Proposal for observing the PMS binary Haro 1-14c

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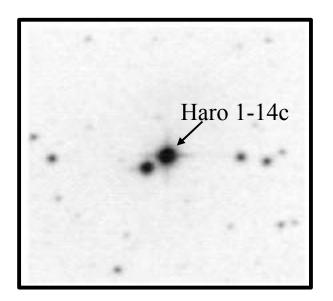
Why we want to observe this PMS binary?

- The binary frequency is at least as high among young PMS stars as it is on the MS
- * Contribution in the mass/radius of the PMS binaries
- * Testing the theoretical models of PMS formation and evolution

Why the VLTI?

* Since the binary is fairly away (140 pc, Simon & Prato 2004) the orbit will be resolvable with the VLTI

 It is possible to complete the spectroscopic data previously obtained (Rupert 2002, Simon & Prato 2004)

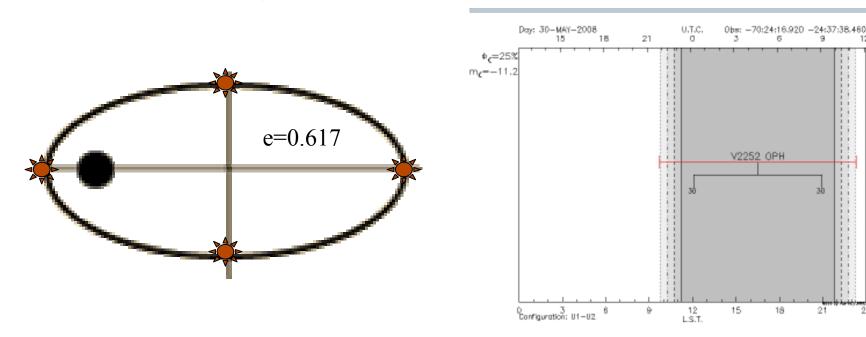


Characteristics of the WTTau SB1 Haro 1-14c=HBC 644

- * Ophiuchus SFR member
- * Sp. Type of the primary: K3
- * Probable Sp. Type of the secondary: M1.5
- * $\alpha = 16:31:04.4$
- * $\delta = -24:04:34$
- \star V~14 mag
- * K=7.784 mag (2MASS)
- $_{\star}$ Very weak emission at Ha; no other emission
- * P_{orb} =591 days (from V_{rad} ; ^{1,2})
- * $a_1 \sin = 54.2 \text{ Gm}(^2)$
- * $a_2 \sin i = 174.8 \text{ Gm}(^2)$
- * $\tilde{M}_1 \sin^3 i=0.98 M_0 (^2)$
- * $M_2 \sin^3 i = 0.30 M_0^{\circ} (^2)$
- $* e = 0.617 (^2)$
- * $f(m)=0.018 M_0^{(1)}$
- ¹ Reipurt et al. (2002) ² Simon & Prato (2004)

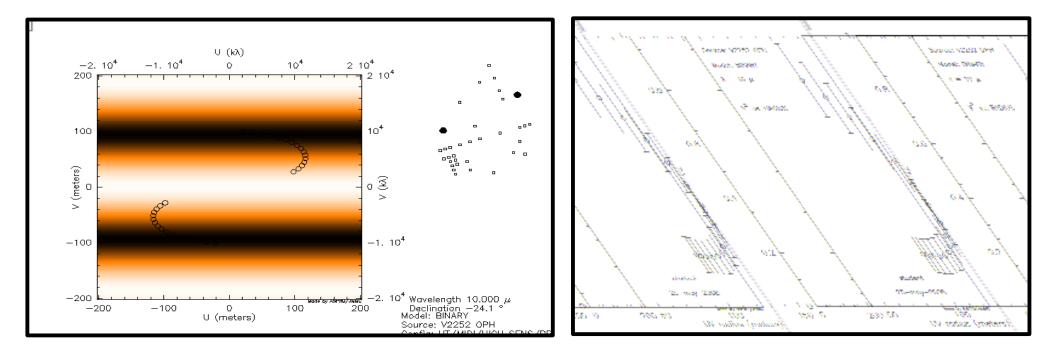
<u>Time justification</u>

- * Period of the star: 591 days → 4 observations of 60 minutes separated by 5 months → 20 hours (considering the calibrator HD 150052 with V-K=4.535 and D0-G1)
- * Observability:
 - $\alpha = 16:31:04.4, \delta = -24:04:34$
 - end of May (February-July)
 Example of possible observations: beg. Apr 08 (3-10 U.T.),
 mid Aug 08 (0-4 U.T.), end Feb 09 (6-9 U.T.), end Jul 09 (0-6 U.T.) → 80B, 81A



Telescope and instrument justification

- $_{\star}$ V~14mag & K=7.784 mag \rightarrow MIDI
- ∗ Flux ratio~0.4
- ∗ d=11 marcsec
- * Best UV coverage: U1-U4, D0-G1



Objectives

- $_{*}$ Interferometry \rightarrow inclination
- * Combined with spectroscopy:
 - masses
 - radii
 - distance
 - effective temperature
- ∗ Age → testing the validity of theoretical models of PMS evolution

