



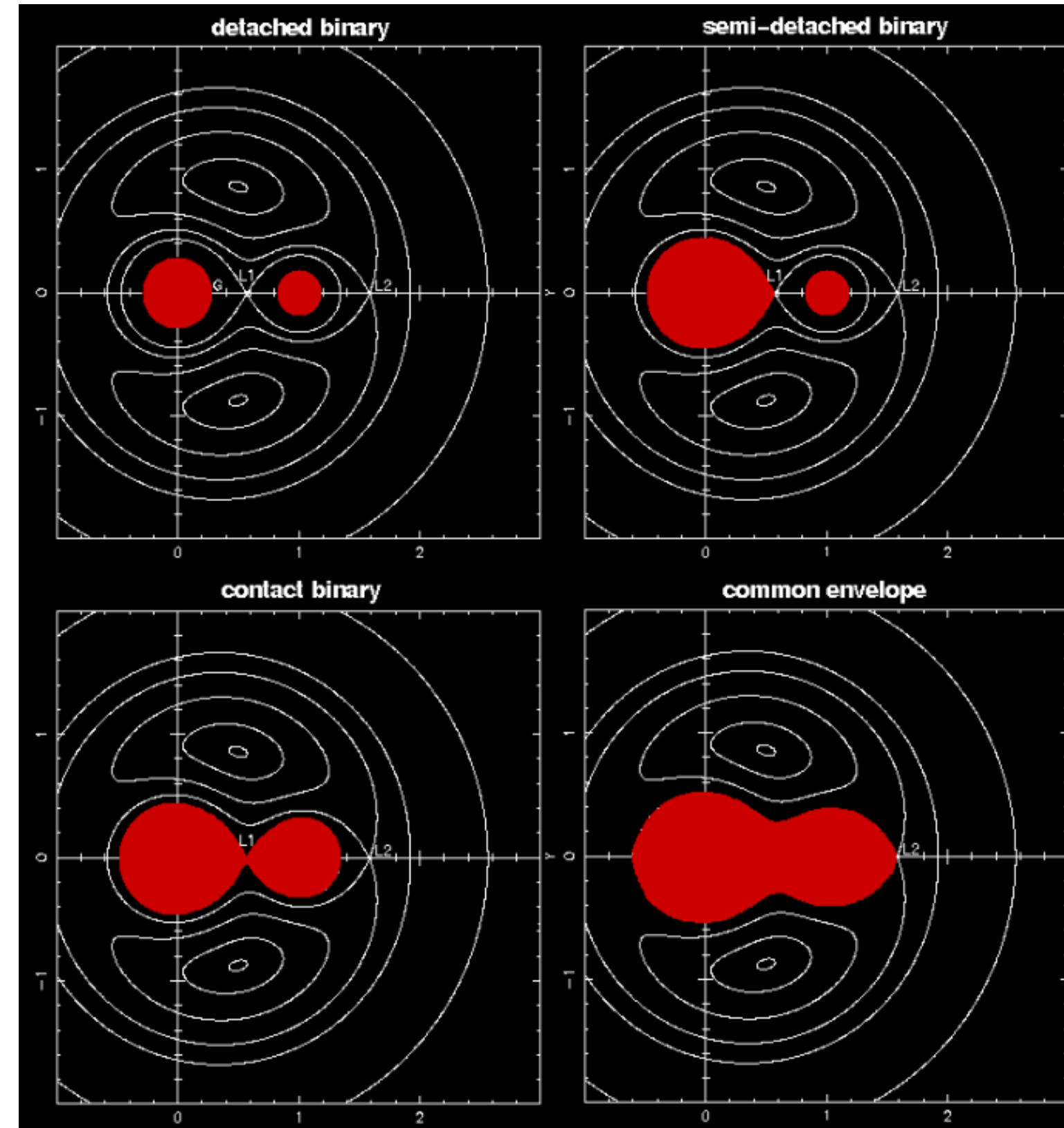
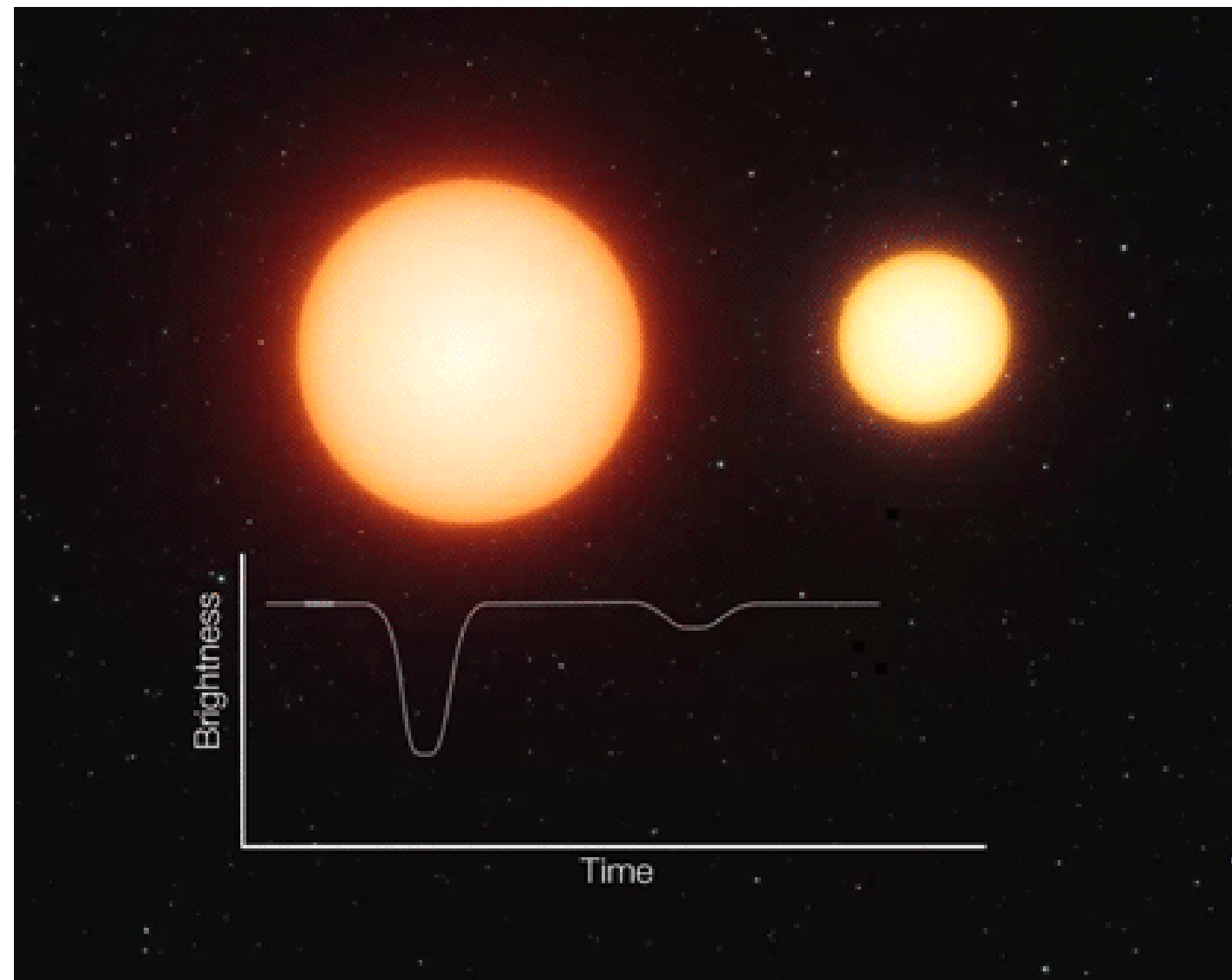
**CHARACTERIZATION OF A NEWLY IDENTIFIED
PULSATING DETACHED ECLIPSING BINARY**

FILIZ KAHRAMAN ALICAVUS

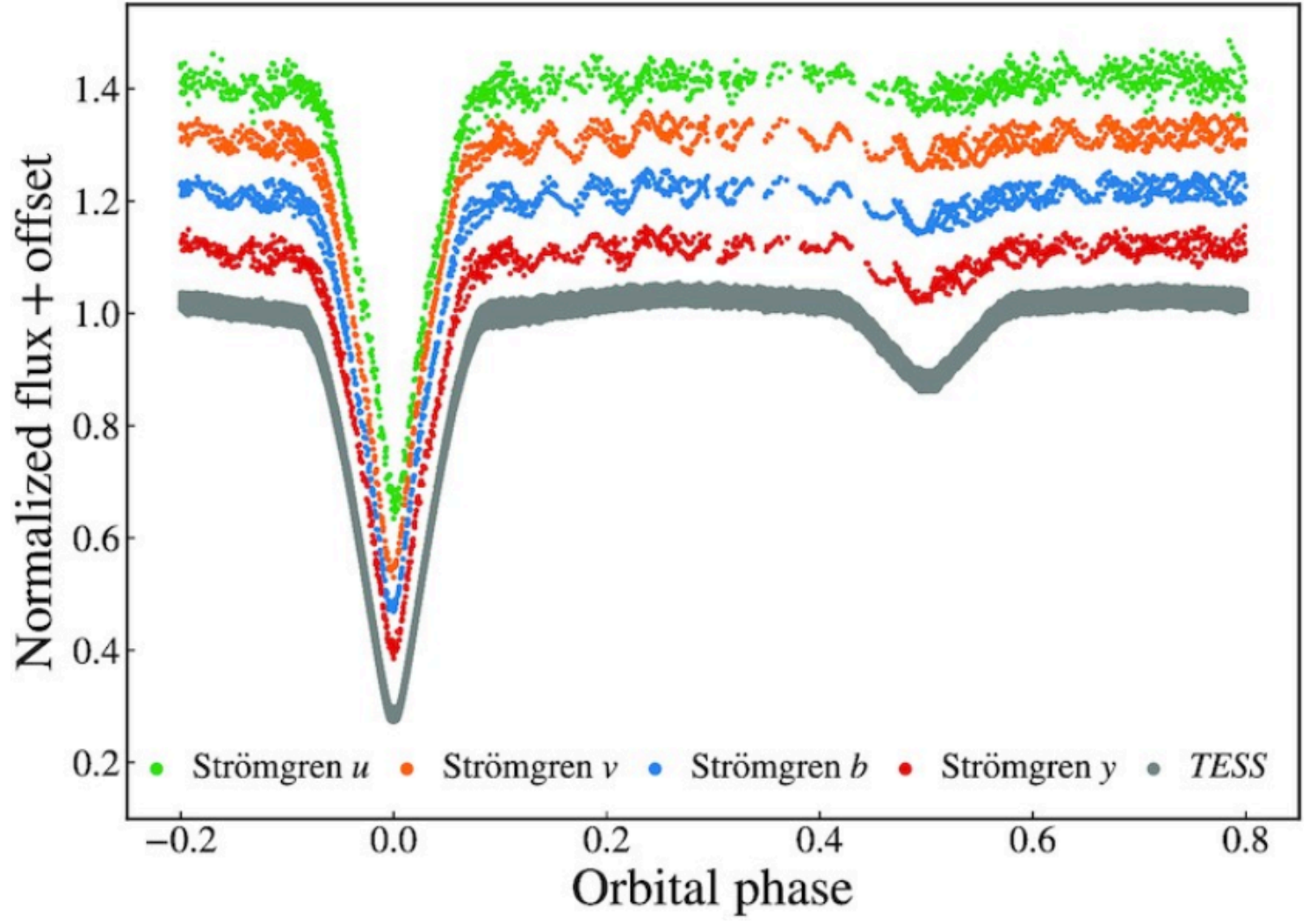
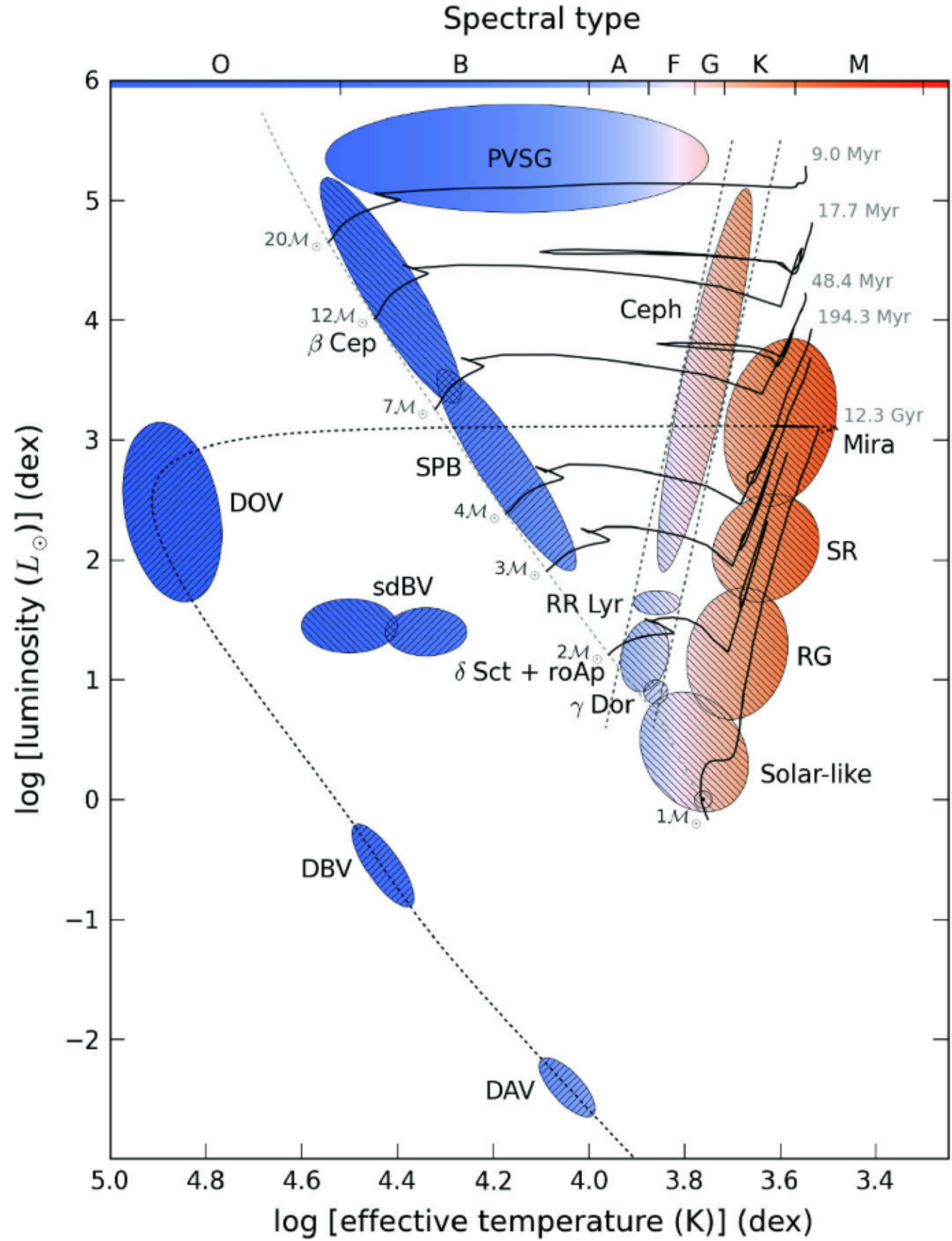
FAHRI ALICAVUS, PETER DE CAT

2024

Eclipsing Binaries

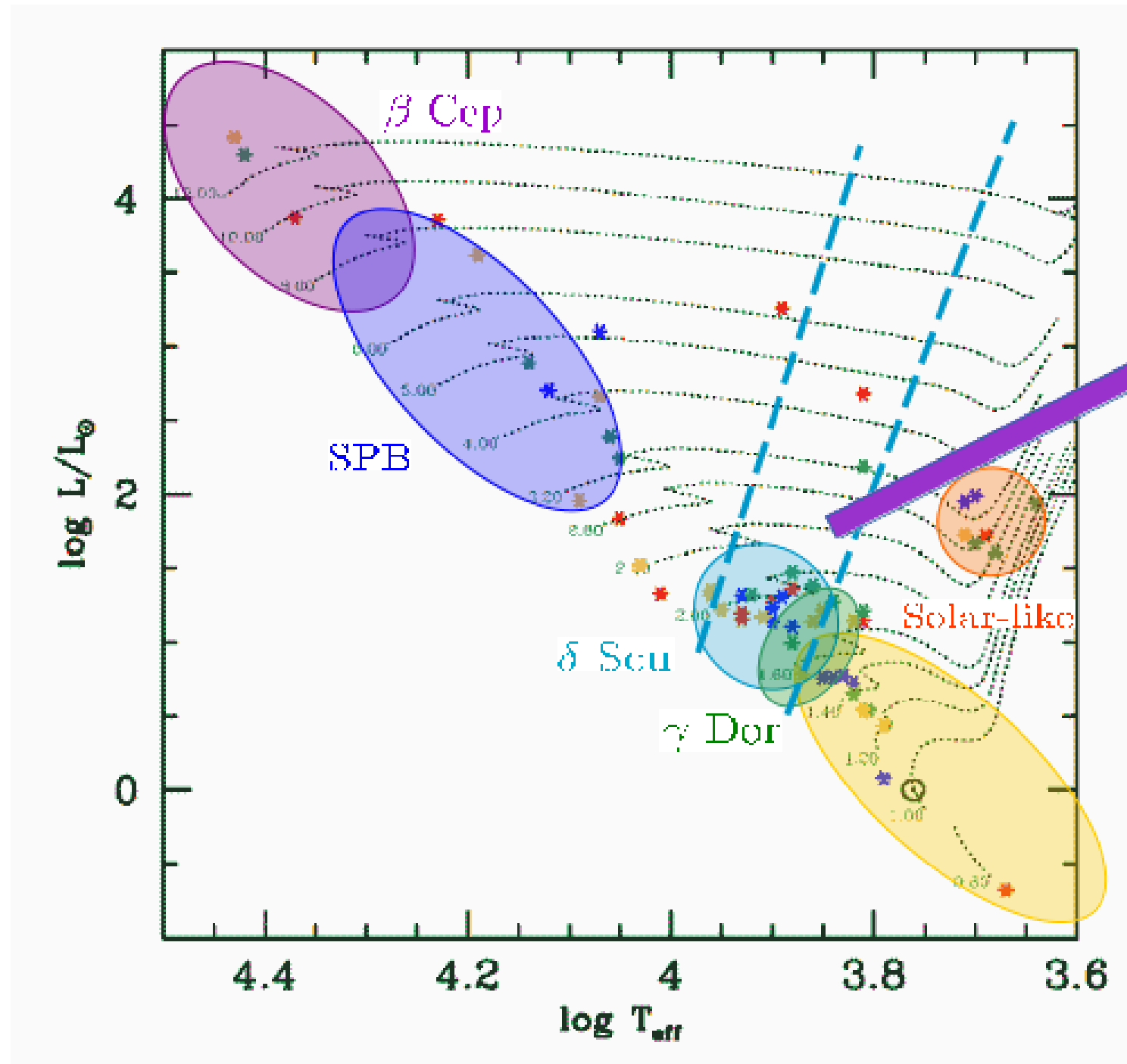


Eclipsing Binaries



Miszuda et al. 2022

Eclipsing Binaries with pulsating stars: Delta Scuti stars



Early A and F stars

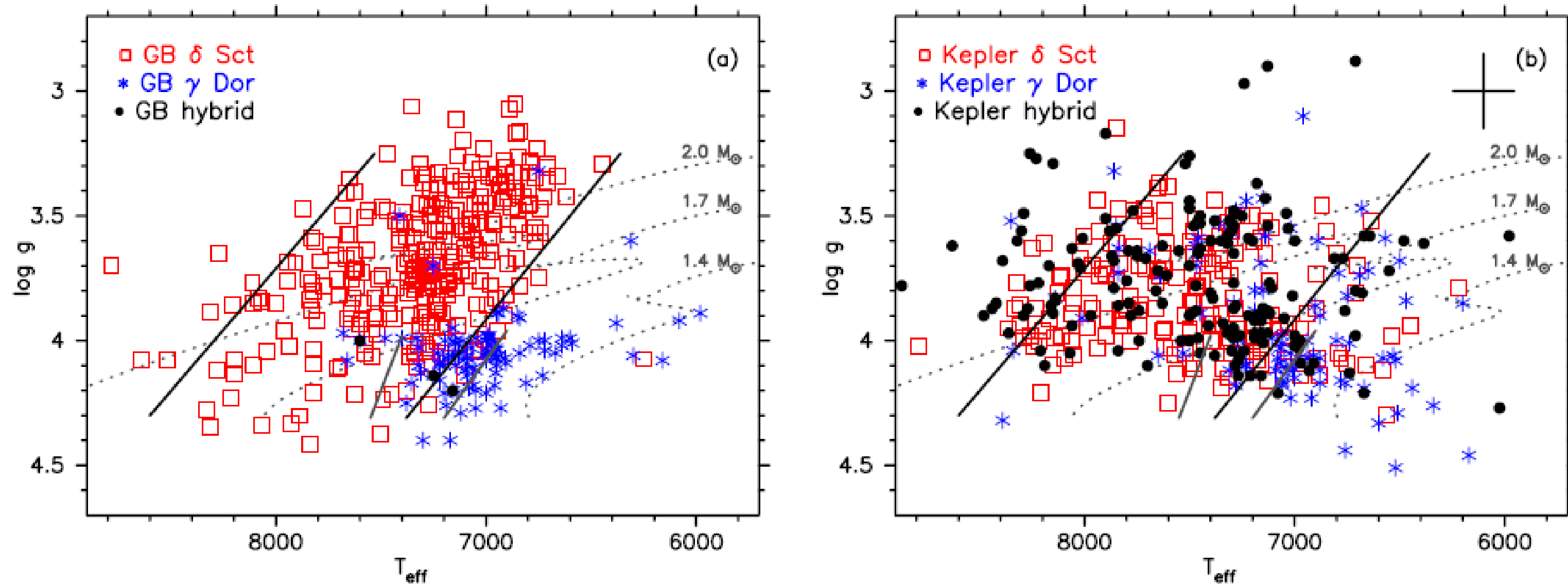
Periods $\sim 0.3 - 8$ hours, radial-nonradial, pressure, gravity, mixed modes

k mechanism

Near main sequence

Frequency > 5 c/d

Eclipsing Binaries with pulsating stars



Eclipsing binaries provide the most accurate fundamental stellar parameter

New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators

Monthly Notices

of the
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY



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Advance Access publication 2023 June 24

<https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stad1898>

Discovery of delta Scuti variables in eclipsing binary systems II. Southern TESS field search

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<https://doi.org/10.1088/1674-4527/ac71a4>



Candidate Eclipsing Binary Systems with a δ Scuti Star in Northern TESS Field

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Detection of δ Scuti Pulsators in the Eclipsing Binaries Observed by TESS

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New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators

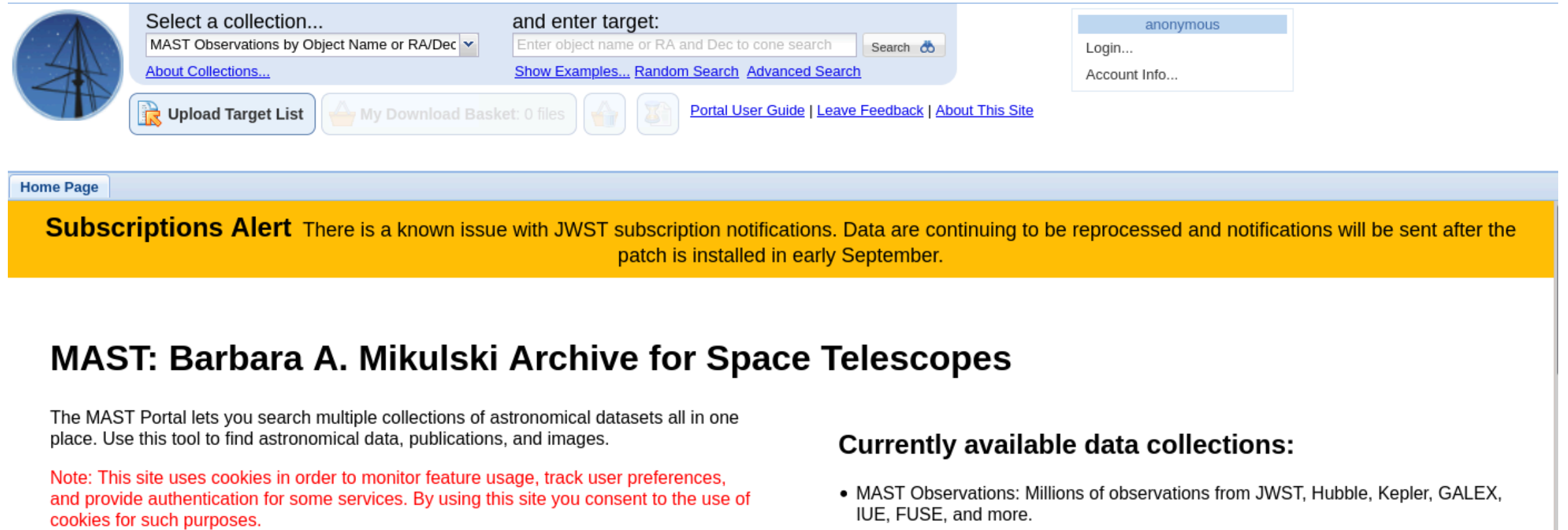


TESS: Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite

Lightkurve

A friendly Python package for making discoveries with Kepler & TESS.

Lightkurve offers a user-friendly way to analyze time series data on the brightness of planets, stars, and galaxies. The package is focused on supporting science with NASA's Kepler and TESS space telescopes, but can equally be used to analyze light curves obtained by your backyard telescope. Lightkurve aims to lower barriers, promote best practices, reduce costs, and improve scientific fidelity by providing accessible open source Python [tools](#) and [tutorials](#) for time domain astronomy.



The screenshot shows the MAST Portal website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a logo on the left, a search bar, and user options. The search bar includes a dropdown menu for "Select a collection..." and a text input field for "and enter target:". Below the search bar, there are links for "About Collections...", "Show Examples...", "Random Search", and "Advanced Search". There are also buttons for "Upload Target List" and "My Download Basket: 0 files". On the right side, there is a user profile section for "anonymous" with links for "Login..." and "Account Info...". Below the navigation bar, there is a "Home Page" link and a yellow banner with a "Subscriptions Alert" message. The main content area features the heading "MAST: Barbara A. Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes" and a paragraph describing the portal's functionality. A red note about cookies is also present. To the right, there is a section titled "Currently available data collections:" with a list of data sources.

Select a collection...
MAST Observations by Object Name or RA/Dec

and enter target:
Enter object name or RA and Dec to cone search

anonymous
Login...
Account Info...

Upload Target List My Download Basket: 0 files Portal User Guide Leave Feedback About This Site

Home Page

Subscriptions Alert There is a known issue with JWST subscription notifications. Data are continuing to be reprocessed and notifications will be sent after the patch is installed in early September.

MAST: Barbara A. Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes

The MAST Portal lets you search multiple collections of astronomical datasets all in one place. Use this tool to find astronomical data, publications, and images.

Note: This site uses cookies in order to monitor feature usage, track user preferences, and provide authentication for some services. By using this site you consent to the use of cookies for such purposes.

Currently available data collections:

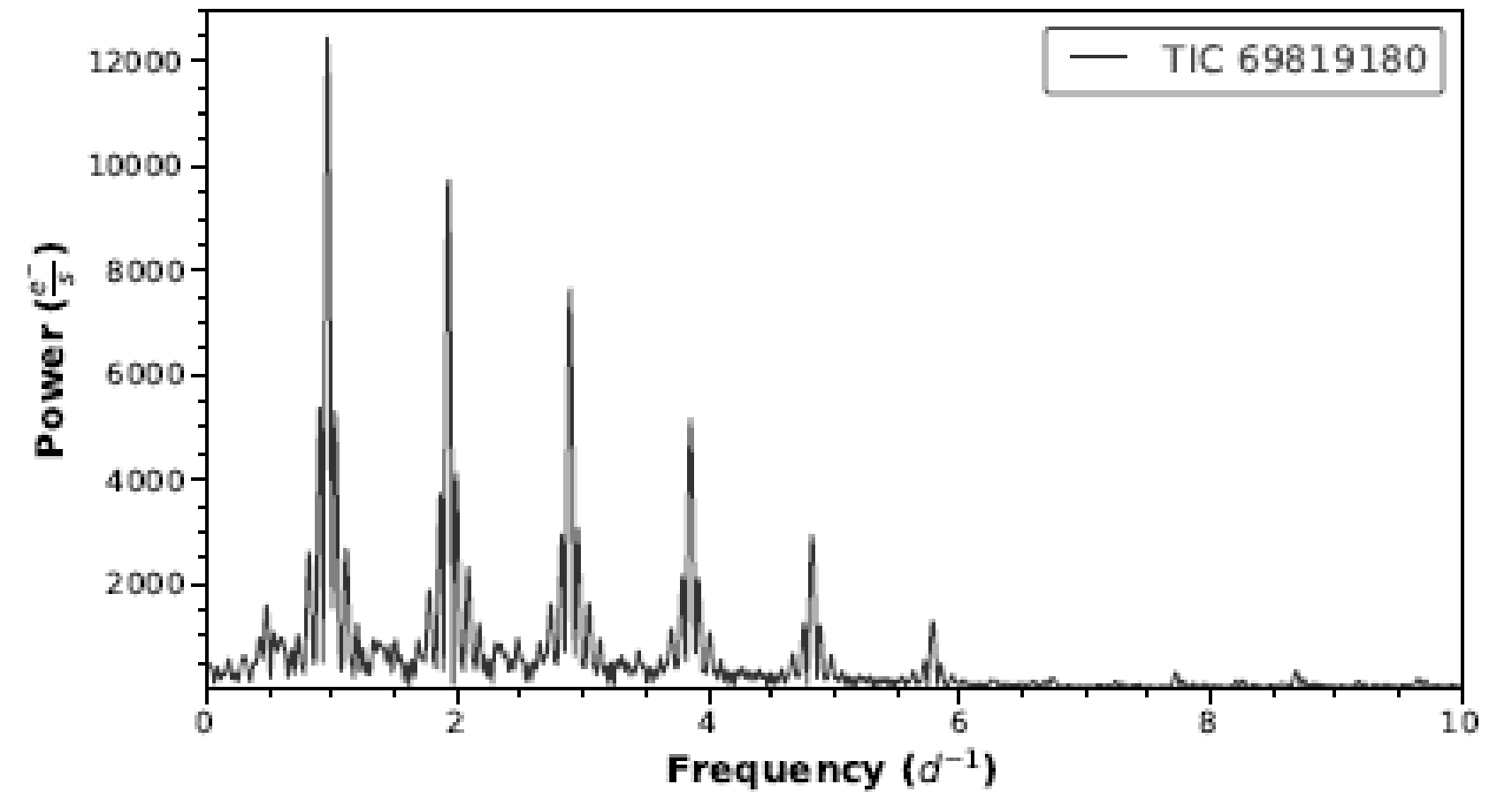
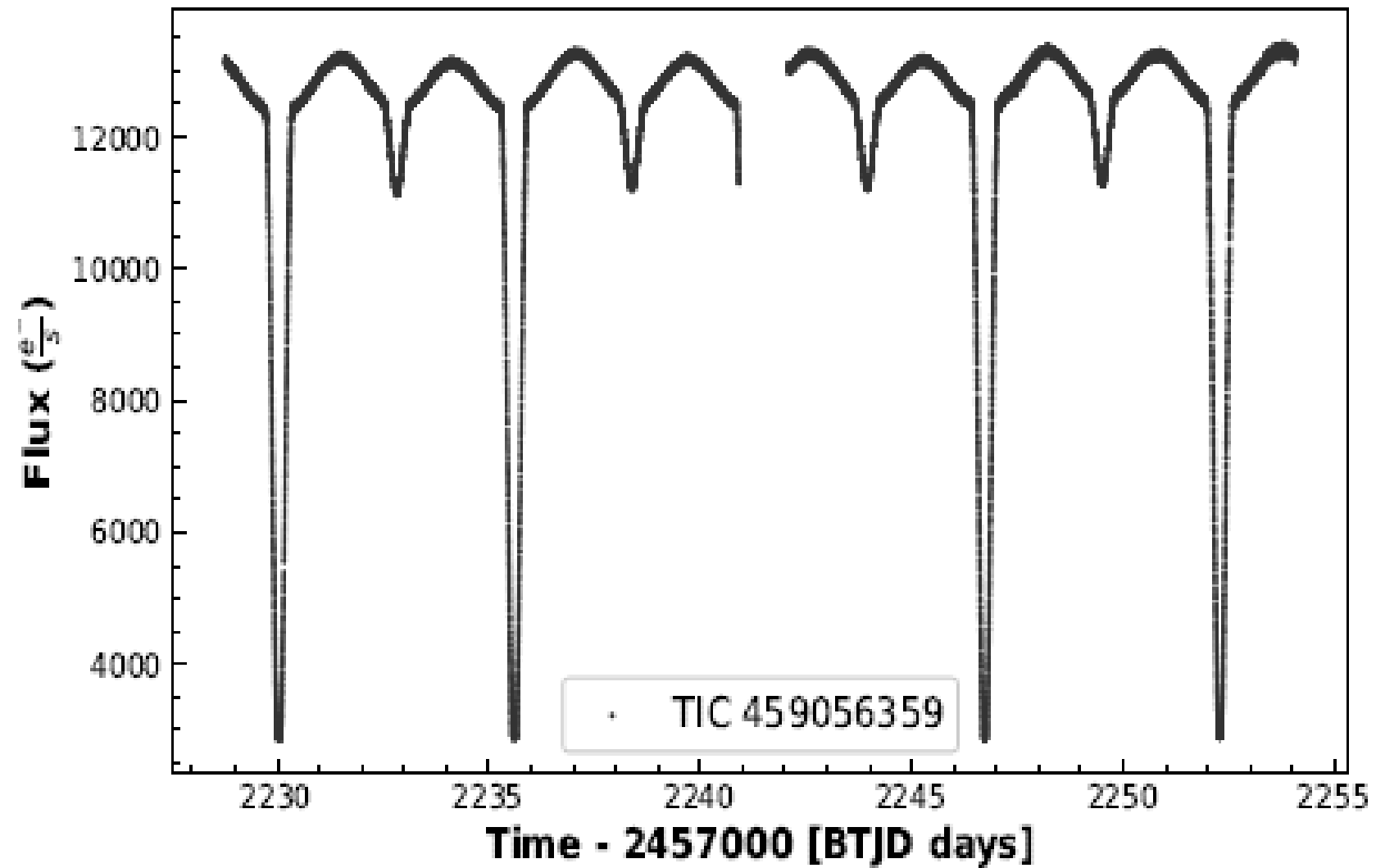
- MAST Observations: Millions of observations from JWST, Hubble, Kepler, GALEX, IUE, FUSE, and more.

New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators

Criteria

- Coordinates: Right ascension (RA), Declination (DEC)
- Effective temperature range: between 5300 and 13000K
for Delta Scuti stars: between 6300–8500 K (Rodriguez and Breger, 2001)

New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators



New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators

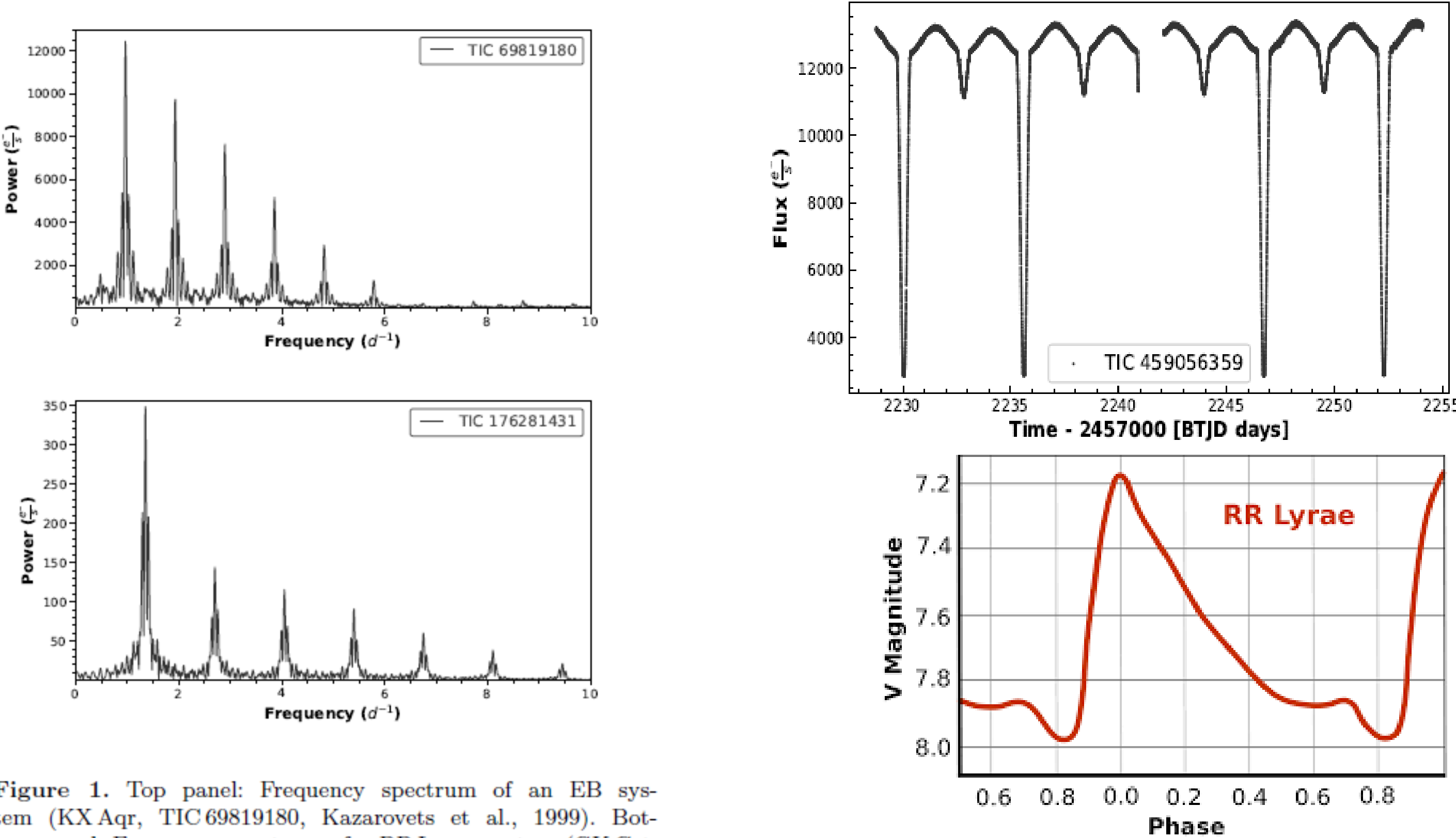


Figure 1. Top panel: Frequency spectrum of an EB system (KX Aqr, TIC 69819180, Kazarovets et al., 1999). Bottom panel: Frequency spectrum of a RR Lyrae system (GK Cet, TIC 176281431, Kinemuchi et al., 2006).

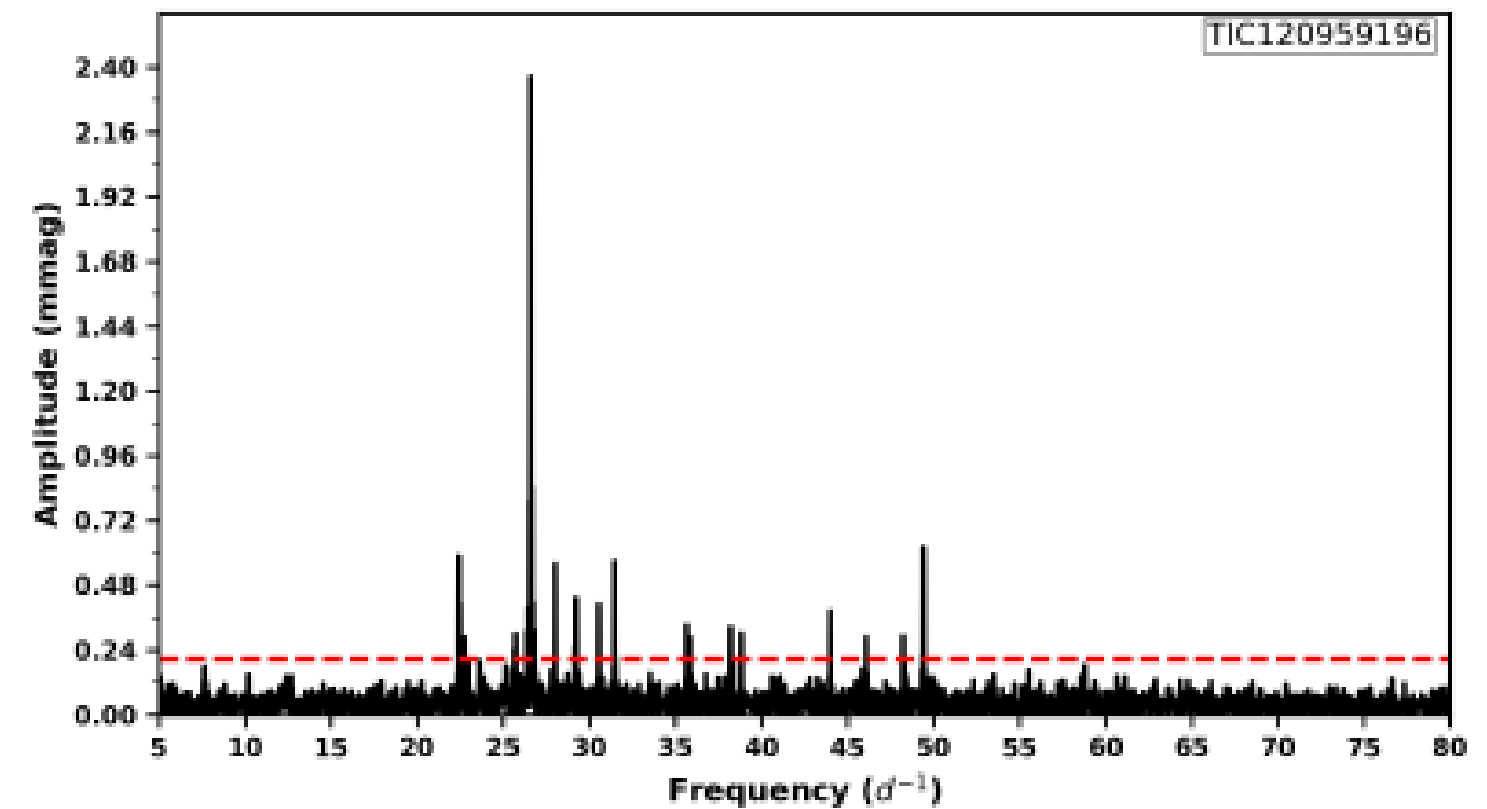
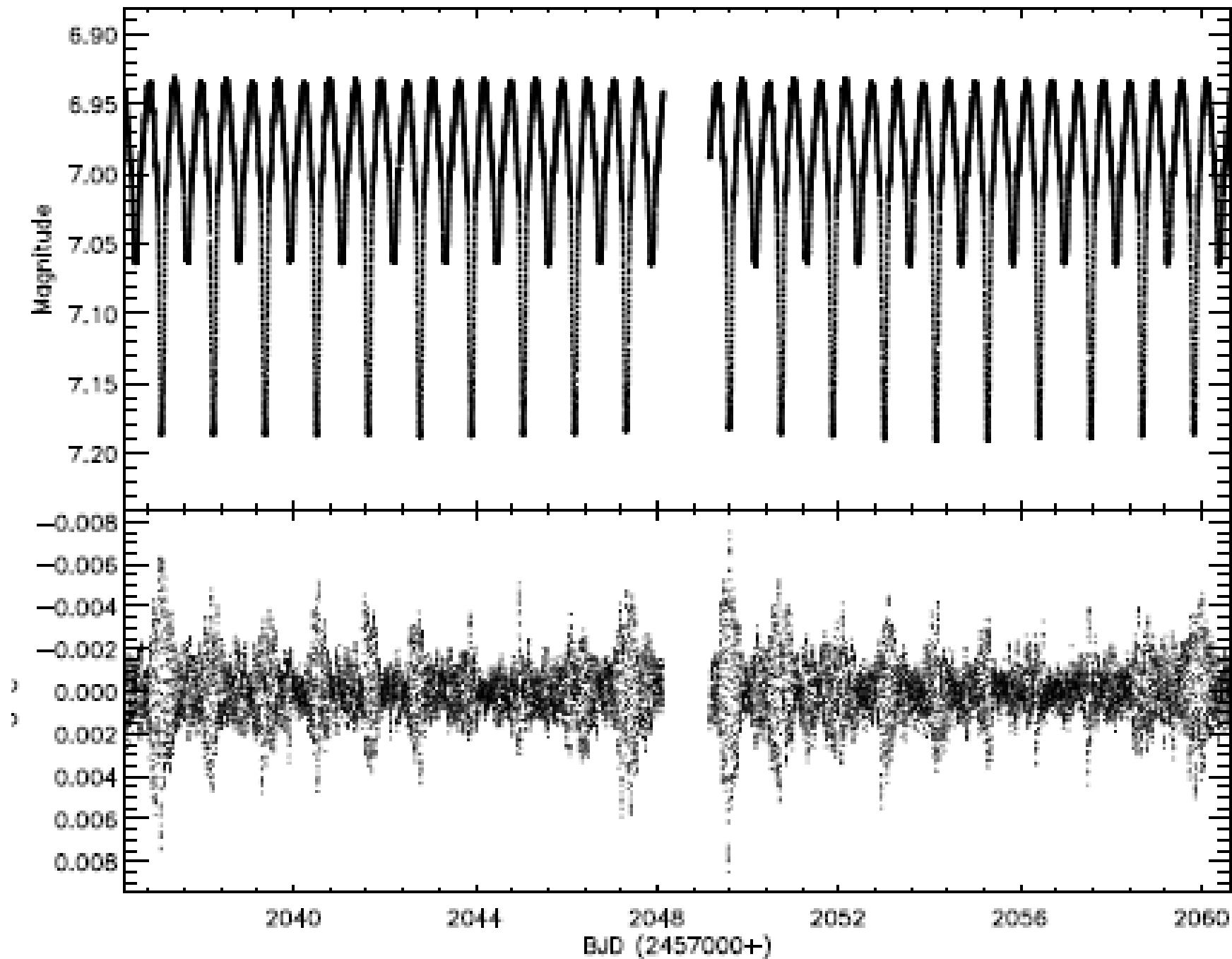
Skewness is a measure of asymmetry or distortion of symmetric distribution

New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators

The screenshot shows the PyPI project page for 'upsilon'. The browser address bar displays 'https://pypi.org/project/upsilon/'. The page header includes a search bar, navigation links for 'Help', 'Sponsors', 'Log in', and 'Register'. The main content area features the project name 'upsilon 1.2.10' in large text, a 'pip install' button, a 'Latest version' badge, and the release date 'Released: Feb 24, 2021'. Below this, the project description is provided: 'Automated Classification of Periodic Variable Stars Using Machine Learning'. A navigation sidebar on the left lists 'Project description', 'Release history', and 'Download files'. The 'Project description' section contains the following text: 'UPSILoN (AUtomed Classification of Periodic Variable Stars using MachIne LearNing) aims to classify periodic variable stars such as Delta Scuti stars, RR Lyraes, Cepheids, Type II Cepheids, eclipsing binaries, and long-period variables (i.e. superclasses), and their subclasses (e.g. RR Lyrae ab, c, d, and e types) using well-sampled light curves from any astronomical time-series surveys in optical bands regardless of their survey-specific characteristics such as color, magnitude, sampling rate, etc (Kim & Bailer-Jones 2015, A&A accepted, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1512.01611>). Visit <https://github.com/dwkim78/upsilon> for details.'

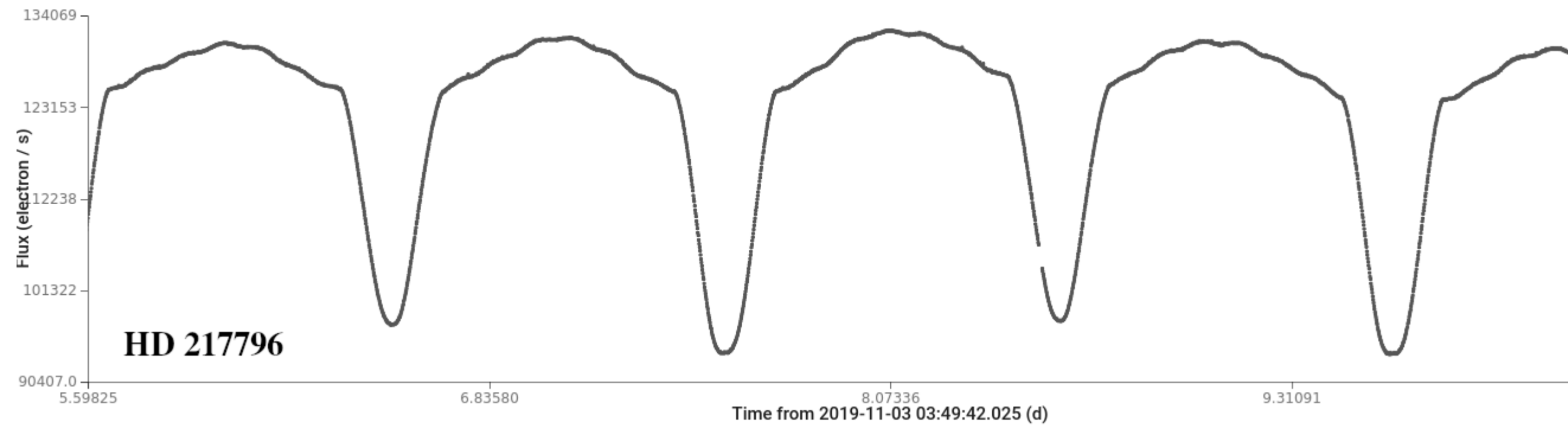
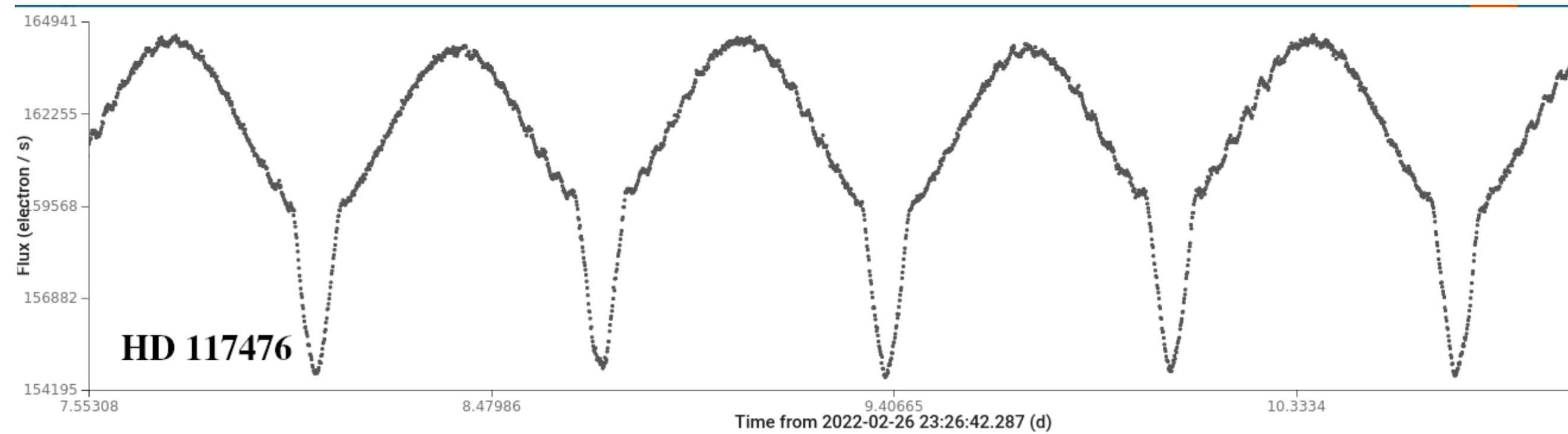
Variable type	Acronym
δ Scuti star	DSCT
RR Lyrae	RRL
Cepheid	CEPH
Type II Cepheid	T2CEPH
Eclipsing binary	EB
Long-period variable	LPV
Non-variables	NonVar

New eclipsing binaries with Delta Scuti pulsators



Visually controlled the pulsating ones.

Detached Eclipsing Binaries with pulsating stars



TESS data of two new eclipsing binary with Delta Sct pulsators

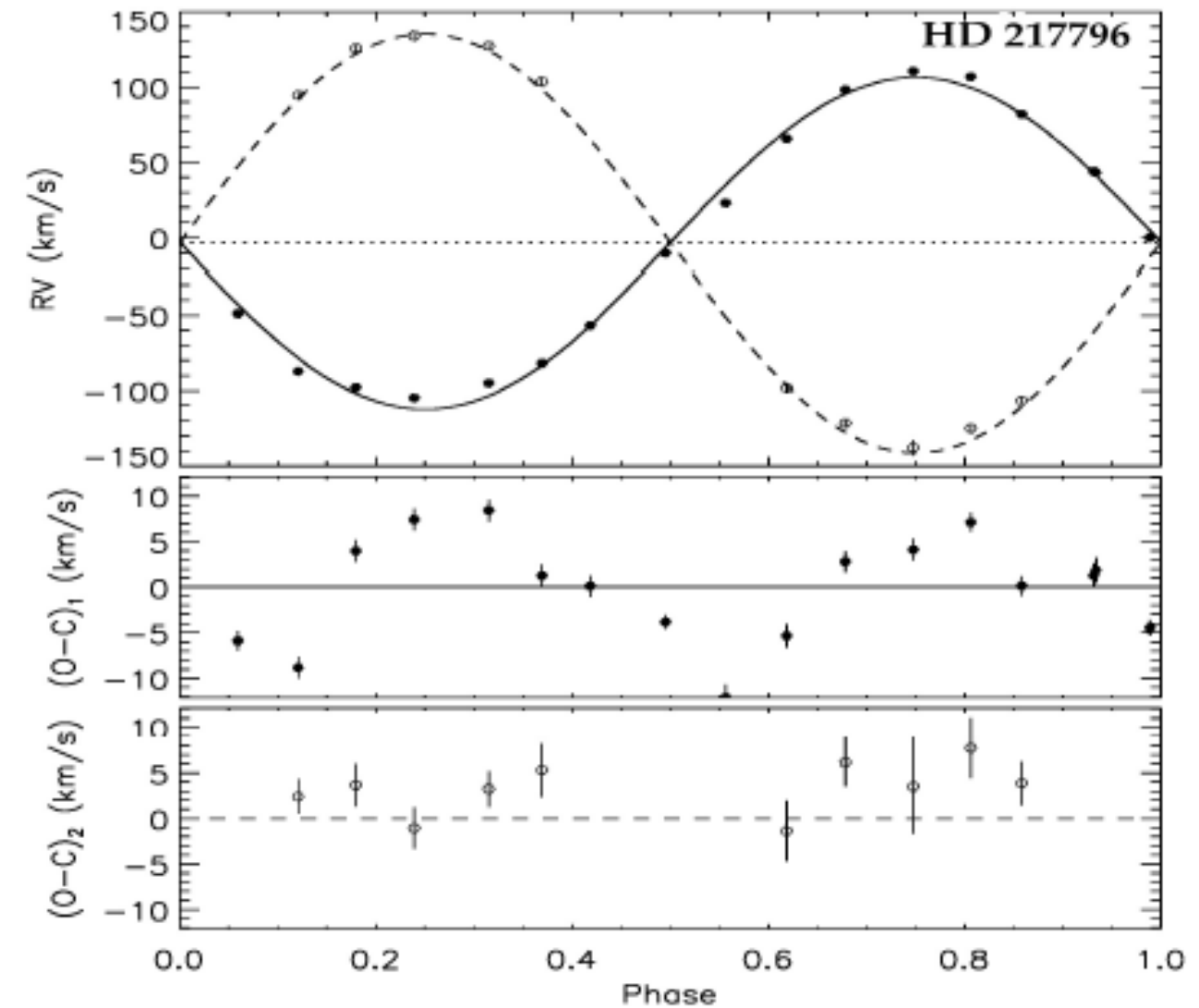
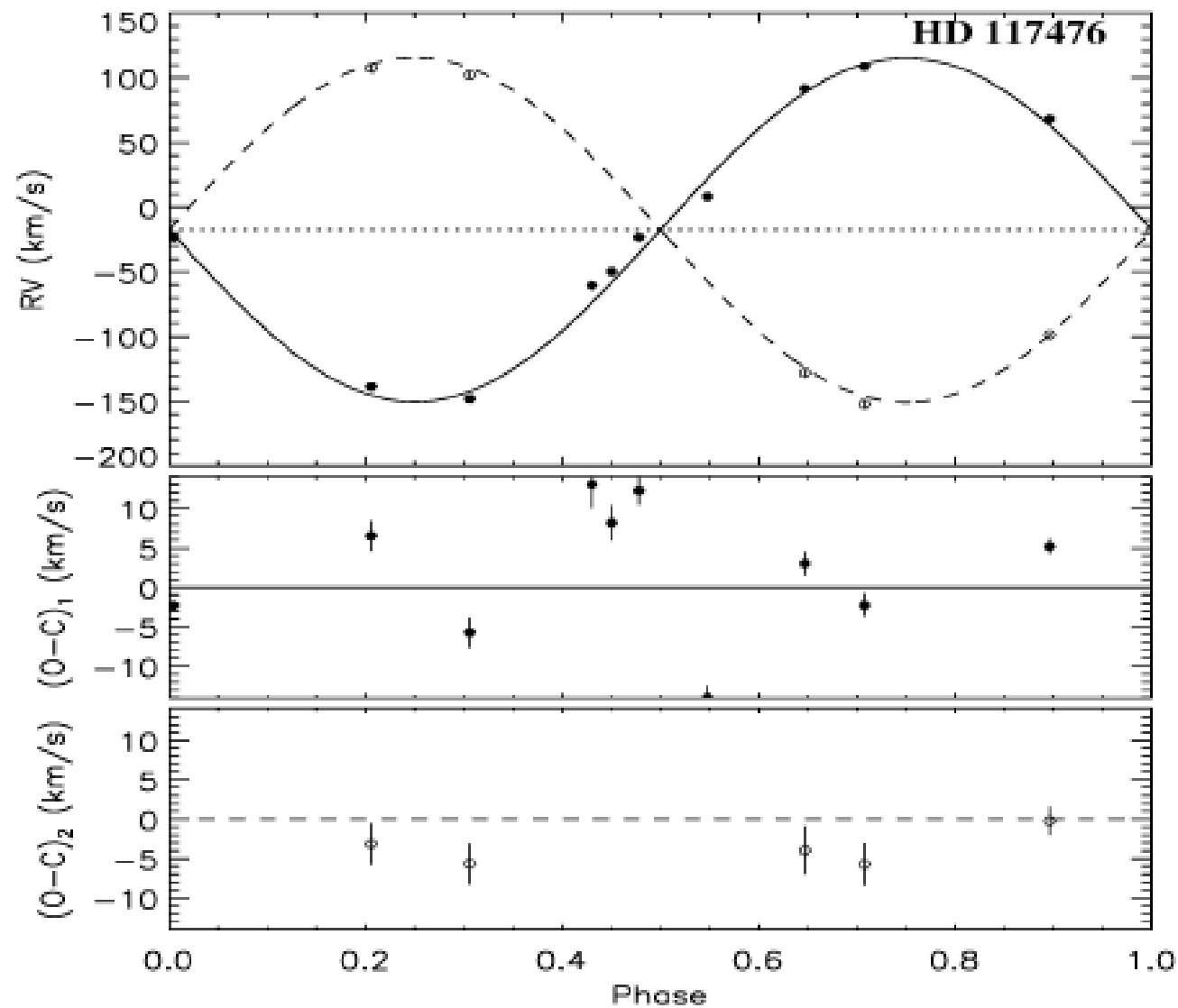
Observational Data

Star Name	RA (deg)	DEC (deg)	V (mag)	P_{orb} (day)	TESS sector	Spectrograph	Number of spectra	Average SNR
HD 117476	202.5	34.5	7.72	1.313542 (7)	23,49,50	CAOS	10	72
HD 217796	345.5	62.5	8.14	2.058307 (1)	17,18,24	HERMES	17	105

CAOS: the Catania Astrophysical Observatory Spectropolarimeter - **R: 38,000**

HERMES: the High Efficiency and Resolution Mercator échelle spectrograph - **R: 85,000**

Radial Velocity Analysis



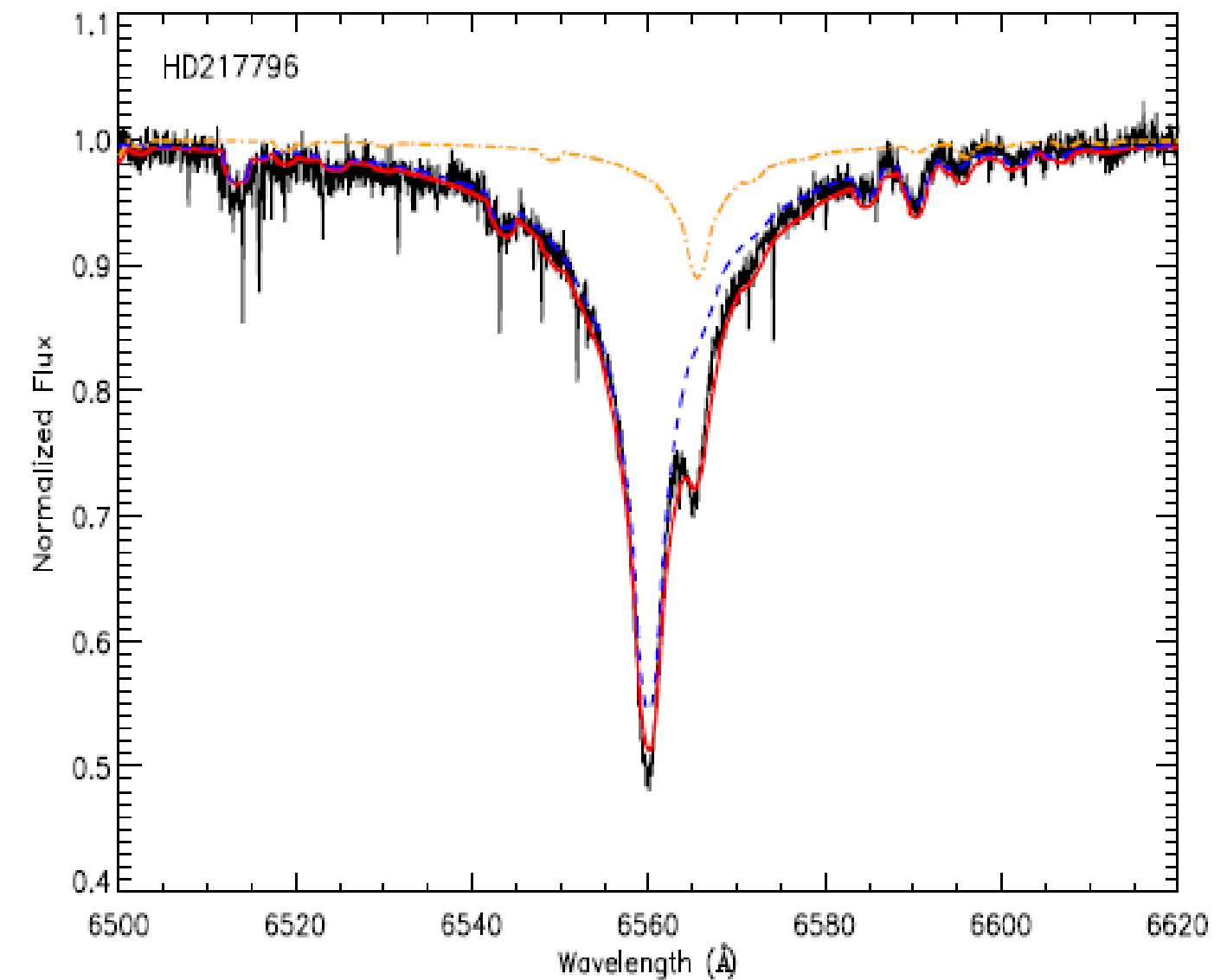
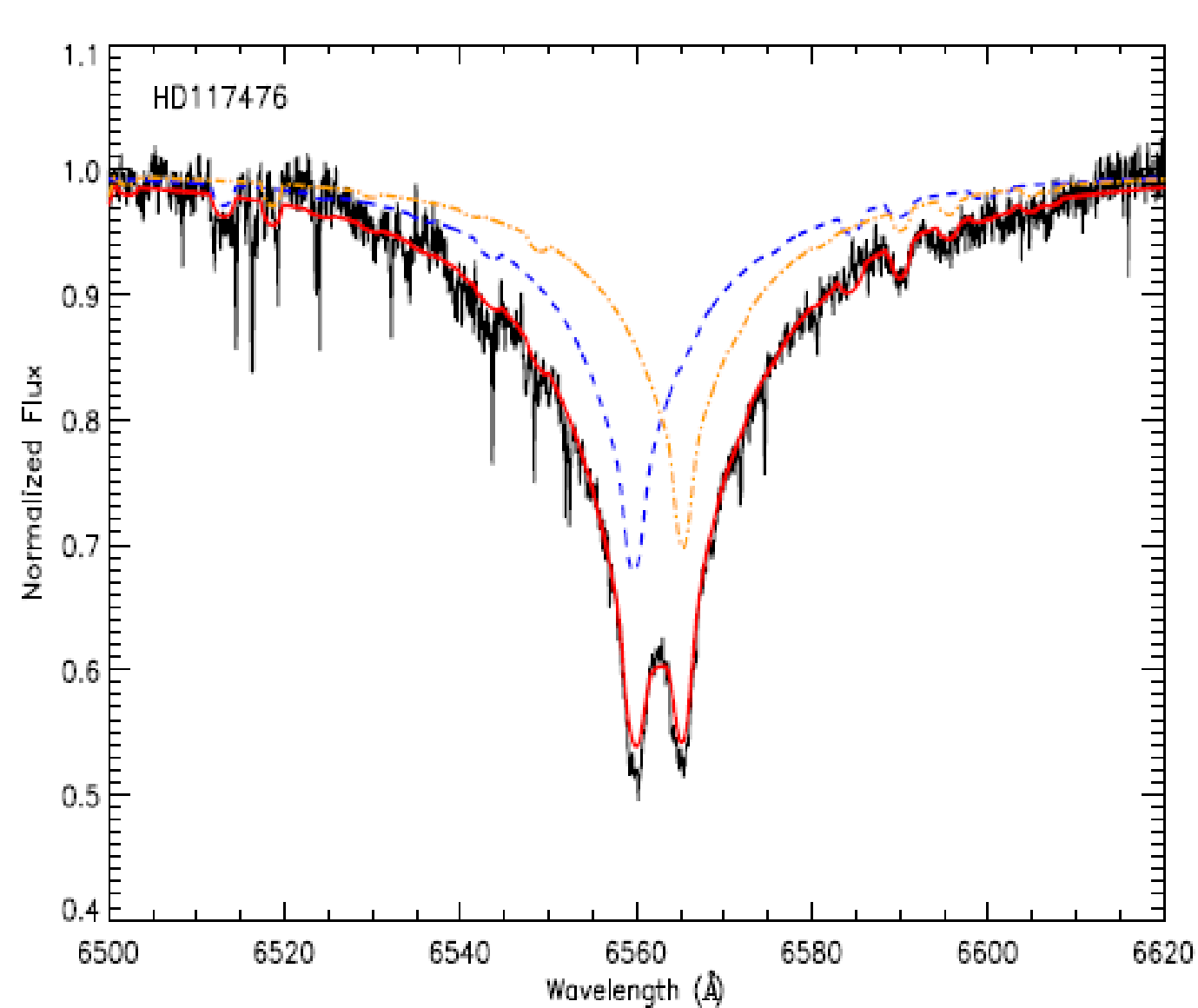
- We employed the FXCOR task from the IRAF2 program package (Tody 1986).
- the ATLAS9 model atmospheres (Kurucz 1993) with the SYNTHE code (Kurucz & Avrett 1981)
- The vr measurements were subsequently analyzed utilizing the rvfit program (Iglesias-Marzoa, López-Morales, & Jesús Arévalo Morales 2015)

Radial Velocity Analysis

Parameter	HD 117476	HD 217796
T_0 (HJD)	2458000.427 (8)	2458000.638 (2)
γ (km/s)	-17.6 (4)	-3.1 (3)
K_p (km/s)	132.9 (8)	109.4 (4)
K_s (km/s)	133.3 (1.3)	138.3 (9)
e^a	0.0	0.0
ω^a (deg)	90.0	90.0
$a_p \sin i (R_\odot)$	3.45 (2)	4.44 (2)
$a_s \sin i (R_\odot)$	3.46 (3)	5.63 (4)
$a \sin i (R_\odot)$	6.91 (4)	10.07 (4)
$M_p \sin^3 i (M_\odot)$	1.29 (3)	1.81 (3)
$M_s \sin^3 i (M_\odot)$	1.28 (2)	1.43 (1)
$q = M_s/M_p$	0.997 (1)	0.791 (6)

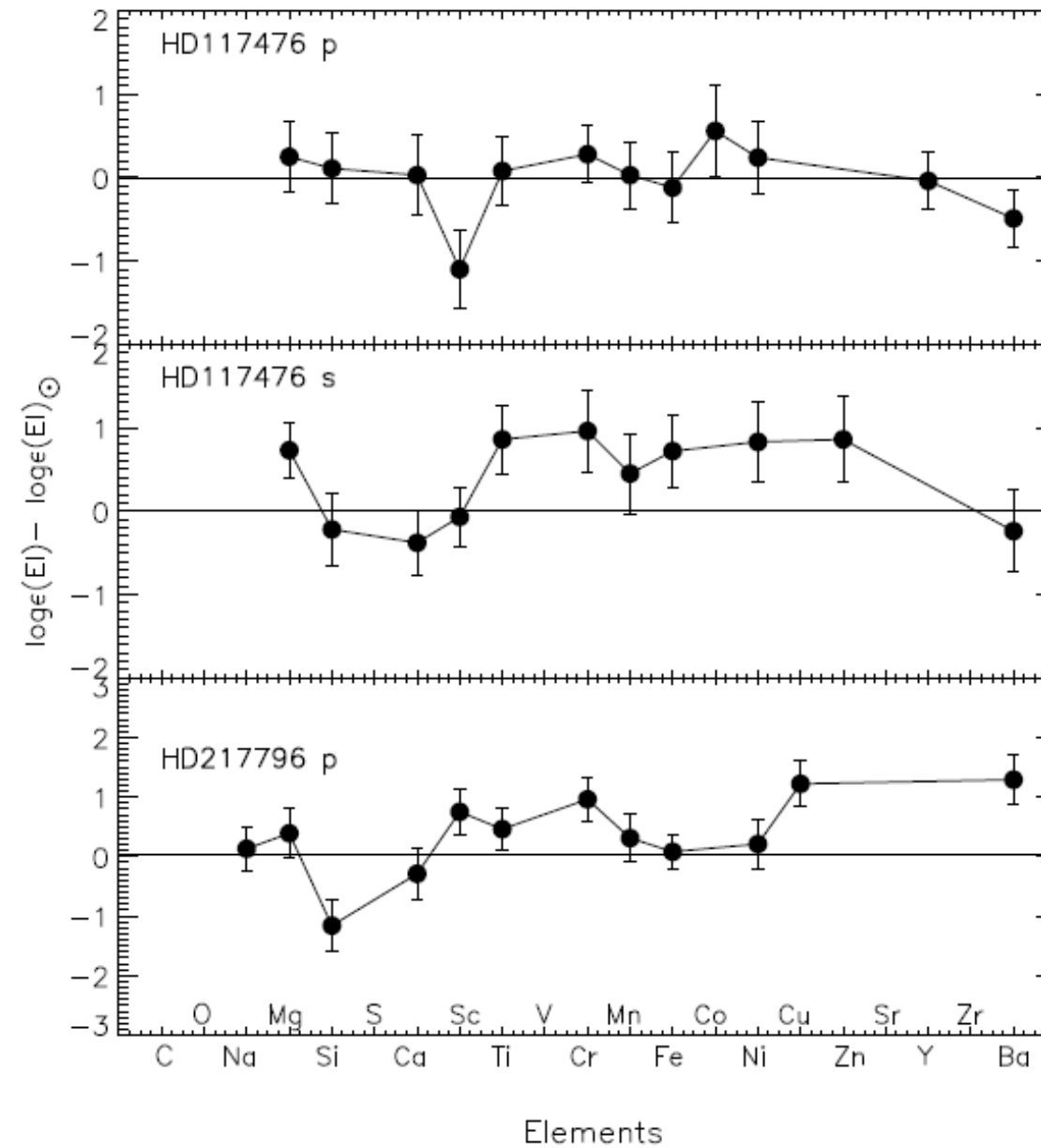
Determination of atmospheric parameters

We utilized the FDBINARY code (Ilijic et al. 2004), which disentangles a composite spectrum in Fourier space.

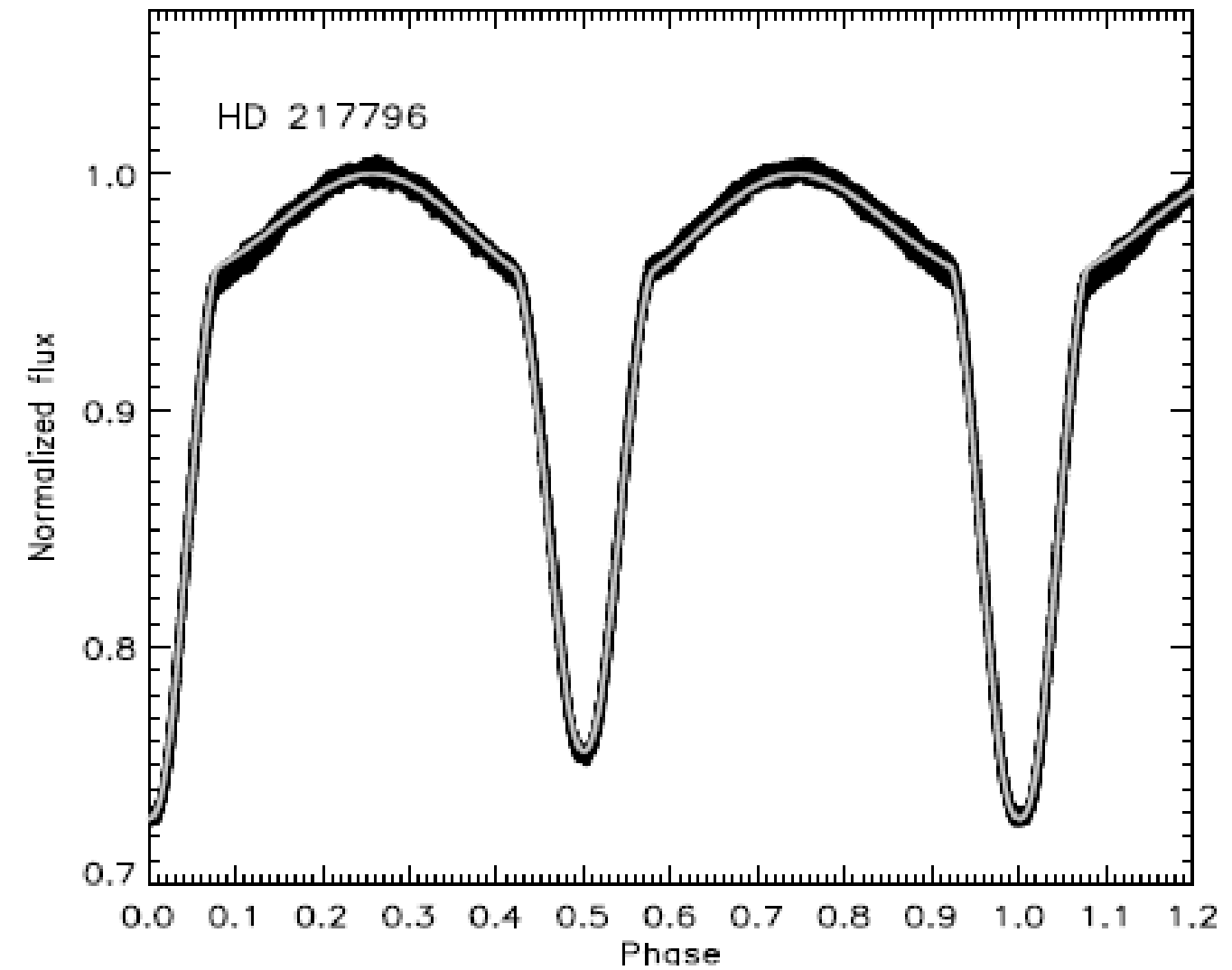
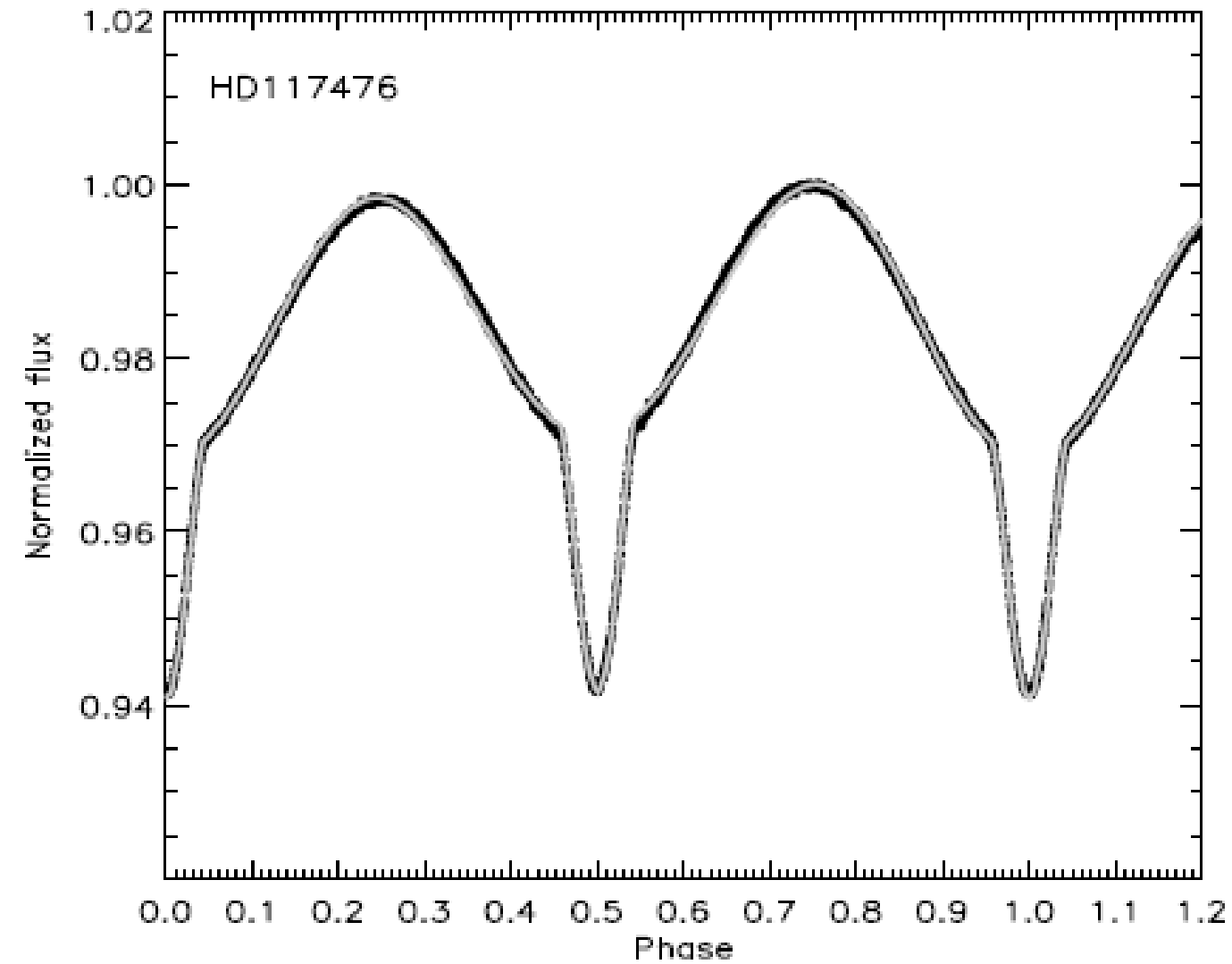


Determination of atmospheric parameters

Star	_H β line_		Fe lines			
	T_{eff} (K)	T_{eff} (K)	$\log g$ (cgs)	ξ (km s $^{-1}$)	$v \sin i$ (km s $^{-1}$)	$\log \epsilon$ (Fe)
HD 117476 <i>p</i>	8000 \pm 200	7800 \pm 100	4.0 \pm 0.1	2.30 \pm 0.2	66 \pm 4	7.38 \pm 0.42
HD 117476 <i>s</i>	7800 \pm 200	7900 \pm 200	4.3 \pm 0.1	3.00 \pm 0.2	62 \pm 4	8.21 \pm 0.44
HD 217796 <i>p</i>	7100 \pm 200	7100 \pm 200	3.6 \pm 0.1	3.1 \pm 0.2	79 \pm 4	7.50 \pm 0.29
HD 217796 <i>s</i>	6900 \pm 200	6800 \pm 200	4.1 \pm 0.2	2.2 \pm 0.3	59 \pm 7	7.18 \pm 0.56



Binary Modeling



The pulsations were initially modeled using the Period04 program (Lenz&Breger 2005), which applies the Fourier transform to the time series.

For the analysis of binarity, we used the well-known Wilson- Devinney binary modeling code (W-D, Wilson & Devinney 1971).

Binary Modeling

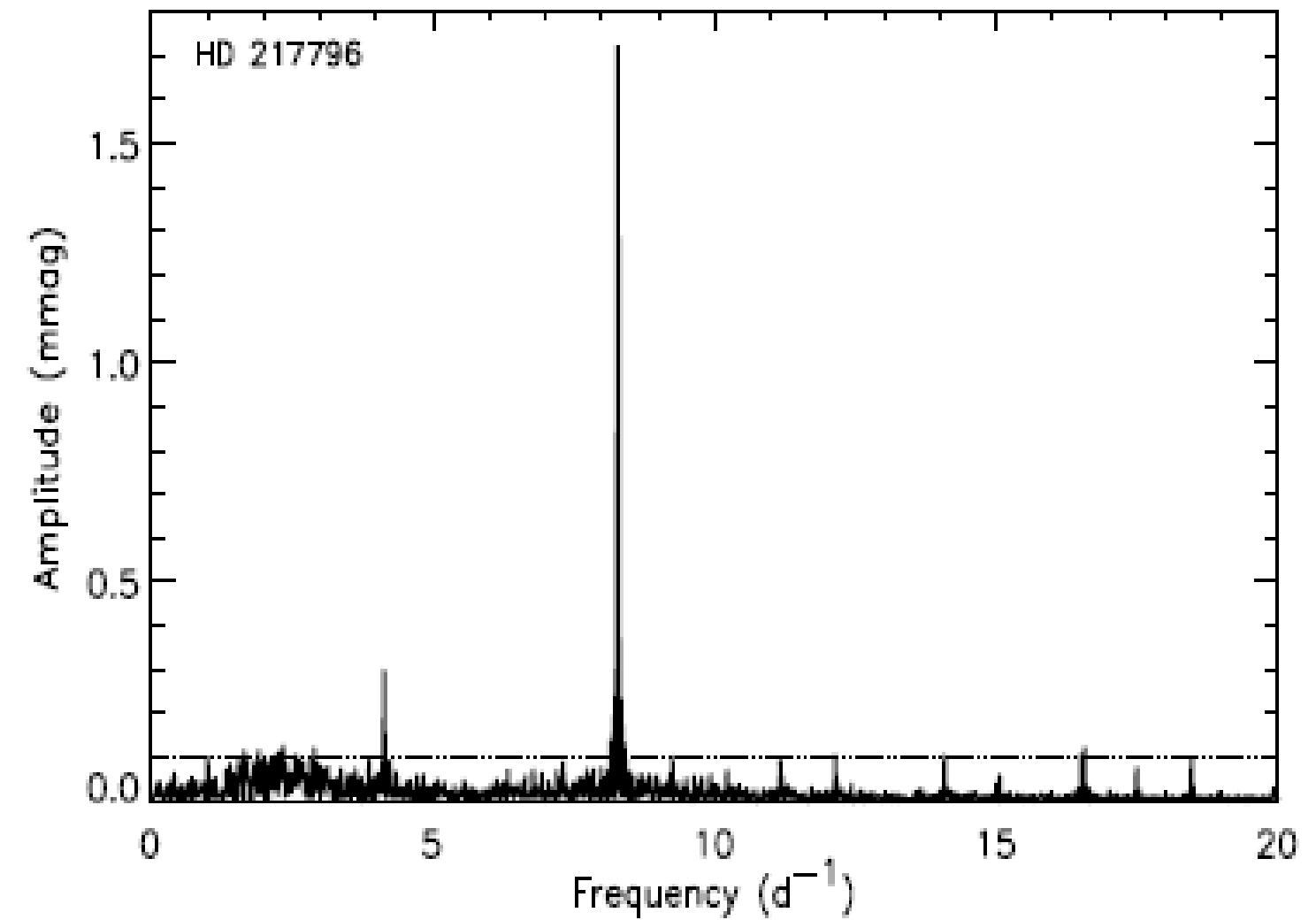
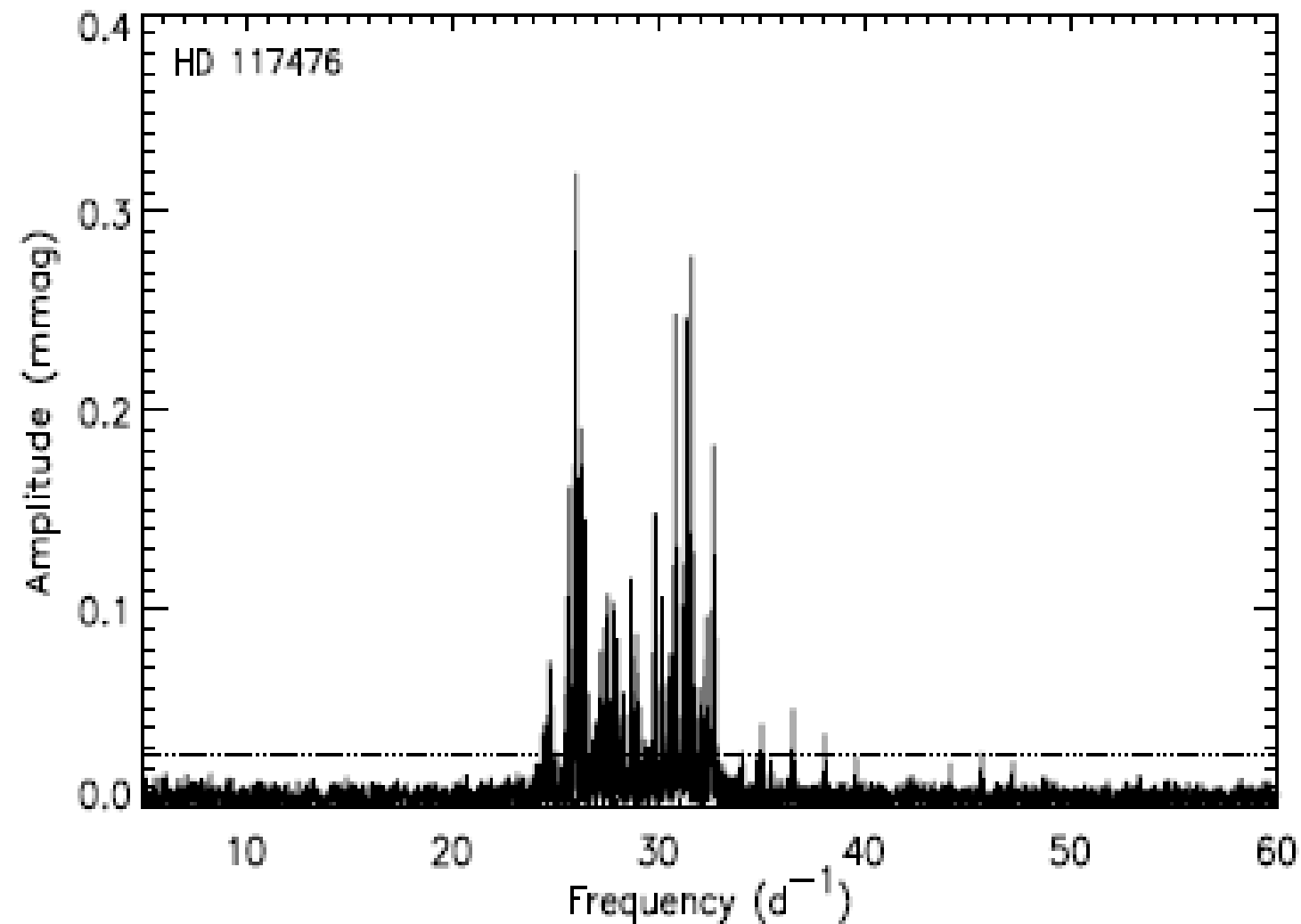
Parameter	HD 117476	HD 217796
i ($^\circ$)	65.17 ± 0.01	80.74 ± 0.01
$T_{\text{eff } p}^a$ (K)	7800 ± 200	7100 ± 200
$T_{\text{eff } s}$ (K)	7890 ± 225	6720 ± 220
Ω_p	5.050 ± 0.010	4.065 ± 0.012
Ω_s	5.092 ± 0.015	5.698 ± 0.016
ϕ	0.0009 ± 0.0001	0.0002 ± 0.0001
q	0.997 ± 0.001	0.791 ± 0.006
r_p^* (mean)	0.249 ± 0.002	0.310 ± 0.002
r_s^* (mean)	0.246 ± 0.002	0.173 ± 0.002
$l_p / (l_p + l_s)$	0.499 ± 0.02	0.80 ± 0.02
$l_s / (l_p + l_s)$	0.501 ± 0.02	0.20 ± 0.02
l_3	-	0.07 ± 0.01
Derived Quantities		
M_p (M_\odot)	1.72 ± 0.03	1.88 ± 0.03
M_s (M_\odot)	1.72 ± 0.02	1.49 ± 0.01
R_p (R_\odot)	1.90 ± 0.07	3.16 ± 0.04
R_s (R_\odot)	1.87 ± 0.06	1.77 ± 0.09
$\log L_p$ (L_\odot)	1.08 ± 0.02	1.36 ± 0.02
$\log L_s$ (L_\odot)	1.09 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.04
$\log g_p$ (cgs)	4.12 ± 0.07	3.70 ± 0.07
$\log g_s$ (cgs)	4.13 ± 0.09	4.11 ± 0.06
$M_{\text{bol } p}$ (mag)	2.05 ± 0.05	1.34 ± 0.07
$M_{\text{bol } s}$ (mag)	2.03 ± 0.07	2.84 ± 0.03
$M_{V p}$ (mag)	1.97 ± 0.09	1.27 ± 0.04
$M_{V s}$ (mag)	2.38 ± 0.18	1.03 ± 0.03
Distance (pc)	181 ± 7	260 ± 18

*fractional radius, R/a .

Pulsation Analysis

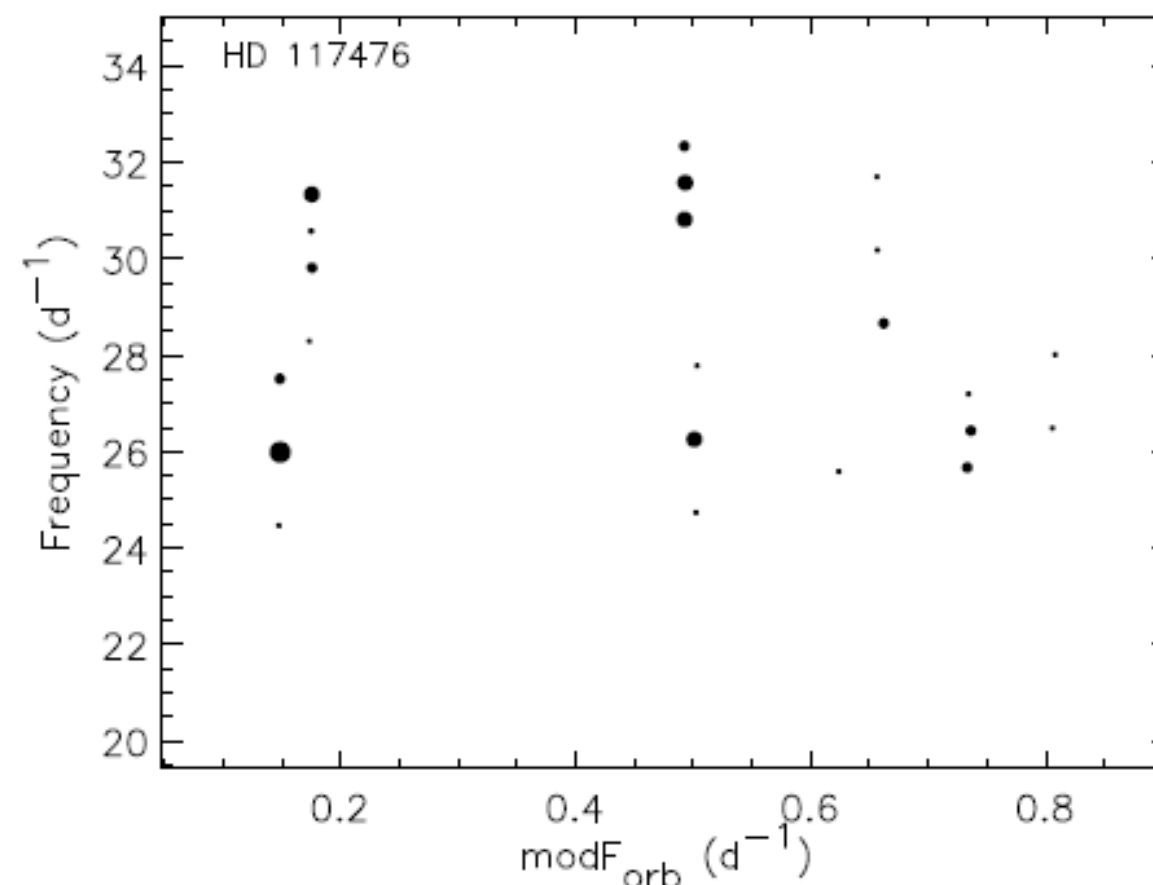
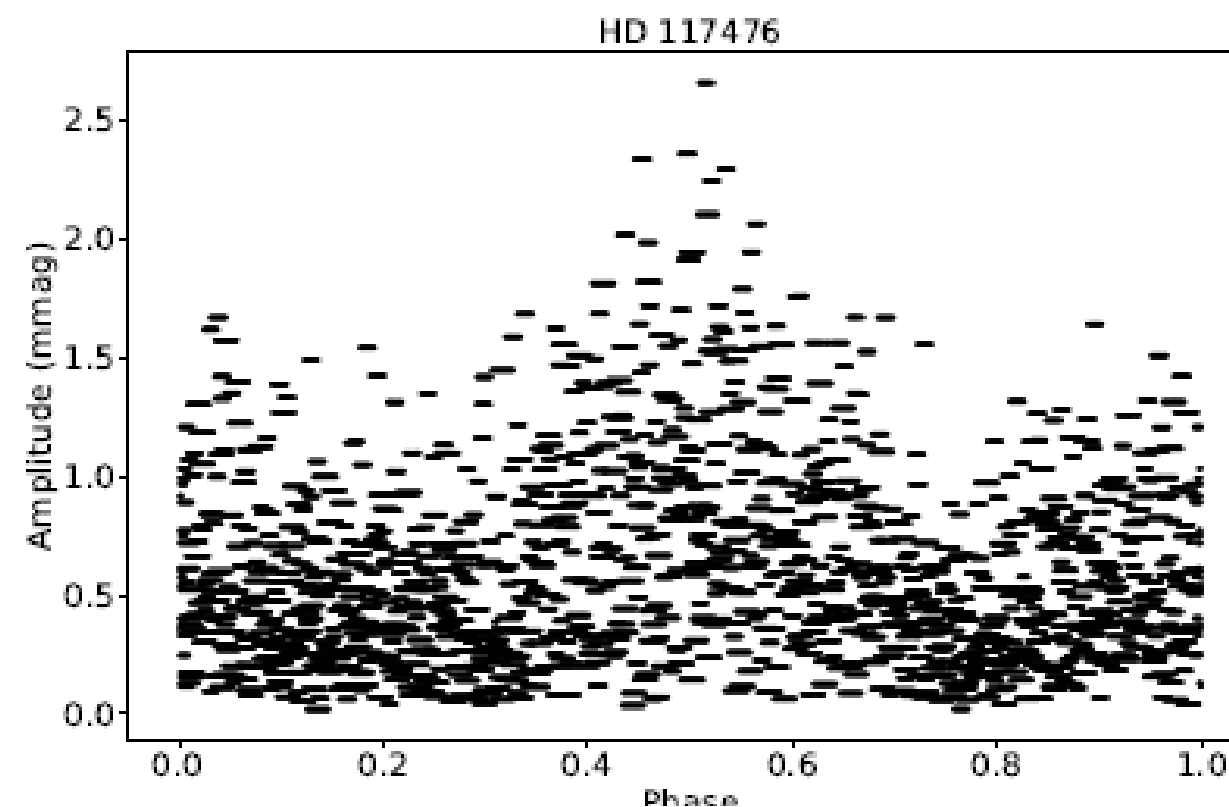
The pulsation frequency analysis of the systems was carried out with the Period04 program (Lenz & Breger 2005).

We took into account the study given by Baran & Koen (2021) to determine the significance limit for the frequencies.



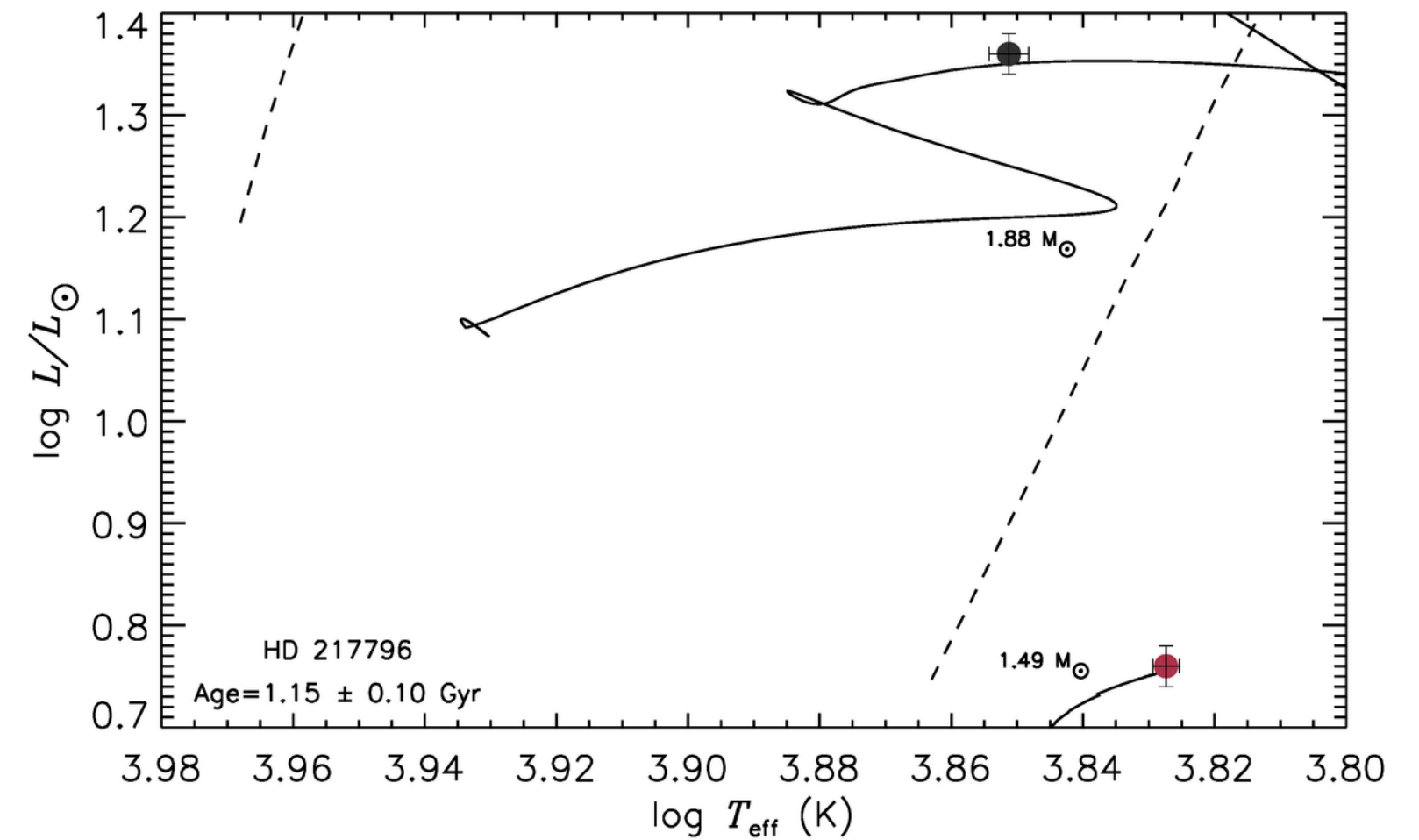
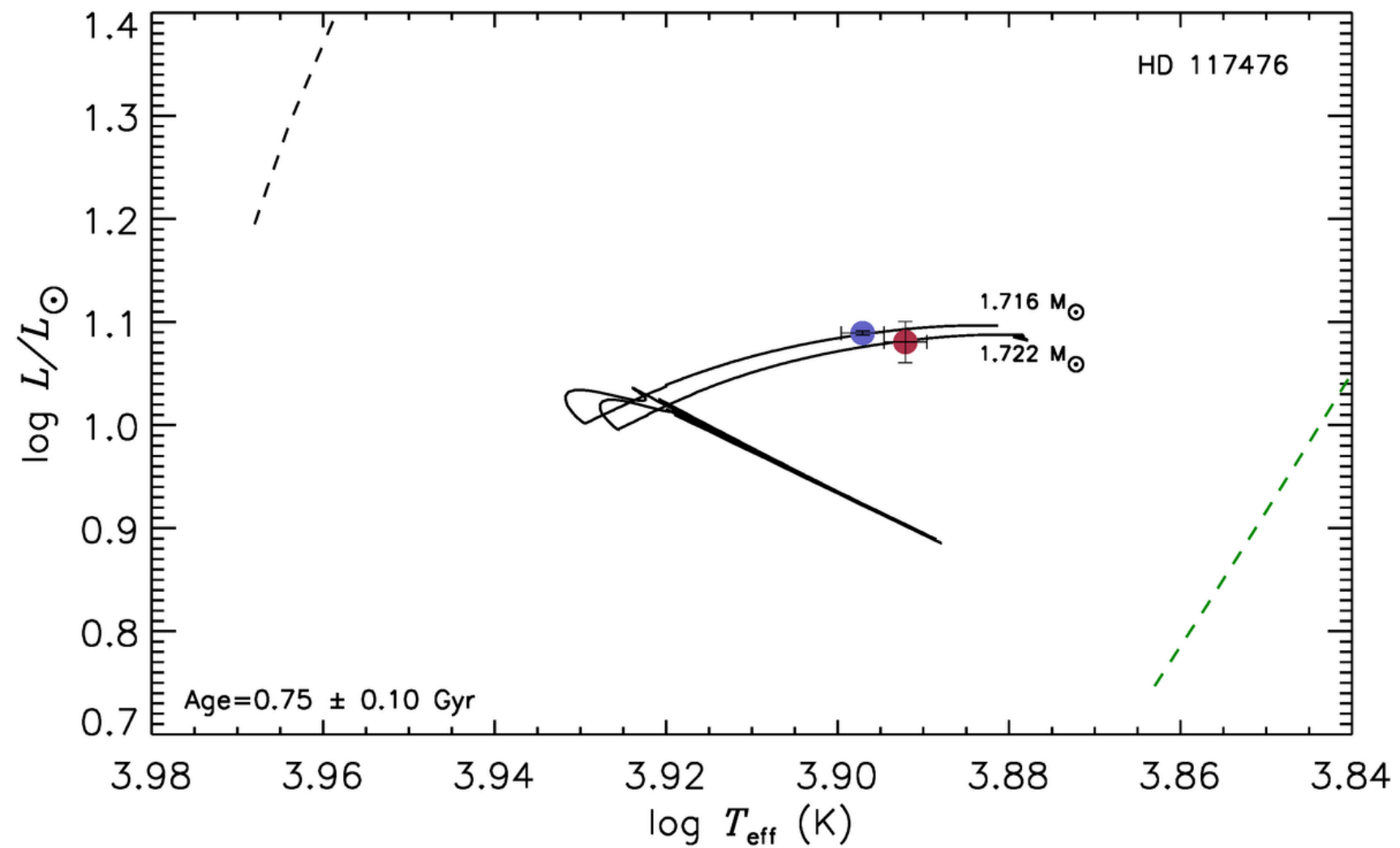
Pulsation Analysis : HD 117476

	Frequency d^{-1}	Amplitude mmag ± 0.02	SNR
$f_1 + 2f_{orb}$	27.5097 (3)	0.11	10
f_1	25.9878 (1)	0.34	37
$f_2 + f_{orb}$	32.3377 (3)	0.11	10
f_2	31.5772 (1)	0.27	33
$f_2 - f_{orb}$	30.8158 (1)	0.24	29
f_3	31.3355 (1)	0.23	27
$f_3 - f_{orb}$	30.5740 (4)	0.02	8
$f_3 - 2f_{orb}$	29.8136 (2)	0.15	15
$f_3 - 4f_{orb}$	28.2897 (4)	0.06	6
$f_4 + 2f_{orb}$	27.7798 (4)	0.09	8
f_4	26.2560 (2)	0.22	21
$f_4 - 2f_{orb}$	24.7350 (3)	0.09	13
$f_5 + 2f_{orb}$	27.1945 (4)	0.08	7
$f_5 + f_{orb}$	26.4351 (3)	0.14	13
f_5	25.6717 (3)	0.17	20
$f_6 + 4f_{orb}$	31.7015 (4)	0.06	7
$f_6 + 2f_{orb}$	30.1796 (3)	0.10	10
f_6	28.6616 (3)	0.12	12
f_7	28.0118 (3)	0.09	8
f_8	25.5885 (3)	0.07	8



	Frequency d^{-1}	Amplitude mmag ± 0.02	SNR
f_1	8.2848 (1)	1.73	113
f_2	4.1436 (2)	0.29	11
f_3	16.5708 (6)	0.12	10

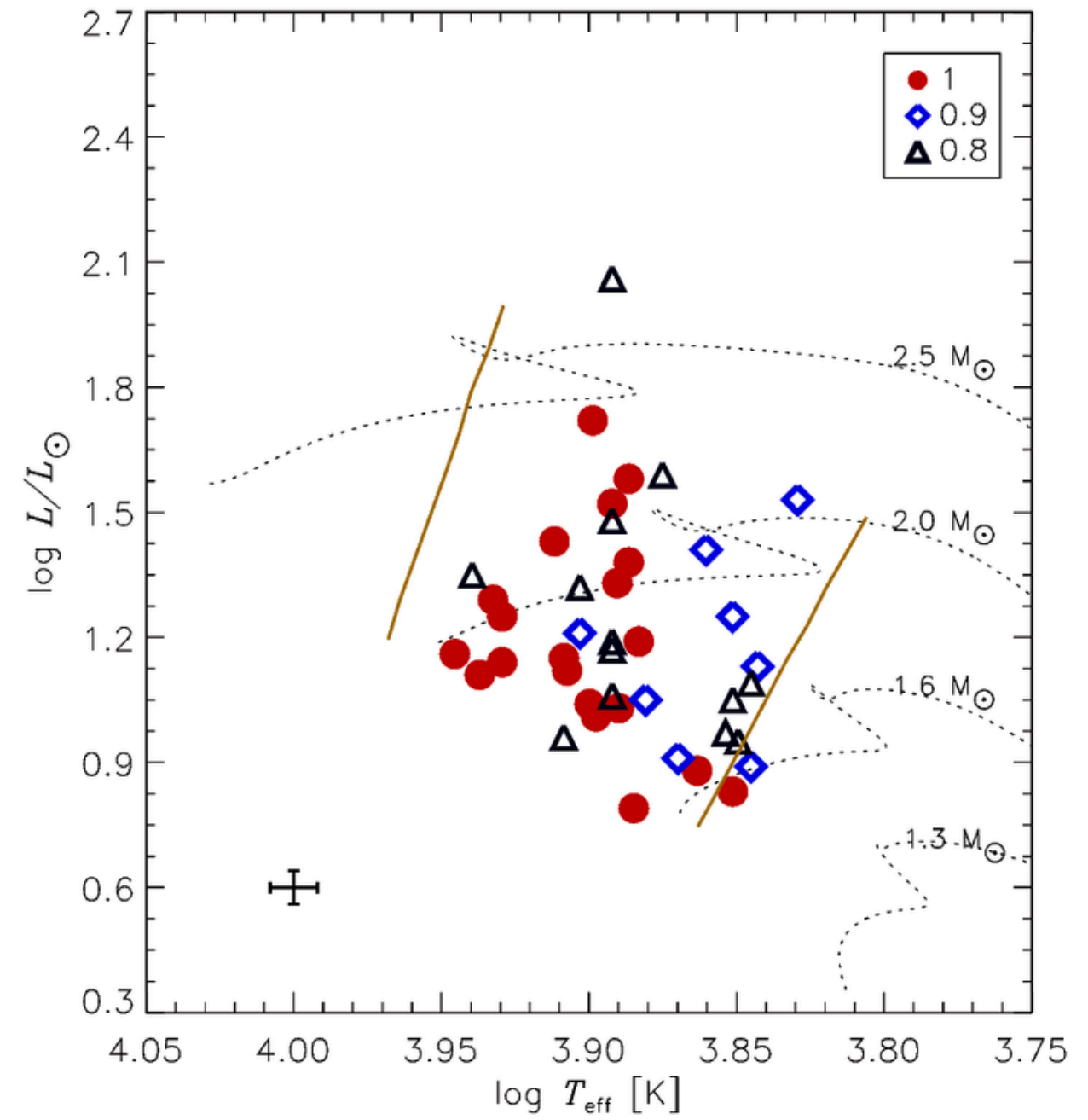
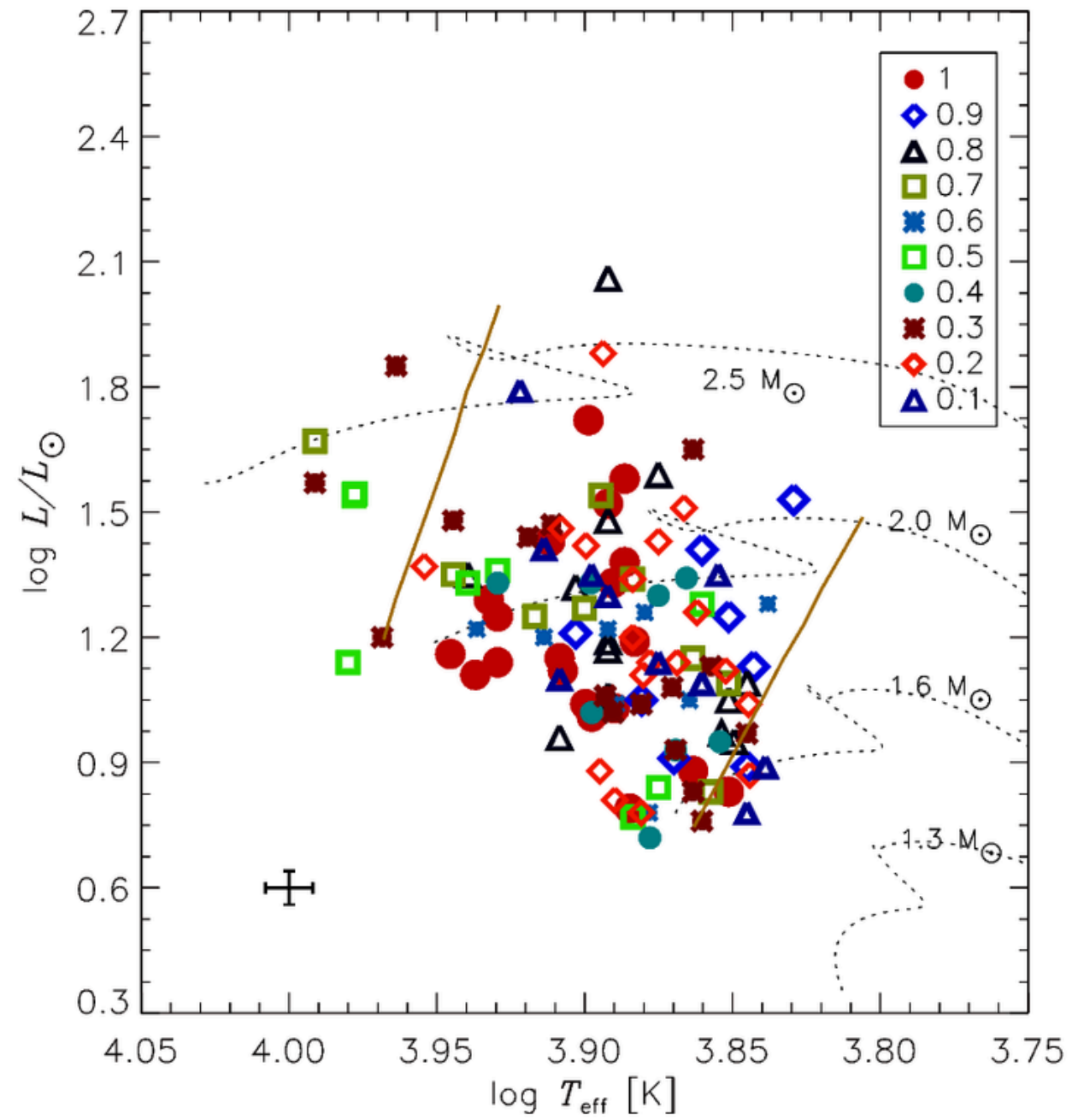
Evolutionary Modeling



Parameter	HD 117476	HD 217796
$M_{p\text{initial}}$ (days)	1.722 (3)	1.88 (1)
$M_{s\text{initial}}$ (days)	1.716 (3)	1.49 (1)
P_{initial} (days)	2.14 (3)	2.94 (2)
Z_p	0.014 (2)	0.018 (2)
Z_s	0.013 (2)	0.018 (2)
Age (Gyr)	0.75 (8)	1.15 (3)

The Modules for Experiments in Stellar Astrophysics (MESA) code (Paxton et al. 2011, 2013). This code includes a binary module (Paxton et al. 2015) to analyze the binary orbital evolution and determine the initial parameters of binary systems

Results & Discussion





THANK YOU

FOR LISTENING