# Oxygen Abundances in Bulge-like Dwarf Stars

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**Abstract.** High resolution échelle spectra were obtained with the FEROS spectrograph at the 1.5m ESO telescope for 35 nearby bulge-like stars. From Hipparcos data it appears that the turn-off of this population indicates an age of 10–11 Gyr (Grenon 2000).

Oxygen abundances are calculated using the [O I] line at 6300.3 Å. The derived results show an oxygen overabundance for most of our sample stars when compared to their disk counterparts.

#### 1. Introduction

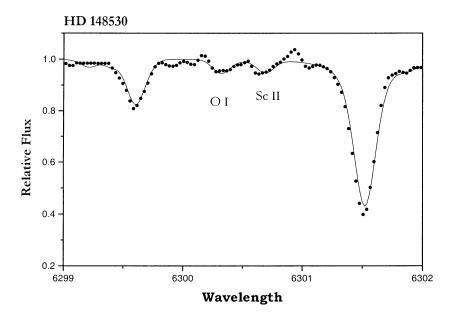
Solar neighborhood stars with highly eccentric orbits spanning the metallicity range  $-0.5 \le [\text{Fe/H}] \le +0.26$  are studied. These stars were selected according to their kinematics and metallicities as described by Grenon (2000), and they are possible members of the bulge or inner disk.

Oxygen abundances were derived in previous studies for two sub-samples with the given kinematic characteristics (Barbuy & Grenon 1990; Castro et al. 1997). Barbuy & Grenon (1990) found a mean value of  $[O/Fe] \approx +0.2$  dex for 11 stars. Castro et al. (1997) found  $[O/Fe] \approx 0.0$  dex for a smaller sub-sample.

### 2. Observations and Analysis

Sample stars were observed at the 1.52m telescope of ESO, La Silla, with the Fiber Fed Extended Range Optical Spectrograph (FEROS). Using a special package for reductions (DRS) of FEROS data, in MIDAS environment, the data reduction proceeded with subtraction of bias and scattered light in the CCD, orders extraction, flat fielding, and wavelength calibration with a ThAr calibration frame.

The atmospheric parameters were determined as follows. The effective temperatures were calculated by fitting the  $H\alpha$  wing profiles, which are sensitive to temperature changes. Surface gravities were inferred by requiring ionization equilibrium of Fe I and Fe II lines. Metallicities and microturbulent velocities were derived by using the curves of growth of Fe I and Fe II. In Table 1 the derived parameters are given.



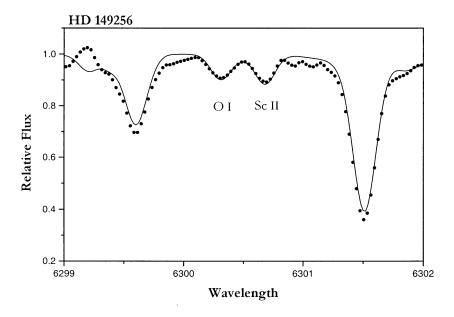


Figure 1. Spectrum synthesis of the [OI] line: observed (circles) and synthetic (solid lines) for HD 148530 and HD 149256.

Star	$\mathrm{T}_{eff}$	$\log g$	[Fe/H]	$\xi_t$	Star	$\mathrm{T}_{eff}$	$\log g$	[Fe/H]	$\overline{\xi_t}$
HD 143016	5575	3.8	-0.50	1.0	CD-4015036	5350	4.1	-0.10	0.5
HD 143102	5500	3.7	0.10	0.9	HD 219180	5400	4.4	-0.70	0.5
HD 148530	5350	4.3	0.00	0.5	HD 220536	5850	3.9	-0.22	1.0
HD 149256	5350	3.6	0.26	1.1	HD 220993	5600	4.0	-0.30	0.7
HD 152391	5300	3.9	-0.12	0.9	HD 224383	5800	4.1	-0.02	1.0
HDE326583	5600	3.7	-0.50	0.6	HD 4308	5600	4.0	-0.40	0.7
HD 175617	5550	4.7	-0.48	0.5	HD 6734	5000	3.1	-0.53	0.8
HD 178737	5575	4.0	-0.33	0.6	HD 8638	5500	4.1	-0.50	0.9
HD 179764	5450	4.2	0.05	0.5	HD 9424	5350	4.0	0.00	0.8
HD 181234	5350	4.1	0.38	0.8	HD 10576	5850	3.6	-0.12	1.2
HD 184846	5600	4.0	-0.25	0.8	HD 10785	5850	4.2	-0.25	1.0
BD-176035	4750	3.8	0.05	1.0	HD 11306	5200	4.3	-0.60	0.6
HD 198245	5650	4.3	-0.65	0.5	HD 11397	5400	4.0	-0.70	0.6
HD 201237	4950	4.3	-0.05	0.5	HD 14282	5800	3.7	-0.40	1.0
HD 211276	5500	4.0	-0.55	0.5	HD 16623	5700	4.0	-0.60	1.0
HD 211532	5350	4.7	-0.70	0.5	BD-02 603	5450	4.2	-0.80	0.5
HD 211706	5800	3.7	-0.05	1.0	HD 21543	5650	4.1	-0.55	0.5
HD 214059	5550	3.8	-0.33	0.6					

Table 1. Atmospheric Parameters

## 3. Oxygen abundances and discussion

Oxygen abundances were derived by comparing the observed [OI] line at 6300.3 Å to synthetic spectra. The spectrum synthesis code is described in Cayrel et al. (1991). In Figure 1 we show the fit of the [OI] line for HD 149256 and HD 148530. In Table 2 the resulting oxygen abundances are given.

In Figure 2 the [O/Fe] vs. [Fe/H] relation is plotted for bulge-like candidates (this work and Castro et al. 1997) and F and G disk stars (Nissen & Edvardsson 1992). We found an overabundance for most of our stars compared to their disk counterparts of the same [Fe/H]. The average [O/Fe] of the sample is +0.17 dex and agrees with the mean value of +0.20 found in Barbuy & Grenon (1990).

An overabundance of  $\alpha$ -elements relative to Fe for bulge stars could constrain the formation scenario of the Galatic bulge, since for a fast enrichment by SNe II an  $[\alpha$ -element/Fe] > 0.0 ratio would be expected (Matteucci et al. 1999).

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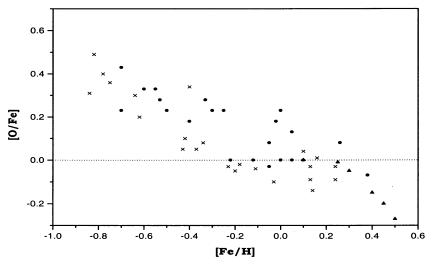


Figure 2.  $[{\rm O/Fe}]$  vs.  $[{\rm Fe/H}]$ : (filled circles) our data, (filled triangles) Castro et al. (1997), and (crosses) Nissen & Edvardsson (1992).

Table 2.	Oxygen	Abundances	
Star	[O/Fe]	Star	[O/Fe]
HD 143016	+0.23	HD 214059	_
HD 143102	0.00	CD-4015036	-
HD 148530	+0.23	HD 219180	-
HD 149256	+0.08	HD 220536	0.00
HD 152391	0.00	HD 220993	+0.23
HDE326583	+0.23	HD 224383	+0.18
HD 175617	-	HD 4308	+0.18
HD 178737	+0.28	HD 6734	+ 0.28
HD 179764	+0.13	HD 8638	+0.23
HD 181234	-0.07	HD 9424	0.00
HD 184846	+0.23	HD 10576	0.00
BD-176035	0.00	HD 10785	-
HD 198245	-	HD 11306	+0.33
HD 201237	+0.08	HD 11397	+0.13
HD 211276	-	HD 14282	-
HD 211532	+0.43	HD 16623	-
HD 211706	-	BD-02 602	-
HD 21543	+0.33		