

spectro  
photo  
interferometry  
of rotating  
stars: Altair



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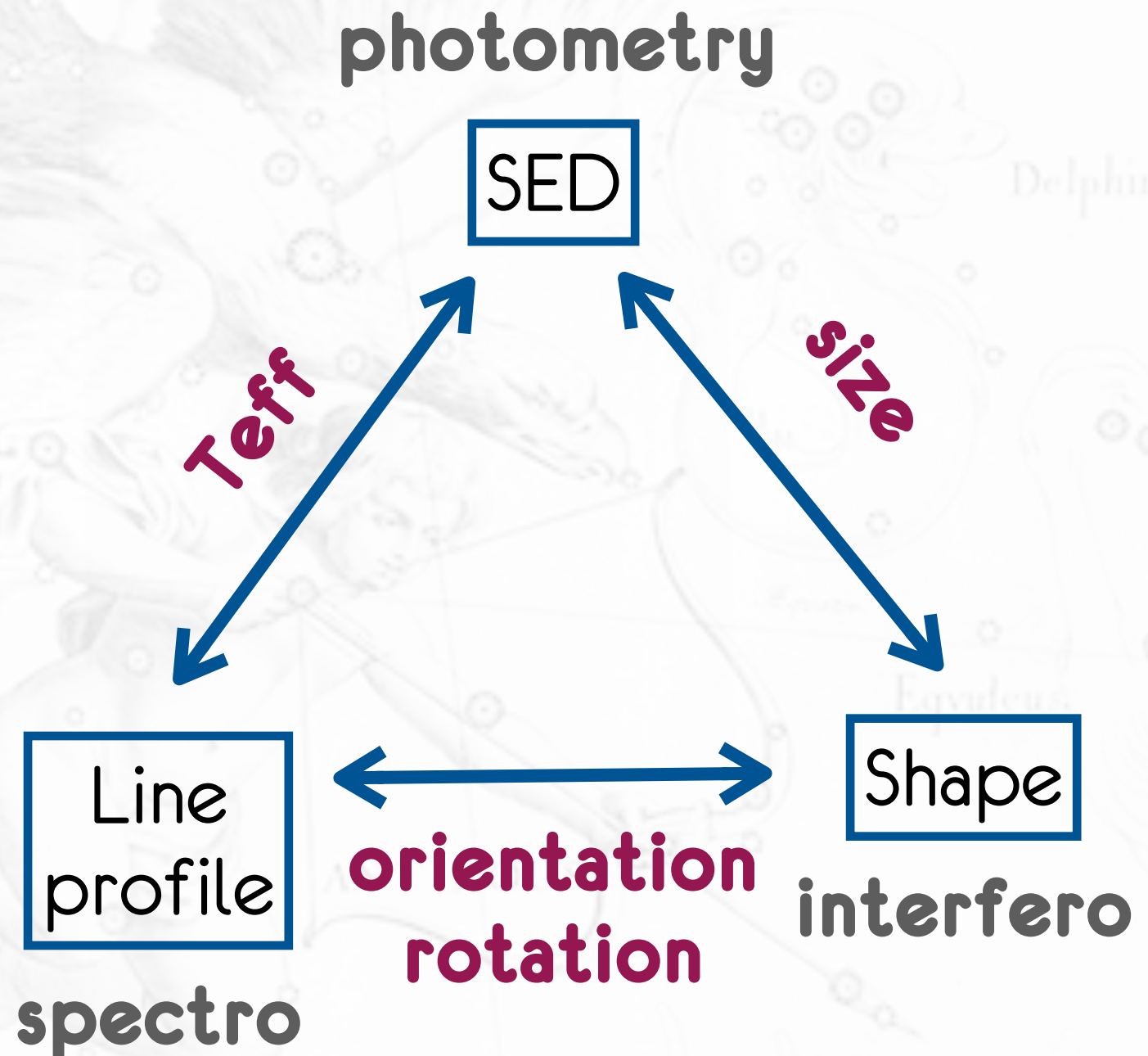
**l'Observatoire** de Paris  
LESIA



PIONIER science days - January 2014

# inverse problem

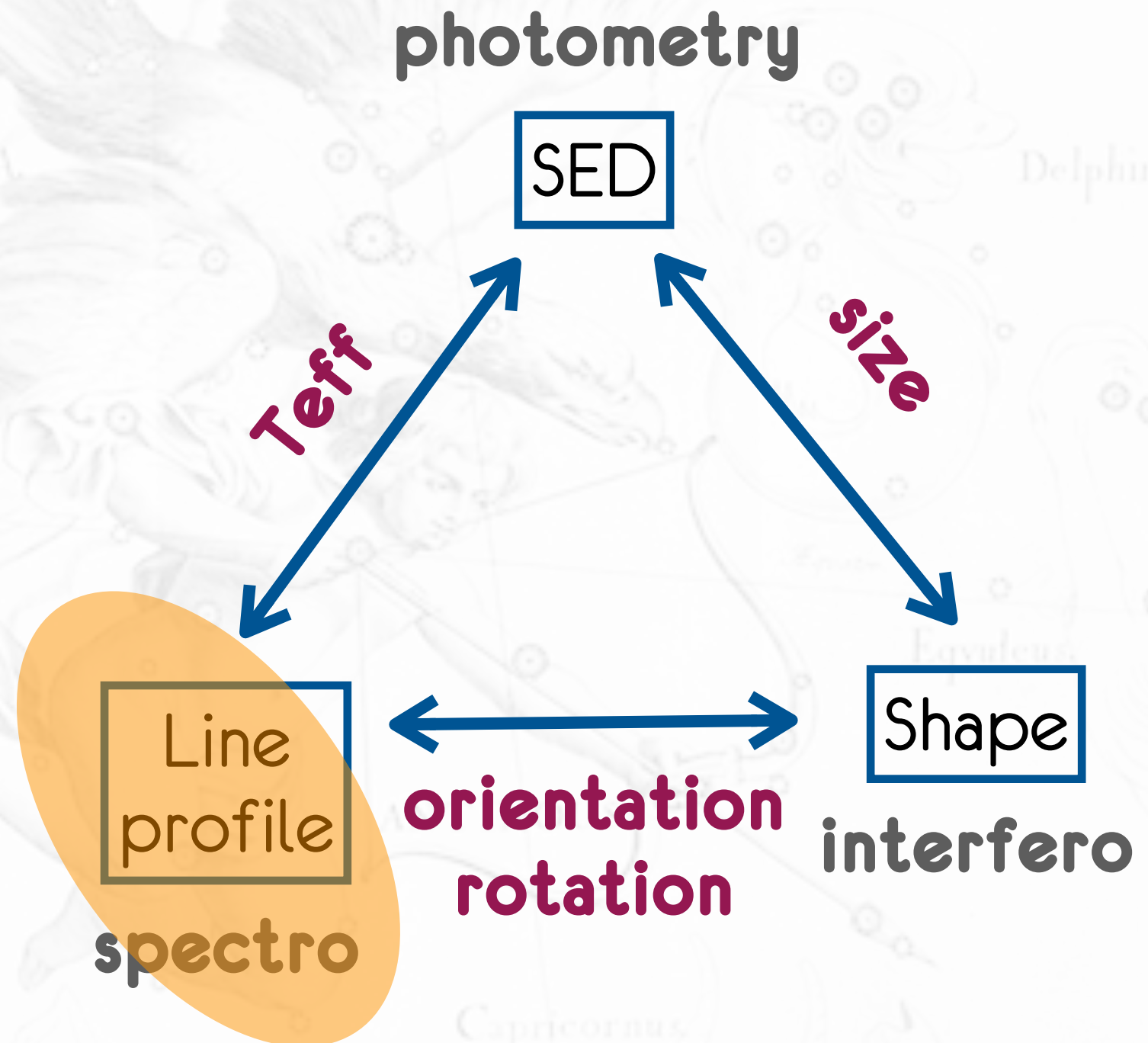
- ▶ **fundamental parameters** → **model** → observations
- ▶ **minimal dataset** yields parameters but do not ensure model's consistency
- ▶ **Goal:** over constrain the model (fit everything) to check model's consistency





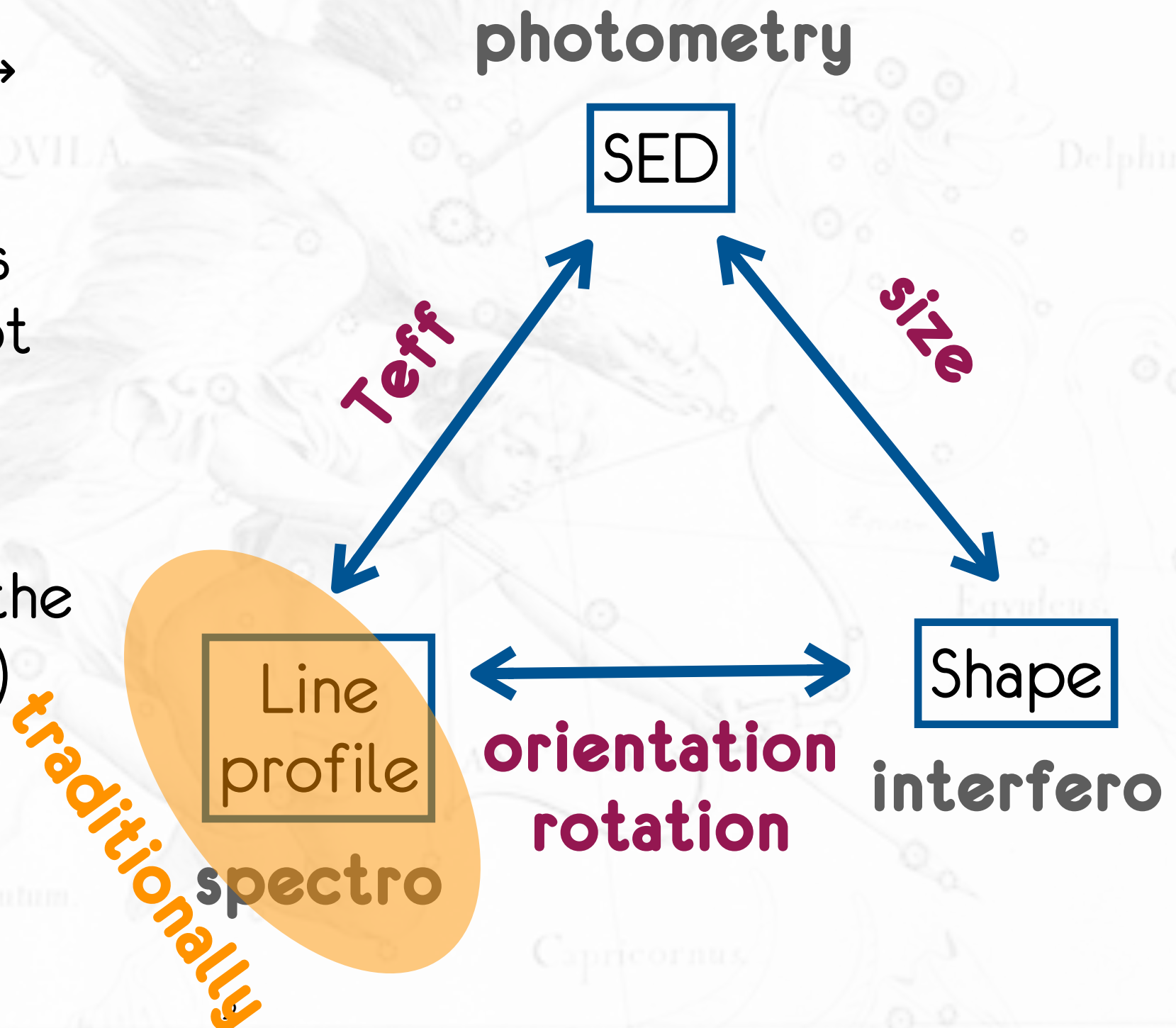
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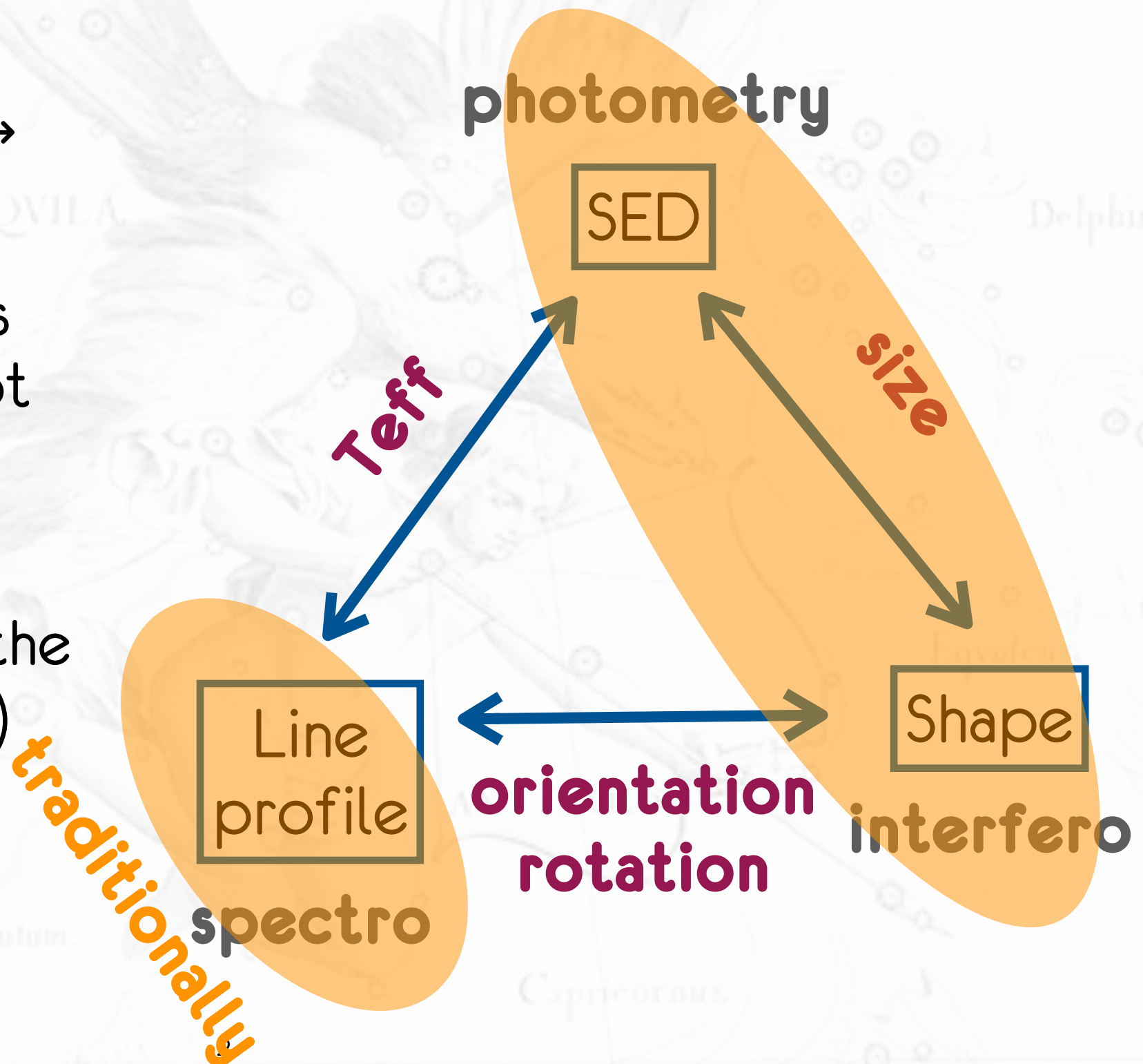
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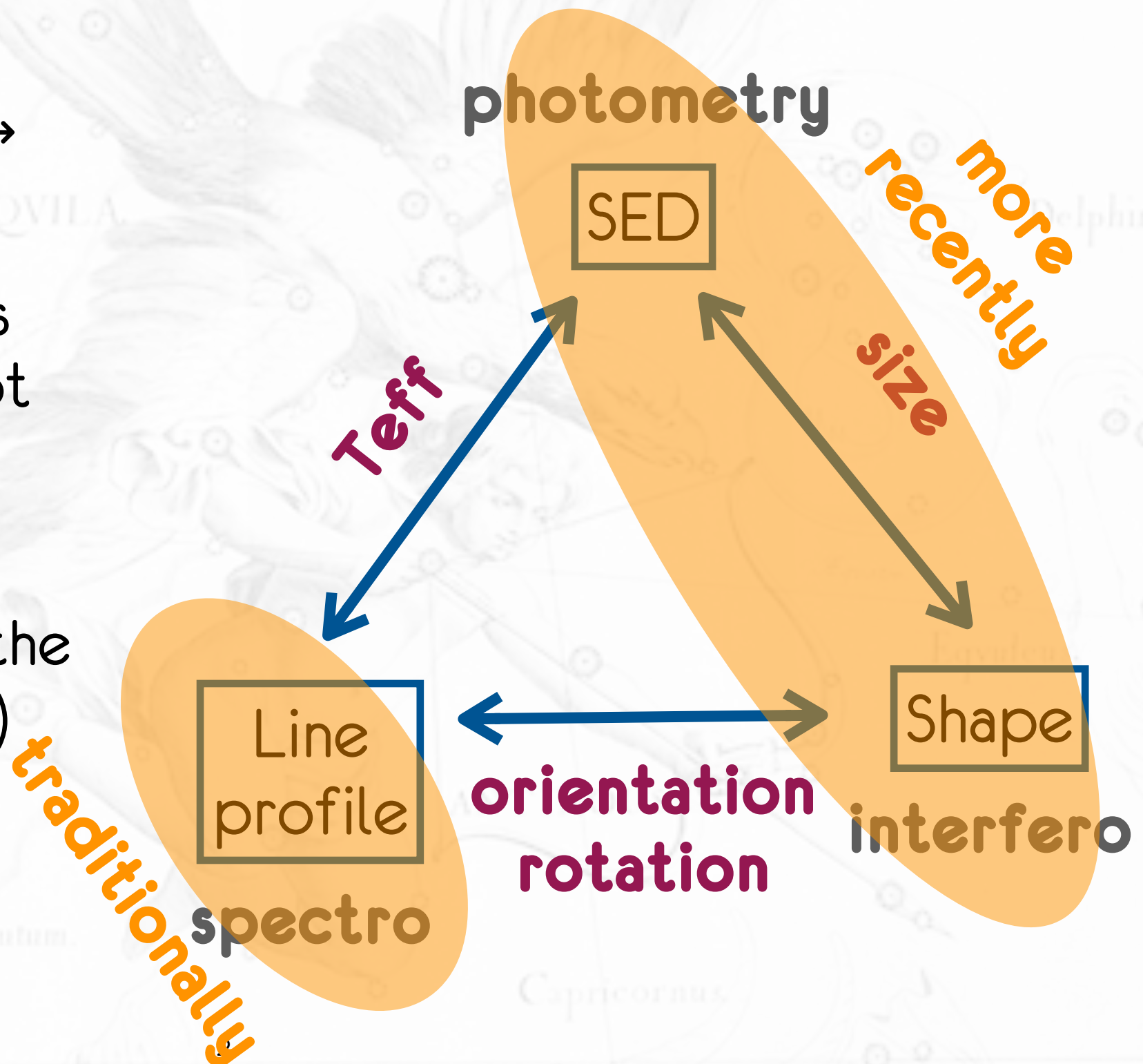
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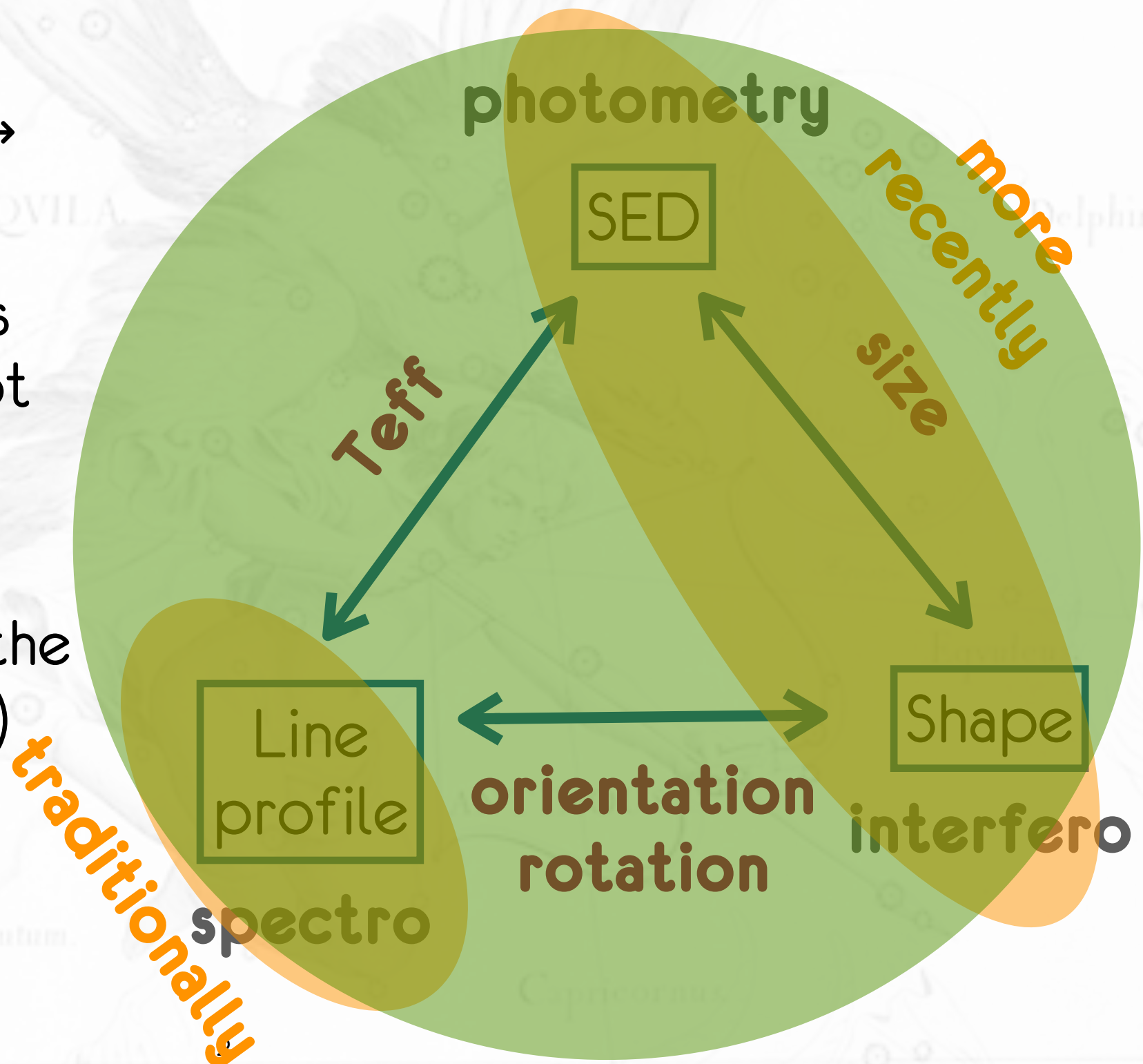
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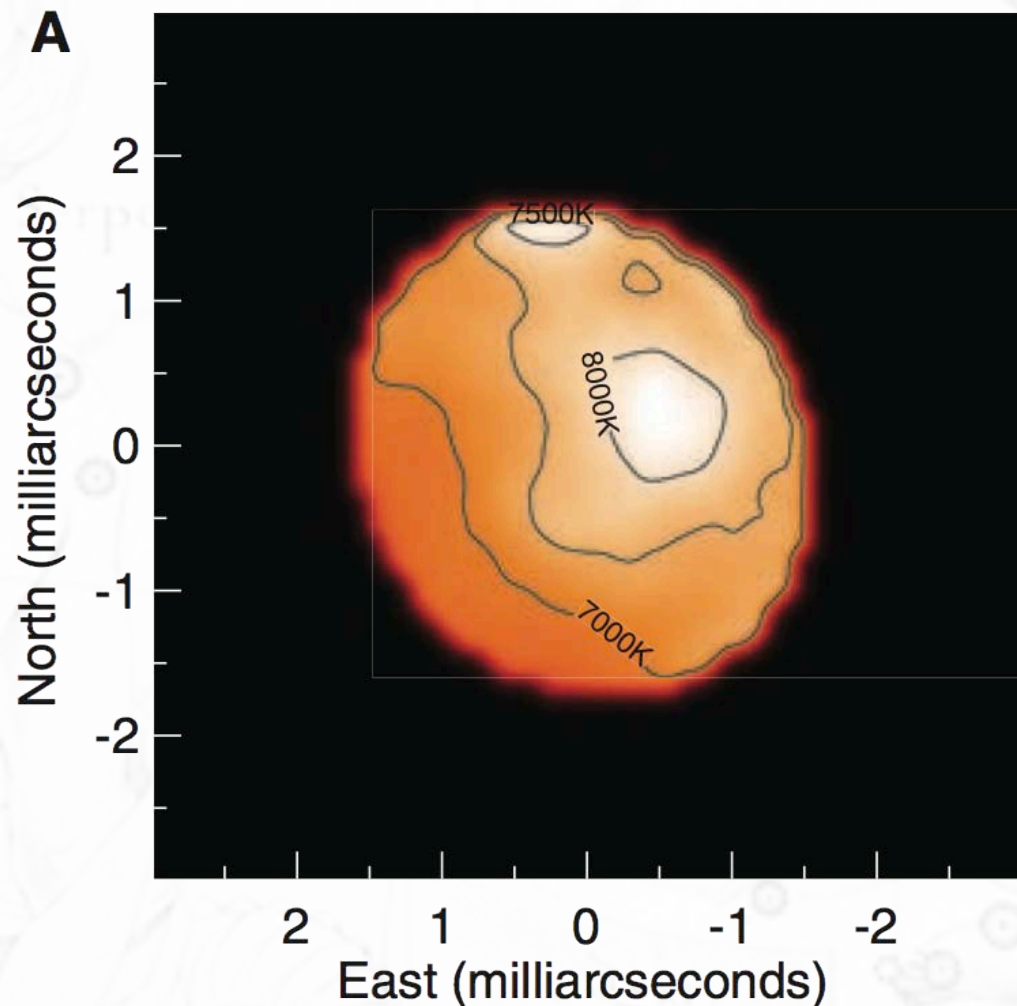


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# example: Altair



Interferometric Image of  
Altair using CHARA/MIRC

*Monnier+ 2007*

- ▶ bright “A7V” rotator imaged by CHARA/MIRC
- ▶ among most resolved fast-rotator, only first lobe for PIONIER
- ▶  $v.\text{sini} \sim 240 \text{ km/s}$
- ▶ available archival data (spectroscopy, spectro-interferometry)



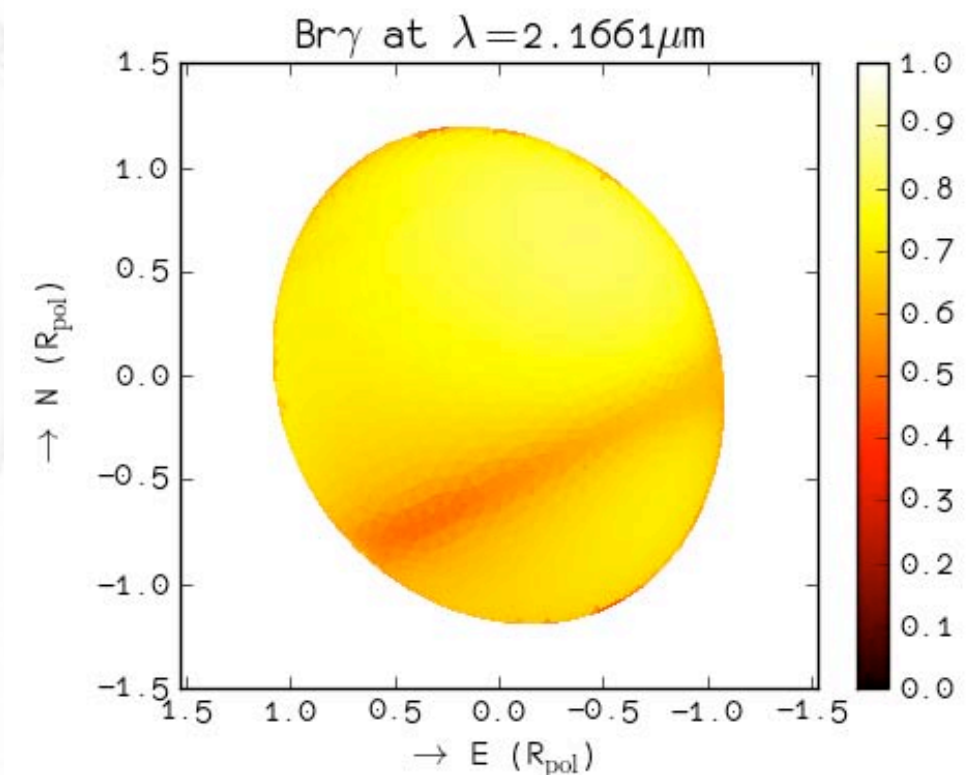
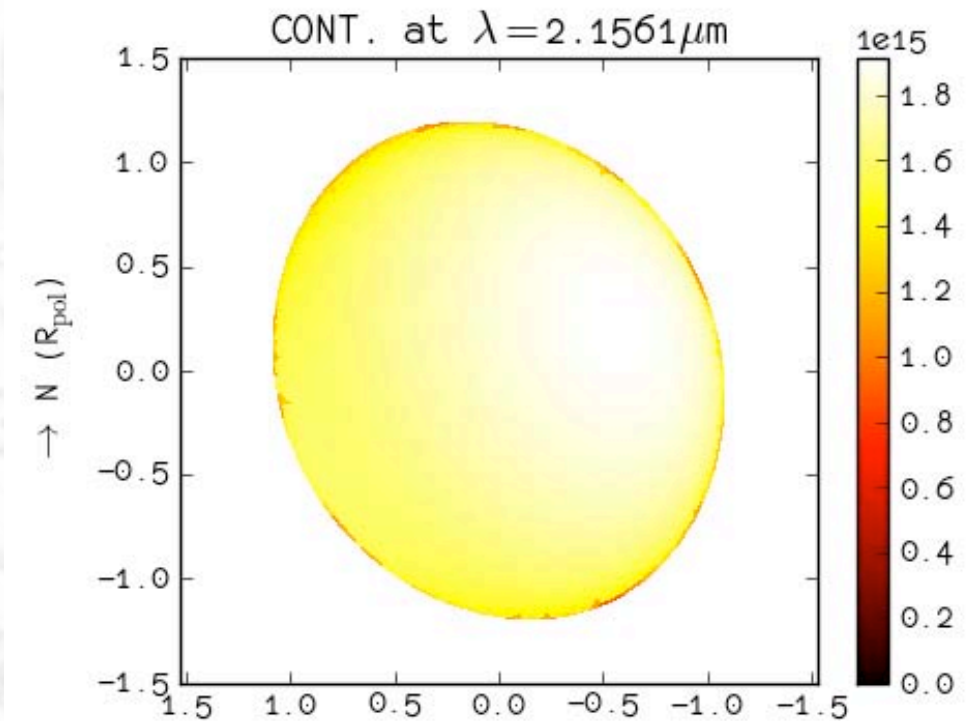
# surface modeling

- ▶ Roche spheroid, solid rotation and gravity darkening:

$$T_{\text{eff}} \propto \text{grav}^{\beta}$$

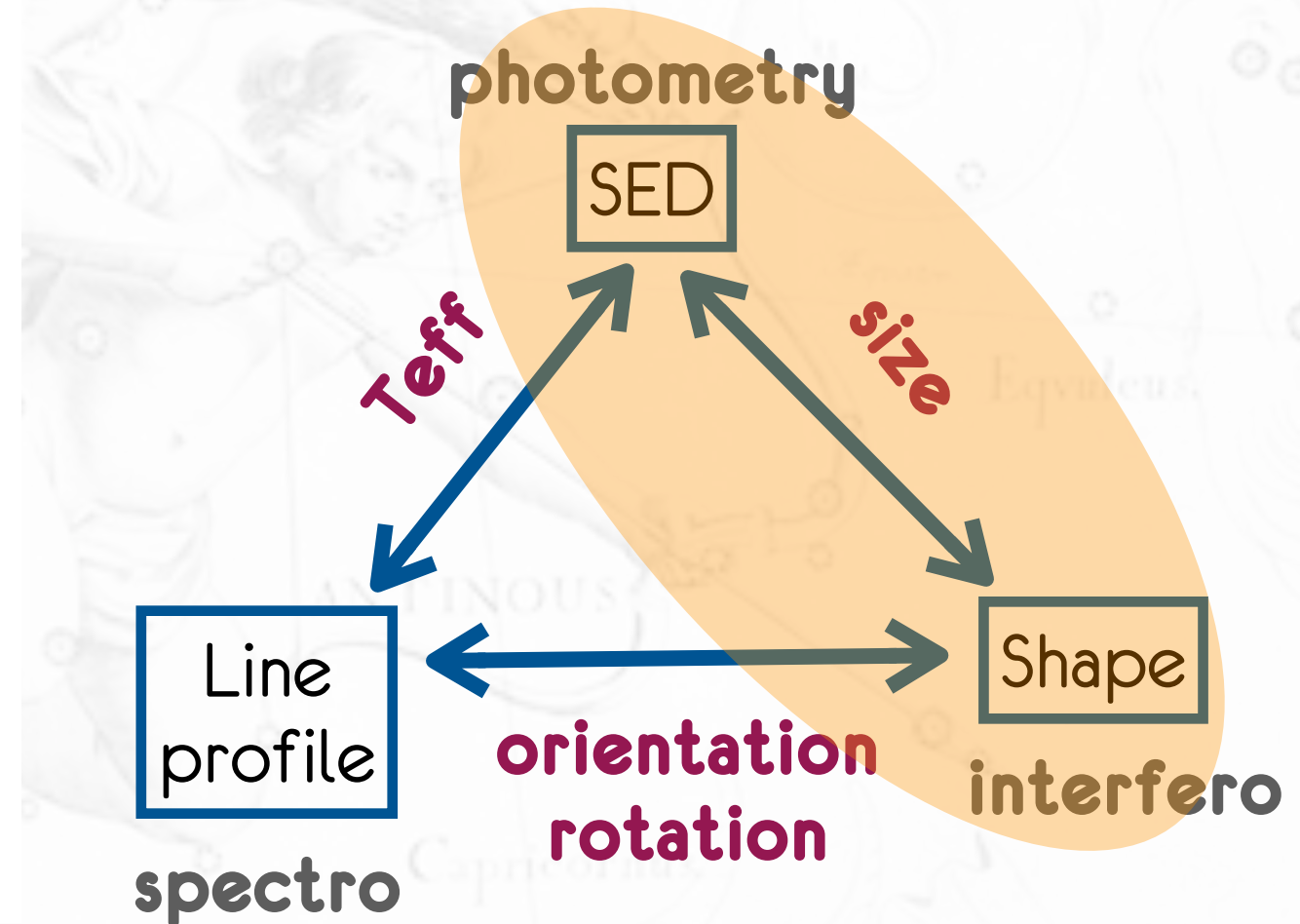
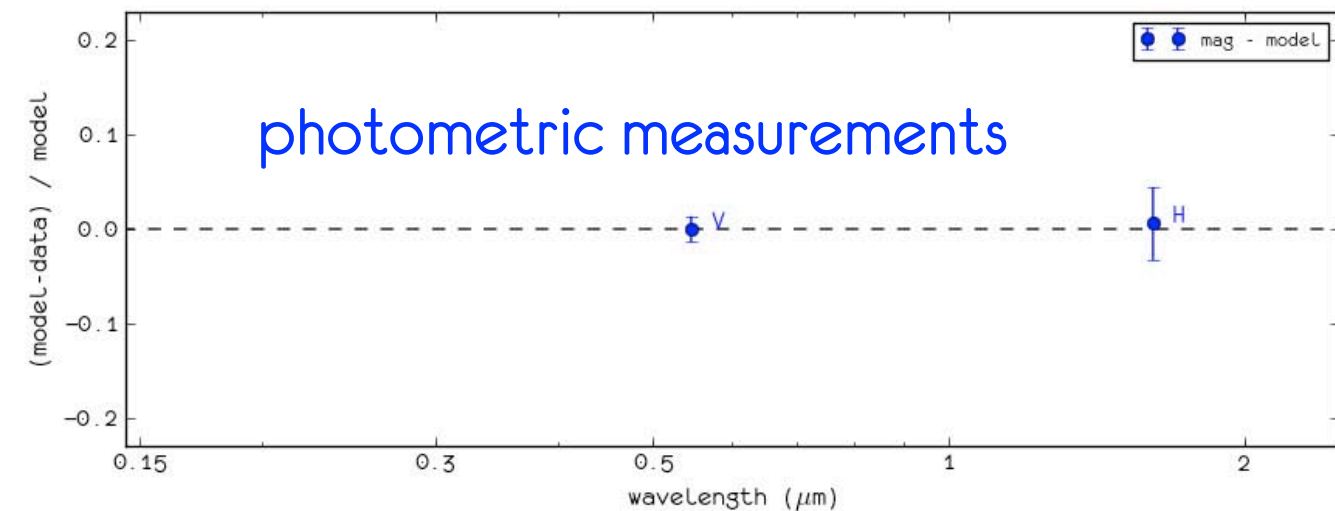
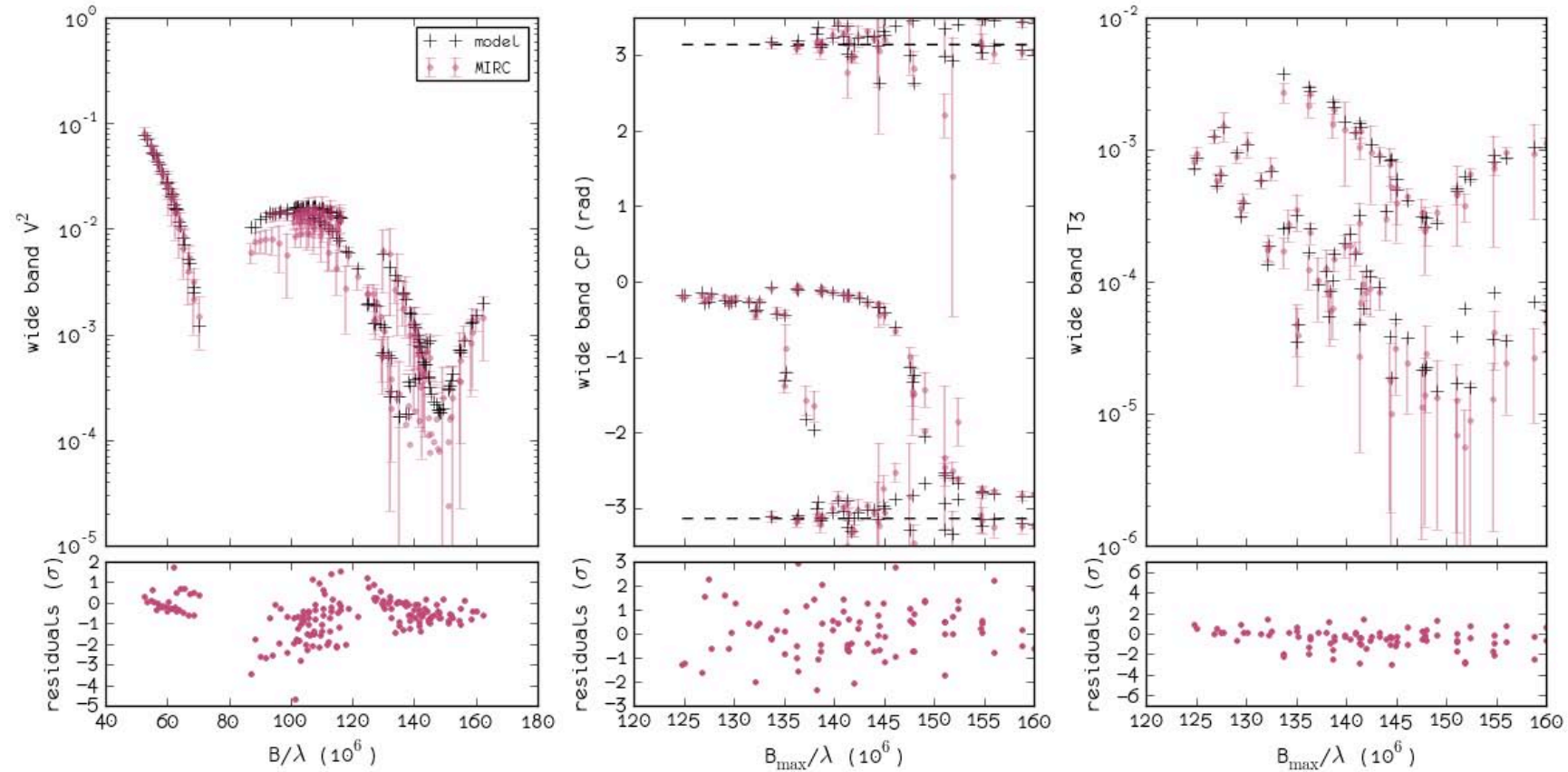
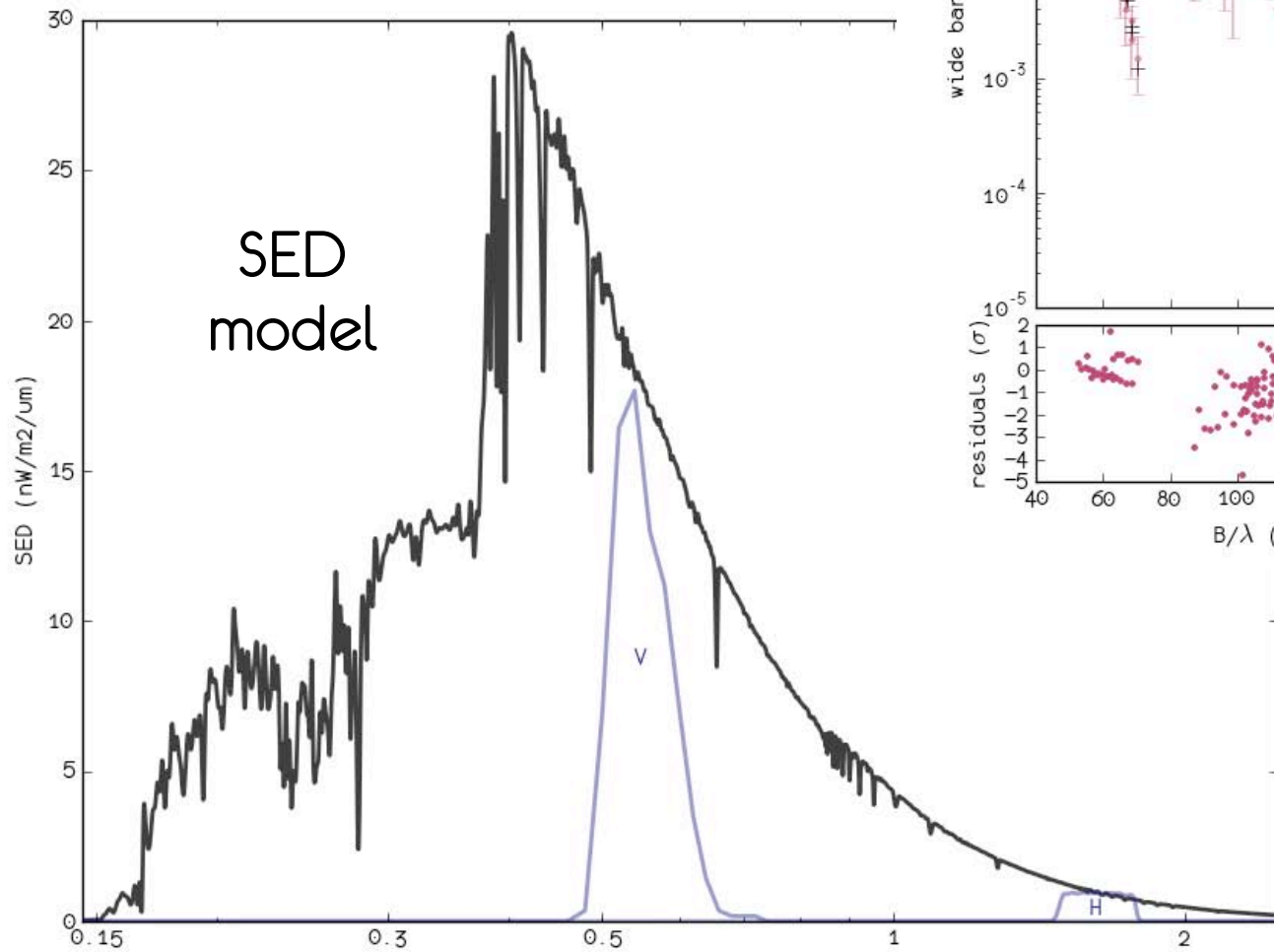
- ▶ same modeling principle as Aufdenberg+ 2006 and Monnier+ 2007, Mérand+ 2011 etc. (also Dominciano de Souza code)
- ▶ latitudinal mapping of hydrostatic non-LTE PHOENIX photospheric models ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\text{Logg}$ )

model for VLTI/AMBER in Br $\gamma$



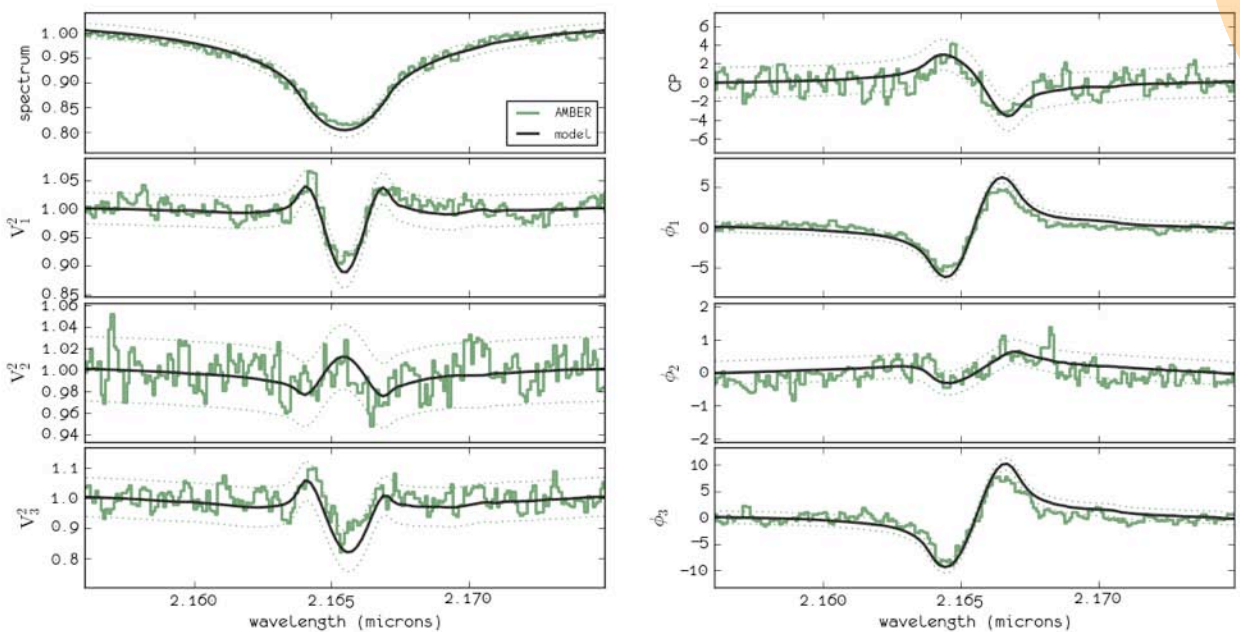
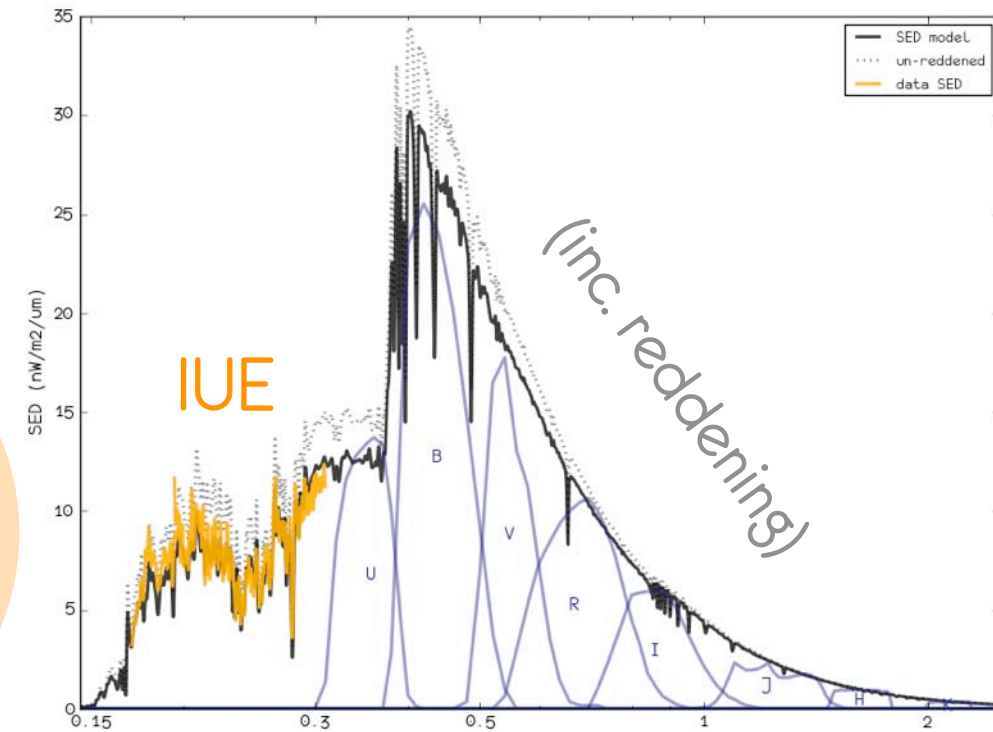
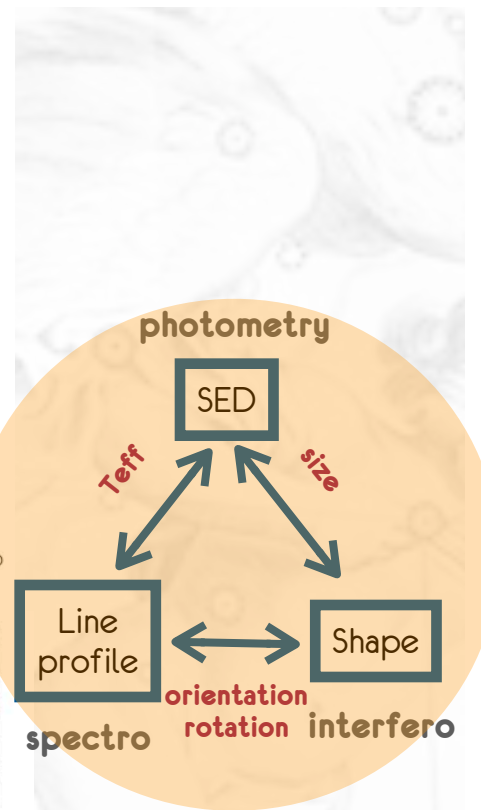
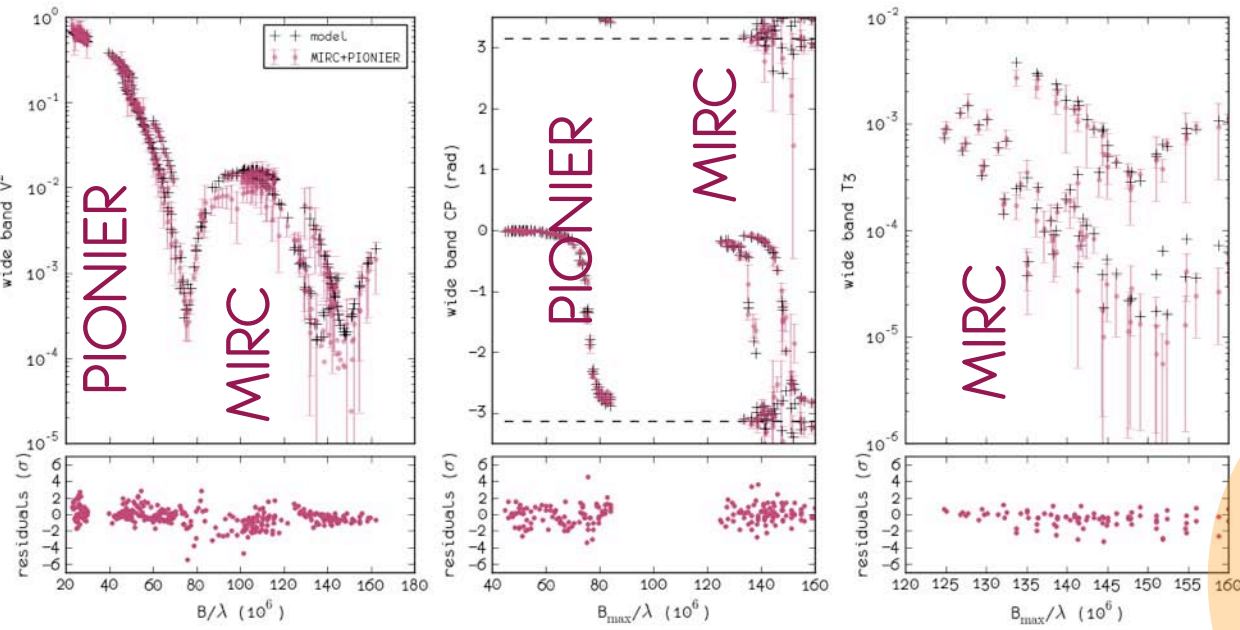
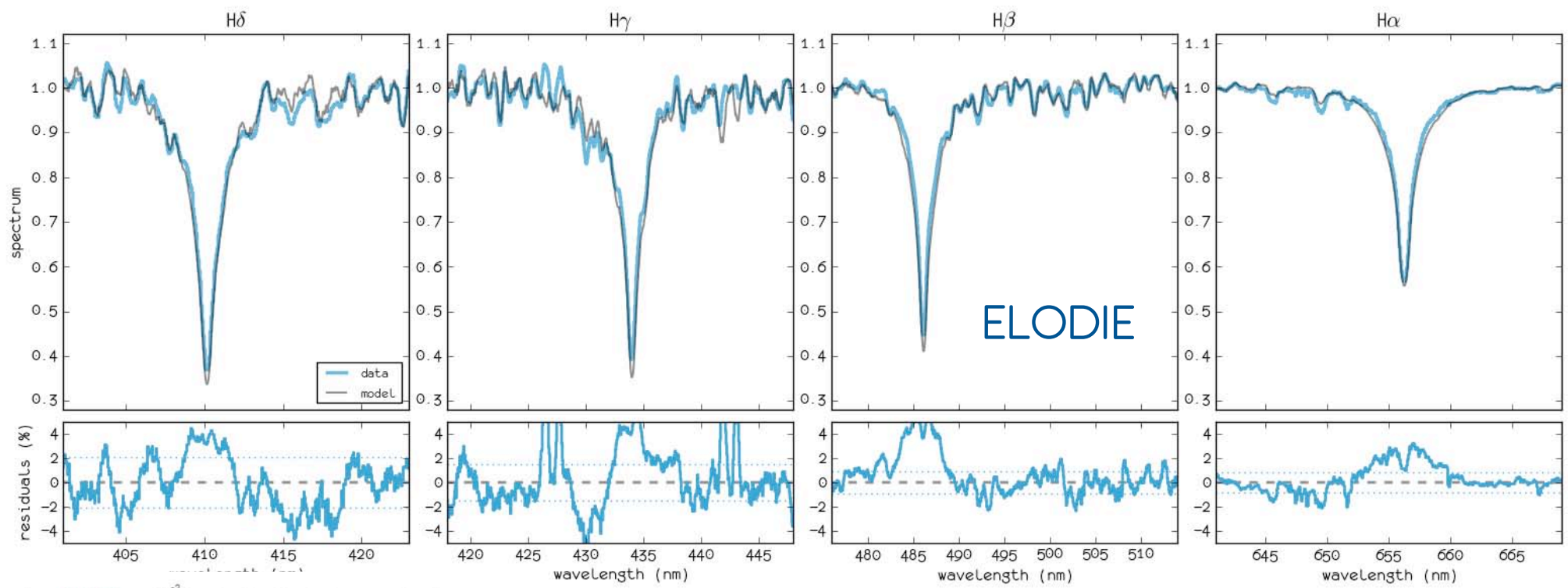
Our Altair parameters agree with Monnier+07 on the same dataset

## CHARA/MIRC interferometry

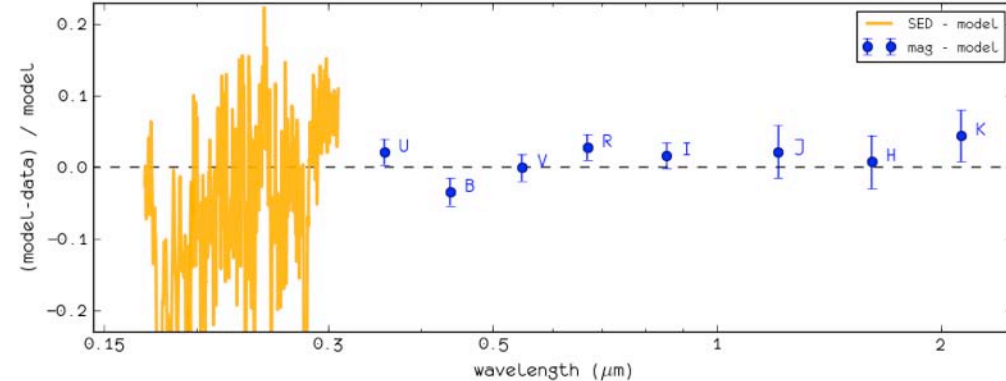




Our Altair model fits the extended data set quite well

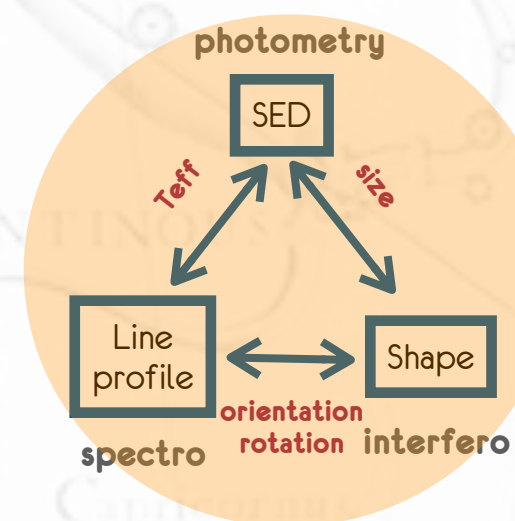
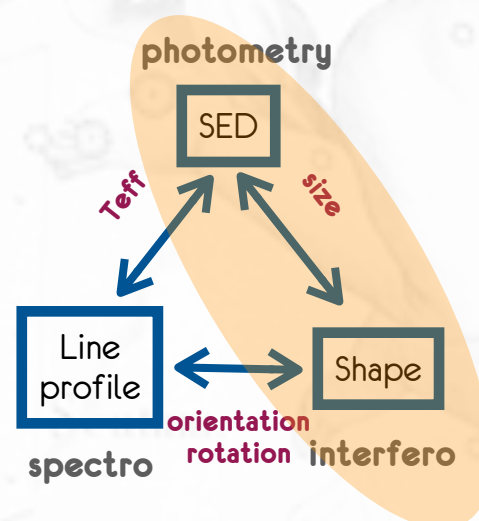


AMBER (Brγ)





	Monnier+ 2007	this work
	MIRC / V,H	MIRC+PIONIER / IUE+UBVRIJHK spectro / spectro-interf.
$\chi^2$	1.2 / 0.0	1.2+1.7 / 1.2 / 2.6 / 1.3
R Polar ( $R_{\odot}$ )	<b>1.634</b> $\pm$ 0.011	<b>1.636</b> $\pm$ 0.015
Teff Polar (K)	<b>8450</b> $\pm$ 140	<b>8600</b> $\pm$ 150 (8400)
E(B-V)	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.033</b> $\pm$ 0.015 (0)
inc ( $^{\circ}$ )	<b>57</b> $\pm$ 2	<b>57</b> $\pm$ 2
PA ( $^{\circ}$ )	<b>-62</b> $\pm$ 1	<b>-64</b> $\pm$ 1
$\beta$	<b>0.190</b> $\pm$ 0.011	<b>0.196</b> $\pm$ 0.015
$\omega/\omega_{\text{crit}}$	<b>0.923</b> $\pm$ 0.006	<b>0.915</b> $\pm$ 0.011
Mass ( $M_{\odot}$ )	<b>1.791</b>	
distance (pc)	<b>5.14</b>	



	Monnier+ 2007	this work	
	MIRC / V,H	MIRC+PIONIER / IUE+UBVRIJHK spectro / AMBER	PIONIER / IUE+UBVRIJHK spectro / AMBER
$\chi^2$	1.2 / 0.0	1.2+1.7 / 1.2 2.6 / 1.3	1.7 / 0.7 2.6 / 1.5
R Polar ( $R_{\odot}$ )	<b>1.634</b> $\pm$ 0.011	<b>1.636</b> $\pm$ 0.015	<b>1.637</b> $\pm$ 0.020
Teff Polar (K)	<b>8450</b> $\pm$ 140	<b>8600</b> $\pm$ 150	<b>8930</b> $\pm$ 200
E(B-V)	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.033</b> $\pm$ 0.015	<b>0.035</b> $\pm$ 0.020
inc ( $^{\circ}$ )	<b>57</b> $\pm$ 2	<b>57</b> $\pm$ 2	<b>65</b> $\pm$ 8
PA ( $^{\circ}$ )	<b>-62</b> $\pm$ 1	<b>-64</b> $\pm$ 1	<b>-60</b> $\pm$ 3
$\beta$	<b>0.190</b> $\pm$ 0.011	<b>0.196</b> $\pm$ 0.015	<b>0.230</b> $\pm$ 0.040
$\omega/\omega_{\text{crit}}$	<b>0.923</b> $\pm$ 0.006	<b>0.915</b> $\pm$ 0.011	<b>0.910</b> $\pm$ 0.020
Mass ( $M_{\odot}$ )	<b>1.791</b>		
distance (pc)	<b>5.14</b>		

over-resolved interferometry (2nd lobe with CHARA/MIRC)  
provides the highest constraint on gravity darkening

# Results

- ▶ Successful simultaneous spectro-photo-interferometric modeling of a rotating star
- ▶ **MIRC / PIONIER cross validated:** same model explains both datasets
- ▶ PIONIER data are not the highest constraints: **not enough spatial resolution** (*gravity darkening study needs 2nd lobe!*)



# Imaging the Surface of Altair

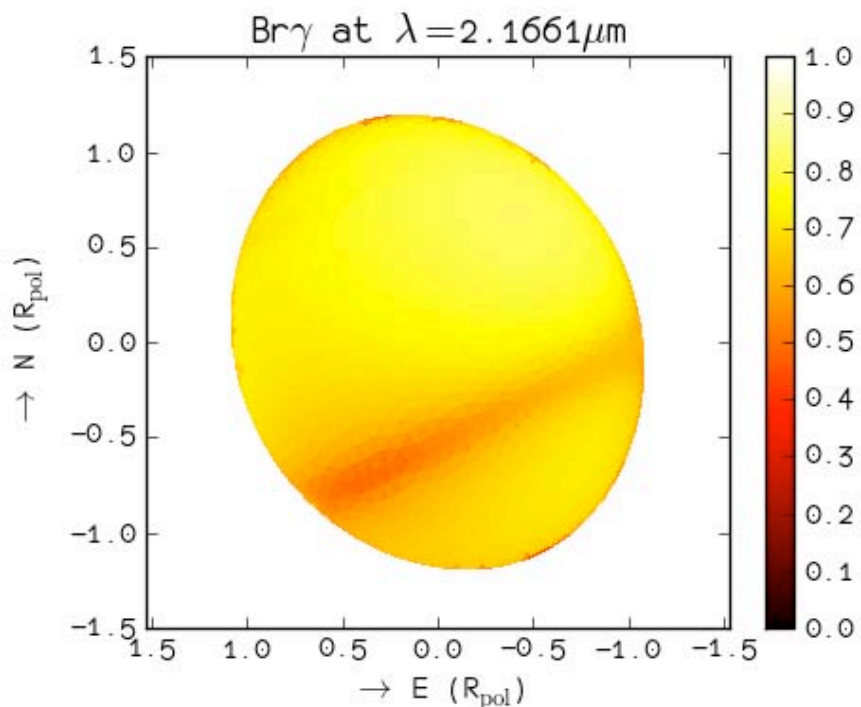
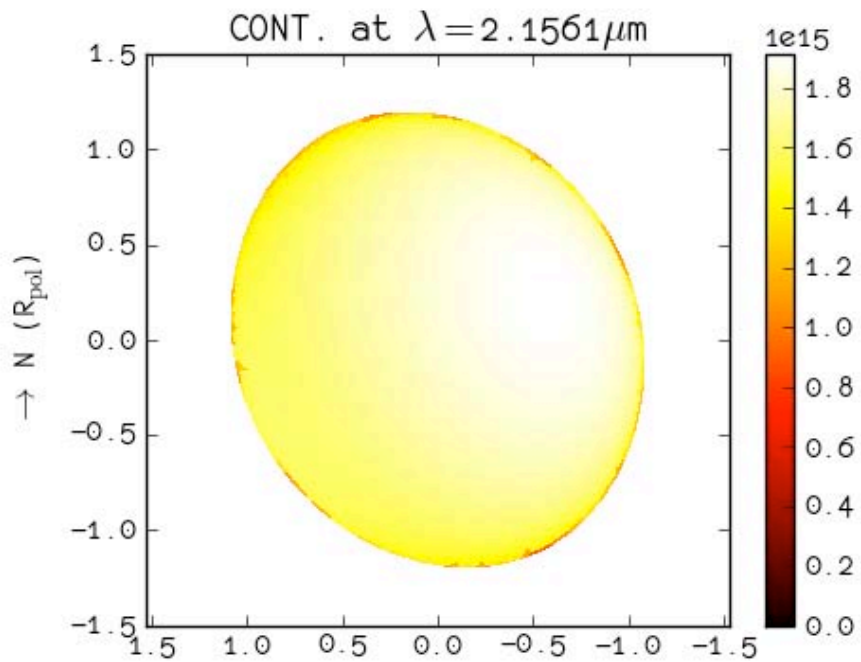
John D. Monnier,<sup>1\*</sup> M. Zhao,<sup>1</sup> E. Pedretti,<sup>2</sup> N. Thureau,<sup>3</sup> M. Ireland,<sup>4</sup> P. Muirhead,<sup>5</sup> J.-P. Berger,<sup>6</sup> R. Millan-Gabet,<sup>7</sup> G. Van Belle,<sup>7</sup> T. ten Brummelaar,<sup>8</sup> H. McAlister,<sup>8</sup> S. Ridgway,<sup>9</sup> N. Turner,<sup>8</sup> L. Sturmann,<sup>8</sup> J. Sturmann,<sup>8</sup> D. Berger<sup>1</sup>

Spatially resolving the surfaces of nearby stars promises to advance our knowledge of stellar physics. Using optical long-baseline interferometry, we constructed a near-infrared image of the rapidly rotating hot star Altair with a resolution of  $<1$  milliarcsecond. The image clearly reveals the strong effect of gravity darkening on the highly distorted stellar photosphere. Standard models for a uniformly rotating star cannot explain our findings, which appear to result from differential rotation, alternative gravity-darkening laws, or both.

# differential rotation effects

uniform rotation

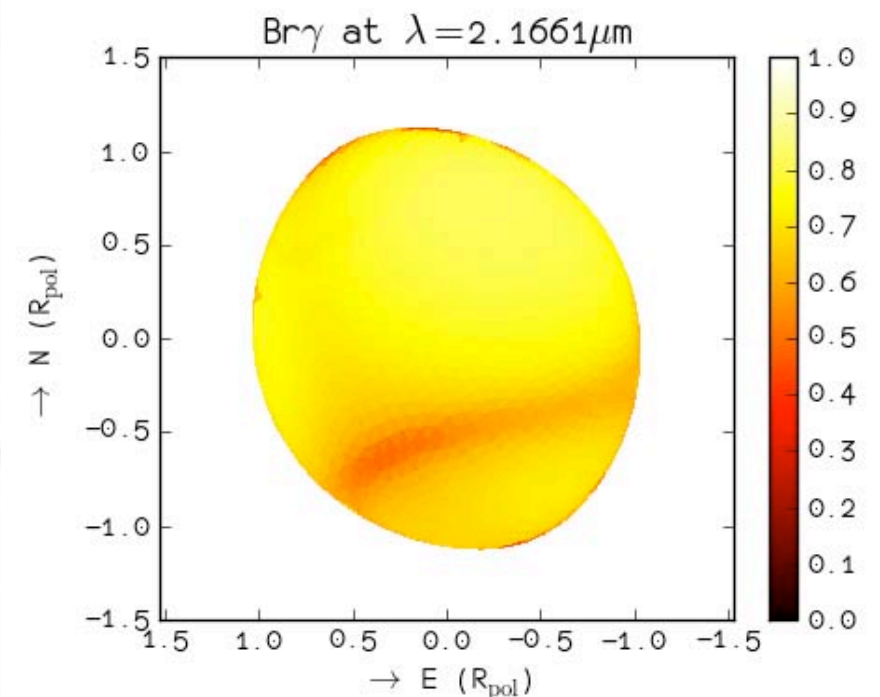
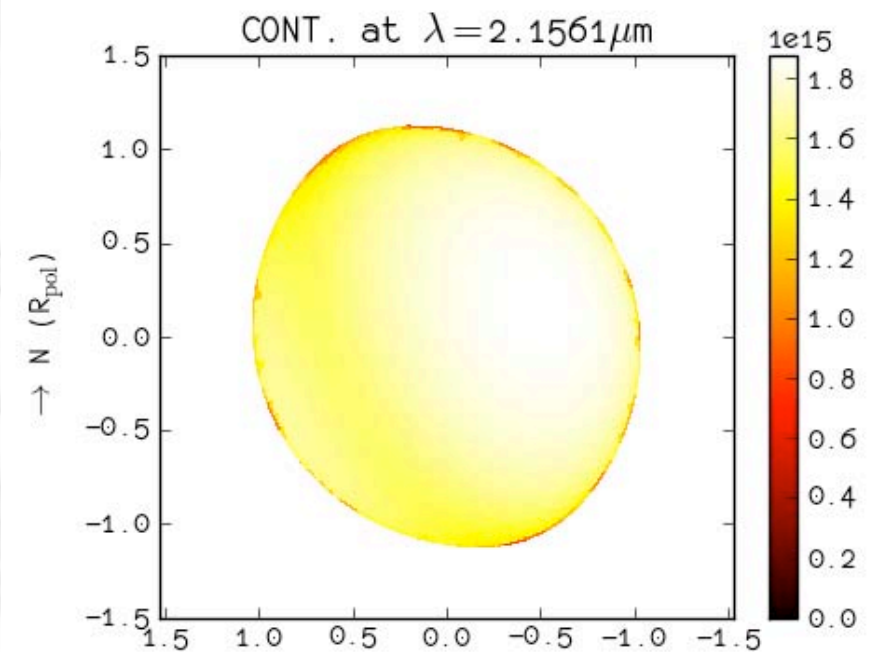
solar like lat.  
diff. rotation



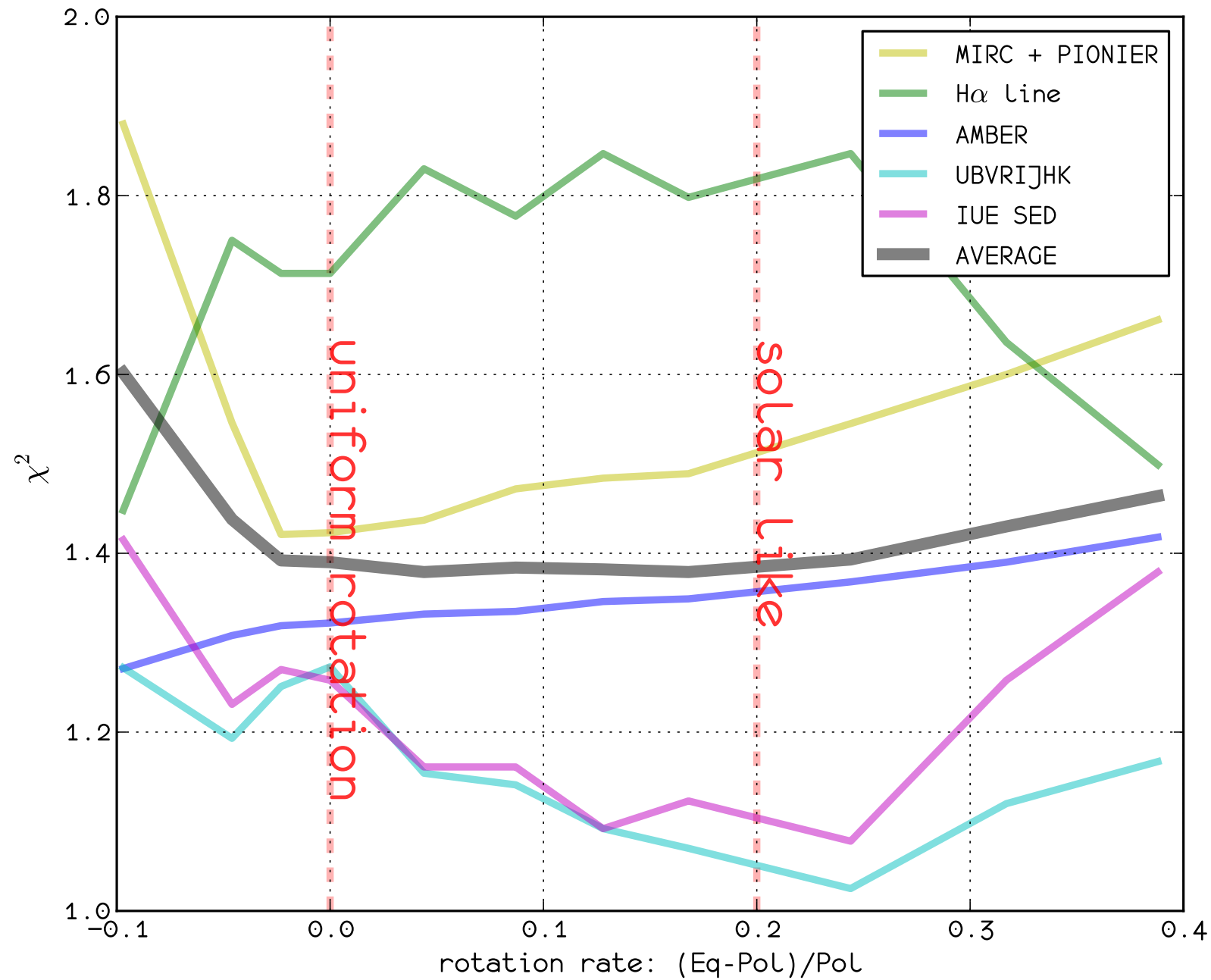
**size:**  
smaller for  
equivalent  
apparent  
luminosity

**shape:**  
less oblate

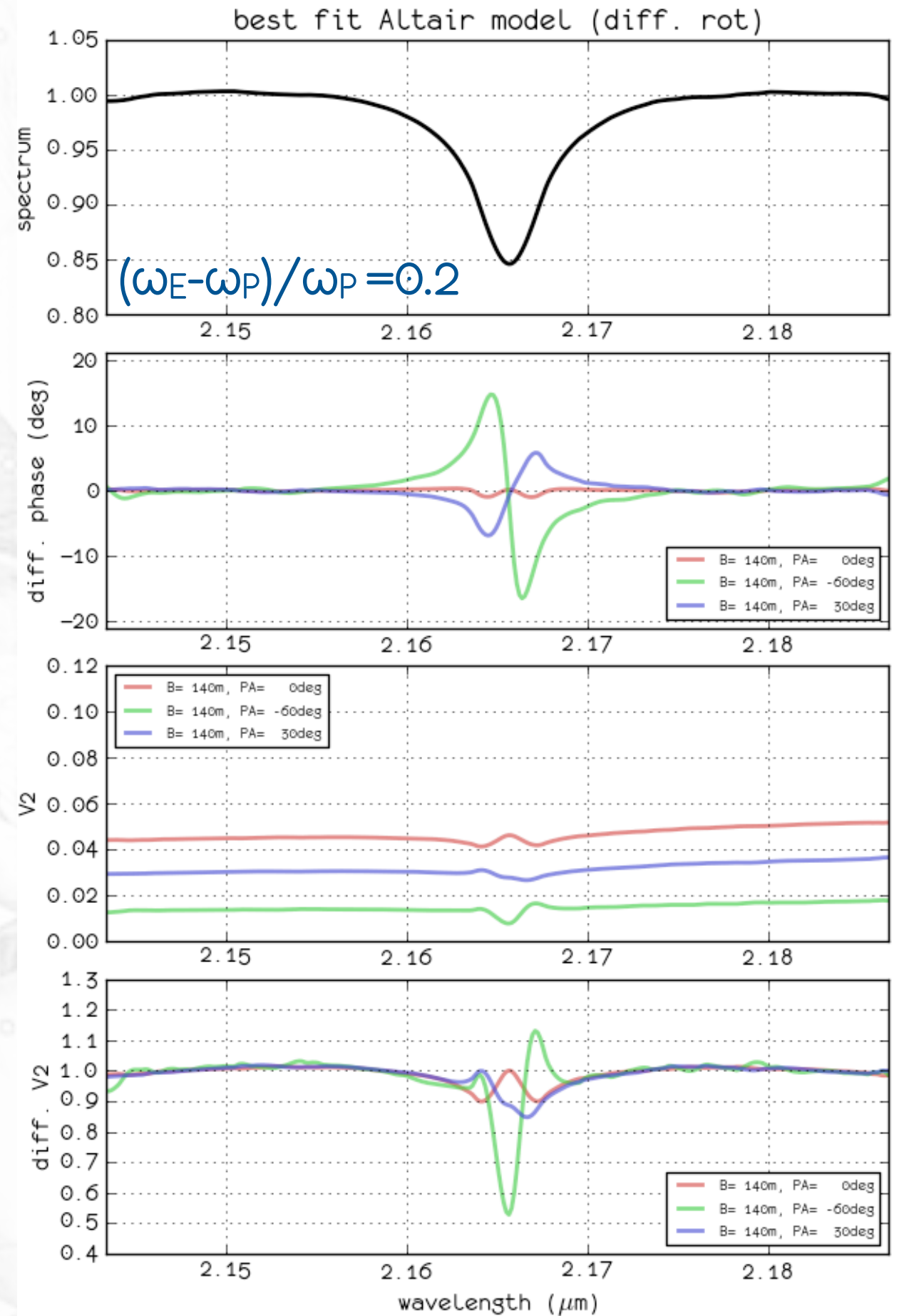
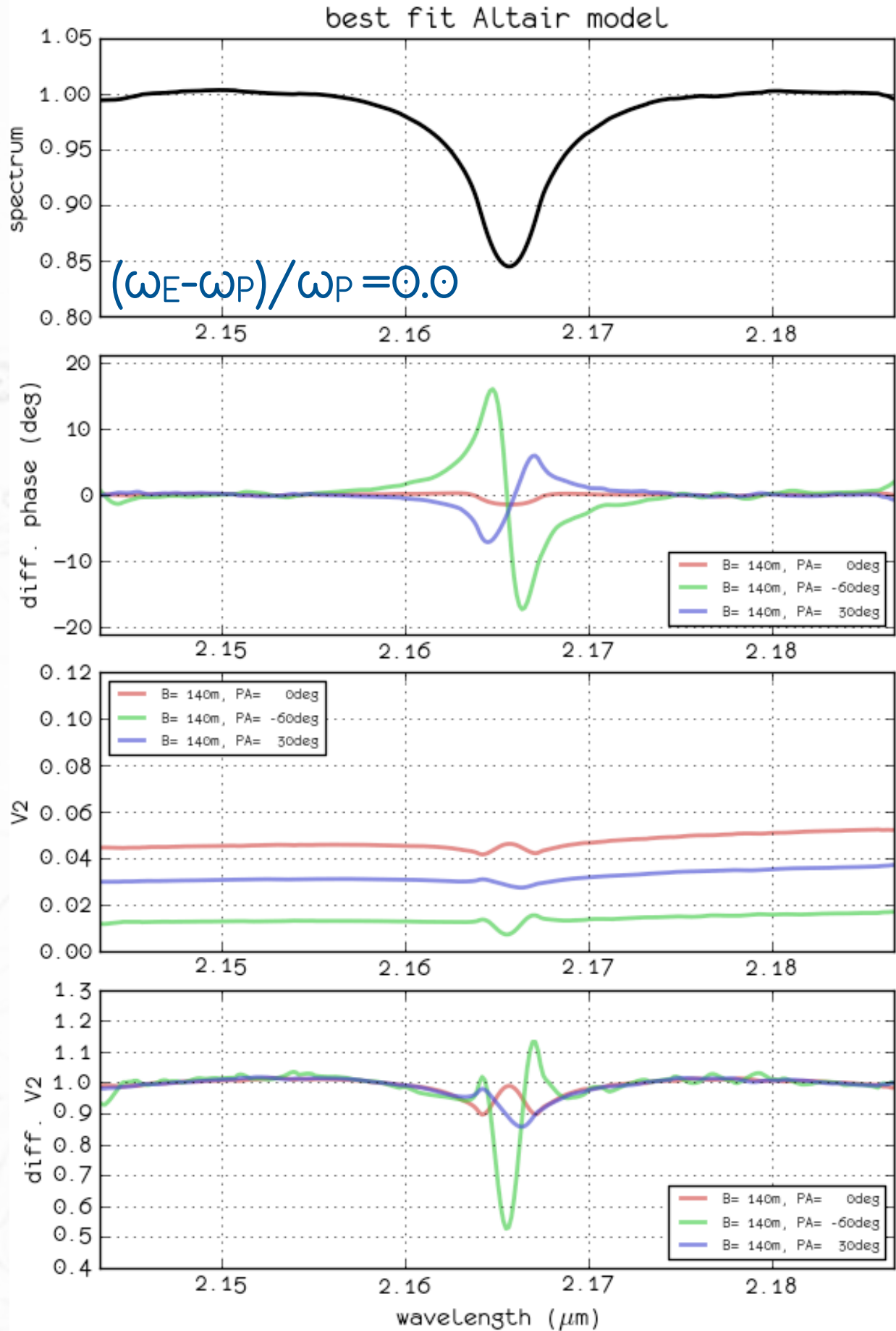
**velocity  
field:**  
lines are twisted



# Constraining the differential rotation

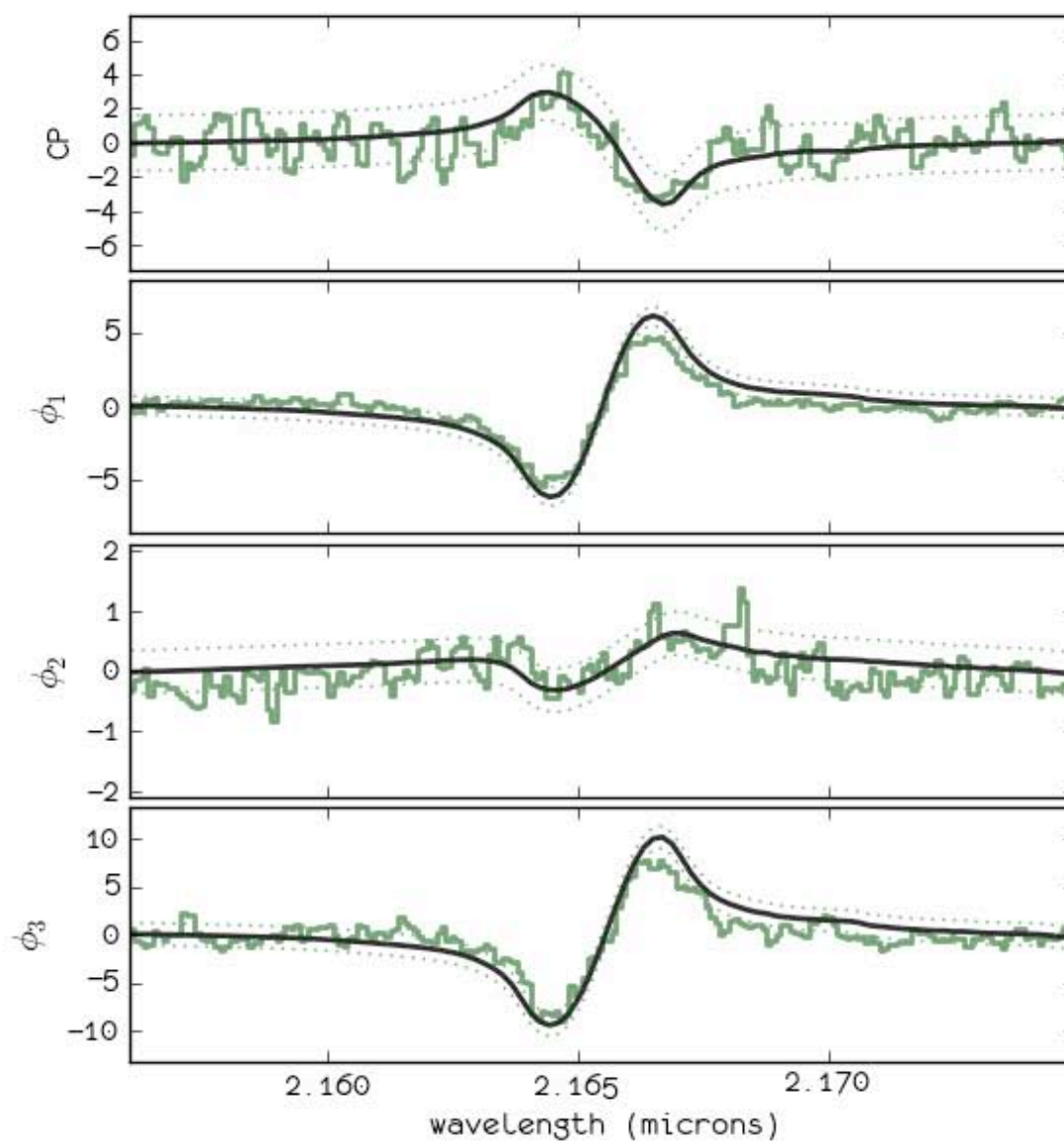
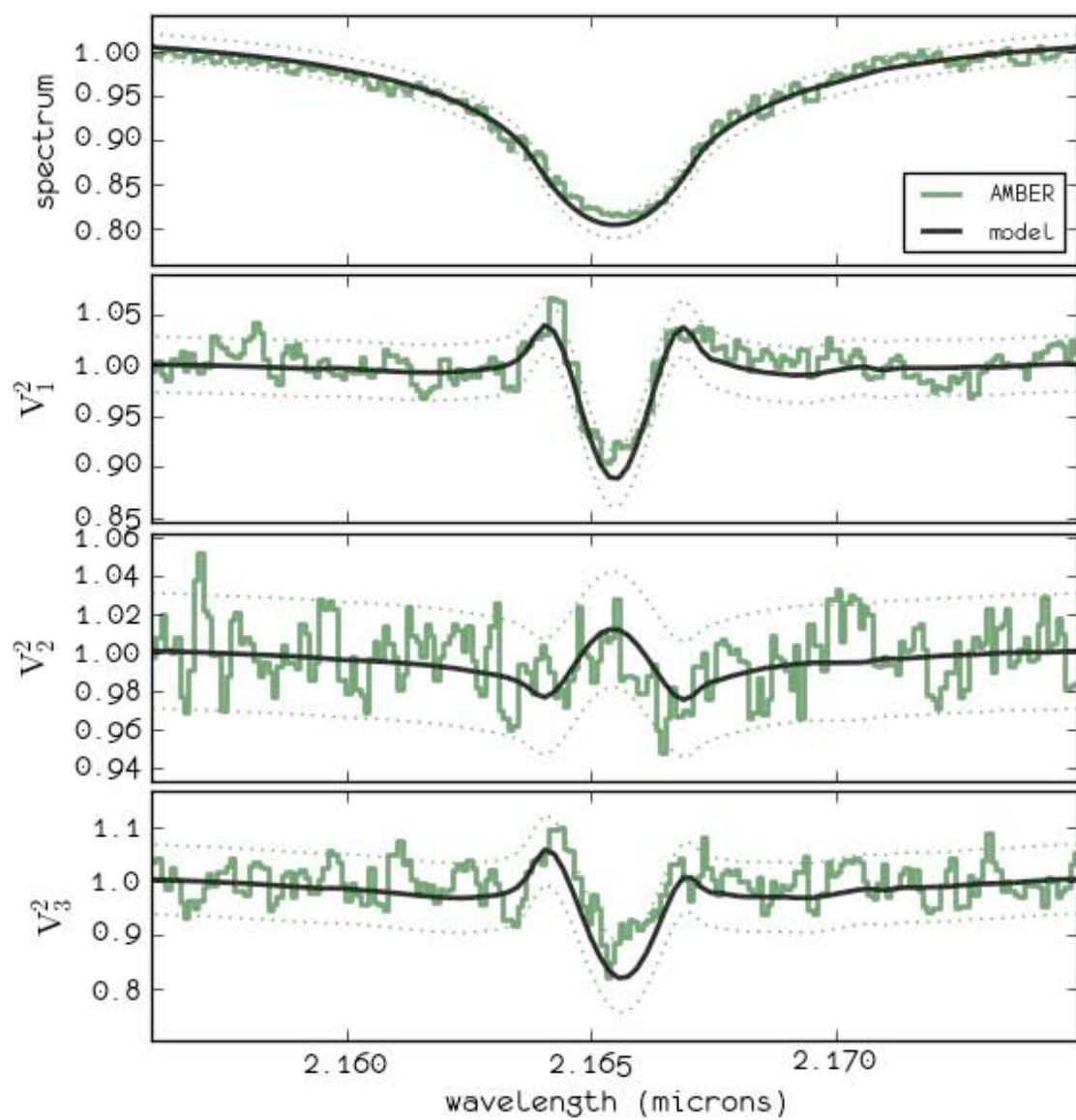




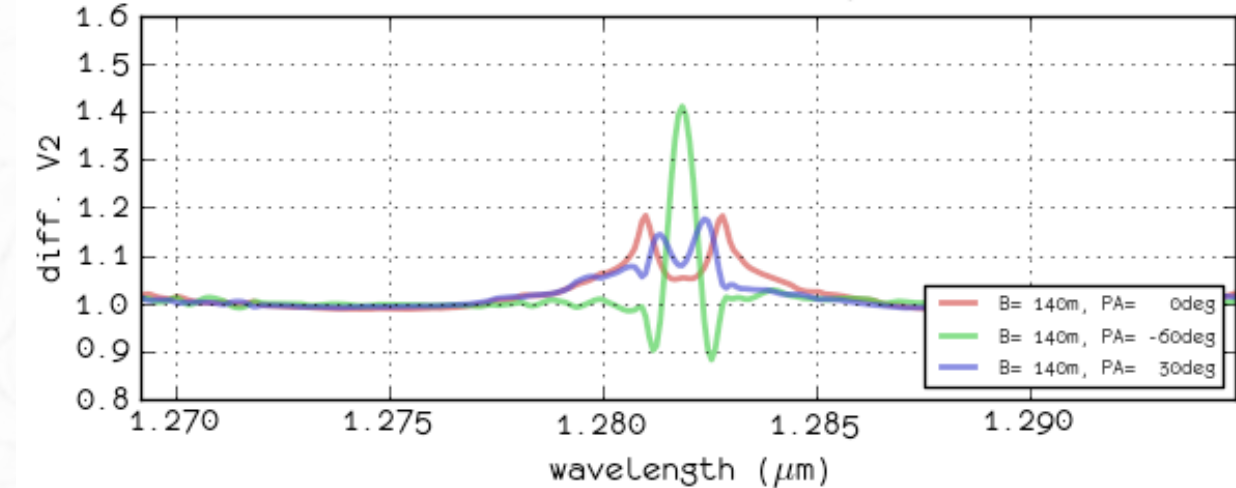
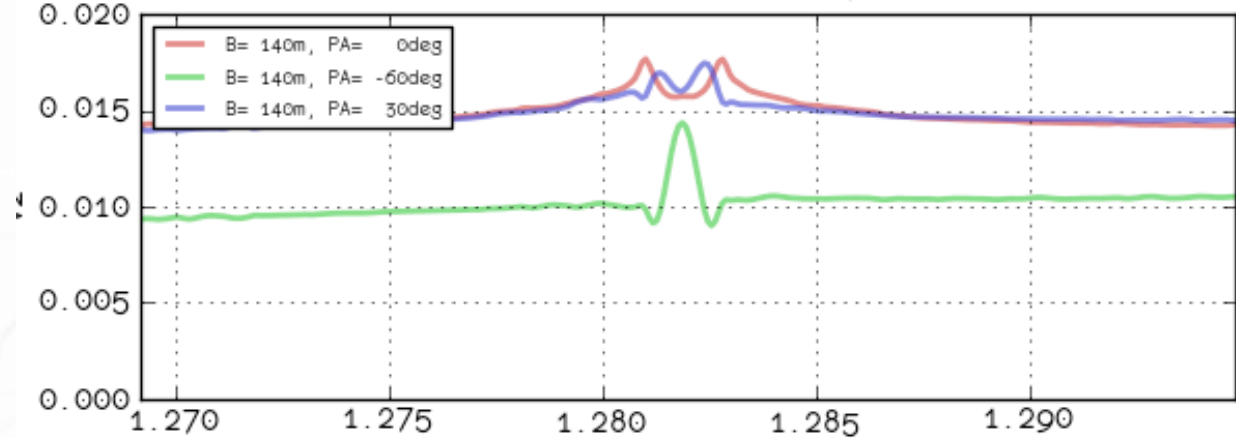
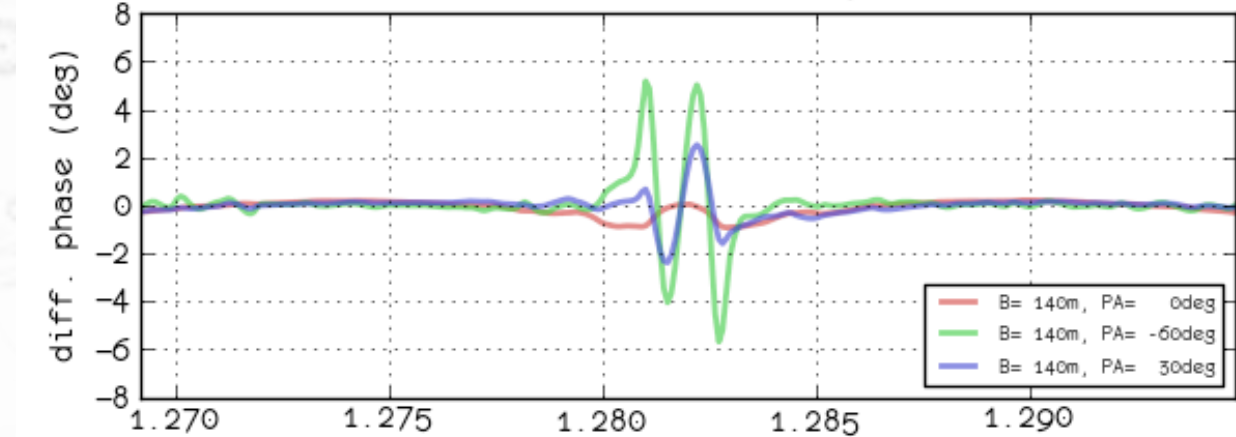
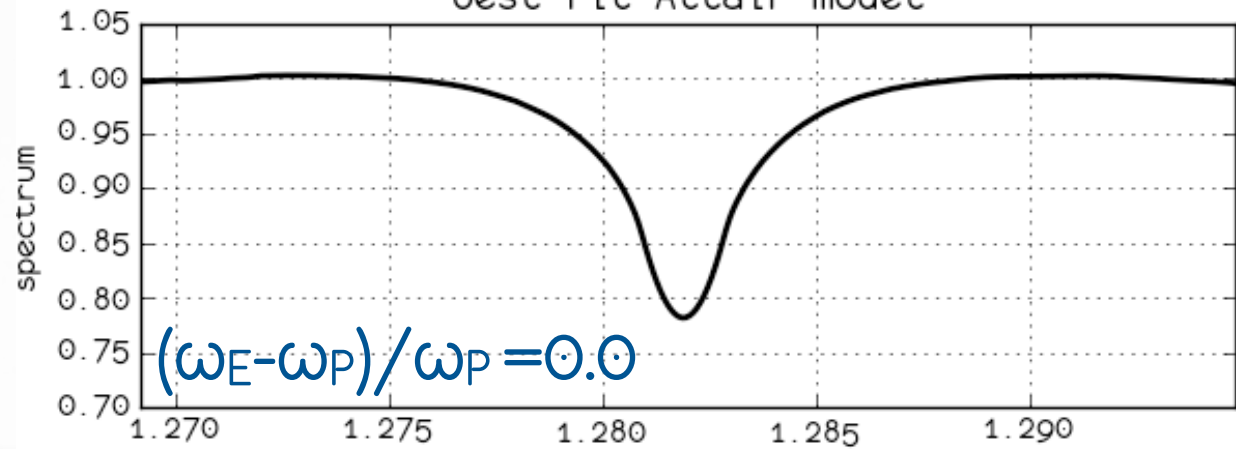


currently: K band with Baseline of 140m

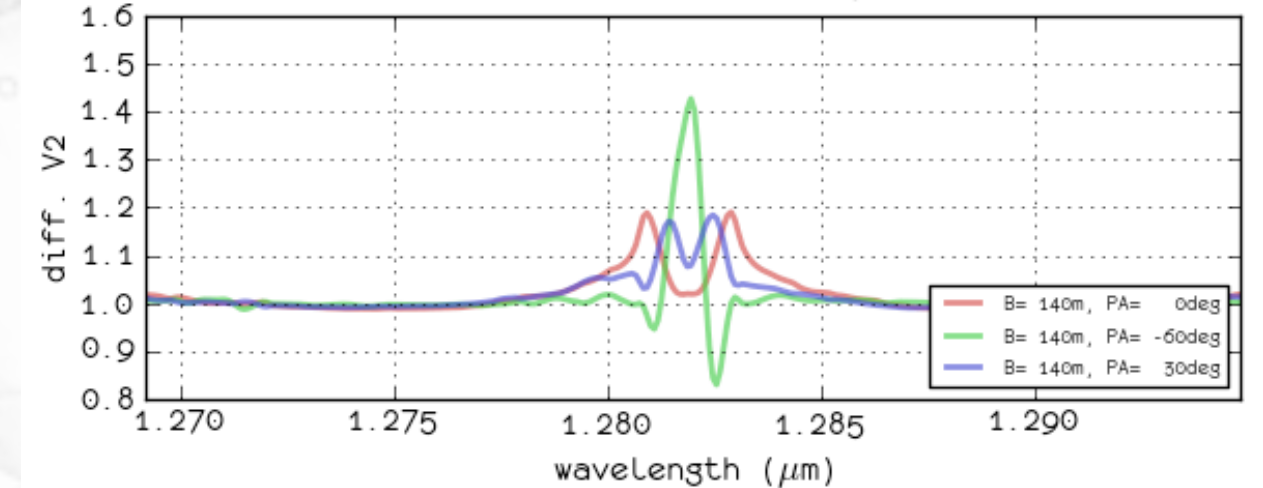
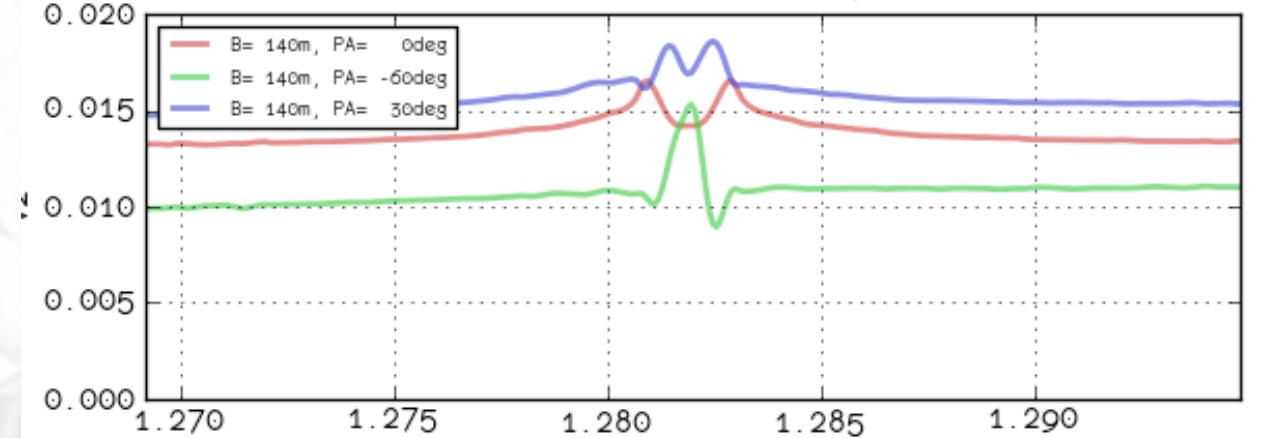
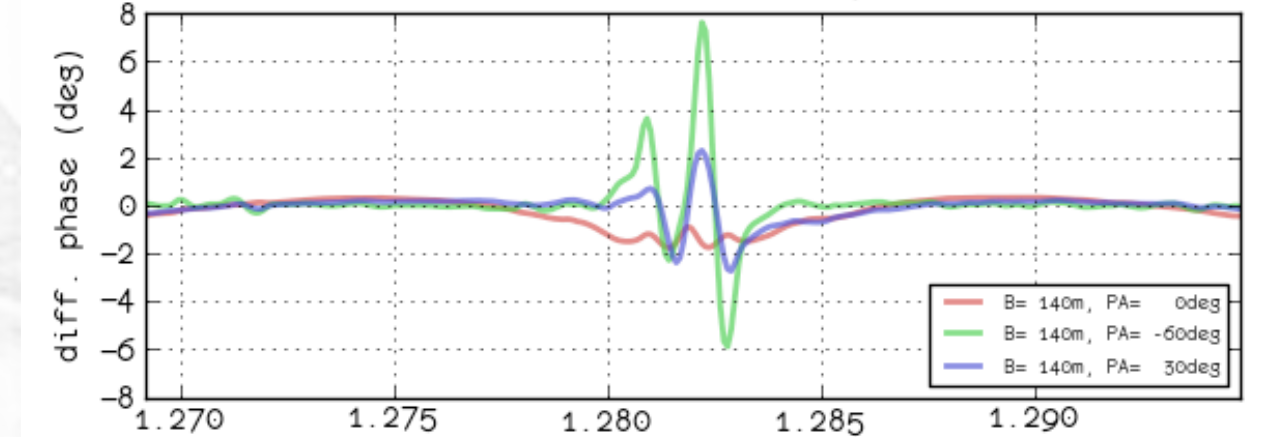
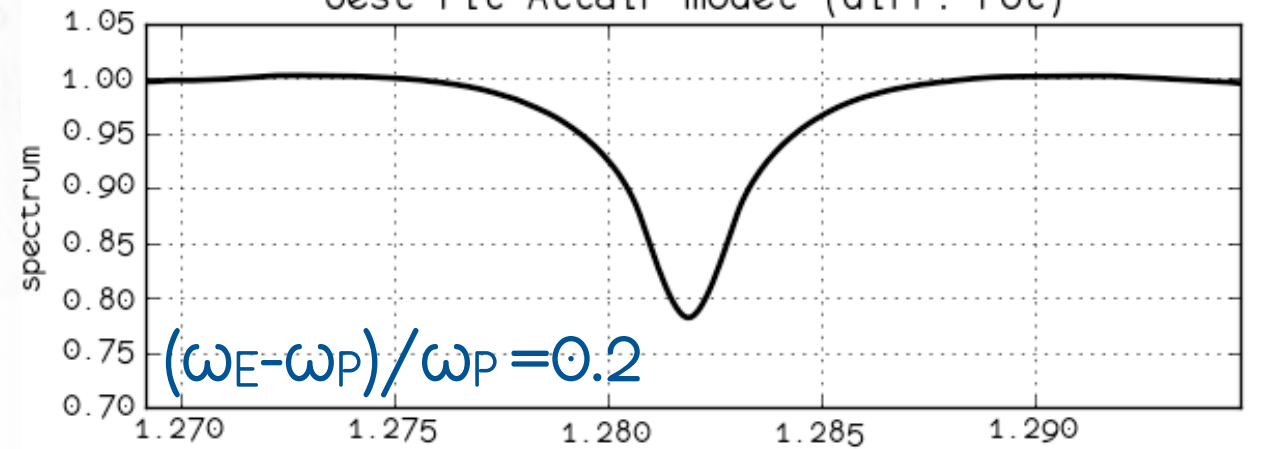
# AMBER (Br $\gamma$ )



best fit Altair model



best fit Altair model (diff. rot)



predicted: J band and Baseline of 140m (in 2nd lobe)



# Conclusion

## ► Modeling:

- confirmation of Monnier+07 parameters (inc. low gravity darkening)
- multi-technics: all data interpreted successfully by (naive) model

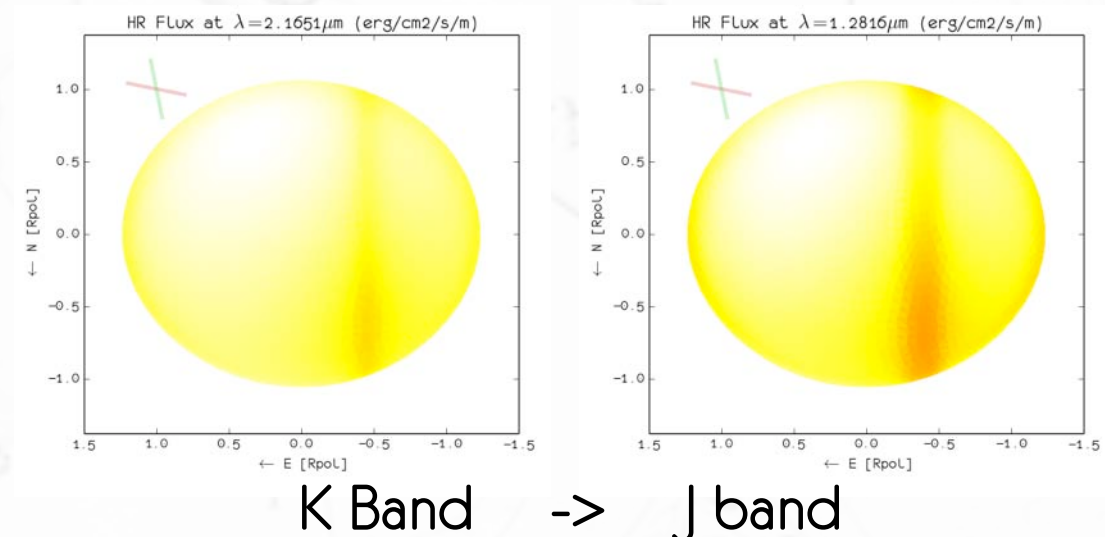
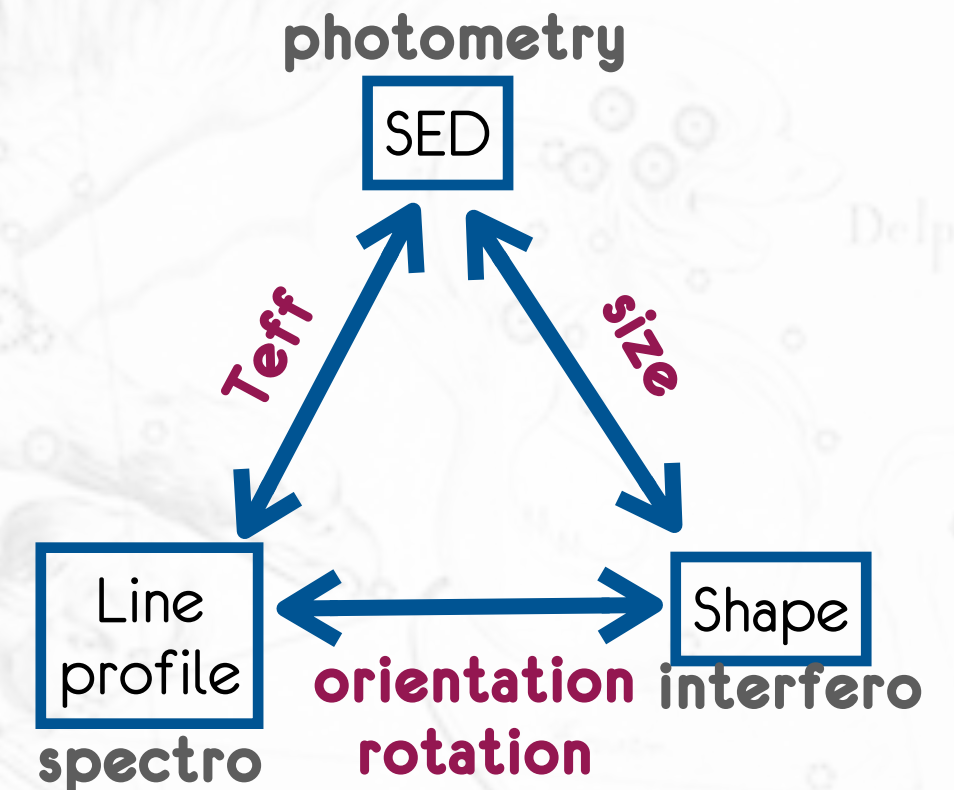
## ► Latitudinal differential rotation:

$$\text{Altair: } 0.0 \lesssim (\omega_E - \omega_P) / \omega_P \lesssim 0.2$$

confirmed by Michel Rieutord's model

## ► PIONIER upgrade?

- PIONIER weak constraints for (most) rotating stars... (only 1st lobe)
- **R > 5000 at  $\lambda \sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ :** higher spatial resolution and many more lines!



# Paschen series B=50m

