

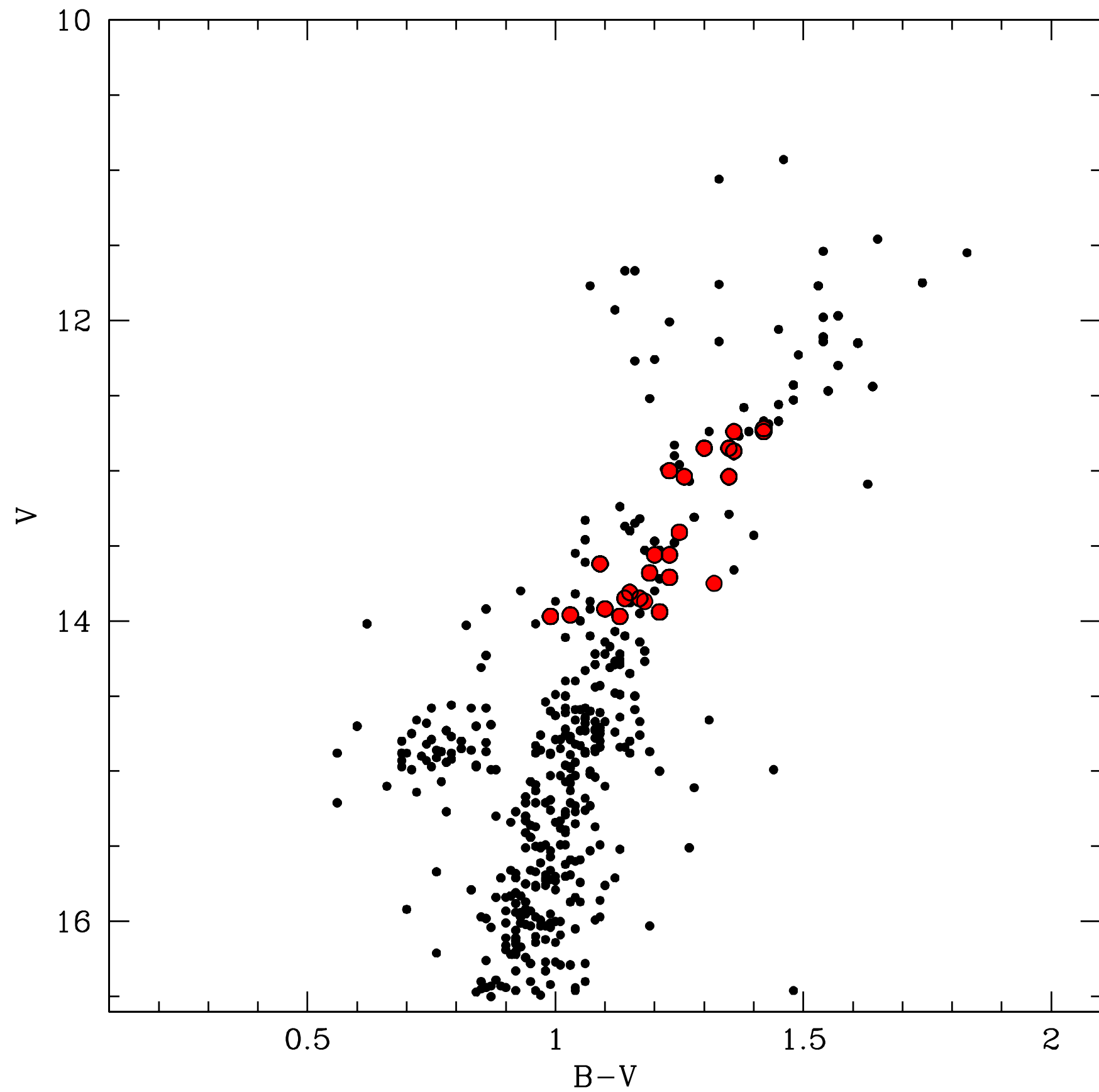
It Came from Outer Space!
Internal Metallicity Variations in the
Milky Way Globular Cluster
NGC 3201

J Simmerer, I Ivans, D Filler
The University of Utah

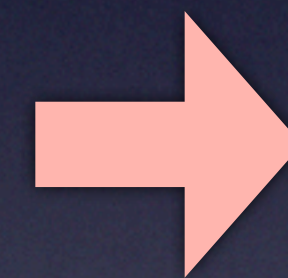
Peculiar



Observations



21 UVES stars (from archive)
5 MIKE stars (from Inese)

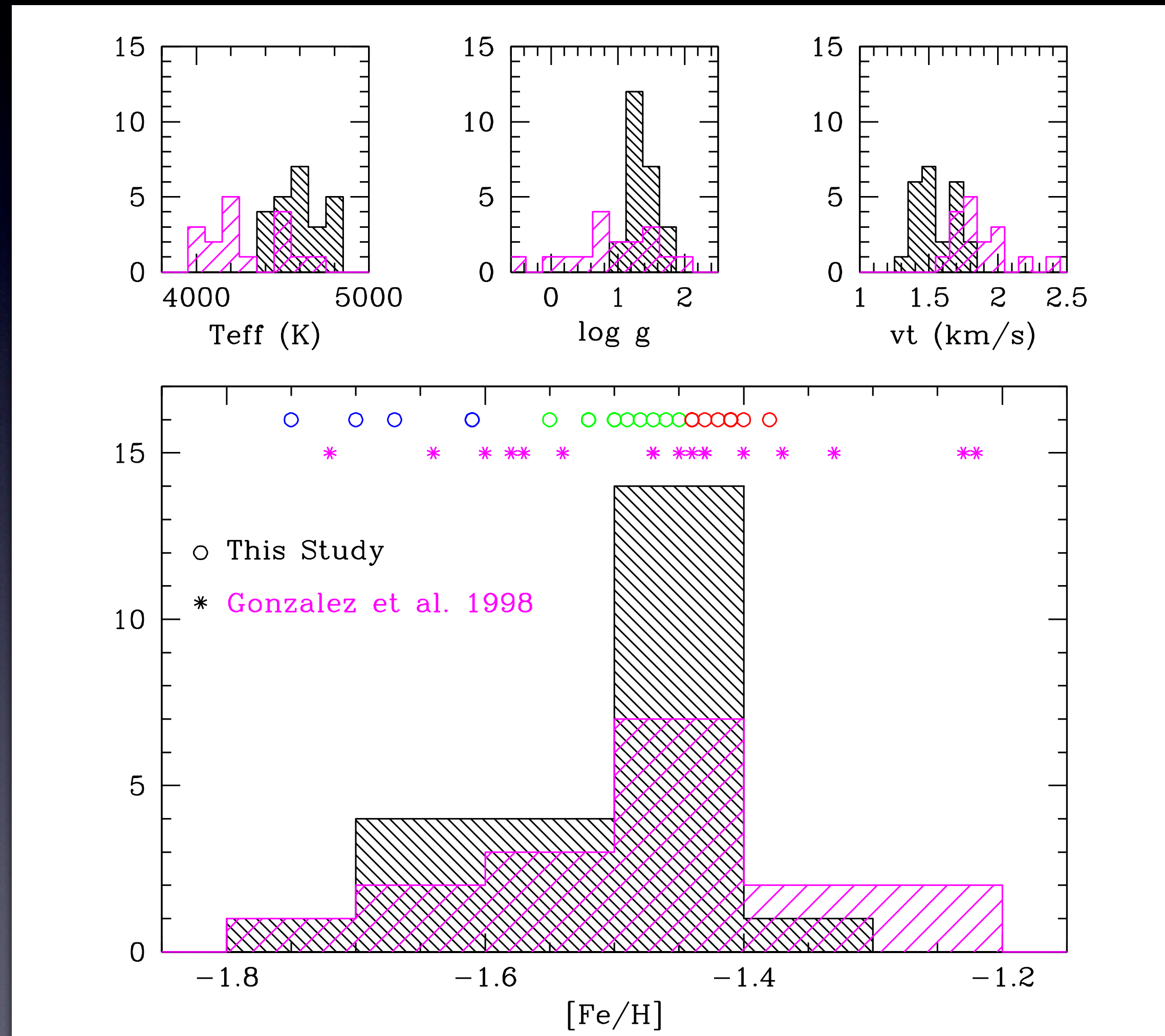


24 stars in all

Cote et al. (1994)

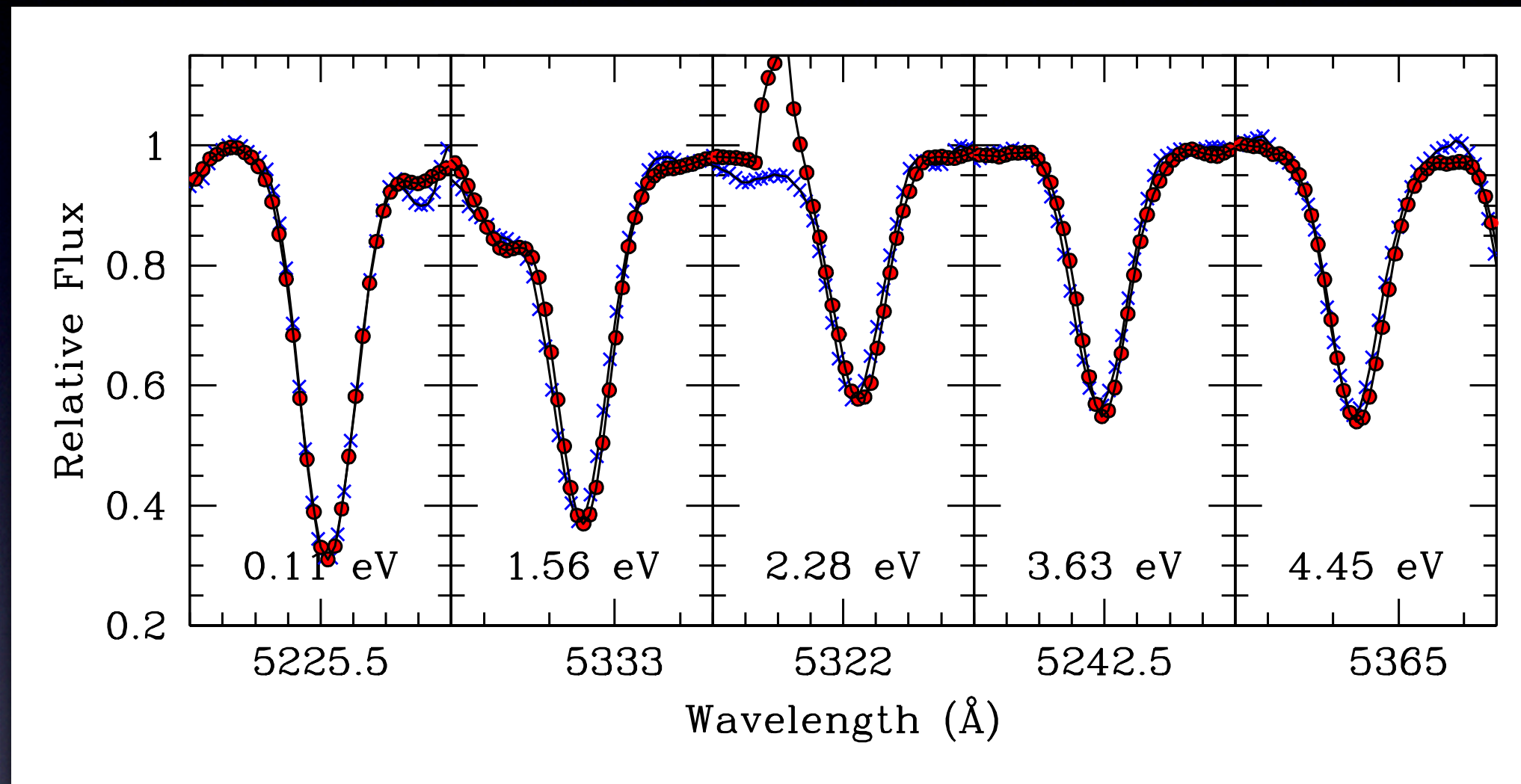
Gonzalez & Wallerstein (1998)

Very good agreement from a different part of the RGB!

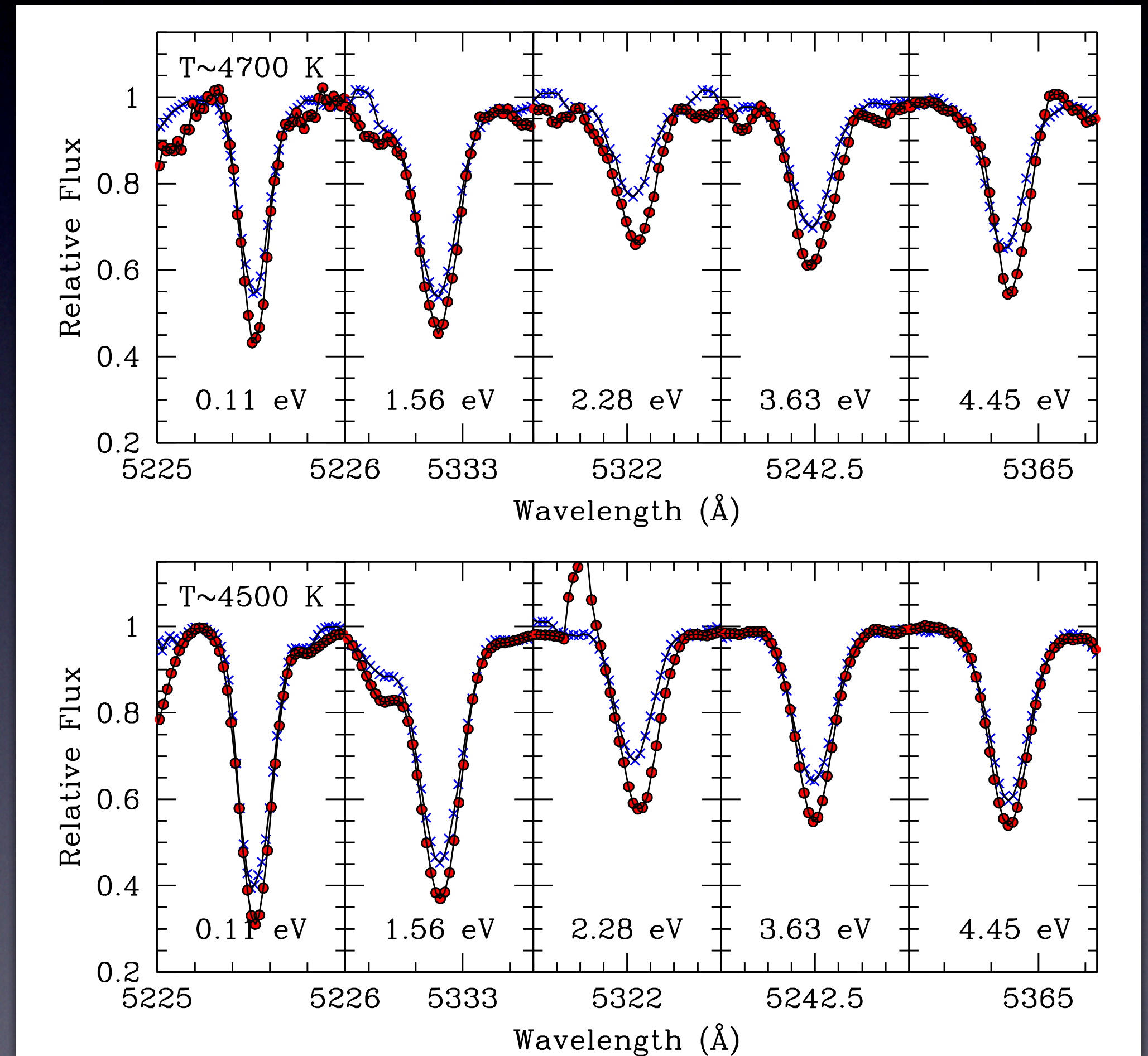


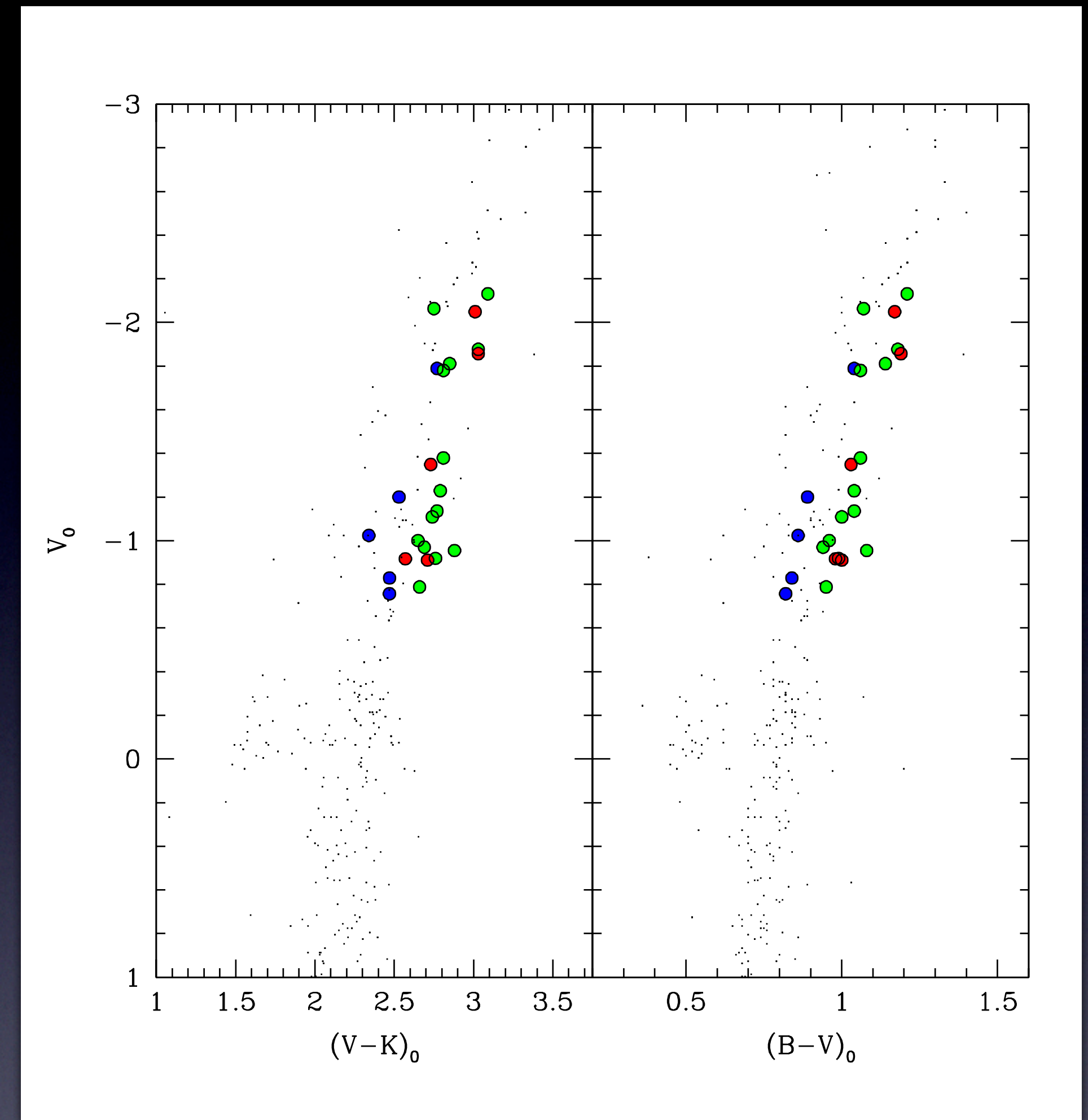
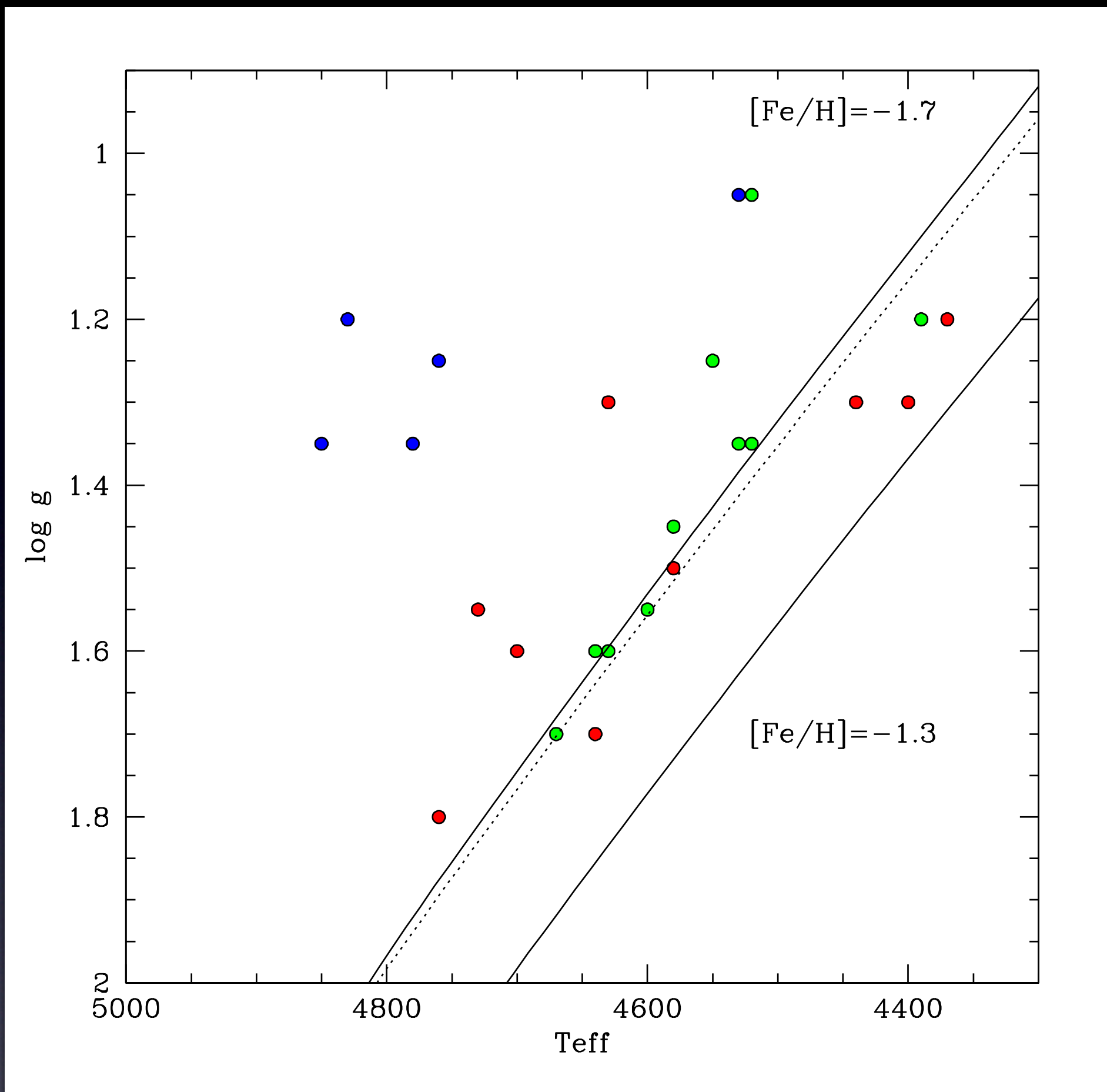
Spectrum Comparison

The Same



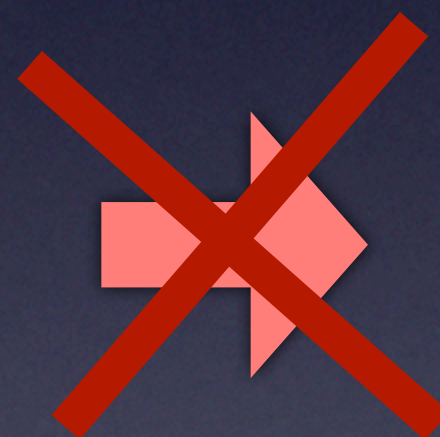
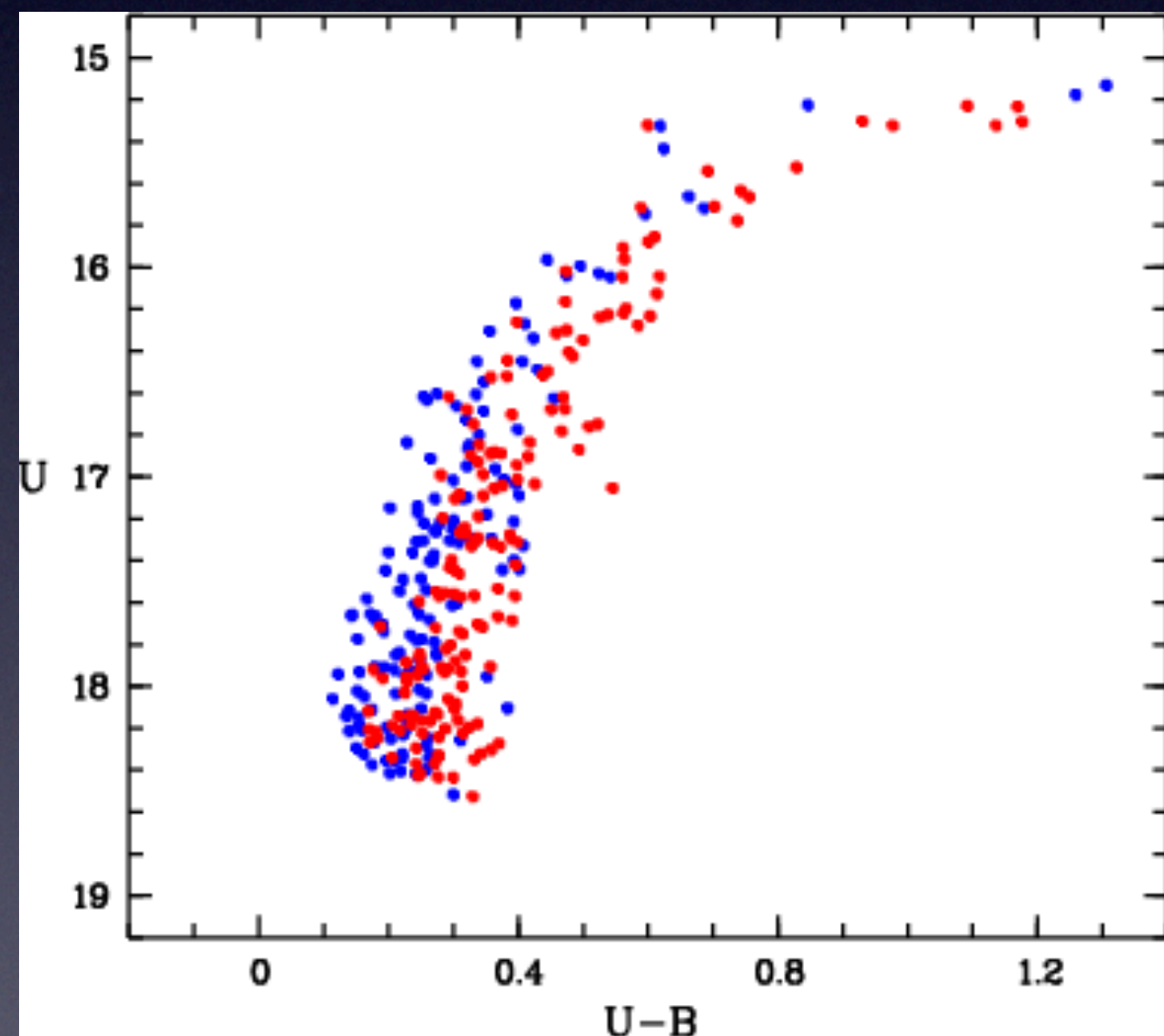
Same T_{eff} , different $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$



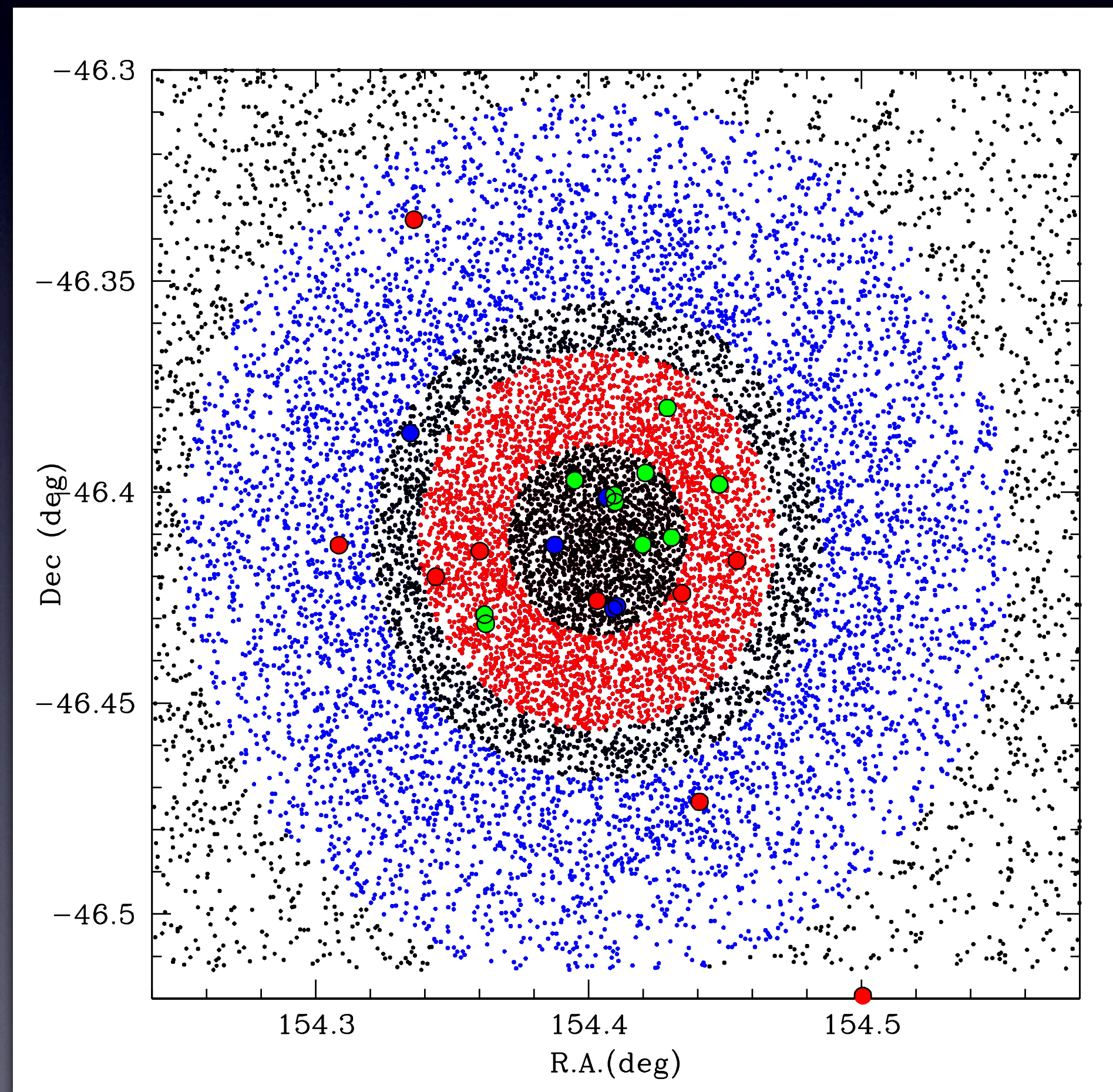


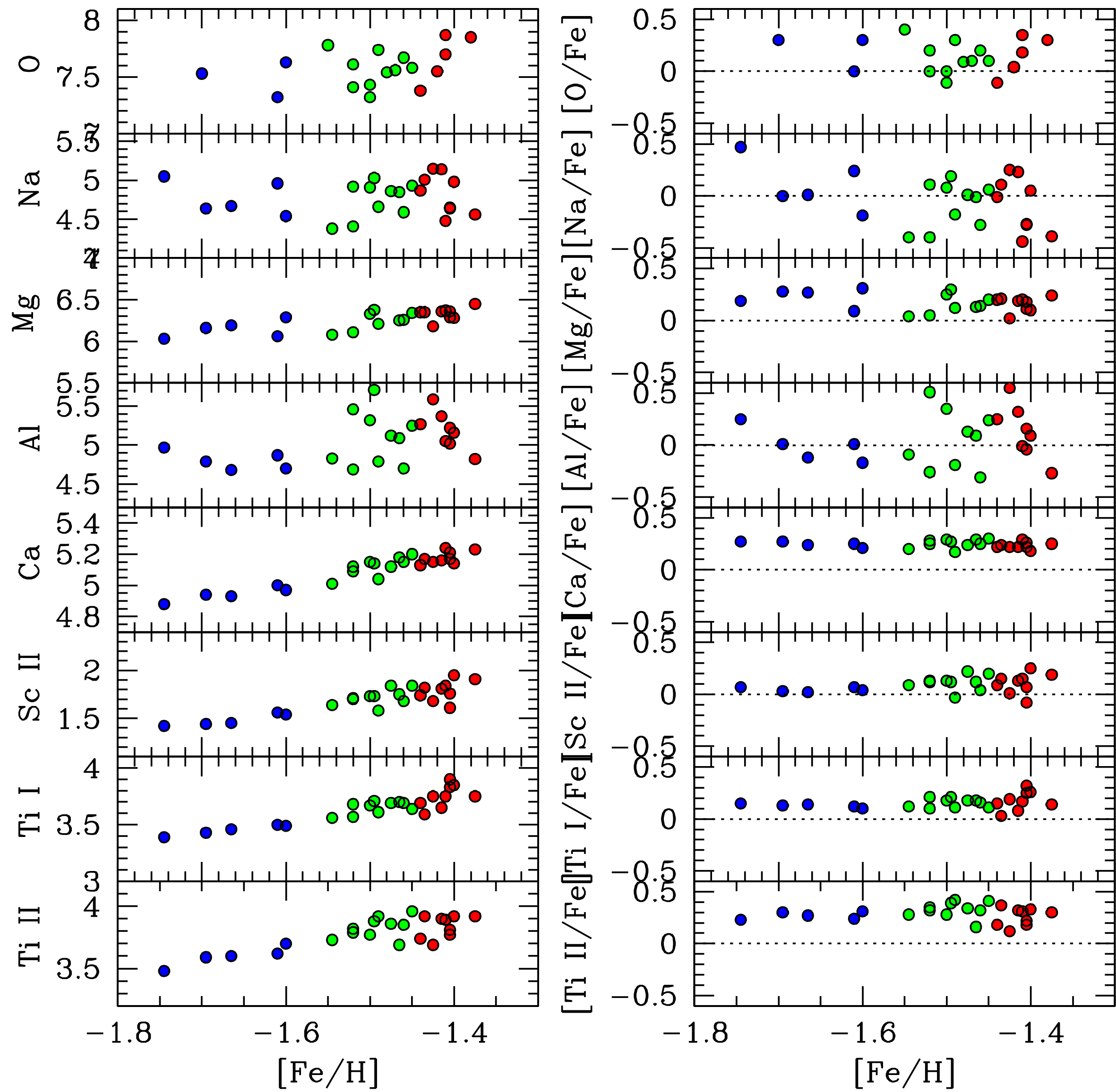
CMDs reassure us; everything lands where it should.
 Altering model scales will not make the $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ variation go away!

Radial Variations? NO

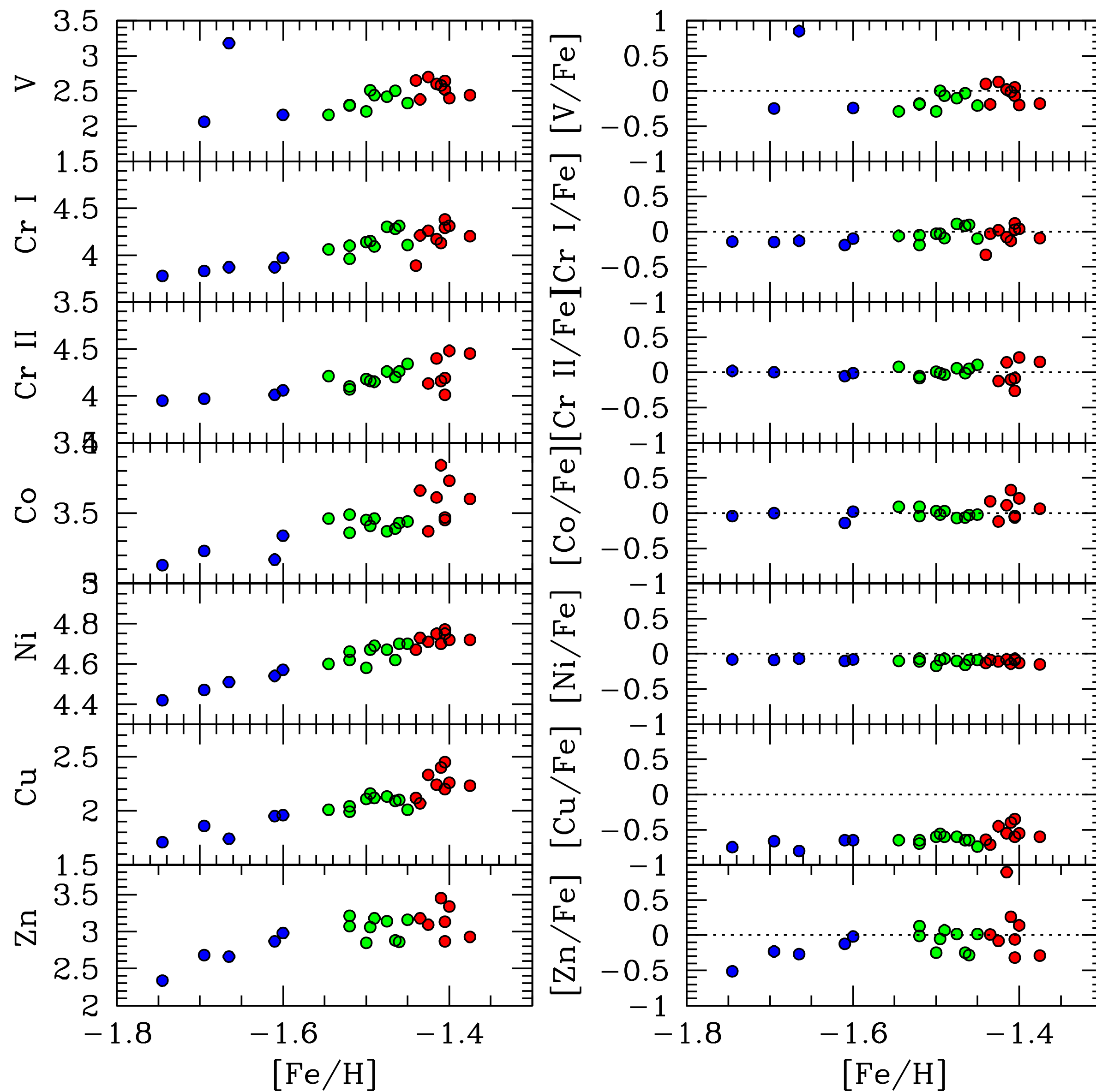


Kravtsov et al. 2010

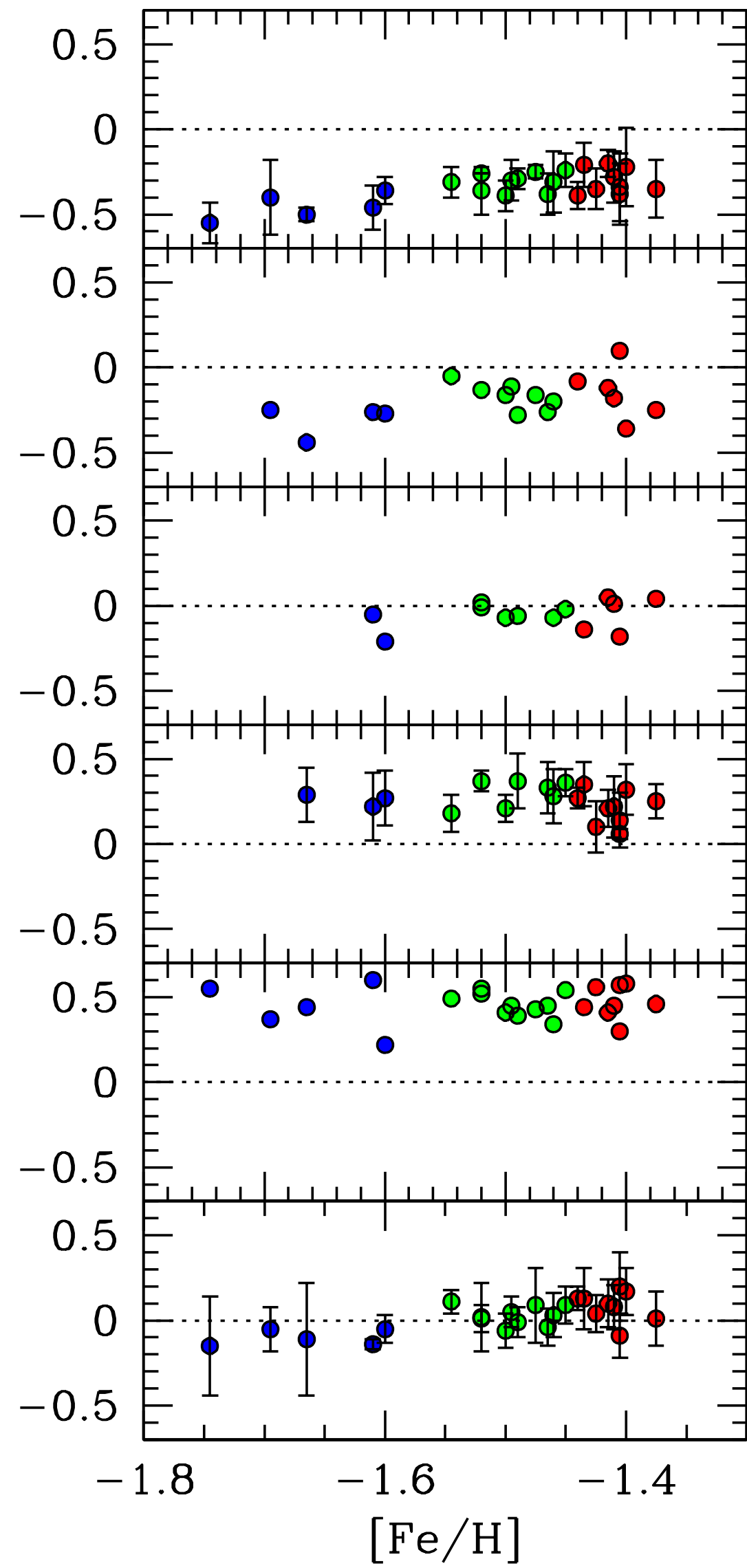
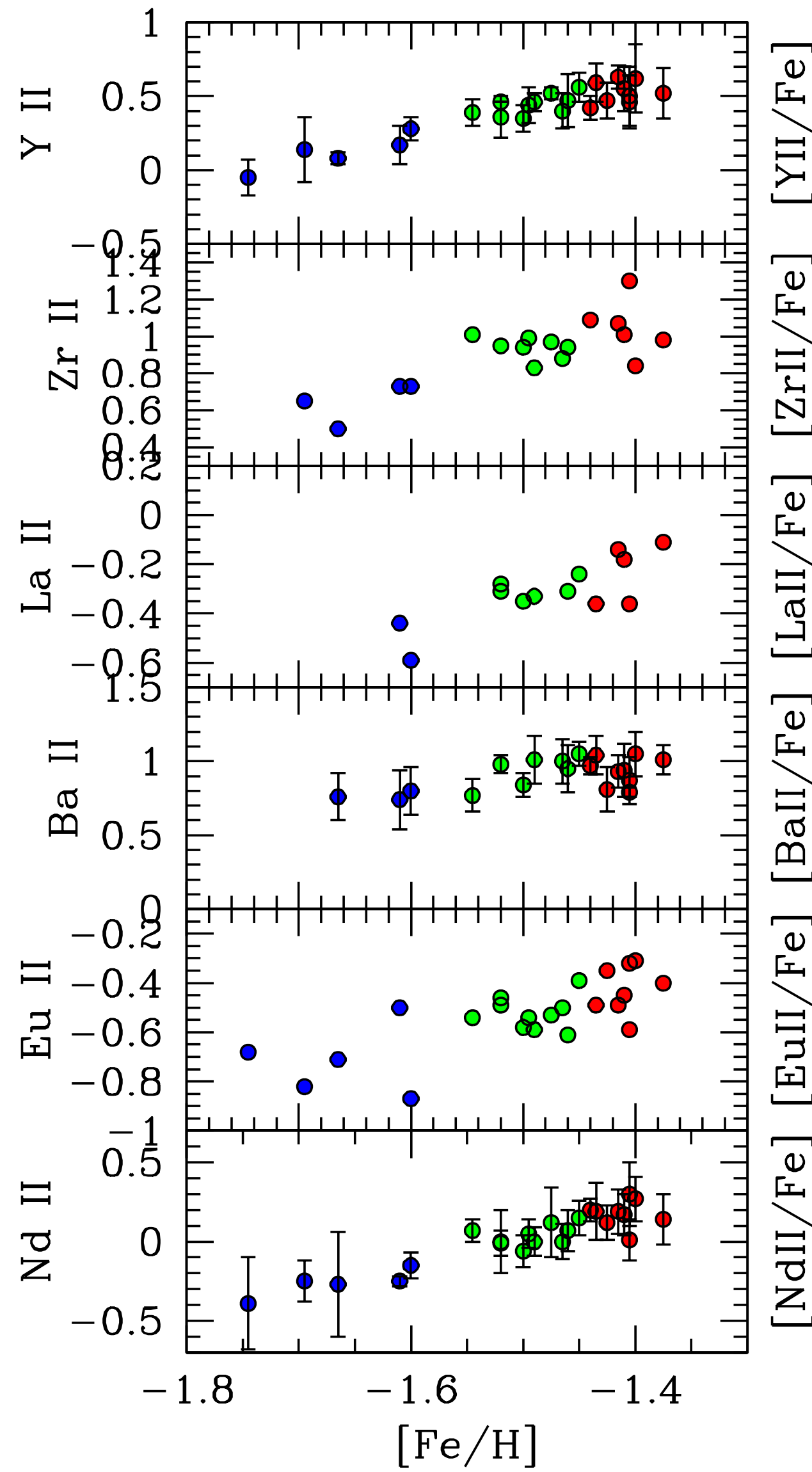




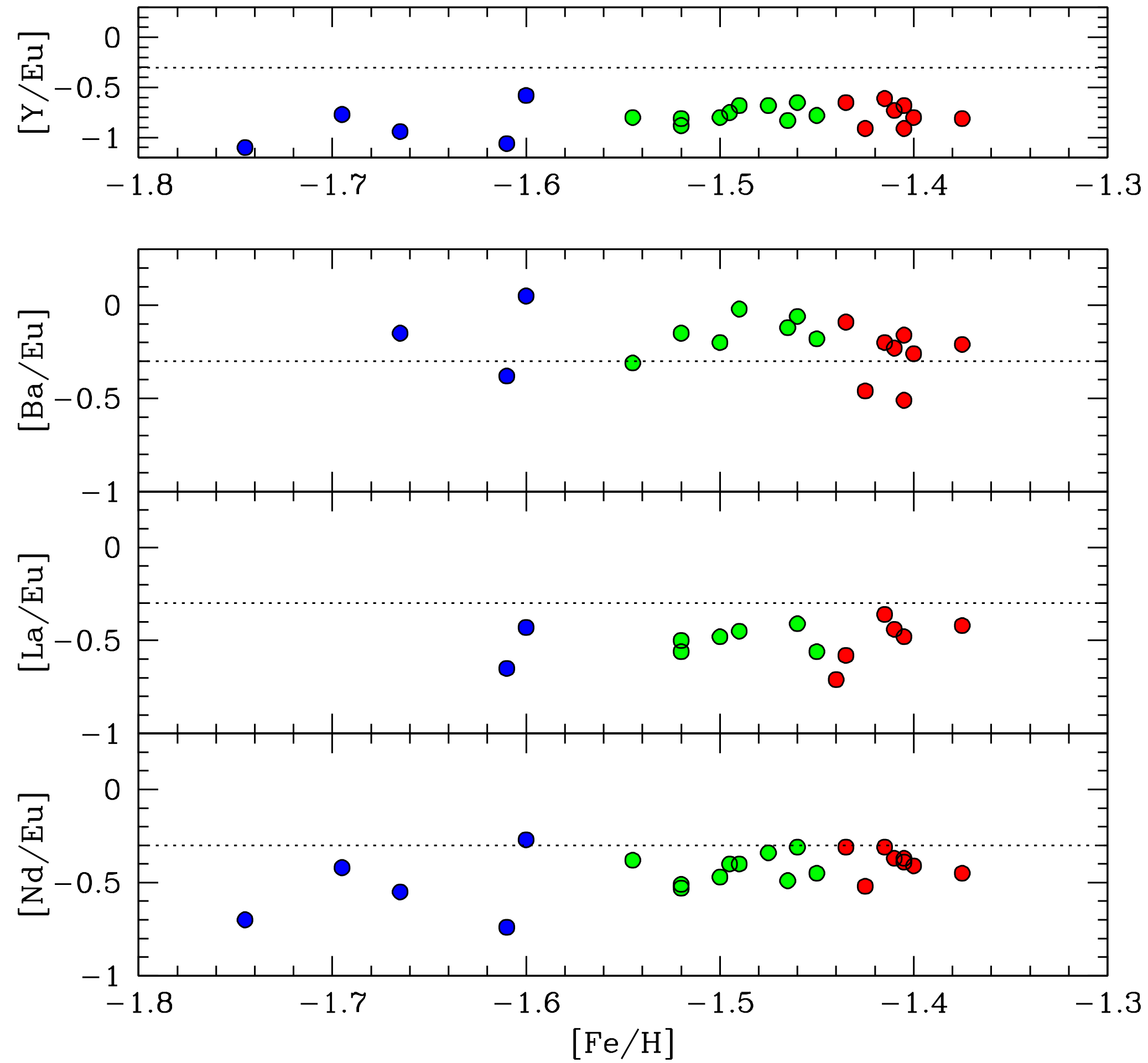
alpha-elements:
 no evidence for
Fe-correlated
 inhomogeneity



Fe-peak elements:
no evidence for
inhomogeneity

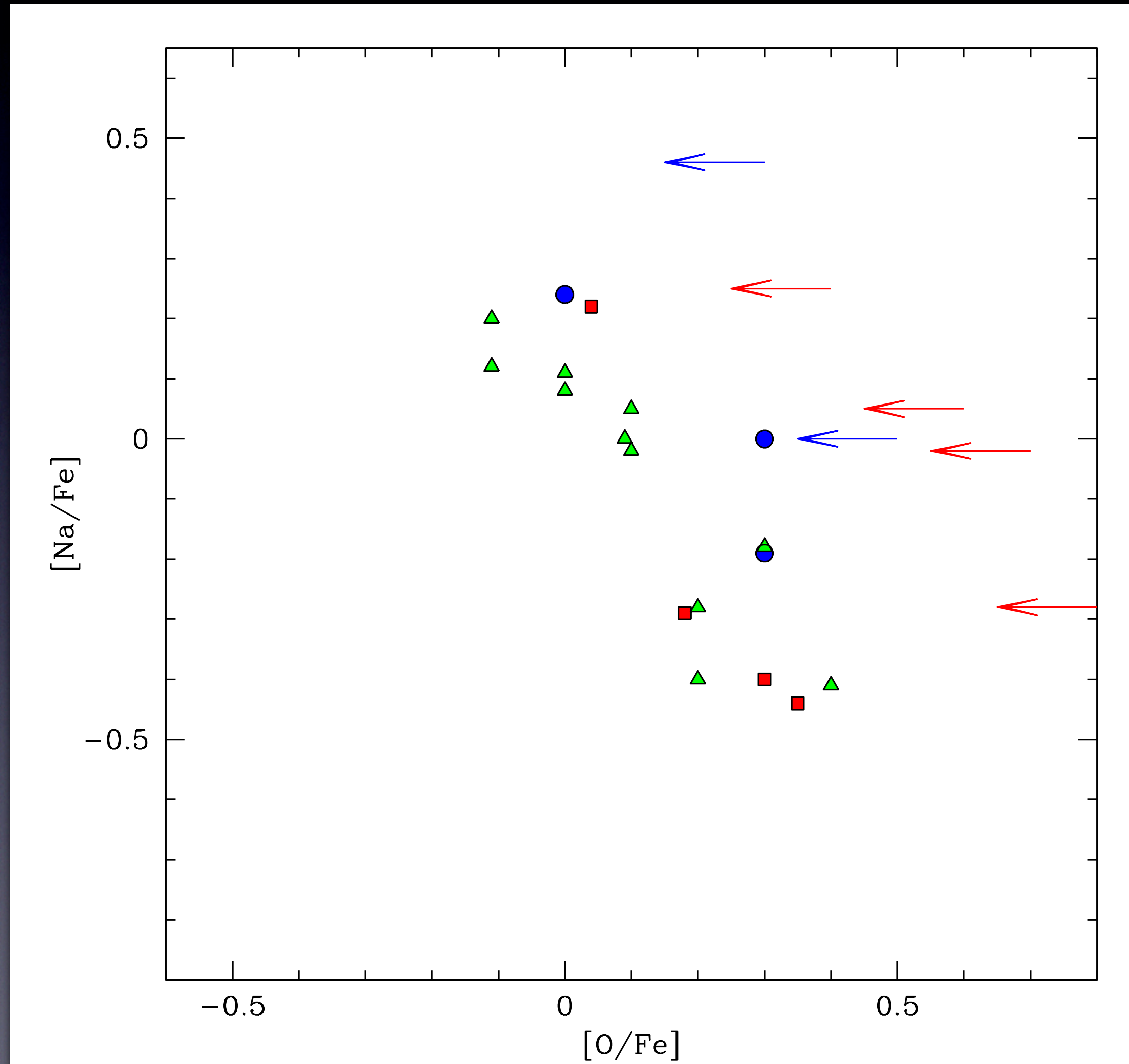


n-capture elements:
no evidence for
inhomogeneity



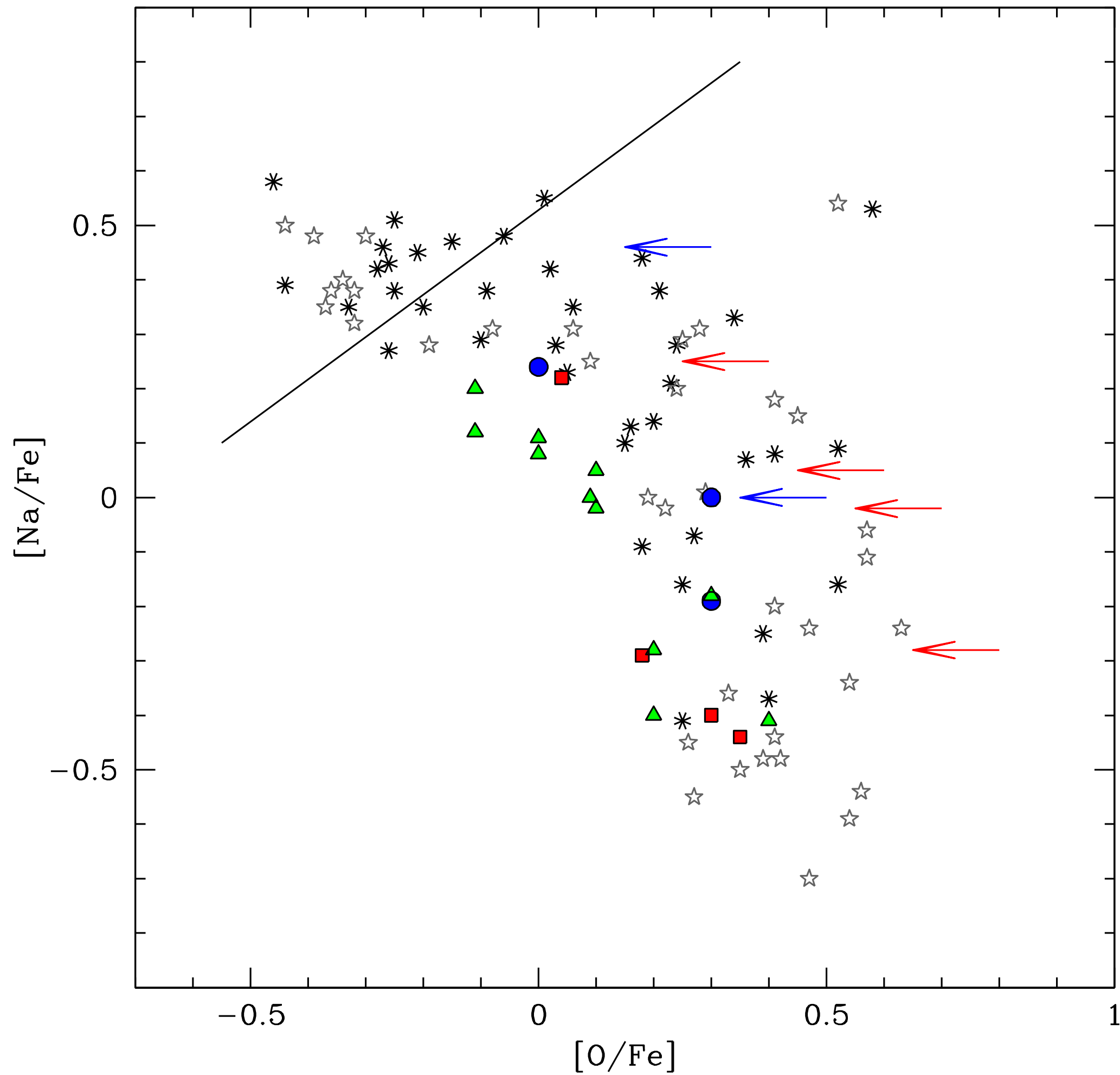
“s-rich” discriminant line
implies that NGC 320I has
no s-enhanced population

Na-O Anticorrelation



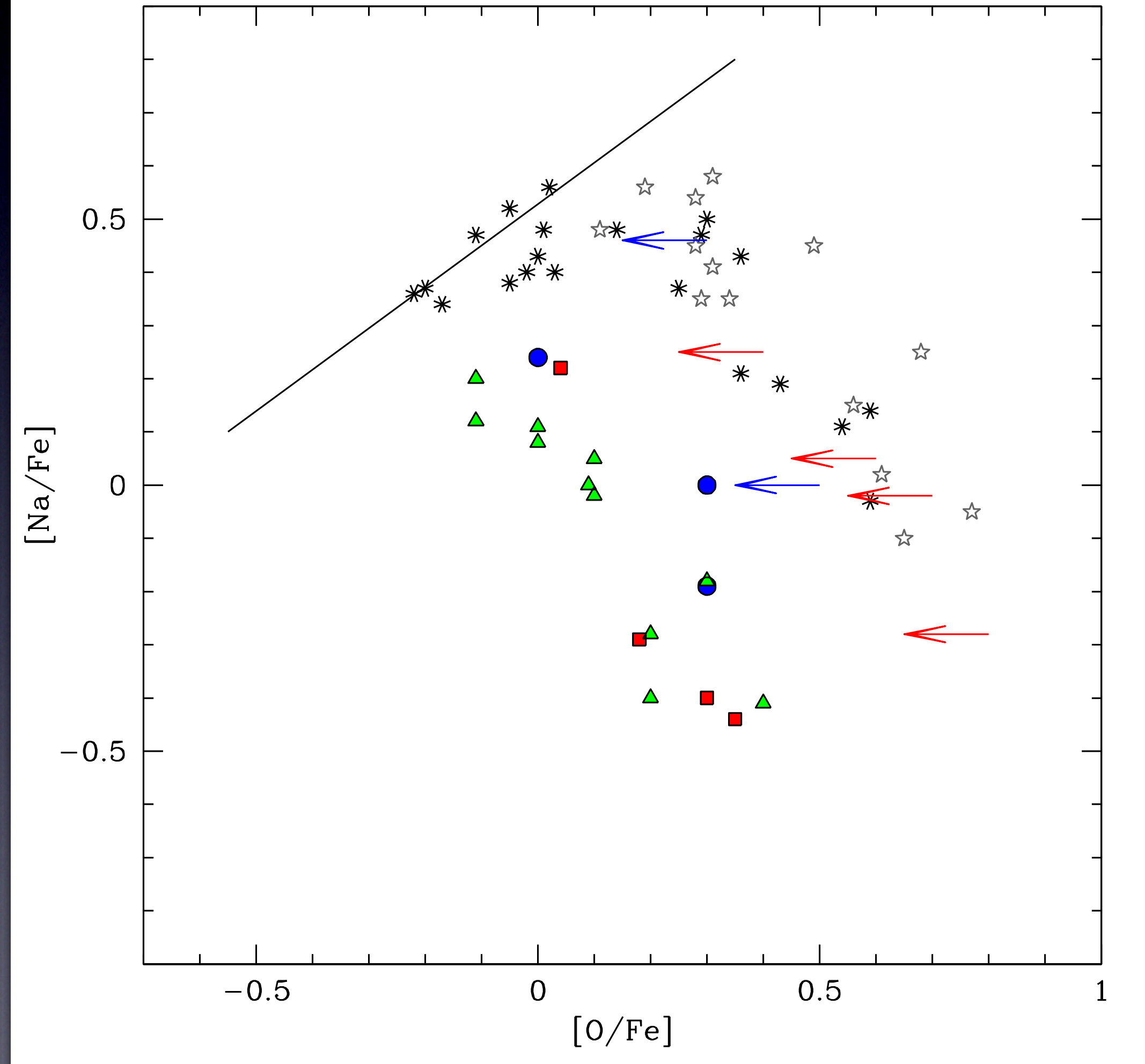
M 54

Carretta et al. 2010

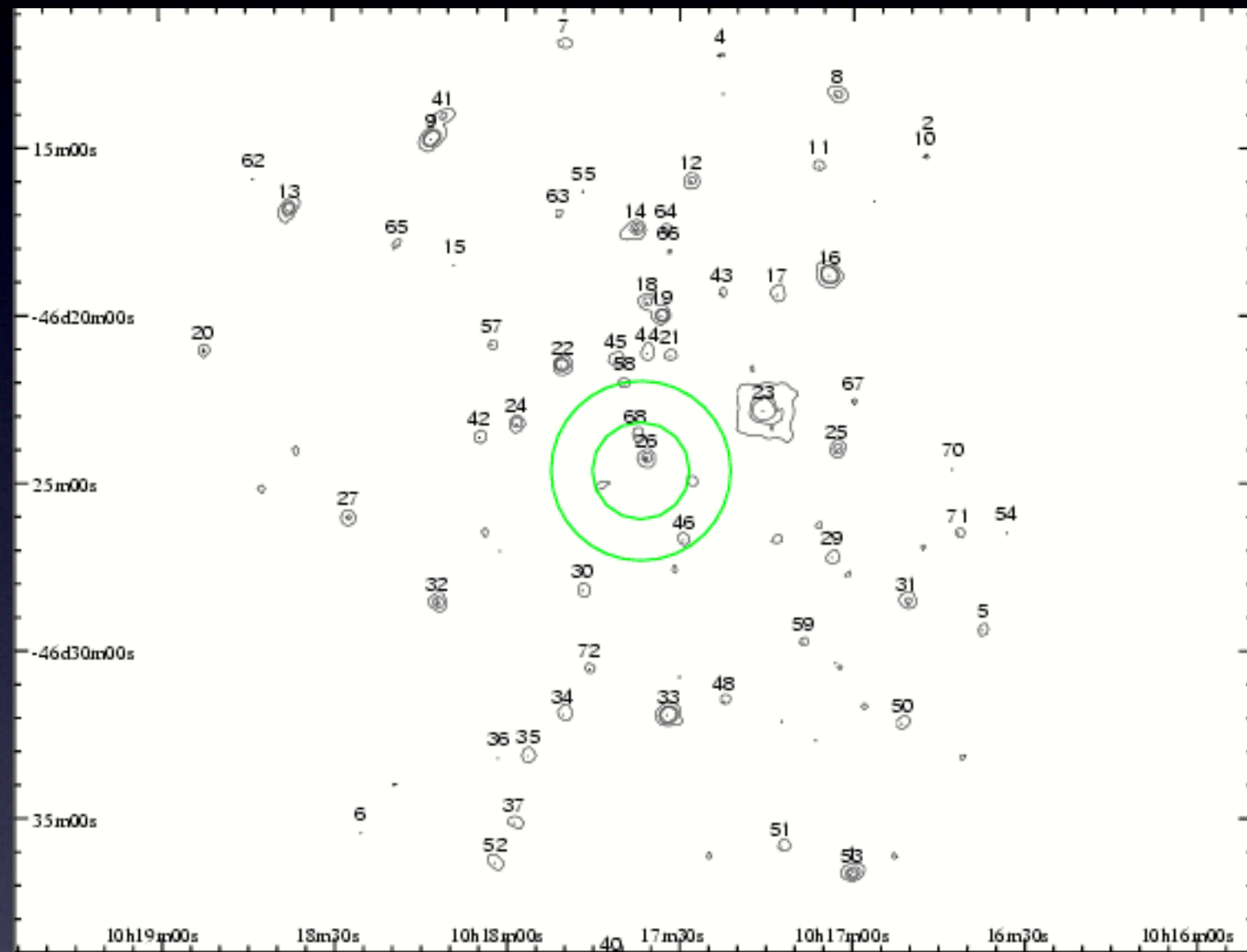


M 22

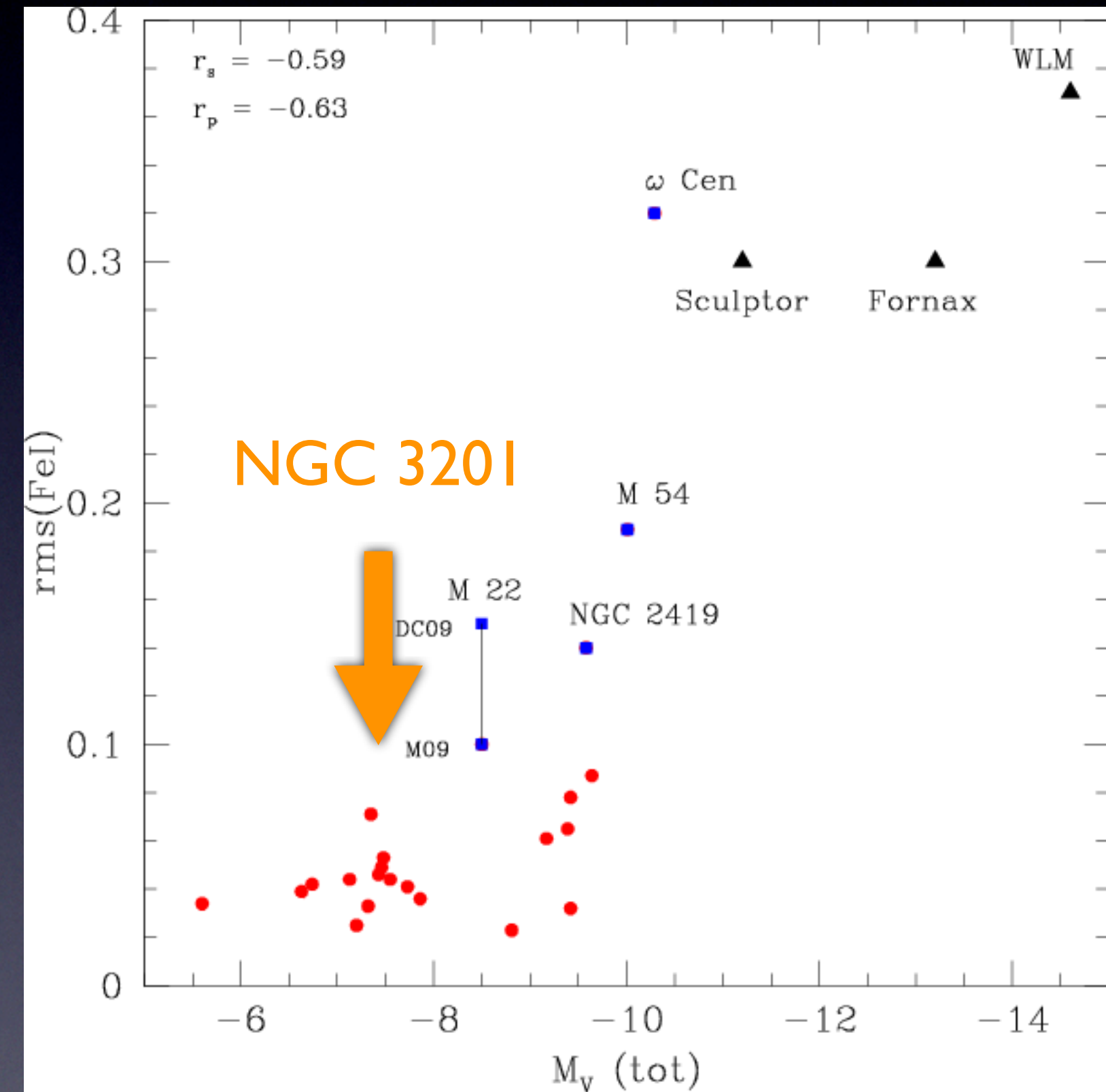
Marino et al. 2011



Picking on the Little Guy



Webb et al. (1996)
of ~ 15 X-ray sources, few
in the core?



Carretta et al. (2010)

Summary

- NGC 3201 has an internal spread in $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ of ~ 0.4 dex (comparable to M 22)
- There is no other $[\text{X}/\text{Y}]$ to distinguish the metal-poor and metal-rich stars
- NGC 3201 is significantly smaller than any other cluster with such a dispersion in $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$

