

# Acoustic Glitches in 16 Cygni

(work in progress)

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July 18, 2013

# Acoustic what?

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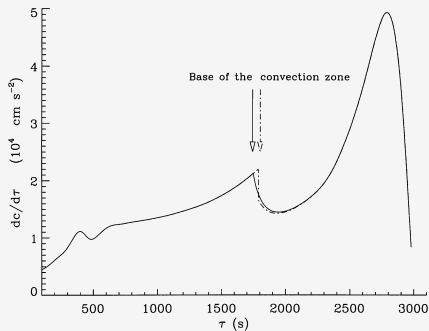
$$c^2 = \frac{\Gamma_1 P}{\rho}$$

Derivative wrt. acoustic depth

$$\frac{d \log c^2}{d\tau} = \frac{d \log \Gamma_1}{d\tau} + \frac{g}{c} \left[ (\Gamma_1 - \gamma) + (\gamma - 1) \frac{\nabla}{\nabla_a} \right]$$

# What are acoustic glitches?

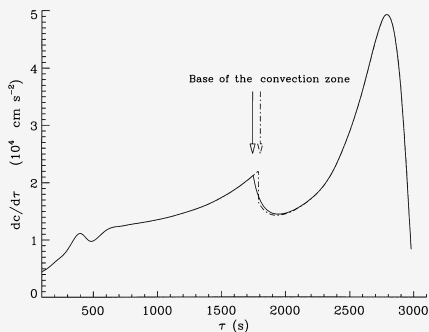
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Monteiro & Thompson (2000)

# What are acoustic glitches?

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Monteiro & Thompson (2000)

- Base of the convection zone and second helium ionization region

# Oscillatory signal

Each glitch causes a shift in the eigenfrequencies that is an oscillatory function of the frequency itself

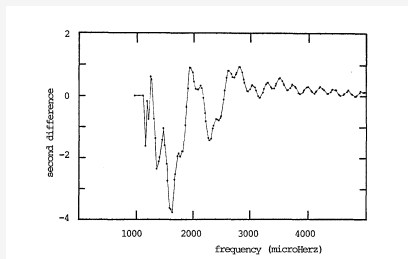
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Signal will be present on frequencies and frequency combinations



Gough (1990)

$$\Delta_2\nu(n, \ell) = \nu(n-1, \ell) - 2\nu(n, \ell) + \nu(n+1, \ell)$$



# How do we detect them?

# Detection of the signal

- Need to fit an appropriate functional form...

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\nu &\simeq \nu_{smooth} + \\ &+ A_{\text{BCZ}} \left(\frac{\nu_r}{\nu}\right)^2 \cos(4\pi\tau_{\text{BCZ}}\nu + 2\phi_{\text{BCZ}}) + \\ &+ A_{\text{Heliz}} \left(\frac{\nu_r}{\nu}\right) \sin^2(2\pi\beta_{\text{Heliz}}\nu) \cos(4\pi\tau_{\text{Heliz}}\nu + 2\phi_{\text{Heliz}}) \end{aligned}$$

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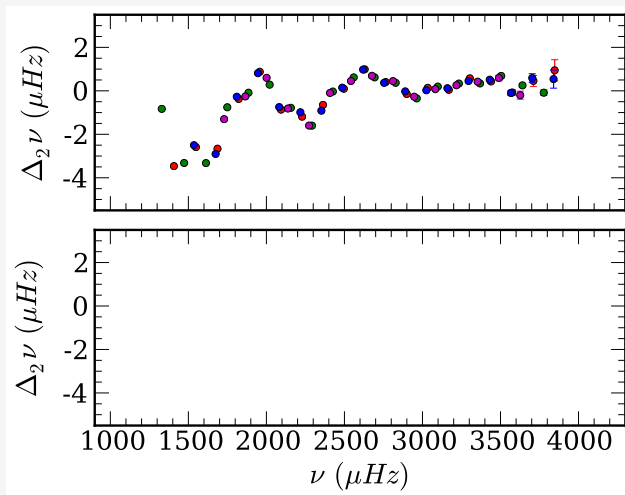
# Detection of the signal

- ... to extract important parameters

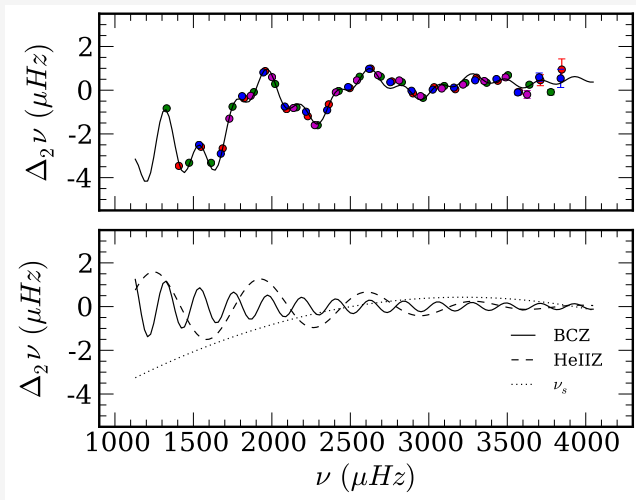
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  - smooth component is simpler (but assumes functional form)
  - requires frequencies of consecutive orders
  - increased errors

# Detection of the signal - improvements

- In the actual frequencies (Monteiro et al. 1994, Monteiro & Thompson 2000)
  - no assumptions on form of smooth component - difficult parameter  $\lambda$  ✗
  - can use every frequency
  - ~~may be less robust~~ global minimization (PIKAIA<sup>1</sup>) + IRLS ✓
  - BCZ and HelIZ fitted ~~separately~~ together ✓
- In the second differences (Basu et al. 1994, Mazumdar & Antia 2001)
  - amplitude of signal is higher
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  - requires frequencies of consecutive orders
  - increased errors
  - global minimization (PIKAIA) + IRLS ✓

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<sup>1</sup>Charbonneau, P., 1995, ApJS, 101, 309

# The data

# The 16 Cyg binary

- Evolved solar-type stars
- No dynamical masses
- On *Kepler* SC target list since Q7

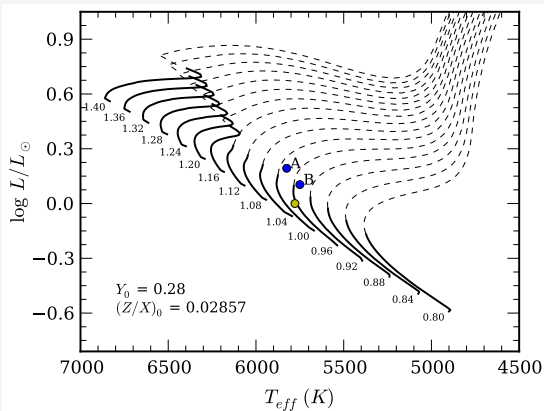
$$M_A \approx 1.11 M_{\odot}$$

$$\text{Age} \approx 6.9 \text{ Gyr}$$

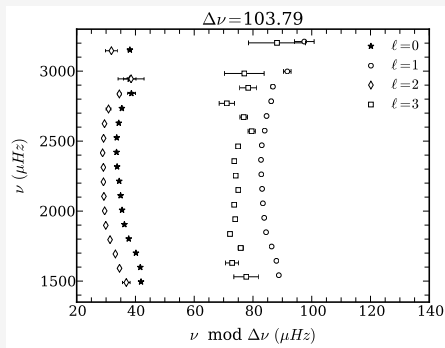
$$M_B \approx 1.07 M_{\odot}$$

$$\text{Age} \approx 6.7 \text{ Gyr}$$

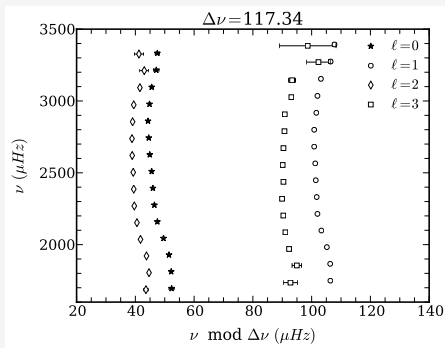
Metcalfe et al. (2012)



# The 16 Cyg binary



16 Cyg A

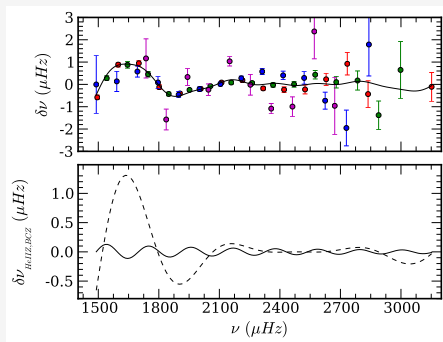


16 Cyg B

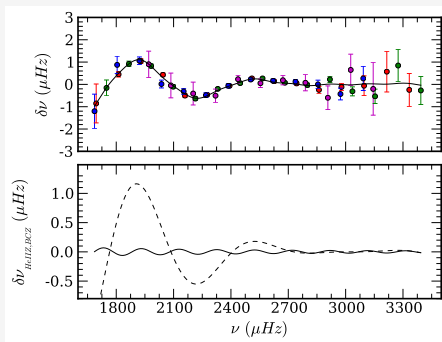
# Results

# Results - frequencies

- 9 months data from *Kepler*



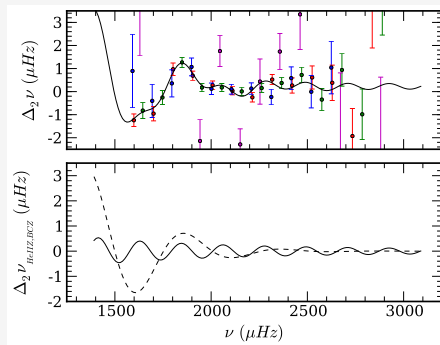
16 Cyg A



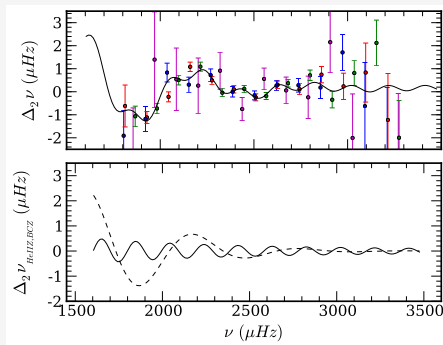
16 Cyg B

# Results - second differences

- 9 months data from *Kepler*



16 Cyg A



16 Cyg B

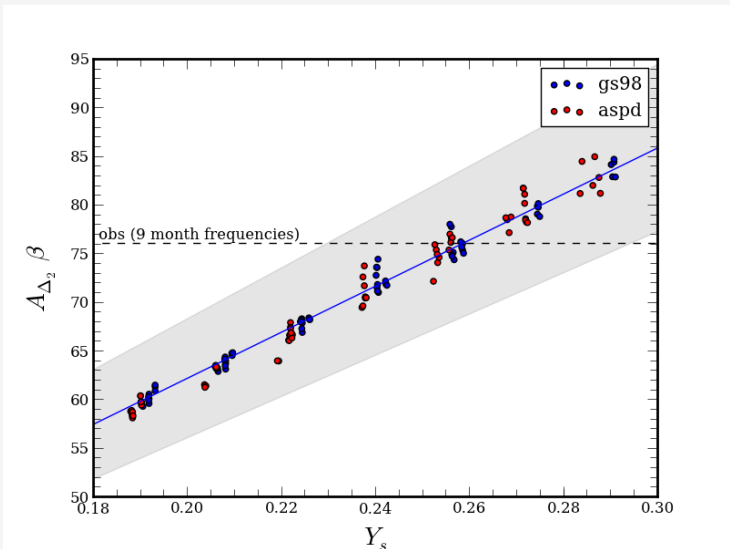


## Results - comparison

	16 Cyg A		16 Cyg B	
	$\tau_{BCZ}$	$\tau_{HeII\lambda}$	$\tau_{BCZ}$	$\tau_{HeII\lambda}$
$\delta\nu$	$2407.22 \pm 133$	$915.03 \pm 8$	$2577.48 \pm 141$	$777.08 \pm 16$
$\Delta_2\nu$	$2328.23 \pm 249$	$967.38 \pm 67$	$2511.74 \pm 255$	$857.42 \pm 35$

Is this useful?

## Results - Helium abundance (16 Cyg A)



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Thank you!