

VLBA SiO Maser Observations of the OH/IR Star OH 44.8-2.3: Magnetic Field and Morphology

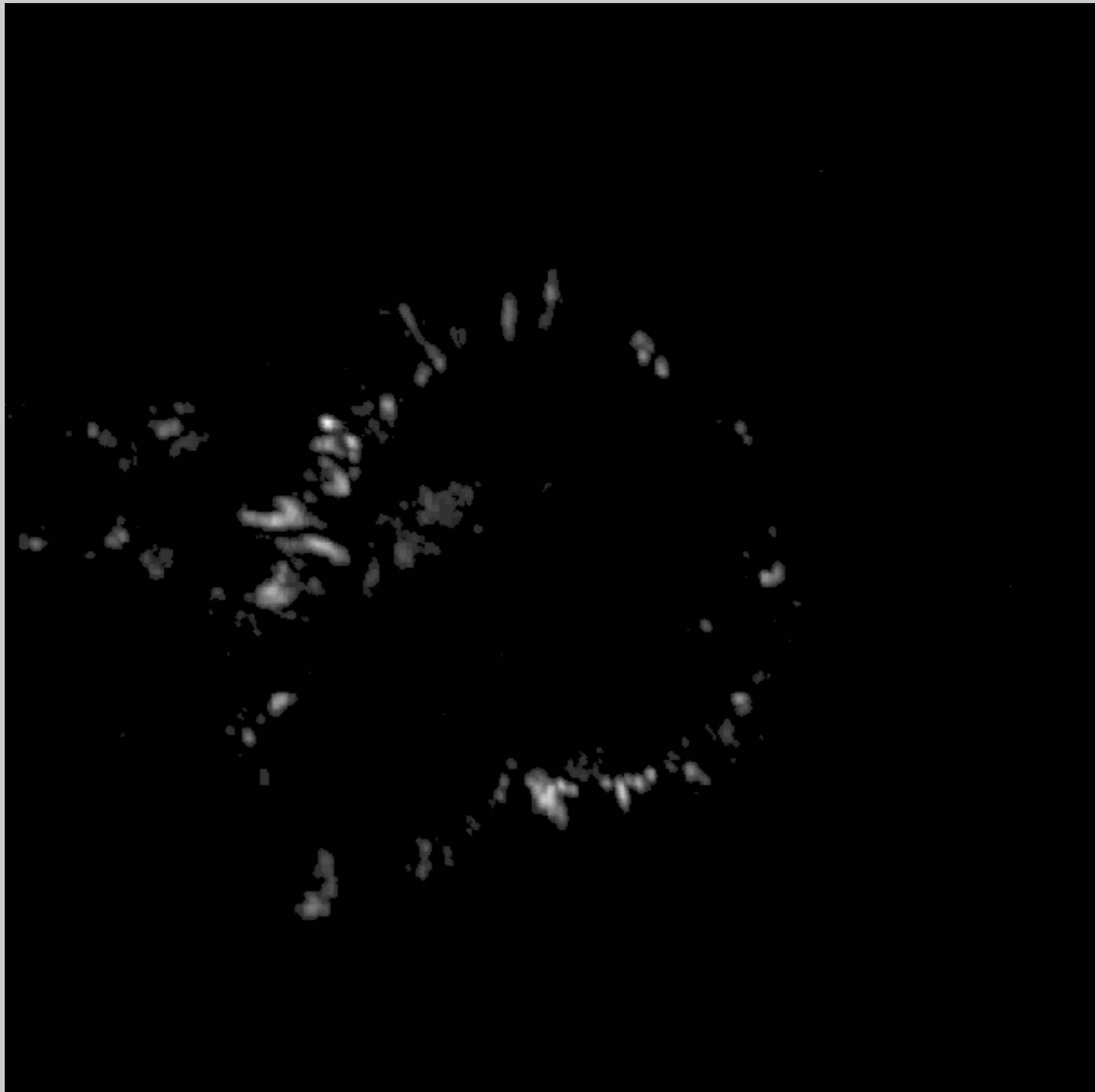
Nikta Amiri (University of Colorado Boulder)

Huib Jan van Langevelde (JIVE/ Leiden Observatory)

Wouter Vlemmings (Chalmers University)

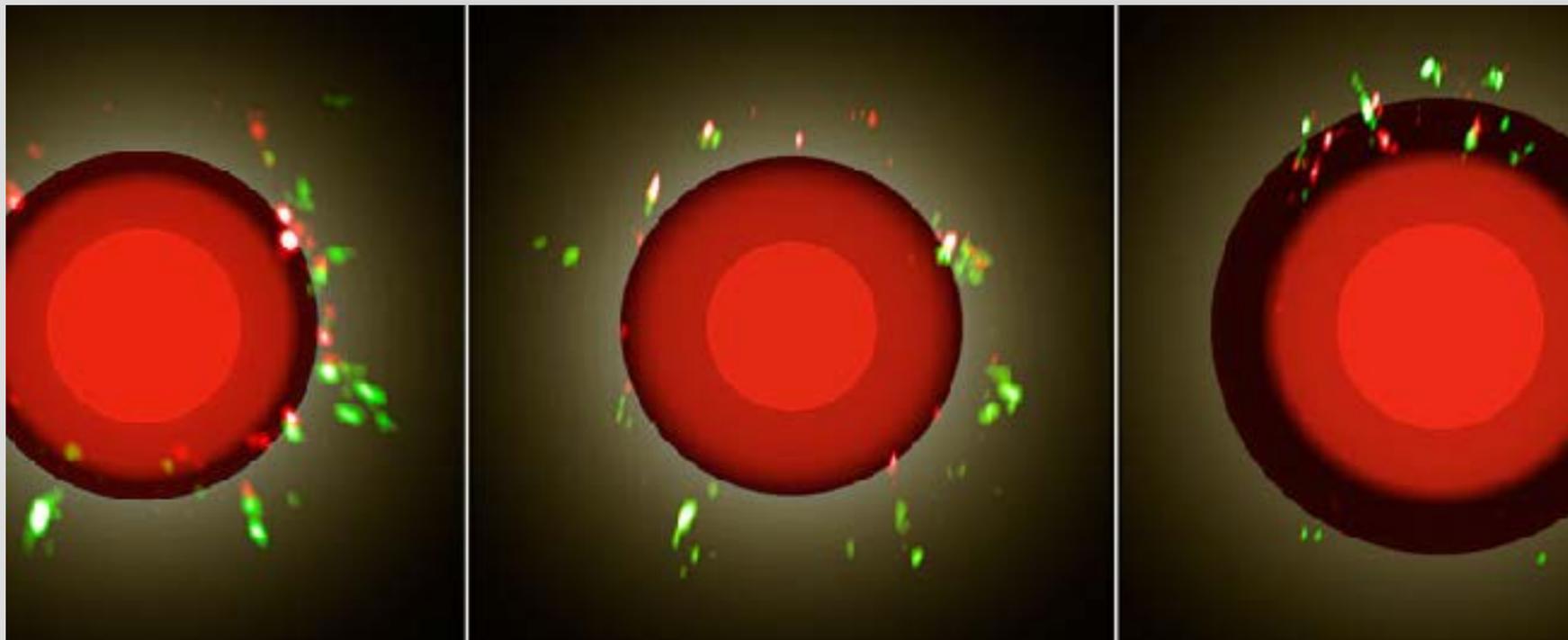
Athol Kemball (University of Illinois)

TX Cam (73 Epochs)

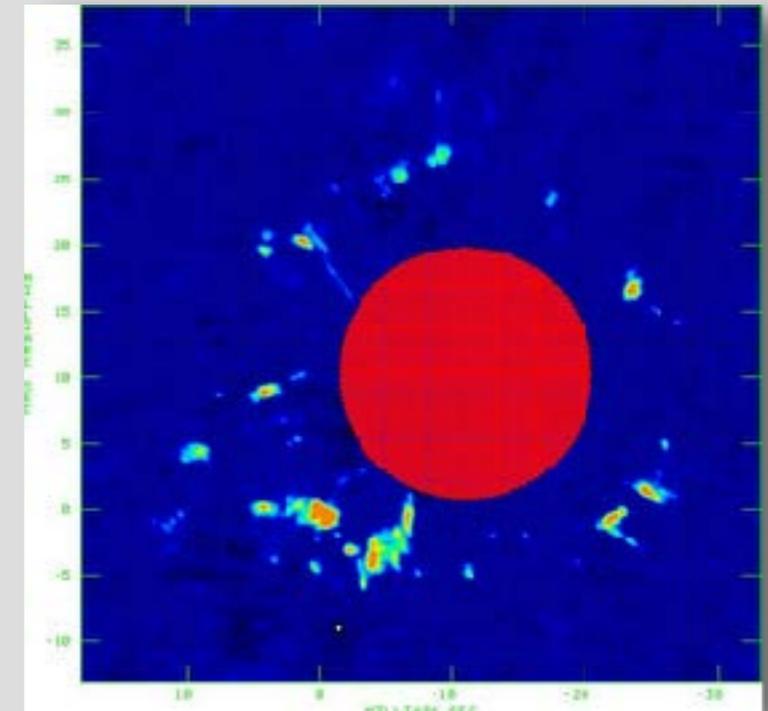


SiO Masers in Evolved Stars

- SiO in OH/IR stars?
 - Bigger dust shell, Larger CSE, Longer periods SiO Masers in OH/IR stars the same as Miras?
 - SiO emission Mechanism the same as Mira variables?

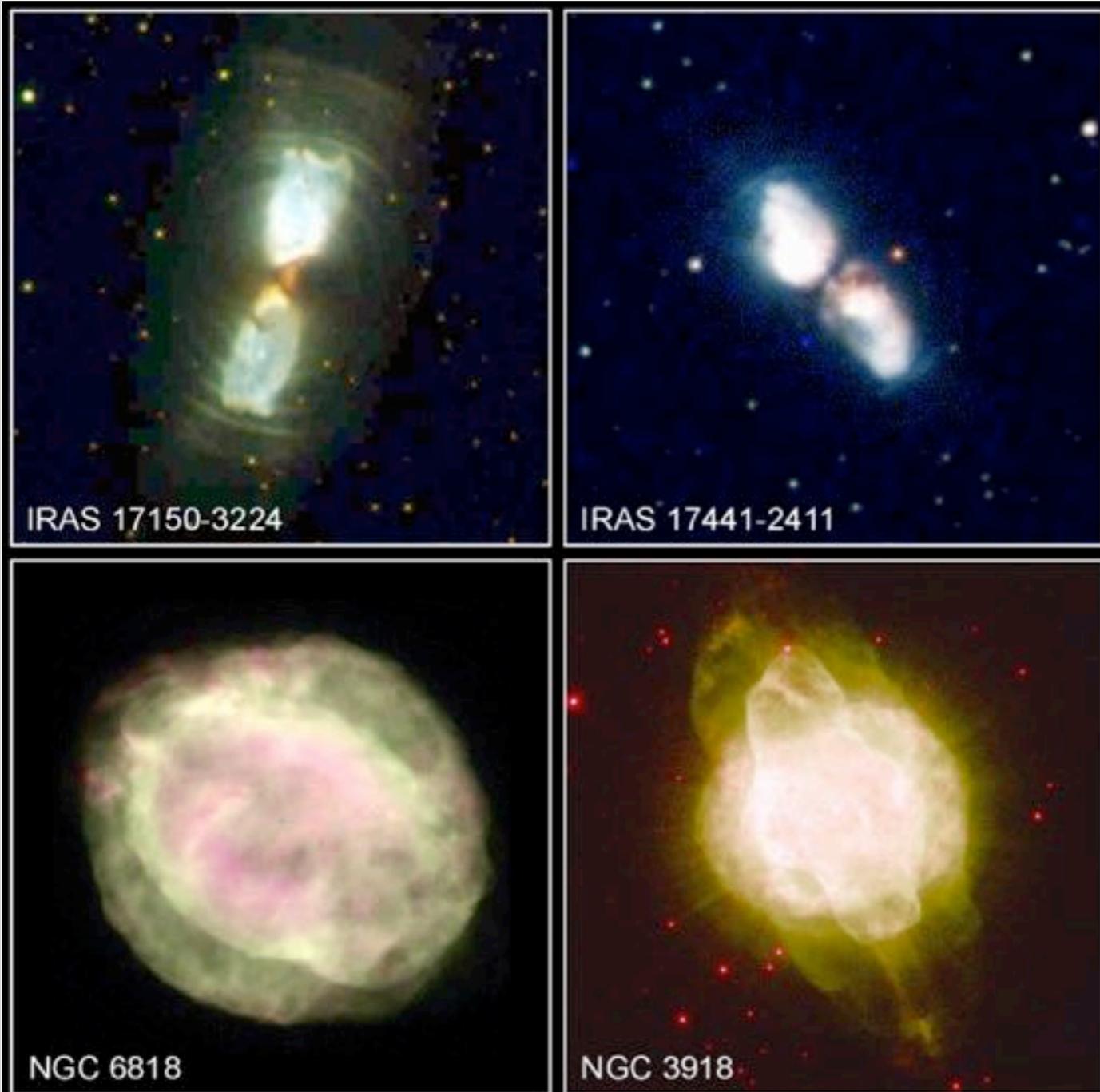


Credit: Makus Wittkowski



TX Cam, Credit: Athol Kemball

SiO Masers - Magnetic Fields



Planetary Nebulae

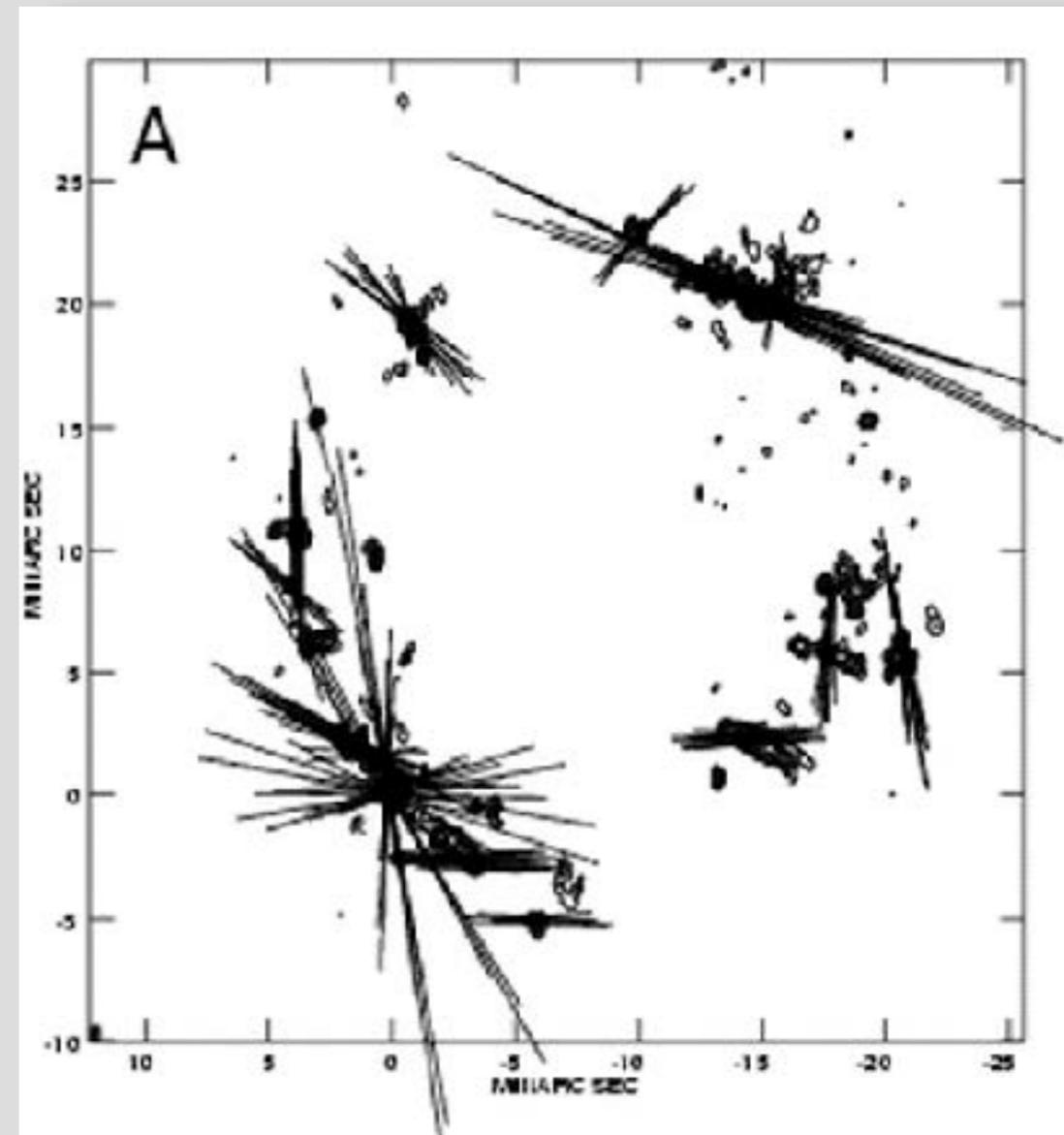
PRC98-11b • ST Sci OPO • March 12, 1998

S. Kwok (University of Calgary),

R. Rubin (NASA Ames Research Center),

H. Bond (ST Sci) and NASA

HST • WFPC2

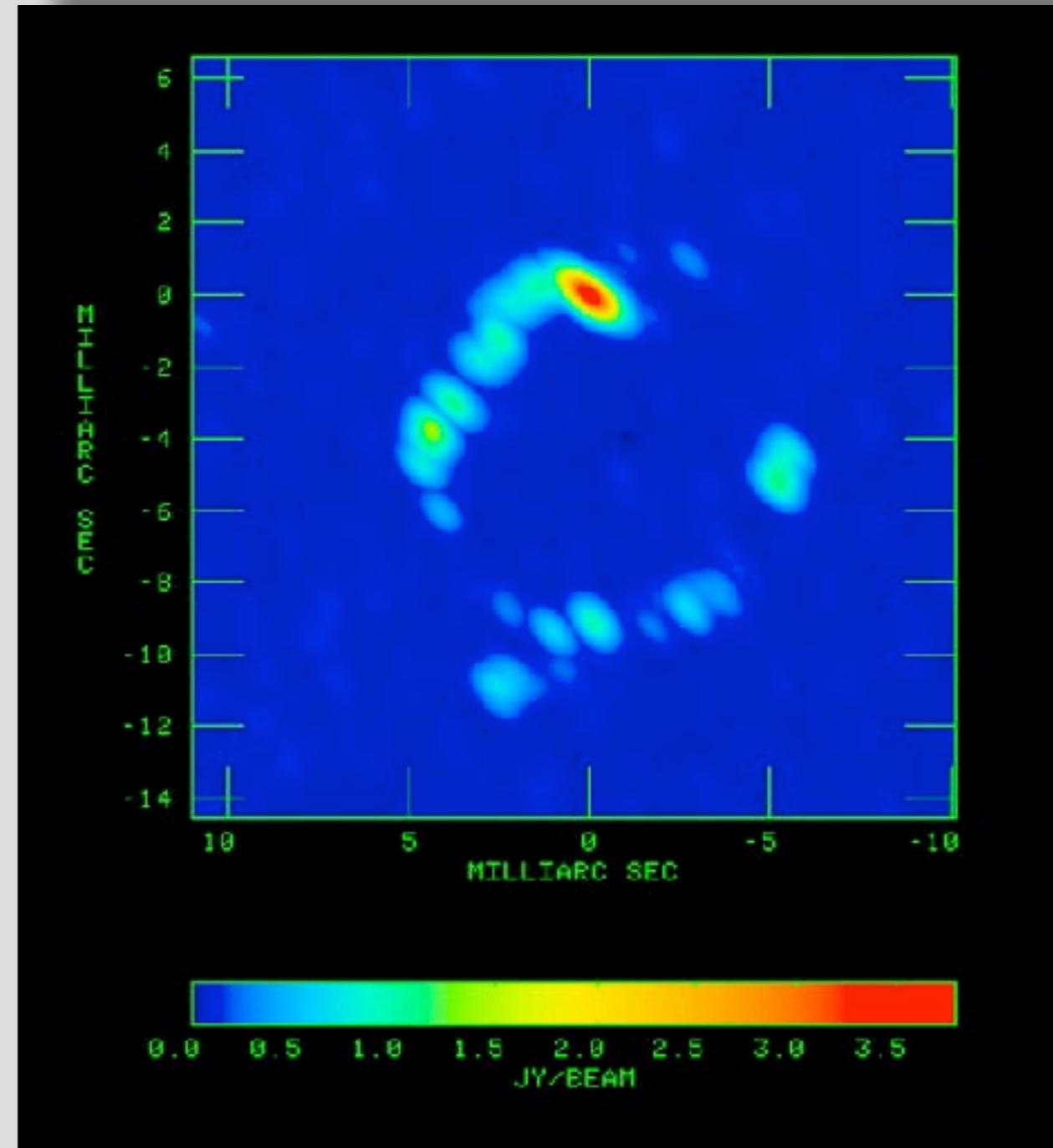
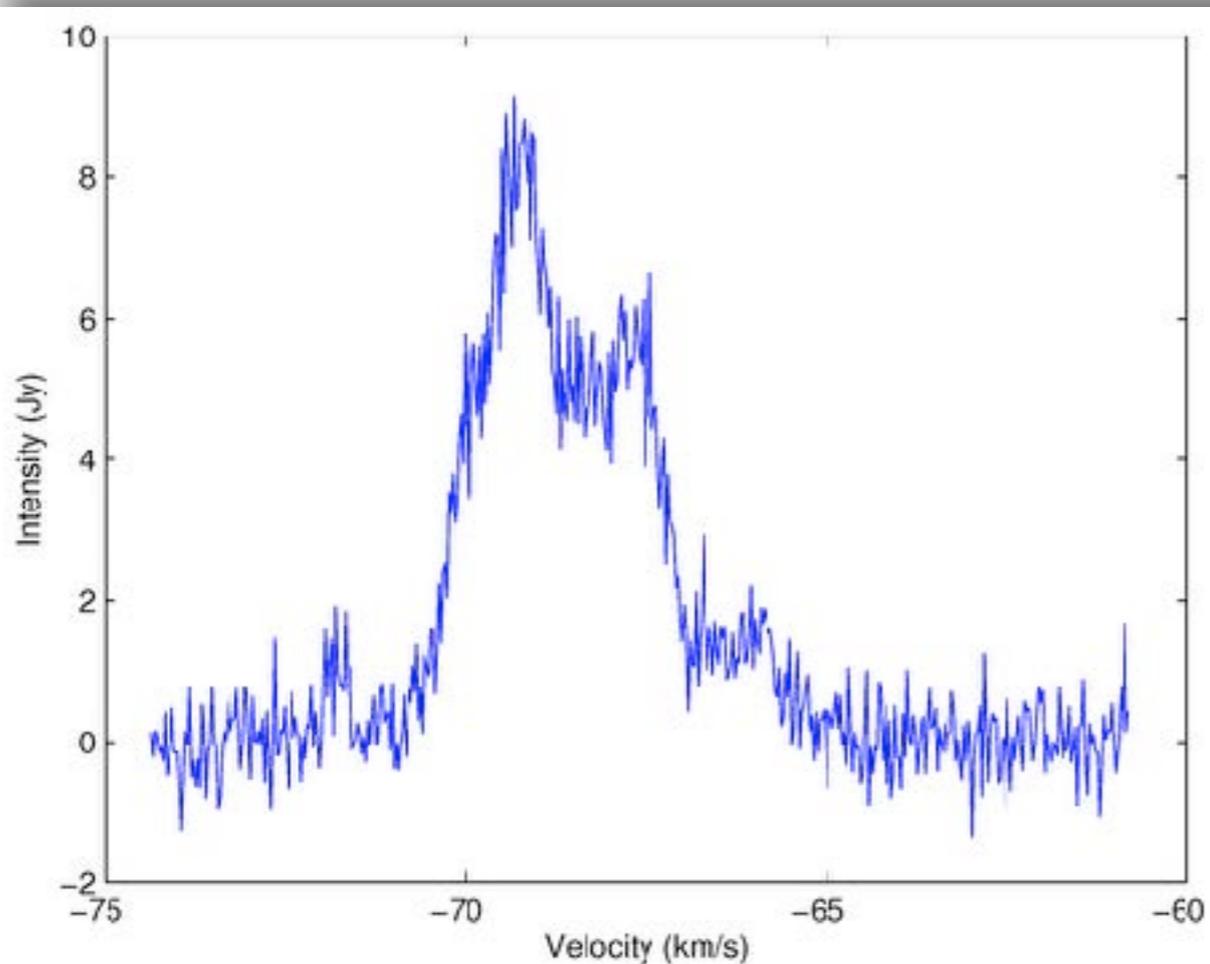


TX Cam, SiO

Kemball and Diamond, 1997, ApJ 481 L111

SiO masers of the OH/IR star OH 44.8-2.3

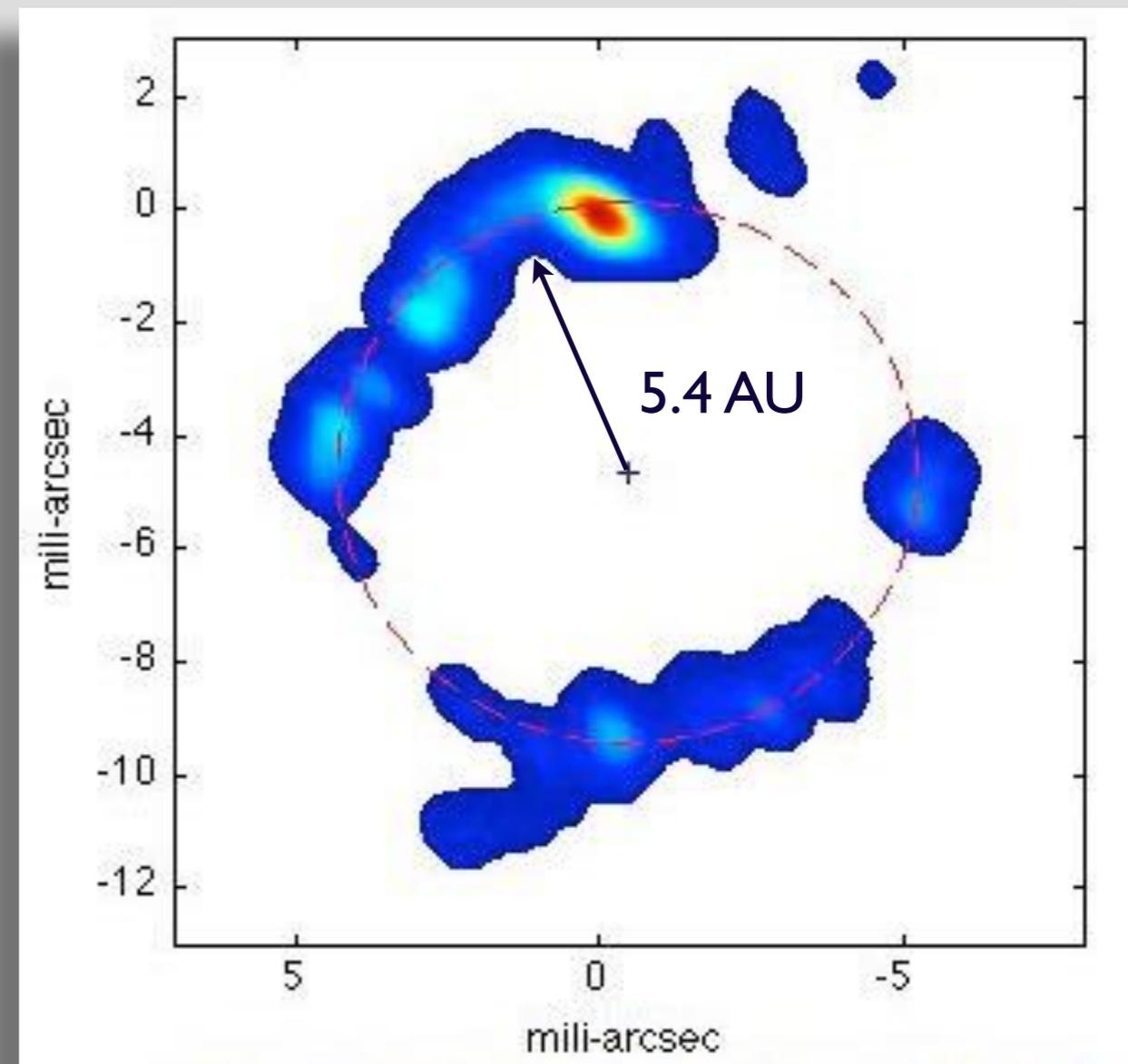
- **The first SiO maser map of an OH/IR**
- The masers appear to be absent from the eastern and western parts of the ring



Amiri et al. 2012

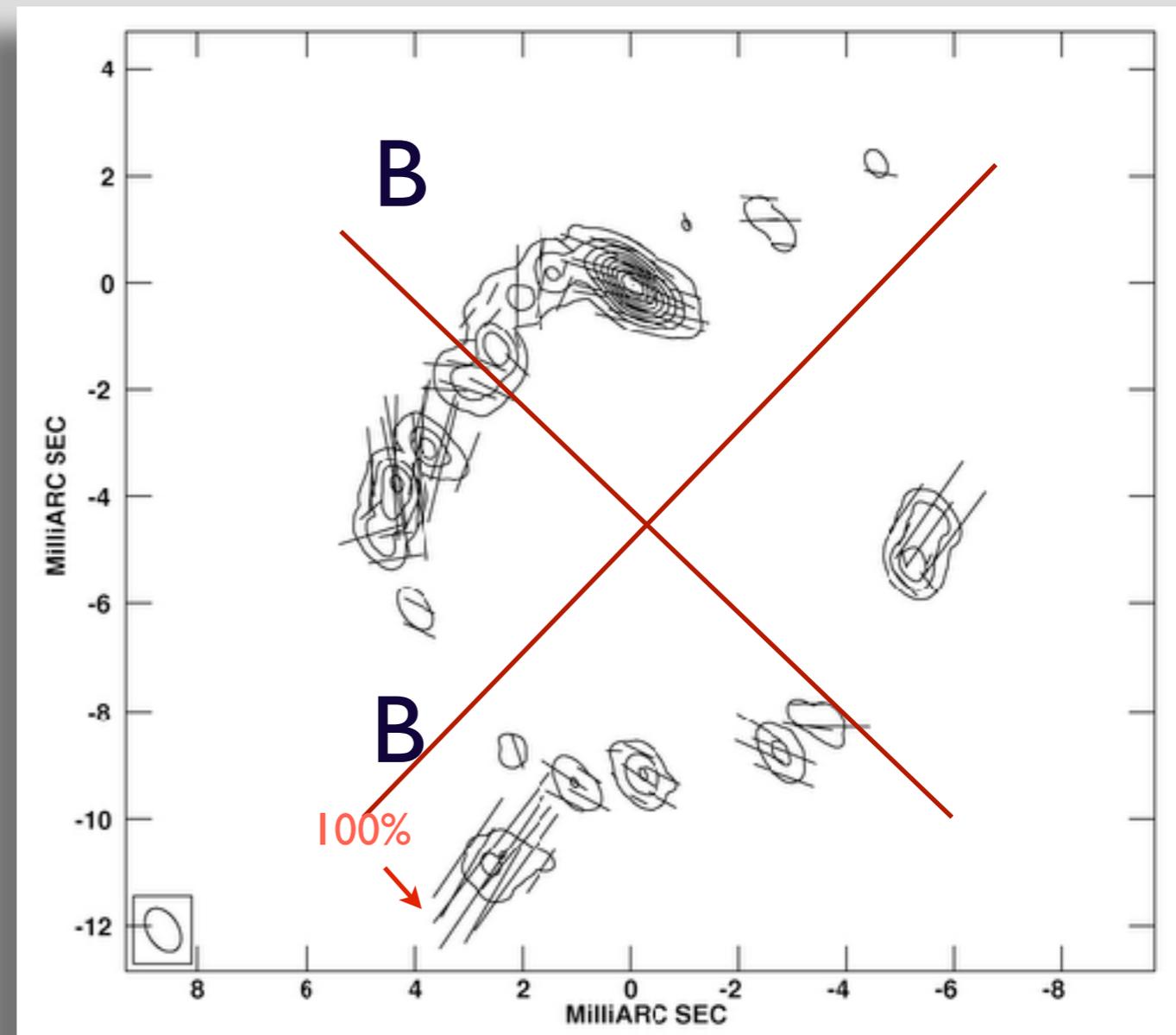
SiO masers of the OH/IR star OH 44.8-2.3- Continued

- Distance: 1.13 ± 0.34 kpc (Van Langevelde et al. 1990).
- Ring with a radius of ~ 5.4 AU around the star.
- Similar distance from the star as Mira variables (3-7 AU Cotton et al. 2008).
- Distance determination using parallax



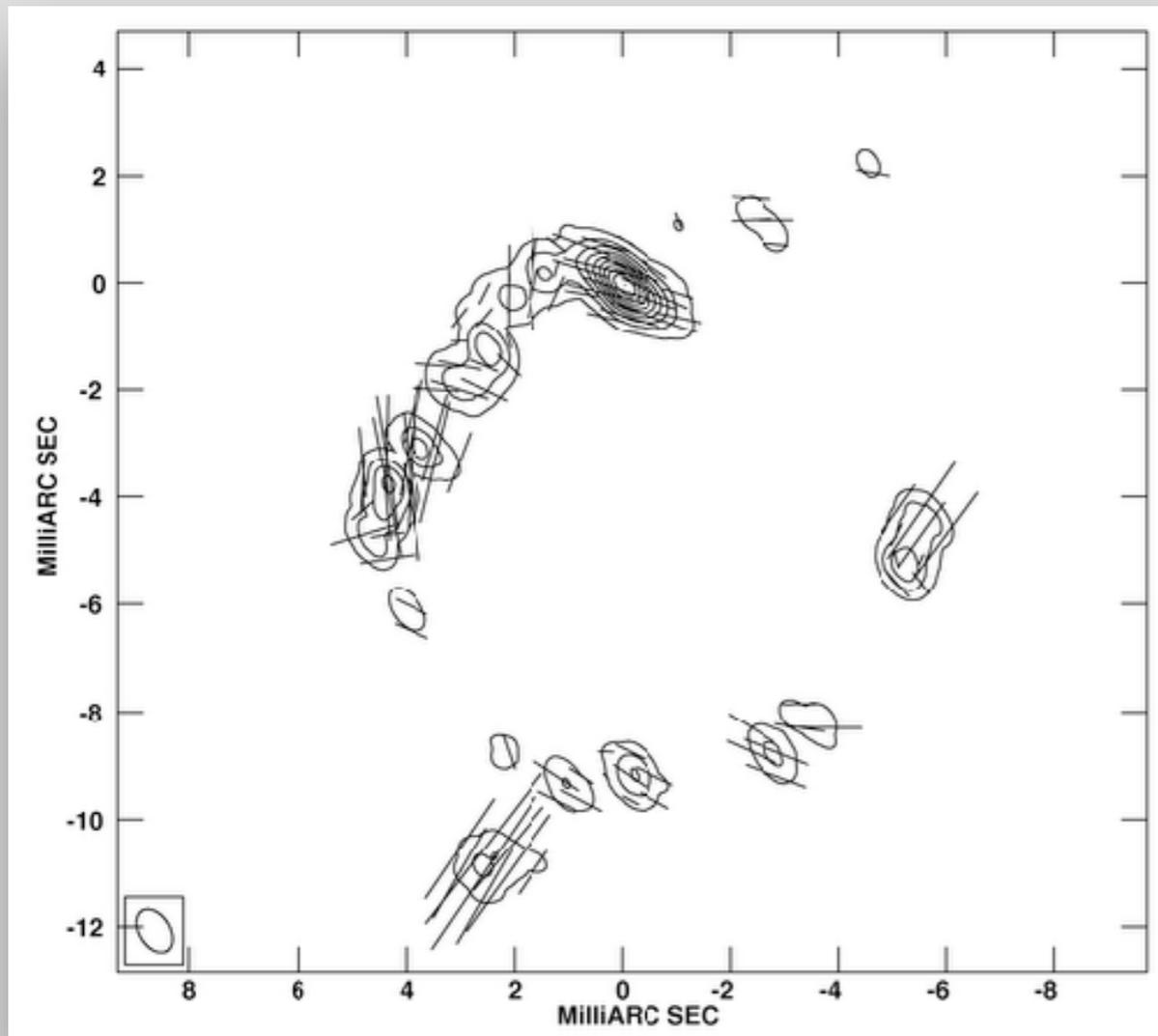
Polarization properties-linear

- Highly linearly polarized, up to 100%
- Magnetic field is parallel or perpendicular to the polarization vectors (Goldreich et al. 1973).
- The polarization vectors are consistent with a dipole magnetic field
- Other complex morphologies (Toroidal or Solar type)
 - OH and H₂O polarimetric observations

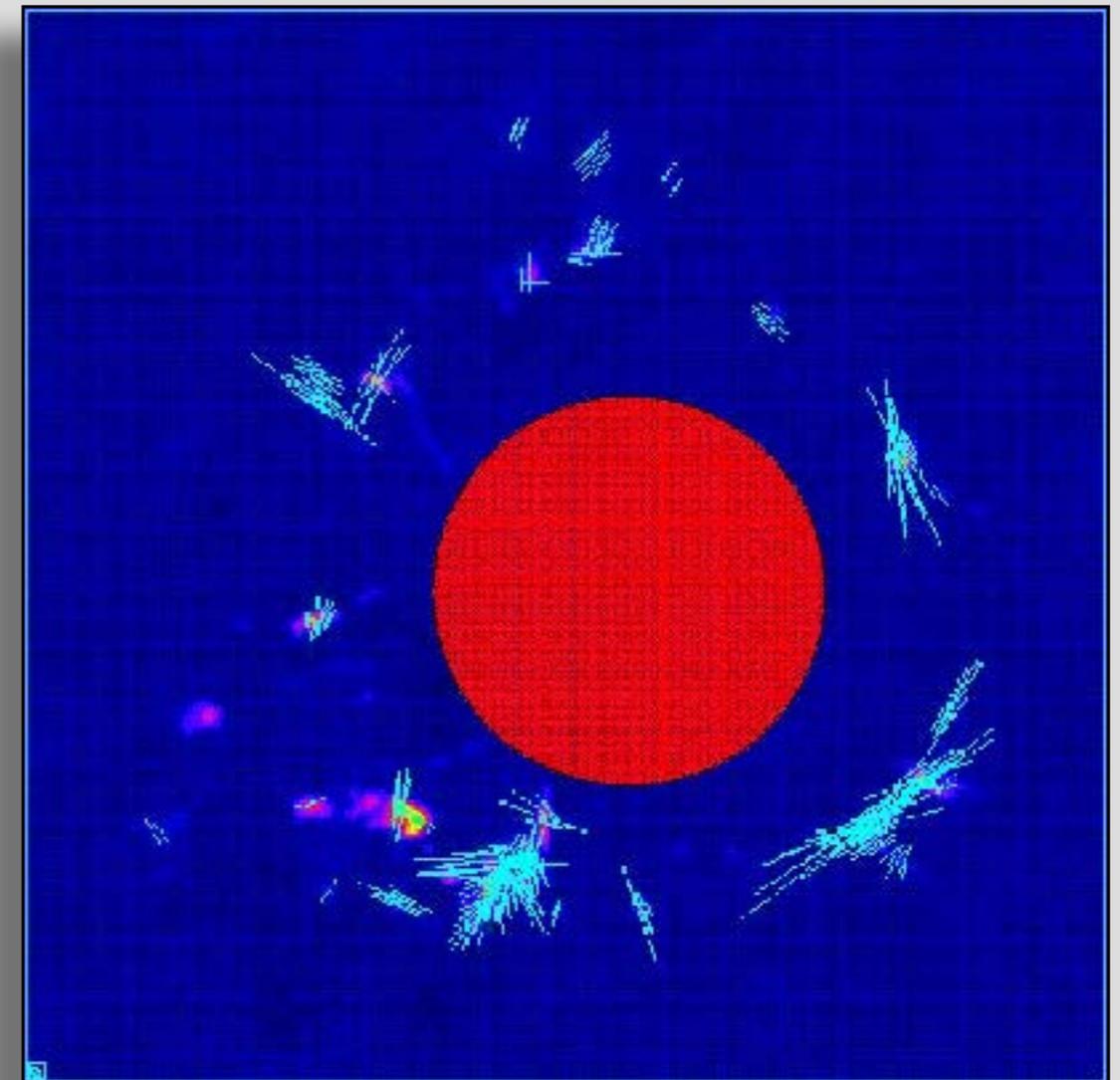


Linear Polarization

- No tangential morphology
- Tangential Polarization
Morphology is not a generic property of SiO masers!!



TX Cam

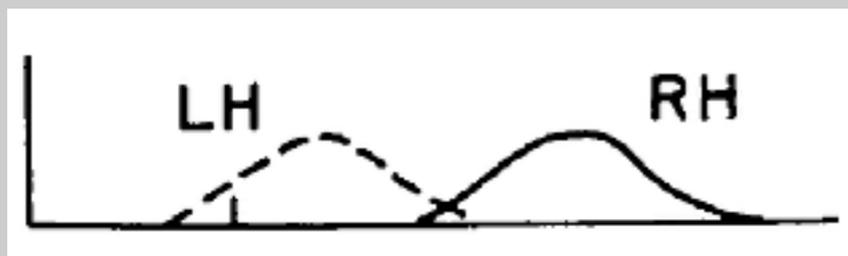


Credit: Athol Kembell

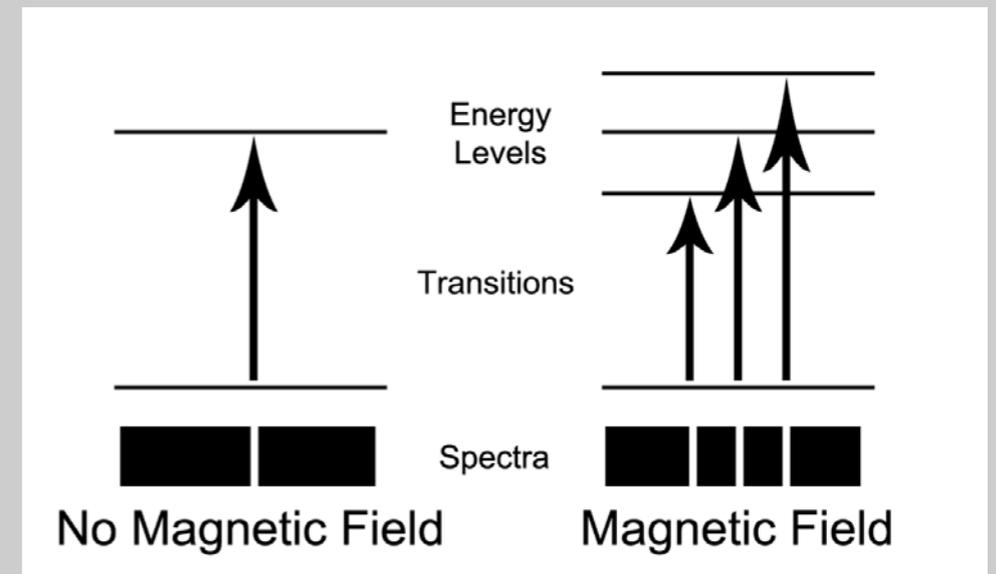
Circular Polarization Analysis-Zeeman Splitting

- Zeeman Splitting: The most direct way to measure magnetic field
- The Zeeman splitting causes a velocity shift between the RCP and LCP spectra

Velocity offset



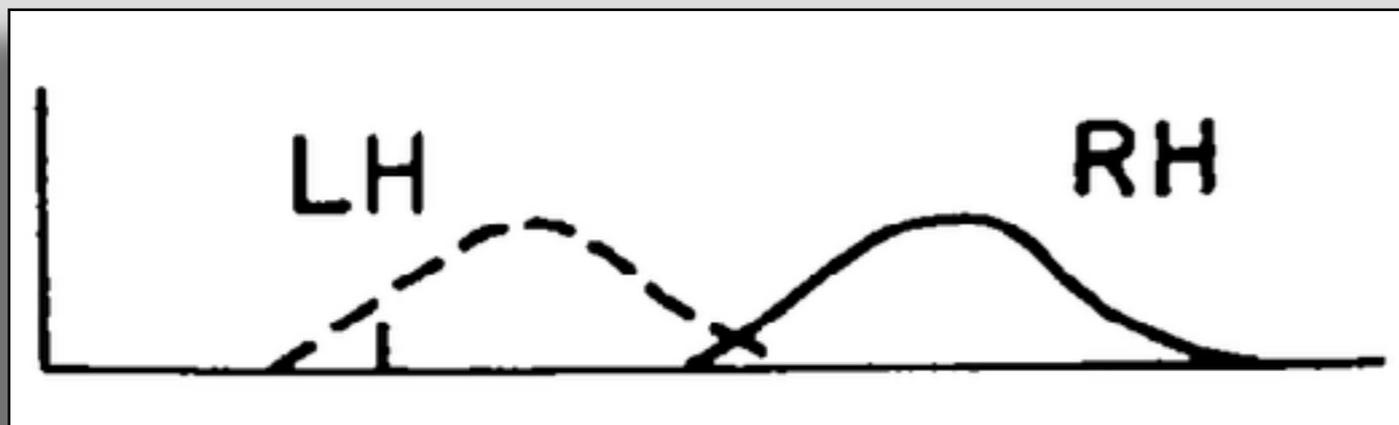
Zeeman Effect



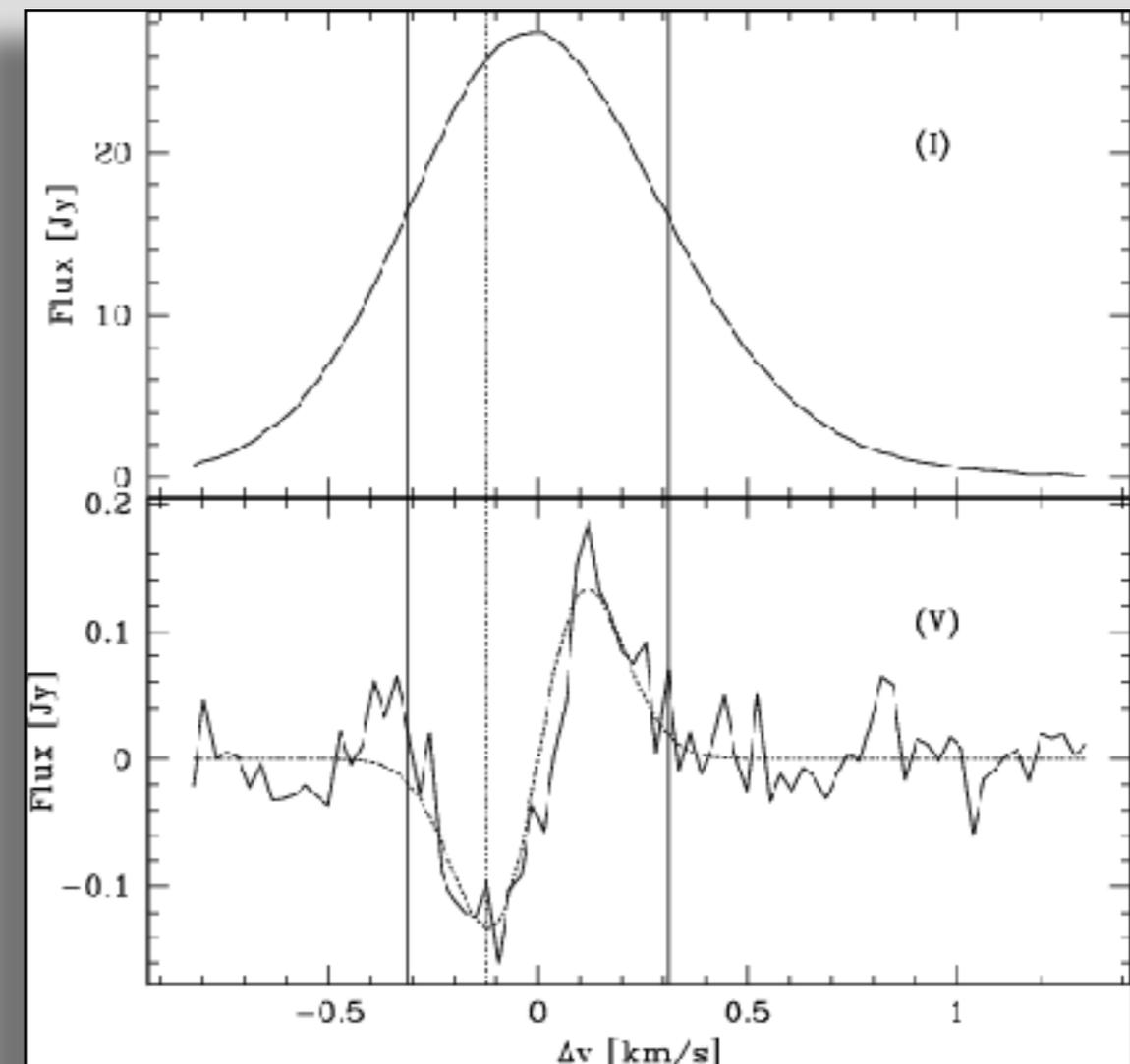
Circular Polarization Analysis

- Both methods require careful polarization Calibration!!!

- Cross-Correlation Method
- Sensitivity of this method is comparable to the S-curve fitting

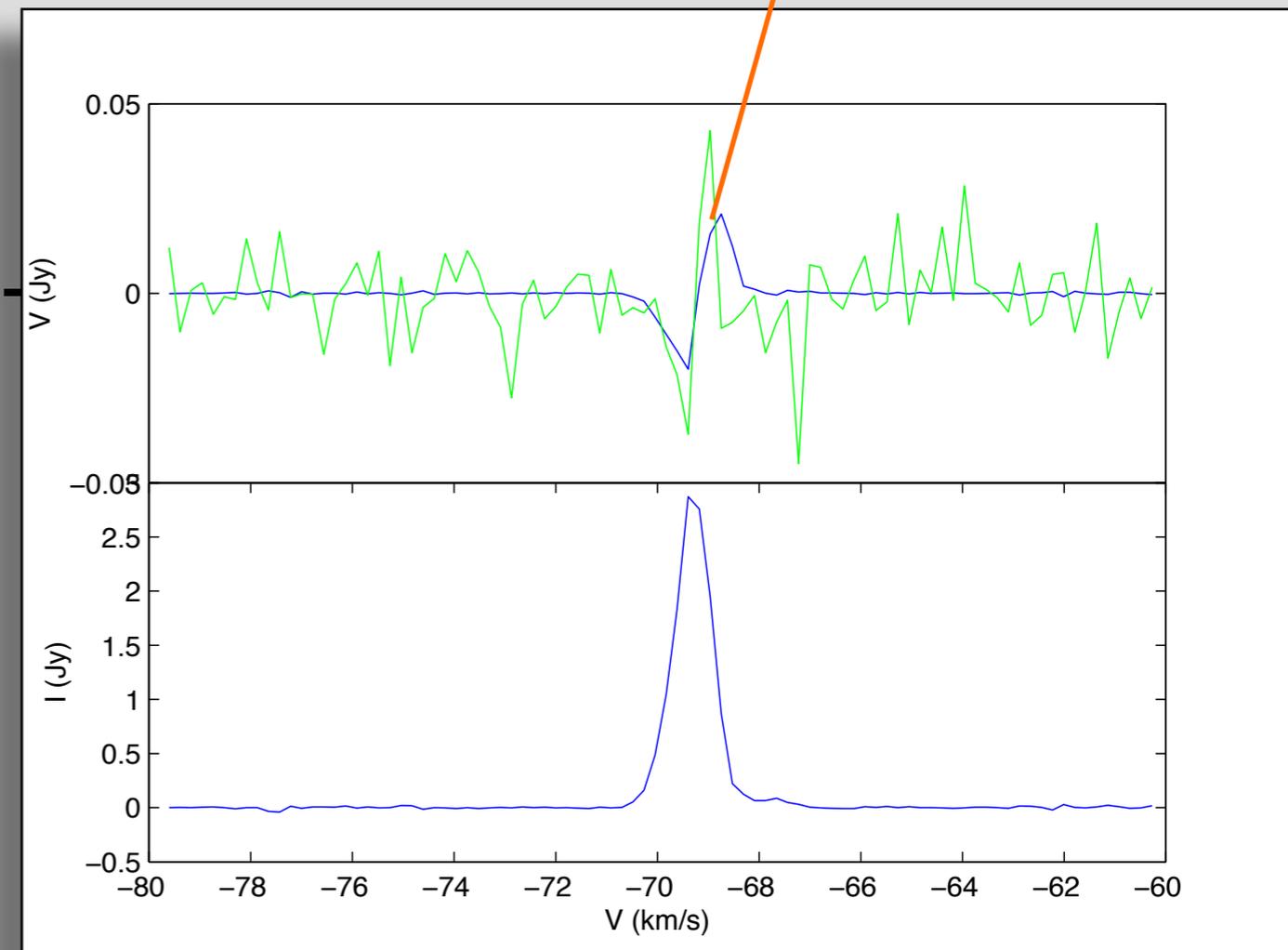
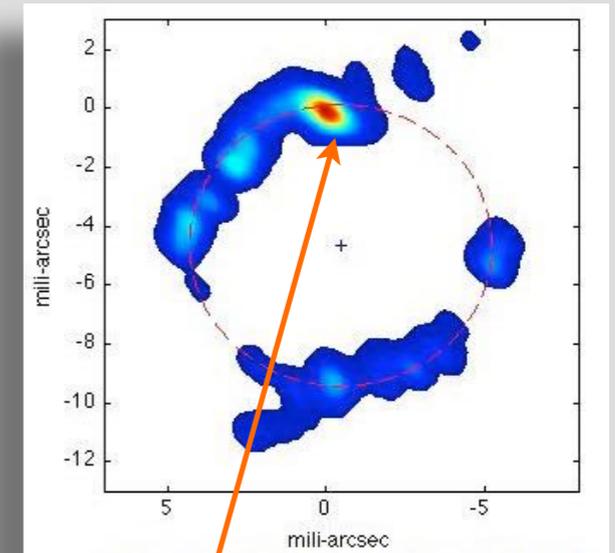


- S-curve fitting
- $V = (LCP - RCP) / 2$



Polarization properties-circular

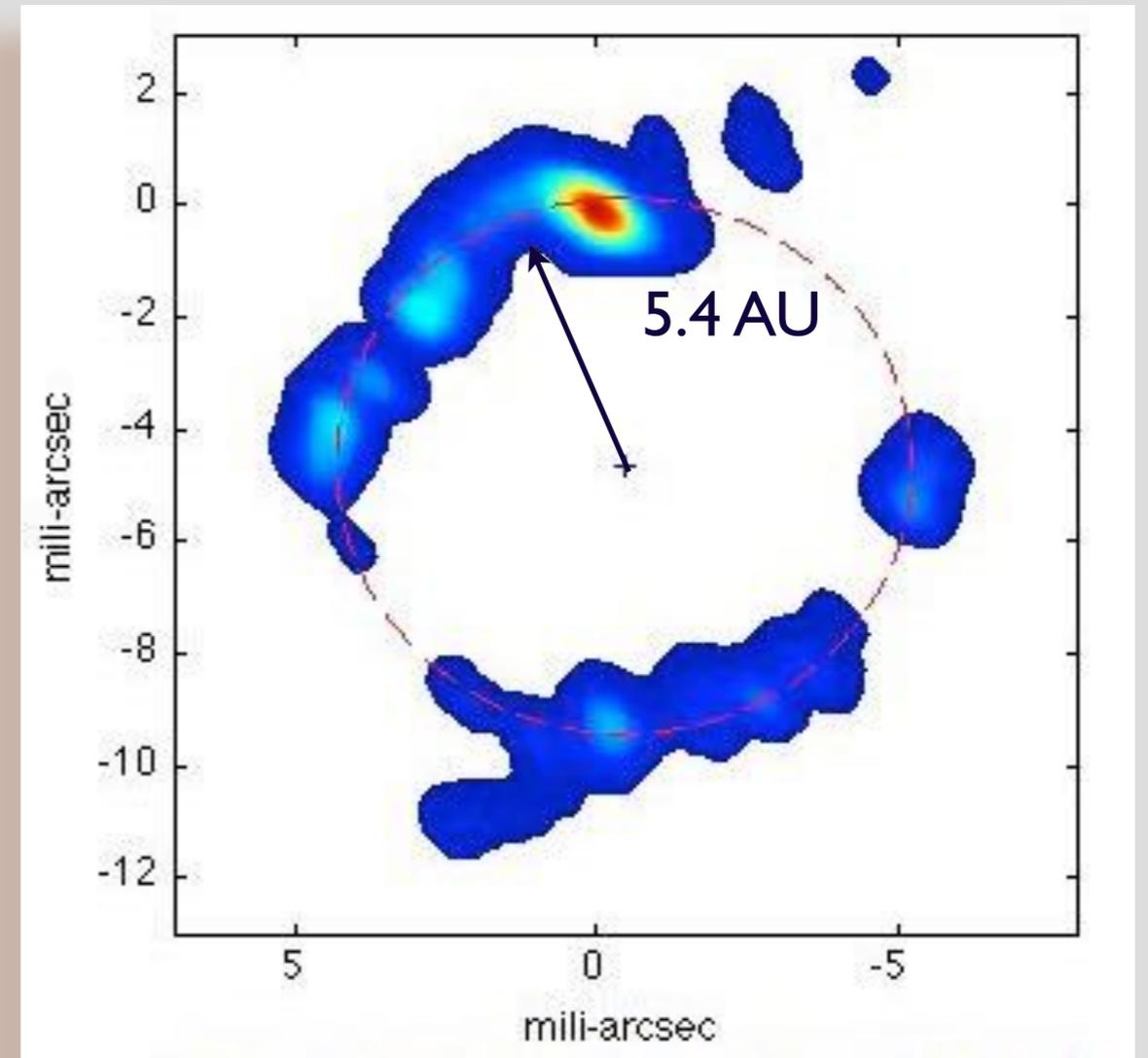
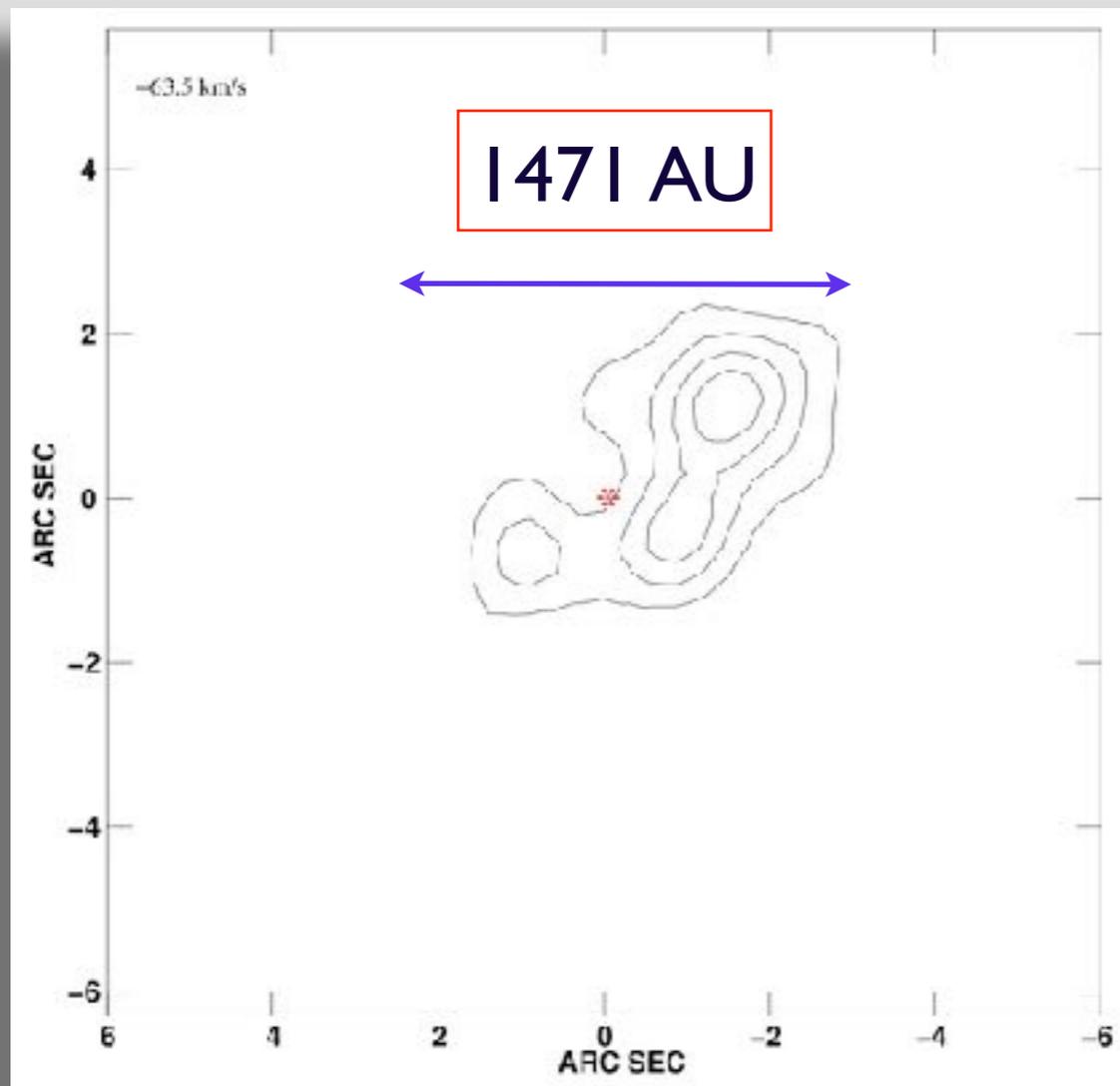
- Tentative detection of circular polarization for brightest maser feature at $\sim 0.7\%$.
- This corresponds to a magnetic field strength of 1.5 ± 0.5 G.
- The magnetic field was measured from the S-curve fitting and the cross-correlation method
- Non-Zeeman effects (Wiebe & Watson 1998)



OH Maser Observations of OH 44.8-2.3

- Are both asymmetries related?
- A mechanism can support asymmetries on many scales?
- Are SiO gaps consistent in Time?

Amiri et al. 2012



Morphology of the CSE of OH 44.8-2.3

