




Probing the Interior of the Nearby Supernova Progenitor: **Rigel** ε -Mechanism exciting g-modes

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Witch Head Nebula
≈ 300 pc away
size $3 \times 1^\circ$
Illuminated by Rigel

Rigel (β Ori)
B8 Ia
 $T_{\text{eff}} = 12\,100 \pm 150$
 $M_{\text{bol}} = -7.9 \pm 0.28$
 264 ± 24 pc
 $M \approx 18.5 M_{\text{sun}}$
 $R \approx 79 R_{\text{sun}}$
~10 Myr old

APOD: 29 December 2009

Introducing Rigel (B8 Ia, $V=0.12$)

Parameter	Measured	Modeled	Reference
Hipparcos Distance	264 ± 24 pc		van Leeuwen (2007)
Effective Temperature T_{eff}	12100 ± 150 K	12077 K	Przybilla et al. (2010)
Surface Gravity $\log g$	1.75 ± 0.10 dex	1.83	Przybilla et al. (2006, 2010)
Angular Diameter θ_{LD}	2.75 ± 0.01 mas		Aufdenberg et al. (2008)
Limb Darkened Radii	$78.9 \pm 7.4 R_{\odot}$	80.6	This study
Luminosity $\log (L/L_{\odot})$	5.08 ± 0.10 dex	5.09	This study
Metallicity [M/H]	-0.06 ± 0.10	0.00	Przybilla et al. (2006)
Surface Helium Y	0.32 ± 0.04	0.31	Przybilla et al. (2010)
Surface (N/C)	1.74 ± 0.60	1.86	Przybilla et al. (2010)
Surface (N/O)	0.52 ± 0.13	0.50	Przybilla et al. (2010)
Projected Velocity $v \sin i$	24 ± 3 km s ⁻¹	30	Simon-Diaz et al. (2010)
Mass Loss rate	$1-2 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	3×10^{-8}	Chesneau et al. (2010)
Evolutionary Mass		$18 M_{\odot}$	This work

MOST Photometry



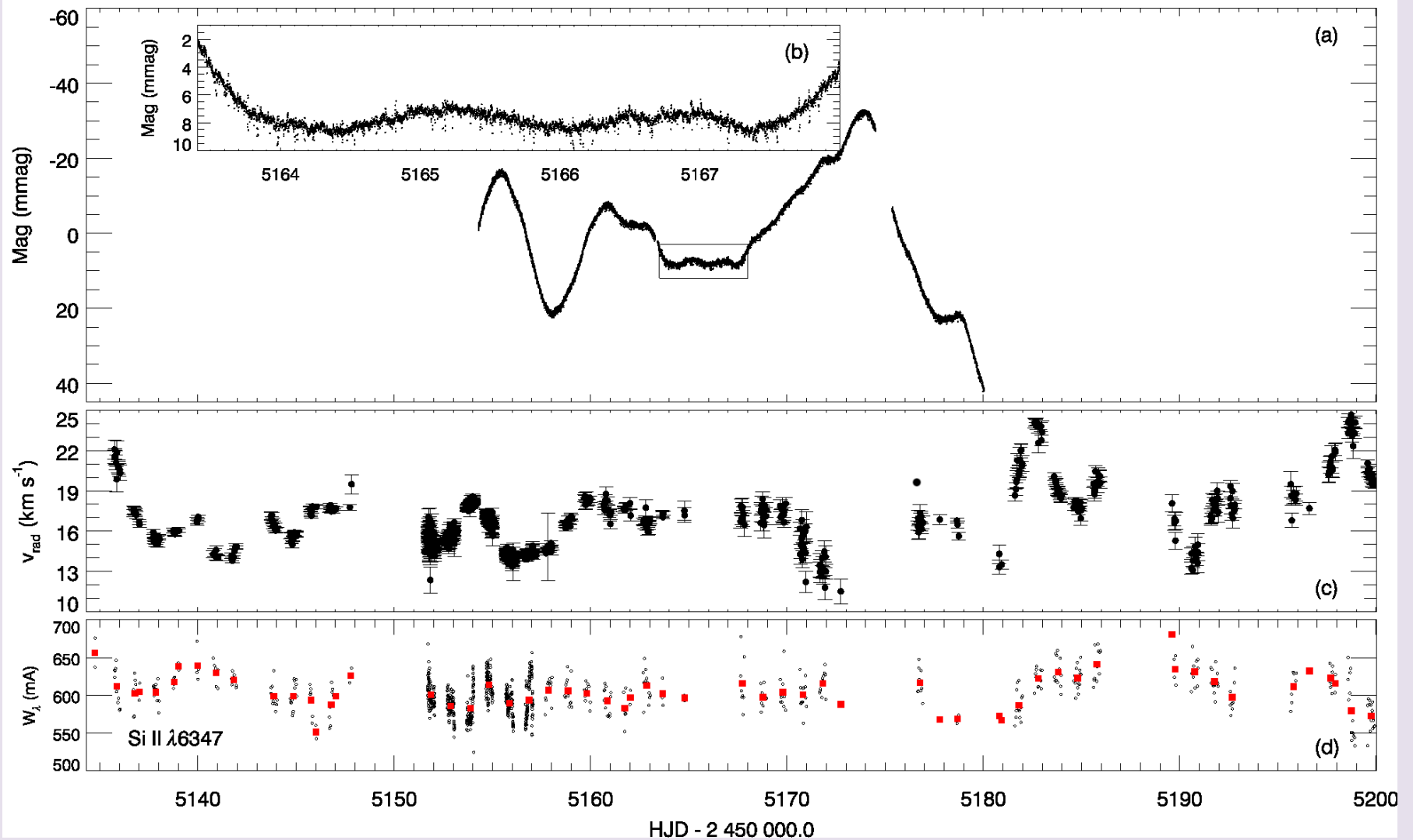
- 15 November to 13 December 2009
- Duration: **27.7** days
- **30 640** measurements
- Observed through Fabry lens
- Precision about 0.5 to 0.10 mmag.

AST/TSU Spectroscopy



- **2-m** AST at Fairborn Observatory, Arizona
- **2328** spectra taken over **6 years**, from December 2003 to February 2010
- $R \approx$ **30 000** to **20 000**; SNR \approx **50** to **150**
- **442** spectra during MOST photometry
- **RV** measured from 29 metallic lines.

Simultaneous LC, RV and EW



Another Season

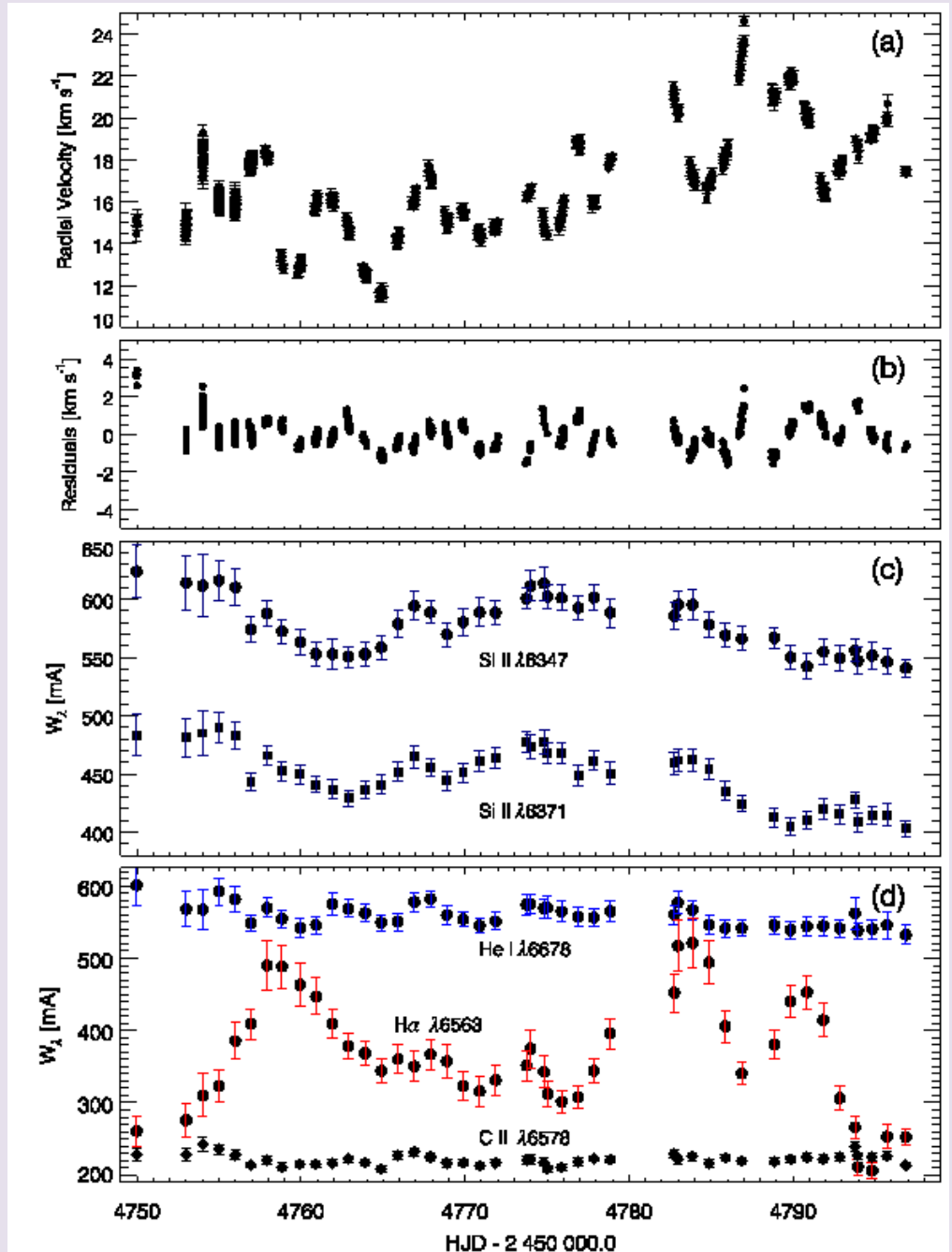
- A year before MOST photometry.
- Panel (a) is 50 day of radial velocity
- Panel (b) residuals.
- Panel (c) is equivalent widths of **Si II $\lambda 6347$** and **Si II $\lambda 6371$** lines.
- Panel (d) equivalent widths of **He I $\lambda 6678$** and **H α** and **C II $\lambda 6578$** .

✓ Any Correlation?

- ✓ Between equivalent widths almost NO.
- ✓ Between equivalent widths and radial velocity almost NO (De Ridder et al. 2002).
- ✓ Between photometry and radial velocity YES.

Strict Regularity?

Seems very likely in the radial velocity variations.

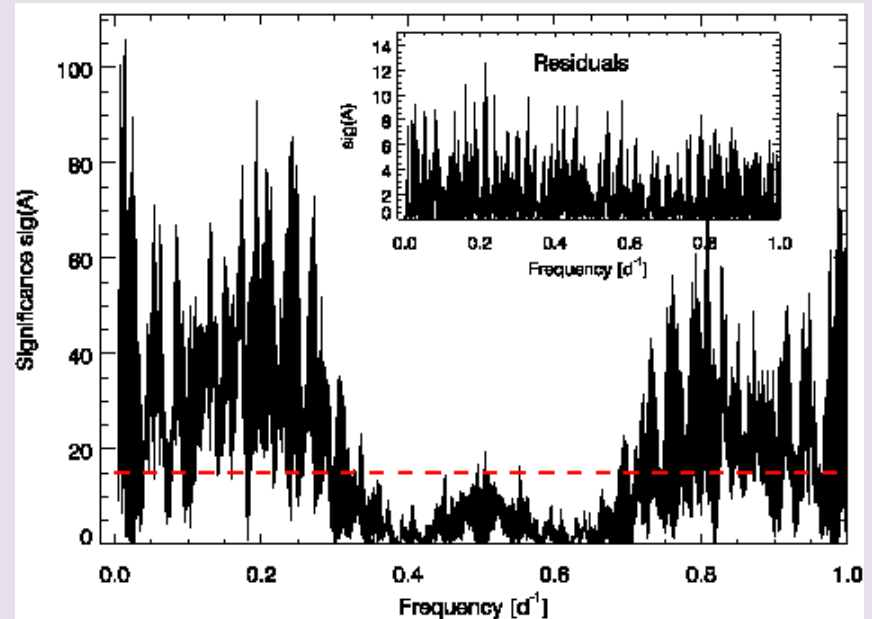


Frequency Analysis

SigSpec and Period04

- Using **SigSpec** with the threshold significance of **sig = 15** (or $\text{SNR} \approx 4.6$) yields **19** frequencies.
- Same results with **Period04**.
- Shortest period and it's amplitude:
(1.21 days, 0.404 km s^{-1})
- Longest period and it's amplitude:
(74.74 days, 0.839 km s^{-1})

Significance Spectrum

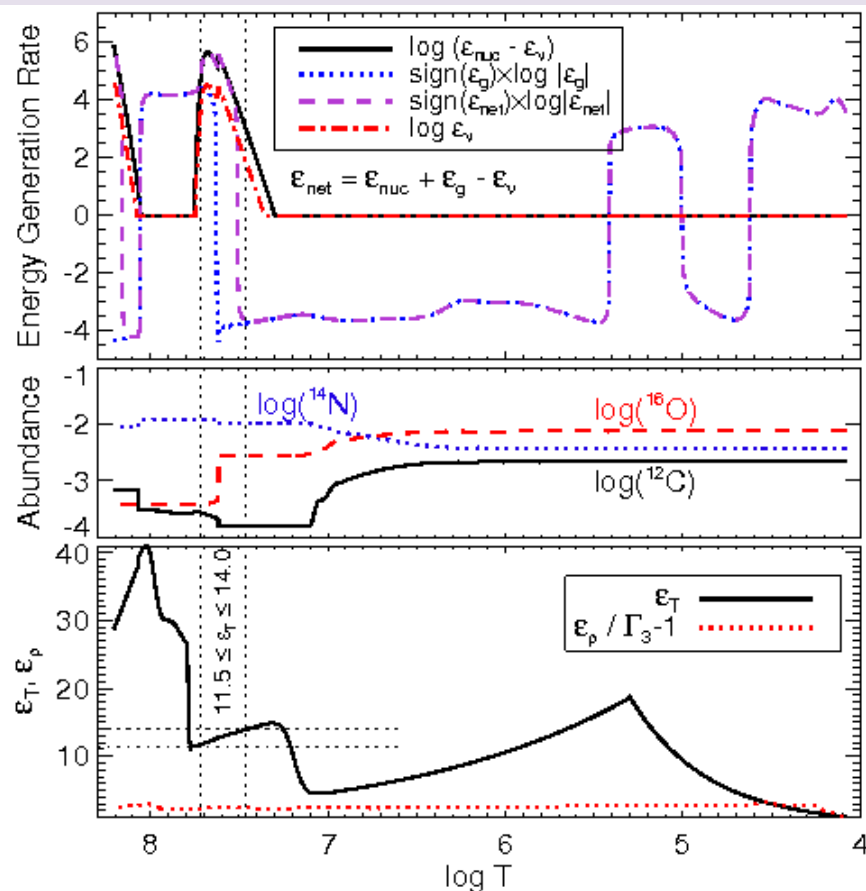
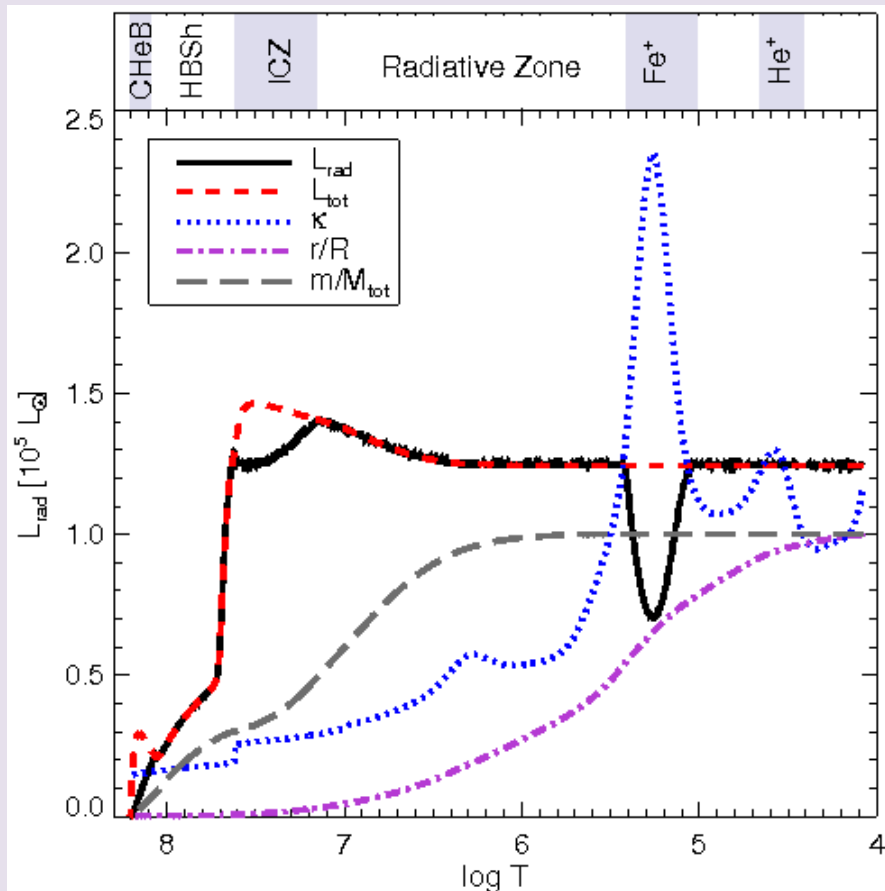


Modeling Internal Structure

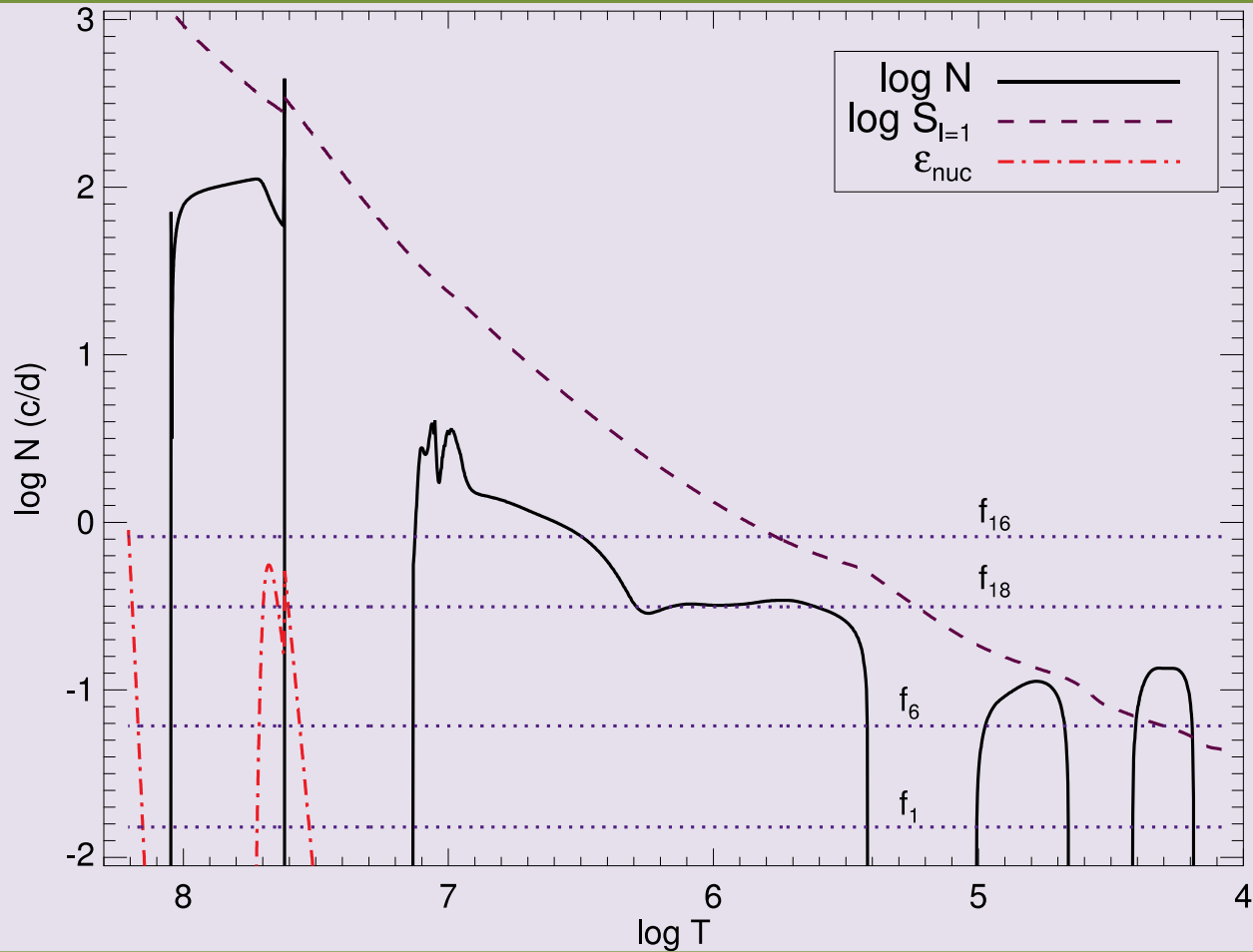
MESA

- Initial Mass: $19 M_{\odot}$
- Initial $v = 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
- Solar metallicity, GN93 Abundances.

- Rotational mixing as in Heger et al. 2005
- No overshooting
- Rotationally enhanced mass loss



Propagation Cavities

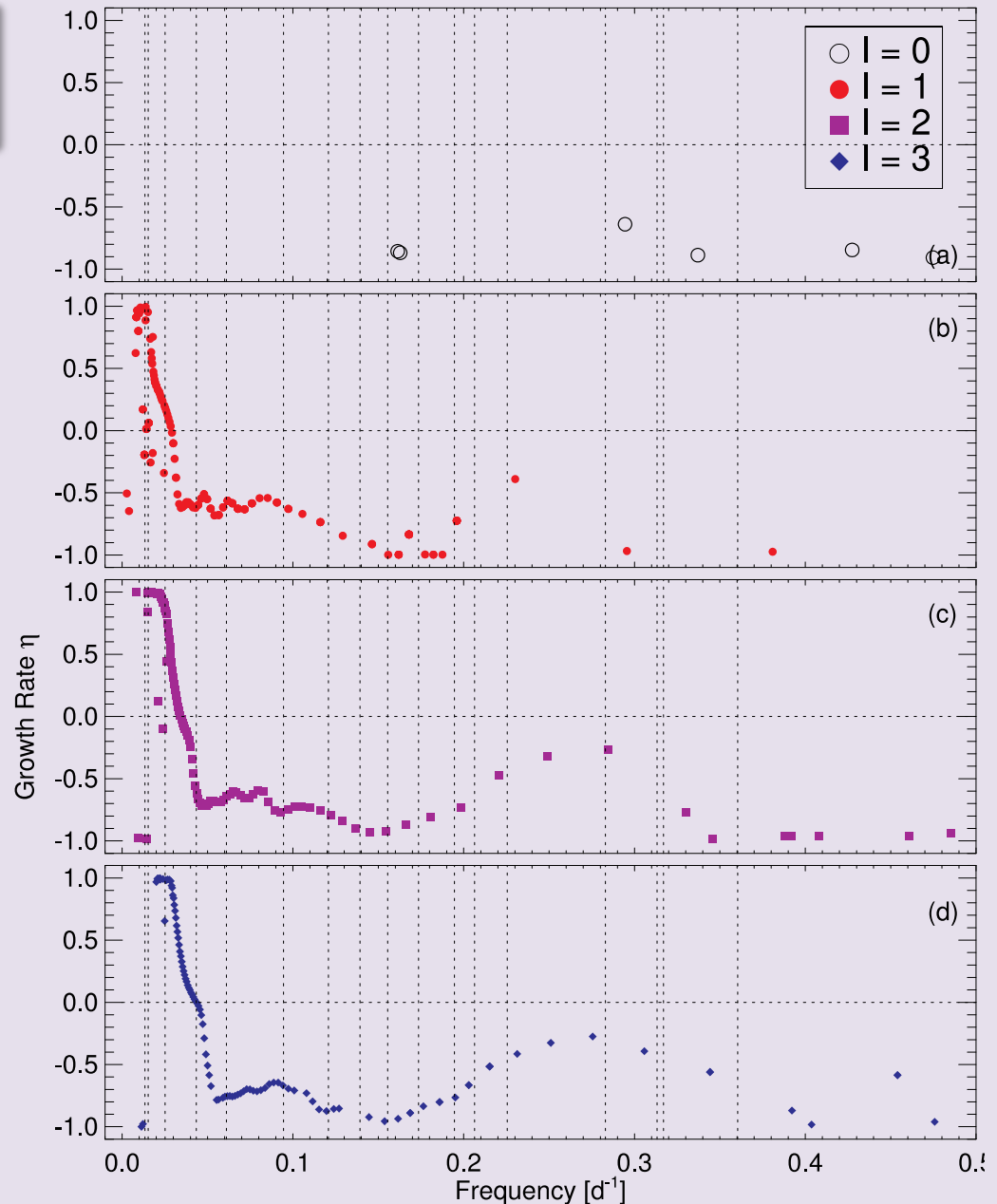


Stability Analysis

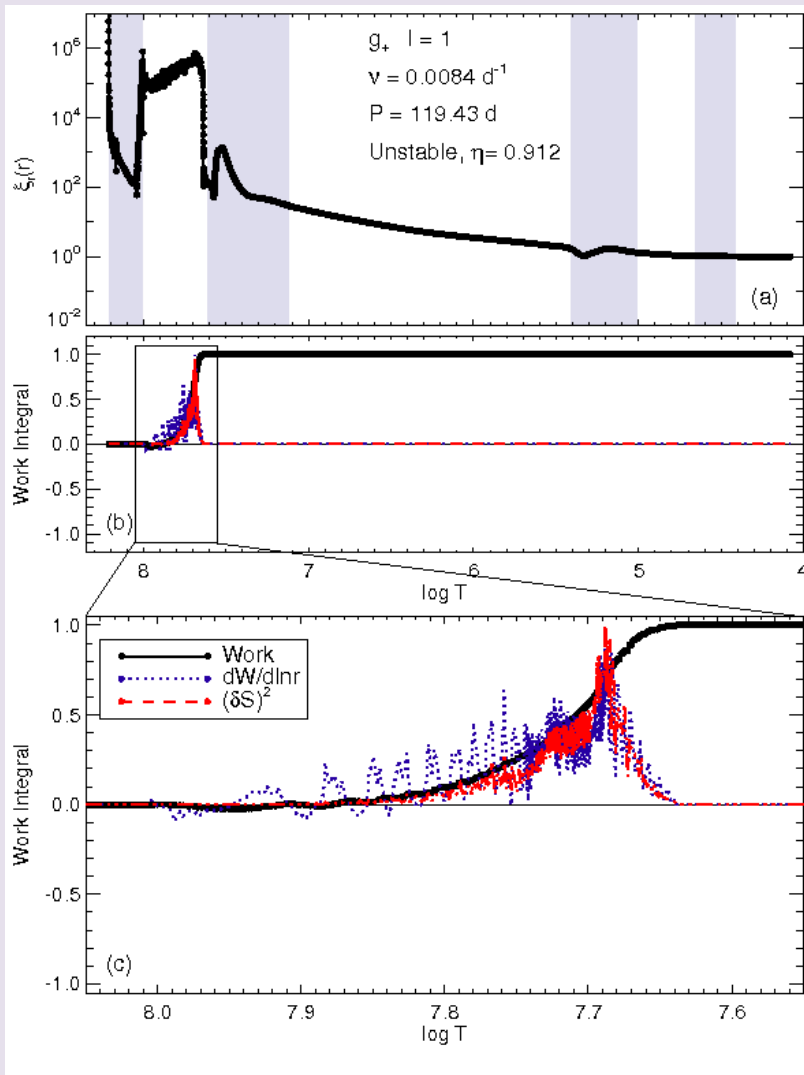
- **Granada Oscillation Code (GraCo, Moya et al. 2004),**
- **Fully non-adiabatic analysis,**
- **No pulsation-atmosphere interaction,**
- **Frozen convection is assumed.**

Results:

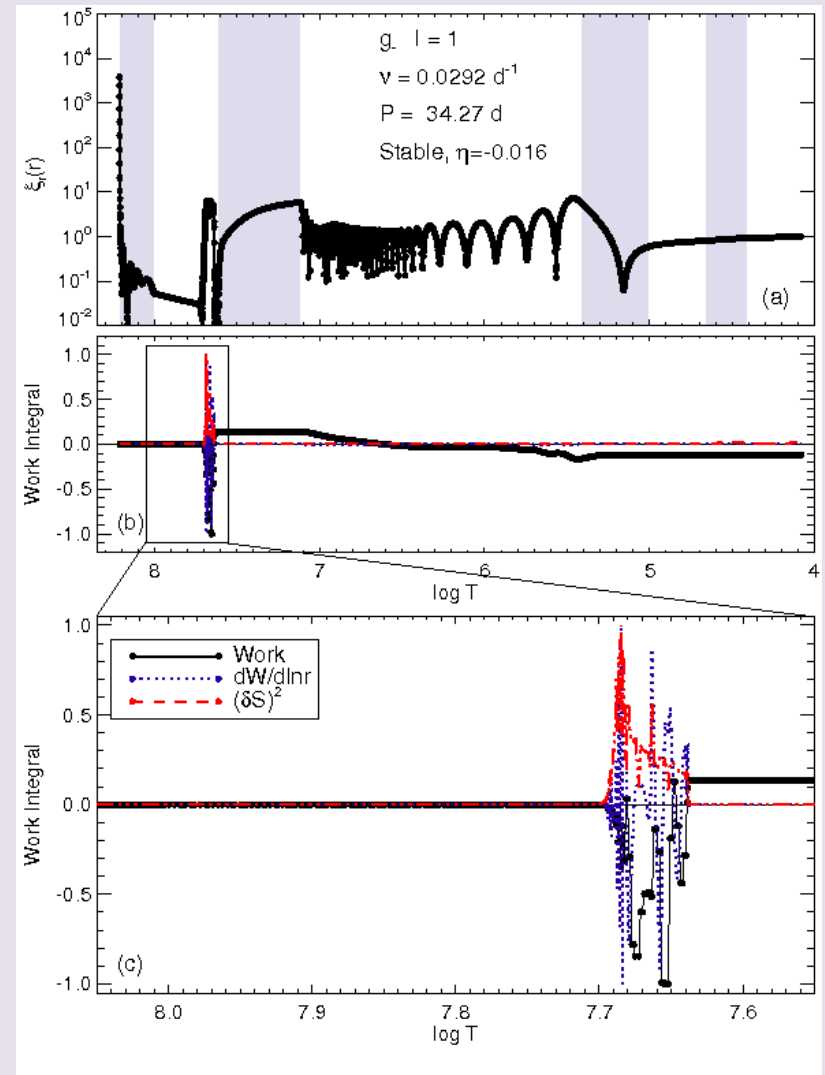
- ① Radial modes are stable,
- ② Low-frequency modes are destabilized by ϵ -mechanism,
- ③ Periods range from 26 to 120 d.
- ④ High-frequency modes are all stable,
- ⑤ Tendency towards instability around 0.3 d^{-1} .



Strong driving by ε -mechanism

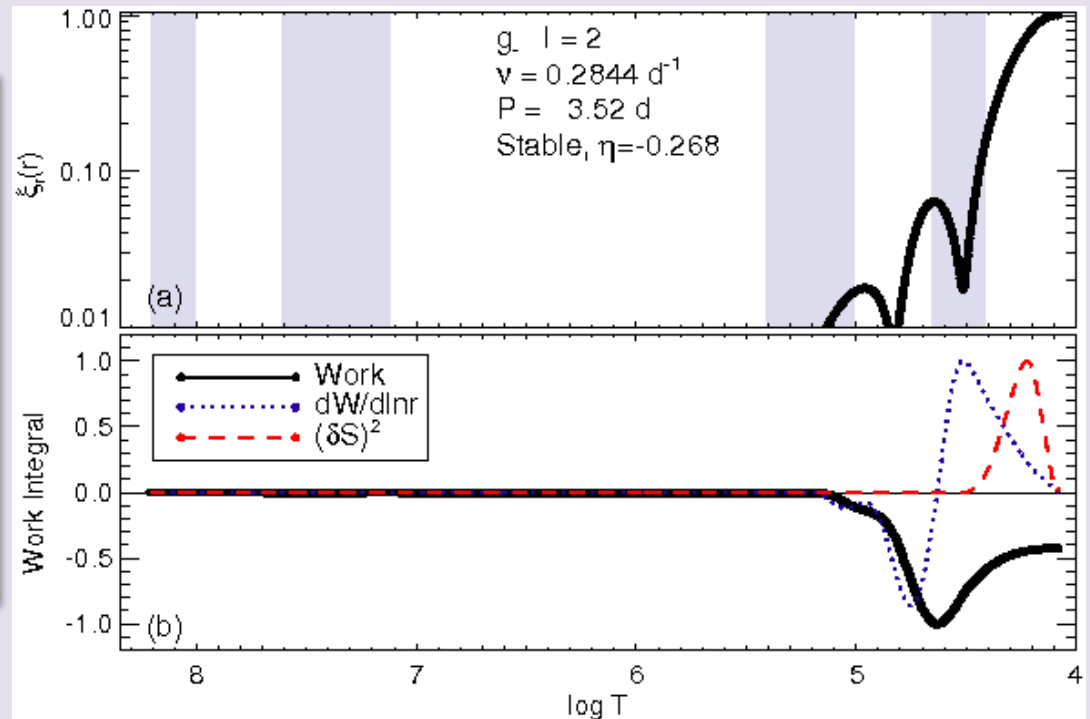


The Effect of Radiative Damping



The Role of κ -mechanism

- ❖ The tendency towards overstability raises from He^+ opacity bump.
- ❖ No modes are excited.
- ❖ Further investigations are necessary to understand the nature of short-term periodicities.



Summary

- Long period (≈ 26 to 120 d) pulsations in the α Cyg type BA supergiants can be explained by the ϵ -mechanism.
- Our model (with rotational mixing) shows that the H-burning shell (HBSH) lies partly in the radiative zone below the intermediate convective zone.
- This helps overcoming the large radiative damping.
- Only g-modes with relatively high amplitudes at the HBSH can survive the huge radiative damping below ICZ.
- Shorter period modes are stabilized by the κ -mechanism operating at the Fe- and He-bumps of opacity.
- Our state-of-the-art model of Rigel predicts stability for this short period modes.

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Fate of Rigel:

- Type II Supernova
- M_v (max) ~ -17.5 mag
- V-mag ~ -10.5 mag
- (about $\sim 1/4$ Moon)

Special Thanks to Bill Paxton