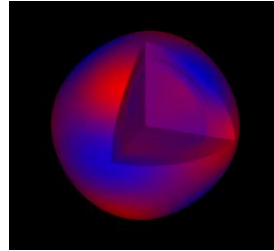


# The Impact of Asteroseismology across Stellar Astrophysics

KITP October 2011



## The Empirical Mass Distribution of Hot B Subdwarfs derived by asteroseismology and other means

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Valerie Van Grootel<sup>(1)</sup>

G. Fontaine<sup>(2)</sup>, P. Brassard<sup>(2)</sup>, S. Charpinet<sup>(3)</sup>, E.M. Green<sup>(4)</sup>, S.K. Randall<sup>(5)</sup>

(1) Institut d'Astrophysique, Université de Liège, Belgium

(2) Université de Montréal, Canada

(3) IRAP, Toulouse, France

(4) University of Arizona, USA

(5) European Southern Observatory, Germany

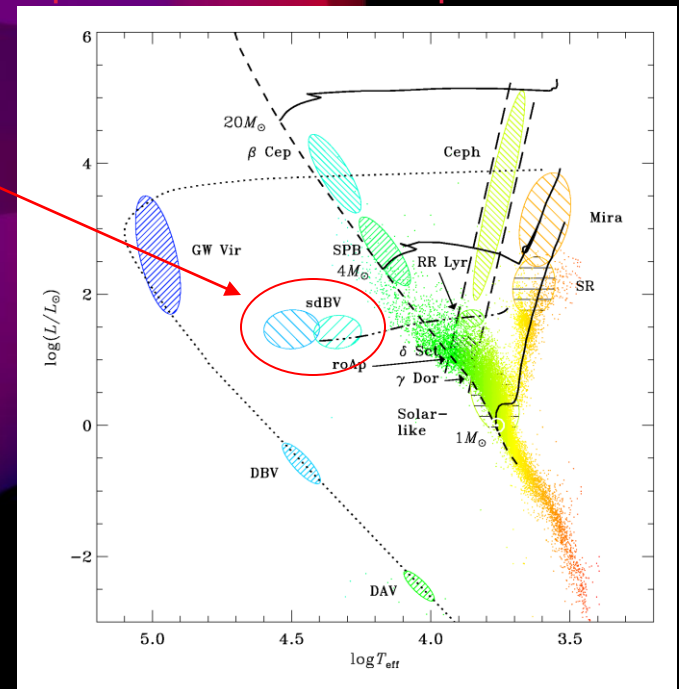
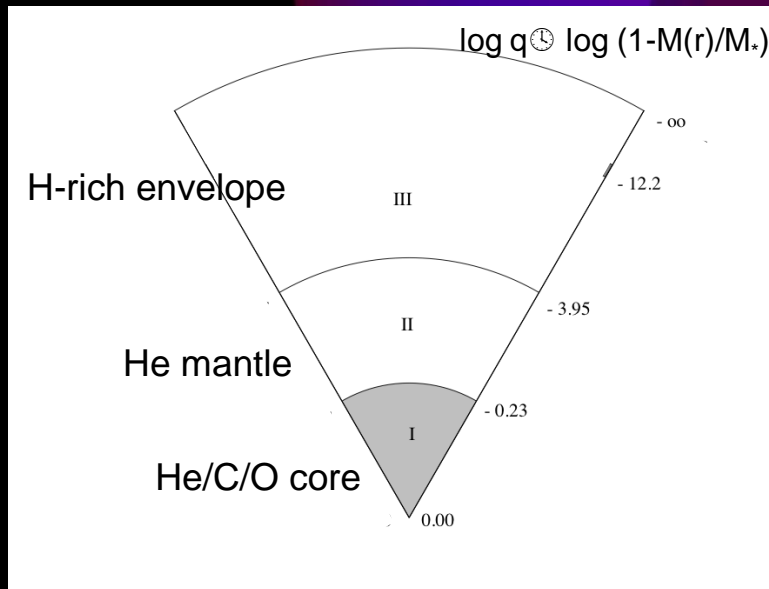
Hot ( $T_{\text{eff}} = 20\,000 - 40\,000\text{ K}$ ) and compact ( $\log g = 5.2 - 6.2$ ) stars belonging to Extreme Horizontal Branch (EHB)

They have a He core (I), radiative He mantle (II) and very thin H-rich envelope (III) (10<sup>-3</sup> - 10<sup>-2</sup> M<sub>⊙</sub>, 10<sup>7</sup> - 10<sup>8</sup> Myr) on EHB, then evolve as low-mass white dwarf (0.5 - 1 M<sub>⊙</sub>). Many stars reside in binary systems, generally in close orbit (0.1 - 10 days).

### Two classes of multi-periodic sdB pulsators:

Class 1:  $P = 80 - 600\text{ s}$ ,  $A \leq 1\%$ , p-modes (envelope)

Class 2:  $P = 45\text{ min} - 2\text{ h}$ ,  $A \leq 0.1\%$ , g-modes (core). **Space observations required !**



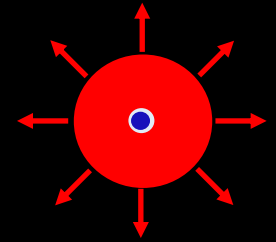
- Single star evolution (enhanced mass loss at tip of RGB)

$$0.40 - 0.43 \leq M_*/M_s \leq 0.52 \quad (\text{Dorman et al. 2002})$$

- Binary star evolution (Han et al. 2002, 2003)

• Helium envelope ejection (CE), stable mass transfer by Roche-lobe overflow (RLOF), He-white dwarf mergers

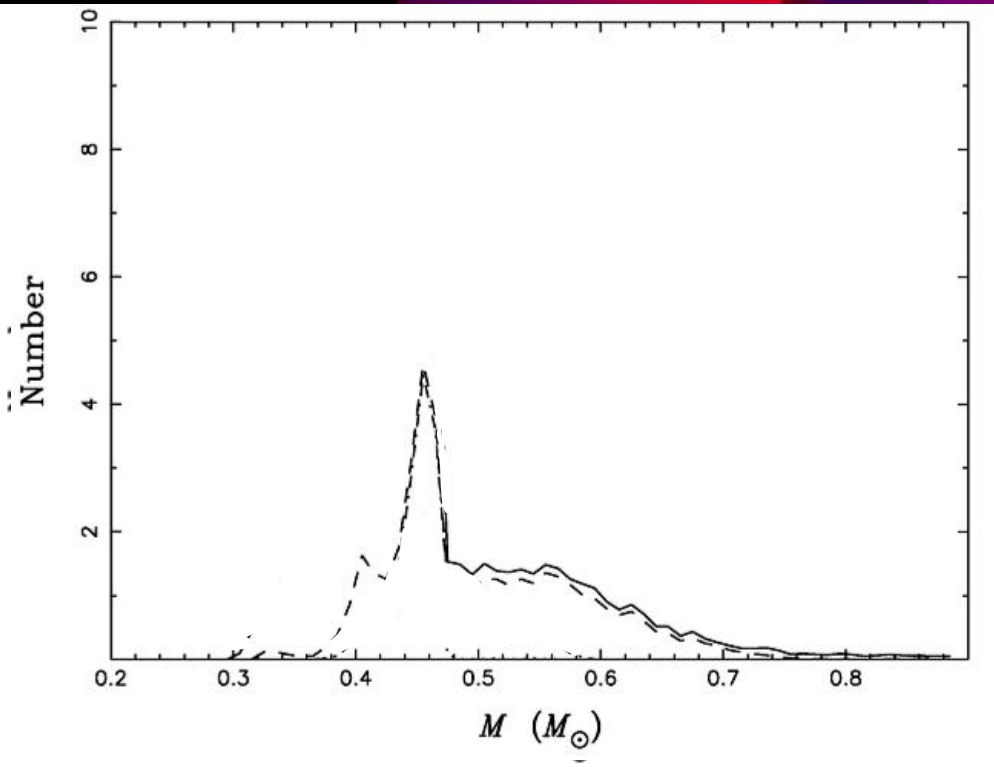
from Han et al. (2003)



Weighted mean  
for binary  
(including se

$$0.30 \leq M_*/M_s \leq 0.70$$

peak  $\sim 0.46 M_s$  (CE, RLOF)  
high masses (mergers)



Search the star model(s) whose theoretical periods best fit all the observed ones, in order to minimize

$$S^2 = \sum \frac{1}{\sigma} (P_{\text{obs}} - P_{\text{th}})^2$$

including detailed envelope microscopic diffusion (not available in current optimization codes (based on *Genetic Algorithms*) are used to find the most potential asteroseismic solutions

> Example: PG 1336-018, pulsating sdB + dM eclipsing binary

Genetic modeling (Vuckovic et al. 2007):

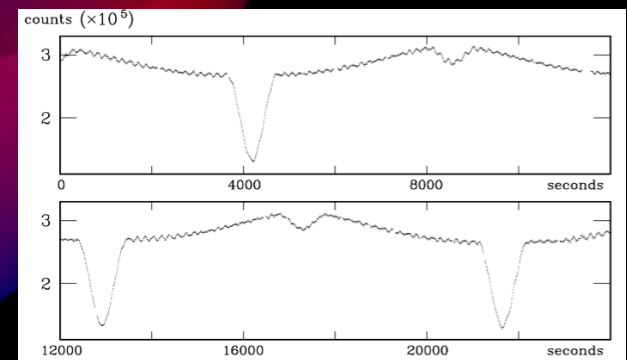
I.  $M_{\text{tot}} = 0.489 \pm 0.005 M_{\text{s}}$  et  $R = 0.14 \pm 0.01 R_{\text{s}}$

II.  $M_{\text{tot}} = 0.466 \pm 0.006 M_{\text{s}}$  et  $R = 0.15 \pm 0.01 R_{\text{s}}$

III.  $M_{\text{tot}} = 0.472 \pm 0.007 M_{\text{s}}$  et  $R = 0.15 \pm 0.01 R_{\text{s}}$

Genetic modeling (Baran et al. 2008):

$M_{\text{tot}} = 0.459 \pm 0.005 M_{\text{s}}$  et  $R = 0.151 \pm 0.001 R_{\text{s}}$



⇒ Our asteroseismic method is sound and free of significant systematic effects

## I. The asteroseismic sample

Name	$\log g$ ( $\text{cm s}^{-2}$ )	$T_{\text{eff}}$ (K)	$M$ ( $M_{\odot}$ )	$\log M_{\text{env}}/M$	References
PG 0014+067	$5.780 \pm 0.008$	$33550 \pm 380$	$0.490 \pm 0.019$	$-4.31 \pm 0.22$	Brassard et al. (2001)
	$5.775 \pm 0.009$	$34130 \pm 370$	$0.477 \pm 0.024$	$-4.32 \pm 0.23$	Charpinet et al. (2005a)
	5.772	$34130 \pm 370$	0.478	-4.13	Brassard & Fontaine (2008)
PG 1047+003	$5.800 \pm 0.006$	$33150 \pm 200$	$0.490 \pm 0.014$	$-3.72 \pm 0.11$	Charpinet et al. (2003)
PG 1219+534	$5.807 \pm 0.006$	$33600 \pm 370$	$0.457 \pm 0.012$	$-4.25 \pm 0.15$	Charpinet et al. (2005b)
Feige 48	$5.437 \pm 0.006$	$29580 \pm 370$	$0.460 \pm 0.008$	$-2.97 \pm 0.09$	Charpinet et al. (2005c)
	$5.462 \pm 0.006$	$29580 \pm 370$	$0.519 \pm 0.009$	$-2.52 \pm 0.06$	Van Grootel et al. (2008a)
EC 05217-3914	5.730	32000	0.490	-3.00	Billères & Fontaine (2005)
PG 1325+101	$5.811 \pm 0.004$	$35050 \pm 220$	$0.499 \pm 0.011$	$-4.18 \pm 0.10$	Charpinet et al. (2006a)
PG 0048+092	$5.711 \pm 0.010$	$33300 \pm 1700$	$0.447 \pm 0.027$	$-4.92 \pm 0.20$	Charpinet et al. (2006b)
EC 20117-4014	$5.856 \pm 0.008$	$34800 \pm 2000$	$0.540 \pm 0.040$	$-4.17 \pm 0.08$	Randall et al. (2006b)
PG 0911+456	$5.777 \pm 0.002$	$31940 \pm 220$	$0.390 \pm 0.010$	$-4.69 \pm 0.07$	Randall et al. (2007)
BAL 090100001	$5.383 \pm 0.004$	$28000 \pm 1200$	$0.432 \pm 0.015$	$-4.89 \pm 0.14$	Van Grootel et al. (2008b)
PG 1336-018	$5.739 \pm 0.002$	$32780 \pm 200$	$0.459 \pm 0.005$	$-4.54 \pm 0.07$	Charpinet et al. (2008)
PG 1605+072	5.248	$32300 \pm 300$	0.707	-5.78	van Spaandonk et al. (2008)
	5.217	$32300 \pm 300$	0.561	-6.22	
	$5.226 \pm 0.004$	$32300 \pm 300$	$0.528 \pm 0.002$	$-5.88 \pm 0.04$	Van Grootel (2008)
	5.276	$32630 \pm 600$	0.731	-2.83	Van Grootel et al. (2010a)
	5.278	$32630 \pm 600$	0.769	-2.71	
EC 09582-1137	$5.788 \pm 0.004$	$34805 \pm 230$	$0.485 \pm 0.011$	$-4.39 \pm 0.10$	Randall et al. (2009)
KPD 1943+4058	$5.520 \pm 0.030$	$27730 \pm 270$	$0.496 \pm 0.002$	$-2.55 \pm 0.07$	Van Grootel et al. (2010b)
KPD 0629-0016	$5.450 \pm 0.034$	$26485 \pm 195$	$0.471 \pm 0.002$	$-2.42 \pm 0.07$	Van Grootel et al. (2010c)
KIC02697388	$5.489 \pm 0.033$	$25395 \pm 225$	$0.463 \pm 0.009$	$-2.30 \pm 0.05$	Charpinet et al. (2011)
	$5.499 \pm 0.049$	$25395 \pm 225$	$0.452 \pm 0.012$	$-2.35 \pm 0.05$	

15 sdB stars modeled by asteroseismology



## II. The extended sample (sdB + WD or dM star)

Name	$\log g$ (cm s <sup>-2</sup> )	$T_{\text{eff}}$ (K)	$M_1$ ( $M_{\odot}$ )	Nature	Eclipses	References
KPD 0422+5421	5.565±0.009	25000±1500	0.511±0.049	sdB+WD	yes	Orosz & Wade (1999)
PG 1241-084	5.63±0.03	28490±210	0.48±0.09	sdB+dM	yes	Wood & Saffer (1999)
	5.60±0.12	28490±210	0.485±0.013			Lee et al. (2009)
HS 0705+6700	5.40±0.10	28800±900	0.48	sdB+dM	yes	Drechsel et al. (2001)
HS 2333+3927	5.70±0.10	36500±1000	0.38	sdB+dM	no	Heber et al. (2005)
NSVS 14256825	5.50±0.02	35000±5000	0.46	sdB+dM	yes	Wils et al. (2007)
PG 1336-018	5.74±0.05	31300±300	0.389±0.005	sdB+dM	yes	Vuckovic et al. (2007)
	5.77±0.06	31300±300	0.466±0.006			
	5.79±0.07	31300±300	0.530±0.007			
2M 1533+3759	5.57±0.07	29230±125	0.376±0.055	sdB+dM	yes	For et al. (2010)
2M 1938+4603	5.425±0.009	29565±105	0.48±0.03	sdB+dM	yes	Østensen et al. (2010)
KPD 1946+4340	5.452±0.006	34500±400	0.47±0.03	sdB+WD	yes	Bloemen et al. (2011)

Modeling + spectroscopy ⇒ mass of the sdB component

Need uncertainties to build a mass distribution

⇒ 5 sdB stars retained in this subsample

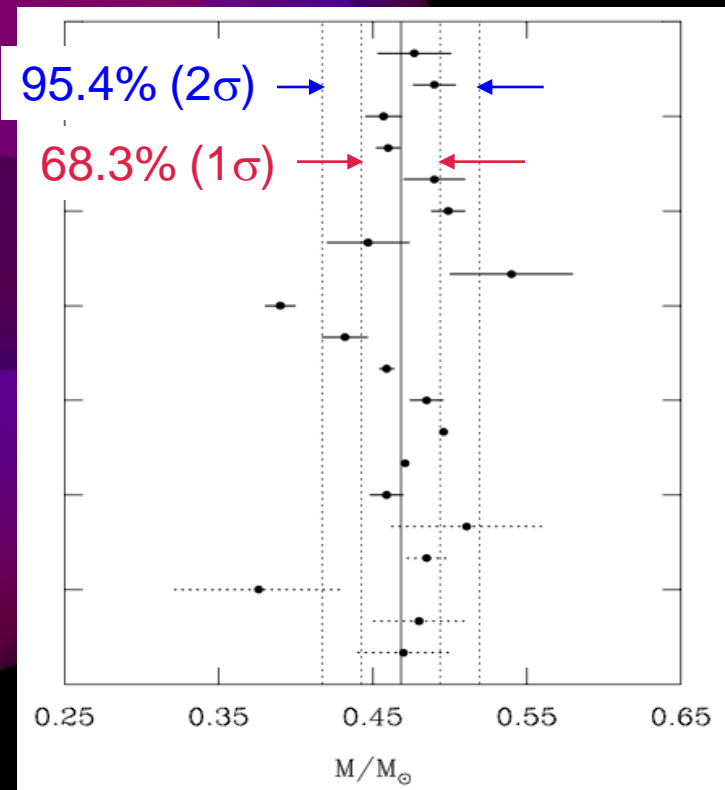
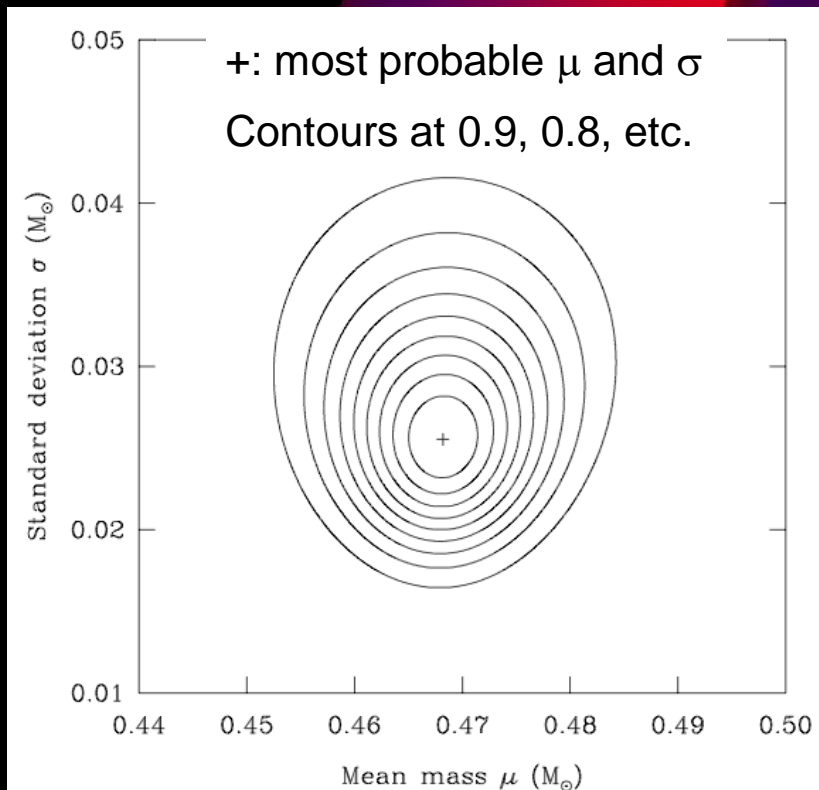
Extended sample: 20 sdB stars with accurate masses

(10 from this sample, 10 from literature) since 2000

# I. Assumption of a normal distribution

$$L(\mu, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^N [2\pi(\sigma^2 + \sigma_i^2)]^{-1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(m_i - \mu)^2}{2(\sigma^2 + \sigma_i^2)}\right\}$$

Model sample:  $\mu = 0.468 M_{\odot}$  and  $\sigma = 0.026 M_{\odot}$   
Seismic sample:  $\mu = 0.467 M_{\odot}$  and  $\sigma = 0.026 M_{\odot}$

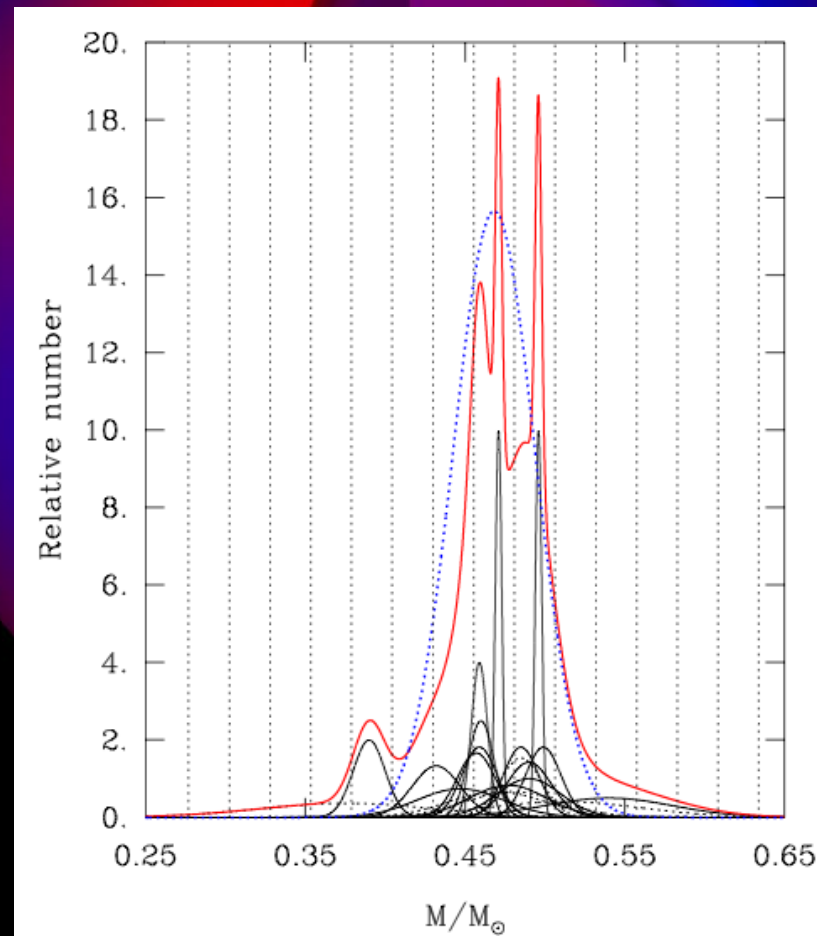


## II. Model-free distribution

assumed to obey normal distribution

**Red curve:** distribution of all sdBs (mass with uncertainties)

**Blue curve:** normal distribution ( $\mu = 0.468 M_{\odot}$  and  $\sigma = 0.02 M_{\odot}$ )





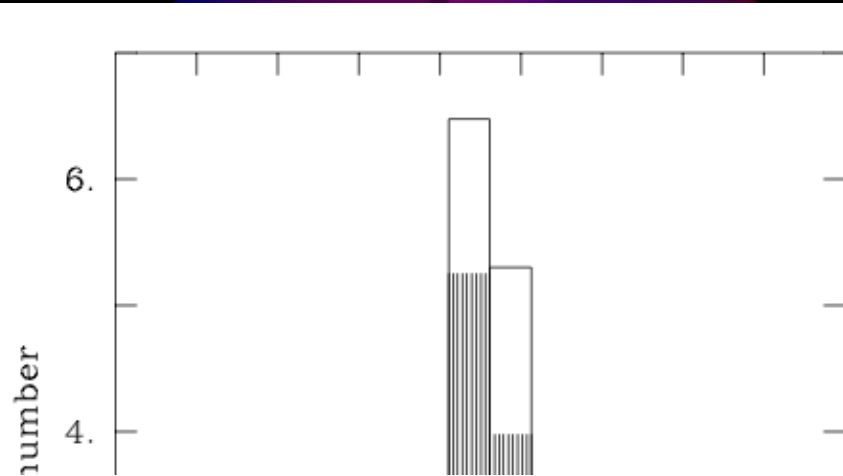
... of an histogram

0.469 Ms

0.471 Ms

ars:

0.436-0.501 Ms



(

0.470 Ms

Med

0.471 Ms

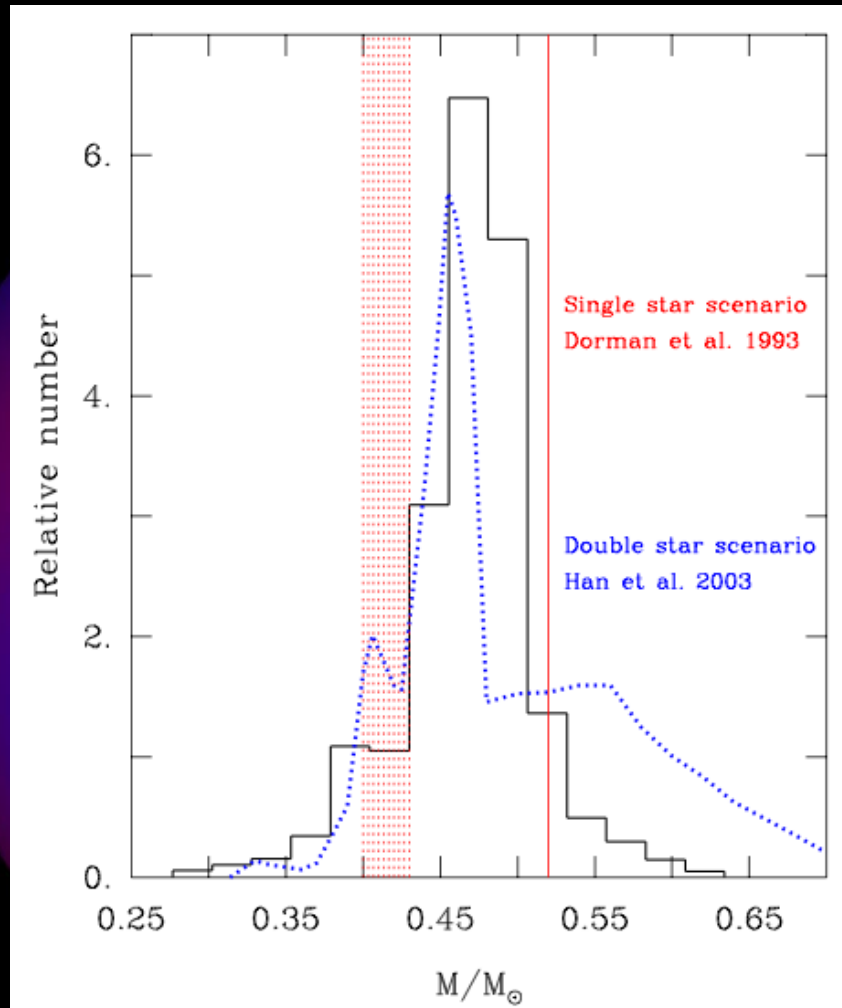
Rang

0.441-0.499 Ms

Sample	Mean mass ( $M_{\odot}$ )	Median mass ( $M_{\odot}$ )	Range of mass (68.3%; $M_{\odot}$ )
extended (20 stars)	0.469	0.471	0.436–0.501
15 pulsators	0.470	0.471	0.441–0.499
5 binaries (orbits)	0.464	0.476	0.411–0.510
9 binaries (total)	0.470	0.466	0.435–0.515
11 singles	0.468	0.473	0.437–0.498



No detectable significant differences between distributions  
(especially between singles and binaries)



Empirical distribution agrees well with expectations of stellar evolution theory...but still small-number statistics !

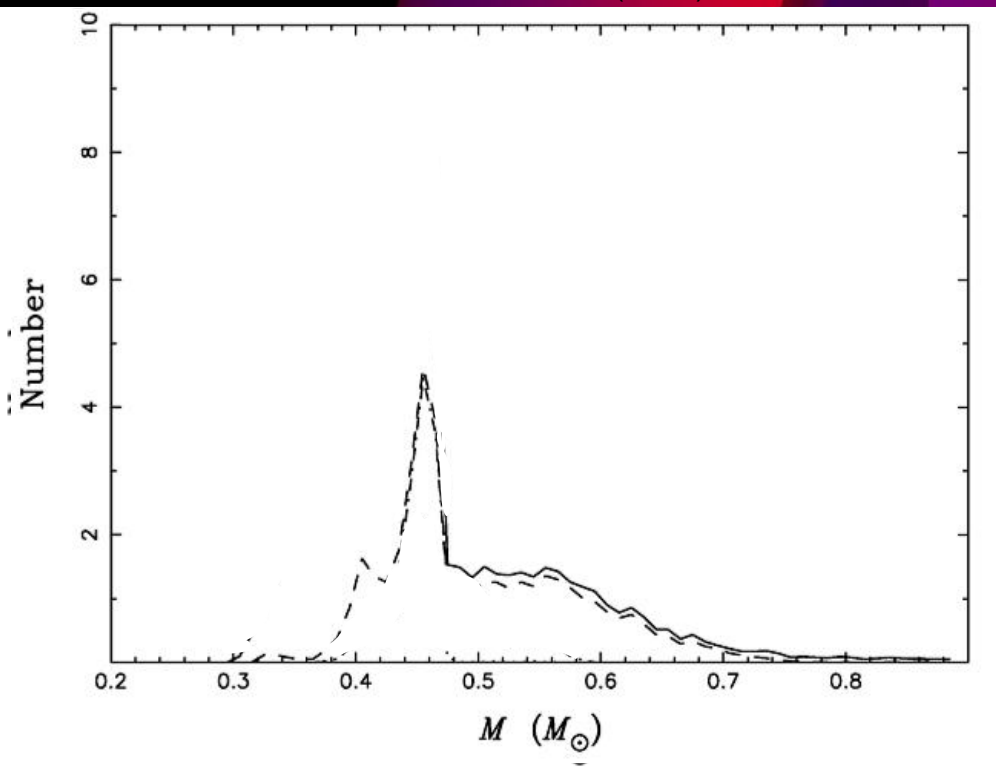
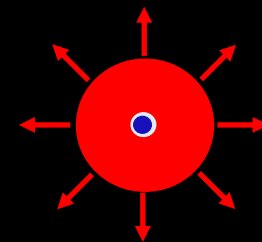
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Weighted mean  
for binary  
(including se

$0.30 \leq M_*/M_s \leq 0.70$   
peak  $\sim 0.46 M_s$  (CE, RLOF)  
high masses (mergers)

discrepancies between distributions of masses (e.g. modeling, single, binaries, etc.)

merger scenario does exist

is the merger scenario? (single stars with faint companions)  
mass distribution agrees well with theoretical

But:

20 objects: 11 (apparently) single stars and  
known sdB, ~100 pulsators are now known

modeling and asteroseismology are  
photometric observations