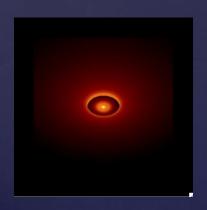
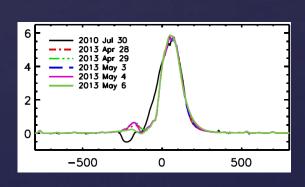
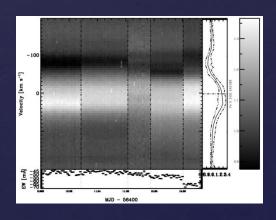
Time-series spectroscopy of Herbig Ae/Be Stars

Alicia Aarnio, University of Michigan

With: John Monnier (UM), Rafael Millan-Gabet (CalTech) & Stefan Kraus (Exeter)





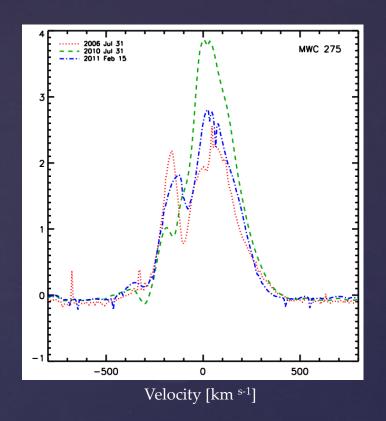


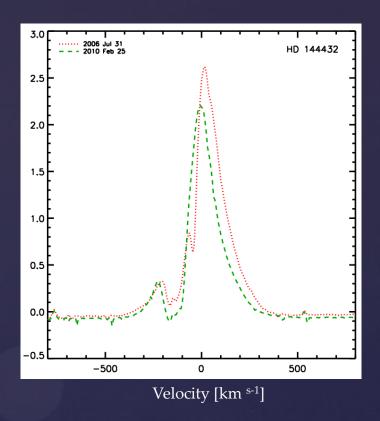
- & Our spectroscopic+interferometric survey
- - ø Our MIKE data + archival spectra (33 objects)
- - ø Follow up on 2 interesting sources

Outline/introduction

- - ø 33 objects total
 - я Magellan Inamori Kyocera Echelle, 3200Å-9400Å, R_B~80k, R_R~65k
- - ø Most Hα profiles type 'B' (Reipurth+1996)
 - Very few (3) change morphological class over multiple epochs
 - ø IV-B types (P-Cygni profiles) show most variability
 - z Least variability shown by objects thought to be edge-on systems

Multi-epoch data





Multi-epoch data

k HD 98922

- $\[\] \% \ 10600 \ K, 5 \ M_{\odot}, 9 \ R_{\odot} \ (Wade+2007; \ Kraus+2008) \$
- $\alpha \langle B_z \rangle < -144 G$ (Alecian+2013)
- ø Vsini~44km/s
- ø i~45°

- k HD 190073 (V1295 Aql)
 - ø 9250K, 2.9Mo, 3.6Ro (Alecian+2013)
 - ø Detected field (Catala+2007; Alecian+2013)
 - ø Vsini~0-8km/s (Acke+2004, Catala+2007)
 - ø i<65° (Eisner+2004, Isella+2006)
- Strange [O I] features got my attention (blueshifted: Cowley & Hubrig, 2012; redshifted, my own data)

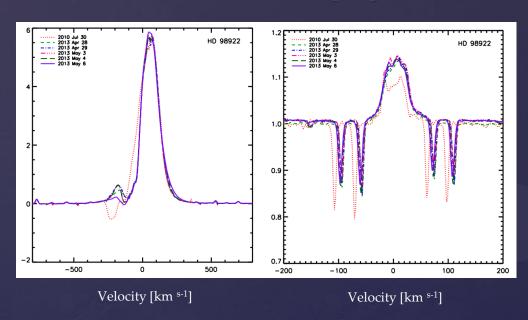
A(nother) tale of 2 Herbigs

- ₺ 5 nights of hour-long observations with MIKE blue/red chips
 - ø Cadence B/R: 6min/4.5min
 - ø ∼100 spectra per object
 - φ Looking for variability $< P_{rot}$

High-cadence data

k Focusing on HD 98922, V1295 Aql

- Relationship between wind, accretion indicators
 - ষ্ব Wind is more variable on all timescales
 - ষ [O I] 6300Å: wind or accretion related? Both?

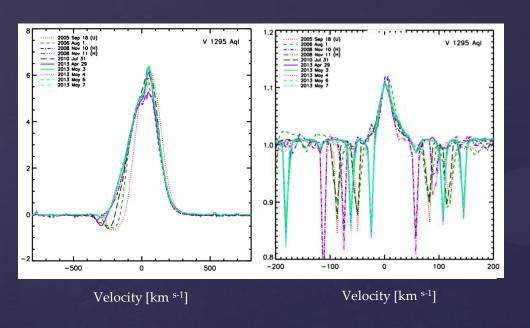


Corcoran & Ray (1998): [O I]~ IR excess (thus, accretion) more strongly correlated than [O I], M_w - HD 98922: [O I] line, wind signature variability more strongly correlated than accretion signatures

High-cadence data

k Focusing on HD 98922, V1295 Aql

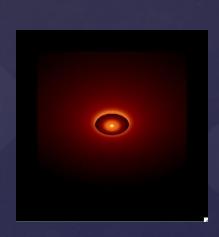
- g Relationship between wind, accretion indicators
 - ম Wind is more variable on all timescales
 - ষ [O I] 6300Å: wind or accretion related? Both?

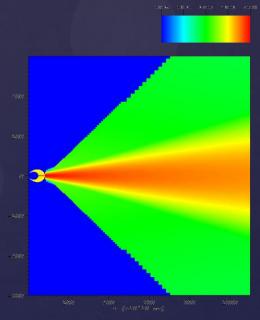


-HD 190073: [O I] (mostly) static... geometry? Stellar vs disk wind? (Pogodin, Franco, & Lopes 2005)

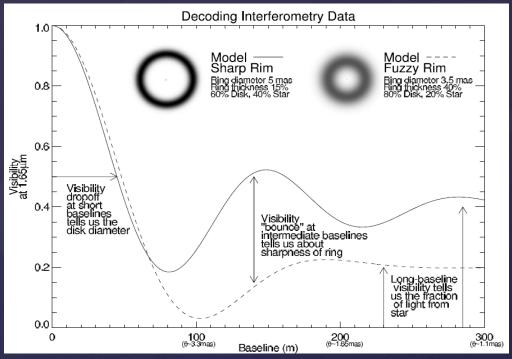
High-cadence data

- Radiative transfer models computed with TORUS (Harries, 2001)
 - ø Disk geometry: interferometry, SED modeling
 - ø Disk wind, magnetosphere, stellar parameters: spectra

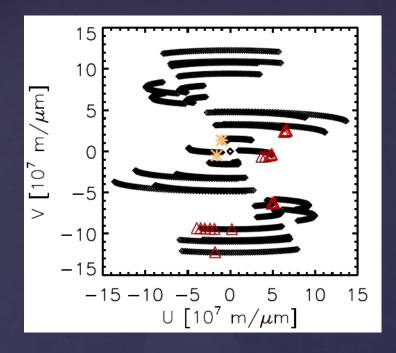


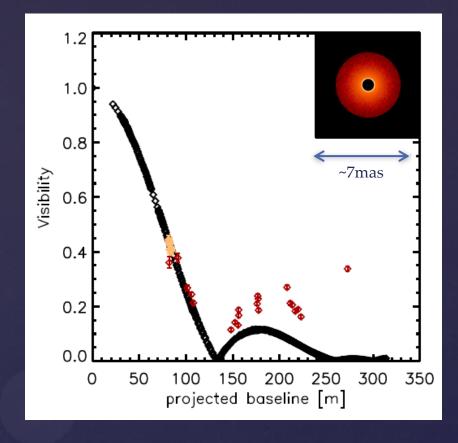


RT modeling

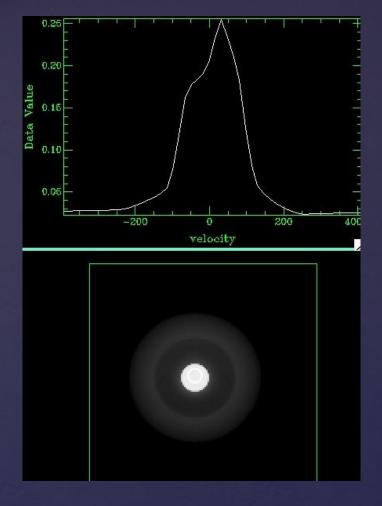


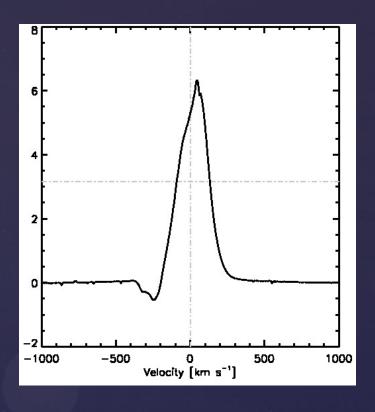
Dullemond & Monnier (2010)

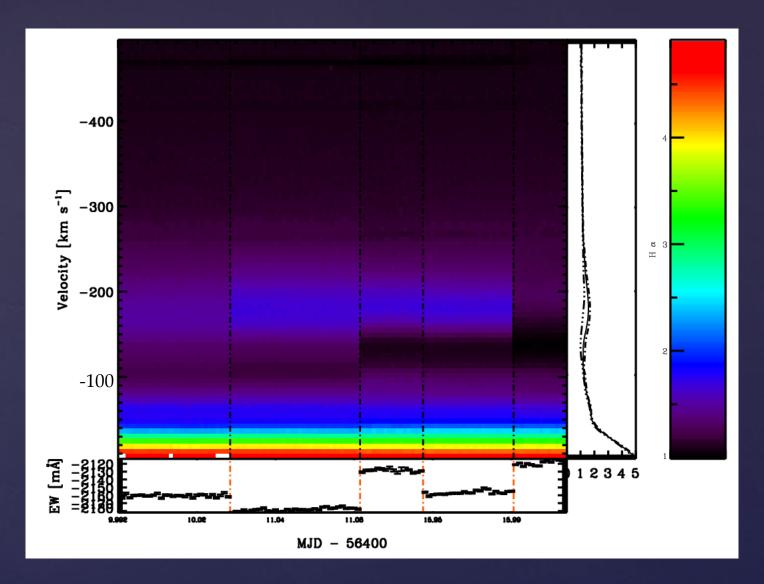




- ♦ Analytical disk model
- ◆ PTI data
- CHARA/CLASSIC K-band data (R. Millan-Gabet)

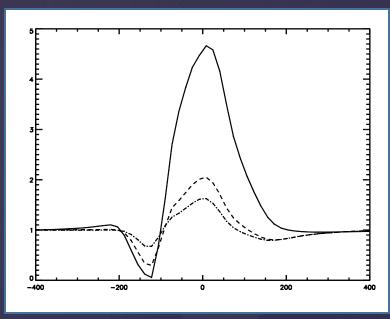




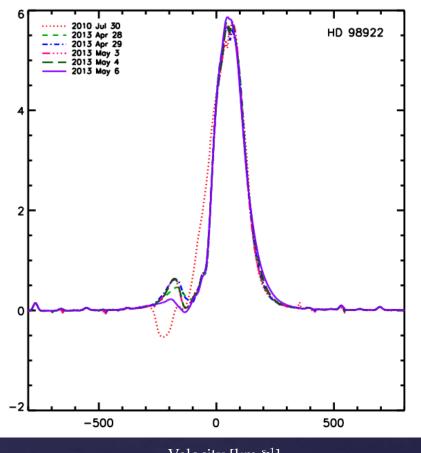


HD 98922 - $H\alpha$

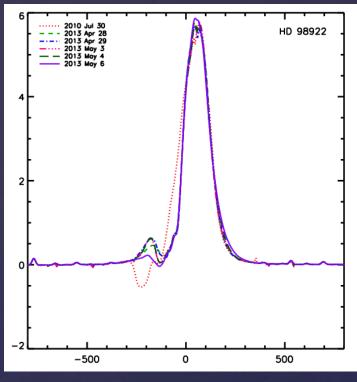
The Missing Link in Star Formation, 7 April, 2014



Velocity [km s-1]

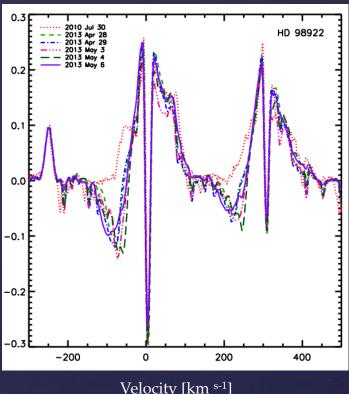


Velocity [km s-1]



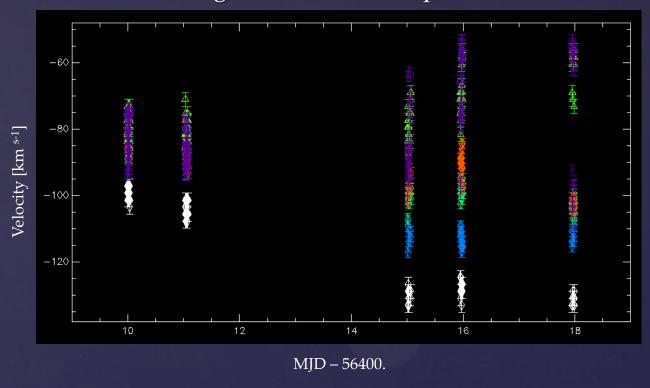
Velocity [km s-1]



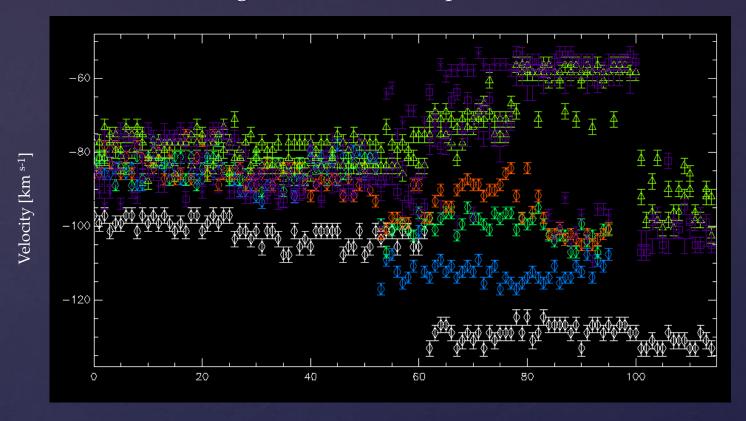


Velocity [km s-1]

ø Using line evolution to probe wind structure



ø Using line evolution to probe wind structure

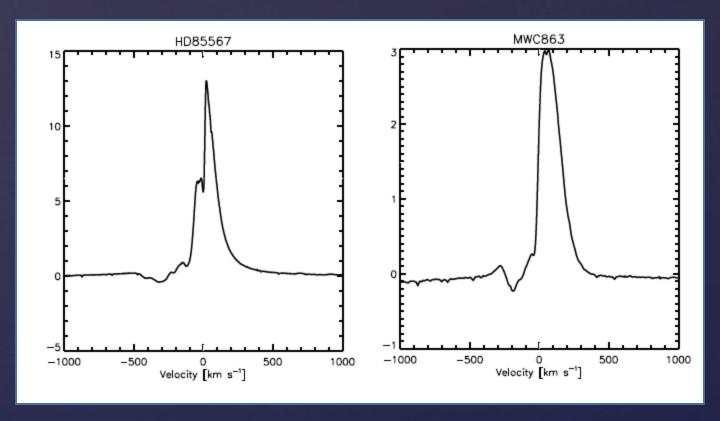


- - ø No inverse P-Cygni in H lines

 - Blueshifted abs in Na D lines (~14/60 objs)
- & Multi-epoch observations
 - Ø Objects don't tend to 'switch' morphology classes
 - Most dramatic changes: objects with strong winds, jets
 - ## High-inclination systems show little/no variability
- - property Possibly bad news for combining non-simultaneous measurements of inner disk/wind tracers.
 - → Match observational cadence to dynamical timescale of region probing

Results

№ More time series observations, modeling!
Ø New TORUS modules, more atomic lines implemented
№ Exploit high resolution of MIKE to study fine structure



Future work

The Missing Link in Star Formation, 7 April, 2014