T Tauri Research at VBO

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T Tauri Stars

- T Tauri stars were identified as a separate class of objects because of their light variability by Alfred Joy.
- It was largely due to the work of Herbig they were recognized as pre-main sequence stars.
- The late type T Tauri stars have masses about 1M and ages about a few million years and display a wide variety of phenomena.
- In the setallar evolutionary sequence they represent an important phase that lies between the low luminosity sources, which are deeply embedded in dust and solar type stars.

- T Tauri stars are broadly classified into Weak emission T Tauri stars (WTTS) and Classical T Tauri stars (CTTS).
- The WTTS include mostly weak emission pre-main sequence stars of spectral type later than K0 and H α EEW < 10 Å.
- CTTS are classified as PMS with spectral type later than K0 and H α EEW > 10 Å.
- T Tauri stars show drastic light variations on time-scales of hours to months and also UV flaring.

Activity Signatures

- Photometric light variability
- H α and other chromospheric line emissions
- UV excess and continuum
- Infrared emissions and excess
- Polarimetric variability
- X-ray emission
- + ...

Ha Emissions

- The most classical method of identifying active stars surrounded by disks has been from H α emission.
- It is believed that large emission equivalent widths reflect emission arising in magnetospheric columns which transort material from the inner region of a circumstellar accretion disk to the stellar surface.
- The emission line profiles exhibit large line widths indicative of large-scale gas flows, and often show inverse P Cygni features clearly tracing infall.
- Models with infalling gas via magnetospheric accretion have successfully reproduced these characteristics, such as blueshifted emission peaks, blueward asymmetries as well as total line fluxes.
- Weaker emission is believed to arise in active stellar chromosphere.

Program stars

- WTTS \rightarrow V410 Tau and HD 288313
- CTTS \rightarrow V4046 Sgr and TW Hya

Observational setup

- OMR spectrograph attached to the VBT.
- The setup using 1200 lines grating gives a resolution of 1.3 Å/ pixel.
- Exposure time was adjusted for a S/N of the order of 80-100.
- The stars were observed during several seasons between 2000 and 2006.

V410 Tau

- Period 1.872 days
- Simultaneous photometry, spectroscopy, and polarimetry were done at Kavalur during 1993 season.
- H α observations were obtained during 1999/2000, 2002/2003, 2003/2004 and 2006 seasons.
- H α EW varies from absorption (~ 0.16 Å) to emission (~ 3.0 Å).
- The chromospheric active regions are short-lived compared to the photospheric spots.













Jan - Mar 2006



HD 288313

- Period 2.2636 days
- Light variations and periodicity detected from our observations.
- H α observations were obtained during 2002, 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 seasons.
- H α line varies from shallow absorption to filled-in emission.



$H\alpha$ emission

Apr 2002 - Feb 2004





Li - line





V4046 Sgr

- Spectroscopic binary with an orbital period 2.4213 days.
- The analysis of our earlier photometric observations show periodic light variation with a period of 2.4457 days.
- Not associated with any star-forming region.
- H α observations were obtained over 2002 and 2004 seasons.
- H α EEW varies between 20 Å and 80 Å







TW Hya

- Very active CTTS.
- Derived the rotation period (P = 2.196 days)
- The H α observations were obtained over 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2006 seasons.
- The H α line strength varies from 150 Å to 500 Å.
- Muzerolle used radiative transfer models of magnetospheric accretion. The model reproduces the observed flux and the accretion shock has a filling factor of 0.3 % of the stellar surface. This small value of filling factor is consistent with our hot spot models of photospheric light vaiability.

TW Hya









H α emission Jun- Jul 2004



 $H\alpha$ emission Jan - Mar 2006 300 280 260 Eq. width 240 220 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.2 1.4 1.6 0.0 1.0 phase