

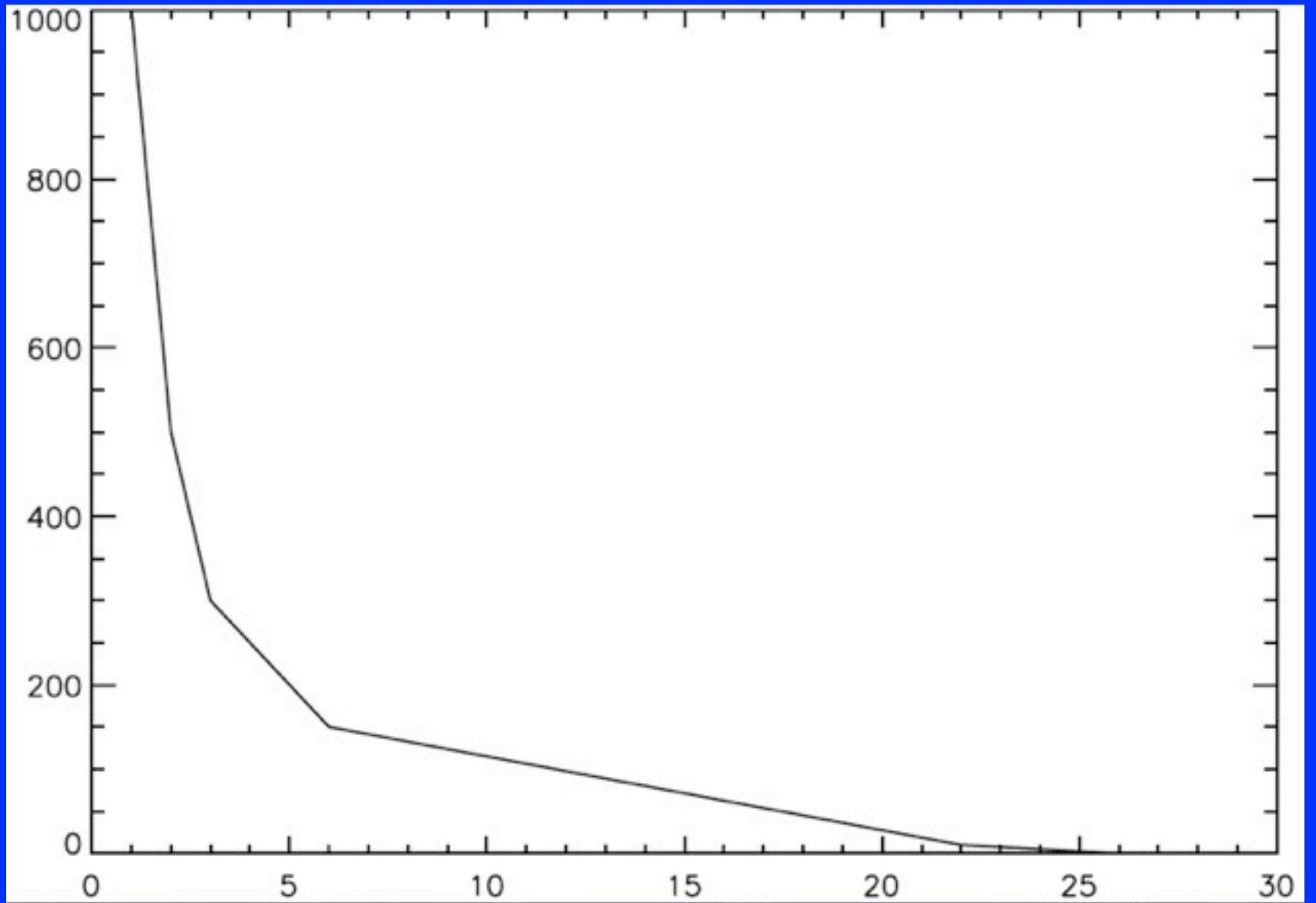
The mass-loss dominated lives of the most massive stars

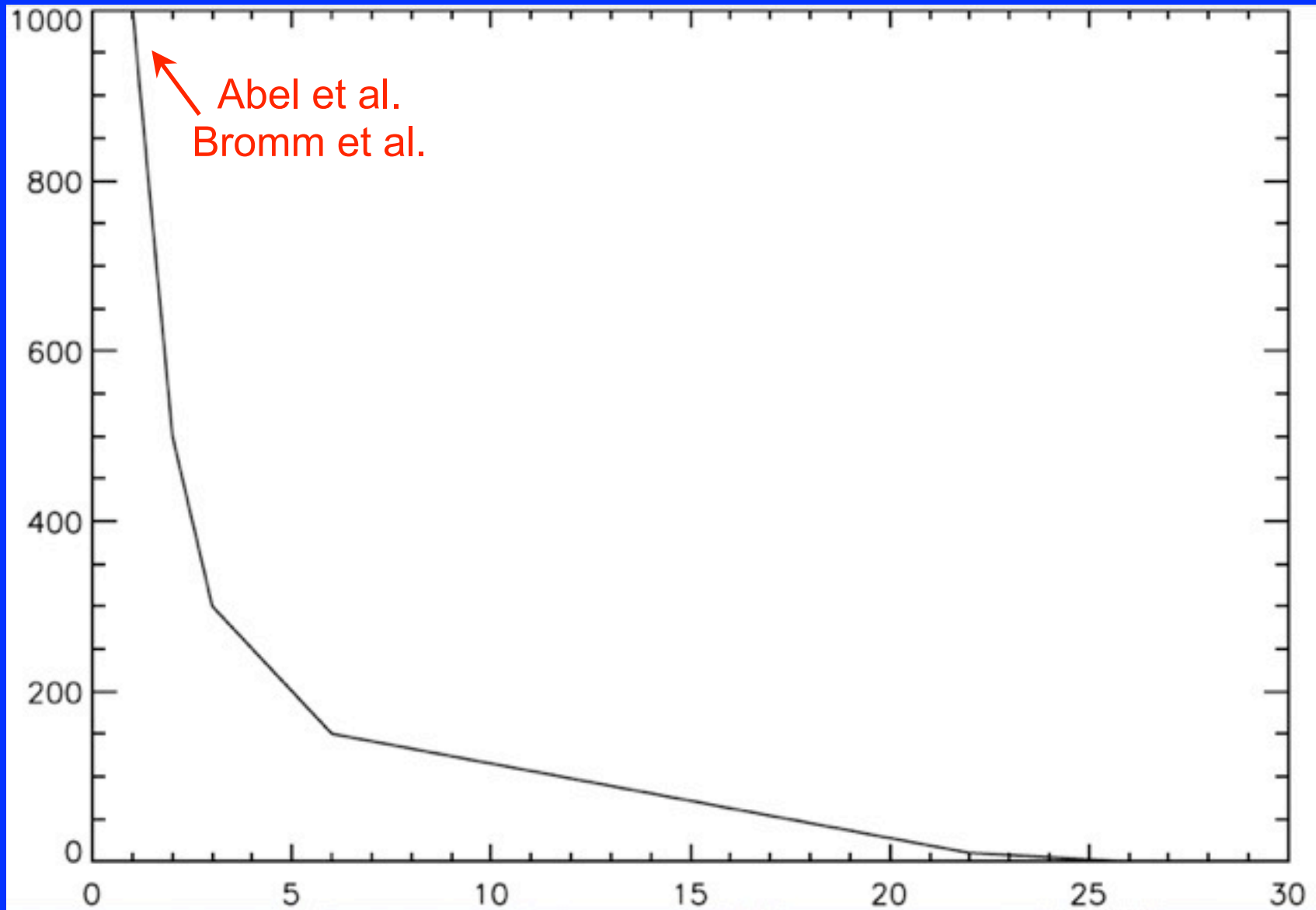


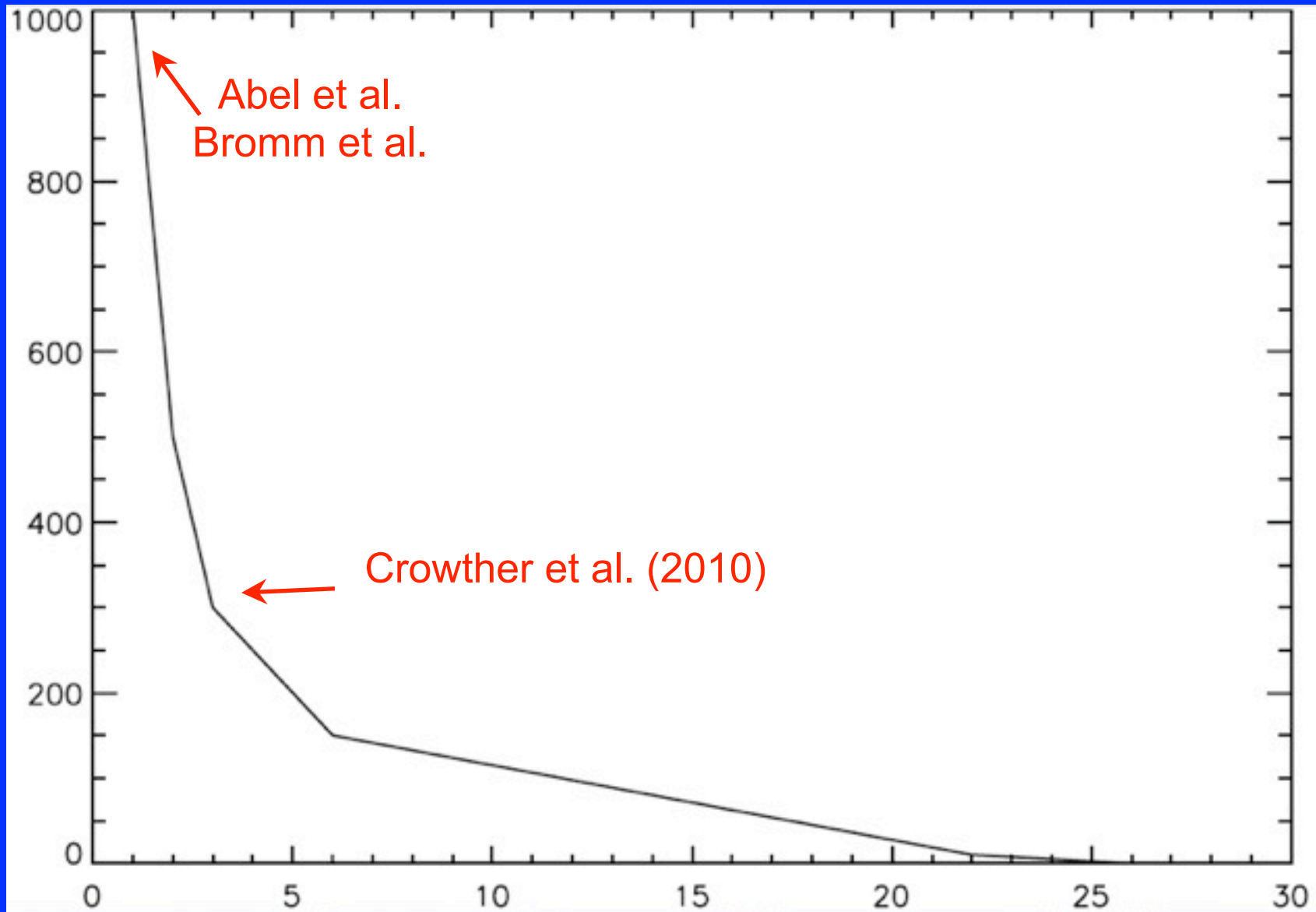
Jorick S. Vink
Goetz Graefener
Joachim Bestenlehner

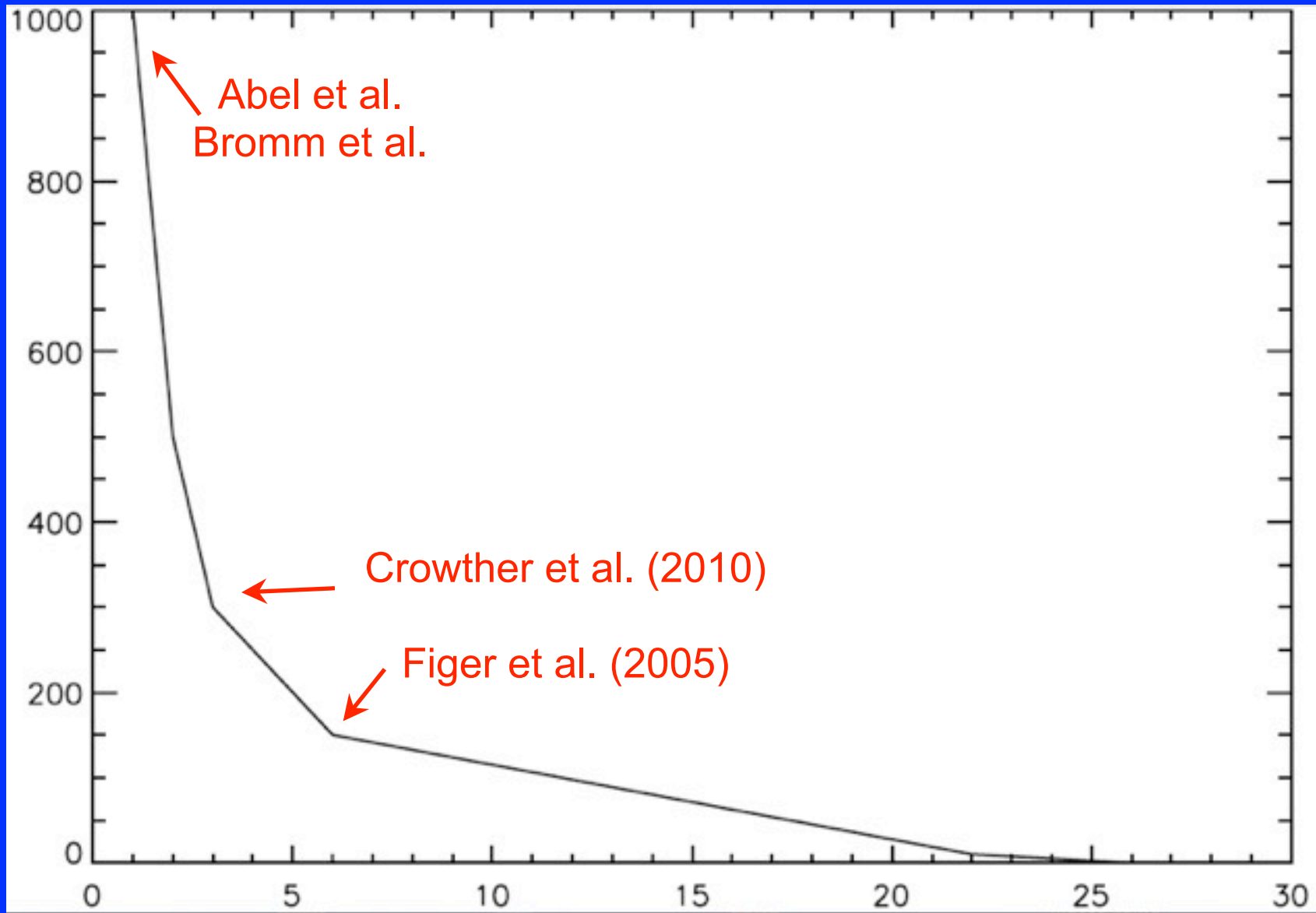
Armagh Observatory
(Northern Ireland)

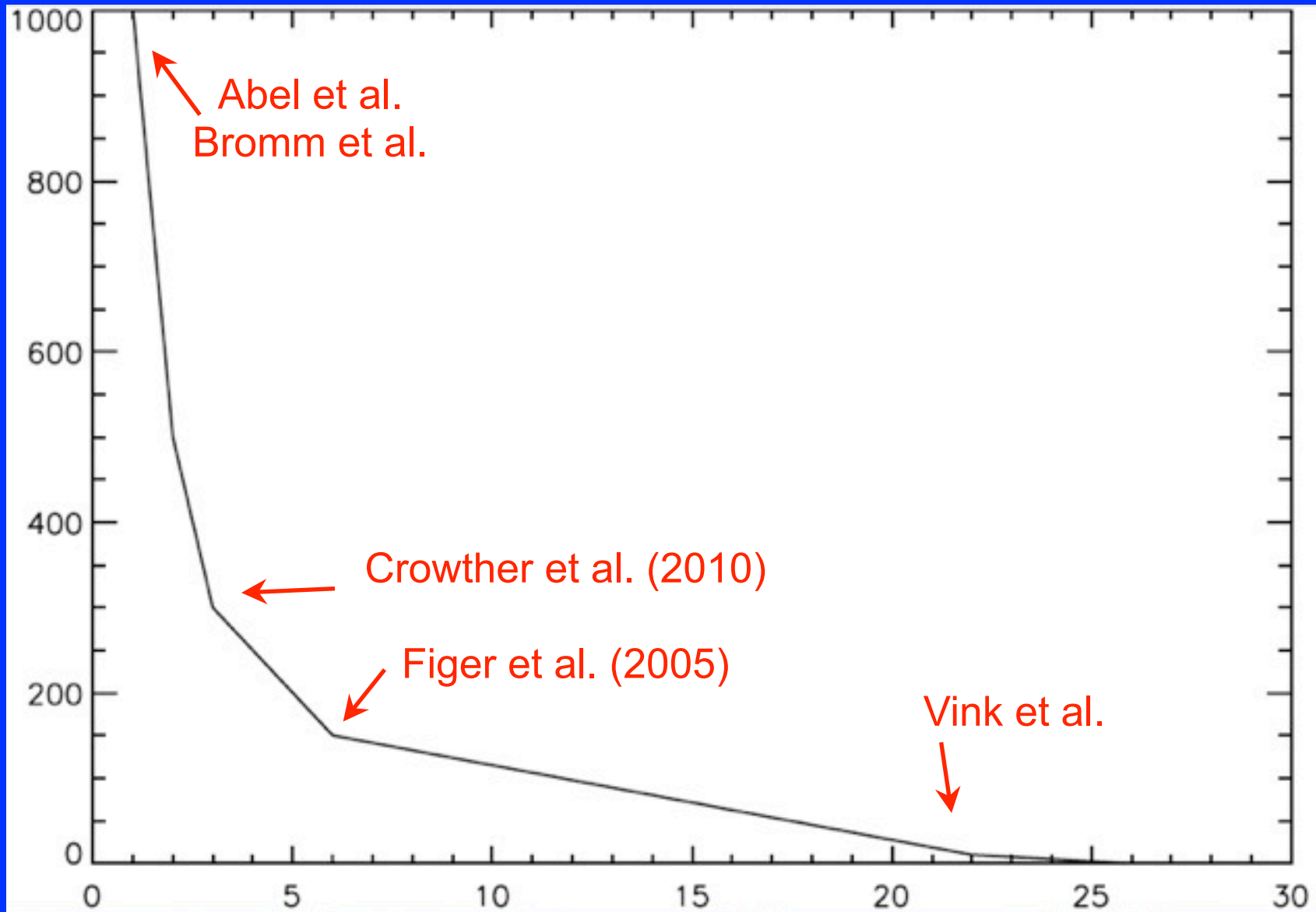
HST











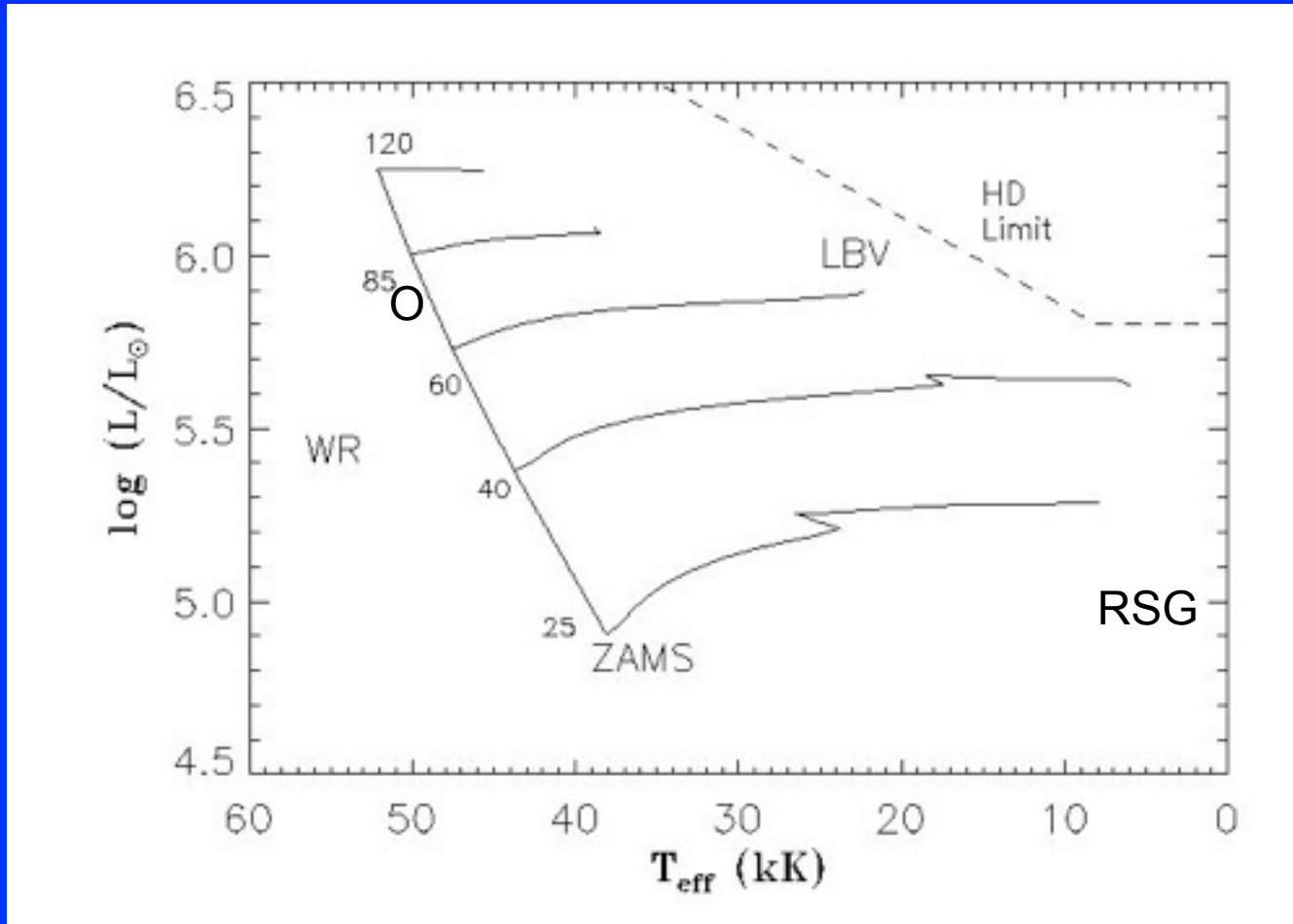
Outline

- Introduction on mass loss
- Gamma-dependence (WNLh stars)
- Z-dependence (GRBs)
- Teff-dependence (LBVs and SNe II)

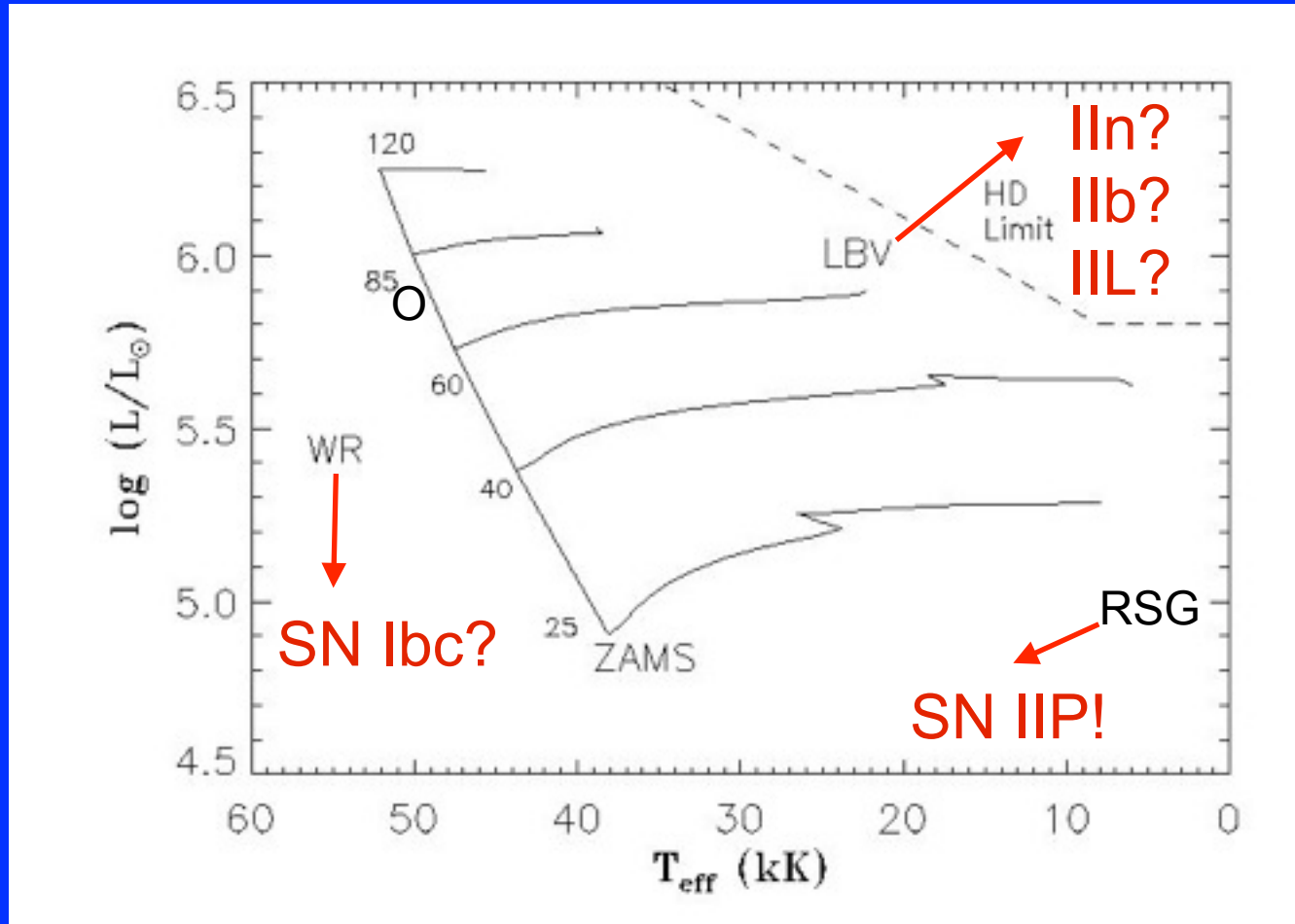
Mass Loss

- Peeling off the star
→ O → LBV → Wolf-Rayet → SN Ibc
(Conti 1976)
- Removal of angular momentum
(Langer 1998, Maeder & Meynet 2000)

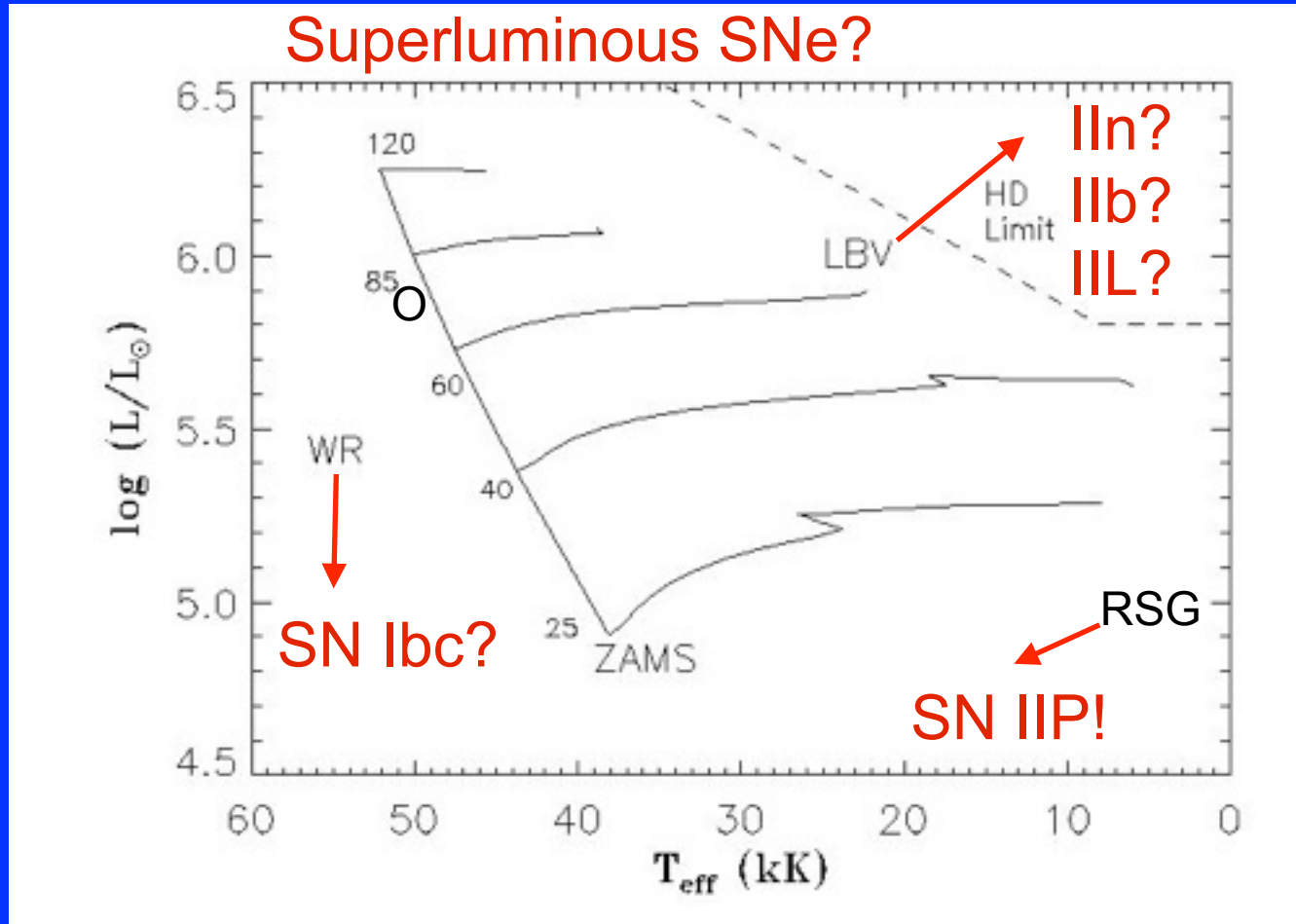
Upper HRD- Massive Stars



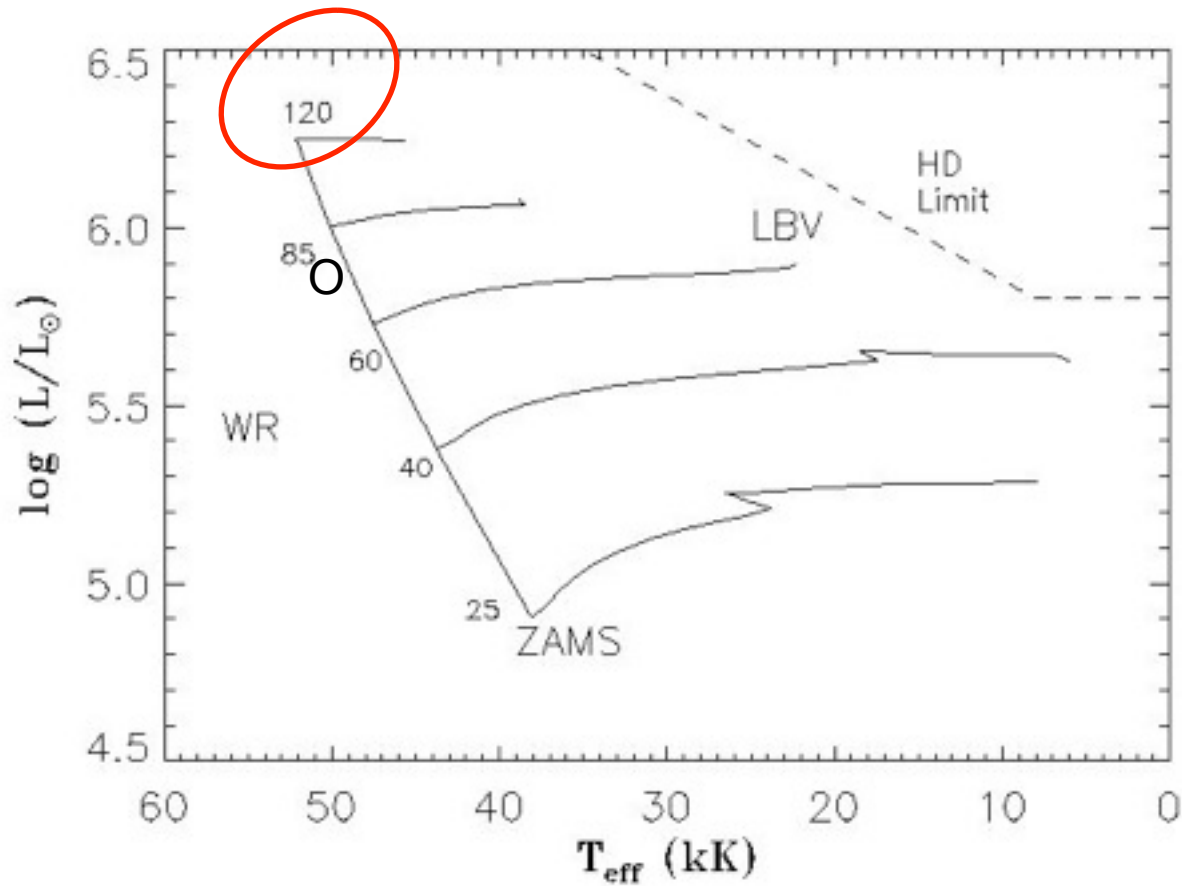
Upper HRD- Massive Stars



Upper HRD- Massive Stars



The most massive star?



How massive is the most massive star?

$$g_{\text{rad}} = \frac{\kappa F}{c} = \frac{\kappa L}{4\pi R^2 c}$$

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$$g_{\text{rad}} = \frac{\kappa F}{c} = \frac{\kappa L}{4\pi R^2 c}$$

$$g_{\text{grav}} = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{g_{\text{rad}}}{g_{\text{grav}}} = \frac{\kappa L}{4\pi c GM}$$

Eddington Gamma Limit

- Upper Mass Limit
- Wind Mass Loss
- WR+LBV Radii & SNe/GRB progenitor modelling

Confirmation “isolated” VFTS 682?

Bestenlehner et al. (2011)

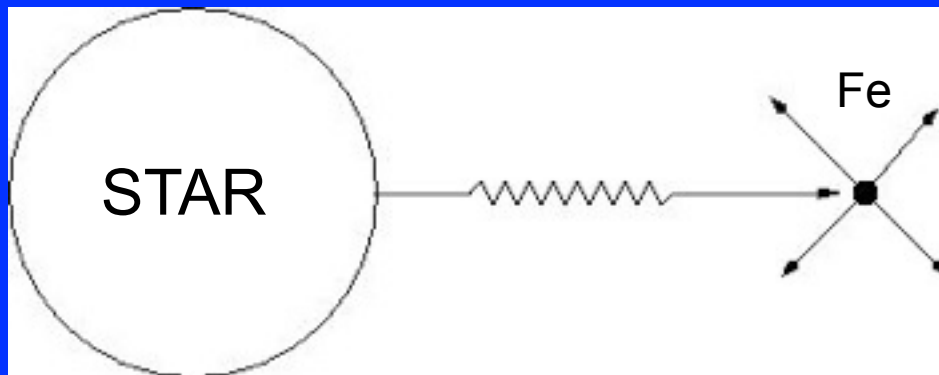


VFTS: Vlt Flames Tarantula Survey
Evans et al. (2011)

Fate of a 300 Msun star?

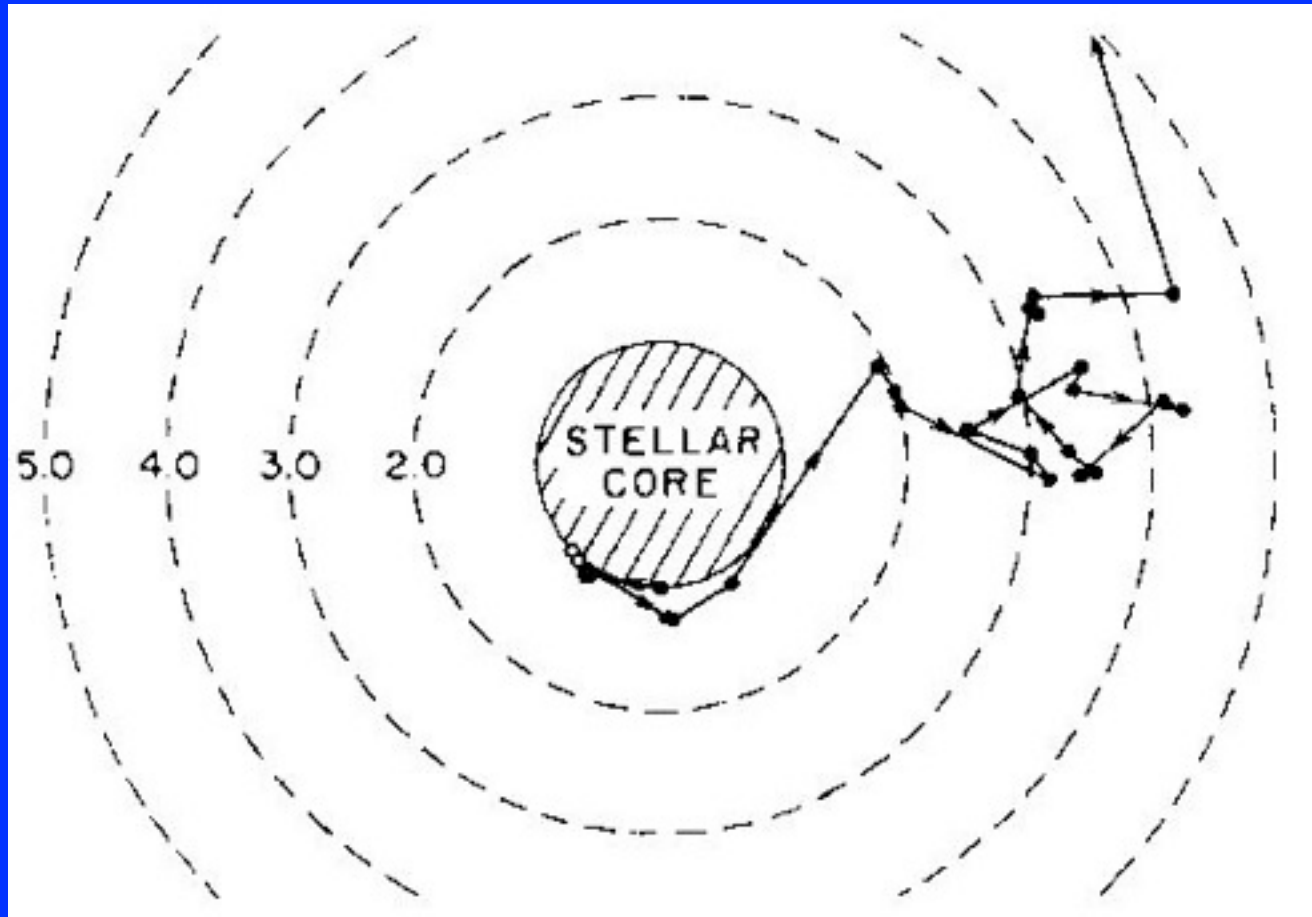
- No Mass Loss? Intermediate mass BH
- Modest loss? PISN
- Strong Mass loss? Stellar BH
- Extreme loss? Neutron star

Line-driven winds



$$dM/dt = f(L, M, Z, T_{\text{eff}})$$

Monte Carlo approach



Abbott & Lucy 1985

Vink et al. (2000) $dM/dt = f(L, M, Z, T_{\text{eff}})$

Fate of a 300 Msun star?

- Vink et al: $\log(dM/dt) = -4.2$
Mass = 150 Msun lower PISN range

Fate of a 300 Msun star?

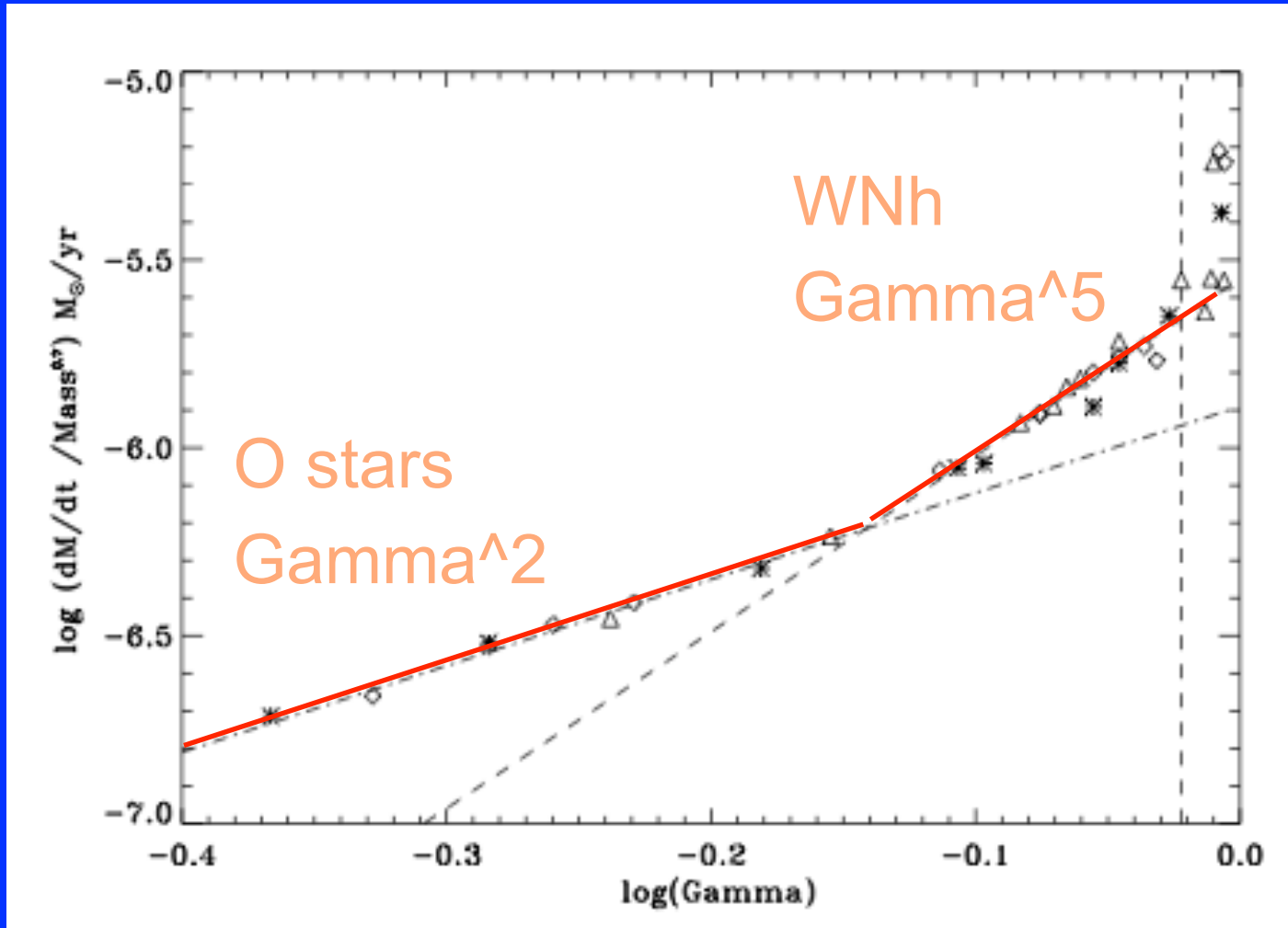
- Vink et al: $\log(dM/dt) = -4.2$
Mass = 150 Msun lower PISN range
- Previously: $\log(dM/dt) = -3.9$
Evaporation!

Fate of a 300 Msun star?

- Vink et al: $\log(dM/dt) = -4.2$
Mass = 150 Msun lower PISN range
- Previously: $\log(dM/dt) = -3.9$
Evaporation!
- Extreme clumping $\log(dM/dt) = -4.9$
Mass = 270 Msun upper PISN range

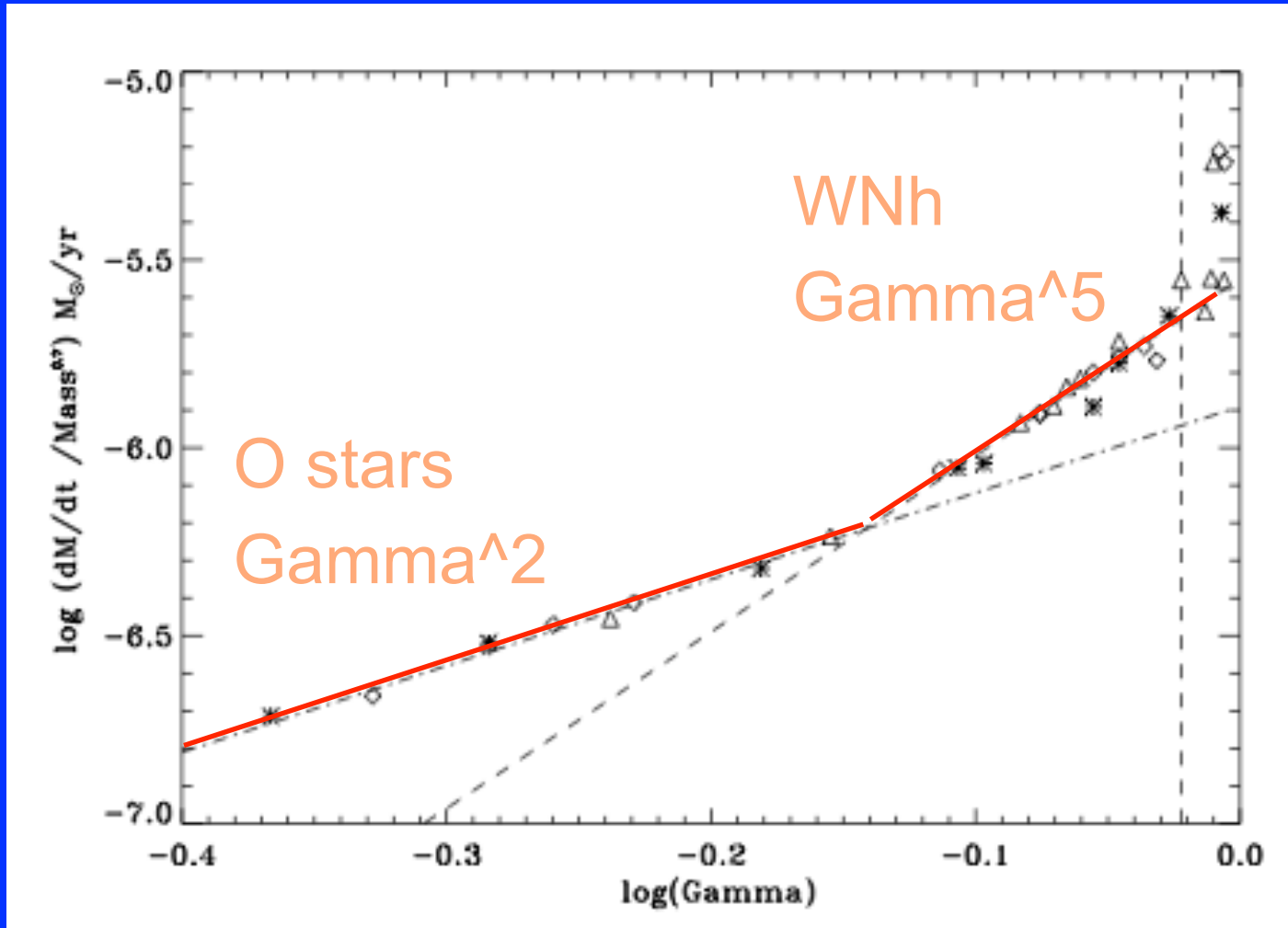
Gamma-dependence

Mass loss - Gamma (L/M) Dependence



Vink et al. (2011)

Mass loss - Gamma (L/M) Dependence



Vink et al. (2011)

Empirical Evidence: Graefener et al. (2011)

Z dependence

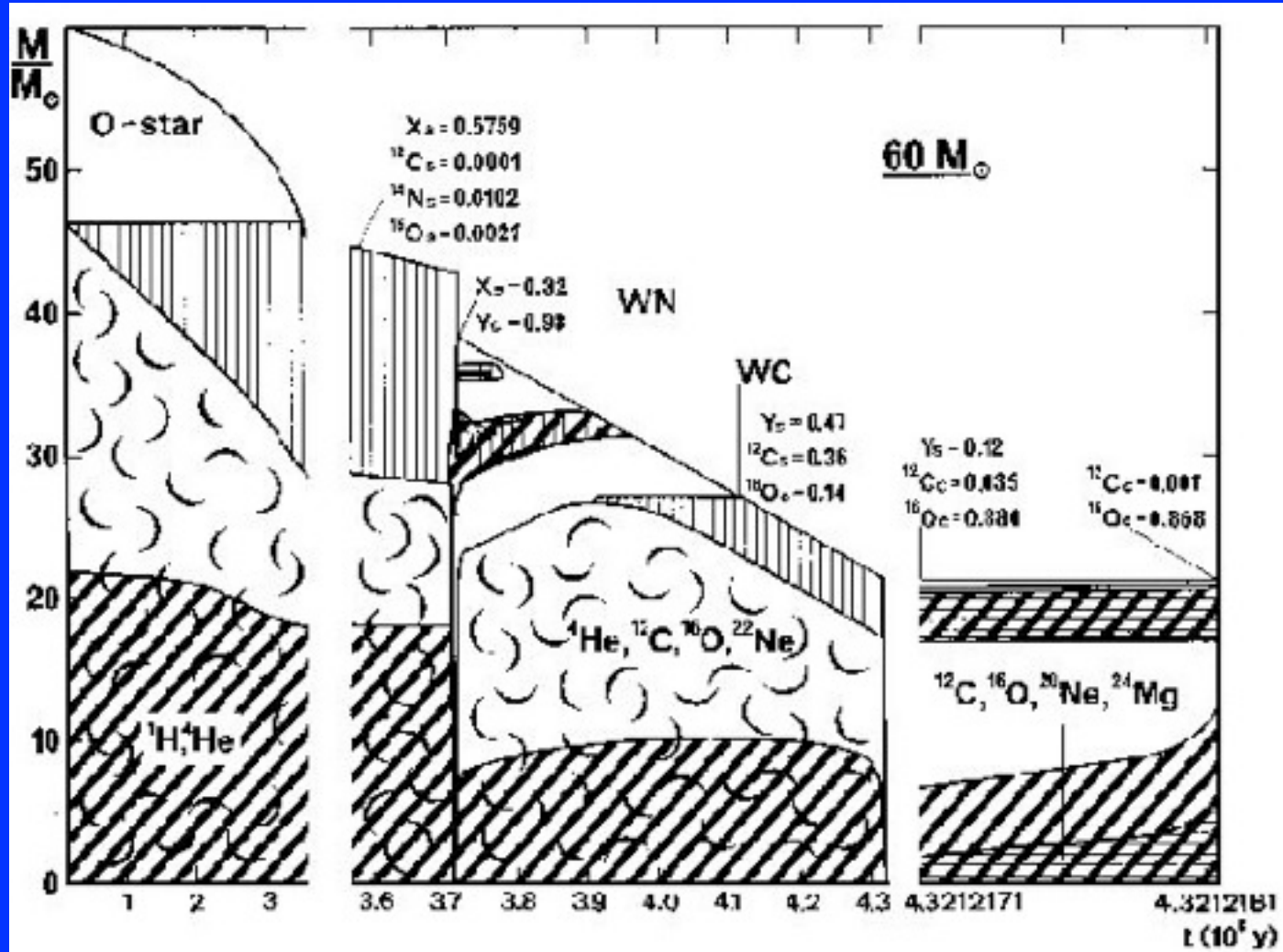
Progenitor for Collapsar model

Woosley (1993)

- Rapidly Rotating
- No Hydrogen envelope: Wolf-Rayet

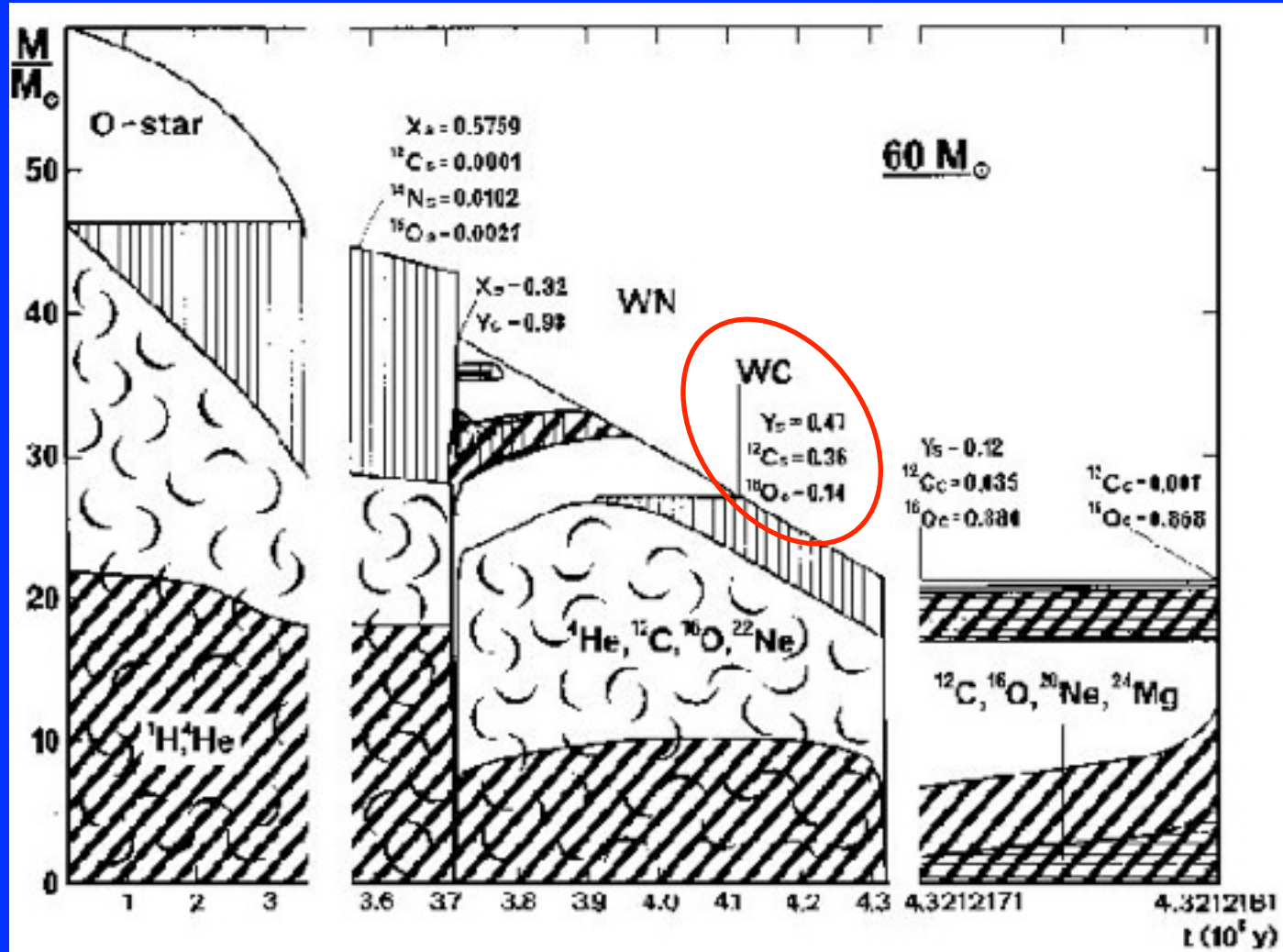
- But strong WR winds:
Angular Momentum Loss

WR stars produce Carbon !



Geneva models (Maeder & Meynet 1987)

WR stars produce Carbon !

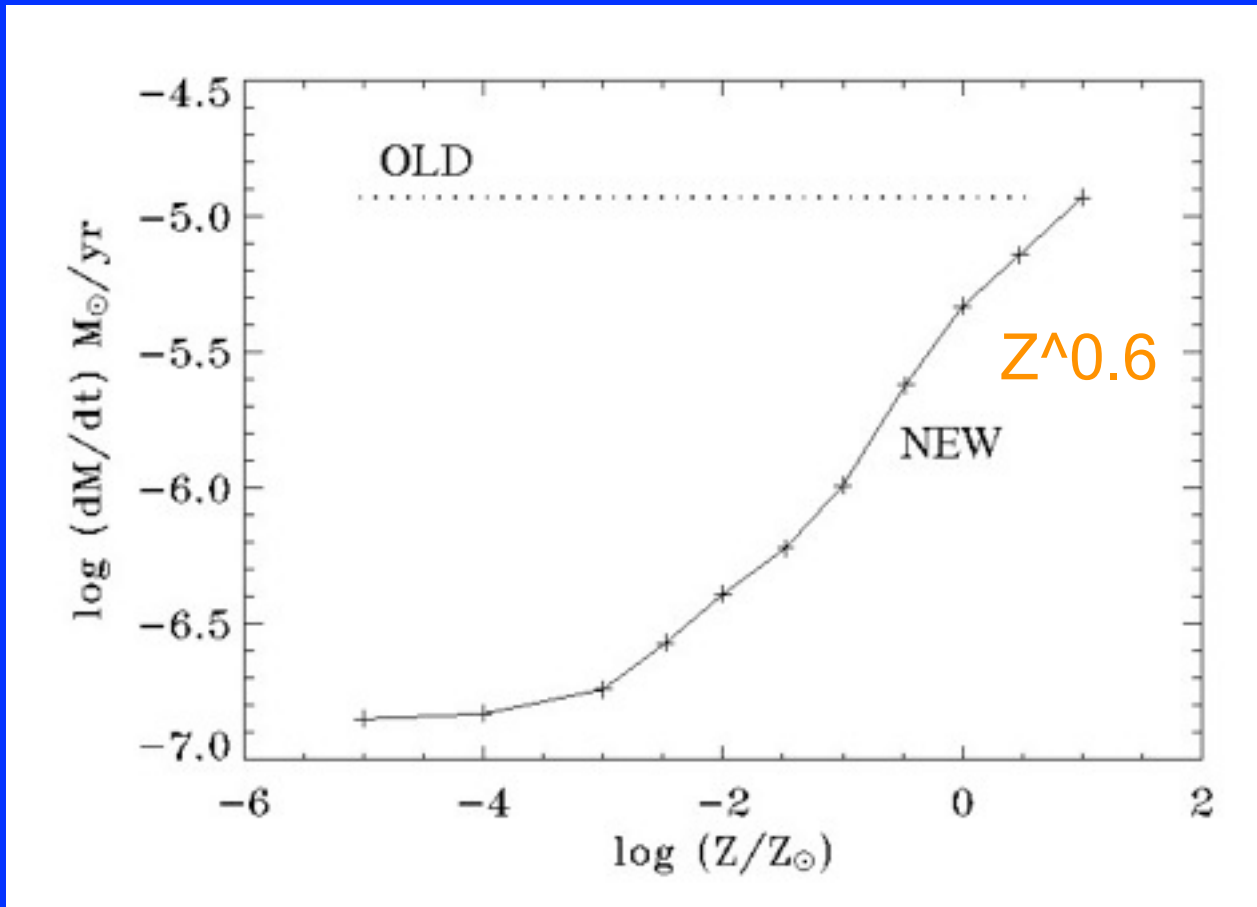


Geneva models (Maeder & Meynet 1987)

Which element drives WR winds?

- If C \rightarrow \dot{M} does NOT depend on host Z
- if Fe \rightarrow Mass loss DOES scale with host Z

Z-dependence of WR winds



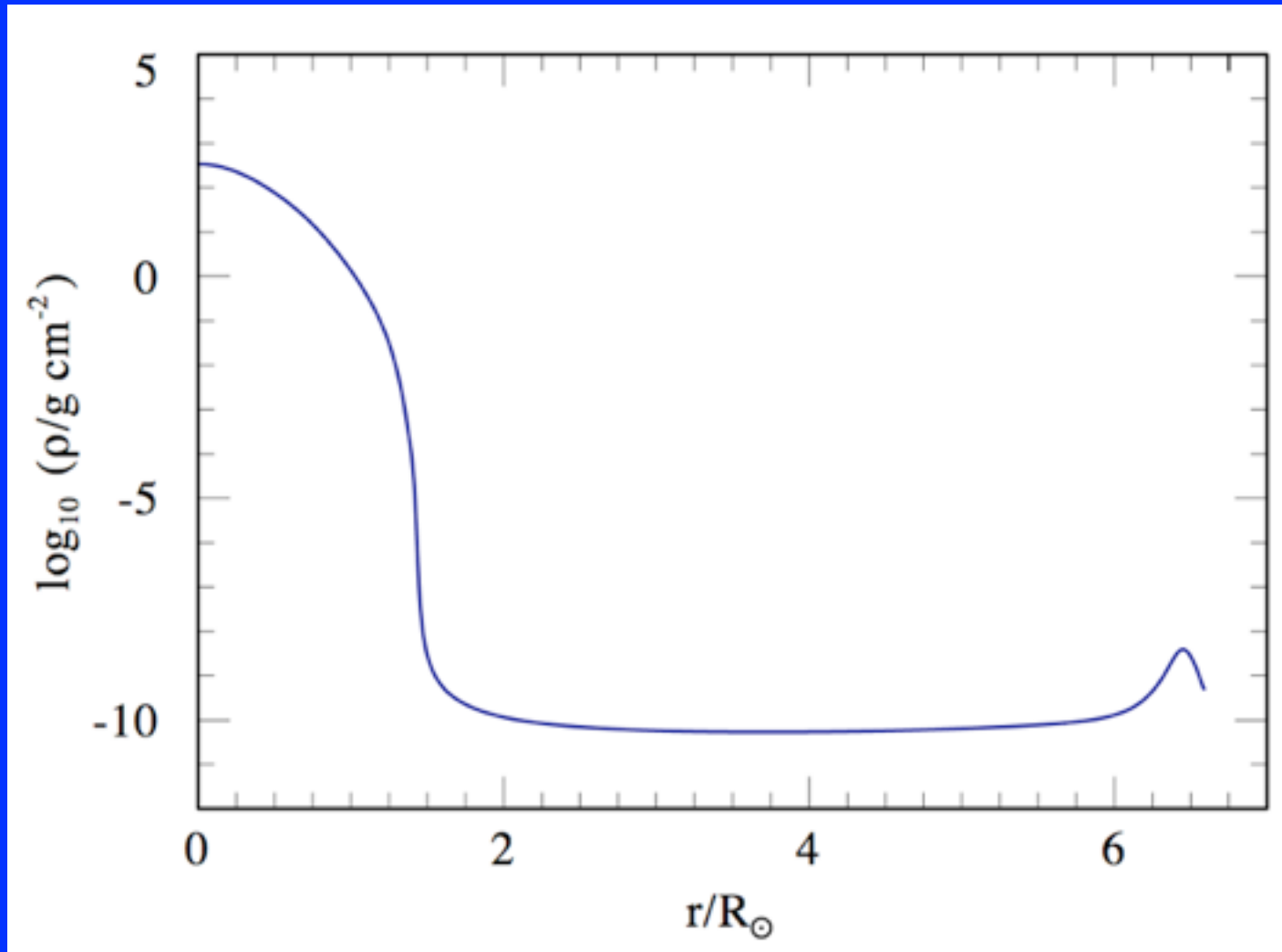
Vink & de Koter (2005)

The WR radius problem

Observed WR stars are factor ~ 2 cooler than predicted

OPAL Fe-bump may inflate envelope

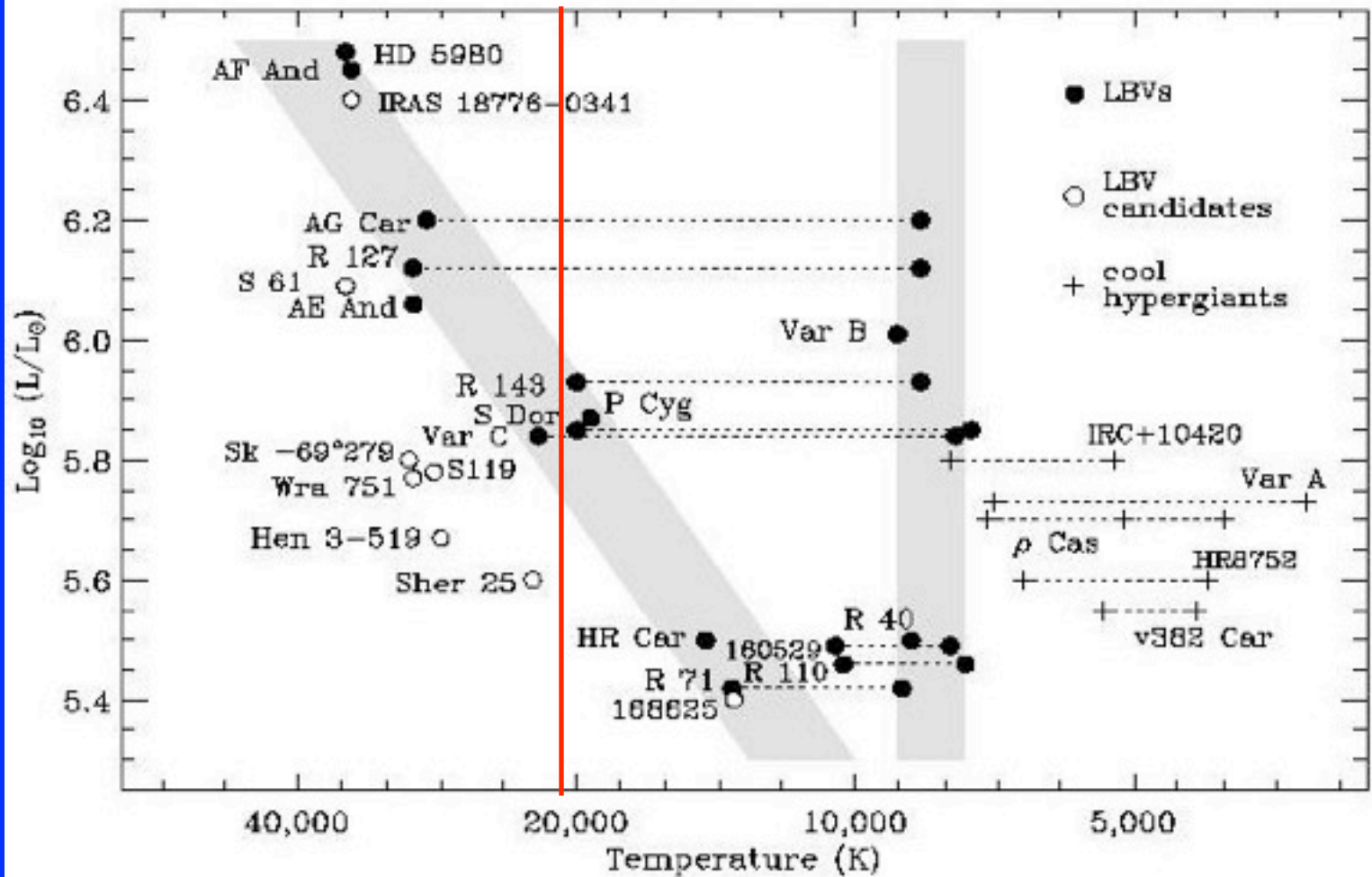
WR+LBV Envelope Inflation



Graefener, Owocki & Vink (2012)

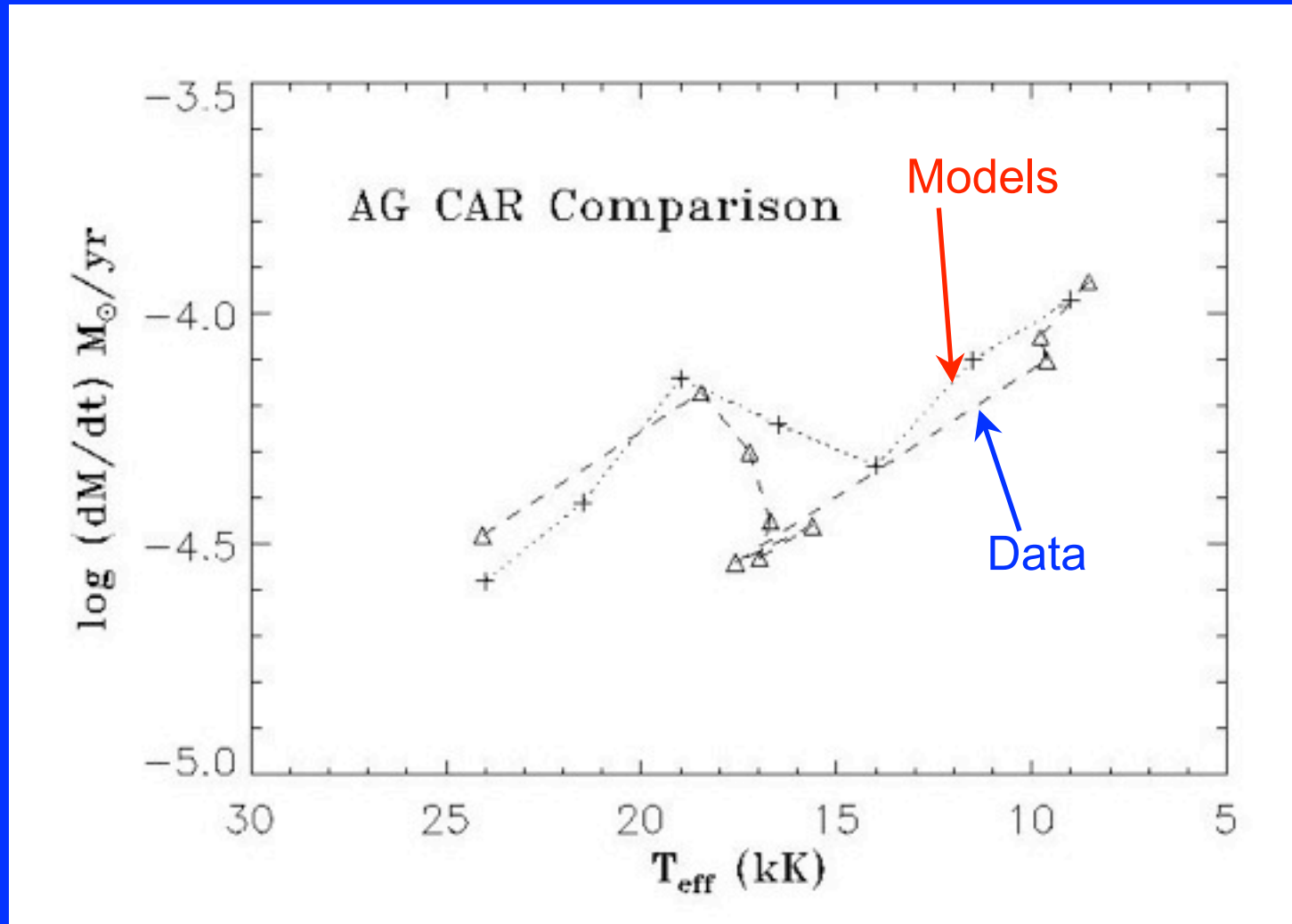
T dependence

LBVs in the HRD



Smith, Vink & de Koter (2004)

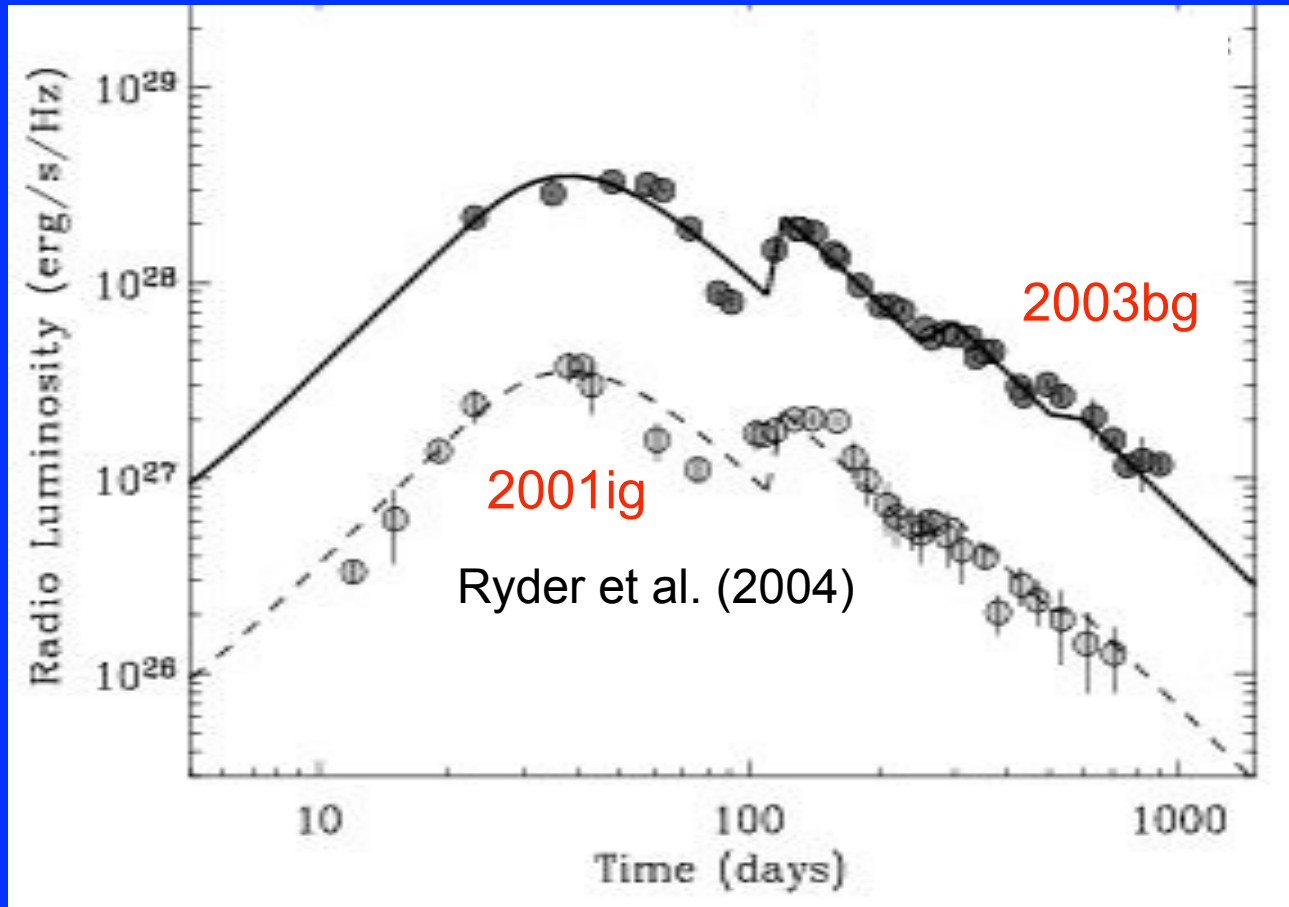
The mass loss of LBVs



Data Stahl et al. (2001)

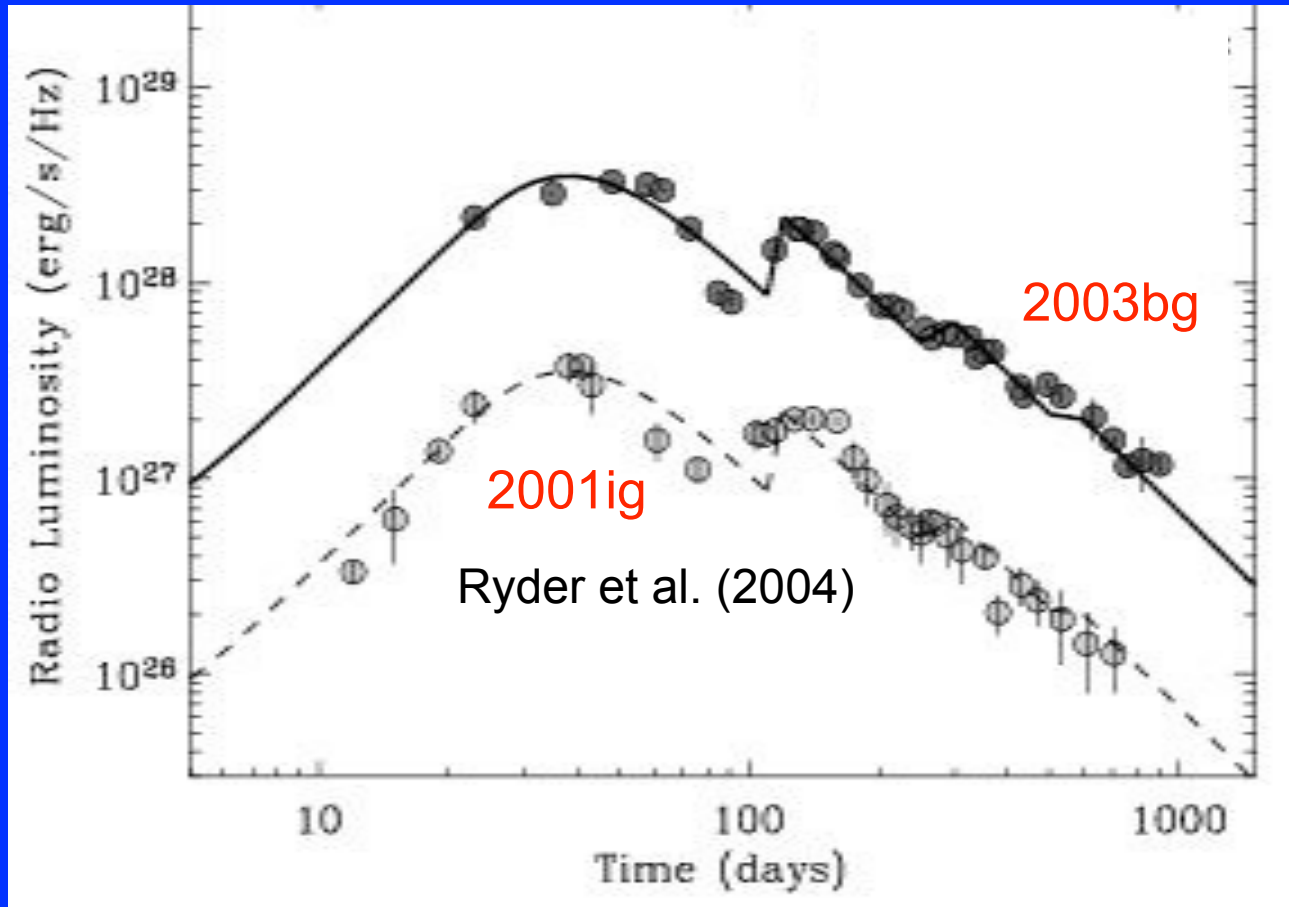
Vink & de Koter (2002)

Radio supernova lightcurves



Soderberg et al. (2006)

Radio supernova lightcurves

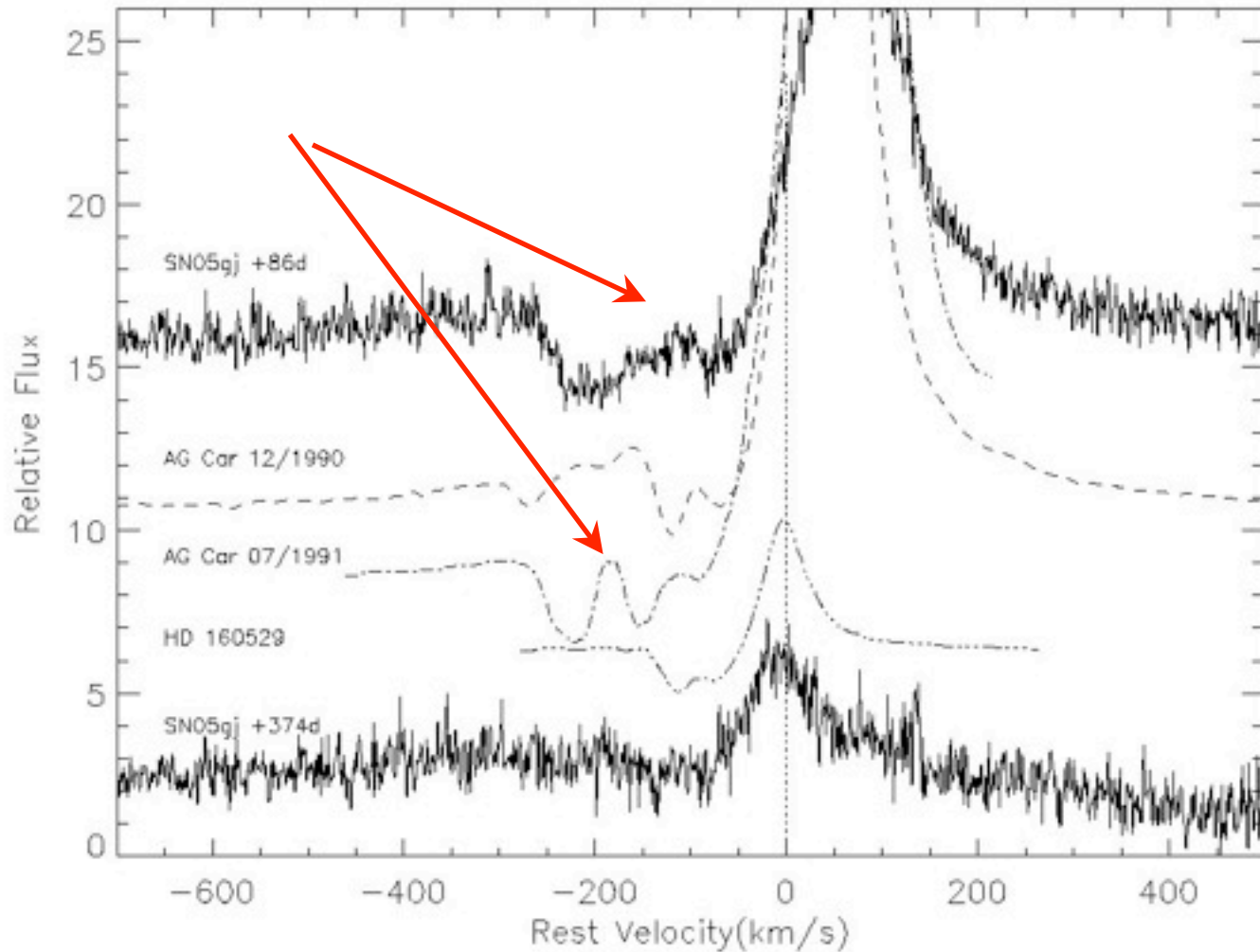


Soderberg et al. (2006)

LBV

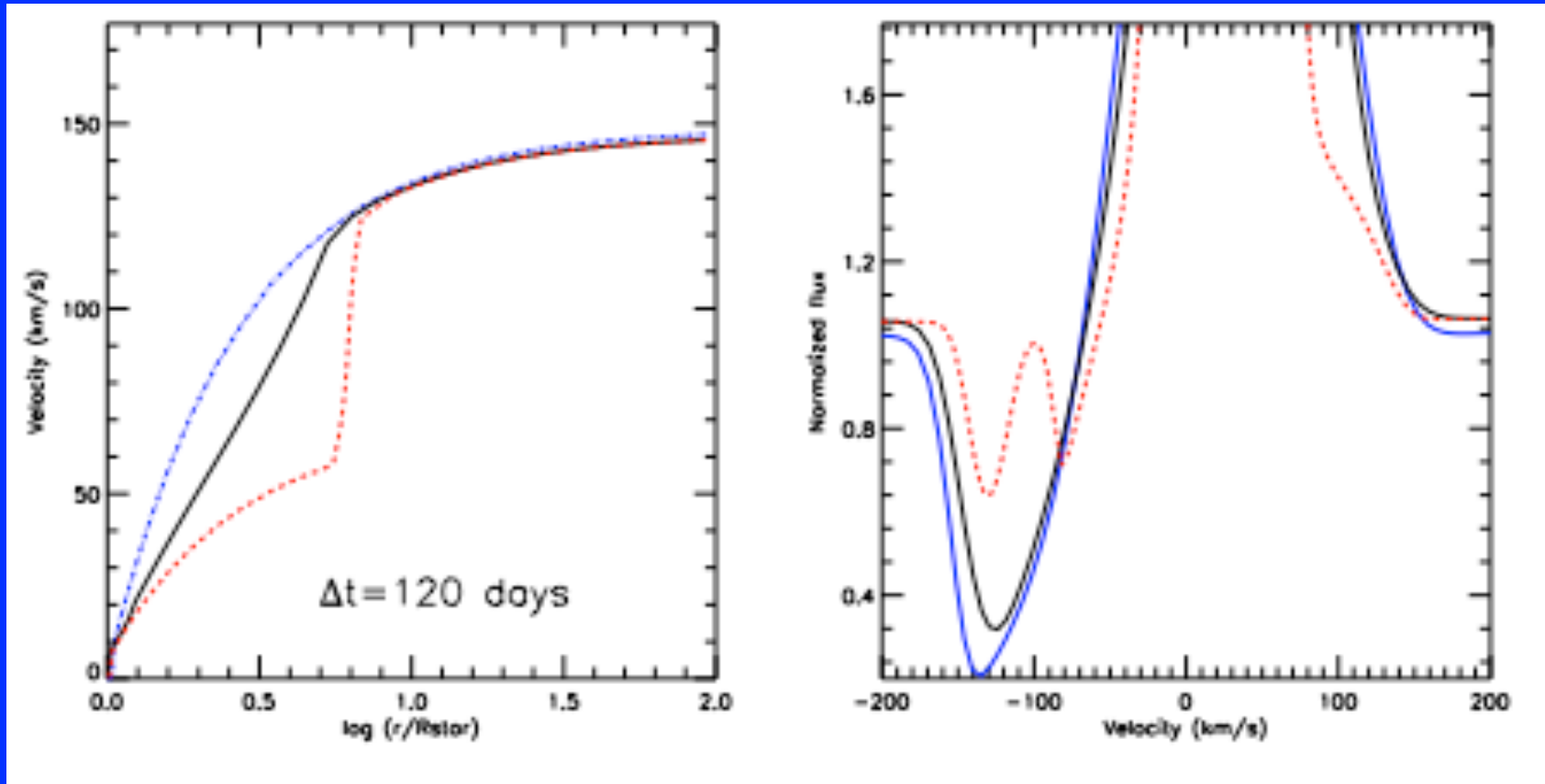
Kotak & Vink (2006)

Do LBVs explode?



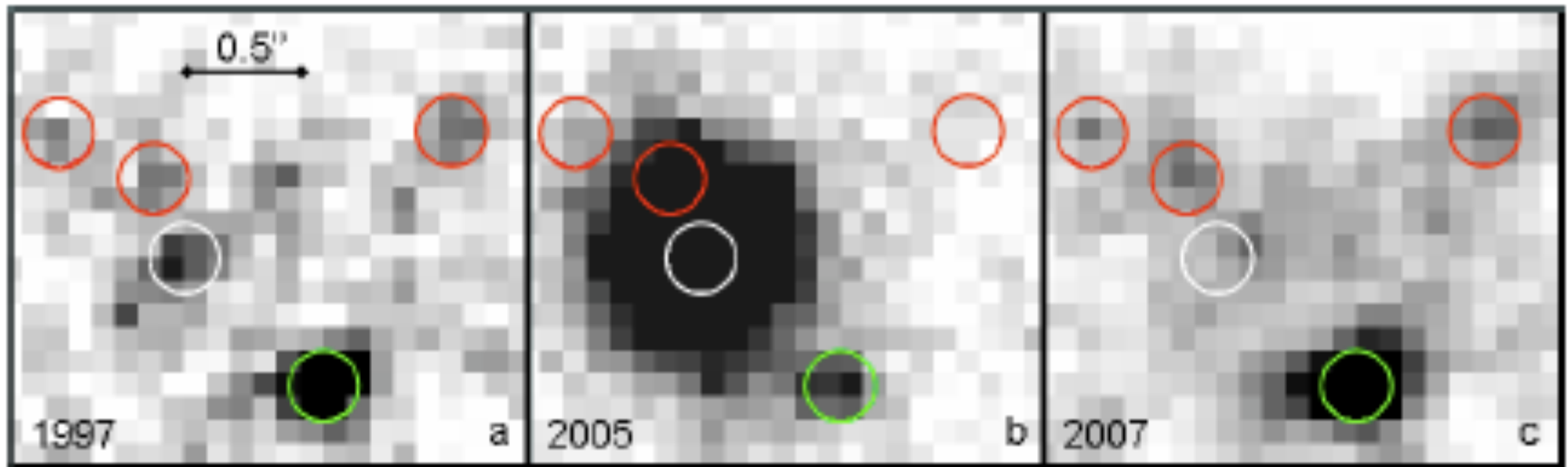
Trundle et al. (2008)

Changing mass loss!



Groh & Vink (2011)

Progenitor image of 2005gl



Gal-Yam & Leonard (2009)

Summary

- Mass loss depends on Gamma (L/M)

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- Mass loss depends on Z (GRBs)
- Mass loss depends on T (LBVs & SNe II)

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- Links between WRs+LBVs & SN-types