

# Service d'Astrophysique



PARIS DIDERO

# **GLOBAL HELIOSEISMOLOGY** SOLAR & STELLAR MAGNETISM



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To generate two novel solar magnetic activity proxies based on GOLF and VIRGO measurements using the luminosity variations and velocity perturbations induced by the active regions crossing the visible surface of the Sun.

Compare the rising phases of solar Schwabe cycles 22, 23 and the current cycle 24, to uncover possible differences during this phase after the unusual behaviour of the Sun during the last magnetic-activity minimum.



# DELIVERABLES



## Magnetic activity proxy for GOLF & VIRGO/SPM

[Garcia, Salabert, Mathur et al., 2013]

Comparison of cycle 24 with previous ones

[Basu, Broomhall, Chaplin & Elsworth, ApJ 758, 43]



# III SURFACE ROTATION



### When a star is magnetically active

Starspots crossing the visible disk of stars induce a modulation in the light curve



#### Virgo Blue Channel <sup>2000</sup> <sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup> <sup>0</sup> <sup>2060</sup> <sup>2060</sup> <sup>2080</sup> <sup>2100</sup> <sup>2120</sup> <sup>2120</sup> <sup>2140</sup>

### Solar Activity Maximum

### Solar Activity Minimum



# **II-ROTATION (SURFACE)**



### Examples of two CoRoT F Stars



### Analysis of the low-frequency range of the periodogram



![](_page_4_Figure_7.jpeg)

# HINTS OF A MAGNETIC-ACTIVITY CYCLE

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Figure_2.jpeg)

Anticorrelation between amplitude variation and frequency shifts  $P_{cyc}$ >120days

![](_page_5_Figure_4.jpeg)

 Complementary observations
 ✓ Ca HK: Mount Wilson index of 0.31 Active star

> Modified S<sub>ph</sub> also used by Chaplin et al. 2011 Campante et al. 2014

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

# III-MAGNETIC ACTIVITY

![](_page_6_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Figure_3.jpeg)

 $P_{rot}$ =2.5d < $S_{ph}$ > = 250 ppm <u>Asteroseismology:</u> M~1.4M<sub> $\odot$ </sub> DCZ~1%

![](_page_6_Figure_5.jpeg)

- Magnetic Cycle like behavior
- Presence of Active longitudes during maximum activity

7000

[Garcia et al. in preparation]

Shere-Khan

50

(zHµ) مک 100

150

![](_page_6_Figure_8.jpeg)

6500

1 2M

6000

T<sub>eff</sub> (K)

1.0M<sub>o</sub>

5500

5000

rfu

cert saclay

[Mathur, Garcia, Ballot et al., ApJ, 2014]

![](_page_7_Picture_0.jpeg)

# III-NEXT STEP: 3D MODELS

![](_page_7_Picture_2.jpeg)

8

![](_page_7_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_4.jpeg)

[Mathur, Garcia, Ballot et al. ApJ, 2014]

 $P_{rot}$ =9.5d M~1.12M<sub> $\odot$ </sub> <S<sub>ph</sub>> = 167.1 ppm DCZ~20%

![](_page_7_Figure_7.jpeg)

Dushera

**1D Seismic model** 

3D Model by ASH

![](_page_7_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_0.jpeg)

# III-NEXT STEP: 3D MODELS

![](_page_8_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_5.jpeg)

[Mathur, Garcia, Ballot et al. ApJ, 2014]

![](_page_8_Figure_7.jpeg)

# Dushera 1D Seismic model 3D Model by ASH

![](_page_8_Figure_9.jpeg)

Preliminary results: a regular cycle has been established <sup>9</sup>

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **III-STELLAR ACTIVITY**

![](_page_9_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_4.jpeg)

## Variance of the light curve (S<sub>ph</sub>)

Good proxy of the surface magnetic activity

![](_page_9_Figure_7.jpeg)

[García, Salabert, Mathur et al. 2013]

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

## I-METHODOLOGY: THE SUN

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

# V-Connexion between: Rotation & the computations of magnetic activity proxies

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

l r f u CEO saclay

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

# V-ROTATION/ACTIVITY CONNECTION

![](_page_13_Picture_2.jpeg)

- To study the photometric variability (Convection/pulsation/Magnetism) of a star:
  - It is common to parameterize the variability at a given time (e.g. rebinning the data)
  - Use as an activity proxy (driven by starspot coverage)
    - E.g. MDV (t<sub>bin</sub>) (Median Differential Variability)
      - Median of the bin-to-bin variability for bins of a given timescale t<sub>bin</sub>
    - This methodology is good to compare variability of stars at different timescales
  - Problem when used as an activity proxy
    - unless for each star t<sub>bin</sub> is selected according to its P<sub>rot</sub>

![](_page_13_Figure_11.jpeg)

[Basri et al. 2013]

14

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

# WORK TO DO

![](_page_14_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Solar Case:

- Produce in a regular basis the S<sub>ph</sub> for GOLF and VIRGO/SPM
  - Link to the SPACEINN portal (Month #24, End 2014)
- Should we also provide:
  - Frequency shifts?
  - Amplitude Variations?
- Comparison of solar cycle #24 with previous ones
  - Month #36 (End 2015)
  - Better to wait till summer 2015 to have longest coverage of the cycle

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

# WORK TO DO

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Stellar case:

- Provide Sph and Contrast
- Not completely understood:
  - Geometrical effects faculae/spots
  - Degeneracy with inclination angle
  - Magnetic-cycle dependency.
    - Hare & Hound Validation???
- Stars with cycle-like variation
  - Peak bagging on short time series?
  - Pb on bloody F stars
- Any suggestions?

[Garcia et al. 2014 in preparation]

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

# II-PREPARATION OF KEPLER LC

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Comparison between PDC-msMAP and PDC-MAP

![](_page_16_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

# II-PREPARATION OF KEPLER LC

![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

# PDC-MAP CHANGE FROM Q2Q

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_3.jpeg)