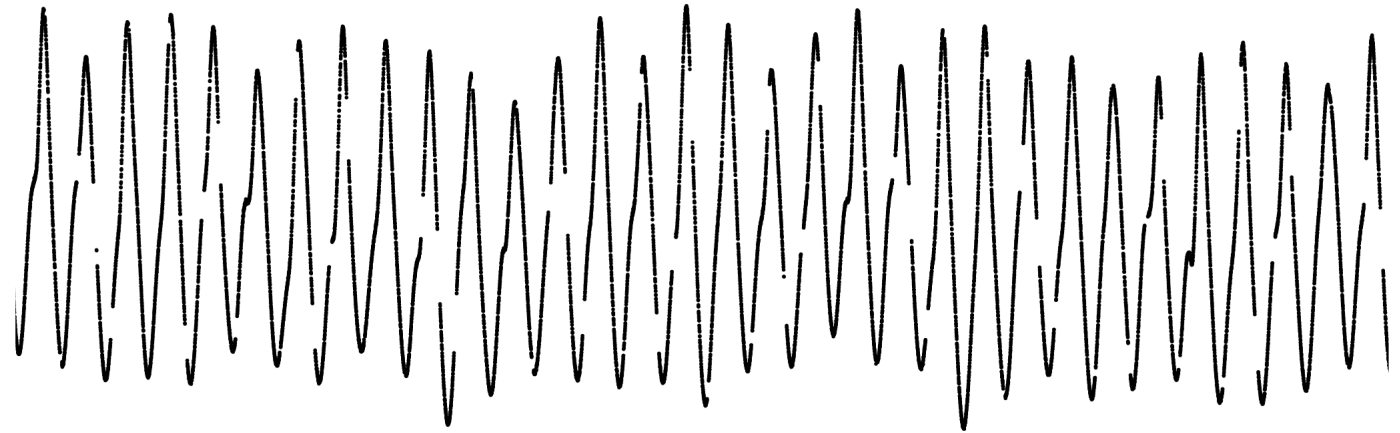


The β Cephei star
HD 180642 (V1449 Aql):
full integration of
CoRoT and ground data
for mode identification
and interpretation

Maryline Briquet
and many collaborators

CoRoT LIGHT CURVE

LRc1



GROUND-BASED
MULTICOLOUR
PHOTOMETRY

GROUND-BASED
HIGH-RESOLUTION
SPECTROSCOPY

M. Paparó, J.M. Benkő,
Zs. Bognár, P.J. Amado,
S. Martín-Ruiz, E. Poretti,
C. Aerts, IvS/Leuven observers

E. Poretti, K. Uytterhoeven,
F. Carrier, J. Gutiérrez-Soto,
M. Rainer, P. Mathias, J.-C. Valtier

Poster by Uytterhoeven et al.

BEFORE CoRoT

Hipparcos photometry:

new candidate β Cephei star

$$f = 5.4871 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

Waelkens et al. (1998)

7-colour Geneva photometry:

large amplitude (39 mmag in V filter)

radial mode

Aerts (2000)

MODELLING OF CoRoT LIGHT CURVE

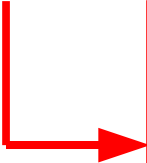
- * Traditional linear sum-of-sines
- * A sum-of-sines where combination frequencies are identified and fixed
- * A sum-of-sines with (periodically) modulated amplitudes and phases for the dominant mode

Poster by Degroote et al.

MODELLING OF CoRoT LIGHT CURVE

- * Traditional linear sum-of-sines

Preferred

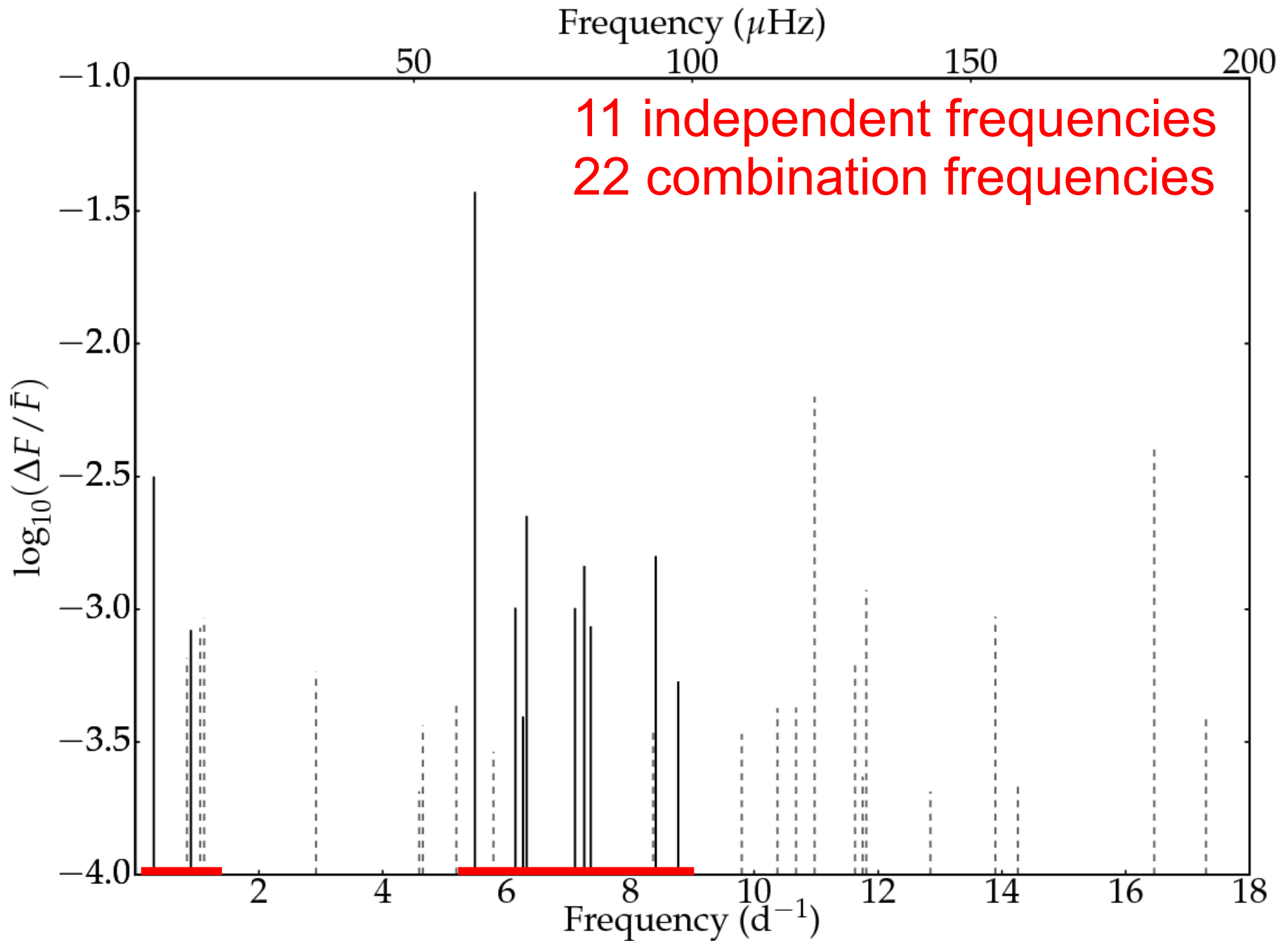


- * A sum-of-sines where combination frequencies are identified and fixed

- * A sum-of-sines with (periodically) modulated amplitudes and phases for the dominant mode

Poster by Degroote et al.

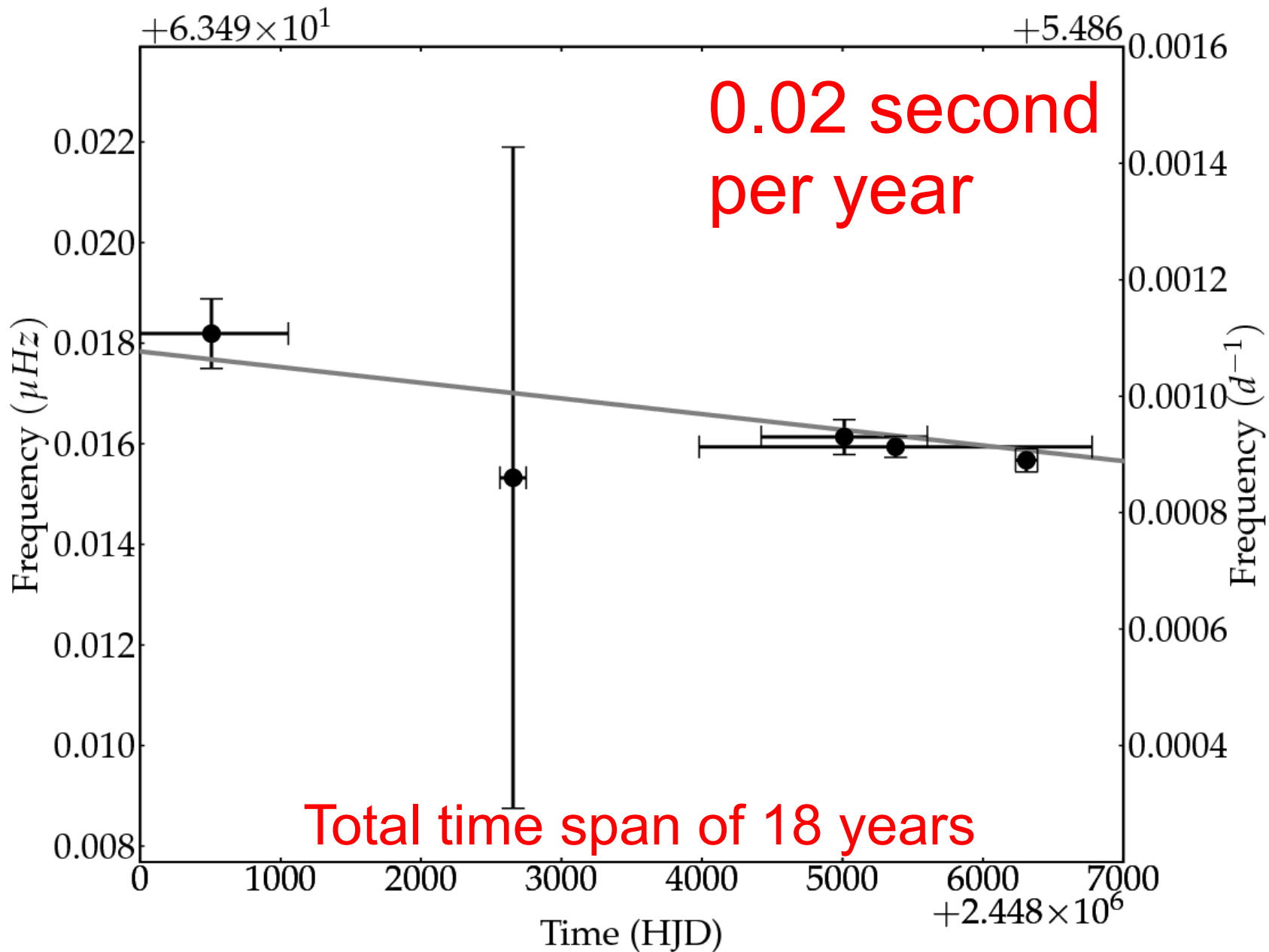
CoRoT FREQUENCY SPECTRUM



NONLINEAR RESONANT MODE COUPLING

- * Sum-of-sines where low-order combination frequencies are fixed
- * Phase locking for several frequencies
- * Modulated behaviour of the amplitudes and phases of some frequencies and combination frequencies

FREQUENCY DECREASE OF THE DOMINANT MODE



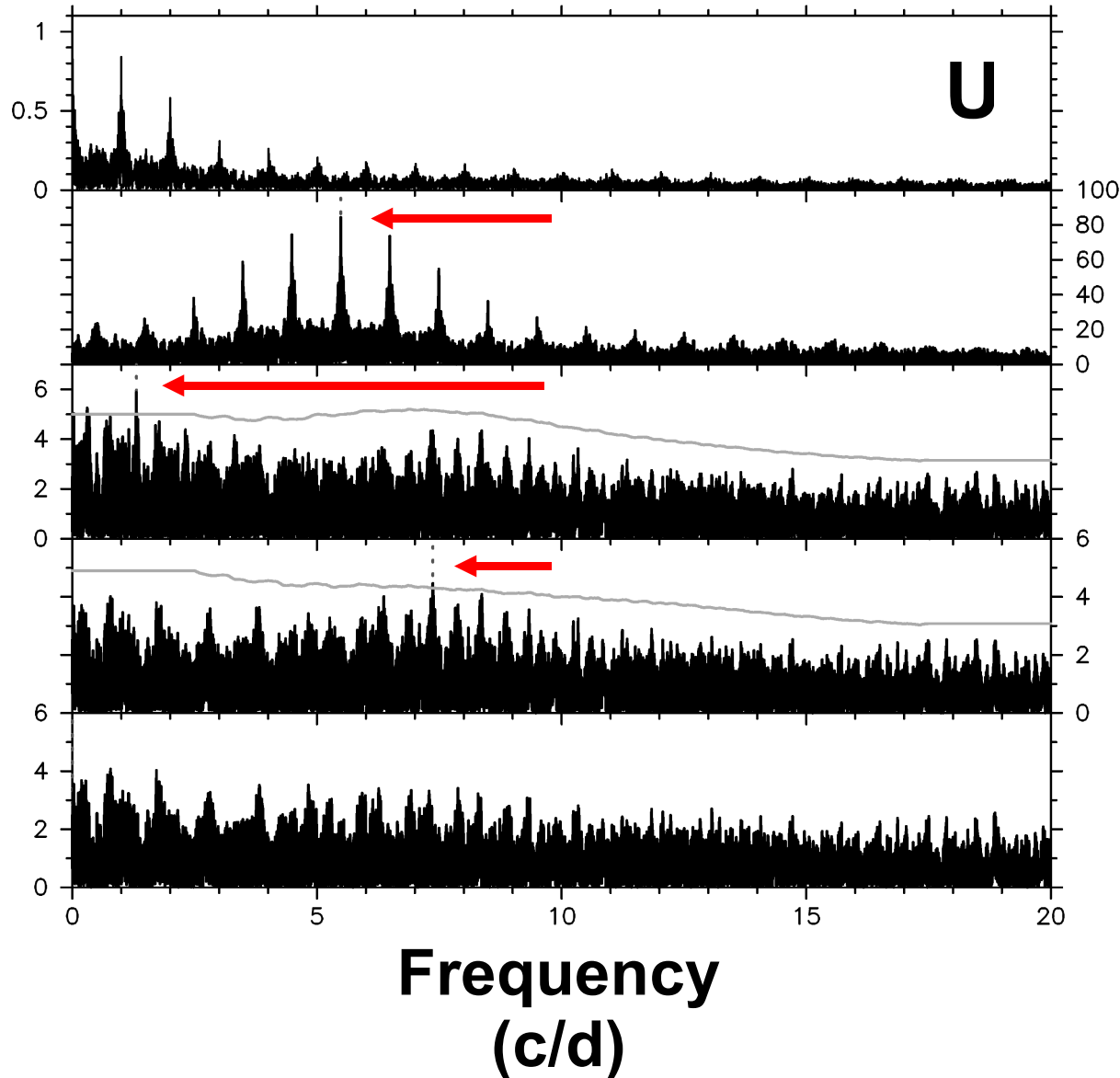
STELLAR PARAMETERS AND CHEMICAL ABUNDANCES

$$T_{\text{eff}} = 24\,500 \pm 1000 \text{ K}, \log g = 3.45 \pm 0.15 \text{ dex}$$

	HD 180642	Sun 1-D	Sun 3-D
He/H	0.088±0.018 (4)	0.085±0.001	0.085±0.002
log ϵ (C)	8.21±0.10 (9)	8.52±0.06	8.39±0.05
log ϵ (N)	8.00±0.19 (21)	7.92±0.06	7.78±0.06
log ϵ (O)	8.53±0.14 (25)	8.83±0.06	8.66±0.05
log ϵ (Ne)	7.87±0.15 (6)	8.08±0.06	7.84±0.06
log ϵ (Mg)	7.34±0.20 (1)	7.58±0.05	7.53±0.09
log ϵ (Al)	6.22±0.15 (3)	6.47±0.07	6.37±0.06
log ϵ (Si)	7.19±0.19 (7)	7.55±0.05	7.51±0.04
log ϵ (S)	7.10±0.34 (4)	7.33±0.11	7.14±0.05
log ϵ (Fe)	7.34±0.21 (21)	7.50±0.05	7.45±0.05
[N/C]	-0.21±0.22	-0.60±0.09	-0.61±0.08
[N/O]	-0.53±0.24	-0.91±0.09	-0.88±0.08
Z	0.0099±0.0016	0.0172±0.0012	0.0124±0.0007

Mild nitrogen excess

GROUND-BASED MULTICOLOUR PHOTOMETRY



$$* f_1 = 5.4869 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

82.8 mmag

$$+ 2f_1 + 3f_1$$

$$* f_2 = 0.3082 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

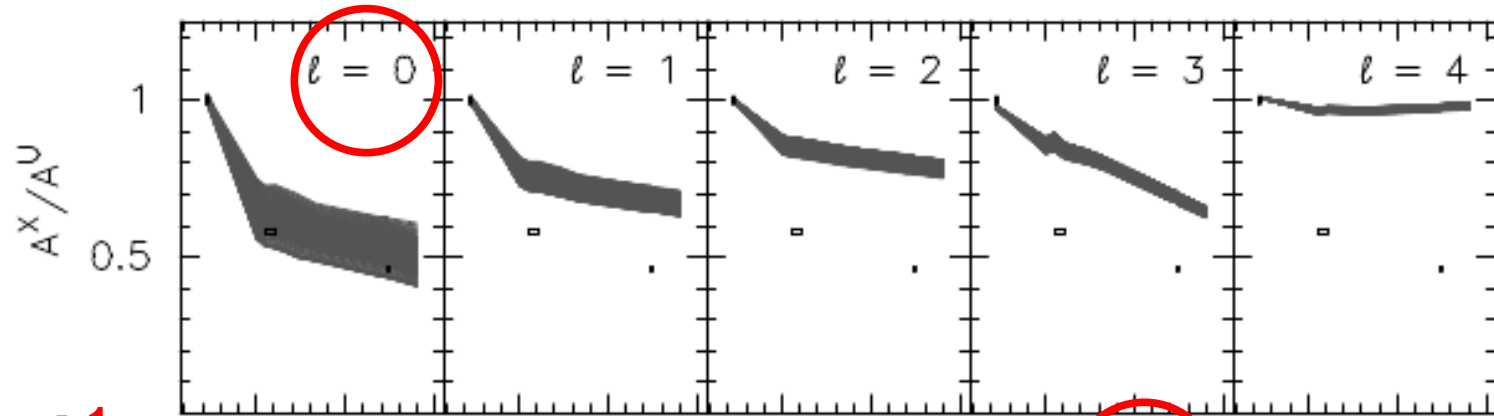
5.2 mmag

$$* f_3 = 7.3667 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

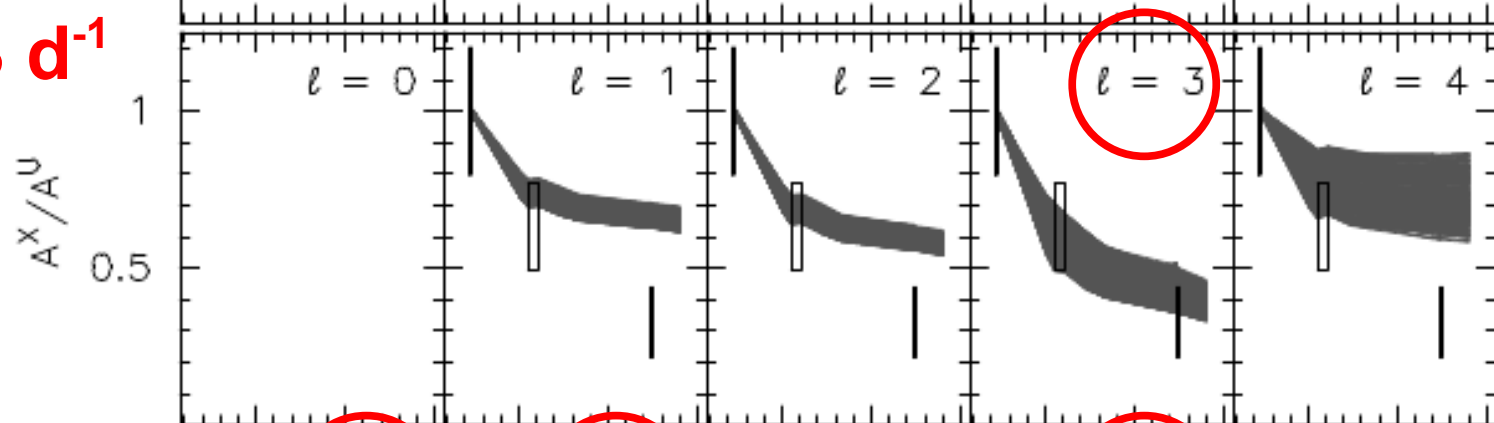
4.6 mmag

PHOTOMETRIC MODE IDENTIFICATION

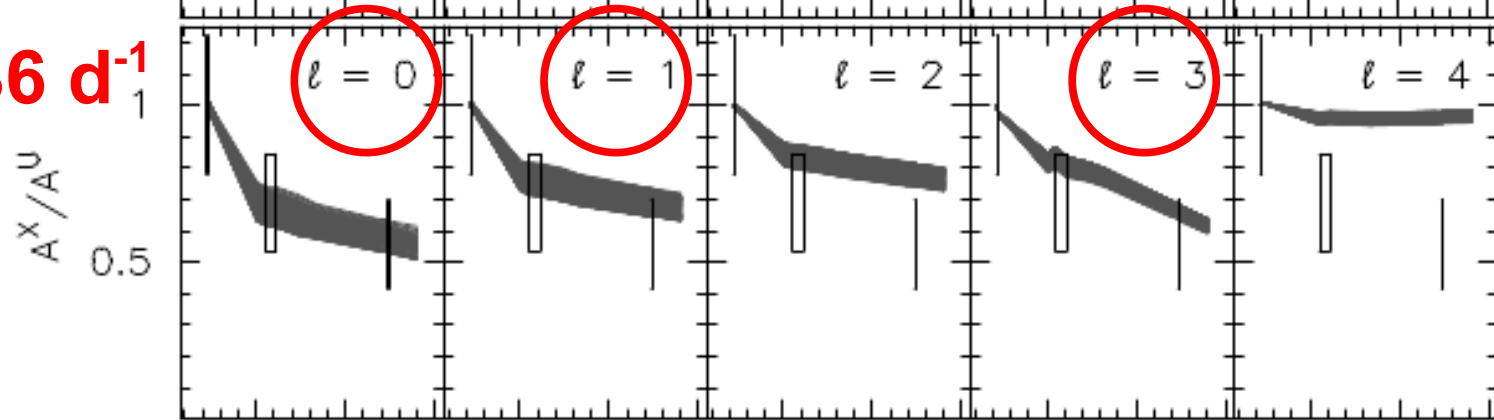
f_1



$f_2 \sim 0.3 \text{ d}^{-1}$



$f_3 \sim 7.36 \text{ d}^{-1}$



400 500 600 400 500 600 400 500 600 400 500 600 400 500 600
Wavelength (nm)

CONSTRAINTS FOR ASTEROSEISMIC MODELLING

- * Frequency spectrum:
 - 11 independent frequencies
 - + 22 combination frequencies
- * Nonlinear resonant mode coupling
- * Frequency decrease of the dominant mode:
 - 2 seconds per century
- * $T_{\text{eff}} = 24\,500\text{ K}$, $\log g = 3.45\text{ dex}$
- * Degree ℓ for 3 modes

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