

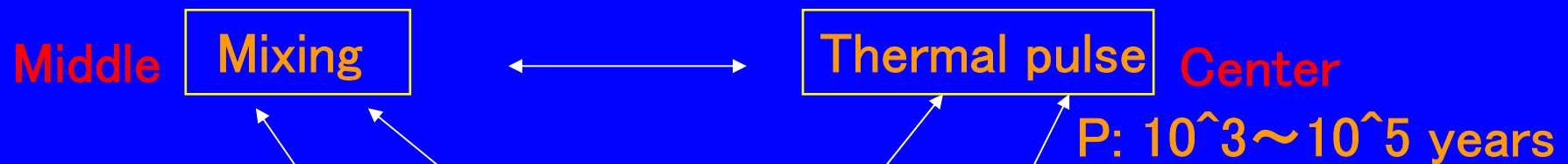
Optical Dust Shell of U Hya

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AGB evolution of low-mass and intermediate-mass stars

- Mechanism unknown
- Time variability
 - AGB wind (how begins, how ends)
 - Super wind ($\sim 10^{-4} M_{\text{sun}} / \text{yr}$) ?
- Bipolarity

Time Variability & $\langle = \rangle$ Dust Shell Structure Geometry of Mass-Loss

$\Delta t > 10^4$ years (\sim thermal pulse time scale)

$\Rightarrow R > 10^{17}$ cm

$\Rightarrow T_d < 50$ K

\Rightarrow SED peaked at Mid- or Far-Infrared

\Rightarrow In-Orbit observations necessary

High Resolution IRAS Images of AGB Stars

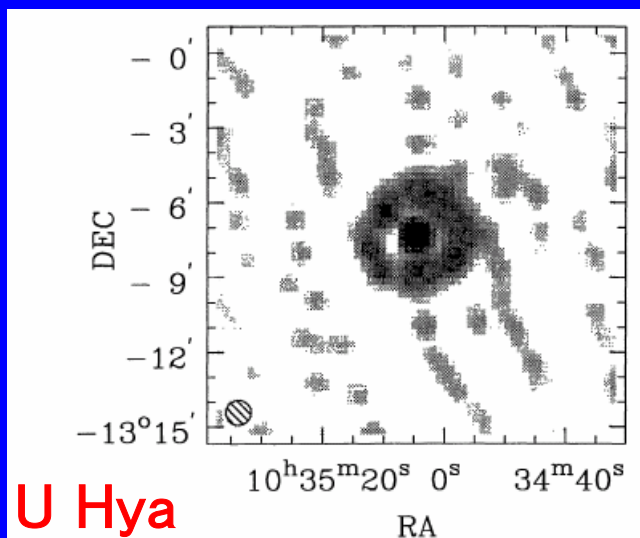


Fig. 2. Grey-scale image of the maximum entropy solution to the $60\ \mu\text{m}$ brightness distribution of U Hya observed during the IRAS survey. Dimension of the image is 16×16 arcmin and the pixel size is 15 arcsec

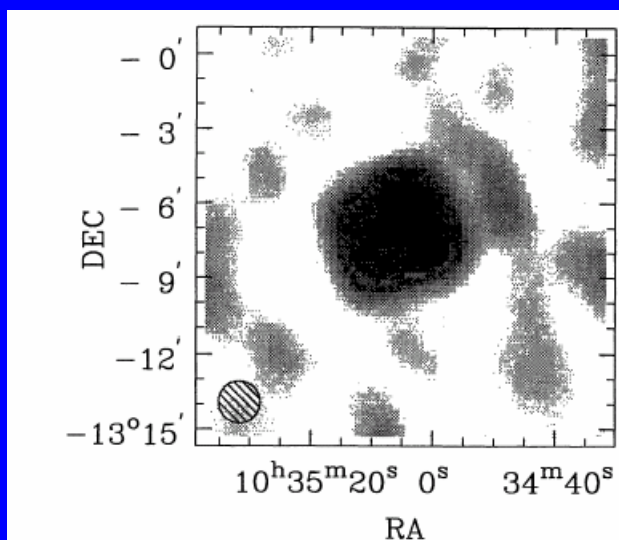


Fig. 3. Same as Figure 2 but for $100\ \mu\text{m}$

$60\ \mu\text{m}$

$100\ \mu\text{m}$

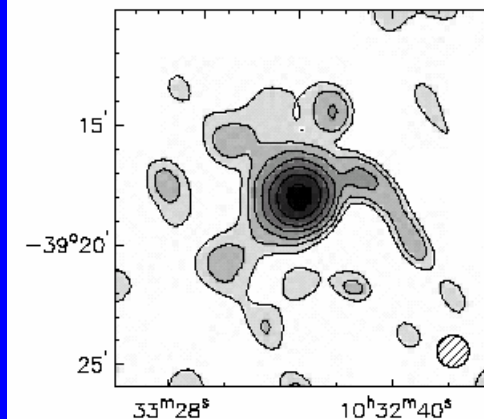
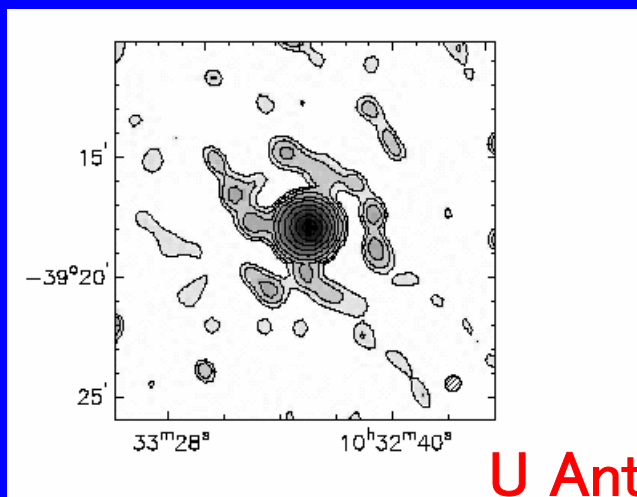
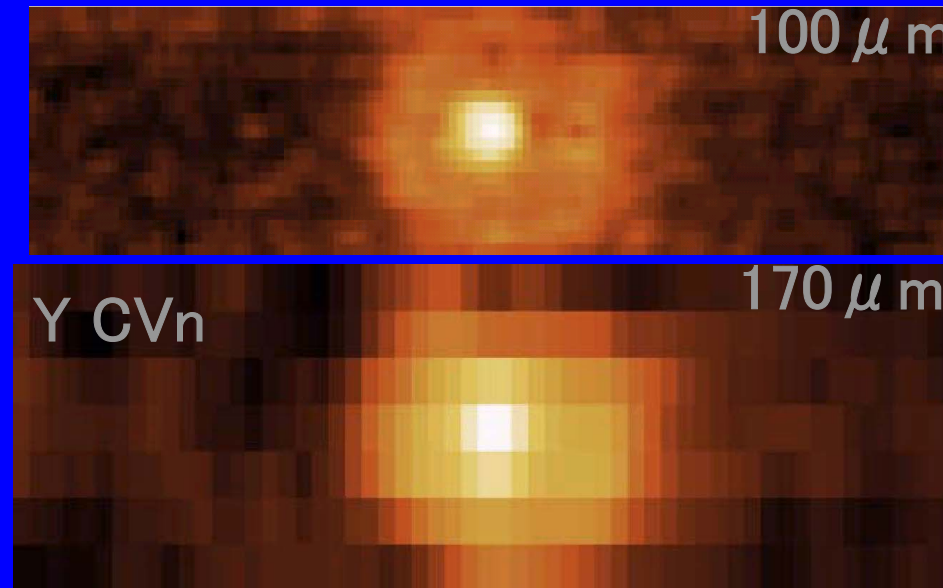


Fig. 1. HIRAS images of U Ant in the $60\ \mu\text{m}$ band (top) and the $100\ \mu\text{m}$ band (bottom). The contour levels are given steps in the power of 2 in MJy sr^{-1} starting at $1\ \text{MJy sr}^{-1}$. The hatched circle at the bottom-right corner shows the nominal size (FWHM) of a point-like source in HIRAS images

Izumiura et al. 1997

Waters et al. 1994

- ISO/PHT observations of the carbon star Y CVn.



- * Detached dust shell
- * Sudden decline of mass-loss by 2 orders of magnitude

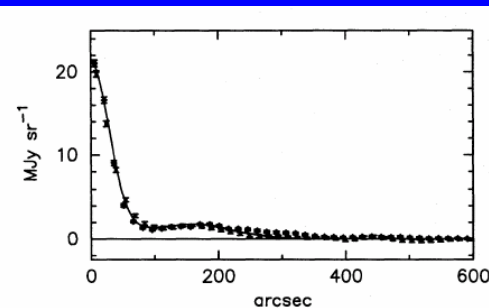


Fig. 3. Observed (symbols) and model (line) brightness profiles at 90 μ m. Squares and diamonds express the data points in the north-east and the south-west parts, respectively (see text). The observed profile is presented so that the central stellar component appears symmetric. Only statistical error is shown. Model parameters are given in the text.

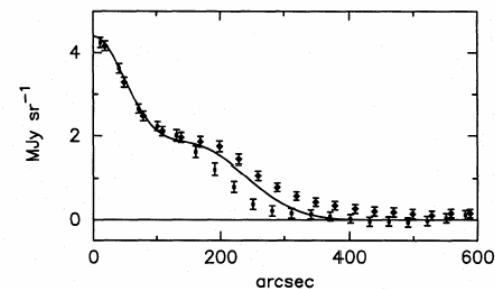
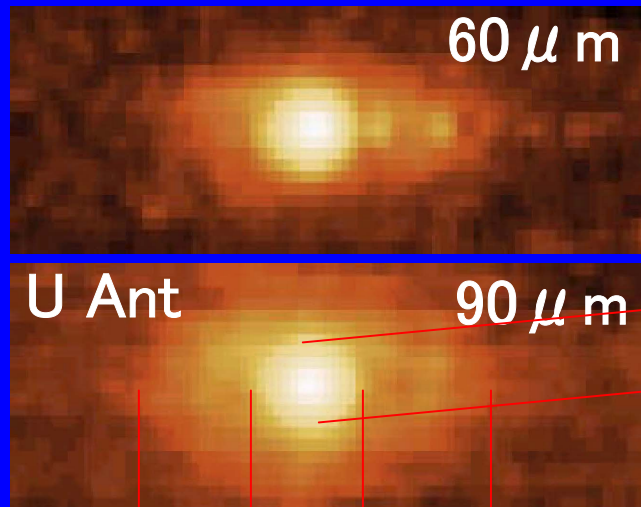


Fig. 4. Same as in Figure 3 but at 160 μ m.

Izumiura et al. 1996

- High Resolution IRAS images of the carbon star U Ant
- ISO/PHT maps confirmed the two dust shell components



Double shell !!

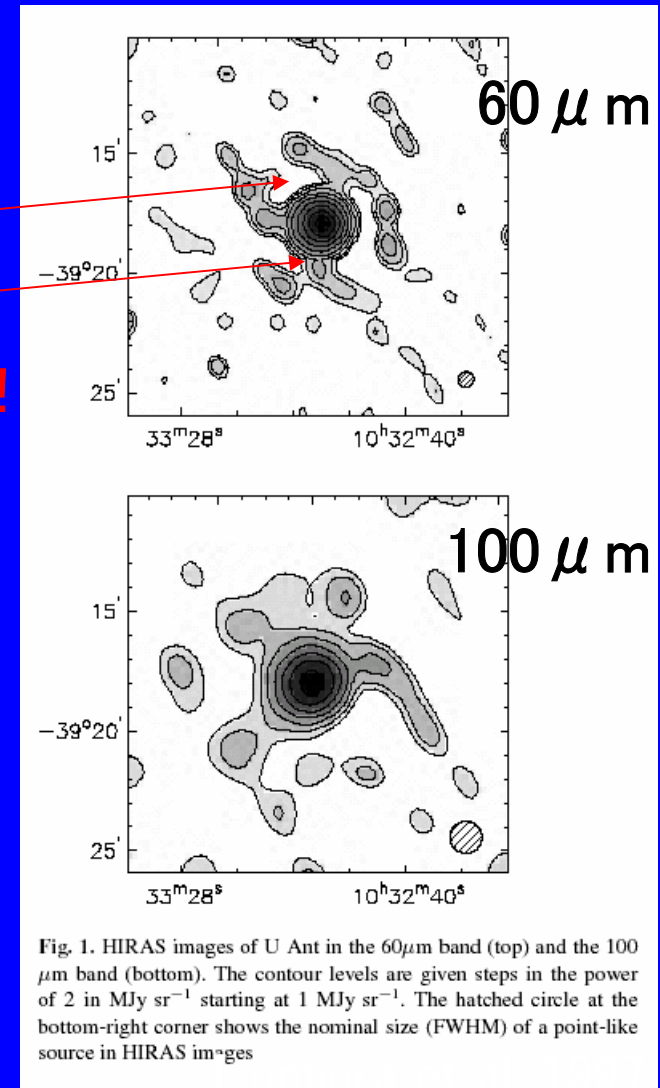
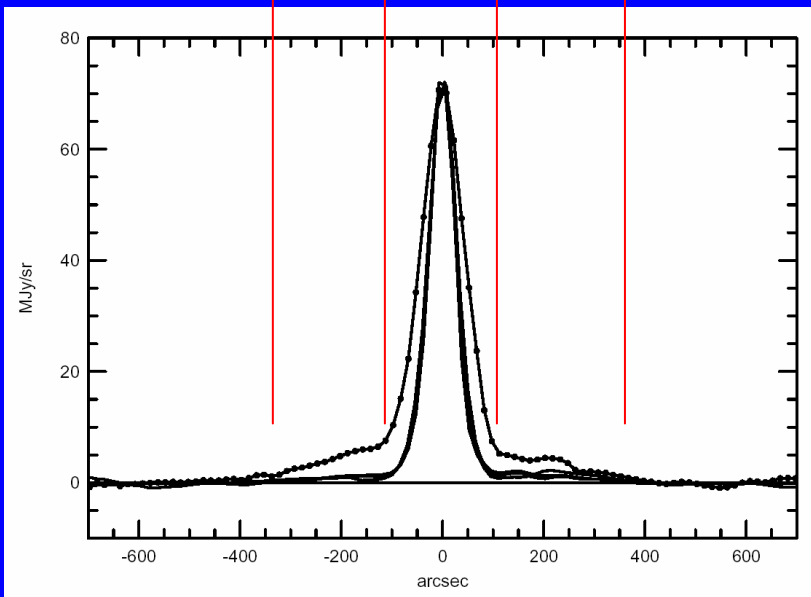


Fig. 1. HIRAS images of U Ant in the 60 μ m band (top) and the 100 μ m band (bottom). The contour levels are given steps in the power of 2 in MJy sr⁻¹ starting at 1 MJy sr⁻¹. The hatched circle at the bottom-right corner shows the nominal size (FWHM) of a point-like source in HIRAS images

Some problems of far-infrared observations :

- * temperature and density distributions coupled together
- * rare opportunities of observations: \sim once in 10 years
- * lack in spatial resolution expected to last in next \sim 20 years

We are looking for another means,

=> scattered optical light

- reflects primarily the density distribution,
not the temperature distribution
- allows to achieve a high spatial resolution easily
- but, is expected to be very faint, then feasibility unknown

A feasibility study

=> U Hya (an AGB carbon star) was observed
(most promising candidate)

Observations:

Dates: 2003/Feb/25–28

Telescope: Kiso Observatory, IoA, U-Tokyo

105cm Schmidt telescope + 2K CCD camera
(SITe 2Kx2K CCD)

Narrowband filter: $\lambda_c=4610\text{\AA}$, $\Delta\lambda=197\text{\AA}$ (FWHM)

Object: U Hya, carbon star, T_c , $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}=32$, $T_e=2820\text{K}$

Exposure: 1500s x 3 (on 27th), 1800s x 3 (on 28th)
Total 9900sec

Reference: Spica \Rightarrow System MTF (or PSF)

Process: Image(U Hya) – Image(Spica*C) (C: constant)

\Rightarrow We detected a circular emission component with
a radius of $120''$ surrounding U Hya



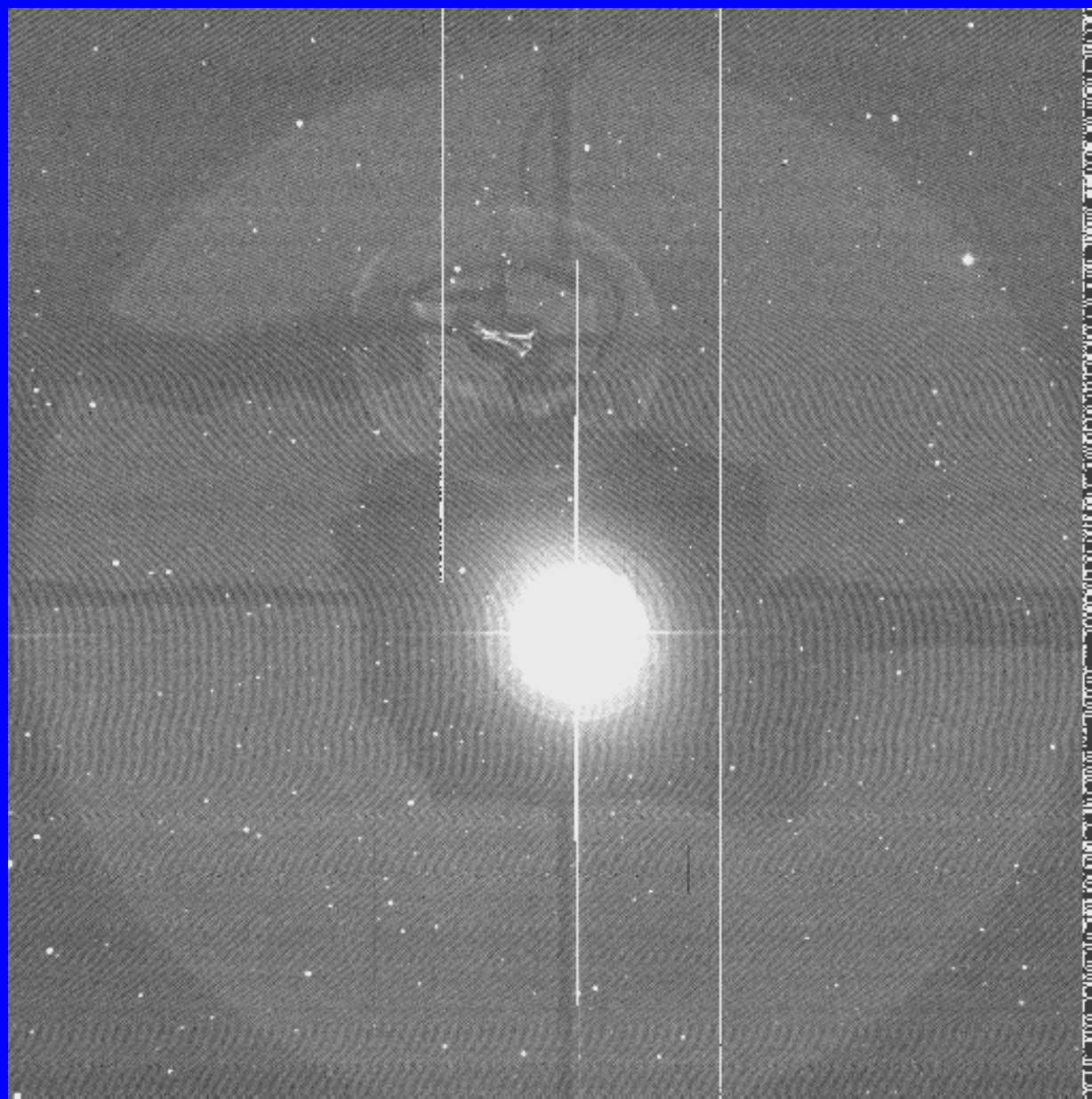
Spica
5sec



~ 60 arcmin



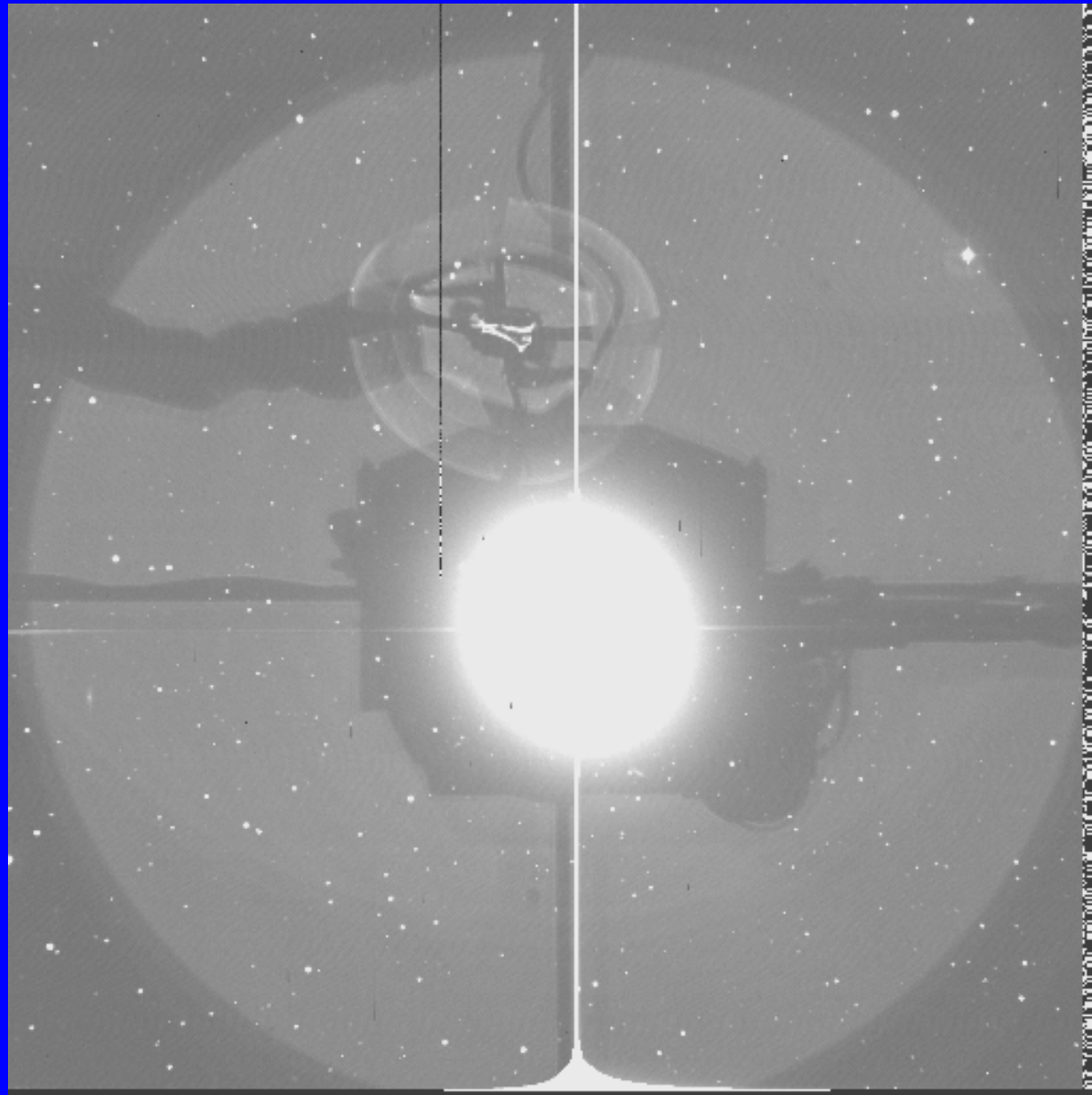
Spica
10sec



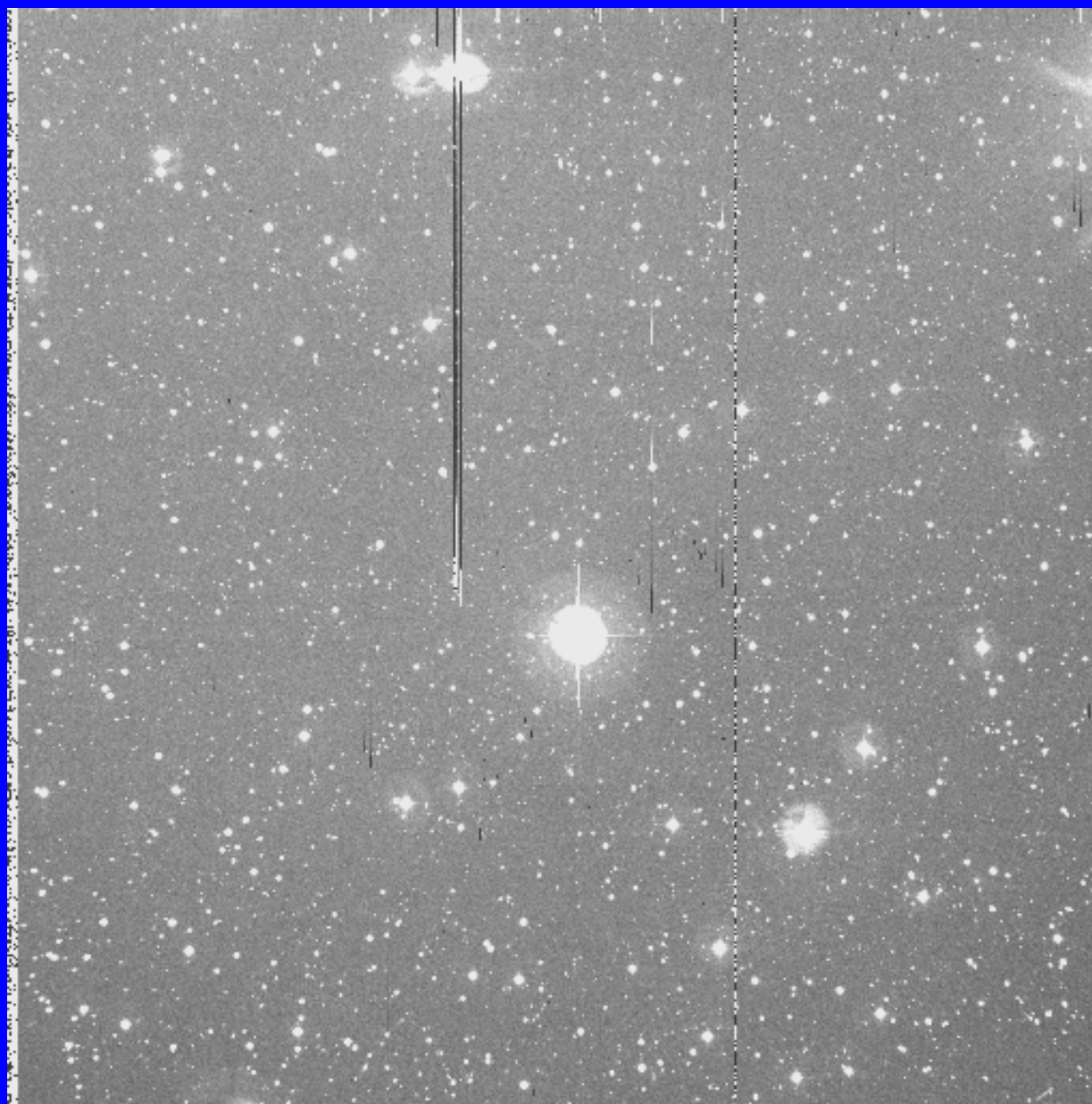
Spica
30sec



Spica
100sec



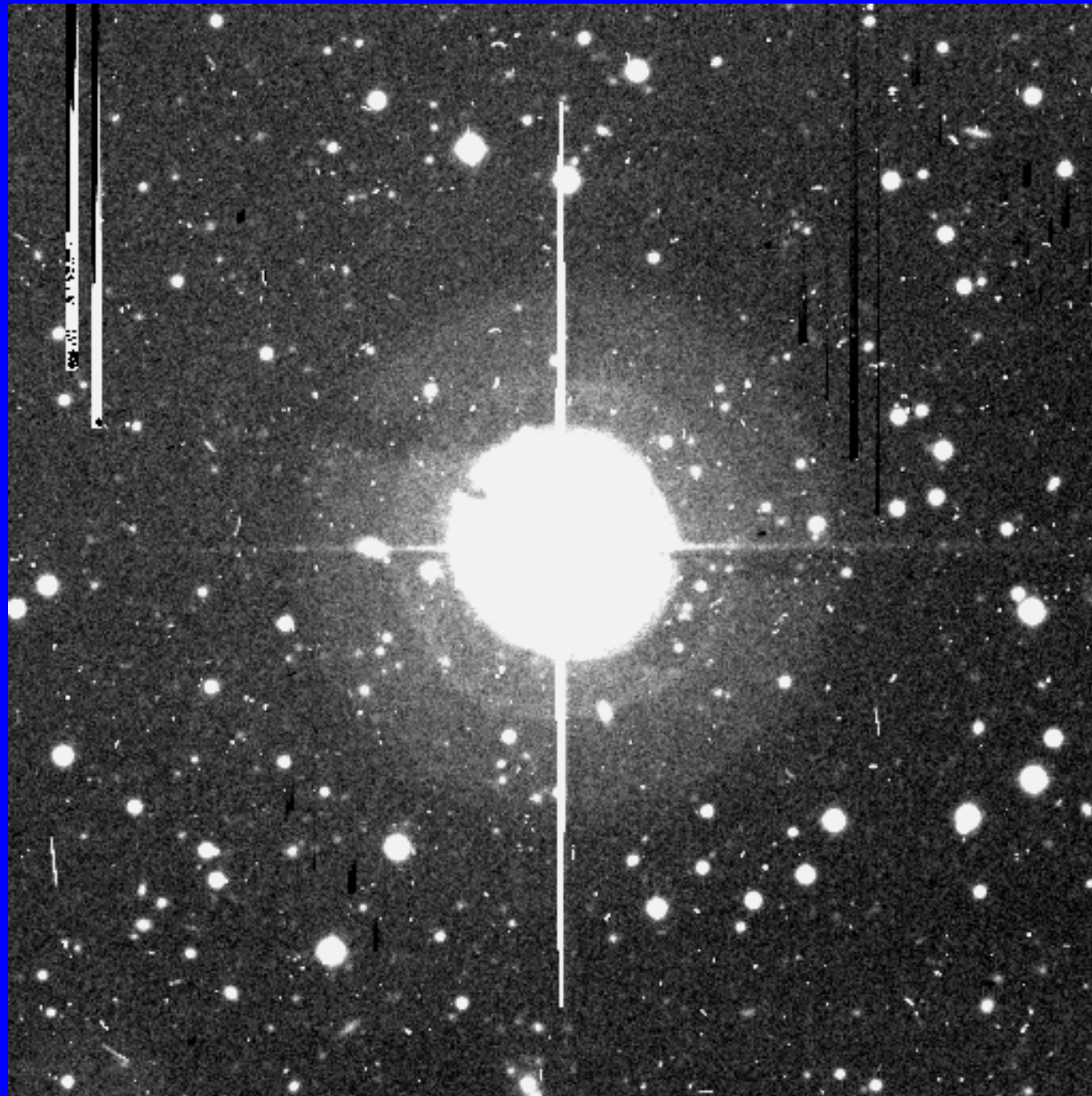
Spica
300sec



U Hya
9900sec

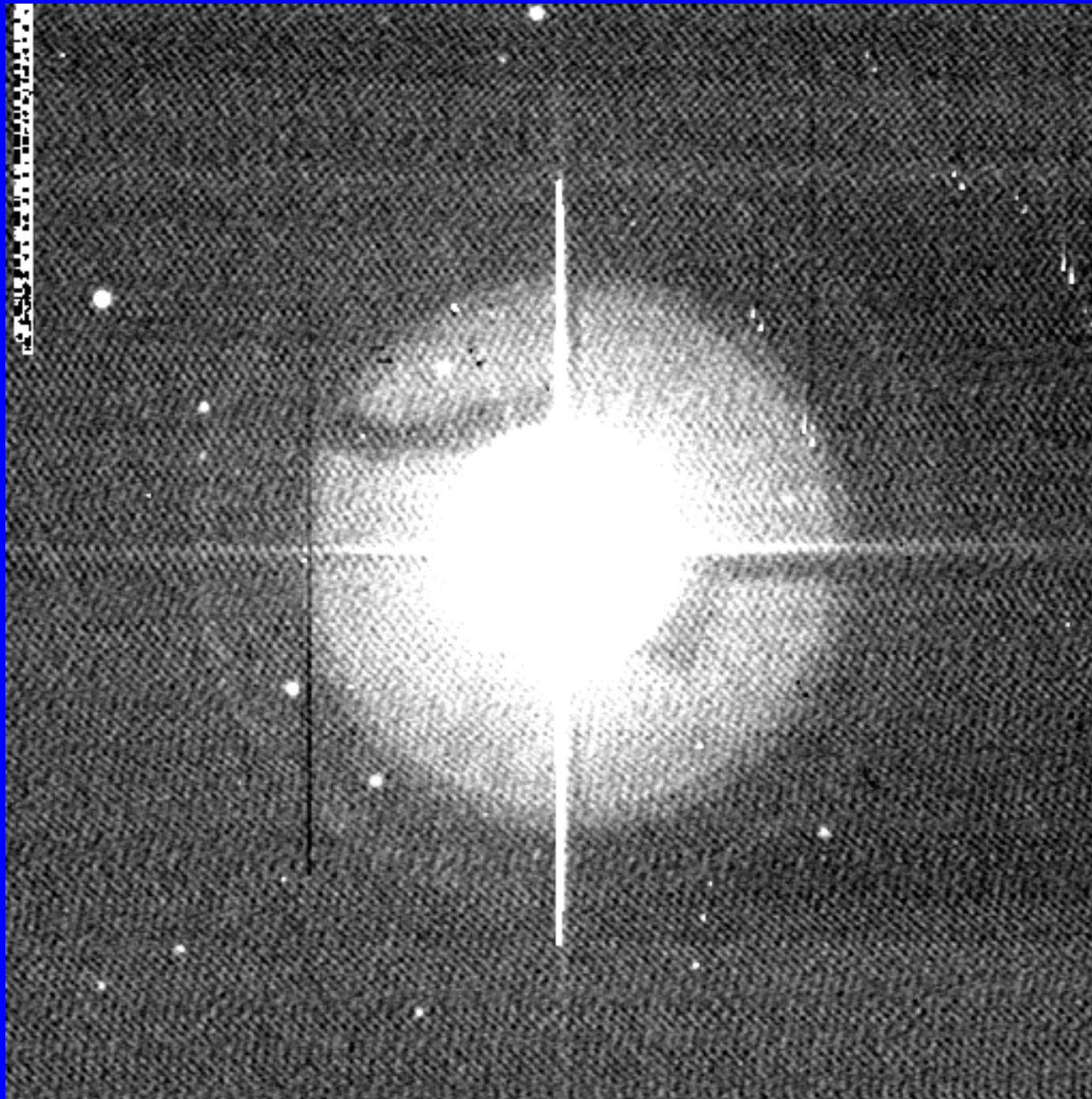


~ 60 arcmin



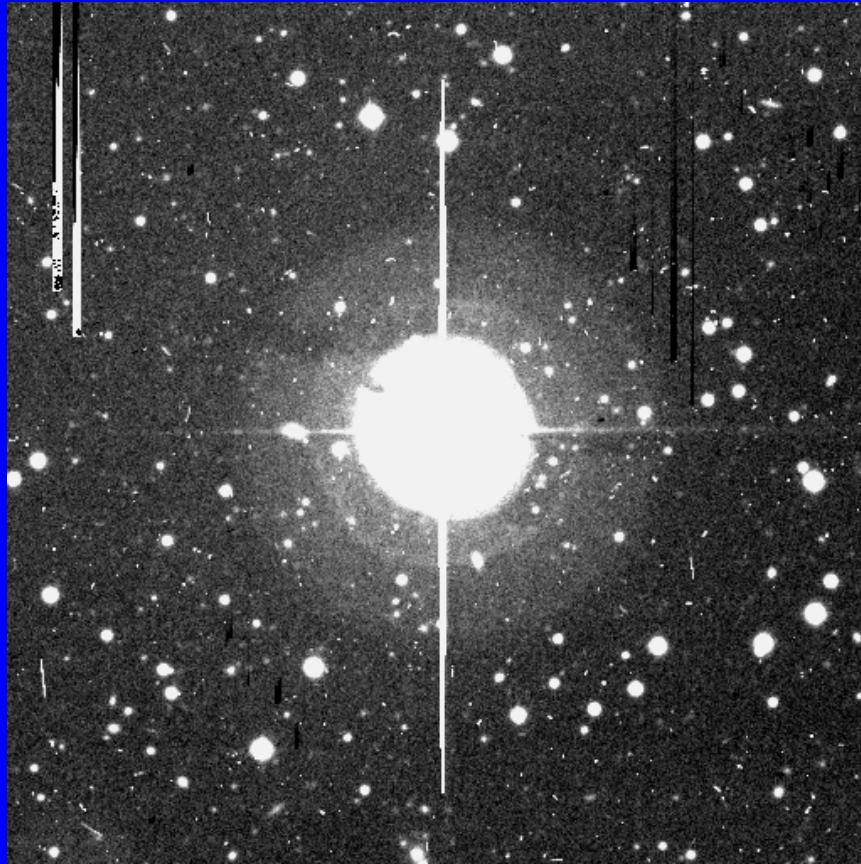
U Hya
9900sec

←→ ~12 arcmin

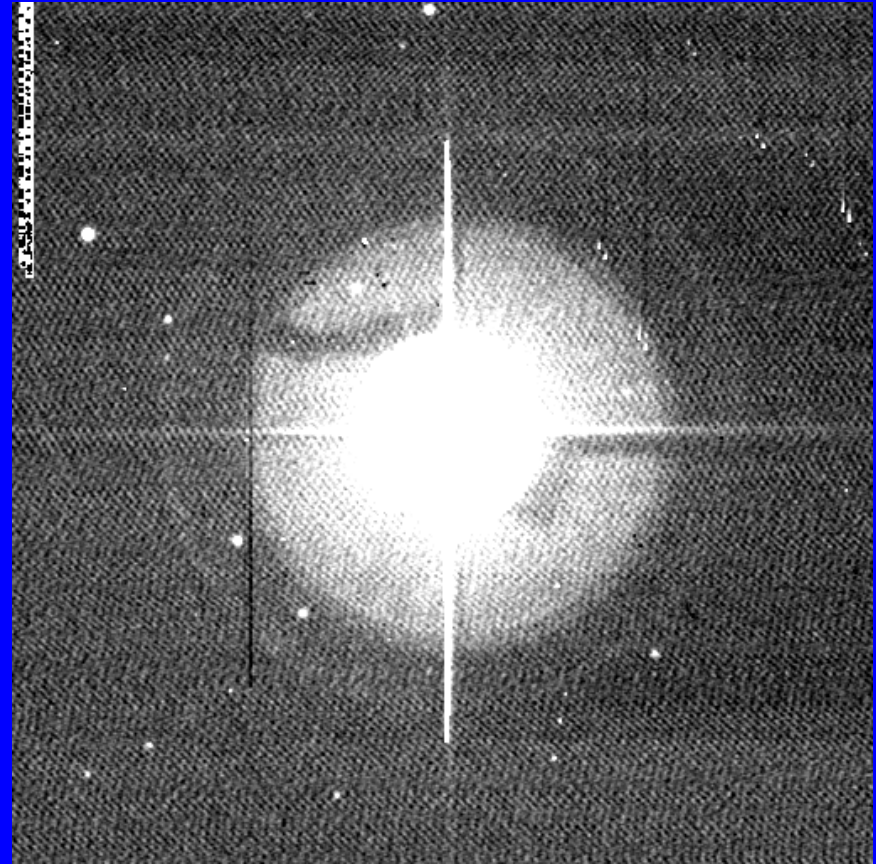


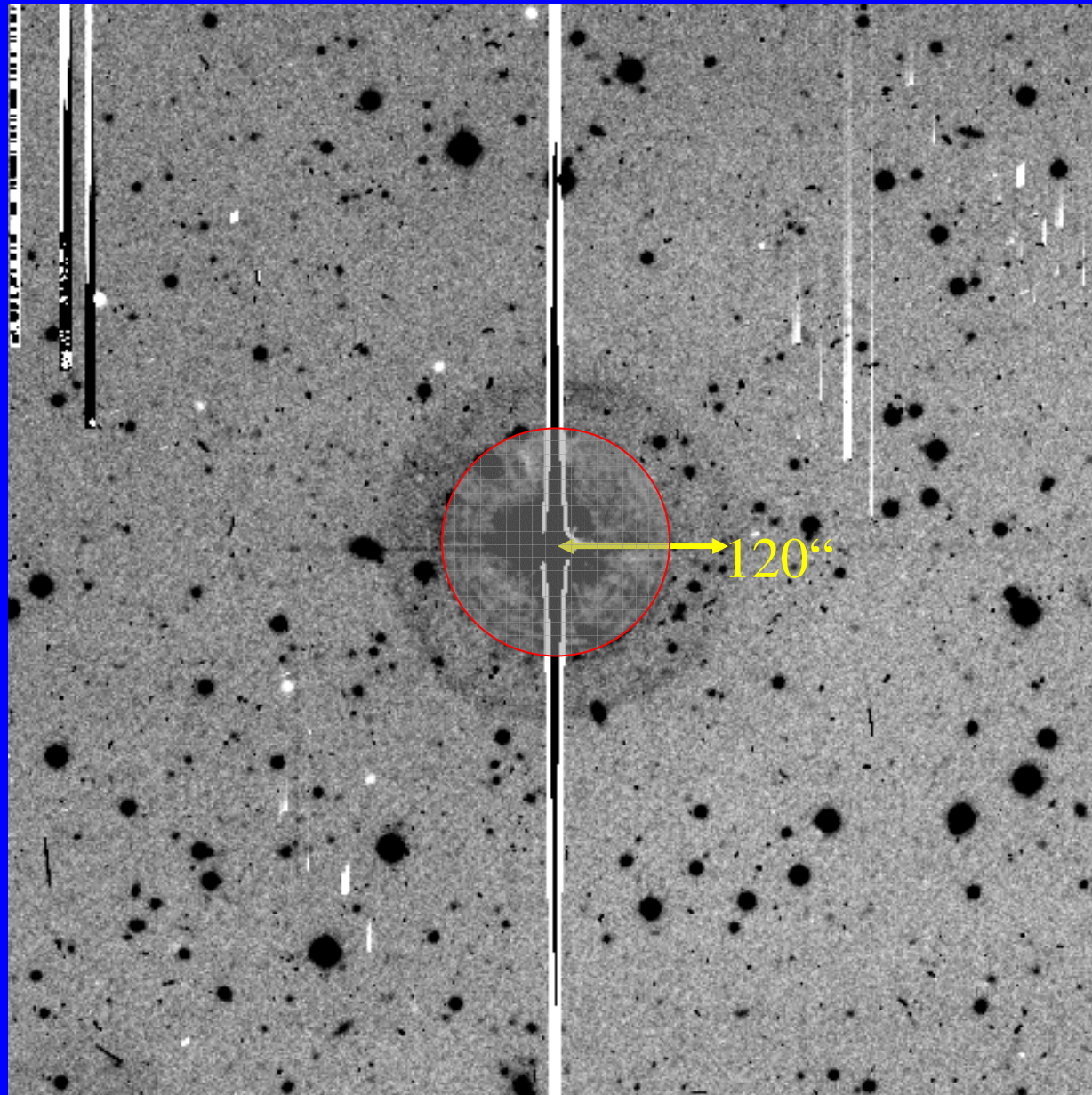
Spica
5sec

U Hya

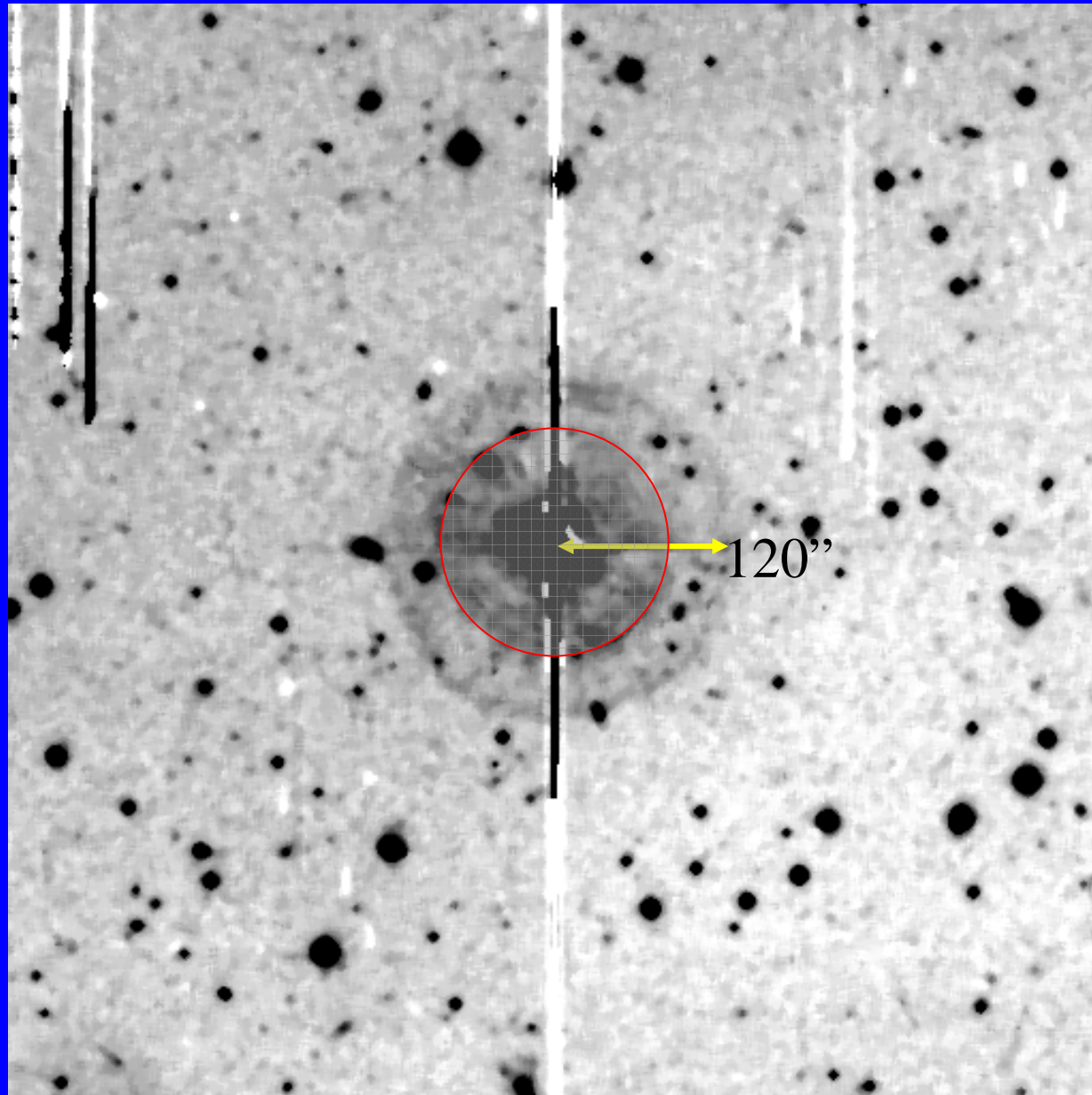


Spica





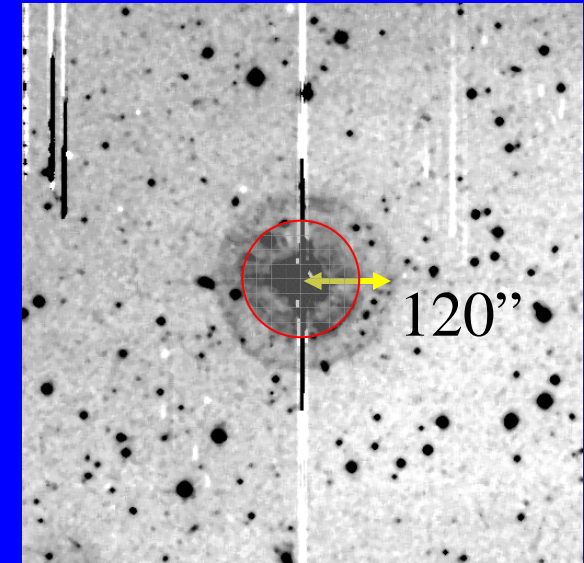
U Hya
9900sec
MTF sub

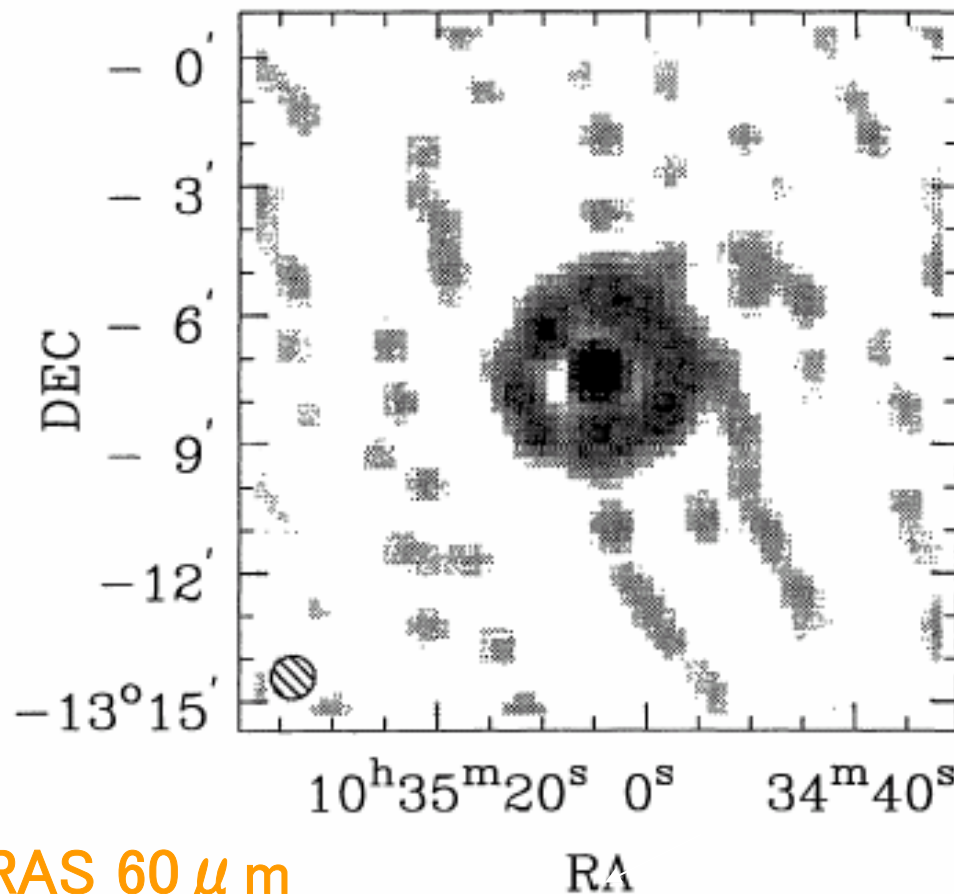


U Hya
9900sec
MTF sub
5x5 med

Optical Dust Shell of U Hya:

- Shape: nearly circular rim-brightened
⇒ geometrically thin
- Apparent radius: ~ 120 arcsec
- Actual radius: $\sim 2.9 \times 10^{17}$ cm (~ 0.1 pc)
($\sim 10^4$ years)
(parallax: 6.18 mas, Hipparcos)
- Peak brightness: $\sim 1/100$ of the sky
⇒ $26 \sim 27$ mag/arcsec²
(no photometry done yet)
(no quantitative analyses made yet)

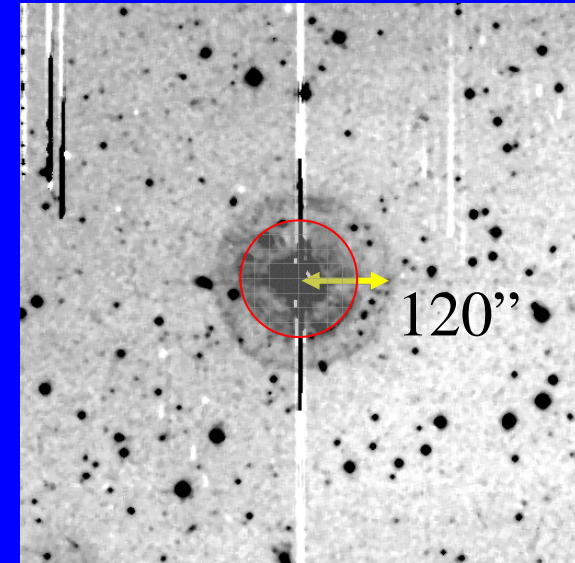




HIRAS 60 μ m

Fig. 2. Grey-scale image of the maximum entropy solution to the 60 μ m brightness distribution of U Hya observed during the IRAS survey. Dimension of the image is 16x16 arcmin and the pixel size is 15 arcsec

Waters et al. 1994



The observed optical shell matches exactly the far-infrared dust shell resolved in the HIRAS Image.

(eg. TT Cyg, CO shell)

Previous studies on the very extended,
optical dust shells of AGB stars:

<IRC+10216> : $r \sim 200''$ (~ 120 pc)

*Mauron & Huggins 1999

<R Scl> : $r \sim 20''$ (~ 400 pc)

<U Ant> : $r \sim 60''$ (~ 250 pc)

*Izumiura et al. 2000, IAU-Symp. 177 (held in 1996), p.425

Images recorded on UK Schmidt plates

*Gonzalez Delgado 2003, AA, 399, 1021

ESO 3.6m+Corona-Graph+NBF

(cf. Gustafsson et al. 1997, AA, 318, 535

ESO 3.6m+Corona-Graph+NBF

NaI and KI resonance scattering)

These dust shells have CO gas shell counterparts

U Hya: No CO gas shell counterpart

=> First instance of an optical dust shell with no CO gas shell association

=> By extremely deep optical imaging with using a well designed telescope, we will be able to track the mass-loss history of AGB stars for a time span longer than 10^4 years, from the ground, in the optical, with a high spatial resolution.

=> A new observational probe has been found of the late stellar evolution and of the interface region between the stellar wind and the interstellar matter.

Multi-band observations of:

- the brightness distribution of the shell
- the stellar flux
- their time variabilities
- the polarization distribution in the shell

Allows to derive:

- density distribution (assuming albedoes)
- contribution of the interstellar radiation field
- distance to the star
- some information on the dust grains
- etc.

Dust shells do not need to be detached ones.

Our very near future plan => dedicated telescope(s)

- small diameter: 30cm => 50cm
- fast optics: F4 => F2
- focus: classical Cassegrain => off-set Cassegrain
- illumination: uniform => gaussian
- mirror material: glass => special composites: CFRP?
- mirror polishing: normal => high accuracy surface
- mirror coating: Aluminum => high reflection coating
- AR coatings: multi-layer AR coatings, specific wavelength
- instrument: camera with coronagraph capability
- functionality: broad- and narrow-band (polarimetric) imaging
- field of view: $0.3^\circ \Phi$ => $1^\circ \Phi$
- sensitivity: 28 mag/arcsec² @5000Å in 10,000sec
(sky emission dominant)

Our very near future plan (continued)

- operation: semi-automatic (\Rightarrow automatic)
- site: domestic (\Rightarrow overseas \Rightarrow space)
Kiso/Okayama? (\Rightarrow ALMA/SAAO? \Rightarrow ISSA?)
- budget: ??, to be estimated