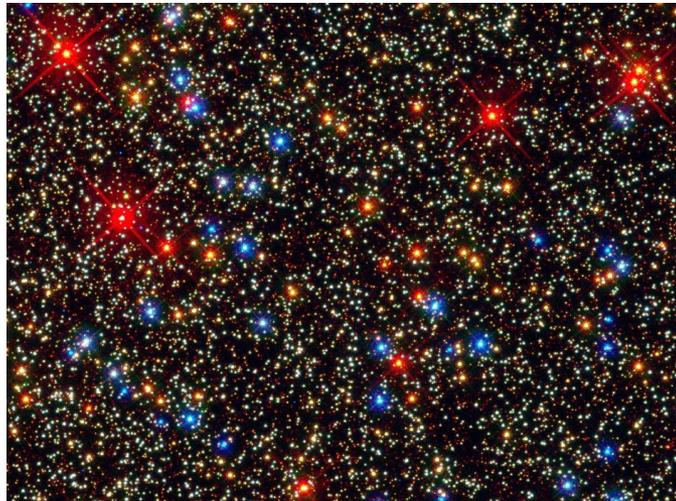
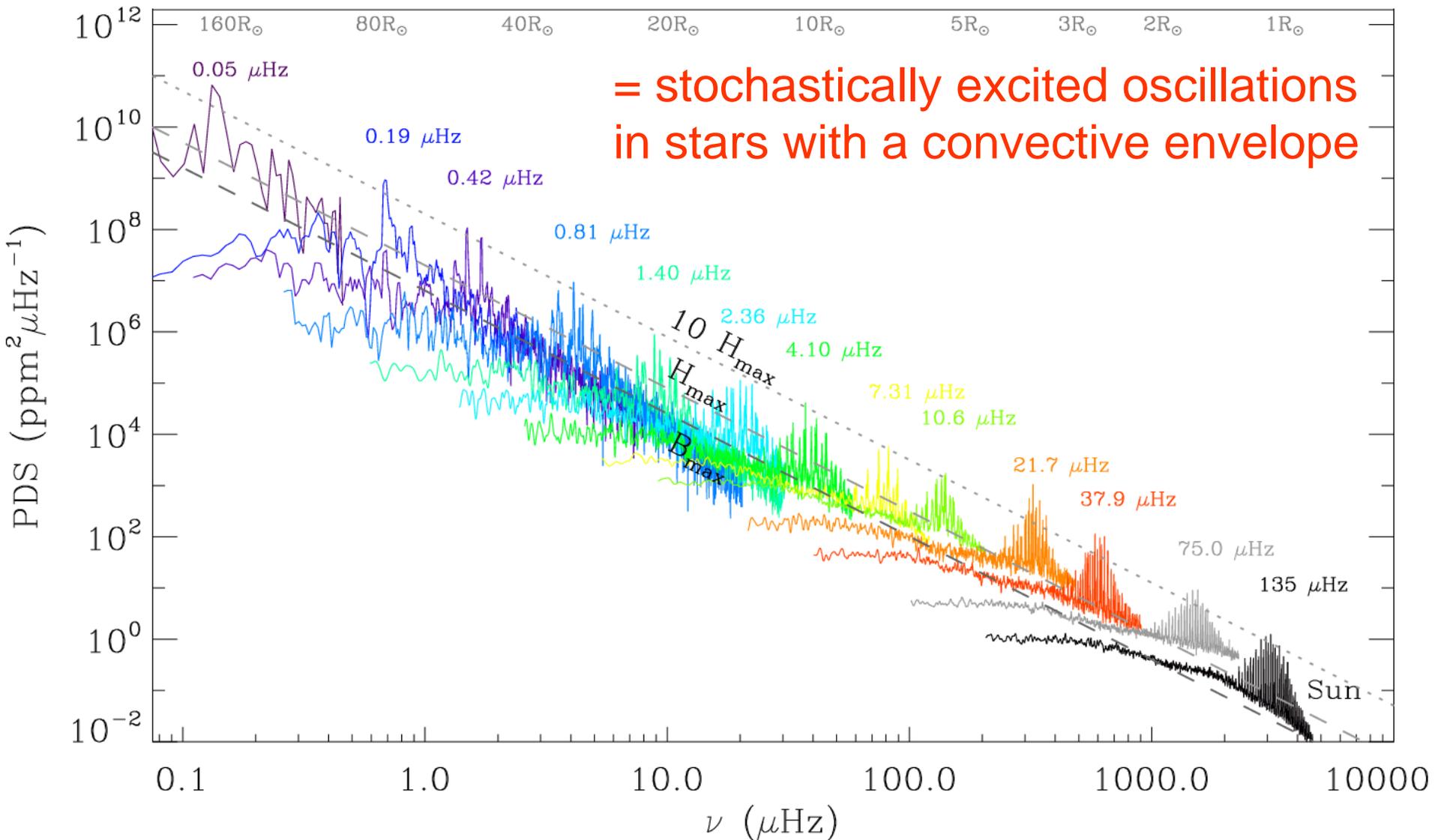


# Mass and mass loss: lessons from asteroseismology

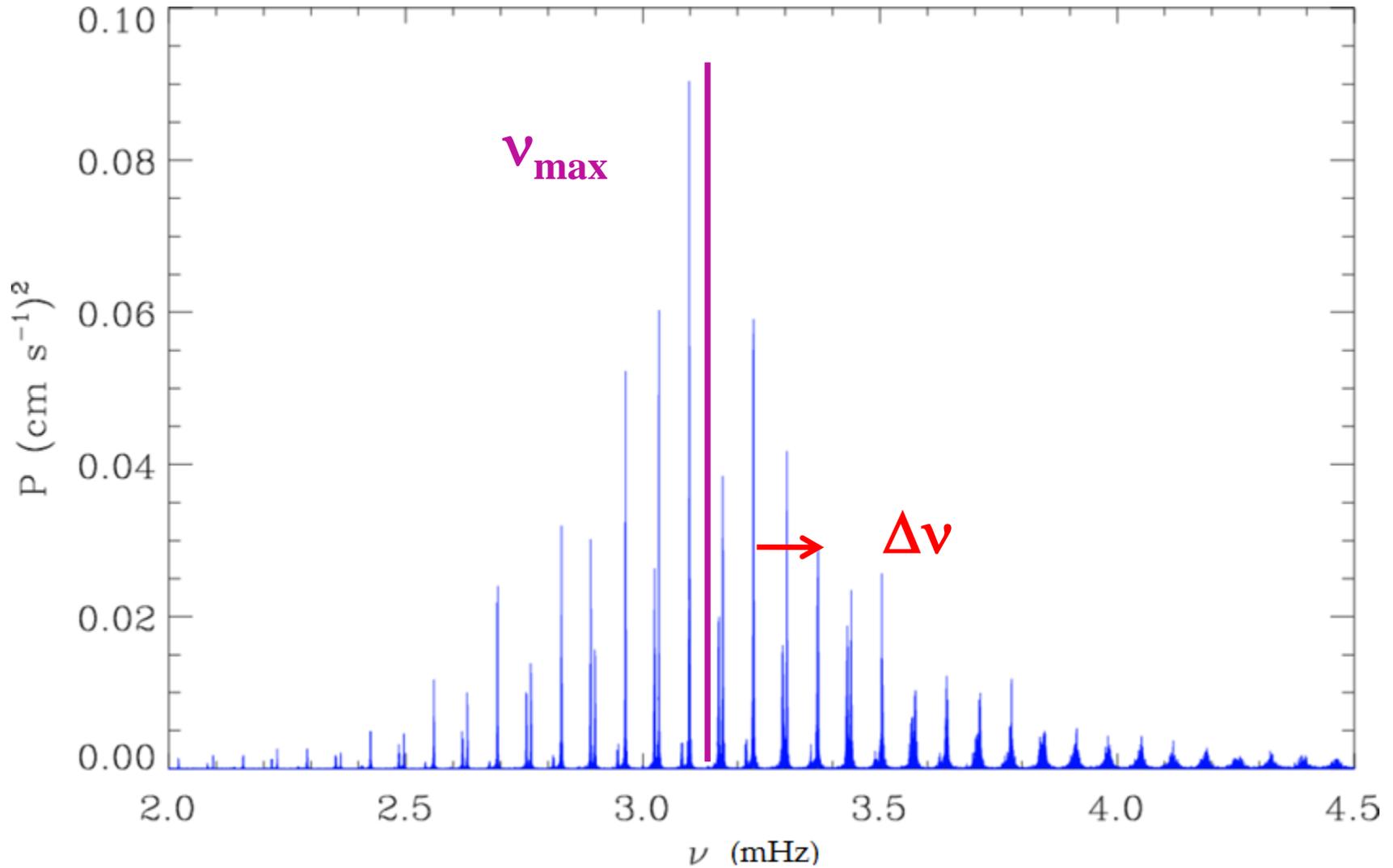


*Benoît Mosser*  
Observatoire de Paris  
LESIA

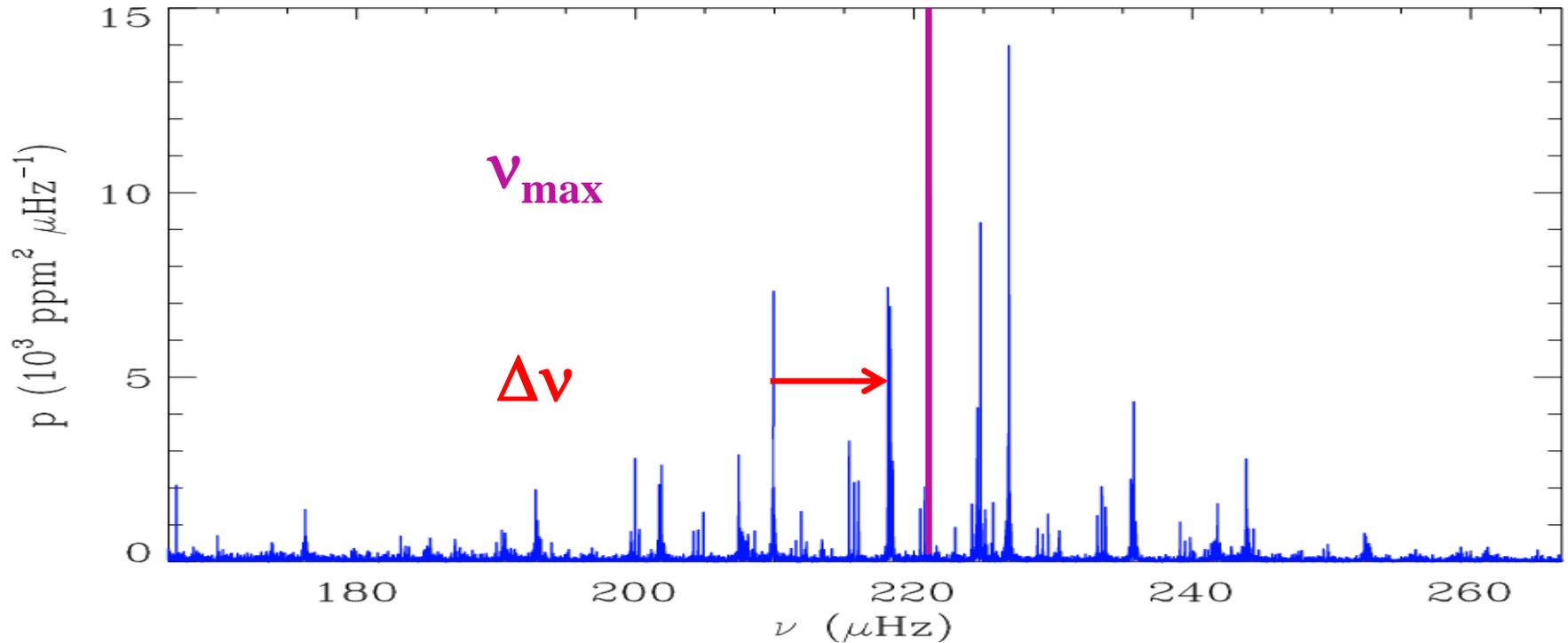
# Solar-like oscillations...



# Solar oscillation spectrum



# Global seismic parameters



$\Delta\nu$  scales with the mean density

$$\Delta\nu \sim \langle \rho \rangle^{0.5} \sim (M/R^3)^{0.5}$$

$\nu_{\text{max}}$  scales with the cutoff frequency in the photosphere

$$\nu_{\text{max}} \sim \nu_c \sim g/T_{\text{eff}}^{0.5} \sim M/R^2 / T_{\text{eff}}^{0.5}$$

→ Seismic estimates of the stellar mass and radius

# Seismic scaling relations

From the global seismic parameters stellar masses and radii,

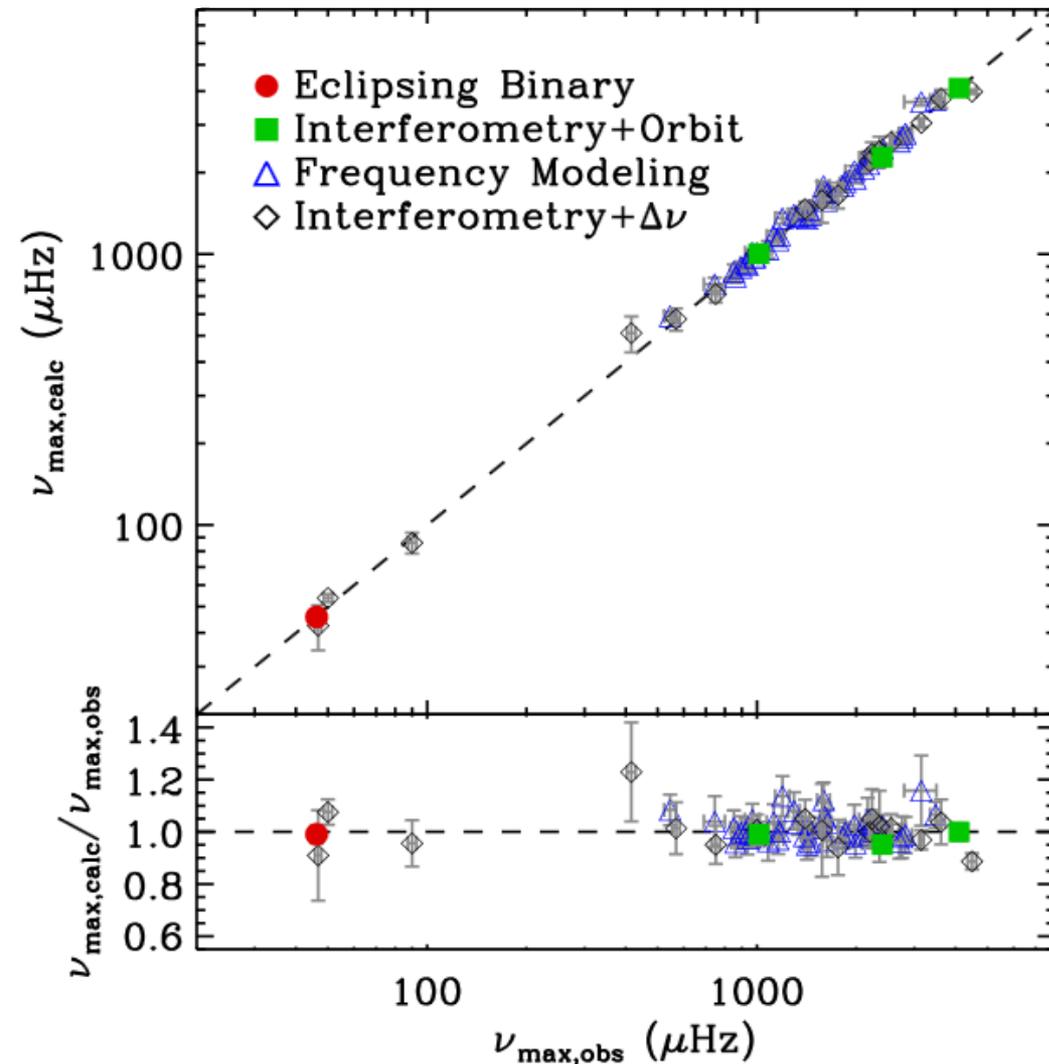
$$\frac{R}{R_{\odot}} \approx \left( \frac{\nu_{\max}}{\nu_{\max,\odot}} \right) \left( \frac{\Delta\nu}{\Delta\nu_{\odot}} \right)^{-2} \left( \frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\odot}} \right)^{1/2}$$
$$\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \approx \left( \frac{\nu_{\max}}{\nu_{\max,\odot}} \right)^3 \left( \frac{\Delta\nu}{\Delta\nu_{\odot}} \right)^{-4} \left( \frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\odot}} \right)^{3/2}$$

with  $\nu_{\max,\odot} \sim 3100 \mu\text{Hz}$ ;  $\Delta\nu_{\odot} \sim 135 \mu\text{Hz}$ ;  $T_{\odot} \sim 5777 \text{ K}$   
(seismic scaling relations used since the CoRoT red giant paper  
Kallinger et al. 2010, A&A 509, A77)

Conservative uncertainties	Statistical	Systematic
dR/R	2-5 %	5 %
dM/M	5-15 %	10 %

Estimates are relevant, precise; **calibration** effort is ongoing

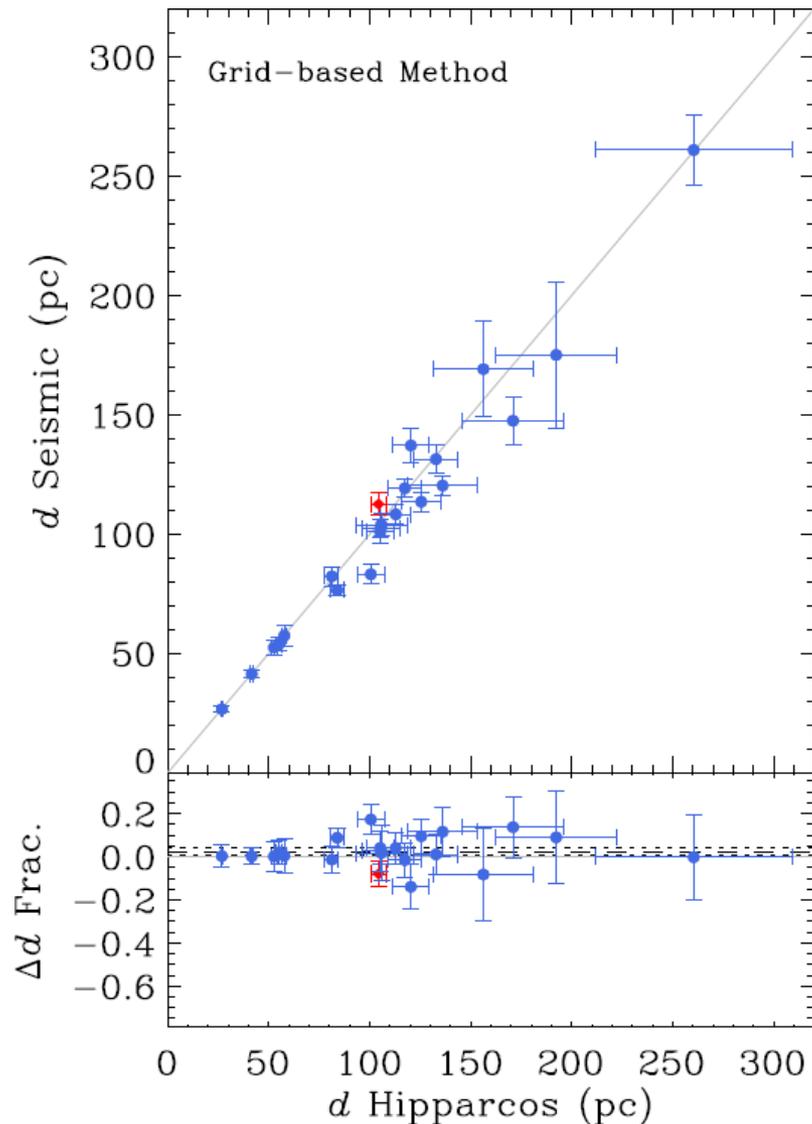
# Calibration of the scaling relations



Comparison of  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  and  $\Delta\nu$  measured from asteroseismology and calculated using independent measurements of  $R$ ,  $M$ , and  $T_{\text{eff}}$

- Eclipsing binaries  
Gaulme et al. 2013, , ApJ 767, 82
- Interferometry  
Huber et al. 2011, ApJ 760, 32
- Clusters  
Corsaro et al. 2012, ApJ 757, 190  
Miglio et al. 2012, MNRAS 419, 2077
- Astrometry  
Silva-Aguirre et al. 2012, ApJ 757, 99

# Calibration of the scaling relations



Comparison of inferred seismic distance and Hipparcos distances

$R$ ,  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and black body

→

Luminosity  $L$

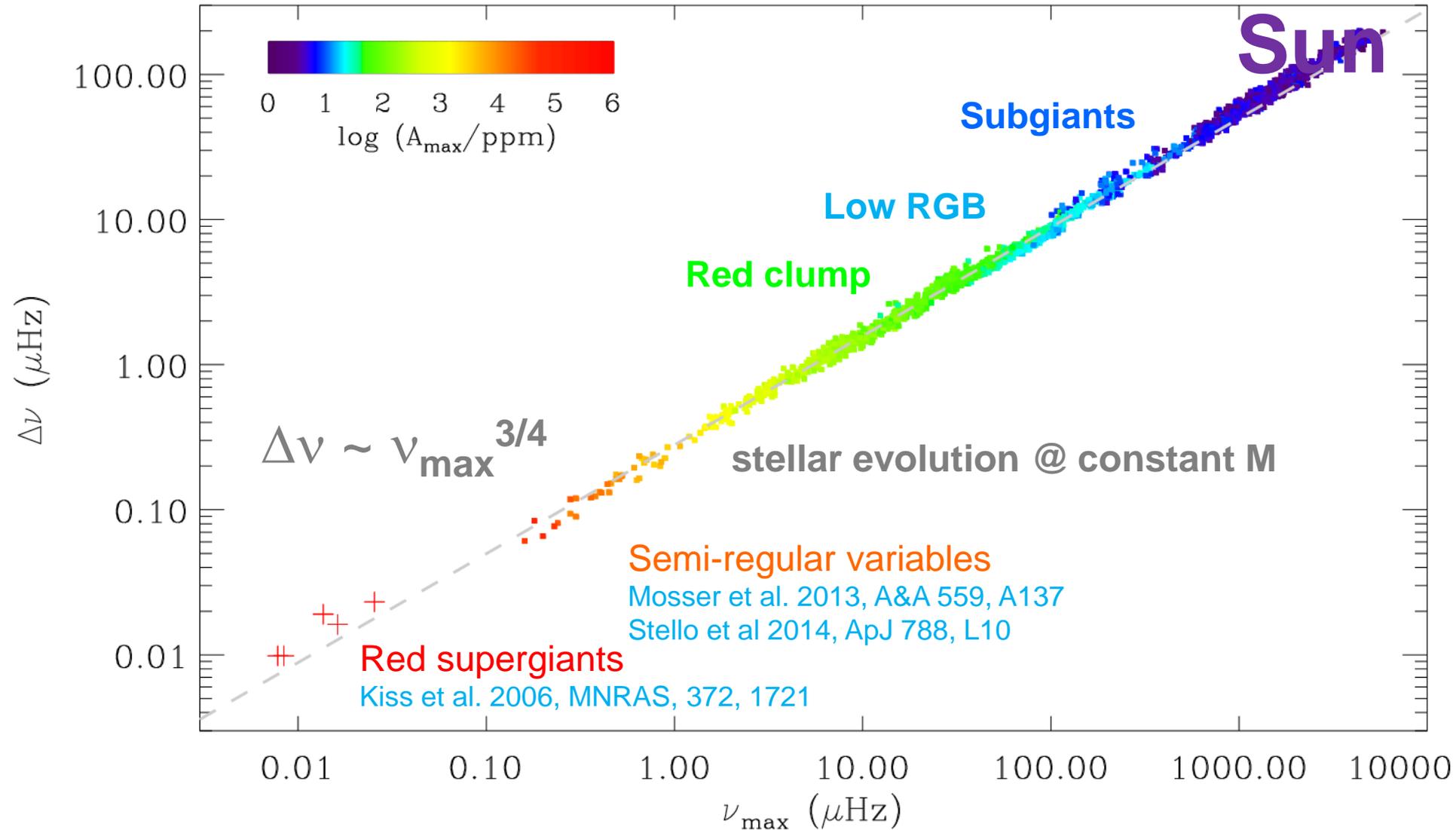
$L$ ,  $m_V$  and dereddening

→

Distance  $d$

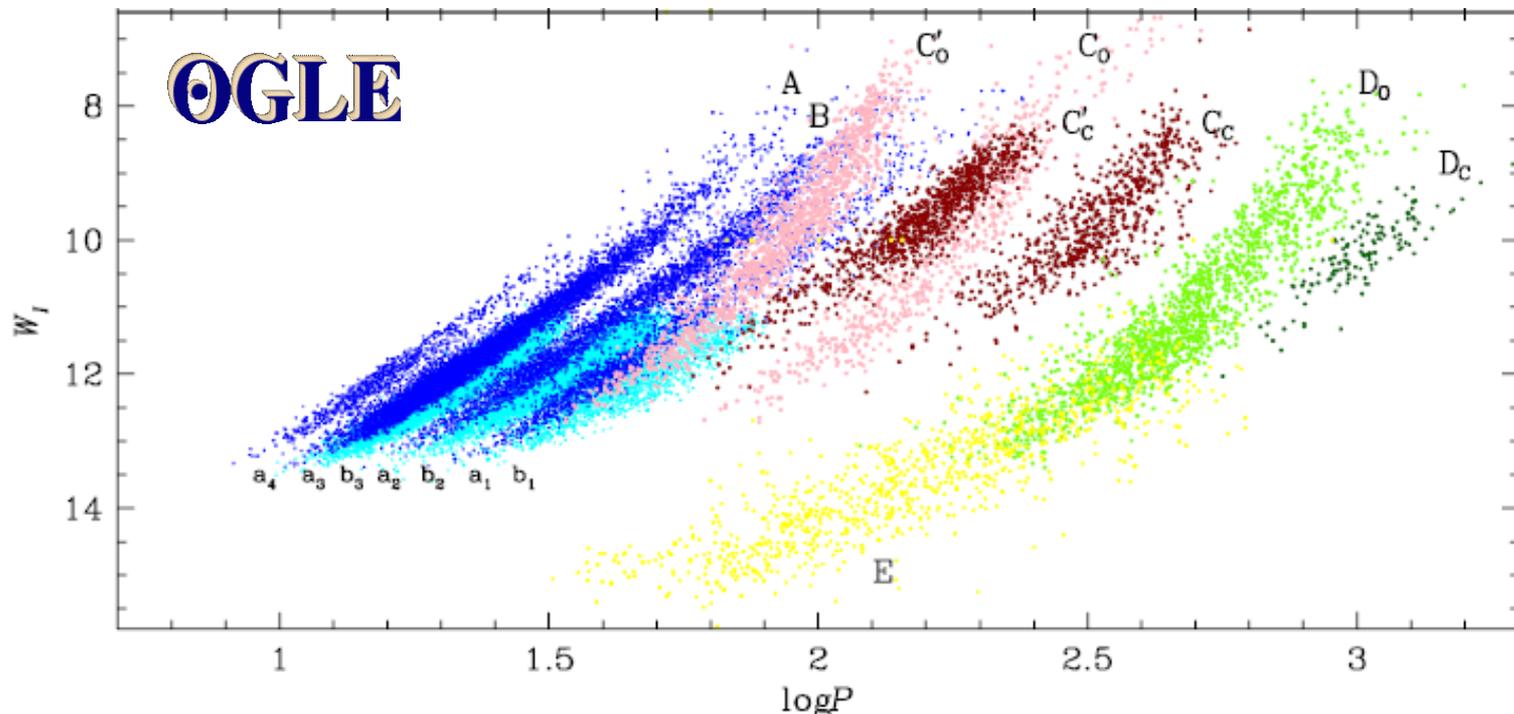
Silva-Aguirre et al. 2012, ApJ 757, 99

# Stellar evolution





# Period-luminosity relations in M giants



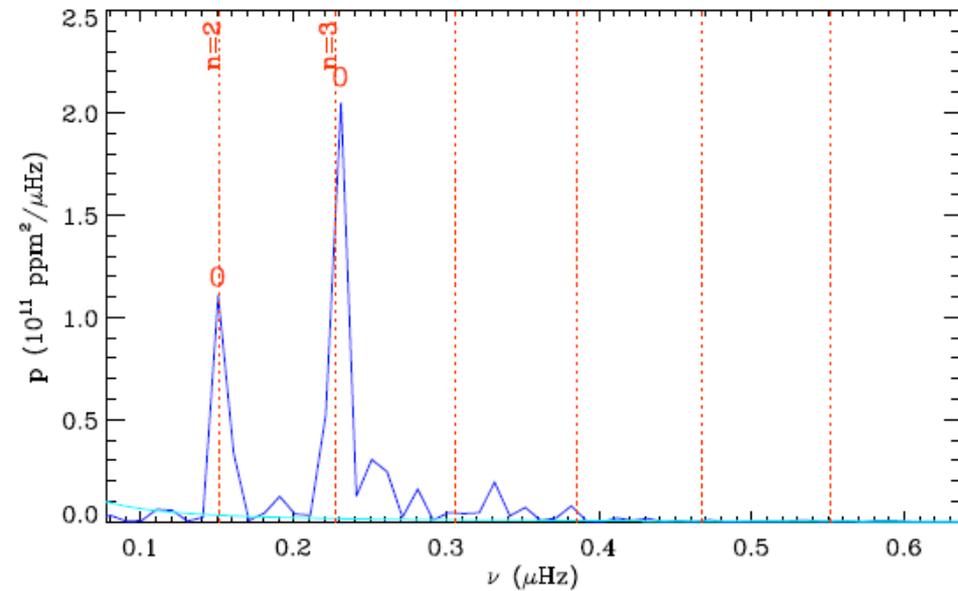
Infrared microlensing surveys (e.g. MACHO, OGLE, DENIS)

Variability in M giants lightcurves → **Period – Luminosity relations**

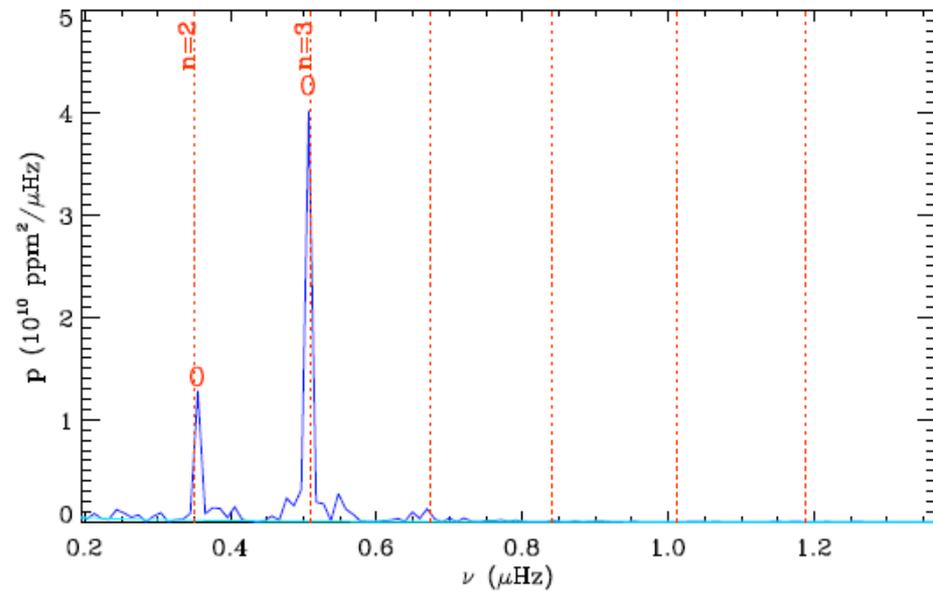
Pending questions:

- **Radial / non radial** oscillations?
- **Solar-like** oscillations? (= stochastically excited by turbulent convection)

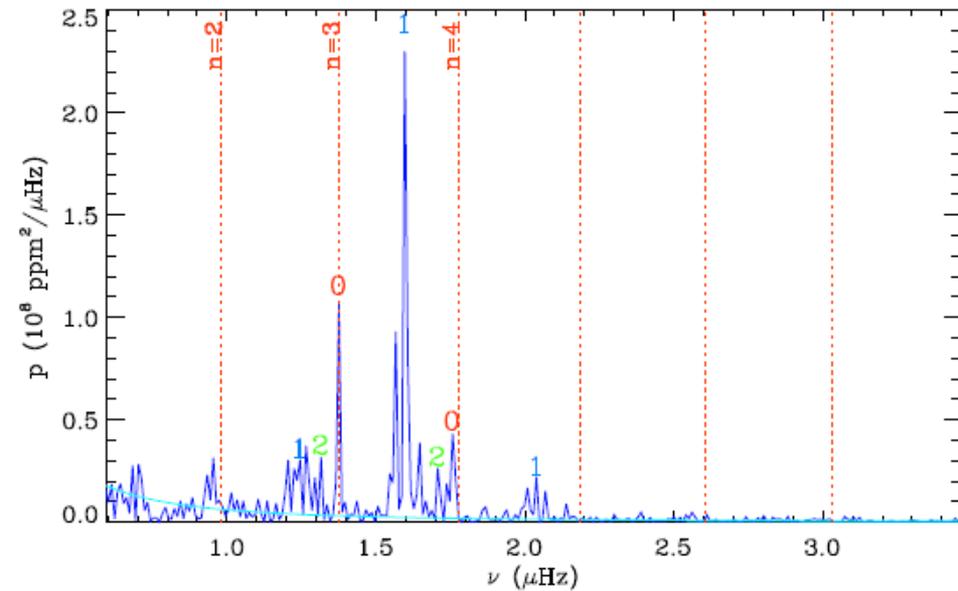
KIC 008491779



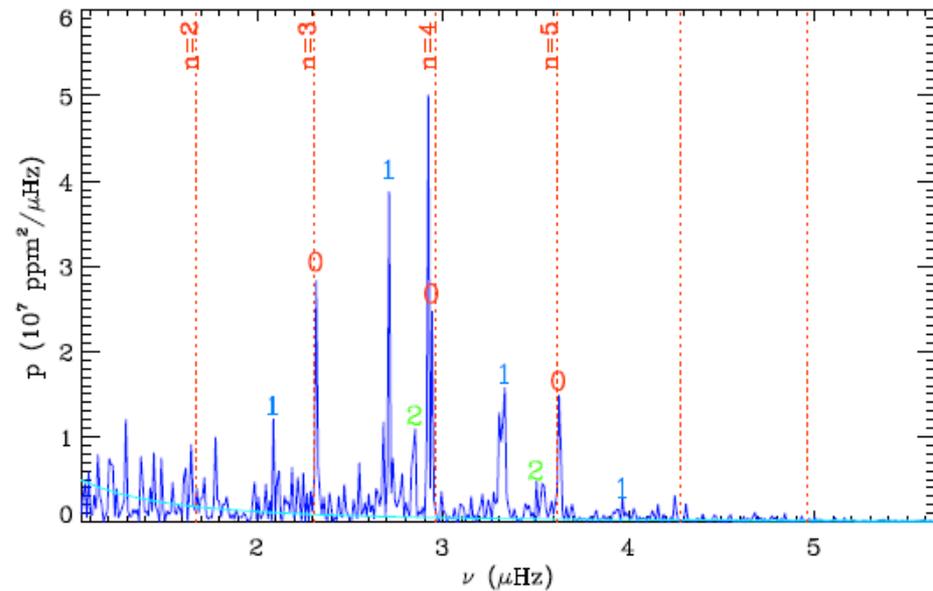
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KIC 005184285

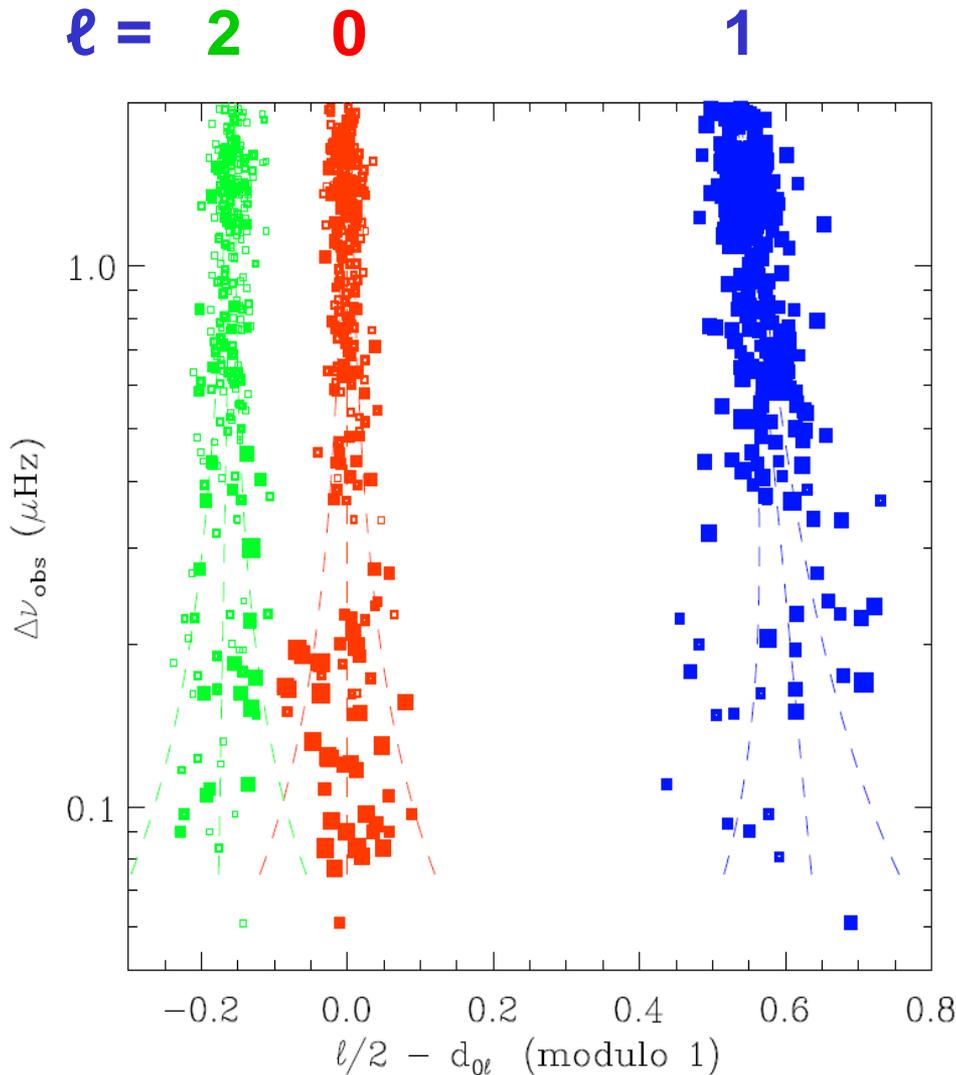


KIC 008442289



# Mode identification, Kepler data at low $\Delta\nu$

Mosser et al. 2013, A&A 559, A137

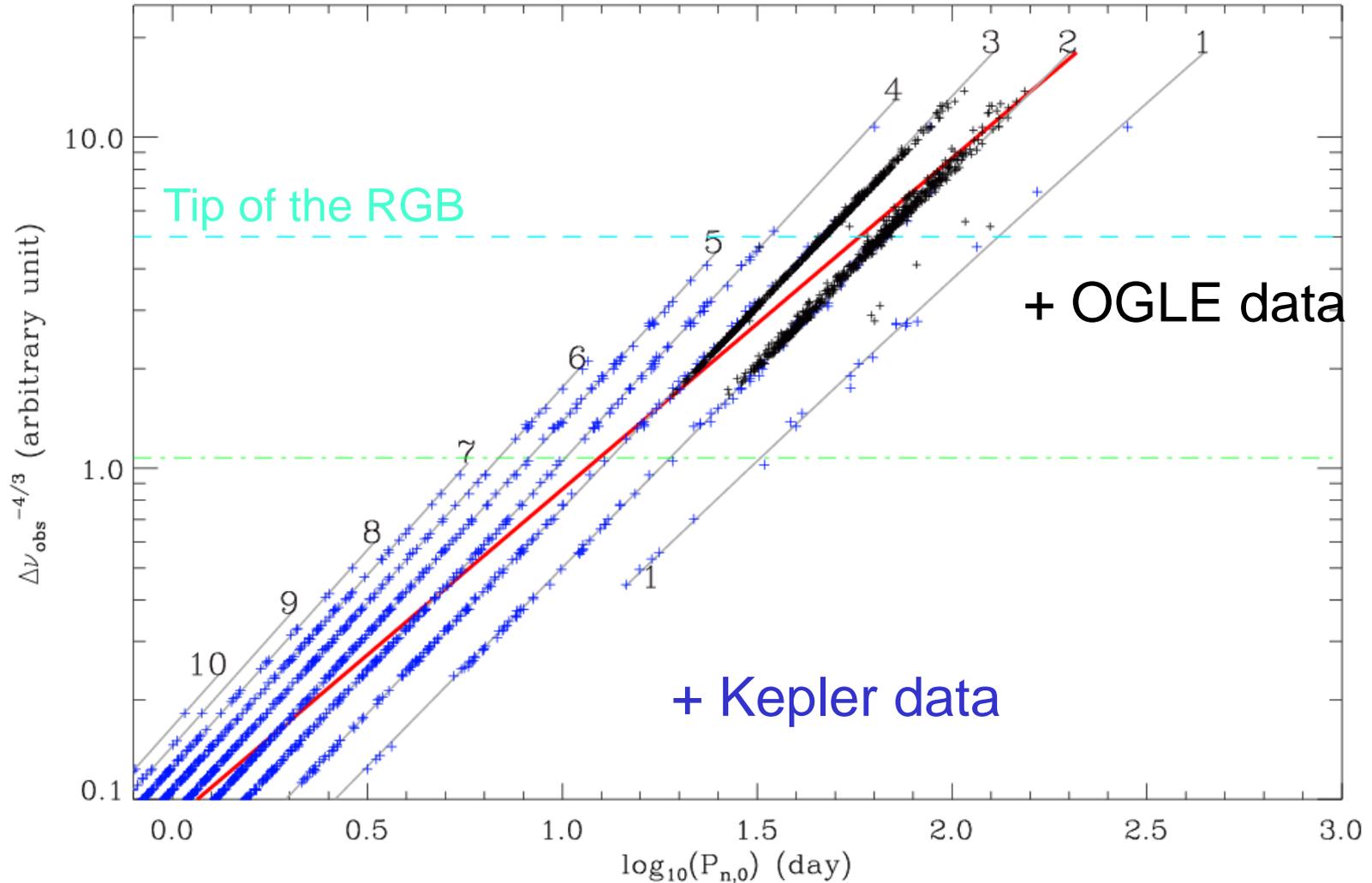


Energy equipartition between the different degrees  
Quadrupole, radial and dipole modes all present in the spectrum

At low frequency  
Dipole, quadrupole and radial modes form triplets  
Stello et al 2014, ApJ 788, L10

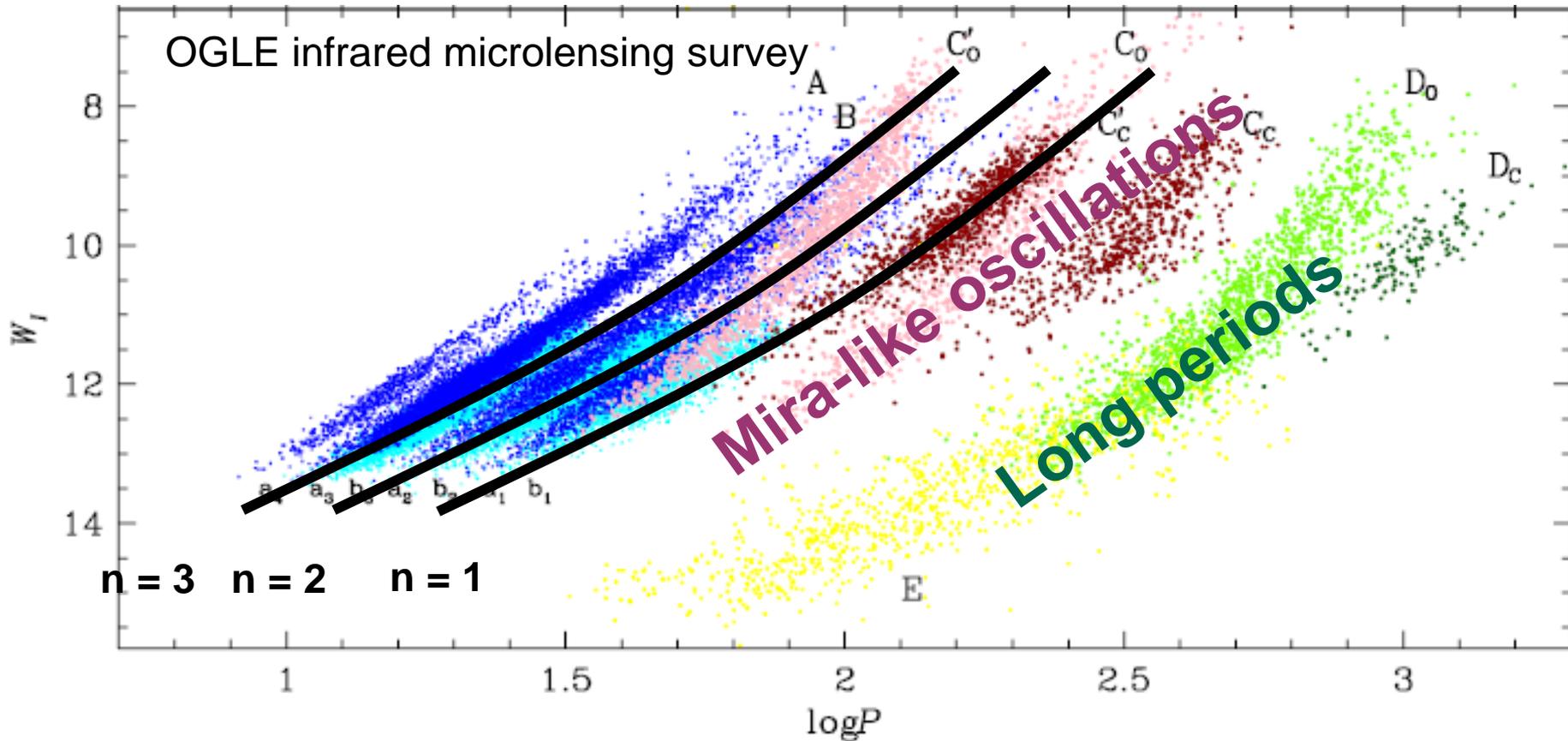
# PL sequences / oscillation pattern

Mosser et al. 2013, A&A 559, A137



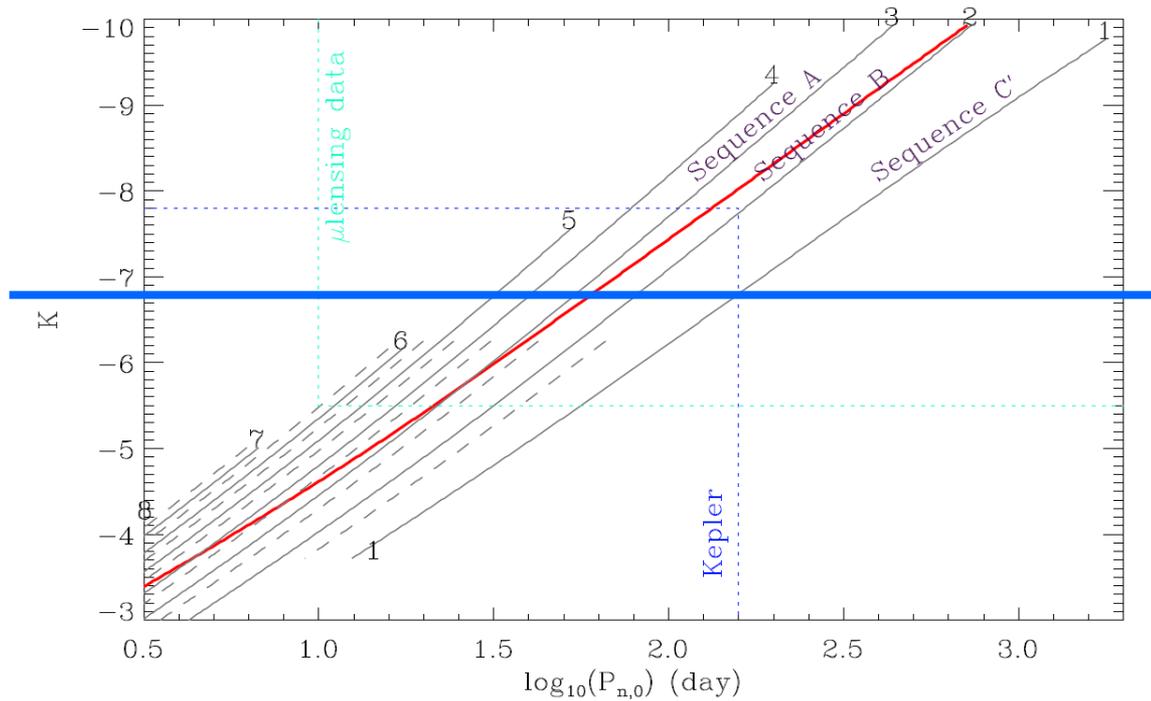
# Solar and non-solar like oscillations

Soszynski et al. 2007, Acta Astron., 57, 201



# Period luminosity sequences in M giants

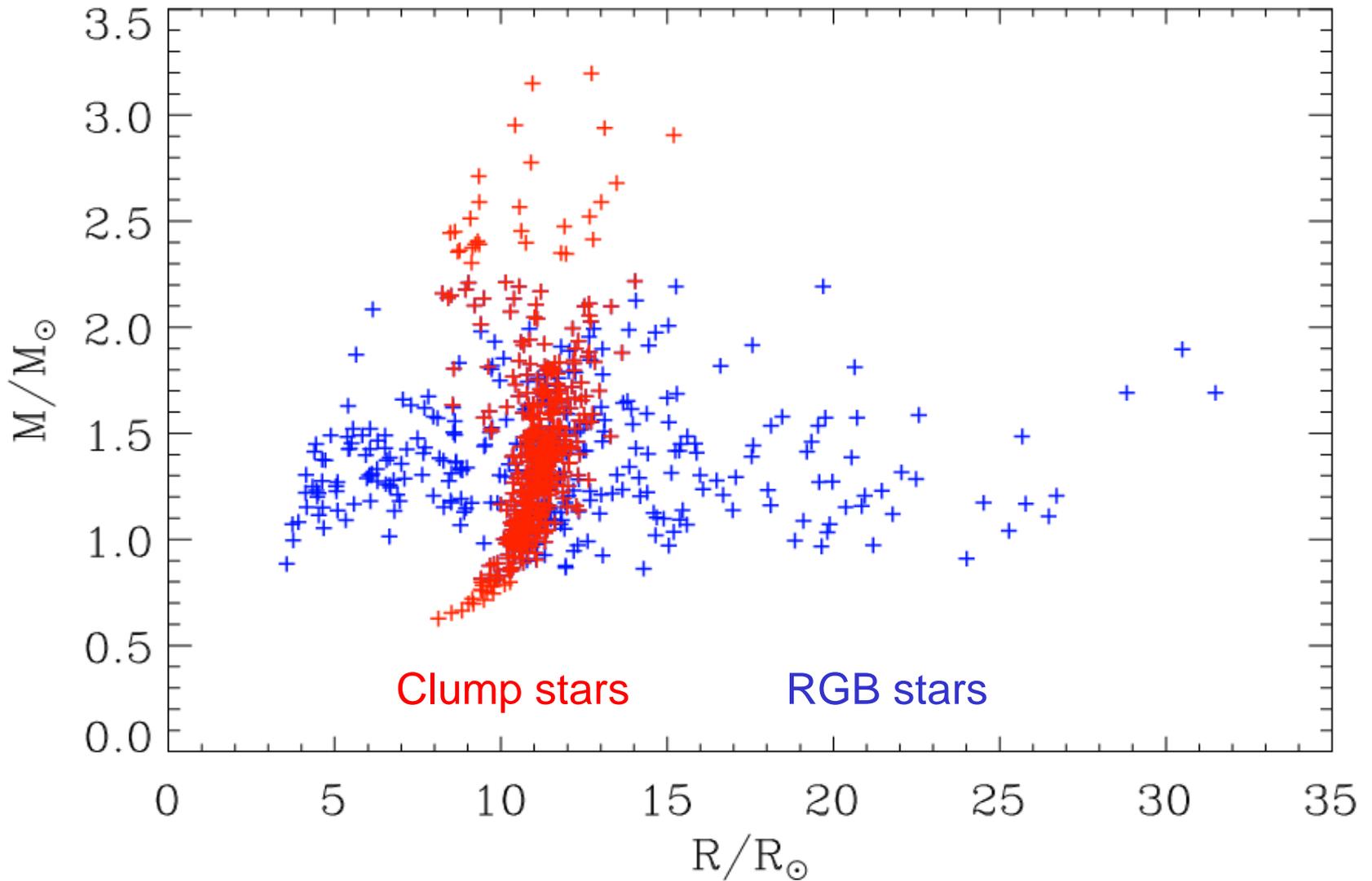
Mosser et al. 2013, A&A 559, A137



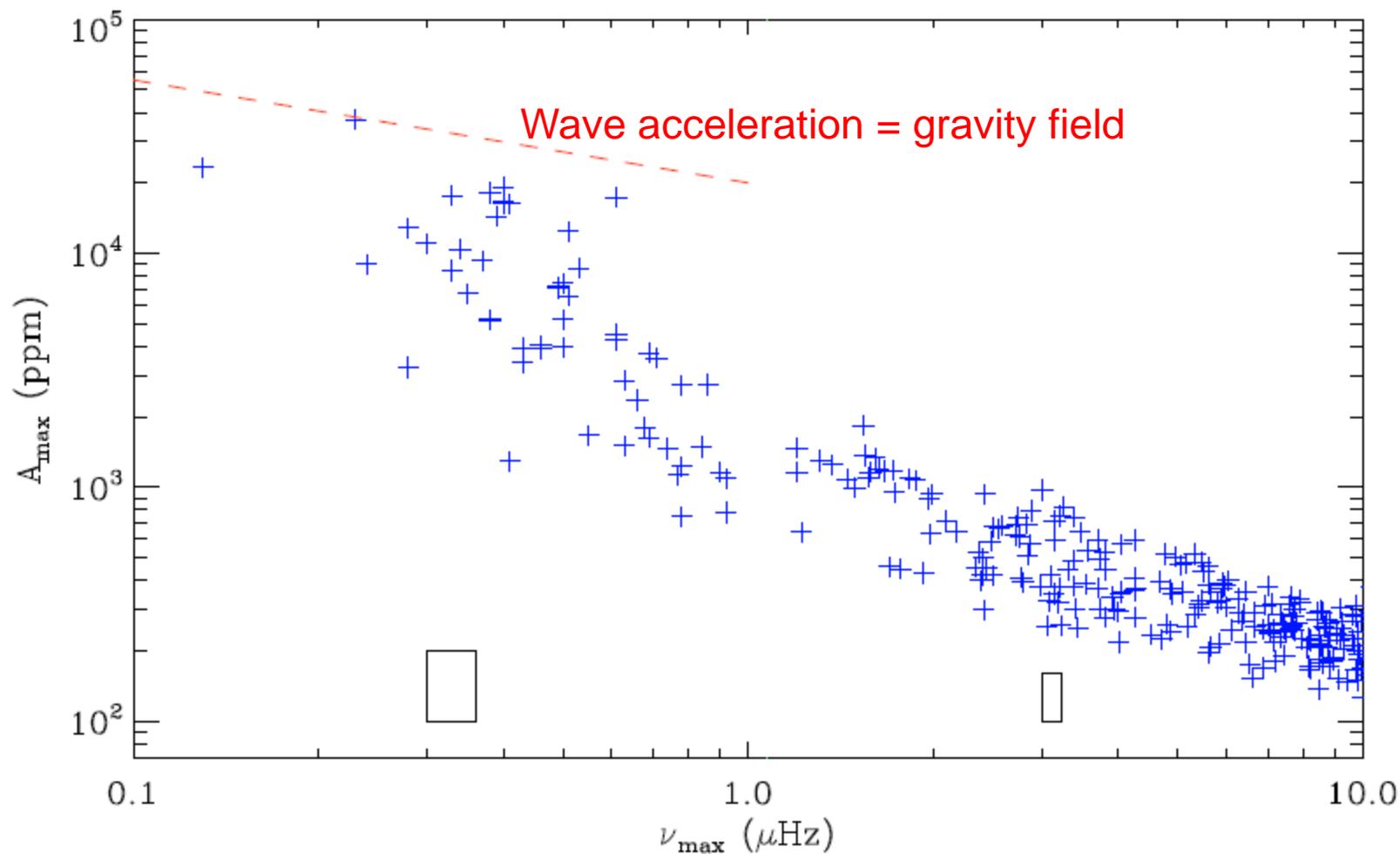
Tip of the RGB  
 $K \sim 7.2$

Calibration of the period-luminosity relations based on asteroseismic results

# Mass loss



# Mass loss; solar-like oscillation regime



In the solar-like oscillation regime  
(= semi-regular variables,  $\neq$  Mira,  $\neq$  LPV)

→ Seismic determination of R and M

→ Signature of mass loss

Synergies between asteroseismology and upper-RGB  
and AGB physics still in its infancy

