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# DEATHSTAR: Nearby AGB stars with the Atacama Compact Array (ACA)

## CO envelope sizes and asymmetries

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### Context

#### What is the DEATHSTAR project ?

DEtermining Accurate mass-loss rates (MLRs) of THERmally pulsing AGB stars [1].

#### How ?

CO line observations + radiative transfer modelling give the average MLR that created the circumstellar envelope (CSE) probed by the CO line.



The sizes of the CO line-emitting CSE are poorly constrained.

#### Step 1 (this work)

Directly measure the size of the **CO-line-emitting CSE** through interferometry.

### Conclusions

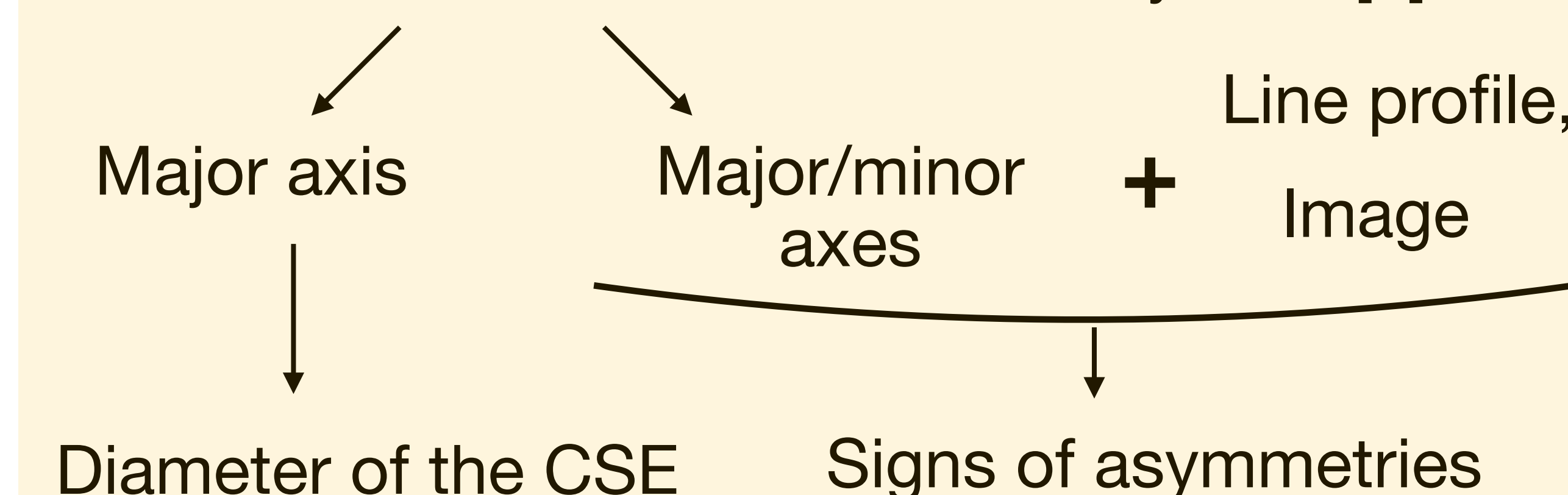
- About 2/3 of the CSEs of our 52 sources are consistent with a spherically symmetric CSE.
- Below  $5 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot} \text{ s km}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , C-type CSEs are larger than S-types, which are larger than M-types due to their CO abundances.
- C-type CSEs are larger than predicted, M-type are smaller.
- S-type CSEs are larger than C-types for the same density above  $5 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot} \text{ s km}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ .

Step 2 : radiative transfer modelling, stay tuned!

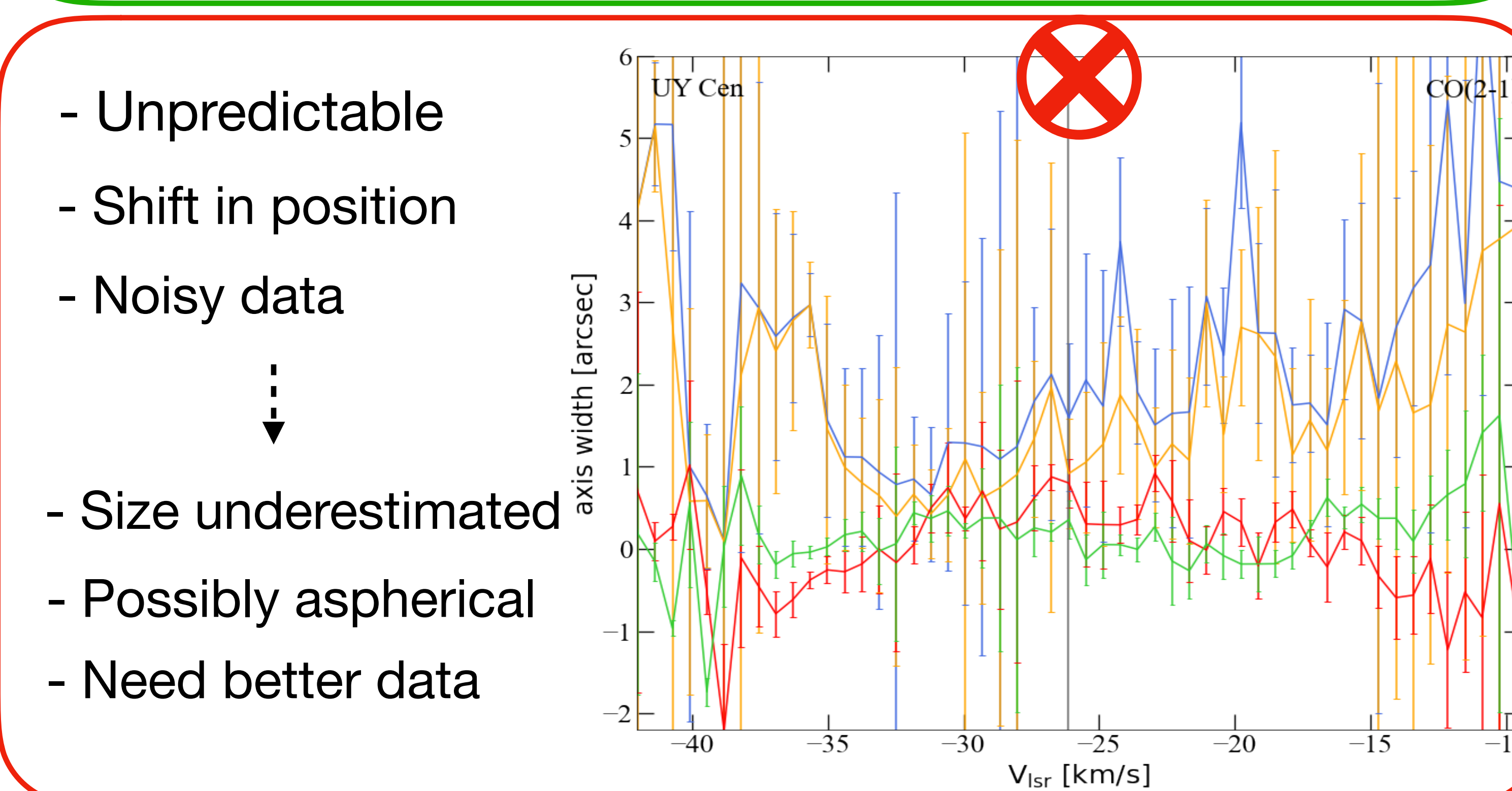
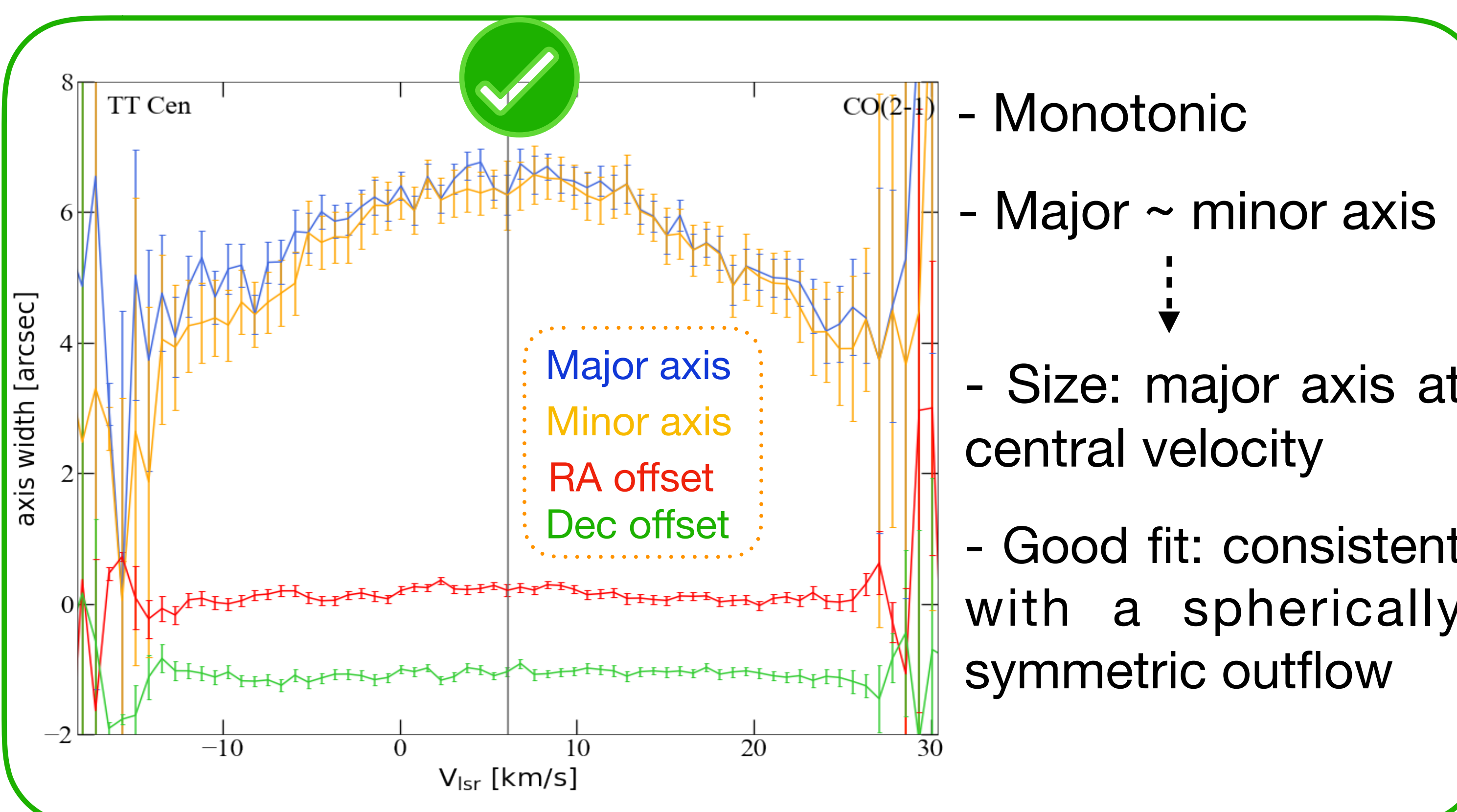
### Methods

- ALMA ACA observations of the CO(2-1) line toward the CSEs of a sample of nearby AGB stars of the three chemical types.

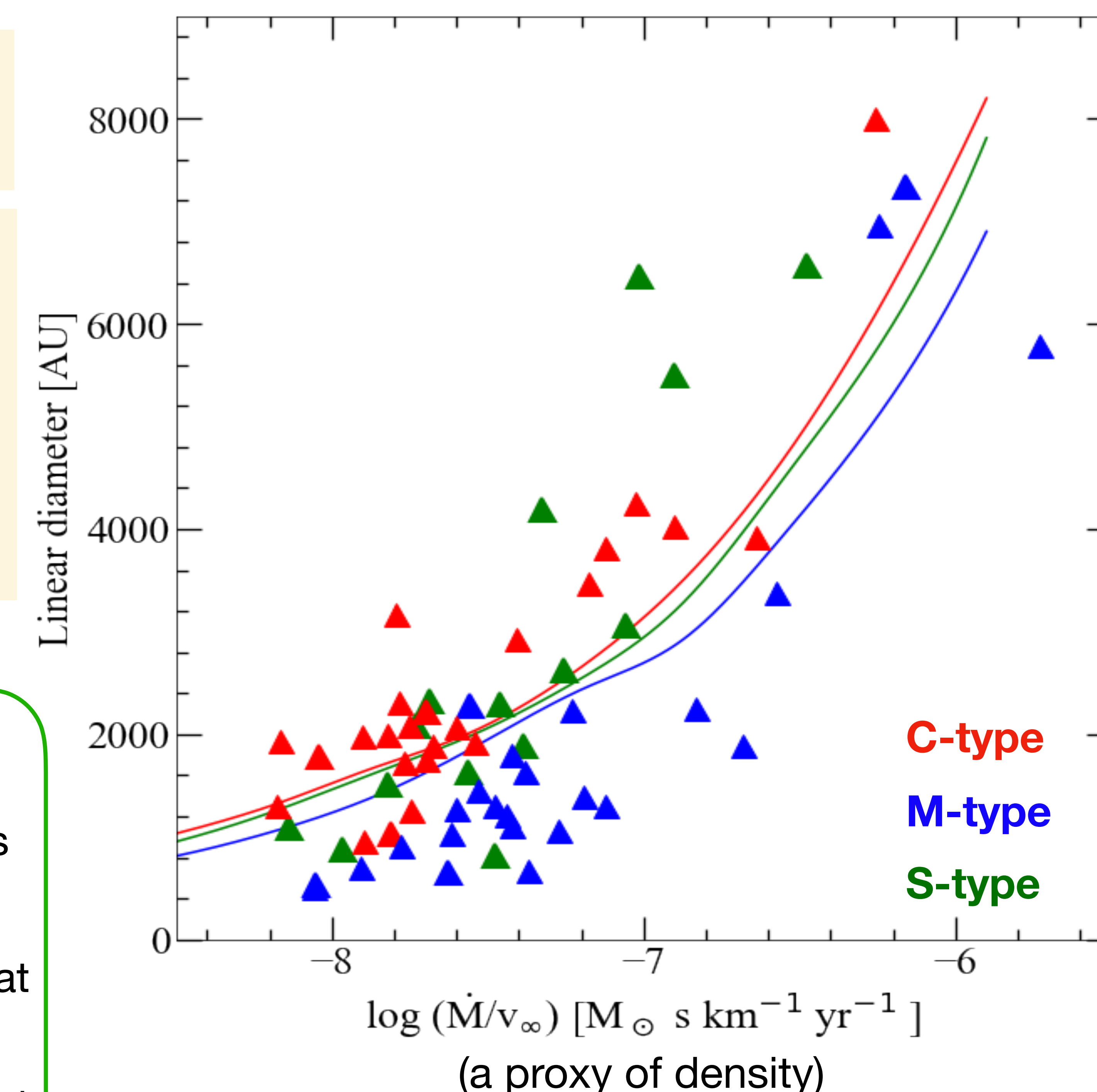
- Fit a *Gaussian model* to the visibility data [2].



### Fitting results



### Main result



### Legend

- ▲ Data points
- Expected size of CO(2-1)-emitting CSE

### References

- [1] Ramstedt, S., Vlemmings, W. H. T., Doan, L., et al. 2020, A&A, 640, A133
- [2] Martí-Vidal, I., Vlemmings, W. H. T., Muller, S., & Casey, S. 2014, A&A, 563, A136

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