MANCHESTER

SAGE: Surveying the Agents of Galaxy Evolution SAGE-Spectroscopy: The Life Cycle of Dust and Gas in the Magellanic Clouds

# Evolved carbon stars in the Magellanic Clouds: photometric versus spectroscopic IR identification

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# The Magellanic Clouds



SMC: Karl Gordon (STScl) and the SAGE-SMC team. LMC: M. Meixner, K. D. Gordon (STScl) and the SAGE team. MW: ESO/Serge Brunier.

# SAGE: Surveying the Agents of Galaxy Evolution

- Tracing the life cycle of observable matter that drives the evolution of a galaxy's appearance
- Key phases traced via dust emission in the ISM
- Newly forming stars and evolved dying stars
- Spitzer IR images of the LMC and SMC
- Spitzer spectroscopy of dust in LMC and SMC
- Herschel to trace coldest dust in LMC and SMC

## Dust production in AGB stars



Schematic View of an Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) Star

### Dusty disc around evolved YSO



Artist's impression of a young star surrounded by a protoplanetary disc in which planets are forming (ESO/L. Calçada)

# SAGE-Spec: The life cycle of dust and gas in the Magellanic Clouds

- SED spectroscopy program using Spitzer's InfraRed Spectrograph (IRS) InfraRed Array Camera (IRAC) Multiband Imaging Photometer for Spitzer (MIPS)
- Composition, origin and evolution of dust
- Analysis of spectra will help identify Young Stellar Objects, Red SuperGiants, HII regions, AGB stars, post-AGB stars, Planetary Nebulae
- Link observed IRAC and MIPS colours of objects to their IRS spectral type

# Spitzer Space Telescope

InfraRed Spectrograph (IRS) Four modules covering from 5–40 µm: Low-resolution, short-wavelength 5.3–14 µm Low-resolution, long-wavelength 14–40 µm High-resolution, short-wavelength 10–19.5 µm High-resolution, long-wavelength 19–37 µm InfraRed Array Camera (IRAC) Images at 3.6, 4.5, 5.8 and 8.0 µm Multiband Imaging Photometer (MIPS) Images at 24, 70 and 160 µm Spectra from 50–100 µm

## Example IRS spectra



## SED: photometry plus spectra



Calculate bolometric luminosity Lbol

#### Point source classification

I,000 IRS staring mode observations in LMC (including 197 from SAGE-Spec legacy program\*)

~250 IRS staring mode observations in SMC

- Spitzer IRS spectra ( $\lambda = 5.2-38 \ \mu m$ ),
- Associated UBVIJHK, IRAC and MIPS photometry
- Luminosity, variability and age
- Other information
- Navigate decision tree
- For SMC now a web based process

#### **Evolved** stars



Woods et al. 2011

# Young Stellar Objects



Woods et al. 2011



#### Ruffle et al. 2012

## Interim LMC results

Code	Object Type	Count
YSO	Young Stellar Objects	321
STAR	Stellar photospheres	35
C-AGB	Carbon-rich AGB stars	152
O-AGB	Oxygen-rich AGB stars	98
RSG	Red SuperGiants	67
C-PAGB	Carbon-rich post-AGB stars	26
O-PAGB	Oxygen-rich post-AGB stars*	42
	(*inc. RVTau	9)
C-PN	Carbon-rich planetary nebulae	29
O-PN	Oxygen-rich planetary nebulae	32
Н	HII regions	105
GAL	Galaxies	7
UNK	Unknown	8
UNC	Unclassified	78

Ruffle et al. 2012

# LMC photometry: RSG and AGB



# LMC photo vs spec: RSG and AGB



# LMC photo vs spec: PAGB and PN



# LMC photo vs spec: YSOs



# LMC photo vs spec: Others



#### Conclusion

- Spectral classifications act as check on colour classification schemes
- SEDs should allow calculation of dust budget
- Robustness of relying on photometric colours when identifying evolved carbon stars?
- Implications of misidentification when calculating dust inputs to the ISM
- Oxygen rich anomaly?

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