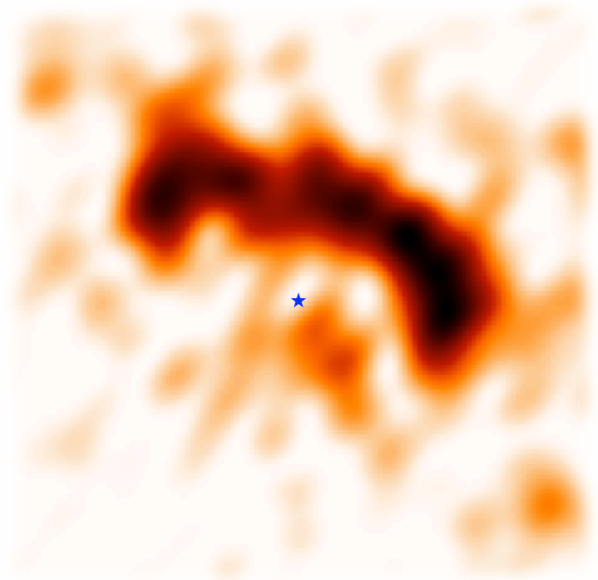
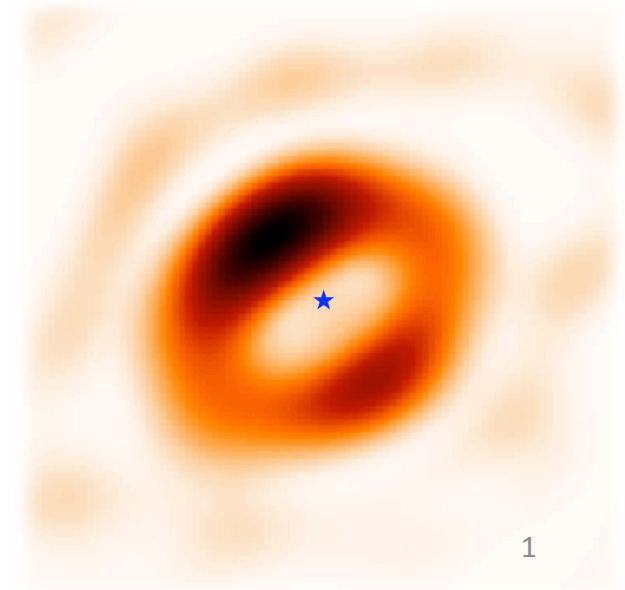


VLTI/PIONIER images of the brightest inner disk rims: Are they all clumpy?



Jacques Kluska



The consortium

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MPIE Garching: W.-F. Thi,

UMI-FCA : C. Pinte, F. Ménard

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Georgia State University : F. Baron

University of Cambridge: A. Juhasz

Caltech: R. Millan-Gabet, A. Isella

CRAL, Lyon : E. Thiébaud

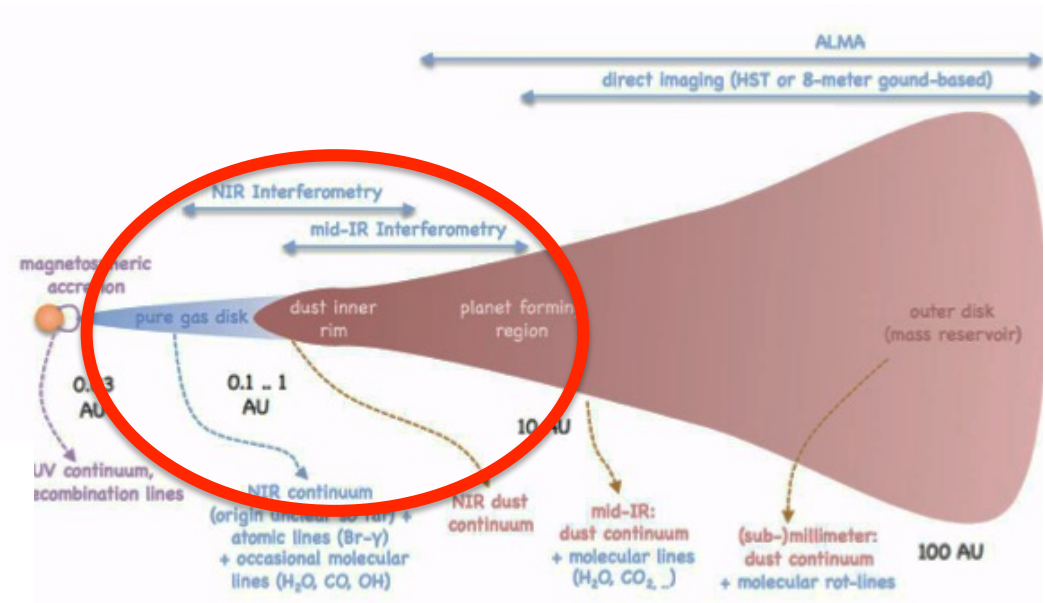
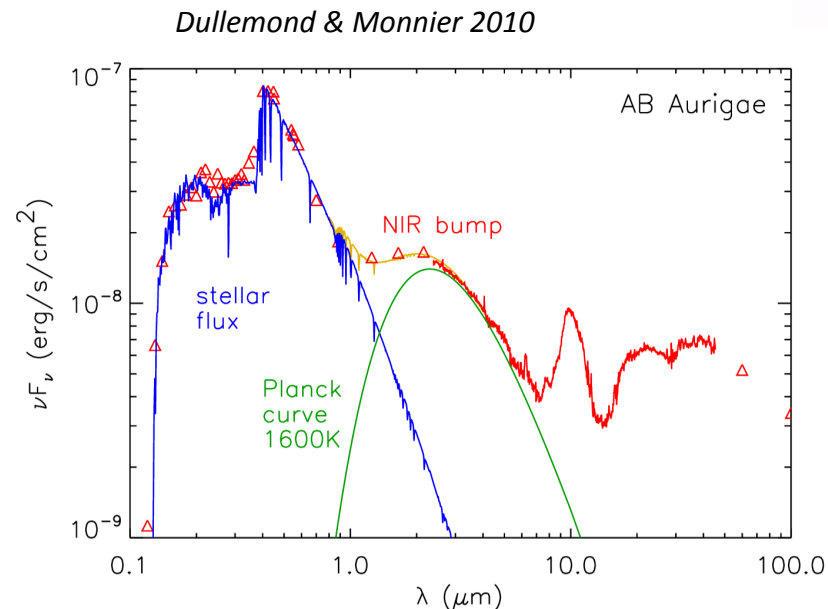
EPFL: F. Soulez

University of Amsterdam: C. Dominik

Universidad Catolica de Chile: R. Lachaume

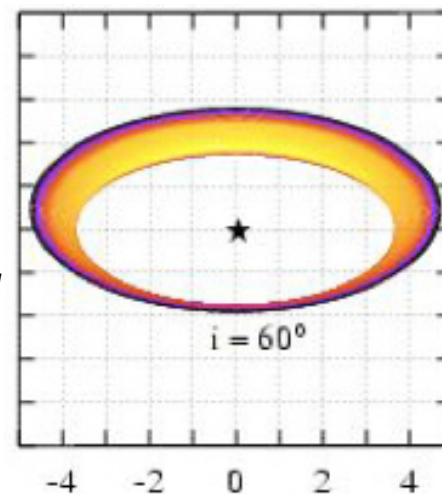
Inner regions of PP disks: Theory

- Focus on Herbig Ae/Be stars $2M_{\odot} < M_{\star} < 8M_{\odot}$
- Near infrared bump

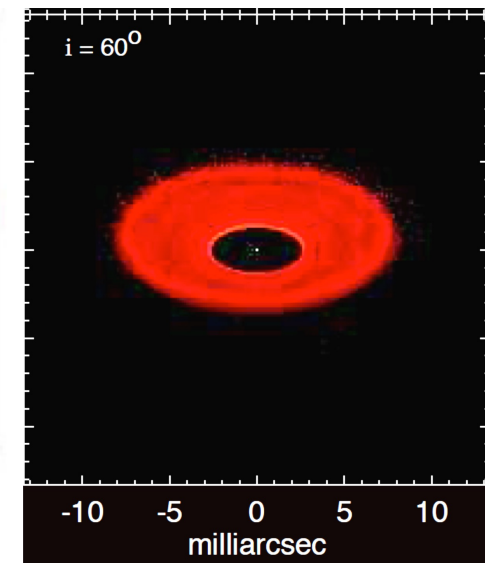


Inner regions of PP disks: Theory

- Focus on Herbig stars
- Near infrared bump
- Several interpretations
 - Puffed-up inner rim (*Dullemond et al. 2001, Isella & Natta 2005*)
 - Halo (*Vinkovic et al. 2002*)
 - Disk wind (*Bans & Königl 2012*)
 - MRI atmosphere (*Turner et al. 2014*)
 - Dust segregation (*Tannirkulam et al 2008, Kama et al. 2009*)
 - ...See also *Vinkovic et al. 2014*
- All are axisymmetric



Isella & Natta 2005

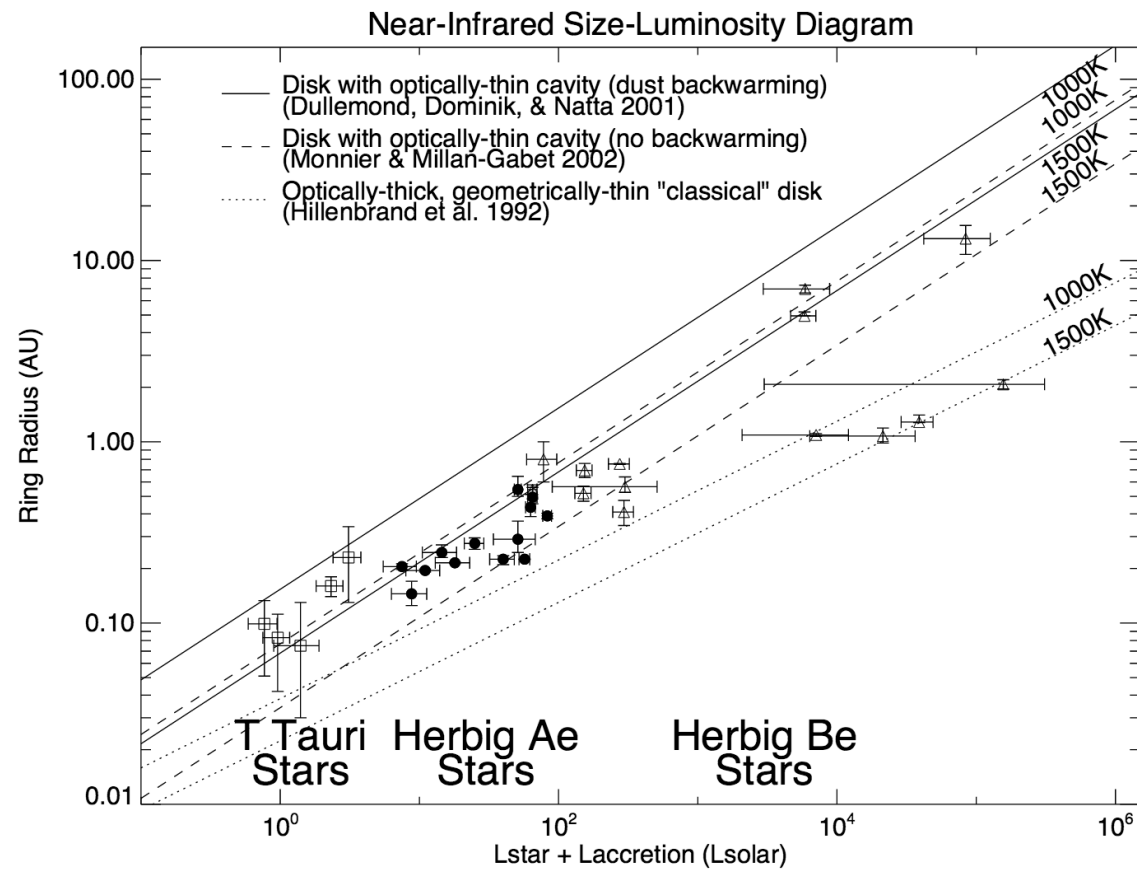


Tannirkulam et al 2008⁴

Inner regions of PP disks: Observations

- Size-Luminosity relation

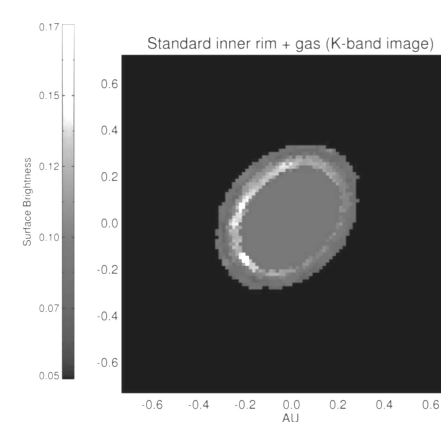
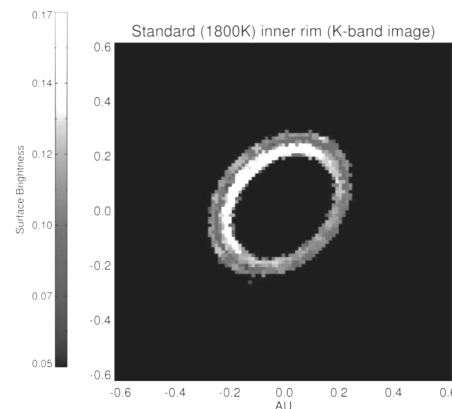
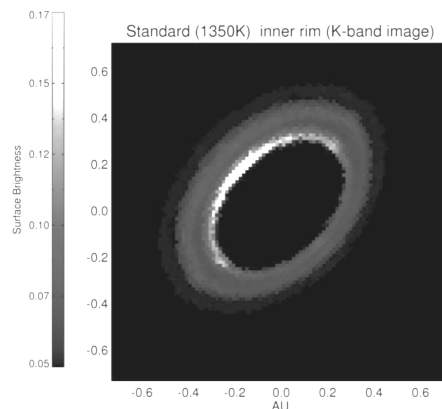
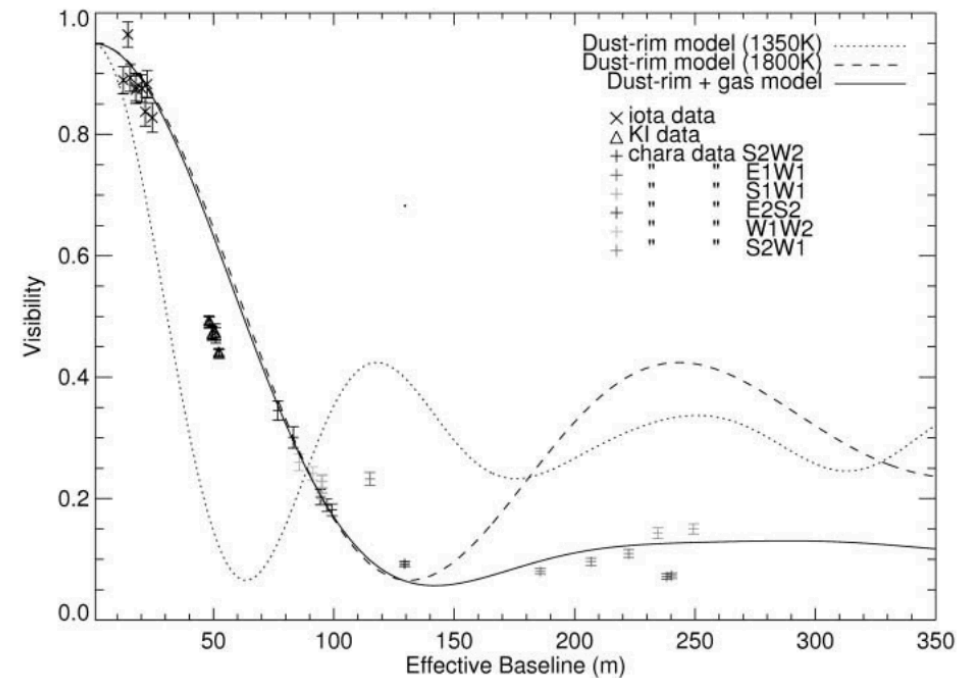
*Monnier et al. 2005, Millan-Gabet et al. 2007,
Dullemond & Monnier 2011*



Inner regions of PP disks: Observations

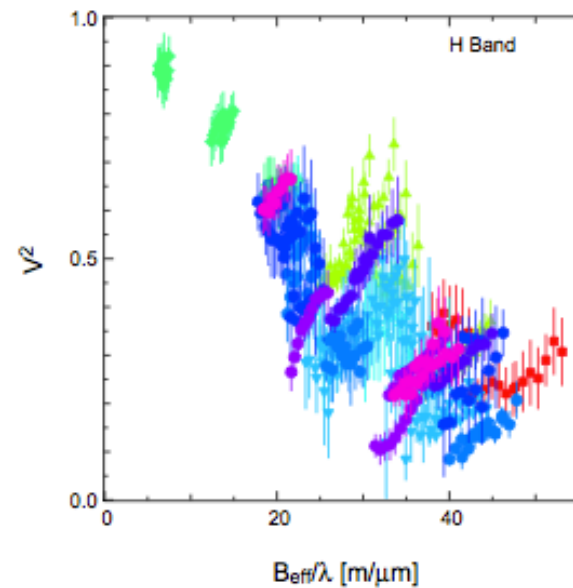
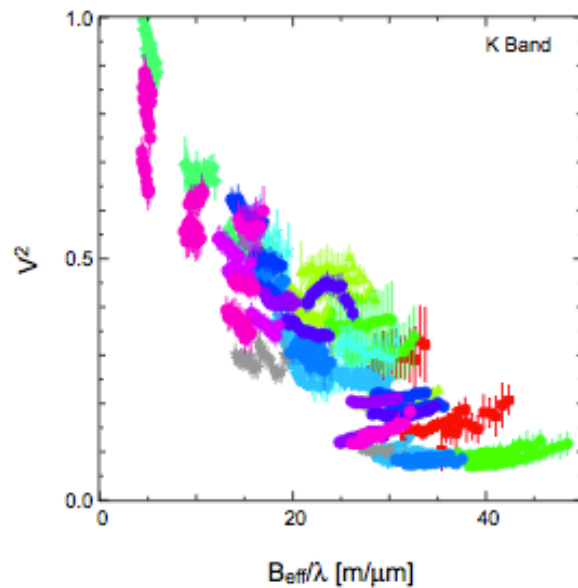
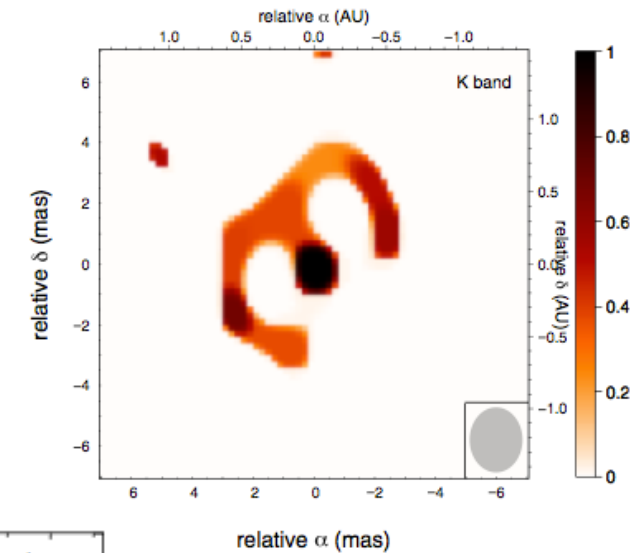
- Size-Lum relation
- Inner disk?

Akeson et al. 2005, Tannirkulam et al. 2008, Kama et al. 2009, Benisty et al. 2010, Vinkovic et al. 2006



Inner regions of PP disks: Observations

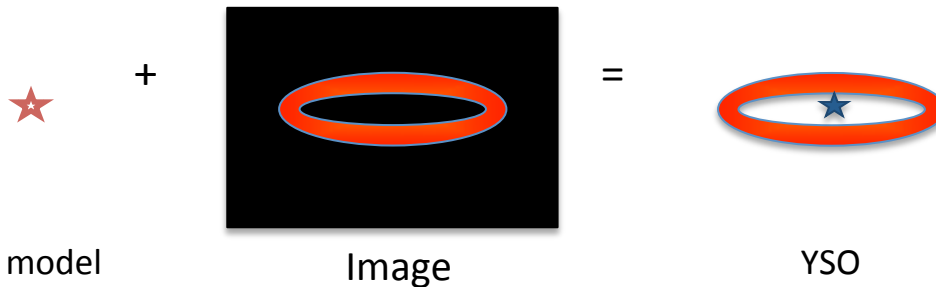
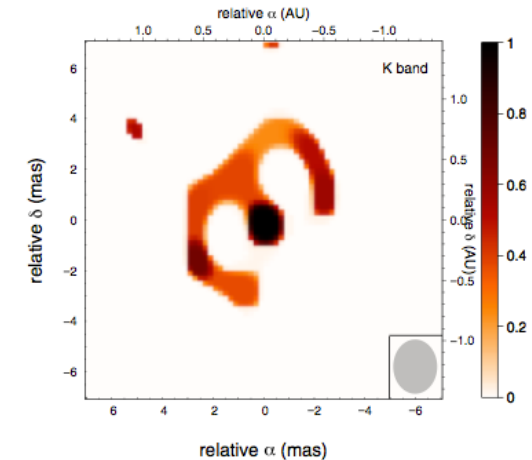
- Size-Lum relation
- Inner disk?
- First images



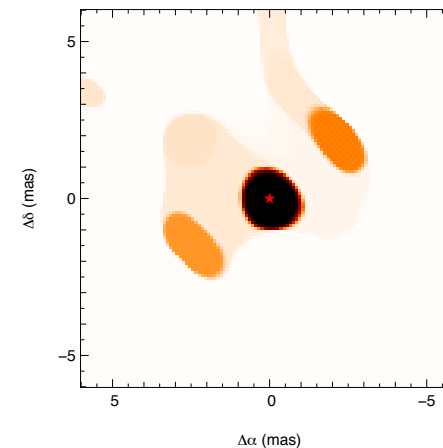
HR5999
Benisty et al. 2011

Inner regions of PP disks: Observations

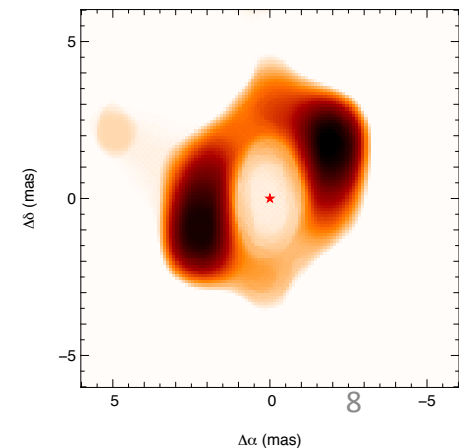
- Size-Lum relation
- Inner disk?
- First images



HR5999 - K - $f_s^0=22\%$

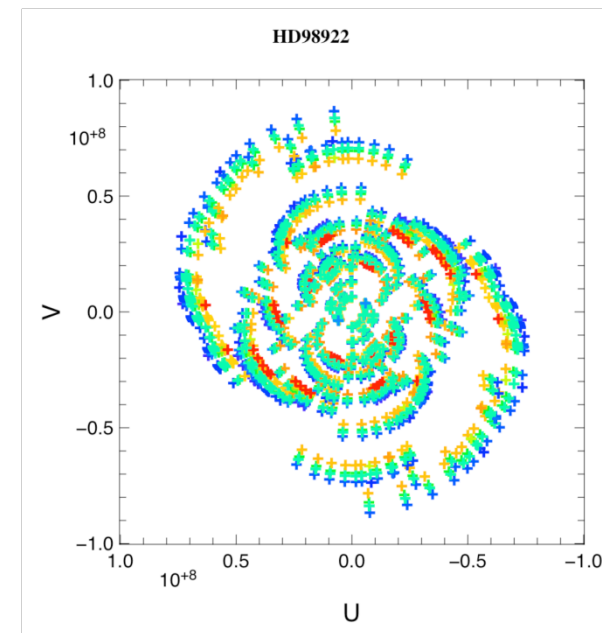
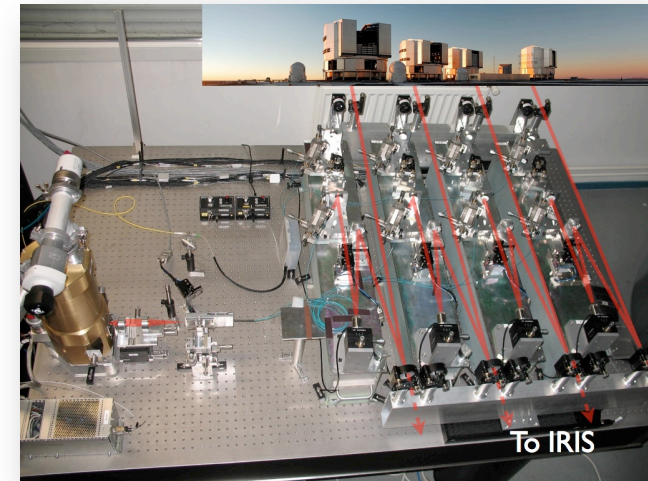


HR5999 - K - $f_s^0=60\%$

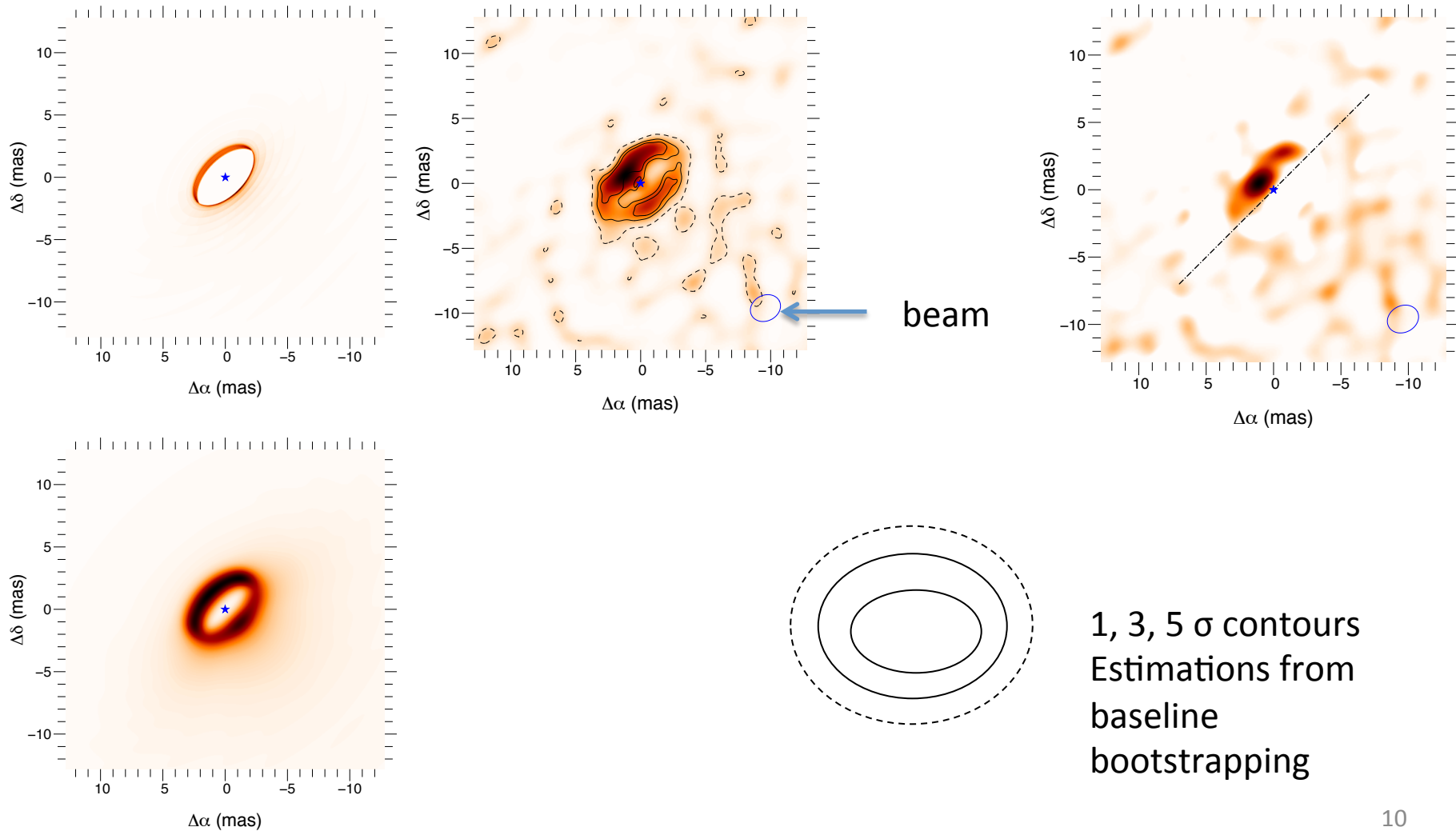


PIONIER Large Program Survey

- PIONIER/VLTI Large Program (PI:Berger)
- 30 nights
- 55 objects observed
- 14 images of the continuum
- Aims:
 - Statistics on morphology
 - A panel of model-independent images



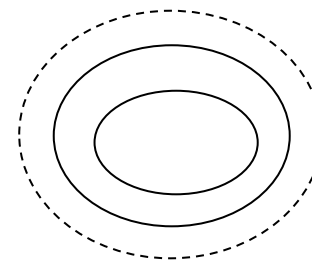
PIONIER Large Program Images



PIONIER Large Program Images

← beam

Kluska et al. in prep.



1, 3, 5 σ contours
Estimations from
baseline
bootstrapping

PIONIER Large Program Images

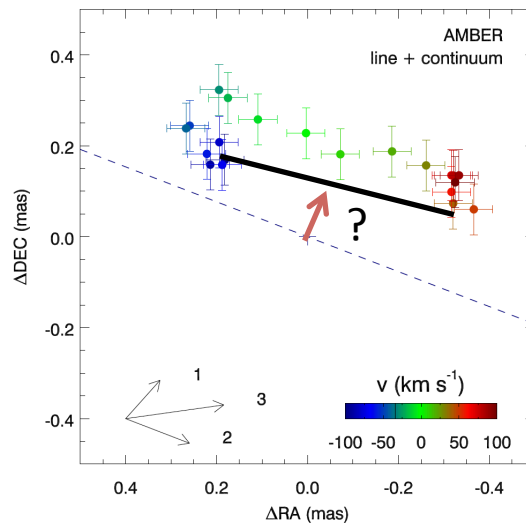
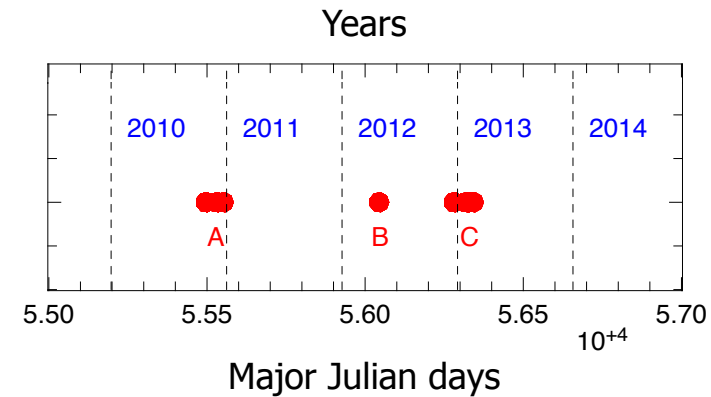
Kluska et al. in prep.

red axis : Major axis from Litterature
black axis : Major axis from fit to LP data

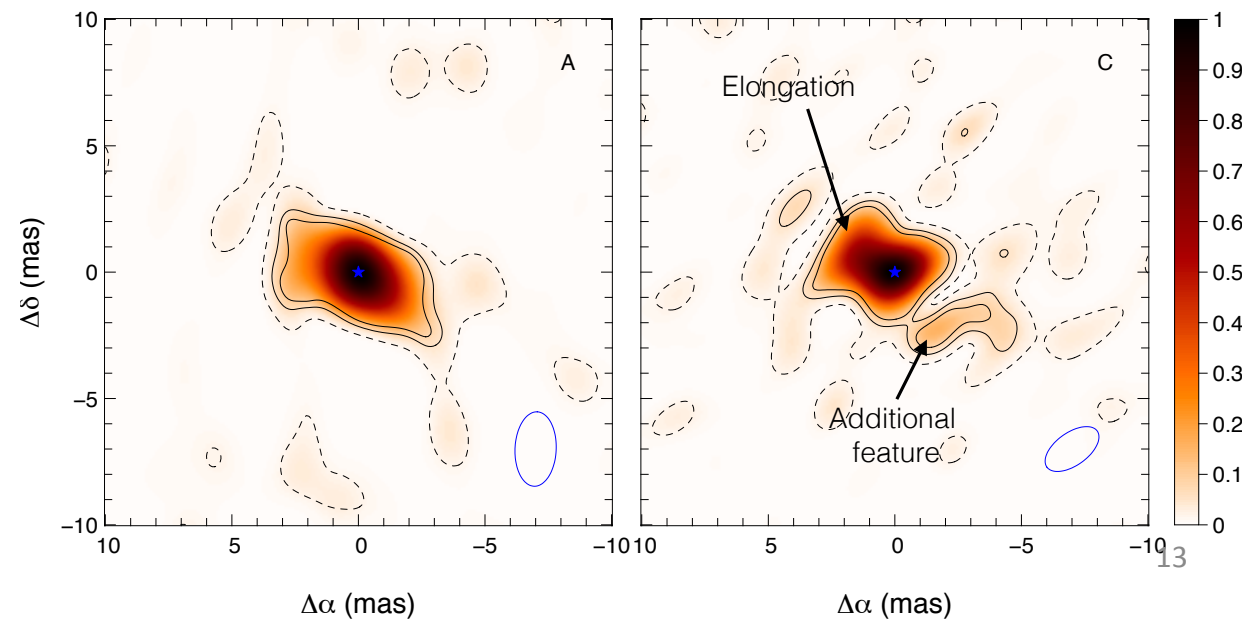
PIONIER Large Program

Peculiar objects

- MWC158 (HD50138)
 - B[e] star with a disk
 - observed in a 2yrs interval
 - Period of ~ 90 days



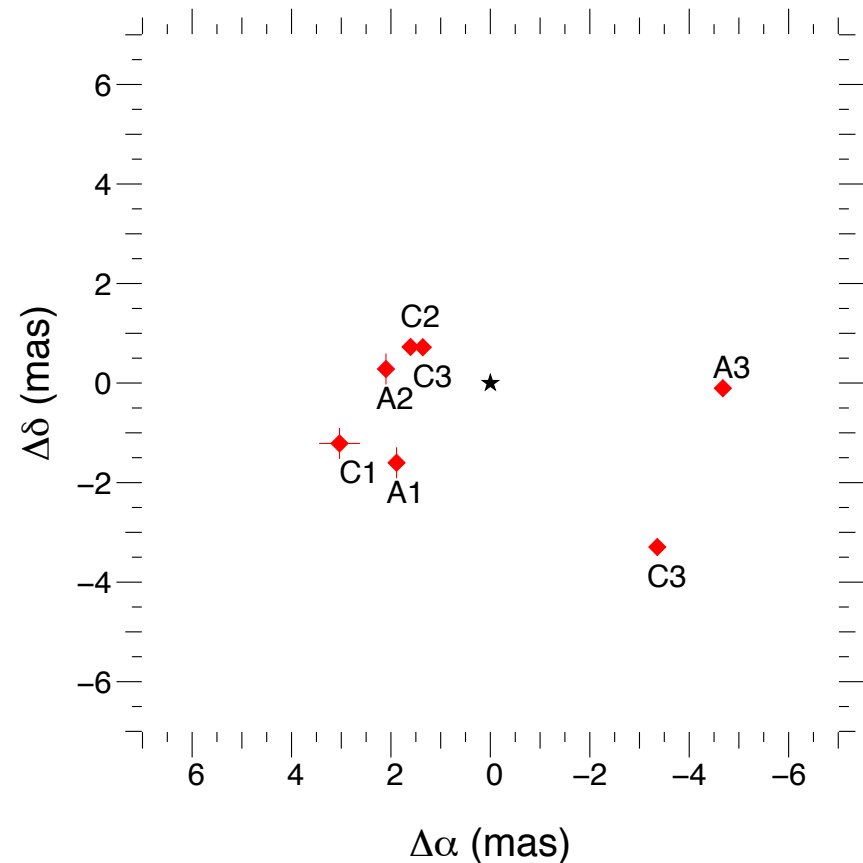
Ellerbroek et al. 2015



PIONIER Large Program

Peculiar objects

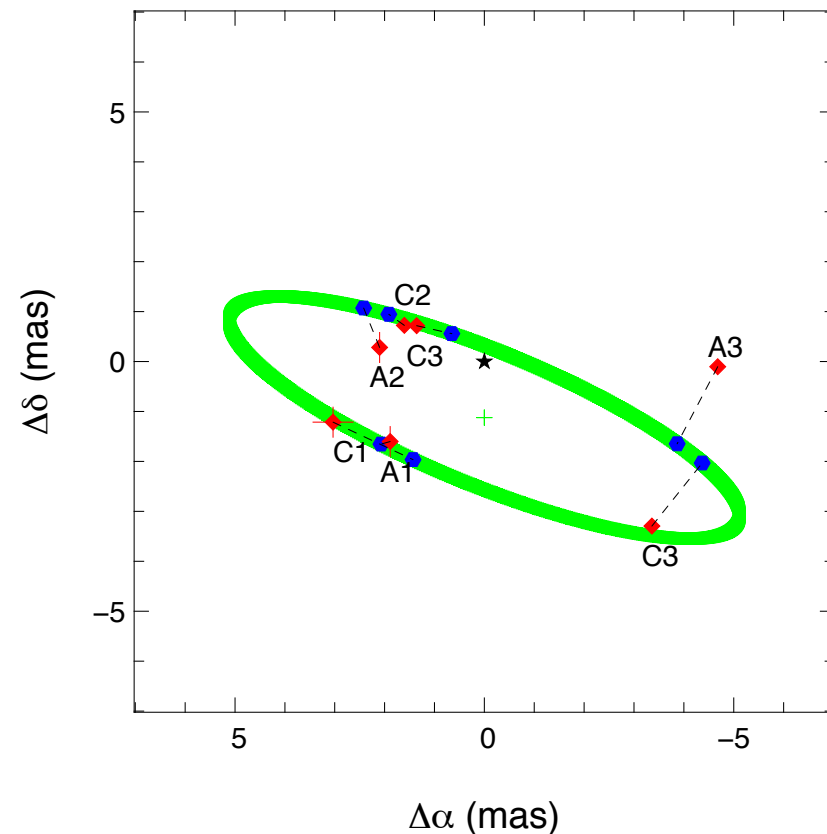
- MWC158 (HD50138)
 - B[e] star with a disk
 - observed in a 2yrs interval
 - Orbit fit from parametric model (star+disk+point source).



PIONIER Large Program

Peculiar objects

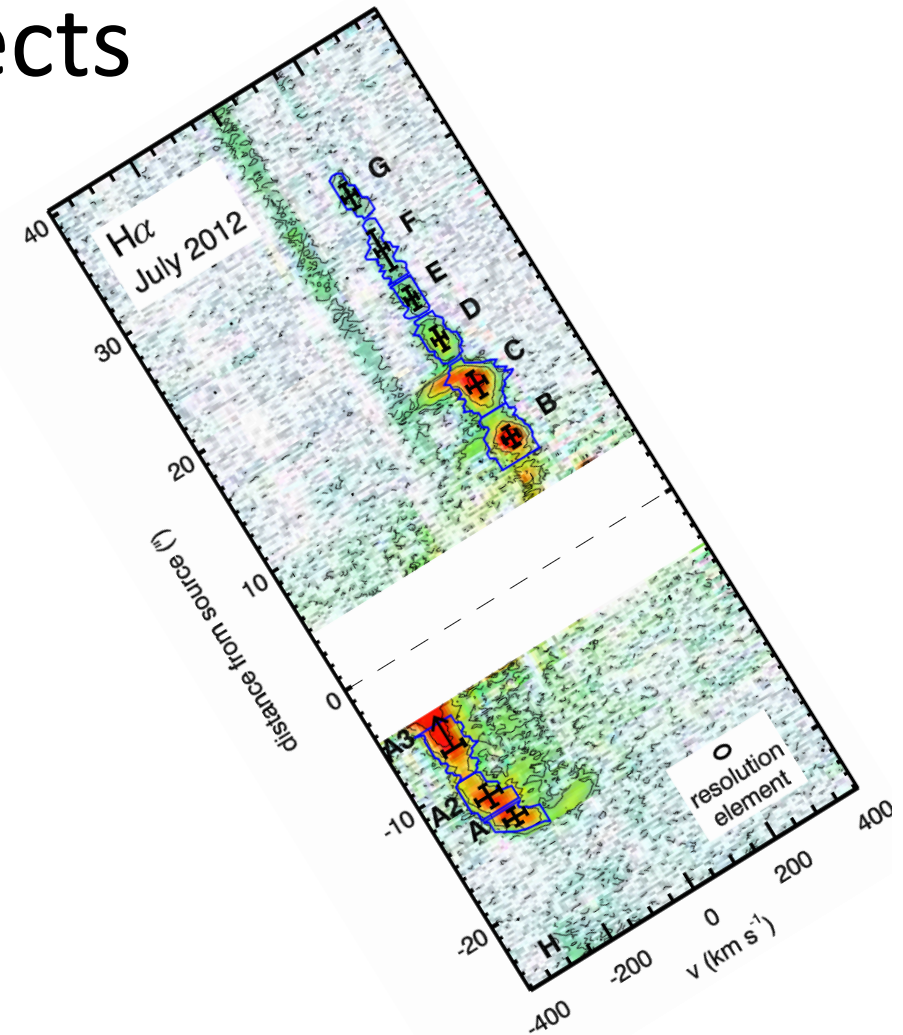
- MWC158 (HD50138)
 - B[e] star with a disk
 - observed in a 2yrs interval
 - Orbit fit from parametric model (star+disk+point source).
 - Same orientation as the disk
 - Not Keplerian, high disk thickness needed



PIONIER Large Program

Peculiar objects

- HD163296 (MWC275)
- Disk with inner emission
- Jet with knots
- Period 16yrs



*Kluska et al. in prep., Ellerbroek et al. 2013,
Renard et al. 2010*

Conclusion and perspectives

- Continuum emission is complex: no clear single geometry
- Some of the objects display departure from point-symmetry (not always inclination effect)
- Quick evolution, link with accretion/ejection mechanism?
- Gravity will provide both lines and continuum
- 3D chromatic algorithm exist
- Link with different techniques (direct imaging, ALMA)