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## Nucleosynthesis and wind yields of Very Massive Stars

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The most massive stars provide an essential source of recycled material for young clusters and galaxies. While very massive stars (VMS,  $M > 100 M_{\odot}$ ) are relatively rare compared to O stars, they lose disproportionately large amounts of mass already from the onset of core H-burning. In this talk, I will discuss the impact of stellar wind yields from VMS, calculated for a wide range of masses ( $50 - 500 M_{\odot}$ ) at solar metallicity, using the MESA stellar evolution code. We find that for VMS, 95% of the total wind yields are produced already on the main sequence, while only  $\sim 5\%$  is supplied by the post-main sequence. This implies that VMS are the primary source of  $^{26}\text{Al}$  and could be responsible for the observed Galactic  $^{26}\text{Al}$  enrichment. Interestingly, we find that  $200 M_{\odot}$  stars eject 100 times more of each heavy element in their winds than  $50 M_{\odot}$  stars, and even when weighted by an IMF their wind contribution is still an order of magnitude higher than that of a  $50 M_{\odot}$  star.

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