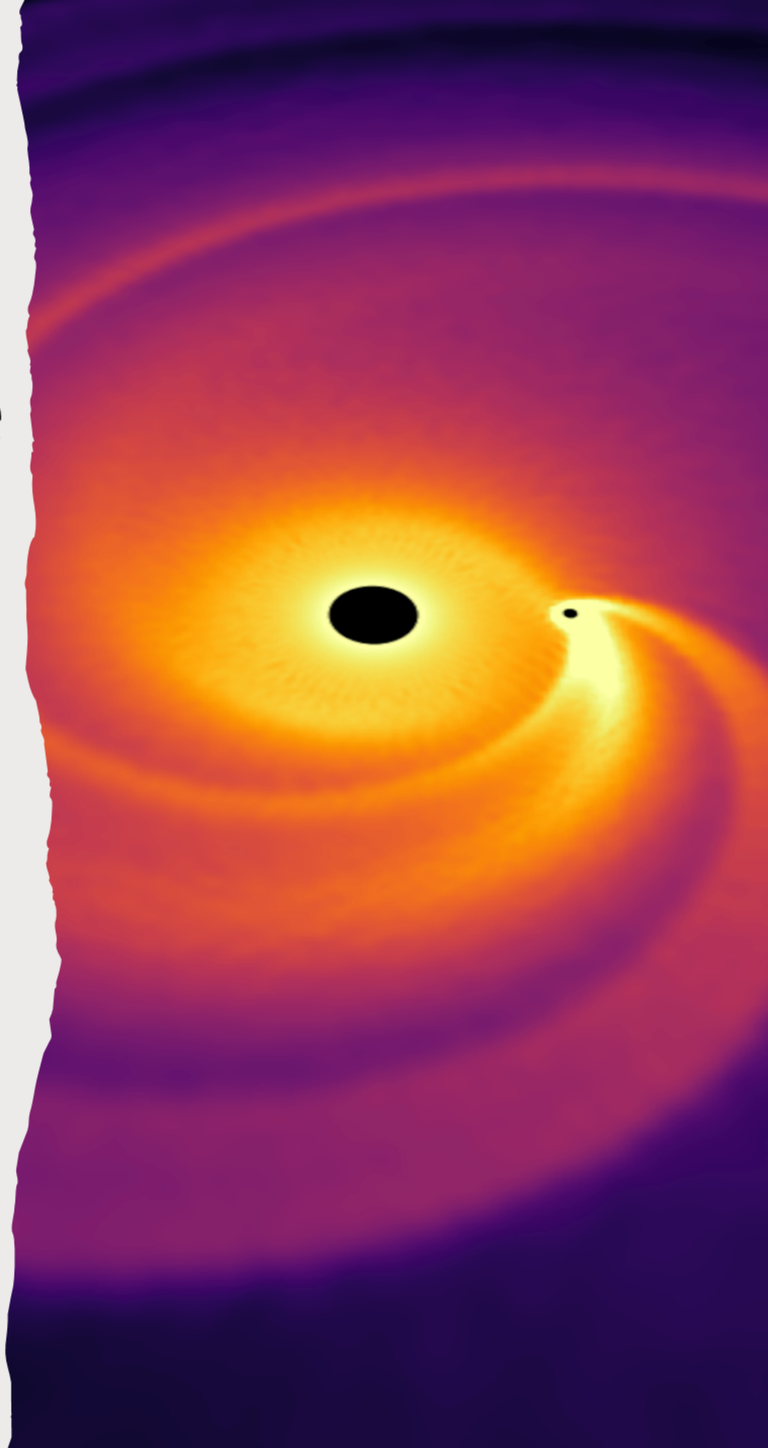
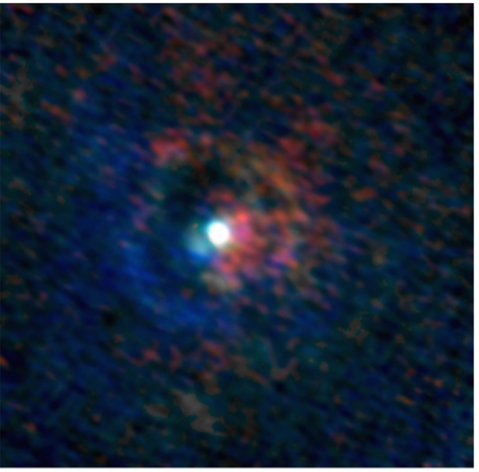
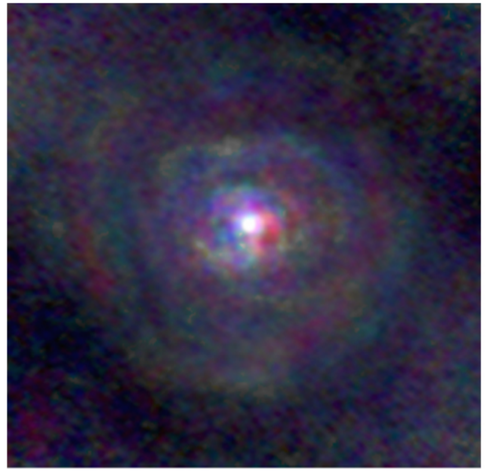
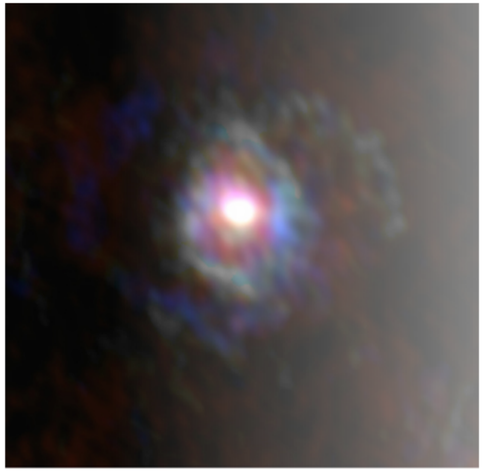
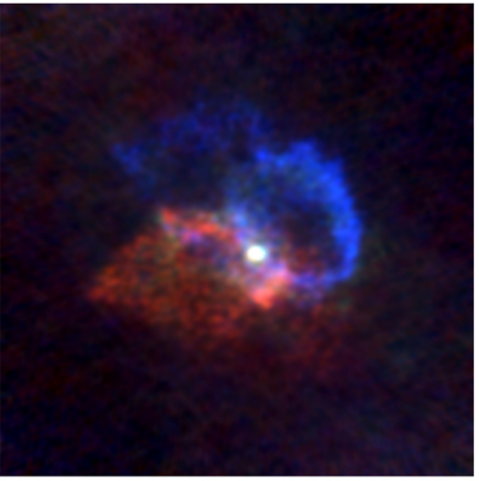
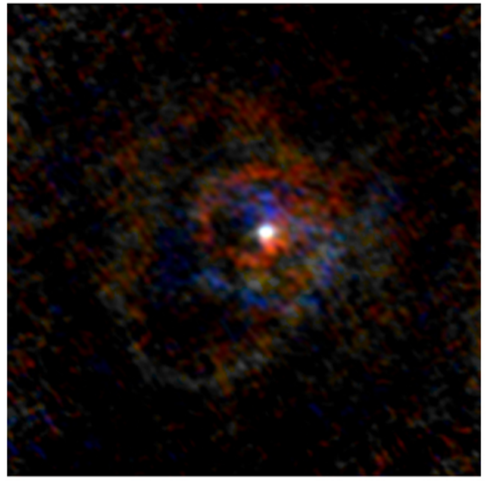
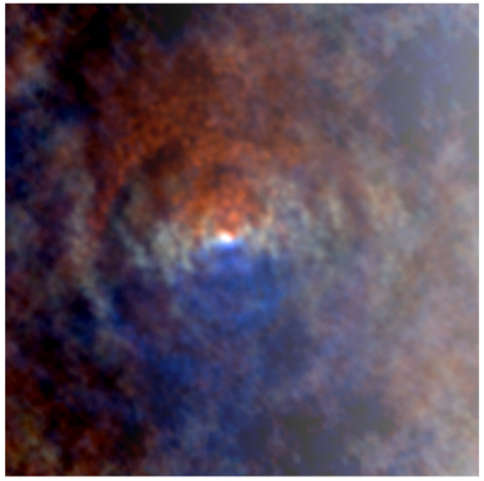
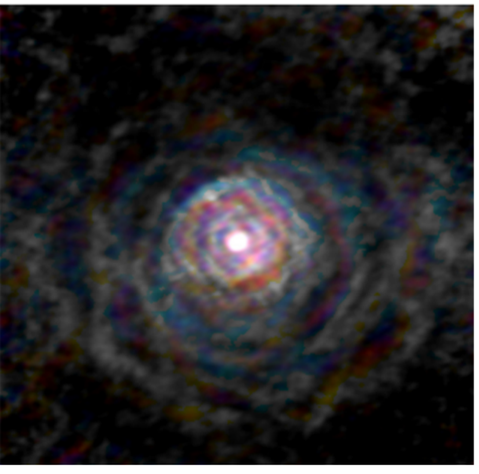
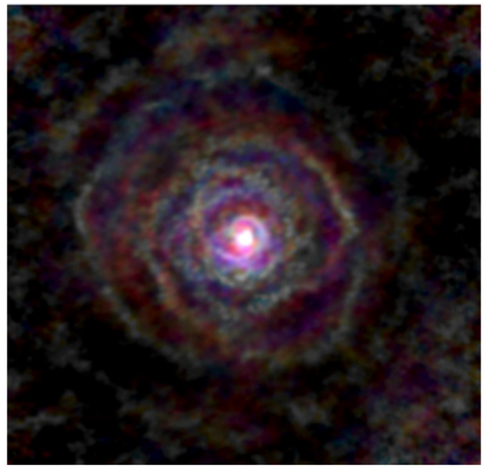
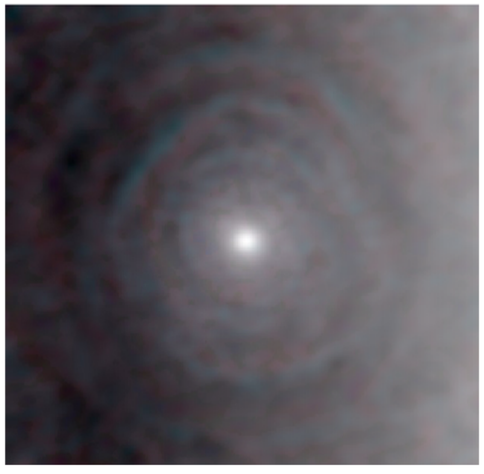
Impact of different radiative transfer prescriptions on the morphological structures of AGB outflows

- **Mats Esseldeurs**
- 1st year PhD student
- Supervisor: Leen Decin
- mats.esseldeurs@kuleuven.be



Goal

- Unravel impact of companion on wind structures and dynamics
- Get better understanding of observations through simulations

Hydrodynamic setup

- 3D Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH)
- Phantom by Price et al. (2018)

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Gravity
AGB star

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Astronomy & Astrophysics

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 523:357–380, 1999 September 20

BIPOLAR PRE–PLANETARY NEBULAE: HYDRODYNAMICS OF DUSTY WINDS IN BINARY SYSTEMS. II. MORPHOLOGY OF THE CIRCUMSTELLAR ENVELOPES

NIKOS MASTRODEMOS[1] AND MARK MORRIS
Department of Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1562; mastro@thisvi.jpl.nasa.gov, morris@astro.ucla.edu

SPH modelling of wind-companion interactions in eccentric AGB binary systems

J. Malfait[1], W. Homan[2,1], S. Maes[1], J. Bolte[1], L. Siess[2], F. De Ceuster[3,1], and L. Decin[1,4]

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Wind accretion in binary stars – I. Intricacies of the flow structure

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Astronomy & Astrophysics

Slowly, slowly in the wind

3D hydrodynamical simulations of wind mass transfer and angular-momentum loss in AGB binary systems

M. I. Saladino[1,2], O. R. Pols[1], and C. Abate[3]

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3D models of the circumstellar environments of evolved stars: Formation of multiple spiral structures

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[1] *Center for Data Intensive and Time Domain Astronomy, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA*
[2] *South African Astronomical Observatory, PO Box 9, 7935 Observatory, South Africa*
[3] *Astronomy Department, University of Cape Town, 7701 Rondebosch, South Africa*
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Formation of the Asymmetric Accretion Disk from Stellar Wind Accretion in an S-type Symbiotic Star

Young-Min Lee[1,2], Hyosun Kim[3], and Hee-Won Lee[1]
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[2] SEP Engineering, Anyang, Gyeonggi, 14059, Republic of Korea
[3] Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, 776, Daedeokdae-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 34055, Republic of Korea; hkim@kasi.re.kr
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CrossMark

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Improvements

- External accelerations
  - $\vec{a} = -\frac{GM_{AGB}}{r_1^2}(1-\Gamma)\hat{r}_1 \; - \; \frac{GM_{comp}}{r_2^2}\hat{r}_2$
- Eddington factor: radiative acceleration
  - $\Gamma = \frac{\kappa F/c}{GM_{AGB}/r_1^2}$

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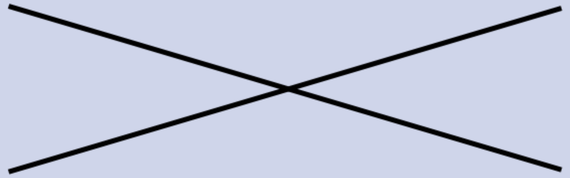
Free-wind	$\Gamma = 1$	

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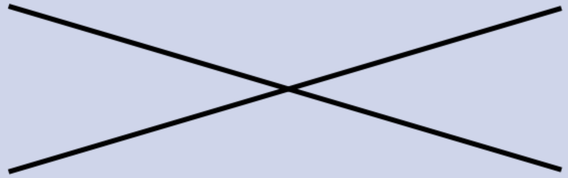
Free-wind	$\Gamma = 1$	
Geometrical	$\Gamma = \frac{\kappa L_{AGB}}{4\pi c G M_{AGB}}$	$T_{eq}^4 = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{R_\star}{r}\right)^2}\right) T_\star^4$

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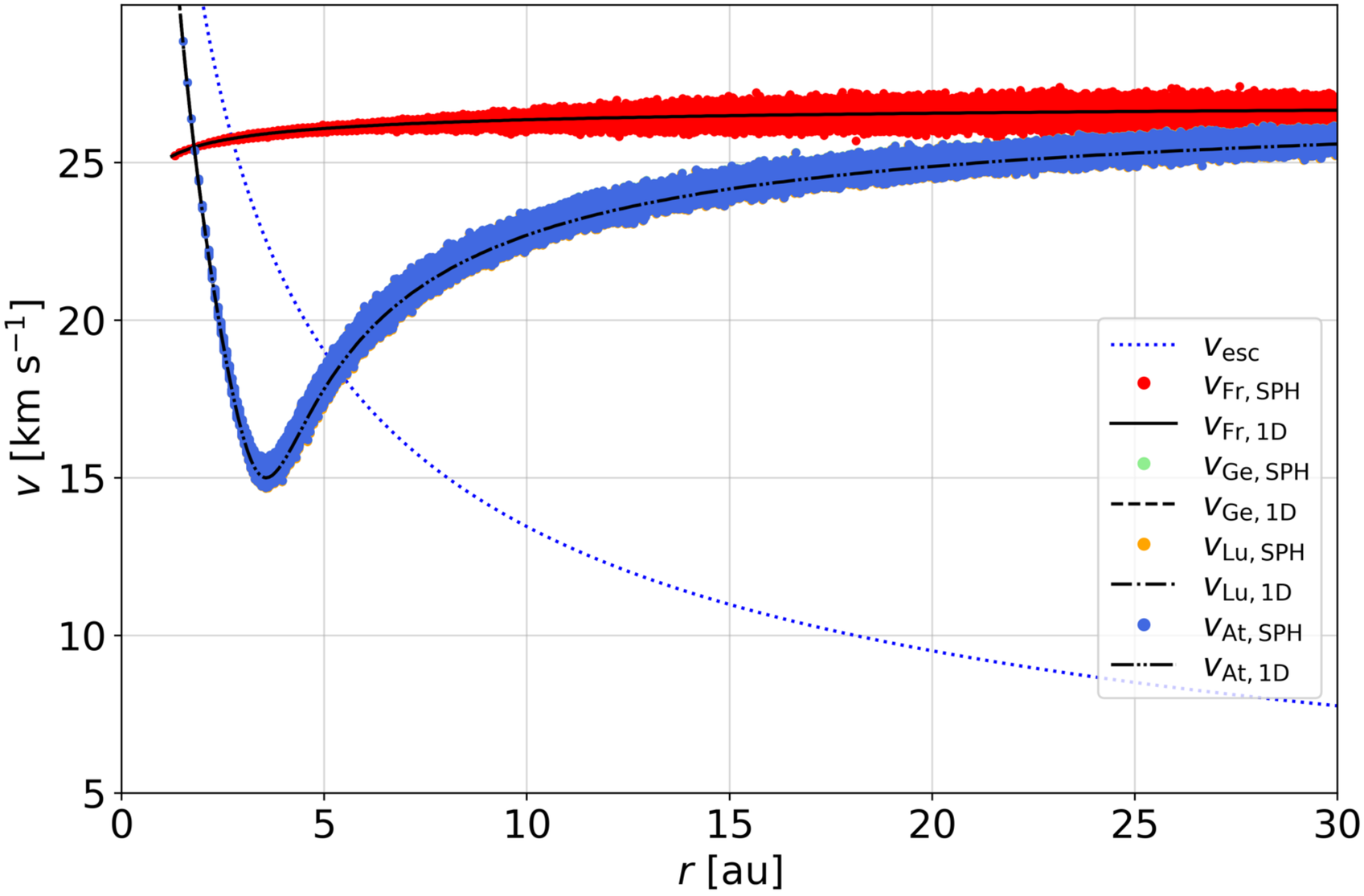
Velocity profile

Parameter	Value	Unit
$\dot{M}_{\rm AGB}$	10^{-8} or 3×10^{-6}	$M_\odot\ yr^{-1}$
$M_{\rm AGB}$	1.02	$M_\odot$
$L_{\rm AGB}$	4384	$L_\odot$
$T_{\rm eff,AGB}$	2874	K
$R_{\rm AGB}$	1.24	au
$R_{\rm inj}$	1.24	au
$v_{\rm inj}$	33 or 25.2	$km\ s^{-1}$
γ	1.2	
μ	2.381	



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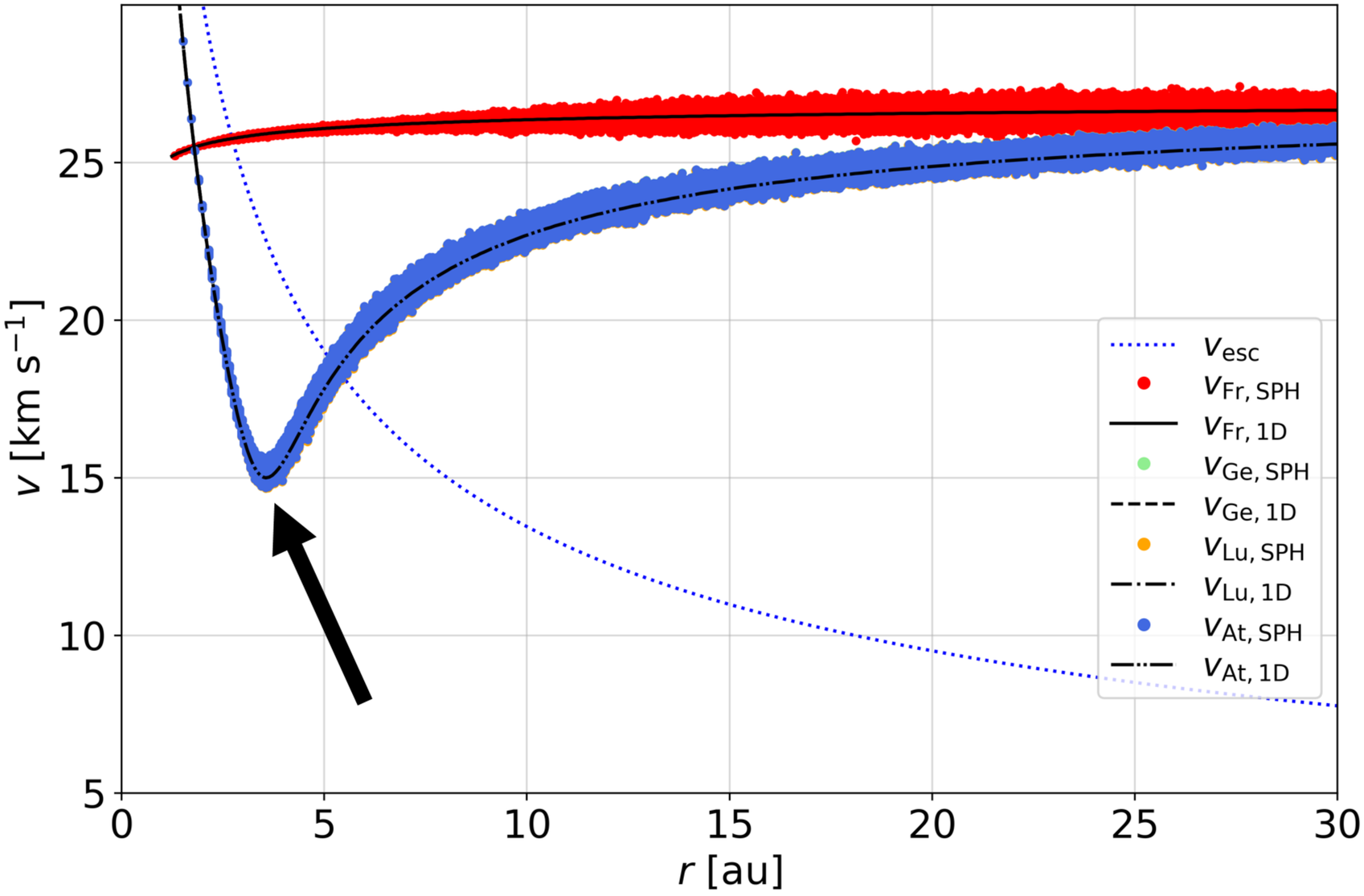

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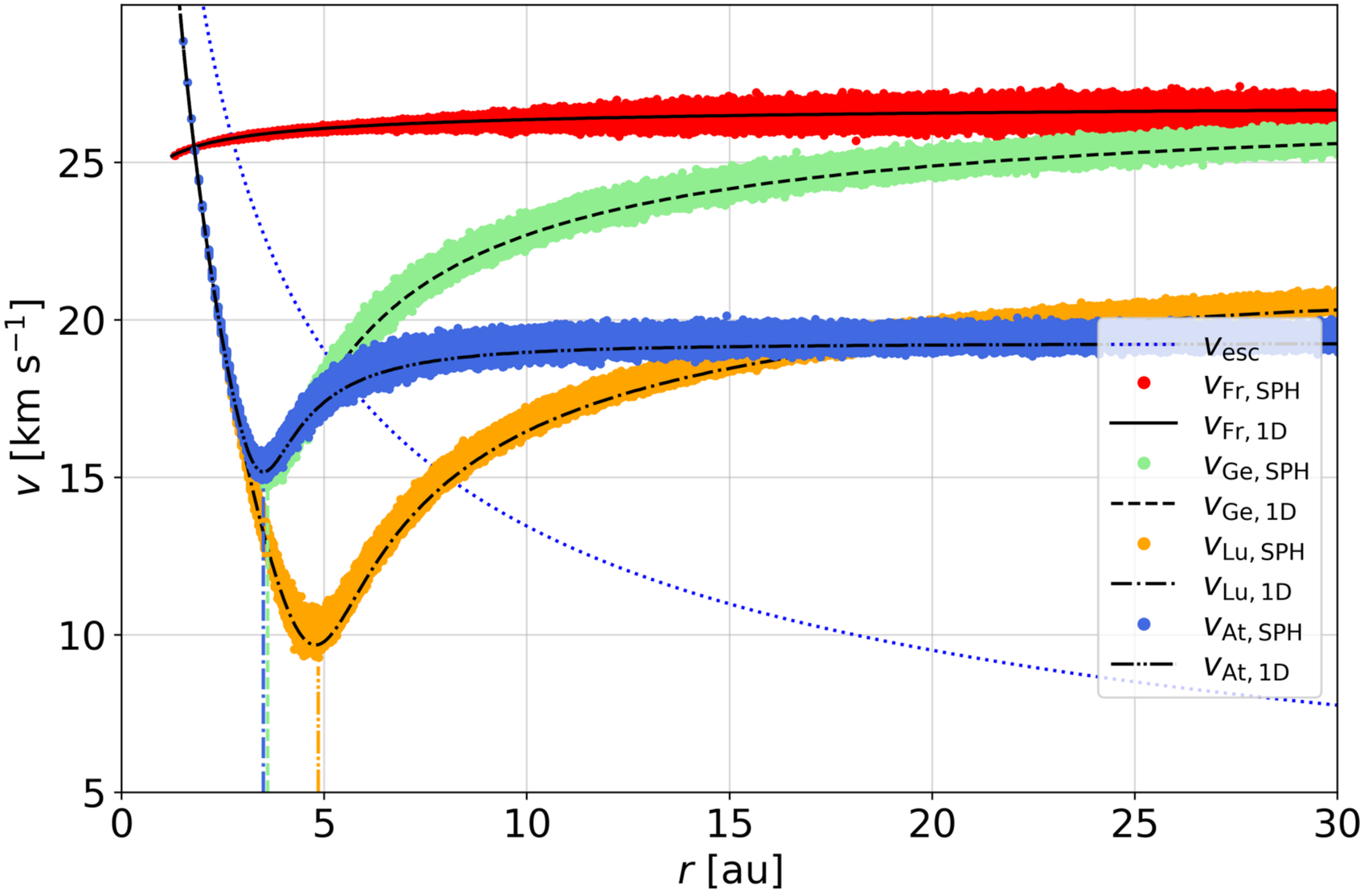

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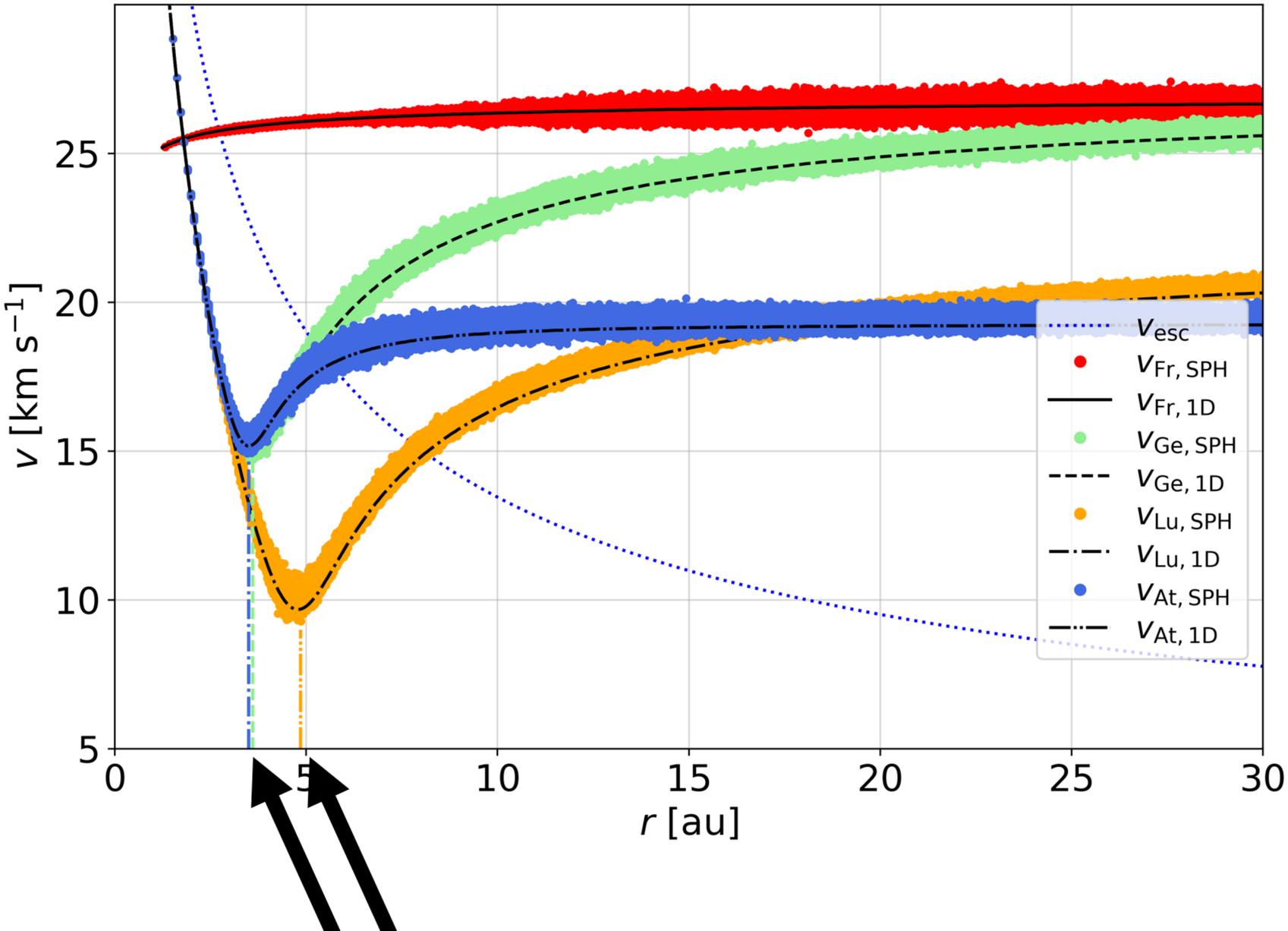

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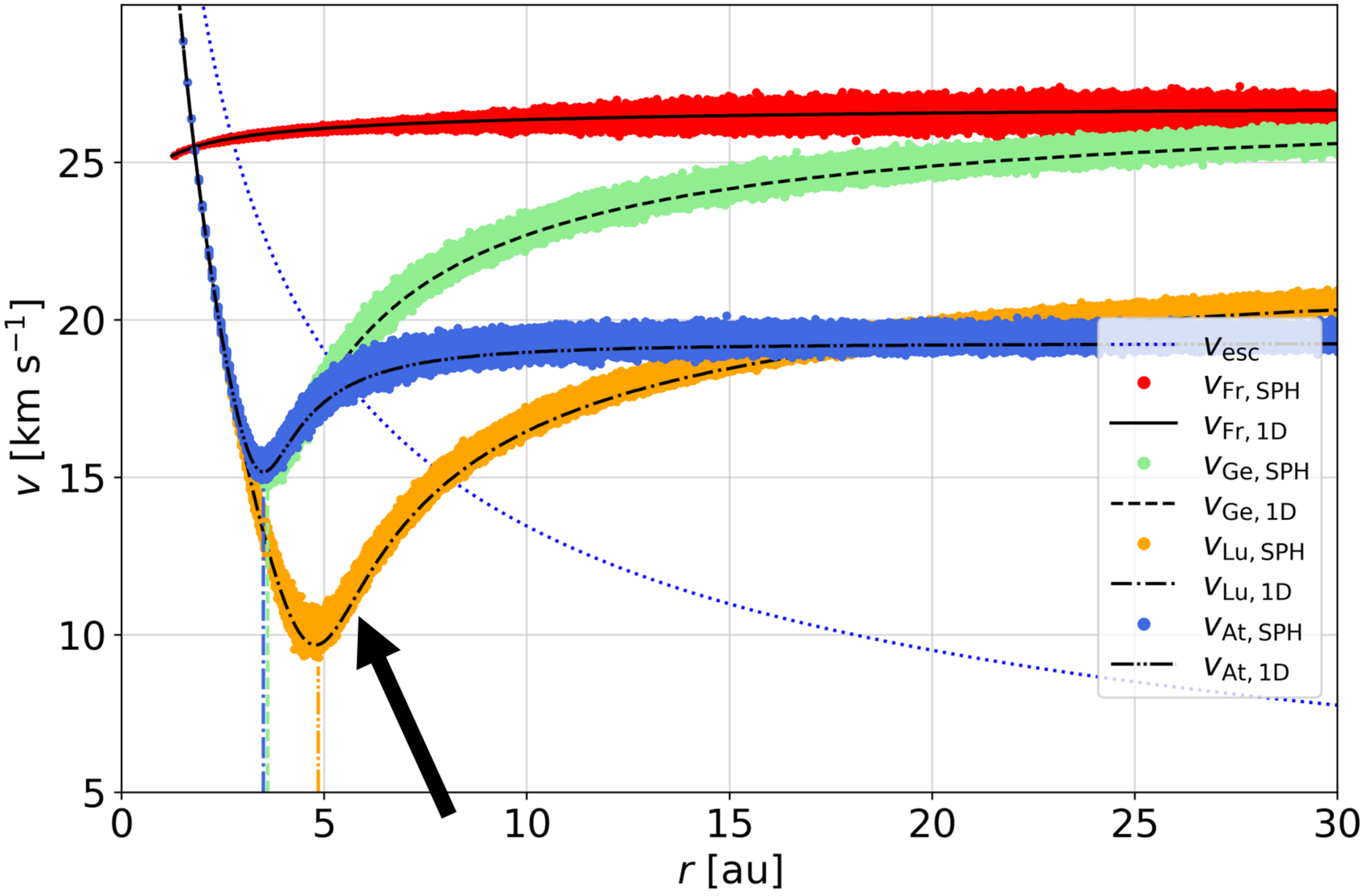

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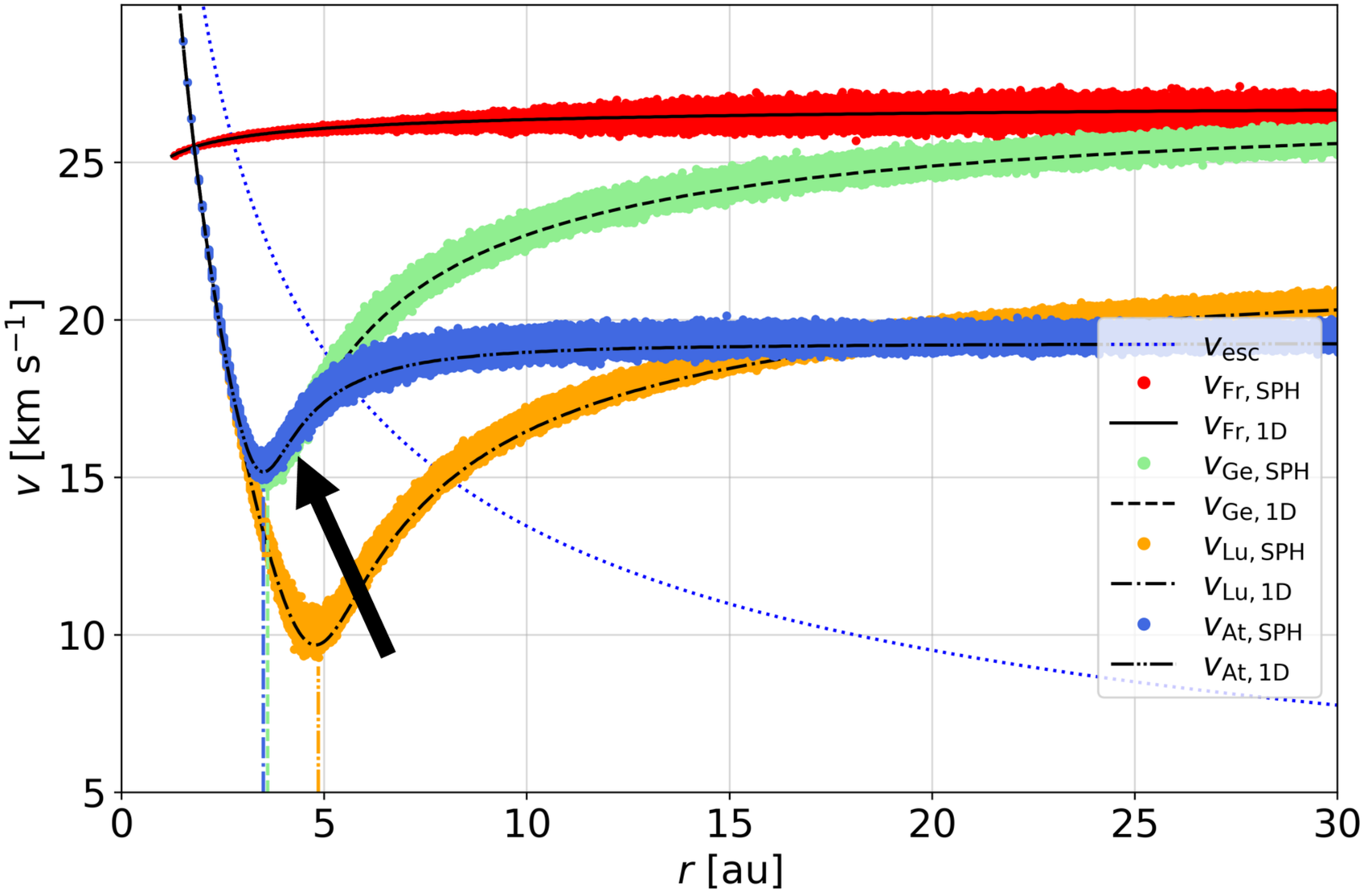
$R_{\rm inj}$	1.24	au
$v_{\rm inj}$	33 or 25.2	$\rm km\ s^{-1}$
γ	1.2	
μ	2.381	



Morphological structures

Parameter	Value	Unit
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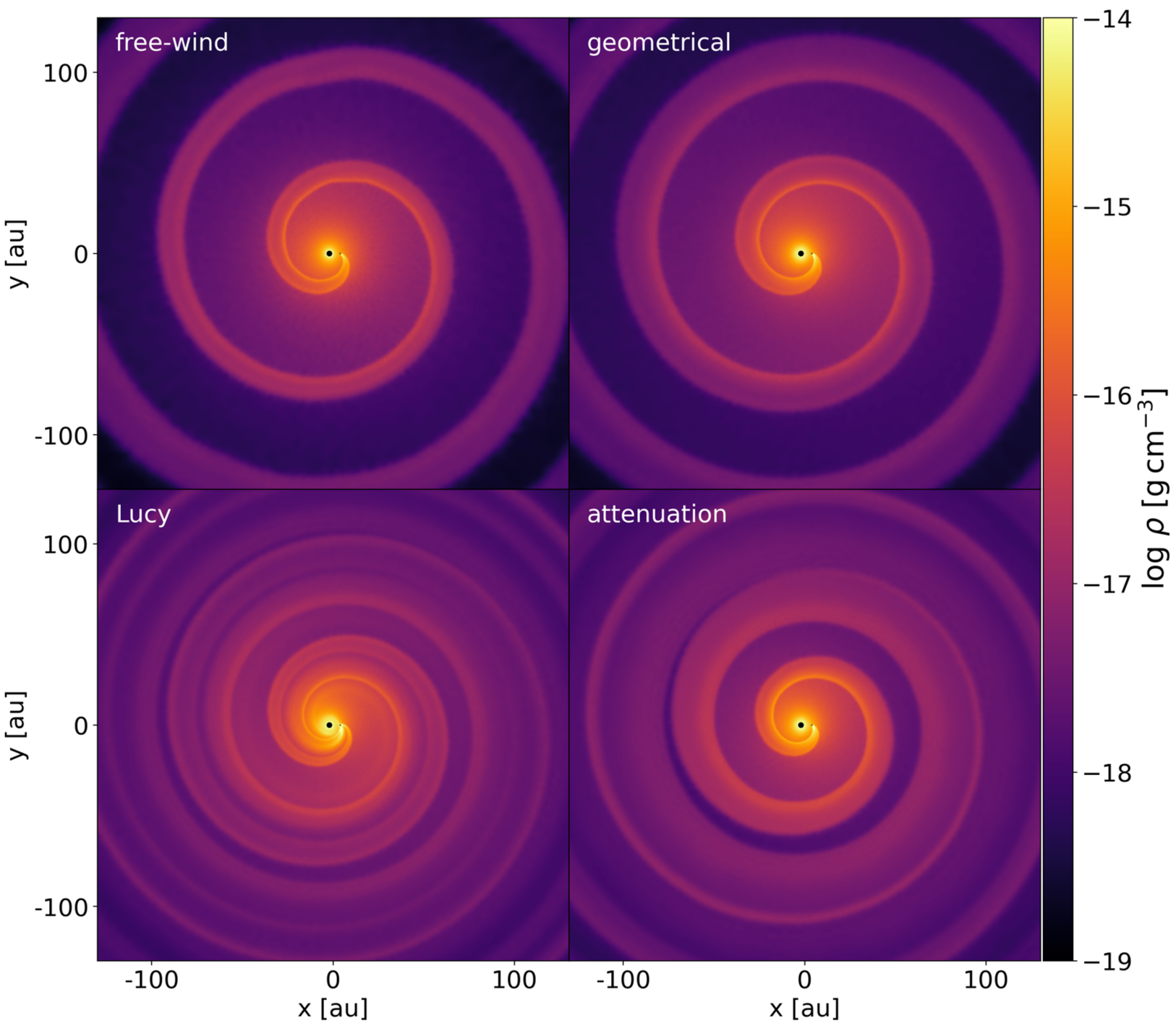

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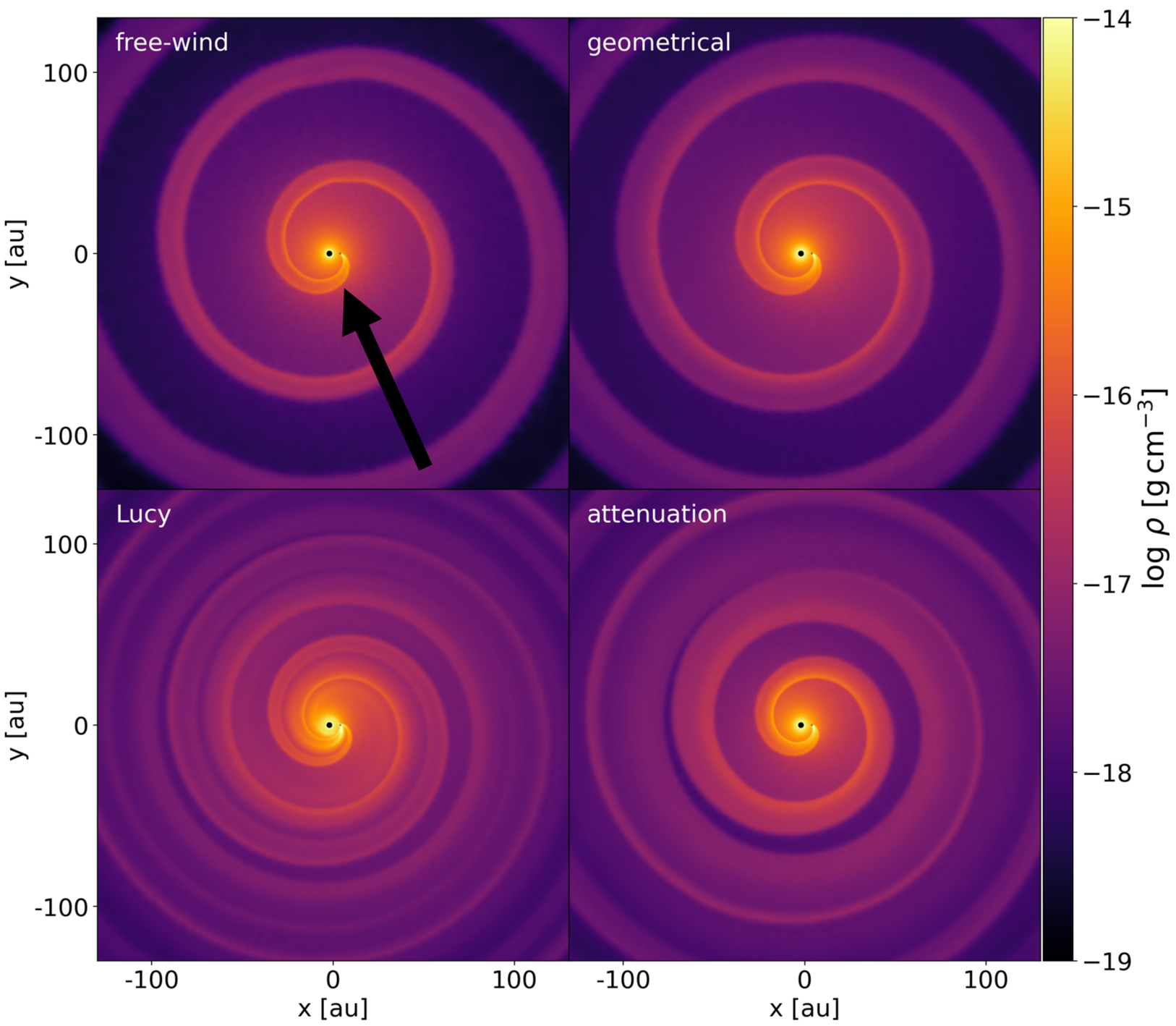

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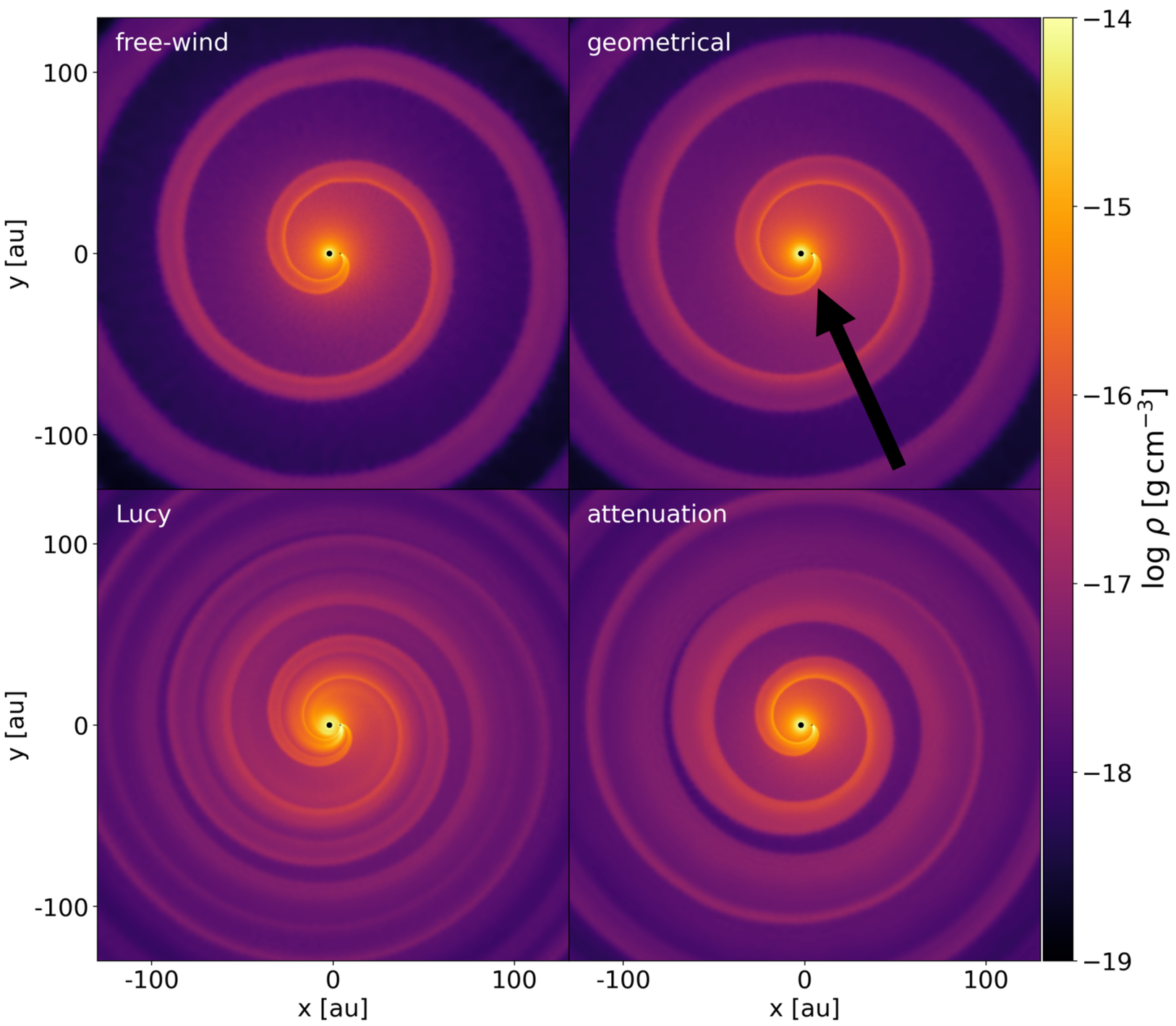
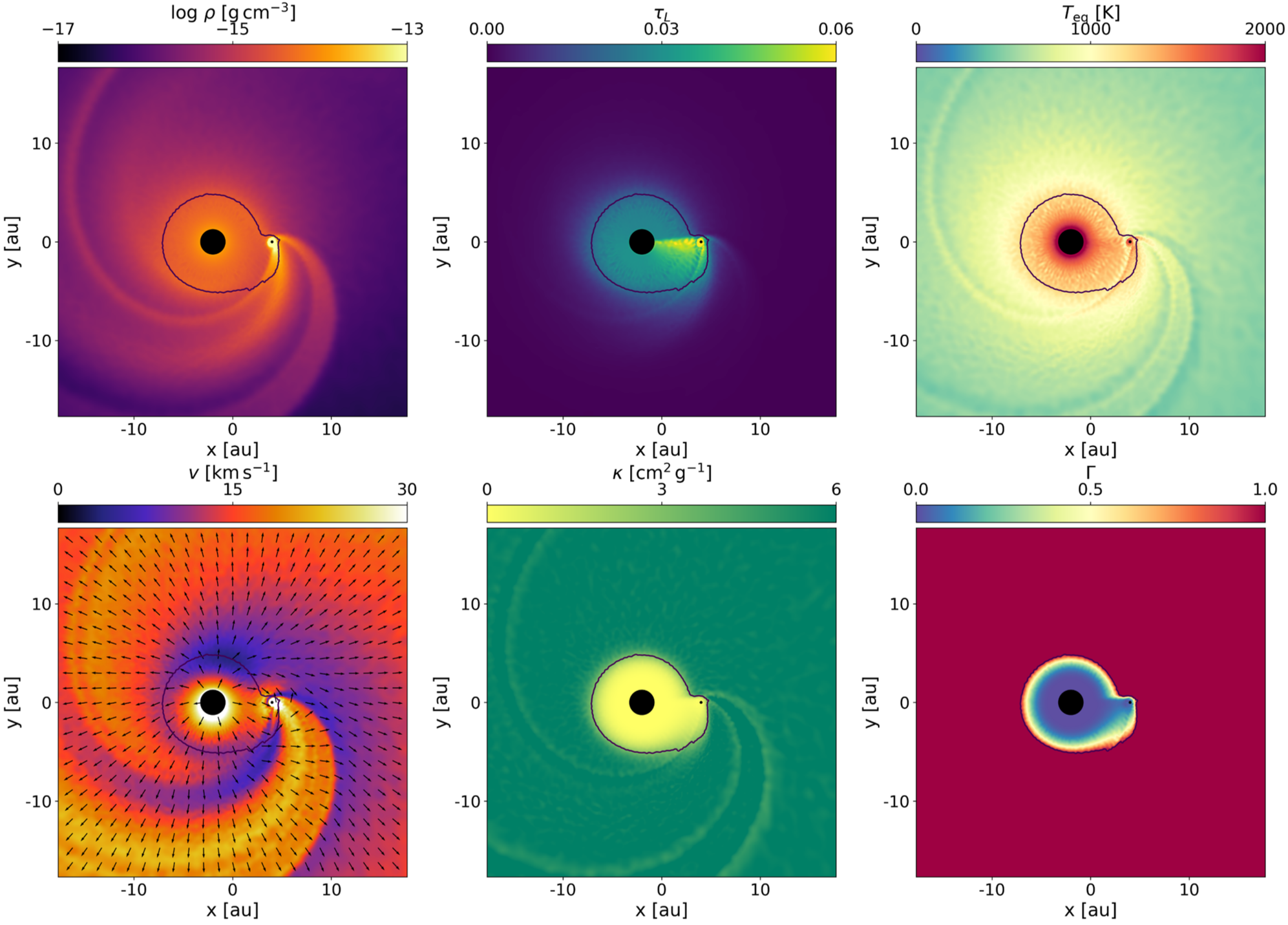
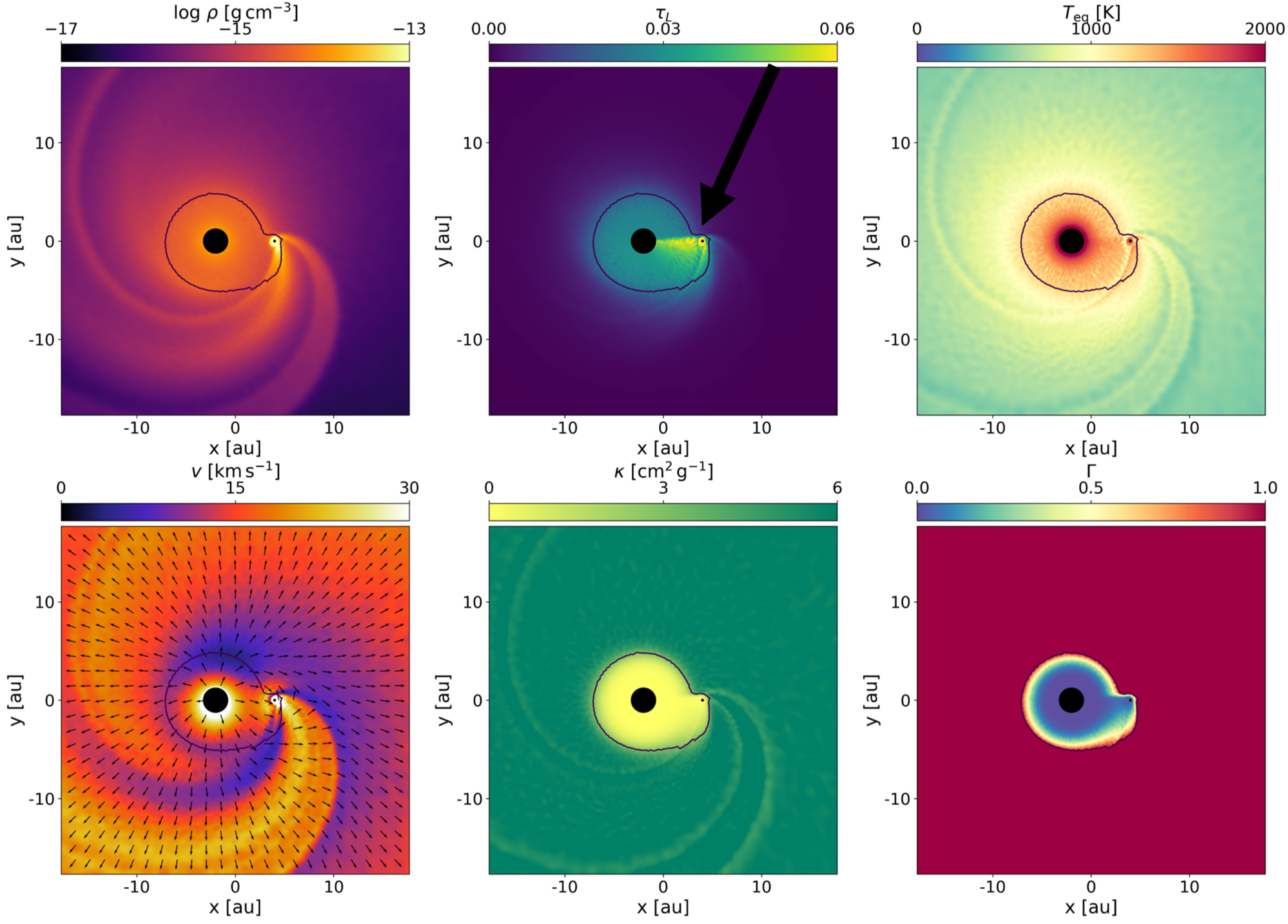


Lucy Approximation



Lucy Approximation



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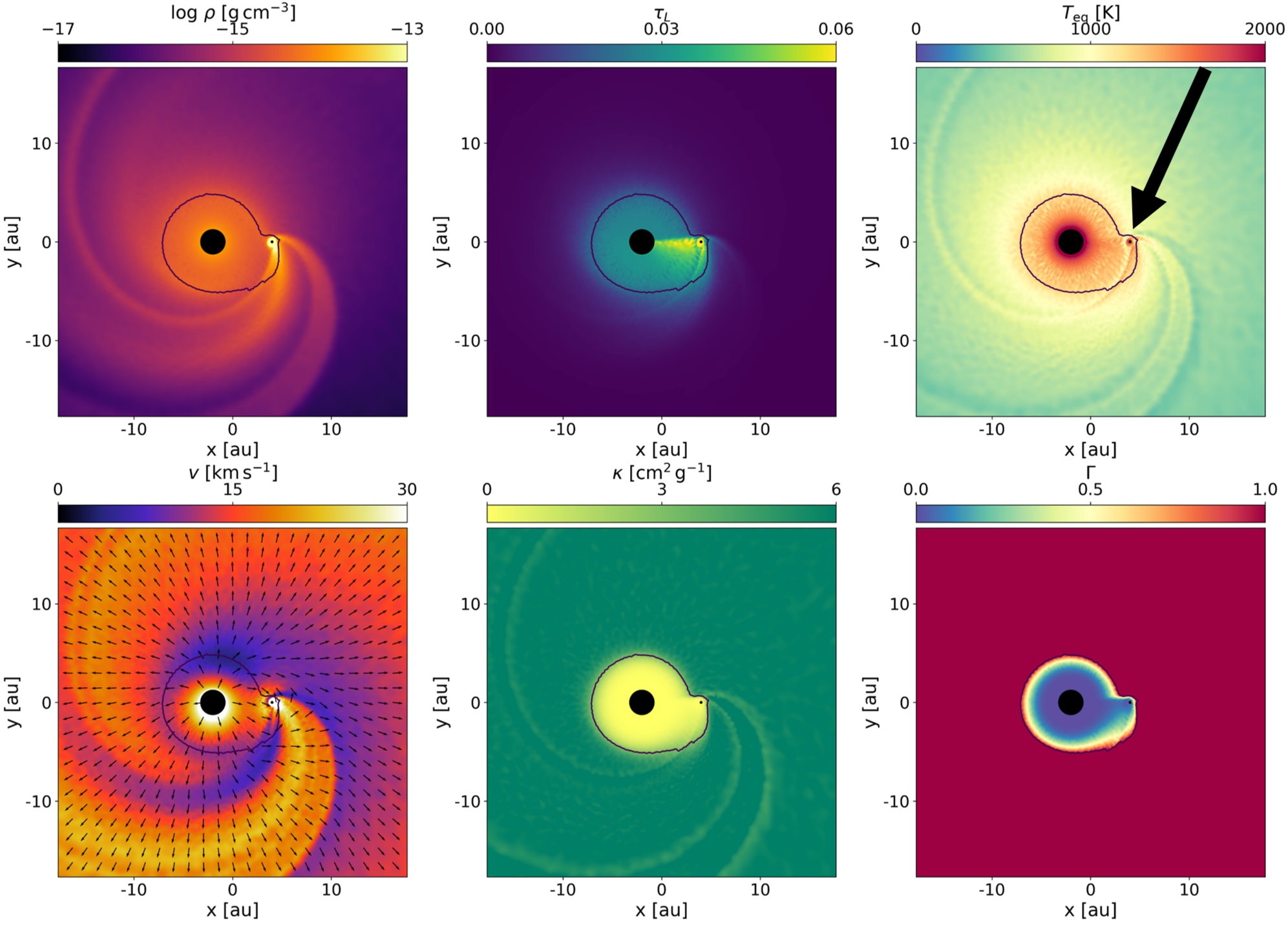
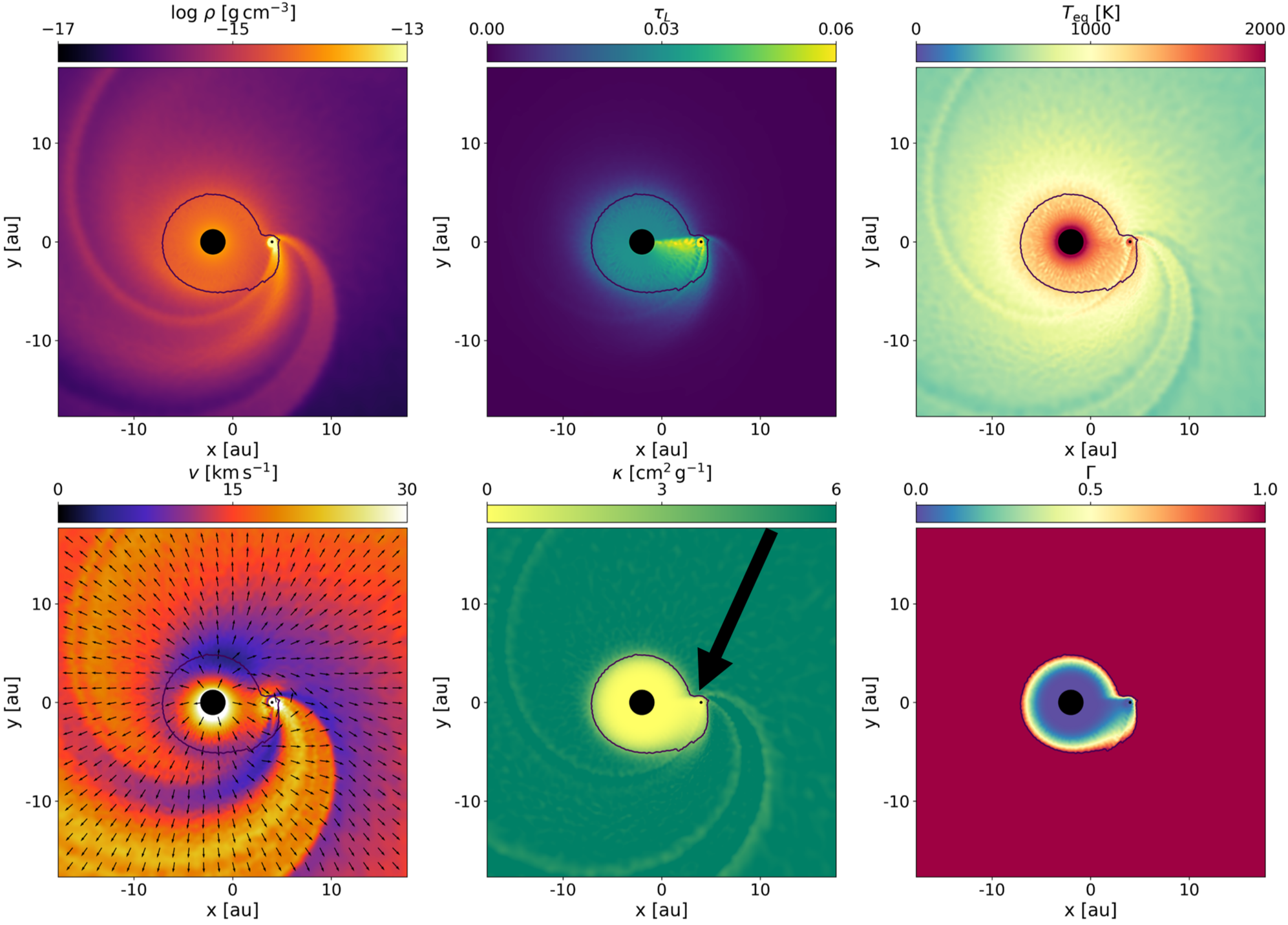
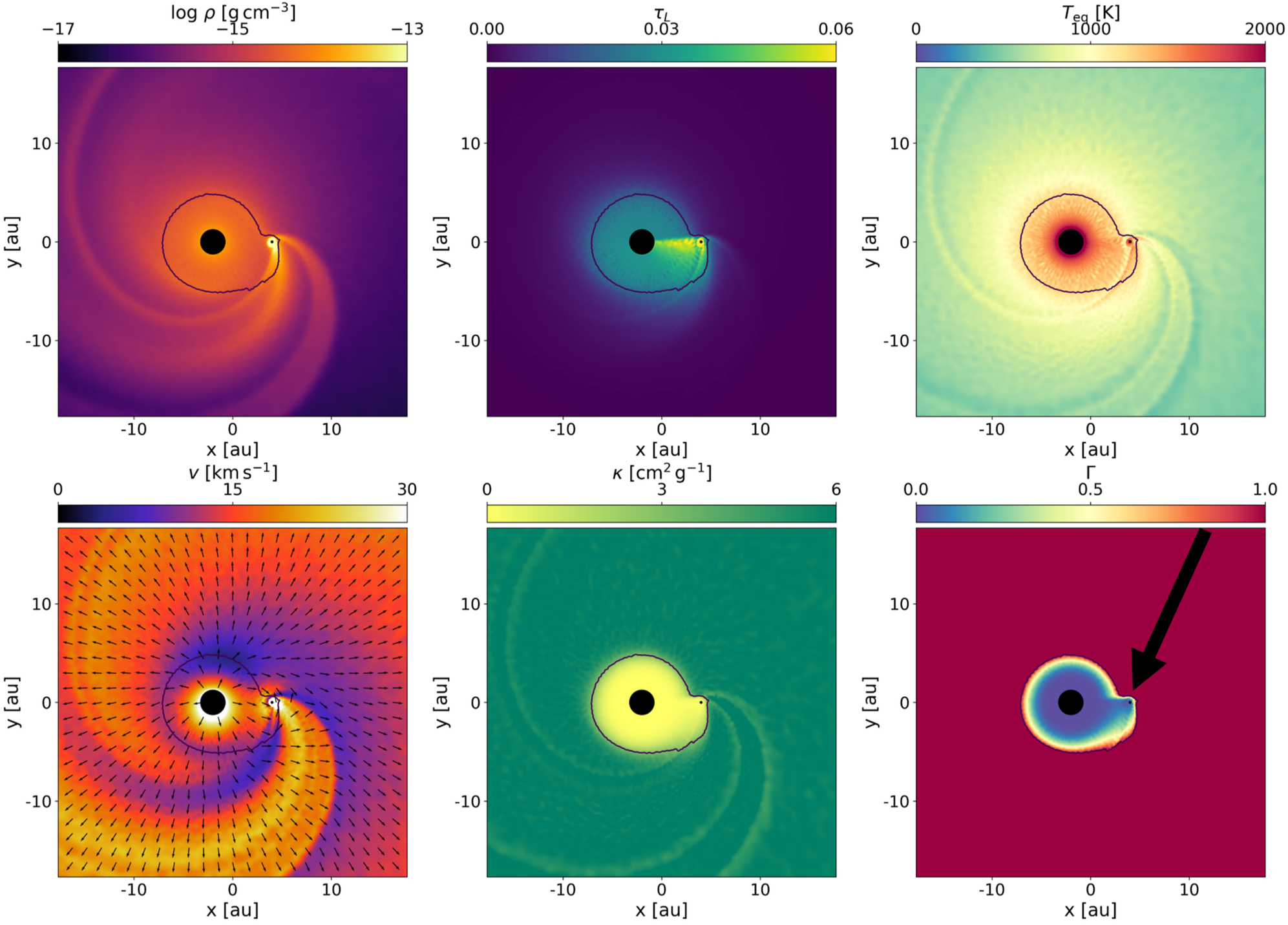


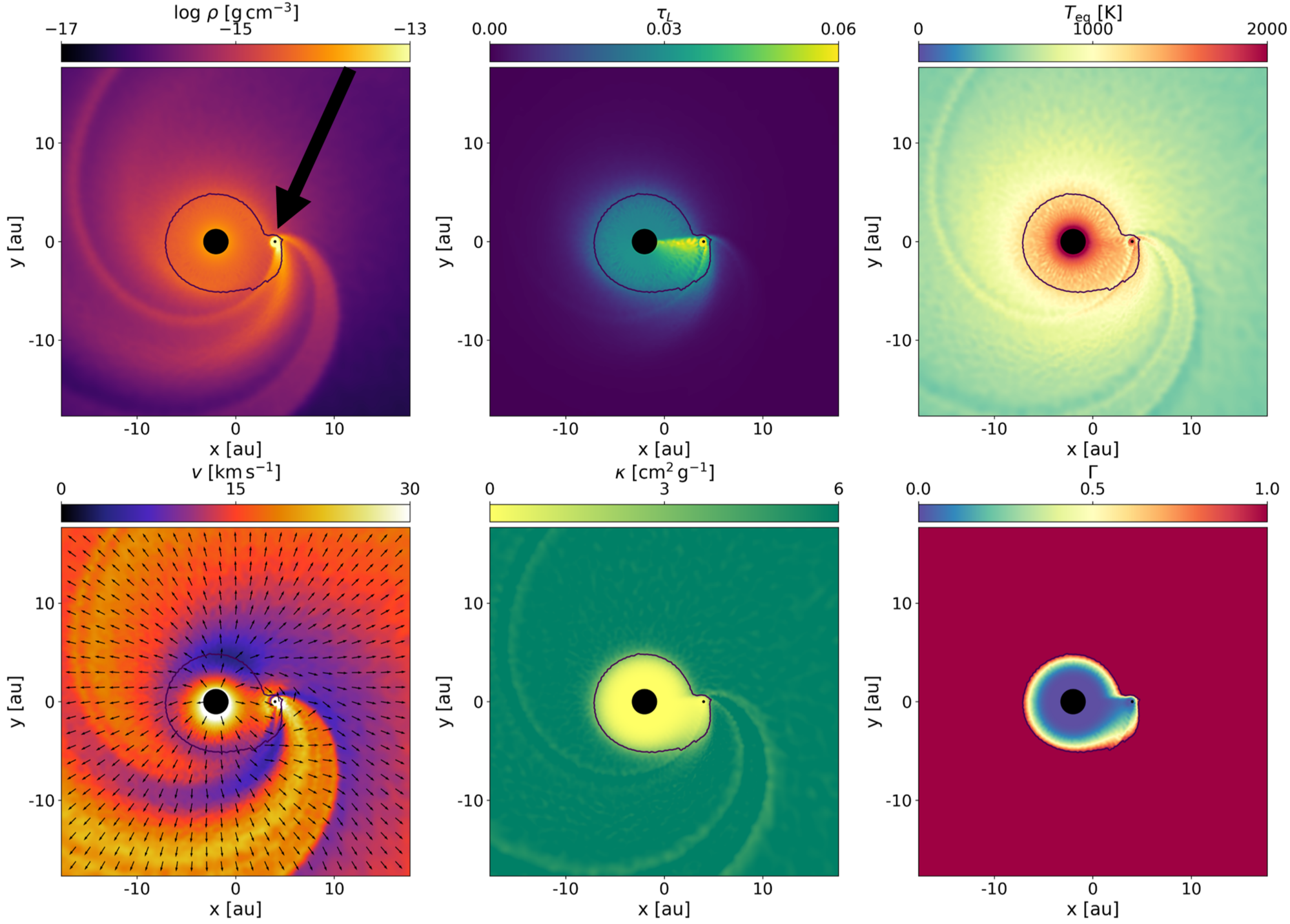
Lucy Approximation



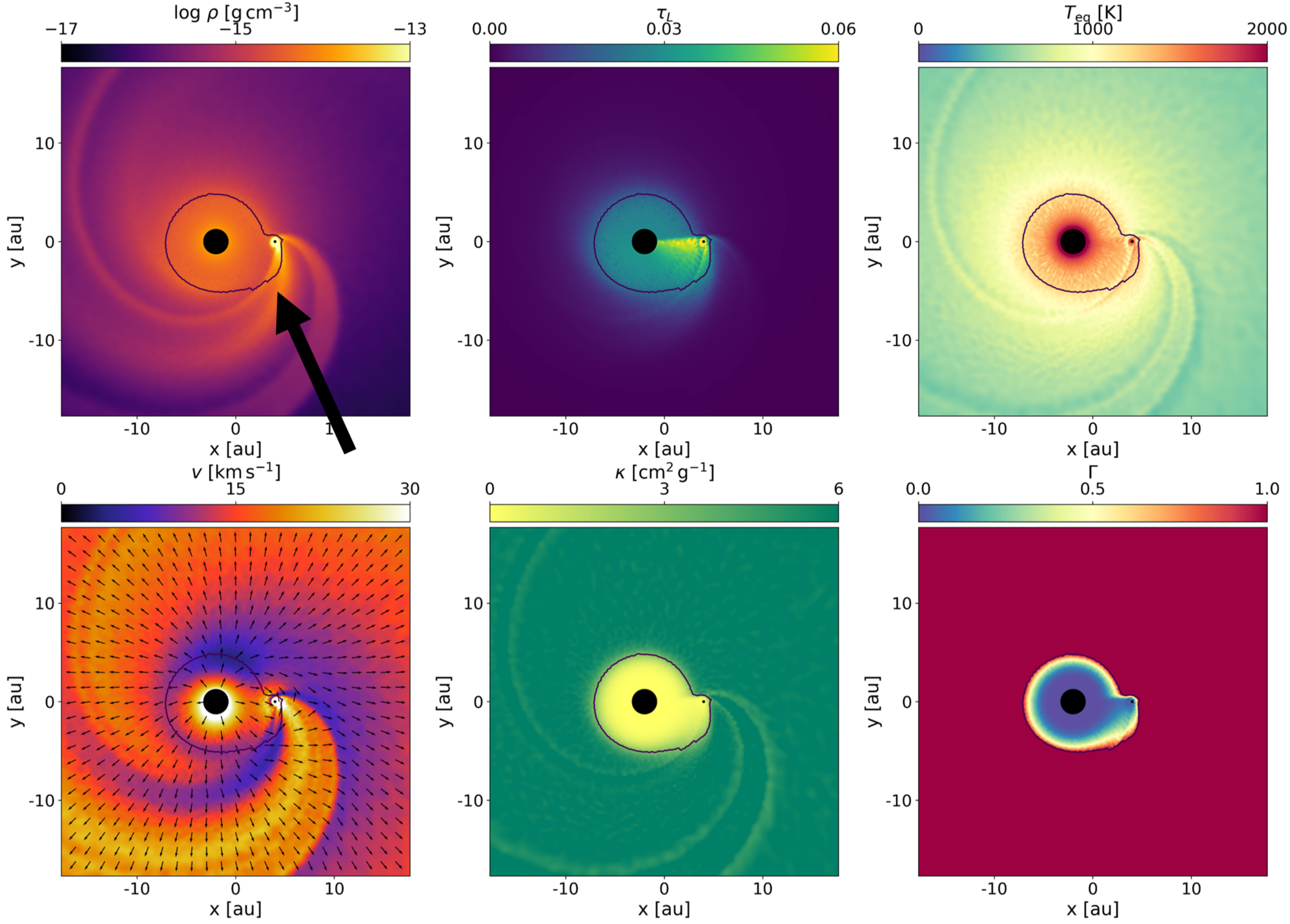
Lucy Approximation



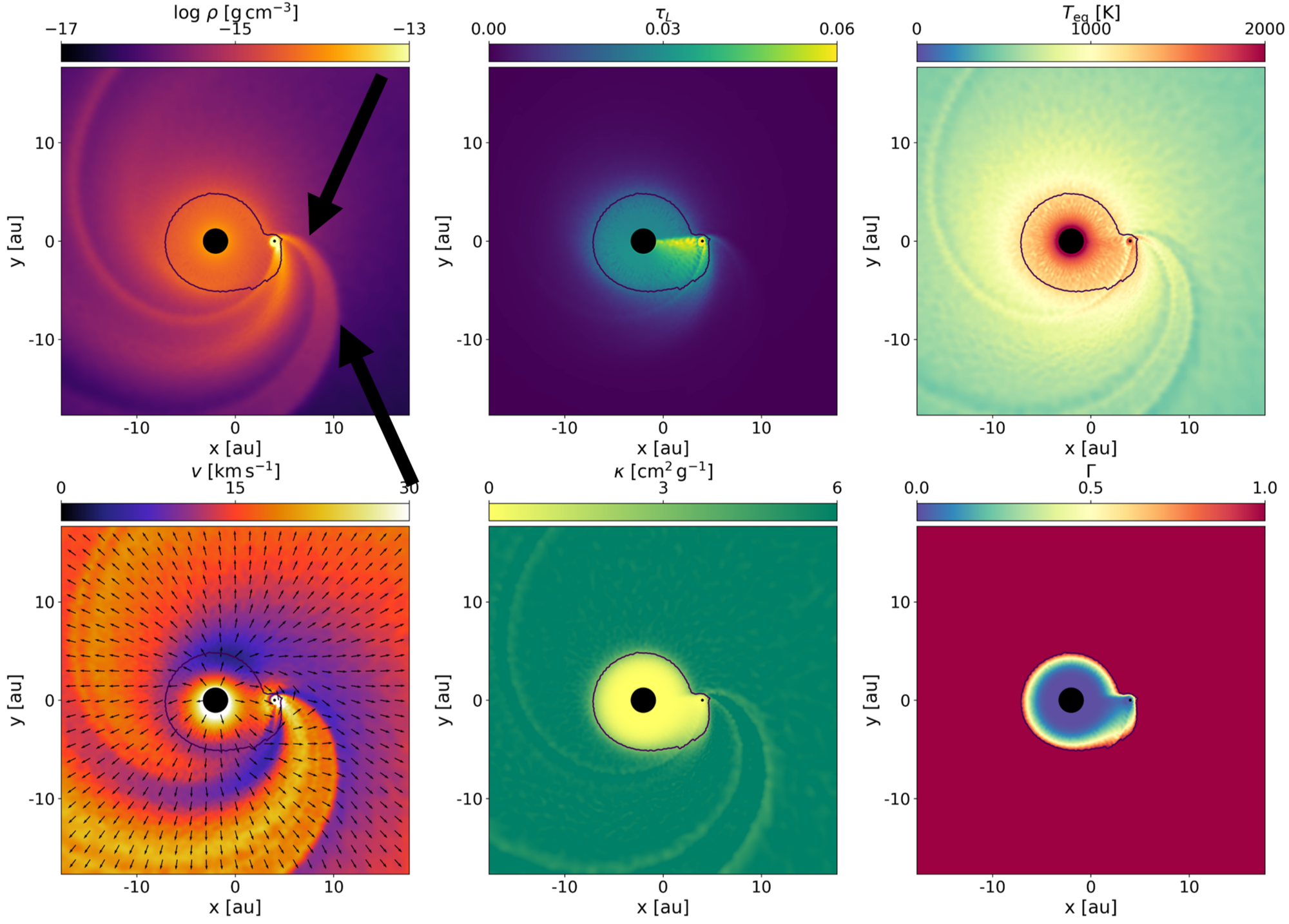
Lucy Approximation



Lucy Approximation



Lucy Approximation



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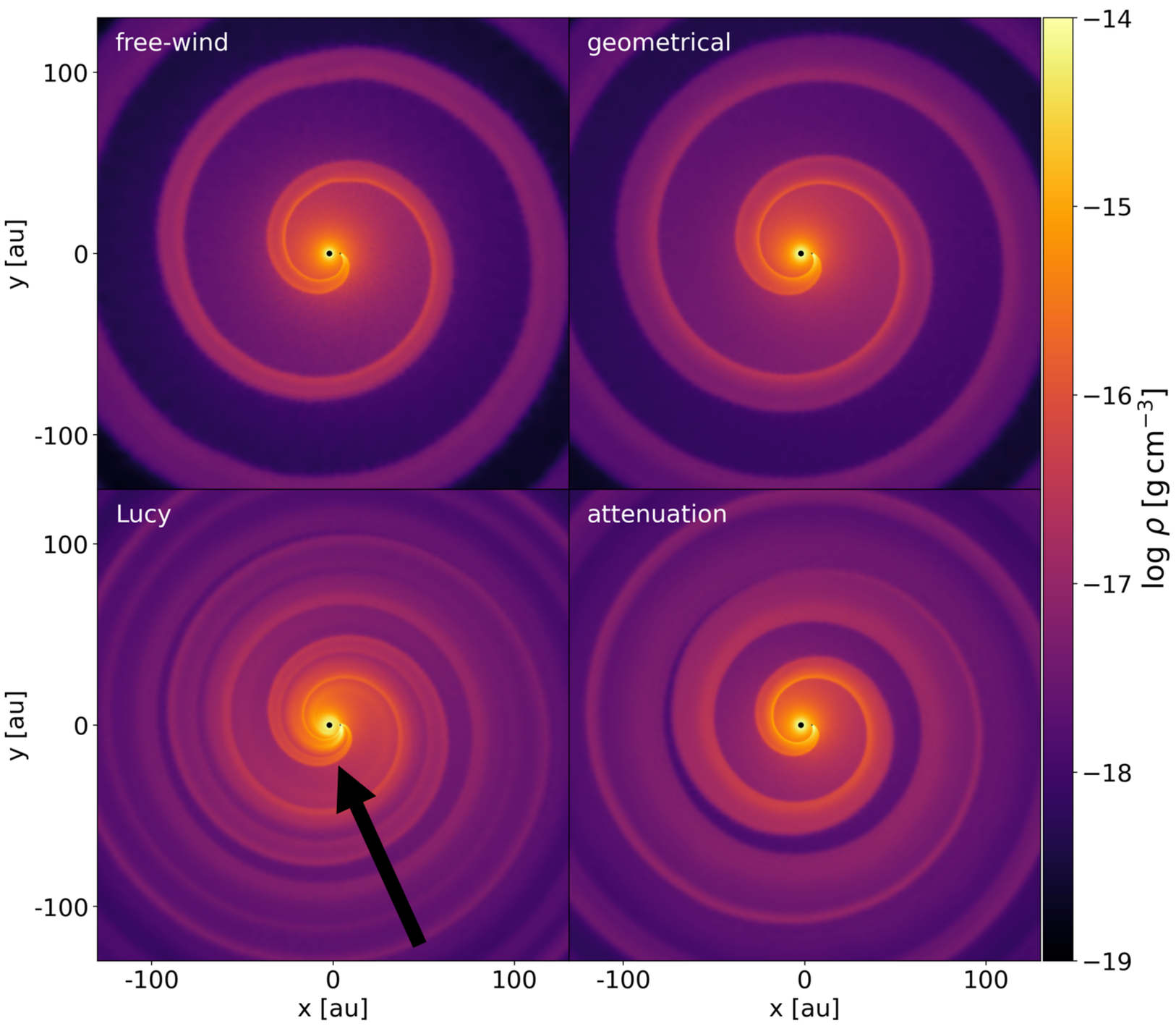
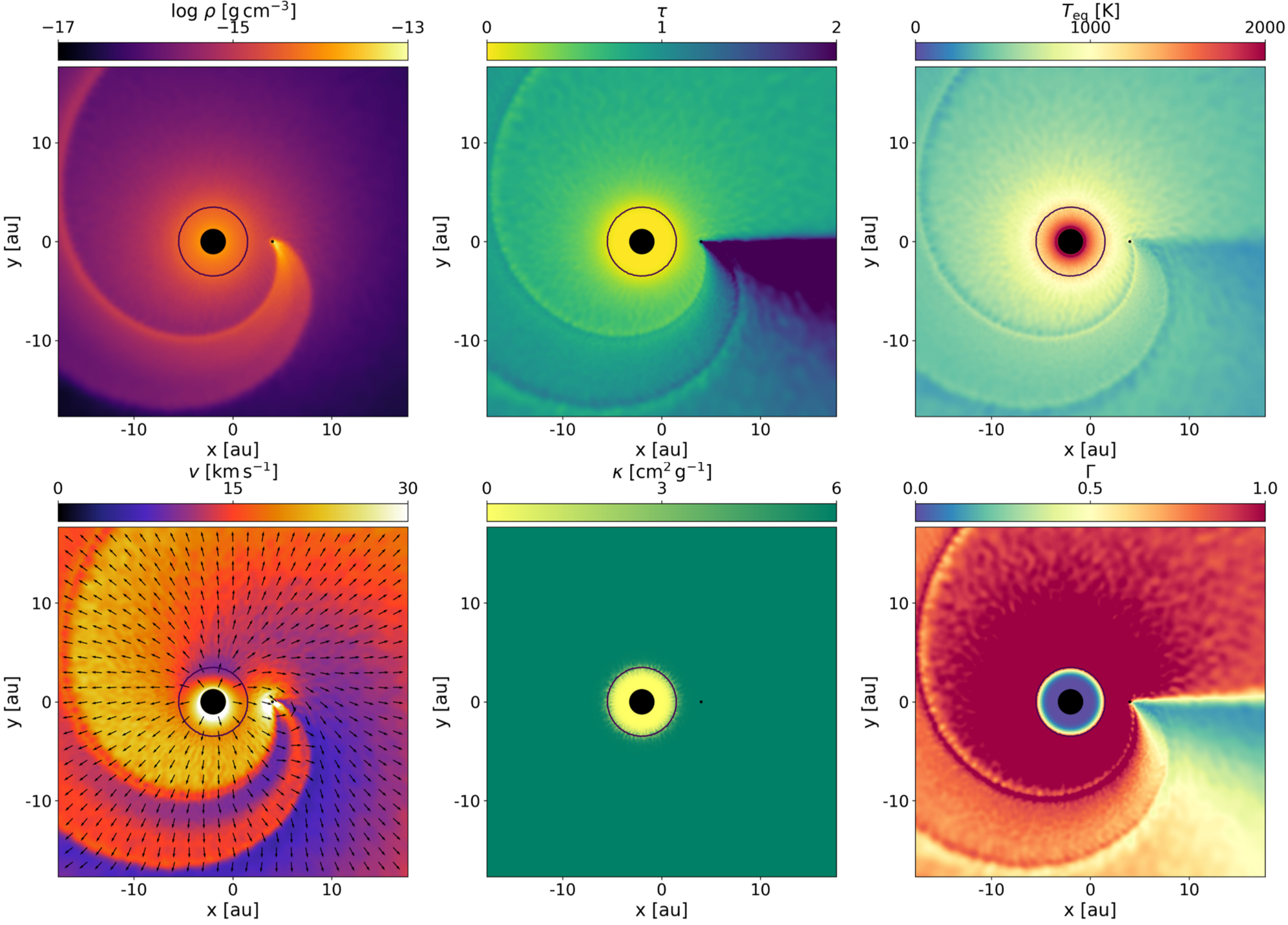
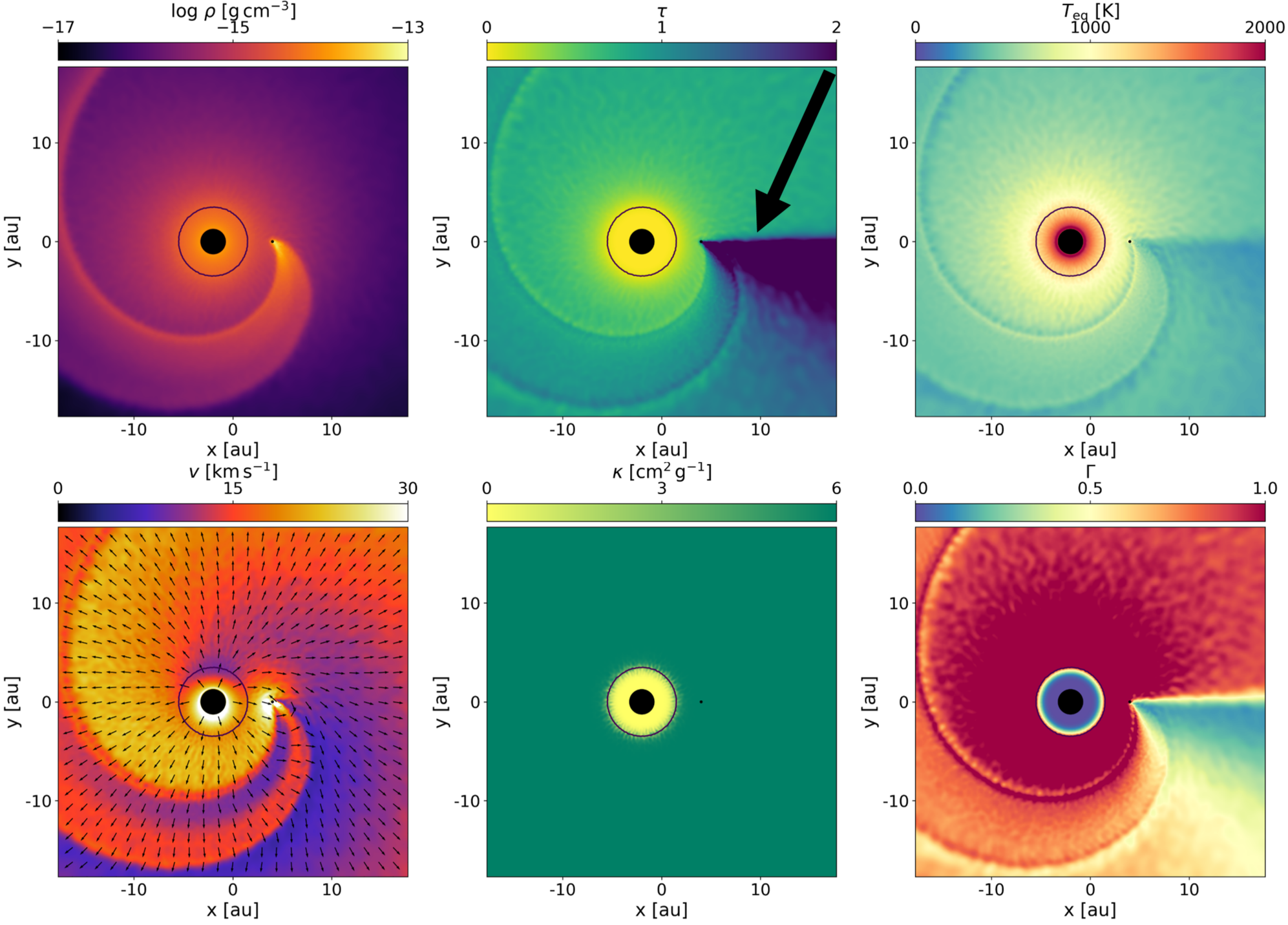


Attenuation Approximation



Attenuation Approximation



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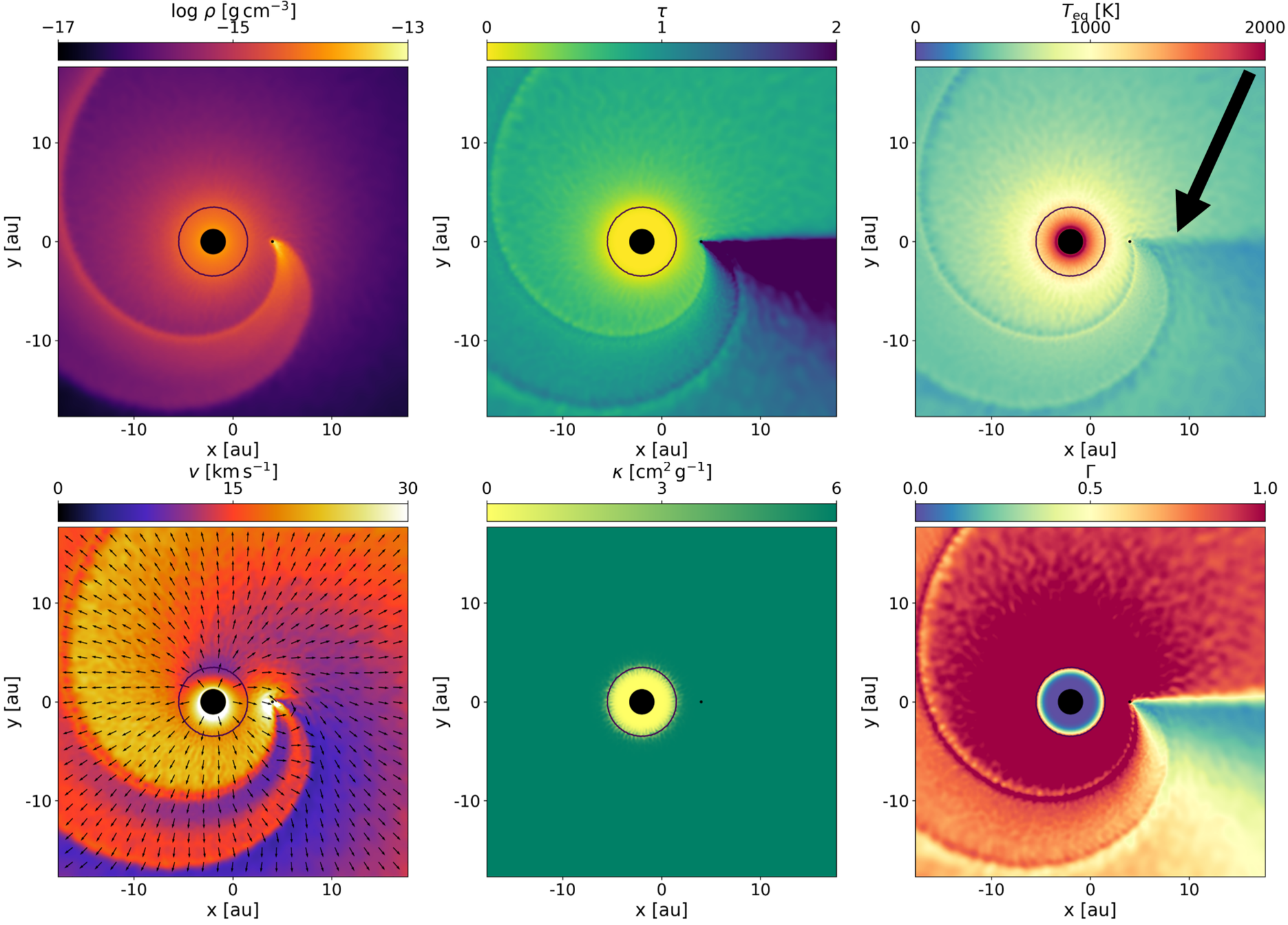
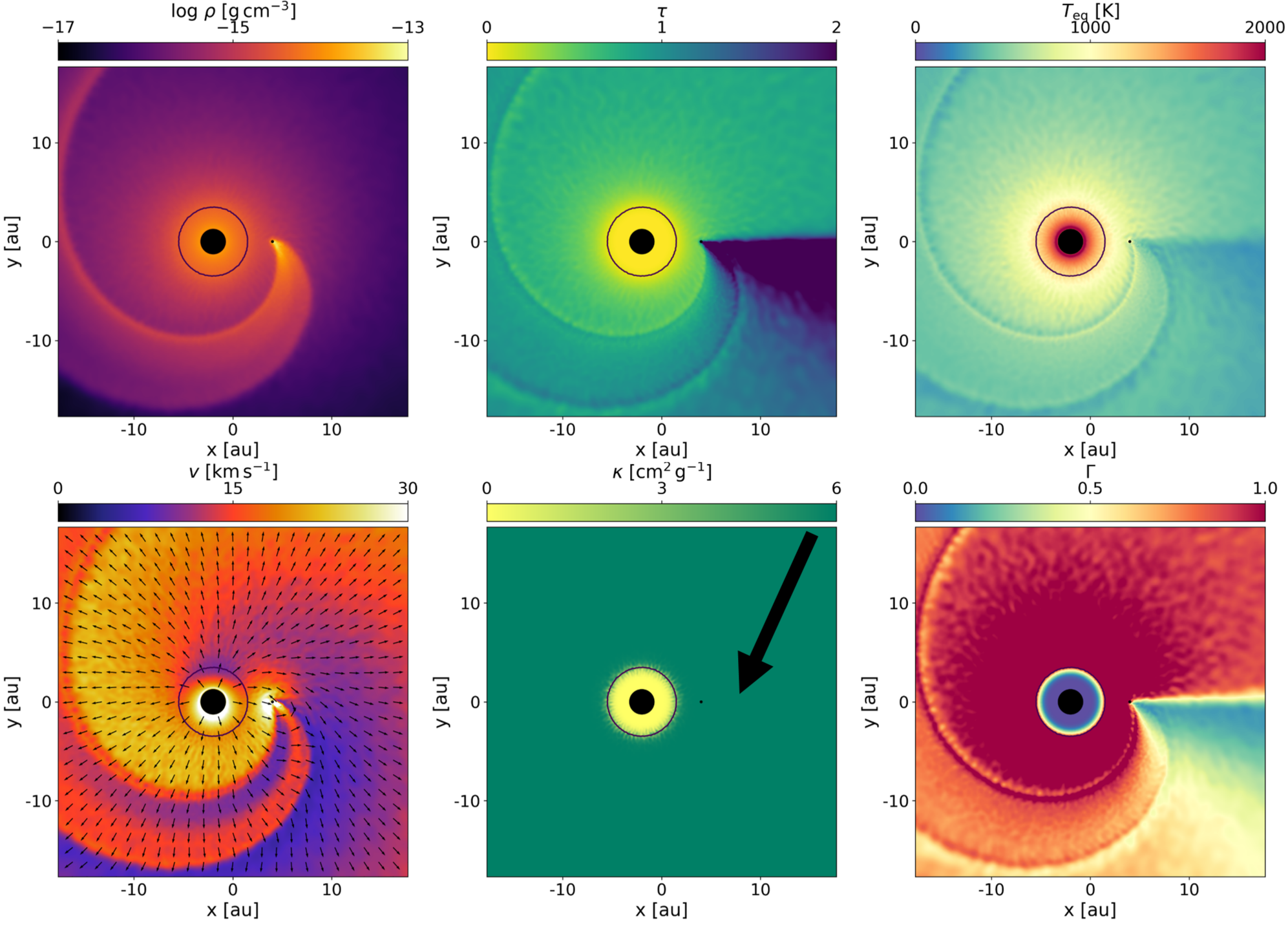
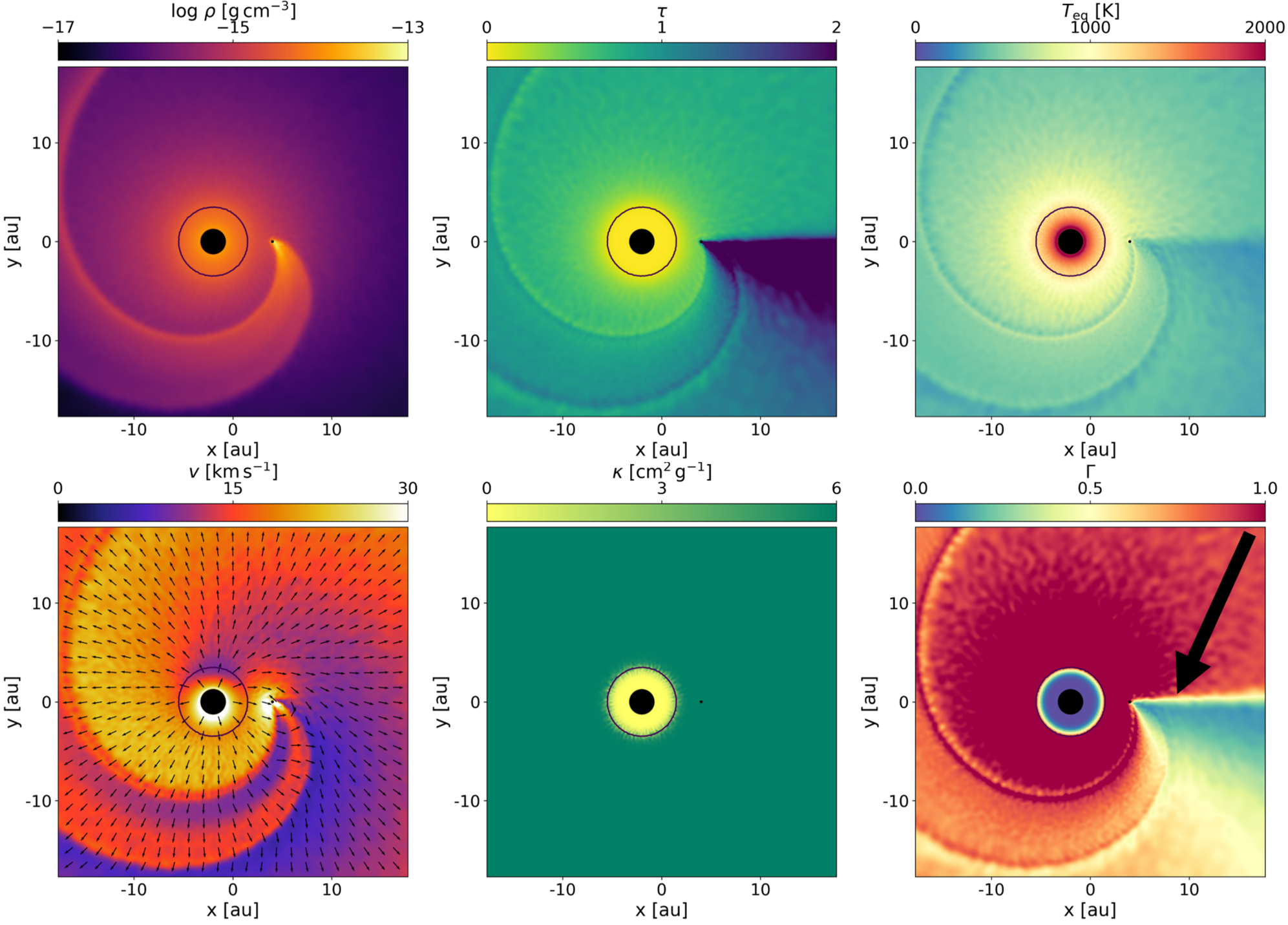


Attenuation Approximation



Attenuation Approximation



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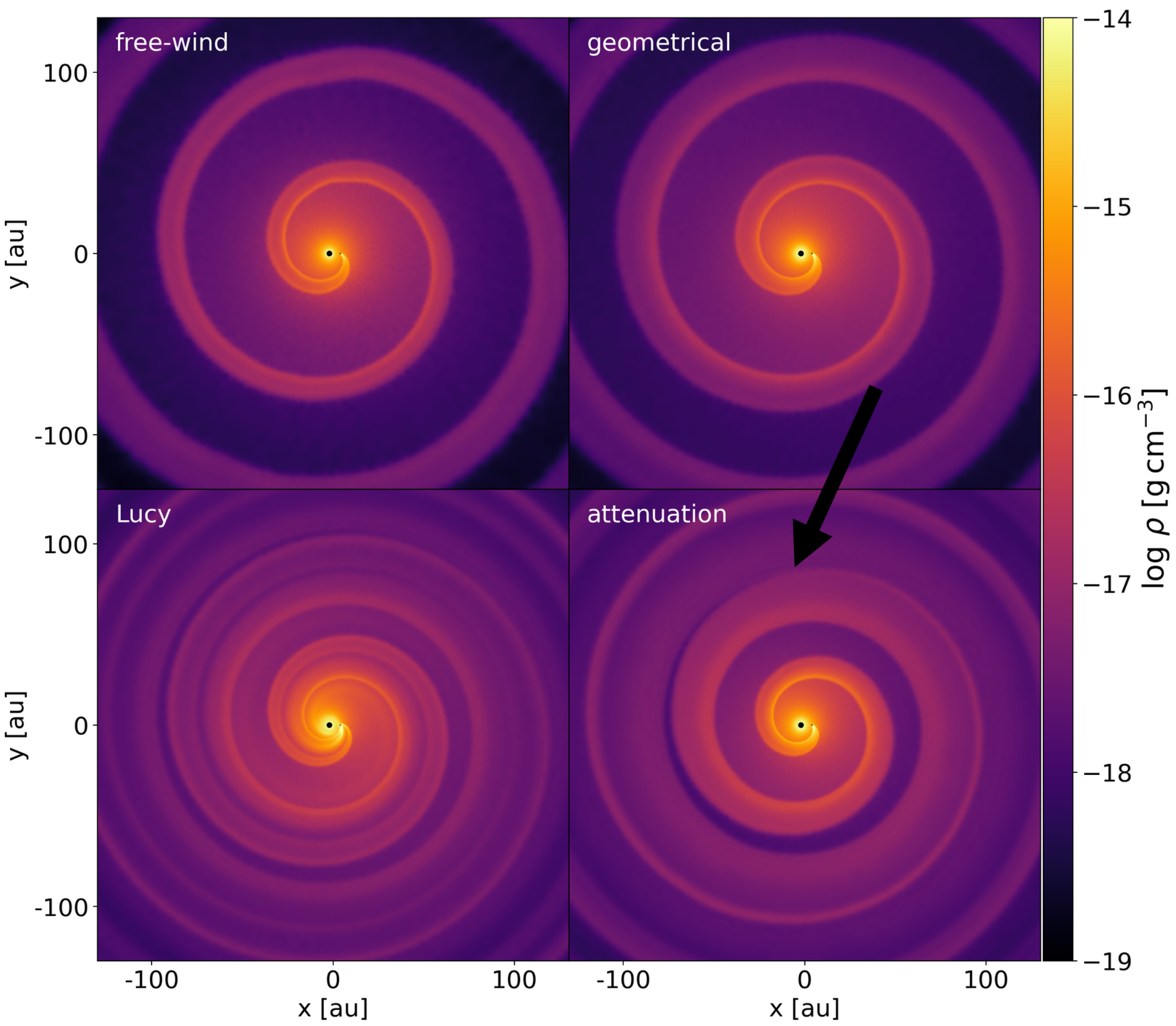
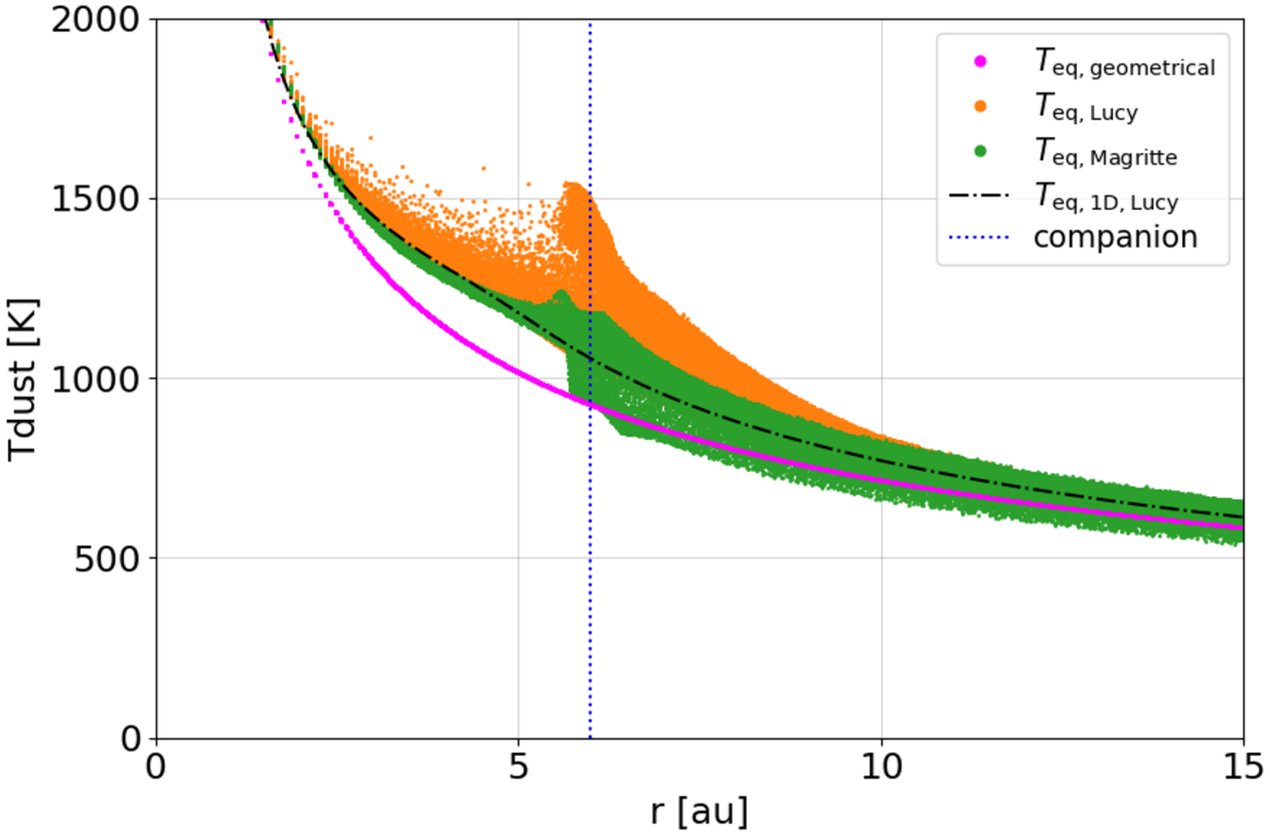
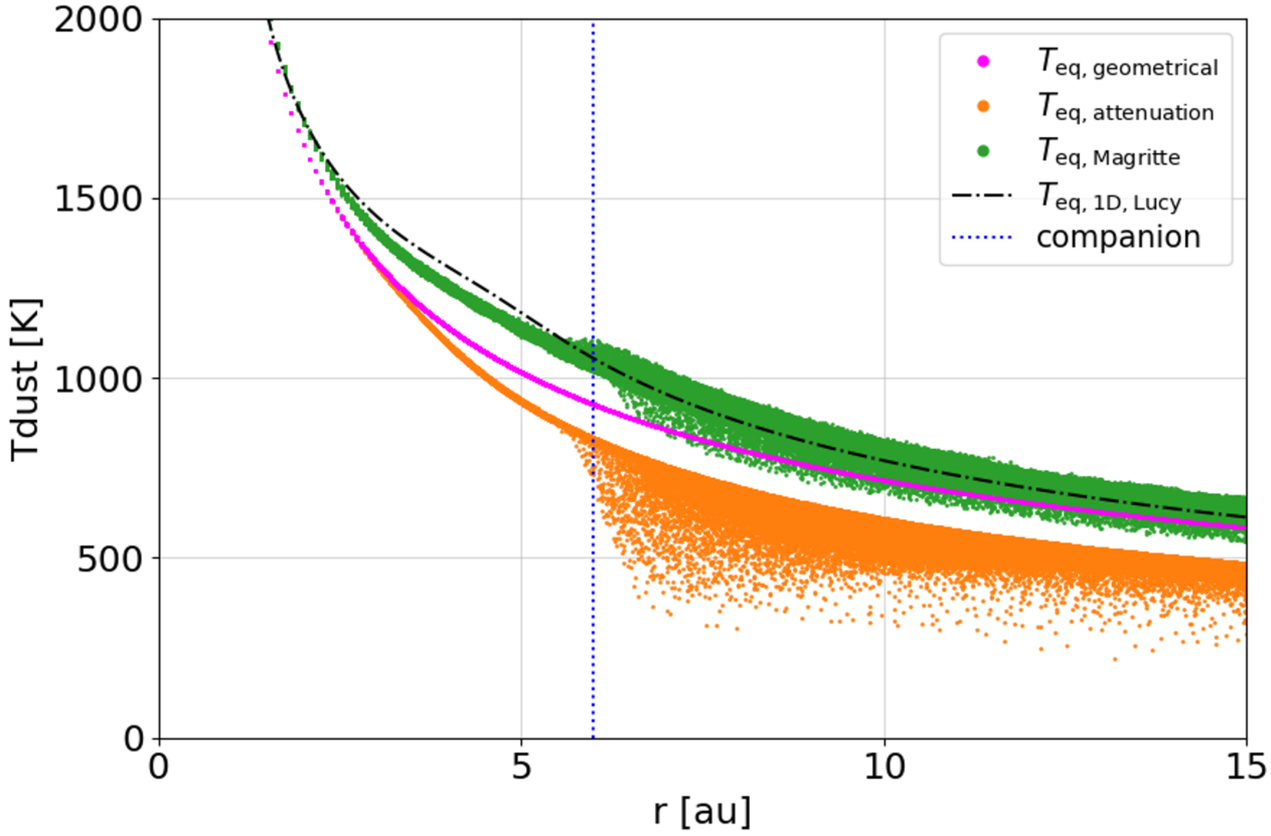


Most adequate approximation

Lucy



Attenuation



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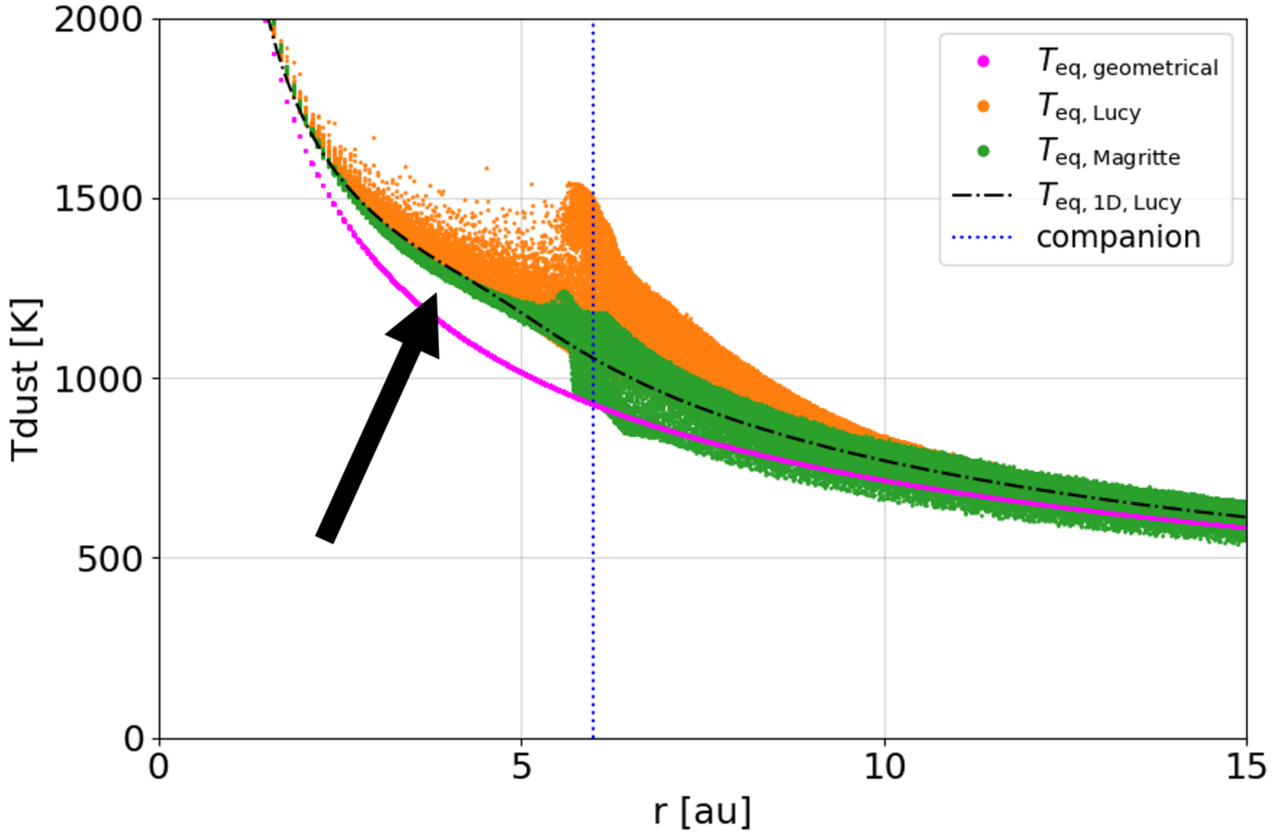
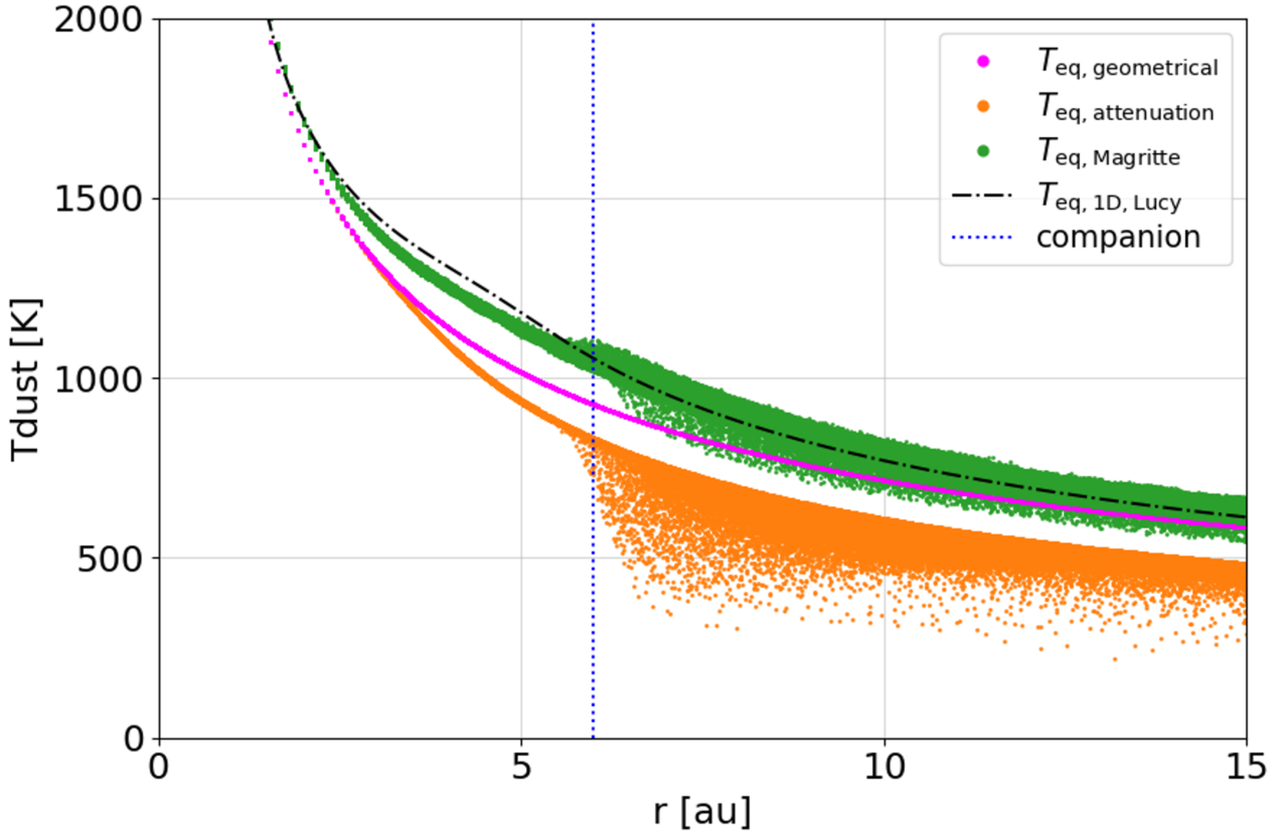


Attenuation



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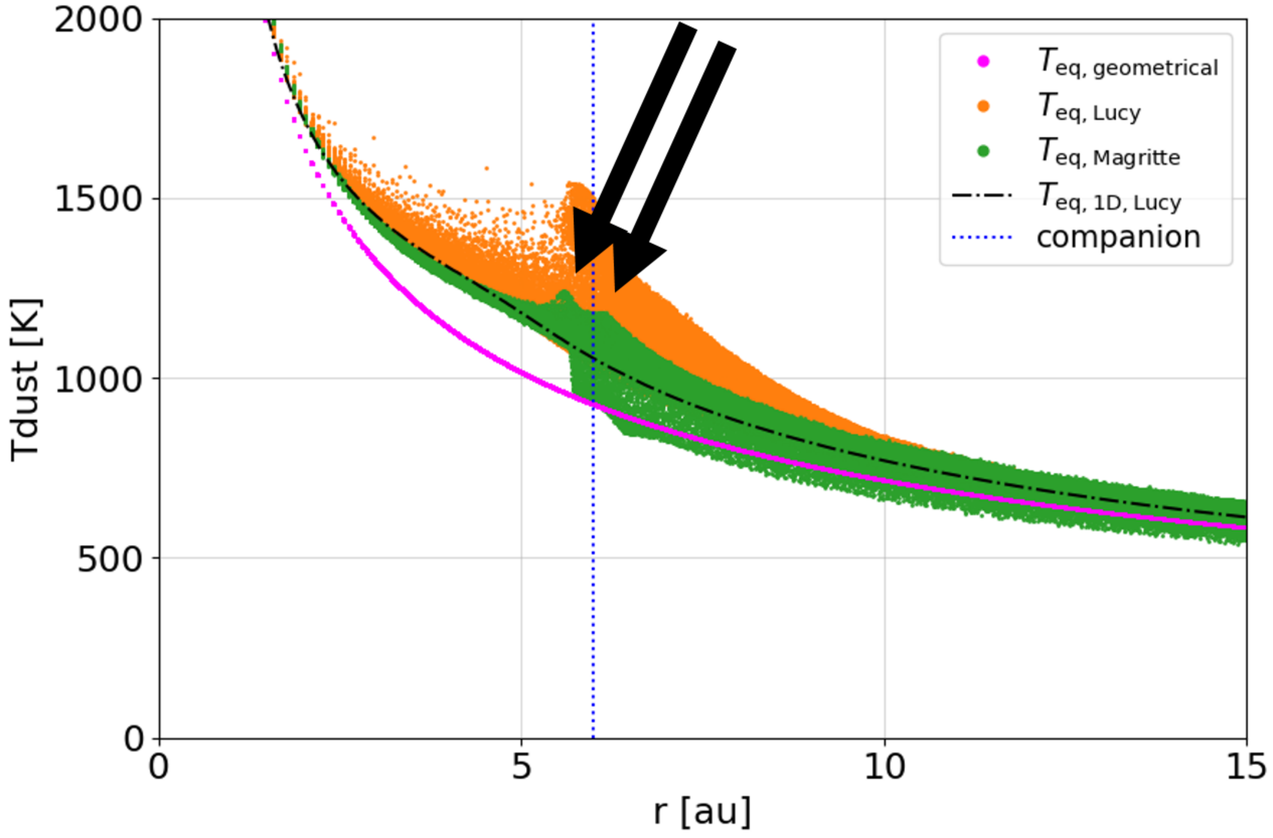

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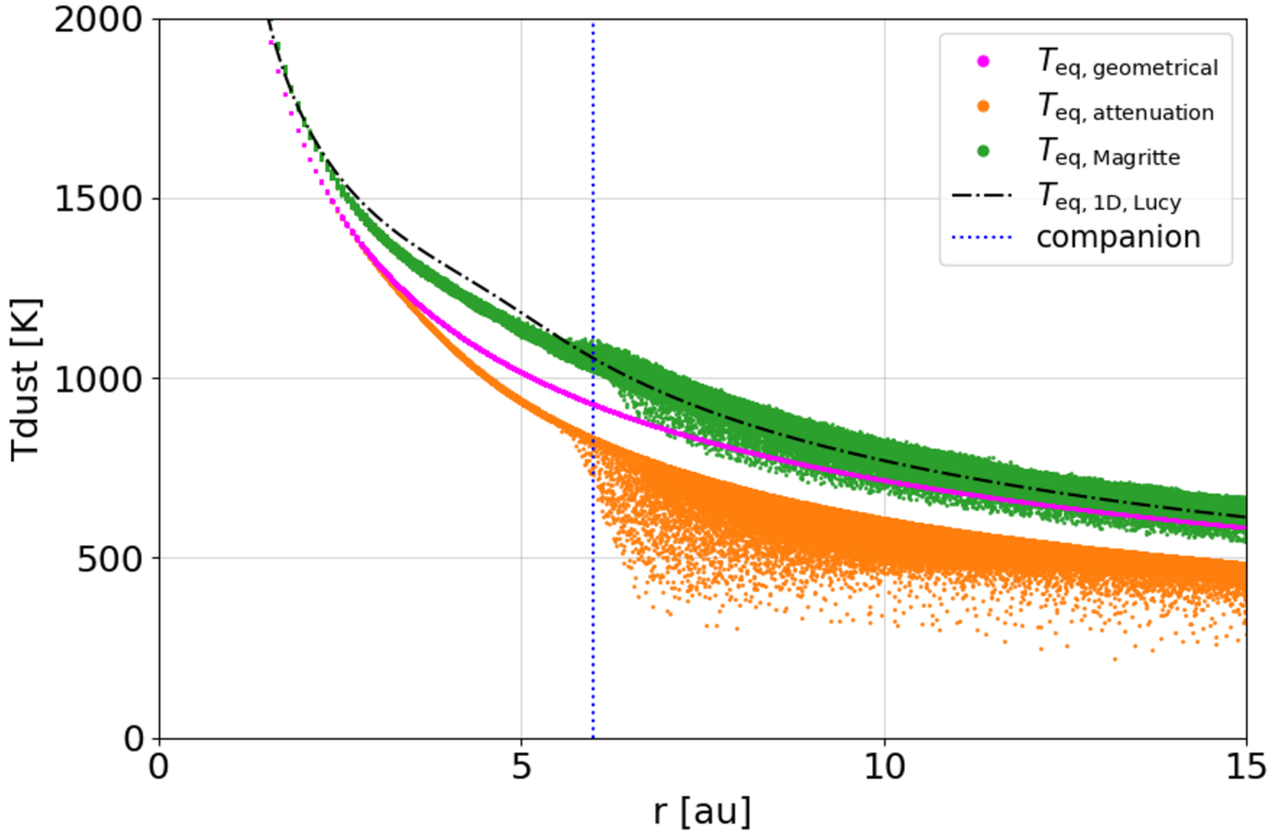

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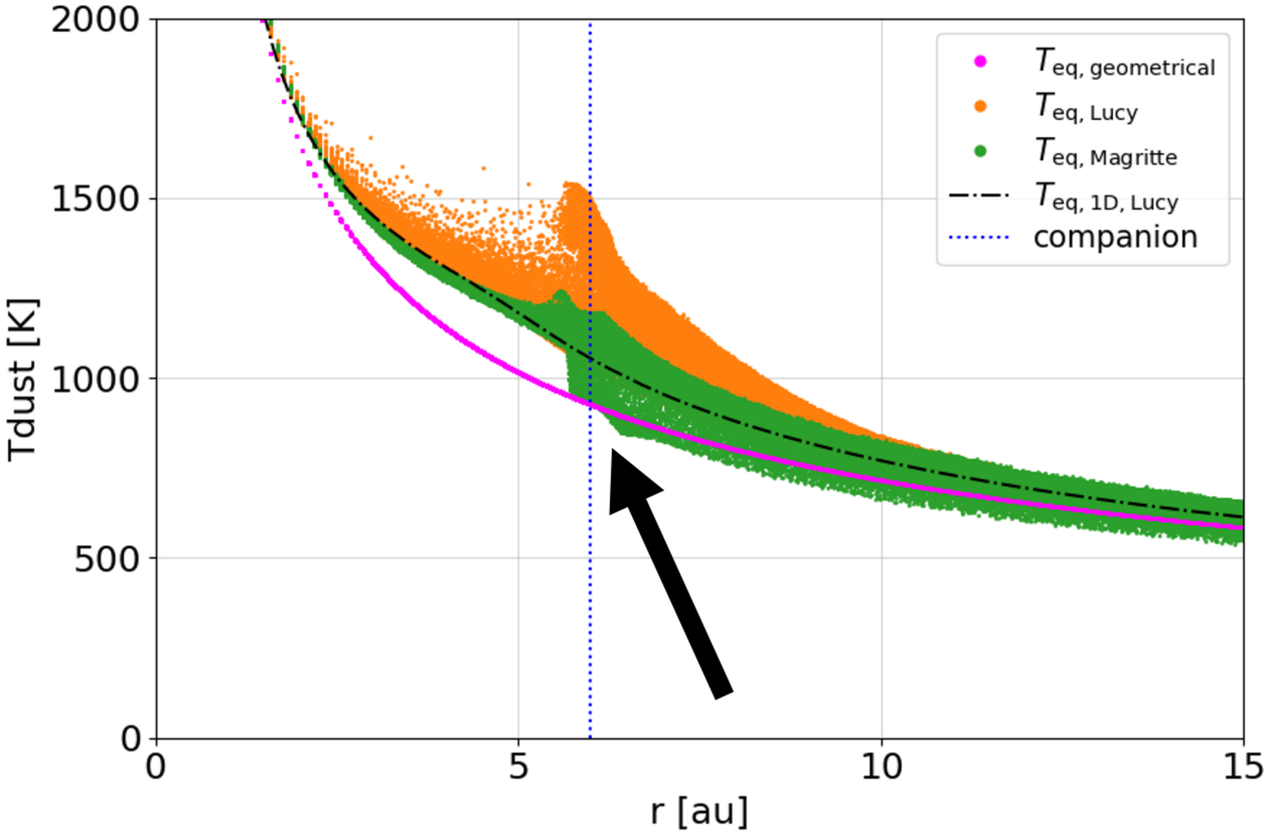

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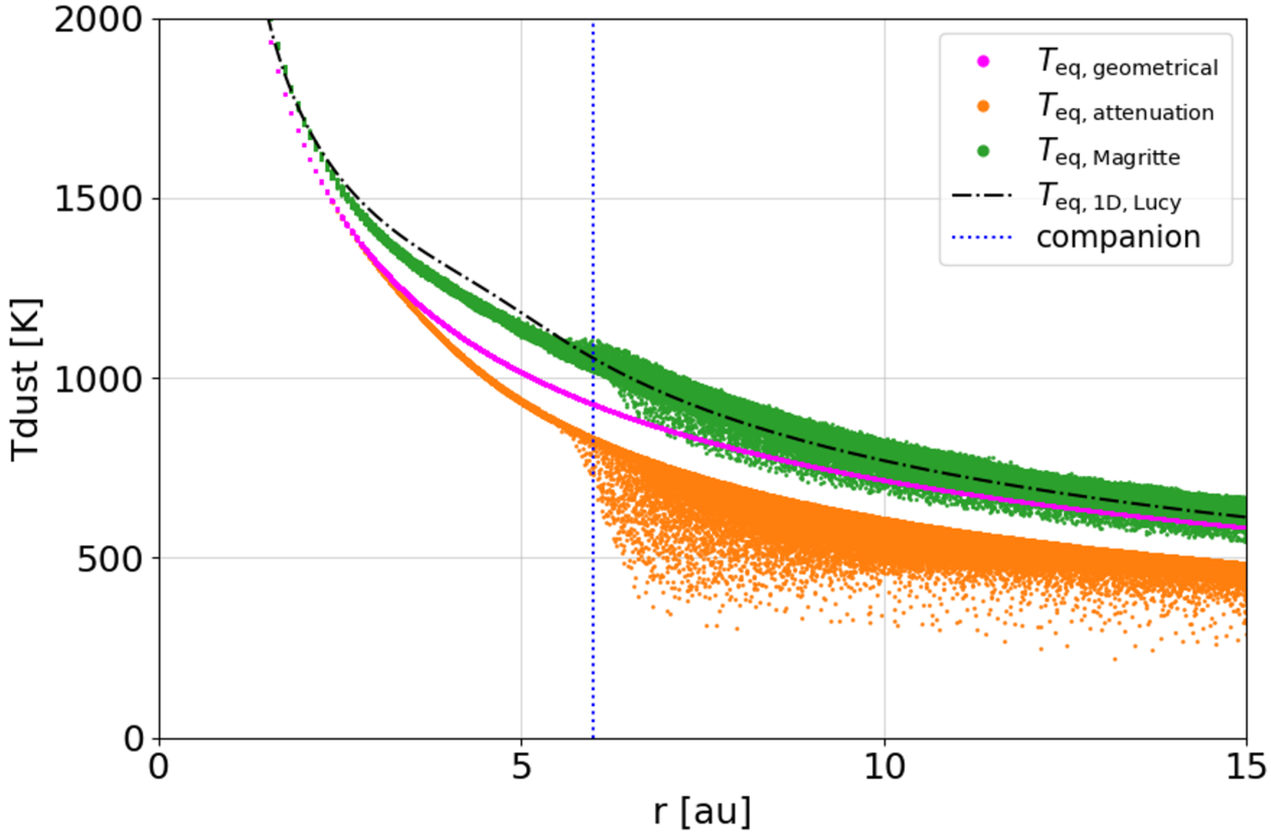

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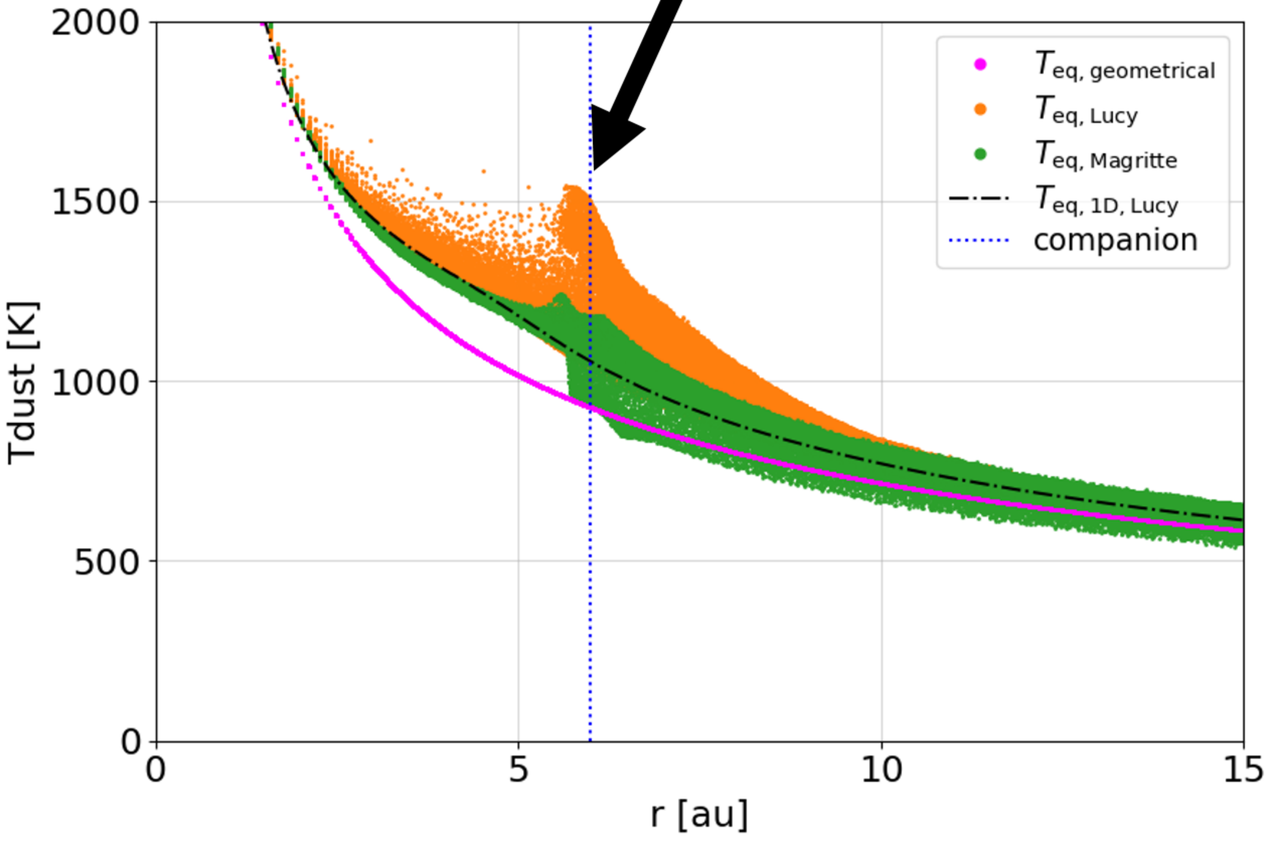

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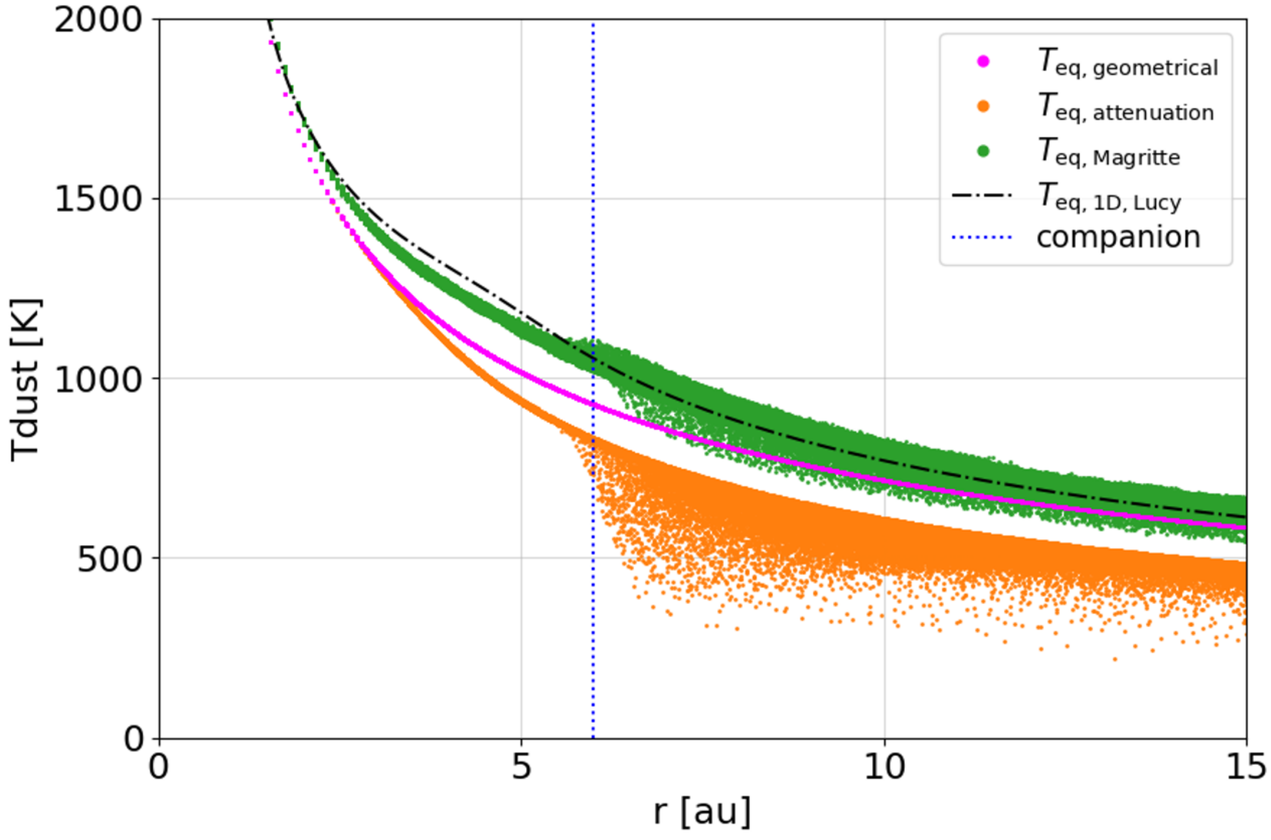

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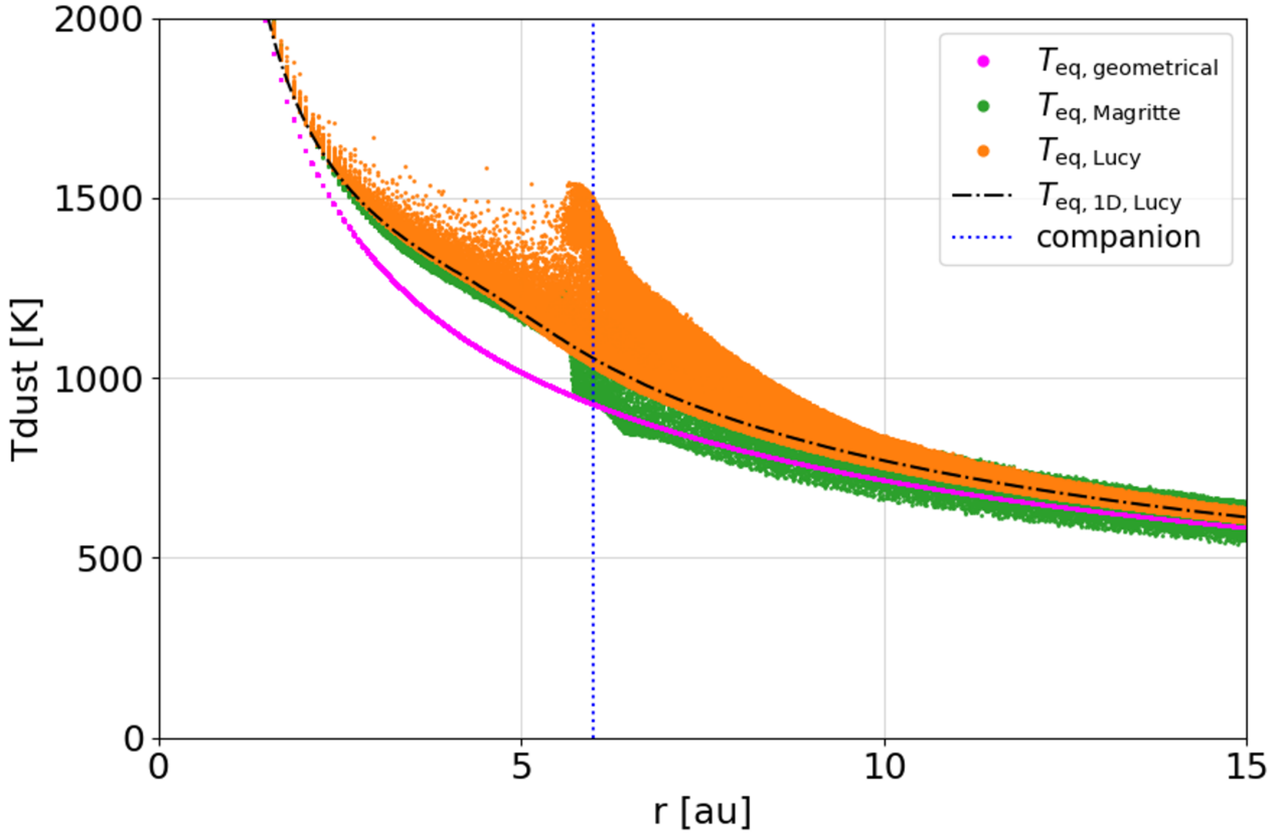

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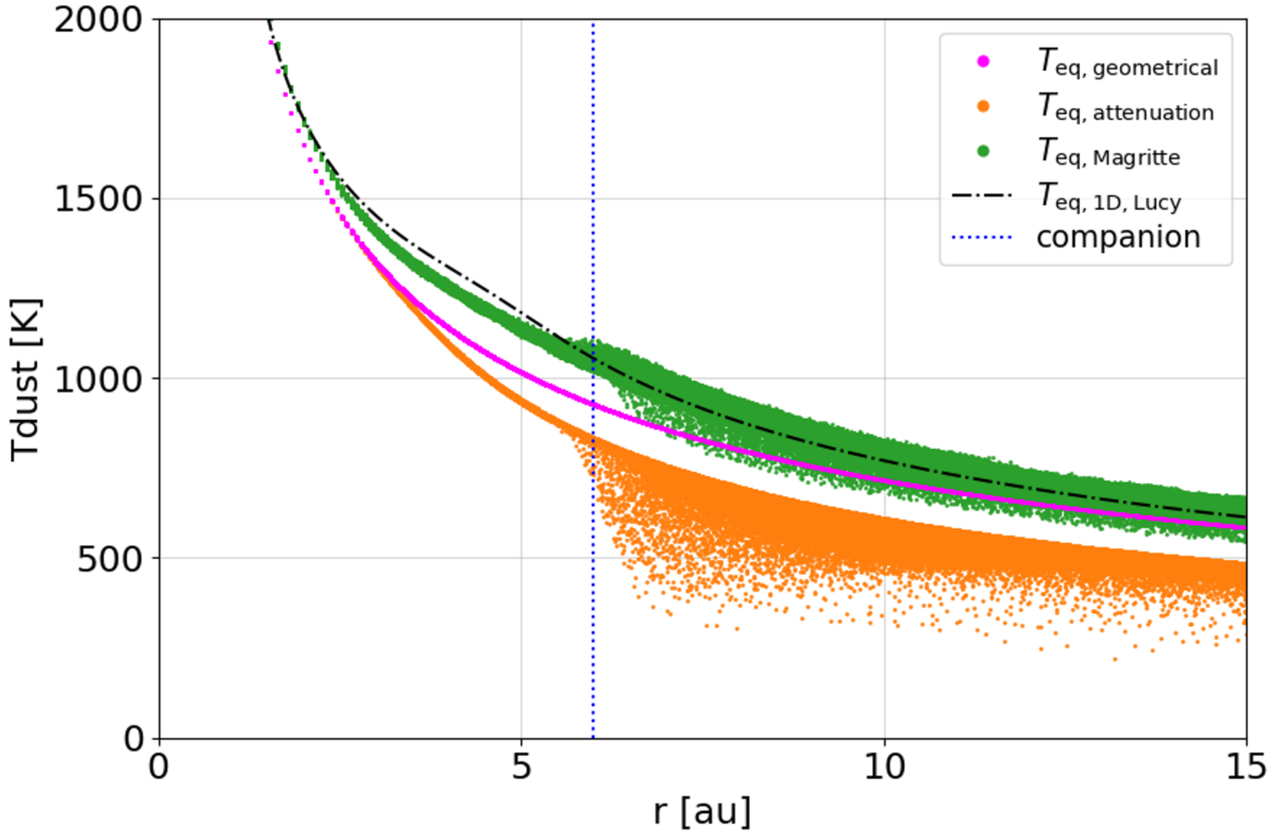

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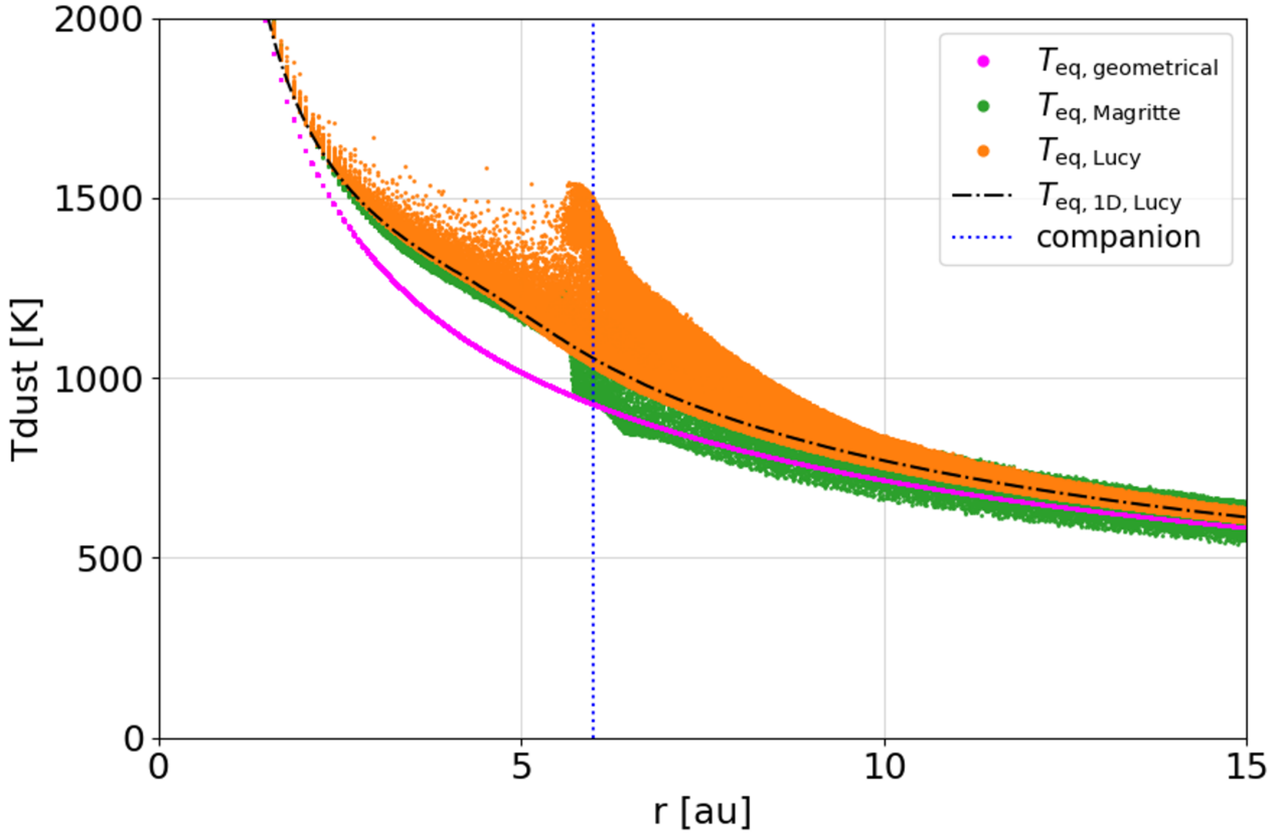

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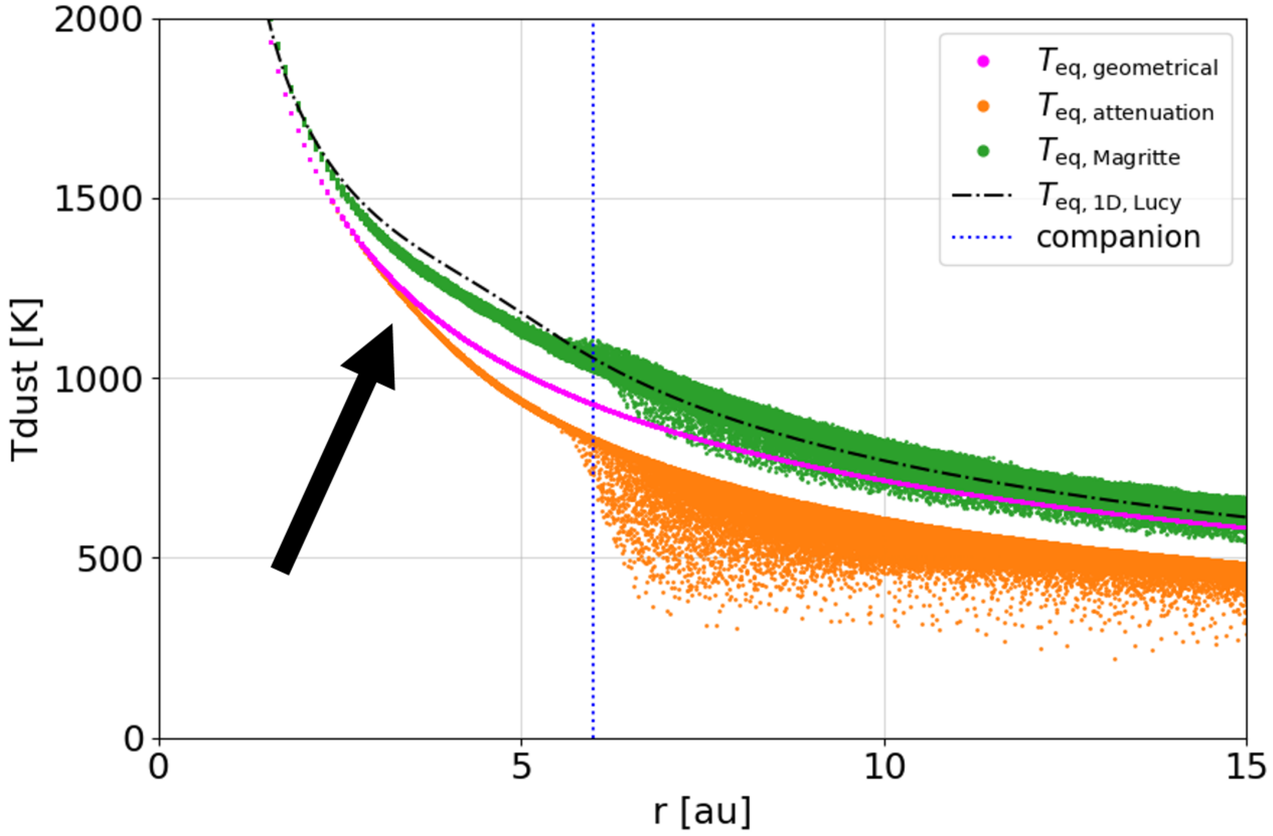

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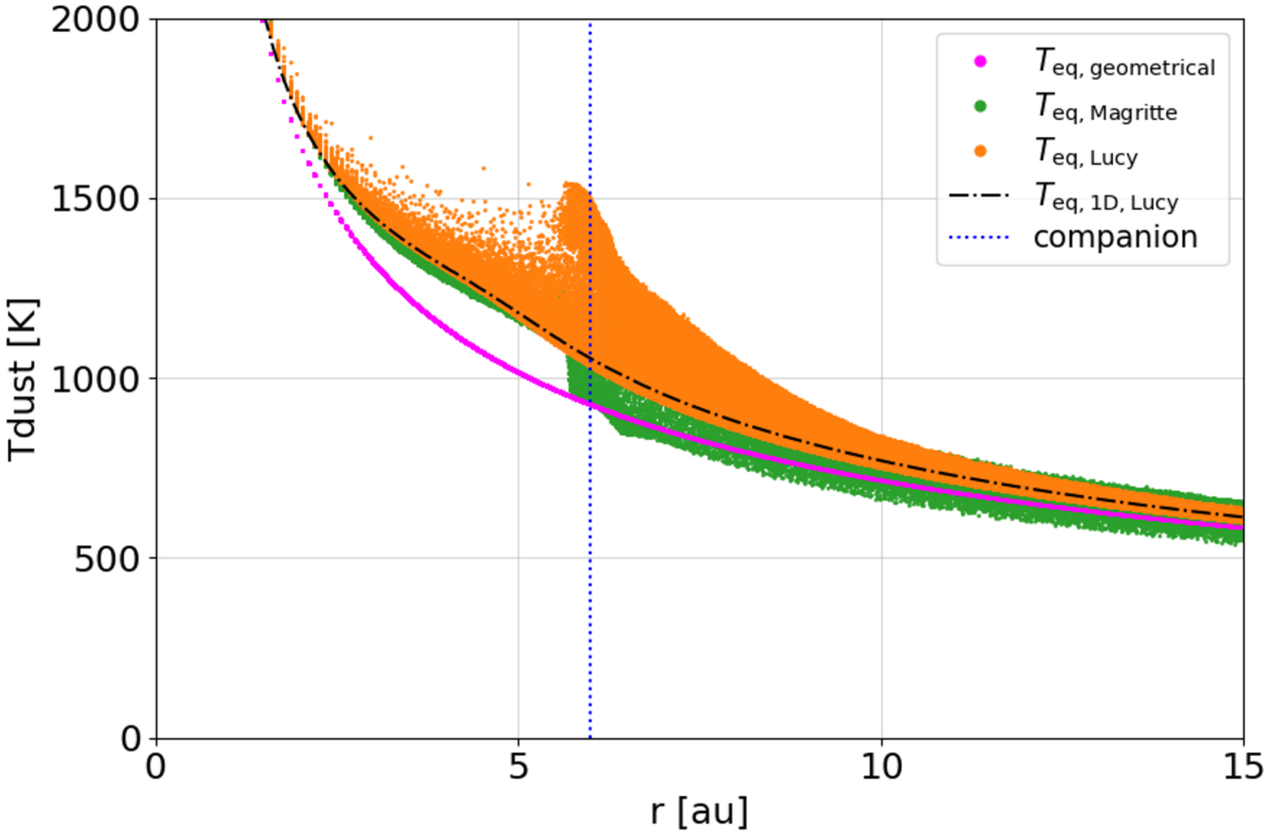
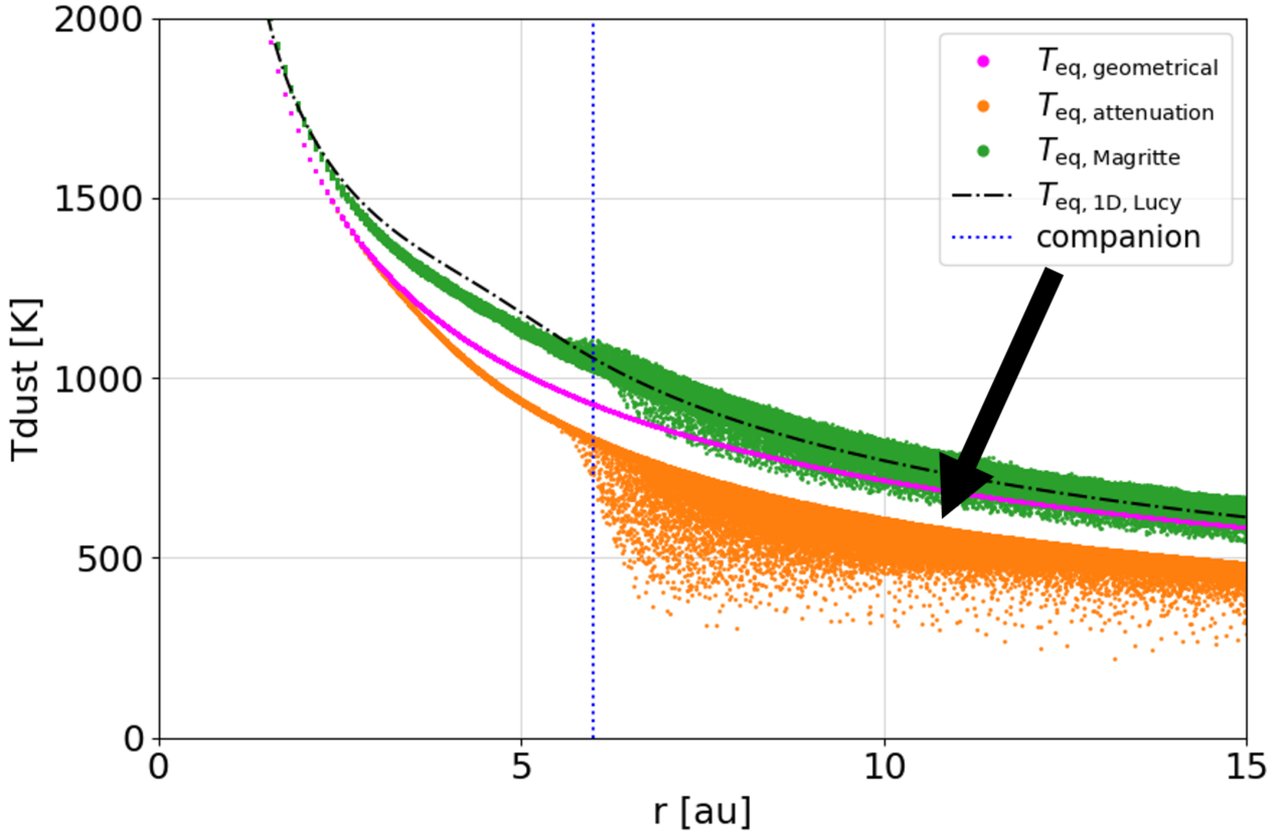
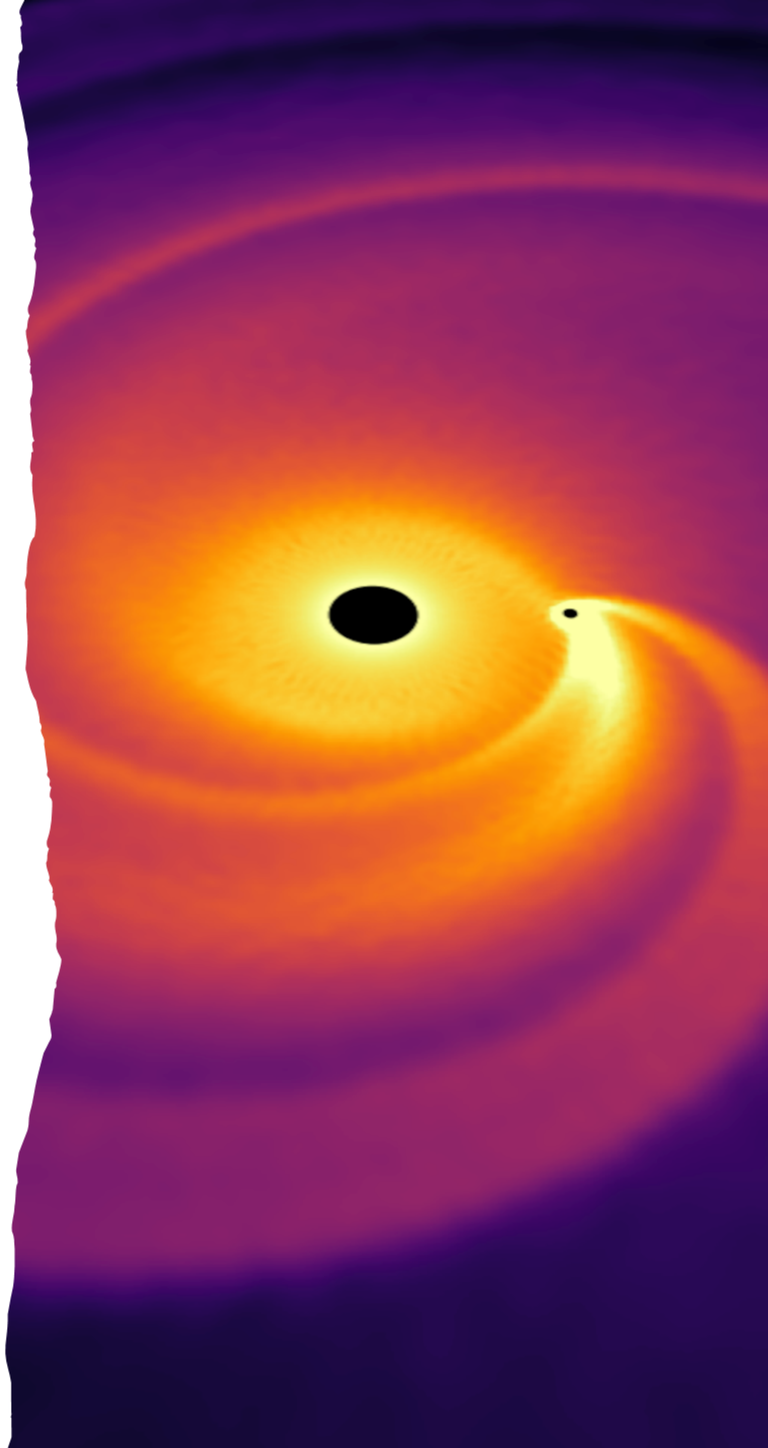


Attenuation



Conclusions

- Accounting for dust formation and radiative transfer is crucial in simulating AGB outflows
- The Lucy approximation provides the most accurate results, although it does not account for all effects



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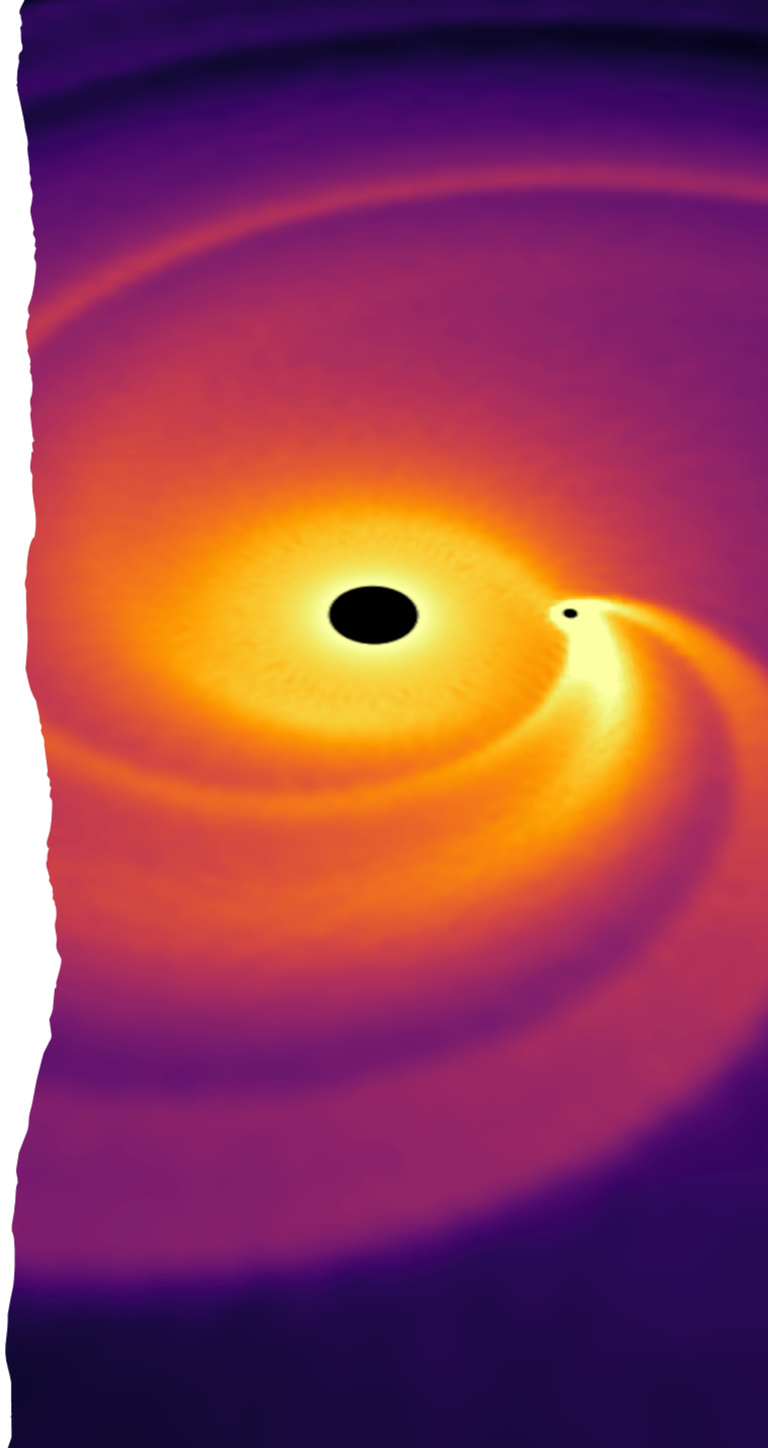

Outlook

- Cooling
  - H-cooling (Jolien Malfait)
  - More cooling (Lionel Siess)
- Pulsations
  - Follow Aydi & Mohamed (2022)
- Chemistry
  - Chemistry emulator (Silke Maes)

- Comparing models and observations