# Experimental study on the relationship between evolution of stars and silicate dusts

## Hiroko Nagahara

(Department of Earth and Planetary Science, The University of Tokyo, Professor)

### [ Outline of survey ]

Solid materials are formed at the early and late stages of starevolution, The elemental abundances in the universe predict that themost abundant dust consists mainly of Mg, Si, and O, The temperatureand pressure around stars vary with evolution at the early and latestages, and therefore, the species and their relative abundances of silicate dusts should reflect the evolutionary stage of stars. In the present study, we will make silicate dusts from gas in laboratory by using newly developed equipments. We will measure the formation rate, size, and optical constants of forsterite, enstatite, and amorphous silicates as a function of condensation temperature, cooling rate, and composition of gas. The optical parameters for the condensates will be also measured. The experimentally obtained data are used tomodel the formation and growth of silicate dusts in the circumstellar environments at the early and late stages, The results will becompared with the observation of silicate dust in young and evolved stars by the Subaru telescope and IR spectroscopy, and the physical and chemical environments in which those dusts were formed will beestimated.

## [ Expected results ]

The present work will link the gap between astronomical observation and planetary material science in two aspects: it willshow the real feature of the condensed phases observed incircumstellar environments, and it will be able to show the physico-chemical conditions of the circumstellar environments wherethe dusts were formed. The results will further give important information about the finding of extra-solar planetary systems.

#### [ References by the principal researcher ]

Isotopic fractionation as a probe of heating processes in the solar nebula. Chem. Geol., 169 (2000) 45-68.

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【 Term of project 】 F Y 2004 - 2008	【 Budget allocation 】 81,300,000 yen
【 Homepage address 】 in prep.	