

Nyitott kérdések a csillagok asztrofizikájában - 2000-ben és ma

Kiss L. László

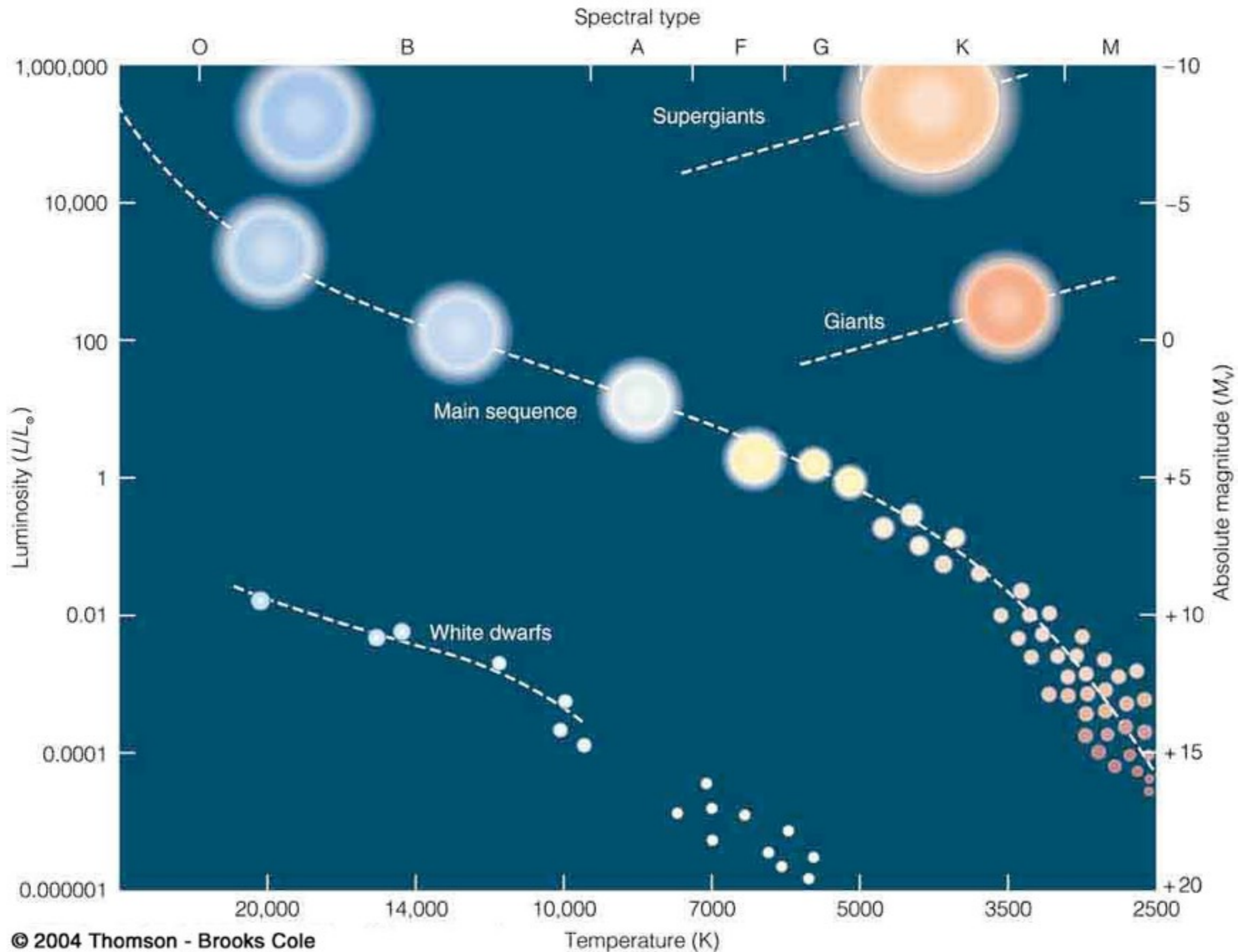
MTA Csillagászati és Földtudományi Kutatóközpont

Bolyai-konferencia, Szeged, 2013.11.11.

Első alkotói korszak: csillagok rezgései földi mérések elemzéséből

- 1996: JATE, okleveles fizikus
- 1996-1999: SZTE, PhD hallgató
- 2000-2002: SZTE oktató-kutató, Bolyai János Kutatói Ösztöndíjas
- 2002-2009: Univ. of Sydney (2005-2007: MTA doktora)

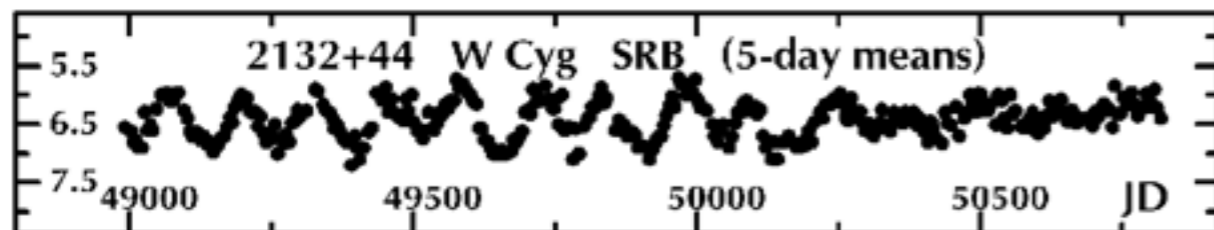
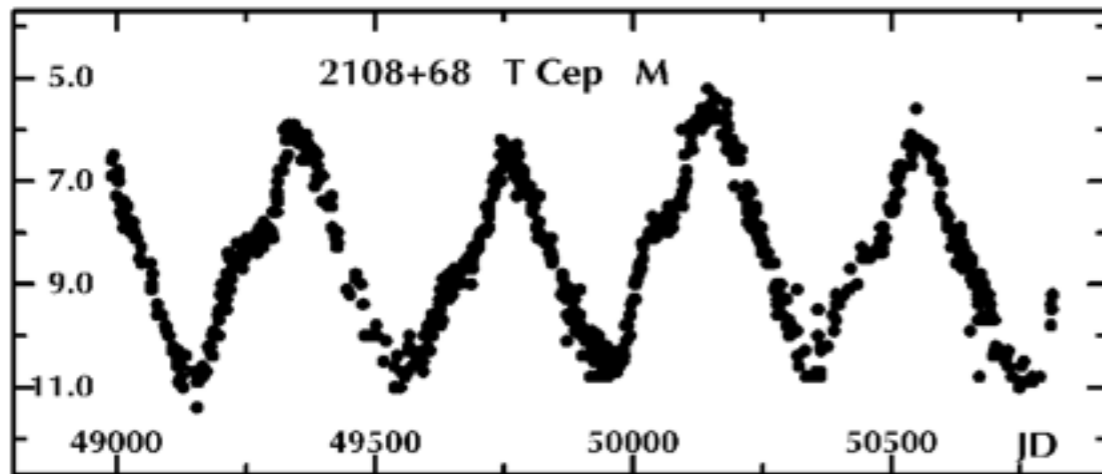
Hertzsprung–Russell-diagram



Mire jók a csillagok rezgései?

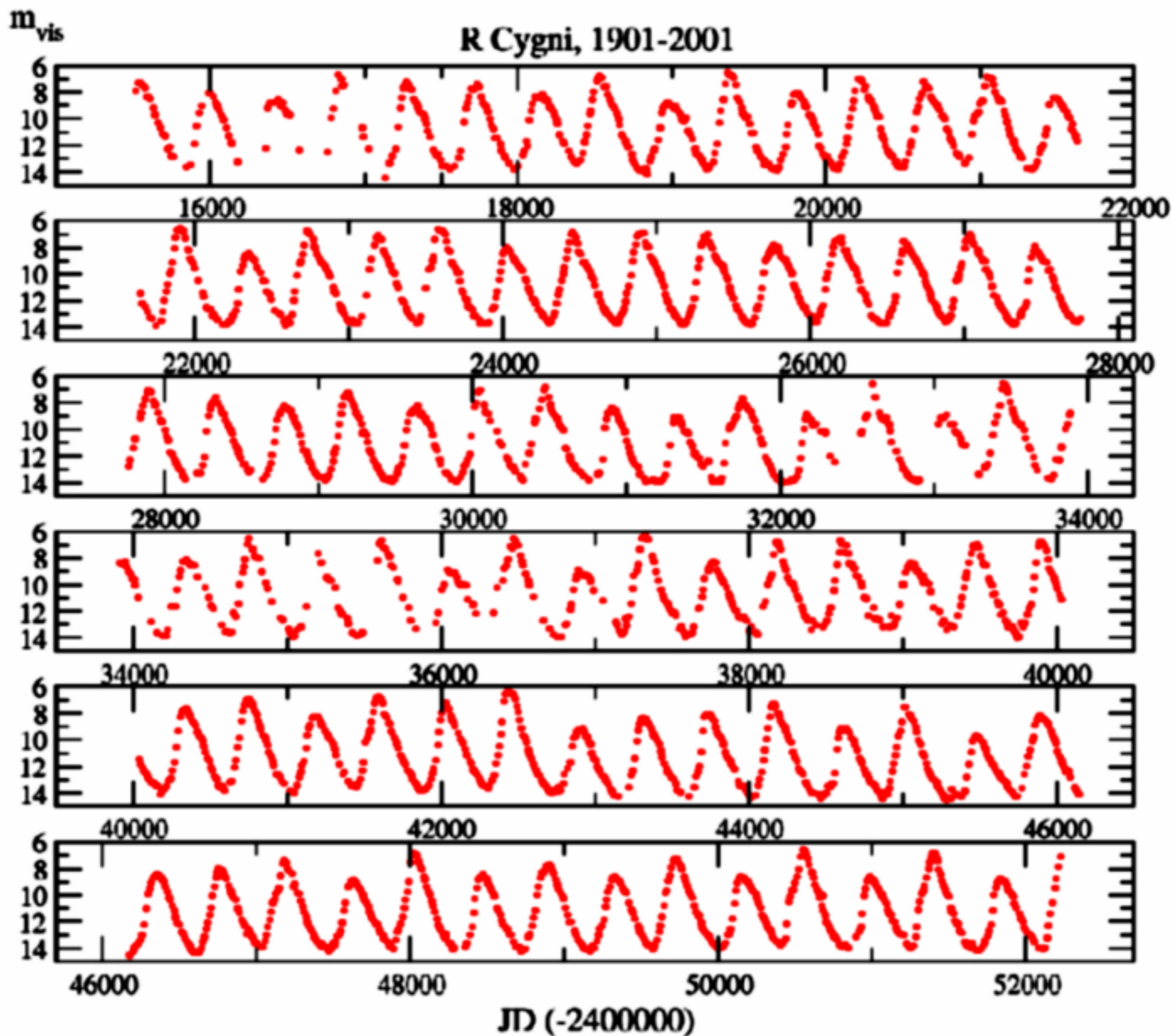
- a pulzáció fizikájának megértése (gerjesztési és csillapítási mechanizmusok, energiaterjedés plazmákban)
- meghatározhatók a csillagok tulajdonságai (belső szerkezet, kor, kémiai összetétel, belső forgás, távolság, stb.)
- tesztelik az anyag fizikáját szélsőséges körülmények között (pl. opacitások, napneutrínó-probléma)

Pulzáló vörös óriások:

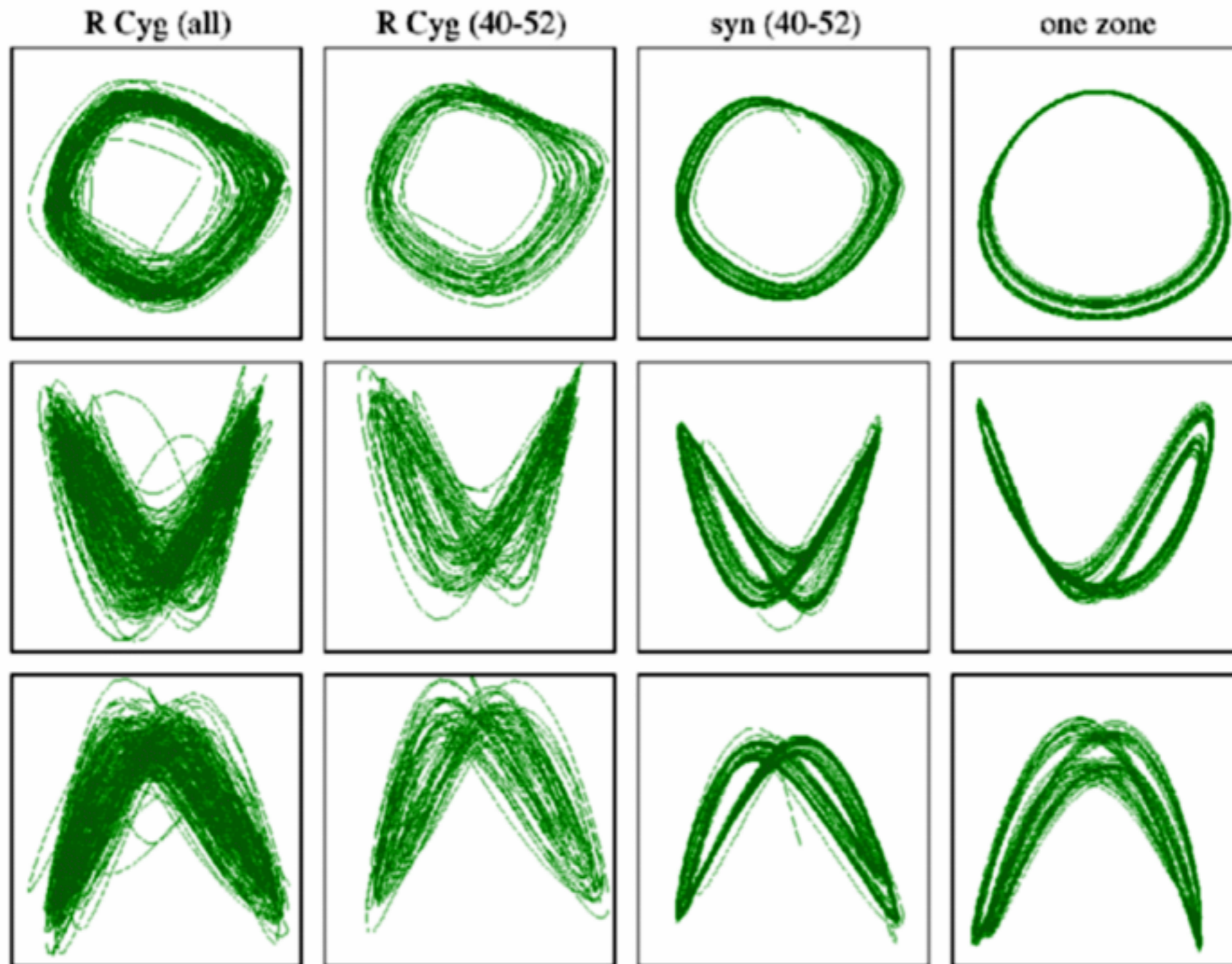


- **mirák**
periódus: 100 – 1000 nap
amplitúdó: >2,5 mag
(vizuális)
egyszeresen periodikus,
szabályos változások
- **félszabályos (SR)**
periódus: 10 – 1000 nap
amplitúdó: <2,5 mag
(vizuális)
kvázireguláris változások
(többszörösen periodikus,
sztochasztikus, kaotikus)

R Cygni: kaotikus pulzáció egy mira típusú változócsillagban
(Kiss & Szatmáry 2002, A&A, 390, 585)



A négydimenziós rekonstruált fázistérbeli trajektóriák vetületei



Figyelemreméltó hasonlóság egy ismert kaotikus rendszerrel (“one zone”)!

Pulzáló vörös óriáscsillagok - címszavakban

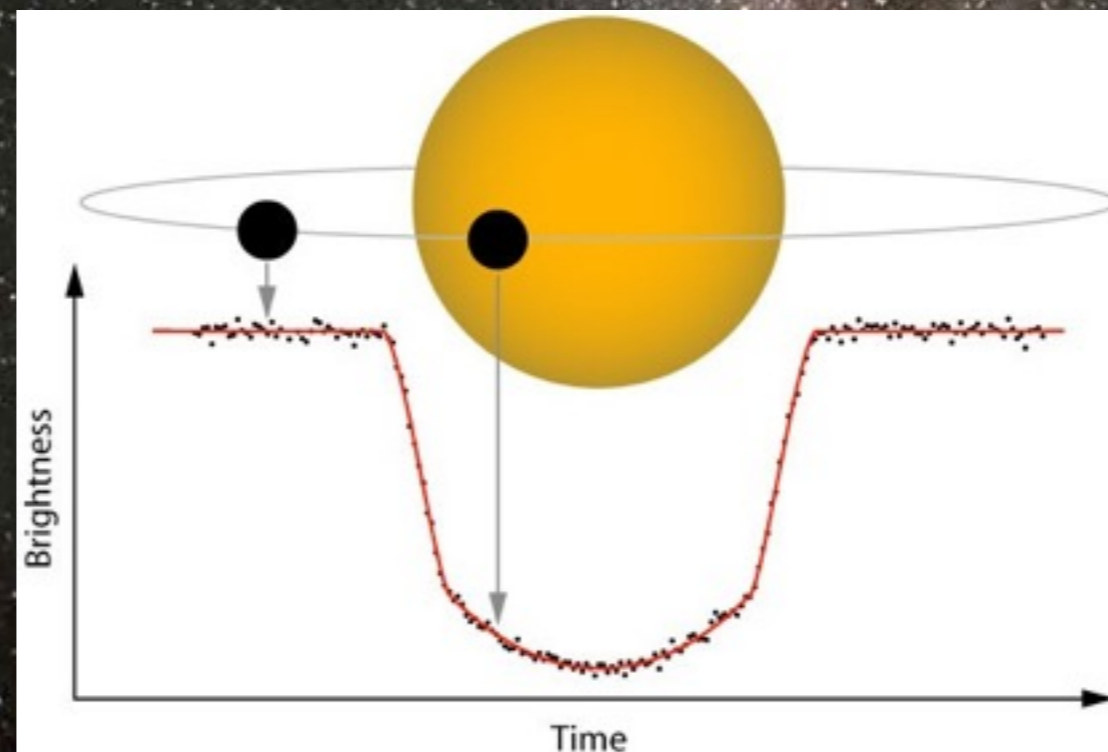
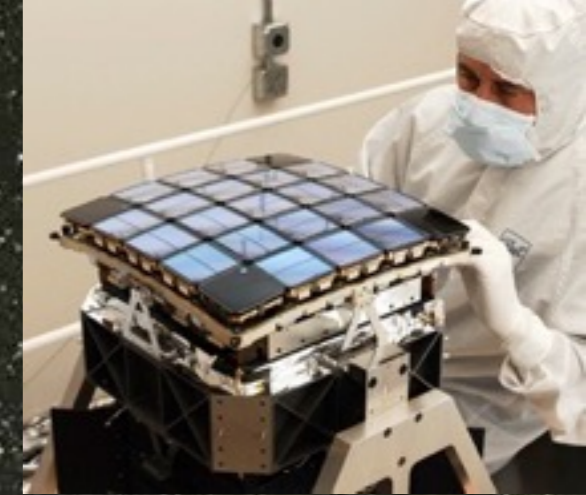
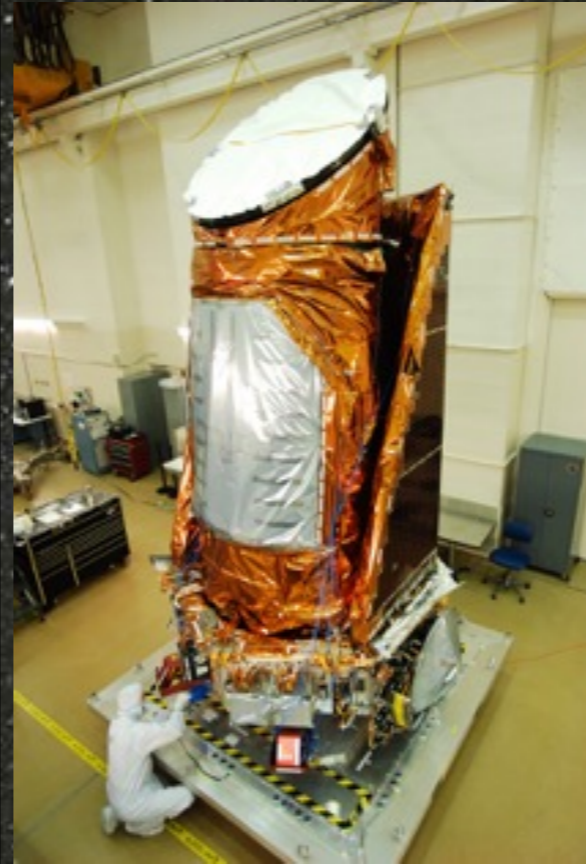
- Többszörös periodicitás - többmódusú pulzáció (Kiss et al. 1999, 2000)
- Közeli kíséőgalaxisok vörösóriás-populációi (Kiss & Bedding 2003, 2004; Lah, Kiss & Bedding 2005)
- Szupernóva-progenitor vörös szuperóriások pulzációi (Kiss et al. 2006)
- Kepler Asztroszeizmológiai Tudományos Konzorcium "Mira és félszabályos változók" munkacsoport vezetője (2008-tól)

Második alkotói korszak: ultraprecíz űrfotometria alkalmazásai

- 2009: MTA Lendület Fiatal Kutatói Program, Kepler
- 2010: tud. igh. + 13 fős csoport (FTE=6)
- 2009-2013: kb. 550M Ft pályázati bevétel
- CHEOPS magyar csoportvezető (ESA 50M€)
- 2013: MTA levelező tagja

Kepler

- A Kepler célja Föld típusú, lakható bolygók felfedezése a fedési módszerrel
- Egyidőben észlelt több mint 150 ezer csillagot ($9 < V < 15$)
- 95 cm-es belépő nyílású Schmidt-távcső, látómezeje mintegy 100 négyzetfok, 42 CCD-ből álló mozaikkal
- Fotometriai pontosság:
A zaj < 20 ppm 6,5 órányi mérés után egy 12 magn. Nap típusú csillagra
 \Rightarrow 4-sigma detektálás egy exoföld tranzitja esetén.
- Heliocentrikus pályán, folyamatos észlelés 4 évig (2009-2013)



- Space Agency–European Southern Observatory (ESA–ESO) Working Group Report no. 4, Paris, 2008].
32. G. Torres, J. Andersen, A. Giménez, *Astron. Astrophys. Rev.* **18**, 67 (2010).
33. P. Marigo *et al.*, *Astron. Astrophys.* **482**, 883 (2008).
34. L. Girardi, M. A. T. Groenewegen, E. Hatziminaoglou, L. da Costa, *Astron. Astrophys.* **436**, 895 (2005).
35. A. Miglio *et al.*, *Astron. Astrophys.* **503**, L21 (2009).
36. Kepler is a NASA discovery class mission, which was launched in March 2009 and whose funding is provided by NASA's Science Mission Directorate. The authors thank the entire Kepler team, without whom these results would not be possible. The asteroseismology program of Kepler is being conducted by the Kepler Asteroseismic Science Consortium.

Supporting Online Material

www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/332/6026/213/DC1
Materials and Methods
Figs. S1 to S3
References

16 December 2010; accepted 22 February 2011
10.1126/science.1201827

HD 181068: A Red Giant in a Triply Eclipsing Compact Hierarchical Triple System

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Hierarchical triple systems comprise a close binary and a more distant component. They are important for testing theories of star formation and of stellar evolution in the presence of nearby companions. We obtained 218 days of Kepler photometry of HD 181068 (magnitude of 7.1), supplemented by ground-based spectroscopy and interferometry, which show it to be a hierarchical triple with two types of mutual eclipses. The primary is a red giant that is in a 45-day orbit with a pair of red dwarfs in a close 0.9-day orbit. The red giant shows evidence for tidally induced oscillations that are driven by the orbital motion of the close pair. HD 181068 is an ideal target for studies of dynamical evolution and testing tidal friction theories in hierarchical triple systems.

The Kepler space mission is designed to observe continuously more than 10^5 stars, with the ultimate goal of detecting a sizable sample of Earth-like planets around main-sequence stars (*1*). We obtained 218 days of Kepler

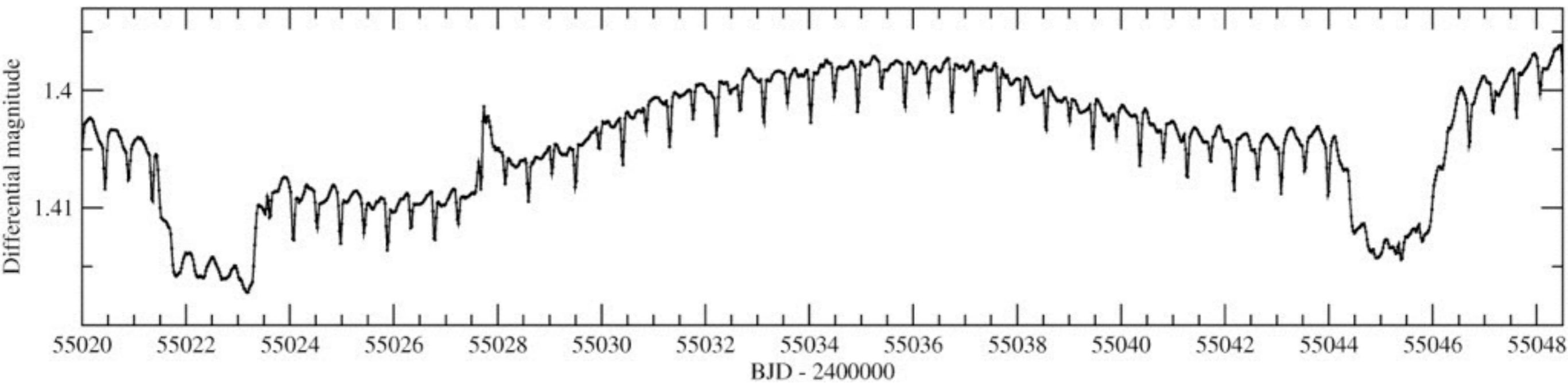
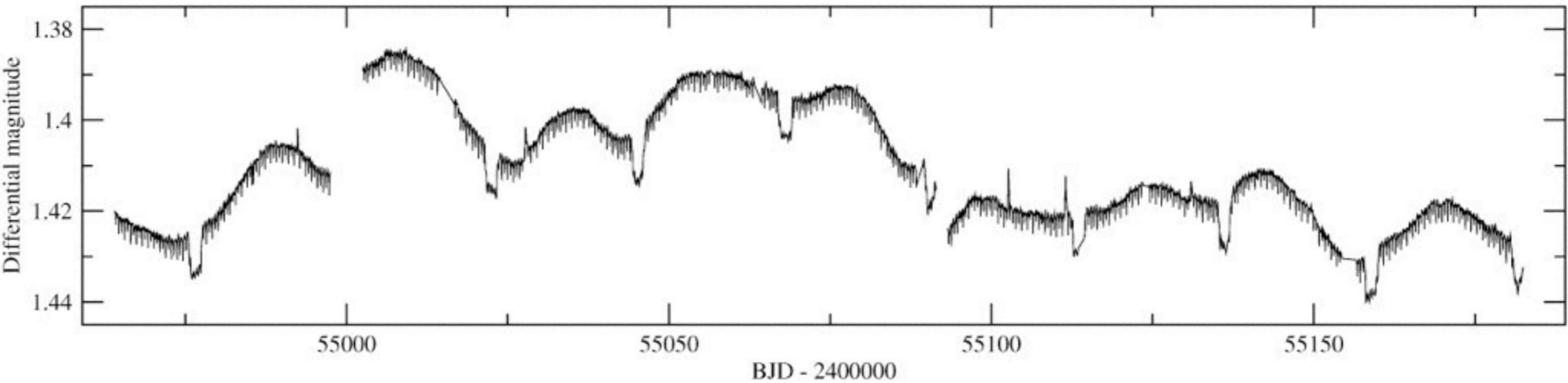
nesses, so that when the BC pair is in front of A, their mutual eclipses do not change the total amount of light coming from the system (in accordance with the nearly equal depths of the two deep minima). When the BC pair is in front of A, the

over, almost all flares appear right after the shallower minimum of the BC pair, suggesting that this activity might be related to the close pair.

We looked for optically resolved companion(s) with a 1-m telescope [section 1.1 of (*6*)] but found none. We also obtained 38 high-resolution optical spectra to measure the orbital reflex motion of the A component (*6*) (fig. S1). The orbital parameters for the wider system (Table 1) reveal that star A revolves on a circular orbit, which has an orbital period twice the separation of the two consecutive flat-bottomed minima in the light curve (*6*). Long-baseline interferometry using the PAVO (Precision Astronomical Visible Observations) beam combiner (*8*) at the CHARA [Center for High Angular Resolution Astronomy (*9*)] Array show that the angular diameter of HD

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Trinity - triplán fedő hármascsillag



A

HD 181068

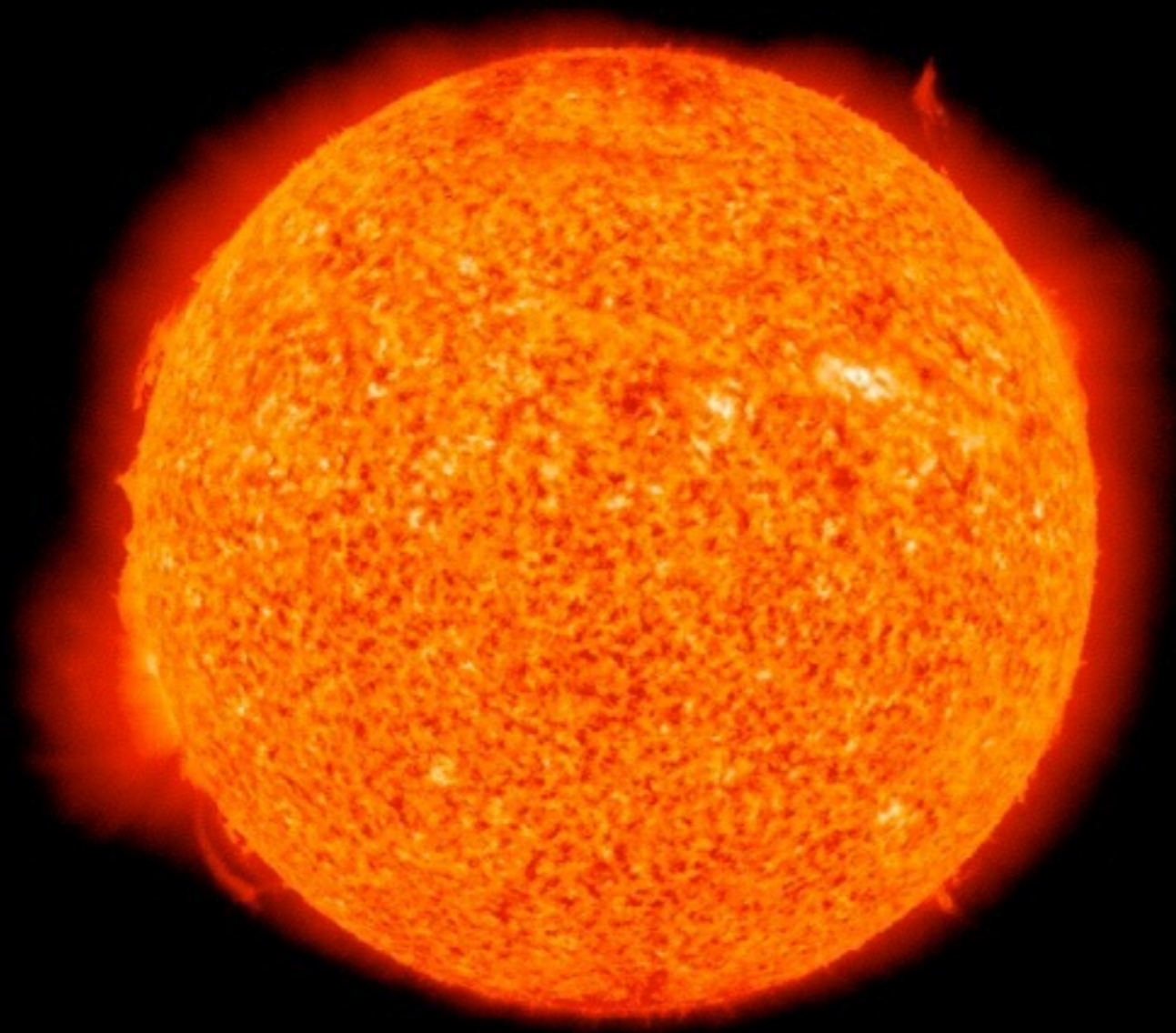
B

C

0.8 R_{\odot}

0.7 R_{\odot}

12.4 R_{\odot}



Dynamical masses, absolute radii and 3D orbits of the triply eclipsing star HD 181068 from *Kepler* photometry

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⁴*Sydney Institute for Astronomy, School of Physics, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia*

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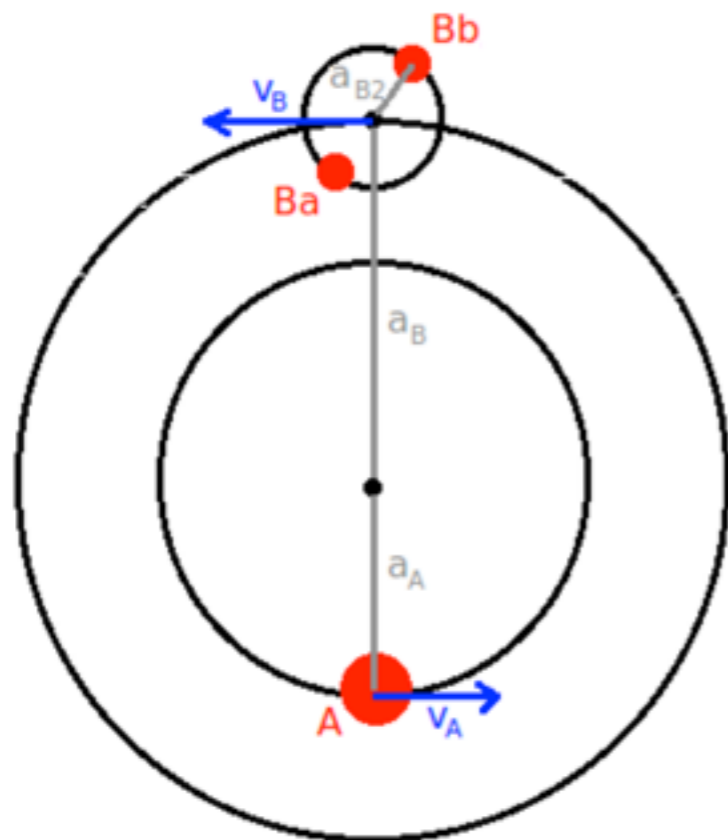
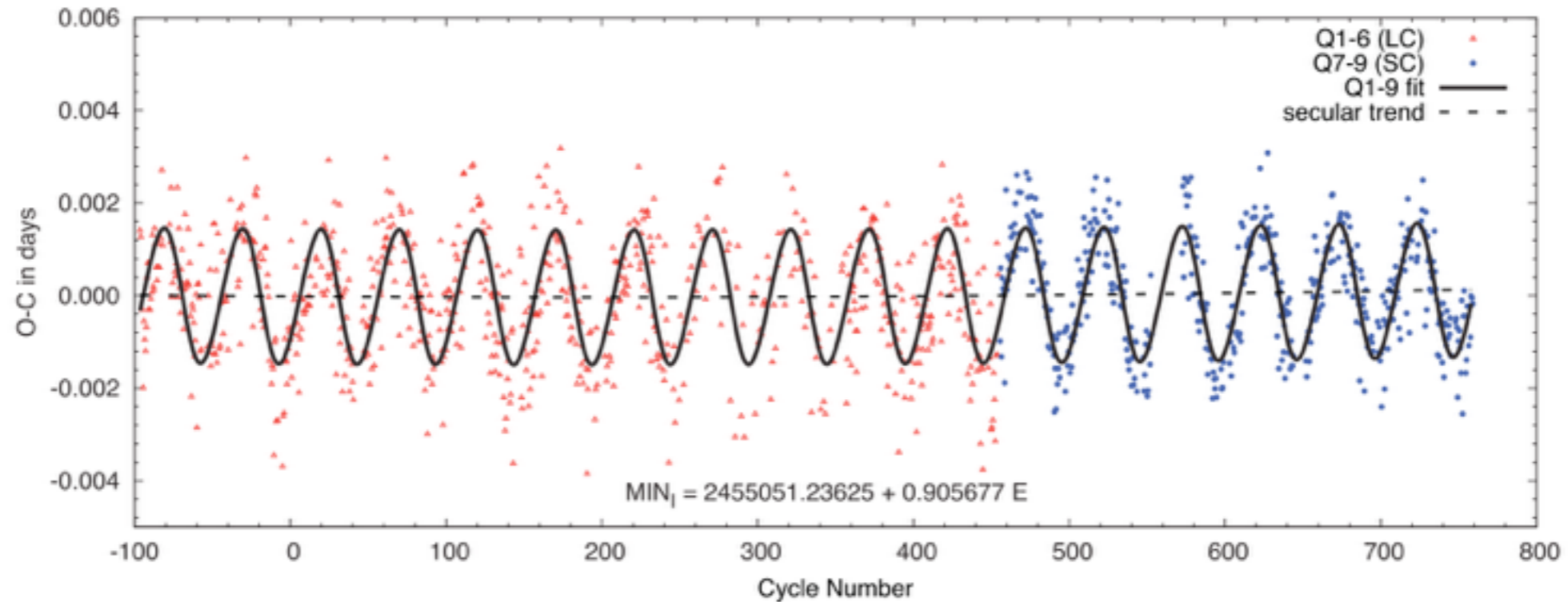
⁶*University of Vienna, Türkenschanzstrasse 17, 1180 Vienna, Austria*

⁷*NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA*

Accepted 2012 October 3. Received 2012 October 3; in original form 2012 September 12

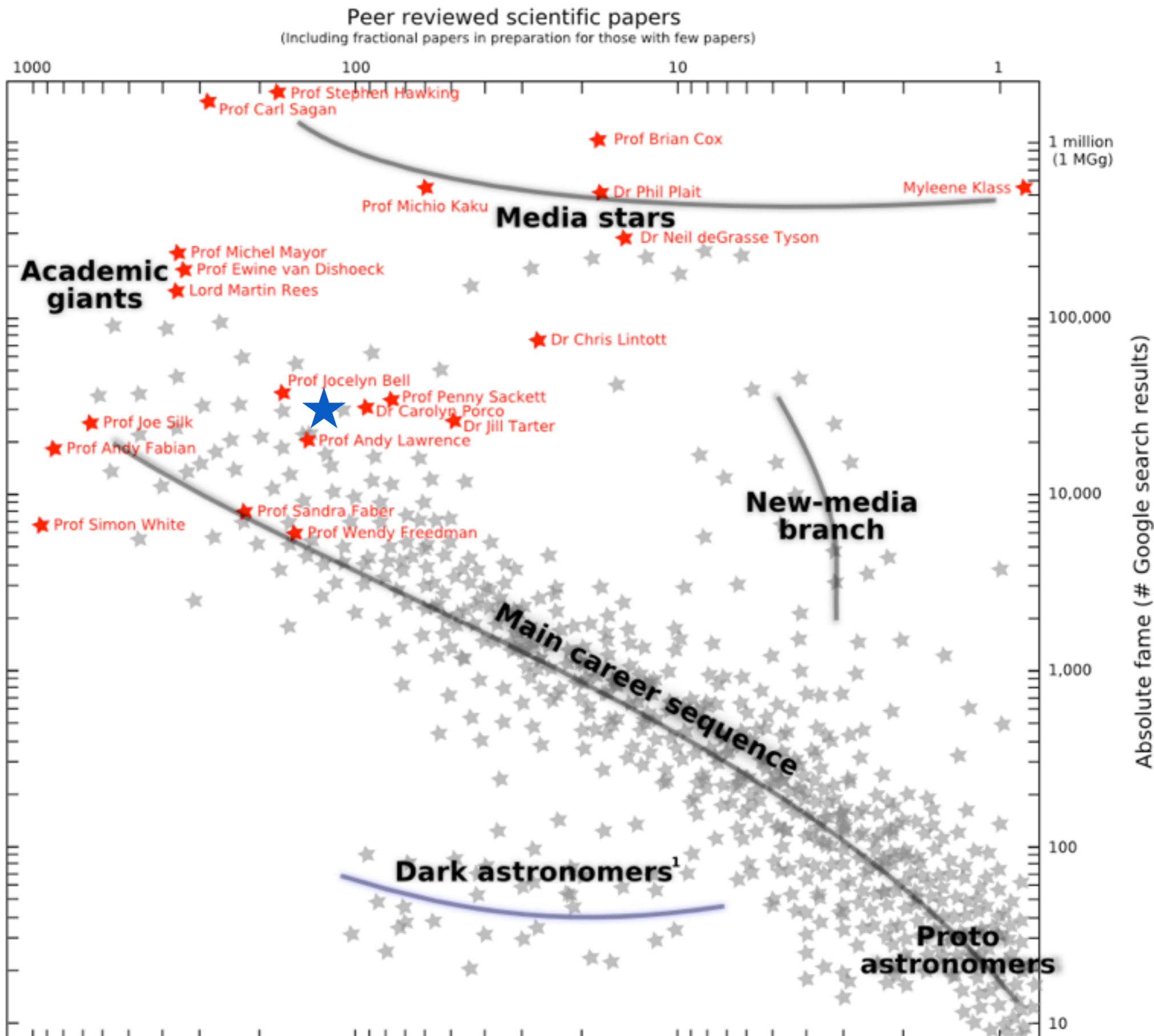
ABSTRACT

HD 181068 is the brighter of the two known triply eclipsing hierarchical triple stars in the *Kepler* field. It has been continuously observed for more than 2 yr with the *Kepler* space telescope. Of the nine quarters of the data, three have been obtained in short-cadence mode, that is one point per 58.9 s. Here we analyse this unique data set to determine absolute physical parameters (most importantly the masses and radii) and full orbital configuration using a sophisticated novel approach. We measure eclipse timing variations (ETVs), which are then combined with the single-lined radial velocity measurements to yield masses in a manner equivalent to double-lined spectroscopic binaries. We have also developed a new light-curve synthesis code that is used to model the triple, mutual eclipses and the effects of the changing



- Fényidő-effektus
 - tömegmérés
 - csillagfejlődési állapot
 - Új típusú rezgések: árapályhatások által gerjesztett "normál" módusok
- (Borkovits et al. 2013 MNRAS;
 Fuller et al. 2013 MNRAS)

The H-R diagram of Astronomers*



* Includes associated others. Apologies to Hertzsprung and Russell. ¹ Productive but generally invisible.
NOTE: As in astronomy, the numbers are correct to a factor of a few. Most of the grey points are purely representative.

