PROBING THE ABUNDANCE OF SIO AND HCN THROUGHOUT THE STELLAR WIND OF R DOR

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ABSTRACT

R Dor is an oxygen-rich AGB star characterised by a low mass-loss rate. Using **retrieval methods**, we found **abundance profiles for SiO and HCN**, two chemically important molecules. By comparing these results to those of **forward chemistry modelling** we will be able to constrain the dominant chemical pathways within the stellar wind. They will also enable us to **improve** the forward chemistry models, through incorporating dust-gas reactions. The same methodologies will be applied to the abundance profiles retrieved for the Orich AGB star IK Tau (Decin et al. 2010), which is characterised by a high mass-loss rate.

R DORADUS

Oxygen-rich AGB star
Low mass-loss rate: 9 x 10⁻⁸ M_{sun}/yr
Van de Sande et al. (in prep.): Envelope model – dust and gas

METHODS

 One-dimensional, spherically symmetric codes
 Retrieval In-house non-LTE radiative transfer code GASTRONOOM (Decin et al. 2006, 2010) Models the thermodynamics and kinematics of the wind and abundance profiles of molecules
 Forward chemistry Based on UMIST database (McElroy et al. 2013) Gas-phase reactions only Yields abundance profiles and chemical pathways

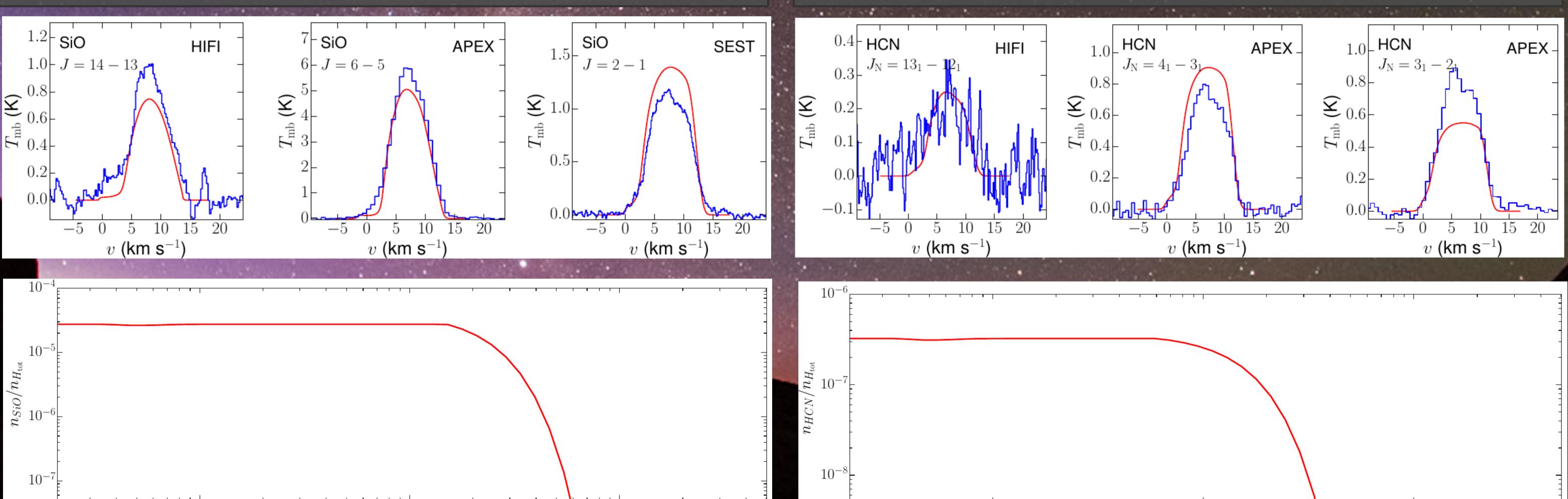
Abundance profiles of SiO and HCN
Data: SEST, APEX, Herschel HIFI, PACS, and SPIRE
Future work: ALMA data

Distance	1 R _*	~5 R,	~100 R,				~200000 R _*	
Temperature	~2000 K	~1000 K	~100 K				~10 K	
		HCN	Oxides		CS H ₂	2	H ⁺	DYN
C/O < 1	SO	Non-equilibrium chemistry	Molecules form dust Molecules absorbed onto dust	Со	H ₂ O	Photo-dissociation Photo-induced chemistry	U	A M I C
Stellar photosphere	Dynan	nical atmosphere — — –	Dust condensation zone -		— — — — — — Circumstellar envelope — — — — — — —		Interstellar - — radiation — - field	s c
. 7	со	Pulsations SO ₂ Shocks	Acceleration Wind formation	/	SO	Wind driven Reaches terminal velocity	H⁺ ≁	H E M
	Η	SiO 20	Silicates	CN	ОН		o+ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	STRY
SiO transitions HCN transitions	$\nu \neq 0$ Inner win	d $J_{up} \sim 20^{up} \sim 40$	Intermediate wind $J_{up} \sim 7 J_{up} \sim 1$			Outer wind		
Physical structure (derived from CO)				Parent	Parent species + Physical structure			
Radiative transfer <u>Abundance profile</u>					Chemical network		CHEMISTR	

Ray tracing of emission lines

Abundance profile + Chemical pathways

HCN



RESULTS

 10^{10}

Radius (cm)

SiO

• Range in abundance profiles

 10^{14}

 Indistinguishable fit to molecular data
 Criteria: integrated line flux (line strength) log-likelihood function (line shape)

Range well constrained

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Allows for comparison to forward chemistry model

No evidence of condensation of SiO onto dust grains — ALMA



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FUTURE WORK

Radius (cm)

Compare with forward chemistry models

Gas-phase reactions only
Include dust-gas reactions

Compare forward chemistry models to results of IK Tau

High mass-loss rate and low mass-loss rate
Difference in dominant pathways, dust nucleation...

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