



KIC2696703, A Kepler Eclipsing Binary System

with Gamma Dor Pulsations Aunia Samadi Gh^{1,2}, Timothy Van Reeth¹, Andrew Tkachenko¹ ¹Institute for Astronomy, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium ²Astrophysics Department, Physics Faculty, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran

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Why Asteroseismology of Binary stars?!

- Binary systems: The main source of precise fundamental properties of stars (masses, radii, chemical compositions ...).
- Key ingredients in many applications in stellar astrophysics (internal structure and evolution of stars)
- The theories of stellar structure and evolution: Best probed with asteroseismology
- Asteroseismology + Binary stare To test and improve the current theoretical models.
- Overview
- Observations:

Spectroscopy

Model independent Methods For extracting stellar atmospheric and dynamic parameters

HERMES @ 1.2 m. Mercator Telescope

- Wavelength range from 380 to 900 nm
- spectral resolution of R = 85000 .

1. Grid Search in Stellar

of 3 which was observed in 2015,

2. LSD Profiles and Stellar

iteratively. The rest 7 spectra were

Parameters

(Tkachenko 2015)

observed in 2013.

Keplerian Orbit

Parameter

 $K \,({\rm km \, s^{-1}})$

 γ (km s⁻¹)

FDB

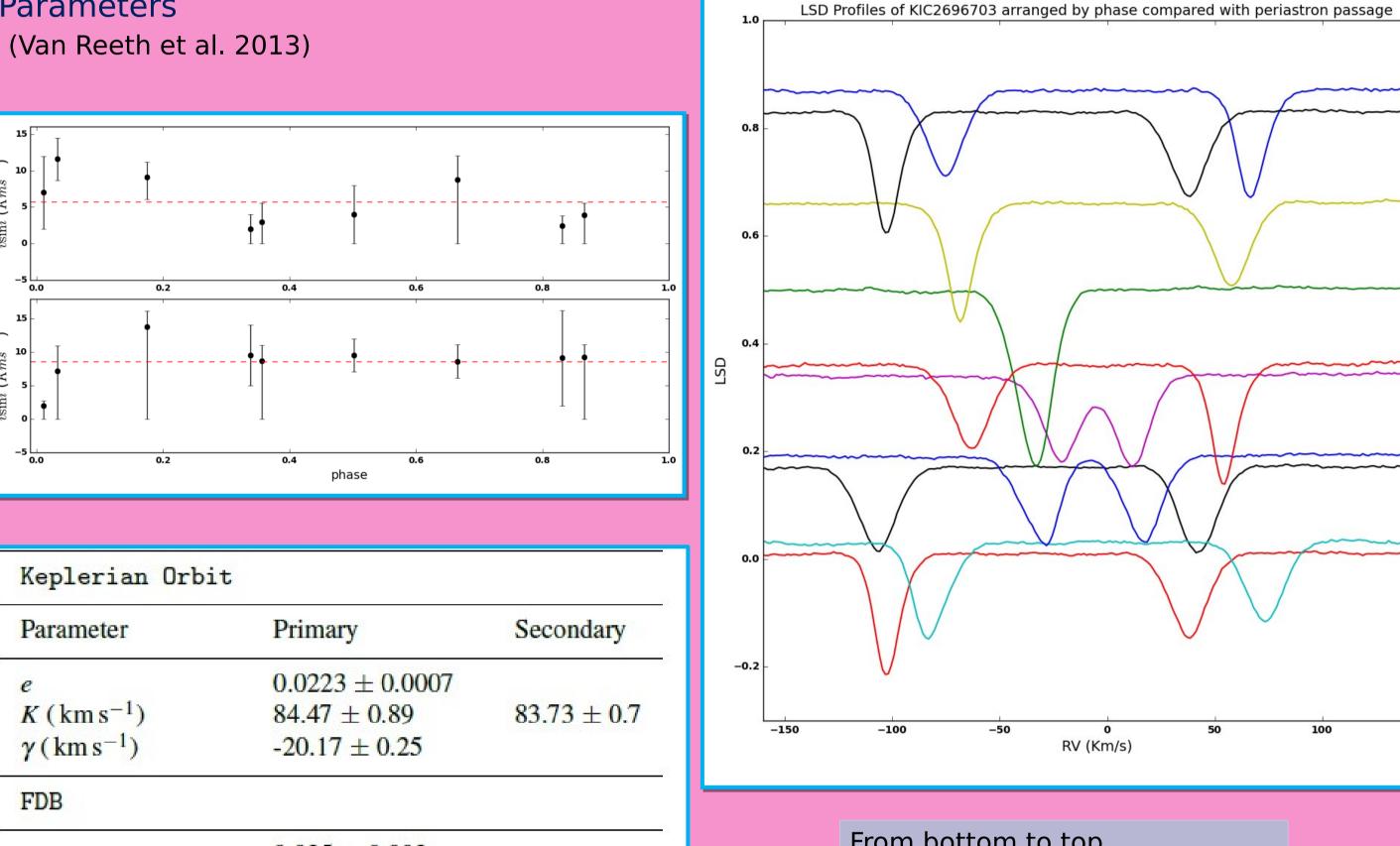
Parameters

Parameter Primary

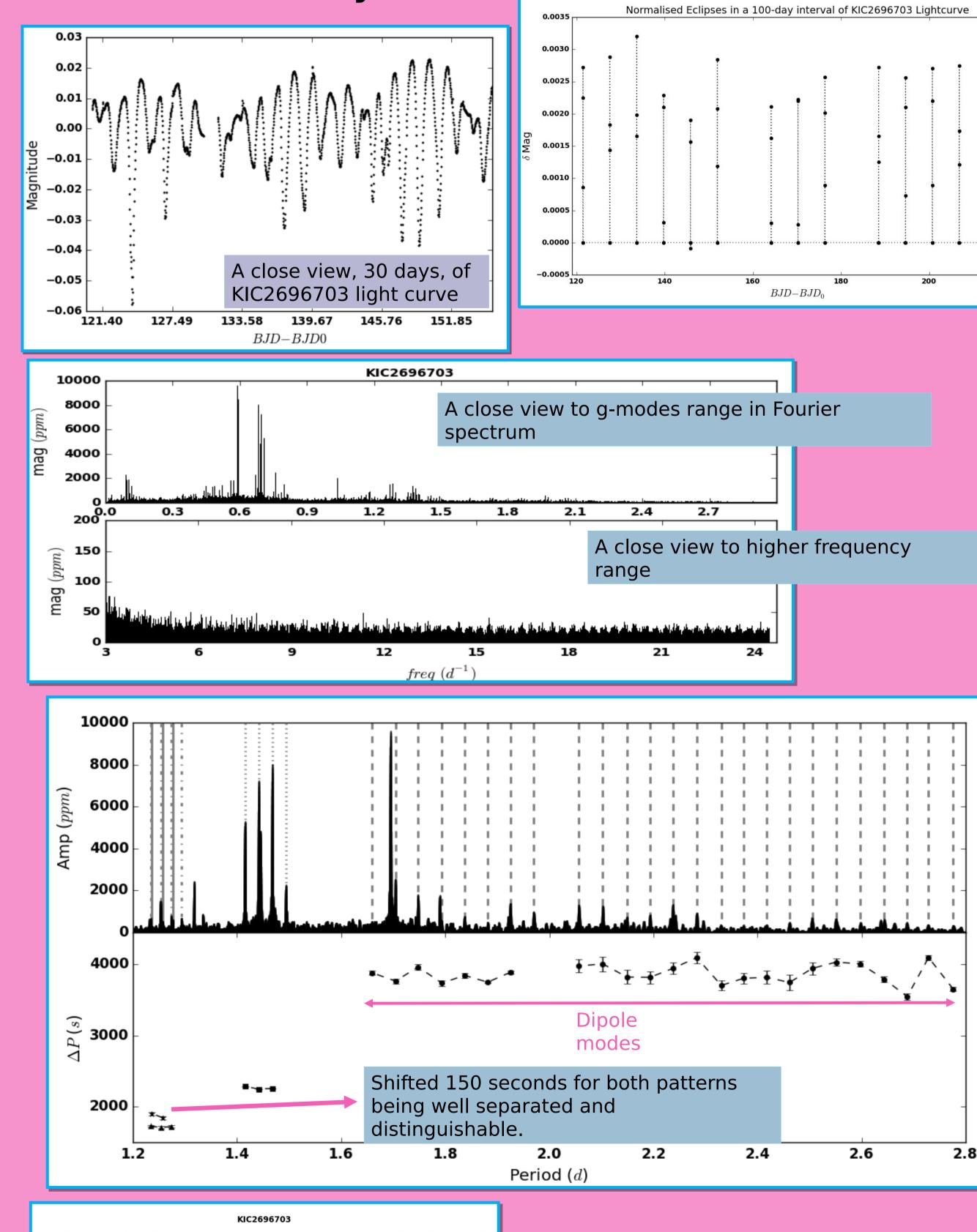
Secondary

- *Kepler* space-based photometry + HERMES High-resolution ground-based spectroscopy
- Investigating:
- KIC2696703:A short-period (P ~ 6:0945 d) eclipsing binary system
- Two nearly twin F-type stars $(m_1/m_2 \sim R_1/R_2 \sim 1)$
- Intrinsic variability in terms of gamma Dor-type g-mode oscillations
- A series of consecutive low-order harmonics of orbital frequency, $f_{orb} = 0.1641$ per day were detected which can't impose tidal effects on pulsations.
- The two stars are found to rotate synchronously with the orbit of the binary system
- Four series of pulsation periods. These may originate from the same star or both and can be identified as one dipole series, one quadrupole series and two octopole series, where one may originate from primary and the other for secondary.

$v_{micro} = 2.0$ GSSP Composite $v_{macro} = 0.0$ Spectrum 641369 7106.0 ± 158.0 7202.0 ± 164.0 $T_{\rm eff}(K)$ 3.854 -0.279 +0.393 3.884 -0.273 +0.387 $\log g(cgs)$ $v \sin i (\text{km s}^{-1})$ 14.4 ± 1.26 15.04 ± 1.04 Done by two high resolution Spectra out -0.132 ± 0.178 -0.198 ± 0.164 [M/H] 1.086 ± 0.18

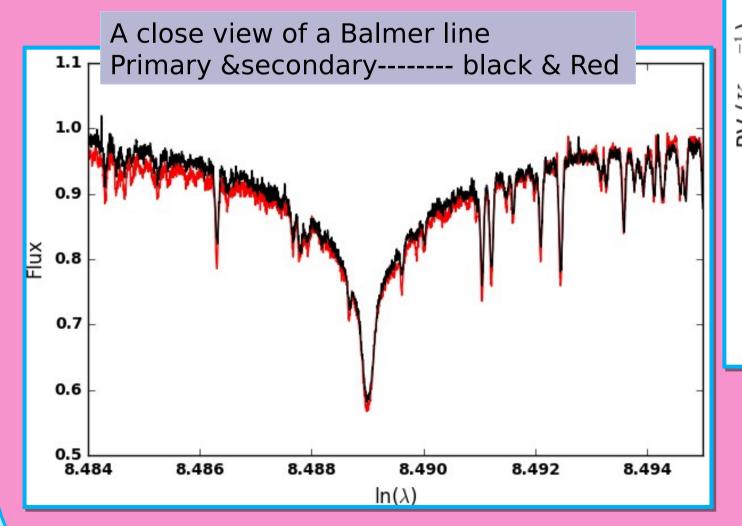


Pulsation study



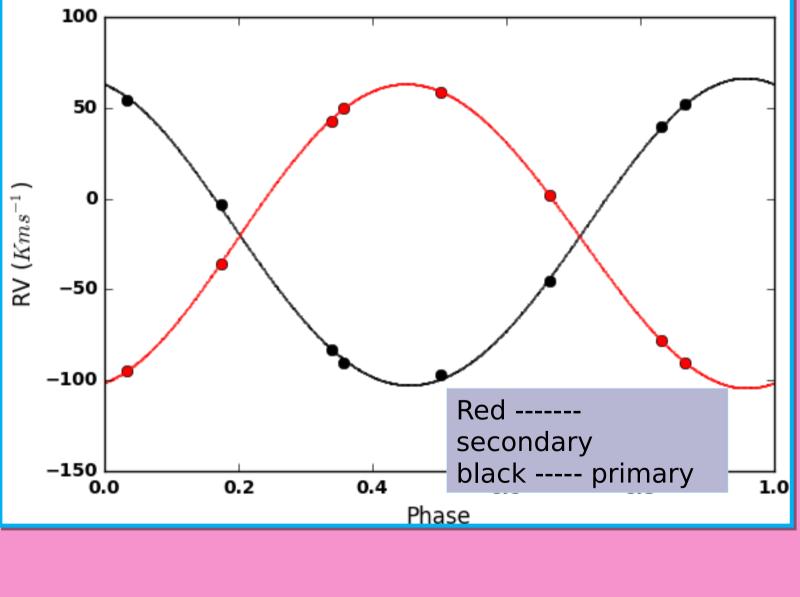
		Go to PC settings to act
$m_{1,2}\sin^3 i (M_{\odot})$	1.501 ± 0.001	Activate Windows
$a_{1,2}\sin i (R_{\odot})$	10.17 ± 0.01	
v_{2r}/v_{1r}	0.992 ± 0.003	
$q\left(\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)$	1.0073 ± 0.0004	
		.00
$t_0 (JD)$	2457165.43 ± 0.000	06
ω (deg)	15.7 ± 3.3	
γ (km s ⁻¹)	-20.17 ± 0.25	
$K ({\rm kms^{-1}})$	84.5 ± 0.2	83.9 ± 0.2
е	0.025 ± 0.002	

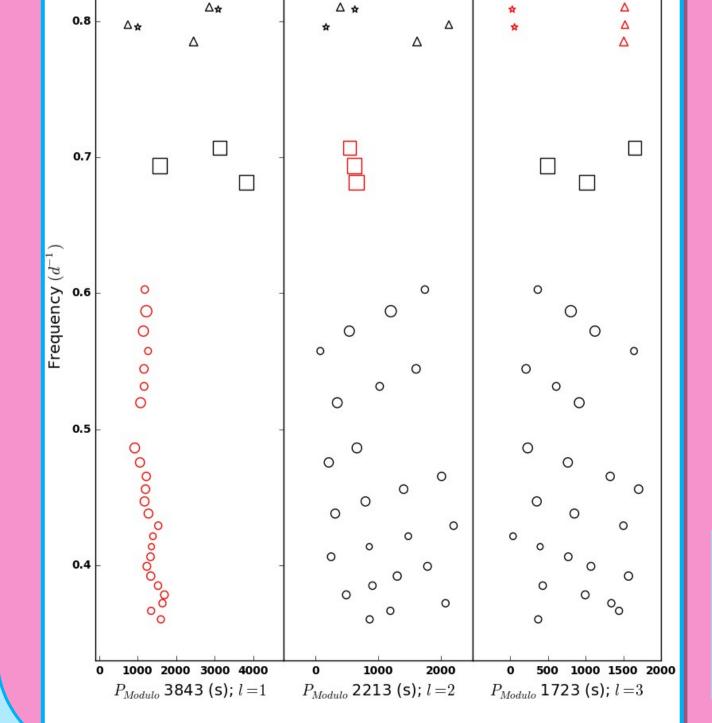
- 4. FDBinary code and Orbital **Parameters** (lliji´c et al.2004)
- Nine composite spectra (excluding 641502) as input

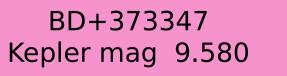


	J
496337:red,	
497181:cyan,	
641369:black,	497479:blue,
496571:magenta,	497745:red,
641502:green,	
496876:yellow,	
641640:black,	496007:blue.

3. Fitting a Keplerian orbit and orbital parameters Two spectra were excluded <u>641502</u>, <u>497479</u>









Échelle diagrams for all g-modes with different degrees. The marker size has set to 10³√Amp



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