

Why Build Stellar Interferometers?

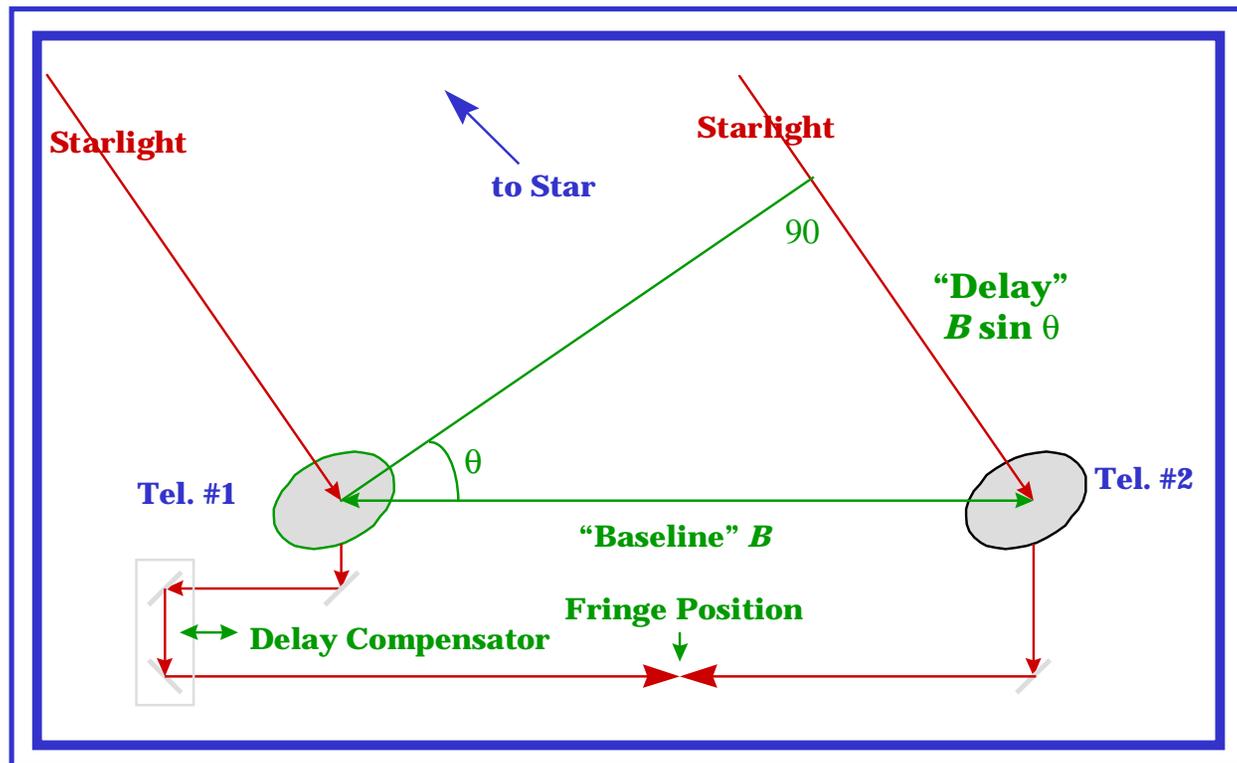
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CHARA, Georgia State University

Because they are there!?

Challenge & Opportunity



“Simple” Long-Baseline Interferometer



Current Ground-Based Interferometers

Name	Institution	Site	Number of Elements	Element Aperture (cm)	Max. Baseline (m)	Operating Wavelength (microns)	Operating Status
GI2T	CERGA	Calern	2	150	35	0.4 - 0.8 & >1.2	since 1985
COAST	Cambridge U	Cambridge	4	40	100	0.4 - 0.95 & 2.2	since 1991
SUSI	Sydney U	Narrabri	13	14	640	0.4 - 0.66	since 1991
IOTA	CfA	Mt. Hopkins	3	45	38	0.5 - 2.2	since 1993
ISI	Berkeley U	Mt. Wilson	3	165	30(+)	10	since 1990
NPOI	USNO/NRL	Anderson Mesa	6	60	435	0.45 - 0.85	since 1995
PTI	JPL/Caltech	Mt. Palomar	2	40	110	1.5 - 2.4	since 1995
CHARA	Georgia St. U	Mt. Wilson	6	100	350	0.45 - 2.4	initial 1999
Keck	CARA	Mauna Kea	2(4)	1,000(150)	165	2.2 - 10	initial 2001?
VLTI	ESO	Cerro Paranal	4(3)	840(250)	200	0.45-12	initial ??

Challenges

- Interferometers are Complex & nested Systems

Numerous sophisticated subsystems

Siderostats/Telescopes

Delay Lines

Beam Combiners

Alignment and Metrology

All working together!

Lots of really cool hardware!

- Require New Tools & Algorithms

Scheduling

Archiving

Imaging

Challenges (Cont.)

- Science

What is optimal?

What is realistic?

Over heightened expectations?

Get theorists involved

Develop collaborations

- Funding

Still regarded as a developmental area

Specialized near-term science (no galaxy stuff!)

Patience & perseverance

Opportunities

- Wonderful Resolution

1,000 mas - classical imaging

50 mas - adaptive optics

10 mas - HST

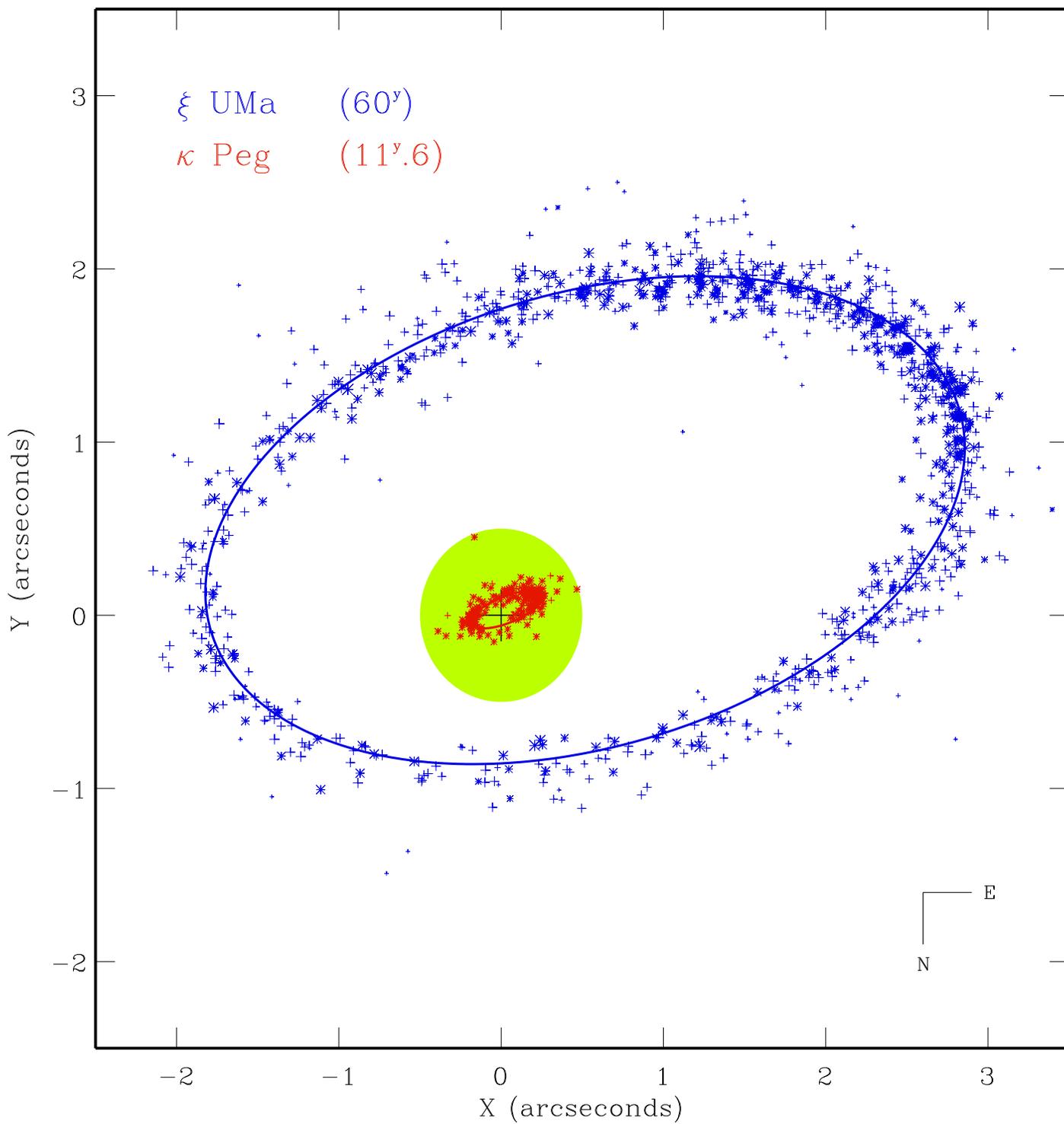
0.1 mas - SUSI

2 orders gain over HST (but very narrow field)

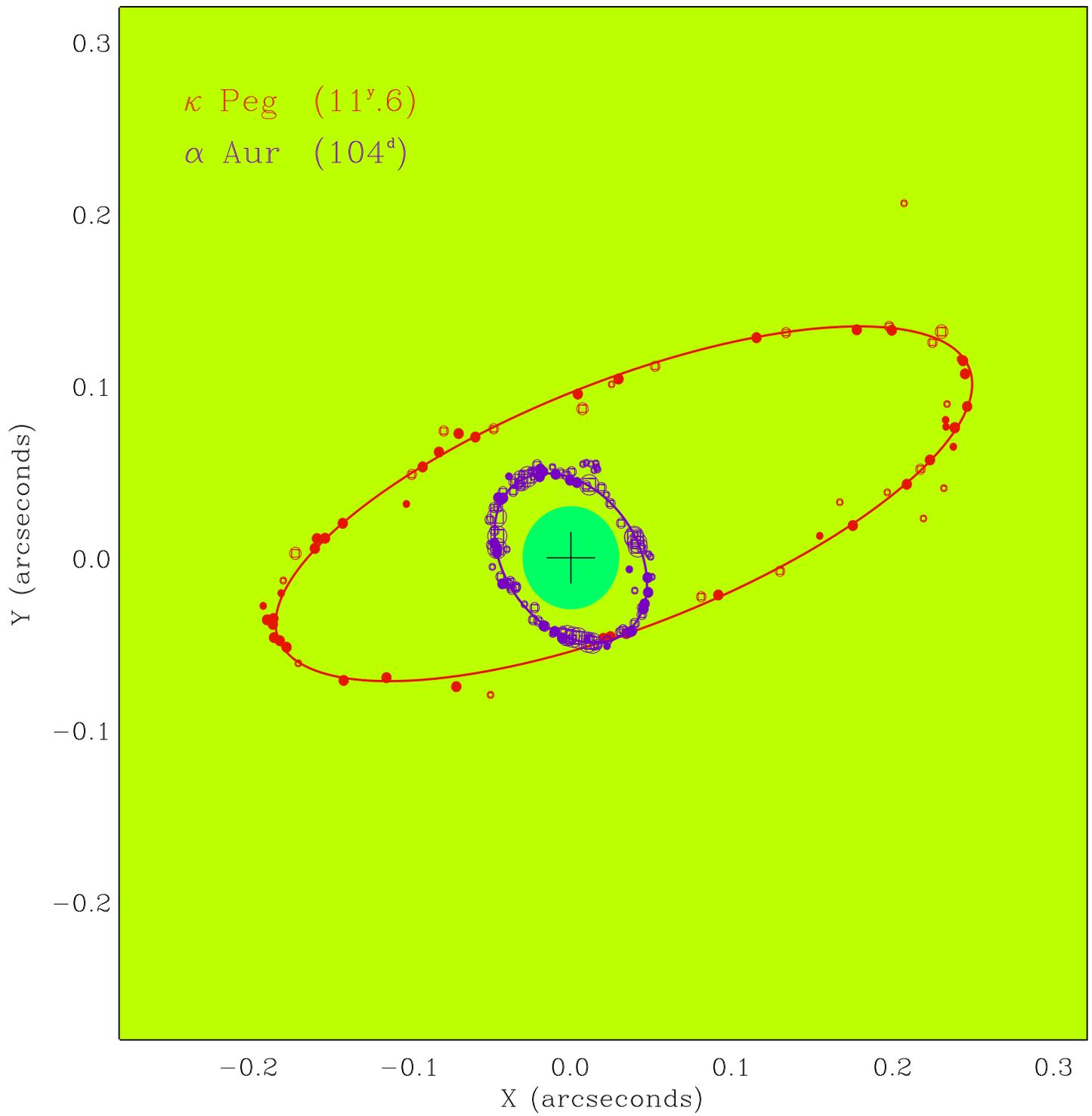
- Access to New Science

Resolution & Accuracy

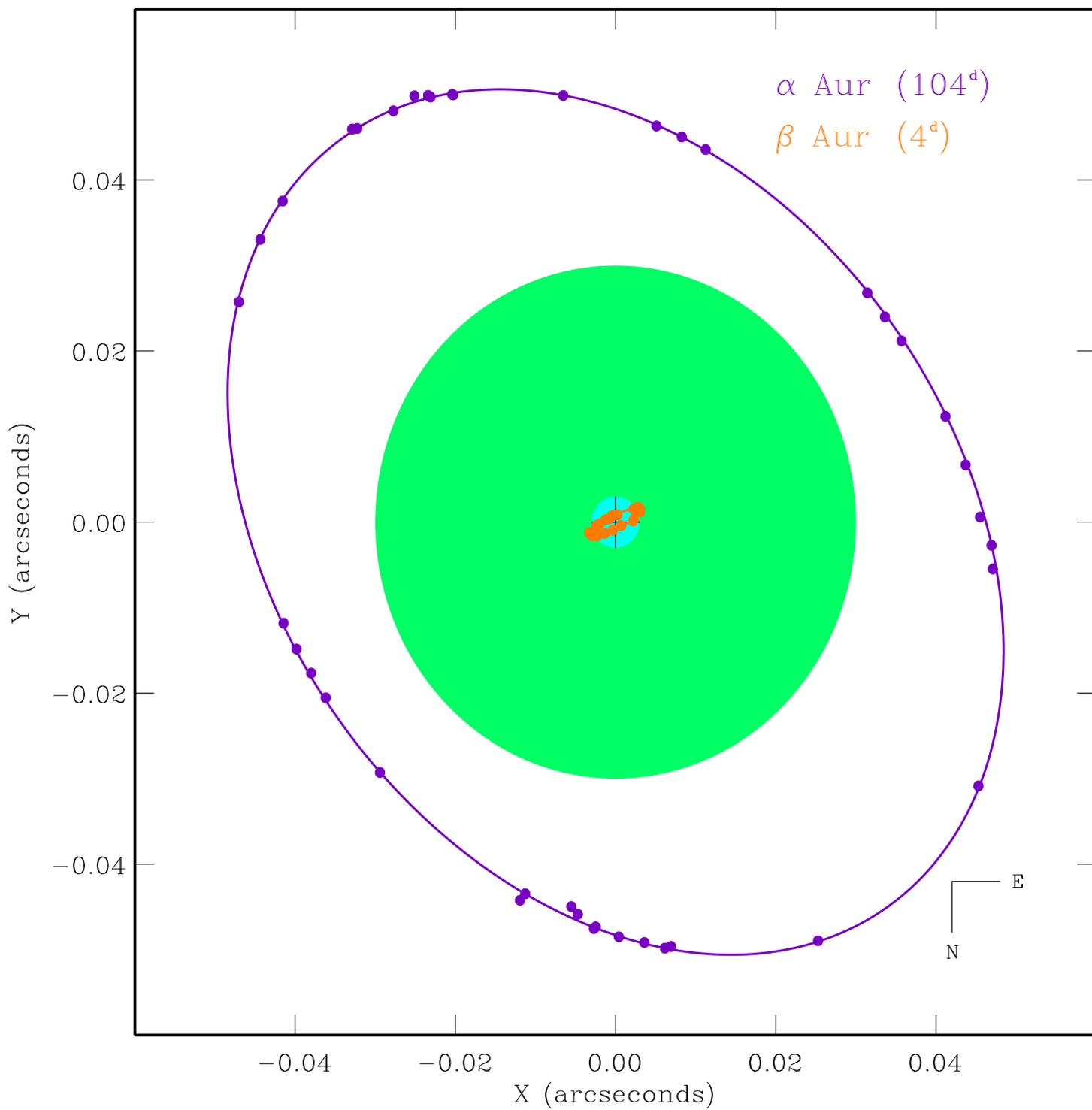
Visual Binaries



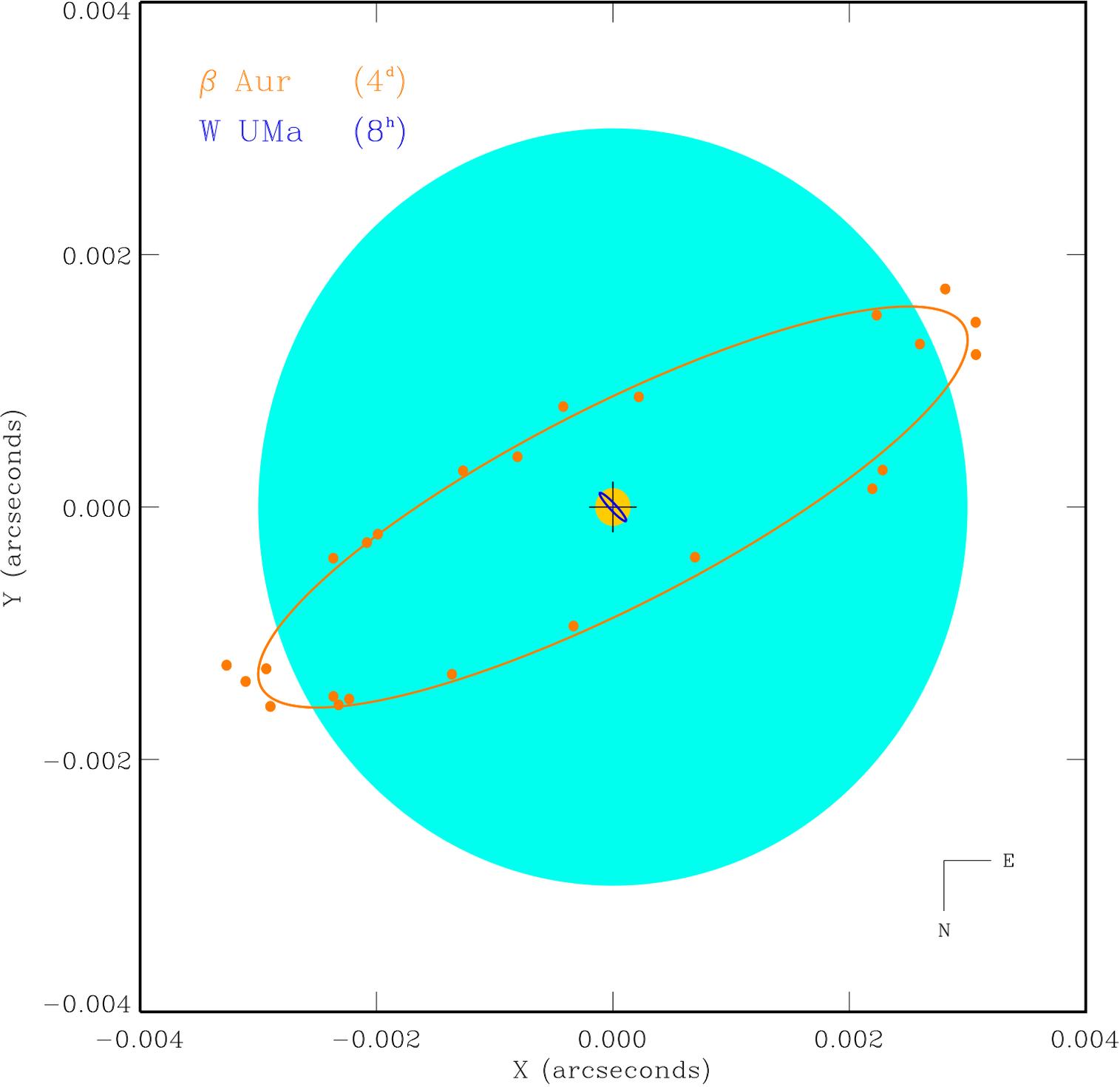
Speckle Binaries



Mark III Binaries



CHARA Array Binaries



Opportunities (Cont.)

Current Projects are Stepping Stones to an OVLA

Prerequisites

Significant science must be forthcoming

Imaging must be demonstrated

Partnerships must be established

More black-belt interferometrists needed

May be built in the 2010 decade

“History has taught us that whenever a new technique enters a new realm of observational phase space, the most striking and productive results tend to those not anticipated by even the most prescient thinkers”

- Daniel Popper, 1990

Interferometry Science

Most Favorable Areas

- Single Stars

Effective Temperatures & Fluxes

Young Stars' Structure & Morphology

Stellar Surface Features

Novae/Supernovae

- Binary & Multiple Stars

Resolved Spectroscopic Binaries

Stellar Masses and Luminosities

Distance Calibrations

Radii of Components

Detection of Low-Mass Companions

- Astrometry

Ground (NPOI) & Space (SIM)

Nice Example of a Revolution

Resolved Spectroscopic Binaries

- Double-Lined Binaries

Spectroscopy gives mass ratio & $asini$

Interferometry gives a and i

Together yield masses & distances

~200 DSB's have $a'' > 1$ mas

- Single-Lined Binaries

Accurate parallaxes give individual masses

Hipparcos & SIM

- 70% of SB's are Resolvable

Interferometry Science

Other Areas

- Single Stars

- Limb Darkening
- Linear Diameters
- Star Formation Phenomena & Dynamics
- Pre-Main Sequence Objects
- Absolute Rotation
- Flare Star Phenomena
- Cepheid P-L Calibration
- Mira Pulsations
- P-Mode Oscillations
- Hot Star Phenomena (shells, winds, etc.)
- Cool Star Shells

- Binary & Multiple Stars

- Duplicity Surveys
- Close Binary Phenomena

- Star Clusters

- Proper Motions
- Duplicity Surveys

- Extragalactic

- Binaries in Magellanic Clouds
- AGN Structure

- Solar System

- Planetary Satellites
- Minor Planets & Comets
- Solar Surface

- Extrasolar Planets

- *Astrometric Detection*

Interferometry Science

Other Areas (Cont.)

- You'll Think of Something (*Get the theorists involved!*)

Remember Dan Popper's Words!

Interferometry Science

In Perspective

- Presently Sensitivity Limited
Low Throughput is Inevitable
Adaptive Optics May Help
- Stellar Stellar Science
- Little or No Extragalactic Science