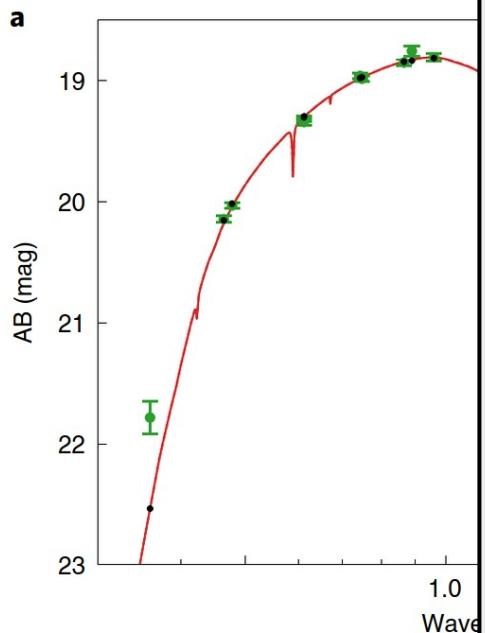
$$\log(M_{\text{cvz}}/M_{\text{wd}}) = -7.9$$

$$\tau_{\text{Na}} = 4000 \text{ yr}$$

$$\tau_{\text{Ca}} = 2000 \text{ yr}$$

$$\tau_{\text{Li}} = 10,000 \text{ yr}$$

The oldest WD with a dusty disc

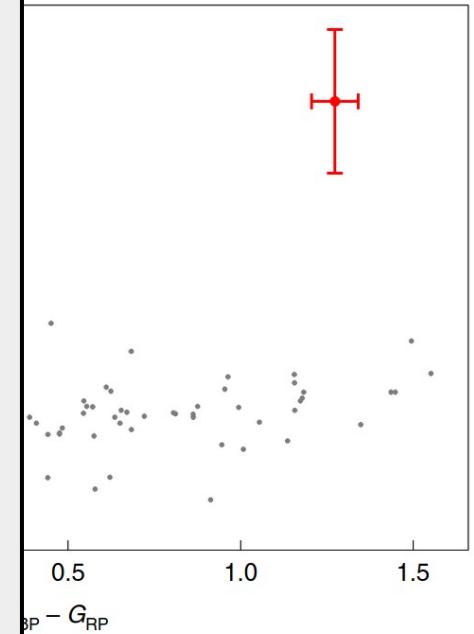


$\log(M_{\text{cvz}}/M_{\text{wd}})$

- $\dot{m}_{\text{Li}} = 760 \text{ g/s}$
- $\dot{m}_{\text{Na}} = 92,000 \text{ g/s}$
- $\dot{m}_{\text{Ca}} = 37,000 \text{ g/s}$
- $\dot{m}_{\text{crust}} \sim= 3,000,000 \text{ g/s}$
(3 tonne/s)

- $t_{\text{cool}} = 9.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ Gyr}$

$$\tau_{\text{Li}} = 10,000 \text{ yr}$$



= 2000 yr

Abundance analysis

