

Wind formation and mass-loss on the AGB

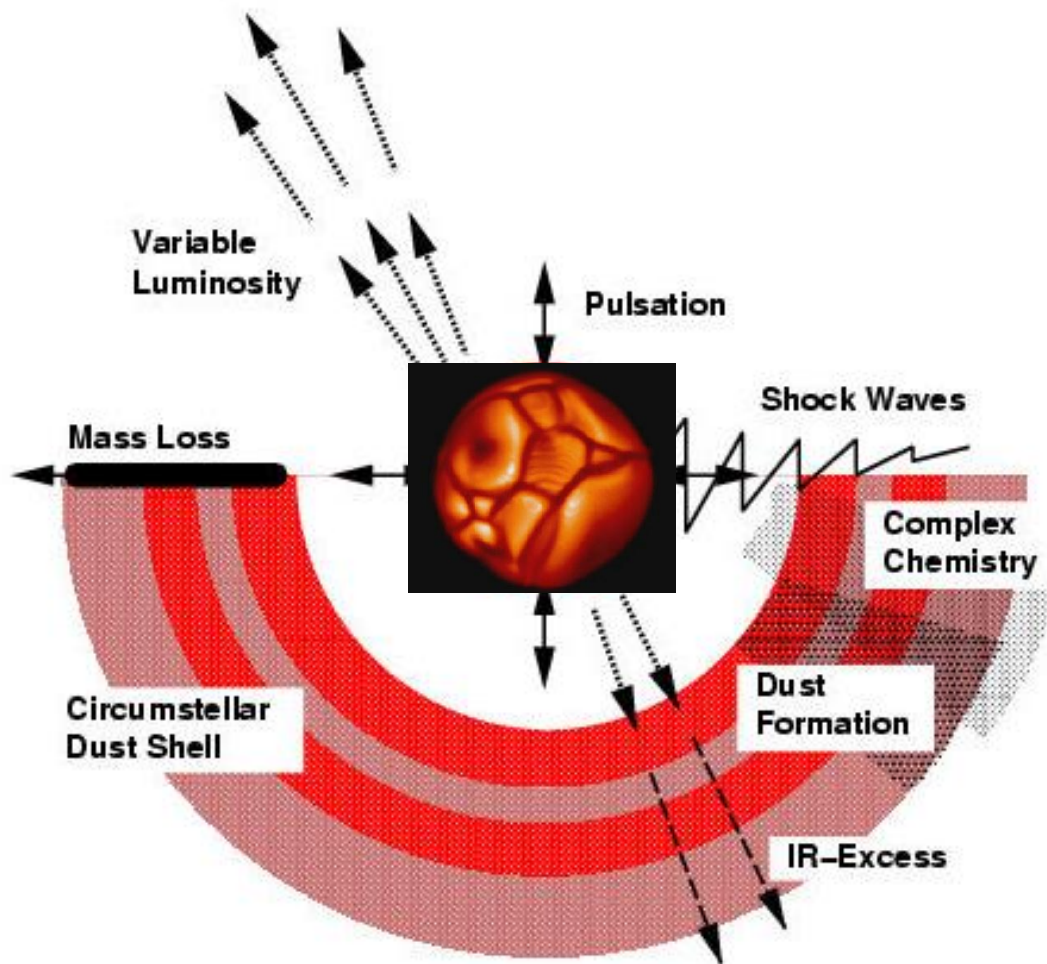
Jan Martin Winters

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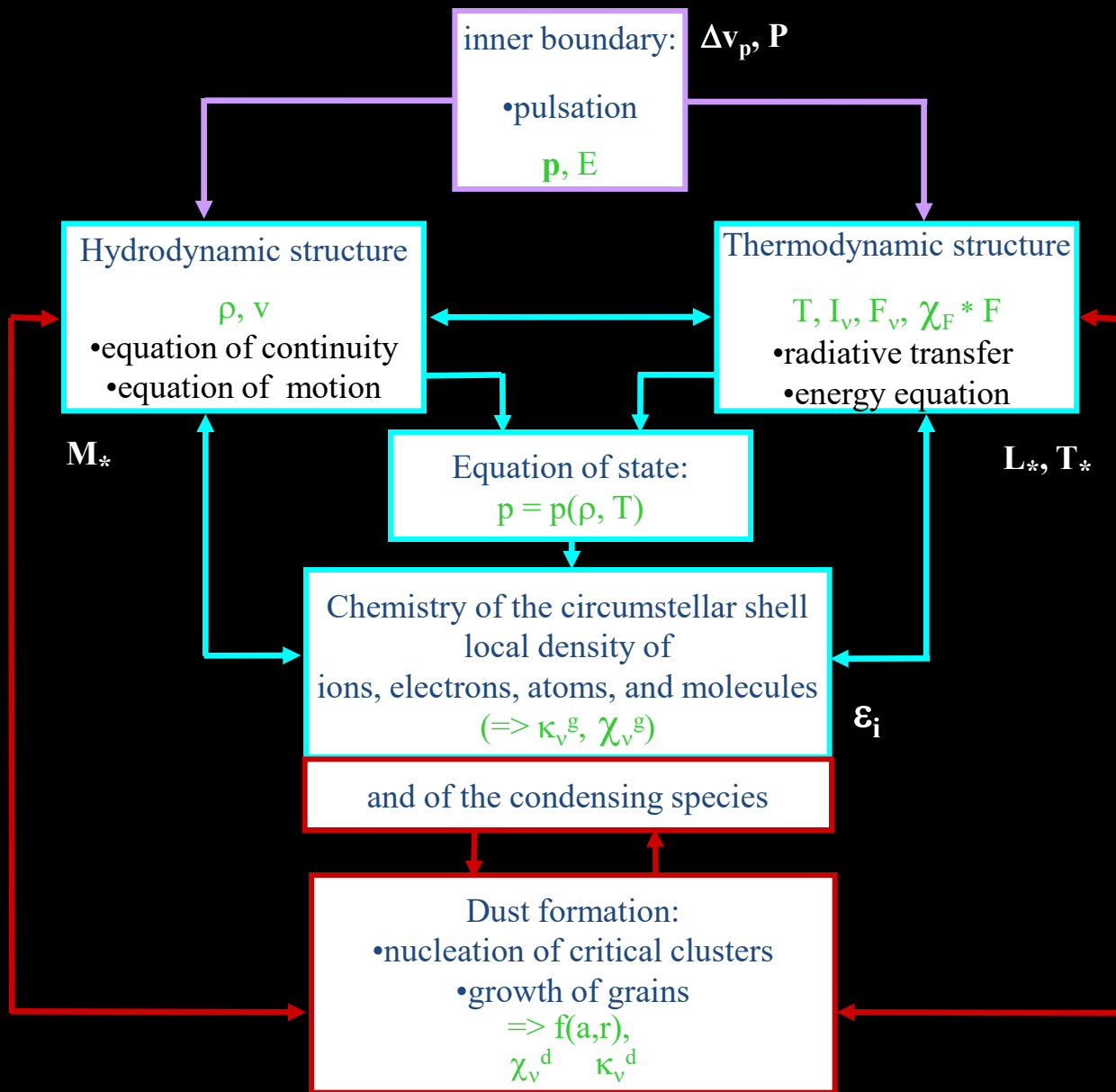
Axel Fleischer, Andreas Gauger, Erwin Sedlmayr (TU-Berlin)

Thibaut Le Bertre (LERMA, Obs. Paris)

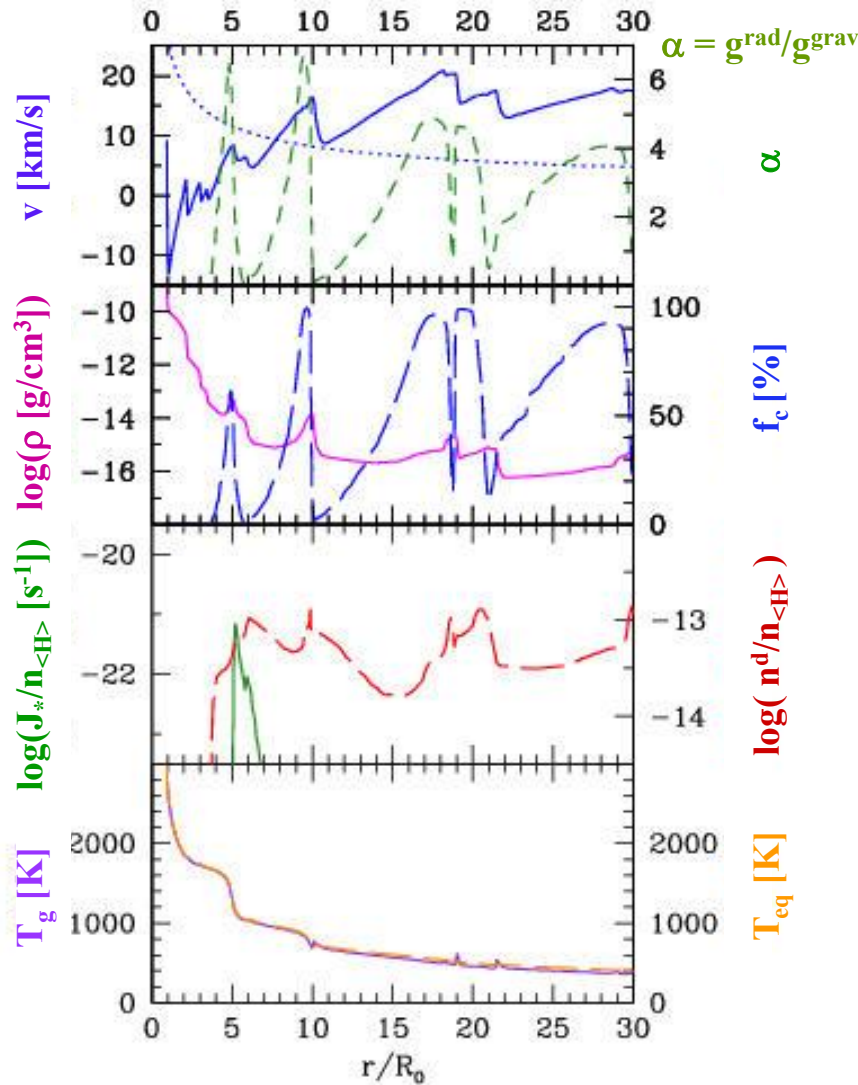
Scenario of a dust forming circumstellar shell



Consistent Model



Radial structure of a high mass-loss rate model

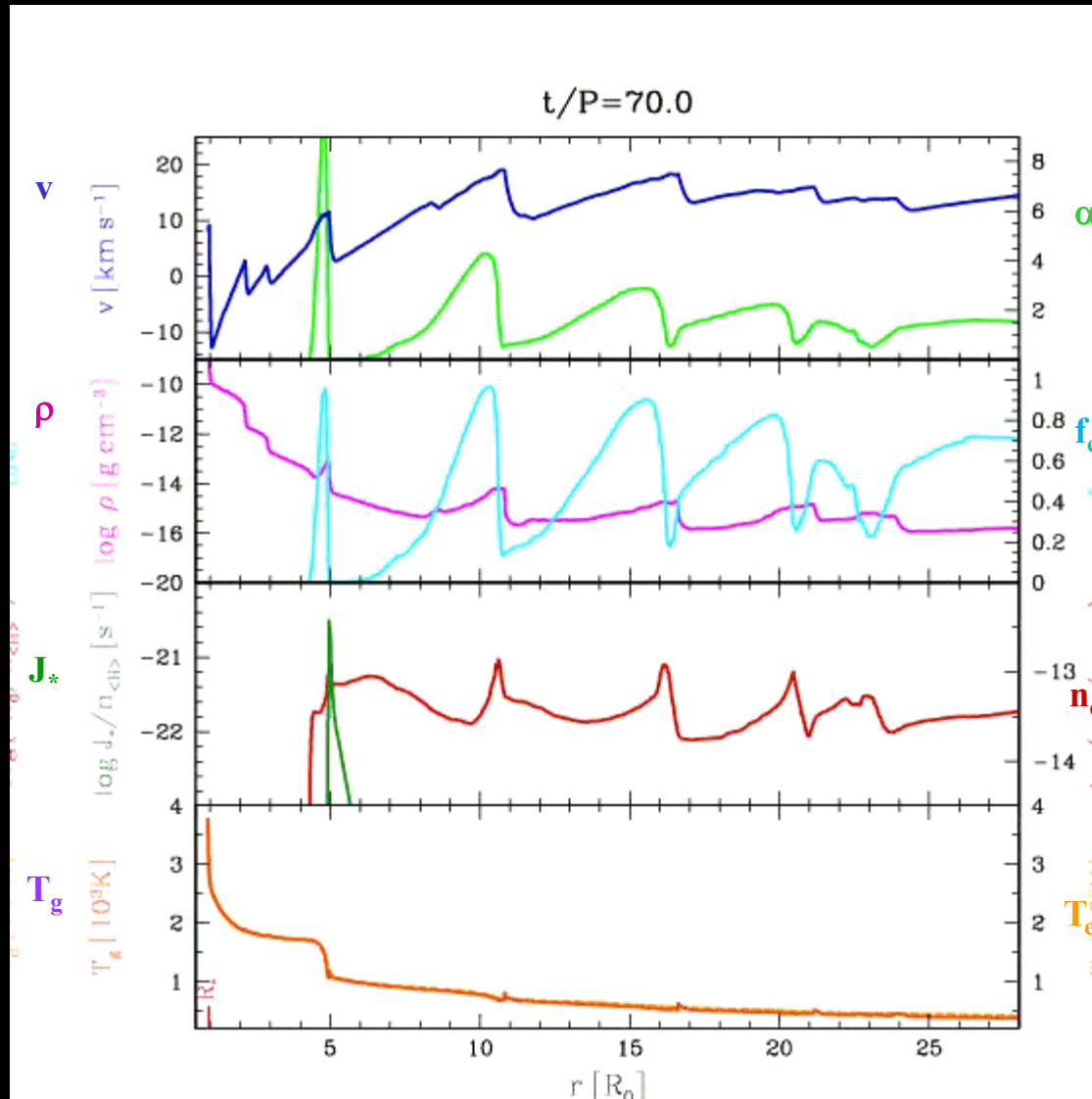


$M_* = 0.8 M_\odot$
 $L_* = 1.5 \cdot 10^4 L_\odot$
 $T_* = 3000 \text{ K}$

$\epsilon_C/\epsilon_O = 1.30$
 $P = 650 \text{ d}$
 $\Delta v_p = 8 \text{ km/s}$

$\dot{M} = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} M_\odot/\text{yr}$
 $v_{\text{exp}} = 17.3 \text{ km/s}$
 $\rho^d/\rho^g = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Temporal evolution of a high mass-loss rate model



$M_* = 0.8 M_\odot$
 $L_* = 1.5 \cdot 10^4 L_\odot$
 $T_* = 3000 \text{ K}$

$\epsilon_C/\epsilon_0 = 1.30$

$P = 650 \text{ d}$

$\Delta v_p = 8 \text{ km/s}$

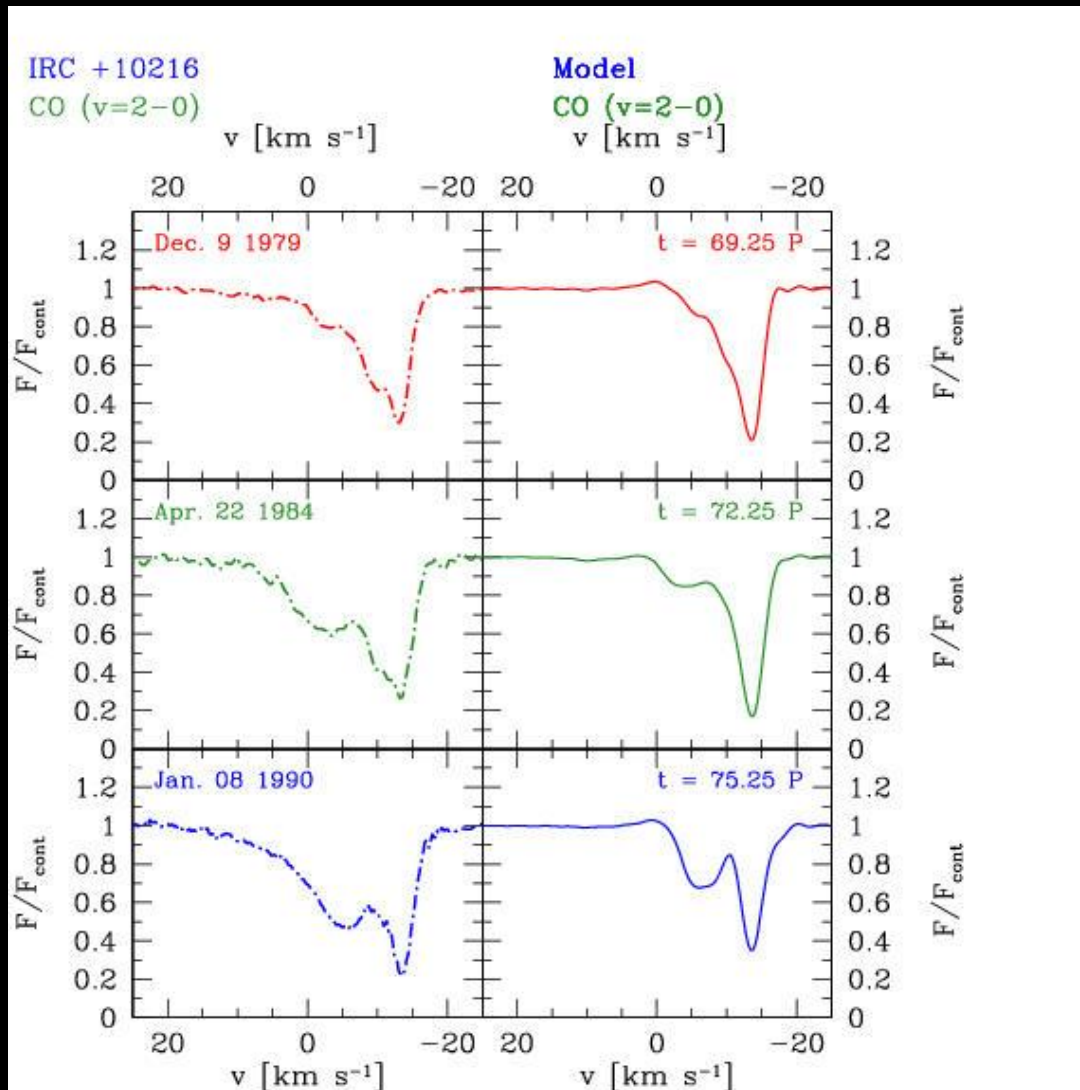
$\dot{M} = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} M_\odot/\text{yr}$

$v_{\text{exp}} = 17.3 \text{ km/s}$

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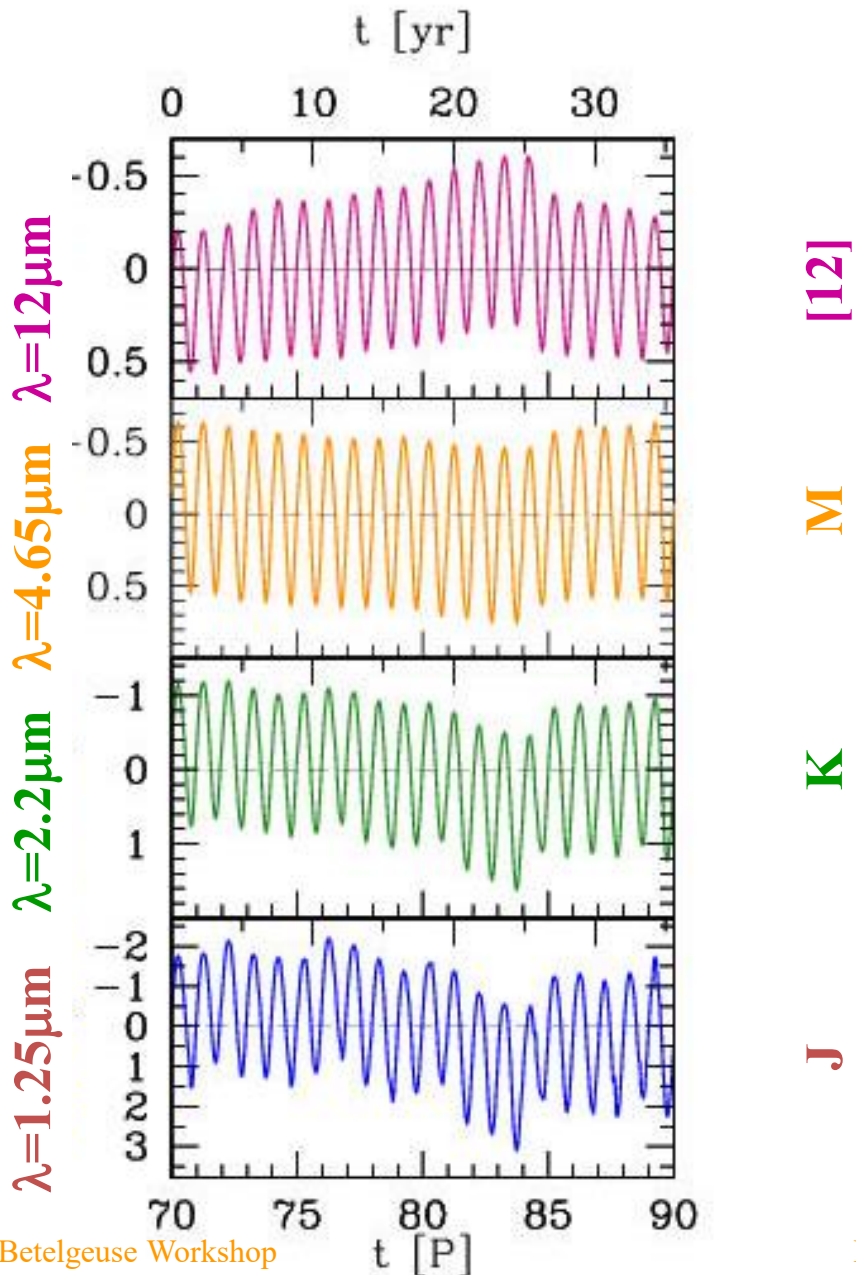
IRC +10216: CO infrared lines

Observation - Calculation



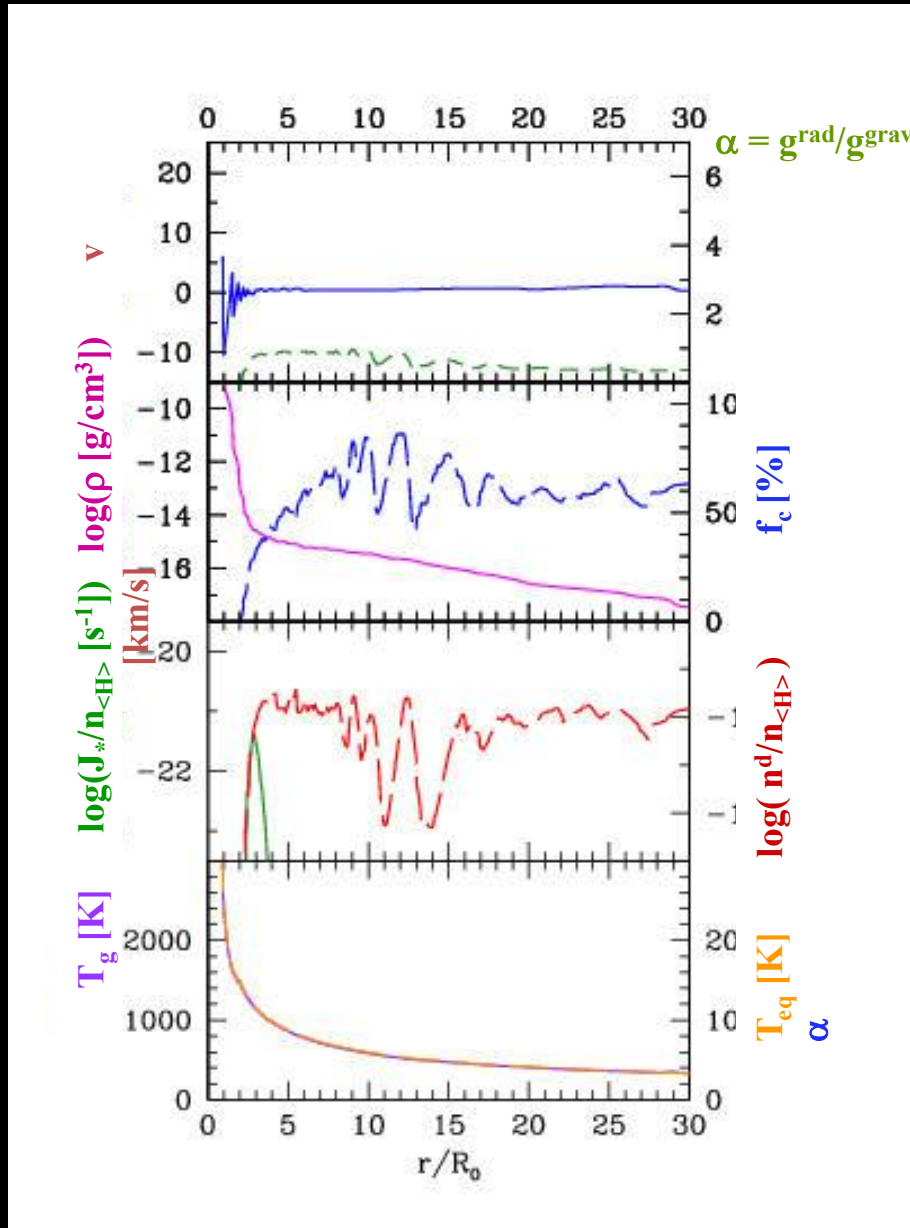
Winters et al. 2000, A&A 359, 651

Light curves of a high mass-loss rate model



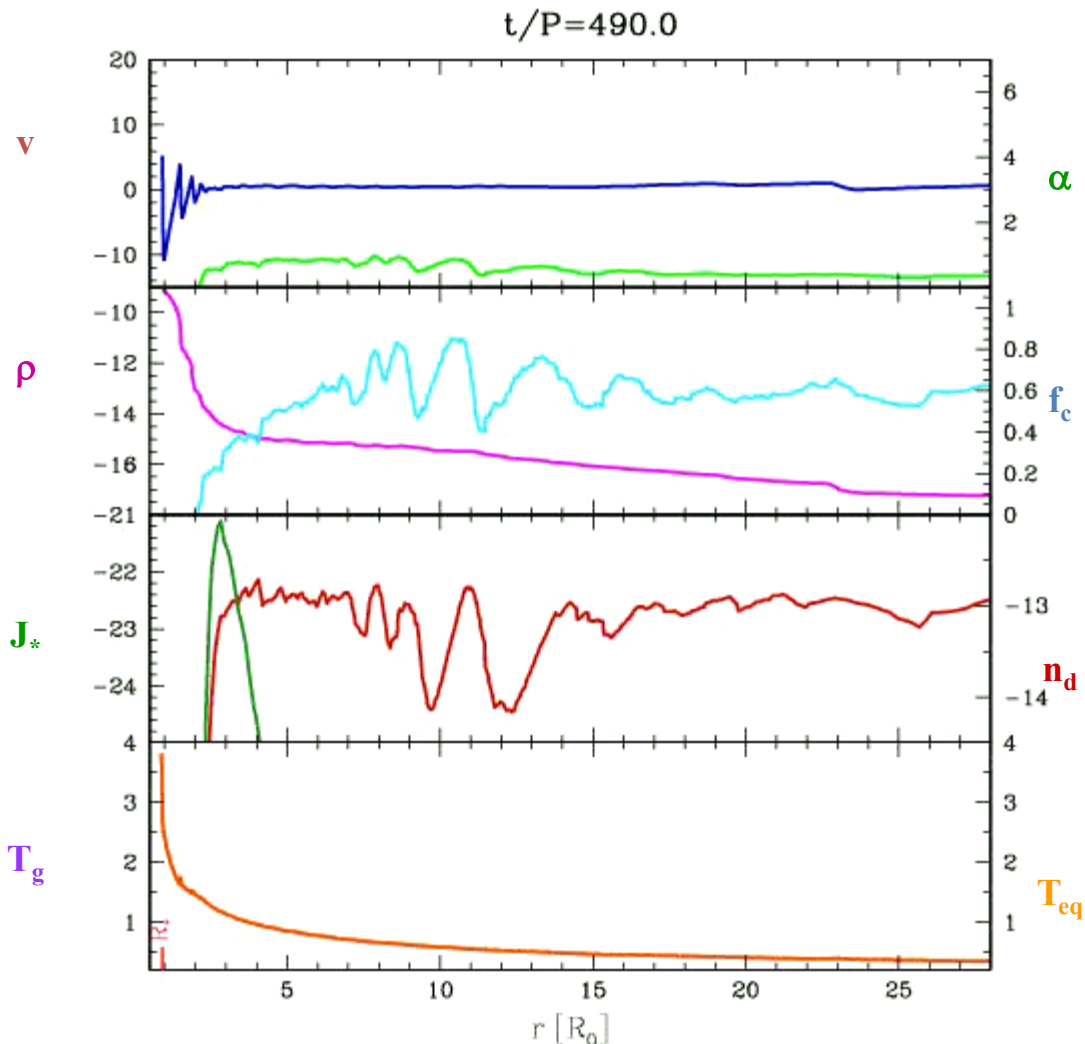
$M_* = 0.8 M_\odot$
 $L_* = 1.5 \cdot 10^4 L_\odot$
 $T_* = 3000 \text{ K}$
 $\epsilon_C/\epsilon_O = 1.30$
 $P = 650 \text{ d}$
 $\Delta v_p = 5 \text{ km/s}$
 $\dot{M} = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-5} M_\odot/\text{yr}$
 $v_{\text{exp}} = 17.3 \text{ km/s}$
 $\rho^d/\rho^g = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Radial structure of a low mass-loss rate model



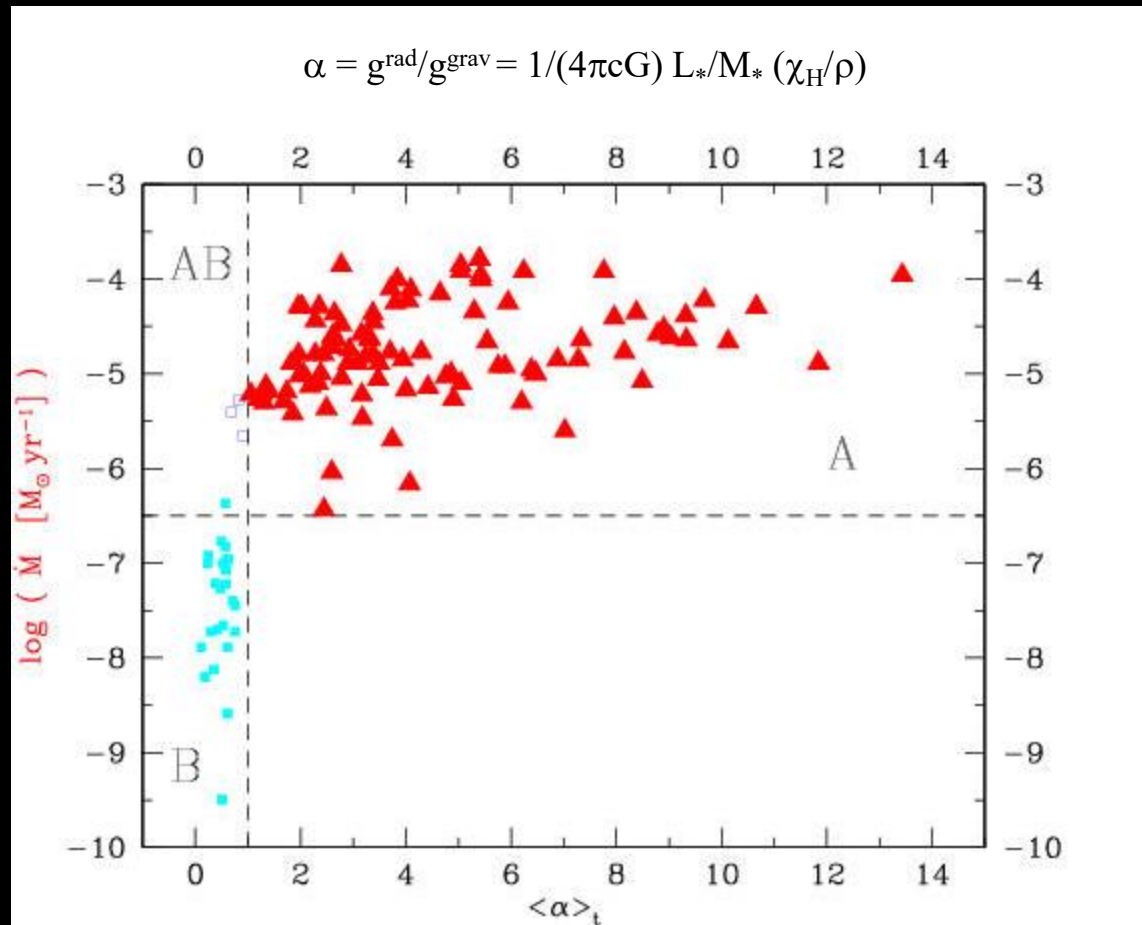
$M_* = 0.8 M_\odot$
 $L_* = 0.5 \cdot 10^4 L_\odot$
 $T_* = 2600 \text{ K}$
 $\epsilon_C/\epsilon_O = 1.30$
 $P = 250 \text{ d}$
 $\Delta v_p = 5 \text{ km/s}$
 $\dot{M} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-7} M_\odot/\text{yr}$
 $v_{\text{exp}} = 2.4 \text{ km/s}$
 $\rho^d/\rho^g = 0.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Temporal evolution of a low mass-loss rate model



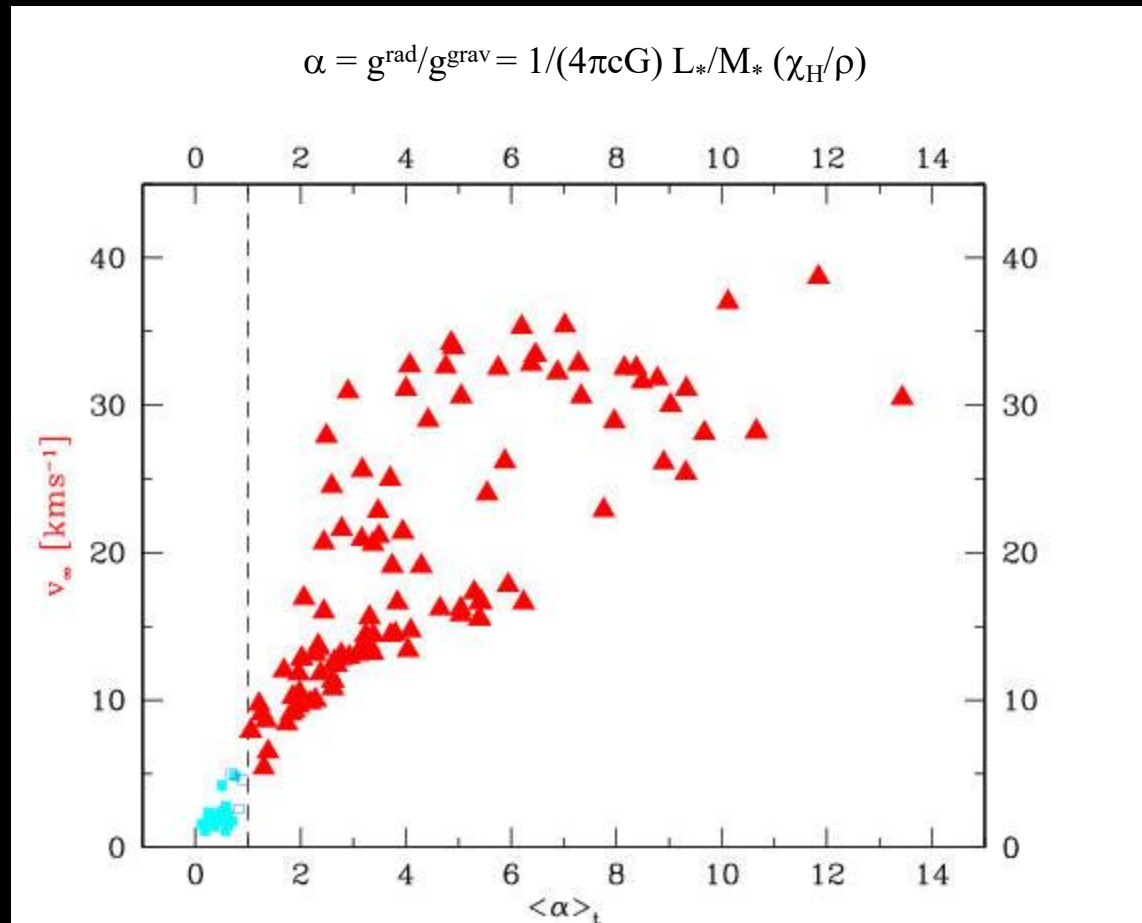
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Topology of solution space



Winters et al. 2000, A&A 361, 641

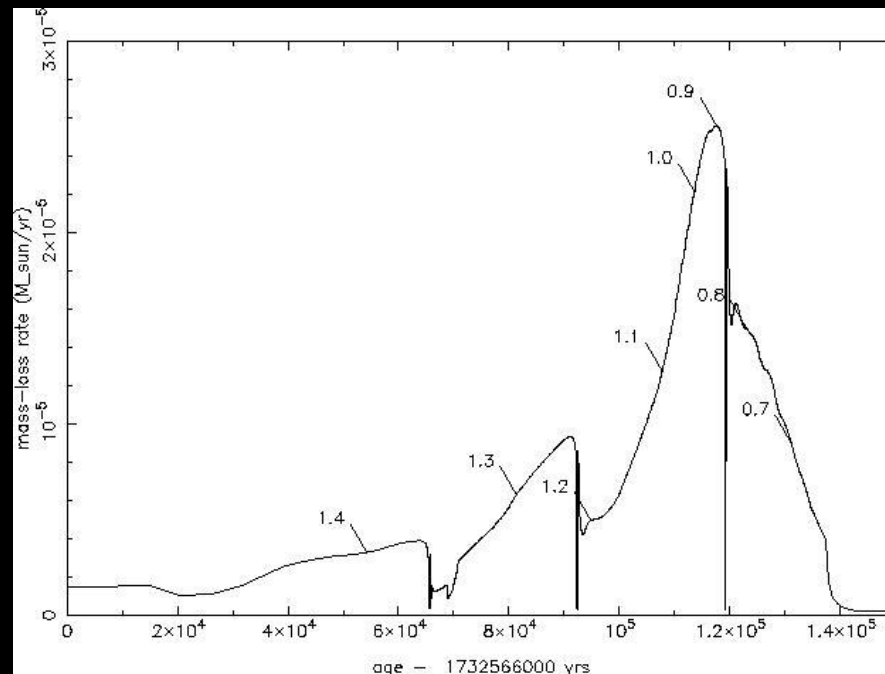
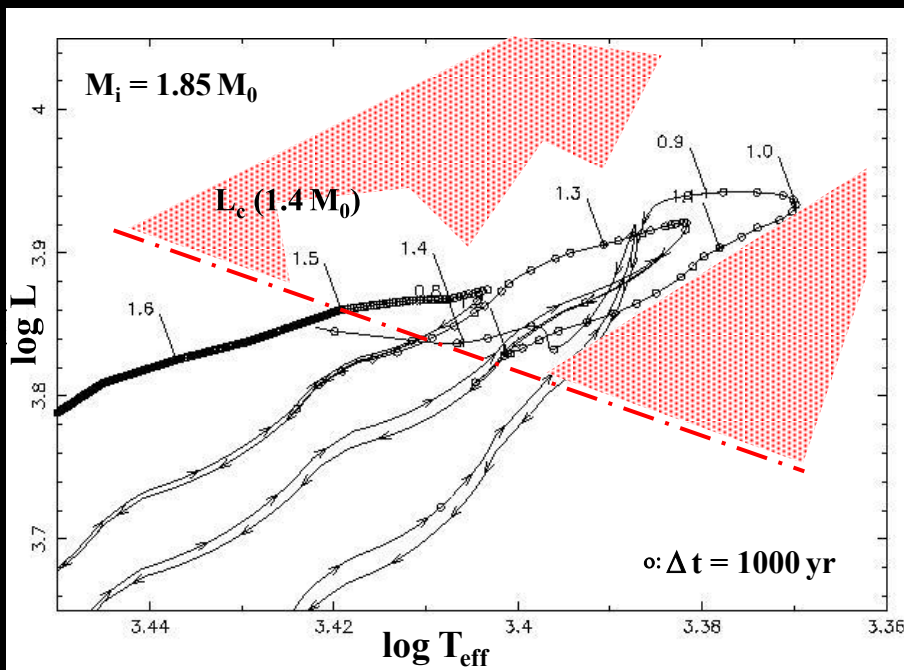
Low mass-loss rate => low velocity



Winters et al. 2000, A&A 361, 641

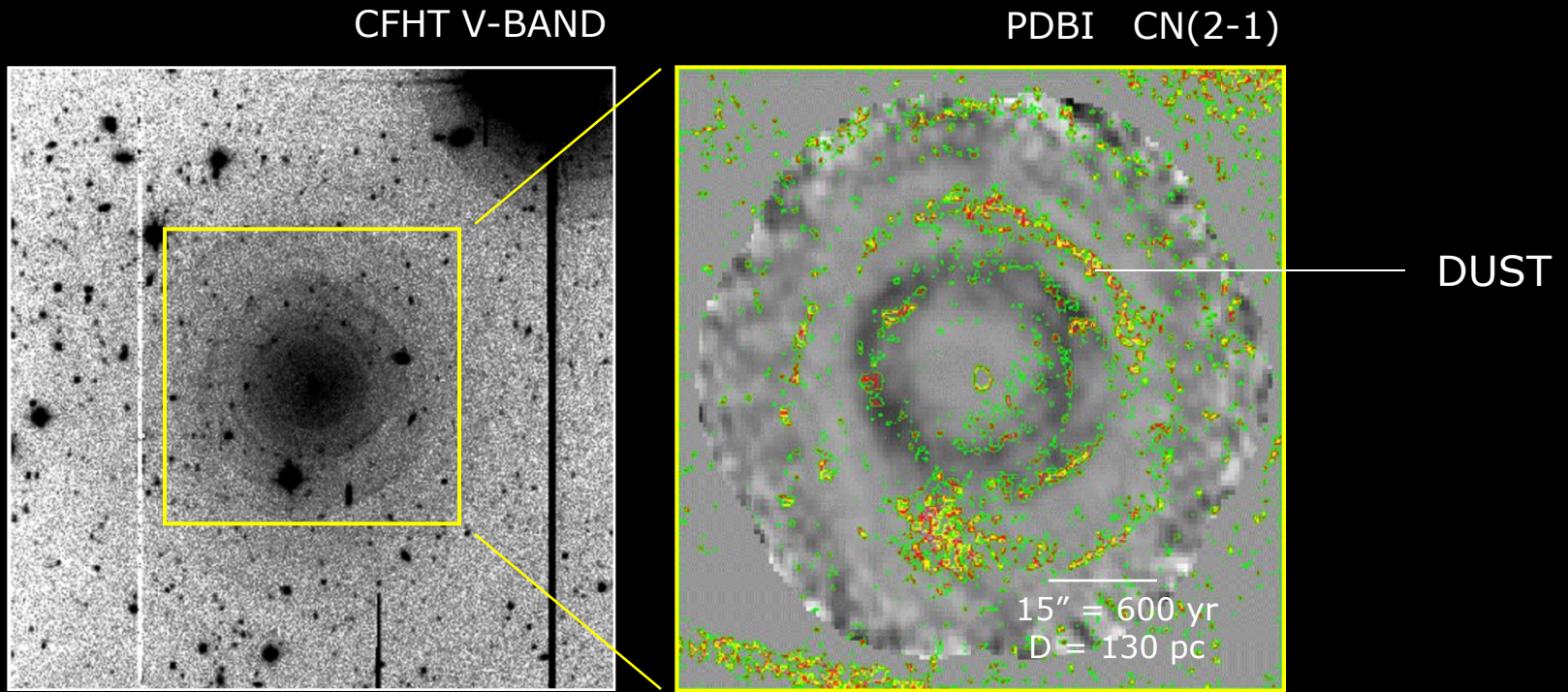
Continuous mass-loss: short interruptions

for $M_i > 1.3 M_\odot \Rightarrow$ „superwind“



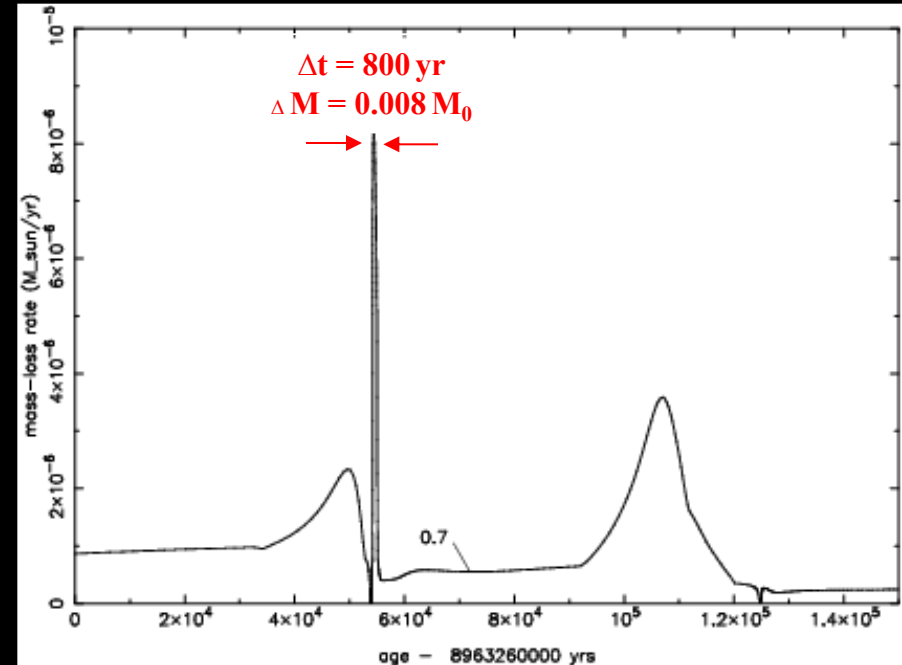
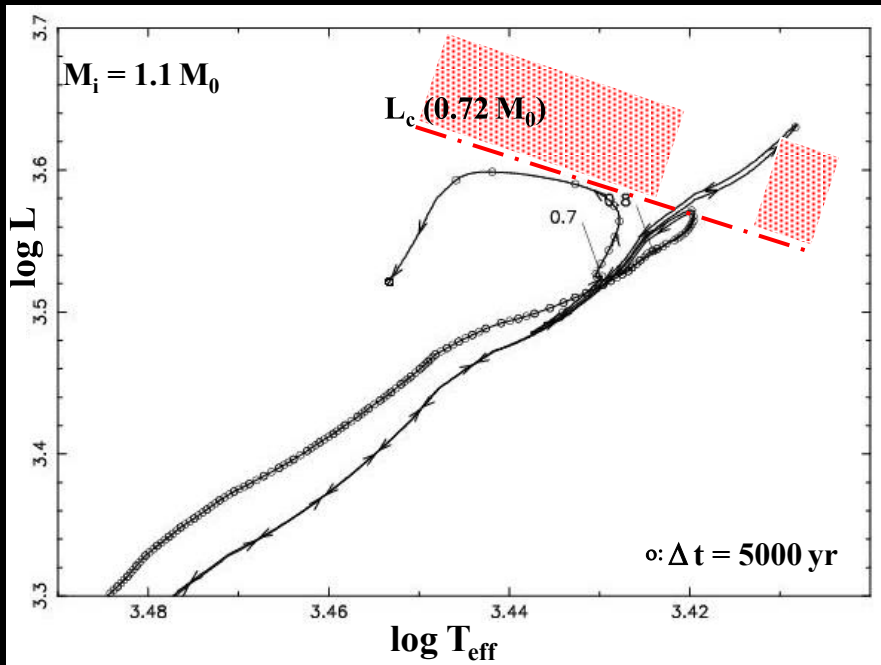
Schröder, Winters, & Sedlmayr 1999, A&A 349, 898

Carbon star IRC+10216



Mauron & Huggins (1999) A&A, 315, 284 Guélin et al. (2000) IAU Symp 197, 365

Transition B - A - B: e.g., thermal pulse for $M_i < 1.3 M_\odot \Rightarrow$ detached shell



Schröder, Winters, & Sedlmayr 1999, A&A 349, 898

Carbon star TT Cyg

detached shell:

$$\dot{M} \approx 10^{-5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$$

$$v_{\text{exp}} = 12.6 \text{ km/s}$$

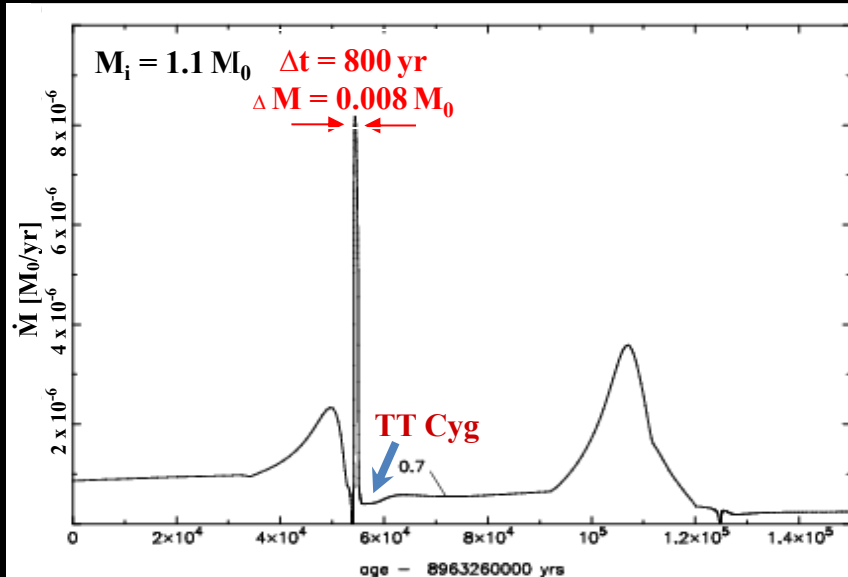
$$\Delta M = 0.007 M_{\odot}$$

$$\Delta t = 500 \text{ yr}$$

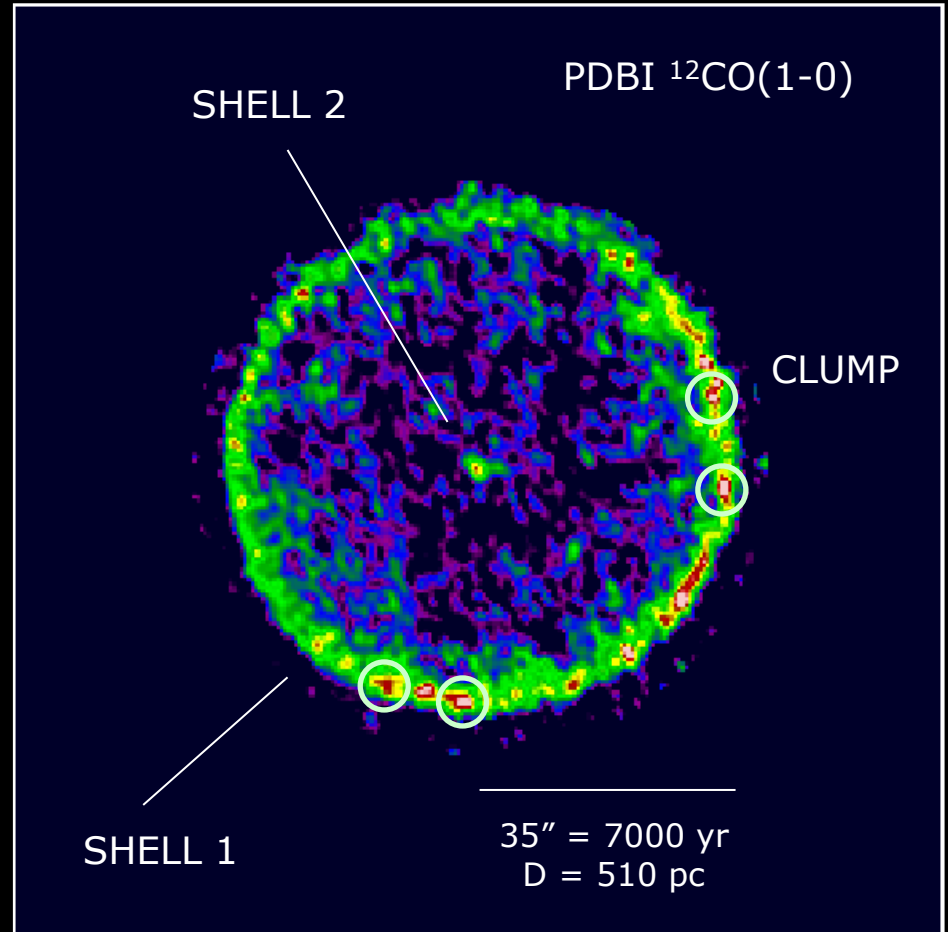
present day:

$$\dot{M} = 3 \cdot 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$$

$$v_{\text{exp}} = 3.8 \text{ km/s}$$



Schröder, Winters & Sedlmayr (1999)



Olofsson et al. (2000) A&A, 353, 383

The hydrodynamical structure of AY Vir

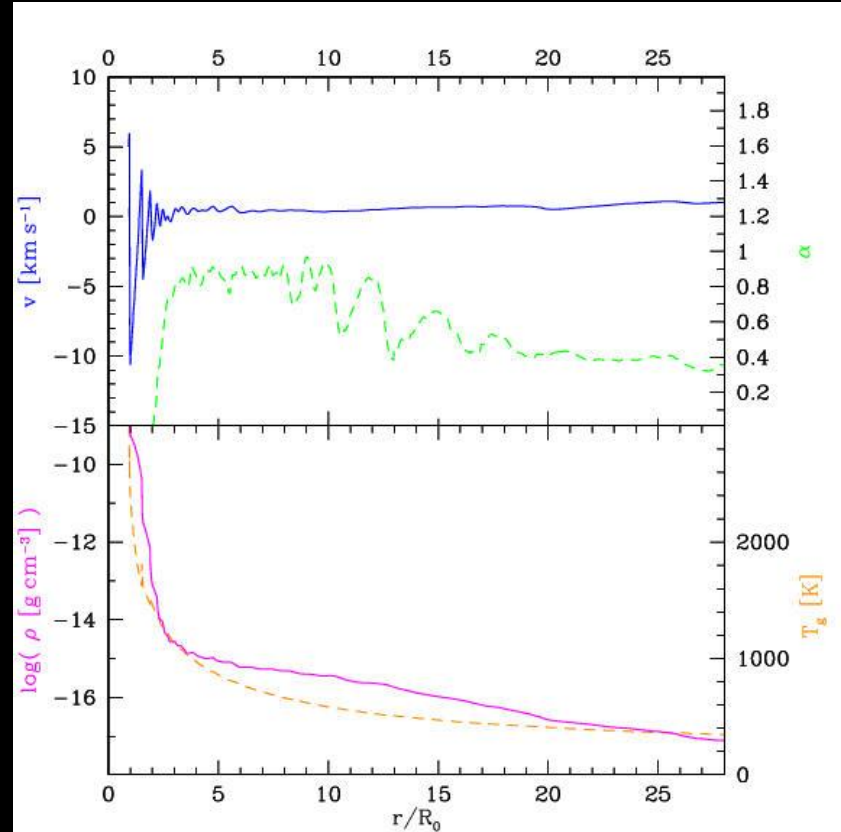
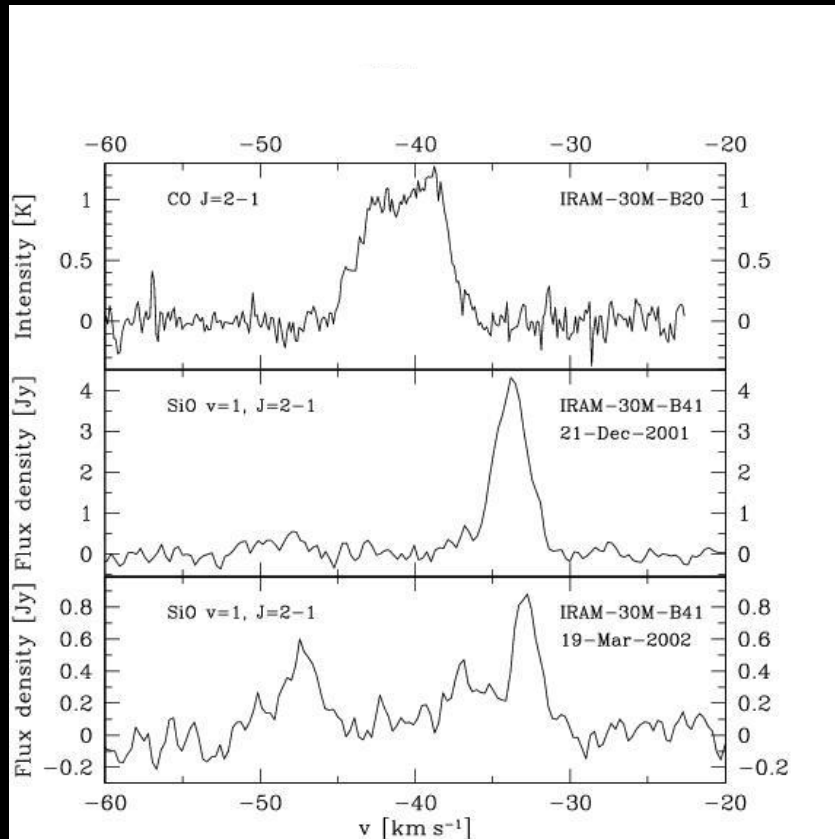
Observation:

CO (2-1): $v_{\text{exp}} = 4.5 \text{ km/s}$
SiO (v=1,2-1): $v_{\text{phot}} \sim \pm 11 \text{ km/s}$
derived $\dot{M} \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-7} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$

B-type model:

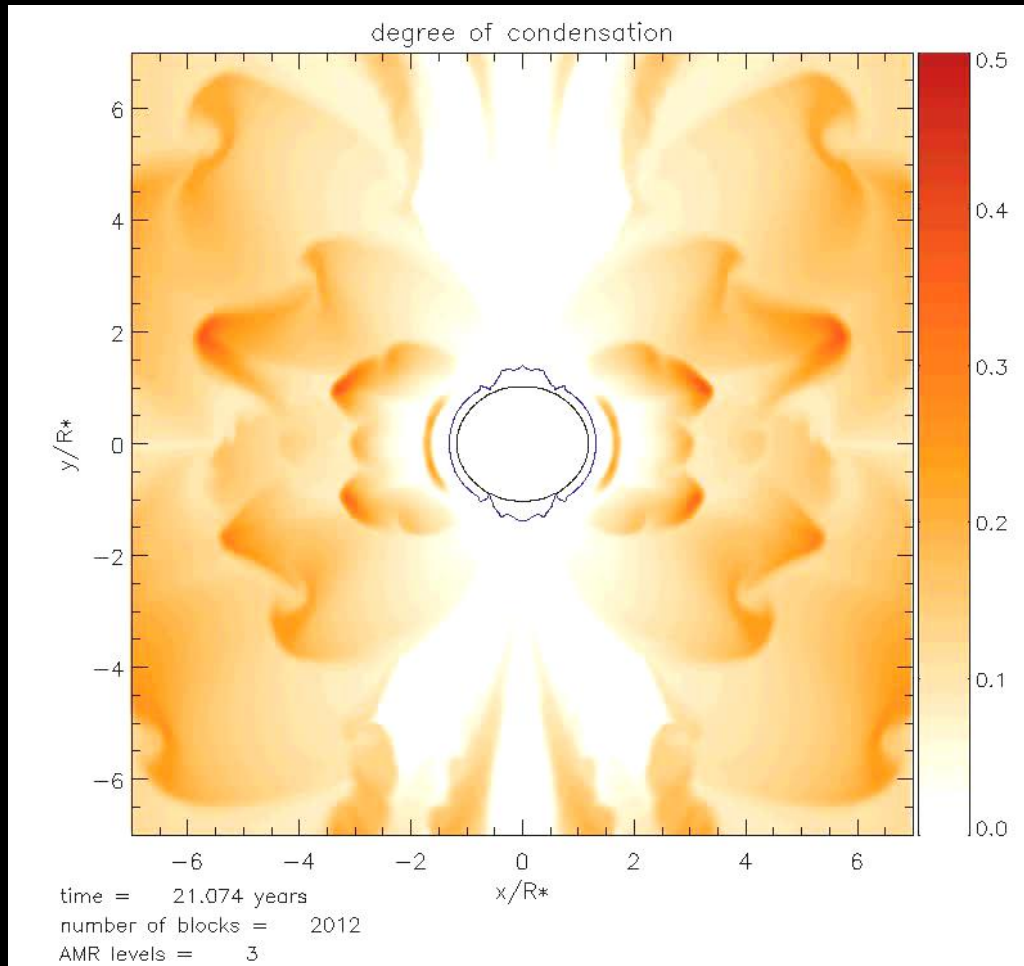
$v_{\text{exp}} = 2.4 \text{ km/s}$
 $v_{\text{phot}} \sim \pm 10 \text{ km/s}$
 $\dot{M} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-7} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$

Winters et al. 2003, A&A 409, 715



Multi-D models (I)

2-D axisymmetric models of the circumstellar dust shell (Woitke 2006, A&A 452, 537)



$$\begin{aligned}M_* &= 1.0 M_\odot \\L_* &= 0.5 \cdot 10^4 L_\odot \\T_* &= 2500 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_C/\epsilon_O = 1.40$$

$$P = 365 \text{ d}$$

$$\Delta v_p = 3 \text{ km/s}$$

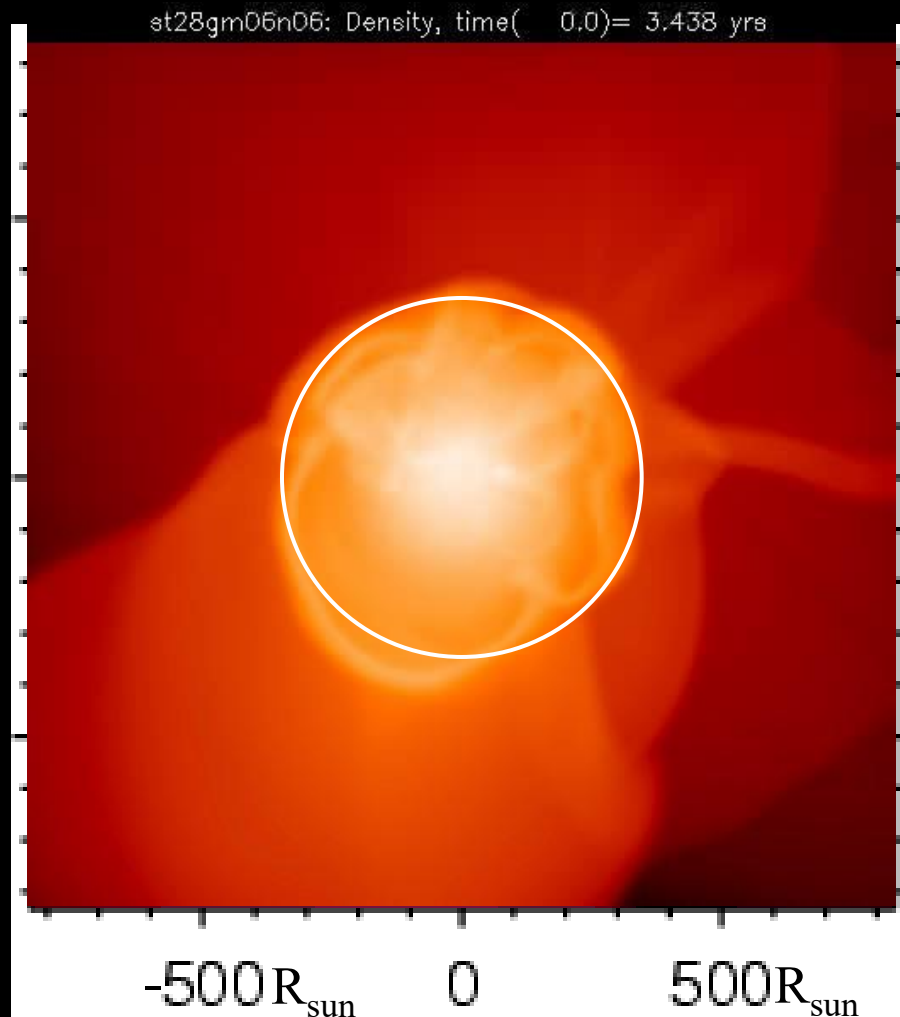
$$\dot{M} = 7.3 \cdot 10^{-7} M_\odot/\text{yr}$$

$$v_{\text{exp}} = 18 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\rho^d/\rho^g = 0.36 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Multi-D models (II)

3-D models of convective envelope and inner atmosphere (Freytag & Höfner 2008, A&A 483, 571)



Conclusions

Dust formation has to be treated in a consistent way,

i.e. taking into account the coupling of the dust component to its surroundings

Time-dependent hydrodynamic models of pulsating, dust forming circumstellar shells reveal nonlinear phenomena induced by the self-regulating dust formation process

spatial structuring of the dust shell

dust induced shocks

back-warming

temporal structuring of the shell, eigen-timescale

Multi-dimensional models are becoming available:

⇒ 2-D axisymmetric, time dependent dust-driven wind models

⇒ 3-D models of convective envelope and inner atmosphere

Open questions

Oxygen-rich nucleation seeds

TiO_2 ? => Jeong et al. 2000,2003, Lee et al. 2015

SiO ? => Gail et al. 2013

Al_2O_3 ? => Gobrecht et al. 2016

No consistent wind model for Supergiants

Convection?

No complete model yet

Stellar interior-atmosphere-circumstellar envelope