

## **Context:**

## Gaia-ESO Survey (GES) 2012-2022

Spectroscopy for ~10<sup>5</sup> stars chemistry of 36 elements bulge, thick-thin-halo components, and clusters 117 papers, ~4500 citations ~500 CoIs



MW-Gaia Cost STSM AO INAF-Arcetri





**Neutron-capture elements:** 

special nucleosynthesis

s- and r- process



## different origin and nature astrophysical sites





applications of *s*-process and problems of *r*-process <sup>4</sup>



Gaia astrometrypositions ~10<sup>9</sup> stars

# GalaESO

Gaia Spectroscopychemistry-RVs ~10<sup>5</sup> stars Ages

(missing variable)

GALAH (~600,000 stars) RAVE (~450,000 stars) APOGEE (150,000 stars) Upcoming: MAVIS, HRMOS, MOONS

## The sample:

#### Viscasillas, Magrini+22 (A&A) GES paper 112



#### 200 z 100 099 [Fe/H] (km w 6000 4000 -0.4 0.0 0.4 100 200 4 3 2 1 T<sub>eff</sub> (K) logg [Fe/H] N

## **62 open clusters**

## ~750 member stars

large sample of **open clusters**, most reliable tracers of the chemical evolution of the Galaxy **newest release of the Gaia-ESO Survey** based on the high resolution spectroscopy of UVES.

#### Thin disc



Tautvaišienė, Viscasillas, Mikolaitis+21 (A&A)

**Chemical clocks Sensitivity to age: Y and Ba** 



Viscasillas, Magrini+22 (A&A)

## Sensitivity to age from another perespective

- Metallicity-dependent yields for s-process elements
- Differences between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> peaks



Magrini, Viscasillas+22 (Universe)

## **Chemical clocks:** [s/α]

- We provide a set of 40 weighted MLR in 3 variables ([Fe/H],  $R_{qc}$ , and age).
- We apply 3 tests to our relations:
  a) in recovering the ages of the open clusters;
  b) in recovering the ages of member stars;
  c) to infer ages of field stars in [α/Fe]-[Fe/H] plane.
- We investigated the role of migration in our relations.



Viscasillas, Magrini+22 (A&A)



## **Test 1:** recovering the ages of the open clusters



**Test 2:** recovering the ages of member stars

NGC6005

NGC6067

NGC6192

NGC6253

NGC6259

NGC6404

NGC6583

NGC6705

Pismis18

Rup134

Trumpler2

-5 0 5 Age (Gyr) from BA2AL



Age= $m_1' \cdot [s/\alpha] + m_2' \cdot R_{gc} + m_3' \cdot [Fe/H] + c'$ 

### Test 3: infer ages of field stars

Viscasillas, Magrini+22 (A&A)





oldest stars: higher  $[\alpha/Fe]$  ratio youngest stars: solar or slightly sub-solar ratios

effects of migration

## A theoretical explanation

Magnetic-buoyancy-induced mixing in AGB stars.

Less efficient production of Y at high metallicity, which affects this ratio on the inner disc.

MAGN yields (continuous) FRUITY yields (dot-dashed)



## Take home messages:

- Is possible to calculate ages directly from abundances using chemical clocks relations.
- The s-process elements Y and Ba are the most age-sensitive.
- There are no unique relations, they are different for each chemical clock and in each galactic region.
- The relations have a strong dependence on the galactocentric distance.
- [Ba/Al] and in general abundance ratios involving barium, provide the best recovering factor.
- Able to reproduce the ages of the individual member stars with a precision better than 2 Gyr.
- Use the relations only on samples with the same characteristics (population, metallicity ranges, and galactocentric distance) and only consider ages in the range covered by the relationships.

Next steps:

## The *r*-process, GES paper 115:

"The Gaia-ESO survey: placing constraints on the origin of r-process elements"

Van der Swaelmen, Viscasillas Vázquez et al. (2022) (A&A, recommended for publication)

To be continued...

at EAS SS15 "The Renaissance of Open Cluster Science with Gaia"

See you in Valencia!

