Polarimetric Observations of Young Disks

Tracing Magnetic Fields with a MIDI Instrument Upgrade

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Science Questions

- Are magnetic fields important in circumstellar disks?
- What role do magnetic fields play in the dust evolution?
- Are the grains aligned to the magnetic field?
- Are the magnetic field lines perpendicular to the disk plane?
- Is the grain alignment correlated with size or composition?



Artists impression of a young source observed with the Super Huge Interferometric Telescope.

Probing magnetic fields with polarization



Science Targets

Voung stars with and without jets

Disks with low to high inclination (i.e. no edge-on disks)

Range of stellar masses

Target	Inclination	Sp. T.	Jet
AB Aur	17°	A0 Ve	-
RY Tau	25°	F8 Ve	✓
DG Tau A	58°	G Ve	✓
FU Ori	55°	G3 Ve	-///
HD 100453a	60 (?)	A9 Ve	-

VLTI / MIDI with Polarimetry



VLTI / MIDI with Polarimetry

- A polarizer at each UT
- Polarizers rotate
-] MIDI takes high-frame rate data at the same time
- Observation of nearby calibration target
 - Discussed in detail with Markus Schöller

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Observing Strategy

- On each target we aim to have two perpendicular long baselines which probes the inner regions of the accretion disk
- Single-dish MIDI data will be used to measure the polarization from the outer regions of the disk



Data Analysis

- MIDI takes data at a high data frame rate
- Changes in polarization will be recorded
- Atmospheric piston can be tracked in the normal way in EWS software
- Instead of summing the data, we will select the Fourier component corresponding to the rotation period of the polarizer
- The MIDI photometric channels will provide single-dish polarization

Conclusions

- Excellent pilot study for second generation VLTI instrument MATISSE
- Polarization is a powerful tool for studying the magnetic fields and dust properties in protoplanetary disks
- Even a non-detection will tell us something new