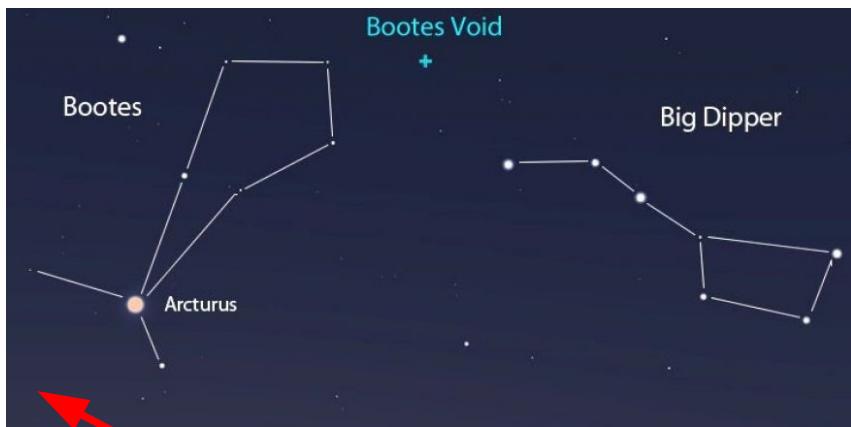

Sun-like oscillations in a metal-poor population II star :

Using an old nearby star to constrain our understanding
of the Milky Way

Orlagh Creevey

In collaboration with : Thevenin, Corsaro, Pichon, Bigot
And SONG collaborators

HD 122563 $(M/H) = -2.4 \text{ dex}$

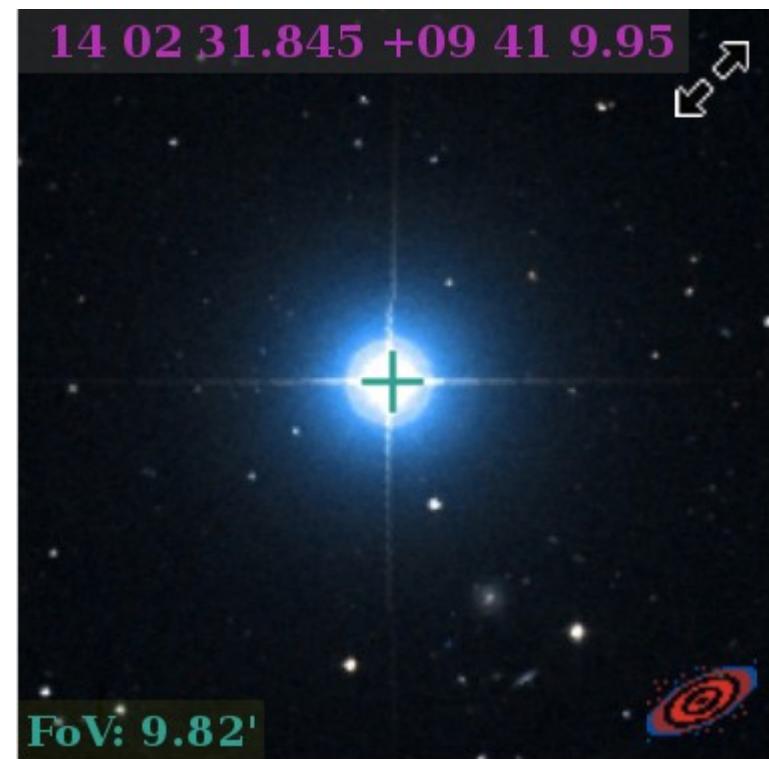


1.845 +09 41 9.95



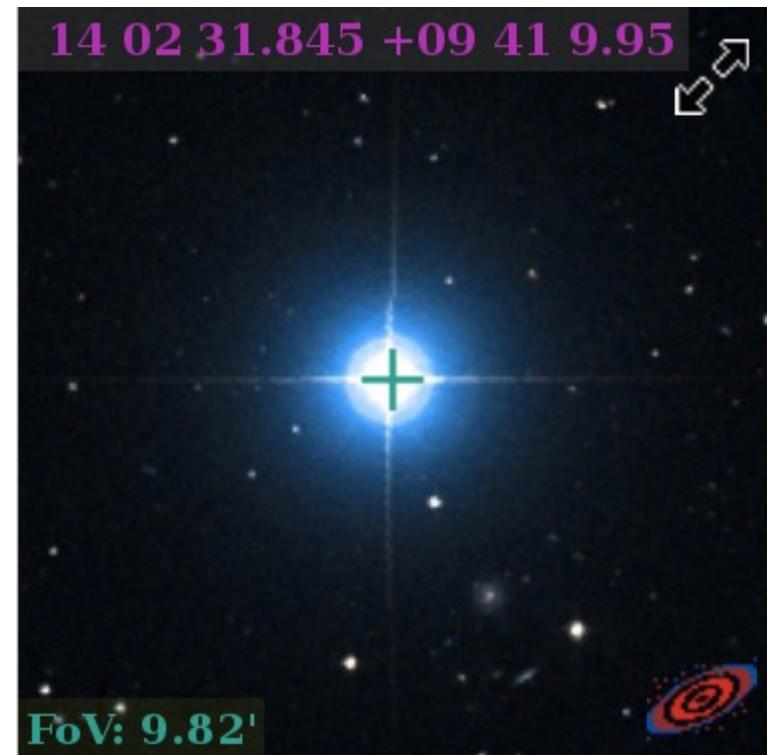
Case of HD 122563

- $(M/H) = -2.4 \text{ dex}$
- Test (3D) Atmospheres



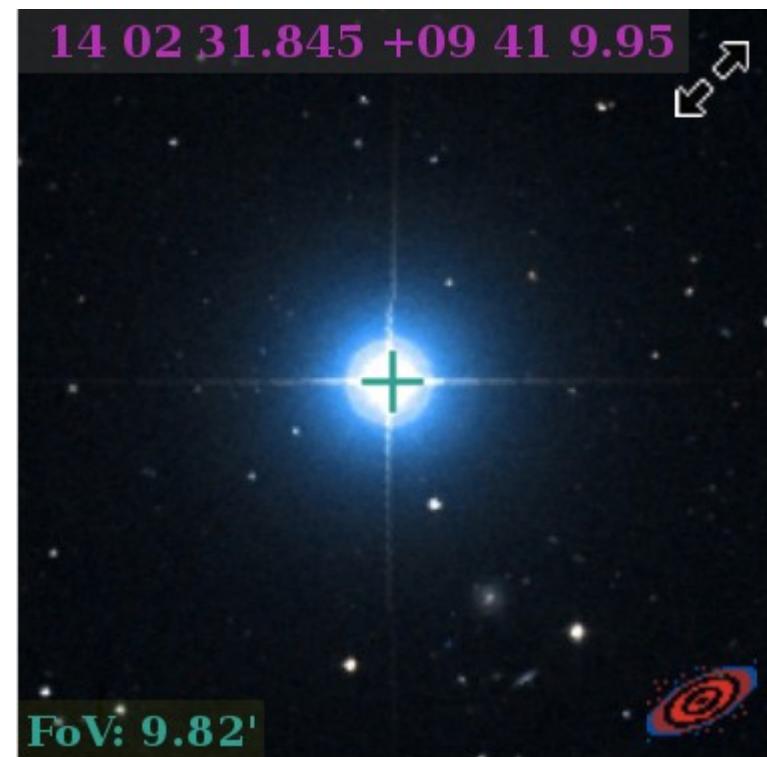
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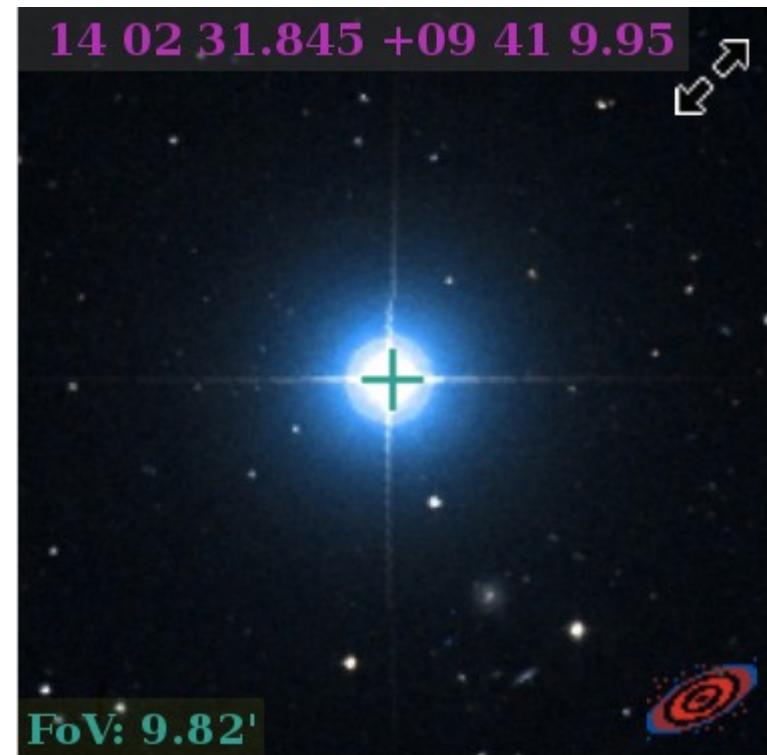
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- Mass, helium (old!)
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- Mass, helium (old!)
- Test Stellar Evolution
- Test (chemical) formation and evolution of Galaxy



The problem

Creevey et al. 2012

Θ 0.940 ± 0.011

Teff 4598 ± 41

Rad 23.9 ± 1.9

log g 1.60 ± 0.05

The problem

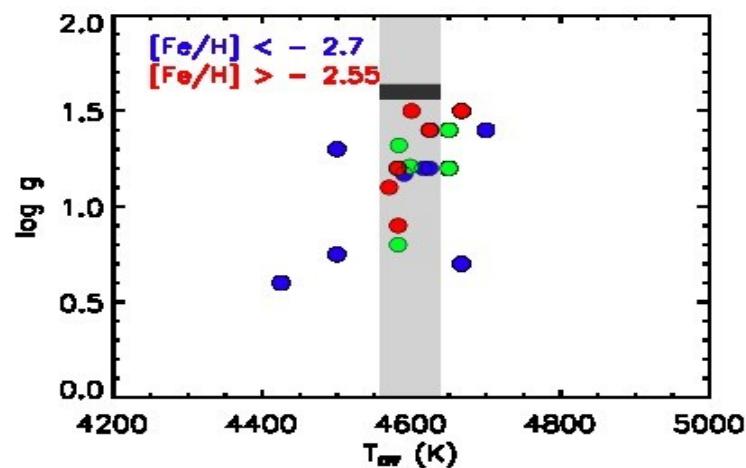
Creevey et al. 2012

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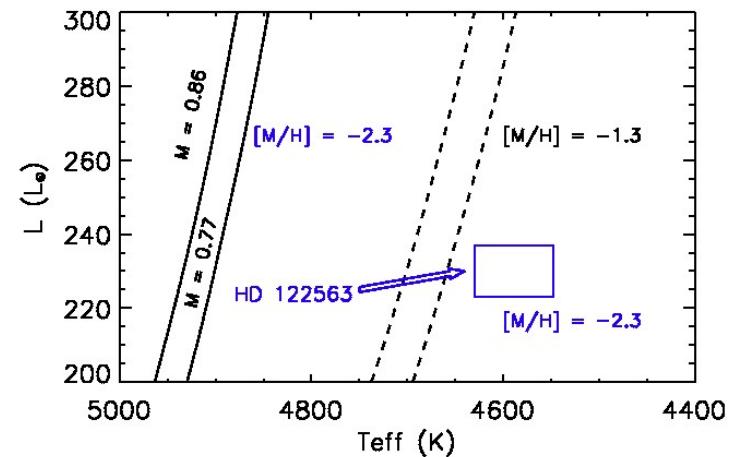
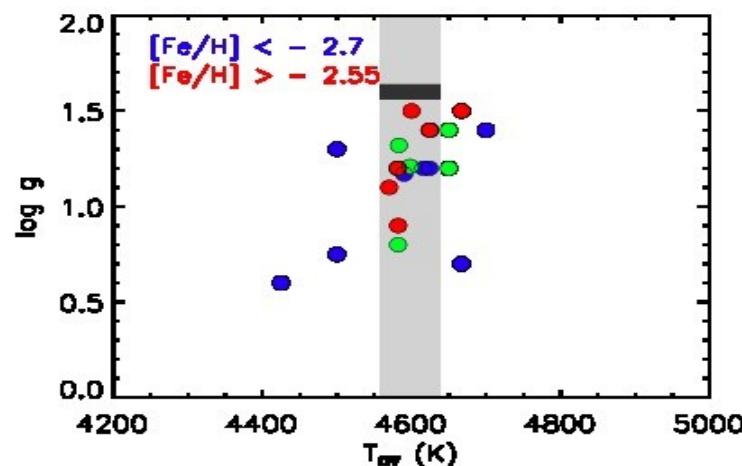
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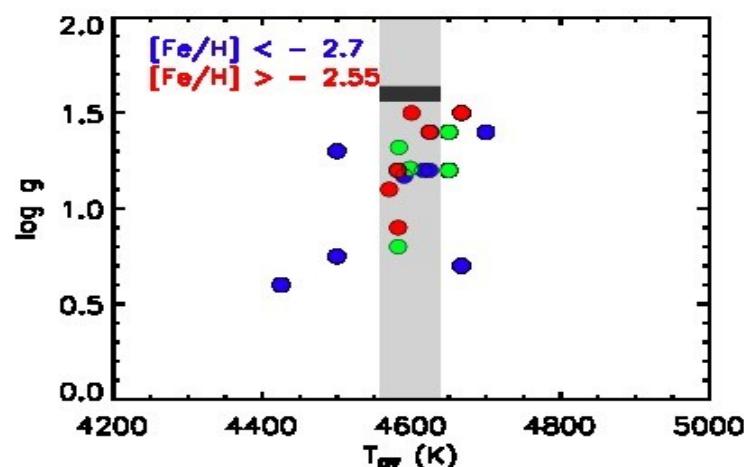
Θ 0.940 ± 0.011 vs 0.941 ± 0.019

Teff 4598 ± 41 vs 4600 ± 47

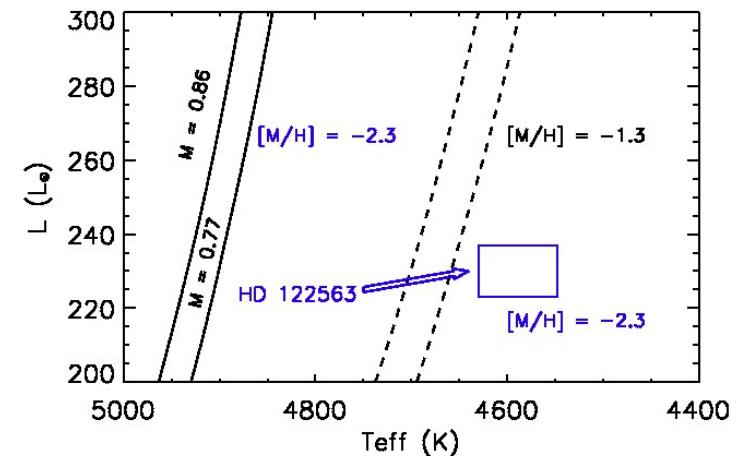
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HD 122563



HD 122563



The problem

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Casagrande et al. 2014

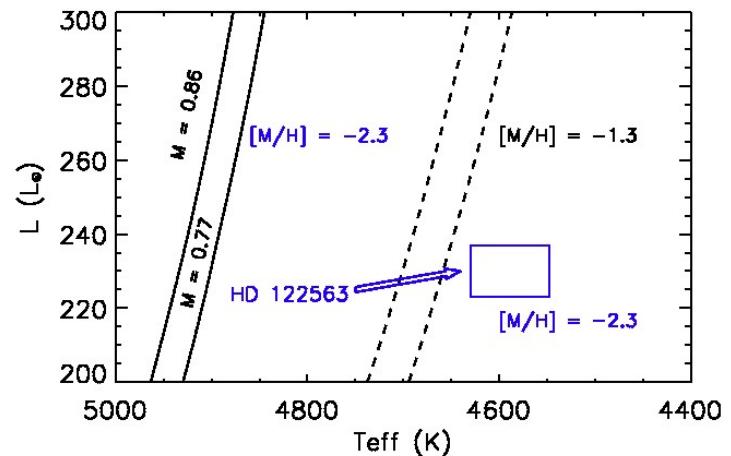
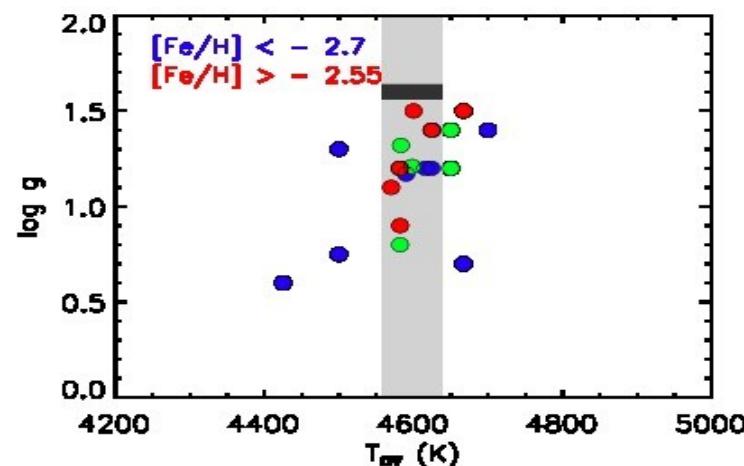
Θ 0.941 ± 0.019

Teff 4600 ± 47

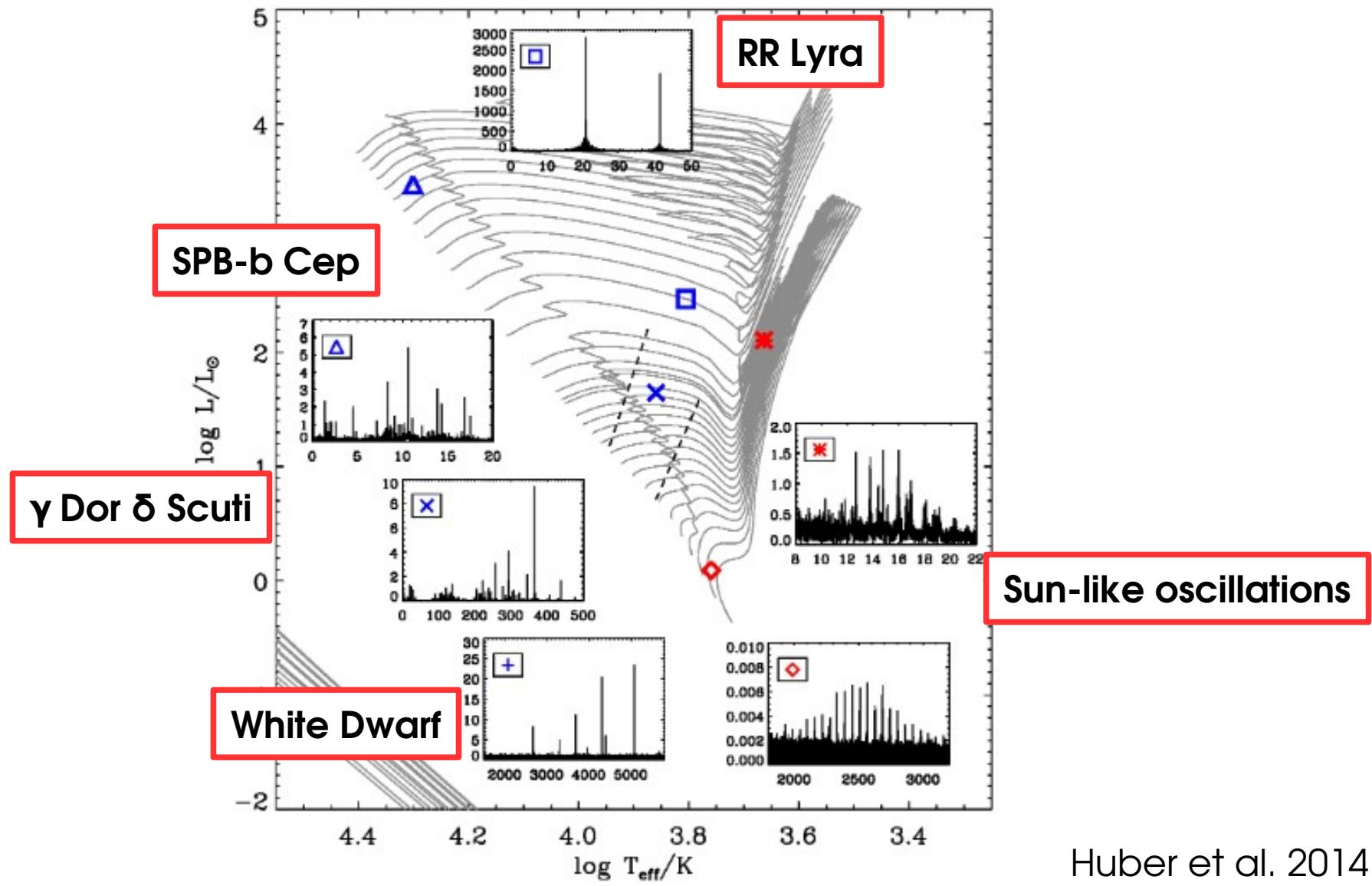
Karovicova et al. 2018

Θ 0.928 ± 0.011

Teff 4636 ± 36

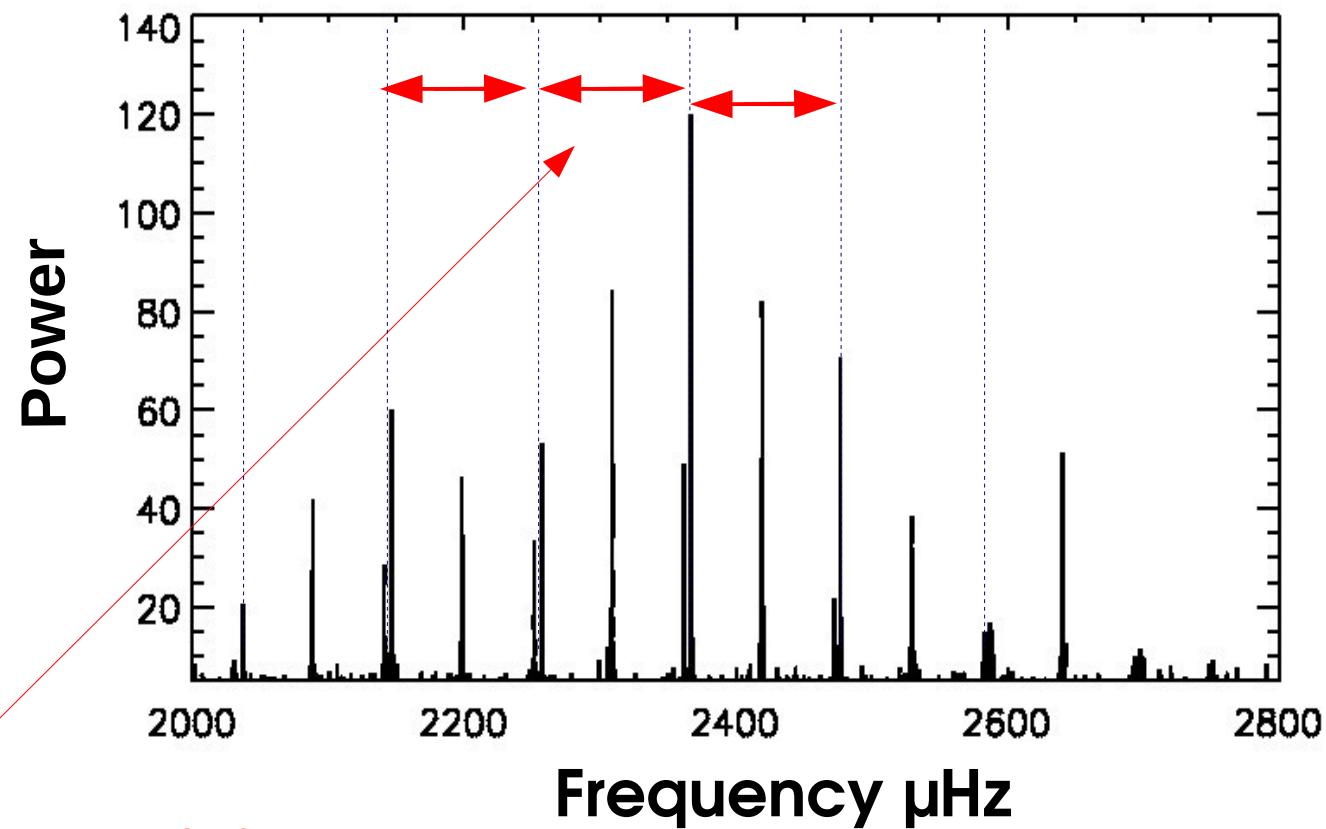


Pulsations: hint towards a solution



Huber et al. 2014

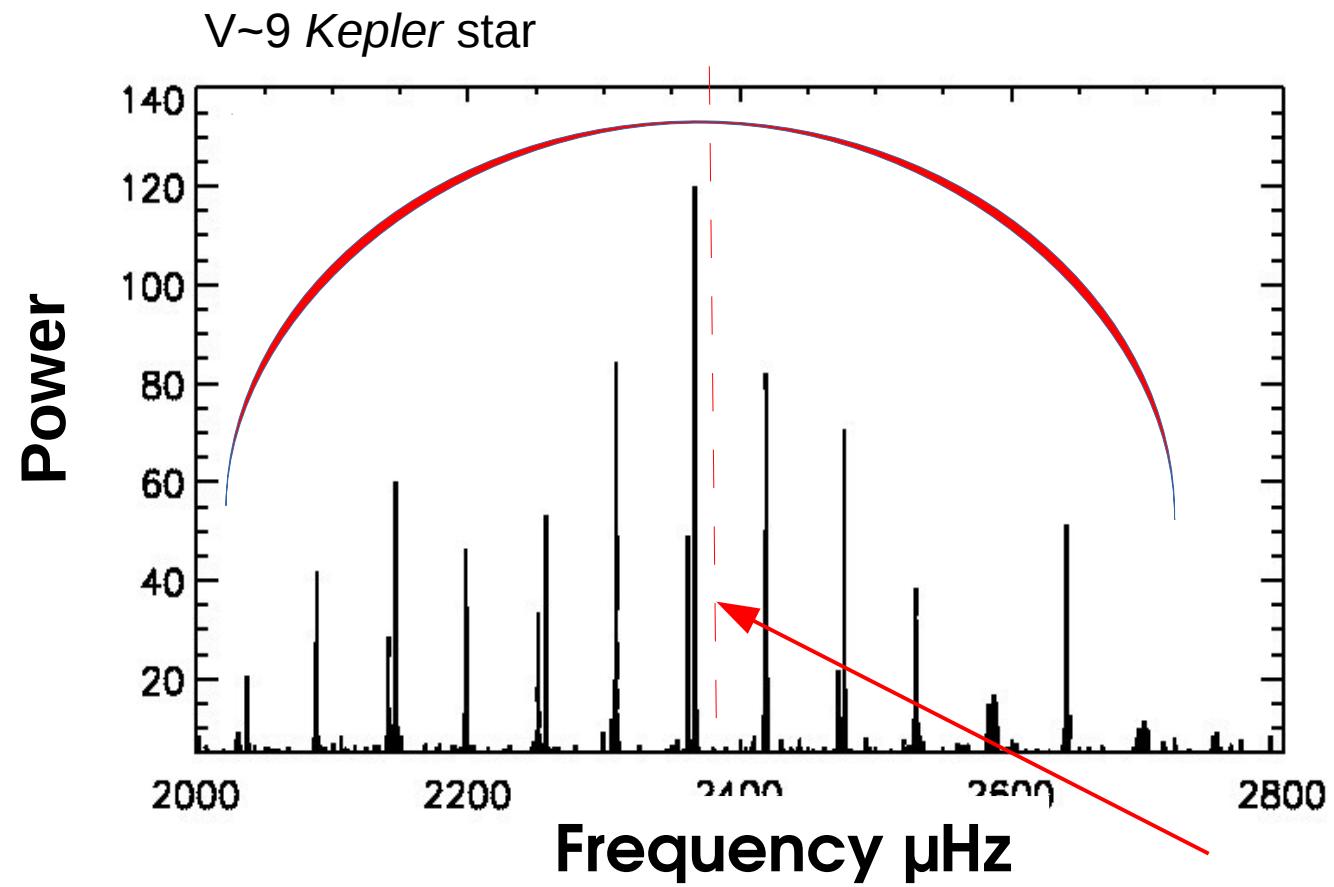
Sun-like oscillations



$$\langle \Delta v \rangle = (M/R^3)^{0.5} =$$

<Large frequency separations>

Sun-like oscillations



Frequency of maximum power

$$v_{\max} \sim \frac{M}{R^2 T_{\text{eff}}^{0.5}}$$

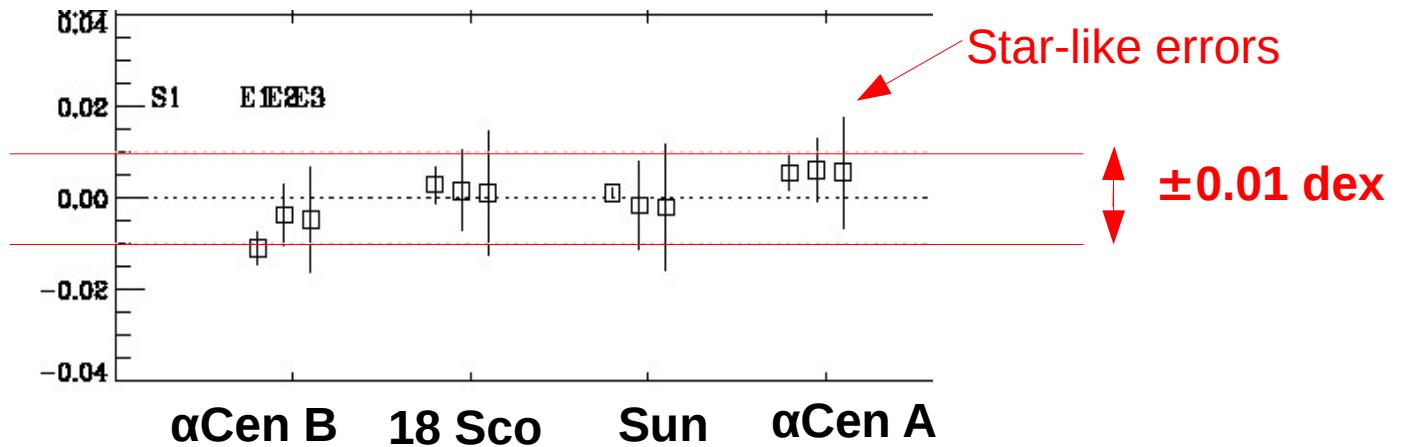
Sun-like oscillations

$$R = \frac{v_{\text{max}}}{\Delta v^2} T_{\text{eff}}^{0.5}$$

$$M = \frac{v_{\text{max}}^3}{\Delta v^4} T_{\text{eff}}^{1.5}$$

$$g = v_{\text{max}} T_{\text{eff}}^{-0.5}$$

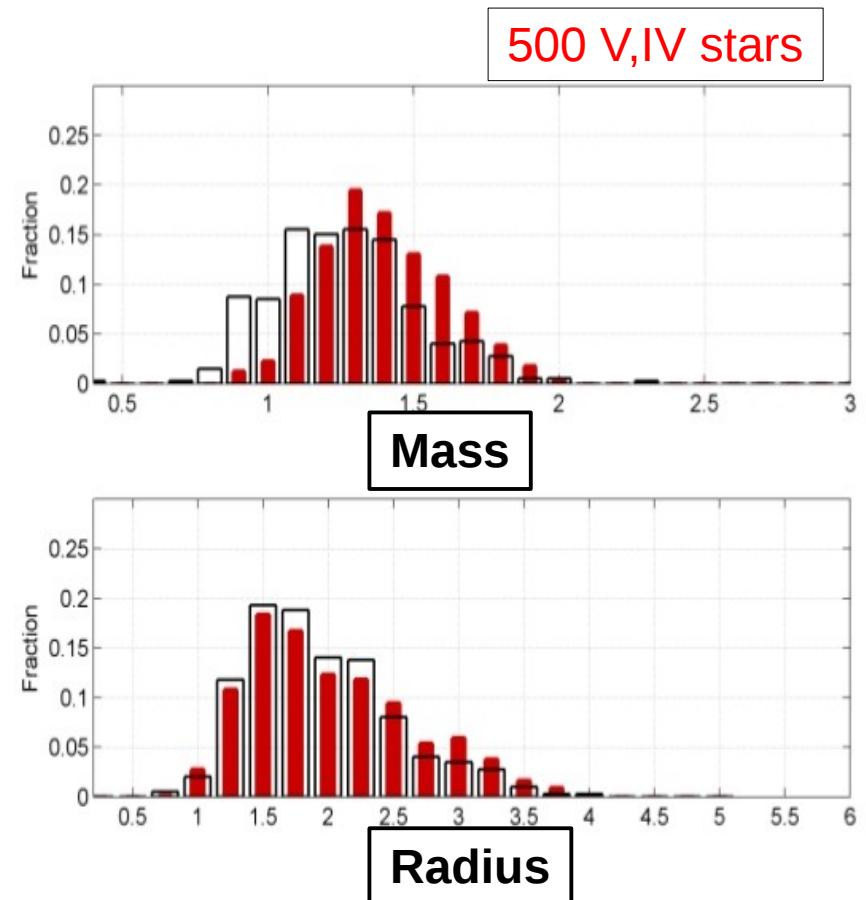
$\Delta \log g$



Creevey et al. 2013

Seismic relations for Stellar populations

- Comparison of observed and predicted radii and mass
- Application to giants where ~20,000 giants are known
- Scaling relation not proven for giants NOT metal-poor
- HD122563 now benchmark for seismic studies



Chaplin et al. 2011

Asteroseismic observations

- SONG network RV measurements



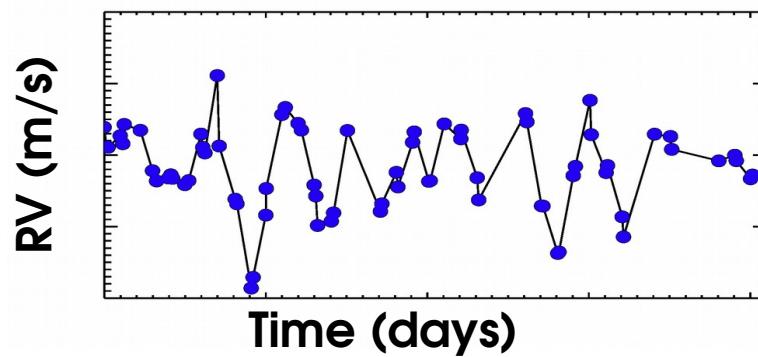
Creevey et al. 2011
Grundahl et al. 2011, ..., 2017



Mads Fredslund Andersen

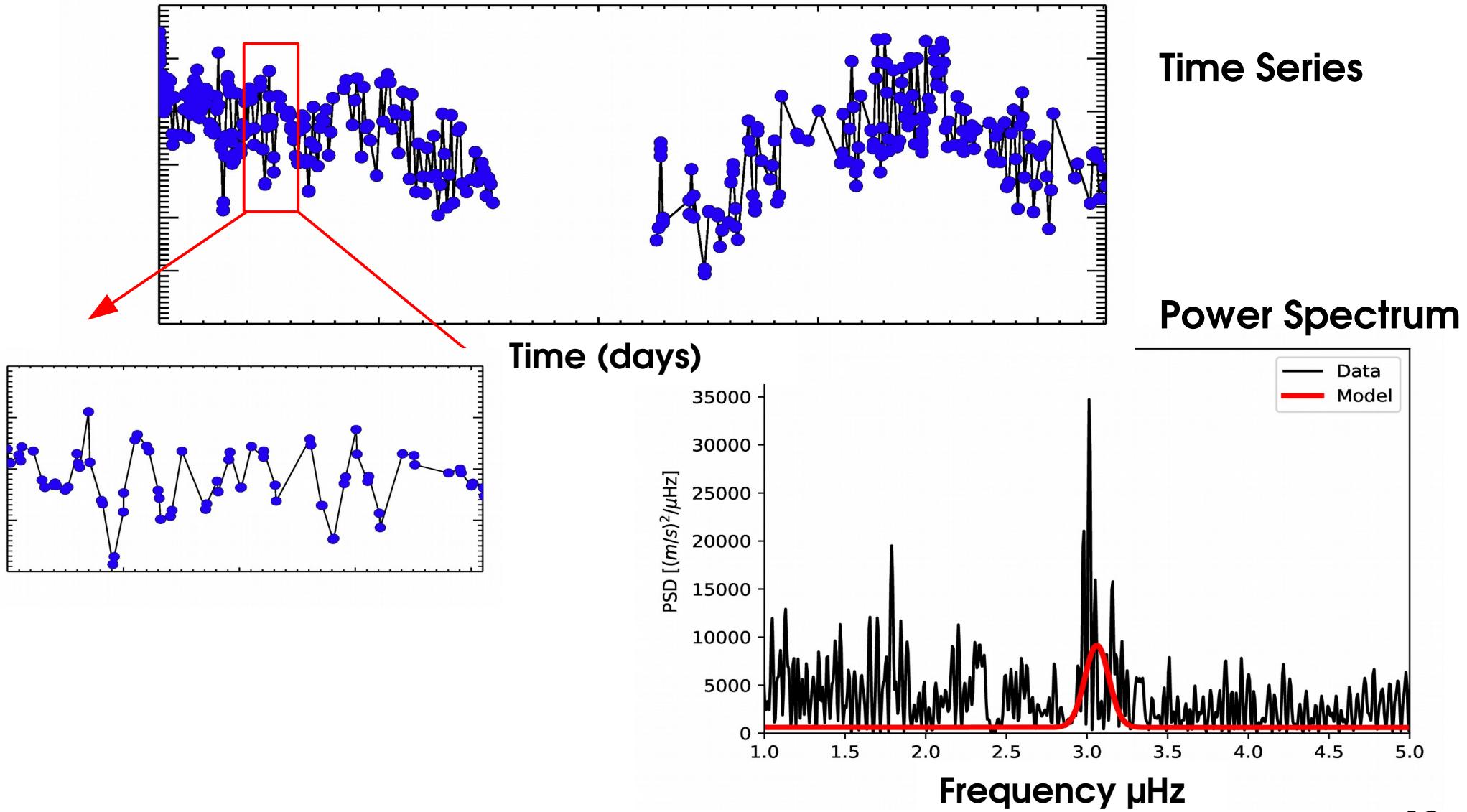
Asteroseismic observations

- SONG network RV measurements
- Observing HD122563 since May 2016 from Tenerife
- Time series allows seismic investigation

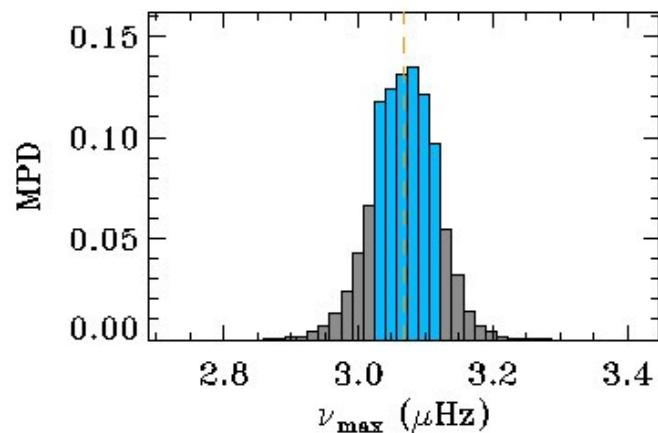
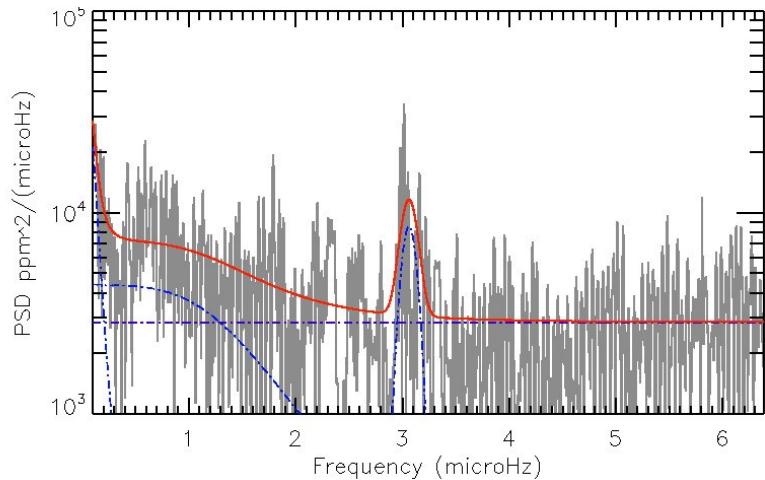


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HD 122563: Radial velocity data



Analysis of Power Spectrum



- Bayesian analysis using nested sampling
Corsaro & Ridder, 2014
- Analysis and evidence of background components
- Probability distribution of numax

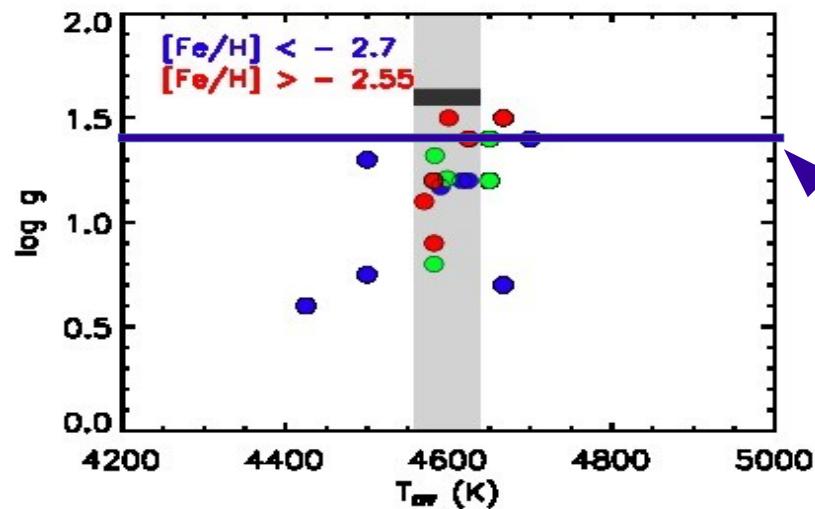
<https://github.com/EnricoCorsaro/DIAMONDS>

Interpretation of data

- Seismology: $\log g$ reduces 0.20 dex
- Mass: Radius increases to 30 R_{sol}
- Interferometry: distance increases to 300 pc

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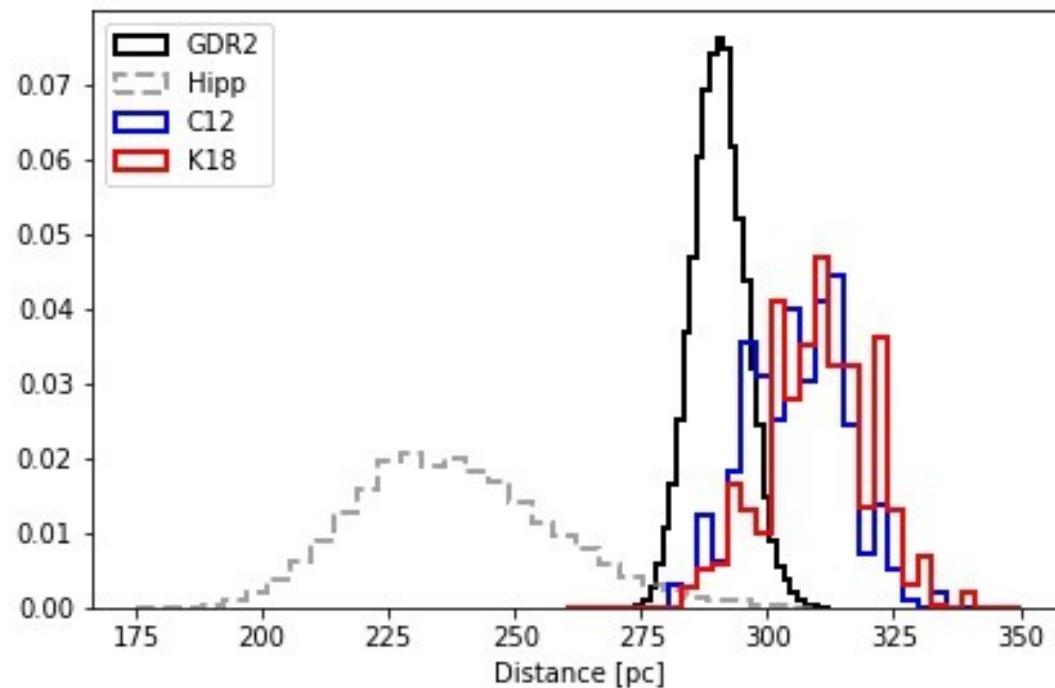
New Constraints :
 $\log g = 1.40 \pm 0.01 \text{ dex}$

Gaia & HD 122563

- Parallax = 3.444 ± 0.063 mas
- Distance ~25 % further than Hipparcos (2007)

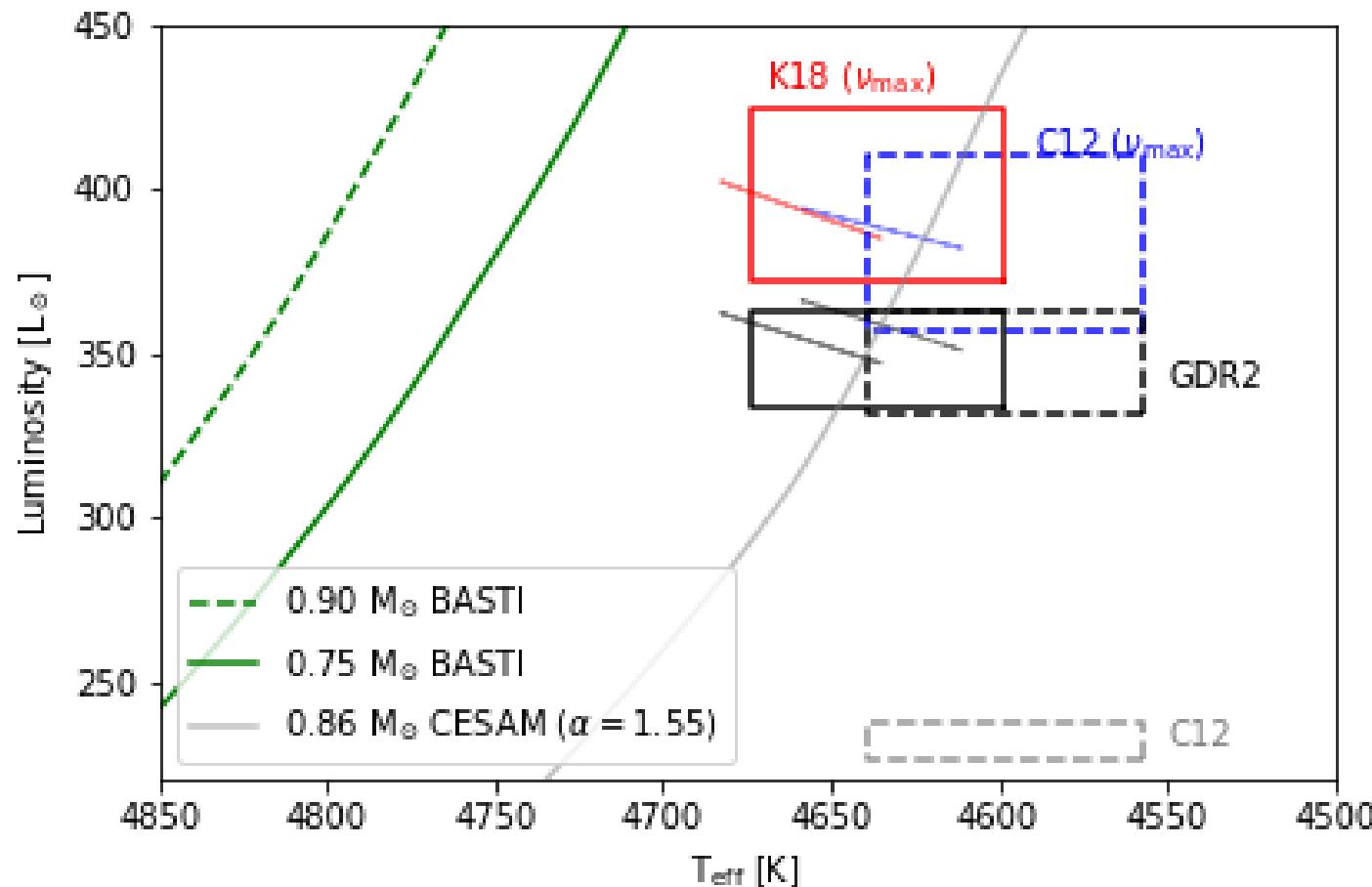
Gaia & HD 122563

- Parallax = 3.444 ± 0.063 mas
- Distance $\sim 25\%$ further than Hipparcos (2007)



- $\log g = 1.43 \pm 0.03$ dex

HD 122563 in the HR diagram



- Gaia corroborates our results **so scaling relations work !**
- Understand now the earlier discrepancies
- Refined mass 0.85-0.87 Msol
- Alpha value consistent with 3D models

Today's conclusions...

- Importance of different types of measurements for benchmark stars in particular those different from the Sun (systematics) !
- SONG telescope in Tenerife
- Detection of oscillation signatures ! Log g, radius, distance
- **Gaia and new parallax : prove that scaling relations are valid to within 0.05 dex:** HD122563 benchmark for seismic scaling relations
- New constraints support predictions from 3D simulations
- Continuing SONG observations : Stellar evolution and atmosphere model tests
- Detection in other stars to calibrate the relations

Thank you for your attention