

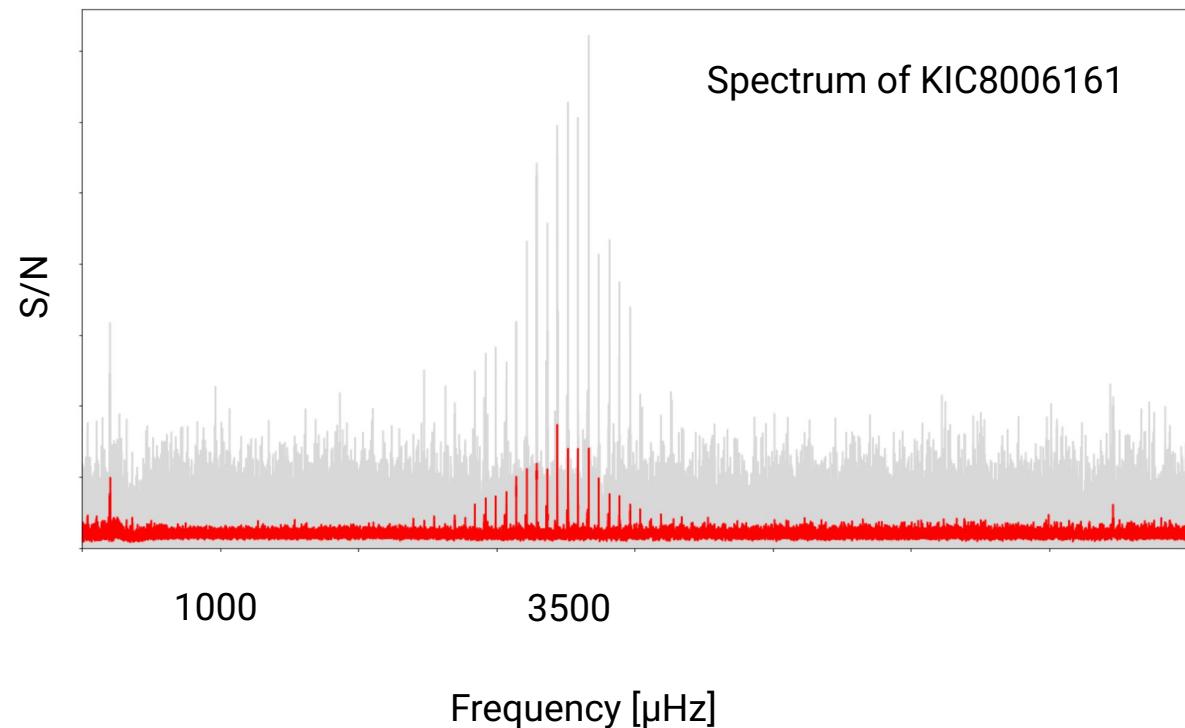
# TESS Asteroseismology: New Detections from Subgiant to Cool Main Sequence Stars.

Emily Hatt, Martin Nielsen, William Chaplin  
*University of Birmingham*

# Asteroseismology with TESS

TASC - TESS Asteroseismic Science  
Consortium

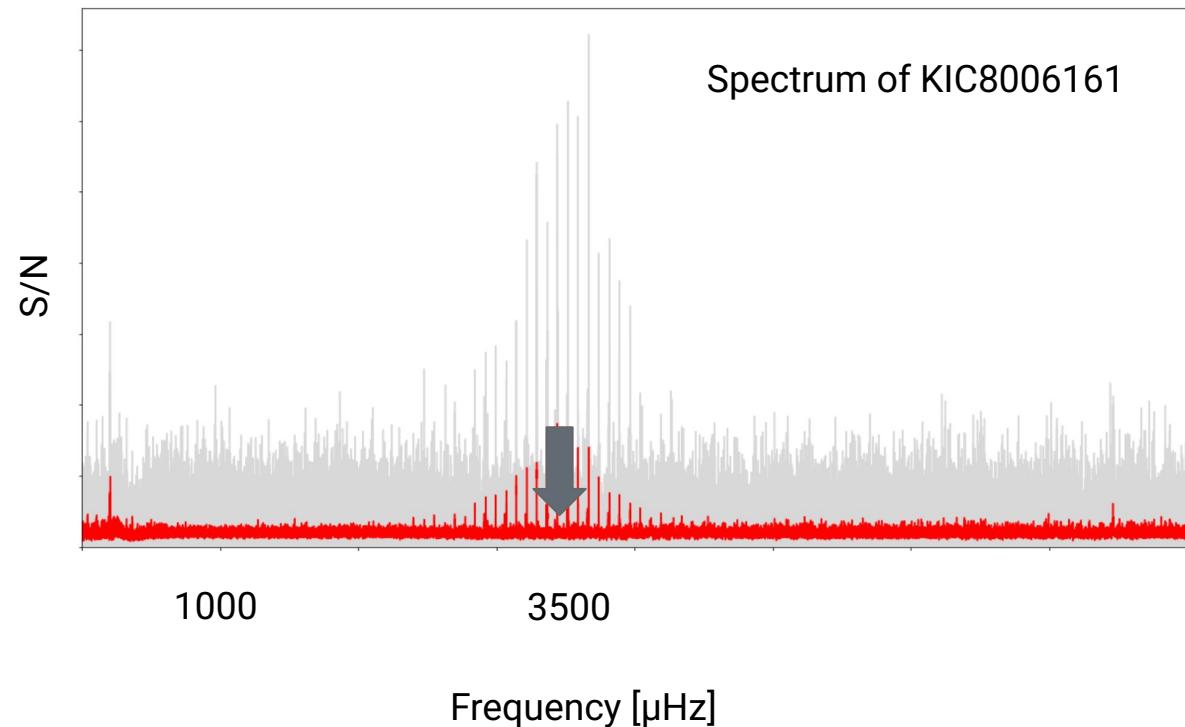
- δ Scuti
- γ Doradus
- RR Lyrae + Cepheids
- Compact pulsators
- A and F type oscillators
- Solar type oscillators



# Asteroseismology with TESS

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- δ Scuti
- γ Doradus
- RR Lyrae + Cepheids
- Compact pulsators
- A and F type oscillators
- **Solar type oscillators**



# Kepler vs TESS

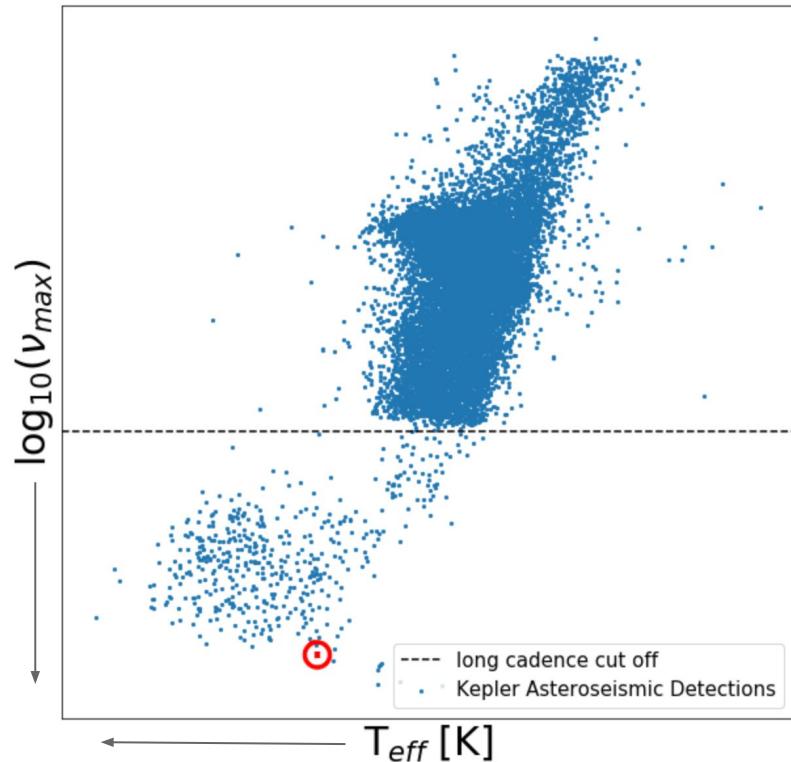
Kepler:

- Long cadence:
  - Integration times: 30 minutes
- Short cadence:
  - Integration times: 1 minute

TESS:

- Long cadence (FFIs):
  - Integration time: 30 minutes
- Short cadence:
  - Integration time: 2 minutes
- Super short cadence:
  - Integration time: 20 seconds

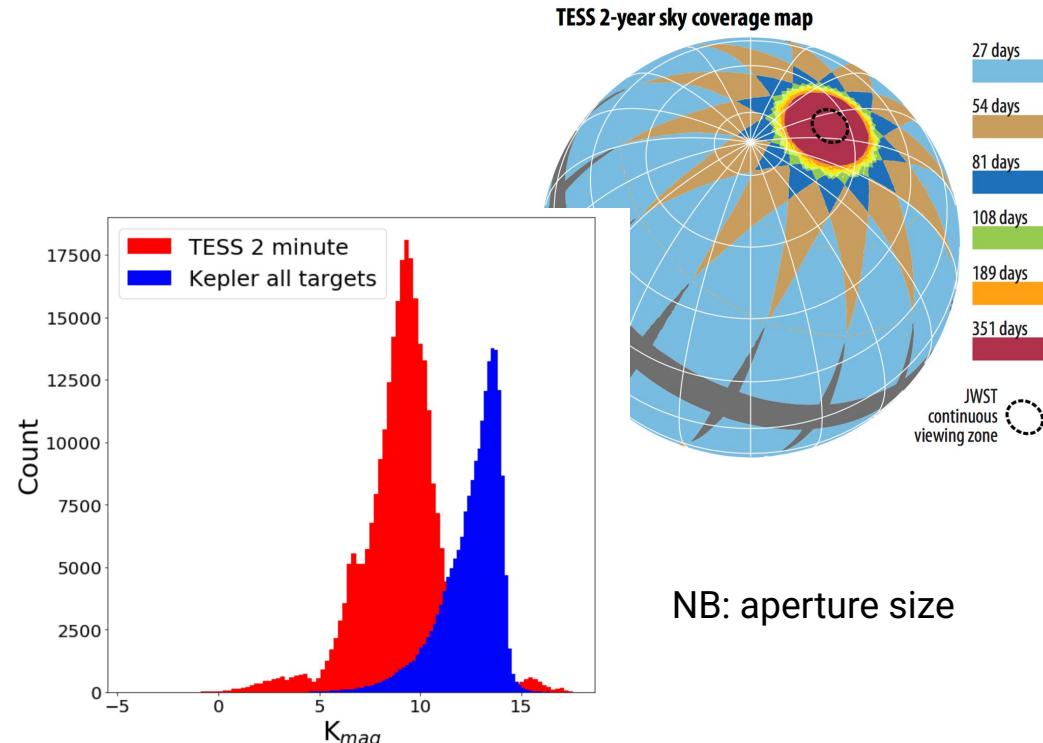
*Yu et al. 2018, Lund et al. 2016,  
Serenelli et al. 2017*



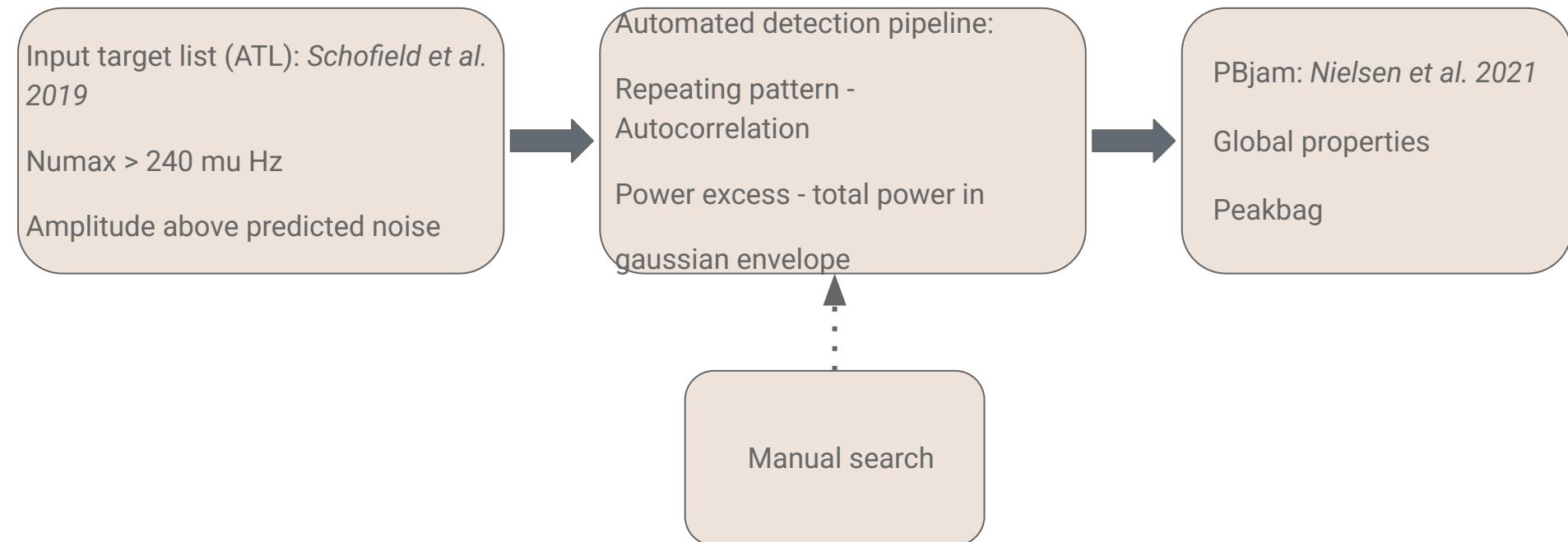
# Kepler vs TESS

Baseline (days)	Sky coverage (%)
0	14.6
27.4	63.0
54.8	15.2
82.2	3.0
109.6	0.56
everything from 137.0 to 301.4	1.4 total
328.8	0.52
356.2	1.7

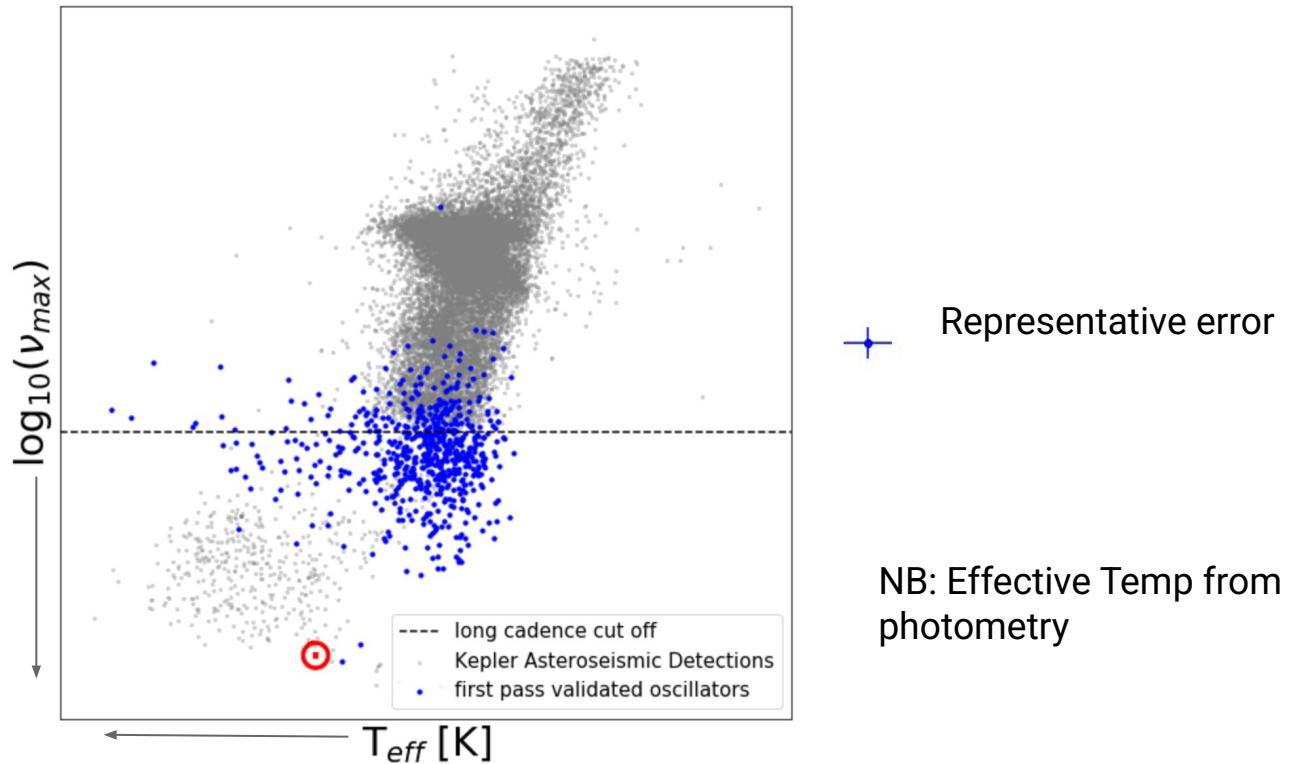
(<https://tess.mit.edu/science/data/>)



# A short cadence catalogue

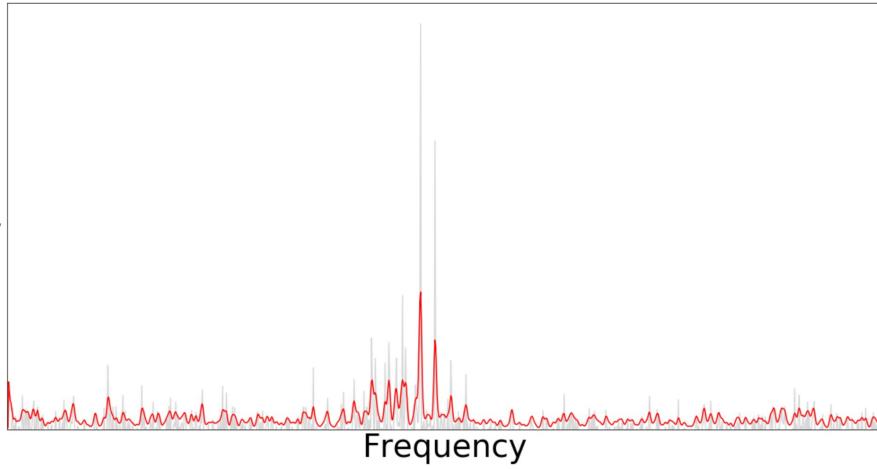


# A short cadence catalogue



# Examples

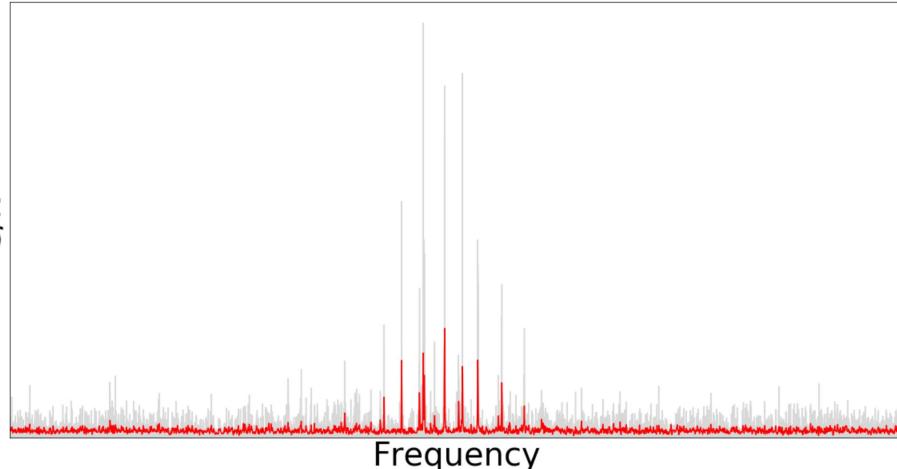
S/N



TIC286507416

< 27.5 days

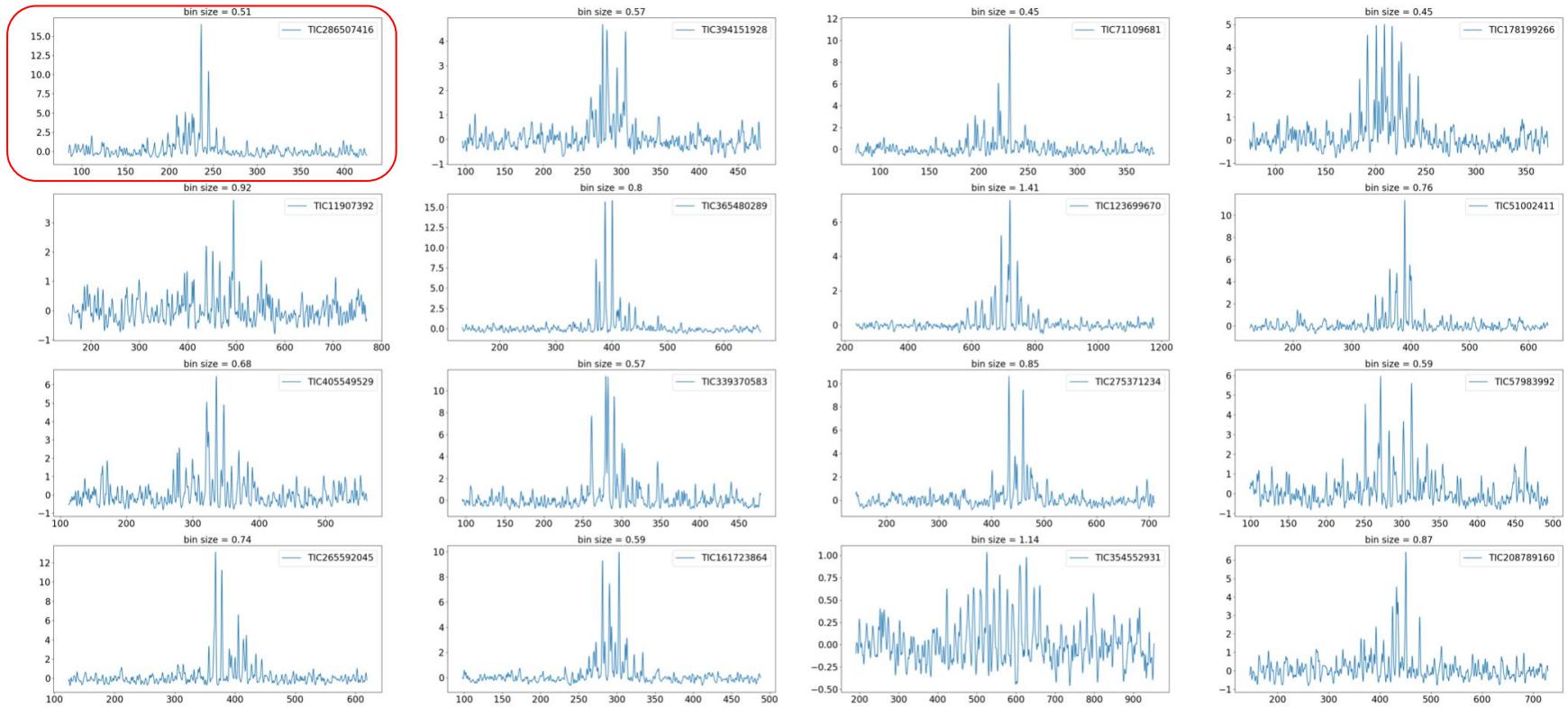
S/N



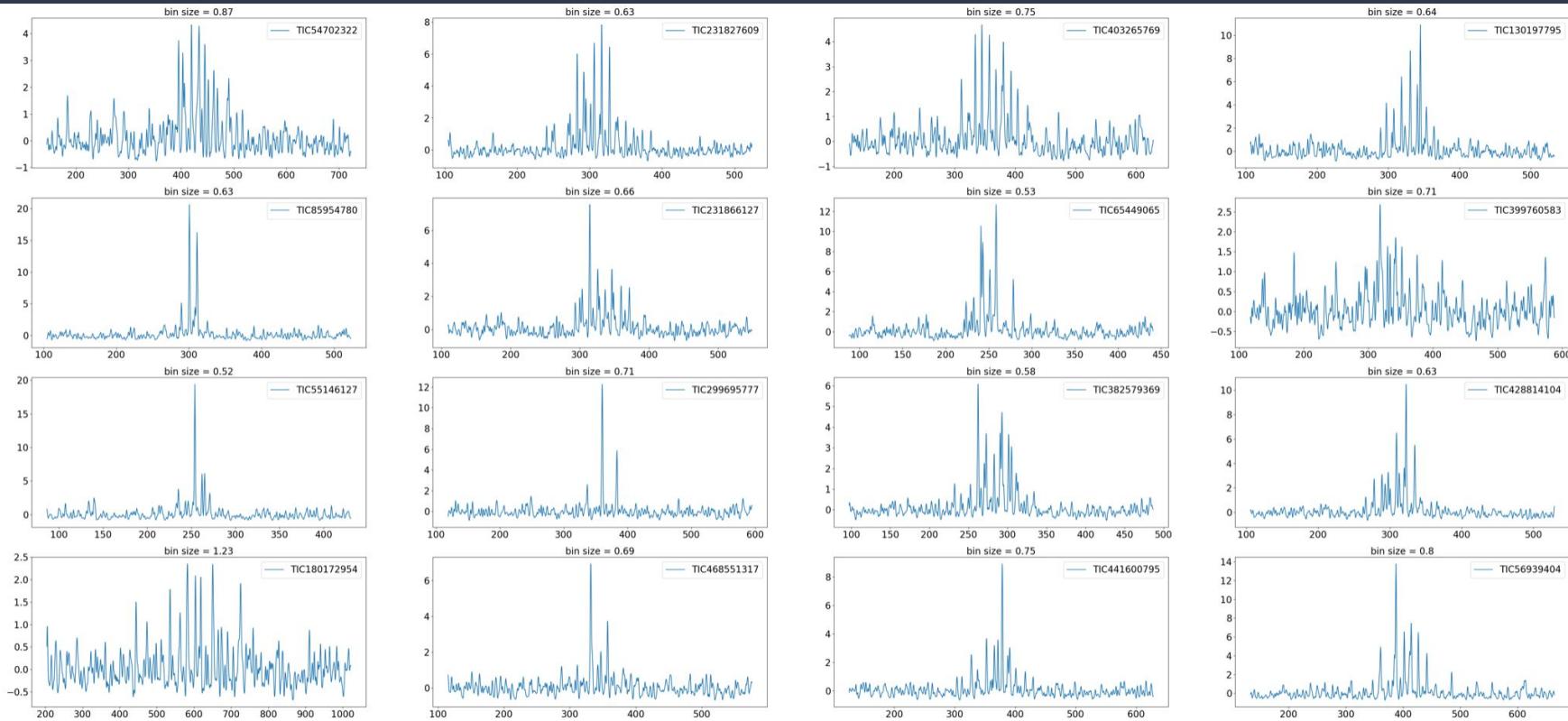
TIC219143616

~ 1 year

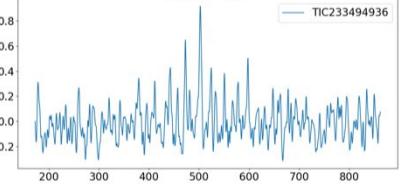
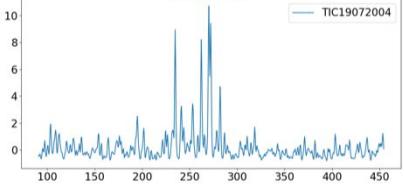
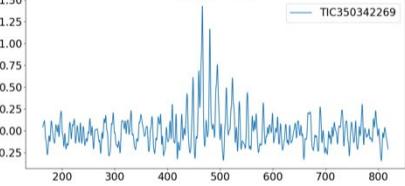
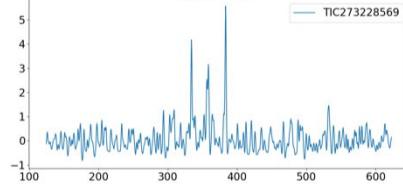
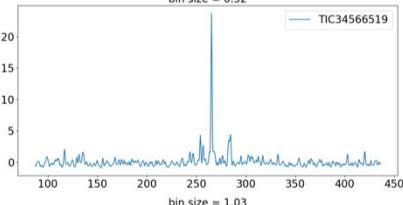
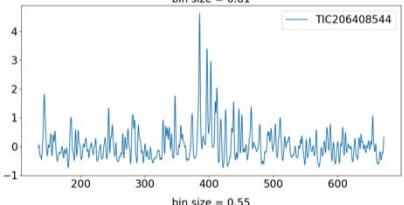
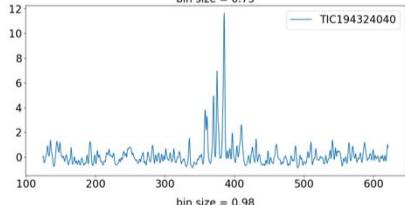
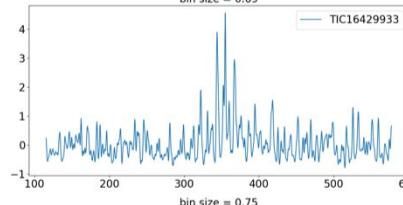
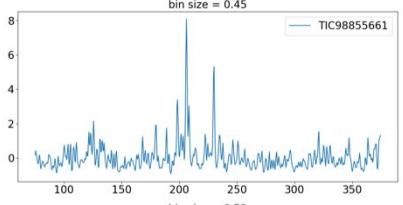
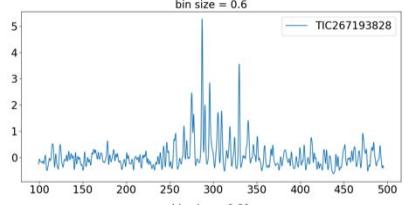
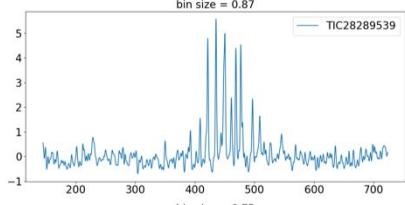
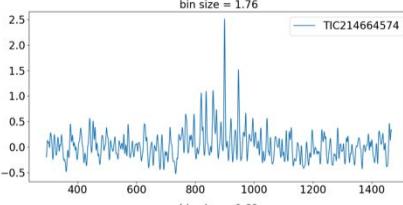
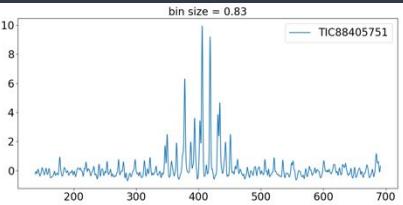
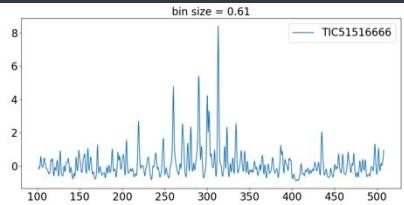
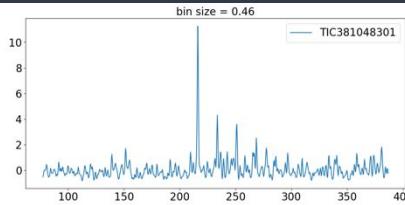
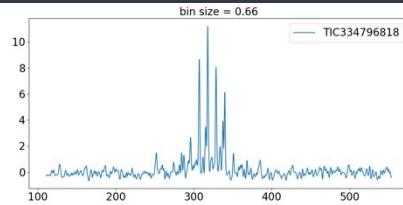
# Examples



# Examples

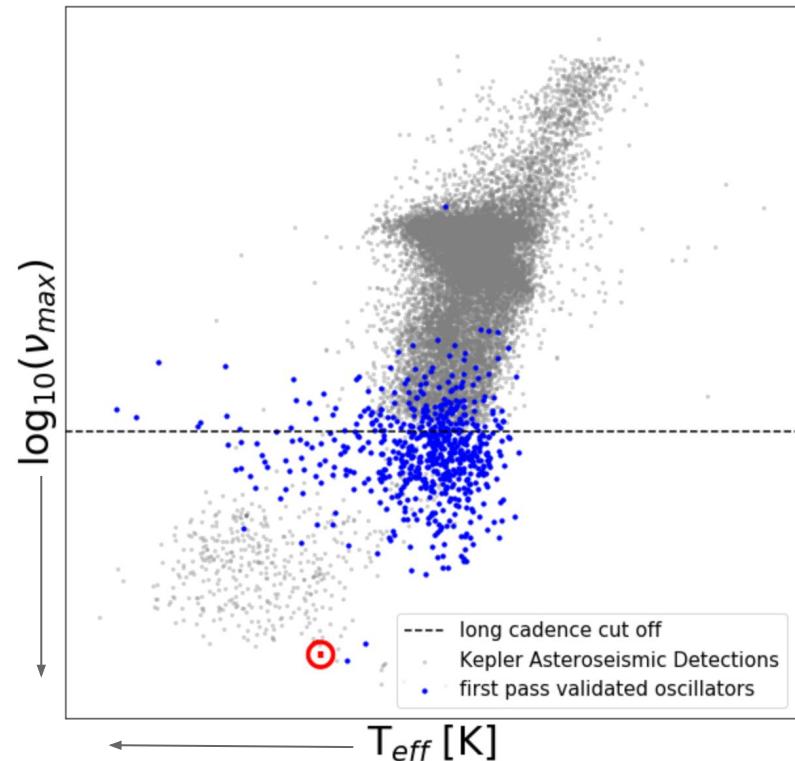


# Examples



# Conclusion

- TESS gives us the opportunity to massively expand our pool of oscillators below the RGB
- Frequencies can be extracted even with just one sector of data
- Expect more oscillators - await the TASOC data



**END**

Emily Hatt

# Power Excess

Power Excess:

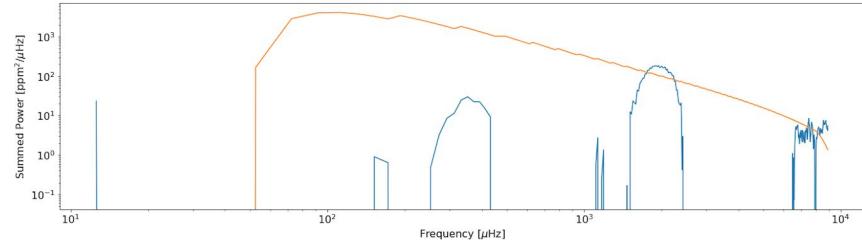
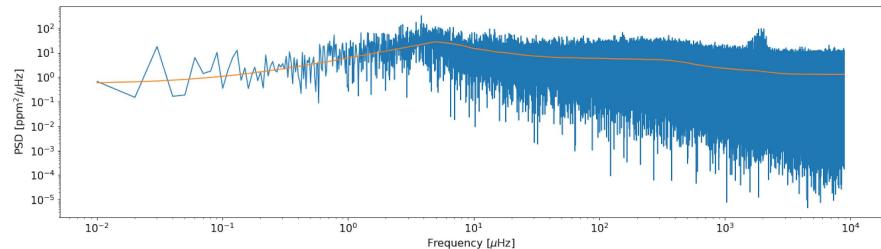
$$p(x|N) = \frac{\exp(-x)}{\gamma(N)} x^{N-1}$$

H0:  $x = 1 + \text{SNR}$

H1:  $x = (1 + \text{SNR})/(1 + \text{SNR}_{\text{pred}})$

N: number of bins  $\propto$  width of the envelope

$$p(H1|SNR, \theta) = \frac{p(H1)\mathcal{L}(SNR, \theta|H1)}{p(H0)\mathcal{L}(SNR|H0) + p(H1)\mathcal{L}(SNR, \theta|H1)}$$



# Autocorrelation Function

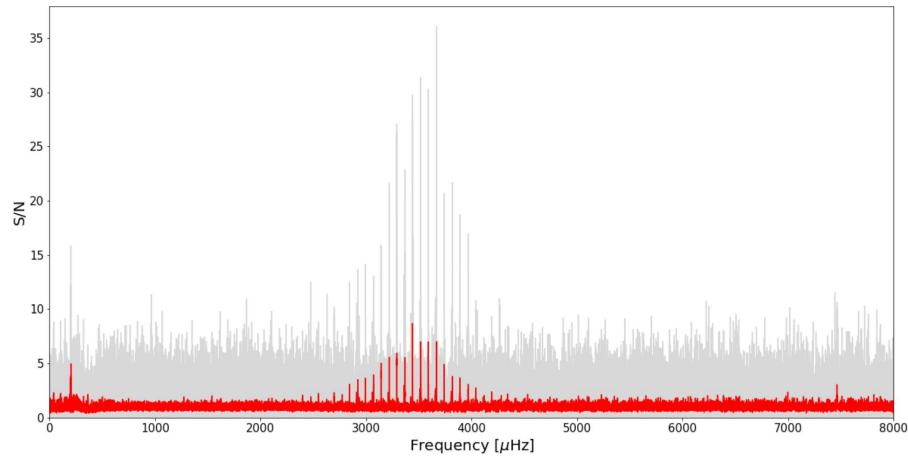
$$\nu_{n,\ell} \simeq \left( n + \frac{\ell}{2} + \varepsilon_0 \right) \Delta\nu_0 - \ell(\ell+1) D_0.$$

$$C = \int_{\nu_c - \delta\nu_H}^{\nu_c + \delta\nu_H} X(\nu) X^*(\nu) \mathcal{F}(\nu) e^{i2\pi\nu\tau} d\nu.$$

$$\mathcal{A}^\star = |C(\tau)^2| / |C(0)^2|.$$



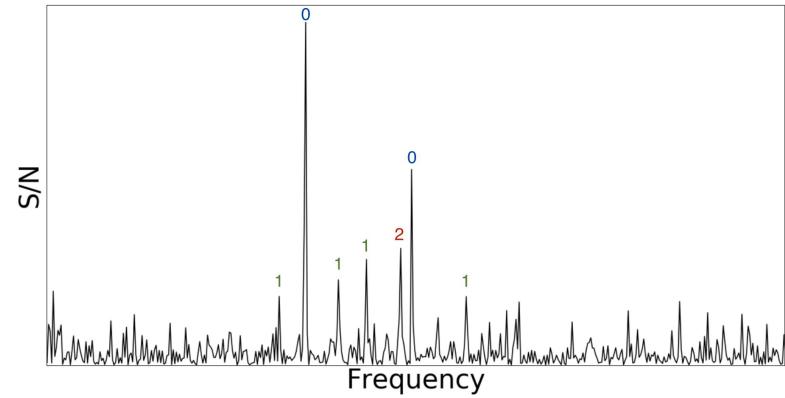
Hanning filter



# The Science

## Exoplanetary Science: HD 221416

- Late subgiant (spectroscopy) + warm saturn
- 6th case of planet detected around a late subgiant/early red giant
- Mean density to ~15%
- Just one sector



D. Huber et al 2019

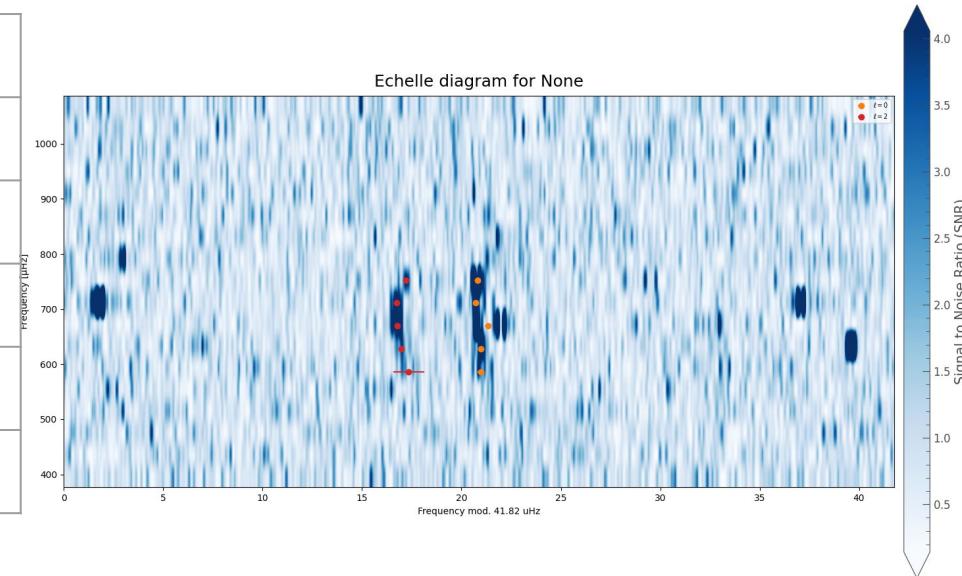
# Short cadence selection criterion

- RPM
- $T < 12$  (all with Teff),  $T < 13$  and  $\text{Teff} < 5500\text{K}$
- $\log(g) \geq 4.1$
- Additional stars from cool dwarf, hot subgiant, bright star, known exoplanet and guest observer lists

# Peakbagging in the CVZ

HD 40105

Element	Abundance
[Na/H]	0.15
[Mg/H]	0.16
[Al/H]	0.22
[Si/H]	0.19
[Ca/H]	0.23



**References (72 between 1850 and 2021) (Total 72)**

# Peakbagging in the CVZ - TIC219143616

Detailed studies:

Abundances

V<sub>sini</sub>

Chromospheric activity estimates

