



# Effect of binary stars on galactic chemical evolution

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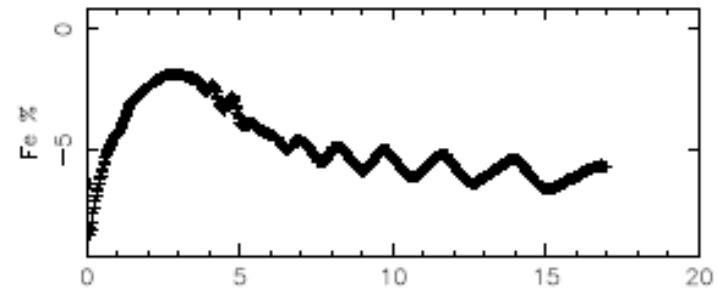
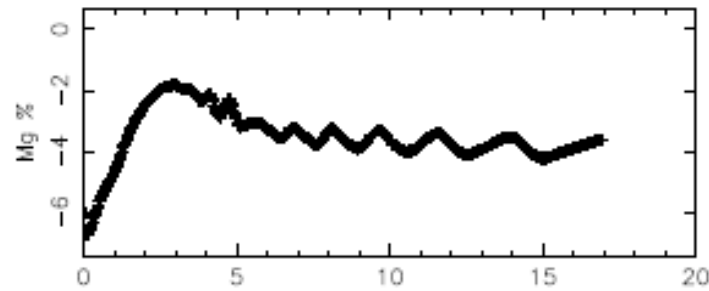
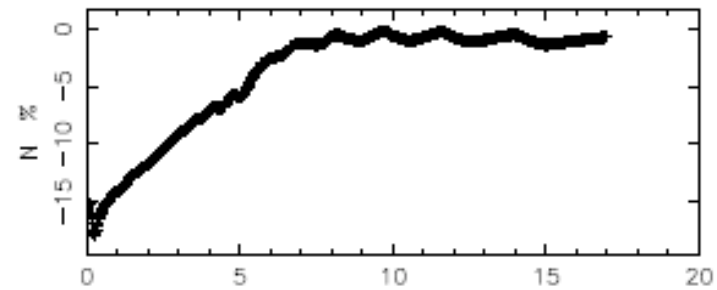
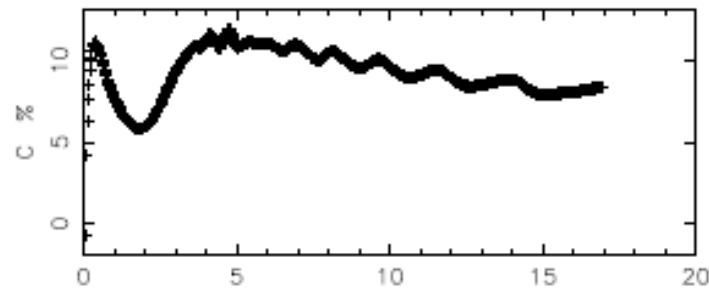
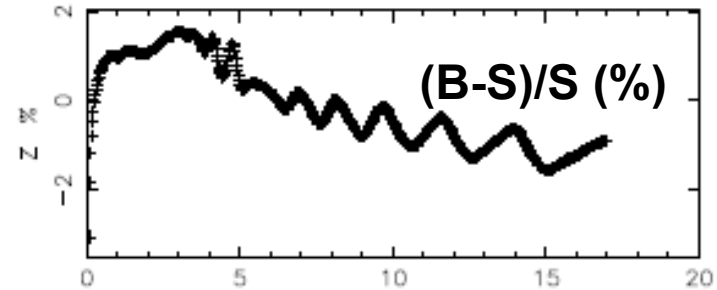
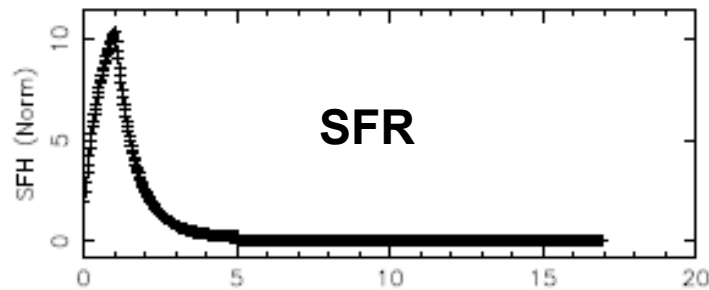
## Feedback from:

- SNII (massive stars  $>8M_{\odot}$ )
  - IMS
  - SNIa (binaries of various types: Accreting CO WDs; Merging CO WDs; Edge-Lit Detonations)
  - Other binaries (RLOF; Common envelope; Novae; RSCVn)
- } Single stars (s)
- } SNIa
- } Binaries (b)

**Chemical yields** modelled by **Robert Izzard** (*Utrecht*) (s, SNIa, b).  
Chemistry to **spectral line strengths** via SSP models (*UCLan*).  
SSPs used: Thomas et al 2004 (age, Z,  $\alpha/\text{Fe}$ ).

# With vs. Without “Other Binaries”

i.e.  $B=s+b+SN Ia$  versus  $S=s+s+SN Ia$



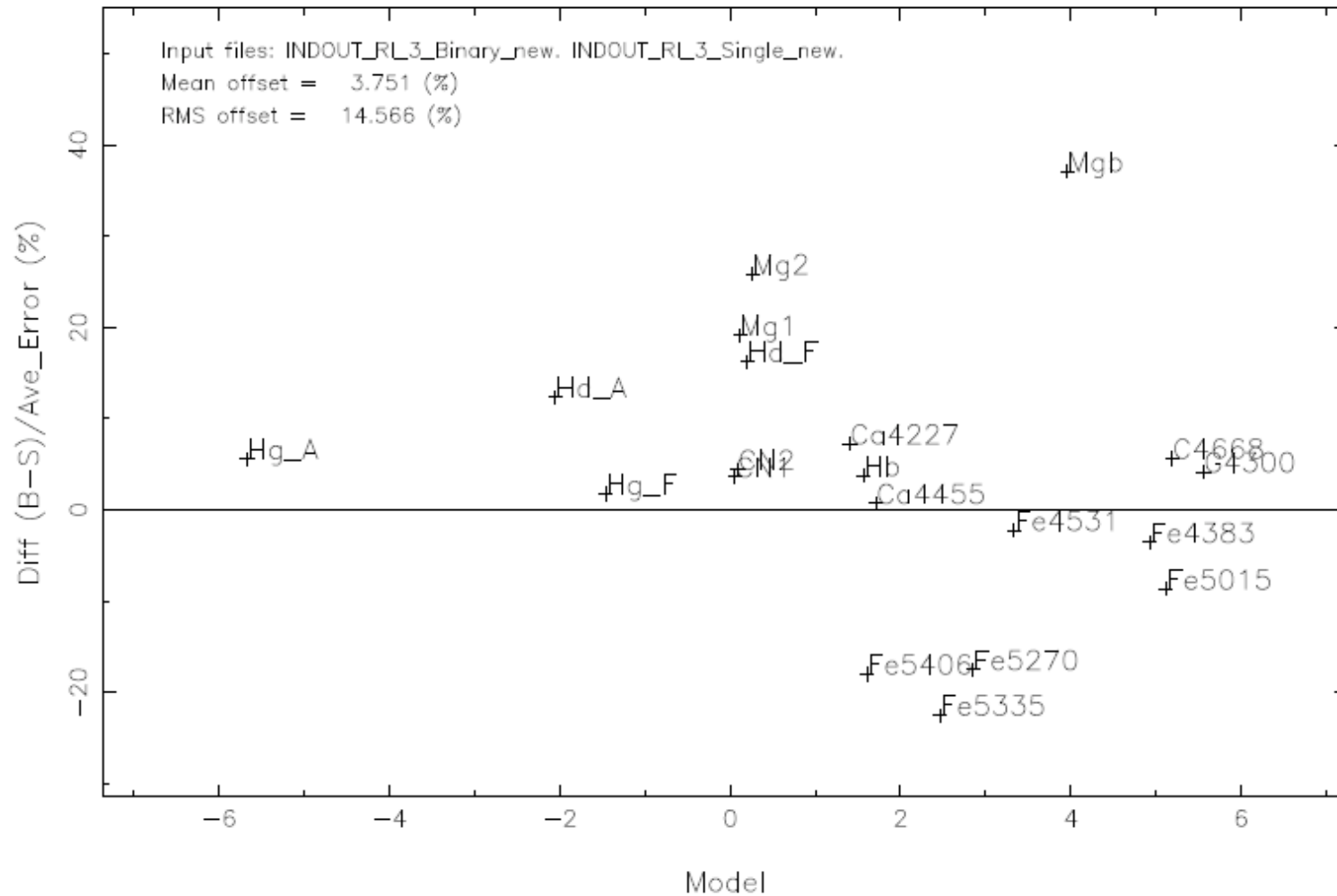
T Gyr

T Gyr

# Changes in Indices

(Typical errors from WHT observations - Proctor & Sansom 2002)

(Binary-Single) index differences (% of typical error)



# Discussions

- Inclusion of other binaries makes **small**, but systematic differences to yields (few %) and line strengths (<errors).
- **By including binary yields:-**
  - Overall metallicity is lowered (by ~1% of average errors)
  - Fe and Mg are lowered (by ~5% of average errors)
  - C is raised (by ~8% of average errors)
  - Line strength systematic changes reflect the above small changes in chemistry from which stars are made.
- Different SNIa models may make **much larger** differences (ongoing work).