

Interior rotation and ages of A/F-type stars

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Aims

Measuring rotation, ages and (core) masses
In main-sequence A/F-type stars

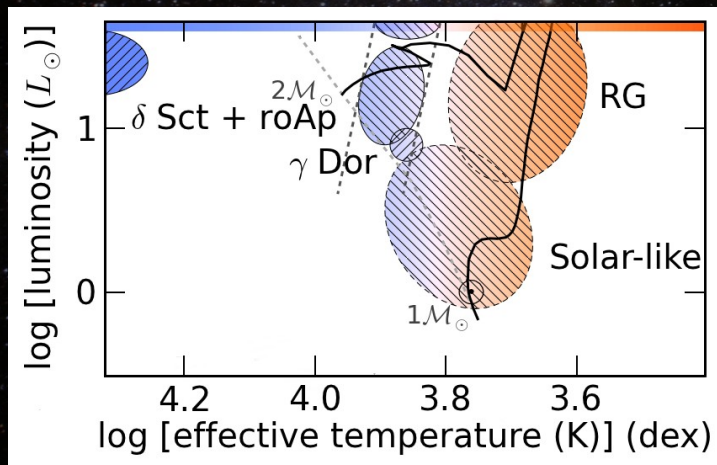
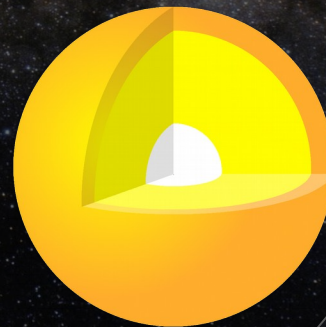


Figure courtesy of P. I. Pápics



Aims

Measuring rotation, ages and (core) masses
In main-sequence A/F-type stars

= Red Giant progenitors
(cfr. talk by C. Gehan)

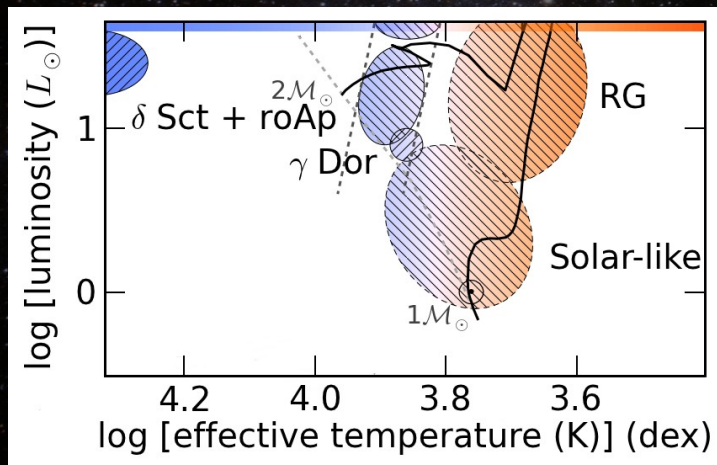
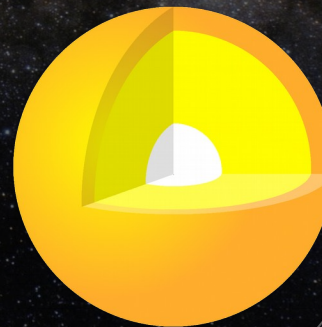


Figure courtesy of P. I. Pápics



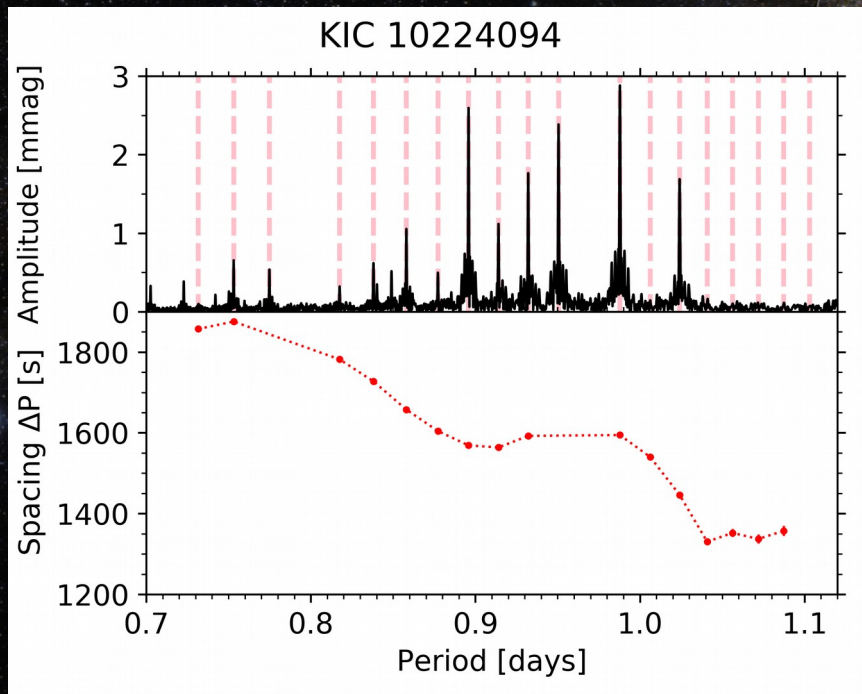
Gravity-mode asteroseismology

probing near-core physics:

rotation, mixing processes,
magnetic fields, ...

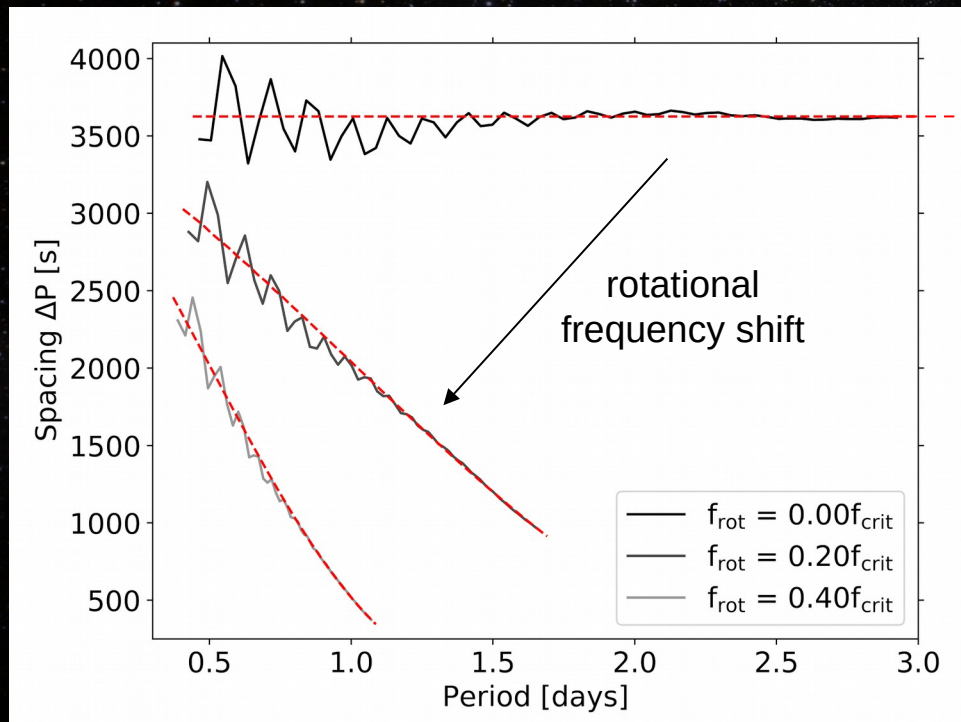
≥ 1 year of observations required:

- *Kepler*
- TESS - CVZ (+ extended mission)
- PLATO - long pointing



Van Reeth et al. 2015

Constraining rotation with gravity-modes



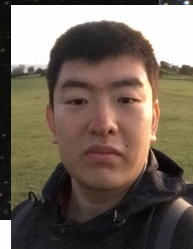
$$\Delta\Pi_l = \frac{\Pi_0}{l(l+1)}$$

Π_0 = “buoyancy radius”

= *info on the interior stellar structure*

(e.g., Van Reeth et al. 2016,
Ouazzani et al. 2017,
Christophe et al. 2018,
Li et al. 2019)

Differential rotation



Required for detection:

- ≥ 2 period spacing patterns, or
- info on the outer stellar layers from
 - pressure modes
 - rotational modulation

Moderate to fast rotating M-S A/F-type stars rotate (quasi-)rigidly.

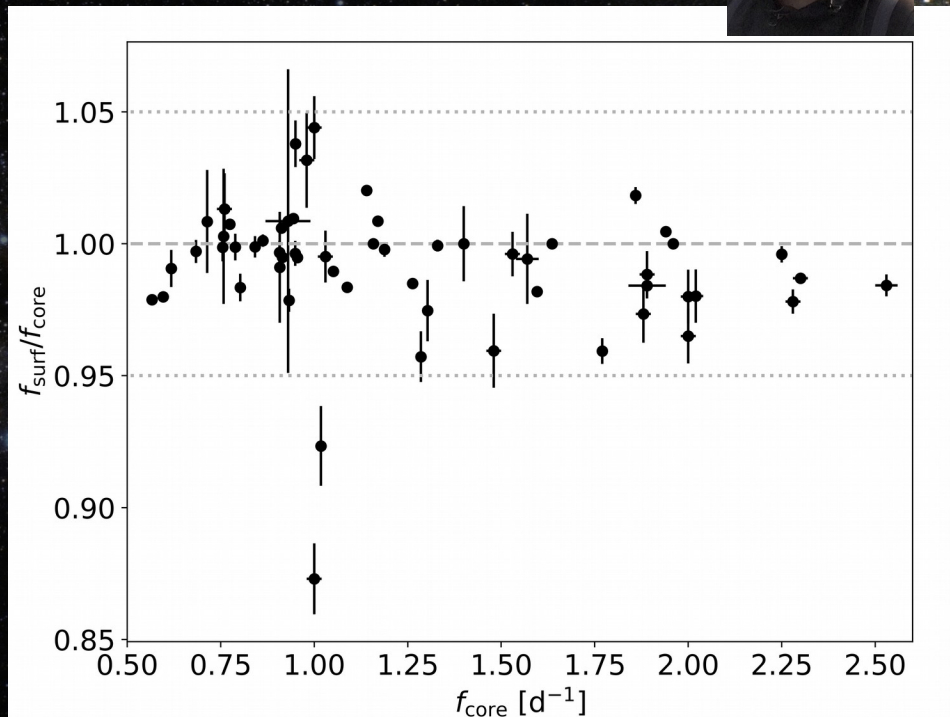


Figure courtesy of Gang Li (Li et al., MNRAS, submitted)

Ensemble analysis of stellar rotation

Angular momentum transport
= missing in the models

But: buoyancy radius Π_0
 \neq sufficient to constrain
the stellar age

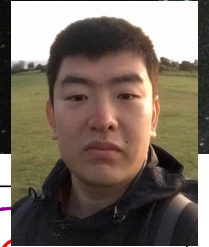
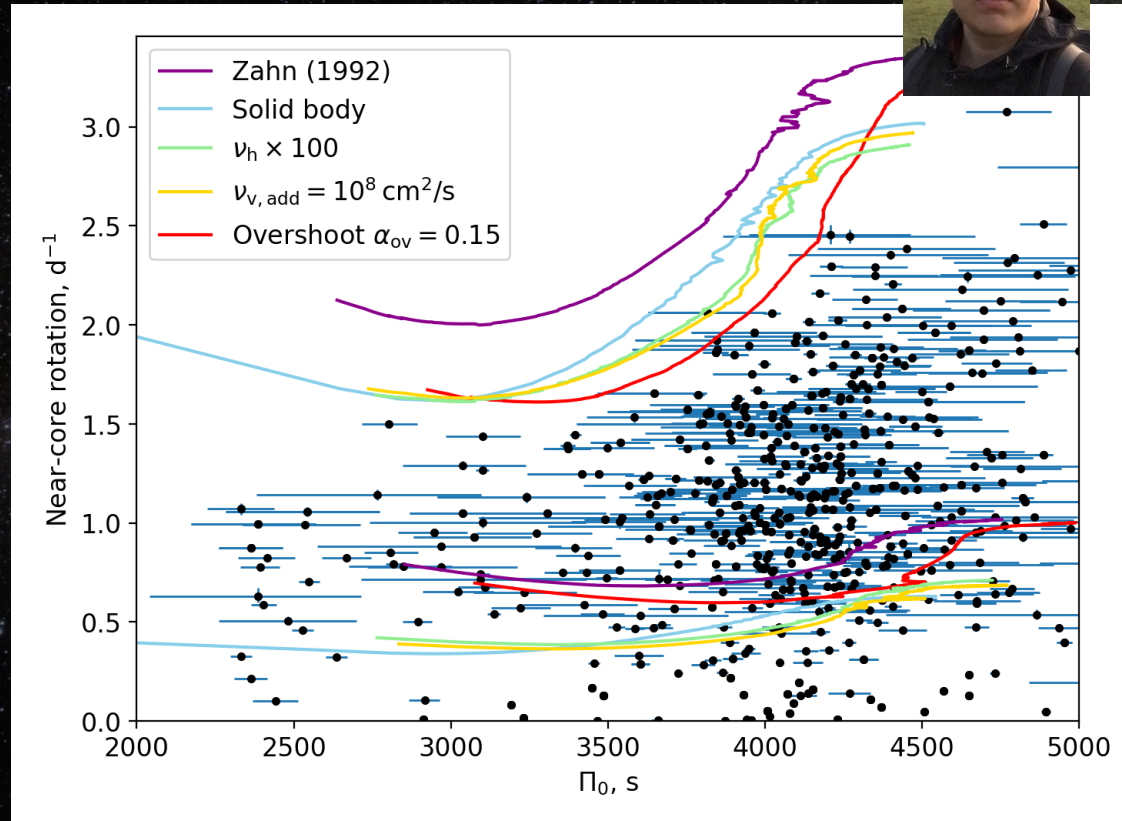


Figure courtesy of Gang Li
(Li et al., MNRAS, submitted)
Theoretical models by Ouazzani et al. (2019)

The buoyancy radius Π_0

Mombarg et al. 2019, MNRAS, 485 (3), 3248-3263.

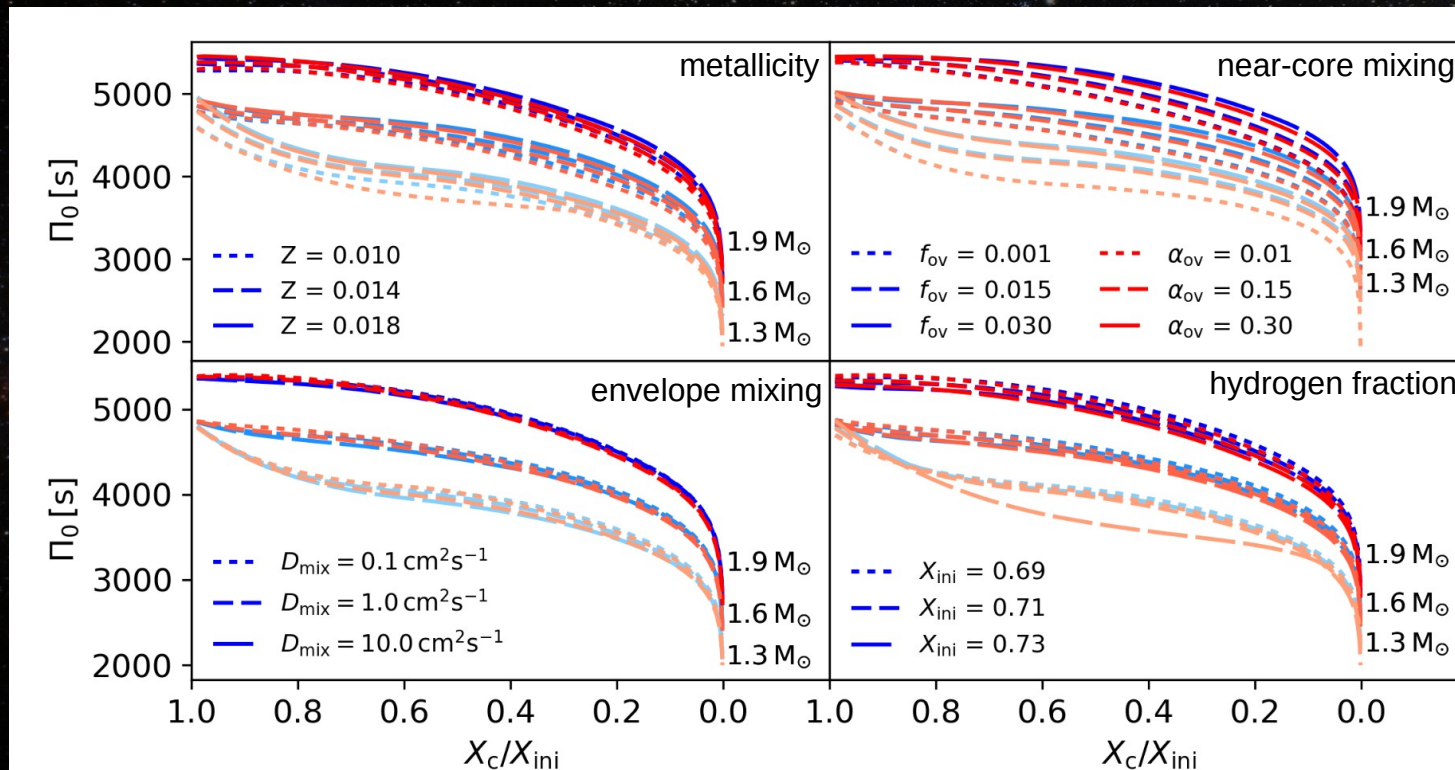


Figure courtesy of Joey Mombarg

Forward ensemble modelling

Mombarg et al. 2019, MNRAS, 485 (3), 3248-3263.

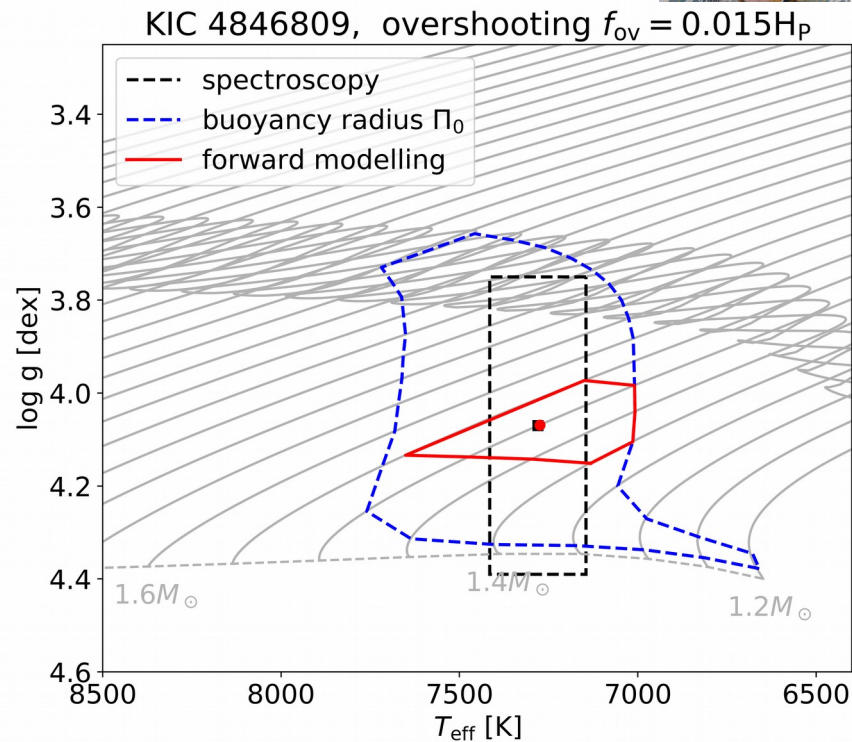


T_{eff} & $\log g$
(spectroscopy)

Π_0
(asteroseismology)

MESA
stellar evolution models

↓
constrain stellar ages & masses
(down to ~10% precision)



Ensemble modelling of gravity-mode pulsators

Mombarg et al. 2019, MNRAS, 485 (3), 3248-3263.

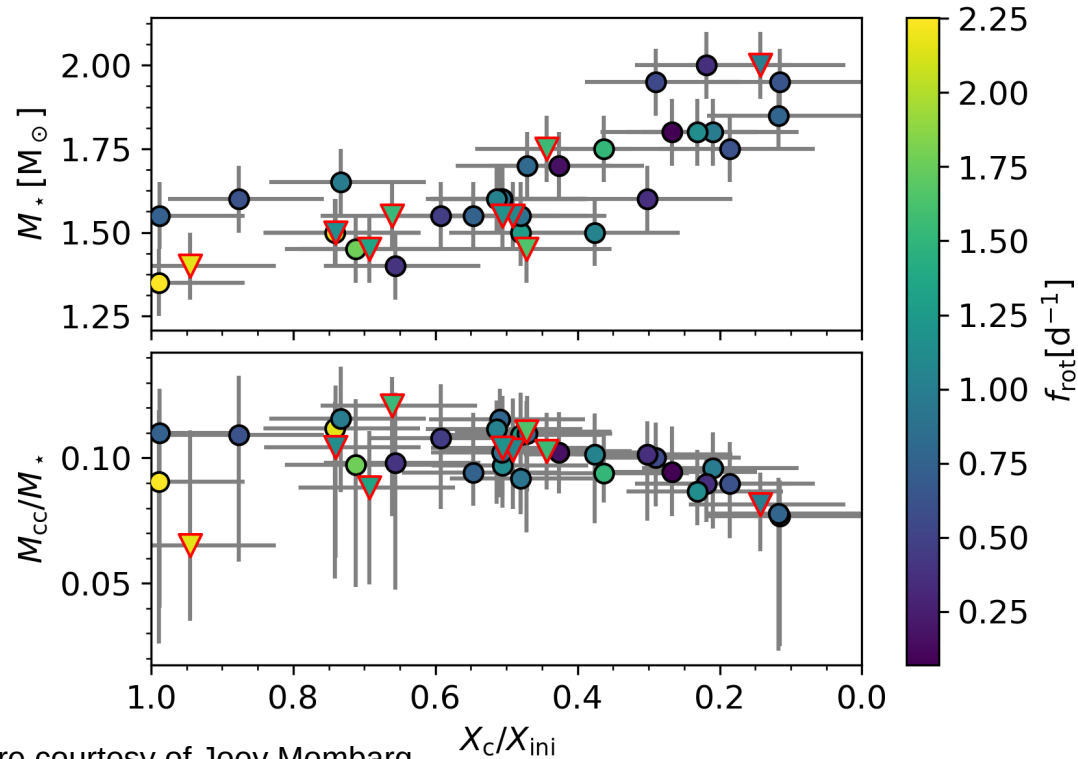


Figure courtesy of Joey Mombarg

Conclusions & future prospects

- Gravity-mode pulsations provide information on the near-core physics in main-sequence A/F-type stars:
 - (quasi-)uniform rotation
 - (core) masses
 - stellar ages
down to *~10% precision*
- matching the PLATO science goals*
- Future modelling: mixing processes, magnetism, etc.
 - More stars needed: PLATO long pointing observations

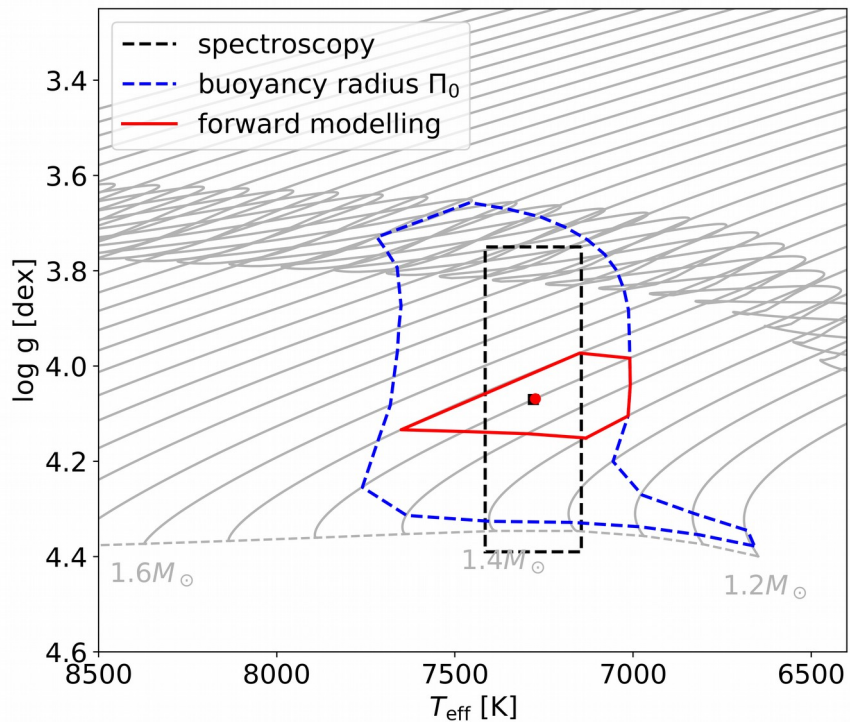
A wide-field photograph of a starry night sky. The background is filled with numerous stars of varying colors and brightness. On the right side, a prominent, bright band of the Milky Way galaxy is visible, showing a mix of white, yellow, and orange light with some darker, reddish-brown dust lanes. The text "Extra slides" is centered in the middle of the image.

Extra slides

Ensemble modelling - effect of the overshooting

Mombarg et al. 2019, MNRAS, 485 (3), 3248-3263.

KIC 4846809, overshooting $f_{ov} = 0.015H_p$



KIC 4846809, all overshooting values

