

# Dust-gas chemistry in AGB outflows

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**Marie Van de Sande**

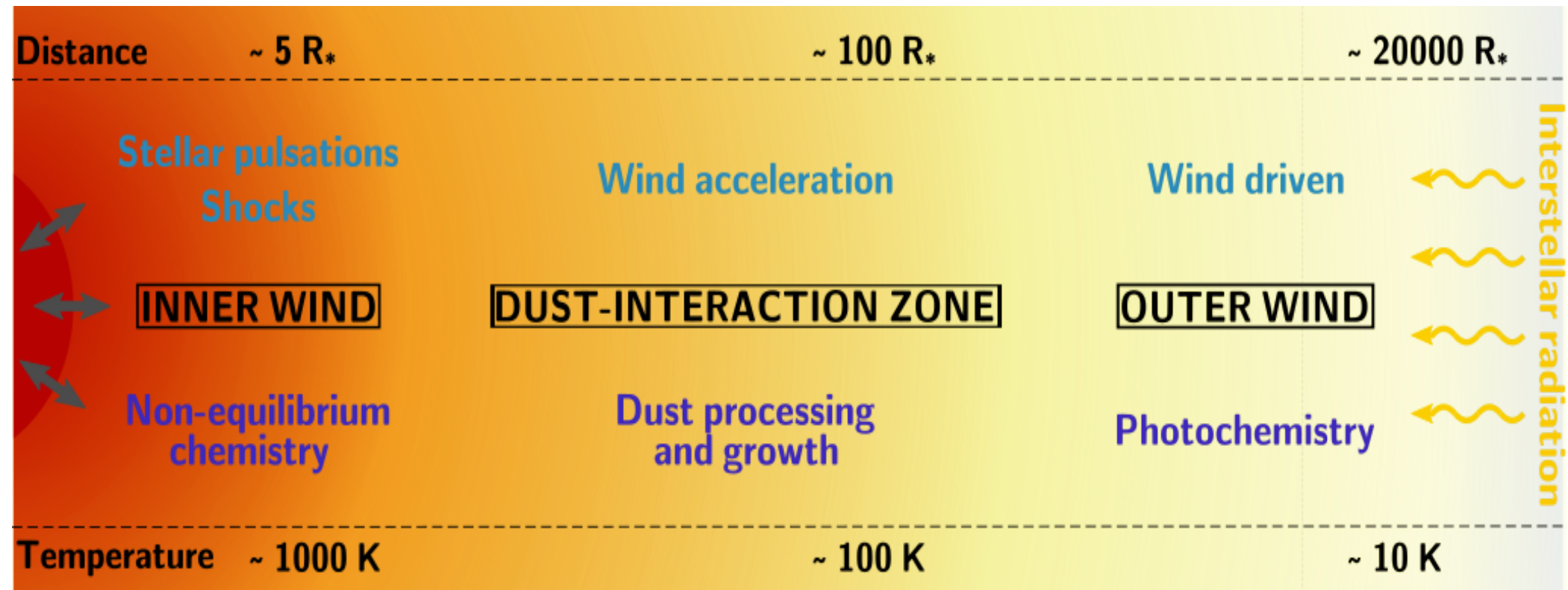
Catherine Walsh, Tom Mangan, Leen Decin

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The physics and chemistry of the ISM  
Avignon, France  
September 5, 2019

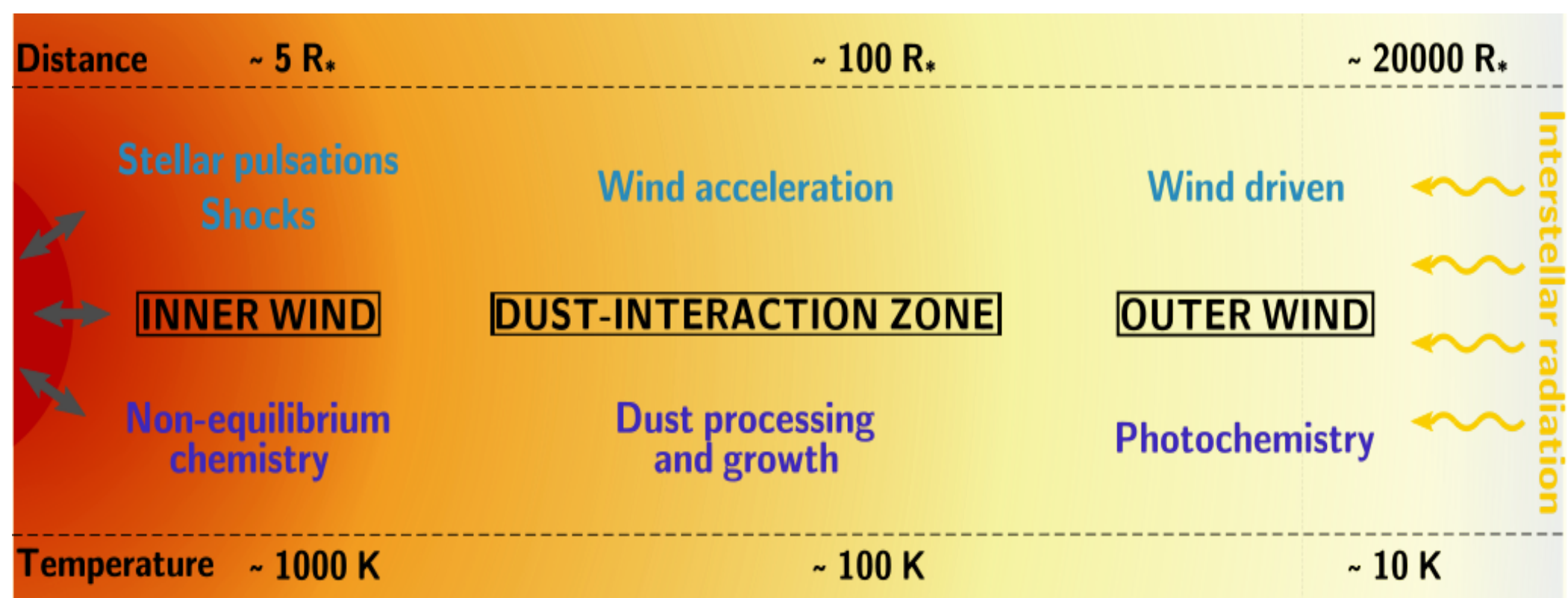


# Circumstellar envelope





# Circumstellar envelope

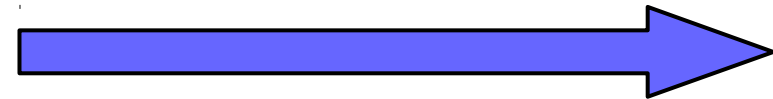


## Non-TE chemistry

(e.g., Cherchneff 2006, Gobrecht et al. 2016)

## Hydro + chemistry

(e.g., Boulanger+ 2019)

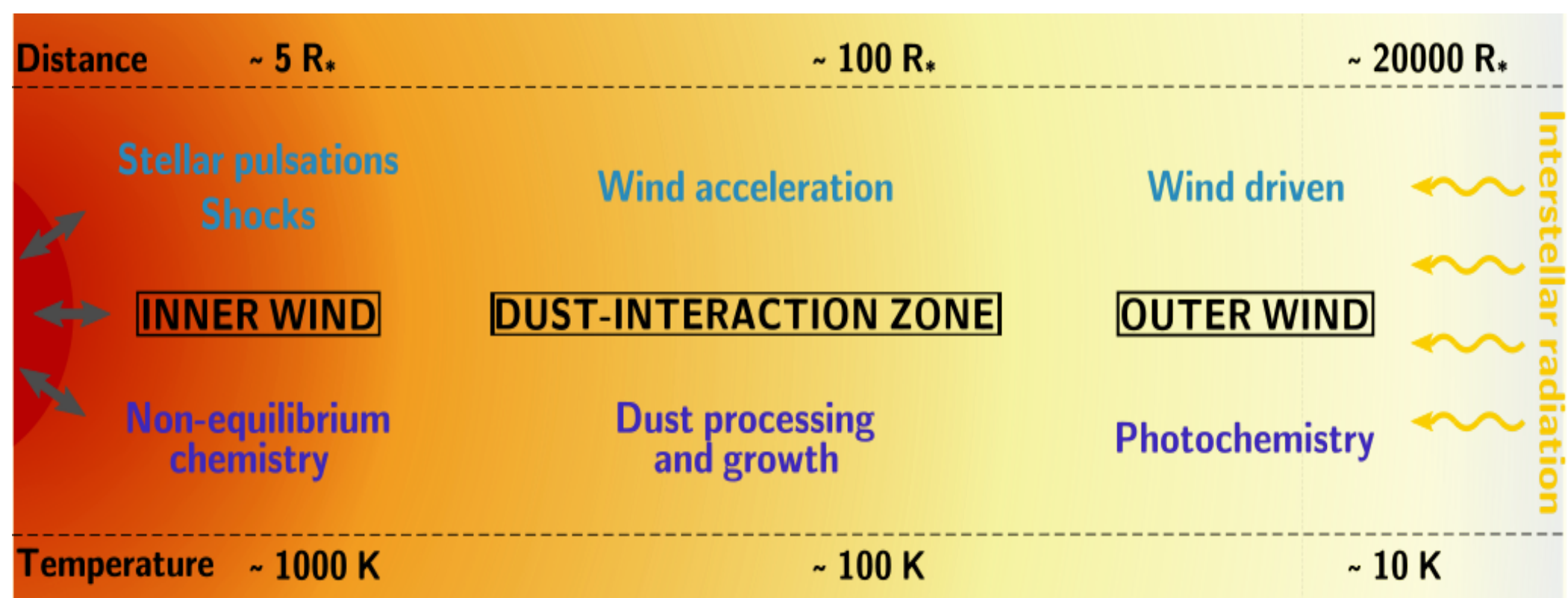


## Photon-driven chemistry

(e.g., Millar et al. 2000, Li et al. 2016)



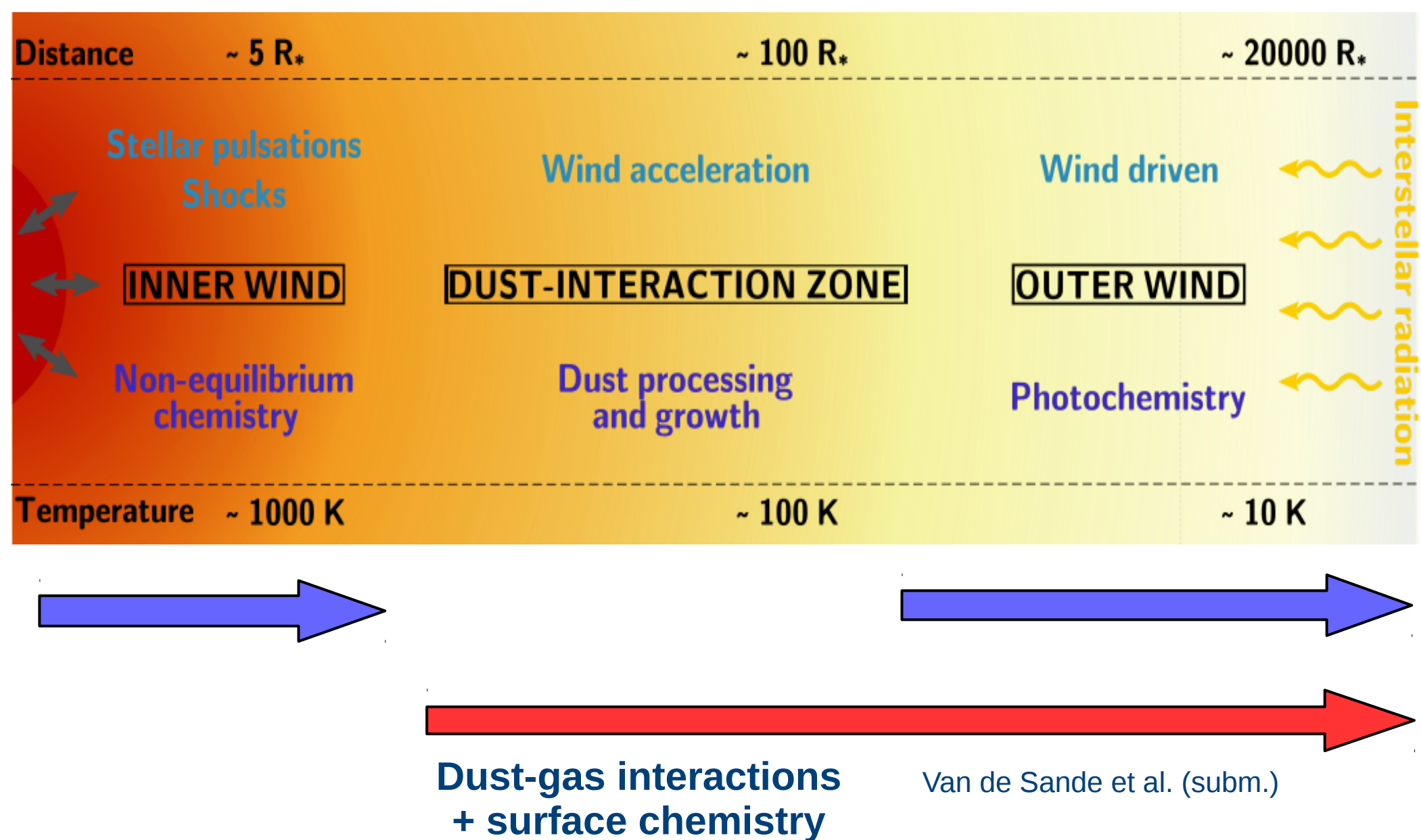
# Circumstellar envelope



Decin et al. (2010)  
Gonzalez-Delgado et al. (2003)  
Massalkhi et al. (2019)  
Sylvester et al. (1999)




# Circumstellar envelope





# Dust-gas chemistry

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- Following recipes used in other astrochemical labs (Cuppen et al. 2017)
- **Dust-gas interactions**
  - Accretion
  - Thermal desorption
  - Photodesorption
  - Sputtering

$\text{H}_2$ , He, CO,  $\text{N}_2$   
(Tielens et al. 1994)
- **Grain surface chemistry**
  - Langmuir-Hinshelwood
  - Eley-Rideal
  - Hydrogenation
  - Atom addition
  - Radical recombination



# Description of the dust

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- **Dust-grain size distribution** (Mathis et al. 1977)

$$\frac{dn}{da} \sim a^{-3.5}$$

- **Temperature profile**
  - Radiative transfer modelling (MCMMax)
  - Single composition of the dust
    - O-rich: melilite, silicate without Fe, silicate with Fe
    - C-rich: amorphous carbon (DHS, CDE), SiC
- **Drift velocity** between dust and gas



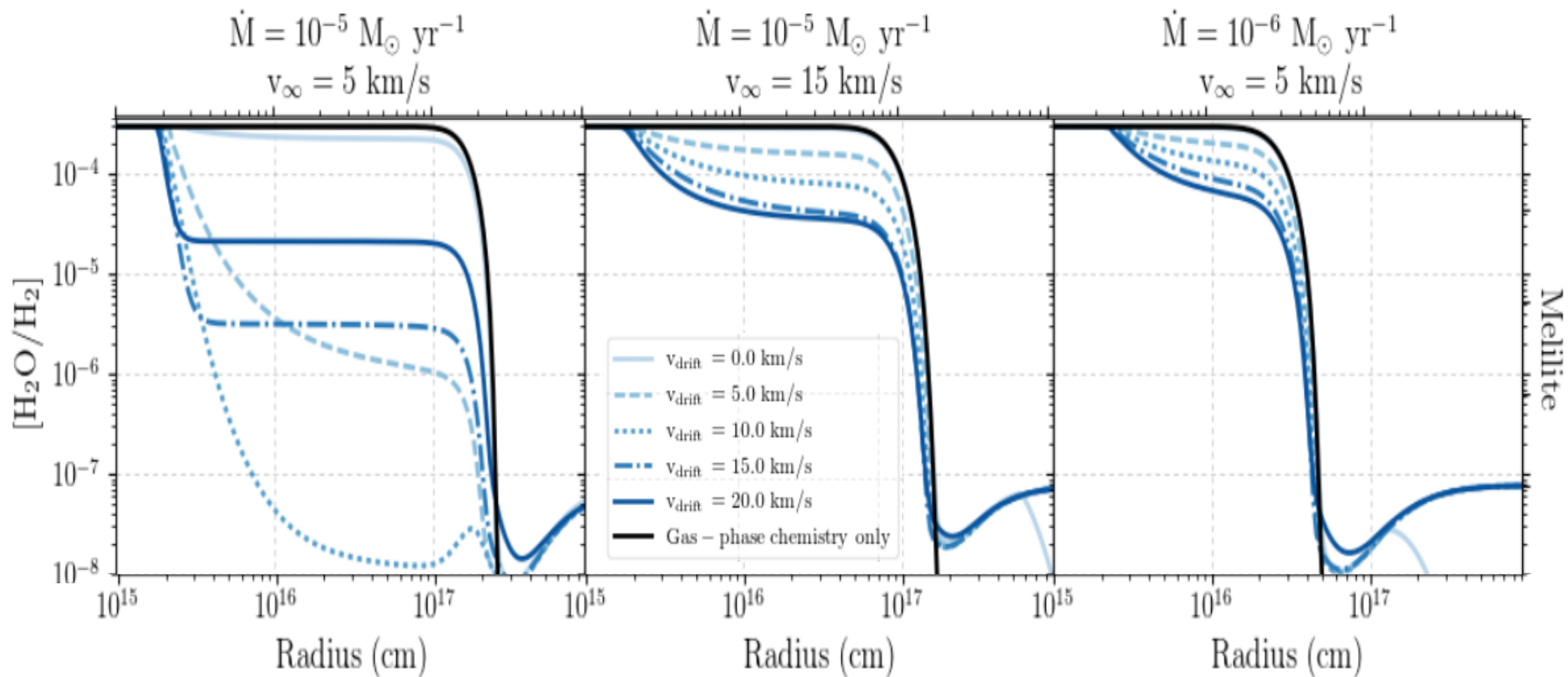
# Dust-gas chemistry

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- 1) Outflow density
- 2) Dust temperature
- 3) Initial composition of the outflow
- 4) Drift velocity

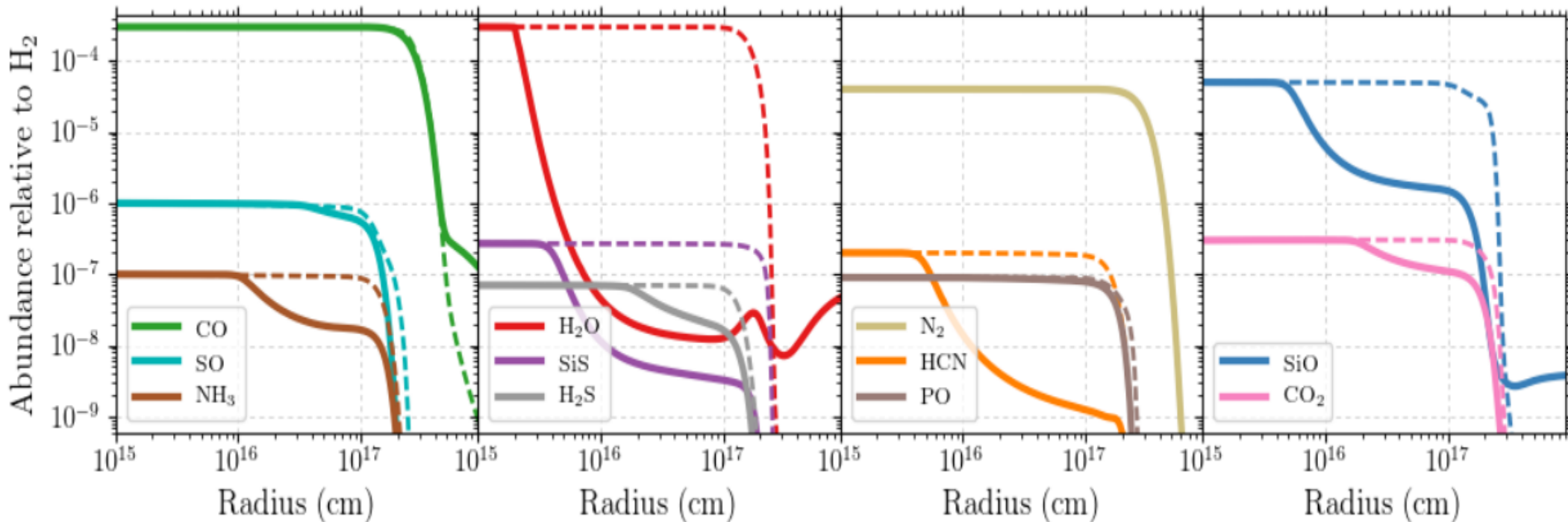


# Effect on gas phase: parents





# Effect on gas phase: parents



## O-rich outflow

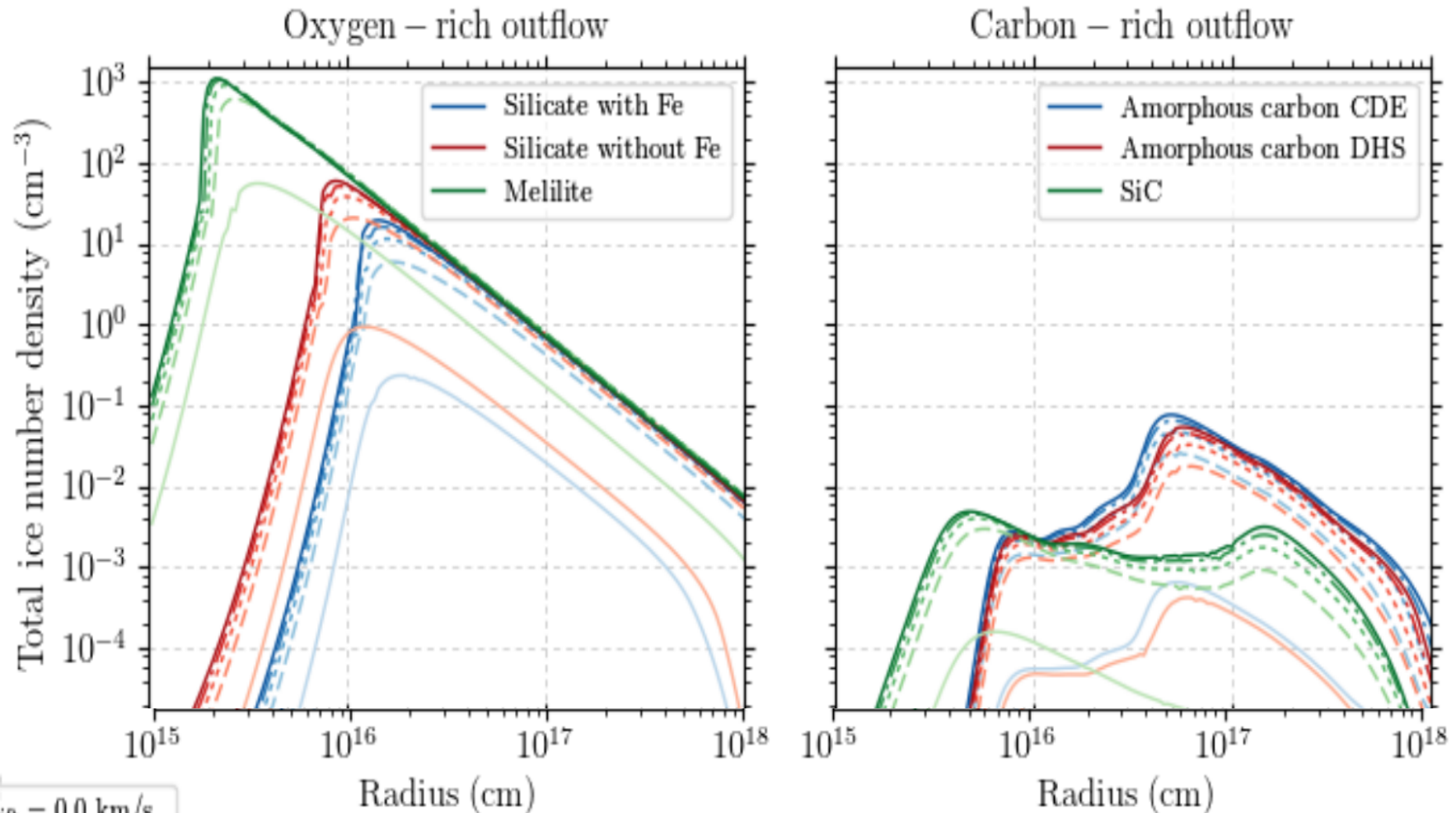
Highest outflow density

$v_{\text{drift}} = 10 \text{ km/s}$

Coldest dust (melilite)

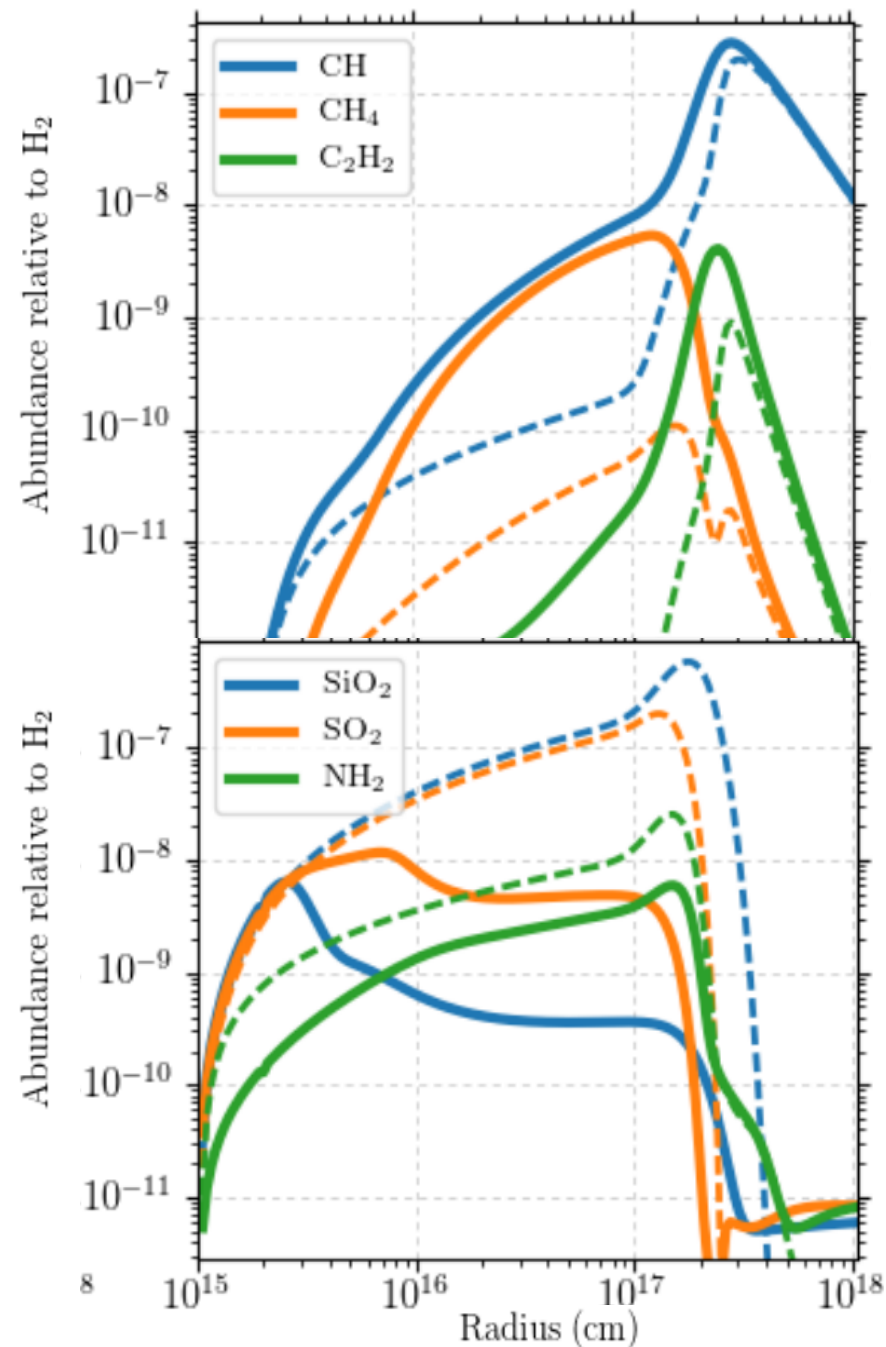
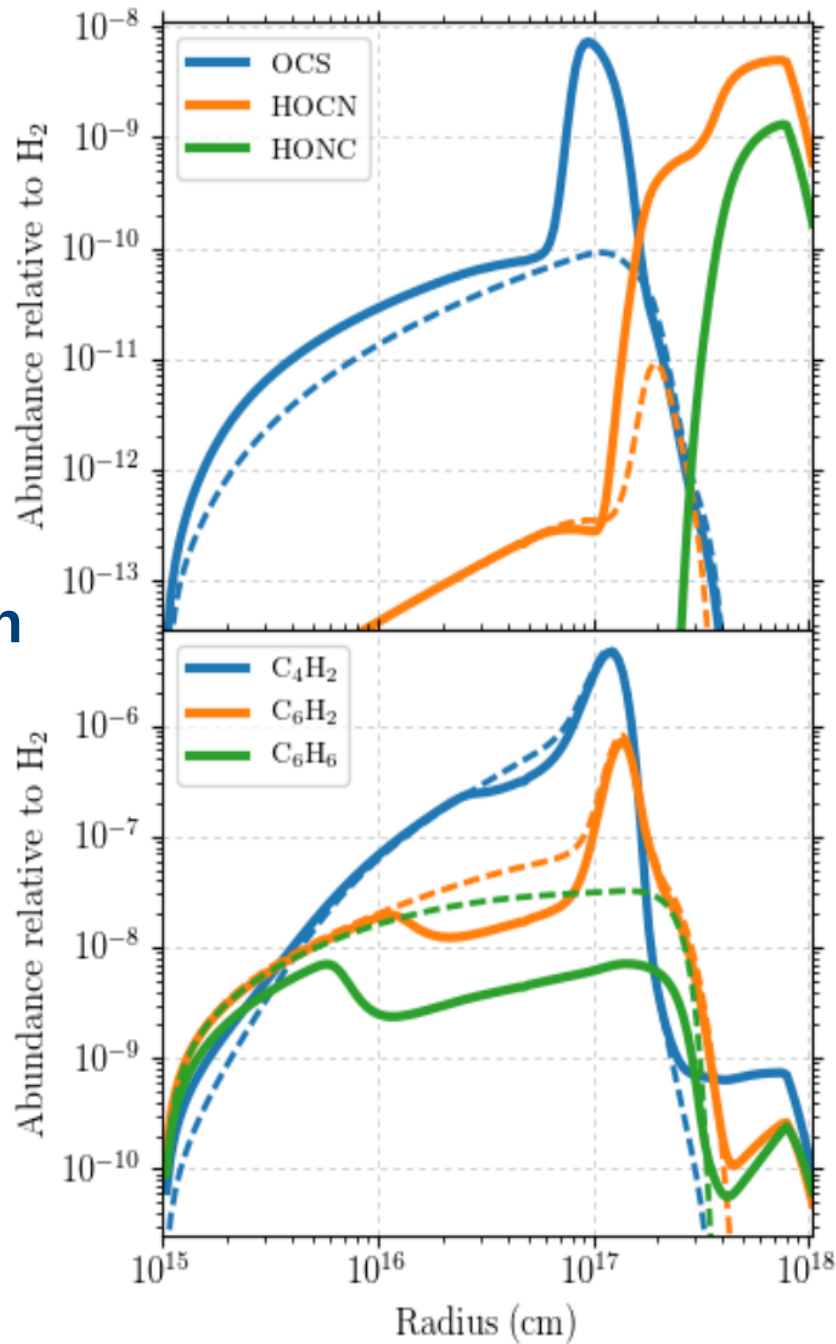


# Effect on gas phase: ice mantles





# Effect on gas phase: daughters





# Conclusions

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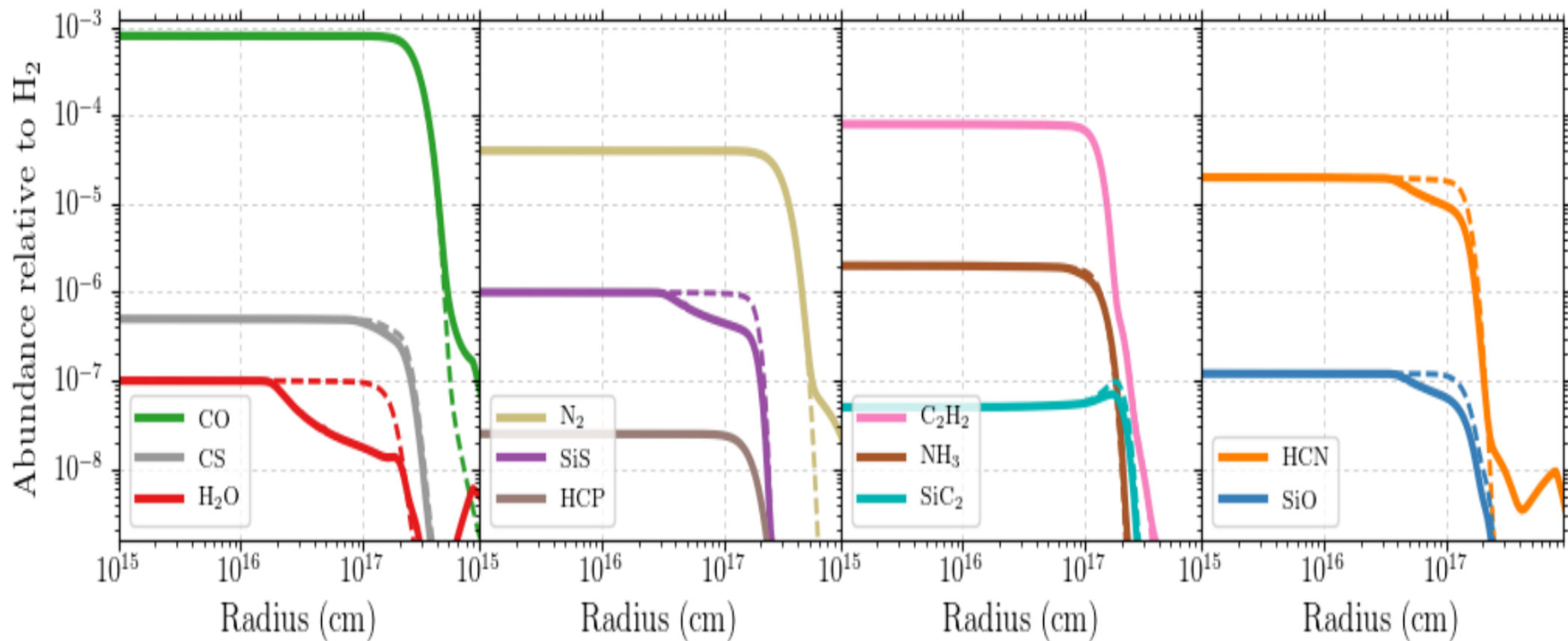
- **Dust-gas chemistry can impact gas phase**
  - Depletion of parent and daughter species
  - Formation of daughter species
- 1) Density of the outflow
- 2) Dust temperature
- 3) Initial composition
- 4) Drift velocity
- **Grain size distribution**
- **Ice composition**







# Effect on gas phase: depletion



## C-rich outflow

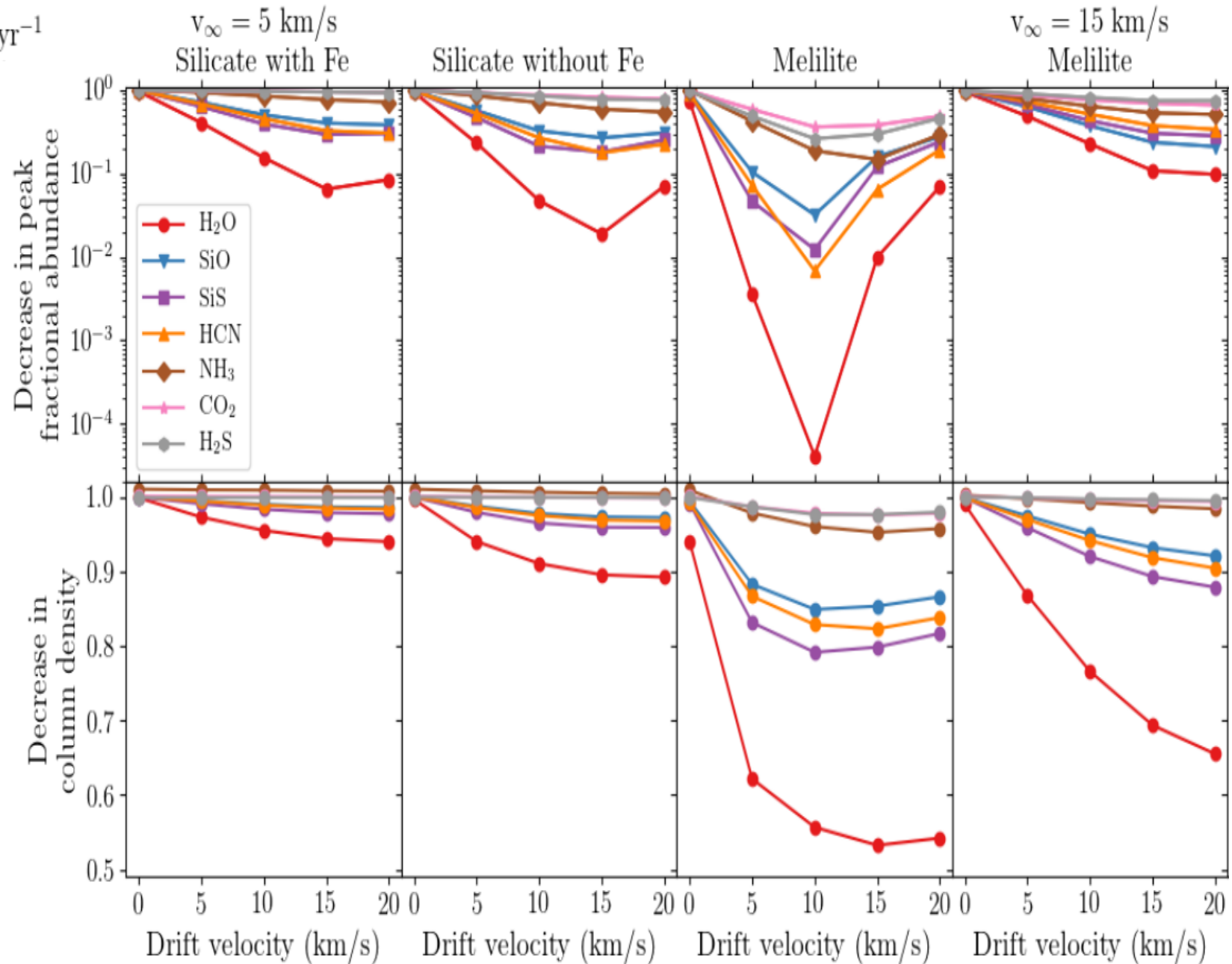
Highest outflow density,  $v_{\text{drift}} = 10$  km/s

CDE amorphous carbon



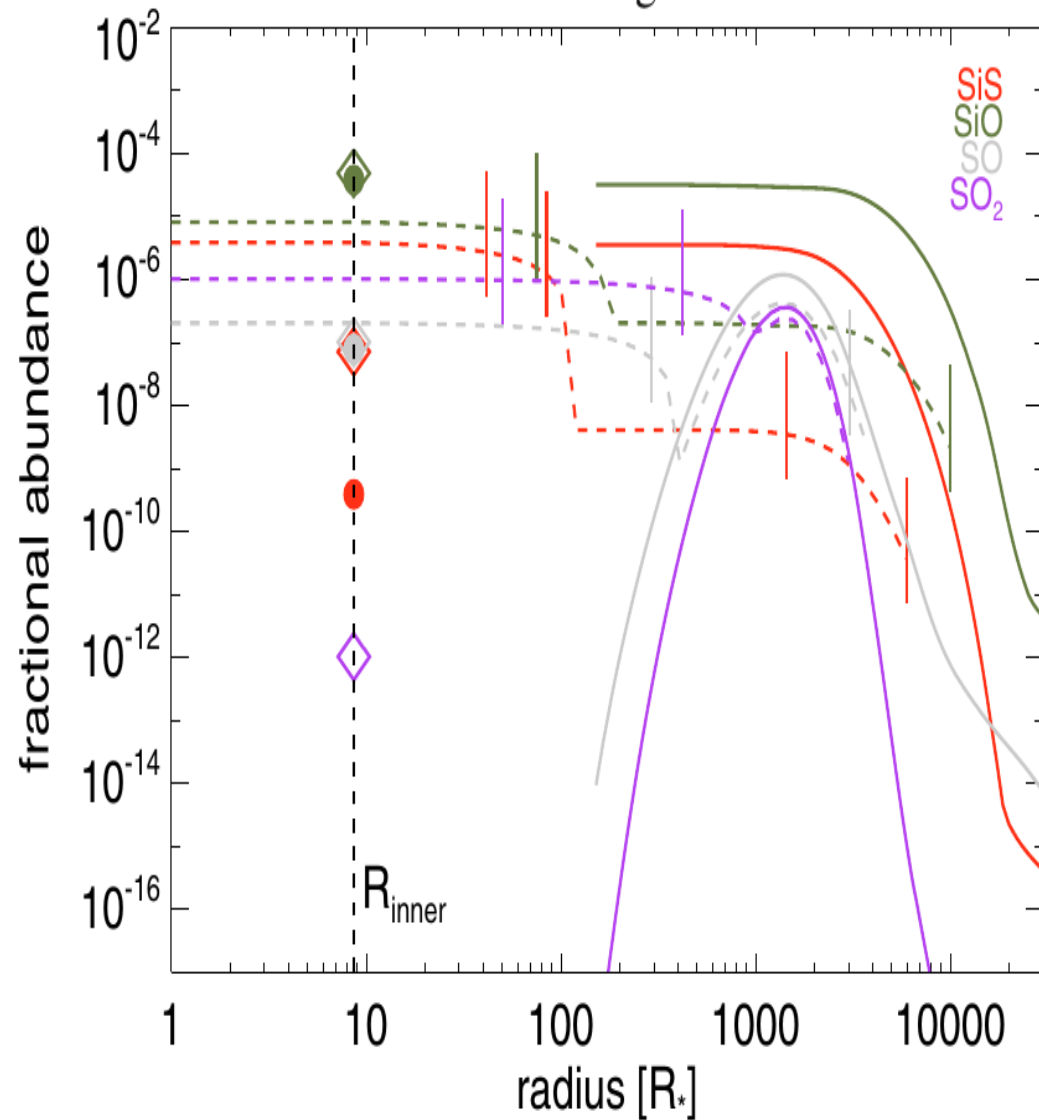
# Effect on gas phase: depletion

$$\dot{M} = 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$$

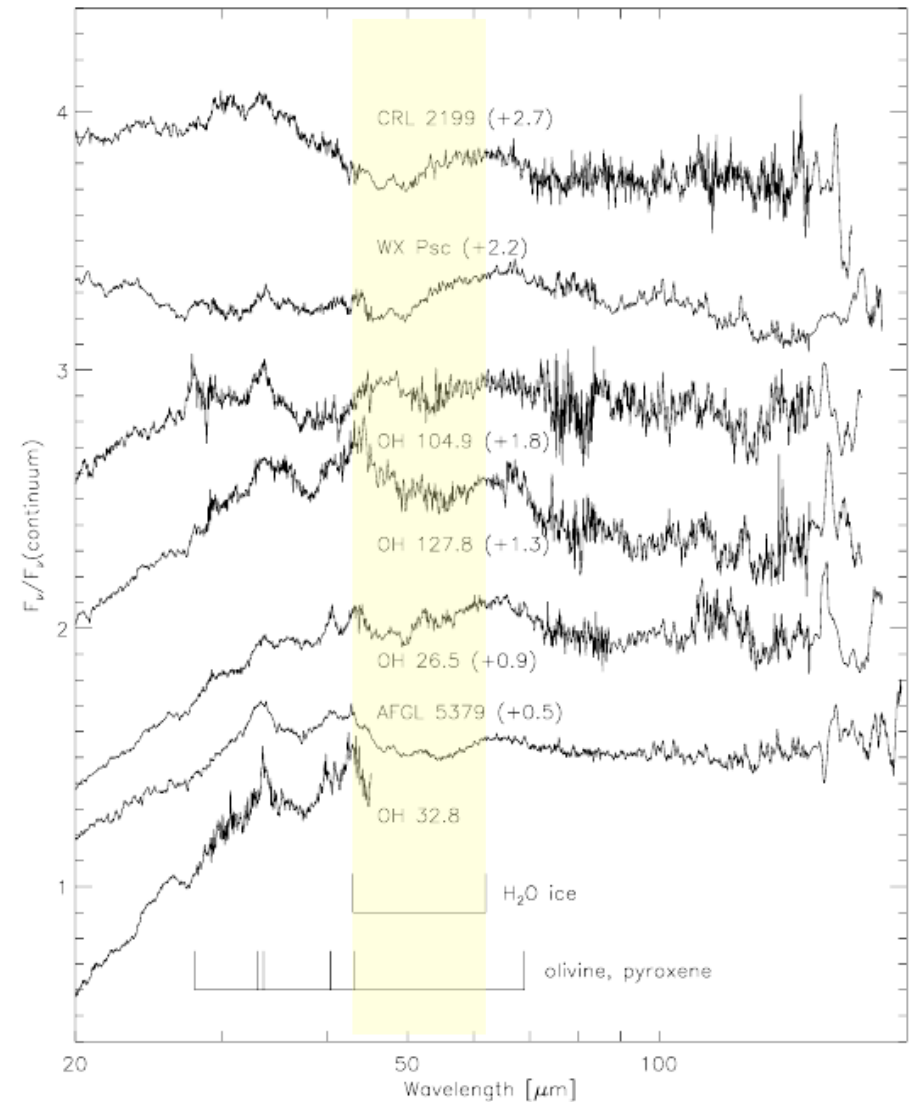




# Observations: depletion



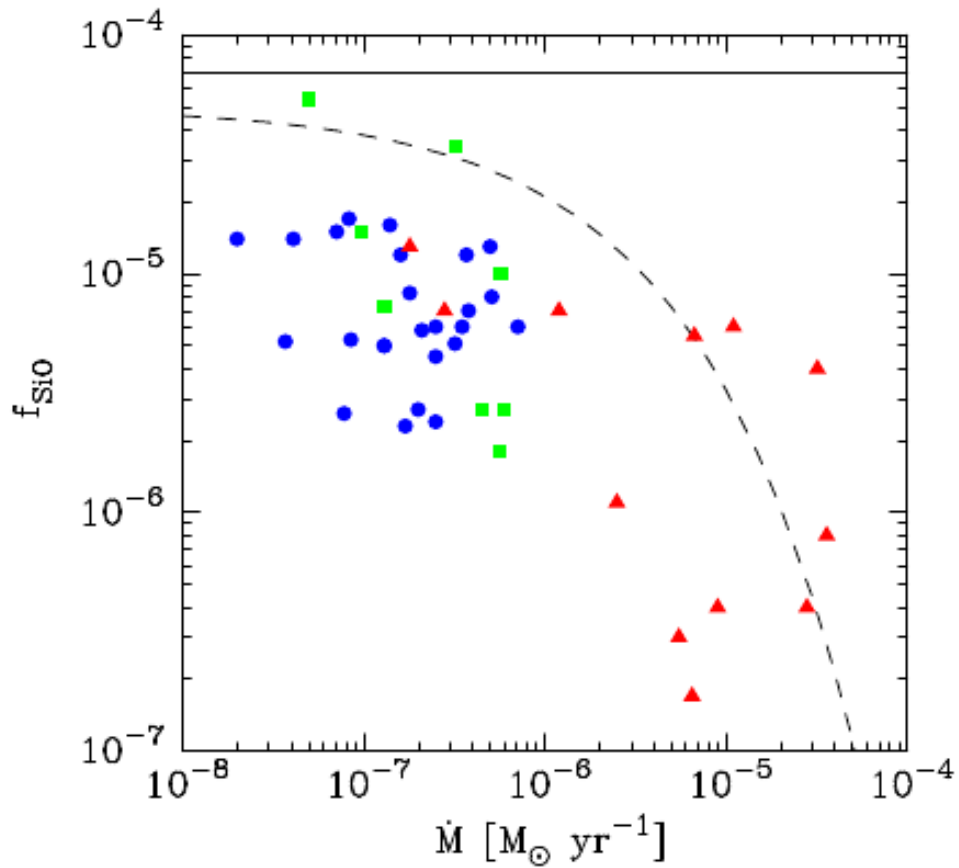
**SiO and SiS in IK Tau**  
(Decin et al. 2010)



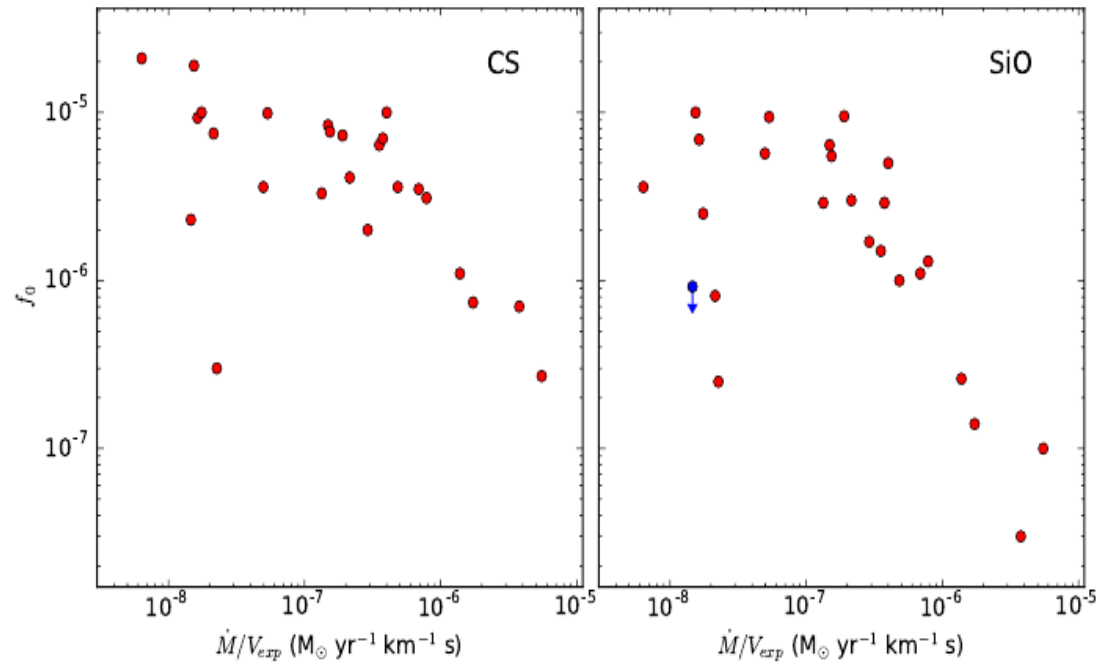
**H<sub>2</sub>O depletion in OH/IR stars**  
(Sylvester et al. 1999)



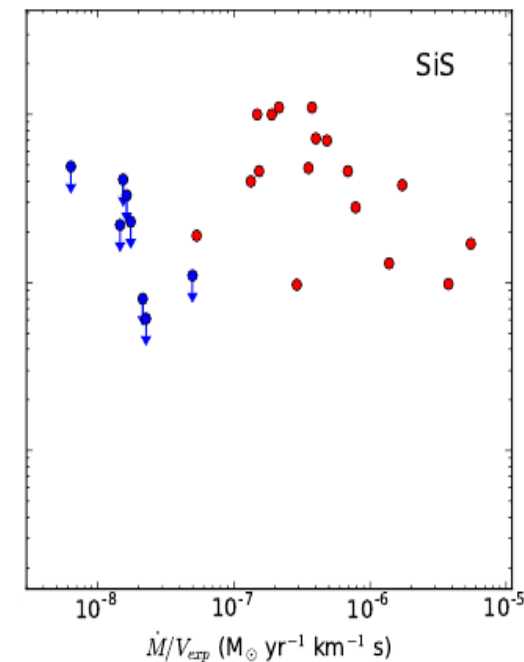
# density



**SiO** depletion in O-rich stars  
Gonzalez-Delgado et al. (2003)



**CS, SiO, SiS** depletion  
in C-rich stars  
Massalkhi et al. (2019)





# Asymptotic Giant Branch stars

