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Winds and Circumstellar Morphology of Binary AGB stars with ALMA

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Image credit: Julian Pittard



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Topics to be covered:

- Some words about single-dish observations of circumstellar CO gas and interpretation
- Models of wind shaping
- ALMA project description
- Observational results and interpretation
- Lessons learnt

➤ Beyond...





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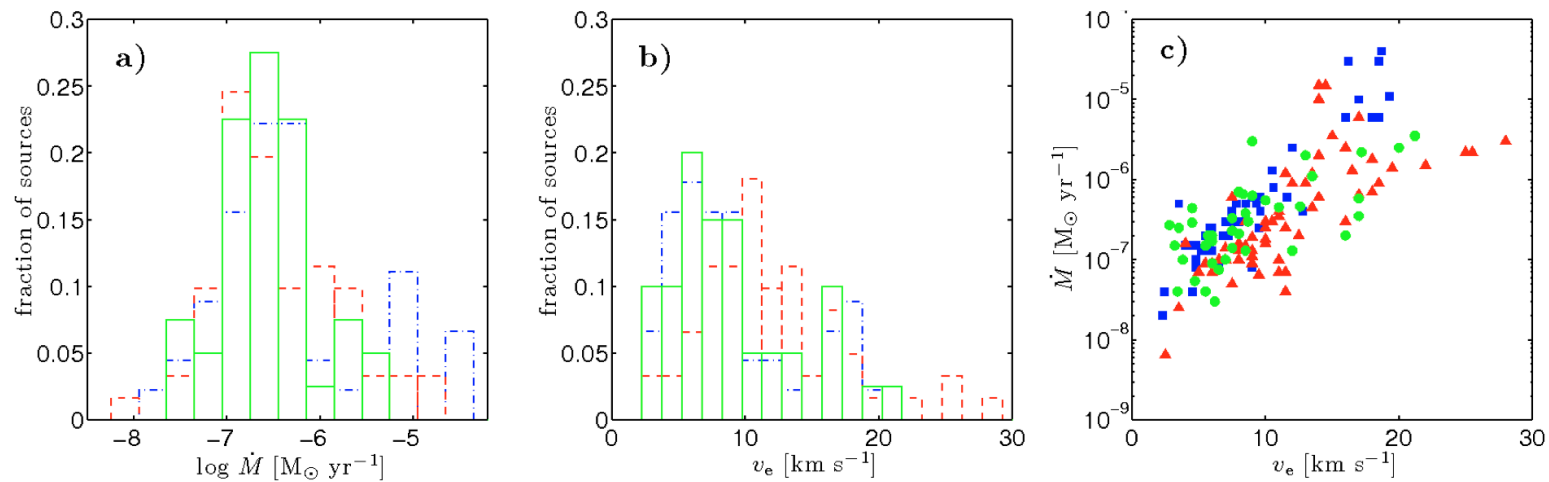


Fig. 6. **a)** Mass-loss-rate distributions for S-type stars (solid, green line; 40 stars), M-type stars (dashed-dotted, blue line), and carbon AGB stars (dashed, red line) samples. **b)** Gas expansion velocity distributions derived from fitting the CO line widths for the S-type (solid, green line), M-type (dotted, blue line) and carbon AGB star (dashed, red line) samples. **c)** Mass-loss rates plotted against the gas expansion velocities for S-type stars (green dots), M-type stars (blue squares), and carbon AGB stars (red triangles) samples.

Schöier & Olofsson 2001
Gonzalez-Delgado et al. 2003
Ramstedt et al. 2009



Spherically symmetric CSEs, one star, lower rotational transitions, single-dish

- CO emission is the main tracer of the circumstellar gas density and temperature
- Used as mass-loss rate estimator (over time)
- The extent of the emission is limited by excitation and the physical extent which is photodissociation limited
- CO(3-2) emission from 500-1000 AU
- Photodissociation radius ranges from 1500-30000 AU

Sensitivity to change:

Colour scheme:

	a lot
	a little less
	even lesser

Parameter	$10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$10^{-6} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
	1-0 2-1 3-2 4-3	1-0 2-1 3-2 4-3	1-0 2-1 3-2 4-3
dM/dt	optically thick	optically thin	optically thin
L	collisionally excited	collisionally excited	radiatively excited
r_p	optically thick	optically thinner	optically thin



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Parameter	High dM/dt $10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	Intermed. dM/dt $10^{-6} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	Low dM/dt $10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
dM/dt	optically thick	optically thin	optically thin
L	collisionally excited	collisionally excited	radiatively excited
r_p	optically thick	optically thinner	optically thin

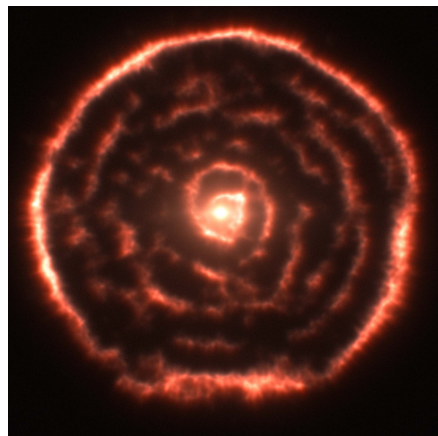


Interferometric observations of binary stars

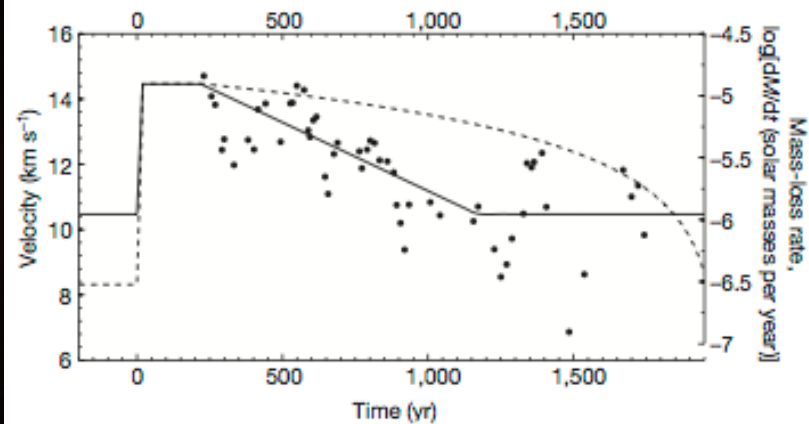
Increasing the complexity:

- A companion will shape the envelope
- A companion will affect emission and extent (and chemistry)
- 3D radiative transfer modelling will be necessary

- Show detail we have not seen before
- Shaping can enforce structures



Maercker et al. 2012

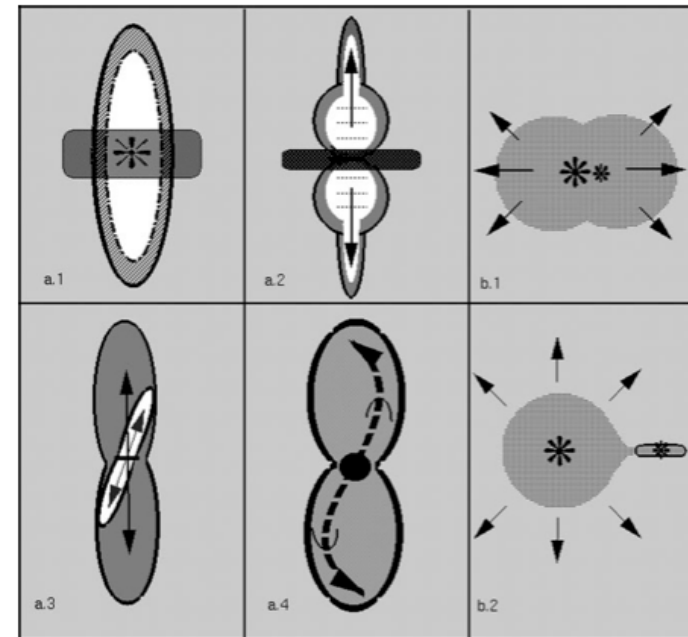




Models of wind shaping (low mass)

1. RLOF models
2. GISW models
3. MHD models
4. Colliding winds models
5. ...

Can be coupled to radiative transfer model or radiative transfer can be performed on pre-defined structures and compared.

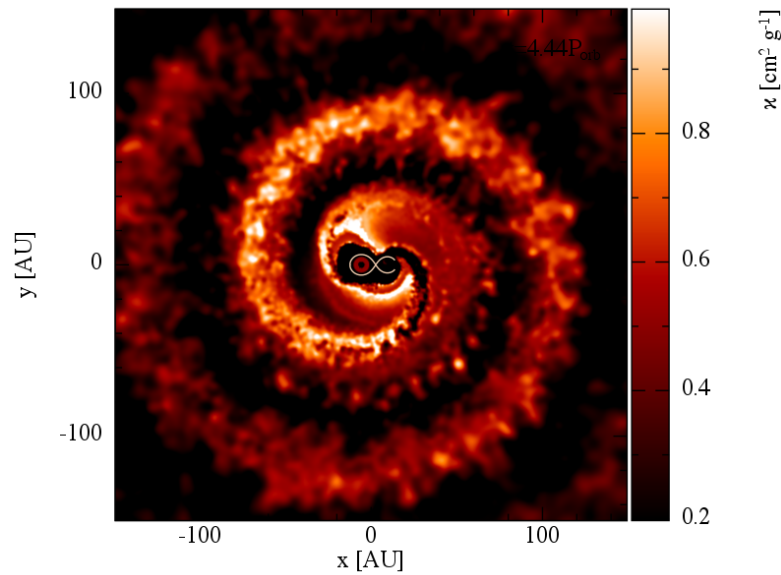


Balick & Frank 2002, ref. therein

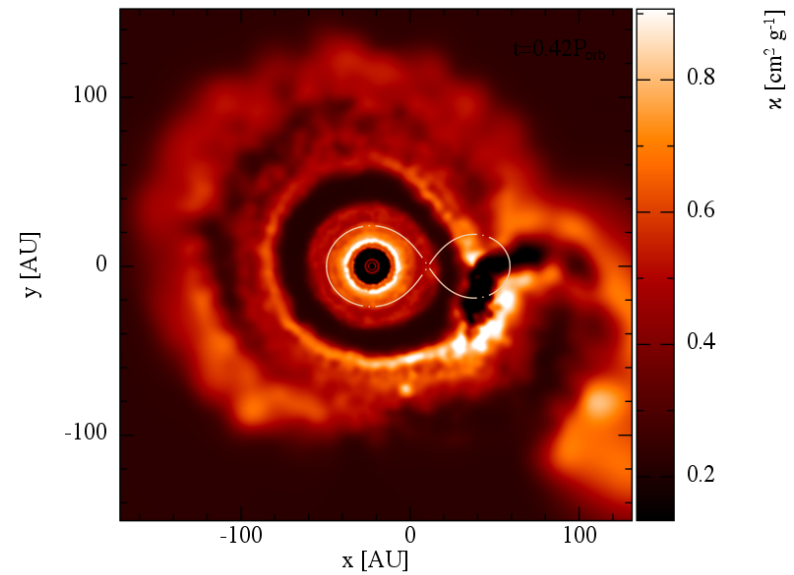


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Models of binary interaction



15 AU separation



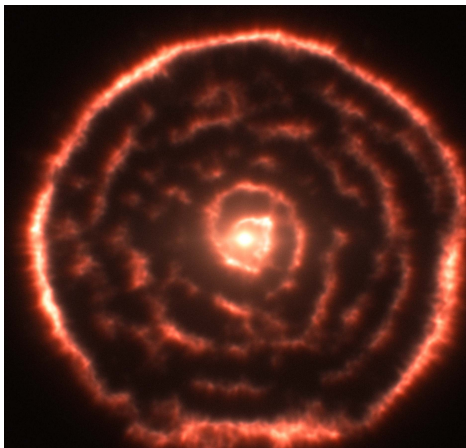
60 AU separation

Mohamed & Podsiadlowski 2007, 2012

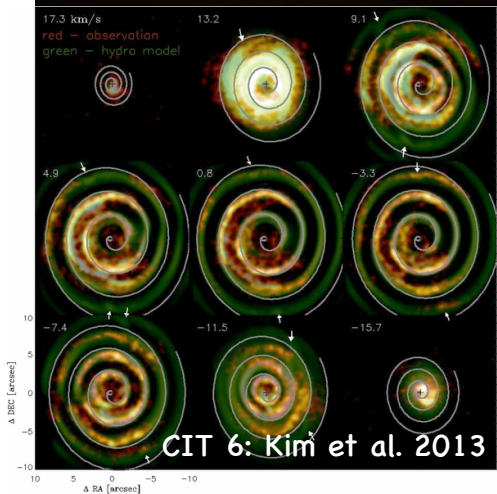


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Observations of circumstellar effects of binarity



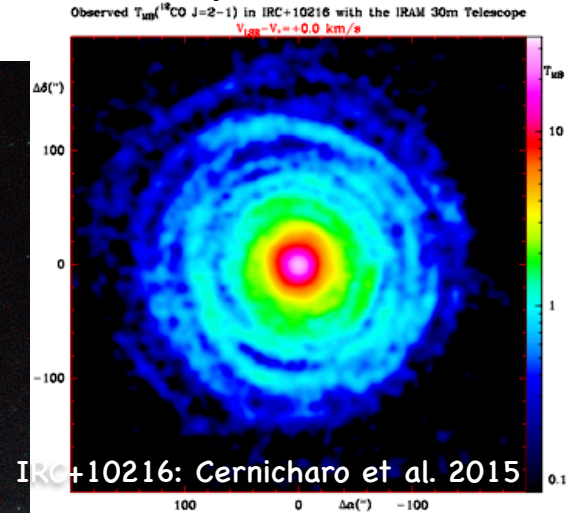
R Scl: Maercker et al. 2012



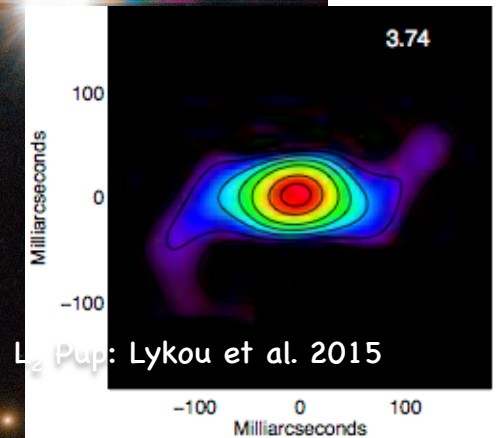
CIT 6: Kim et al. 2013



AFGL 3068: Mauron & Huggins 2006



IRC+10216: Cernicharo et al. 2015



L₂ Pup: Lykou et al. 2015



Binary ALMA AGB sources:

R Aqr, $a=55 \text{ mas}=12 \text{ AU}@218 \text{ pc}$

ρ Cet, $a=0.47''=43 \text{ AU}@92 \text{ pc}$

W Aql, $a=0.47''=160 \text{ AU}@340 \text{ pc}$

π^1 Gru, $a=2.7''=440 \text{ AU}@163 \text{ pc}$

Observations:

$^{12}\text{CO}(3-2)$, $^{13}\text{CO}(3-2)$ mosaics @ $0.5''$

CS, SiS, H^{13}CN , ^{29}SiO , and more...

≈ 30 antennas 12m, ACA & TP

See Magdalena
Brunner's poster
No. 3!!



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Goals:

- Dependence on separation
- Dependence on wind velocity
- Templates for binarity

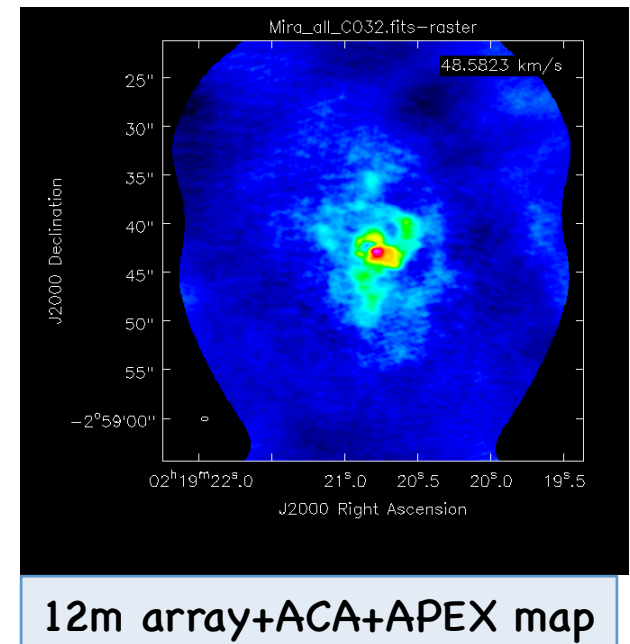
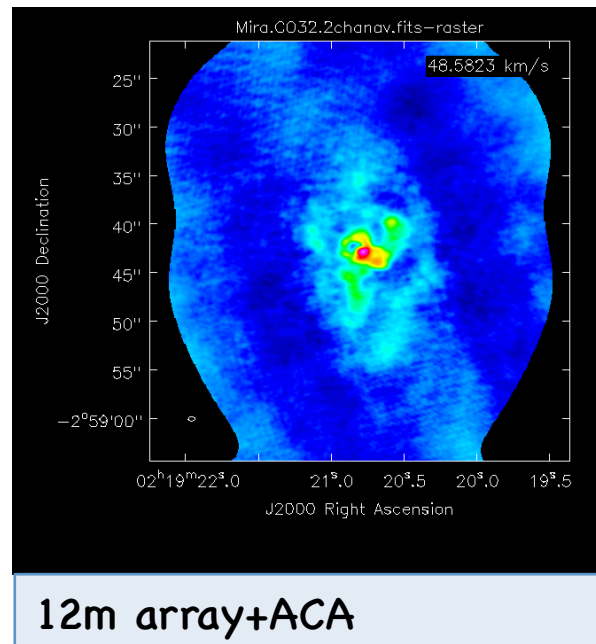
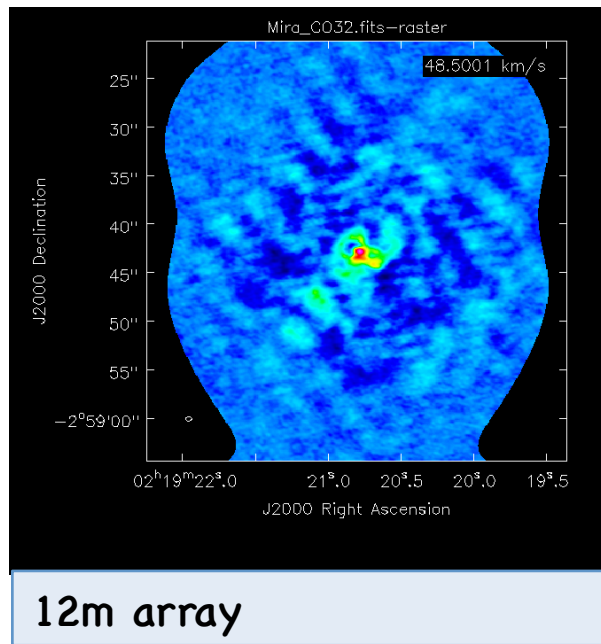
- Mass-loss-rate modulations
- Accretion efficiency

- Resolved carbon isotopic ratios



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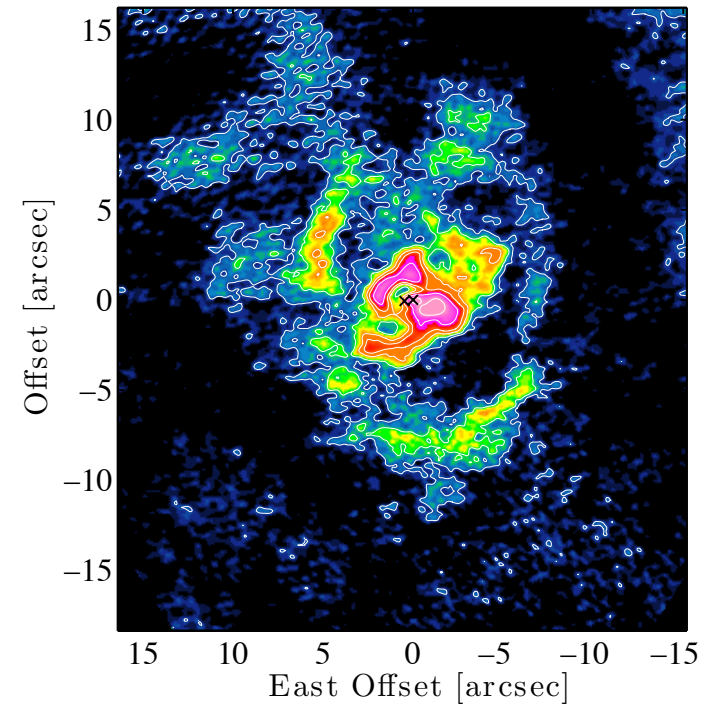
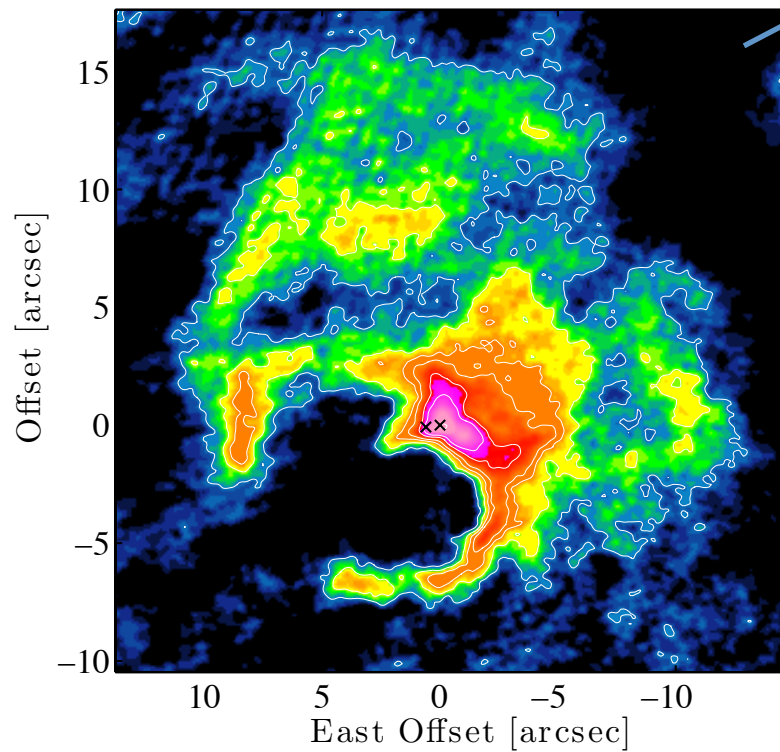
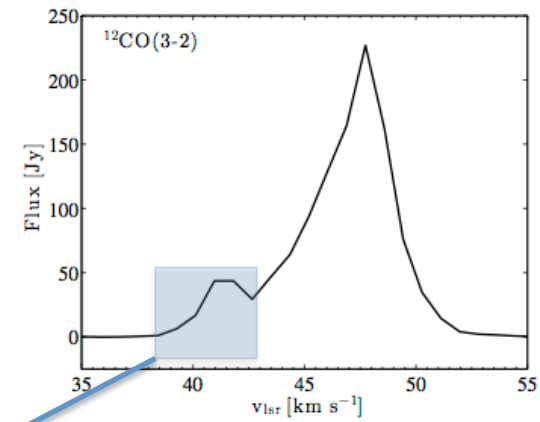
Mira - a brief note on image fidelity





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Mira

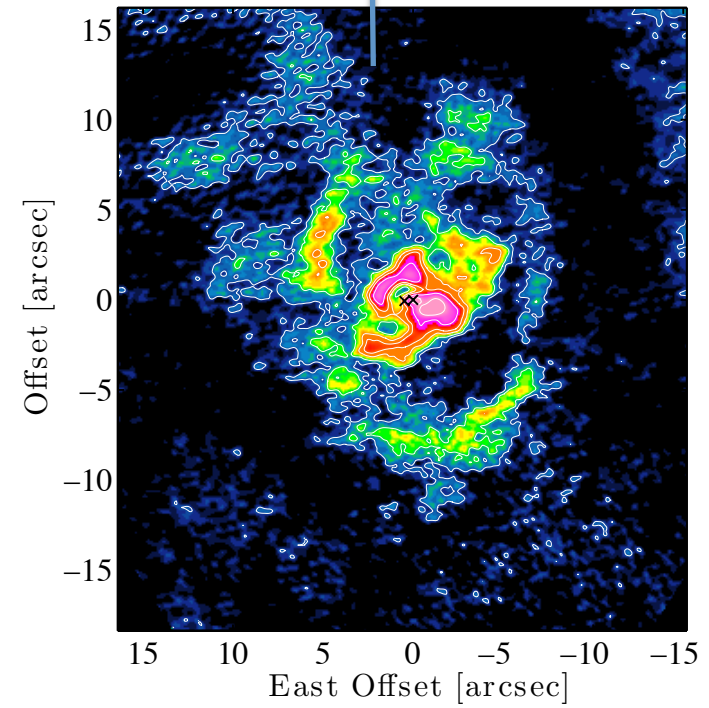
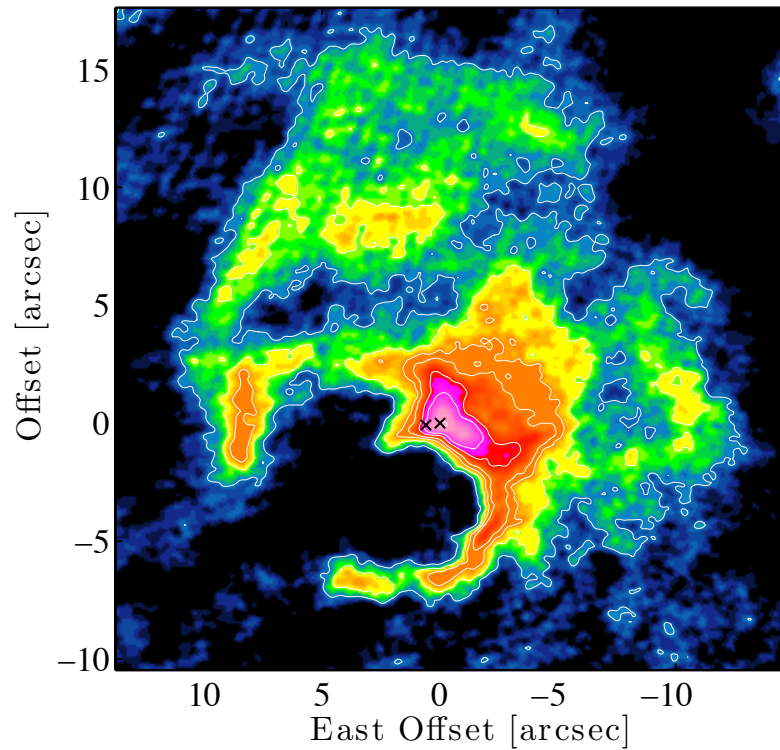
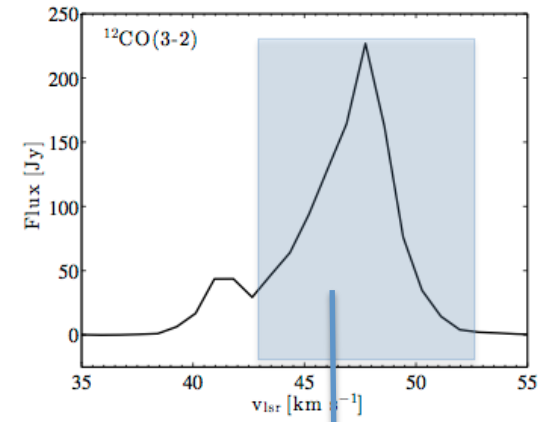


Ramstedt et al. 2014



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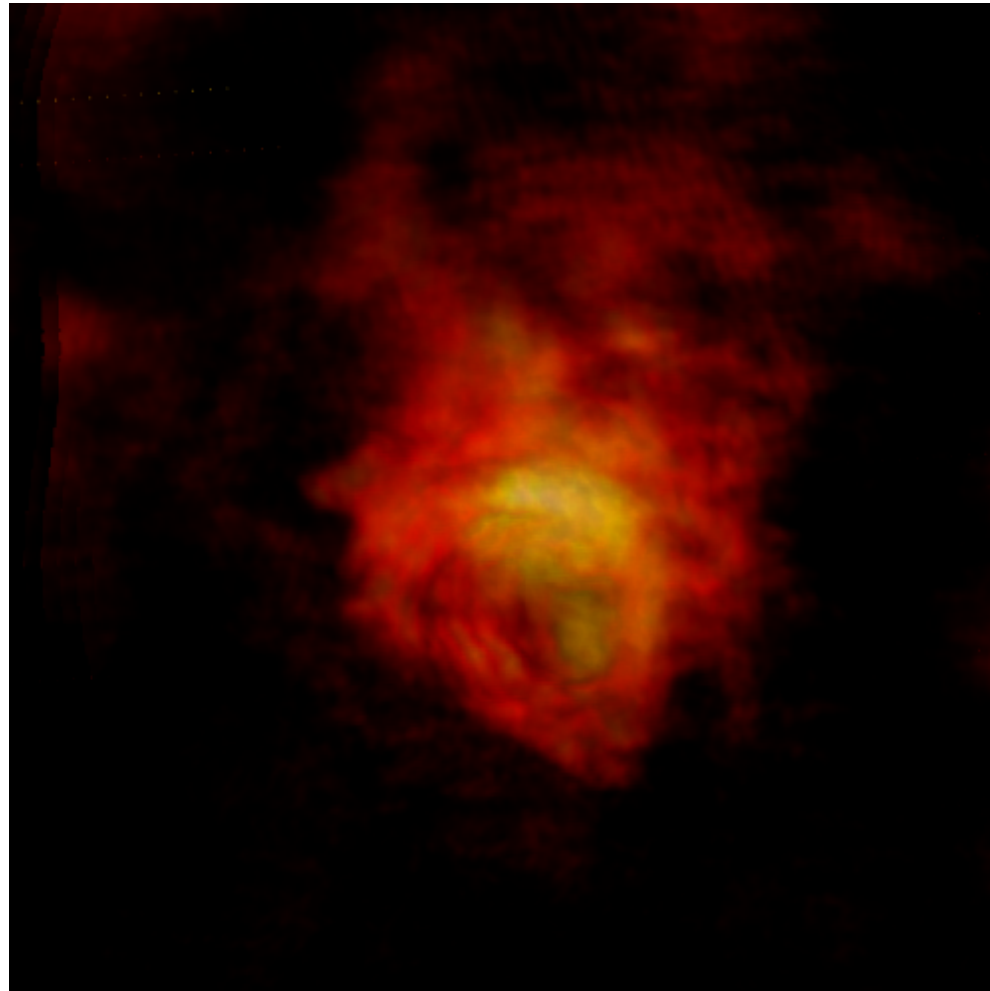


Ramstedt et al. 2014



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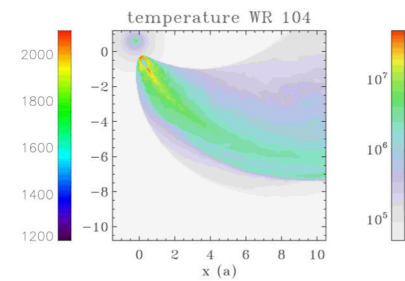
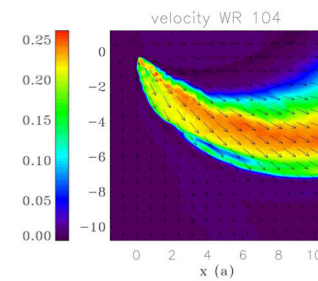
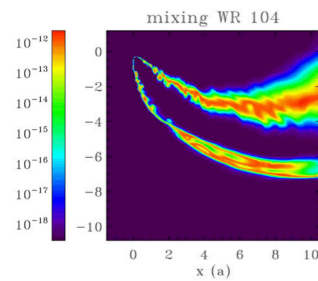
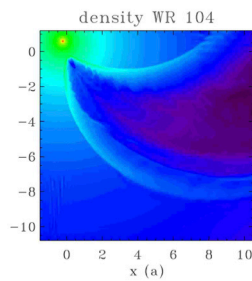
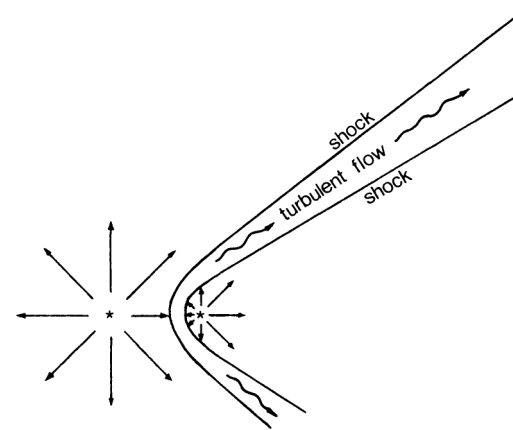
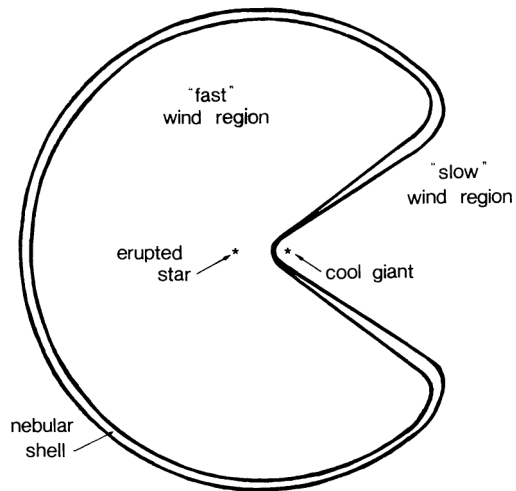
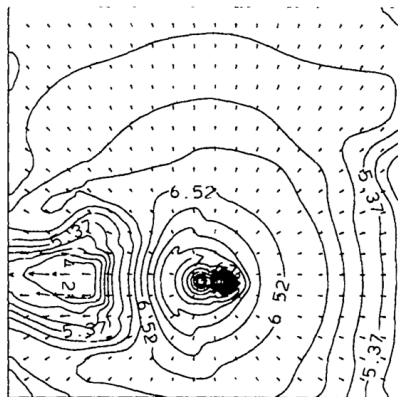
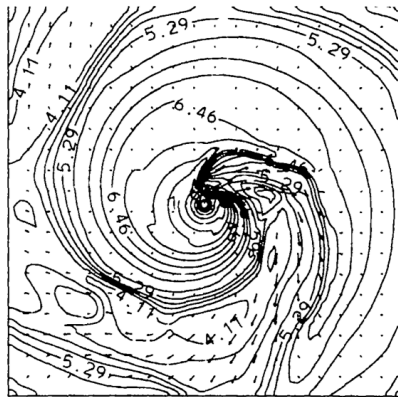
Mira





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Mira - Colliding winds

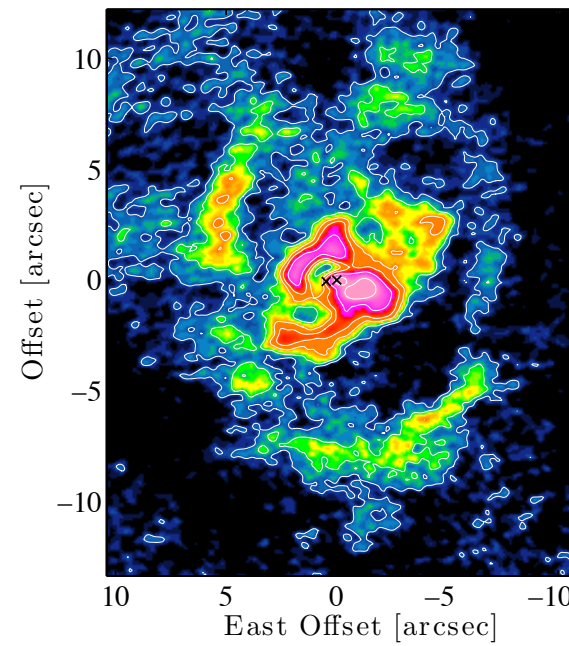
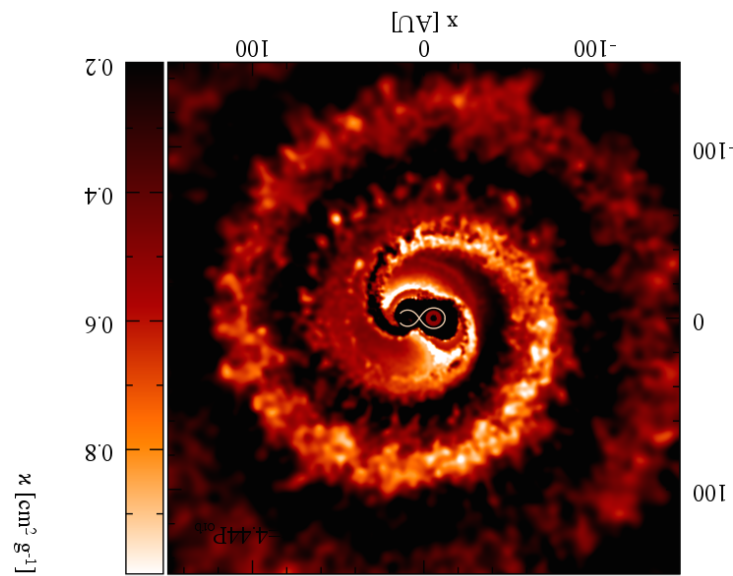


Girard & Willson 1987; Walder & Folini 2000; Lamberts et al. 2012



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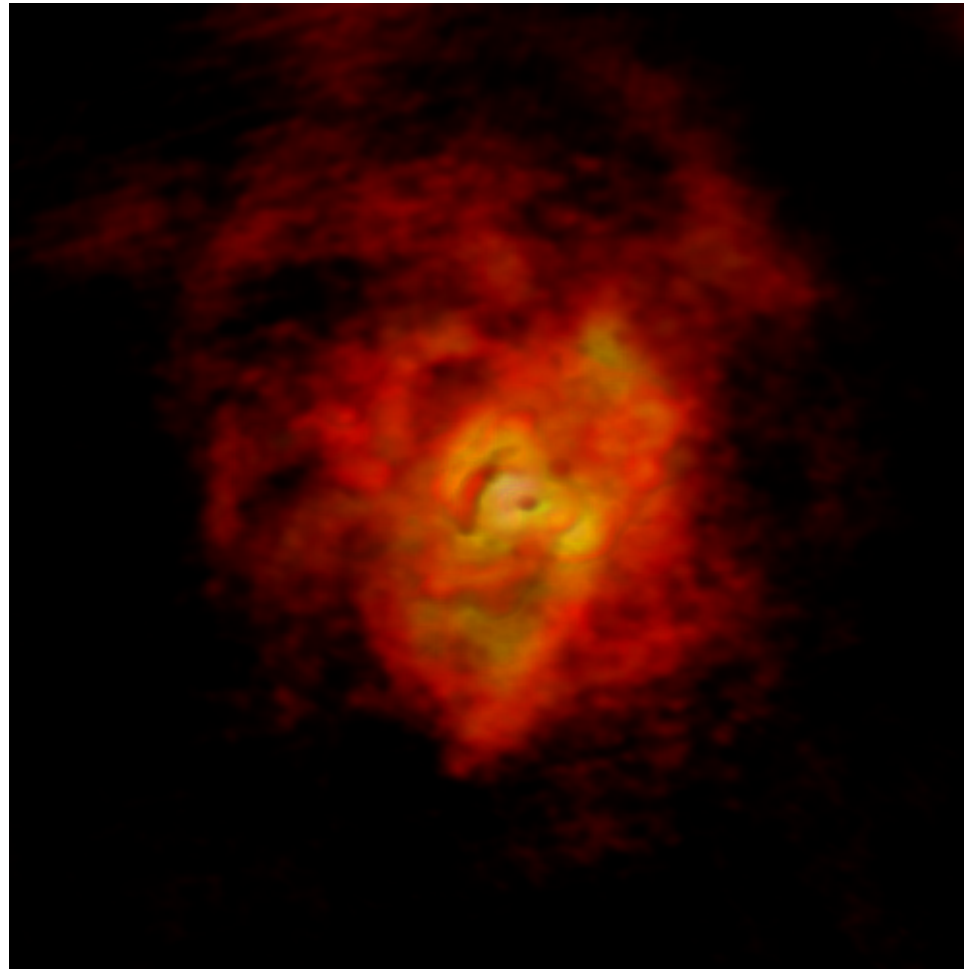
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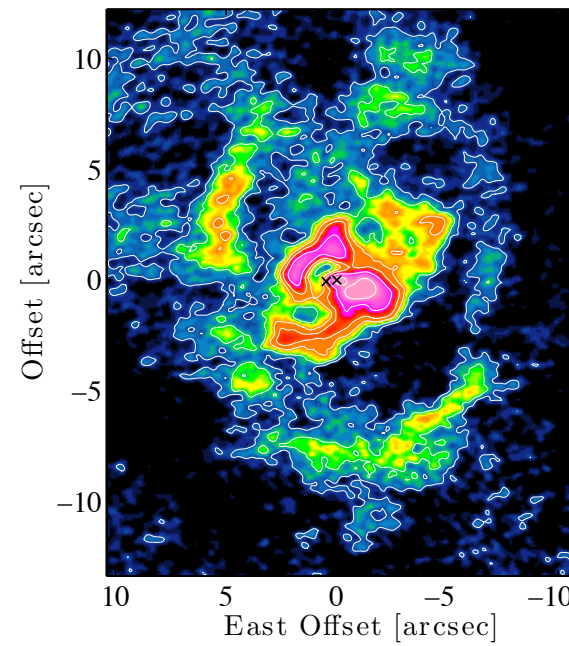
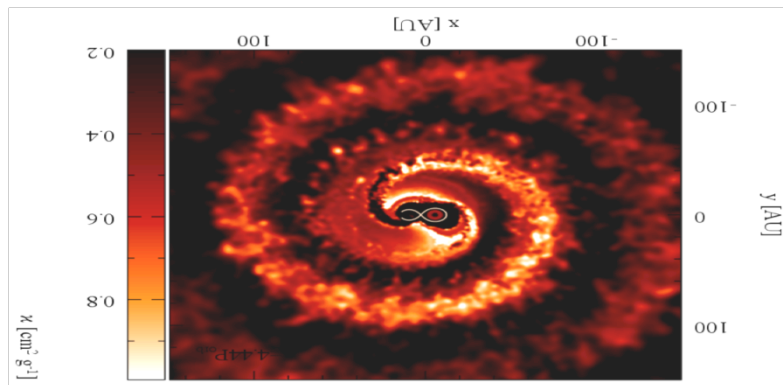
Mira





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Mira



Mira - The Explanation

The companion plows a spiral-shaped tunnel when moving through the AGB CSE and seen edge-on this tunnel will look like a hole

We see this structure somewhat inclined compared to edge-on, and at the companion the tunnel is puffed up due to the wind of B

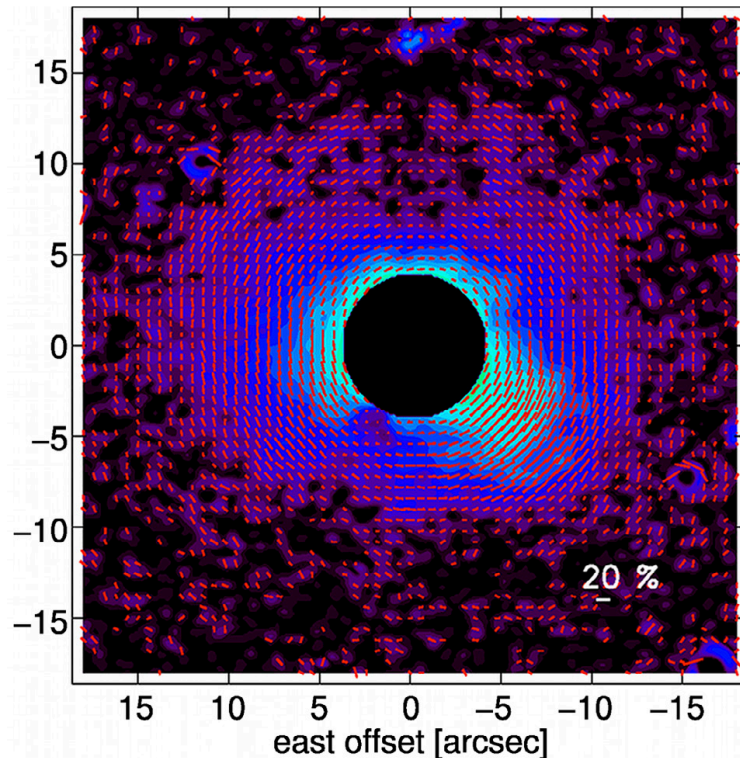
The material is more concentrated toward the orbital plane (wind-RLOF) confirmed by that different sections of the spiral arms appear in different velocity channels

The puffed-up tunnel appears at blue-shifted velocities since the material is flowing along the tunnel walls toward us (and B is moving away)



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W Aql

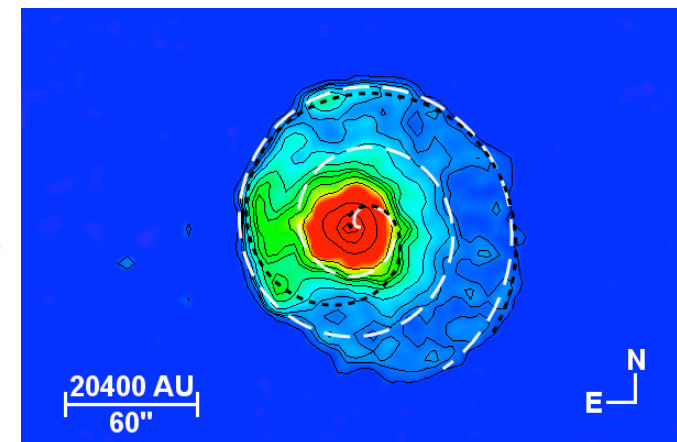


0.46'' separation binary
(200–400 pc)

W Aql A: S-type AGB star

W Aql B: F8–G0 main sequence
(Danilovich et al. 2015)

Herschel
PACS:
(Mayer et
al. 2013)

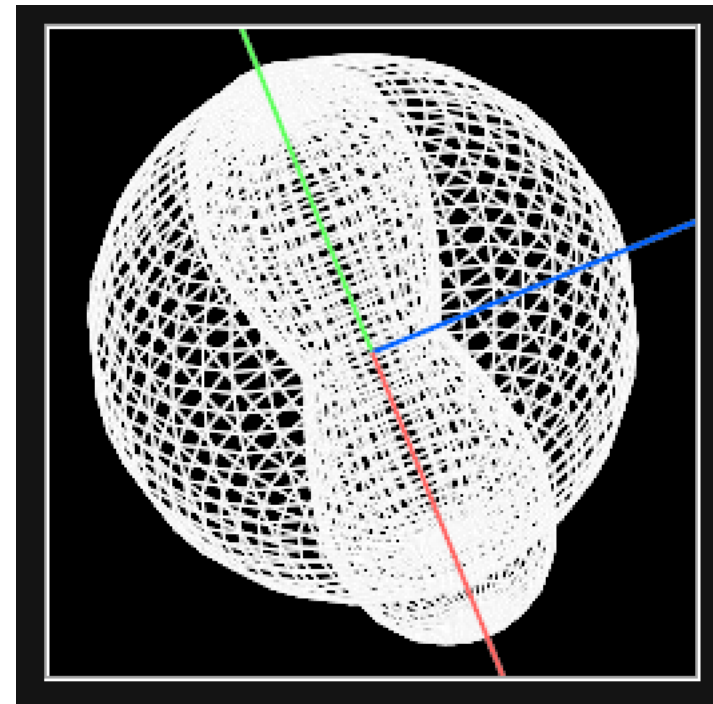
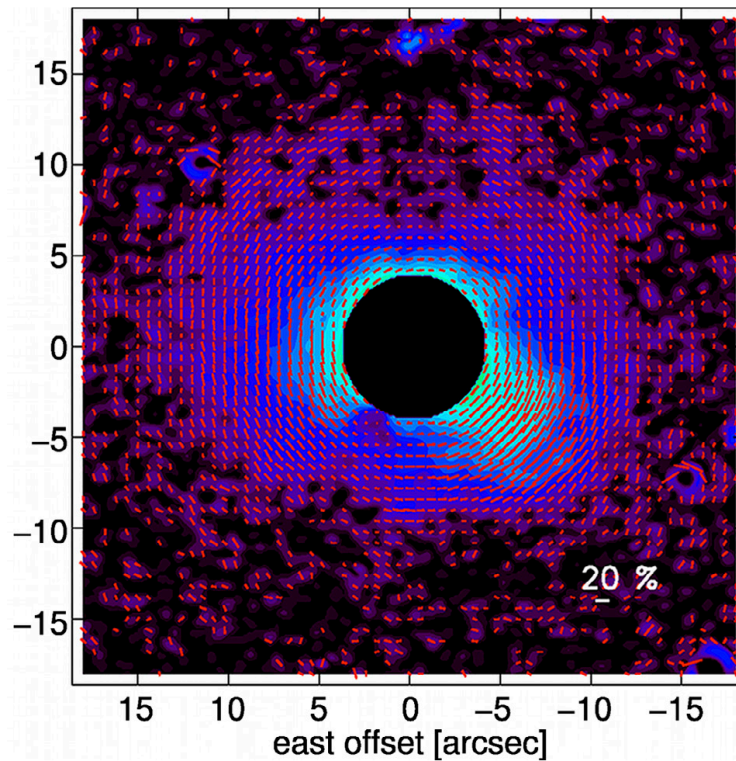


Ramstedt et al. 2011



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W Aql

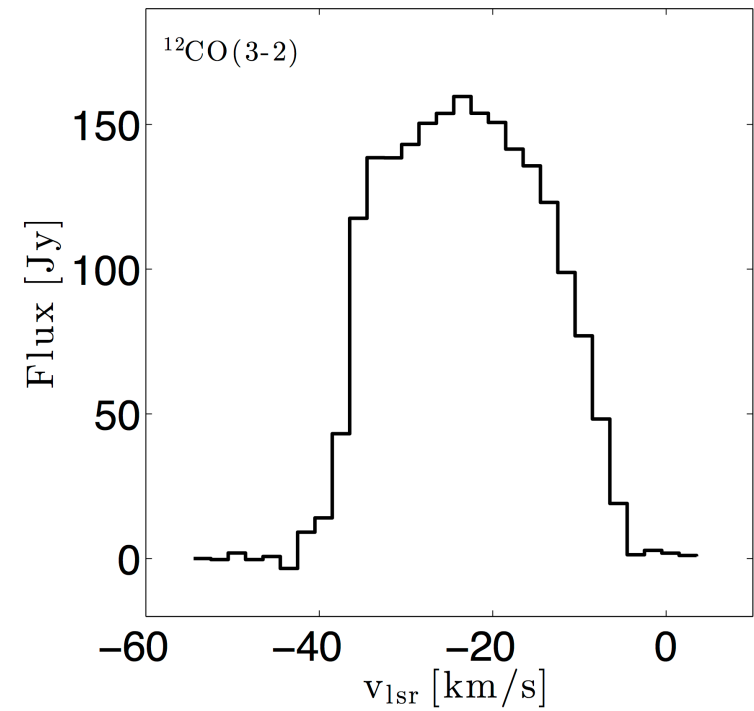
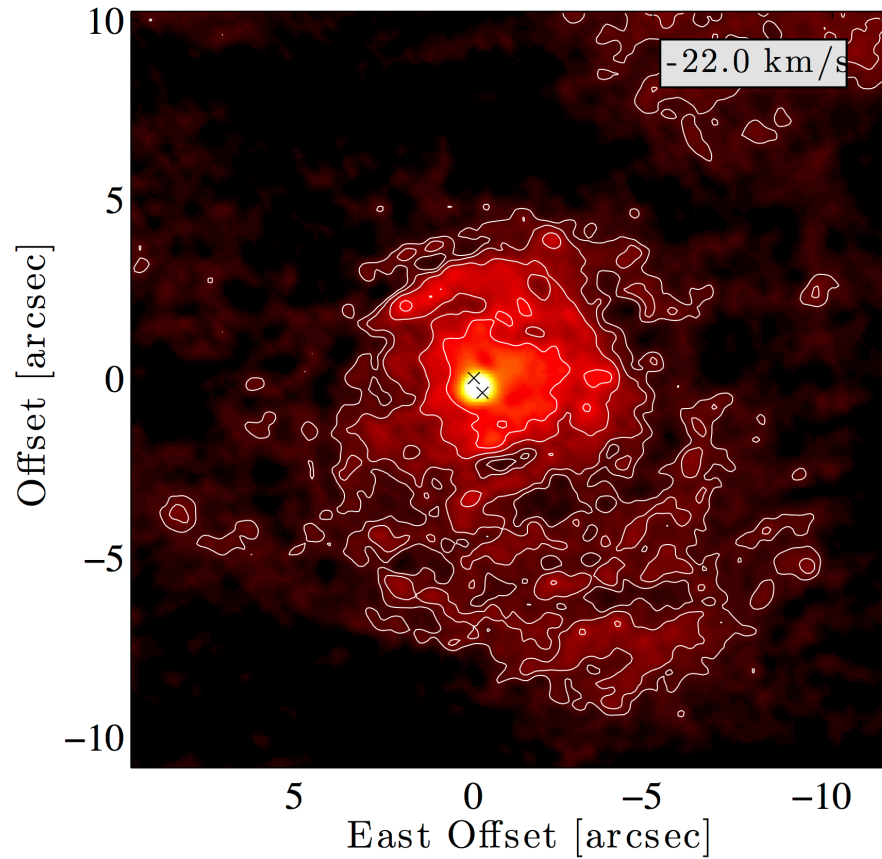


Ramstedt et al. 2011



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W Aql



W Aql - Conclusions

- R Scl-like (vertically extended) spiral present across almost all channels
- Expected from the relatively high expansion velocity (17 km/s) where the material is not confined to the Roche-lobe
- The asymmetry can be explained if the orbit is eccentric



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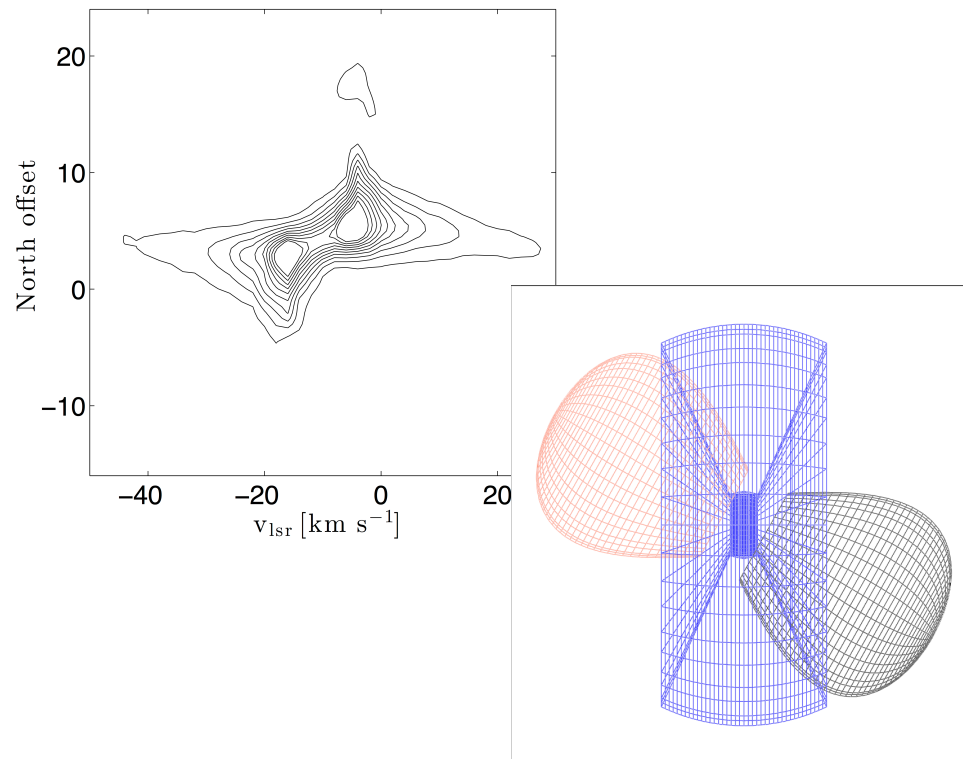
π^1 Gru?

&

R Aqr?

See Lam Doan's
poster No. 21!!

Some observations,
but data yet to be
released



Credit: Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona



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Lessons learnt

- Reality is always more complicated
- Combination of models

- Extended emission needed
- Velocity information is necessary

Beyond...

Goals:

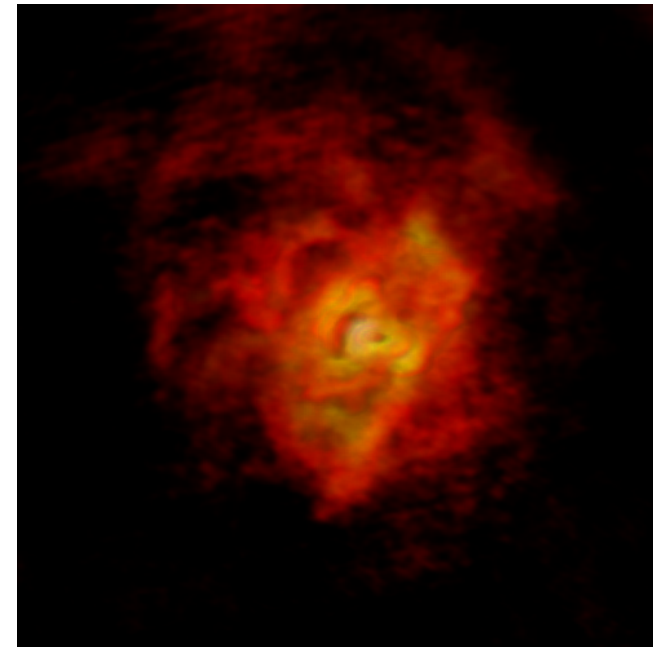
- Dependence on separation ✓
- Dependence on wind velocity ✓
- Templates for binarity ✓

Larger sample?



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Thank you for your attention!
Questions?



3D PV diagrams were created using FRELLED
developed by Rhys Taylor (www.rhysy.net/frelled)