



Modeling the Disk of Zeta Tau Using MIRC

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Outline

- Be star properties and variability
- Previous interferometric observations of Zeta Tau
- Asymmetries measured in Be star disks
- MIRC observations of Zeta Tau



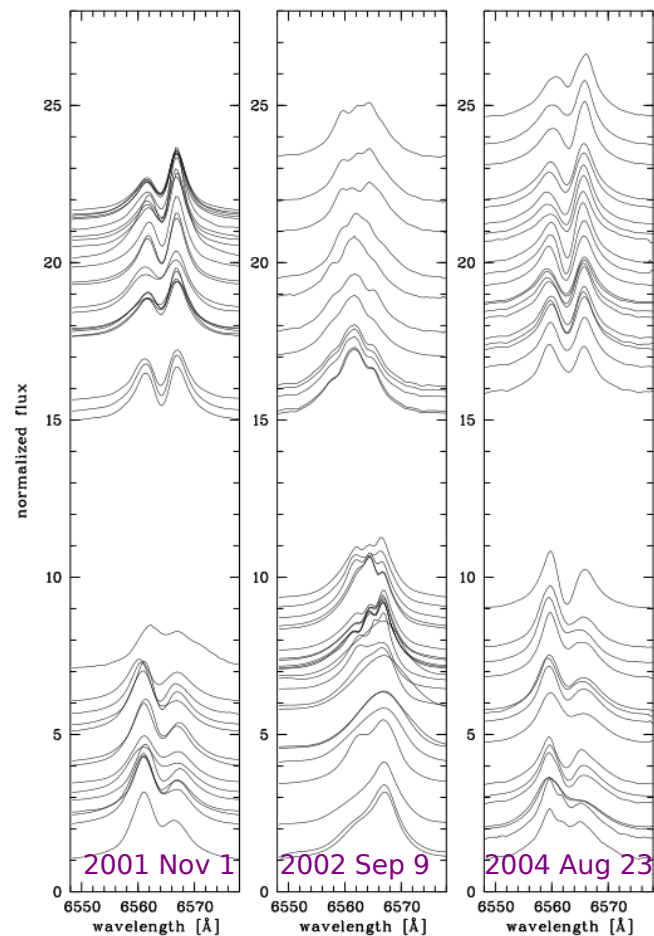


Be Star Properties

- Rapidly rotating B-type stars that eject gas into a circumstellar disk
- Evidence for disks observed in H α emission lines, IR excess flux, linear polarization (e.g. Porter & Rivinius 2003)
- Variable on timescales of days to decades

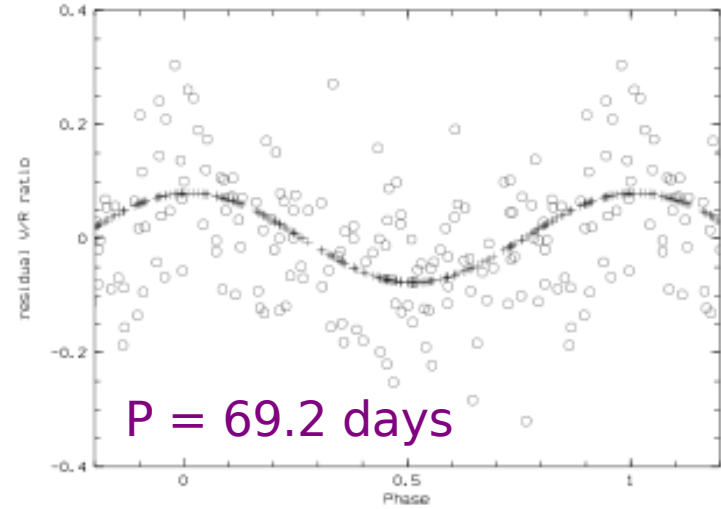
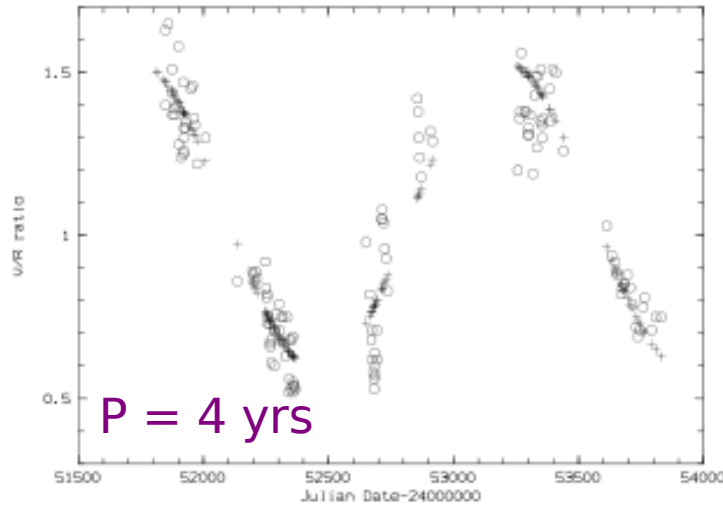
H α Profile Variability

- Pollmann & Rivinius 2008
- H α profiles measured from late 2000 to early 2006 for Zeta Tau
- Vertical offset proportional to time
- Variable V/R ratio
- Complicated triple-peak profiles too





V/R Ratio Variability



Pollmann & Rivinius 2008, Zeta Tau

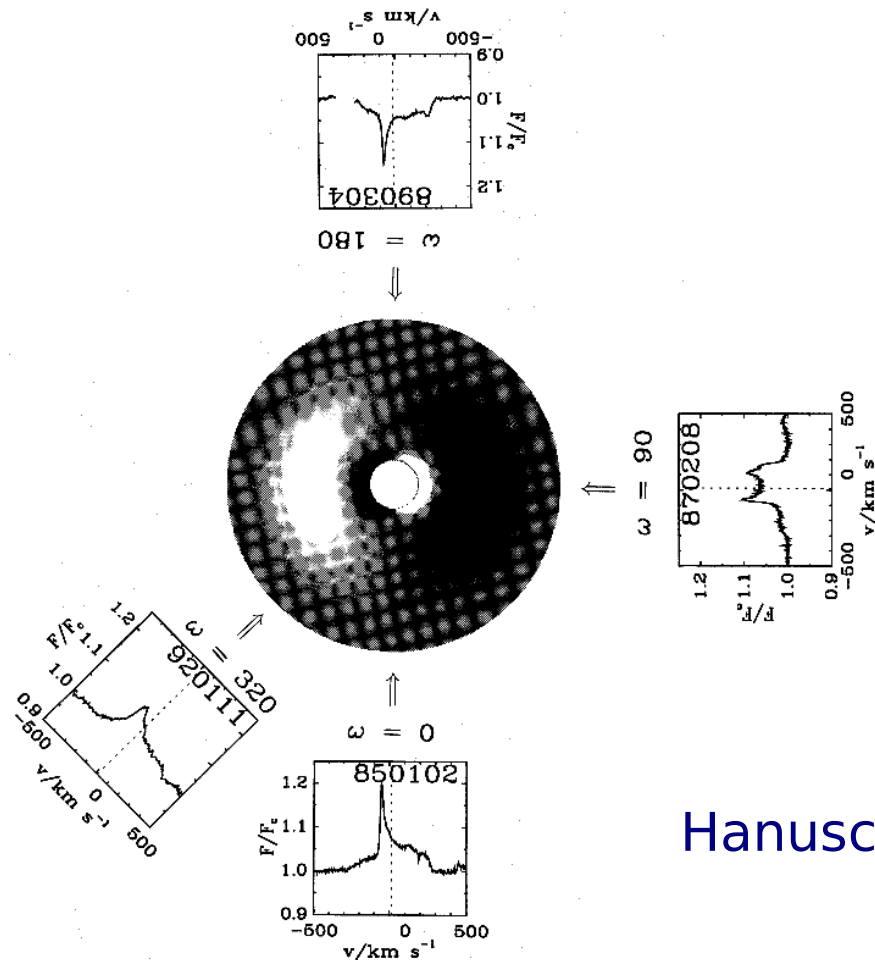


One-armed Oscillations in Be Star Disks

- Elliptical ring/disk in Keplerian rotation (Struve 1931)
 - to explain broad double-peaked emission line profiles
- Perturbations in disk create spiral density waves
- One-armed low frequency density waves ($m=1$) in geometrically thin, nearly Keplerian disk
 - Kato 1983, Okazaki 1991
 - Explains long-term V/R variations
 - Reproduces timescales of years to decades



One-armed Oscillations



Hanuschik et al. 1995

Fig. 16. Distorted part of the density field, σ_1 (as taken from Okazaki 1991), and observed Fe II λ 5317 profiles of δ Cen, plotted at approximate angles $\omega = 0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 320^\circ$ corresponding to the mutual orientation of the observer and the precessing nodal line of σ_1 . Particles in the disk rotate counterclockwise. Dark areas denote $\sigma_1 < 0$, bright ones $\sigma_1 > 0$



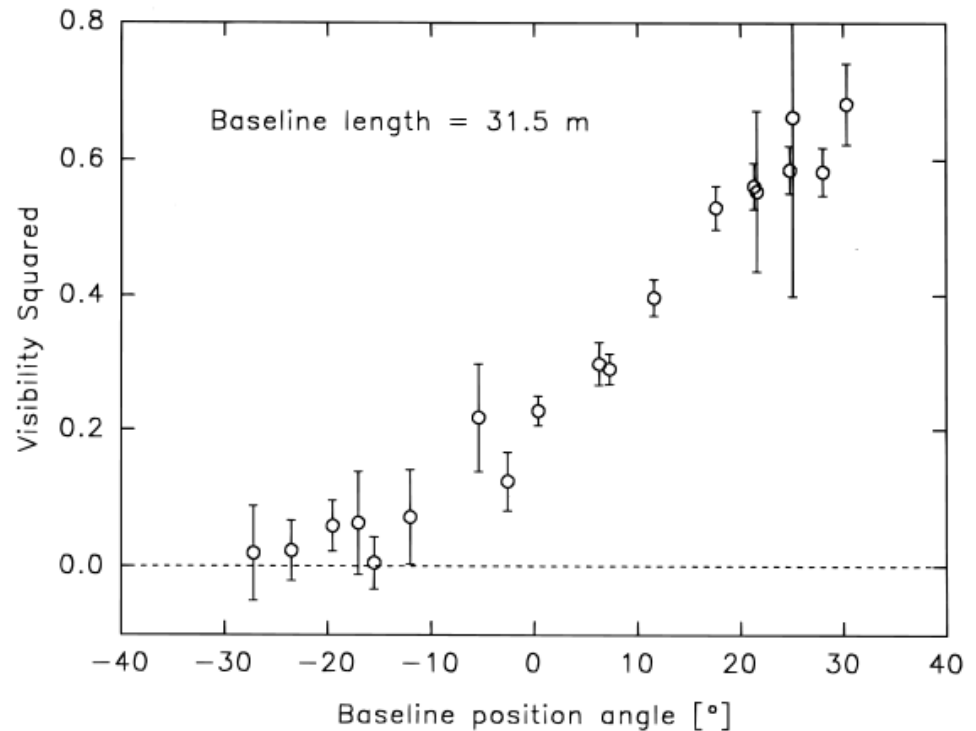
Properties of Zeta Tau

- One of the brightest Be stars ($V=3.0$)
- B2 IIIe
- Parallax 7.82 mas (128 pc)
- $V_{\text{ini}} = 320$ km/s
- Single-lined spectroscopic binary with a period of 132 days
 - Companion expected to be ~ 5 mag fainter



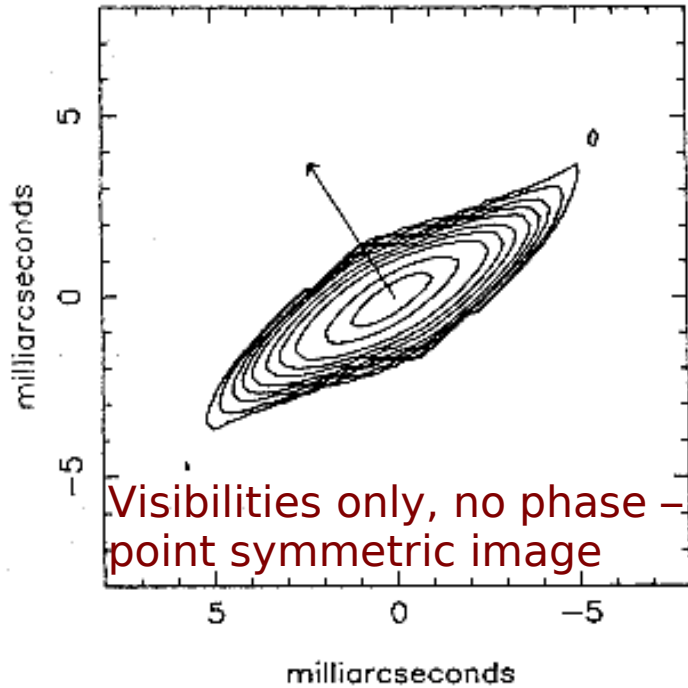
Elliptical Disk of Zeta Tau (non-circular)

- Quirrenbach et al. 1997
- Mark III Interferometer
- 4-32 m baselines, H α
- Fit elliptical Gaussian
- Semi-major axis of 4.53 mas

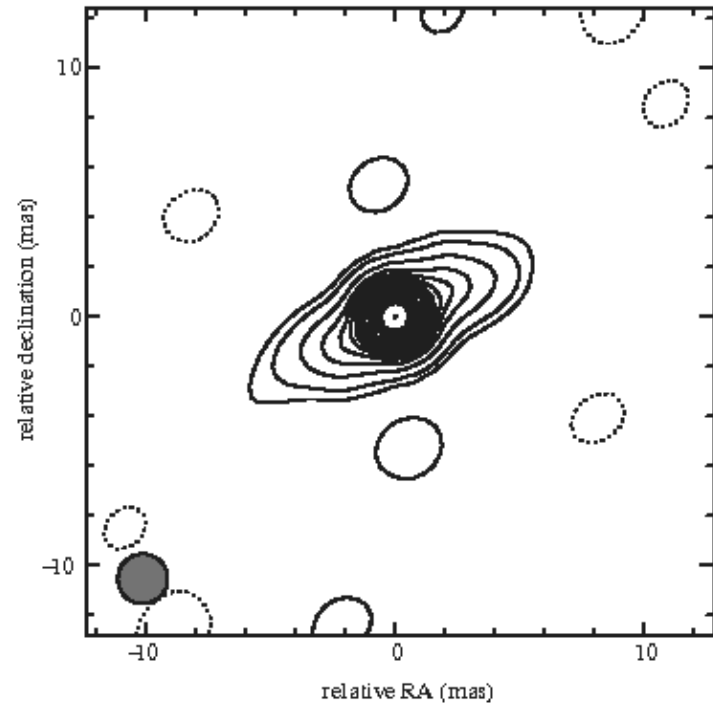




First Image Reconstructions of Zeta Tau



Quirrenbach et al. 1994
 Mark III: 3-32 m baselines
 Maximum entropy map

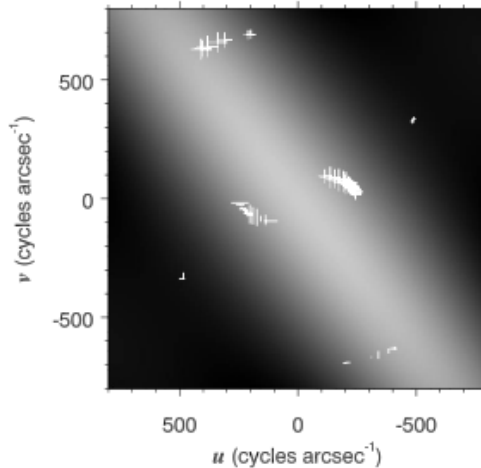
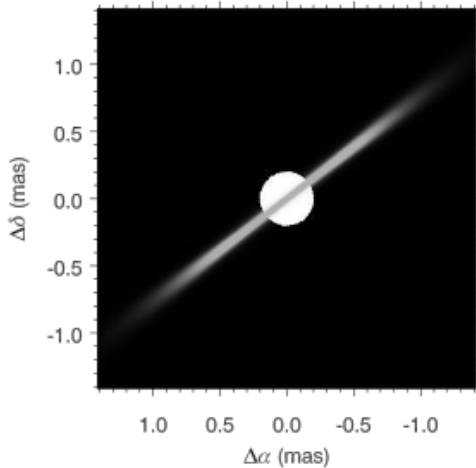
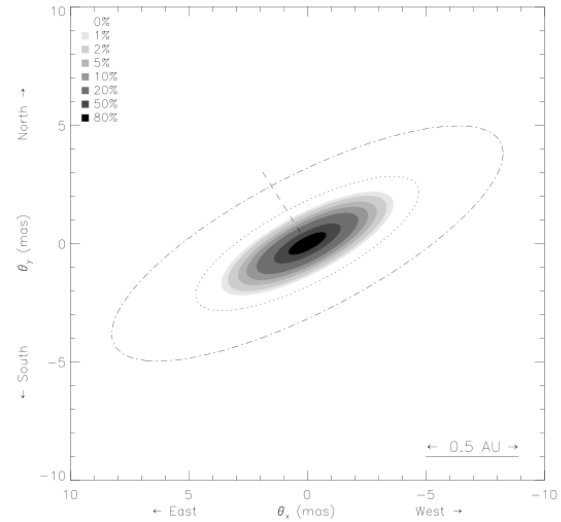


Baldwin & Haniff 2002
 COAST - 50 m baseline



More Interferometric Observations of Zeta Tau Tau Disk

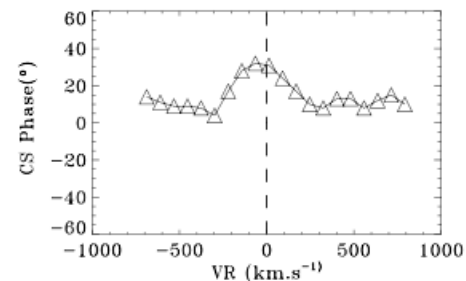
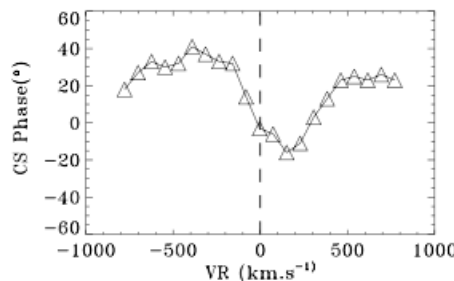
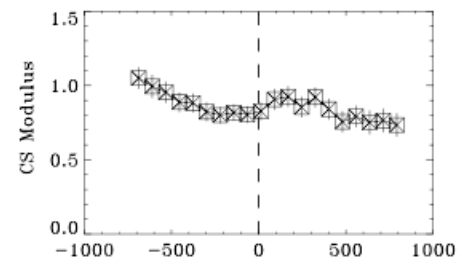
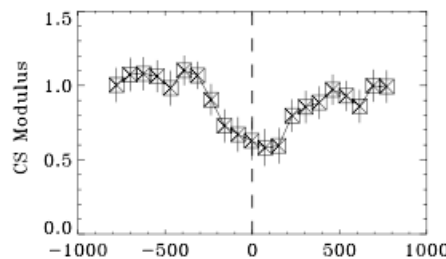
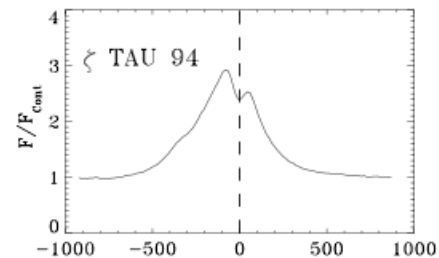
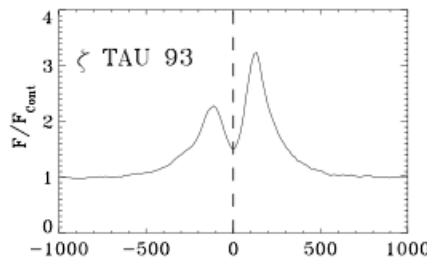
- Tycner et al. 2004
 - NPOI
- Elliptical Gaussian
 - 3.14 mas at H α



- Gies et al. 2007
 - CHARA Classic
- Model of isothermal disk in Keplerian rotation
- 1.99 mas at K

Asymmetry detected in the Disk of Zeta Tau Using Interferometry

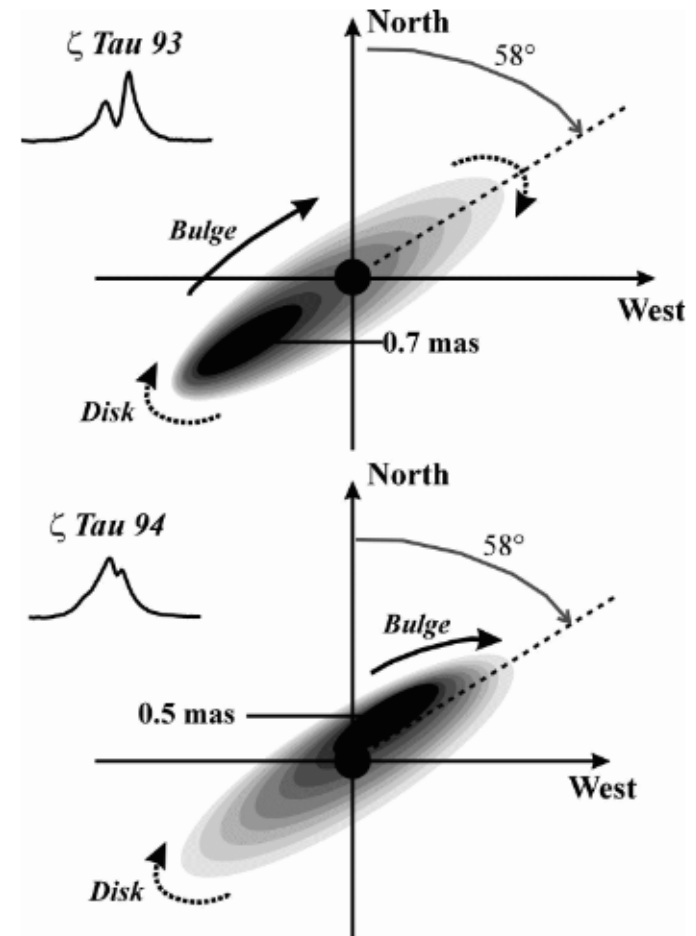
- Vakili et al. 1998
- GI2T
 - 15-28 m baselines
- Differential phases and visibilities across the H α line (relative to the continuum)
- Change in sign of phase indicates a shift in position





Asymmetry detected in the Disk of Zeta Tau Using Interferometry

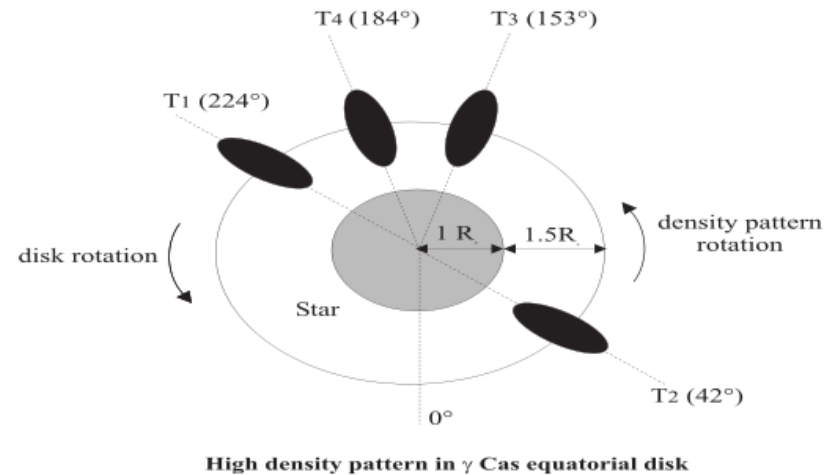
- Vakili et al. 1998
- Assume orientation and size of disk from Quirrenbach et al. 1997
- Differential phases vs. Doppler shift provide location of bulge within the disk
- Consistent with one-armed spiral oscillation in disk
 - Prograde motion





Asymmetries in γ Cas

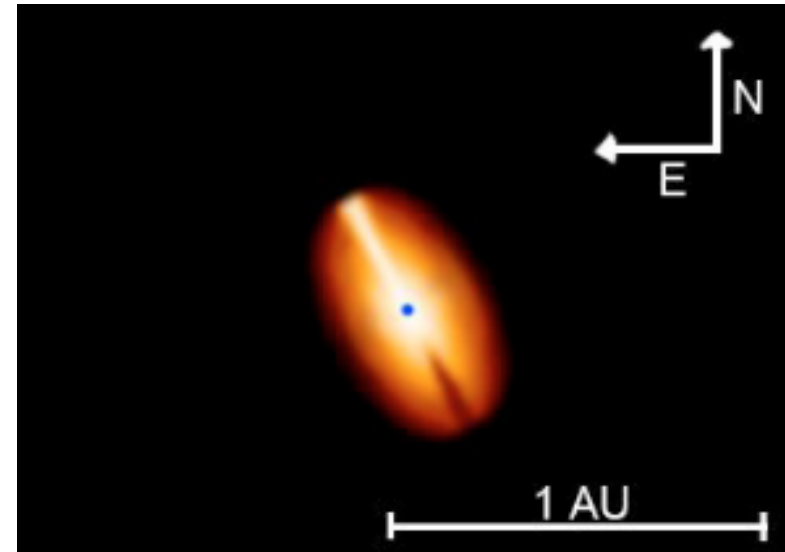
- Berio et al. 1999
- GI2T Interferometer
 - 20-51 m baselines
- High spatial resolution data across $H\alpha$ line reveals asymmetric variations correlated with V/R variations of $H\alpha$ profile
- Agrees with one-armed oscillation precessing in equatorial disk





Asymmetries in κ CMa

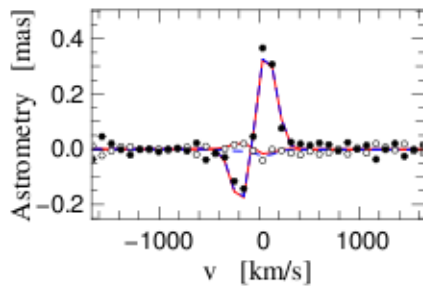
- Meilland et al. 2007
- VLT/AMBER
 - 43, 59, 81 m baselines
- Differential phases and visibilities across Br γ line
- Keplerian rotating disk
- Radiative wind model modified to introduce a longitudinal dependence of envelope density



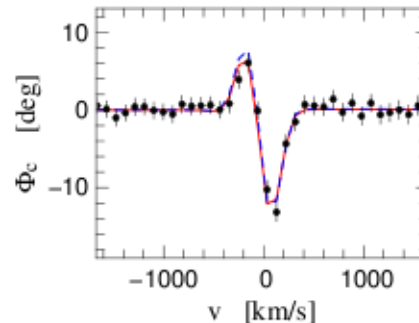
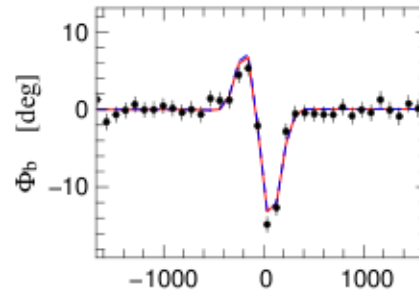
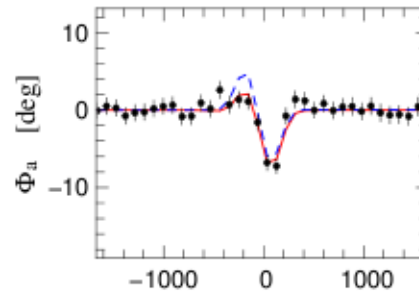


Asymmetries in Zeta Tau

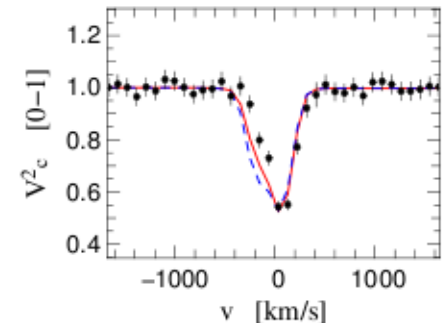
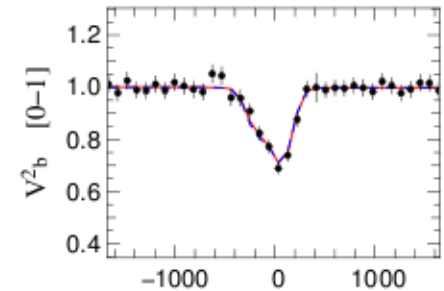
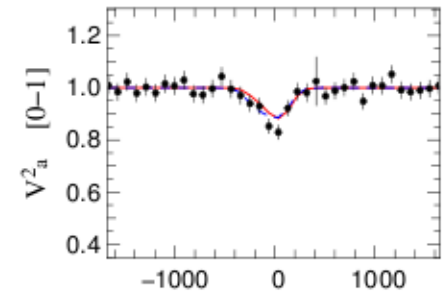
- Carciofi et al. 2009
- VLT/Amber
- 93, 53, 130 m baselines
- Differential phases and visibilities vs. Doppler shift velocity (Br γ)
- Astrometric shift of photocenter



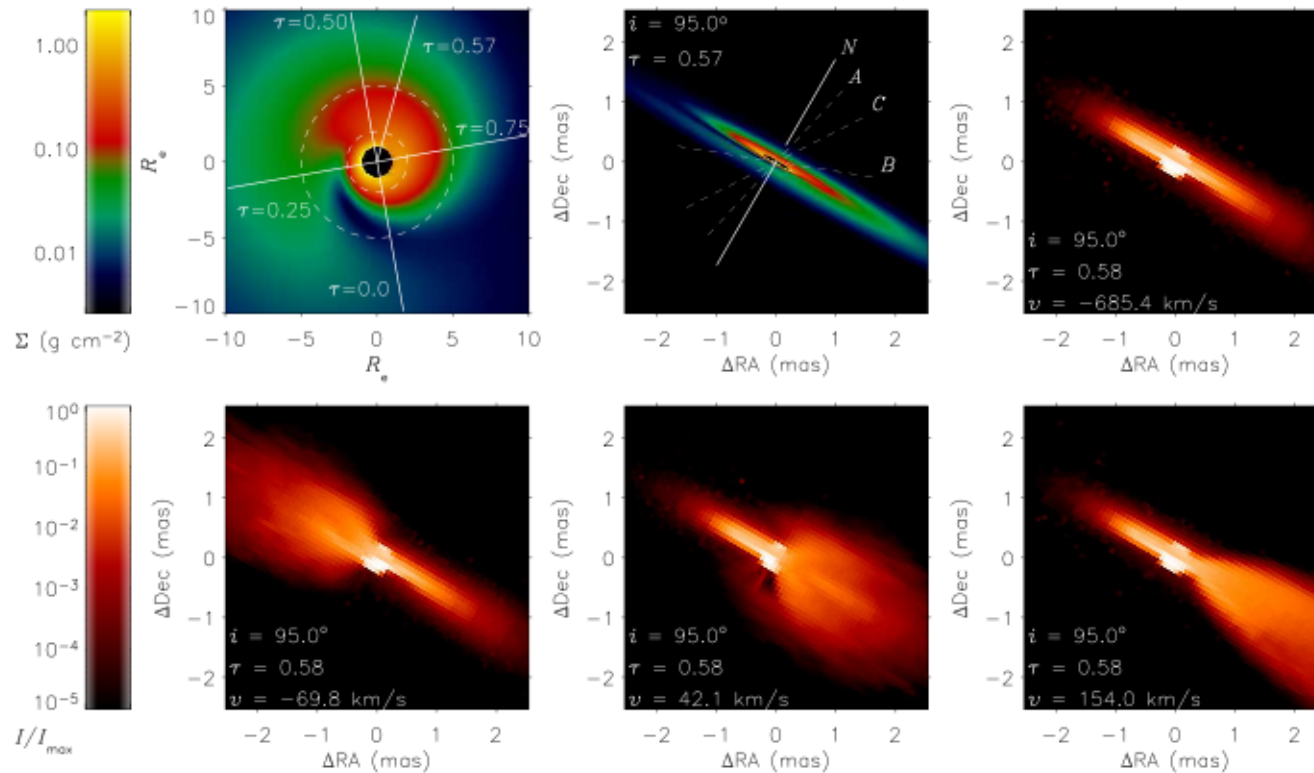
Differential Phases



Visibilities



Modeling – density waves



- Carciofi et al. 2009
- Consistent with one-armed spiral oscillation model



MIRC Observations of Zeta Tau

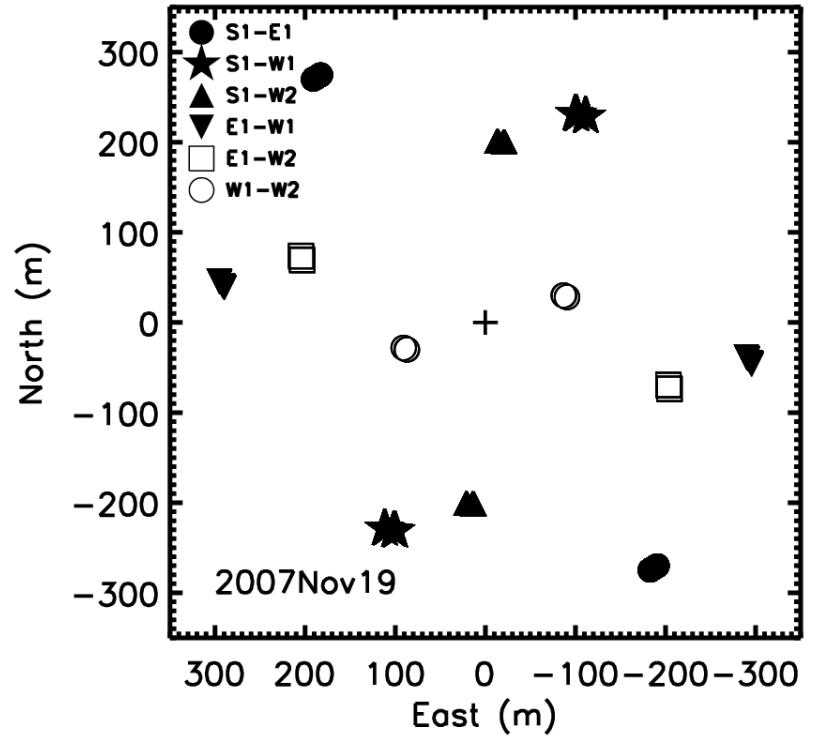
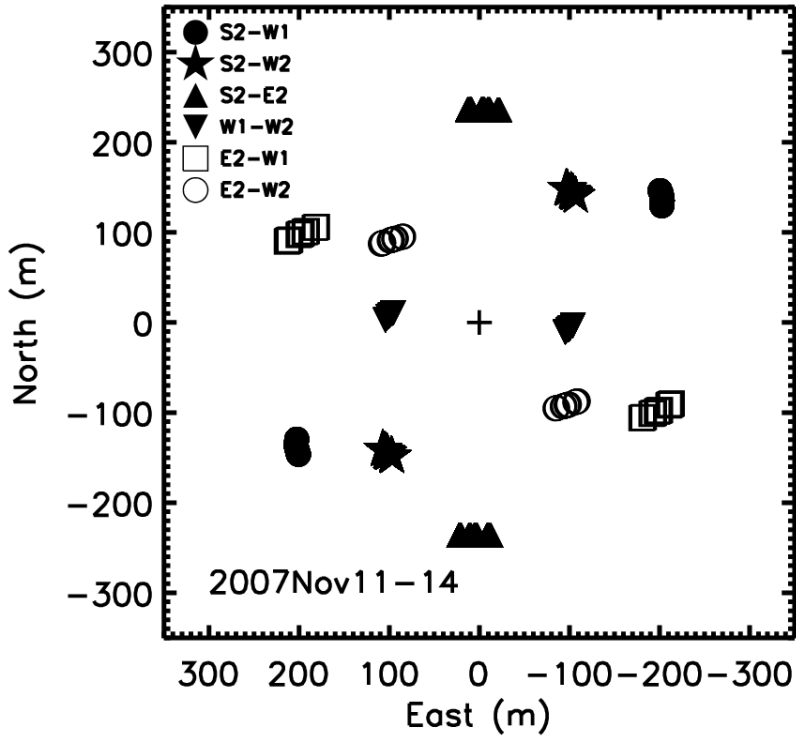
- Goal: Multi-year monitoring campaign to measure asymmetric features in the disk and follow motions of disk enhancements

Observing Log

<u>UT Date</u>	<u>Configuration</u>	<u>Baselines</u>	<u>Calibrators</u>
2007 Nov 11	S2-E2-W1-W2	108-248 m	ζ Per
2007 Nov 13	S2 E2 W1 W2	108-248 m	σ Cyg, ζ Per
2007 Nov 14	S2 E2 W1 W2	108-248 m	σ Cyg, ζ Per
2007 Nov 19	S1 E1 W1 W2	108-331 m	ζ Per, 10Aur
2008 Sep 26	S1 E1 W1 W2	108-331 m	ζ Per, θ Gem

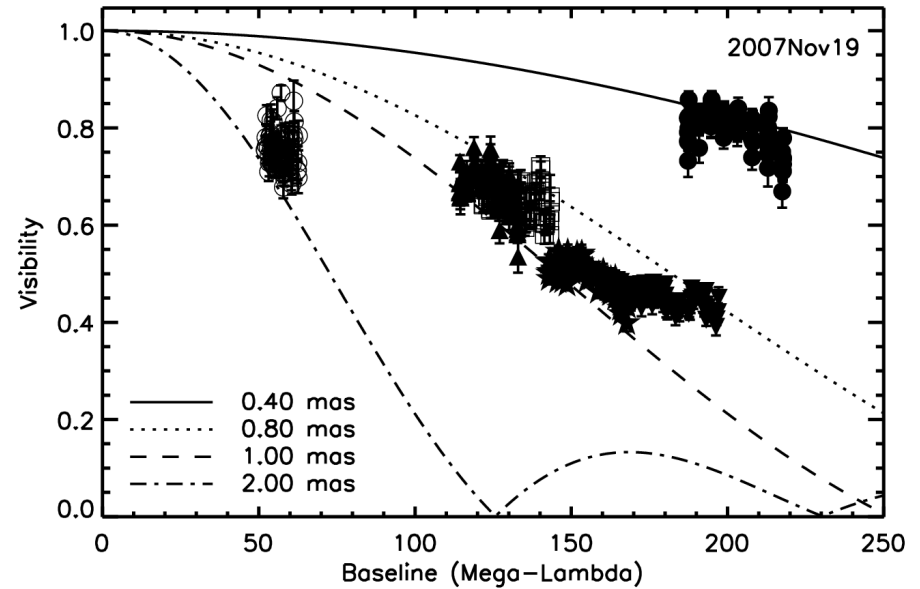
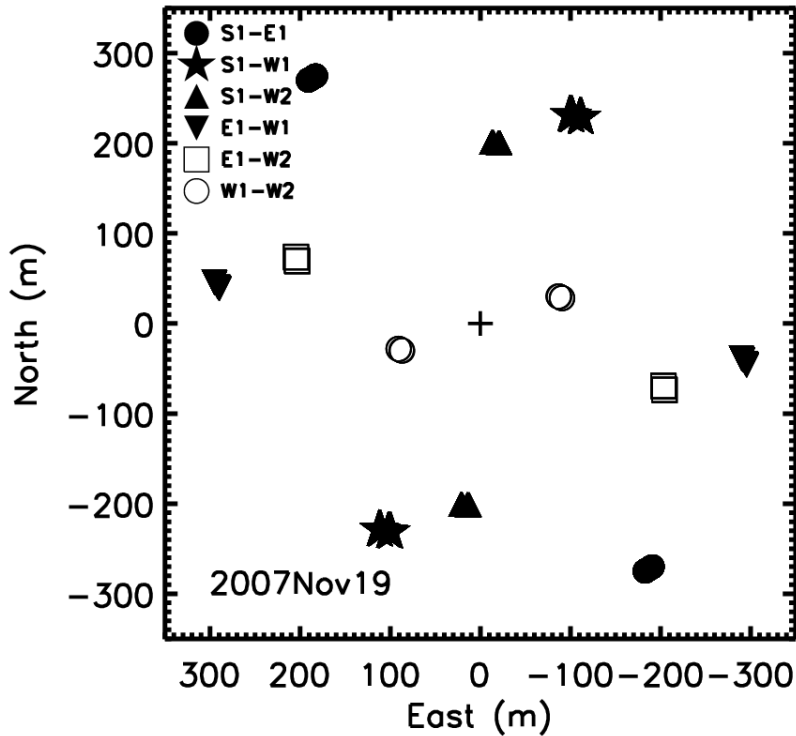


UV Coverage





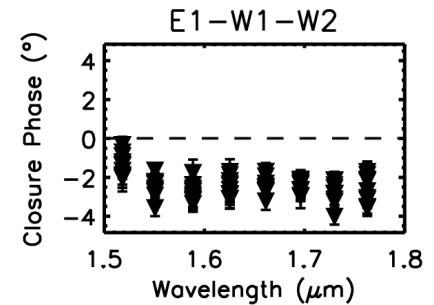
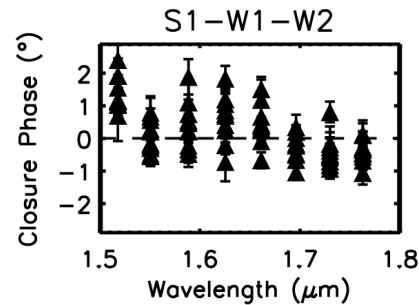
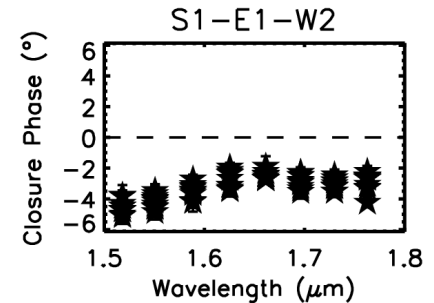
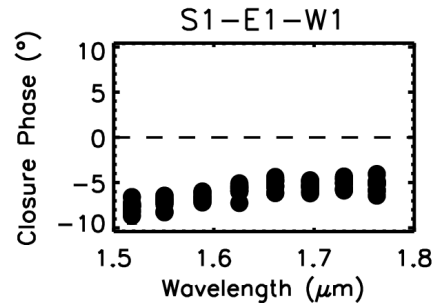
MIRC Visibilities



- 6 baselines
- 8 spectral channels
- Elliptical shape of Zeta Tau disk

MIRC Closure Phases

- Closure phases on four closed triangles
- Non-zero closure phases indicate and asymmetry in the disk





Geometric Modeling of Zeta Tau

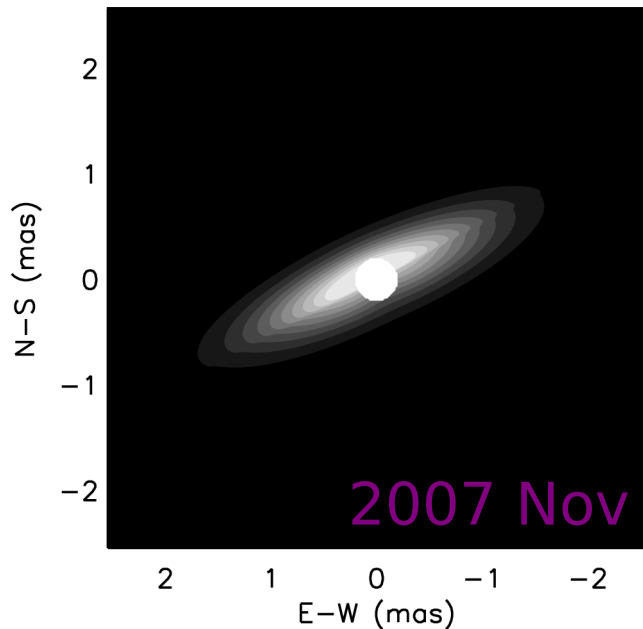
Skewed Elliptical Gaussian

- Central star with fixed uniform diameter of 0.38 mas
- Elliptical Gaussian disk modulated as a function of azimuth by a sinusoid (e.g. Monnier et al. 2006)

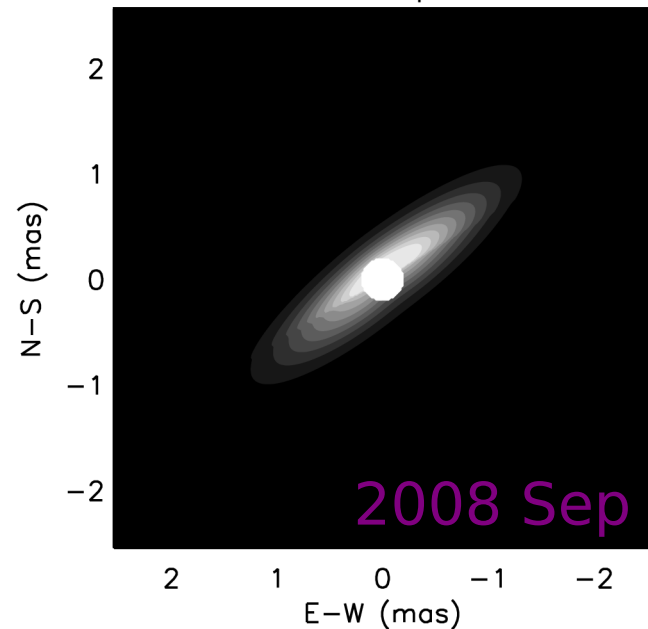


Skewed Elliptical Gaussian

2007Nov11-19



2008Sep26

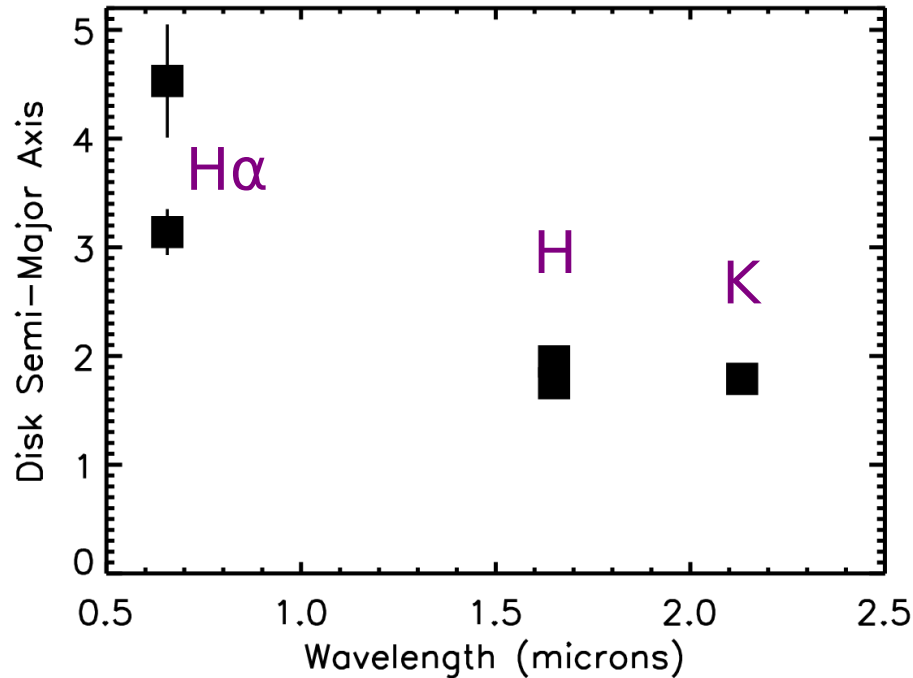


- Asymmetry lies along minor axis of disk
- Major axis of 1.95 mas at H
- Axis ratio of 0.26

- $\sim 10^\circ$ change in PA of major axis
- Major axis of 1.75 mas at H
- Axis ratio of 0.25



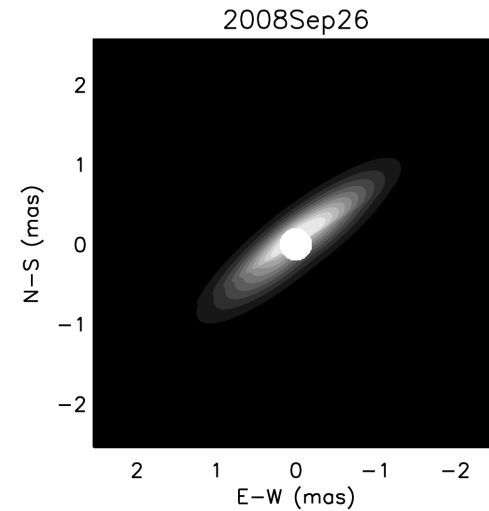
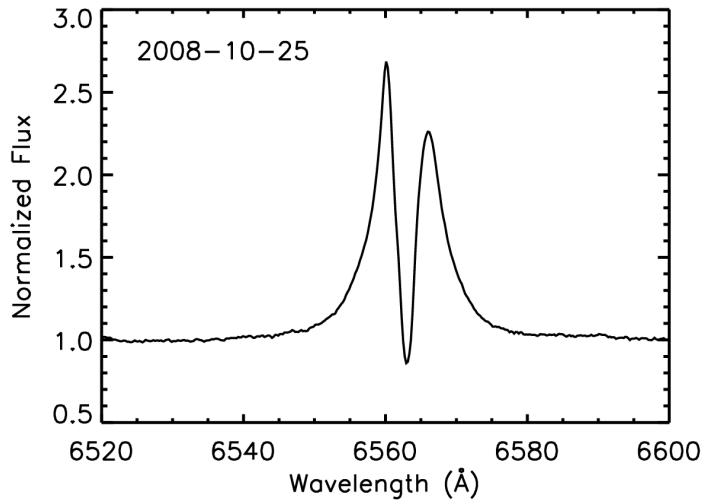
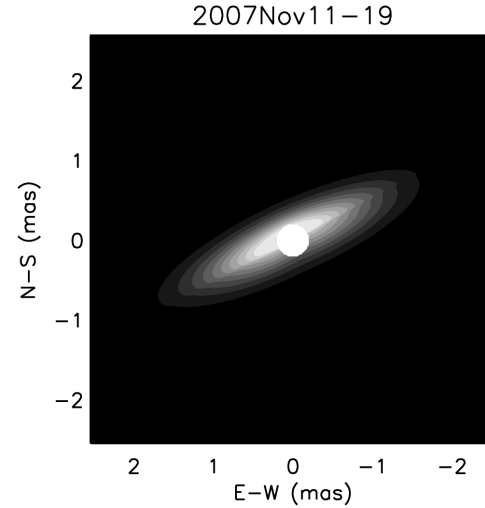
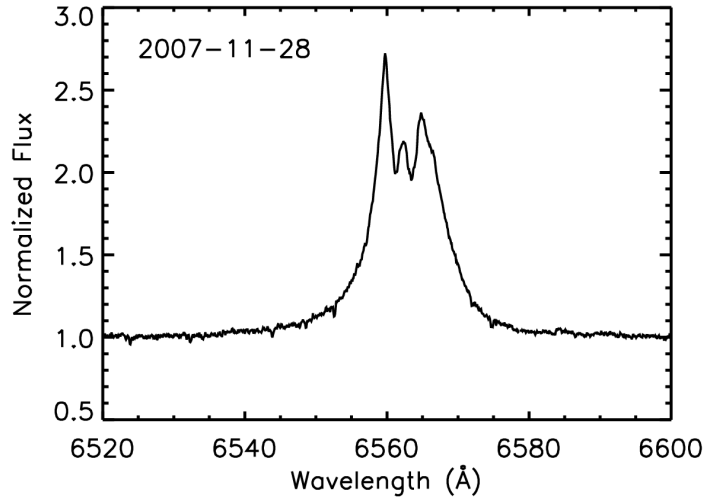
Disk Size vs. Wavelength



- Smaller disk size than measured in H α (e.g. Quirrenbach et al. 1994, Tycner et al. 2004)



Comparison with H α Spectroscopy



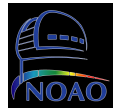


Future Work

- Interferometric coverage in H α (NPOI), K'-band (CHARA), Br γ (VLTI/AMBER), H-band (CHARA/MIRC)
- Follow motion of asymmetric features as they propagate through disk
- Synthesize results on asymmetries measured through interferometry and spectroscopy
- Compare with theoretical models such as one-armed oscillations in disks

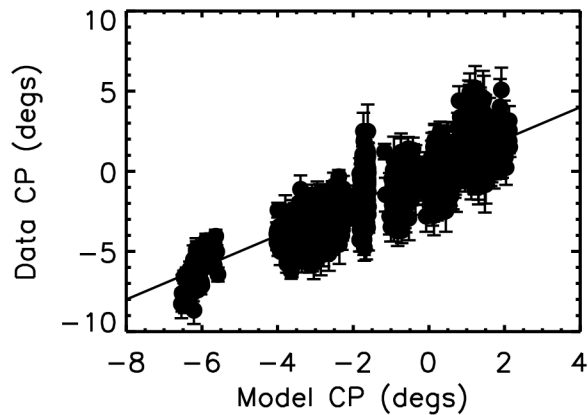
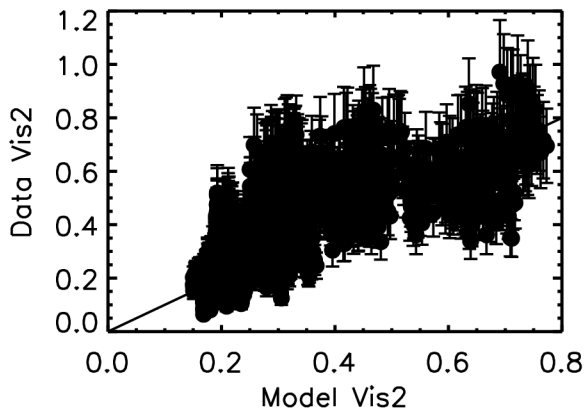
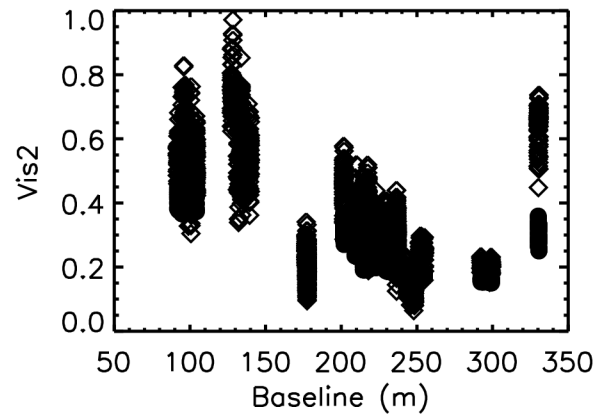
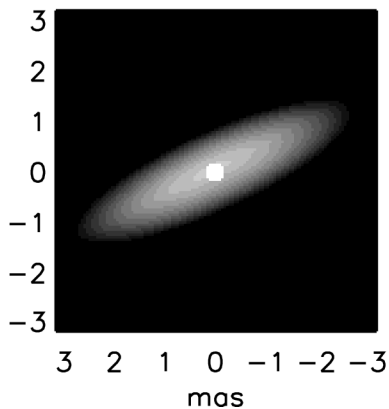


The End



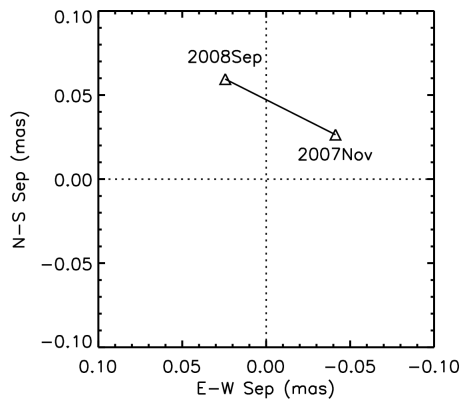
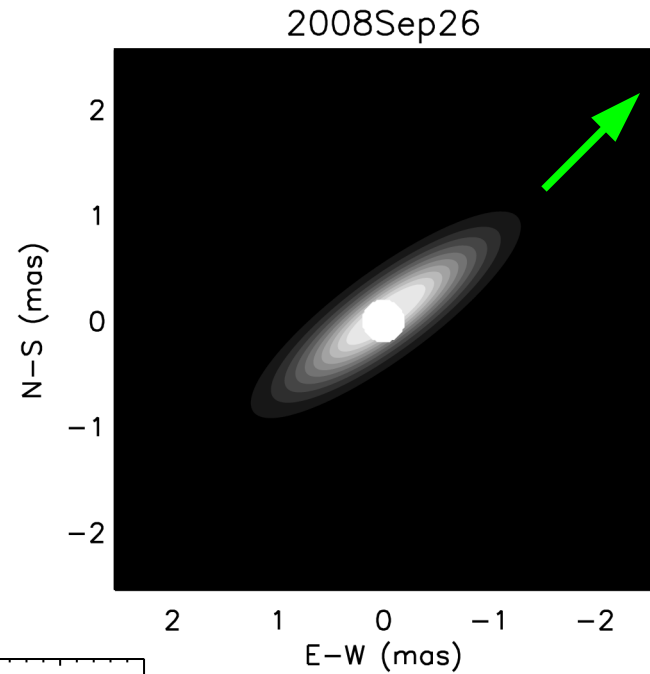
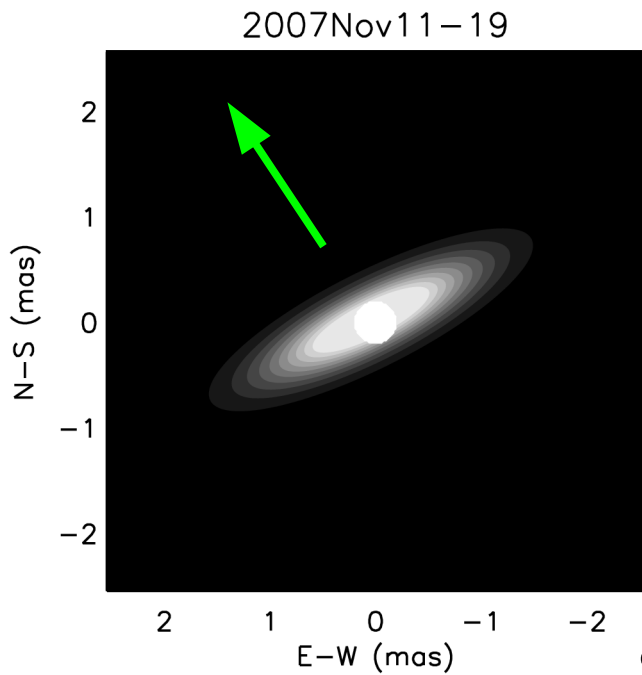


2007 Nov 11-19 Residuals



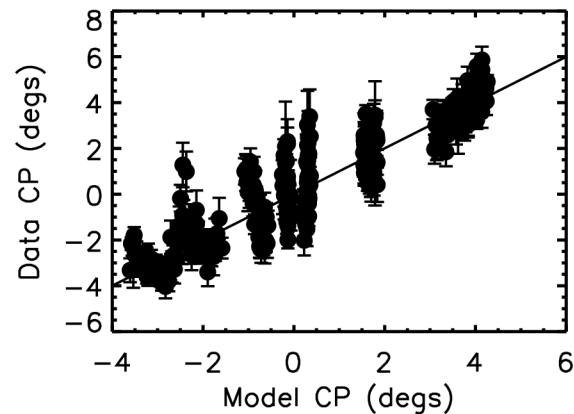
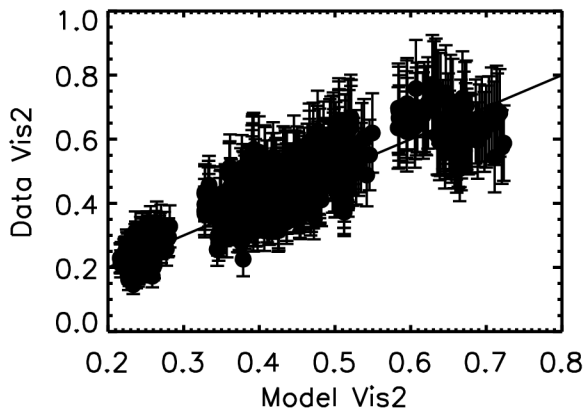
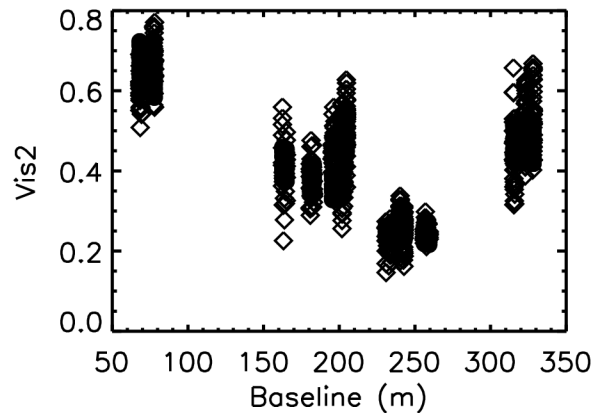
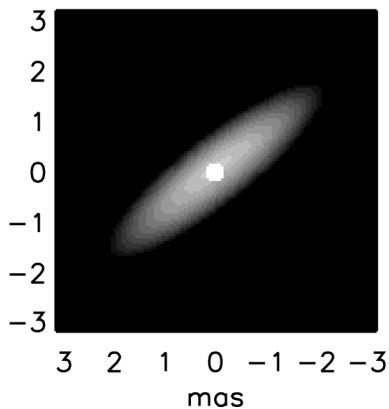


Off-centered Elliptical Gaussian





2008 Sept 26 Residuals





Comparison

2007Nov11-19

