

***DRIVING ASYMMETRIC RED
SUPERGIANT WINDS WITH
BINARY INTERACTION***

CAMILLE LANDRI, ONDŘEJ PEJCHA

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION IN MNRAS



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OF MATHEMATICS
AND PHYSICS
Charles University

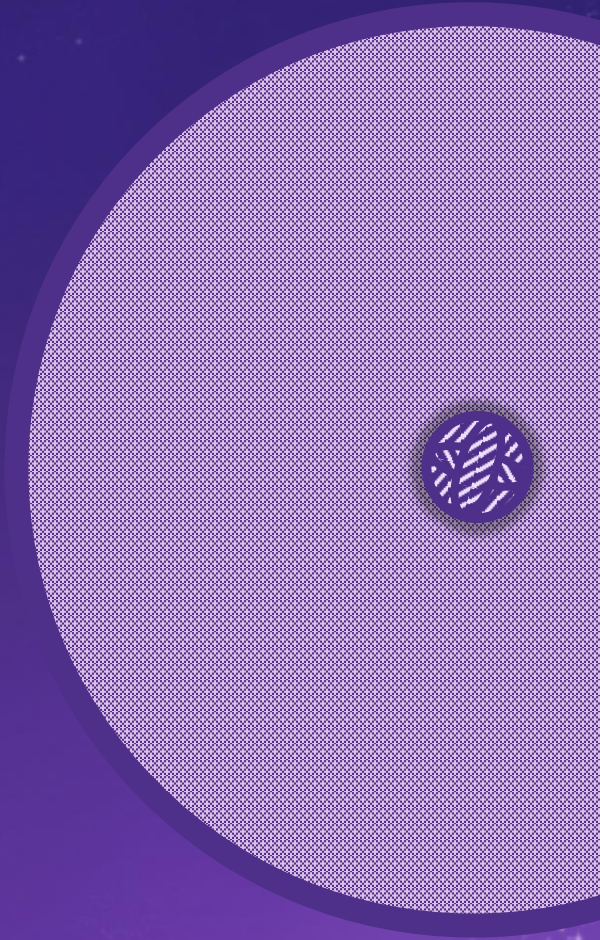


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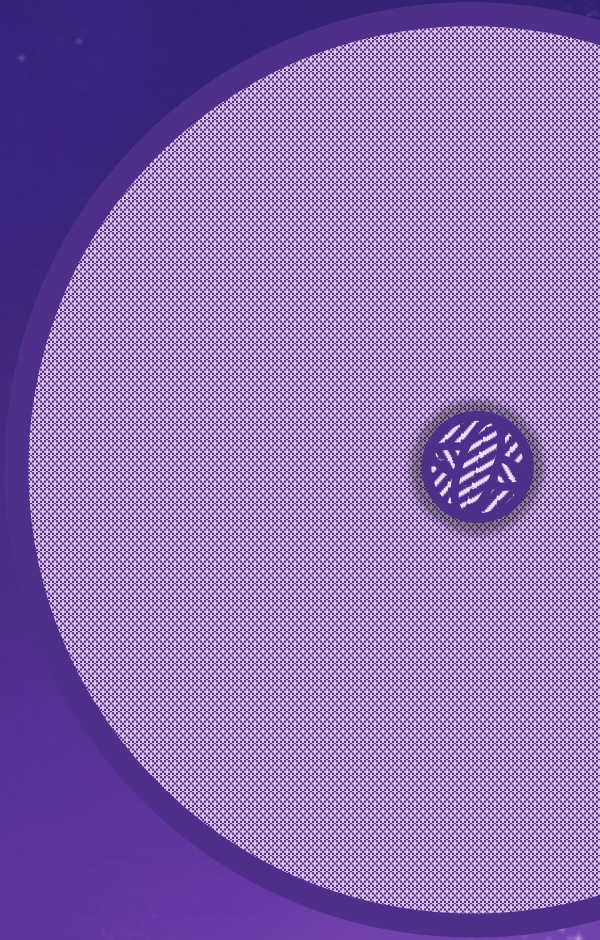
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Very extended envelope (up to $1500 R_{\odot}$)

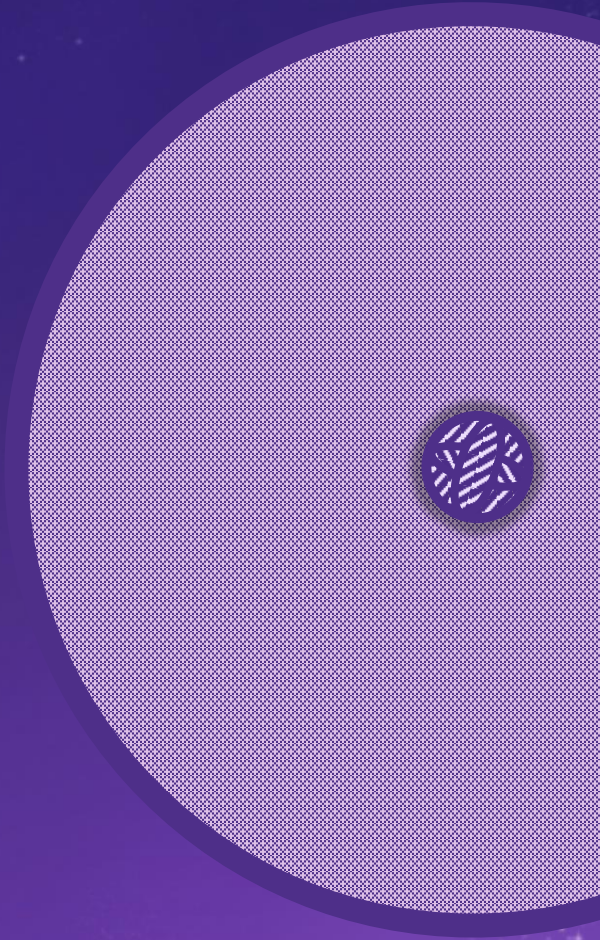


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Deep convective envelope



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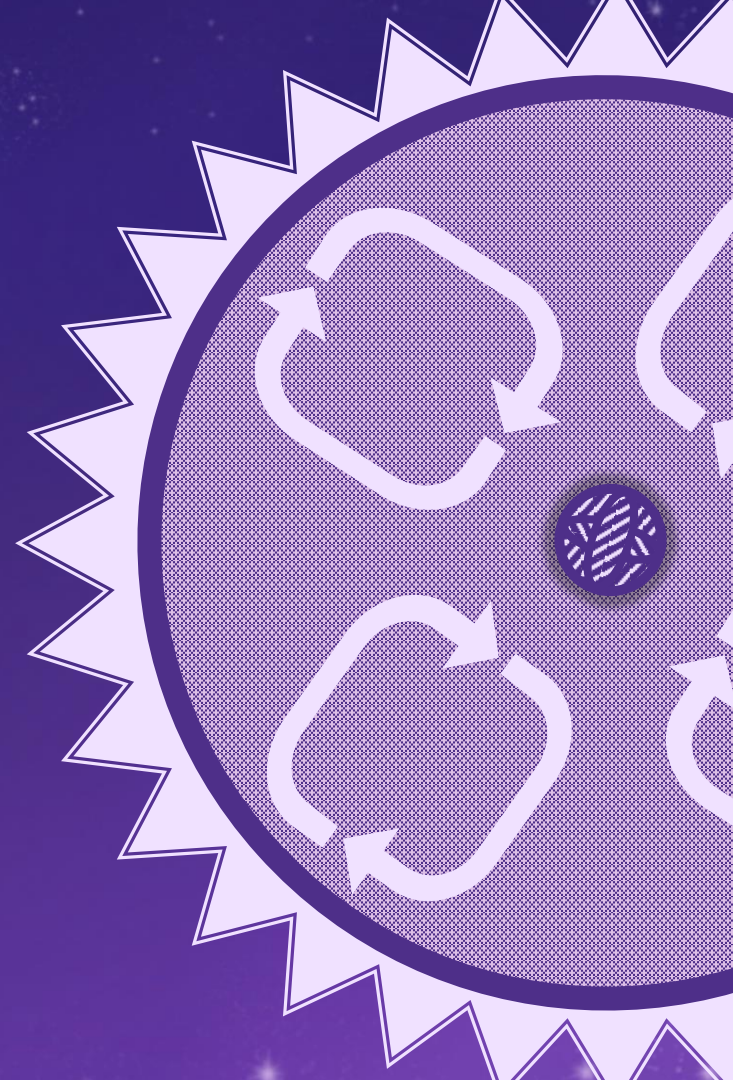
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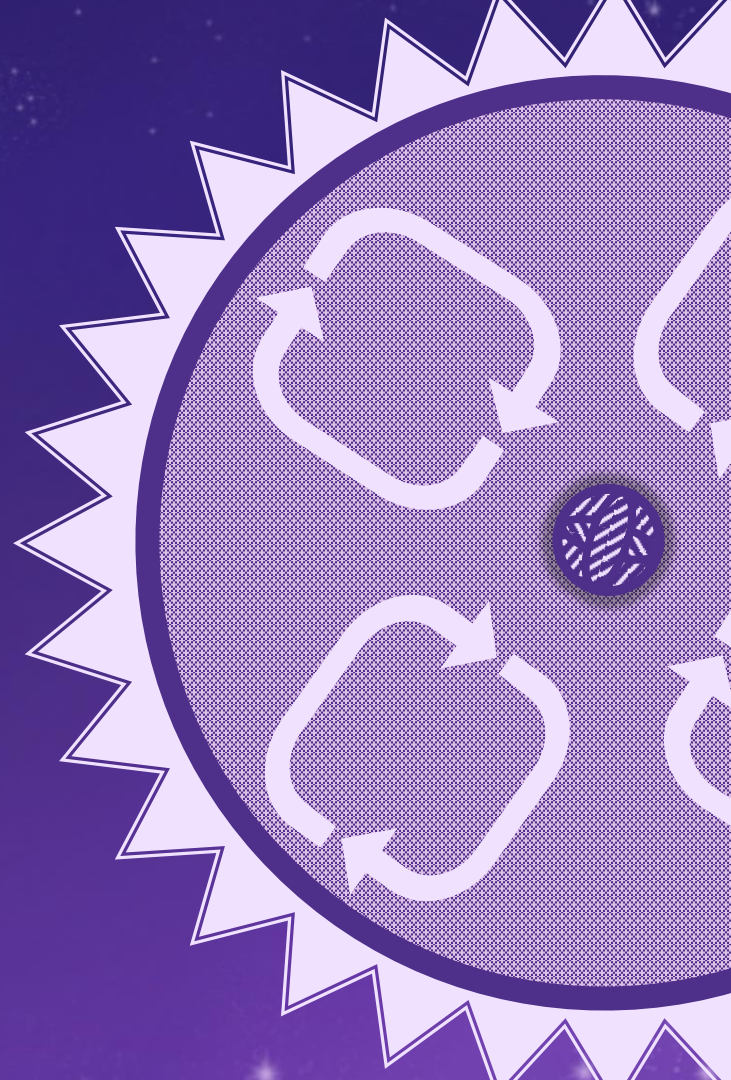
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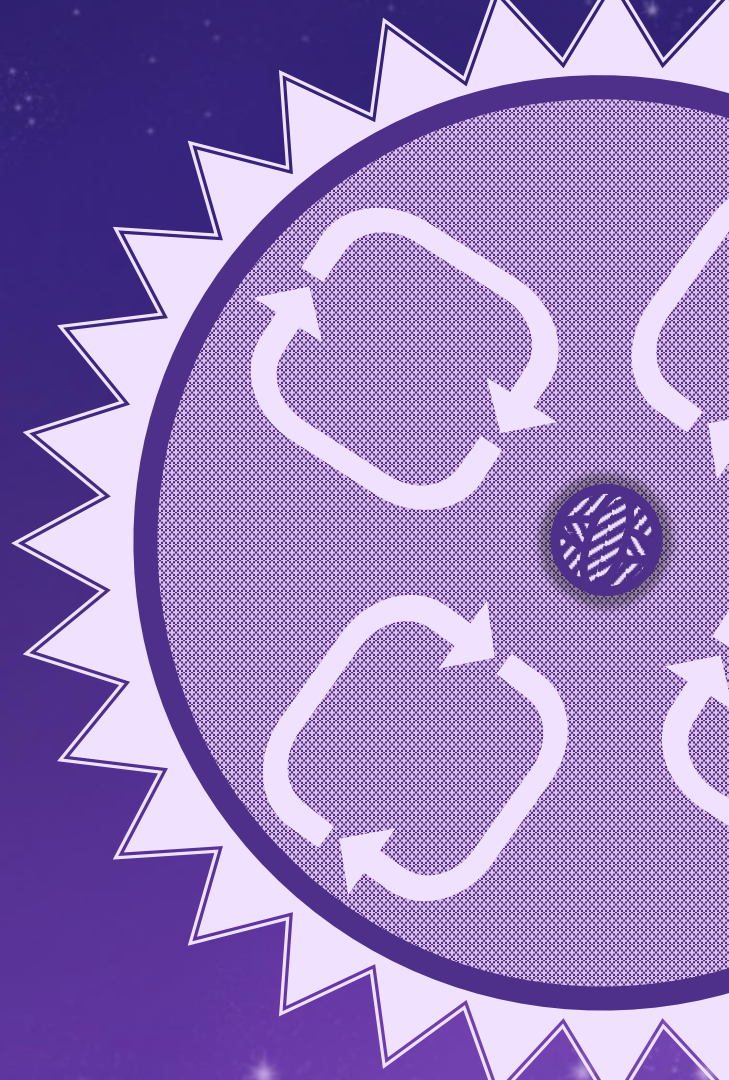
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Important problem of
stellar evolution

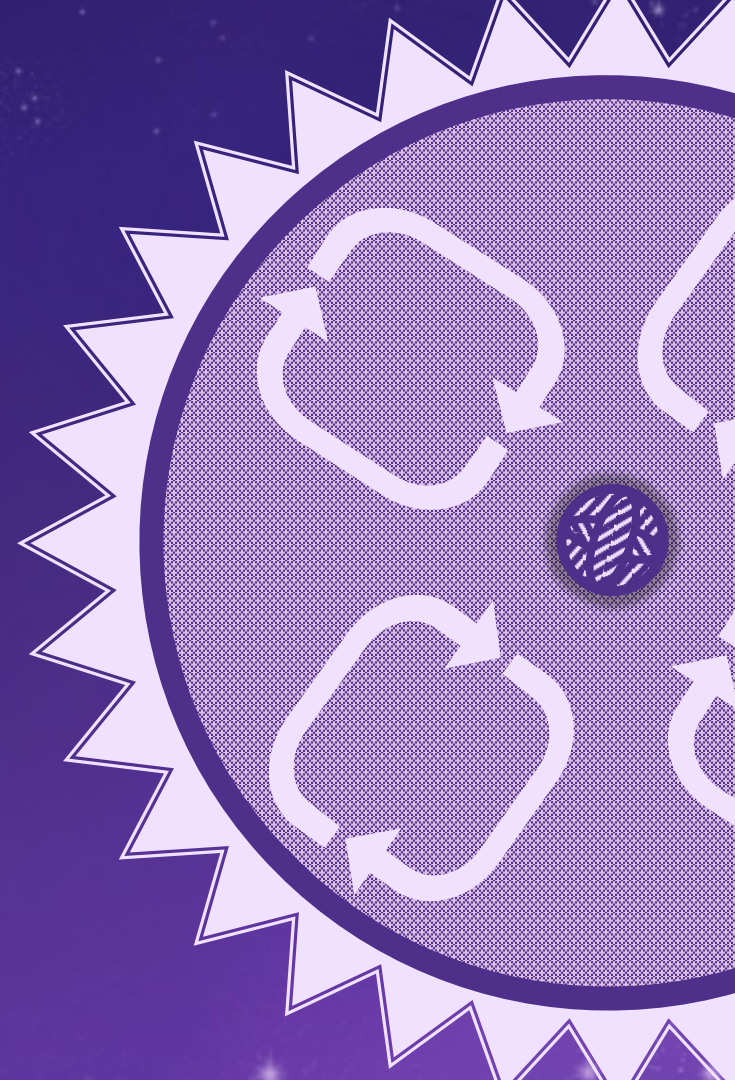


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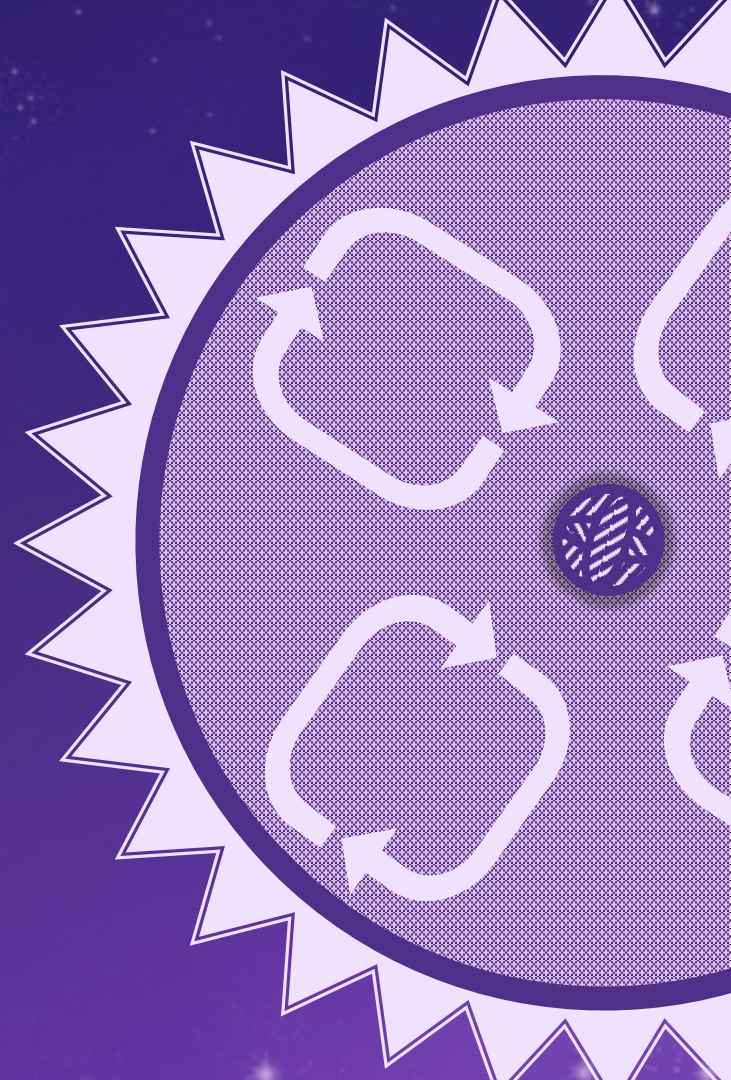
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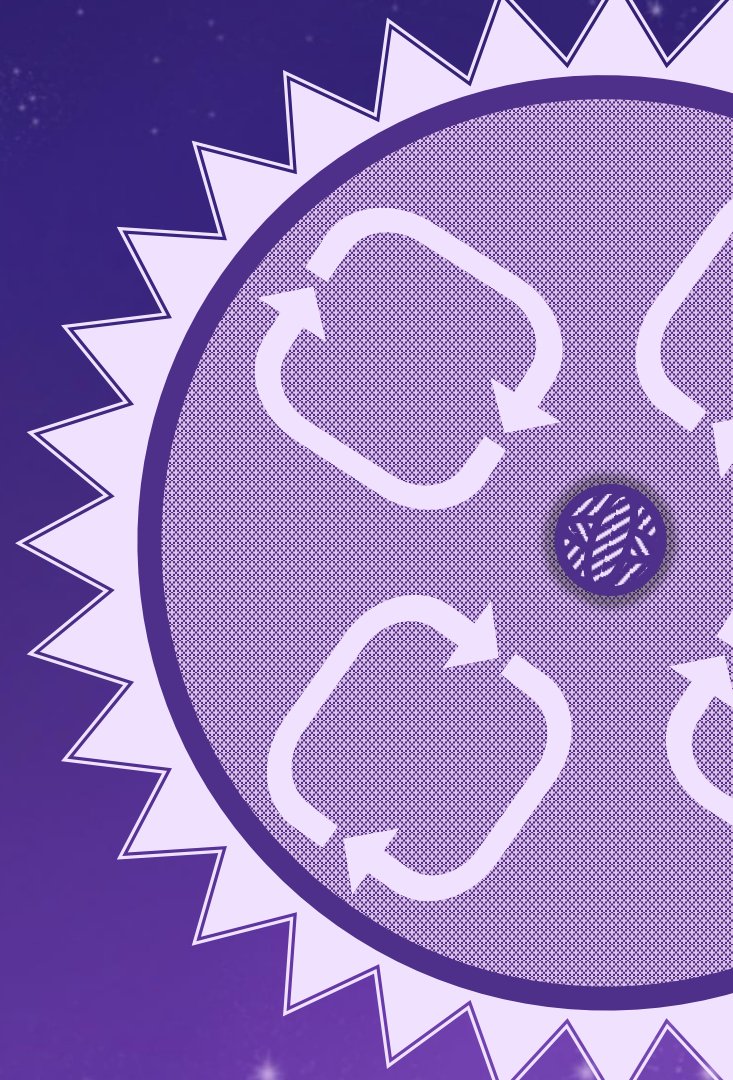


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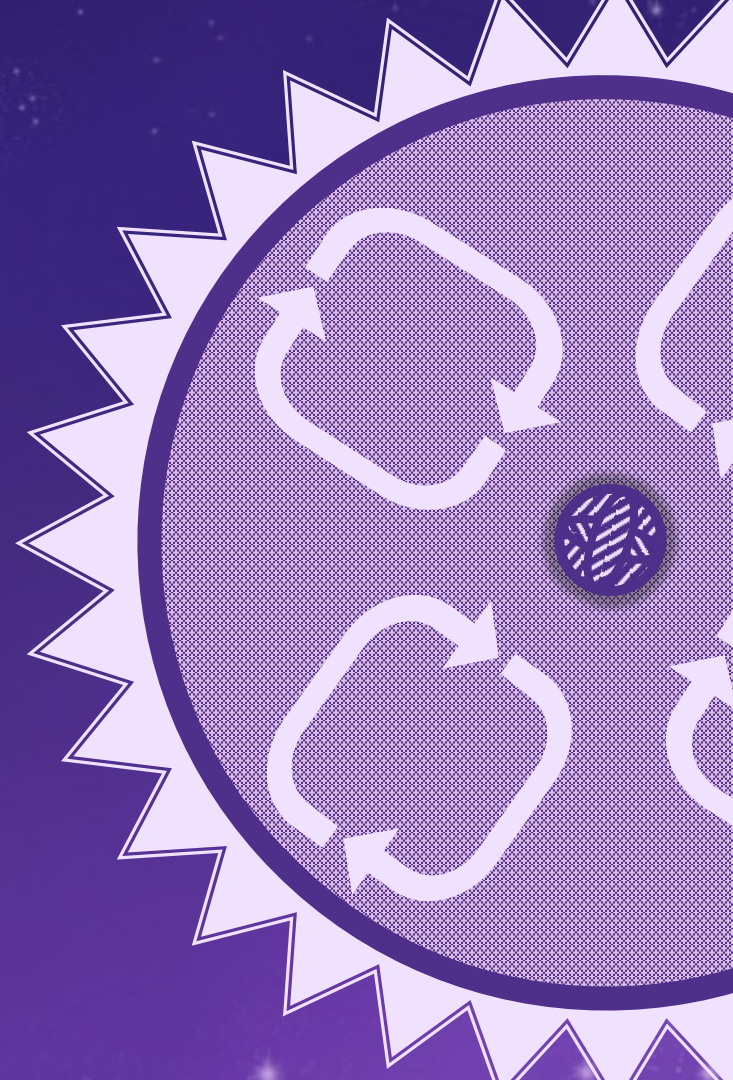
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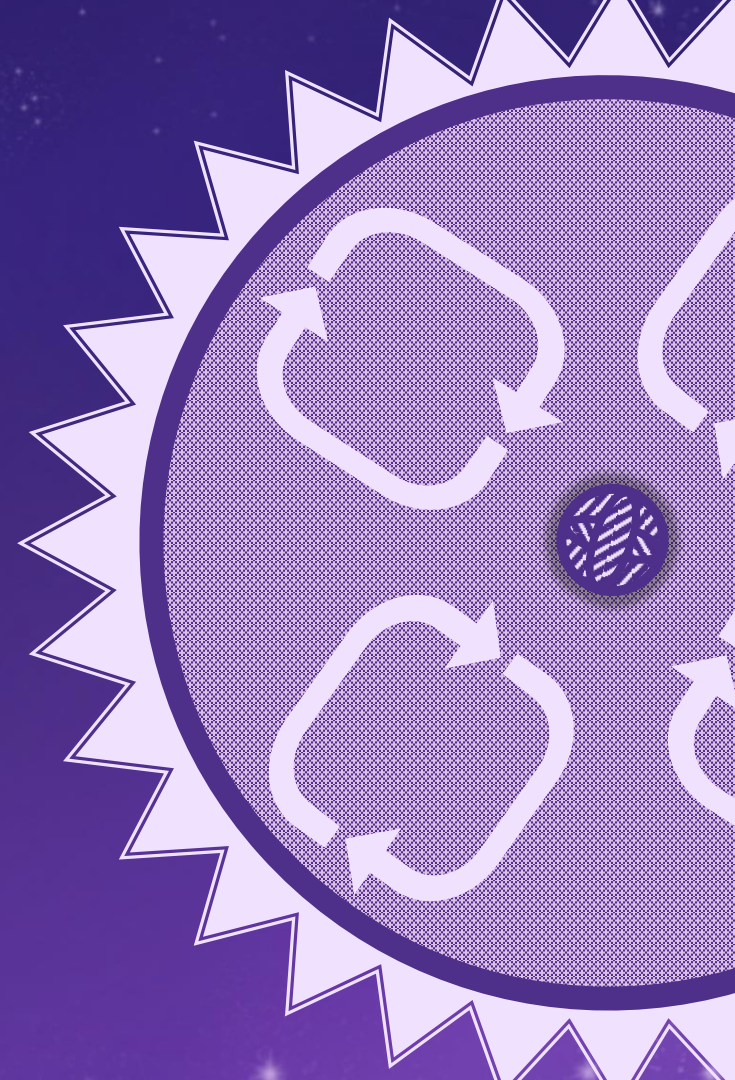
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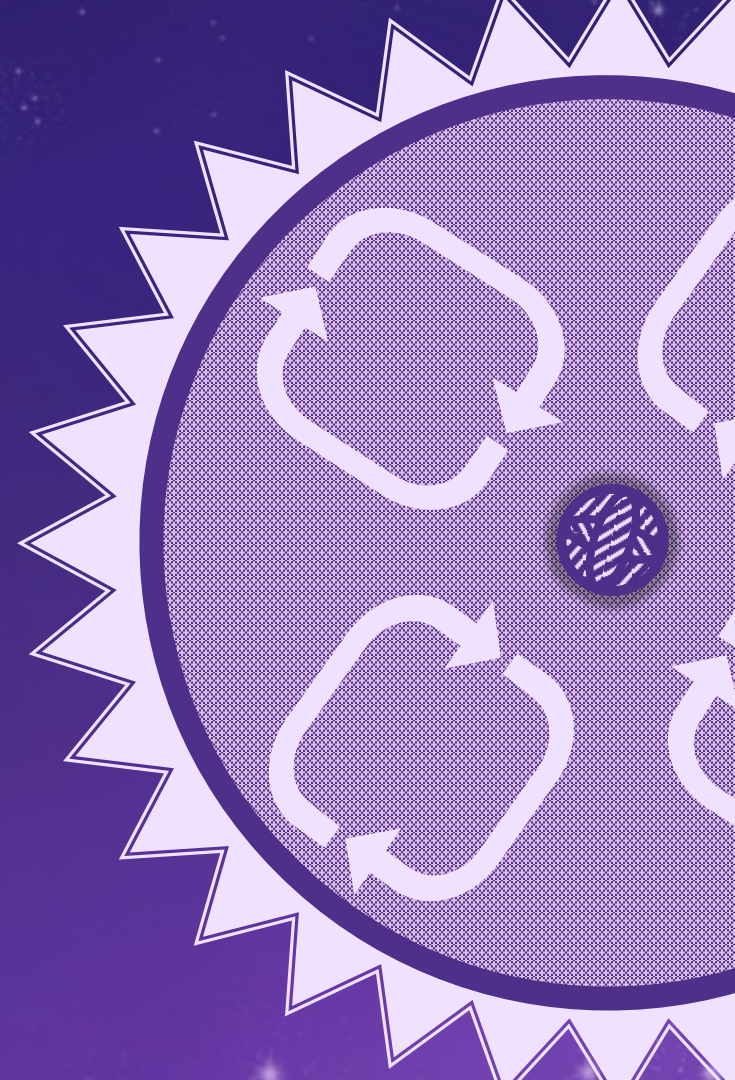
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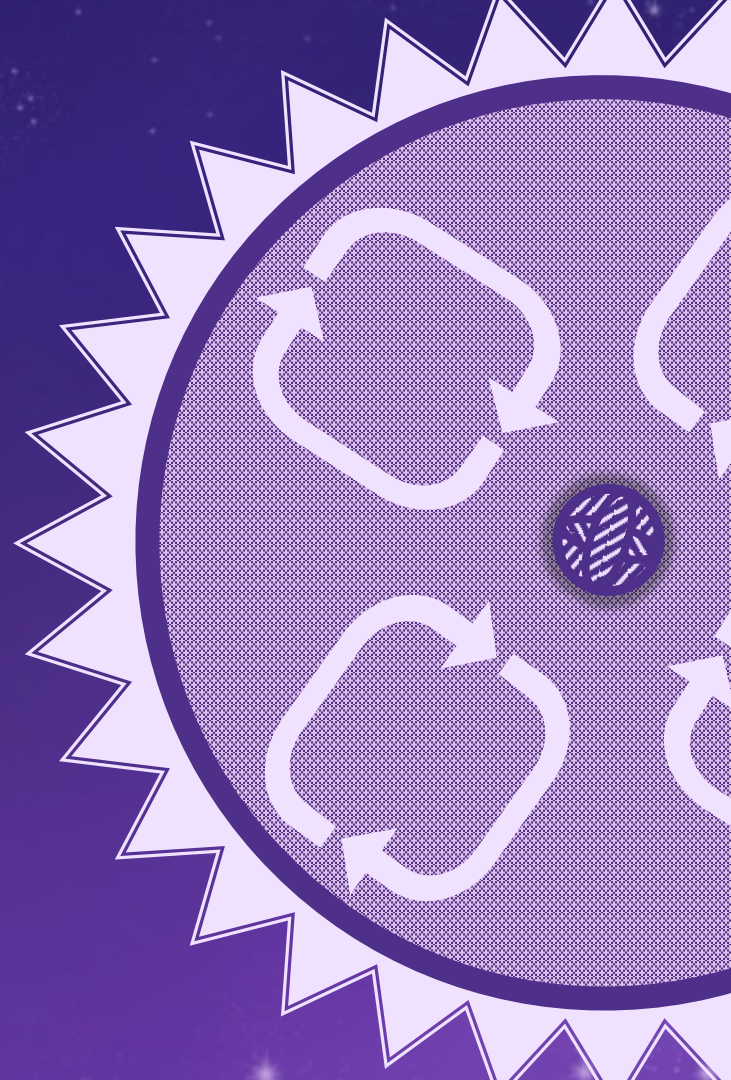
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Some outflows around RSGs are very complex and asymmetric.



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**Very extended dusty ejecta can be resolved IR and
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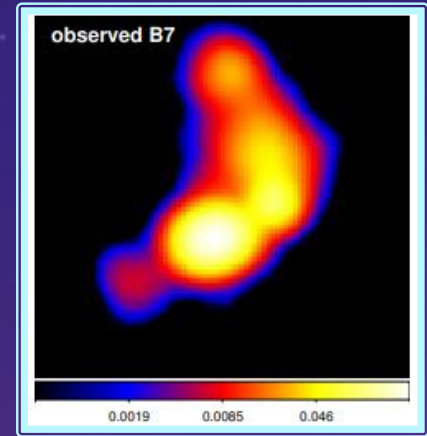
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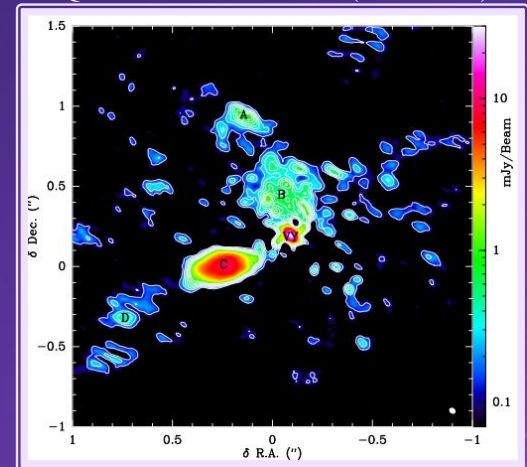
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KAMINSKI 2019 (~ 350 GHz)



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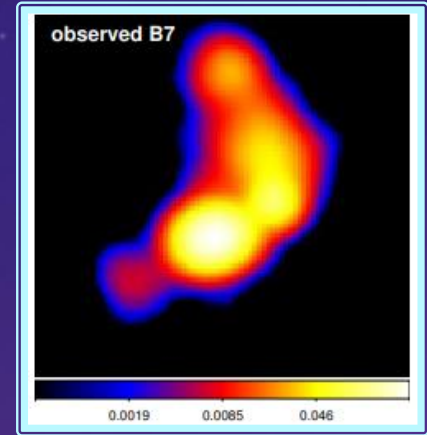
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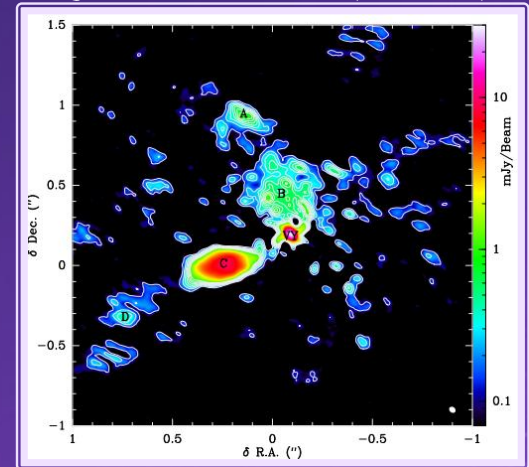
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Discrete mass ejections thought to be due to
magnetic activity and convection
(Humphrey 2022, Quintana-Lacaci 2023)

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Massive stars are often found in binaries (e.g. Sana 2012)

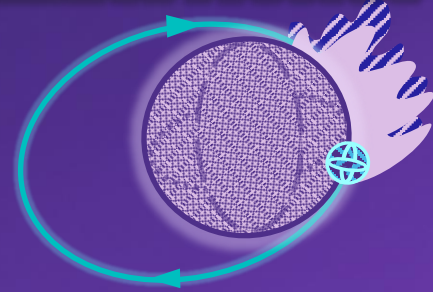
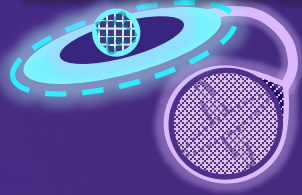
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***CAN WE EXPLAIN SOME OF THESE MASS LOSS
EPISODES WITH BINARY INTERACTIONS?***

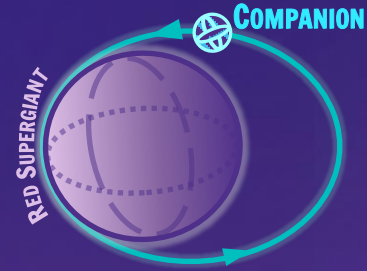


WHAT IF...

The background is a deep, dark blue with a subtle gradient, becoming lighter towards the bottom. It is decorated with numerous small, bright white particles that resemble stars or dust, scattered across the frame, particularly concentrated in the upper and lower corners.

WHAT IF...

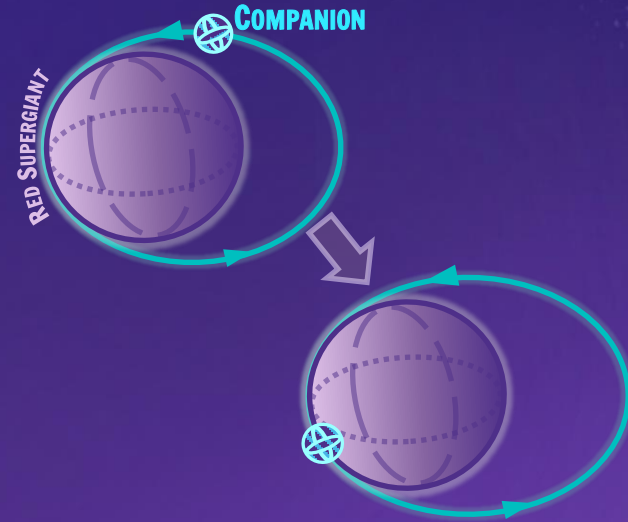
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Shock through the outer envelope



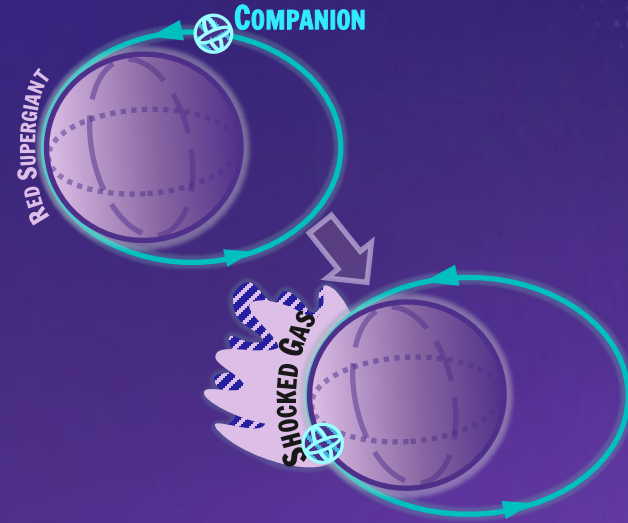
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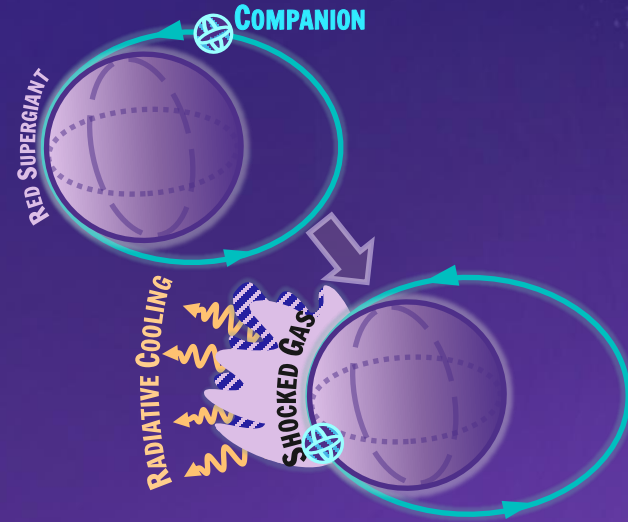
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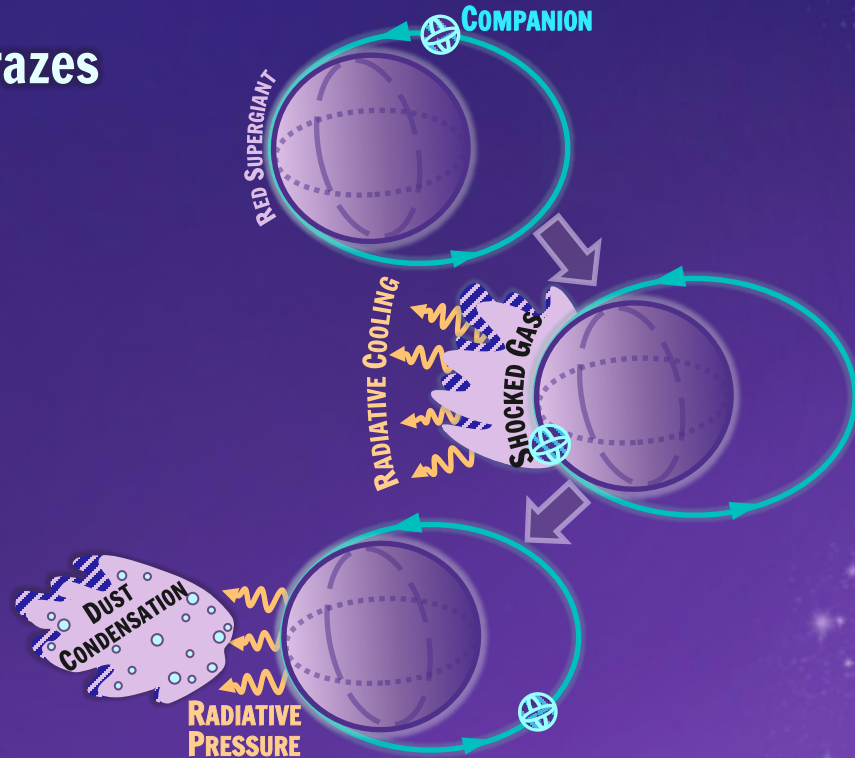
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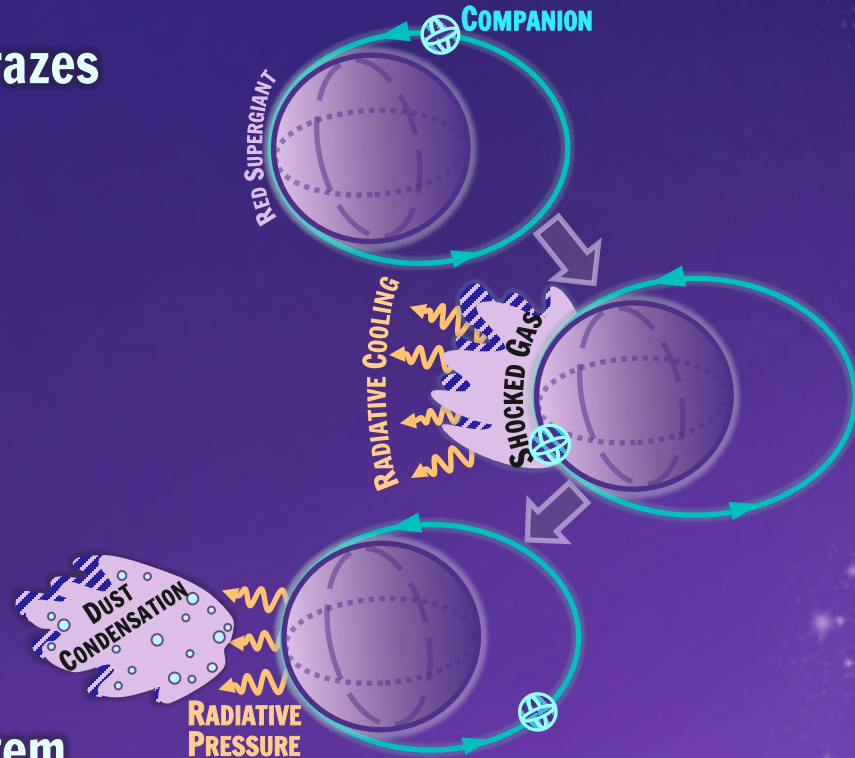
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Run 3D hydro simulations of this system



SIMULATIONS

The background is a dark blue gradient, transitioning from a slightly lighter shade at the bottom to a darker shade at the top. Scattered throughout the background are numerous small, white, star-like particles of varying sizes and brightness, creating a cosmic or digital atmosphere.

SIMULATIONS

RSG

$$M_1 = 20 M_{\odot}$$

$$R_1 = 1500 R_{\odot}$$

$$T_{\text{phot}} = 3500 \text{ K}$$

$$Z = 0.02$$

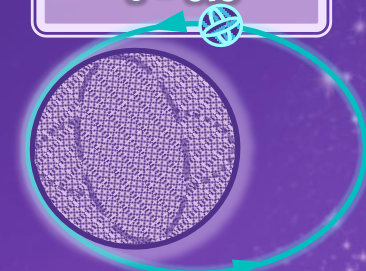
$$t_{\text{dyn}} = 1.34 \text{ yr}$$

Binary

$$M_2 = 2 M_{\odot}$$

$$a = 7500 R_{\odot}$$

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SIMULATIONS

Evolve this binary system in 3D
smoothed particle hydrodynamics



PHANTOM
(Price et al., 2018)

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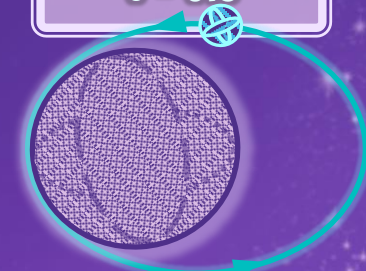
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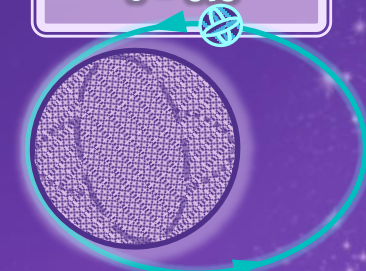
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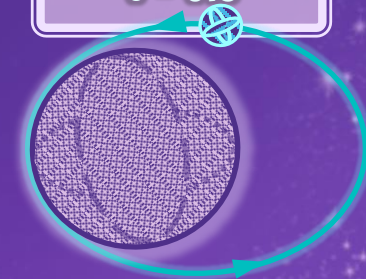
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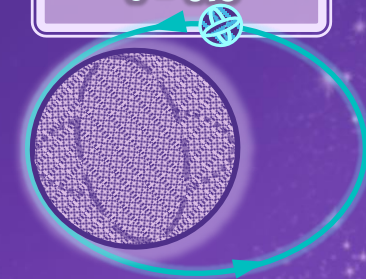
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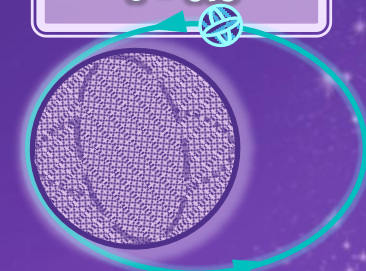
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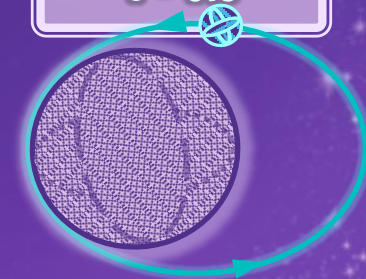
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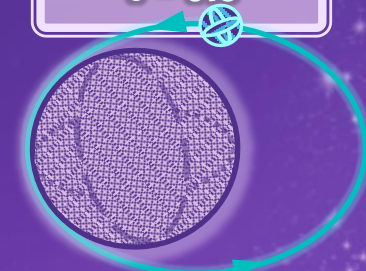
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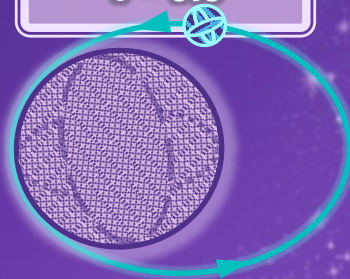
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Dust condensation (winds)

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→ Free wind where dust condensation conditions are met

→ Emulate the effect of radiative cooling by implicitly cooling to the equilibrium value

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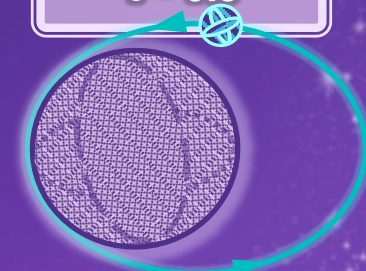
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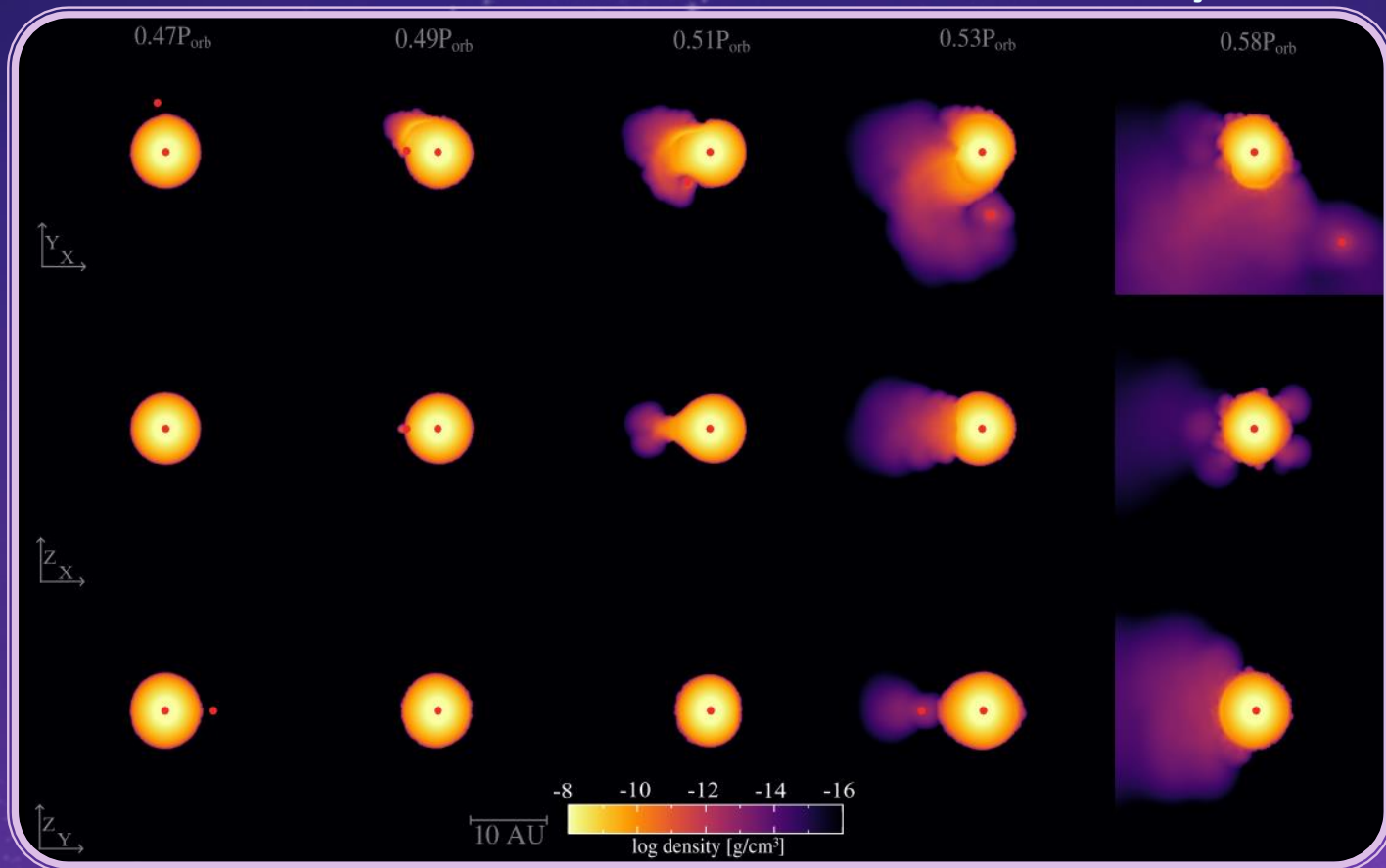
RESULTS



RESULTS

One interaction

(Landri & Pejcha 2024)

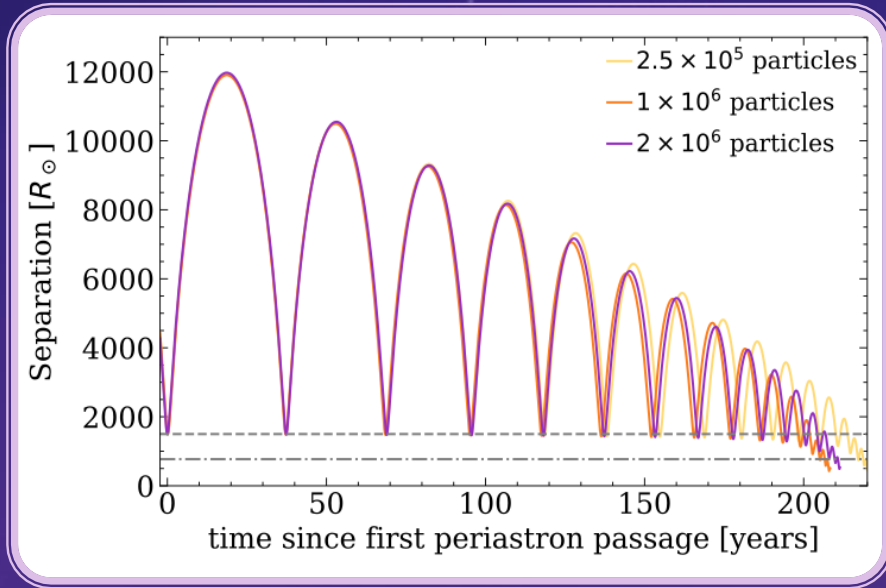


$M_1 = 20 M_{\odot}$,
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 $P = 43.91\text{yrs}$
2 million particles

ORBIT DECAY AND MASS LOSS

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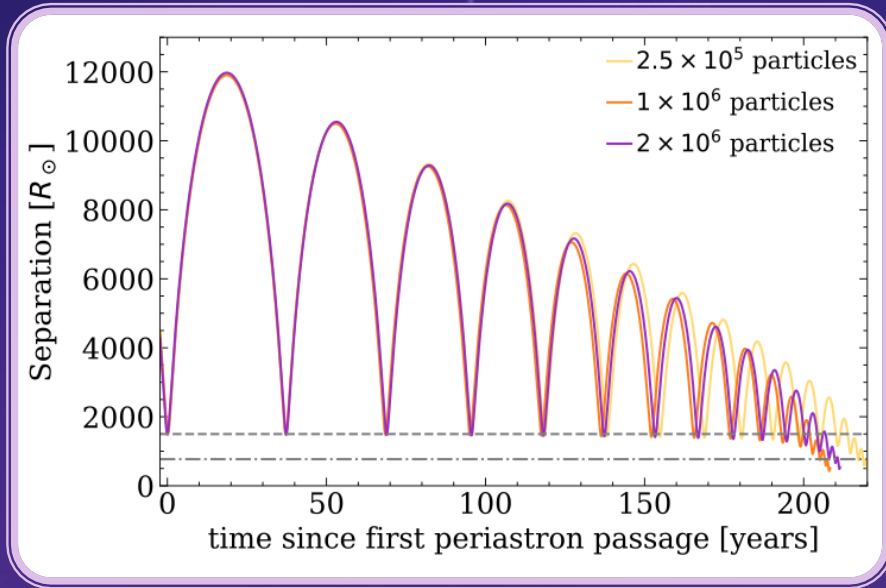
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Evolution of binary separation

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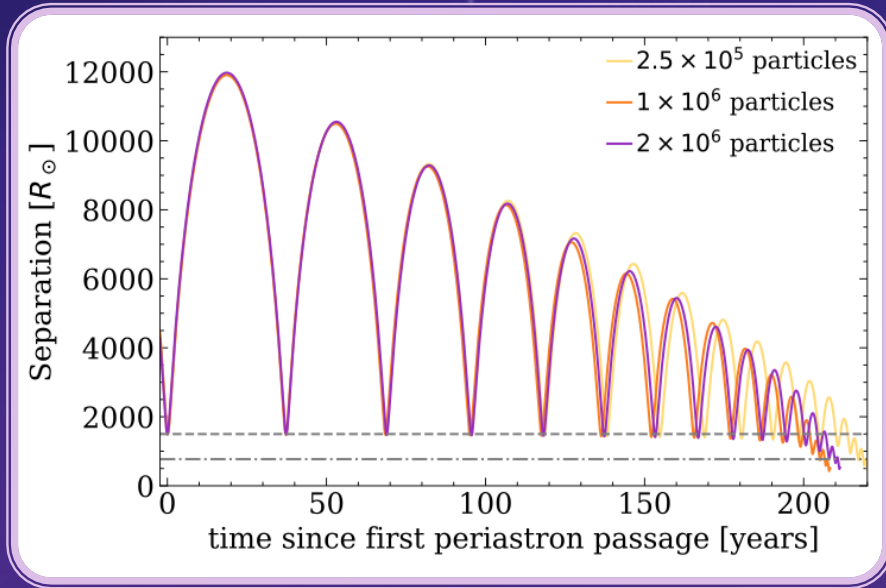


Evolution of binary separation

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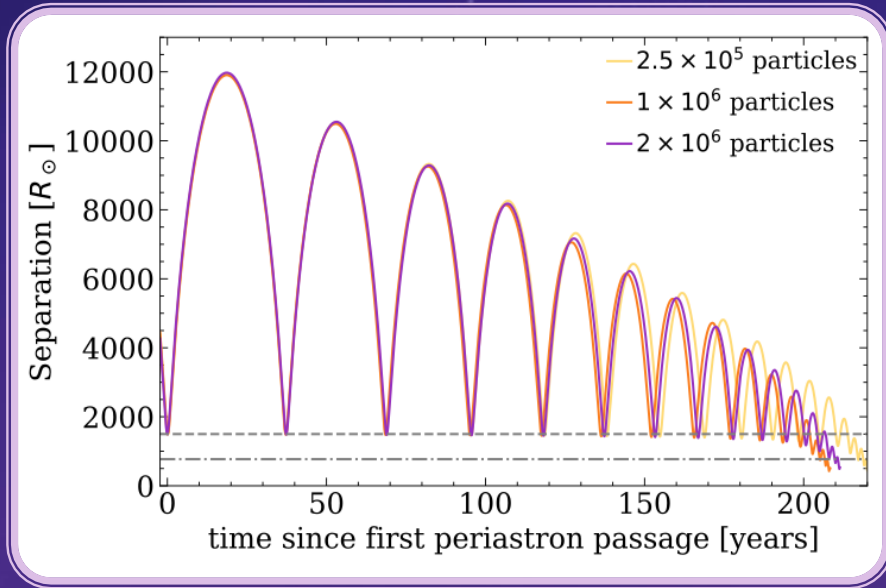


Evolution of binary separation

- . Each interaction tightens the orbit
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ORBIT DECAY AND MASS LOSS

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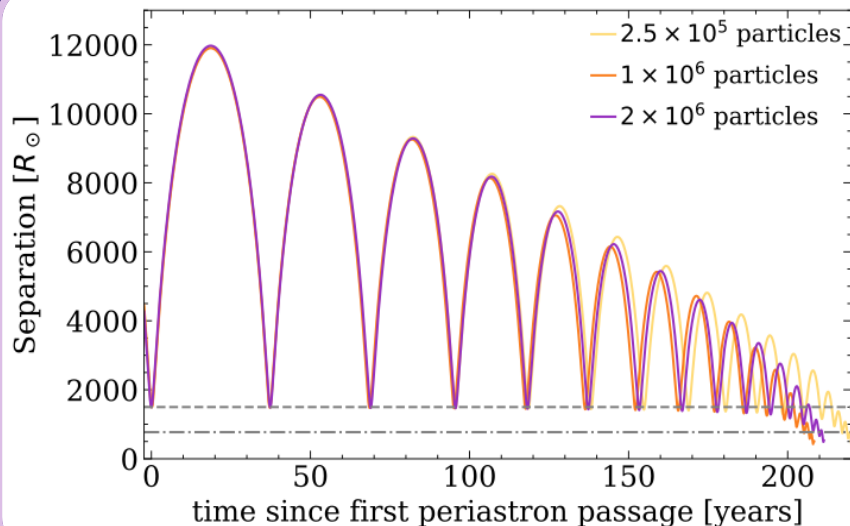


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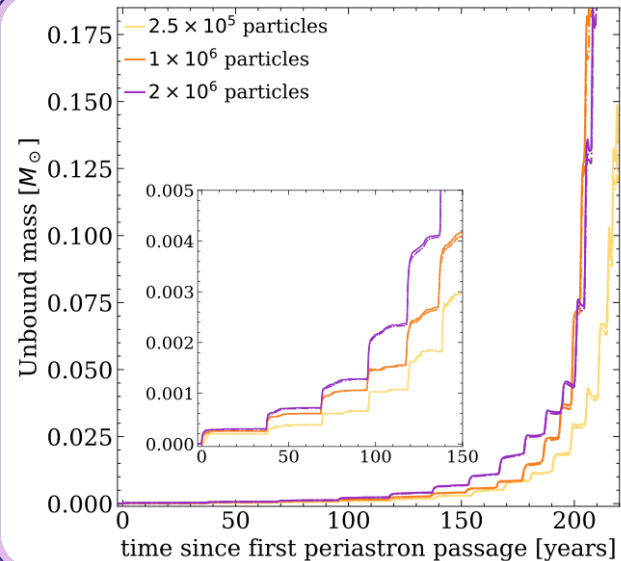
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ORBIT DECAY AND MASS LOSS

(Landri & Pejcha 2024)



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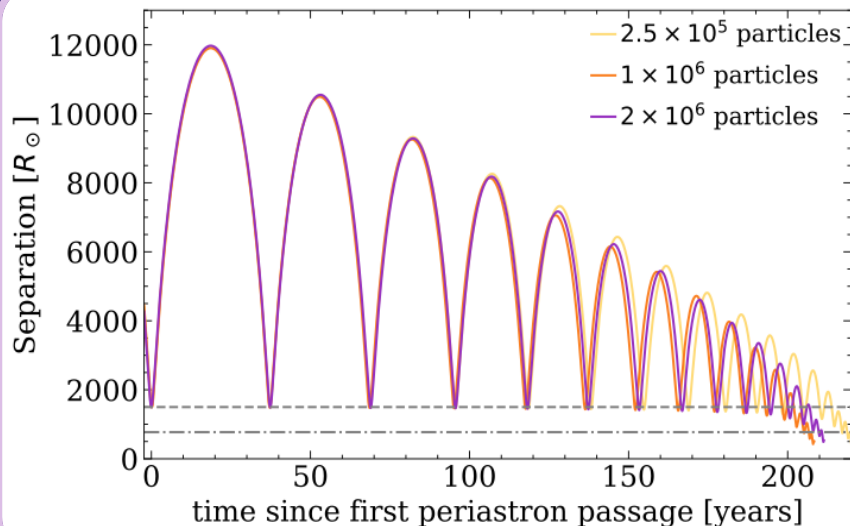


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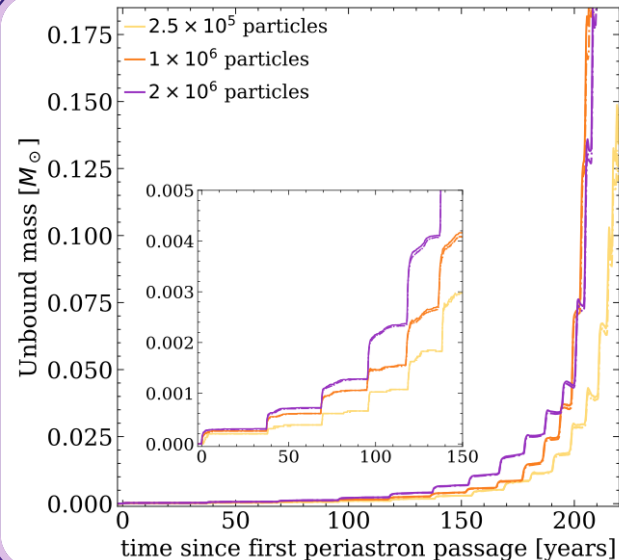
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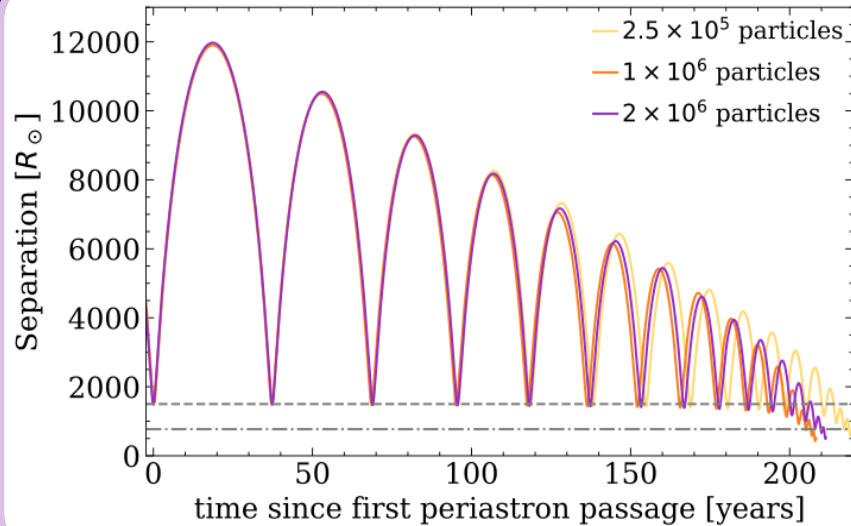


Evolution of mass loss

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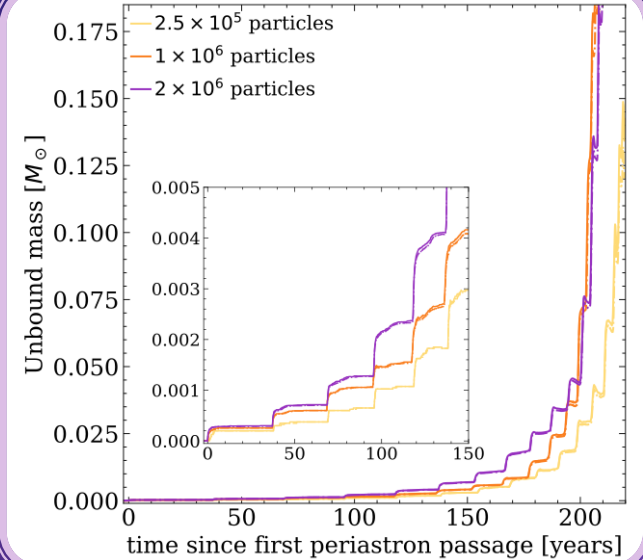
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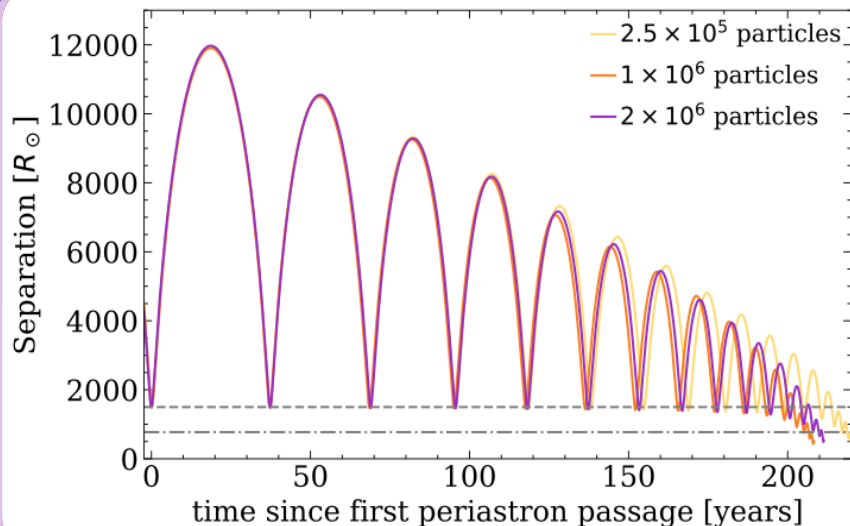


Evolution of mass loss

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- . Enhanced after each interaction

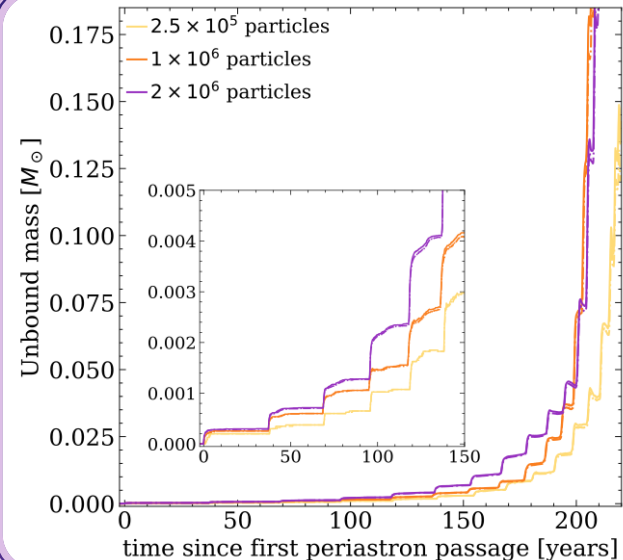
ORBIT DECAY AND MASS LOSS

(Landri & Pejcha 2024)



Evolution of binary separation

- . Each interaction tightens the orbit
- . Companion reaches deeper layers
- . CEE after 200 years (14 orbits)



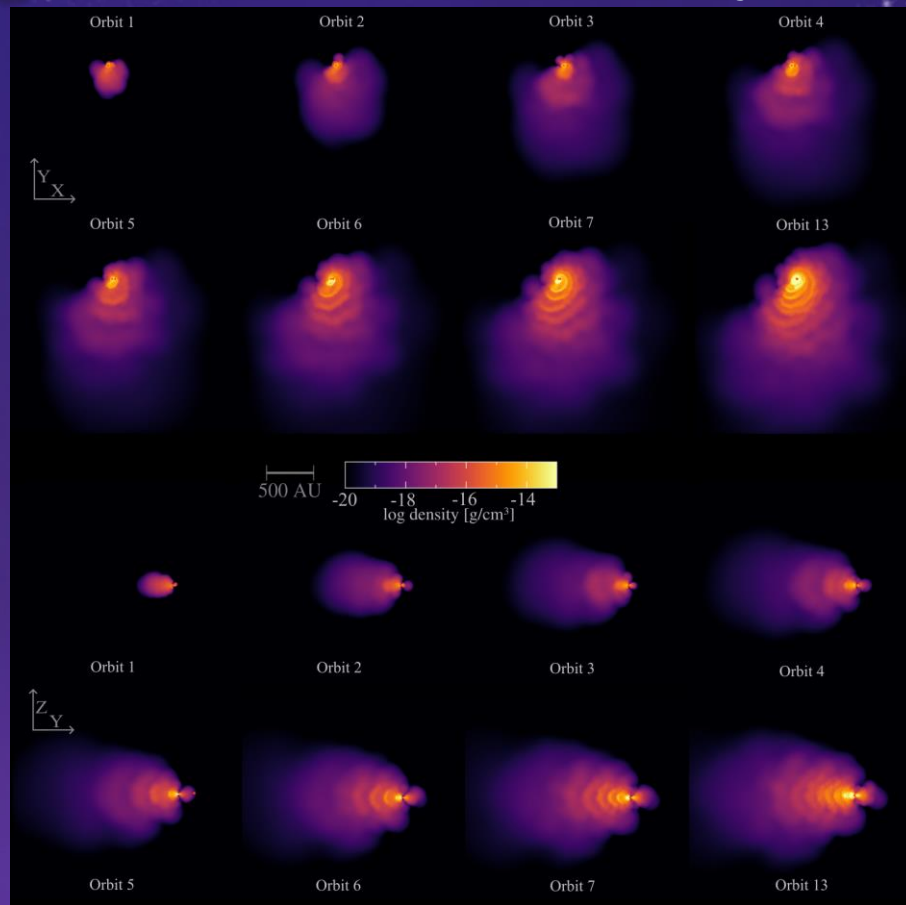
Evolution of mass loss

- . Mass loss is episodic
- . Enhanced after each interaction
- . Loses $0.185 M_{\odot}$ before CEE

EVOLUTION OF THE EJECTA

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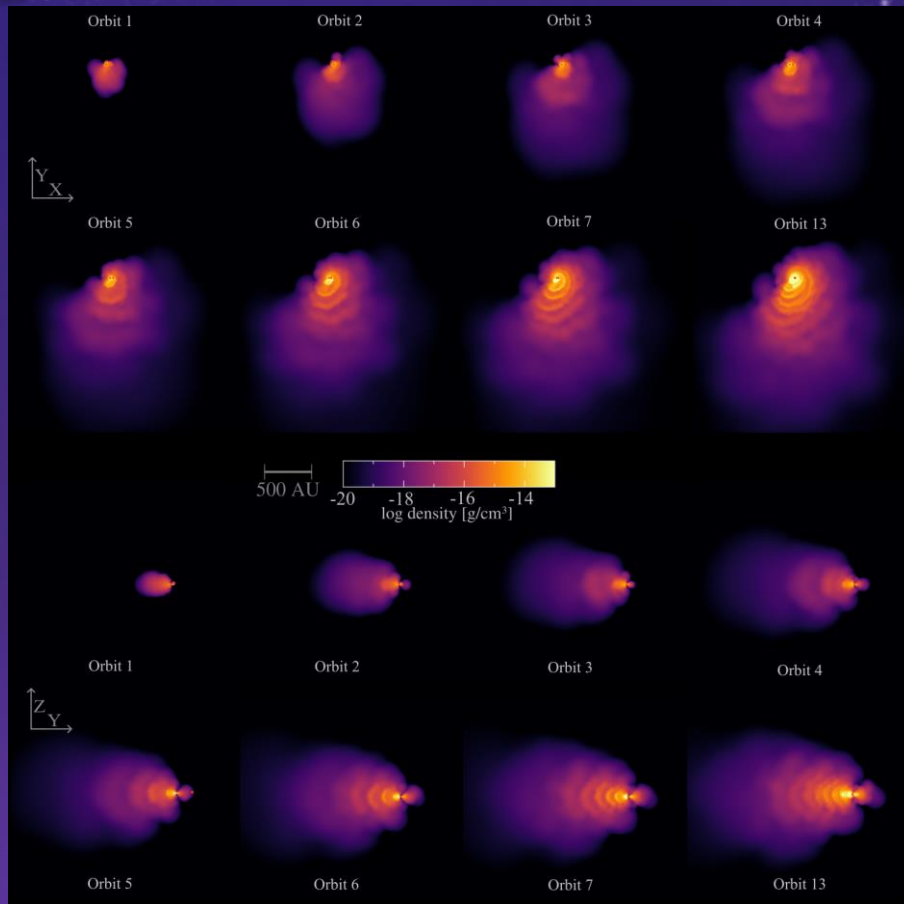
Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
(Landri & Pejcha 2024)



EVOLUTION OF THE EJECTA

Slow evolution until 5th orbit (140 yrs):

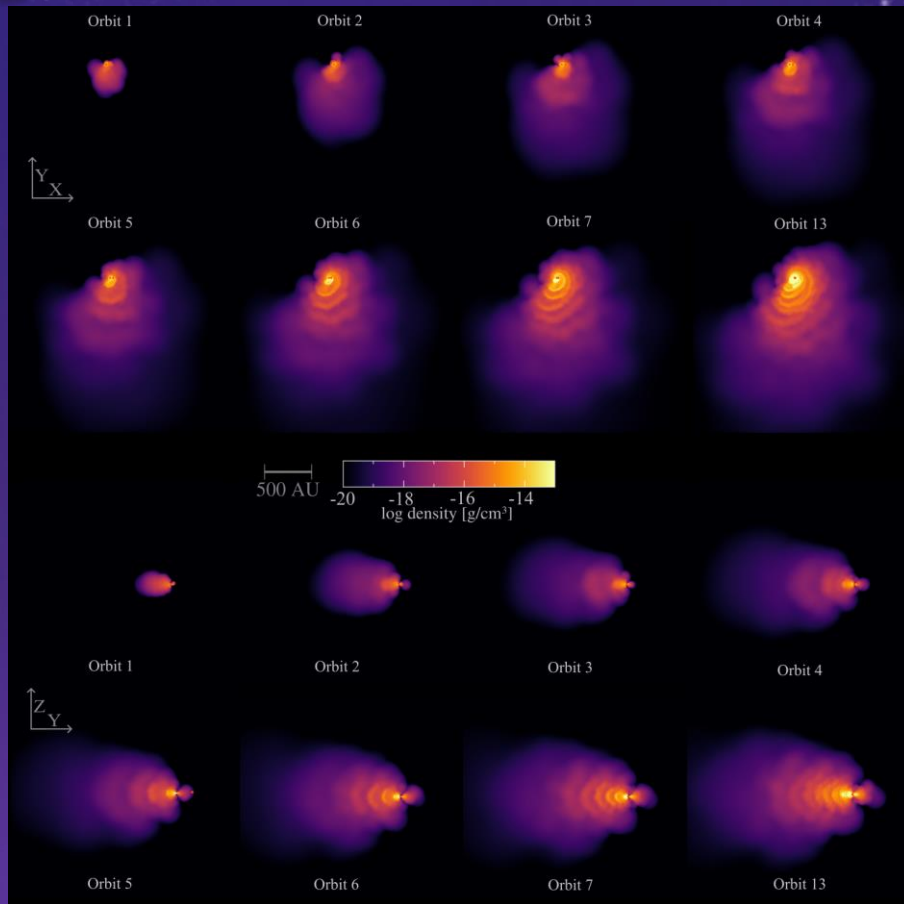
**Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
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EVOLUTION OF THE EJECTA

**Slow evolution until 5th orbit (140 yrs):
. broad, low-density spirals**

**Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
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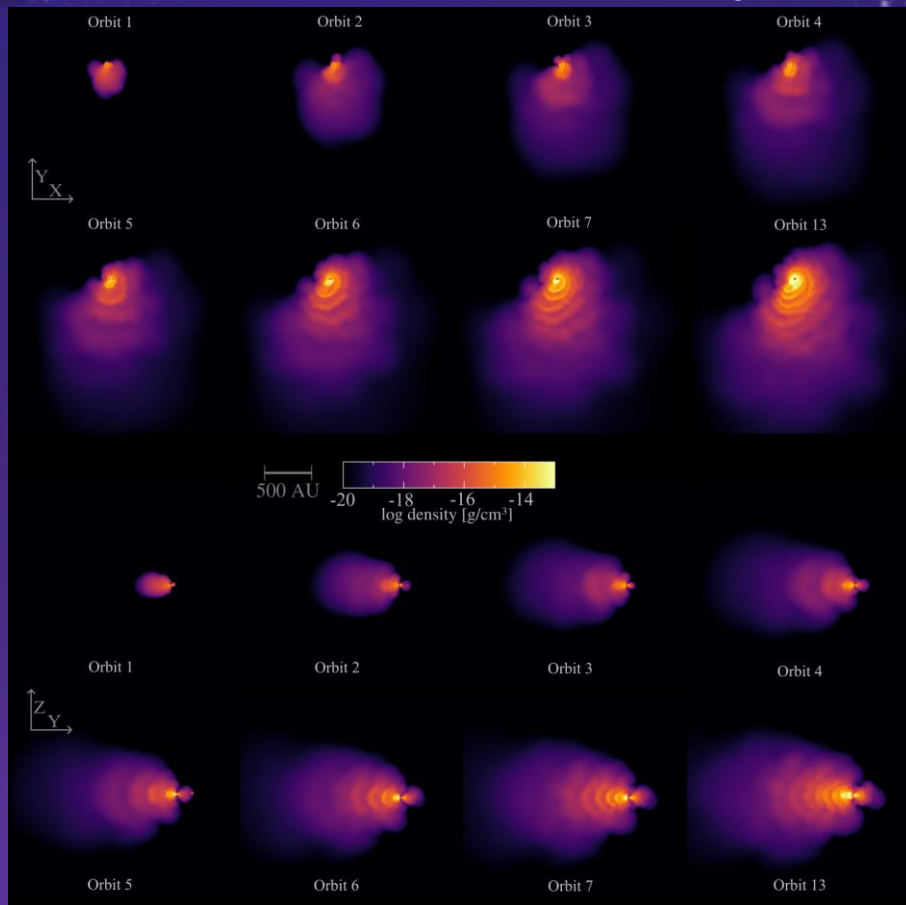


EVOLUTION OF THE EJECTA

Slow evolution until 5th orbit (140 yrs):

- . broad, low-density spirals**
- . semi-circular slab**

Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes (Landri & Pejcha 2024)



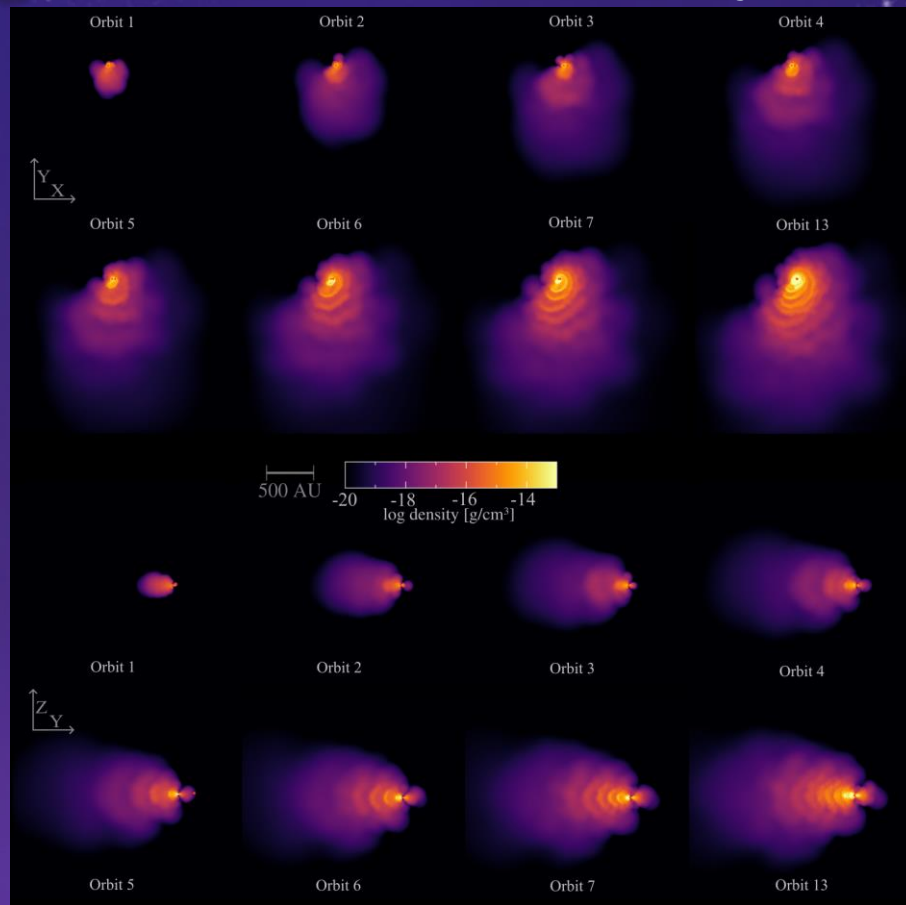
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EVOLUTION OF THE EJECTA

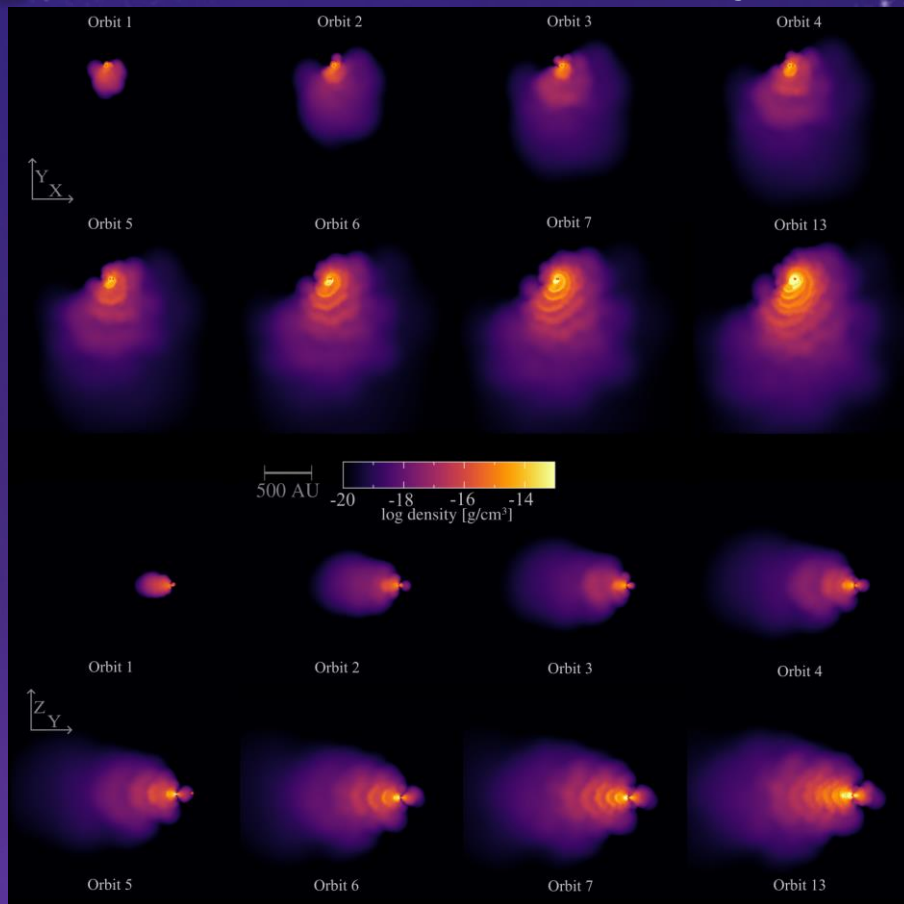
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Then strong orbit decay :

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Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
(Landri & Pejcha 2024)



EVOLUTION OF THE EJECTA

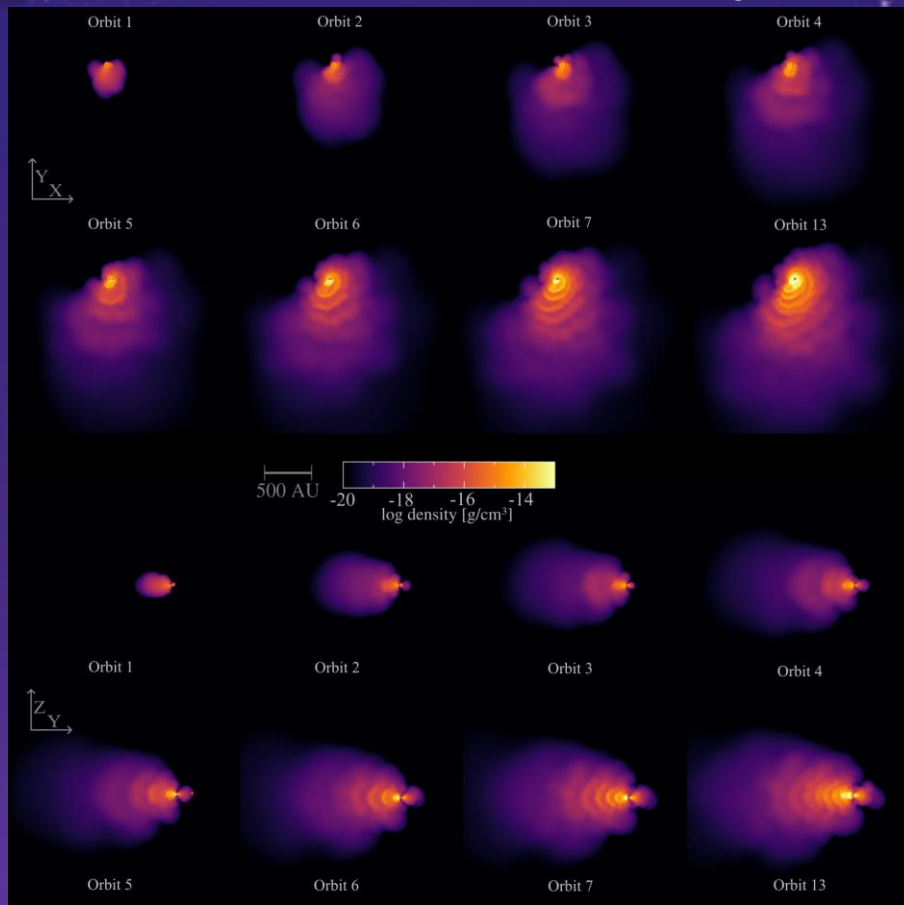
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Then strong orbit decay :

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- . Tighter shell-like structure

Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
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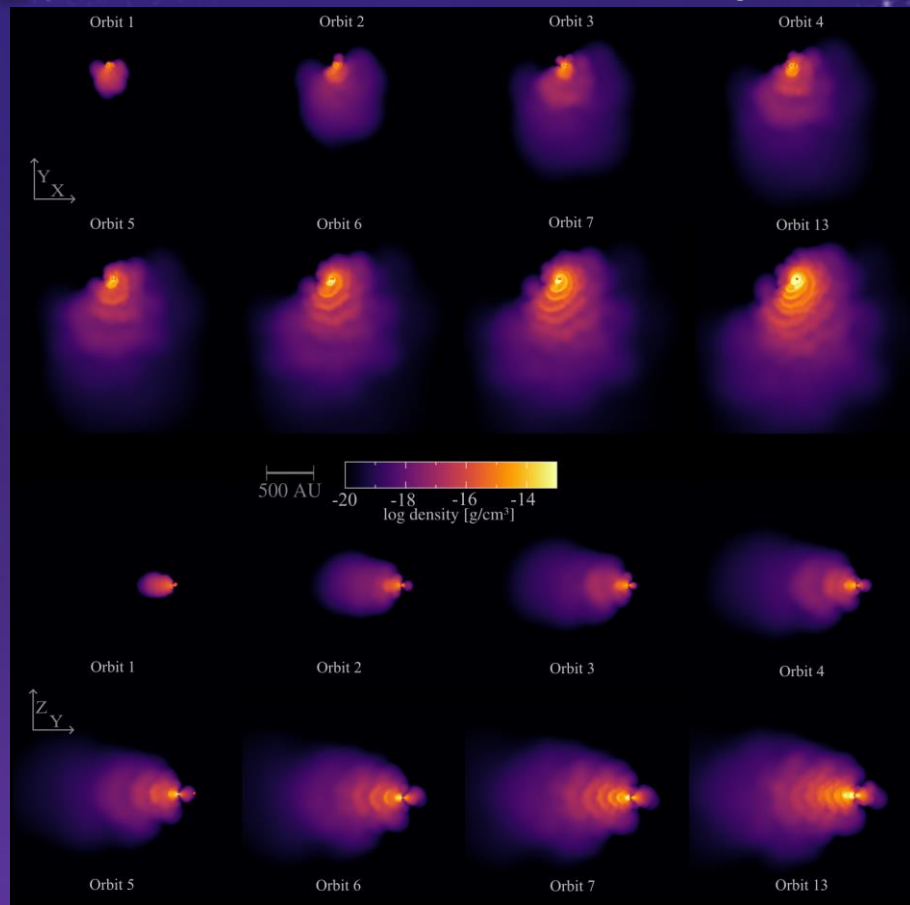
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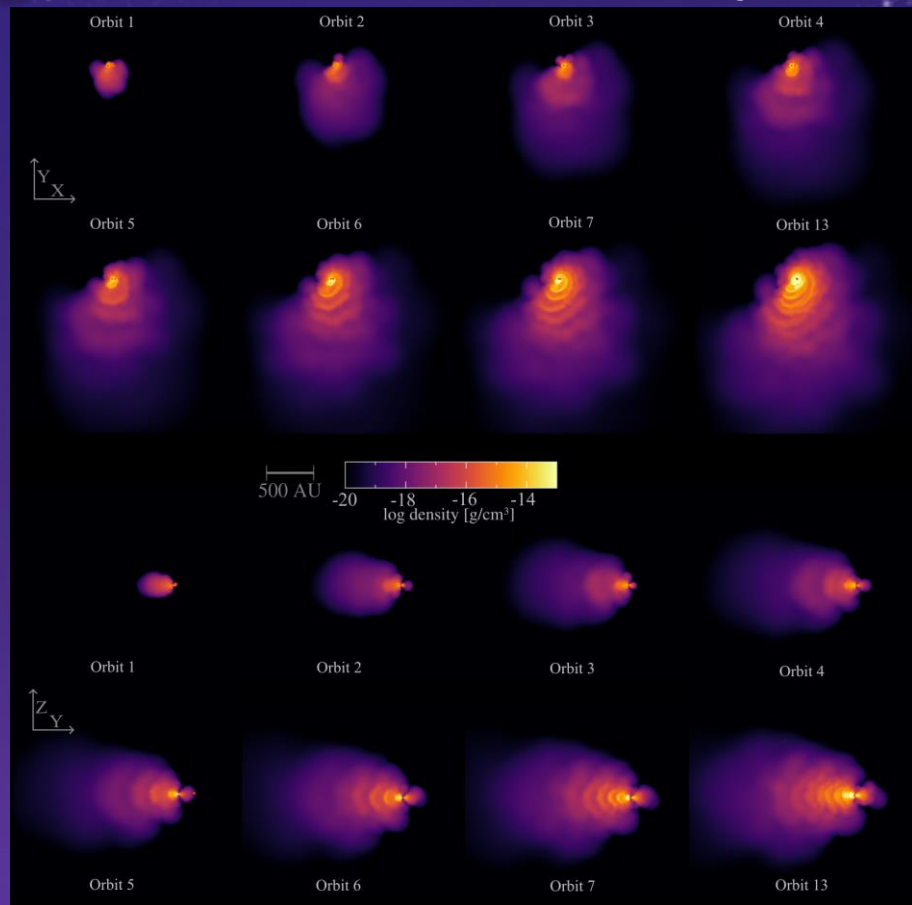
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Then strong orbit decay :

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Final outflow:

- . dense inner region ($0.15 M_{\odot}$)
extending up to ~ 100 au



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Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
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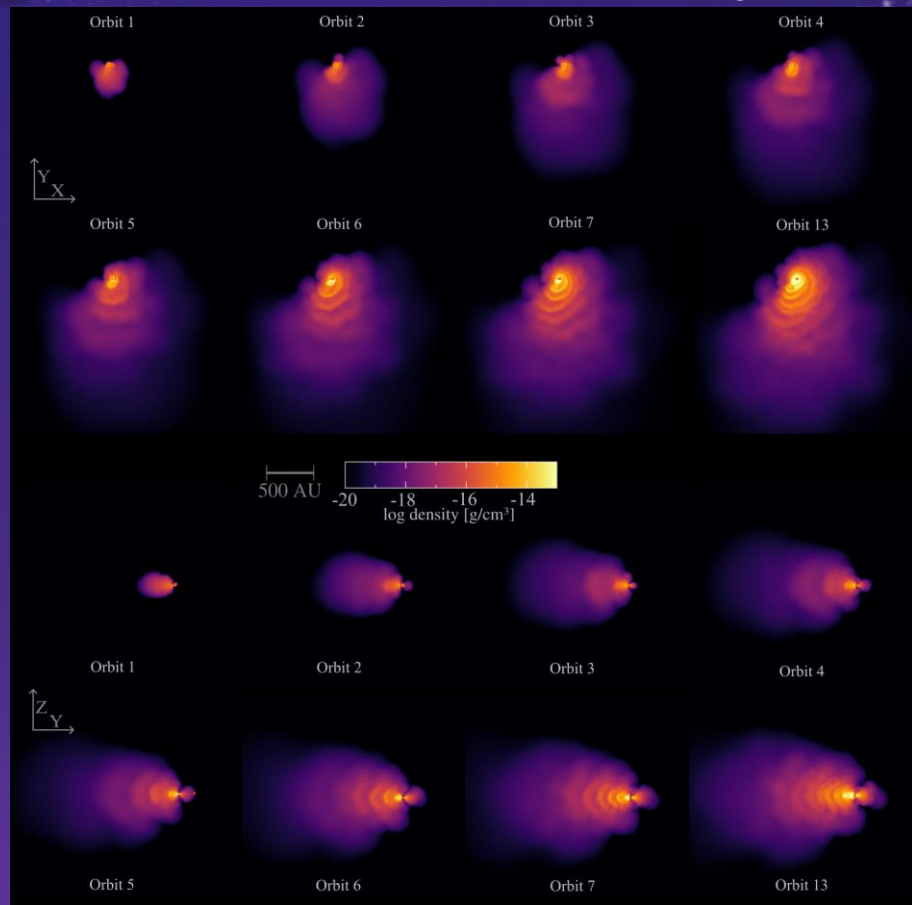
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Final outflow:

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- . Intermediate region ($3 \times 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$ up to ~ 500 au)



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Density snapshots along the $z=0$ and $x=0$ planes
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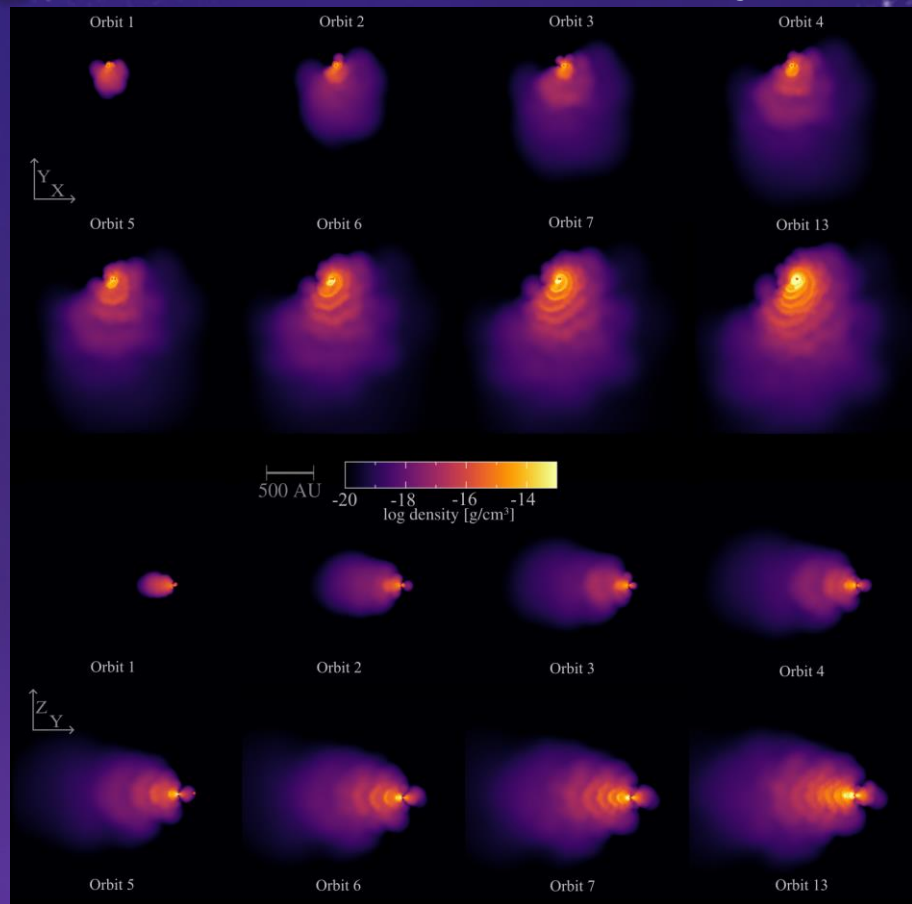
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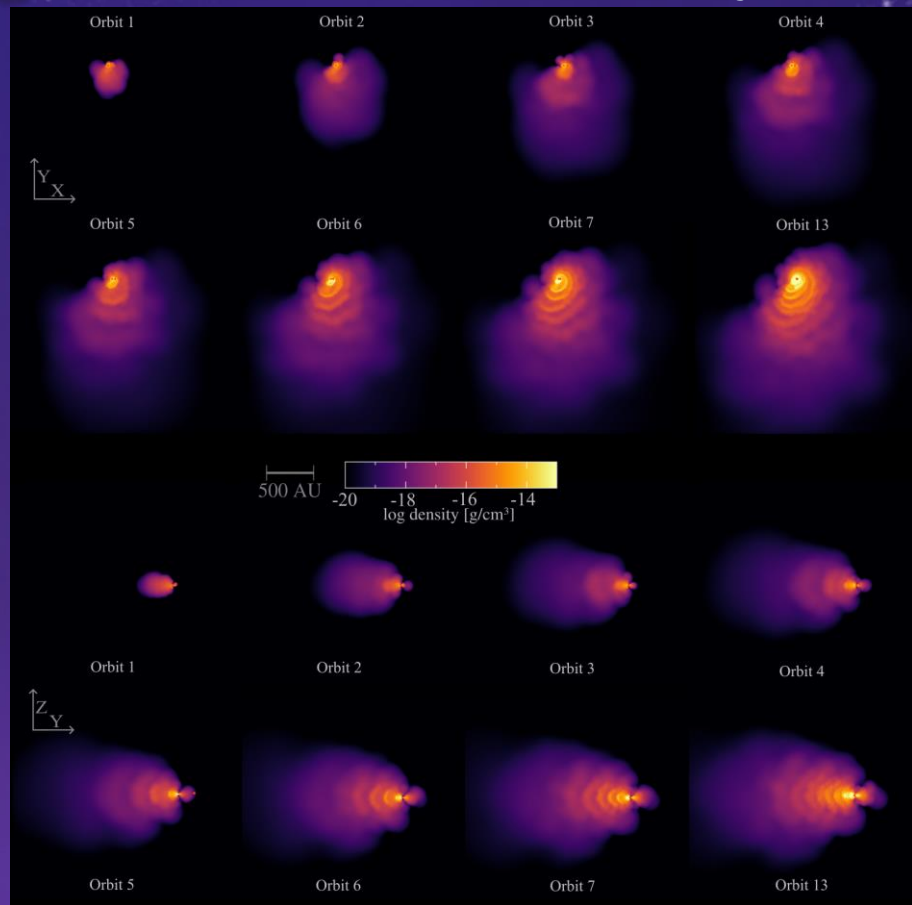
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Wind terminal velocities approach $v_r \sim 60$ km/s



CONCLUSION

Binarity rate in RSGs is about 30% from observations (e.g., Neugent 2021, Patrick+2022)

→ Companion interaction could drive wide asymmetric winds around RSGs in close binaries

Winds are massive (extended ejecta carries $5 \times 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$)

→ dusty ejecta can be observed

Can only explain part of the asymmetric ejecta around VY CMa

→ there must be an interplay with other processes (convection, magnetic activity)

What's next?

PRODUCE
SYNTHETIC
OBSERVABLES

IMPROVEMENTS ON
THE ACCURACY OF
THE SIMULATIONS

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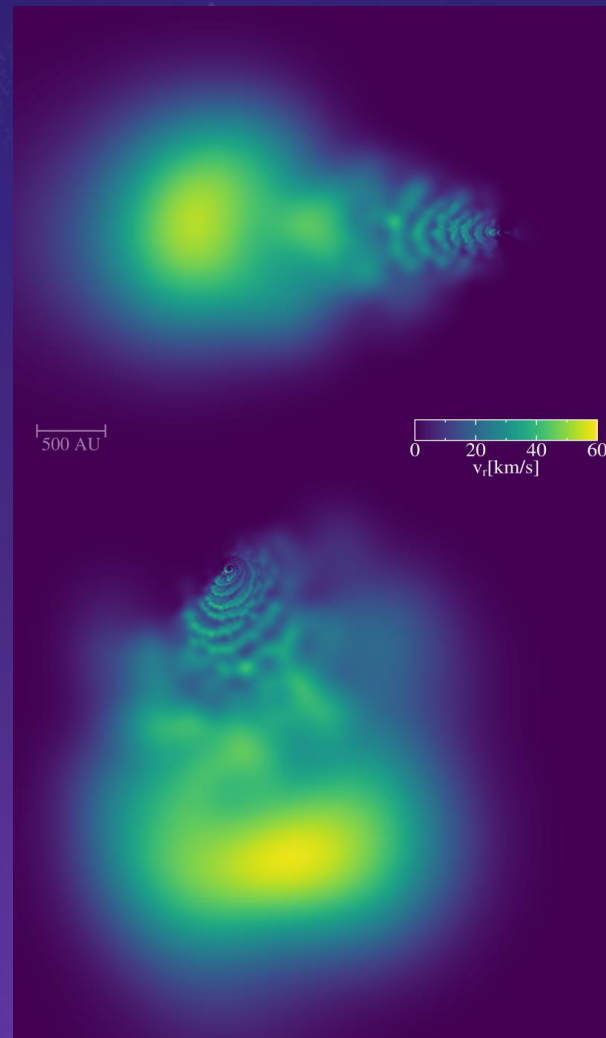
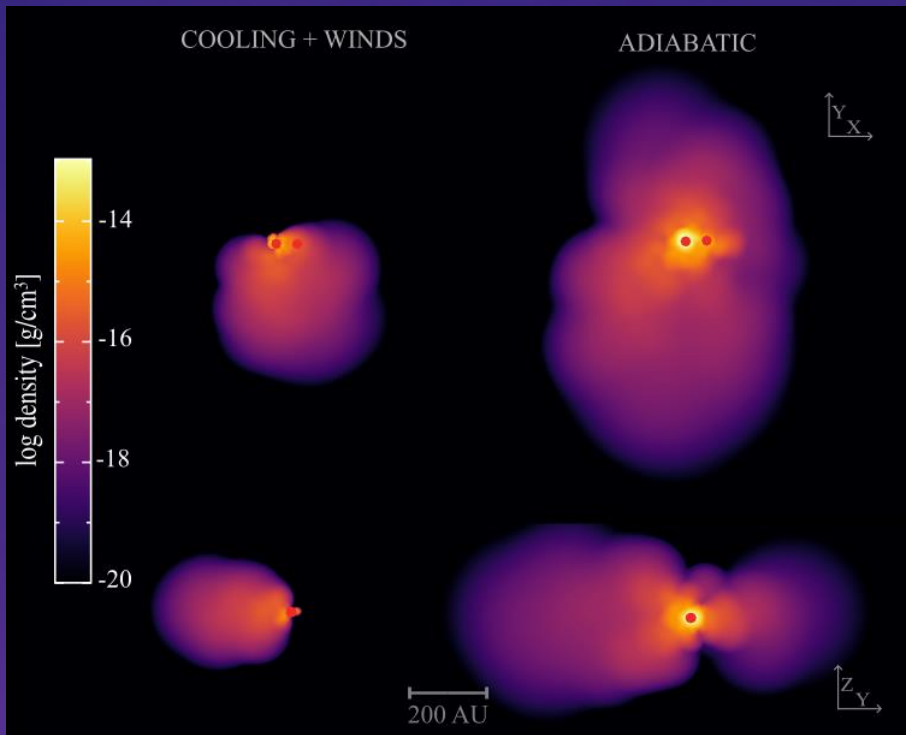
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MORE SNAPSHOTS



STELLAR PROFILES

