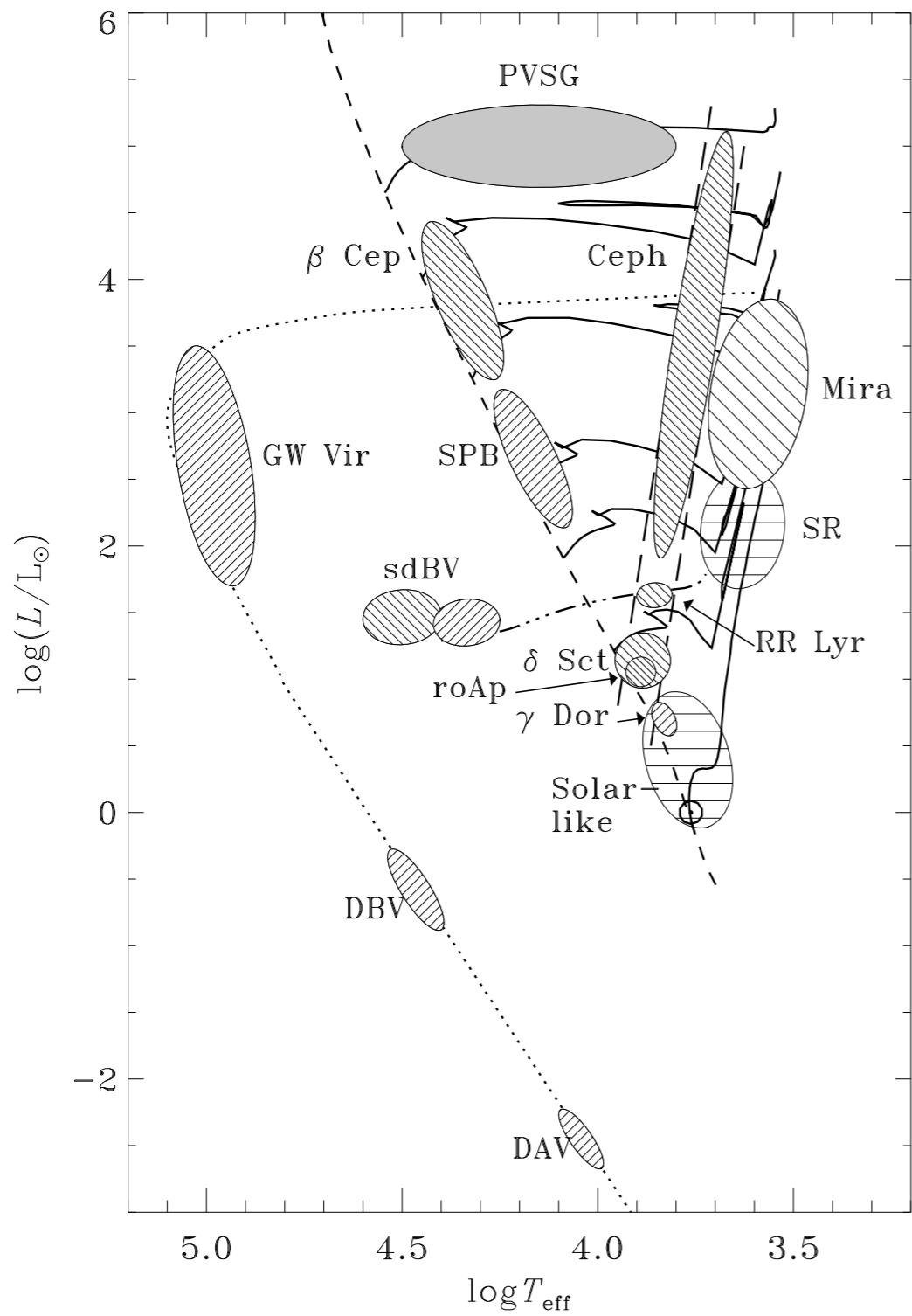


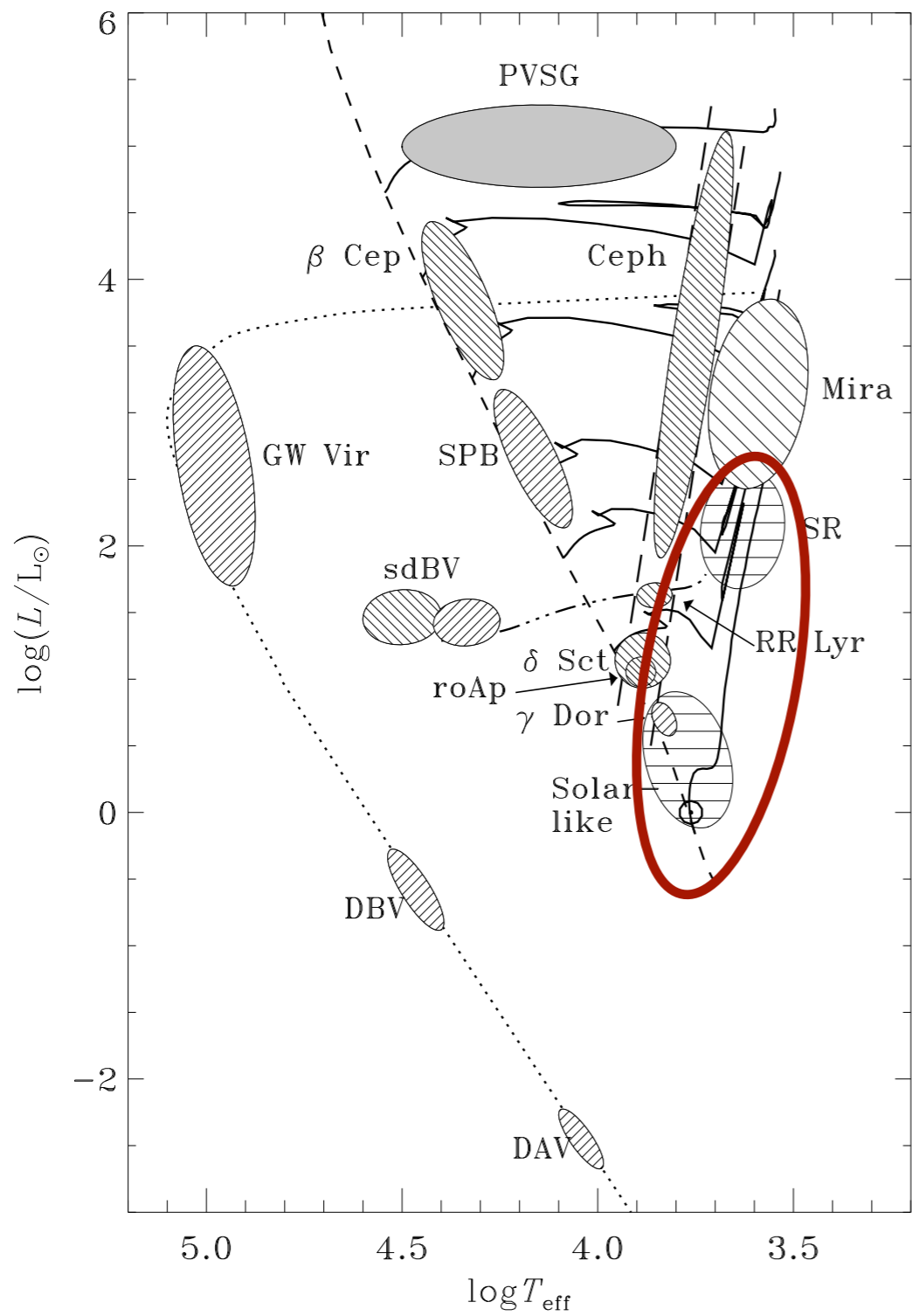
# ENSEMBLE ASTEROSEISMOLOGY SCALING LAWS

Josefina Montalbán



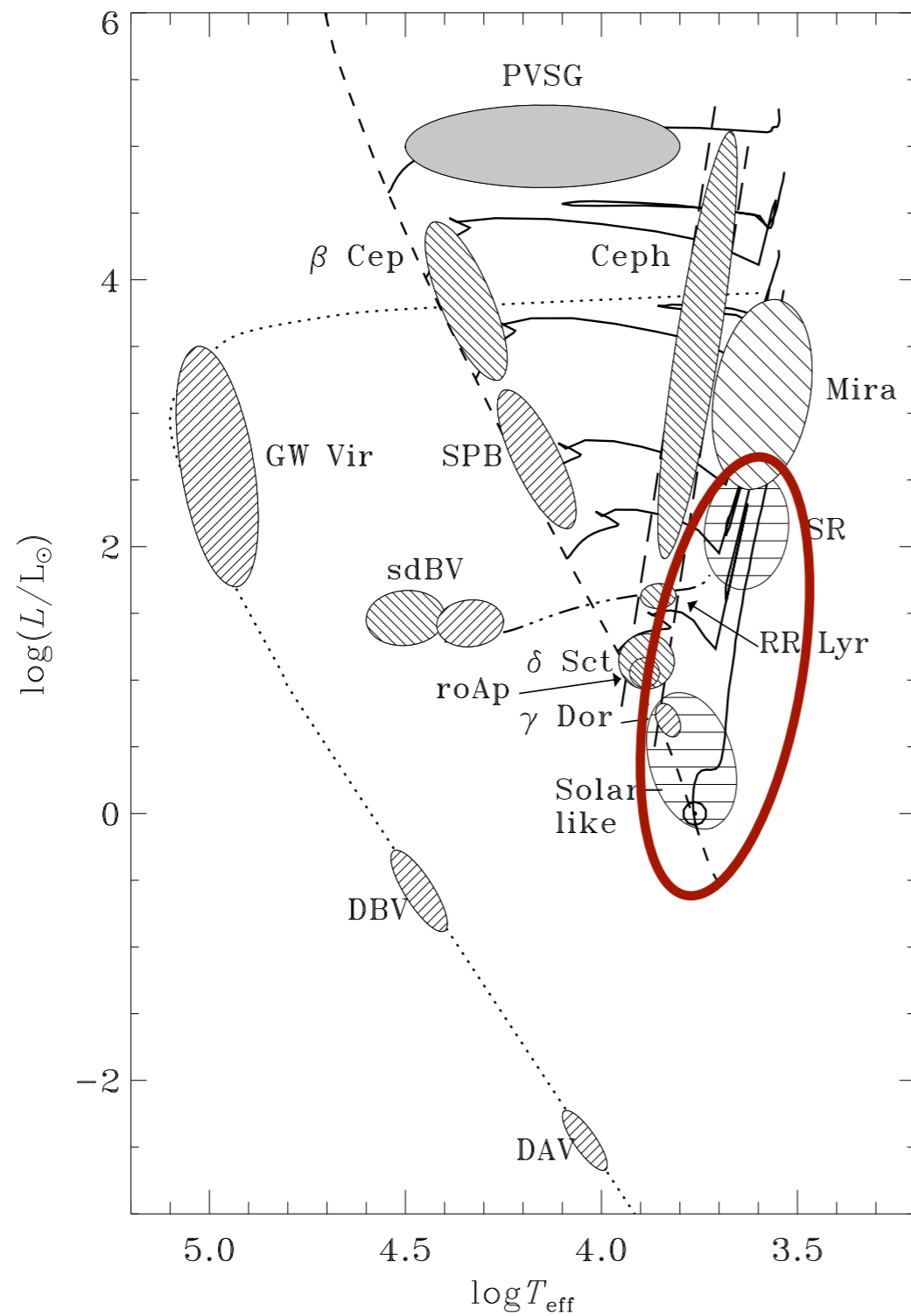


credit Christensen-Dalsgaard



credit Christensen-Dalsgaard

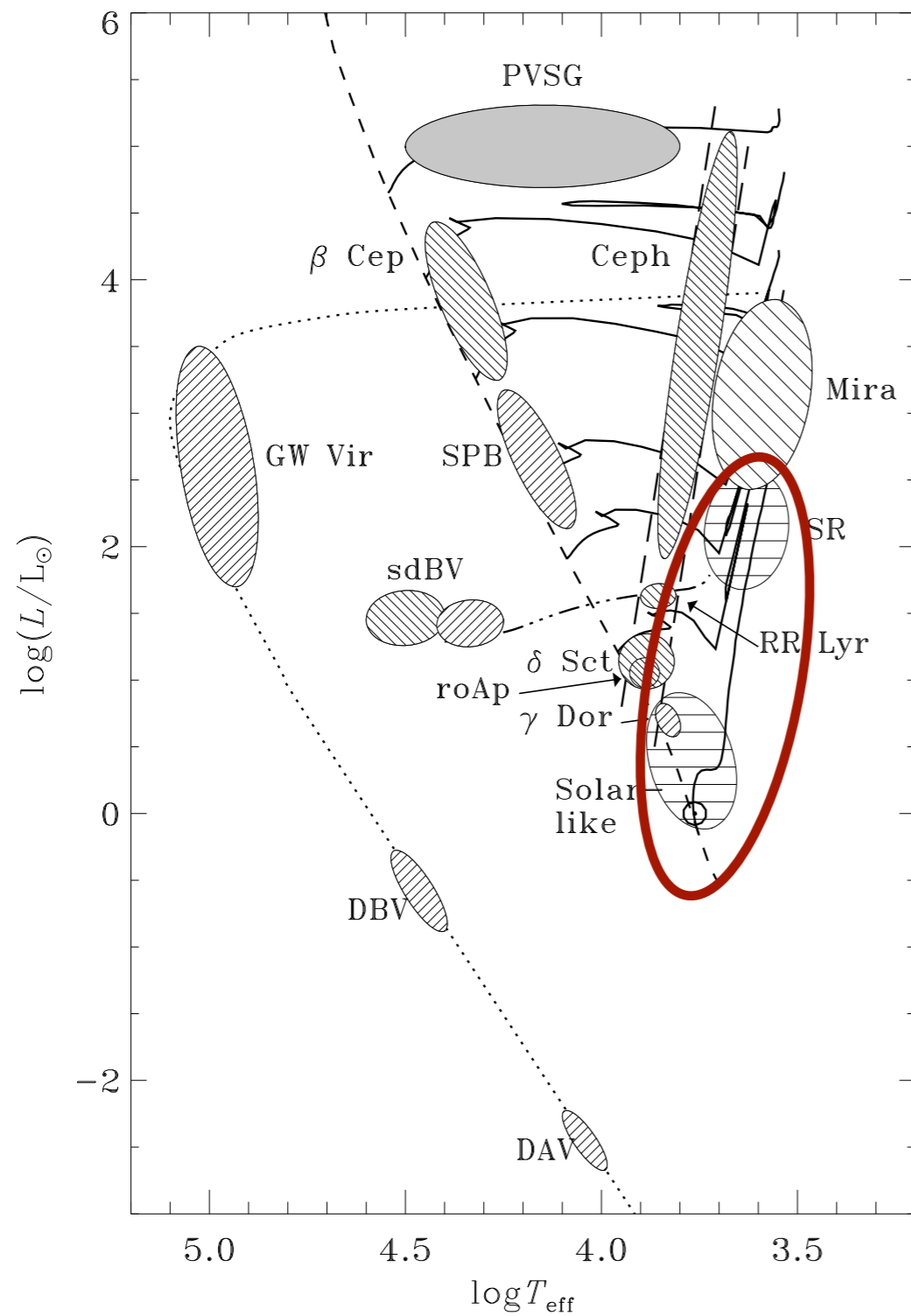
# Solar-like oscillations



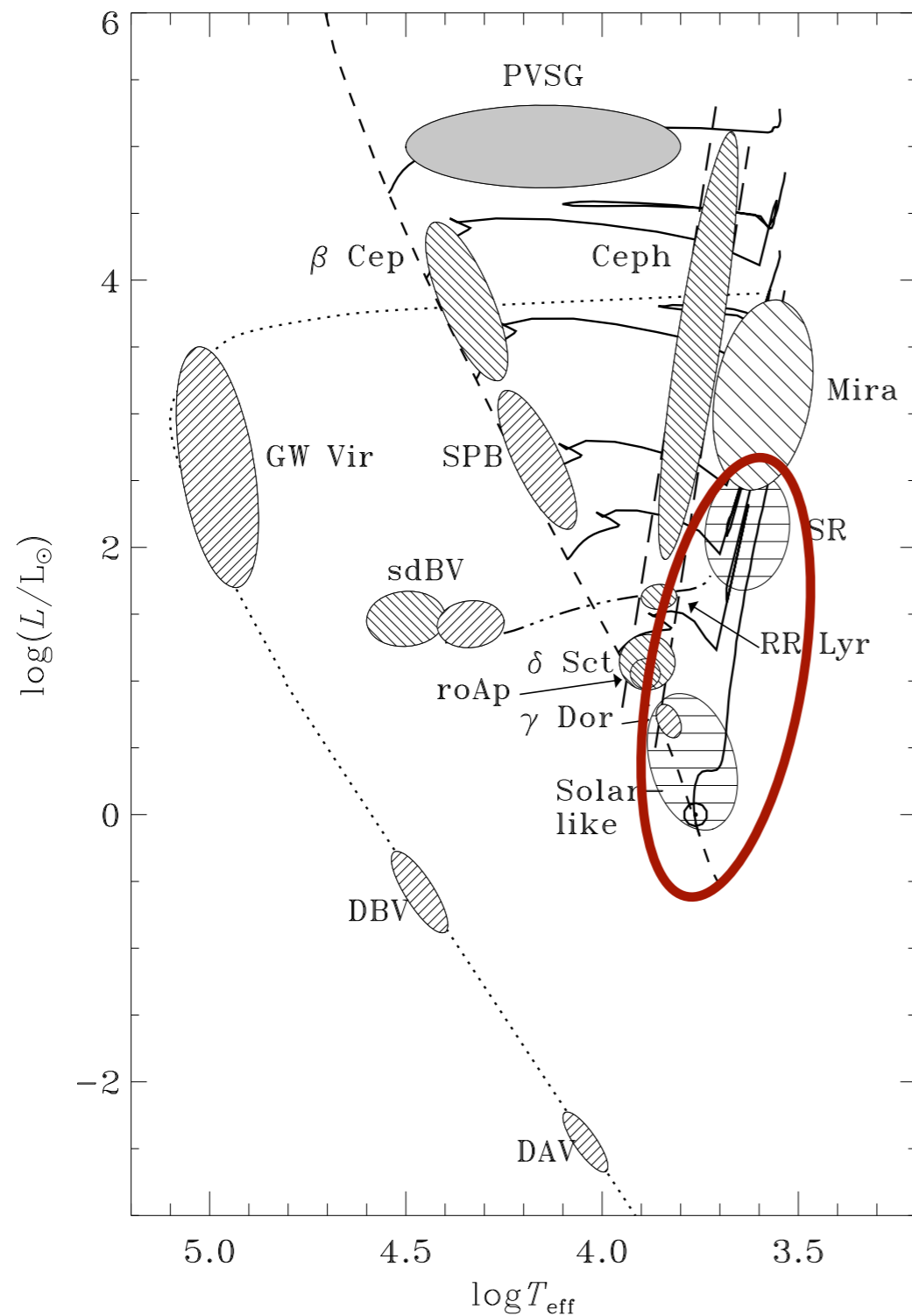
credit Christensen-Dalsgaard

# Solar-like oscillations

- periods: minutes to hours

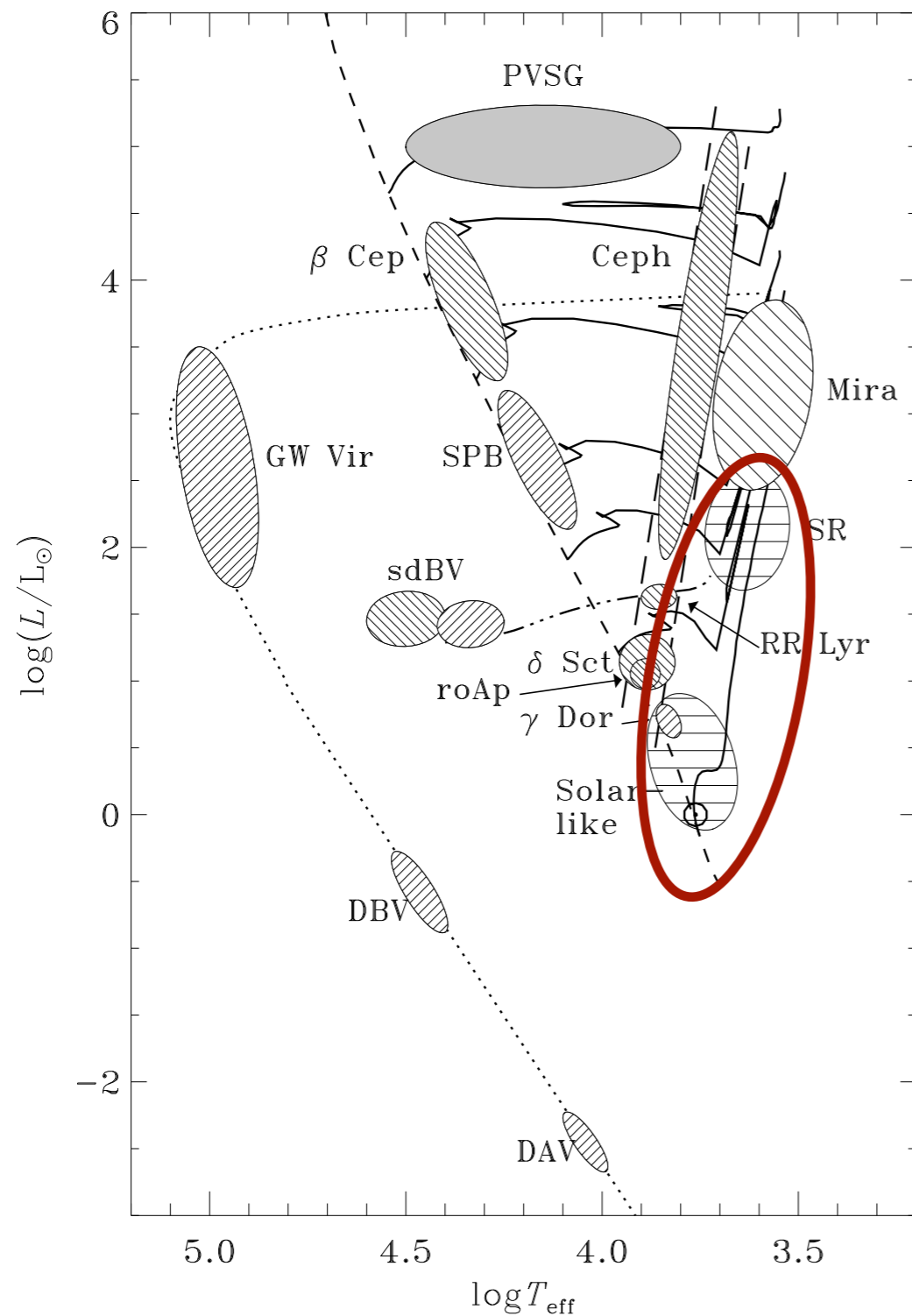


# Solar-like oscillations



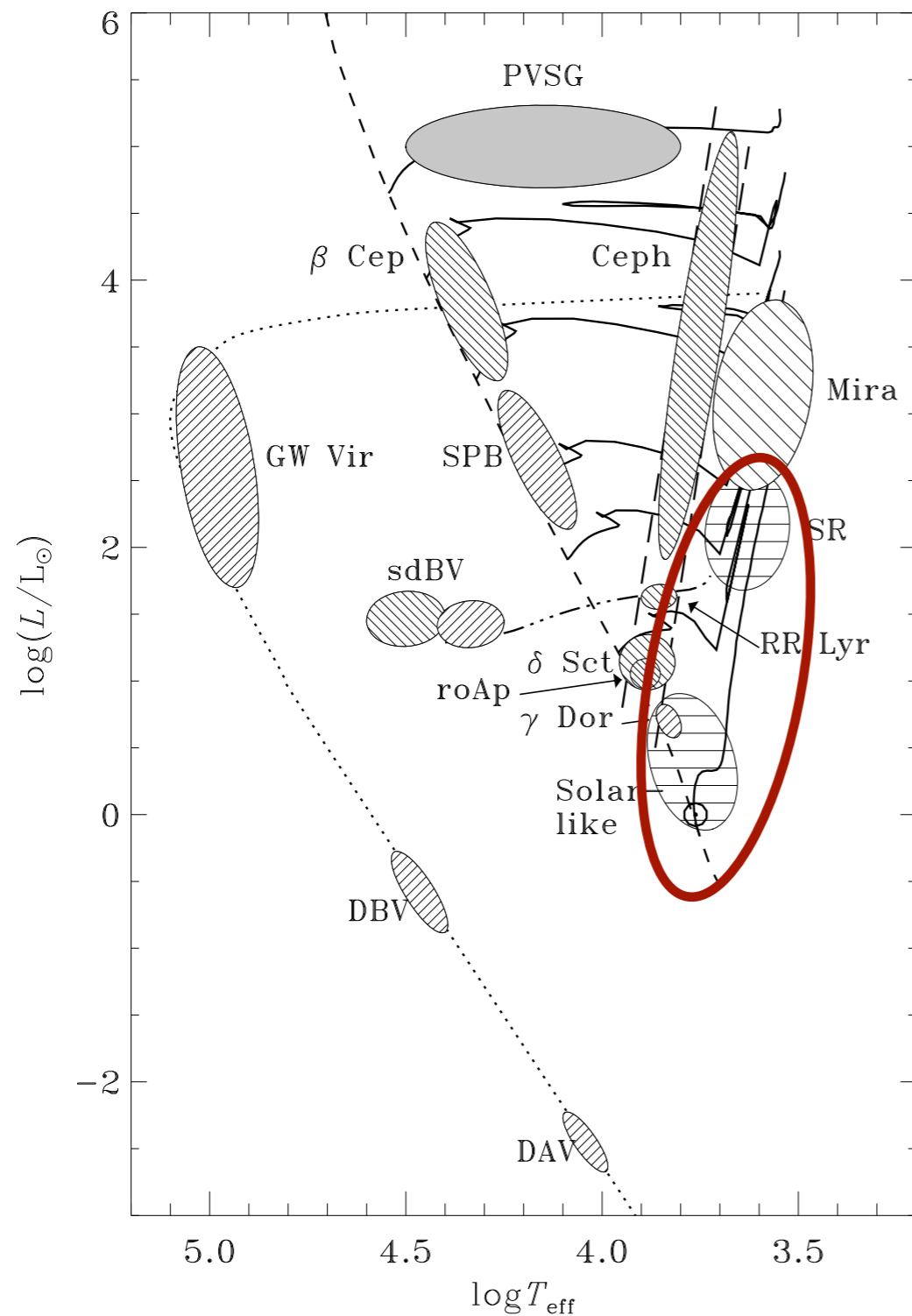
- periods: minutes to hours
- intrinsically damped, externally forced by turbulent convection

# Solar-like oscillations



- periods: minutes to hours
- intrinsically damped, externally forced by turbulent convection
- amplitudes: ppm-tens of ppm

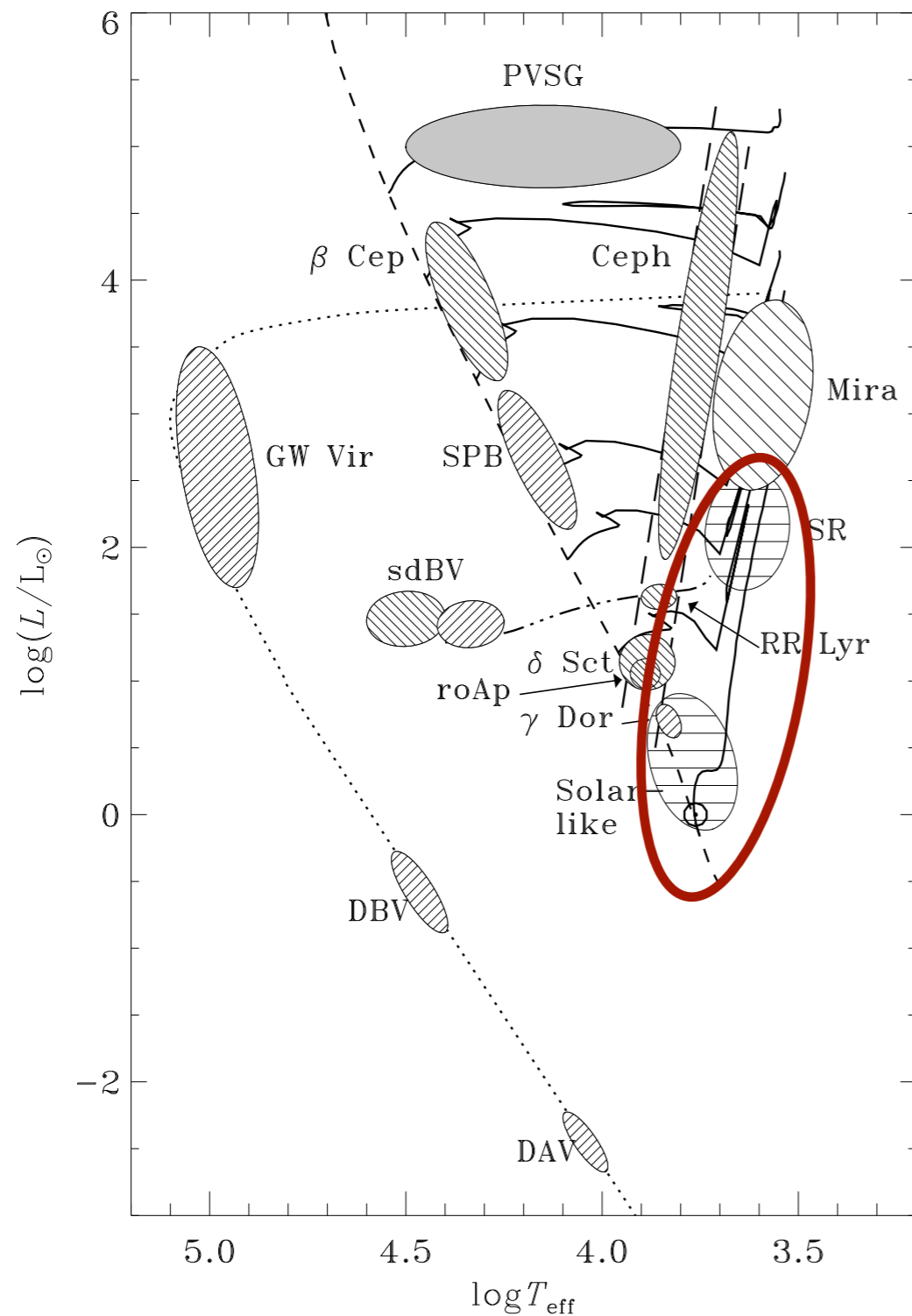
# Solar-like oscillations



- periods: minutes to hours
- intrinsically damped, externally forced by turbulent convection
- amplitudes: ppm-tens of ppm
- acoustic modes: radial and non-radial

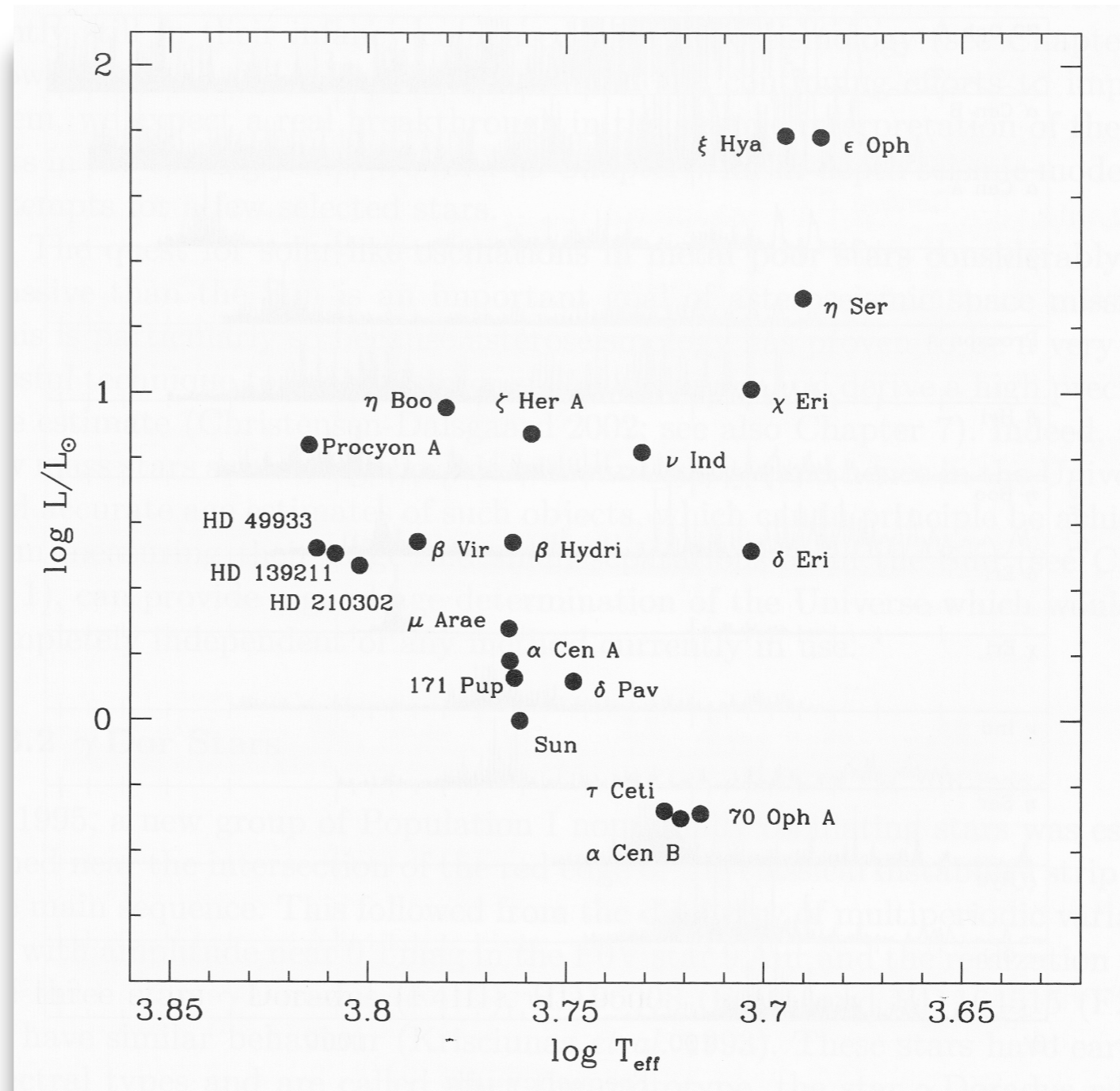


# Solar-like oscillations



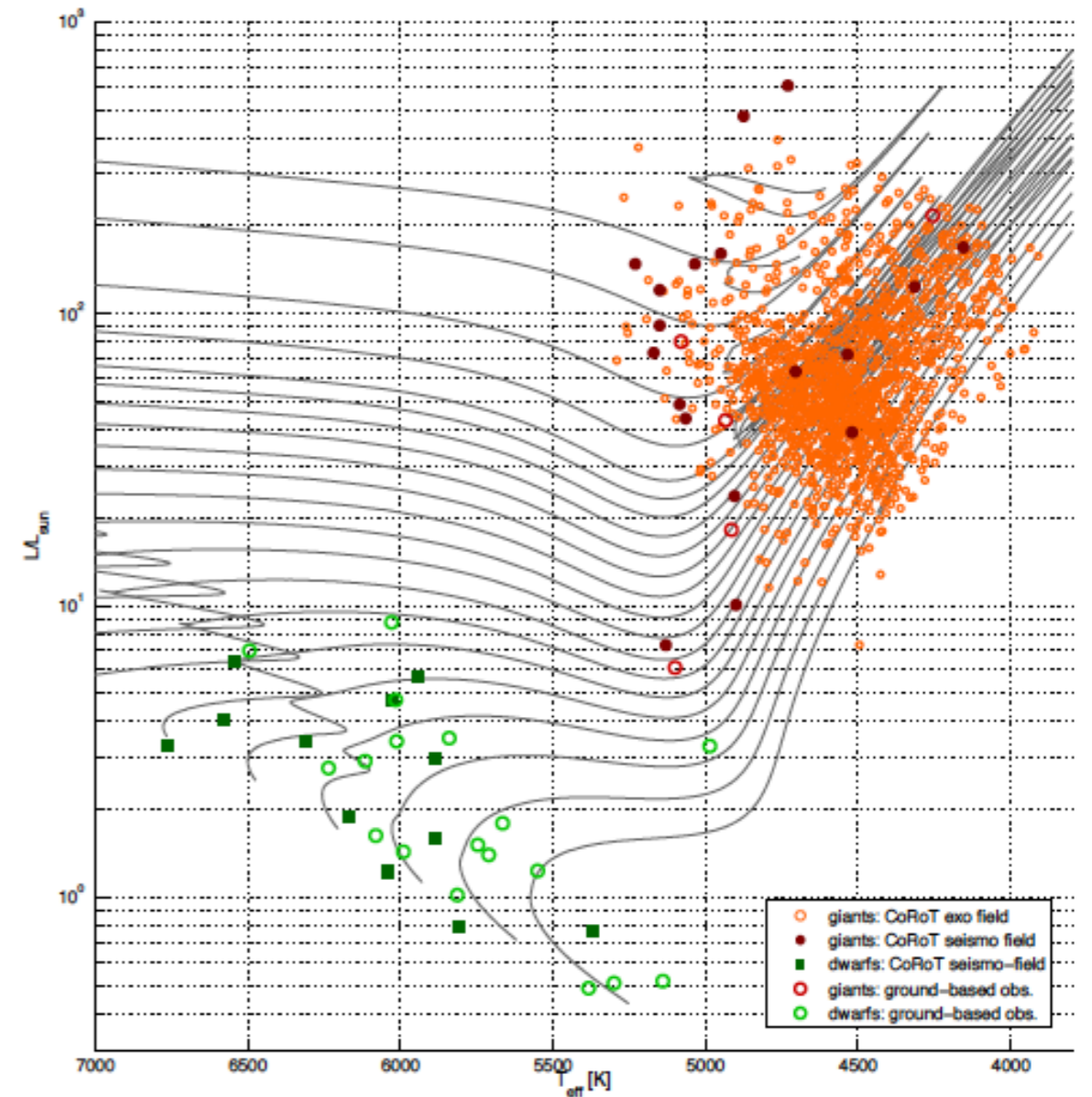
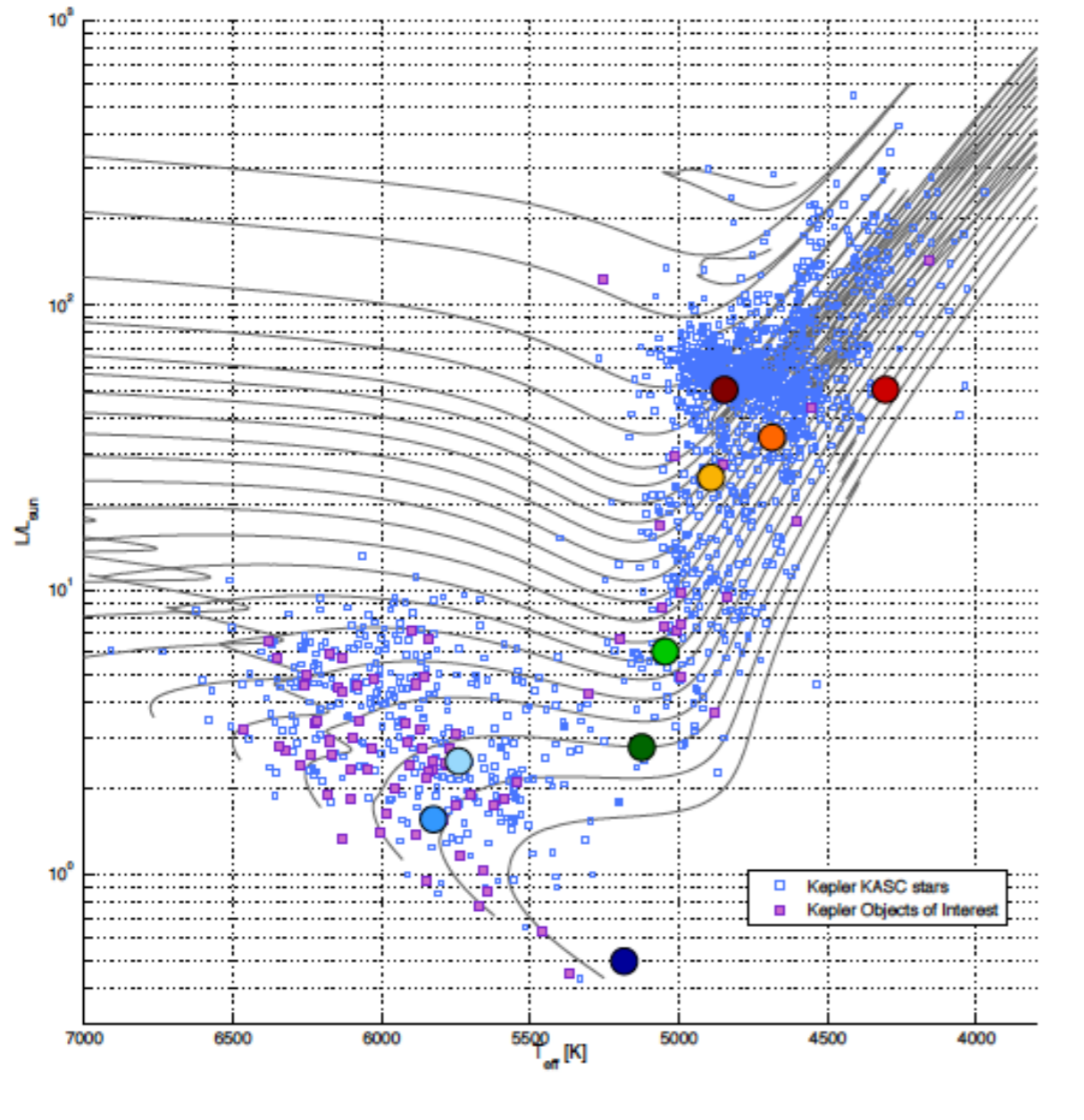
- periods: minutes to hours
- intrinsically damped, externally forced by turbulent convection
- amplitudes: ppm-tens of ppm
- acoustic modes:  
radial and non-radial
- in subgiants/giants:  
g-p mixed modes

# HRD OF SOLAR-LIKE PULSATORS BEFORE COROT & KEPLER



Straka et al. 2006, Carrier et al. 2005, Guenther 2004, Kjeldsen et al. 2003, Di Mauro et al 2002, Christensen-Dalsgaard et al. 1995, Kjeldsen et al 1995, Provost et al. 2006, Claudi et al. 2005, Eggenberger et al. 2004, Martic et al. 2004, Eggenberger&Carrier 2006, Bedding et al. 2006, Carrier&Eggenberger 2006, Bouchy et al. 2005, Bazot et al. 2005, Bedding et al. 2001 Carrier & Bouchy 2001,2, ...

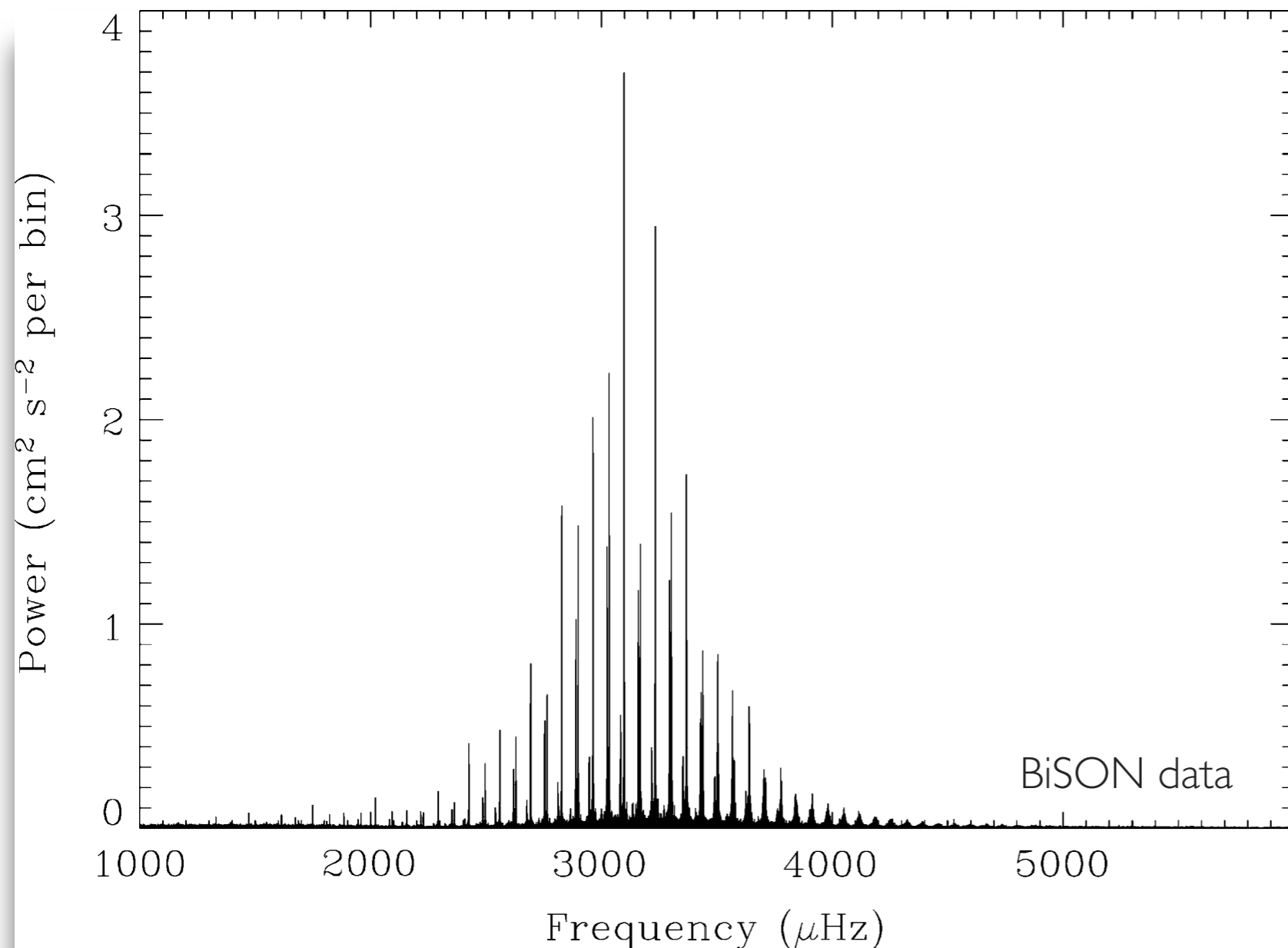
Kepler: ~500 dwarfs & subgiants  
 14000 giants  
 giants in 4 clusters



CoRoT: a few bright solar-like pulsators in the seismofield  
 ~20000 giants in the exo-field  
 4 giants in NGC6633

# SOLAR-LIKE PULSATIONS

radial modes



comb-like spectrum

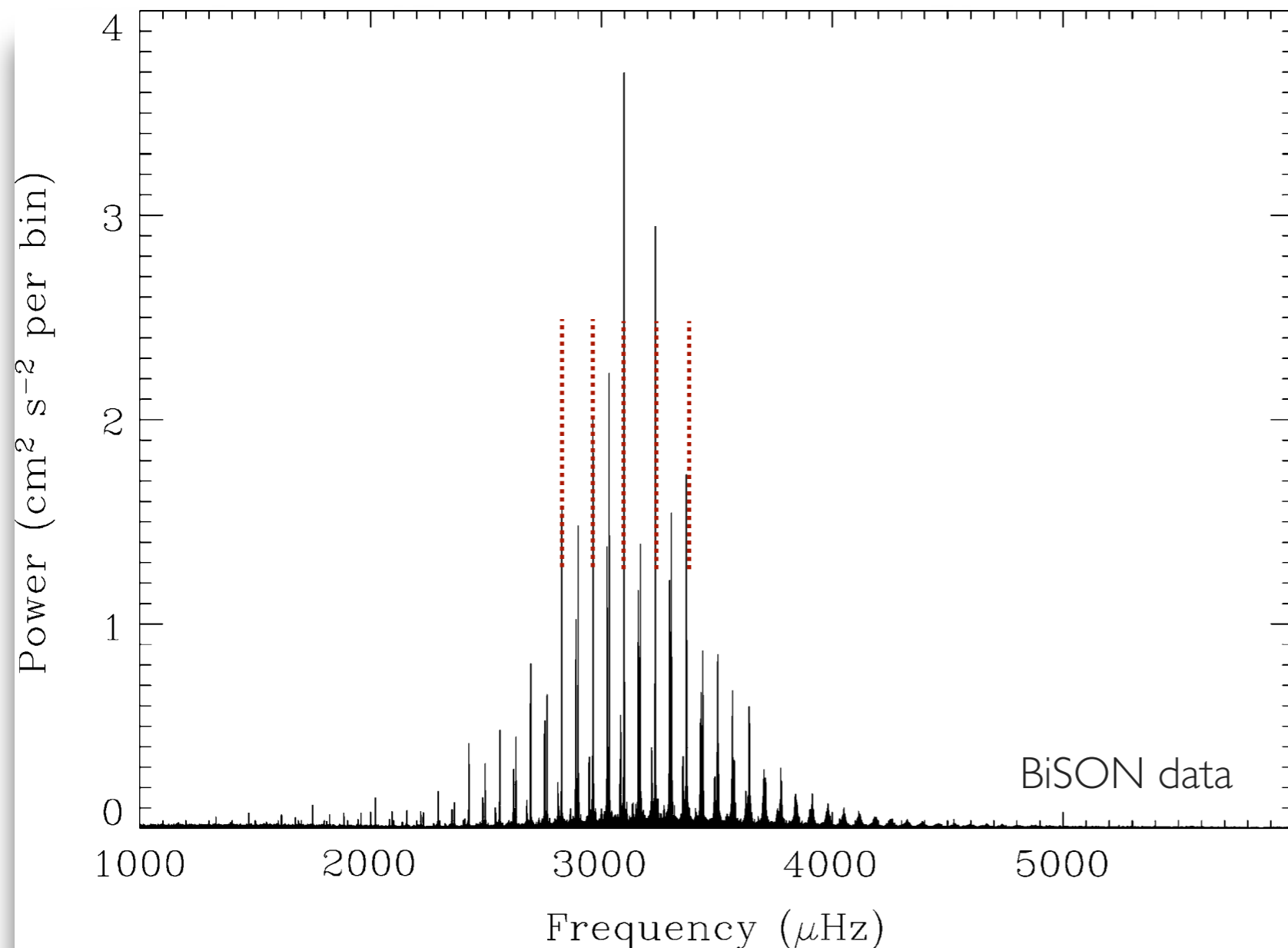
$$\Delta\nu = \left( 2 \int \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{-1} \\ \propto (M/R^3)^{1/2}$$

$$\nu_{\max} \propto \nu_{\text{cutoff}} \propto g / \sqrt{T_{\text{eff}}}$$

Ulrich 1986  
Brown et al. 1991  
Kjeldsen & Bedding 1995  
Belkacem et al. 2011

# SOLAR-LIKE PULSATIONS

radial modes



comb-like spectrum

$$\Delta\nu = \left( 2 \int \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{-1} \\ \propto (M/R^3)^{1/2}$$

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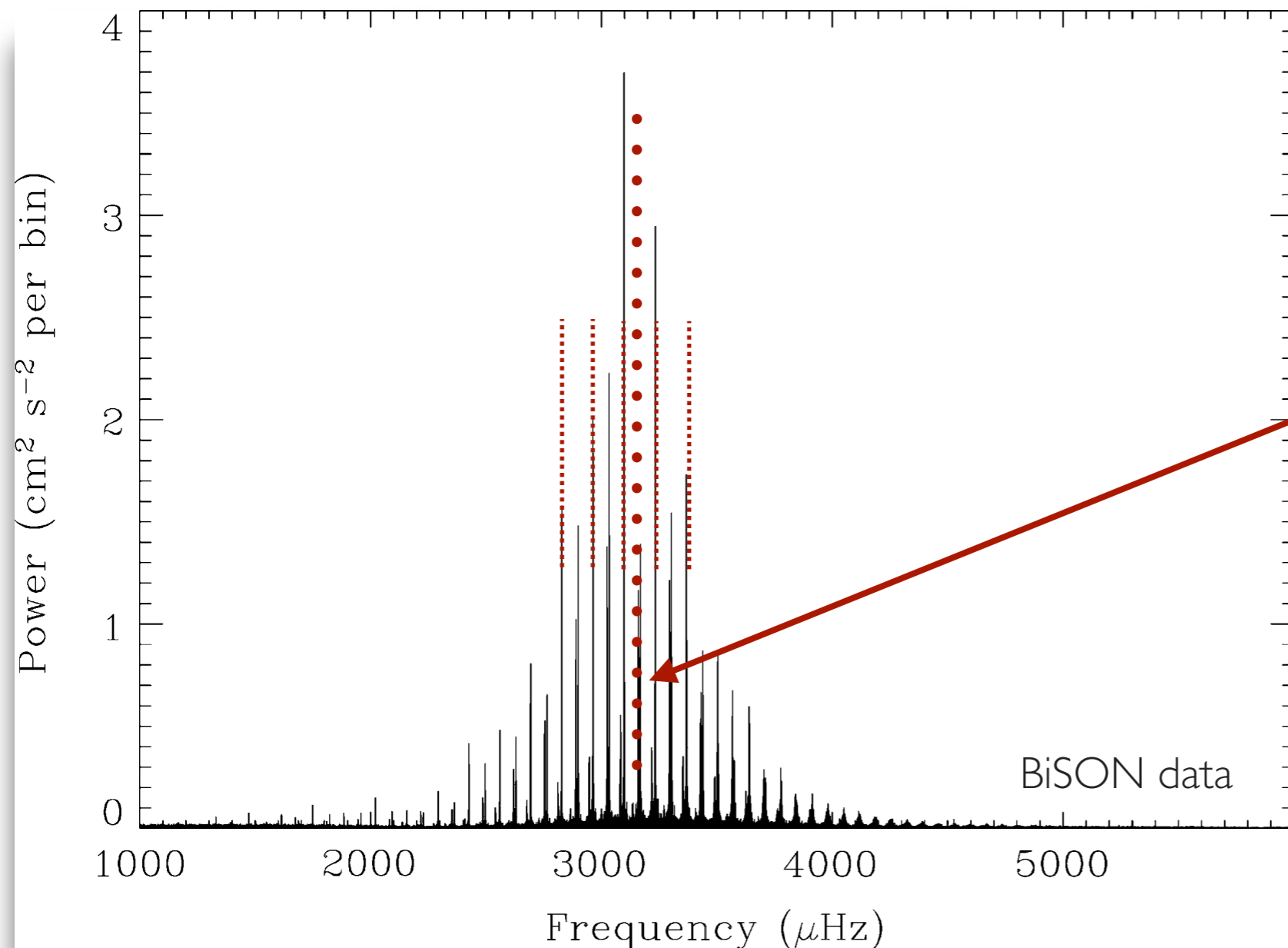
# SOLAR-LIKE PULSATIONS

radial modes

comb-like spectrum

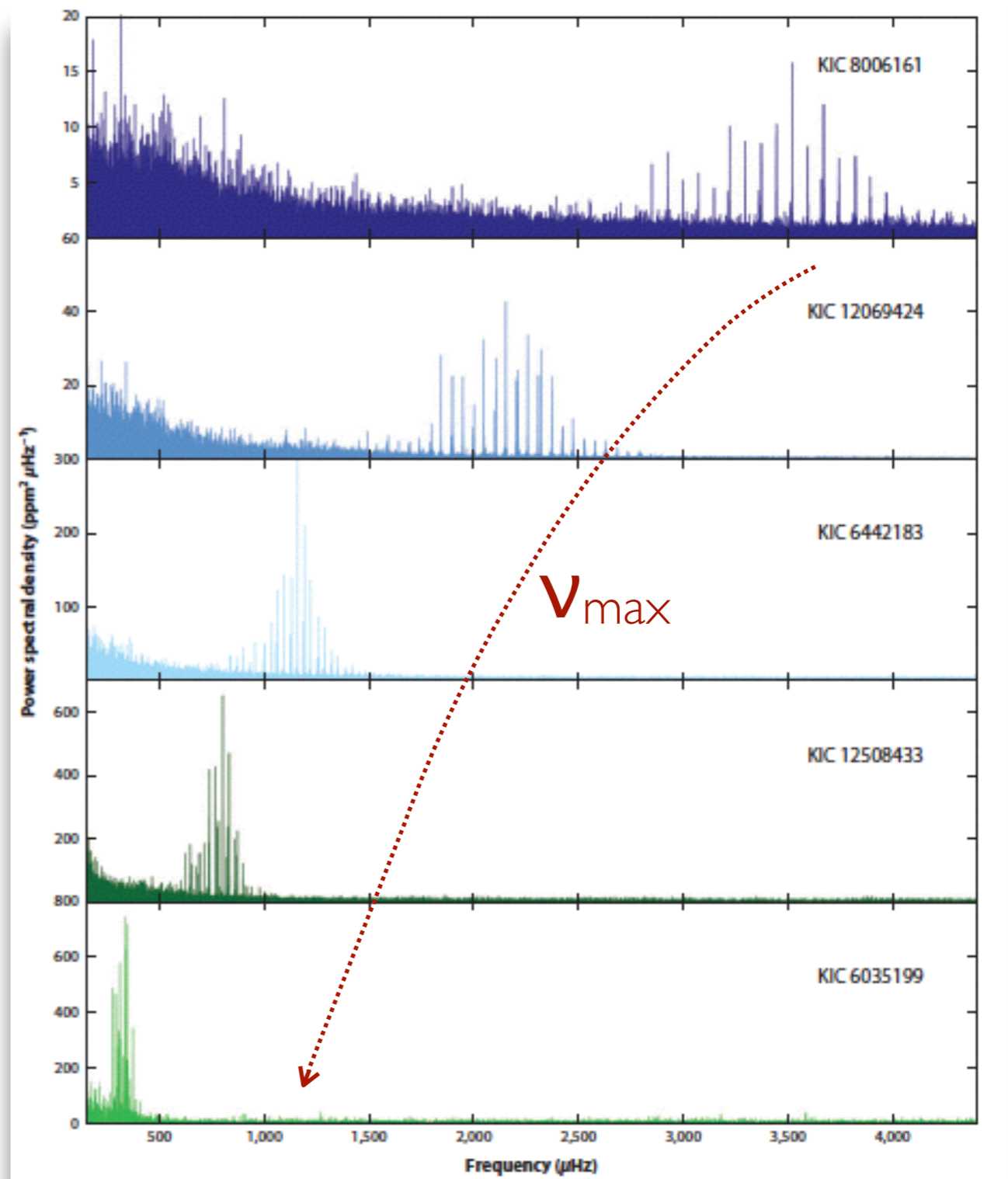
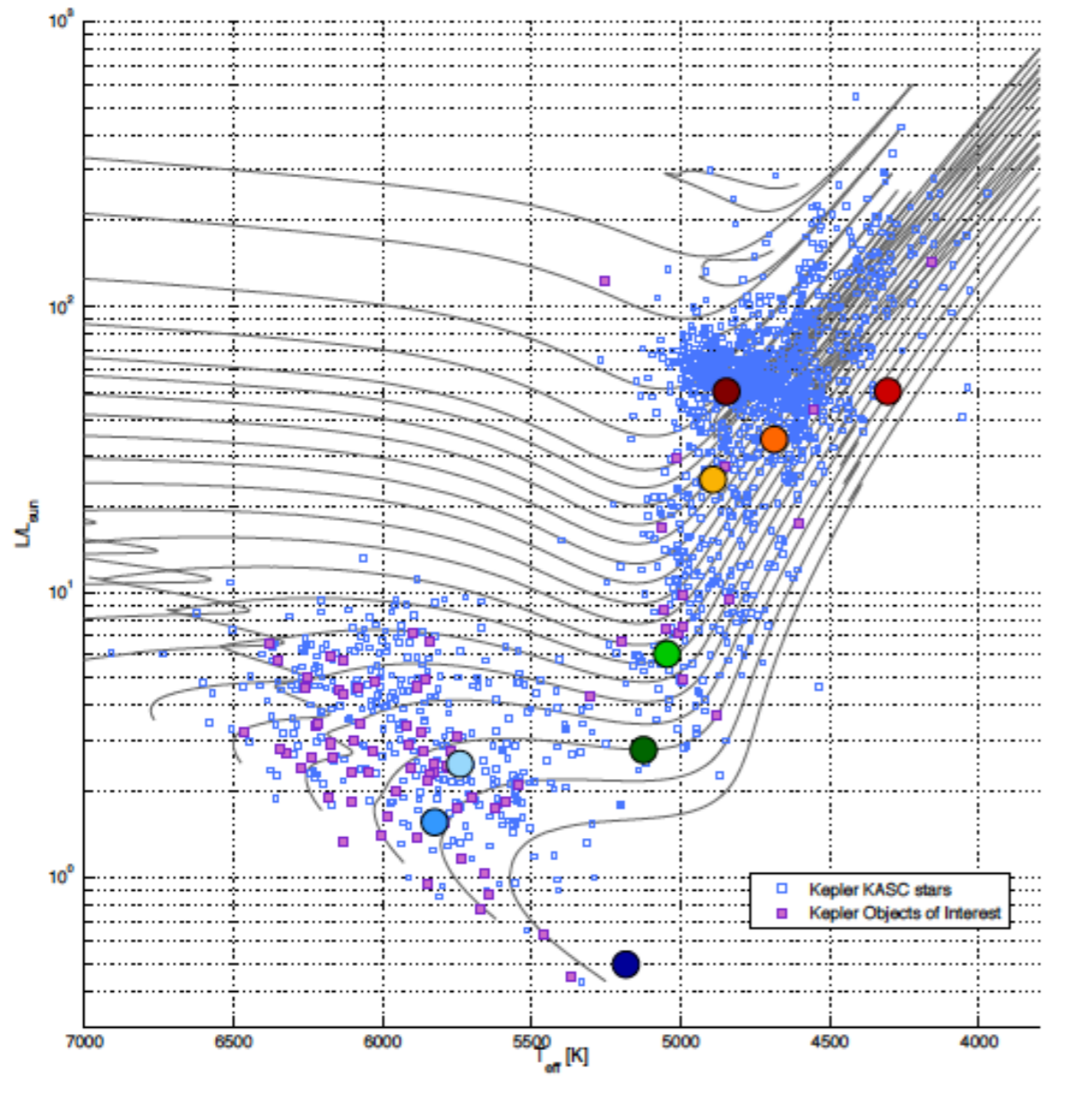
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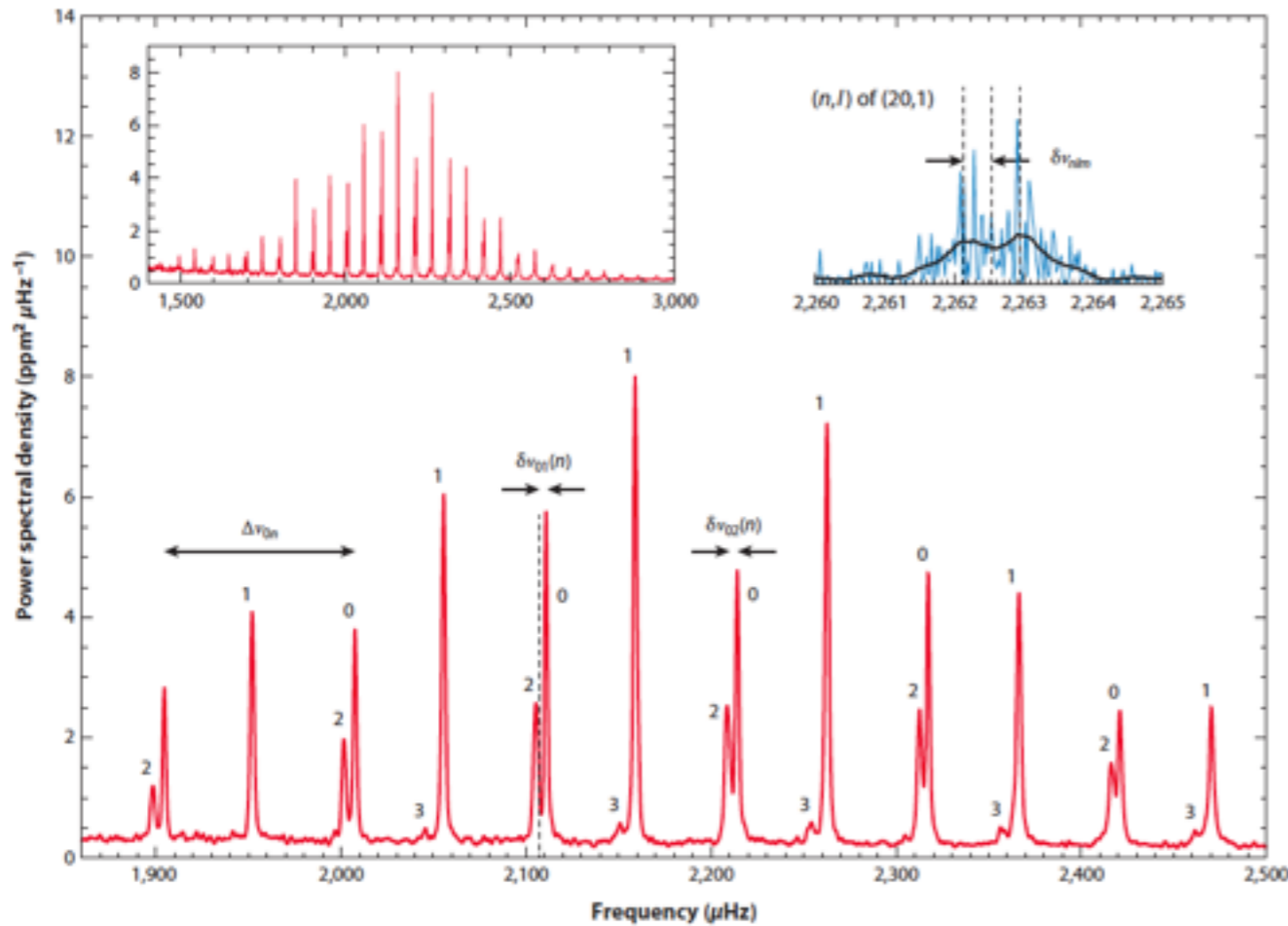
Ulrich 1986  
Brown et al. 1991  
Kjeldsen & Bedding 1995  
Belkacem et al. 2011

# EVOLUTION OF DWARF AND SUB-GIANT SPECTRUM



# SOLAR-LIKE PULSATIONS

## non-radial modes



Chaplin & Miglio 2013

acoustic modes:

$$\nu_{nl} \approx \Delta\nu_0 \left( n + \frac{l}{2} + \epsilon_0 \right) + \delta\nu_{nl}$$

$$\delta\nu_{nl} \propto - \int_0^R \frac{dc}{dr} \frac{dr}{r}$$

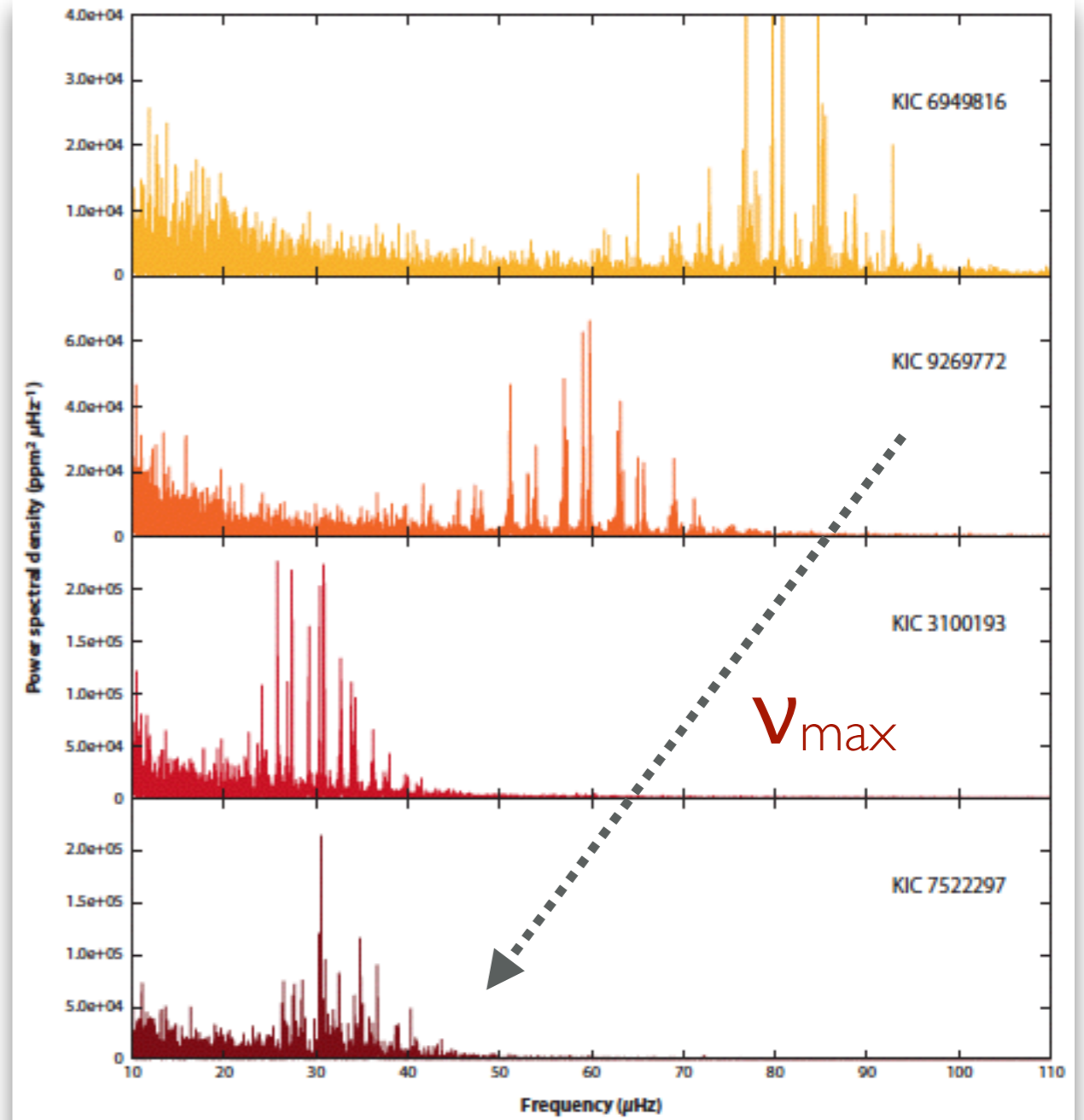
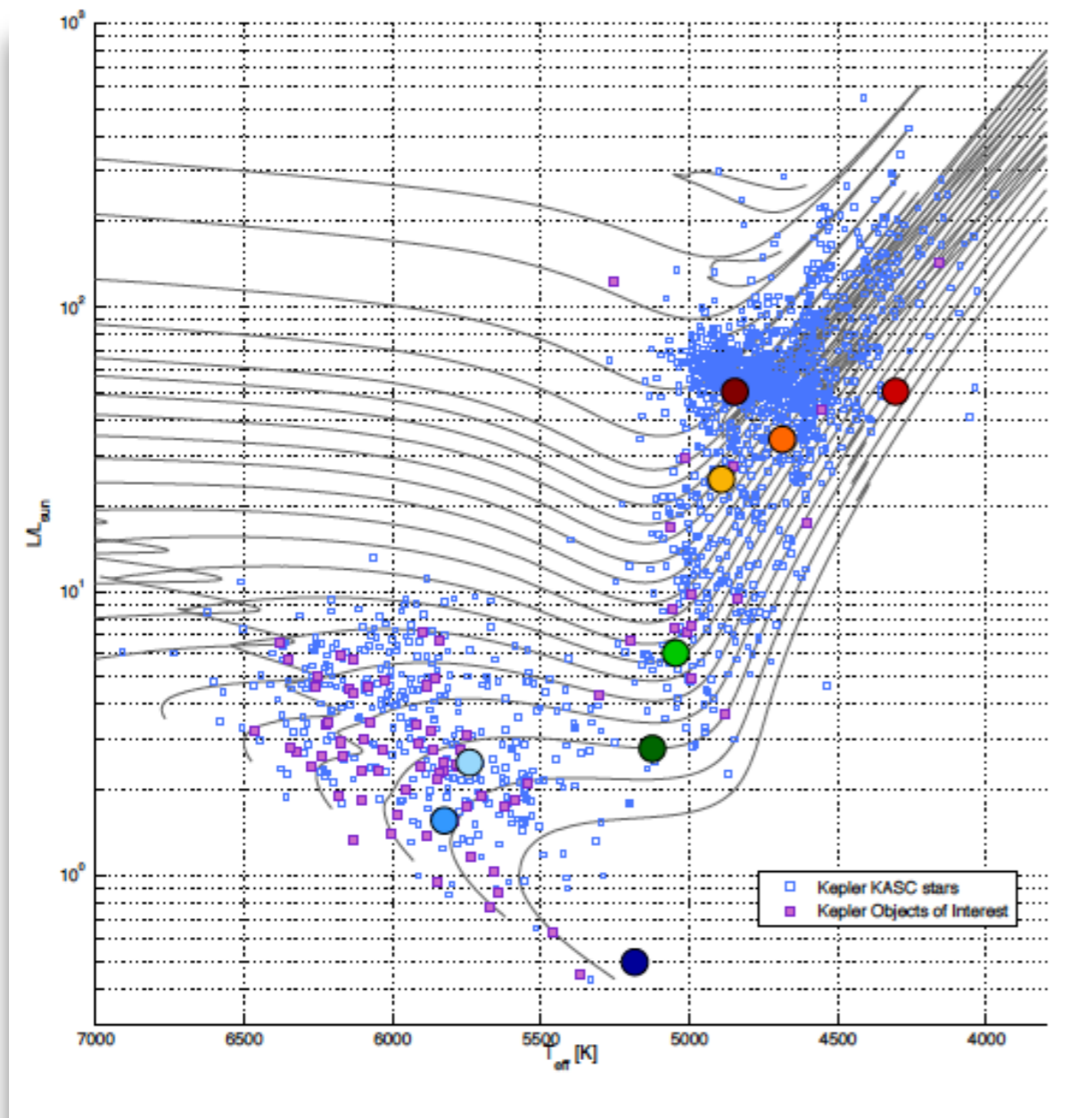
$$\frac{\rho_c}{\langle \rho \rangle}$$

AGE

gravity/mixed modes: 
$$\Delta P_l = \frac{2\pi^2}{\sqrt{l(l+1)}} \left( \int_{r_1}^{r_2} N \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{-1}$$

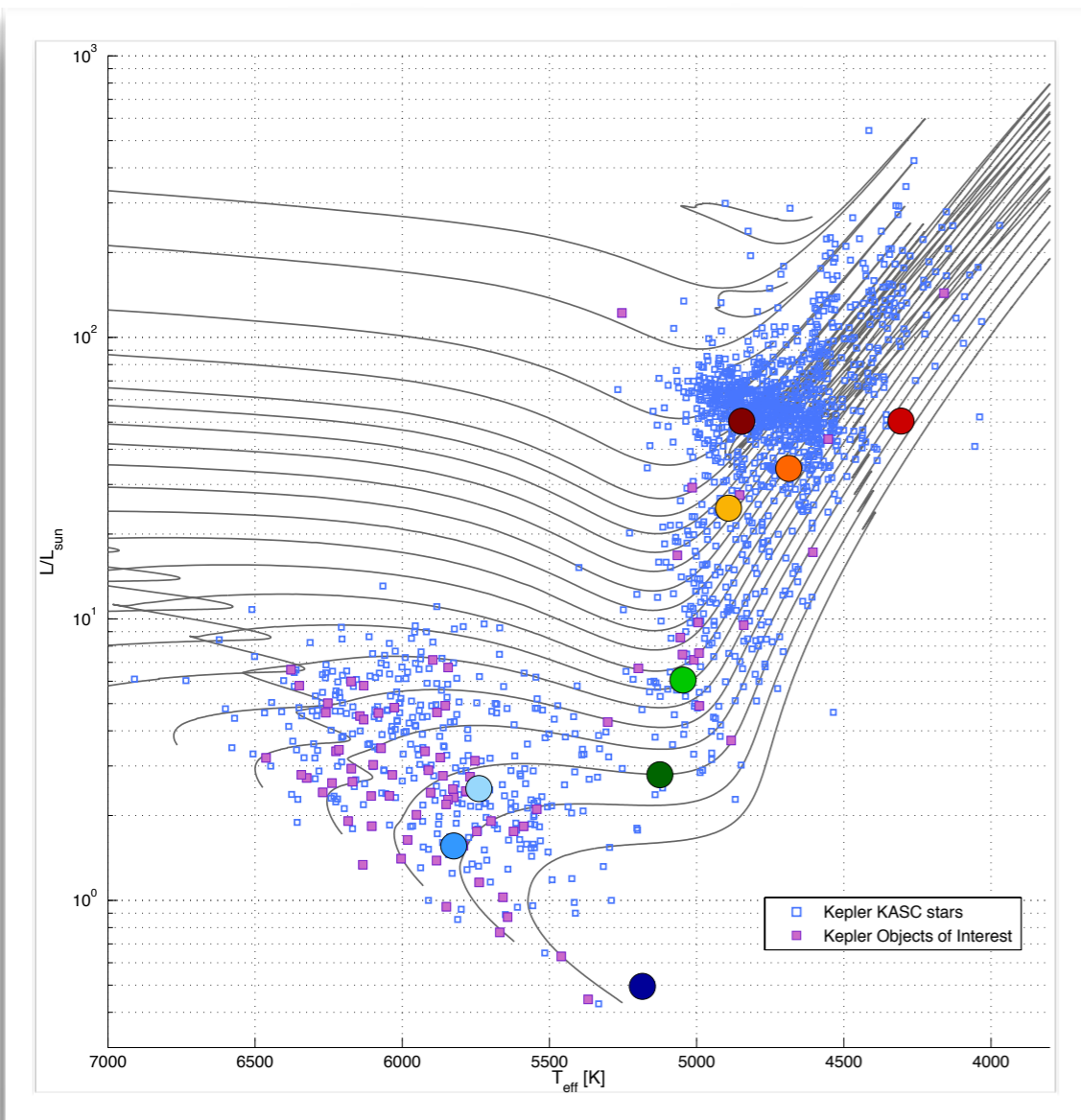


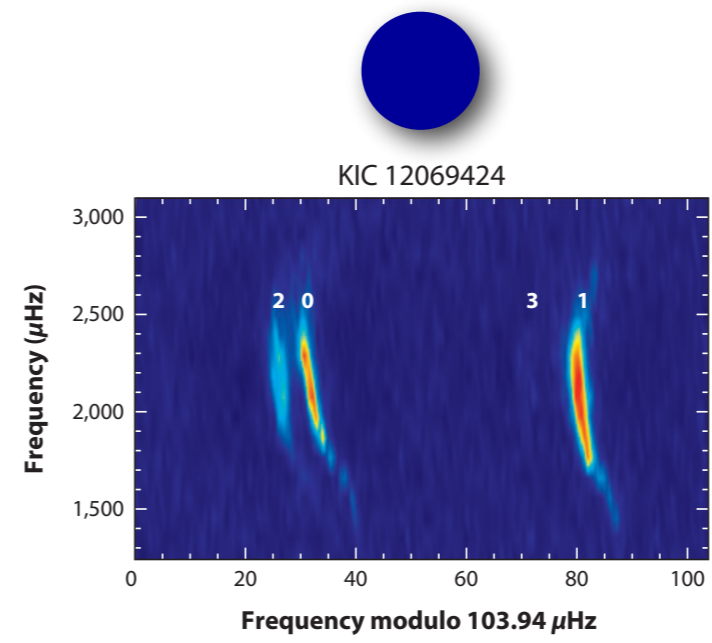
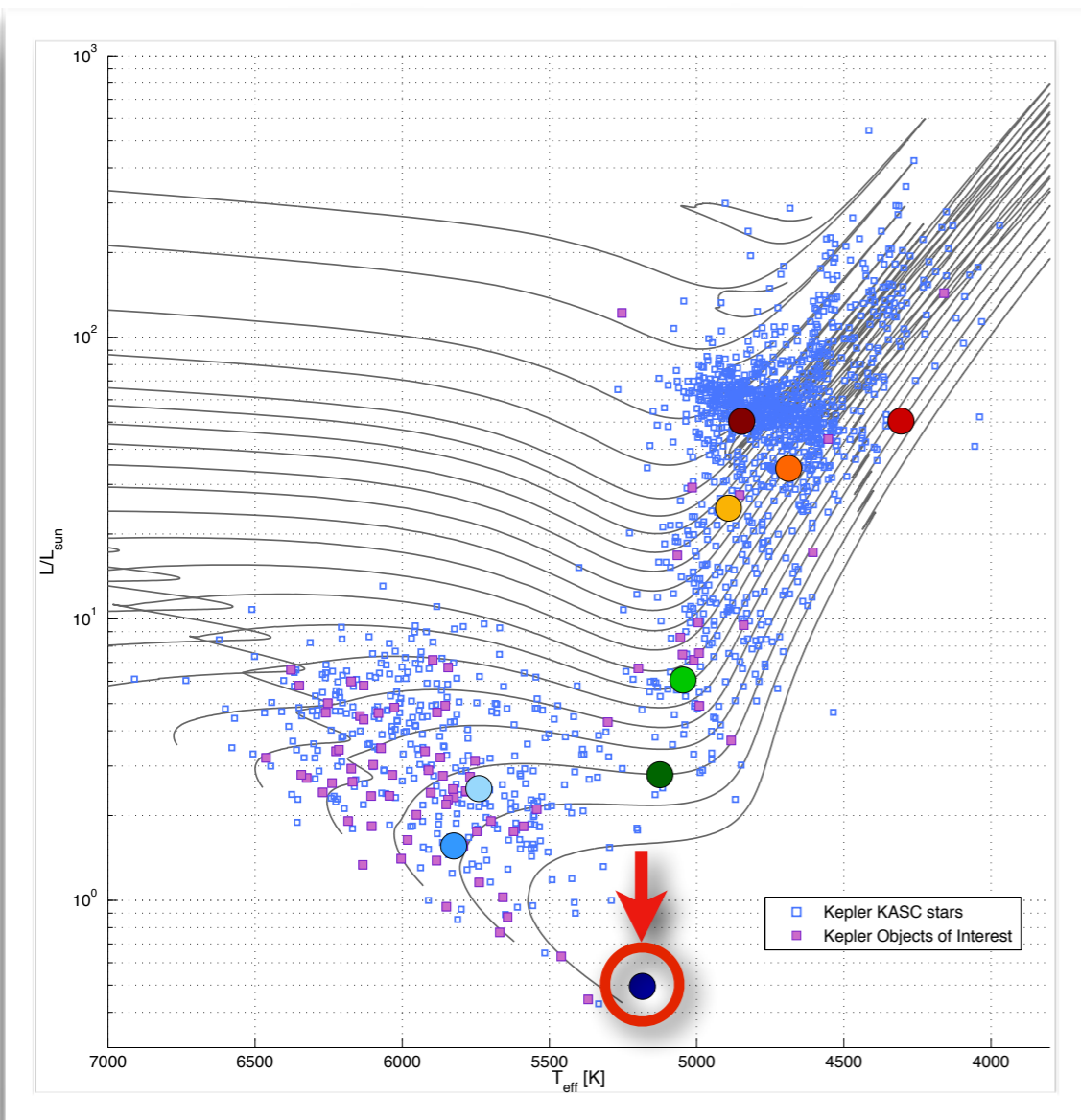
# EVOLUTION OF GIANT SPECTRUM

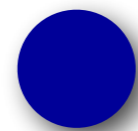
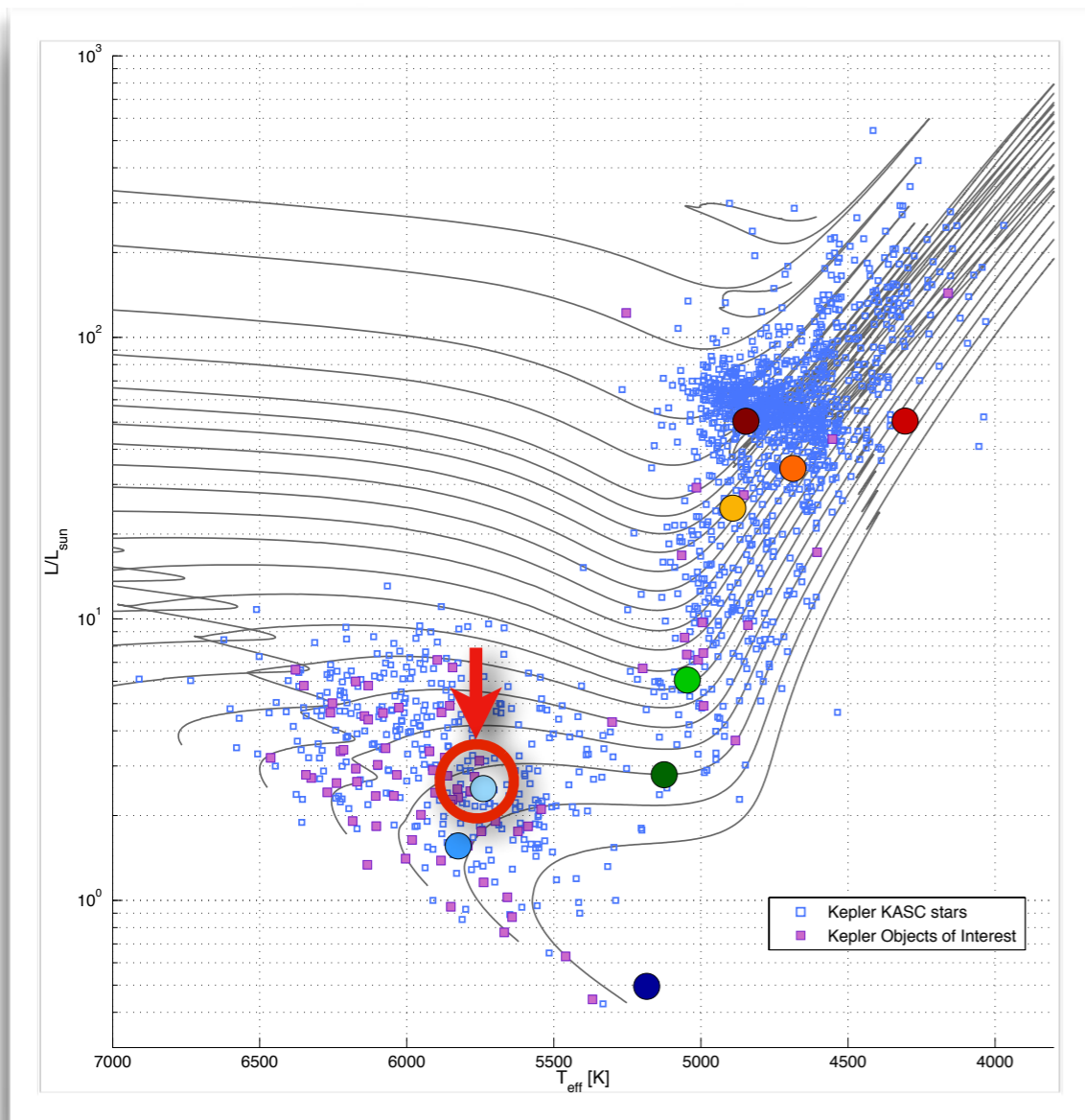


$\nu_{\text{max}}$  decreases

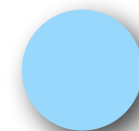
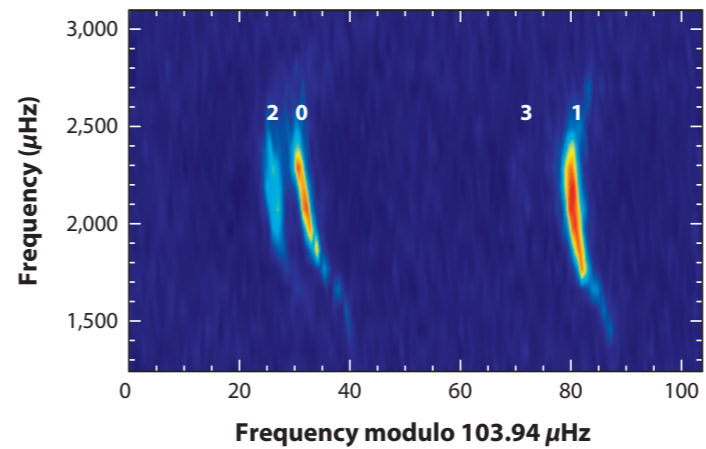
and complexity increases



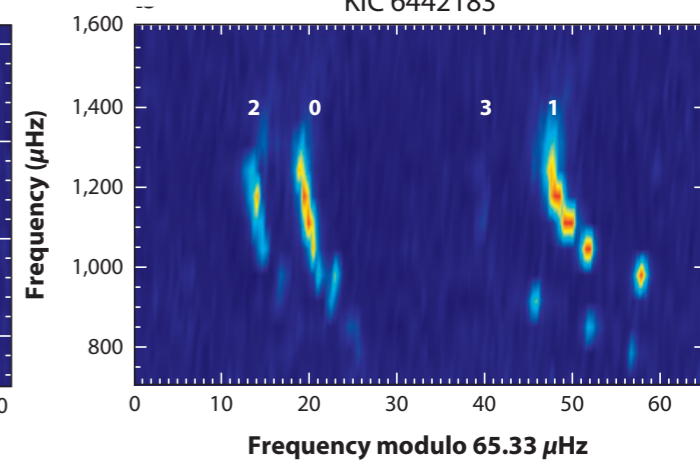


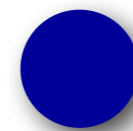
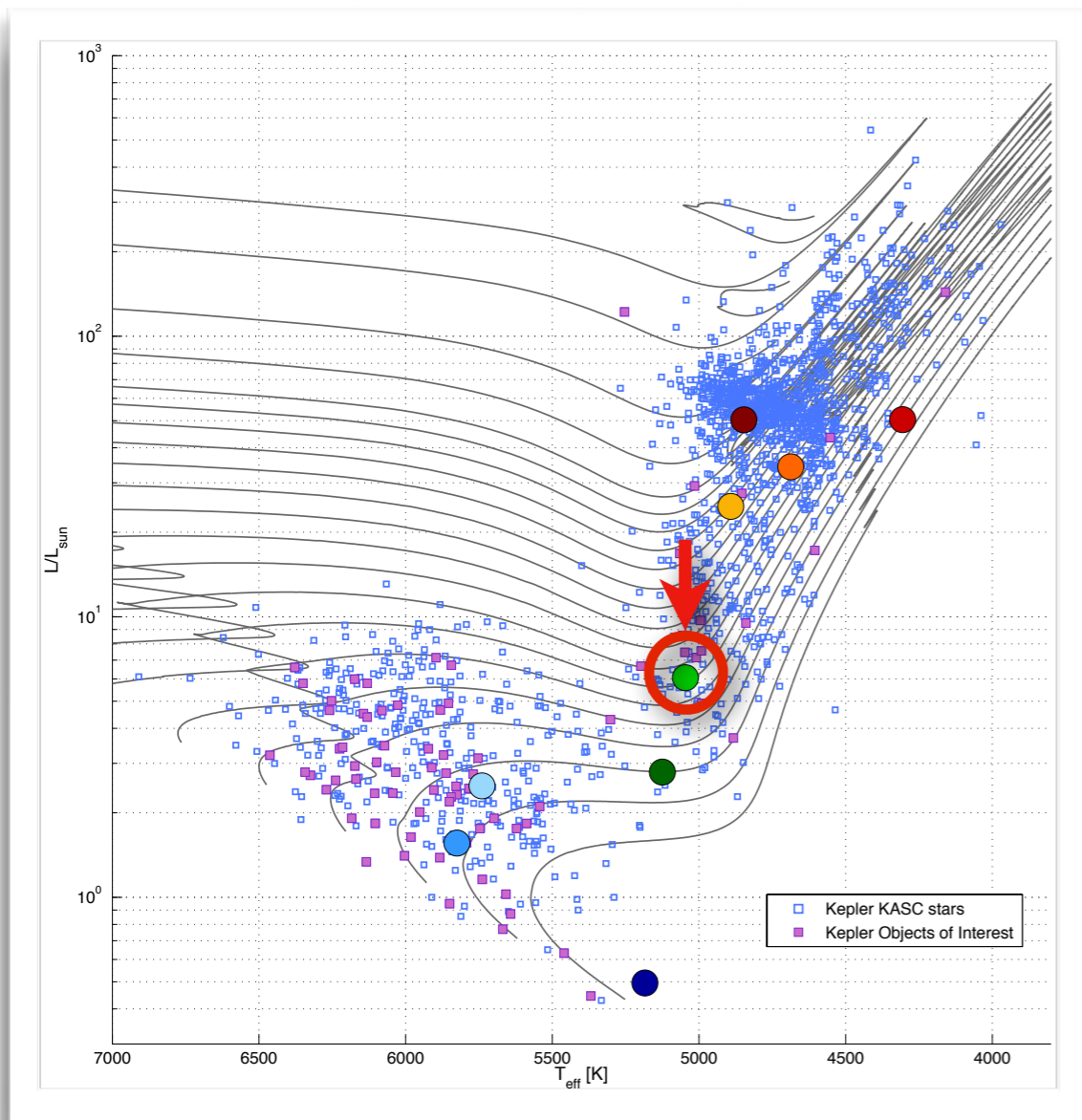


KIC 12069424

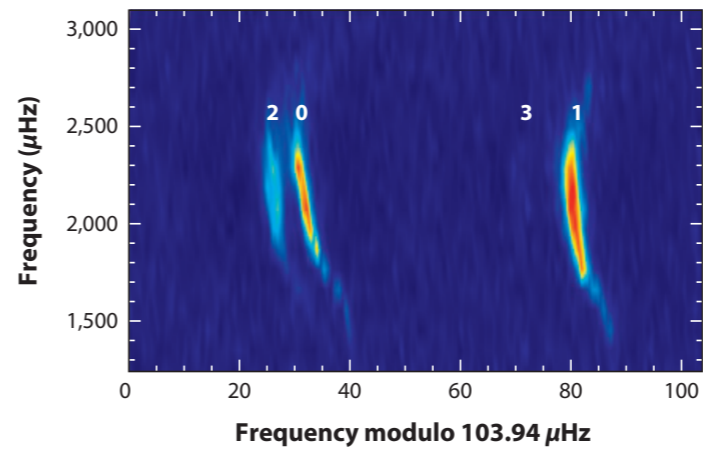


KIC 6442183

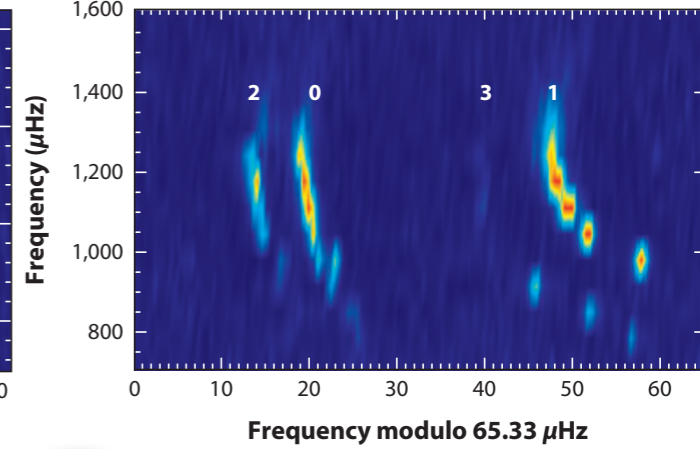




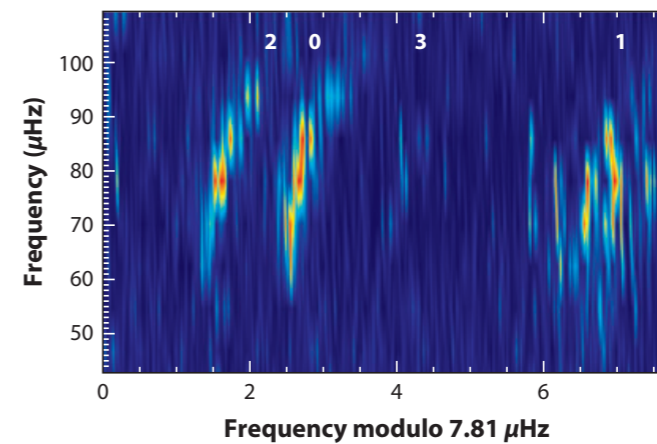
KIC 12069424

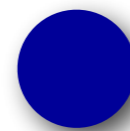
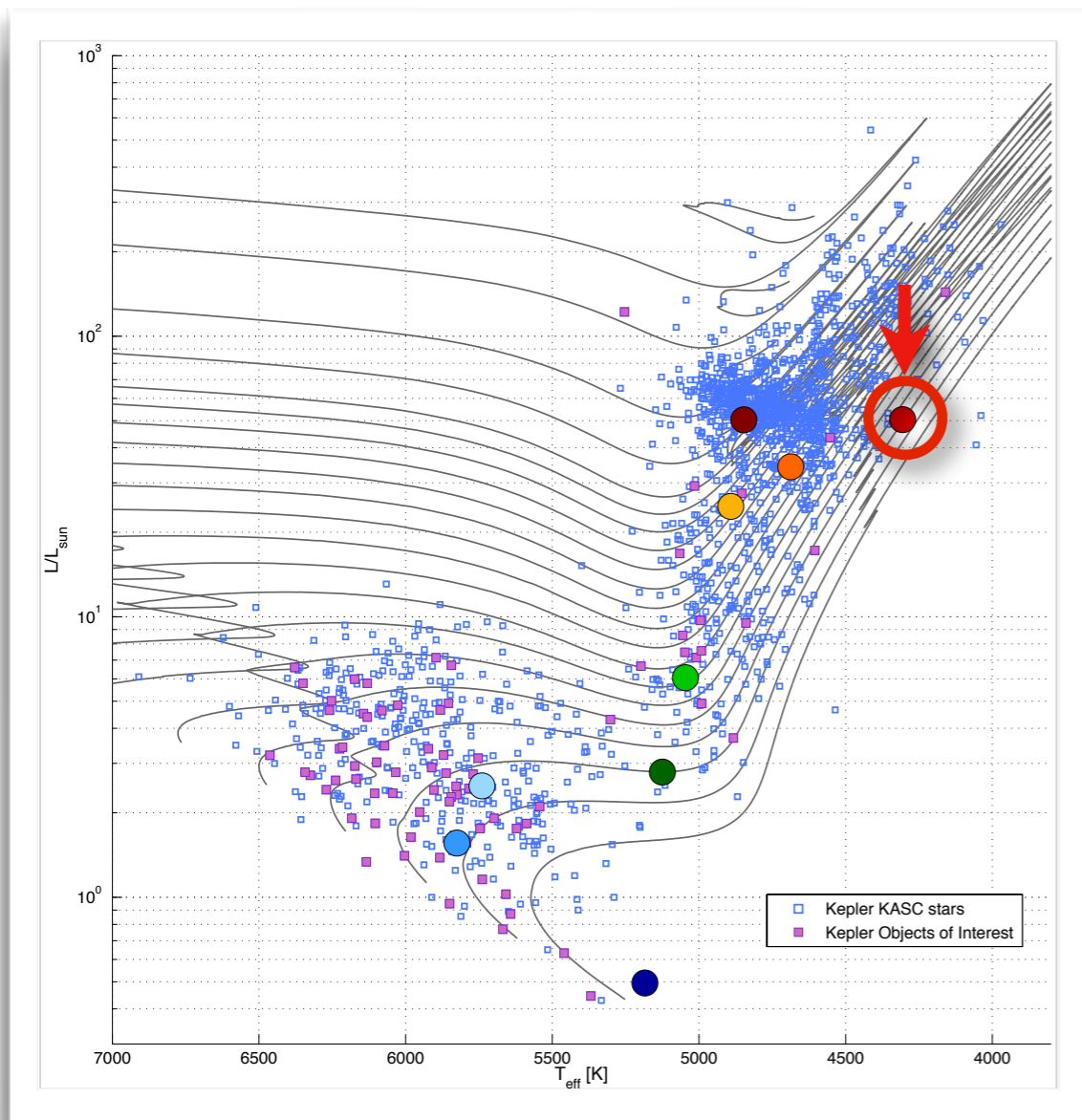


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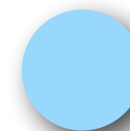
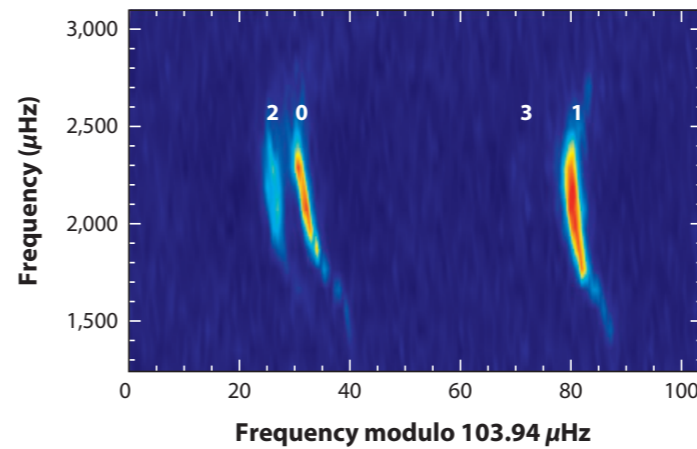


KIC 6949816

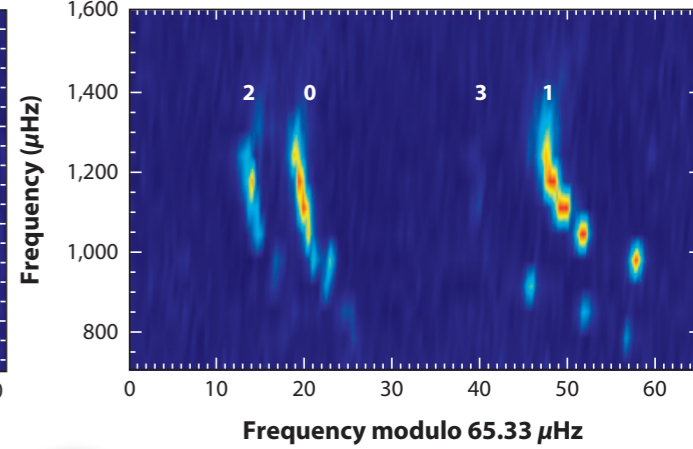




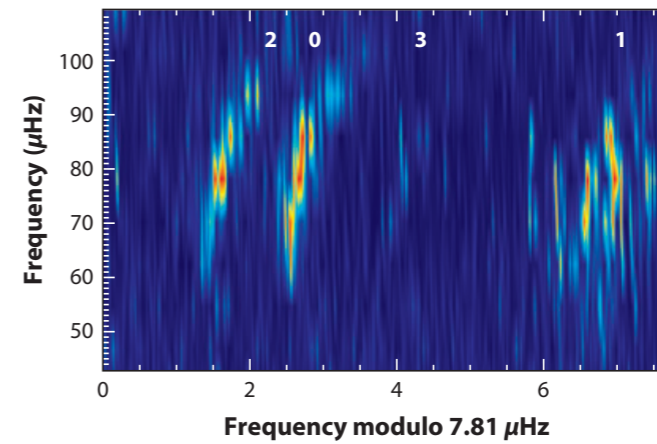
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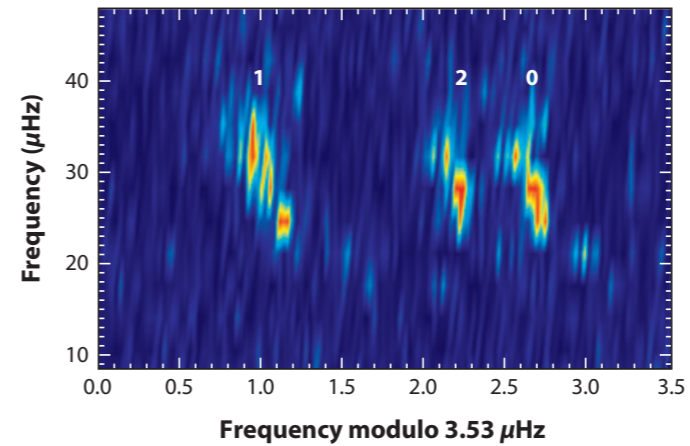
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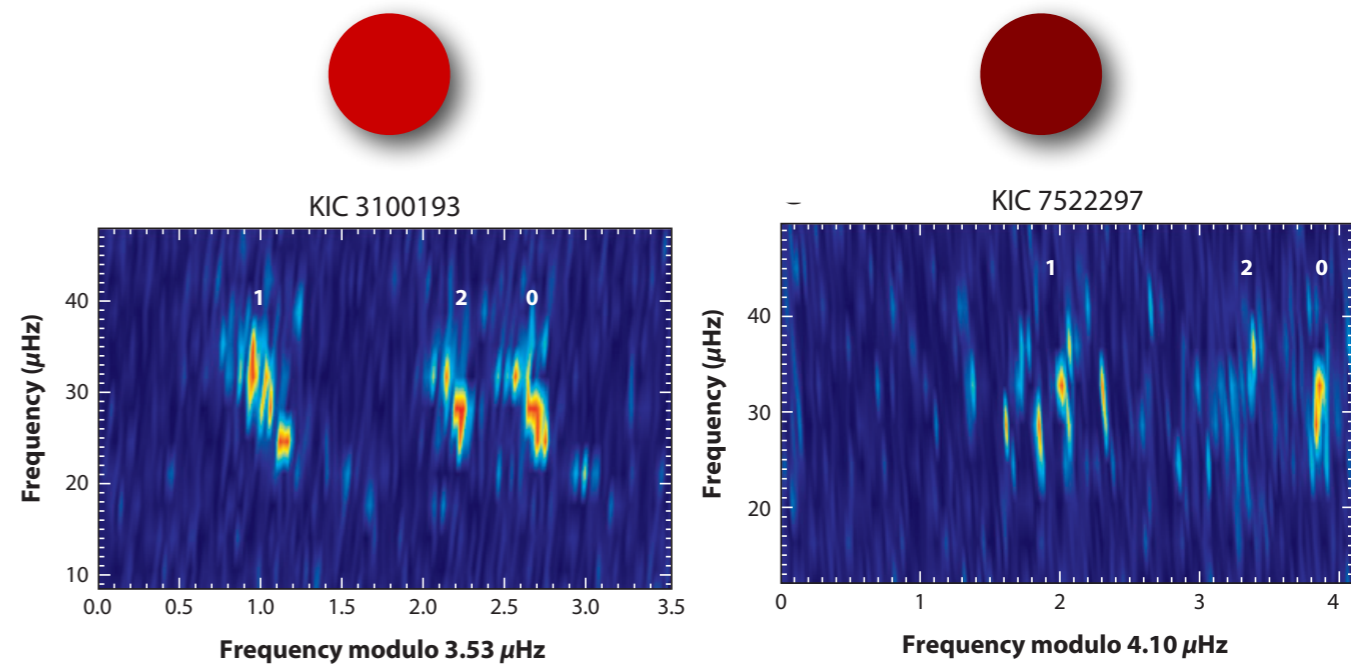
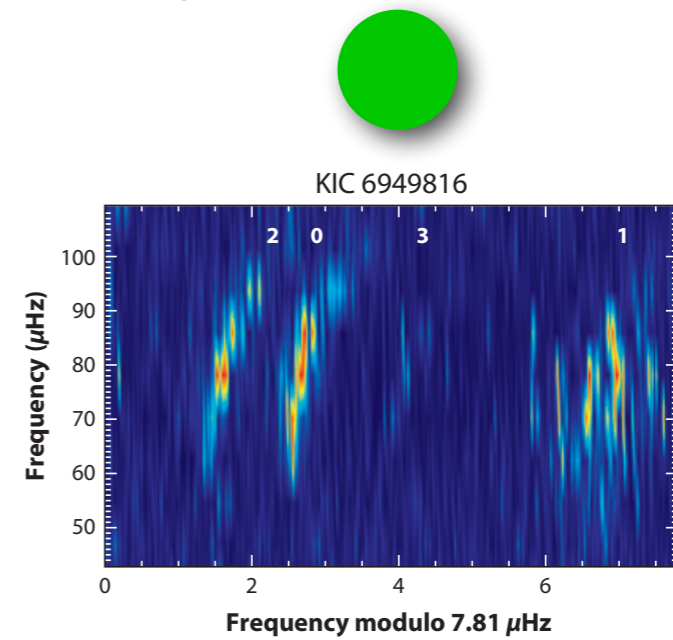
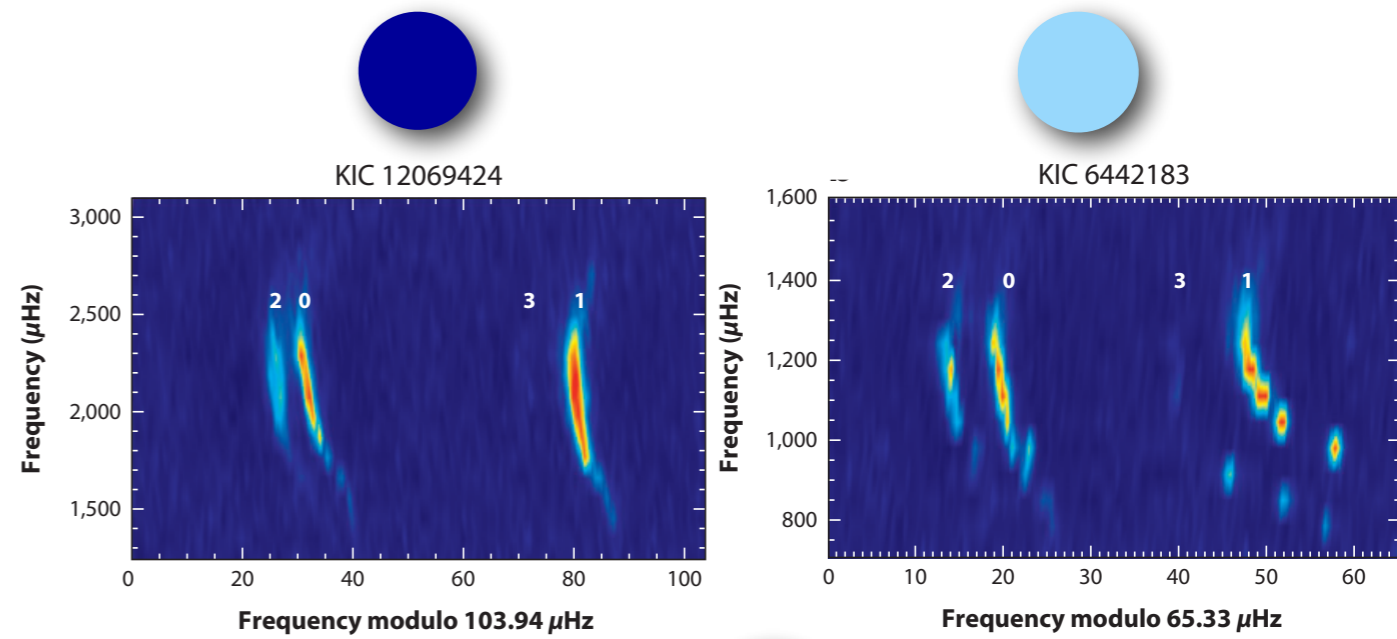
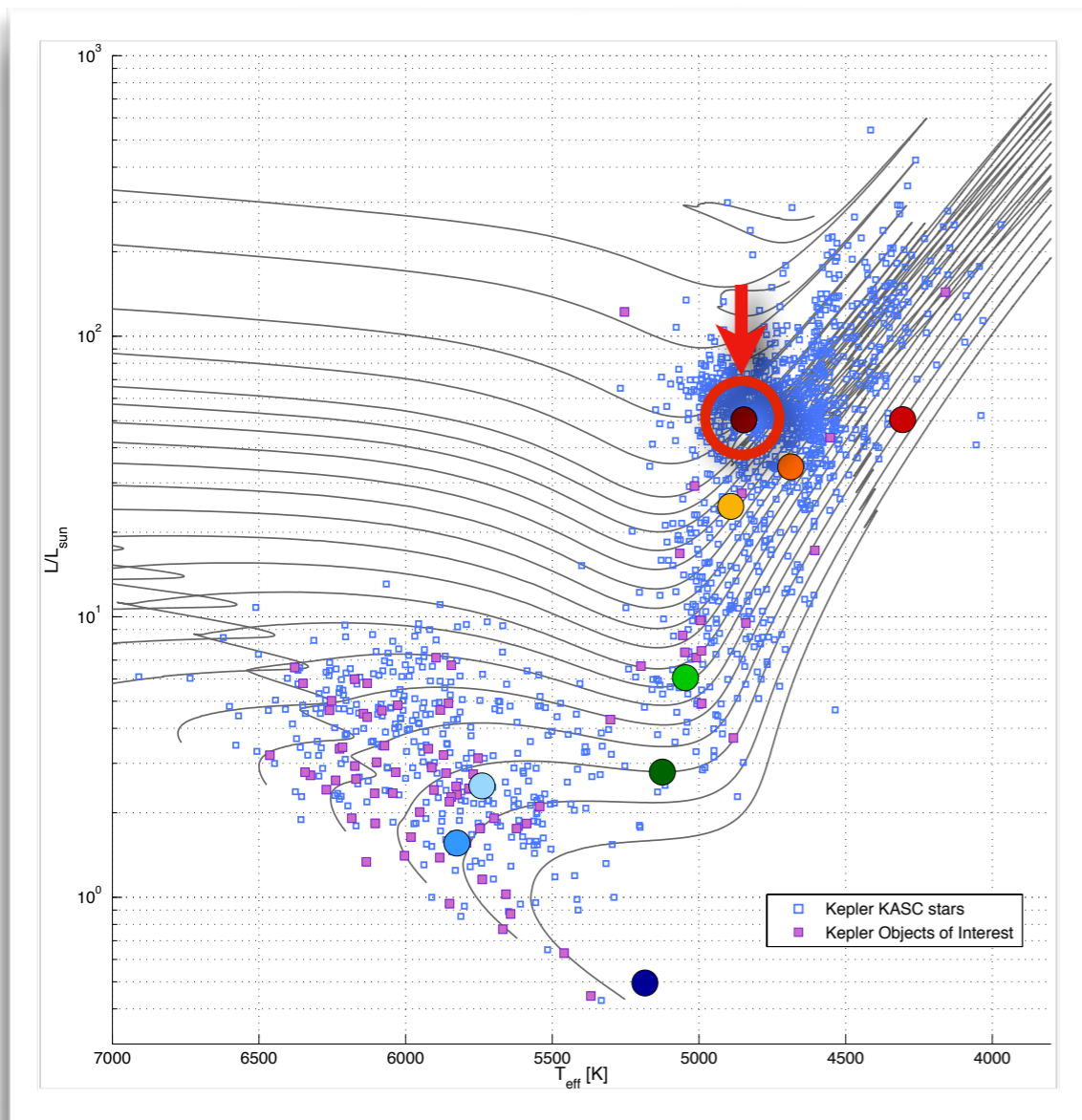


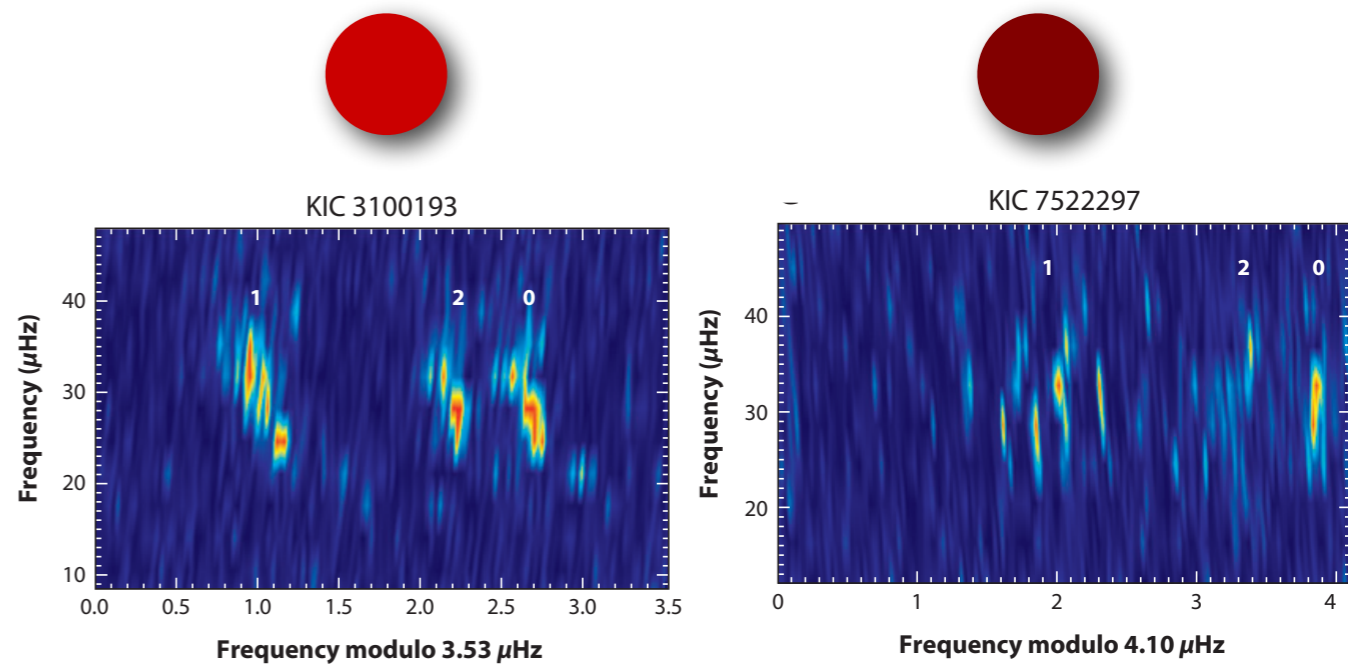
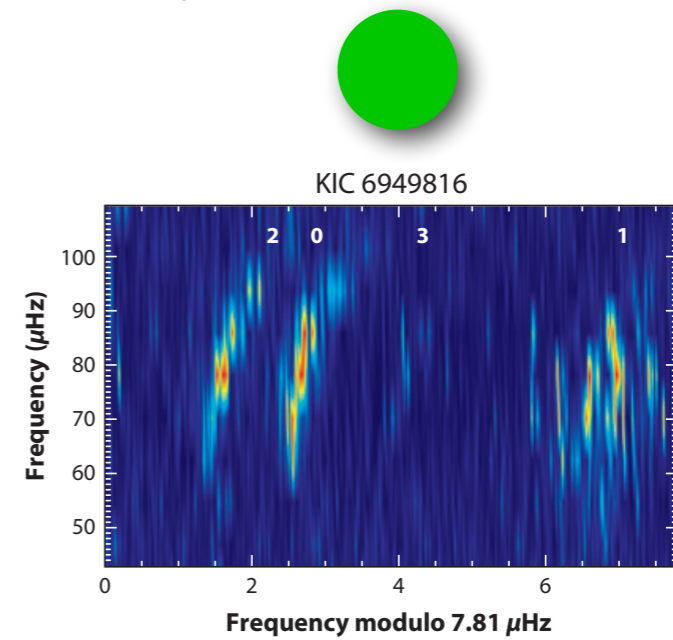
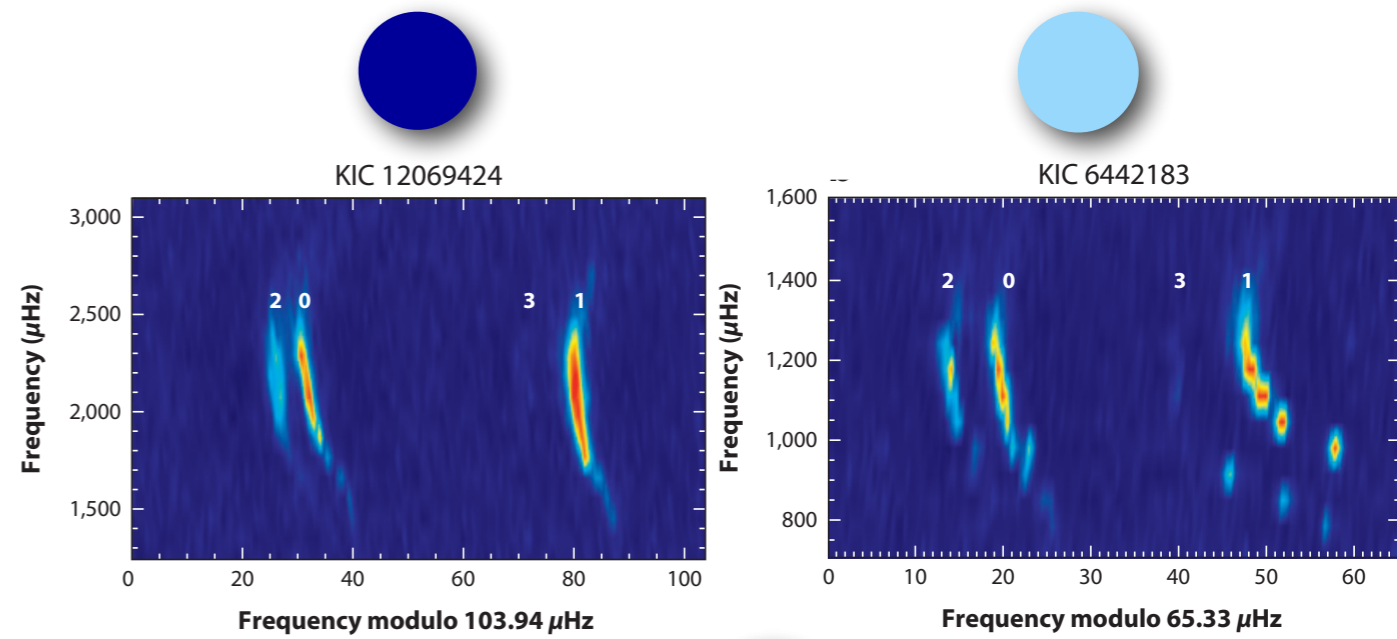
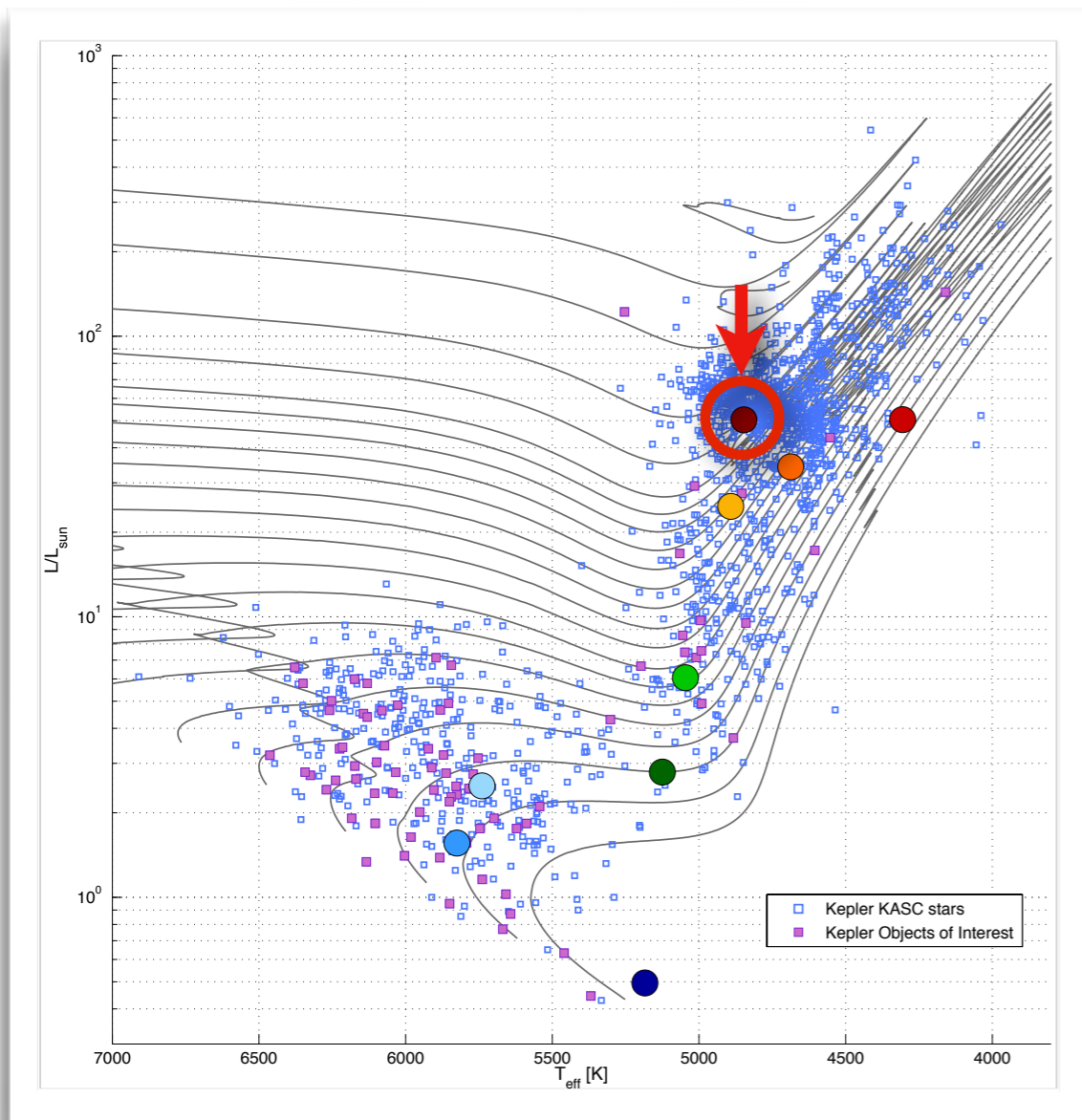
KIC 6949816



KIC 3100193







Period spacing  
 $\Delta P$





# ENSEMBLE SEISMOLOGY

average seismic parameters:

$$\Delta\nu \simeq \sqrt{\frac{M/M_{\odot}}{(R/R_{\odot})^3}} \Delta\nu_{\odot} \quad + \quad T_{\text{eff}}$$

$$\nu_{\text{max}} \simeq \frac{M/M_{\odot}}{(R/R_{\odot})^2 \sqrt{T_{\text{eff}}/T_{\text{eff},\odot}}} \nu_{\text{max},\odot}$$





radius and mass estimates:

$$\left(\frac{R}{R_{\odot}}\right) = \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{max}}}{\nu_{\text{max},\odot}}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{\Delta\nu_{\odot}}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\text{eff},\odot}}\right)^{0.5}$$

$$\left(\frac{M}{M_{\odot}}\right) = \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{max}}}{\nu_{\text{max},\odot}}\right)^3 \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{\Delta\nu_{\odot}}\right)^{-4} \left(\frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\text{eff},\odot}}\right)^{1.5}$$

# ENSEMBLE ASTEROSEISMOLOGY

- Global parameters (M, R): forward or based in grid of models  
Mosser et al. 2010, Kallinger et al 2010, Hekker et al. 10,11, Gai et al. 2011, Basu et al 2011, Chaplin et al 2014 ...
- Determination of  $\log g$   spectroscopy  $\sigma_{\log g}=0.04$  dex  
Gai et al. 2011, Miglio & Morel 2012, Creevey et al 2013, Morel et al. 2014
- Study of stellar populations: simple (stellar cluster) and multiple (Milky Way)  
Miglio et al 2009, 13, Hekker et al. 2009, Mosser et al 2010, 11, Chaplin et al 2011, Corsaro et al. 2012, Basu et al. 2011, Stello 2010, 2011
- Stellar cluster membership  
Stello et al. 2010, 2011
- Mass loss in the RGB, from clusters  
Miglio et al. 2012
- Distance indicators  
Miglio et al. 2013
- M  age (but model dependent)

# AGE FROM STELLAR MASS

- Mass  age

GIANTS:

$$\text{Age(RGB)} \sim \tau_H$$

$$\tau_H \sim M/L$$

$$L \sim M^\eta \quad \eta \sim 3.5$$



$$\text{Age(RGB)} \sim M^{-2.5}$$

# AGE FROM STELLAR MASS

● Mass  $\rightarrow$  age

GIANTS:

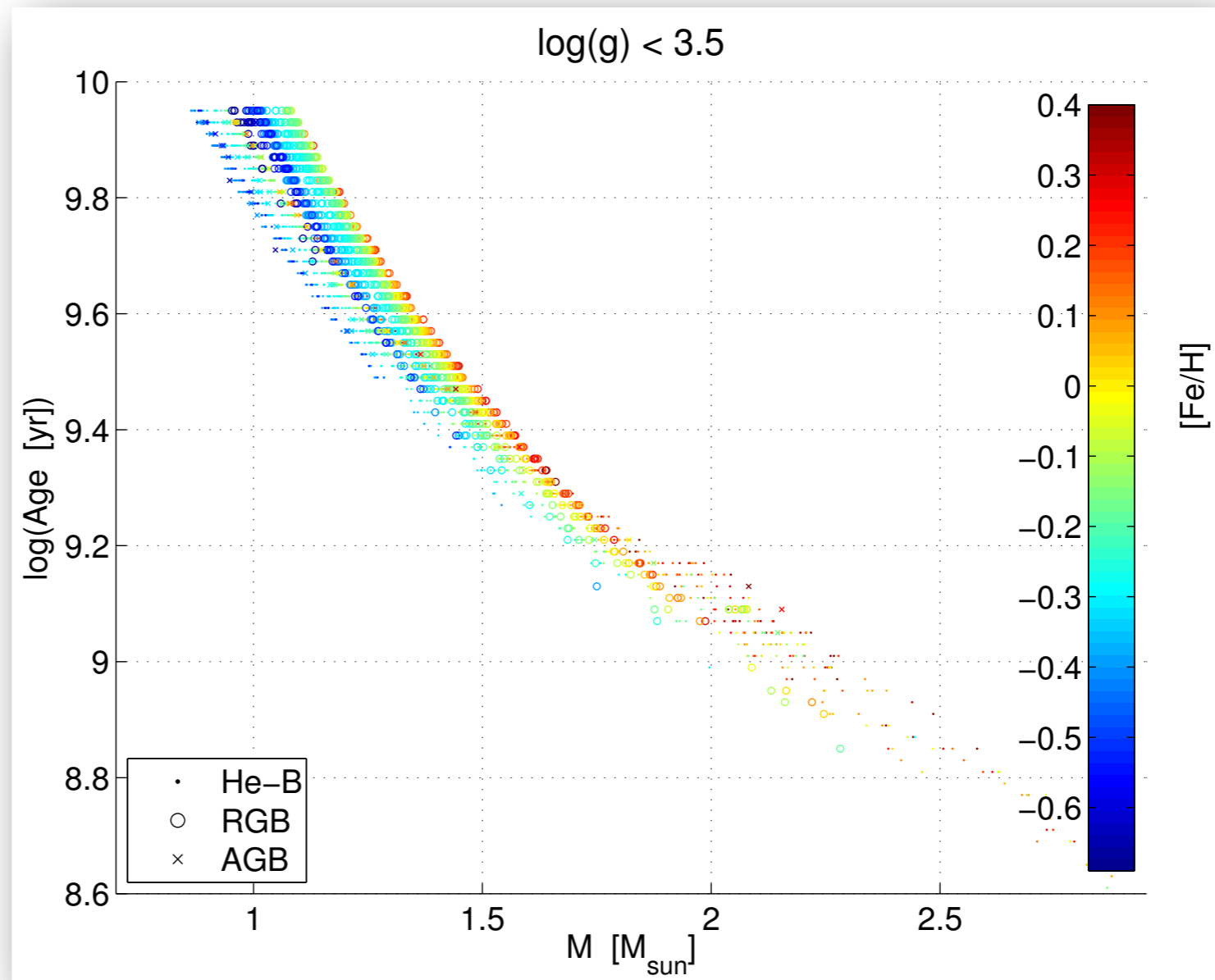
$$\text{Age(RGB)} \sim \tau_H$$

$$\tau_H \sim M/L$$

$$L \sim M^\eta \quad \eta \sim 3.5$$

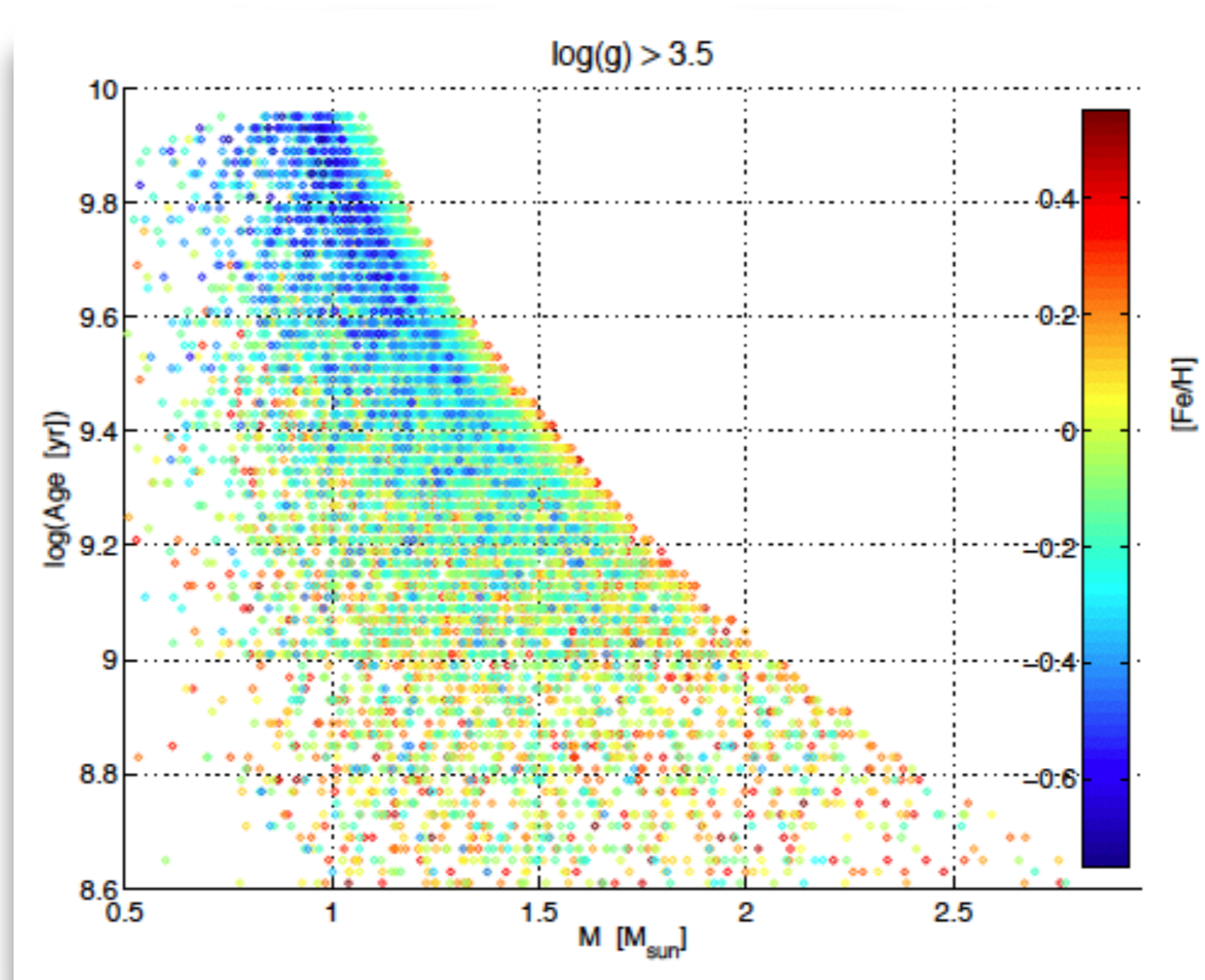


$$\text{Age(GB)} \sim M^{-2.5}$$



$M + [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ : “chronometer” for evolved stars

# AGE FROM STELLAR MASS

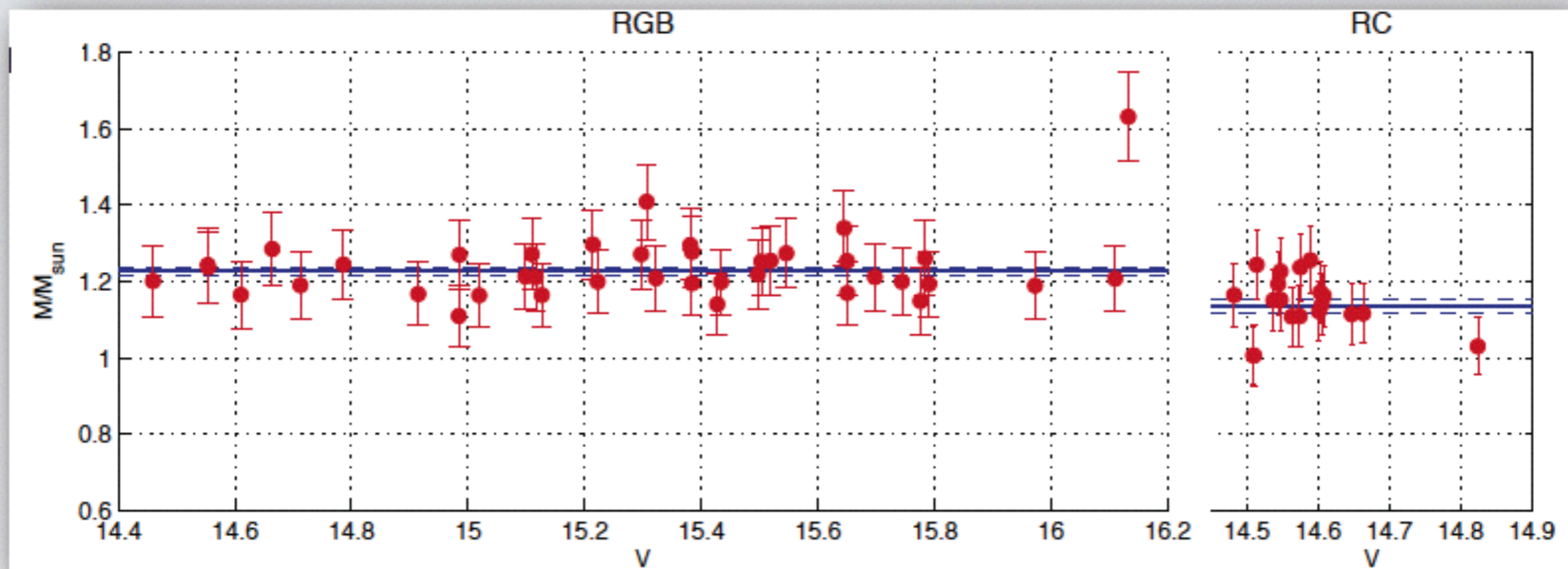


Main sequence evolutionary phase

# Constraining RGB mass loss

RGB mass loss rate:  $\frac{dM}{dt} = 1.27 \cdot 10^{-5} \eta M^{-1} L^{1.5} T_{\text{eff}}^{-2}$  Reimers' "law"  
Reimers 1975

Mass(RGB) vs Mass(RC)



Miglio et al. 2012



quantitative estimate of  
integrated RGB mass loss

# STELLAR POPULATIONS

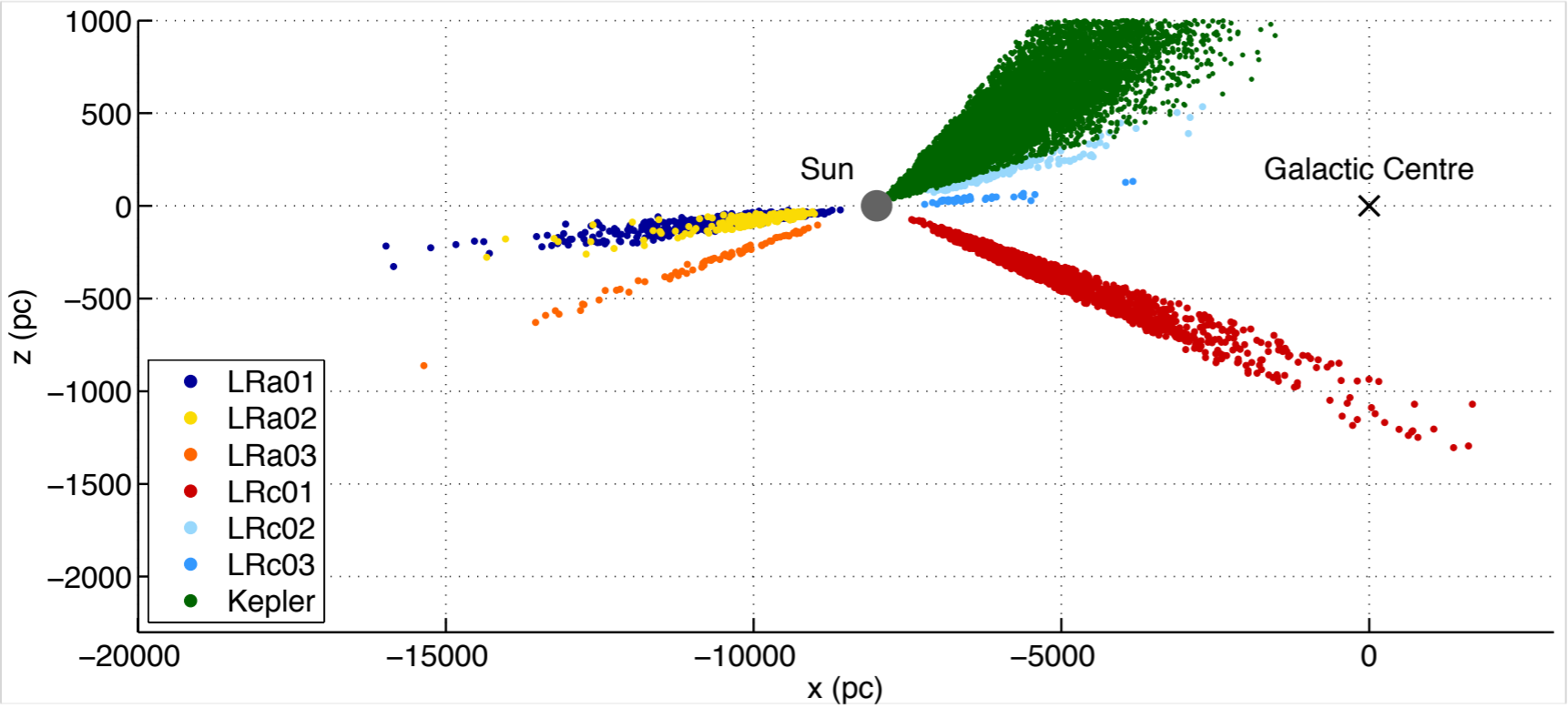
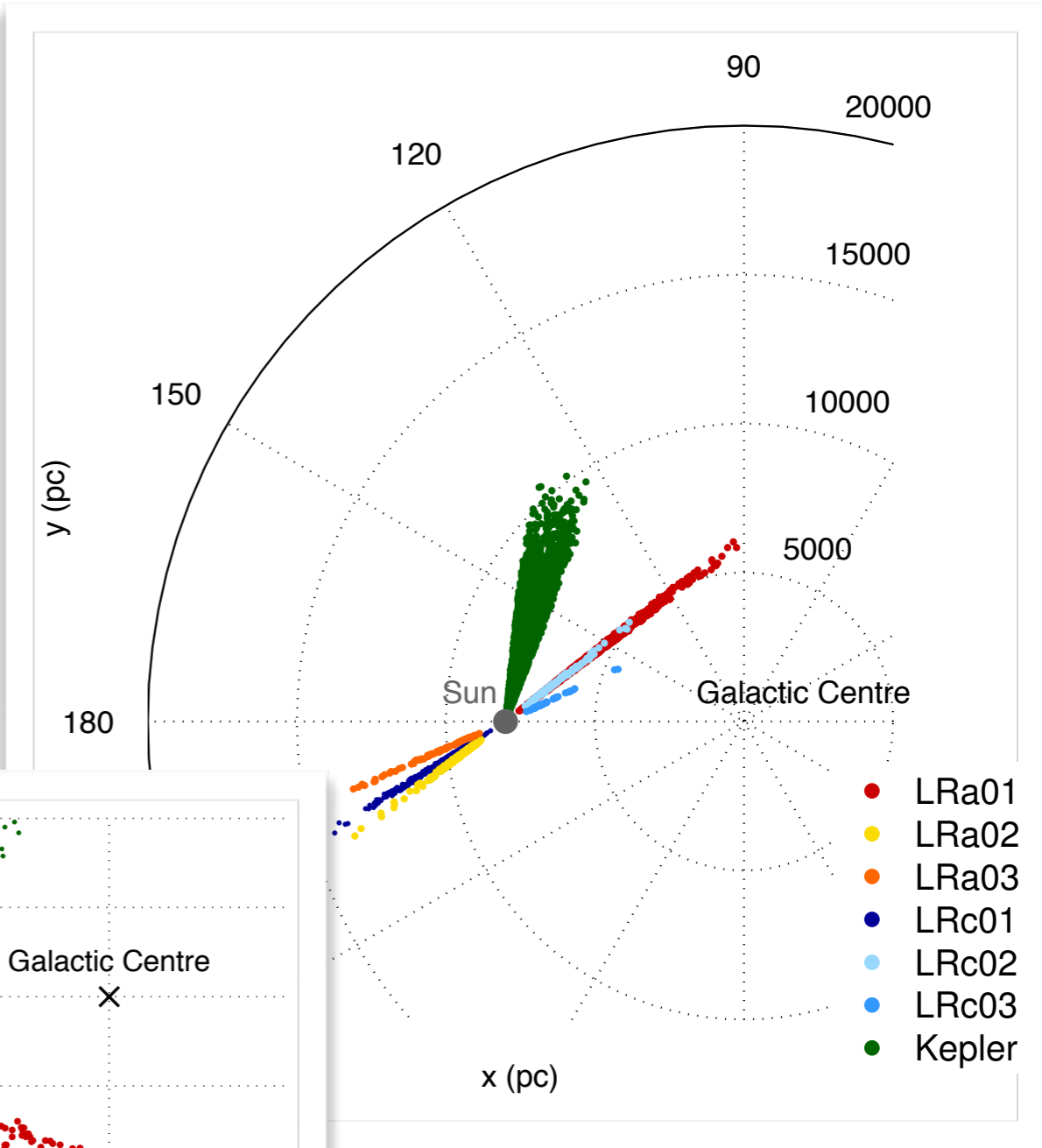
CoRoT LRs: ~ 3000 stars (analysed)

Mosser et al. 2010

Kepler data: ~ 14000 stars

Hekker et al. 2011, Stello et al. 2013

CoRoT LRc01 + LRa01 : ~ 2000 stars with average global parameters



- LRa01
- LRa02
- LRa03
- LRs01
- LRs02
- LRs03
- Kepler

# STELLAR POPULATIONS

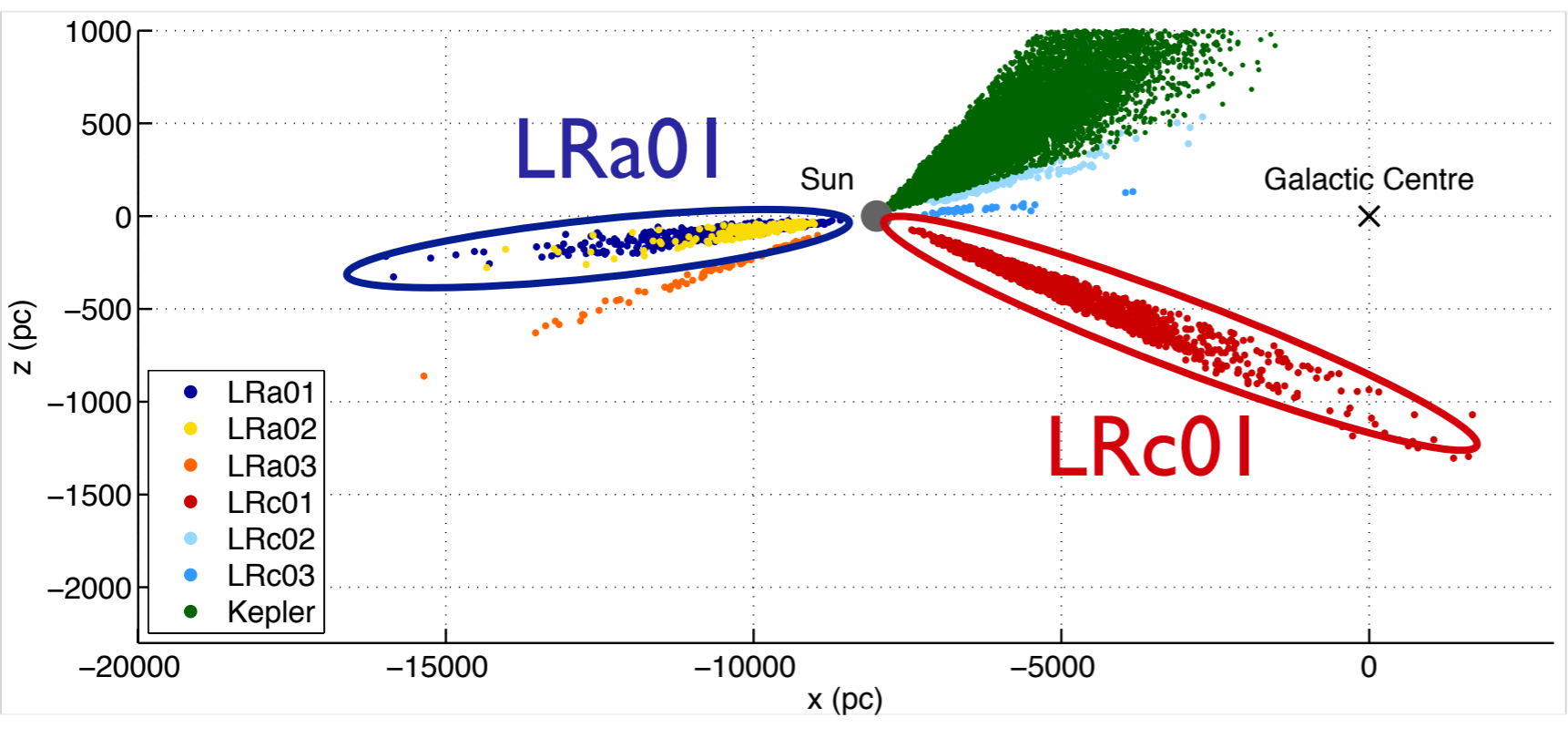
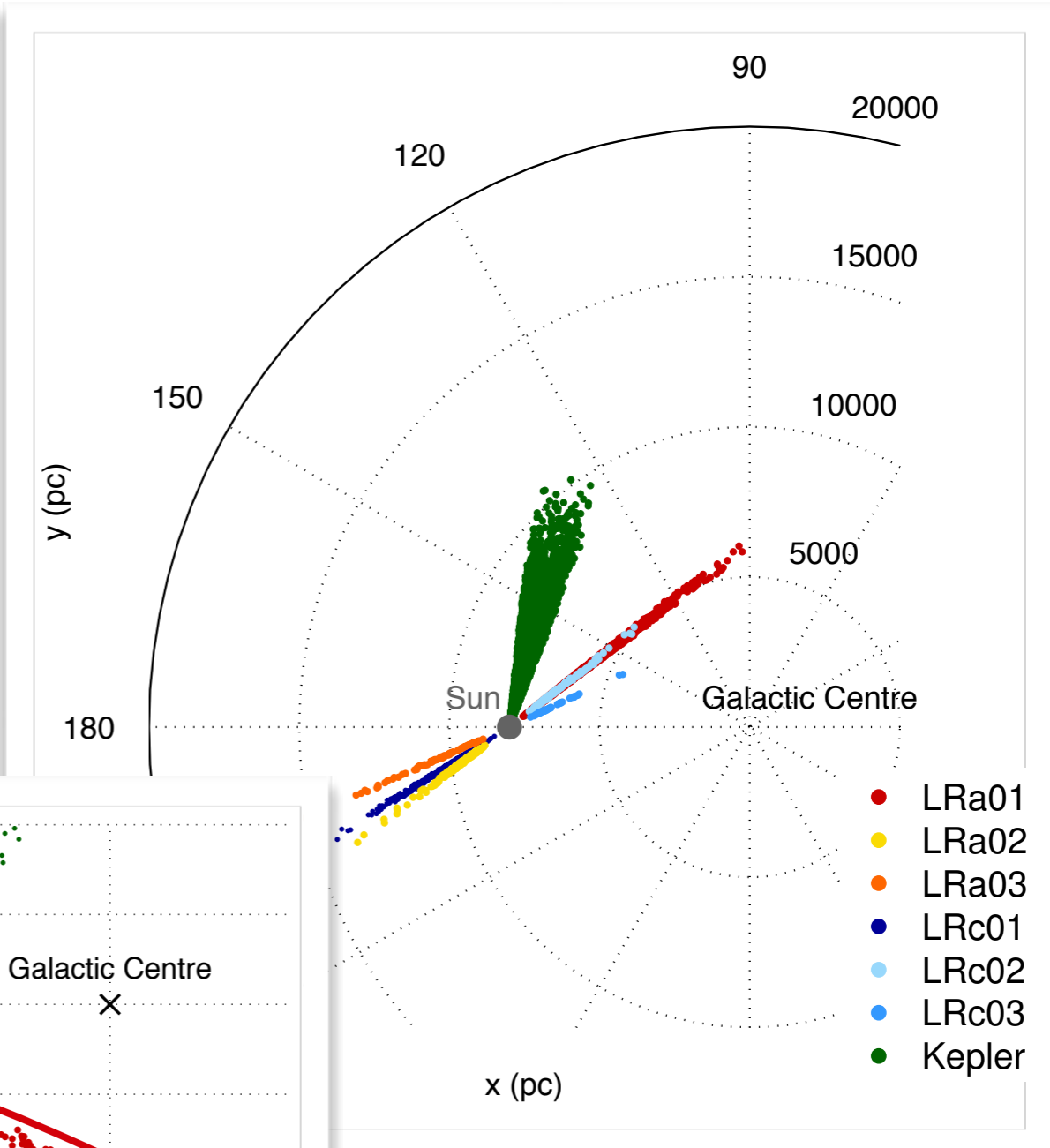
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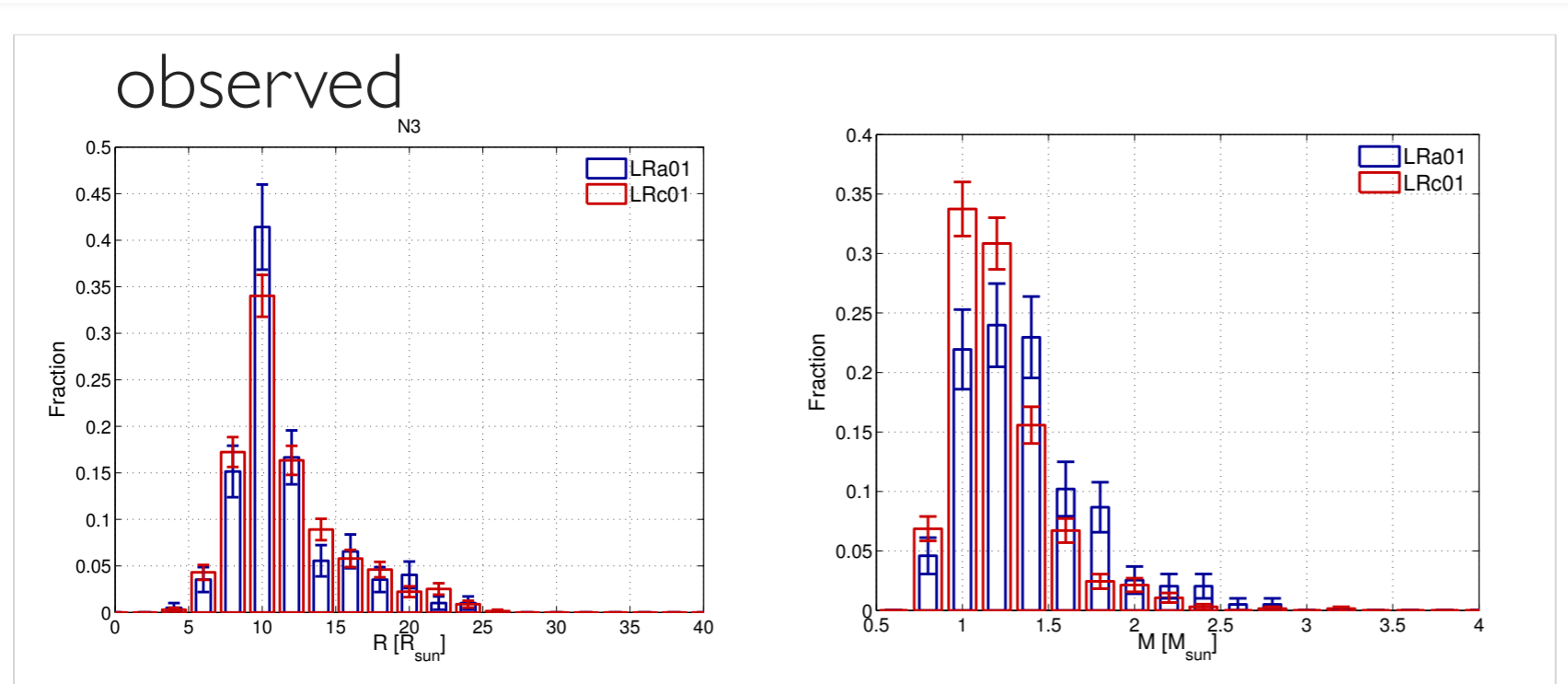
CoRoT LRc01 + LRa01 : ~ 2000 stars with average global parameters



- LRa01
- LRa02
- LRa03
- LRs01
- LRs02
- LRs03
- Kepler



# Differential population studies



Differential distribution  
of M in  
LRc01 et LRa01



LRc01 sample older  
than LRa01

$$\bar{Z}_{\text{LRa01}} < \bar{Z}_{\text{LRc01}}$$

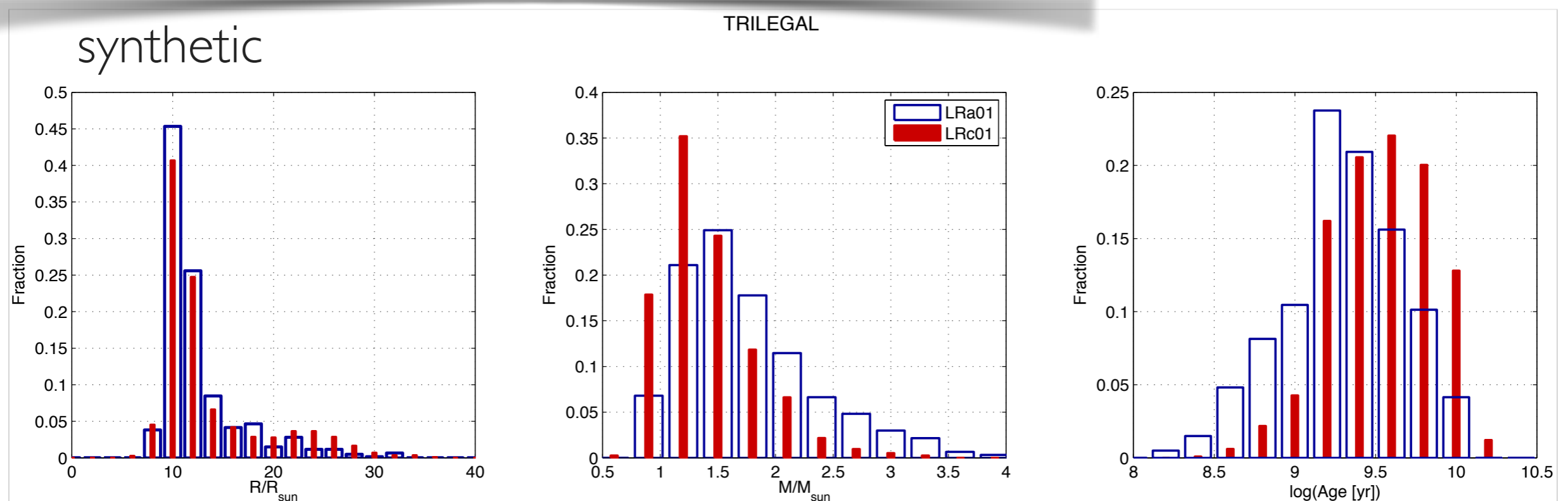
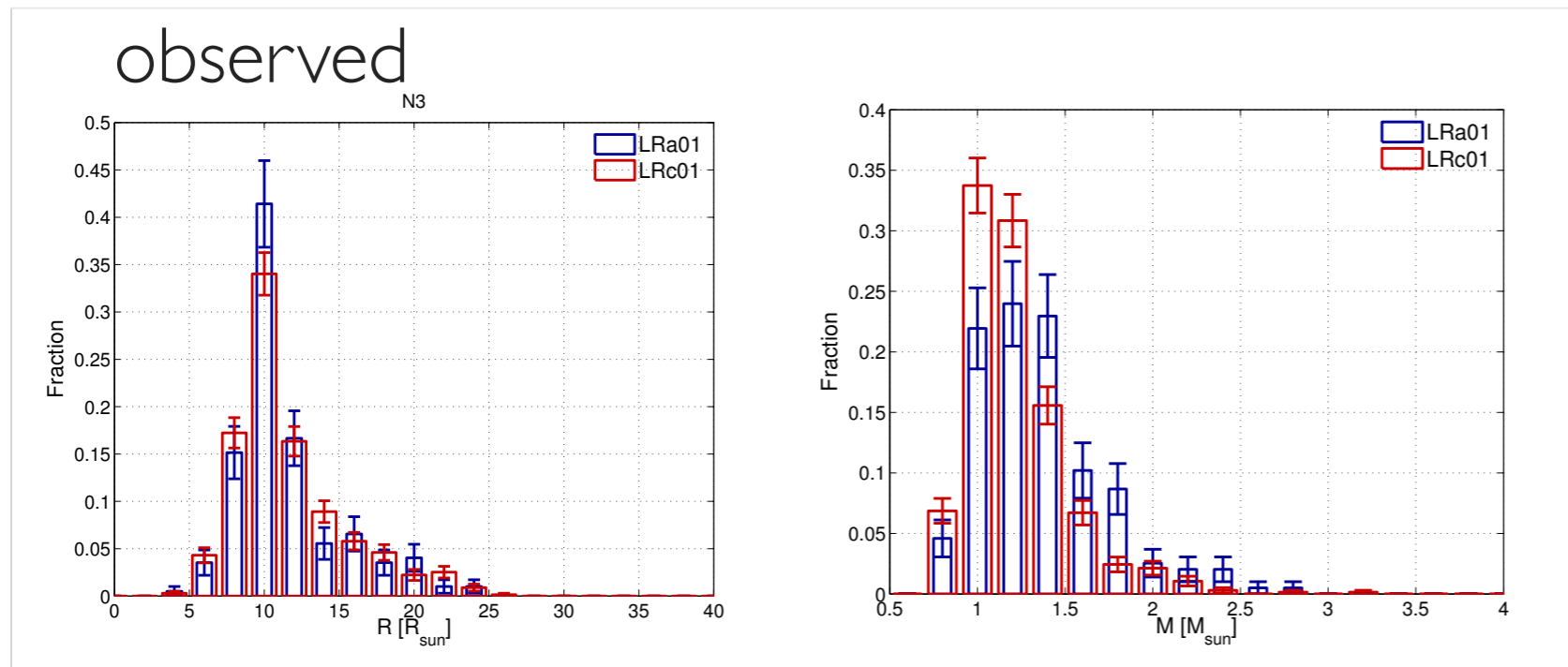
# Differential population studies

Differential distribution  
of  $M$  in  
LRc01 et LRa01



LRc01 sample older  
than LRa01

$$\bar{Z}_{\text{LRa01}} < \bar{Z}_{\text{LRc01}}$$



# Challenges

Test seismic scaling relations:

$$\left(\frac{R}{R_{\odot}}\right) = \left(\frac{\nu_{\max}}{\nu_{\max,\odot}}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{\Delta\nu_{\odot}}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\text{eff},\odot}}\right)^{0.5}$$

$$\left(\frac{M}{M_{\odot}}\right) = \left(\frac{\nu_{\max}}{\nu_{\max,\odot}}\right)^3 \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{\Delta\nu_{\odot}}\right)^{-4} \left(\frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\text{eff},\odot}}\right)^{1.5}$$

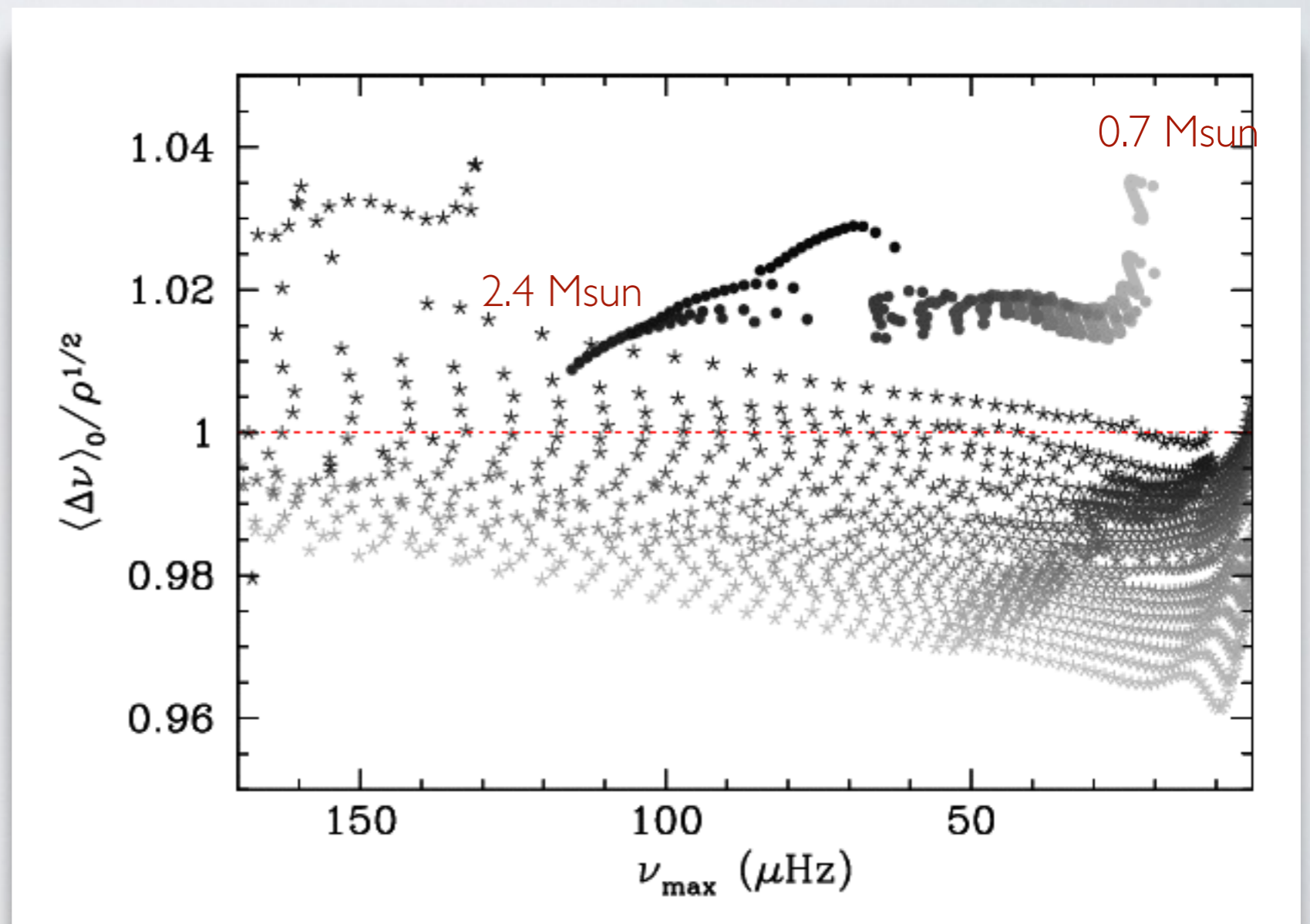
VS

models ( $\Delta\nu$ ) and/or independent measurements  
of R and M

# TESTING SCALING RELATIONS

from models

Depends on:  
evolutionary state  
stellar mass



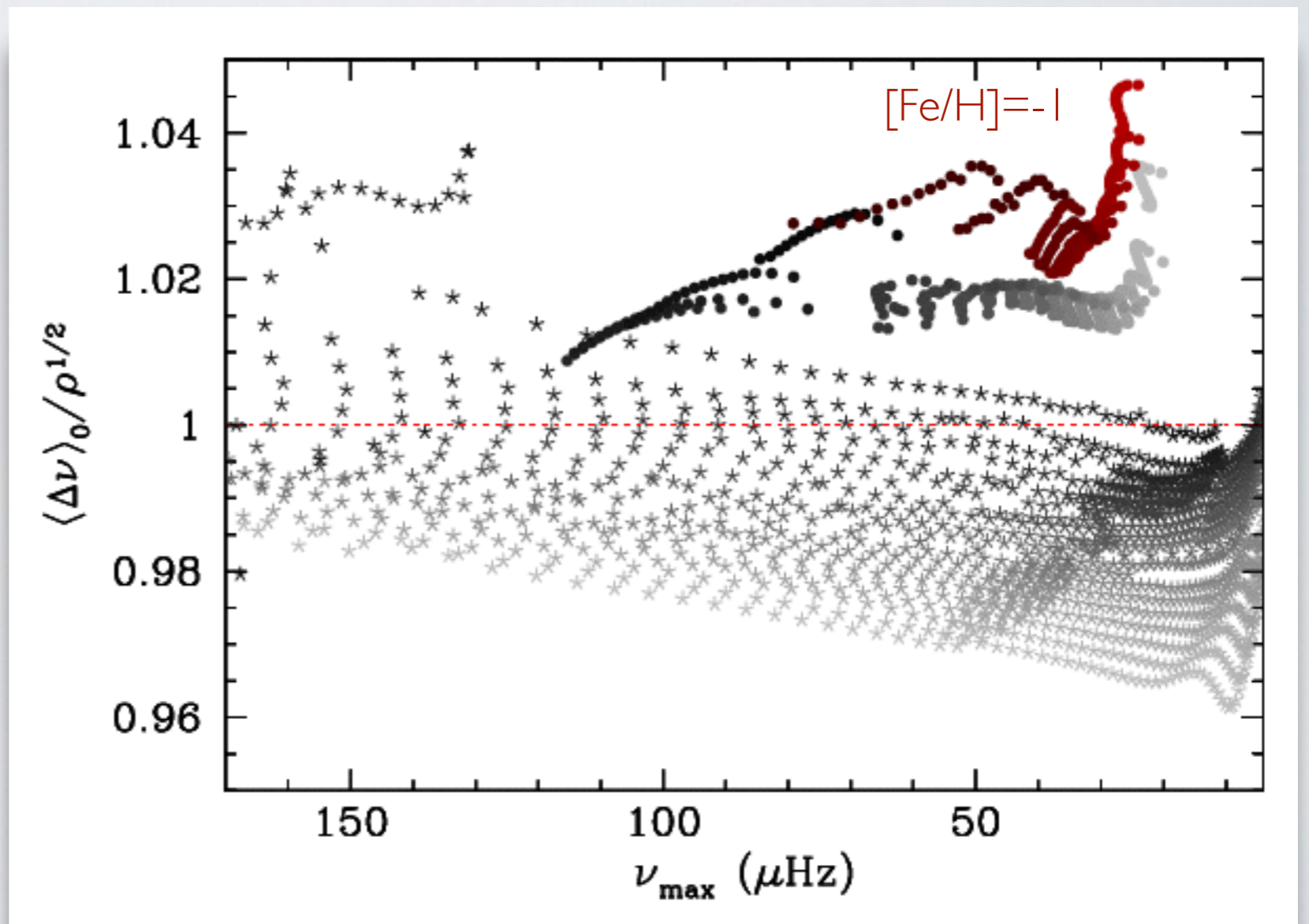
see also White et al. 2011

# TESTING SCALING RELATIONS

from models

Depends on:  
evolutionary state  
stellar mass

and on  
chemical composition

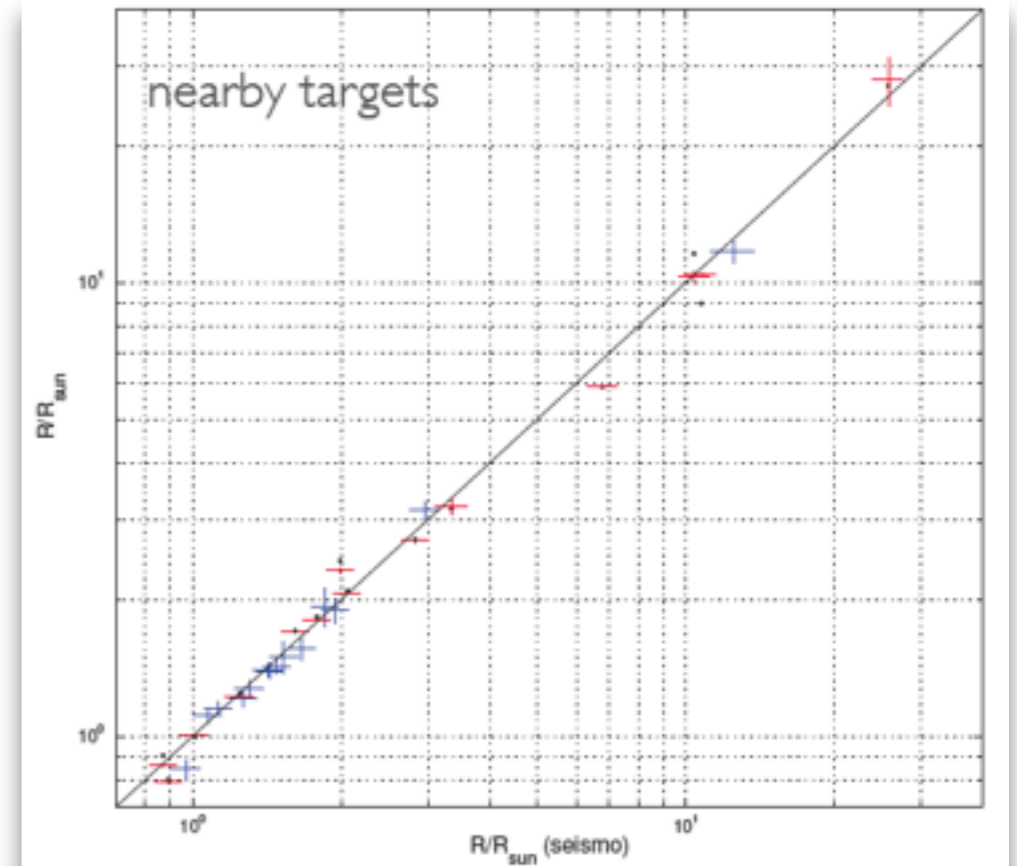


# TESTING SCALING RELATIONS

empirical tests of scaling relations

e.g.

- a few nearby/CoRoT dwarfs and giants  
Bruntt et al. 2011, Miglio 2011, Bedding 2011
- interferometry  
Huber et al. 2012
- *Kepler* dwarfs+ Hipp parallaxes  
Silva Aguirre et al. 2012
- NGC6791: R and M  
Miglio et al. 2012, Brogaard et al. 2012, Sandquist et al. 2013
- Eclipsing binaries



~ 4% for Radius  
~ 10% for Mass

# Challenges

Age estimate: inherently model dependent



need to test stellar models!

can seismology help?

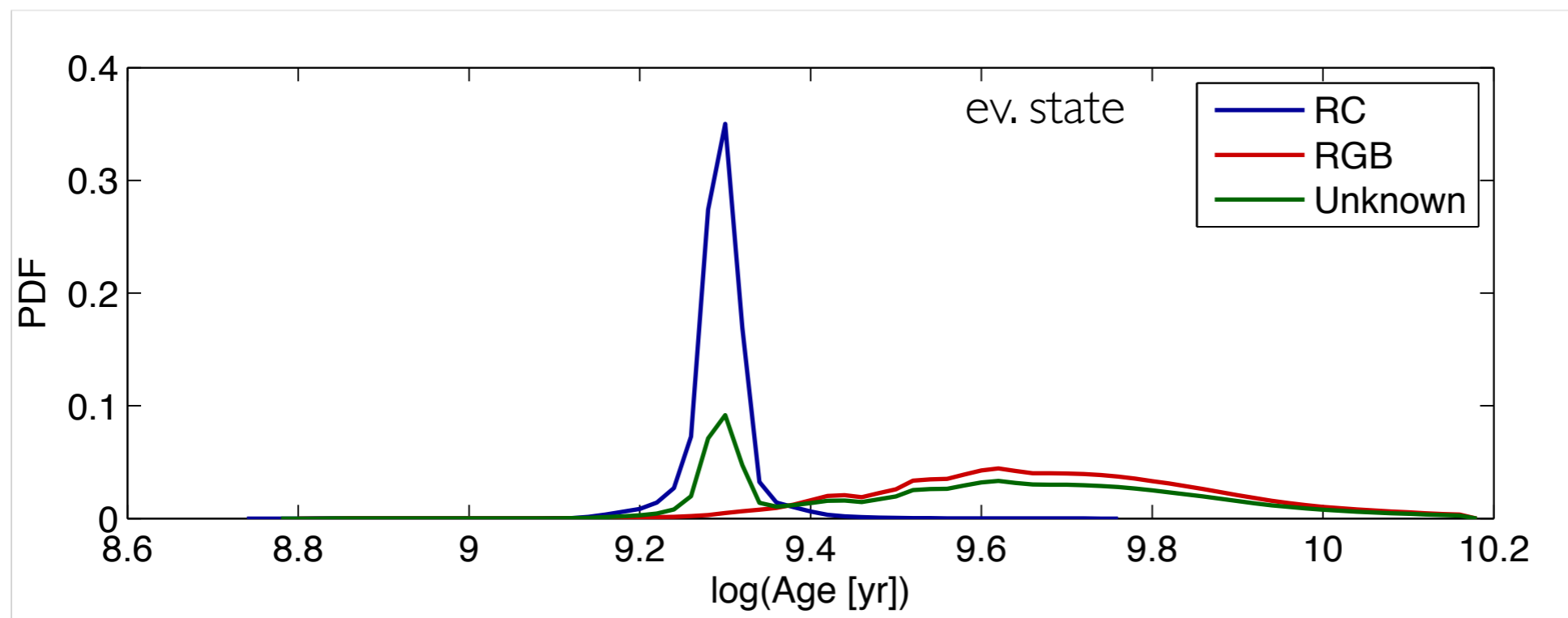
- evolutionary state
- near-core mixing
- RGB mass loss
- ...

Period spacing  $\rightarrow$  RGB vs RC

why is it relevant to determine ev. state of a  $\sim 10 R_{\text{sun}}$  giant ?

constraints:  $\Delta v$ ,  $v_{\text{max}}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ,  $T_{\text{eff}}$ , ev. state

age estimates using PARAM (as in Da Silva et al. 2006, Nordstrom et al. 2004)

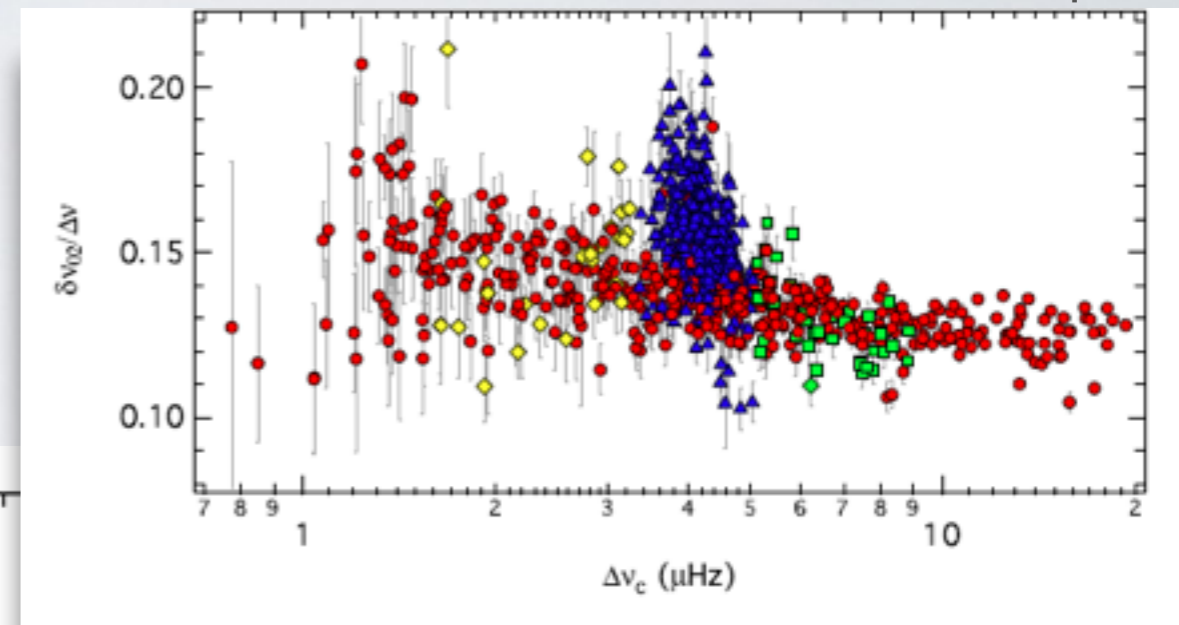
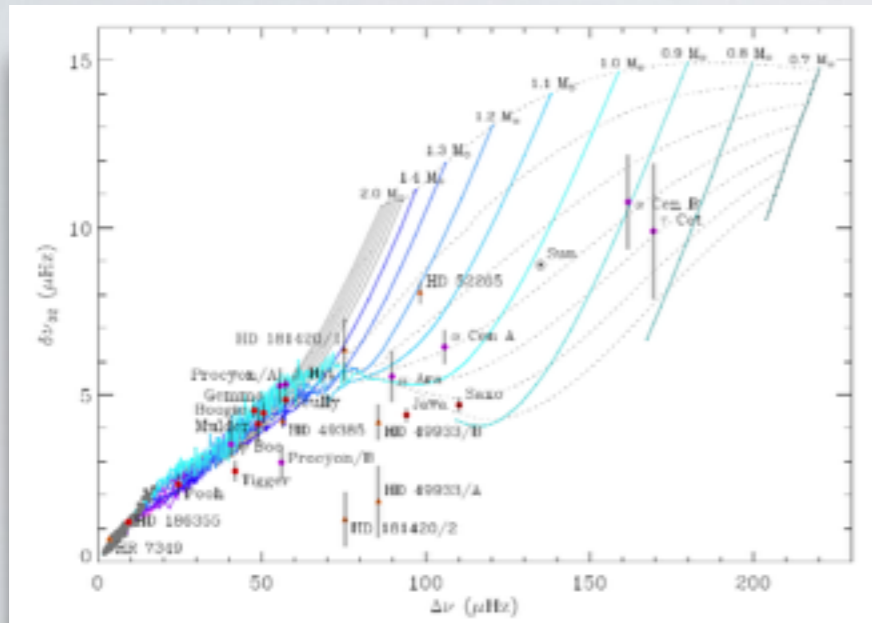




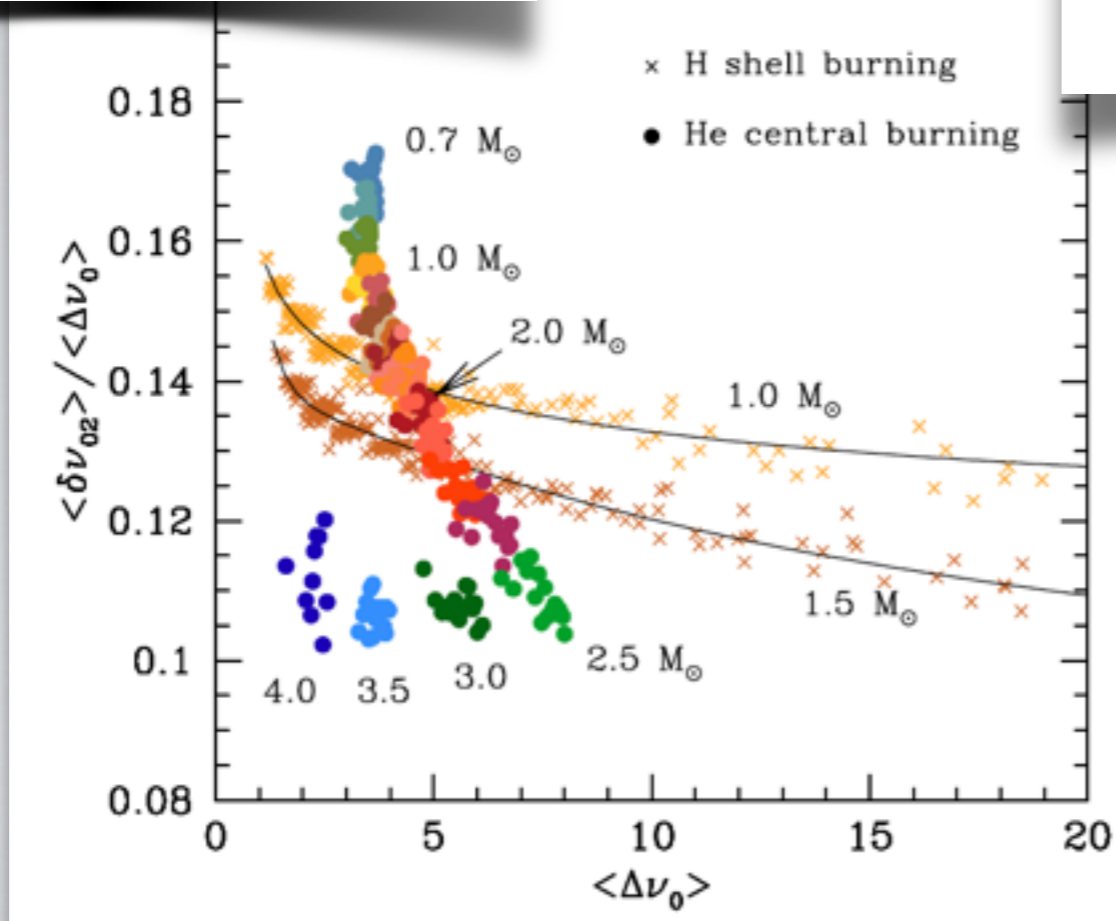
# ENSEMBLE ASTEROSEISMOLOGY

non-radial modes

600 d with Kepler



White et al. 2011



Kallinger et al. 2012

$$\delta\nu_{nl} \propto - \int_0^R \frac{dc}{dr} \frac{dr}{r}$$



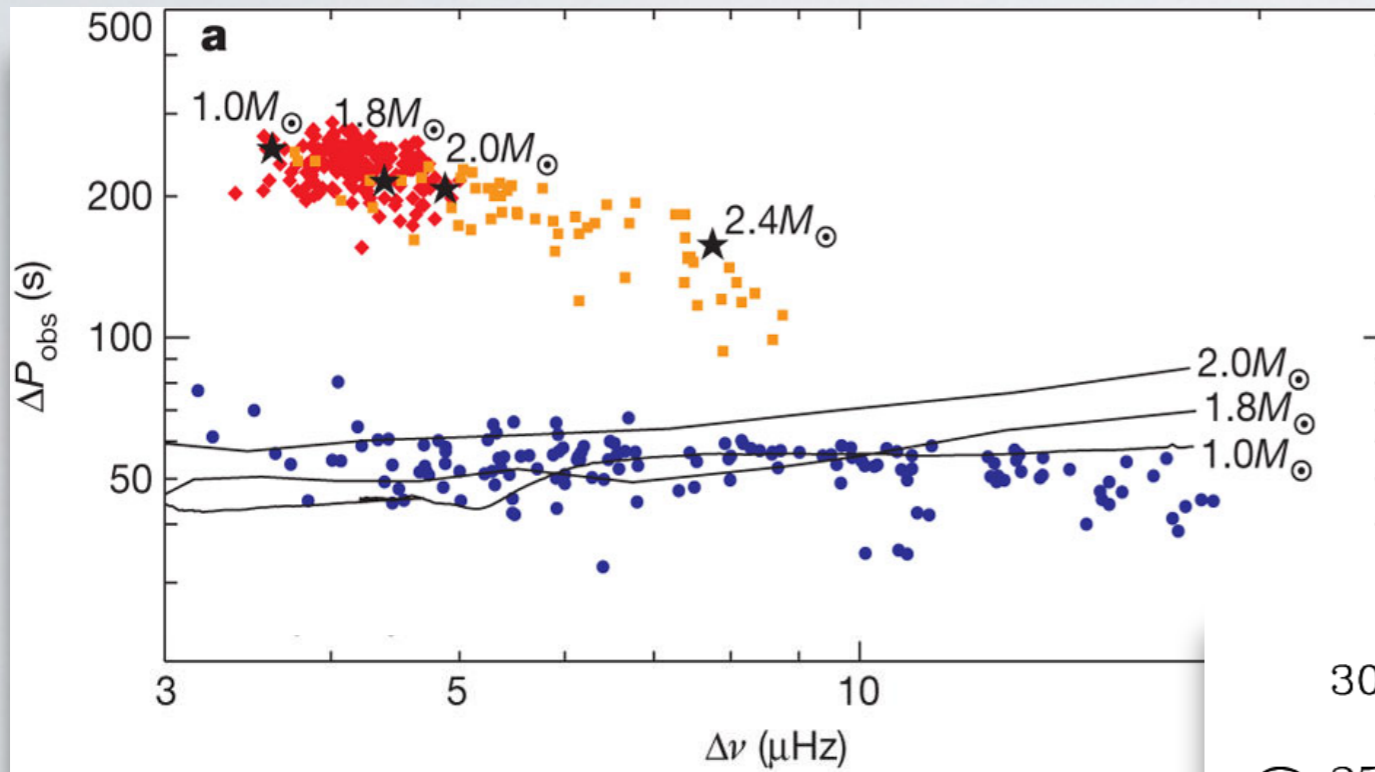
Evolutionary state

See also paper by  
**Rasmus Handberg**

Montalbán et al. 2012

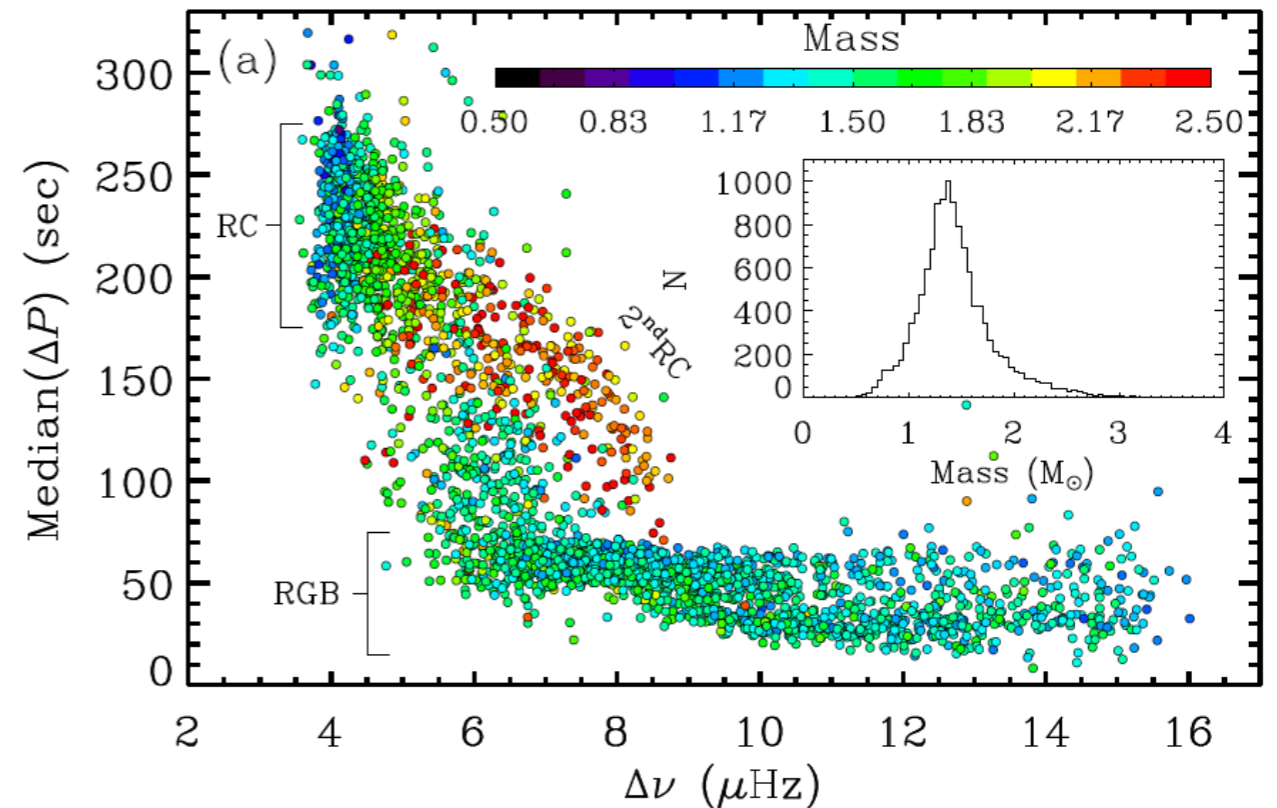
# ENSEMBLE ASTEROSEISMOLOGY

non-radial mixed modes



Bedding et al. 2011

Evolutionary state from period spacing of dipole modes



Stello et al. 2013

# ENSEMBLE ASTEROSEISMOLOGY

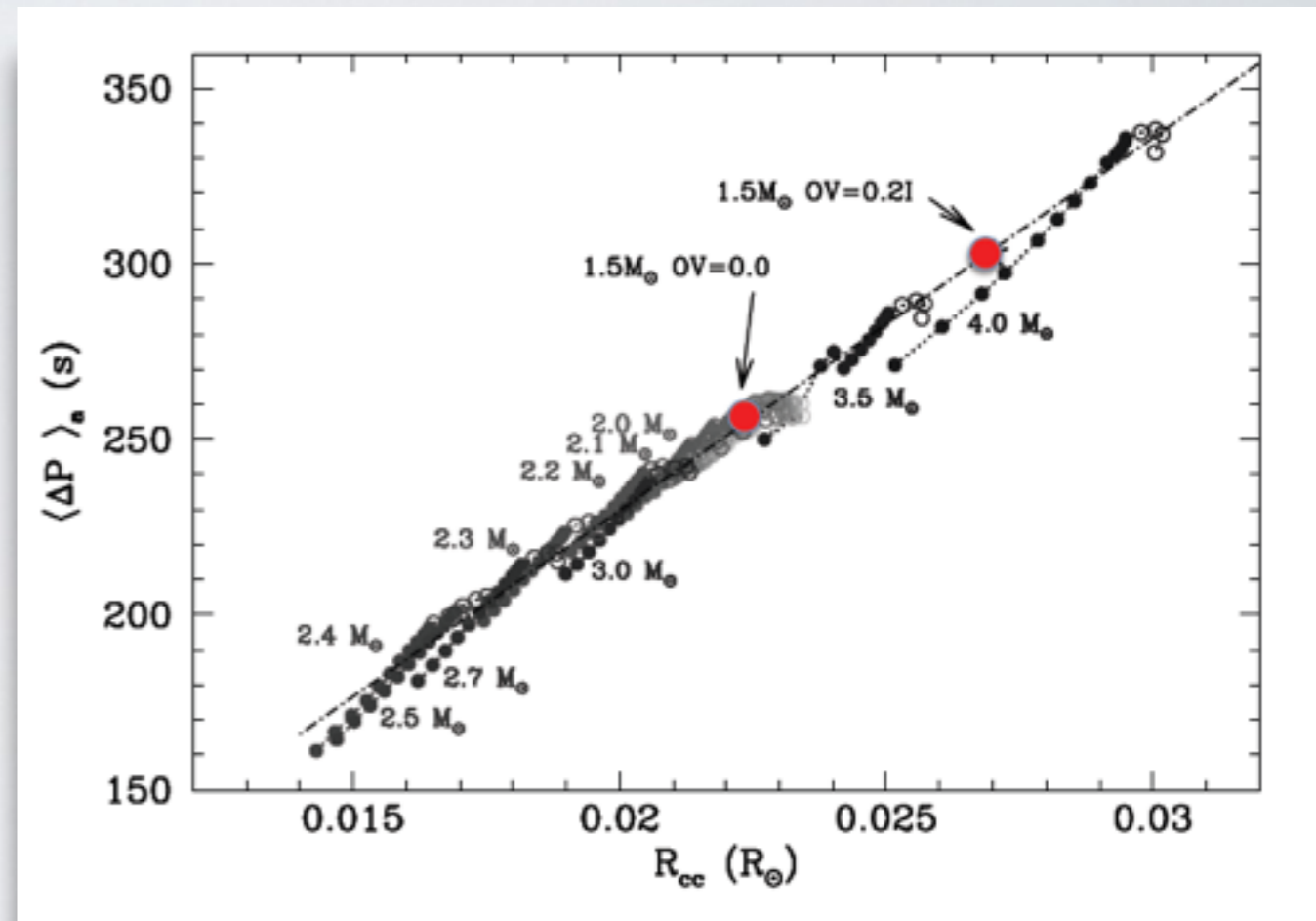
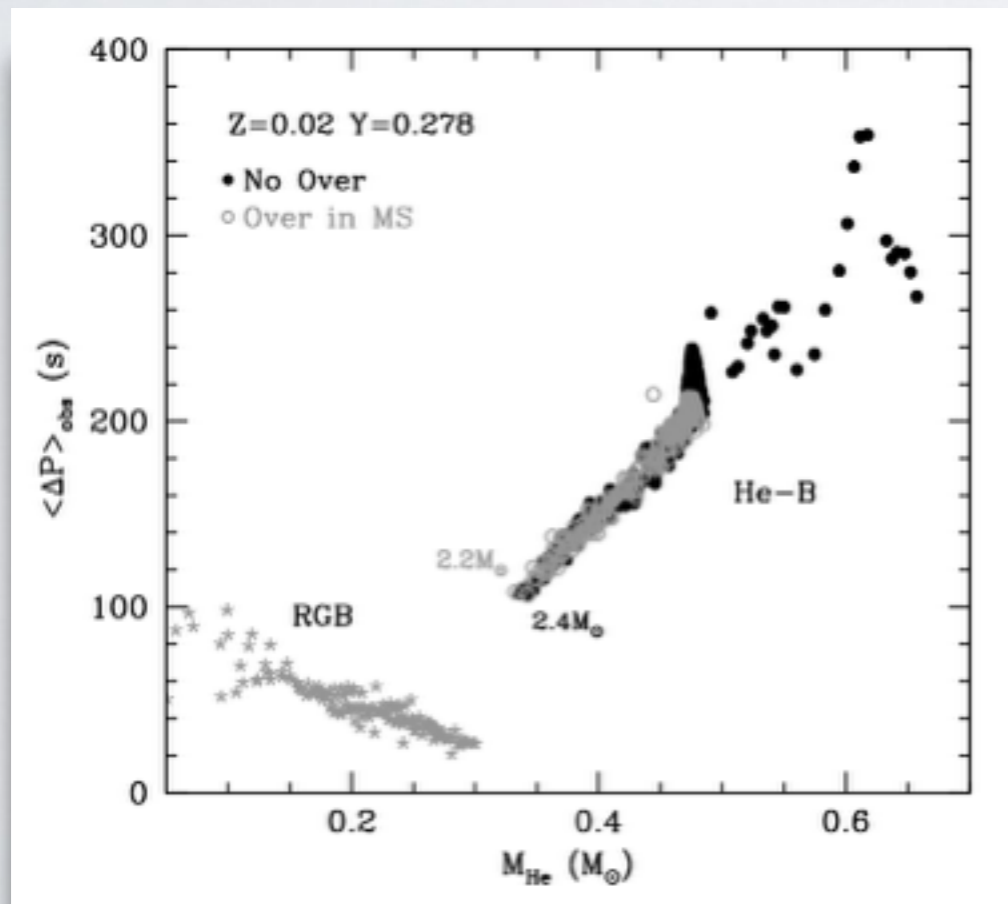
non-radial mixed modes

$\Delta\nu + \nu_{\max}$

period spacing

metallicity

mixing during MS



asymptotic period spacing

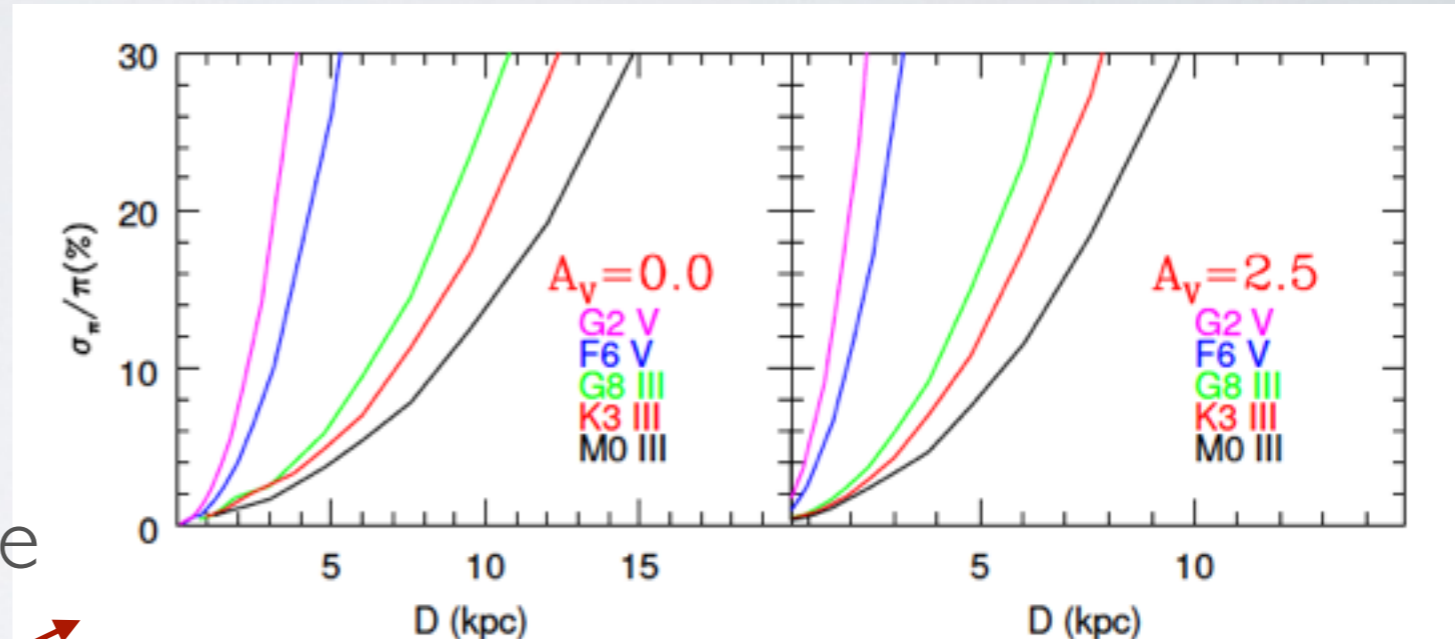


mixing during He burning

# CONCLUSIONS

Scaling relations have an enormous potential, in particular to study stellar populations, but we need:

- We need to constraint/calibrate the scaling relations, for example EB, parallaxes
- To exploit the potential of scaling relations in the study of stellar populations we need chemical composition



expected from Gaia for  $R=16$   
Cacciari, 2014

APOGEE ( talk M. Pinsonneault)  
Gaia-ESO Survey (talk M.Valentini)  
GALAH-Hermes @ AAT

17 juin 2014  
une dernière télécommande

Le travail continue au sol pour de nombreuses années  
... et encore tant de choses à découvrir...



Thank you !