

**TU COM :**

**BLAZHKO RR LYRAE**

**IN A BINARY SYSTEM??**

3<sup>d</sup> European Conference for Amateur  
Variable Star Observers

Hamburg - 2016/09/17

Pierre de Ponthière

[www.dppobservatory.net](http://www.dppobservatory.net)

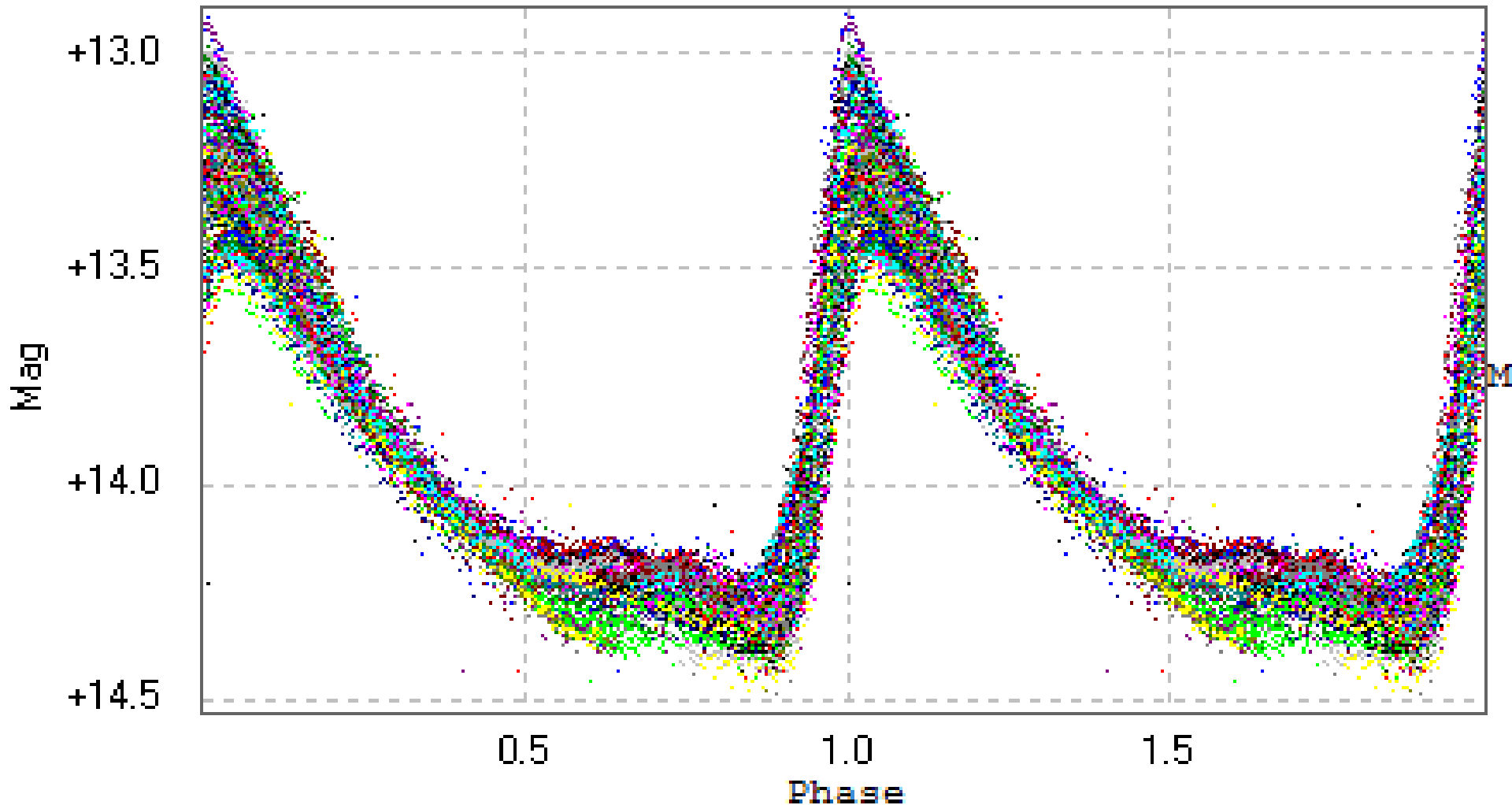
# TU Com observations

- ⦿ A group of AAVSO observers
  - Josch Hamsch : New Mexico and Belgium
  - Ken Menzies : Massachusetts
  - Richard Sabo : Montana
  - Pierre de Ponthiere : New Mexico and Belgium
- ⦿ 150 nights with a time span of 6.5 years
- ⦿ 23 577 light curve data points

# TU Com main features

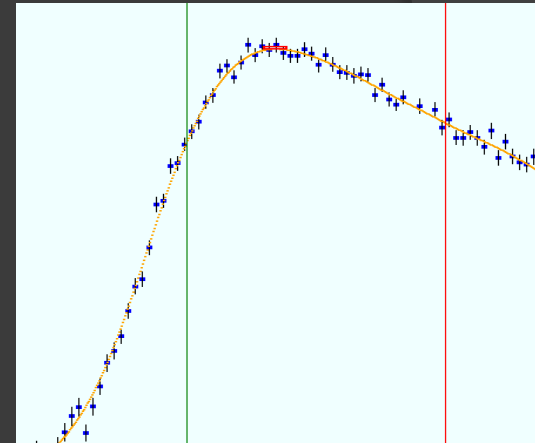
- ◎ RR Lyrae (RRab)
  - Pulsating period 0.4618665 day
- ◎ Blazhko effect
  - Periods 43.6 and 45.5 days
  - Maxima amplitude
  - Epoch of maxima (O-C)
- ◎ Long period
  - 1676 days
  - only (O-C) is affected
  - → Probably in a **binary system**

# Folded light curve on the pulsation period

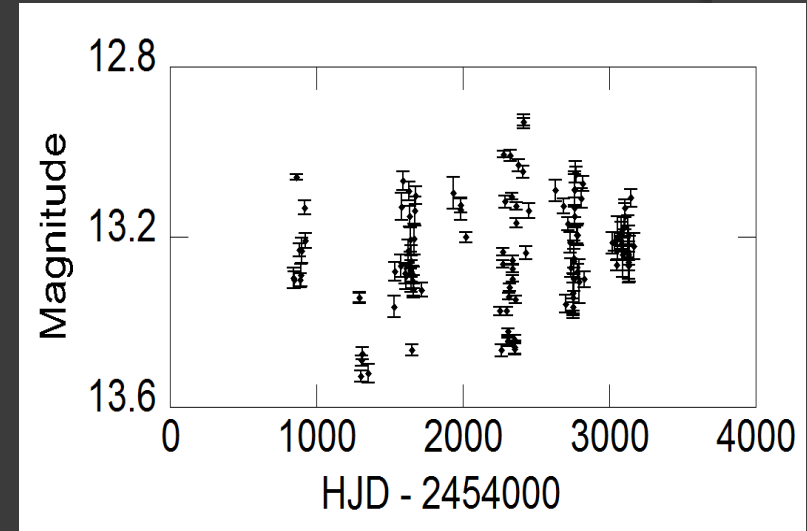
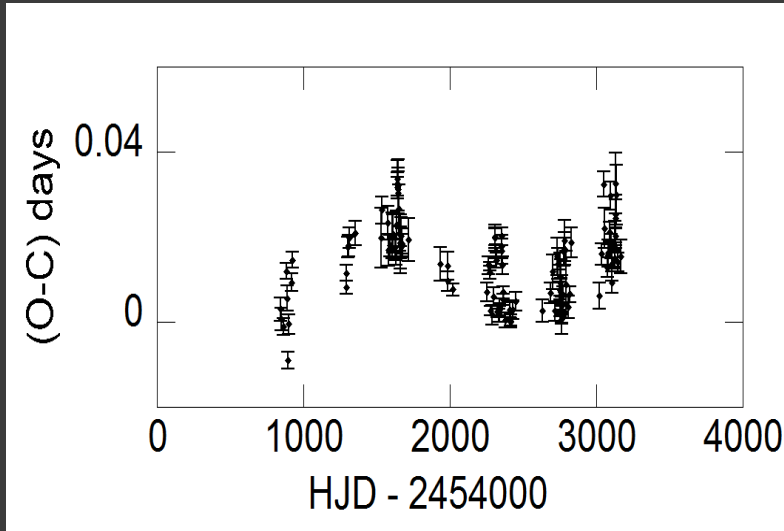


# Light curve maxima analysis

- ⦿ Times and magnitudes of maxima are measured by curve fitting with a spline (Reinsch algorithm)
- ⦿ 124 pulsation maxima recorded
  - $(O-C) = t_{\text{obs}} - (t_0 + n P_{\text{pulsation}})$
  - Magnitude at maximum
- ⦿ Linear regression of the (O-C) values
  - Pulsation period of 0.4618665 day



# (O-C) and Magnitude at Maximum



- Blazhko effect (45 days) on (O-C) and MagMax
- Periodic modulation (1676 days) of (O-C) is not apparent in the Magnitude diagram

# Spectral analysis of Maxima

- ⊙ Period04 : (O-C)
  - Blazhko period 45.28 d
  - Long period 1635 d
- ⊙ Period04 : M<sub>max</sub>
  - Blazhko period 43.37 d
  - Blazhko period 45.36 d
  - The long period is not apparent

# Long period a sign of binary system

- ⦿ Light-travel time effect in a binary system



variation in O-C

and not in

Magnitude at maximum



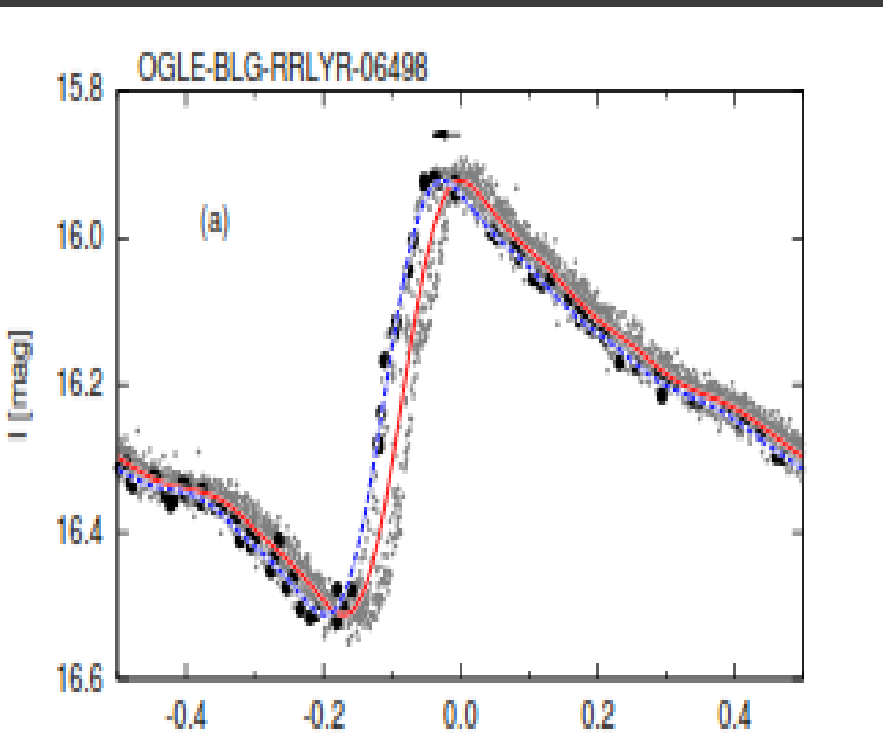
# Very few detected RR Lyrae in binary system

- ⦿ Last century TU UMa was the only one.
- ⦿ Today, 12 in galactic bulge and some others as potential in the galactic field.
- ⦿ All those RR Lyrae in binary systems are not affected by Blazhko effect.
- ⦿ Why?
  - Blazhko RR Lyrae are generally eliminated during the investigation.

# How to detect binary systems

- ⊙ Eclipses
- ⊙ Radial velocity (spectrometry)
- ⊙ Light-travel time effect on the orbit → O-C
  - O-C of the maxima
    - needs a large number of recorded data
  - O-C Hertzsprung's method
    - derive O-C from a light-curve **template**
    - not applicable to Blazhko star

# O - C Hertzsprung's method



- derive a Light Curve template
- each data point has an (O-C)
- applicable to sparse Light Curve sampling
- but not for Blazhko RR Lyrae

*G. Hajdu et al.*

# Orbital parameter estimation

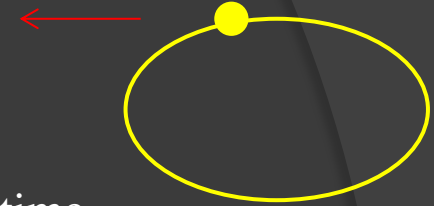
- light-travel time equation

maxima are seen as ticks of a clock moving around the mass center

$$\tau = \frac{(a_{\text{RRL}} \sin i)}{c} \frac{(1 - e^2)}{(1 + e \cos v)} \sin (v + \omega) + \tau_0$$

$\tau$  : light-travel time  
 $a_{\text{RRL}}$  : semi-major axis  
 $i$  : orbit inclination  
 $e$  : orbit eccentricity  
 $v$  : true anomaly  
 $\omega$  : periastron longitude

observer



- minimize residuals  $r = (O-C) - \tau$

with Levenberg-Marquart algorithm  
(improved Gauss-Newton method)

- Blazhko effect seen as a noise added to light-travel time.

# Orbital parameter estimation

$$a_{\text{RRL}} \sin i / c = 0.00893 \text{ d (1.55 AU)}$$

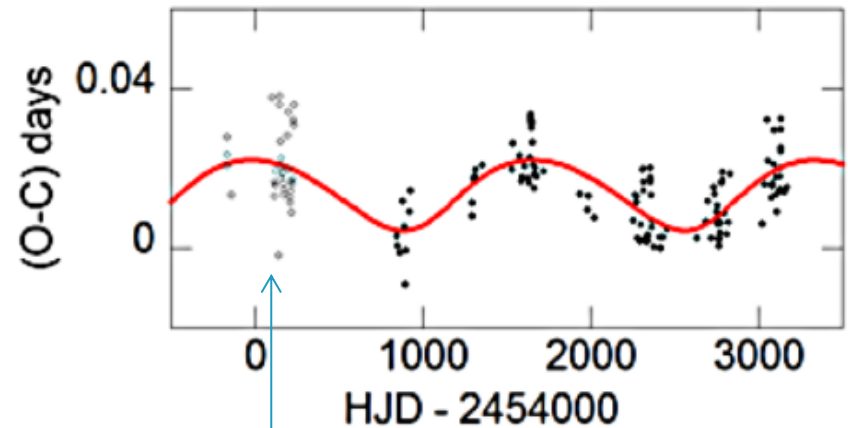
$$P_{\text{orb}} = 1,676 \text{ d} = 4.59 \text{ years}$$

$$e = 0.22$$

$$\omega = -0.978 \text{ rad}$$

$$T_{\text{peri}} = 2455006 \text{ HJD}$$

$$\tau_0 = 0.0117 \text{ d}$$



⦿ Radial velocity 10 km/s

WASP data

# Secondary star mass estimation

- Assuming  $0.7 M_{\odot}$  for the RR Lyrae

Table 7. Secondary mass and semi-major axes of the two stars for different orbital inclinations.

<i>Orbital Inclination (degrees)</i>	<i>Secondary Mass (<math>M_{\odot}</math>)</i>	<i><math>a_{RRL}</math> (AU)</i>	<i><math>a_s</math> (AU)</i>
90	0.70	1.55	1.54
80	0.72	1.57	1.53
70	0.77	1.65	1.50
60	0.87	1.78	1.44
50	1.07	2.02	1.32
40	1.45	2.40	1.16
30	2.36	3.09	0.92
20	5.56	4.52	0.57
10	34.84	8.90	0.18

derived from  
Kepler's third law

- Secondary star probably more evolved as its mass is higher than RR Lyrae mass  
(both stars formed at same epoch and have same metallicity)

# Conclusions

- ① To confirm TU Com binary system, spectroscopic radial velocity measurement would be required.
- ① A challenge as the radial velocity is low (10km/s) and impacted by pulsation and motion of the atmospheric layers of the RR Lyrae.
- ① If confirmed, TU Com will be the first detected RR Lyrae with Blazhko effect in a binary system

# References

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