

Article

HD183648: a Kepler eclipsing binary with anomalous ellipsoidal variations and a pulsating component

García, R.A., Derekas, A., Borkovits, T., Fuller, J., Szabó, Gy. M., Pavlovski, K., Csák, B., Dózsa, Á., Kovács, J., Szabó, R., Hambleton, Kelly, Kinemuchi, K., Kolbas, V., Kurtz, D. W., Maloney, F., Prša, A., Southworth, J., Sztakovics, J., Bíró, I. B., Jankovics, I. and Ballot, J.

Available at <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/14607/>

García, R.A., Derekas, A., Borkovits, T., Fuller, J., Szabó, Gy. M., Pavlovski, K., Csák, B., Dózsa, Á., Kovács, J. et al (2015) HD183648: a Kepler eclipsing binary with anomalous ellipsoidal variations and a pulsating component. EPJ Web of Conferences, 101 . 06021. ISSN 2100-014X

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/201510106021>

For more information about UCLan's research in this area go to <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/researchgroups/> and search for <name of research Group>.

For information about Research generally at UCLan please go to <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/>

All outputs in CLoK are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including Copyright law. Copyright, IPR and Moral Rights for the works on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/policies/>

HD183648: a Kepler eclipsing binary with anomalous ellipsoidal variations and a pulsating component

A. Derekas^{1,2,a}, T. Borkovits^{2,3}, J. Fuller⁴, Gy. M. Szabó^{1,2}, K. Pavlovski⁵, B. Csák¹, Á. Dózsa¹, J. Kovács¹, R. Szabó², K. M. Hambleton^{6,7}, K. Kinemuchi⁸, V. Kolbas⁵, D. W. Kurtz⁶, F. Maloney⁷, A. Prša⁷, J. Southworth⁹, J. Sztakovics¹⁰, I. B. Bíró³, and I. Jankovics¹

¹ ELTE Gothard Astrophysical Observatory, H-9704 Szombathely, Szent Imre herceg út 112, Hungary

² Konkoly Observatory, MTA CSFK, H-1121 Budapest, Konkoly Thege M. út 15-17, Hungary

³ Baja Astronomical Observatory, H-6500 Baja, Szegedi út, Kt. 766, Hungary

⁴ Department of Astronomy, Center for Space Research, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

⁵ Department of Physics, University of Zagreb, Bijenička cesta 32, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

⁶ Jeremiah Horrocks Institute, University of Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE, UK

⁷ Department of Astrophysics and Planetary Science, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Ave, Villanova PA 19085, USA

⁸ Apache Point Observatory, Sunspot NM 88349, USA

⁹ Astrophysics Group, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ST5 5BG, UK

¹⁰ Astronomical Department of Eötvös University, H-1118 Pázmány Péter sétány. 1/A, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract. KIC 8560861 (HD 183648) is a marginally eccentric ($e = 0.05$) eclipsing binary with an orbital period of $P_{\text{orb}} = 31.973$ d, exhibiting mmag amplitude pulsations on time scales of a few days. We present the results of the complex analysis of high and medium-resolution spectroscopic data and *Kepler* Q0 – Q16 long cadence photometry.

1 Introduction

Eclipsing binary stars have long been recognized as key objects for calibrating astronomical observations in terms of fundamental stellar parameters. There is a special group of eclipsing binaries that take a very important place in astrophysics: those with pulsating components. Such systems are important laboratories for confronting theories with observations. The mass measured from an eclipsing binary can be compared with those coming from other determinations and models, such as evolutionary or pulsational models [1]. Here we present the analysis of KIC 8560861, an eclipsing binary with a pulsating component discovered in the *Kepler* dataset.

2 Observations

The photometric analysis is based on photometry from the *Kepler* space telescope. HD 183648 was observed both in long and short cadence mode between 2009 and 2013. We have downloaded the target pixel files for all quarters and performed several checks by using PyKE¹ tools. First, we verified that all signals come from one object; that is, no contamination is seen from a close-by blended object

^a e-mail: derekas@gothard.hu

¹ <http://keplerscience.arc.nasa.gov/PyKE.shtml>

within Kepler's resolution. Due to the brightness of the star and saturation on the *Kepler* photometer, the target aperture mask was elongated. Along the elongation axis, we still detect signal from the star, and we assume the flux could be still detected in pixels outside the target aperture. However, we determined that the contribution of the peripheral pixels outside of the target aperture is negligible. We estimated that the lost flux from the star is less than 0.01 per cent.

We obtained high and medium resolution spectra at five observatories: 2 spectra at Kitt Peak National Observatory (KPNO), 34 spectra with the eShel spectrograph [2] mounted on a 0.5-m Ritchey-Chrétien telescope at the Gothard Astronomical Observatory (GAO), 36 spectra at Pizskéstető Observatory (PO), 5 spectra at Apache Point Observatory (APO) and 3 spectra at Lick Observatory. The radial velocities were determined by cross-correlating the spectra with a well-matched theoretical template spectrum from the extensive spectral library of [3].

3 Results

The iterative combination of spectral disentangling, atmospheric analysis, radial velocity and eclipse timing variation studies, separation of pulsational features of the light curve, and binary light curve analysis led to the accurate determination of the fundamental stellar parameters.

The spectral disentangling technique made possible to detect the spectral lines of the secondary star despite its small (less than 5%) contribution to the total light of the system which allowed us to calculate dynamical masses and hence, relatively accurate stellar parameters. We found that the binary is composed of two main sequence stars with an age of 0.9 ± 0.2 Gyr, having masses, radii and temperatures of $M_1 = 1.93 \pm 0.12 M_\odot$, $R_1 = 3.30 \pm 0.07 R_\odot$, $T_{\text{eff}1} = 7650 \pm 100$ K for the primary, and $M_2 = 1.06 \pm 0.08 M_\odot$, $R_2 = 1.11 \pm 0.03 R_\odot$, $T_{\text{eff}2} = 6450 \pm 100$ K for the secondary. Both stars were found to be rapid rotators with $(v_{\text{rot}} \sin i_{\text{rot}})_1 = 104 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $(v_{\text{rot}} \sin i_{\text{rot}})_2 = 26 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ which in the aligned case correspond to rotation periods $P_{\text{rot}1} = 1.60 \pm 0.04 \text{ d} \sim 19.98 f_{\text{orb}}$ and $P_{\text{rot}2} = 2.15 \pm 0.21 \text{ d} \sim 14.87 f_{\text{orb}}$, respectively.

After subtracting the binary model, we found three independent frequencies, two of which are separated by twice the orbital frequency. We also found an enigmatic half orbital period sinusoidal variation that we attribute to an anomalous ellipsoidal effect. Both of these observations indicate that tidal effects are strongly influencing the luminosity variations.

The analysis of the eclipse timing variations revealed both a parabolic trend, and apsidal motion with a period of $P_{\text{apse}}^{\text{obs}} = 10\,400 \pm 3\,000$ y, which is three times faster than what is theoretically expected. These findings might indicate the presence of a distant, unseen companion.

Our results are published in [4] where more details of the analysis can be found.

AD has been supported by Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This project has been supported by the Hungarian OTKA Grant K83790, the Lendület-2009 Young Researchers Programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ESA PECS Contract No. 4000110889/14/NL/NDe and the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement no. 269194 (IRSES/ASK) and no. 312844 (SPACEINN). AD, RSz and GyMSz have been supported by the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. TB, BCs, JK and GyMSz would like to thank City of Szombathely for support under Agreement No. S-11-1027. Based on observations obtained with the Apache Point Observatory 3.5-meter telescope, which is owned and operated by the Astrophysical Research Consortium.

References

1. Aerts, C., IAUS, **240**, 432 (2007)
2. Csák, B., Kovács, J., Szabó, Gy. M., Kiss, L. L., Dózsa, Á.; Sódor, Á.; Jankovics, I., Contributions of the Astronomical Observatory Skalnaté Pleso, **43**, 183 (2014)
3. Munari, U., Sordo R., Castelli F., Zwitter T., A&A, **442**, 1127 (2005)
4. Borkovits, T.; Derekas, A.; Fuller, J., et al., MNRAS, **443**, 3068 (2014)