The formation of the Milky Way halo and its dwarf satellites; a NLTE-1D abundance analysis

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The formation of the Milky Way halo and its dwarf satellites; a NLTE-1D abundance analysis

II. Early chemical enrichment

(Corrigendum)

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Key words. line: formation – nuclear reactions, nucleosynthesis, abundances – stars: abundances – stars: atmospheres – galaxies: abundances – errata, addenda

In Figs. 1 and 2, we present the corrected versions of Figs. 5 and 6 from Mashonkina et al. (2017). Compared with the original paper, the changes only concern including the *X*-axis in the bottom panels of the figures.

References

Mashonkina, L., Jablonka, P., Sitnova, T., Pakhomov, Y., & North, P. 2017, A&A, 608, A89

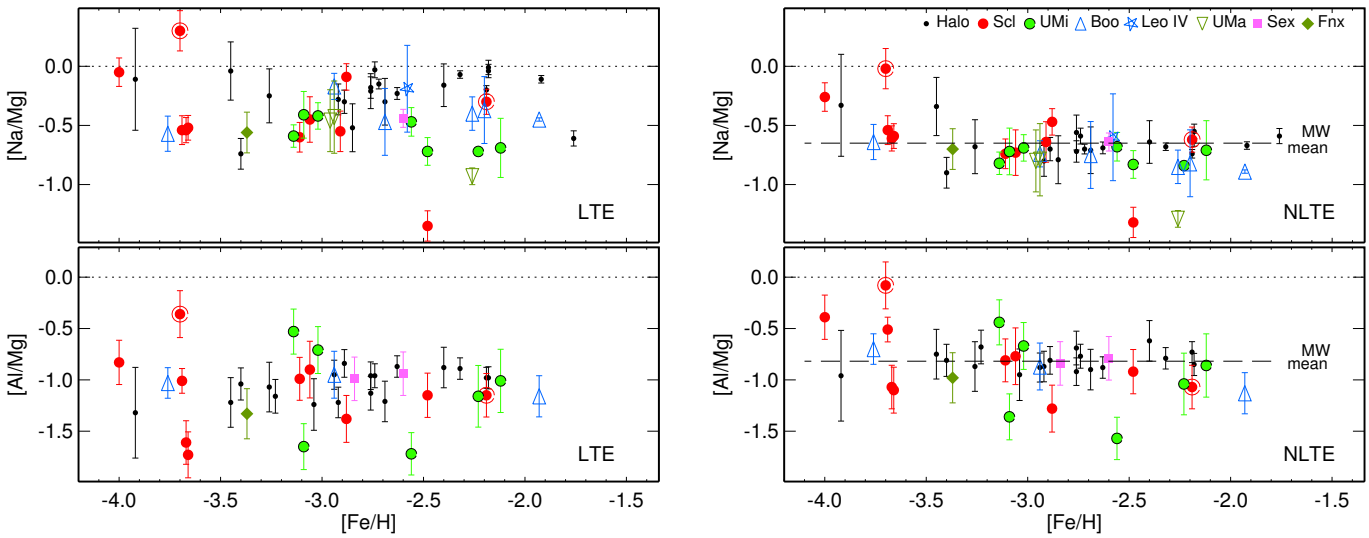

Fig. 1. Stellar [Na/Mg] and [Al/Mg] LTE (*left column*) and NLTE (*right column*) abundance ratios in Sculptor (red circles), Ursa Minor (green circles), Sextans (squares), Fornax (rhombi), Boötes I (triangles), UMa II (inverted triangles), and Leo IV (five-pointed star) dSphs and the MW halo (black circles). The NLTE ratio [Na/Mg] = 0.68 for Sex 24–72 is not shown.

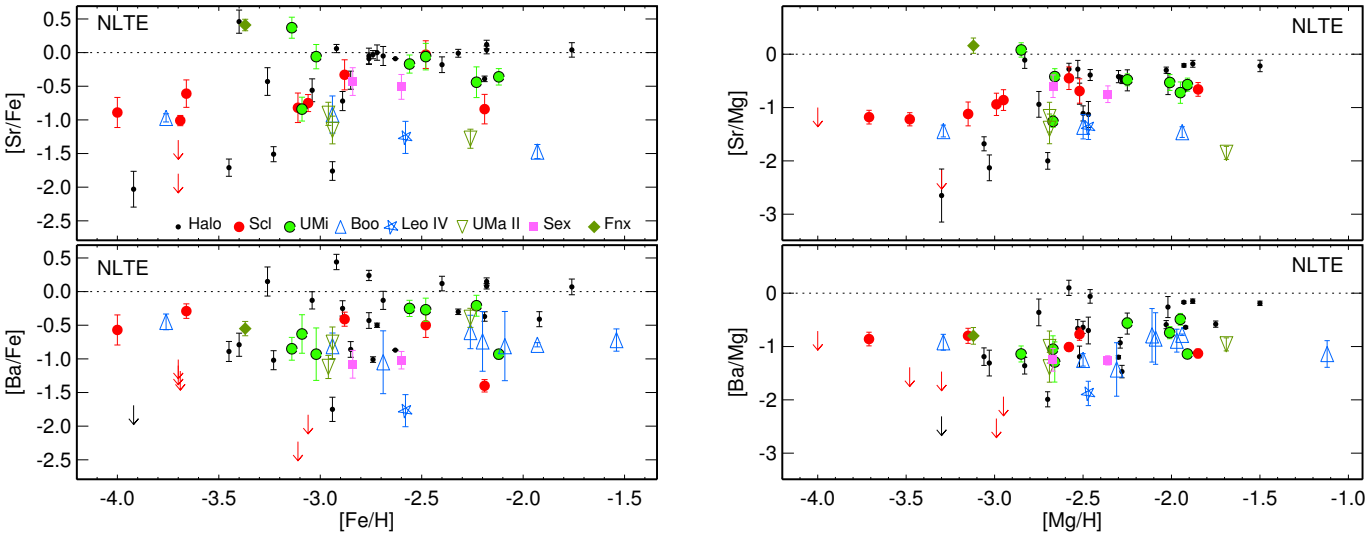

Fig. 2. *Left column*: [Sr/Fe] and [Ba/Fe] NLTE abundance ratios as a function of metallicity for our sample stars. *Right column*: [Sr/Mg] and [Ba/Mg] NLTE abundance ratios as a function of Mg abundance. Symbols and colours are the same as in Fig. 1. Upper limits in the Ba and Sr abundances are indicated with arrows.