

The Herschel MESS program on evolved stars

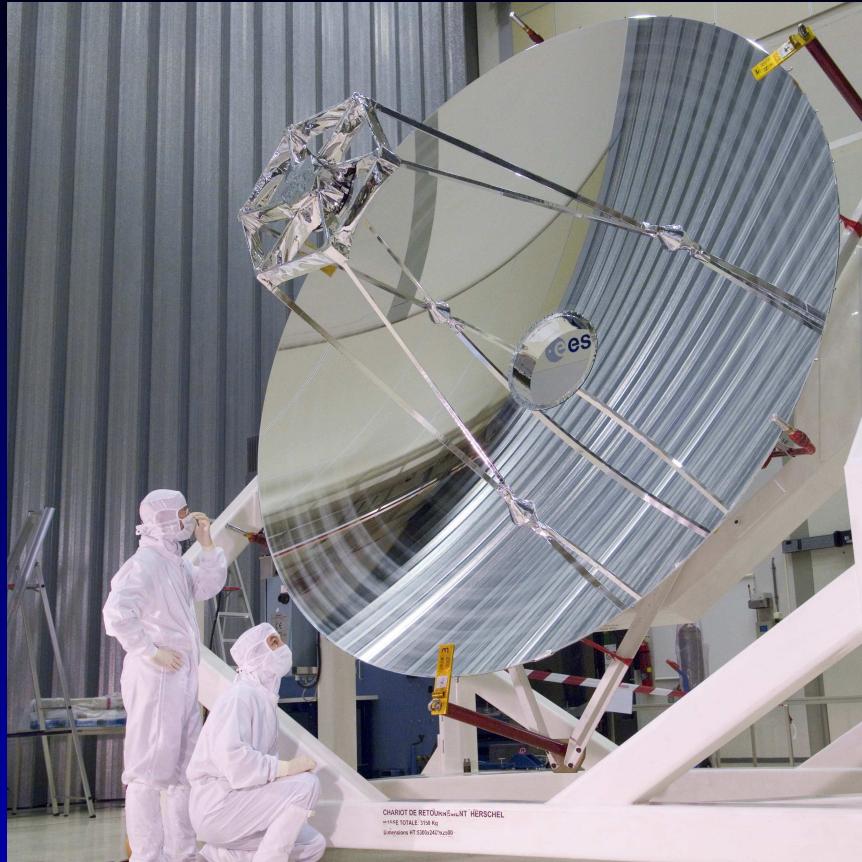
MESS - Mass loss of Evolved Stars

Martin Groenewegen
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on behalf of the MESS consortium
www.univie.ac.at/space/MESS (consortium website)

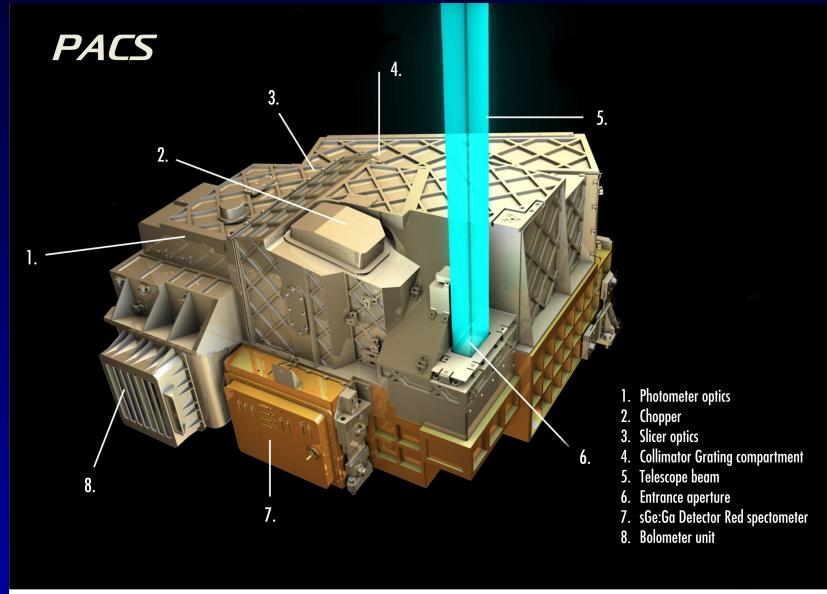


Herschel - Planck launch 14 May 2009



3.3m effective diameter
3 year of Routine Phase starting Dec. 2009

Herschel instruments



PACS - SPIRE - HIFI

FWHM:

5.6, 6.8, 11.4'' (PACS)

18.1, 25.2, 36.6'' (SPIRE)

Evolved stars GT Key Programs

MESS (Mass loss of Evolved StarS) - PACS + SPIRE
(PI: Martin Groenewegen)

310h: Belgium, SPIRE SAG-6, Vienna, Heidelberg,
HSC, MS

PACS (50-200 μm)

SPIRE (200-650 μm)

both have bolometer arrays (FOV of a few arcmin)

both have a spectrometer ($R= 1000-2000$)

HIFISTARS - HIFI (PI: Valentin Bujarrabal)
talks on Thursday

Other smaller programs in OT1, GT1, GT2,
OT2 (June 9 - Sep 15)

MESS

This GT KP aims at studying the circumstellar matter in evolved objects

- AGB, Post-AGB, PNe, RSG, WR, LBV, SN
 - Photometric mapping of nearby objects
 - Spectroscopy of nearby objects
 - SPIRE and PACS
- Mass-loss dominates the evolution
How? How much? Time evolution? Spherical?
Production of dust
- $\dot{M}(Z)$
AGB vs. SN gas & dust return at high- z

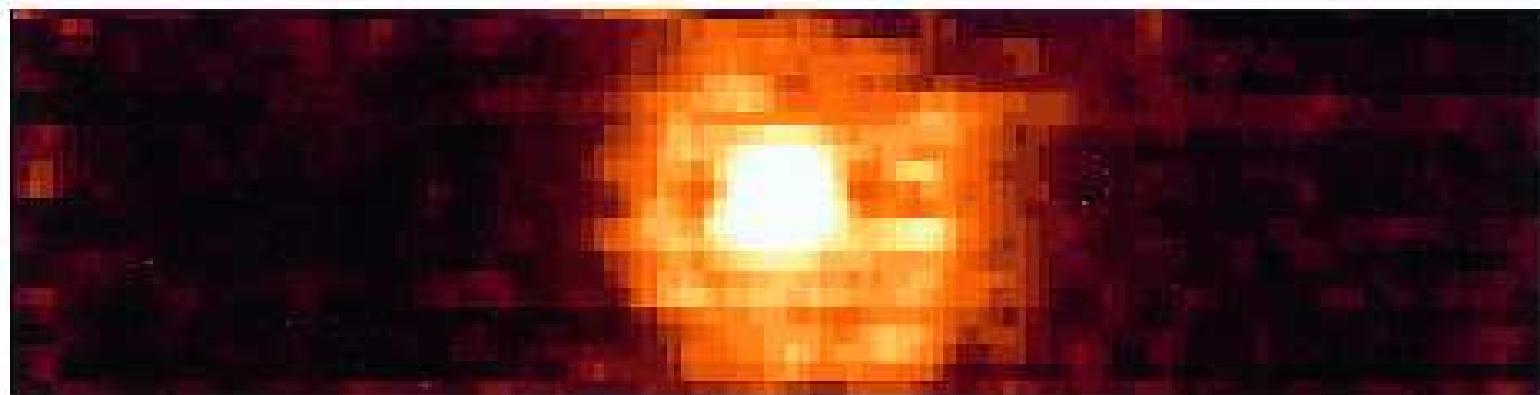


Fig. 1. $90\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ image of Y CVn taken with PHT-C100 array detector and C90 filter displayed in linear brightness scale.

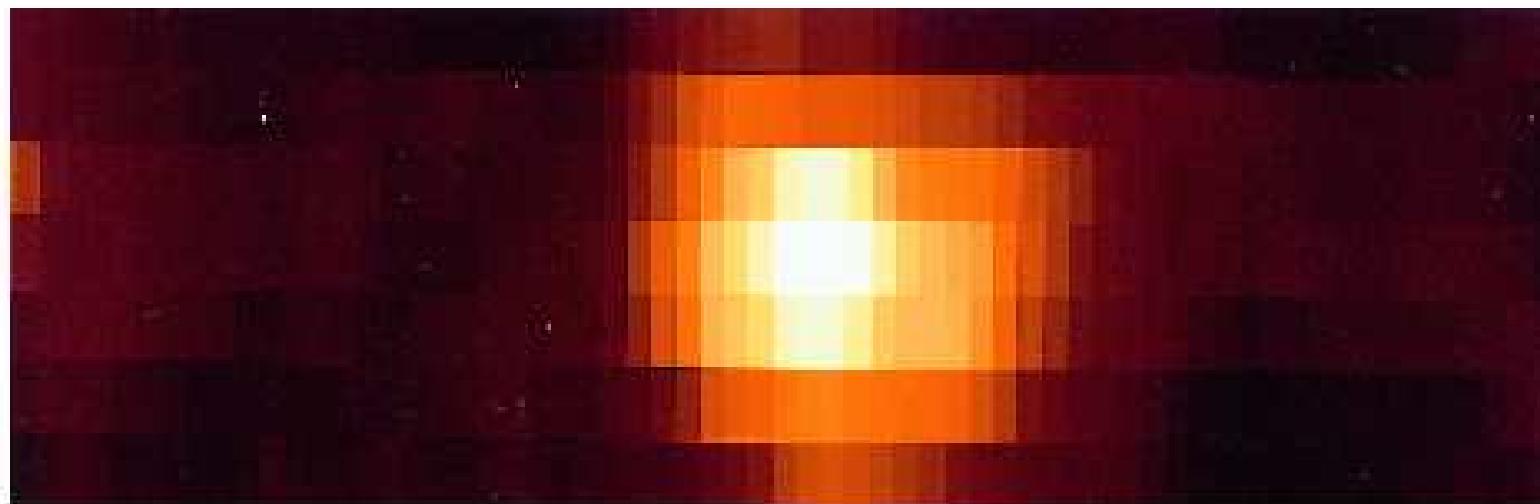
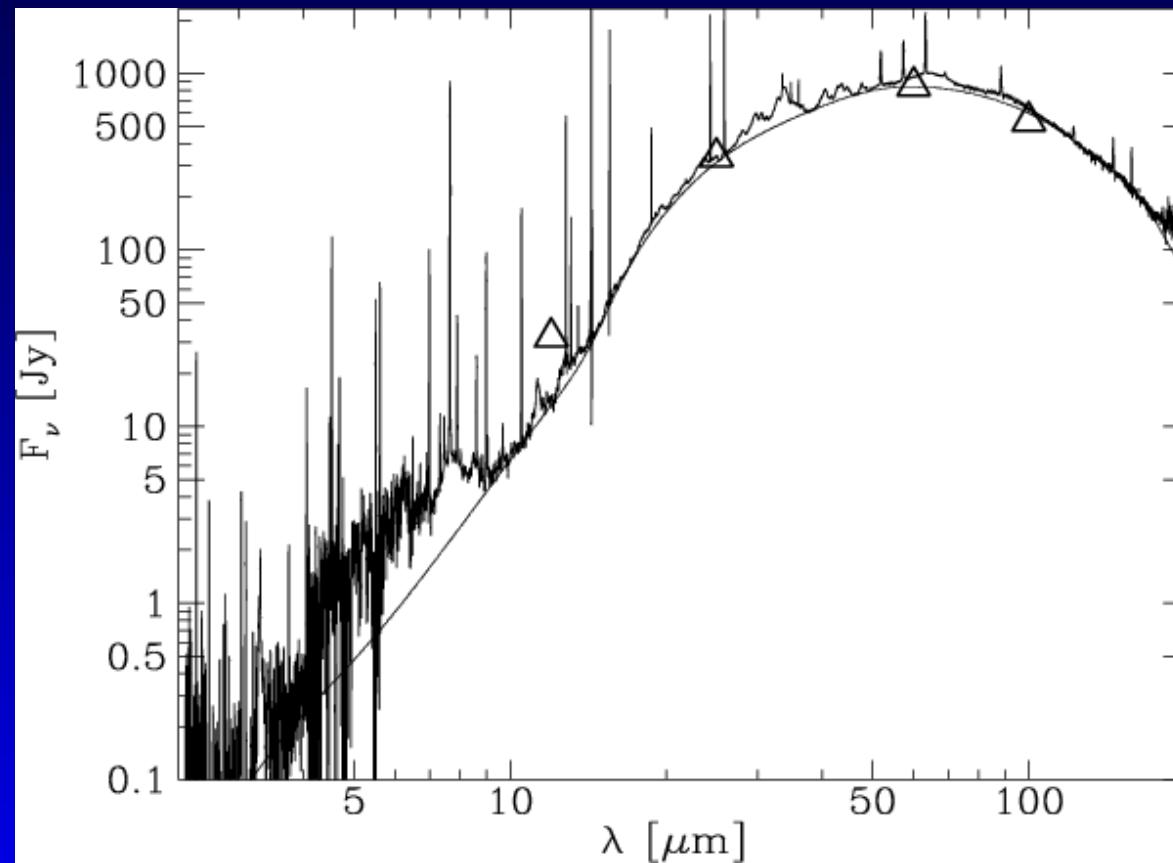


Fig. 2. $160\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ image of Y CVn taken with PHT-C200 array detector and C160 filter displayed in linear brightness scale.

Y CVn
Izumiura et al. (1996), $8'\times 35'$ ISOPHOT map

Spectroscopy of nearby objects

Goal: Study of
dust properties, molecular lines, emission lines



NGC 6302; Molster et al., SWS + LWS spectrum

Dust and Ices

mineral	chemical formula	‘60+’ band positions [μm]
fosterite	Mg_2SiO_4	69–70
fayalite	Fe_2SiO_4	93–94, 110
diopside	$\text{CaMgSi}_2\text{O}_6$	65–66
calcite	CaCO_3	92
dolomite	$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	62
water ice	H_2O	62
methanol ice	$\alpha\text{-CH}_3\text{OH}$	68, 88.5
dry ice	CO_2	85
PAHs “flopping modes”		(far-IR)

Implementation (Photo)

PACS:

“Scan Maps” at $70 + 160 \mu\text{m}$

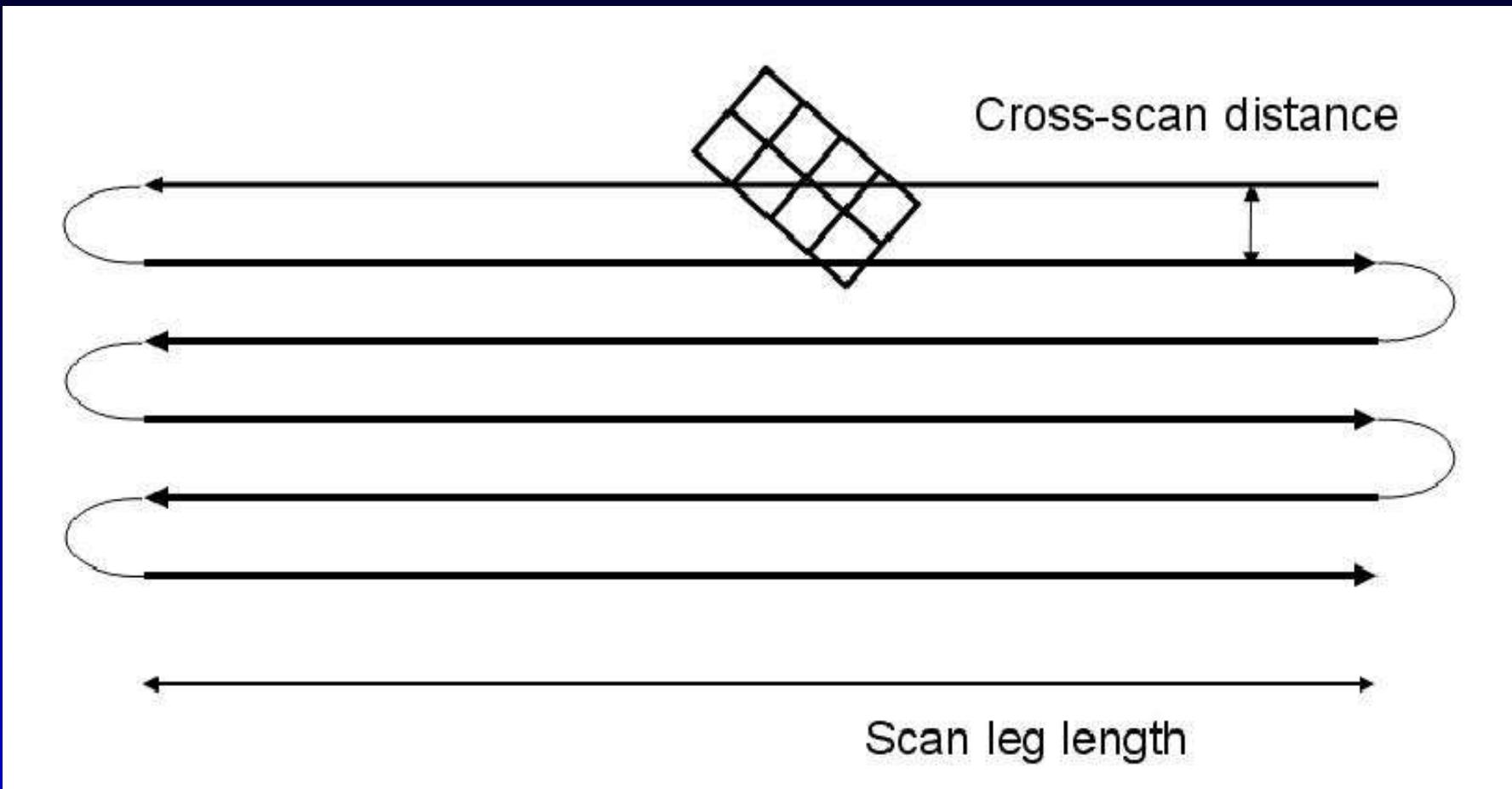
78 AGB/RSG, 16 post-AGB/PN, 8 WR/LBV, 5 SN

SPIRE:

“Large maps” at $250, 350, 500 \mu\text{m}$

26 AGB/RSG, 8 post-AGB/PN, 5 SN

Mapping strategy



PACS: concatenate scan and cross-scan;
for SPIRE this is done in a single AOR.

Implementation (Spectro)

PACS:

Concatenation of two AORs to cover entire
60-210 μ m region

27 AGB/RSG, 26 post-AGB/PN, 2 WR/LBV, 4 SN

SPIRE:

Complete FTS scan in a single AOR

9 AGB/RSG, 10 post-AGB/PN, 2 WR/LBV, 5 SN

Results so far

- 8 papers in the A&A Volume 518 Special Issue
 - + 1 Nature paper
 - + Overview paper
- (Groenewegen et al. 2011, A&A 526, A162)
- + papers on TX Psc and X Her, and Mira
talk by Alain tomorrow
- + several in preparation

Results so far

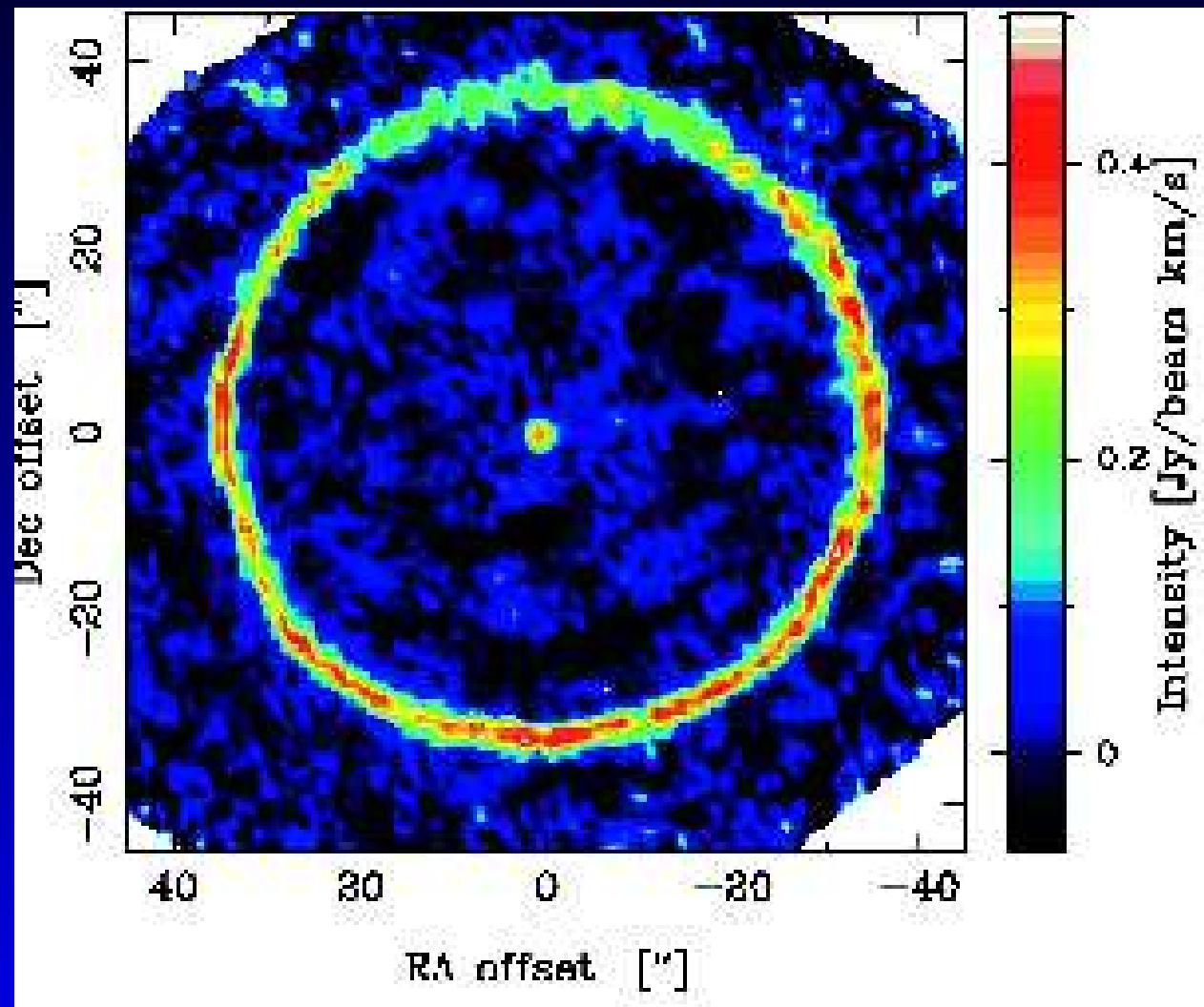
NOT DISCUSS:

- SNe (Barlow et al. 2010)
 - PNe (van Hoof et al. 2010)
 - Massive stars
 - AGB Dust
- talk by Joris on wednesday

In more detail:

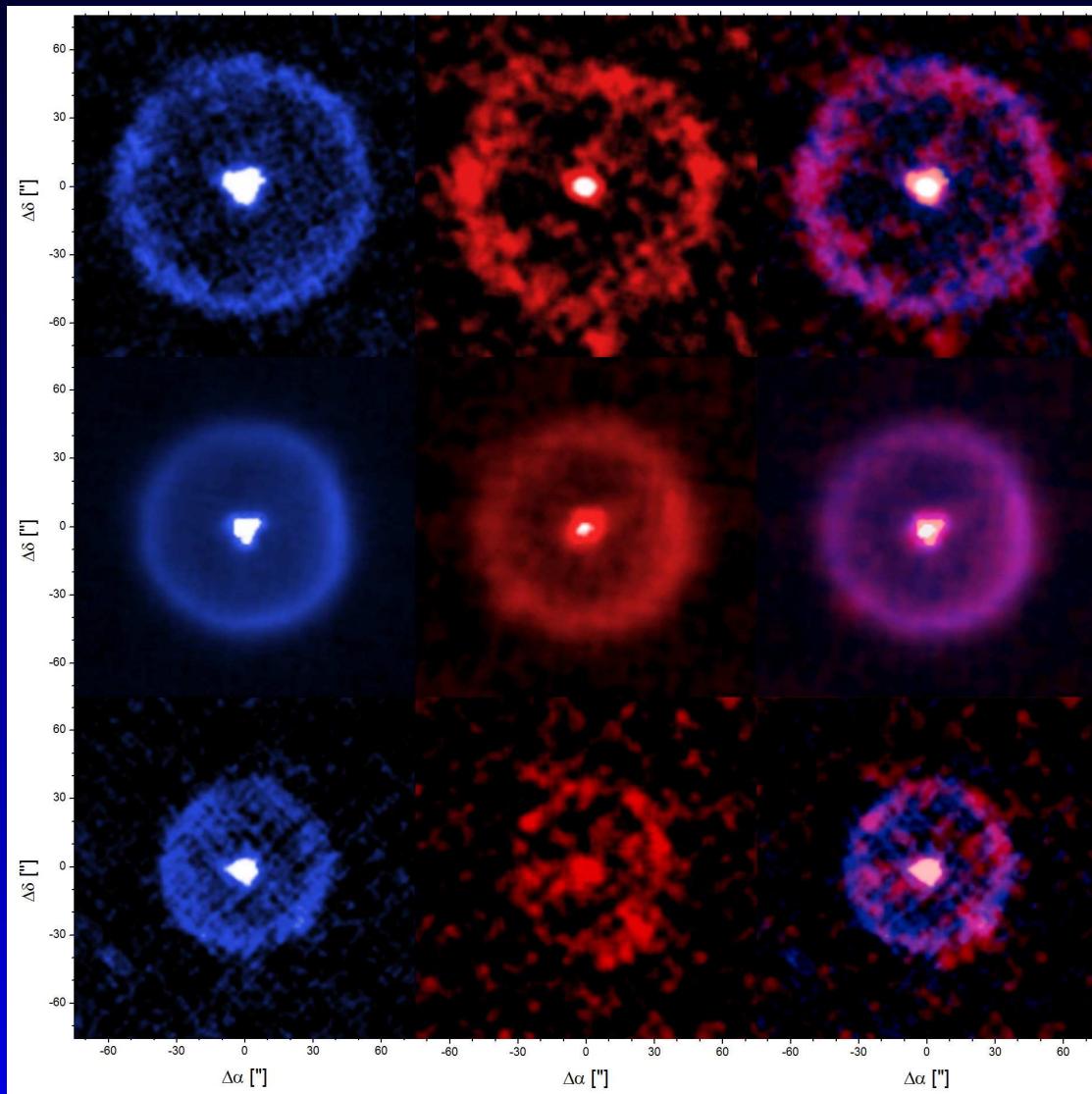
- AGB imaging and modelling
- talk by Alain
- posters by Mayer (P10), and Mecina (P6)
- AGB molecular spectroscopy

Detached shells



TT Cyg; Olofsson et al. (2000). PdB CO (1-0)

Detached shells

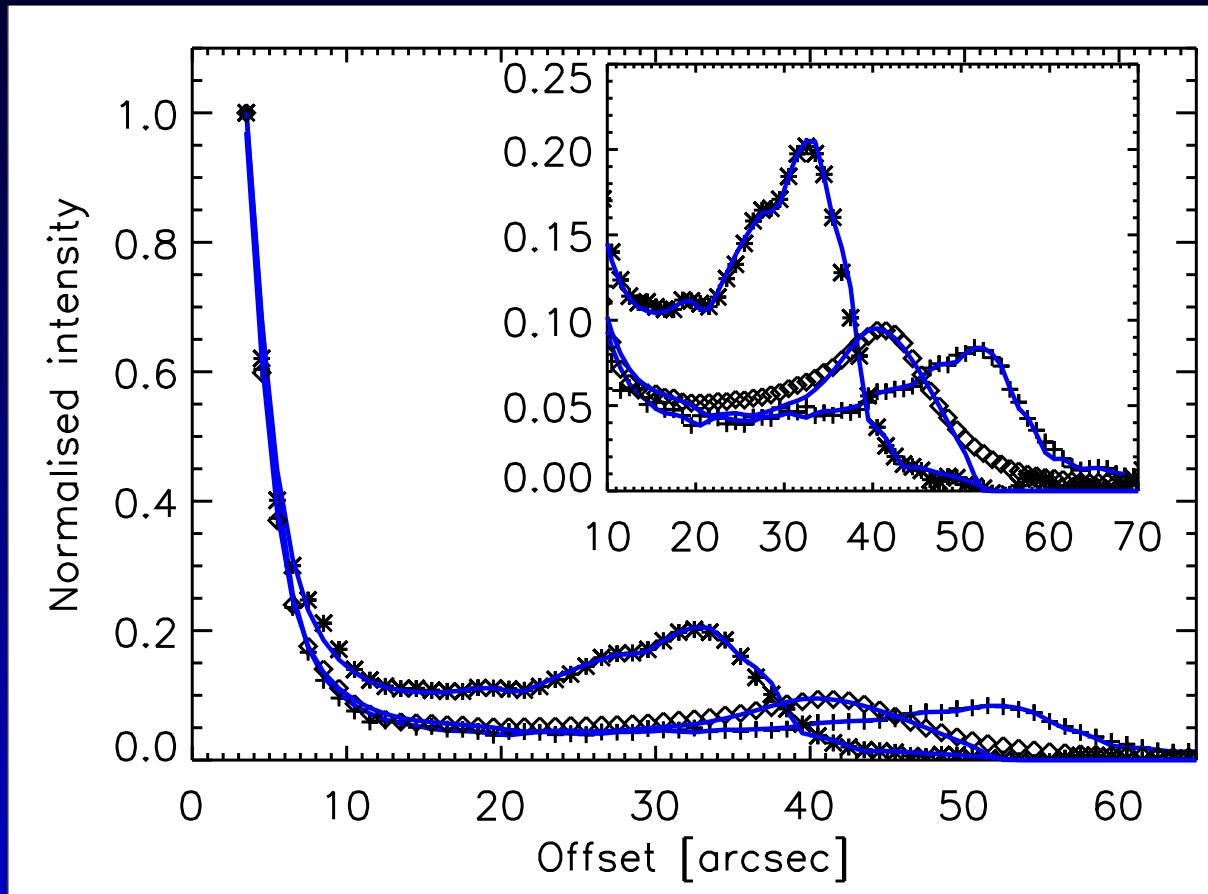


Kerschbaum
et al. (2010)

PACS:
blue / red /
combined

AQ And,
U Ant,
TT Cyg

Detached shells

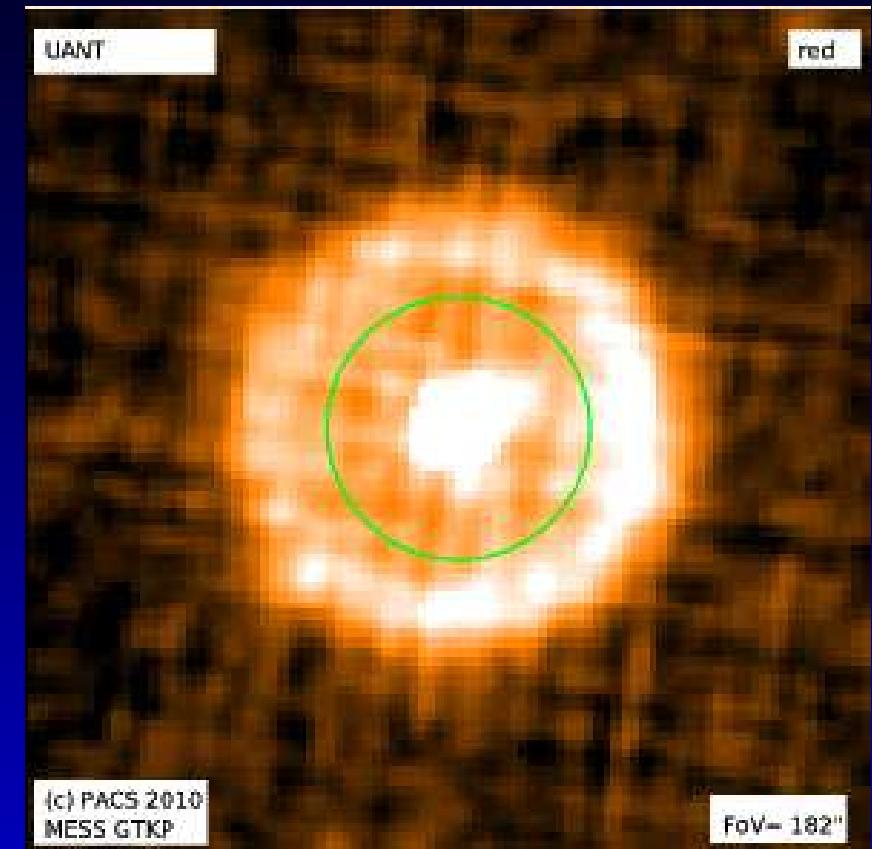
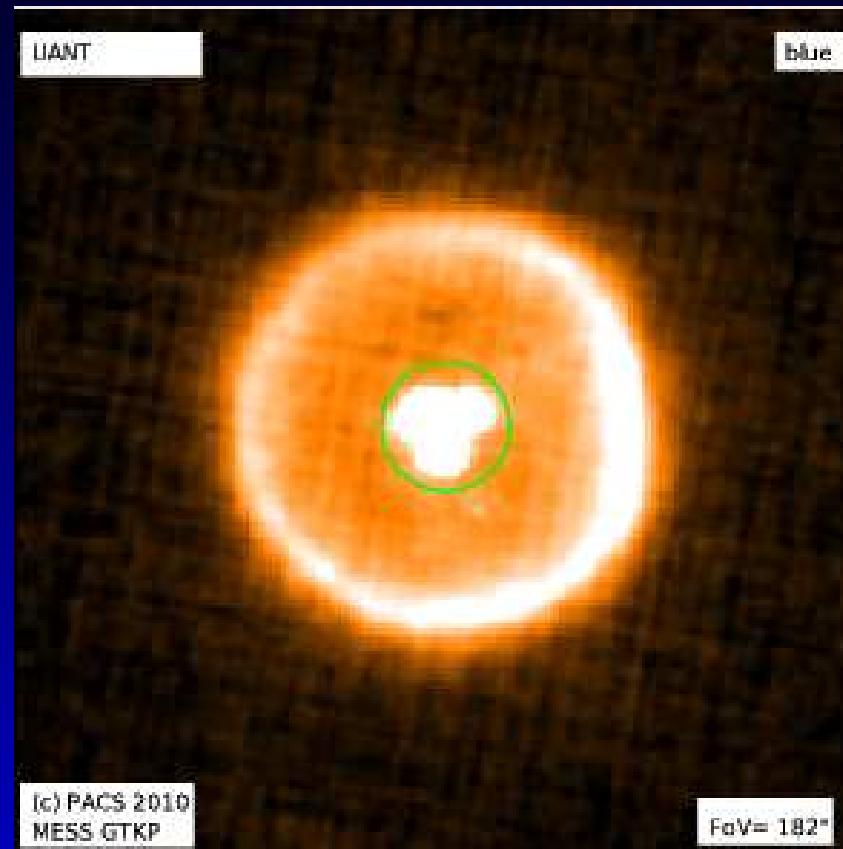


AQ And=+
U Ant=◊
TT Cyg=×

DUSTY
multiple-
shells
 T_{dust} =
25-50 K

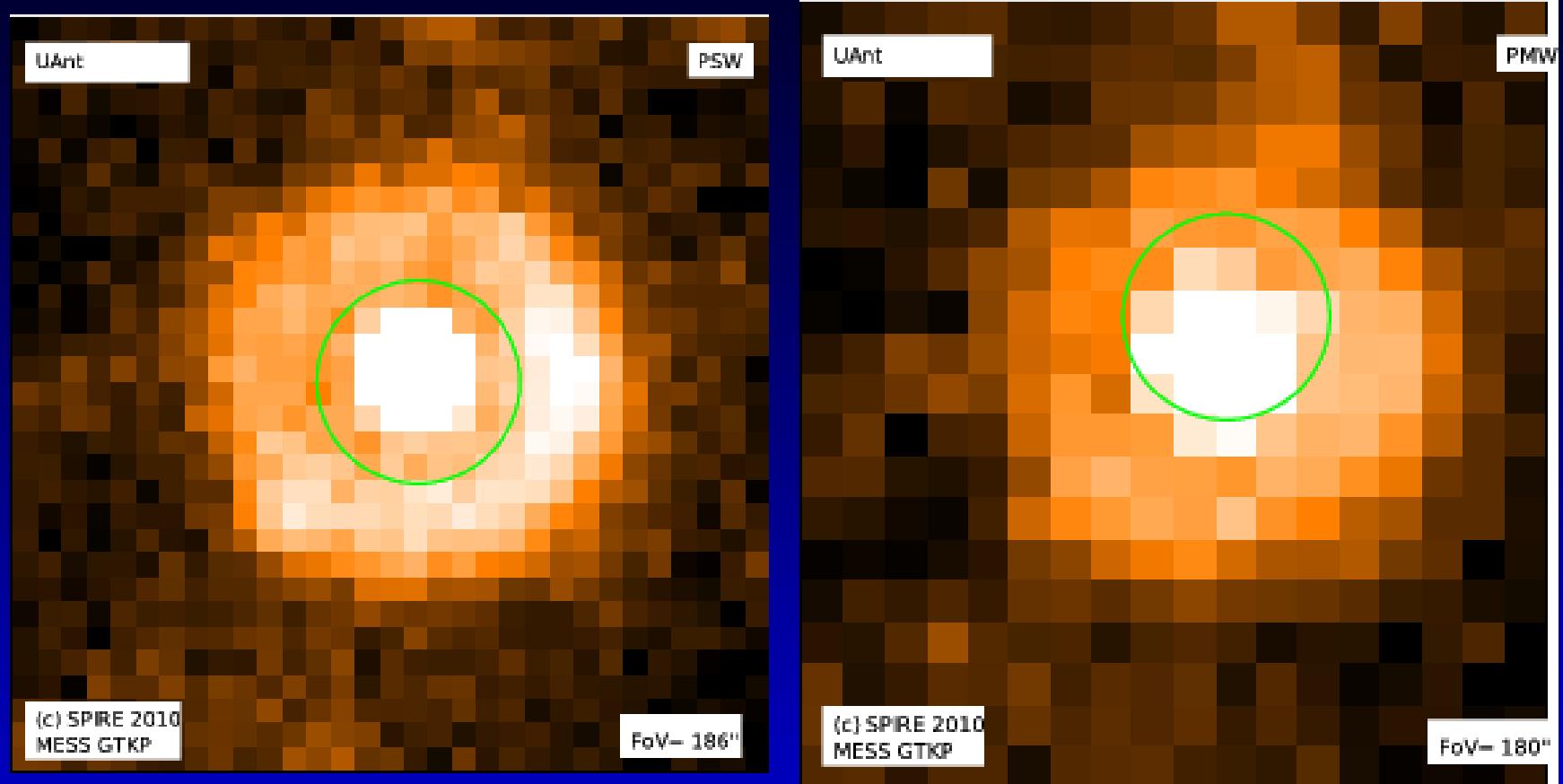
Kerschbaum et al. (2010, A&A Special Issue)

Spatial Resolution



U Ant PACS blue and red

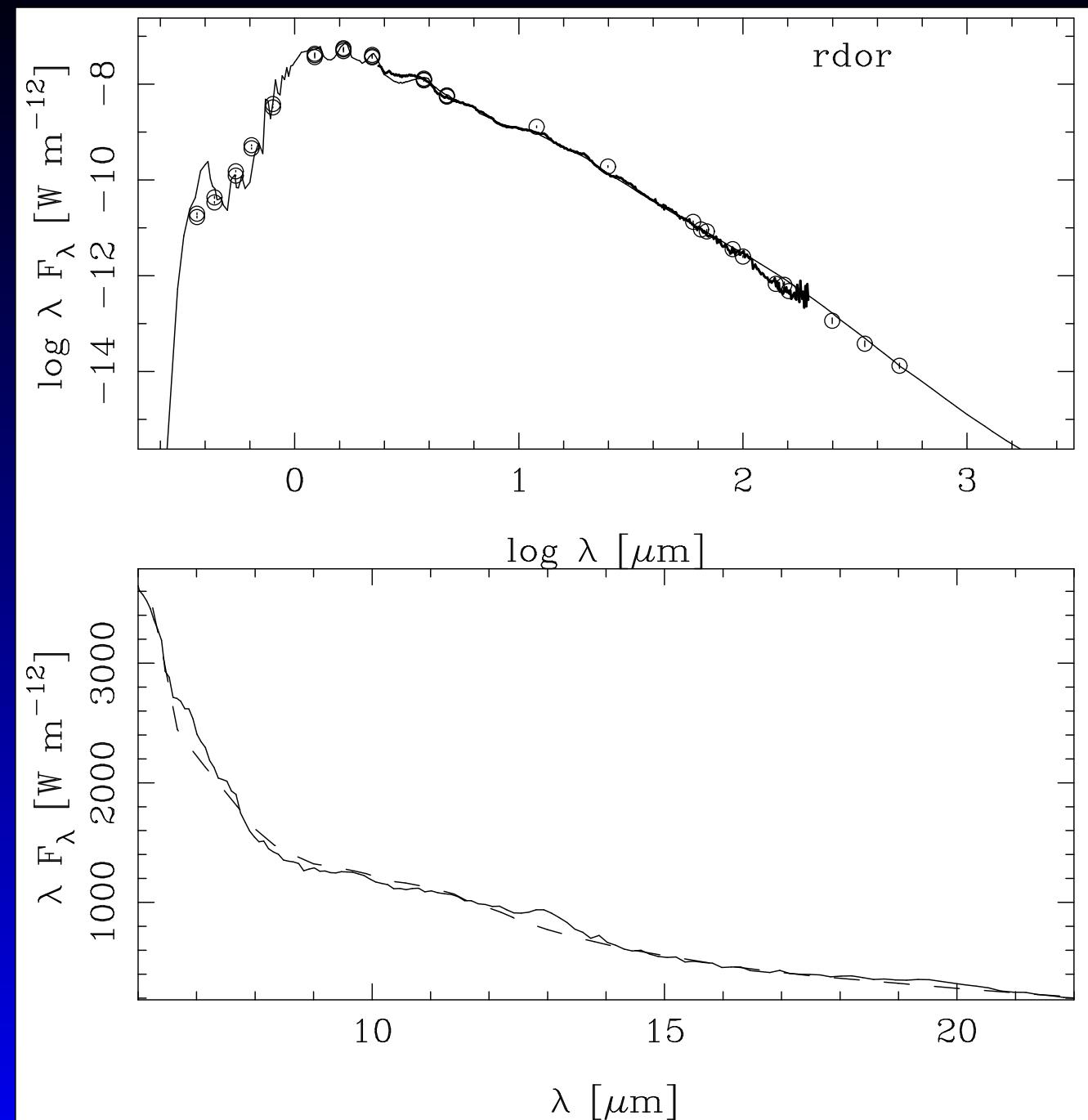
U Ant

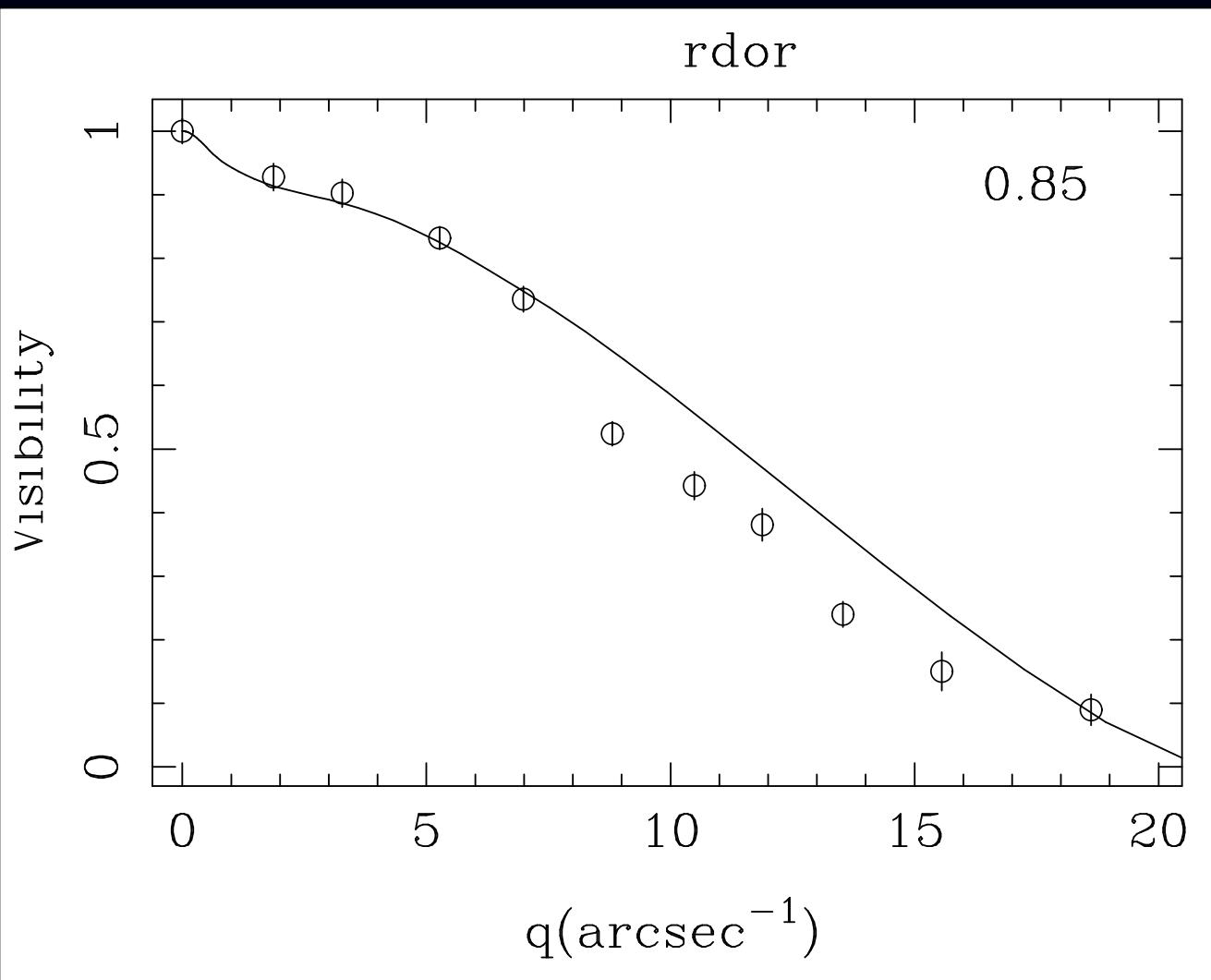


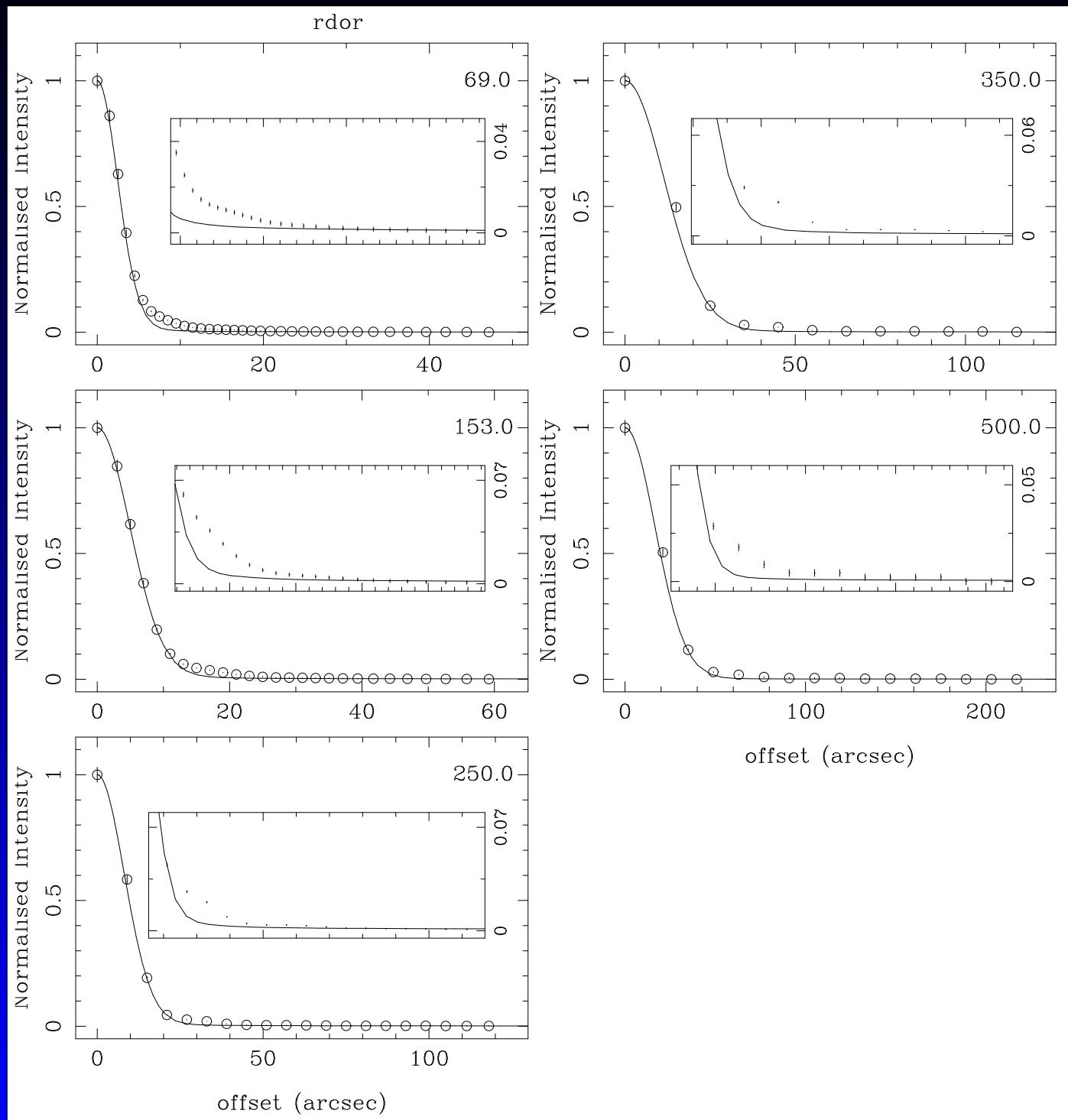
SPIRE PSW and PMW

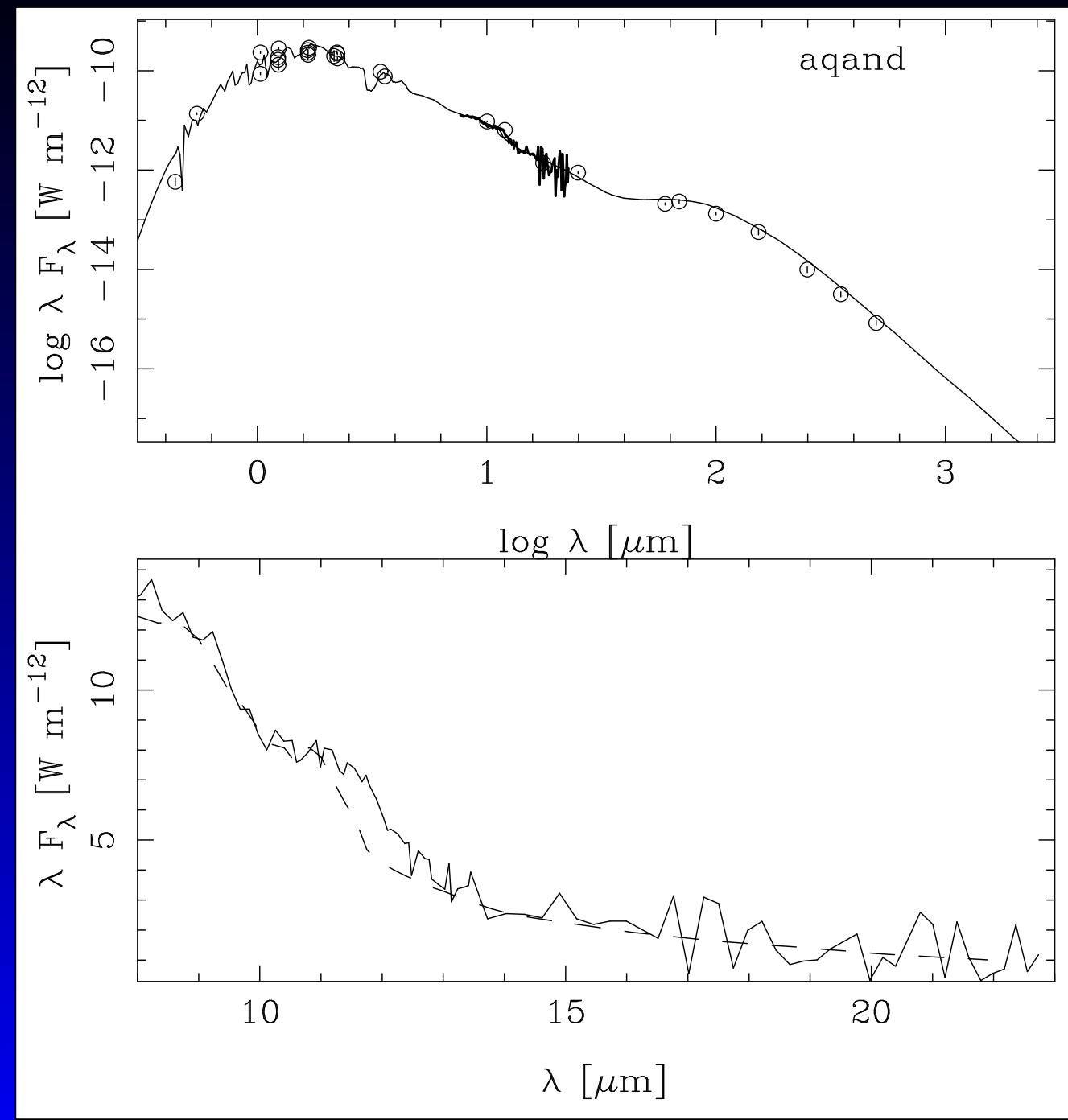
MoD - More of DUSTY

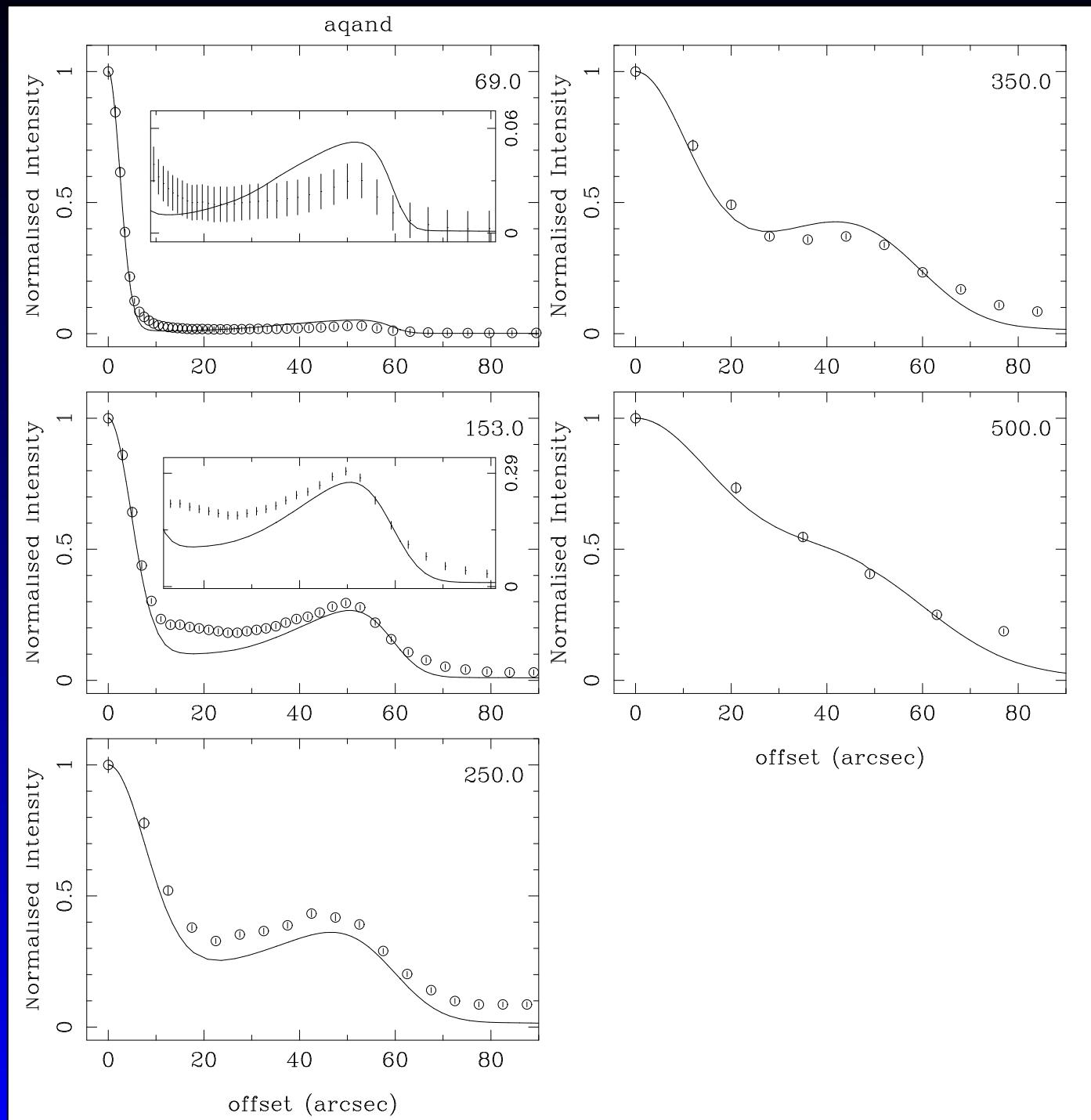
- Improved DUSTY
(discontinuous density distribution)
- embedded DUSTY code into a minimisation routine
- Can fit photometry, spectra, intensity distributions and visibility data
- R Dor: 4 parameters
 $L, \tau_V, T_{\text{inner}}, p_o$
- AQ And: 7 parameters
 $L, \tau_V, R_{\text{in,shell}}, \Delta R_{\text{shell}}, p_o, p_{\text{shell}}, \text{'density jump'}$

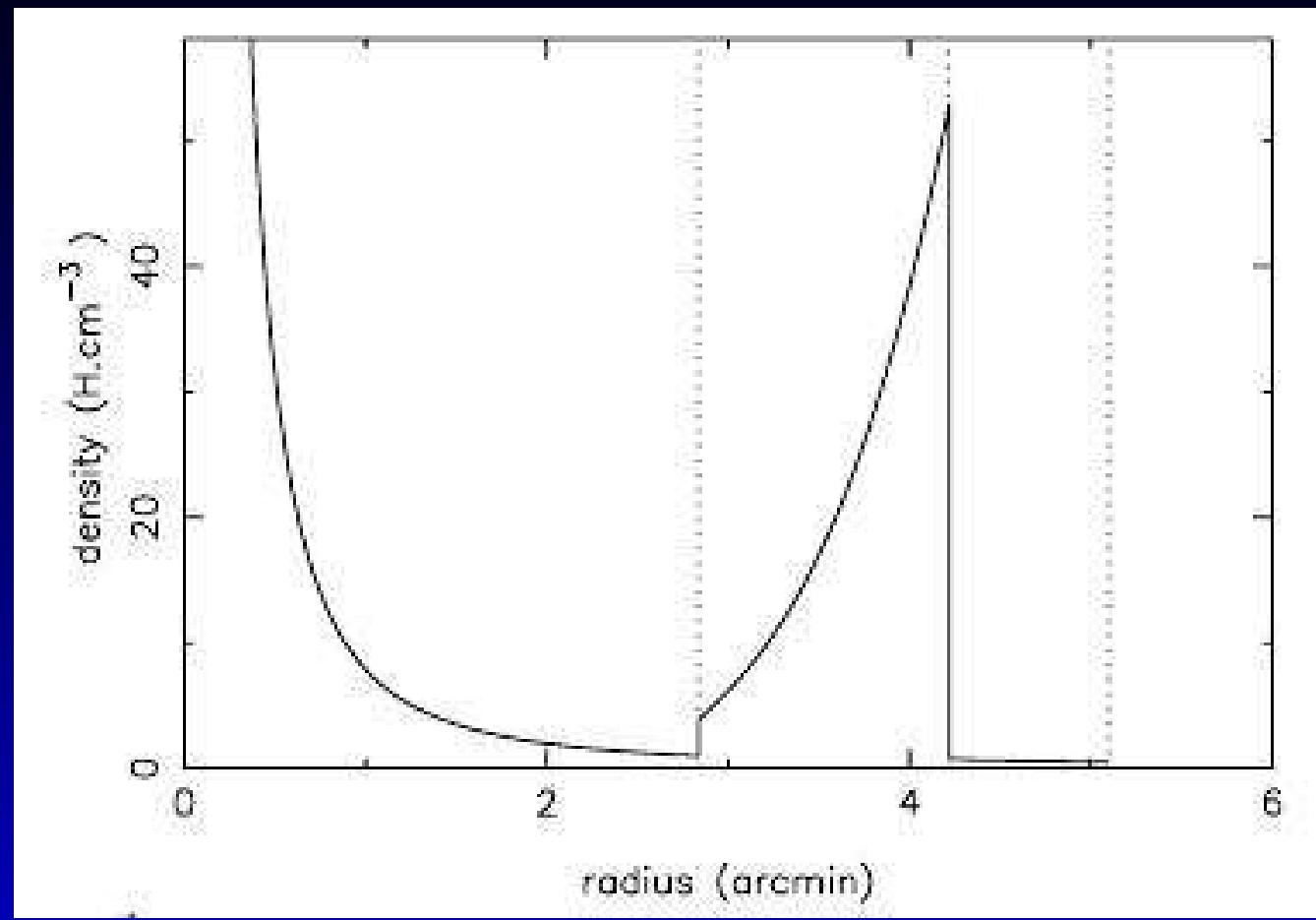






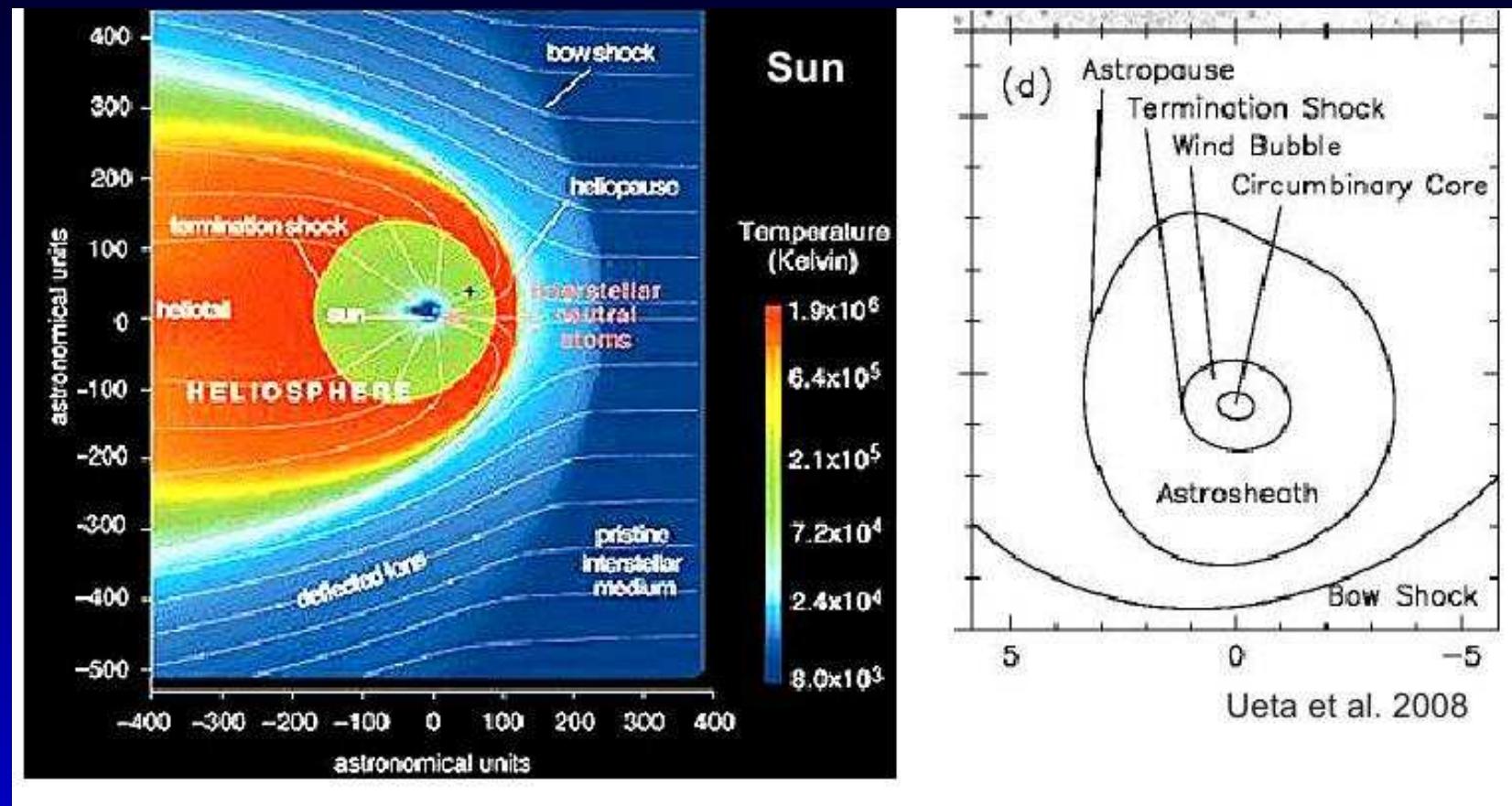






Libert et al. 2007, Y CVn, $p_{\text{shell}} = +6$

Interaction ISM

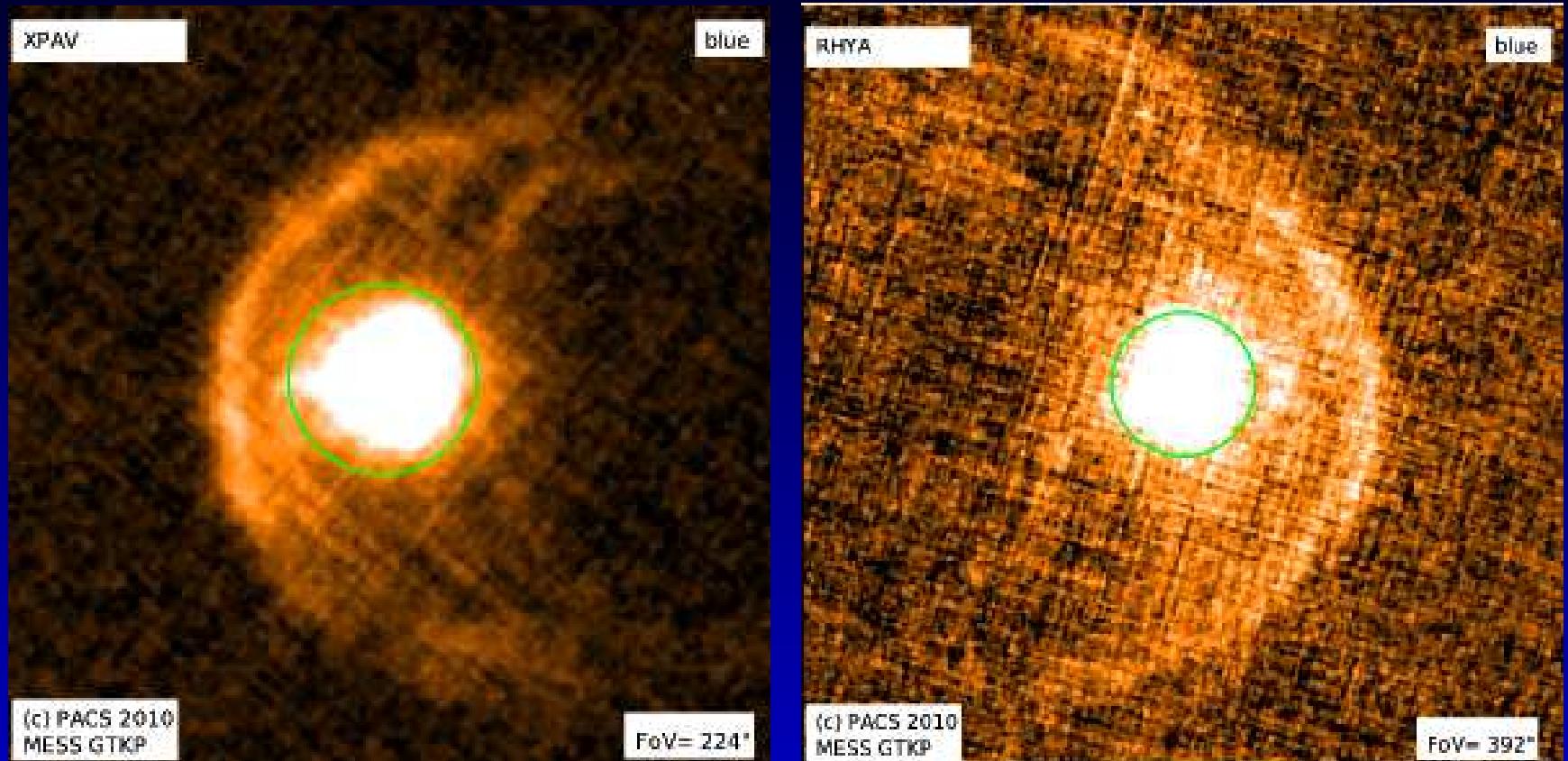


bow shock: where V_{ISM} goes from super- to subsonic

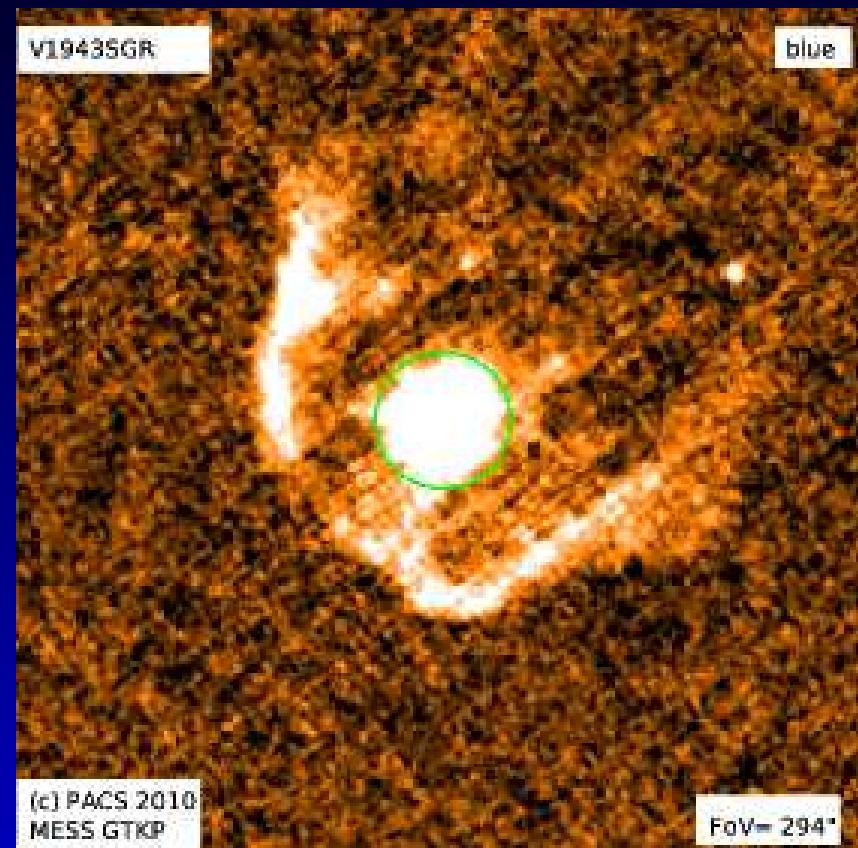
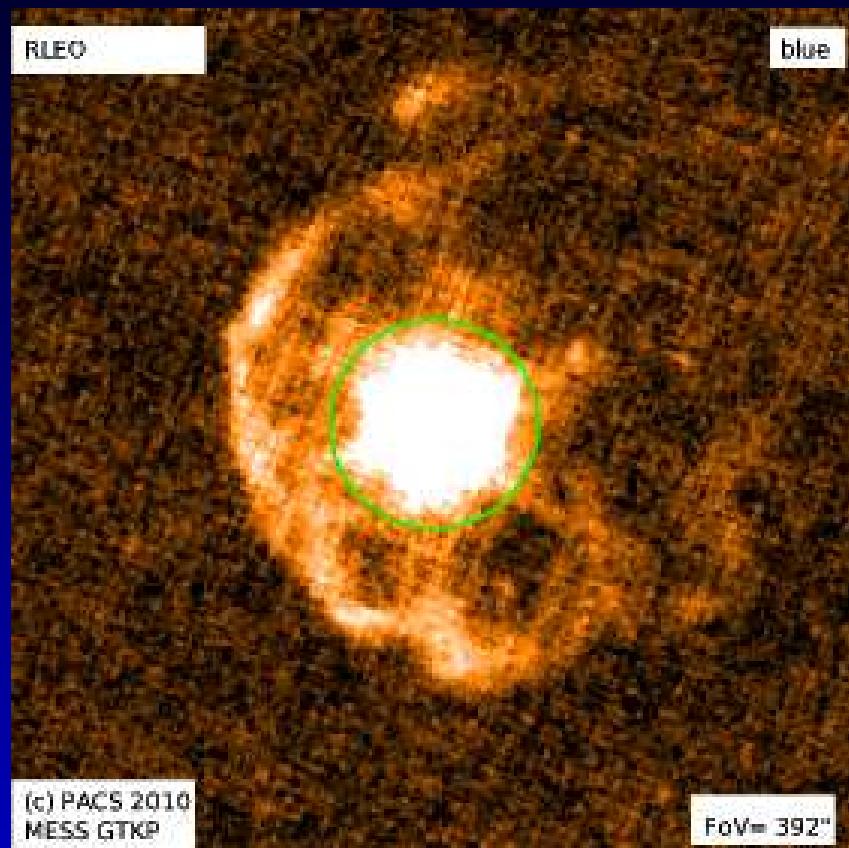
astropause: where $P_{ISM} = P_{CSE}$

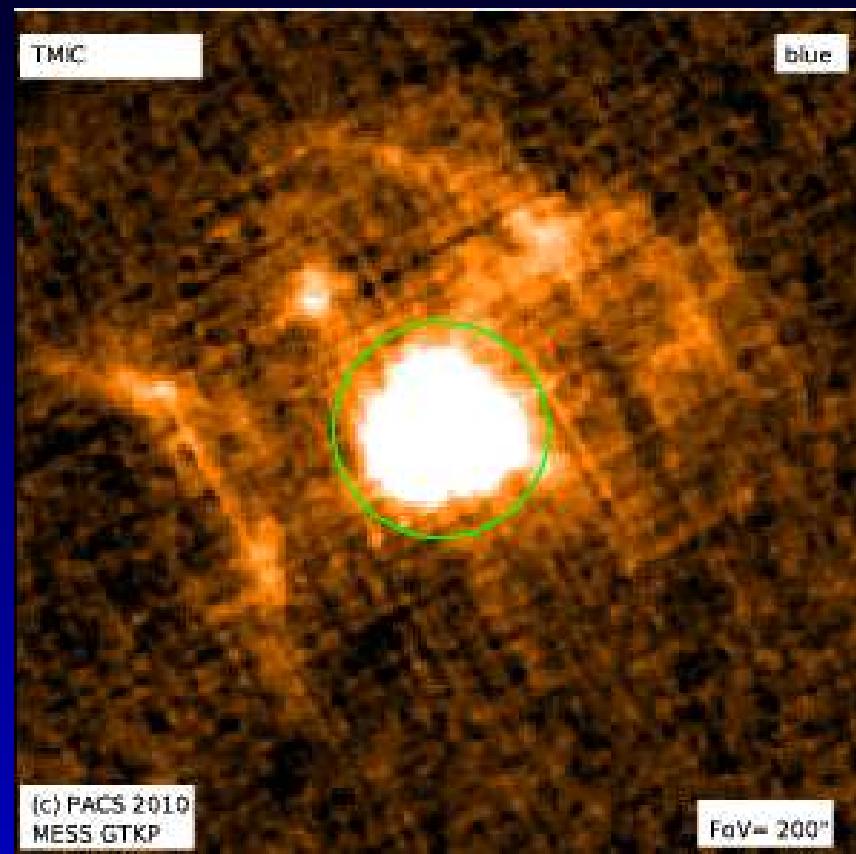
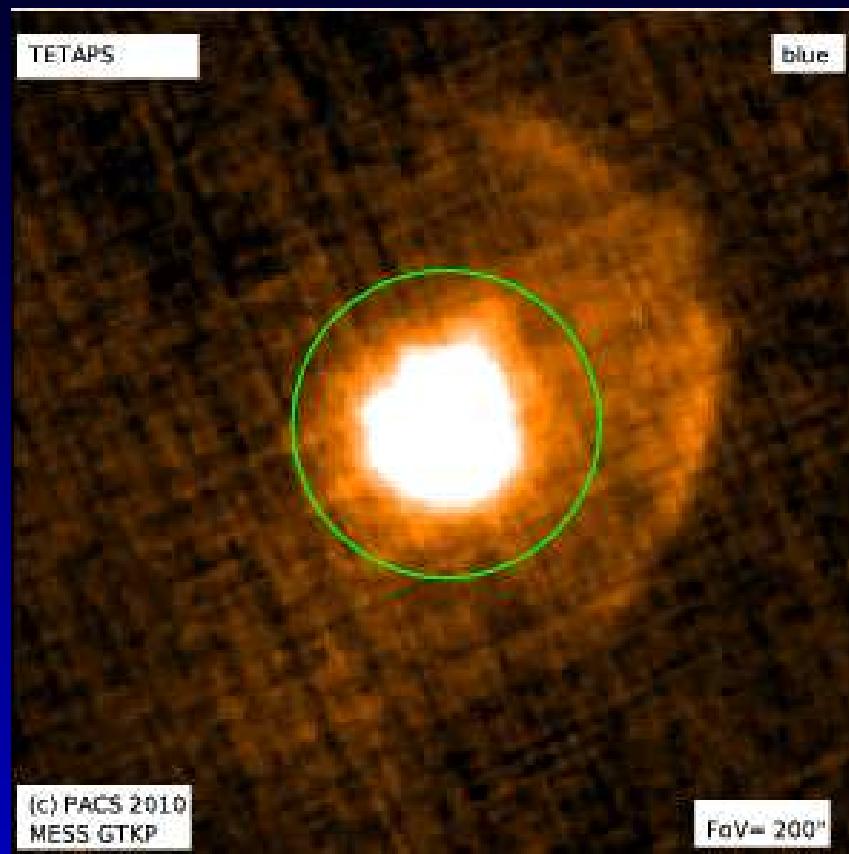
termination shock: where V_{CSE} goes from super- to subsonic

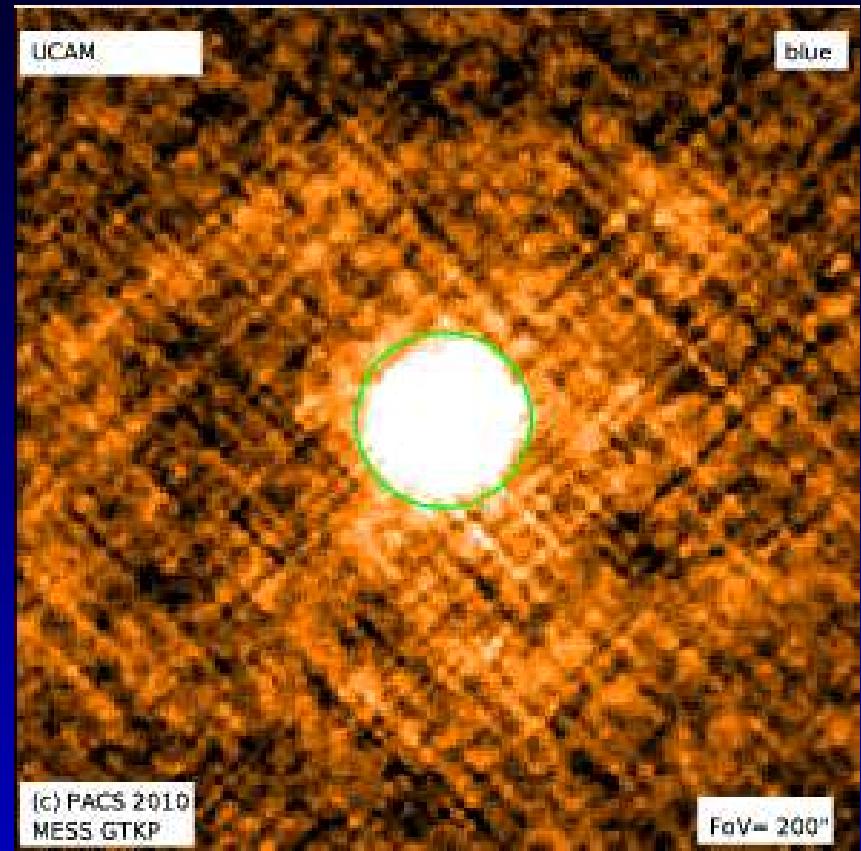
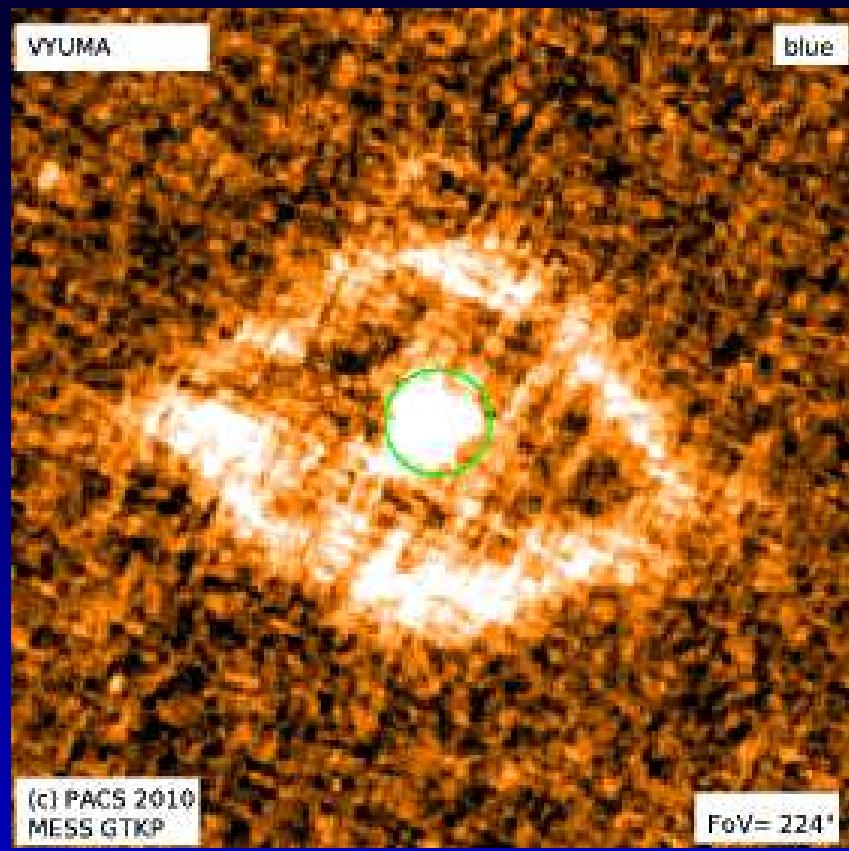
The Zoo



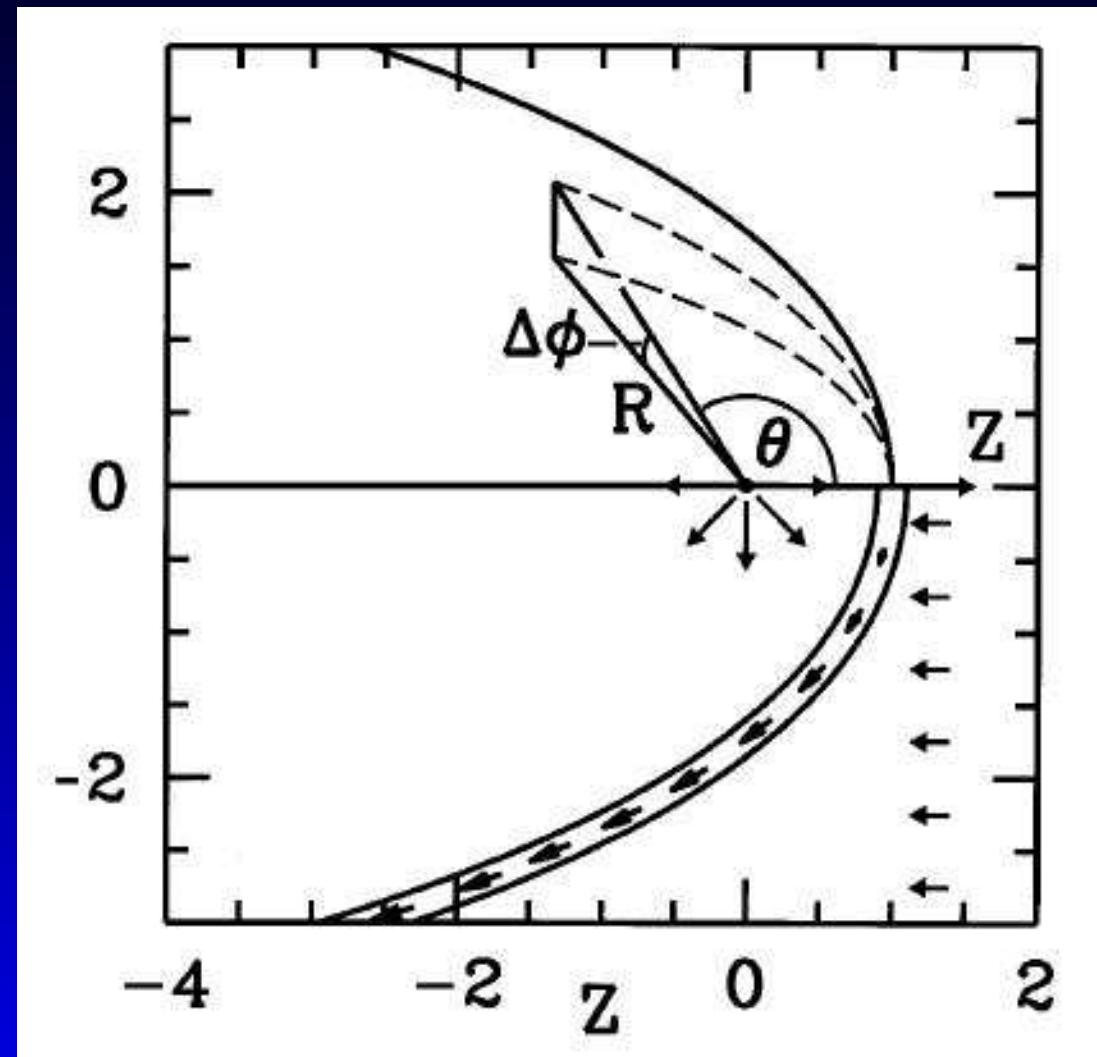
Cox et al. (in prep). Alain's talk







Wilkin model



Thin-shell shock model (Wilkin 1996)

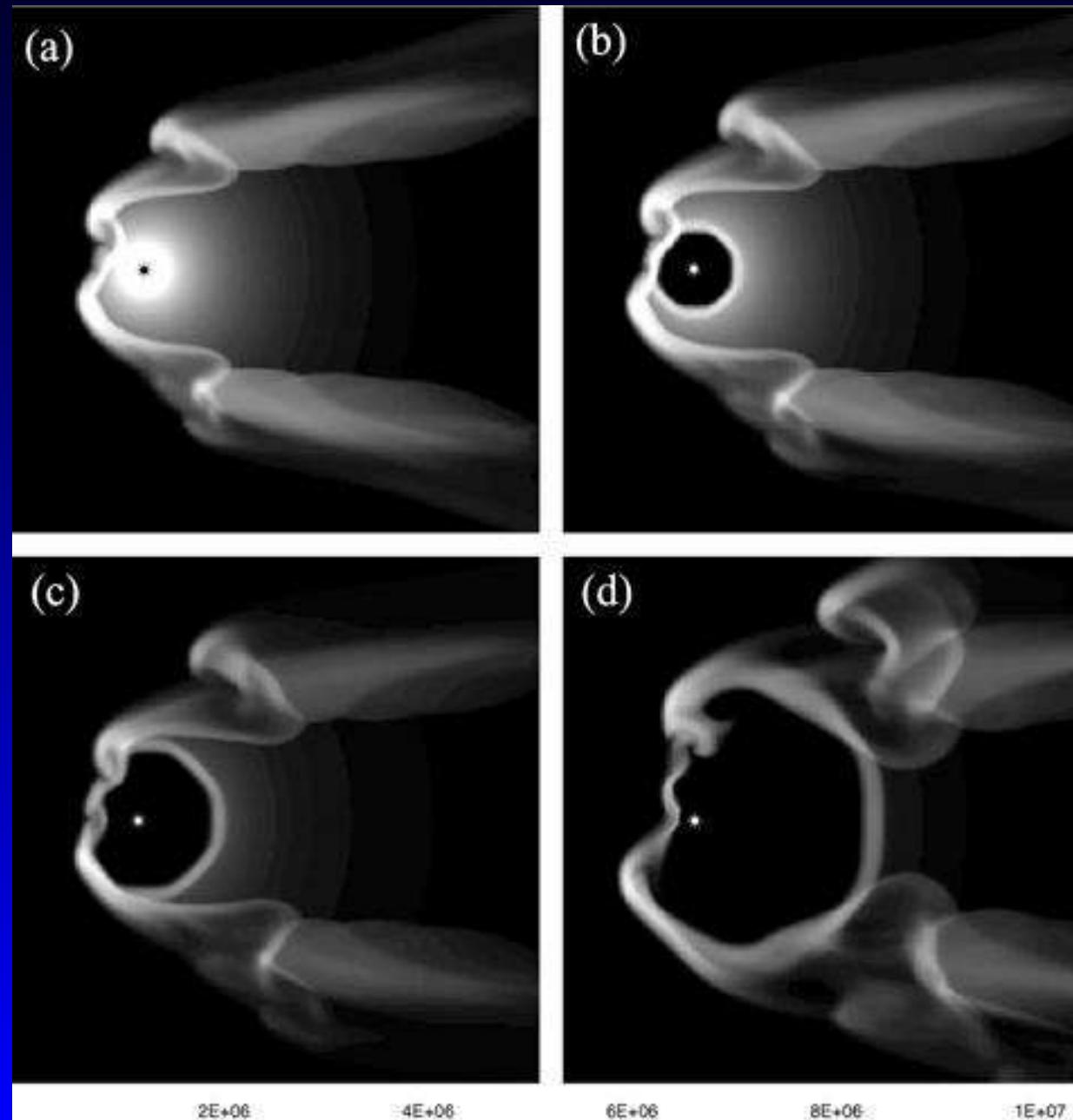
Willkin model

$$R(\theta) = R_0 \sqrt{3 \cdot (1 - \theta / \tan(\theta)) / \sin(\theta)}$$

standoff distance:

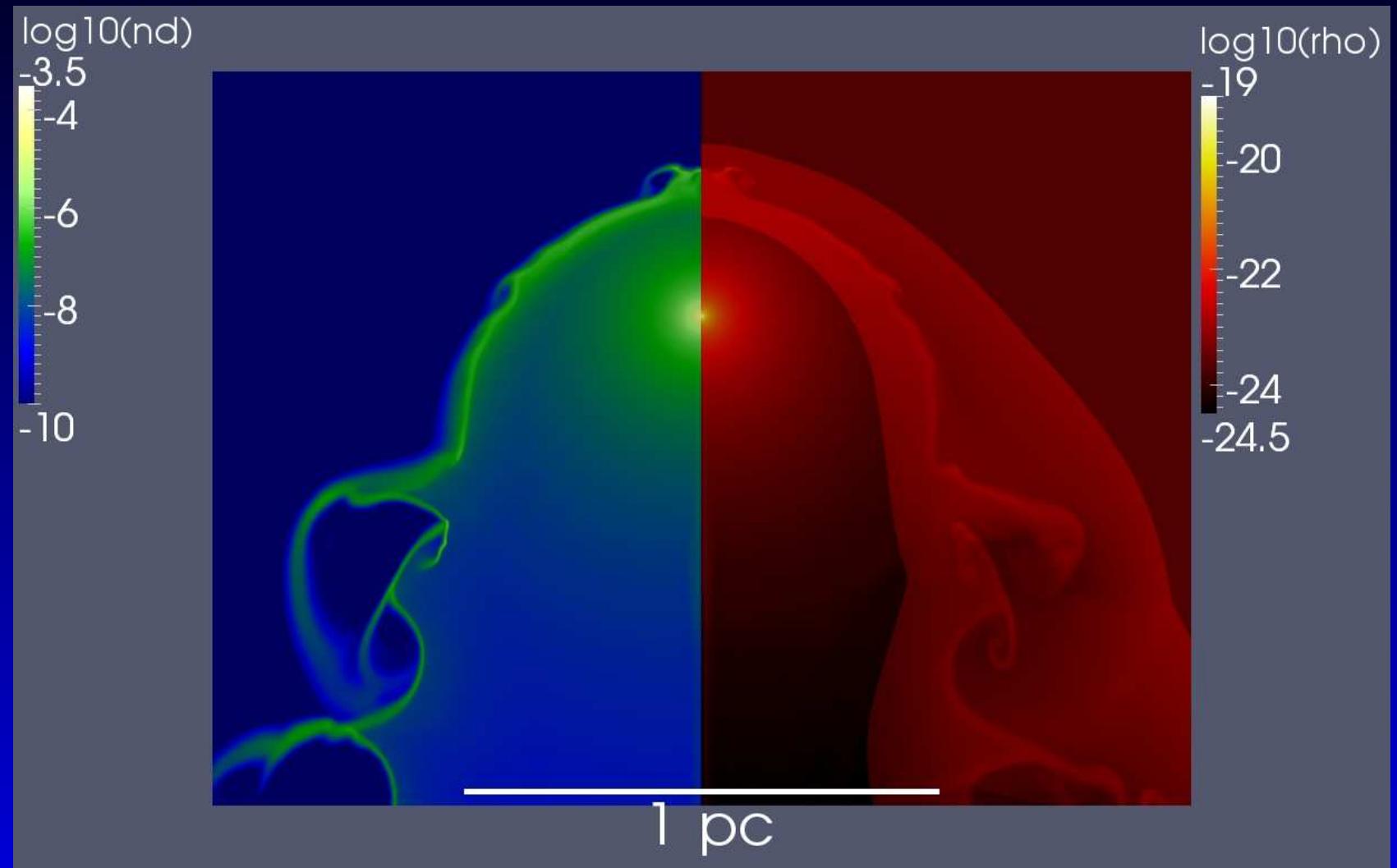
$$R_0 = \sqrt{(\dot{M} V_{\text{exp}}) / (4\pi \rho_0 V_w^2)}$$

Hydro Models



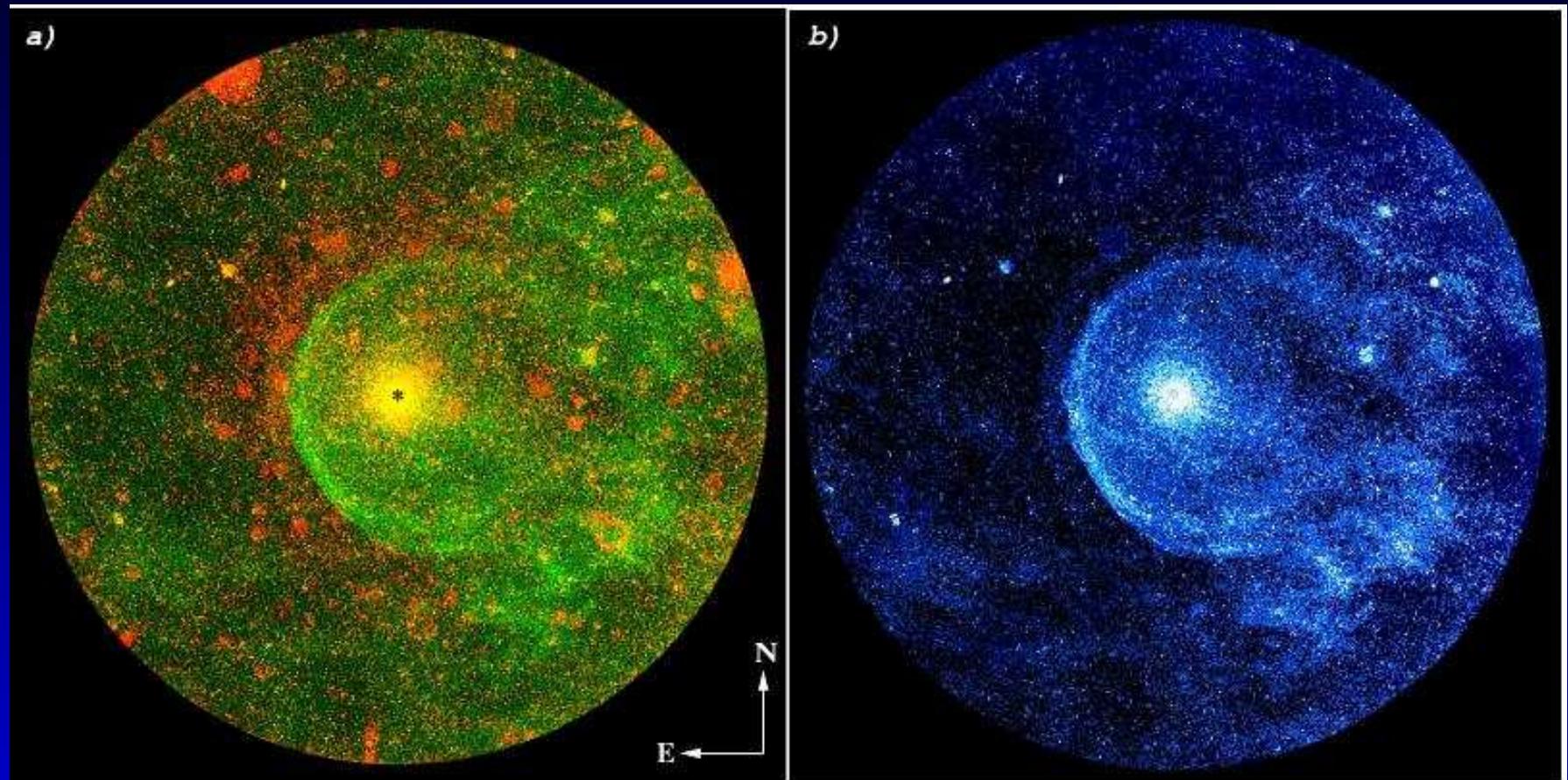
Wareing et al.
(2007)

Models



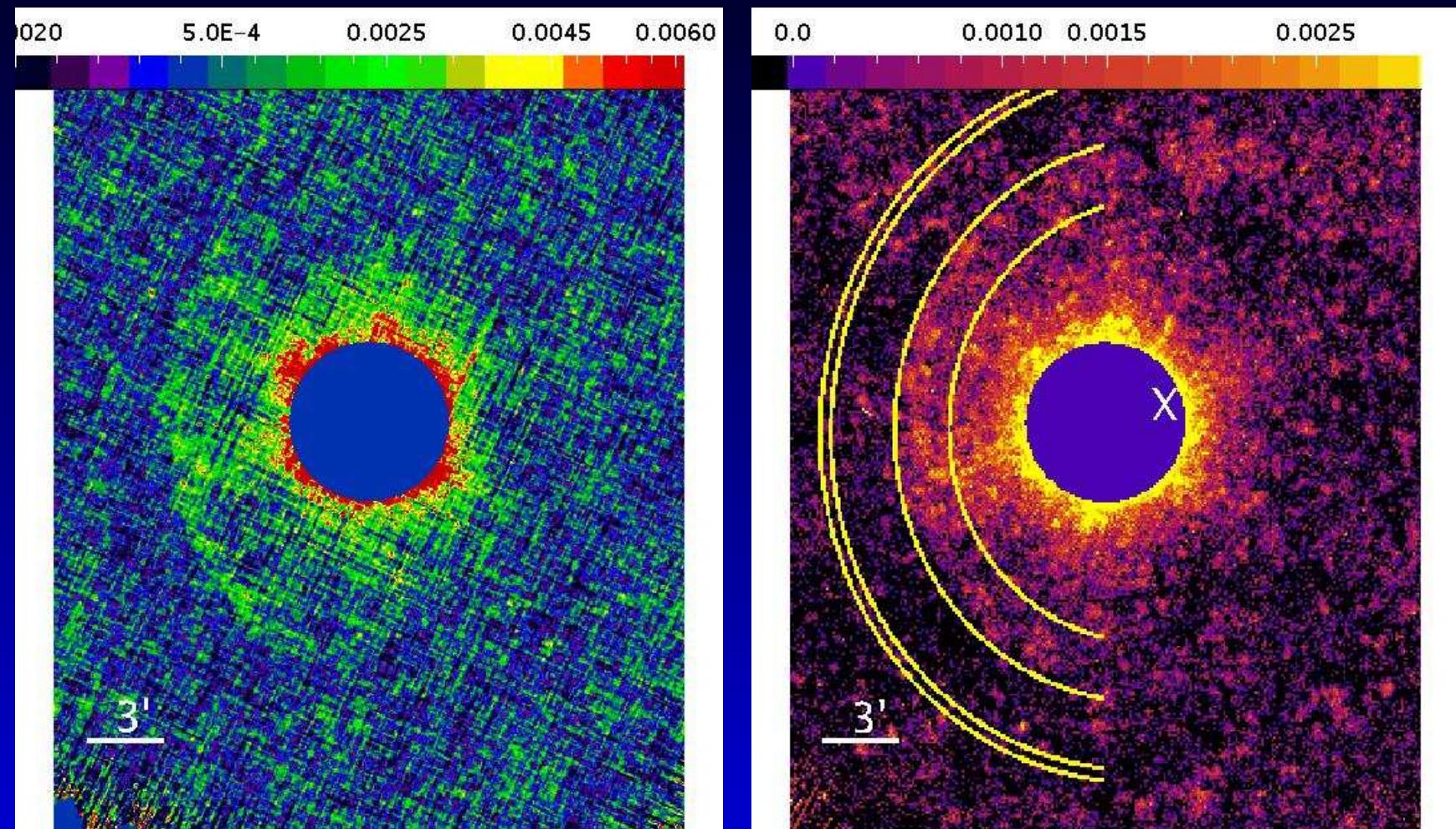
van Arle et al. (2011)

CW Leo - bowshock



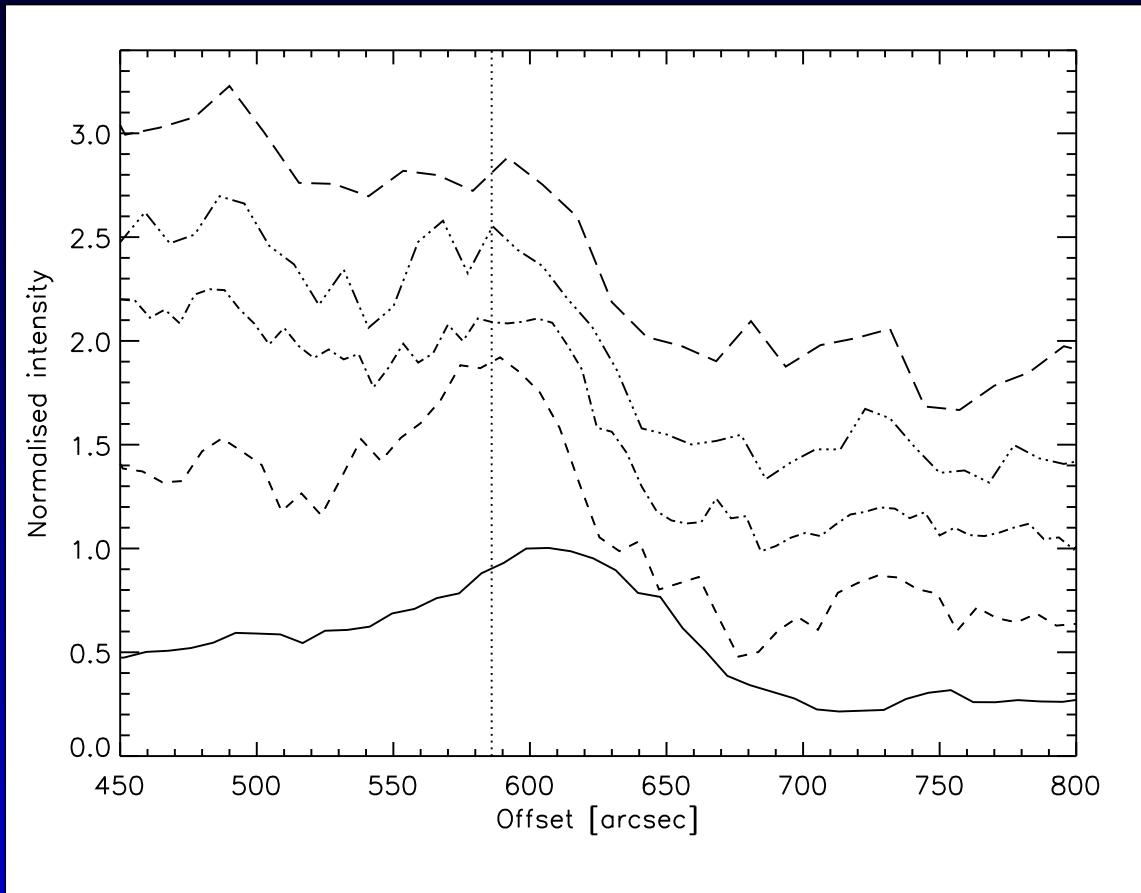
GALEX NUV/FUV composite (left), FUV (right).
Sahai & Chronopoulos (2010)

CW Leo - bowshock



PACS 160 and SPIRE 250 micron
23' \times 27' (Ladjal et al. 2010)

CW Leo - bowshock

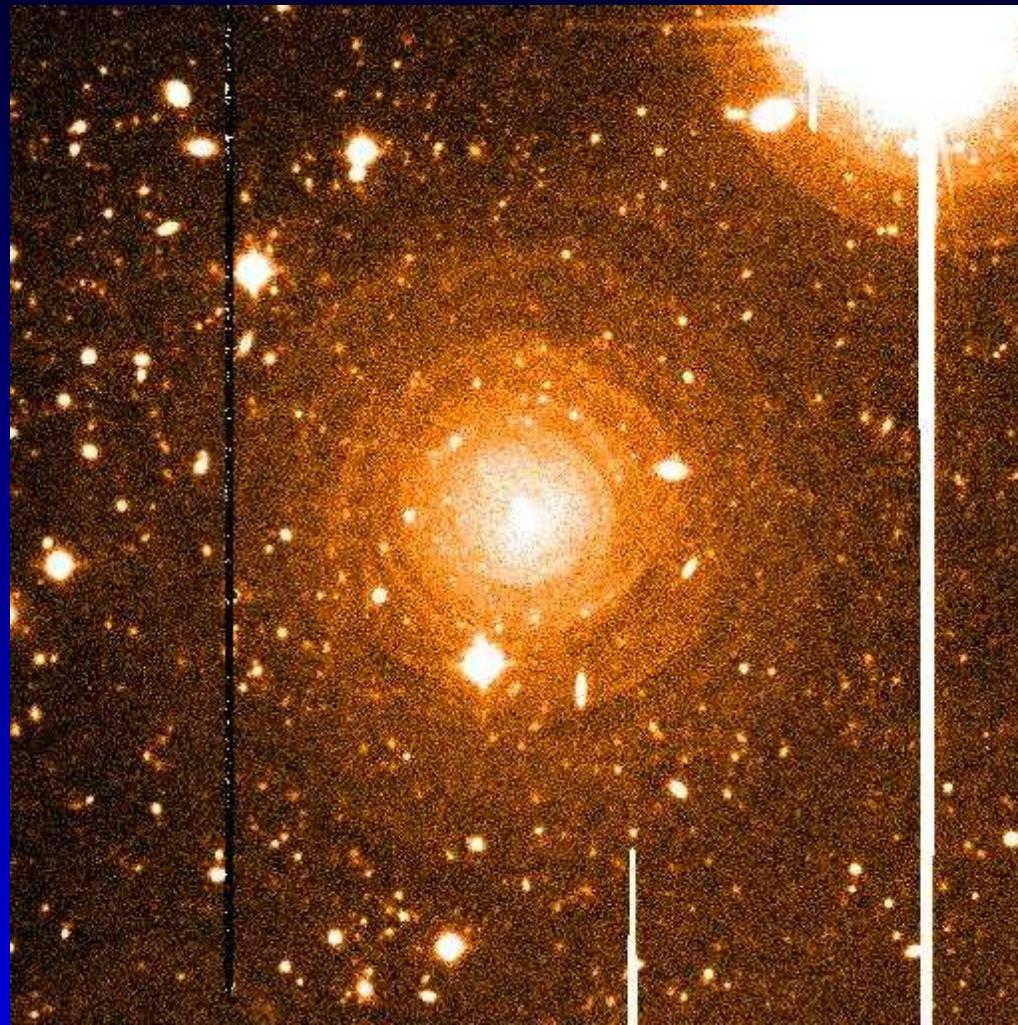


Intensity profiles FUV, 160, 250,350,550 micron

$$T_{\text{dust}} = 25 \text{ K}$$

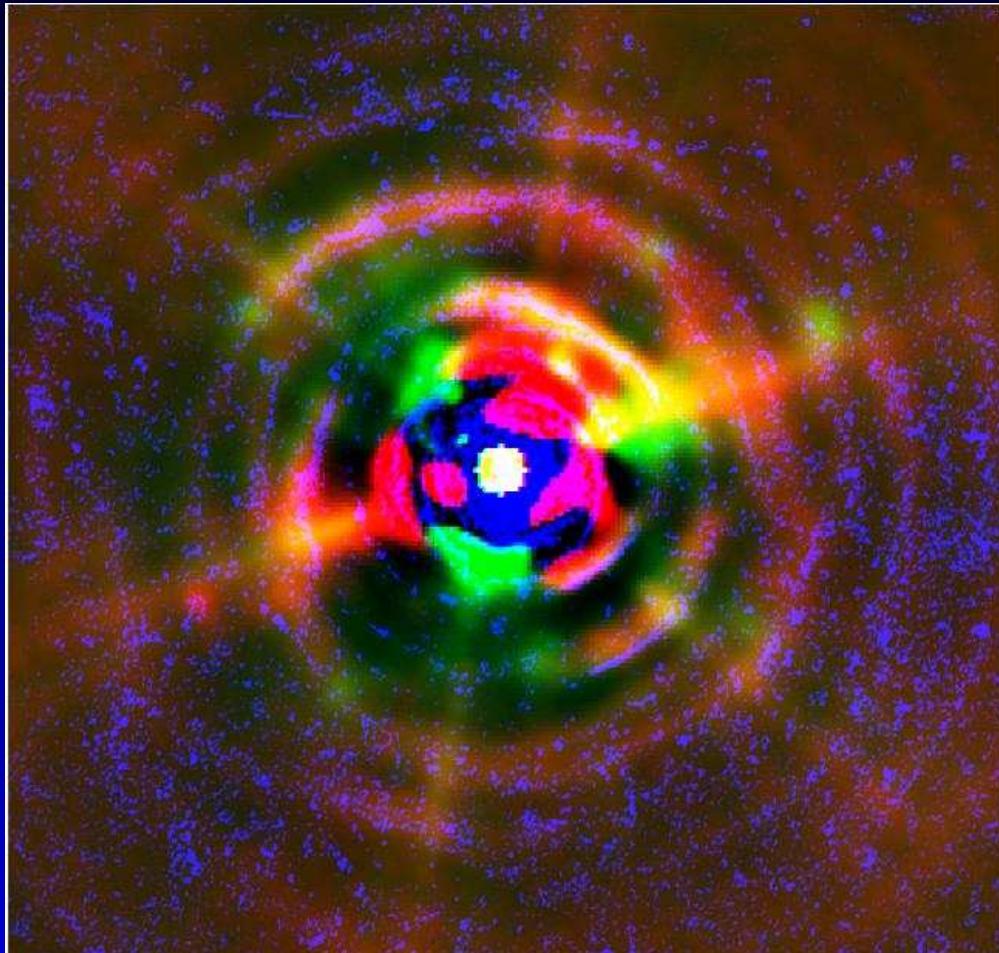
$$V_{\star\text{relativeISM}} = 107 / \sqrt{n_{\text{ISM}}} \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

CW Leo - inner part



(Mauron & Huggins 1999) V -band, FoV= 223 x 223''

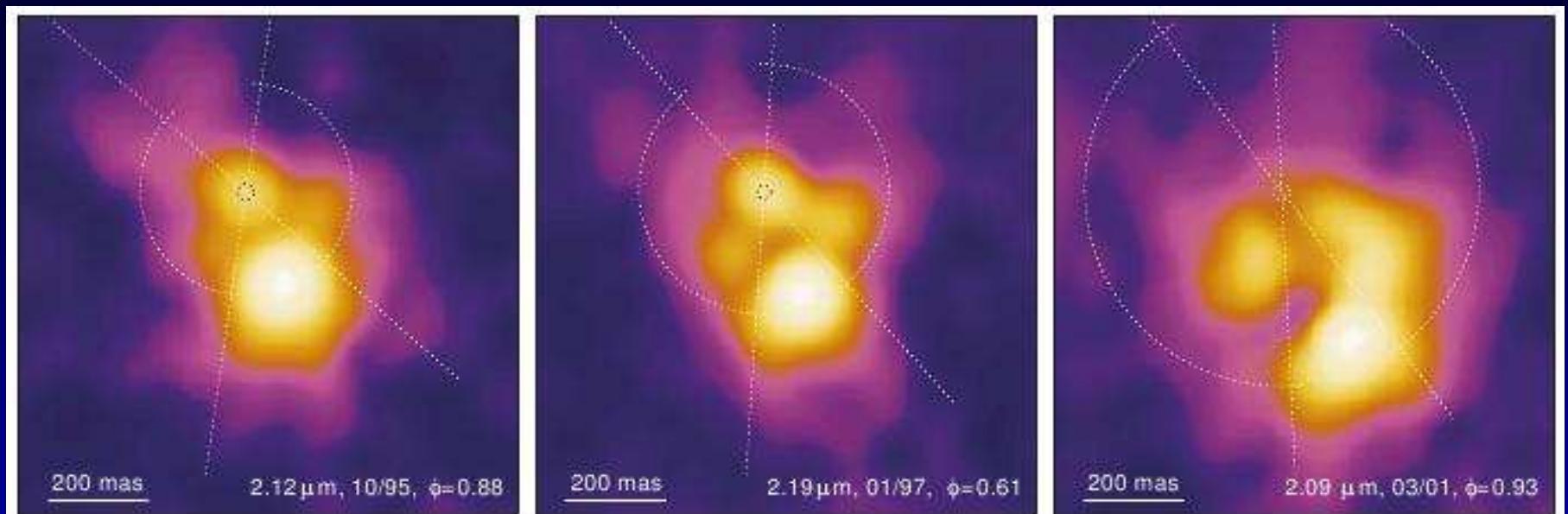
CW Leo - inner part



Combined image of the PACS 70 μm (green), PACS 100 μm (red) and V -band (blue).
FoV= 204 x 204"

Decin et al. (in prep.)
non-isotropic mass-loss events and clumpy dust
formation

CW Leo - inner part



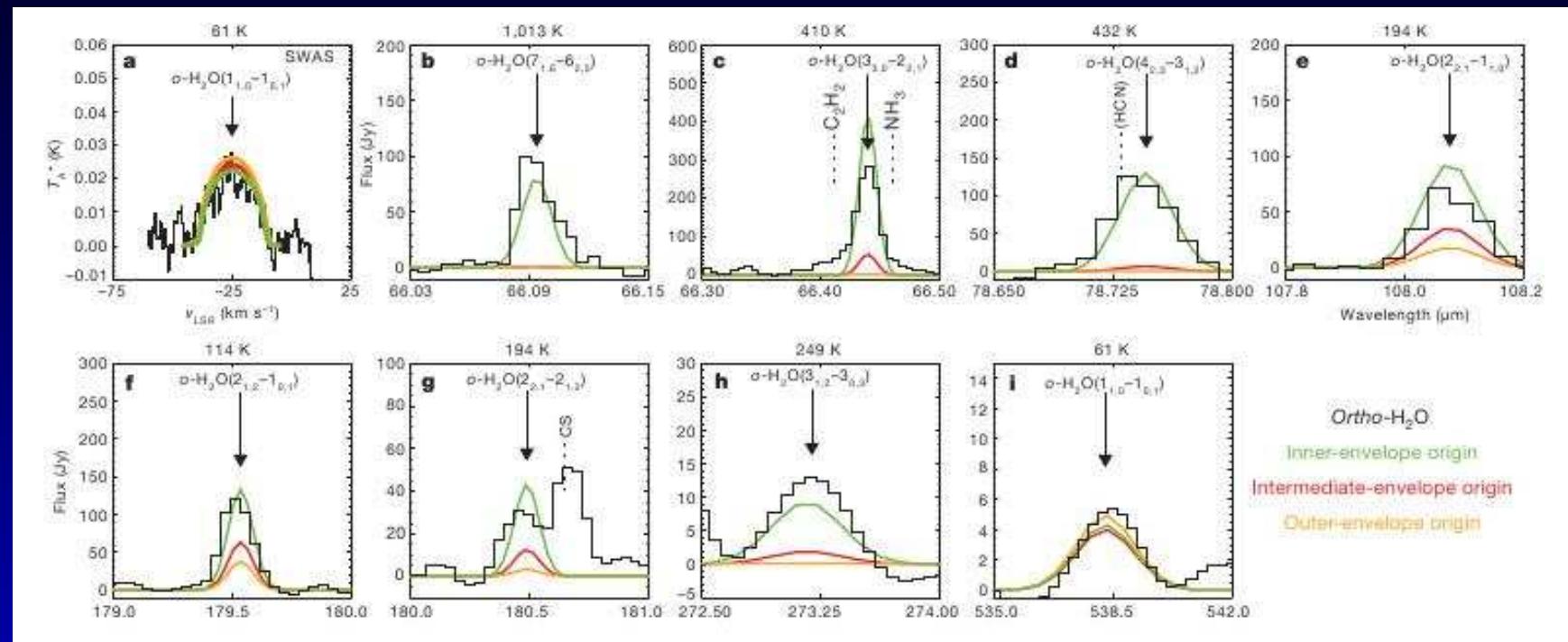
(Menshchikov et al. 2002) *K*-band speckle
FoV = $1 \times 1''$

CW Leo - Water



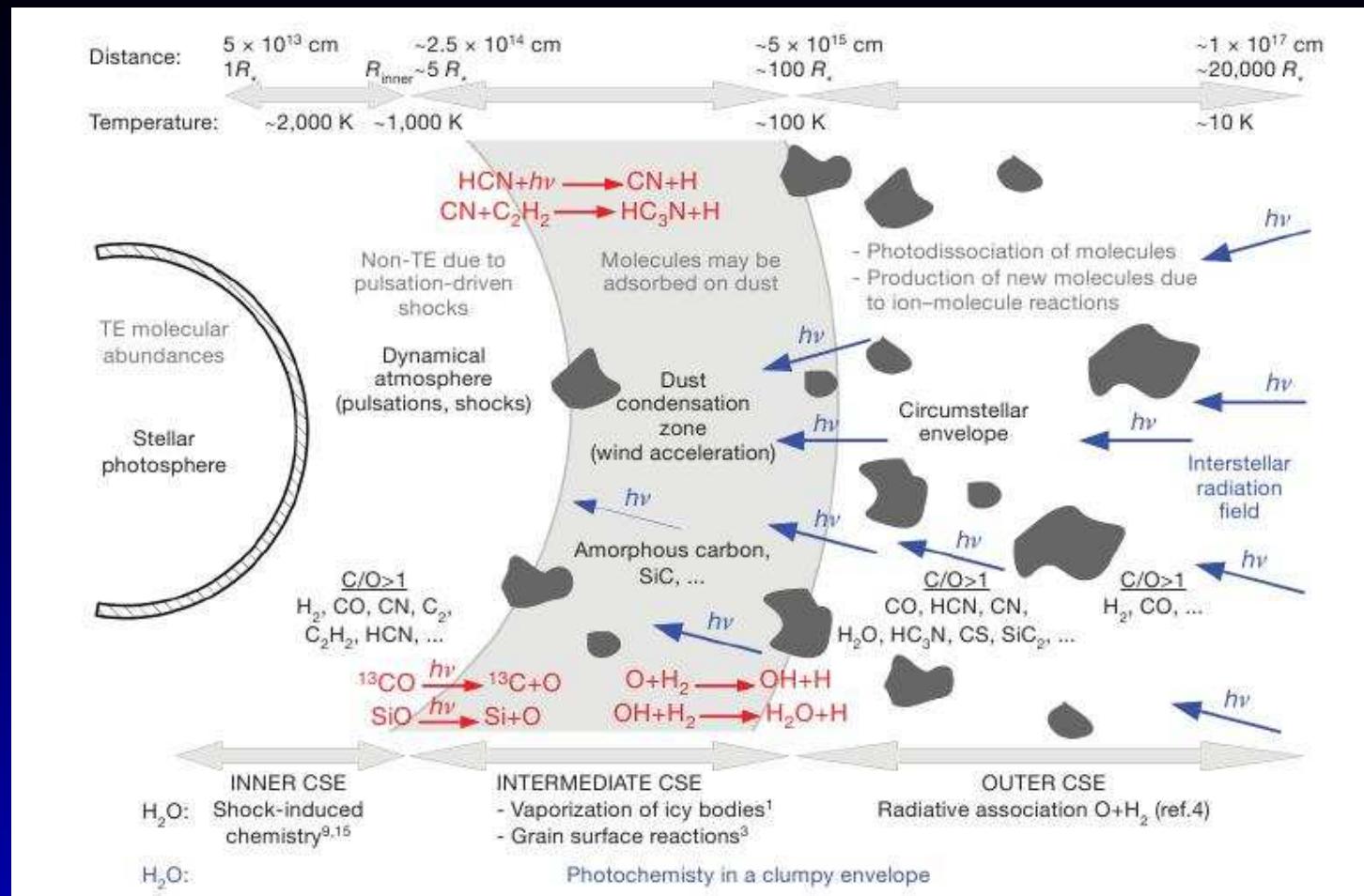
Decin et al. 2010, Nature 467, 64
First *Nature* paper based on Herschel data

CW Leo - Water



1 line with SWAS

Melnick et al. 2001, Nature 412, 160
"Discovery of water vapour around IRC +10216 as evidence for comets orbiting another star"



39 ortho- H_2O and 22 para- H_2O with T_{ex} up to 1000 K

"A plausible explanation for the warm water appears to be the penetration of ultraviolet photons deep into a clumpy circumstellar envelope. This mechanism also triggers the formation of other molecules, such as ammonia, whose observed abundances are much higher than hitherto predicted"

MESS - Spectroscopy

- CW Leo
 - Water
(Decin et al. 2010, Nature, as shown earlier)
 - HCl lines from J=1-0 up to J=7-6 have been detected.
(Cernicharo et al. 2010, A&A Special Issue)
 - Tens of lines from SiS and SiO, including lines from the v=1 vibrational level.
Both species trace the dust formation zone.
(Decin et al. 2010, A&A Special Issue)

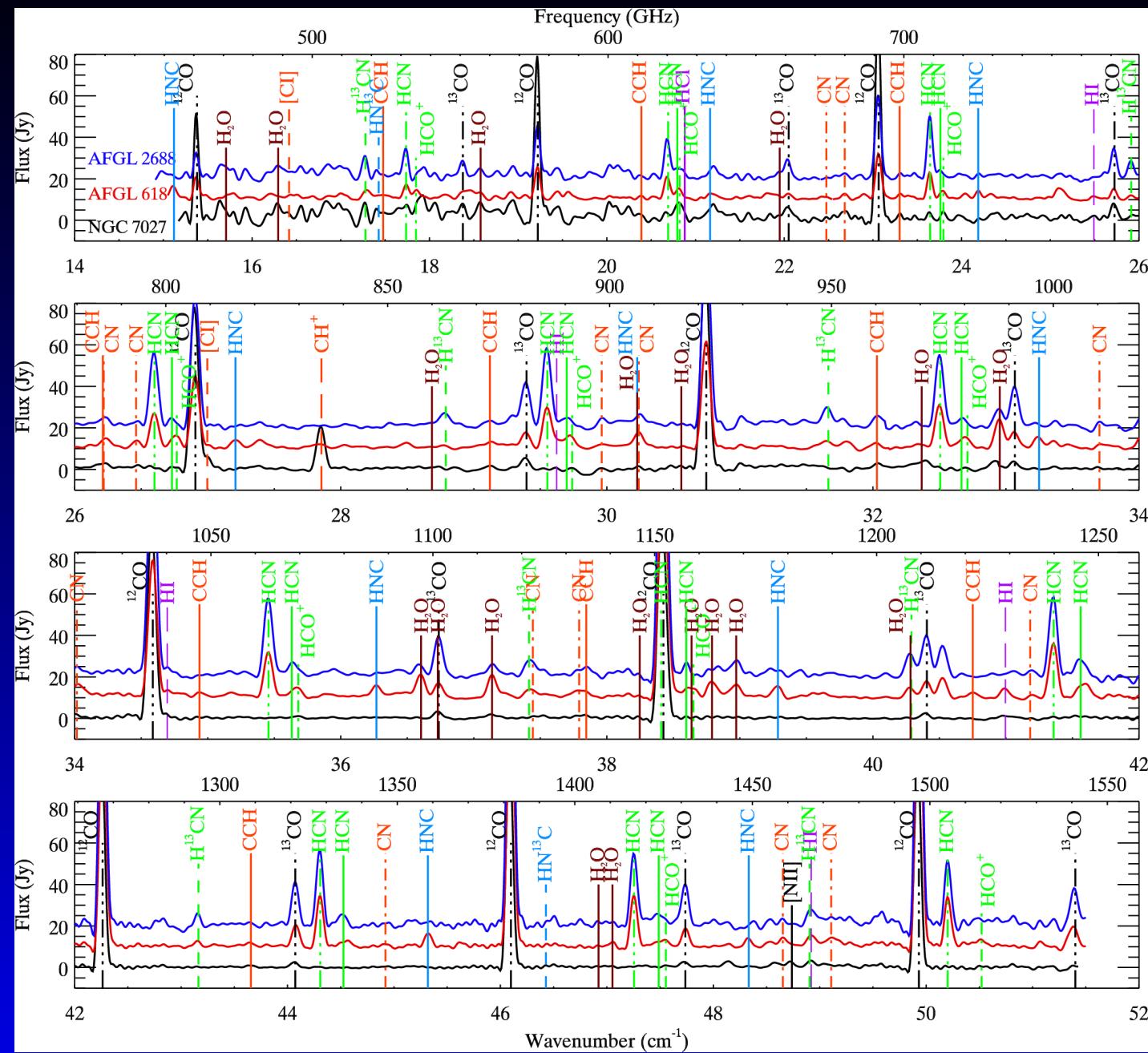
MESS - Spectroscopy

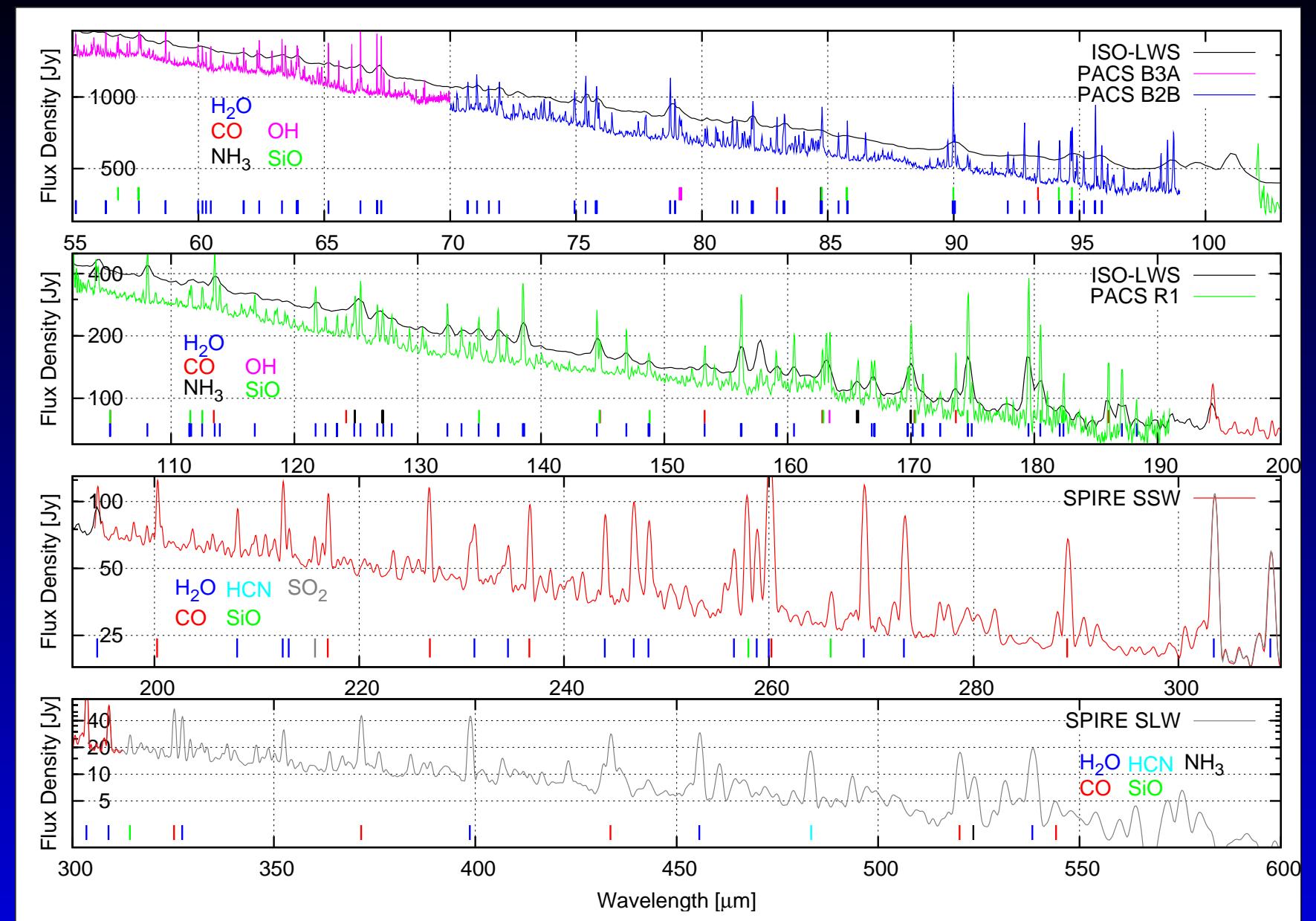
- AFGL 2688, AFGL 618 and NGC 7027
Wesson et al. 2010, A&A special issue

- VY CMa
Royer et al. 2010, A&A special issue

More sophisticated modelling is ongoing by
Matsuura, Yates

Continuum-subtracted SPIRE FTS spectra of NGC 7027 (black), AFGL 618 (red) and AFGL 2688 (blue)





VY CMa, Royer et al. (2010)

Conclusions

- Detected "old" dust mass loss in AGB stars !
- Interaction with the ISM is common
- Line spectroscopy very succesfull
- Up to the modellers
 - Dust + molecules RT modelling ...!!
 - Hydrodynamical simulations ...!!

This MESS is produced by

A. Baier, M. Barlow, B. Baumann, J. Blommaert, J. Bouwman,
P. Cernicharo, M. Cohen, L. Decin, L. Dunne, K. Exter,
P. Garcia-Lario, H. Gomez, M.A.T. Groenewegen, P. Hargrave,
Th. Henning, D. Hutsemékers, R. Ivison, A. Jorissen,
F. Kerschbaum, O. Krause, D. Ladjal, T. Lim, M. Mecina,
W. Novotny-Schipper, G. Olofsson, R. Ottensamer,
E. Polehampton, Th. Posch, G. Rauw, P. Royer, B. Sibthorpe,
B. Swinyard, T. Ueta, C. Vamvatira-Nakou, B. Vandenbussche,
G. Van de Steene, S. van Eck, P. van Hoof, H. Van Winckel,
E. Verdugo, H. Walker, C. Waelkens, R. Wesson

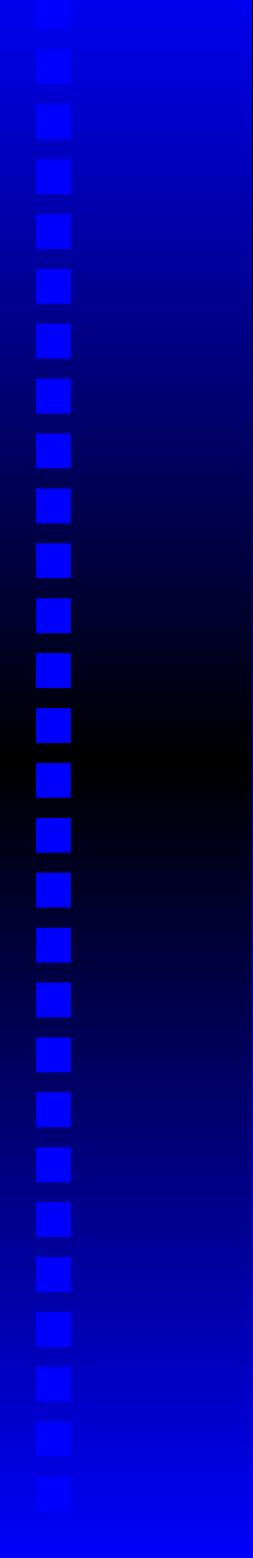
FWF-projects: P18939-N16 & I163, P21988

FWO

STFC

ASAP-CO-016/03

PRODEX C90371



THE END