

Asteroseismic Constraints on the Evolutionary Models of Hot Subdwarfs

Seismology of the Sun and the Distant Stars 2016

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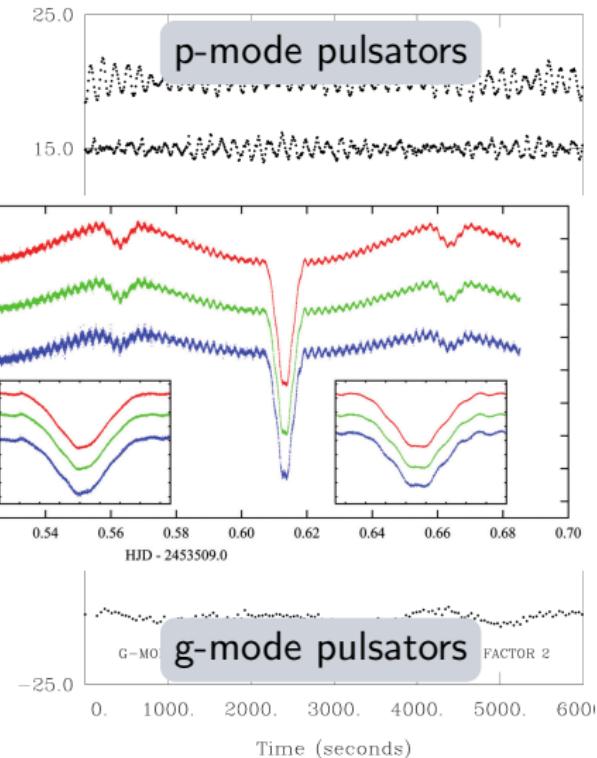
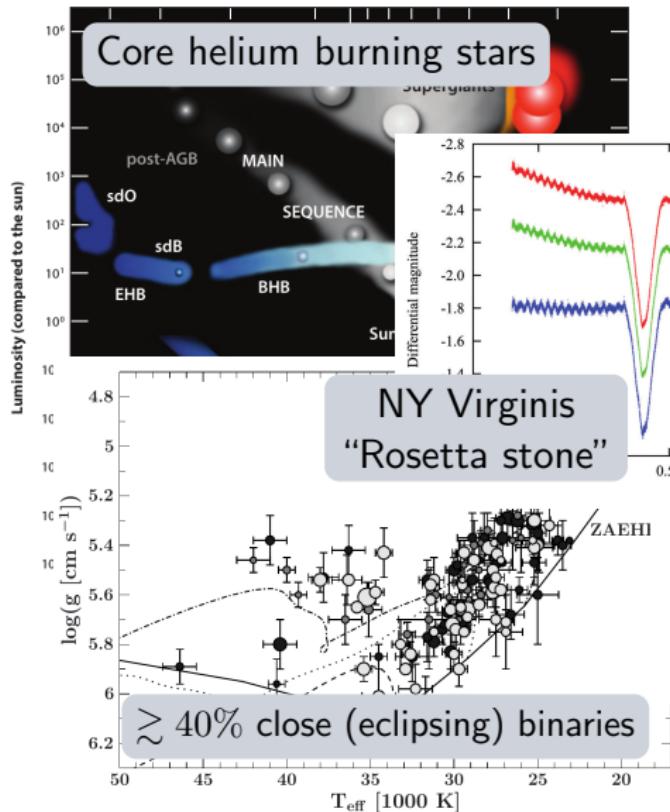
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Hot Subdwarfs? Why Subdwarf B Stars?



(Heber (2009); Kupfer et al. (2015);
Fontaine et al. (2003); Vučković et al. (2007))

Hot Subdwarf B stars - What do we know?

Spectroscopy

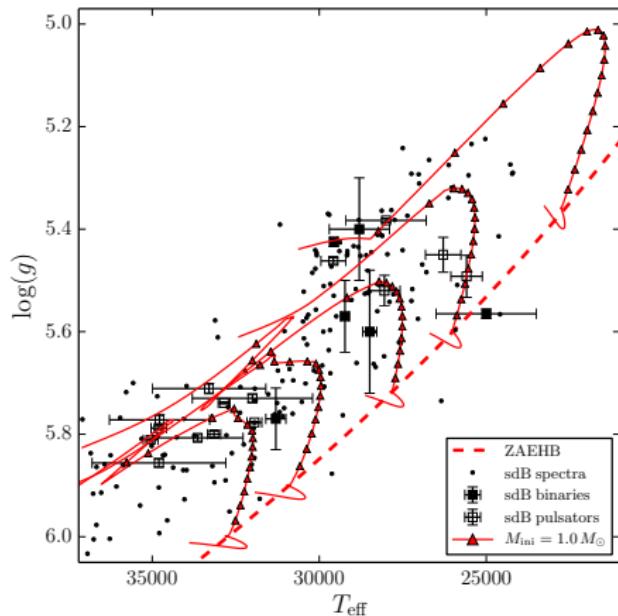
- $T_{\text{eff}} = 20000 \text{ K} - 40000 \text{ K}$
 - $5.0 < \log(g/(\text{cm/s}^2)) < 6.2$
 - Helium deficient atmospheres
 - Enhanced Fe-group abundances
- ⇒ Diffusion

Eclipsing binaries

$$\Rightarrow M \approx 0.44 - 0.5 M_{\odot}$$

Pulsations

- g-/p-mode pulsators
- hybrid pulsators



Schindler et al. (2015)

sdB stars

are hot, compact helium burning cores of red giants.

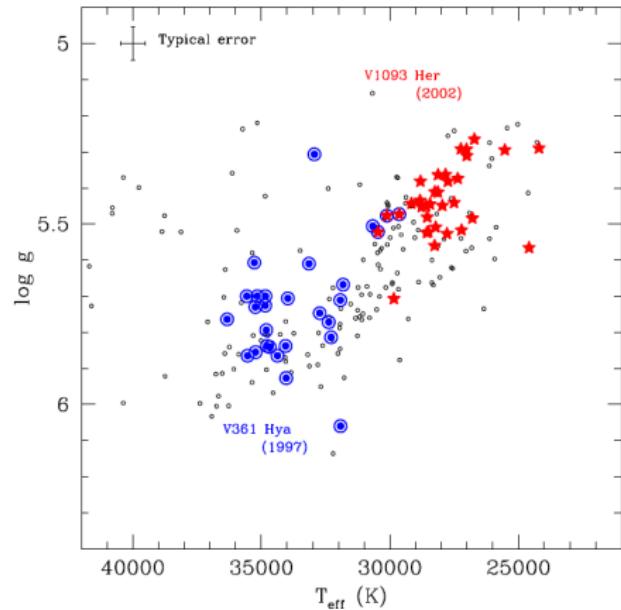
Hot B Subdwarfs - Pulsators

p-mode pulsators Kilkenny et al. (1997)

- 80 – 600 s
- low degree l , low order k
- ~10% pulsating
- ~60 known pulsators

g-mode pulsators Green et al. (2003)

- 45 – 250 min or longer
- low degree l , $k \sim 1-65$
- > 70% pulsating
- ~50 known pulsators



Charpinet et al. (2013)

Hybrid pulsators Schuh et al. (2006)

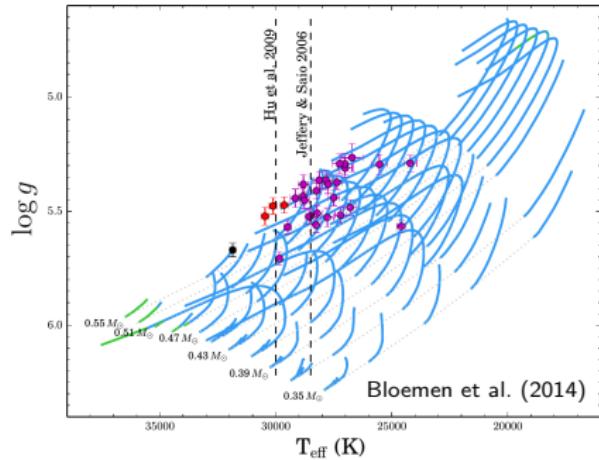
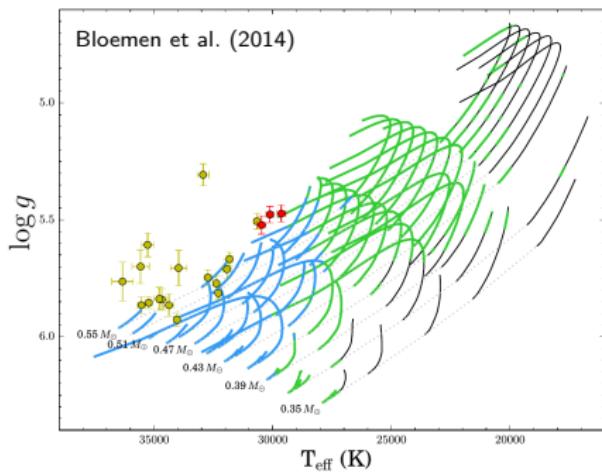
- ~3 known pulsators

Hot B Subdwarfs - Pulsation driving mechanism

p-mode pulsations

- Diffusion (radiative levitation)
- ⇒ Iron group opacity bump (mostly Fe)
- ⇒ κ -mechanism

Charpinet et al. (1996, 1997); Fontaine et al. (2003)



g-mode pulsations

- Diffusion (radiative levitation)
- ⇒ Iron group opacity bump (Fe+Ni)
- ⇒ κ -mechanism

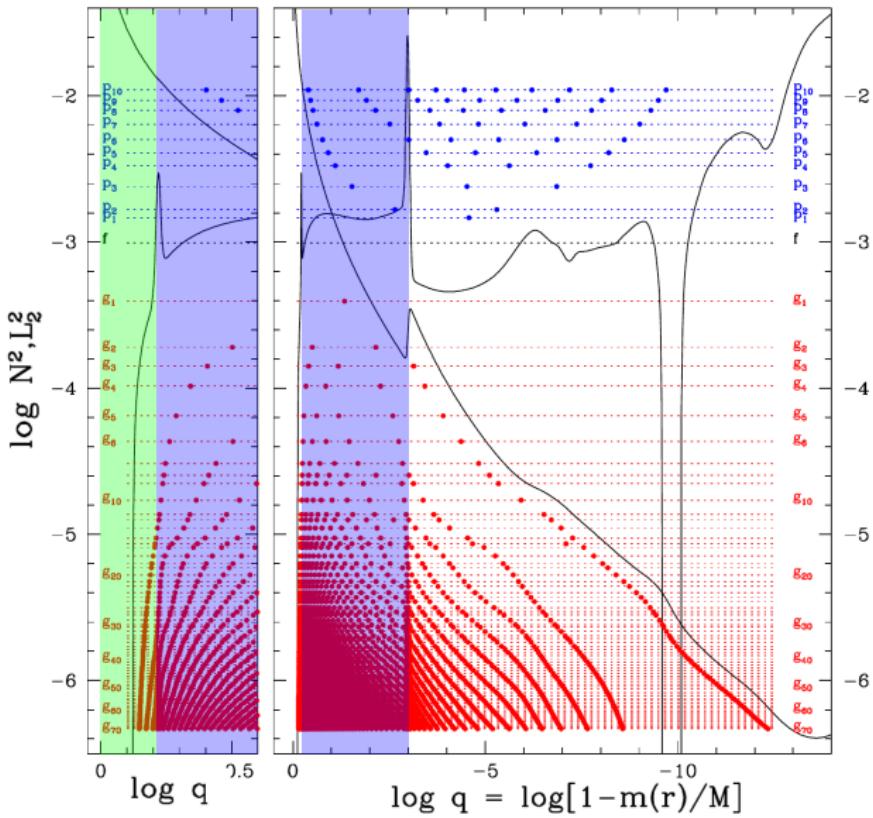
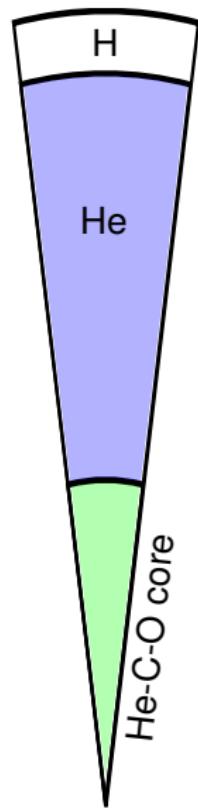
Jeffery & Saio (2006, 2007); Hu et al. (2009);
Bloemen et al. (2014)

Conclusions

|

Subdwarf B stars offer a wide variety of observables which make them **excellent probes for asteroseismological analysis.**

Hot B Subdwarfs - Mode structure



Charpinet et al. (2013)

Hot B Subdwarfs - Quantitative Asteroseismology

Results using the Forward Modelling Method

The forward method delivers

- Surface parameters ($\log(g), T_{\text{eff}}$)
- ⇒ Test against Spectroscopy
- Radius and Mass estimates
- ⇒ Test against Binaries
- Rotation
- Structural Parameters
($\log(q[H]), X(C + O), \dots$)

The Rosetta stone: NY Virginis

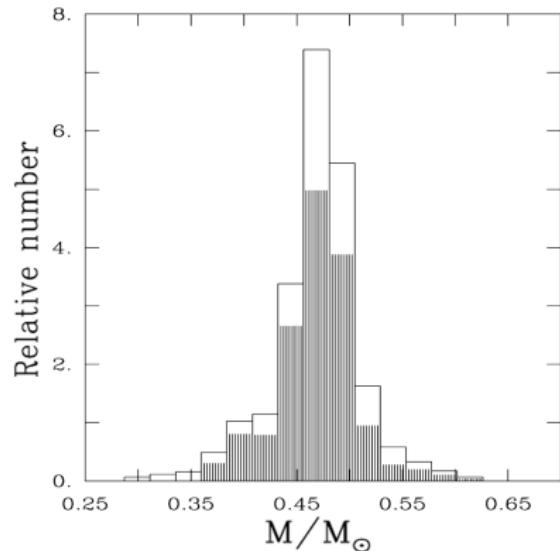
	M/M_{\odot}	$\log(g)$	R/R_{\odot}
OA1 ¹	0.389	5.74	0.14
OA2 ¹	0.466	5.77	0.15
2.Gen. ²	0.459	5.739	0.151
3.Gen. ³	0.471	5.814	0.141

¹: Vučković et al. (2007), ²: Charpinet et al. (2008),

³: Van Grootel et al. (2013)

Result: sdB mass distribution

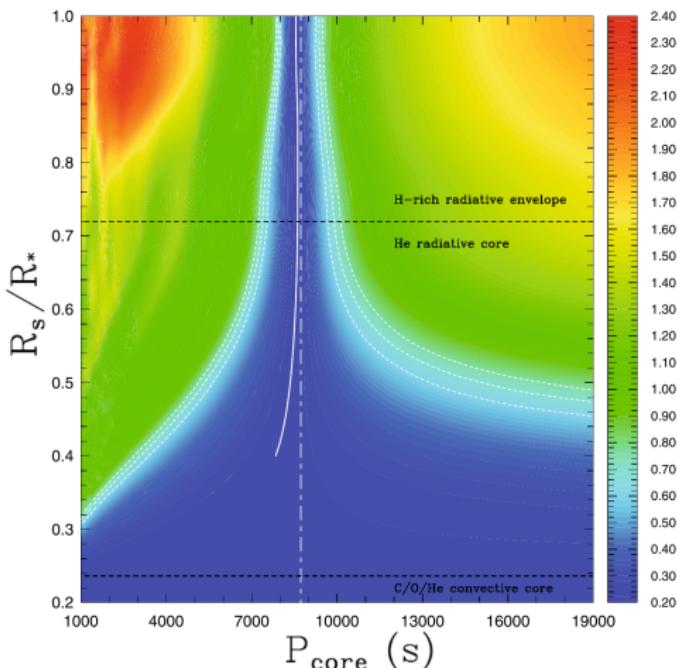
Mean mass of $M = 0.470 M_{\odot}$



Fontaine et al. (2012)

Hot B subdwarfs - Quantitative Asteroseismology

Insights into Rotation



Charpinet et al. (2008)

sdB stars in binaries

- 2 synchronized
 - 4 unsynchronized
- ⇒ Constraining synchronization timescales

(Charpinet et al., 2008; Van Grootel et al., 2008;
Pablo et al., 2011, 2012; Østensen et al., 2014)

Isolated sdB stars

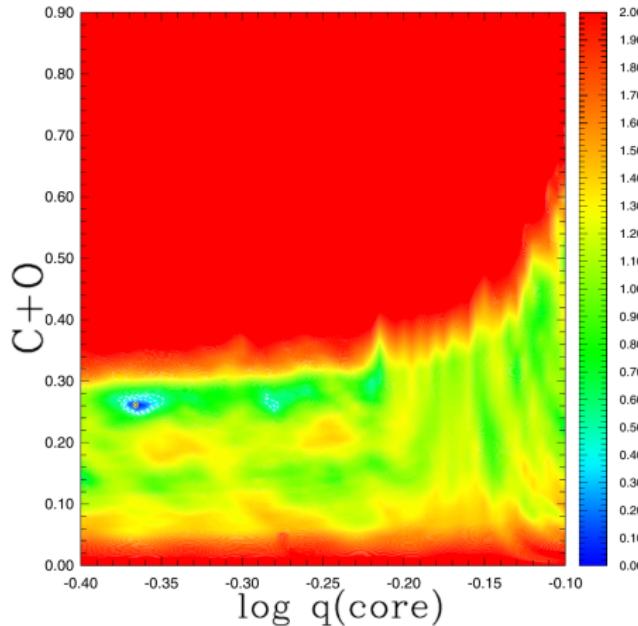
- Periods: mostly $\gtrsim 30$ d
 - Slow rotation
 - Assuming secular evolution
- ⇒ Connection to red giants

(Baran et al., 2009; Charpinet et al., 2011a;
Baran, 2013; Foster et al., 2015)

Hot B Subdwarfs - Quantitative Asteroseismology

Insights into the deep interior - The convective core

Observed trapped g-modes are sensitive to COHe-core boundary



Van Grootel et al. (2010b)

Convective core sizes

- Van Grootel et al. (2010a)
 $M_{\text{cc}}/M_{\odot} = \mathbf{0.22 \pm 0.01}$
KPD 0629-0016
- Van Grootel et al. (2010b)
 $M_{\text{cc}}/M_{\odot} = \mathbf{0.28 \pm 0.01}$
KPD 1943+4058
- Charpinet et al. (2011b)
 $M_{\text{cc}}/M_{\odot} = \mathbf{0.274^{+0.008}_{-0.010}/0.225^{+0.011}_{-0.016}}$
KIC 02697388

“Standard” stellar evolution

$$M_{\text{cc}}/M_{\odot} \approx \mathbf{0.10 - 0.15}$$

Conclusions

I

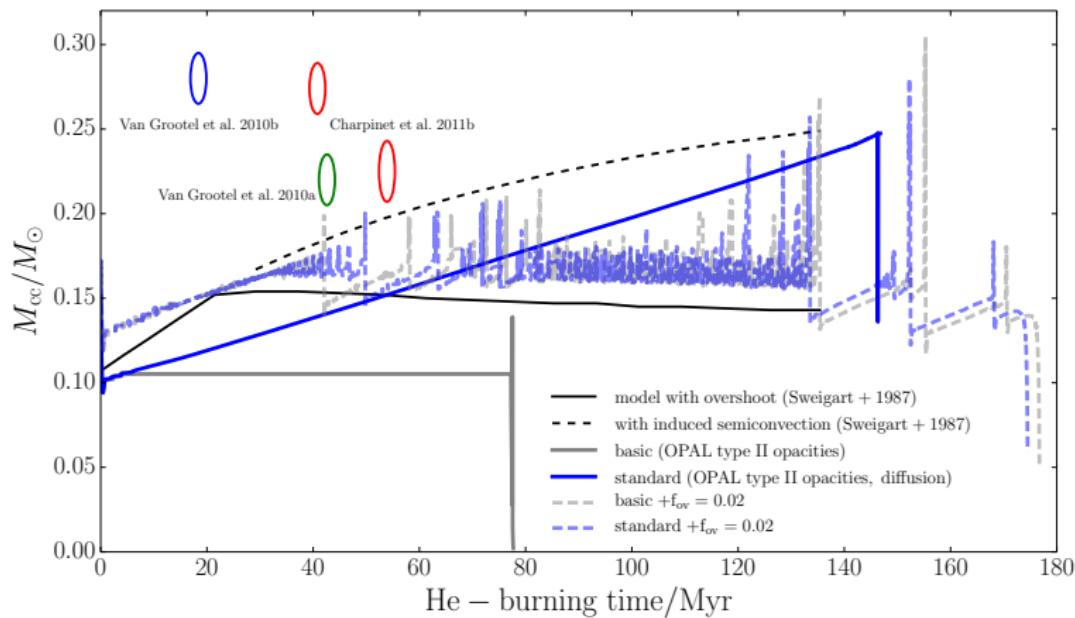
Subdwarf B stars offer a wide variety of observables which make them **excellent probes for asteroseismological analysis.**

II

Quantitative asteroseismological analysis of sdB stars provides an **exceptional view into the structure of core helium burning stars.**

Hot B Subdwarfs - Constraints on Convection

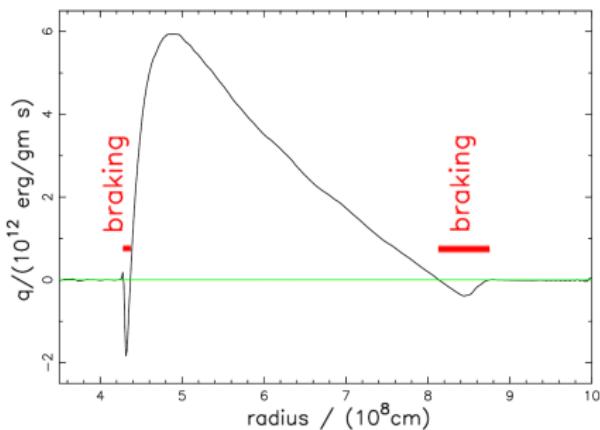
Stellar evolution vs. Asteroseismic analysis



Schindler et al. (2015)

Conventional convection algorithms seem **not** to be sufficient !

Convection - 3D to 1D (Arnett et al., 2015)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{u} = \beta g \Delta \nabla - \frac{\mathbf{u}^2}{l_d}$$

Advection

Nonlinear Sink term (Drag)

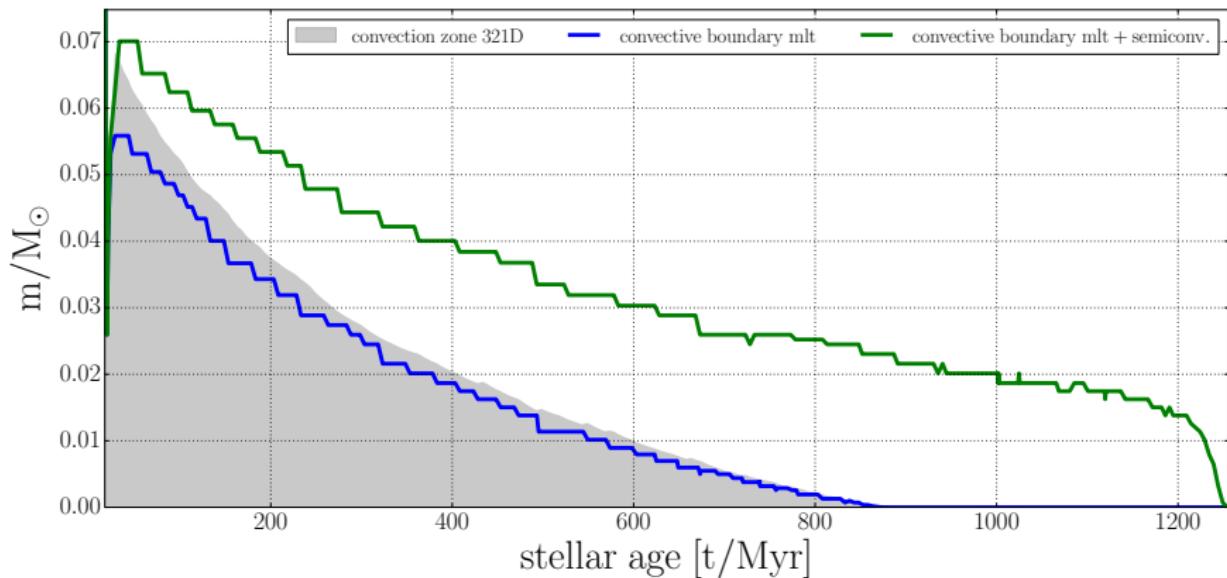
Source term (Buoyancy)

A first sanity check **without advection (Preliminary!)**

$$u = -\frac{l_d}{2\delta t} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{l_d}{2\delta t}\right)^2 + \frac{u_0 l_d}{\delta t} + (g\beta l_d)^2 \delta \nabla}$$

Preliminary! MESA using 321D without advection

$1.5 M_{\odot}$ star using the Ledoux criterion



Conclusions

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Subdwarf B stars offer a wide variety of observables which make them **excellent probes for asteroseismological analysis.**

II

Quantitative asteroseismological analysis of sdB stars provides an **exceptional view into the structure of core helium burning stars.**

III

The results of asteroseismological analysis of sdB stars **challenge our understanding of the physics that shape the structure of stars.**

The road towards 321D

- Sanity test of 321D without advection against MLT (✓)
- We are working on including the advection term ⇒ Stay tuned!

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