

# The Betelgeuse/Leona occultation 12<sup>th</sup> December 2023

Miguel Montargès

LESIA l'Observatoire de Paris | PSL 

Laboratoire d'Études Spatiales et d'Instrumentation en Astrophysique

 Région  
Île de France

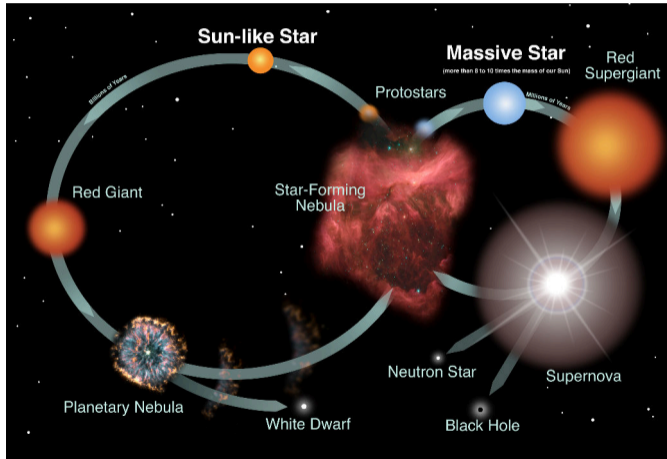


Derrick Lim  
APOD 21 Mar, 2018

ESOP 42  
17<sup>th</sup> September 2023

This project received funding under the Framework Program for Research and Innovation "Horizon 2020" under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 945298.

# Stellar evolution cycle

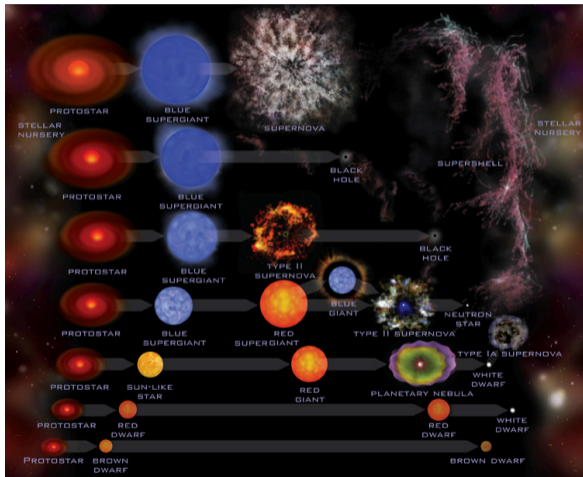


Asymptotic  
Giant Branch  
(AGB,  
 $M_{\text{init}} \lesssim 8 M_{\odot}$ )

Red  
supergiant  
(RSG,  
 $M_{\text{init}} \gtrsim 8 M_{\odot}$ )

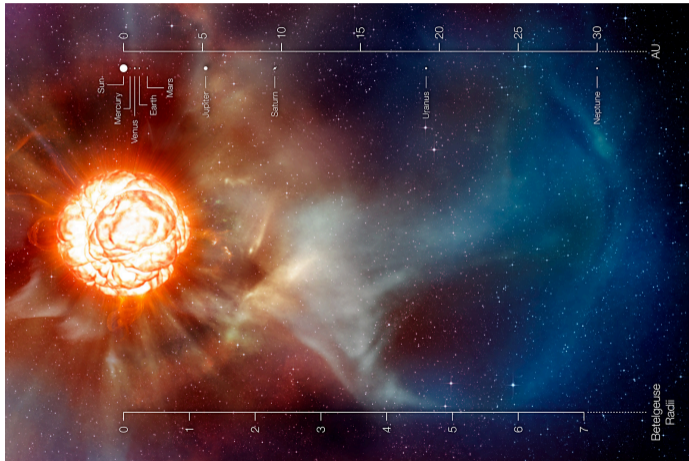
Credits: NASA and the Night Sky Network

# Stellar evolution cycle



Credits: NASA/Chandra

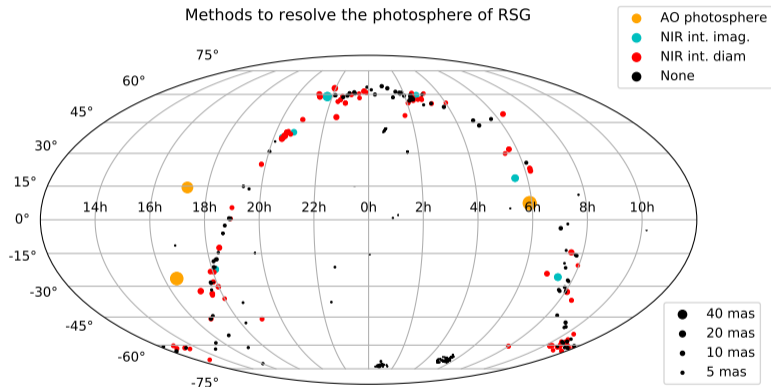
# Mass loss of red supergiant stars



$1 M_{\odot}$  / 500 000 years

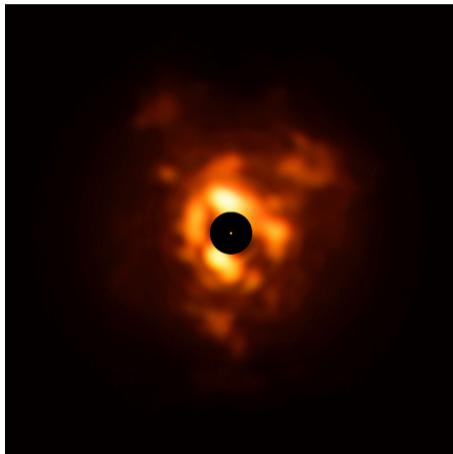
Credits: ESO/L. Calçada / Video st35gm04b0n002\_I3brm\_1

# RSGs as seen from Earth



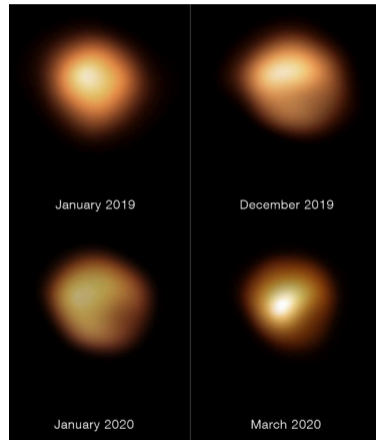
Credits: M. Montargès

# Betelgeuse with high angular resolution



VLT/VISIR at  $10\mu\text{m}$  - FoV : 5.63"

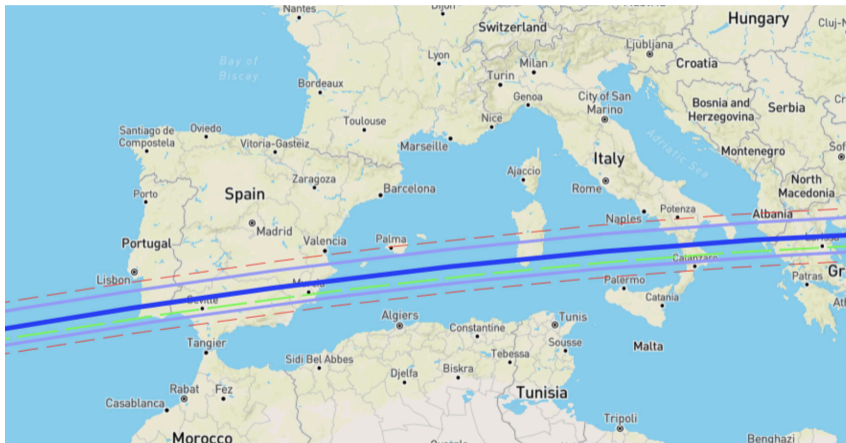
Credits: ESO/P. Kervella/M. Montargès et al., Ackn.: E. Pantin



VLT/SPHERE at 645nm - FoV : 0.100"

(Montargès et al. 2021, *Nature*)

# The occultation path



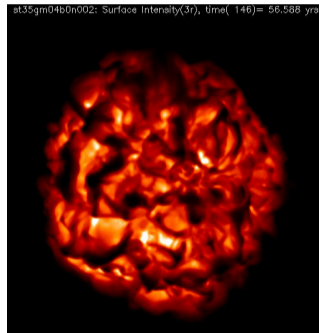
Last news on: <https://lesia.obspm.fr/lucky-star/occ.php?p=124370>

# Not an occultation, but an annular eclipse



Artist impression of the asteroid Steins

Estimated angular diameter of Leona ~ 45-50 mas

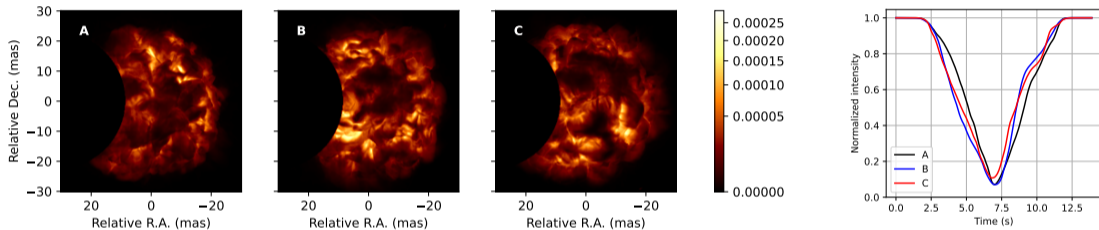


3D RHD simulation of the photosphere of Betelgeuse  
(Freytag/Chiavassa)

Angular diameter of Betelgeuse ~ 50-55 mas (visible)

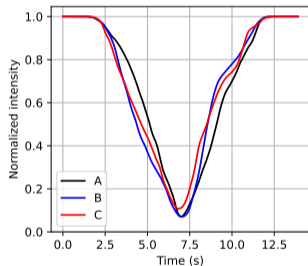


# The light curve



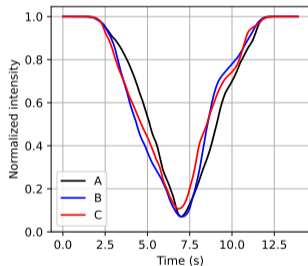
Credits: M. Montargès

# Photometry



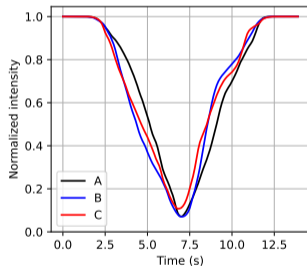
- Short integration time ( $\sim 10$ -50 ms) to get the ingress and the egress
- Time-box (accurate time) !
  - Priority 0: filters R and V
  - Priority 1: R and B
  - Priority 2: R and  $H\alpha$
- Several cords to probe several regions of the star

# Photometry



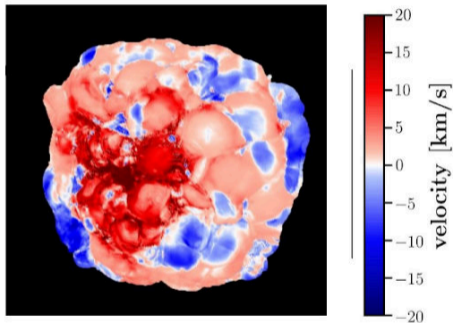
- Short integration time ( $\sim 10\text{-}50$  ms) to get the ingress and the egress
  - Time-box (accurate time) !
    - Priority 0: filters R and V
    - Priority 1: R and B
    - Priority 2: R and  $H\alpha$
  - Several cords to probe several regions of the star
- Because of the TiO (mainly in the green), we should observe the changing contrast of the convective pattern

# Photometry



- Short integration time ( $\sim 10\text{-}50$  ms) to get the ingress and the egress
  - Time-box (accurate time) !
    - Priority 0: filters R and V
    - Priority 1: R and B
    - Priority 2: R and  $H\alpha$
  - Several cords to probe several regions of the star
- Because of the TiO (mainly in the green), we should observe the changing contrast of the convective pattern
- B filter → beginning of the chromosphere ?
- $H\alpha$  → larger atmosphere.

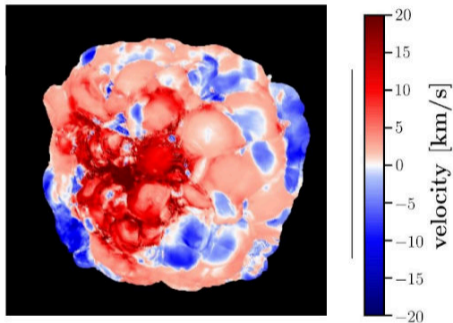
# Spectroscopy



Kravchenko et al. 2019

- Getting the evolution of the width and position of metallic lines during the event (Fe, N, Ti ...)
- $R \sim 40\,000 \rightarrow$  Star'Ex HR (see with Christian Buil for details)

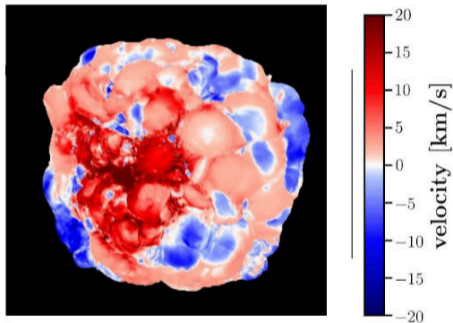
# Spectroscopy



Kravchenko et al. 2019

- Getting the evolution of the width and position of metallic lines during the event (Fe, N, Ti ...)
  - $R \sim 40\,000 \rightarrow$  Star'Ex HR (see with Christian Buil for details)
- $\rightarrow$  Best solution : having the slit parallel to the tracking direction, without tracking.

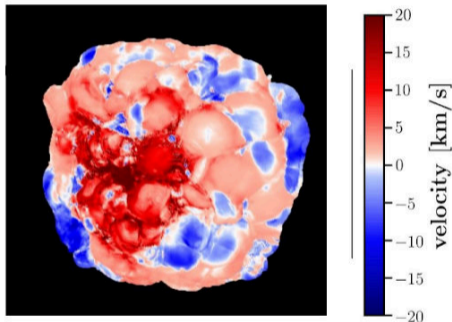
# Spectroscopy



Kravchenko et al. 2019

- Getting the evolution of the width and position of metallic lines during the event (Fe, N, Ti ...)
  - $R \sim 40\,000 \rightarrow$  Star'Ex HR (see with Christian Buil for details)
- $\rightarrow$  Best solution : having the slit parallel to the tracking direction, without tracking.

# Spectroscopy



Kravchenko et al. 2019

- Getting the evolution of the width and position of metallic lines during the event (Fe, N, Ti ...)
- $R \sim 40\,000 \rightarrow$  Star'Ex HR (see with Christian Buil for details)
- $\rightarrow$  Best solution : having the slit parallel to the tracking direction, without tracking.
- $\Rightarrow$  Will probe the photospheric convection velocity field



# We need the shape of Leona to analyze the data!

Other regular occultations predicted:

- 29<sup>th</sup> October
- 30<sup>th</sup> et 31<sup>th</sup> December 2023 (sorry)

Precise times and location to be checked.

No need for filters or spectroscopy here, just regular occultation observations.

# Conclusion

- On December 12<sup>th</sup> : an annular eclipse, not an occultation
- Ingress and egress most interesting
- Shape of Leona needed from other regular events
- Photometry:
  - Short integration time (→ earlier training on other stars between magnitude 0 and 10)
- Spectroscopy:
  - R ~ 40 000
  - Single shot with no tracking (R.A. || slit)
  - Practicing mandatory

## Registration/Coordination

<http://betelgeuse.proam-gemini.fr/#EN>