



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

L. Mashonkina, P. Jablonka, T. Sitnova, Yu. Pakhomov, P. North

► To cite this version:

L. Mashonkina, P. Jablonka, T. Sitnova, Yu. Pakhomov, P. North. The formation of the Milky Way halo and its dwarf satellites; a NLTE-1D abundance analysis. *Astronomy and Astrophysics - A&A*, 2021, 650, pp.C1. 10.1051/0004-6361/201731582e . hal-03532459

HAL Id: hal-03532459

<https://hal.science/hal-03532459>

Submitted on 18 Jan 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

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

II. Early chemical enrichment (Corrigendum)

L. Mashonkina^{1,2}, P. Jablonka^{3,4}, T. Sitnova², Yu. Pakhomov², and P. North³

¹ Universitäts-Sternwarte München, Scheinerstr. 1, 81679 München, Germany
 e-mail: lyuda@usm.lmu.de

² Institute of Astronomy, Russian Academy of Sciences, 119017 Moscow, Russia
 e-mail: lima@inasan.ru

³ Laboratoire d'Astrophysique, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Observatoire de Sauverny, 1290 Versoix, Switzerland

⁴ GEPI, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, Université Paris Diderot, 92125 Meudon Cedex, France

A&A, 608, A89 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201731582>

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

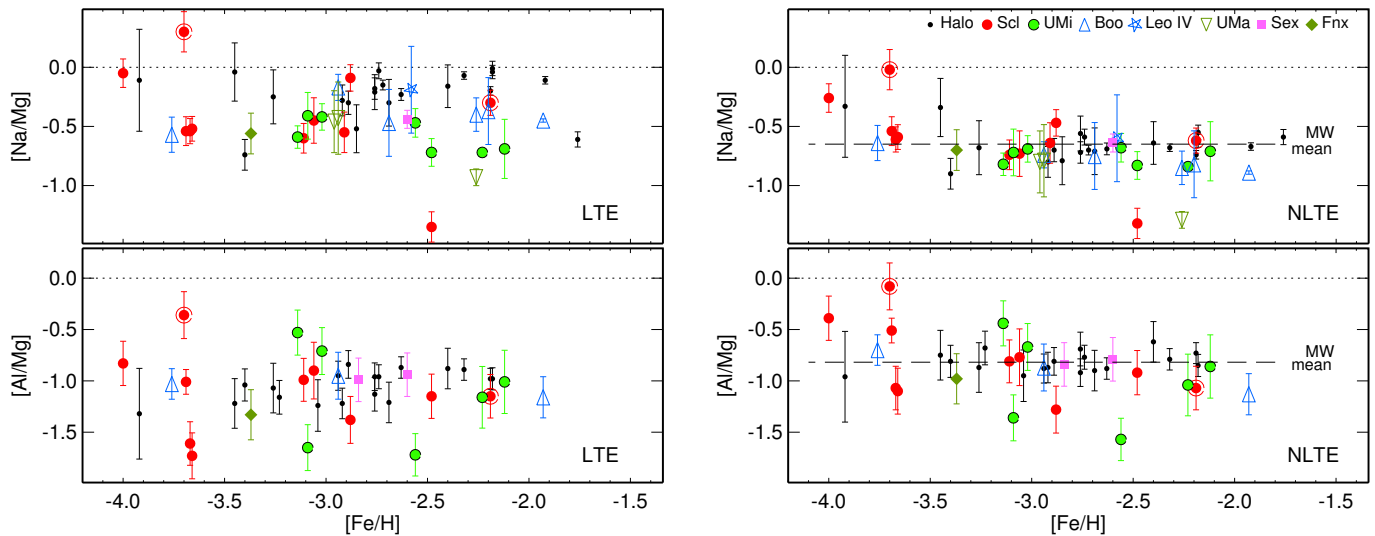


Fig. 1. Stellar [Na/Mg] and [Al/Mg] LTE (left column) and NLTE (right column) abundance ratios in Sculptor (red circles), Ursa Minor (green circles), Sextans (squares), Fornax (rhombi), Boötes I (triangles), UMa II (inverted triangles), and Leo IV (five-pointed star) dSphs and the MW halo (black circles).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

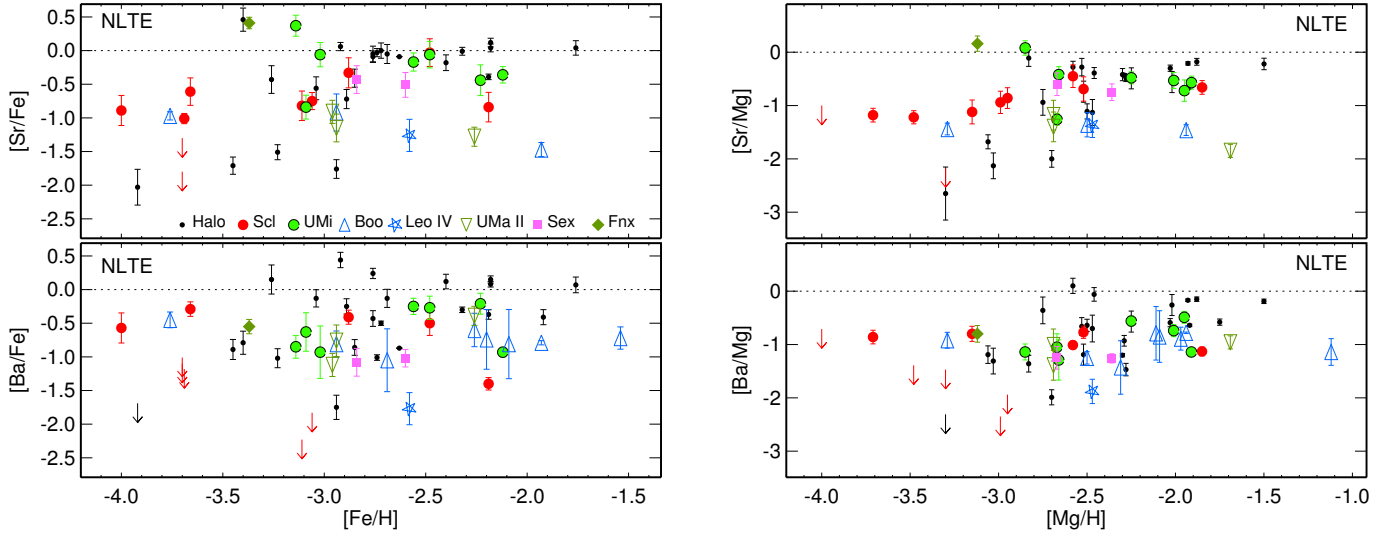


Fig. 2. *Left column:* $[Sr/Fe]$ and $[Ba/Fe]$ NLTE abundance ratios as a function of metallicity for our sample stars. *Right column:* $[Sr/Mg]$ and $[Ba/Mg]$ NLTE abundance ratios as a function of Mg abundance. Symbols and colours are the same as in Fig. 1. Upper limits in the Ba and Sr abundances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