Galactic Archaeology with Globular Clusters: Across All Metallicities

Stephanie Monty (Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge) Primarily In Collaboration with: Vasily Belokurov, Jason Sanders, Terese Hansen, Charli Sakari, Madeleine Mckenzie, GyuChul Myeong, Elliot Davies, Anke Ardern-Arentsen & Davide Massari

Europium is a Chemical Tag Between Globular and their Hosts





ES

















GCs are **spatially intact** tracers of the MW's history





0 0



Θ





Label Transfer (Mackereth et al. 2019)





Label Transfer (Mackereth et al. 2019)



-0.5 < [Fe/H] < 0.5 10 +/- 3 Gyr



Label Transfer (Mackereth et al. 2019)



<u>10 +/- 3 Gyr</u>



Label Transfer (Mackereth et al. 2019)

SED Fitting (Godoy Rivera et al. 2021)





Label Transfer (Mackereth et al. 2019)

SED Fitting (Godoy Rivera et al. 2021)



6 +/- 1 Gyr



Label Transfer (Mackereth et al. 2019)



SED Fitting (Godoy Rivera et al. 2021)







Can GCs act as Chemo-dynamical Tracers?

Complication



Can GCs act as Chemo-dynamical Tracers?

Complication

GCs are incredibly chemically complex



Can GCs act as Chemo-dynamical Tracers?

Complication

GCs are incredibly chemically complex



GCs are incredibly chemically complex

Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies, across all metallicities?

ESO/L

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation

Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies, across all metallicities?

ESO/I

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation

Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies, across all metallicities?

ESO/I

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation

Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies, across all metallicities?

Do GCs *accurately* trace the star formation histories of their hosts?

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation

Can we use precise abundances and ages from GCs to learn about the host star formation histories?

Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies, across all metallicities?

Do GCs *accurately* trace the star formation histories of their hosts?

ESO/L

The Last Major Merger: Gaia-Sausage/Enceladus



ESO/L. Calçada, Belokurov 2018

Motions of 7,000,000 Gaia stars





The Last Major Merger: Gaia-Sausage/Enceladus



ESO/L. Calçada, Belokurov 2018

Motions of 7,000,000 Gaia stars





The Last Major Merger: Gaia-Sausage/Enceladus



ESO/L. Calçada, Belokurov 2018

Motions of 7,000,000 Gaia stars













Gaia-Sausage/Enceladus in Chemical & Dynamical Space





Nucleosythentic Sites and Signatures

Sun the to relative oundance A



→Time [Gyr]

Kobayashi, Karakas & Luga



Nucleosythentic Sites and Signatures

Sun the to relative oundance A



→Time [Gyr]

Kobayashi, Karakas & Luga



Nucleosythentic Sites and Signatures

Sun the to relative oundance A



→Time [Gyr]

Kobayashi, Karakas & Luga



Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus has a unique signature in $[Eu/\alpha]$



[Fe/H]



• MW

Helmi et al. 2018, Tolstoy et al. 2009 Matsuno et al. 2021, Aguado et al. 2



Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus has a unique signature in [Eu/ α]




Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus has a unique signature in [Eu/lpha]







Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus has a unique signature in [Eu/lpha]







Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus has a unique signature in [Eu/lpha]







Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus has a unique signature in [Eu/ α]







Complication



Complication

GCs are incredibly chemically complex



Complication

GCs are incredibly chemically complex



Can GCs act as Chemo-dynamical Tracers? Complication Line of Investigation

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies, across all metallicities?

ESO/L





 Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the

literature





- Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the literature
- Only selected abundances derived from high resolution spectroscopy





- Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the literature
- Only selected abundances derived from high resolution spectroscopy
 Selected the most metal-poor (first generation) population in complex GCs





- Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the literature
- Only selected abundances derived from high resolution spectroscopy
 Selected the most metal-poor (first generation) population in complex GCs





- Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the literature
- Only selected abundances derived from high resolution spectroscopy
 Selected the most metal-poor (first generation) population in complex GCs





- Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the literature
- Only selected abundances derived from high resolution spectroscopy • Selected the most metal-poor (first generation) population in complex GCs





- Compiled Si and Eu new and existing abundances for 54 GCs from the literature
- Only selected abundances derived from high resolution spectroscopy • Selected the most metal-poor (first generation) population in complex GCs





Complication



Complication



GCs represent very efficient star formation



Complication

GCs represent very efficient star formation



Can GCs act as Chemo-dynamical Tracers? Line of Investigation

Complication

GCs represent very efficient star formation

Do GCs *accurately* trace the star formation histories of their hosts?





Globular clusters trace the r-process evolution of their hosts



Data from: Oh et al. (2023), Reggiani et al. (2021), Van der Swaelmen et al. (2013), Pompéia et al. (2008), Mucciarelli et al. (2008) and Mucciarelli et al. (2010) a, Reichart et al. 2020





Globular clusters trace the r-process evolution of their hosts



Data from: Oh et al. (2023), Reggiani et al. (2021), Van der Swaelmen et al. (2013), Pompéia et al. (2008), Mucciarelli et al. (2008) and Mucciarelli et al. (2010) a, Reichart et al. 2020

Globular clusters trace the chemical evolution of their hosts in $[Eu/\alpha]$ across metallicity



Monty et al. 202













ends to all metallicities ium levels in [Eu/Si] Dif .*(*) 0.500.25()() $\angle 5$ B O Myeong 2019 GCs -0.50 -0.52.5 $\mathbf{0}$ Monty et al. 202



Complication

Line of Investigation

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies?

Do GCs *accurately* trace the star formation histories of their hosts?

Result



Complication

Line of Investigation

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies?

Do GCs *accurately* trace the star formation histories of their hosts?

Result

Europium is promising



Complication

Line of Investigation

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation Does a chemical tag exist between GCs and their host galaxies?

Do GCs *accurately* trace the star formation histories of their hosts?

Result

Europium is promising

→ In [Eu/ α], this seems to be the case



Complication

GCs are incredibly chemically complex

GCs represent very efficient star formation

GCs as sub-Gyr timers of the chemical evolution of the GSE dwarf galaxy



GCs associated with the last major merger time its chemical evolution

Accreted MW Field Stars In-Situ MW Field Stars

0.75







GCs associated with the last major merger time its chemical evolution







GCs associated with the last major merger time its chemical evolution





GCs associated with the last major merger time its chemical evolution



Summary

See arXiv: 2405. 8963 for more details


See arXiv: 2405. 8963 for more details

1. GCs trace the star formation histories of their hosts at all times in the ratio of $[Eu / \alpha]$



provide more precise timing)

- 1. GCs trace the star formation histories of their hosts at all times in the ratio of $[Eu / \alpha]$
 - 2. GCs provide the tightest sequence in $[Eu/\alpha]$ seen to-date, showing a clear rise to a plateau over a timescale of 2 Gyr in Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus (CARMA project will



provide more precise timing)

could help constrain:

- 1. GCs trace the star formation histories of their hosts at all times in the ratio of $[Eu/\alpha]$
 - 2. GCs provide the tightest sequence in $[Eu/\alpha]$ seen to-date, showing a clear rise to a plateau over a timescale of 2 Gyr in Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus (CARMA project will
 - 3. This week, I would love to discuss if the lack of neutron star enrichment in GCs





provide more precise timing)

could help constrain:

1. Primordial binary fraction and/or binary evolution in GCs

- 1. GCs trace the star formation histories of their hosts at all times in the ratio of $[Eu/\alpha]$
 - 2. GCs provide the tightest sequence in $[Eu/\alpha]$ seen to-date, showing a clear rise to a plateau over a timescale of 2 Gyr in Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus (CARMA project will
 - 3. This week, I would love to discuss if the lack of neutron star enrichment in GCs



provide more precise timing)

could help constrain:

1. Primordial binary fraction and/or binary evolution in GCs

2. Delay time for neutron star mergers (destruction timescales for NSM) progenitors in GCs?)

- 1. GCs trace the star formation histories of their hosts at all times in the ratio of $[Eu/\alpha]$
 - 2. GCs provide the tightest sequence in $[Eu/\alpha]$ seen to-date, showing a clear rise to a plateau over a timescale of 2 Gyr in Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus (CARMA project will
 - 3. This week, I would love to discuss if the lack of neutron star enrichment in GCs





Extra Slides









All models converge

The MW and GSE continue to diverge -> differences SFE not enough to explain offset

0.75 [In Situ 0.50Accreted 0.25[Si Eu 0.00[-0.25-0.50-2.0-0.5-2.5-1.5 $\mathbf{.0}$ [Fe/H] Monty et al. in-































Most likely in-situ GC which formed alongside M31





