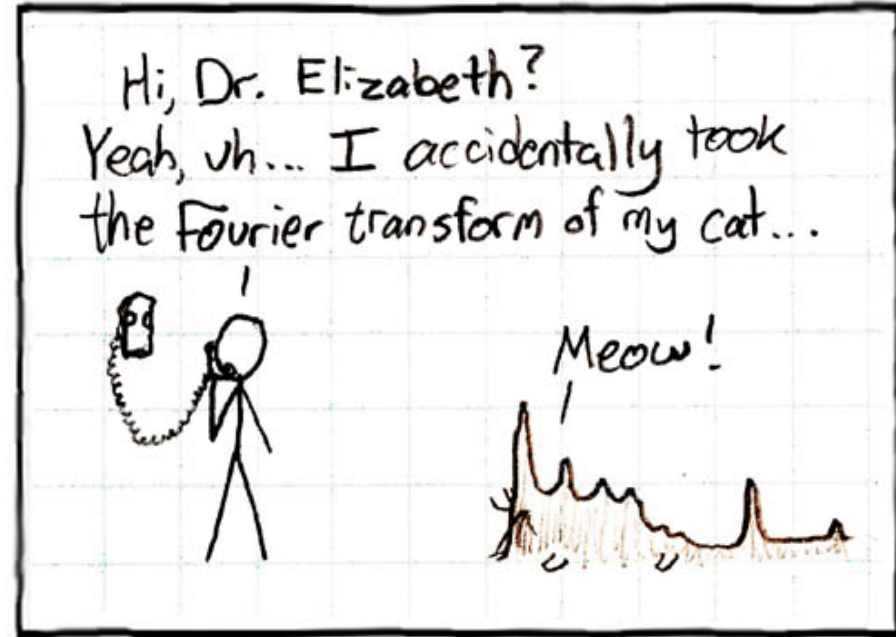


High-frequency δ Scuti stars with TESS

Tim Bedding, Simon Murphy, Daniel Hey,
Daniel Huber, Tanda Li, Gang Li, Yaguang Li,
Barry Smalley, Dennis Stello, Bill Chaplin,
Isabel Colman, Jim Fuller, Eric Gaidos,
Daniel Harbeck, J. J. Hermes, Andrew Mann,
Daniel Reese, Sanjay Sekaran, Tim White, Jie Yu,
Vichi Antoci, Tim Brown, Andrew Howard,
Howard Isaacson, Jon Jenkins, Hans Kjeldsen,
Curtis McCully, Markus Rabus,
George Ricker & Roland Vanderspek



<http://xkcd.com/26/>

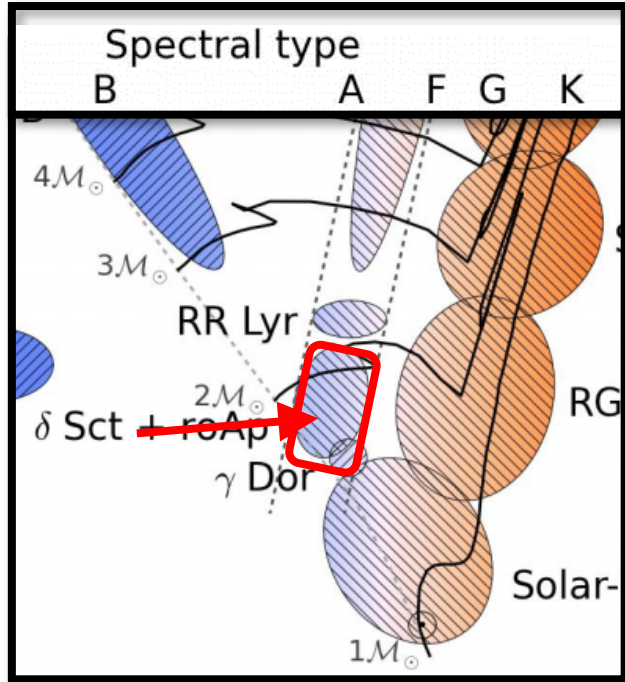


THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

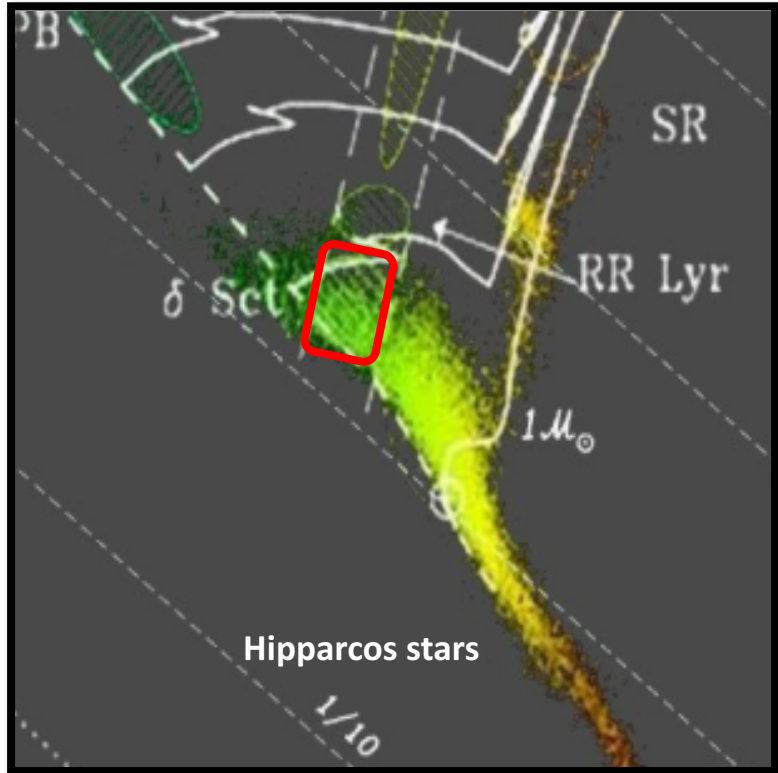


STELLAR ASTROPHYSICS CENTRE

δ Scuti pulsators are common among A-type stars

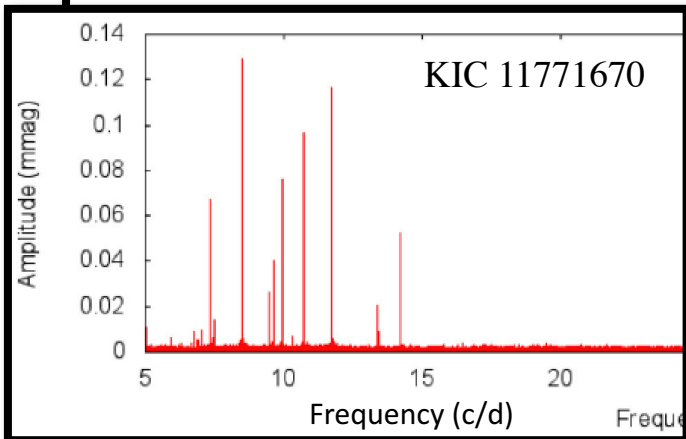
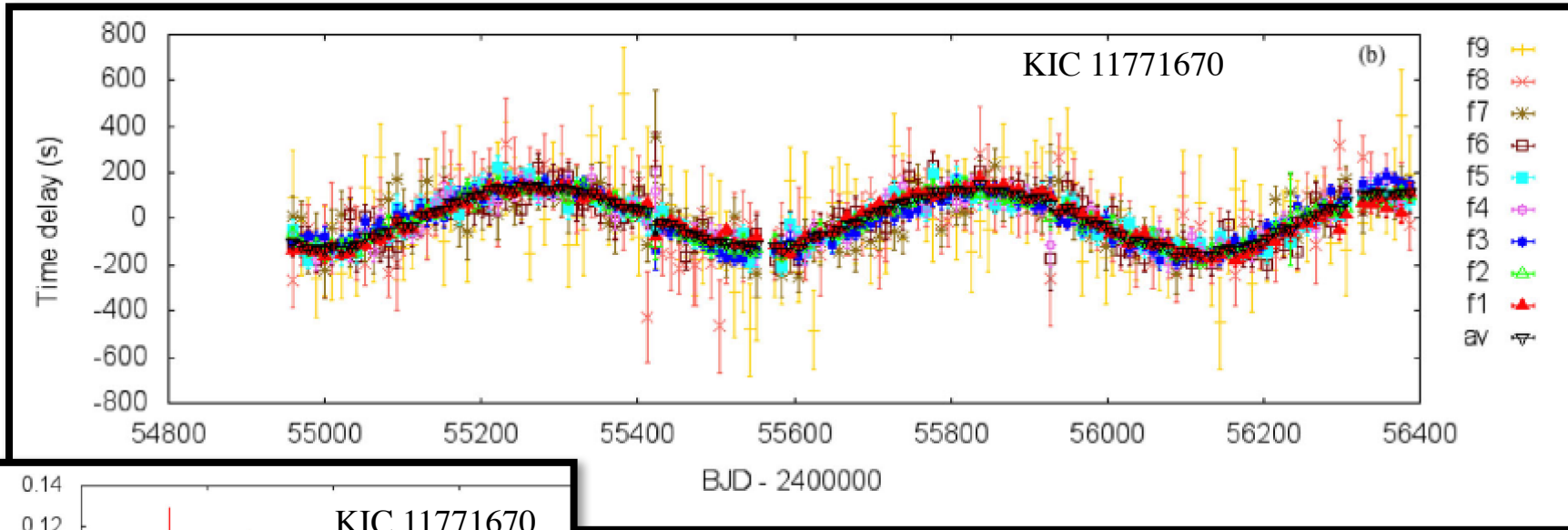


Pápics (2013)



Hipparcos stars

δ Scuti stars are very good clocks!



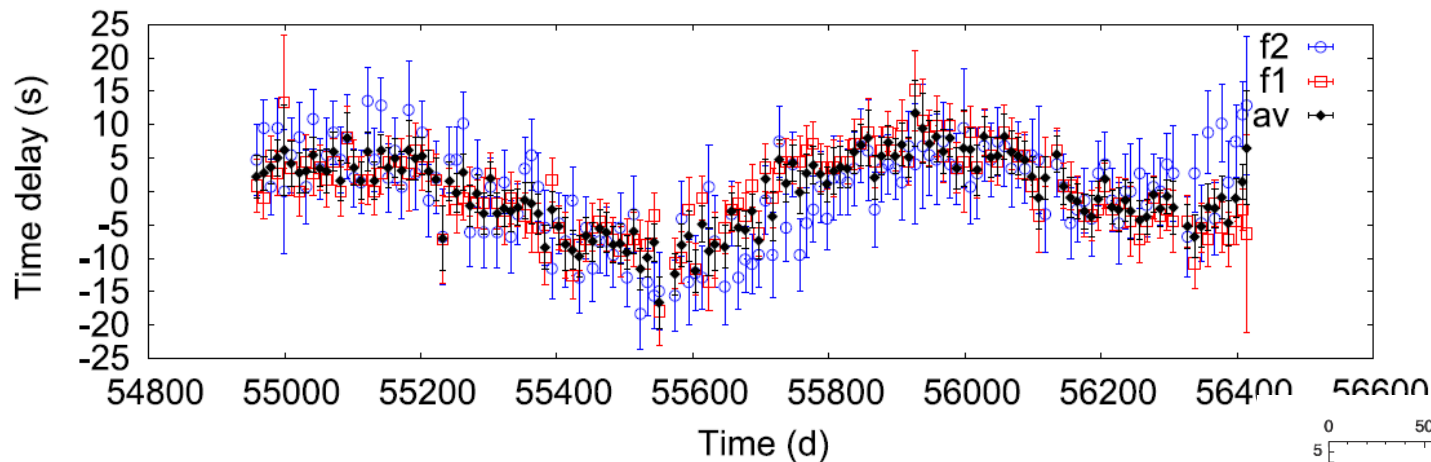
Murphy et al. (2014, 2016a, 2016b, 2018)



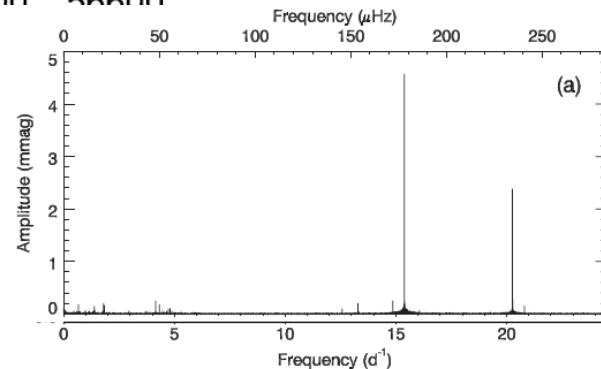
CrossMark

A PLANET IN AN 840 DAY ORBIT AROUND A *KEPLER* MAIN-SEQUENCE A STAR FOUND FROM PHASE MODULATION OF ITS PULSATIONS

SIMON J. MURPHY^{1,2}, TIMOTHY R. BEDDING^{1,2}, AND HIROMOTO SHIBAHASHI³

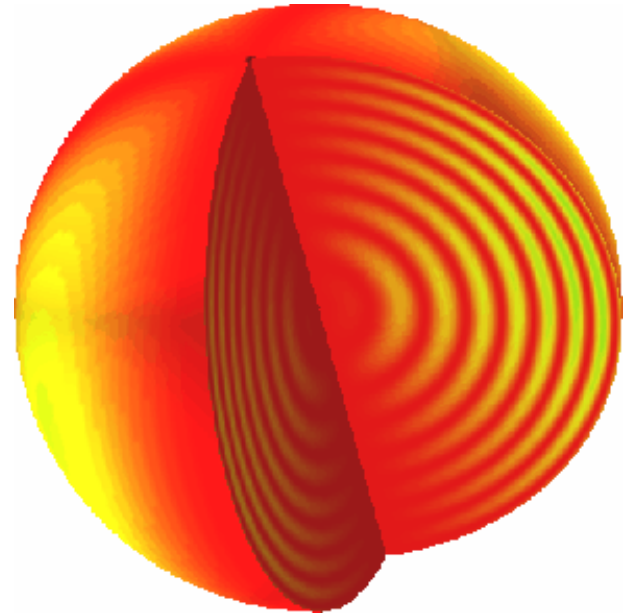


$12 M_{\text{Jup}}$ planet orbiting in or near the habitable zone of a main-sequence

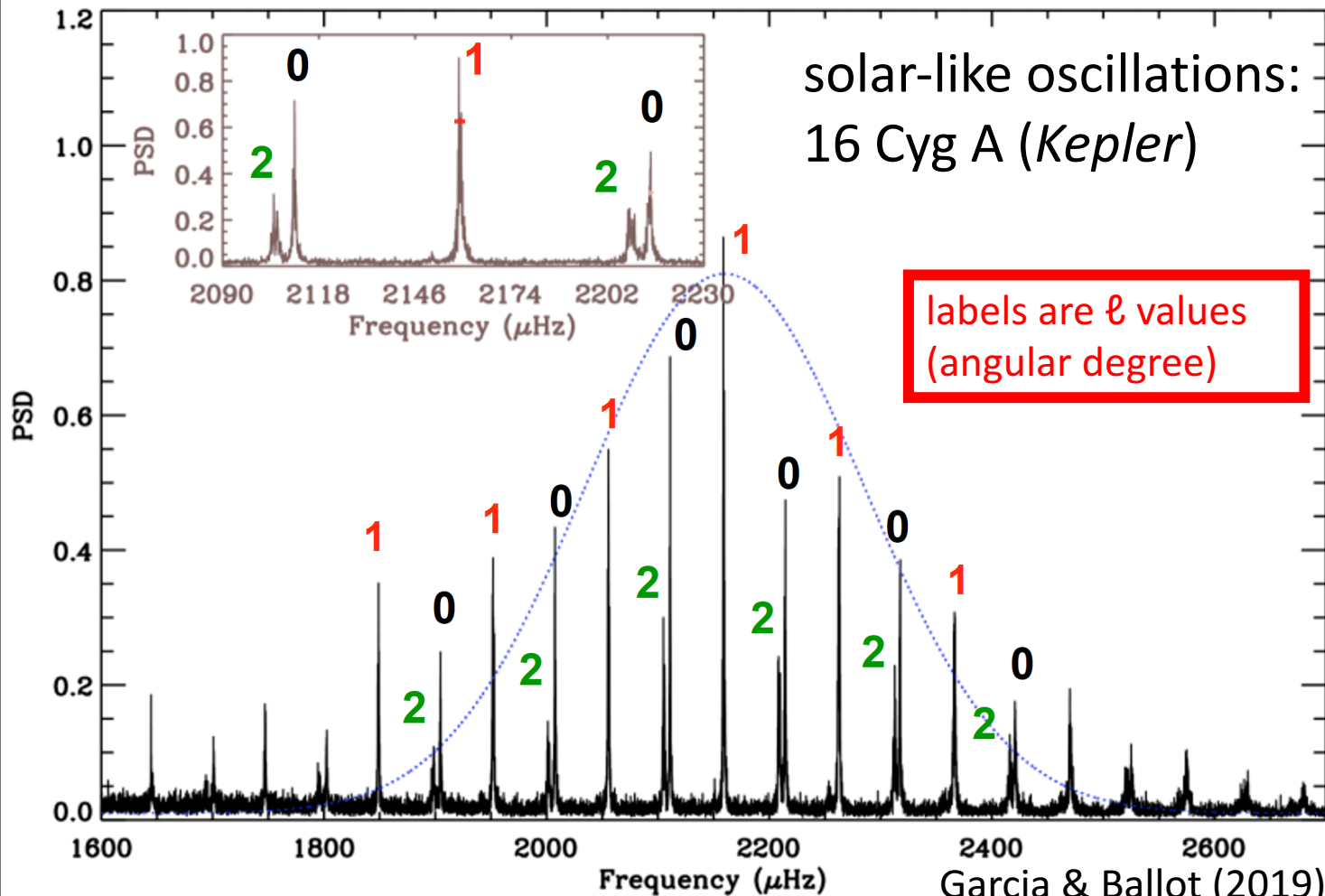


Aims of asteroseismology:

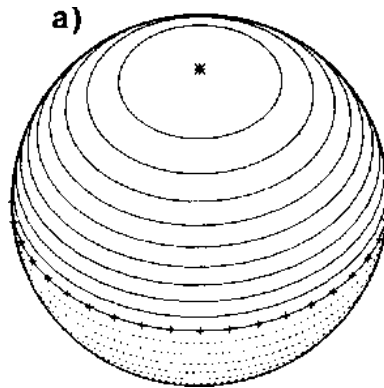
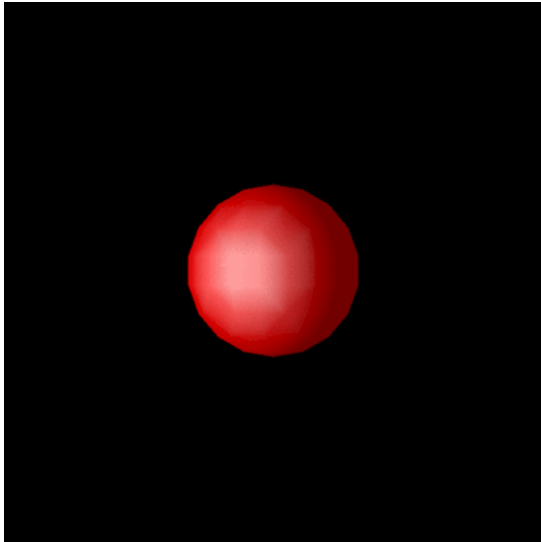
1. fundamental properties of stars
(masses, radii, ages)
2. probe stellar interiors in exquisite detail (convective overshoot, nuclear burning, internal rotation, magnetic fields)



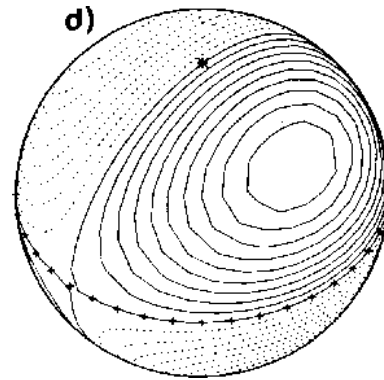
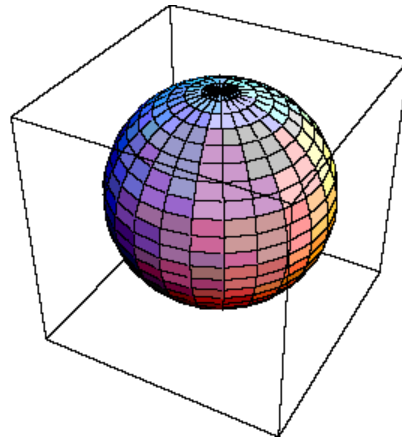
solar-like oscillations: 16 Cyg A (*Kepler*)



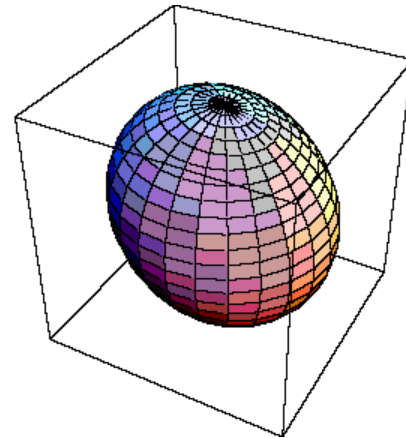
$\ell = 0$ (radial modes)



$\ell = 1$

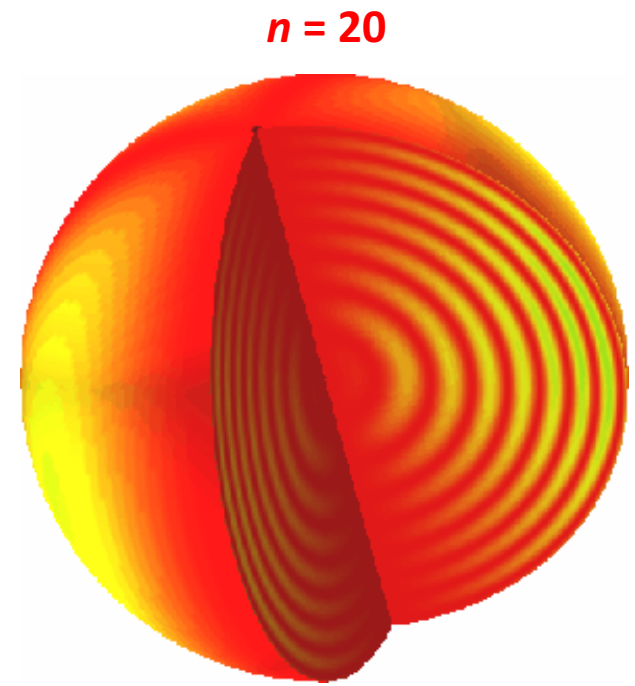
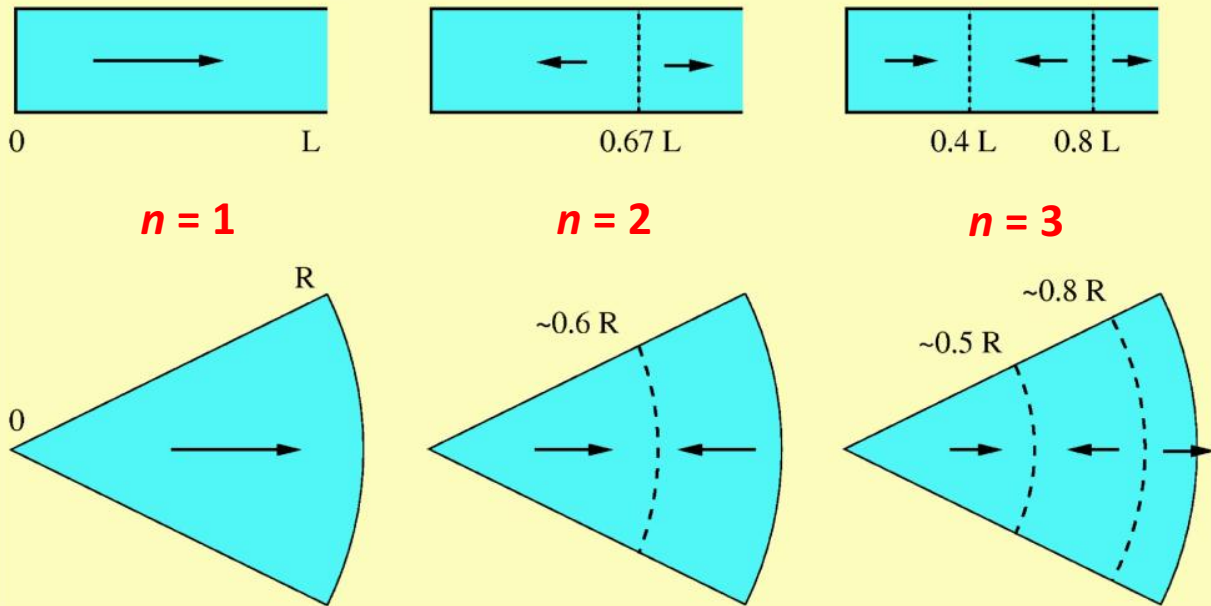


$\ell = 2$



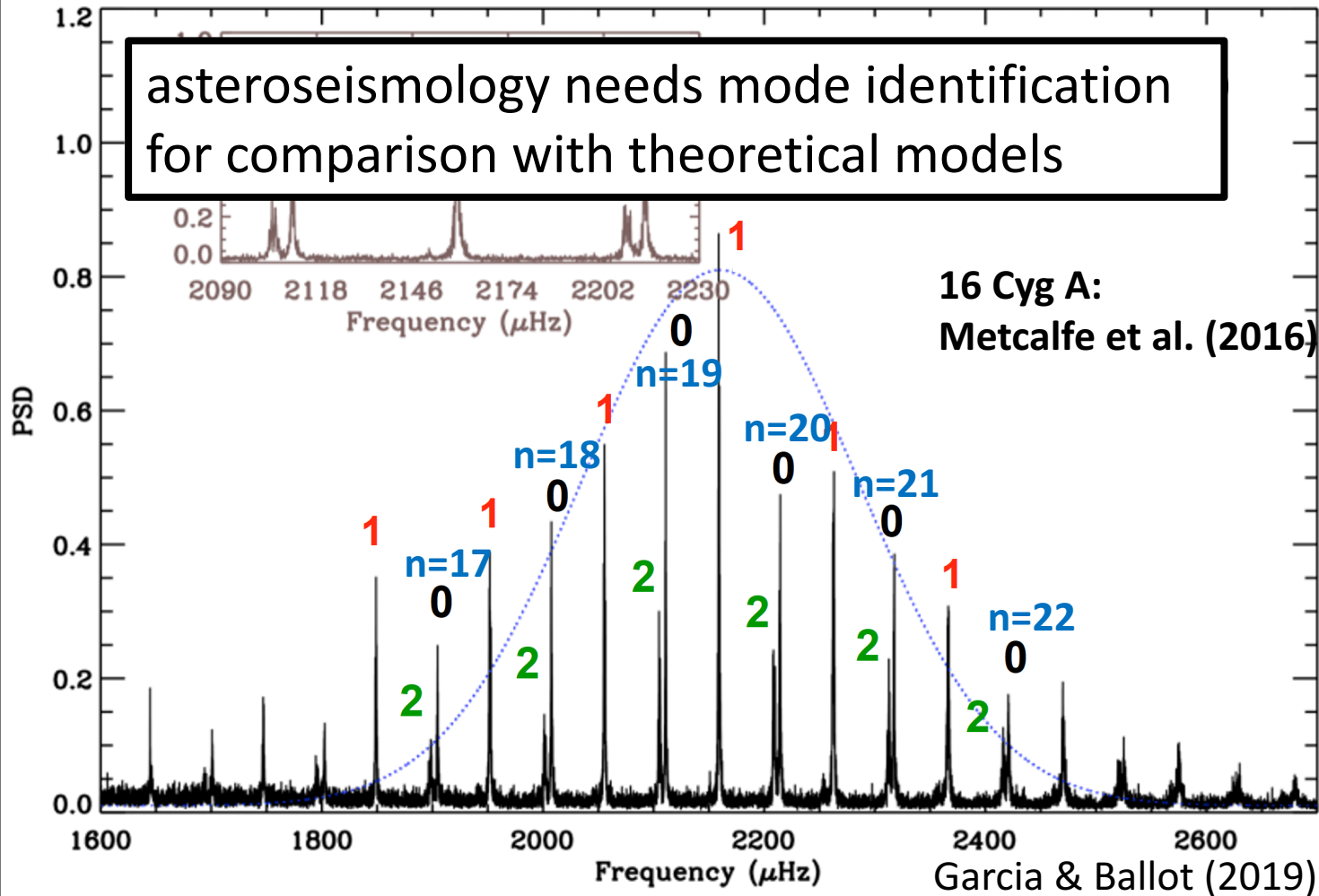
p-mode oscillations are standing sound waves

----- nodal line
—————> motion of gas



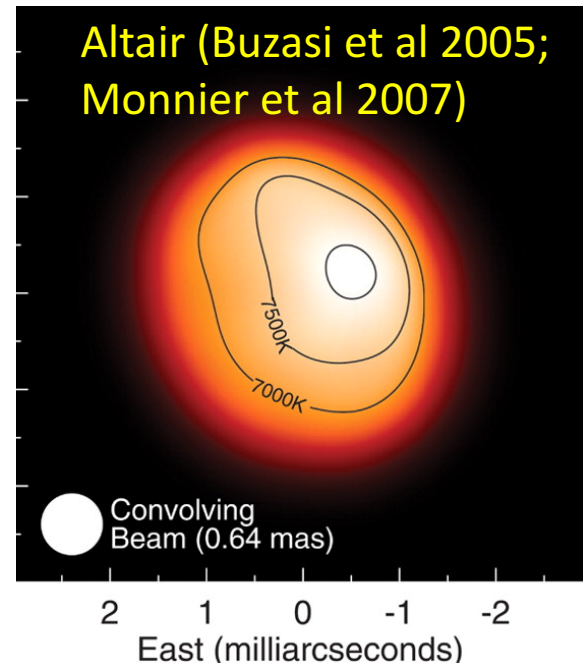
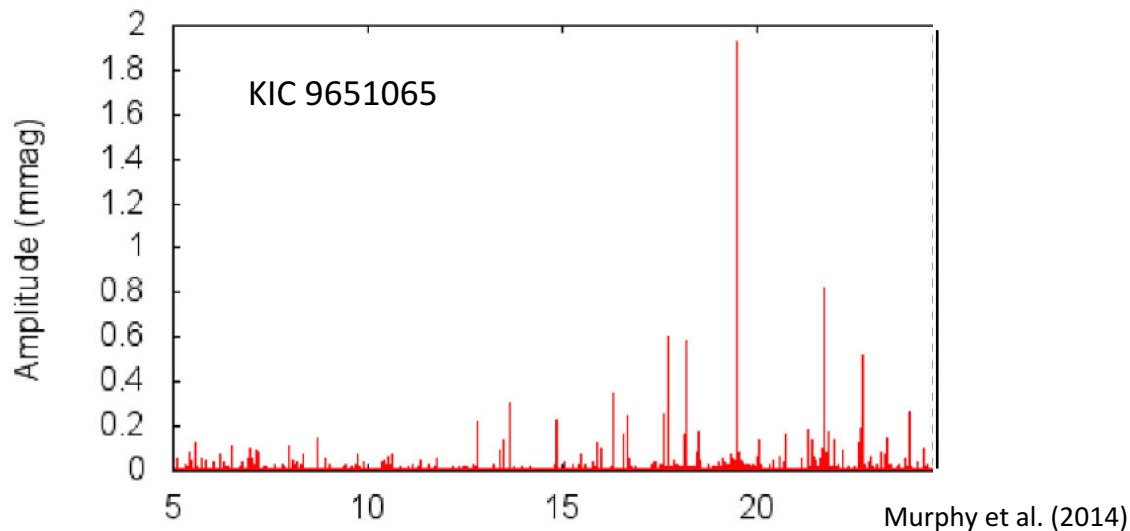
n is the *radial order* of the overtone

asteroseismology needs mode identification
for comparison with theoretical models



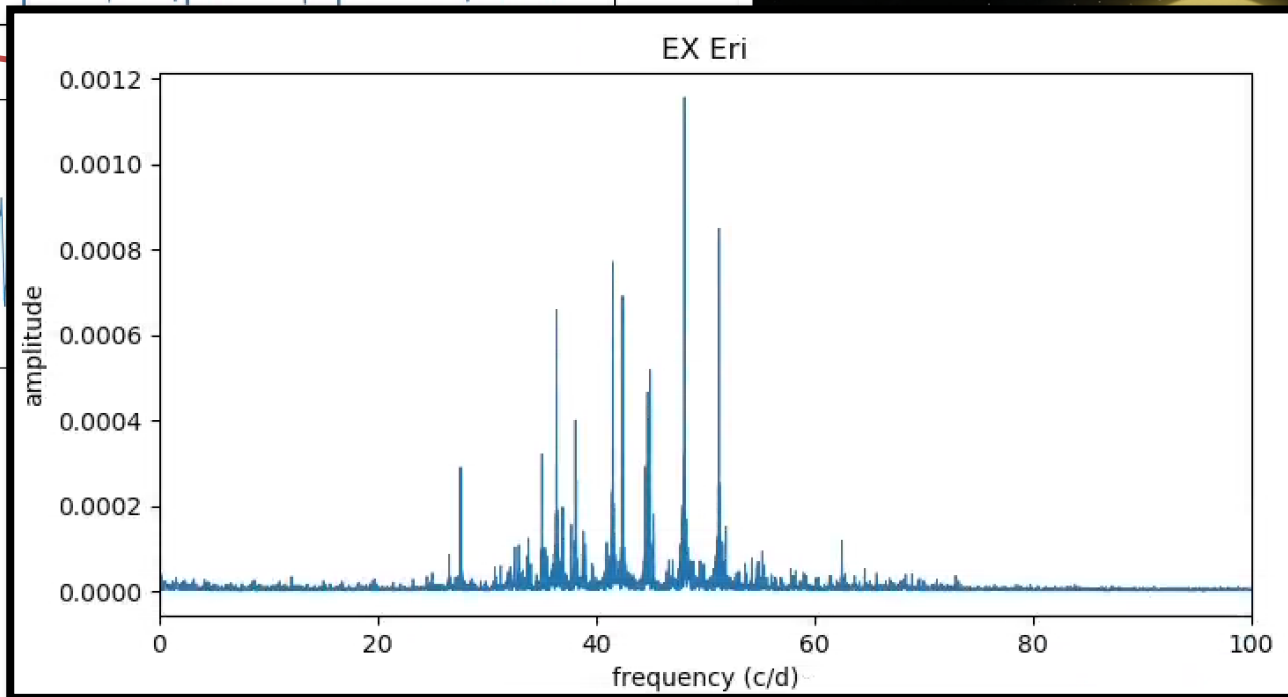
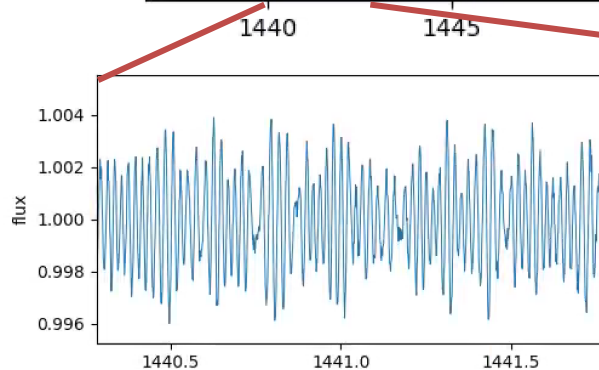
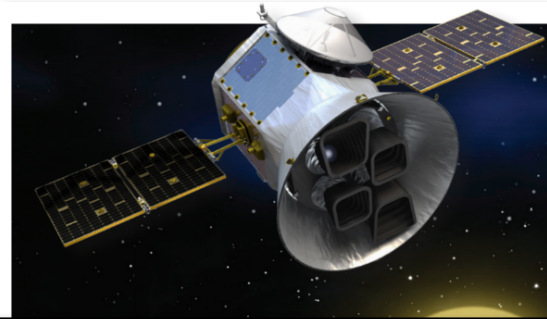
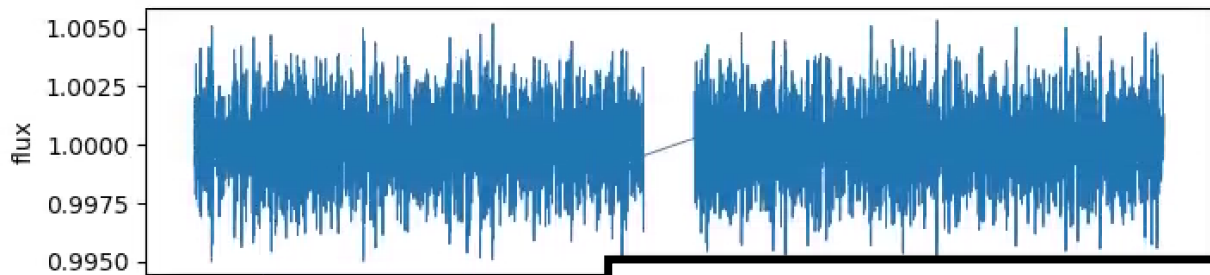
Why is mode identification so difficult in δ Scuti stars?

- not all modes excited
- rotation (+ ellipsoidal shape) spoil regular patterns
- (so do avoided crossings of mixed modes)

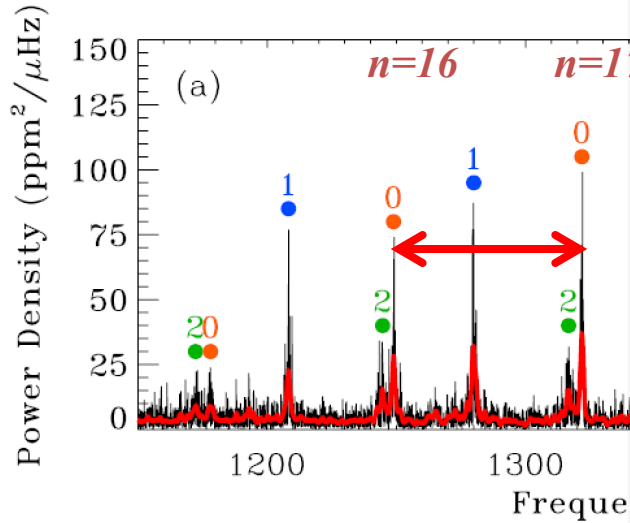


TESS 2-minute data (Sector 5)

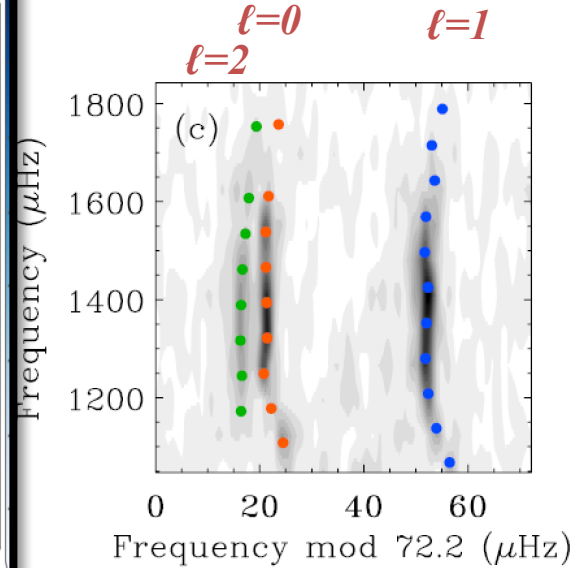
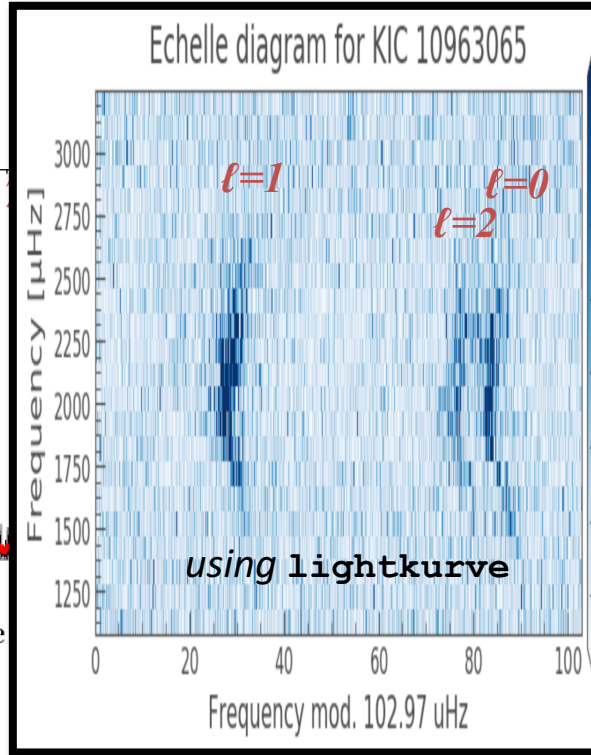
EX Eri



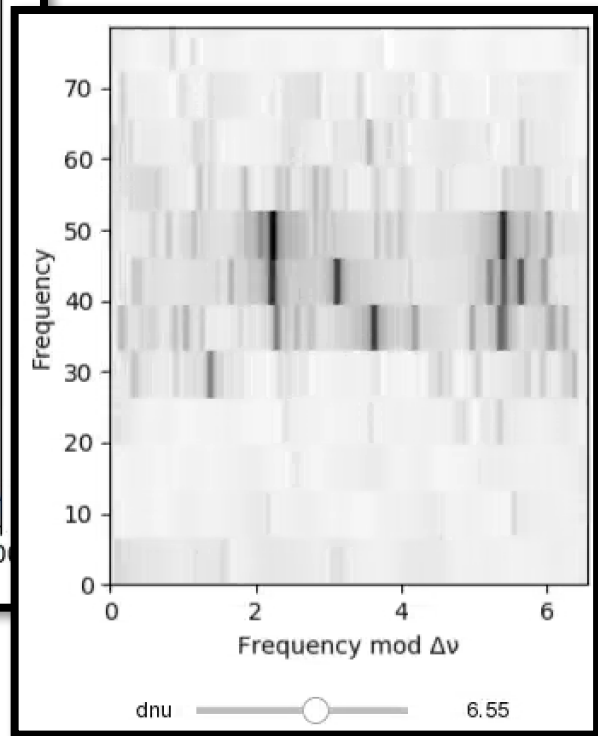
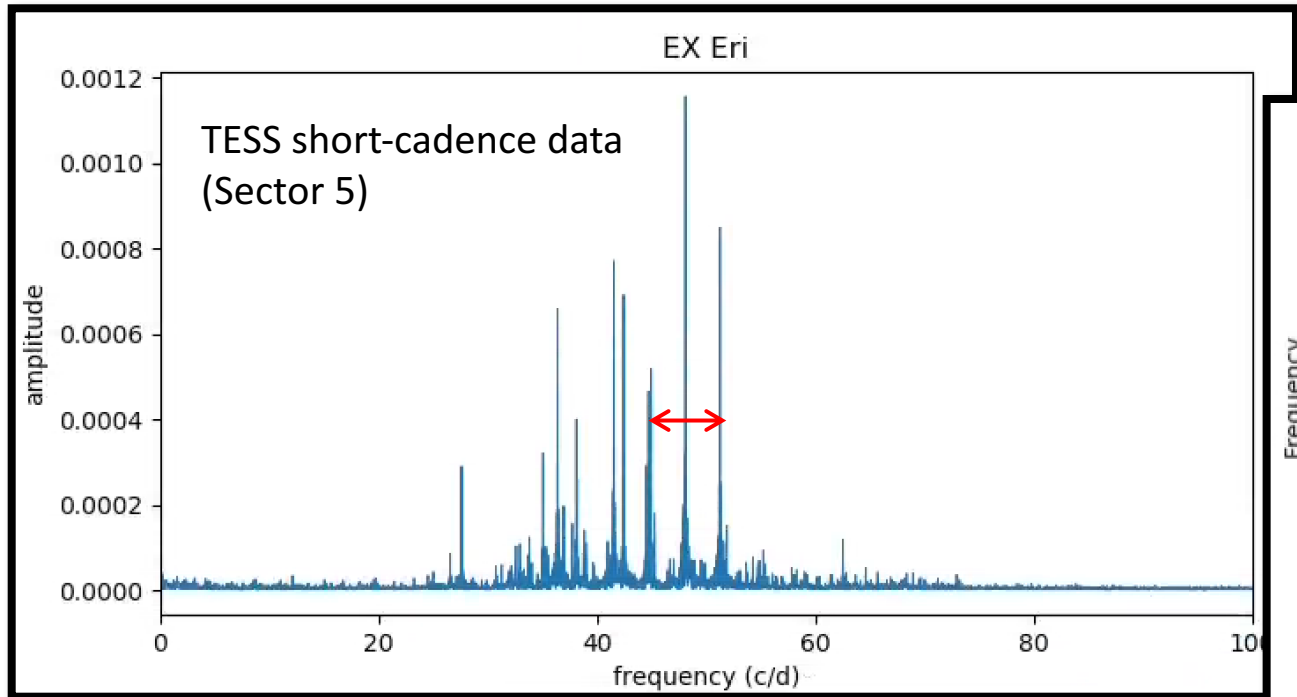
A typical Sun-like star



White et al. (2012)



échelle diagram



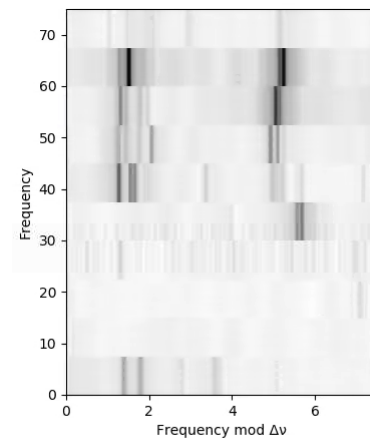
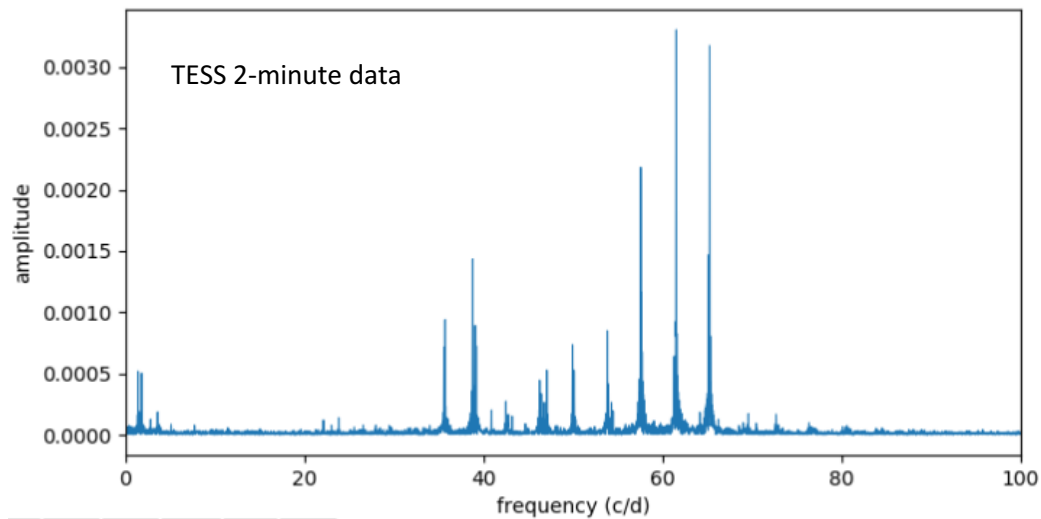
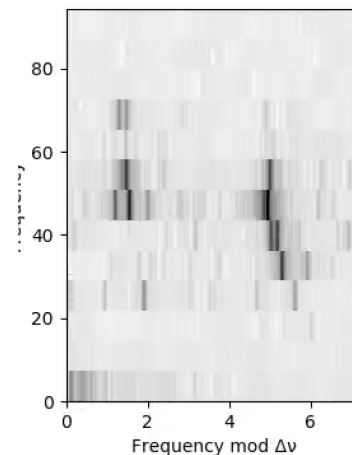
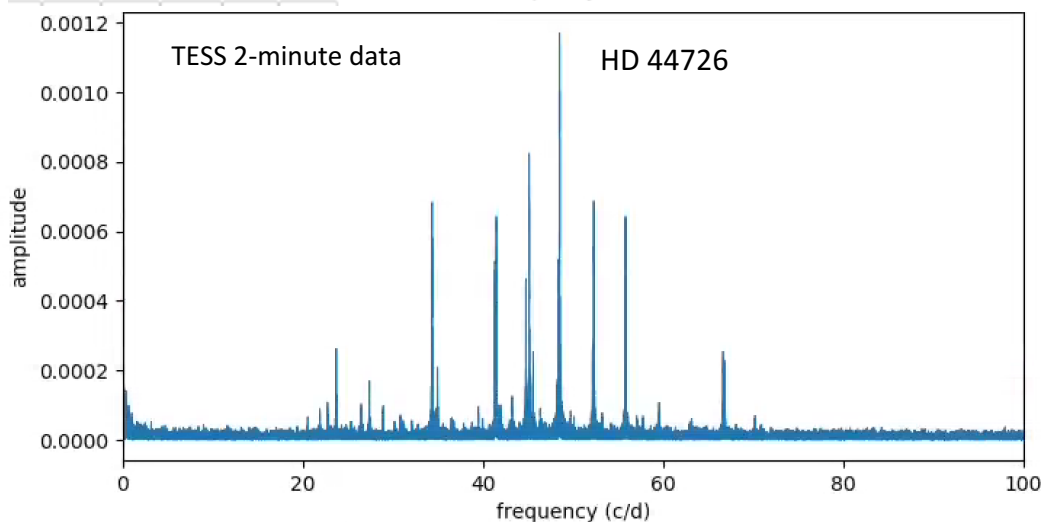


High-frequency A-type pulsators discovered using SuperWASP[★] †

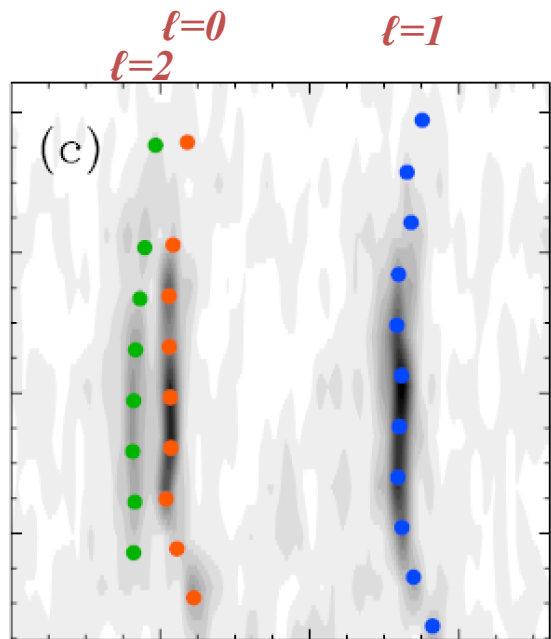
Daniel L. Holdsworth,^{1‡} B. Smalley,¹ M. Gillon,² K. I. Clubb,³ J. Southworth,¹
P. F. L. Maxted,¹ D. R. Anderson,¹ S. C. C. Barros,⁴ A. Collier Cameron,⁵ L. Delrez,²
F. Faedi,⁶ C. A. Haswell,⁷ C. Hellier,¹ K. Horne,⁵ E. Jehin,² A. J. Norton,⁷
D. Pollacco,⁶ I. Skillen,⁸ A. M. S. Smith,⁹ R. G. West⁶ and P. J. Wheatley⁶

about 1/3 observed with TESS 2-minute cadence

HD 28548

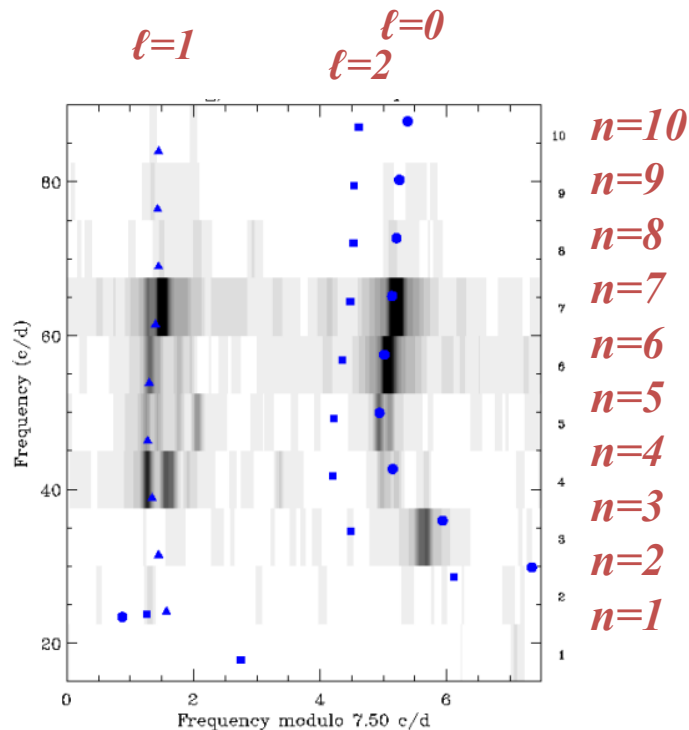
dnu  7.50 Forwarddnu  7.26

KIC 6933899 (“Fred”)
Sun-like star



- $n=22$
- $n=21$
- $n=20$
- $n=19$
- $n=18$
- $n=17$
- $n=16$
- $n=15$
- $n=14$
- $n=13$

HD 28548
 δ Scuti star

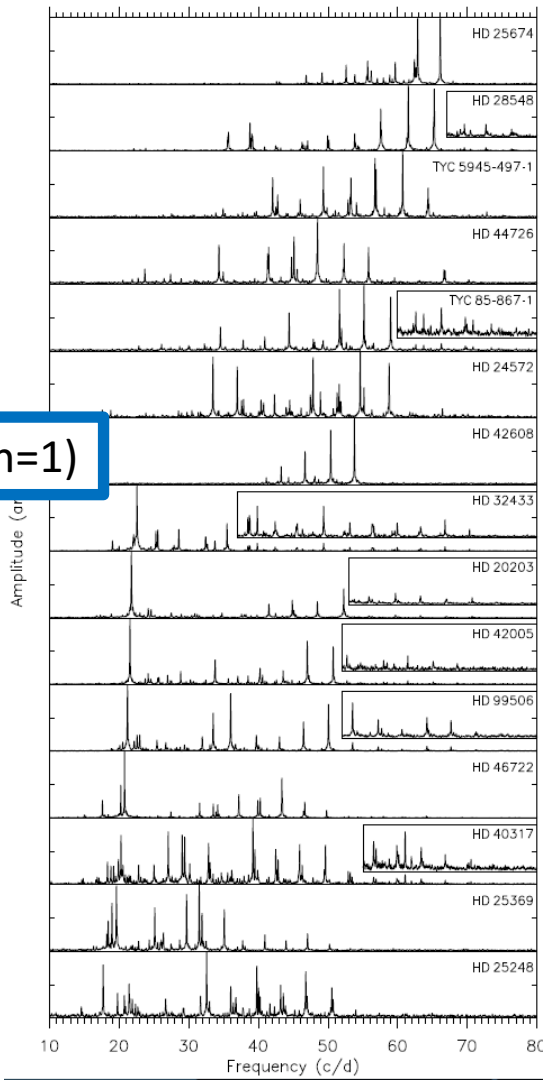


- $n=10$
- $n=9$
- $n=8$
- $n=7$
- $n=6$
- $n=5$
- $n=4$
- $n=3$
- $n=2$
- $n=1$

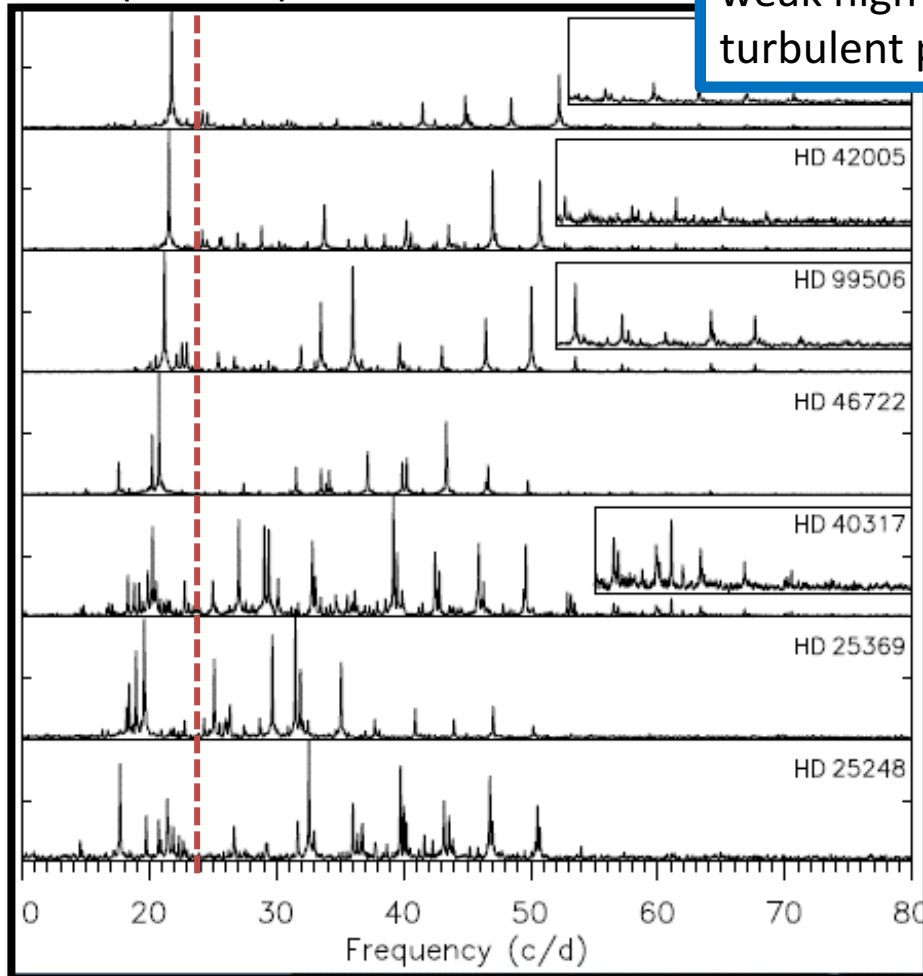
MESA model mass=1.56

we can assign n and l to the modes 😊

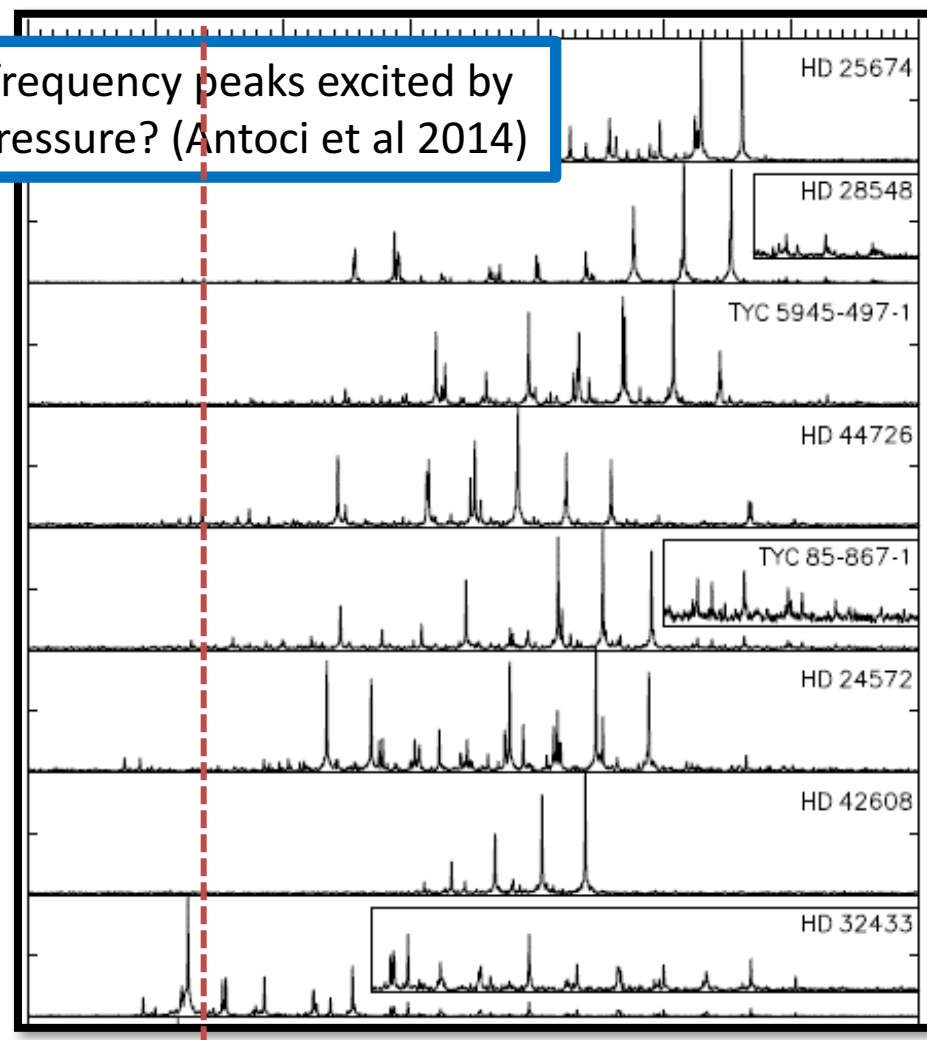
radial fundamental ($\ell=0, n=1$)



Nyquist frequency
(30 minutes)



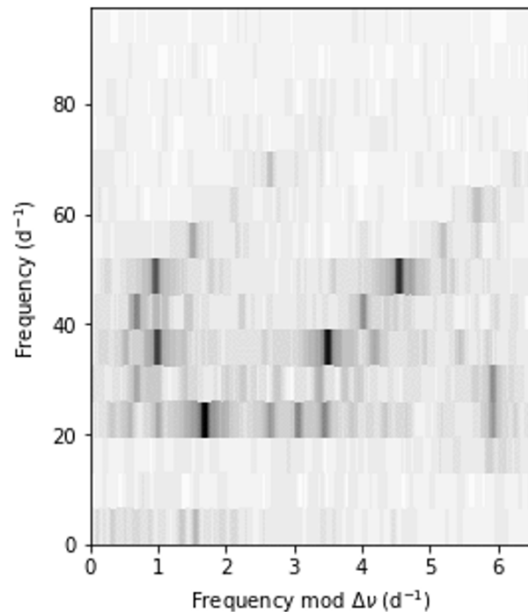
weak high-frequency peaks excited by
turbulent pressure? (Antoci et al 2014)



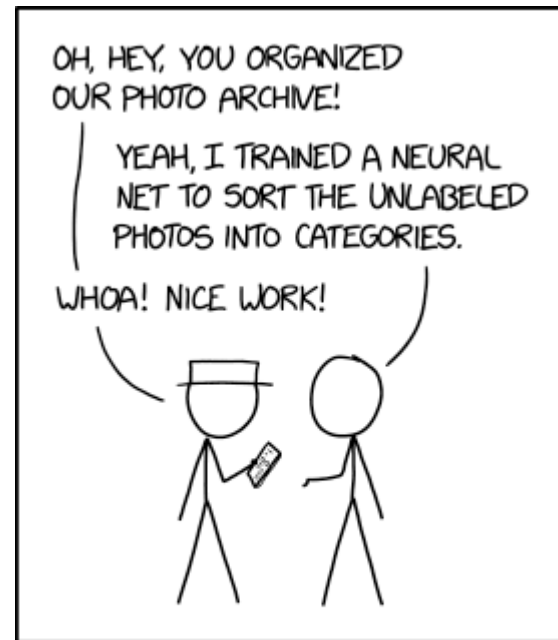
Finding more stars

- downloaded all TESS short-cadence data (Sectors 1 to 9; PDC-MAP)
- computed amplitude spectrum
- considered distribution of peak heights above 30 c/d; measure *skewness* (3rd moment; Murphy et al 2019)
- inspected échelle diagrams
- also looked at *Kepler* δ Scutis with short-cadence data
- total 60 stars so far

Finding $\Delta\nu$

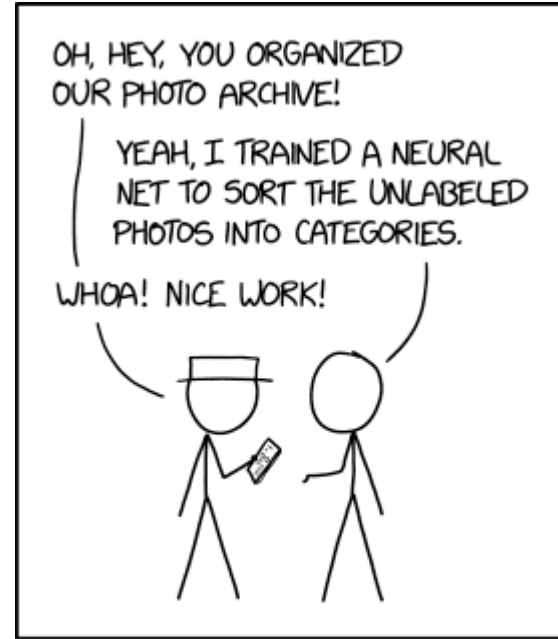
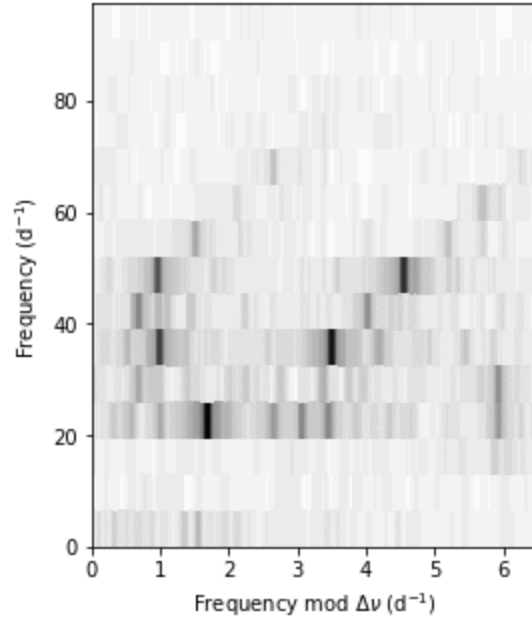


dnu

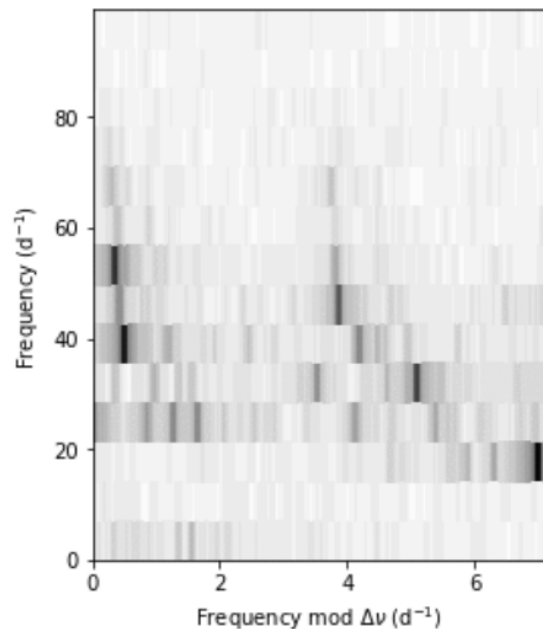


ENGINEERING TIP:
WHEN YOU DO A TASK BY HAND,
YOU CAN TECHNICALLY SAY YOU
TRAINED A NEURAL NET TO DO IT.

Finding $\Delta\nu$



ENGINEERING TIP:
WHEN YOU DO A TASK BY HAND,
YOU CAN TECHNICALLY SAY YOU
TRAINED A NEURAL NET TO DO IT.



OH, HEY, YOU ORGANIZED
OUR PHOTO ARCHIVE!

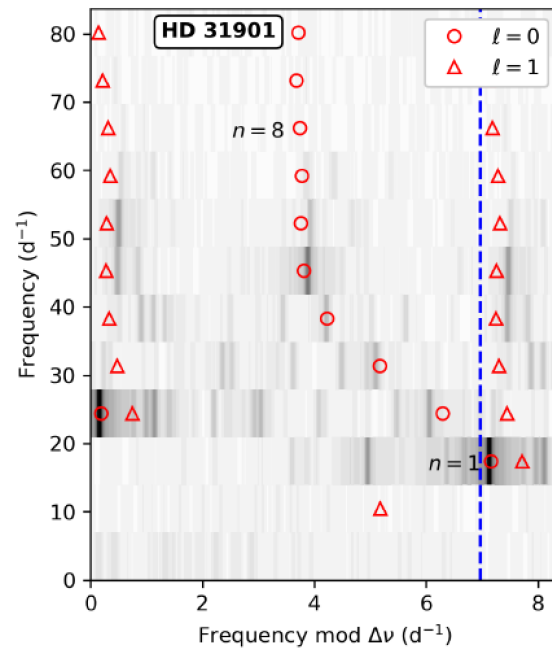
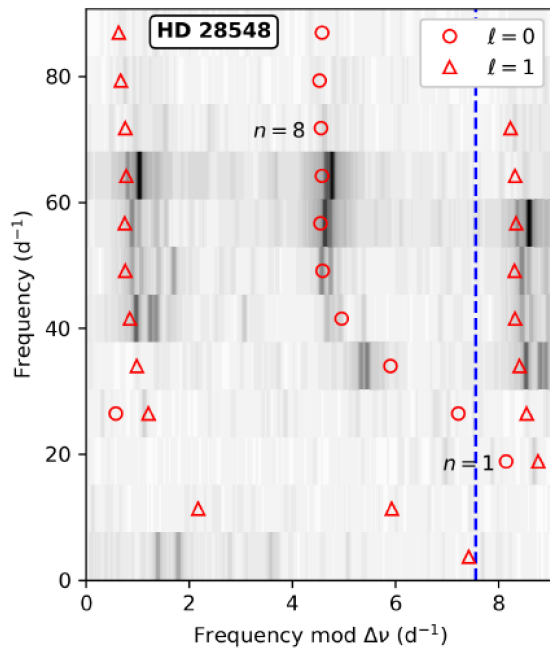
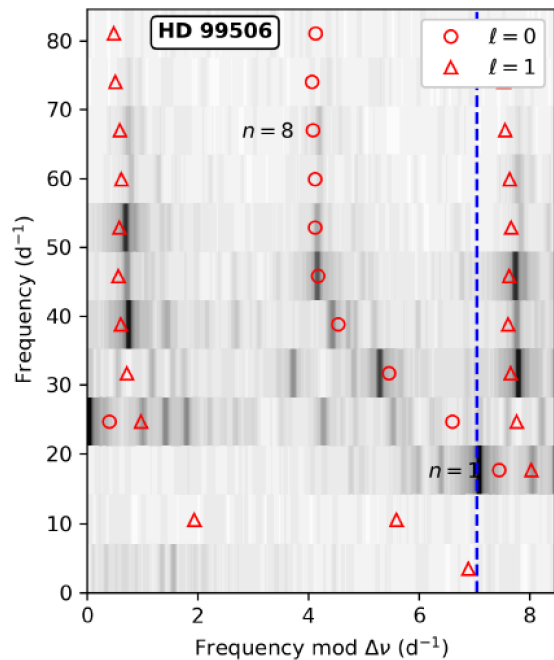
YEAH, I TRAINED A NEURAL
NET TO SORT THE UNLABELED
PHOTOS INTO CATEGORIES.

WHOA! NICE WORK!

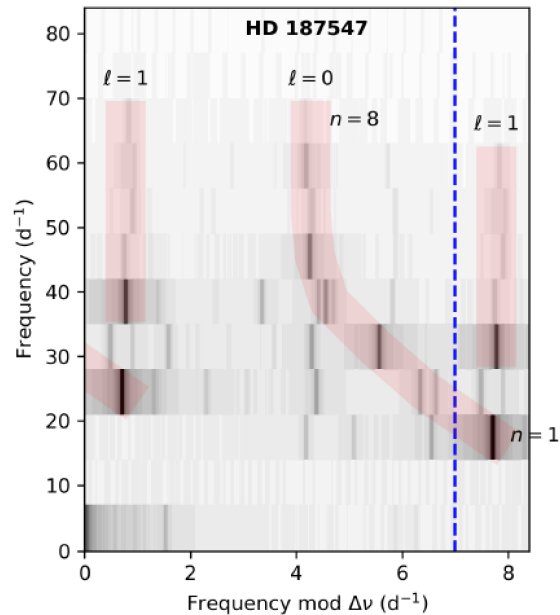
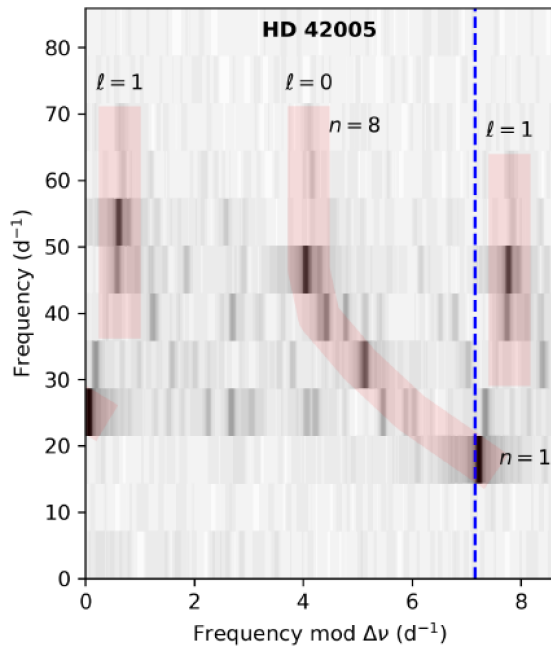
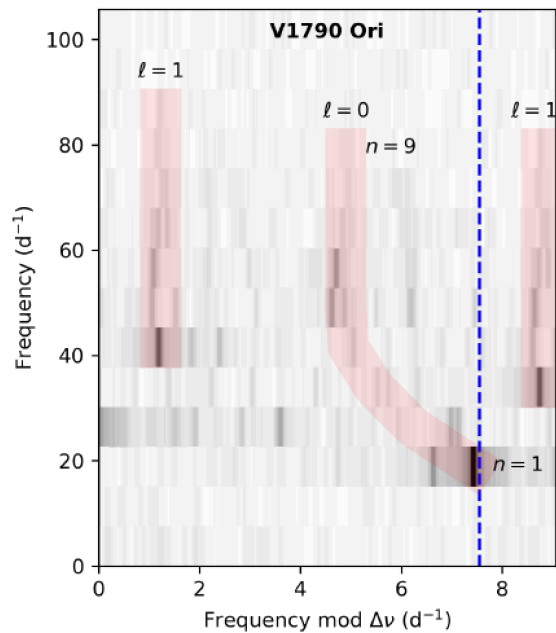


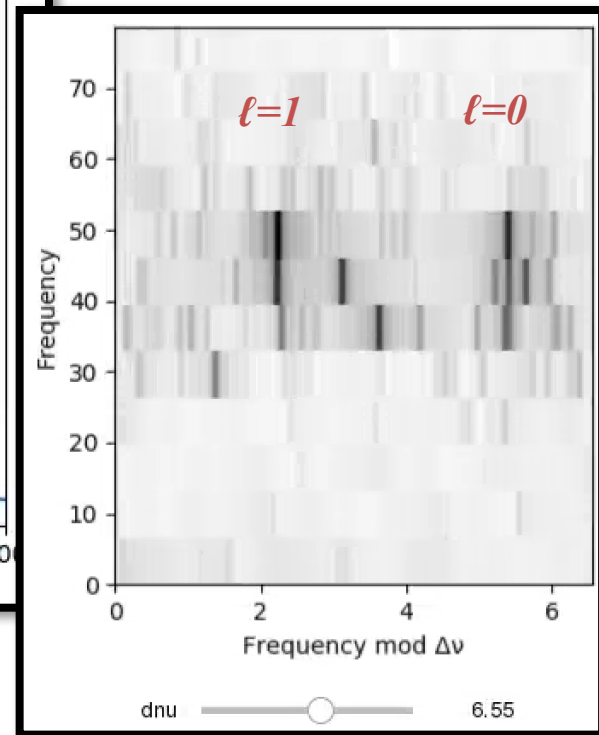
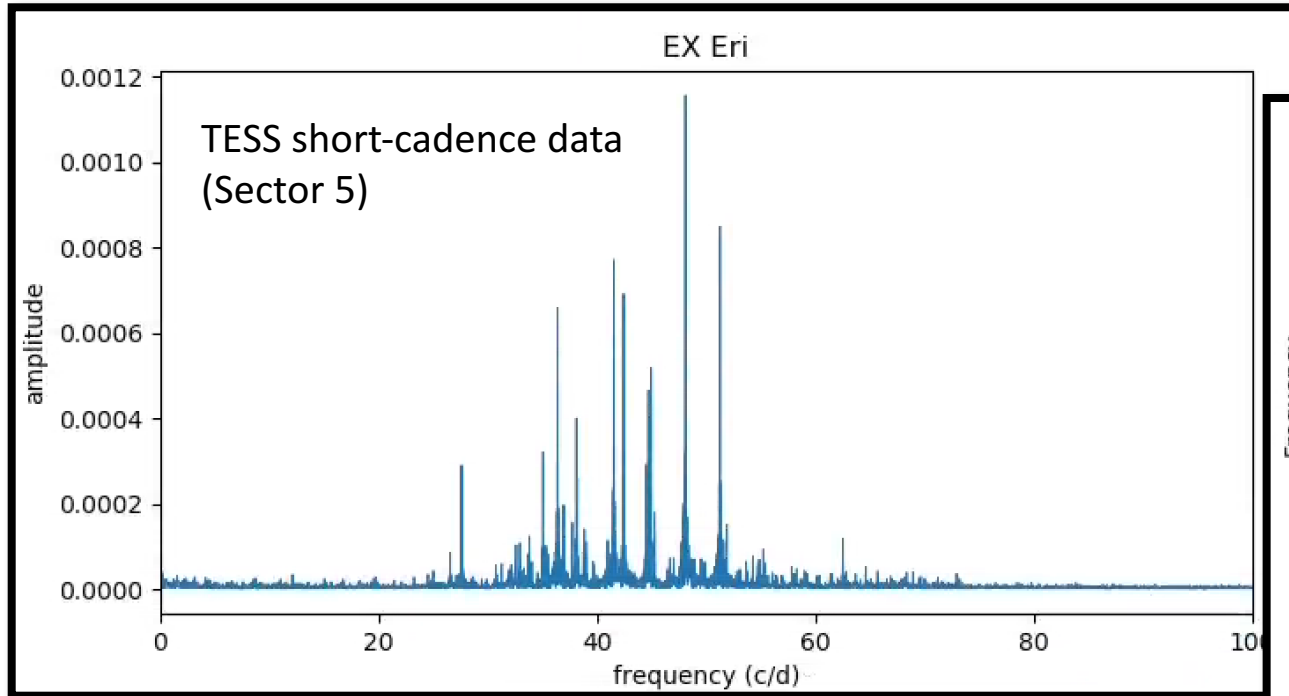
ENGINEERING TIP:

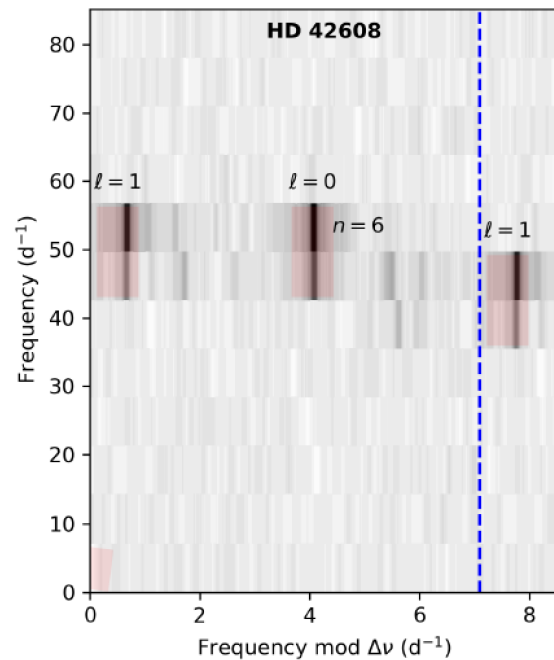
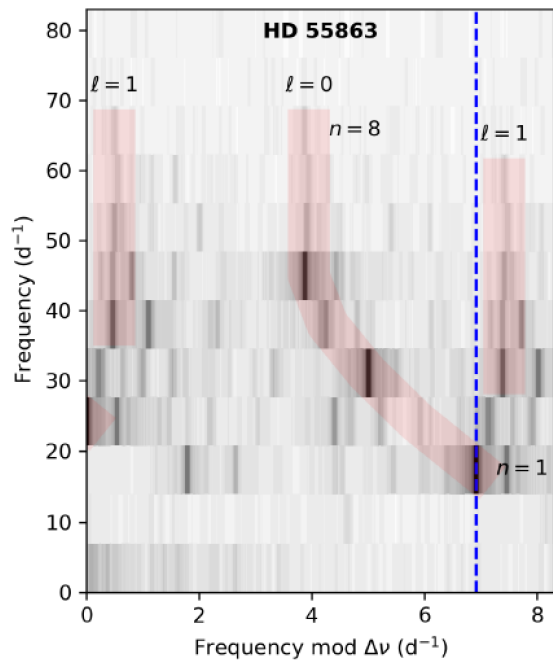
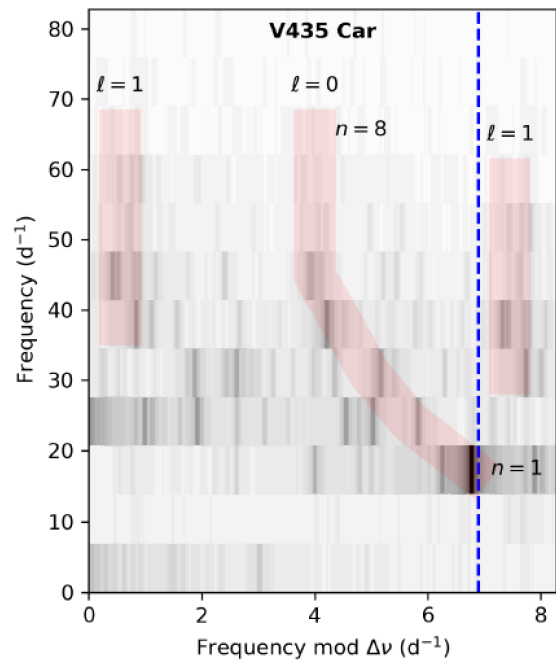
WHEN YOU DO A TASK BY HAND,
YOU CAN TECHNICALLY SAY YOU
TRAINED A NEURAL NET TO DO IT.



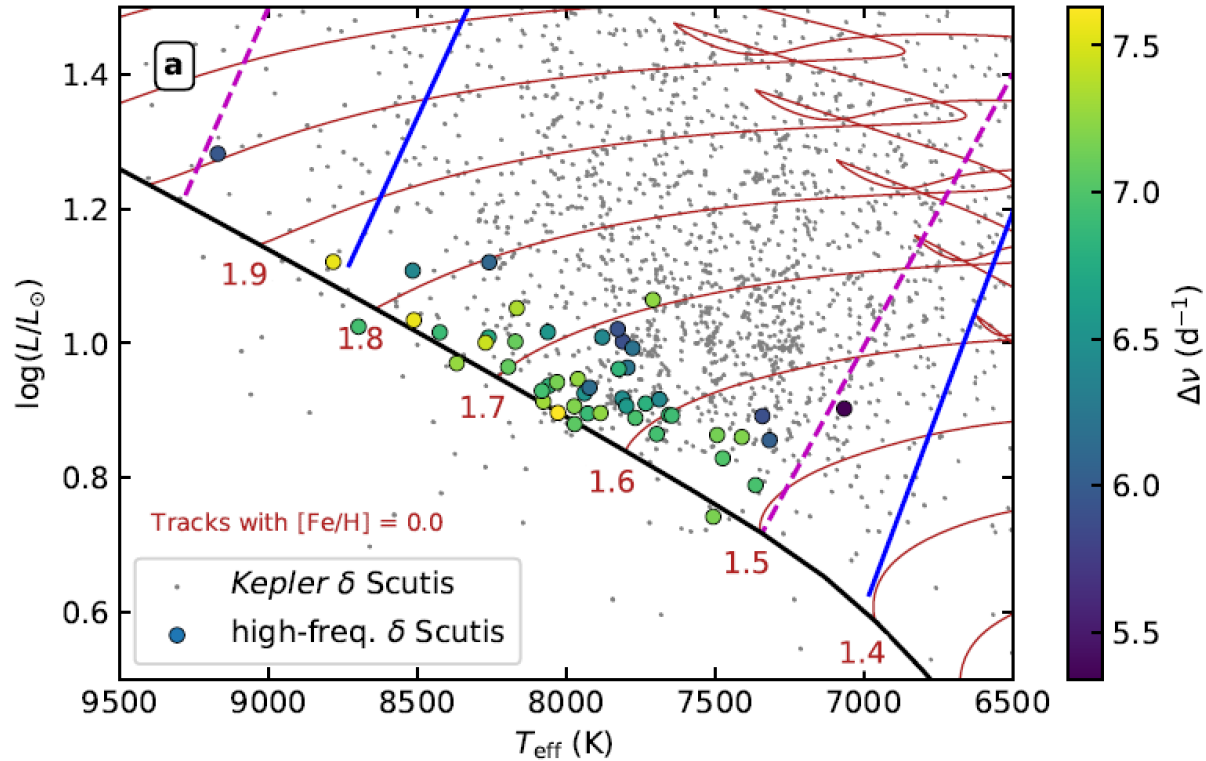
$\Delta\nu$ varies with frequency



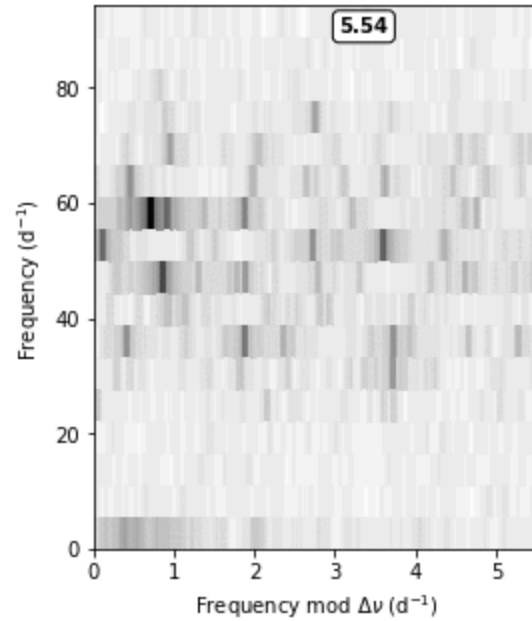




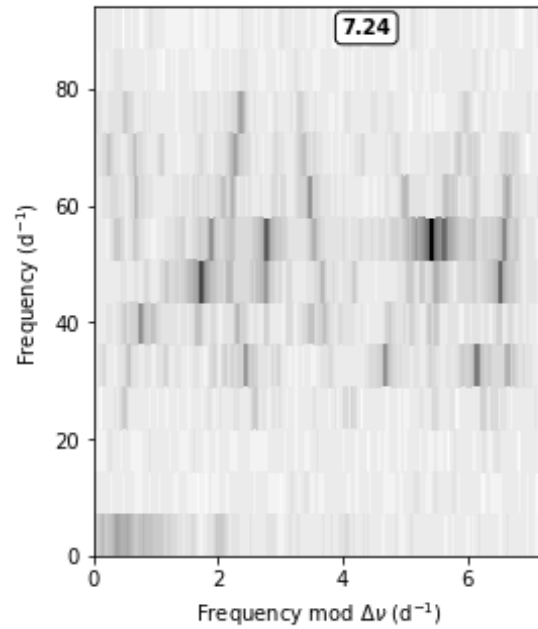
HR diagram (Gaia DR2) – these are young stars



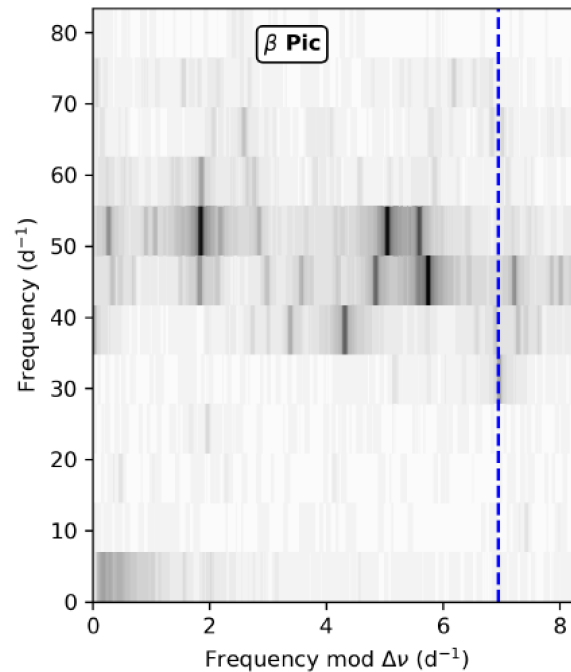
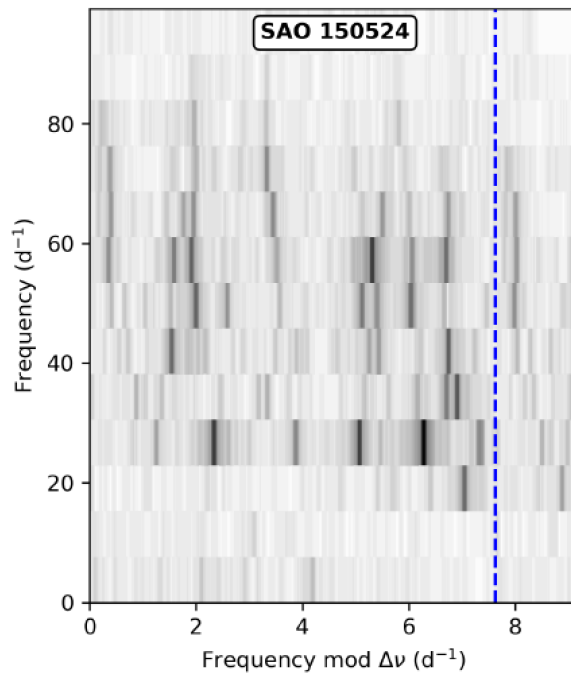
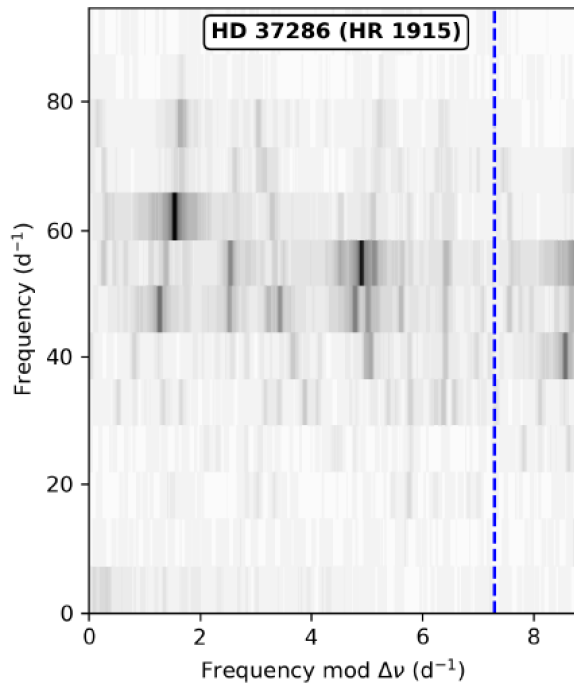
some more complex patterns:



some more complex patterns:



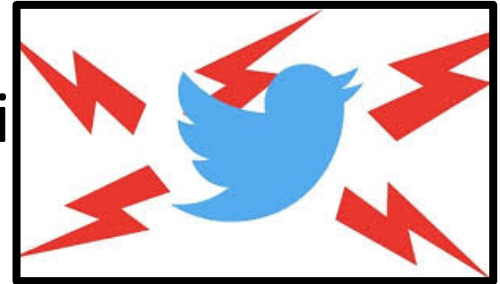
some more complex patterns:



rotation

Young associations

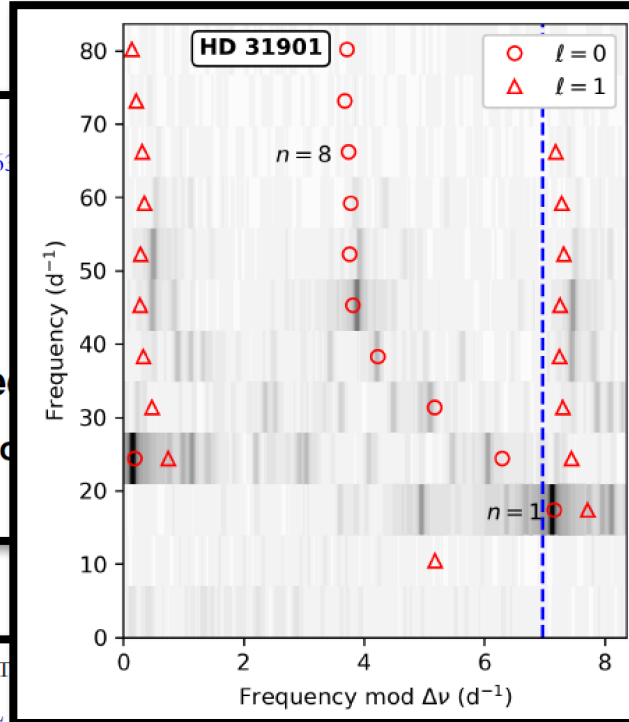
- used *Gaia* DR2 space motions
- cross-matched with known moving groups, clusters and stellar streams:
 - 5 in associations: Octans (3), Carina
 - 1 in moving group: β Pic
 - 1 in stellar stream: Pisces-Eridanae (HD 31901)



Pisces-Eridanae stellar stream

A&A 622, L13 (2019)
<https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/36113>
© ESO 2019

Extended
II. Discovery



Astronomy
&
Astrophysics

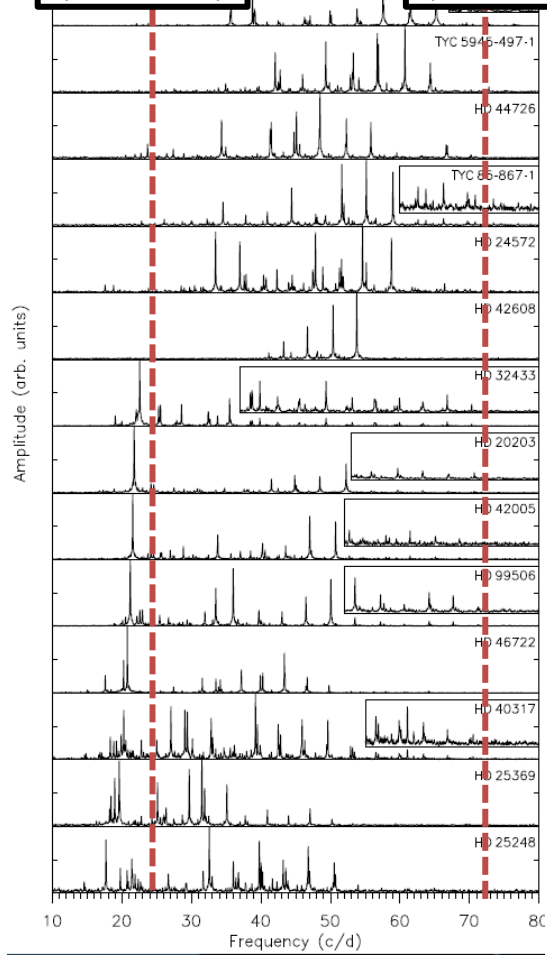
Neighborhood
Gaia DR2[★]

TESS REVEALS THAT
JASON L. CURTIS,^{1,*} MARCEL

IS ONLY 120 MYR OLD
T,⁴ AND JEFFREY D. CUMMINGS⁵

Nyquist
frequency
(30 minutes)

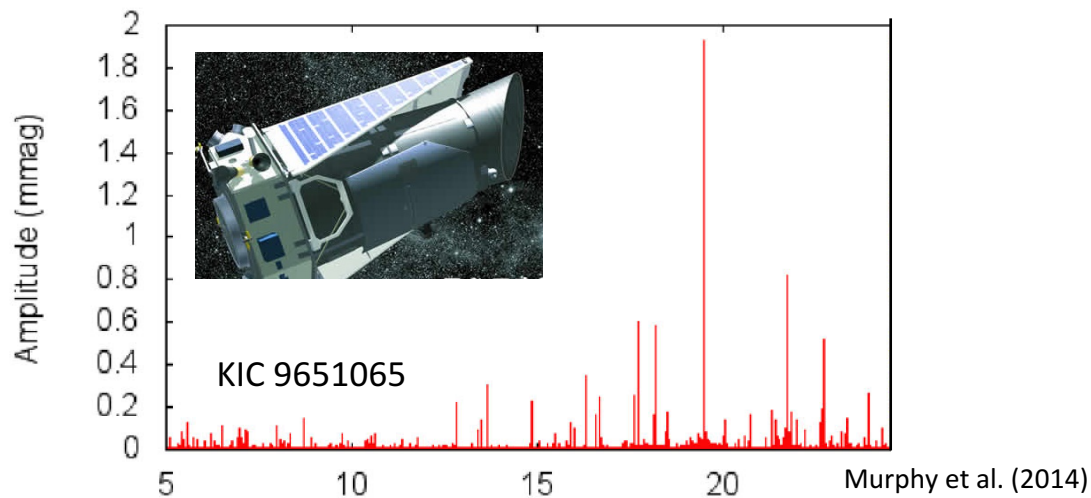
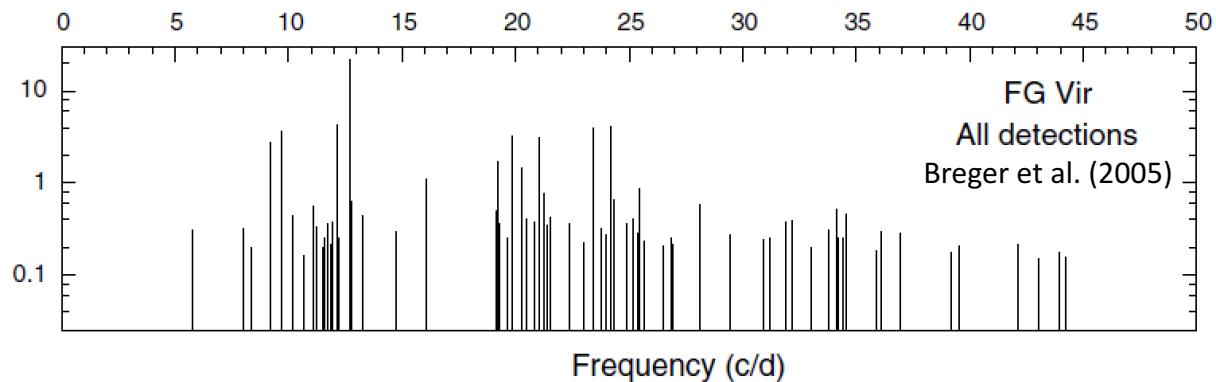
Nyquist
frequency
(10 minutes)



What next?

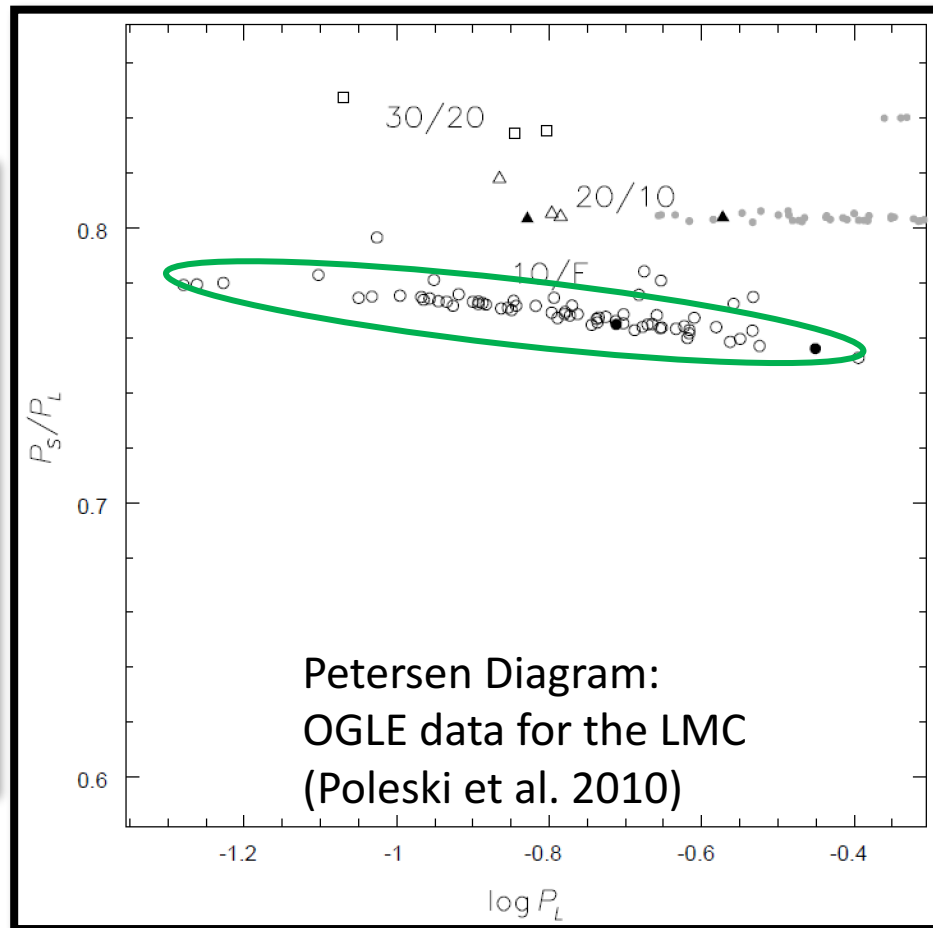
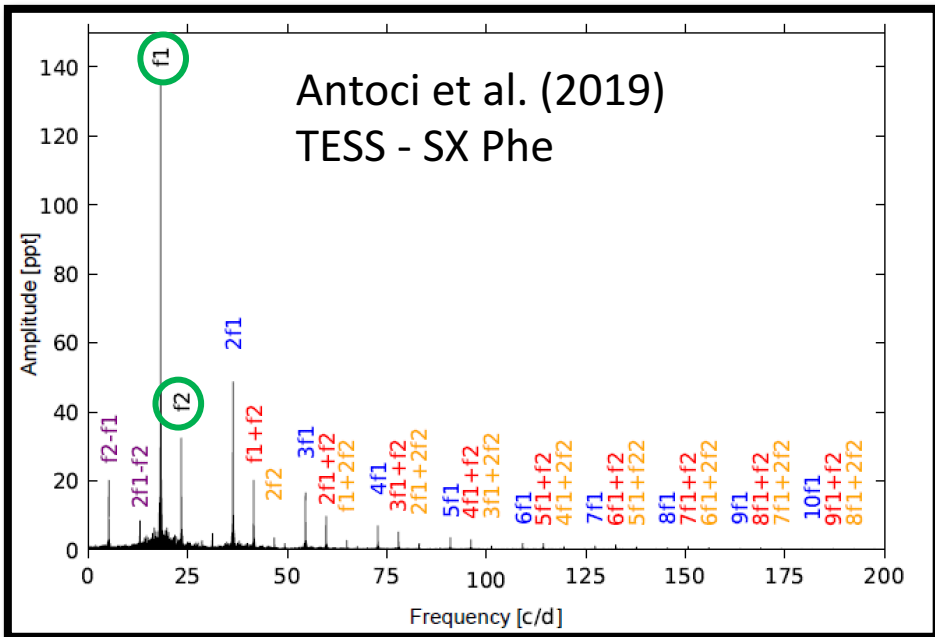
- can finally do detailed asteroseismology of (some) δ Scuti stars
- compare with models: ages and internal rotation
- TESS is observing many at 2-minute cadence - and even more when FFI long cadence is shortened to 10 minutes

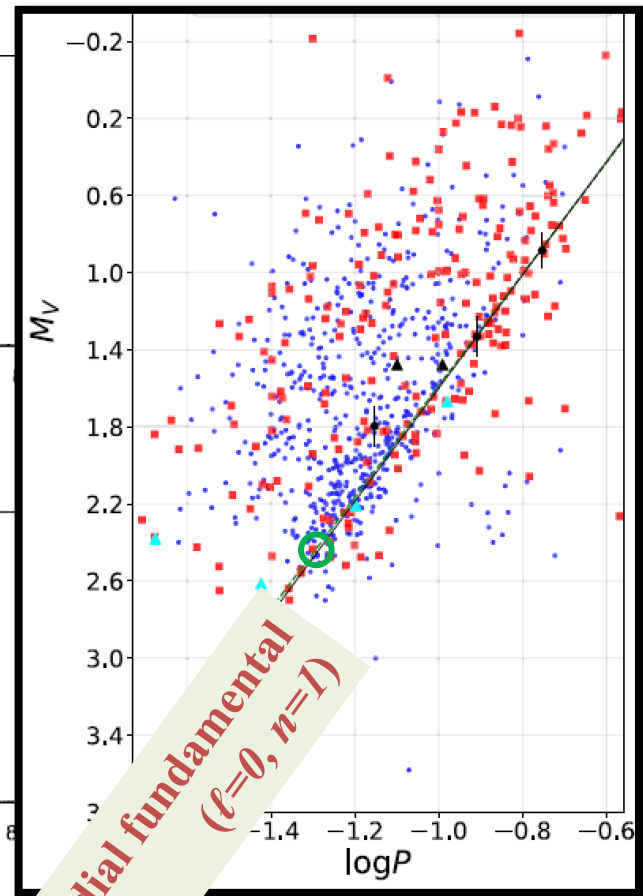
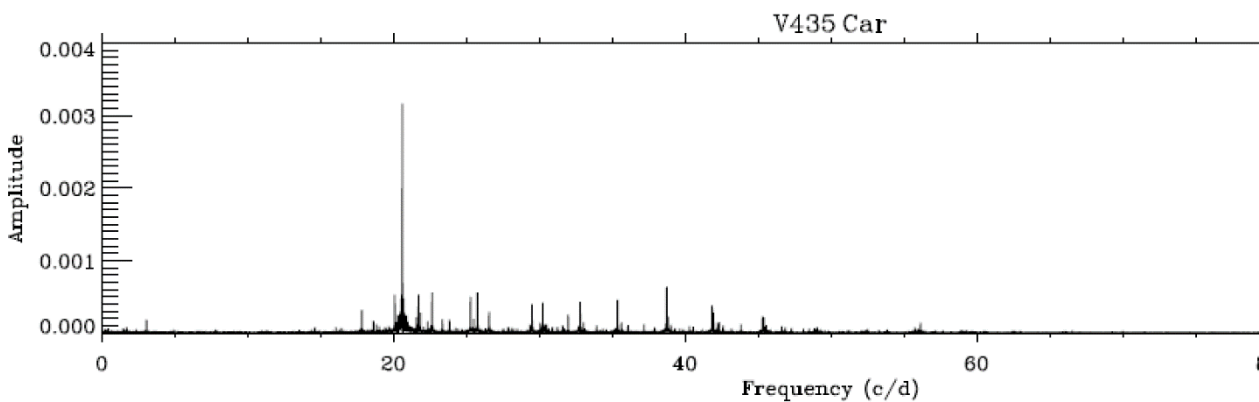
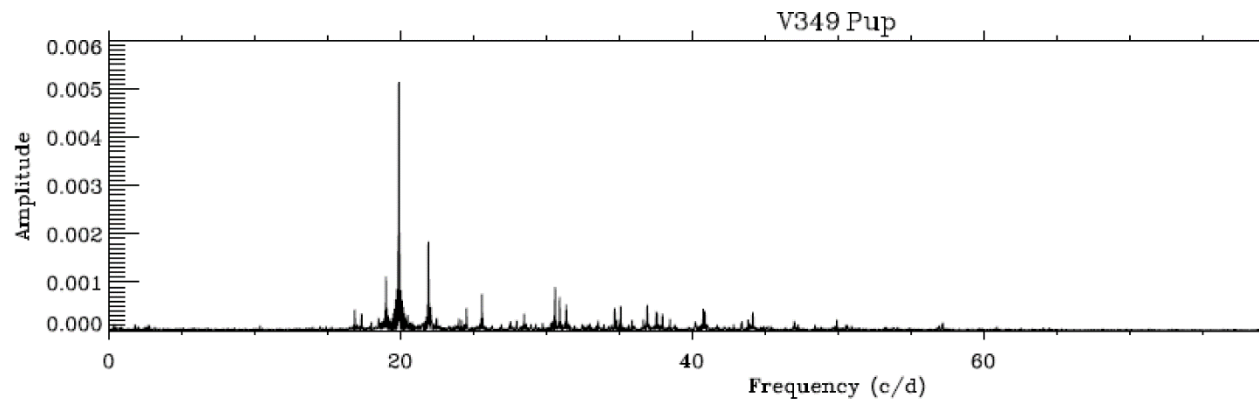
Asteroseismology of δ Scuti pulsators is difficult!



Some δ Scutis are simple

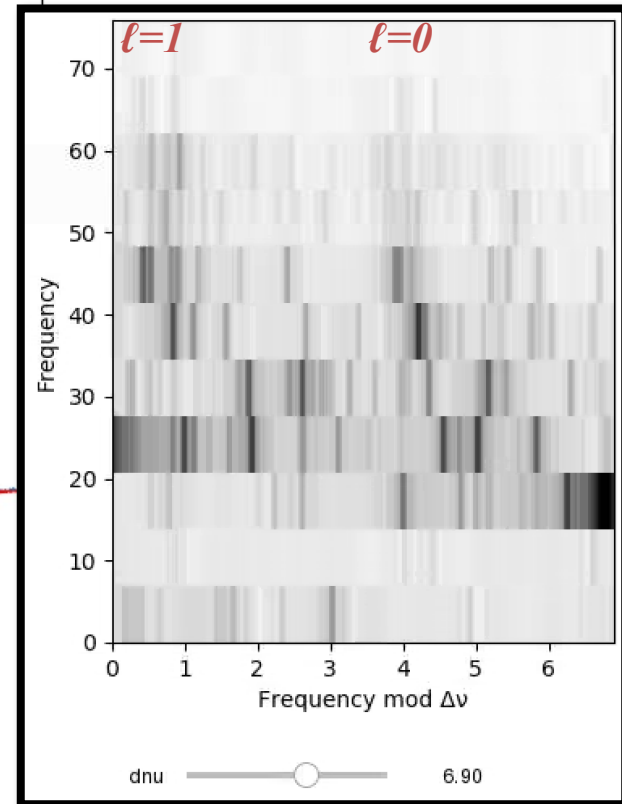
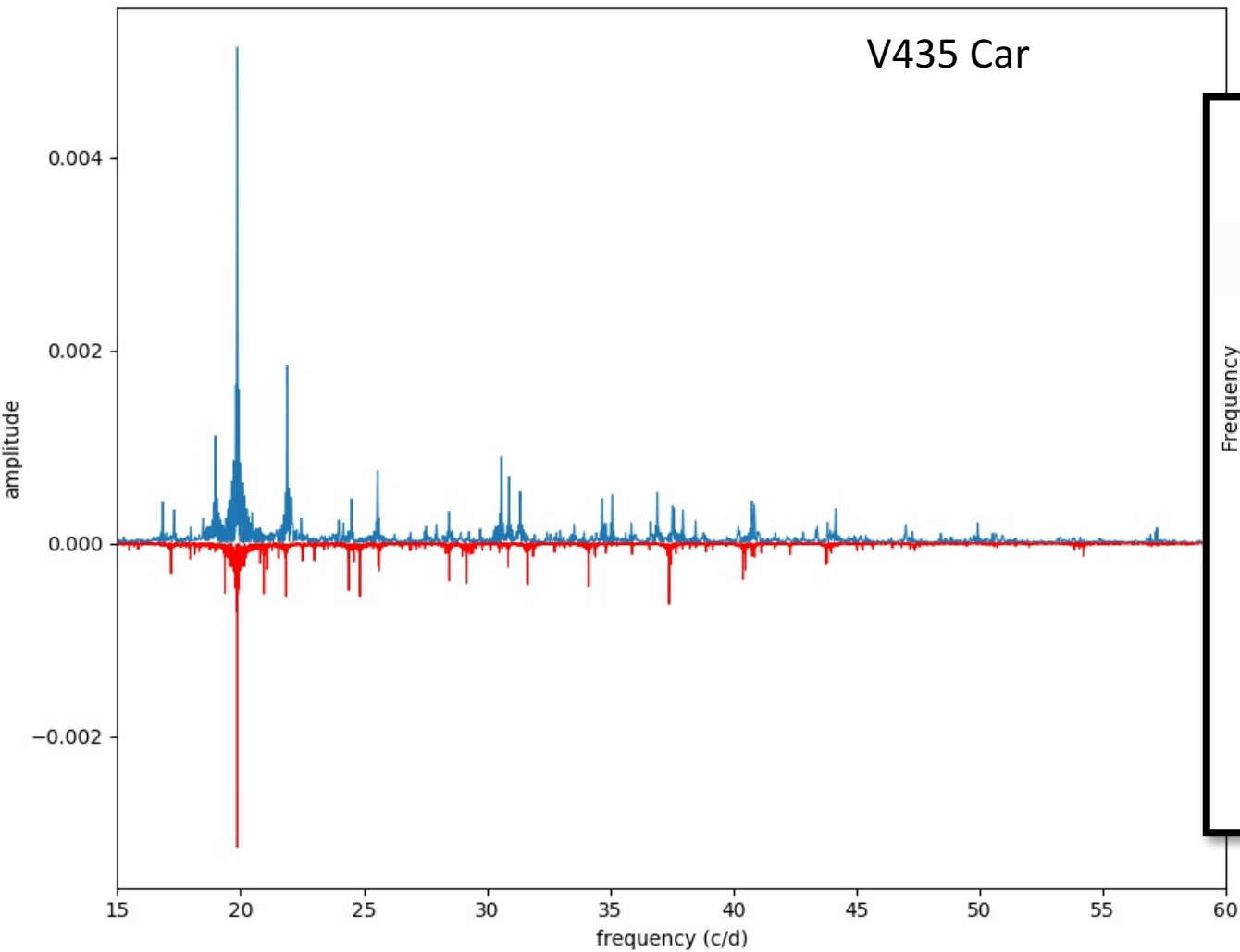
- both radial ($\ell=0$)
- fundamental ($n=1$) & 1st overtone ($n=2$)



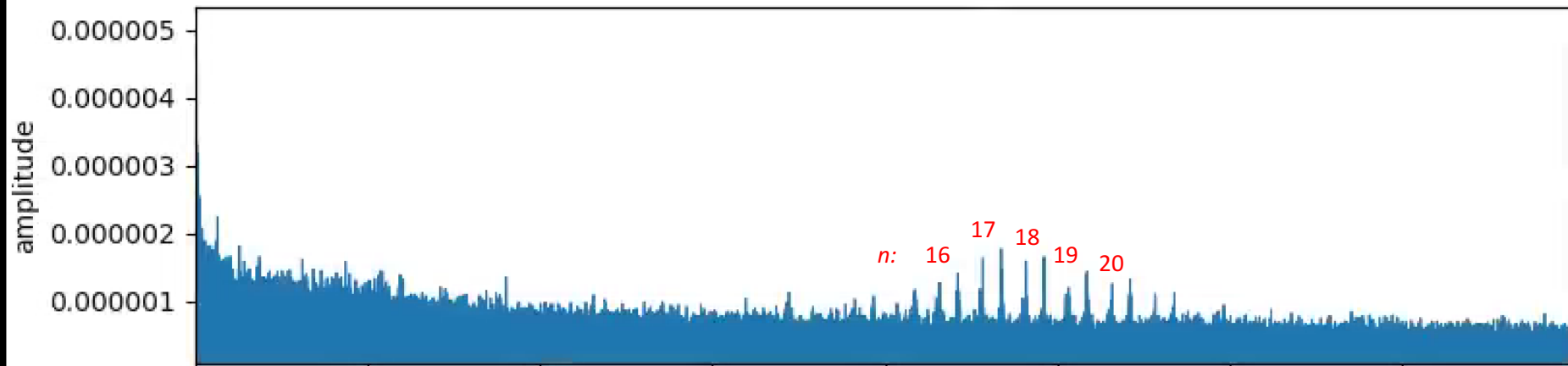


Ziaali et al. (2019)

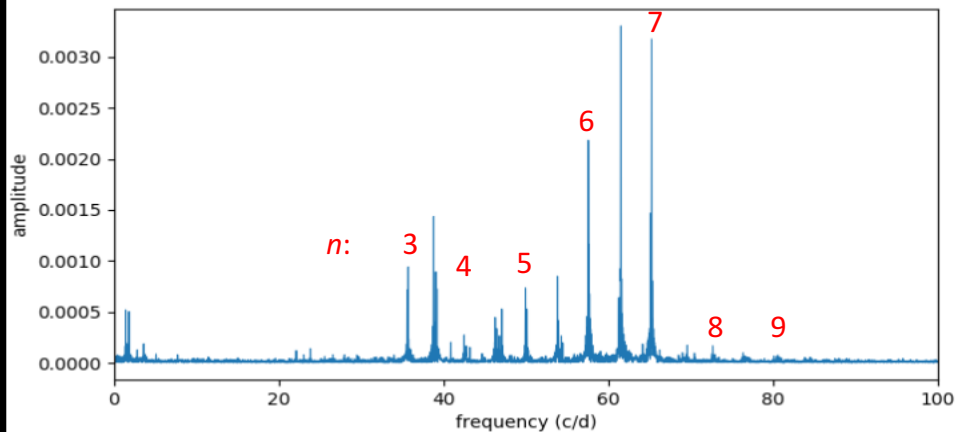
V435 Car



KIC 6933899 ("Fred")



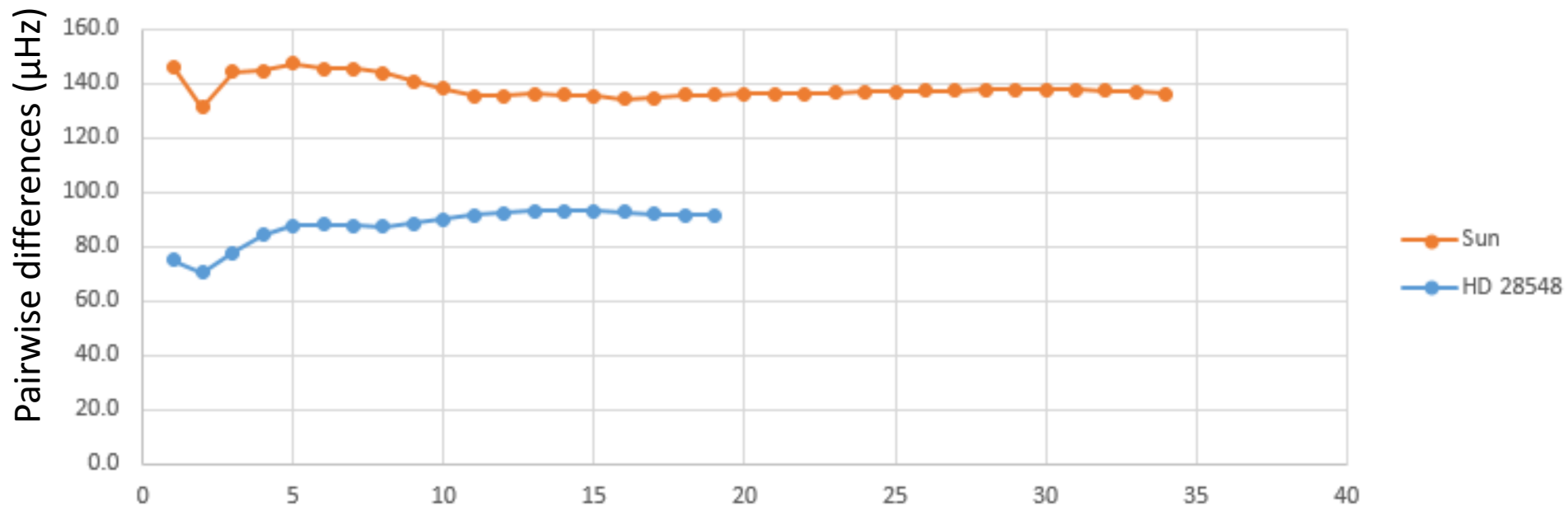
HD 28548

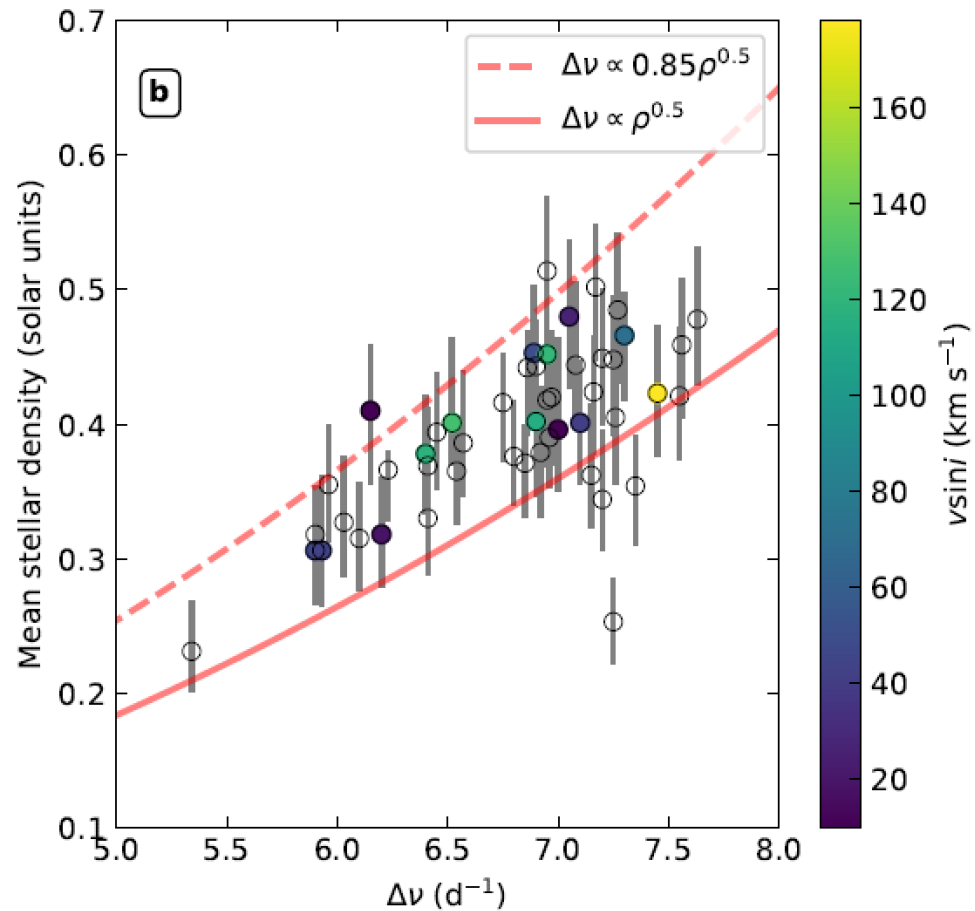


These are *not* solar-like oscillations:

- much higher amplitude
- much lower n (do not obey the same v_{max} scaling relation)

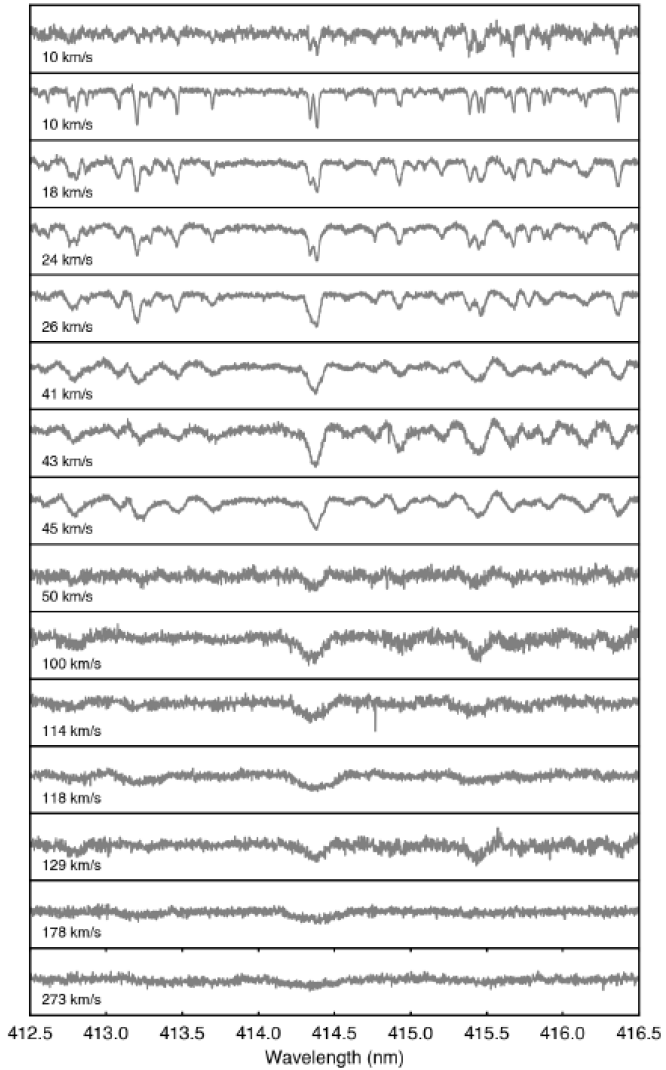
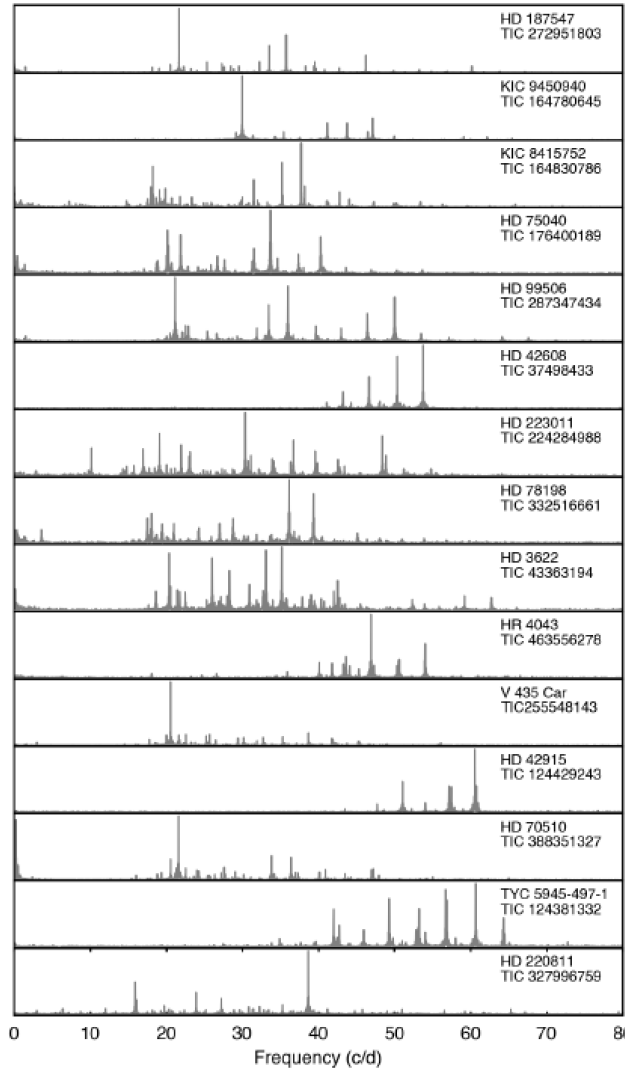
$\Delta\nu$ varies with frequency





Rotation

- obtained high-resolution spectra of 14 stars with Keck/HIRES and LCO/NRES
- plus published $v \sin i$ for 5 stars
- more than half $v \sin i$ values below 70 km/s
- implies some (but not all) are seen close to pole-on
- also lots are λ Boo stars



PRELIMINARY