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# The mass-loss rates of red supergiants and the de Jager prescription

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Mass loss of red supergiants (RSG) is important for the evolution of massive stars, but is not fully explained. Several empirical prescriptions have been proposed, trying to express the mass-loss rate ( $\dot{M}$ ) as a function of fundamental stellar parameters (mass, luminosity, effective temperature). Our goal is to test whether the de Jager et al. (1988) prescription, used in some stellar evolution models, is still valid in view of more recent mass-loss determinations. By considering 40 Galactic RSGs presenting an infrared excess and an IRAS 60- $\mu$  flux larger than 2 Jy, and assuming a gas-to-dust mass ratio of 200, it is found that the de Jager rate agrees within a factor 4 with most  $\dot{M}$  estimates based on the 60- $\mu$  signal. It is also in agreement with 6 of the only 8 Galactic RSGs for which  $\dot{M}$  can be measured more directly through observations of the circumstellar gas. The two objects that do not follow the de Jager prescription (by an order of magnitude) are  $\mu$  Cep and NML Cyg. We have also considered the RSGs of the Magellanic Clouds. Thanks to the works of Groenewegen et al. (2009) and Bonanos et al. (2010), we find that the RSGs of the SMC have  $\dot{M}$ s consistent with the de Jager rate scaled by  $(Z/Z_{\text{sun}})^{\alpha}$ , where  $Z$  is the metallicity and  $\alpha$  is 0.7. The situation is less clear for the LMC RSGs. In particular, for luminosities larger than  $1.6E+05 L_{\text{sun}}$ , one finds numerous RSGs (except WOH-G64) having  $\dot{M}$  significantly smaller than the de Jager rate, and indicating that  $\dot{M}$  would no longer increase with  $L$ . Before this odd situation is confirmed through further analysis of LMC RSGs, we suggest to keep the de Jager prescription unchanged at solar metallicity in the stellar evolutionary models and to apply a  $(Z/Z_{\text{sun}})^{0.7}$  dependence.

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