



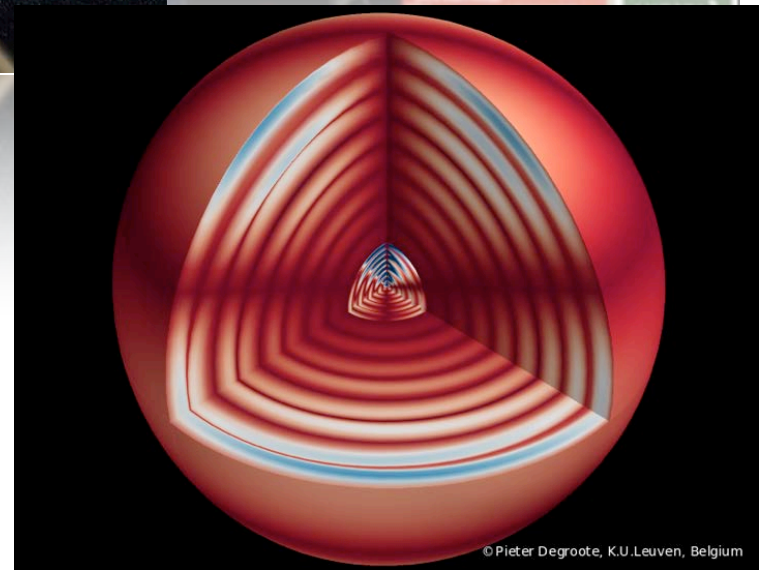
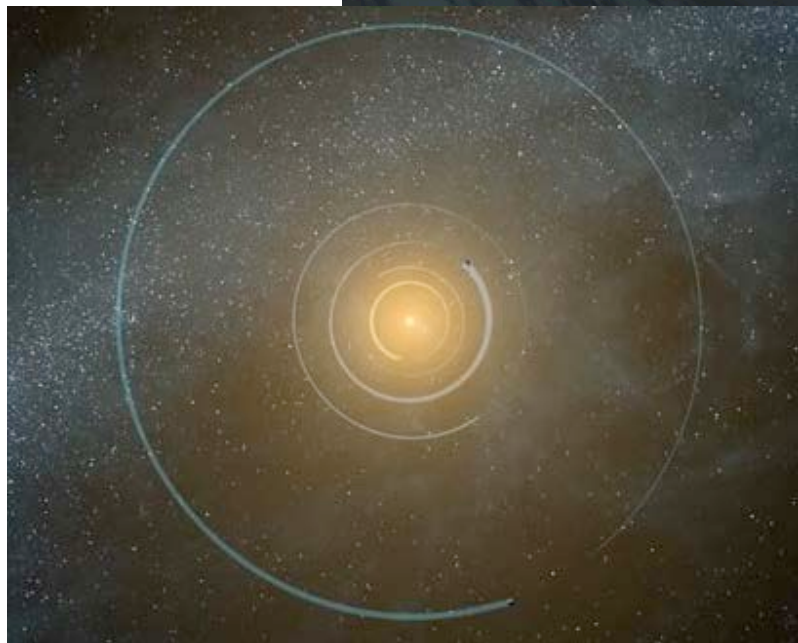
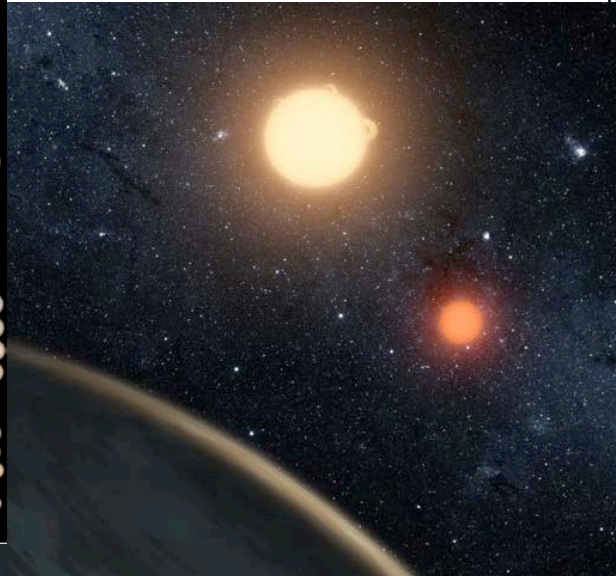
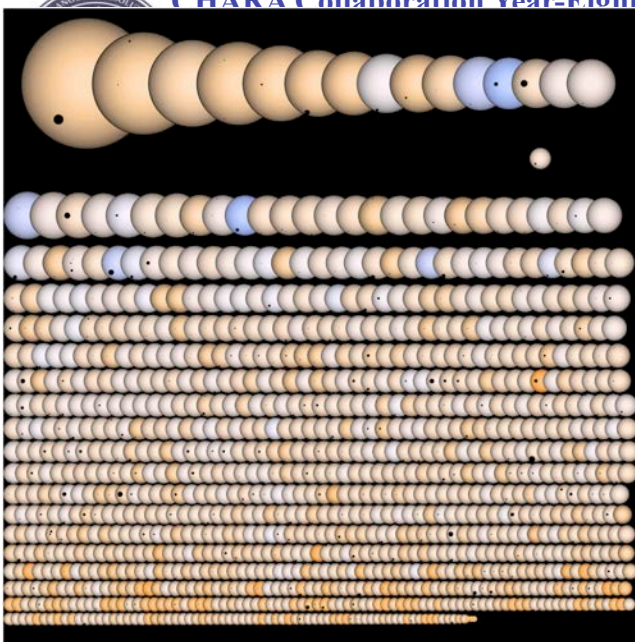
PAVO Follow-Up of Kepler Stars

Daniel Huber

NASA Ames / Sydney Uni

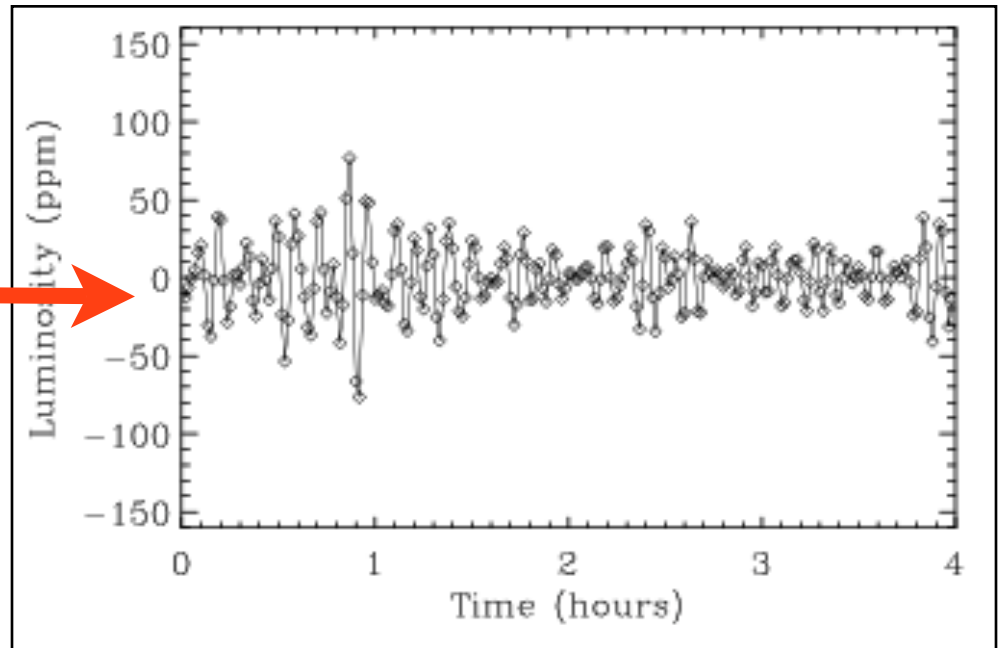
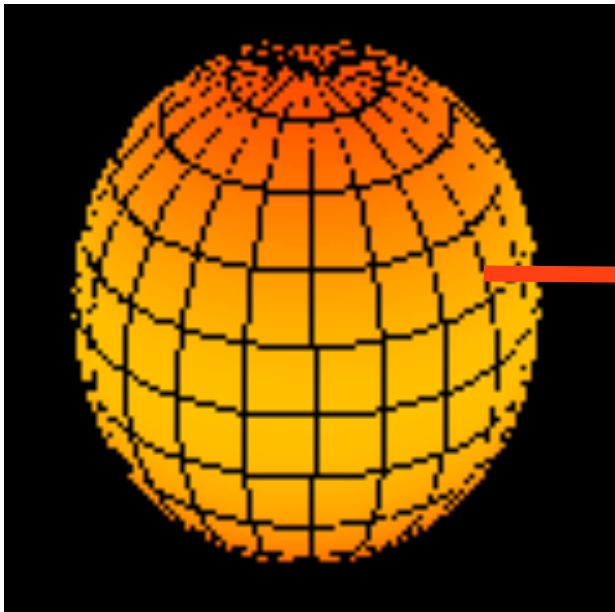
Mike Ireland, Vicente Maestro, Tim White, Tim Bedding, Peter Tuthill and the CHARA team







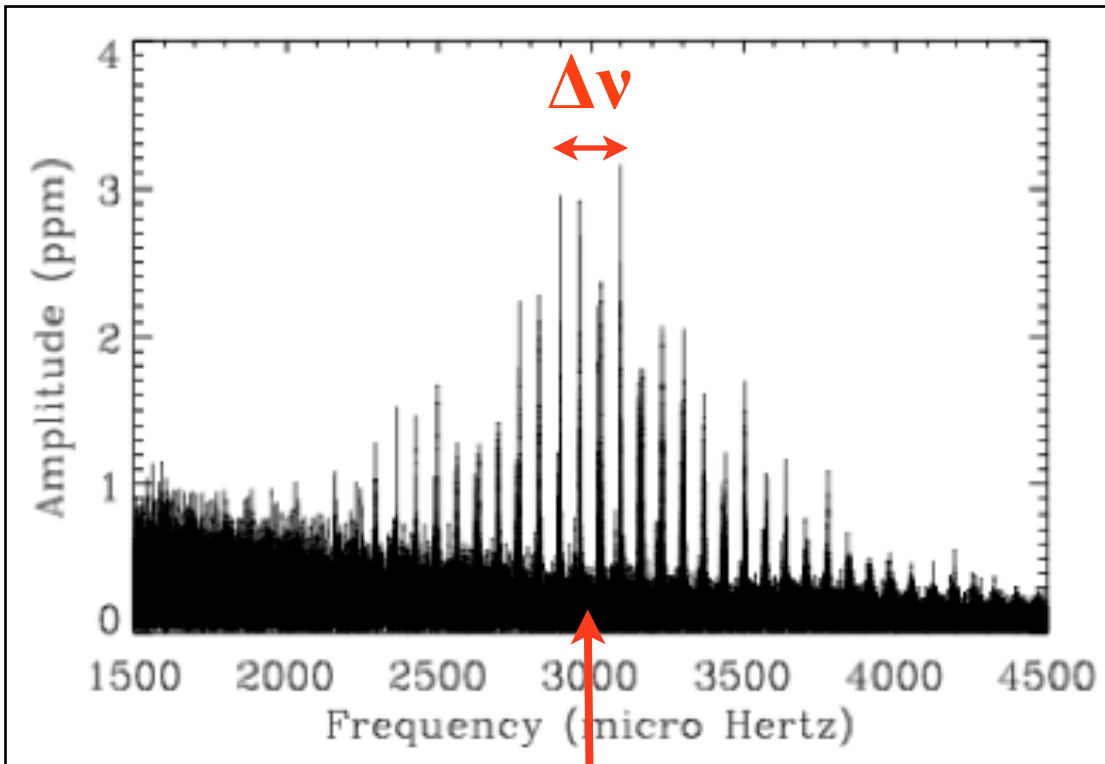
Asteroseismology



oscillations are standing sound waves excited by surface convection in low-mass stars



Asteroseismology



ν_{\max}

$$\Delta\nu \propto$$

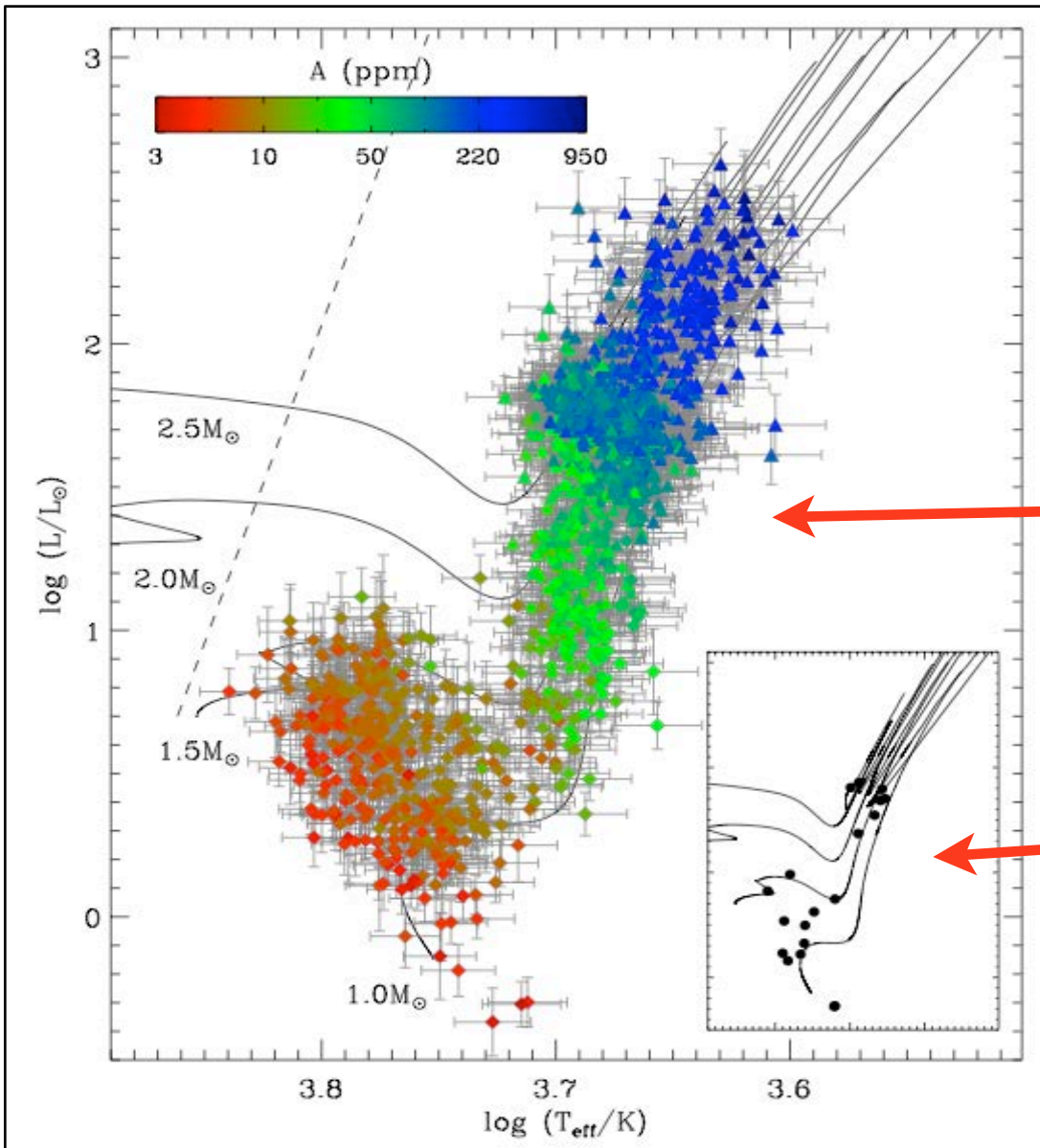
$$M^{1/2} R^{-3/2}$$

(mean density)

$$\nu_{\max} \propto g T_{\text{eff}}^{1/2} \propto$$

$$M R^{-2} T_{\text{eff}}^{1/2}$$

(mostly radius)



Known Oscillating Stars

Kepler



pre-2008



(not including CoRoT!)



But Kepler Stars are hard to observe. Why bother?





Photometry

T_{eff}

Spectroscopy

$T_{\text{eff}}, \log g, [Fe/H]$

ev. models

$T_{\text{eff}}, R, M, [Fe/H]$

typical Kepler stars ($V > 12$)

model dependent

measured



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Photometry

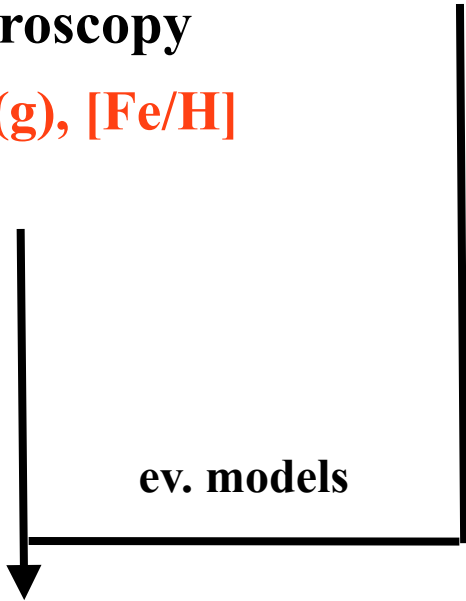
T_{eff}

Asteroseismology

density

Spectroscopy

$T_{\text{eff}}, \log(g), [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$



ev. models

$T_{\text{eff}}, R, M, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$

bright-ish Kepler stars ($V < 12$)



model dependent

measured



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Photometry

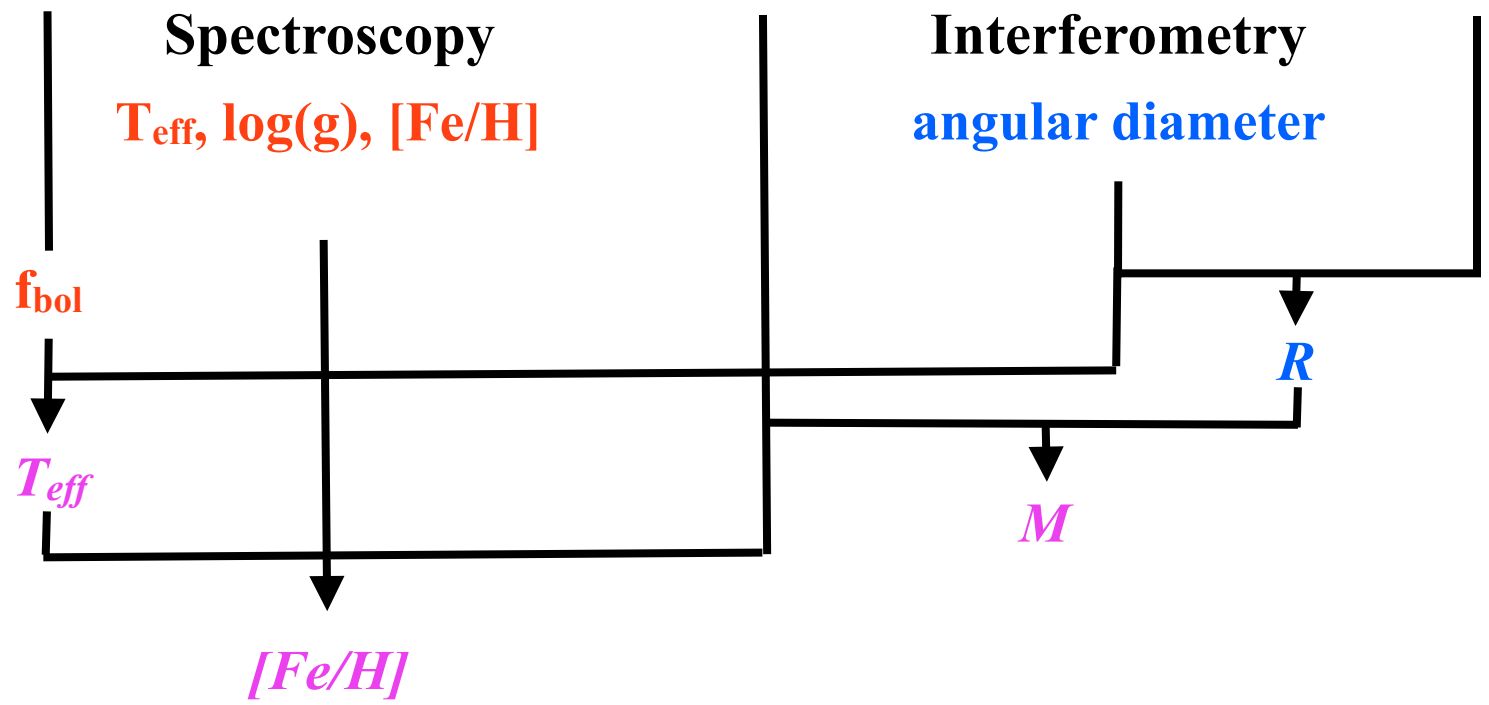
Asteroseismology

Astrometry

T_{eff}

density

distance



bright Kepler stars ($V < 7-8$)

model dependent



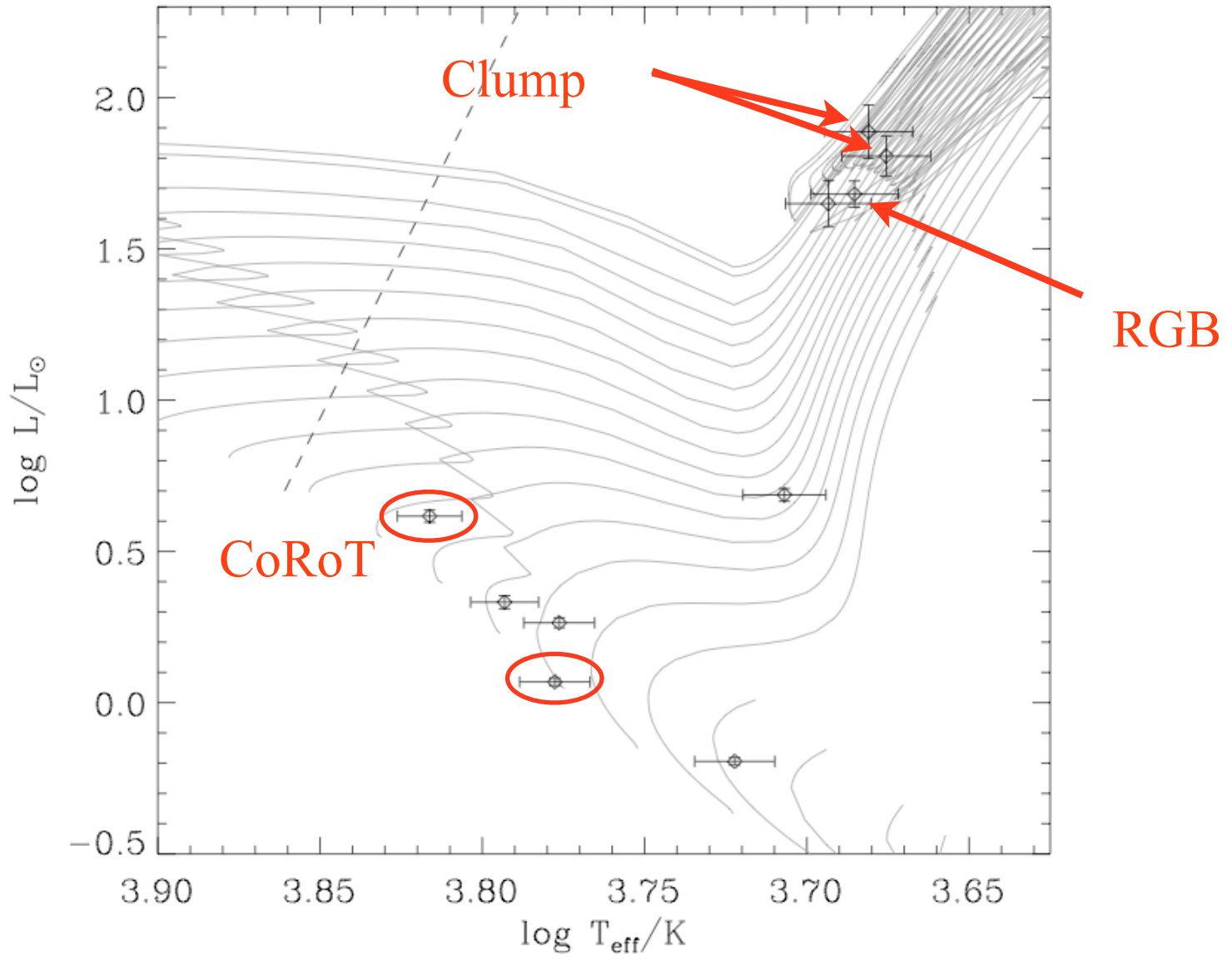
measured

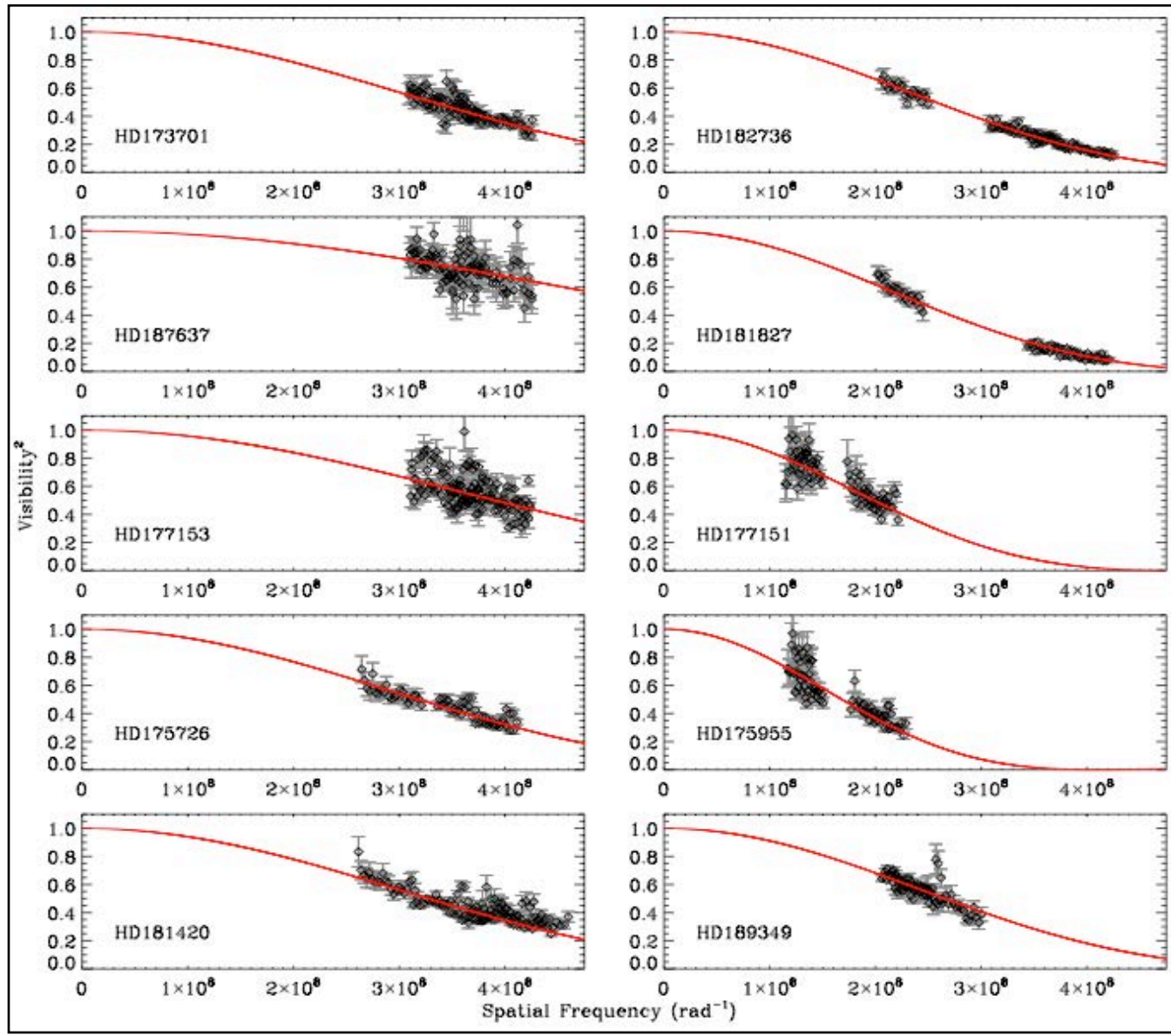


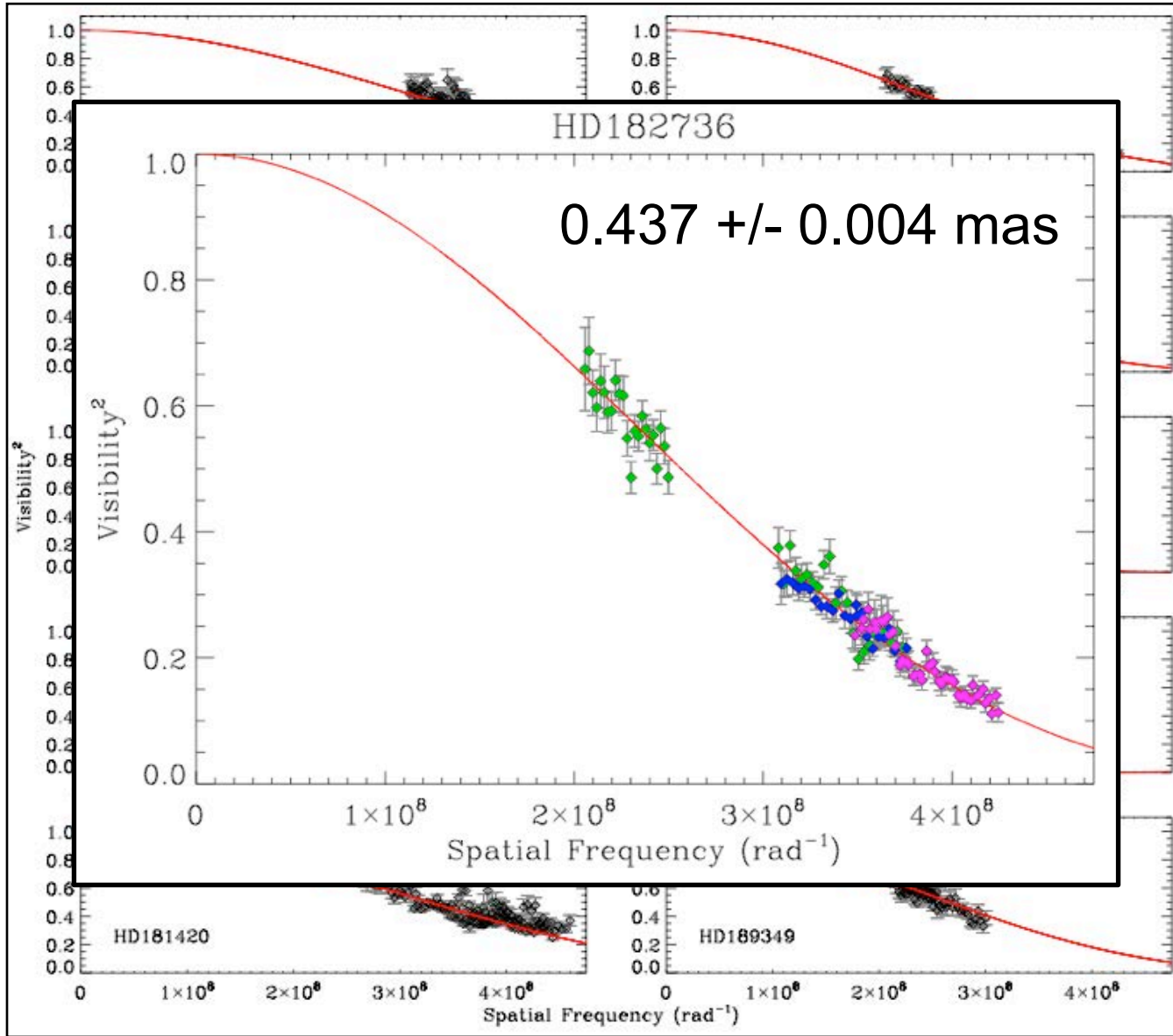
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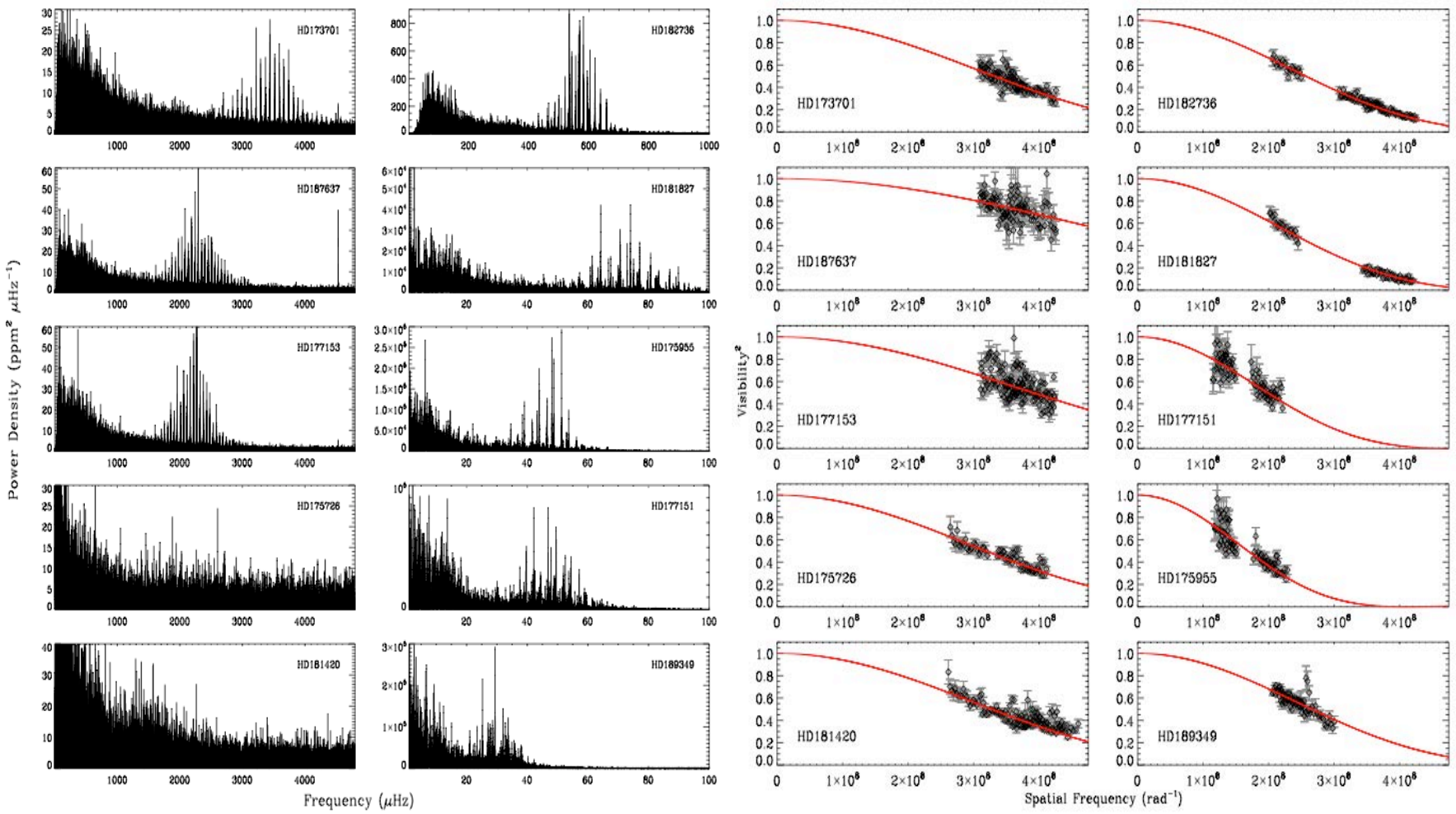




temporal FT



spatial FT



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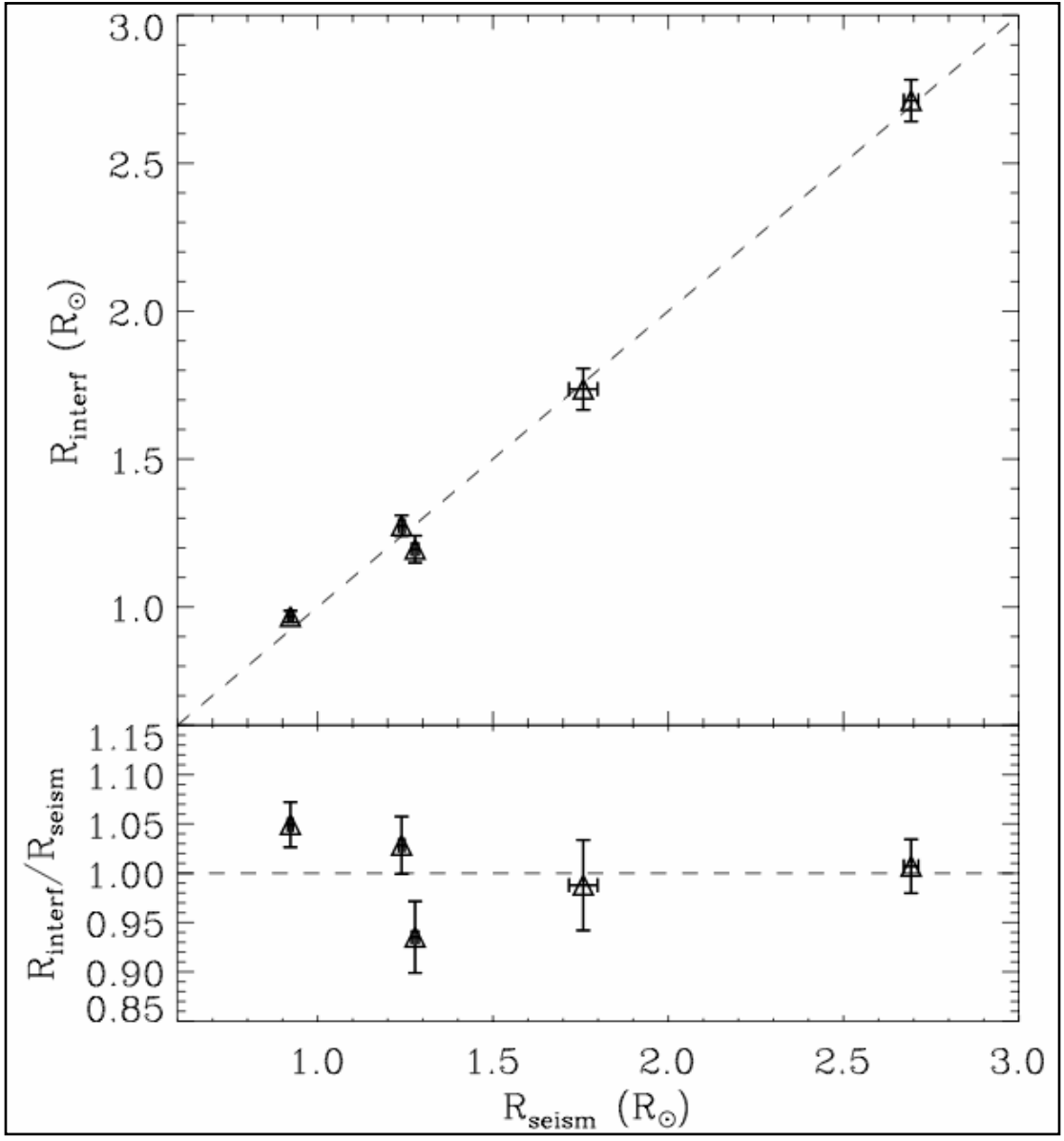
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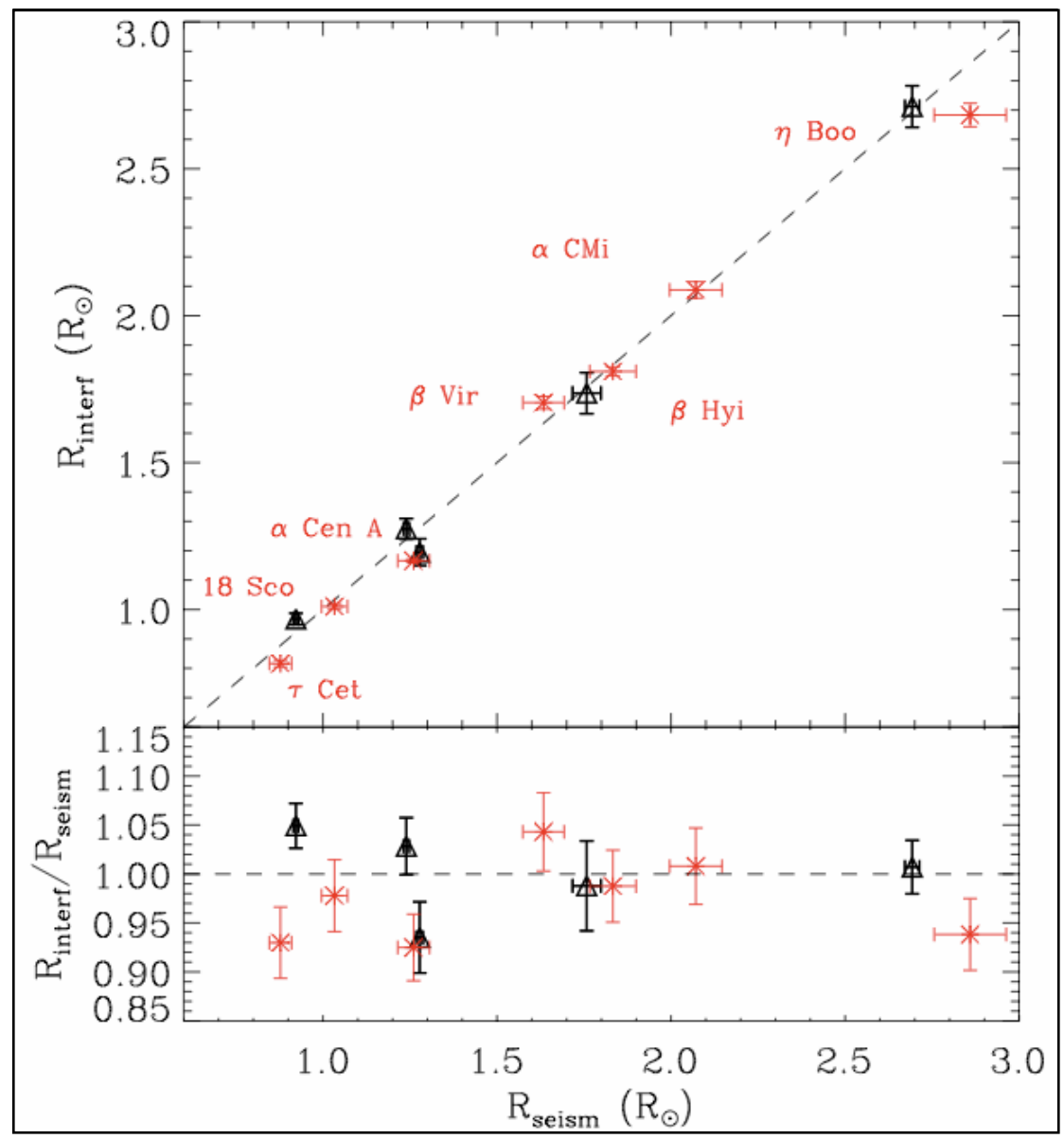


How *accurate* are asteroseismic radii?

$$\Delta\nu \propto M^{1/2} R^{-3/2}$$

$$v_{\max} \propto M R^{-2} T_{\text{eff}}^{-1/2}$$



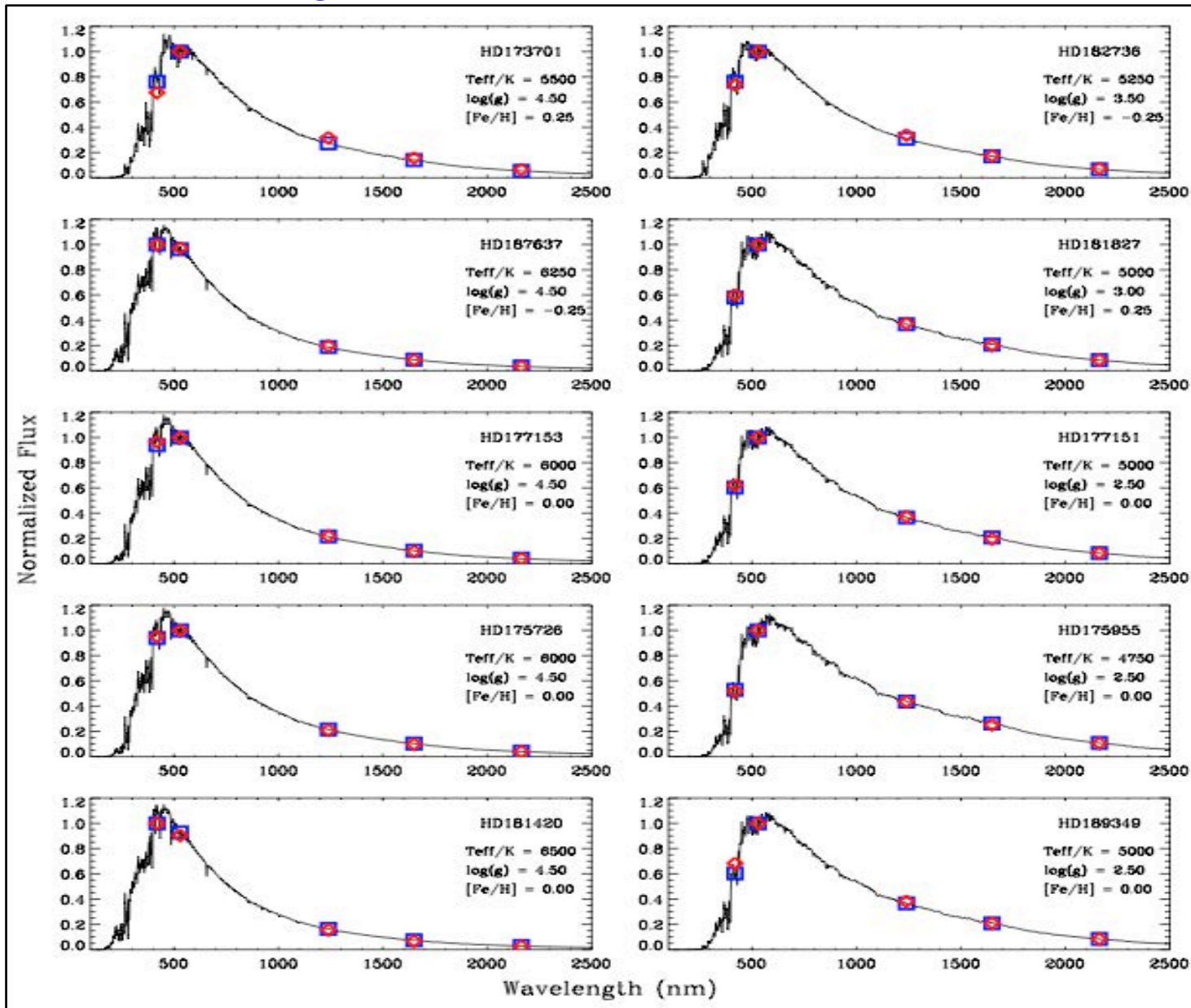


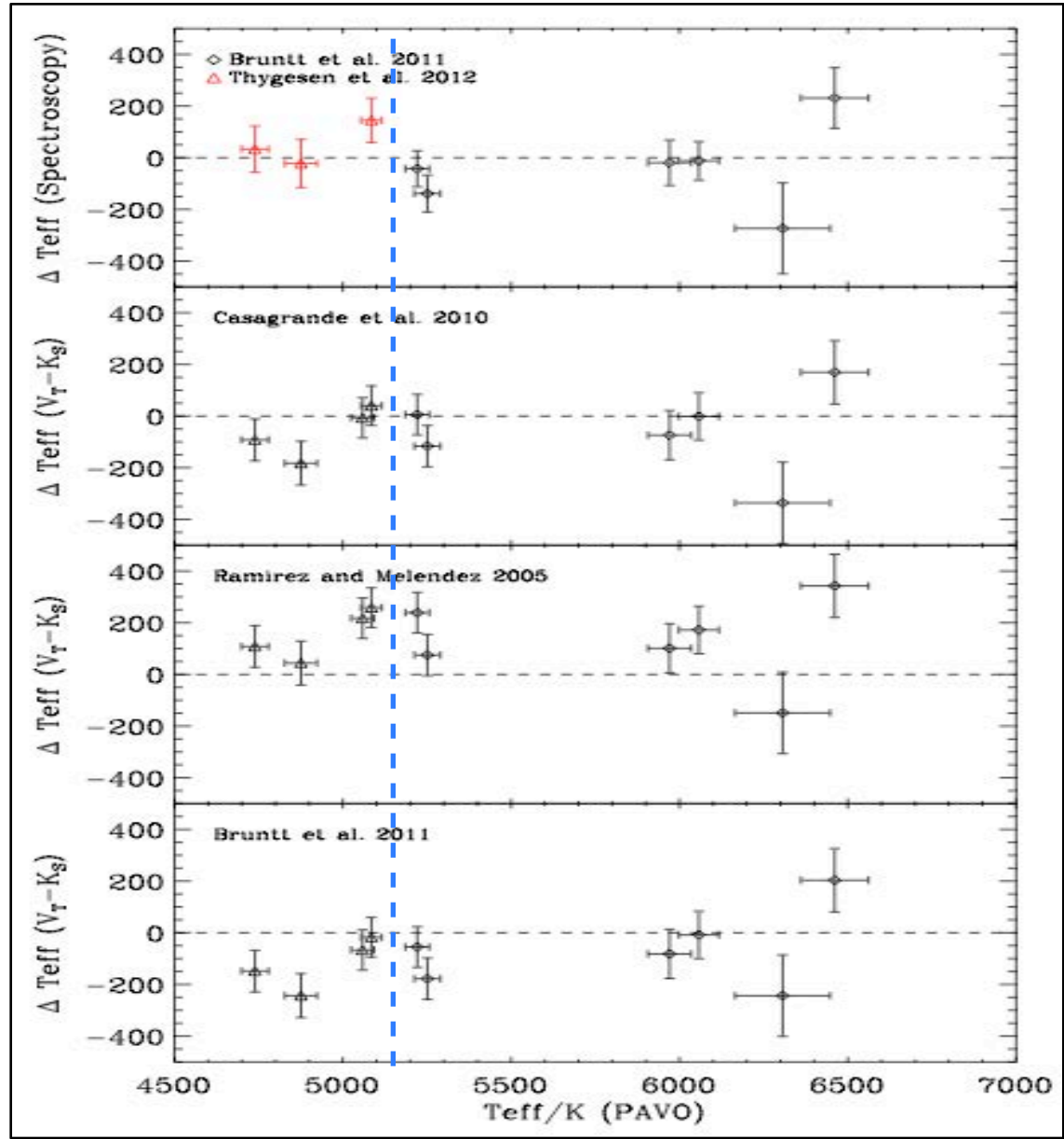
4%



How *accurate* are spectroscopic & photometric temperatures?







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How *accurate* are models?

ang. diameter + parallax \rightarrow **Radius**

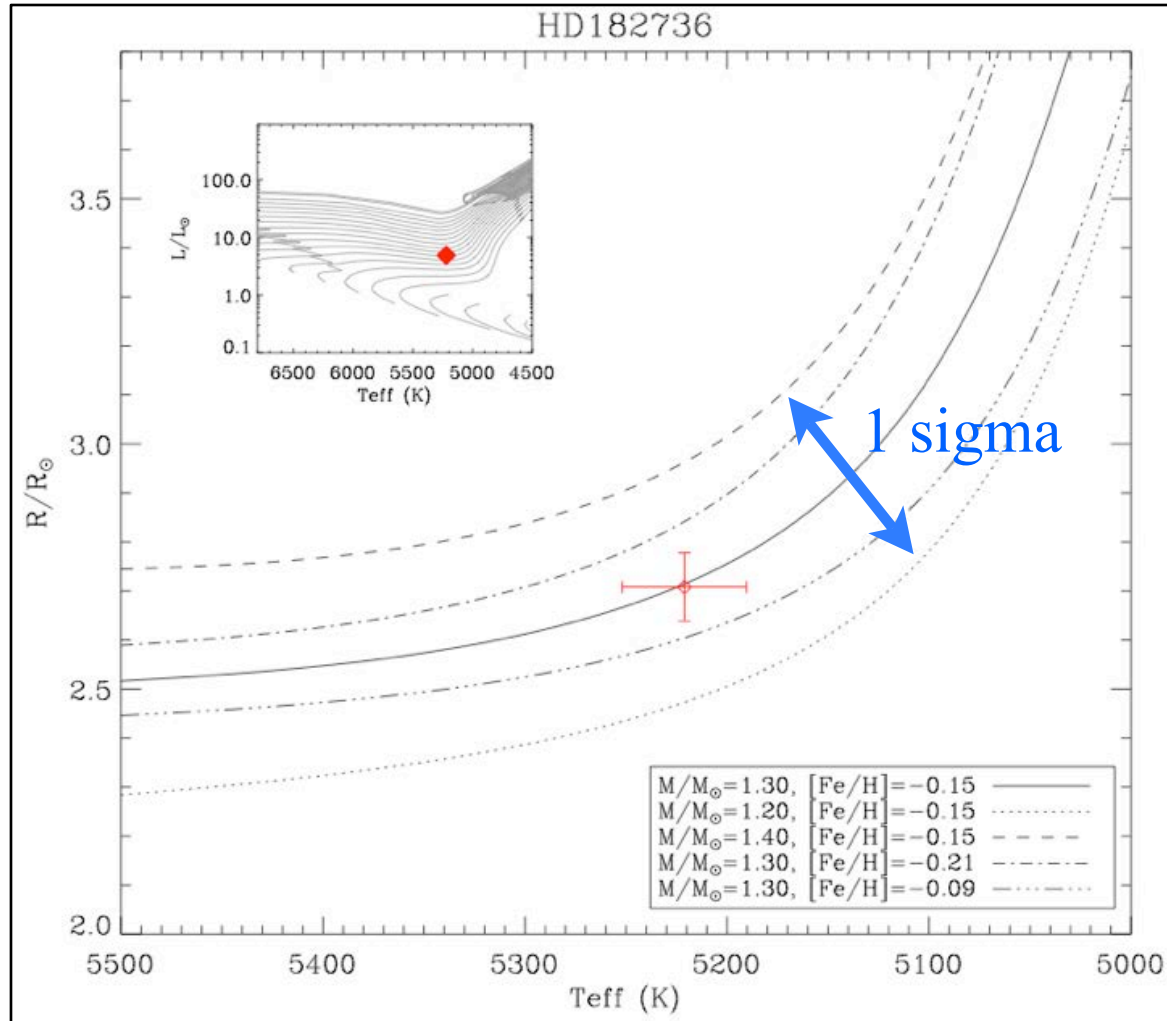
interferometric radius + asteroseismic density \rightarrow **Mass**

bol. flux + ang. diameter \rightarrow **Teff**

spectroscopy (with asteroseism. constraints) \rightarrow **[Fe/H]**

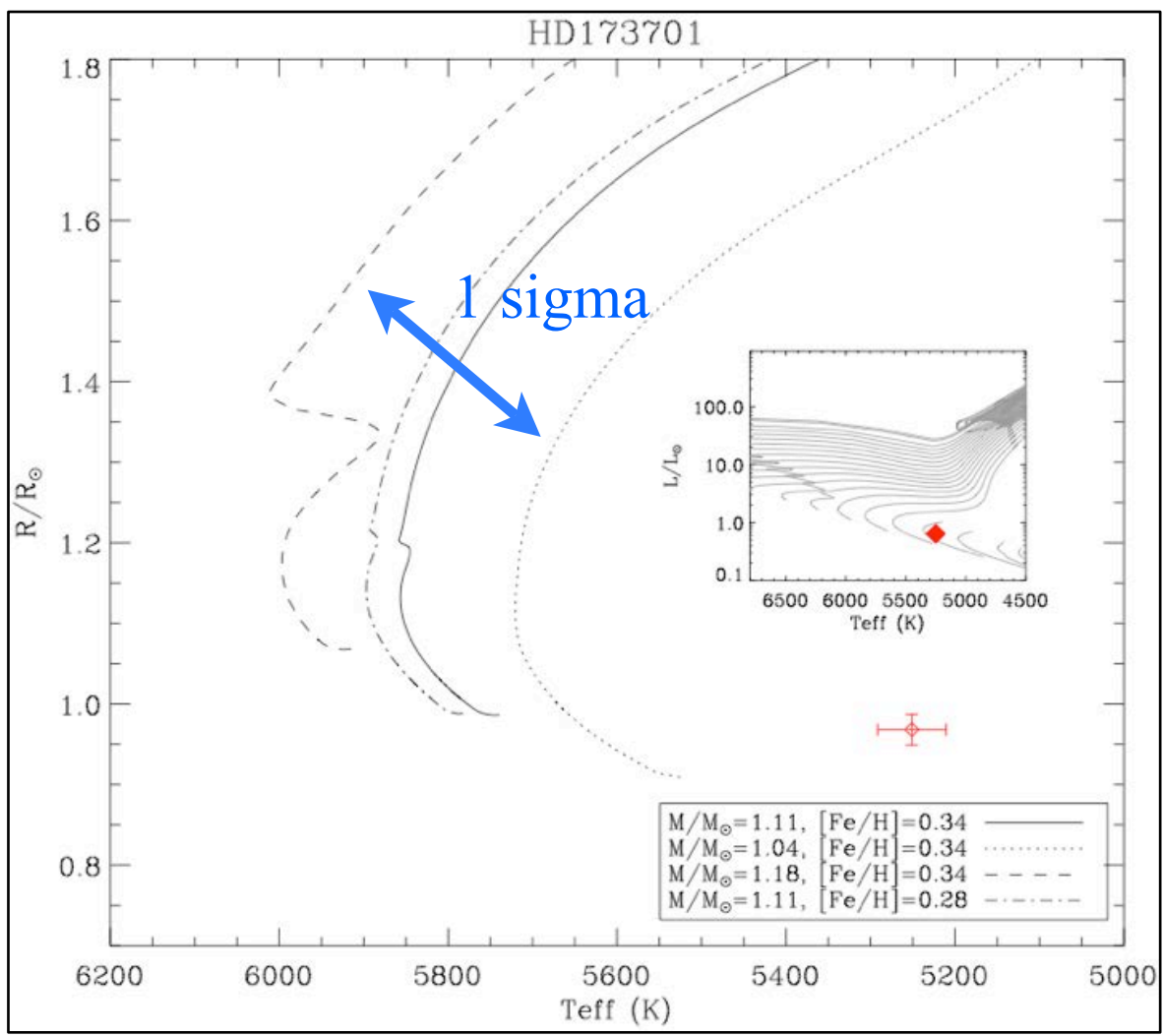


Subgiant: Spot-on



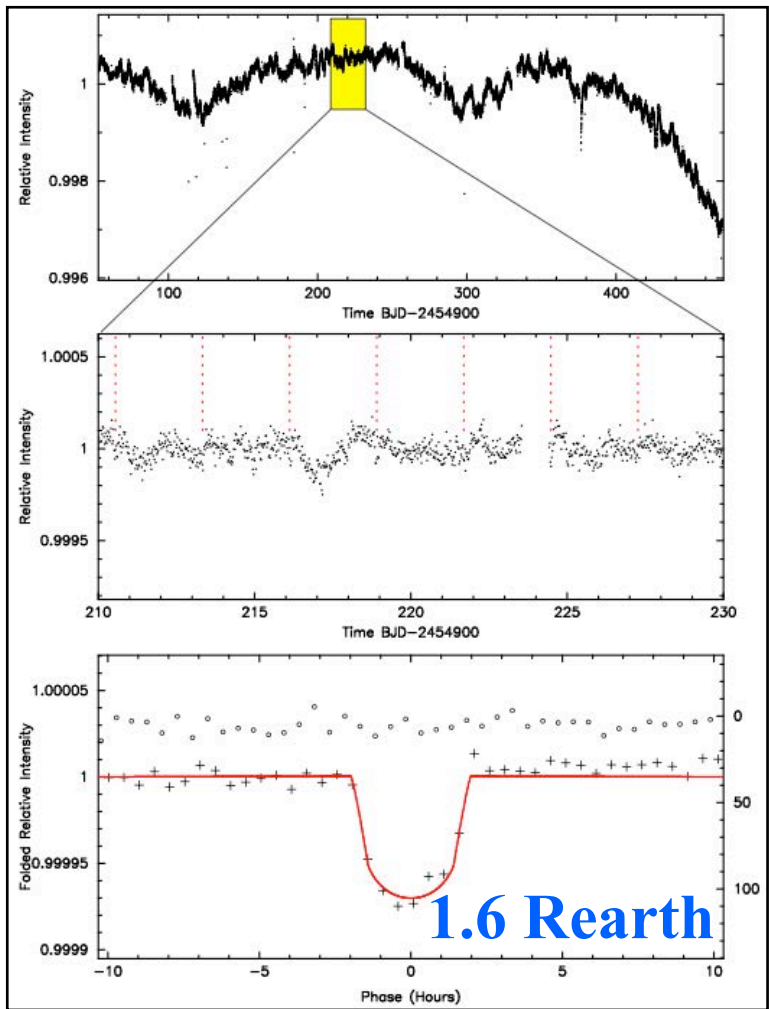


Metal-rich K dwarf: Slightly Impossible

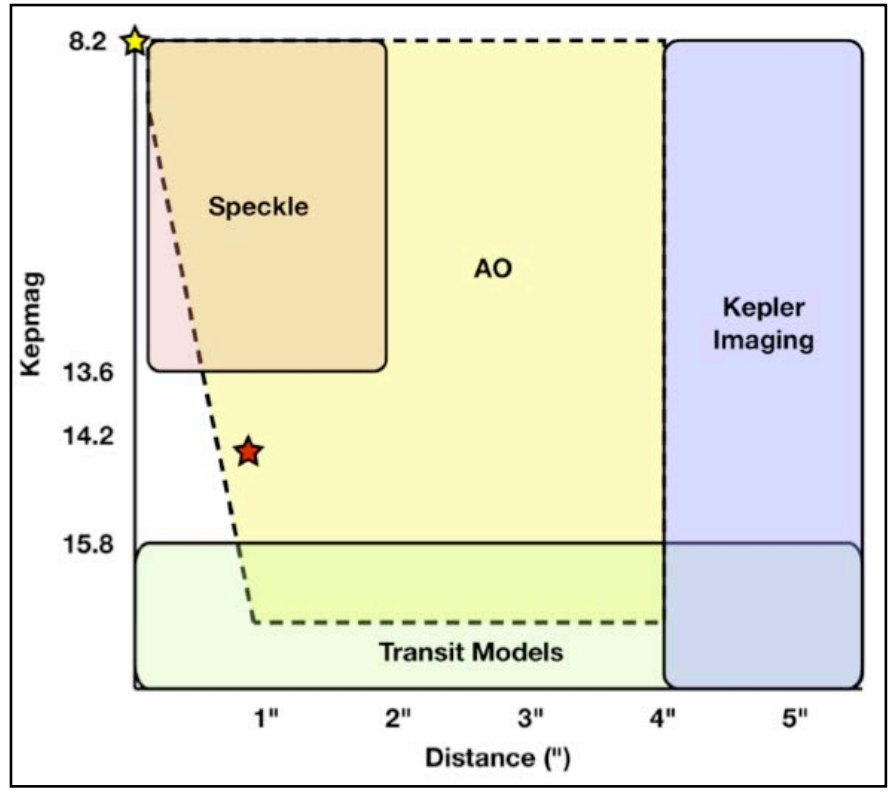




Validating extrasolar planets with PAVO



Kepler-21



Howell et al. 2011



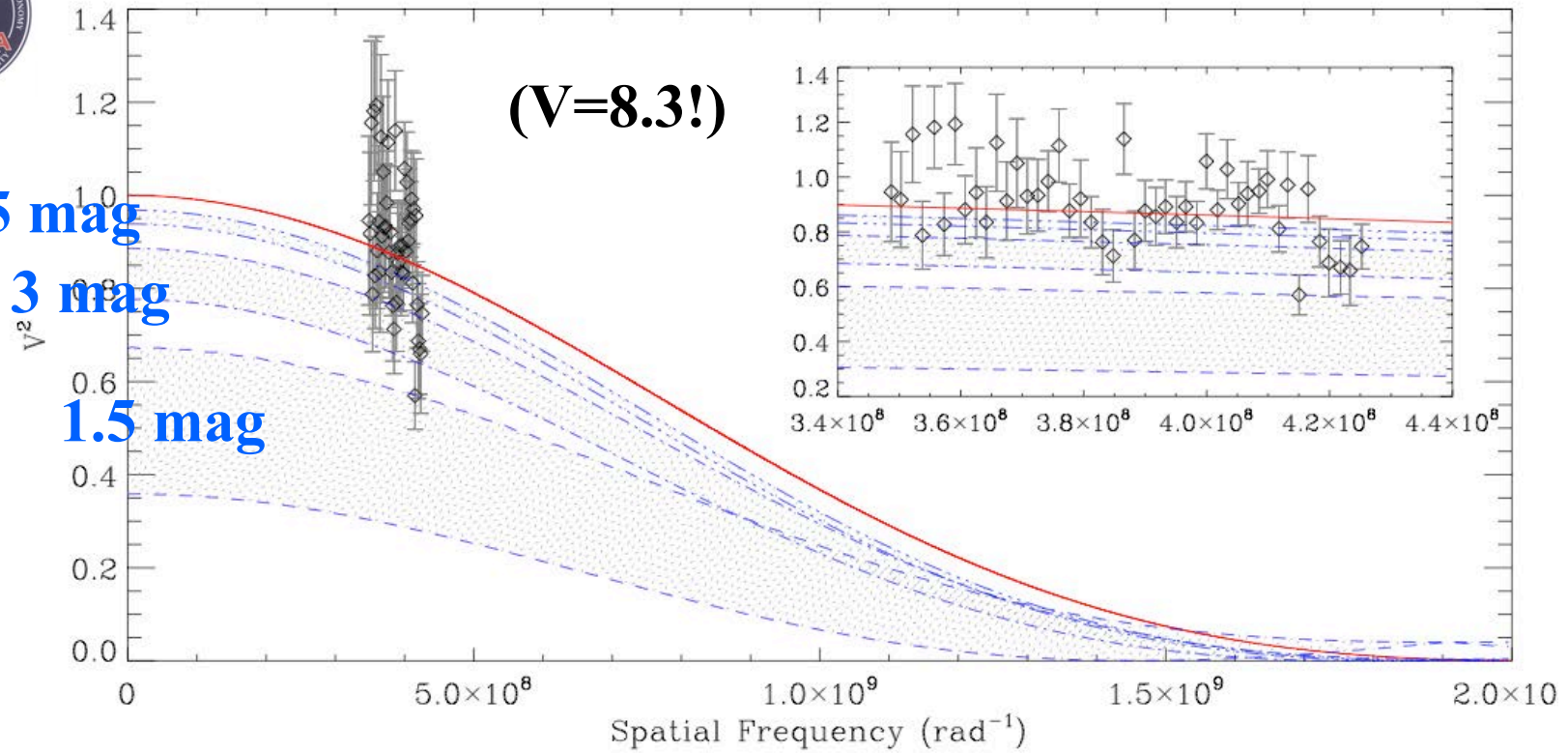
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4.5 mag
3 mag
1.5 mag



excludes any (physical and chance-alignment) blends
at > 1 mas and < 3.5 mag

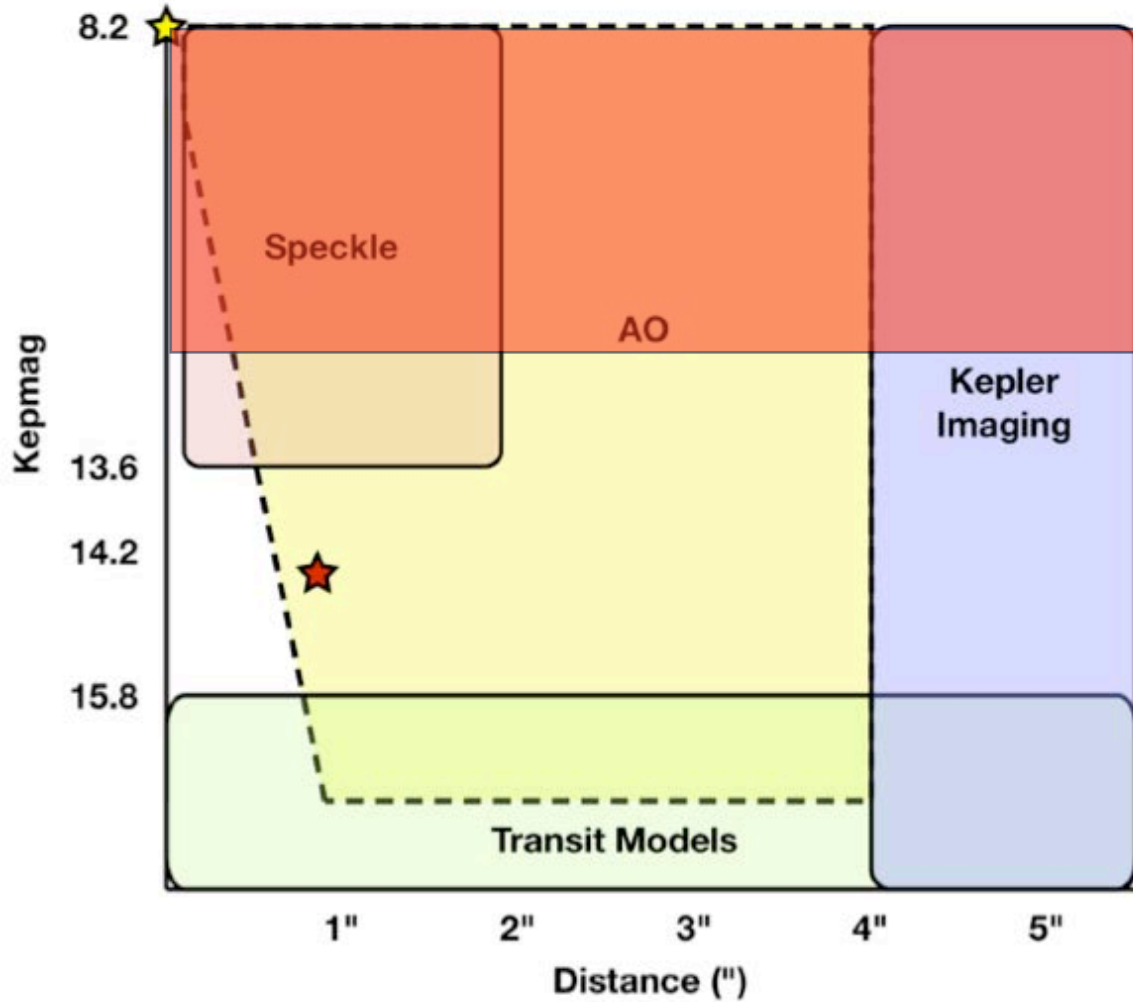
Huber et al. (2012)



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PAVO



Summary: PAVO Asteroseismology / Kepler program

2009 Semester 1/2: 7/3 nights (100/0 % clear)
2010 Semester 1/2: 4/3 nights (100/0 % clear)
2011 Semester 1/2: 5/3 nights (90/0 % clear)

- *18 Sco (Bazot et al. 2011, A&A)*
- *Trinity (Derekas et al. 2011, Science)*
- *Kepler-21 (Huber et al. 2012, MNRAS)*
- *Kepler ensemble (Huber et al., May 2012)*
- *16 Cyg A&B (White et al., late 2012)*