

Line Asymmetry of Cepheids

A NIR approach

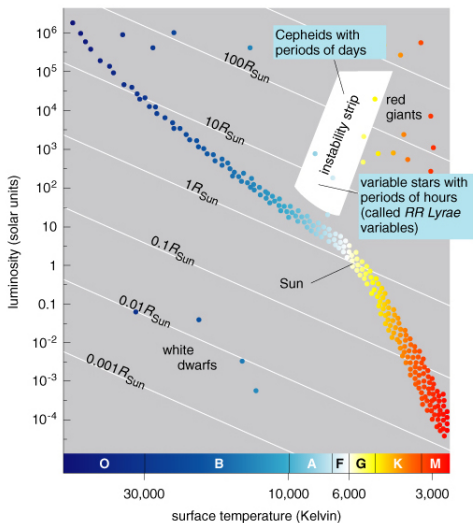
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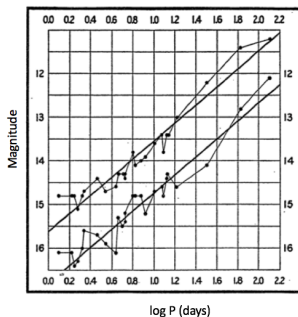
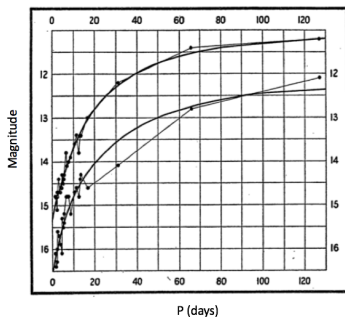
Cepheids

- Location in HR diagram.
- Massive stars ($\geq 3.5 - 4.0 M_{\odot}$)
- Young \star



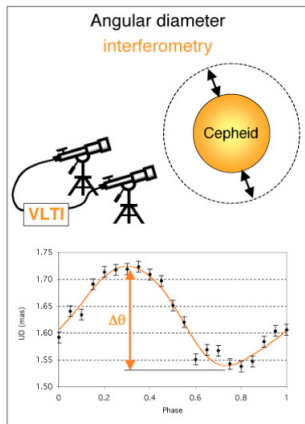
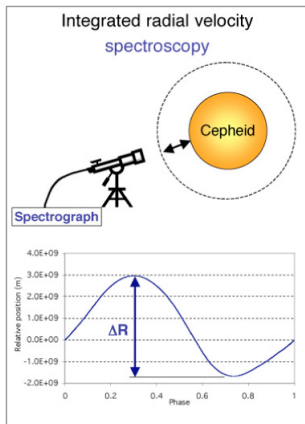
Cepheids

Discovery!: Henrietta Leavitt (P-L relation) (1912)



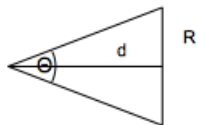
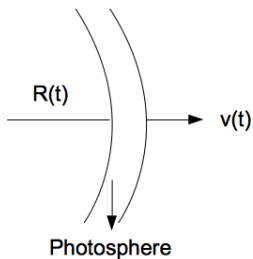
$$m - M = 5 \log (d) - 5$$

Baade-Wesselink Method



$$d [\text{pc}] = 9.305 \Delta R [R_{\odot}] / \Delta \theta [\text{mas}]$$

Baade-Wesselink Method



$$\frac{R}{d} = \tan \frac{\Theta}{2} \approx \frac{\Theta}{2}$$

$$d[\text{pc}] = \frac{2\Delta R}{\Delta\Theta[\text{mas}]}$$

$$\Delta R[R_{\odot}] = R(t) - R(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$$

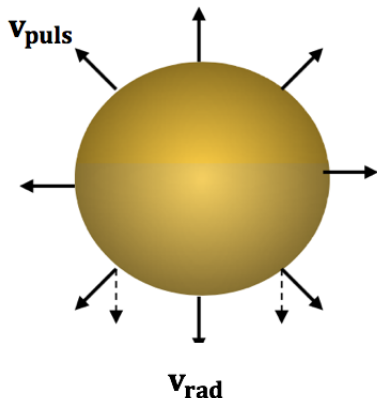
From the latter:

$$d \propto \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta \Theta}$$

With

$$R(t) = \int p V_{rad} dt$$

Then, p allows us to *convert* radial
into pulsation velocities.



p factor: δ Cep

method	p	reference
Geometrical models		
centroid	1.415	Gettling (1934)
centroid	1.375	van Hoof & Deurinck (1952)
centroid	1.360	Burki et al. (1982)
centroid	1.328	Neilson et al. (2012)
Hydrodynamical models		
bisector	1.34	Sabbey et al. (1995)
Gaussian	1.27 ± 0.01	Nardetto et al. (2004)
cc-g (Pp)	1.25 ± 0.05	Nardetto et al. (2009)
Observations		
cc-g	$1.273 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.050$	Mérand et al. (2005)
cc-g	$1.245 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.050$	Groenewegen (2007)
cc-g	$1.290 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.050$	Merand et al. (2015)
cc-g (Pp)	1.47 ± 0.05	Gieren et al. (2005b)
cc-g (Pp)	1.29 ± 0.06	Laney & Jonev (2009)
cc-g (Pp)	1.41 ± 0.05	Storm et al. (2011b)
cc-g (Pp)	1.325 ± 0.03	Groenewegen (2013)

p factor "decision"?

p factor decomposition

$$p = p_0 \cdot f_{grad} \cdot f_{o-g}$$

$$p_0 = \frac{\Delta V_I^g}{\Delta RV_c}$$

Geometrical

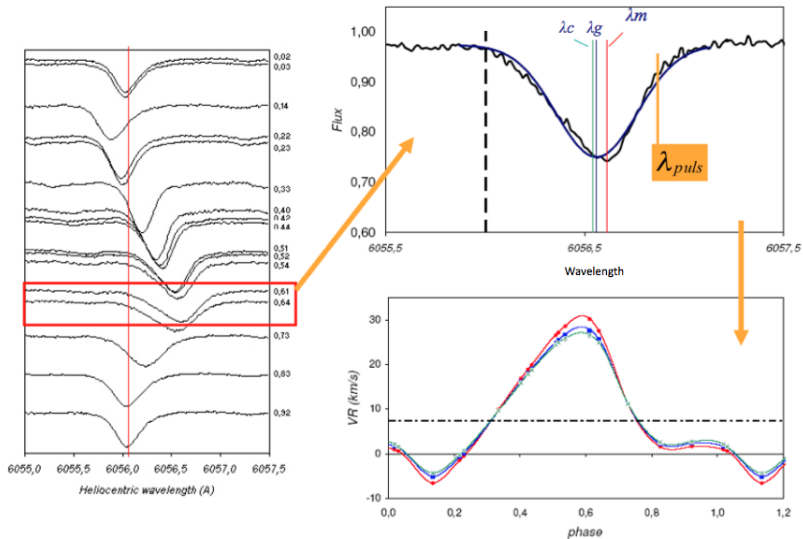
$$f_{grad} = \frac{\Delta V_p^g}{\Delta V_I^g}$$

Velocity gradient

$$f_{o-g} = \frac{\Delta V_p^o}{\Delta V_p^g}$$

Distinction between
optical and gas
photospheric layers

Radial Velocity Definition



RV importance

$$\mathbf{d}[pc] = 9.3 \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta \theta}$$



$$\Delta R = R(t) - R(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t \mathbf{v}(t) dt$$



$$R(t) = \int \mathbf{p} \mathbf{v}_{\text{rad}} dt$$

$$\mathbf{p}_g = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\text{puls}}}{\mathbf{RV}_g}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_c = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\text{puls}}}{\mathbf{RV}_c}$$

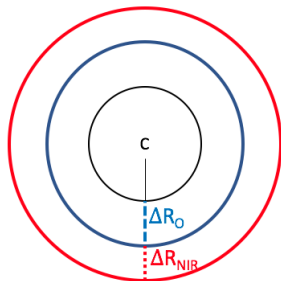
$$\mathbf{p}_m = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\text{puls}}}{\mathbf{RV}_m}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\text{puls}}}{\mathbf{v}_{\text{rad}}}$$

$$v_{\text{puls}}(\varphi) = v_{\text{max}}(\cos 2\pi\varphi_i)$$

Optical or Near Infrared?

- BW Method: Where are we looking to?
- Radial Velocity Amplitudes.
- Advantages



Optical photospheric layer \neq Infrared photospheric layer

How? : WINERED

Warm **I**nfrared **E**chelle spectrograph to **R**ealize **E**xtrême **D**ispersion and sensitivity

- Made in Japan, now in Chile :)
- Warm Optics
- Wide spectral coverage:
0.9 – 1.35[μm]
- Throughput $\sim 50\%$

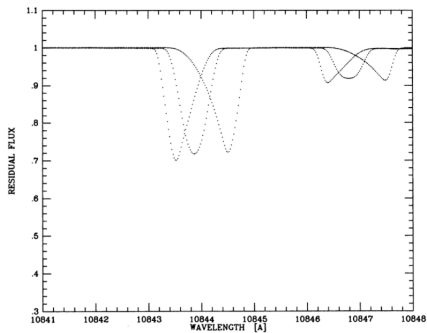
3 Observing modes:

- WIDE: 0.9 – 1.35[μm] , R=30000
- HIRES-Y: 0.96 – 1.11[μm], R=80000
- HIRES-J: 1.14 – 1.35[μm], R=80000

Name	Period
Su Cas	1.94932
DT Cyg	2.49922
SZ Tau	3.14873
V1334 Cyg	3.33282
RT Aur	3.72812
Polaris	3.9696
T Vul	4.43546
FF Aql	4.47092
δ Cep	5.36634
V367 Sct	6.29307
η Aql	7.17664
DL Cas	8.00067
S Sge	8.38209
ζ Gem	10.15073
X Cyg	16.38633

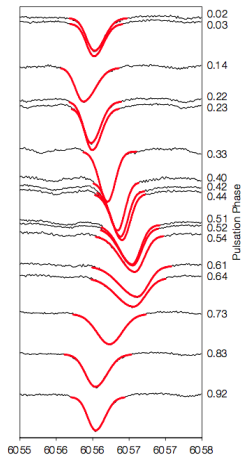
Line Asymmetry

Sasselov & Lester in 1990:



What's going on in here?

β - Dor spectral evolution:



Line Asymmetry

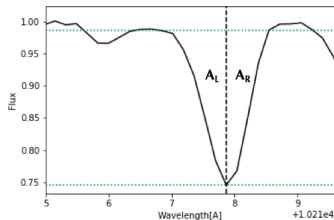
Spectral line profile \rightarrow **Asymmetry**

Involved phenomena:

- Photospheric pulsation velocity
 V_{puls}
- Limb Darkening
- **Velocity Gradients** *
- Turbulence

All of them can be merged into one quantity \Rightarrow **Projection Factor!**

How is it defined?



Center determined by parabolic fit.

$$\frac{A_L - A_R}{A_{Total}} \times 100$$

Asymmetry percentage

Solving the puzzle!

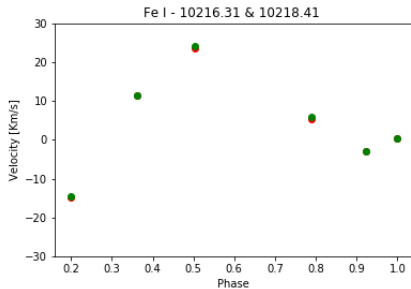
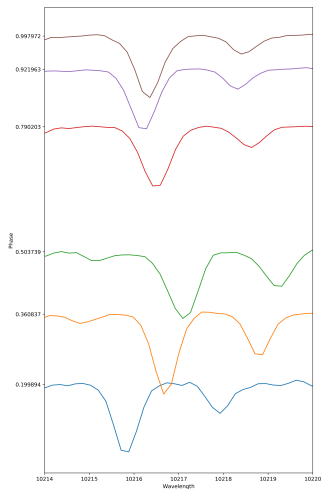
The corners...

- Target Feasibility
- Line List Creation
- Telluric Analysis
- Ephemeris !
- RV definition & precision?
- Toy model
- Interferometric Counterparts



ζ gem (P= 3.74 [days])

Spectral evolution of Fe I (10216-18 [Å])

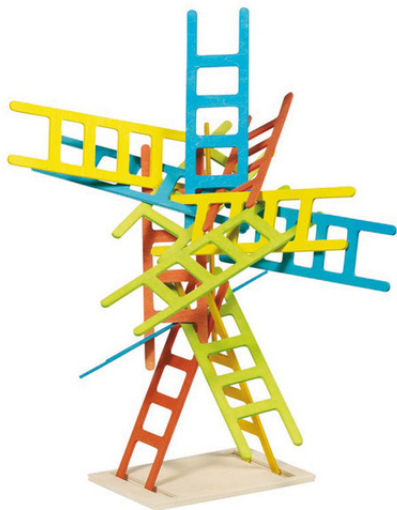


Radial Velocity curve using line minimum method.

Summary

- IBW Method limited by $p!$
- Distance biased up to the 6 %
(See N. Nardetto 's Saga from 2004)
- BW requirements satisfied(?)
- p and its phase
(in)dependence?
- p and P-R and P-L relations(?)
- Unpredictable $p!$

Challenge accepted ... (?)



Thanks!

