The lowest detected stellar Fe abundance: the halo star SMSS J160540.18−144323.1

The MIT Faculty has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters.
The lowest detected stellar Fe abundance: The halo star SMSS J160540.18–144323.1

T. Nordlander, 1,2* M.S. Bessell, 1,2 G.S. Da Costa, 1 A.D. Mackey, 1,2 M. Asplund, 1,2 A.R. Casey, 3,4 A. Chiti, 5 R. Ezzeddine, 5,6 A. Frebel, 5,6 K. Lind, 7,8 A.F. Marino, 1,9 S.J. Murphy, 1,10 J.E. Norris, 1 B.P. Schmidt, 1 and D. Yong, 1,2

1 Research School of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2611, Australia
2 ARC Centre of Excellence for All Sky Astrophysics in 3 Dimensions (ASTRO 3D), Australia
3 School of Physics & Astronomy, Monash University Clayton 3800, Victoria, Australia
4 Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University Clayton 3800, Victoria, Australia
5 Department of Physics & Kavli Institute for Astrophysics and Space Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
6 Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics—Center for Evolution of the Elements, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA
7 Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie, Königstuhl 17, D-69117 Heidelberg, Germany
8 Observational Astrophysics, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Box 516, 75120 Uppsala, Sweden
9 Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia Galileo Galilei, Univ. di Padova, Vicolo dell'Osservatorio 3, Padova, IT-35122
10 School of Science, University of New South Wales Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia

Accepted XXX. Received YYY; in original form ZZZ

ABSTRACT

We report the discovery of SMSS J160540.18–144323.1, a new ultra-metal poor halo star discovered with the SkyMapper telescope. We measure [Fe/H] = −6.2 ± 0.2 (1D LTE), the lowest ever detected abundance of iron in a star. The star is strongly carbon-enhanced, [C/Fe] = 3.9 ± 0.2, while other abundances are compatible with an α-enhanced solar-like pattern with [Ca/Fe] = 0.4 ± 0.2, [Mg/Fe] = 0.6 ± 0.2, [Ti/Fe] = 0.8 ± 0.2, and no significant s- or r-process enrichment, [Sr/Fe] < 0.2 and [Ba/Fe] < 1.0 (3σ limits). Population III stars exploding as fallback supernovae may explain both the strong carbon enhancement and the apparent lack of enhancement of odd-Z and neutron-capture element abundances. Grids of supernova models computed for metal-free progenitor stars yield good matches for stars of about 10 M⊙ imparting a low kinetic energy on the supernova ejecta, while models for stars more massive than roughly 20 M⊙ are incompatible with the observed abundance pattern.

Key words: stars: Population III – stars: abundances – stars: individual: SMSS J160540.18-144323.1

1 INTRODUCTION

The early evolution of the Universe depends on the properties of the first generation of metal-free stars, the so-called Population III, and in particular on their mass as well as properties of their supernova explosions. High-mass Population III stars were short-lived, and can only be studied indirectly through their supernova ejecta that enriched the gas clouds from which the oldest metal-poor (but not metal-free) stars formed which are still observable today.

Targeted efforts by several groups (e.g., Beers et al. 1985; Christlieb 2003; Keller et al. 2007; Caffau et al. 2013; Aguado et al. 2017; Starkenburg et al. 2017) have led to the discovery of roughly 30 stars with [Fe/H] < −4 1 (Abolfathi & Frebel 2018), where the most iron-poor stars in fact only have upper limits. In particular, SMSS 0313–6708 at [Fe/H] < −7.3 (Keller et al. 2014; Nordlander et al. 2017) and J0023+0307 at [Fe/H] < −5.8 (Aguado et al. 2018; Frebel et al. 2019) both have abundance patterns that indicate true iron abundances (predicted from Population III star supernova models) significantly lower than their detection limits. The most iron-poor stars where iron has actually been detected are HE 1327–2326 at [Fe/H] = −5.7 (Frebel et al. 2005; Aoki et al. 2006), HE 0107–5240 at [Fe/H] = −5.4 (Christlieb et al. 2002, 2004), and SD 1313–0019 at [Fe/H] = −5.0 (Allende Prieto et al. 2015; Frebel et al. 2015). All five stars exhibit strong carbon enhancement and typically strong odd-even effects that are similar to predictions for Population III star supernovae with masses between 10 and 60 M⊙, and explosion energies less than 1051 erg assuming a mixing and fallback explosion mechanism (Heger & Woosley 2010; Ishigaki et al. 2014). In particular for the two stars that have only upper limits on their iron abundance, the comparison is not well constrained and matches instead for a wide

* thomasn@msso.anu.edu.au

1 Throughout this discussion we use the 1D LTE abundance values.

© 2019 The Authors
range of progenitor mass and explosion energy (Nordlander et al. 2017; Frebel et al. 2019). This happens because the iron abundance is sensitive to processes that occur near the iron core of the progenitor star, e.g., the amount of mixing driven by Rayleigh-Taylor instabilities, the location where the explosion originates, and the explosion energy that determines whether ejecta subsequently fall back onto the newly formed black hole (see discussion in Ishigaki et al. 2014).

We have recently discovered SMSS J160540.18–144323.1 (hereafter SMSS 1605–1443), a red giant branch star with the lowest ever detected abundance of iron, [Fe/H] = −6.2 ± 0.2. The fact that iron has been detected alongside carbon, magnesium, calcium and titanium, offers for the first time strong constraints on chemical enrichment at this metallicity. We give here an assessment of its stellar parameters and chemical composition based on the spectra acquired during discovery and verification.

2 OBSERVATIONS

SMSS 1605–1443 (g = 16.0) was discovered as part of the SkyMapper search for extremely metal-poor stars (Keller et al. 2007; Da Costa et al. 2019) using the metallicity-sensitive narrow-band ν-filter in SkyMapper DR1.1 (Wolf et al. 2018). The star was confirmed to have [Fe/H] < −5 from medium-resolution (R ≈ 3000 and R ≈ 7000) spectrophotometry acquired in March and August 2018 with the WIFES spectrograph (Dopita et al. 2010) on the ANU 2.3-metre telescope. The photometric selection and confirmation methodology is described further elsewhere (Jacobson et al. 2015; Marino et al. 2019; Da Costa et al. 2019). Follow-up high-resolution spectra were taken on the night of September 1 2018 in 1 arcsec seeing with the MIKE spectrograph (Bernstein et al. 2003) at the 6.5m Magellan Clay telescope. We used a 1 arcsec slit and 2x2 binning, producing a spectral resolving power R = λ/Δλ ≈ 28 000 on the blue detector and 22 000 on the red detector. We reduced data using the CarPy pipeline (Kelson 2003). Coadding the 4x1800 s exposures resulted in a signal-to-noise per pixel, S/N = 10 at 3700 Å, 30 at 4000 Å, and 90 at 6700 Å.

3 METHODS

We fit the observed high- and medium-resolution spectra using χ2 statistics. Upper limits to abundances were determined using a likelihood estimate assuming Gaussian errors, considering multiple lines simultaneously where applicable. While fitting, the synthetic spectra are convolved with a Gaussian profile representing the instrumental profile. We determine the continuum placement by taking the median ratio between the observed and synthetic spectrum in continuum windows that are predicted to be free of line absorption. In the spectrophotometric analysis, the slope of the continuum is matched by applying the RV = 3.1 reddening law from Fitzpatrick (1999) to the synthetic spectra.

For the spectrophotometric analysis, we compute a comprehensive grid of 1D LTE spectra using the Turbospectrum code (v15.1; Alvarez & Plez 1998; Plez 2012) and MARCS model atmospheres (Gustafsson et al. 2008). We use v̇mic = 2 km s−1 and perform the radiative transport under spherical symmetry taking into account continuum scattering. The spectra are computed with a sampling step of 1 km s−1, corresponding to a resolving power R ≈ 300 000. We adopt the solar chemical composition and isotopic ratios from Asplund et al. (2009), but assume [α/Fe] = 0.4 and compute spectra with varying carbon abundance. For our high-resolution spectroscopic abundance analyses, we compute additional grids where we vary the overall metallicity as well as the abundance of carbon and one additional element at a time. We also use the 3D NLTE hydrogen Balmer line profiles from Amarsi et al. (2018).

For all 1D LTE grids, we use a selection of atomic lines from VALD3 (Ryabchikova et al. 2015) together with roughly 15 million molecular lines representing 18 different molecules, the most important of which for this work being those for CH (Masseron et al. 2014) and CN (Brooke et al. 2014; Sneden et al. 2014).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Stellar parameters

We find consistent stellar parameters from medium-resolution spectrophotometry, optical and infrared photometry, high-resolution Balmer line analyses and stellar evolution constraints, and illustrate our synthetic spectrum fits in Fig. 1.

Our spectrophotometric analysis of the initial medium-resolution spectrum indicates Teff = 4925 K, log g = 2.0 and [Fe/H] < −4.75 (see Da Costa et al. 2019). We assumed a reddening value E(B − V) = 0.20 based on the dust map from Schlegel et al. (1998, rescaled according to Wolf et al. 2018). This is similar to the distance-dependent dust map of Green et al. (2018) that indicates E(B − V) = 0.23 ± 0.02. The interstellar lines of NaID 5890 Å and K i 7699 Å show a complex structure of multiple components, indicating E(B − V) between 0.12 and 0.21 using the calibrations of Munari & Zwitter (1997) and Poznanski et al. (2012). Adopting this range in reddening, we find good spectrophotometric fits for Teff = 4900 ± 100 K, log g = 2.0 ± 0.2. The infrared flux method calibrations on SkyMapper and 2MASS photometry from Casagrande et al. (2019) indicate Teff = 4865 ± 34 ± 117 K from g − Ks and 4784 ± 59 ± 83 K from z − Ks, where the error bars represent the uncertainties due to the measurement and reddening, respectively.

We fit 3D NLTE Balmer line profiles (Amarsi et al. 2018) to the high-resolution spectrum, taking care to avoid telluric lines for Hα as well as lines of CH that contaminate Hα. We find good simultaneous fits for all three Balmer lines with Teff = 4850 ± 100 K and log g = 2.0 ± 0.2 dex. With these stellar parameters, the spectrophotometry indicates E(B − V) = 0.12, in agreement with the strengths of interstellar lines.

Placco et al. (2014) present stellar evolution models that take into account varying enhancement of carbon and nitrogen. The fact that nitrogen is not detected in SMSS 1605–1443 implies that the episode of extra mixing usually associated with thermal-haline mixing (Eggleton et al. 2006; Charbonnel & Zahn 2007) has not yet occurred, and further that the surface abundance of carbon is not depleted (< 0.01 dex). This extra mixing episode is associated with significant theoretical uncertainty, both in the magnitude of effects and the evolutionary stage where they occur (Angelou et al. 2011; Henkel et al. 2017; Shetrone et al. 2019). Taking into account the systematic corrections discussed by Placco et al. (2014), our non-detection of nitrogen constrains log g > 1.9, in agreement with our spectroscopic measurements.

The Gaia DR2 parallax measurement, π = 0.0004±0.0544 mas
yields a lower limit to the distance to SMSS 1605–1443 implying \( \log g < 2.5 \) (3\( \sigma \)). Conversely, our spectroscopic estimate of \( \log g = 2.0 \pm 0.2 \) implies a predicted parallax of \( \pi = 0.09 \pm 0.02 \) mas, i.e., a distance of 11 ± 3 kpc, placing it on the other side of the Galaxy. We note that its kinematics (with \( v_{\text{rad}} = -224 \) km s\(^{-1}\)) indicate it being a normal inner halo star.

### 4.2 Abundance analysis

We report results of our abundance analysis in Table 1, where statistical uncertainties on the absolute abundance are based on our \( \chi^2 \) analyses and upper limits are given at the 3\( \sigma \) level. The systematic errors on the absolute abundances are estimated by changing the stellar parameters (\( T_{\text{eff}} \), \( \log g \), [Fe/H] and [C/H]), one at a time according to their estimated uncertainty, and adding the effects in quadrature. We do not attempt to quantify the influence of hydrodynamic and non-LTE effects (e.g., Amarsi et al. 2016; Nordlander et al. 2017), but defer this to future work that incorporates a full 3D non-LTE analysis and higher-quality observations (Nordlander et al. in prep.).

We estimate the iron abundance from a set of 16 lines of Fe, 10 detected and 6 upper limits, with lower excitation potential \( E_{\text{low}} \) between 0 and 1.5 eV. Using a maximum-likelihood estimate that also takes into account the 6 lines that have only upper limits, we find a mean abundance [Fe/H] = −6.21 ± 0.17, with a flat trend −0.01 ± 0.14 dex eV\(^{-1}\) as a function of \( E_{\text{low}} \). Fe \( \Pi \) cannot be detected using the current spectrum. The three strongest lines yield an upper limit [Fe/H] < −4.7 (3\( \sigma \)).

We estimate a carbon abundance [C/H] = −2.32 ± 0.05 using CH lines from the \( A^2\Delta - X^2\Pi \) system at 4100–4400 Å and the \( B^2\Sigma^+ - X^2\Pi \) system at 3900 Å. We do not detect absorption due to \( ^{13}\)CH, and refrain from placing a limit on the isotopic ratio. For magnesium, we measure [Mg/H] = −5.65 ± 0.13 from the UV triplet at 3829–3838 Å. We find an equivalent width of just 17 mÅ for the only detectable Mg \( \beta \) line at 5185 Å. For calcium, the Ca \( \Pi \) H and K lines indicate [Ca/H] = −5.07 ± 0.05. We also measure...
Table 1. High-resolution spectroscopic 1D LTE abundance analysis. Upper limits are given at the 3σ level. Error estimates on the absolute abundances are reported for both the statistical measurement uncertainty (σstat) and the systematic uncertainty due to uncertainties in stellar parameters (σsys). The last column gives the reference solar chemical composition.

| Species | A(X) | [X/H] | [X/Fe] | σstat | σsys | A(X)⊙ |
|---------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Li I    | < 0.48 | < −0.57 | < 5.64 | 0.18   | 0.09  | 1.05   |
| C (CH)  | 6.07  | −2.32  | 3.89   | 0.05   | 0.27  | 8.39   |
| N (CN)  | < 4.80 | < −2.98 | < 3.23 | 0.19   | 0.18  | 7.78   |
| O I     | < 7.21 | < −1.48 | < 4.73 | 0.19   | 0.15  | 8.69   |
| Na I    | < 0.90 | < −5.27 | < 0.94 | 0.18   | 0.10  | 6.17   |
| Mg I    | 1.88  | −5.65  | 0.57   | 0.13   | 0.09  | 7.53   |
| Al I    | < 0.67 | < −5.76 | < 0.45 | 0.19   | 0.11  | 6.43   |
| Si I    | < 2.09 | < −5.42 | < 0.80 | 0.20   | 0.11  | 7.51   |
| K I     | < 1.98 | < −3.10 | < 3.11 | 0.19   | 0.09  | 5.08   |
| Ca I    | 0.46  | −5.85  | 0.37   | 0.11   | 0.13  | 6.31   |
| Ca II   | 1.24  | −5.07  | 1.15   | 0.05   | 0.15  | 6.31   |
| Sc II   | < −1.76 | < −4.93 | < 1.29 | 0.12   | 0.10  | 3.17   |
| Ti II   | < 0.50 | < −5.40 | < 0.82 | 0.10   | 0.10  | 4.90   |
| V I     | < 0.69 | < −3.31 | < 2.90 | 0.23   | 0.09  | 4.00   |
| Cr I    | < 0.22 | < −5.42 | < 0.79 | 0.20   | 0.13  | 5.64   |
| Mn I    | < 0.03 | < −5.36 | < 0.85 | 0.19   | 0.15  | 5.39   |
| Fe I    | 1.24  | −6.21  | ...    | 0.17   | 0.14  | 7.45   |
| Fe II   | < 2.72 | < −4.73 | ...    | 0.18   | 0.06  | 7.45   |
| Co I    | < 0.56 | < −4.36 | < 1.85 | 0.19   | 0.14  | 4.92   |
| Ni I    | < 0.87 | < −5.36 | < 0.85 | 0.25   | 0.14  | 6.23   |
| Cu I    | < 1.51 | < −2.70 | < 3.51 | 0.19   | 0.12  | 4.21   |
| Zn I    | < 1.55 | < −3.05 | < 3.16 | 0.19   | 0.06  | 4.60   |
| Sr II   | < −3.12 | < −6.04 | < 0.17 | 0.19   | 0.10  | 2.92   |
| Ba II   | < −3.07 | < −5.24 | < 0.97 | 0.19   | 0.11  | 2.17   |
| Eu II   | < −2.41 | < −2.93 | < 3.28 | 0.19   | 0.11  | 0.52   |

[Ca/H] = −5.85 ± 0.11 from Ca i 4226 Å, resulting in a very large 0.8 dex abundance difference between the two ionisation stages. This is likely mainly due to the non-LTE overionisation of Ca i as well as a smaller non-LTE effect of opposite sign acting on Ca ii (see e.g., Simnova et al. 2019). Comparing the measured abundances of Ca i and Fe i, this implies a normal level of α-enhancement as seen in most halo stars, [Ca/Fe] = 0.37 ± 0.20. For titanium we detect the two lines of Ti ii at 3759–3761 Å and obtain [Ti/H] = −5.40 ± 0.10.

We determine upper limits for additional elements using a likelihood estimate that assumes Gaussian errors. We use synthetic spectra for these estimates, and consider multiple lines simultaneously when applicable.

5 DISCUSSION

Our analysis of SMSS 1605−1443 reveals remarkably low abundances of heavier elements, including the lowest ever measured abundance of iron at [Fe/H] = −6.2 ± 0.2. While the abundance pattern from Na to Zn is broadly compatible with a standard α-enhanced chemical composition typical of halo stars, the large carbon-enhancement is a strong indicator for enrichment from a Population III mixing-and-fallback supernova (see e.g., Umeda & Nomoto 2002; Nomoto et al. 2013). Using the predicted supernova yields computed for metal-free Population III stars by Heger & Woosley (2010), we find a reasonable match only for low-mass progenitors (M ≈ 10 M⊙) with low explosion energy (< 1051 erg), as shown in Fig. 2. Models more massive than about 20 M⊙ cannot simultaneously reproduce the strong carbon enhancement and the otherwise flat abundance trend.

Figure 2. Comparison of the measured abundances (blue squares) and 3σ upper limits (blue arrows) to yields from Pop III supernova models with varying progenitor star mass, explosion energy (in units of 1051 erg = 1 B), and mixing parameter. No satisfactory fit to the observed abundance pattern exists for models more massive than about 20 M⊙.

Alternative explanations are unsatisfactory. The elevated abundance of carbon could be due to pollution from an intermediate-mass companion star, but models predict that this also leads to similar enhancement of nitrogen and neutron-capture elements (Campbell & Lattanzio 2008; Campbell et al. 2010; Cruz et al. 2013). An initially metal-free, or perhaps metal-poor but carbon-normal, star could also be polluted by accretion from the ISM. Again, models of this process predict significant enhancement of nitrogen alongside carbon relative to the depletion of refractory iron-peak elements (Johnson 2015), and can likewise be ruled out.

It has been shown in previous work (Collet et al. 2006; Frebel et al. 2008; Caffau et al. 2012; Bessell et al. 2015; Nordlander et al. 2017) that significant systematic uncertainties are associated with the chemical abundance analyses of the most iron-poor stars. We note that these corrections depend sensitively not only on the effective temperature and surface gravity of the star, but also the abundance of the element under study, and we caution against blindly applying representative corrections. Although these effects may be as large as 1 dex, they are unlikely to significantly alter the main conclusions of this work: It is clear that SMSS 1605−1443 is the most iron-deficient star for which iron has been detected, and it is strongly carbon enhanced, and that it does not exhibit strong enhancement nor a strong abundance trend among elements heavier than carbon. A higher-quality spectrum would enable more stringent limits and likely detections of additional elements, which together with advanced spectrum synthesis techniques will allow us to better understand the properties of the Pop III progenitor star.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Richard Stancliffe for providing data on the carbon-enhanced stellar evolution models used in this work.

Parts of this research were conducted by the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for All Sky Astrophysics in 3 Dimensions (ASTRO 3D), through project number CE170100013. Research on extremely metal-poor stars has been supported in
part through Australian Research Council Discovery Grant Program DP150103294 (G.S.D.C., M.S.B. and B.P.S.). A.R.C. is supported in part by Australian Research Council Discovery Project DP160100637. A.D.M. is supported by an Australian Research Council Future Fellowship (FT160100206).

The national facility capability for SkyMapper has been funded through ARC LIEF grant LE130101004 from the Australian Research Council, awarded to the University of Sydney, the Australian National University, Swinburne University of Technology, the University of Queensland, the University of Western Australia, the University of Melbourne, Curtin University of Technology, Monash University and the Australian Astronomical Observatory. SkyMapper is owned and operated by The Australian National University’s Research School of Astronomy and Astrophysics. The survey data were processed and provided by the SkyMapper Team at ANU. The SkyMapper node of the All-Sky Virtual Observatory (ASVO) is hosted at the National Computational Infrastructure (NCI). Development and support of the SkyMapper node of the ASVO has been funded in part by Astronomy Australia Limited (AAL) and the Australian Government through the Commonwealth’s Education Investment Fund (EIF) and National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS), particularly the National eResearch Collaboration Tools and Resources (NeCTAR) and the Australian National Data Service Projects (ANDS).

We also acknowledge the traditional owners of the land on which the SkyMapper telescope stands, the Gamilaraay people, and pay our respects to elders past, present and emerging.

REFERENCES

Abghalima A., Frebel A., 2018, The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, 238, 36
Agudo D. S., Allende Prieto C., González Hernández J. I., Rebolo R., Caffau E., 2017, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 604, A9
Agudo D. S., Allende Prieto C., González Hernández J. I., Rebolo R., 2018, The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 854, L34
Allende Prieto C., et al., 2015, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 579, A98
Alvarez R., Plez B., 1998, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 330, 1109
Amarsi A. M., Lind K., Asplund M., Barklem P. S., Collet R., 2016, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 463, 1518
Amarsi A. M., Nordlander T., Barklem P. S., Asplund M., Collet R., Lind K., 2018, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 615, A139
Angelou G. C., Church R. P., Stancliffe R. J., Lattanzio J. C., Smith G. H., 2011, The Astrophysical Journal, 728, 79
Aoki W., et al., 2006, The Astrophysical Journal, 639, 897
Asplund M., Grevesse N., Sauval A. J., Scott P., 2009, Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics, 47, 481
Beers T. C., Preston G. W., Shectman S. A., 1985, The Astronomical Journal, 90, 2089
Bernstein R., Shectman S. A., Gunnels S. M., Mochnacki S., Athey A. E., 2003, in Instrument Design and Performance for Optical/Infrared Ground-Based Telescopes, pp 1694–1704, doi:10.1177/1461502
Bessell M. S., et al., 2015, The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 806, L16
Brooke J. S. A., Ram R. S., Western C. M., Li G., Schwenke D. W., Bernath P. F., 2014, The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, 210, 23
Brown A. G. A., Vallenari A., Prusti T., de Bruijne J. H. J., 2018, Astronomy & Astrophysics
Caffau E., et al., 2012, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 542, A51
Caffau E., et al., 2013, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 560, A71
Campbell S. W., Lattanzio J. C., 2008, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 490, 769
Campbell S. W., Lugaro M., Karakas A. I., 2010, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 522, L6

Casagrande L., Wolf C., Mackey A. D., Nordlander T., Yong D., Bessell M., 2019, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 482, 2770
Charbonnel C., Zahn J.-P., 2007, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 467, L15
Christlieb N., 2003, in Reviews in Modern Astronomy. p. 191
Christlieb N., et al., 2002, Nature, 419, 904
Christlieb N., Gustafsson B., Korn A. J., Barklem P. S., Beers T. C., Bessell M. S., Karlsson T., Muzzio-Wiedner M., 2004, The Astrophysical Journal, 603, 708
Collet R., Asplund M., Trampedach R., 2006, The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 644, L121
Cruz M. A., Serenelli A., Weiss A., 2013, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 559, A4
Da Costa G. S., et al., in prep. 2019, MNRAS
Dopita M., et al., 2010, Astrophysics and Space Science, 327, 245
Eggleton P. P., Dearborn D. S. P., Lattanzio J. C., 2006, Science, 314, 1580
Fitzpatrick E. L., 1999, Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 111, 63
Frebel A., et al., 2005, Nature, 434, 871
Frebel A., Collet R., Eriksson K., Christlieb N., Aoki W., 2008, The Astrophysical Journal, 684, 588
Frebel A., Chiti A., Ji A. P., Jacobson H. R., Placco V. M., 2015, The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 810, L27
Frebel A., Ji A. P., Ezzeddine R., Hansen T. T., Chiti A., Thompson I. B., Merle T., 2019, The Astrophysical Journal, 871, 146
Green G. M., et al., 2018, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 478, 651
Gustafsson B., Edvardsson B., Eriksson K., Jorgensen U. G., Nordlund A., Plez B., 2008, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 486, 951
Heger A., Woosley S. E., 2010, The Astrophysical Journal, 724, 341
Henkel K., Karakas A. I., Lattanzio J. C., 2017, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 469, 4600
Ishigaki M. N., Tominaga N., Kobayashi C., Nomoto K., 2014, The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 792, L32
Jacobson H. R., et al., 2015, The Astrophysical Journal, 807, 171
Johnson J. L., 2015, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 453, 2771
Keller S. C., et al., 2007, Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia, 24, 1
Keller S. C., et al., 2014, Nature, 506, 463
Kelson D. D., 2003, Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 115, 688
Marino A. F., et al., 2019, MNRAS, 485, 5153
Masseron T., et al., 2014, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 571, A47
Munari U., Zwitter T., 1997, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 318, 269
Nomoto K., Kobayashi C., Tominaga N., 2013, Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics, 51, 457
Nordlander T., Amarsi A. M., Lind K., Asplund M., Barklem P. S., Casey A. R., Collet R., Leenaarts J., 2017, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 597, A6
Placco V. M., Frebel A., Beers T. C., Stanchiff R. J., 2014, The Astrophysical Journal, 797, 21
Plez B., 2012, Astrophysics Source Code Library, p. ascl:1205.004
Poznanski D., Prochaska J. X., Bloom J. S., 2012, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 426, 1465
Ryabchikova T., Piskunov N., Kurucz R. I., Stempels H. C., Heiter U., Piskunov Y., Barklem P. S., 2015, Physica Scripta, 90, 054005
Schlegel D. J., Finkbeiner D. P., Davis M., 1998, The Astrophysical Journal, 500, 525
Shetrone M., et al., 2019, The Astrophysical Journal, 872, 137
Simnovich C. I., Aoki W., et al., 2013, Astronomy and Astrophysics, 549, A115
Ting A. X., et al., 2018, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 485, 3527
Umeda H., Nomoto K., 2002, The Astrophysical Journal, 565, 385
Wolf C., et al., 2018, Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia, 35, e010

MNRAS 000, 1–6 (2019)
This paper has been typeset from a \TeX/\LaTeX\ file prepared by the author.