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Lithium pollution of a white dwarf records the accretion of an extrasolar planetesimal

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Tidal disruption and subsequent accretion of planetesimals by white dwarfs can reveal the elemental abundances of rocky bodies in exoplanetary systems. Those abundances provide information on the composition of the nebula from which the systems formed, analogous to how meteorite abundances inform our understanding of the early Solar System. We report the detection of Li, Na, K and Ca in the atmosphere of the white dwarf Gaia DR2 4353607450860305024, which we ascribe to accretion of a planetesimal. Using model atmospheres, we determine abundance ratios of these elements, and with the exception of Li, they are consistent with meteoritic values in the Solar System. We compare the measured Li abundance to measurements in old stars and to expectations from Big Bang nucleosynthesis.

White dwarfs are remnants of main-sequence stars that have exhausted their available nuclear fuel and expelled their outer layers to leave a hot planet-sized object, which cools over billions of years. Their high surface gravities cause stratification of elements by mass, so undisturbed white dwarf atmospheres should exhibit spectral lines of only the lightest element present, usually hydrogen or helium. However, many white dwarf spectra show evidence for atmospheric contamination by heavier elements (referred to as pollution), in some cases accompanied by an excess in infrared emission due to a surrounding dust disk. These are attributed to the tidal disruption and accretion of extrasolar planetesimals (1–4).

Surveys indicate that up to half of hot white dwarfs show atmospheric pollution (2, 5, 6) by elements that are expected to sink below the surface on timescales of ~days to ~Myrs (7), so planetesimal disruption and accretion must be a frequent event. In white dwarf atmospheres where the abundances of all major rock-forming elements have been measured, the extrasolar planetesimal compositions resemble those of the bulk Earth or other rocky Solar System bodies [(8, 9) compare (10)]. Abundances have mostly been measured from white dwarfs with effective temperatures > 4,500 K, as cooler (therefore older) white dwarfs are faint and difficult to study (9, 11, 12). A sample of 230 metal-polluted white dwarfs included only two with cooling ages > 7 Gyr, and most were younger than 4–5 Gyr (11). The Solar System is 4.5 Gyr old, so the compositions of exoplanets that formed at earlier times are unknown.

We observed the white dwarf Gaia DR2 4353607450860305024 (WD J164417.01–044947.7, hereafter WD J1644–0449) as part of a survey of ultra-cool objects

selected from the Gaia Data Release 2 catalog (13, 14), chosen to have temperatures < 4,500 K and total (main-sequence + white dwarf cooling) ages $\gtrsim$ 7 Gyr. We expect elemental abundances of these systems to reflect Galactic chemical enrichment at their epoch of formation, as has been measured in the atmospheres of similarly old stars (15). WD J1644–0449 is not in previous white dwarf catalogs derived from Gaia data (16, 17) because its color is redder than the usual selection criteria. We obtained optical spectra of WD J1644–0449 using the Goodman Spectrograph mounted on the 4.1-m Southern Astrophysical Research (SOAR) telescope (18). We examined archival infrared photometry (18), finding no infrared excess indicative of a cool companion or dust disk.

Our spectra show (Fig. 1) that WD J1644–0449 is a white dwarf of spectral type DZ that exhibits several heavy element absorption features. The effective temperature is too low for the spectrum to show optical absorption lines of atomic H or He even if they dominate the atmosphere (as we expect). The dominant spectral feature is a broad and deep Na i D absorption line reminiscent of two previously known white dwarfs: WD J2356–209 and SDSS J133001.13+643523.7 (hereafter SDSS J1330+6435) (19, 20). Broad Ca ii H and K lines overlap a broad Ca i line, and a further broad dip is present at the wavelength of a molecular band of MgH. We also identified a K i line, and in two different instrument modes we detected an absorption feature centered at 6710 Å, which we identify as a Li i line with a rest wavelength of 6708 Å.

We examined published spectra of other white dwarfs known to have broad Na D lines (19, 20) and found that SDSS J1330+6435 also shows an absorption line at the location of the same Li line. This line was visible in a prior publication but not identified, perhaps due to the low signal-to-noise of

the spectrum (21). WD J2356-209 does not show any evidence for Li absorption (19). We re-observed WD J2356-209 with the Goodman Spectrograph and again no Li or K lines were detected (fig. S3), but we placed upper limits on their abundances that are tighter than previously available (12).

To determine atmospheric abundances, we calculated a grid of white dwarf atmosphere models by adding Li to previously published models (22). We also employed models to evaluate the mass contained in the surface convection layer and the masses of accreted elements that are expected to be mixed in this convection zone. We used a theoretical mass-radius relation to estimate the stellar mass and radius consistently with all the data (18, 23). We estimated the temperature of WD J1644-0449 to be $3,830 \pm 230$ K, very cool for a metal-polluted white dwarf.

The detection of Li allows us to investigate the Li abundance of extrasolar planetesimals and to compare them to atmospheres of stars with similar age (24) and to the expectations of Li formation during Big Bang nucleosynthesis (BBN) (25). Li can be strongly depleted in stellar atmospheres, including in the Sun, because it is consumed by nuclear reactions at a lower temperature than H. However, Li is incorporated into meteorites and planetesimals because it is only moderately volatile, condensing at higher temperatures than either Na or K. Thus measurements of Li polluted white dwarfs may offer a record of ancient Li abundances. However, the measurements must be corrected for a possible bias introduced by the different rates at which elements sink in a white dwarf atmosphere.

Planetesimal accretion onto a white dwarf occurs in three phases. In the increasing phase, the star is actively accreting material from one or more planetesimals, and the atmospheric abundance ratios equal those of the accreted body. If accretion continues for several elemental sinking timescales, an equilibrium between accretion and diffusion is reached in which atmospheric abundance ratios approach a steady-state value that differs from that of the accreted body, but which can be corrected using the ratio of the sinking timescales (7, 10, 18). Once all accretion stops, the atmospheric abundances decrease exponentially at rates that are generally slower for lighter elements; abundance ratios then depend both upon sinking times and the time elapsed since steady state accretion halted (7, 18). Figure 2 shows our measured abundance ratios, and corrected ratios for the steady-state and decreasing phases calculated using the sinking times for Na, K, and Ca. For reference we have also plotted abundance ratios for meteorites and a selection of Solar System bodies.

The K/Ca ratio in WD J1644-0449 remains nearly constant over accretion phases owing to the similar atomic masses and sinking times of these elements. Thus the accreted body had a K/Ca ratio falling in a region centered between the carbonaceous Ivuna-type (CI) and carbonaceous

Mighei-type (CM) chondrite meteorites shown in Fig. 2, regardless of the accretion phase. Chondrites are the most primitive meteorites in the Solar System, and CI chondrites are used to establish the initial composition of the Solar nebula, based on their abundance similarities to many elements in the Solar atmosphere (26). Unlike K, Na sinks more slowly than Ca so the Na/Ca ratio would be enhanced in the atmosphere during a decreasing phase of accretion. Figure 2 shows that the inferred Na/Ca would in this case be lower than CI or CM chondrites and would deviate from the sequence defined by Solar System bodies. This sequence arises because K and Na have nearly identical condensation temperatures and are both lithophile elements (accumulate in the crust of differentiated bodies). Based on measurements of Na/Ca in the atmospheres of old stars in the solar neighborhood, which show mean deviations of less than 0.2 dex from Solar ratios (27), we expect that the Na/Ca abundance ratio in the gas from which WD J1644-0449 and its planetesimals formed is consistent with the Solar System value, within the uncertainties. Thus we expect the planetesimal abundances for K/Ca and Na/Ca fall along the same sequence as that defined by rocky bodies in the Solar System. This implies that the accretion is currently in a steady-state or early decreasing phase for WD J1644-0449. However, we also consider other accretion phases in our subsequent analysis.

The history of Li in the Galaxy is different from other elements and is more uncertain due to its destruction by nuclear burning in stars; in the solar atmosphere Li is depleted by two orders of magnitude compared to the CI chondrites (26). BBN theory predicts that a substantial amount of Li formed in the first 5 min after the Big Bang. The interstellar medium (ISM) abundance remained close to the BBN value until the ISM Fe content was enriched by explosions of massive stars to a value of $-1.0 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -0.5$, where $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ is the logarithm of the Fe to H ratio relative to the solar value (28). After that time, Li production by other nucleosynthetic processes increased the Li in the ISM (28). Ca was not produced during BBN, but formed by subsequent stellar nucleosynthesis and injection into the ISM. Consequently, we expect the Li/Ca ratio to be highest in the very early Universe, because the Ca abundance was negligible while the Li abundance reflected the BBN value. Figure 3 shows Li/Ca measurements in atmospheres of typical stars in the solar neighborhood (15, 29) compared to the two Li-bearing white dwarfs. As expected, the highest Li/Ca values measured are in the atmospheres of the oldest stars.

Figure 3 shows the inferred abundance ratios for the accreted bodies in WD J1644-0449 and SDSS J1330+6435 under the assumptions of steady-state and decreasing accretion phase (18). The steady state Li/Ca is higher than stars of similar age, which could reflect Li depletion by nuclear reactions in the main-sequence stars. We also cannot rule out

systematic differences in the age determination methods for white dwarfs and the nearby sample of stars. The latter are in some cases unphysically old; Fig. 3 includes several stars with inferred ages that are greater than the age of the Universe. Our white dwarf ages were calculated using published parameterizations of stellar lifetimes and white dwarf cooling ages, under the assumption of single-star evolution (18). The most likely mass of WD J1644–0449 is 0.45 ± 0.12 solar masses, which suggests that it may have lost mass through binary-star evolution, but there is no evidence of a companion. The Li/Ca measurements are also higher than the CI chondrites, reflecting the lower abundance of Ca that prevailed at earlier times rather than an excess of Li over Solar values.

The lithium abundance history of the Galaxy is conventionally plotted on a Spite diagram (Fig. 4), which shows the Li abundance [defined as $A(\text{Li}) \equiv 12 + \log(\text{Li}/\text{H})$] as a function of the iron abundance $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, a proxy for age with lower values reflecting earlier epochs (30). Figure 4 shows a plateau at the expected BBN value of $A(\text{Li})$, followed by a rising segment that reflects later enrichment. The measured $A(\text{Li})$ in the old, low $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ local stars under the plateau is lower than the $A(\text{Li})$ predicted by BBN. The origin of this deficit is unknown, so it is commonly referred to as the cosmological Li problem (24).

As with Solar System meteorites (26), for the accreted planetesimals we cannot measure the Li to H ratio to get $A(\text{Li})$ directly. We employed published Ca/Fe values measured from the atmospheres of the main Galactic stellar populations to convert our Li/Ca into Li/Fe values (18). Unlike Li/Ca ratios, the Ca/Fe values measured from main-sequence stellar atmospheres reflect the gas from which these stars formed, providing a sound basis for translating Li/Ca to Li/Fe. Figure 4 shows $A(\text{Li})$ for each accreted extrasolar planetesimal as lines extending from $-1.5 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < 0.24$. We have included representative lines for the inferred $A(\text{Li})$ for WD J1644–0449 and SDSS J1330+6435 for two possible Galactic stellar populations (18). Each population line has a different transformation for Ca/Fe, but both have an upward slope reflecting the increase in our calculated $A(\text{Li})$ that results from increasing $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. We also illustrate the differing $A(\text{Li})$ inferred for steady-state accretion or decreasing phase accretion.

The accreted bodies in Fig. 4 extend at low metallicities to $A(\text{Li})$ values compatible with BBN, but do not extend below that prediction. They do not show evidence for the cosmological Li problem exhibited by the local stars. Thus these Li-bearing extrasolar planetesimals represent an alternative to old stars for gaining insight into the primordial Li abundance, the earliest epochs of chemical enrichment in our Galaxy, and the properties of ancient exoplanets.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Materials and Methods

Supplementary Text

Figs. S1 to S7

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Data S1 to S5

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Fig. 1. Spectrum of WD J1644–0449. Data (black) are overlain with the best fitting model (red). The spectrum was constructed by combining two observations above and below 6800 $\text{\AA}$ (18). Grey bands show regions of telluric absorption from the Earth’s atmosphere (31); we applied telluric corrections at wavelengths $> 6800 \text{ \AA}$. Labeled absorption lines include Ca ii H and K (3934 $\text{\AA}$ and 3969 $\text{\AA}$), Ca i (4226 $\text{\AA}$), MgH band (5190 $\text{\AA}$), Na i D (5893 $\text{\AA}$), Li i (6708 $\text{\AA}$) and K i (7665 $\text{\AA}$ and 7699 $\text{\AA}$).

Fig. 2. Abundance ratios K/Ca and Na/Ca in the white dwarf planetesimals and Solar System bodies. Logarithmic number abundances for the white dwarfs WD J1644–0449 (red) and SDSS J1330+6435 (purple) are compared to Solar System bodies (blue), including meteorites (18). The two chondrite groups discussed in the text are labeled. Stars show the measured atmospheric abundances and diamonds show the inferred accreted body abundances, assuming steady-state accretion phase (SSP). Downward arrows indicate upper limits. Leftward arrows show corrections to the inferred abundance ratios if the accretion has been in the decreasing phase for 5 Ca sinking times (see table S4) in the style of prior work (10). Error bars show 1- σ uncertainties (18).

Fig. 3. Li/Ca evolution in the solar neighborhood. Logarithmic Li/Ca is shown as a function of age for a sample of typical stars from the Solar neighborhood (circles), error bars in the lower right show typical $1-\sigma$ uncertainties (15, 29). Because Li is consumed in stars, the highest values of $\log(\text{Li}/\text{Ca})$ at each age represent the best proxy for interstellar gas values (32). The atmospheric values for the Li-polluted white dwarfs are shown with the same symbols as Fig. 2 (18). White dwarf vertical error bars correspond to $1-\sigma$ uncertainty; horizontal error bars correspond to the 68% confidence interval. CI chondrites (blue square, $1-\sigma$ vertical error bars are smaller than the symbol) represent the initial value for the Solar System, which is greater than the Sun's atmosphere (blue circle with vertical $1-\sigma$ error bars) (26, 33). The age of the Universe is marked with the vertical dotted line (34).

Fig. 4. Spite diagram for the same sources as shown in previous figure. Lithium abundance $A(\text{Li})$ is shown as a function of iron abundance $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Predicted values for BBN and expected Galactic Li enrichment history are shown by the dashed line (25, 28). Symbols are the same as in Fig. 3. Sloped lines for each white dwarf represent abundances rescaled to $A(\text{Li})$ using $\log(\text{Ca}/\text{Fe})$ relations for thick disk (solid lines) and thin disk (dotted lines) Galactic stellar populations, extending over the full range of those populations (18). The white dwarf symbol placement in $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ is representative and does not depict a preferred value (18).