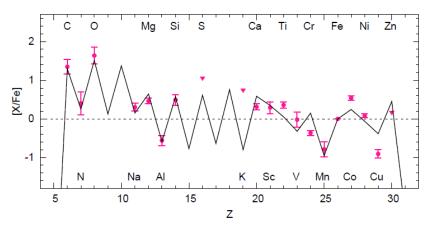
Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics

An Update on BD+44:493, a CEMP-no Star Formed from First-Generation Stellar Nucleosynthesis ?



During the course of follow-up high-resolution observations of metal-poor stars from SDSS/SEGUE with the Subaru 8m telescope, JINA researchers and colleagues obtained a high-resolution spectrum of the bright star BD+44:493. This star turned out to be quite a surprise, as the new spectrum established that this is *the most metal-deficient star yet discovered brighter than 12th magnitude* ([Fe/H] = -3.8). A new, even higher-resolution and higher S/N spectrum has now been obtained for BD+44:493.

The distinctive elemental abundance pattern indicates that the star may be associated with ejecta from a so-called "faint supernova", where extensive mixing and fallback of processed material may have occurred. Such stars are thought to be among the very first to have formed in the early Universe. This star, which also exhibits strong overabundances of carbon ([C/Fe] = +1.3)and oxygen ([O/Fe] = +1.6), does not exhibit a large abundance of s-process elements, such as Ba, that would be expected if its progenitor were related to the late-stage evolution of an Asymptotic Giant Branch star, as do most carbonenhanced stars. Instead, it fits the profile of a so-called CEMP-no star (a carbonenhanced metal-poor star that does not exhibit neutron-capture elements). In fact the derived upper limit on the heavy element lead (Pb) appears to rule out production of neutron-capture elements by the s-process.



Comparison between the observed elemental abundance pattern of BD+44:493 (filled circles) and a theoretical individual "faint supernova" undergoing mixing and fallback. Note the low abundance of nitrogen (N), which distinguishes this pattern from other progenitors in the early Universe.

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