

Oscillations of Li-rich giant stars in LAMOST-Kepler fields

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The Li-rich K-giants in LAMOST

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OUTLINE

- Motivation of studying the Li-rich giants.
- Research methods
- Li-rich giants from LAMOST and Kepler
- Some latest results
- Summary

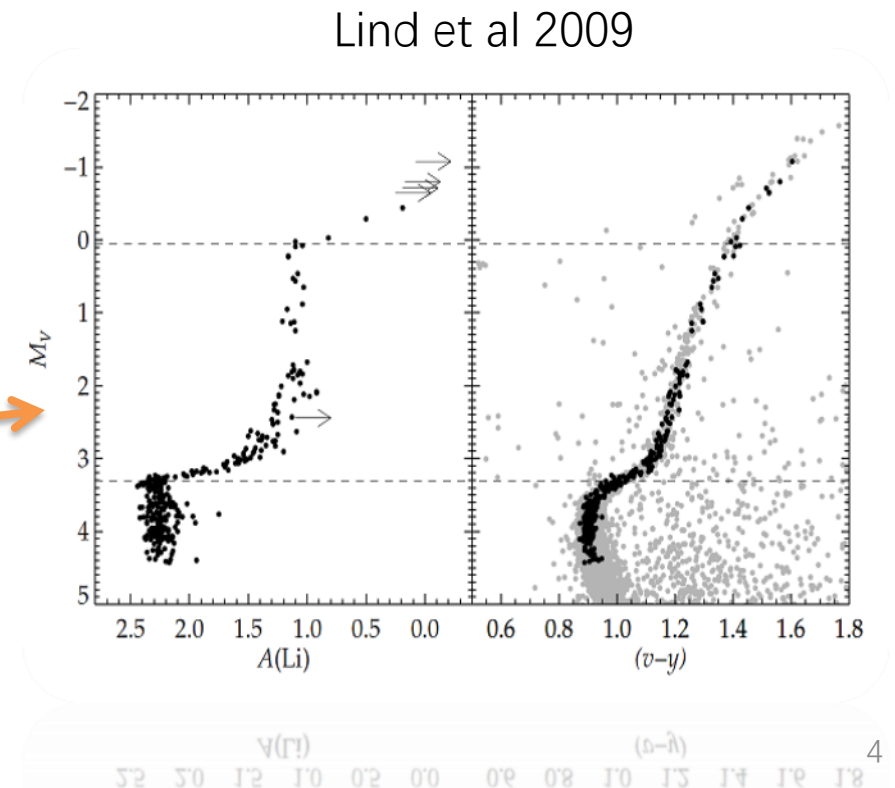
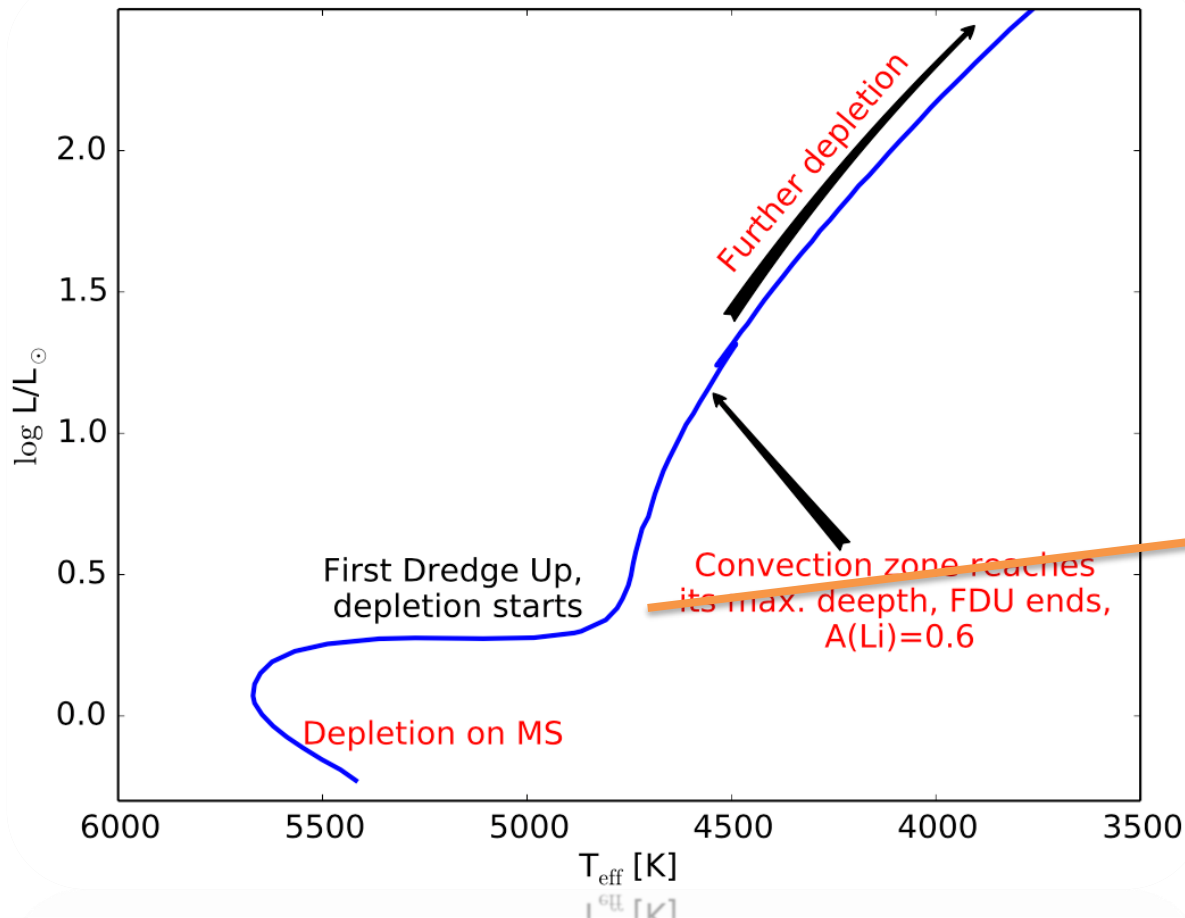
Motivation of studying the Li-rich K giants.

Convective shell deepens down

The standard stellar evolutionary model has shown a clear picture on how surface materials \rightarrow Li-free matters.

at low mass star evolves after its hydrogen core being exhausted. sharply dilute the surface Li abundance by a factor of 60,

$$A(\text{Li})_{\text{init}} \leq 3.3 \rightarrow A(\text{Li}) \leq 1.5 \quad (> 1.5, \text{Li-rich})$$



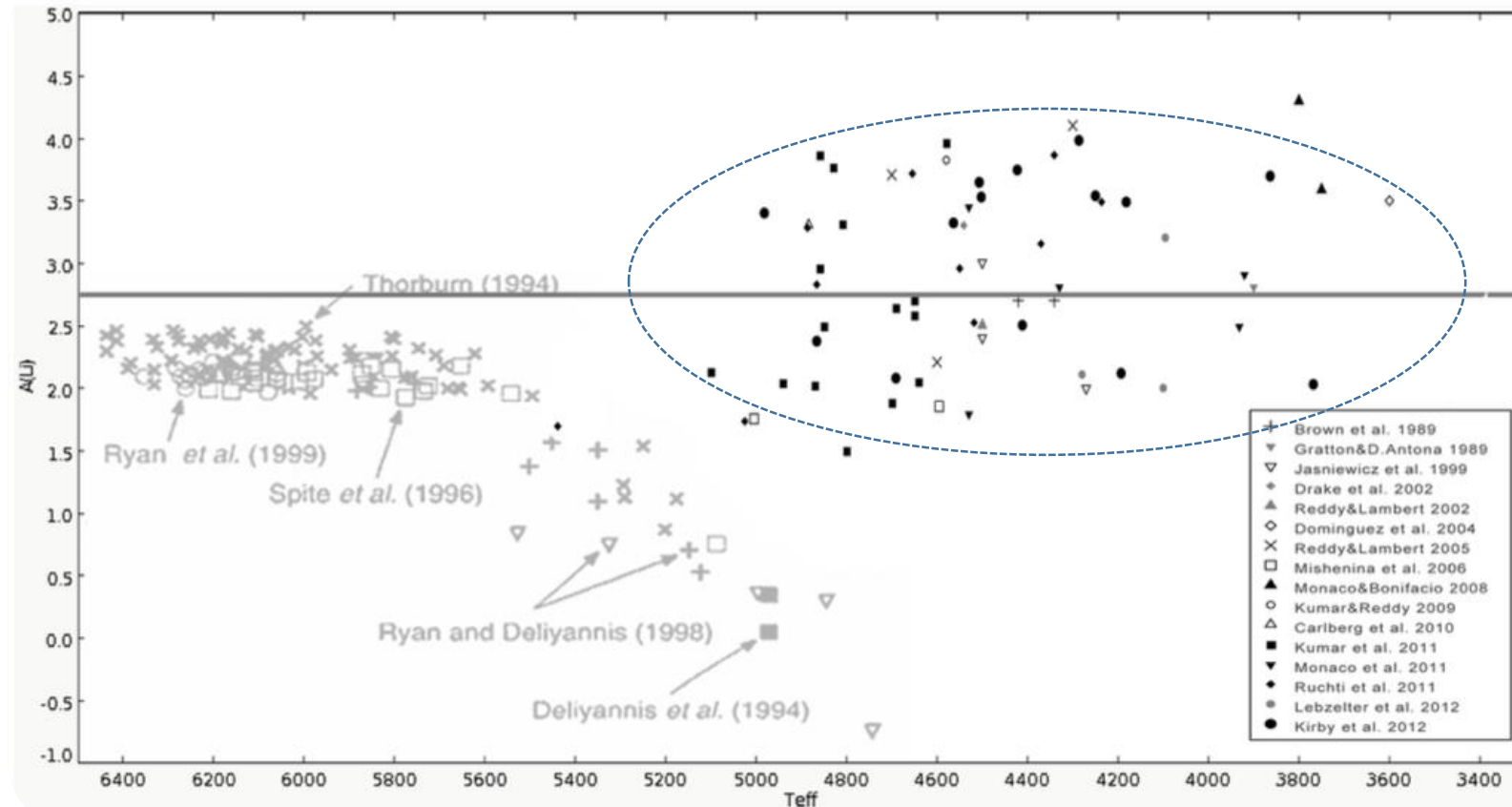
Motivation of studying the Li-rich K giants

More than 150 Li-rich giants have been found

Widely distributed

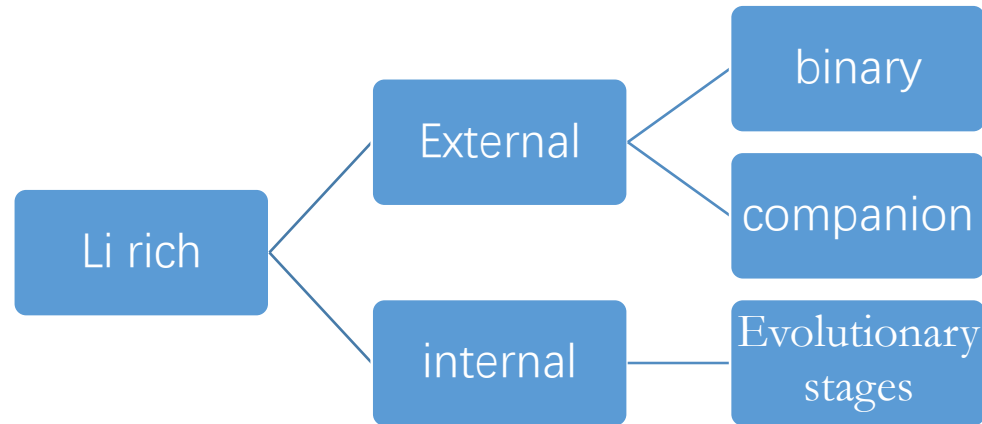
~ 20 super Li-rich giants

At most 5 of them have $A(\text{Li}) > 4.0$



Motivation of studying the Li-rich K giants

- Why Li-rich



- Decades of effort has been put into explaining why such outliers exist and a number of inspired ideas have been proposed
- The origins of the Li-rich giants are still in debate

Motivation of studying the Li-rich K giants

1% of giants are detected to be Li-rich giant stars

Discovery of the Li giant stars by the Large Surveys

First Li-rich K giant discovered serendipitously [HD 112127](#) ([Wallerstein & Sneden 1982](#))

Candidates	Properties	Li-rich	Rate	References
670	Nearby objects	10	1.5%	Brown et al. 1989
-	IRAS	19 (by-product)	-	De la Reza et al. 1996, 1997
280	Selected IRAS	5	1.7%	Castilho et al. 1998
26	High rotating giants	10	~50%	Drake et al. 2002
400	Galactic Bulge	2	0.5%	Gonzalez et al. 2009
401	Galactic Bulge	3	0.7%	Lebzelter et al. 2011
824	Galactic thick disk	6	0.7%	Monaco et al. 2011
2000	Extended survey	19	1.0%	Kumar et al. 2011
700	RAVE metal poor	6	0.8%	Ruchti et al. 2011
8535	SDSS	23	0.3%	Martell & Shetrone 2013
348	PTPS	7	2.0%	Adamow et al. 2014
2000	Gaia-ESO iDR4	20	0.4~1.0%	Casey et al. 2016

5000	Gaia-ESO iDR4	50	0.4~1.0%	Casey et al. 2016
348	PTPS	7	2.0%	Adamow et al. 2014
8535	SDSS	23	0.3%	Martell & Shetrone 2013
700	RAVE metal poor	6	0.8%	Ruchti et al. 2011
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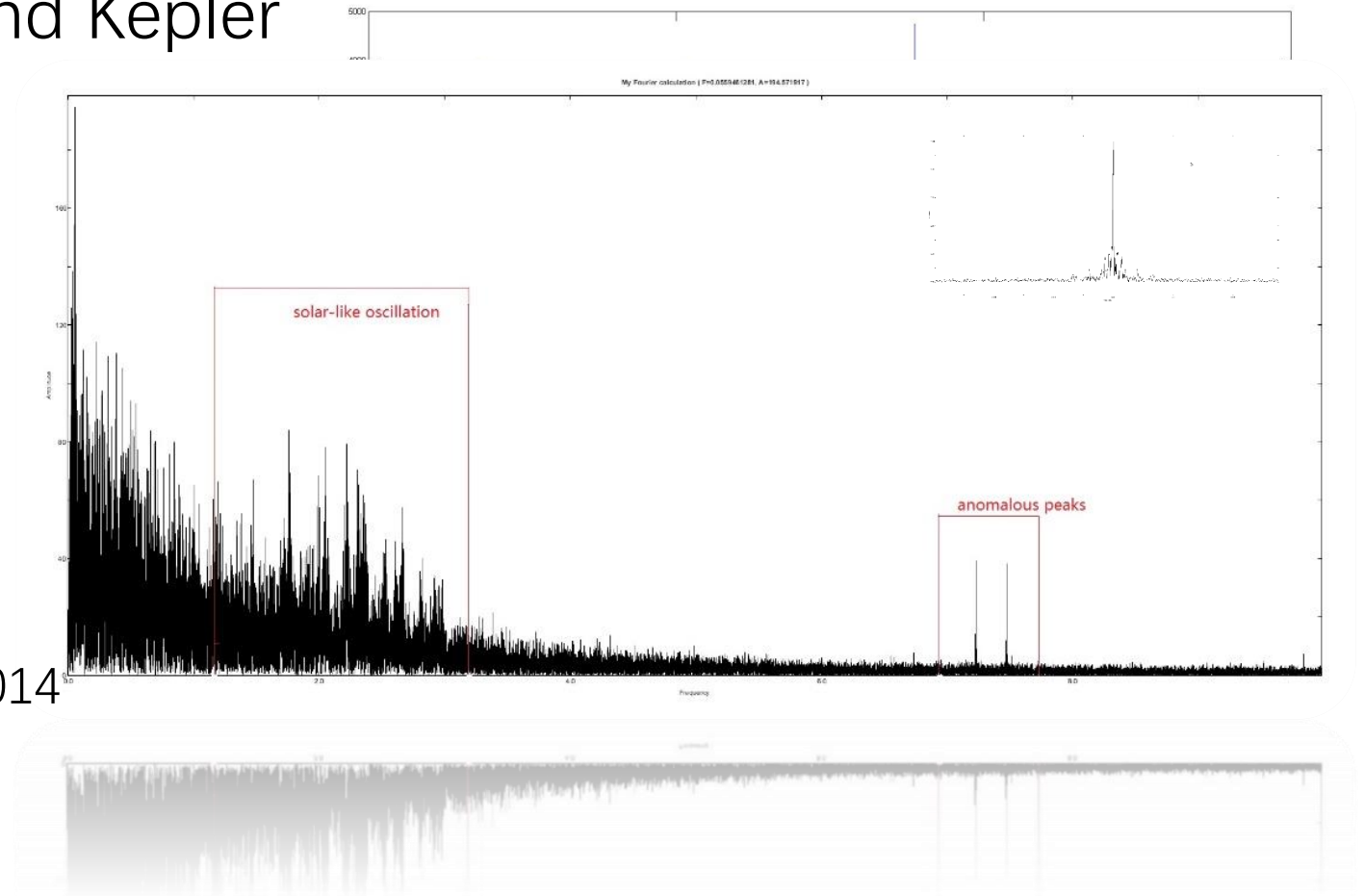
Research methods

- LAMOST select candidates
- Kepler data
- High resolution spectra
 - Telescope involved:
Subaru 8.4m, APO 3.5m, APF 2.4m, Lijiang 2.4m, 1.8m, Okayama 1.88m

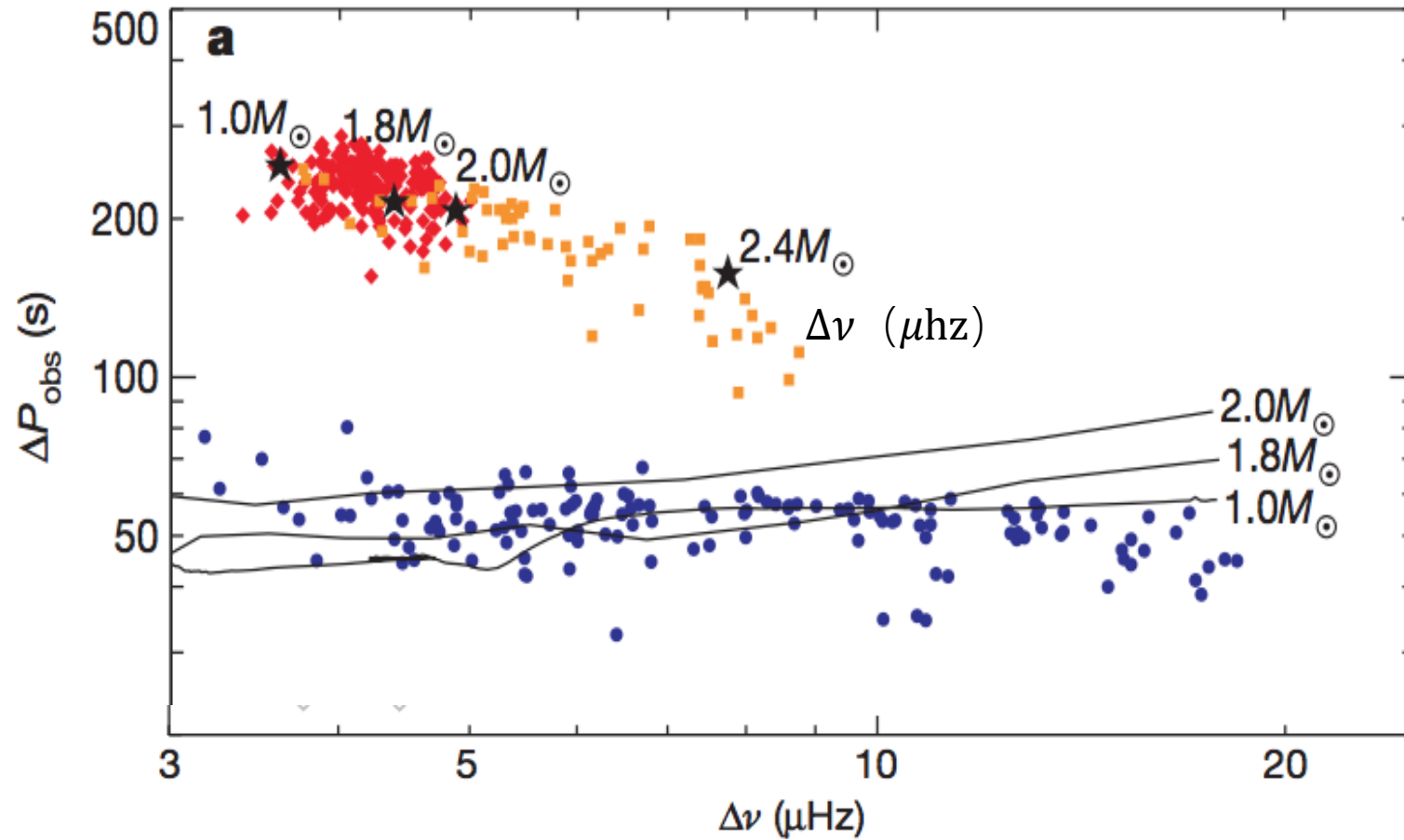


Li-rich giants from LAMOST and Kepler

- X-Match LAMOST and Kepler
- Light curve analysis
 - Binary
 - Companion
 - Variable star
- Frequency analysis
 - Base on two articles
 - Bedding et al 2011
 - Silva Aguirre et al 2014



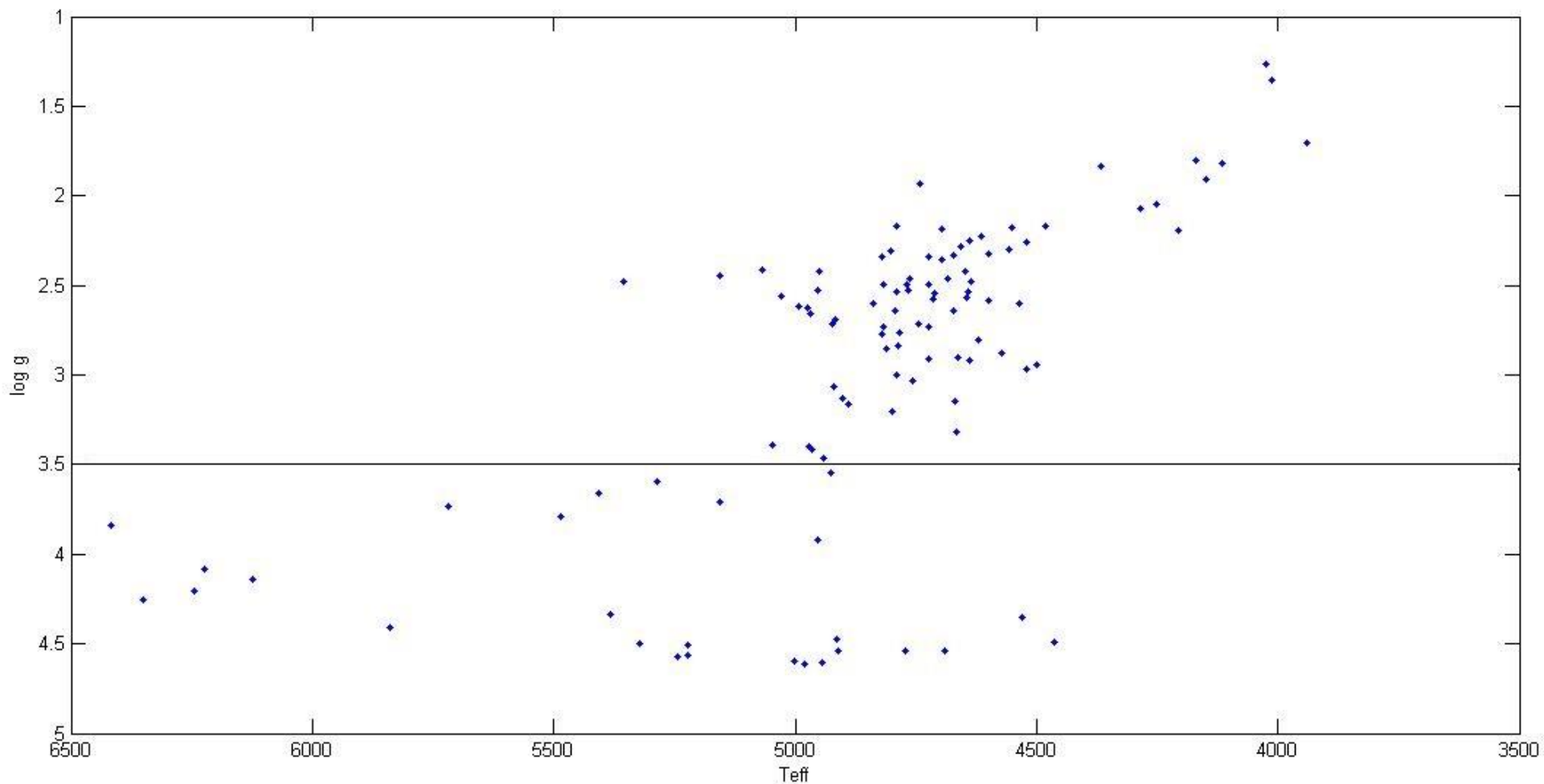
Li-rich giants from LAMOST and Kepler



Bedding et al 2011

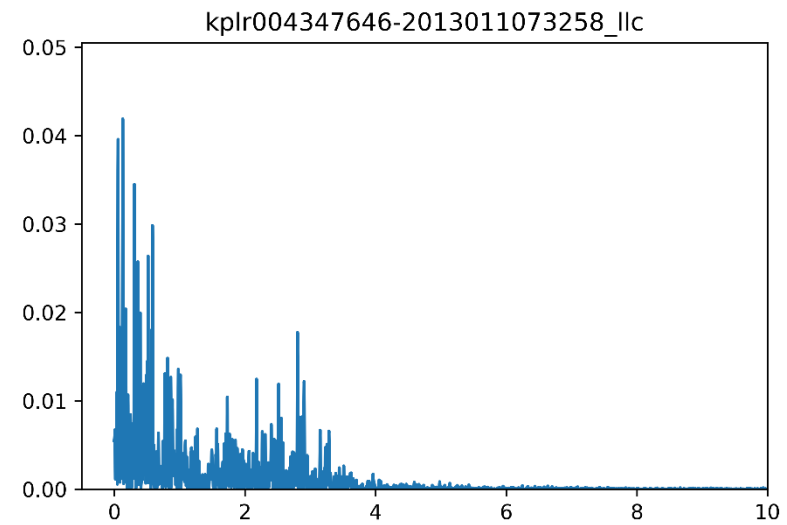
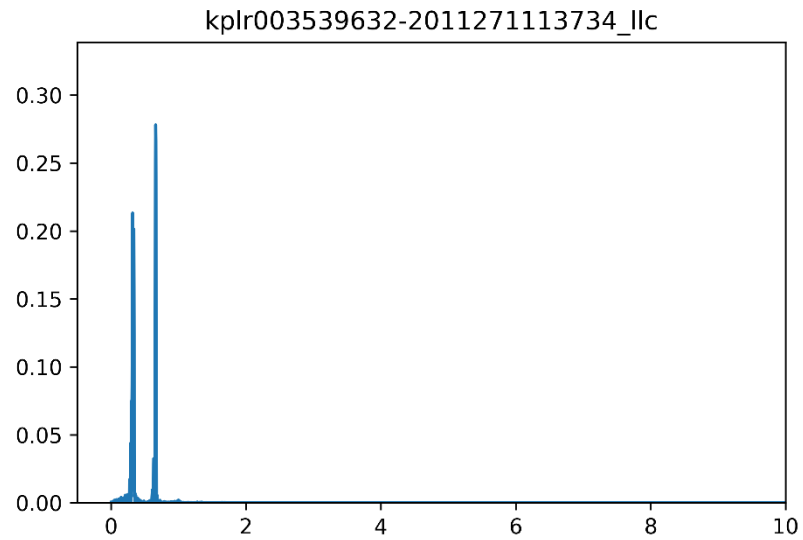
Some latest results

- 291 Li-rich candidates, 136 variable stars, 89 red giant



Some latest results

- Not found binary yet
- Two types:



Summary

- LAMOST has unique advantage of studying Li-rich candidates, while Kepler data are of great importance for Li-rich giants.
- 291 candidates 136 variable stars 89 RG
- 100+Li-rich candidates have be observed with high-resolution spectra, including ~50 Kepler Li-rich objects
- Follow research
 - Kepler field Li-rich candidates
 - Accurate stellar parameters
 - Asteroseismic parameters
 - Model building

Summary

Thanks