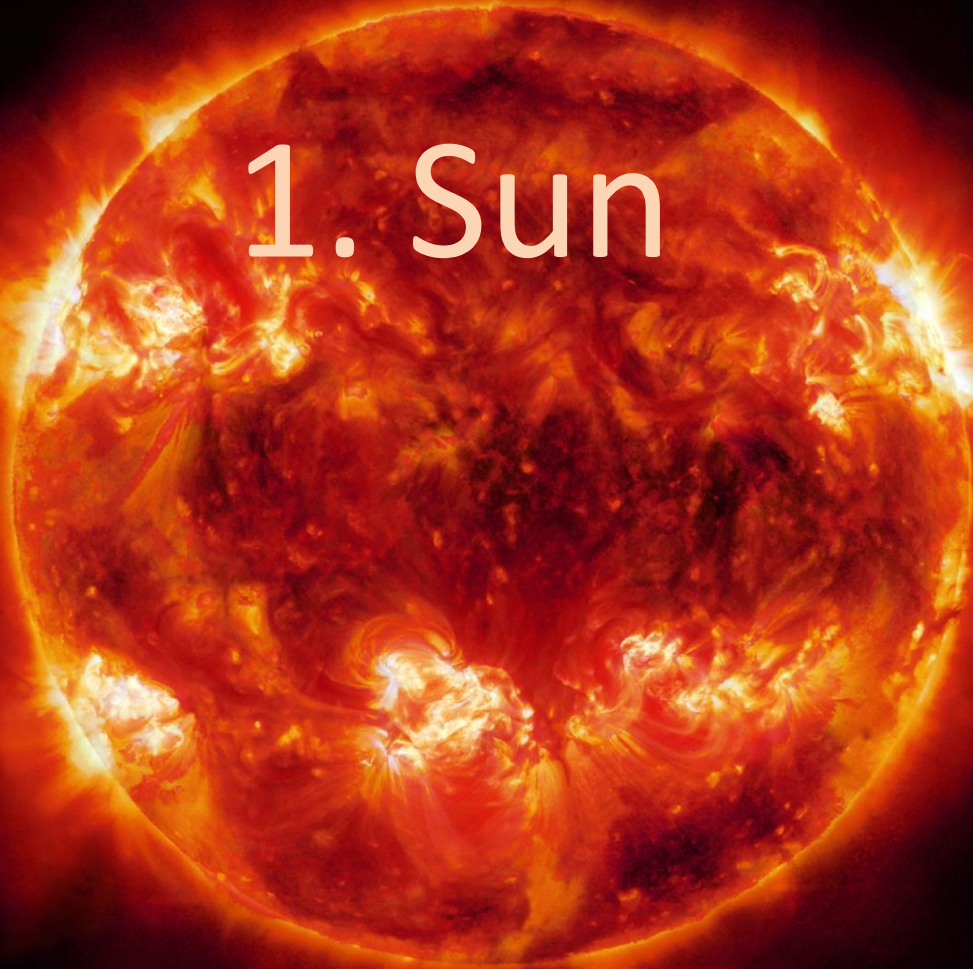


Part 2

1. Sun



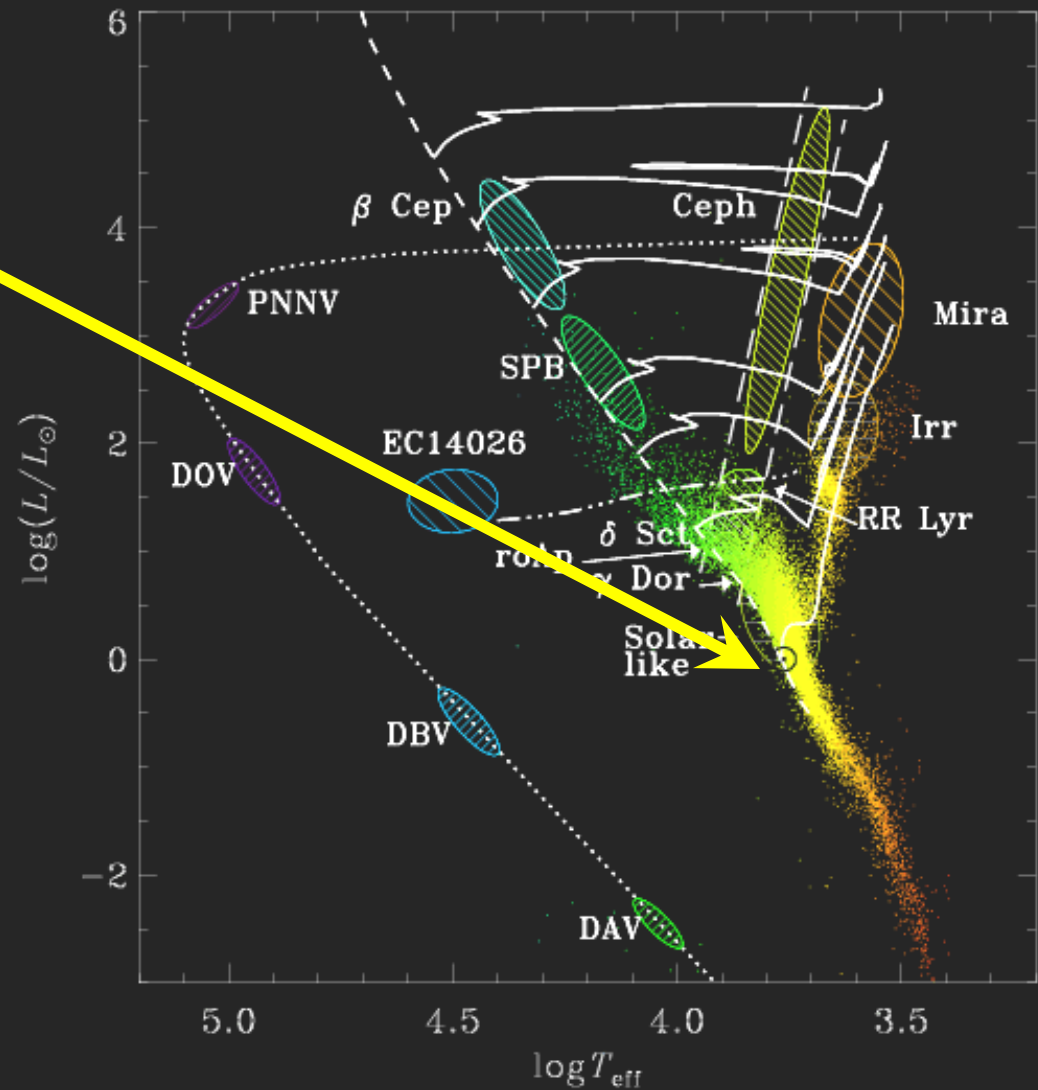
Stochastic excitation mechanism

Sun

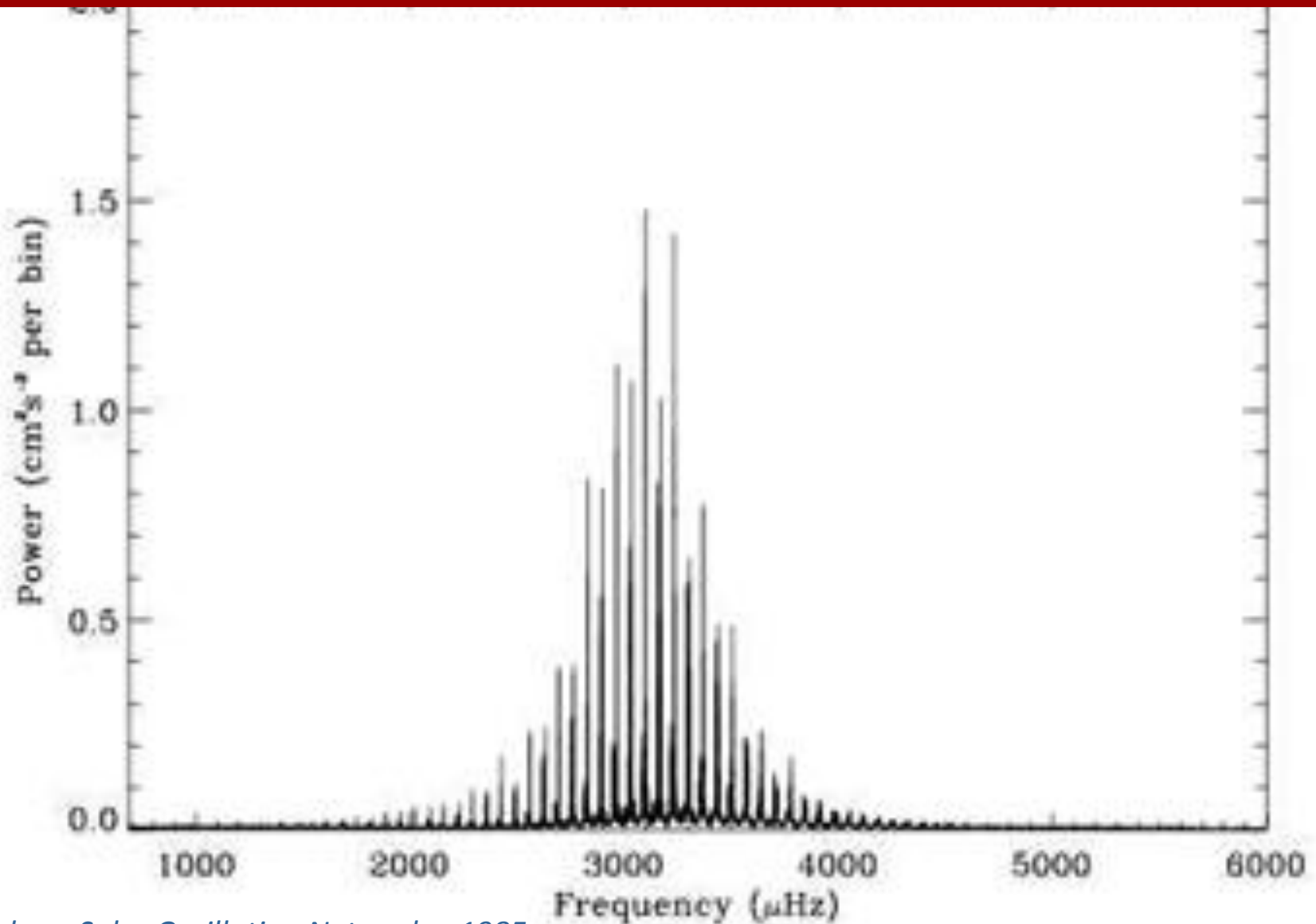
- *pressure modes periods : 5 min*

Physics tested

- *depth of conv env*
- *diffusion*
- *rotation*
- *He abundance*



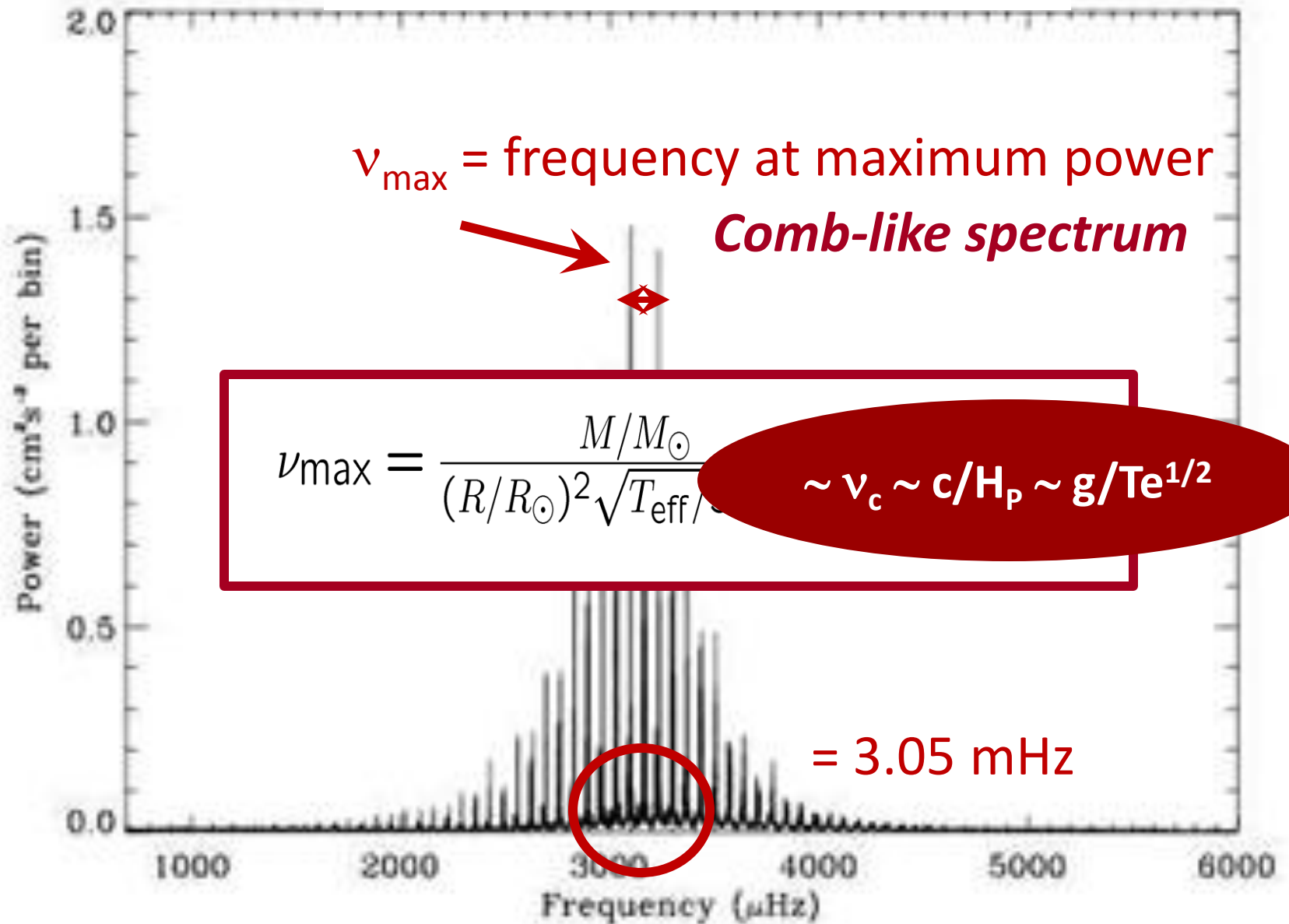
Stochastically excited high order p-modes



Birmingham Solar Oscillation Network – 1985

Australia – South Africa – Chile – California - Tenerife

Bison solar power spectrum

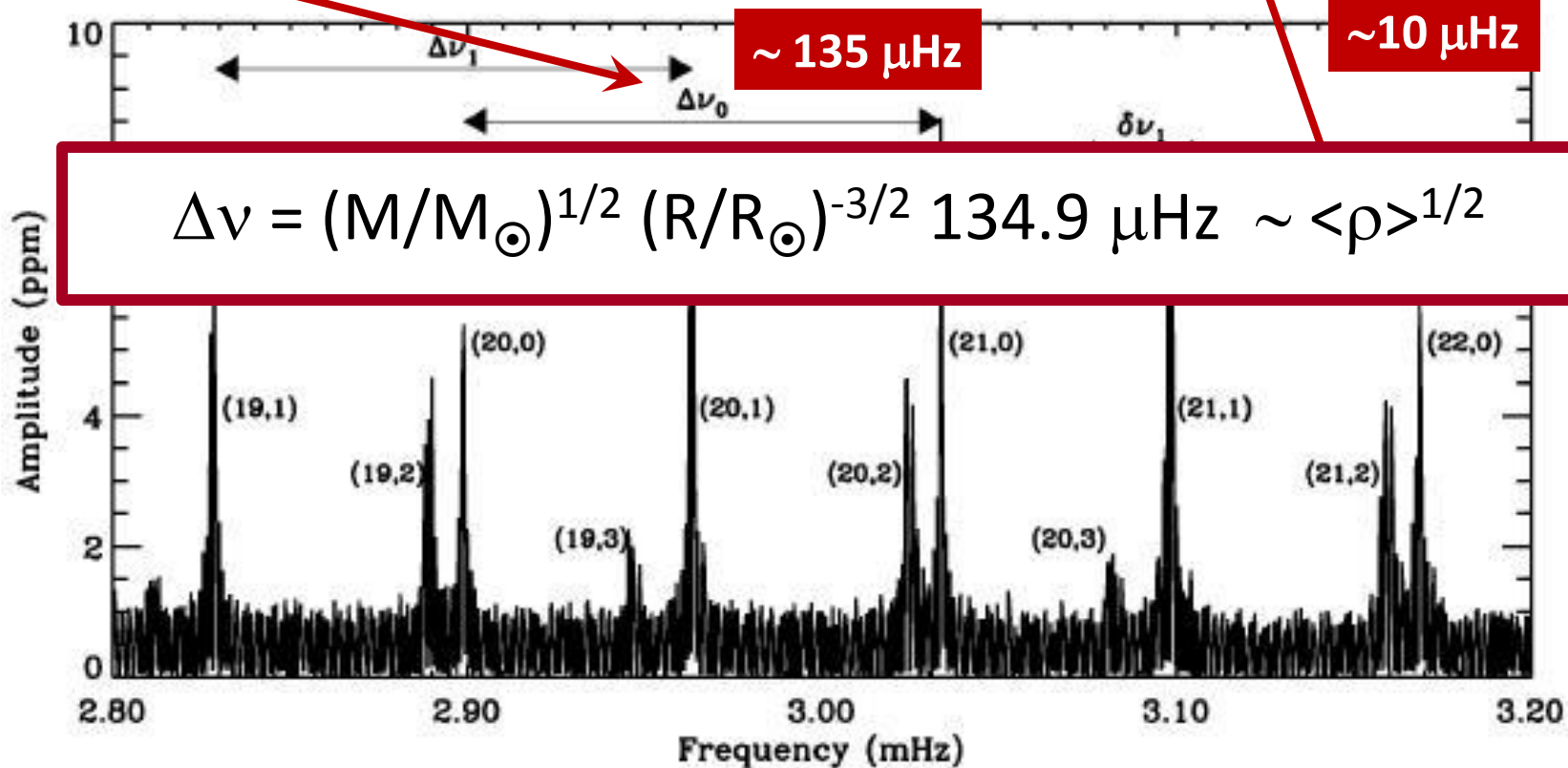


high order modes \rightarrow asymptotic behaviour

$$\nu_{n\ell} = \Delta\nu_0 \left(n + \frac{\ell}{2} + \varepsilon \right) + \delta\nu$$

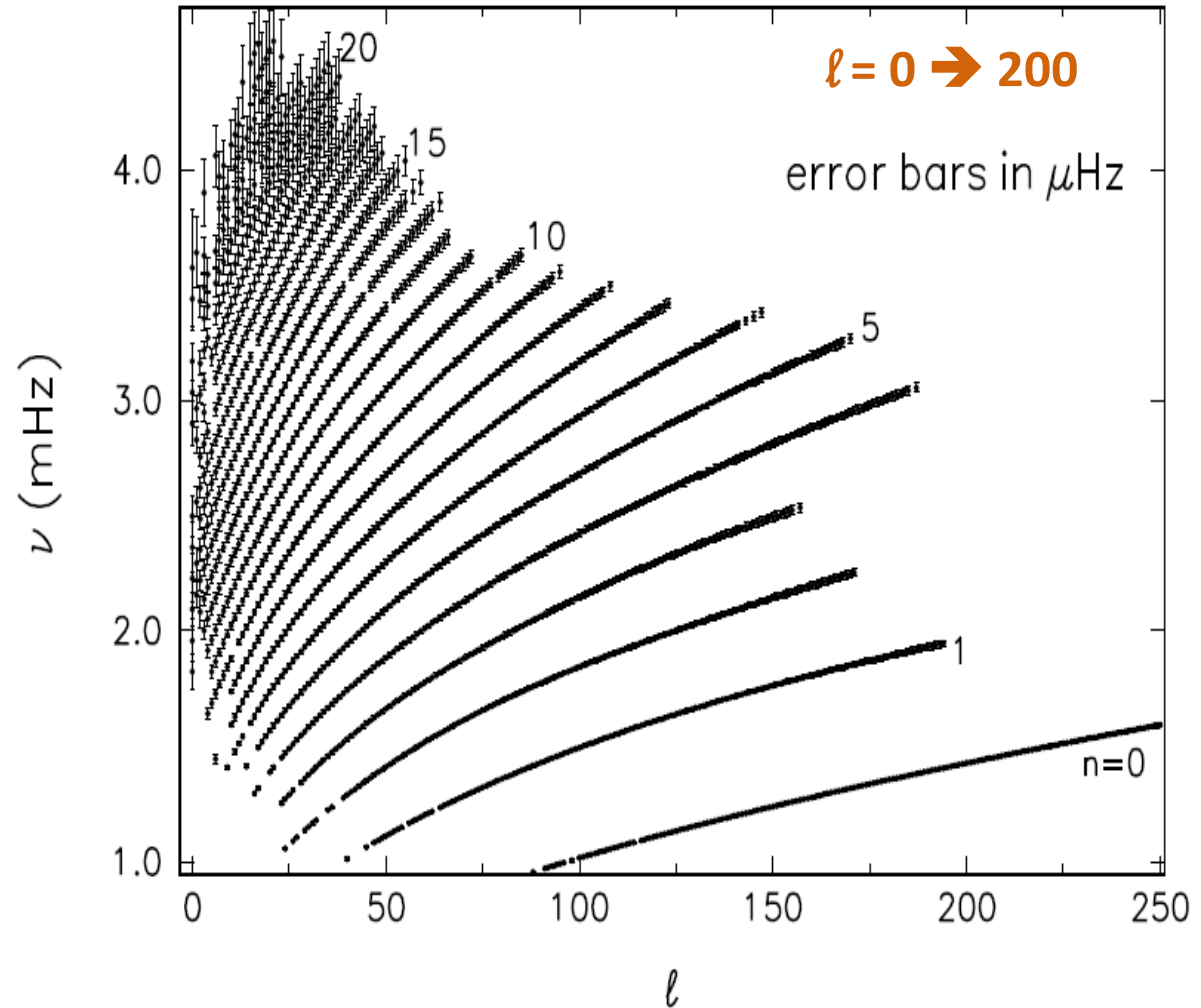
large separation
(n, ℓ) \leftrightarrow (n-1, ℓ)

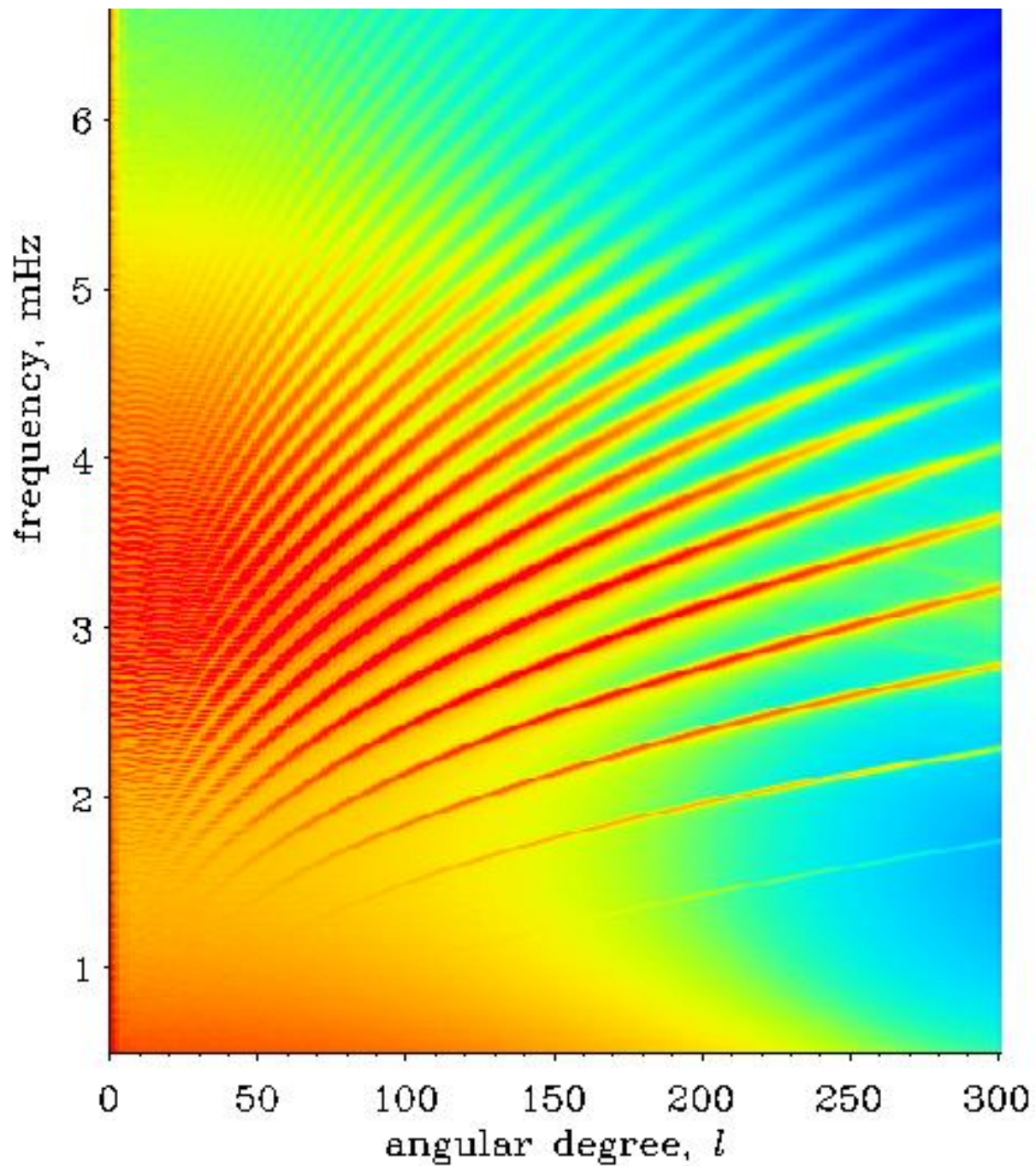
small separation
(n, ℓ) \leftrightarrow (n-1, $\ell+2$)



Stochastically excited high order p-modes

thousands of observed pressure modes





Helioseismology

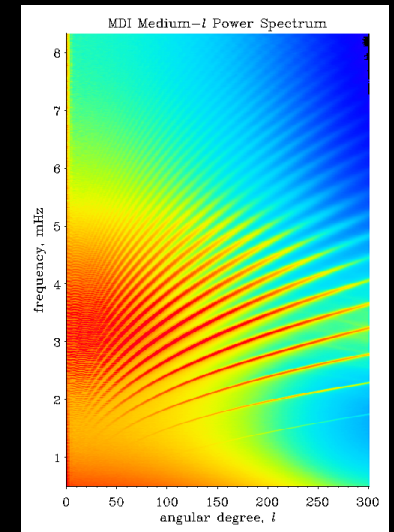
*Forward problem : We have a stellar structure
What are its frequencies?*

*Inverse problem : We have frequencies
What is the stellar structure?*

Inversion of frequencies

Data : *a huge set of observed frequencies* :

$$v_{\text{obs},i} \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$



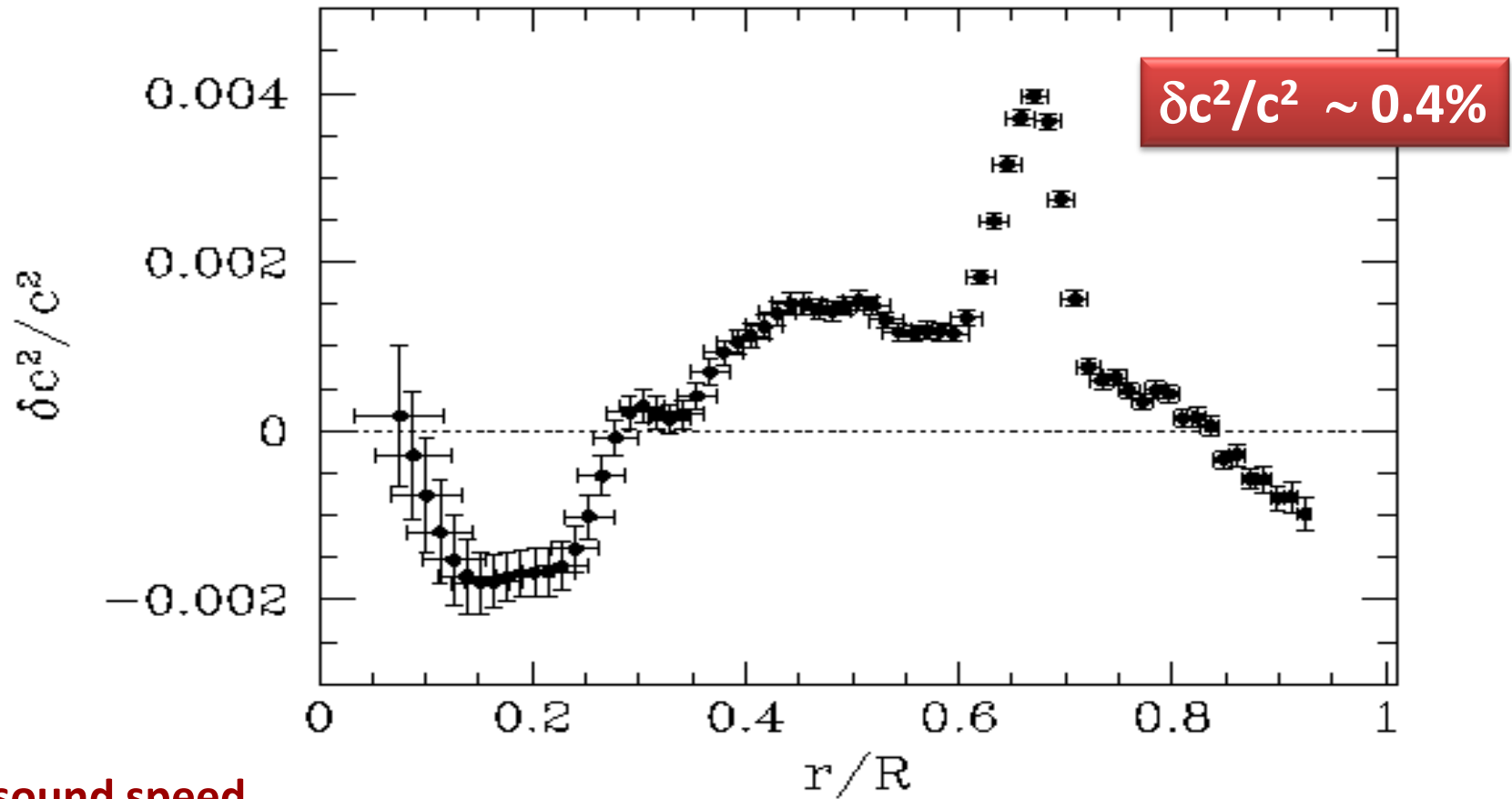
First approximation theoretical model : $c_0^2(r)$

Inversion method \rightarrow *find δc^2 such that*

$$c_0^2(r) + \delta c^2 \quad \text{fits} \quad v_{\text{obs},i}$$

Inversion of frequencies

Sun – Standard solar model



Success of helioseismology

Surface helium abundance

0.248 ± 0.001

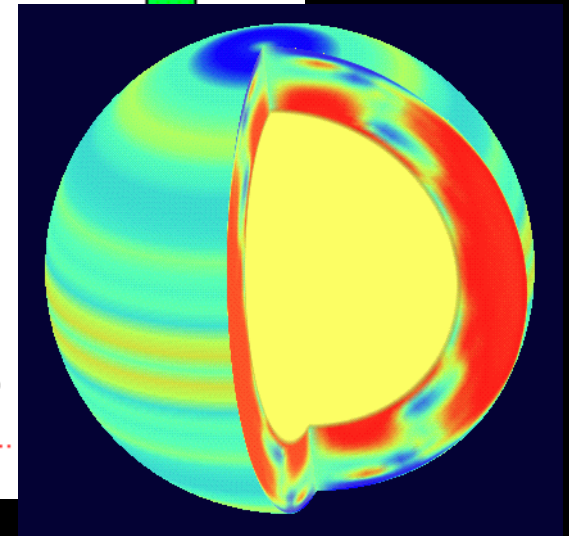
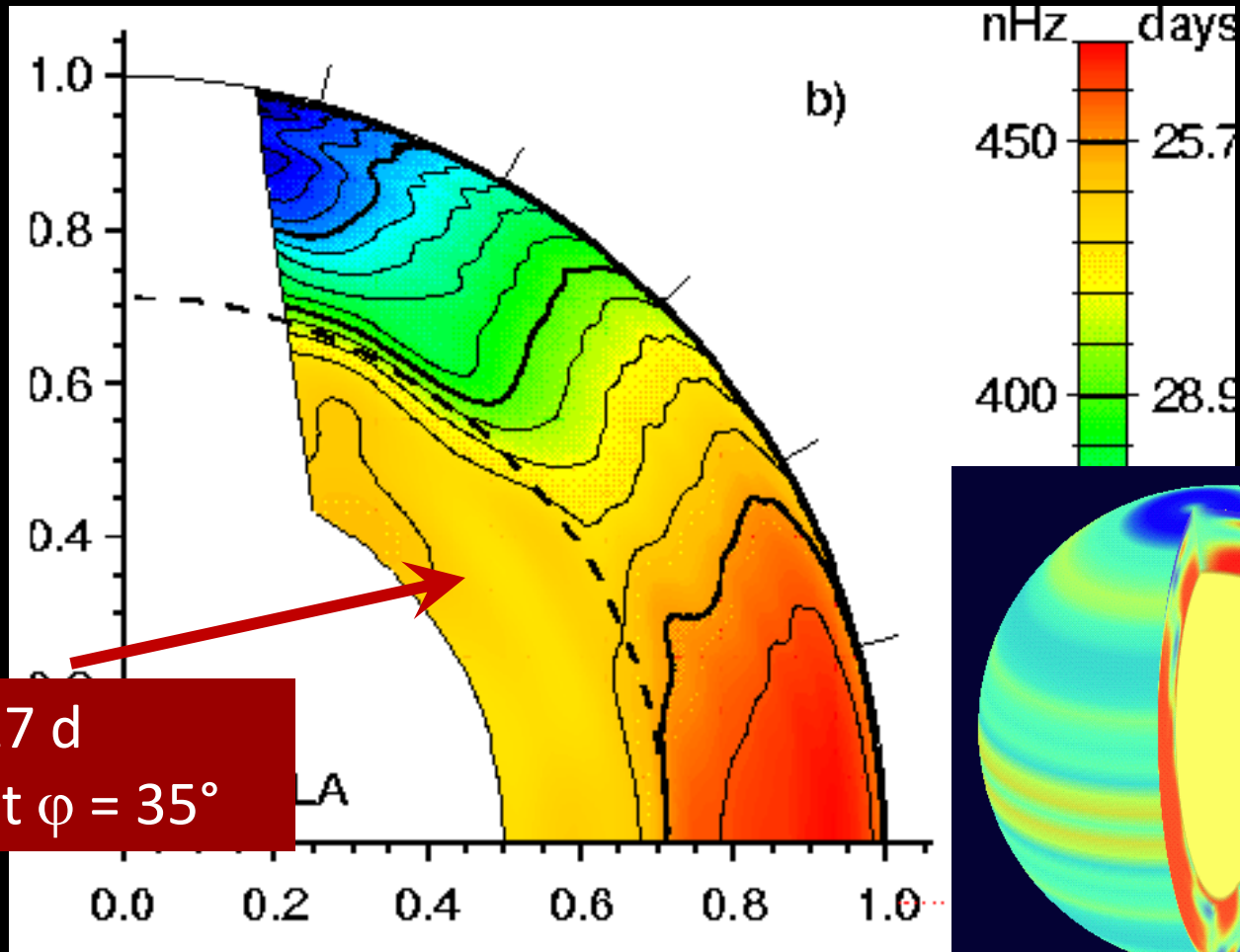


diffusion

Convective envelope inner boundary

$(0.287 \pm 0.001) R_{\odot}$

Solar internal rotation



Differential rotation in the convective zone
Solid rotation in the radiative zone

Trouble in paradise

see M. Asplund 's 2nd lecture



2. Solar-like stars

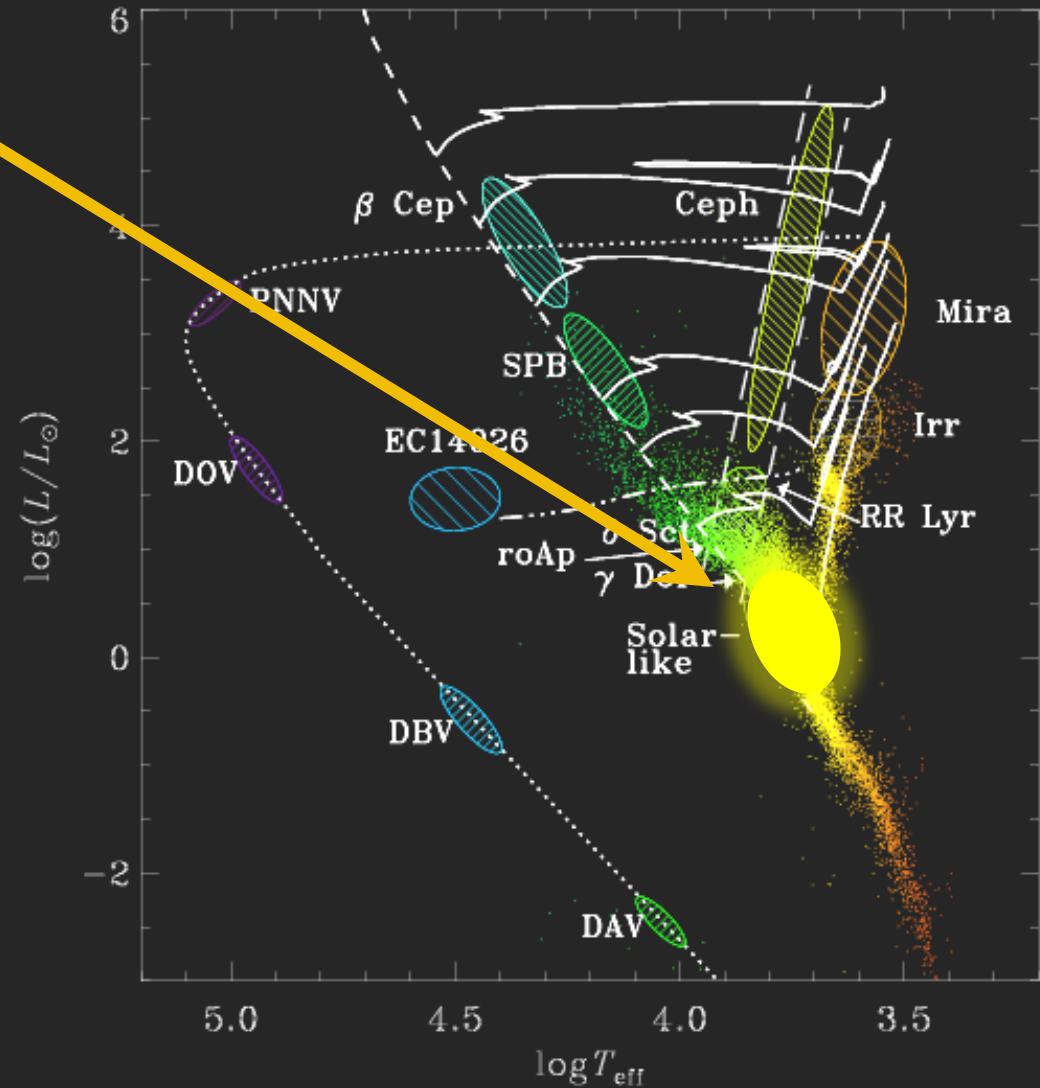
Stochastic excitation mechanism

Solar-type stars

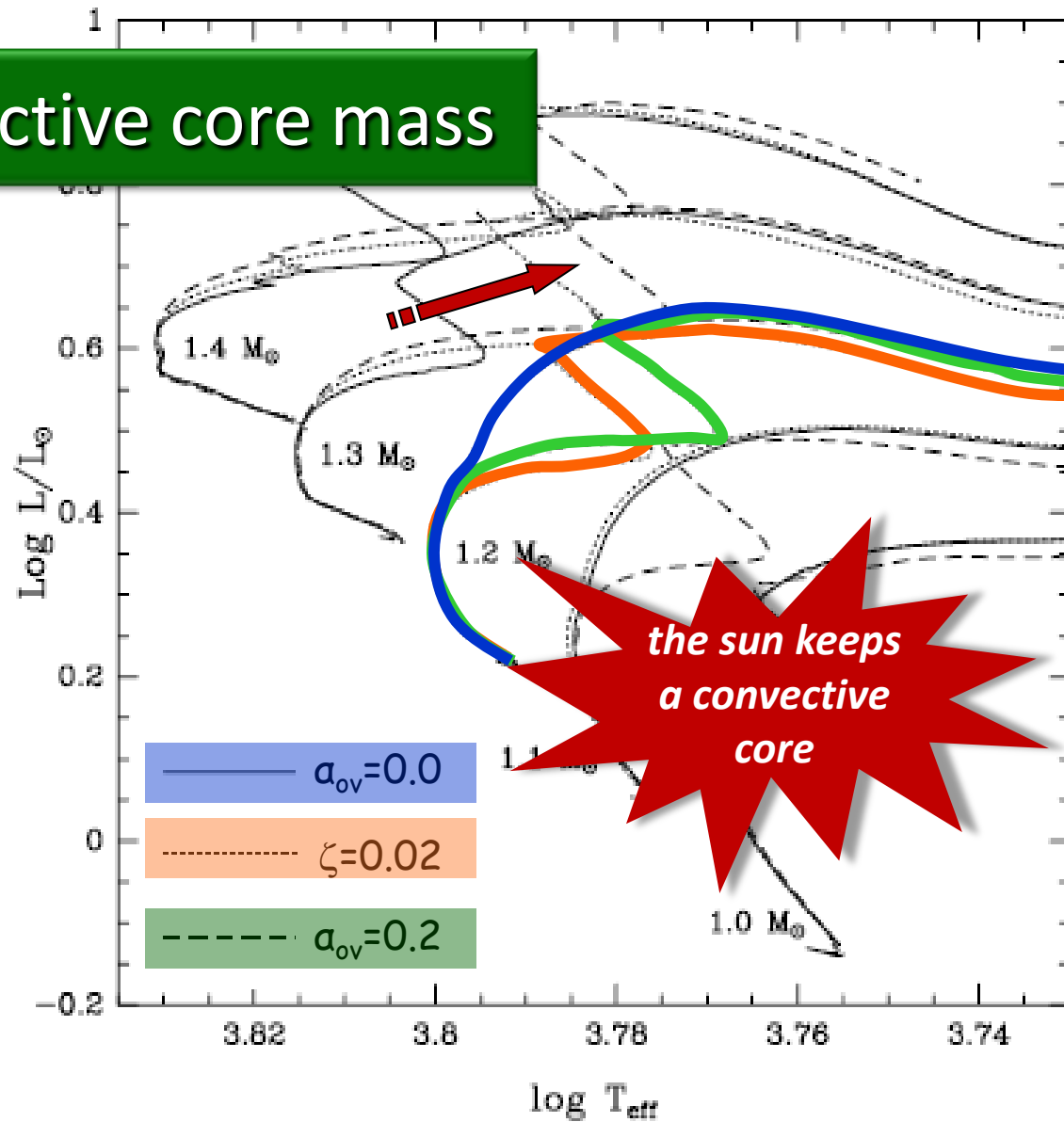
- MS F-G stars $0.9-1.5 M_{\odot}$
rad core/conv env
- *pressure modes*
periods : 3 – 8 min

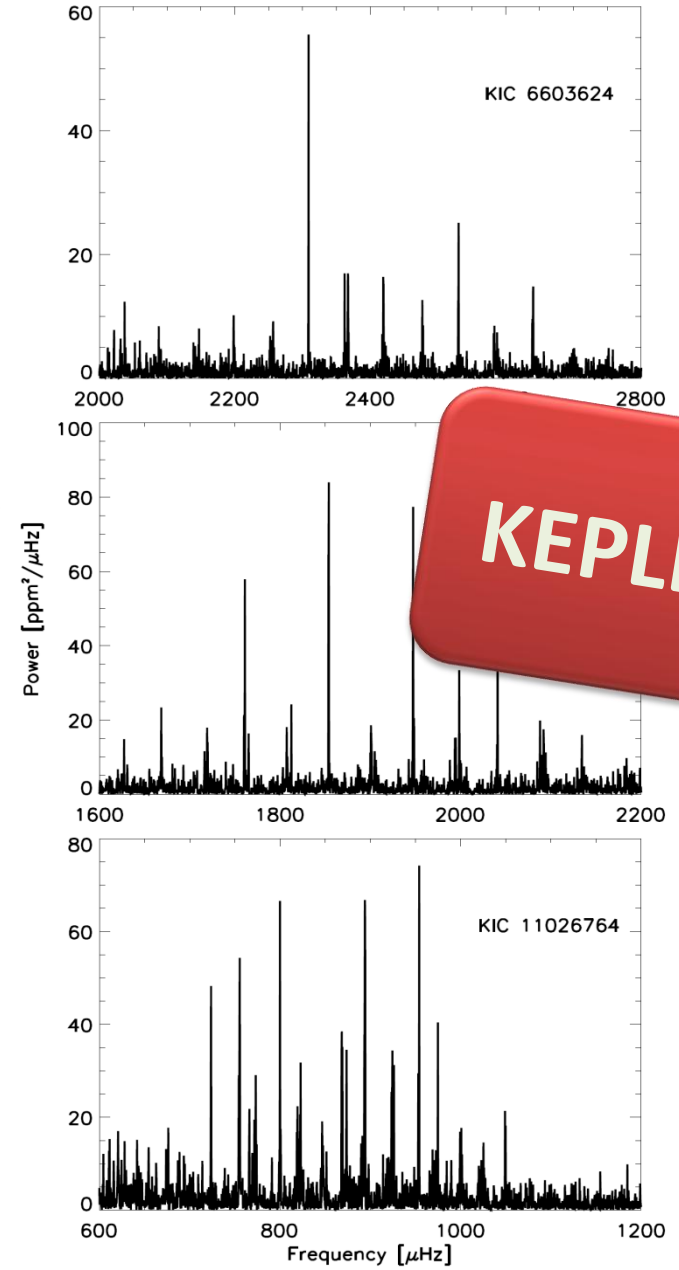
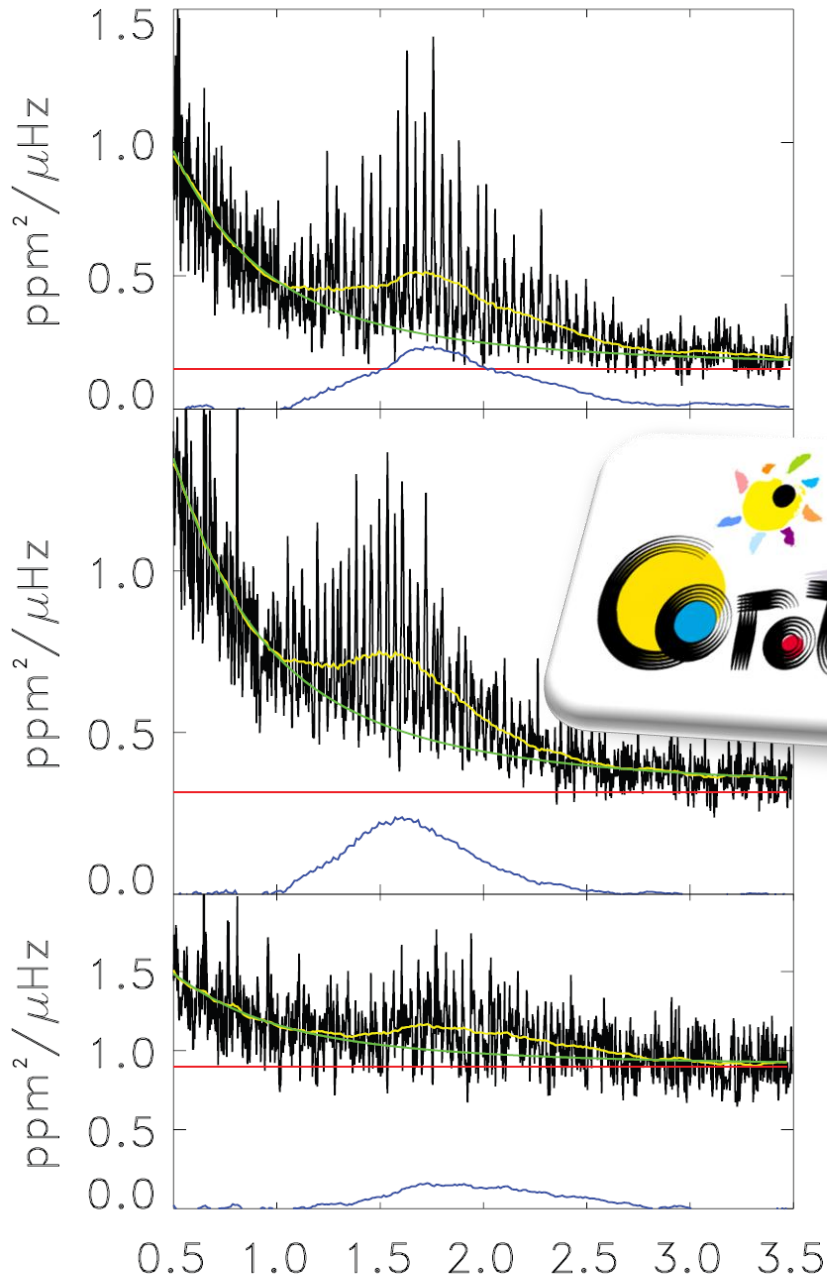
Physics tested

- *convection*
- *overshooting*
- *diffusion*
- *rotation*

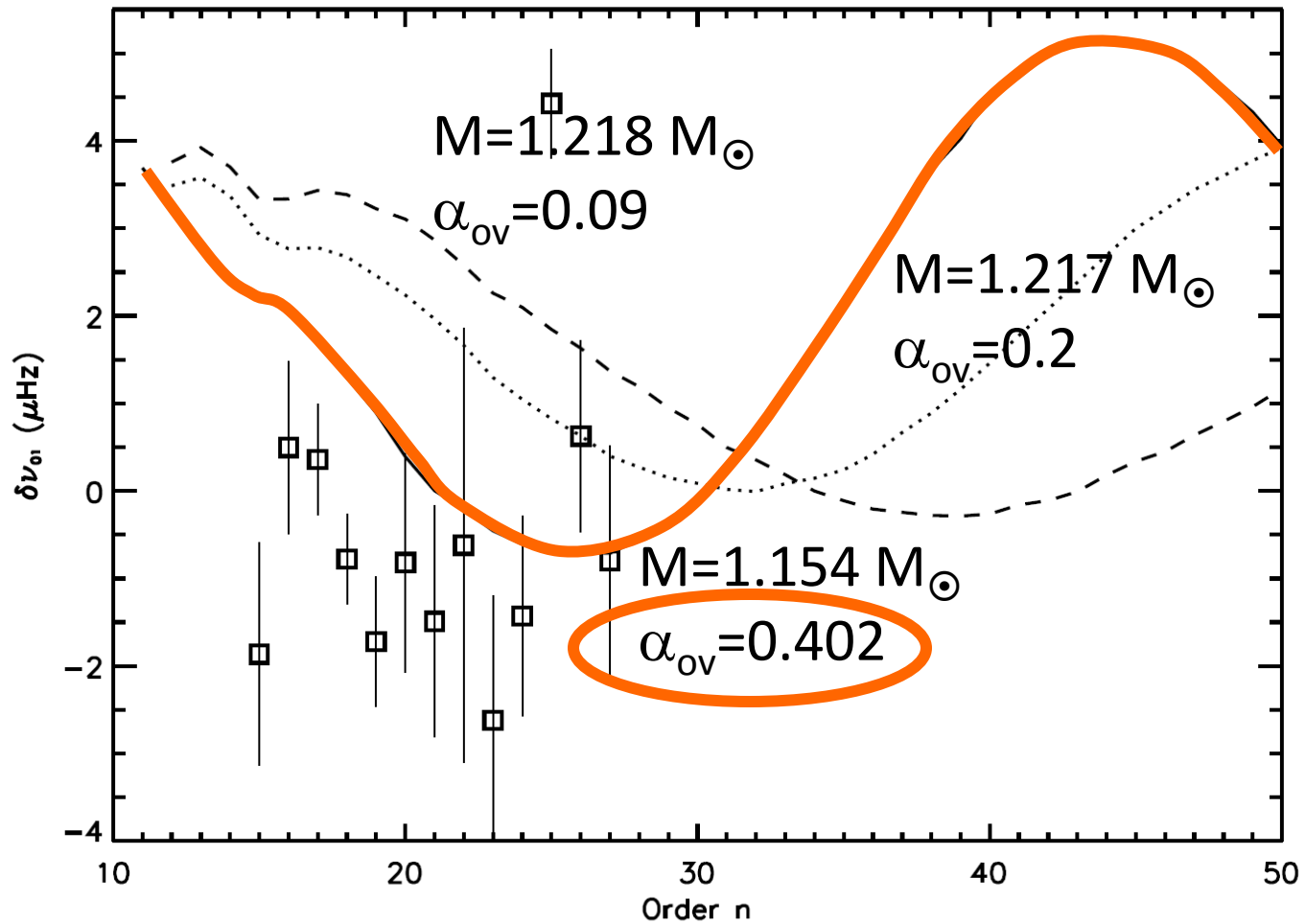


Convective core mass





CoRoT target HD49933



A deep space photograph showing a dense field of stars. A bright yellow star is located in the upper left quadrant. Several bright blue stars are scattered throughout the field, with a notable cluster of blue stars in the lower right. The background is a dark, starry expanse.

3. Red giant stars

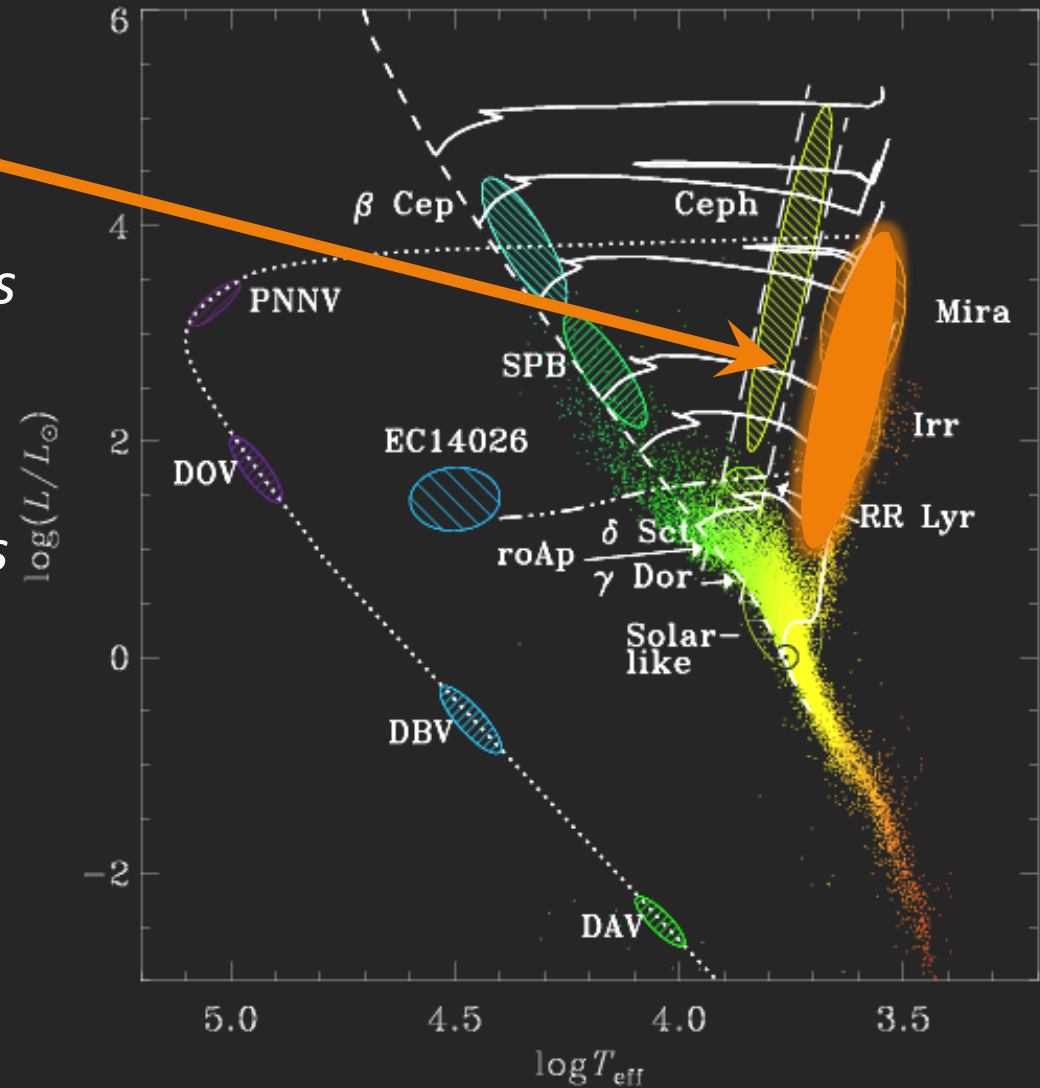
Stochastic excitation mechanism

Red giants

- *high amplitude radial modes*
- *moderate amplitude radial and non-radial modes excited by turbulent motions*

Physics tested

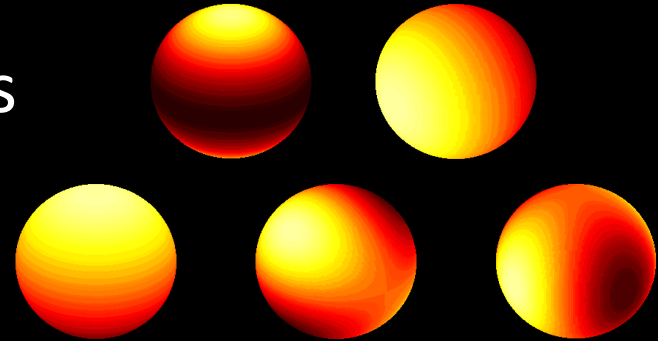
- *evolutionary state*
- *He ionization zone*
- *He abundance*
- *stellar population synthesis*

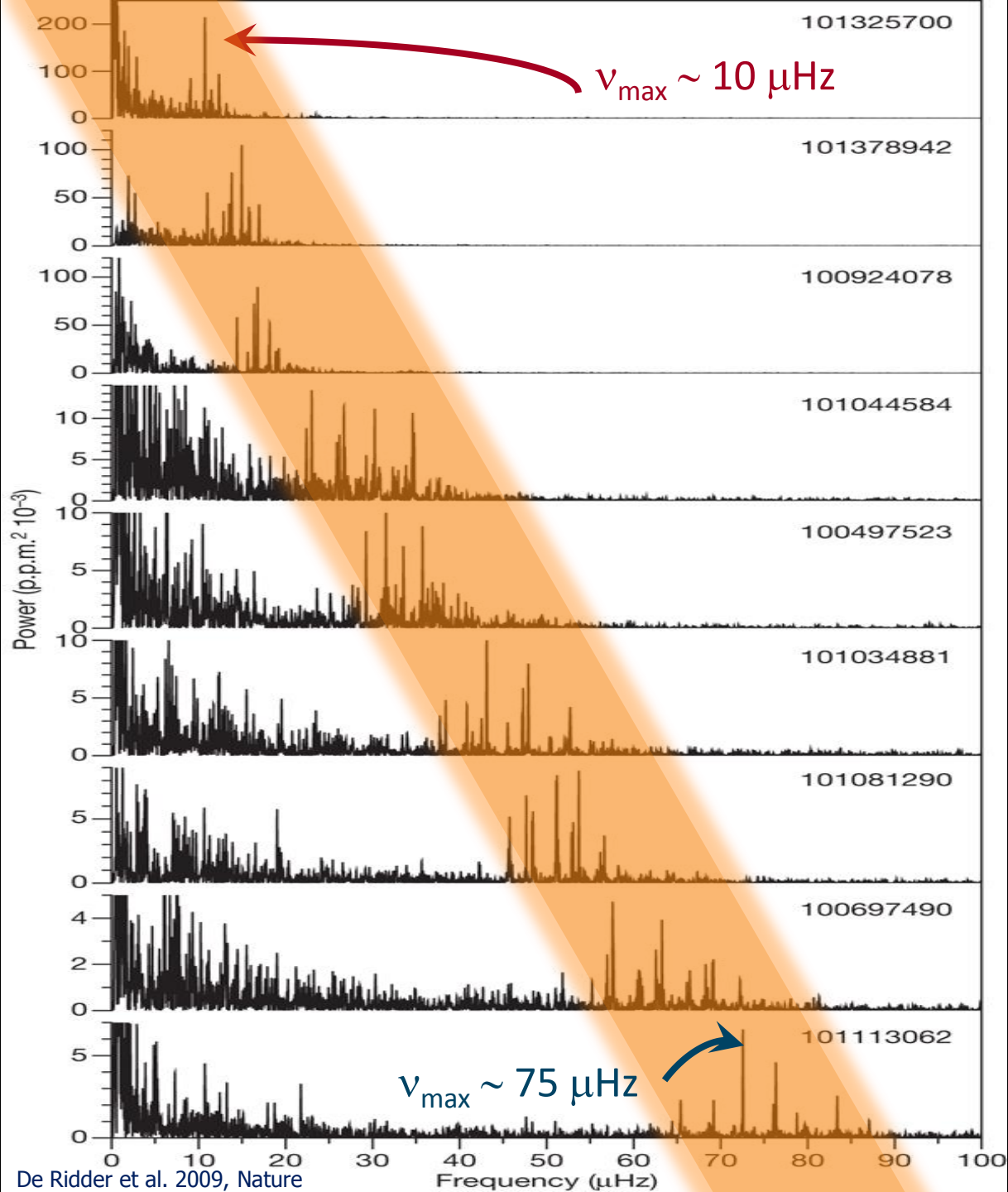


CoRoT discovers a whole orchestra of red giants

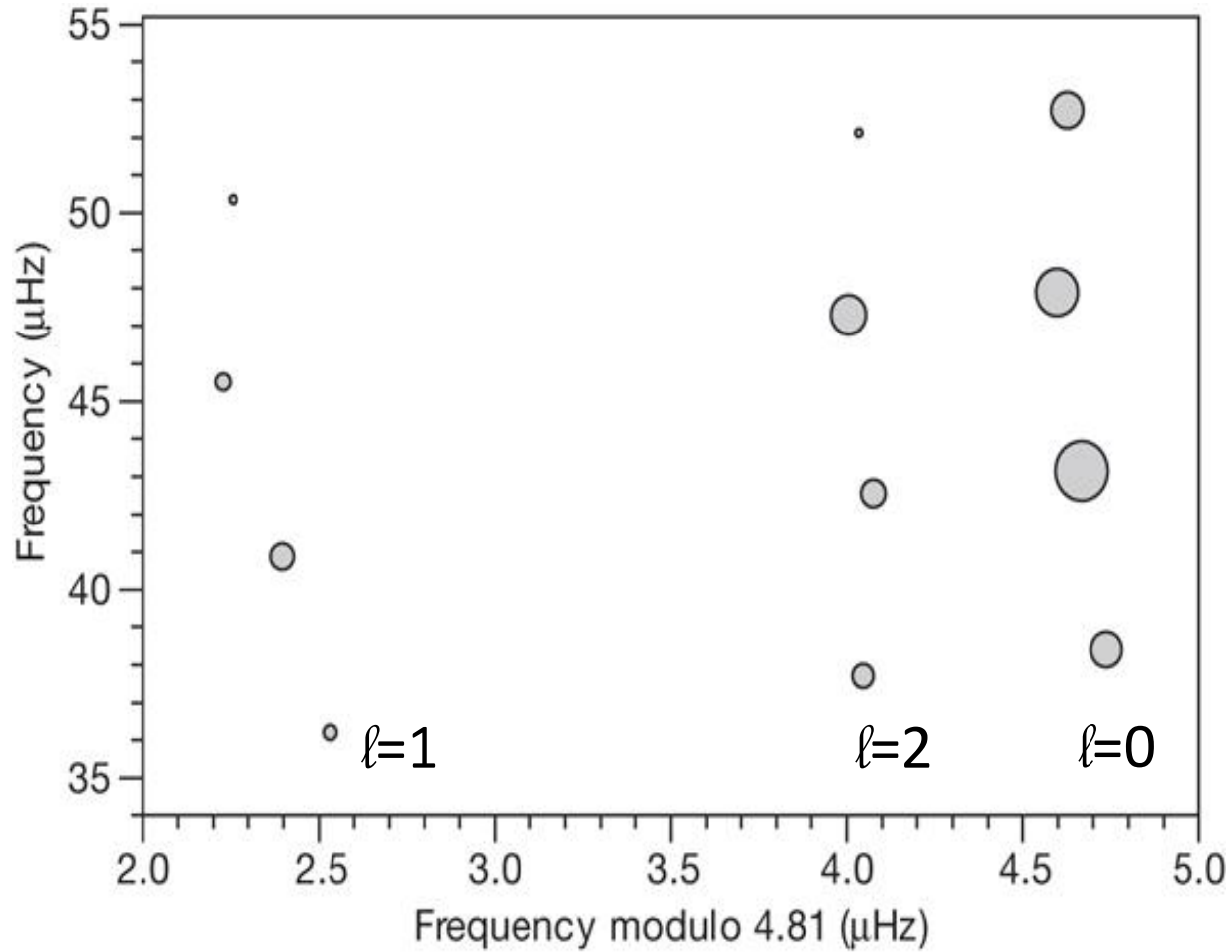
- Radial and non radial modes

De Ridder et al. 2009, Nature 459, 398





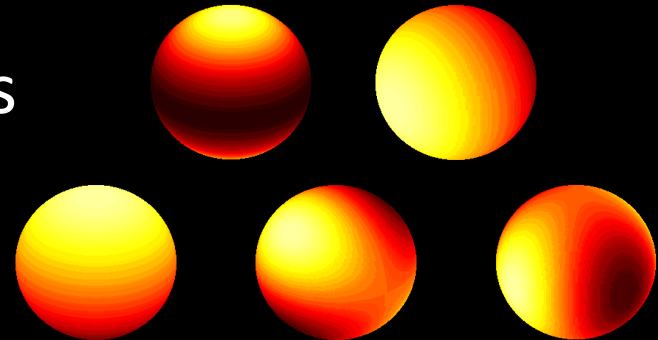
CoRoT-101034881



CoRoT discovers a whole orchestra of red giants

- Radial and non radial modes

De Ridder et al. 2009, Nature 459, 398



- Solar-like oscillations in **~ 1400** red giants in LRc01 exofield

Hekker et al. 2009 A&A, 506, 465

Mosser et al. 2010 A&A, 517, 22



Seismology of stellar populations

Seismo Field

- few (~ 10) well constrained bright targets



Detailed
seismology of
chosen targets

Exo Field

- Seismic constraints for hundreds of pulsating stars ($11 < m_v < 15$)



Seismology of
populations of
stars!

A

Determination of global parameters

- Study stellar populations
 - Distance estimation
-

CoRoT red giants: synthetic population

Population Synthesis software:

TRILEGAL (TRI-dimensional mode L of the **E GAL**axy, Girardi et al. 2005)

The ingredients:

- ❑ Stellar Models
- ❑ Initial Mass Function
- ❑ Stellar Formation Rate
- ❑ Age-Metallicity Relation
- ❑ Morphology galaxy



Predictions on seismic properties of the observed population of red giants

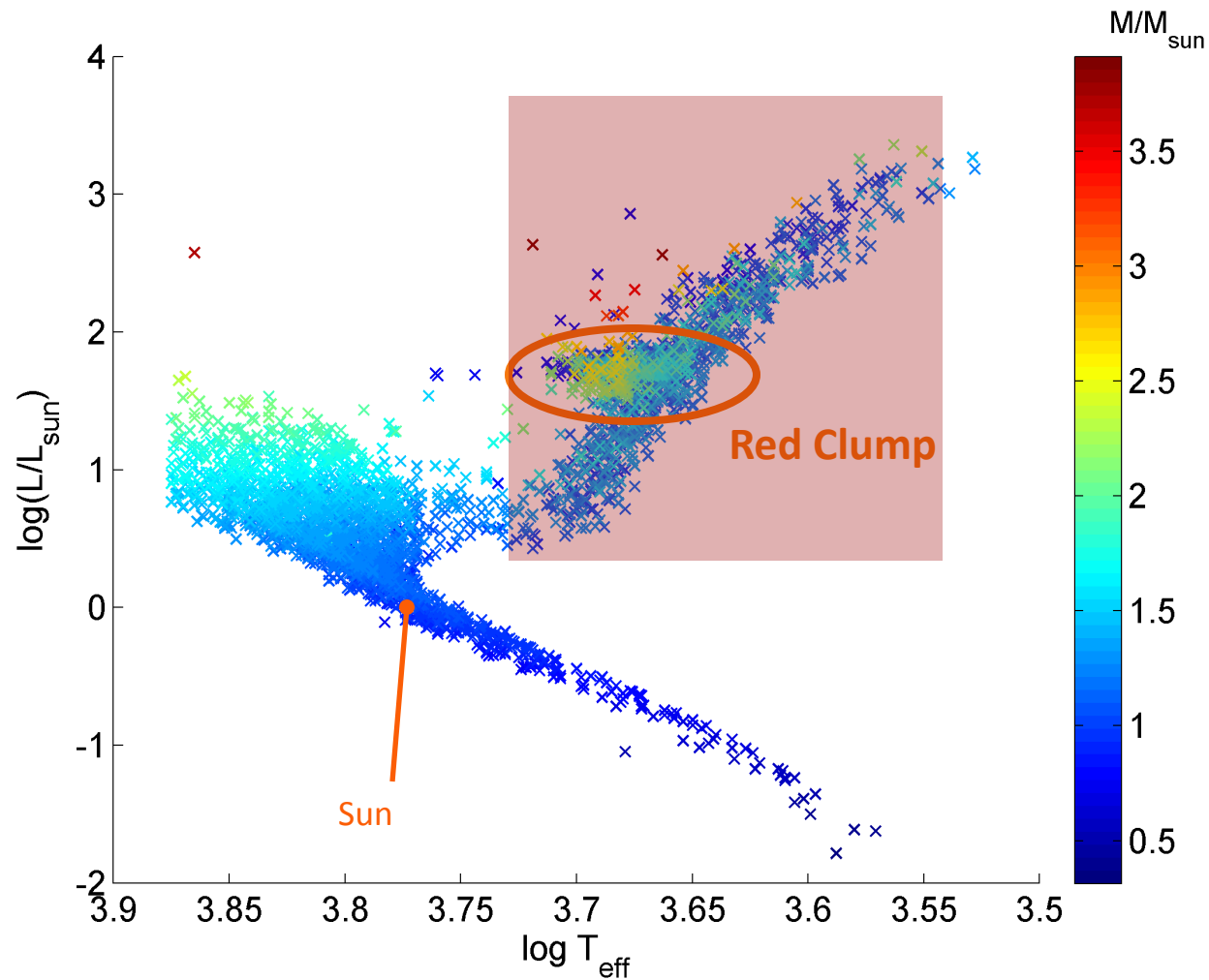
$$\nu_{\max} = \frac{M/M_{\odot}}{(R/R_{\odot})^2 \sqrt{T_{\text{eff}}/5777\text{K}}} 3.05 \text{ mHz}$$

$$\Delta\nu = \sqrt{\frac{M/M_{\odot}}{(R/R_{\odot})^3}} 134.9 \mu\text{Hz}$$

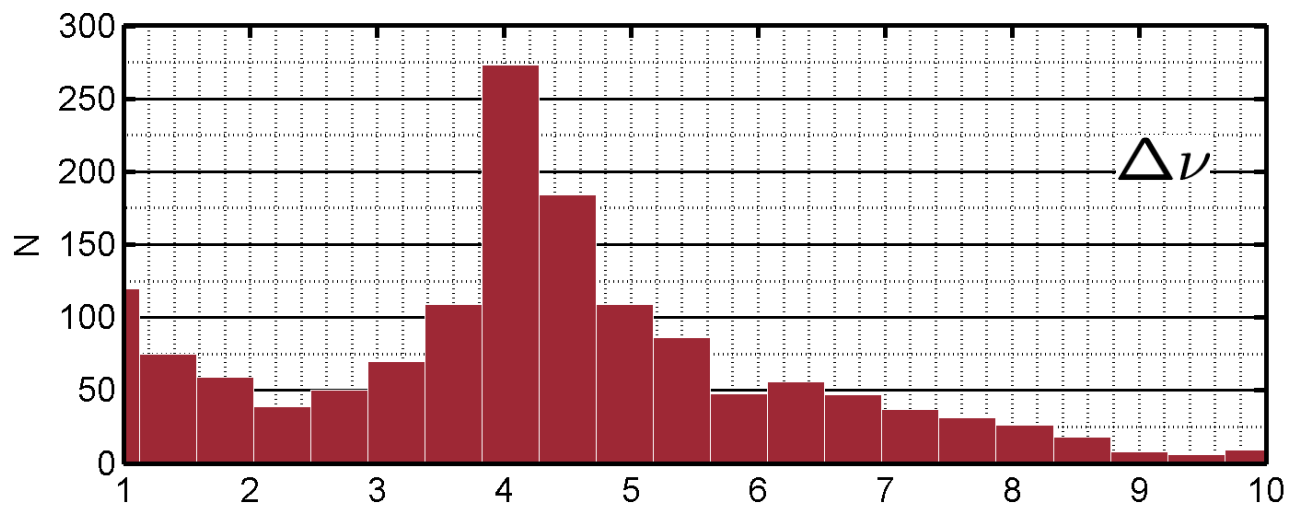
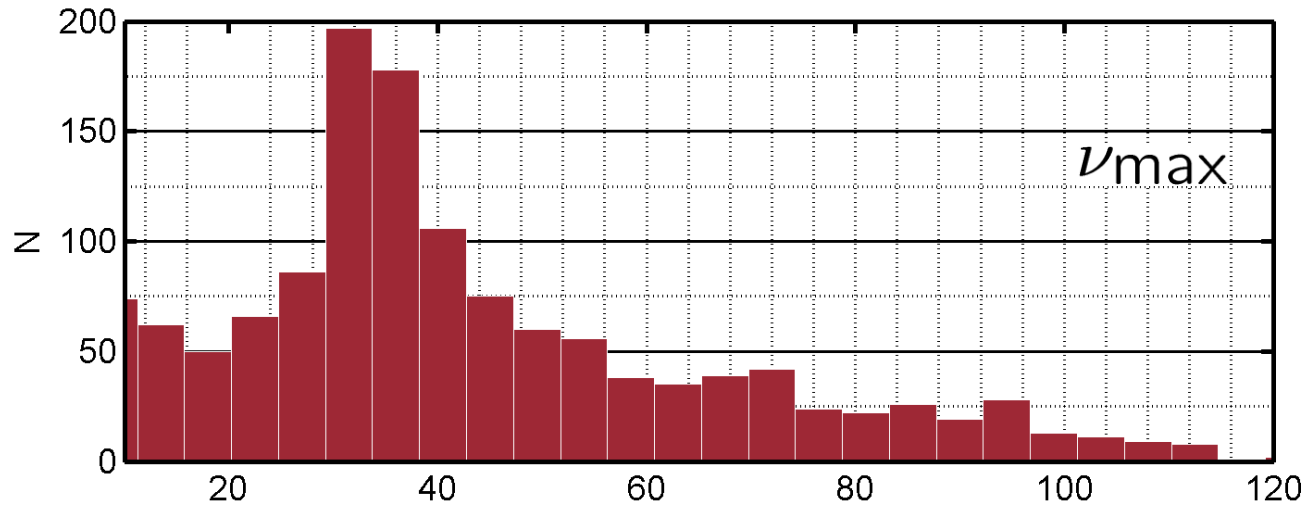


Red giant population NOW

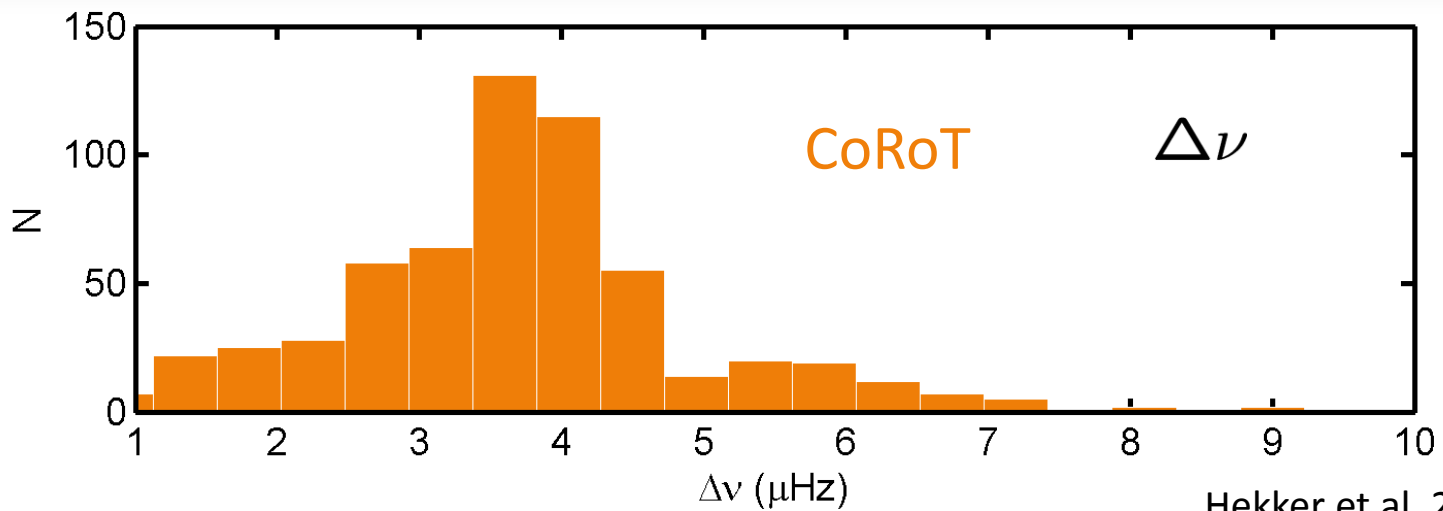
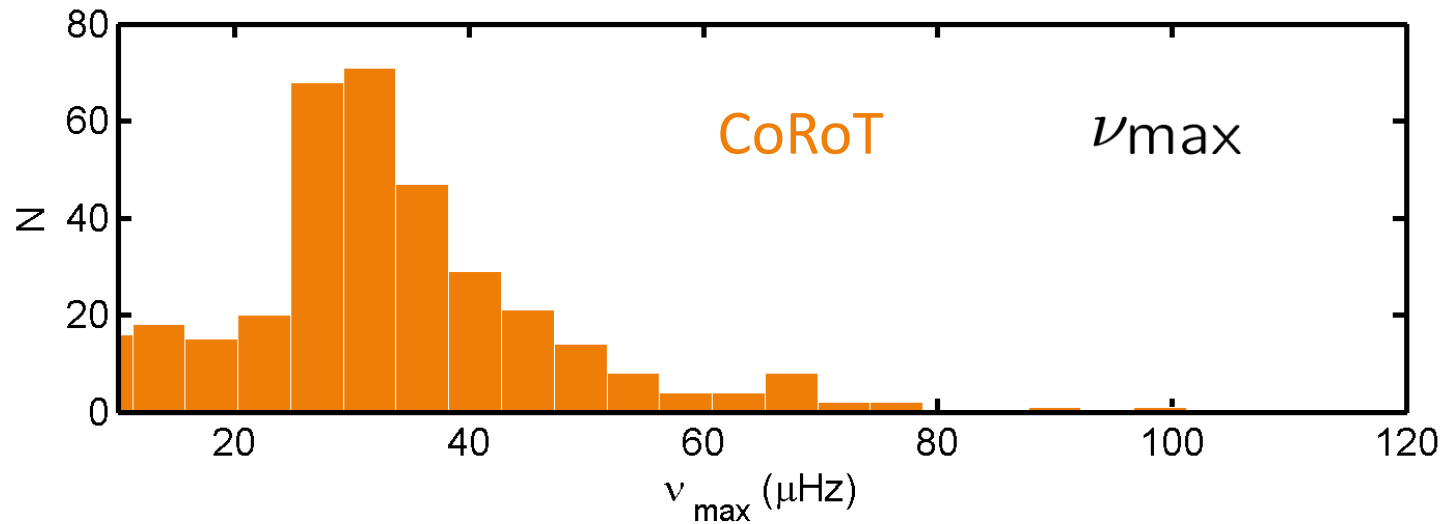
Red giants: population study



Red giant population NOW: ν_{\max} and $\Delta\nu$

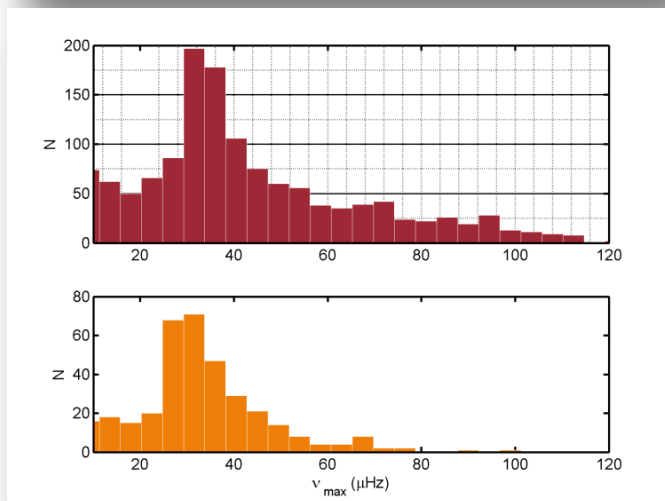
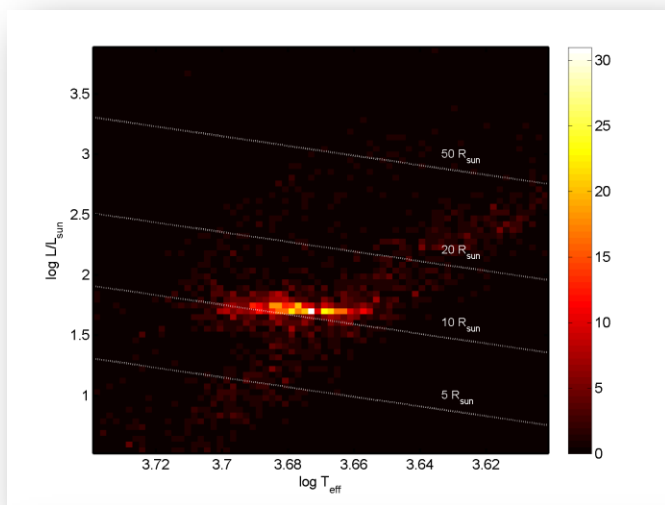


CoRoT red giants: ν_{\max} and $\Delta\nu$

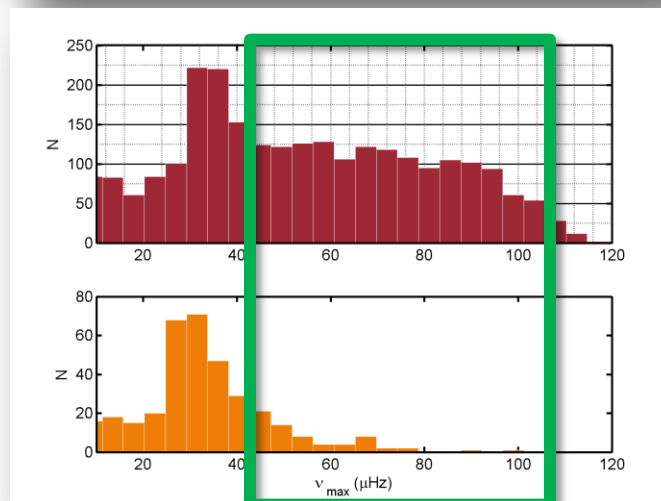
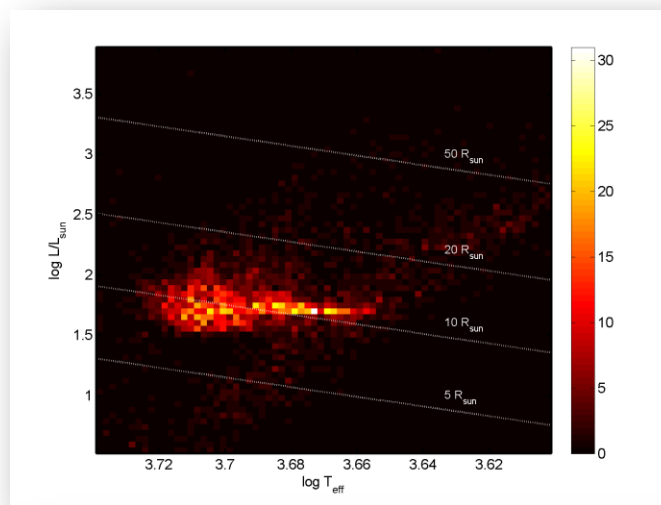


Red giants: population study

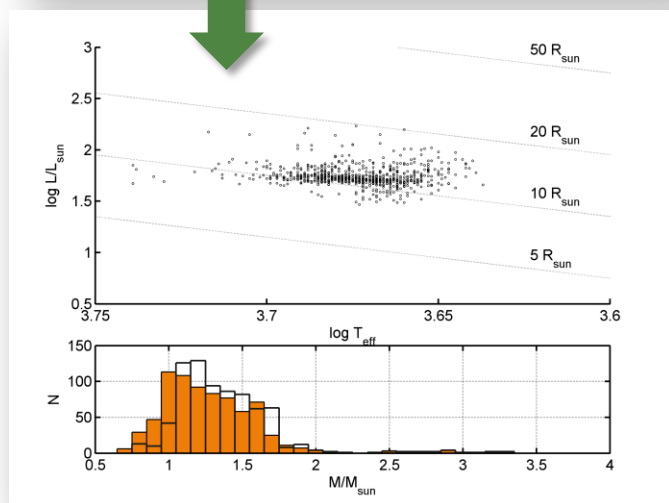
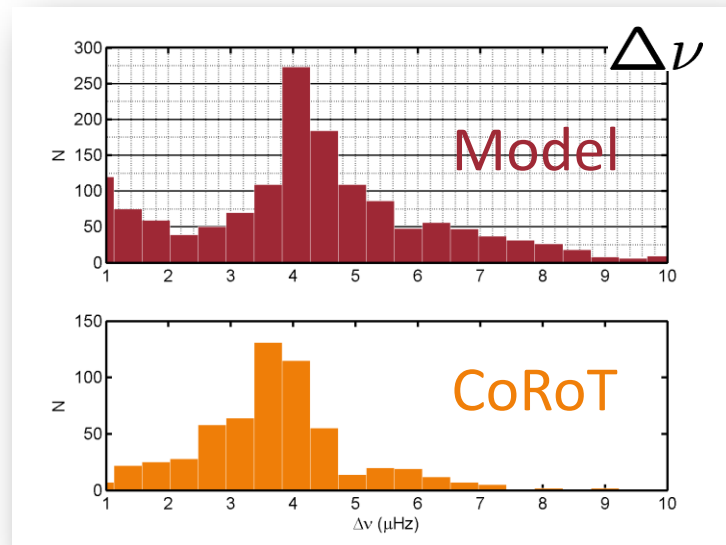
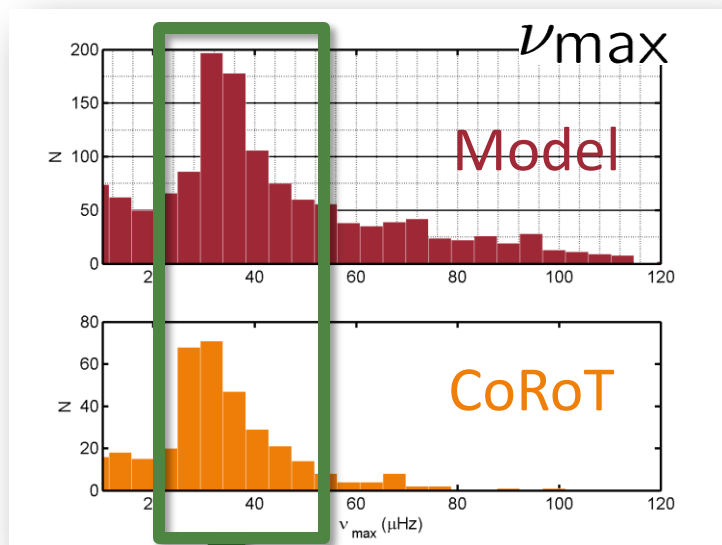
Constant Star Formation Rate



Recent burst 0-1 Gyr (e.g Rocha-Pinto et al. 2000)



CoRoT red giants: population study



We can identify Red Clump stars from their ν_{\max} and $\Delta\nu$

CoRoT

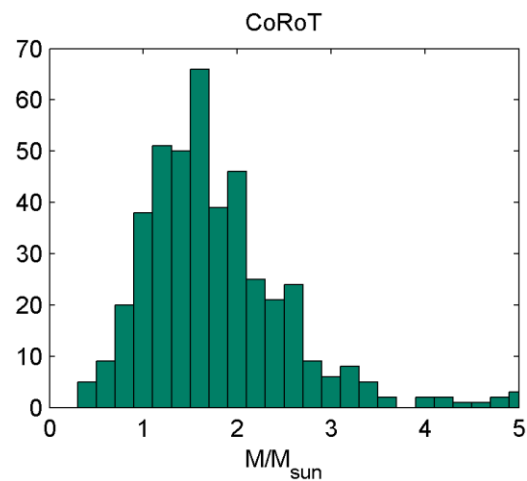
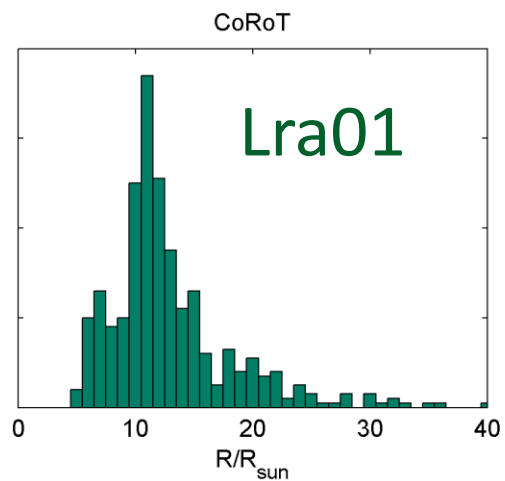
Lra01

(l,b)=(212,-2)

$v_{\max} + \Delta v + Te$

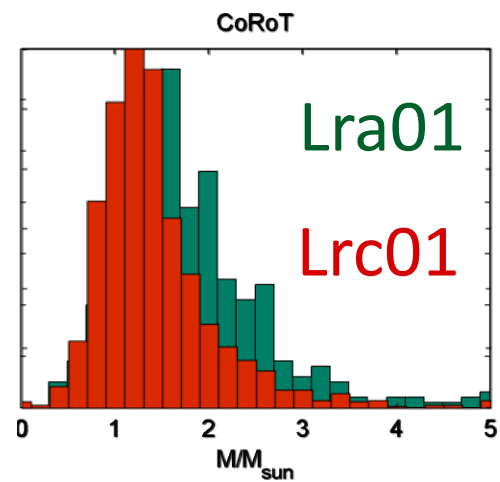
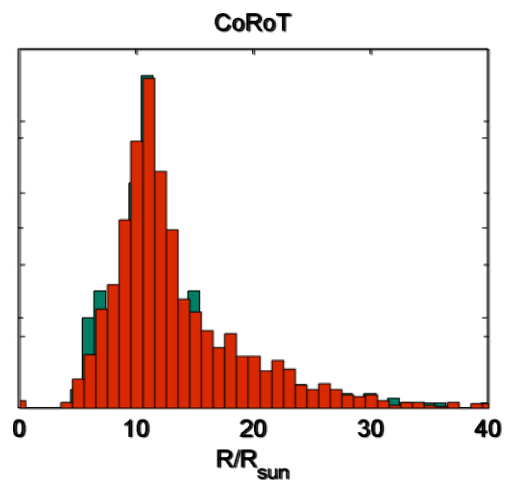


M, R

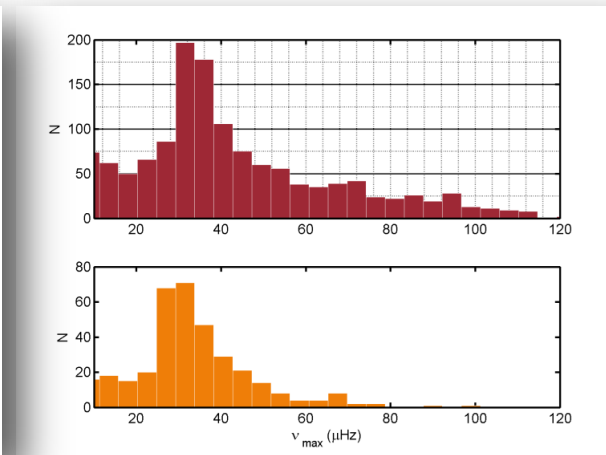
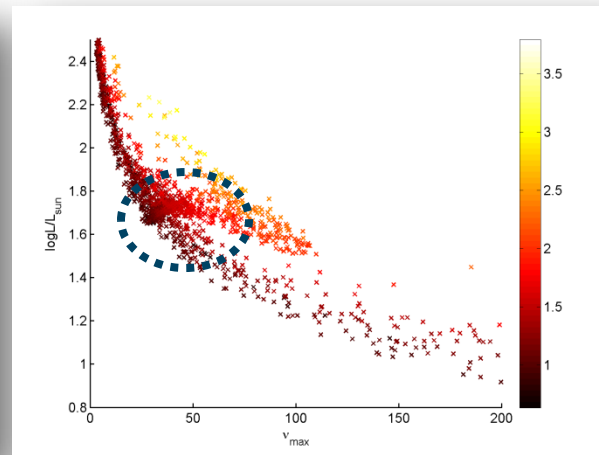
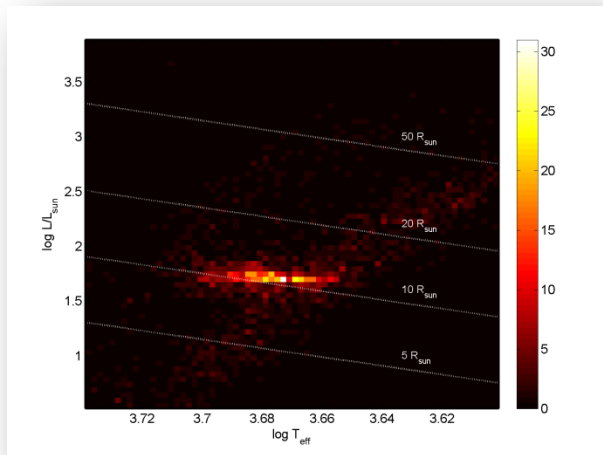


CoRoT Lra01 vs. Lrc01

(l,b)=(212,-2) (l,b)=(37,-7)



Red Clump Stars: Distance Indicators



$\nu_{\text{max}} \sim 25 - 40 \mu\text{Hz} : \text{Red Clump Stars}$
 $L_{\text{RC}} \sim \text{constant} \rightarrow$
asteroseismic distance indicator

CoRoT and KEPLER

□ CoRoT:

- $l \sim 35^\circ$ or $l \sim 215^\circ$
- slightly different b

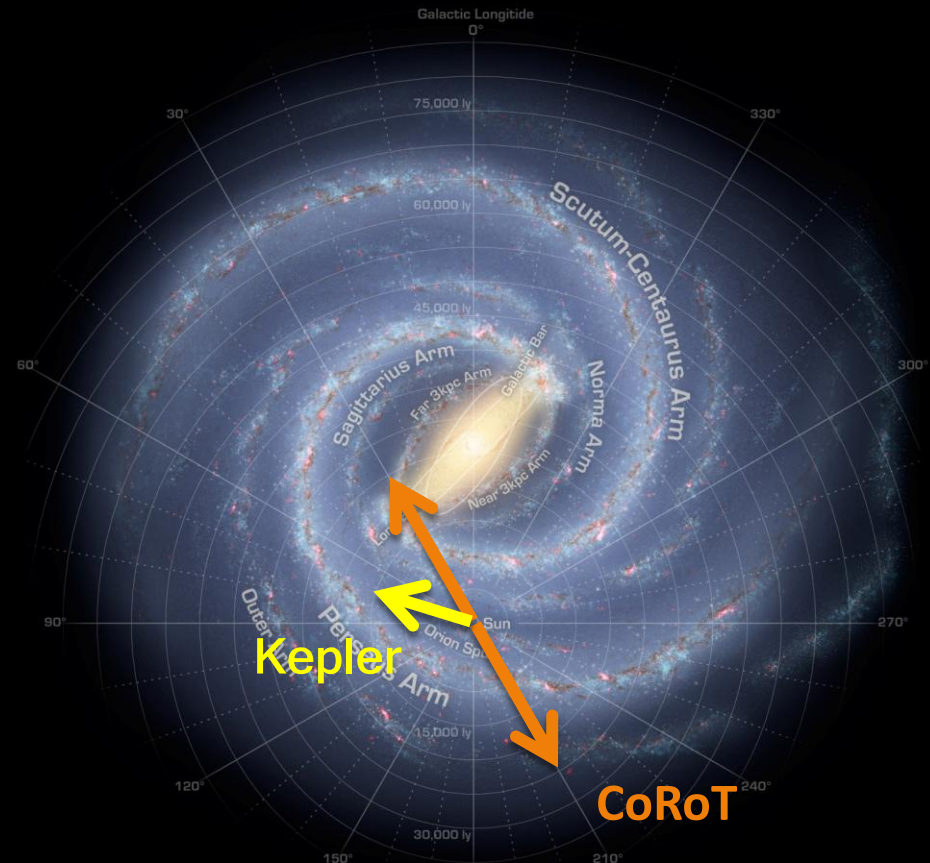
□ Kepler

- $l \sim 75^\circ$, $7^\circ \leq b \leq 20^\circ$

□ Structure of the galaxy

□ Metallicity distribution

- radially
- in depth



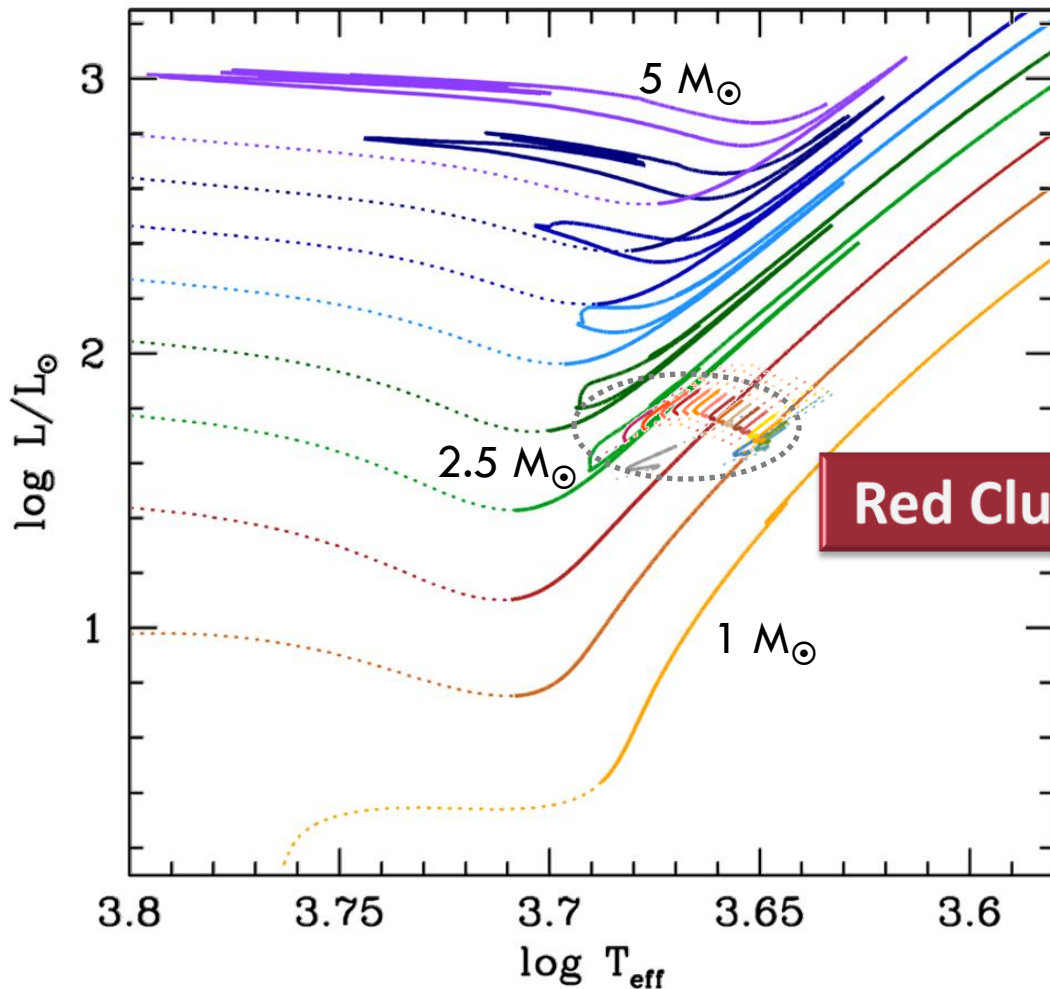
Artist's concept view of the MW - Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

B

Probe the internal structure of giants

- Interpretation of patterns in the acoustic spectrum
 - Detection of acoustic glitches
-

Red giants: evolutionary models

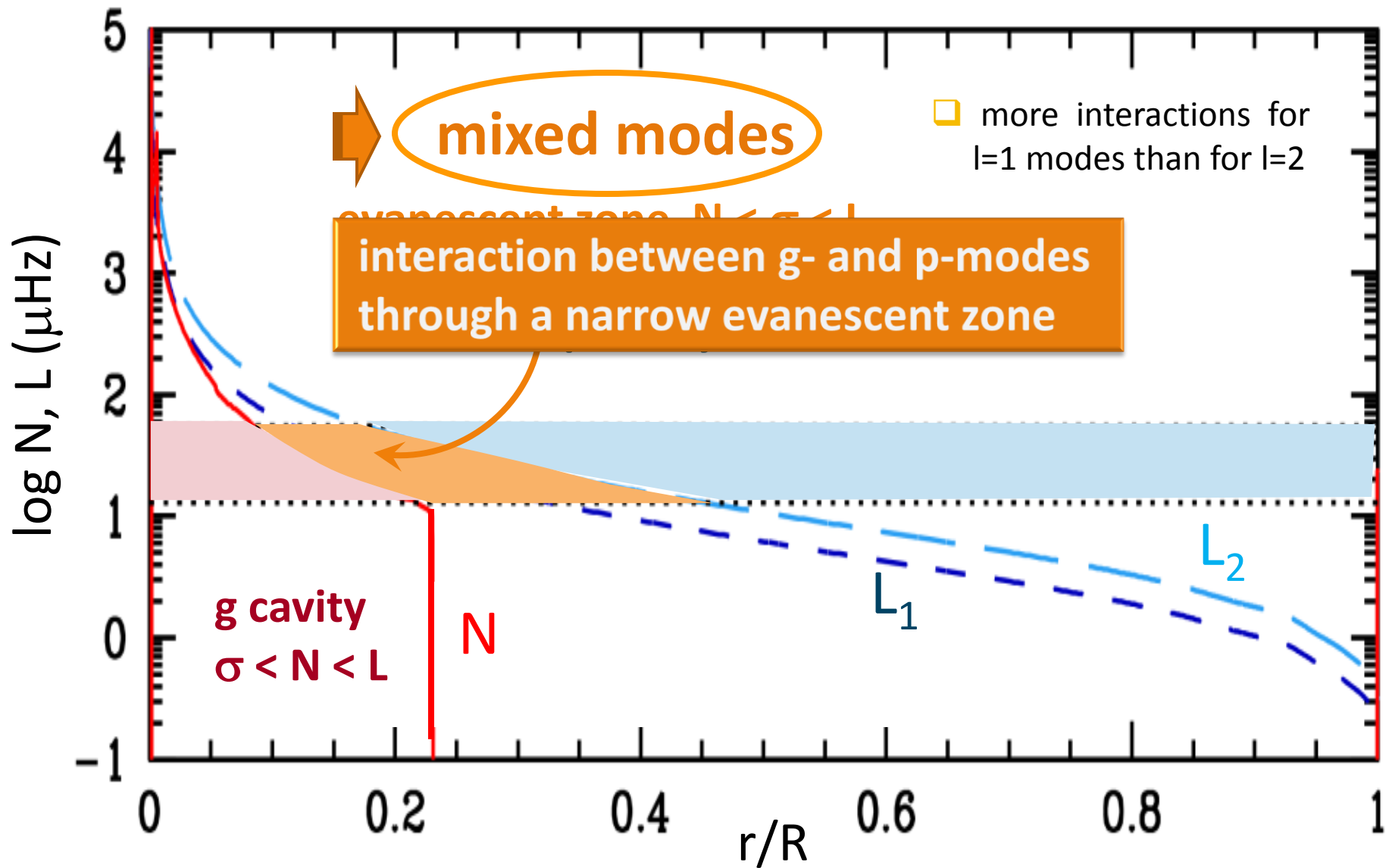


- $M=1.0-5.0 M_{\odot}$
- $Z_0=0.006, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03$
- $Y_0=0.278, 0.250$
- $\alpha_{\text{MLT}}=1.6, 1.9, \text{FST}$

Red Clump stars

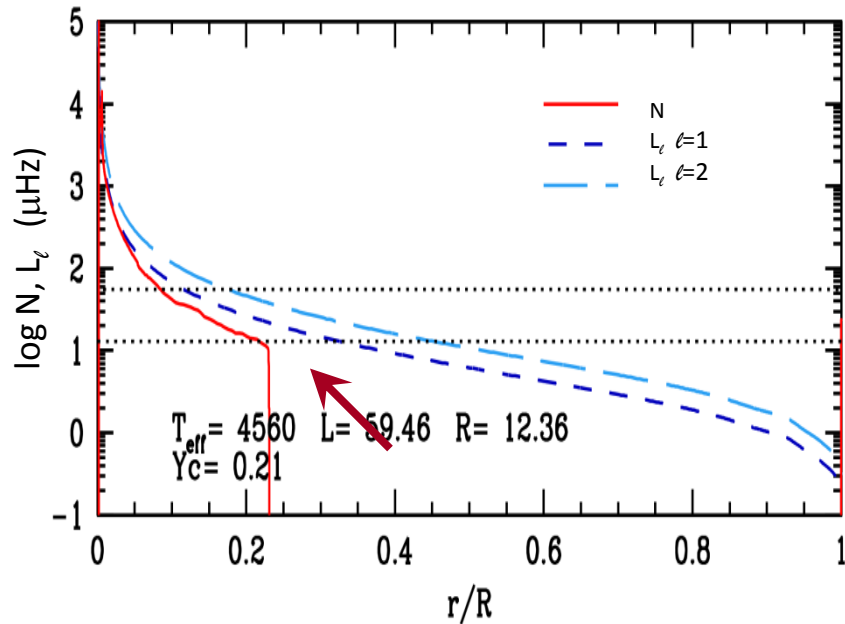
- $M=0.6 - 2.3 M_{\odot}$
- $Z_0= 0.02$
- $Y_0=0.300, 0.250$
- $\alpha_{\text{MLT}}=1.9$

Red giants: propagation diagram

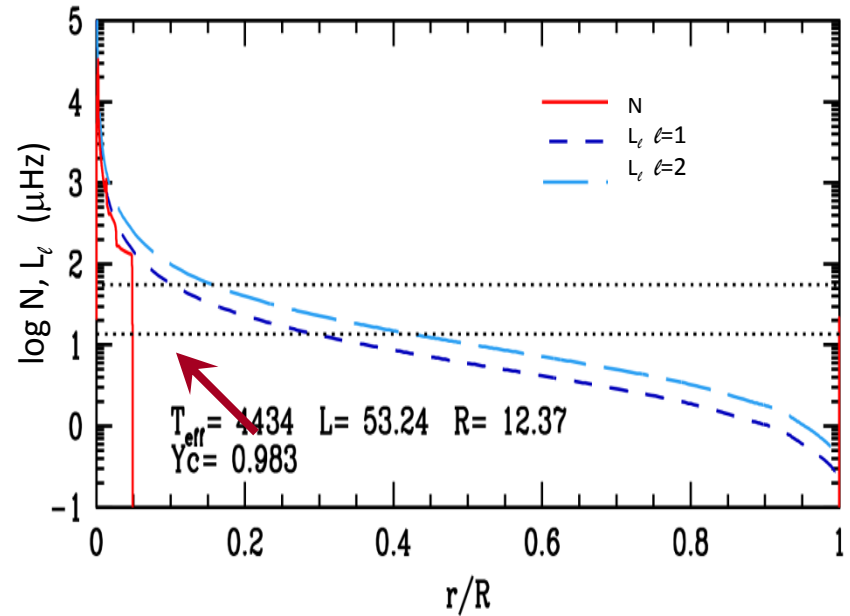


Structural differences

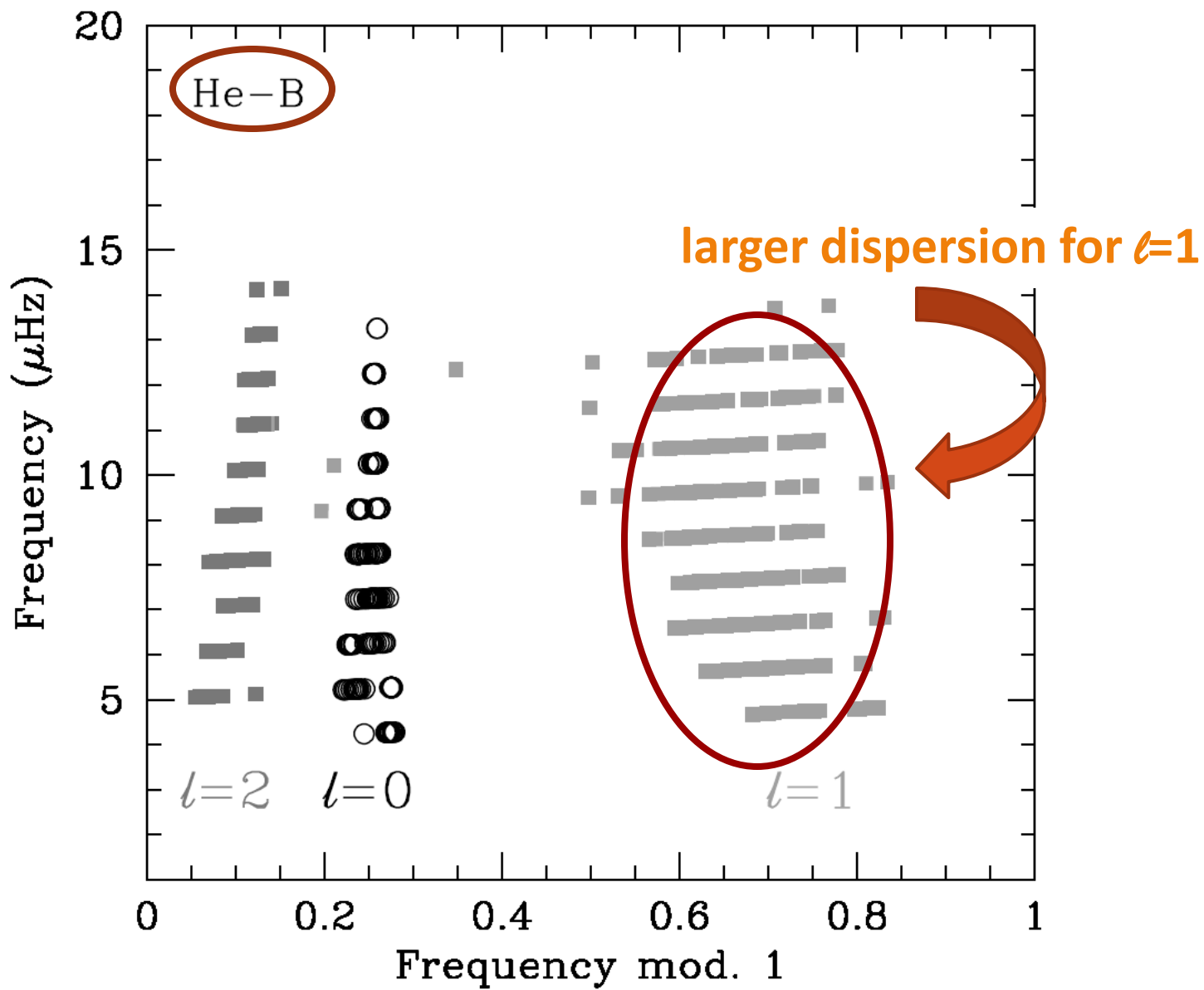
1.5M_⊙ : core He burning



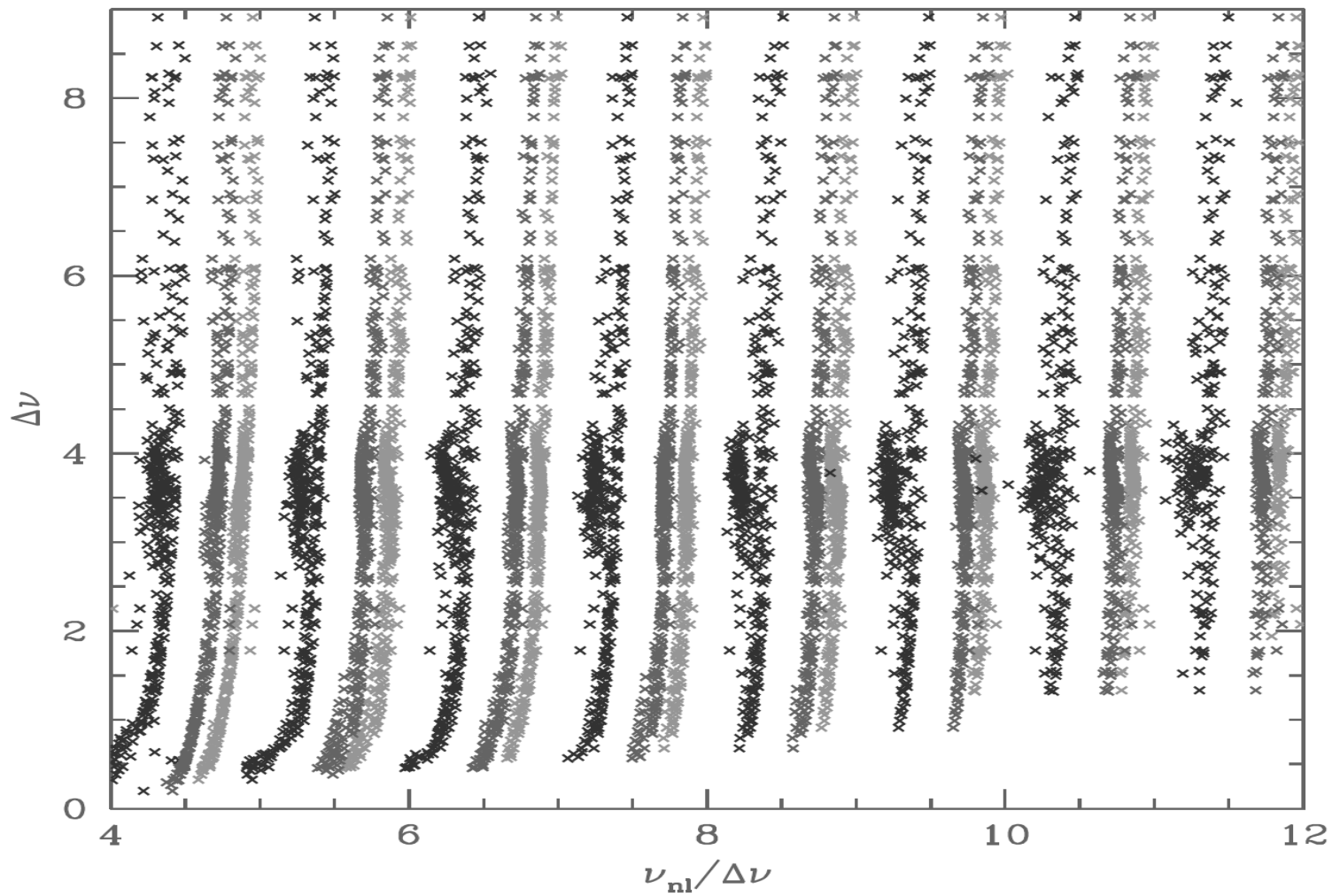
1.5M_⊙ : ascending Red Giant Branch



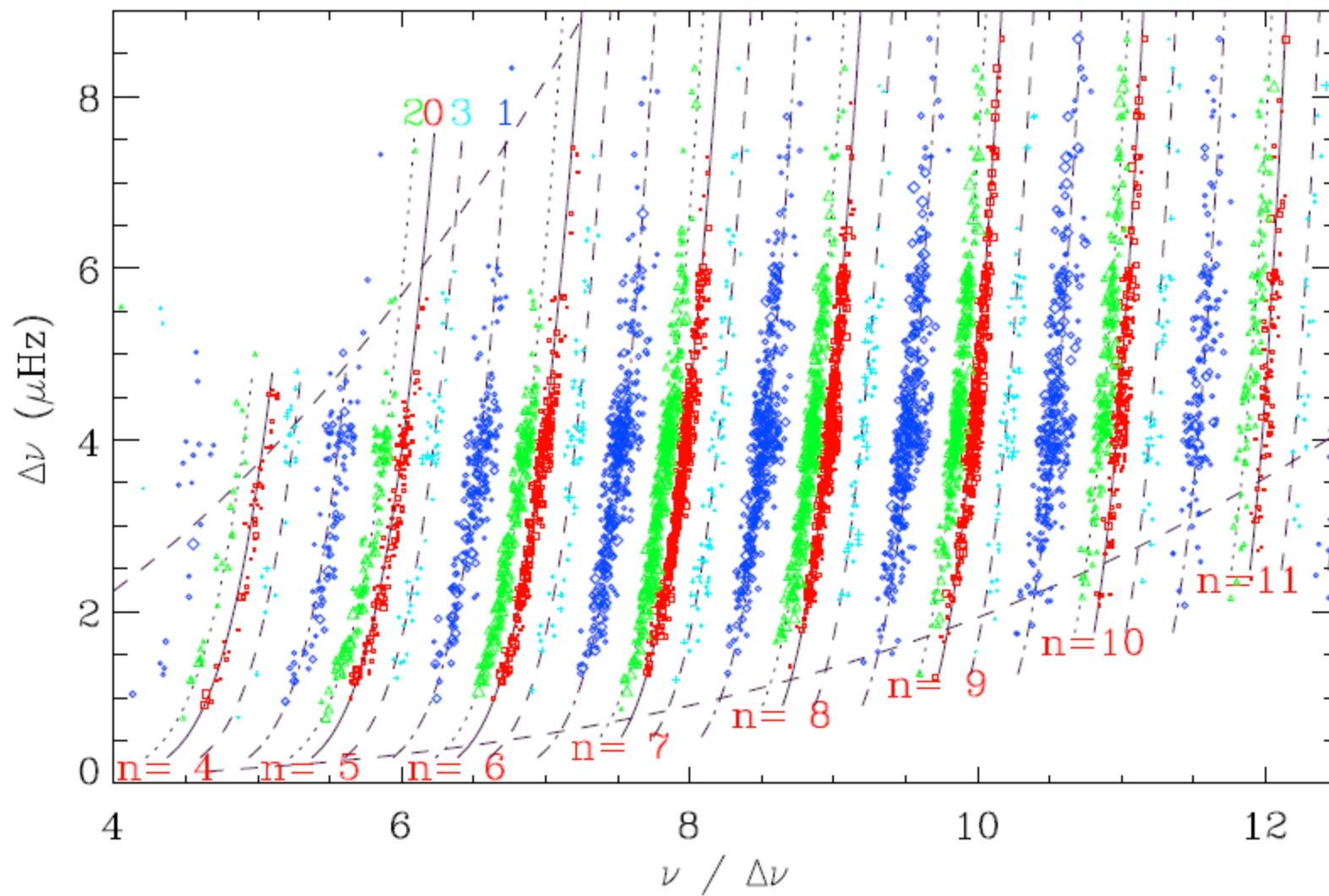
*the evanescent zone is much smaller in He burning models than in ascending ones
→ more interaction between p and g modes*



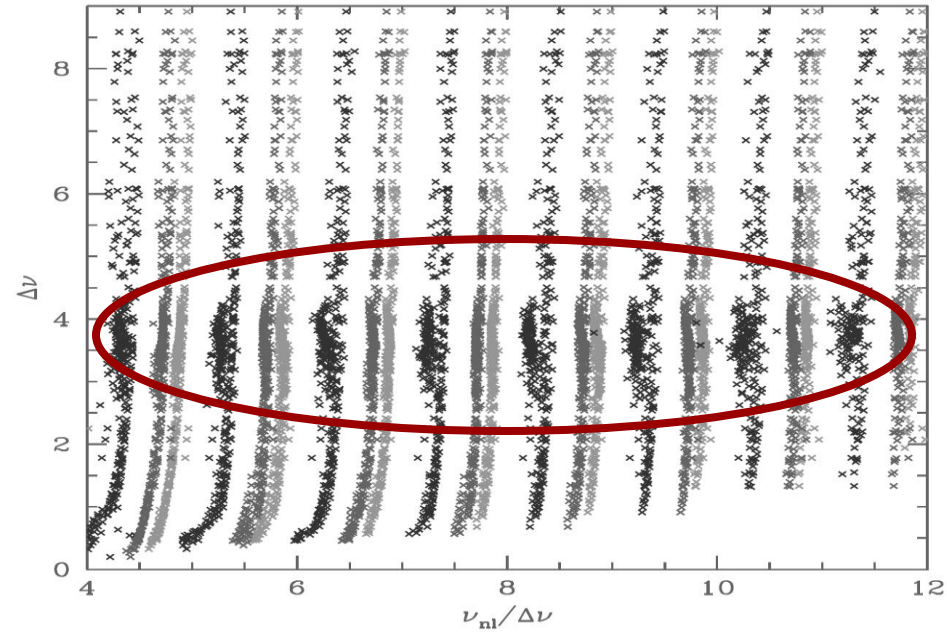
CoRoT exofield LRc01 : theoretical pattern



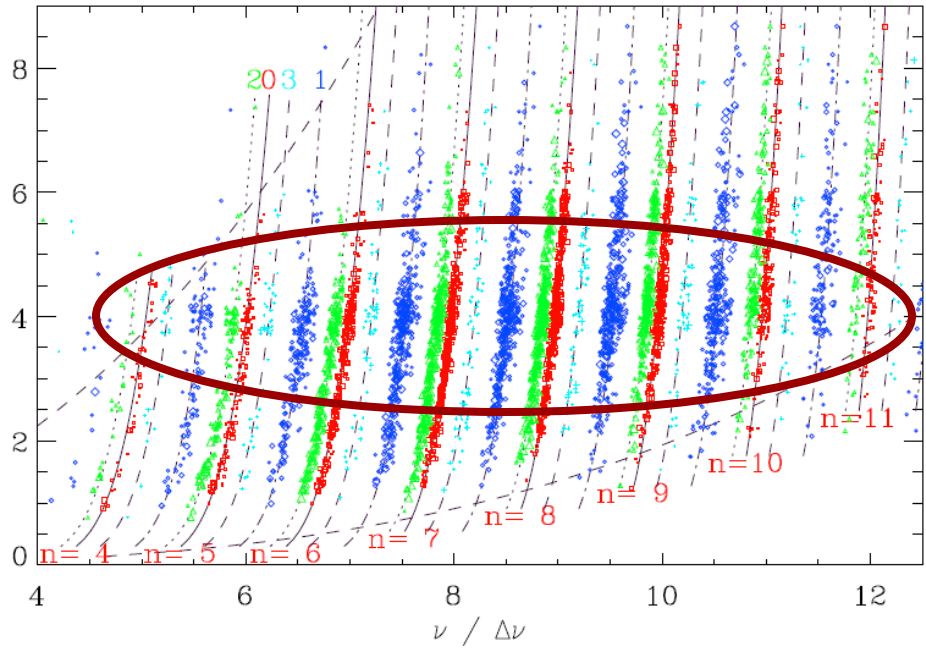
CoRoT exofield LRC01 : observations



theory versus observations

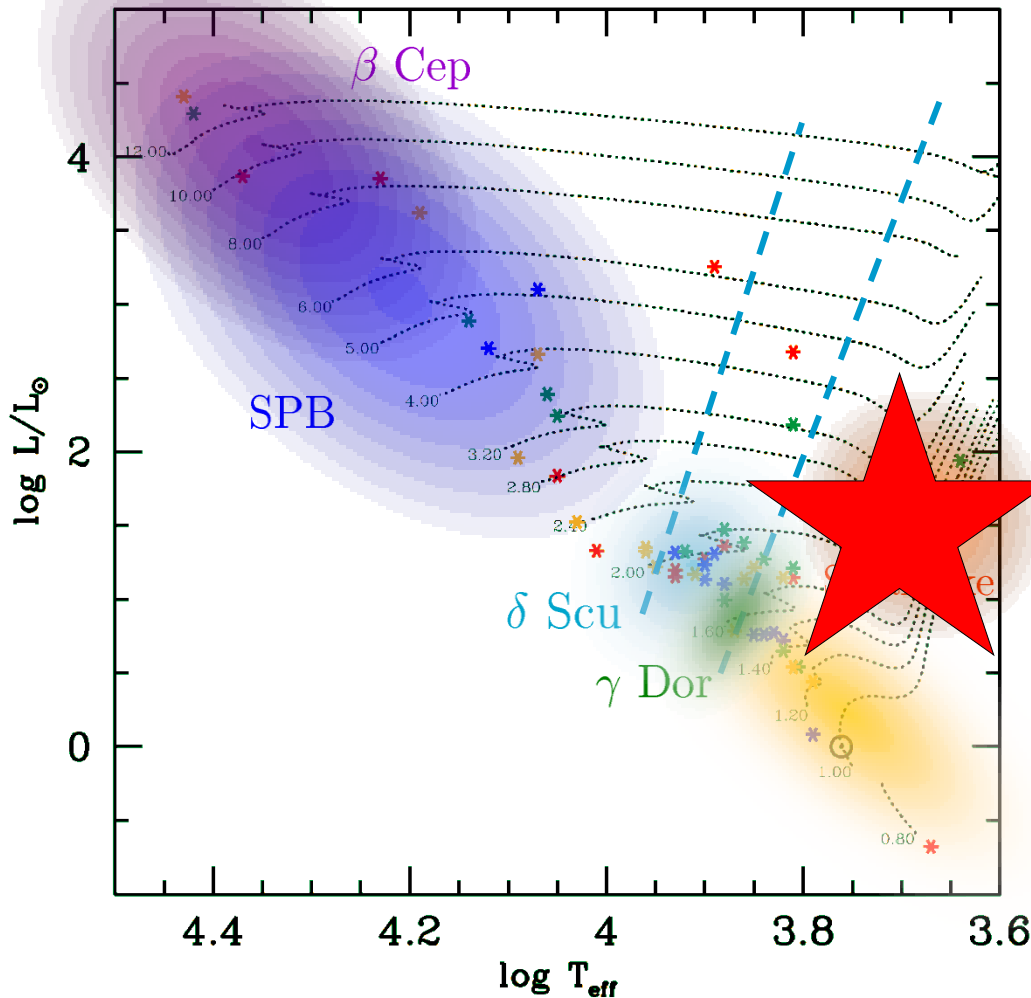


Montalban et al. 2010, ApJL



Mosser et al. 2010

Red giants: acoustic glitches



CoRoT target HR7349

$V=5.8$

$\pi = 9.64 \pm 0.34$

$L = 69 \pm 7 L_{\odot}$

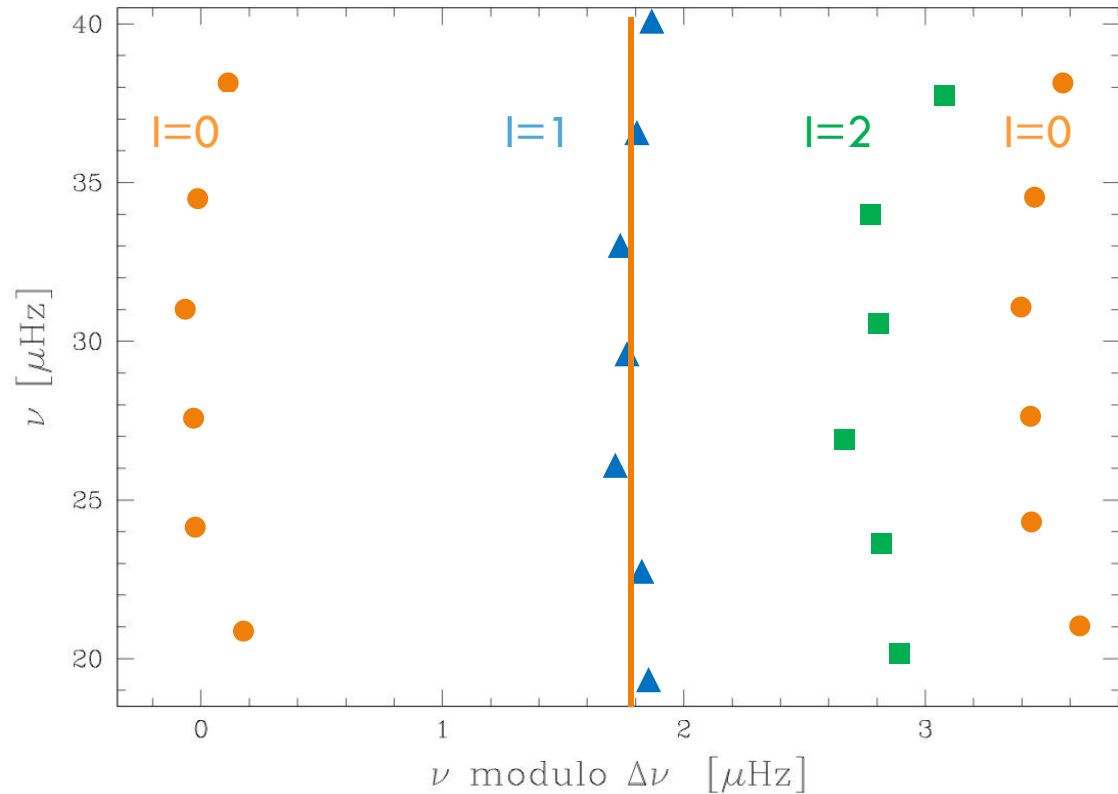
$T_{\text{eff}} = 4700 \pm 100 \text{ K}$

$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.1 \pm 0.1$

HR 7349: CoRoT observations

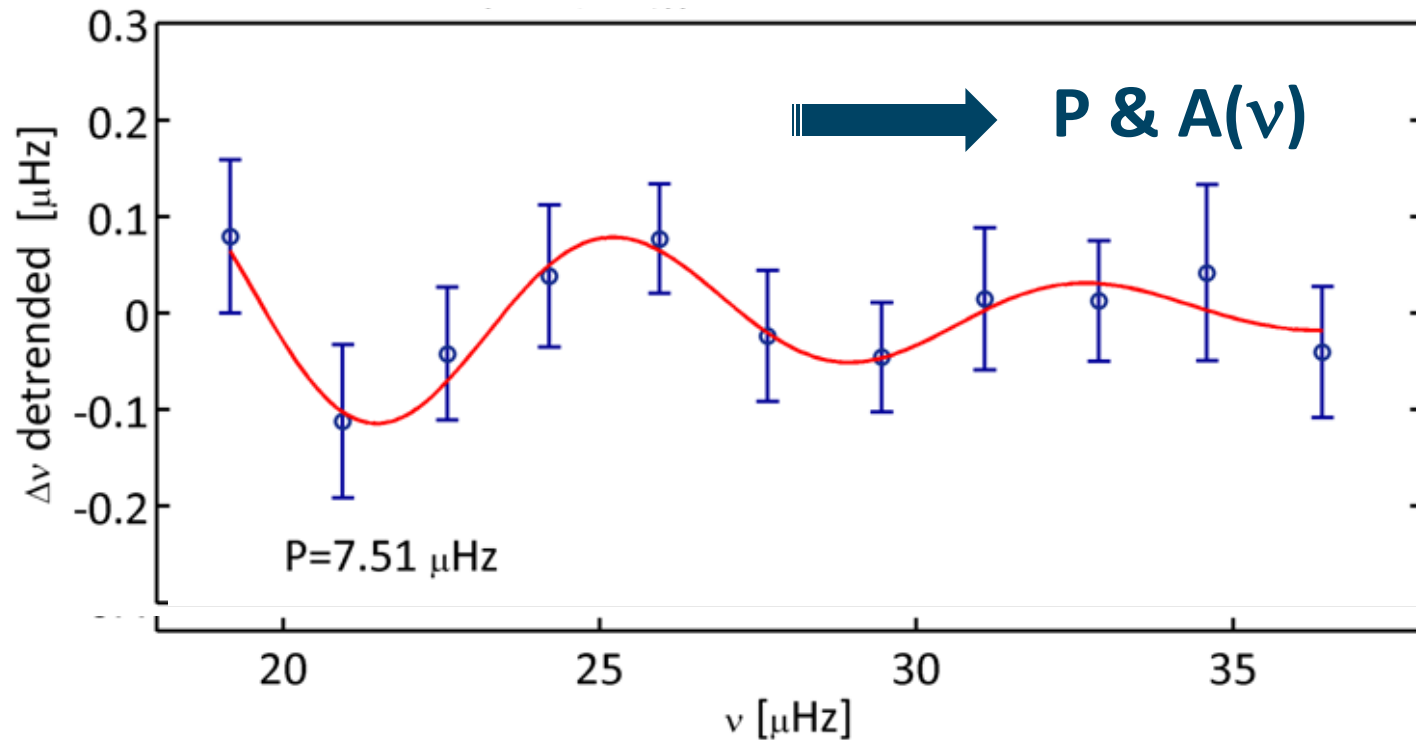
CoRoT target
seismo-field
long run

19 modes
detected
18-40 μHz



Periodic component in ν

$$\delta\nu = A(\nu)\cos(2\pi\nu/P + \varphi)$$



Periodic component in ν

- Clear signature of an acoustic glitch in the star

$$\delta\nu = A(\nu)\cos(4\pi\tau_*\nu + \varphi)$$

$$t_* = \int_{r_*}^R dr/c$$

$$\tau_* = \tau_0 - t_* = 1/(2\Delta\nu) - t_*$$

acoustic depth

acoustic radius

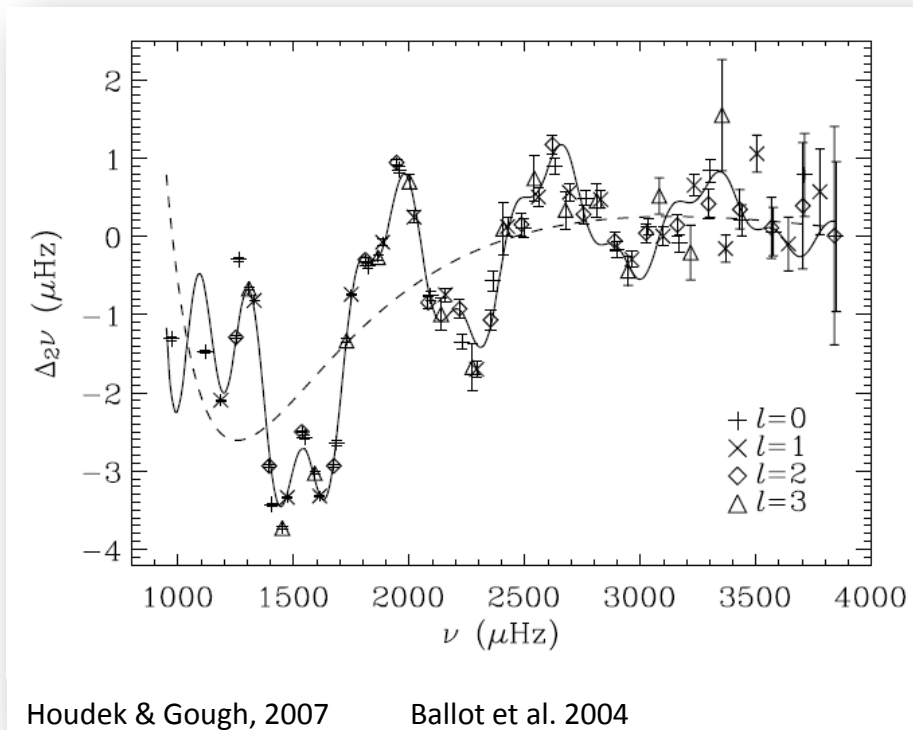
Period



acoustic depth (*)

Acoustic glitches

□ The solar case



6 years GOLF observations



Acoustic radius of

■ base of the CZ

■ HeII ionization zone

Possible for other stars?

Perez Hernandez & Christensen-Dalsgaard 1998

Roxburgh & Vorontsov, 1998

Monteiro et al. 1998, 2000

Mazumdar & Antia 2001

Ballot et al. 2004

Basu et al. 2004

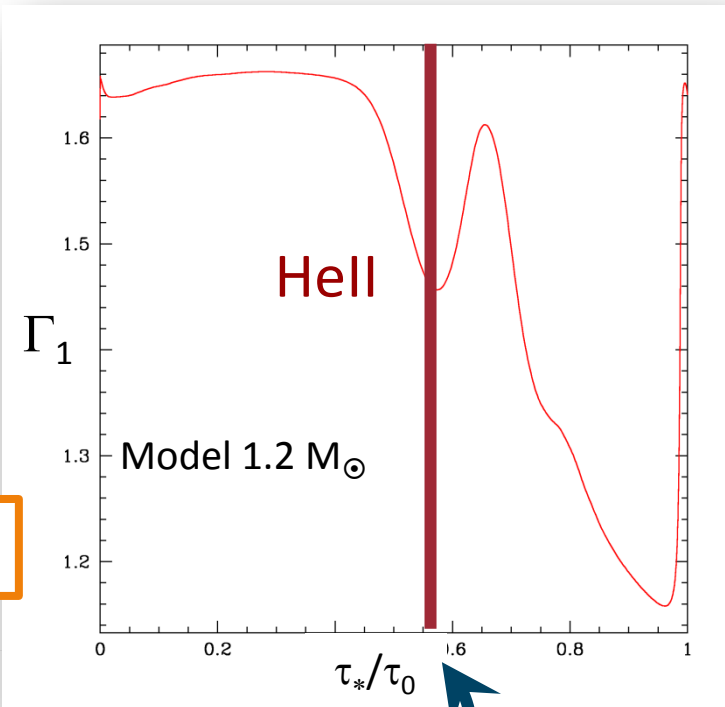
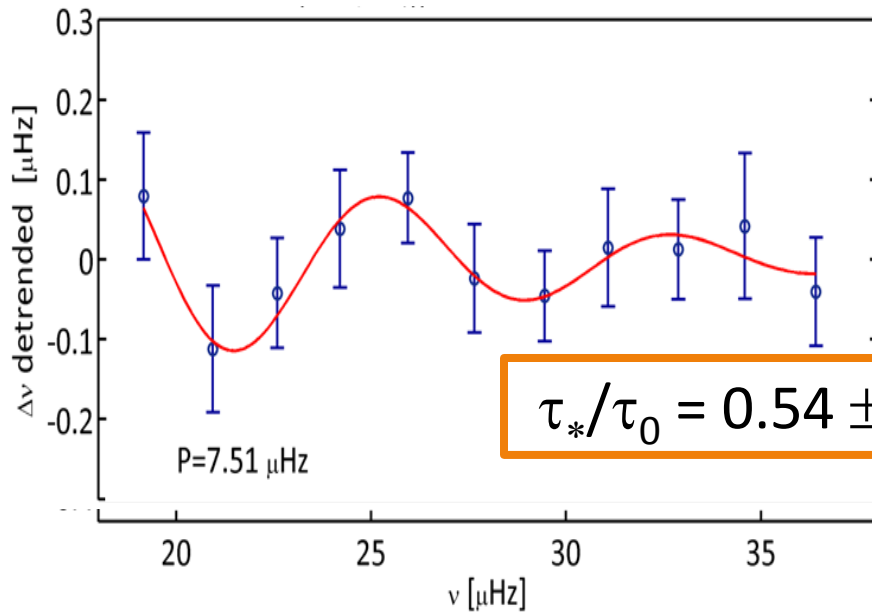
Verner et al. 2006

Houdek & Gough 2007

Mazumdar & Michel 2010

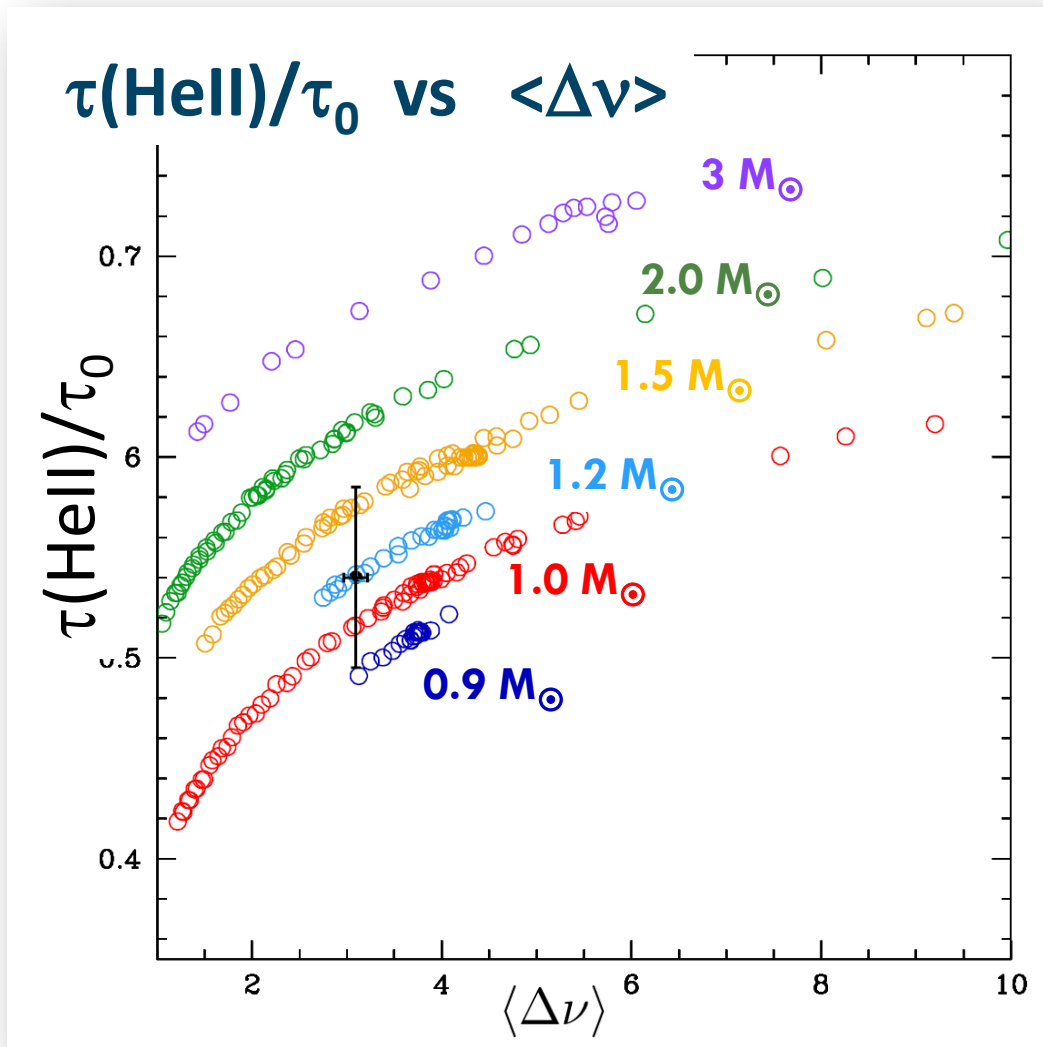
Acoustic glitches

$$c^2 = \Gamma_1 \frac{P}{\rho}$$



$$\tau_*/\tau_0 = 0.54$$

Acoustic glitches



1. $\tau(\text{HeII})/\tau_0$

$\langle \Delta\nu \rangle$



M

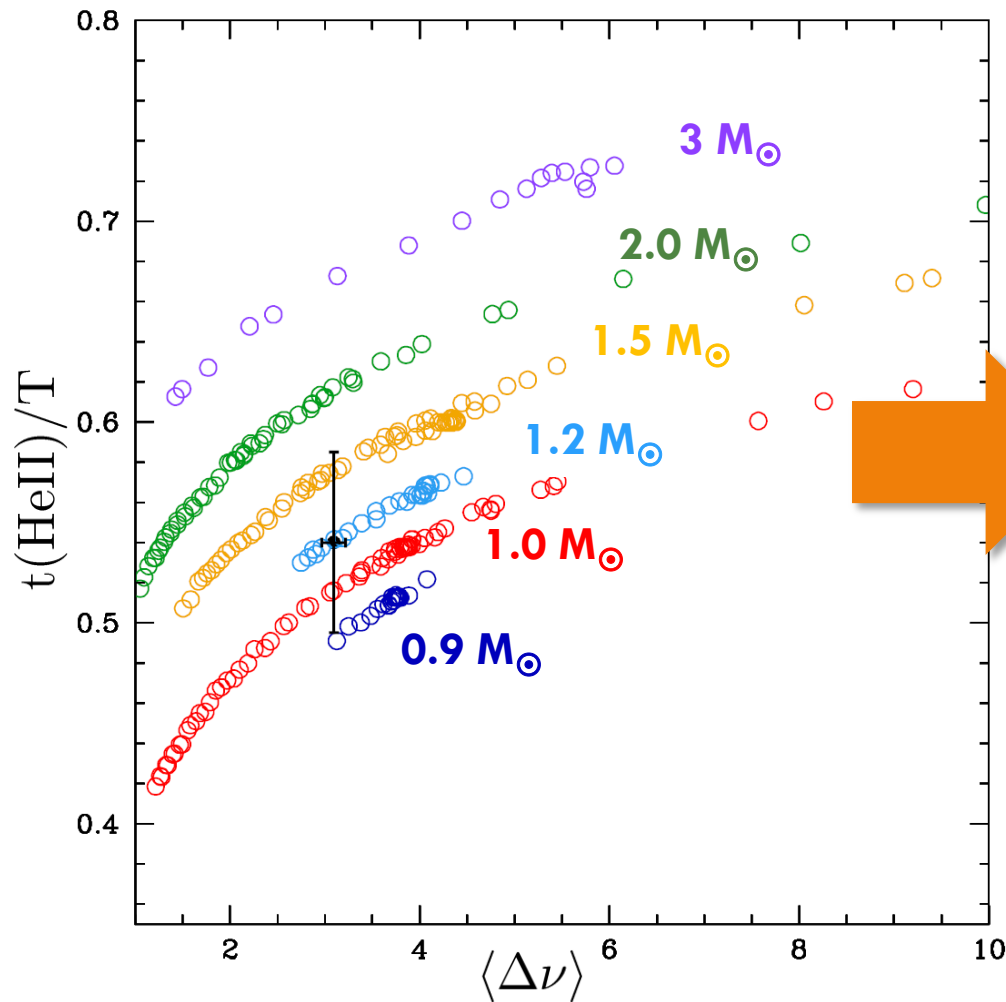
2. **M**

$\langle \Delta\nu \rangle$



R

Acoustic glitches



$$M = 1.2 \pm 0.3 M_{\odot}$$

$$R = 12.2 \pm 1.3 R_{\odot}$$

Parallax (\rightarrow L) and T_e

$$R = 12.3 \pm 1.2 R_{\odot}$$

M ???

4. SPB stars

The image shows a vast field of stars, likely from a star cluster or galaxy. The stars are predominantly blue, with some yellow and white stars scattered throughout. The background is dark, with some reddish-brown nebulae visible. The text "4. SPB stars" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

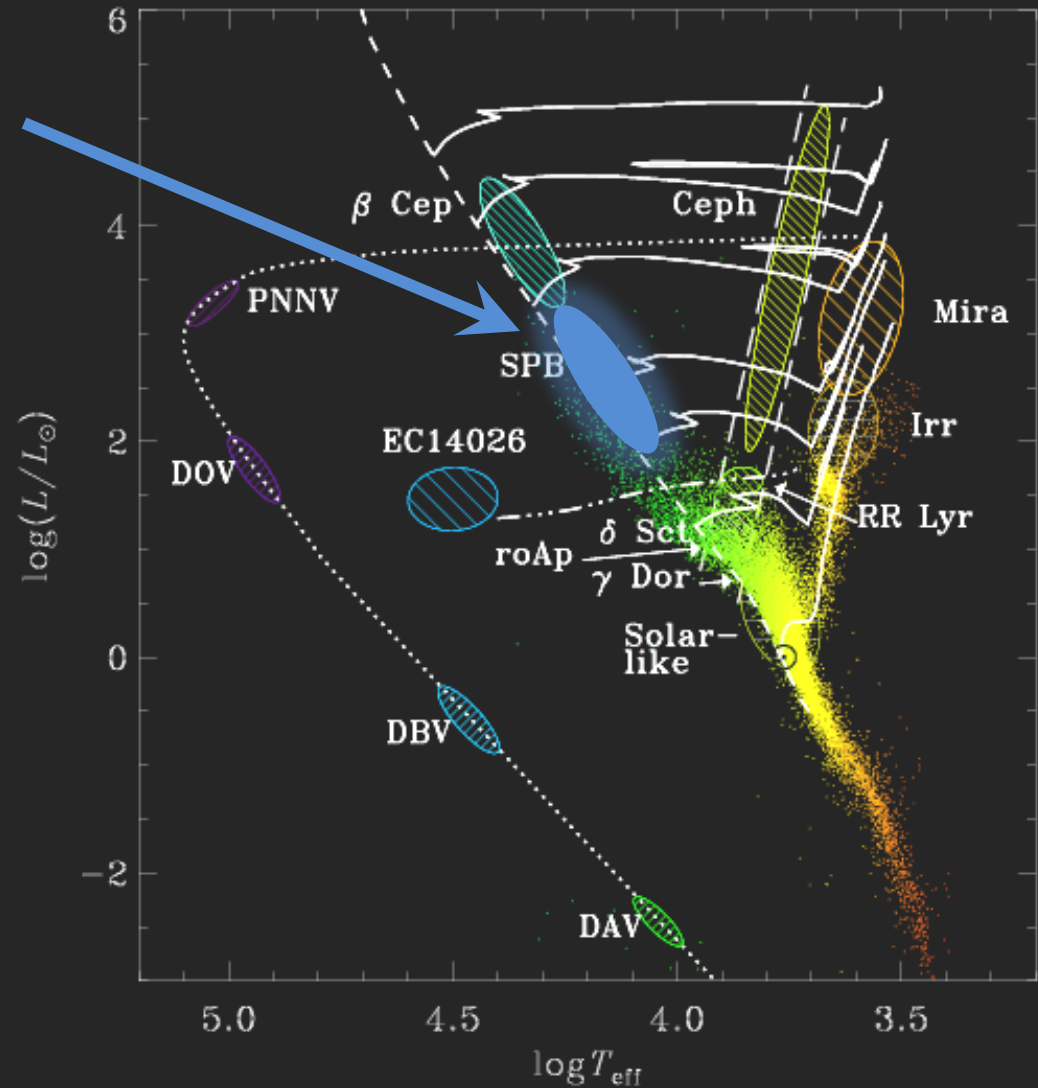
κ -mechanism in the « iron » bump

Slowly Pulsating B

- *MS B stars 3-9 M_{\odot}
conv core/rad env*
- *gravity modes
periods : 1 – 4 d*

Physics tested

- *overshooting*
- *diffusion*
- *rotation*
- *H profile*



Period spacing in high order g-modes

A *sharp feature* in the Brunt-Väisälä frequency shows up as a *sinusoidal component* in the g-mode period spacing

The *period* is related to the location of the *sharp feature*

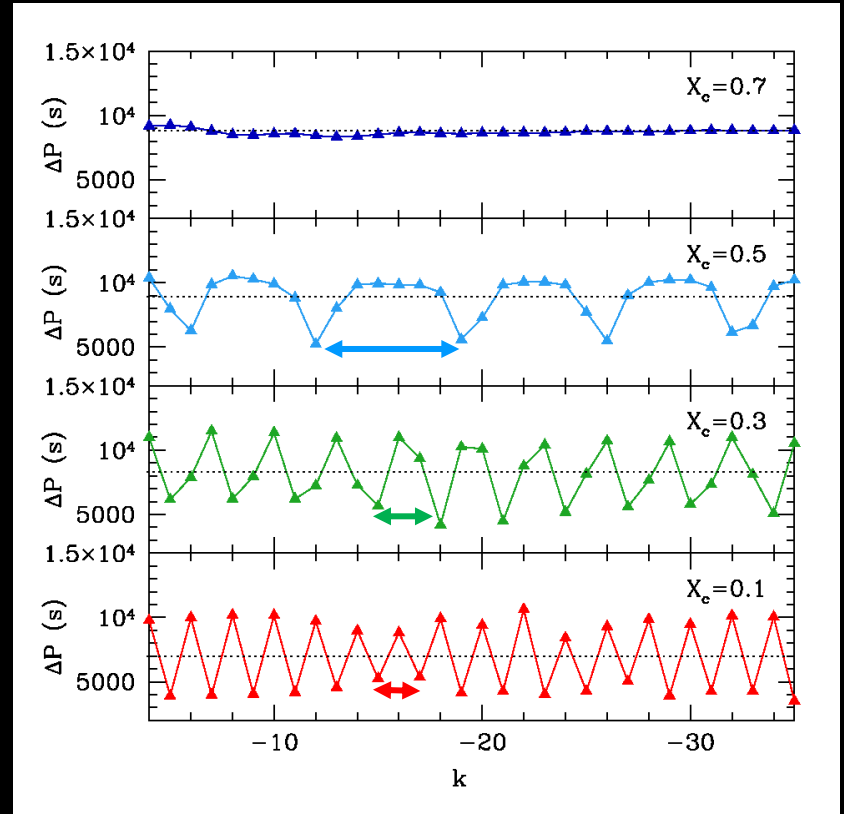
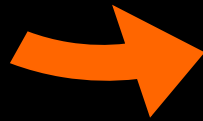
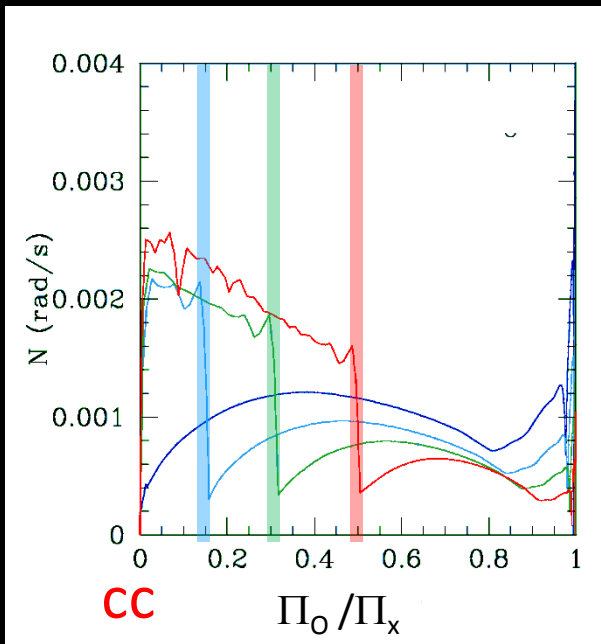
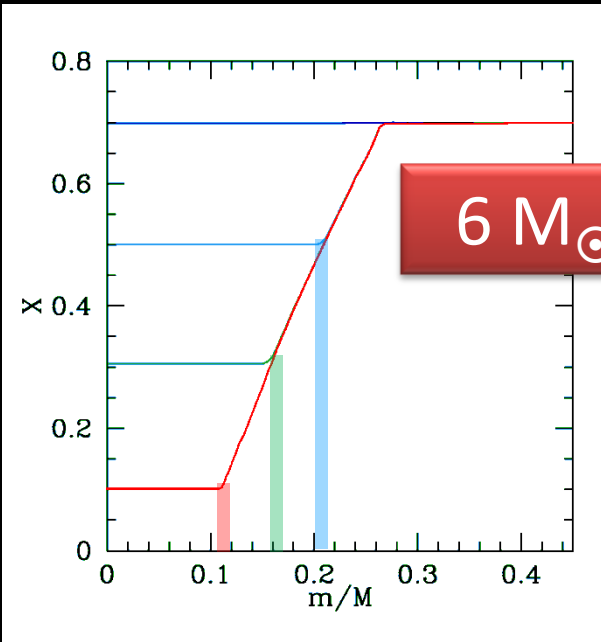
The period \searrow if the extent of the μ -gradient $[x_0, x_\mu]$ \nearrow

chemical composition discontinuities in WD

Montgomery et al. 2003

Miglio, Montalbán, Noels & Eggenberger 2008
Gough 1993; Brassard et al. 1992; Berthomieu
& Provost 1988; Dziembowski et al. 1993

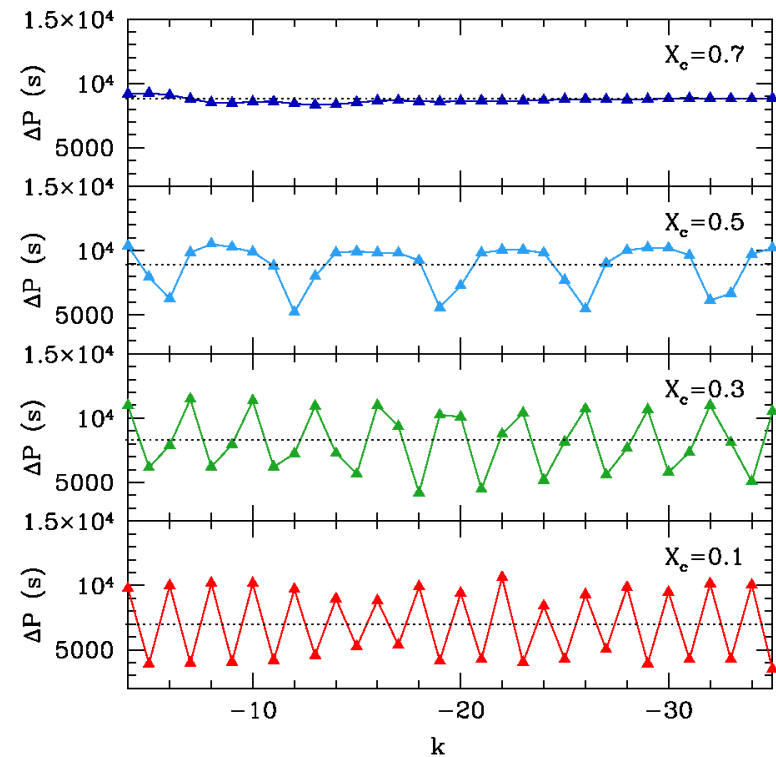
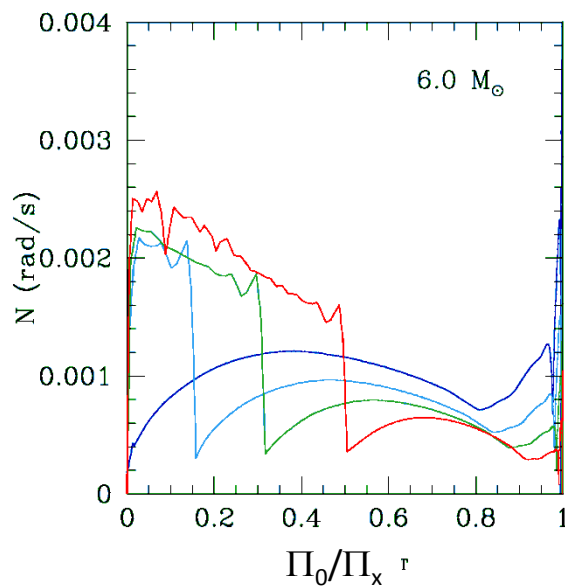
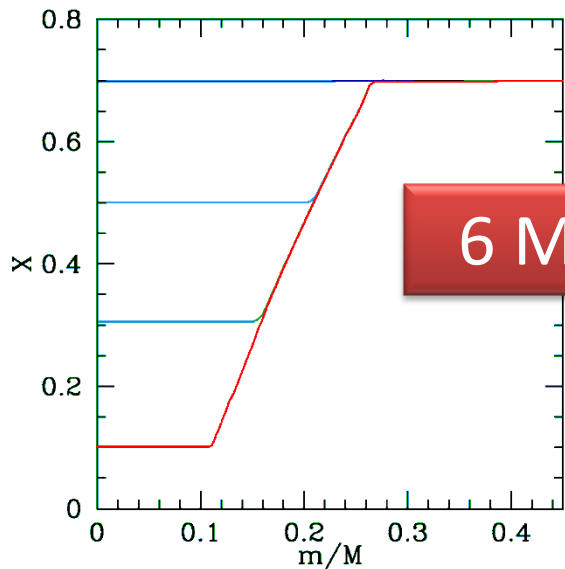
SPB



Is the extra mixing due to

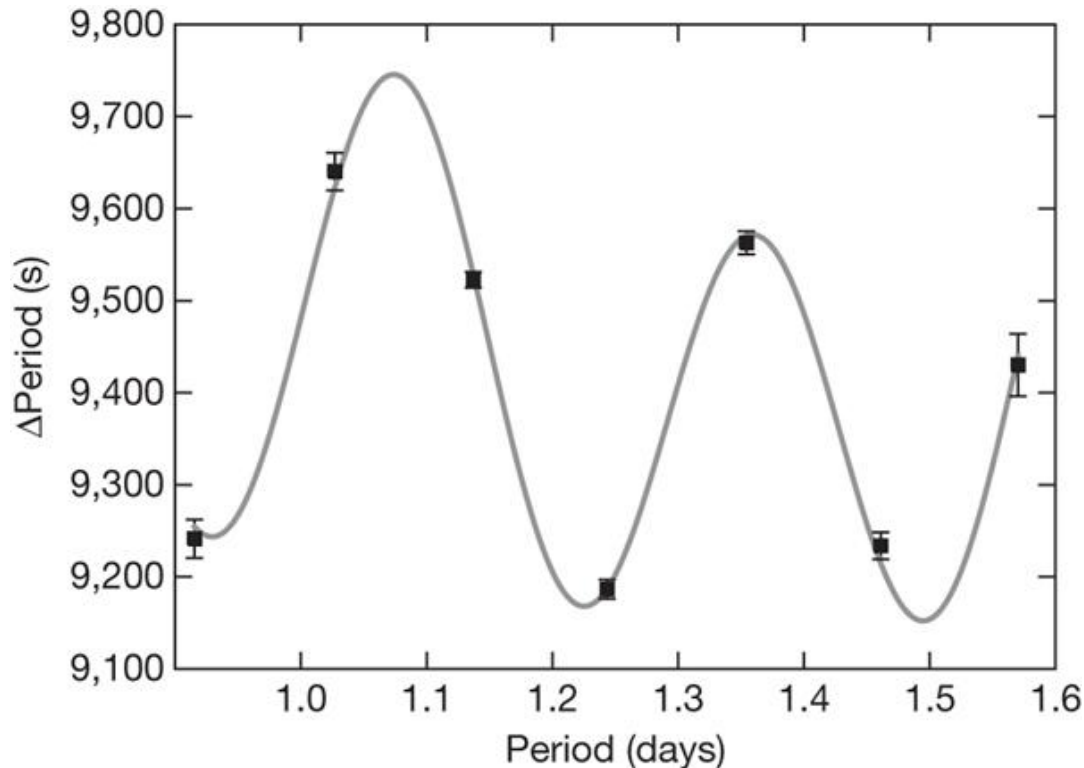
- instantaneous overshooting
- diffusive overshooting
- rotational mixing ?

With a *smoother sharp feature*, the *amplitude* of the oscillation in period spacing is *modulated* by a factor $1/P_k$



CoRoT target HD50230

First detection of an oscillatory component in the g-mode period spacing of an SPB star



5. β Cephei stars



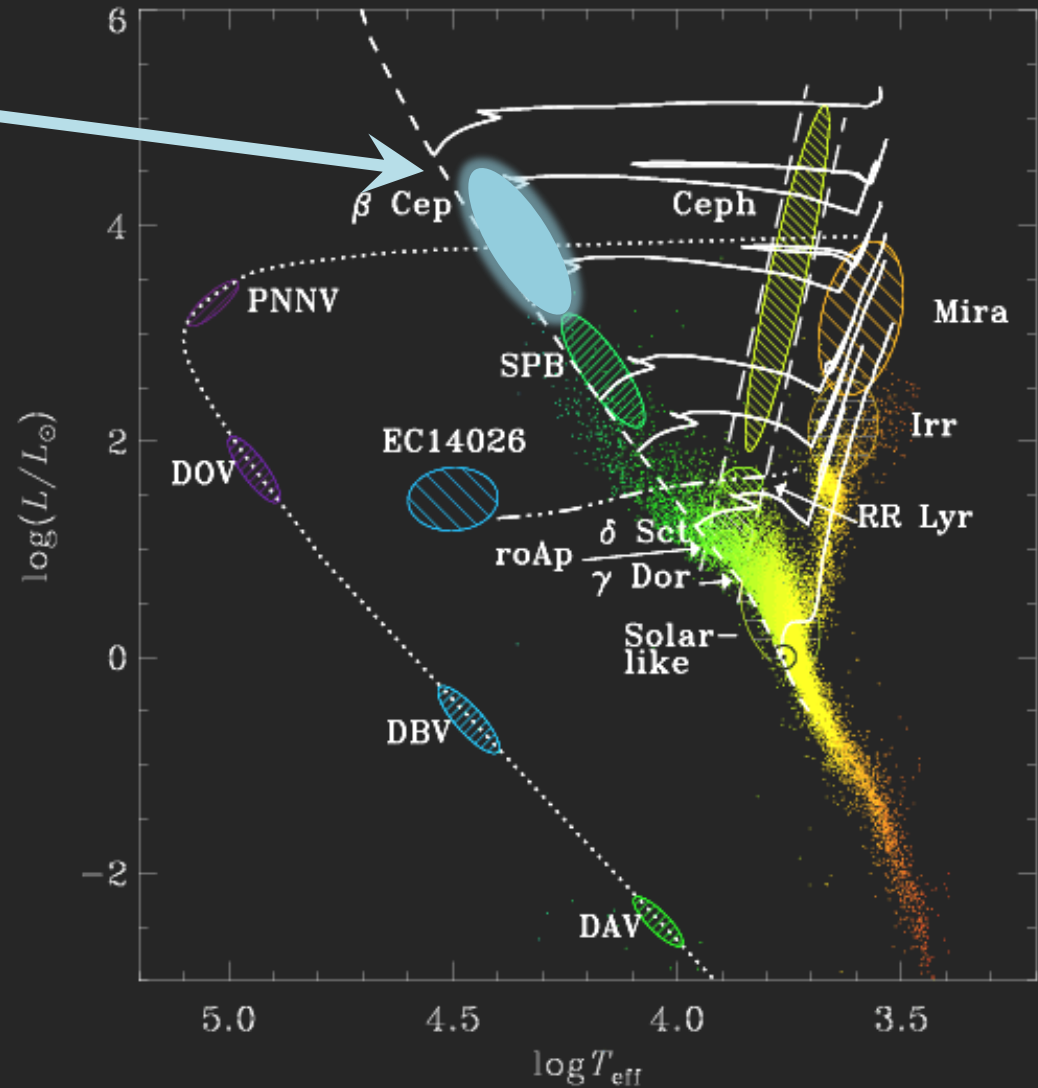
κ -mechanism and stochastic excitation

β Cephei stars

- *MS B stars 7-20 M_{\odot}
conv core/rad env*
- *mixed p-g modes
periods : 3 – 8 h*

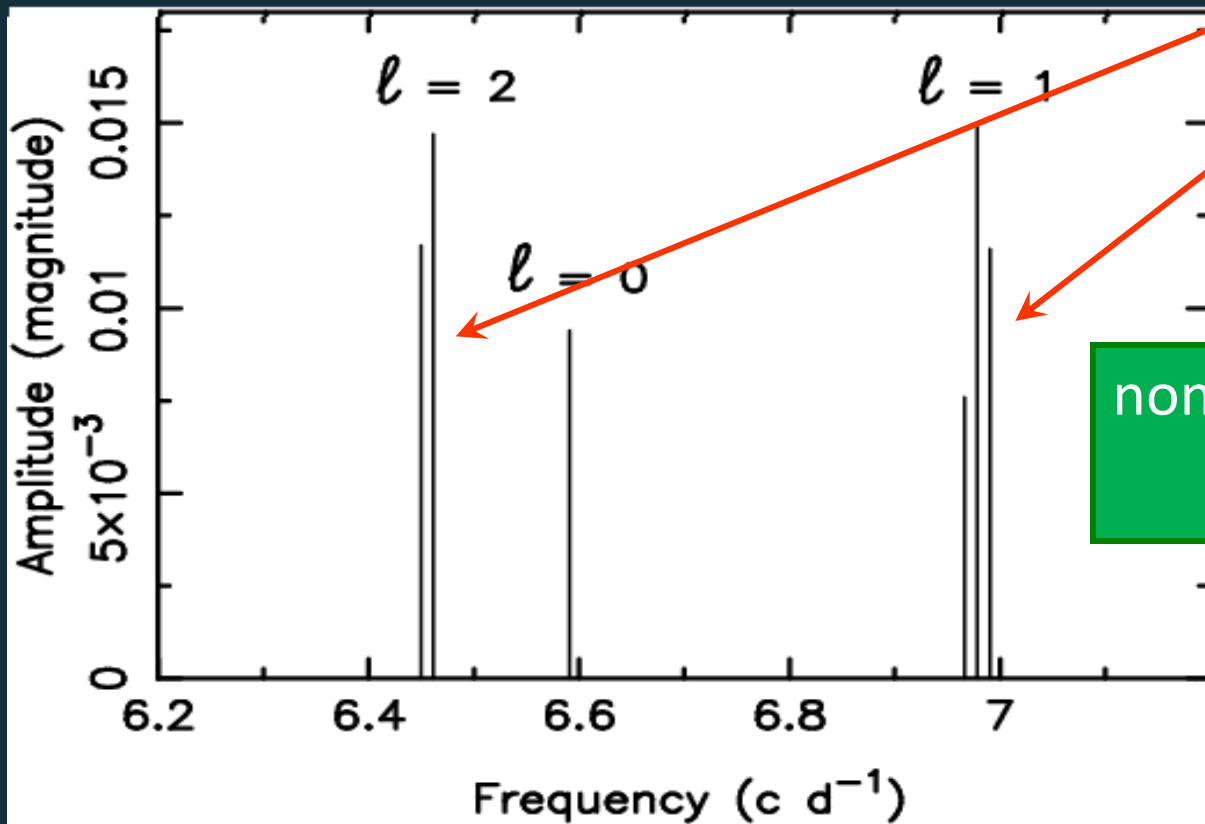
Physics tested

- *overshooting*
- *diffusion*
- *rotation*



Success

HD 129929 = V836 Cen
20 yr observations



rotational splitting

non solid body rotation

$$\Omega_{\text{core}} = 4 \Omega_{\text{env}}$$

Problems in our Galaxy

- Theoretical models are unable to excite high frequency modes
- Seismic fitting requires very large overshooting parameter

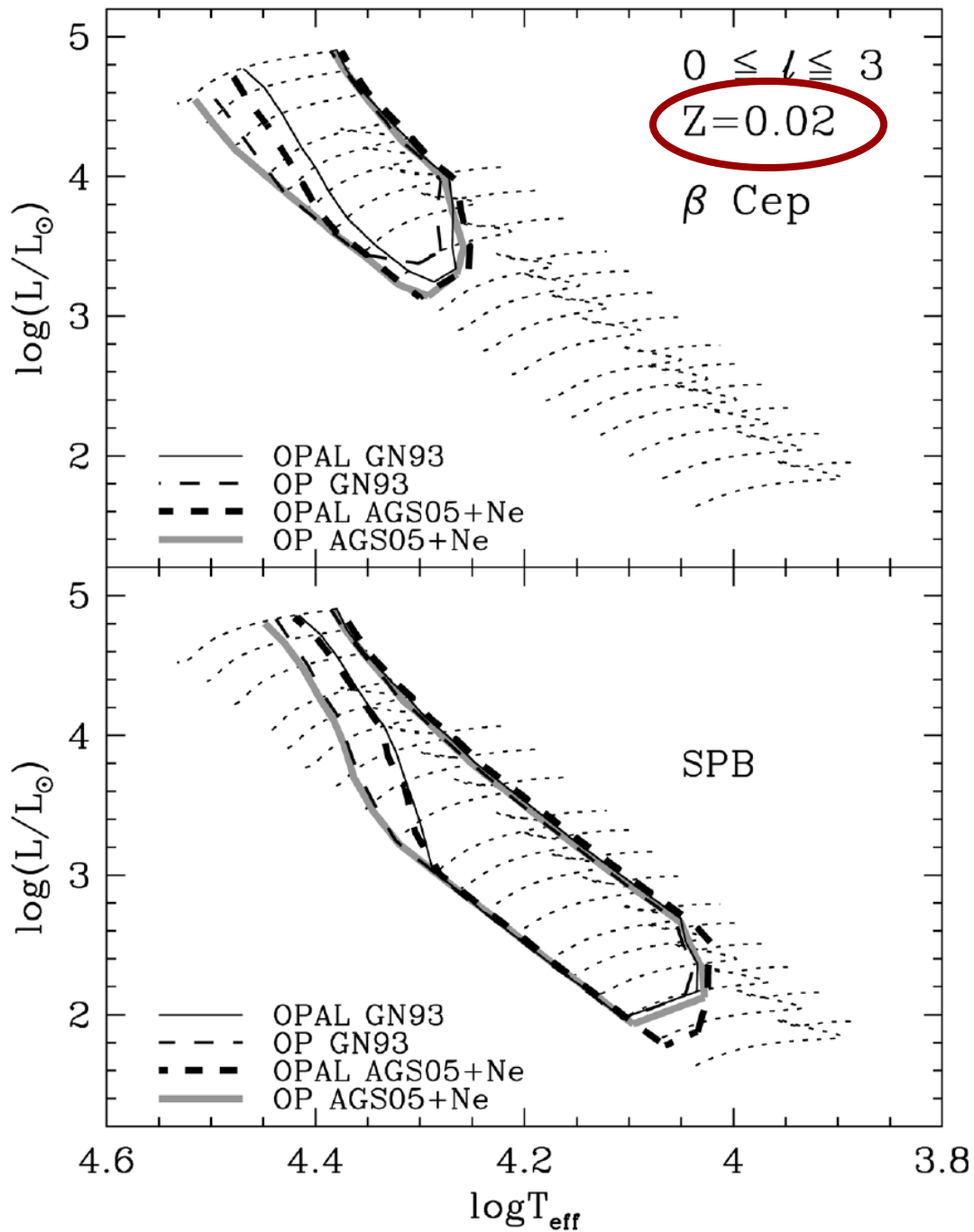
ν Eri → Handler et al. 2004, Aerts et al. 2004, De Ridder et al. 2004, Jerzykiewicz et al. 2005, Pamyatnykh et al. 2004

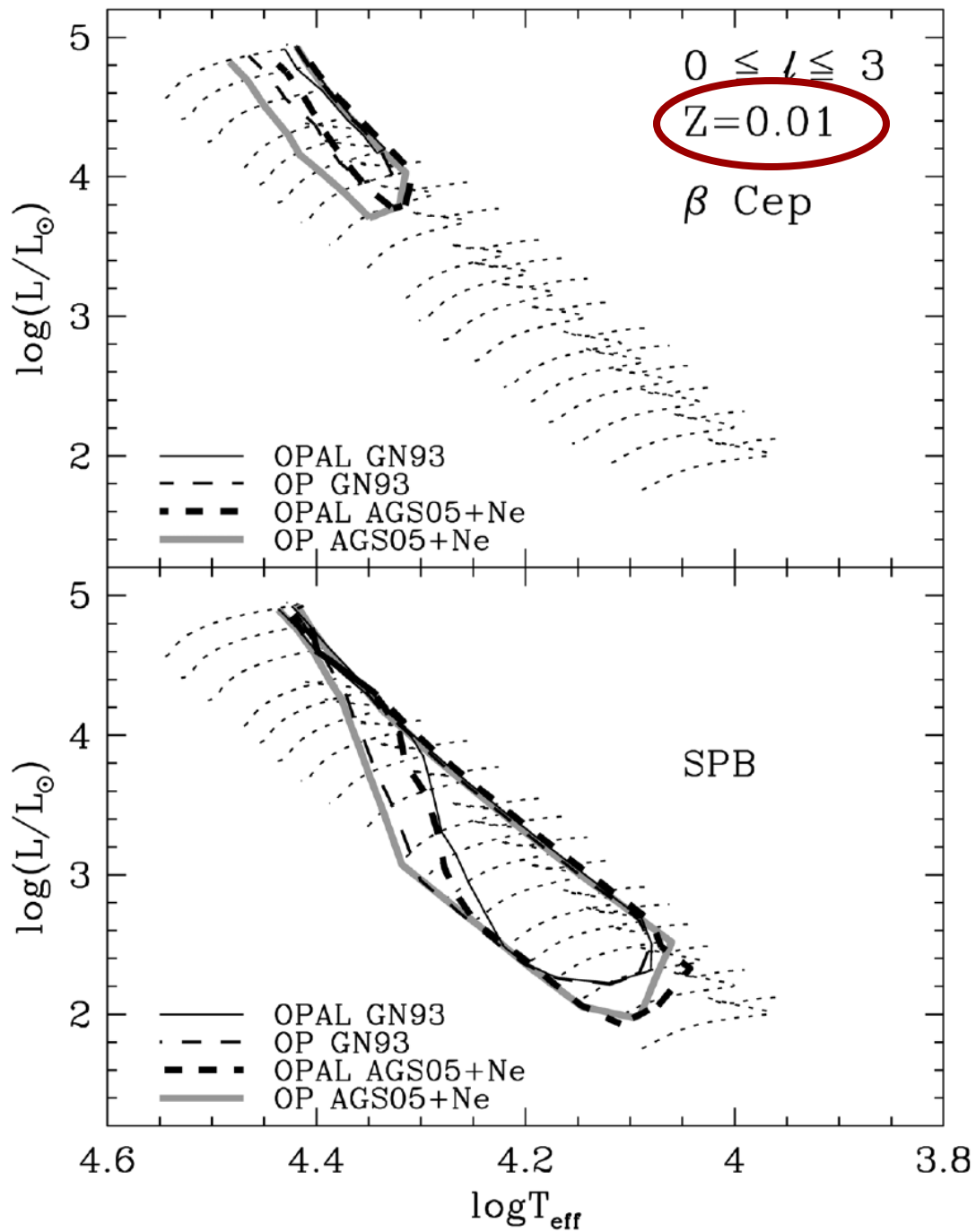
12 Lac → Handler et al. 2006, Desmet et al. 2007, Desmet et al. 2009, Ausseloos et al. 2005

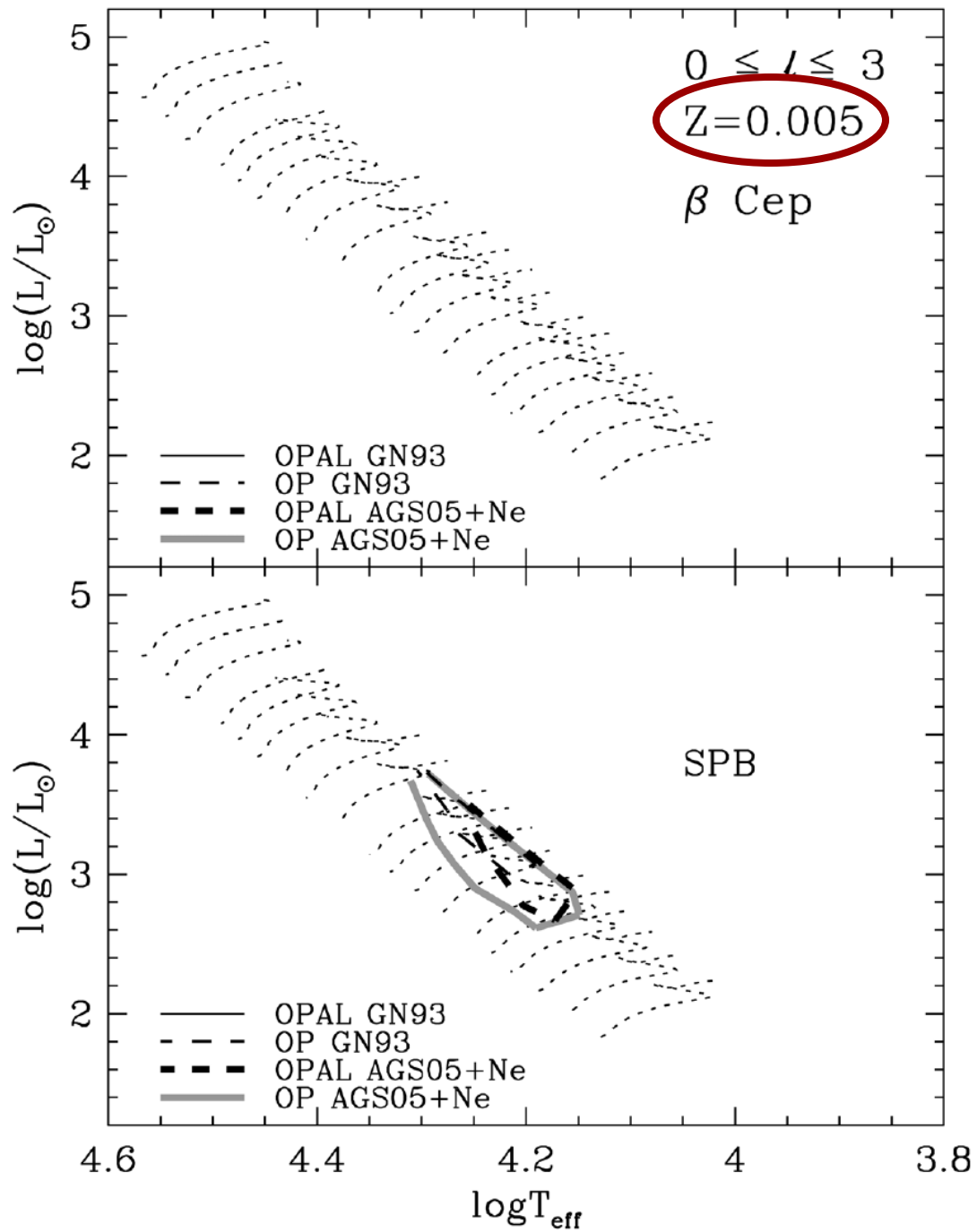
θ Oph → Handler et al. 2005, Briquet et al. 2005, Briquet et al. 2007, Daszkiewicz & Walczak 2009

SPB and β Cephei instability strips

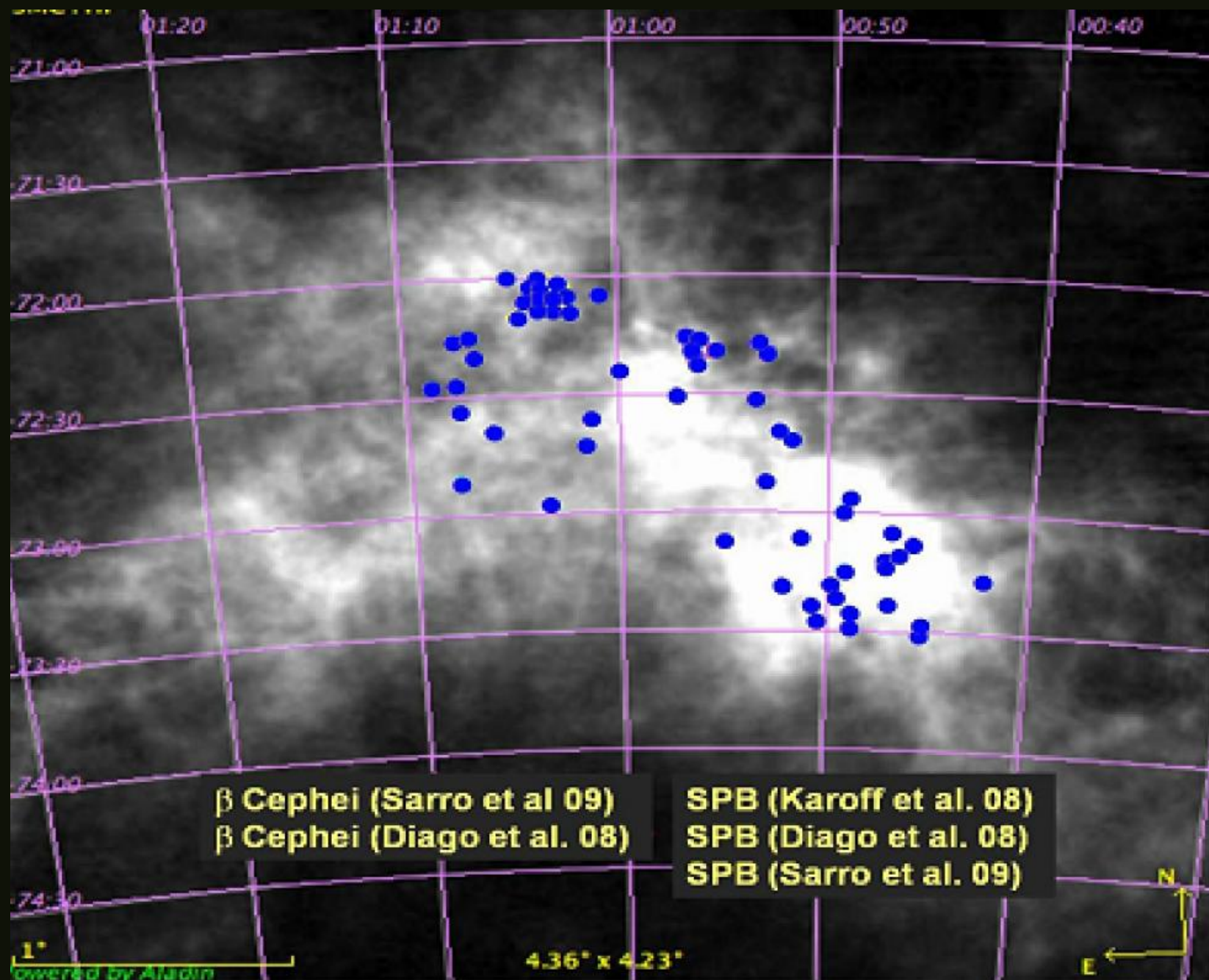
Strong influence of the metallicity





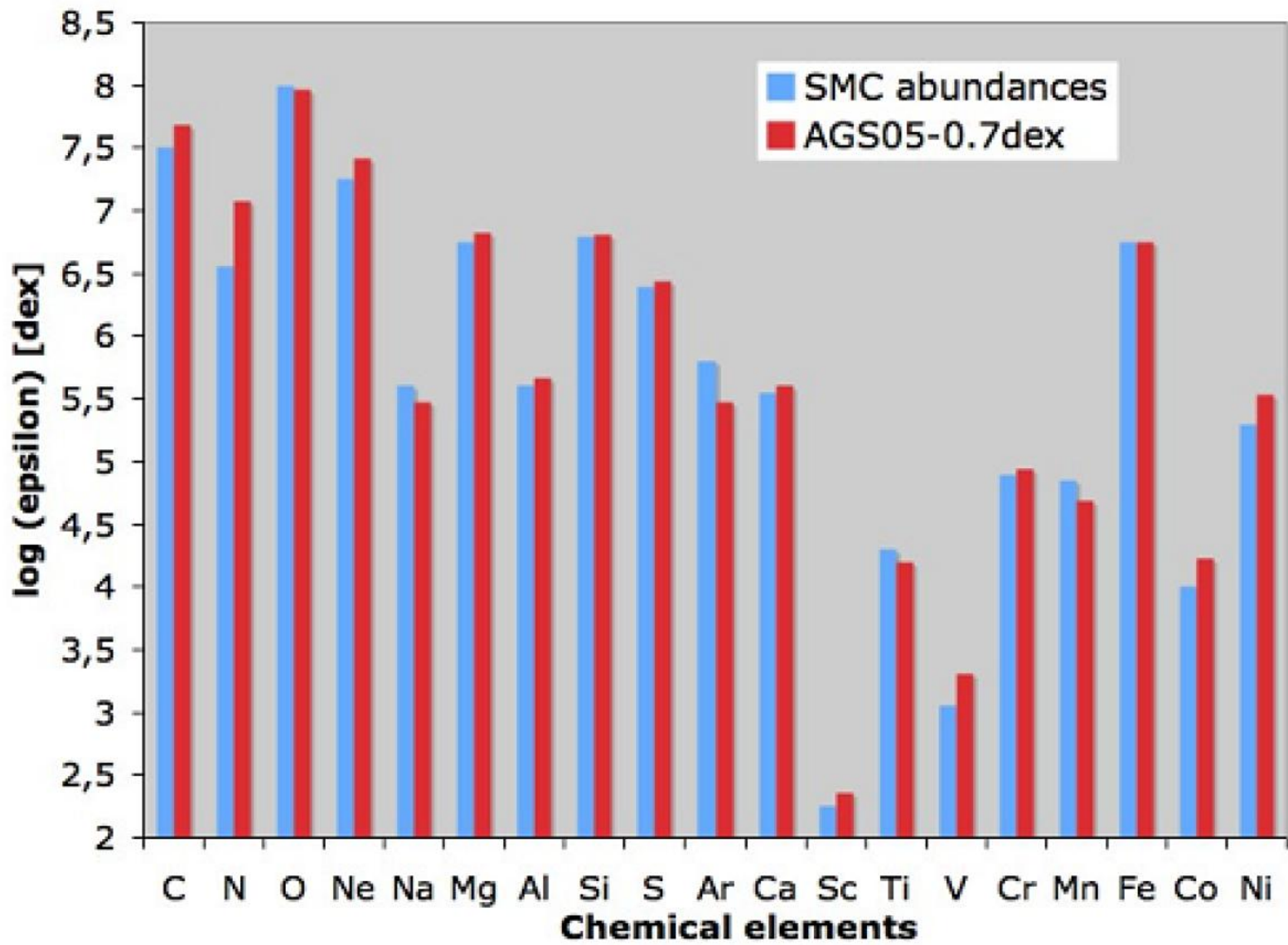


*However, candidates SPB and
 β Cephei in the SMC - $Z \sim 0.0024$*



Possible solutions

- **High metallicity in SMC β Cep stars**
- **Accumulation of iron in the opacity bump at $2 \cdot 10^5$ K**
- **Physics: underestimation of the opacity**



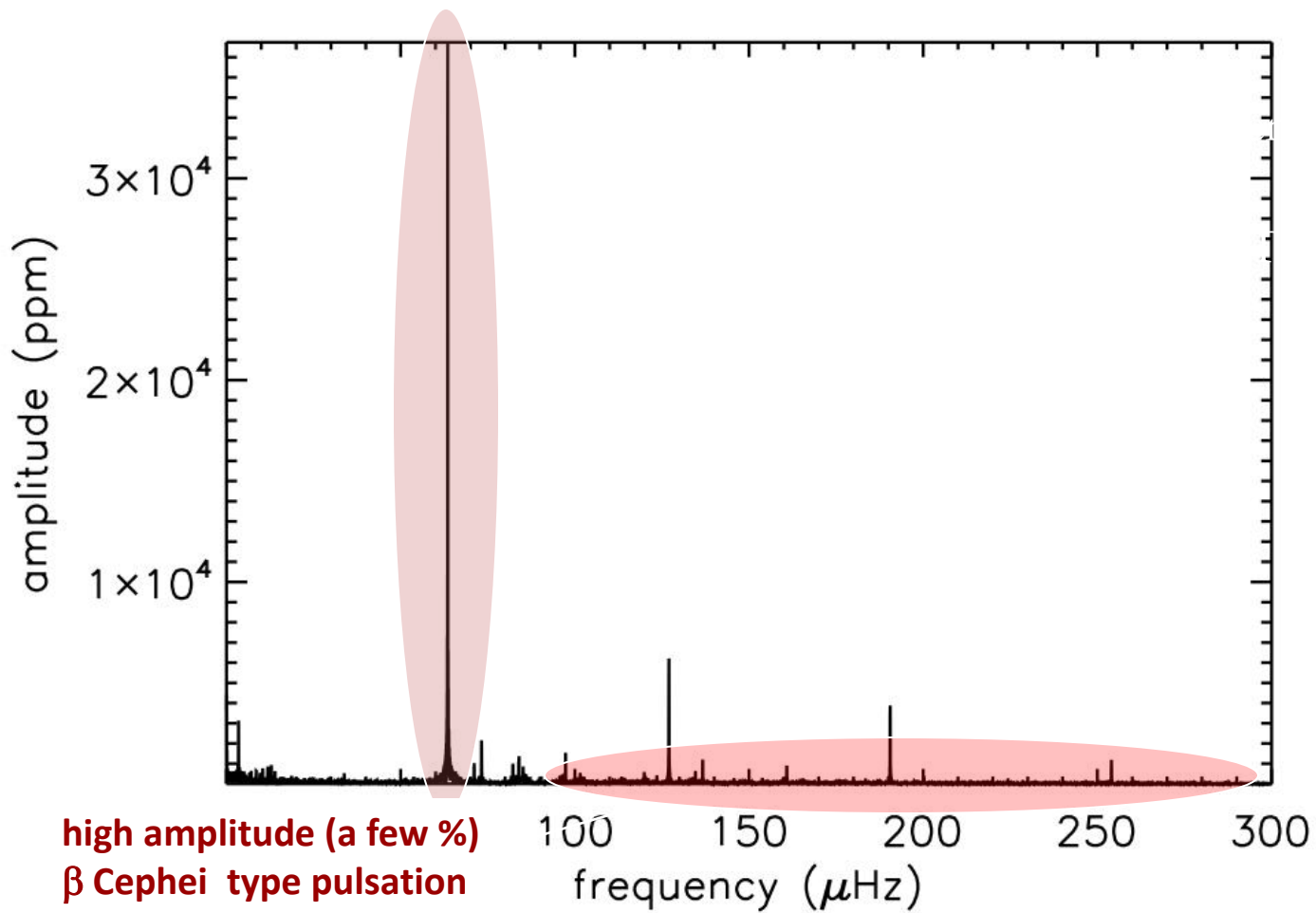
Another success

β Cephei HD 180642

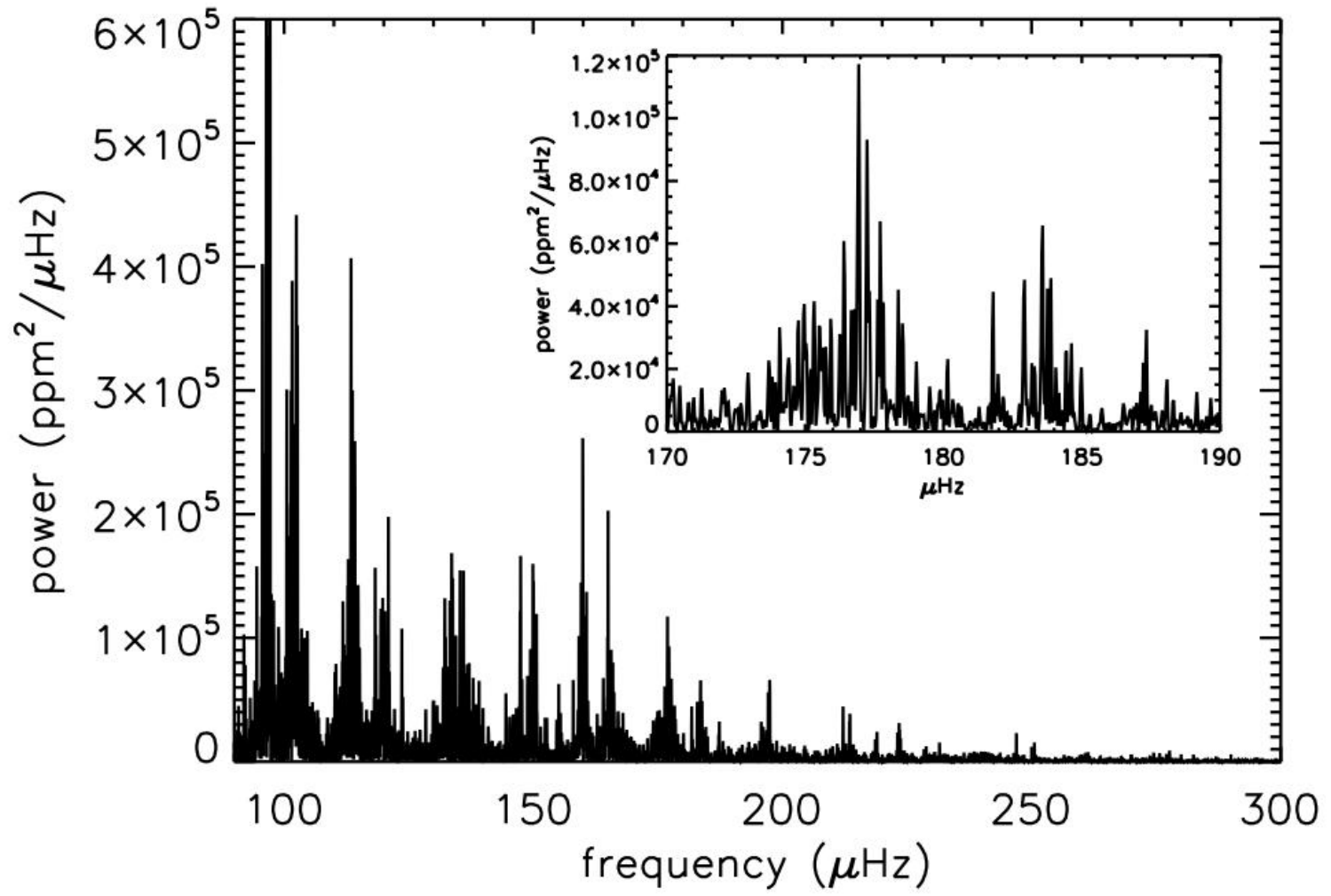


a chimera ...

La Chimère d'Arezzo, bronze étrusque



Solar-like oscillations $\nu \sim 100\text{-}300 \mu\text{Hz}$



6. B supergiants

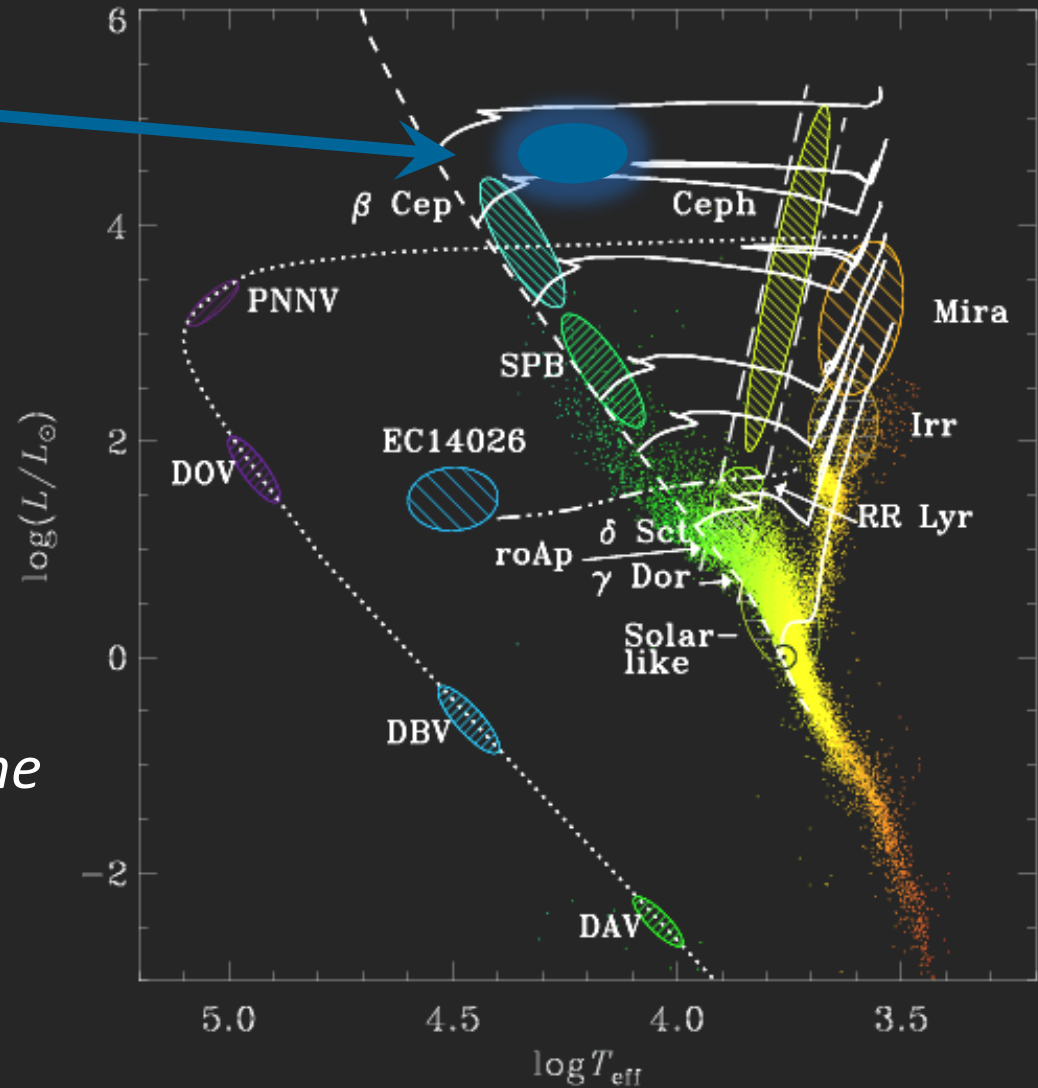
κ -mechanism in the « iron » bump

B supergiants

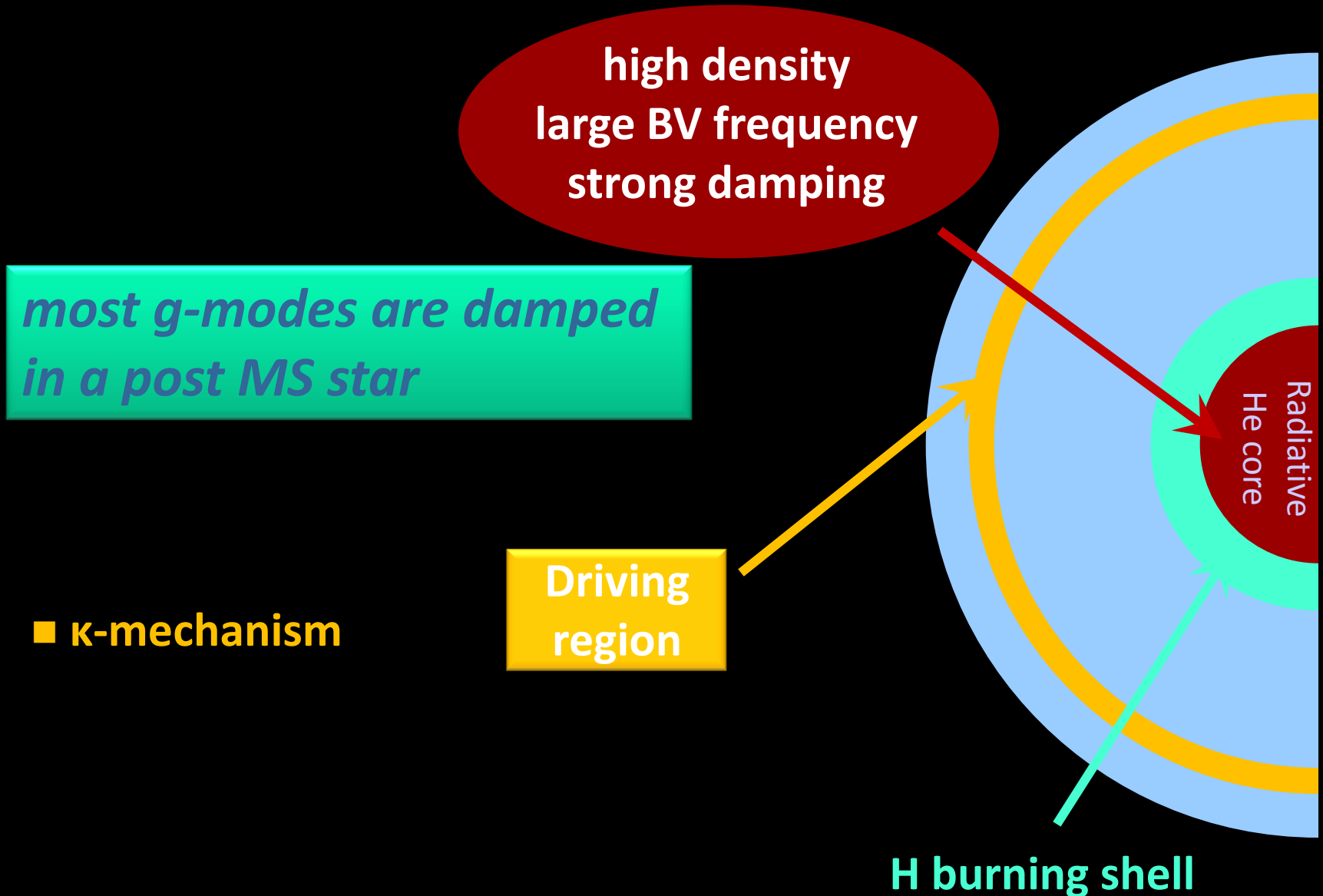
- *post MS massive stars*
- *p and g modes*

Physics tested

- *intermediate convection zone*
- *mass loss*
- *overshooting*



Supergiant internal structure



Radiative damping

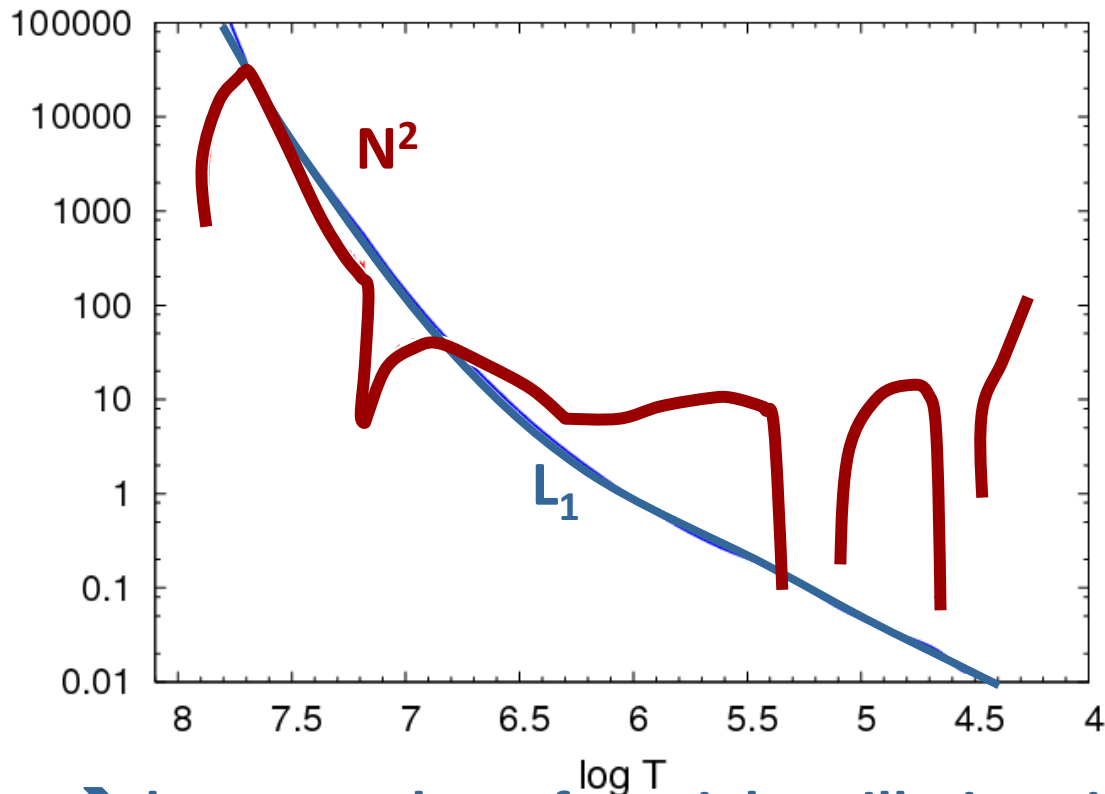
After core H-burning, ρ becomes very large in the contracting He core



$$N^2 (\div \rho) \gg \gg$$



$$k(r) \simeq \sqrt{\ell(\ell + 1)} N / (\sigma r) \gg \gg$$



$k \gg \rightarrow$ large number of spatial oscillations in the core

Radiative damping

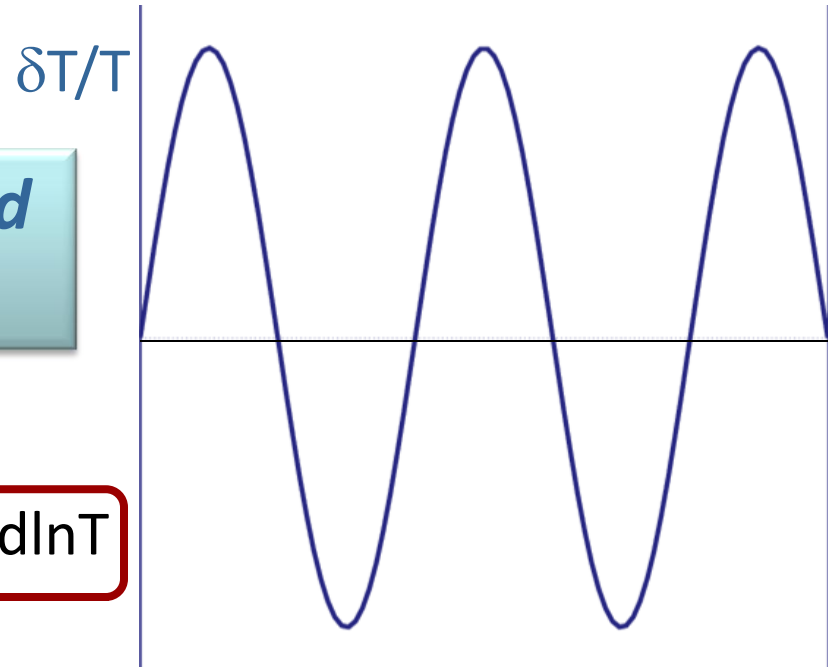
- ➡ $k \gg \rightarrow$ large number of spatial oscillations in the core
- ➡ $k \gg \rightarrow$ large variations of the temperature gradient

$$\delta T/T = A \sin(kr + \varphi)$$

*most g-modes are damped
in a post MS star*

$$\delta L/L = Ak \cos(kr + \varphi) dr/d \ln T$$

$$d\delta L/dm = -L Ak^2 \sin(kr + \varphi) dr/d \ln T$$



$$\frac{dW}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta T}{T} \frac{d\delta L}{dr} \approx \frac{1}{2} A^2 k^2 \sin^2(kr + \varphi) L \frac{dr}{d \ln T} < 0$$



strong damping

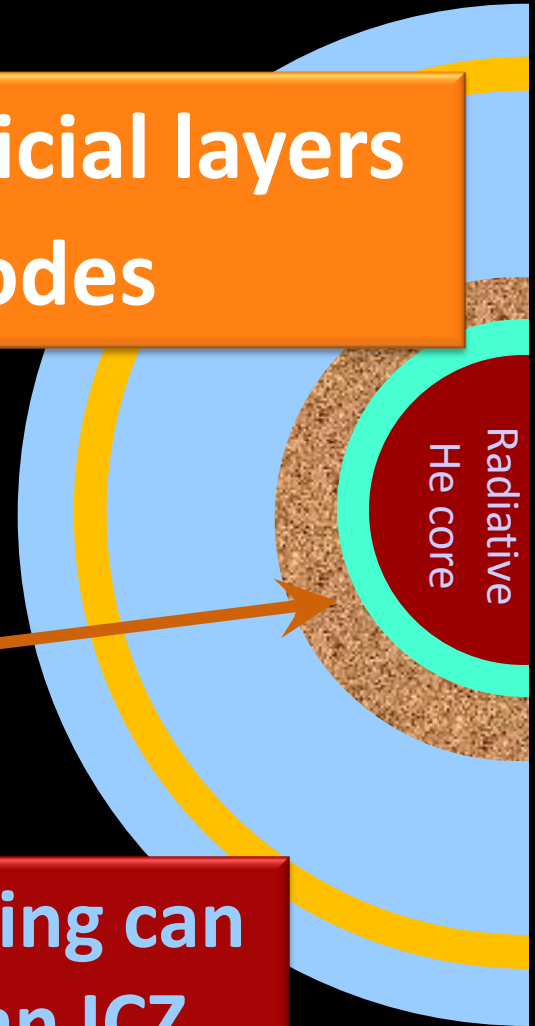
Supergiant internal structure

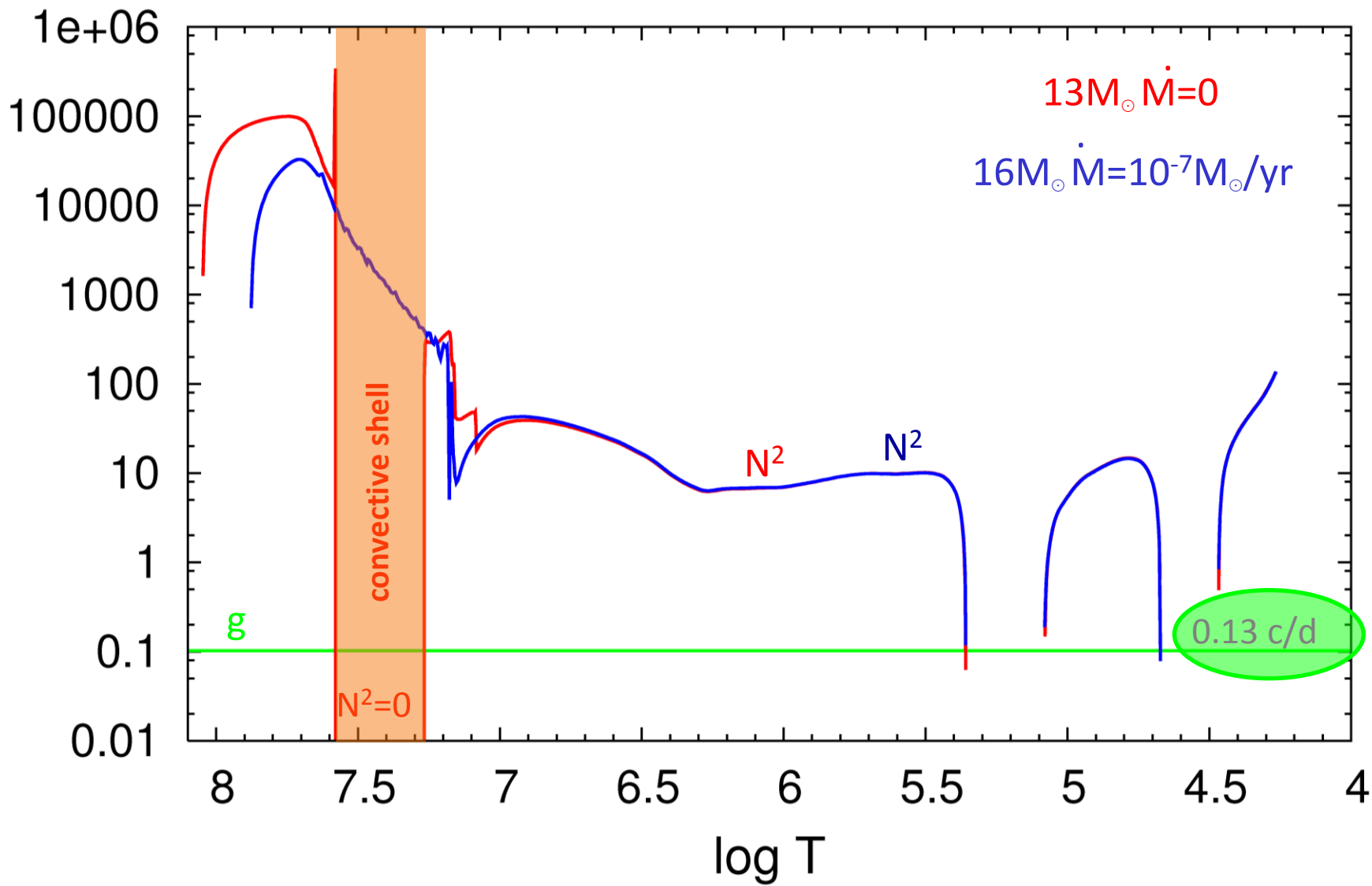
The κ -mechanism in the superficial layers is sufficient to excite some g-modes

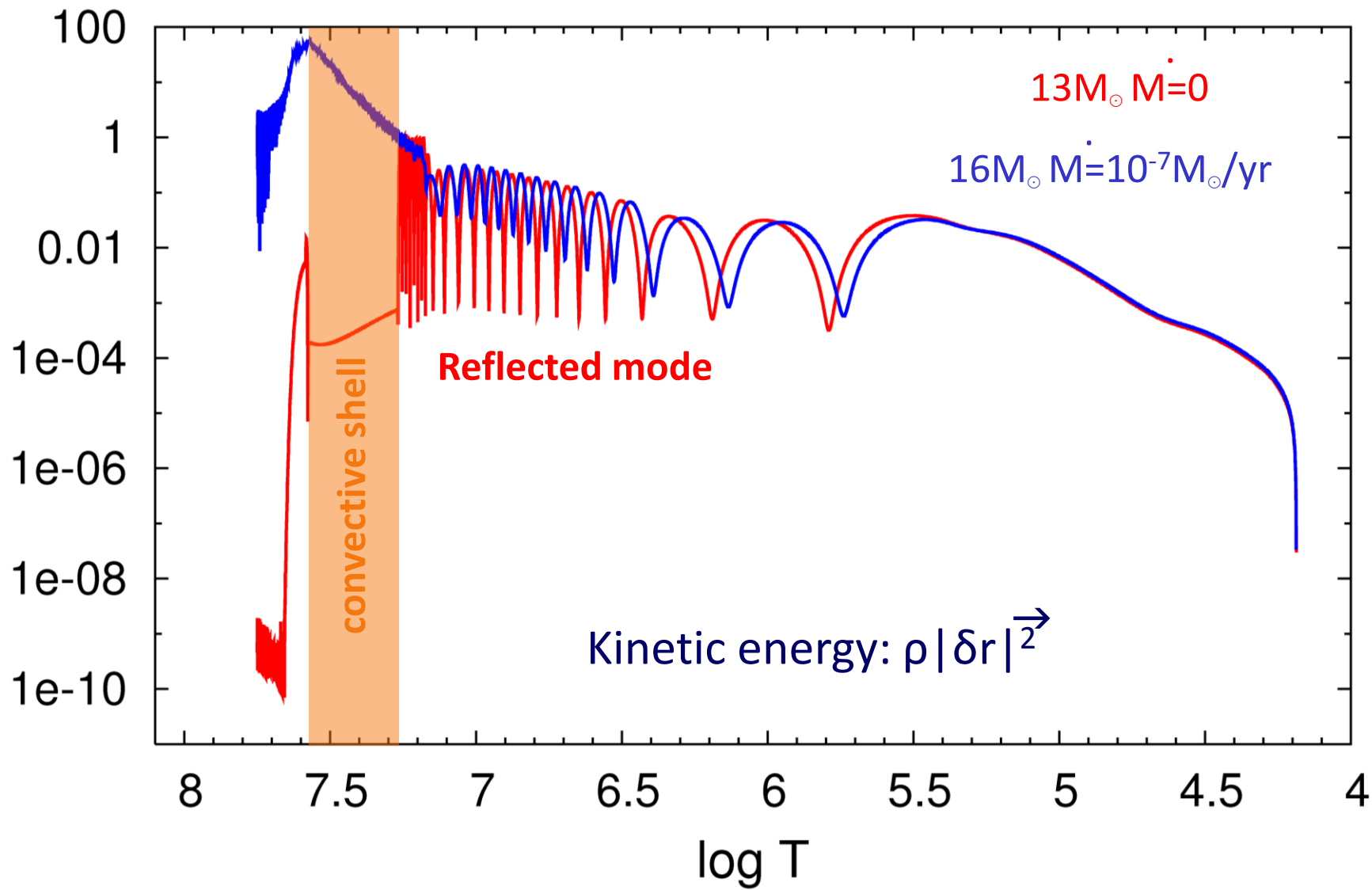
But...

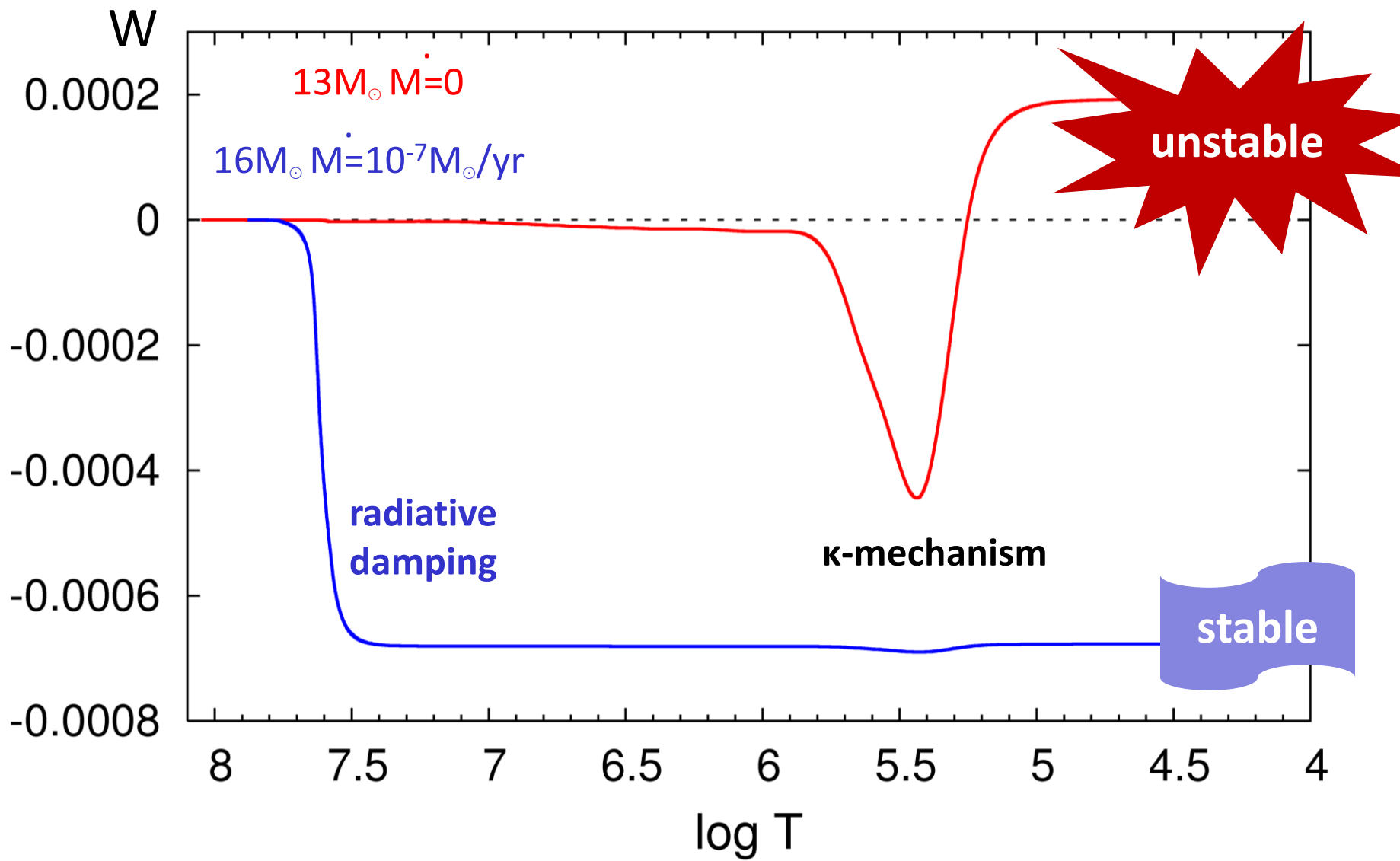
An intermediate convective zone (ICZ) can prevent some g-modes from entering the radiative core

Mass loss and/or overshooting can prevent the appearance of an ICZ

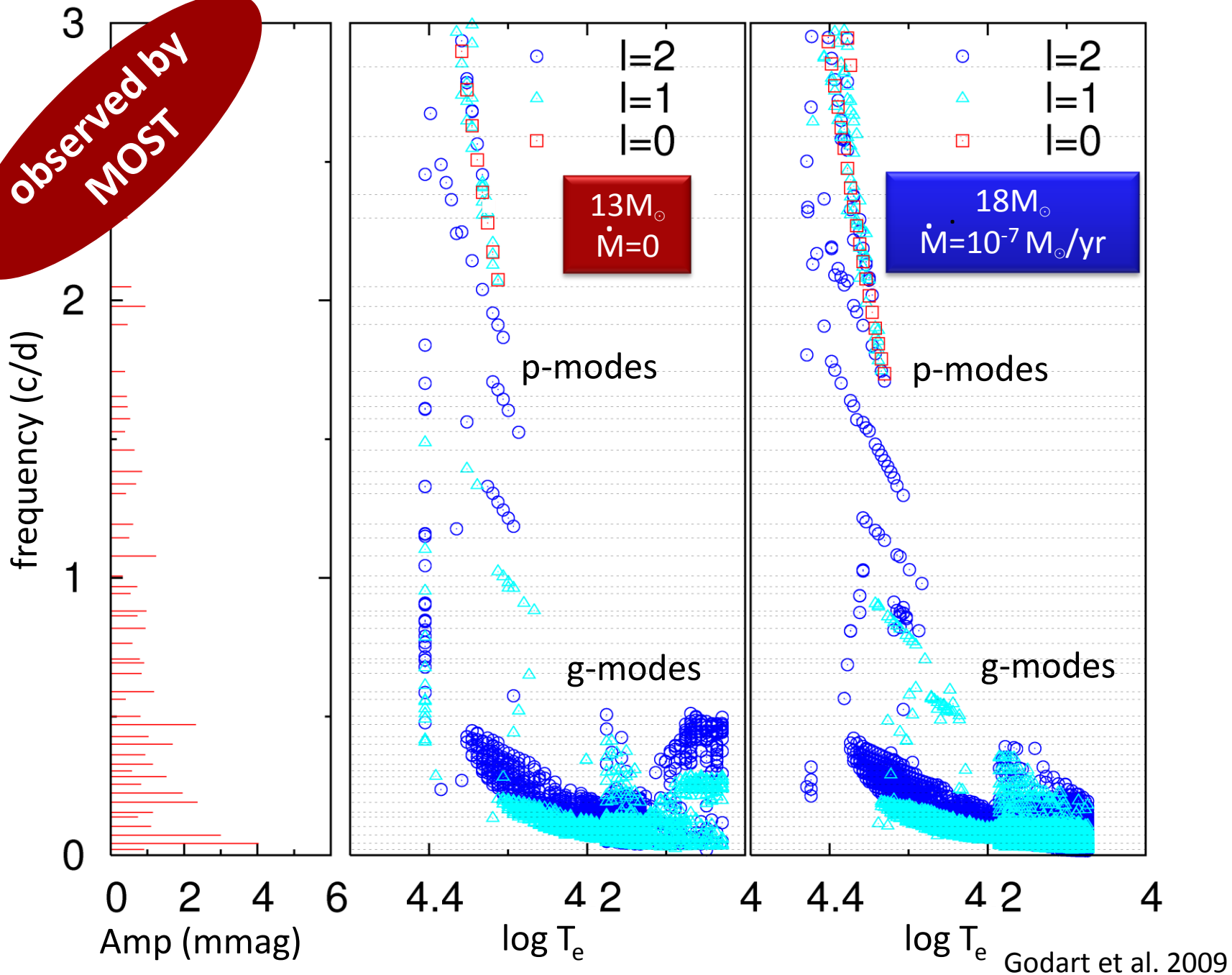








observed by MOST



7.0 stars

A dense field of stars, likely a star cluster or galaxy core, with a color gradient from blue to red. The stars are concentrated in the center and become sparser towards the edges. The colors range from bright blue to yellow, orange, and red, indicating a range of stellar temperatures and masses. The text "7.0 stars" is overlaid in the upper left corner in a white, sans-serif font.

stochastic and strange mode excitation

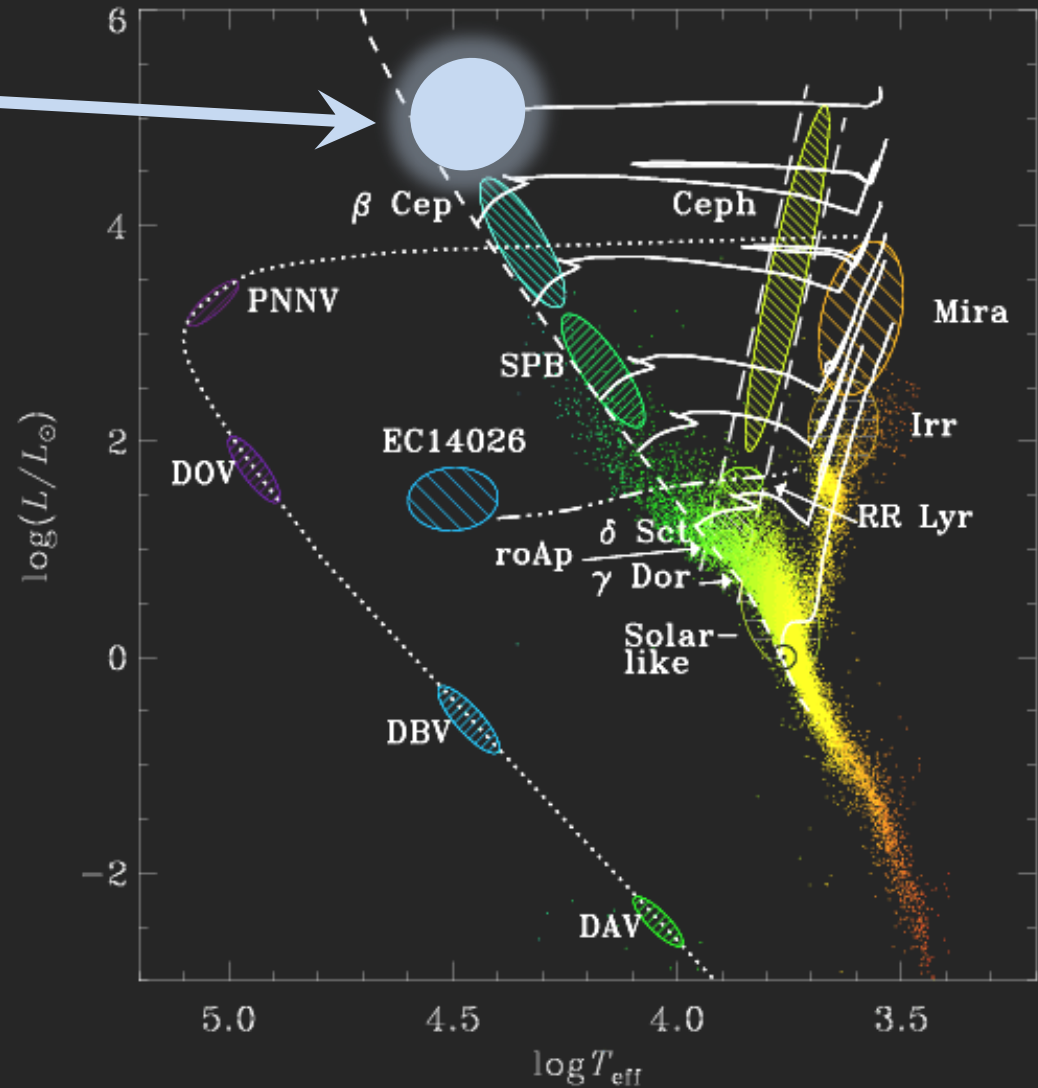
O stars



- *MS and post MS very massive stars*
- *solar like oscillations*
- *strange modes ???*

Physics tested

- *radiation pressure*
- *mass loss*



A CoRoT O star HD 46149

Binary system composed of

- a primary O8.5 V star ($M_V = 7.6$, $v \sin i = 79 \text{ km/s}$)
- a suspected hot B type companion

Mahy et al. 2009

- CoRoT lightcurve : signature of low order p-modes
- frequency spacing = $\Delta \nu_0 / 2$



**solar-like
oscillations**

Degroote et al. 2009



Strange modes

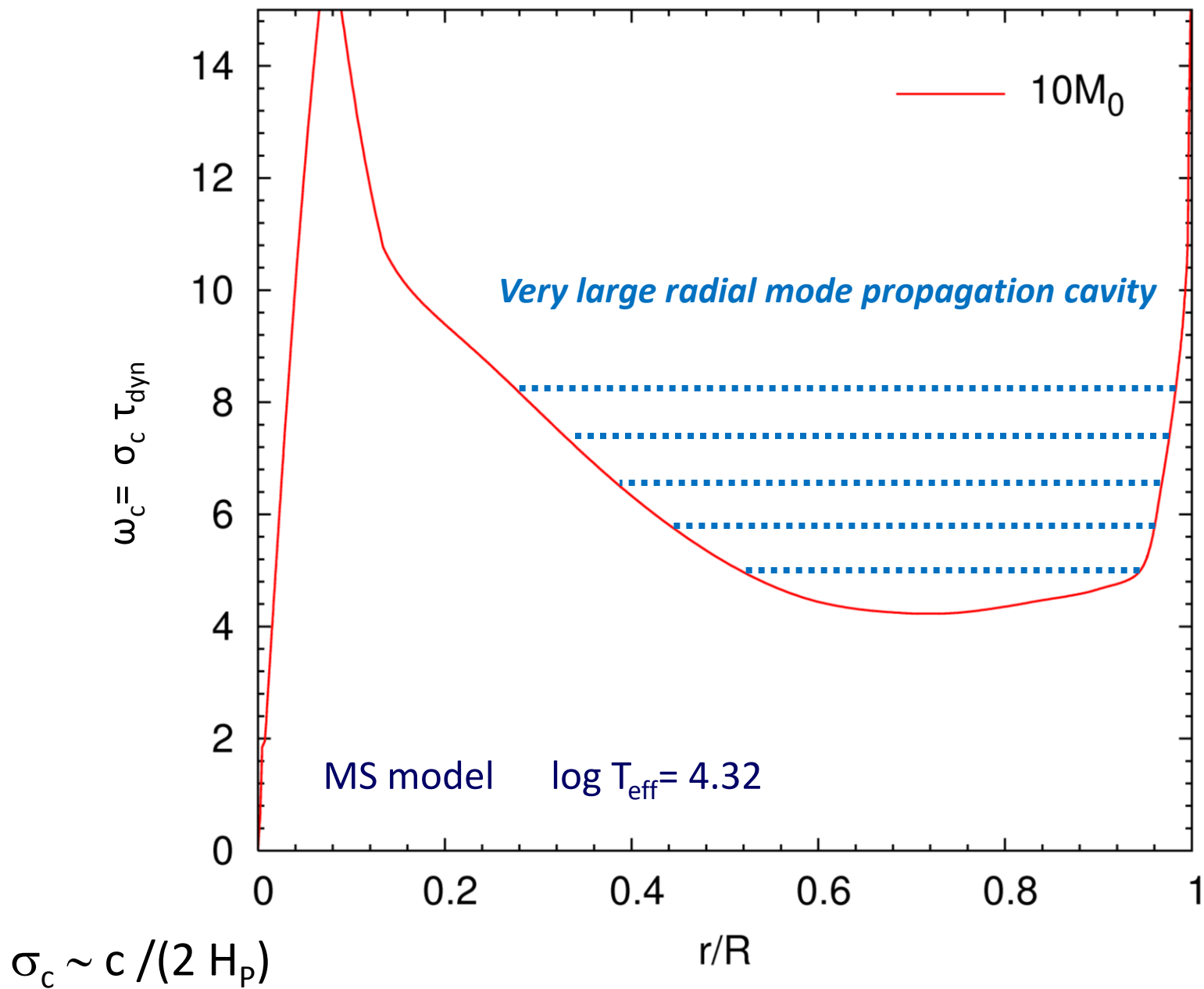
Wood 1976

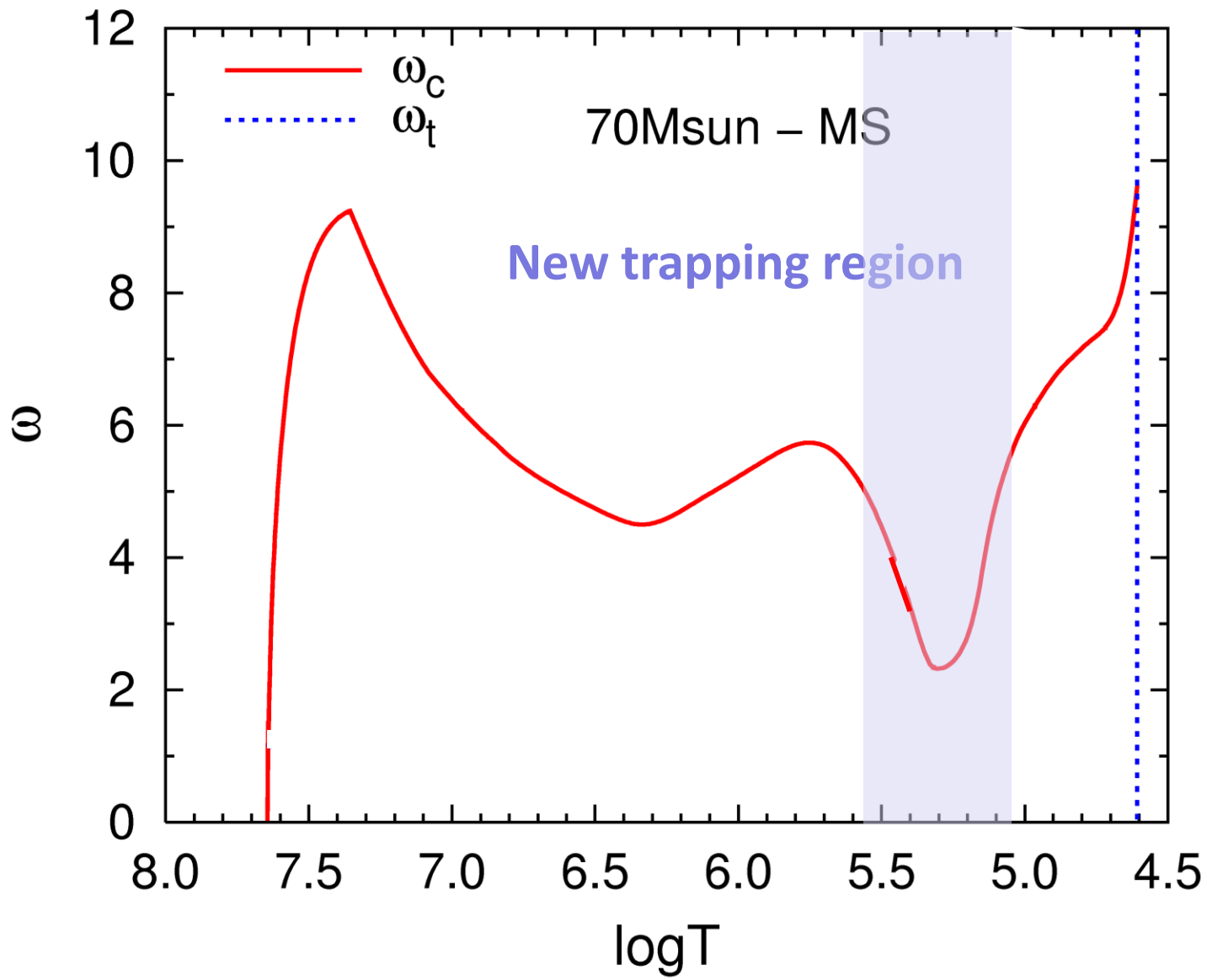
Shibahashi and Osaki 1981

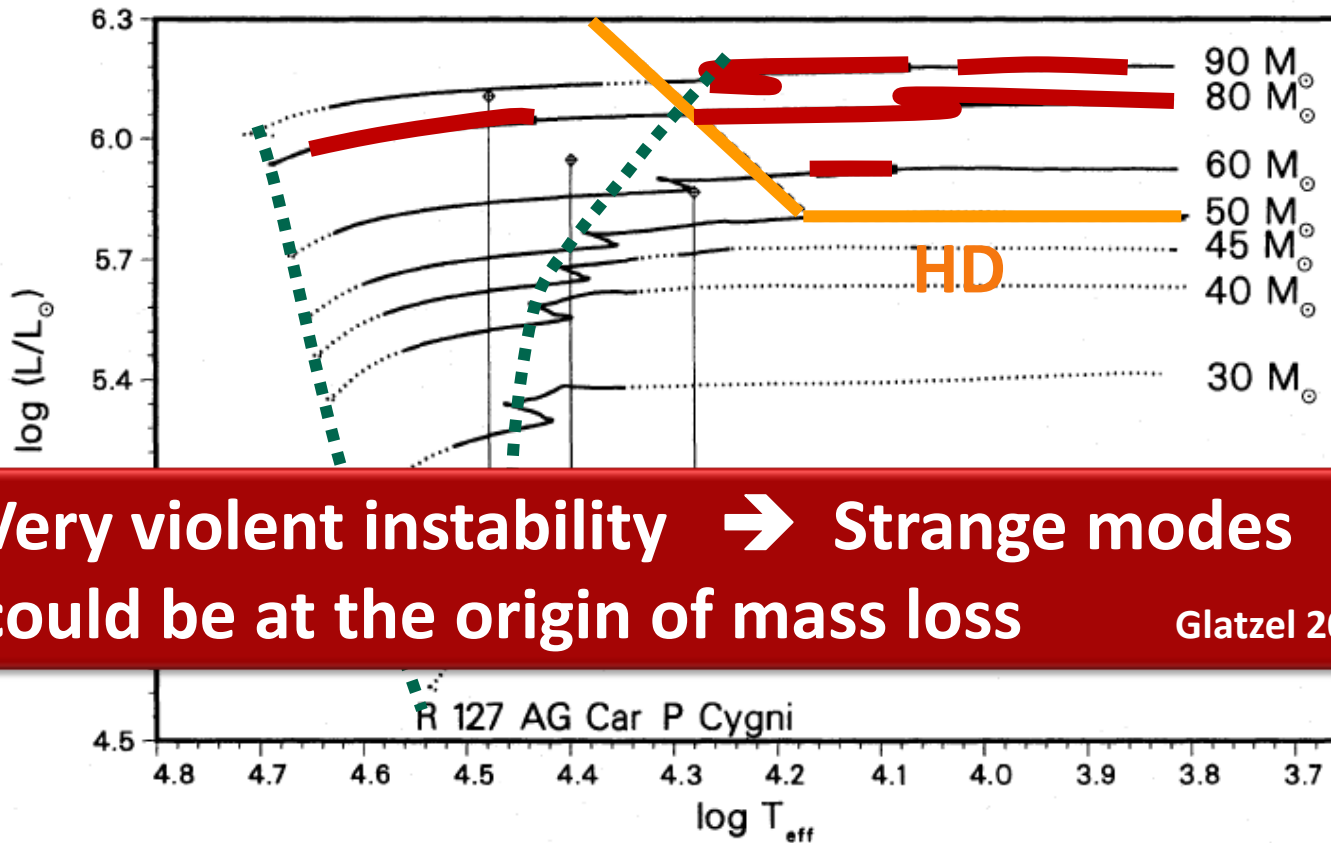
Glatzel, Kiriakidis 1993

Kiriakidis, et al. 1993

Saio et al. 1998



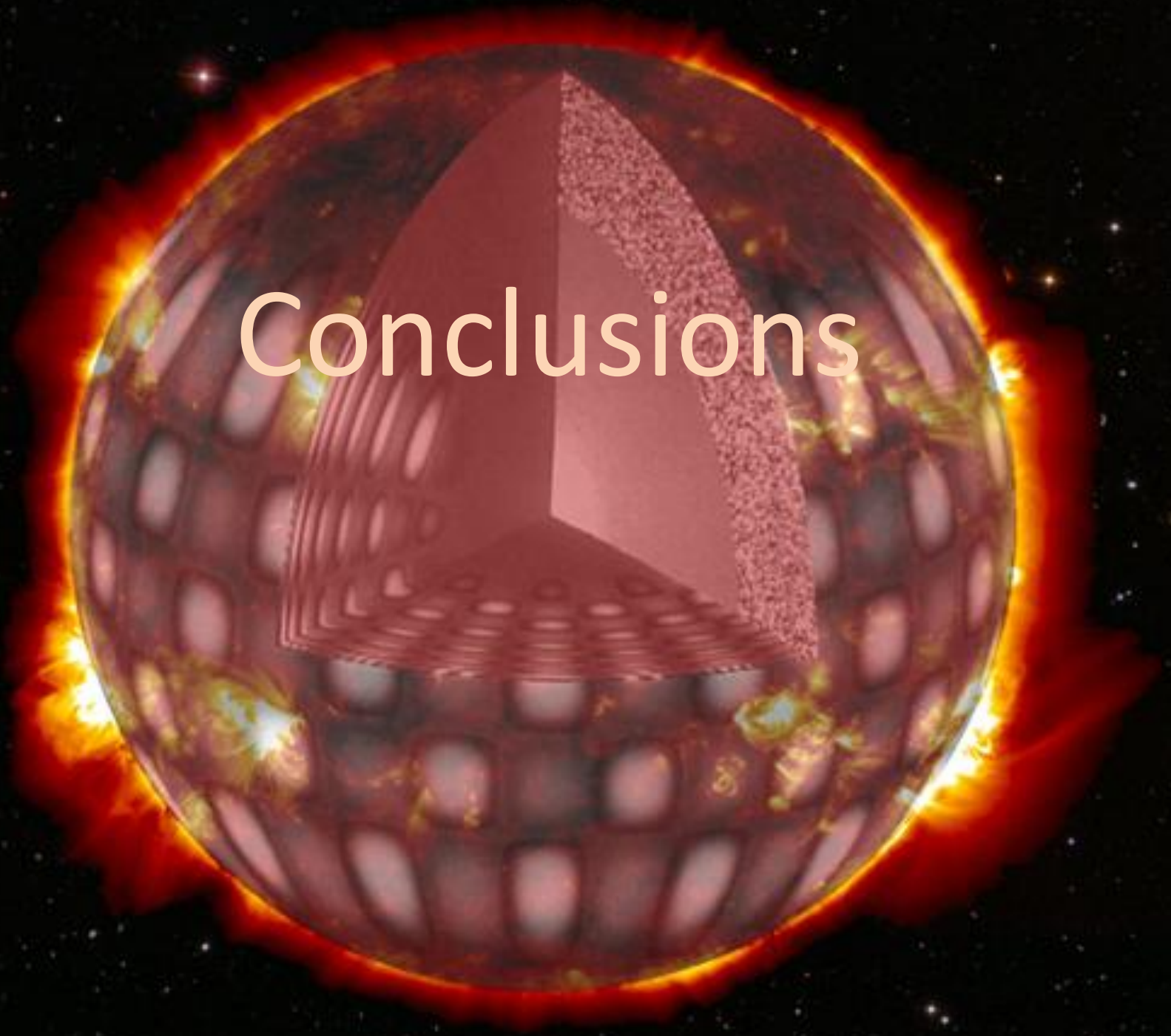





CoRoT stars HD50064 : a strange mode candidate

(Aerts et al. 2010)

Conclusions



- 
- **Asteroseismology is indeed a tool to unveil stellar interiors**
 - **Much more to be learned with MOST, CoRoT, KEPLER, PLATO and SONG**

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