

## EARLY OPTICAL SPECTRA OF NOVA V1369 CEN SHOW THE PRESENCE OF LITHIUM

LUCA IZZO<sup>1,2</sup>, MASSIMO DELLA VALLE<sup>2,3</sup>, ELENA MASON<sup>4</sup>, FRANCESCA MATTEUCCI<sup>5</sup>, DONATELLA ROMANO<sup>6</sup>, LUCA PASQUINI<sup>7</sup>,  
LEONARDO VANZI<sup>8</sup>, ANDRES JORDAN<sup>9</sup>, JOSÉ MIGUEL FERNANDEZ<sup>10</sup>, PAZ BLUHM<sup>10</sup>, RAFAEL BRAHM<sup>10</sup>,  
NESTOR ESPINOZA<sup>10</sup>, AND ROBERT WILLIAMS<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Physics Department, Sapienza University of Rome, I-00185 Rome, Italy; [luca.izzo@icra.it](mailto:luca.izzo@icra.it)

<sup>2</sup> ICRANET, Piazza della Repubblica 10, I-65122 Pescara, Italy

<sup>3</sup> INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte, salita Moiariello 16, I-80131 Napoli, Italy

<sup>4</sup> INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico di Trieste, via G.B. Tiepolo 11, I-34143 Trieste, Italy

<sup>5</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica, Sezione di Astronomia, Università di Trieste, via G.B. Tiepolo 11, I-34143 Trieste, Italy

<sup>6</sup> INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico di Bologna, via Ranzani 1, I-40127 Bologna, Italy

<sup>7</sup> ESO, Karl-Schwarzschild-Strasse 2, D-85748 Garching bei Munchen, Germany

<sup>8</sup> Department of Electrical Engineering and Center of Astro Engineering, PUC-Chile, Avenida Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Santiago, Chile

<sup>9</sup> Institute of Astrophysics and Center of Astro Engineering, PUC-Chile, Avenida Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Santiago, Chile

<sup>10</sup> Institute of Astrophysics, PUC-Chile, Avenida Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Santiago, Chile

<sup>11</sup> Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

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## ABSTRACT

We present early high-resolution spectroscopic observations of the nova V1369 Cen. We have detected an absorption feature at 6695.6 Å that we have identified as blueshifted  ${}^7\text{Li I } \lambda 6708$  Å. The absorption line, moving at  $-550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , was observed in five high-resolution spectra of the nova obtained at different epochs. Based on the intensity of this absorption line, we infer that a single nova outburst can inject in the Galaxy  $M_{\text{Li}} = 0.3\text{--}4.8 \times 10^{-10} M_{\odot}$ . Given the current estimates of the Galactic nova rate, this amount is sufficient to explain the puzzling origin of the overabundance of lithium observed in young star populations.

*Key words:* Galaxy: abundances – Galaxy: evolution – novae, cataclysmic variables

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The light elements deuterium, 3-helium, 4-helium, and 7-lithium are synthesized in non-negligible amounts during the first few minutes of the initial cosmic expansion (Kolb & Turner 1990). For Big Bang nucleosynthesis in the standard model of cosmology and particle physics (SBBN), the predicted abundances for these elements depends only on one parameter, the baryon-to-photon density ratio. Recently, Planck data have determined the baryon density to excellent precision, leading to a primordial lithium abundance in the range  $A(\text{Li}) = 2.66\text{--}2.73$ <sup>12</sup> (Coc et al. 2014). This value is significantly larger than  $A(\text{Li}) \sim 2.1\text{--}2.3$  obtained for old metal-poor ( $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \leq -1.4$ ) halo stars, whose distribution in the lithium abundance–metallicity diagram is almost flat and defines the so-called “Spite plateau” (Spite & Spite 1982; Bonifacio et al. 2007). These stars were long thought to share a common, primordial, Li abundance. The discrepancy may be explained by diffusion and turbulent mixing in the stellar interiors (Korn et al. 2006), which corrodes the primordial Li abundance and/or by a non-standard BBN scenario (Iocco et al. 2009). Yet, another puzzle exists. The abundance of lithium observed in the upper envelope of young metal-rich ( $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ <sup>13</sup>  $> -1.4$ ) stars traces a growth of the Li abundance from the Spite plateau value to the meteoritic value  $A(\text{Li}) = 3.26 \pm 0.05$  (Lodders et al. 2009) and even higher, which clearly indicates that lithium enrichment mechanisms must occur on Galactic scales.

In recent decades, several potential Li producers have been proposed on theoretical grounds. Among the possible lithium

farms in the Galaxy, the most plausible astrophysical sources are represented by asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars (Iben 1973), novae (Starrfield et al. 1978), and Galactic cosmic-ray spallation (via fragmentation of material due to the impact of accelerated protons, leading to expulsion of nucleons; Lemoine et al. 1998). Galactic chemical evolution models (D’Antona & Matteucci 1991; Romano et al. 2001; Travaglio et al. 2001; Prantzos 2012) produce a convincing match to the observations when all lithium producers described above are included.

The main channel for thermonuclear production of lithium inside stars is based on a particular sequence of events, known as the hot bottom burning and beryllium transport mechanism (Cameron & Fowler 1971). At first, there is formation of  ${}^7\text{Be}$  via the reaction  ${}^3\text{He} + \alpha$ , which requires large temperatures  $T \geq 10^7$  K and occurs in the deep interior of stars. Outward convection mechanisms must concurrently transport the newly formed  ${}^7\text{Be}$  to external cooler regions, where  $T \approx 10^6$  K. Here, beryllium is able to capture electrons (free and bound), giving rise to  ${}^7\text{Li}$  with the additional formation of 0.86 MeV neutrinos. More recent computations (Ventura & D’Antona 2010) suggest that a large abundance of  ${}^7\text{Li}$  can thus be achieved in AGB stars, particularly with masses larger than  $7M_{\odot}$ . However, large lithium yields and, consequently, a significant enrichment in Li of the surrounding interstellar medium, can be obtained from these sources only if extensive mass loss is associated with the phases of maximum Li production (Romano et al. 2001).

In nova systems, the abundance of lithium is related to the thermonuclear runaway (TNR) scenario, which accounts for the physical explanation of  ${}^7\text{Li}$  and its ejection from the binary system. In TNRs, the expanding gas reaches velocities of the order of  $400\text{--}4000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , which results in escape from the system and enrichment of the interstellar medium with

<sup>12</sup>  $A(\text{Li}) = \log_{10}(N_{\text{Li}}/N_{\text{H}}) + 12$ .

<sup>13</sup>  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = \log_{10}\left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}}\right)_{\text{Nova}} - \log_{10}\left(\frac{N_{\text{Fe}}}{N_{\text{H}}}\right)_{\text{Sun}}$ .

elements synthesized in the nova outburst (José & Hernanz 1998). This scenario remains uncertain because of the lack of direct detection of  ${}^7\text{Li}$  during nova outburst, although its presence was proposed long ago (Starrfield et al. 1978). Indeed,  ${}^7\text{Li}$  is easily destroyed by proton fusion at temperatures greater than  $2.6 \times 10^6$  K, giving rise to two helium atoms. For this reason,  ${}^7\text{Li}$  detection in stars must focus on the external regions, where the temperature is sufficiently cool to allow non-depletion of  ${}^7\text{Li}$ .

In the literature, only upper limits to the abundance of  ${}^7\text{Li}$  in selected novae have been reported, e.g., HR Del, IV Cep, and NQ Vul (Friedjung 1979), while direct detections of lithium in symbiotic novae (e.g., T CrB, RS Oph, and V407 Cyg) are characterized by velocities of a few dozens  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ , which implies that lithium is not associated with the WD ejecta, but rather originates in the secondary giant star (Wallerstein et al. 2008; Brandi et al. 2009; Shore et al. 2011).

Recently, Tajitsu et al. (2015) announced the detection of  ${}^7\text{Be}$  features in the near-UV late spectra of V339 Del. Indeed, the Cameron–Fowler mechanism is expected to occur during the TNR (Starrfield et al. 1978), leading to an overproduction of beryllium at the epoch of the nova outburst, with a consequent decay to lithium after  $\sim 50$  days. The amount of Be observed is larger than typical values deduced from theoretical predictions of CO novae from TNR models (Truran 1981), representing the very early phases of the nova outburst.

## 2. OBSERVATIONS OF ${}^7\text{Li I } 6708 \text{ \AA}$

We report here the detection of  ${}^7\text{Li I } 6708 \text{ \AA}$  in the early (first three weeks) high-resolution spectra of the “slow” ( $t_2 = 40 \pm 1$  days, where  $t_2$  corresponds to the time during which the nova declines by 2 mag) nova V1369 Cen (Nova Cen 2013), when the nova was in the optically thick phase.<sup>14</sup> Optical high-resolution spectral observations started 4 days after the initial outburst. Early spectral data were obtained on days 7, 13, and 21 with the Fiber-fed Extended Range Optical Spectrograph (FEROS;  $R \sim 48,000$ ) mounted on the ESO-MPG 2.2 m telescope located on La Silla (Kaufer et al. 1999), and on days 4, 11, 16, and 18 with the PUC High Echelle Resolution Optical Spectrograph (PUCHEROS;  $R \sim 20,000$ ) mounted on the ESO 0.5 m telescope located at the Pontificia Universidad Católica Observatory in Santiago (Vanzi et al. 2012). The spectra are all characterized by the presence of bright Balmer and typical Fe II emission lines, which suggests that the nova was engulfed in its “iron curtain” phase (Shore 2012). The presence of many absorption features in the range 3700–4600  $\text{\AA}$  in the first two weeks (days 4, 7, 11, and 13) complicates the identification of the most common transitions detected in the optically thick phase of novae, which are identified from their respective P-Cygni absorptions. We identify multiple expanding velocities for each transition. In the first week (days 4 and 7), we measure from the Balmer lines, O I 7773–7, 8446  $\text{\AA}$ , and Fe II (multiplet 42) lines two expanding systems with mean velocities of  $\sim -550$  and  $-1350$  (with a maximum value of  $-1400$ )  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ , while for Na I we see only the system expanding at  $v_{\text{exp}} \sim -550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . In the second week (days 11 and 13), we identify two prominent expanding components at  $v_{\text{exp}} \sim -550$  and  $-1100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  from P-Cygni profiles of all main transitions

(Balmer, O I, Fe II, and Na I D), while an additional faster component is observed at  $v_{\text{exp}} \sim -1900 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  in H $\beta$  and H $\alpha$  lines alone. In subsequent spectra (day  $\geq 21$ ), we identify a broad and structured absorption at  $v_{\text{exp}} \approx -1600 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and two additional components at  $\sim -550$  and  $-750 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . The evolution of the observed P-Cygni absorptions of H $\beta$  and Na I D2 is shown in Figure 1.

We have identified, via cross-correlation procedure between observed narrow features and laboratory wavelengths<sup>15</sup>, 319 (over a total of 424 absorptions at day 7) low-excitation ( $E_{\text{in}} \leq 6$  eV) transitions of singly ionized heavy elements (Ba, Cr, Fe, Mn, Sc, Sr, Ti, V, and Y; see, for example, Williams et al. 2008), all of them characterized by an expanding velocity of  $v_{\text{exp}} \sim -550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (see Figure 2). This procedure resulted in some non-identifications and degenerate-identifications, which we estimate to represent a small fraction (less than 20%) of the entire data set. A complete analysis will be published elsewhere (L. Izzo et al. 2015, in preparation).

Although from day 11 an additional expanding component is detected in the P-Cygni profiles of the Na I doublet (see right panel in Figure 1), no further expanding components are identified for these heavy elements absorbing systems: the cross-correlation method provides a minor number of identifications considering a unique expanding velocity of  $\sim 1100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . If we consider the presence of both expanding components for these heavy elements, the number of acceptable identifications for the higher velocity components is a small fraction,  $\sim 1\%$ , of the identified lower velocity systems.

Among the many narrow transitions, we have identified many low-ionization neutral elements transitions (Fe, Ca, K), all belonging to the one expanding absorption system at the same velocity that was observed in ionized heavy elements, with the only exception being Na I D lines, which show additional expanding components from day 11 (see Figure 1). In particular, we note the clear presence of the resonance transitions of  ${}^7\text{Li I } 6708$ , Ca I 4227, and K I 7699 (see Figure 3), all of them with an expansion velocity of  $v_{\text{exp}} \sim -550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , in the spectra of days 7–18.

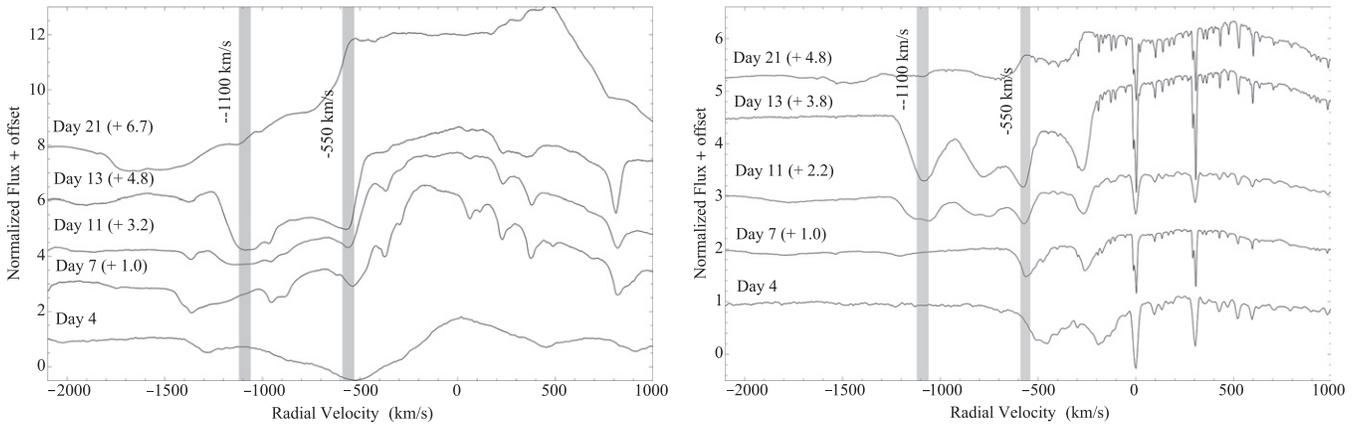
### 2.1. Possible Alternative Identifications

Here, we discuss several plausible alternatives to our  ${}^7\text{Li}$  identification.

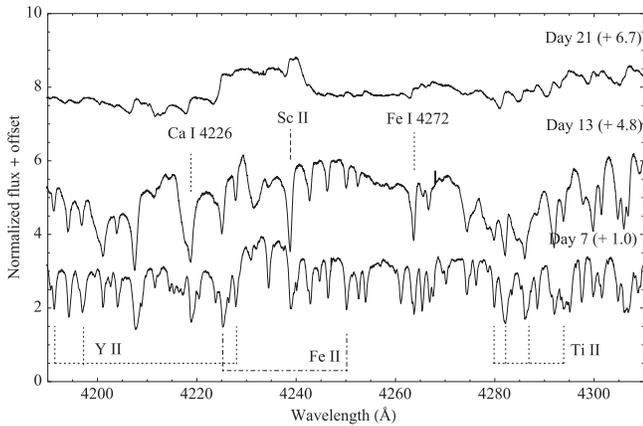
1. We can exclude the possibility that this feature is due to a diffuse interstellar band (DIB; Herbig 1995; Bondar 2012) because (i) no known DIBs are located at 6695.6  $\text{\AA}$ ; (ii) all observed heavy element narrow absorptions vanish after  $\sim 20$  days from the initial outburst when the nova continuum is still bright and DIBs should persist, being related to interstellar medium located in between the background exciting radiation and the observer; (iii) we observe variations in the observed wavelengths of all these narrow absorptions, an effect that DIBs do not show.
2. Another possibility that must be considered is whether or not the 6695.6  $\text{\AA}$  absorption line is due to metal lines excited by resonance absorption of UV radiation that is absorbed in the iron curtain phase and then reprocessed at

<sup>14</sup> [http://lucagrb.altervista.org/research/lightcurve\\_NCen\\_1.pdf](http://lucagrb.altervista.org/research/lightcurve_NCen_1.pdf)—courtesy of AAVSO.

<sup>15</sup> We referred to the Atomic Line List (v 2.05) maintained by Peter van Hoof, <http://www.pa.uky.edu/~peter/newpage/>



**Figure 1.** Evolution of the radial velocity systems observed through the P-Cygni profiles in  $H\beta$  (left panel; centered at  $\lambda_{H\beta} = 4861.32$ ) and  $\text{Na I D2}$  (right panel;  $\lambda_{\text{Na I}} = 5889.93$ ) lines in the first three weeks of the V1369 Cen outburst. Expansion velocities of  $-550$  and  $-1100$  ( $\pm 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) are marked with gray rectangles. Note the appearance of multiple expanding systems with increasing time. Note, in particular, the absence in the spectra of days 4 and 7 of the component at higher velocities ( $v_{\text{exp}} = -1350 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) in the Sodium P-Cygni profile, which is, however, observed in  $H\beta$ .



**Figure 2.** Spectra of V1369 Cen obtained on days 7, 13, and 21 between 4190 and 4310 Å with the identifications of some narrow absorptions lines.

longer wavelengths (Johansson 1983; Shore 2012). For example, each of the resonance transitions of Li, Ca, and K could be alternatively identified with a transition of Fe or an  $s$ -process element at that wavelength, assuming that they are pumped by UV radiation (either continuum or lines). Particularly for the  $\text{Li I } 6707.8 \text{ \AA}$  resonance doublet, a possible identification could be  $\text{Fe II } 6707.54 \text{ \AA}$ . In this case, one should also expect absorption features from the same lower energy level configuration ( $3d^6(^5D)5p$ ), and from the same term ( $4F_0 - 4G$ ), which results in two additional possible transitions ( $\text{Fe II } 6769.27, 6811.49 \text{ \AA}$ ) in the observed spectra. We have checked for<sup>16</sup> their presence in the spectra of days 7 and 13,<sup>17</sup> but we did not find any absorption feature corresponding to  $\text{Fe II } 6769.27$  and  $6811.49 \text{ \AA}$ . This evidence disfavors a UV-pumped origin for the absorption at  $6695.6 \text{ \AA}$ , even if considering the coupling between the transitions and the ejecta velocity field. Conversely, it supports our initial identification as expanding  $\text{Li I } 6708 \text{ \AA}$ .

<sup>16</sup> We consider a  $\Delta\lambda = |\lambda_{\text{obs}} - \lambda_{\text{lab}}| \leq 0.4 \text{ \AA}$ .

<sup>17</sup> These epochs correspond to the first two FEROS observations, which show the largest number of narrow absorptions, due also to a greater resolution, in our entire spectral database.

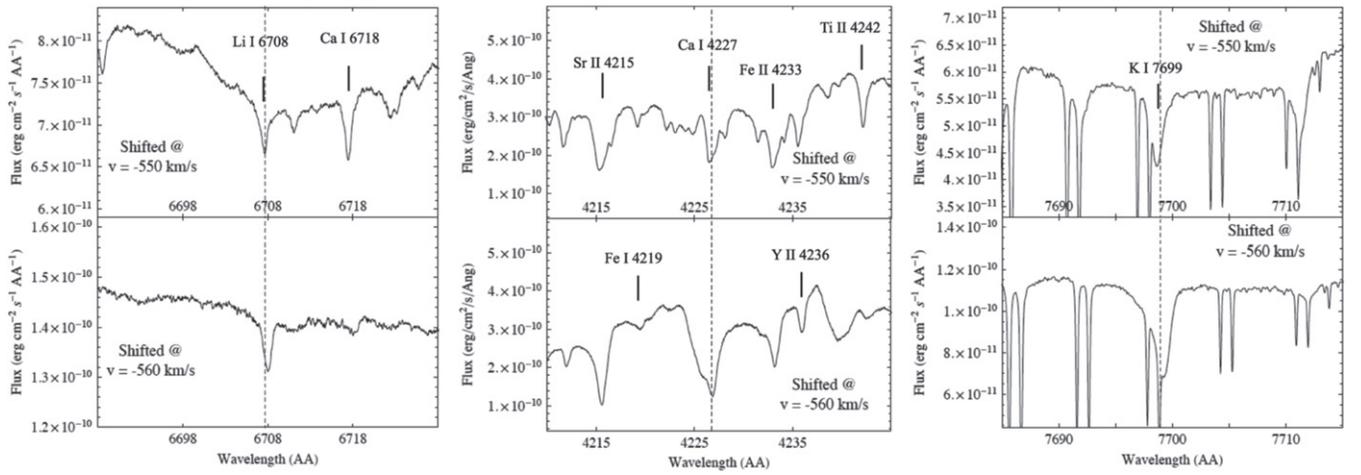
3. We compare the red spectral region of Nova Cen with the same region observed in GW Ori, a T Tauri star characterized by the presence of lithium (Bonsack & Greenstein 1960). GW Ori was observed with FEROS, and we have selected the observation of 2010 November 26. In Figure 4, we show the comparison of these two spectra after correcting the nova spectrum for the expanding velocity of  $v_{\text{exp}} = -550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . We clearly see the presence of broad  $\text{Ca I } 6718 \text{ \AA}$  and  $\text{Li I } 6708 \text{ \AA}$  in GW Ori giving more support to the identification of absorptions at  $6695.6$  and  $6705.3 \text{ \AA}$  detected in V1369 with  $\text{Li I } 6708$  and  $\text{Ca I } 6718$ .

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

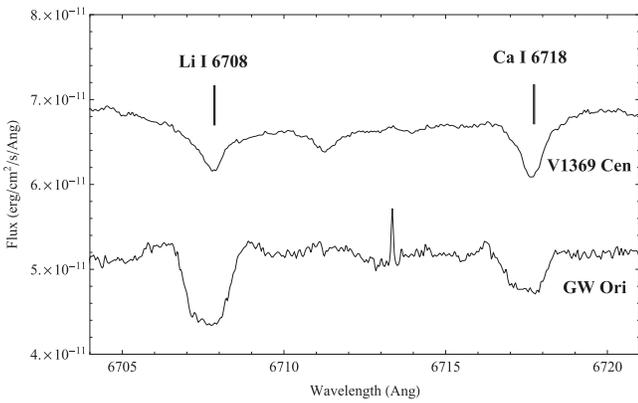
Under the assumption that this absorption is  $^7\text{Li}$ , we have estimated its ejected mass following Friedjung (1979). Since lithium, sodium, and potassium are alkali metals with very similar Grotrian diagrams and with respective resonant transitions, differing by only  $0.25 \text{ eV}$  for  $\text{K-Li}$  and  $\text{Li-Na}$ , we can assume that resonance doublets form under similar conditions. This assumption implies that the ratio of their optical thickness  $\tau_i$  is related to their abundance ratio multiplied by their respective  $gf$  ratio. Following Spitzer (1998, Equations (3)–(48)), for the case of  $\text{Li/Na}$ , we have

$$\frac{A_m(\text{Li})}{A_m(\text{Na})} = \left( \frac{W_{\text{Li } 6708}}{6708^2} / \frac{W_{\text{Na D2}}}{5890^2} \right) \times \frac{gf_{\text{Na D2}}}{gf_{\text{Li } 6708}} \times \frac{u_{\text{Li}}}{u_{\text{Na}}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $W_{\lambda_i}$  is the measured equivalent width at the transition wavelength  $\lambda_i$  and  $u_i$  is the atomic mass of the corresponding element (in our cases,  $u_{\text{Li}} = 7$ ,  $u_{\text{Na}} = 23$ , and  $u_{\text{K}} = 39$ ). For the  $^7\text{Li I}$  doublet blend, we have considered the value of  $\log gf = -0.174$ , whereas the single components have, respectively,  $\log gf \text{ D1} = -0.00177$  and  $\log gf \text{ D2} = -0.3028$  (Kramida et al. 2013). We have obtained  $A_m(\text{Li})/A_m(\text{Na}) = 3.2/100$  and  $A_m(\text{Li})/A_m(\text{K}) = 6.5/100$  on day 7 and  $A_m(\text{Li})/A_m(\text{Na}) = 2.4/100$  and  $A_m(\text{Li})/A_m(\text{K}) = 5.2/100$  on day 13. The lithium log overabundances are 4.8 and 3.9 with respect to sodium and potassium solar abundances (Lodders et al. 2009). This result implies an overabundance of lithium in the nova ejecta of the



**Figure 3.** Identification of Li I 6708 (left), Ca I 4227 (middle), and K I 7699 (right) features by direct comparison with the Na I D2 5890 Å P-Cygni absorption in the day 7 (upper panels) and day 13 (lower panels) spectra. All the features share the same expansion velocity ( $v_{\text{exp},F1} = -550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ,  $v_{\text{exp},F2} = -560 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) as that of sodium.

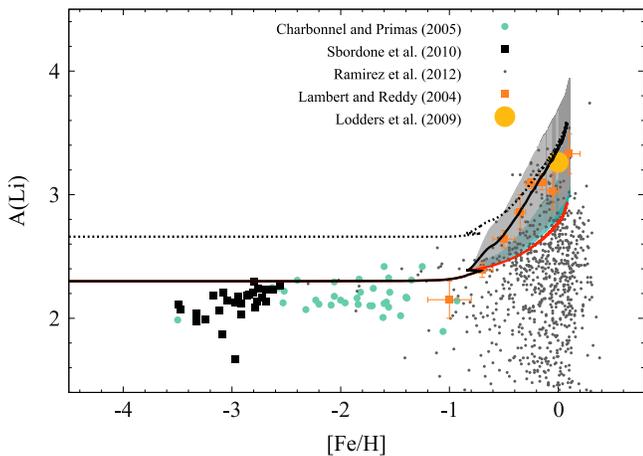


**Figure 4.** Comparison between the spectra of the V1369 Cen and GW Ori. The presence of the  ${}^7\text{Li}$  I 6708 Å absorption line, as well Ca I 6718 Å, is clearly evident in both spectra. The absorption in the nova spectrum around  $\lambda = 6711.3$  is identified as Cr II 6711.29 Å.

order of  $10^4$ , which is large enough to explain the Galactic  ${}^7\text{Li}$  enrichment (Friedjung 1979). The mass of sodium and potassium ejected in novae can be computed in terms of solar mass by using the results of different nova composition models, characterized by different WD masses, accretion rates, and mixing degrees (José & Hernanz 1998). We have considered the results obtained for CO nova models, where the mass of ejected sodium ranges from  $3.4 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$  the mass of ejected hydrogen, while the ejected potassium varies from  $5.1$  to  $7.2 \times 10^{-6}$ . The hydrogen ejected mass can be estimated both from the intensity of  $\text{H}\beta$  when the ejecta is completely optically thin, e.g., in late nebular phases (Mason et al. 2005), and the observed  $t_2$  value (Della Valle et al. 2002). Both methods converge toward the value of an ejected hydrogen mass of  $M_{\text{H},\text{ej}} \approx 10^{-4} M_{\odot}$ . After combining the Na and K ejecta measurements with the respective lithium mass abundance ratio, we find the mass of lithium ejected by V1369 Cen to be in the range  $M_{\text{Li},1} = 0.3\text{--}4.8 \times 10^{-10} M_{\odot}$ . The ratios Li/Na and Li/K were determined on days 7 and 13 when only a small amount of  ${}^7\text{Be}$  decayed to  ${}^7\text{Li}$ . Hence, the measured amount of  ${}^7\text{Li}$  may be only a lower limit. However, TNRs that produce

${}^7\text{Be}$  could start even years or months (see Starrfield, Iliadis, and Hix in Bode & Evans 2008) before the nova was discovered. Therefore, the most plausible scenario for V1369 Cen is the one in which TNRs started weeks/months before the optical detection, and therefore the measured abundance of lithium can be considered a good approximation of the total amount of lithium actually produced by the nova (or a firm lower limit). The crucial quantity needed to compute the global Li yield of the galactic nova population is the Galactic nova rate, which is known within a factor of two,  $R_N = 20\text{--}34 \text{ events yr}^{-1}$  (Della Valle & Livio 1994; Shafter 1997). With the yield obtained above, we derive for the lithium mass injected in the Milky Way by nova systems  $M_{\text{Li,tot}} \sim 2\text{--}45 M_{\odot} \text{ Gyr}^{-1}$ . However, it is well known that the ejecta of “slow” novae are more massive than ejecta of “fast” novae, by an order of magnitude,  $\sim 10^{-4} M_{\odot}$  versus  $\sim 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$  (Della Valle et al. 2002); therefore, fast novae, which can form  $\sim 30\%$  of the nova population of the Milky Way (Della Valle & Duerbeck 1993), should contribute only marginally to the global  ${}^7\text{Li}$  yield. The above reported range of lithium mass decreases to  $M_{\text{Li,tot}} \leq 17 M_{\odot} \text{ Gyr}^{-1}$ , for a rate of “slow” novae of  $15\text{--}24 \text{ events yr}^{-1}$ , in good agreement with the theoretical predictions (José & Hernanz 1998).

Figure 5 shows the  $A(\text{Li})$  versus  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  observed relation compared with Galactic chemical evolution model results. The Galactic chemical evolution model used is an updated version of the chemical evolution model of Romano et al. (1999, 2001), which is based on the two-infall model of Chiappini et al. (1997) and includes AGB stars (Karakas 2010), super-AGB stars (Doherty et al. 2014), Galactic cosmic rays (Lemoine et al. 1998), and novae, as Li producers. In this model, the Galactic inner halo and thick disk form by accretion of gas of primordial chemical composition on a short timescale ( $\sim 1 \text{ Gyr}$ ). The gas is efficiently turned into stars as long as its density is above a critical threshold, below which the star formation stops. The thin disk forms out of a second episode of infall of gas of mainly extragalactic origin on longer timescales ( $7\text{--}8 \text{ Gyr}$  in the solar neighborhood) and with lower star formation efficiency. It is worth emphasizing that the adopted



**Figure 5.**  $A(\text{Li})$  vs.  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  for solar neighborhood stars and meteorites (symbols; see legend) compared to the predictions of chemical evolution models (lines and colored areas). The back and forth behavior in the theoretical curves around  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.8$  is due to the transition between the halo/thick-disk and thin-disk formation phases (see the text).

mass assembly history is consistent with what is obtained for Milky Way-like galaxies in a full cosmological framework (Colavitti et al. 2008). The black continuous line in Figure 5 is the best fit to the data obtained with a model with all Li sources, starting from a primordial Li abundance of  $A(\text{Li}) = 2.3$  and by assuming that each “slow” nova (the adopted current slow novae rate is  $17 \text{ events yr}^{-1}$ ) ejects on an average  $M_{\text{Li}} = 2.55 \times 10^{-10} M_{\odot}$  in agreement with the measurement of  $M_{\text{Li}} = 0.3\text{--}4.8 \times 10^{-10} M_{\odot}$  presented in this paper. The black dashed line shows the predictions of the same model when a high primordial Li abundance is adopted (see the Section 1). The red line is the best model with all Li factories but novae: it is clearly seen that novae are necessary to explain the late rise from the plateau value. The gray area indicates the uncertainties in the model predictions due to uncertainties in both the estimated Li yield from novae and the current slow nova rate: the upper (lower) boundary refers to the upper (lower) limit to the Li yield estimated in this paper and a maximum (minimum) current slow nova rate of 24(15)  $\text{events yr}^{-1}$ . The light green area similarly indicates the uncertainties in the model predictions when the maximum and minimum Li yields from José & Hernanz (1998) are assumed. Though the two areas partly overlap, it is clearly seen that the theoretical nova yields tend to underproduce Li in the Galaxy, while the semi-empirical yields estimated in this Letter give a better match with observed data points. Should the result presented here be confirmed by further observations of  ${}^7\text{Li}$ , classical novae would stand as one of the major Li producers on a Galactic scale.

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