**Nature and Origin of Hypervelocity Stars**

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Hypervelocity Stars (HVS) move so fast that they are unbound to the  
  
Galaxy. The tidal disruption of a close binary by the supermassive black  
  
hole (SMBH) in the Galactic center was suggested as their origin. Most  
  
of the known HVSs are of late B spectral type. Therefore, their  
  
evolutionary state is still ambigious - either they are distant, massive  
  
(2-4 solar masses) main sequence stars or closer, low mass blue  
  
horizontal branch stars.  
  
To achieve the full 6D phase space information their distances need to  
  
be known accurately. With Kepler light curves it will be possible to  
  
detect the low amplitude, slow variability indicative of a slowly  
  
pulsating main sequence star.  
  
In addition, inconsistencies between time of flight and evolutionary  
  
lifetime occured, which call for ejection scenarios involving triple  
  
systems and mergers. Such a triple could be ejected as a HVS binary  
  
through interactions with the SMBH in the Galactic Center. The discovery  
  
of such a binary could explain the appearence of young stars in the  
  
distant Galactic halo by rejuvenation through merging. But much more  
  
close HVS binaries are predicted to exist than mergers. The K2 mission  
  
will enable us to search for close companions via eclipses, reflection  
  
effects from a cool companion or ellipsoidal deformations of the primary  
  
caused by a white dwarf companion predicted by models of the triple  
  
ejection scenario.