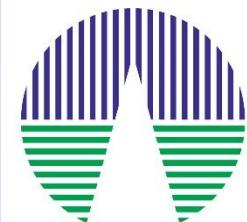


Variability properties of the Gaia DR3 catalogue of galactic AGB stars

F. Jiménez-Esteban et al.

CAB / UNIR



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ASOCIADO AL NASA ASTROBIOLOGY PROGRAM



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EN INTERNET



Variability in Gaia DR3 AGB star catalogue

Collaboration

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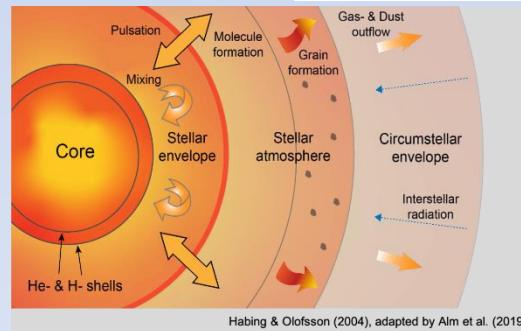
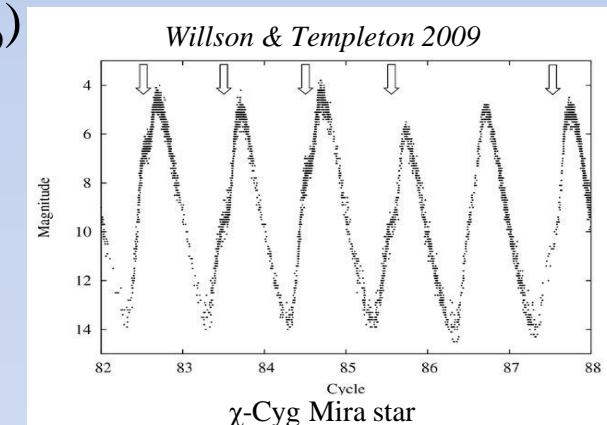


This work is funded by ESA:
SoW SCI-OO-SOW-00371

Asymptotic Giant Branch stars

- 90% of the stars pass through the AGB ($M_{\text{MS}} < 8 M_{\odot}$)
- $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 3,000$ K
- L from 1000 up to $>20,000 L_{\odot}$
- Pulsating
 - $P \sim 200$ to $>1,000$ d
 - Amp of several mag in opt.
- Strong mass loss \rightarrow Circumstellar shell

Extremely bright in the IR and often opaque in the visible light



Two flavours: O- and C-rich

AGB chemical evolutionary branches

Three evolutionary branches, based on Magellanic Clouds AGB studies:

a) $M_{\text{MS}} < 1.5 M_{\odot}$ O-rich

Lower luminosity; Lower mass-loss; thinner CSE – no masers; lower P

b) $1.5 M_{\odot} > M_{\text{MS}} < 3.5 M_{\odot}$ C-rich (3rd Dredge-up)

Intermediate properties

c) $M_{\text{MS}} > 3.5 M_{\odot}$ O-rich (Hot Bottom Burning)

Higher luminosities; Higher mass-loss; thicker CSE – masers; longer P

Jiménez-Esteban et al. 2015 were not able to confirm this evolutionary scenario in an study of AGBs in the Galactic bulge.

The Catalogue of Gaia DR3 AGB stars

Starting Point



Suh 2021

Engels & Bunzel 2015; Engels 2022

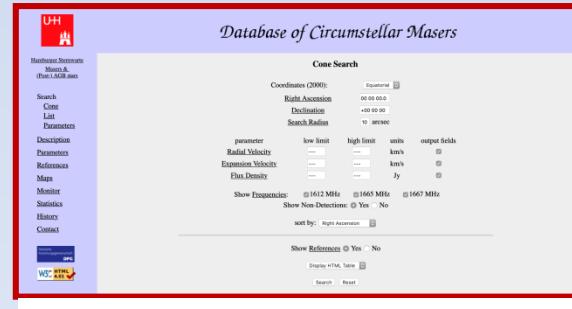
- **O-rich OH maser-less sample (lower mass):**
~4500 O-rich without OH maser AGB star candidates from a compilation of **IRAS sources** by Suh 2021
- **C-rich sample (intermediate mass):**
~ 3600 C-rich AGB star candidates from a compilation of **IRAS sources** by Suh 2021
- **OH/IR (higher mass):**
~ 2800 O-rich AGB star candidates from a compilation of **OH masers** from the literature by Engels & Bunzel 2015 and Engels 2022

The Catalogue of Gaia DR3 AGB stars

Starting Point

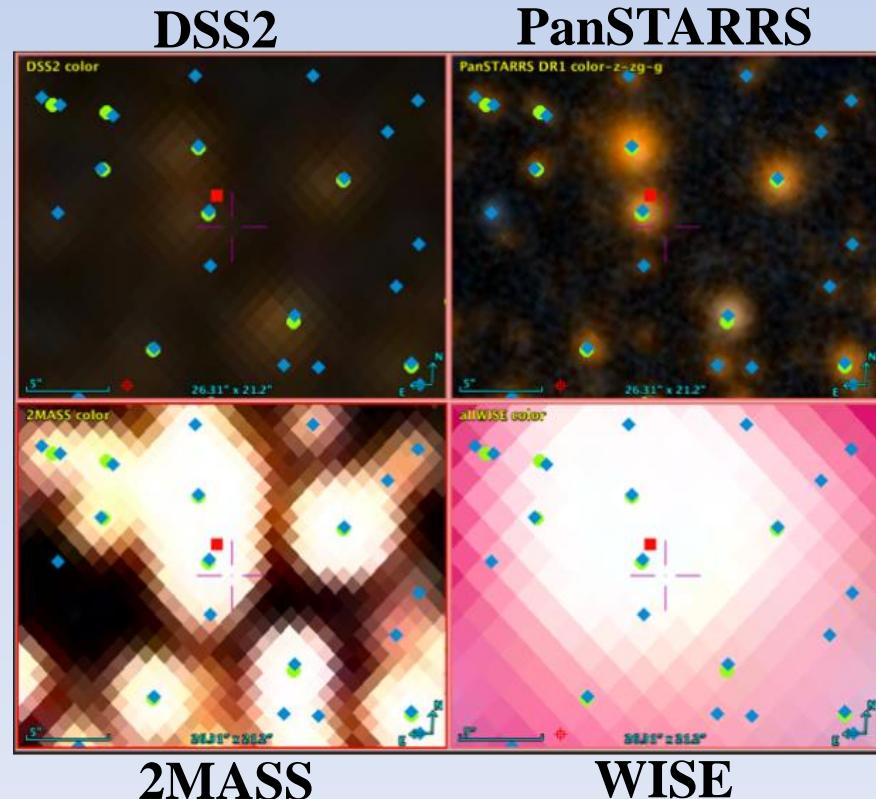


Suh 2021



Engels & Bunzel 2015; Engels 2022

The main difficulty is the high coordinate uncertainty



2MASS

WISE

The Catalogue of Gaia DR3 AGB stars

Starting Point



Suh 2021

Coordinates

Database of Circumstellar Masers

Search Coordinates (J2000): Right Ascension: 00 00 00.0, Declination: +0 00 00, Search Radius: 11 arcsec

Parameter: Radial Velocity, Expansion Velocity, Flux Density

Show Frequencies: 1612 MHz, 1665 MHz, 1667 MHz

Show Non-Detections: Yes, No

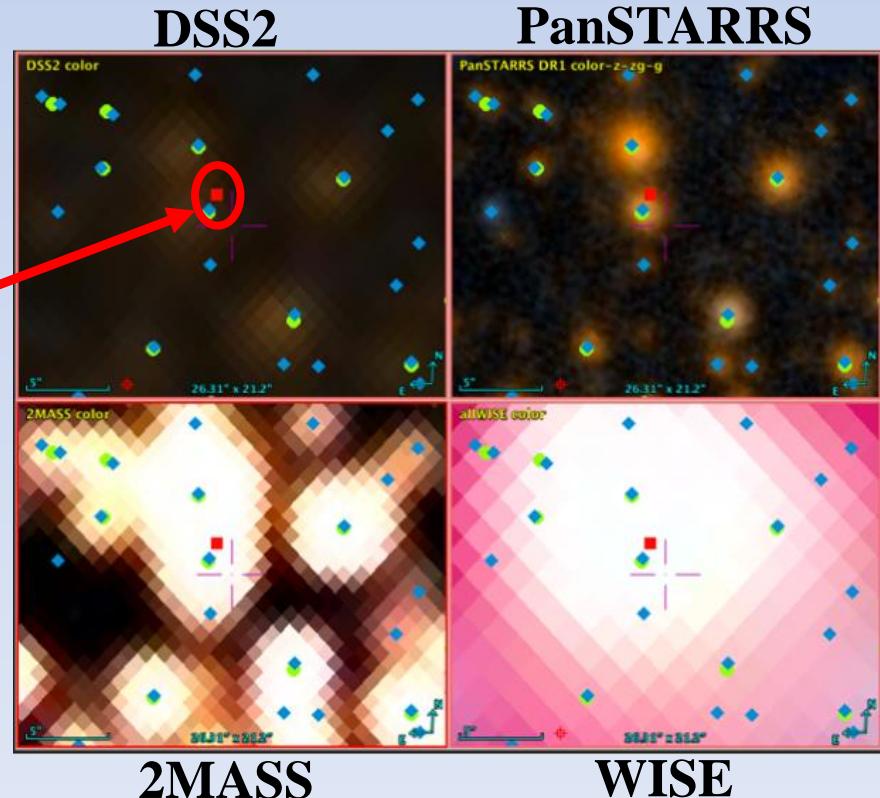
Show References: Yes, No

Sort by: Right Ascension

Search, Reset

Engels & Bunzel 2015; Engels 2022

The main difficulty is the high coordinate uncertainty



2MASS

WISE

The Catalogue of Gaia DR3 AGB stars

Starting Point



Suh 2021

Coordinates

Database of Circumstellar Masers

Cone Search

Coordinates (J2000): Equatorial

Right Ascension: 00 00 00.0
Declination: +00 00 00
Search Radius: 11 arcsec

parameter: Radial Velocity, Expansion Velocity, Flux Density

Show Frequencies: 1612 MHz, 1665 MHz, 1667 MHz
Show Non-Detections: Yes, No

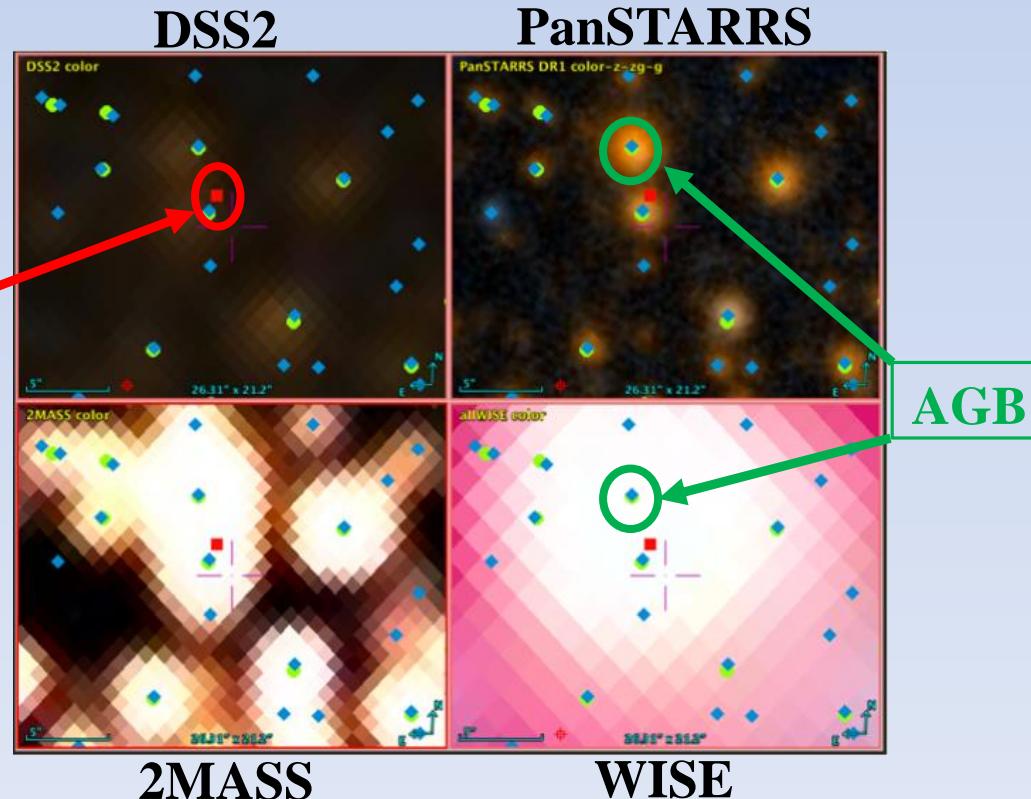
sort by: Right Ascension

Show References: Yes, No
Display HTML, Table

Search Reset

Engels & Bunzel 2015; Engels 2022

The main difficulty is the high coordinate uncertainty



The Catalogue of Gaia DR3 AGB stars

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT SERIES

A New Catalog of Asymptotic Giant Branch Stars in Our Galaxy

Kyung-Won Suh¹

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The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, Volume 256, Number 2

Citation Kyung-Won Suh 2021 ApJS 256 43

Suh 2021

Database of Circumstellar Masers

UH Barionics Institute
Masers & (Inner) AGB stars

Search
Cont
List
Parameters
Description
Parameters
References
Maps
Monitor
Statistics
History
Contact

VO[®] VOTF R&D

Cone Search

Coordinates (J2000): Galactic: Right Ascension: 00 00 00.0 Declination: +00 00 00 Search Radius: 10 arcsec

parameter: low limit: high limit: units: output fields:
Radial Velocity: --- --- km/s:
Expansion Velocity: --- --- km/s:
Flux Density: --- --- Jy:

Show Frequencies: 1612 MHz 1665 MHz 1667 MHz
Show Non-Detections: Yes No

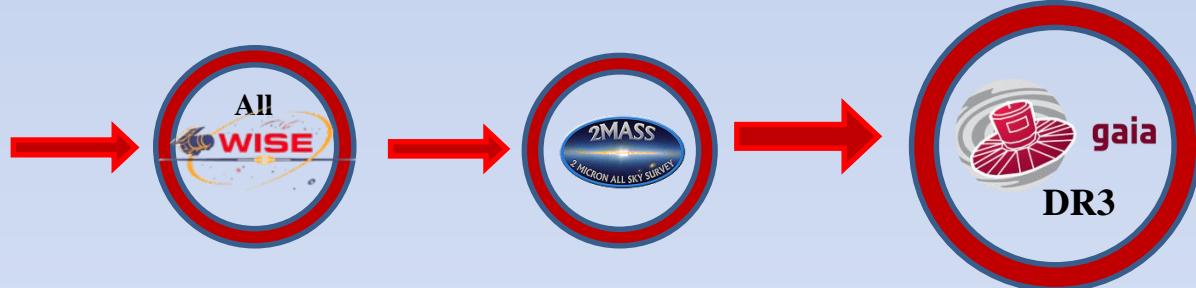
sort by: Right Ascension

Show References: Yes No
Display as TSV, Table

Search Reset

Engels & Bunzel 2015; Engels 2022

Refining coordinates in the IR



The Catalogue of Gaia DR3 AGB stars



Suh 2021

Database of Circumstellar Masers

Cone Search

Coordinates (J2000): Galactic []

Right Ascension: 00 00 00.0

Declination: +00 00 00

Search Radius: 10 arcsec

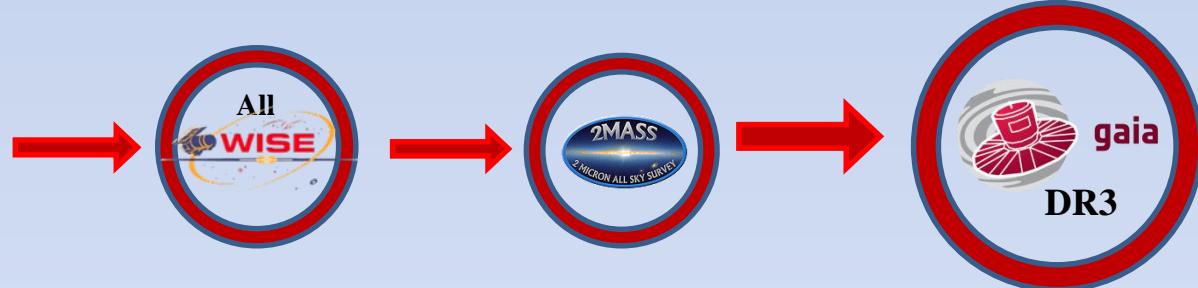
low limit high limit units output fields

Radial Velocity: km/s

Expansion Velocity: km/s

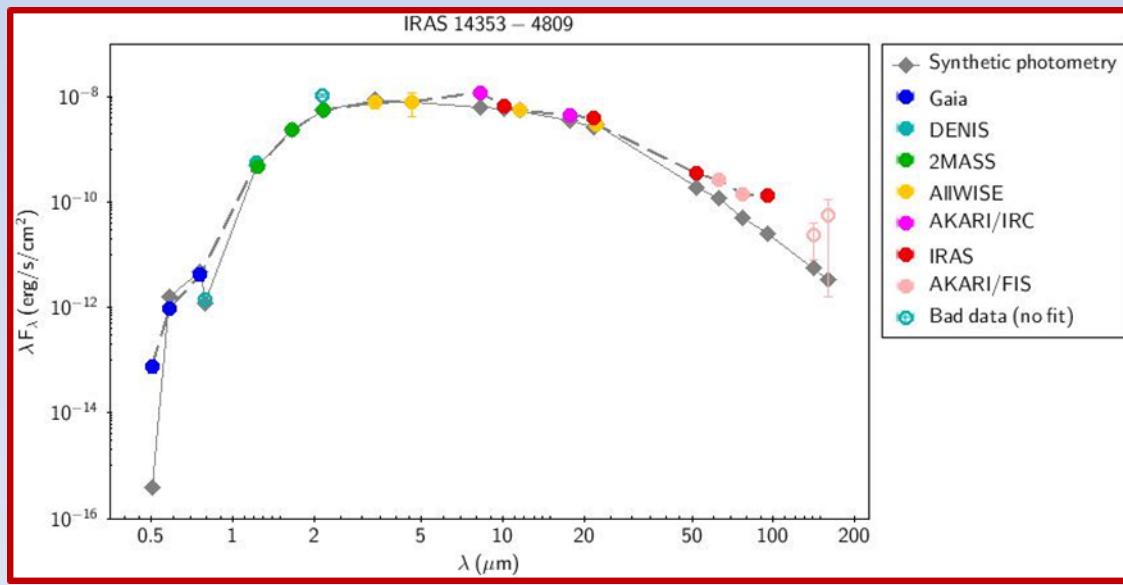
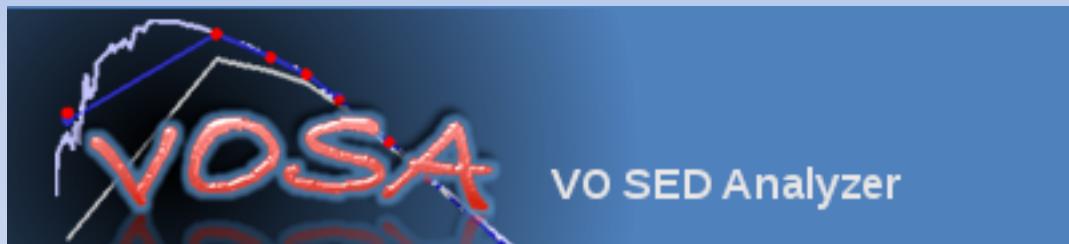
Flux Density: Jy

Refining coordinates in the IR



Gaia DR3 AGB candidates samples:
3740 (~85%) O-rich OH maser-less &
3233 (~90%) C-rich & 1487 (~55%) OH/IR

Enhancing the catalogue with the VO: luminosity



Physical parameters
from SED fitting to GRAMS
models
(Sargent et al. 2011; Srinivasan et al. 2011)

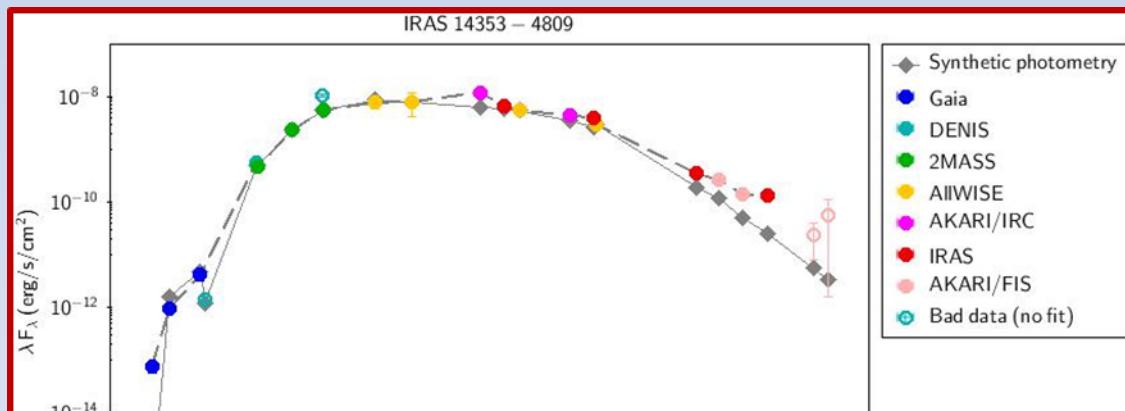
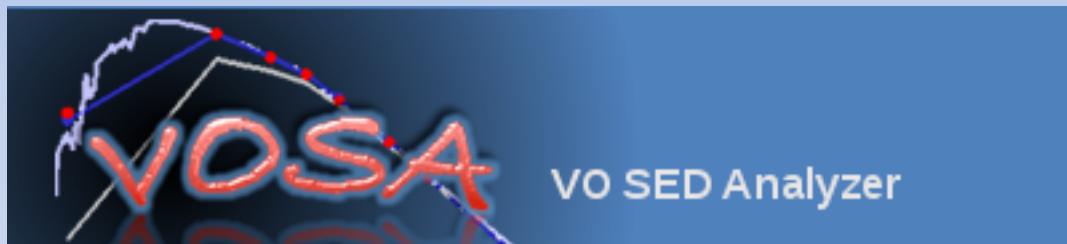
Bolometric flux

- $0 < \sigma_\pi/\pi < 0.2$
- $\text{astrom_ex_n} < 1.5$

Geometric distance
(Bailer-Jones et al. 2021)

Luminosity

Enhancing the catalogue with the VO: luminosity



**660 O-rich OH maser-less &
2214 C-rich & 204 OH/IRs**

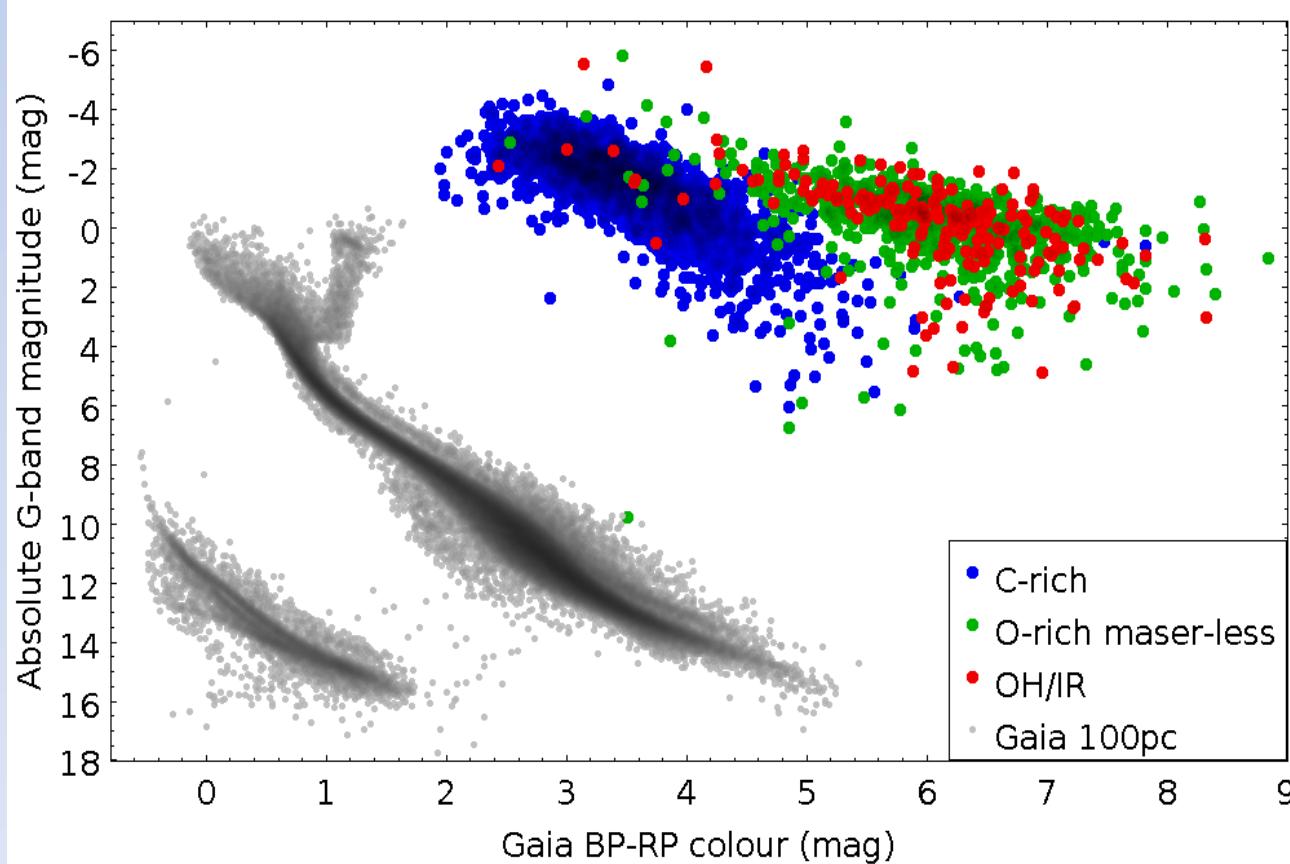
Physical parameters
from SED fitting to GRAMS
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Bolometric flux

- $0 < \sigma_\pi/\pi < 0.2$
- $\text{astrom_ex_n} < 1.5$

Geometric distance
(Bailer-Jones et al. 2021)
Luminosity

The Gaia HR diagram

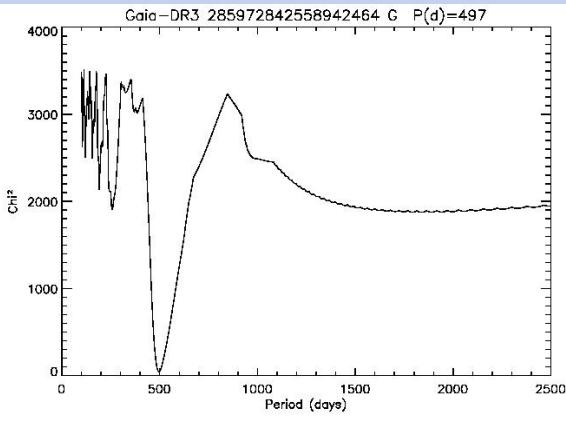


We built a clean sample of O-rich and C-rich AGB stars

O-rich OH maser-less and OH/IR stars occupy similar locus, while C-rich stars are well differentiated.

Enhancing the catalogue with variability properties

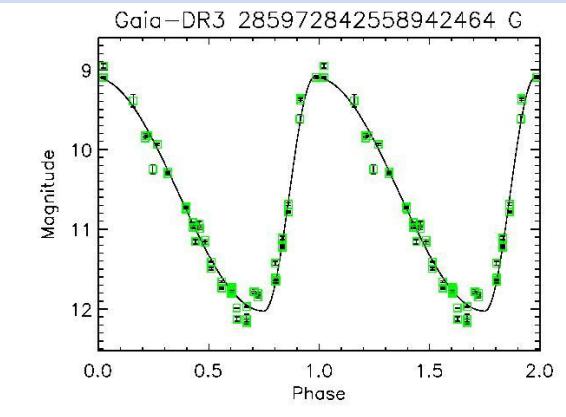
Gaia DR3 epoch photometry: G-band with a cut at 20% in flux error



Asymmetric cosine light curve model
(Jiménez-Esteban et al. 2021)

$$m(t_i) = \bar{m} + \frac{A}{2} \cos(2\pi\Omega(t_i))$$

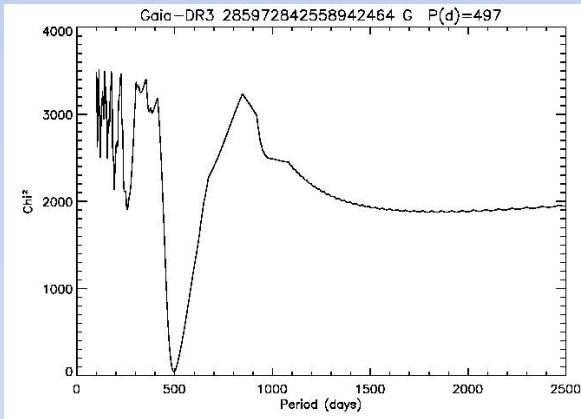
$$\Omega(t_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{t_i - t_0}{2Pf} & \text{when } 0 \leq \frac{t_i - t_0}{P} < f \\ \frac{t_i - t_0 - P}{2P(1-f)} + 1 & \text{when } f \leq \frac{t_i - t_0}{P} < 1 \end{cases}$$



rising branch $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f < 0.5 \rightarrow \text{steeper} \\ f > 0.5 \rightarrow \text{shallower} \end{array} \right.$

Enhancing the catalogue with variability properties

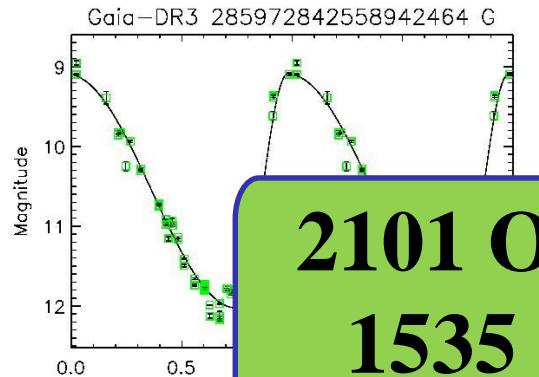
Gaia DR3 epoch photometry: G-band with a cut at 20% in flux error



Asymmetric cosine light curve model
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$$m(t_i) = \bar{m} + \frac{A}{2} \cos(2\pi\Omega(t_i))$$

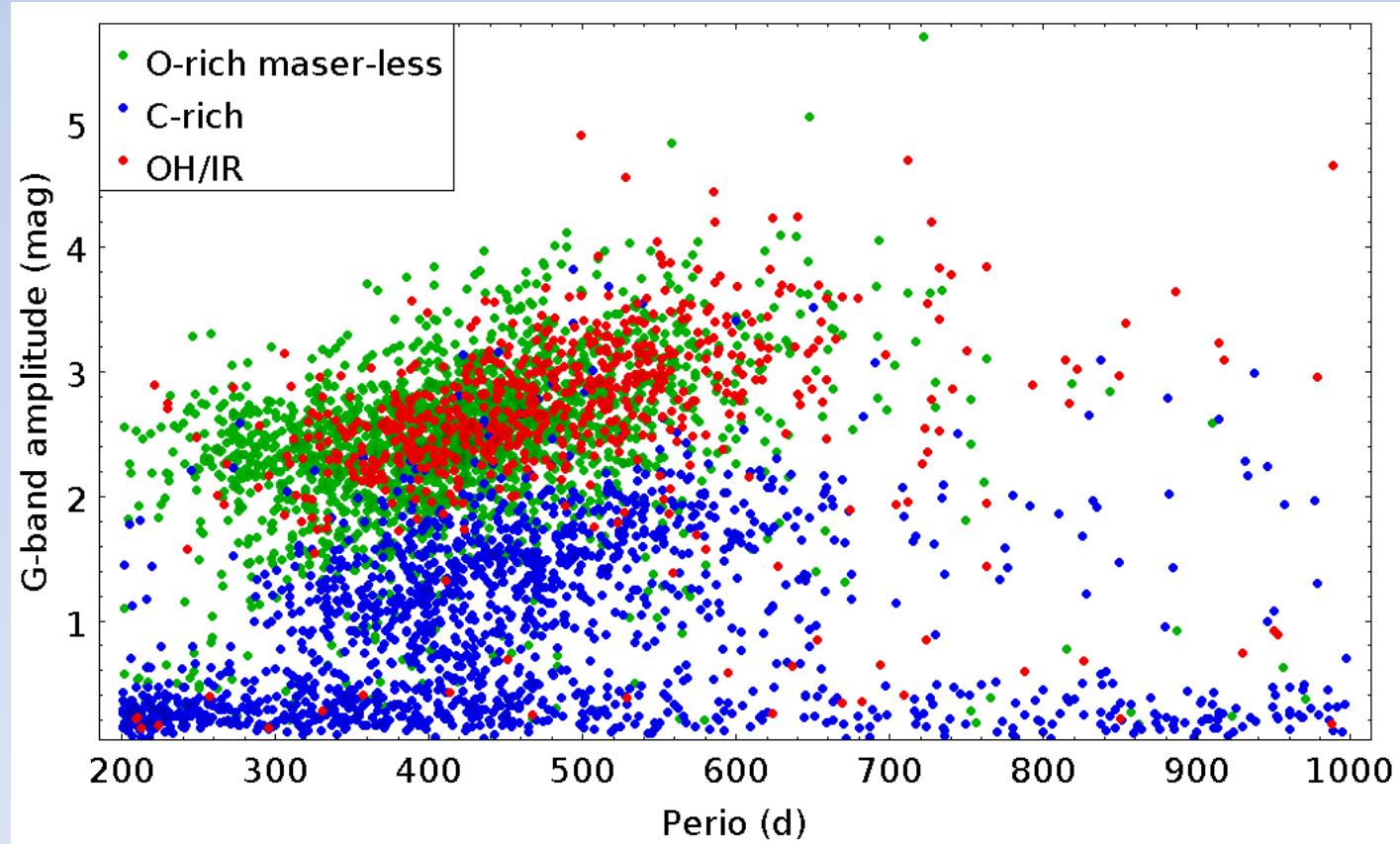
$$\Omega(t_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{t_i - t_0}{2Pf} & \text{when } 0 \leq \frac{t_i - t_0}{P} < f \\ \frac{t_i - t_0 - P}{2P(1-f)} + 1 & \text{when } f \leq \frac{t_i - t_0}{P} < 1 \end{cases}$$



**2101 O-rich OH maser-less &
1535 C-rich & 680 OH/IRs**

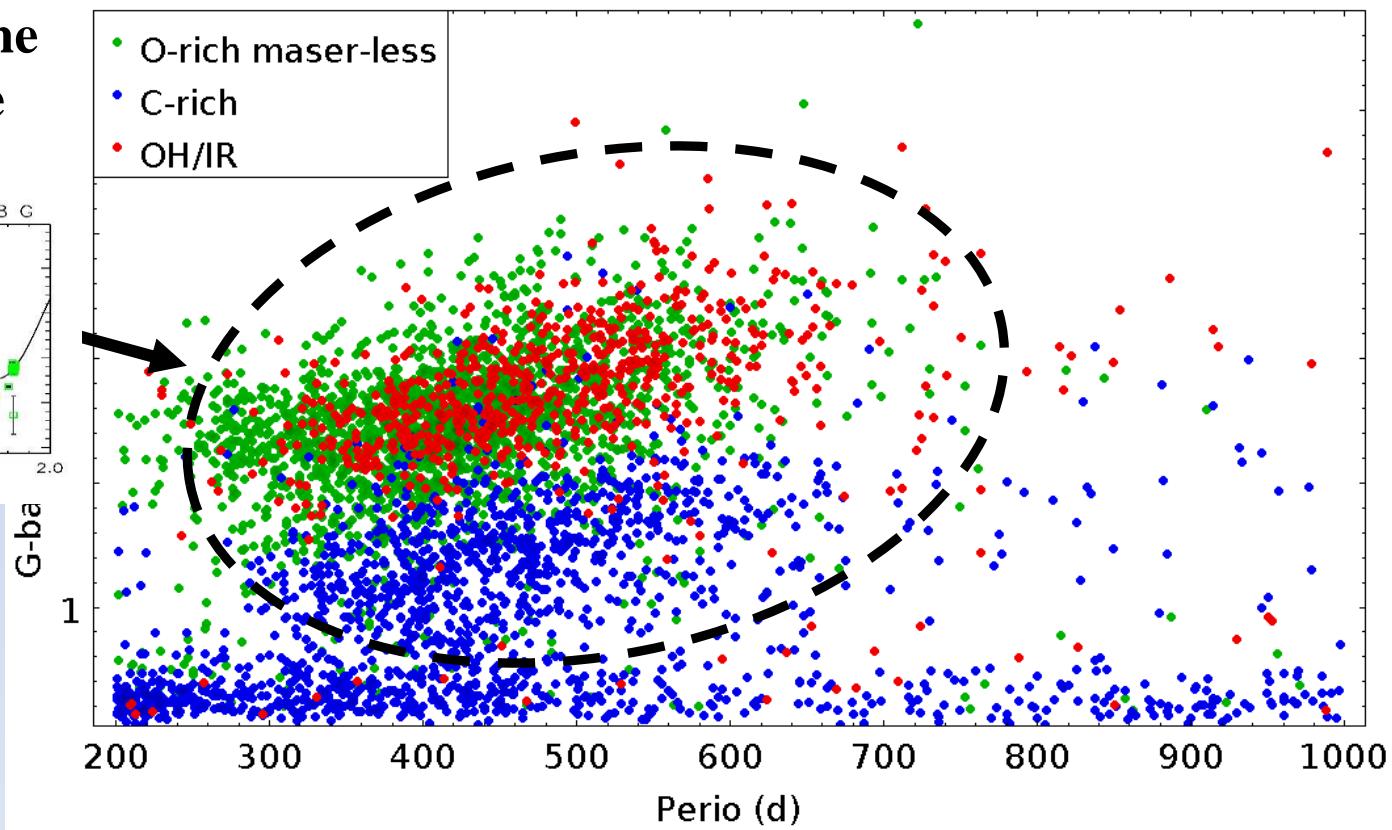
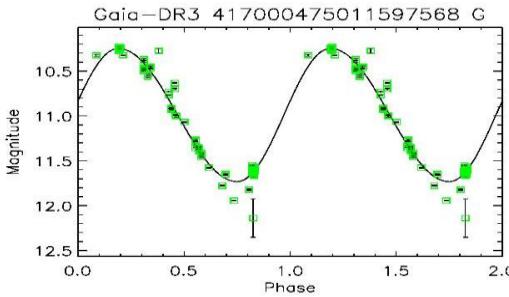
→ steeper
→ shallower

Enhancing the catalogue with variability properties



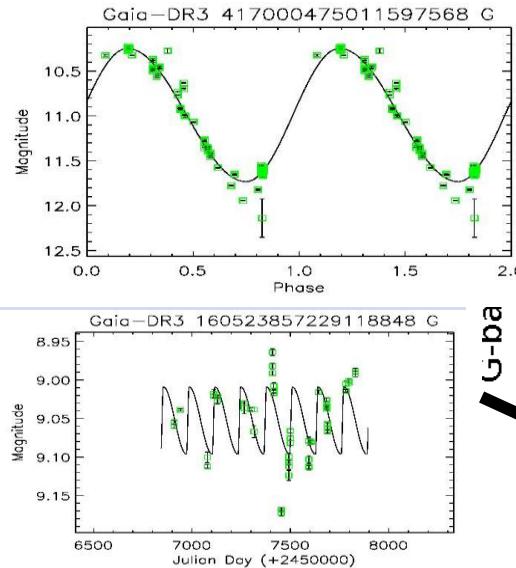
Enhancing the catalogue with variability properties

Almost all O-rich
AGBs and 56% of the
C-rich are Mira-like
regular variables

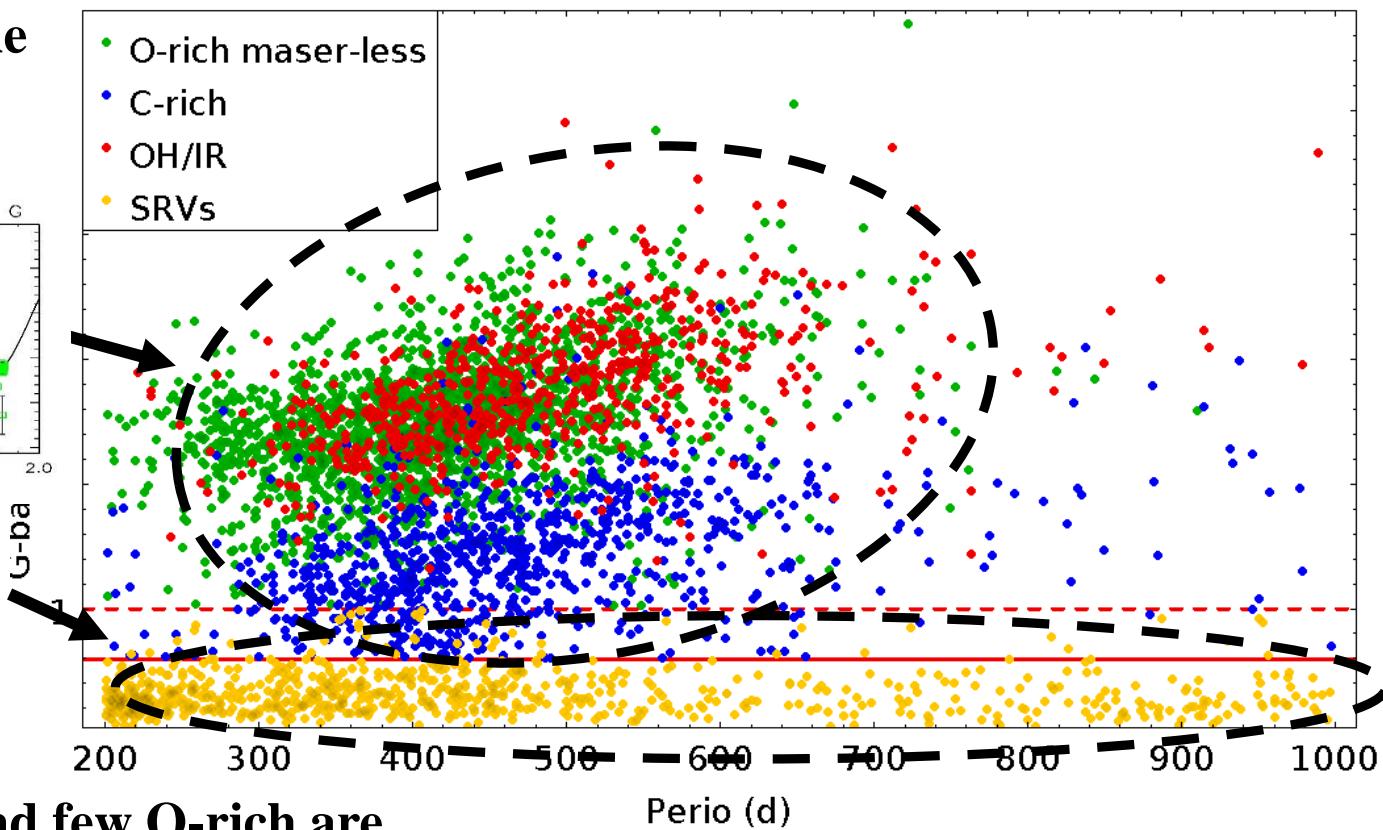


Enhancing the catalogue with variability properties

Almost all O-rich AGBs and 56% of the C-rich are Mira-like regular variables

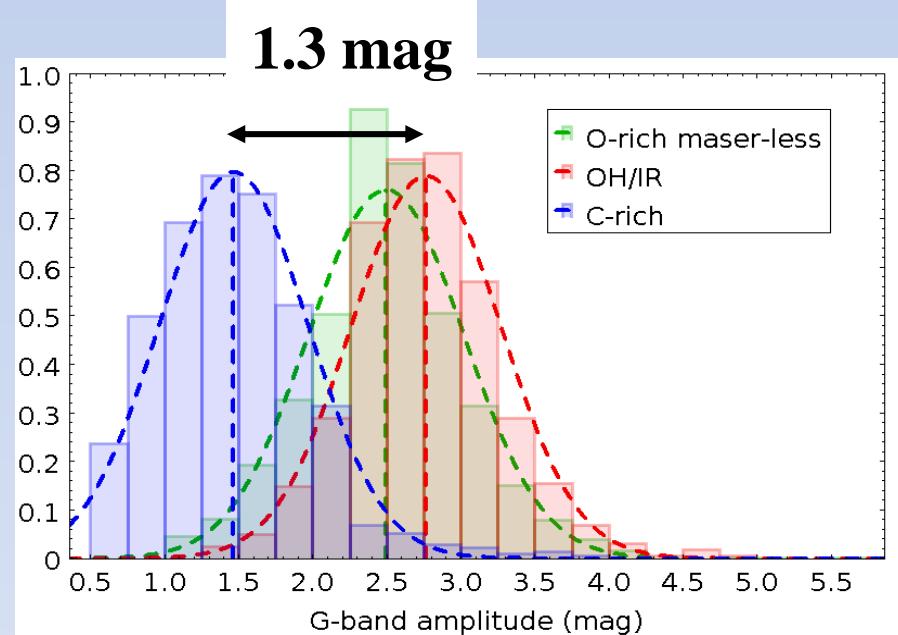
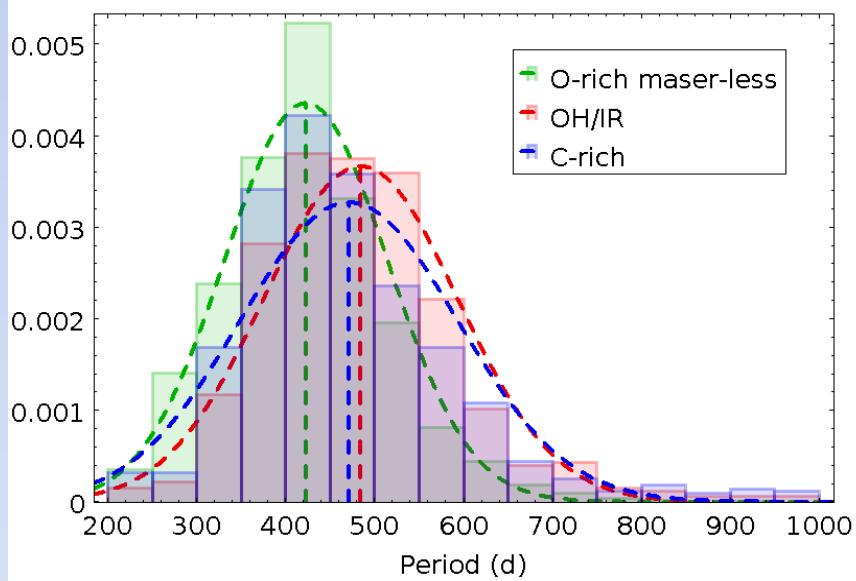


44% of the C-rich and few O-rich are Low-Amplitude Semiregular variables



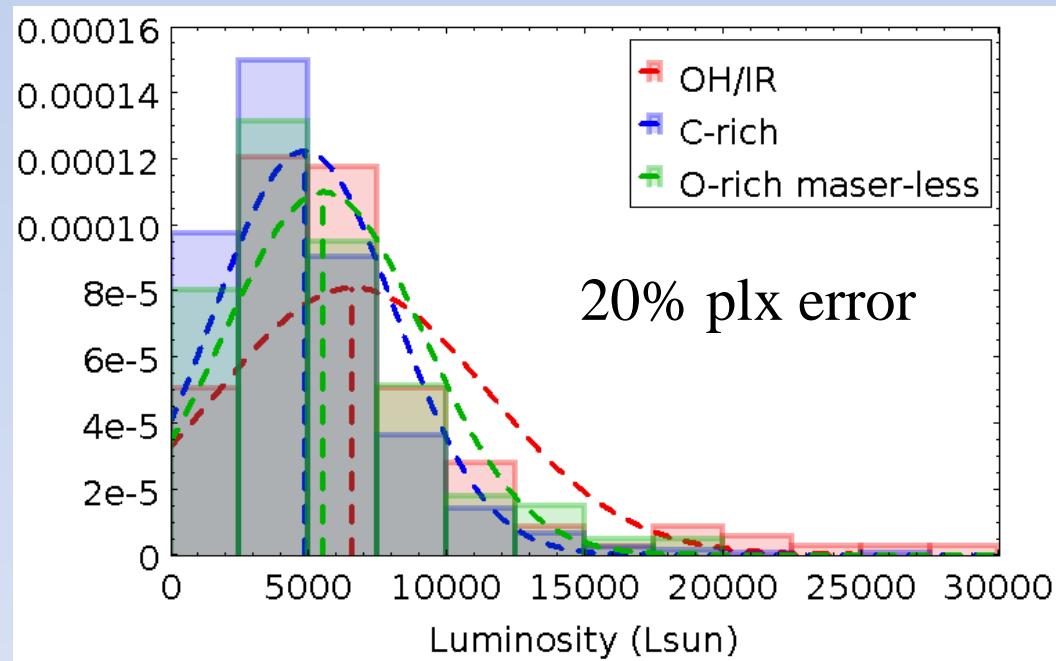
Enhancing the catalogue with variability properties

Mira-like regular variables



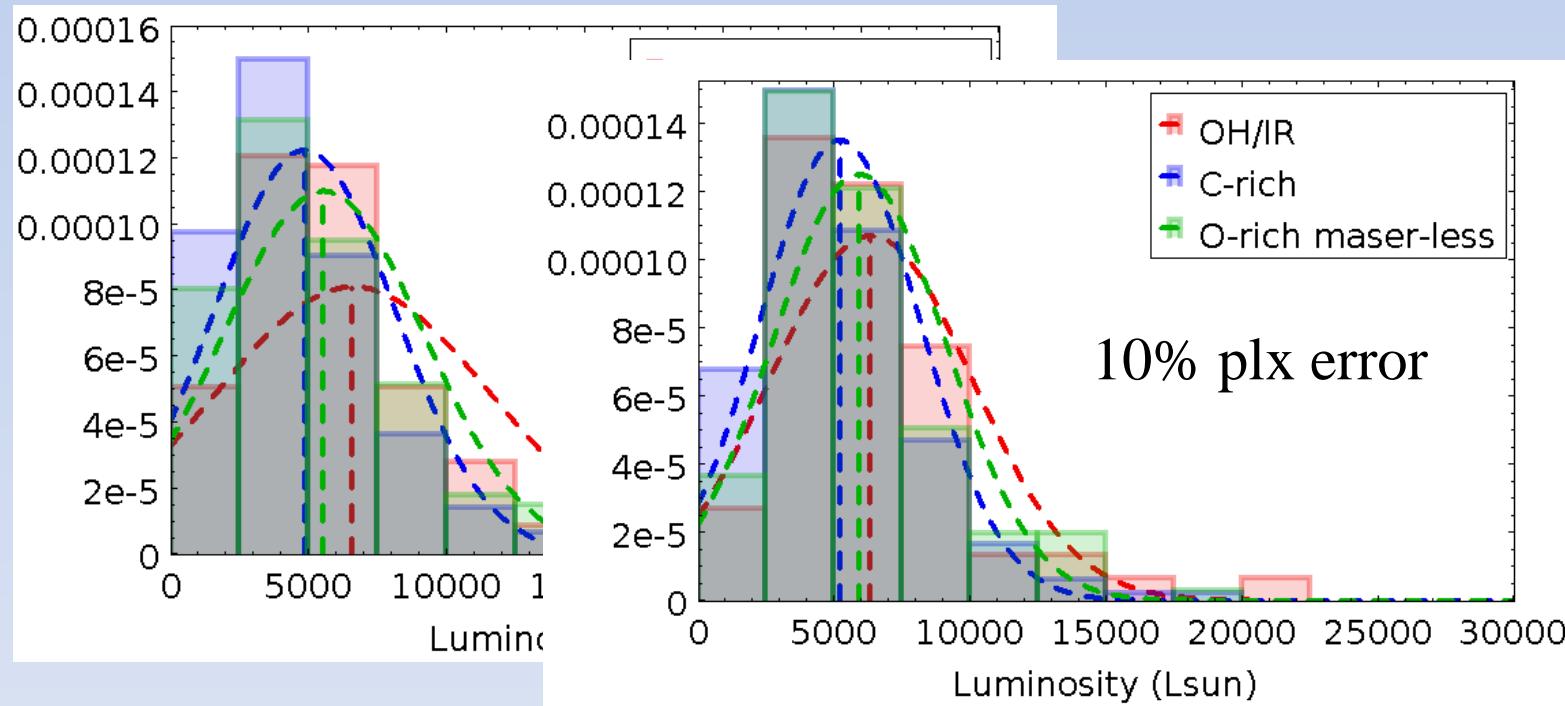
**Period distributions are similar for the three samples,
but the amplitude is typically smaller for C-rich AGB stars.**

Luminosity of Mira-like regular variables



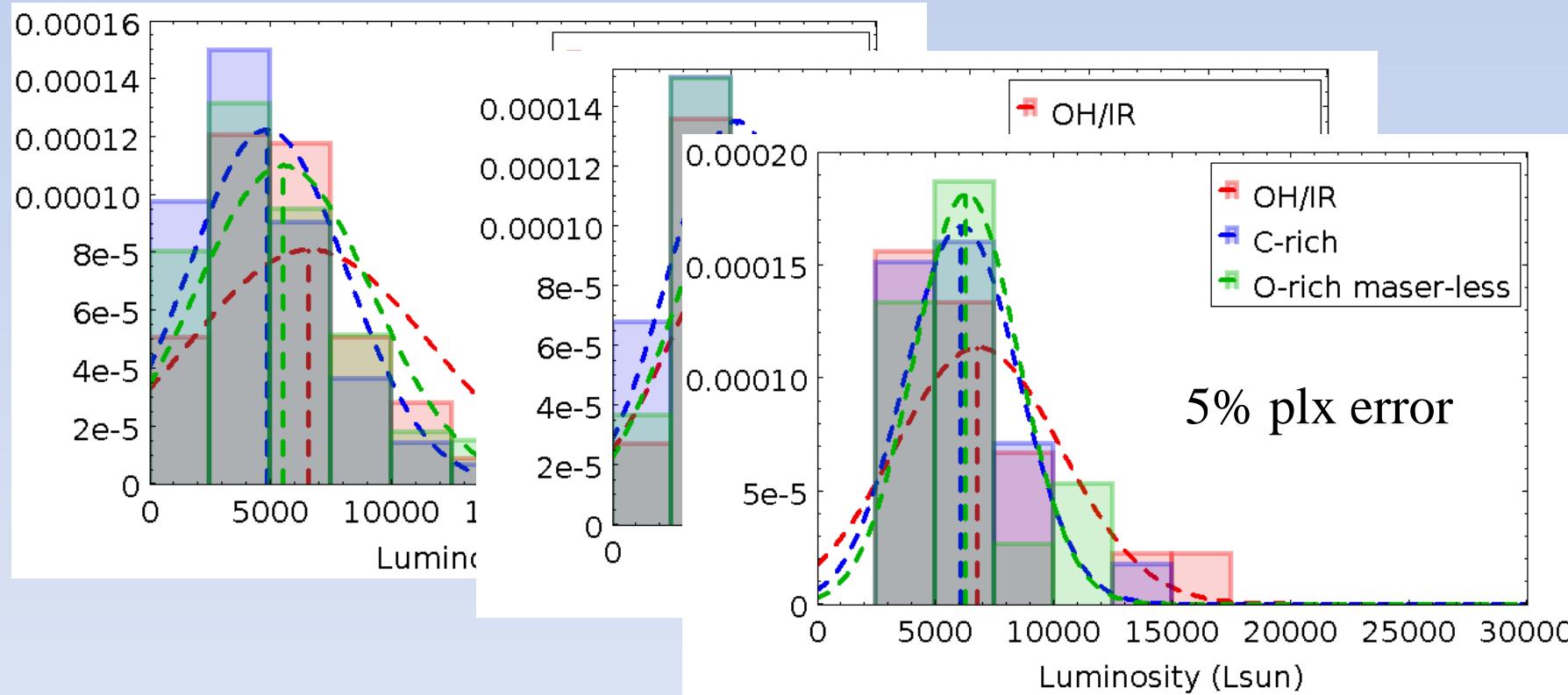
Luminosity distributions are very similar for all samples

Luminosity of Mira-like regular variables



Luminosity distributions are very similar for all samples

Luminosity of Mira-like regular variables



Luminosity distributions are very similar for all samples



Conclusions

- Using Gaia DR3 and the VO we have created a clean catalogue of galactic AGB stars with O-rich (both with and without OH maser emission) and C-rich chemistry.
- We obtained the luminosity from SED model fitting and Gaia parallaxes, and variability properties from Gaia light-curves.
- O-rich Gaia samples with and without OH maser emission show similar properties. C-rich sample only differs in Gaia colours and variability amplitude.
- We cannot confirm the 3 mass-range evolutionary scenario proposed from Magellanic Cloud AGB studies.



Conclusions

- Using Gaia DR3 and the VO we have created a clean catalogue of galactic AGB stars with O-rich (both with and without OH maser emission) and C-rich chemistry
- We obtained the luminosity from NLTE model fitting and Gaia parallaxes, and variability properties from Gaia light-curves
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- We cannot confirm the 3-branches evolutionary scenario proposed from Magellanic Cloud AGB studies.

Thanks!!