

Improving the parallaxes of OH bearing Miras

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Background

- High mass loss at the **Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB)** produces **Circumstellar Envelopes (CSEs)** around late type stars.
- Different maser species (*OH*, *H₂O*, *SiO*) are important probes to the kinematics and dynamics of CSEs.
- OH masers are found at a few hundred to a thousand AU from the central star.

Maser Astrometry

Goals:

- Proper identification of the location of the different maser species
 - Most CSE results assume the location of star
- Parallax distances to obscured stars
 - At 8kpc: $\pi=0.125$ mas
- Galaxy dynamics
 - 10 km/s at 8 kpc: $\mu=0.250$ mas/yr
- Stellar astrophysics, binaries, planets
- Reference frame ties

Needs:

- Good understanding of how the masers move w.r.t. the star
 - positional tie < 1 AU
- Persistent masers for long term monitoring
 - careful for effects of stellar pulsations

Amplified Stellar Image

- Describes the amplification of the stellar radio-sphere by the maser screen in front of the star. (Norris et al., 1984; Vlemmings et al., 2001)
 - results in compact, bright maser spot at most blue shifted side of the maser spectrum
 - coincides in different maser transitions
- Ties the most blue-shifted maser spot directly to the star
 - astrometry accuracy < 1 AU
- Confirmed in van Langevelde et al. (2001) by a direct comparison between the Hipparcos and the maser positions of U Her.
- But: not all stars show bright blue shifted spot

Abstract

We have carried out observations with the VLBA to measure the parallaxes of Mira variables. Recently we have improved our technique by making use of nearby, in-beam calibrators. Additionally, the observing conditions have improved during solar minimum. We are able to improve the distance estimates significantly for a fraction of our sample (U Her, S CrB and RR Aql). The distances of these stars are of fundamental importance for studying the physical properties of AGB with high mass loss.

Motion fitting results

U Her:

$\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 3.76 \pm 0.27$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -16.99 \pm 0.77$, -11.88 ± 0.50 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 3.61 \pm 1.04$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -14.94 \pm 0.38$, -9.17 ± 0.42 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 3.74 \pm 0.61$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -14.98 \pm 0.29$, -9.23 ± 0.31 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{hip}} = 1.88 \pm 1.31$ mas, $\mu_{\text{hip}} = -16.84 \pm 0.82$, -9.83 ± 0.92 mas/yr

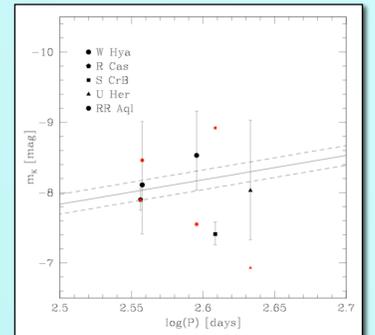
S CrB:

$\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 2.39 \pm 0.17$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -8.58 \pm 0.38$, -13.21 ± 0.61 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 2.31 \pm 0.33$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -9.08 \pm 0.38$, -12.49 ± 0.33 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 2.36 \pm 0.23$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -9.06 \pm 0.23$, -12.52 ± 0.29 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{hip}} = 2.40 \pm 1.17$ mas, $\mu_{\text{hip}} = -8.33 \pm 0.93$, -11.55 ± 0.62 mas/yr

RR Aql:

$\mu_{\text{vibl}} = 1.58 \pm 0.40$ mas, $\mu_{\text{vibl}} = -25.11 \pm 0.74$, -49.82 ± 0.54 mas/yr
 $\mu_{\text{hip}} = 2.48 \pm 2.57$ mas, $\mu_{\text{hip}} = -24.01 \pm 4.18$, -47.66 ± 2.80 mas/yr

Colour coding: New; Vlemmings et al. 2003; Combined total fit; Hipparcos (Perryman et al. 1997; Knapp et al. 2003)



P-L Relation

The VLBI distances are compared with the P-L relation from Whitelock & Feast (2000)

$$M_k = 0.84 - 3.47 \log P$$

VLBI OH results (black symbols) show less scatter than the Hipparcos results (red symbols)

Source	P-L	Hipparcos	VLBI distance
U Her	380 pc	532 pc	266 pc
S CrB	470 pc	417 pc	418 pc
RR Aql	540 pc	403 pc	633 pc
R Cas	200 pc	106 pc	176 pc
W Hya	90 pc	115 pc	98 pc

New and Improved distances

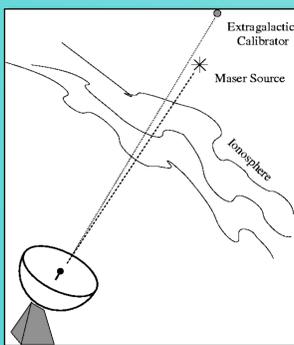
U Her at 266^{+21}_{-18} pc

S CrB at 418^{+32}_{-28} pc

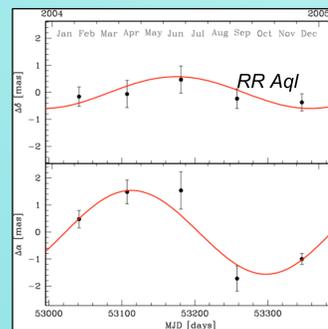
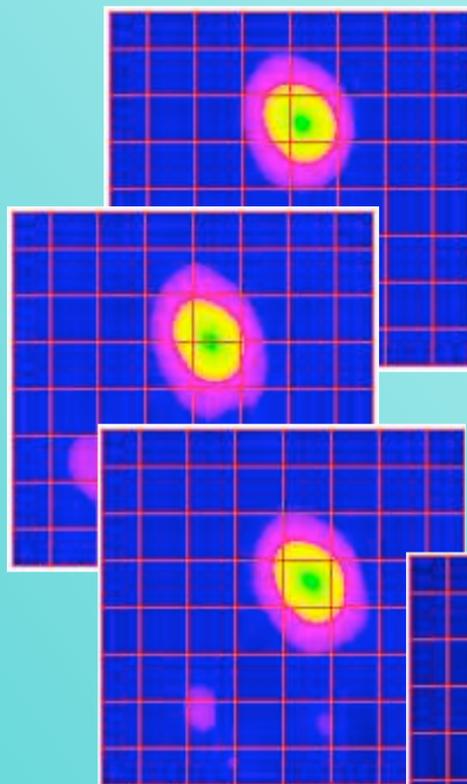
RR Aql at 633^{+214}_{-128} pc

VLBI Astrometry

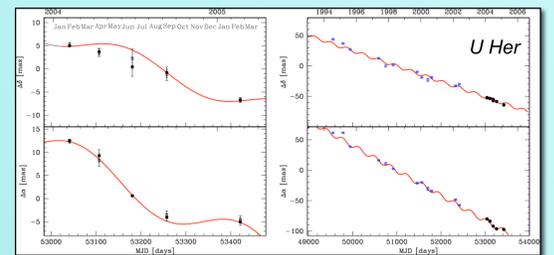
Phase Referencing



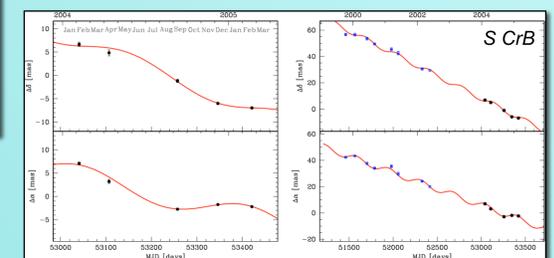
- Determine maser positions with respect to extra-galactic calibrators
- Key requirements are to calibrate phase of the system and to remove ionospheric phase fluctuations:
 - Nodding calibrator:** Strong, compact source used to calibrate system and remove gross ionospheric phase fluctuations
 - In-Beam calibrator:** Within the same primary beam and observed simultaneously with the maser, used to calibrate differential ionospheric phase fluctuations between the nodding calibrator and the maser line of sight.



The motion of the most blue-shifted 1665 MHz OH maser spot of RR Aql for the recent 5 epochs of observation (scale 150x150 mas)



The position of the brightest maser spots for our 3 sources with respect to their extragalactic calibrator. The red line indicates the fitted proper motion and parallax. For U Her and S CrB the right panel displays the combined data (blue data points are the previously observed epochs). For RR Aql the proper motion subtracted fit is shown.

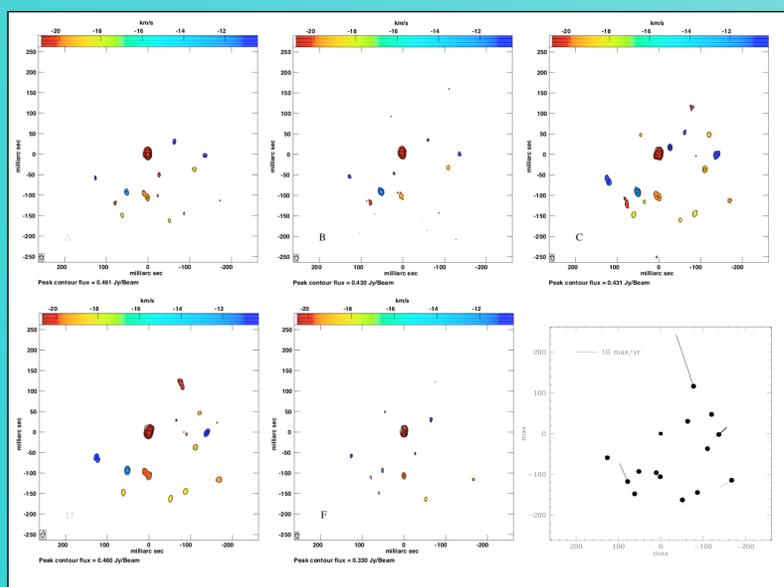


Results

- Fitted proper motions and parallaxes to 3 AGB stars
- Obtained improved distances to U Her and S CrB and new proper motion and parallax for RR Aql
- In-beam calibration significantly improves maser astrometry
 - Though no useful calibrator for U Her
- Better conditions due to solar minimum also help
- Only U Her shows (still) the *amplified stellar image*
- No significant internal motions detection in 1667 MHz OH maser shell of U Her
 - Positional scatter is consistent with estimated astrometric errors *plus* ~ 1-2 km/s turbulent motion
- Phase referencing of the OH masers yields accuracy of:
 - ~1 mas using in-beam calibration (an angular separation of less than 20' between calibrator and target source)
 - increases to few mas when separation increases

References

- Knapp et al., 2003, A&A, 403, 994
- Norris et al., 1984, MNRAS, 208, 435
- Perryman et al., 1997, A&A, 329L, 49
- Van Langevelde et al., 2000, A&A, 357, 945
- Vlemmings et al., 2003, A&A, 407, 213
- Vlemmings & van Langevelde, 2000, Proceedings of the 5th EVN Symposium; Gothenburg, Sweden; p. 189
- Whitelock & Feast, 2000, MNRAS, 319, 759



U Her internal motions: The colour panels are 5 new epochs of the 1667 MHz OH masers of U Her referenced to the most blue-shifted maser, the *amplified stellar image*. The 6th panel indicated the spots detected in at least 3 of the epochs. No significant internal motions were detected. The vectors indicate 2σ motions. Positional scatter is consistent with the astrometric position fitting errors and a ~1-2 km/s turbulent motion.