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Probing the mass-loss history of the unusual Mira variable R Hydrae through its infrared CO wind*

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ABSTRACT

Context. The unusual Mira variable R Hya is well known for its declining period between AD 1770 and 1950, which is possibly attributed to a recent thermal pulse.

Aims. The goal of this study is to probe the circumstellar envelope (CSE) around R Hya and to check for a correlation between the derived density structure and the declining period.

Methods. We investigate the CSE around R Hya by performing an in-depth analysis of (1.) the photospheric light scattered by three vibration-rotation transitions in the fundamental band of CO at 4.6 µm; and (2.) the pure rotational CO J = 1 − 0 through 6 − 5 emission lines excited in the CSE. The vibrational-rotational lines trace the inner CSE within 3.5″, whereas the pure rotational CO lines are sensitive probes of the cooler gas further out in the CSE.

Results. The combined analysis bear evidence of a change in mass-loss rate some 220 yr ago (at ~150 R⊙ or ~1.9 arcsec from the star). While the mass-loss rate before AD 1770 is estimated to be ~2 × 10−7 M⊙/yr, the present day mass-loss rate is a factor of ~20 lower. The derived mass-loss history nicely agrees with the mass-loss rate estimates by Zijlstra et al. (2002) on the basis of the period decline. Moreover, the recent detection of an AGB-ISM bow shock around R Hya at 100 arcsec to the west by Wareing et al. (2006) shows that the detached shell seen in the 60 µm IRAS images can be explained by a slowing-down of the stellar wind by surrounding matter and that no extra mass-loss modulation around 1−2 arcmin needs to be invoked.

Conclusions. Our results give empirical evidence to the thermal-pulse model, which is capable of explaining both the period evolution and the mass-loss history of R Hya.

Key words. line: profiles – radiative transfer – stars: AGB and post-AGB – stars: circumstellar matter – stars: mass-loss – stars: individual: R Hya

1. Introduction

The variability of R Hya (HR 5080, IRAS 13269-2301, HIP 65835) was first established in the early 1700s by Cassini’s nephew Miraldi (Zijlstra et al. 2002) and was later classified as a Mira variable. Mira variables show a mono-periodic light curve (see Miraldi (Zijlstra et al. 2002) and was later classified as a Mira variable. Mira variables show a mono-periodic light curve (i.e., ~1.8″), based on a distance of 110 pc and a stellar radius R* of 700 R⊙. Moreover, R Hya is an unusual Mira variable, being well known for its declining period between AD 1770 and 1950 (Zijlstra et al. 2002), possibly attributed to a recent thermal pulse (Wood & Zarro 1981). The gradual change in the period of R Hya implies that its pulsation mode has remained constant over the last 345 years. The period evolution should therefore be related to a change in stellar parameters, causing a variation in the mass-loss rate during the last few hundred years (using, e.g., the mass-loss equations as derived by Vassiliadis & Wood 1993; Blöcker 1995).

Apart from mass-loss rate variations being caused by an internal mechanism (e.g., a thermal pulse or non-linearity effects due to the pulsations), the interaction of the AGB wind with the interstellar medium (ISM) forms another explanation for large detached shells (Young et al. 1993). Recently, Wareing et al. (2006) detected a bow shock around R Hya: Spitzer images revealed a one-sided parabolic arc 100″ toward the west, stretching from north to south.

Thanks to the large cosmic abundances of carbon and oxygen and the high dissociation energy of carbon monoxide (CO), the CO molecule is ubiquitous in the CSE around evolved stars, being present both in the cool outer layers and in the warmer inner...
regions where the wind is initiated. CO studies have therefore been extensively used to trace the structure in the CSEs around evolved stars. Since the late seventies, low-excitation rotational CO emission lines were used to estimate the mass-loss rates during the AGB phase (e.g. Zuckermann et al. 1977; Morris 1980; Knapp et al. 1980).

The circumstellar shells can also be imaged in photospheric light scattered by atomic or molecular resonance lines, including CO (e.g., Plez & Lambert 1994; Gustafsson et al. 1997). Ryde et al. (2000) have recently applied this latter technique to study the intermediate regions of the CSE of ο Ceti (Mira) using three vibration-rotation transitions of the fundamental band of $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ between low-lying rotational levels in the ground and first vibrationally excited state. The infrared vibration-rotation lines of CO, as an alternative to pure rotational CO lines at millimeter wavelengths, allow us to study the regions closer to the star and they admit higher spatial resolution in single-telescope studies. Vibration-rotation lines are excited close to the star and are sensitive to the radiation field, whereas pure rotational lines are usually more sensitive to the temperature structure further out in the envelope. By combining observations of pure rotational and vibration-rotation CO lines, one may sample the gas located at ∼1′′ distance from the star and beyond, and one might be able to put constraints on the temperature and density stratification in the whole envelope, and hence on possible mass-loss rate variations in the CSE of the studied object.

We seek to derive the mass-loss history of R Hya from the observations and in-depth modelling of pure rotational and vibration-rotational CO lines emitted in the envelope around R Hya. In Sect. 2, we first discuss the scattered low-excitation vibration-rotation transitions of the fundamental band of CO observed in the CSE around R Hya with the Phoenix spectrograph. Thereafter, in Sect. 2.2, we look at the pure rotational CO transitions emitted further out in the envelope of R Hya. In Sect. 3, both the vibrational-rotational and pure rotational CO lines are modelled using a non-LTE radiative transfer code. The results are discussed in Sect. 4 and some conclusions are drawn in Sect. 5.

2. Observational data

The analysis is based on two sets of observations probing different regions of the CSE. First, the CSE is imaged in photospheric light scattered by low-excitation vibration-rotational transitions of the fundamental band of CO at an angular distance, $\beta$, between ∼1″−3.5″ (see Sect. 2.1). Second, radio data of pure rotational CO emission lines are analysed in detail (see Sect. 2.2). The latter data provide constraints on the outer regions of the CSE, out to approximately 2500$R_\odot$ away from the star. Moreover, the circumstellar structure of R Hya has been investigated in the IRAS survey scan data and the spectral energy distribution (SED) has been modelled by Hashimoto et al. (1998). Since the dust emission has already been analysed by Hashimoto et al. (1998) and the model fit was repeated and confirmed by Zijlstra et al. (2002), we only summarise the most important dust characteristics and the main results of the dust analysis done by these two research groups in Sect. 2.3.

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1 Since this paper only deals with $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ and no other isotopes, the isotopic notation will be omitted.

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2 Based on observations with Phoenix, NOAO’s high-resolution infrared spectrograph mounted on Gemini South. Program ID is GS-2005A-C-8, observing time: 20 h.
possible. This mode has been used to subtract the background (see also Sect. 2.1.1). A logbook of the observations can be found in Table A.1 in the online Appendix A. We used the following nomenclature to describe the off-star observations: “EW-slit N1 E2.5” indicates a slit-position oriented in the east-west direction, which is offset by 1″ to the north from the star and which has been moved 2.5″ in the east-direction along the slit (data sets 112 and 128 in Fig. 1). As can be seen in the logbook, we have 16 off-star observations at our disposal: each time four observations with a slit positioned 1″ to the north, south, east, and west away from the star were taken. The observing numbers of the off-star data sets are listed in the logbook, and schematically represented in Fig. 1.

2.1.1. Data reduction

The data reduction is based on the standard procedures provided by the Image Reduction and Analysis Facility (IRAF). For a full description of the reduction procedure we refer to Ryde et al. (2000); only the most important steps and differences we outline here. Since the absolute flux calibration contains several steps, this part of the reduction process is outlined in a separate section. The pointing accuracy is discussed in Sect. 2.1.3.

Sky subtraction. To remove the thermal sky spectrum from the on- and off-star data, two methods can be applied. Either, (i.) one takes an exposure of the sky, for our observations taken at 15″ from the star; or (ii.) one chooses to nod along the slit. Due to the variable seeing at the moment of the observations this second option usually gives the most accurate results with two consecutive exposure frames. We only used the first option when the starlight was received in the middle of the slit (data sets 158, 159, 160, 161, see Fig. 1).

Wavelength calibration. The wavelength calibration is based on the observations of the telluric reference star, β Ori, a B8Iab star. The spectrum of a hot telluric star is essentially a continuum around 4.6 µm, which can be well-fitted by a blackbody. The only spectral features in the spectrum are due to telluric absorption lines. Telluric CO and H2O lines in the β Ori spectrum are identified and the pixels are converted to (the vacuum laboratory) wavelengths. The uncertainty in the wavelength scale is ∼0.07 cm−1 or 9.5 km s−1.

2.1.2. Absolute flux calibration

Different steps are involved in the absolute flux calibration process of the on-star and off-star data. After the conversion factors are determined to convert the on-star data to physical flux units, the off-star data are scaled with the same factor.

Slit loss. To determine the amount of light caught in a 2-pixel spectrograph slit, a comparison is made between the on-star data of the B-type star α Vir observed with either a 2-pixel slit or without slit. The flux received in a 2-pixel slit is derived to be 38% of the flux when no slit is used, hence yielding a slit loss of 62%.

Flux calibration of the on-star spectra. The low-resolution Infrared Space Observatory – Short Wavelength Spectrometer (ISO-SWS)3 data of R Hya are used to flux-calibrate the on-star spectra. R Hya has been observed on February, 7 1996 by the ISO-SWS (TDT 8200502), see Fig. 2. After normalising the on-star data and taking into account the 62% slit loss, a flux conversion factor of 1.2 × 10−7 erg s−1 cm−2 µm−1 per detector count is derived. The total flux calibration is then given by the normalising spline and this flux conversion factor.

Comparison with the MARCS model spectrum. To further check the absolute flux calibration, a comparison is made with a MARCS spherical model atmosphere (Gustafsson et al. 1975, and further updates). Stellar parameters for R Hya as derived and discussed by Zijlstra et al. (2002) have been used: an effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}} = 2830$ K; a radius $R = 450 R_\odot$; a luminosity $L = 1.16 \times 10^4 L_\odot$; a gravity log $g = -5.6$; a mass $M = 2 M_\odot$; and a distance $D = 165$ pc. For the spectrum synthesis, the same atomic and molecular databases as in Decin & Eriksson (2007) were used, the only difference being the H2O line list. For this analysis, the SCAN H2O line list of Jørgensen et al. (2001) was used (instead of the AMES H2O line list of Partridge & Schwenke 1997). As noted by Jørgensen et al. (2001) and Aringer et al. (2002), the SCAN H2O linelist better reproduces the slopes observed in the infrared spectra of M-giants (see also the inset of Fig. 3), although the predicted energy levels of the AMES line list are more accurate (e.g., Jones et al. 2003). We also note that for the purpose of this work the CO line list computed by Goorvitch & Chackerian (1994) is used.

In Fig. 3, a comparison is shown between several theoretical spectra to illustrate the effect of the effective temperature on the infrared spectrum. We find that a theoretical spectrum with $T_{\text{eff}} = 2800$ K already nicely reproduces the ISO-SWS spectrum. Note that it is not our purpose to perfectly match the ISO-SWS spectrum, especially since the hydrostatic MARCS model atmosphere code does not account for the effects of pulsations in the Mira-type star R Hya.

In Fig. 4, the same theoretical spectrum as in Fig. 3 (with $T_{\text{eff}} = 2800$ K) is compared with the observed on-star Phoenix

\[ \text{(ISO-SWS)} \]

3 Based on observations with ISO, an ESA project with instruments funded by ESA Member States (especially the PI countries: France, Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and with the participation of ISAS and NASA.
Flux calibration of the off-star data. The off-star data are flux-calibrated using the flux calibration as deduced for the on-star data, but taking into account the exposure time of 30 s for the off-star data (compared to the 1 s exposure time of the on-star data).

Uncertainties in the absolute flux calibration and CO emission lines. Each of the steps involved in the flux calibration is subject to uncertainties, in particular since R Hya is a pulsating Mira-type star. The absolute uncertainty for each off-star and on-star spectrum is estimated to be ~20% when no pointing errors are taken into account. The CO emission lines, being the result from subtracting the scaled on-star spectrum from an off-star spectrum (see Sect. 2.1.4) are estimated to be uncertain within 10%, and somewhat larger at the edges of the detector due to the higher uncertainty in the flat-fielding. An uncertainty in the slit position of 0.1″ (0.2″, see Sect. 2.1.3), however, yields a 35% (90%) error in the integrated intensity values (assuming an intensity dependence on the angular distance of $r^{-3}$, see Sect. 3.1). However, the decline of the integrated intensity as a function of the angular distance (see Sect. 2.1.4) will not be affected by this pointing error.

2.1.3. Pointing accuracy

The Gemini telescope guides using a wavefront sensor star that is typically located about 5 arcmin from the target star. The wavefront sensor star is held to 0.01″ drift in 1 h. This star controls the offsets. So there is essentially no error introduced by the offsetting.

To center a star on the slit, we first imaged the slit against the sky with Phoenix in imaging mode (the grating is by-passed). Then the star is imaged and centered at the middle of the slit position. One then switches from imaging mode to spectroscopy mode, moves the star to the correct starting position on the slit and starts taking spectra. The plate scale has very small pixels allowing us to position the star to better than 0.1″ on the slit. This peak-up happened before the on-star exposure 108, before data set 123, before the on-star exposure 137, before data set 149, and before data set 158.

The wavefront sensor (WFS) of Phoenix is not inside the Earth’s atmosphere, the telescope, the spectrometer and/or dust grains in the CSE, leading to a spectrum resembling the

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Figure 5. Off-star (full line) and on-star (dashed line) spectrum of R Hya. The three off-star CO vibration-rotation emission lines, which are marked R(1), R(2), and R(3), are partly filled in by emission from the circumstellar CO lines compared to the on-star observations. Telluric lines are at 2150.86, 2154.60 and 2158.30 cm⁻¹, telluric H₂O lines at 2152.50 and 2156.50 cm⁻¹.

Figure 6. The resulting circumstellar CO vibration-rotation flux from the wind of R Hya for data set 128, being a EW-slit N1 E2.5. The intensity is integrated over the full slit area.

2.1.5. Discussion

In this section, we first will discuss the decline of the intensity in the different scan directions and compare the different data sets tracing the same geometrical region in the circumstellar envelope. Thereafter, the mean over all directions will be compared to the mean of each individual direction. The data will be modelled and analysed in detail in Sect. 3.

Inspecting Fig. 8 and the online Fig. A.5 displaying the circumstellar CO vibration-rotation emission integrated over the slit positioned at, respectively, 1″ north and south away from the star, it is clear that the four data sets tracing the same region in the CSE match nicely. The scatter between the data sets is mainly due to small inaccuracies in the slit position and the variable sky conditions. The north-west (south-east) direction have a higher intensity further out in the CSE than the north-east (south-west) direction. The three CO emission lines R(1), R(2), and R(3) yield analogous results. By adding the intensities of the three lines, the signal-to-noise is increased. The decline of the intensity in the four slits positioned at 1″ from the north of R Hya is displayed in Fig. 8. The results for the other three directions are displayed in the Figs. A.5–A.7 in the online appendix. An overview of the mean of the eight different directions, together with the overall mean and standard deviation, is displayed in Fig. 9.

The nomenclature for the position of the slit used throughout the remainder of the paper is as follows: e.g., (NE) denotes a slit-position which is offset by 1″ to the north, and for which we are scanning to the eastern part of the slit. Hence, the first symbol denotes the offset direction, the second symbol denotes the scanning direction.
the telescope and the Phoenix slit (see Sect. 2.1.3) is probably the CO emission lines than the (141, 142) data sets. Flexure between where the (158, 161) data sets show a higher flux peak in all three frames exposure taken at 15′′ for the (158, 161) data set the sky was subtracted using a sky was used to subtract the sky from the (141, 142) data set, while cause for this discrepancy. Note also that the nodding principle is not seen in the east-north direction. The di ff clearly shows a discrepancy between the (141, 142) and (158, 161) data sets can also be seen in the online Fig. A.3, of the eight scan directions. The statistical error bars have been omitted for reasons of clarity. Note that data set 149 (NS-slit W1 N2.5) and 15 (NS-slit W1 S2.5) are omitted (see text for more details). The black line represents the mean (and standard deviation) of the eight scan directions.

Figure A.6, tracing the scans in the east direction of the star, clearly shows a discrepancy between the (141, 142) and (158, 161) data sets in the east-south direction. This shift in intensity is not seen in the east-north direction. The difference between both pairs of data sets can also be seen in the online Fig. A.3, where the (158, 161) data sets show a higher flux peak in all three CO emission lines than the (141, 142) data sets. Flexure between the telescope and the Phoenix slit (see Sect. 2.1.3) is probably the cause for this discrepancy. Note also that the nodding principle was used to subtract the sky from the (141, 142) data set, while for the (158, 161) data set the sky was subtracted using a sky frame exposure taken at 15′′ from the star.

A similar problem as for the east direction is seen in Fig. A.7 tracing the westward region in the CSE. A good match is found for the four data sets tracing the west-north direction, but the west-south scans largely differ. While for the east-south scans in Fig. A.6 only a shift in the absolute integrated intensity value between the different data sets is noted, the intensity decline of the (159, 160) data sets is much steeper than for the (149, 150) data sets. Inspecting the cross-over points between the west-south and south-west direction around 1.4″ from the star clearly points towards problems with the (149, 150) data sets (see Fig. A.8), possibly caused by a sudden change in flexure between the telescope and the Phoenix slit. Moreover, while all the other scan directions show the same trend in intensity decline (see also next paragraph), the (149, 150) data sets are a-typical. In the further analysis, the (149, 150) data sets have, therefore, been omitted. By comparing the cross-overs of the other scan directions, a maximum uncertainty in slit-position of 0.2″ is derived.

In Fig. 9, the mean of the intensity decline over all directions is compared to the mean over all individual directions. Inspecting Fig. 9, we conclude that the measured emission-line intensities in the different directions from the star are consistent with a symmetric wind. The fact that the NW, NE, and SE intensities lie above the mean, while the SW, ES, EN, and WS lie below may be a (tentative) suggestion for a bipolar structure stretching from NW to SE.

2.2. CO rotational transitions

CO pure rotational line profiles \((J = 2–1\) and \(3–2\)) have been observed with the 15 m JCMT. The observations were carried out using a position-switching mode. The JCMT data reduction was performed with the SPLAT devoted routines of STARLINK. A polynomial of first order was fitted to an emission-free region of the spectral baseline and subtracted. The antenna temperature, \(T_A^*\), was converted to the main-beam temperature \(T_{mb}^* = T_A^*/\eta_{mb}\), using a main-beam efficiency \(\eta_{mb}\) of 0.69 for the CO (2–1) line and of 0.63 for the CO (3–2) line. The half-power beamwidth (HPBW) of the different receivers was 19.7″ for CO (2–1) and 13.2″ for CO (3–2) (Kemper et al. 2003). The absolute flux calibration accuracy was estimated to be 10%. We note that, in principle, pointing uncertainties, beam effects, 

\[ \text{The James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (JCMT) is operated by The Joint Astronomy Centre on behalf of the Science and Technology Facilities Council of the UK, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, and the National Research Council of Canada. Program ID is m04an20.} \]
Table 1. CO rotational line profiles as used in this study. Consecutive columns list the transition, the telescope, the half-power beamwidth (HPBW), the main-beam efficiency ($\eta_{\text{MB}}$), the absolute flux uncertainty ($\sigma_{\text{abs}}$), and the literature reference. The beam width, main-beam efficiency, and absolute flux uncertainty listed in this table are the ones as found in the cited paper. In case the absolute flux uncertainty was not given, an uncertainty of 20% is assumed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Telescope</th>
<th>HPBW (arcsec)</th>
<th>$\eta_{\text{MB}}$</th>
<th>$\sigma_{\text{abs}}$</th>
<th>Literature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO(1–0)</td>
<td>IRAM</td>
<td>23&quot;</td>
<td>0.79 20%</td>
<td>D. Teyssier (priv. comm.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(2–1)</td>
<td>JCMT</td>
<td>19.7&quot;</td>
<td>0.69 20%</td>
<td>this paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(2–1)</td>
<td>IRAM</td>
<td>13&quot;</td>
<td>0.60 20%</td>
<td>D. Teyssier (priv. comm.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(2–1)</td>
<td>SEXT</td>
<td>23&quot;</td>
<td>0.50 20%</td>
<td>Winters et al. (2003)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(2–1)</td>
<td>NRAO</td>
<td>25&quot;</td>
<td>0.33 30%</td>
<td>Wannier &amp; Sahai (1986)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(2–1)</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>30&quot;</td>
<td>0.76 20%</td>
<td>Knapp et al. (1998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(3–2)</td>
<td>JCMT</td>
<td>13.2&quot;</td>
<td>0.63 20%</td>
<td>this paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(3–2)</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>20&quot;</td>
<td>0.65 20%</td>
<td>Knapp et al. (1998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(3–2)</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>21&quot;</td>
<td>0.65 20%</td>
<td>Teyssier et al. (2006)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(6–5)</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>0.55 30%</td>
<td>Teyssier et al. (2006)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumed, a taken from Huggins & Healy (1986).

While this constant mass-loss rate model is capable of predicting the integrated intensities of many of the pure rotational CO lines, it clearly is not able to predict the line shapes correctly: the predictions show a “two-horn” line profile (indicative of an optically thin, resolved emission line, Morris 1975) in contrast to the sharp line profiles in the observational data. Comparing, however, the different absolute intensity levels of one rotational transition reveals clear differences (even after correcting for different beam sizes and telescope diameters): the integrated intensities of the CO(2–1) as obtained with the SEXT, NRAO, and CSO are well-predicted by the constant mass-loss model, while the same CO(2–1) line observed with IRAM is over-predicted and the one observed with the JCMT is by far under-predicted (see Fig. 10). An analogous problem has been noted by Schönier et al. (2006) for SiO(3–2) observations obtained with IRAM by Bujarrabal et al. (1994), where the IRAM-data were consistently a factor of two lower compared to model predictions matching the other SiO-data. The observations are indeed taken at different phases during the pulsation cycle. However, while the V-band magnitude of R Hya varies between ~4 and 10, the amplitude of the variability is typically less in the near-infrared than in the optical, and less in the mid-infrared than in the near-infrared (Smith et al. 2002), and is not expected to have that large an influence on the (sub)millimeter CO lines. When modelling the data, we therefore will give a greater weight to the line shape than to the integrated line intensity, and use the statistical method as developed in Decin et al. (2007) to select the best-fit model (see Sect. 3.2).

2.3. The dust envelope

R Hya is classified as an optically visible In M star in the IRAS-LRS catalog (Olson et al. 1986), showing (almost) no silicate band feature around 10 µm (see Fig. 2). A large number of M-type stars classified as In have IRAS colours indicating no or optically thin circumstellar dust envelopes with weak mass-loss activity, which explains the (almost) absence of the 10 µm silicate feature. Hashimoto et al. (1990), however, found that a
significant fraction of the optically visible 1n M stars show remarkably red IRAS photometric colours, which indicate the presence of circumstellar dust. Silicate emission forms close to the star and the lack of it indicates a dust envelope being detached from the central star (Hashimoto et al. 1990). The object R Hya is the brightest source among the red 1n M stars. The IRAS images show that the extended emission component around R Hya is almost circular. From modelling the SED, Hashimoto et al. (1990) derived an inner radius of 60 Rs, based on a distance of 110 pc and Rs = 700 Rs (i.e. at ~1.8°). Zijlstra et al. (2002) repeated the SED model fits at a distance of 165 pc, the inner radius scales to 6 x 10^{15} cm, and the (pre-AD 1770) mass-loss rate, $\dot{M}$, is estimated to be 3 x 10^{-7} M_\odot/yr (assuming a gas-to-dust ratio of 200), with the present-day mass-loss being at least a factor 10 smaller.

Interestingly, the IRAS 60 \mu m image shows a detached shell around a bright point source, with an inner radius of 1-2 arcmin (or 1.5-3 x 10^{17} cm at 165 pc). Hashimoto et al. (1990) cautioned for a possible artefact in the deconvolution procedure, while Zijlstra et al. (2002) considered the case that this ring represents a much older mass-loss event, which was interrupted ~5000 yr ago. Another possibility that should be considered is the interaction of the AGB stellar wind with the interstellar medium (ISM) resulting in a bow shock. Recently, Wareing et al. (2006) imaged the structure around R Hya with the Spitzer-telescope, revealing a one-sided parabolic arc 100’’ to the west, stretching from north to south. Using three-dimensional hydrodynamic simulations, they successfully modelled R Hya and its surroundings in terms of a bow shock into the surrounding ISM. Wareing et al. (2006) and Libert et al. (2007, considering the carbon star Y CVn) proposed this mechanism as another explanation of detached shells. The detached shell is then the result from the slowing-down of the stellar wind by surrounding matter.

### 3. Modelling the circumstellar envelope

The decline of the intensity of the CO vibration-rotation emission lines offers a strong diagnostic tool to study the circumstellar density structure within the first few hundred stellar radii. In Sect. 3.1, we therefore first elaborate on the constraints posed by the CO vibrational-rotational emission lines and compare the decline with an analytical solution computed under the assumption of a spherically symmetric, optically thin wind with a constant mass loss and constant expansion velocity. Thereafter, the CO vibration-rotation intensity decline in combination with the pure CO rotational line profiles will be modelled in detail using the non-LTE radiative transfer code GASTRoINOoM (Sect. 3.2).

#### 3.1. Analytical solution

A simple analytical expression for the behaviour of the wavelength-integrated intensity as a function of the angular distance, $\beta$, can be constructed for a spherically symmetric and homogeneous wind. The wind is assumed to be optically thin in the CO lines along the line of sight, and has a constant mass-loss rate, $\dot{M}$, and a constant expansion velocity $v_u$. Under the assumption of a pure scattering process, Gustafsson et al. (1997) demonstrated that the ratio between the wavelength-integrated, line-scattered intensity $I_{\text{CO,scat}}$ (erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} arcsec^{-2}) received in a scattering line and the observed line-scattered stellar flux averaged across the line width, $I_\text{scat}$ (erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} cm^{-1}), can be written as

$$\frac{I_{\text{CO,scat}}}{I_\text{scat}} = \frac{206.265}{32} \frac{e^2 \lambda^2}{m_e c^2} \frac{N(CO)}{N(CO)} \frac{\epsilon_{CO}}{\rho} \frac{f_0}{\mu m_H} \frac{M}{D} \frac{1}{\beta^3} \frac{1}{\beta^3} (1)$$

where $\mu$ is the mean molecular weight, $D$ is the distance to the star from the Earth, $\beta$ is the angular distance from the star to the scattering point on the sky in arcseconds, and $f_0$ is the absorption oscillator strength of the line with $l$ representing the lower level and $\mu$ the upper level of the transition. Furthermore, $\epsilon_{CO}$ is the fractional abundance of CO relative to hydrogen, and $N(CO)$ denotes the number density of CO molecules in the lower state $l$ of the transition. Note that the number of scatterers per gram matter, $n_{\text{scat}}$, defined as

$$n_{\text{scat}} = \frac{N_{\text{scat}}}{\rho(r)}$$

is assumed to be independent of $r$, with $N_{\text{scat}}$ the number of scattering particles per cm\(^3\) and $\rho(r)$ the density. For the CO observations, $n_{\text{scat}}$ can be written as

$$n_{\text{scat}} = \frac{N(CO)}{N(CO)} \frac{\epsilon_{CO}}{\rho} \frac{f_0}{\mu m_H} \frac{M}{D} \frac{1}{\beta^3} \frac{1}{\beta^3} \frac{1}{\beta^3} (2)$$

Important in Eq. (1) is the $\beta^3$ dependence of the scattered wavelength-integrated intensity on the angular distance $\beta$. This dependence of the scattered intensity as a function of $\beta$ is not confirmed by our observations: for the mean over all directions, we derive a much shallower decline, being $d \log I_{\text{CO}}/d \log \beta = -1.75$ (see Fig. 11) For the different scan directions, the dependence of the intensity on the angular distance is illustrated in Fig. 1A, 9, and is summarised in Table 2. The WS-data show the steepest intensity decline with $d \log I_{\text{CO}}/d \log \beta = -2.90$, while the NW-data only have a $\beta$-dependence of ~1.21. Optical depth effects and the violation of the assumptions of a homogeneous wind with constant mass-loss rate and constant expansion velocity will result in a dependence of the scattered intensity of the circumstellar rotation-vibration CO lines being different from the $\beta^3$ power law as derived in Eq. (1). Although within the standard deviation, the observational data in Fig. 11 show a “swing” around the line representing the $\beta^{-1.75}$ power law. This “swing” is well visible in the individual scan directions in Fig. A.9 (mainly the NW, SE, EN, WN, and WS-data), but levels out somewhat in the mean over all directions due to the fact that the “swing” is somewhat displaced in $\beta$ for each of the scan directions, probably due to small displacements in the slit position. Clearly, this “swing” behaviour yields extra constraints on the circumstellar density structure not captured in the simple analytical expression derived in this section.
Table 2. Power-law dependence of the wavelength-integrated intensity $I_{CO}$ on the angular distance $\beta$ for the different scan directions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slit position</th>
<th>$d\log I_{CO}/d\log \beta$</th>
<th>Slit position</th>
<th>$d\log I_{CO}/d\log \beta$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>WN</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>WS</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall mean</td>
<td>-1.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ryde et al. (2000) derived a mean slope of the west, east, and north positions for the scattered CO vibro-rotational emission in the CSE of o Cet of $d \log I_{CO}/d \log \beta = -2.8$, with individual dependencies of the different scan directions ranging from $-2.3$ to $-3.0$. Although not used in the analysis by Ryde & Schöier (2001), we note that also for o Cet a “swing” is visible around $3''$ from the star.

3.2. In-depth modelling of the vibration-rotation and pure rotation CO lines

3.2.1. GASTRONoOM

The observed circumstellar (vibrational-) rotational CO line profiles provide information on the thermodynamical structure of the outflow of R Hya. For a proper interpretation of both data sets, we have used our theoretical non-LTE radiative transfer code GASTRONoOM (Decin et al. 2006). The code first (1.) calculates the kinetic temperature in the shell by solving the equations of motion of gas and dust and the energy balance simultaneously; then (2.) solves the radiative transfer equation in the co-moving frame using the Approximate Newton-Raphson operator as developed by Schönberg & Hempe (1986) and computes the non-LTE level-populations consistently; and finally (3.) determines the observable line profile by ray-tracing. The main assumption of the code is a spherically symmetric wind, which is confirmed to be a good approximation in case of the CSE of R Hya by the IRAS-images shown by Hashimoto et al. (1998).

The absolute flux criteria of all pure rotational CO lines (listed in Table 1) due to the large internal absolute flux differences. We therefore have opted to increase the absolute flux uncertainty to 40% on the IRAM and JCMT-data. Note that the log-likelihood method also accounts for the rms-noise on the data.

![Figure 12](image.png)

Fig. 12. Decline of the theoretically predicted integrated intensity (in erg s$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ arcsec$^{-2}$) of the circumstellar CO vibration-rotation emission as a function of angular distance $\beta$ from the star. The full black line represents the GASTRONoOM-predictions, the dashed black line represents the best-fit power law ($I \propto \beta^a$), with the exponent $a$ specified in each panel. Upper panel: adopting a constant mass-loss rate, with same parameters as in Fig. 10. Lower panel: the best-fit model having a variable mass-loss rate with parameters as listed in Table 3. The grey line represents the decline of the overall mean of the data, the triangles show the behaviour in the NE-direction, and the diamonds that in the NW-direction.

3.2.2. Results

As shown in Fig. 10 a model with a constant mass-loss rate fits quite nicely the integrated intensities of the pure rotational line profiles, although the line shapes are not well reproduced. In addition, the theoretically predicted wavelength-integrated scattered line intensities of the CO vibration-rotation emission lines show a $\beta^{-2.5}$-dependency (see Fig. 12), being too steep and failing to reproduce the observed “swing”. To illustrate the sensitivity of the intensity decline to the mass-loss rate, an increase of $M$ from $5 \times 10^{-8}$ $M_\odot$/yr to $1 \times 10^{-6}$ $M_\odot$/yr results in the integrated CO intensity being well represented by a $\beta^a$ power-law, with the exponent $a$ rising from $-2.7$ to $-2.2$. However, no “swing” is predicted.

Using the statistical method outlined in Decin et al. (2007), a grid of $\approx 400,000$ models was computed to find the best-fit model to both the pure rotational and vibrational-rotational CO lines. This grid should constrain the mass-loss history of R Hya. The grid was constructed around the stellar parameters as deduced and discussed by Zijlstra et al. (2002): an effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}}$ of 2830 K; a stellar mass of 2 $M_\odot$; a luminosity $L$ of $1.16 \times 10^4$ $L_\odot$; and a radius $R$ of 450 $R_\odot$ ($=3.1 \times 10^{12}$ cm). Mass-loss rate values ranged between $1 \times 10^{-8}$ $M_\odot$/yr and $5 \times 10^{-6}$ $M_\odot$/yr, being either constant throughout the envelope or showing variations with amplitudes between a factor of 2 and 100. In case of a constant mass-loss rate, the value of the outer photodissociation radius, $R_{\text{outer}}$, is set at the radius where the CO abundance drops to 1% of its value at the photosphere, using the photodissociation results of Mamon et al. (1998). In the case of variations in the mass-loss rate, $R_{\text{outer}}$ is a free parameter.
in the theoretical code with the constraint that \( R_{\text{outer}} \) should be smaller than the \( R_{\text{outer}} \) value obtained using the formula of Mamon et al. (1988) for a value of the mass-loss rate equal to that at the outermost radius point (see the discussion in Decin et al. 2007).

When checking the decline of the scattered wavelength-integrated intensities of the CO vibration-rotation emission lines, it turned out that only a step in \( M \) can reproduce the “swing” visible in the observations. In case only the CO pure rotational lines would have been at our disposal, it would have been impossible to remove the degeneracy in models constraining the inner 3" region of the envelope.

Parameters characterising the CSE of the model with the best goodness-of-fit are listed in Table 3. The derived temperature profile, velocity structure, and mass-loss history are displayed in Fig. 10; a comparison between the observed rotational CO lines and theoretical predictions is shown in Fig. 11; and the decline of the integrated intensity of the CO vibration-rotation emission lines is displayed in Fig. 12. The 95% confidence intervals around the parameter values are listed, in the third column the confidence interval around the parameter is specified. The numbers in italics are input parameters that have been kept fixed at the given values.

![Fig. 13. Upper: estimated temperature profile, middle: estimated velocity structure, and bottom: estimated mass-loss rate \( M(r) \) for R Hya as a function of radial distance to the star (black line). The shading region in the bottom panel displays the confidence intervals of the estimated mass-loss parameters. The dashed line indicates \( R_{\text{inner}} \).](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( T_{\text{eff}} ) [K]</td>
<td>28.30</td>
<td>2400–2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{\text{e}} ) [10^{13} cm]</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.5–3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_{\text{e}} ) [10^{4} L_{\odot}]</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>0.5–1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \varepsilon(\text{C}) [10^{-4}] )</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \varepsilon(\text{O}) [10^{-4}] )</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance [pc]</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>165–180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{\text{inner}} )</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>130–240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{\text{outer}} )</td>
<td>2350</td>
<td>2000–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( v_{\text{esc}} ) [km s(^{-1})]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( M(r) [M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}] )</td>
<td>( \approx 1 \times 10^{-8} ) (1–150 ( R_{e} ))</td>
<td>8.1–1.2 \times 10^{-8}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; ( \approx 2 \times 10^{-7} ) (150–5000 ( R_{e} ))</td>
<td>1–2 \times 10^{-7}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The photodissociation radius calculated using the formula of Mamon et al. (1988) for \( M = 2 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{yr} \) is \( \sim 2350 R_{\odot} \). Mainly the CO \( J = 1 \rightarrow 0 \) line is influenced by the outer region. Due to the suspected large absolute calibration uncertainty for the IRAM CO \( J = 1 \rightarrow 0 \) line of R Hya and the IRAM HPBW of 23" (\( \sim 1850 R_{\odot} \)), the outer radius is only loosely constrained. Moreover, it is unclear how the bow shock, as detected by Wareing et al. (2006) around 100" (\( \approx 8000 R_{\odot} \)) influences the CO-photodissociation radius and the density structure in the outer envelope. The log-likelihood tests yield acceptable \( R_{\text{outer}} \) values between 2000 and 8000 \( R_{\odot} \). The small differences between the log-likelihood values of the best-fit model and the model with \( R_{\text{outer}} = 8000 R_{\odot} \) are due to the (very) small CO abundance for \( r > 2300 R_{\odot} \). The gas temperature at 2000 \( R_{\odot} \) is still quite high and estimated to be around 180 K; at 8000 \( R_{\odot} \), the gas temperature is around 50 K.

Our best-fit model has an inner radius \( R_{\text{inner}} \) of 150 \( R_{\odot} \), representing the inner radius of a detached envelope in which the dust condensed much closer to the star. This is in nice agreement with the results of a detached dust shell by Zijlstra et al. (2002) and Hashimoto et al. (1998). In the theoretical model, \( R_{\text{inner}} \), the gas kinetic temperature and velocity structure beyond \( R_{\text{inner}} \) are computed by solving simultaneously the equations of motion of gas and dust and the energy balance. The temperature structure between \( R_{\odot} \) and \( R_{\text{inner}} \) is described using a power law (\( T(r) \propto r^{0.55} \)), which holds when both emission and absorption are optically thin (see Fig. 13); the velocity law in this inner region is approximated by the classical \( \beta \)-law (Decin et al. 2006). The region between \( R_{\odot} \) and \( R_{\text{inner}} \) is the so-called “quasi-stationary” layer, where molecules can reside at low expansion velocity, and (almost) no dust is present to drive the wind. Possible reasons for the change in dust mass, and hence mass-loss rate, at \( R_{\text{inner}} \) are further discussed in Sect. 4. Slightly beyond \( R_{\text{inner}} \), the temperature increases due to gas-grain collisional heating. Further outwards, the energy balance is determined by the adiabatic expansion of the gas.

Inspecting Fig. 10, we see a nice resemblance between the observed rotational CO line profile shapes and the model predictions. Note that if the displayed IRAM profiles would have been in terms of the antenna temperature, the corrected main-beam temperature would perfectly match the model predictions. A clear asymmetry is visible in all radio CO line profiles. Quite often, this kind of asymmetry is explained in terms of self-absorption along the line of sight (e.g., Ryde & Schöier 2001), although an asymmetric stellar atmosphere, unresolved bright spots or asymmetries in the CSE-structure may explain this behaviour. Moreover, it is unclear how the downstream of the detected bow shock around R Hya at \( \sim 100" \) influences the circumstellar structure closer to the target.

The decline of the integrated intensity of the vibra-rotational CO emission lines as a function of the angular distance from the star is also reproduced quite well (see Fig. 12). Since the “swing” is somewhat canceled in the mean over all directions (grey line), likely due to variations in the exact slit position, the NE and NW-directions are also plotted to illustrate the strength of the “swing”-behaviour. Furthermore, comparing the full vibra-rotational CO R(1), R(2), and R(3) line profiles (i.e., not only the integrated intensities) for the 38 sub-spectra extracted from each of the off-star data sets corroborates the quality of our
Fig. 14. The CO vibra-rotational R(1), R(2), R(3) lines observed at different angular distance from the star (black) are compared with the theoretical model predictions (red) for the best-fit model with parameters as specified in Table 3. The displayed off-star data are for data set 128 (EW-slit N1 E2.5).

best-fit theoretical model (see Fig. 14): at different angular distances from the star, the observed and theoretically predicted line strengths of the three CO vibra-rotational lines match nicely.

In addition, using the GASTRoNOoM-code, the Phoenix observations, done with the 4 m Mayall telescope at Kitt Peak by Ryde et al. (2000) for o Cet, have been simulated using the stellar parameters and mass-loss rate history as derived by Ryde & Schöier (2001). Using their “cavity” model, with an inner radius at \( \sim 50 R_\star \) (or \( \sim 1'' \)), we obtain a \( \beta \)-dependence for the decline of the wavelength-integrated intensity of the circumstellar CO vibration-rotation emission of \( d \log I_{\text{CO}} / d \log \beta = -2.4 \). No “swing” is predicted, since the inner radius lies within the geometrical region traced by the scattered light (i.e. being from 2'' to 7'').

4. Discussion

It is evident that the modelling of the pure rotational CO emission lines in combination with the scattered vibrational-rotational low-excitation CO transitions has a strong diagnostic power for probing the temperature, density, and velocity structure of the CSE of R Hya, and, therefore, for studying the mass-loss history of this Mira-variable. The main result from our in-depth analysis is that the mass-loss rate of R Hya has changed at about 150 \( R_\star \) from the star (at \( \sim 1.9'' \) or \( \sim 220 \) yr ago for an expansion velocity of 8 km s\(^{-1}\)) with a factor of \( \sim 20 \). The change of the mass-loss rate as a function of time agrees with the predictions of Zijlstra et al. (2002) who analysed the period evolution of R Hya. They showed that the period of R Hya decreased linearly between AD 1770 and 1950, and has stabilised at 385 d since 1950. From fitting the SED, Zijlstra et al. (2002) concluded that the mass-loss rate should have changed with at least a factor of 10, while Hashimoto et al. (1998) suggested that the SED and IRAS-images should be interpreted in terms of a detached shell. The presence of an SiO maser (Snyder & Buhl 1975), however, proves that the mass-loss rate has not ceased completely. As demonstrated by Zijlstra et al. (2002) the evolution of the mass-loss rate as a function of period agrees with the mass-loss formalism of Vassiliadis & Wood (1993), but is much larger than predicted by Blöcker (1995).

We realize that a disadvantage of our analysis method of R Hya is that the star is not allowed to evolve, in the sense that the luminosity, effective temperature and stellar radius are kept constant for the computation of the structure of the whole envelope. The gradual change in period of R Hya implies that its pulsation mode has remained constant, and that its evolution is related to a change in stellar parameters. As discussed by Zijlstra et al. (2002) various relations (such as the period-luminosity relation, evolutionary tracks, colour-period relation, \( T_{\text{eff}} \)-colour relation) are not mutually consistent. A luminosity decrease of R Hya in the last 340 years is possible, but not proven. Only a decrease in radius by 14–18%, obtained from the period, appears well constrained.

The declining period of R Hya between AD 1770 and 1950 has been attributed by Wood & Zarro (1981) to a possible recent thermal pulse. Wood & Zarro (1981) argued that R Hya
is presently in the luminosity decline following the peak of the pulse, with the peak luminosity around AD 1750. The analysis of Zijlstra et al. (2002) places the peak luminosity plateau around AD 1700. Since the detached shell with inner radius of 1–2 arcmin found in the 60 μm IRAS images by Hashimoto et al. (1998) can be interpreted in terms of an AGB-ISM bow shock (Wareing et al. 2006) and no mass-loss variation around 1–2 arcmin from the star needs to be invoked, the thermal-pulse model is capable of explaining the full mass-loss history of R Hya. However, other causes, such as envelope relaxation due to the non-linear pulsations (Zijlstra et al. 2002), hydrodynamical oscillations due to instabilities in the gas-dust coupling in the CSE while the star is on the AGB (Simis et al. 2001) or a solar-like magnetic activity cycle in the progenitor AGB star (Soker 2000), cannot be ruled out.

5. Conclusions
For the first time, both the CO pure rotational emission line profiles (J = 1–0 through J = 6–5) and the CO vibrational-rotational scattered resonance lines from the fundamental band of the unusual Mira variable R Hya are analysed in detail using a non-LTE radiative transfer code. The dependency of the CO vibra-rotational emission on the angular distance on the sky clearly points towards a variation in the mass-loss rate at ~1.9′ from the star. An in-depth analysis of the CO pure rotational emission line profiles and the vibra-rotational circumstellar CO emission provides evidence for a drop in mass-loss rate some 220 yr ago with a factor ~20. This change in mass-loss rate coincides with a period decline between AD 1770 and 1950, corroborating the analysis of Zijlstra et al. (2002) and Wood & Zarro (1981) that a He-flash may be the cause of the period decline. A second mass-loss event originally suggested by IRAS-images (Hashimoto et al. 1998; Zijlstra et al. 2002) may not be due to a change in mass-loss rate, but may be caused by the AGB-ISM bow shock, detected in 2006 by Wareing et al. (2006).

The results point toward a mass-loss history during the last ~2000 yr with a constant M of ~2 × 10⁻⁷ M☉/yr until ~220 yr ago, at which moment a He-flash altered the internal stellar structure, resulting in a decrease of M by a factor ~20. The period evolution, SED, and circumstellar CO pure-rotational and vibra-rotational emission lines of R Hya can be explained by this mass-loss history.

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References
Appendix A: CO vibrational-rotational transitions of R Hya: logbook and figures

The logbook and extra figures of the CO vibrational-rotational lines excited in the CSE around R Hya are given in this appendix.

Table A.1 describes the logbook of the Phoenix CO vibrational-rotational transitions imaging the CSE of R Hya. Figures A.1–A.4 display the circumstellar CO vibration-rotation R(1), R(2), and R(3) emission lines integrated over the slit for the 16 off-star observations of R Hya. Inspecting Fig. A.3, it is clear that the CO emission lines in data sets (158, 161) are a factor 2 higher than in data sets (141, 142).

The decline of the intensity of the circumstellar CO emission as a function of the angular distance $\beta$ in the south, east and west position is given in Figs. A.5–A.7, respectively. Omitting data sets (149, 150) in the westward scans in the CSE of R Hya yield a better overlap between the mean of the WS and SW scans, as illustrated in Fig. A.8 (we refer to the paper for a discussion on this topic).

Figure A.9 displays the dependence of the scattered wavelength-integrated intensities of the 3 CO vibration-rotation lines as a function of the angular distance for the different scan directions, together with the best-fit power law to the data.
L. Decin et al.: The infrared CO wind of R Hya, *Online Material p 2*

Table A.1. Logbook of the CO vibrational-rotational Phoenix observations of R Hya. A notation "EW-slit N1 E2.5" indicates a slit-position oriented in the east-west direction, which is 1° offset to the north from the star and which has been moved 2.5° in the east-direction along the slit. For the off-star observations, the number of the data we used is also listed in the first column. β Ori is a telluric reference star; the observations of α Vir are used to compute the slit loss (see the paper for more details).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation – data set</th>
<th>Date and hour (UTC)</th>
<th>Airmass</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Slit position</th>
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<td>1.095</td>
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<td>1 s</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 s</td>
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<td>on-star</td>
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<tr>
<td>beta Ori</td>
<td>27/02/2005 00h46m41s</td>
<td>1.139</td>
<td>20 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 108</td>
<td>27/02/2005 05h50m11s</td>
<td>1.115</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 109</td>
<td>27/02/2005 05h50m52s</td>
<td>1.113</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 110</td>
<td>27/02/2005 05h51m25s</td>
<td>1.112</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 111</td>
<td>27/02/2005 05h52m06s</td>
<td>1.111</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 112</td>
<td>27/02/2005 05h53m28s</td>
<td>1.108</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 113</td>
<td>27/02/2005 05h56m35s</td>
<td>1.101</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h00m28s</td>
<td>1.095</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h00m06s</td>
<td>1.090</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 116</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h06m33s</td>
<td>1.084</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 117</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h09m58s</td>
<td>1.079</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
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<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h13m36s</td>
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<td>30 s</td>
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</tr>
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<td>27/02/2005 06h16m11s</td>
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<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 123</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h30m09s</td>
<td>1.050</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 124</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h33m39s</td>
<td>1.046</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h37m17s</td>
<td>1.042</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h39m52s</td>
<td>1.039</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 127</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h43m44s</td>
<td>1.036</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 128</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h47m45s</td>
<td>1.032</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h51m07s</td>
<td>1.029</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 06h53m45s</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>EW-slit N1 E2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 137</td>
<td>27/02/2005 07h29m32s</td>
<td>1.009</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 138</td>
<td>27/02/2005 07h30m12s</td>
<td>1.009</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 139</td>
<td>27/02/2005 07h30m46s</td>
<td>1.009</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>27/02/2005 07h31m27s</td>
<td>1.008</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 141</td>
<td>27/02/2005 07h35m20s</td>
<td>1.008</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 142</td>
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<td>on-star</td>
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<td>1.007</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>27/02/2005 07h59m14s</td>
<td>1.009</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>R Hydrae – data set 150</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h02m53s</td>
<td>1.010</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h06m25s</td>
<td>1.011</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h09m01s</td>
<td>1.012</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 158</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h28m17s</td>
<td>1.022</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 159</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h31m25s</td>
<td>1.025</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 160</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h34m11s</td>
<td>1.027</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Hydrae – data set 161</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h37m47s</td>
<td>1.030</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>27/02/2005 08h41m29s</td>
<td>1.033</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>27/02/2005 08h44m05s</td>
<td>1.035</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27/02/2005 08h46m55s</td>
<td>1.038</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>27/02/2005 09h23m07s</td>
<td>1.164</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<tr>
<td>alpha Vir</td>
<td>27/02/2005 09h31m14s</td>
<td>1.181</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<td>alpha Vir</td>
<td>27/02/2005 09h31m54s</td>
<td>1.182</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27/02/2005 09h32m28s</td>
<td>1.184</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha Vir</td>
<td>27/02/2005 09h33m10s</td>
<td>1.185</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>on-star</td>
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</table>
Fig. A.1. The CO vibration-rotation emission lines north of R Hydrae, integrated over the slit.

(a) The CO emission lines of data set 112, being a EW-slit N1 E2.5.
(b) The CO emission lines of data set 113, being a EW-slit N1 W2.5.
(c) The CO emission lines of data set 127, being a EW-slit N1 W2.5.
(d) The CO emission lines of data set 128, being a EW-slit N1 E2.5.

Fig. A.2. The CO vibration-rotation emission lines south of R Hydrae, integrated over the slit.

(a) The CO emission lines of data set 116, being a EW-slit S1 W2.5.
(b) The CO emission lines of data set 117, being a EW-slit S1 E2.5.
(c) The CO emission lines of data set 123, being a EW-slit S1 E2.5.
(d) The CO emission lines of data set 124, being a EW-slit S1 W2.5.
(a) The CO emission lines of data set 141, being a NS-slit E1 N2.5.

(b) The CO emission lines of data set 142, being a NS-slit E1 S2.5.

(c) The CO emission lines of data set 158, being a NS-slit E1 N0.

(d) The CO emission lines of data set 161, being a NS-slit E1 N0.

Fig. A.3. The CO vibration-rotation emission lines east of R Hydrae, integrated over the slit.

(a) The CO emission lines of data set 149, being a NS-slit W1 N2.5.

(b) The CO emission lines of data set 150, being a NS-slit W1 S2.5.

(c) The CO emission lines of data set 159, being a NS-slit W1 N0.

(d) The CO emission lines of data set 160, being a NS-slit W1 N0.

Fig. A.4. The CO vibration-rotation emission lines west of R Hydrae, integrated over the slit.
Fig. A.5. Decline of the intensity of the circumstellar emission as a function of angular distance $\beta$ in the four slits positioned 1" to the south of R Hya. Left: the decline of the intensity of the four data sets 116, 117, 123, and 124. Right: mean (and standard deviation) of the intensity decline of the four south-east (SE) and south-west (SW) scans.

Fig. A.6. Decline of the intensity of the circumstellar emission as a function of angular distance $\beta$ in the four slits positioned 1" to the east of R Hya. Left: the decline of the intensity of the four data sets 141, 142, 158, and 161. Right: mean (and standard deviation) of the intensity decline of the four east-north (EN) and east-south (ES) scans.
Fig. A.7. Decline of the intensity of the circumstellar emission as a function of angular distance $\beta$ in the four slits positioned 1" to the west of R Hya. Left: the decline of the intensity of the four data sets 149, 150, 159, and 160. Right: mean (and standard deviation) of the intensity decline of the four westnorth (WN) and west-south (WS) scans.

Fig. A.8. Decline of the intensity of the circumstellar CO emission in the south-west and west-south directions of R Hya. Left: mean of the (116, 117, 123, 124) and (149, 150, 159, 160) data sets is displayed. At the cross-over points around 1.4" from the star, the west-south data are significantly higher than for the south-west scan, due to the higher intensity values of the (149, 150) data sets. Right: data sets (149, 150) are omitted. At the cross-over point, the south-west and west-south scans coincides nicely.
Fig. A.9. Dependence of the scattered wavelength-integrated intensity of the circumstellar CO vibration-rotation lines as a function of the angular distance on the sky, $\beta$, for the different scan directions. The straight line represents a $\beta^a$ power law, with the exponent $a$ specified in each panel.