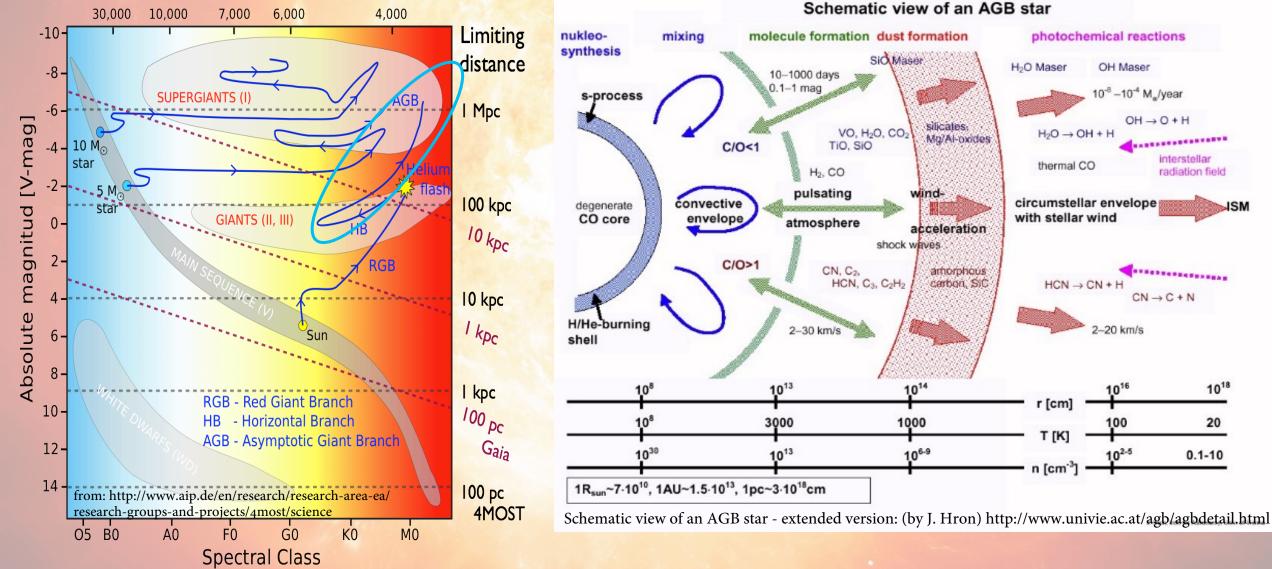
Resolving the mass-loss history of nearby Asymptotic Giant Branch stars

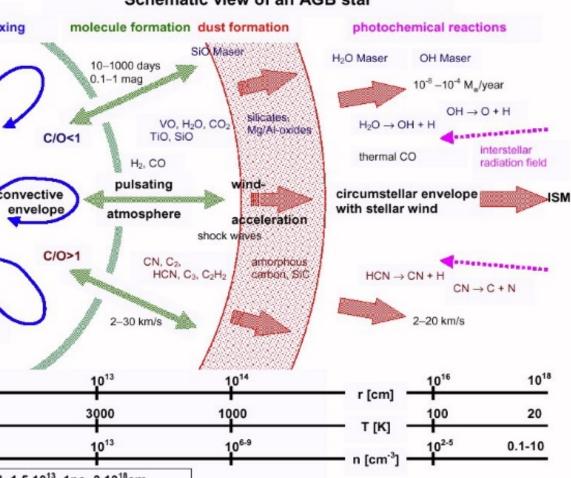
Analysis plan for JCMT 15B HARP and SCUBA2 observations of AGB stars

Thavisha Dharmawardena Academia Sinica Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics

Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) Stars

Effective Temperature [K]





What makes AGB stars and their winds important to Galaxies?

Low-mass stars

High-mass stars

Massive star

Spica

Mid-sized star The Sun

> Red dwarf Proxima Centauri

Star-forming nebula Eagle Nebula

Protostar

1647 Orionis

Red supergiant Betelgeuse

Blue dwarf

White

dwarf

Planetary nebula Dumbbell Nebula Sirius B

Red giant

Arcturus

Black dwarf

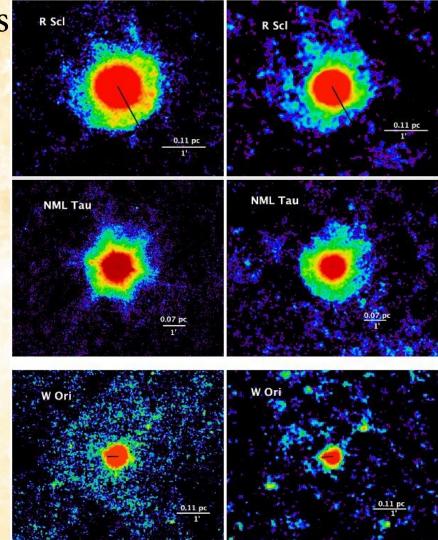
Neutron star LGM-1 pulsar

Supernova Kepler's Star (remnant: Crab Nebula)

Black hole **Cygnus X-1** http://imagine.gsfc.nasa.gov/teachers/lessons/xray_spectra/images/life_cycles.jpg by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

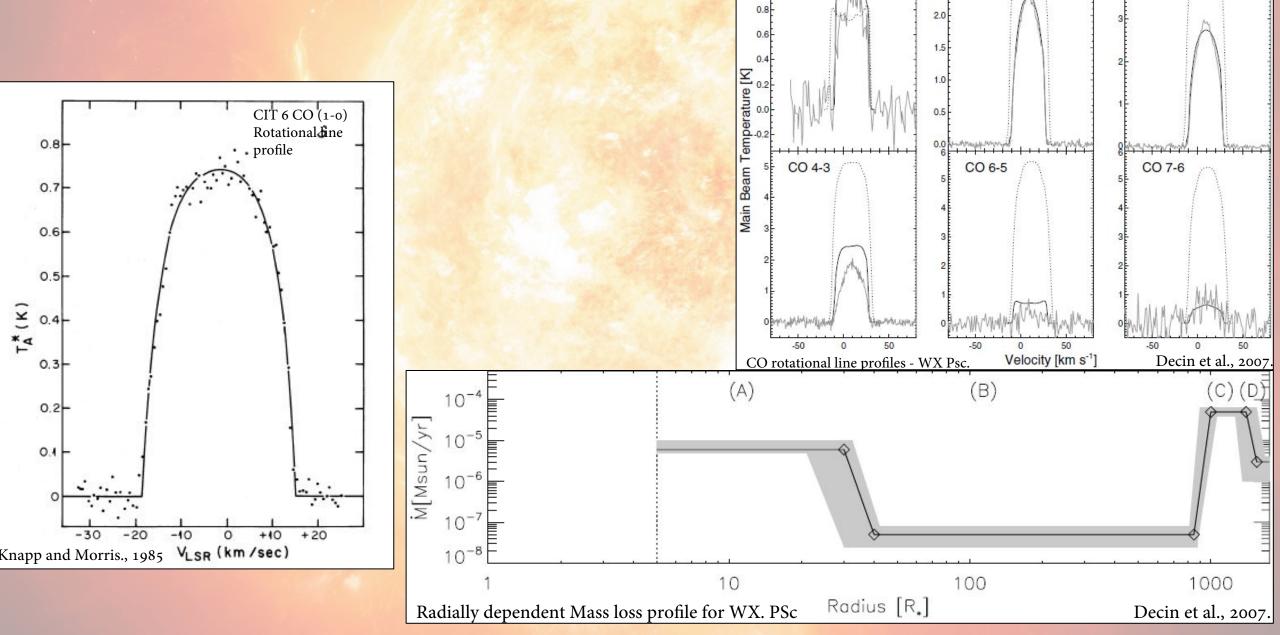
Long overdue need for a study of nearby AGB stars

- The Herschel Mass-loss of Evolved StarS (MESS) survey extended emission for nearby AGB stars up to radii \sim 1'-2' at 70 µm and 160 µm.
- Most sub-mm observations for AGB star often limited to central position pointings lacking spatial information.
- JCMT can overcome this low resolution large scale maps.
- HARP CO (3-2): Spatial information about the gaseous component of the winds.
- SCUBA2: Thermal dust component of the stellar winds. Combined with the Herschel maps - derive dust mass loss histories



Herchel MESS observations. Left: PACS 70 μ m, Right: PACS 160 μ m (right). Cox et al., 2012.

HARP observations - CO line analysis: Gas mass loss rates



CO 1-0

1.0

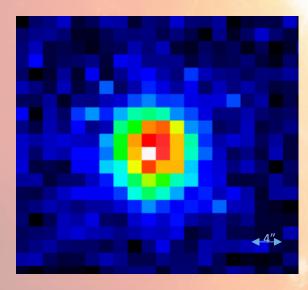
2.5

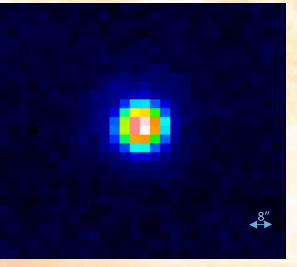
CO 2-1

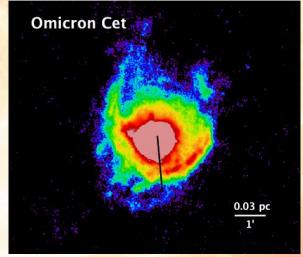
CO 3-2

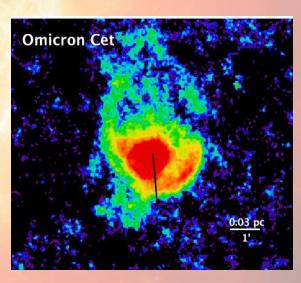
SCUBA2: Thermal dust mass loss rates

- Thermal dust emission maps at 450 μ m and 850 μ m.
- MESS survey maps at 70 μ m and 160 μ m.
- Fit SEDs at each point determine dust temperature profiles
- Derive dust mass loss profiles.









SCUBA2 450 μm

SCUBA2 850 μm

PACS 70 µm

PACS 160 µm

To Conclude..

- AGB stars are important replenishes of the ISM.
- The Herschel MESS survey obtained FIR maps at 70µm and 160µm.
- Complimentary JCMT HARP maps in CO (3-2) and SCUBA2 450µm and 850µm continuum maps for a sample of the MESS targets.
- Spatially resolve the gas and dust mass loss history for these AGB stars.
- Lead to a robust measurement of the radial dust/gas ratio and its variations in AGB stars for the first time at all since Knapp., 1985 and first time ever it will be done using spatially resolved information.