

A DETAILED STUDY OF THE  
STRUCTURE OF THE PLANETARY  
NEBULA, HB 12

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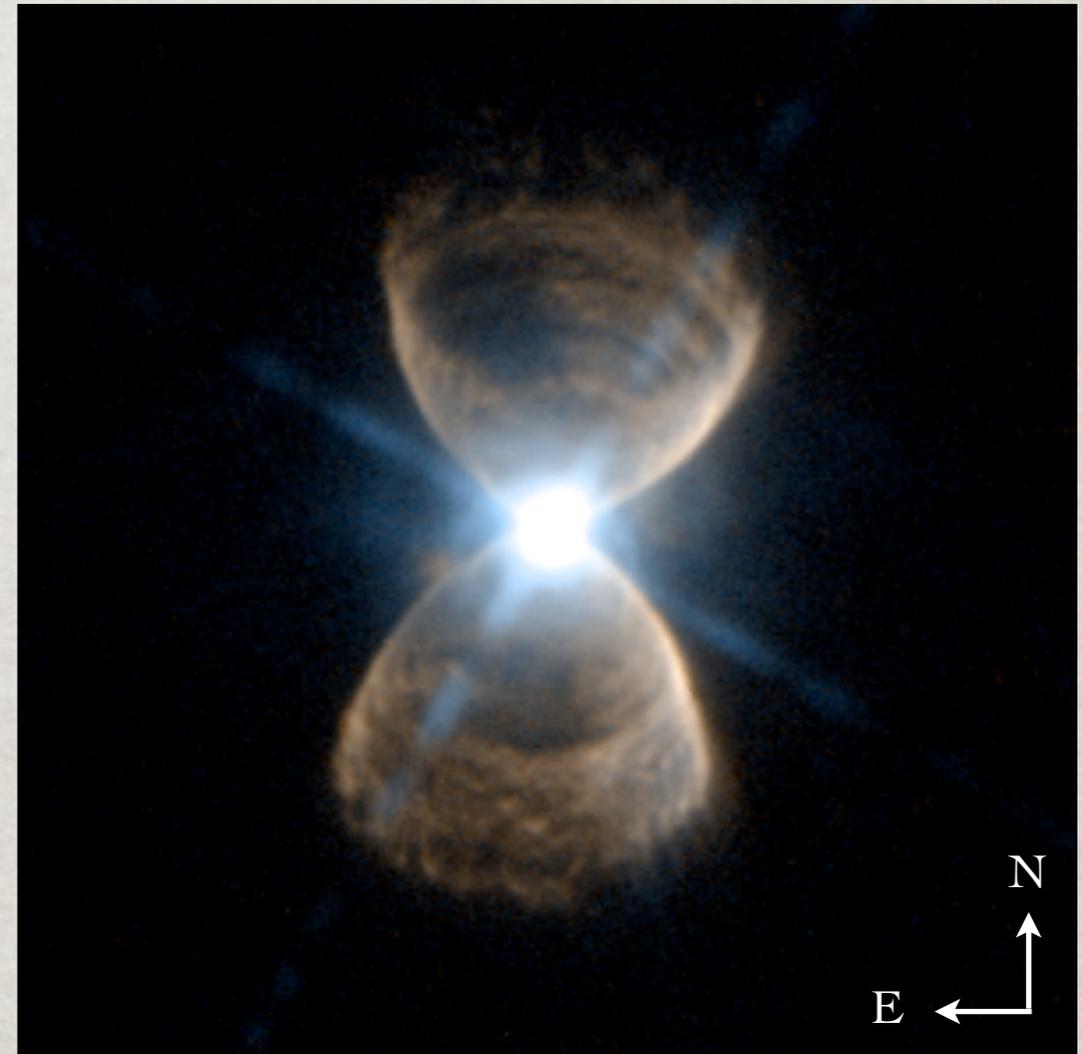
COLLABORATORS:

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NOVEMBER 8, 2013

# INTRODUCTION

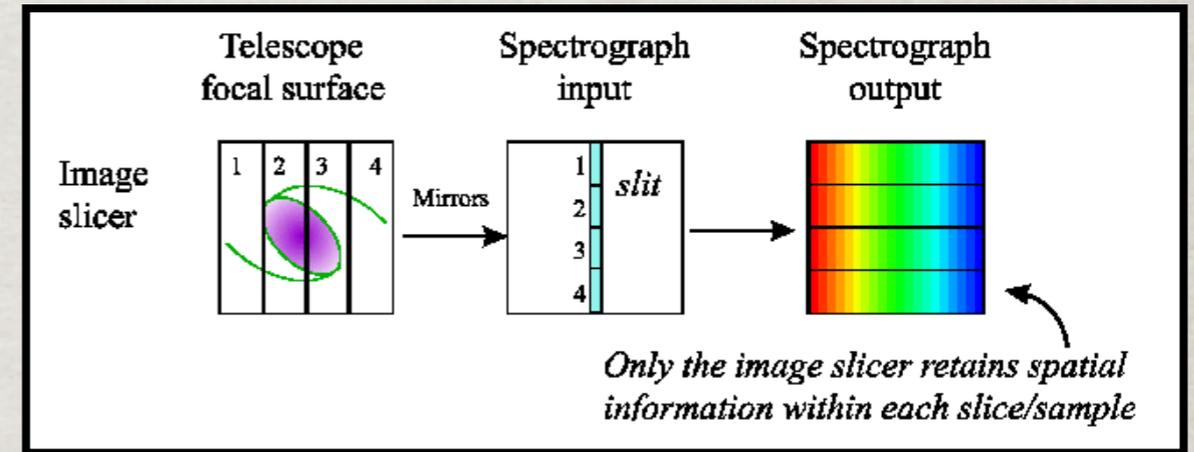
- ◆ Background on Hb 12 and observations
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Conclusions



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# NIFS

- ◆ Image-slicing integral field unit
- ◆ Field-of-view: 3" x 3"
- ◆ Pixel scale: 0.103" across slit, 0.04" along slit
- ◆ Spatial resolution (FWHM): 0.1" with full AO, otherwise seeing limited
- ◆ Gratings
  - ◆ Z (0.94 - 1.15  $\mu\text{m}$ ), R = 4990
  - ◆ J (1.15 - 1.33  $\mu\text{m}$ ), R = 6040
  - ◆ H (1.49 - 1.80  $\mu\text{m}$ ), R = 5290
  - ◆ K (1.99 - 2.40  $\mu\text{m}$ ), R = 5290



# NIFS OPTICAL LAYOUT

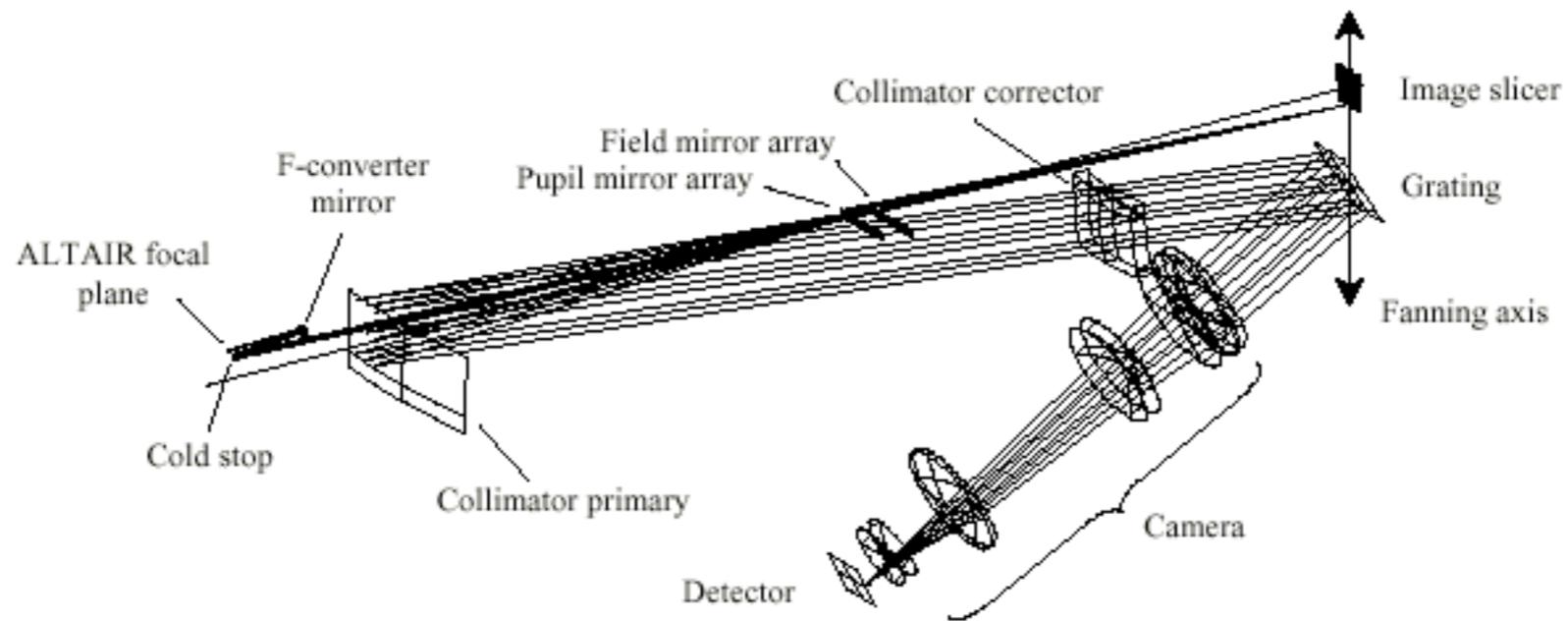


Figure NIFS optical layout showing the concentric IFU at top with fold mirrors omitted. Rays are shown for the far channel of the IFU. Optical components are labeled.

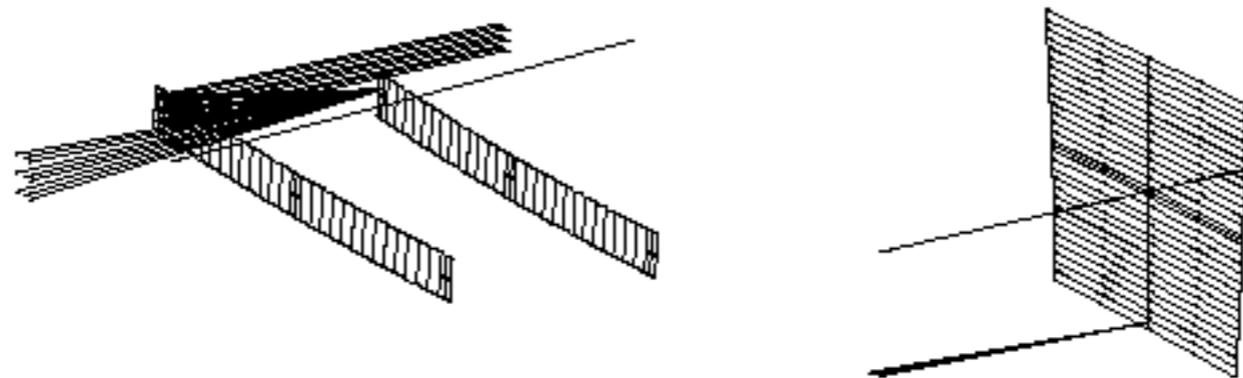
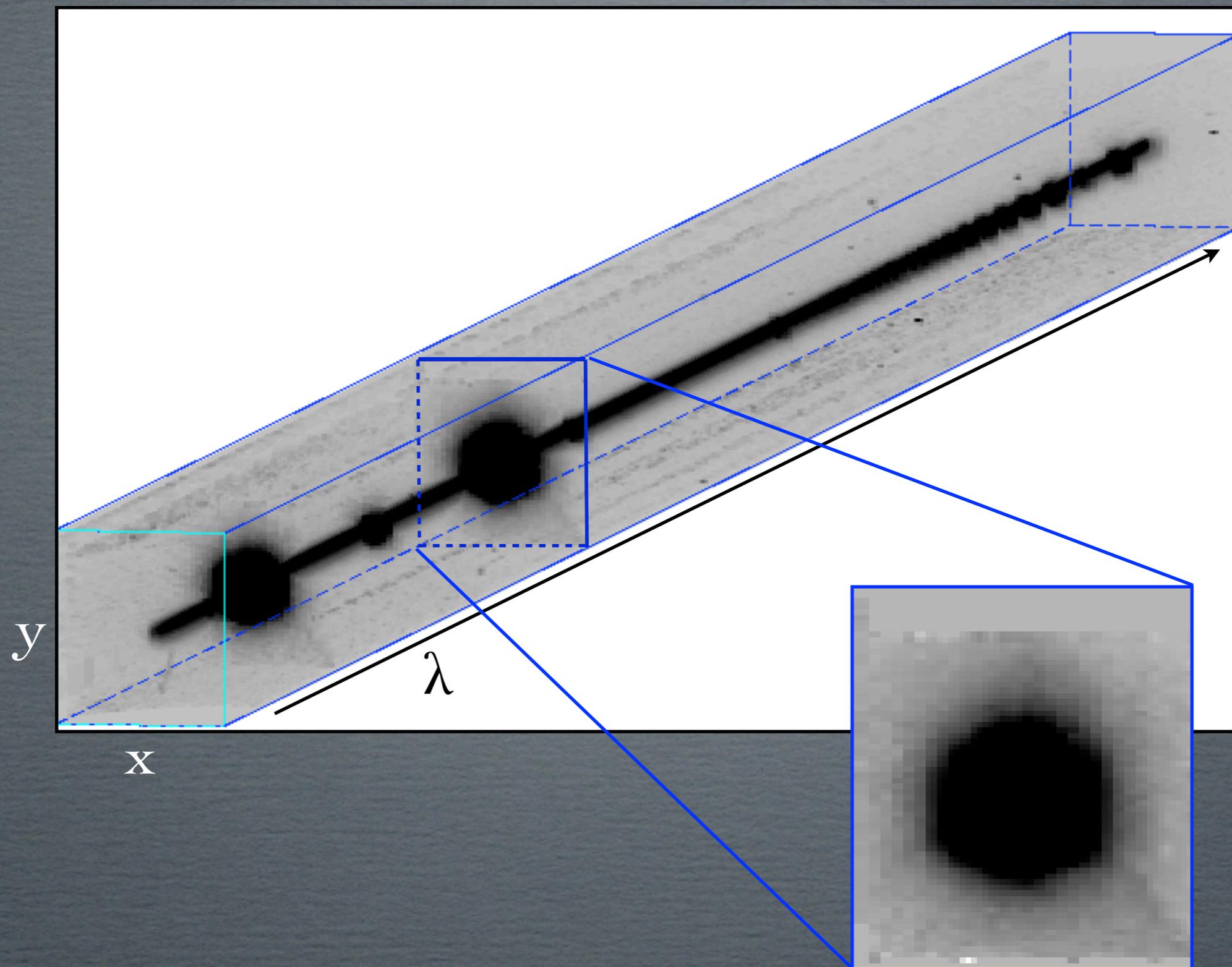


Figure Image slicer (*right*) showing 29 slitlet mirrors each fanned by  $0.127^\circ$ , and pupil and field mirror arrays (*left*) showing rays for the far IFU channel.

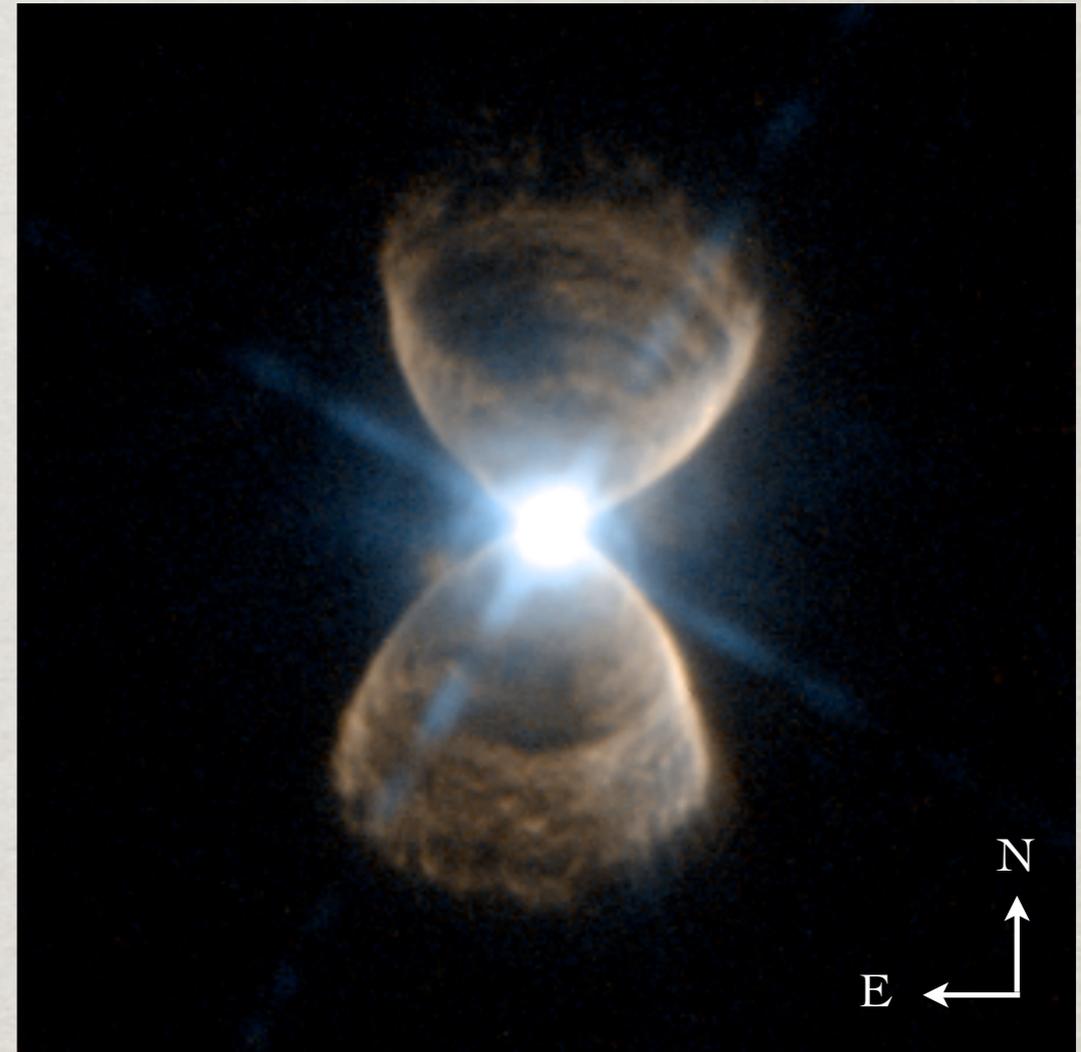
# NIFS DATACUBE



Br Gamma

# PLANETARY NEBULA HB 12

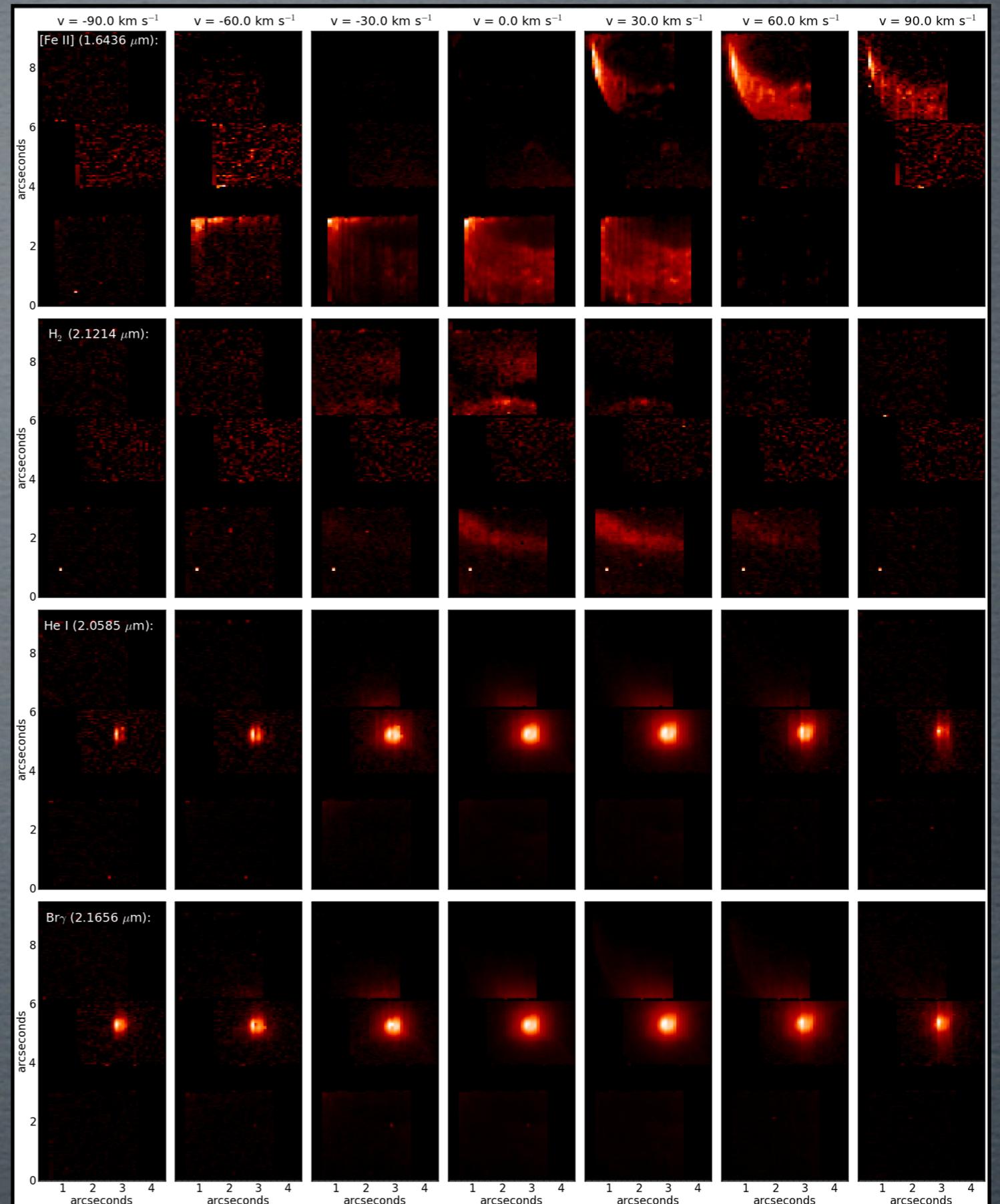
- ◆ Young PN, hourglass shaped with tight waist
- ◆ Axis PA =  $171.5^\circ$ , tilt  $\approx 38^\circ$  with-respect-to the plane of sky (Kwok & Hsia, 2007)
- ◆ High velocity outflows, from  $\sim 70 - 170$  km s $^{-1}$ , extending to  $60''$  (Vayet et al. 2009)
- ◆ Complex, nuclear region with rich, emission lines (Hora & Latter 1996)



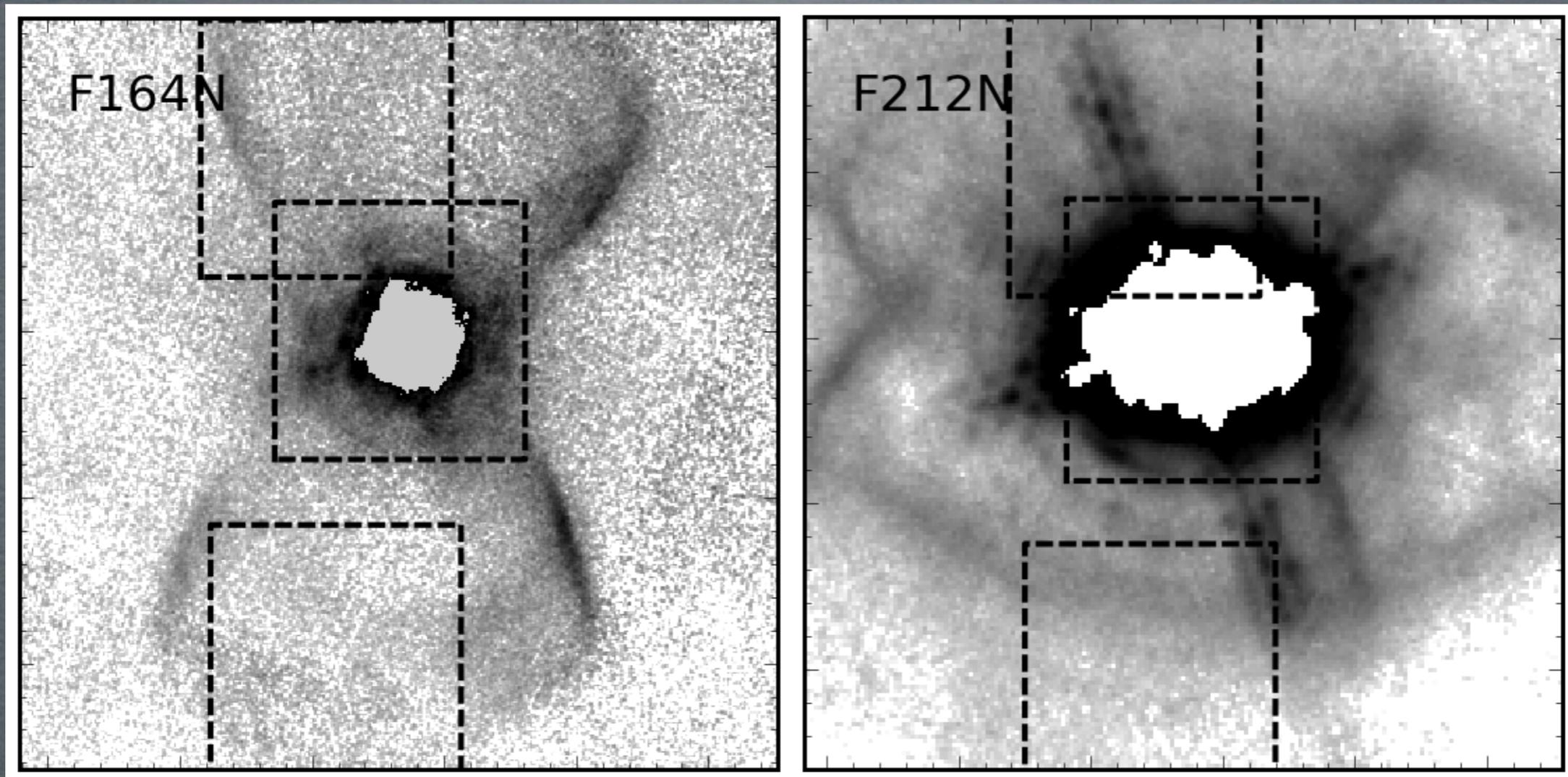
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# LOBES

- ◆ Lobes most prominent in [Fe II]
  - ◆ N lobe red shifted, S lobe blue shifted
- ◆ Nucleus
  - ◆ Very little [Fe II]
  - ◆ Bright in Br $\gamma$  and the He I lines
- ◆ H<sub>2</sub> emission
  - ◆ Neither in center, nor lobes
  - ◆ Appears as arcs of emission, also seen in *HST* images



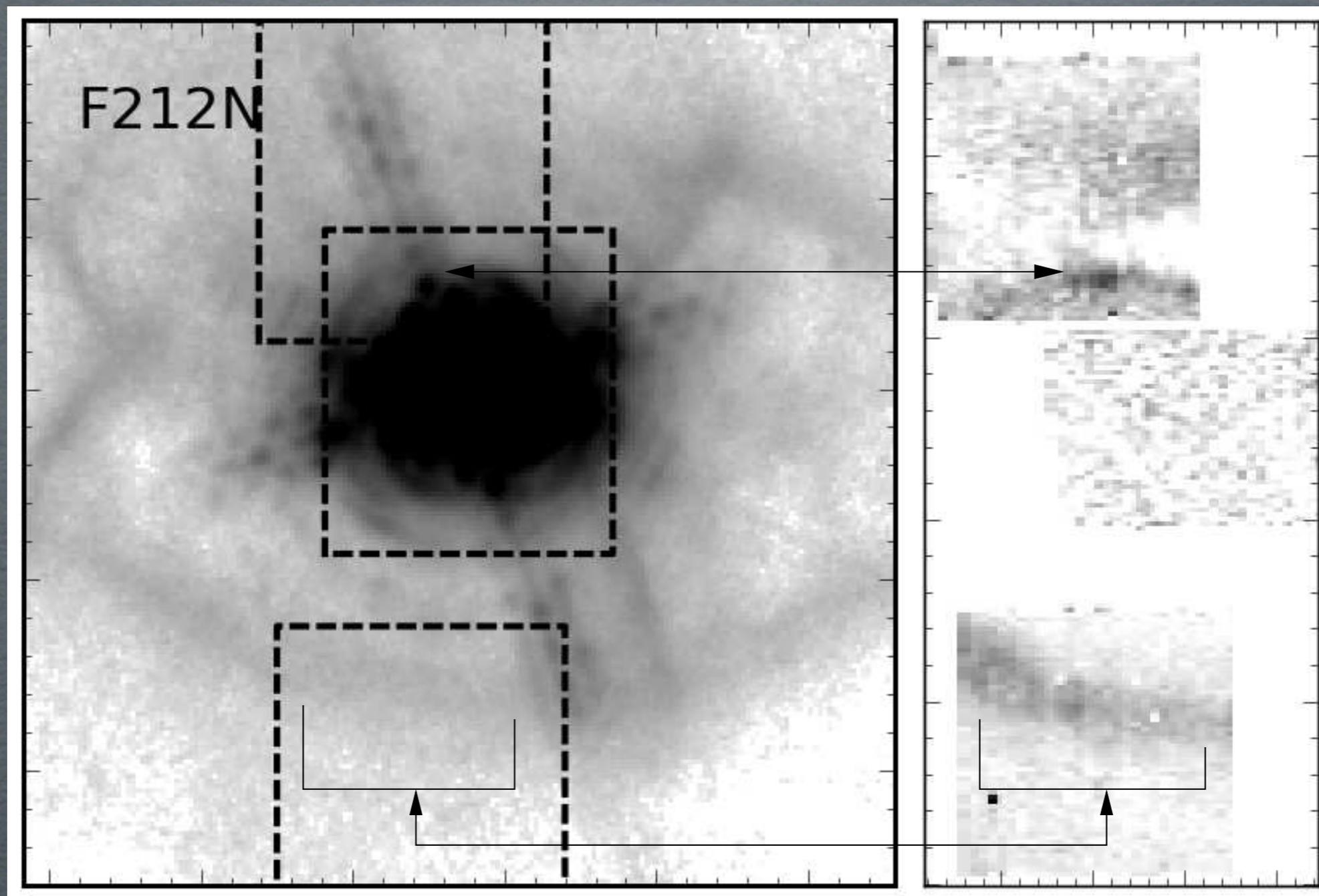
# HST IMAGES OF LOBES



- ◆ Dashed squares represent NIFS pointings
- ◆ Notice arcs of emission in F212N image
- ◆ Width  $\sim 10000$  AU ( $d = 2000$  pc)
- ◆ Each image  $9'' \times 9''$

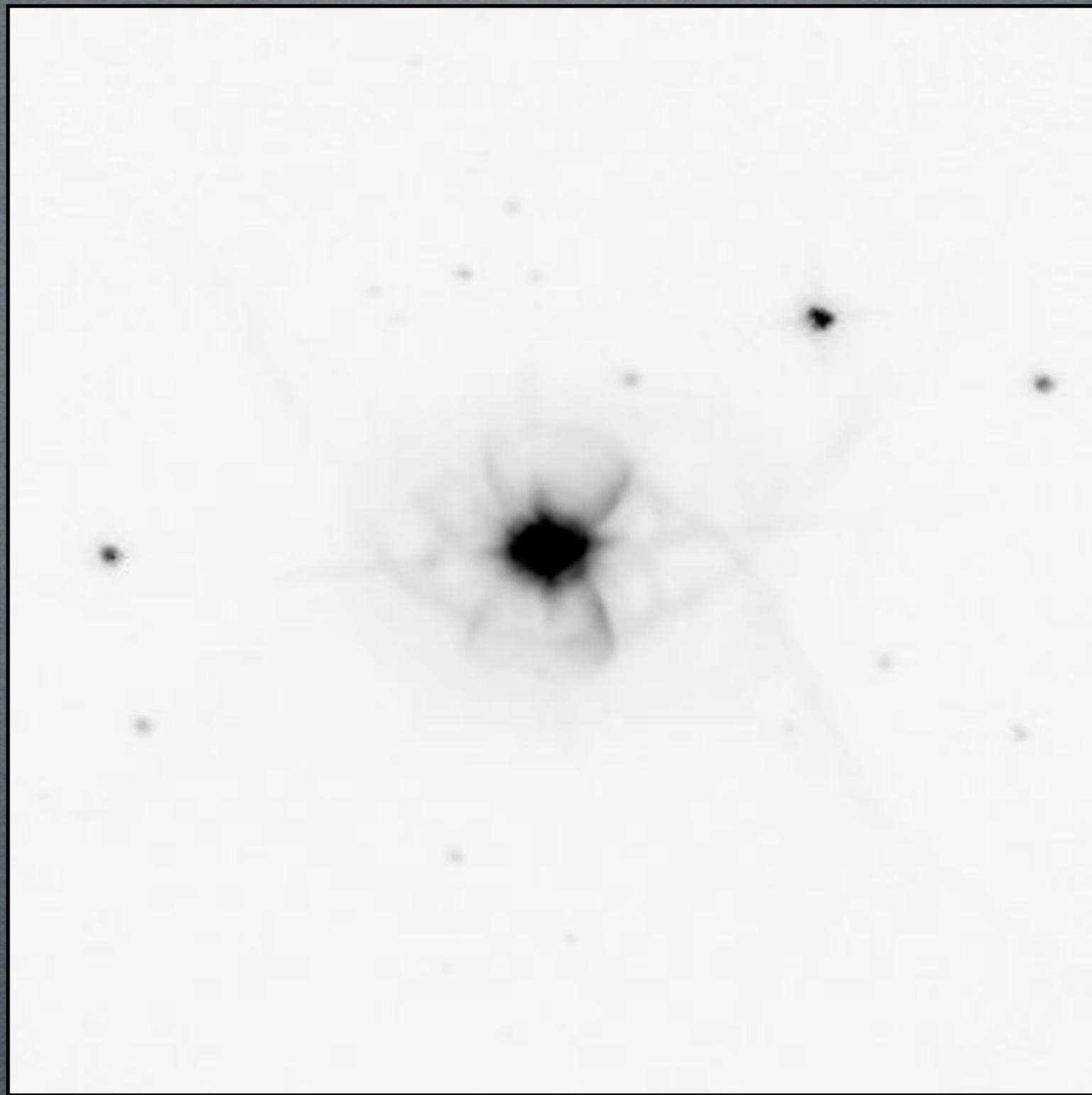
# HST IMAGES OF LOBES

H<sub>2</sub> (2.1214 μm), v = 0 km s<sup>-1</sup>



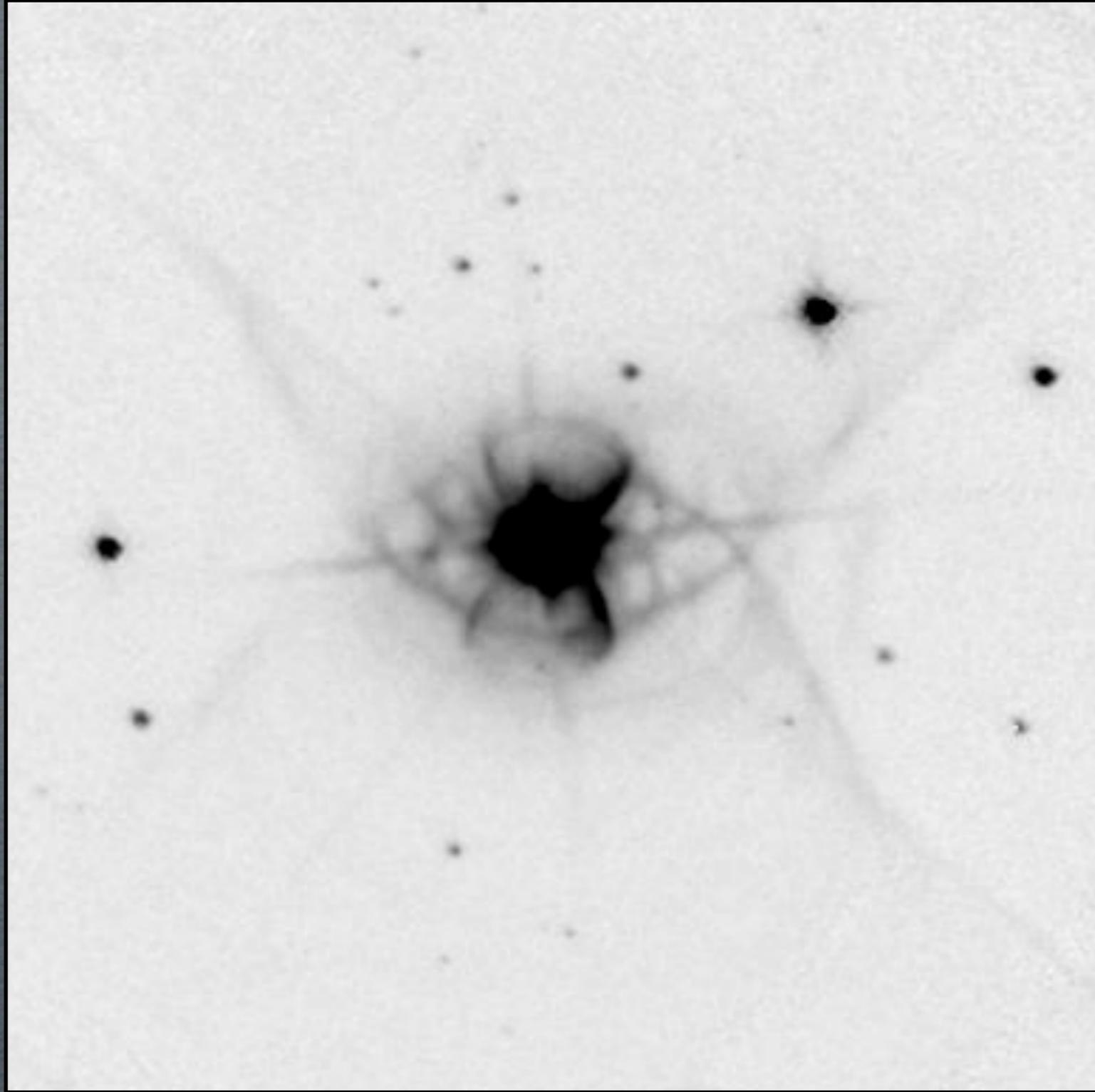
- ◆ Comparison between *HST* and NIFS H<sub>2</sub> images
- ◆ Notice arcs seen in both images

# H<sub>2</sub> ARCS



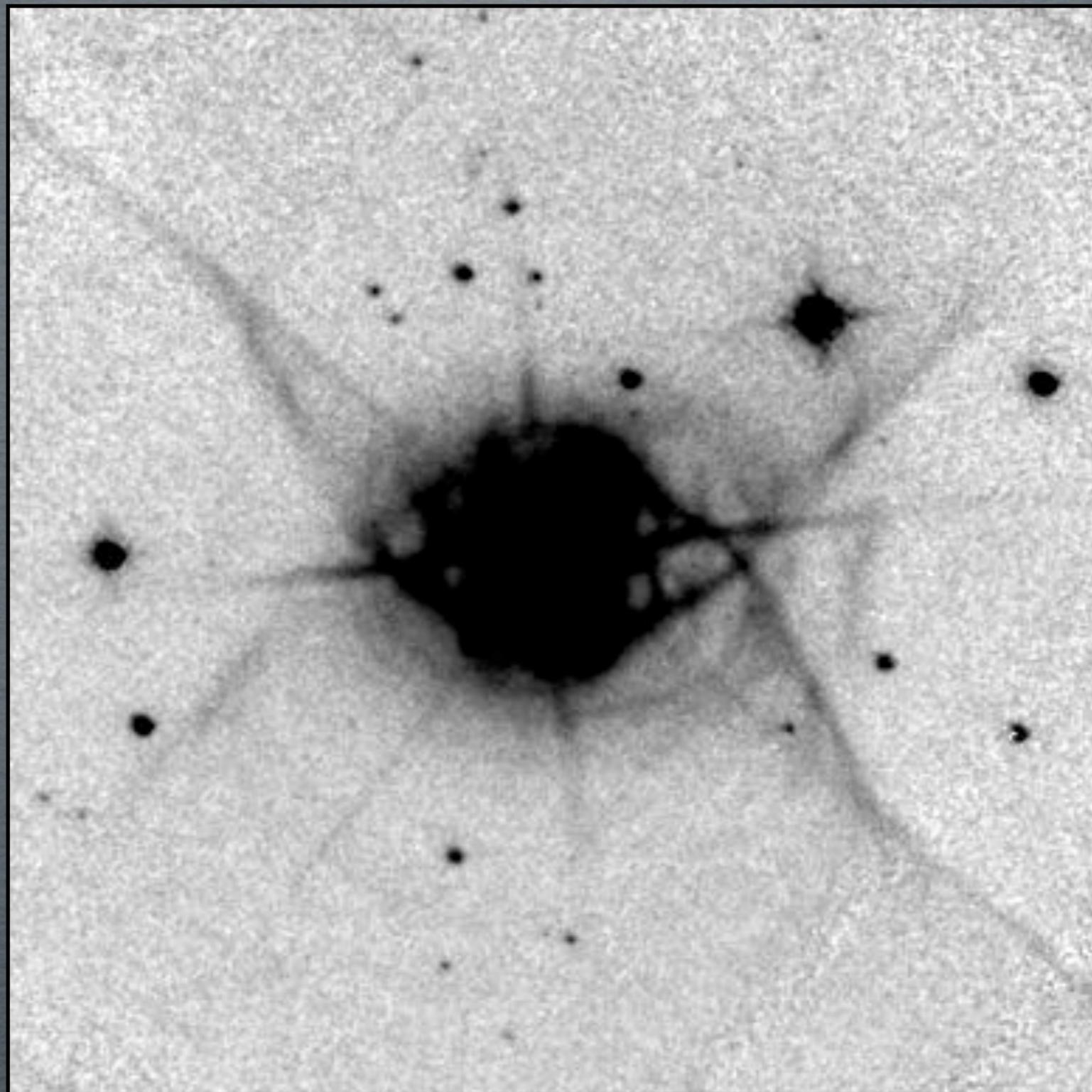
NIC3 F160W

# H<sub>2</sub> ARCS



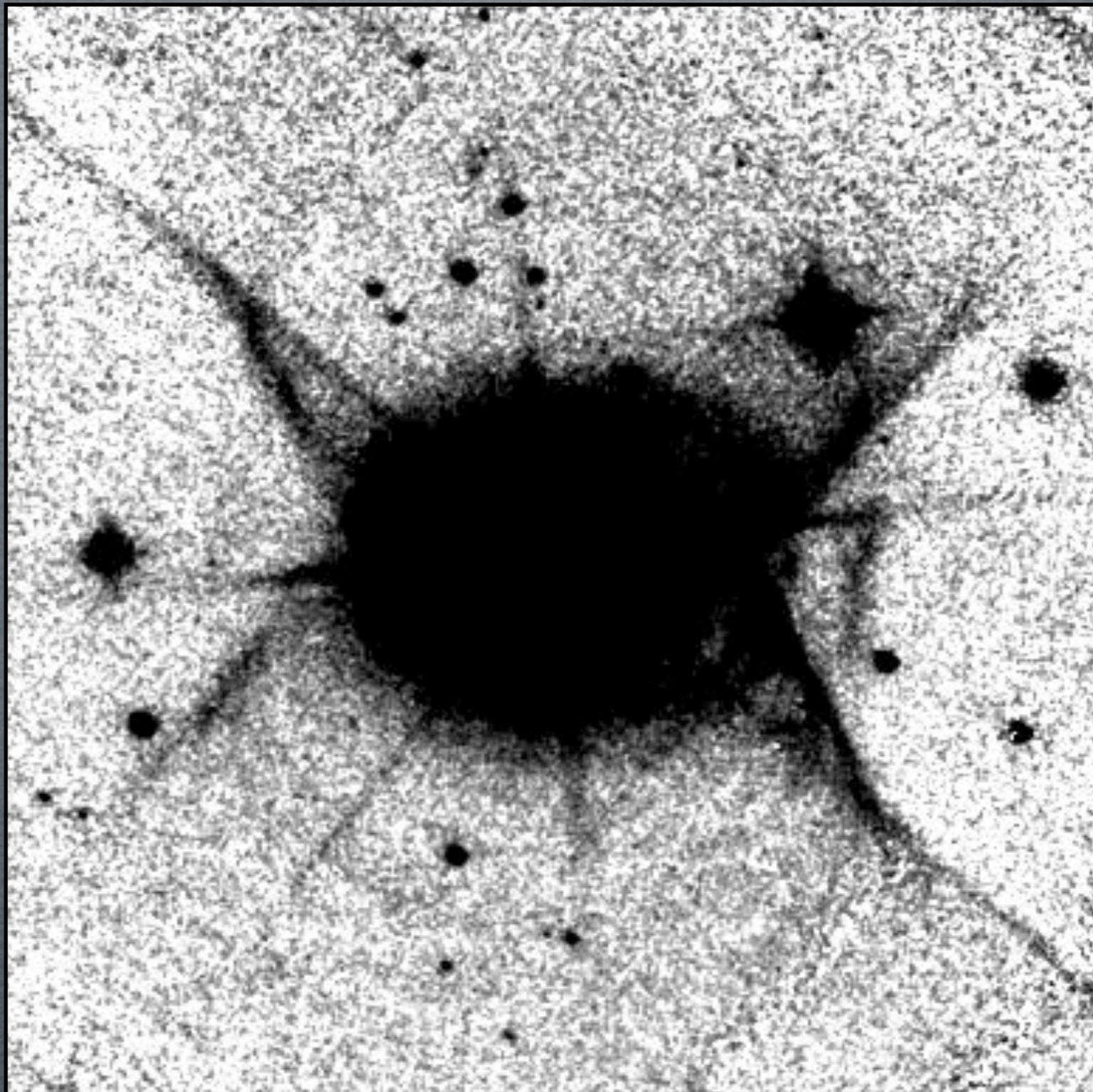
NIC3 F160W

# H<sub>2</sub> ARCS



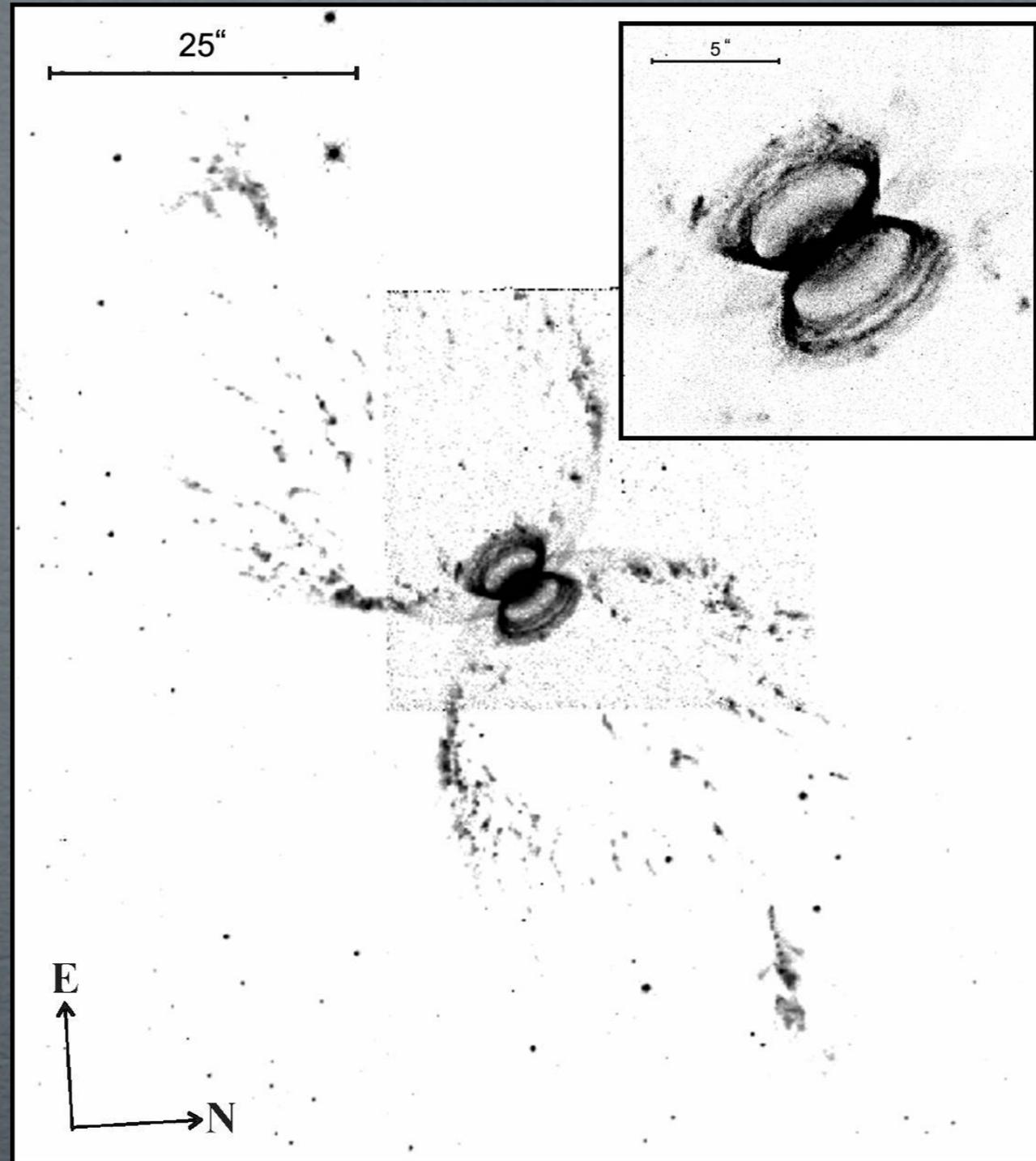
NIC3 F160W

# H<sub>2</sub> ARCS



NIC3 F160W

# HEN 2-104, THE SOUTHERN CRAB



Taken from Kwok and Hsia (2007)

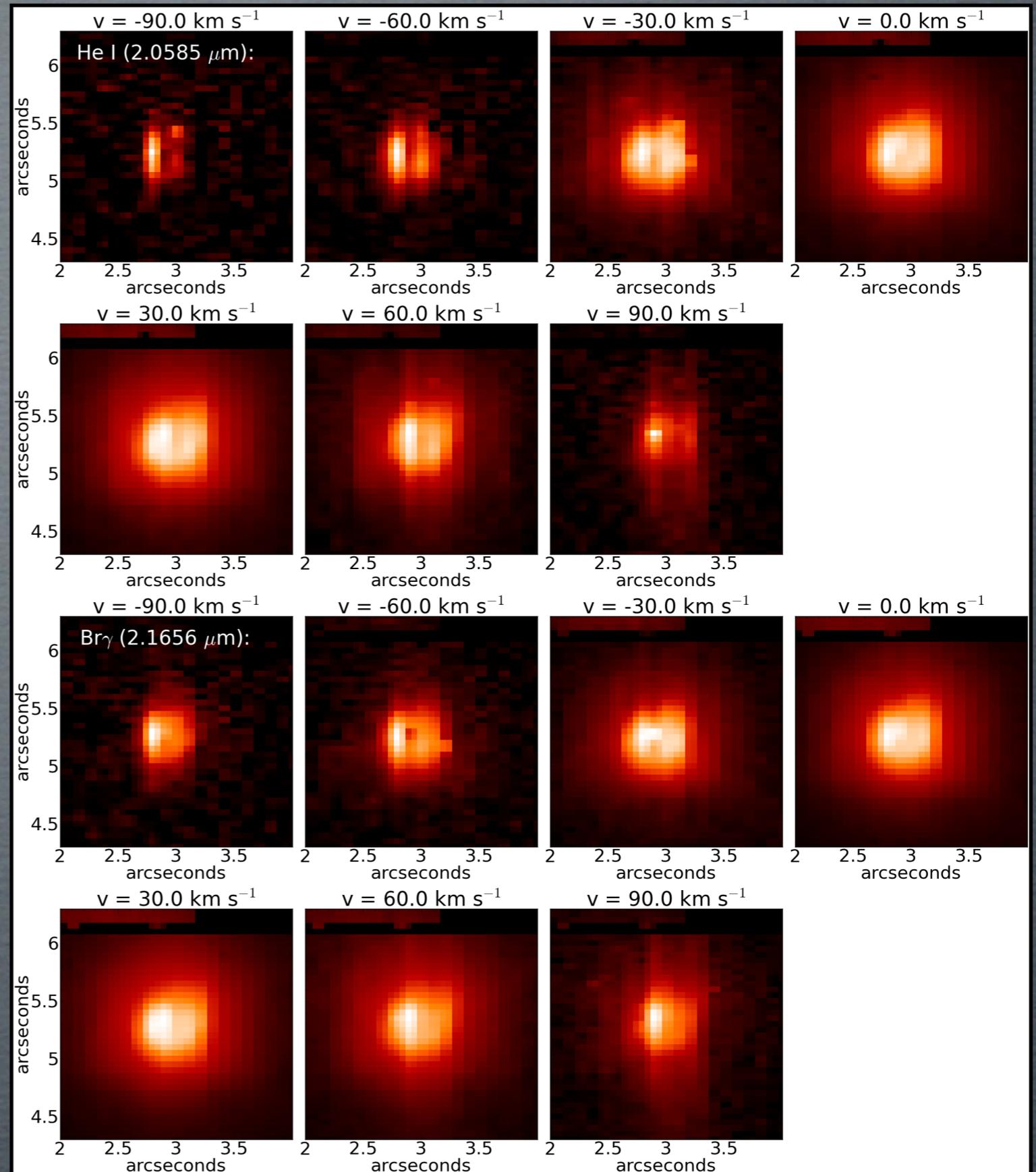
# CORE

◆ Core brighter on E side than on W side

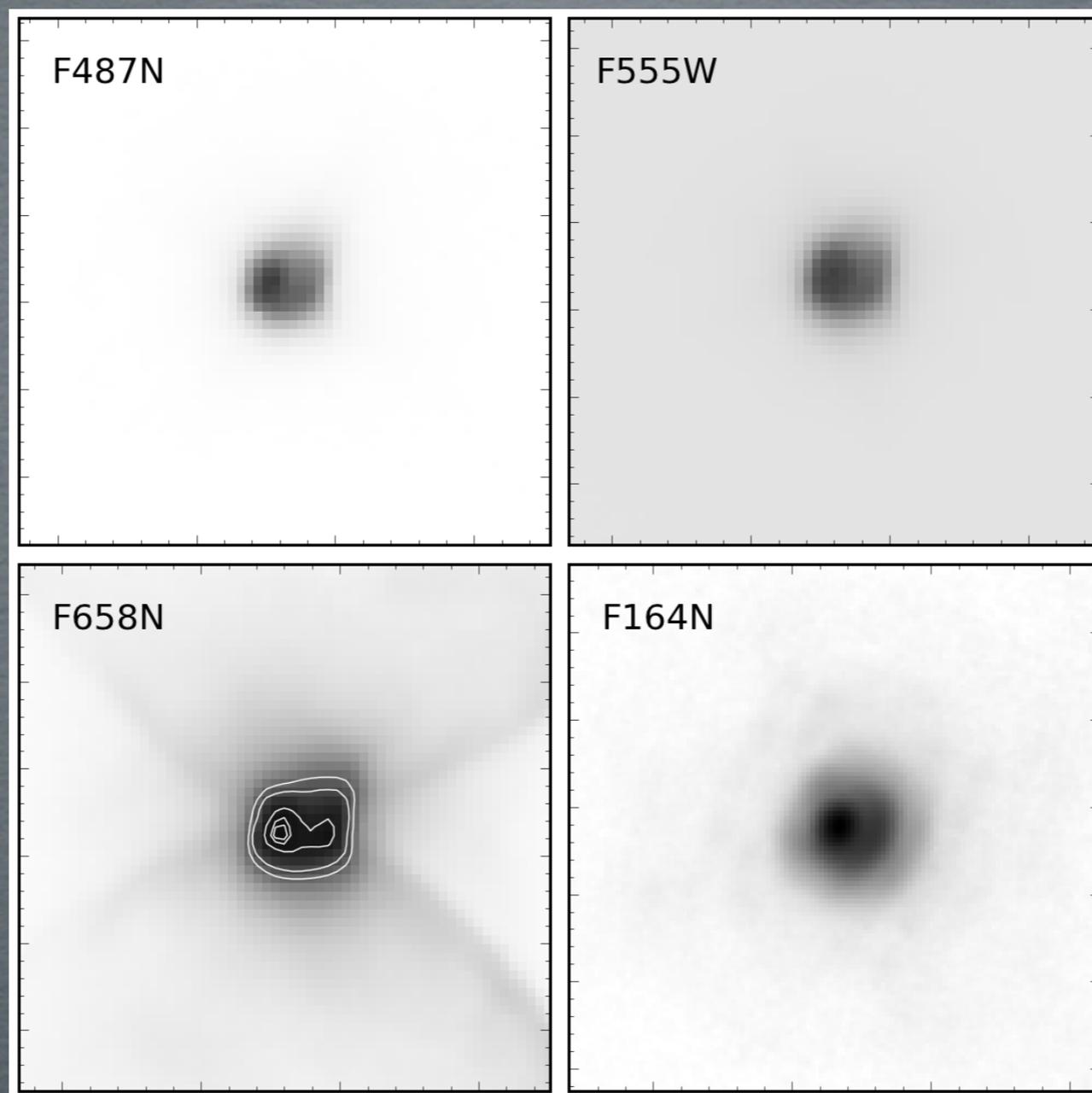
◆ Each image  $2'' \times 2''$

◆ Width =  $\sim 320$  pc ( $d = 2000$  pc)

◆ Torus  $\sim 30$  times narrower than width of hourglass!

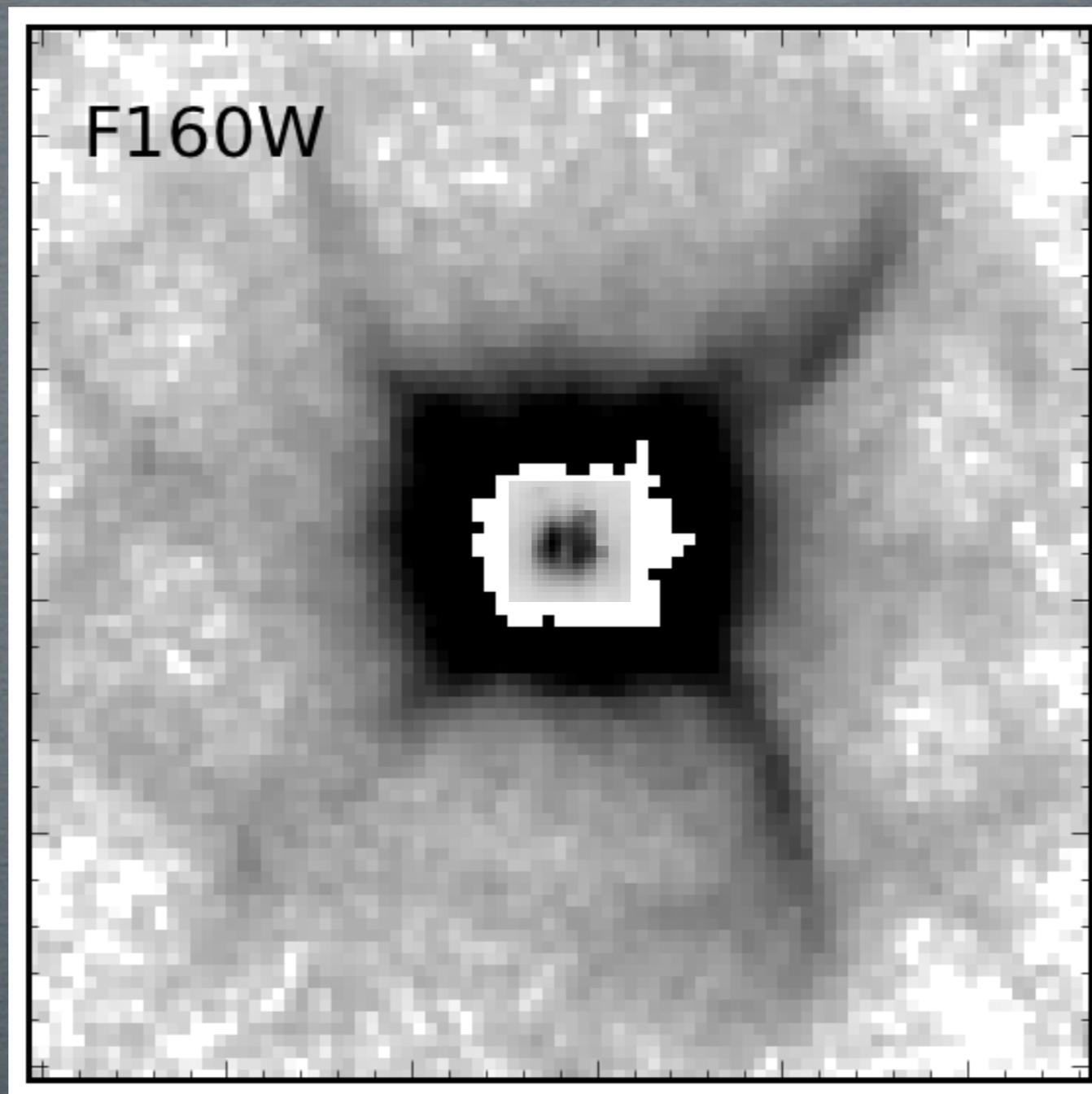


# HST IMAGES OF CORE



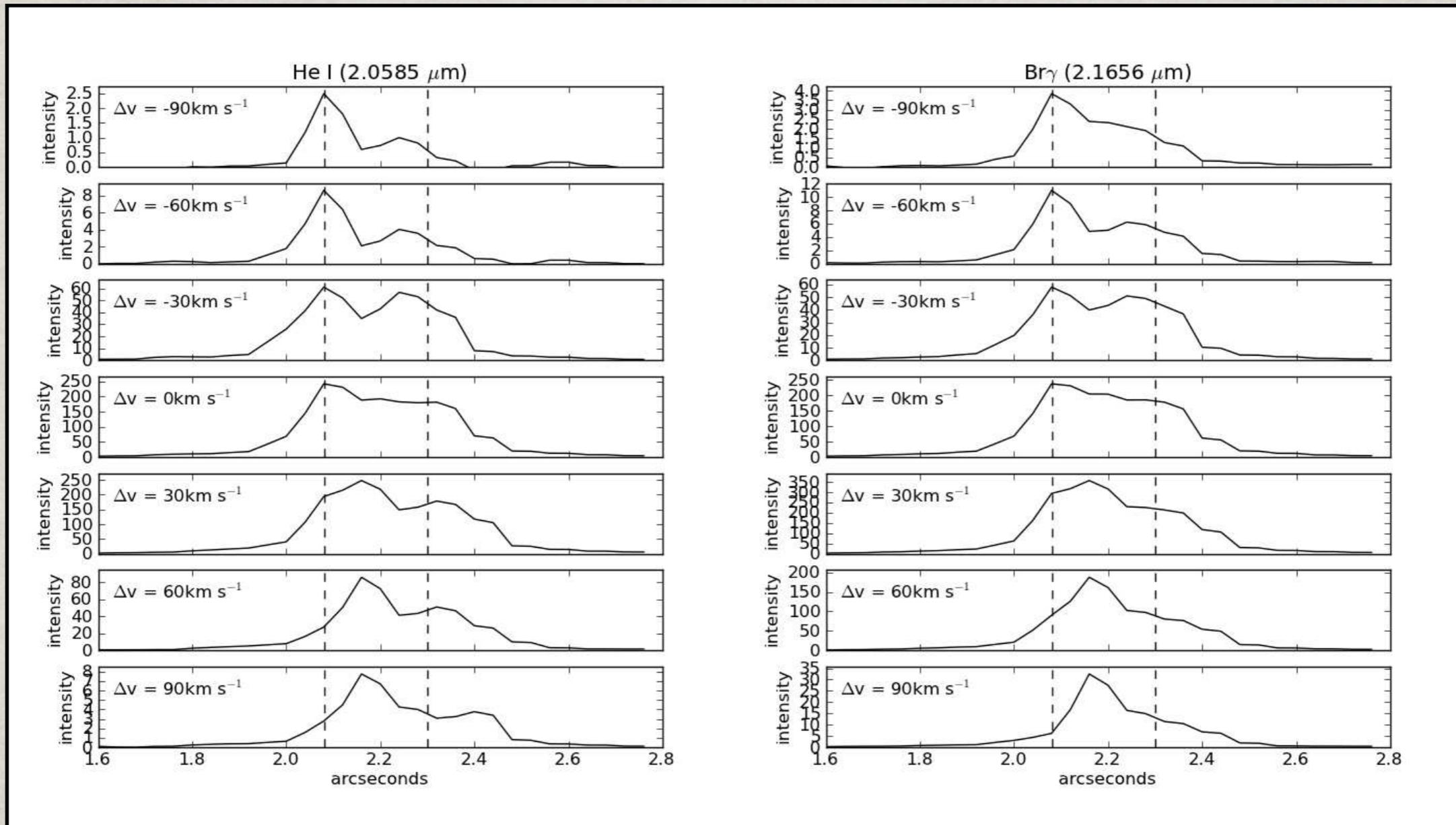
- ◆ Notice E side brighter than W side
- ◆ F658N shows lobes go right down to nucleus

## CORE: NIFS HST COMPARISON



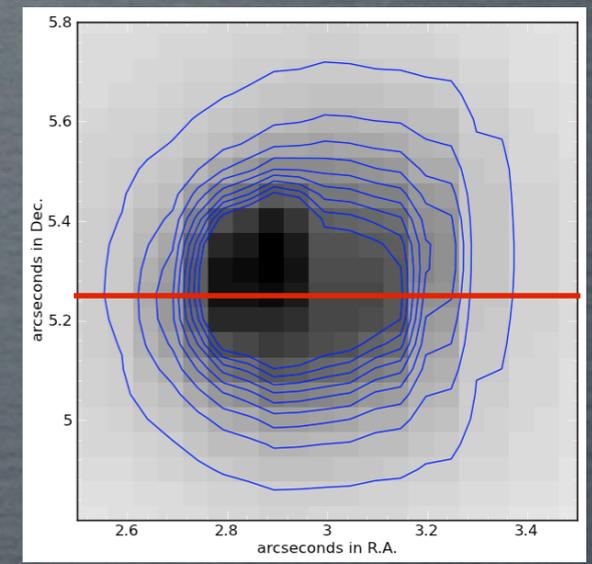
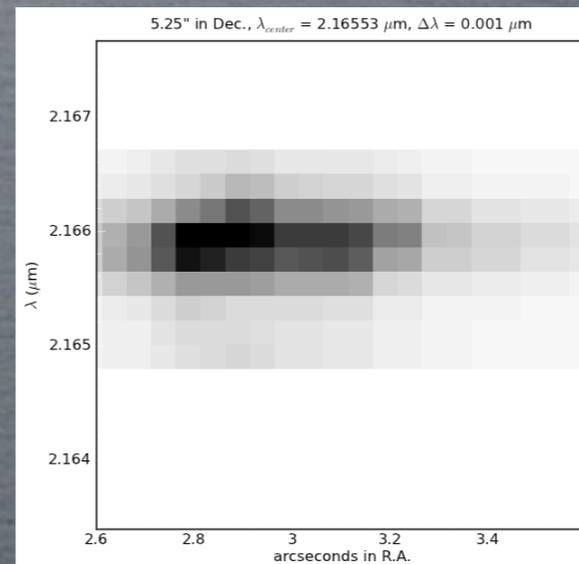
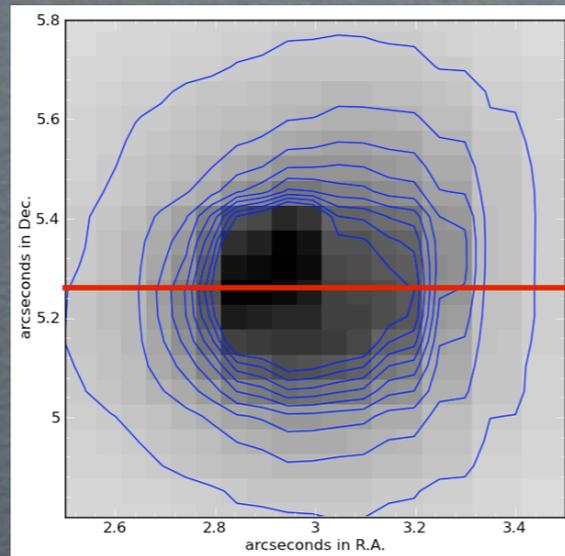
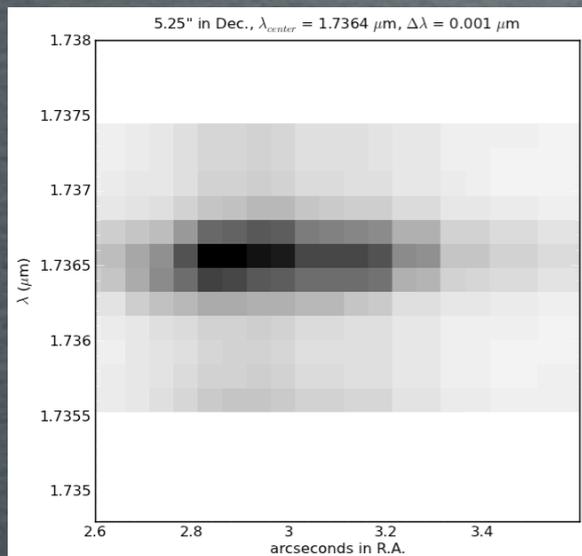
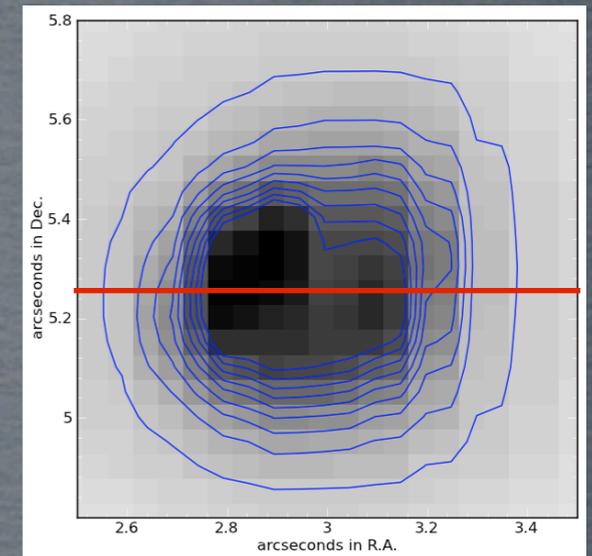
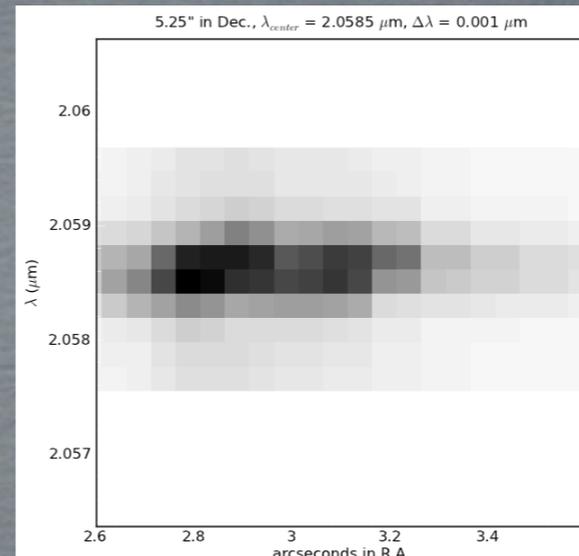
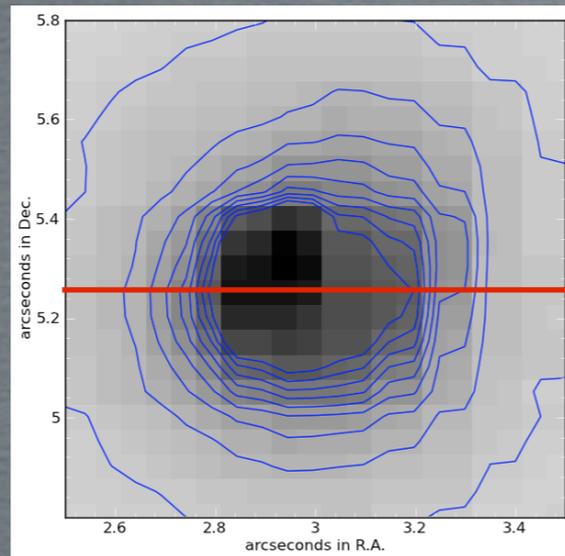
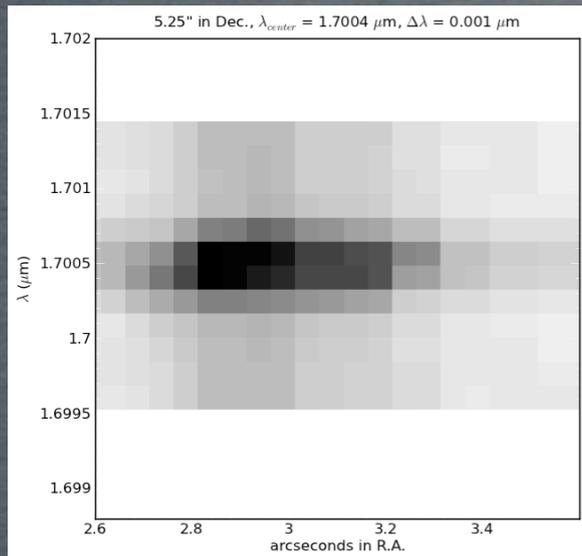
- ◆ F160W HST image overlaid with a NIFS image of the core in the He I ( $2.0585 \mu\text{m}$ ) line at a velocity shift of  $-30 \text{ km/s}$  from the line center

# 1-D CUTS ACROSS NEBULA



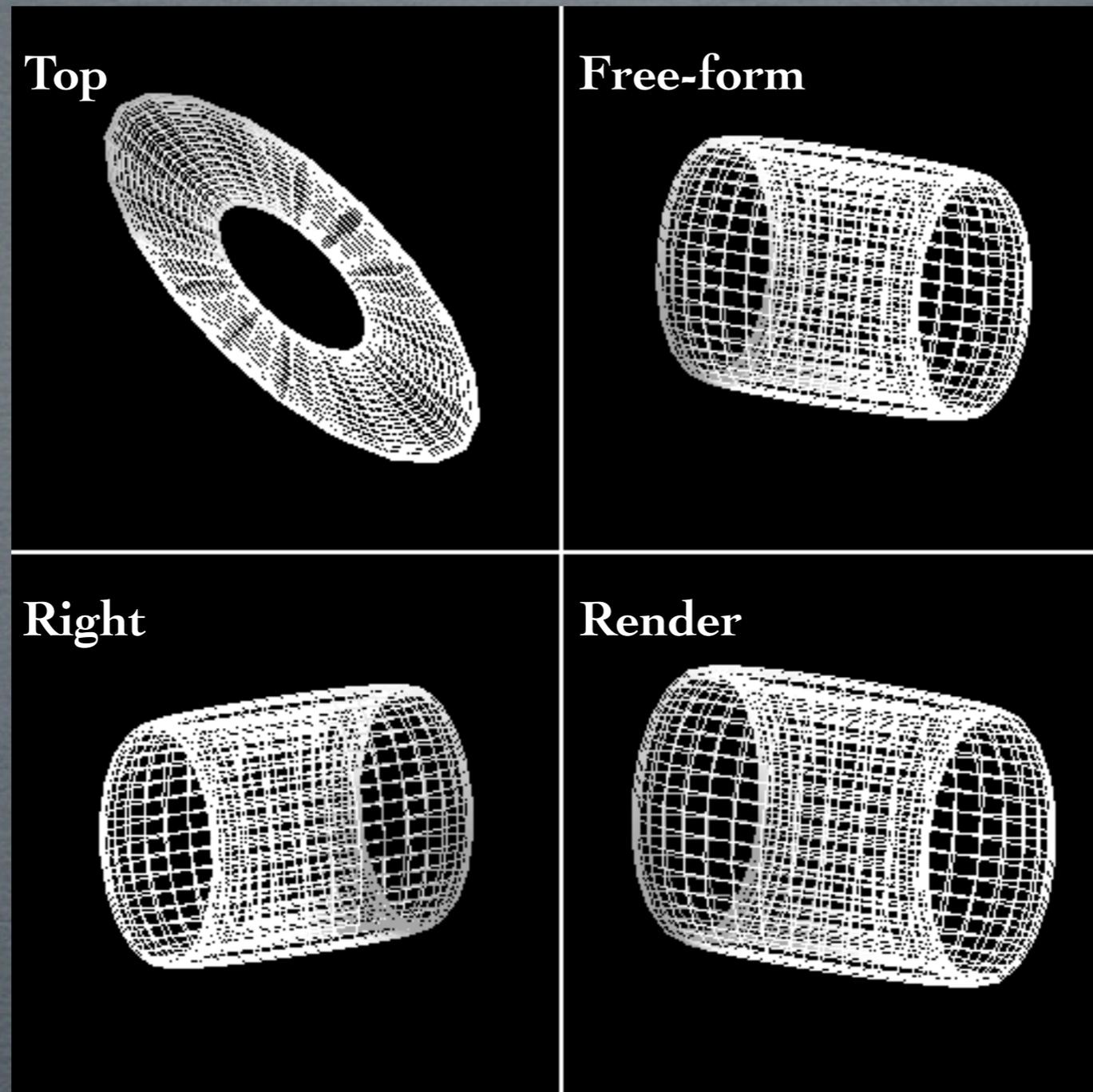
- ◆ Horizontal plots in intensity across core
- ◆ Prominent double peaks in He I (2.0585  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and Br $\gamma$
- ◆ General, downward slope
- ◆ Shift in profiles, left to right, from -90  $\text{km s}^{-1}$  to 90  $\text{km s}^{-1}$

# 2-DIMENSIONAL SPECTRA



◆ Profile shift also evident in 2-d spectra

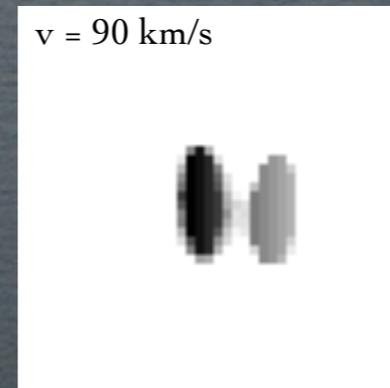
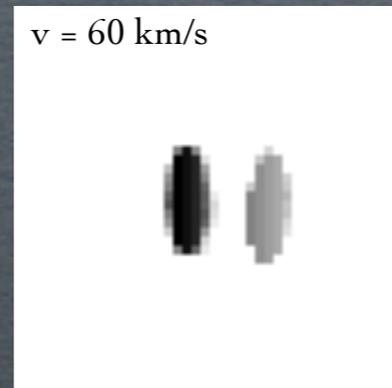
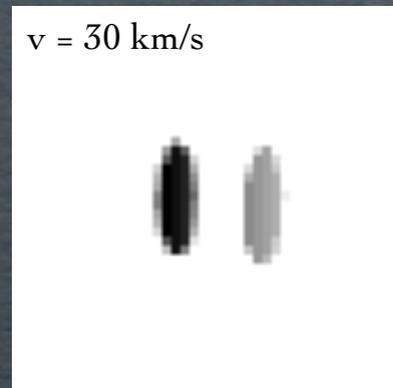
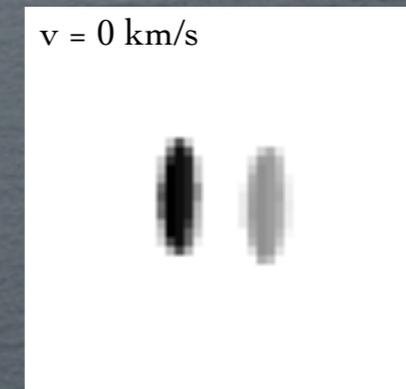
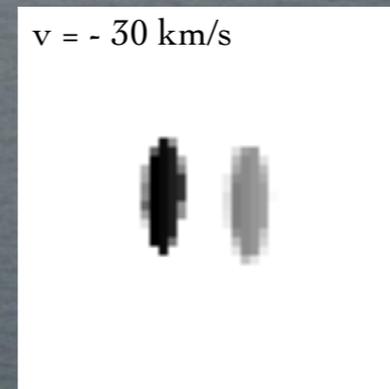
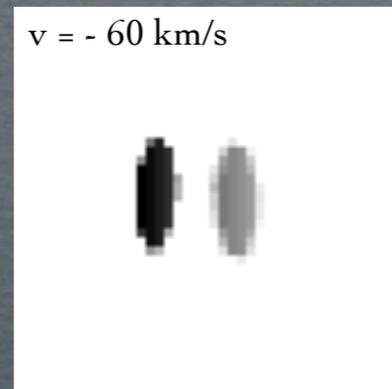
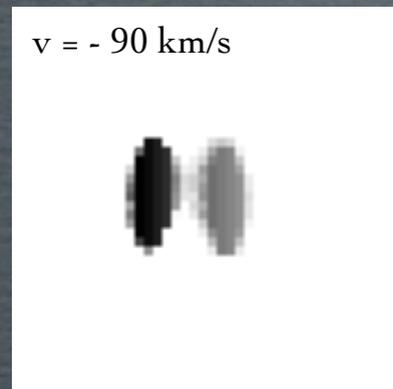
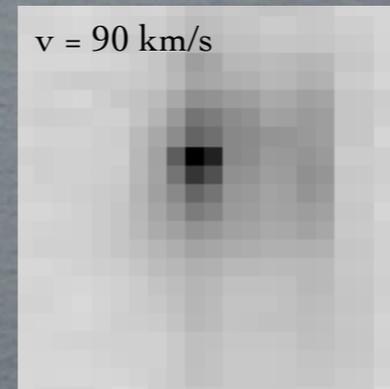
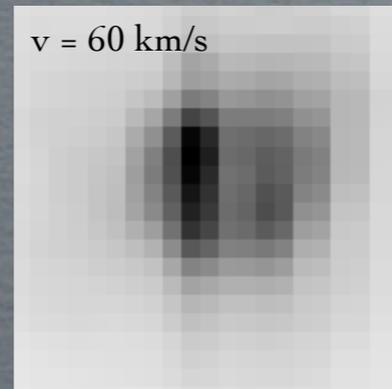
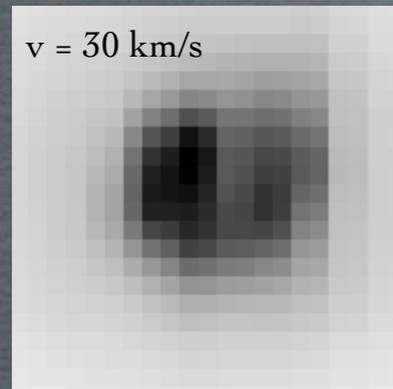
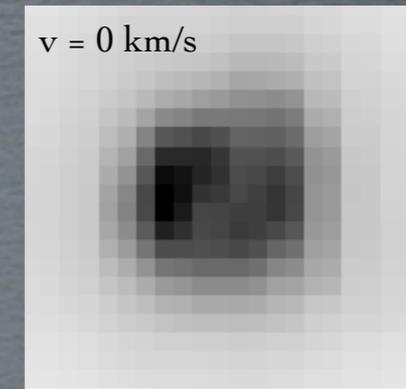
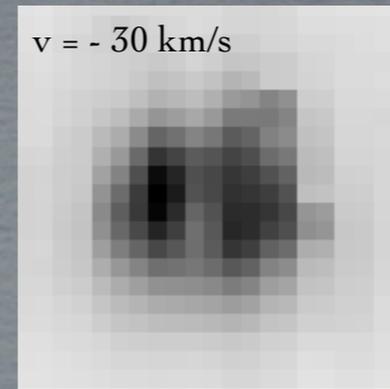
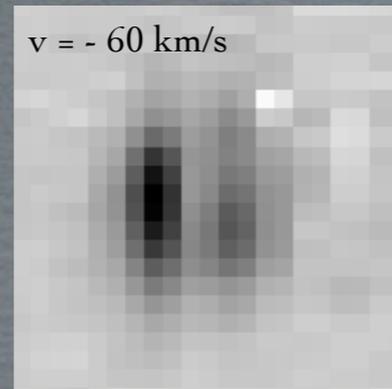
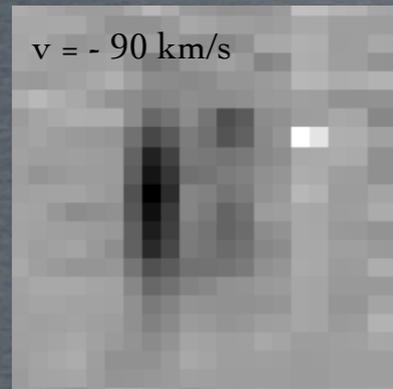
# SHAPE MODEL OF CORE



- ◆ Top, Free-form, and Right views are enlarged to show model more clearly
- ◆ Render matches output by Shape
- ◆ P.A. =  $-5^\circ$ , inclination =  $5^\circ$  toward observer

# SHAPE MODEL OF CORE

He I (2.0585  $\mu\text{m}$ )



# CONCLUSIONS

- ◆ Lobes bright in [Fe II], N lobe red shifted, S lobe blue shifted
- ◆ Core dominated by Br  $\gamma$  and He I (2.0585  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- ◆ Lobes 30 times wider than inner torus
- ◆ Position of walls of inner torus shift with velocity
  - ◆ Modeled as an elongated, tilted, inclined torus

## REFERENCES

- ◆ Bonnarel, F., Fernique, P., Bienaymé, O., et al. 2000, *A&AS*, 143, 33
- ◆ Hora, J. L., & Latter, W. B. 1996, *ApJ*, 461, 288
- ◆ Vaytet, N M. H., Rushton, A. P., Lloyd, M., Lopez, J. A., Meaburn, J., O'Brien, T. J., Mitchell, D. L., & Pollacco, D. 2009, *MNRAS*, 398, 385