



I. Mass loss in evolved stars

Leen Decin

Institute of Astronomy - KU Leuven
School of Chemistry - University of Leeds



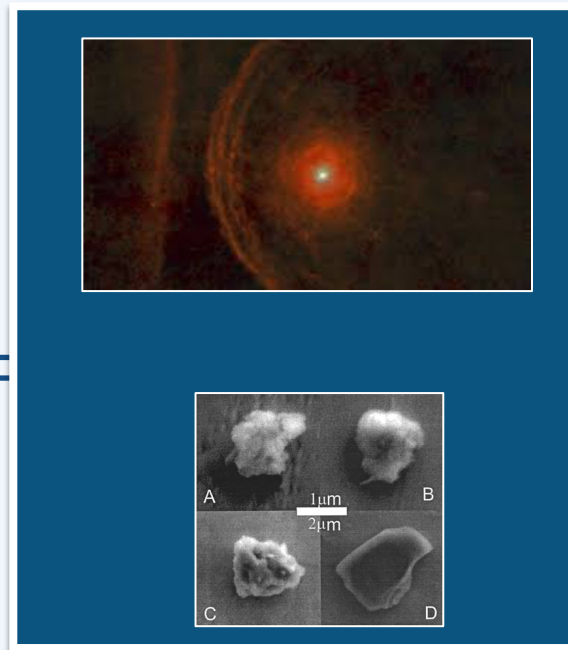
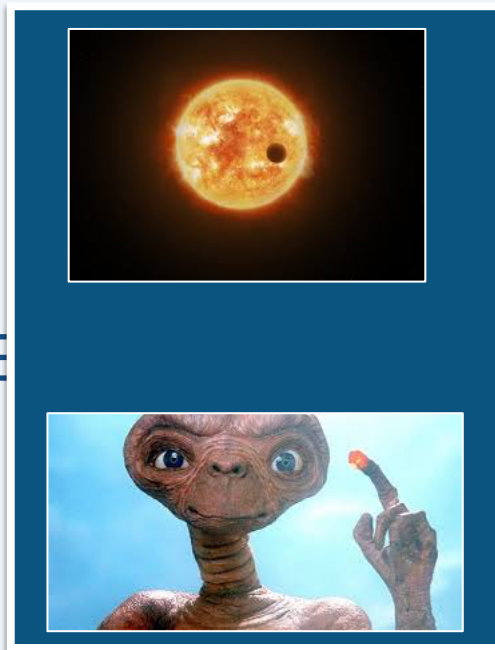
II. Exoplanets around evolved stars

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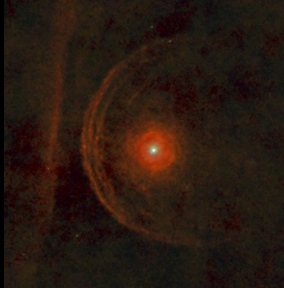


Alien visitors rule cosmic makeup



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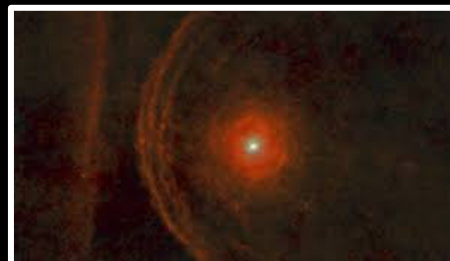


The mud ...

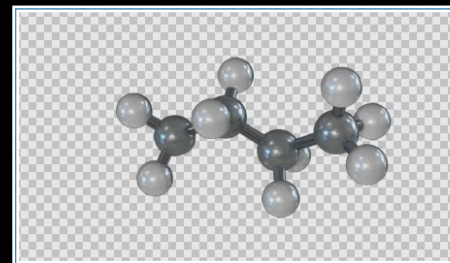
thermodynamics

+

chemistry



pc



nm

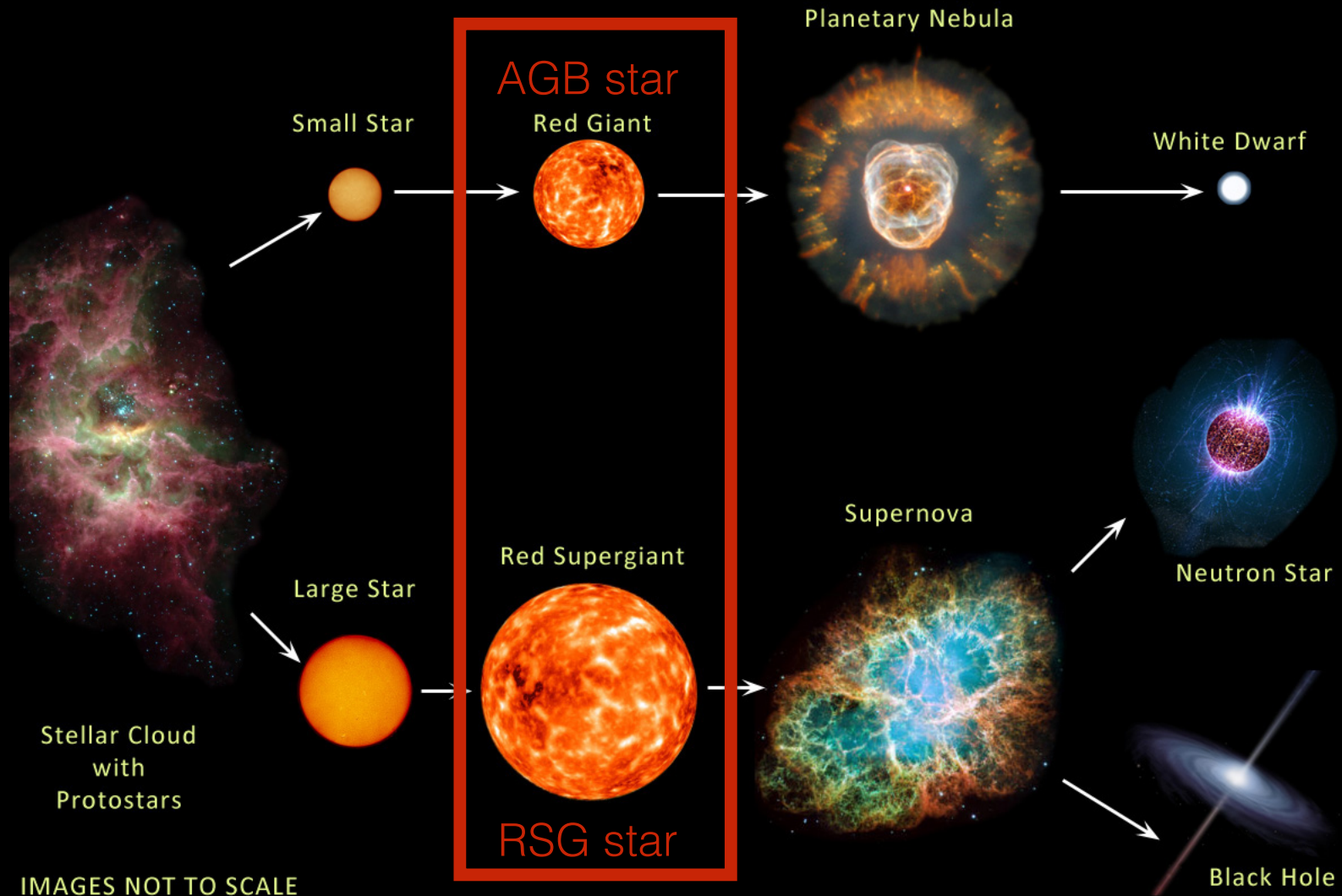


-
1. Introduction
 2. Microscopes for telescopes
 3. Corundum: conundrum
 4. What about exoplanets

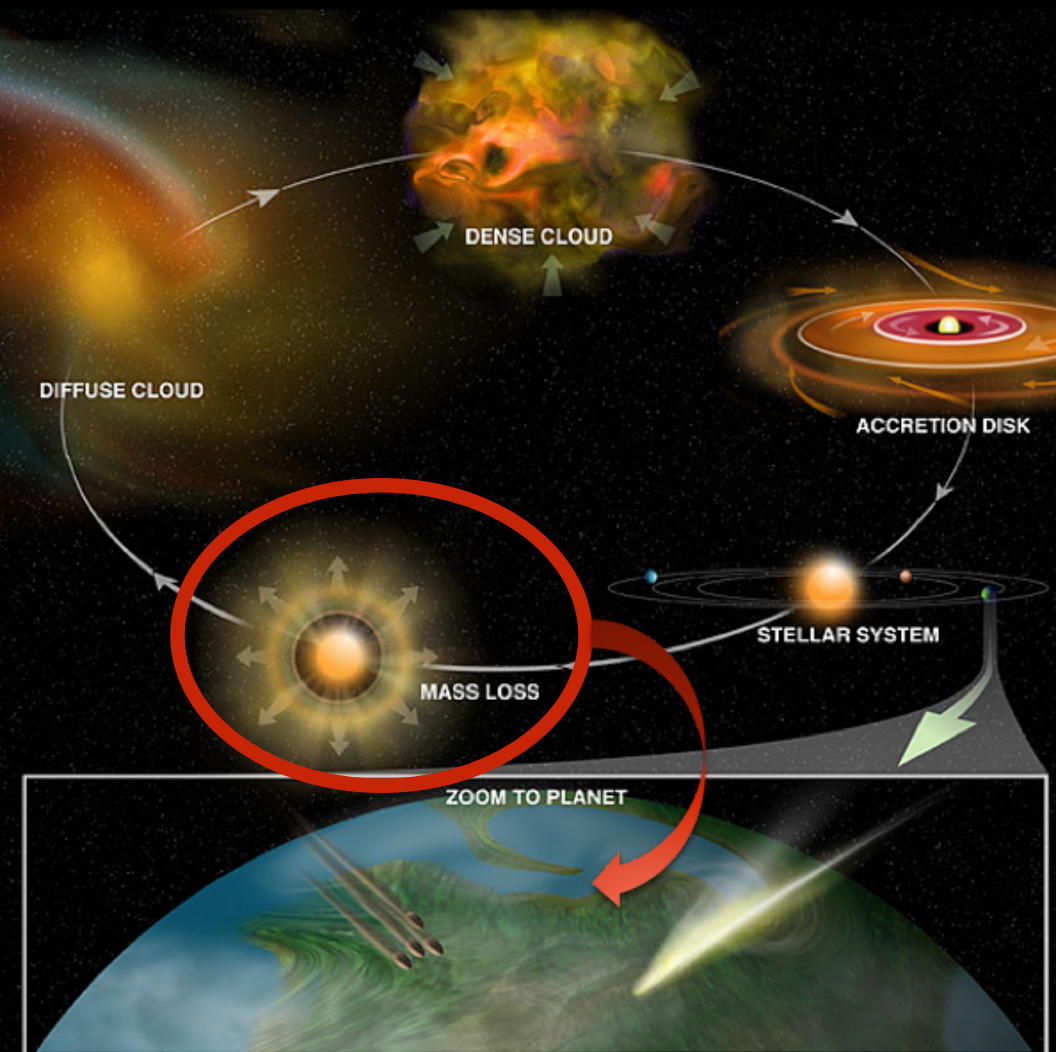


I. Introduction

Stellar evolution



Our life: thanks to old stars



STELLAR WIND

- ✓ water (H, O)
 - ✓ muscles (C)
 - ✓ sand (Si)
 - ✓ atmosphere (N,O)
-

✓ molecules (>90)

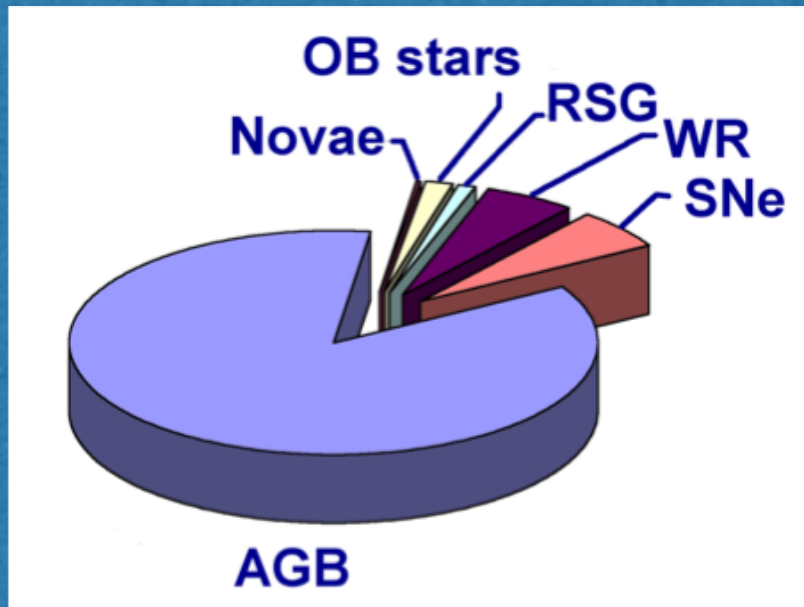
✓ dust (>15)

→ unique E.T. chemical labs

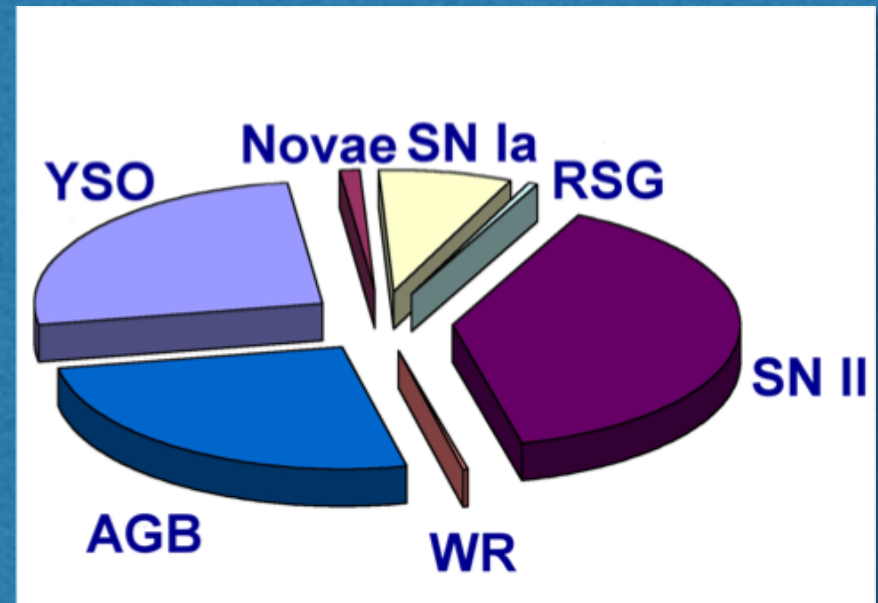
Our life: thanks to old stars

interstellar

gas



dust





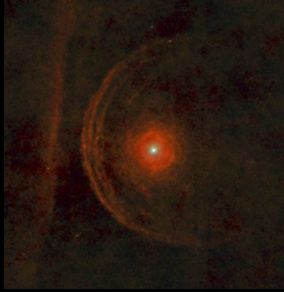
The beauty of being old

rich
(chemicals)

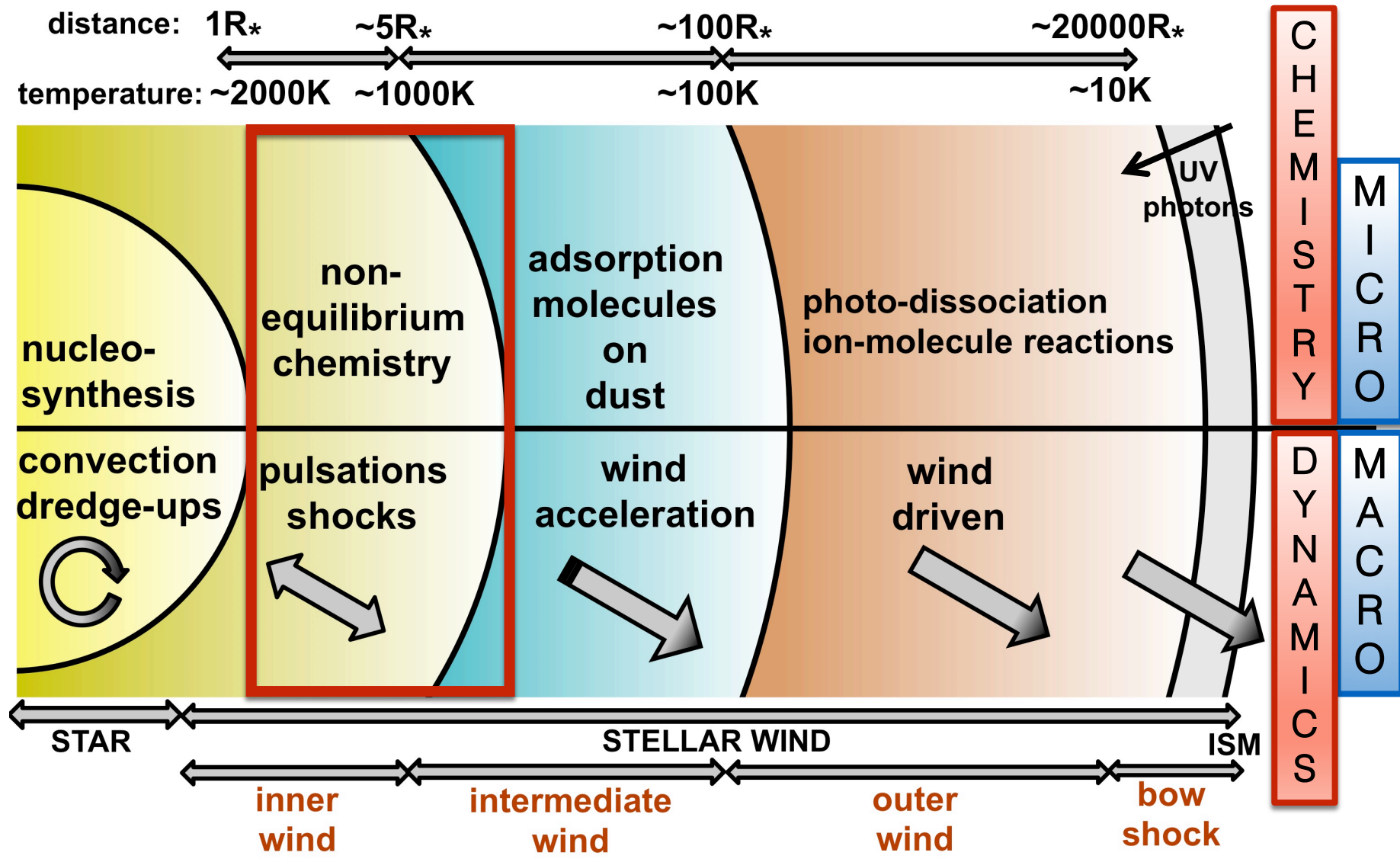
extraterrestrial laboratory
gas → dust

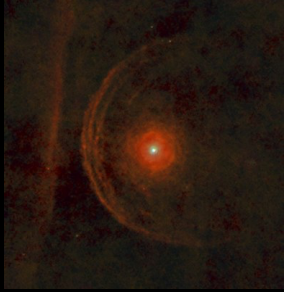


testbed exoplanets, YSOs,
ISM, (extra)galactic media

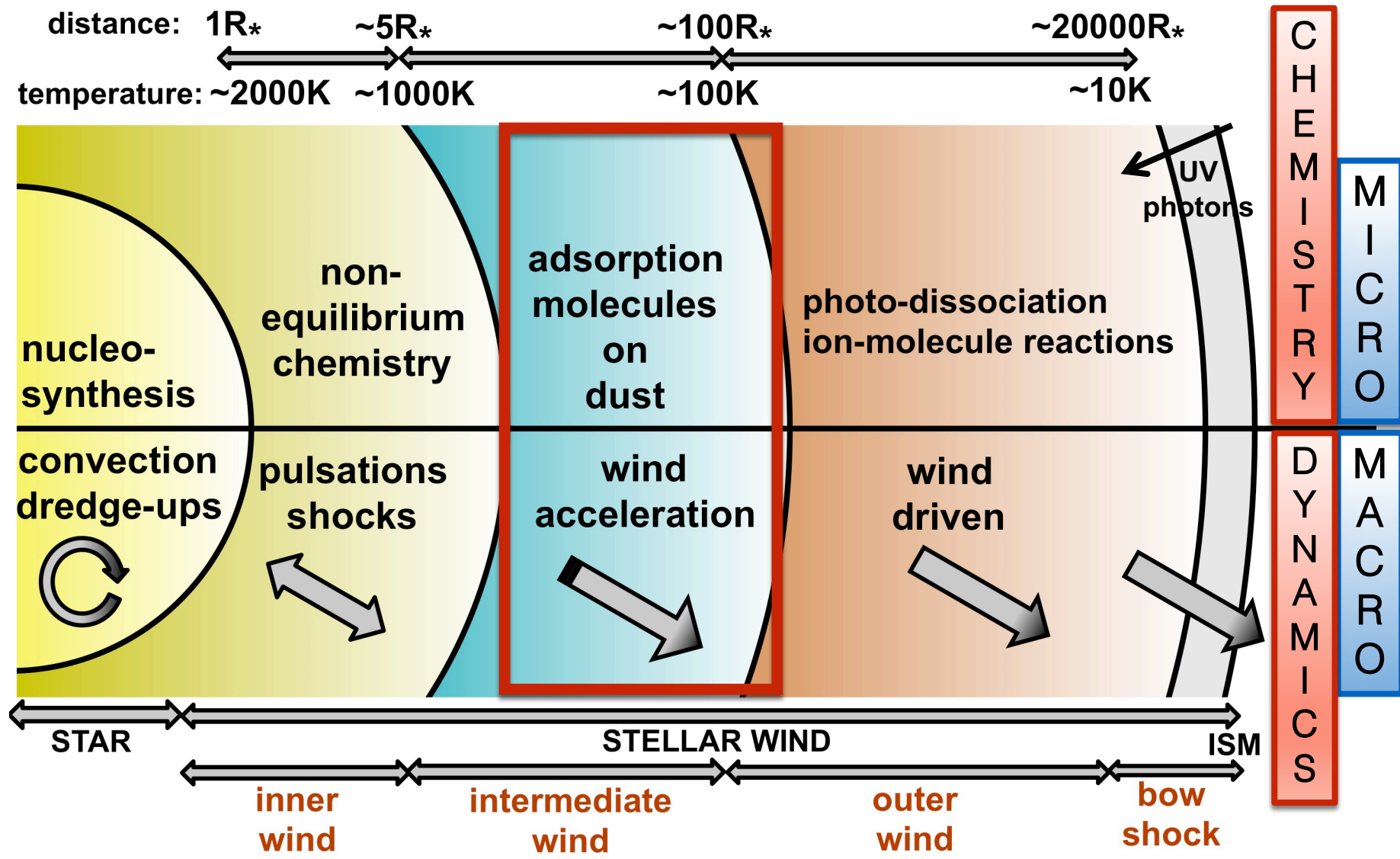


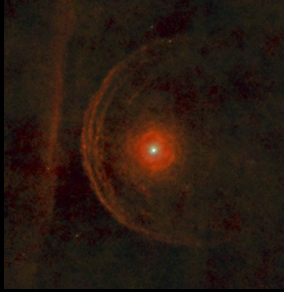
Stellar wind: from micro-scale chemistry to macro-scale dynamics



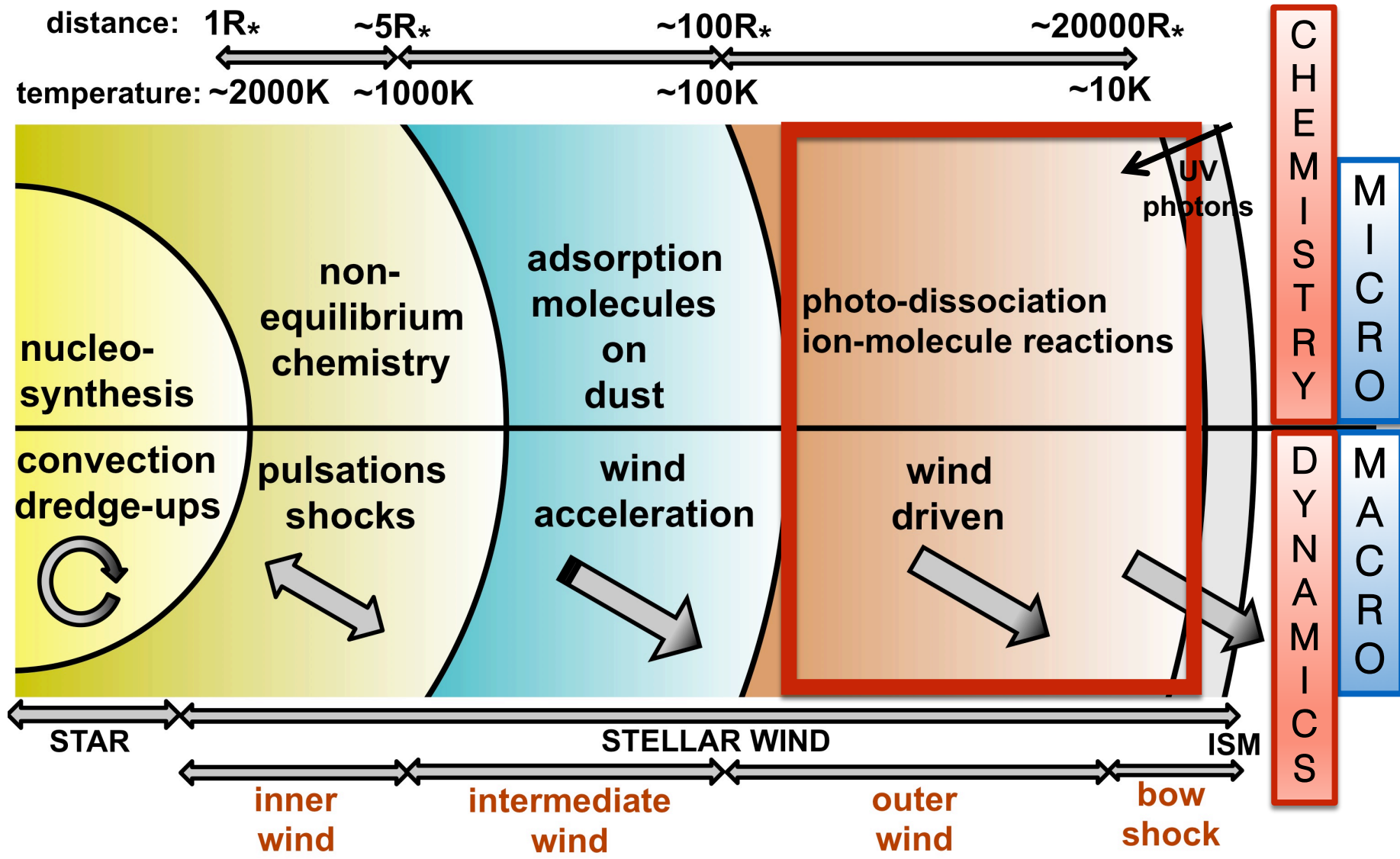


Stellar wind: from micro-scale chemistry to macro-scale dynamics

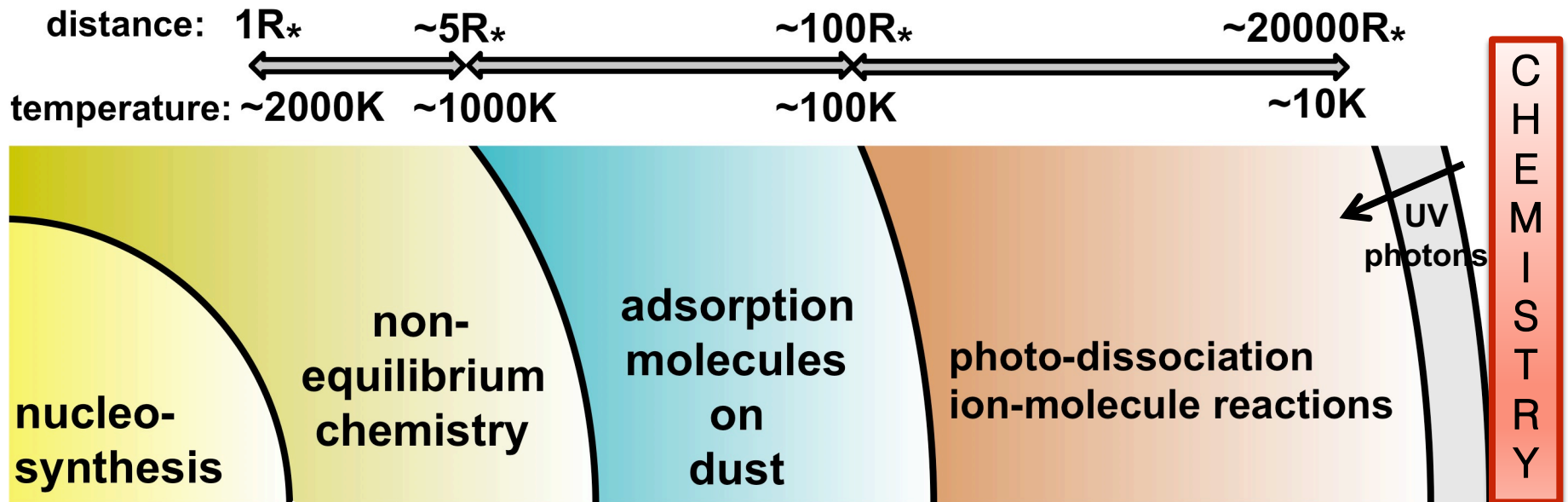




Stellar wind: from micro-scale chemistry to macro-scale dynamics



Chemical roadmap

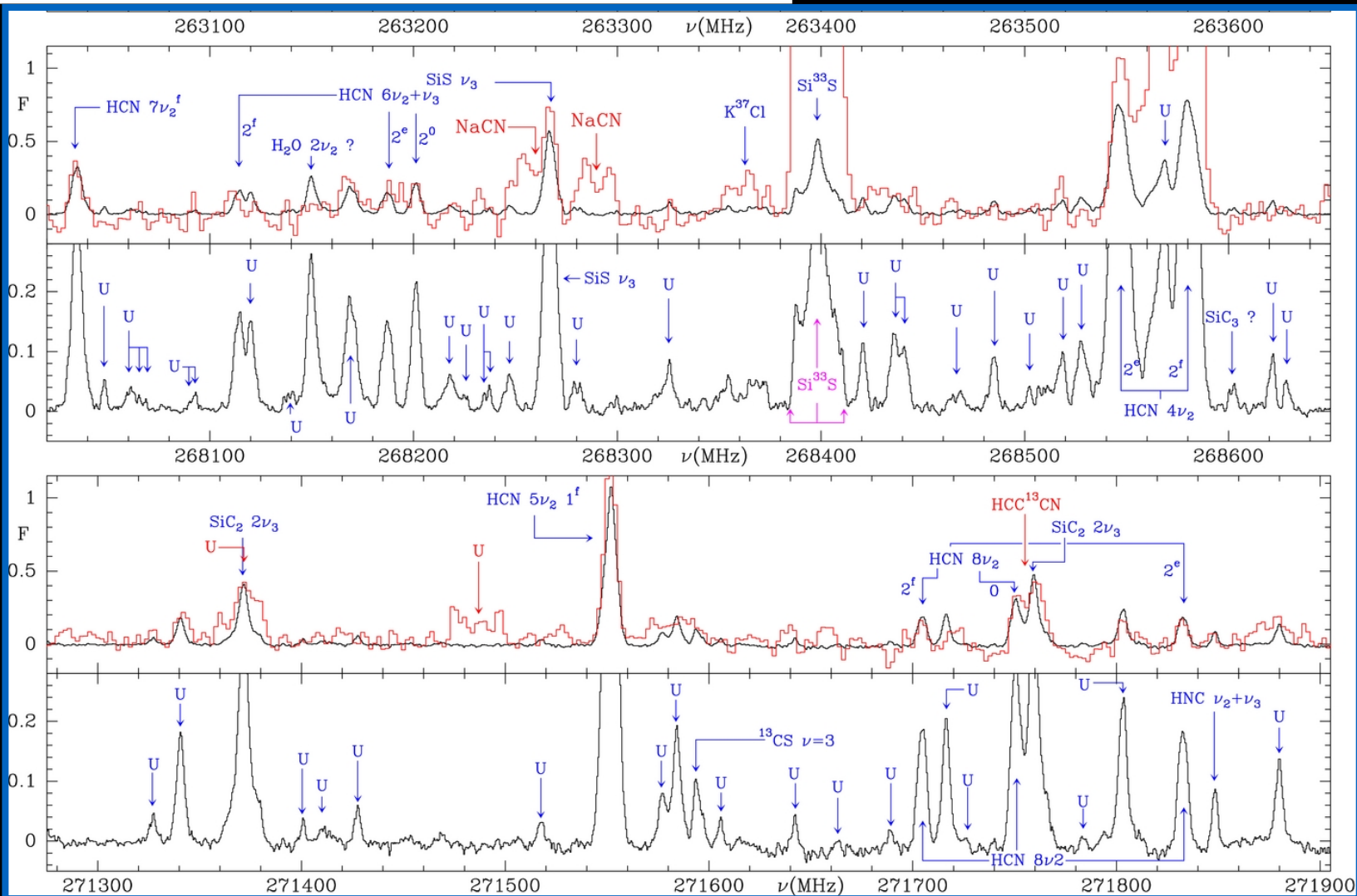


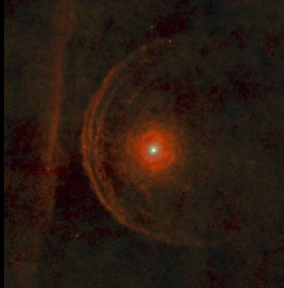
1. Molecules
2. Dust
3. From molecules to dust
4. Grain – molecule reactions



II. Microscopes for telescopes

Stellar wind: molecules





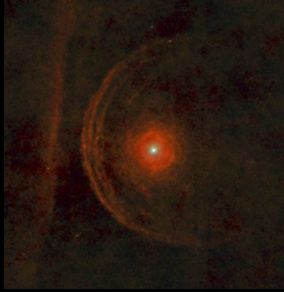
Stellar wind: molecules

<i>2-atoms:</i>	AlCl	CP	NaCl	SiO
	AlF	CS	OH	SiS
	C ₂	ClH	PN	SO
	CO	FH	SiC	
	CN	KCl	SiN	
<i>3-atoms:</i>	AlNC	FeCN	HNC	SiC ₂
	C ₃	HCN	KCN	SiCN
	C ₂ H	HCP	MgCN	SiCSi
	C ₂ S	H ₂ O	MgNC	SiNC
	CO ₂	H ₂ S	NaCN	SO ₂
<i>4-atoms:</i>	<i>ℓ</i> -C ₃ H	C ₂ H ₂	HMgNC	PH ₃
	C ₃ N	HC ₂ N	MgC ₂ H (?)	SiC ₃
	C ₃ O	H ₂ CO	NC ₂ P (?)	
	C ₃ S	H ₂ CS	NH ₃	
<i>5-atoms:</i>	C ₅	c-C ₃ H ₂	CH ₂ NH	H ₂ C ₃
	C ₄ H	CH ₂ CN	HC ₃ N	HNC ₃
	C ₄ Si	CH ₄	HC ₂ NC	SiH ₄
<i>6-atoms:</i>	C ₅ H	C ₅ S	CH ₃ CN	H ₂ C ₄
	C ₅ N	C ₂ H ₄	HC ₄ N	SiH ₃ CN (?)
<i>≥ 7-atoms:</i>	C ₆ H	CH ₂ CHCN	HC ₇ N	
	C ₇ H	CH ₃ CCH	HC ₉ N	
	C ₈ H	HC ₅ N	H ₂ C ₆	
<i>Ions:</i>	C ₄ H ⁻	C ₆ H ⁻	C ₈ H ⁻	HCO ⁺
	CN ⁻	C ₃ N ⁻	C ₅ N ⁻	

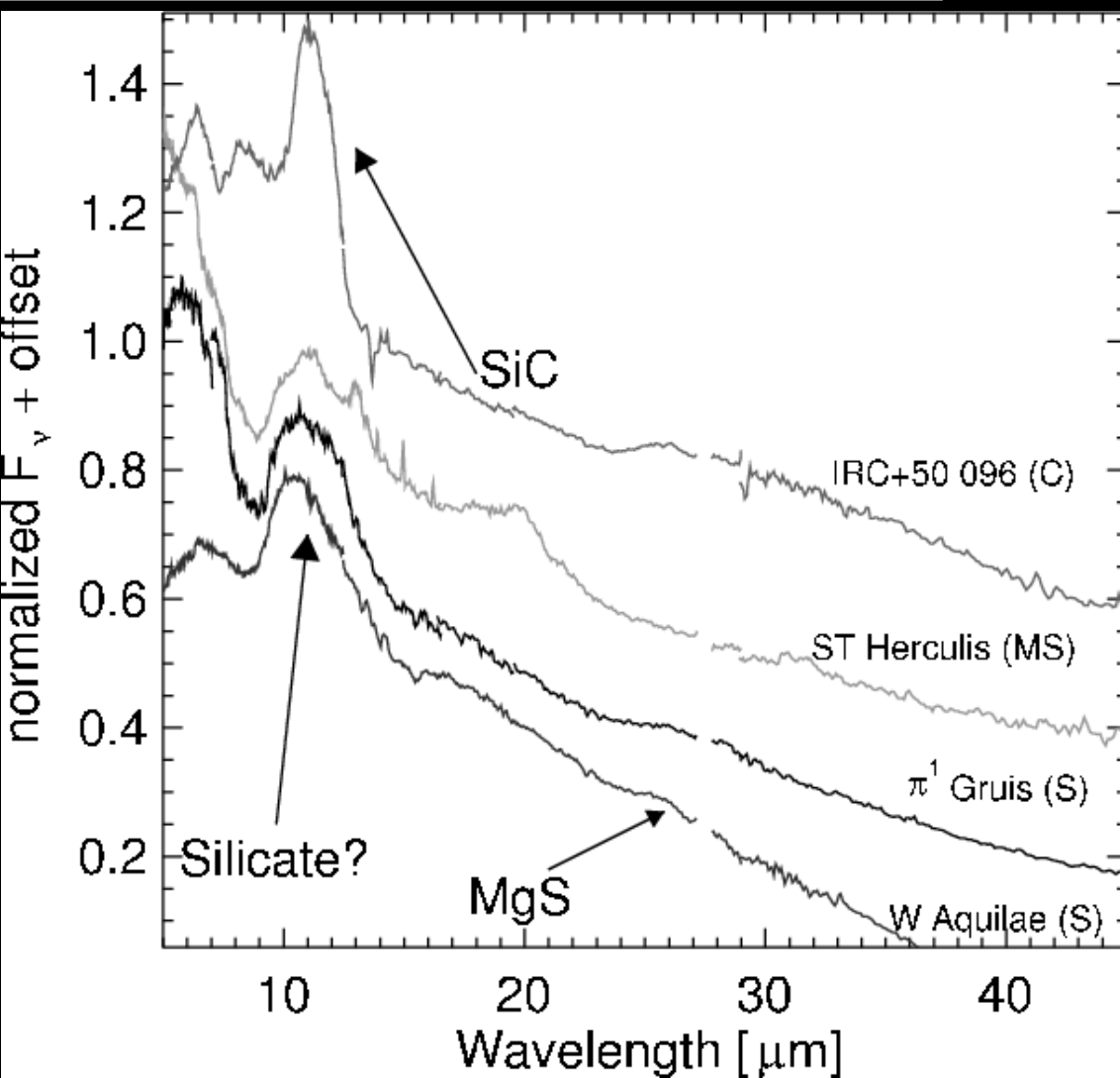
88 molecules



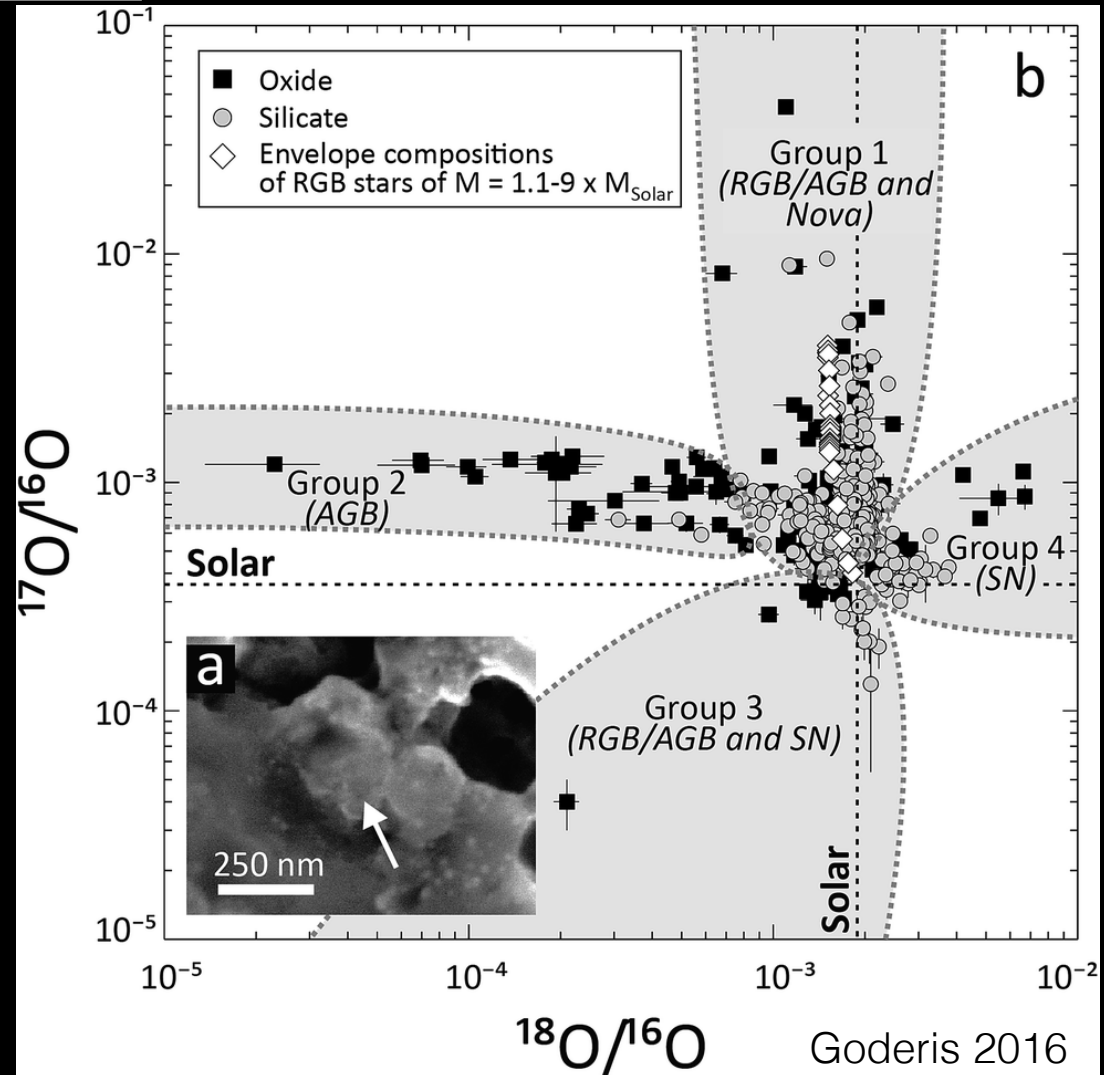
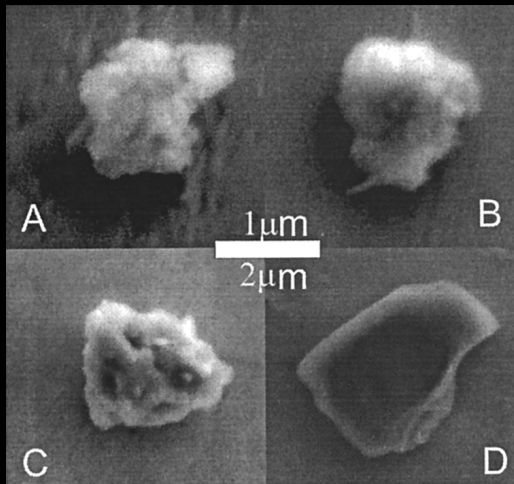
70 -C-



Stellar wind: dust



Isotopes - cosmochemistry

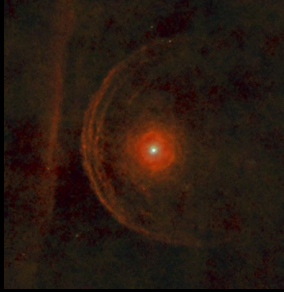


Isotopes – Cosmochemistry

C/O

Table 1 Types, sizes, abundances, and stellar source(s) of presolar grains

Mineral/species ^a	Typical size	Typical abundance ^b	Parent stars
Carbonaceous grains			
Diamond	Few nm	?	SNe ^d , ?
Graphite	Few μm	<10 ppm	AGB stars (~50%), novae ($\ll 1\%$), SNe (~30%)
SiC (moissanite)	0.1–3 μm	10–100 ppm	AGB stars (~95%), J-type carbon stars (few %), novae ($\ll 1\%$), SNe (1.3%)
Refractory carbides (e.g., TiC)	20–100 nm	$\ll 1$ ppm (incl) ^c	AGB stars, SNe
O-rich grains			
Silicates $\leftarrow$ ----	0.2–0.3 μm	200–300 ppm	RGB and AGB stars (85–90%), novae ($\ll 1\%$), SNe (10–15%)
Spinel	0.1–1 μm	Together: 5–30 ppm	RGB and AGB stars (~90%), novae ($\leq 1\%$), SNe (<10%)
Al ₂ O ₃ (corundum and amorphous) $\leftarrow$	0.1–1 μm		RGB and AGB stars (~90%), novae ($\leq 1\%$), SNe (<10%)
Hibonite	0.1–1 μm		RGB and/or AGB stars (~90%), SNe (~10%)
SiO ₂ $\leftarrow$	0.2–0.3 μm	Together: 1–1.5 ppm	AGB stars (~75%), SNe (~25%)
TiO ₂ $\leftarrow$	0.2–0.3 μm		RGB and/or AGB stars (~80%), SNe (~20%)
MgO	0.2–0.3 μm		
FeO	0.2–0.3 μm		
Other grain types			
Si ₃ N ₄	0.2–1 μm	$\ll 1$ ppm	SNe
TiN	Tens of nm	$\ll 1$ ppm (incl)	SNe
AlN	Tens of nm	$\ll 1$ ppm (incl)	AGB stars?, SNe
Fe, Ni metal (kamacite) and Fe, Ni silicides	Tens of nm	$\ll 1$ ppm (incl)	AGB stars?, SNe
Refractory metal nuggets	Tens of nm	$\ll 1$ ppm (incl)	AGB stars, SNe



Isotopes – Cosmochemistry

C/O

Table 1 Types, sizes, abundances, and stellar source(s) of presolar grains

Mineral/species^a

Typical size

Typical abundance^b

Parent stars

Carbonaceous grains

Diamond
Graphite
SiC (moissanite)

Refractory carbides (*e.g.*, TiC)

O-rich grains

Silicates
Spinel
Al₂O₃ (corundum and amorphous)
Hibonite

SiO₂
TiO₂
MgO
FeO

Other grain types

Si₃N₄
TiN
AlN
Fe, Ni metal (kamacite) and Fe, Ni silicides
Refractory metal nuggets

Tens of nm

≪1 ppm (incl)

AGB stars?, SNe

Tens of nm

≪1 ppm (incl)

AGB stars, SNe

Silicates (Mg₂SiO₄, MgFeSiO₄, ...)

Al₂O₃ (corundum & amorphous)

SiO₂

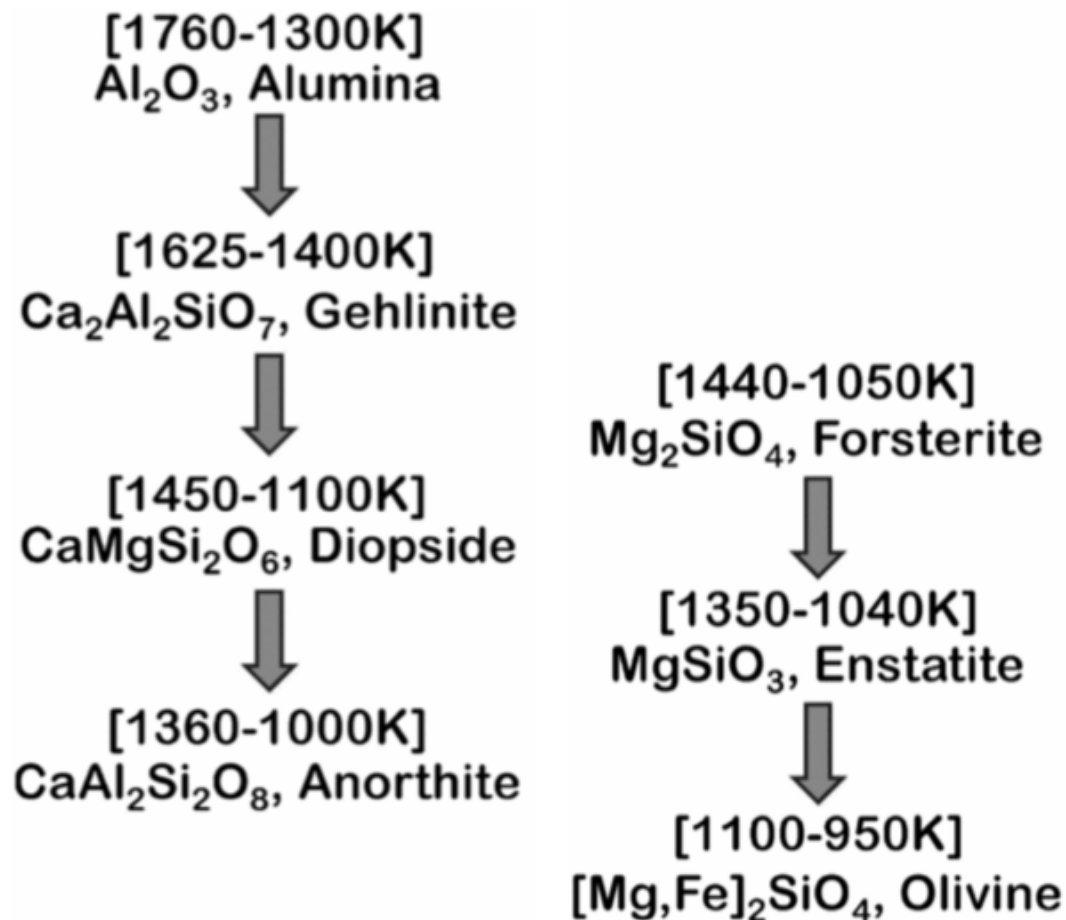
TiO₂



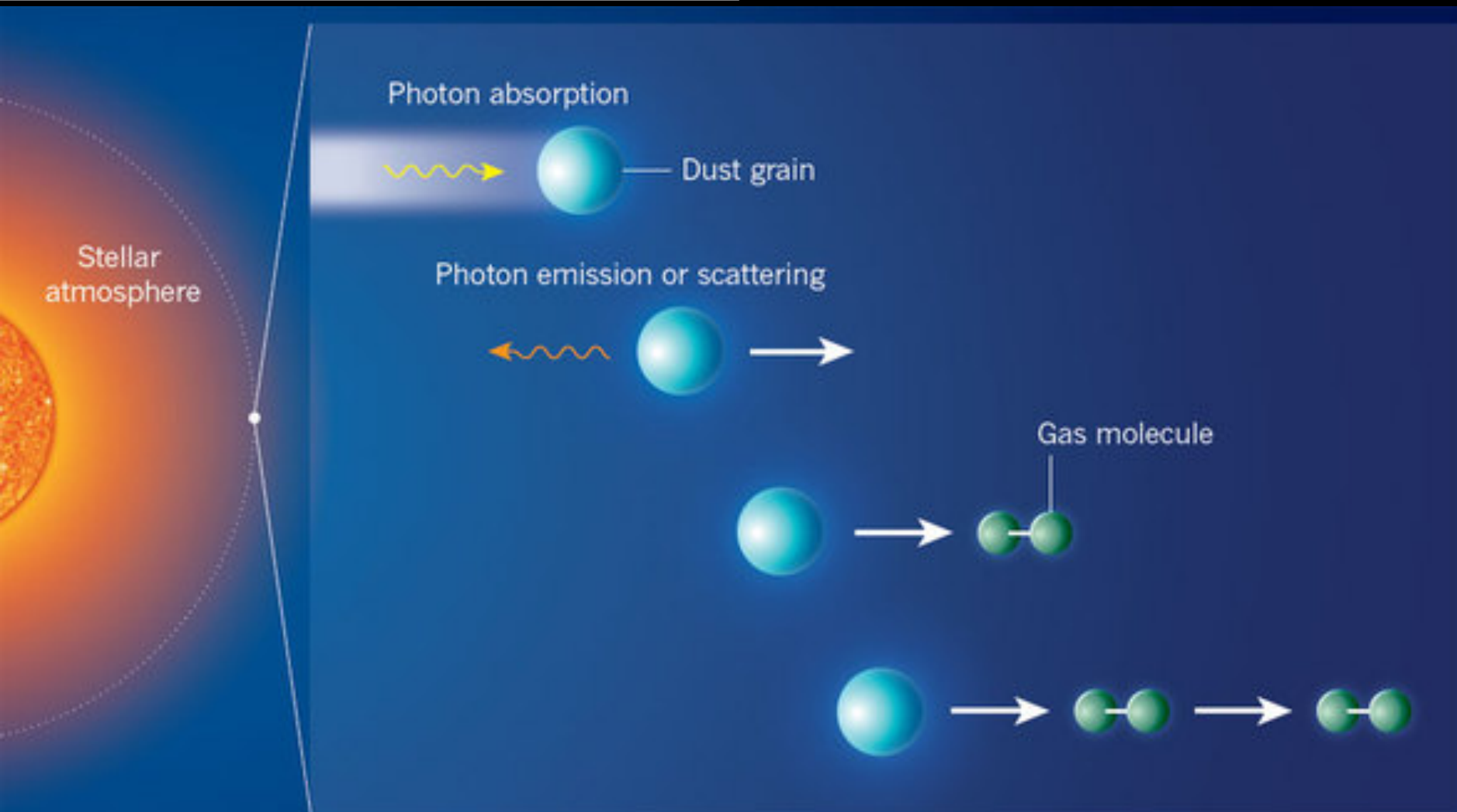
O-rich grains: 2 condensation sequences

Al-oxides

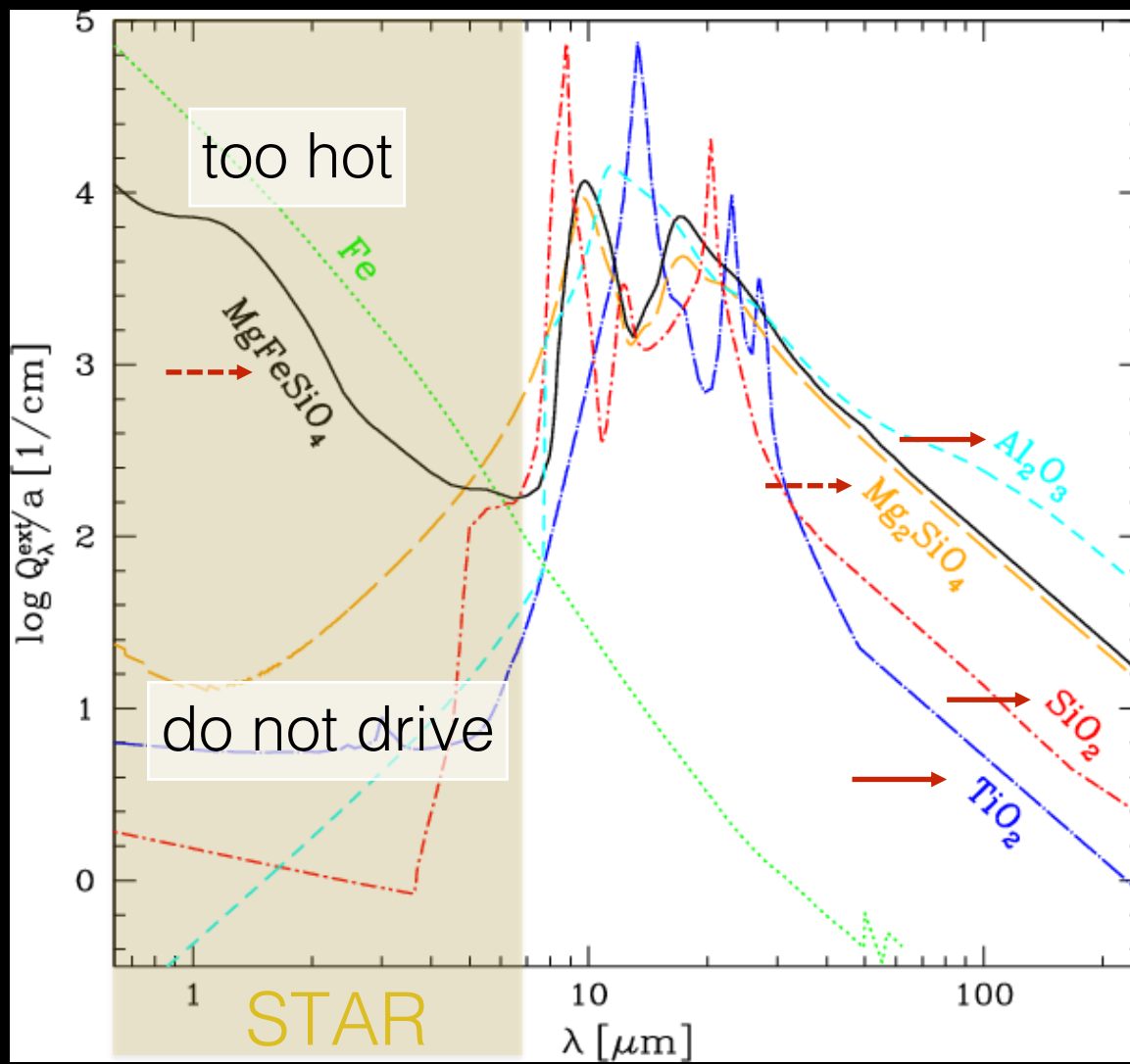
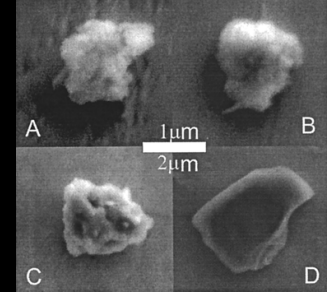
silicates



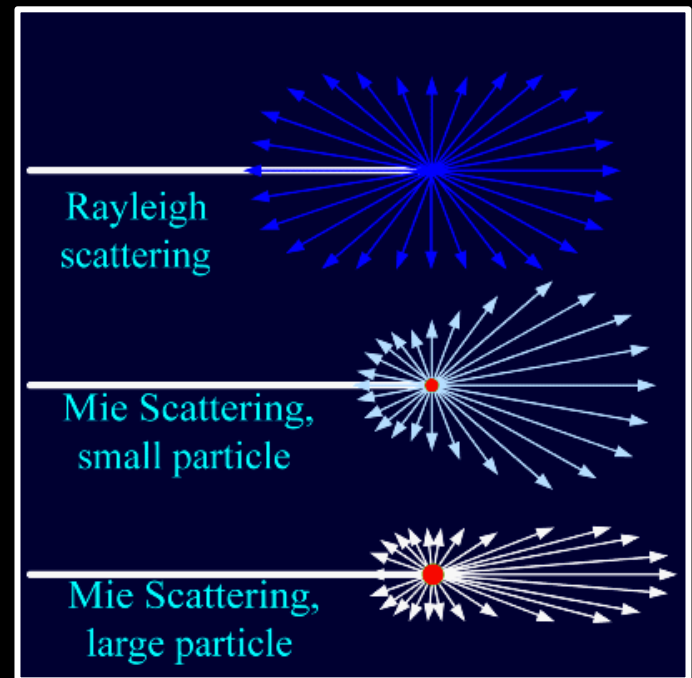
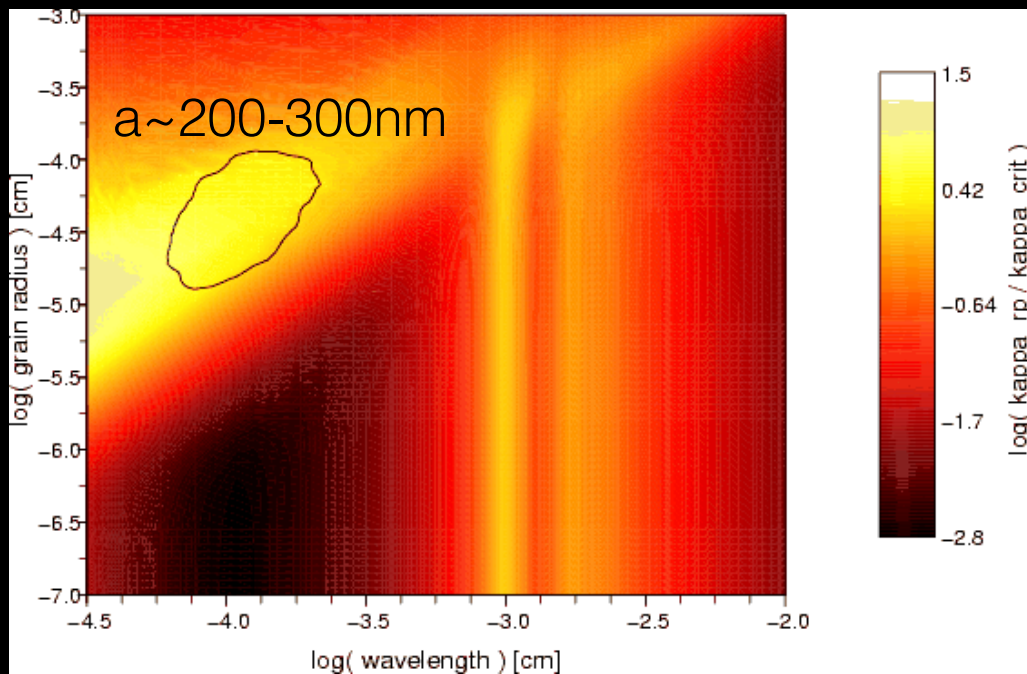
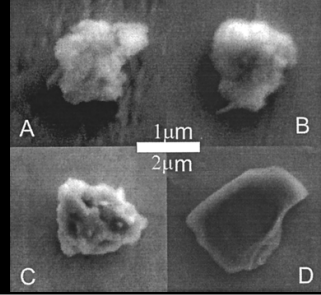
Driving a wind...



O-rich winds!?



Size matters



From molecules to grains

atoms $\longrightarrow$ molecules $\longrightarrow$ clusters $\longrightarrow$ dust grains

nucleation

condensation

homogeneous

heterogeneous

TiO_2
 TiO

~~Al_2O_3~~
 ~~AlO~~

~~MgO~~

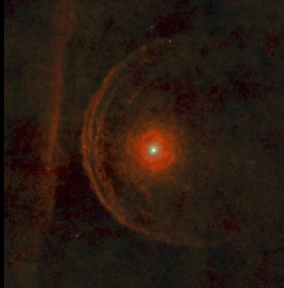
~~SiO_2~~
 ~~SiO~~

low abundance

X

-no stable cluster
-nucleation rate too low

high abundance
high bond energy



From molecules to grains

atoms $\longrightarrow$ molecules $\longrightarrow$ clusters $\longrightarrow$ dust grains

nucleation condensation

homogeneous

heterogeneous

TiO_2
 TiO

~~Al_2O_3~~
 ~~AlO~~

~~MgO~~

SiO_2
 SiO

low abundance

X

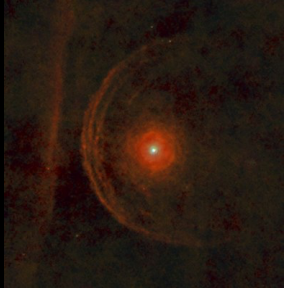
-no stable cluster
-nucleation rate too low

BUT:

- 2006, 2013: new SiO
vapour pressure
measurements

→ details nucleation
not yet understood

high abundance
high bond energy



From molecules to grains

atoms $\longrightarrow$ molecules $\longrightarrow$ clusters $\longrightarrow$ dust grains

nucleation condensation

homogeneous

heterogeneous

TiO_2
 TiO

~~Al_2O_3~~
 ~~AlO~~

~~MgO~~

~~SiO_2~~
 ~~SiO~~

low abundance

X
-no stable cluster
-nucleation rate too low

BUT:

- 2006, 2013: new SiO vapour pressure measurements
- 2016: $(\text{SiO})_n$ studies

→ details nucleation not yet understood

high abundance
high bond energy

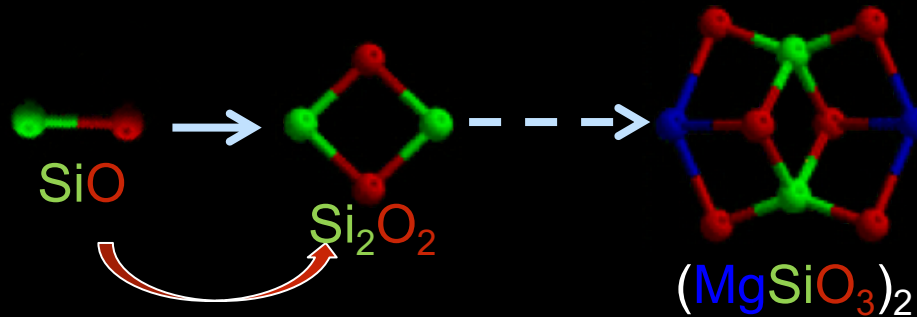
From molecules to grains

atoms $\longrightarrow$ molecules $\longrightarrow$ clusters $\longrightarrow$ dust grains

nucleation

condensation

homogeneous
heterogeneous



Goumans 2012, 2013



low abundance

X

-no stable cluster
-nucleation rate too low

high abundance
high bond energy



Cross-section

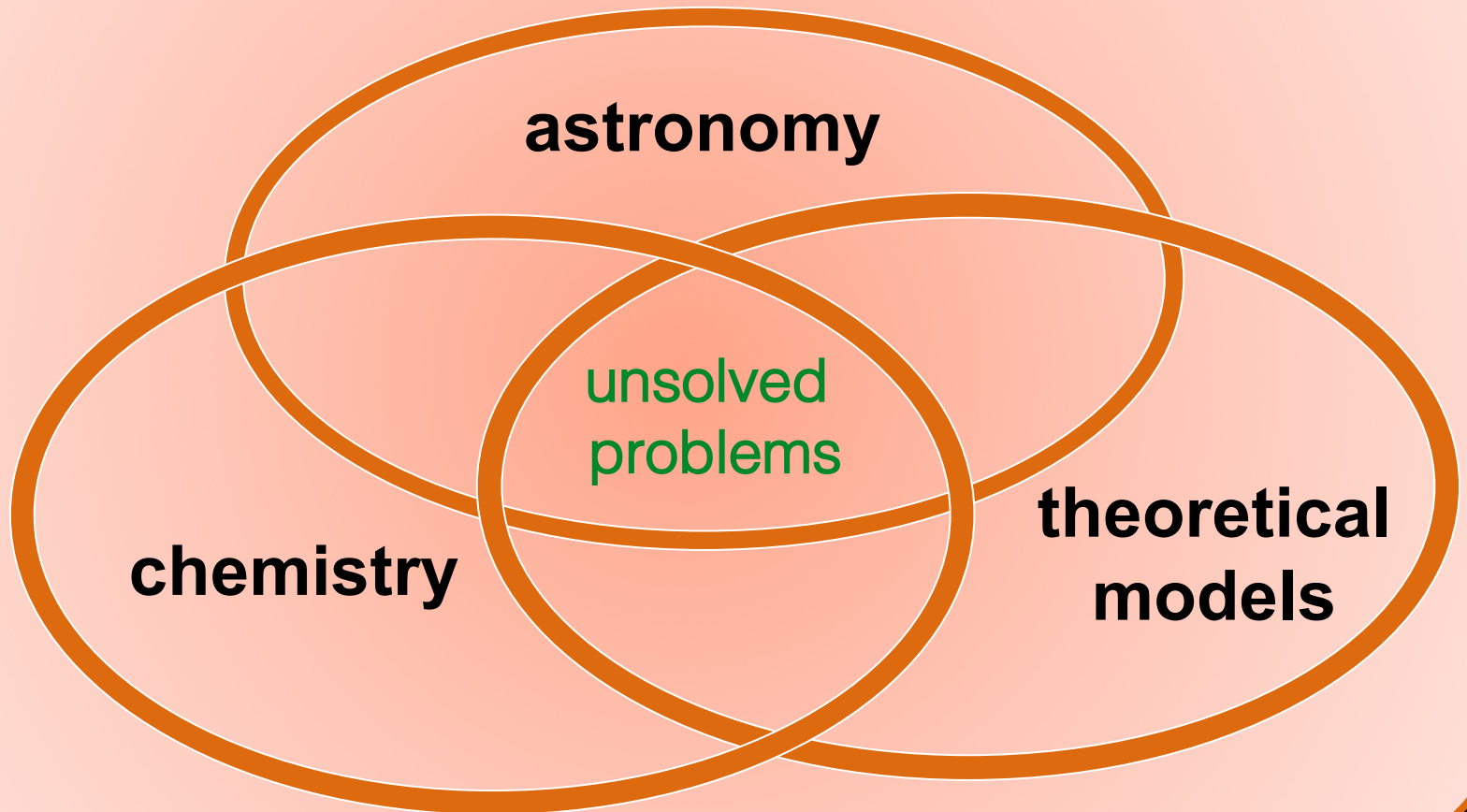
ASTROPHYSICS

astronomy

unsolved
problems

chemistry

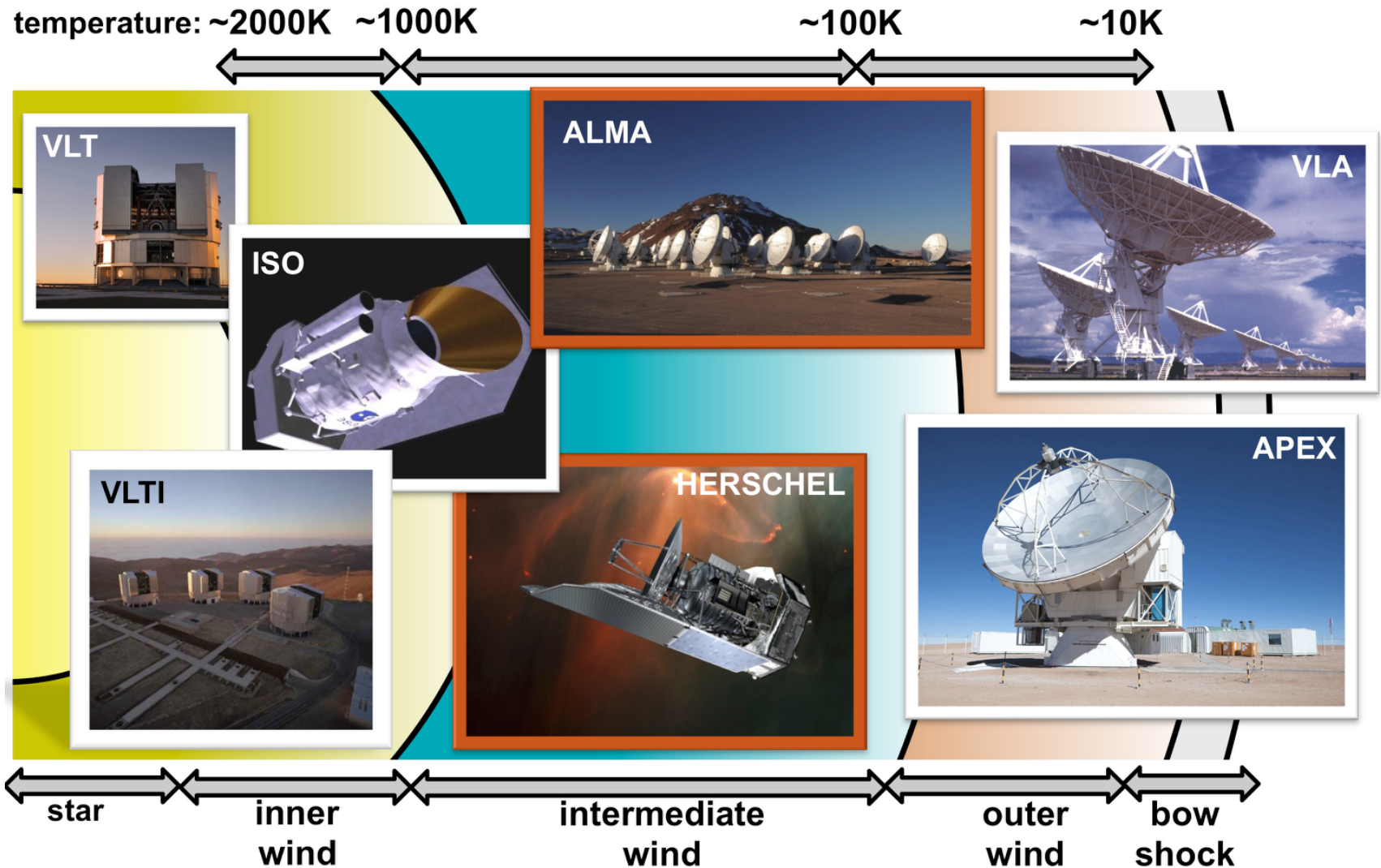
**theoretical
models**





III. Corundum: conundrum

Crucial role of spectral information



Crucial role of ALMA

ALMA

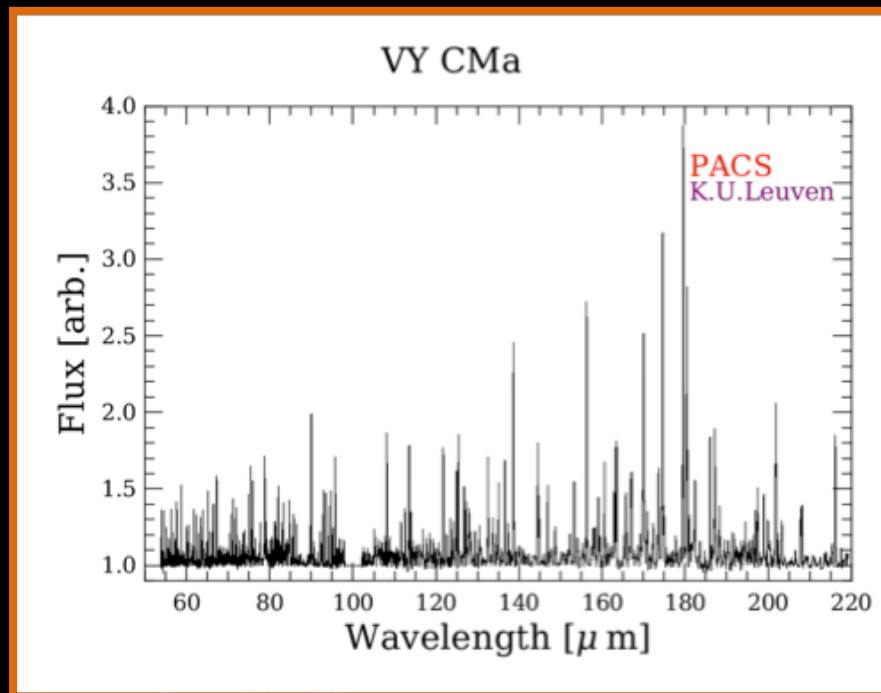


HERSCHEL



2009-2013

→ 930 molecular line transitions: 2hr



Royer 2010

>50 targets

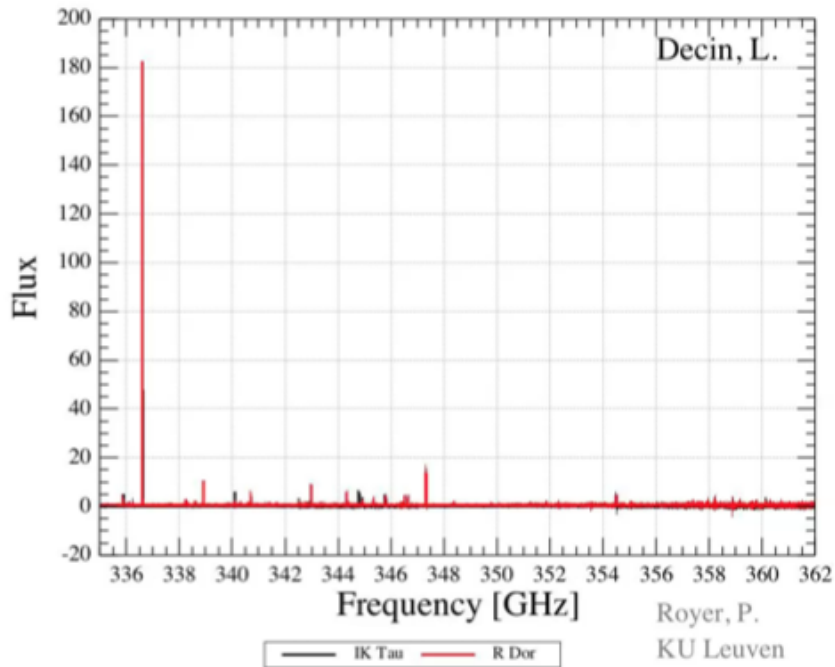
Crucial role of ALMA

ALMA



→ 100s molecular line transitions: 2Tb
spectrally resolved + channel maps

IK Tau & R Dor



27 GHz

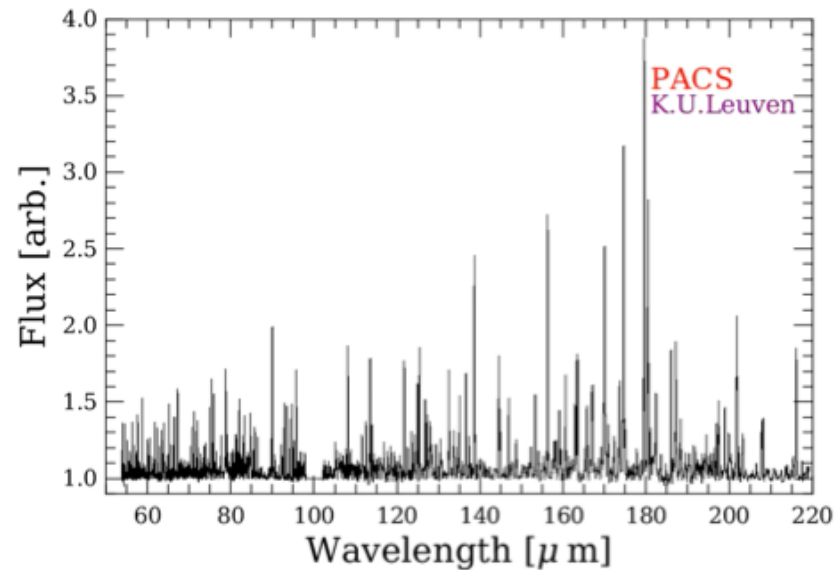
HERSCHEL



2009-2013

→ 930 molecular line transitions: 2hr

VY CMa



Royer 2010

>50 targets

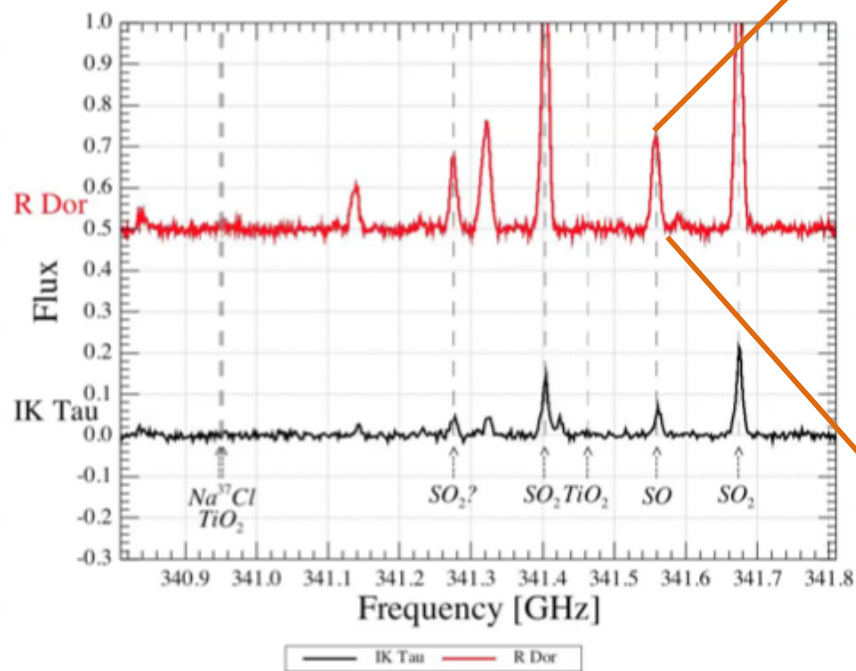
Crucial role of ALMA

ALMA

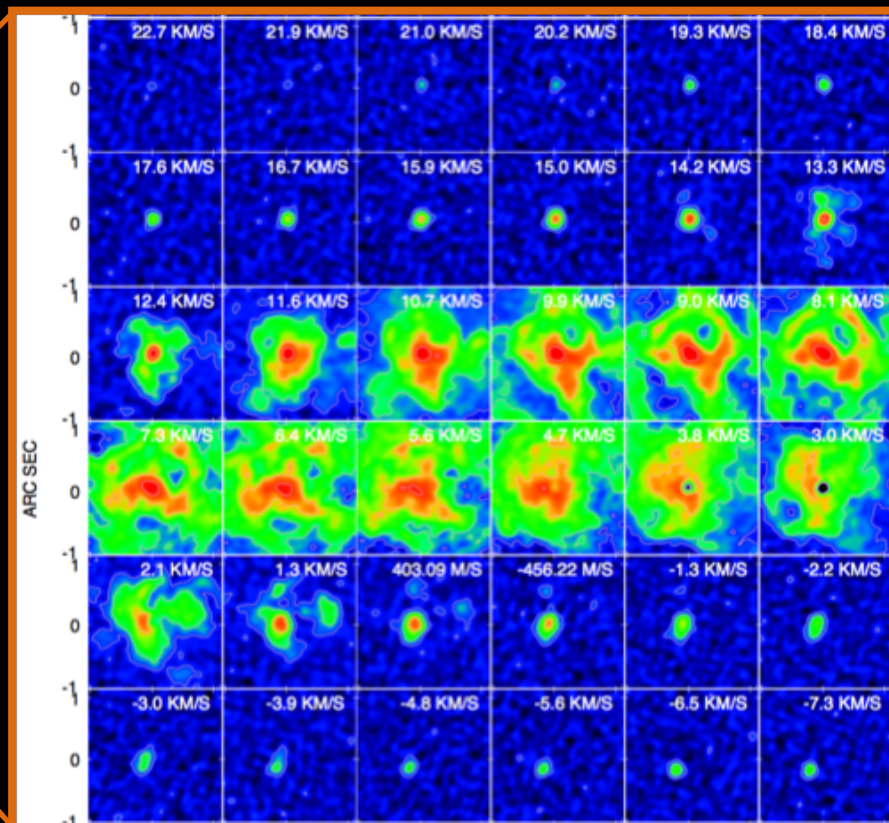


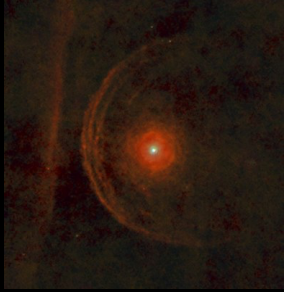
→ 100s molecular line transitions: 2Tb
spectrally resolved + channel maps

IK Tau & R Dor



120 x 150 mas

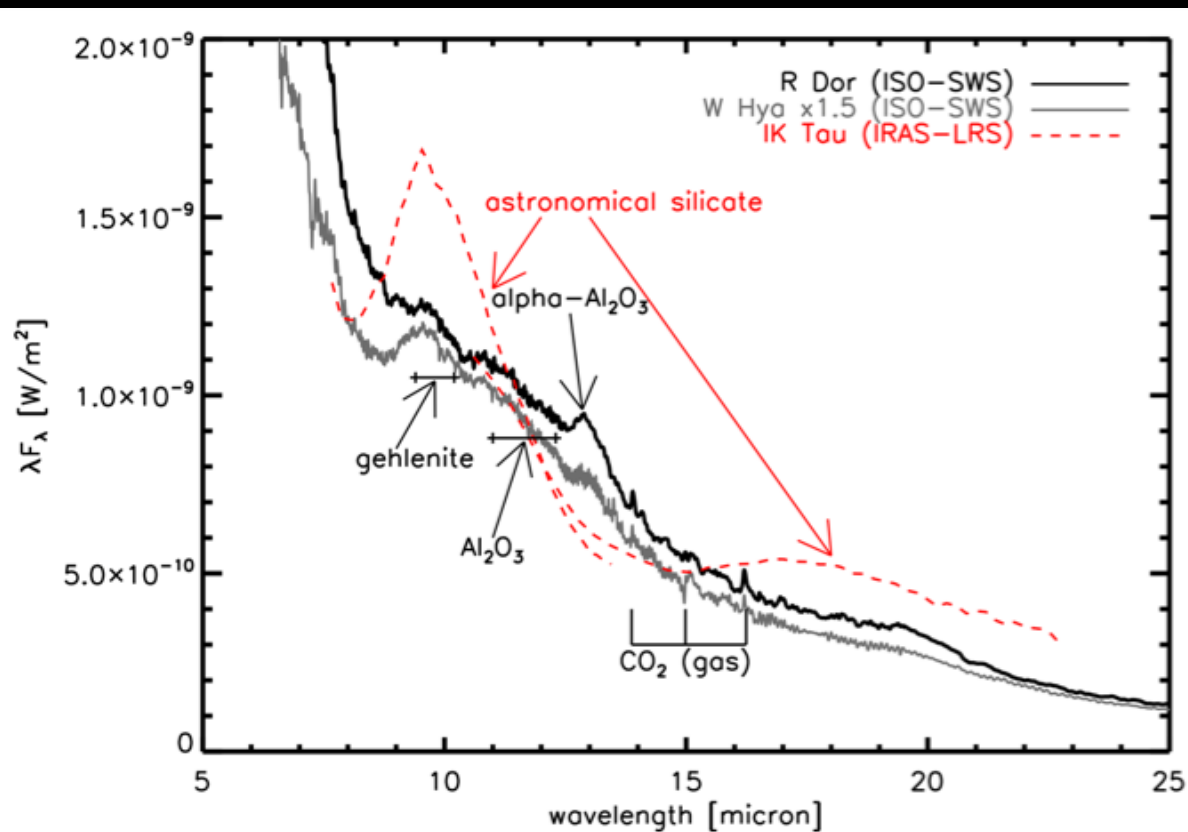




Dust species

R Dor: $\dot{M} = 1 \times 10^{-7} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$ $\rightarrow$ low $\dot{M}$ – corundum + amorphous Al_2O_3

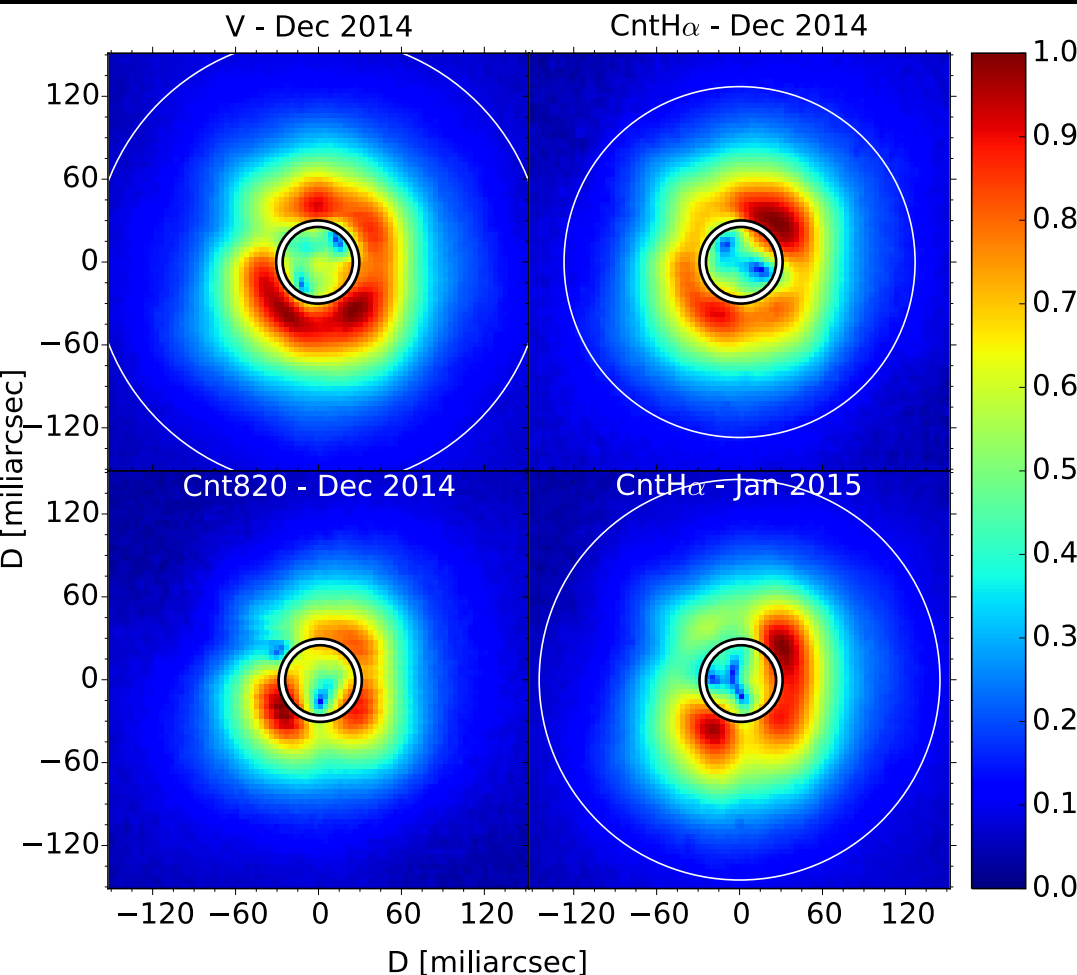
IK Tau: $\dot{M} = 4.5 \times 10^{-6} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$ $\rightarrow$ high $\dot{M}$ - silicates



Dust in R Dor



Norris 2012, Khouri 2016



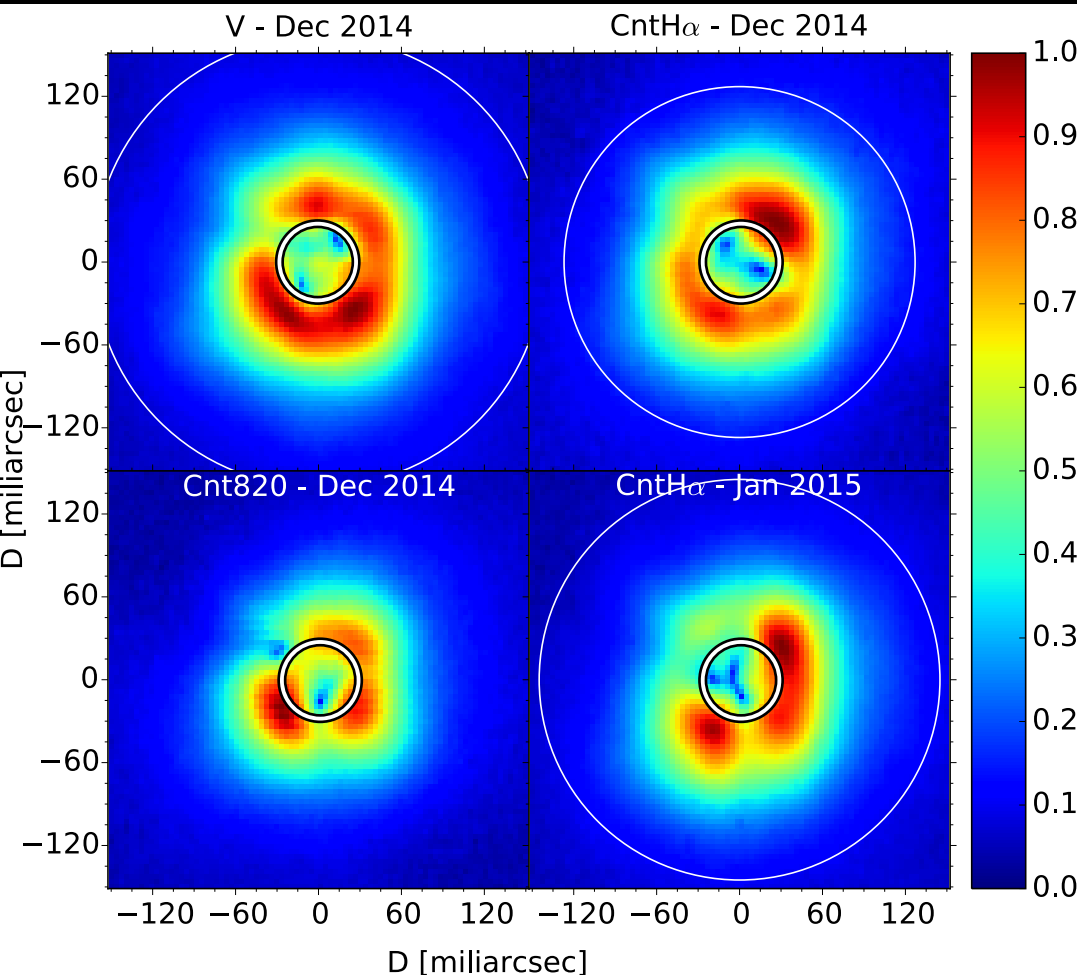
○ = stellar surface

- Large (300 nm) grains at $0.5 R_*$
- Composition?:
Fe-free silicates or Al_2O_3

Dust in R Dor



Norris 2012, Khouri 2016



○ = stellar surface

→ Large (300 nm) grains at 0.5 R_*

→ Composition?:

Fe-free silicates or Al_2O_3

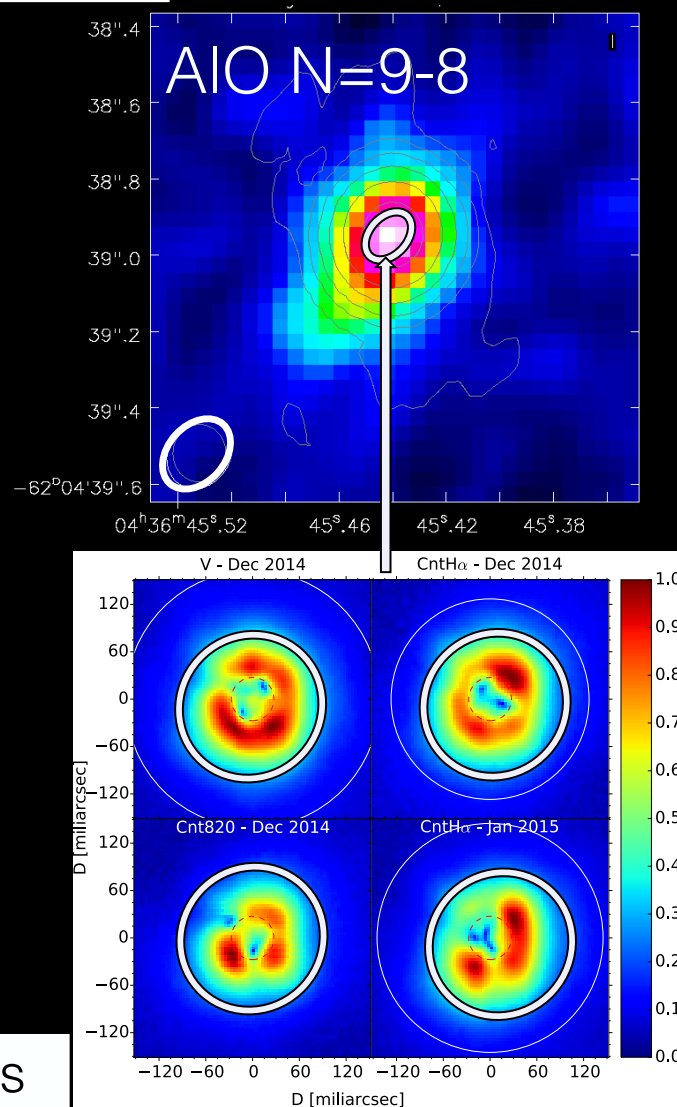
Al-bearing species

R Dor: $\dot{M} = 1 \times 10^{-7} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$

→ AIO, (AIOH), AICI

IK Tau: $\dot{M} = 4.5 \times 10^{-6} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$

→ (AIO), AIOH, AICI



dust grains



Fit model to data

NLTE radiative transfer

SE rate equations

$$\frac{dn_i(\vec{r})}{dt} = \sum_{j \neq i}^N n_j(\vec{r}) P_{ji}(\vec{r}) - n_i(\vec{r}) \sum_{j \neq i}^N P_{ij}(\vec{r}) = 0,$$

Rates per particle

$$P_{ij} = R_{ij} + C_{ij}.$$

Bound-bound radiative

$$R_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij} \bar{J}_{\nu_0}.$$

Radiative transfer

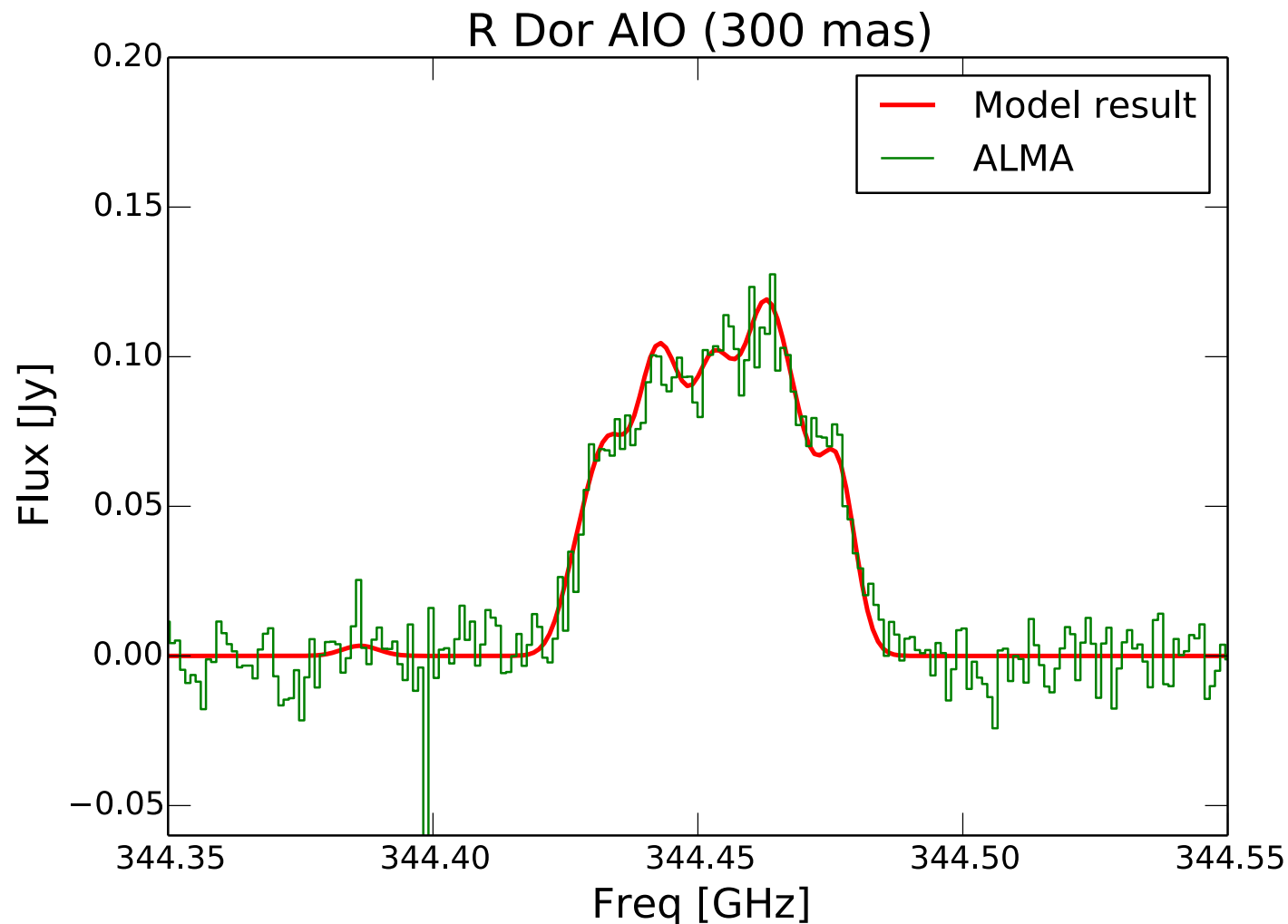
$$\mu \frac{dl_\nu(\vec{r}, \mu)}{d\tau_\nu(\vec{r})} = -S_\nu(\vec{r}) + l_\nu(\vec{r}, \mu)$$

+

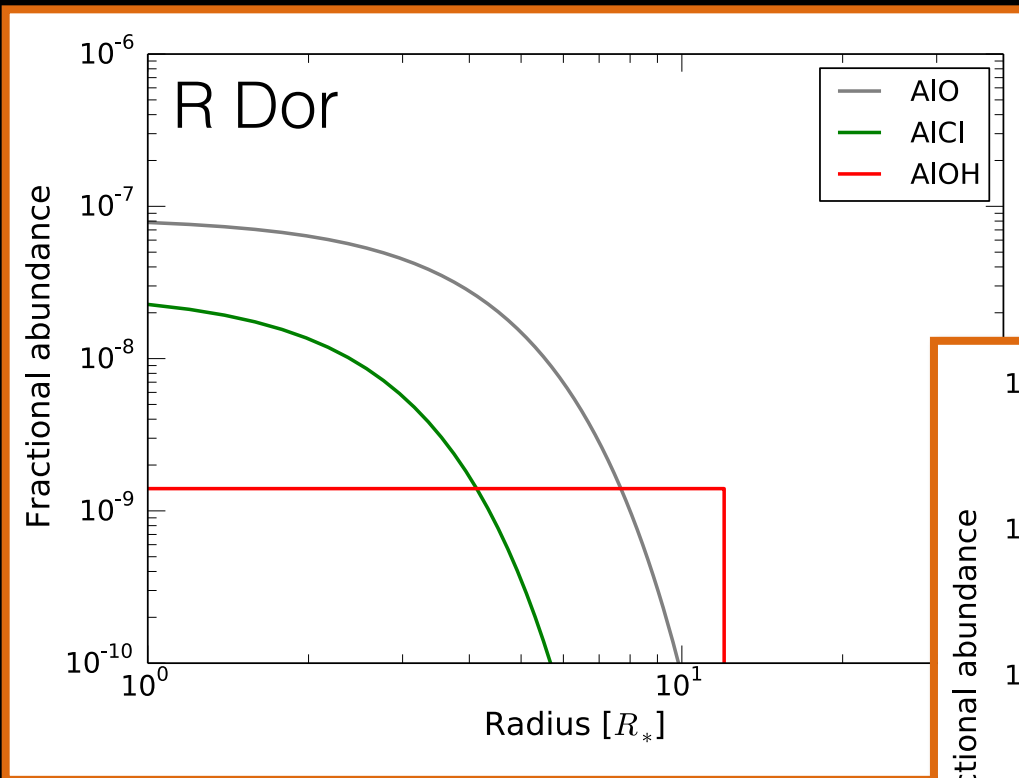
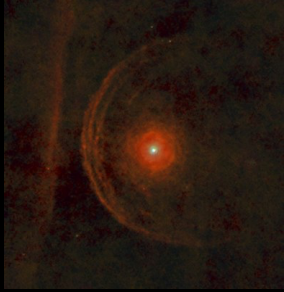
conservation of

- mass
- energy
- momentum

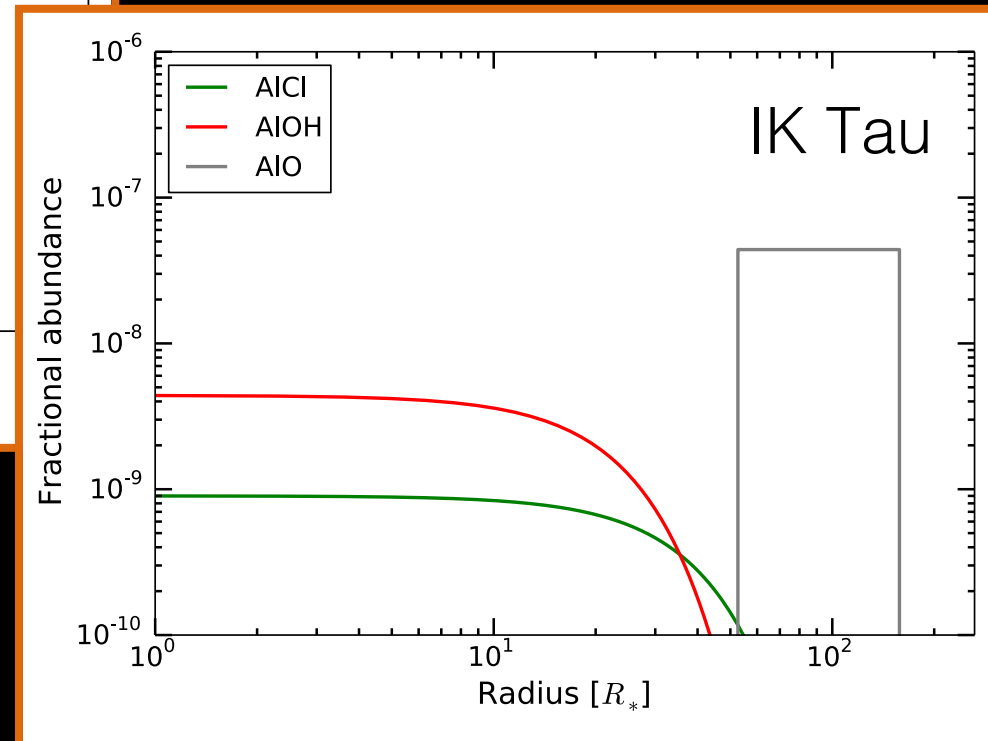
Fit model to ALMA data



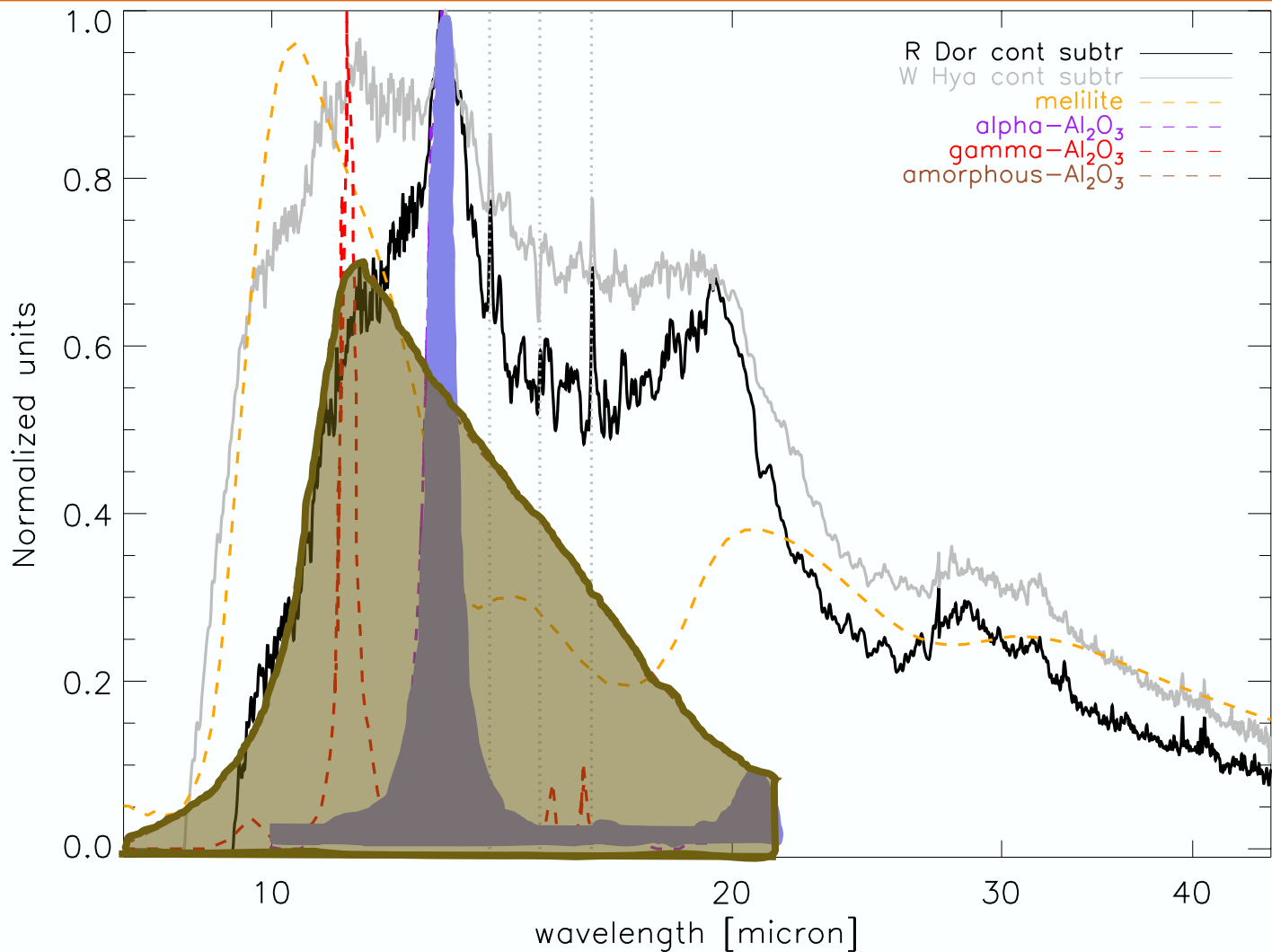
Al-bearing molecules



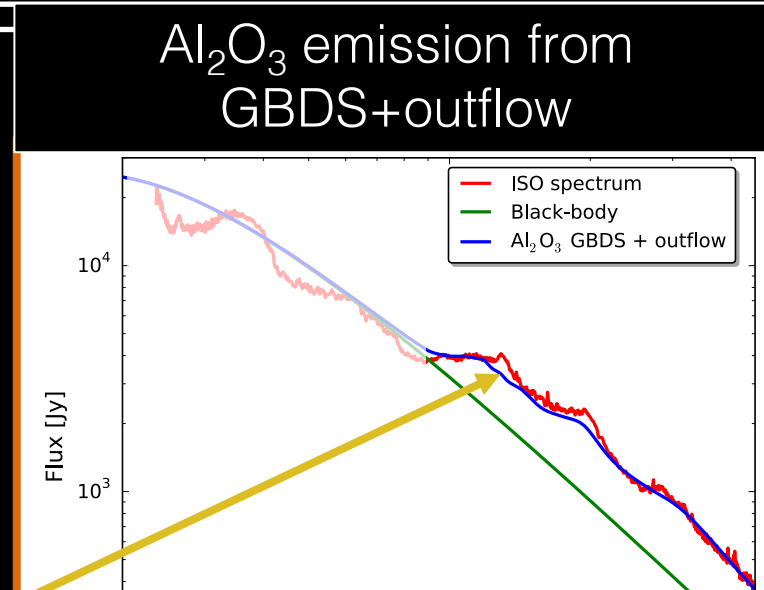
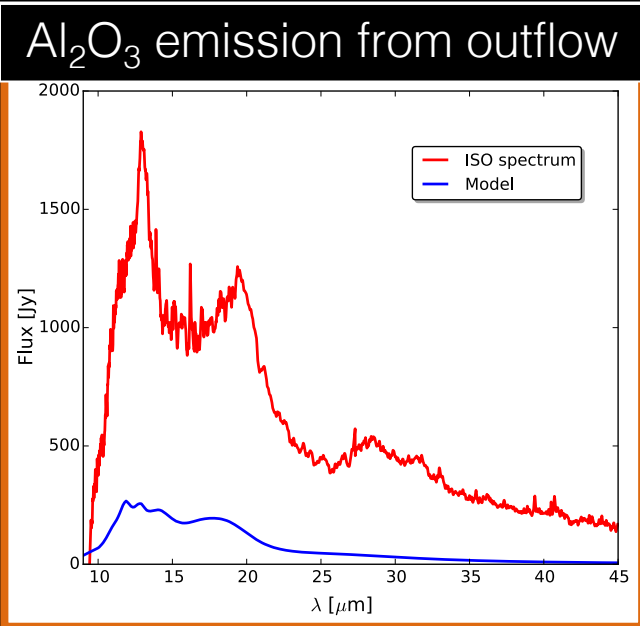
$\lesssim 2\%$ Al



Al_2O_3 dust in R Dor



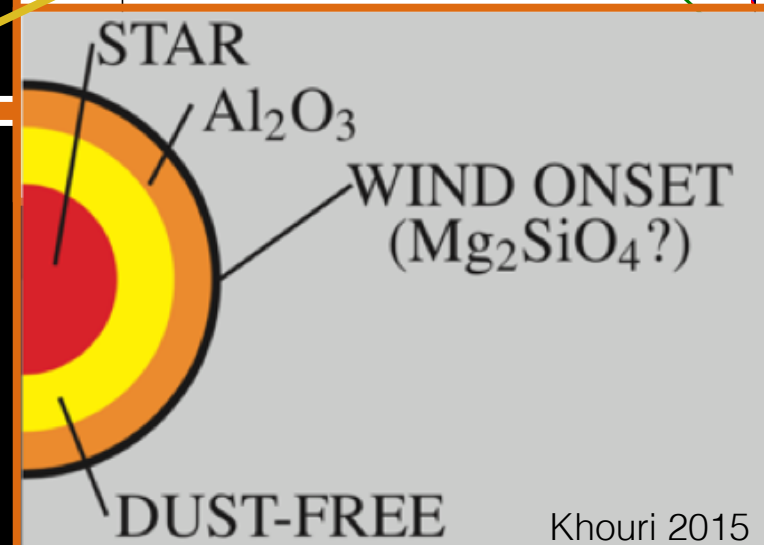
Al_2O_3 dust in R Dor

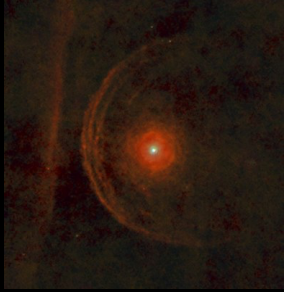


$T(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3) \sim 1200 - 1600\text{K}$

crystalline!

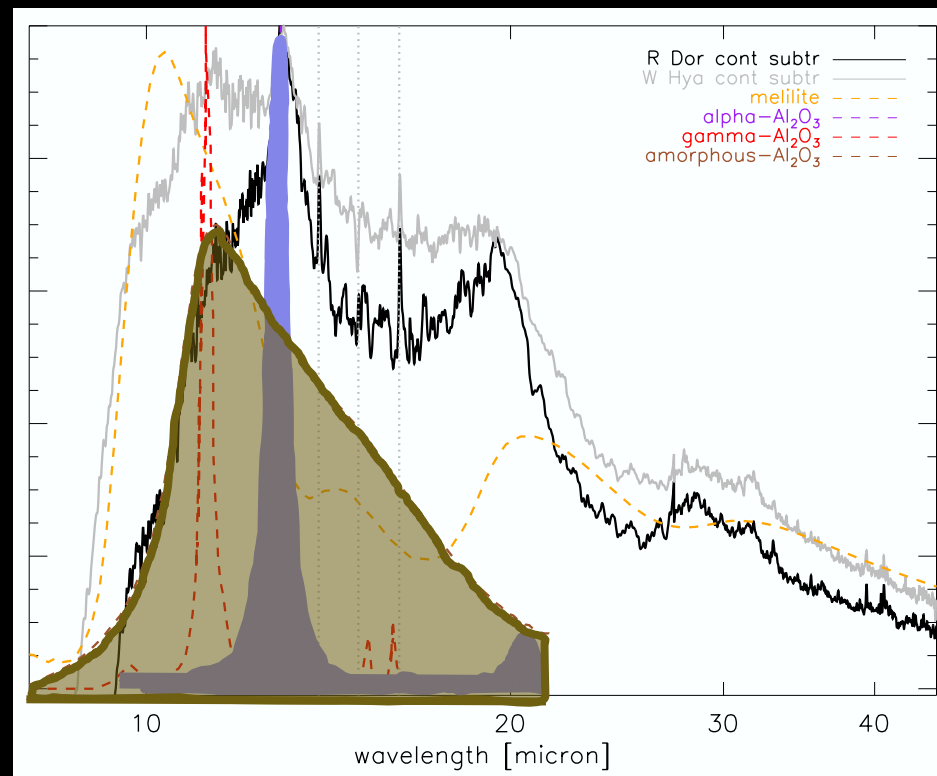
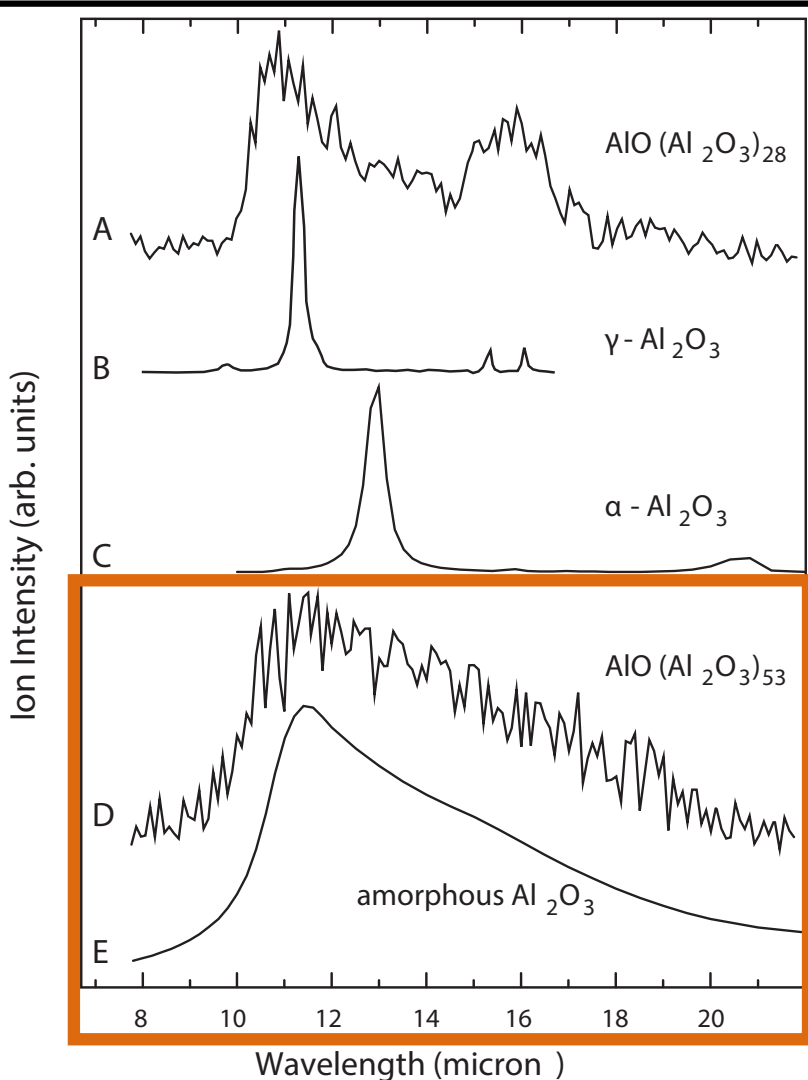
11 micron feature?

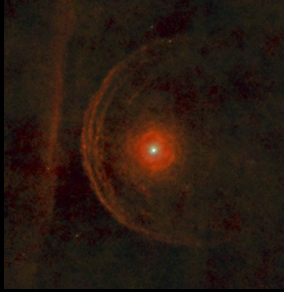




Postulate:

Large aluminium clusters: $(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_n$ ($n \geq 34$)



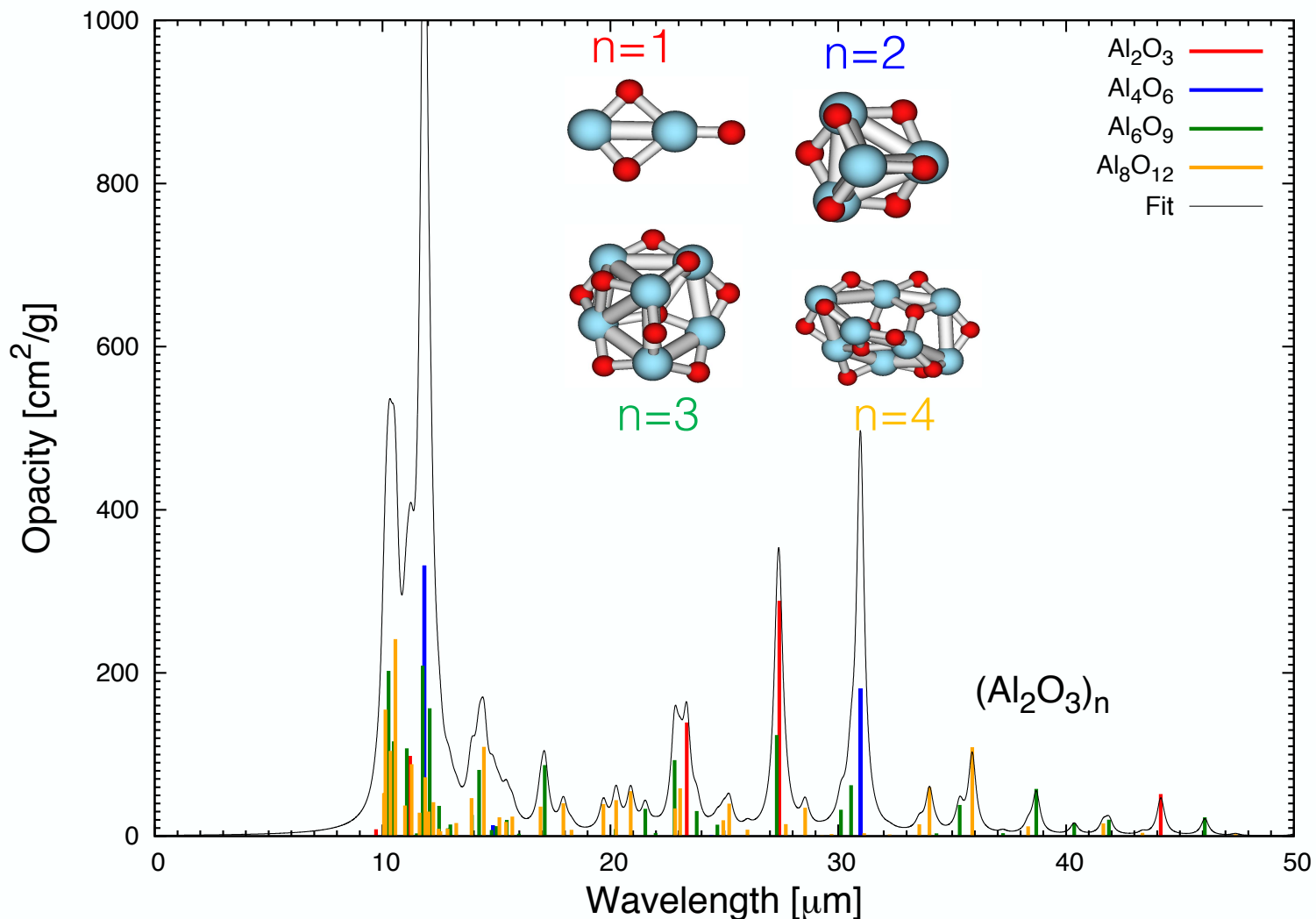


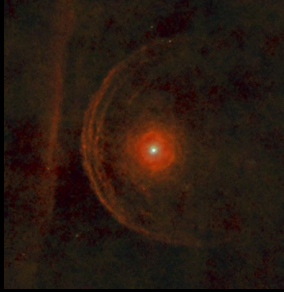
Very small $(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_n$ ($n \leq 4$) clusters?

DFT -
Gaussian09

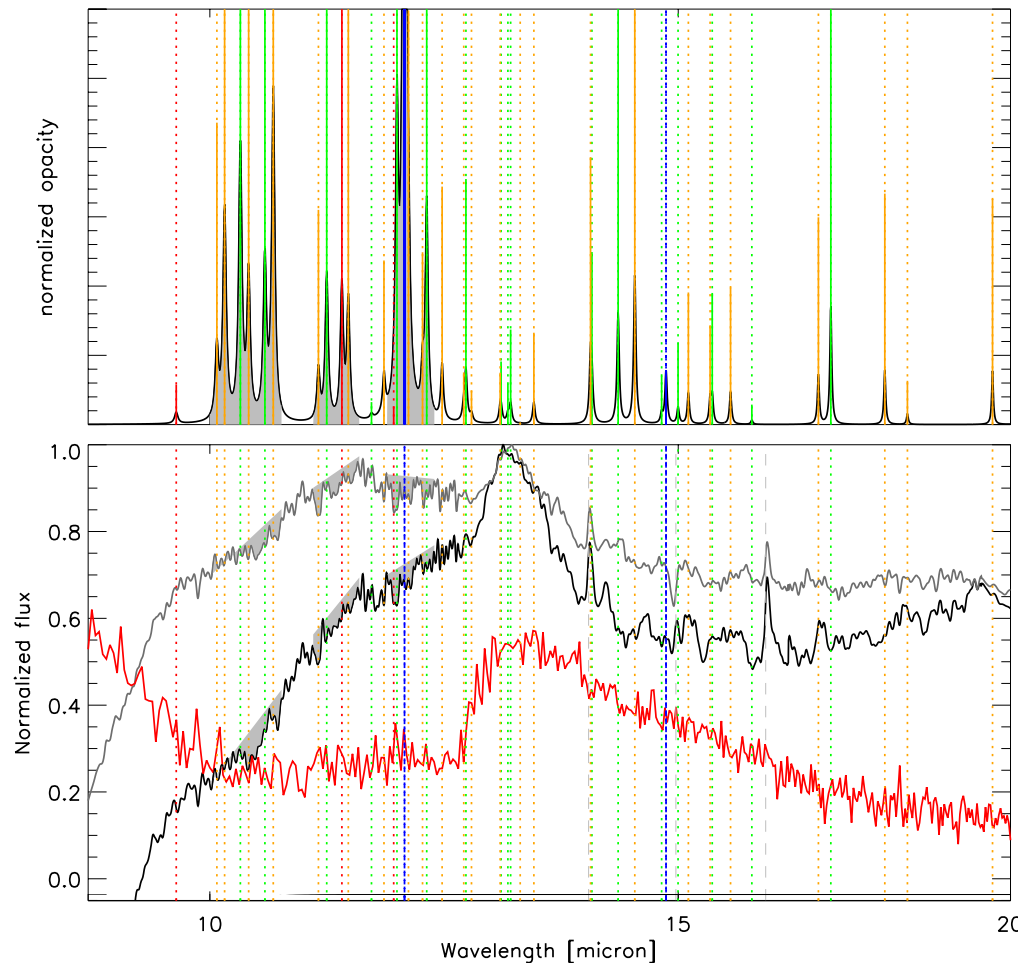
most stable
clusters

$p=0.001\text{-}50\text{ Pa}$
 $T=500\text{-}3000\text{ K}$





Very small $(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_n$ ($n \leq 4$) clusters?



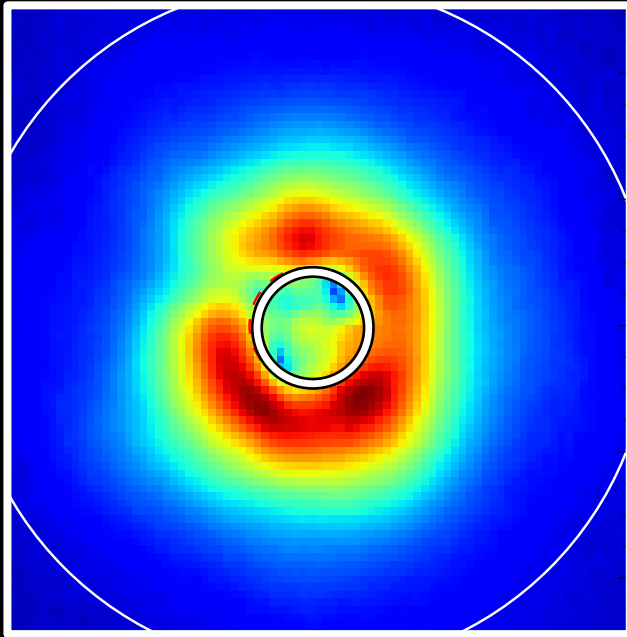
correlation, but !?



need ELT/METIS!

Conundrum ...

Norris 2012, Khouiri 2016



○ = stellar surface

?

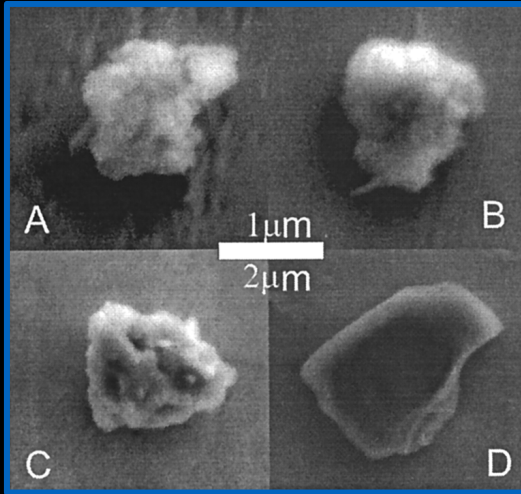
- Large (300 nm) grains at $0.5 R_*$
- Composition: Fe-free silicates or $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$?
- First condensation seed?



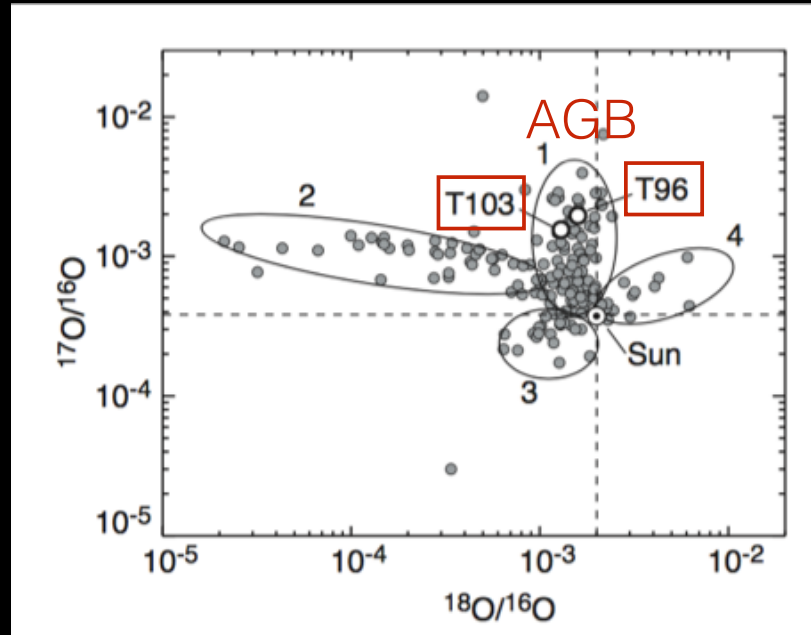
Conundrum ...

Back on
Planet Earth

Back on Planet Earth



Stroud 2004



Grain T103

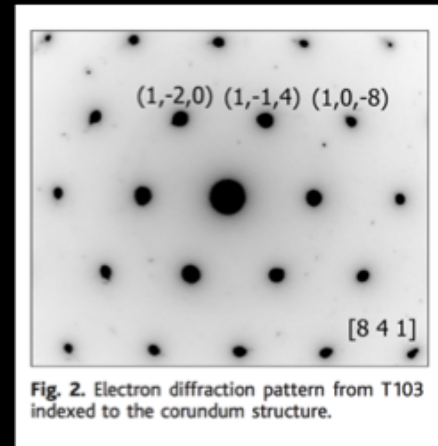


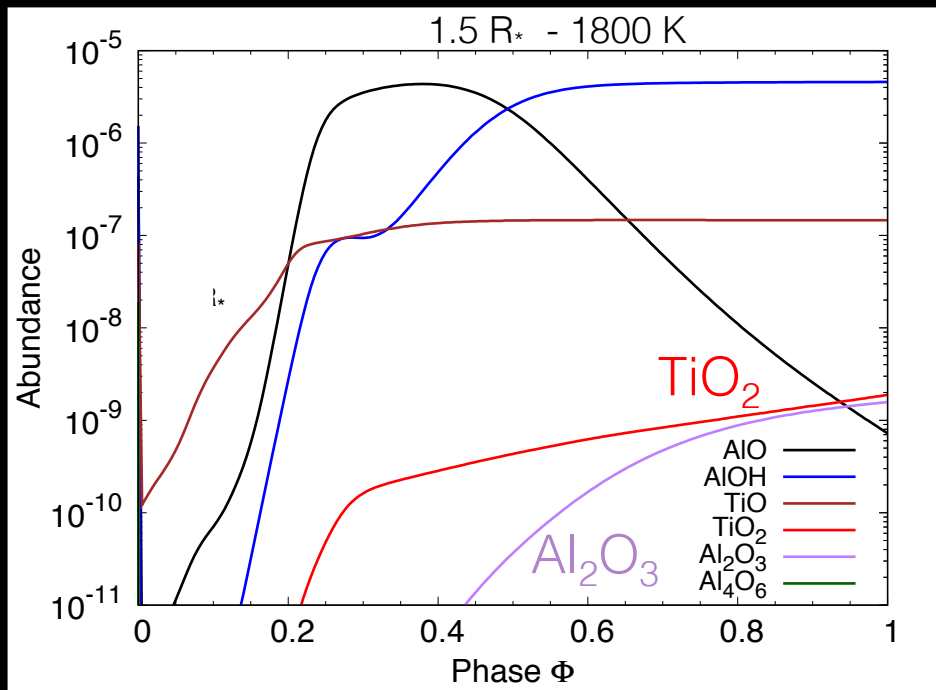
Fig. 2. Electron diffraction pattern from T103 indexed to the corundum structure.

Grain T96: **amorphous** - no (<0.05 weight %) Ti
Grain T103: **corundum** ($\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$) + 0.1 weight % Ti

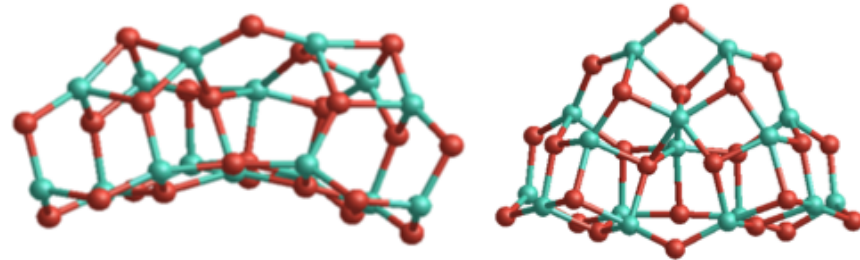
+ lack of subgrains in T103 & T96 $\rightarrow$ **Al_2O_3 is first solid to condense** (not TiO_2 !)
(1wt% Ti $\rightarrow$ 60 nm TiO_2 $\rightarrow$ not detected; Ti to stabilize corundum)

Al_2O_3 - conundrum

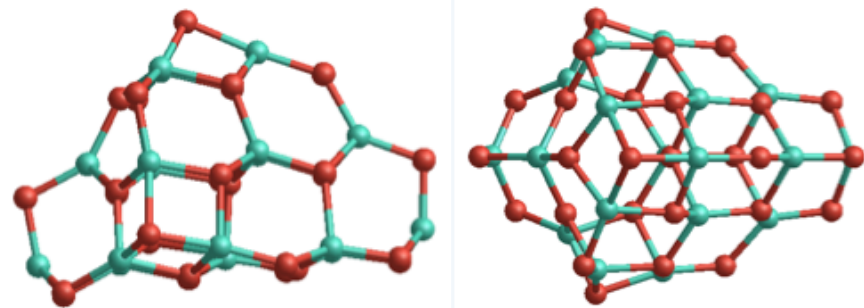
Pulsation-induced shock
non-equilibrium chemistry



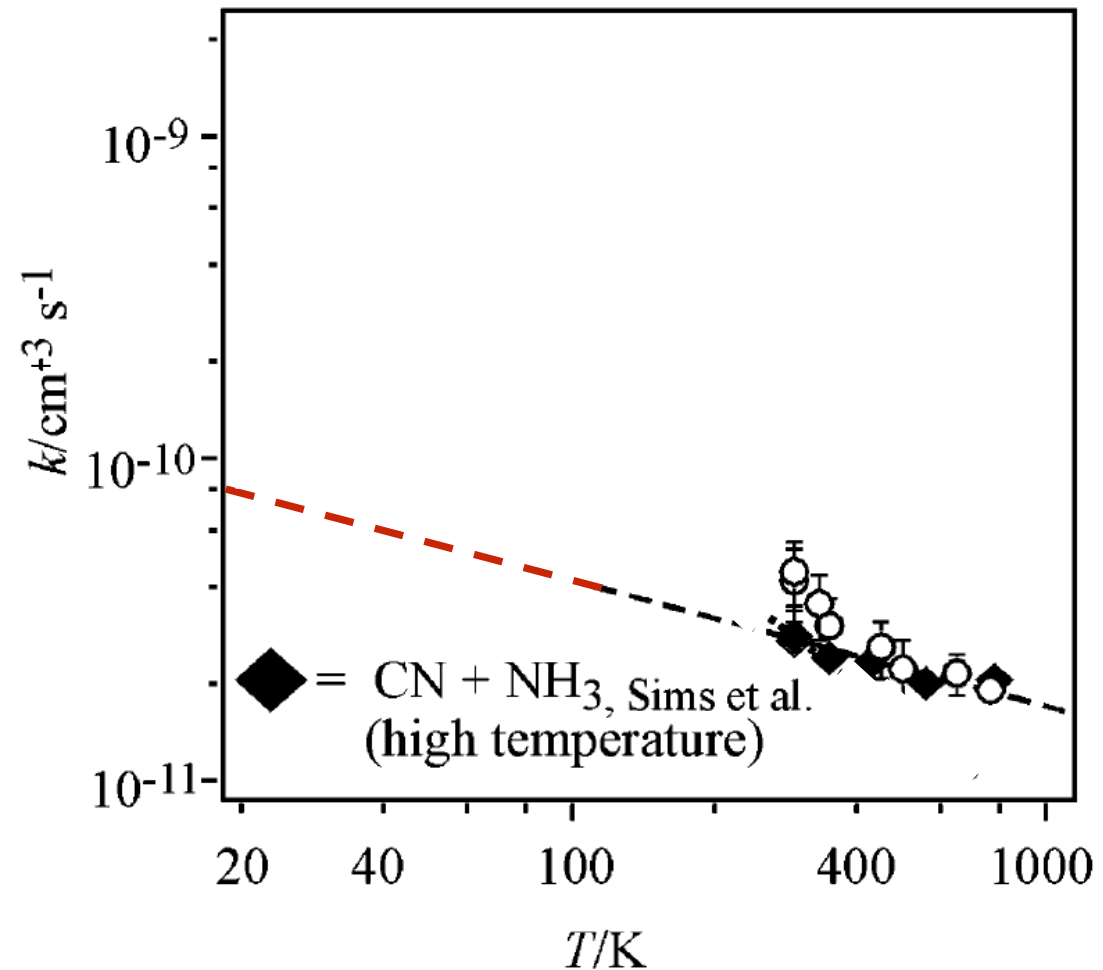
$(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_8$



$(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_9$

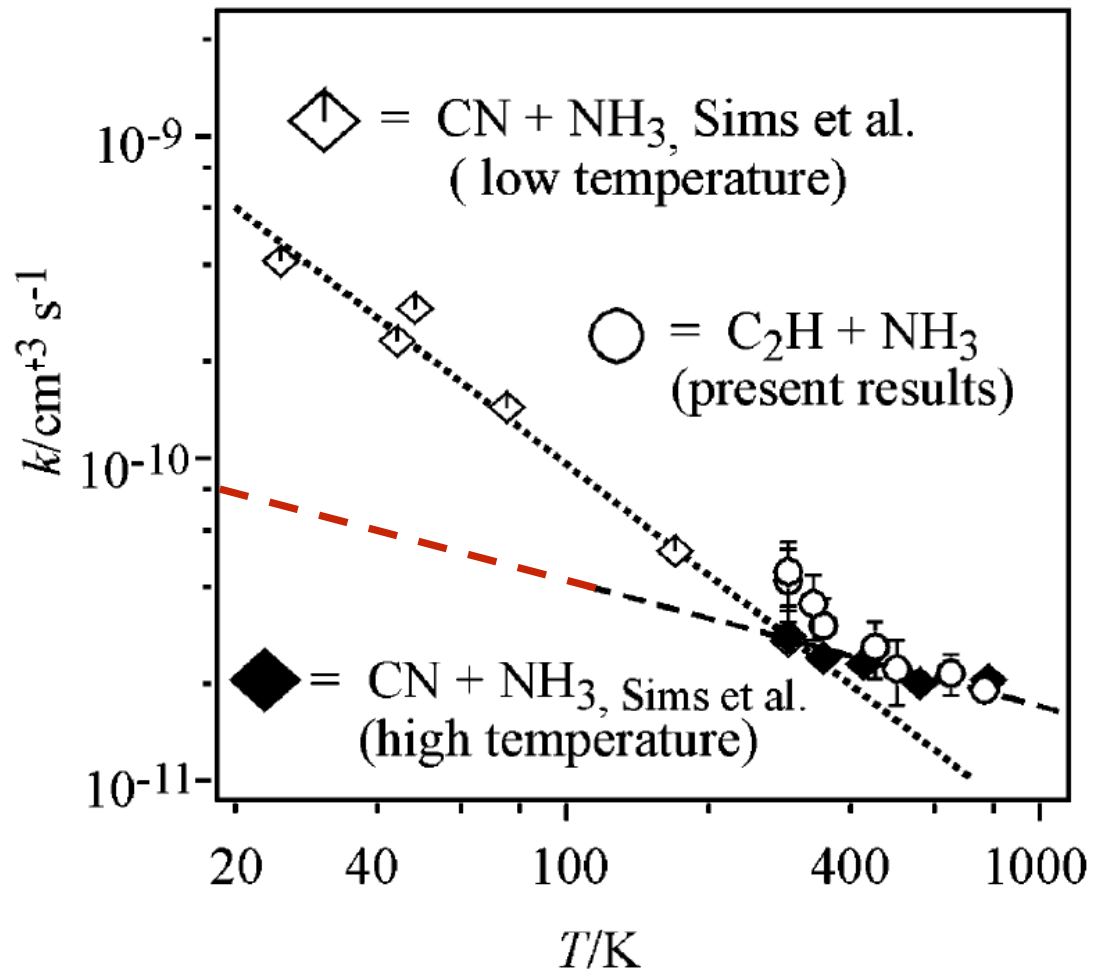
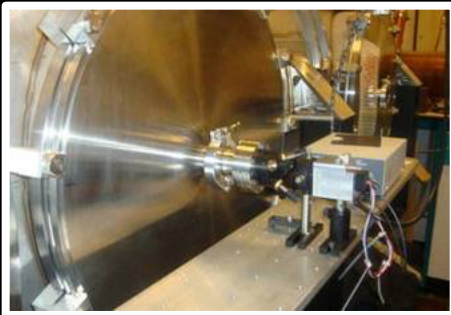


Laboratory experiments

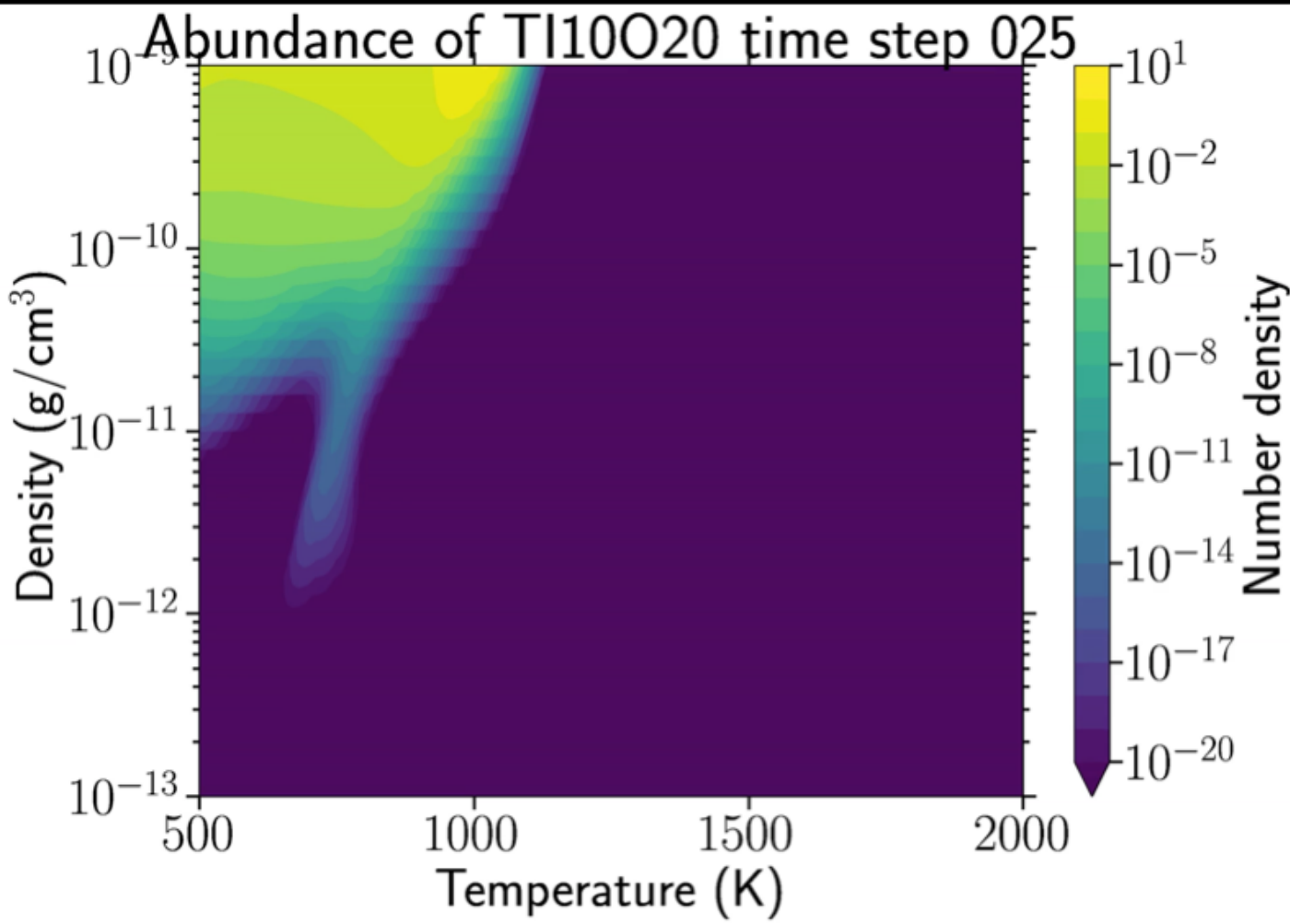


Laboratory experiments

factor ~10
difference



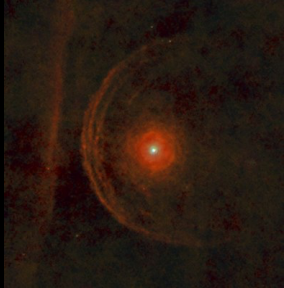
Soon to come...



Boulangier et al.
in prep.

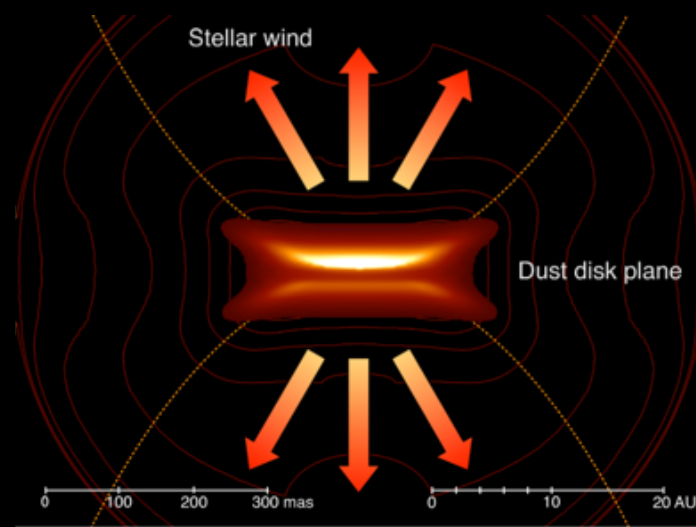
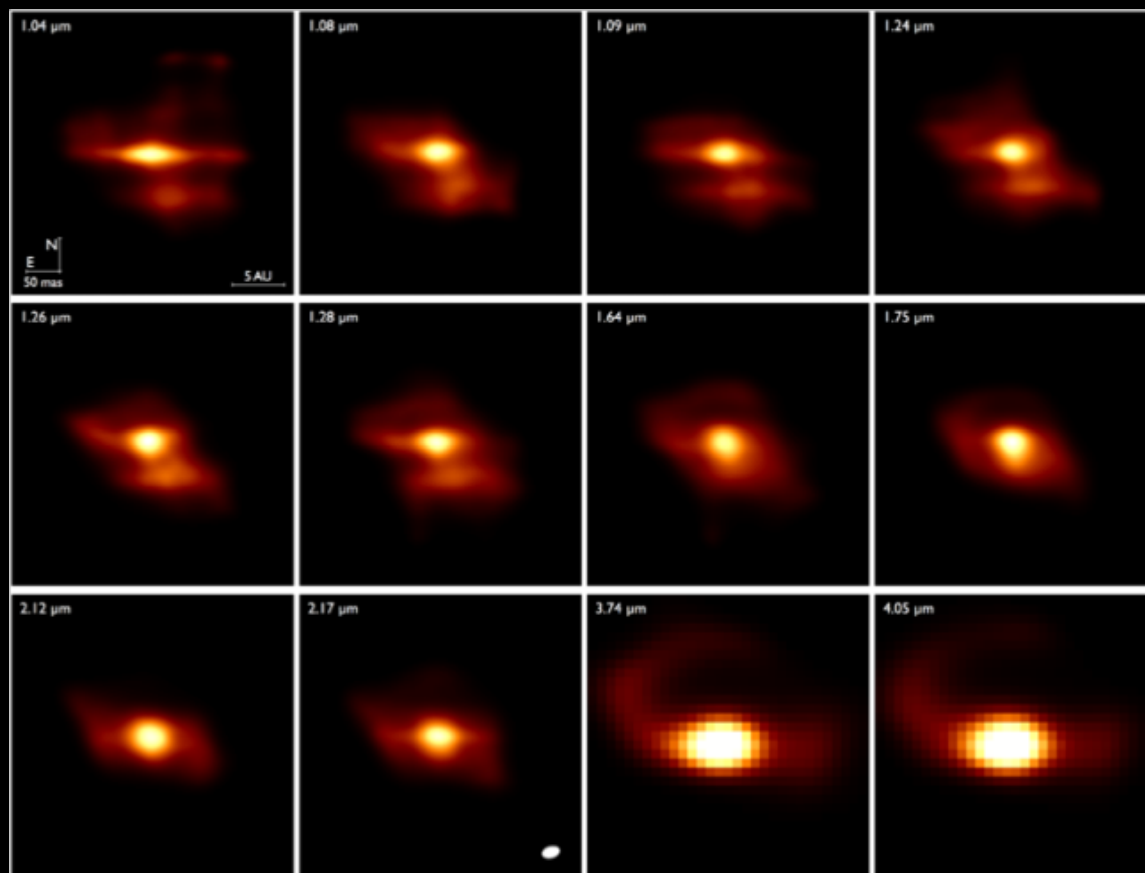


IV. What about exoplanets



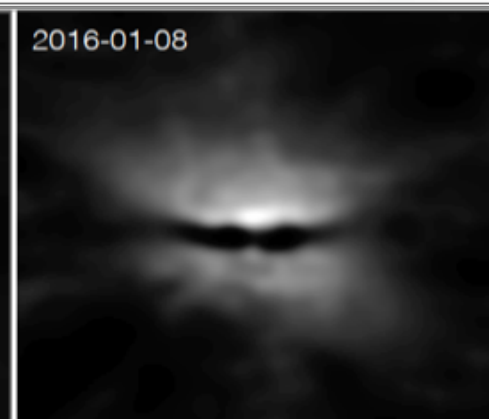
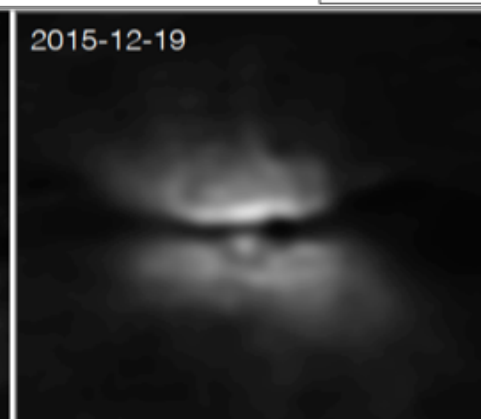
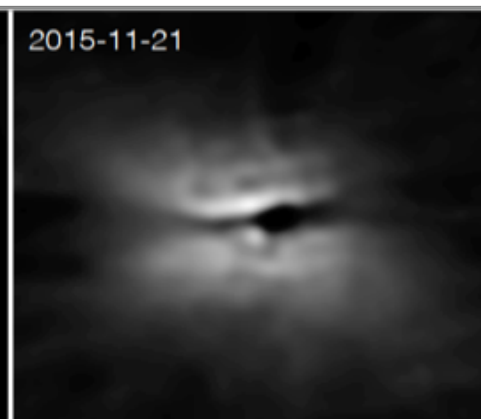
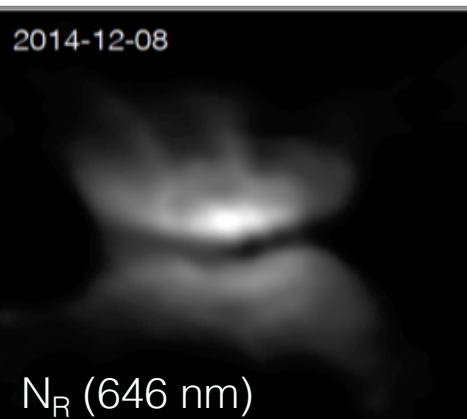
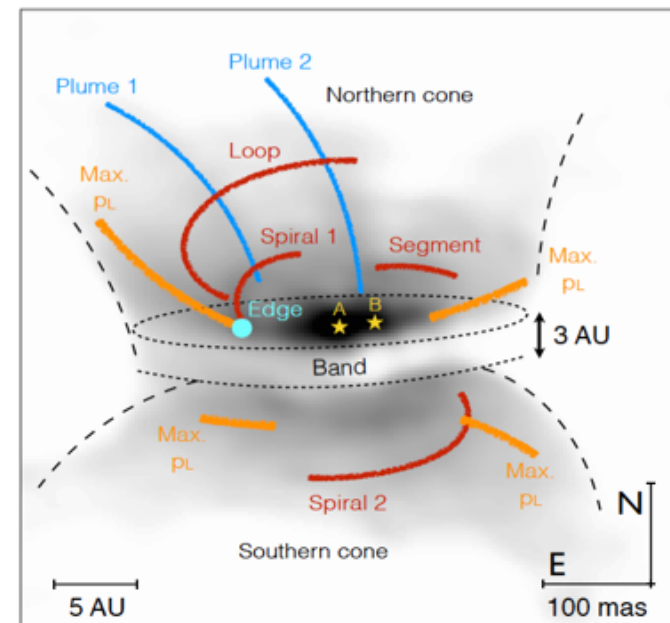
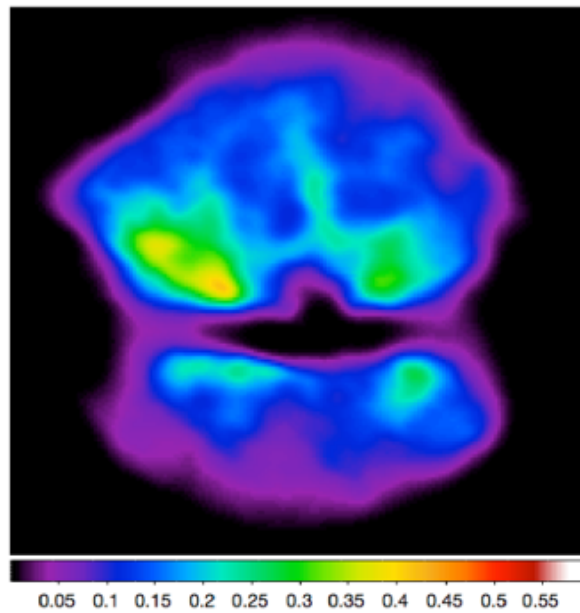
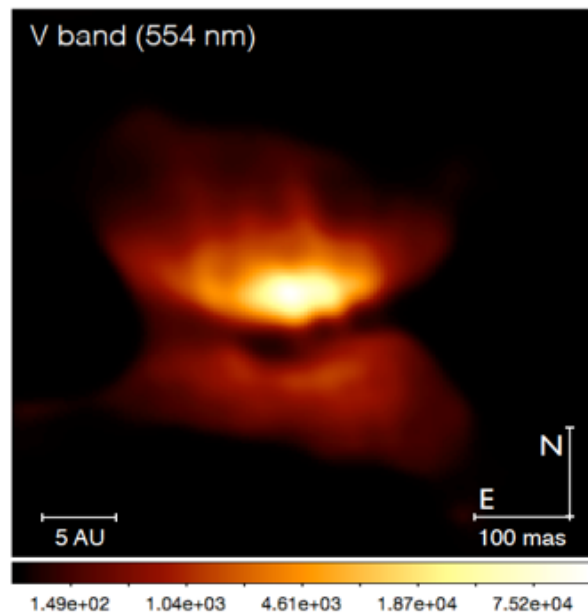
L₂ Pup

VLT/NACO: 1 – 4 μm : edge-on dust disk, at $i \sim 84^\circ$

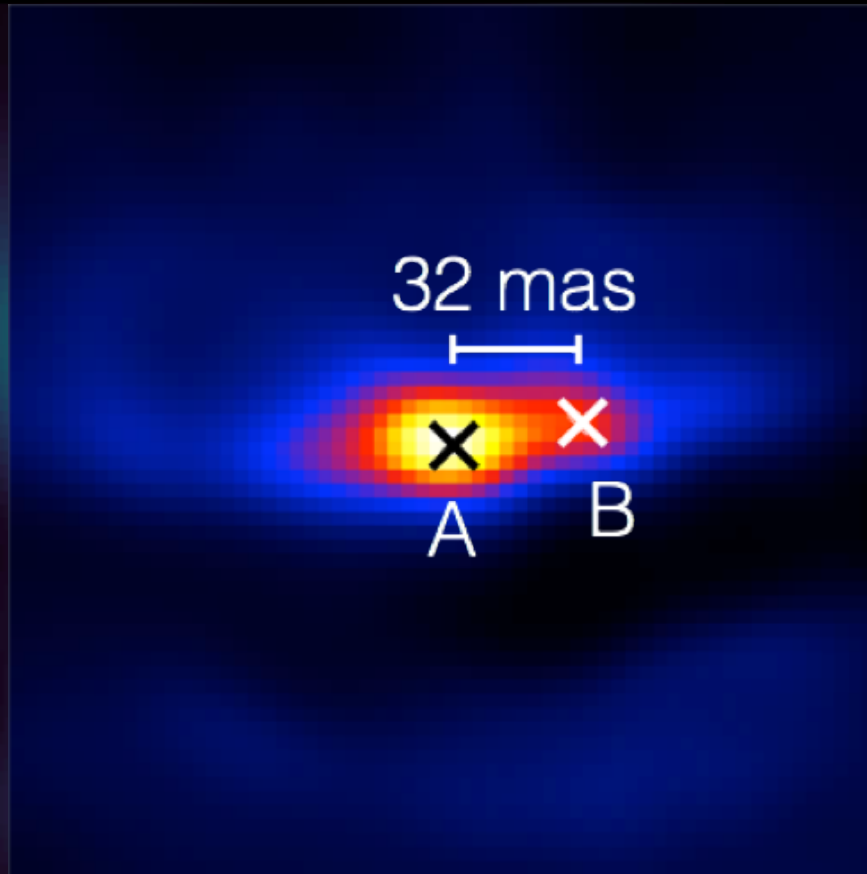


L₂ Pup

Kervella et al. 2015: SPHERE



L₂ Pup



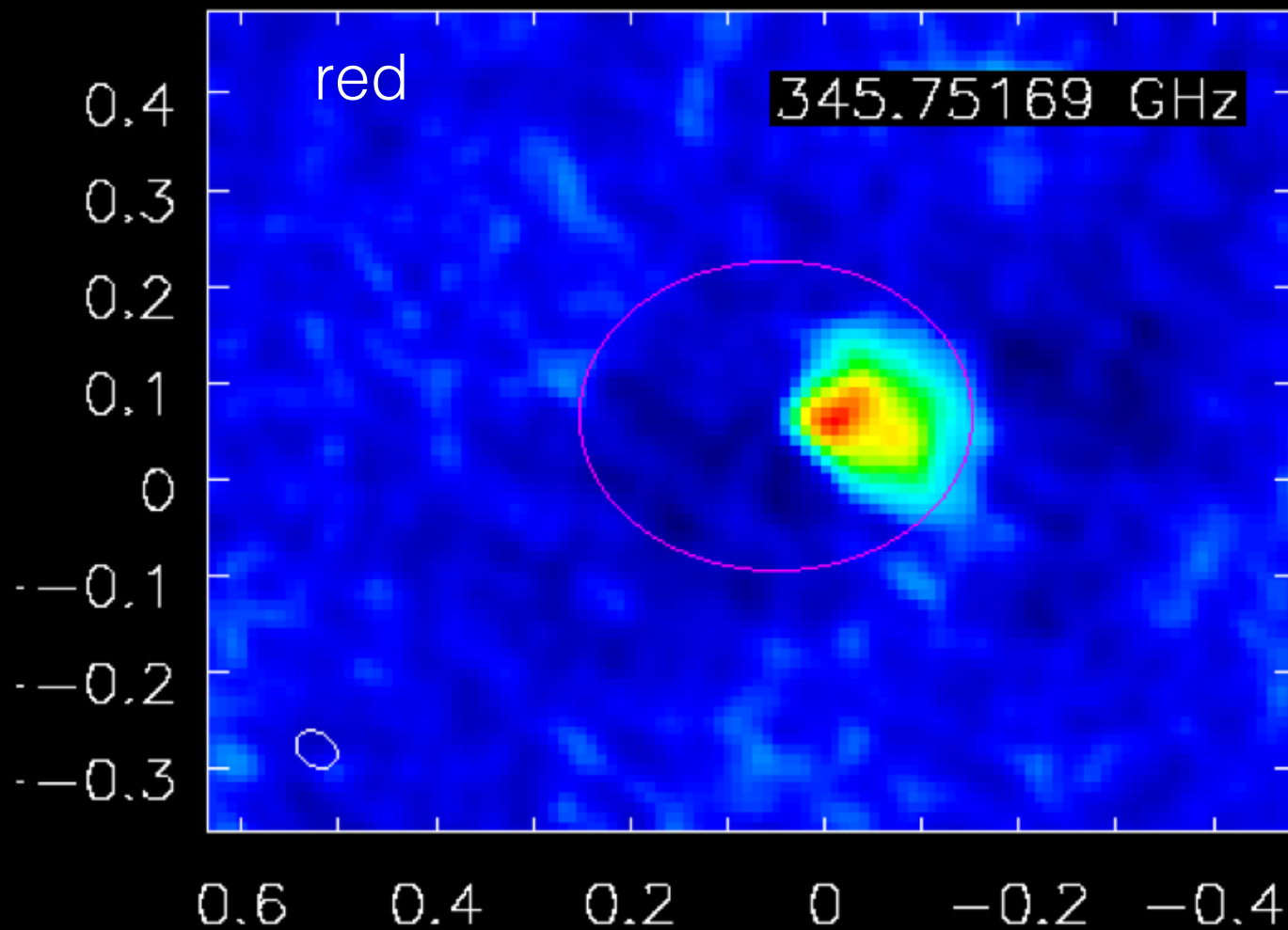


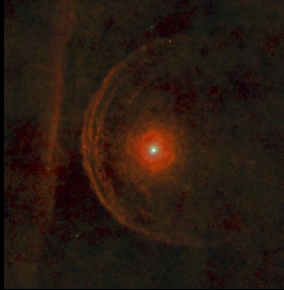
L₂ Pup

- Cycle 3, extended configuration (16 km)
- Band 7, CO J=3-2 emission (345.8 GHz)
- Maximum angular resolution 0.015''

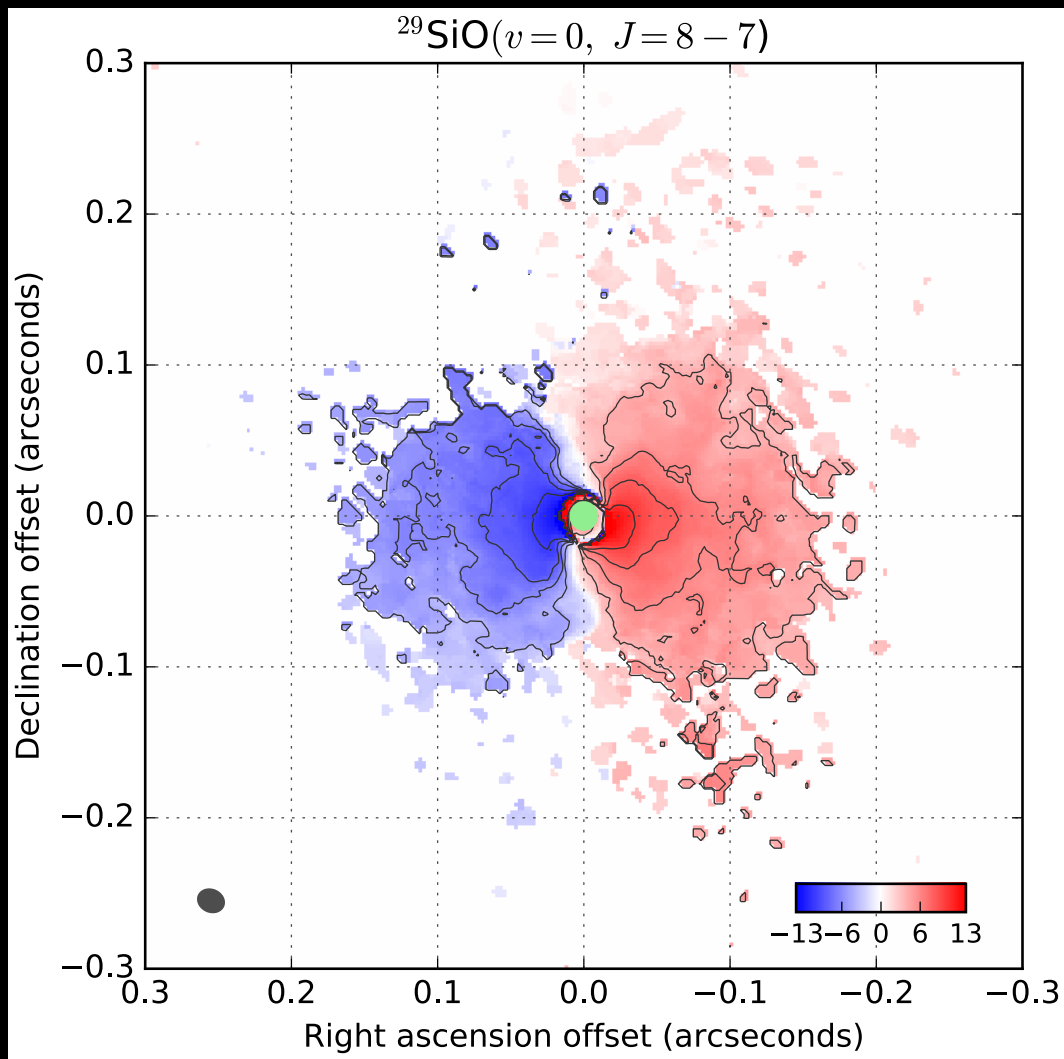


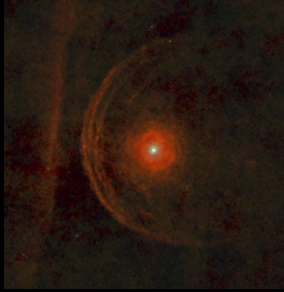
L₂ Pup



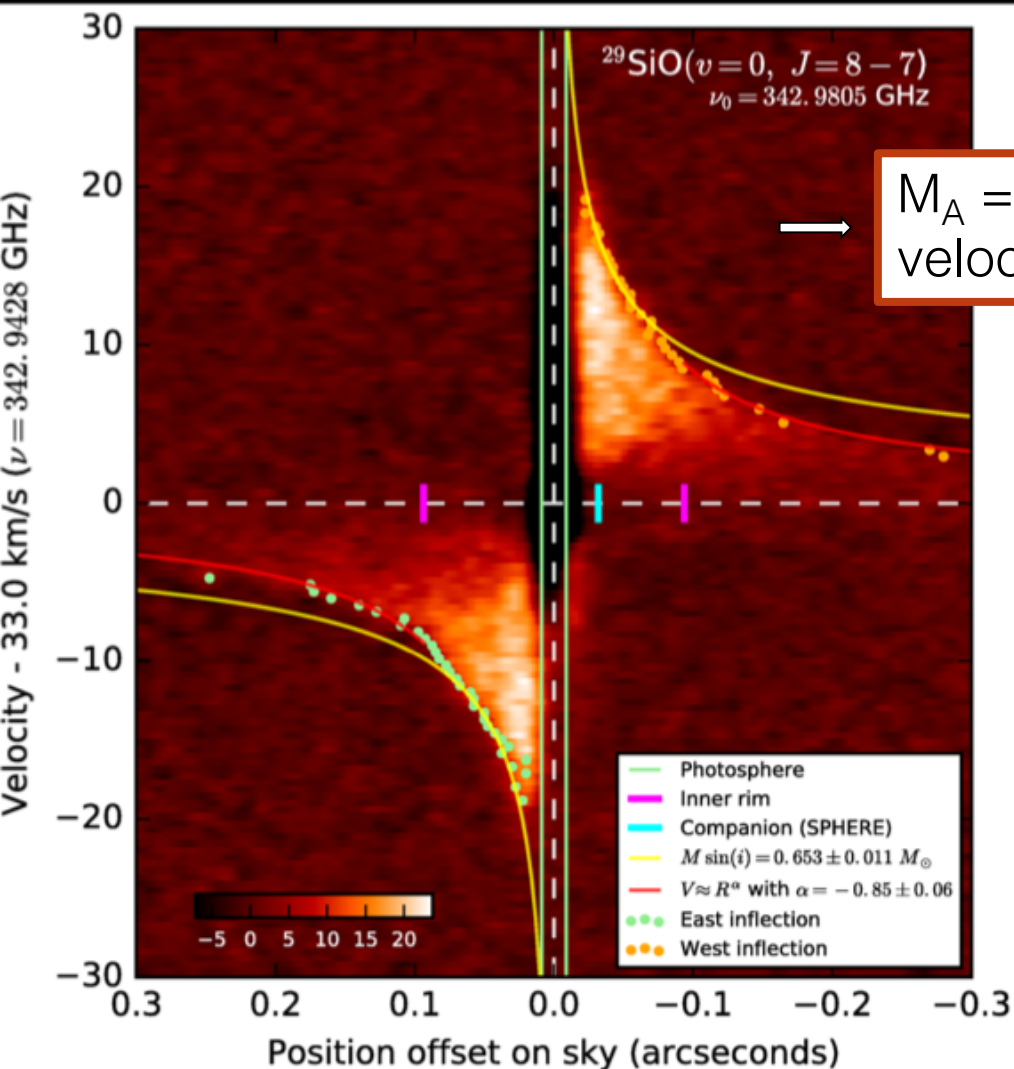


L₂ Pup





L₂ Pup

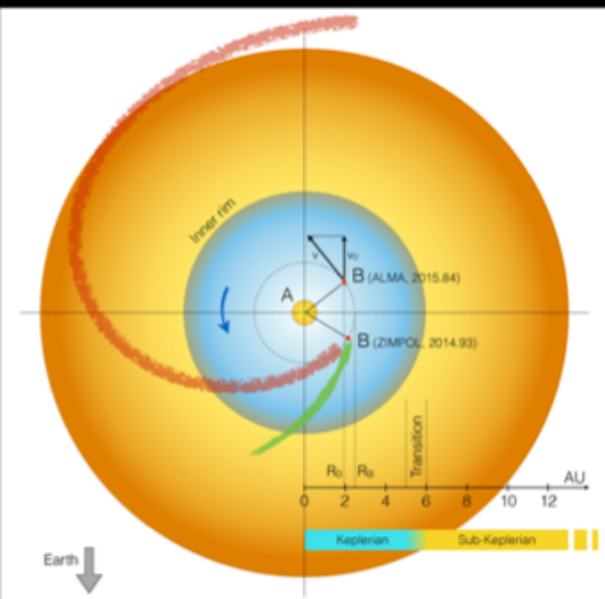


$M_A = 0.659 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.041 M_{\odot}$
velocity: Keplerian $\rightarrow$ sub-Keplerian

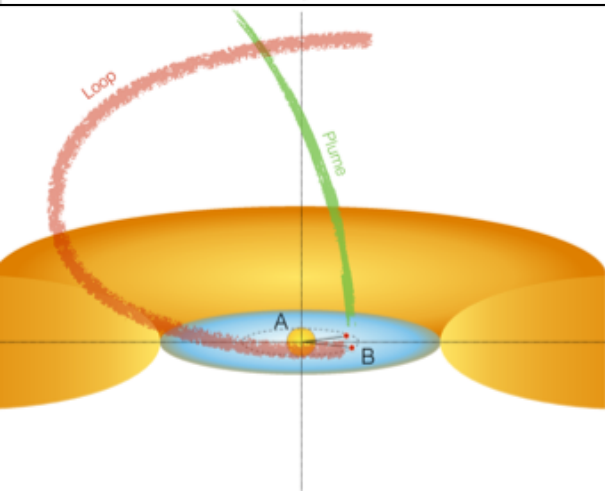
$M_B = 12 \pm 16 M_{\text{Jup}}$

$M_{\text{disc}} \sim 0.01 M_{\text{sun}}$

L₂ Pup

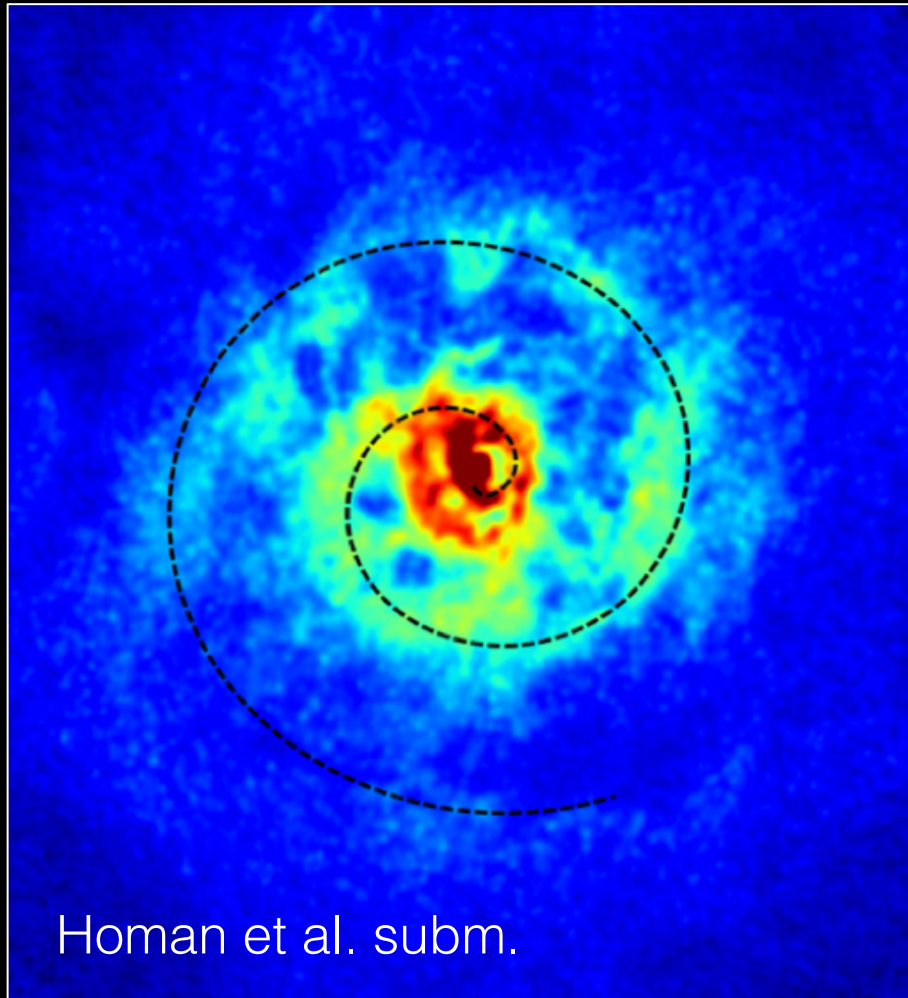


- Isotopes: disc ~ AGB composition
- Timescales: planet not formed in disc
- Roche lobe B: 0.3 AU
- Plume/loop: related to potential accretion disc around B

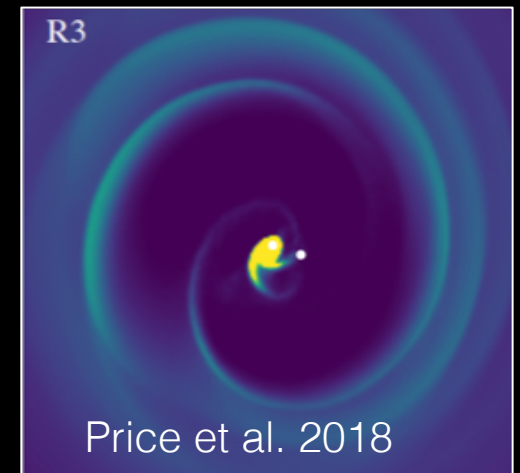
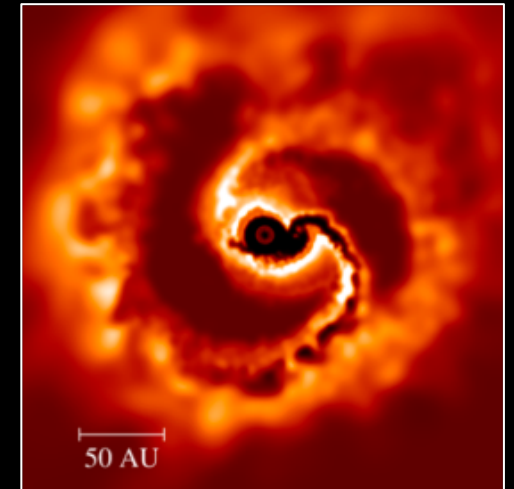


Future of our Sun

EP Aqr



Mohamed et al. 2012





THANKS!




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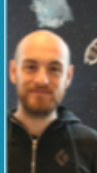


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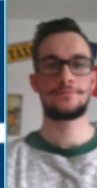
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