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# Simple Post-Asymptotic Giant Branch Population Models in Early-Type Stellar Systems

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We presented simple PAGB population models to explain the observed anti-correlation between luminosity specific PN number density and UV upturn strength, ( $1550-V$ ). Our PAGB models based on simple number statistics can qualitatively account several observations related to UV upturn phenomenon. One component model shows that PAGB contribution does not vary much among models regardless assigned metallicity and age, but the variation of mixture ratio with other hot component makes different characteristic temperature of their FUV spectrum among galaxies. Two component model shows that the observed anti-correlation between luminosity specific PN number density and UV upturn strength can be caused by the overall mass shift of PAGB stars rather than the variation of number of stars to skip PAGB in metal-rich tail as suggested in the metallicity governing scenario. This means that the age governing scenario is more plausible option for the anti-correlation because age is still the most probable cause for the overall shift of PAGB mass distribution. Application of simple PAGB population models to real FUV SED seems to be inconclusive, but more detailed analysis of SED and refined FUV color would be helpful to understand PAGB contribution to FUV spectrum.