

# Chemical compositions of photometric solar-analog stars and F-G stars of different ages

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**Abstract.** We present the main results of our study of photometric solar-analog stars.

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## 1. Solar-analog stars

We have obtained spectra of the 15 photometric solar analogs from the list of Kharitonov & Mironov (1998) by using Coudé-échelle spectrometer (Musae*et al.* (1999)) of the 2-m Zeiss reflector at Terskol Observatory. Spectral resolution is  $R = 45000$  in a wavelength interval from 4000 to 9000 Å, S/N ratio is 150–200 over the most of the spectral range.

Effective temperatures have been calculated by using published photometric indices and calibrations of Alonso *et al.* (1996). Surface gravities are based on HIPPARCOS parallaxes. Table 1 gives the obtained atmospheric and physical parameters of the stars. Kurucz (1993) atmosphere models used for abundance pattern determinations. Atomic parameters of spectral lines have been extracted from VALD (Kupka *et al.* (1999)). To prevent influence of oscillator strengths uncertainties we have used line-by-line approach to determine abundance patterns relative to the solar compositions. Abundance patterns of 33 elements have been obtained for each star and compared with the solar ones. They indicate that photometric analogs of the Sun can be divided into three groups according to their abundances: six stars have solar chemical composition, four have abundance excesses ( $\sim 0.2$  dex), and five have some abundance deficiencies ( $\sim 0.2$ – $0.3$  dex) Galeev *et al.* (2004). It was found that our sample contains two metal-deficient subgiants (HD 133002 and HD 225239). Figure shows mean abundance pattern differences of 13 photometric analog stars relative to the solar ones.

## 2. F-G stars of different ages

We have constructed a new Coudé-échelle spectrometer for the Russian-Turkish 1.5-m optical telescope (RTT150) installed earlier at TUBITAK National Observatory (Antalya, Turkey), Bikmaev *et al.* (2005). During 2003–2004 this spectrometer has been tested. The spectrometer consists of two cameras providing nominal resolutions of  $R = 40000$  and  $R = 100000$ . Test observations have shown high enough positional and spectrophotometric accuracies of RTT150 CES (0.1 km/s for radial velocity and 2–4 mÅ for equivalent widths accuracies). In 2004 we have started at RTT150 with spectroscopic investigation of the sample of F-G stars of different ages from the list of Nordstrom *et al.*

**Table 1.** Main parameters of photometric solar analogs.

HD	$T_{eff}$	$\lg g$	$[Fe/H]$	Mass	Age
159222	5805	4.39	0.13	1.00	6.0
186408	5740	4.24	0.10	1.00	9.4
222143	5720	4.41	0.10	0.95	10.4
34411	5800	4.20	0.08	1.00	9.2
10307	5815	4.32	0.05	1.00	7.7
141004	5870	4.18	0.05	1.05	8.3
186427	5700	4.34	0.05	0.95	9.4
213575	5630	4.15	0.05	0.95	10.3
146233	5710	4.37	-0.01	0.95	4.6
197076	5810	4.46	-0.05	1.05	5.2
187923	5700	4.08	-0.12	1.02	10.4
4307	5780	3.98	-0.17	1.10	7.2
4915	5660	4.59	-0.24	0.90	12.8
<i>133002</i>	5610	3.45	-0.38	1.53	1.7
<i>225239</i>	5650	3.79	-0.39	1.30	5.8
Mean of 13 stars	5750 $\pm 70$	4.28 $\pm 0.10$	0.0 $\pm 0.11$	1.00 $\pm 0.05$	8.0 $\pm 2.5$

(2004). Up to date we have obtained spectra of 30-40 stars in the age range of 1–15 Gyr. This work is in progress and we are planning to obtain abundance patterns of the elements for these stars using the same approach as for the solar-analog stars.

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