



Laboratoire d'Études Spatiales et d'Instrumentation en Astrophysique

Stellar Seismic Indices data base (SSI)

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Outline

I. Seismic Indices

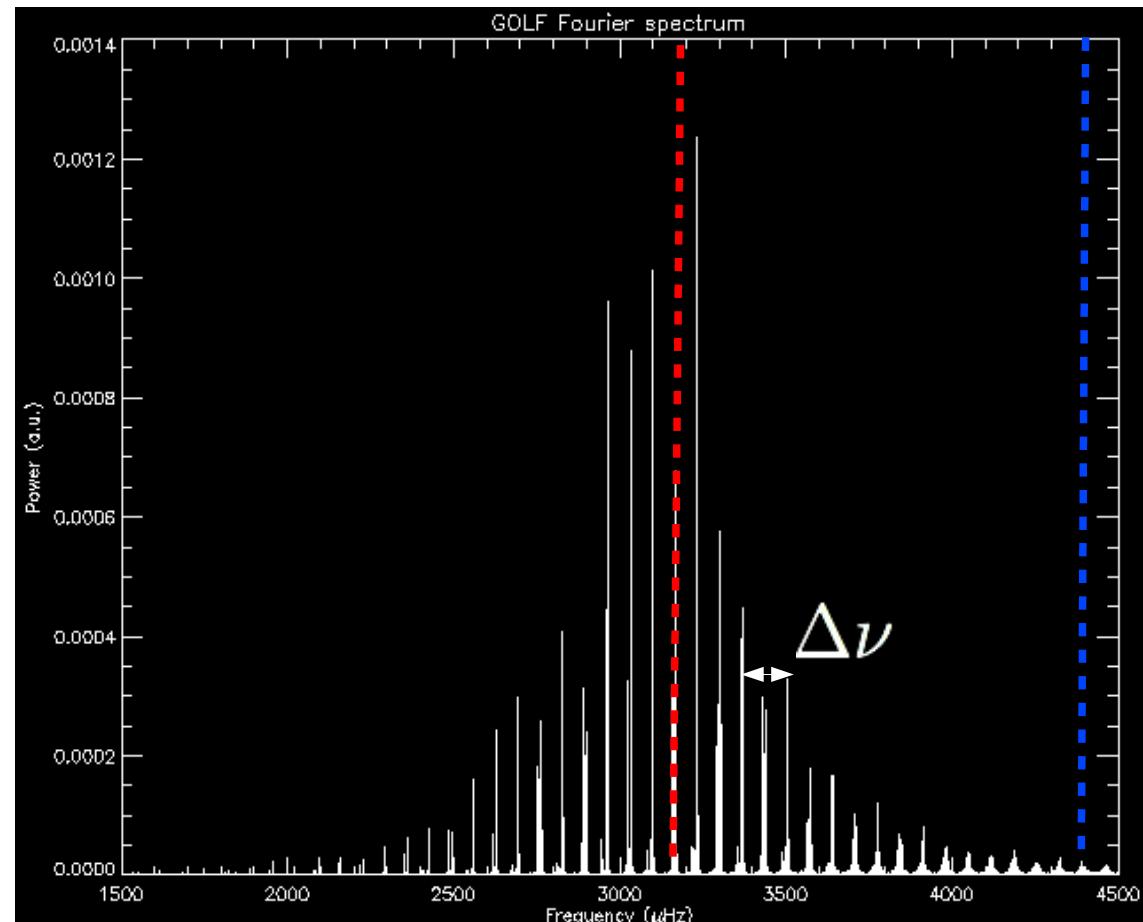
II. Stellar Seismic Indices data base, what we plan to do ?

Some definitions

- Seismic indices give global informations about stars oscillations
- Stellar seismic indices : ν_{max} , $\Delta \nu$, $\Delta \Pi$, ...

Some definitions

- Stellar seismic indices : $\nu_{max}, \Delta\nu, \Delta\Pi, \dots$



ν_{max} Frequency of the maximum height in the power spectrum

ν_c Cut-off frequency

$\Delta\nu$ Mean large separation

$$\Delta\nu = \langle \nu_{l,n+1} - \nu_{l,n} \rangle$$

$\Delta\Pi$ Mean Period spacing

$$\Delta\Pi = \langle p_{l,n+1} - p_{l,n} \rangle$$

ν_{max}

ν_c

Canonical scaling relations

Seismic scaling law : Relation between global seismic parameters and fundamental stellar parameters

$$v_{max}, \Delta v, \Delta \Pi, \dots \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \text{Mass, Radius, } \log g, \dots$$

Canonical scaling relations

- Frequency of the maximum height (Brown 1991)

$$v_{max} \propto v_c \propto \frac{c_s}{2H_p} \propto \frac{g}{\sqrt{T_{eff}}} \propto \frac{M}{R^2 \sqrt{T_{eff}}}$$

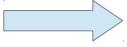
- Large separation (Ulrich 1986)

$$\Delta v \propto \langle \rho \rangle^{1/2} \propto \left(\frac{M}{R^3} \right)^{1/2}$$

- Period spacing

$$\Delta \Pi \propto \langle \rho \rangle_{core}^{-1/2}$$

Canonical scaling relations

$\Delta v, v_{max} + T_{eff}$  M, R

$$\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \approx \left(\frac{v_{max}}{v_{max, \odot}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta v_{\odot}} \right)^{-4} \left(\frac{T_{eff}}{T_{eff, \odot}} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{R}{R_{\odot}} \approx \left(\frac{v_{max}}{v_{max, \odot}} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta v_{\odot}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{T_{eff}}{T_{eff, \odot}} \right)^{1/2}$$

Benefits

- For **stellar community** :
 - e.g. constraint on stellar evolution
- For **exoplanets community** :
 - e.g. better estimates of radii and masses
- For **galactic community** :
 - e.g. masses and radii for a large sample of stars
(e.g. Miglio et al. 2009)

Outline

I. Seismic Indices

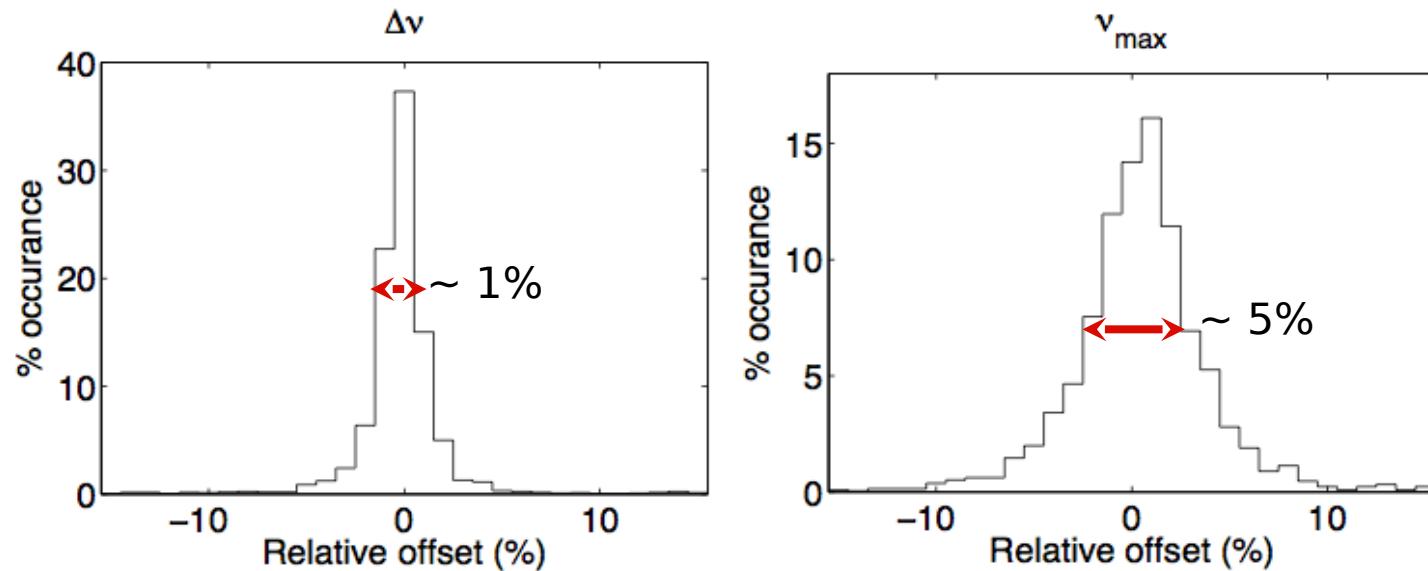
II. Stellar Seismic Indices data base, what we plan to do ?

Are seismic masses and radii accurate ?

Scaling relations give us precise
determination of M, R
but...

Are seismic masses and radii accurate ?

- ✓ Typical precision :
15 methods of analysis applied by 6 teams on simulated power spectrum (Verner et al. 2011)

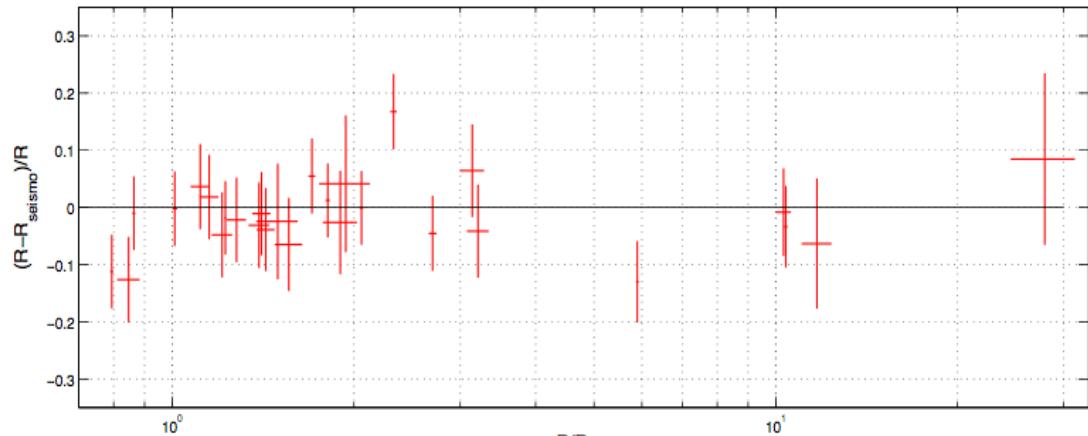


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_{\max} \sim 5 \% \\ \Delta v \sim 1 \% \\ \Delta T_{\text{eff}} \sim 100 \text{K} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta M}{M} \sim 20 \% \quad \frac{\Delta R}{R} \sim 8 \%$$

- R and M are rather insensitive to uncertainties on ΔT_{eff}
- The precision on v_{\max} the limiting factor

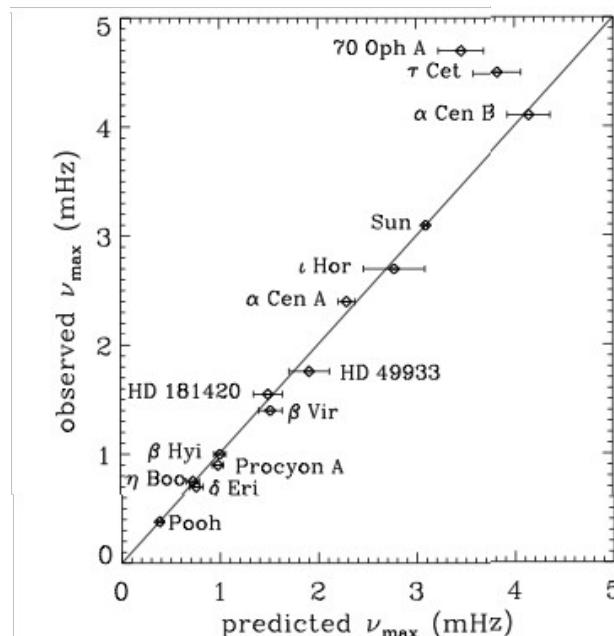
Are seismic masses and radii accurate ?

- ✓ There are some uncertainties related to the definitions of the seismic parameters



Miglio (2012)

- ✓ Can scaling relations be considered as exact relations? (e.g. Belkacem SF2A 2012)



Bedding 2011

What do we propose ?

- **Stellar Seismic Indices (SSI) data base**
 - v_{\max} , Δv , $\Delta \Pi$...
- « The Seismic plus » portal
 - M, R, ...



<http://spaceinn.eu/>

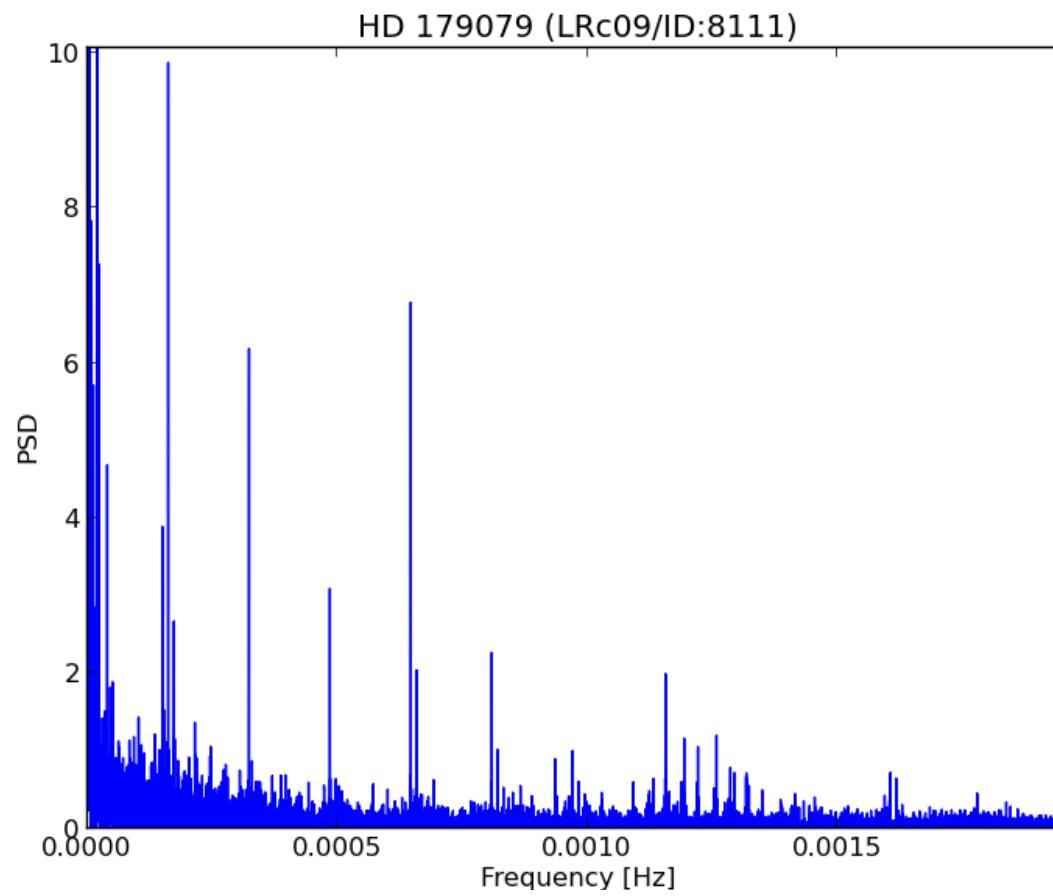


What do we need to do ?

- We propose to **test** and **choose** one standard method for each seismic parameter
- The « standard » method : a trade off between :
 - Automatic
 - Robust and fast
 - Well documented about algorithm precision and accuracy

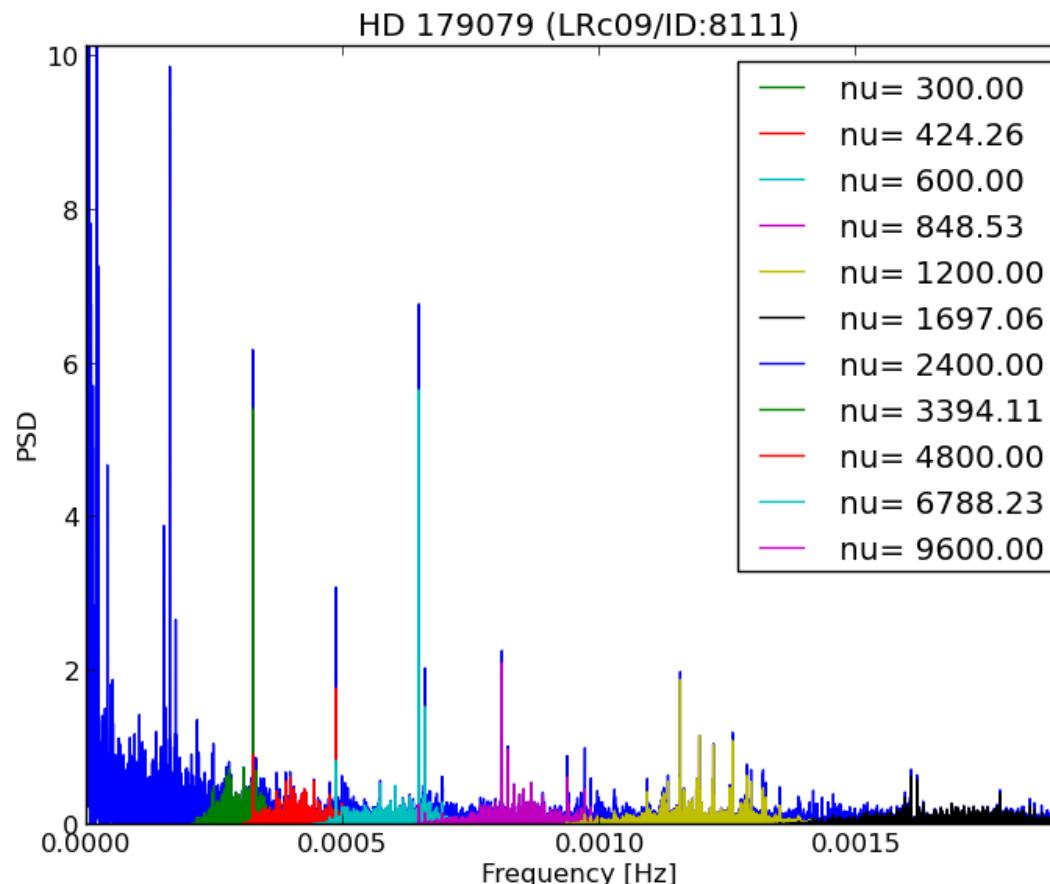
What do we need to do ?

- Example : **Autocorrelation method** (Roxburgh & Vorontsov 2006 ; Mosser & Appourchaux 2009)
HD179079 (LRc09/ID:8111) studied by exoplanet team



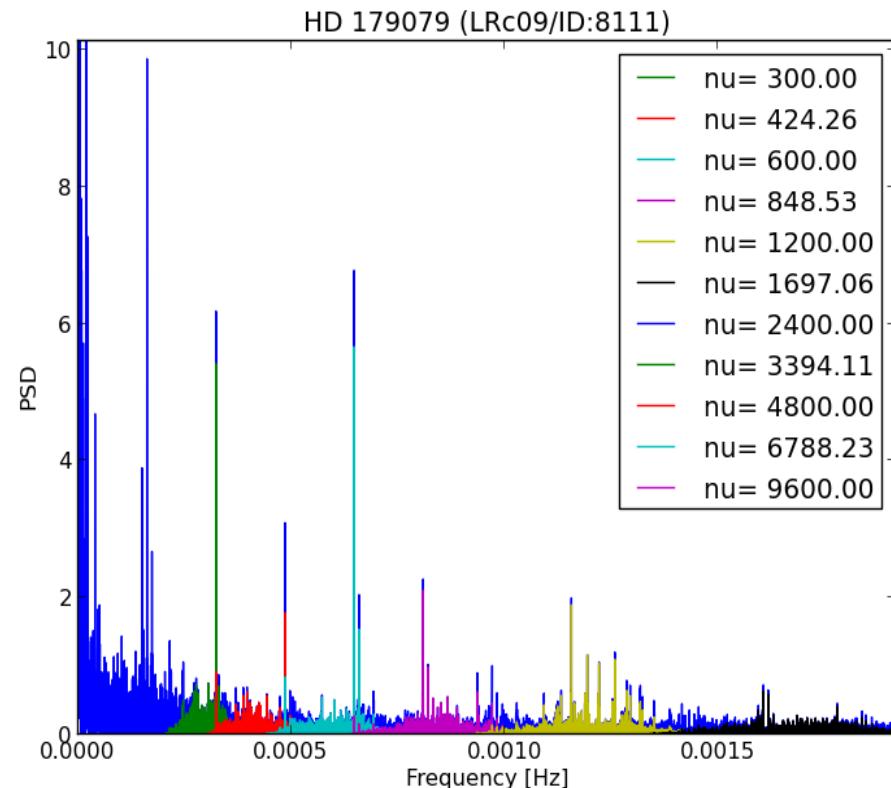
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- Fourier transform of the filtered power spectrum → autocorrelation of the light curve

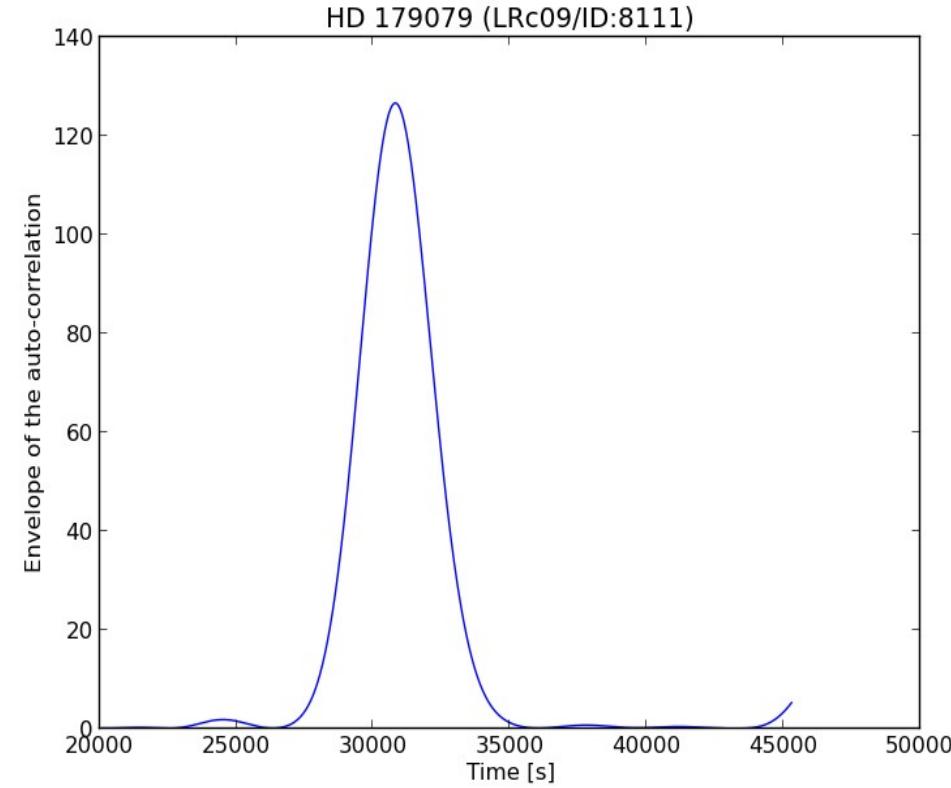


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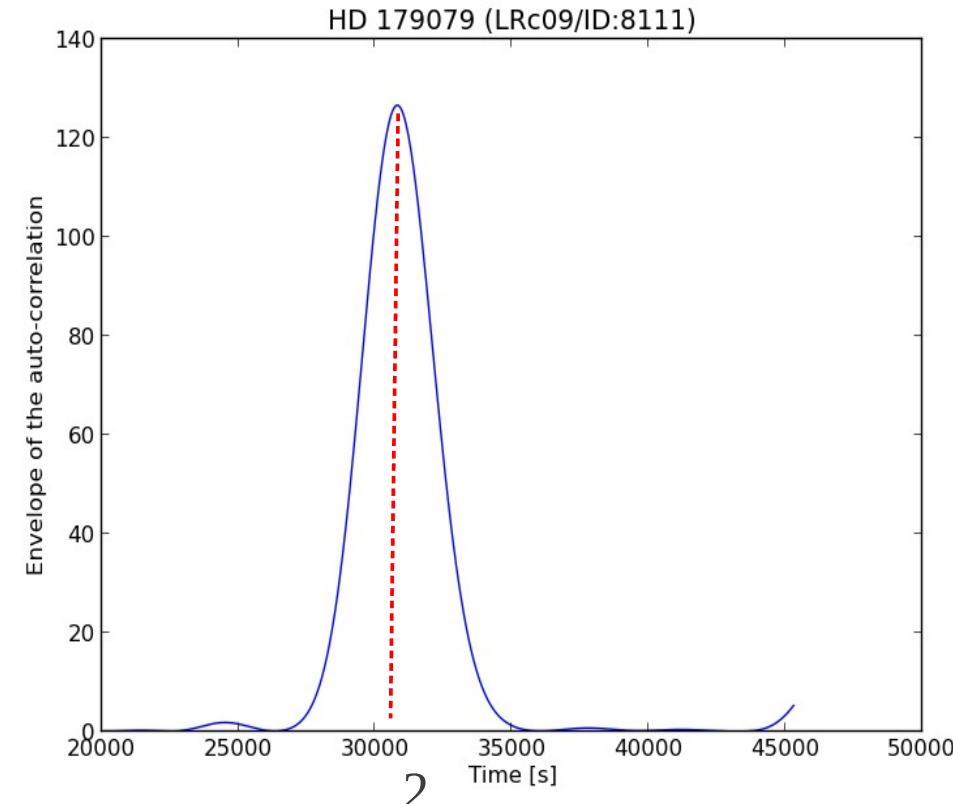
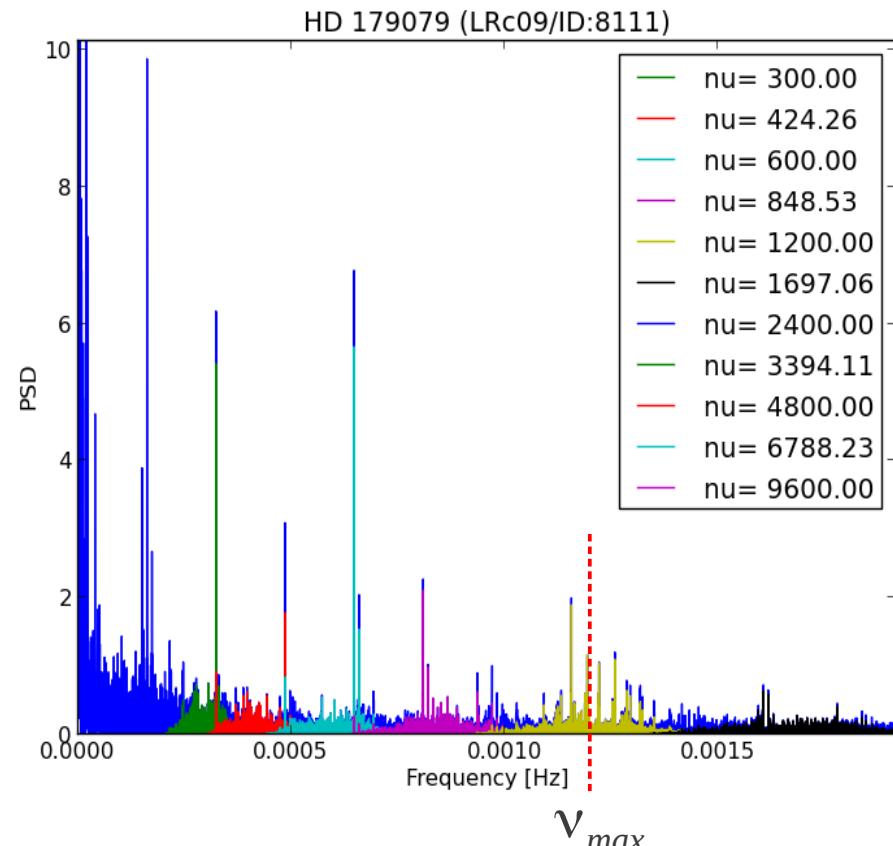


FT



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HD179079 (LRc09/ID:8111) studied by exoplanet team
- Results :
Seismic parameters

$$\Delta\nu = 64.95 \pm 0.01 \mu\text{Hz}$$

$$\nu_{\max} = 1226.6 \pm 32.4 \mu\text{Hz}$$

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Seismic parameters

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$$\nu_{\max} = 1226.6 \pm 32.4 \text{ } \mu\text{Hz}$$

$$T_{\text{eff}} = 5684 \pm 100 \text{ K (Valenti et al. 2009)}$$

Hence :

$$M_* = 1.13 \pm 0.05 M_\odot$$

$$R_* = 1.71 \pm 0.09 R_\odot$$

What do we need to do ?

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Our values

$$M_* = 1.13 \pm 0.05 M_\odot$$
$$R_* = 1.71 \pm 0.09 R_\odot$$

Valenti et al. 2009

$$M_* = 1.15 \pm 0.03 M_\odot$$
$$R_* = 1.60 \pm 0.09 R_\odot$$

What do we need to do ?

- **Refine** scaling relations :
 - Theoretical work to understand (and reduce) the dispersion of the scaling relations (e.g. White et al. 2011 ; Belkacem 2012 ; ...)
e.g. Study of metallicity influences

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- **Refine** scaling relations :
 - Theoretical work to understand (and reduce) the dispersion of the scaling relations (e.g. White et al. 2011 ; Belkacem 2012 ; ...)
e.g. Study of metallicity influences
- **Test** and **Calibrate** the scaling relations :
 - Comparing seismic masses and radii with independent measurements (interferometry and astrometry)

Set of data

- **CoRoT :**
 - Red Giants + Sub-Giants ~ 20,000
 - Main Sequence ~ 10
- **Kepler :**
 - Red Giants + Sub-Giants ~ 20,000
 - Main Sequence ~ 500
- **OGLE** (optical gravitational lensing experiment) :
 - Red Giants ~ 20,000

Future set of data

- 2 missions projects which might provide seismics indices :
 - **PLATO** : its objective is to characterize exoplanets and their host stars in the solar neighbourhood
 - **SINDICS** (Seismic INDICes Survey) : propose the 1st seismic all sky survey of our galactic environnement (idea, submitted to CNES prospective).

A landscape photograph capturing a stunning sunset or sunrise over a vast, hilly terrain. The sky is a vibrant gradient, transitioning from deep blue at the top to a warm, fiery orange and yellow near the horizon. In the foreground, dark silhouettes of hills and mountains are visible, partially obscured by a layer of low-hanging clouds. A city or town is nestled in a valley below, its numerous lights glowing like stars against the night. The overall atmosphere is serene and majestic.

Thank you