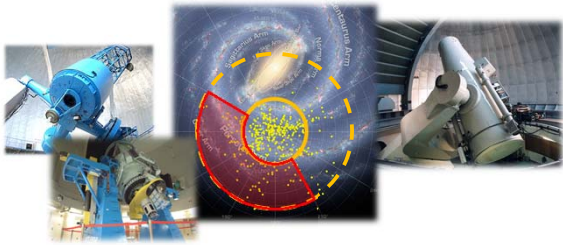


## 銀河面変光天体探査KISOGPで 発見したミラ型変光星の分光分類



2015/03/08 松永典之(東京大学・本郷)

## 共同研究者

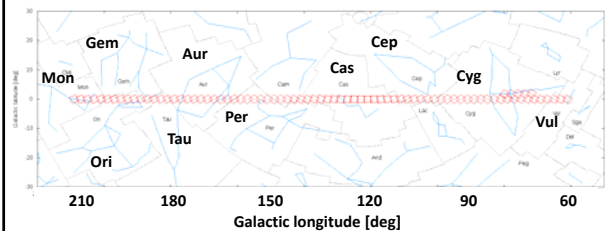
- 岩崎仁美, 花上拓海, 小野里宏樹, 板由房 (東北大)
- 新井彰(京都産業大)
- 小林尚人, 三戸洋之, 福江慧, 山本遼, 泉奈津子(東大)
- 前原裕之, 浮田信治, 柳沢顕史, 岩田生 (国立天文台)
- 坂本強(スペースガード協会)
- 山下智志(鹿児島大)

## KISOGPの目的と概要

- 円盤部(銀河系の骨格)にある変光天体探査
  - 320平方度。現在約1200個の変光星が知られている領域内で、数千個の新しい変光星の発見を目指す。
  - (周期光度関係をもつ)変光星の分布から銀河円盤の構造を明らかにする。
  - これまでよりも暗いand/or遠い新星・矮新星の発見。
  - YSOなどその他の変光天体(前原さん発表参照)
- 見つけた変光星の分光追観測
  - 分類から詳細研究に結びつける。
  - ミラなどの変光星に対してM型星と炭素星の分類を行って、銀河系中の分布・運動を比較する。

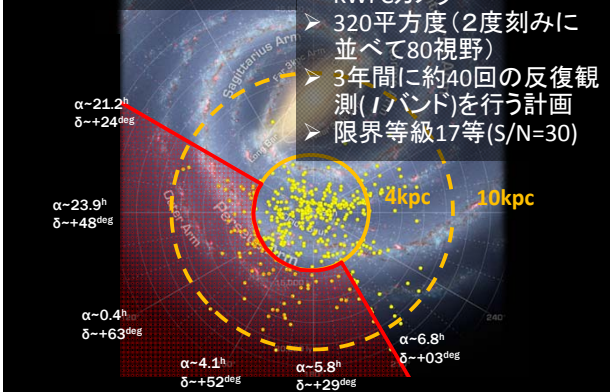
## 観測領域

- 銀河面、銀経60~210度
- こぎつね座(Vul)、はくちょう座(Cyg)、ケフェウス座(Cep)、カシオペア座(Cas)、ペルセウス座(Per)、ぎよしゃ座(Aur)、おうし座(Tau)、ふたご座(Gem)、いっかくじゅう座(Mon)



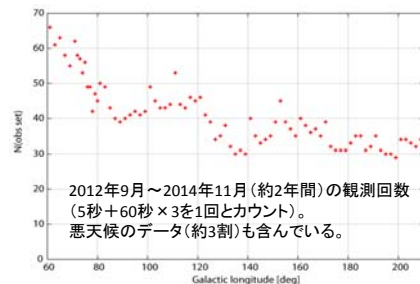
## KISOGPの観測

- 木曾シュミット望遠鏡とKWFCカメラ
- 320平方度(2度刻みに並べて80視野)
- 3年間に約40回の反復観測(1バンド)を行う計画
- 限界等級17等(S/N=30)

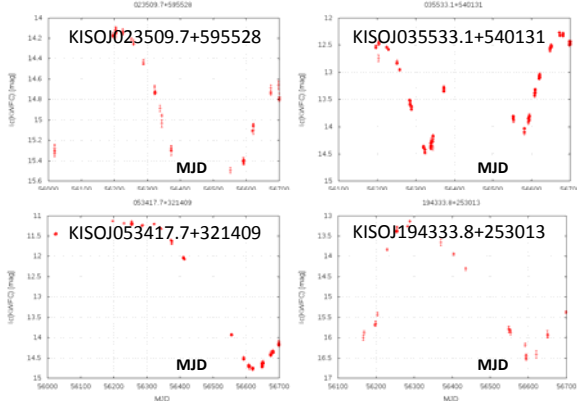


## 3年間で収集したデータの概要

- 30~50回の反復観測データ
- 月に1~3回。
- 脈動変光星を調べるデータとしてはちょうどよい程度。

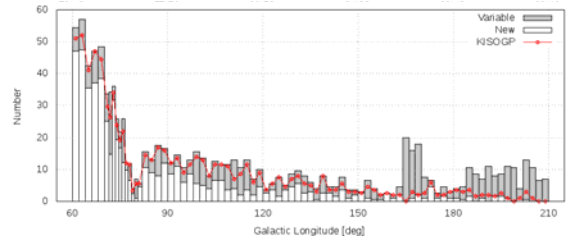


## ライトカーブの例 (KISOGP天体)



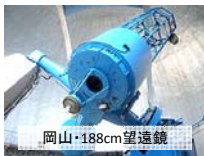
## 大振幅長周期変光星の検出

- 2014年10月までに測光できたデータを解析
  - SExtractorによる測光、測光ゼロ点はAPASSIによる仮付け
- 約750天体の変光星を検出
  - 大振幅(約0.4等級以上)、長周期(100日以上のトレンド)
  - ライトカーブを目で見て確実なもの
  - 500個以上はこれまでに知られていなかった変光星



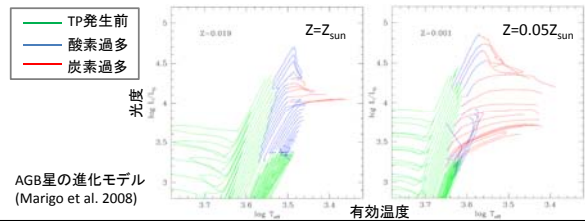
## 分光追観測

- 低分散分光でスペクトル型の分類を行う。
- 国立天文台 岡山天体物理観測所 188cm望遠鏡
  - KOOLS(可視低分散分光)、ISLE(近赤外線撮像分光)
  - 2013年10月(KOOLS・5晩)
  - 2014年1~2月(KOOLS・5晩、ISLE・5晩)
  - 2014年9~12月(KOOLS・5晩、ISLE・7晩)
- 兵庫県立大学 西はりま天文台 なゆた望遠鏡
  - MALLS(可視中低分散分光)
  - 2013年11月(MALLS・4晩)
  - 2014年8月(MALLS・4晩)、10月(MALLS・5晩)

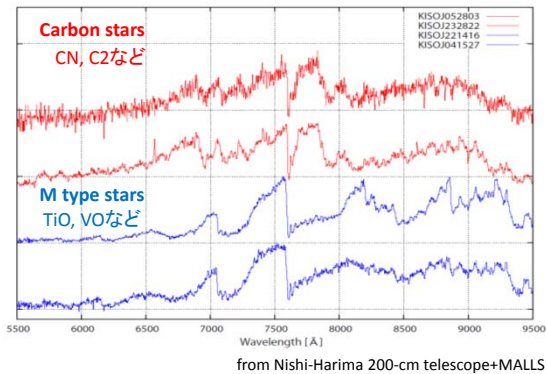


## AGB星の酸素過多／炭素過多

- 熱パルス(TP)に伴う炭素の汲上げで、表面組成が変化する。
  - 炭素星になるかどうかは金属量・質量に依存。
  - 太陽金属量では2~3 M<sub>sun</sub>の星が炭素星へ進化
- 一部の炭素星は、AGB星ではなく、連星系中での質量輸送で生じたもの。

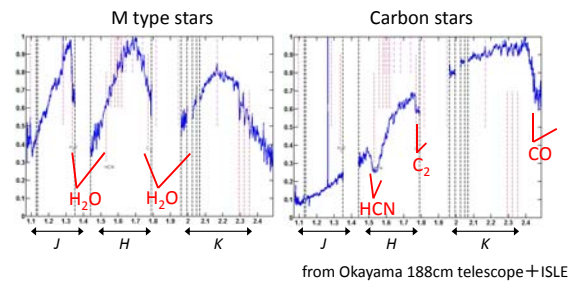


## Optical spectra of M stars/carbon stars



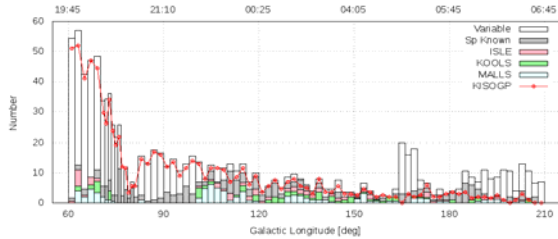
## NIR spectra of M stars/carbon stars

- Many Miras tend to be faint in the optical but bright in the NIR.
- Types of red Miras can be easily classified.



## 分光観測状況

- 2014年12月までに分光観測したKISOGPミラ
  - MALLS 約100個、KOOLS 約60個
  - ISLE 約60個
  - 約200個は既知、スペクトル未収集は領域内の既知天体も含めると約600個(全部がミラではないので、ライトカーブからミラに絞って調べていく。)



## 分光データ解析状況

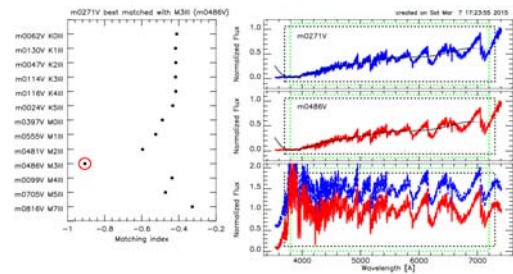
- 新井さん(京都産業大)が一次処理パイプライン開発
  - 二次元画像から一次元スペクトル
- 岩崎さん(東北大)が中心となって、KOOLS、MALLSの解析を進めている。
- 3月の天文学会年会(大阪大)や4月末にハイデルベルグで行われる分光に関する研究会で発表予定。

## スペクトル型分類

- スペクトル型の標準星の系列中で近いものを人の目で探す。
  - 温度系列: OBAFGKM/S/C
  - 光度階級: I, II, III, IV, V
  - 各ステップで特定のフィーチャが目目される。
- なるべく効率よく分類したい。
  - 計算機による半自動的な分類は、大規模分光データが得られている現代の天文学で重要なツールとなる。
  - MKCLASS by Gray & Corbally (2014)
    - 5600 Åよりも短い波長を使う。

## 晩期型星分類ツール

- SEDをトレースし規格化してから、残差を計算。
- 一番残差の小さいテンプレートを探す。
- テンプレートは自分たちでも集めているところ。
  - K型M型はMILESライブラリ(3700–7400 Å)を試しているが、KOOLSやMALLSではもっと長波長まで。



## 分類ツールの簡易テスト

- MILESライブラリに入っている165天体のKM型巨星スペクトルで分類のテスト。サブクラス±1.5程度で分類できそうだが、改良の余地が多そう。
- ミラ型変光星は変光によってサブクラスも変化。

Type	K0	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	M0	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M7	N <sub>tot</sub>
K0	19	7	10	2										38
K0.5			2											2
K1	2	3	6											11
K1.5		2	1											3
K2	7	11	3	2										23
K2.5			1											1
K3	2	3	5	7	2									19
K4	3	1	5	3	13	2								28
K4.5				1										1
K5			1	8	7				1					17
M0						1	1							2
M0.5							1							1
M1						1	2							3
M2							1	1						2
M3								1	3					4
M4										3				3
M4.5									1					1
M5										1	1			2
M6											1			1
M7											1			1
M7.5												1		1
M8													1	1

## まとめ

- KISOGPで、銀河面320平方度に約700個のミラ型変光星候補天体を発見(500個以上はこれまでに知られていなかった変光星)
- スペクトル型分類のための分光追観測を行っているところ。
  - サブクラス±1での分類を目指す。

## Kinematics of classical Cepheids in the Nuclear Stellar Disk

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<sup>5</sup> NAOJ, <sup>6</sup> Kyoto Sangyo Univ., <sup>7</sup> Miyagi Univ. Education, <sup>8</sup> Kyoto Univ.

Matsunaga et al. 2015, *ApJ*, 799, 46

We have investigated the radial velocities of classical Cepheids near the Galactic Center, three of which were reported in 2011, the other reported for the first time. Near-infrared high-resolution spectra for these objects were collected using Subaru IRCS between 2010 and 2012. Their velocities suggest that the stars orbit within the Nuclear Stellar Disk, a group of stars and interstellar matter occupying a region of 200 pc around the Center, although the three-dimensional velocities cannot be determined until the proper motions are known. According to our simulation, these four Cepheids formed within the Nuclear Stellar Disk like younger stars and stellar clusters therein.

### 1. Background and targets

Cepheids are pulsating giants or supergiants and have periods roughly between 2 and 50 days. Their period-luminosity and period-age relation allows estimating their distances and ages (Sandage and Tammann, 2006; Bono et al. 2005) which makes them a very useful tracer of stellar populations (also with the space motion, the radial velocity and proper motion and chemical abundances, if measured).

Using the IRSF/SIRIUS, a near-IR imager attached to a 1.4-m telescope in South Africa, Matsunaga et al. (2011, 2013) discovered three Cepheids in the Nuclear Stellar Disk (occupying the same region as the Central Molecular Zone, within  $\sim 200$  pc of the Galactic center). In addition, our recent survey using the same facility revealed another very similar Cepheid in the nearby region (Table 1).

### 3. Analysis: velocity measurements

To estimate the radial velocities, we compared the observed spectra with synthetic ones constructed by the tools ATLAS9 and SYNTH4 (Kurucz 1993): A telluric absorption spectrum constructed from an A-type star observation was convolved with a model spectrum shifted by a trial redshift to construct a synthesized spectrum (**syn**). The synthetic spectrum was then compared with the observed spectrum (**obs**). Each target spectrum was assigned the redshift that minimized the  $\chi^2$  value of the difference between (**syn**) and (**obs**).

Cepheid pulsations can alter the radial velocities measured at each epoch by up to 50 km/s. In order to estimate the mean velocity, we constructed velocity curve templates based on the *H*-band light and velocity data for 11 nearby Cepheids with similar periods,  $P > 20$  days (Fig. 2). The phases at our spectroscopic observations are well known (Fig. 3) and the correction of the pulsation effect were made.

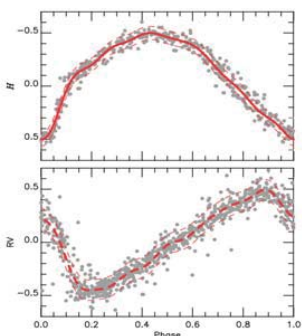


Fig. 2 | Templates of the light and velocity variations. Normalized variations of *H*-band light curves and radial velocity curves for 11 nearby Cepheids with  $P > 20$  days (Groenewegen 2013). Fitted template curves and the  $\pm 1\sigma$  ranges are indicated by solid and dashed curves, respectively.

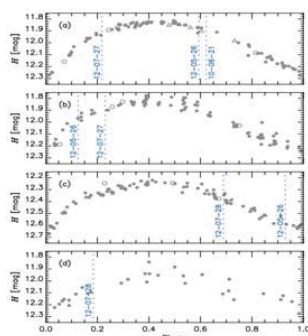


Fig. 3 | *H*-band light curves and phases of spectroscopic observations. GCC-a, -b, and -c in June 2010 and July 2012 are indicated by open triangles and open circles, respectively. Vertical dotted lines indicate the dates (YY-MM-DD) and phases of the IRCS spectroscopic observations.

## 2. Observations

With Subaru/IRCS, we have collected 8 spectra ( $\lambda/\Delta\lambda = 20,000$  with the echelle mode) in *H* or *K* for the 4 target Cepheids in 2010 (S10A-123) and 2012 (S12A-053, S12A-563). Only the spectra taken in the 2012 July run were obtained with the reasonable gain of the AO188 system (FWHM=0.2–0.3 arcsec at airmass between 1.5 and 1.8). The AO-guided observations in the other runs (June 2010 and May 2012) were interrupted by instrumental problems and poor seeing condition, but, all data were usable in the radial velocity measurements. Figure 2 plots a small fraction of the spectra taken in the 2012 July run. Clear differences are observed in the redshifts of the four objects.

Table 1 | Targets and log of spectroscopic observations  
 (° Typical signal-to-noise ratio at the continuum level; °  $V_{\text{LSR}}$  at each epoch; ° mean  $V_{\text{LSR}}$ )

Object	$\ell$ [deg]	$b$ [deg]	$P$ [days]	Date (UT)	Integration time [sec]	Band	S/N <sup>a</sup>	$V_{\text{LSR}}^b$ [km/s]	$V_{\text{LSR}}^c$ [km/s]
GCC-a	+0.186	-0.009	23.528	2010/06/21	300 × 8	<i>K</i>	45	+128.9	+127
				2012/05/26	300 × 12	<i>H</i>	25	+132.7	
				2012/07/26	300 × 12	<i>H</i>	100	+105.1	
GCC-b	-0.105	-0.043	19.942	2012/05/26	300 × 12	<i>H</i>	25	-75.6	-58
				2012/07/26	300 × 12	<i>H</i>	100	-95.8	
GCC-c	-0.112	-0.041	22.755	2012/05/26	300 × 12	<i>H</i>	25	-67.2	-81
				2012/07/27	300 × 12	<i>H</i>	100	-71.8	
GCC-d	-0.324	-0.026	18.886	2012/07/27	300 × 8	<i>H</i>	85	-38.1	-9

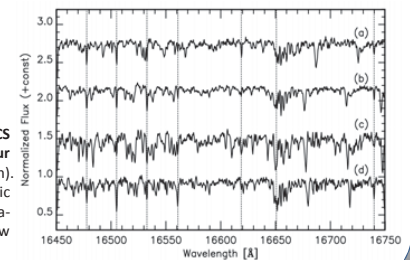


Fig. 1 | A part of the Subaru/IRCS spectra in the *H* band for four Cepheids (data in the July 2012 run). Vertical dotted lines indicate telluric absorption lines used for wavelength calibration. Intrinsic absorption lines show different redshifts of the targets.

## 4. Results and Discussion

Mean velocities of the 4 Cepheids were obtained using the templates mentioned above. Fig. 4 shows the templates which are vertically shifted to fit the measured values. The predicted velocity curves adequately accommodate the measured velocities. The velocity amplitudes are predicted by the *H*-band light amplitudes and the assumed ratio of  $A_{\text{RV}}/A_{\text{H}} = 135$  km/s/mag, which is the largest error source,  $\pm 13$  km/s.

Fig. 5 plots the VLSR of the Cepheids against the Galactic longitude. Their positions and velocities are consistent with the prediction that these Cepheids orbit around Sgr A\* similar to other objects in the NSD. Furthermore, an N-body/SPH simulation of the Galaxy (Baba et al. in prep.) suggests that they were actually born in this region.

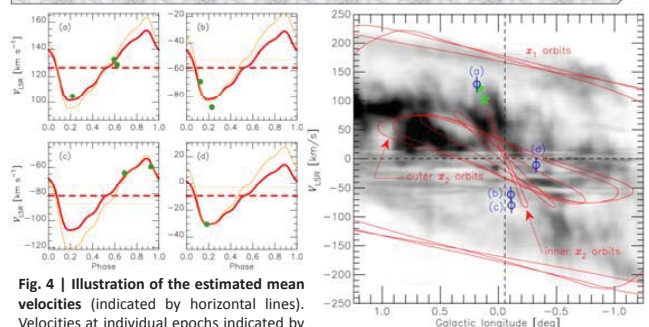


Fig. 4 | Illustration of the estimated mean velocities (indicated by horizontal lines). Velocities at individual epochs indicated by filled circles are compared with the fitted velocity curve templates for each Cepheid (open circles). Open and filled star symbols indicate the Arches and Quintuplet. The x1 and x2 orbits from Bissantz et al. (2003) are indicated by solid curves. The background displays the *I*-*v* diagram of the CO  $J=1-0$  emissions (Oka et al. 1998).

Fig. 5 |  $V_{\text{LSR}}$  of our Cepheids plotted against the Galactic longitude (open circles). Open and filled star symbols indicate the Arches and Quintuplet. The x1 and x2 orbits from Bissantz et al. (2003) are indicated by solid curves. The background displays the *I*-*v* diagram of the CO  $J=1-0$  emissions (Oka et al. 1998).

### References

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