



Stellar Activity in the Open Cluster IC4756

CoRoT Week 11 Tenerife

Jörg Weingrill, K. Strassmeier, Th. Granzer, M. Weber

Leibniz Institute for Astrophysics Potsdam

March 21, 2013

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Observations
 - CoRoT Photometry
 - STELLA/SES Spectroscopy
 - STELLA/WiFSIP Photometry
- 3 Data Reduction
- 4 Rotation Periods
 - Differential Rotation
- 5 Discussion & Conclusions

Why observe rotating stars in clusters?

- ▶ Stellar rotation and surface differential rotation \Rightarrow understand magnetic activity

Why observe rotating stars in clusters?

- ▶ Stellar rotation and surface differential rotation \Rightarrow understand magnetic activity
- ▶ **rotational evolution of low-mass stars**

Why observe rotating stars in clusters?

- ▶ Stellar rotation and surface differential rotation \Rightarrow understand magnetic activity
- ▶ rotational evolution of low-mass stars
- ▶ **calibrate models (Barnes, 2010; Barnes&Kim, 2011)**

The open cluster IC4756

- ▶ R.A. = $18^{\text{h}}36^{\text{m}}$
Dec. = $+5^{\circ}24'$
distance $r = 400$ pc (Herzog et al., 1974)

The open cluster IC4756

- ▶ R.A. = $18^{\text{h}}36^{\text{m}}$
Dec. = $+5^{\circ}24'$
distance $r = 400$ pc (Herzog et al., 1974)
- ▶ Age 790 ± 120 Myrs (Salaris et al., 2004)
(Hyades: 625 Myrs)

The open cluster IC4756

- ▶ R.A. = $18^{\text{h}}36^{\text{m}}$
Dec. = $+5^{\circ}24'$
distance $r = 400$ pc (Herzog et al., 1974)
- ▶ Age 790 ± 120 Myrs (Salaris et al., 2004)
(Hyades: 625 Myrs)
- ▶ **expected rotation periods 2–20 days**

The open cluster IC4756

- ▶ R.A. = $18^{\text{h}}36^{\text{m}}$
Dec. = $+5^{\circ}24'$
distance $r = 400$ pc (Herzog et al., 1974)
- ▶ Age 790 ± 120 Myrs (Salaris et al., 2004)
(Hyades: 625 Myrs)
- ▶ expected rotation periods 2–20 days
- ▶ average cluster velocity -25.15 kms^{-1}
(Mermilliod et al., 2008)

Observations

- ▶ CoRoT photometry \Rightarrow stellar rotation periods

Observations

- ▶ CoRoT photometry \Rightarrow stellar rotation periods
- ▶ STELLA/SES spectroscopy \Rightarrow radial velocities

Observations

- ▶ CoRoT photometry \Rightarrow stellar rotation periods
- ▶ STELLA/SES spectroscopy \Rightarrow radial velocities
- ▶ STELLA/WiFSIP photometry \Rightarrow color-magnitude diagram

CoRoT Photometry

- ▶ IC4756 was observed in LRc06 for 78 days
(4 targets covered by LRc05)

CoRoT Photometry

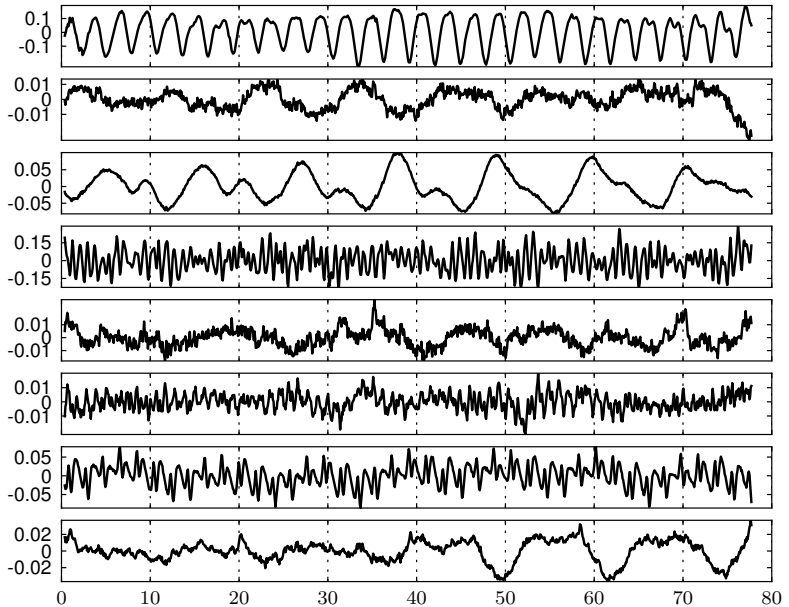
- ▶ IC4756 was observed in LRc06 for 78 days (4 targets covered by LRc05)
- ▶ **32 selected bright targets in 32s-cadence**

CoRoT Photometry

- ▶ IC4756 was observed in LRc06 for 78 days (4 targets covered by LRc05)
- ▶ 32 selected bright targets in 32s-cadence
- ▶ **BD+05 3888 too bright for CoRoT ($V = 9.64$ mag)**

CoRoT Photometry

- ▶ IC4756 was observed in LRc06 for 78 days (4 targets covered by LRc05)
- ▶ 32 selected bright targets in 32s-cadence
- ▶ BD+05 3888 too bright for CoRoT ($V = 9.64$ mag)
- ▶ **5 targets observed in imagette mode**



STELLA/SES Spectroscopy

- ▶ **STELLA Echelle Spectrograph**
1.2 m telescope, $R=55,000$

STELLA/SES Spectroscopy

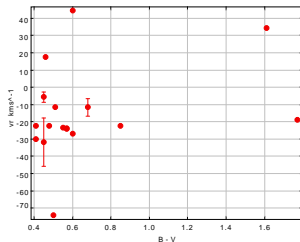
- ▶ STELLA Echelle Spectrograph
1.2 m telescope, $R=55,000$
- ▶ radial velocities (precision 1 km s^{-1})

STELLA/SES Spectroscopy

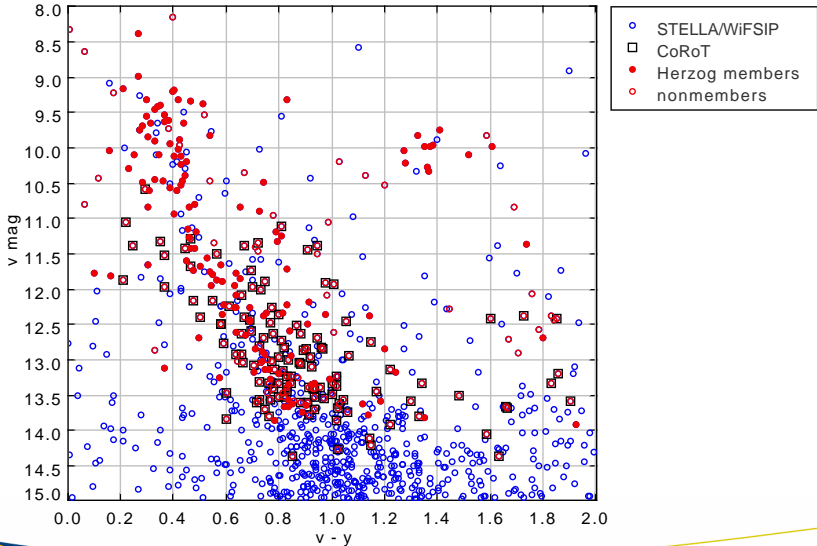
- ▶ STELLA Echelle Spectrograph
1.2 m telescope, $R=55,000$
- ▶ radial velocities (precision 1 km s^{-1})
- ▶ **basic stellar parameters: T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$**

STELLA/SES Spectroscopy

- ▶ STELLA Echelle Spectrograph
1.2 m telescope, $R=55,000$
- ▶ radial velocities (precision 1 km s^{-1})
- ▶ basic stellar parameters: T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
- ▶ **19 stars measured**

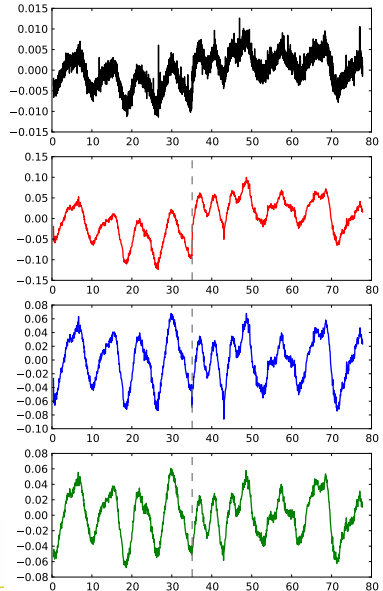


STELLA/WiFSIP Photometry



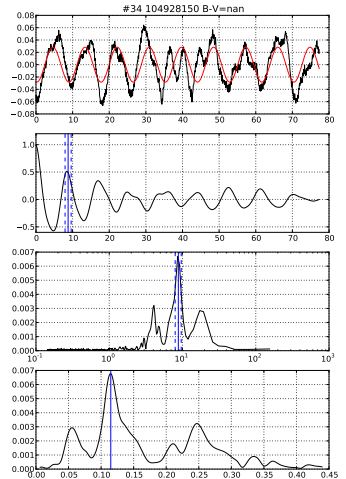
CoRoT Data Reduction

- 1 remove flagged data from whiteflux
- 2 down-sampling from 32s to 512s
- 3 interpolation of missing data \Rightarrow 12,288 equally spaced measurements
- 4 correct for jump in HJD 2455420.5786
- 5 remove linear trend
- 6 perform σ -clipping on finite differences
- 7 apply low-pass with cut-off at 7 cpd



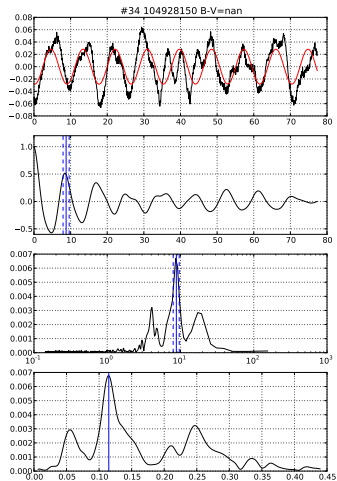
Measurement of rotation periods

1 maximum of autocorrelation



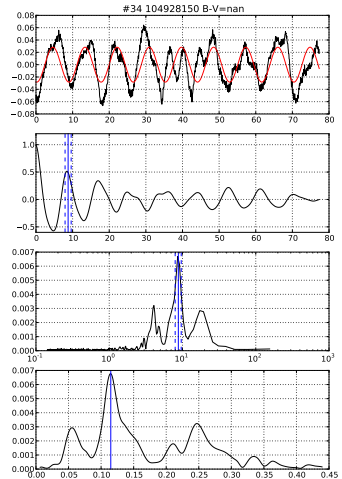
Measurement of rotation periods

- 1 maximum of autocorrelation
- 2 determine maximum in Fourier periodogram



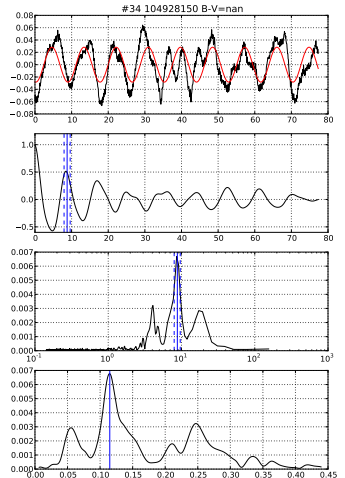
Measurement of rotation periods

- 1 maximum of autocorrelation
- 2 determine maximum in Fourier periodogram
- 3 check if agreement with autocorrelation

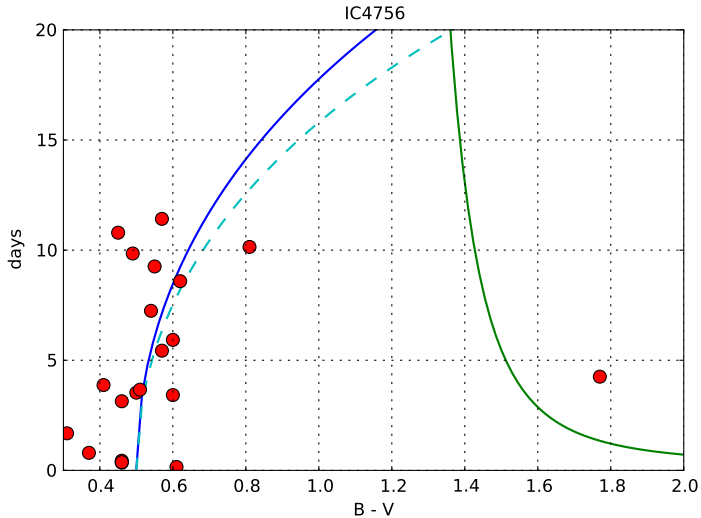


Measurement of rotation periods

- 1 maximum of autocorrelation
- 2 determine maximum in Fourier periodogram
- 3 check if agreement with autocorrelation
- 4 apply cosine-fit to verify correct period and amplitude



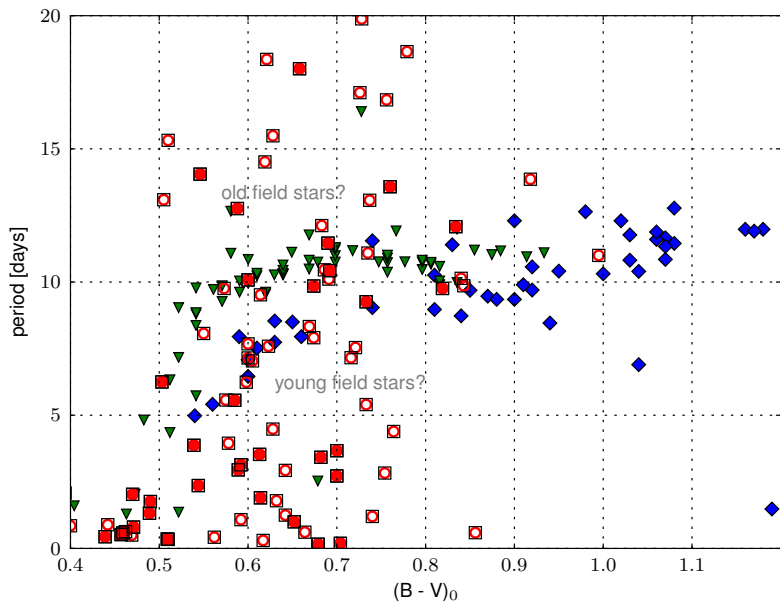
Rotation Periods in IC4756



Differential Rotation

Table: CoRoT targets within the cluster that show signatures of differential rotation in the Fourier periodogram.

CoRoTID	P_{rot}	$\Delta\Omega/\Omega$
104885763	8.74	0.15
104925676	1.76	0.046
105112517	3.39	0.06
105136898	3.17	0.09
105227823	3.68	0.12
105165044	9.45	0.12



Discussion & Conclusions

- ▶ cluster might be younger than previously measured
- ▶ amplitudes lower than expected
- ▶ differential reddening clutters the color-period diagram
- ▶ one flaring star: CoRoTID 104885763
- ▶ one pulsator: CoRoTID 105137398
- ▶ 17 stars with rotation signatures

Future work:

- ▶ 111 CoRoT targets identified as cluster members
- ▶ STELLA/WiFSIP photometry: c_1 , m_1 , H_β , de-redden
- ▶ multi-object spectroscopy