

Disentangling the wind and the disk

in the close surrounding of the
young stellar object MWC297
with **AMBER** on the VLT

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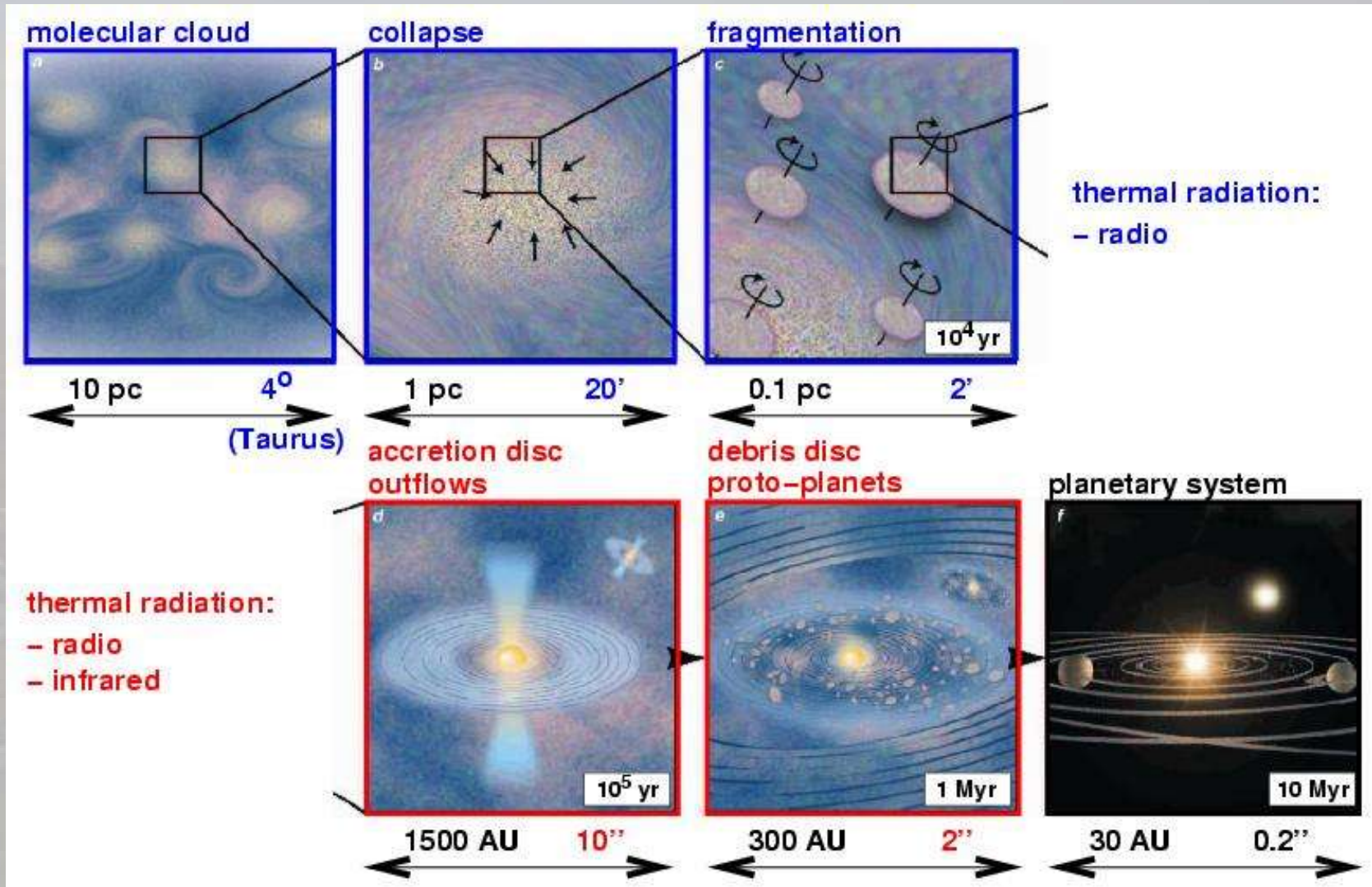


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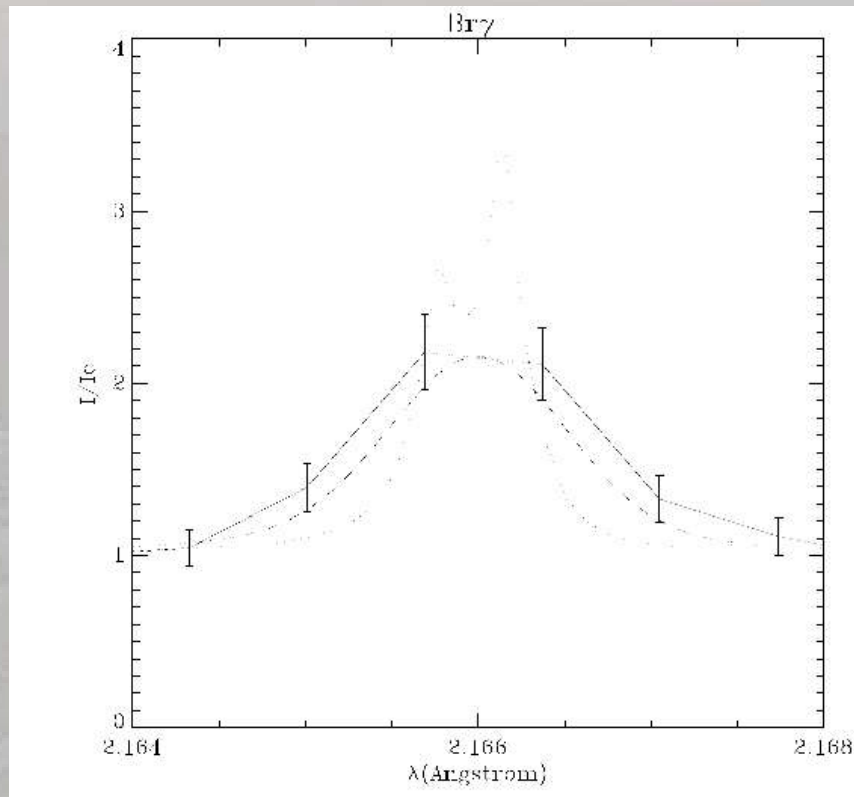
LAOG, LUAN, MPIfR, OAA, OCA

Petrov R., Malbet F., Accardo M., Acke B., Agabi K., Antonelli P., Arezki B., Baffa C., Beckmann U., Behrend J.,
Blöcker T., Bonhomme S., Bresson Y., Busoni S., Cassaing F., Chelli A., Clausse J.-M., Connot C., Delboulbé A.,
Driebe T., Dugué M., Duvert G., Ferruzzi D., Forveille T., Foy R., Fraix-Burnet D., Gennari S., Gentzlin A., Giani E., Gil
C., Glück L., Heiden M., Heining M., Hofmann K., Kamm D., Kern P., Lagarde S., Le Coarer E., Lisi F., Lopez B.,
Magnard Y., Marconi A., Mars G., Martinot-Lagarde G., Mathias P., Millour F., Monin J.-L., Mouillet D., Mourard D.,
Mège P., Nussbaum E., Ohnaka K., Perraut K., Puget P., Rabbia Y., Rebattu S., Reynaud F., Richichi A., Robbe-
Dubois S., Roussel A., Sacchettini M., Schertl D., Solscheid W., Stee P., Stefanini P., Tallon M., Tallon-Bosc I., Tasso
D., Tatulli E., Testi L., Vannier M., Weigelt G., Zins G. Rantakyro F., Kiekebush M., Licha T., Schoeller M.

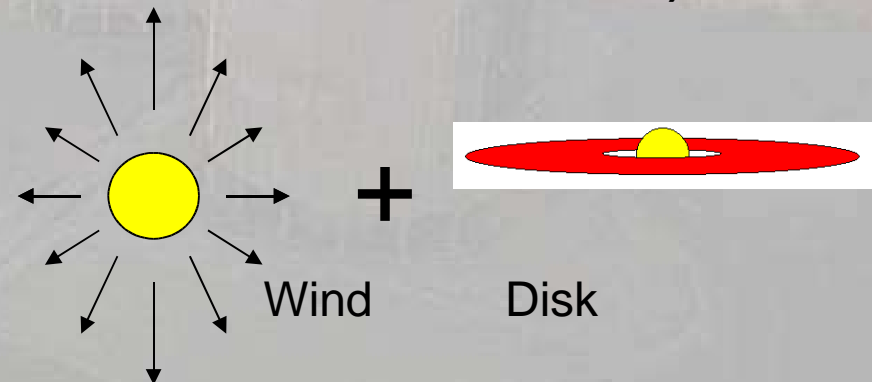
MWC 297 in star formation scenario



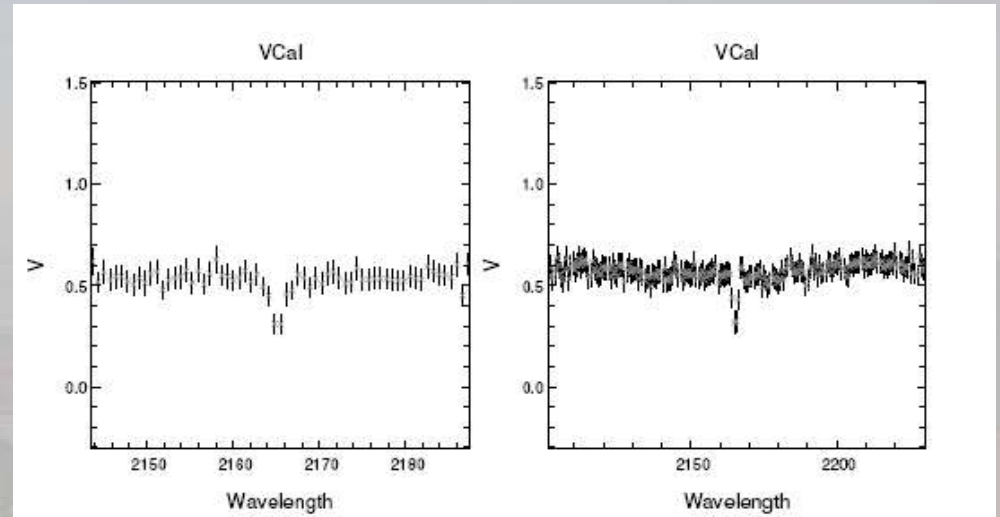
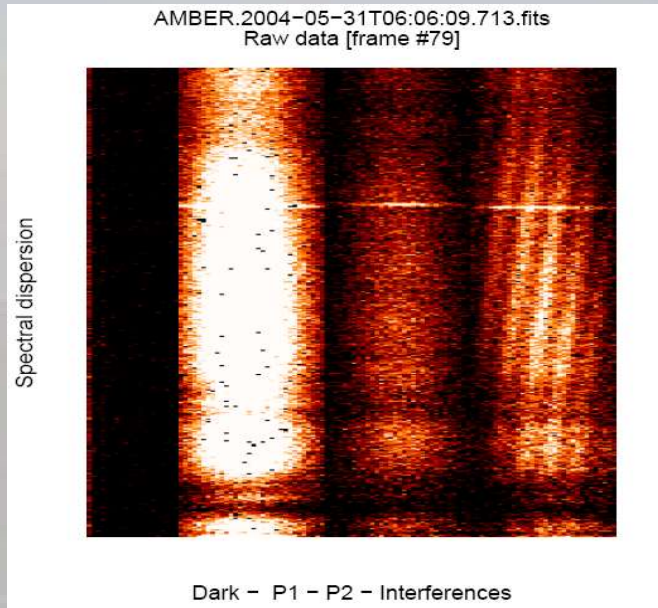
MWC 297: an emission-line star



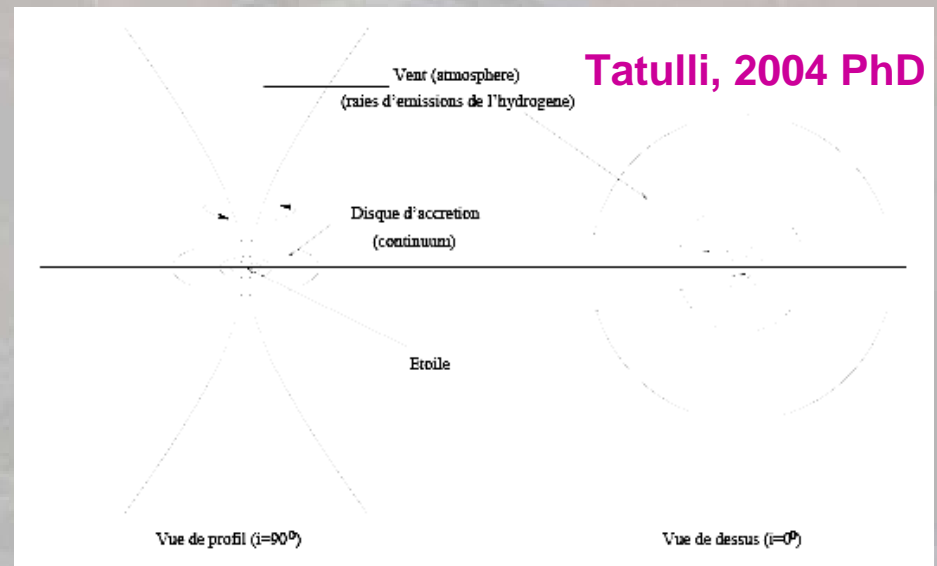
- B1.5Ve spectral type (Drew et al. 1997)
- Fast rotating star ($v \cdot \sin i = 350$ km/s)
- No spectro-polarimetry signal
- H α , H β lines strong (~ 10 - 100 :1) and broad
- Br γ is weaker (~ 2 :1) and narrow
- Strong IR excess
- Resolved by NIR interferometry (Millan-Gabet et al. 2001; Eisner et al. 2004)



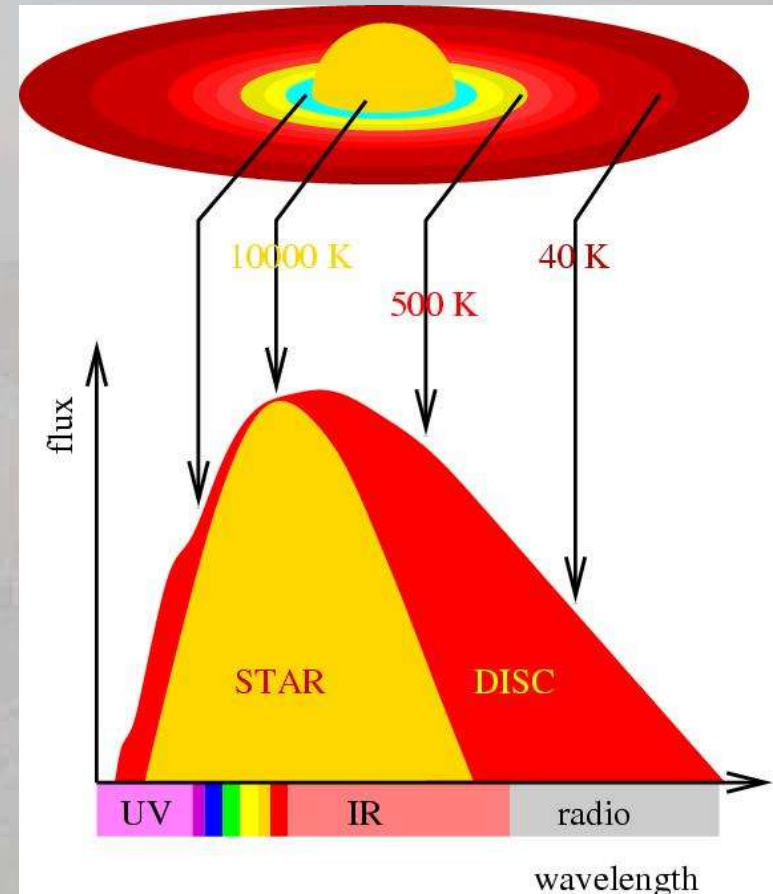
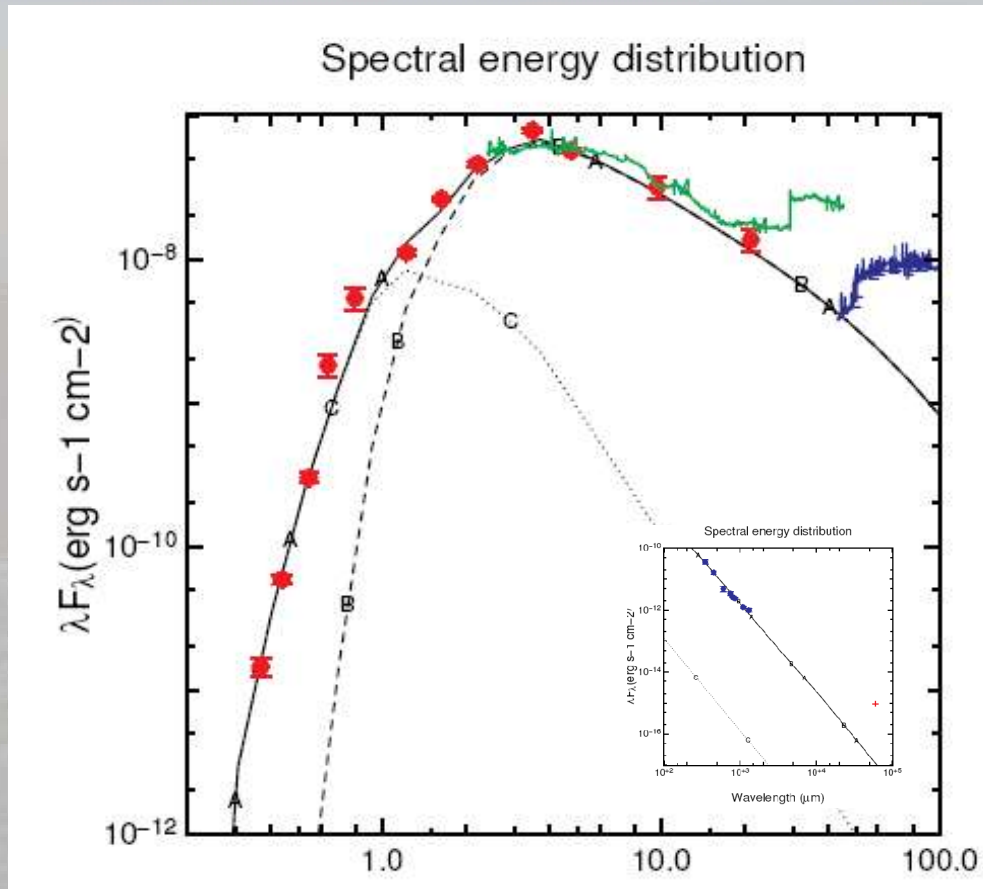
AMBER results on MWC 297



- Unexpected results from the first commissioning run (May 2004)
- Two data sets: 31ms and 107 ms

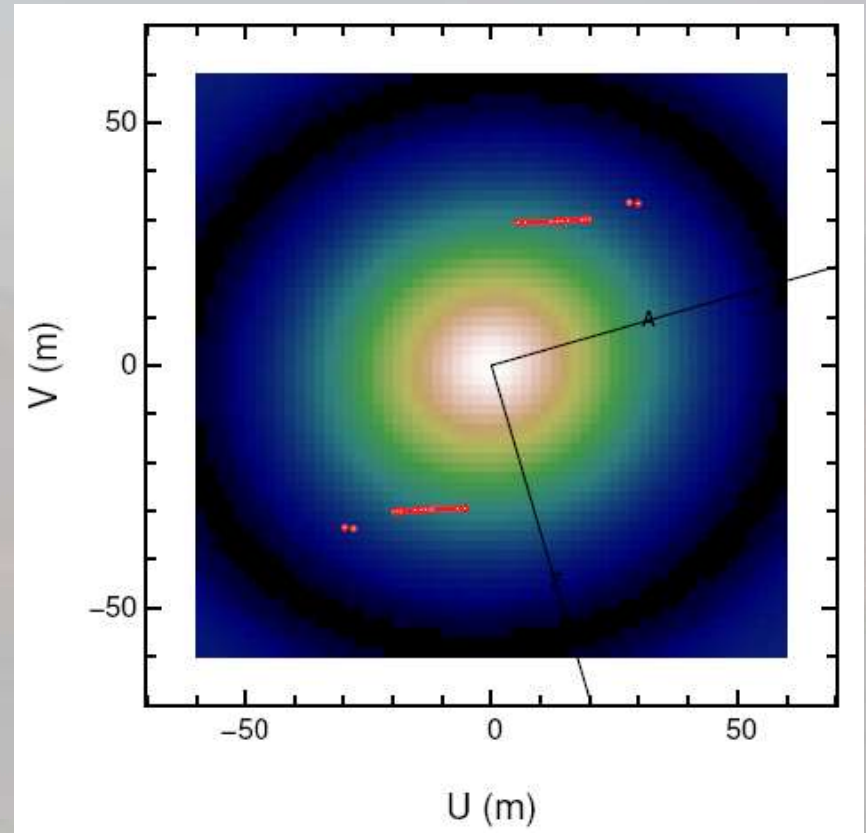
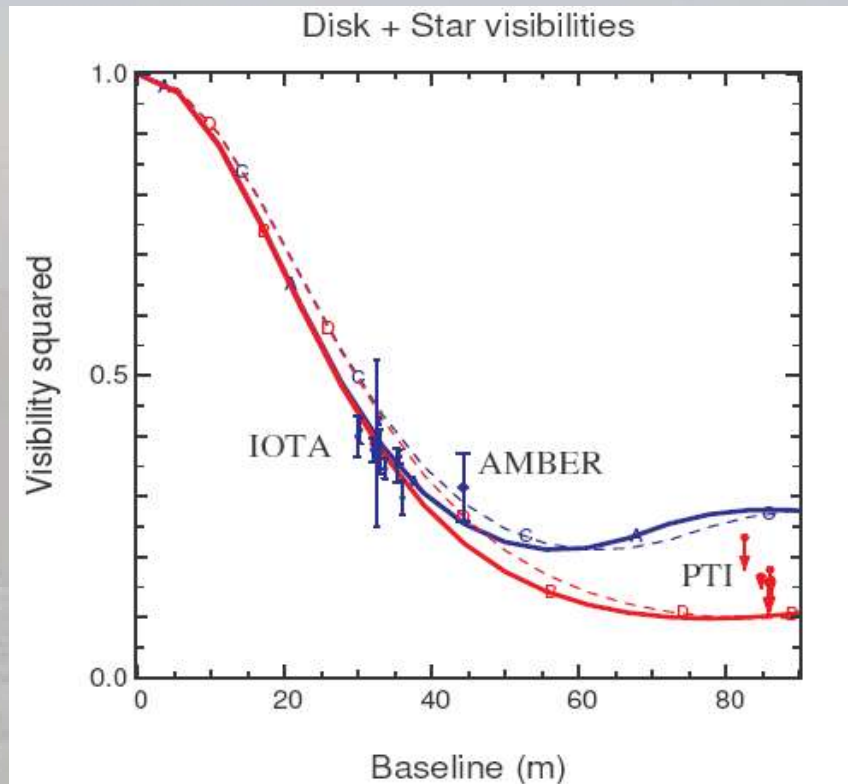


Spectral energy distribution



- Strong IR excess
- Geometrically thin optically, thick accretion disk

Continuum visibilities



Visibilities are consistent with standard disk model

Understanding the spectral behaviour

- Global flux budget:

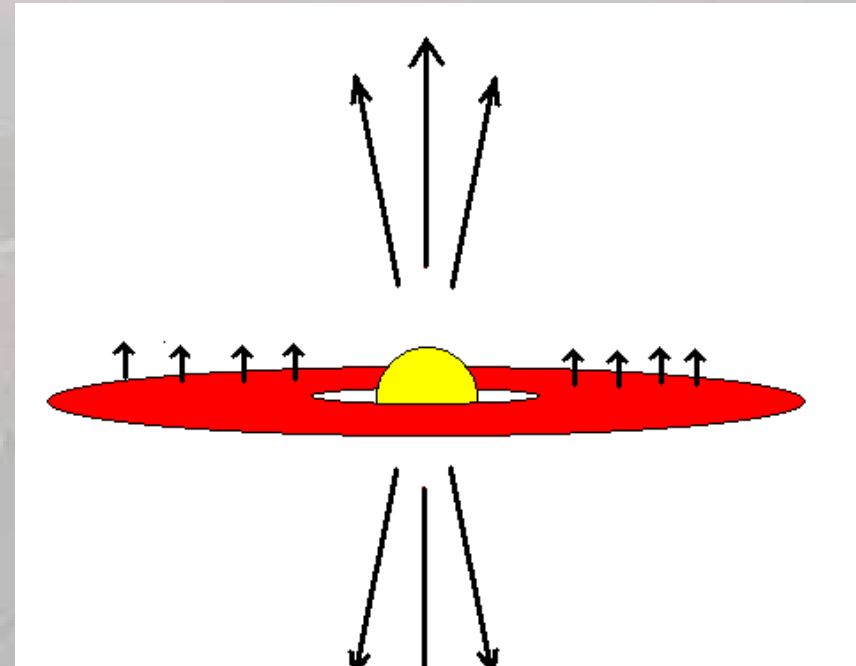
$$F_{\text{total}} = F_{\text{star}} + F_{\text{wind}} + F_{\text{disk}}$$

- Visible ($H\alpha$, $H\beta$):

- $F_{\text{cont}} = F_{\text{star}} (+ F_{\text{wind}})$
- $F_{\text{line}} = (F_{\text{star}}) + F_{\text{wind}}$
- **ratio** ~10:1, 100:1

- NIR ($Br\gamma$):

- $F_{\text{cont}} = (F_{\text{wind}}) + F_{\text{disk}}$
- $F_{\text{line}} = F_{\text{wind}} (+ F_{\text{disk}})$
- **ratio** ~2:1



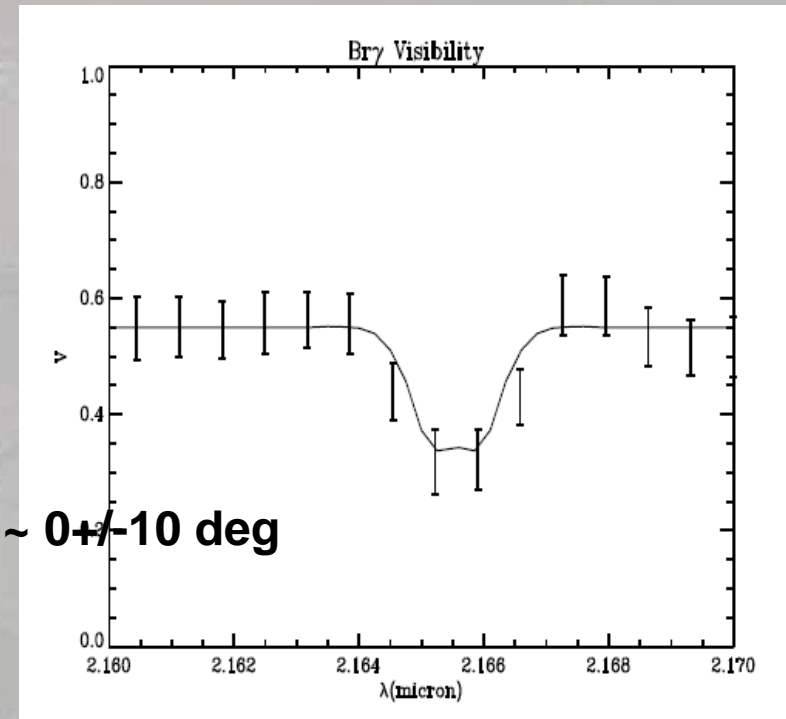
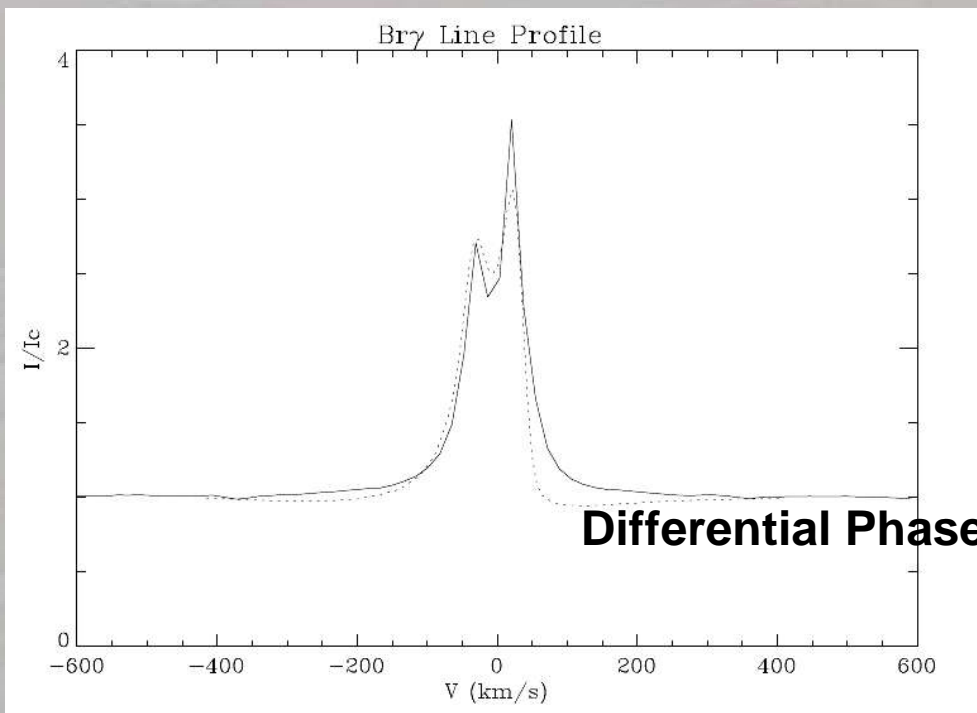
Since $F_{\text{disk}}/F_{\text{star}}$ in NIR is 40:1 $\rightarrow F_{\text{wind}}/F_{\text{star}}$ in $Br\gamma$ is ~ 80:1

Reconciling spectrum and visibilities

- Large H α and H β lines
- Narrow Br γ line

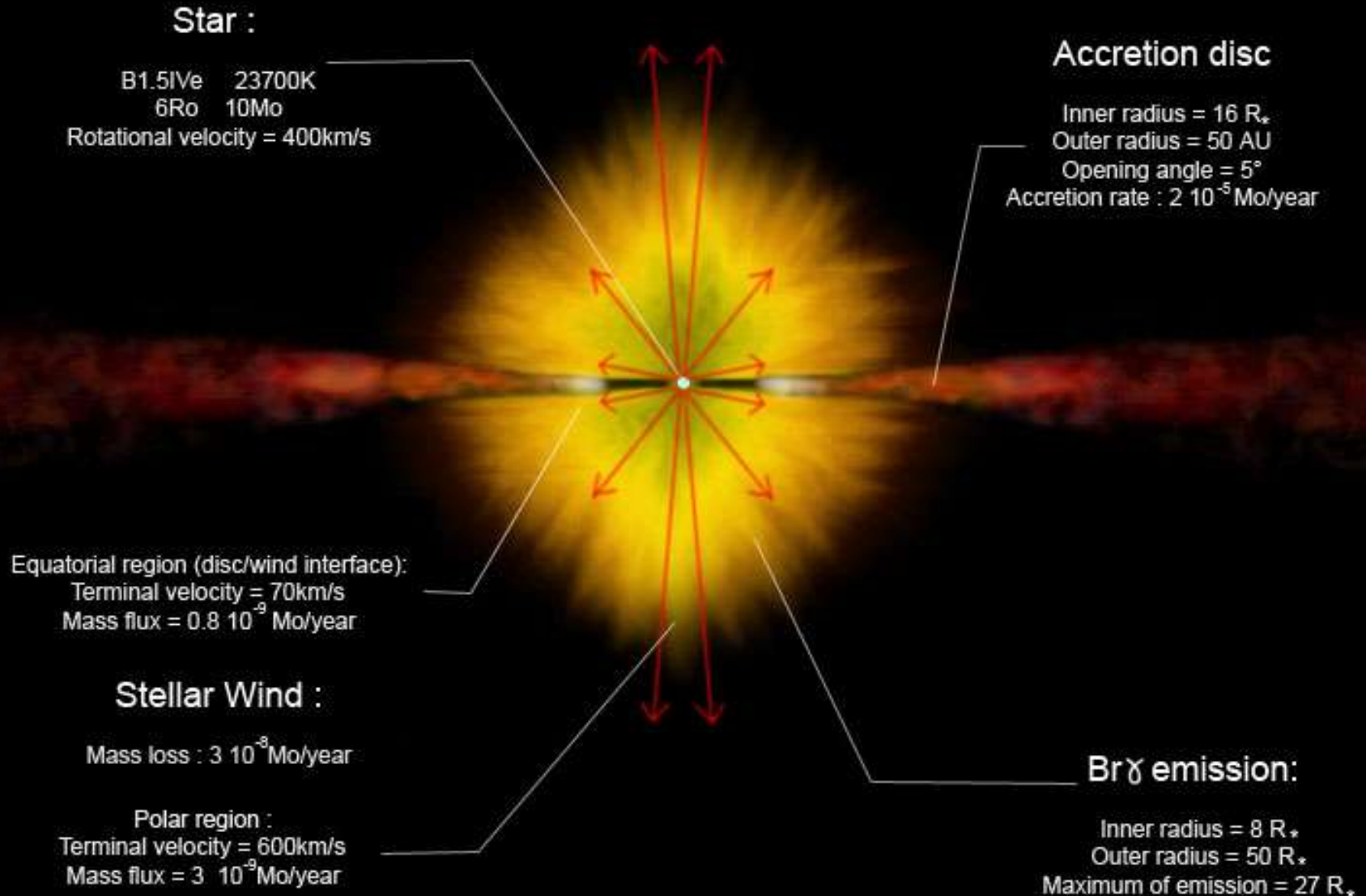
- > high velocities (600km/s)
- > small velocity (30km/s)

- Flat opaque disk and wind



MWC297 model

(slice through an edge-on view)



Conclusion

- Global understanding on MWC 297
- Starting to **disentangle the wind and disk** processes
- No self-consistent model yet
- Next step with 10,000 spectral resolution will allow us to investigate the kinematics
- **AMBER is opening a new era by introducing spectral resolution in the YSO field**