



Where are we now and where are we going?

Arlette Noels & Josefina Montalbán

Formation
&
Evolution MW

AMR
VRAR

Stellar Models



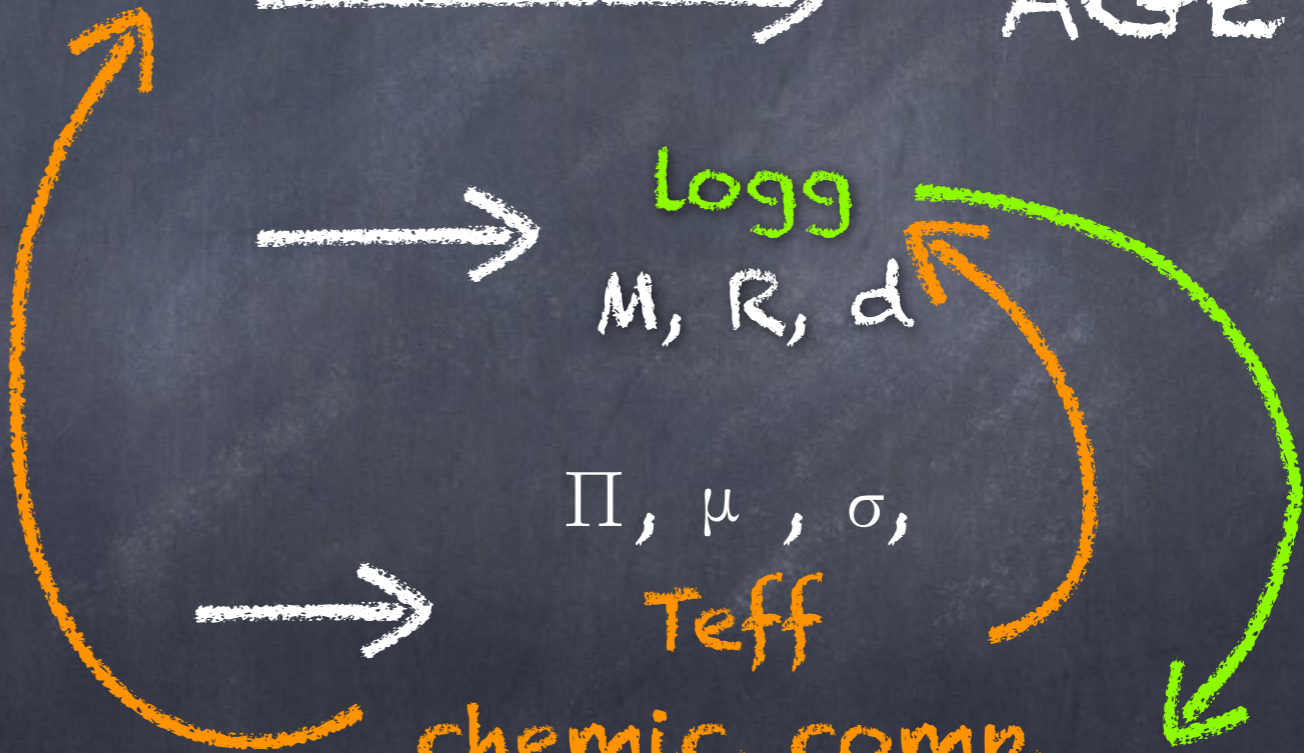
Asteroseismology

Spect. & Photom.
surveys

→ AGE

→ $\log g$
M, R, d

→ $\Pi, \mu, \sigma,$
 T_{eff}
chemic. comp.



Letter

Nature **459**, 397-400 (21 May 2009) | doi:10.1038/nature08022; Received 26 March 2009

Non-radial oscillation modes with long lifetimes in giant stars

Joris De Ridder¹, Caroline Barban², Frédéric Baudin³, Fabien Carrier¹, Artie P. Hatzes⁴, Saskia Hekker^{5,1}, Thomas Kallinger⁶, Werner W. Weiss⁶, Annie Baglin², Michel Auvergne², Réza Samadi², Pierre Barge⁷ & Magali Deleuil⁷



huge number of giants

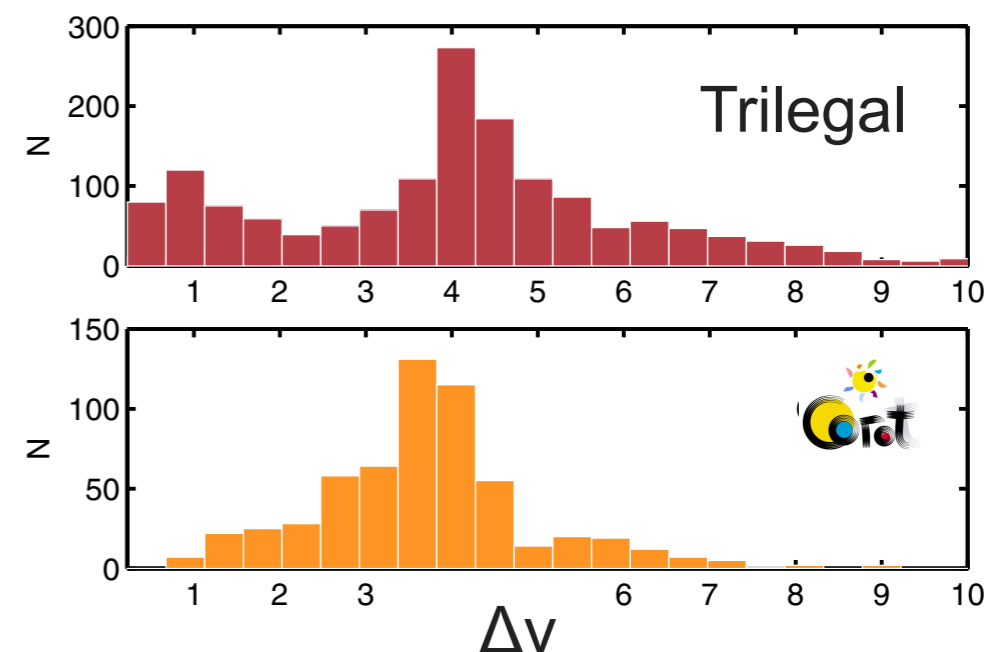
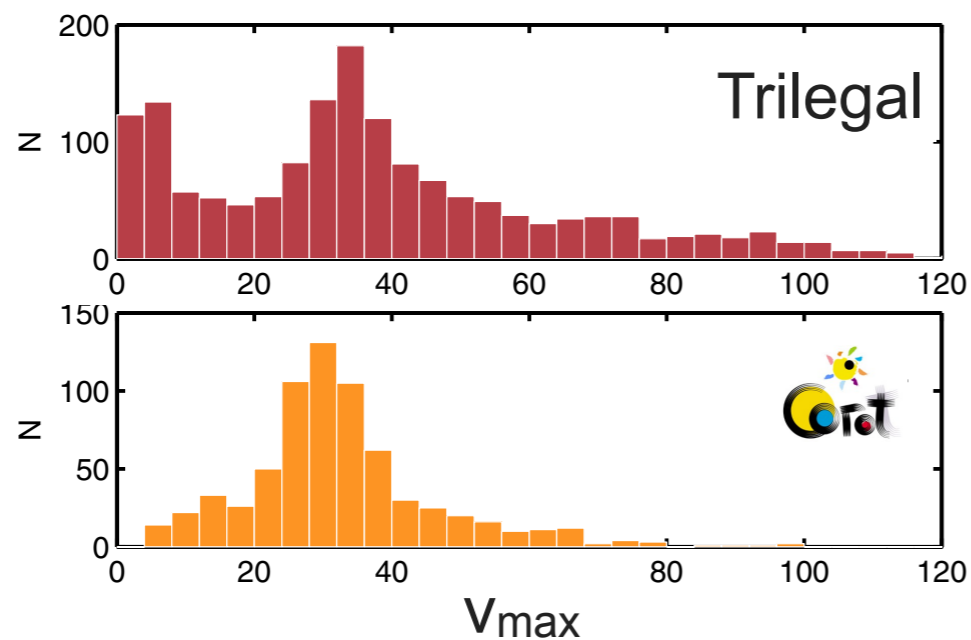


Probing populations of red giants in the galactic disk with CoRoT[★]

A. Miglio^{1,★★}, J. Montalbán¹, F. Baudin², P. Eggenberger^{1,3}, A. Noels¹, S. Hekker^{4,5,6}, J. De Ridder⁵, W. Weiss⁷, and A. Baglin⁸

26 July 2009

Comparison CoRoT/Trilegal



Red Giants as probes of the structure and evolution of the MW

(A. Miglio, J. Montalbán, A. Noels)

Rome, Nov. 2010

Stellar ev. models

A. Weiss
M. Salaris
P. Eggenberger
S. Cassisi
C. Charbonnel
A. Palacios

Atm. & chemic. abund.

H. Ludwig
B. Plez
M. Valentini
R. Gratton

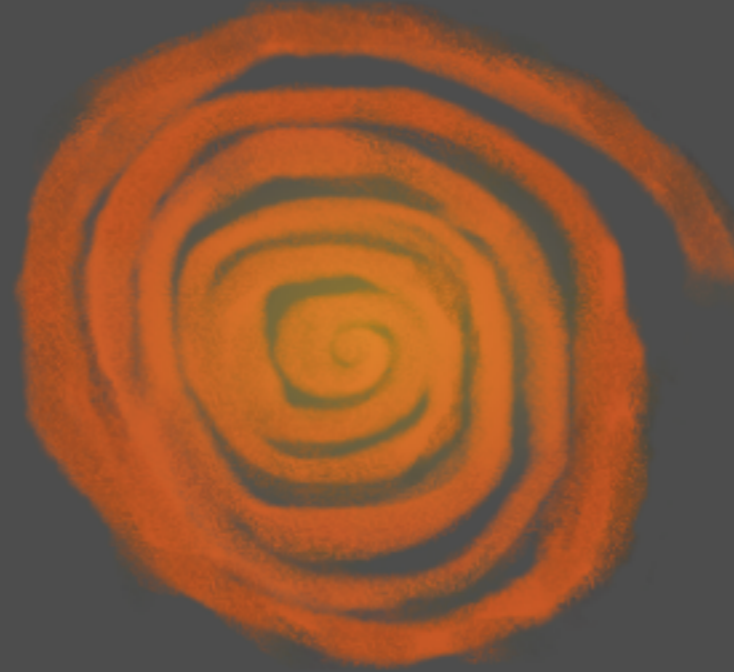
Stellar Pop.
&
Models of MW

L. Girardi
K. Freeman
C. Chiappini
A. Robin

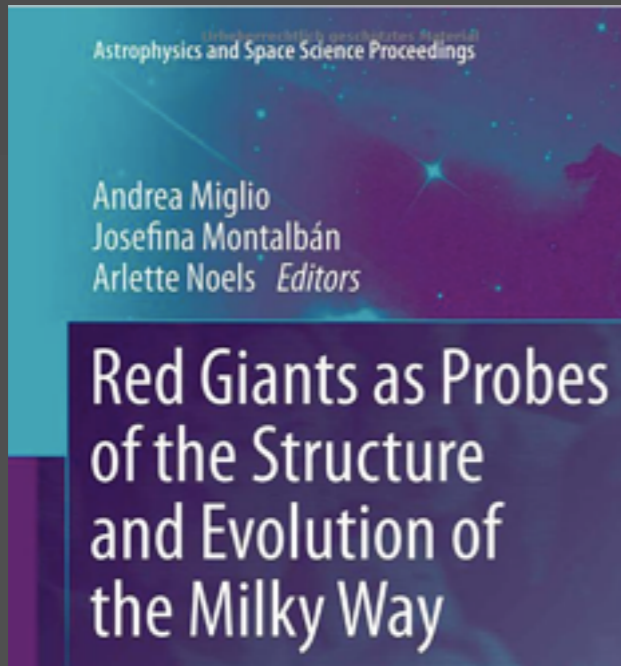
Seismology

W. Dziembowski
B. Mosser

RED GIANTS AS PROBES OF THE STRUCTURE AND EVOLUTION OF THE MILKY WAY



Academia Belgica
Roma
15-17 November 2010



35 participants

Galactic archaeology: mapping and dating stellar populations with asteroseismology of red-giant stars

A. Miglio,^{1,2}★ C. Chiappini,³ T. Morel,⁴ M. Barbieri,⁵ W. J. Chaplin,¹ L. Girardi,⁶
J. Montalbán,⁴ M. Valentini,⁴ B. Mosser,⁷ F. Baudin,⁸ L. Casagrande,⁹ L. Fossati,¹⁰
V. Silva Aguirre¹¹ and A. Baglin⁷

¹*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT*

²*Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kohn Hall, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA*

³*Leibniz-Institut für Astrophysik Potsdam, An der Sternwarte 16, D-14482 Potsdam, Germany*

⁴*Institut d'Astrophysique et de Géophysique de l'Université de Liège, Allée du 6 Août, 17 B-4000 Liège, Belgium*

⁵*Dipartimento di Astronomia, Vicolo Osservatorio 3, Università di Padova, I-35122 Padova, Italy*

⁶*INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova, Vicolo dell'Osservatorio 5, I-35122 Padova, Italy*

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⁸*Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale, Univ Paris-Sud, UMR8617, CNRS, Btiment 121, F-91405 Orsay Cedex, France*

⁹*Research School of Astronomy & Astrophysics, Mount Stromlo Observatory, The Australian National University, ACT 2611, Australia*

¹⁰*Argelander-Institut für Astronomie der Universität Bonn, Auf dem Hügel 71, D-53121 Bonn, Germany*

¹¹*Stellar Astrophysics Centre, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Aarhus University, Ny Munkegade 120, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark*



Organisers:

Andrea Miglio

School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham

Leo Girardi

INAF Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova

Patrick Eggenberger

Geneva Observatory, University of Geneva

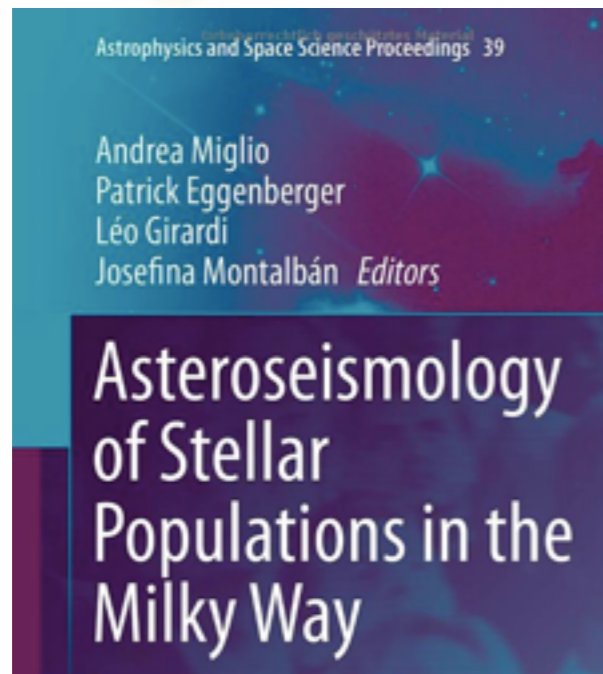
Josefina Montalbán

Institut d'Astrophysique, University of Liège

Asteroseismology of stellar populations in the Milky Way

22.07.2013 - 26.07.2013

Haus Sexten - Via Dolomiti 45, 39030, Sexten



40 participants

592. WE-Heraeus-Seminar – 1st to 5th June 2015

Reconstructing the Milky Way's History: Spectroscopic Surveys, Asteroseismology and Chemodynamical Models

Venue:

Physikzentrum Bad Honnef

Hauptstraße 5

53604 Bad Honnef (near Bonn, Germany)



70 participants



Formation
&
Evolution MW

AMR
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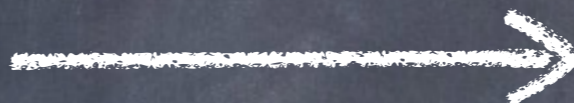
1.

Stellar Models



Asteroseismology

Spect. & Photom.
surveys



AGE



logg

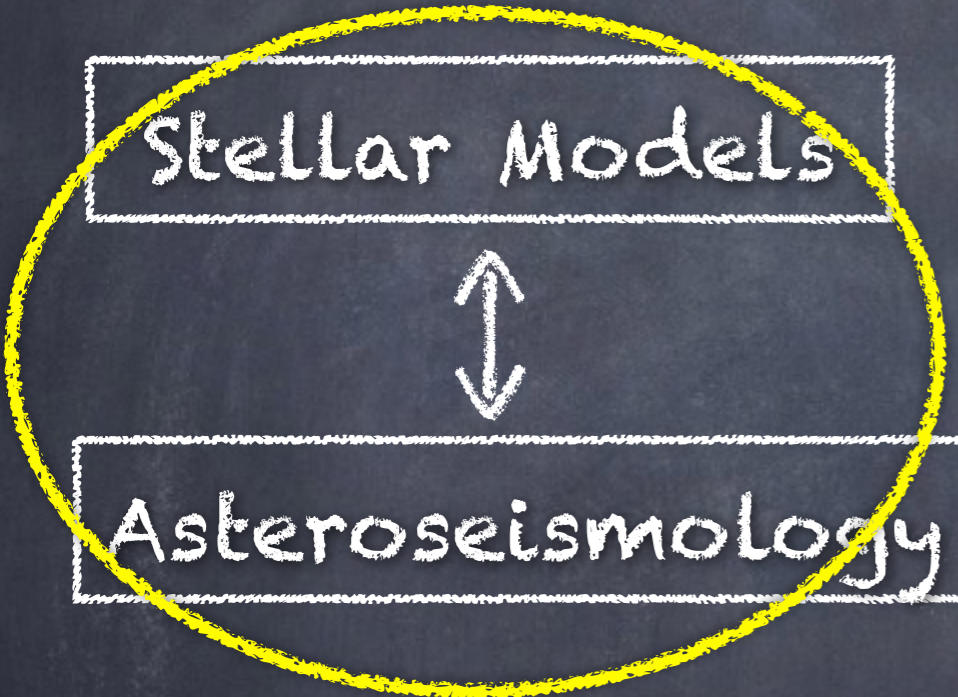
M, R, d



$\Pi, \mu, \sigma,$

Teff

chemic. comp.



1. Stellar models and asteroseismology

Grids of stellar models

Dwarfs

Pisa stellar models - X, Z, M, Te, L, Δv , v_{\max}

M $\Rightarrow \pm 4.5\%$

R $\Rightarrow \pm 2.2\%$

Age $\Rightarrow -35 +42\%$

Fe/H $\Rightarrow 40\%$ of the error budget

Extreme grids - $\Delta Y/\Delta Z \Rightarrow$ negligible effect on age

- $t_{\text{MLT}} (1.50-1.98) \Rightarrow$ Age bias 20-30 %

- Diffusion \Rightarrow Age bias 40 %

- $\alpha_{e-m} \Rightarrow$ Age bias - 7 % ($\alpha=0.2$)

- 13 % ($\alpha=0.4$)

But ... internal errors

Garstec grids - X, Z, M, Te, L, Δv , v_{\max} , v

M $\Rightarrow \pm 5.5\%$

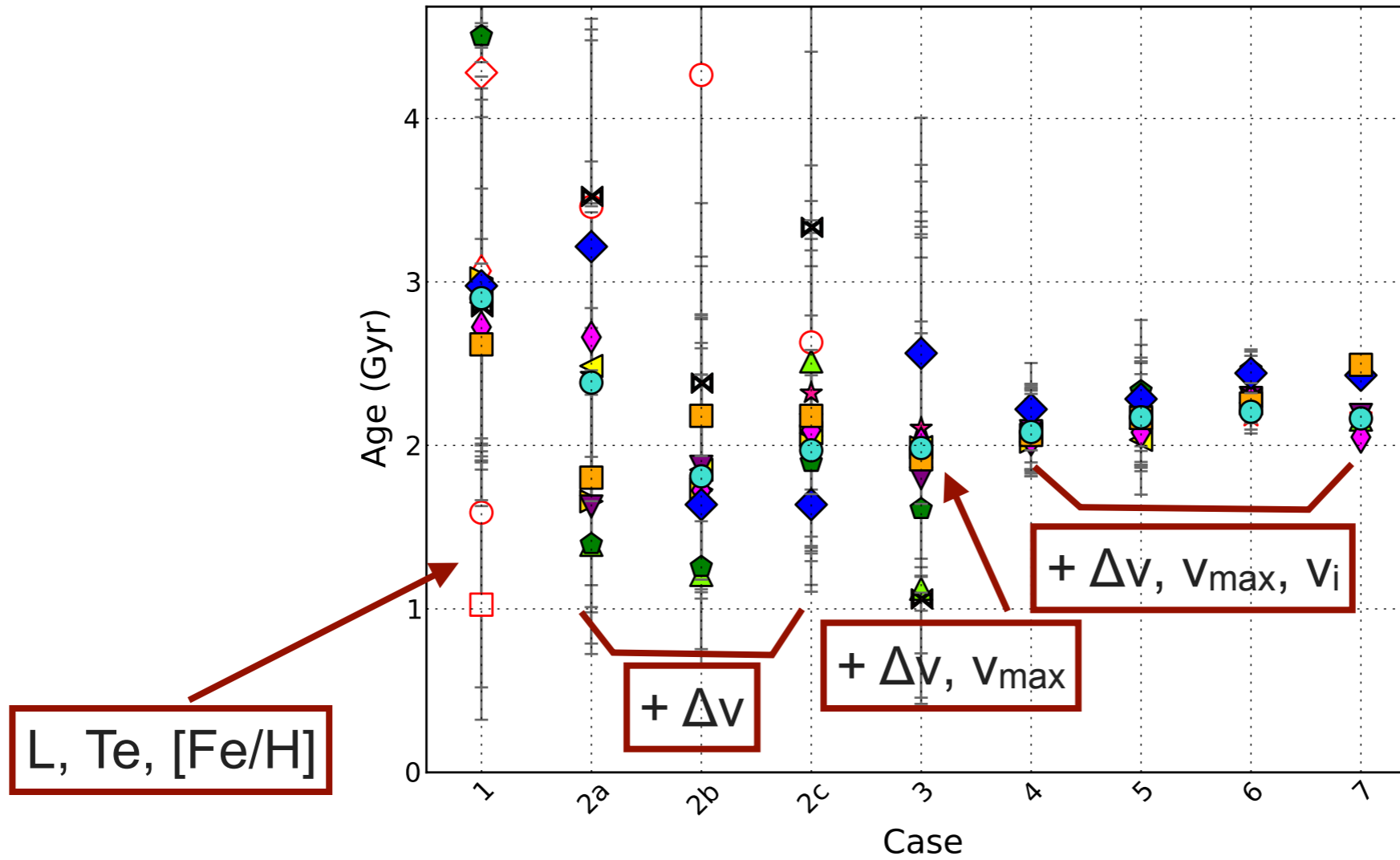
R $\Rightarrow \pm 2.2\%$

Age $\Rightarrow 25\%$

M $\Rightarrow \pm 3.3\%$

R $\Rightarrow \pm 1.1\%$

Age $\Rightarrow 15\%$



Case	Observed	Adjusted	Fixed
1	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0$	$\alpha_{\text{conv}}, Y_0$
2a, b, c	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], \langle \Delta v \rangle$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0, \alpha_{\text{conv}}$	Y_0
3	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], \langle \Delta v \rangle, v_{\text{max}}$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0, \alpha_{\text{conv}}, Y_0$	—
4	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], \langle \Delta v \rangle, \langle d_{02} \rangle$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0, \alpha_{\text{conv}}, Y_0$	—
5	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], \langle r_{02} \rangle, \langle rr_{01/10} \rangle$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0, \alpha_{\text{conv}}, Y_0$	—
6	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], r_{02}(n), rr_{01/10}(n)$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0, \alpha_{\text{conv}}, Y_0$	—
7	$T_{\text{eff}}, L, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}], v_{n,\ell}$	A, M, $(Z/X)_0, \alpha_{\text{conv}}, Y_0$	—

Set	Input physics	Figure symbol/colour
A	REF	circle, cyan
B	convection MLT	square, orange
C	AGSS09 mixture	diamond, blue
D	NACRE for $^{14}\text{N}(p, \gamma)^{15}\text{O}$	small diamond, magenta
E	no microscopic diffusion	pentagon, red
F	Kurucz model atmosphere, MLT	bowtie, brown
G	B69 for microscopic diffusion	upwards triangle, chartreuse
H	EoS OPAL01	downwards triangle, purple
I	overshooting $\alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.15H_{\text{P}}$	inferior, yellow
J	overshooting $M_{\text{ov,c}} = 1.8 \times M_{\text{cc}}$	superior, gold
K	convective penetration $\xi_{\text{PC}} = 1.3H_{\text{P}}$	asterisk, pink

What do we (don't) know for sure about stellar physics ?

- Diffusion*
- is diffusion inhibited or not ??
 - if yes, to which extent ? In which mass range?
 - radiative acceleration at low Z only ??
- Age reduction 40 %

- Rotation*
- problems with the helioseismic rotation profile
 - problems with the rotation contrast in RG
 - unknown process to transport angular momentum
 - would it be better to ignore rotation ?
- Age spread 40 %

- Outer boundary conditions*
- effects still not well understood
 - 3D models can certainly help

Solar models for different atmospheric models adopted to obtain the outer boundary conditions

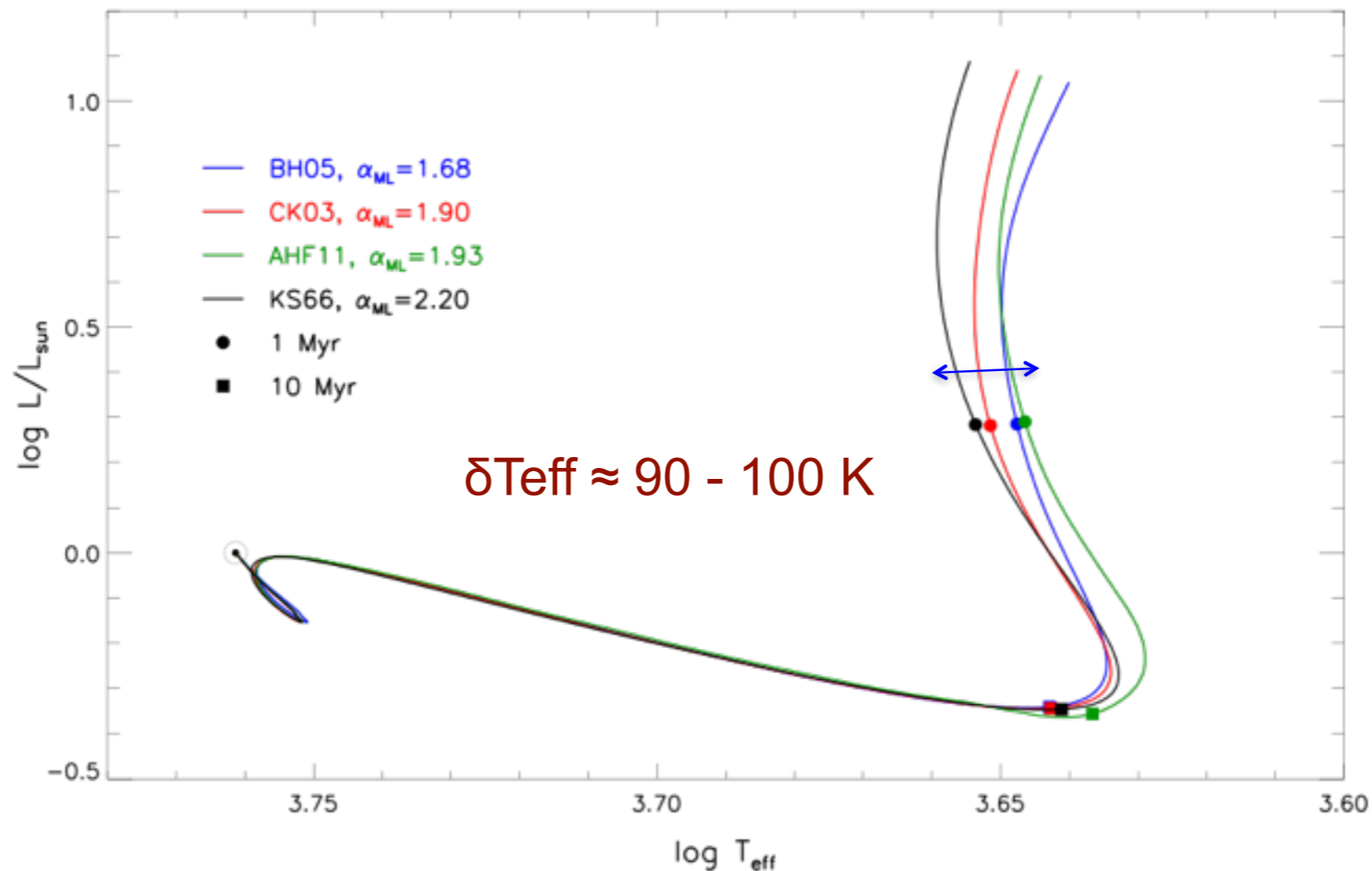


Figure 1.7: Comparison between $1 M_{\odot}$ tracks computed adopting the solar calibrated value of α_{ML} as obtained from the adoption of the BH05, CK03, AHF11, and KS66 boundary conditions. The models corresponding to 1 Myr (filled-circle), 5 Myr (filled-triangle), 10 Myr (filled-square) and the position of the Sun (\odot) are also shown.

Age \Rightarrow ? %

Dwarfs

Semiconvection ?

Rotation \Rightarrow + 40 %

Diffusion \Rightarrow - 40 %

Rotation inhibits diffusion \Rightarrow + 40 %

No rotation \Rightarrow diffusion \Rightarrow - 40 %

} 40 %

$l_{MLT} \Rightarrow$ 20-30 %

$T_e \Rightarrow$?

$L \Rightarrow$?

$v_{max} \Rightarrow \Delta v/5$ (/4, /3 ??)

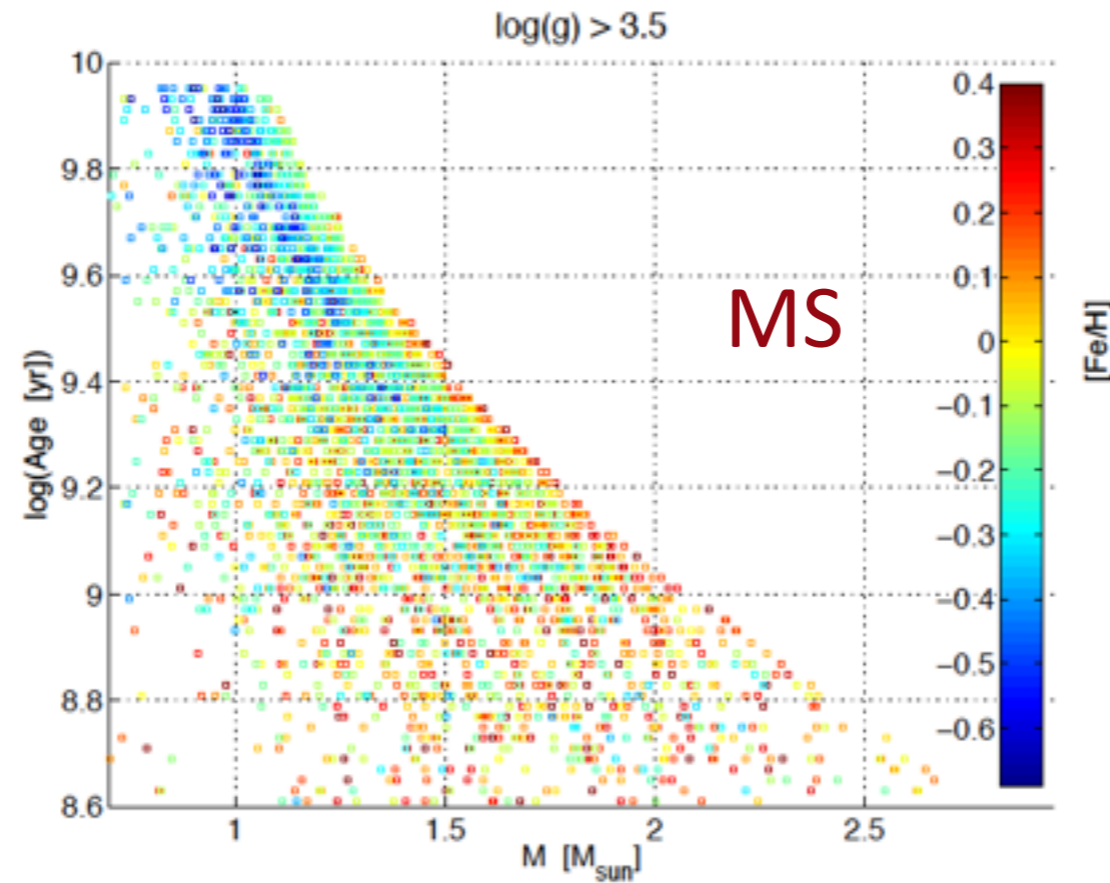
Calibration of the scaling relation?

$20 + 40 + 30 + \dots \Rightarrow \sim 100 \%$

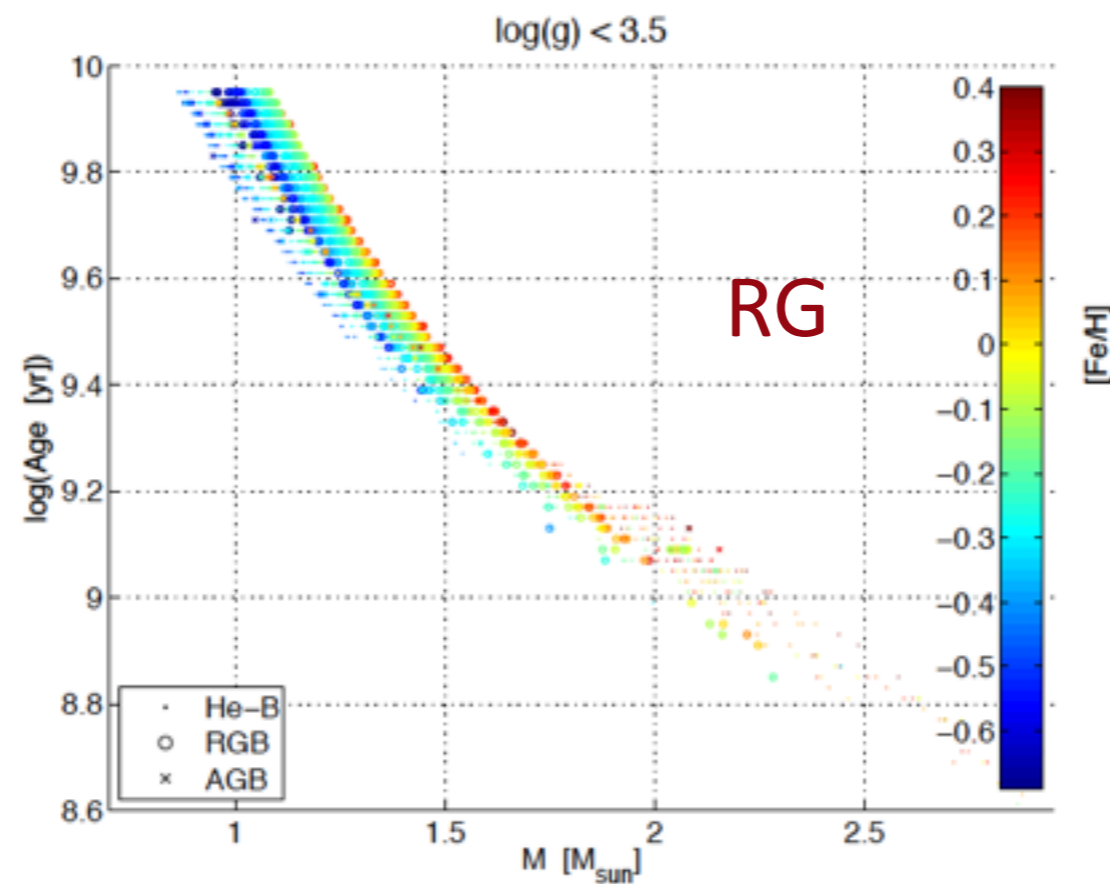
First good news : ages of low mass RG are much more robust than ages of low mass dwarfs

Diffusion :
40 % MS

Rotation :
40 % MS



Diffusion :
5 % RG
Rotation :
a few % RG



*tight (age, mass) relation
especially if Z is known*

Second good news : There is still work to be done in stellar evolution !

Importance of model comparison

- different codes
- different time steps
- ...

The importance of being cluster'st



A case project for K2?



A case project for PLATO?



A case project for a dedicated
new space mission

Stellar population synthesis

- Models ?
- SFR ?
- AMR ?
- Mass distribution
- Radius distribution ?

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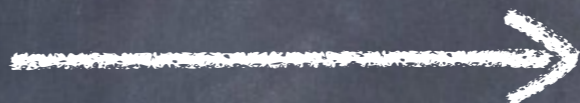
Stellar Models



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2.



AGE



logg
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$\Pi, \mu, \sigma,$
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2. Spectroscopic and photometric surveys

- RAVE
- Gaia-ESO
- APOGEE
- GALAH
- Gaia
- LAMOST
- SAGA
- 4MOST
- WEAVE

APOKASC
COROGEE
CoRoT-GESS
...

Spectroscopic surveys

- challenges:

- one or multi pipelines ? how to manage the procedures and uncertainties computation for both choices
- necessity : understand the needs from stellar modelers and from spectroscopic surveys

What precision do we need on Fe/H , X_i , M , R , age, ... ?

- Stellar models
- Formation & evolution of the galaxy
 - thick disk/thin disk
 - AMR

An uncertainty of 25 % on the age is required from sismo



What is the precision required on Z from spectro surveys ?

Sesto table

Where are we NOW ?

Property	Uncertainty
R	5 %
M	10 %
Te	20-70 K (Z_{\odot}) ² - >>> at low Z
log g	0.15-0.20 dex ²
L	depends on Π (Gaia), BC ⁴
Y	$Y_{\odot, \text{Helio}} = 0.2485 \pm 0.0034$
Z	$Z_{\odot} = 0.014^5$
age	40 % ¹ - 20 % if Z and ev state are known
α_{e-m}	?
α_{MLT}	?

¹ From scaling relations (see A. Miglio, J. Montalbán and D. Stello, Sesto proceedings)

² T. Morel, private communication (see also T. Morel, Sesto proceedings)

³ Molenda-Zakowicz et al. 2013, MNRAS 434, 1422

⁴ Bruntt et al. 2010, MNRAS 405, 1907

⁵ M. Asplund et al., see the discussion in Sesto proceedings

« Galactic »table

What would we like ?

Property	Uncertainty
R	%
M	%
Te	
log g	... dex
L	Π (Gaia)
Y	$Y = Y_{\odot, \text{Helio}} + ?$
[Fe/H]	[Fe/H] = 0.05 dex
[α /Fe]	[α /Fe] =
« good age »	30 % ?
V_R	?

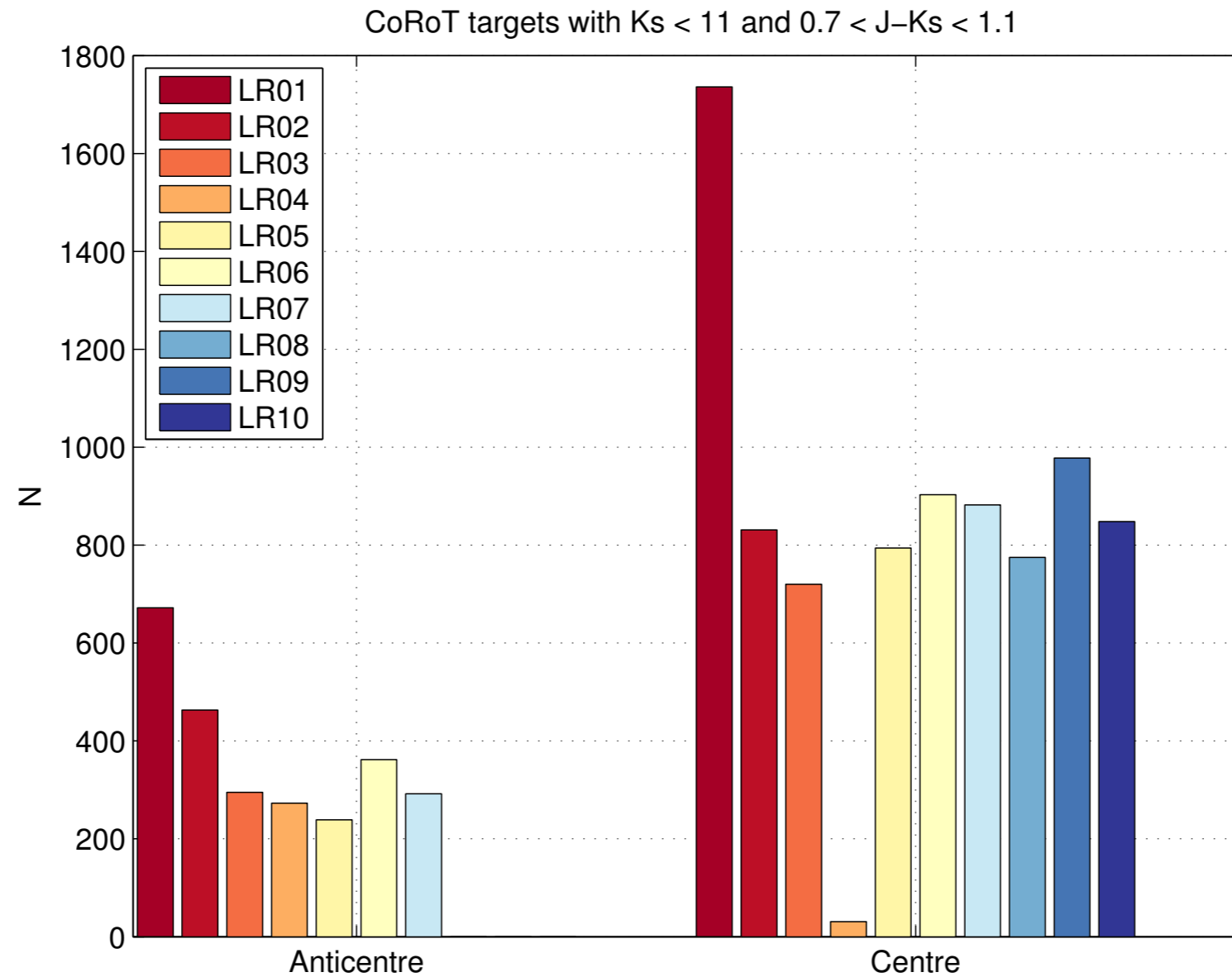
How do we organize ourselves?

- CoRoT
- Kepler
- K2
- PLATO

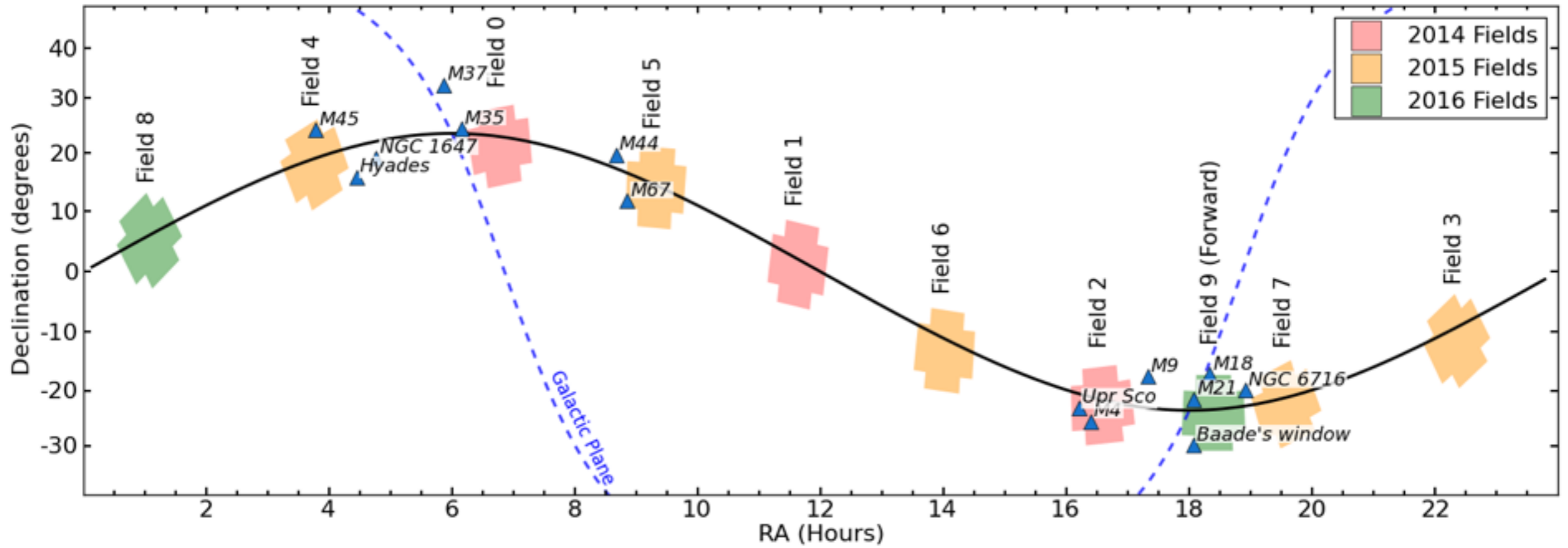
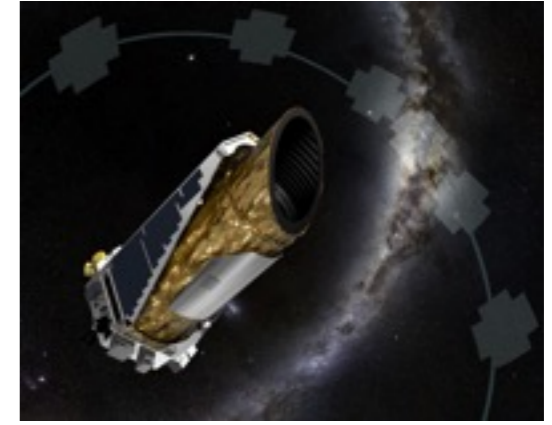
- RAVE
- Gaia-ESO
- APOGEE
- GALAH
- Gaia
- LAMOST
- SAGA
- 4MOST
- WEAVE

- APOKASC
- COROGEE
- CoRoT-GESS
- ...

CoRoT targets still to be delivered



K2 fields





See you soon!