Spectropolarimetry of WR + O binaries with SALT

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Long duration gamma ray bursts

- Originate from massive stars
- GRBs drive jets
- Need a rapidly rotating core
- Role of binarity is poorly understood
 - Does it help rapid rotation?
 - Need to understand mass transfer



Cano et al. 2017



Spectropolarimetry

- Resolves line polarization
- Disentangles signals of CSM components vs continuum
- Useful for binary stars: can use relative polarization
- WR in particular have clear elements that are part of their wind







Spectropolarimetry with RSS

- 11-m fixed primary mirror
- Robert Stobie Spectrograph
 - 320-900nm
 - 1Å native resolution
 - Full Stokes spectropolarimetry
 - Multi-object spectropolarimetry
- Error on polarization ~0.1% or less





Target period/type



Good coverage across multiple WR types

Total: 17 targets, 6 WC, 10 WN, 1 WO



0.0

λ (Å)

Note complex line effects around phase 0.5







WR 47 • WN6+05V

- 40 + 47 M_☉sin³*i*
- 6.2d period
- 3kpc distance
- 67-90 deg inclination
- ~90kms rotation rate of O star

0.5

0.25

0.75





Polarization versus phase for WR 47. Narrowband v (Massey 1984) and 6563A line.

Future Work

- More WR stars:
 - WR 30, WR 79, WR 97
 - More samples of existing stars
- Modeling of spectropolarimetric effects



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ISP measurement



- RSS 12-sec imaging spectropolarimetric exposure of the neighborhood of WR 113 (central saturated source) from 10 Sept 2017.
- Top and bottom images are e and o spectra, respectively. Each field star creates a 3600–10000 A spectrum 20" long.