





Observation of asteroseismic red giant stars with SPICA, MIRCX and MYSTIC

Mathieu Vrard and S02/S03 ISSP team























The ISSP project

5-year ERC Advanced Grant 2020 (#101019653) project



<u>Aim :</u> completing and exploiting a large (1000) survey of homogeneous interferometric measurements for various scientific purposes : bring constraints on stars hosting exoplanets, seismic relations, SBCR measurements, activity, binaries,... (see previous talk by D.Mourard)

























S02: Main-Sequence (MS) focus

<u>Participants:</u> M. Vrard, O. Creevey, Mourard D., Deheuvels S., Belkacem K., Lebreton Y., Morel T., Nardetto N., Salabert D.

Scientific objectives:

- -Calibrating the radius seismic scaling relation covering a range of masses and metallicities
- -Model-independent masses using $\Delta v(\Delta v \sim \langle \rho \rangle)$ and interferometric radius.
- -Using interferometric constraints on model to obtain more precise stellar ages
- -Detailed analysis to obtain high-precision stellar parameters and test different physical ingredients in stellar models.



















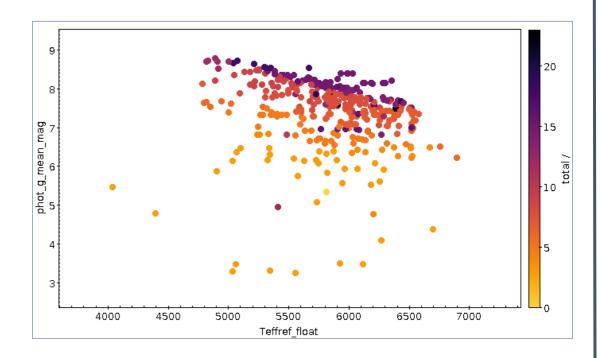




S02: Main-Sequence (MS) focus

Target list:

- -Comprising northern asteroseismic targets+PLATO targets.
- -Notebook developed to crossmatch targets with several external catalogues (extinction, simbad, gaia, ...) => 340 potential targets
- -Assuming 1 % angular diameters => calculate $\sigma_{\rm R}$ Selection and priority (P0,P1) on $\sigma_{\rm R}$ + V $_{\rm man}$ + δ + coverage HR diagram
- => 50 P0 targets, 290 P1 targets



Stellar magnitude as a function of the $T_{\rm eff}$ of selected S02 targets. Courtesy of Orlagh Creevey





















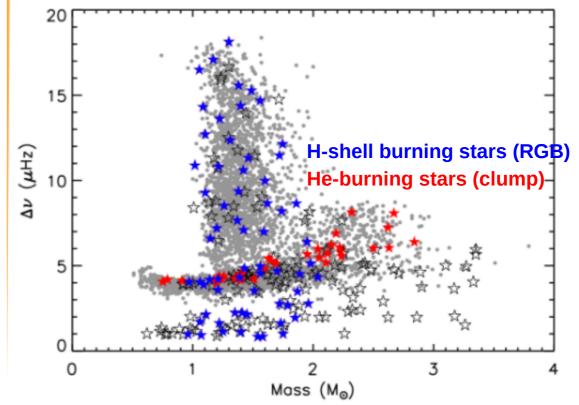


S03: Sub-giant and red giant stars focus

<u>Participants:</u> M. Vrard, O. Creevey, Mourard D., Deheuvels S., Belkacem K., Lebreton Y., Morel T., Nardetto N., Salabert D.

Target list (from Sébastien Deheuvels work):

- -Subgiants and red giants with excellent seismic data and large enough predicted angular diameter (θ >0.2)
- -236 stars in *Kepler* and CoRoT data that corresponds to those criteriums
- -60 P0 targets selected following evolutionary stages, masses and $\Delta \nu$



Δν-Mass plane for P0 red giants and red clump targets (courtesy of Romina Ibañez-Bustos)



















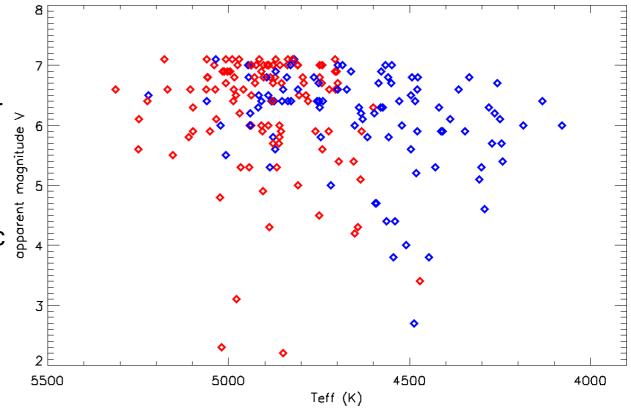




S03: Sub-giant and red giant stars focus

-New red giant sample from the TESS bright star sample (Hon et al., 2022) Selected with V<8, θ >0.2, δ >-20°

-211 red giant targets with measured seismic a quantities



Apparent magnitude as a function of $T_{\rm eff}$ for the

selected 211 stars
Mathieu Vrard, CHARA Science Meeting, Tucson, March 13th, 2024





















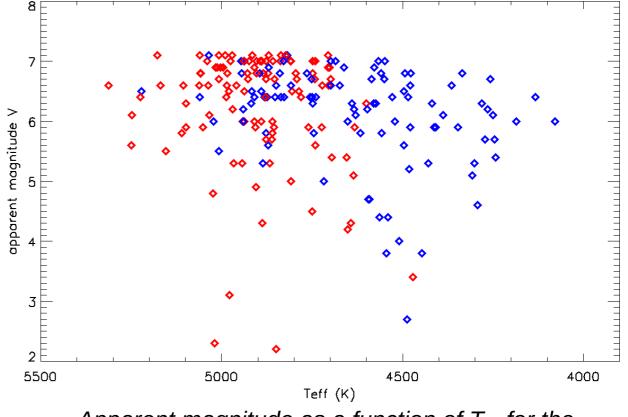


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Final catalog where we pick the stars to observe during the next 2 years => 447 red giant stars and 340 mainsequence potential targets 110 P0 targets (50 S02, 60 S03)



Apparent magnitude as a function of T_{off} for the

selected 211 stars























-SPICA: Several bad nights at the beginning of the run, the exploitable observations began in August 2023























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- -5 stars were observed with **SPICA** between August and November 2023 (2 S02, 3 S03) Some stars observed several times: 8 observations in total.
- -MIRCX and/or MYSTIC data for 4 observations (2 stars between September and November)























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- -MIRCX and/or MYSTIC data for 4 observations (2 stars between September and November)
- -Exploitable data for most of those: 7 out of 8 observations (4 stars: 1 S01, 3 S03)























SPICA data

- -4 stars (7 observations) observed between August 9th and November 10th 2023 with exploitable observations
- -θ measured with root-squared LD fit and fixed Claret coefficients
- -1 main-sequence (S02), 3 red giants (S03) targets
- squared visibilities are -The noisy but sufficiently coherent to extract a θ value However...

spatial frequency in 1/rad SPICA October 14th 2023 observations of HD27371 Mathieu Vrard, CHARA Science Meeting, Tucson, March 13th, 2024











squared visibility (VIS2)

0.0 -





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 $\theta = 2,033 + /-0,047 \text{ mas}$

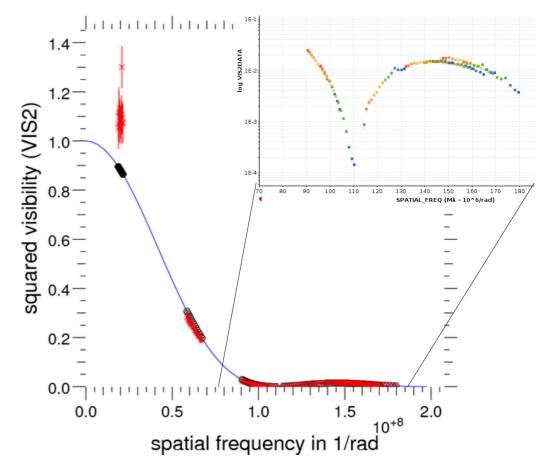






MIRCX/MYSTIC data

-Observations during October and November nights. Also one MYSTIC observation during September



MIRCX October 14th 2023 observations of HD27371





















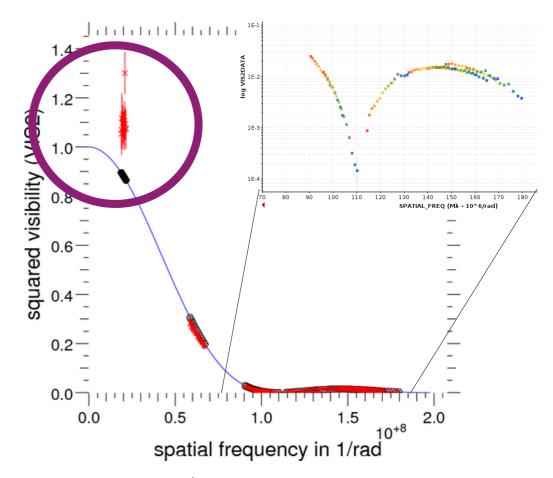


MIRCX/MYSTIC data

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However, problem with S1S2 base for **October and November nights** => suppressed those bases in the analysis

-The S1S2 bases can't be trusted for SPICA also for the October and November nights



MIRCX October 14th 2023 observations of HD27371

























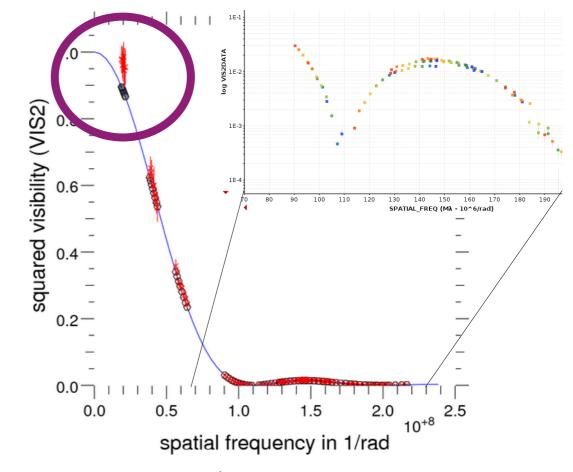
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-Not solved in November



MIRCX November 10th 2023 observations of HD27371























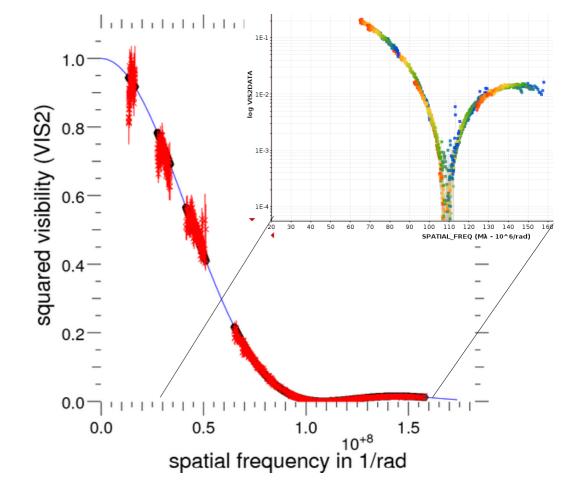


MIRCX/MYSTIC data summary

-MYSTIC: 2 red giant stars (4 observations) observed between September 26th and November 10th 2023

-MIRCX: 2 red giant stars (3 observations) observed between October 14th and November 10th 2023

-θ measured with root-squared LD fit and fixed Claret coefficients



MYSTIC September 26th 2023 observations of HD27371























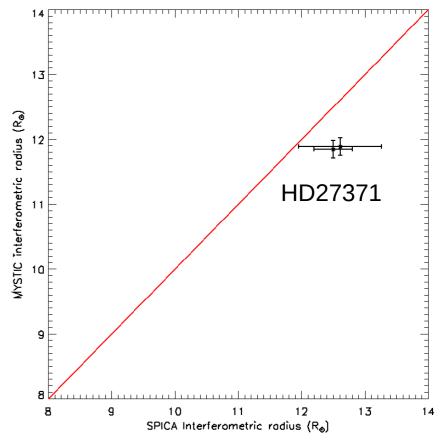
SPICA and MIRCX/MYSTIC result comparison

-Interferometric radius computed with Gaia parallaxes

-MYSTIC/SPICA comparison:

Putting out stars with no short baselines:

- 2 observations in September and November 2023
- => good agreement when short baselines are present
- => but larger uncertainties on SPICA



MYSTIC and SPICA interferometric radius

























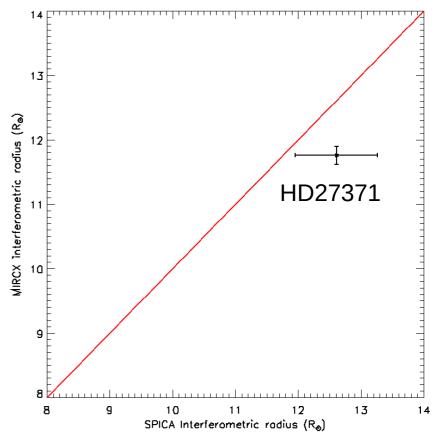
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MIRCX and SPICA interferometric radius























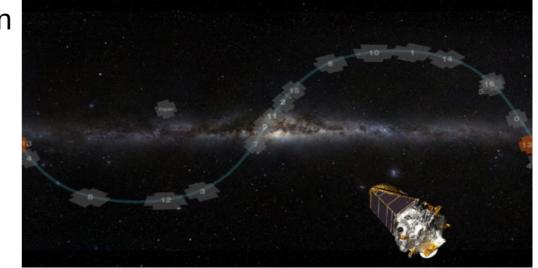


Asteroseismic radius determination

-Seismic data $(\Delta v, v_{max})$ comes from K2 mission (2014-2018)

Pope et al. (2019) for red gaints Schoffield et al. (2019) for the main sequence star

-T_{eff} comes from Gaia photometry



-Computation of stellar Radius (R) with asteroseismic scaling relation:

$$\frac{R}{R_{\odot}} \simeq \left(\frac{\nu_{max}}{\nu_{max,\odot}}\right) \left(\frac{\Delta \nu}{\Delta \nu_{\odot}}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{T_{eff}}{T_{eff,\odot}}\right)^{1/2} \qquad \Delta \nu \sim < \rho > \nu_{max} : \text{ frequency of maximum oscillation}$$

















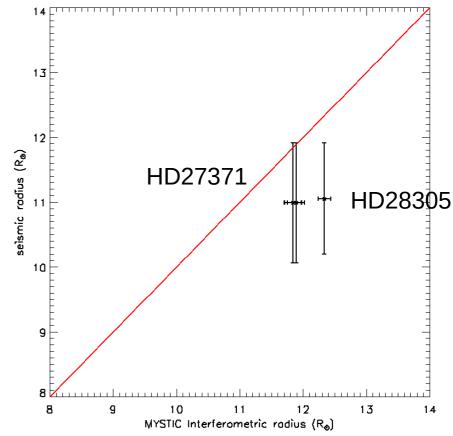






Interferometric and asteroseismic radius (R) comparison

- -MYSTIC Interferometric radius and asteroseismic radius can be compared for 2 stars: 4 observations between September and November 2023
- -Agreement between the two radius estimations at $2-\sigma$ uncertainties
- -10% uncertainties for asteroseismic R, way lower for interferometry => real potential of improvement



Comparison between MYSTIC Radius and asteroseismic Radius

















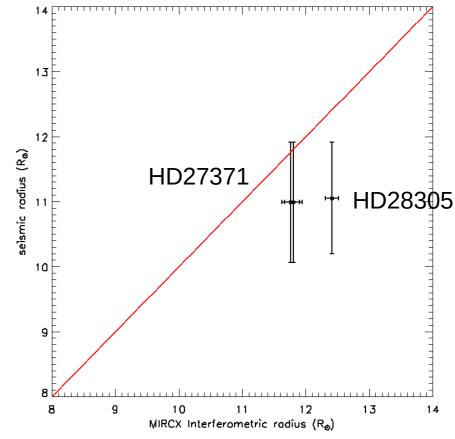






Interferometric and asteroseismic radius (R) comparison

- -MIRCX Interferometric radius and asteroseismic radius can be compared for 2 stars: 3 observations between October and November 2023
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Comparison between MIRCX Radius and asteroseismic Radius

















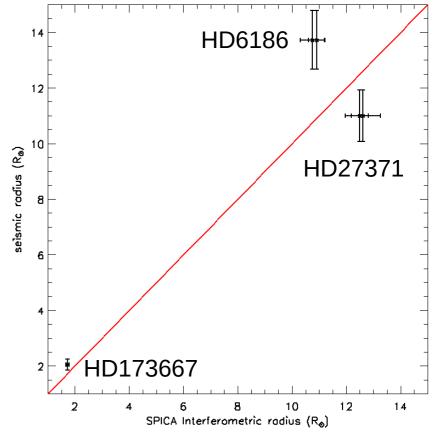






Interferometric and asteroseismic radius (R) comparison

- -SPICA Interferometric radius and asteroseismic radius can be compared for 3 stars: 5 observations between August and November 2023
- -The agreement is less apparent and uncertainties are larger for SPICA compared to MIRCX/MYSTIC => still need some development to obtain similar precision than MIRCX/MYSTIC



Comparison between MIRCX Radius and asteroseismic Radius























Conclusion

- -The observations of asteroseismic targets will permit to obtain better constraints on the asteroseismic scaling relations, thus on galactic archeology and stellar ages.
- -5 asteroseismic targets were observed with SPICA (2 with MIRCX/MYSTIC) in 8 observations, 7 of them are exploitable
- -Vibration problems caused S1S2 bases to be inexploitable for October and November nights => this has to be solved soon
- -For the exploitable data we have an agreement between SPICA and MYSTIC/MIRCX
- -Agreement between MIRCX/MYSTIC and asteroseismic observations. There is still some work with SPICA























Thank you for your attention



















