

Investigating the Circumstellar Disks of Hot Stars using Long-Baseline Interferometry



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Outline


- Introduction to Be stars
- Scientific Motivation
- Description of the NPOI
- Recent Results
- Current Projects
- Future Projects

Classical Be Stars

- Non-supergiant B-type stars
- Have at least one **Balmer line in emission**



The circumstellar envelope is typically explained as a rotationally supported thin disk formed by an **outflowing gas**

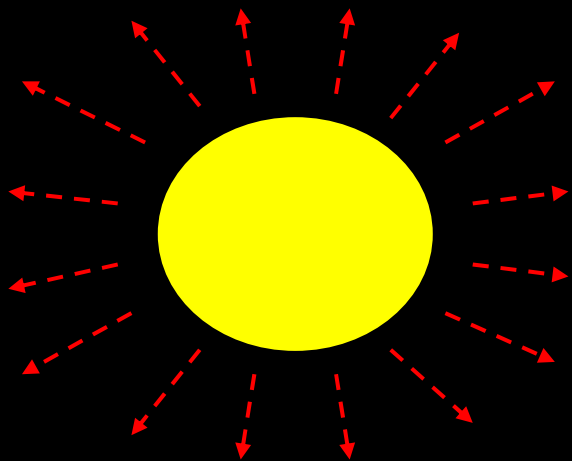


Scientific Motivation

- ~ 20% of all B stars are in the Be stage
- What causes B stars to become Be stars is not fully understood
 - NRPs might be involved
 - Magnetic fields might be involved
 - Rapid rotation appears to be necessary
- Unique testing lab for theories related to
 - Rotationally enhanced mass loss
 - Stellar angular momentum distribution
 - Magnetic field evolution

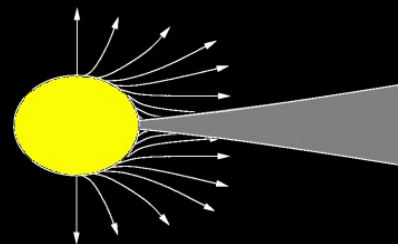
Theory

Mass-loss



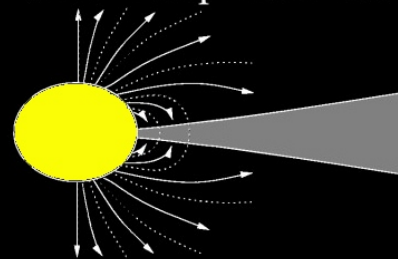
Wind

Disk Formation



Bjorkman & Cassinelli, 1993

wind-compressed disc

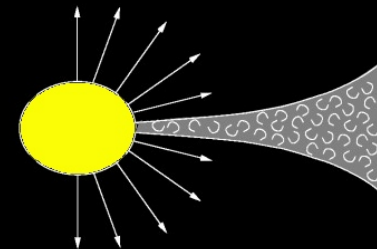


Cassinelli, et al. 2002

magnetic WCD

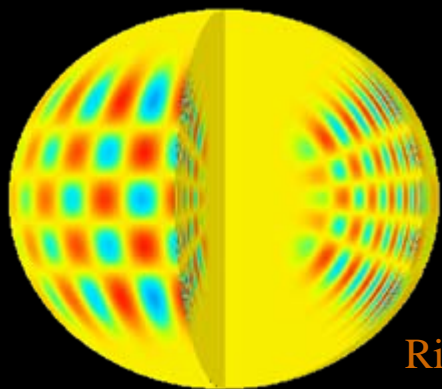
NRPs

?



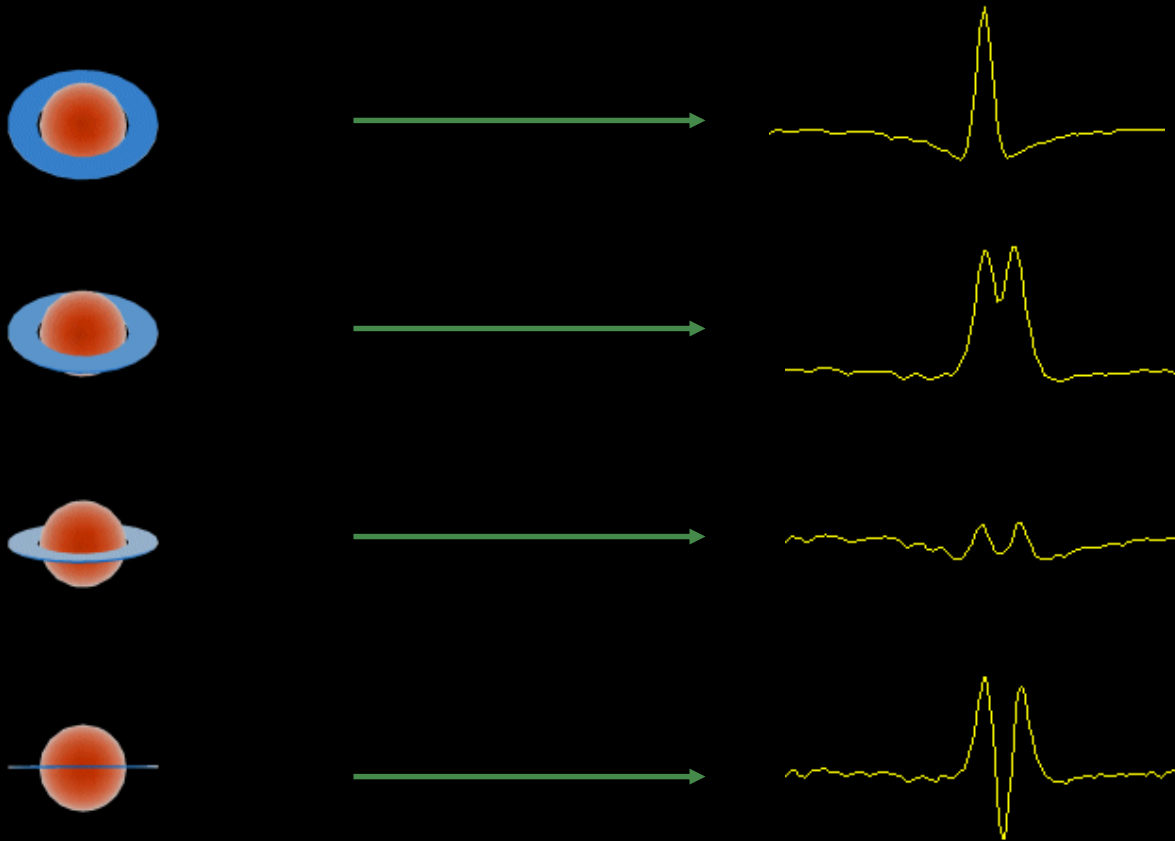
Okazaki 2001

viscous disc

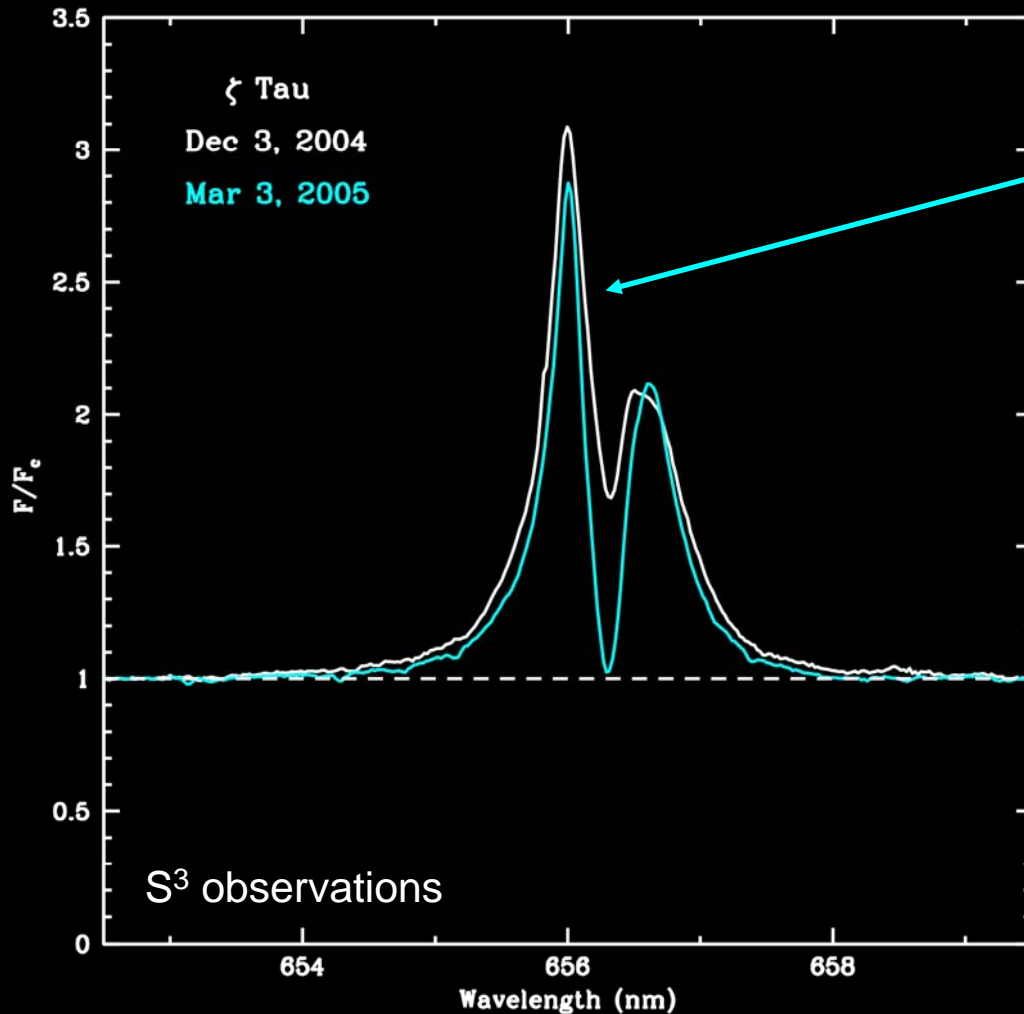


Rivinius et al., 1998

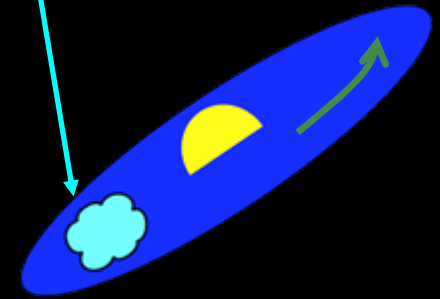
Circumstellar Disks



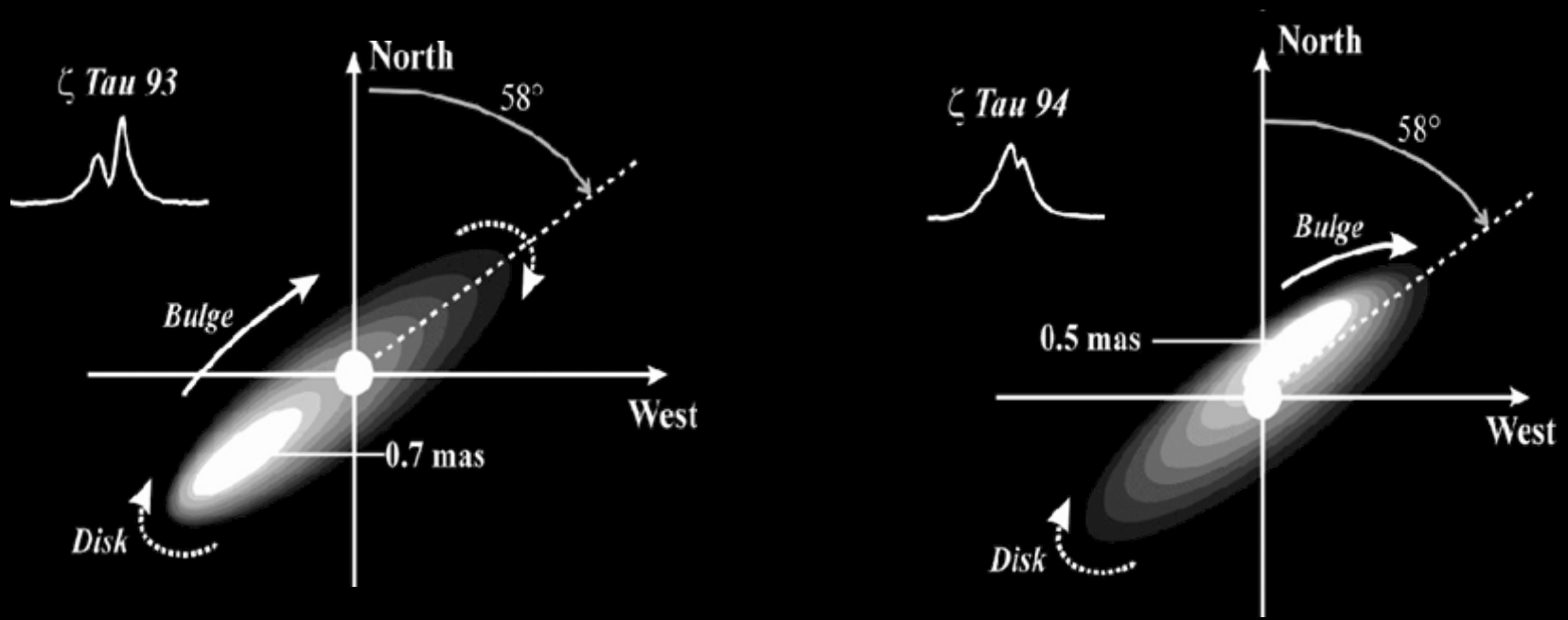
Asymmetric Intensity Distributions



Asymmetric Disk



One-armed Oscillations

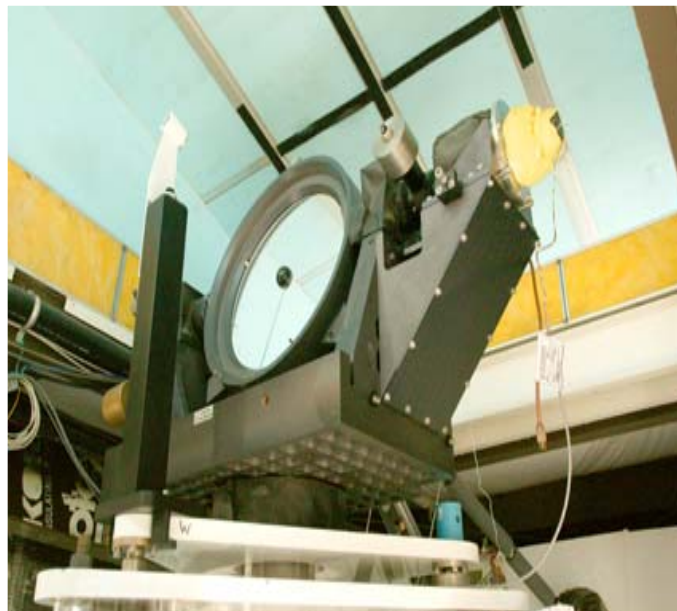


Vakili et al. 1998

The Instrument

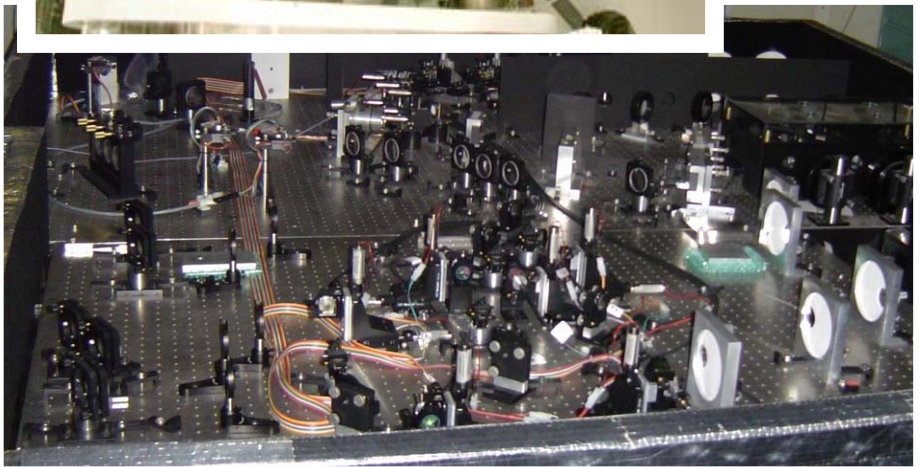
The Navy Prototype Optical Interferometer

Siderostat Mirror

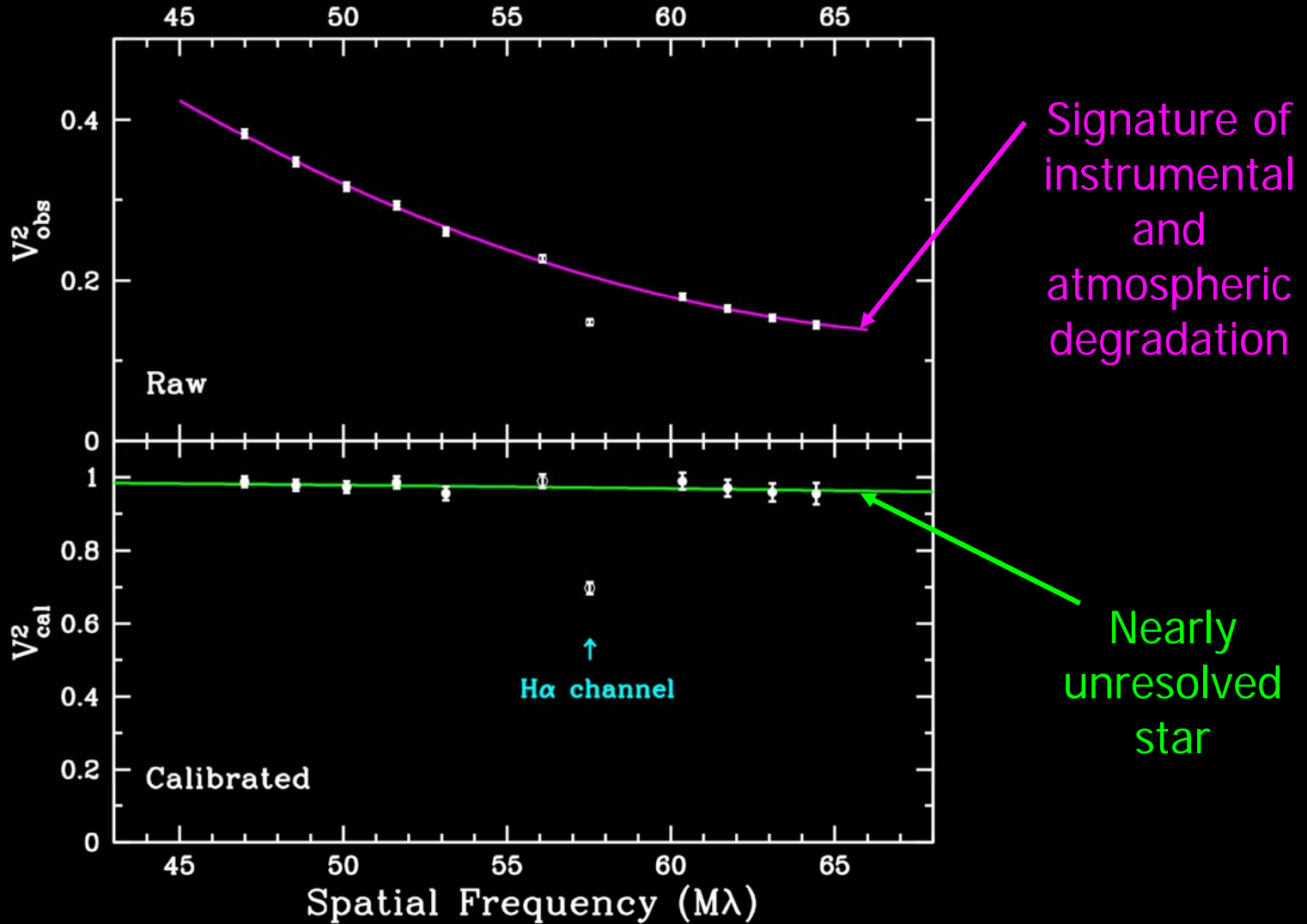


b

Long Delay Lines

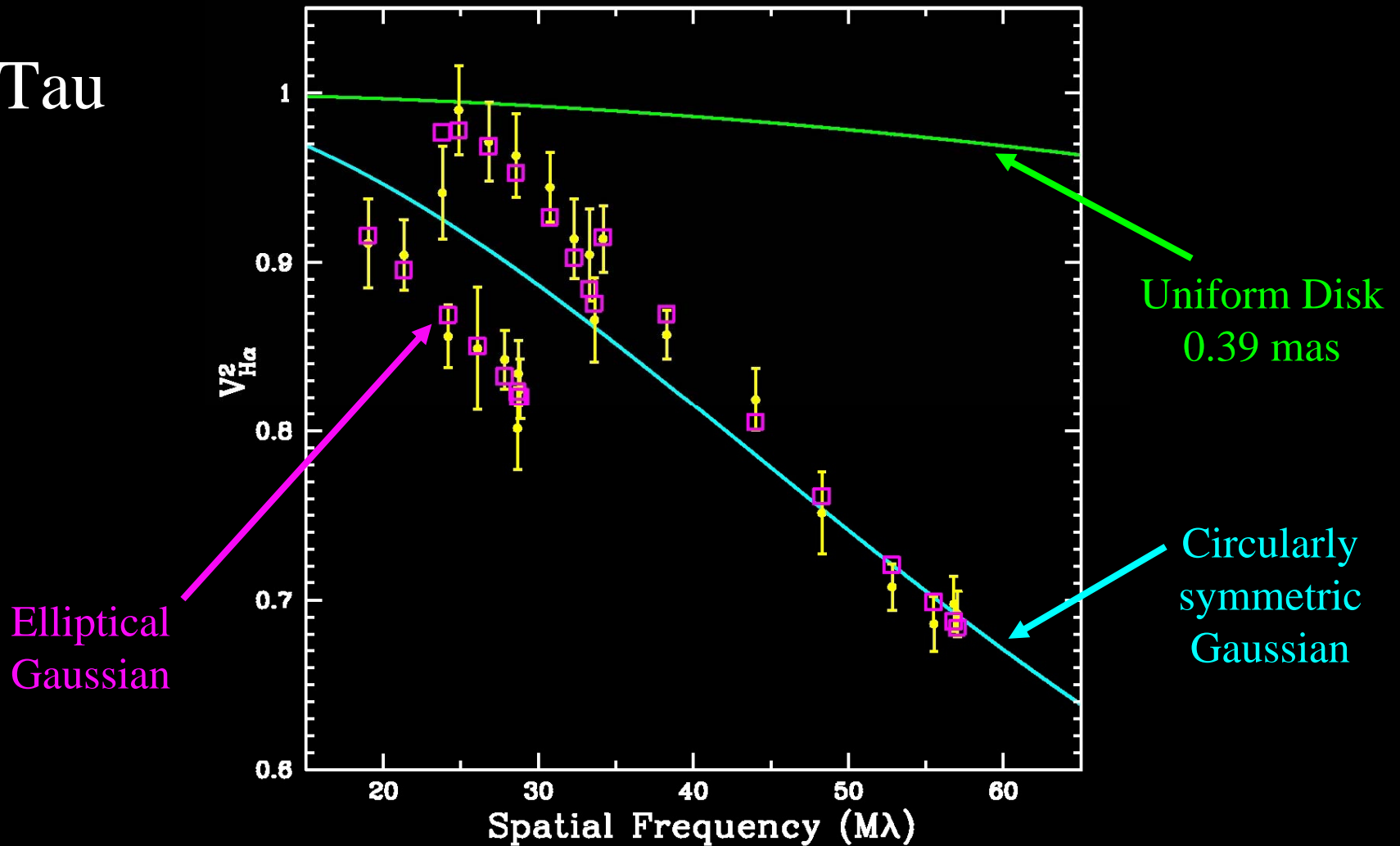


Calibration



Model Fitting

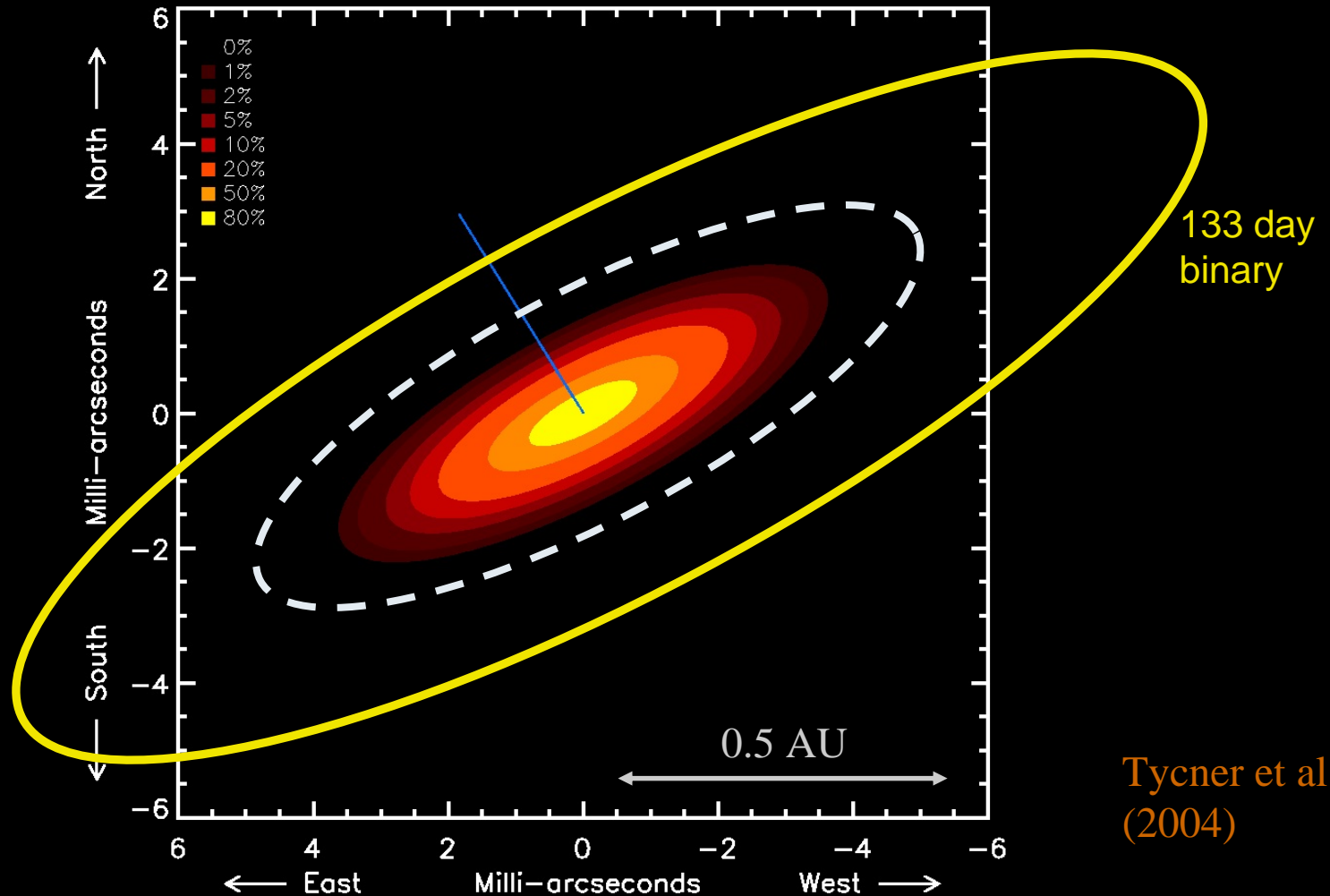
ζ Tau



Recent Results

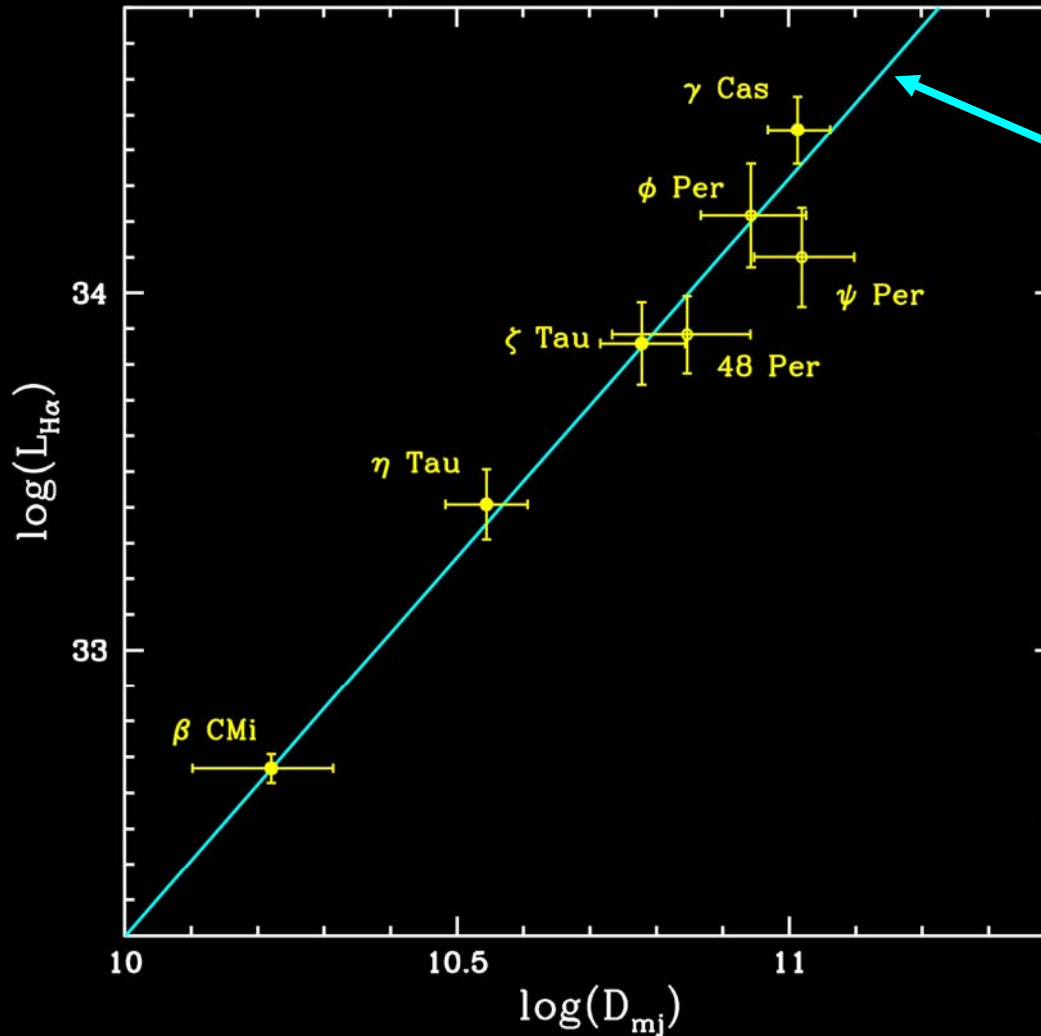
Disk Truncation

ζ Tau



Tycner et al.
(2004)

Disk Luminosity vs Size

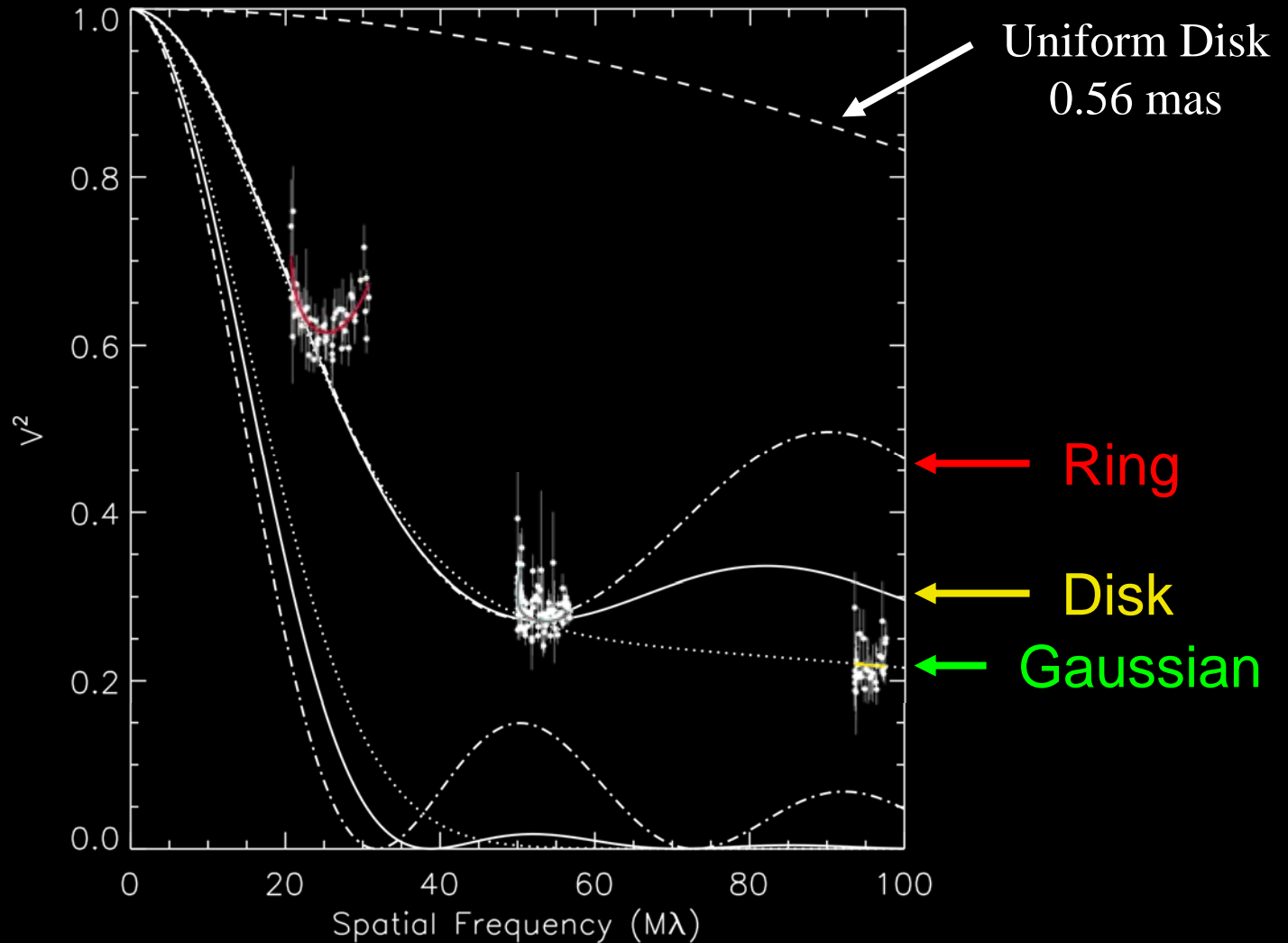


The slope
implies that
 $L_{H\alpha} \propto D^2$

Tycner et al.
(2005)

Intensity Distributions

Data shown for
 γ Cas
Tycner et al.
(to be submitted)

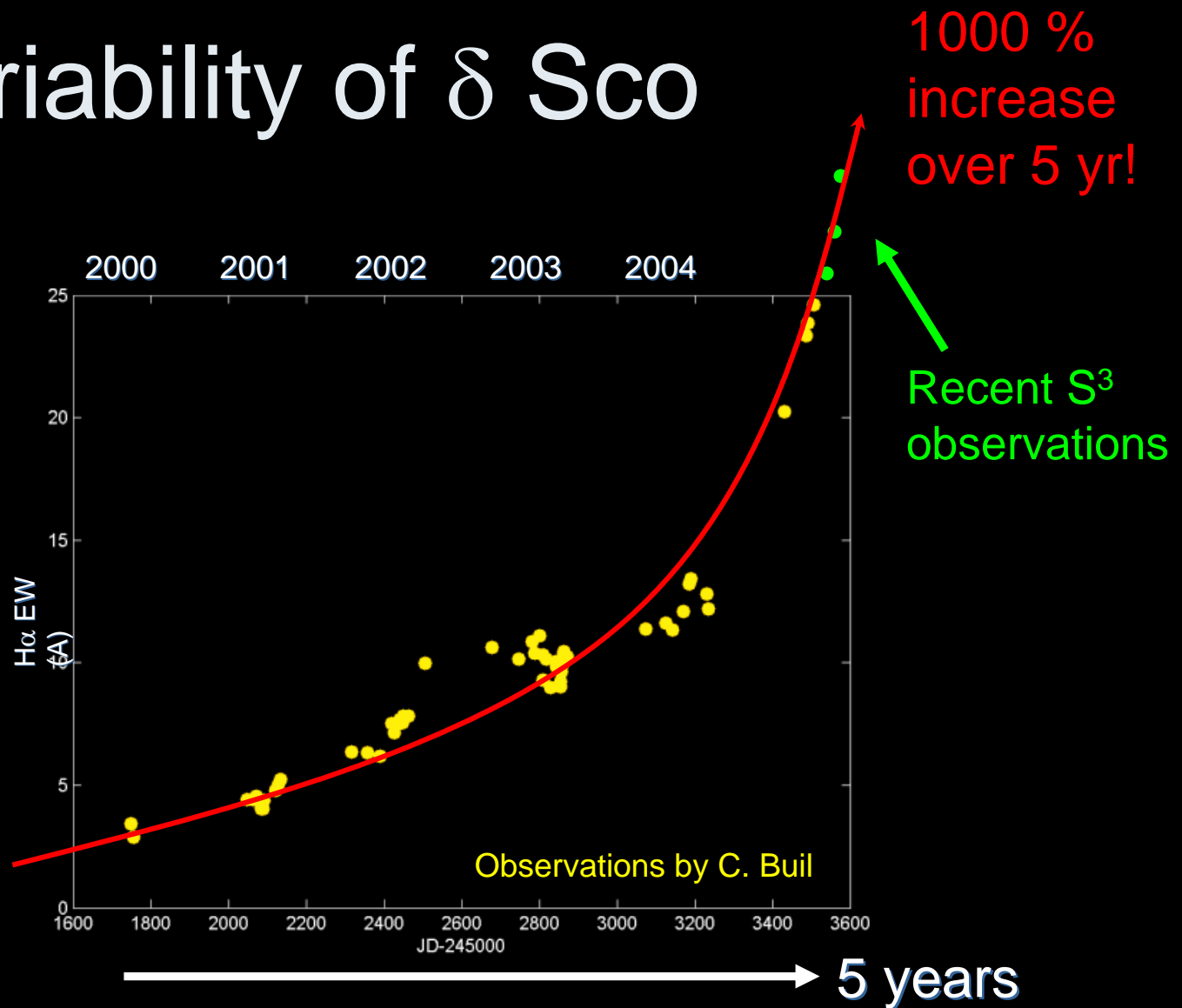


Current Projects

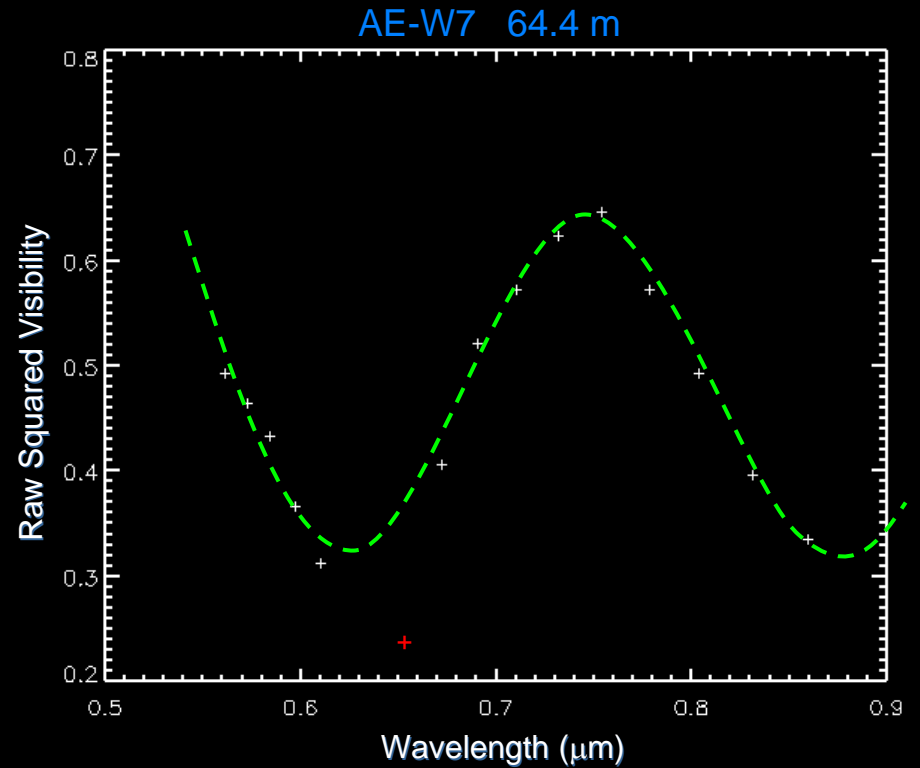
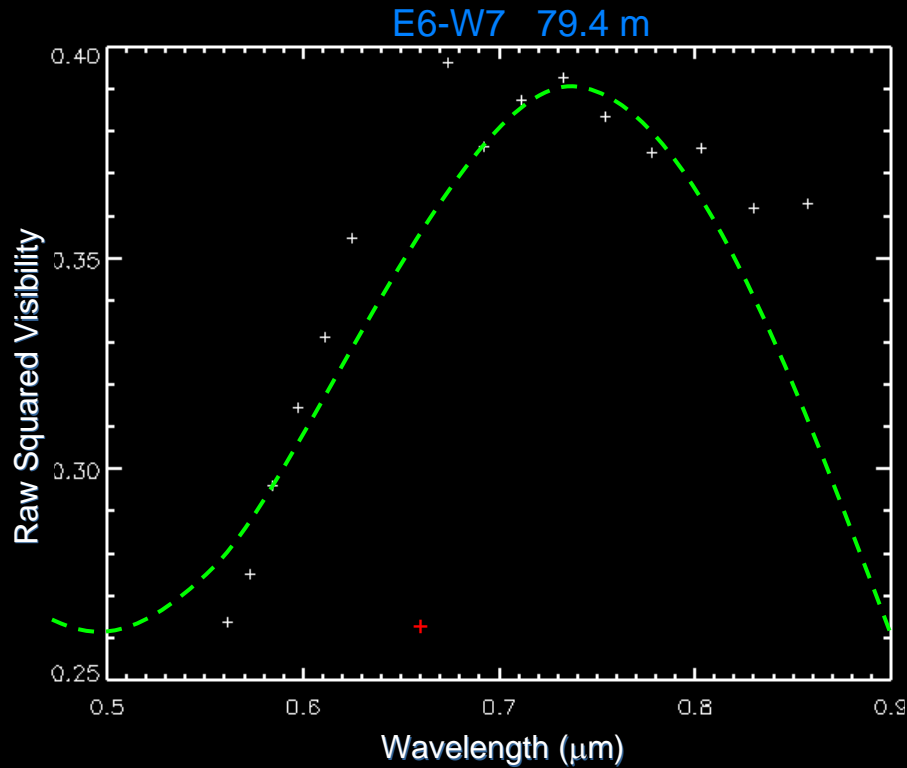
H α variability of δ Sco

$V = 2.3$

$\delta = -22^\circ$



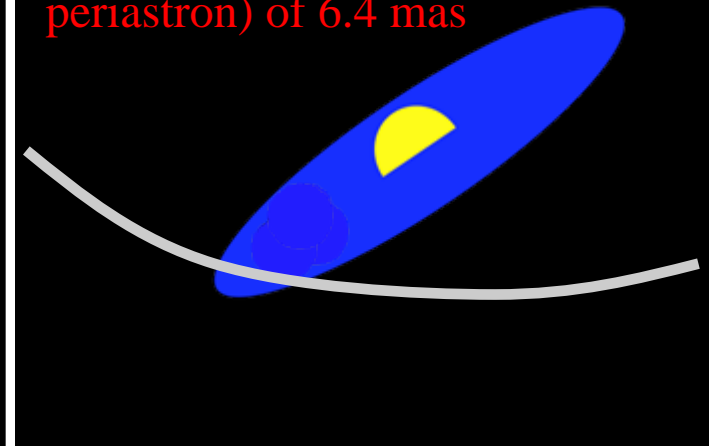
NPOI Observations of δ Sco



Predicted Disk Disruption

Note:

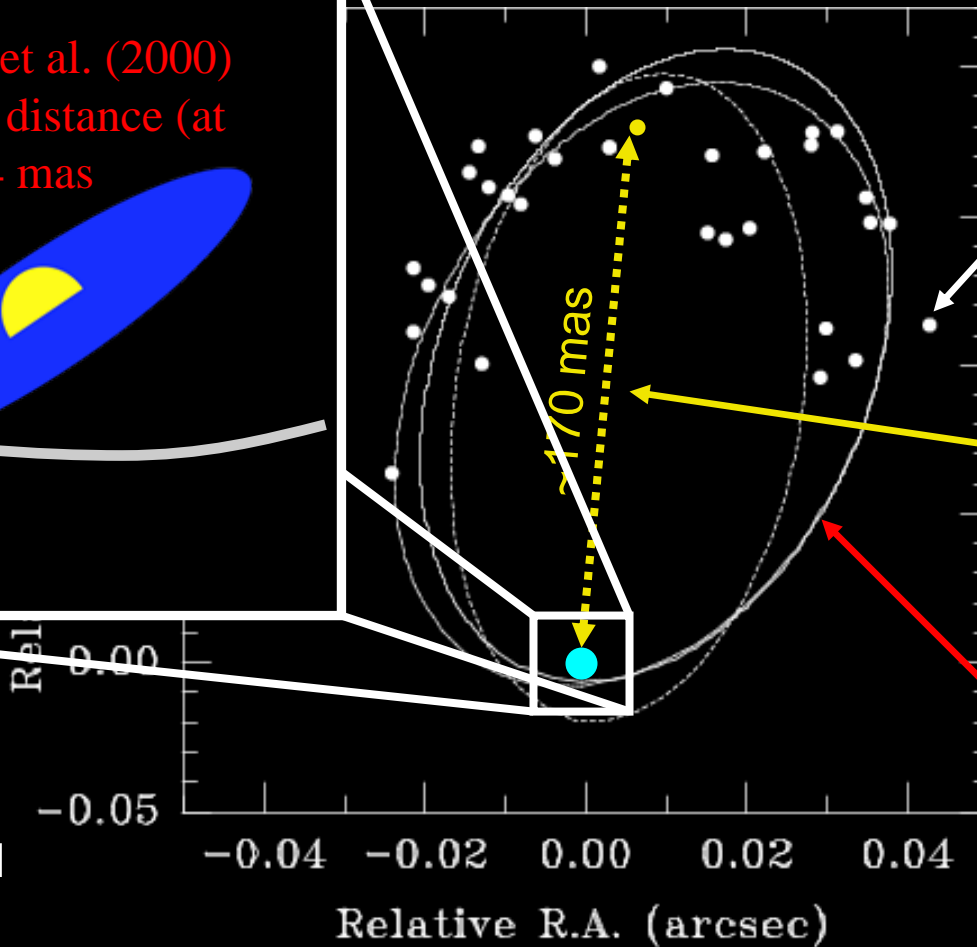
Miroshnichenko et al. (2000)
predicts smallest distance (at
periastron) of 6.4 mas



δ Sco

$P = 10.6$ yr

$e = 0.94 \pm 0.01$



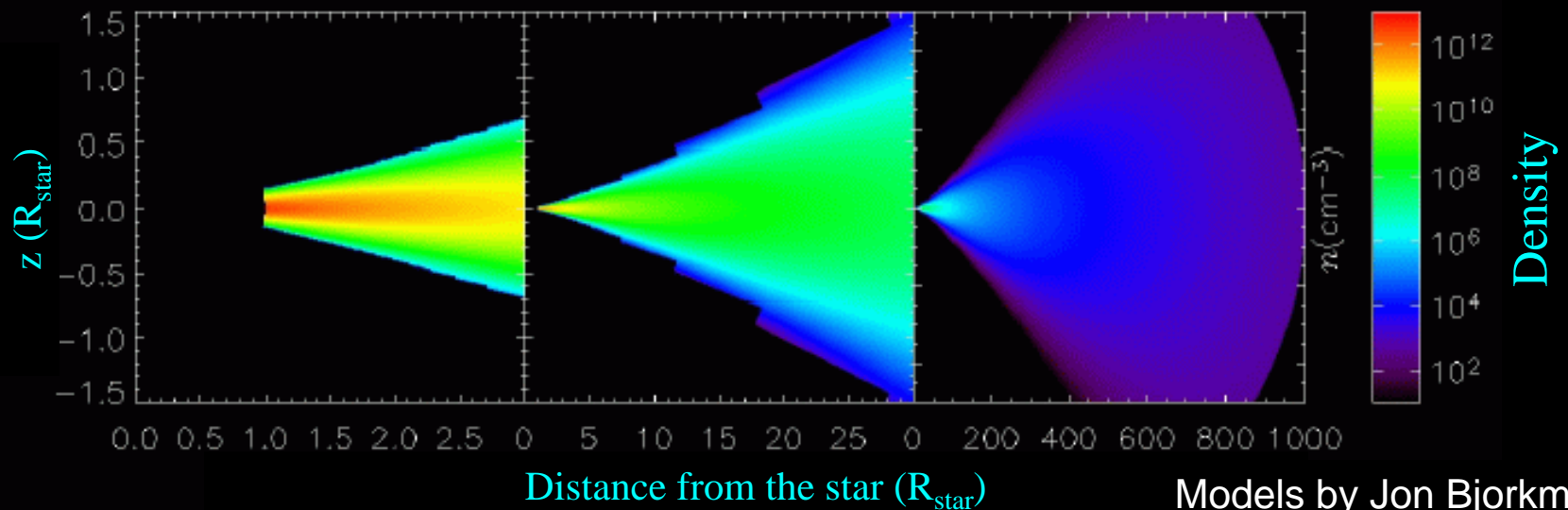
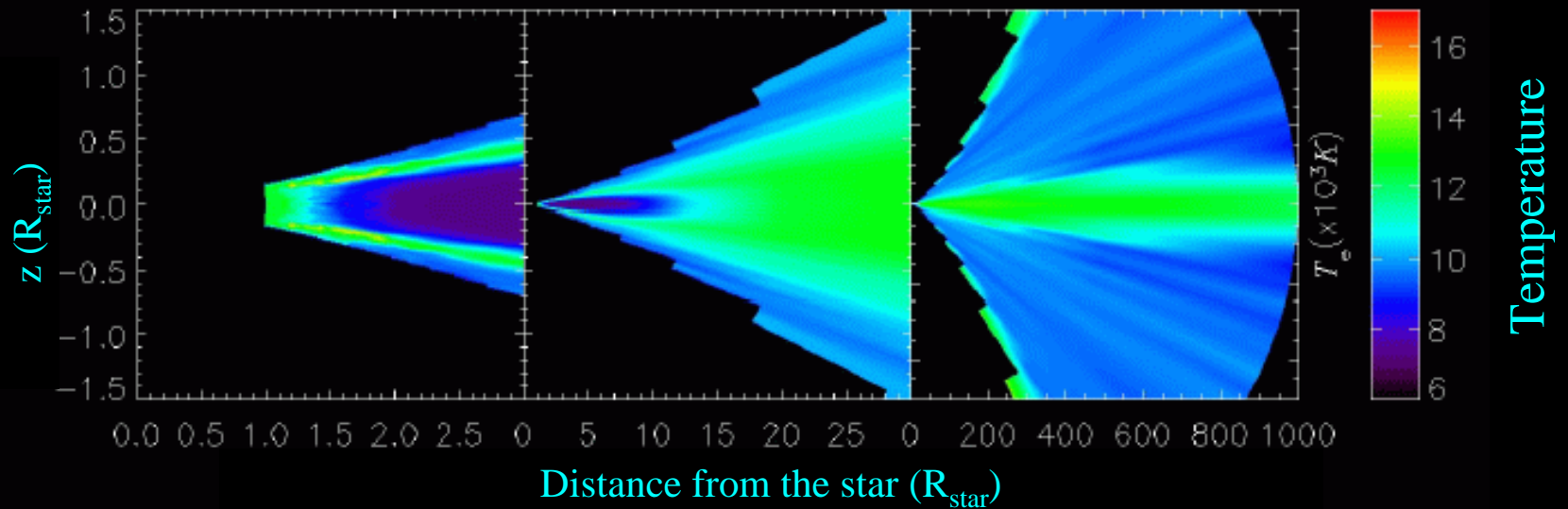
Speckle
Data
Hartkopf et al.
(1996)

NPOI - 2005

Miroshnichenko et
al. (2000)

Future Projects

Testing NLTE Models



Models by Jon Bjorkman

Summary

- NPOI is **optimized** for studies of Be stars
- Observations at high spatial frequencies can be used to **test current models**
- It is now possible to study **directly** the **interactions** between disks and binary components