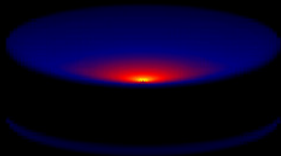
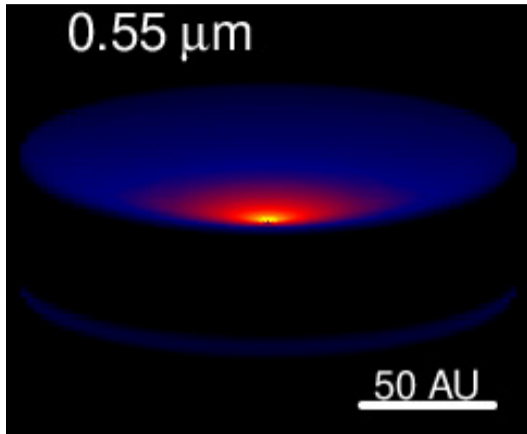


Photocenter motion during UXor events: detecting disc structure with Gaia?

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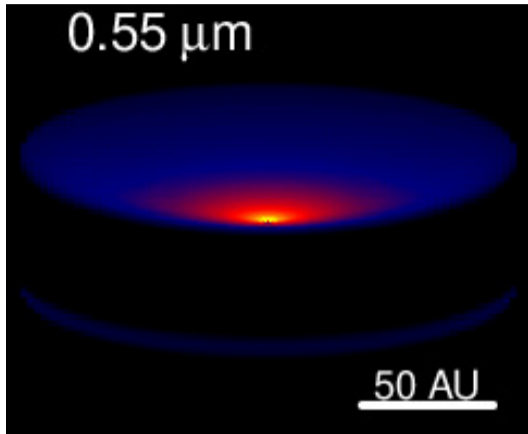
UXOR: (sporadically obscured) star
+ inclined disc

- Gaia measures photocenter of the system (T. Prusti's talk)
- Typically not coincident with the star (scattered light asymmetric)
- The displacement is related to the disc structure.
- An obscuring event will enhance the displacement.

Breaking news:

Dodin, ..., Lamzin, ..., Safonov, ..., 2019:

Detected photocentre motion in scattered light of RW Aur



General principle (For a system with a unresolved spatial distribution)

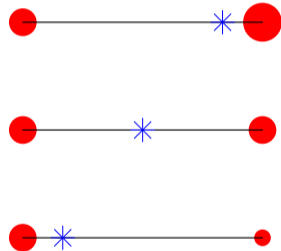
- Astrometry measures the centre of the brightness distribution (photocentre).
- Not the centre of mass (barycentre).

Apparent motion includes:

- Proper motion (barycentre)
- Motion of photocentre w.r.t barycentre
- Parallax

A standard five-parameter solution includes only proper motion and parallax.

An example of photocenter motion:
“variability-induced movers”
(Wielens 1996).



“Variability-induced movers” (Wie-
lens 1996). Could be used to

- detect binary (using high-
precision astrometry)
- set constraints on binary pa-
rameters.

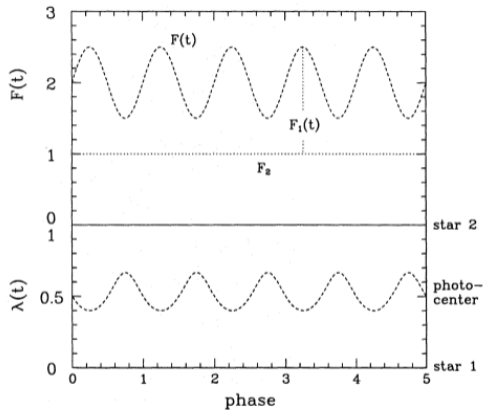


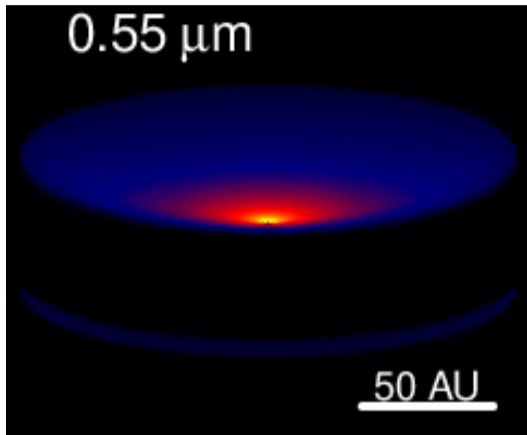
Fig. 1. Illustration of the VIM effect by a simple example. The upper panel shows the total light variation $F(t) = F_1(t) + F_2$ for $F_1(t) = 1 + 0.5 \sin \frac{2\pi}{P}t$ and $F_2 = 1 = \text{const.}$ (in arbitrary units). The lower panel shows the relative motion of the photo-center, $\lambda(t)$, defined as the distance of the photo-center from the variable star, measured in units of d , the separation of the two stars.

VIMs in HIPPARCUS (Bertout+ 1999)

- detect 8 binary (as VIM)
- set constraints on binary parameters.

Table 7. VIM solutions for Young Stellar Objects

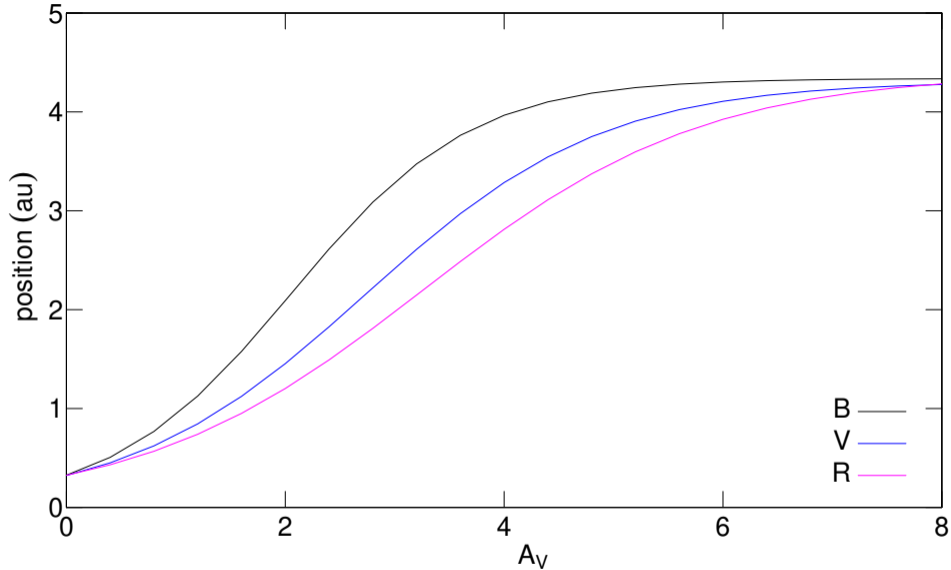
Star (1)	$\Theta_C \pm \sigma_{\Theta_C} (^{\circ})$ (2)	ρ_{\min} (mas) (3)
V773 Tau	118.08 ± 9.54	119.4
RY Tau	316.61 ± 37.59	19.5
DF Tau	307.08 ± 17.70	80.2
UX Tau A	253.90 ± 5.53	204.7
UX Ori	257.42 ± 18.42	21.8
Z CMa	135.30 ± 20.27	80.1
IX Oph	244.59 ± 13.65	56.9
V1685 Cyg	22.94 ± 11.71	140.6



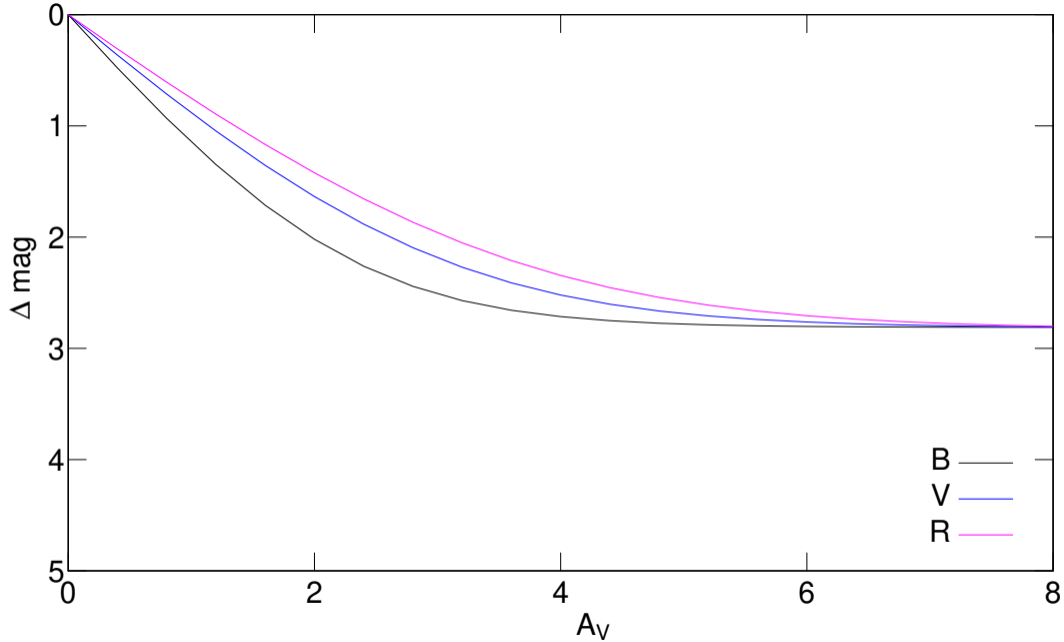
Reference model

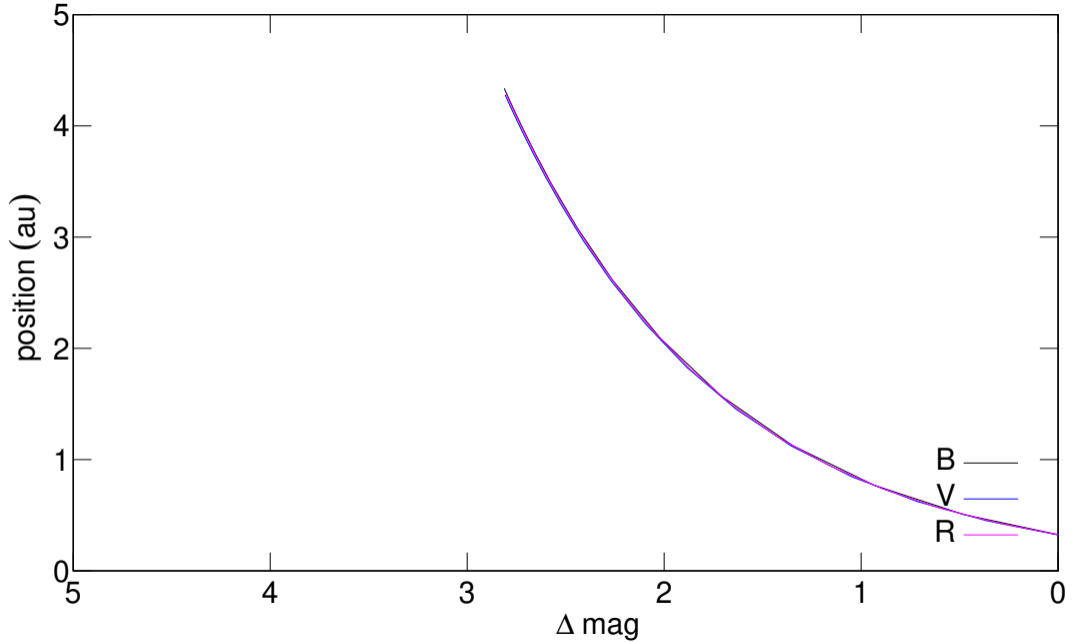
- $L_* = 5L_{\odot}$
- $R = [0.2, 100]$ au
- $h_{\text{in}} = 0.05$
- $h_{\text{out}} = 0.1$
- inclination: 70°

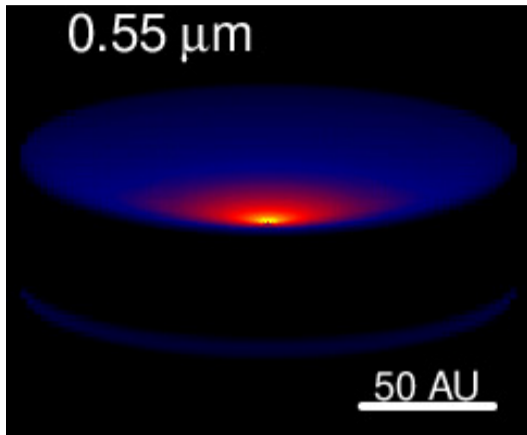
Photocentre lies at north of the star, by 0.3 au.
Moves to 4.3 au from the star if the star light is blocked.



For eclipse of moderate depth, there is a wavelength-dependent displacement.

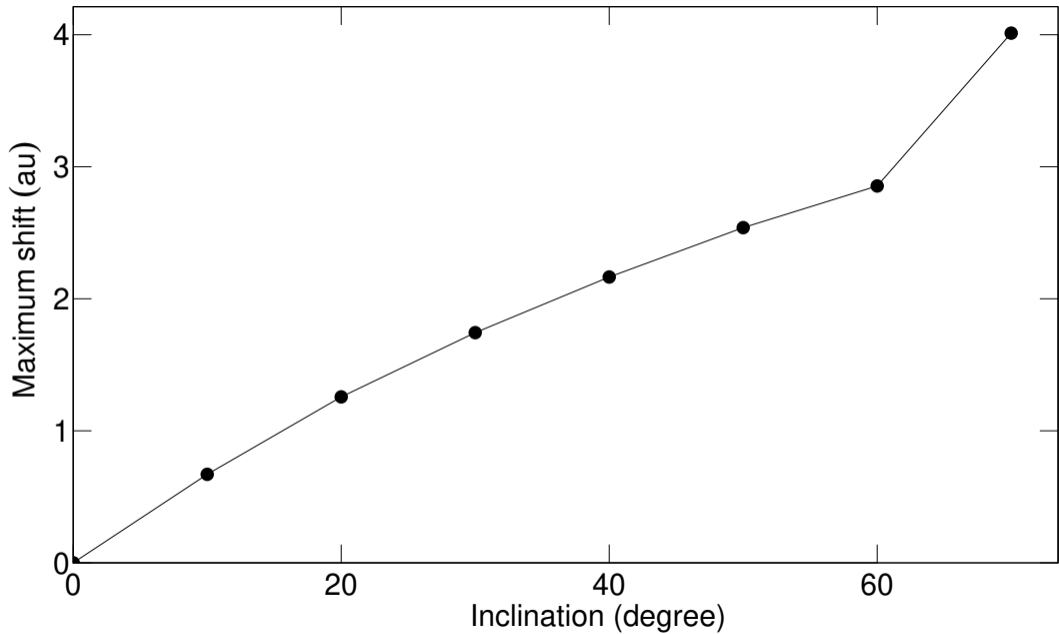


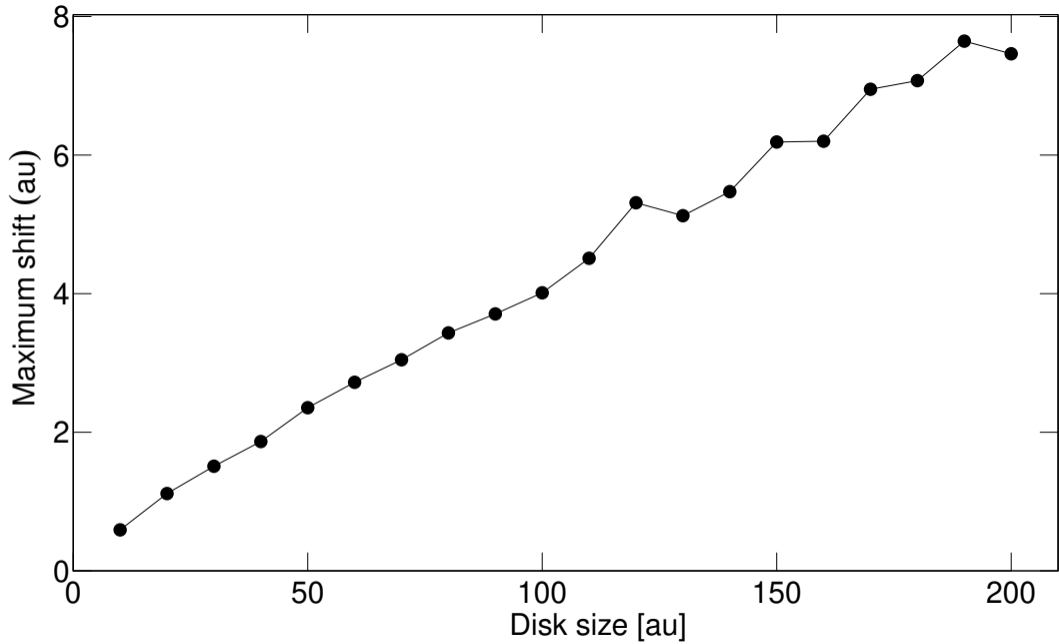


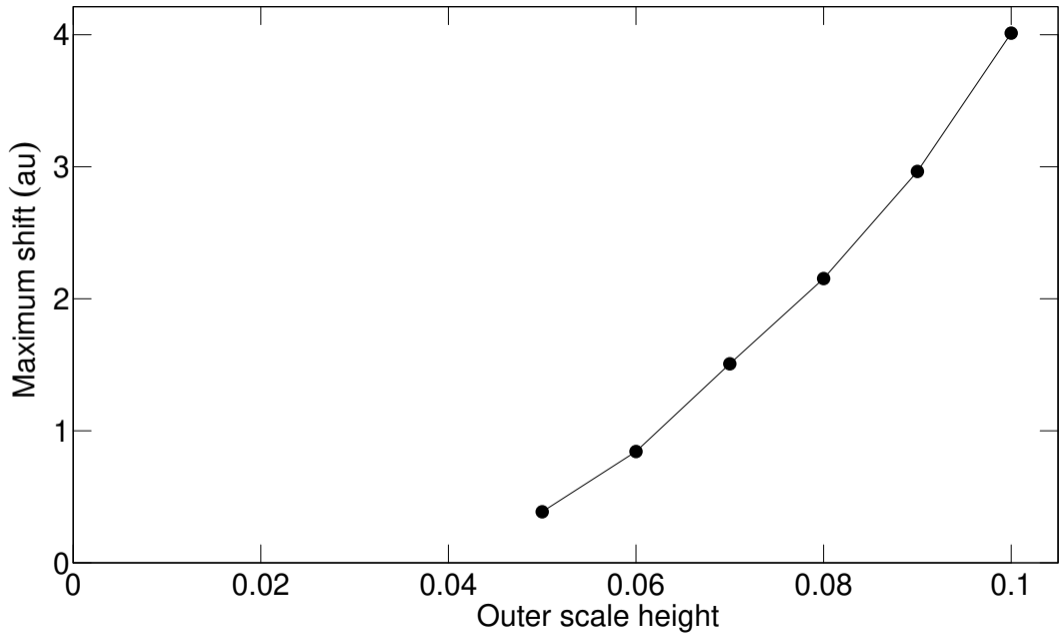


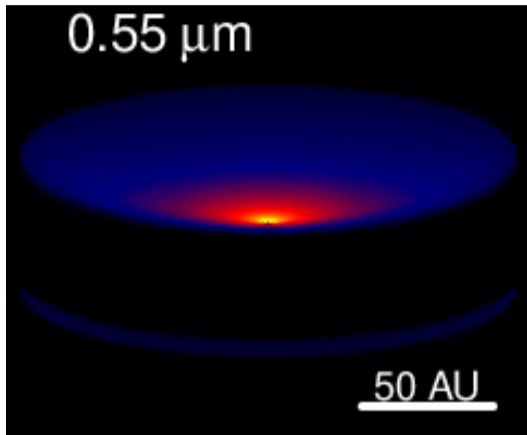
Why should we care?

- ~ 10 mas of angular shift.
- A “noise” in astrometric measurement.
Parallax!
(T. Prusti’s talk: UXORs tends to have bad parallax measurements.)
- Information about disc
- Identifying UXOR events.
- Verifying UXOR theory.









Motion \leftrightarrow Disk structure

- Amplitude \leftrightarrow Disk size, inclination, flaring...
- Position angle \leftrightarrow PA of disk. (compare with other measurement)

VIMs in HIPPARCUS (Bertout+ 1999)

- Some UXORs have VIM effects.
- UX Ori: $PA \sim 257^\circ$
- Disk major axis:
 $PA \sim 130 - -150^\circ$
(Kreplin+ 2016)
- UX Ori in Gaia?
(binary or not)

Table 7. VIM solutions for Young Stellar Objects

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Question:

- Taken into account in astrometric modelling (better parallax, proper motion)?
- Studying UXOR with: Gaia time series of photometry+astrometry?
- Considered in Gaia alert?
- With Gaia DR2, how to check whether a give star might have additional motion on top of proper motion and parallax (bad fitting with 5-parameter model)?

Thanks!