# Study of short period variables and small amplitude periodic variables

Mihály Váradi

supervised by: Laurent Eyer, Nami Mowlavi



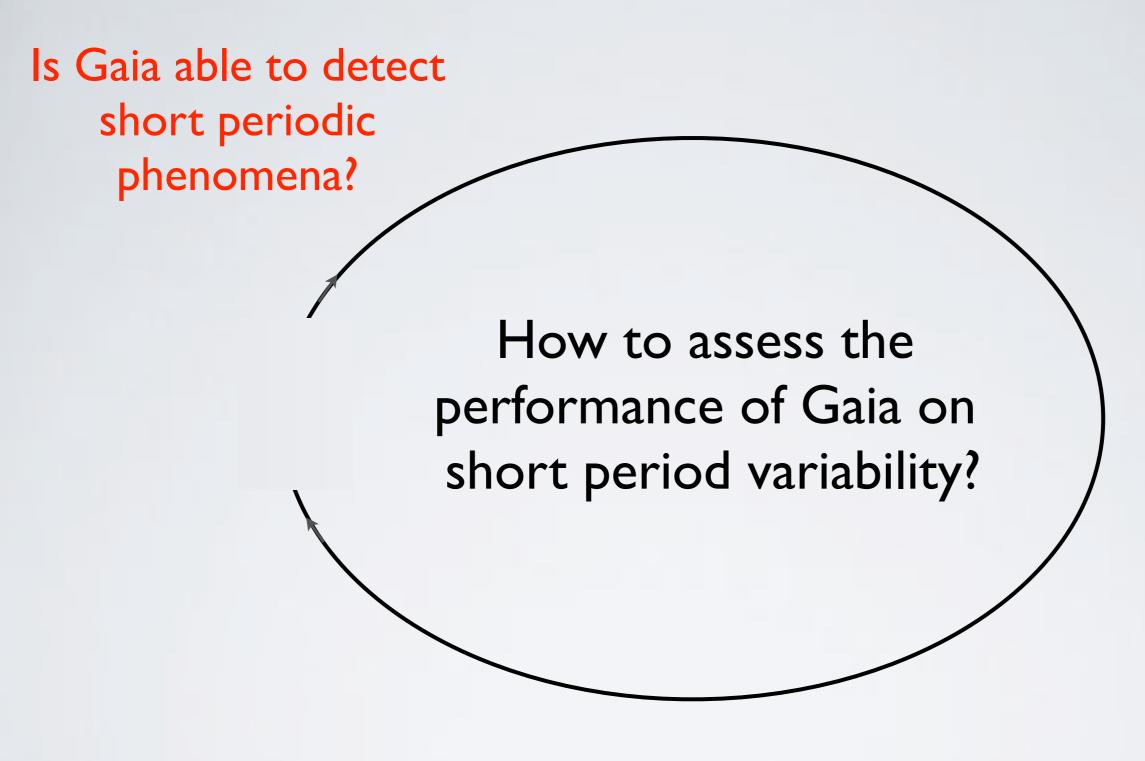


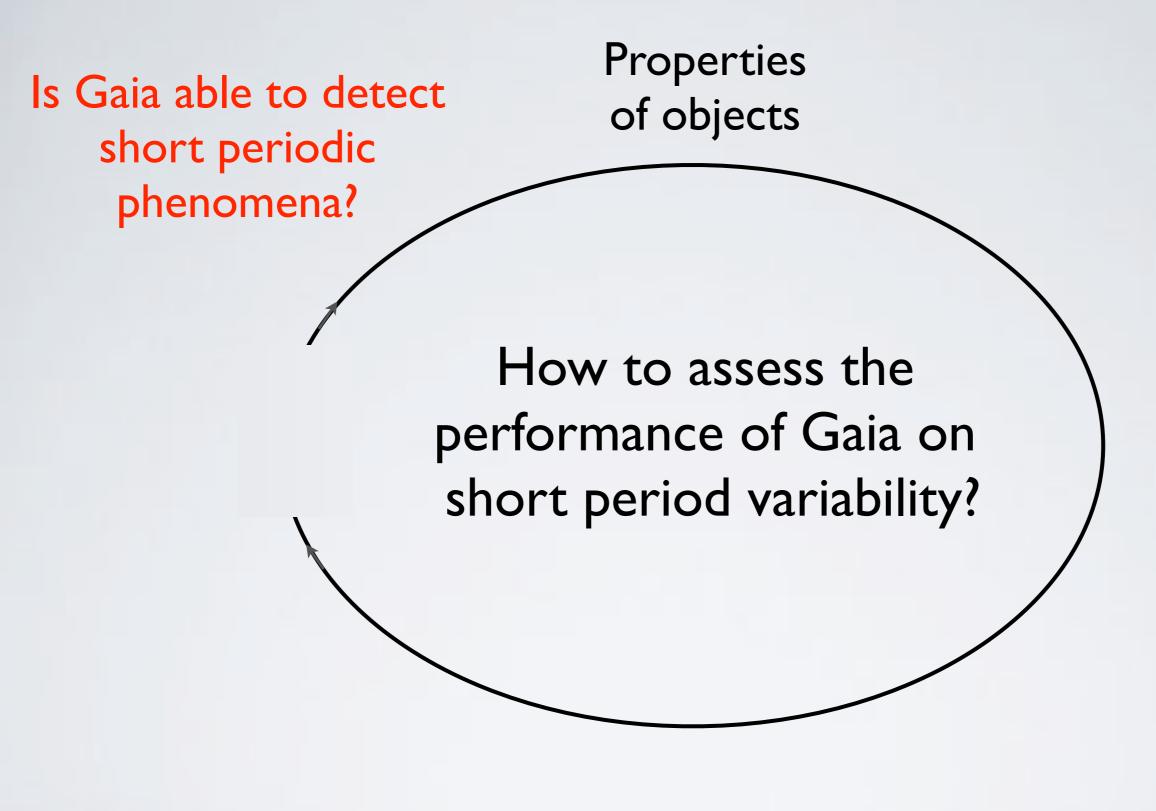


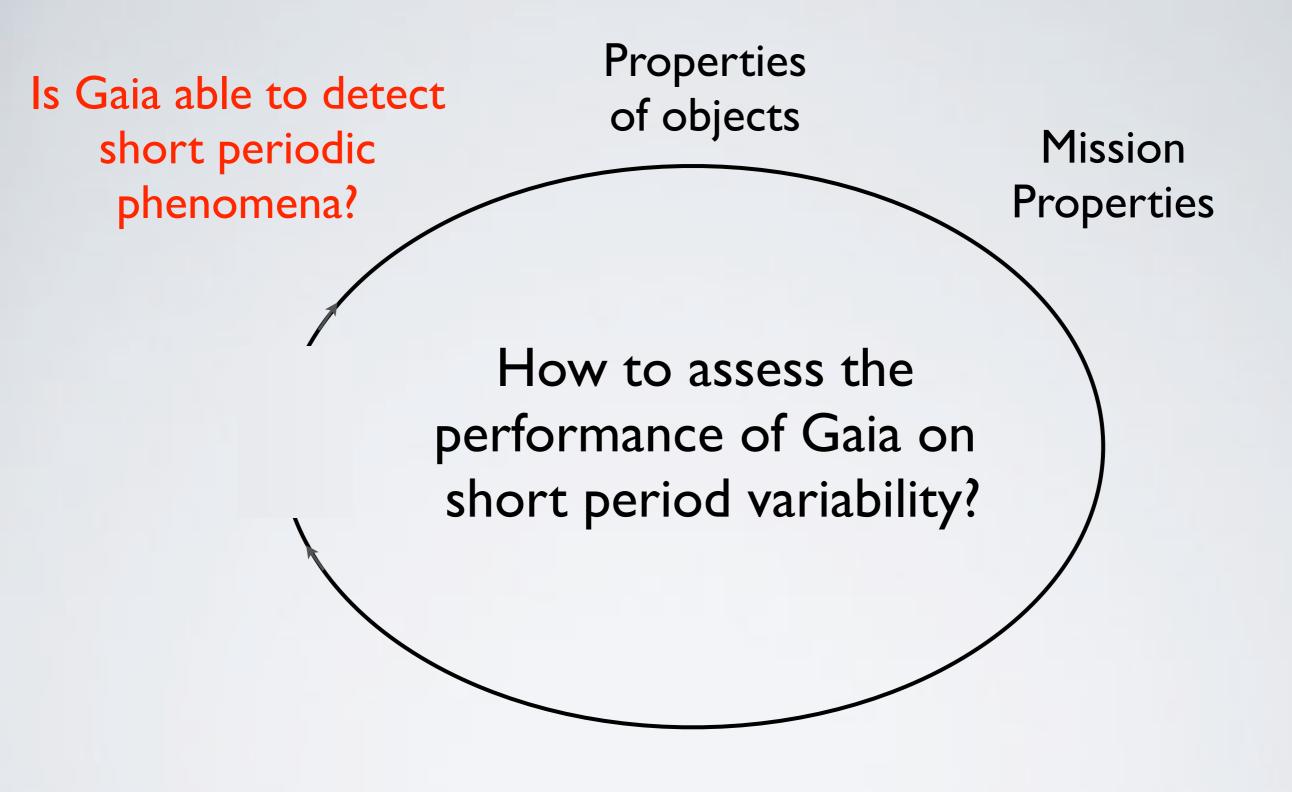


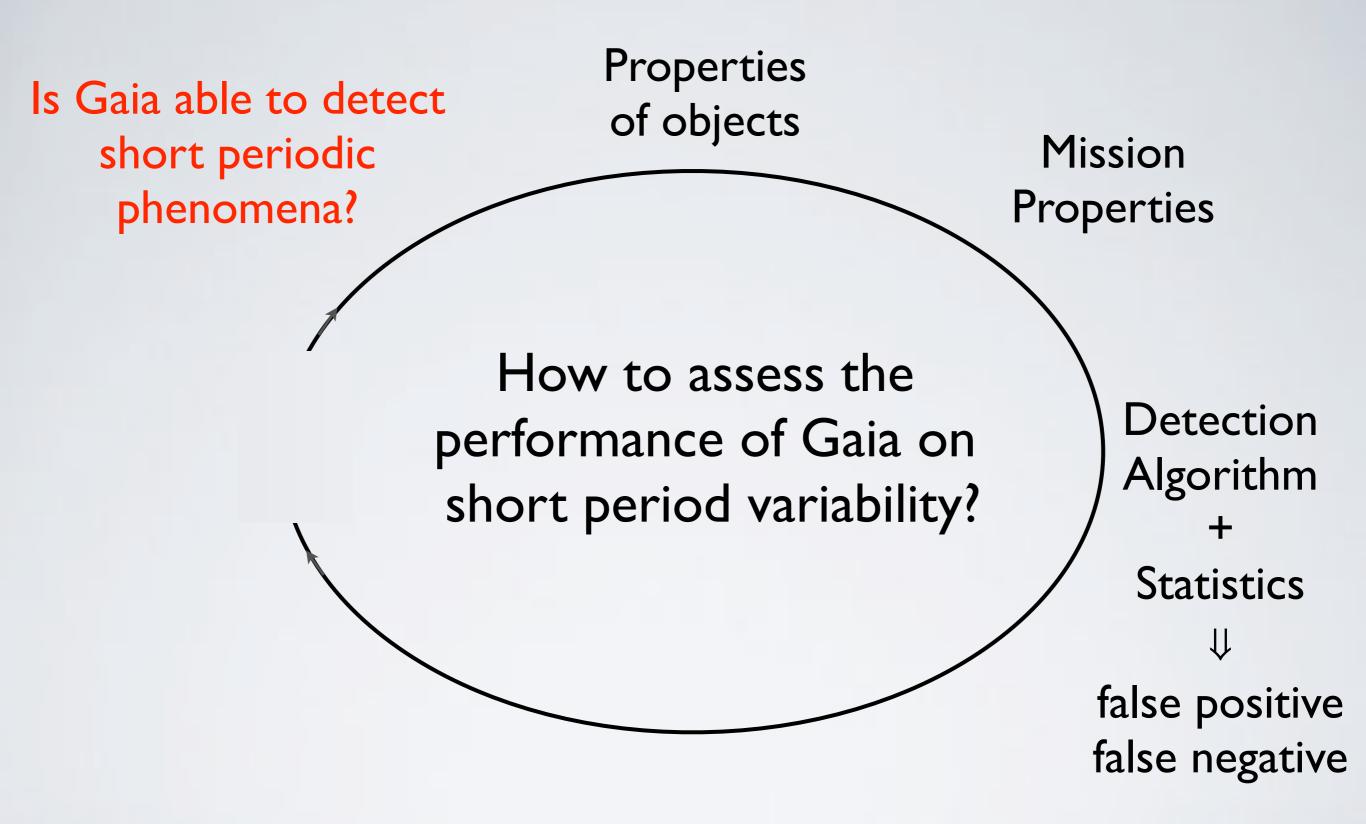
Is Gaia able to detect short periodic phenomena? Is Gaia able to detect short periodic phenomena?

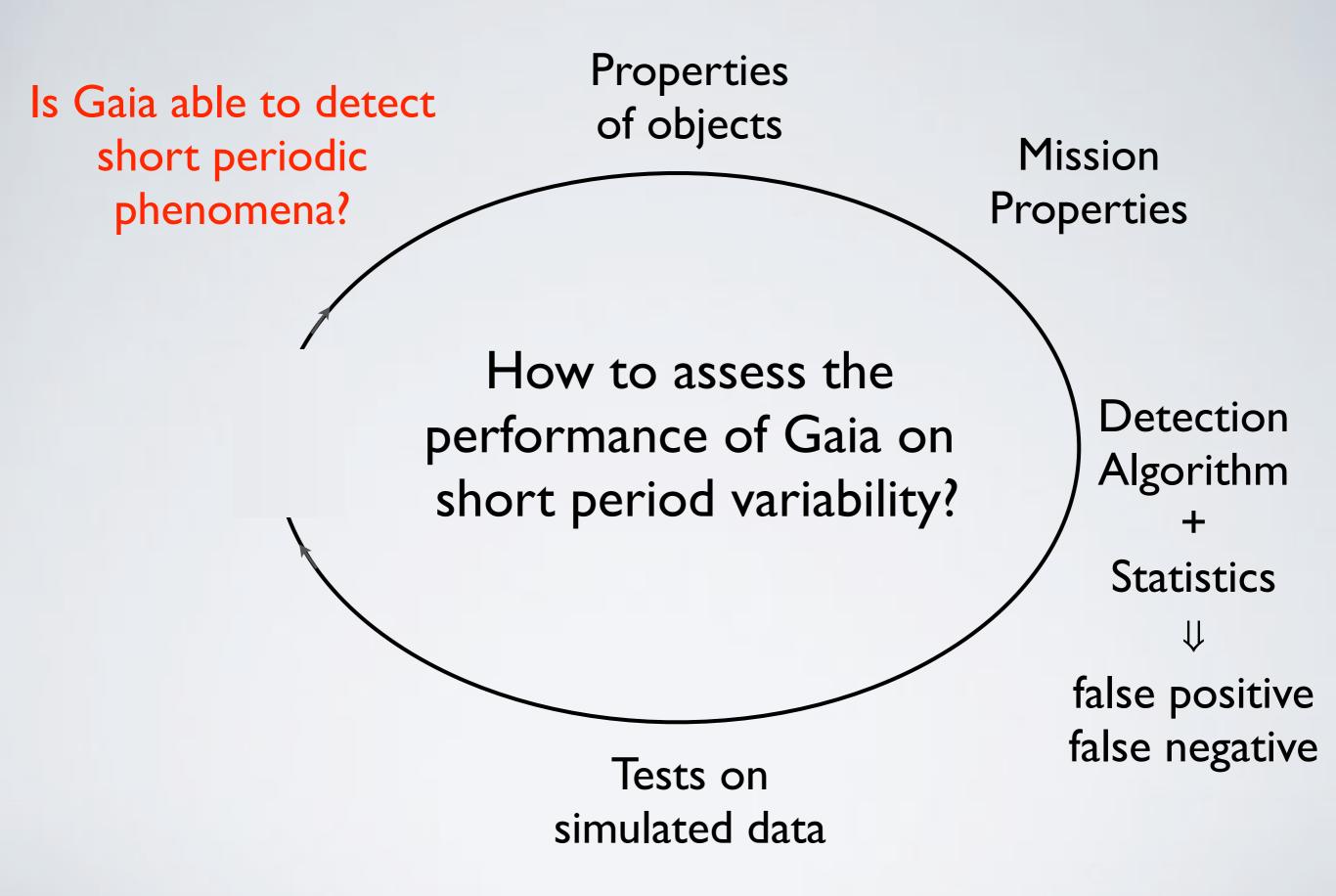
> How to assess the performance of Gaia on short period variability?

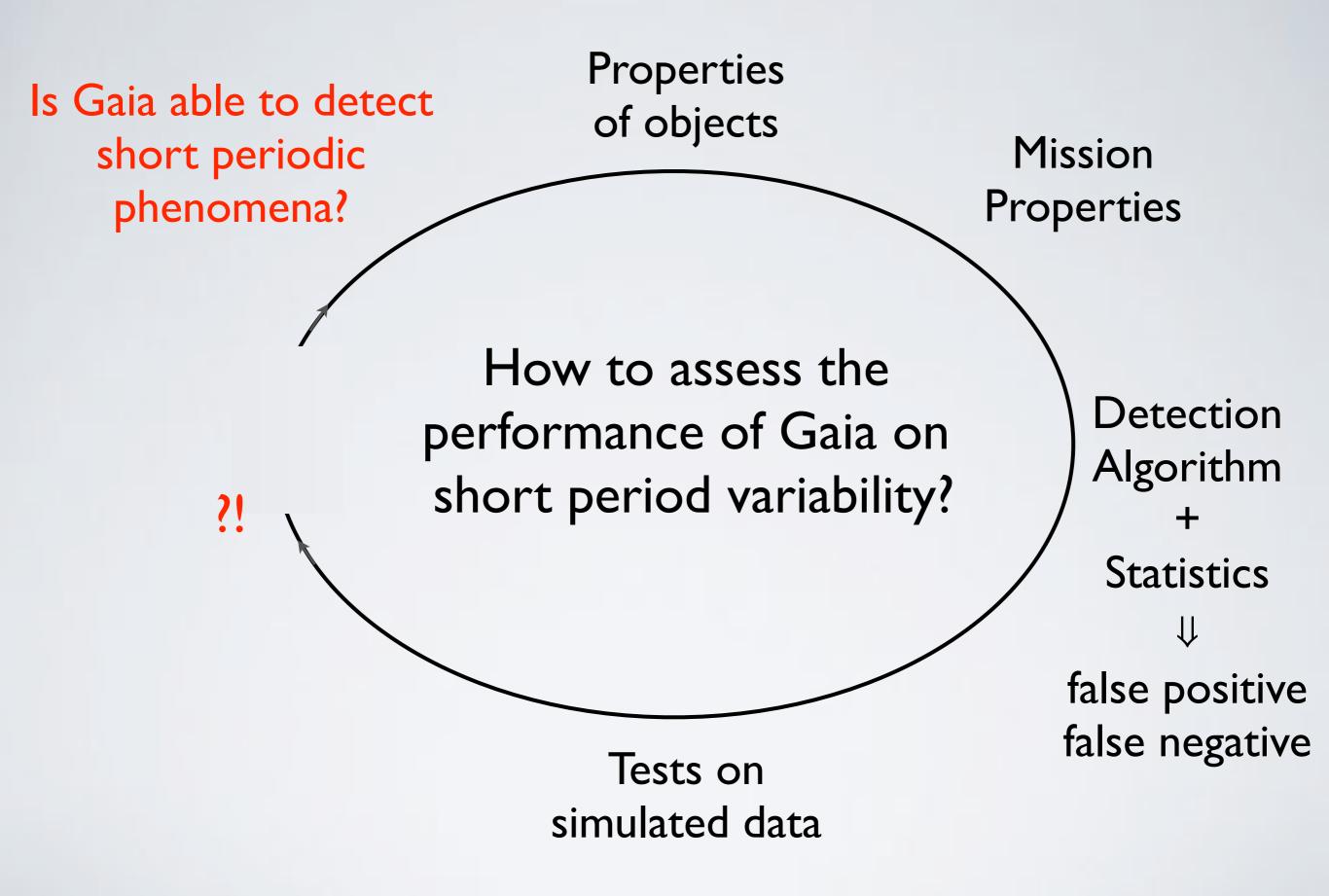












# Types & Properties Of Short Period Variables

ТҮРЕ	periods [minute]	amplitudes [mag]
β Сер	96 - 480	< 0.1
δ Scuti stars	28 - 480	0.003 - 0.9
roAp stars	6 - 21	< 0.01
EC14026 stars	1.3 - 8.3	< 0.03
Betsy stars (PG1716)	33 - 150	< ~0.01
ZZ Ceti stars (DAV)	0.5 - 25	0.001 - 0.3
V777 Her stars (DBV)	2 - 16	0.001 - 0.2
GW Vir stars (DOV + PNNVs)	5 - 85	0.001 - 0.2
Brown Dwarf pulsators	-60210	?
eclipsing white dwarfs	> 6	< 0.75

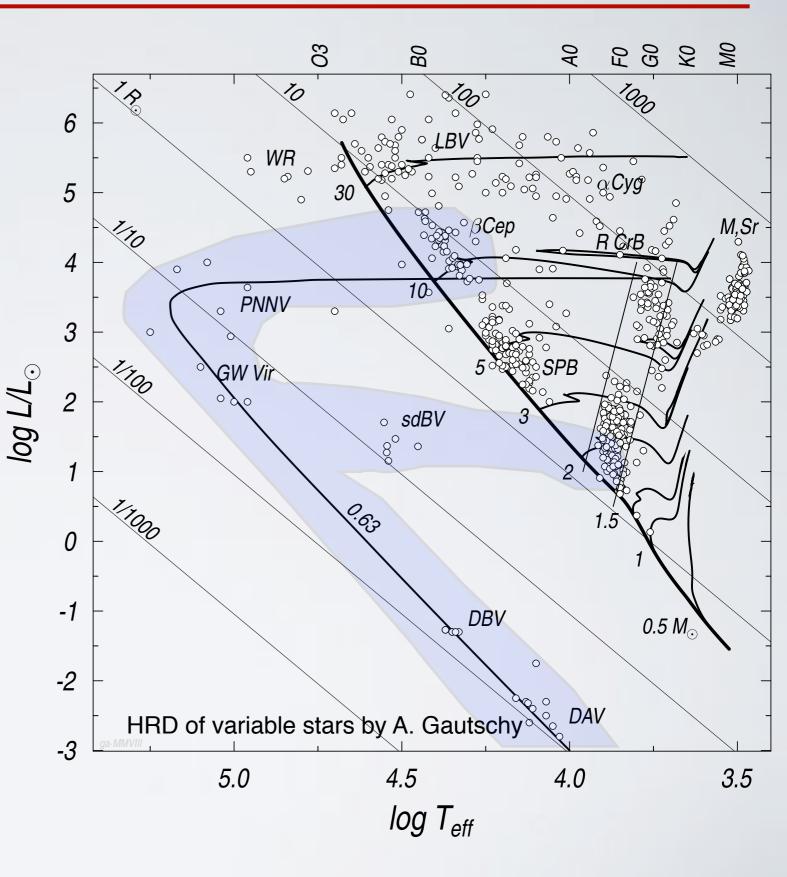
DQV, ... short period < 120 min

# **Properties Of Objects**

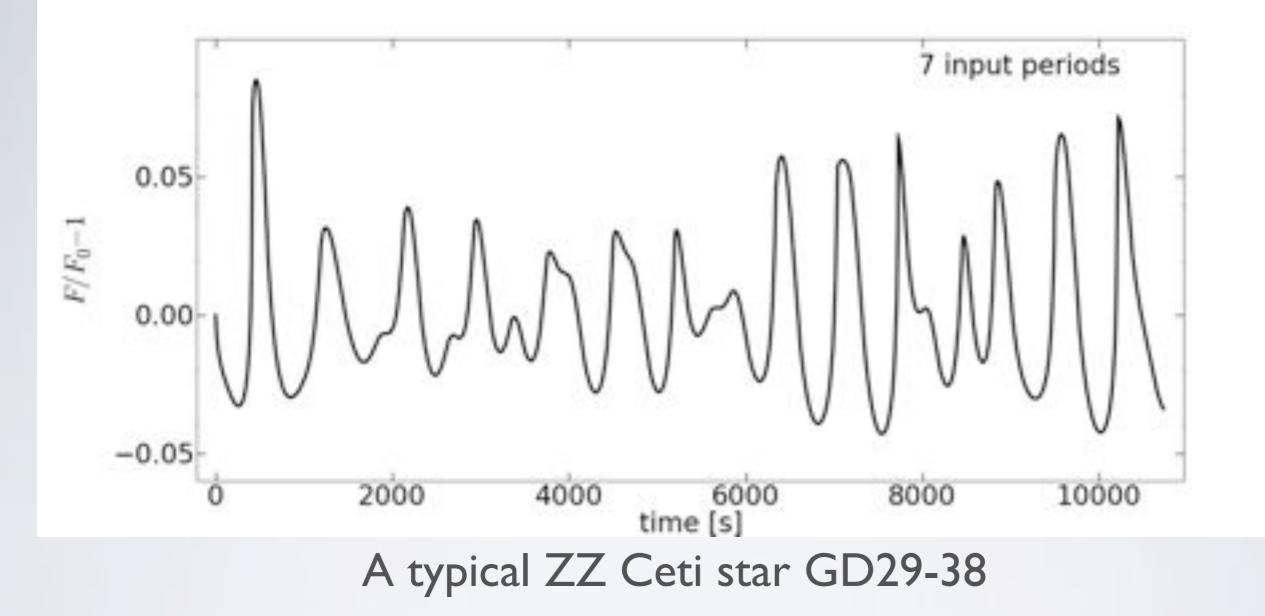
short periods: < 120 min</pre>

#### High astrophysical interest

- pulsation theories
- stellar evolution
- physics of degenerate matter
- gravitational waves



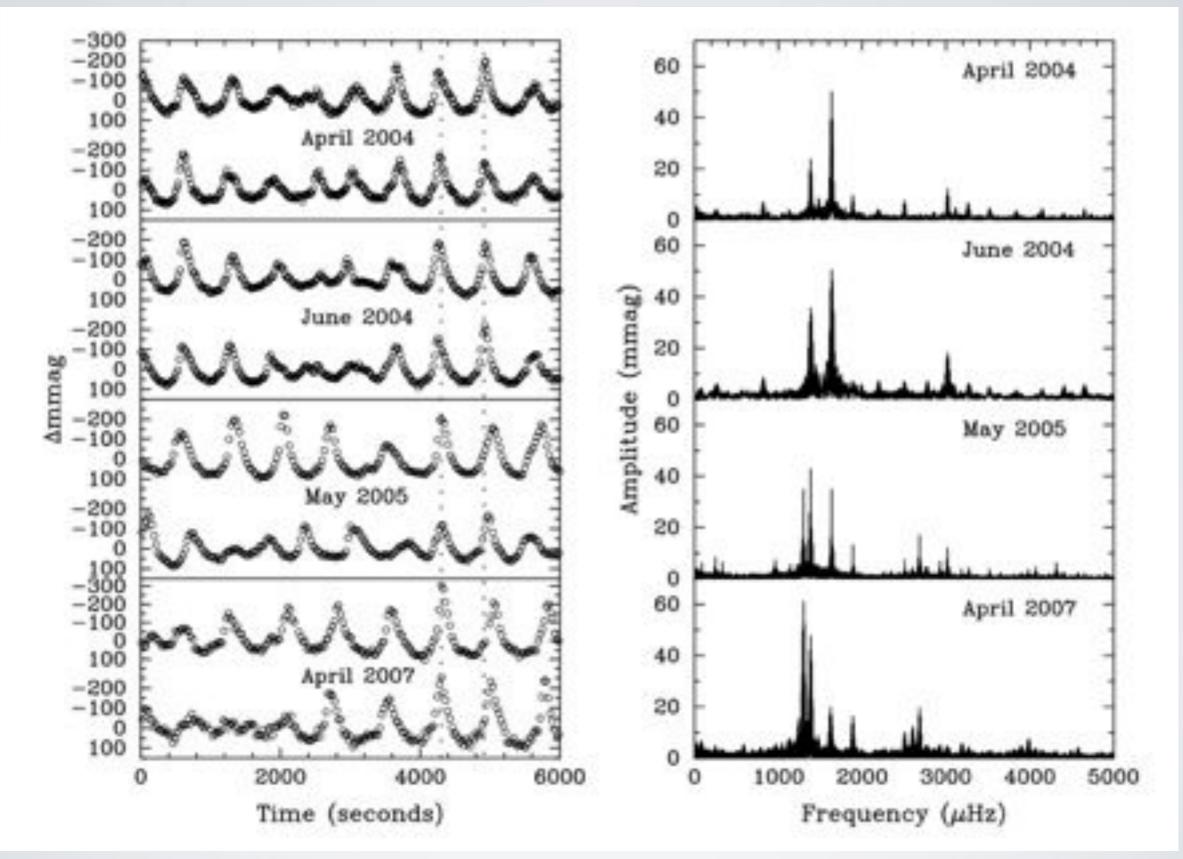
## Properties Of Objects - Complex Lightcurves



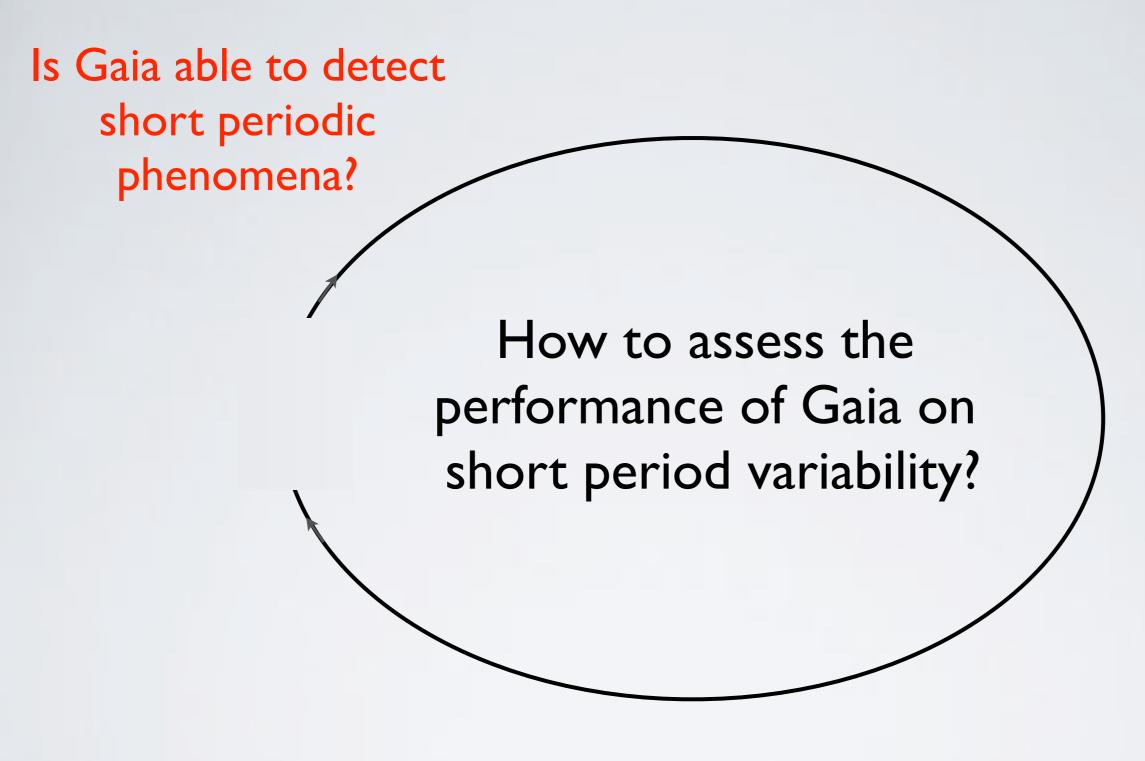
ZZ Ceti lightcurve simulator:

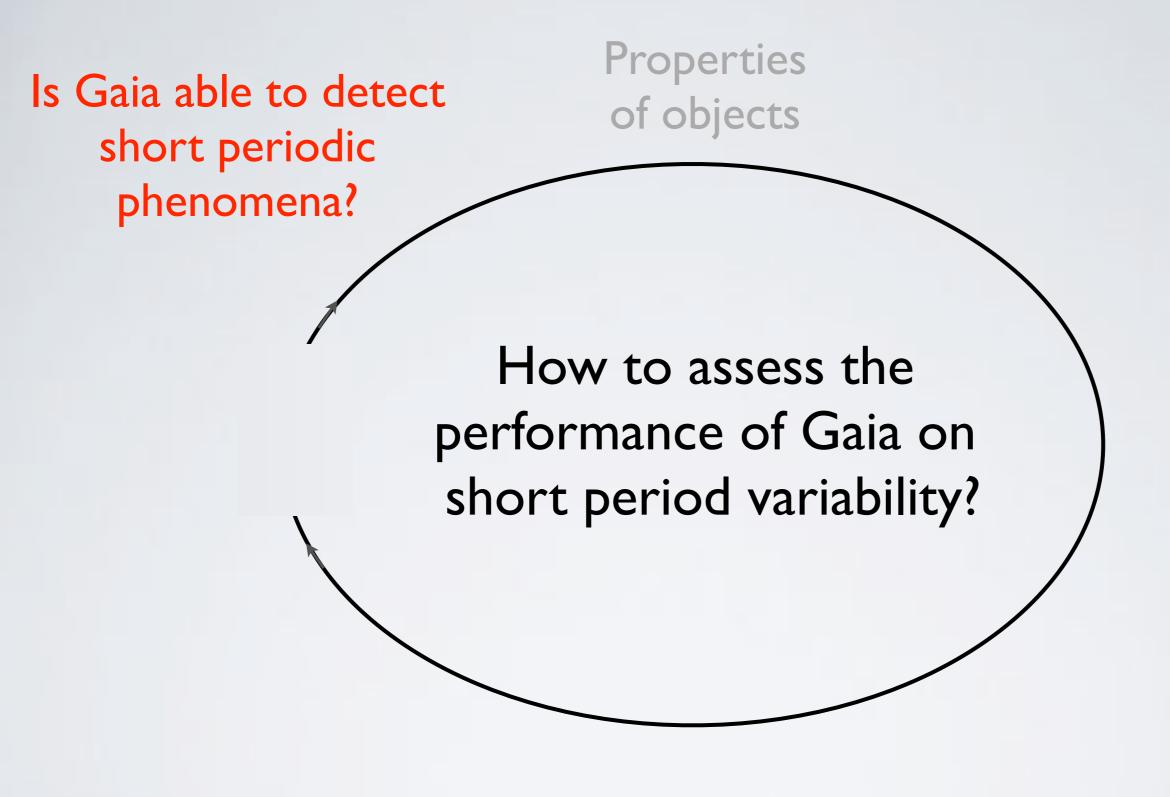
work of D. Koester, S. Schlundt
code implemented by M.Varadi
collaboration with S. Jordan

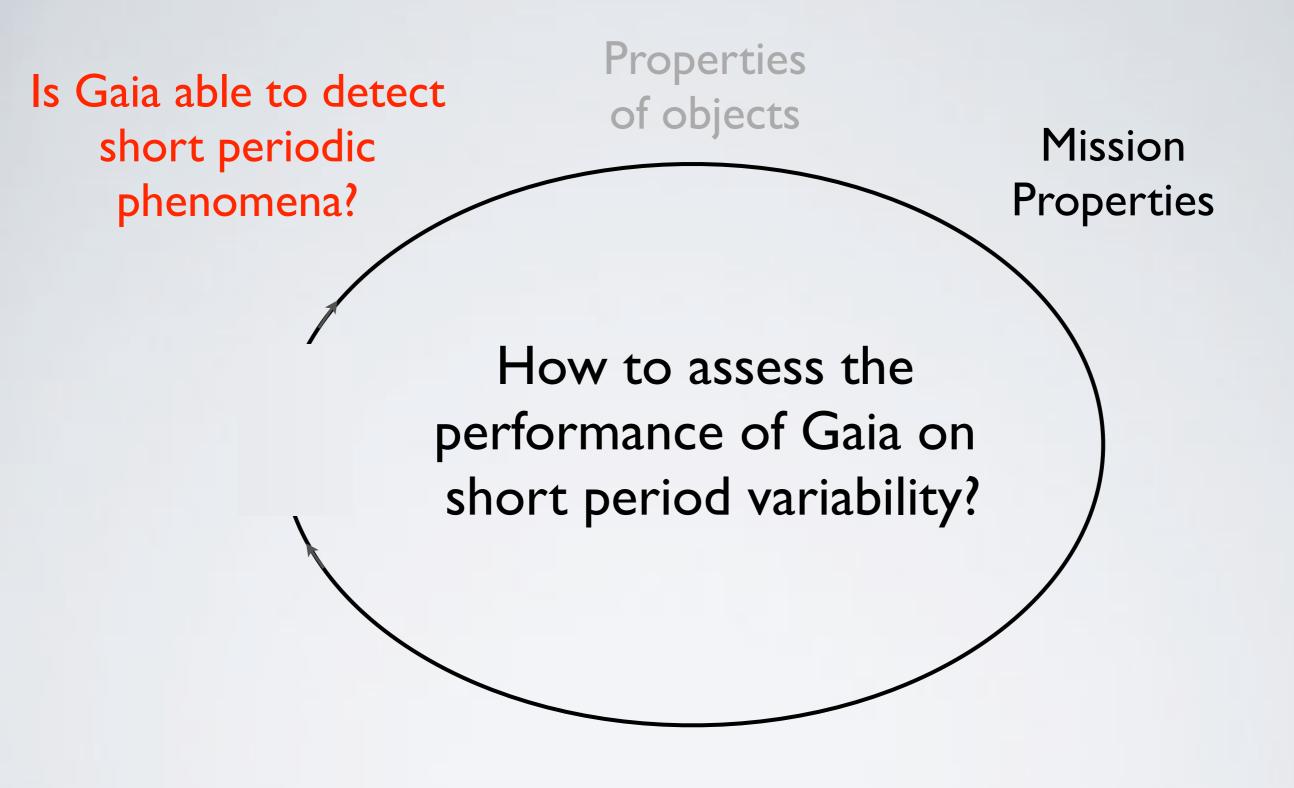
# Properties Of Objects - Non-Stationary Spectra



Pulsating DA white dwarf star EC 14012-1446 Handler et al. (2008)





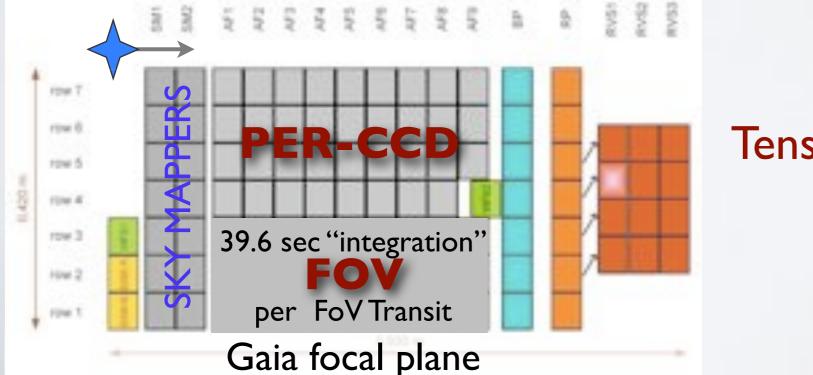


# Gaia Mission Properties

- All sky observations (one billion stars)
- Multi-epoch data over 5 years
  - photometric (G band)
  - spectrophotometric
  - radial velocity (<17 mag)</li>
- Resolution in time:

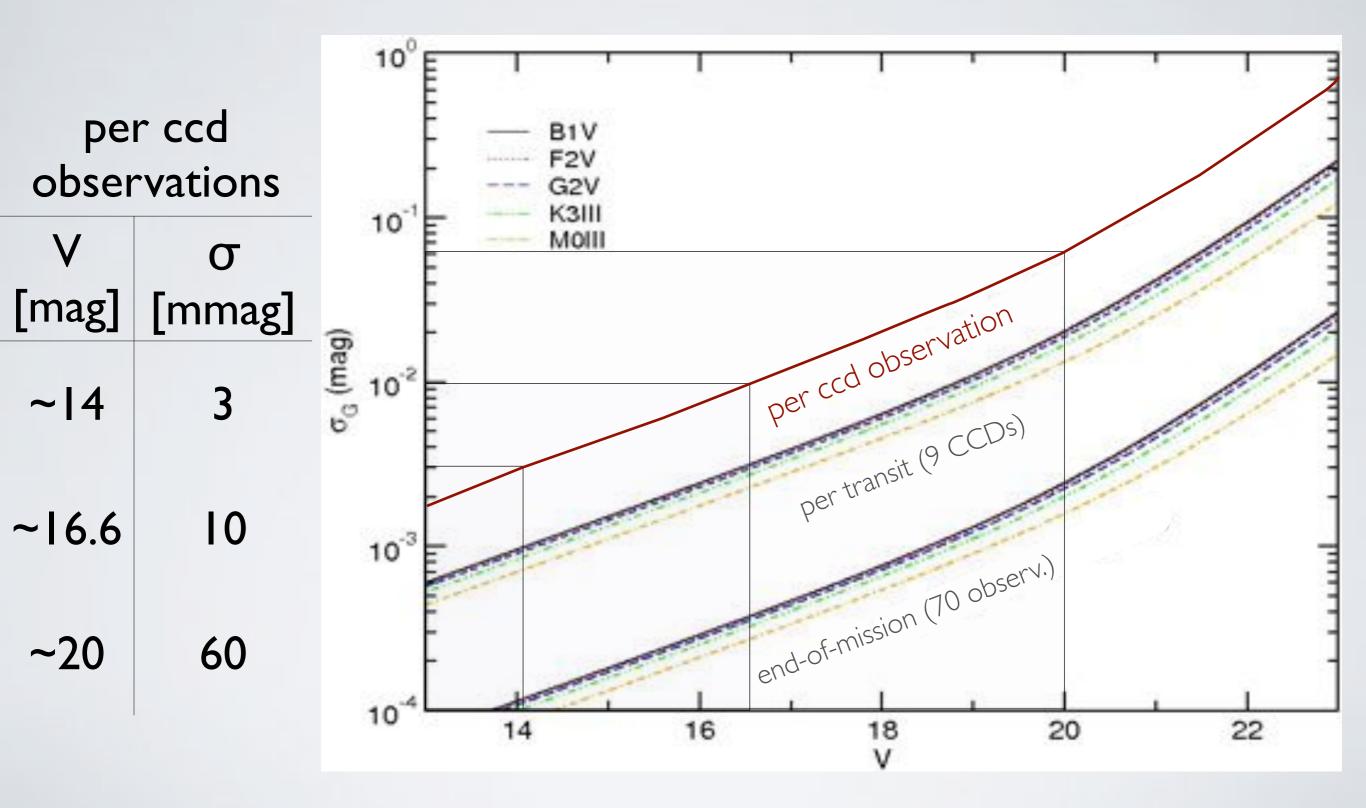
Credit: ESA, http://www.rssd.esa.int/Gaia

- around 70 transit measurements per source in average
- I transit: 9x4.4 sec integration



Tens of millions of variables expected

### Gaia Mission Properties: Photometric Precision



C. Jordi modified by M.Varadi

#### An example on asteroseismology: the ECI4026 stars

BASIC PROPERTIES OF PG 0014+067 ( $V = 15.9 \pm 0.1$ )

Quantity	Asteroseismology	Spectroscopy	
log g	5.780 ± 0.008 (0.14%)	5.77 ± 0.10 (1.73%)	
T <sub>eff</sub> (K)	34500 ± 2690 (7.80%)	33550 ± 380 (1.13%)	
M <sub>*</sub> /M <sub>☉</sub>	0.490 ± 0.019 (3.88%)		
log (M env/M *)	$-4.31 \pm 0.22$ (5.10%)		
$R/R_{\odot}(M_*, g)$	$0.149 \pm 0.004 (2.68\%)$		
$L/L_{\odot}(T_{\rm eff}, R)$	28.5 ± 10.4 (36.5%)	25.5 ± 2.5 (9.90%)	
$M_V(g, T_{eff}, M_*)$	4.43 ± 0.24 (5.42%)	4.48 ± 0.12 (2.68%)	
d(V, M <sub>V</sub> ) (pc)	1950 ± 305 (15.6%)	1925 ± 195 (10.1%)	
P <sub>rot</sub> (hr)	29.2 ± 0.9 (3.08%)		
$V_{\rm eq}(R, P_{\rm rot})  ({\rm km \ s^{-1}}) \dots$	6.20 ± 0.36 (5.81%)		

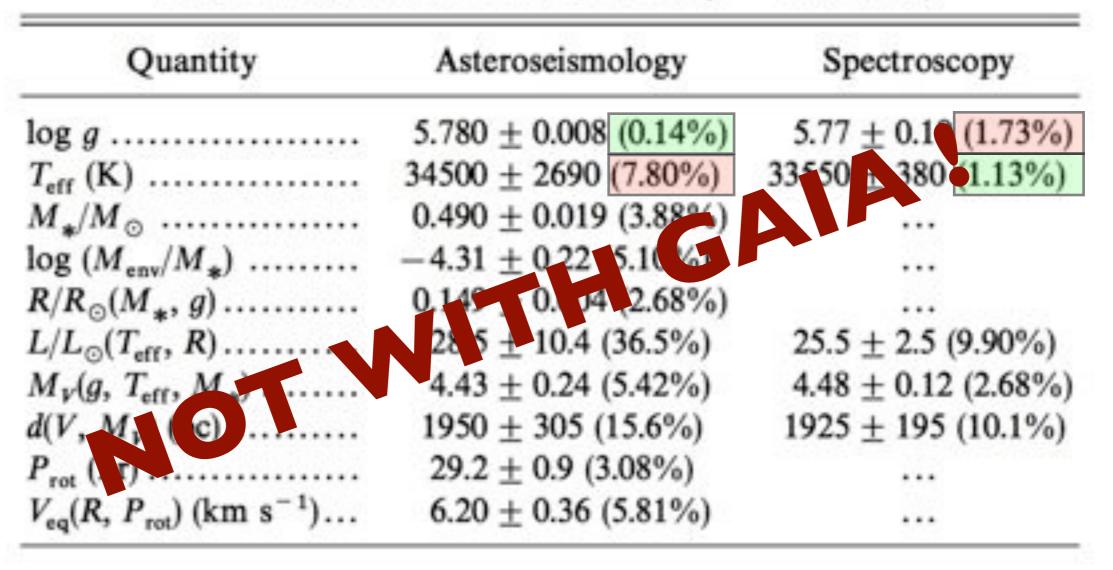
Complete asteroseismological analysis of PG 0014+67 - Brassard et al. (2001)

- Astrophysical parameters determination, mode identification
- ~10 hr measurements in 5 days with the 3.6m CFHT

#### **BUT** With Gaia we focus on detection of short period variables

#### An example on asteroseismology: the ECI4026 stars

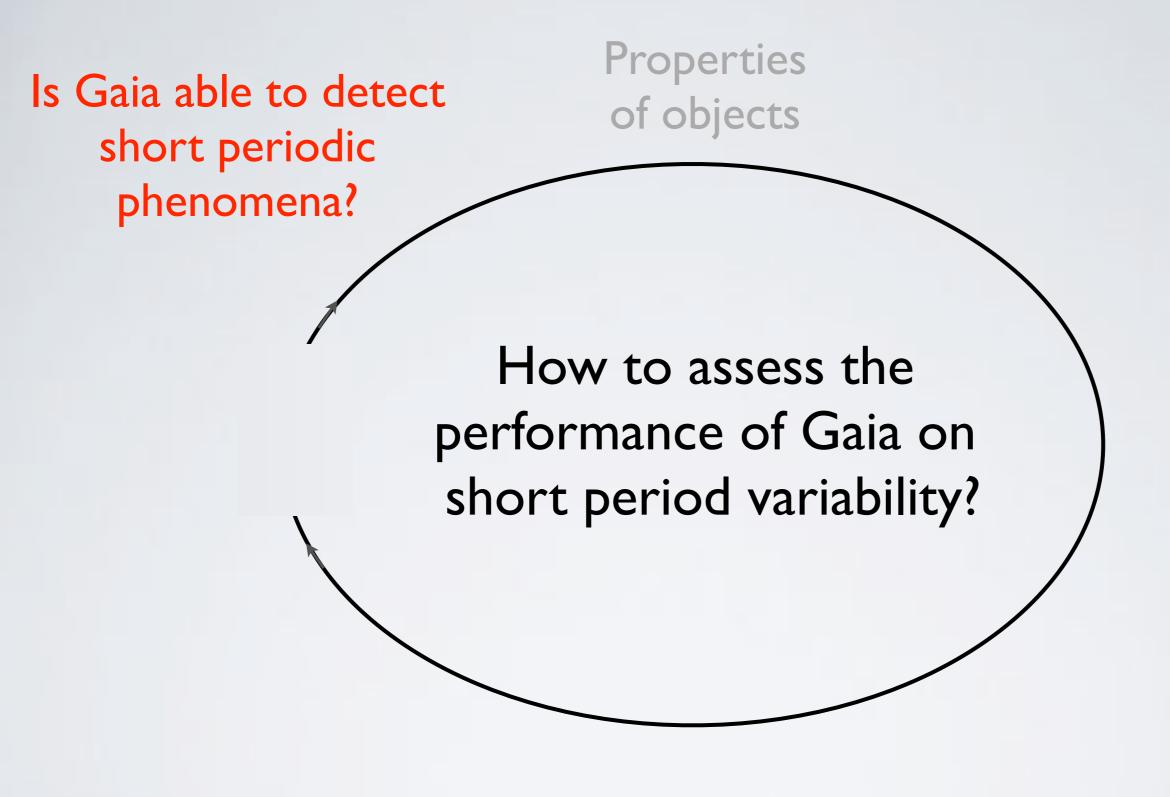
BASIC PROPERTIES OF PG 0014+067 ( $V = 15.9 \pm 0.1$ )

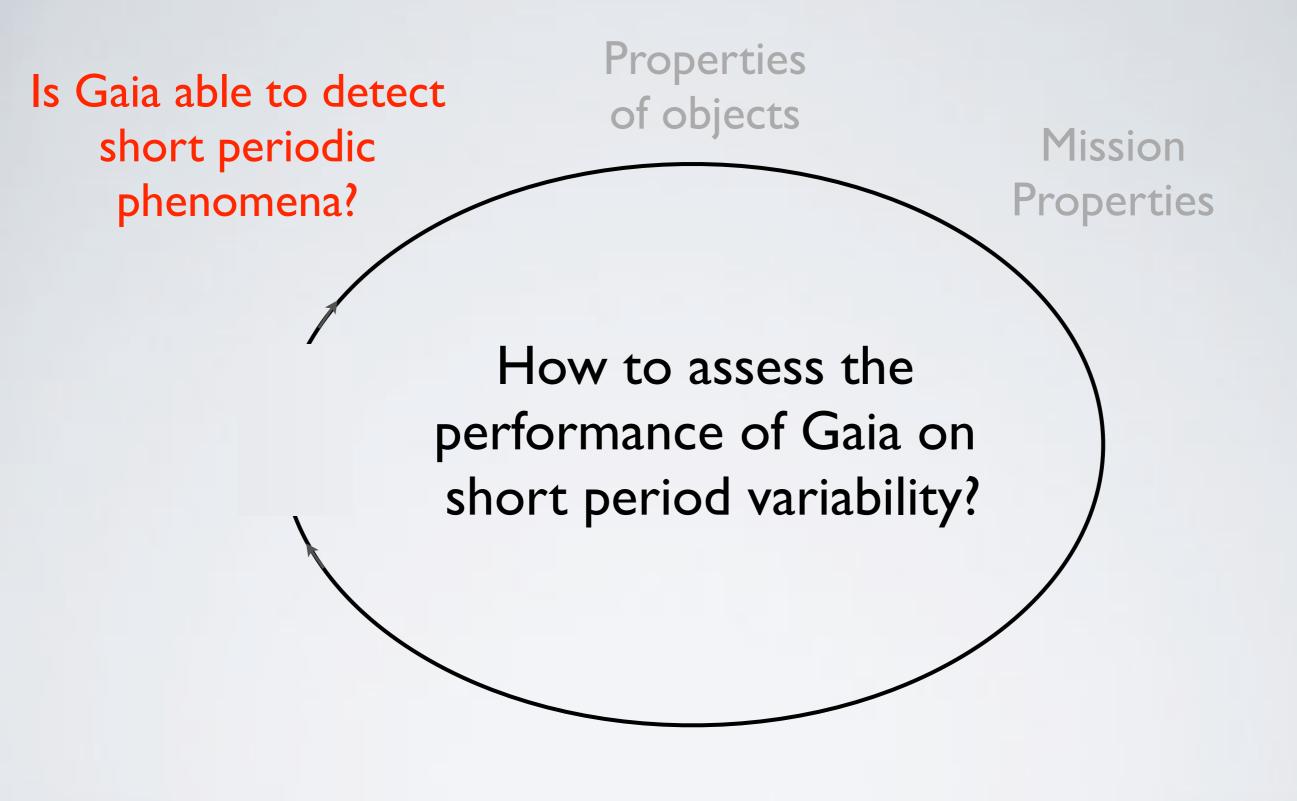


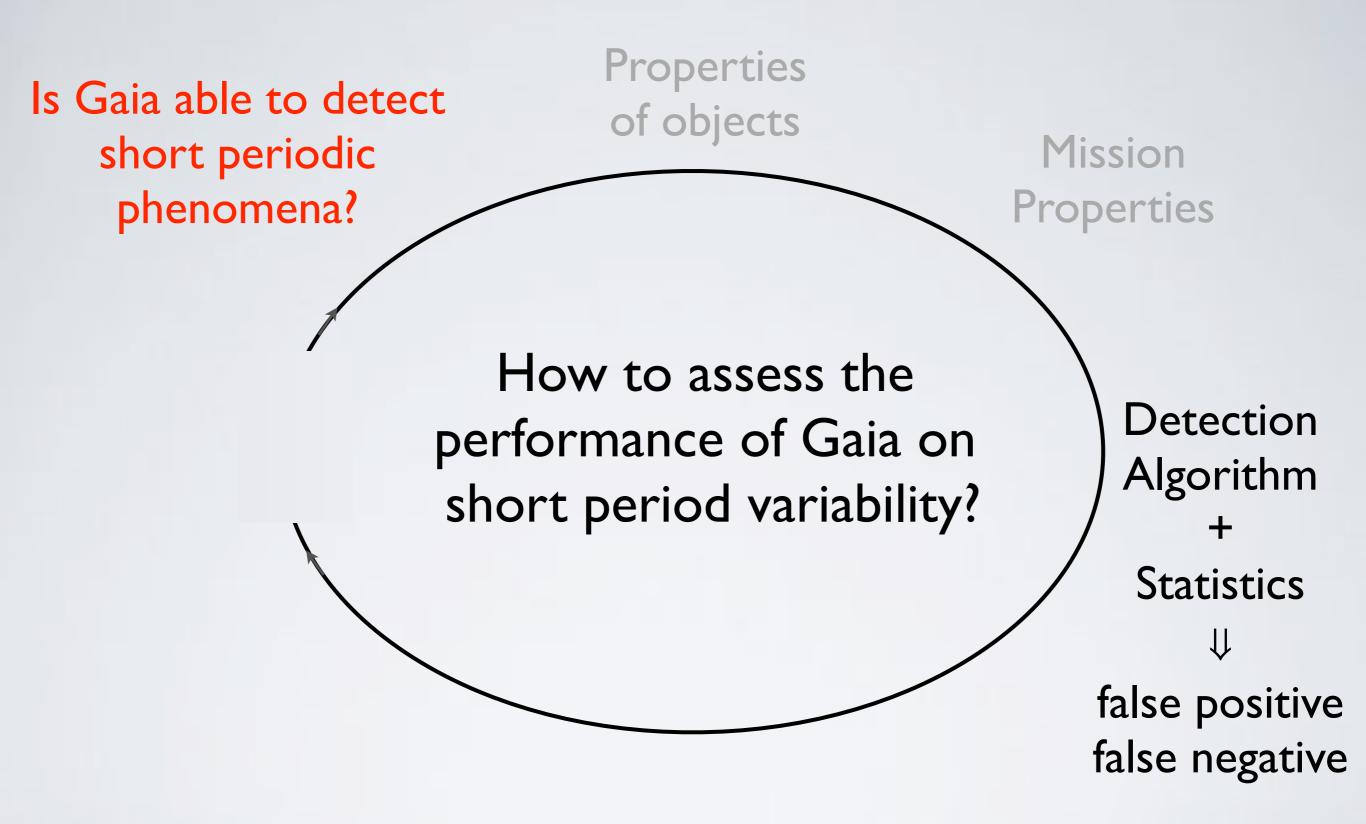
Complete asteroseismological analysis of PG 0014+67 - Brassard et al. (2001)

- Astrophysical parameters determination, mode identification
- ~10 hr measurements in 5 days with the 3.6m CFHT

#### **BUT** With Gaia we focus on detection of short period variables



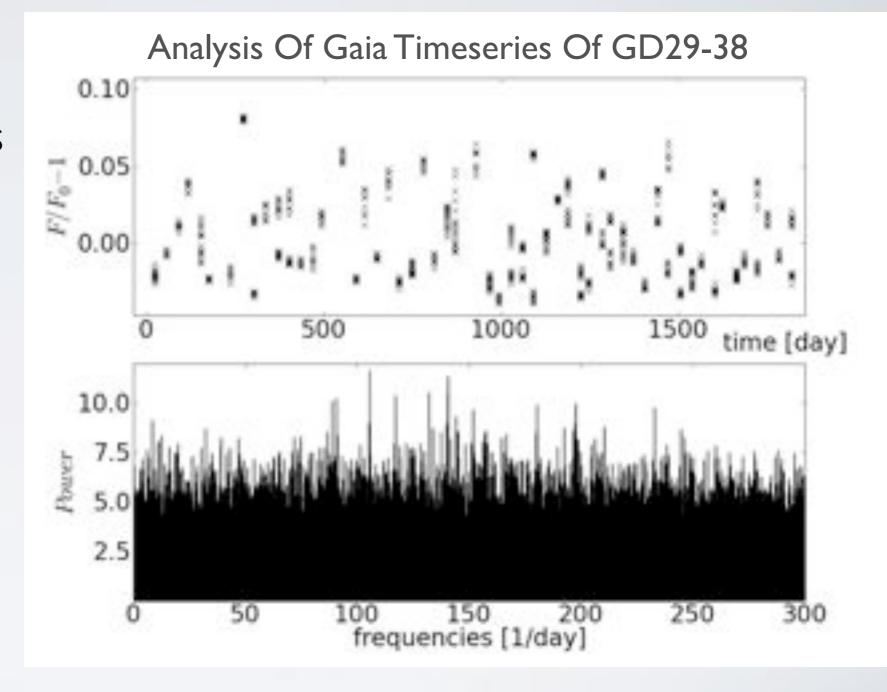




# Algorithm + Statistics

#### Which algorithm to use to detect short period variability?

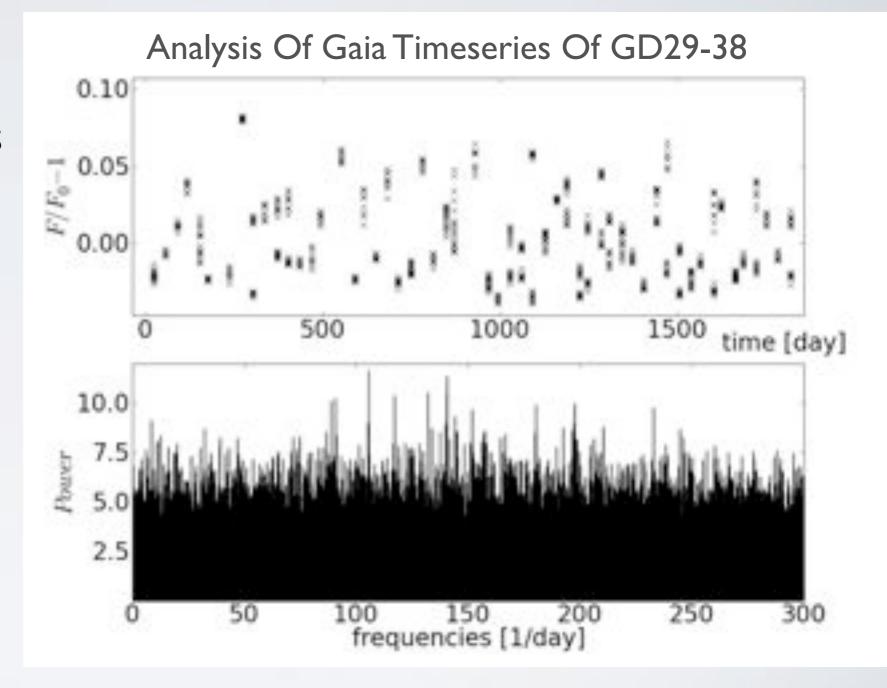
- Period search
- Chi square value
- Structure functions



# Algorithm + Statistics

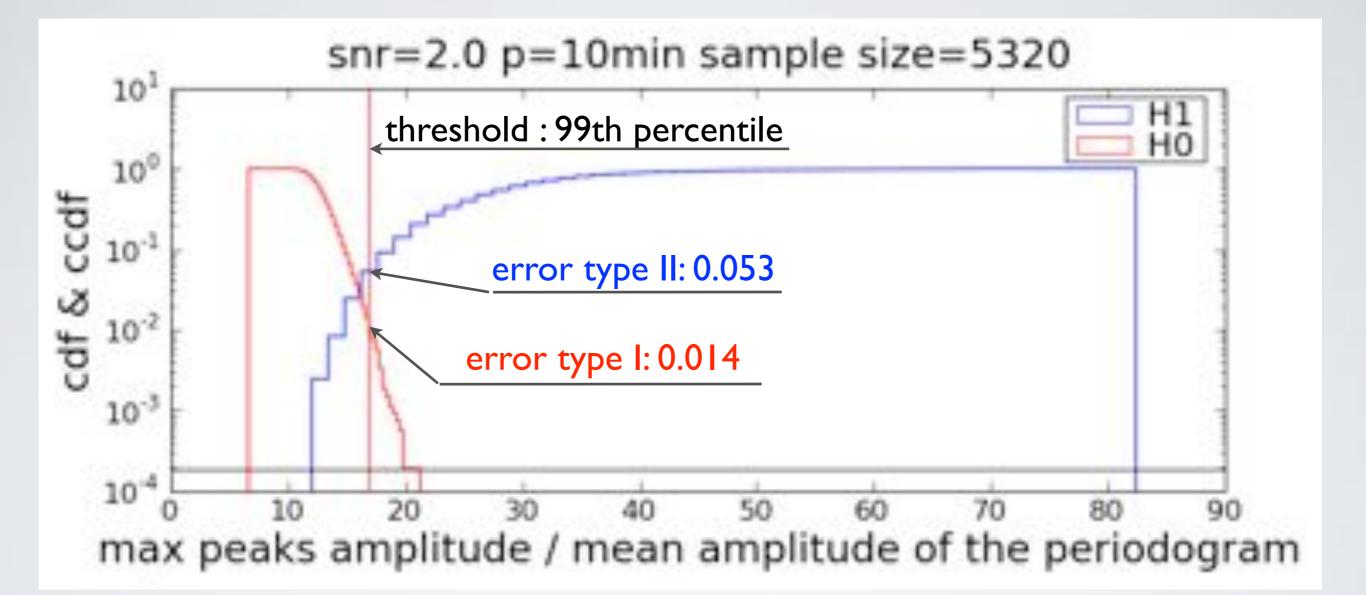
#### Which algorithm to use to detect short period variability?

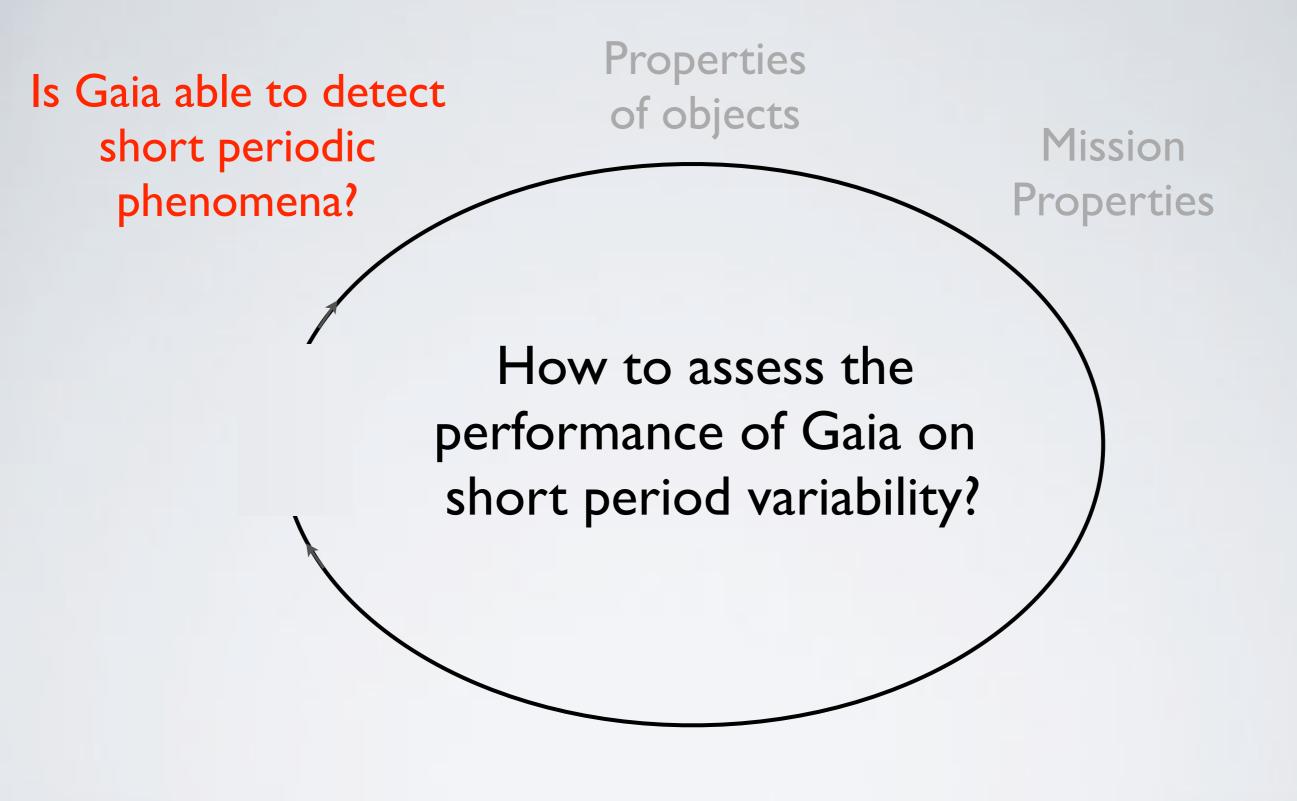
- Period search
- Chi square value
- Structure functions

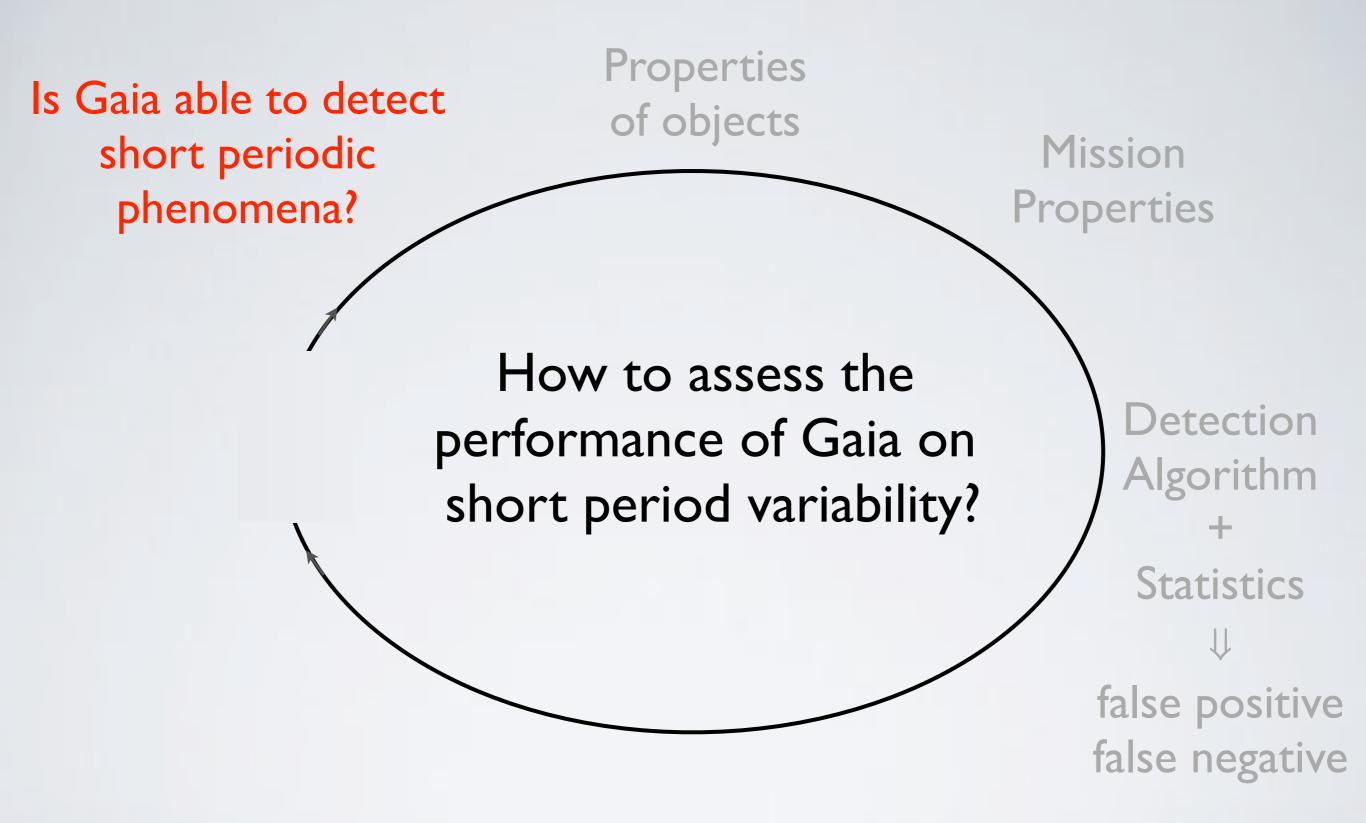


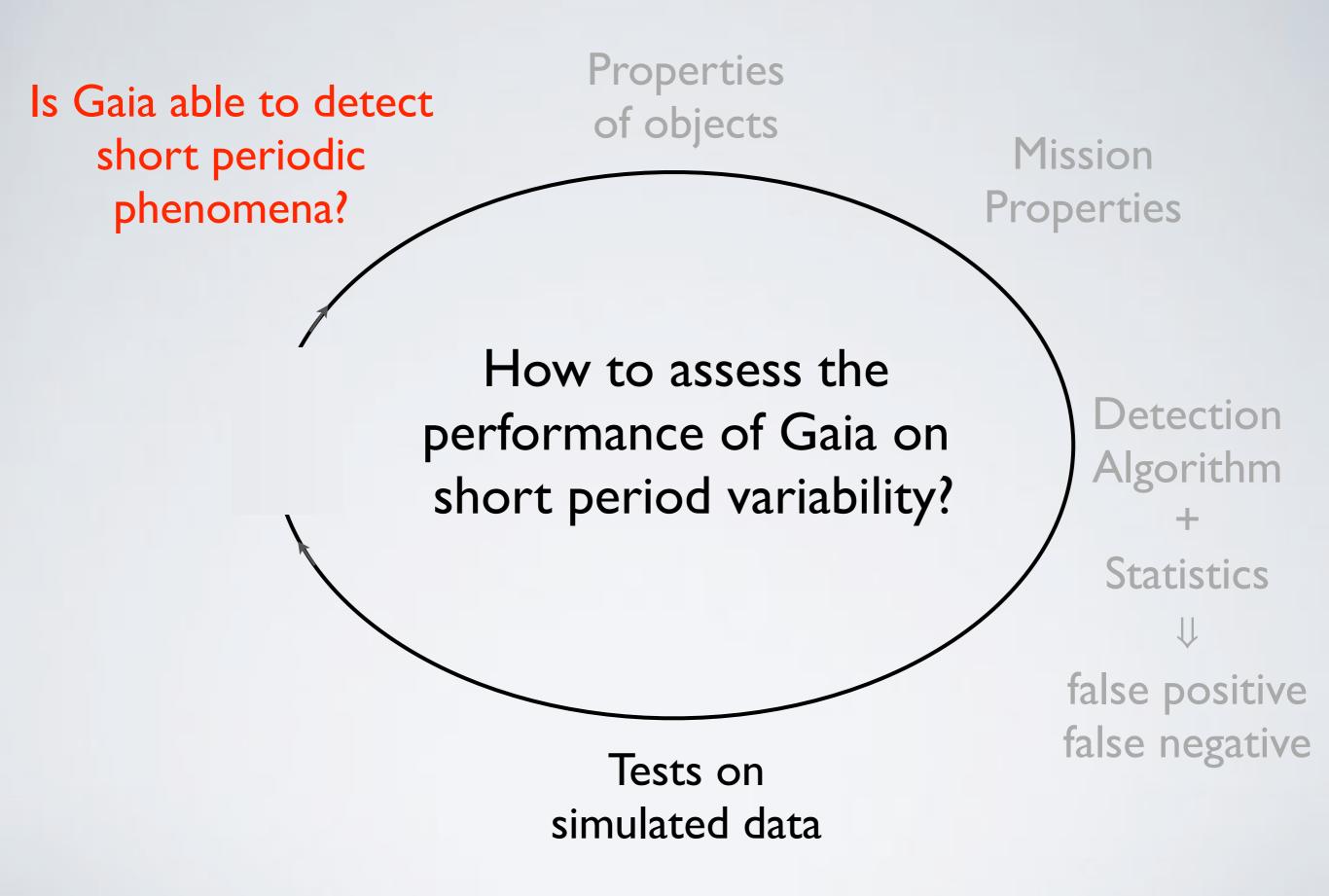
Does the maximum peak correspond to a real frequency in a star?

## Algorithm + Statistics







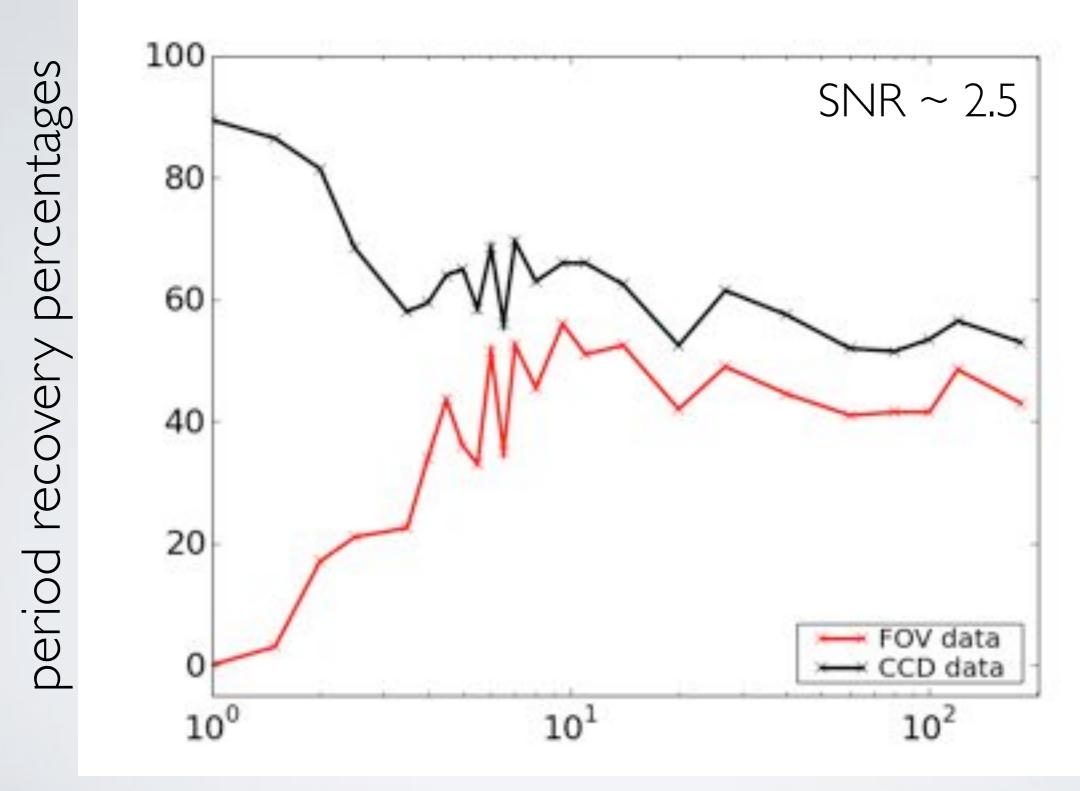


#### Tests on simulated data - Increasing Complexity

- times → inverse scanning law
- signal → 1. monoperiodic Eyer & Mignard 2005
  - 2. multiperiodic Mary et al. 2006
  - **3. ZZ Ceti model** Varadi et al. 2009
  - 4. Non-Stationary Spectrum
  - noise → Gaussian

→ AGISLab BH, LE, DH- Lund

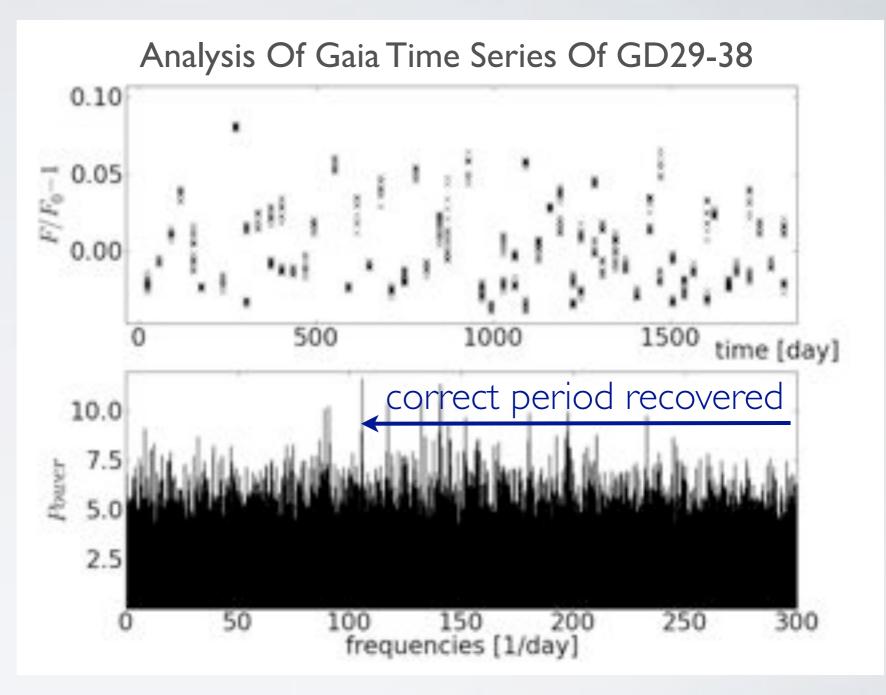
### Test On Simulated Data: Monoperiodic



Periods [minutes]

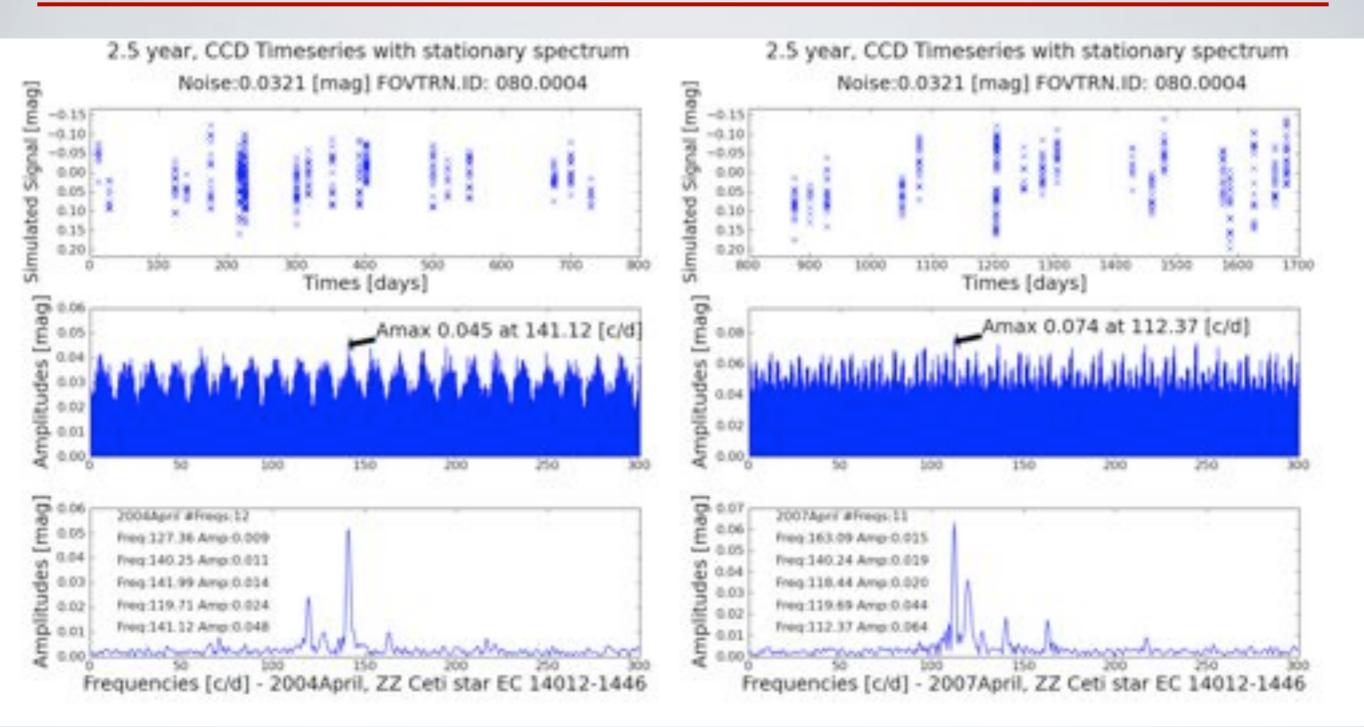
# Test on simulated data: Example I

- 7 input periods
- 5 year long data set
- 82 field transits
- 738 ccd observations
- ZZ Ceti light curve with noise

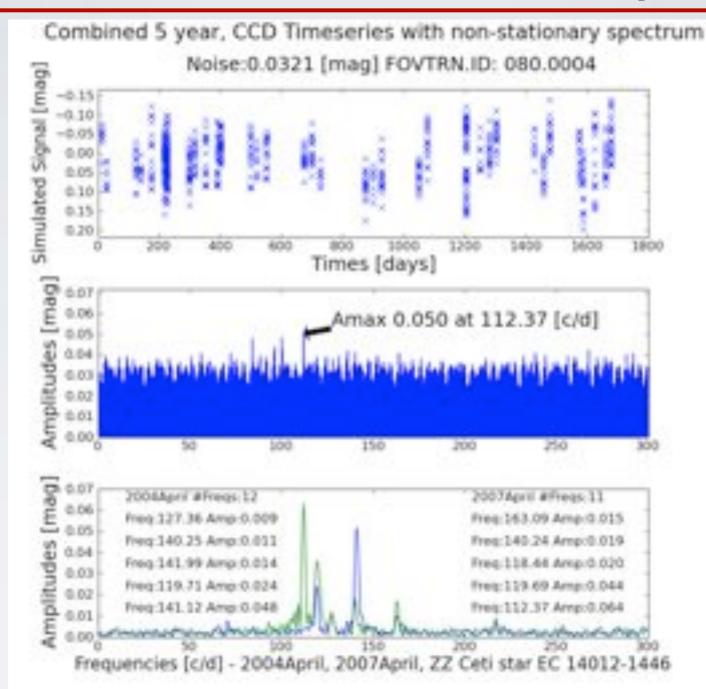


# Up to 3 frequencies with highest amplitudes can be recovered

#### Example 2: Partial data with stationary spectra



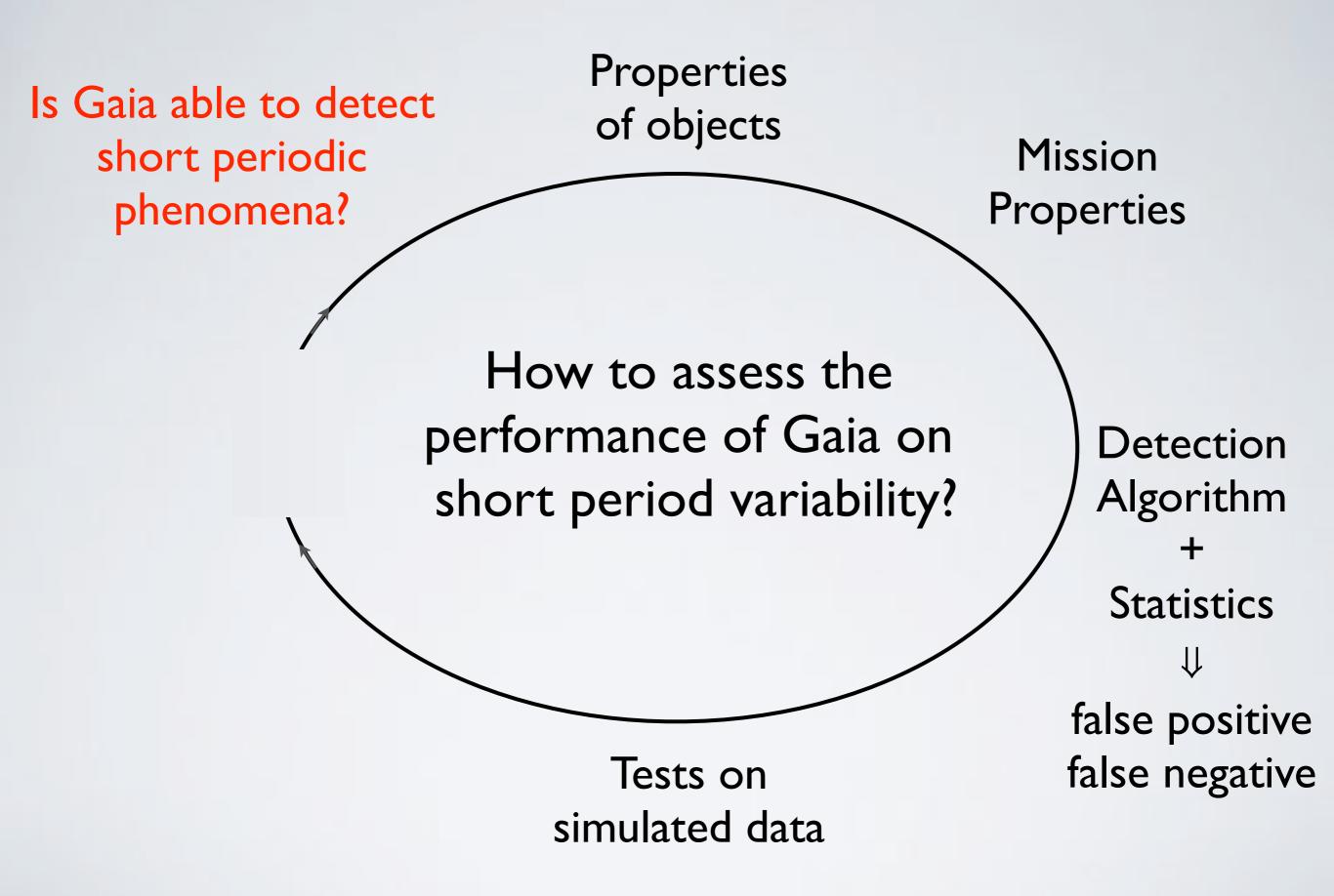
### **Example 2: Combined Non-Stationary Spectrum**



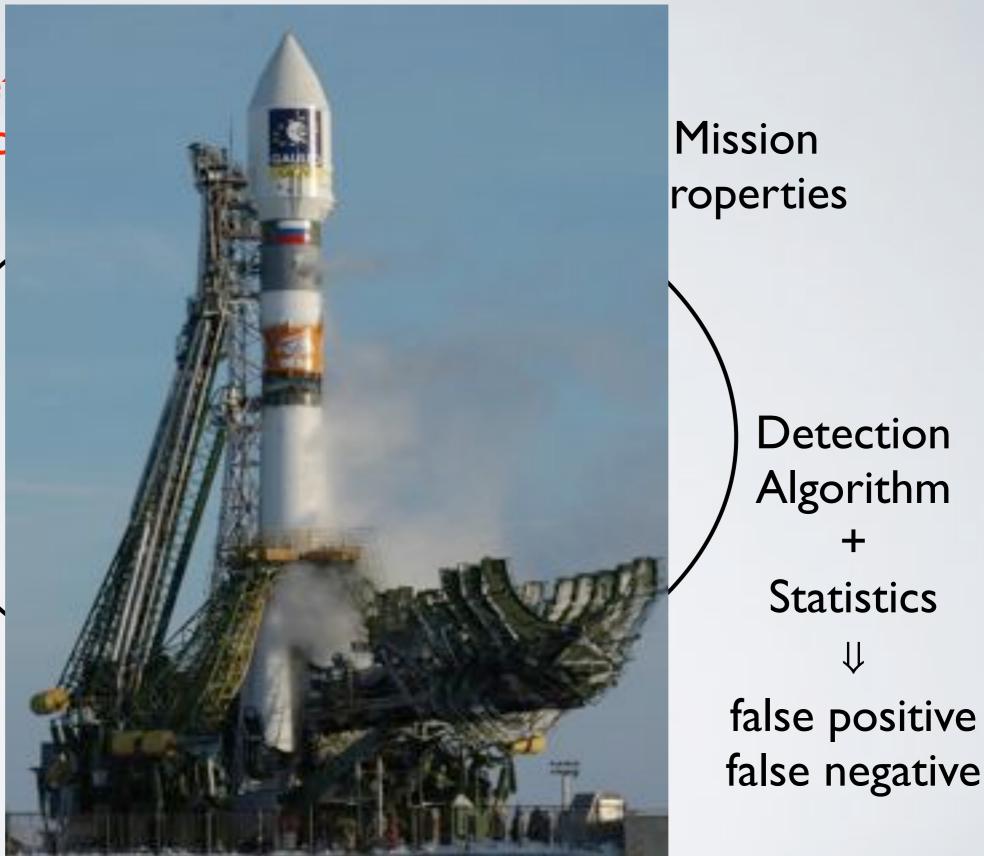
Success! Gaia photometric error corresponds to 19 mag

## Test On Simulated Data: Period Recovery Statistics

		recovery rate [percentages]		
signal	periods	noise-free	noise for 15 mag	noise for 18 mag
multiperiodic sum of sines 7 periods	P1 P2 P3	74.5 57.5 56.5	<b>73.5</b> 53.5 54.5	69.0 43.5 40.0
ZZ Ceti model 7 periods	Р1 Р2 Р3	<b>72.0</b> 41.0 30.0	72.0 39.0 28.5	<b>65.0</b> 26.5 11.5
Non- Stationary Spectrum	PI PI partial		17.5 52.5 44.0	

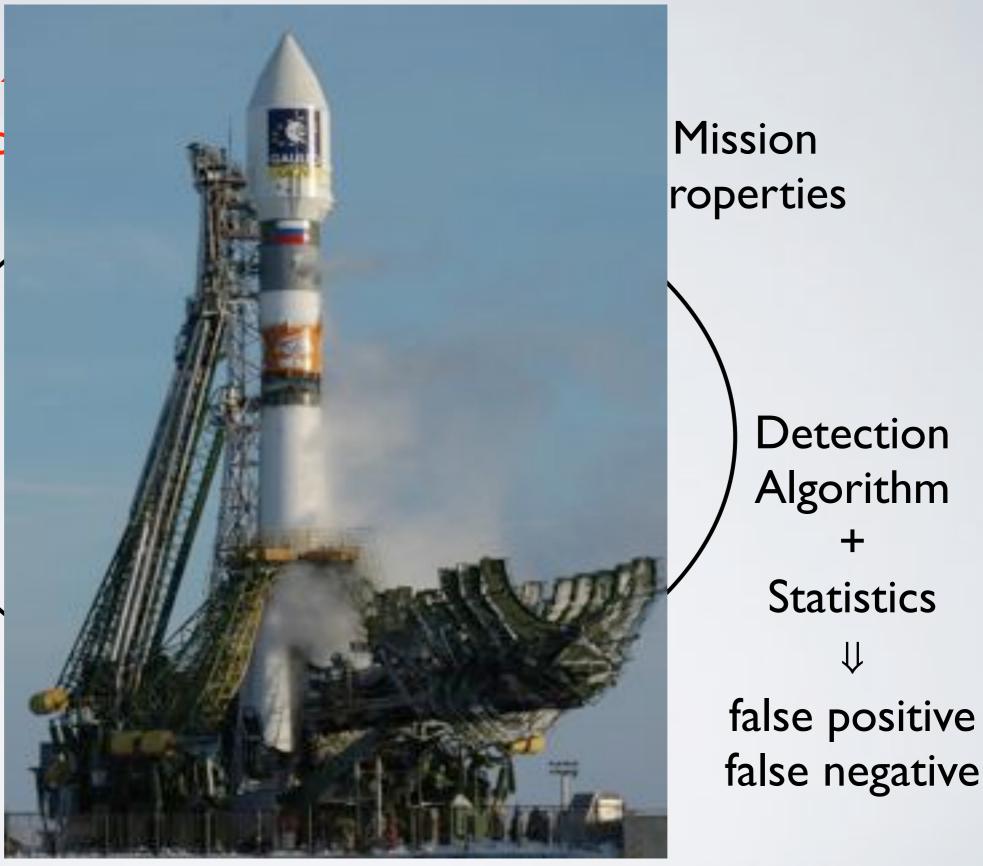


Is Gaia able to de short periodic phenomena?



Is Gaia able to de short periodic phenomena?

Yes



+

 $\downarrow$ 

 We assessed the performance of Gaia on short period variables → short periodic phenomena can be detected

#### Future work

- On variability detection method:
  - per-ccd slopes
  - calibrate the detection threshold

Do complete asteroseismological study of a short period variable

#### Thank You For Your Attention!

# Questions ?