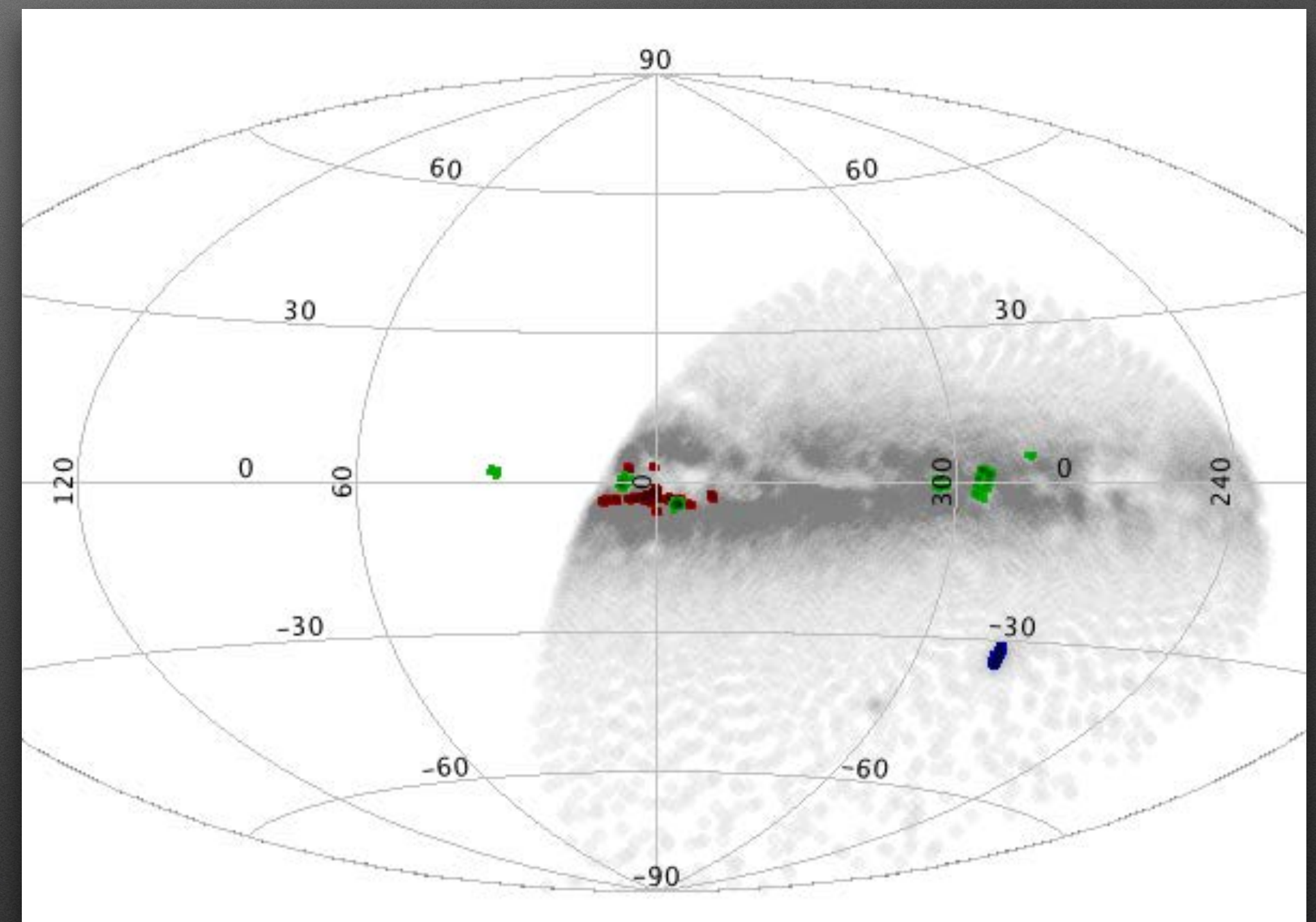


Proper motion separation of Be stars

In the Milky Way and the Magellanic Clouds

Proper motion separation of Be stars

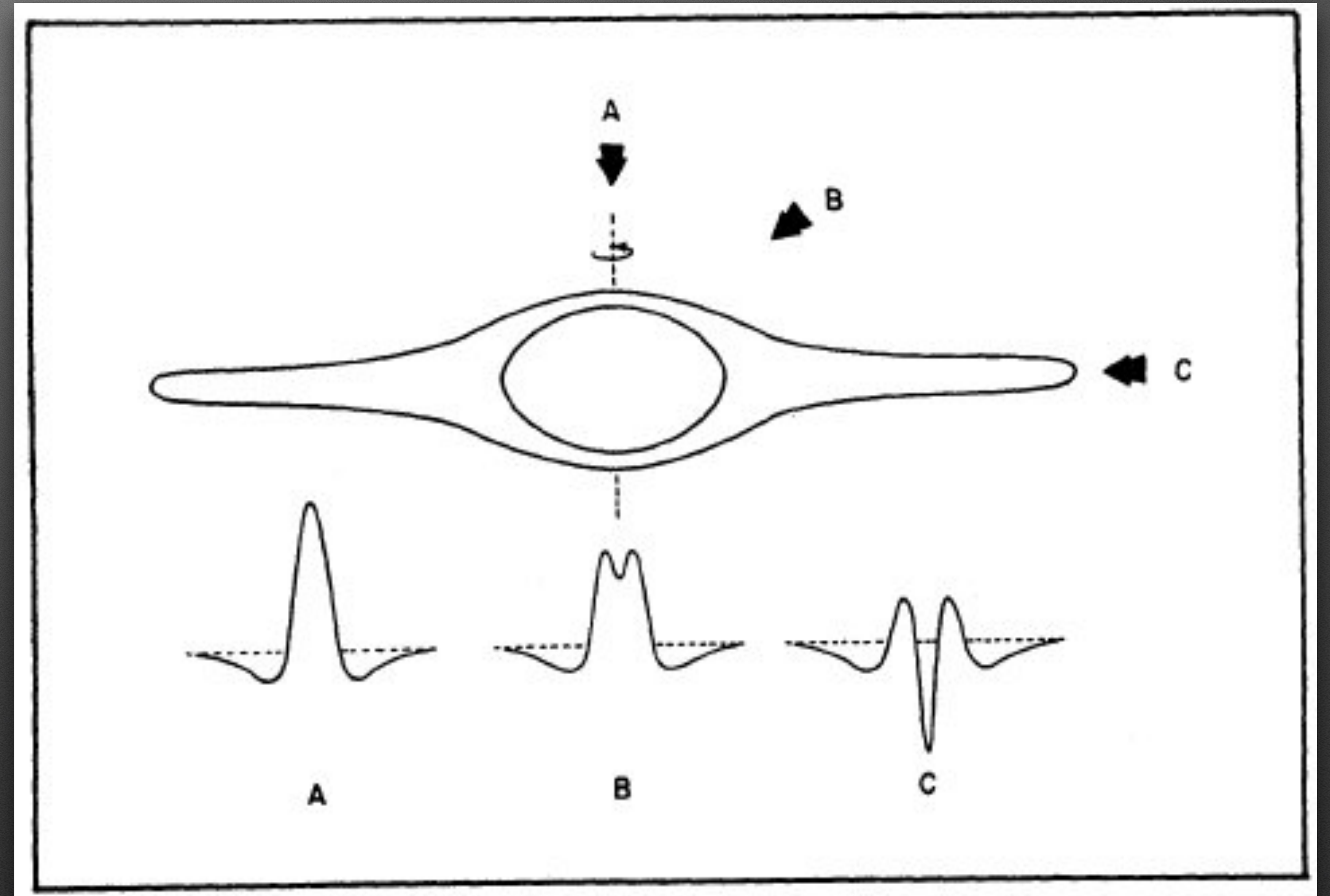
- Katherine Vieira, CIDA, Venezuela
- Alejandro García-Varela y Beatriz Sabogal, UNIANDES, Colombia
- 2015 - 2016
- Sabogal et al. (2005) MNRAS, 361: 1055
- Sabogal et al. (2008) A&A, 478: 659
- Sabogal et al. (2014) PASP, 126: 219
- SPM4 Catalogue, Girard et al. 2011, AJ, 142:15



Be stars

Many (~50%?)
display variability

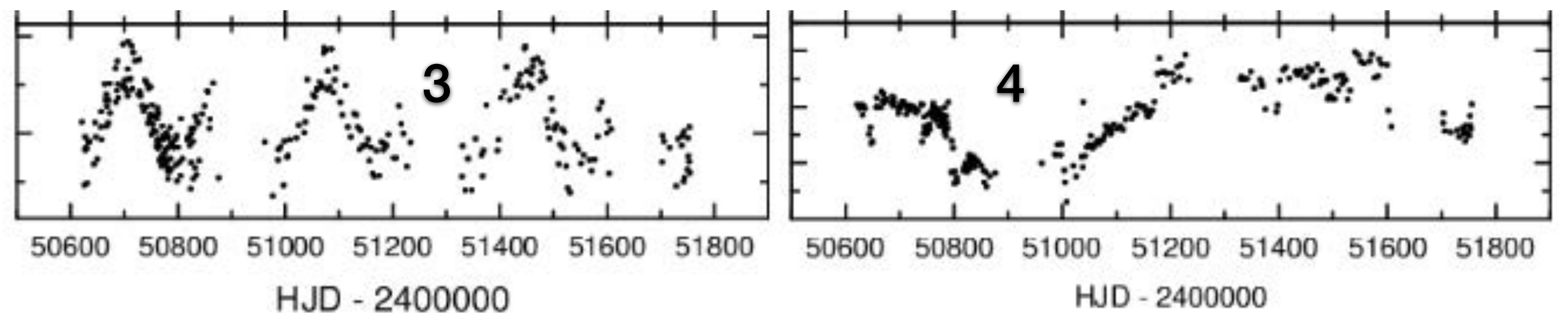
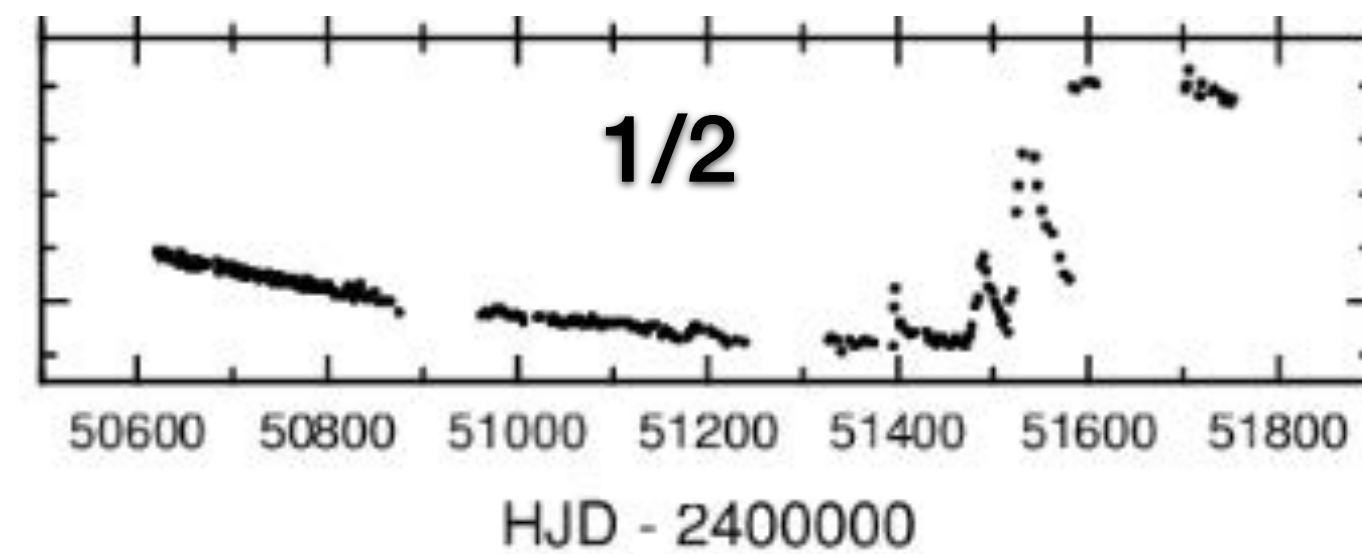
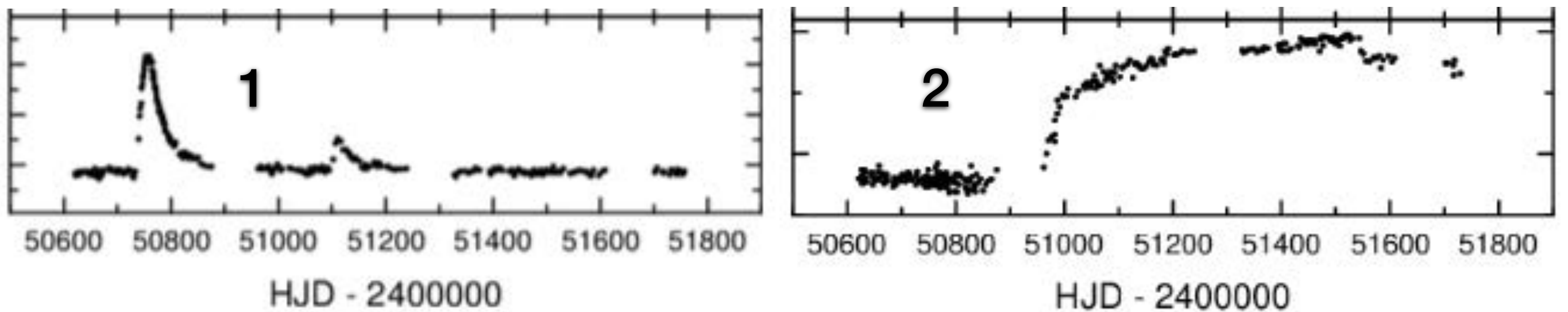
- Non-supergiant (III-V) B-type stars
- Have had Balmer emission lines, episodically from days to decades
- IR free-free emission from flattened circumstellar gas envelope/disk
 - Rapid rotation (CBe)
 - Radiation-driven winds
 - Non-radial pulsation
 - Flare-like magnetic activity
 - Binary interaction



Variability selected Be stars candidates

- Type 1: outbursts
- Type 2: sudden luminosity jumps
- Type 1/2: 1 & 2
- Type 3: periodic or near periodic variations
- Type 4: random light curves

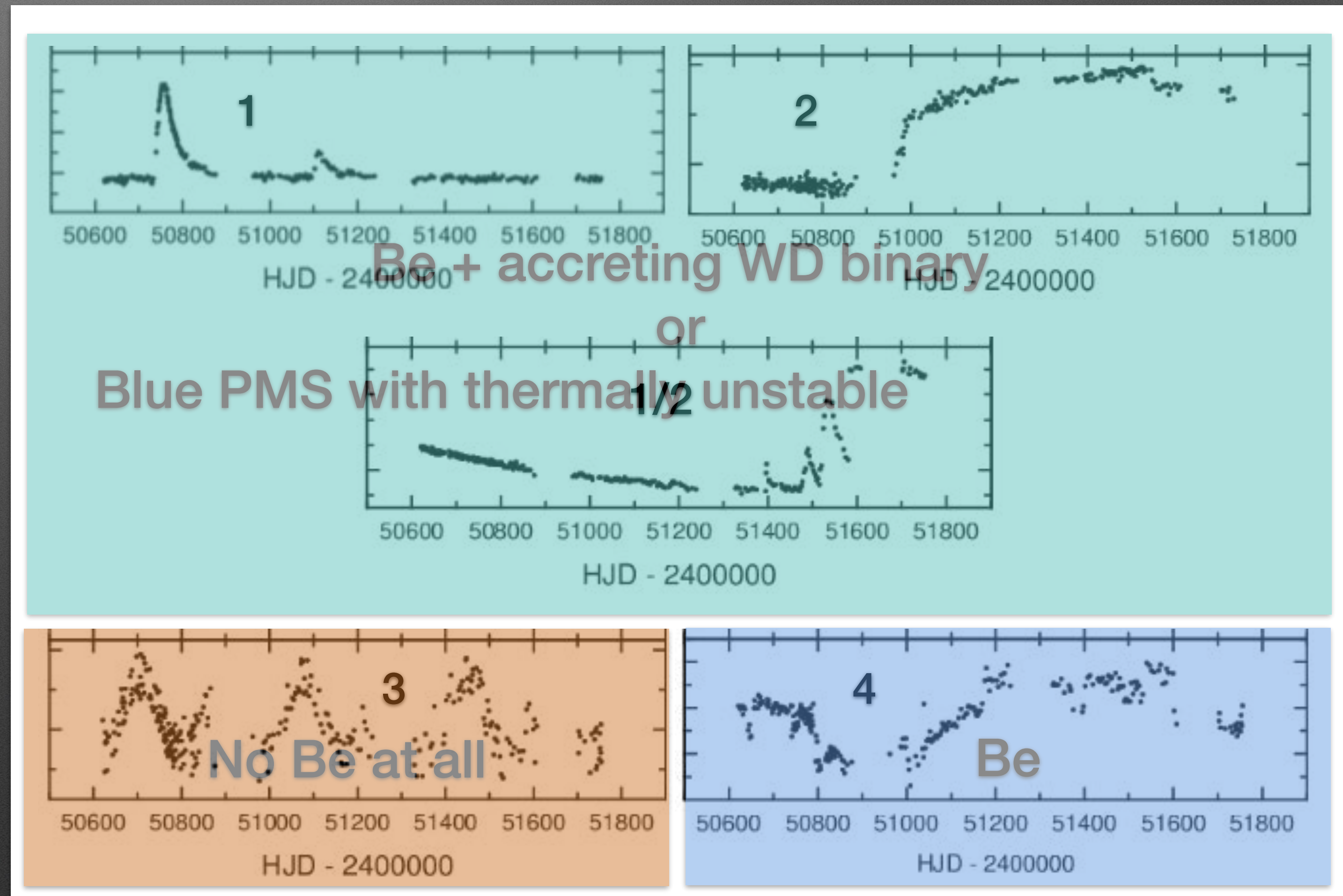
ΔI [mag] \sim 0.2 - 1



Variability selected Be stars candidates

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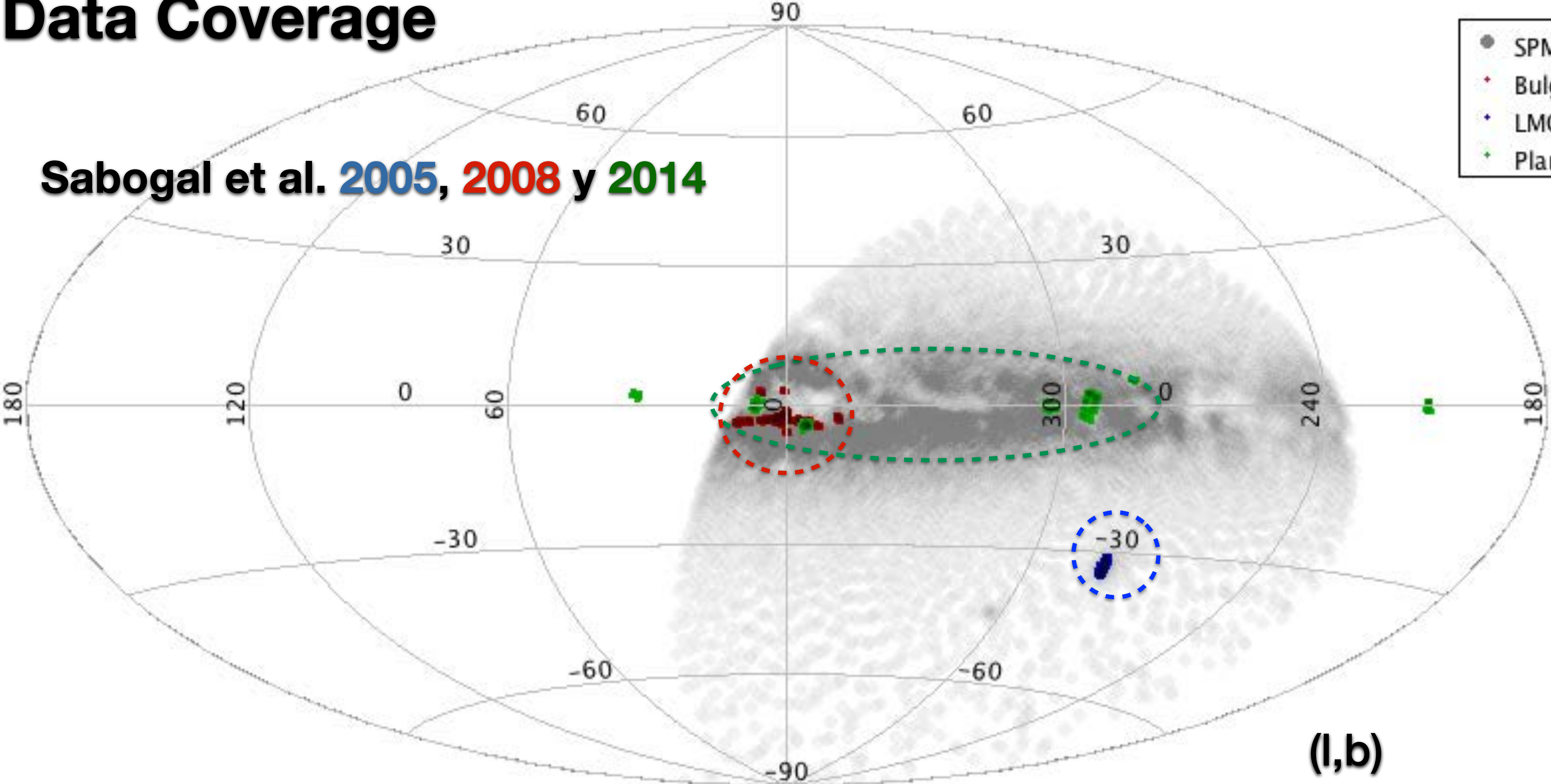
ΔI [mag] \sim 0.2 - 1



Data Coverage

Sabogal et al. 2005, 2008 y 2014

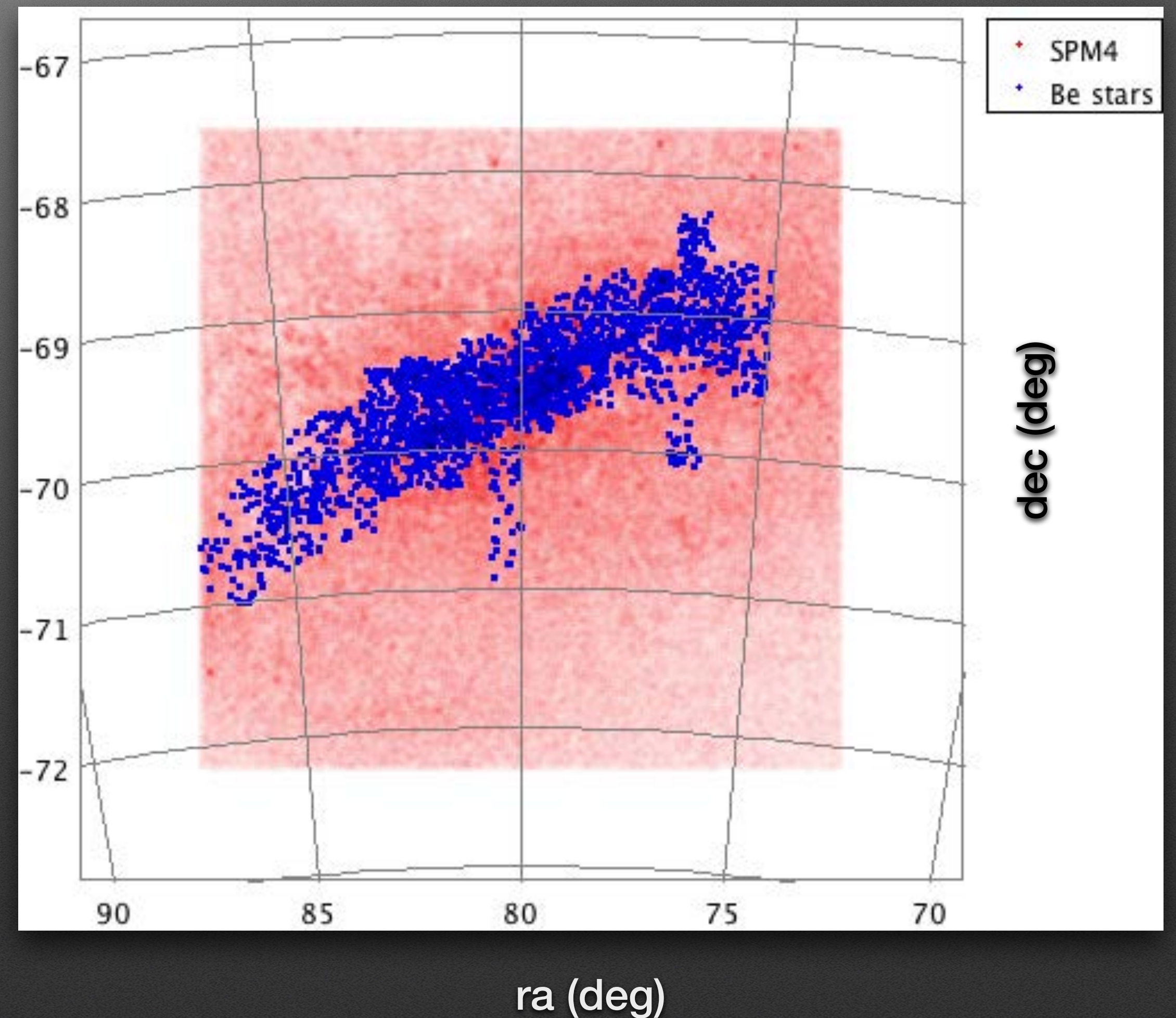
- SPM4
- Bulge
- LMC
- Plane



(l,b)

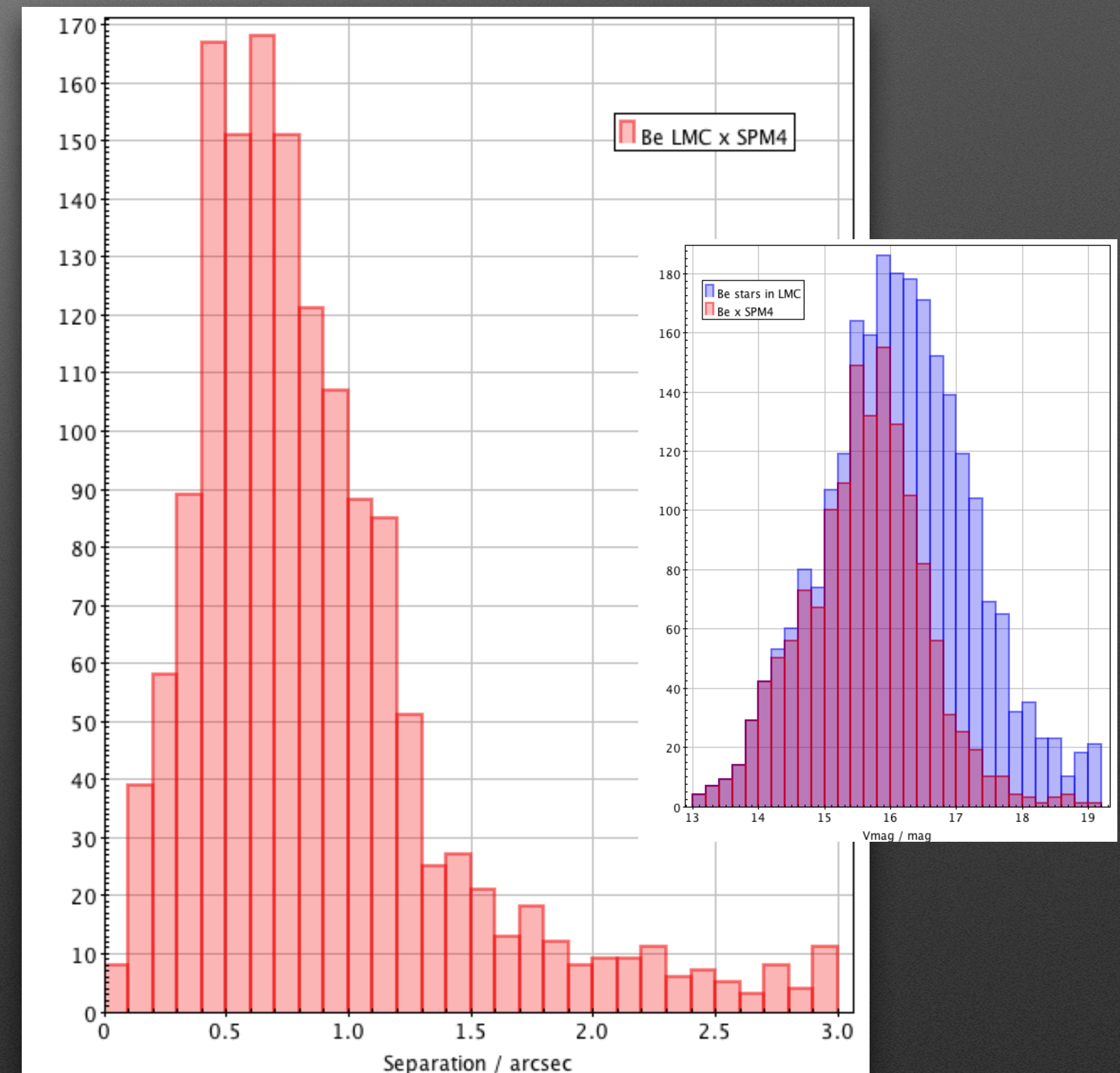
Be stars towards the LMC

- 2446 Be stars candidates,
4 repeated entries discarded
- 2442 Be stars candidates x SPM4 ($V_{\text{lim}}=17.5$)
= 1480 stars within 3 arcsec (60%)
 - 1442 Be x 1 SPM4
 - 5 Be x 2 SPM each \Rightarrow closest in V mag
 - (33 x 2 Be) x 1 SPM each \Rightarrow closest in sep
- 68 stars with $n=i=0$ labeled as *false* SPM4



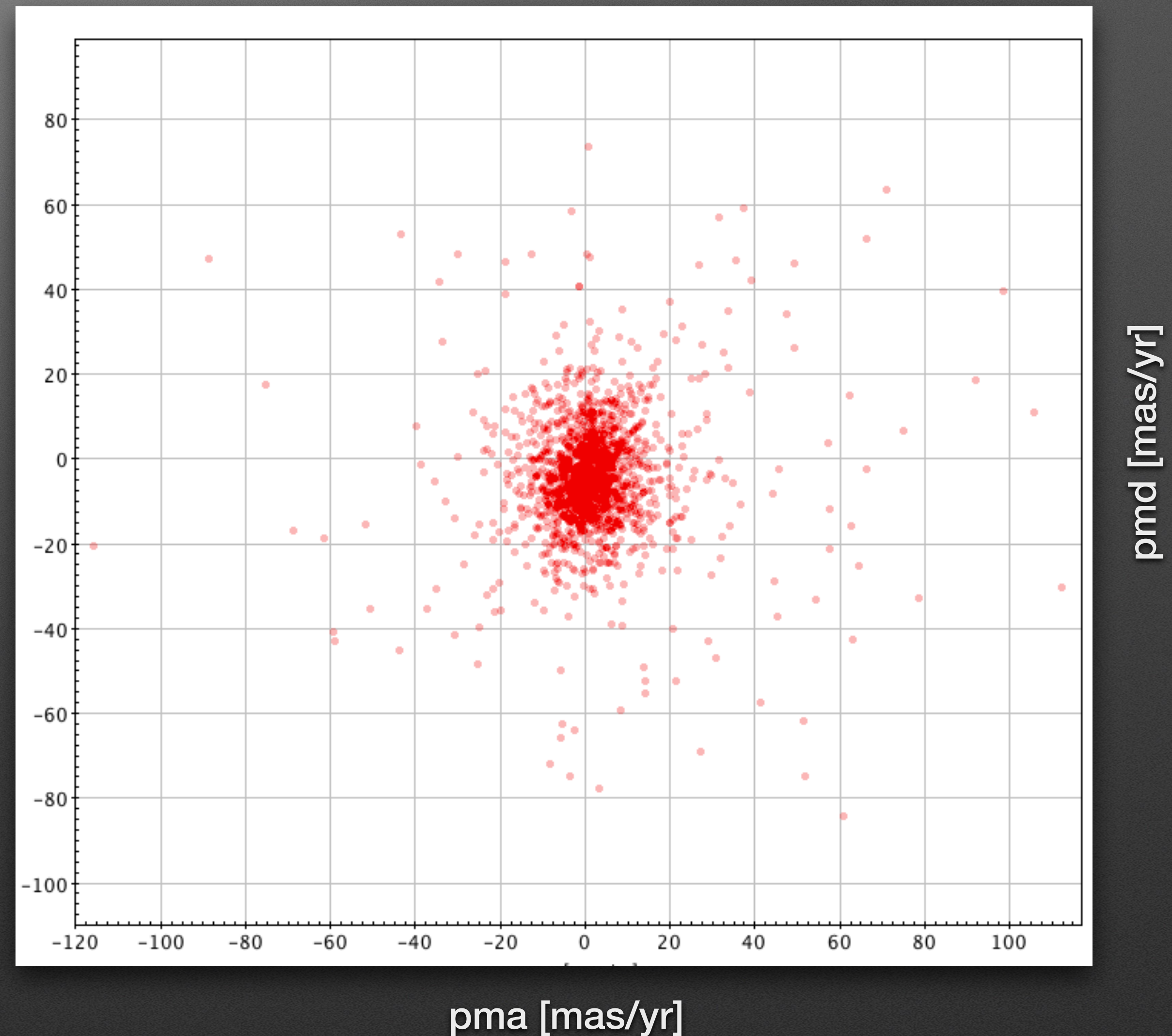
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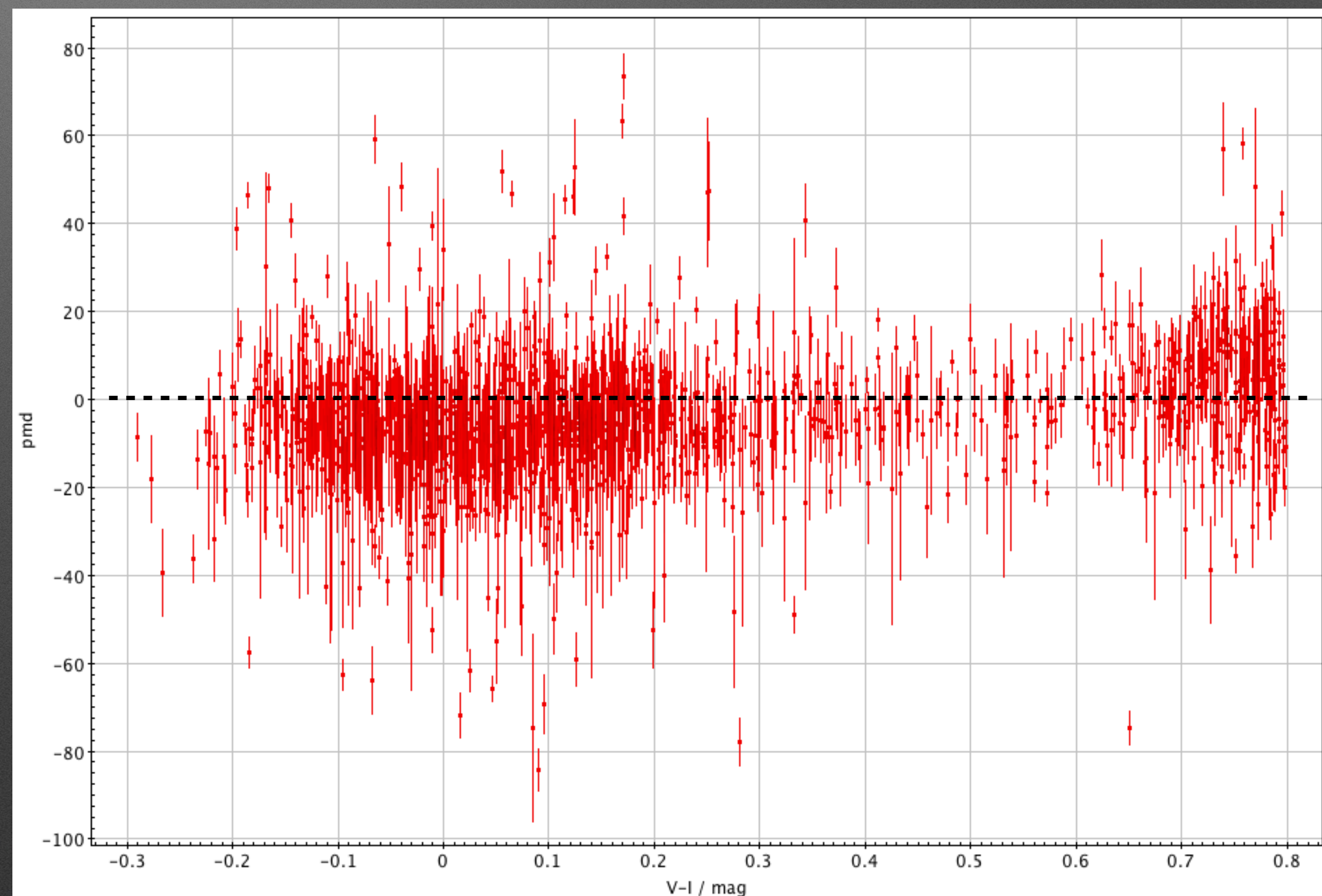
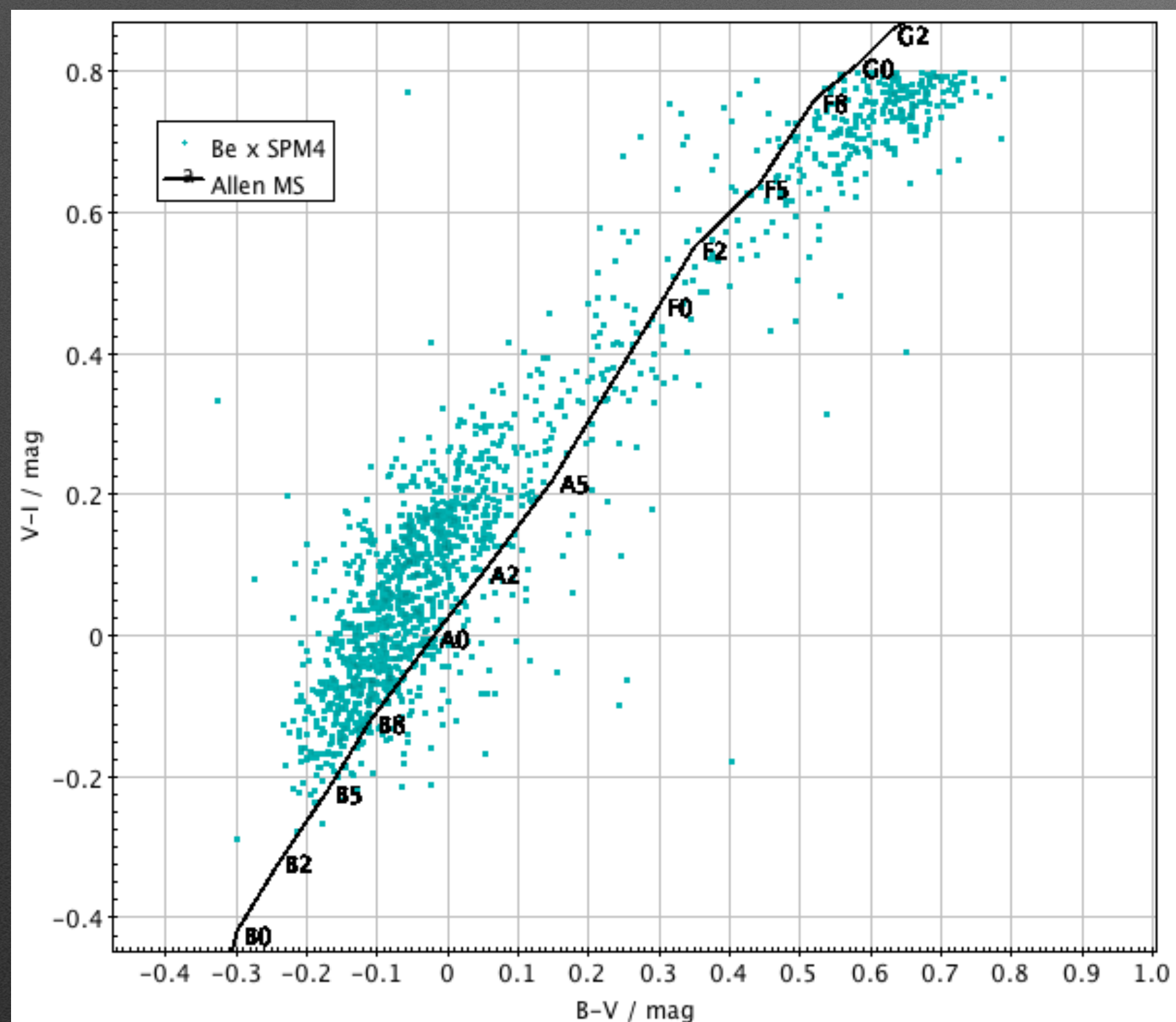


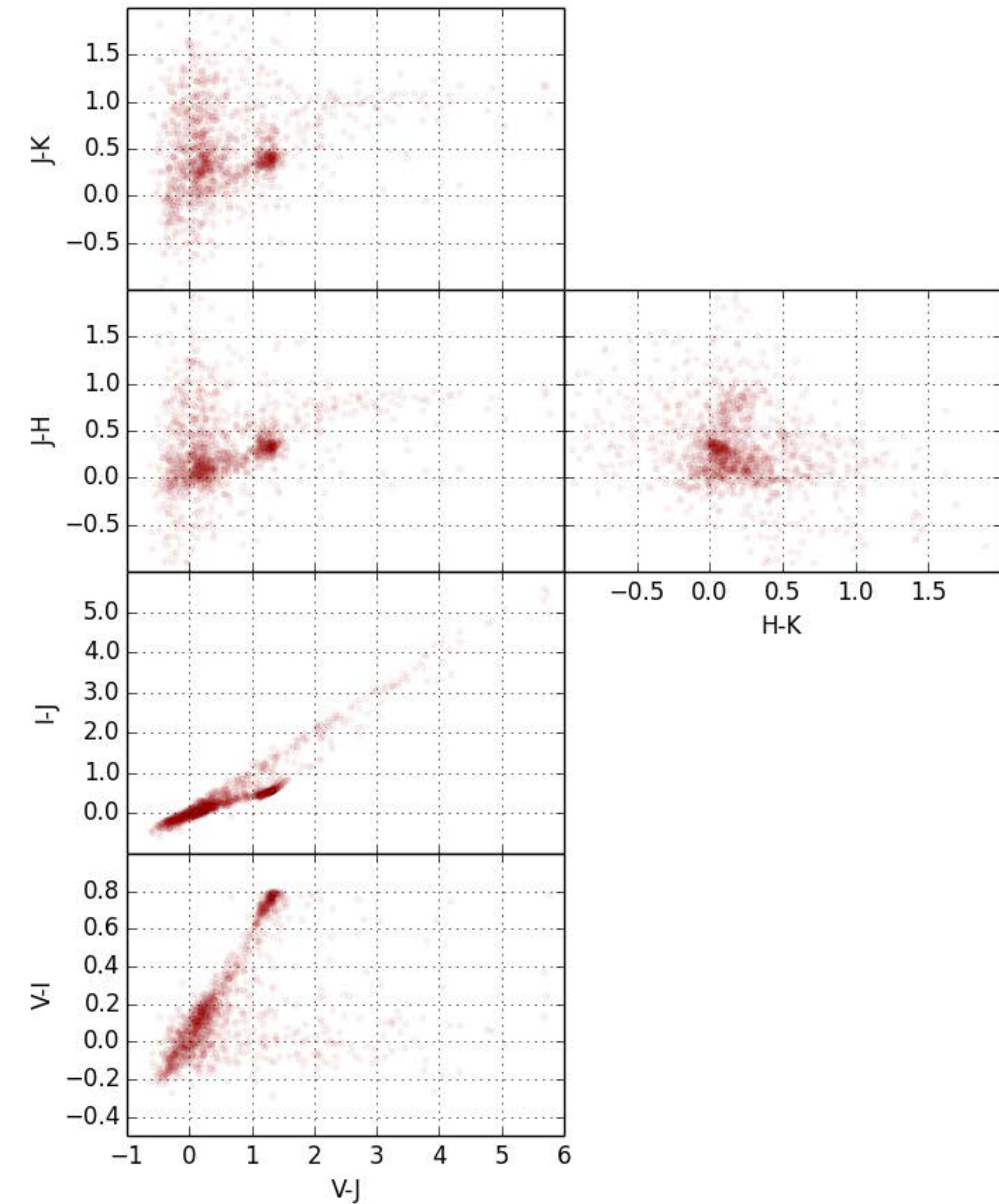
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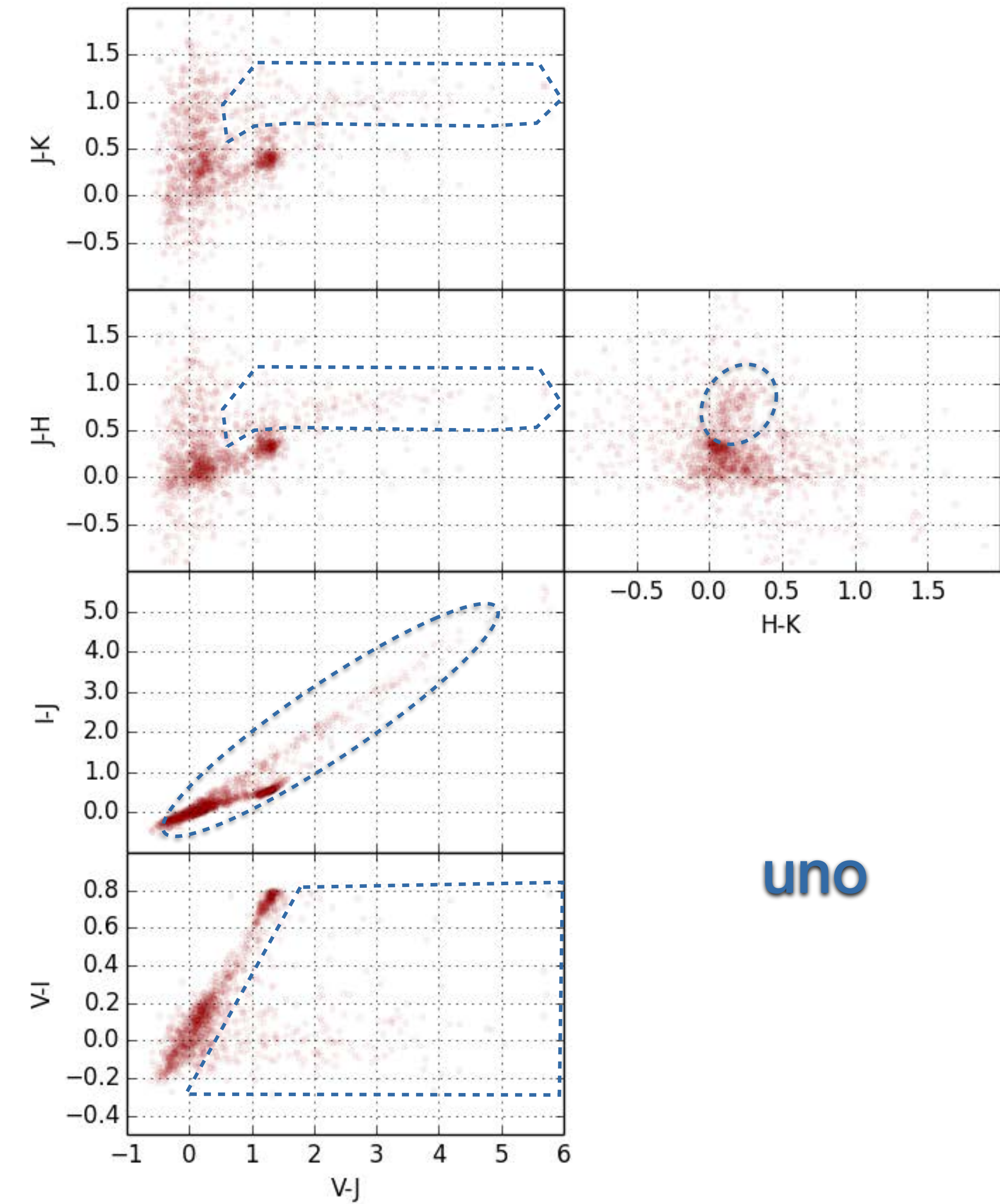
First hints of pm differences





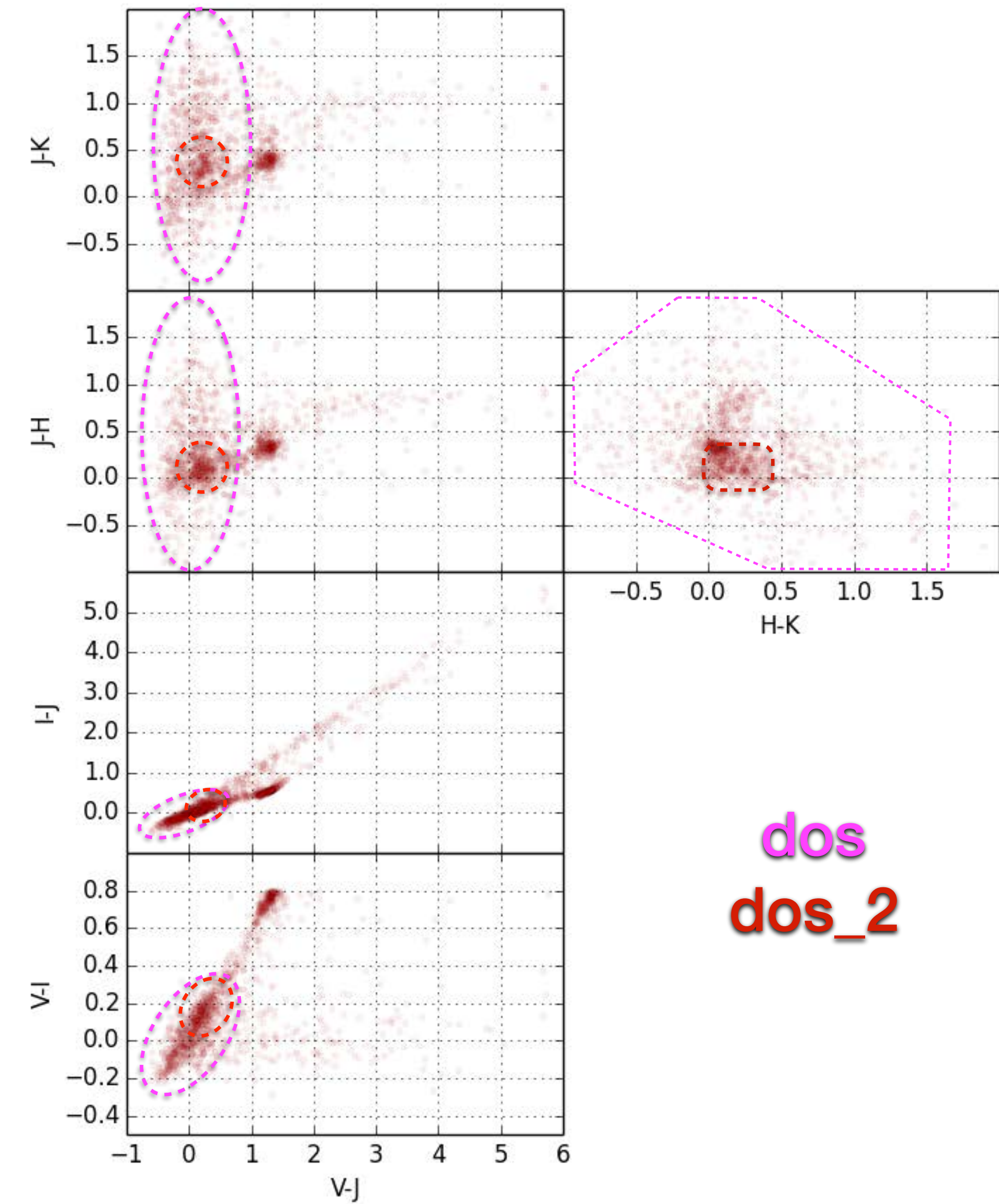
VIJHK color-color diagrams

1448 estrellas con JHK 2MASS
en SPM4



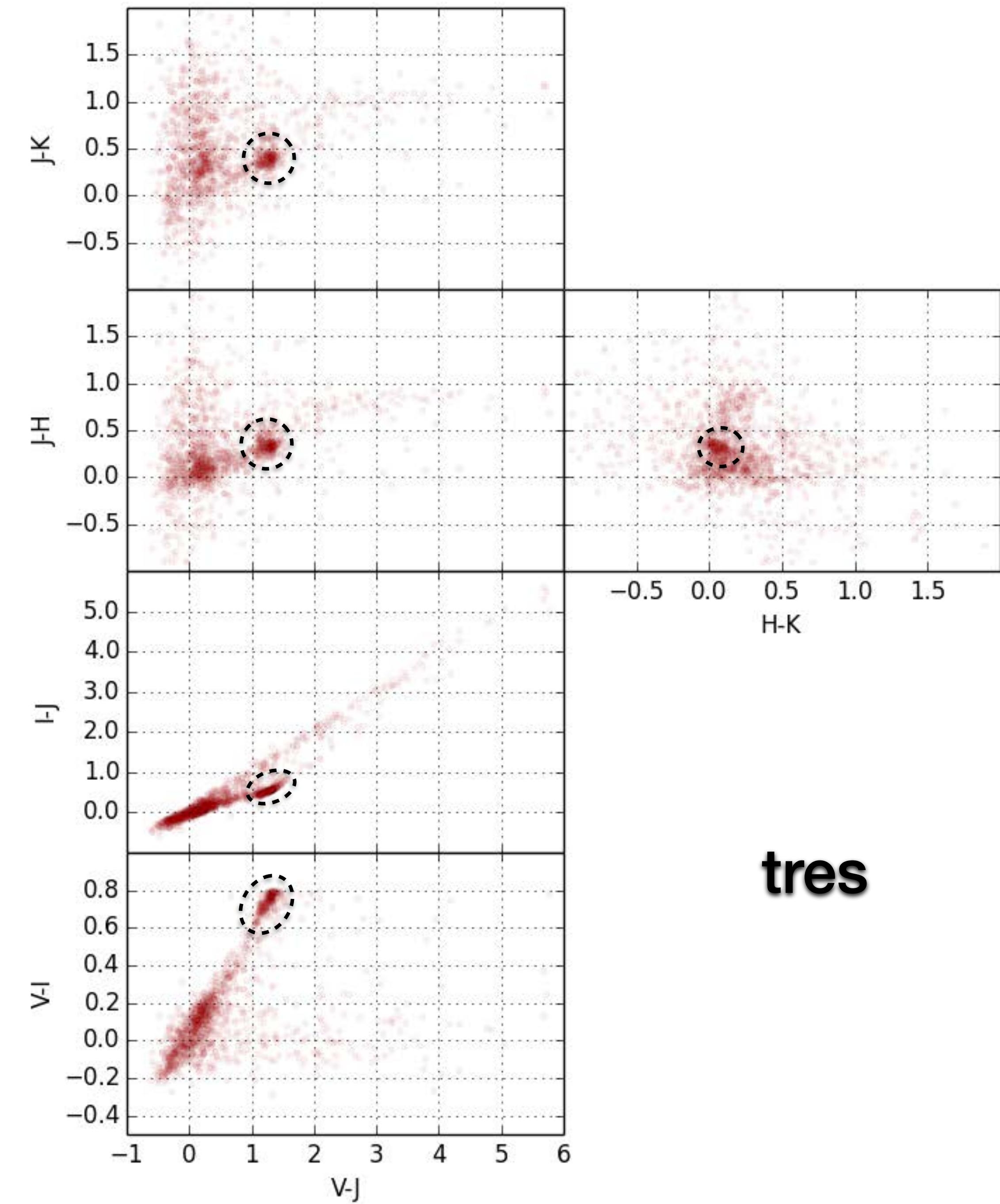
uno

VIJHK color-color diagrams



VIJHK color-color diagrams

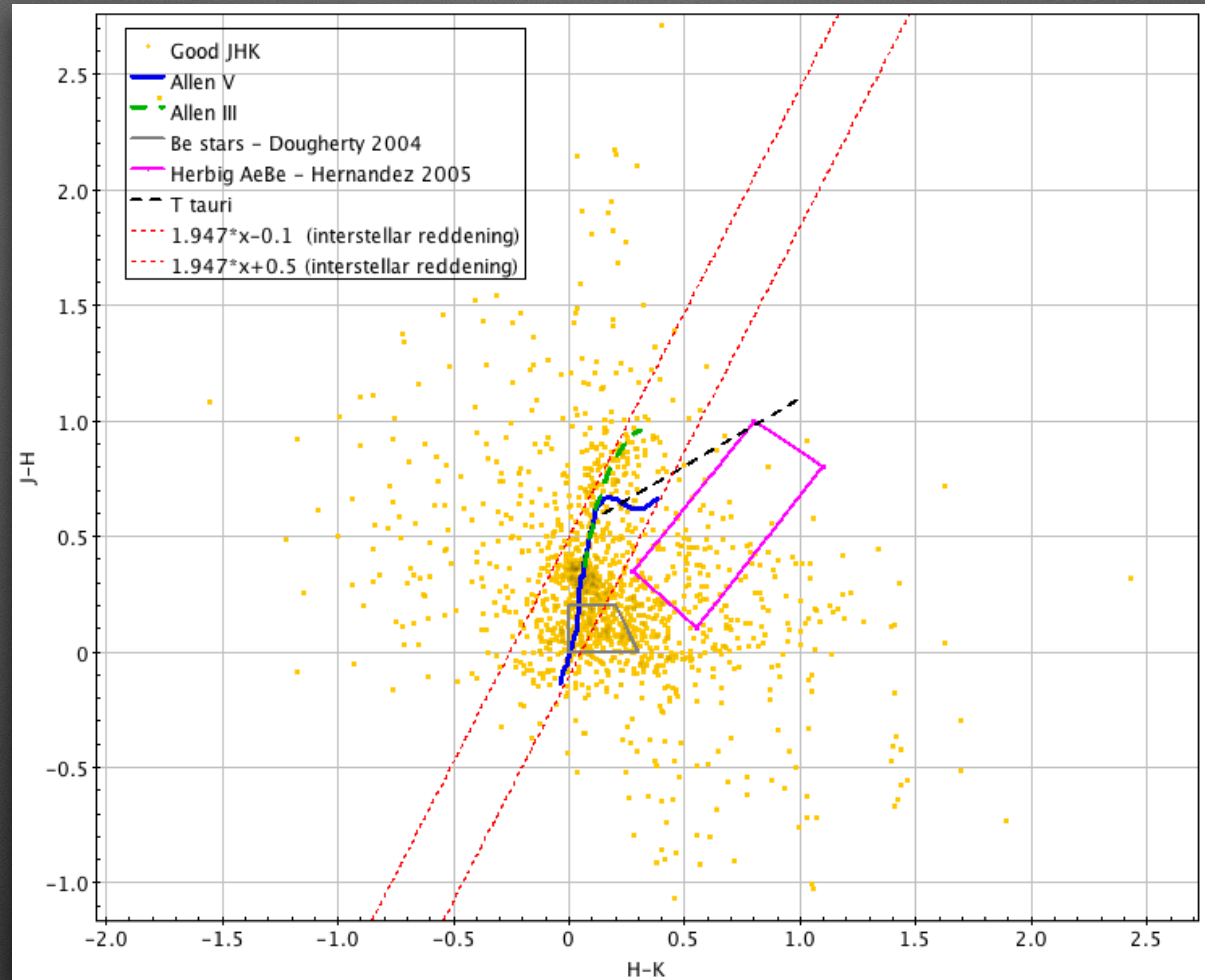
dos
dos_2



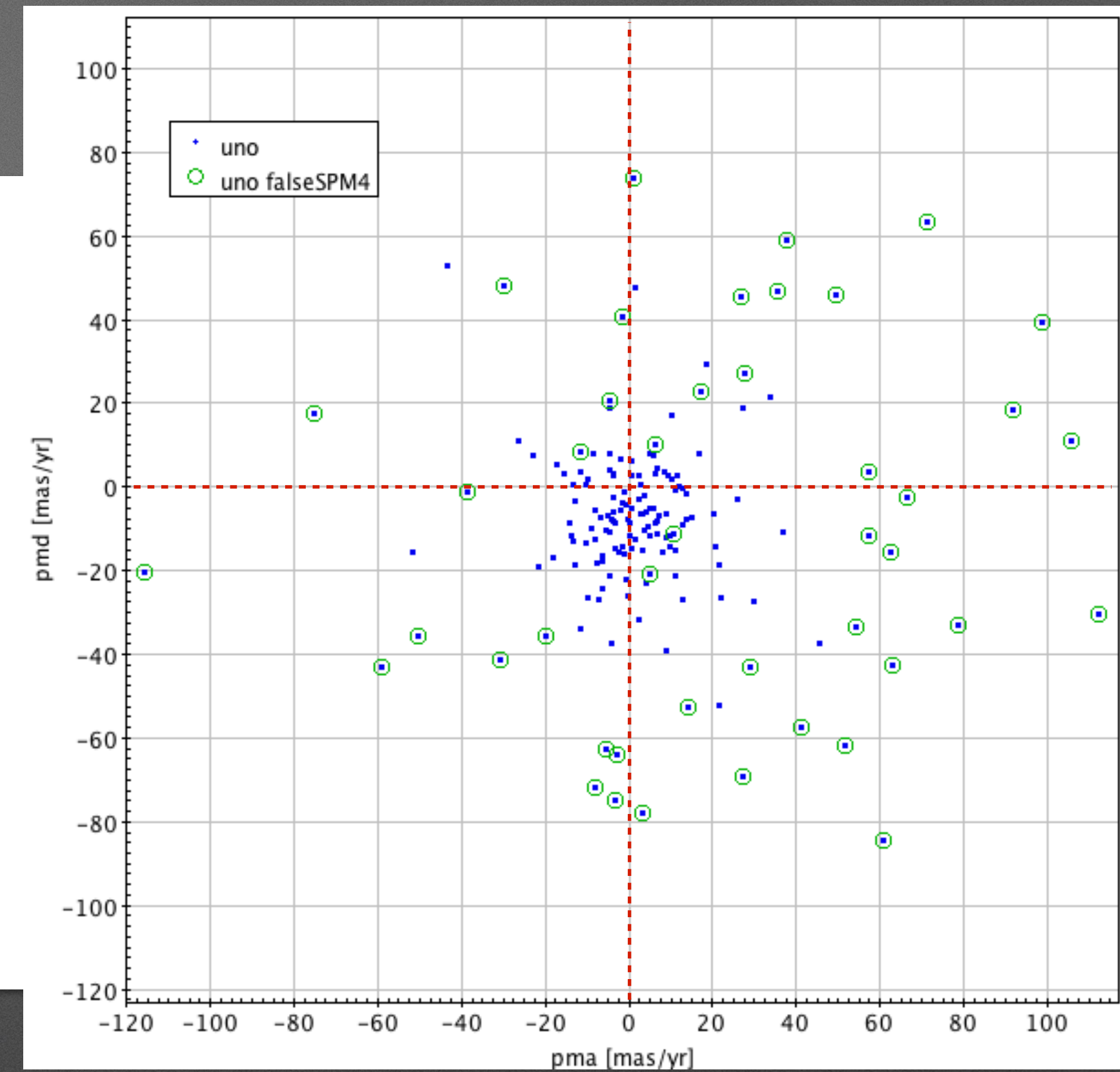
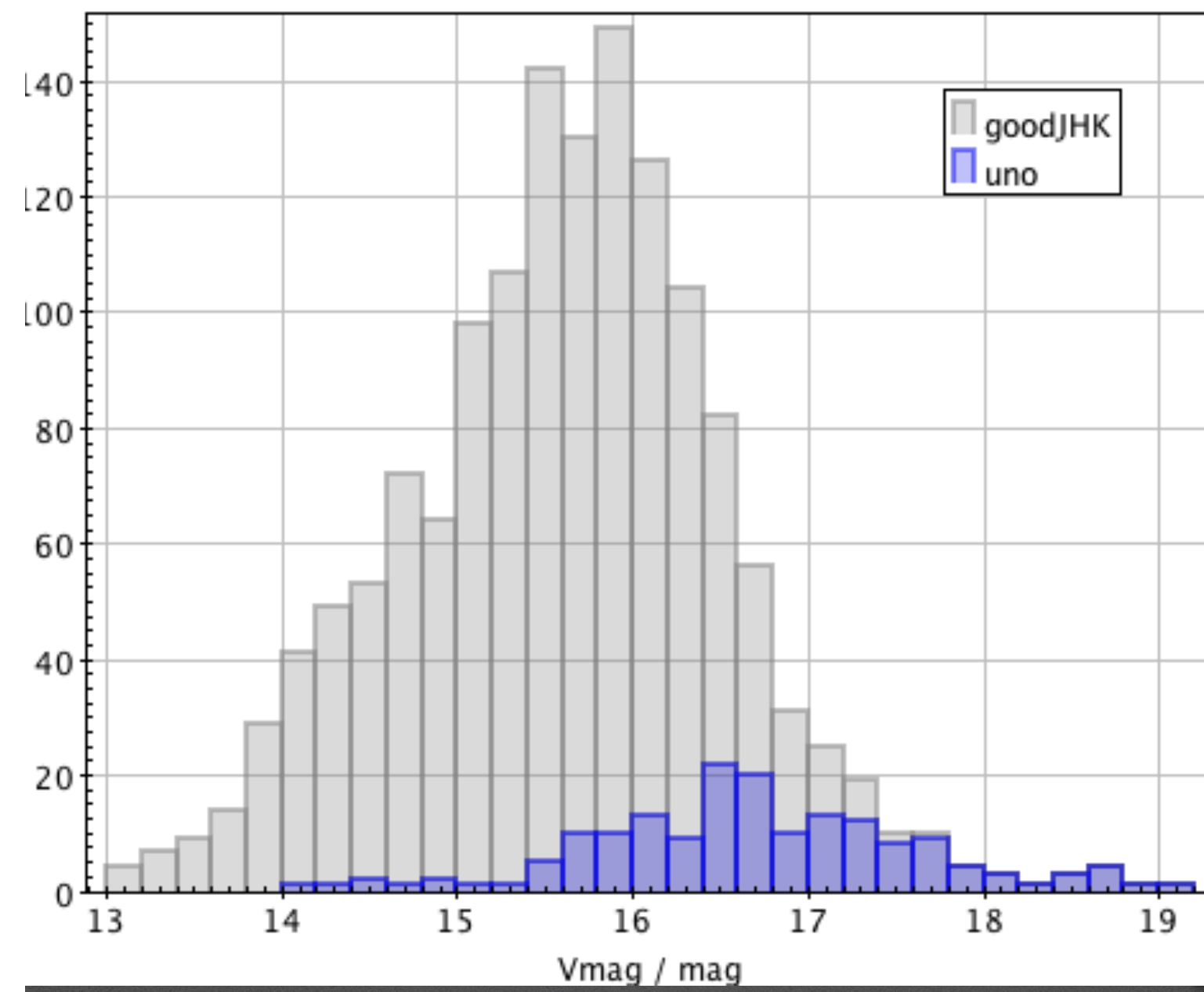
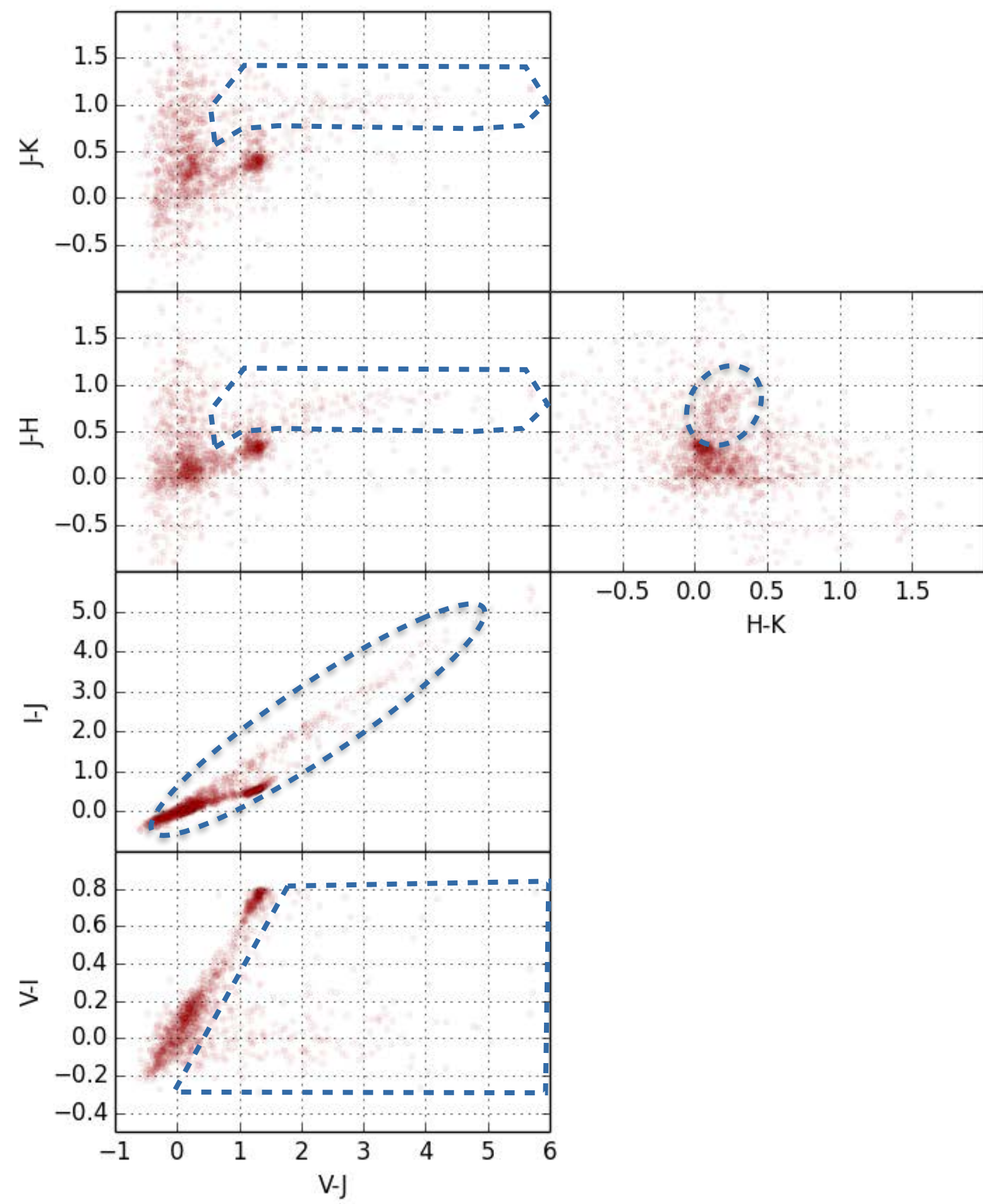
tres

**VIJHK
color-color
diagrams**

Paul et al. 2012
MNRAS 421:3622



J-H vs H-K

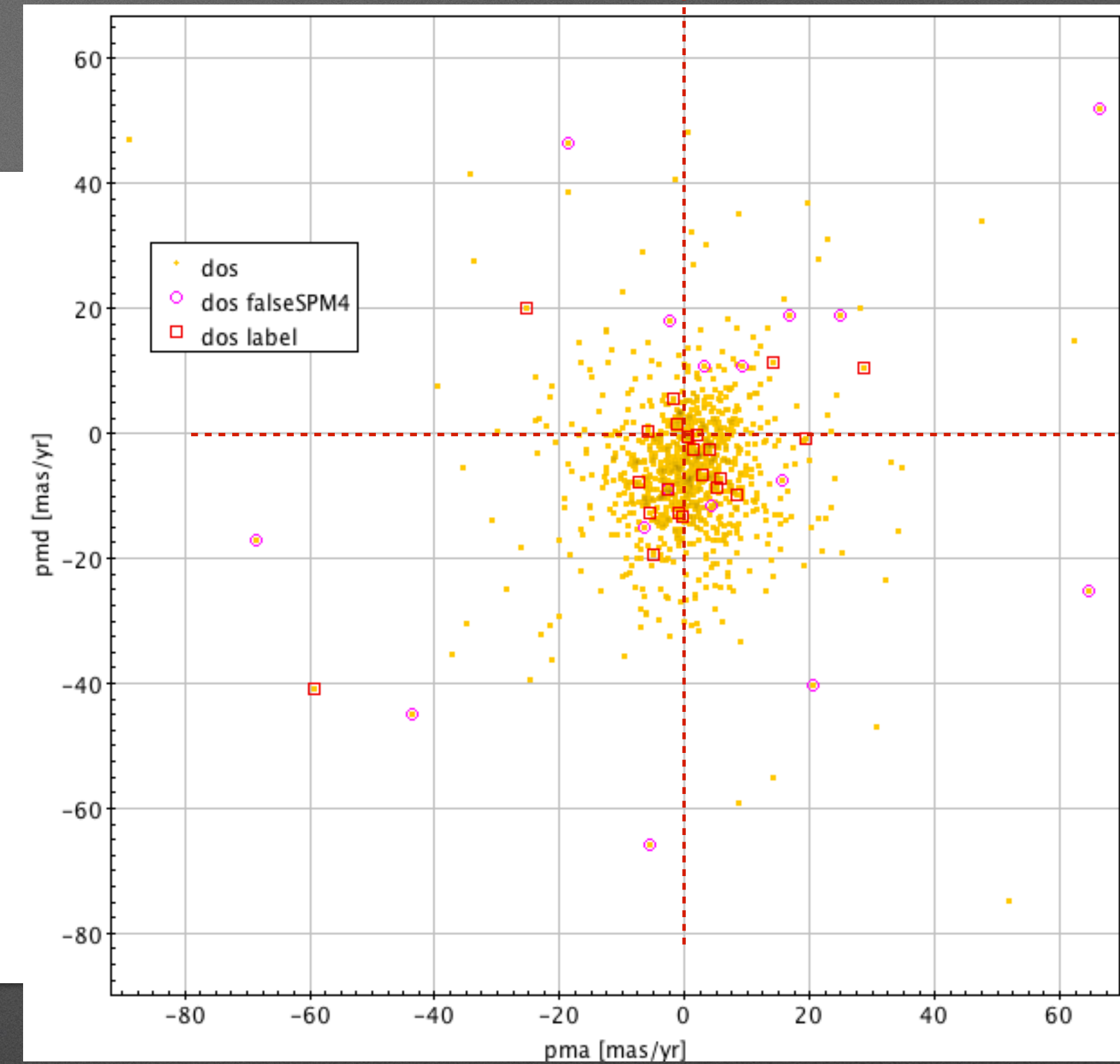
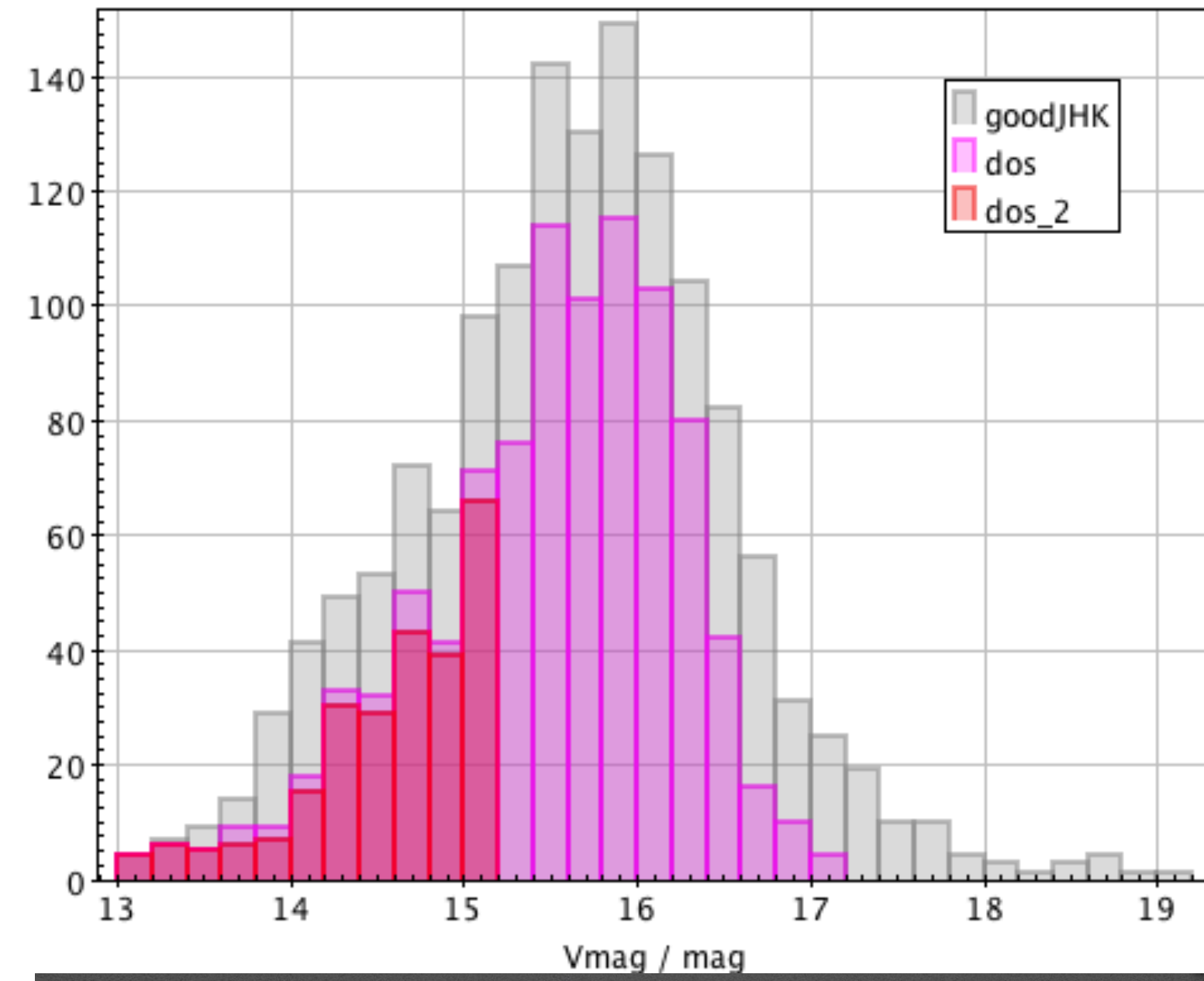
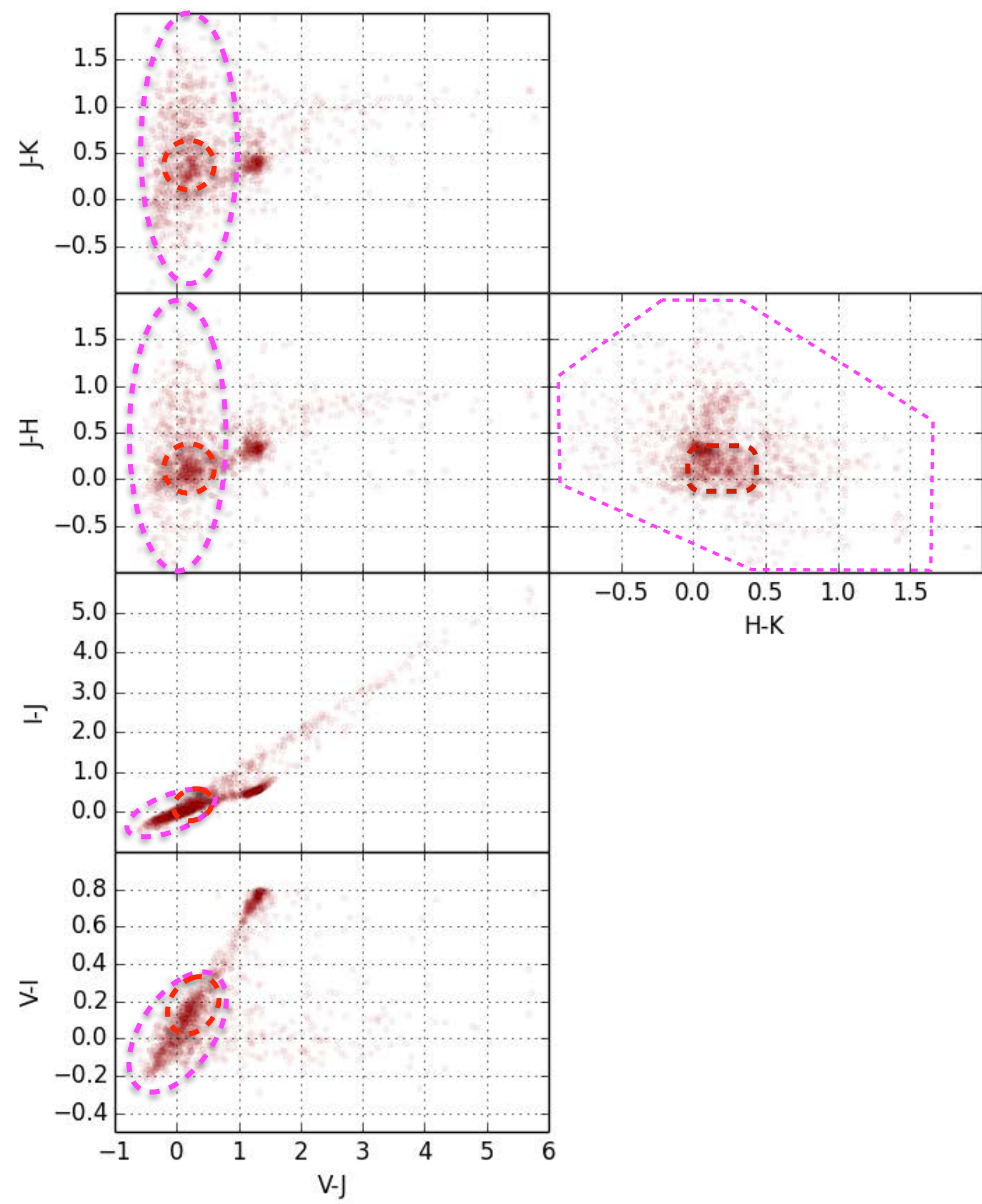


uno

$$V-I \leq 0.59 (V-J) - 0.4$$

Very faint V magnitudes 14 - 16.5 - 19

$$pmd < 0$$



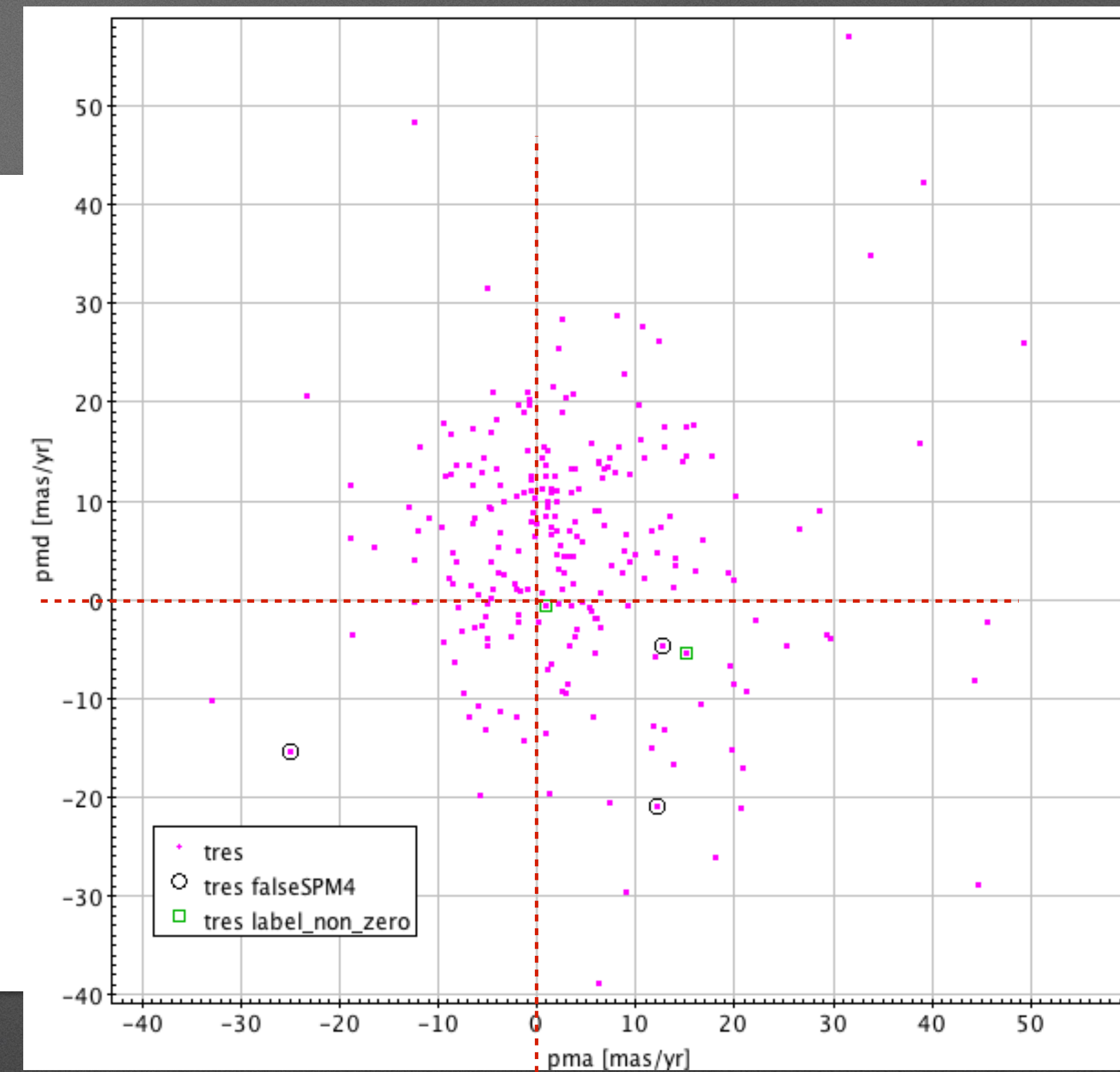
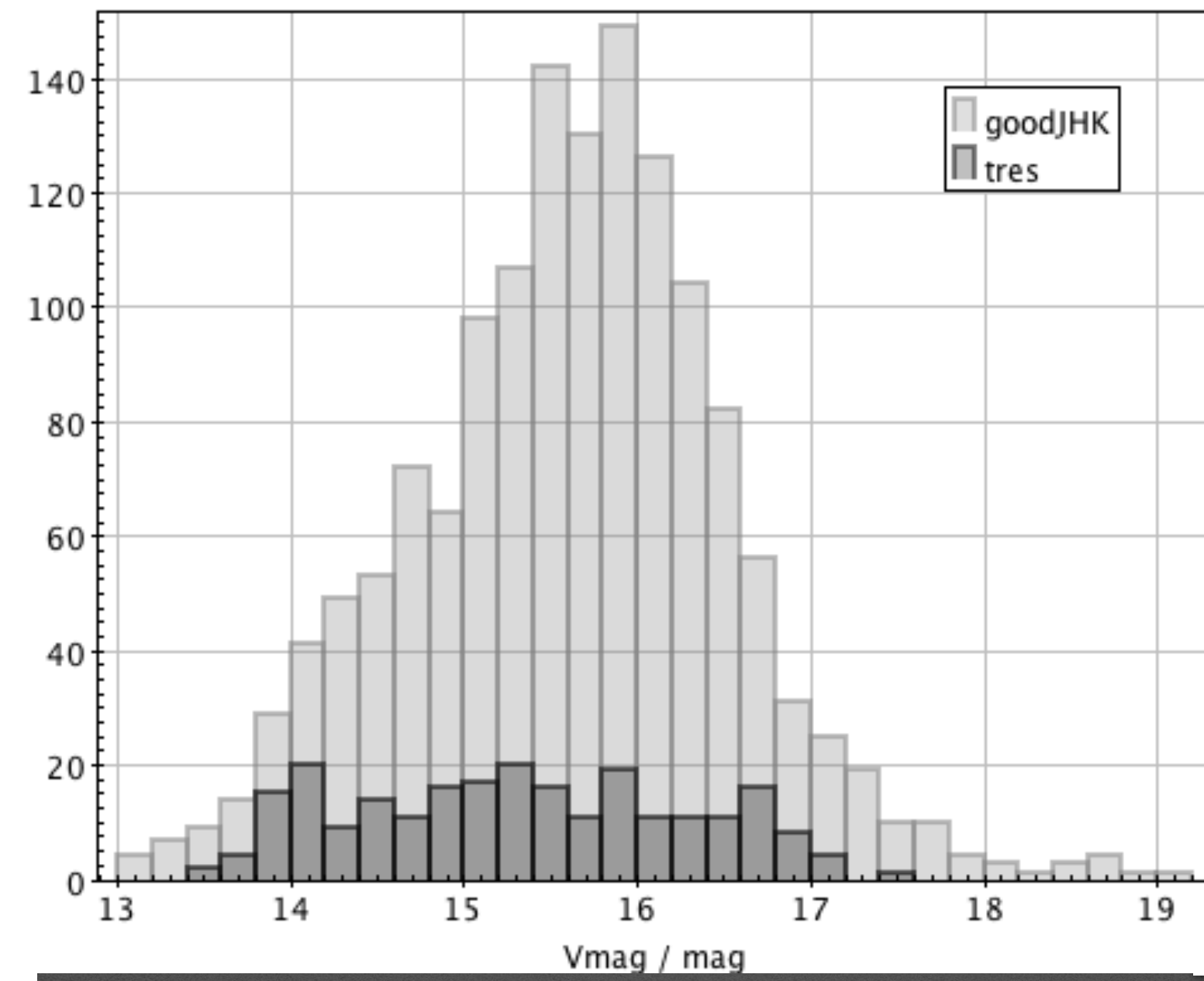
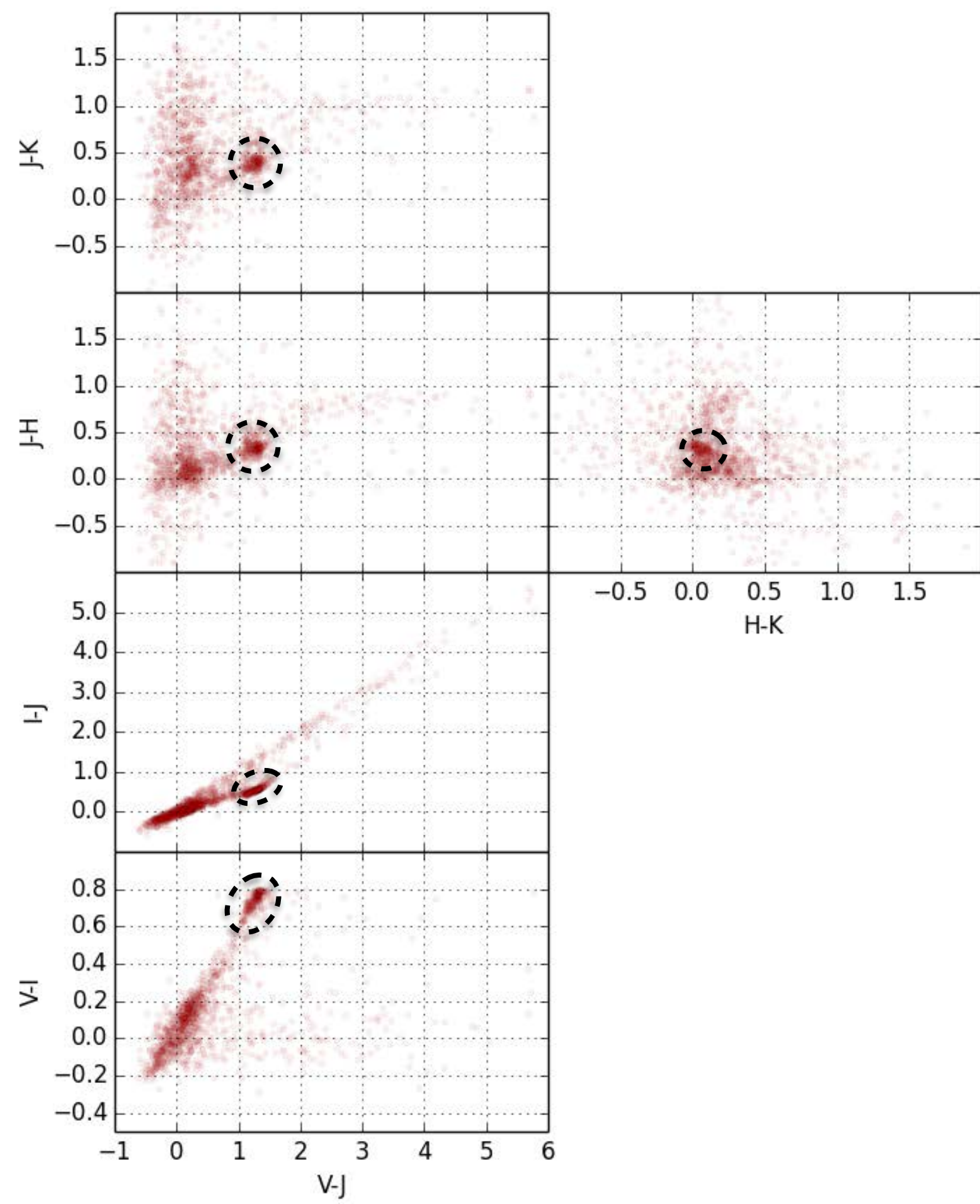
dos & dos_2

$$V-J \leq 0.7$$

$$V-J \leq 0.5 \text{ \& \ } V \leq 15.2$$

Brighter V magnitudes 13 - 17.5 - 17

$$\text{pmd} < 0$$



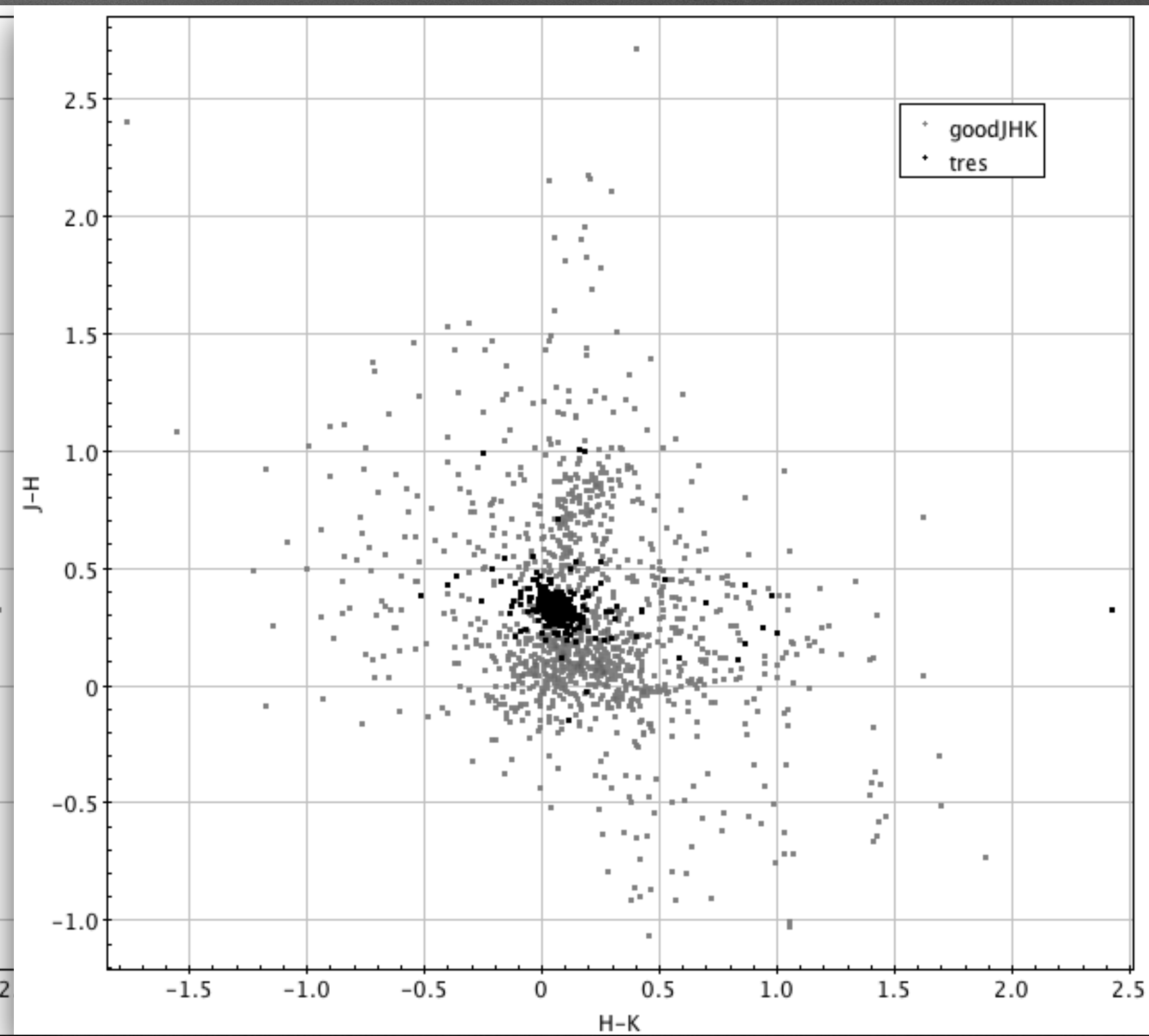
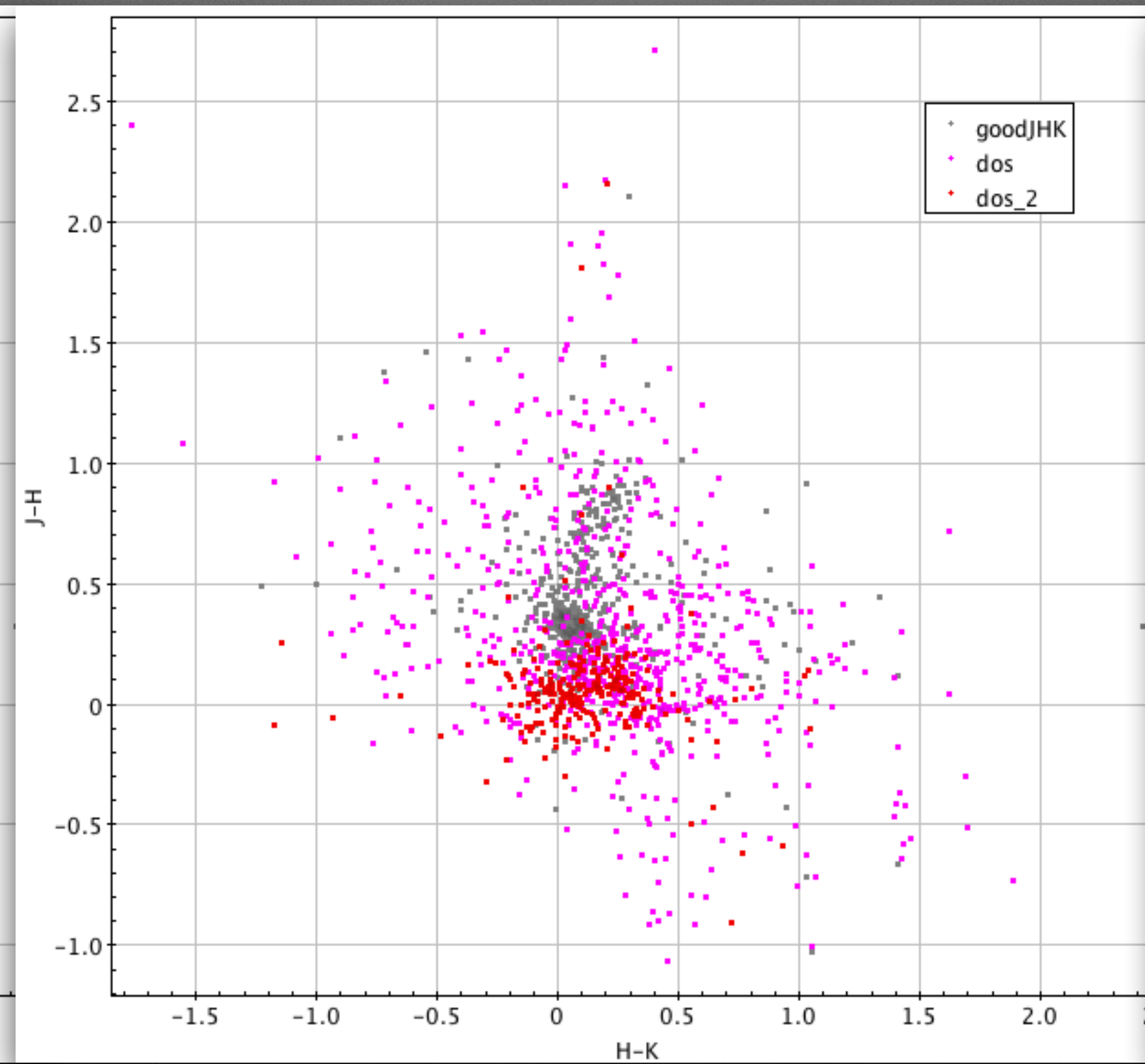
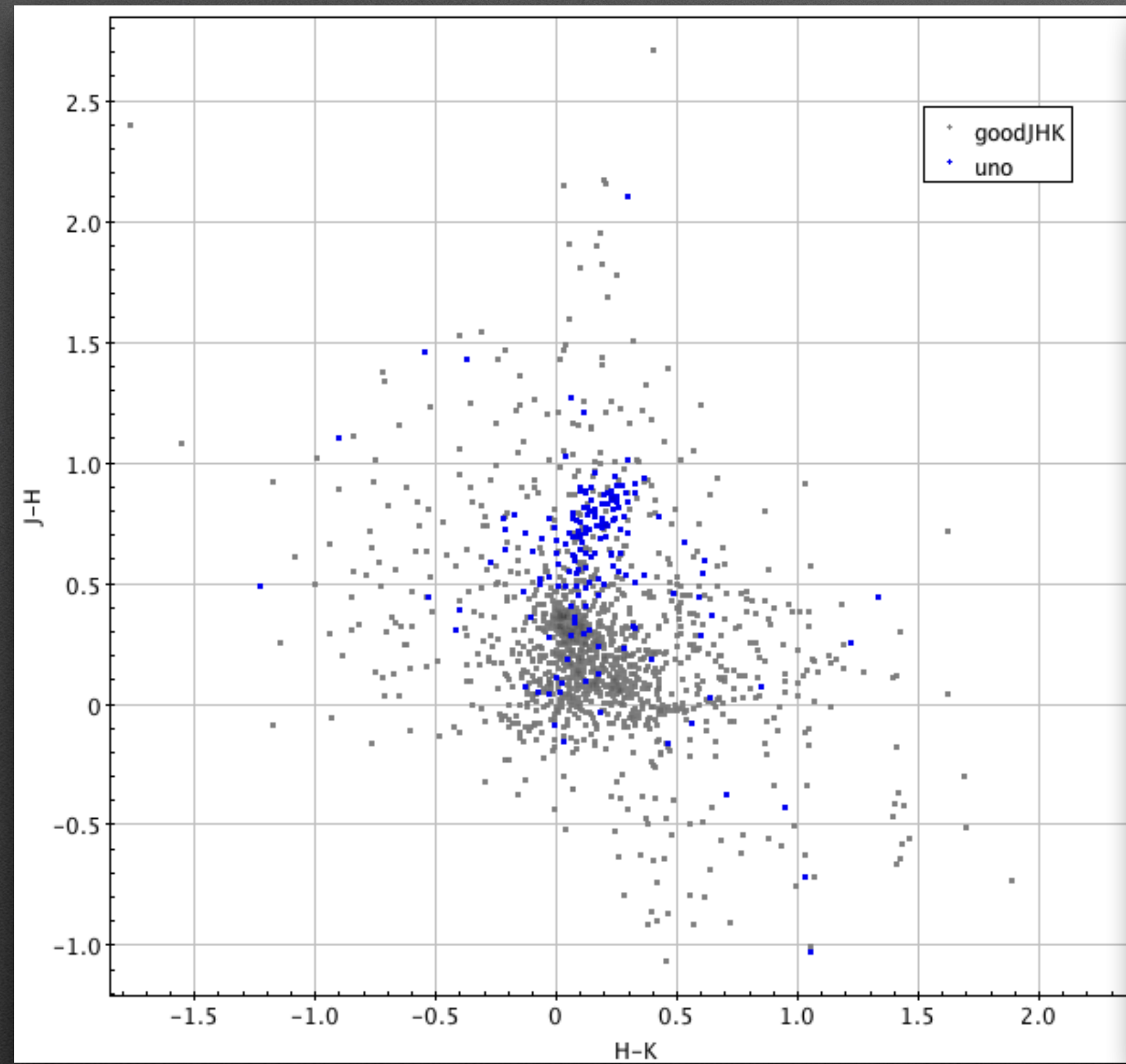
tres

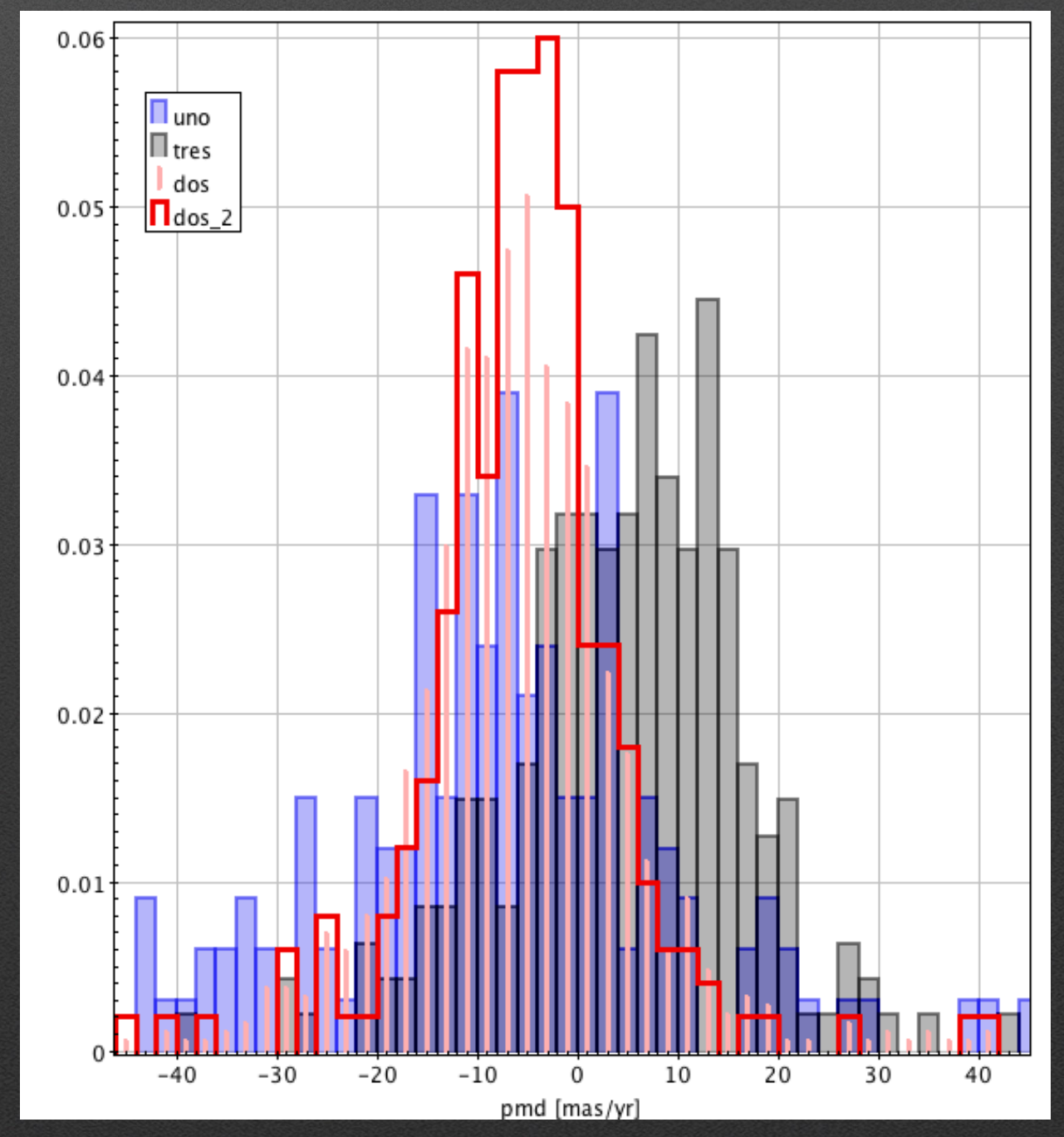
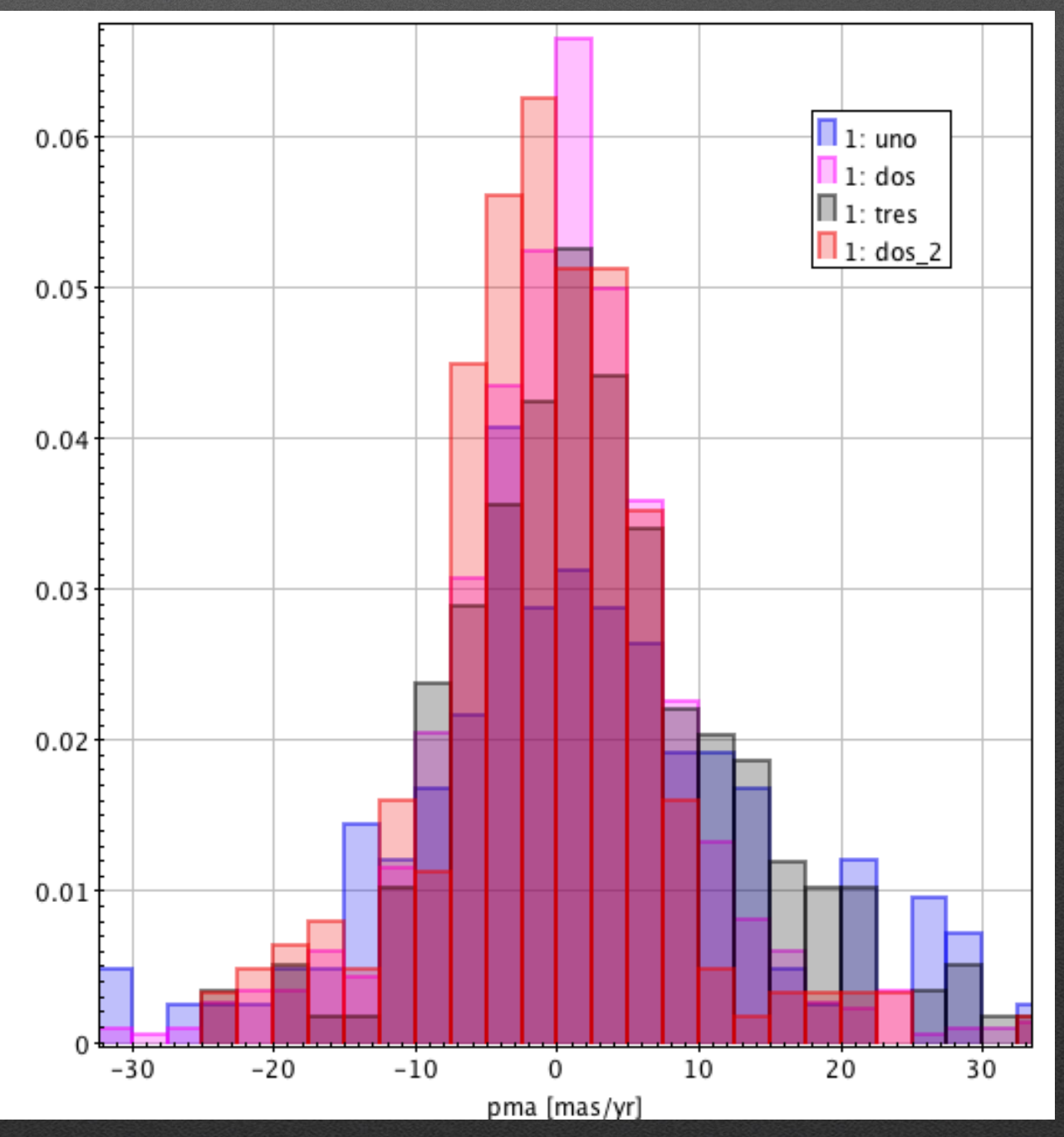
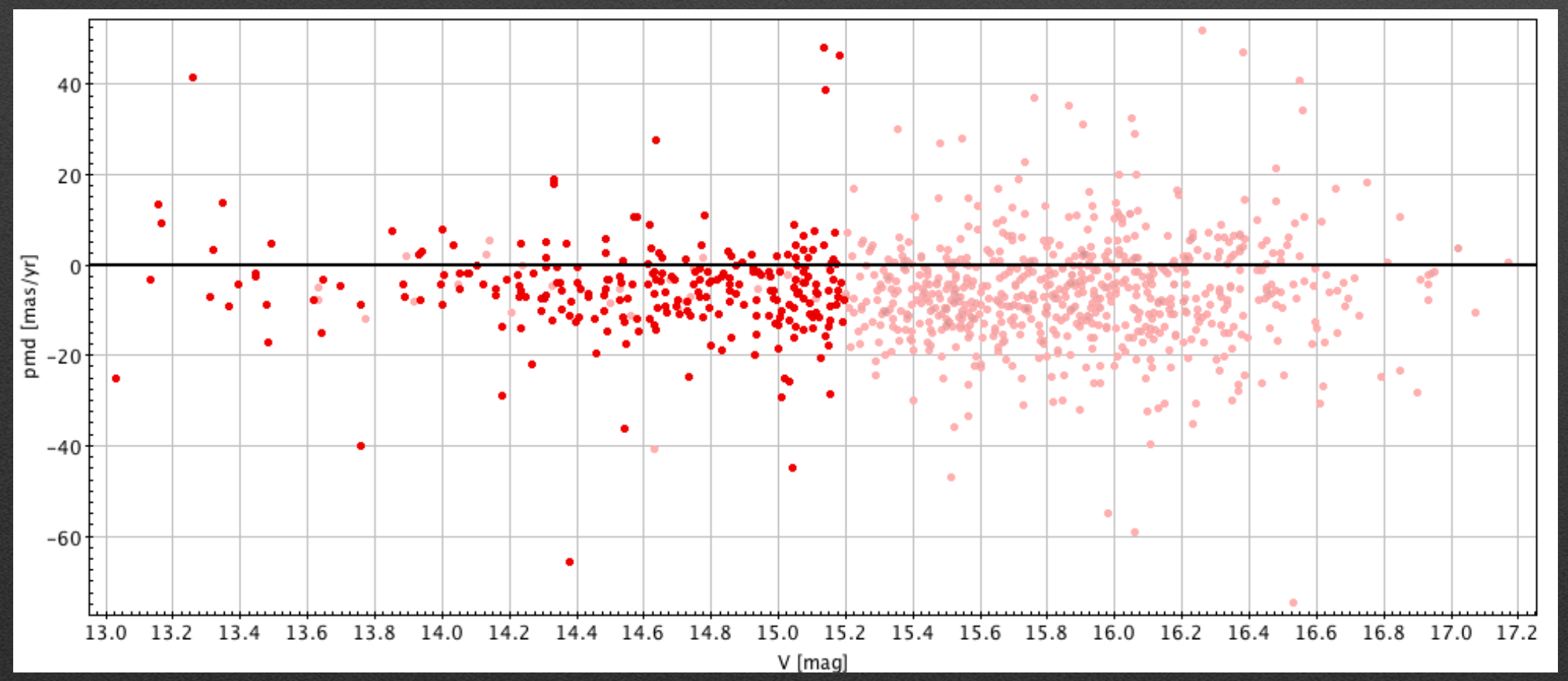
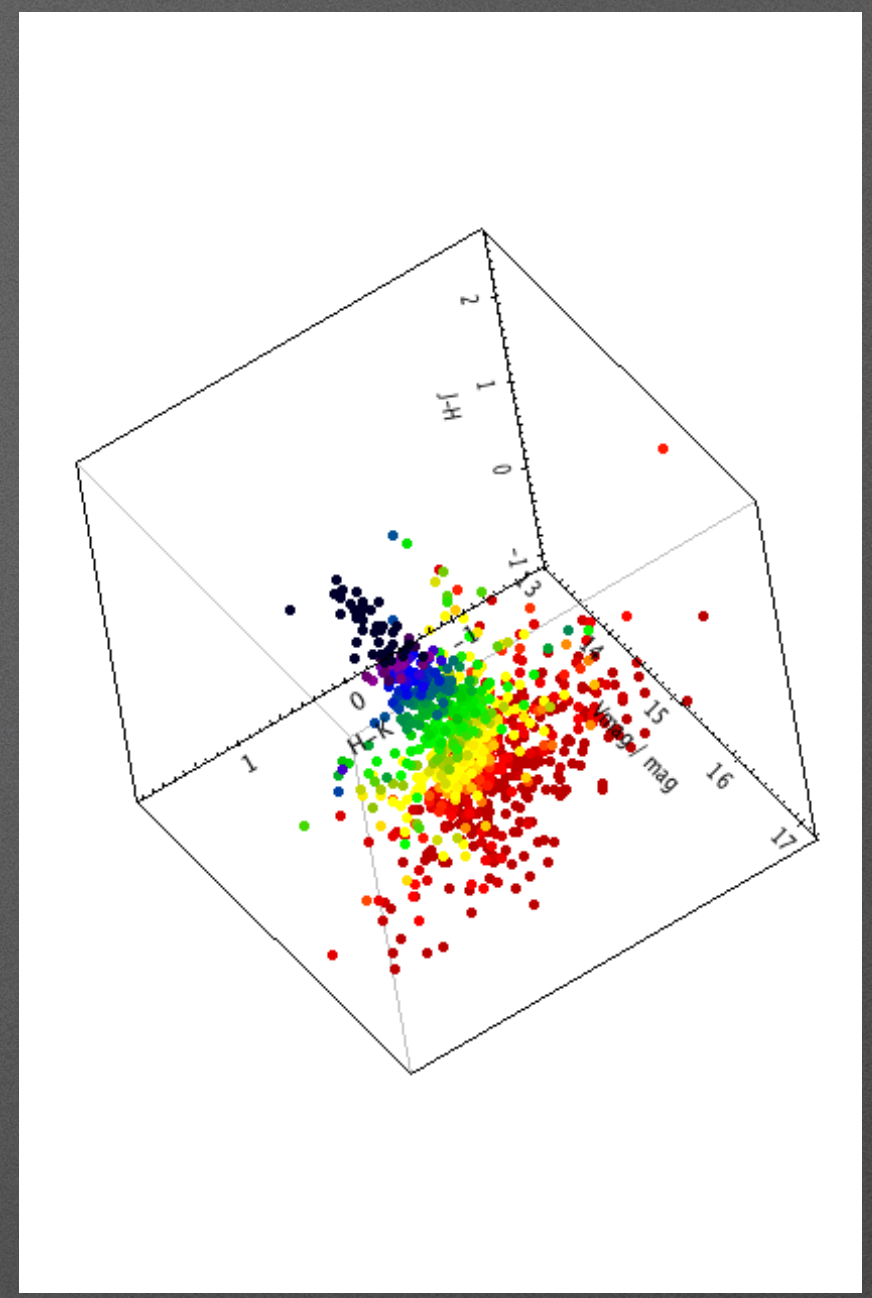
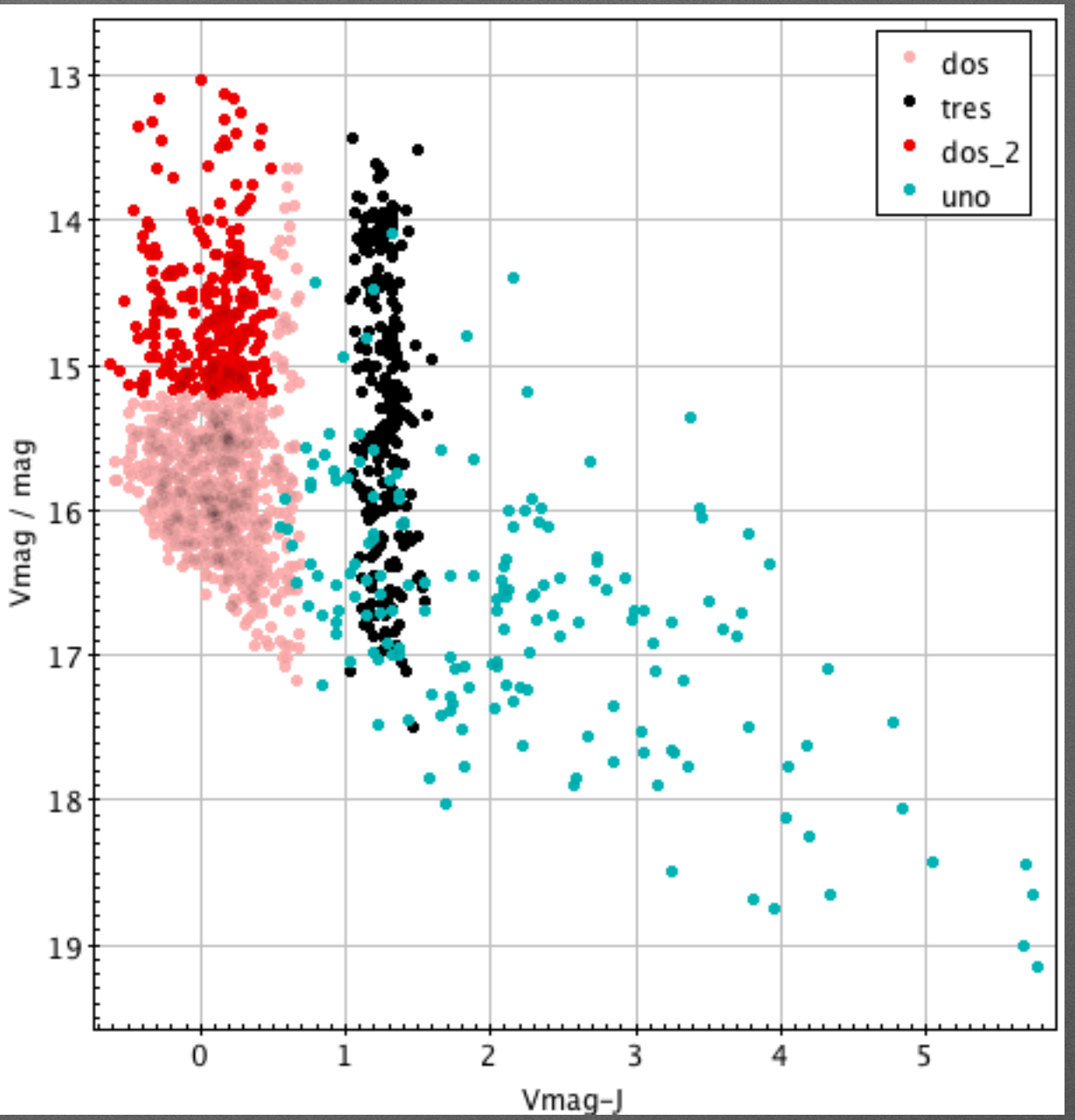
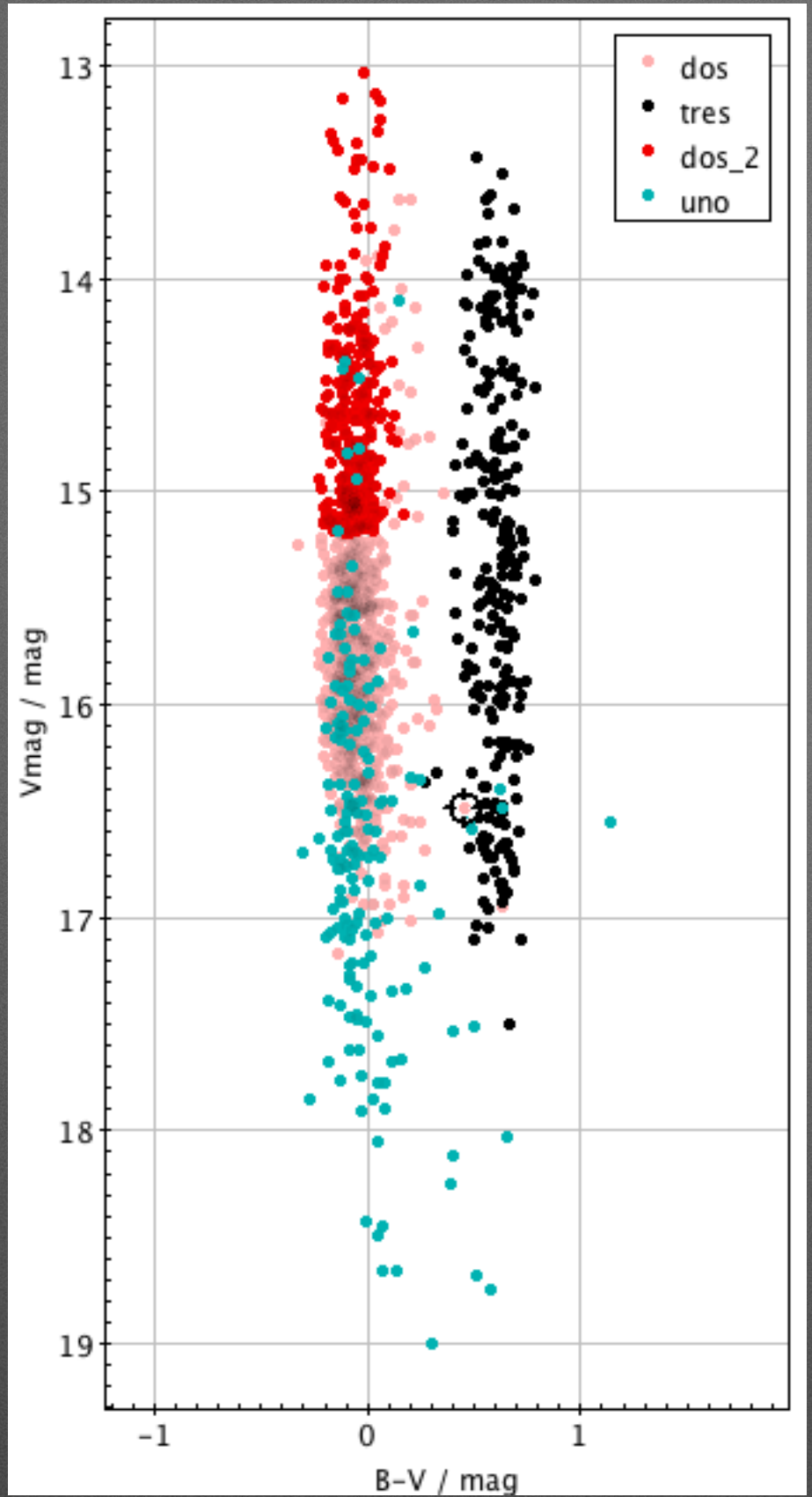
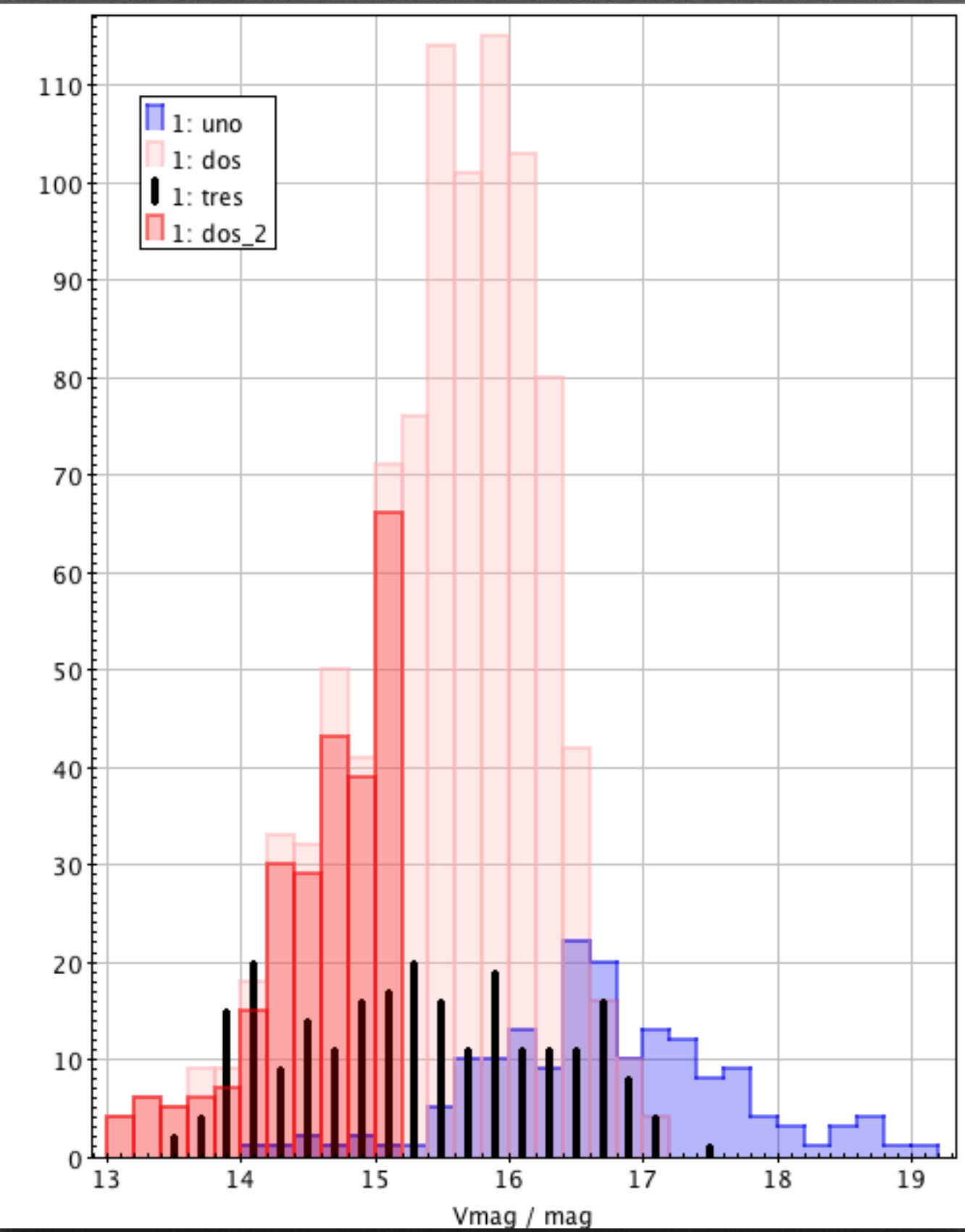
$V-I \geq 0.55$, $1 \leq V-J \leq 1.7$ &

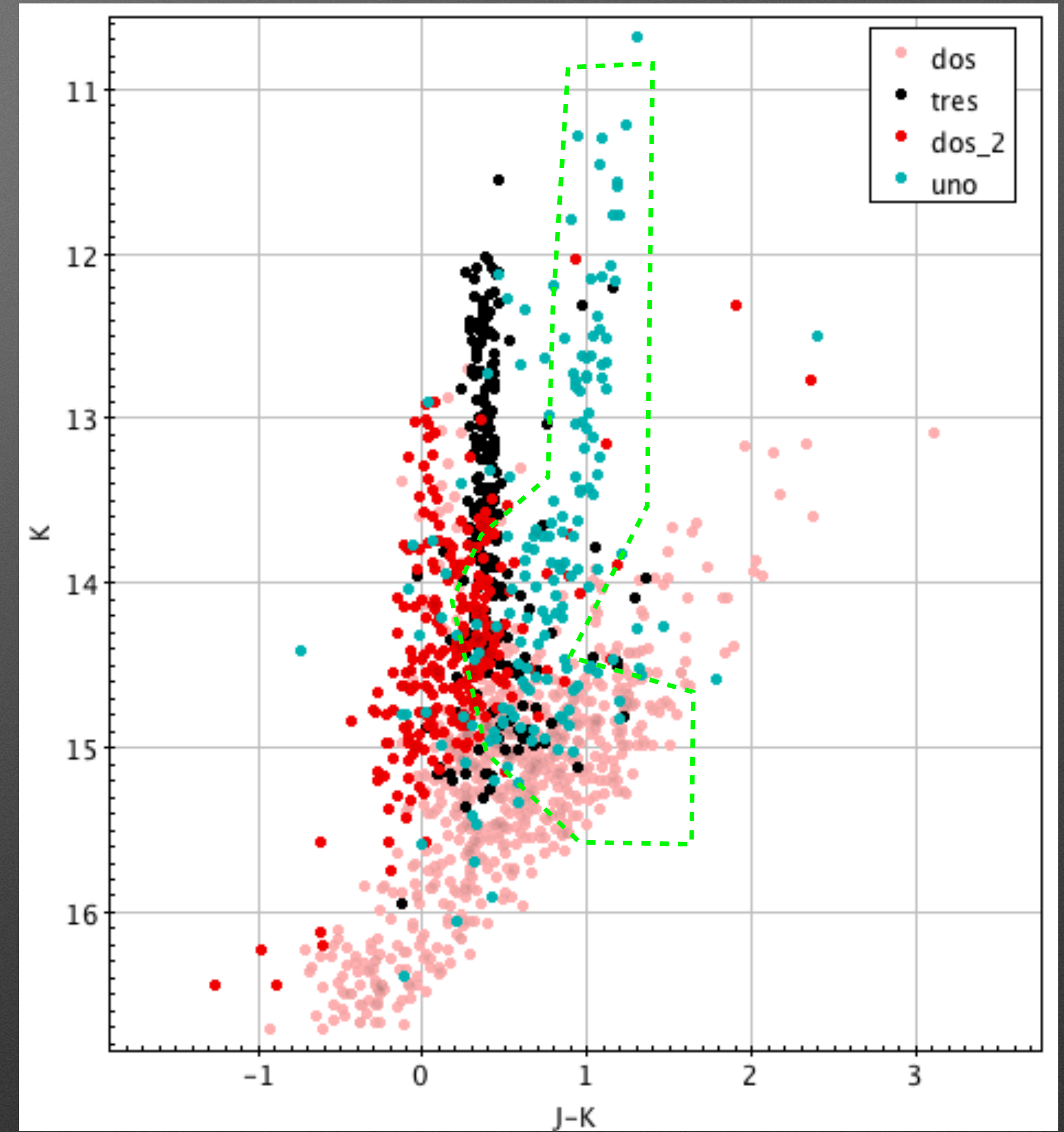
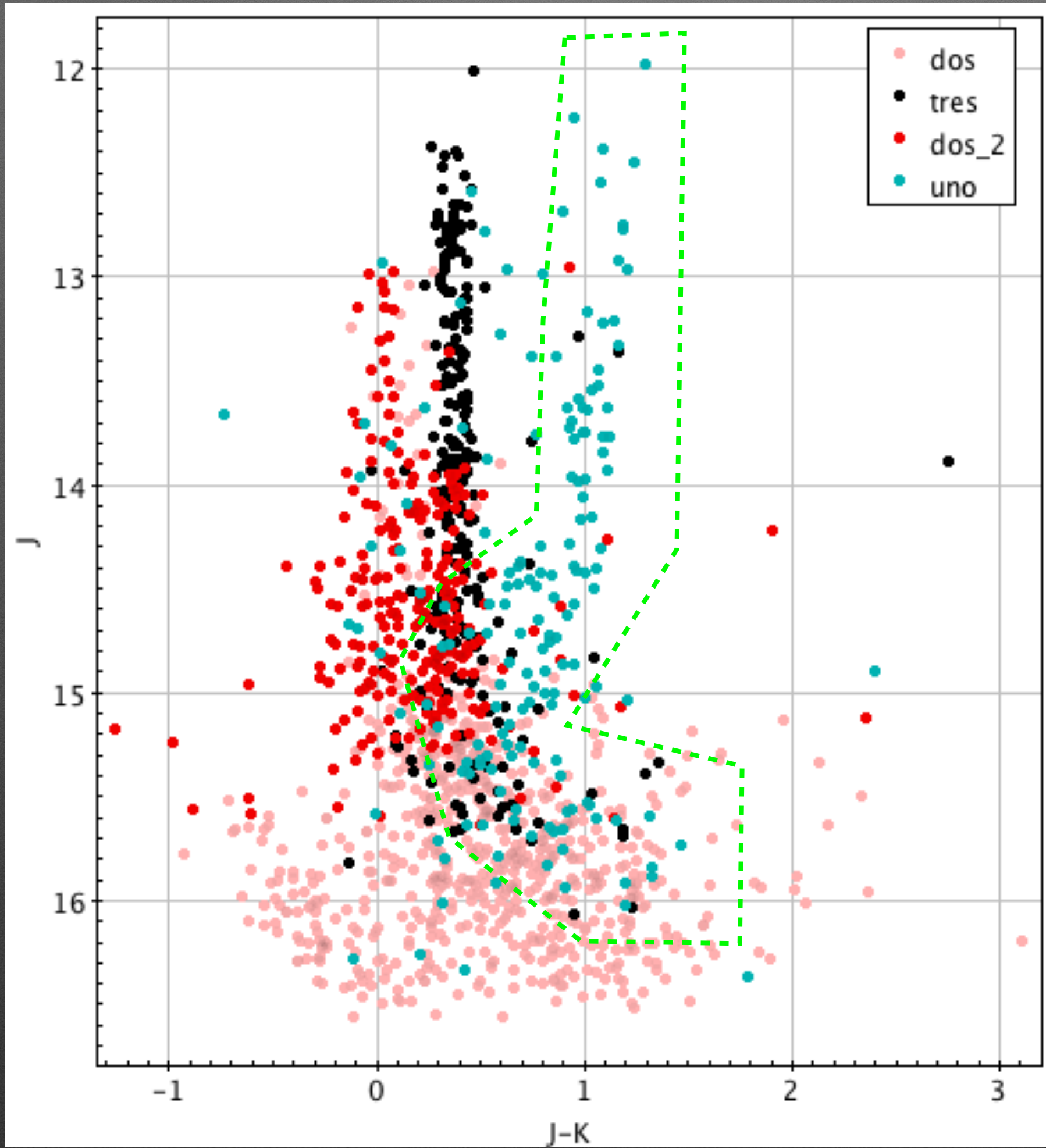
Type = 4

Brighter V magnitudes 13.5 - 17.2

pmd > 0







LMC Be stars samples

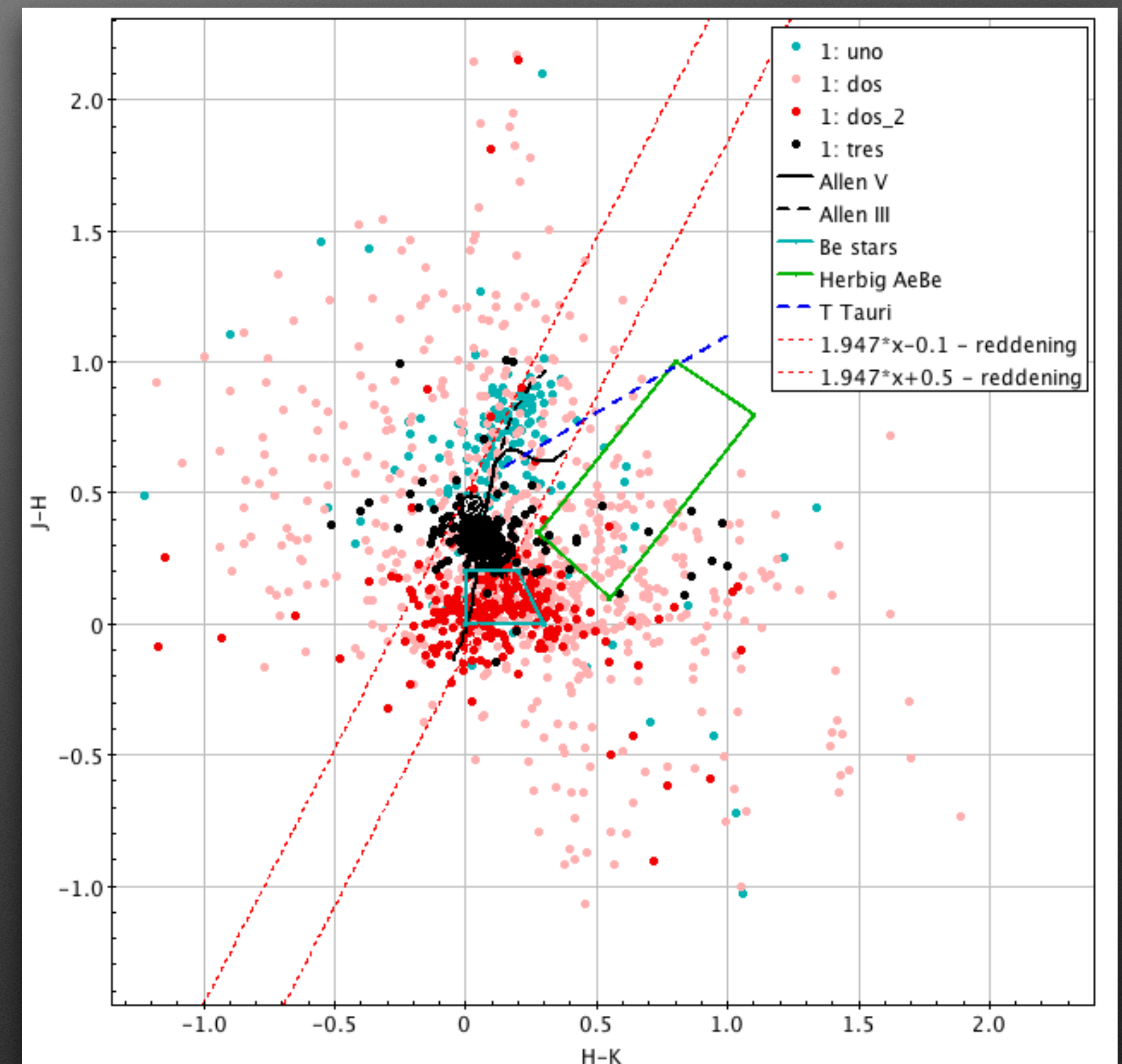
- Be stars candidates segregated into three distinctive populations

1. B giants stars in the LMC but with IR colors of KM giants?



2. Most probable Be stars in the LMC

3. Stars in the Milky Way (FGK dwarfs, < 1 kpc)



LMC Be stars samples

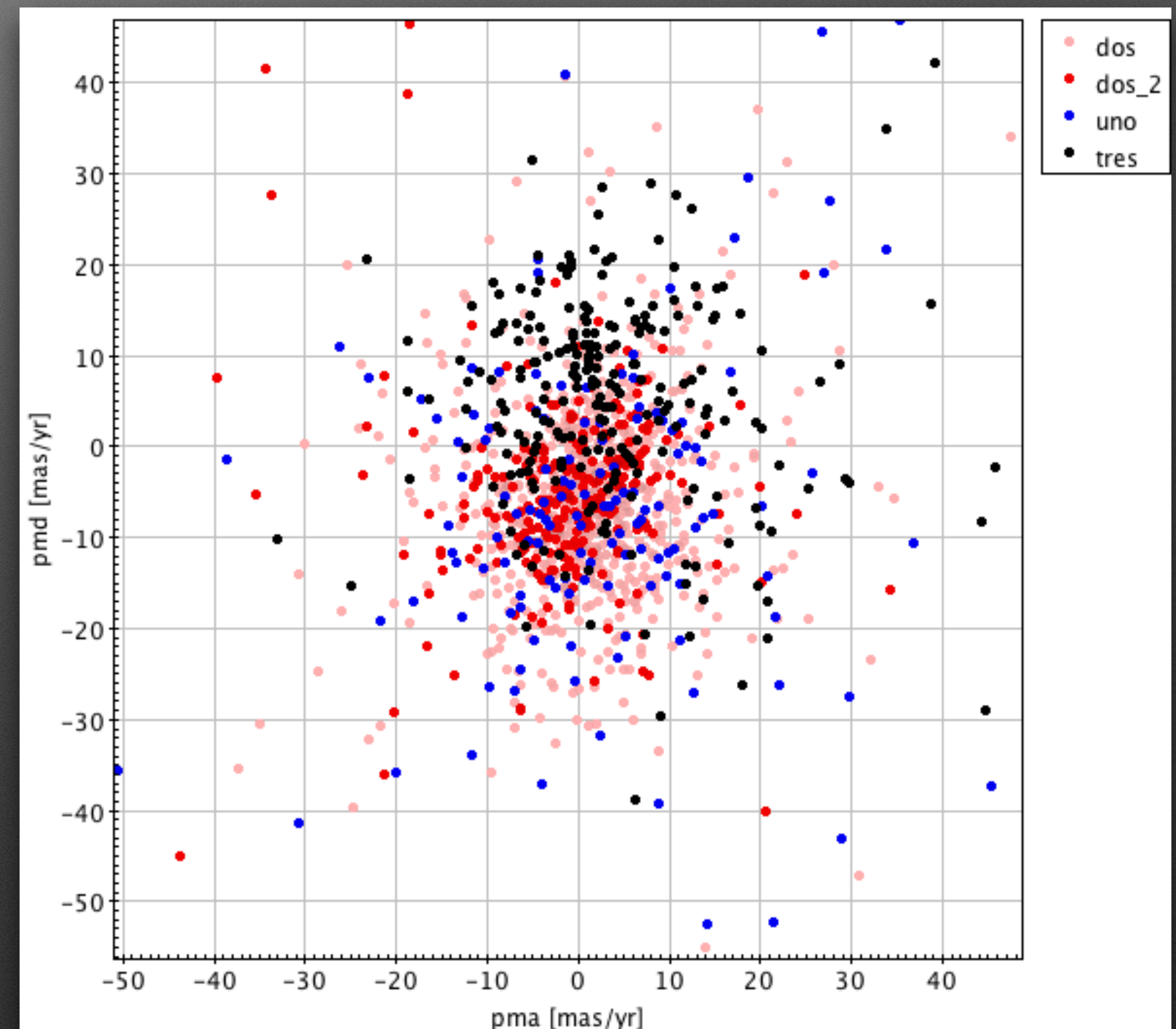
- Be stars candidates segregated into three distinctive populations

1. B giants stars in the LMC but with IR colors of KM giants?



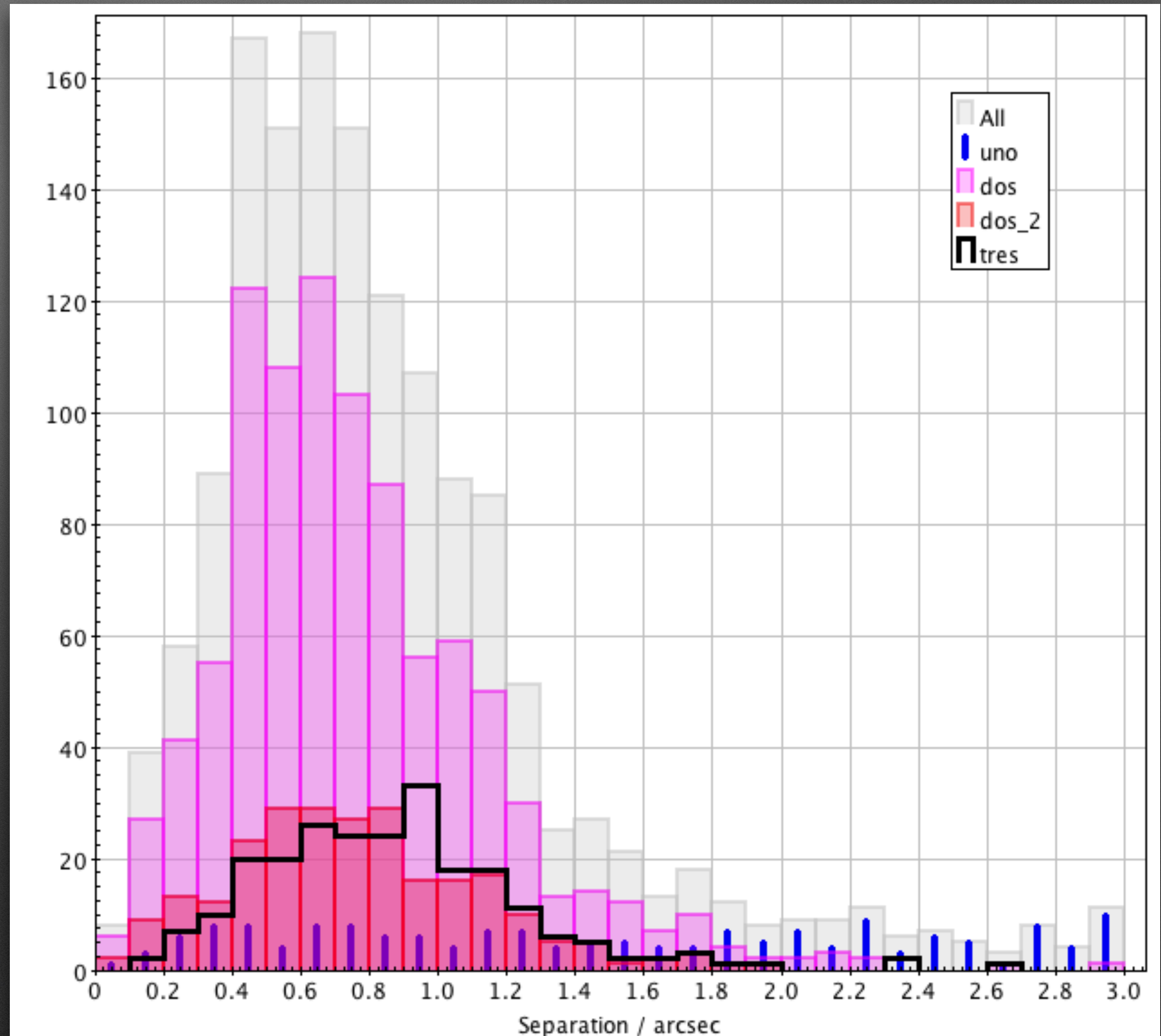
2. Most probable Be stars in the LMC

3. Stars in the Milky Way (FGK dwarfs, < 1 kpc)





“uno” are most probably mismatches to red giants!

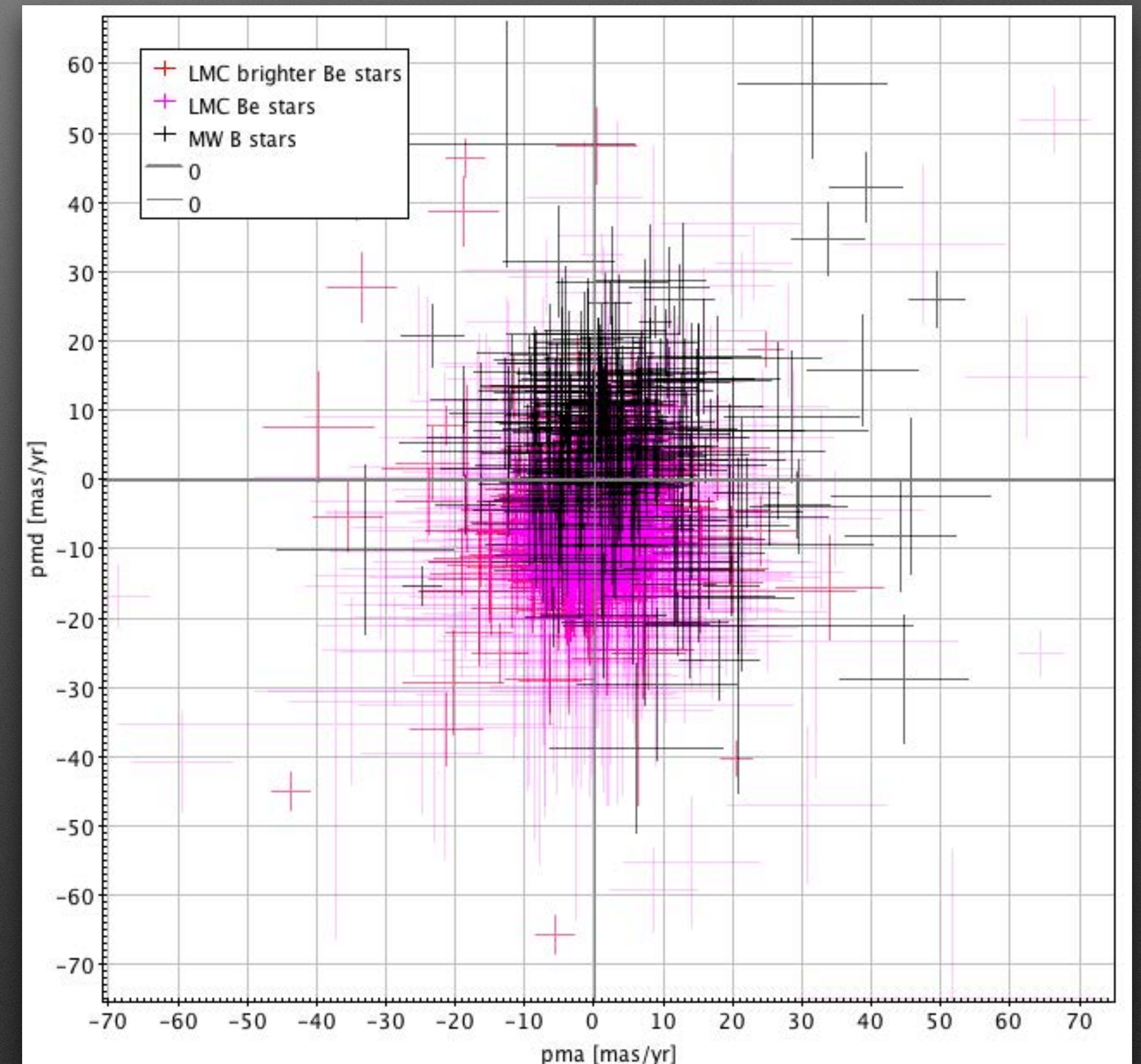


Conclusions

- Be stars candidates segregated into ~~three~~ two distinctive populations

2. Most probable Be stars in the LMC

3. Most probable FGK dwarf stars in the MW

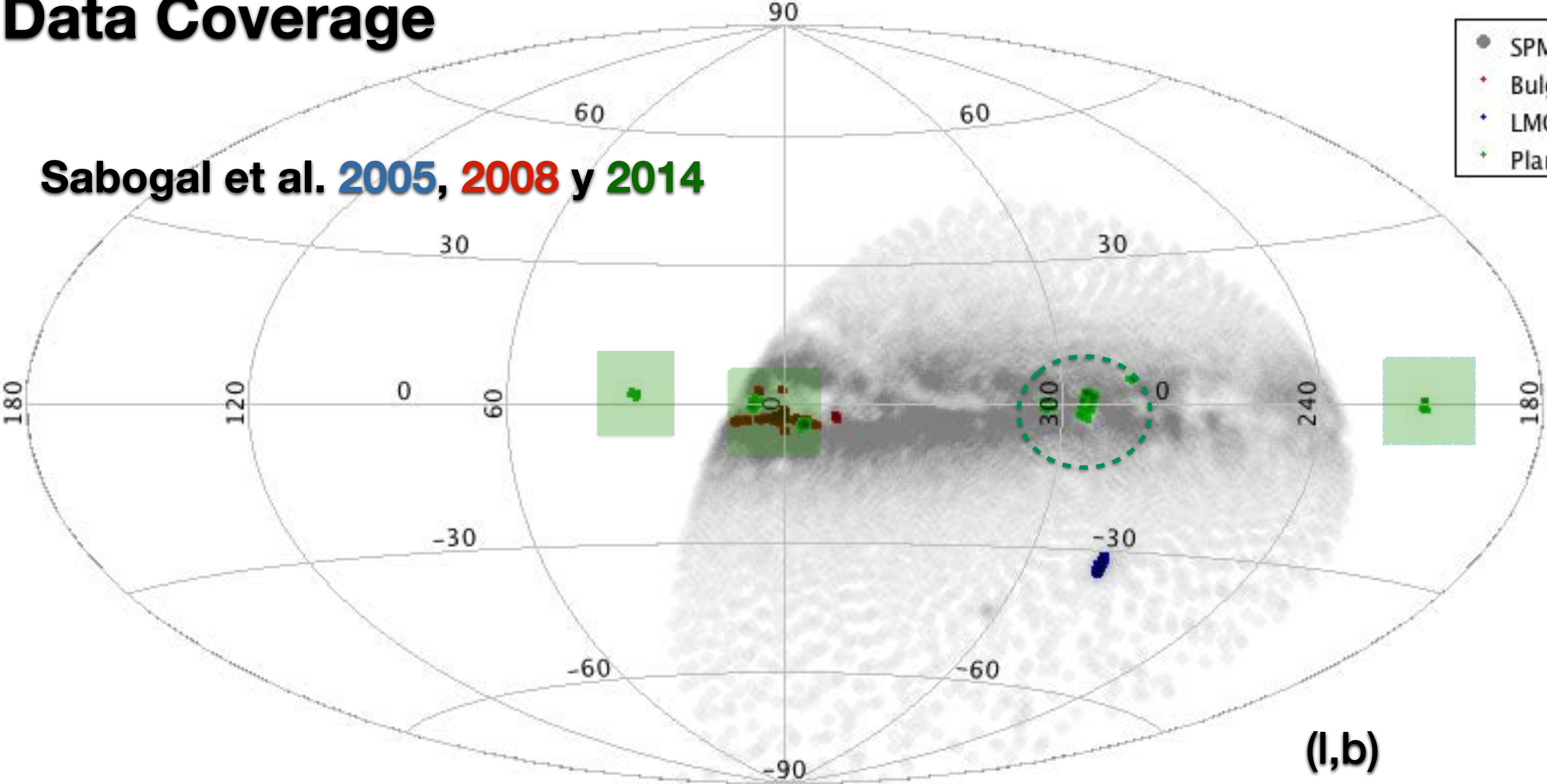


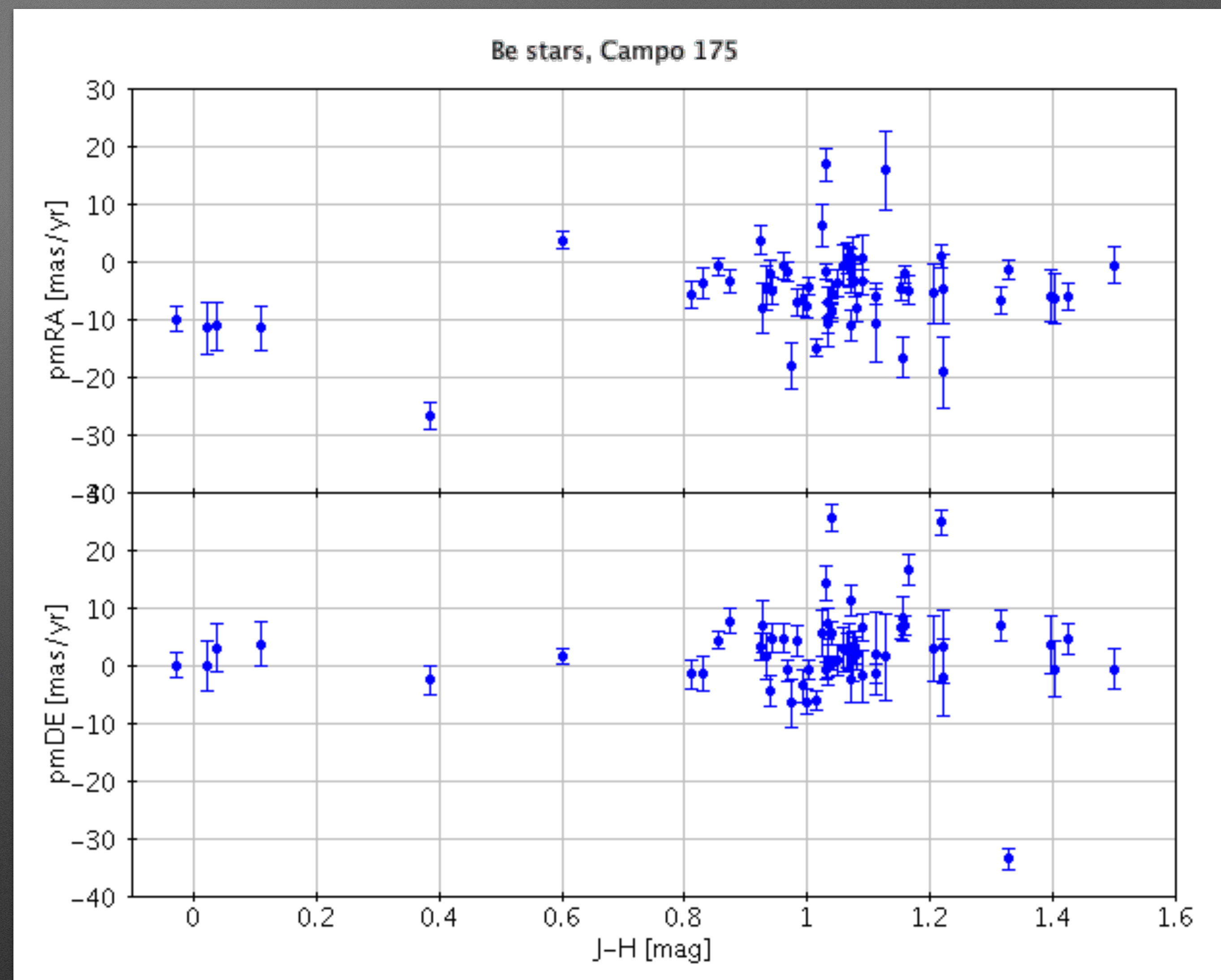
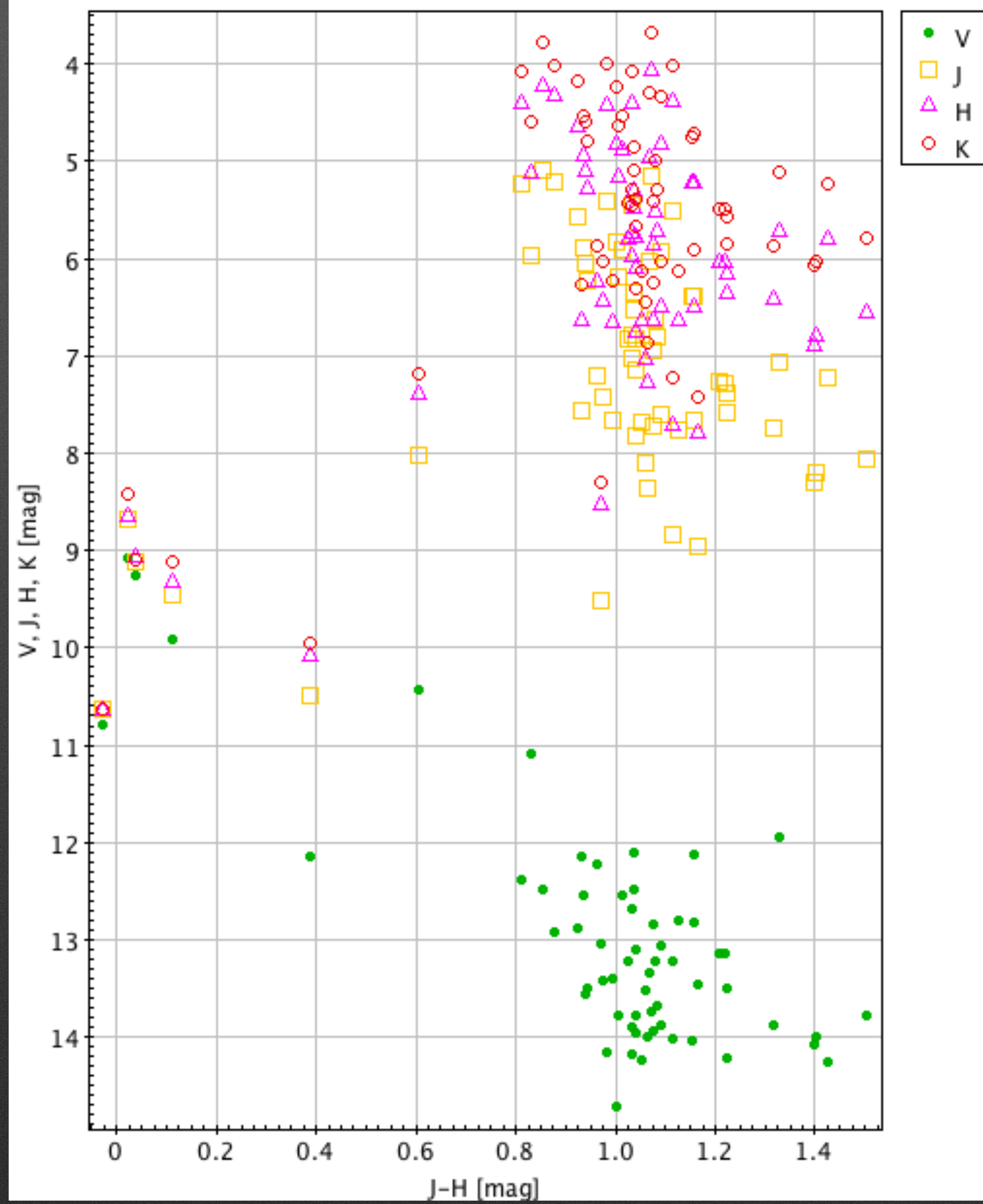
Do I still have time?

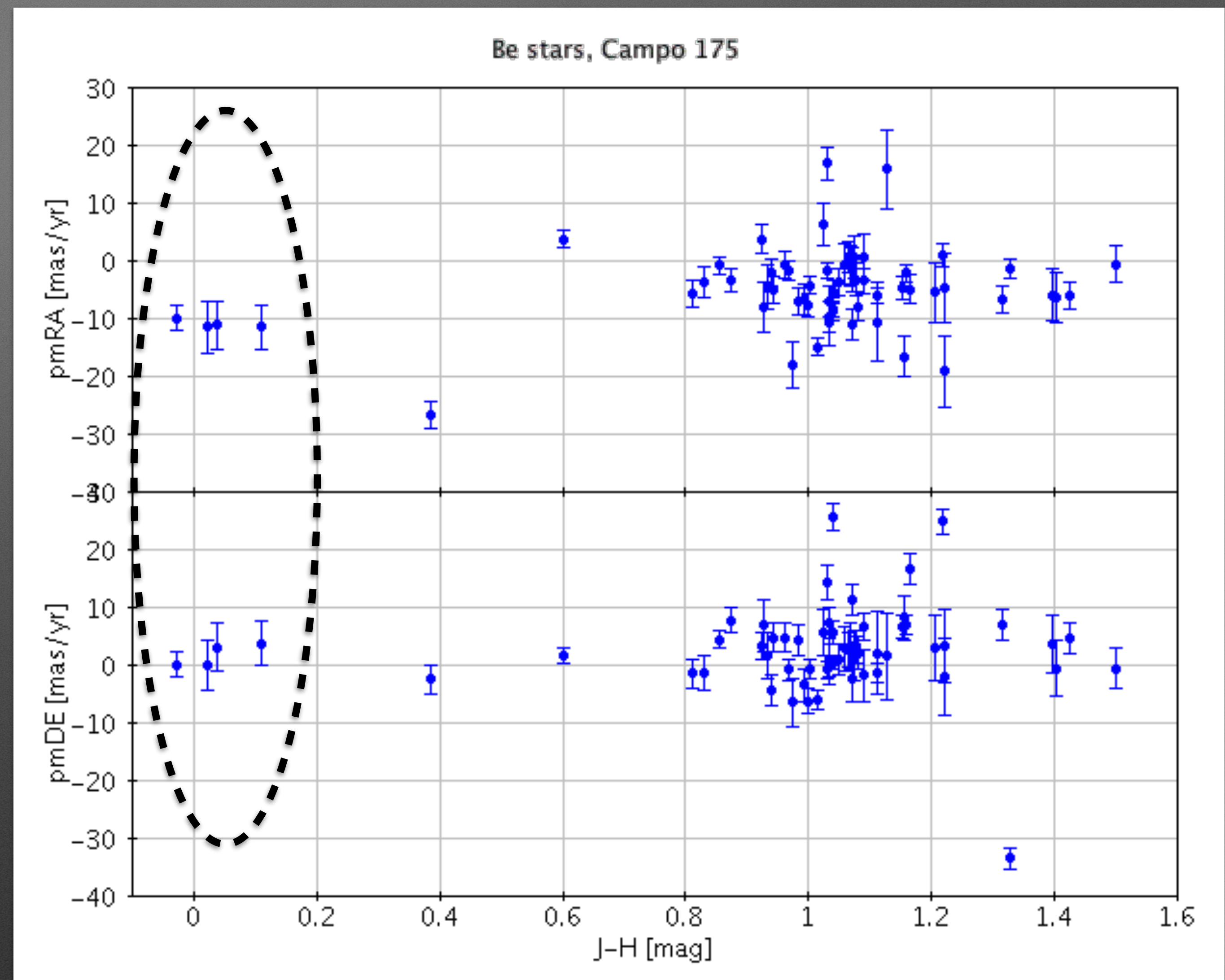
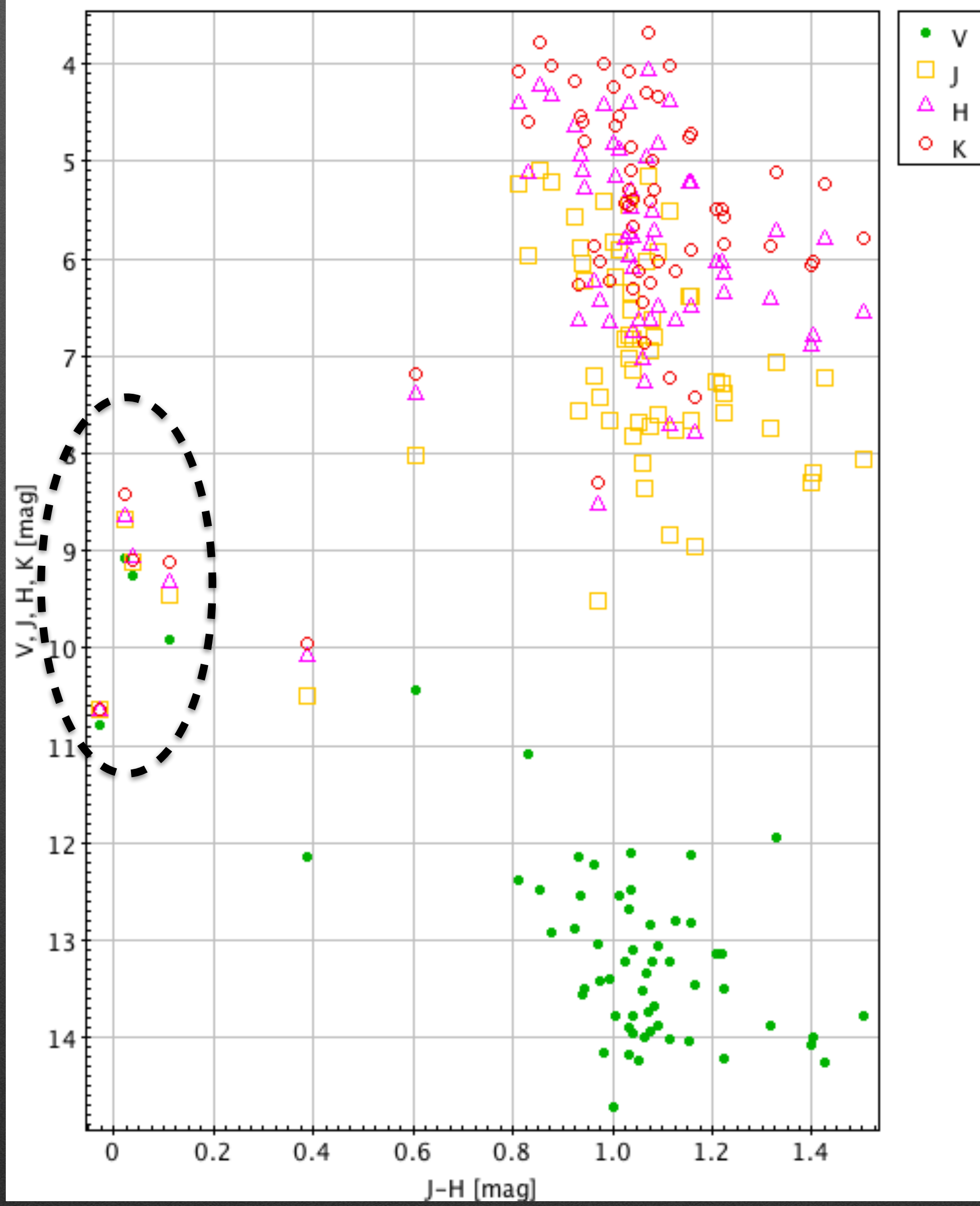
Data Coverage

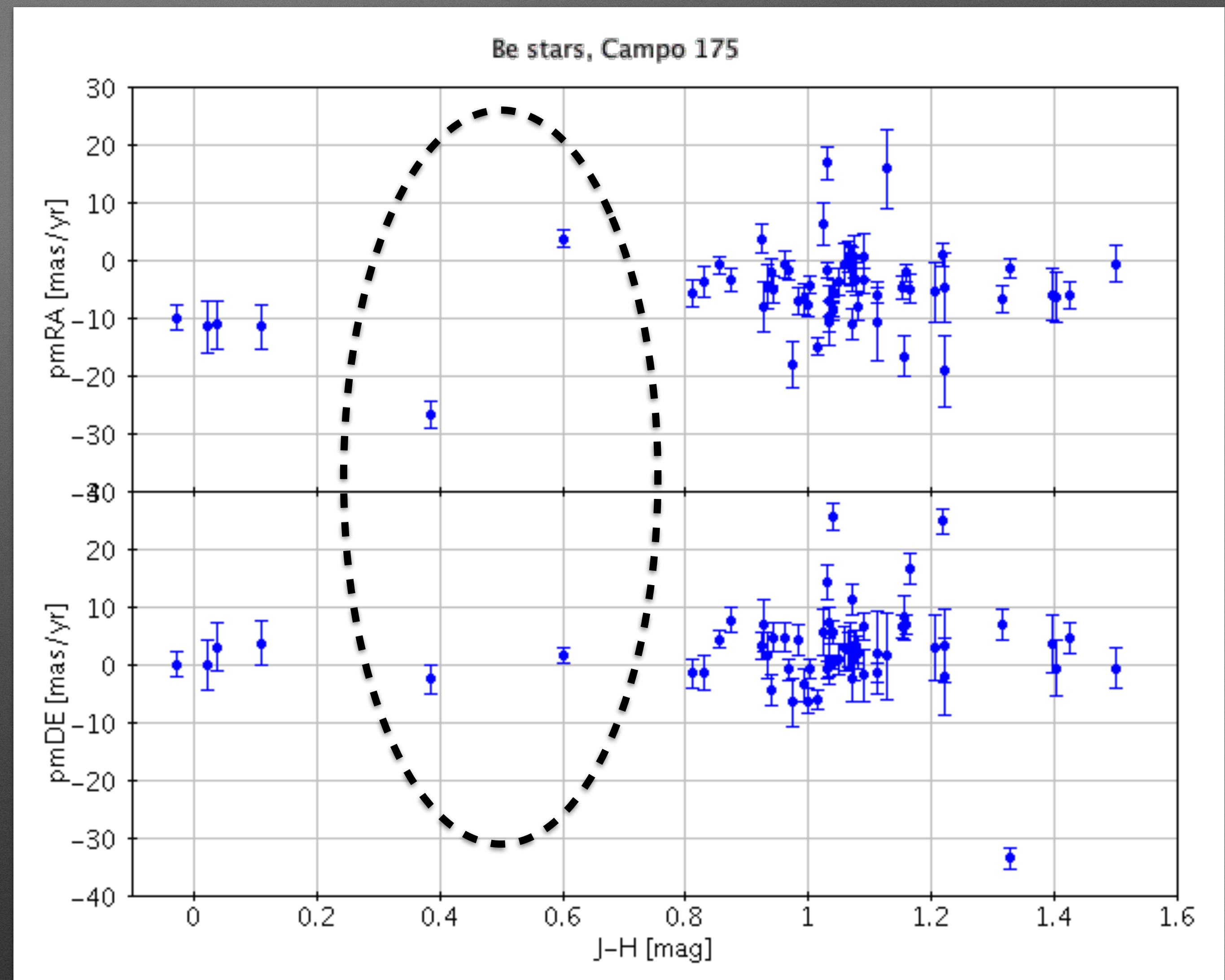
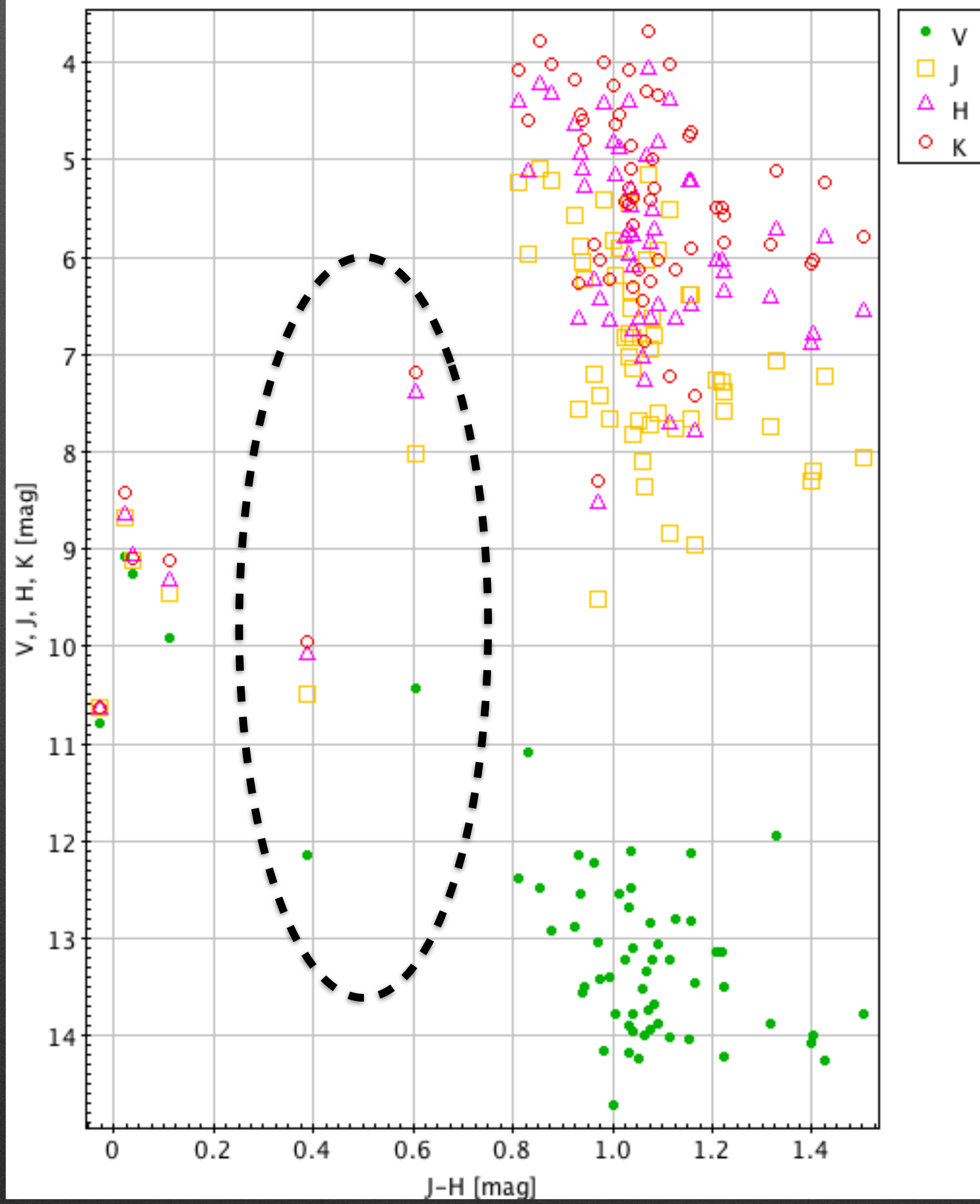
Sabogal et al. 2005, 2008 y 2014

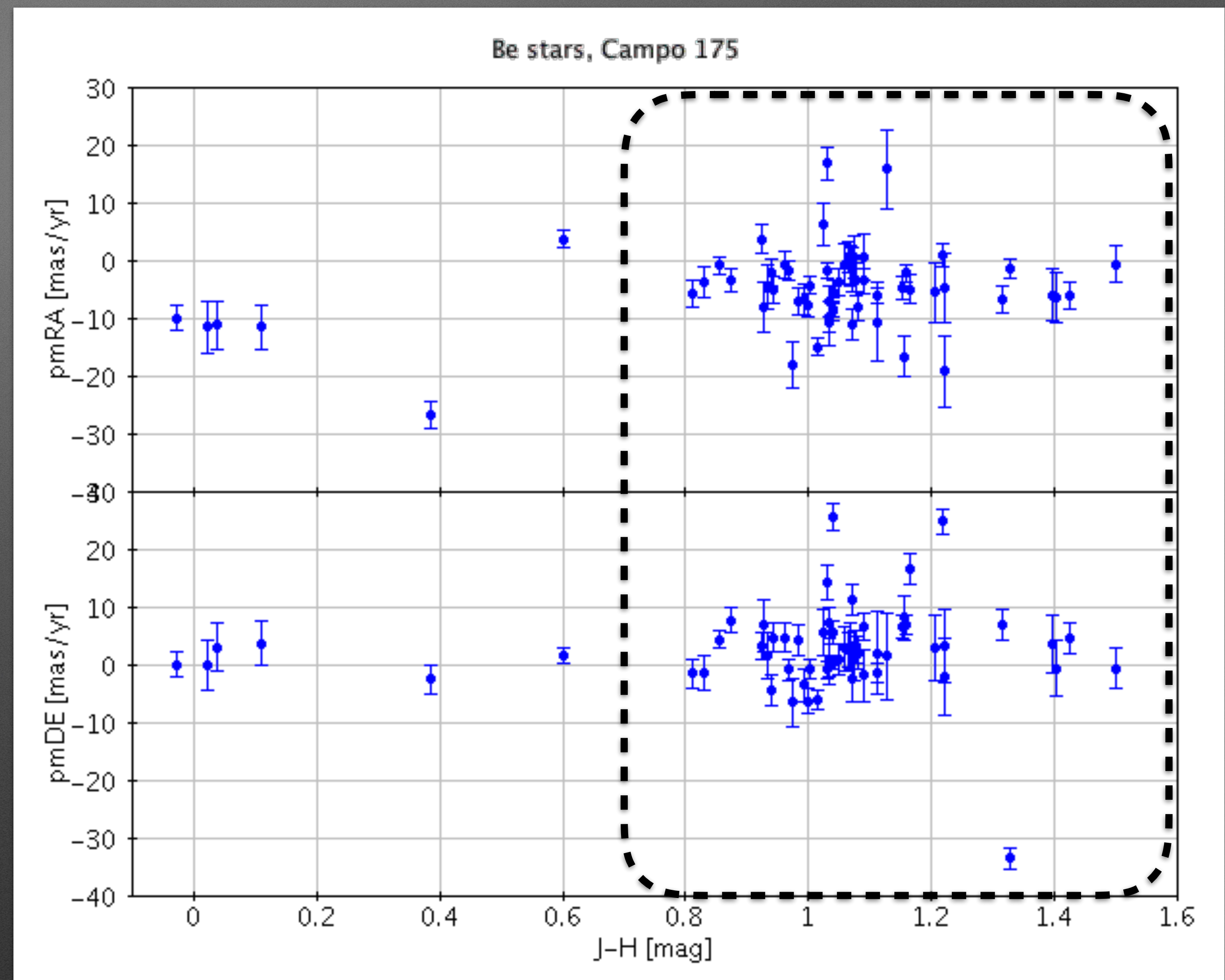
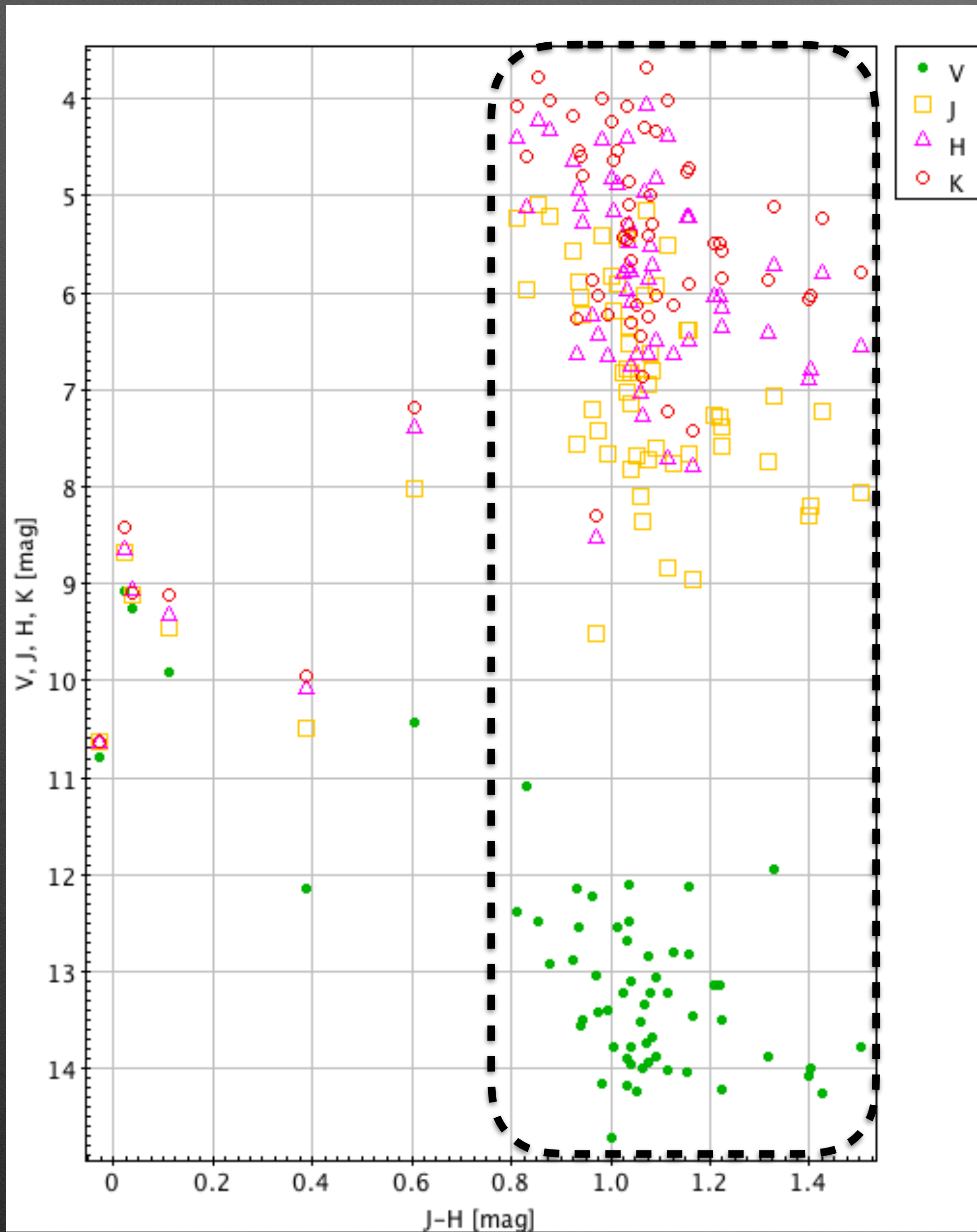
- SPM4
- Bulge
- LMC
- Plane







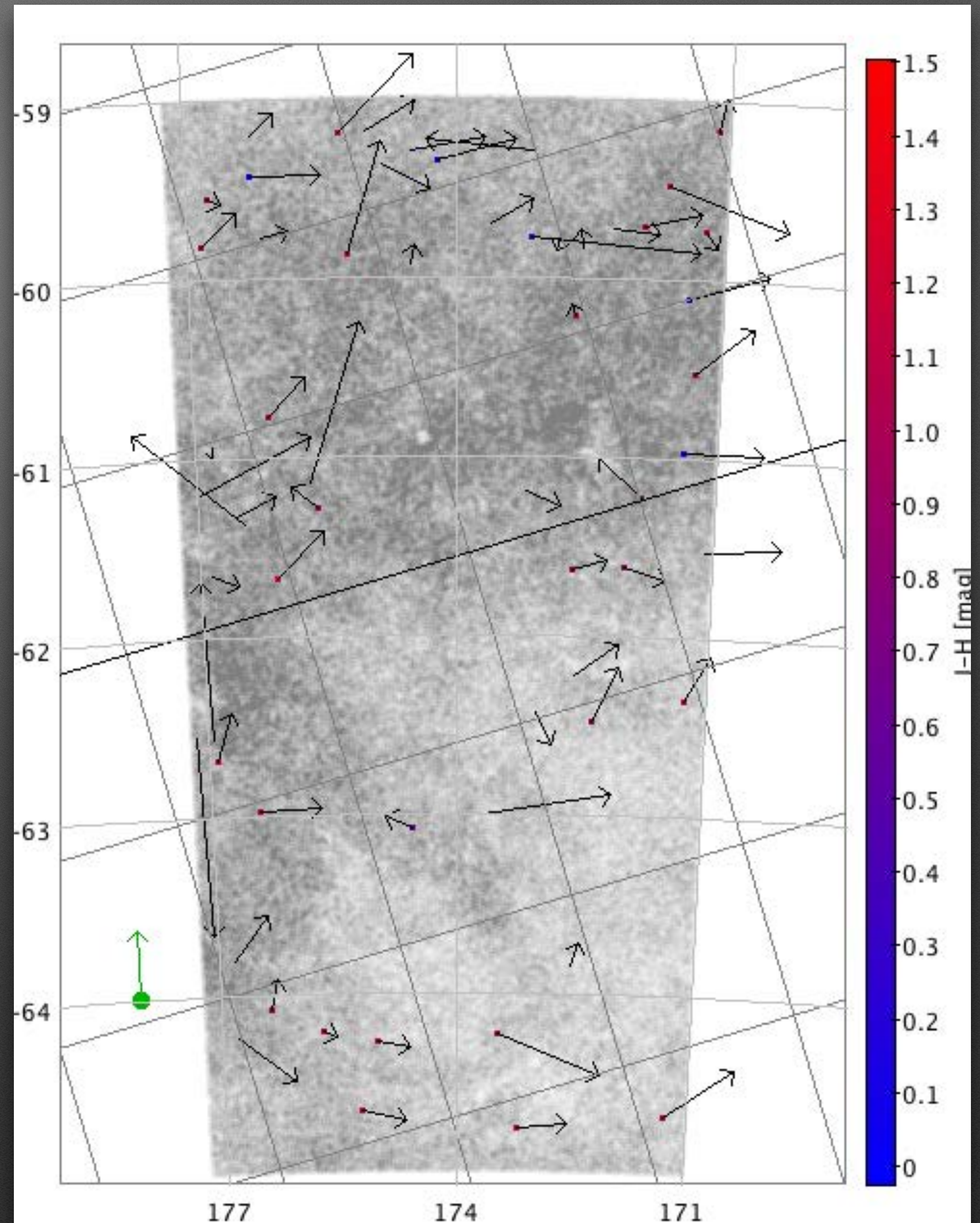




Be stars in the Galactic plane

Field at RA~175 deg (Campo 175)

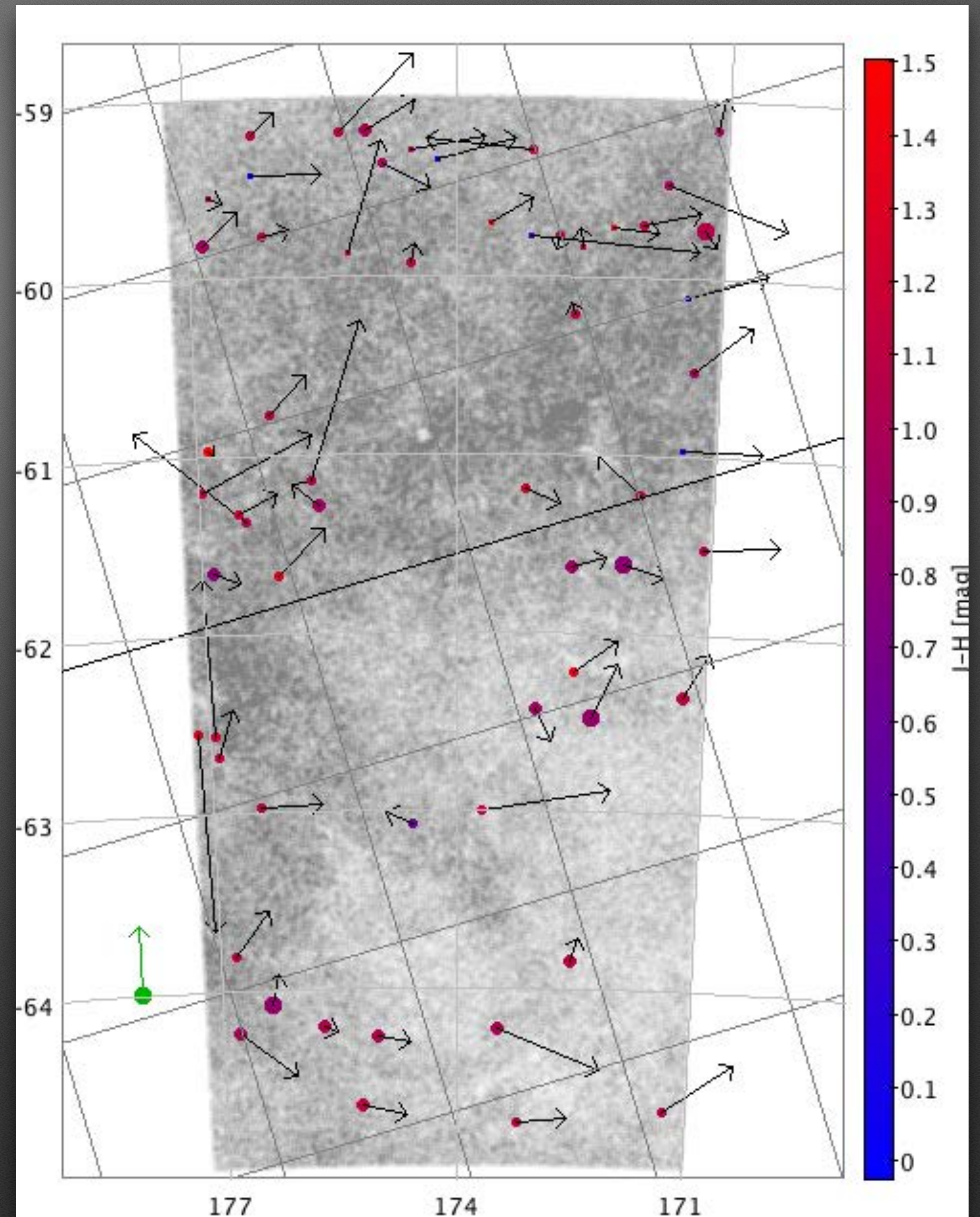
$V = 5$ mag
($p_{\text{ma}}, p_{\text{md}}$) = (0, 10) mas/yr



Be stars in the Galactic plane

Field at RA~175 deg (Campo 175)

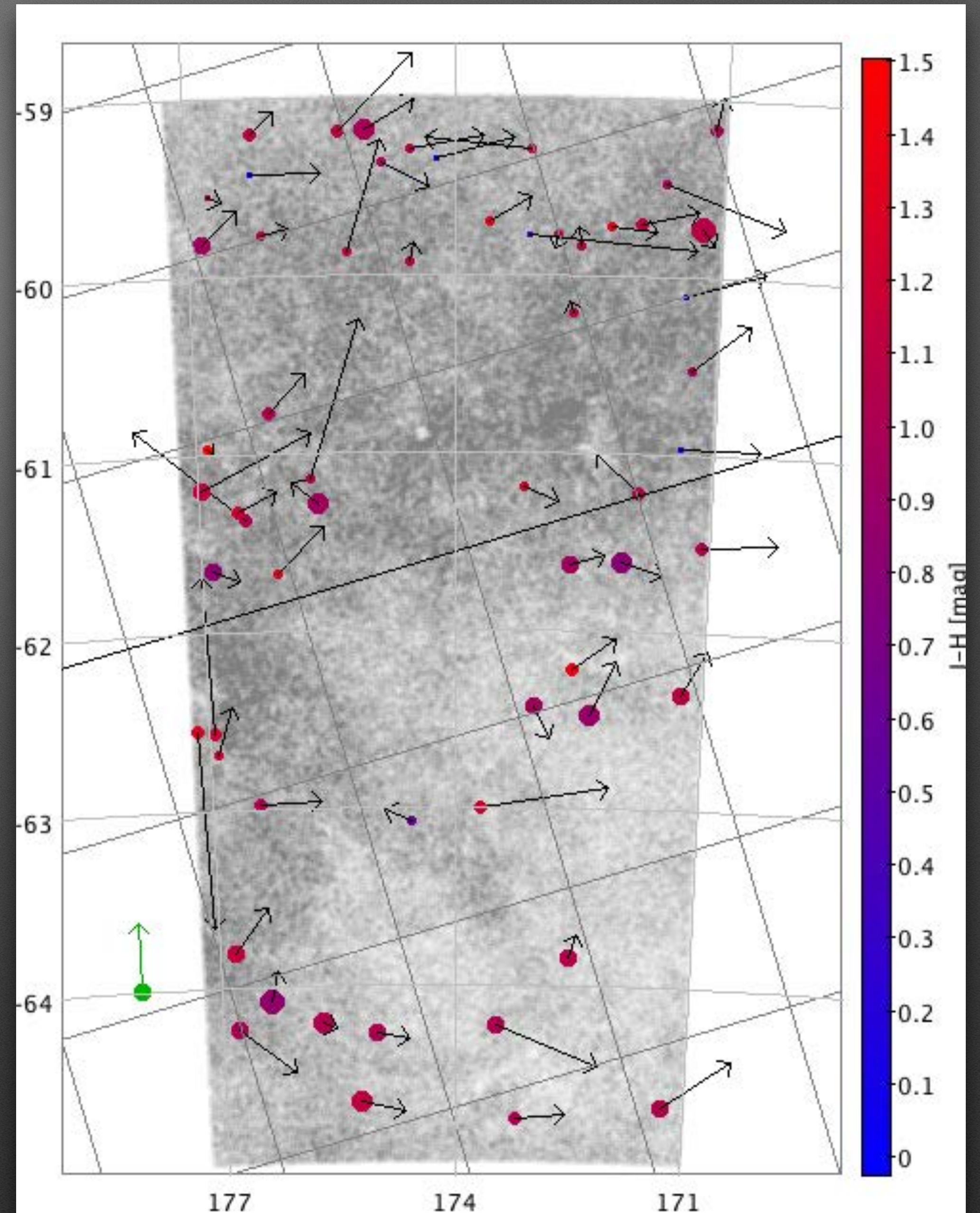
$J = 5$ mag
($p_{\text{ma}}, p_{\text{md}}$) = (0, 10) mas/yr



Be stars in the Galactic plane

Field at RA~175 deg (Campo 175)

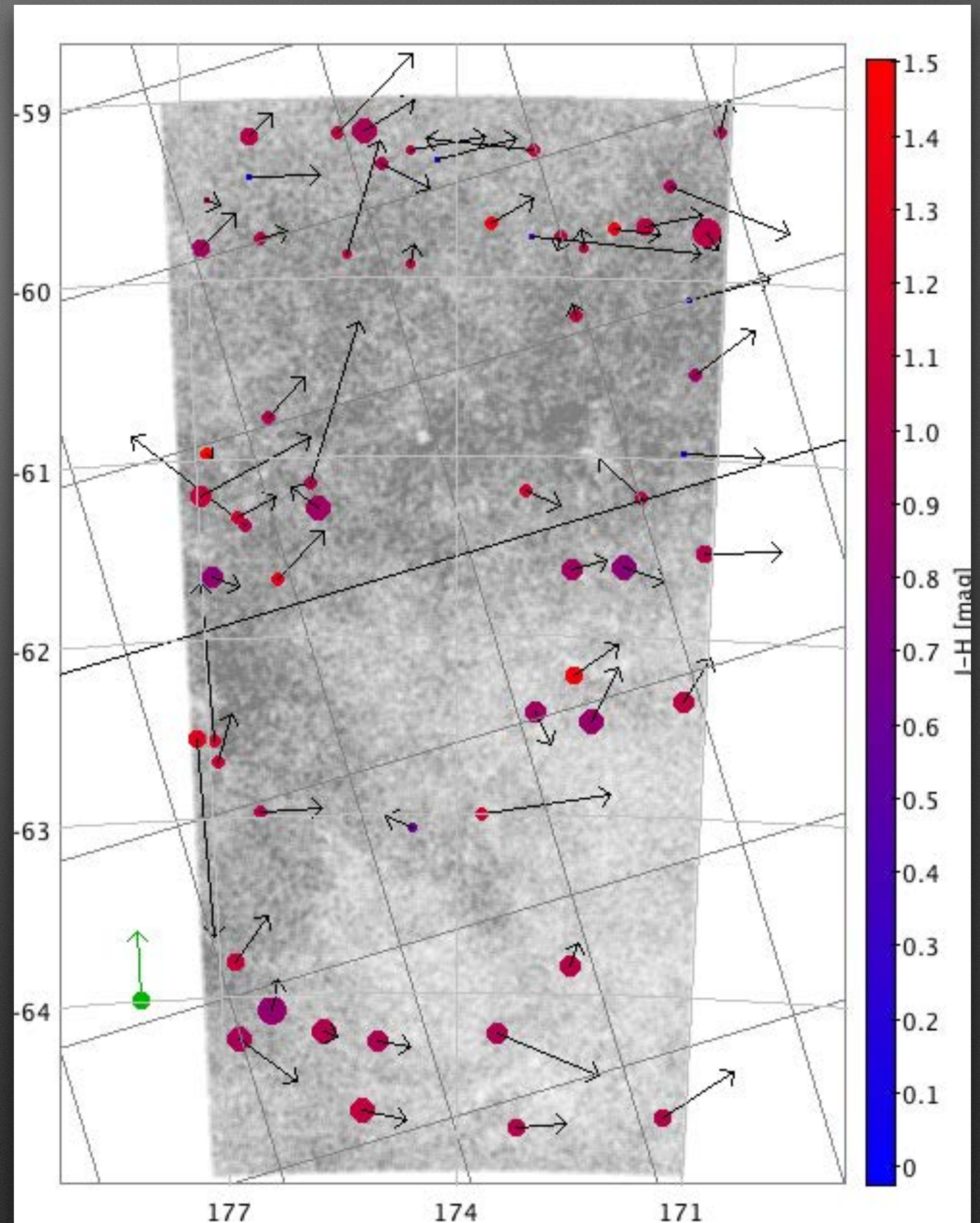
H = 5 mag
(pma,pmd)=(0,10) mas/yr



Be stars in the Galactic plane

Field at RA~175 deg (Campo 175)

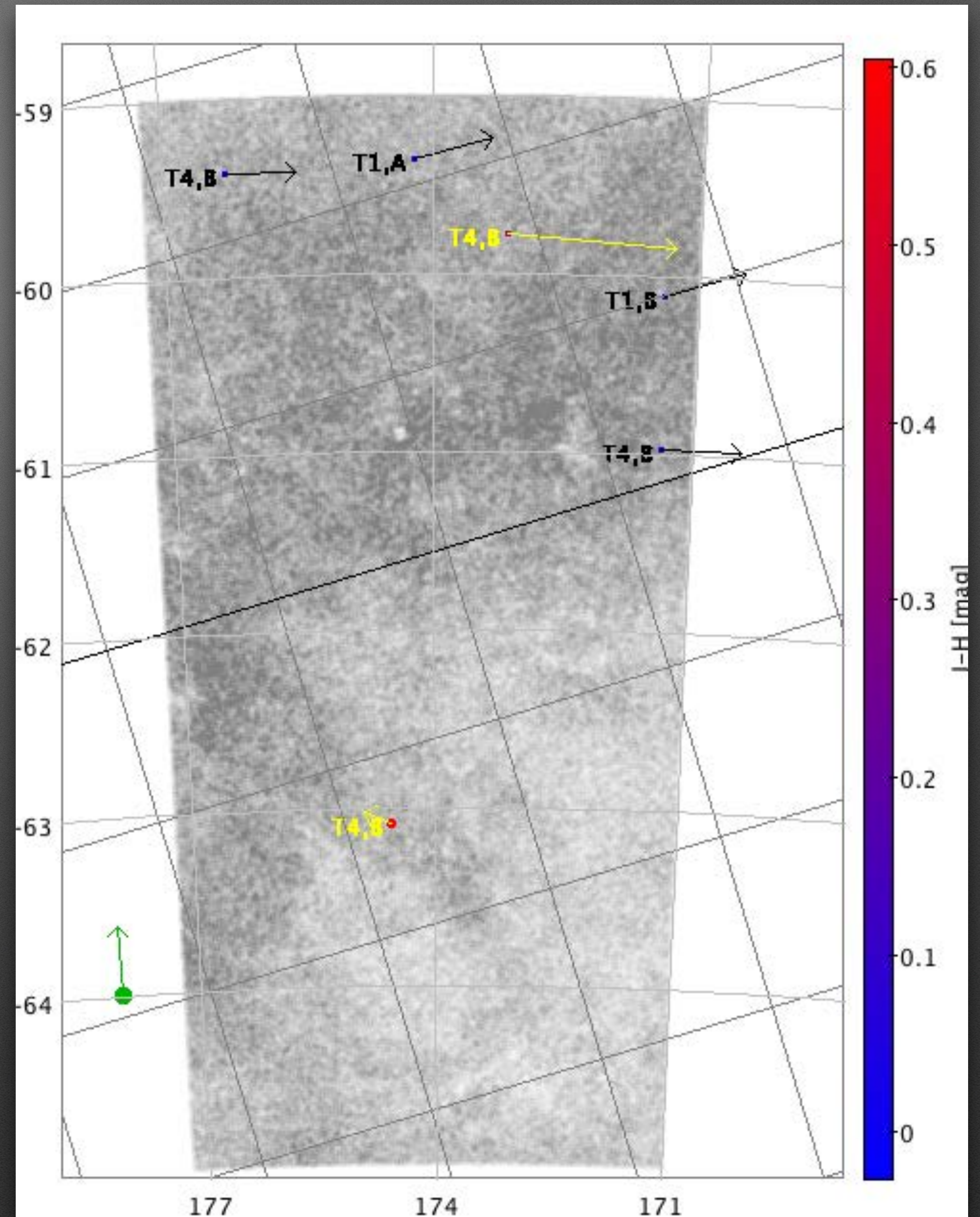
$K = 5 \text{ mag}$
 $(p_{\text{ma}}, p_{\text{md}}) = (0, 10) \text{ mas/yr}$

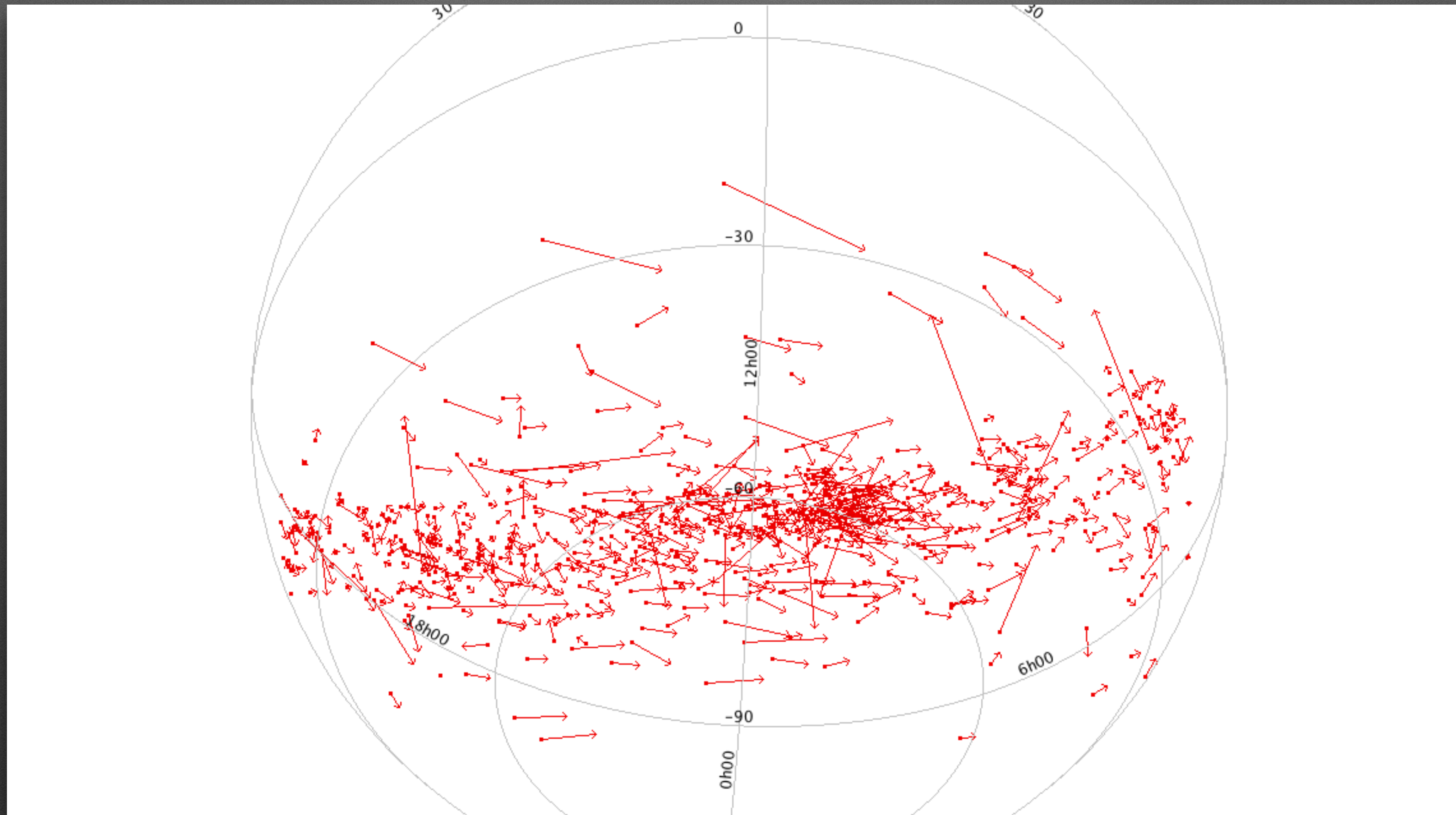


Be stars in the Galactic plane

Field at RA~175 deg (Campo 175)

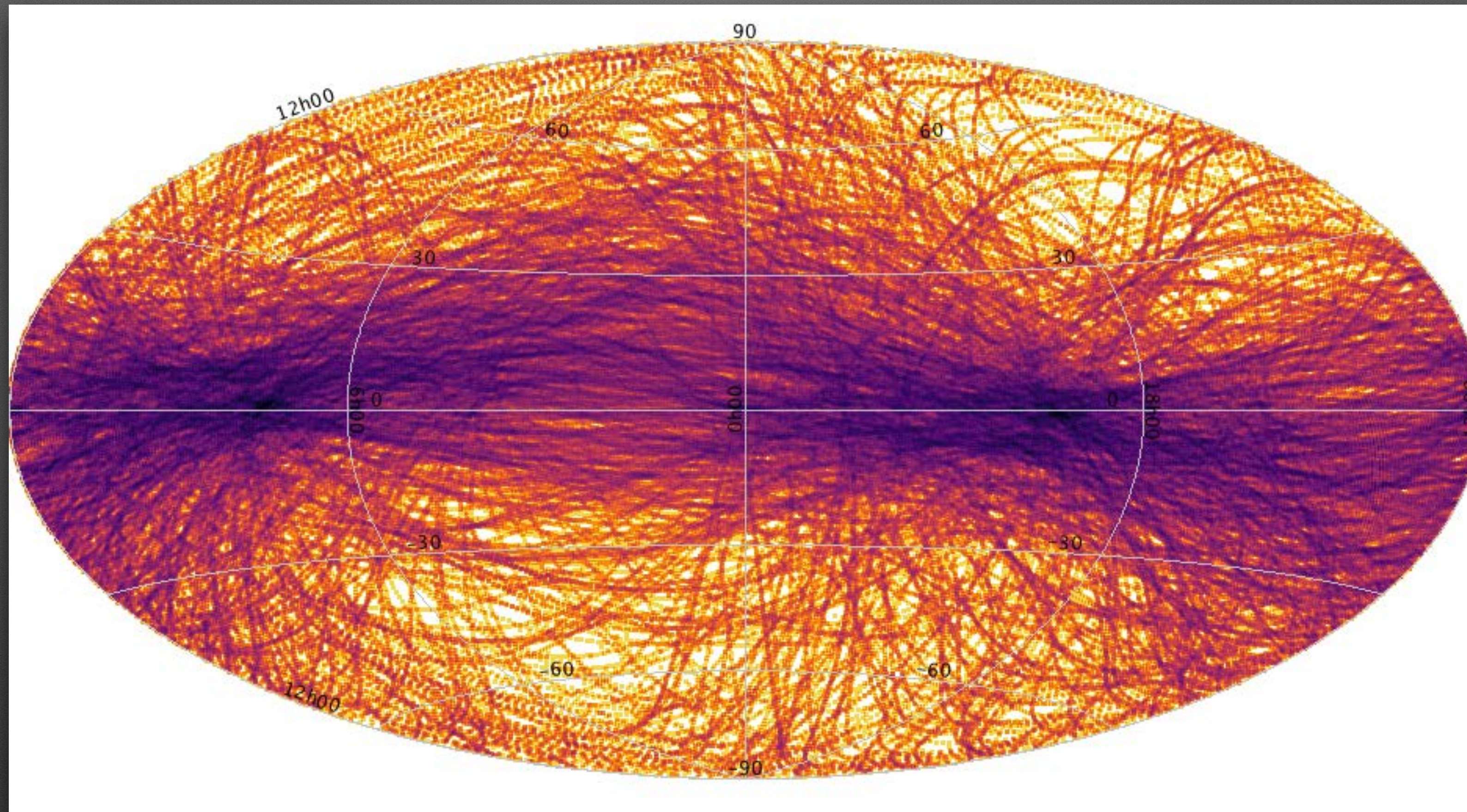
$V = 5$ mag
($p_{\text{ma}}, p_{\text{md}}$) = (0, 10) mas/yr





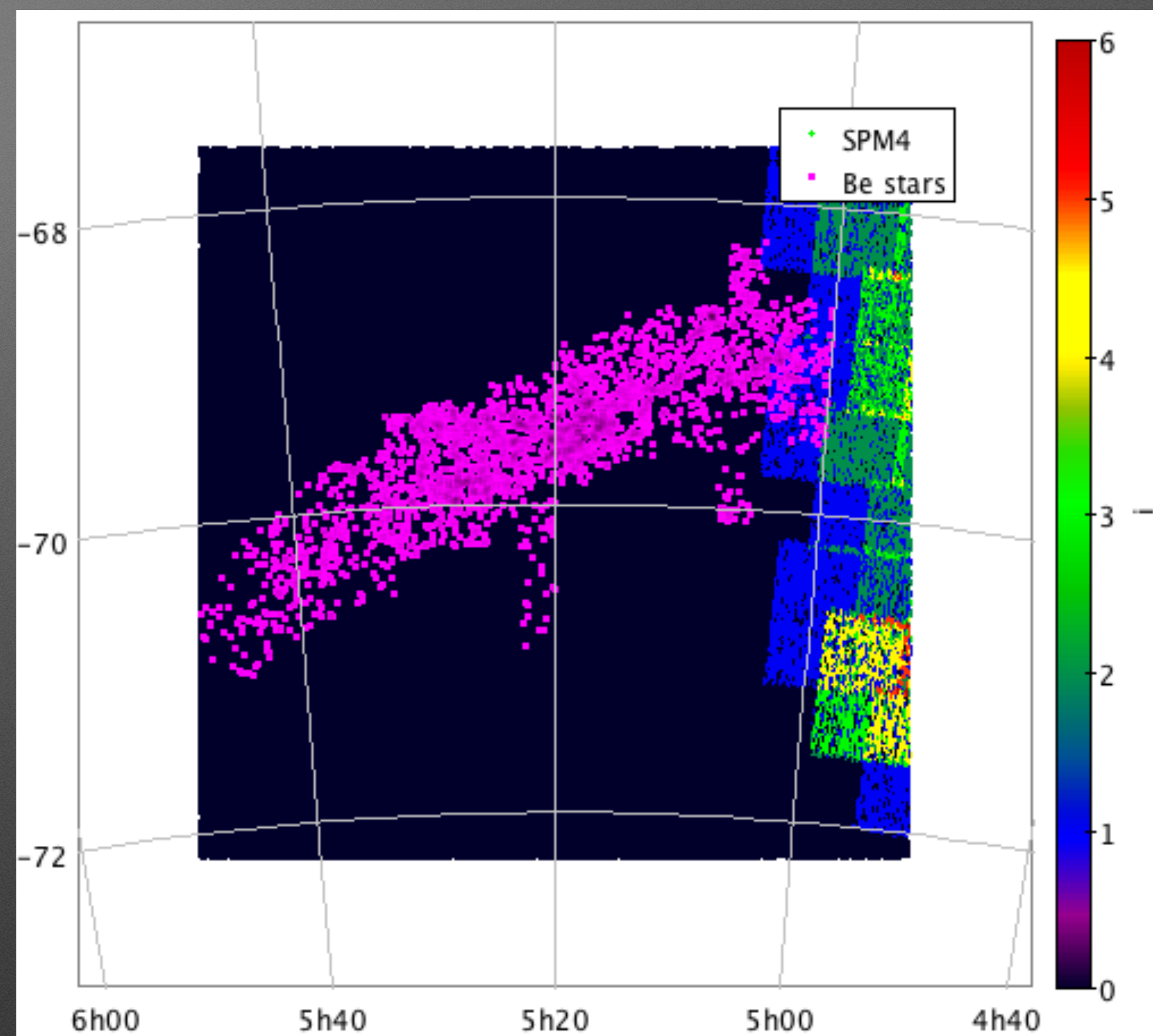
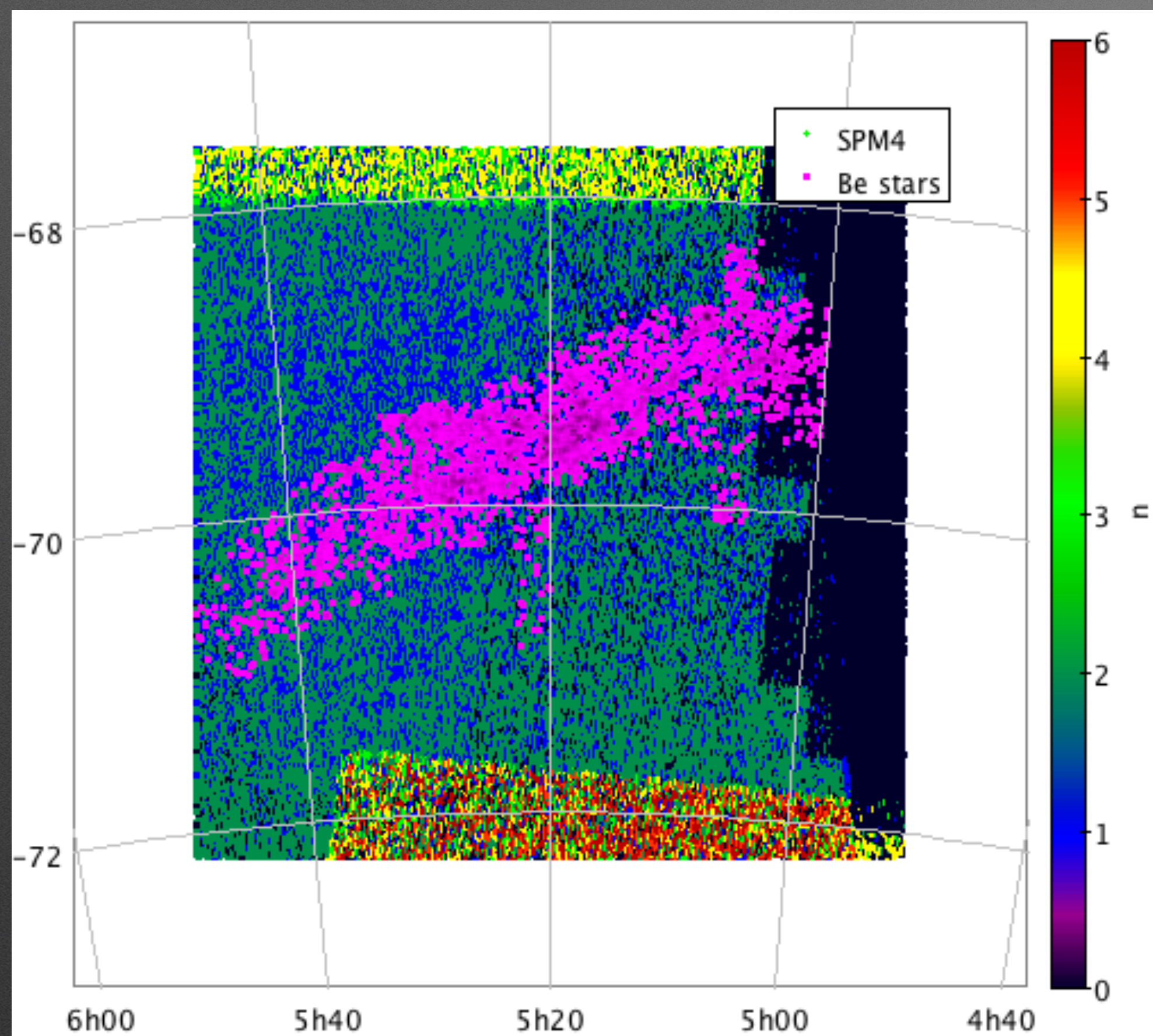
Be stars candidates

P. Zhang et al. / *New Astronomy* 10 (2005) 325–352



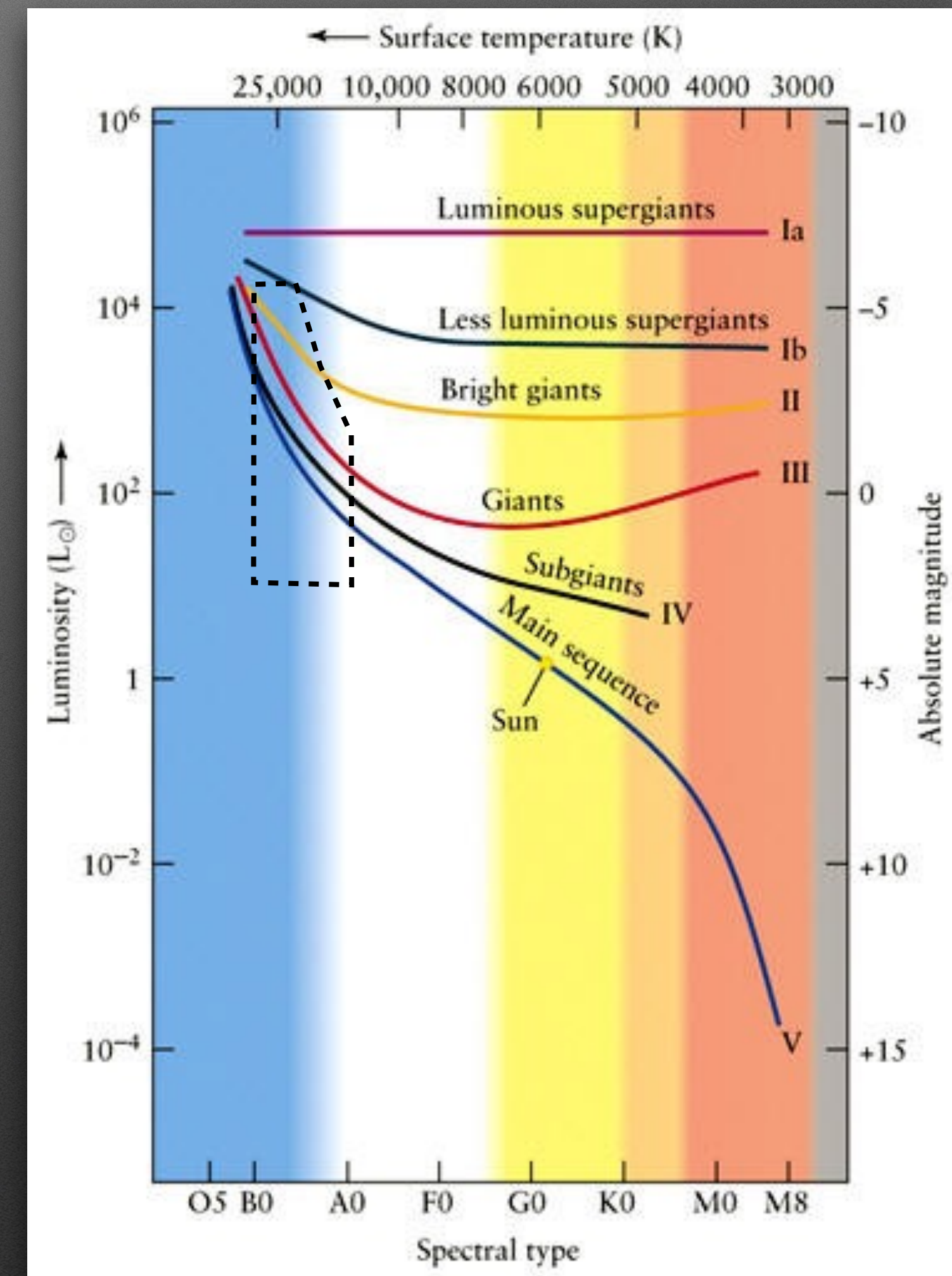
Gracias

VII Reunión de Astronomía Dinámica en Latinoamérica ADeLA



Be stars

- Spectral types B
- Mostly main sequence (V) but also subgiants (IV) and giants (III)
- UV and IR excess
- Photometric variation
- Be stars are redder in infrared and brighter in visual magnitude than normal B stars



Other catalogs to study

- Jaschek & Egret (1982, 1995)
- Mendoza (1958)
- Schild (1966)