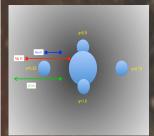
# The Chandra Delta Ori Large Project: Occultation Measurements Of The Shocked Gas In The Nearest Eclipsing O-Star Binary

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#### Introduction

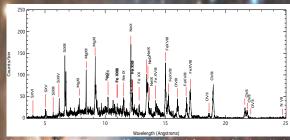
Delta Ori is the nearest massive, single-lined eclipsing binary (O9.5 II + B0.5III). As such it serves as a fundamental calibrator of the mass-radius-luminosity relation in the upper HR diagram. It is also the only eclipsing O-type binary system which is bright enough to be observable with the CHANDRA gratings in a reasonable exposure. Studies of resolved X-ray line complexes provide tracers of wind mass loss rate and clumpiness; occultation by the X-ray dark companion of the line emitting region can provide direct spatial information on the location of the X-ray emitting gas produced by shocks embedded in the wind of the primary star. We obtained phase-resolved spectra with Chandra in order to determine the level of phase-dependent vs. secular variability in the shocked wind. Along with the Chandra observations we obtained simultaneous photometry from space with the Canadian MOST satellite to help understand the relation between X-ray and photospheric variability.

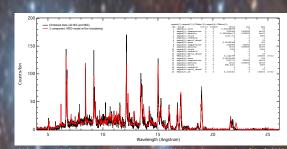
Schematic of the orbit of the secondary star ar	ound
the primary in Delta Ori. The bars show the es	stimate
of the formation regions of Ne IX. Mg XI and C	VIII
of the formation regions of the fx, mg xf and C	VII
from Miller et al. (2002 Ap.I. 577, 951)	

Chandra VLP Observing Log					
ObsID	14567	14568	14569	14570	
Date Start	2012-12-19T16:54	2012-12-27T03:53	2012-12-22T06:06	2012-12-24T13:14	
Phase Start	396.604	397.905	397.049	397.450	
Date End	2012-12-21T01:48	2012-12-28T14:50	2012-12-23T16:12	2012-12-26T00:23	
Phase End	396.844	398.159	397.297	397.705	
Duration (Days)	1.34	1.46	1.42	1.46	
Exposure (ksec)	115	122	119.3	122.5	

2.2 0.2 3.38 3.76 10<sup>-6</sup> 10<sup>-7</sup> 2000 1500 05 5.752436

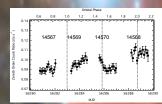
## The Delta Ori HETGS spectrum:



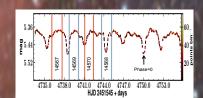


left: combined 478 lesse-HETG spectrum of Delta Ori. right: simple 2 component fit to the combined spectrum, which recovers the line spectrum and continuum and which shows the suppression of the forbilines of OVI and Ne IV.

## X-ray and Optical Variability



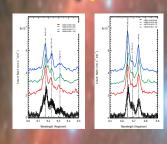
Chandra Zeroth-Order X-ray lightcurve (4-30 Angstroms



MOST lightcurve (3500-7000 Angstroms, courtesy MOST team)
The vertical lines show the timing of the Chandra observations

- •Unusually large variations in the Xray lightcurve
- Significant non-phase-locked photometric variations: pulsations?

#### He-like Lines: Mg XL and Si XIII



## **Summary**

In December 2012 Delta Ori was observed by Chandra using the HETGS for a total of 478 ksec spanning an entire orbital cycle. Simultaneous photometric data with MOST was obtained, along with optical spectra by the Convento group. These observations show **changes** in the optical and X-ray photometry and X-ray emission line spectrum which are not strictly phase-locked, along with phase-locked variabilty.

See Poster by Nichols et al. (Session II #40) for a summary of the variability analysis.

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### H-like Lines: Ne X and O VIII

