

Cumulative theoretical uncertainties in Lithium Depletion Boundary Age

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Introduction (1)

Lithium Depletion Boundary:

Alternative method to assign an age to young clusters (20-300 Myr)

(9 clusters, see e.g. reviews of Jeffries 2006, Soderblom et al 2013)

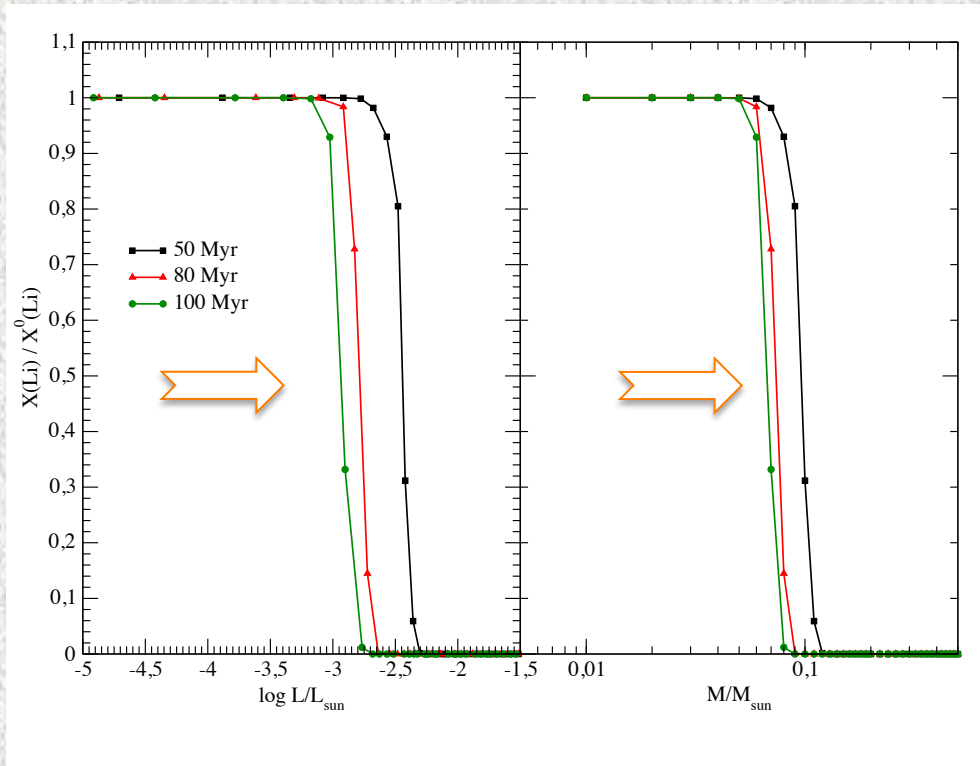
Lithium depletion:

- ${}^7\text{Li}$ destroyed during the PMS ($T_c > 2.5 \times 10^6$ K) for stellar mass $M > 0.06 M_{\text{sun}}$
- Completely destroyed in fully convective stars: $0.06 M_{\text{sun}} < M < 0.5 M_{\text{sun}}$
- Destruction timescale (τ_{ldb}) depends on T_c : $T_c = T_c(M)$
- τ_{ldb} decreases with the stellar mass: strongly dependent on M

Introduction (2)

Lithium depletion boundary (LDB):

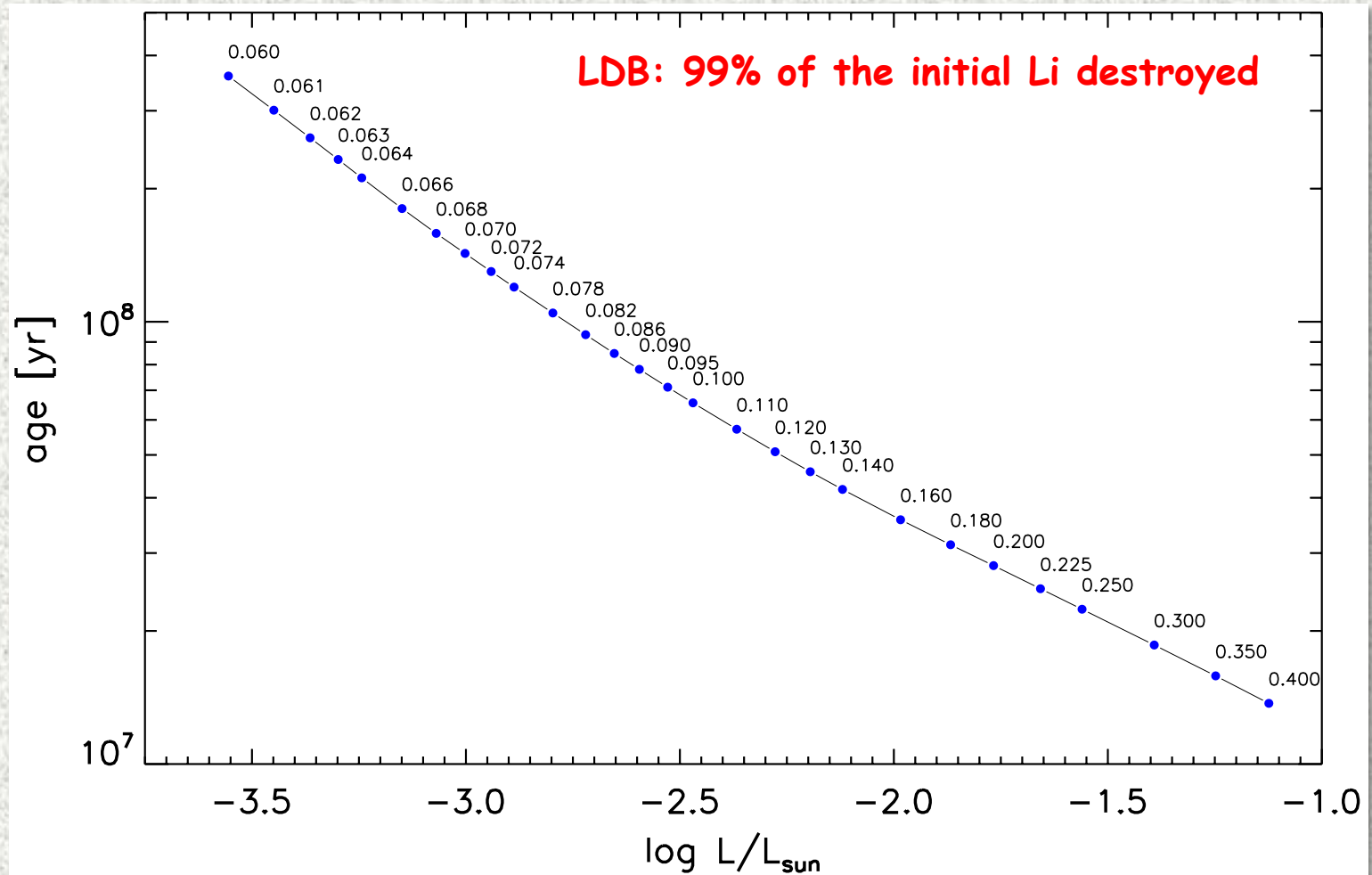
In a cluster: the faintest object with ≈ 0 surface ${}^7\text{Li}$ abundance



Age inferred by comparing the **observed** and **theoretically** computed **LDB luminosity**. Uncertainty on the models propagates into a final age uncertainty (Bildsten et al. 1997, Burke et al. 2004)

Introduction (3)

LDB age-luminosity



Stellar Models (1)

PROSECCO: Pisa stellar evolutionary code
(Degl'Innocenti et al. 2008)

Updated input physics
(Tognelli et al. 2012, Dell'Omodarme et al. 2012, Tognelli et al. 2014)

Detailed atmospheric models: PHOENIX atmospheric code
(Brott & Haushildt 2005)

Equation of state: extension to the brown dwarf regime
(Saumon, Chabrier & VanHorn 1995)

Updated nuclear cross sections for light elements (deuterium, lithium,
beryllium, and boron)

Recently updated solar metals abundances (Asplund et al. 2009)

Stellar Models (2)

Uncertainty analysis

Input physics and initial chemical composition

$$\text{LDB} = \text{LDB}(\{p_l\}, \{x_k\})$$

$\{p_l\}$ = input physics quantity (i.e. opacity, cross section, mixing length...)

$\{x_k\}$ = element abundance

- **Independent variation** of each quantity.
Individual uncertainty source.

input physics: $\text{LDB} = \text{LDB}(p_j \pm \Delta p_j, \{p_{l \neq j}\}, \{x_k\})$

chemical composition: $\text{LDB} = \text{LDB}(\{p_l\}, x_j \pm \Delta x_j, \{x_{k \neq j}\})$

- **Cumulative error stripe.**
Simultaneous variation of all the analysed quantities at the same time.

Individual Uncertainty source (1)

Input Physics

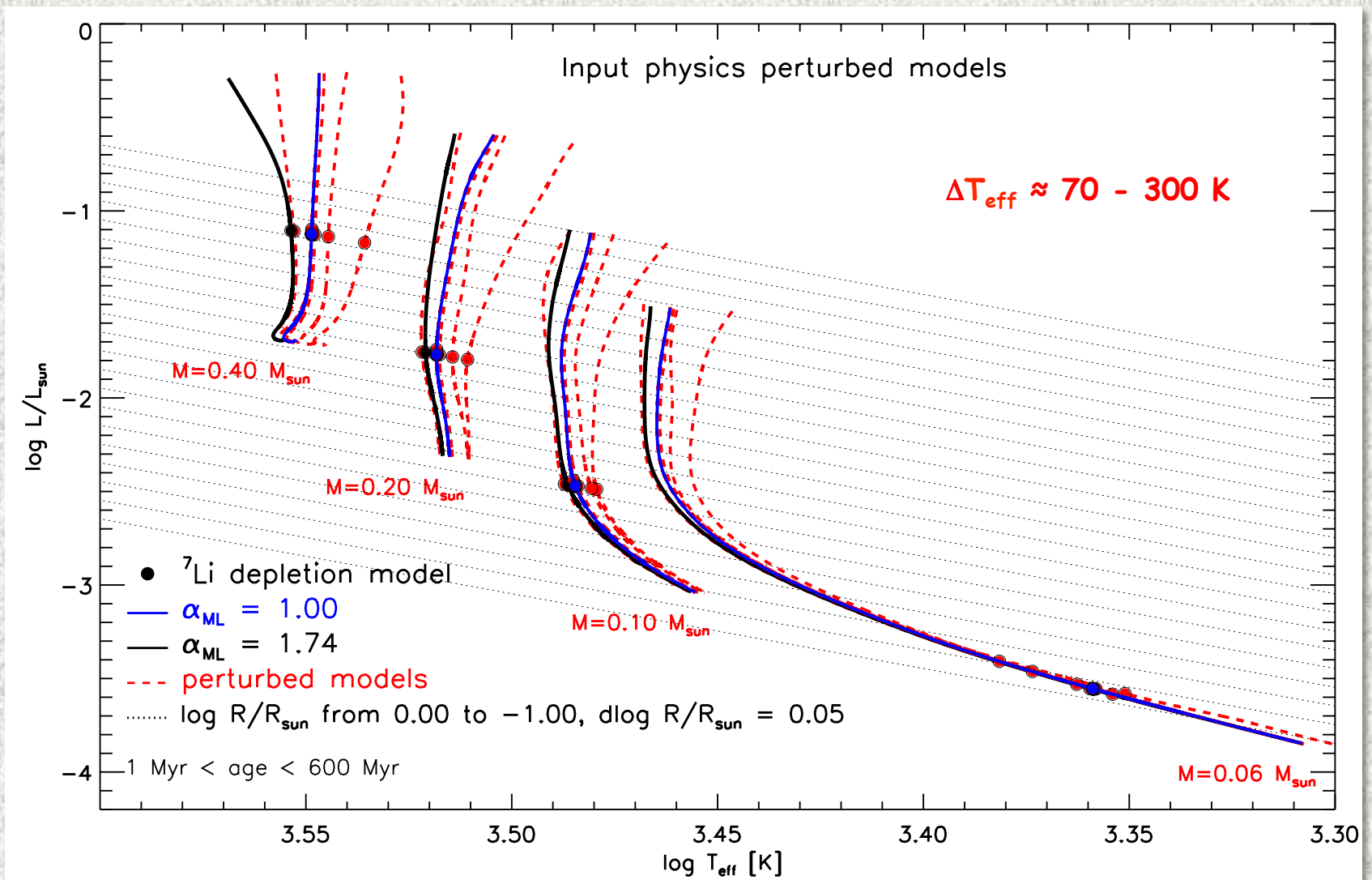
Table 3. Input physics varied in the computation of perturbed stellar models and their assumed uncertainty or range of variation. The flag "yes" specifies the quantities taken into account in the cumulative uncertainty calculation (see Sect. 5).

| quantity | Individual Error Analysis |
|---|-----------------------------|
| ${}^2\text{H}(p,\gamma){}^3\text{He}$ reaction rate | $\pm 3\%$ |
| ${}^2\text{H}({}^2\text{H},n){}^3\text{He}$ reaction rate | $\pm 5\%$ |
| ${}^2\text{H}({}^2\text{H},p){}^3\text{H}$ reaction rate | $\pm 5\%$ |
| ${}^7\text{Li}(p,\alpha)\alpha$ reaction rate | $\pm 10\%$ |
| electron screening($p+{}^7\text{Li}$) ^(a) | +50%, +100% |
| BCs ^(b) | BH05, AHF11, KS66 |
| τ_{ph} ^(a) | 2/3, 100 |
| EOS ^(b) | OPAL06, FreeEOS08 SCVH95 |
| $\bar{\kappa}_{\text{rad}}$ | $\pm 5\%$ |

Uncertainty estimation not available...(future?!)

Individual Uncertainty source (2)

Input Physics



Individual Uncertainty source (3)

Chemical Composition (analysed for the first time)

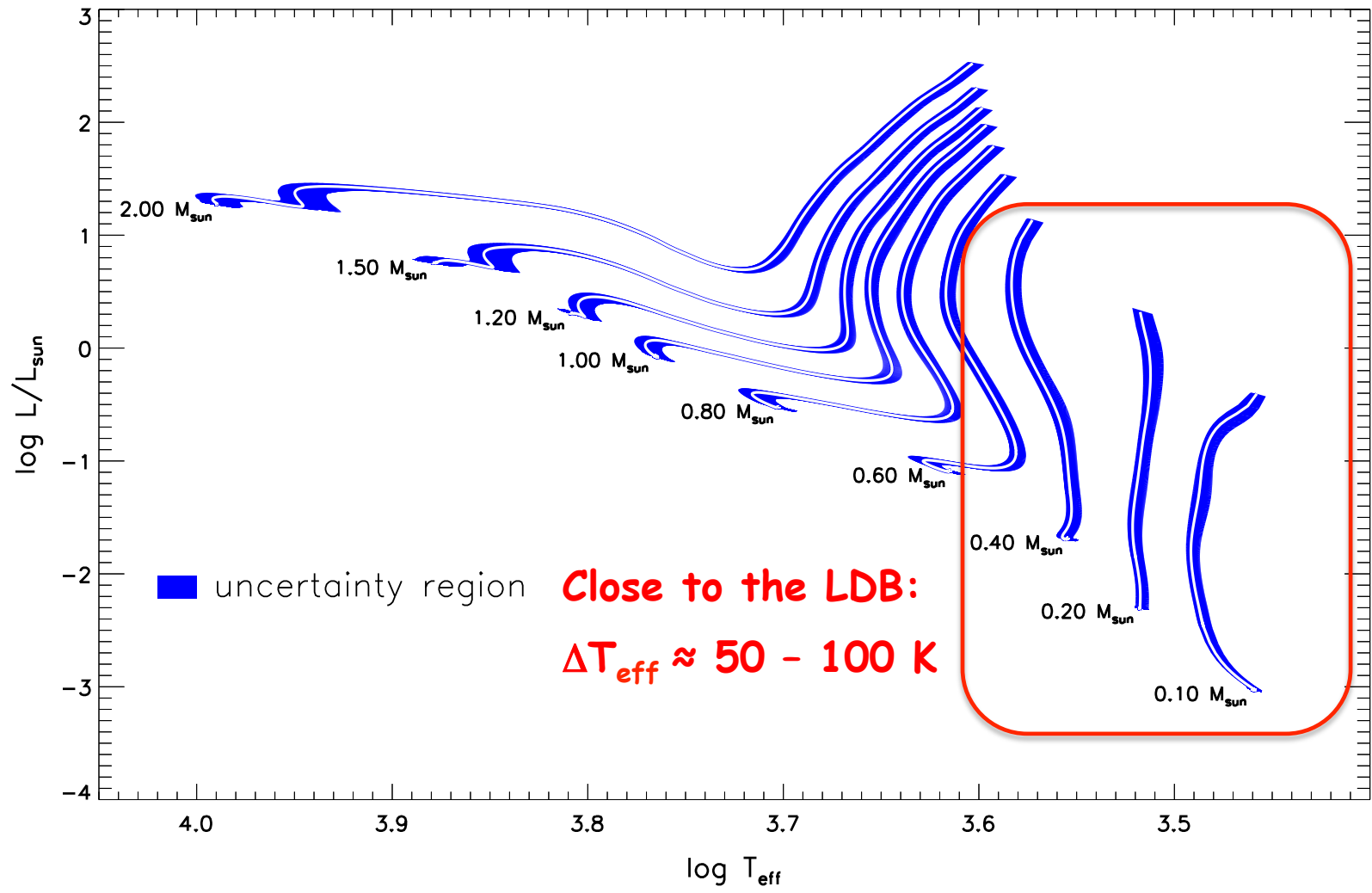
Table 4. Chemical composition parameters varied in the computation of perturbed stellar models and their assumed uncertainty. The flag "yes" in the last column specifies the quantities taken into account in the cumulative uncertainty calculation (see Sect. 5).

| quantity | Individual Error Analysis |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| [Fe/H] | $\pm 0.1 \text{dex}$ |
| $\Delta Y / \Delta Z$ | ± 1 |
| $(Z/X)_{\odot}$ | $\pm 15\%$ |
| X_d | $\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$ |

$$Y = Y_P + \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta Z} Z$$
$$Z = \frac{(1 - Y_P)(Z/X)_{\odot}}{10^{-[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]} + (1 + \Delta Y / \Delta Z)(Z/X)_{\odot}}$$

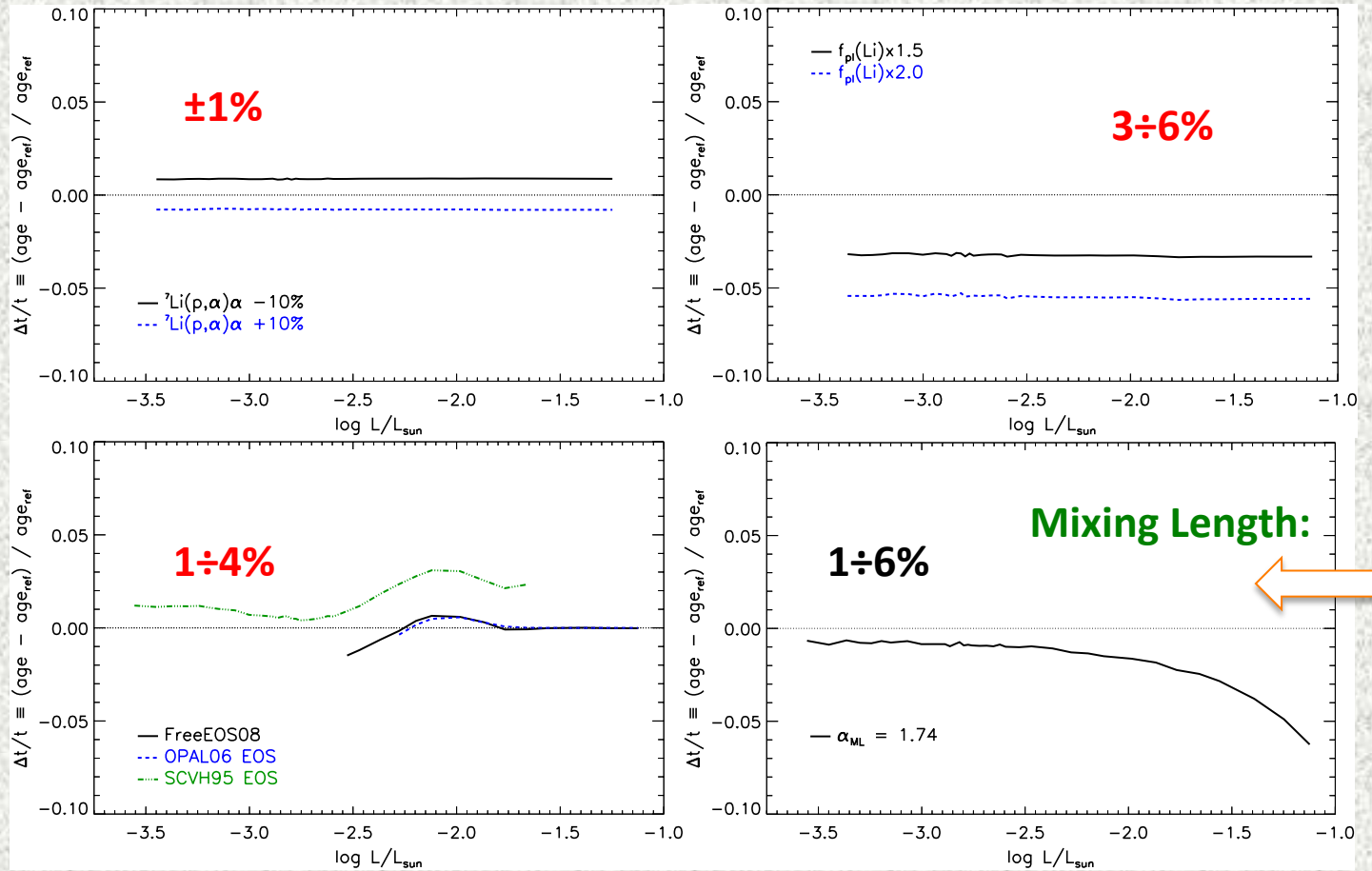
(see e.g. Gennaro et al. 2010)

Individual Uncertainty source (4)



Individual Uncertainty source: INPUT PHYSICS (5)

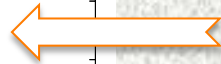
Reaction Rate:



EOS:



Mixing Length:

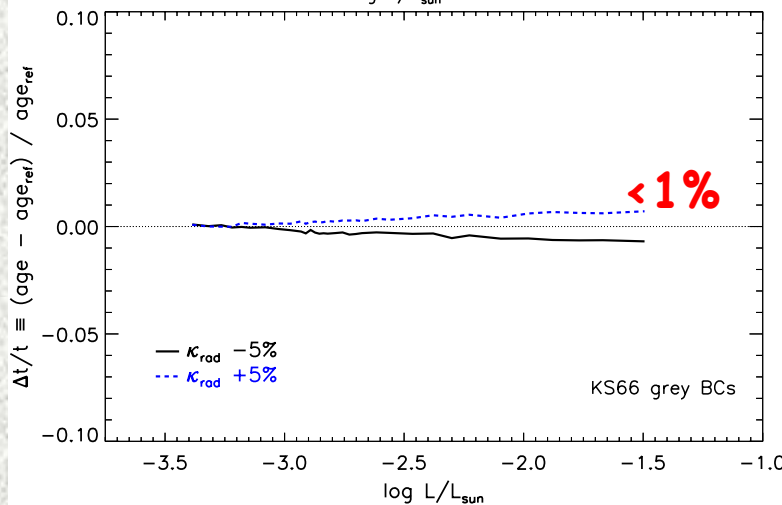
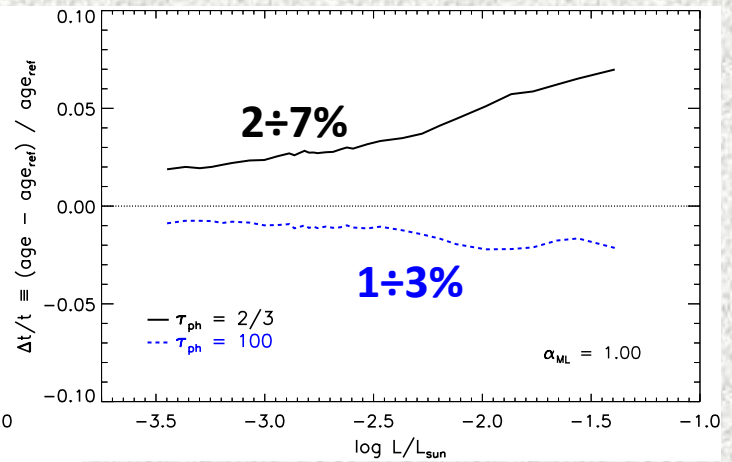
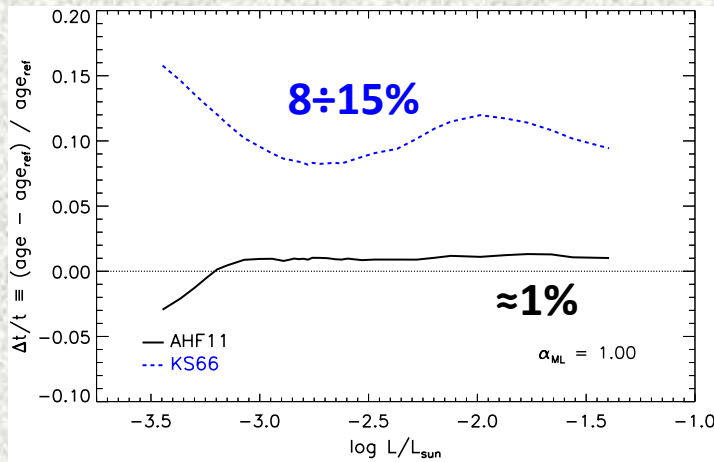


$$T_c \propto M/R,$$

$$R = R(t)$$

Individual Uncertainty source: INPUT PHYSICS (6)

Surface Boundary Conditions:

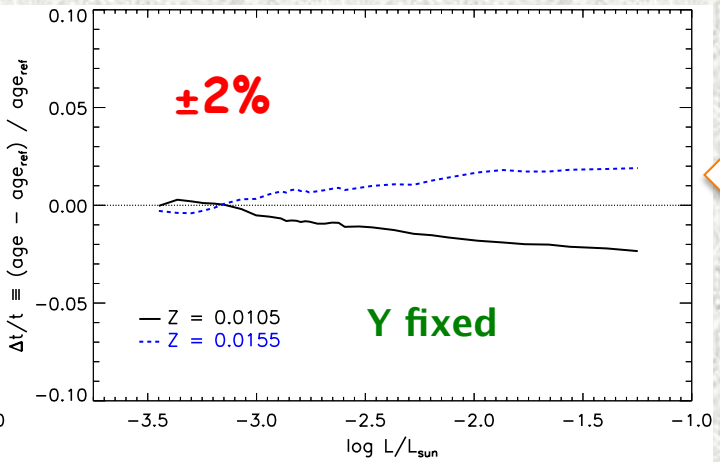
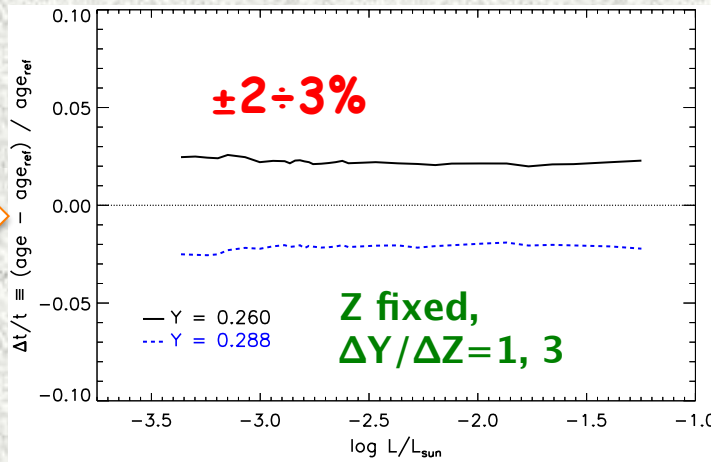


Opacity variation in the atmosphere
(outer boundary conditions)

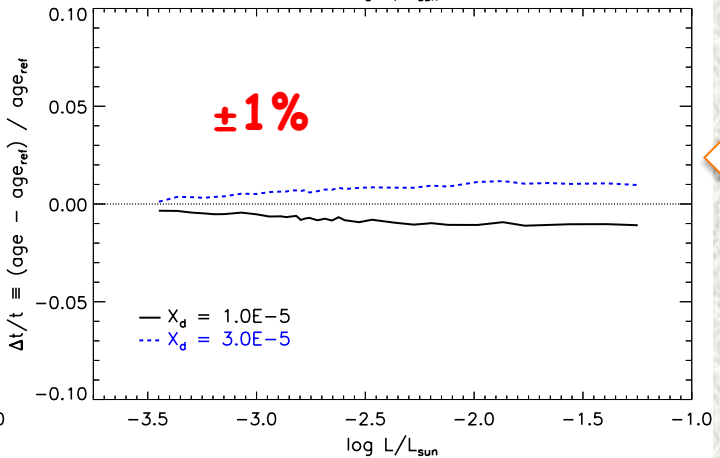
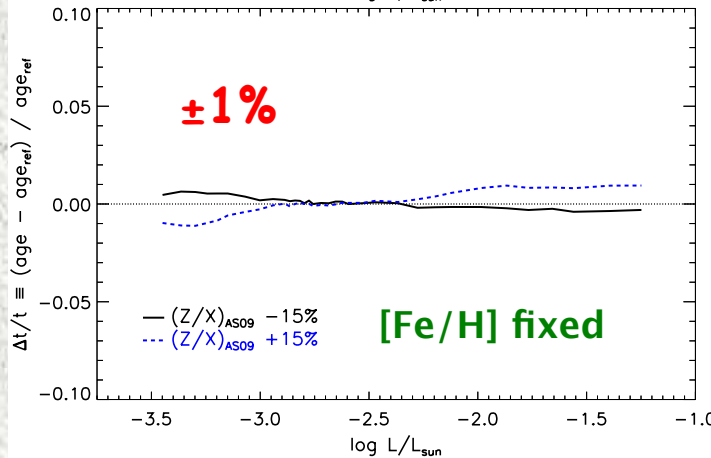


Individual Uncertainty source: CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (8)

Helium:



Metallicity:



Deuterium:



$$Y = Y_P + \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta Z} Z$$

$$Z = \frac{(1 - Y_P)(Z/X)_\odot}{10^{-[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]} + (1 + \Delta Y/\Delta Z)(Z/X)_\odot}$$

Reference values:
Y=0.274, Z=0.013

Cumulative Error Stripe (1)

Input physics and chemical composition quantities/parameters can vary at the same time

$$\text{LDB} = \text{LDB}(\{p_j\}, \{x_k\})$$

Input physics

$$p_j \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_j + \Delta p_j \\ p_j \\ p_j - \Delta p_j \end{cases}$$

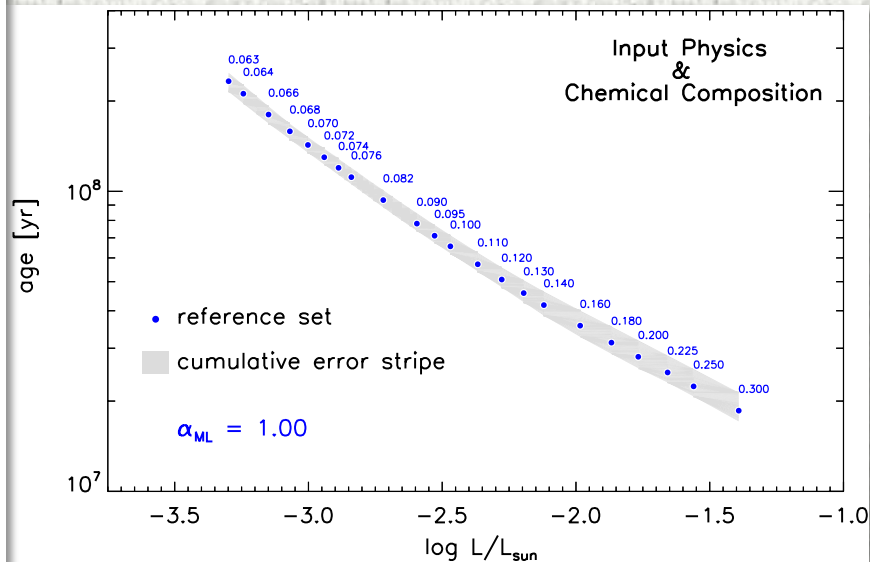
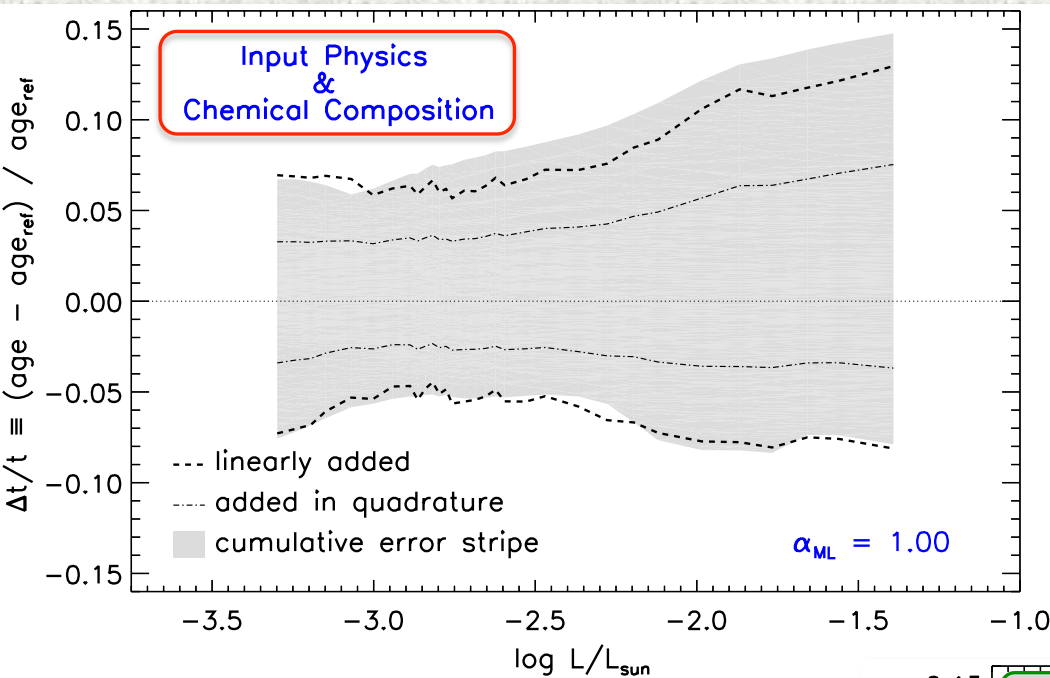
Chemical composition

$$x_k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_k + \Delta x_k \\ x_k \\ x_k - \Delta x_k \end{cases}$$

To obtain the error stripe we computed all the possible permutations of the perturbed $\{p_j\}$ and $\{x_k\}$

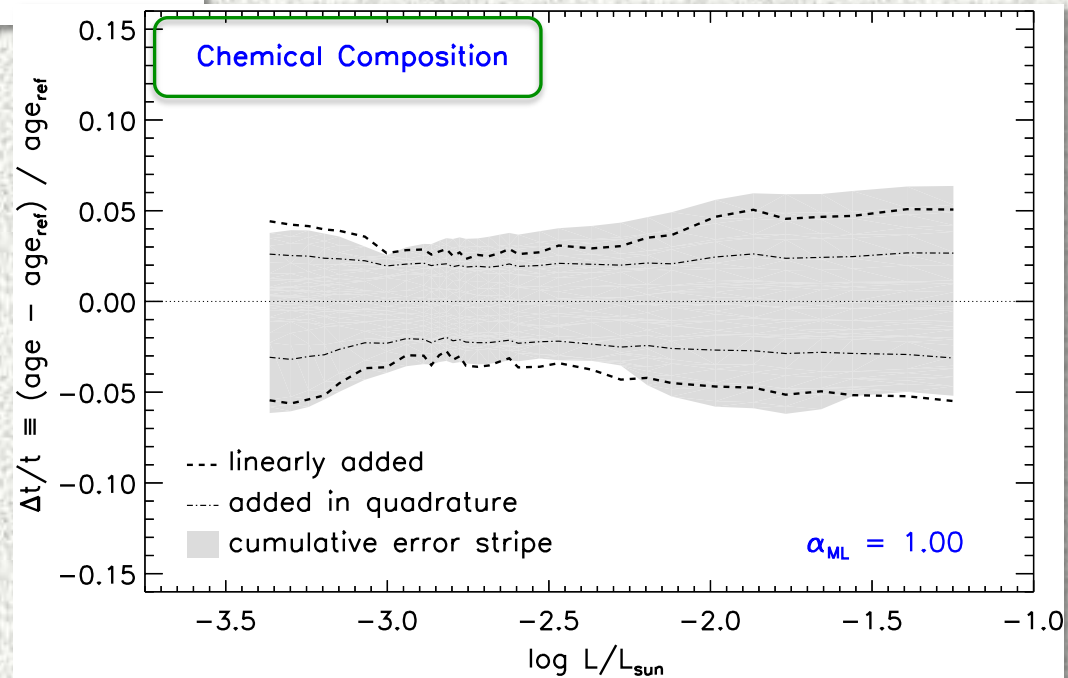
For a total of ≈ 400 sets of models!

Cumulative Error Stripe (2)

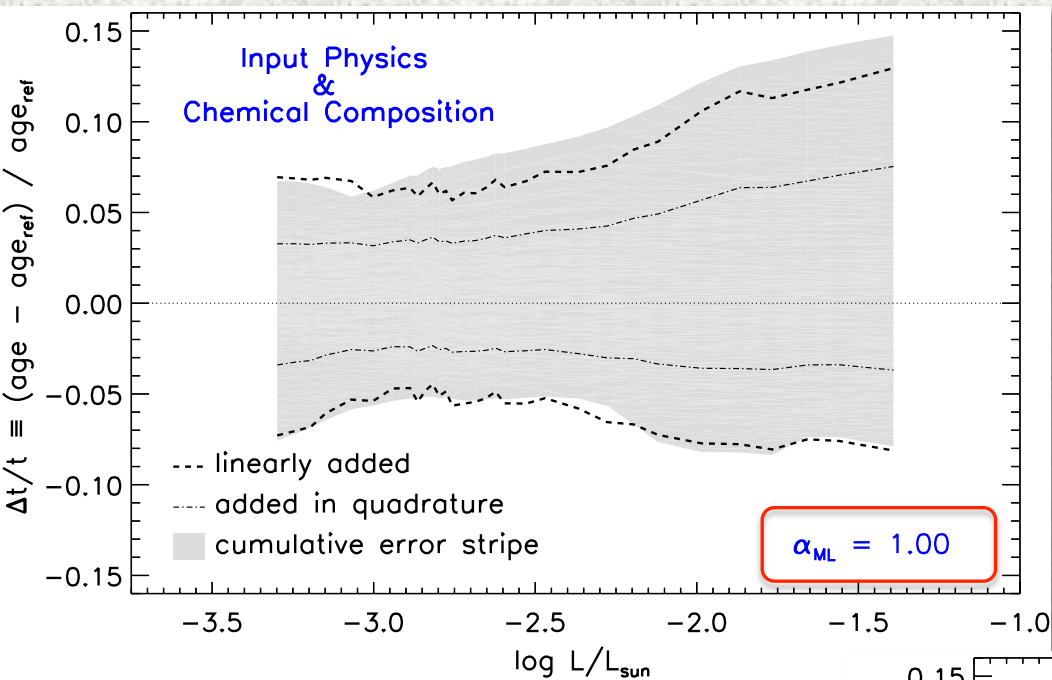


Error stripe: from 5% up to 15%

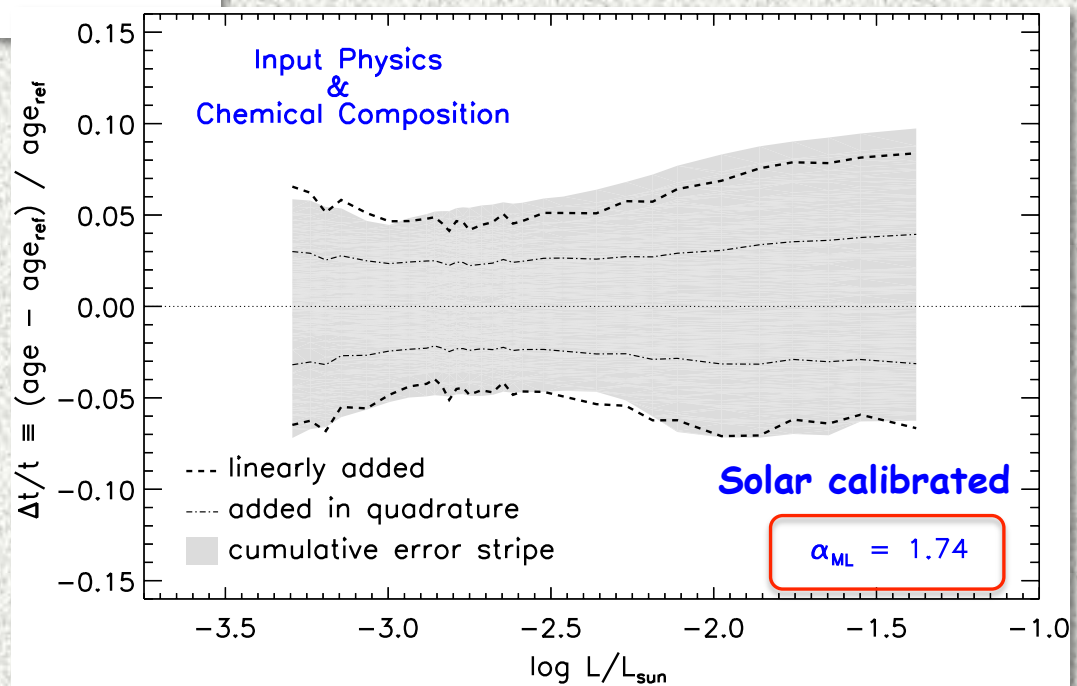
**Chemical composition:
40% of the total error budget**



Cumulative Error Stripe (3)



Effect of the Mixing Length parameter

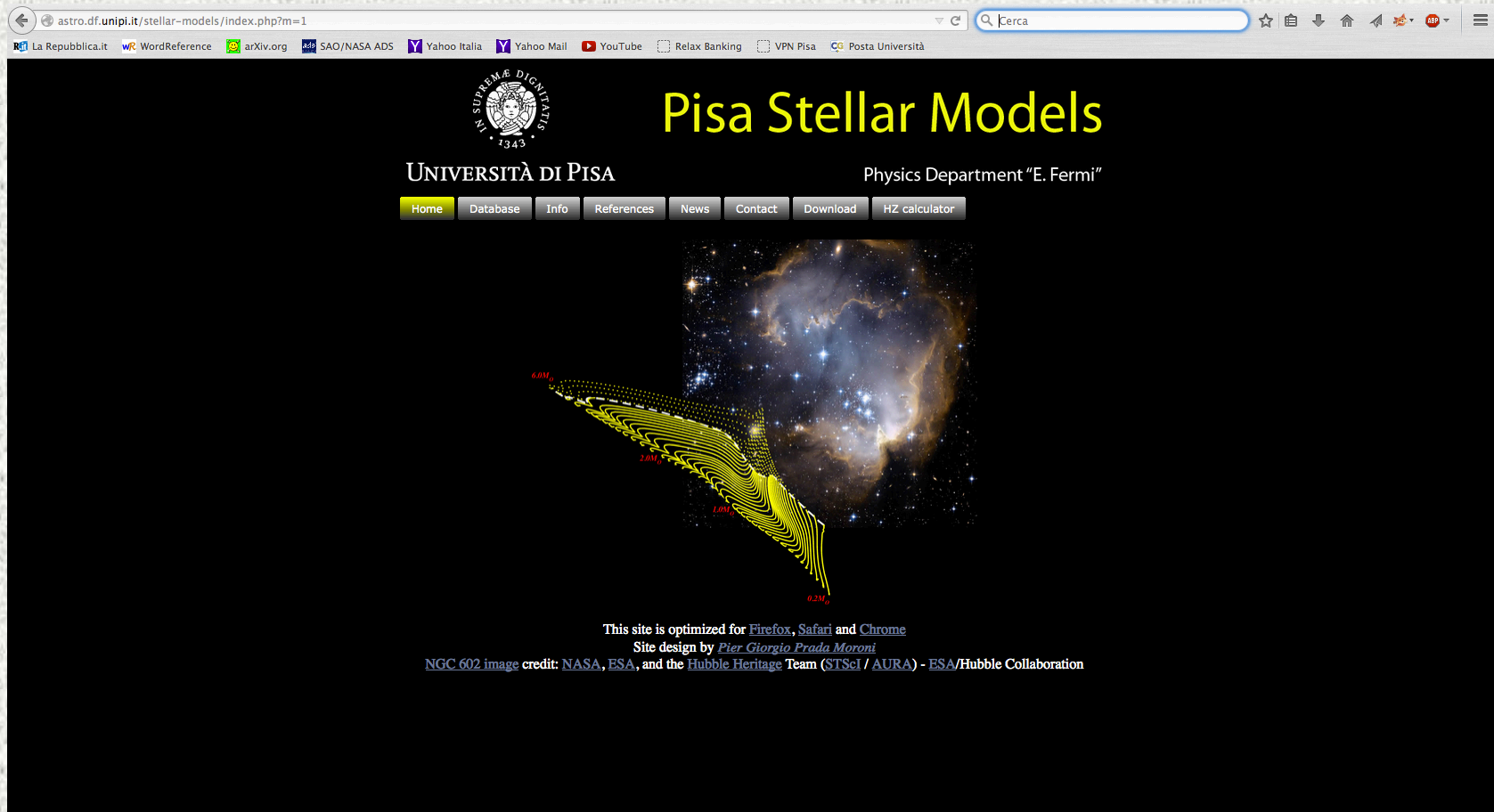


Summary

- Analysis of the main uncertainty sources affecting theoretical LDB age determination
- Individual uncertainty sources: input physics and chemical composition
- For the first time cumulative error stripe: simultaneous variation of the input physics and chemical composition quantities/parameter
- Error stripe: 40% of the total error budget due to the uncertainty on the initial chemical composition
- Cumulative Error Stripe well reproduced by linealy adding the uncertainty due to individual variation
- Age uncertainty: from 5-8% (100 Myr) to 8-15% (20 Myr)
- Future: additional uncertainty sources (rotation, magnetic fields, accretion...)

Pisa Pre-Main Sequence and Low Mass Stars Database

<http://astro.df.unipi.it/stellar-models/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL astro.df.unipi.it/stellar-models/index.php?m=1. The page features the University of Pisa logo and the text "UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA" and "Physics Department 'E. Fermi'". A navigation menu includes "Home", "Database", "Info", "References", "News", "Contact", "Download", and "HZ calculator". The main content area displays a 3D visualization of stellar tracks and isochrones in a color-magnitude diagram, overlaid on a background image of the NGC 602 nebula. The tracks are labeled with masses: $6M_{\odot}$, $2M_{\odot}$, $1M_{\odot}$, and $0.2M_{\odot}$. At the bottom, there is a footer with optimization information and credits: "This site is optimized for Firefox, Safari and Chrome", "Site design by Pier Giorgio Prada Moroni", and "NGC 602 image credit: NASA, ESA, and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI / AURA) - ESA/Hubble Collaboration".

Pre-Main Sequence: isochrones (1-100 Myr) and tracks (0.2 - 6.0 M_{sun})

Low Mass Stars: isochrones (8-15 Gyr) and tracks (0.3-1.1 M_{sun})

"[...] after all it's been written in the stars [...]"
John Lennon, Woman, Double Fantasy, 1980

...The End!!!!