



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM  
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

# Advanced stellar evolution and asteroseismology

**Andrea Miglio**

Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia

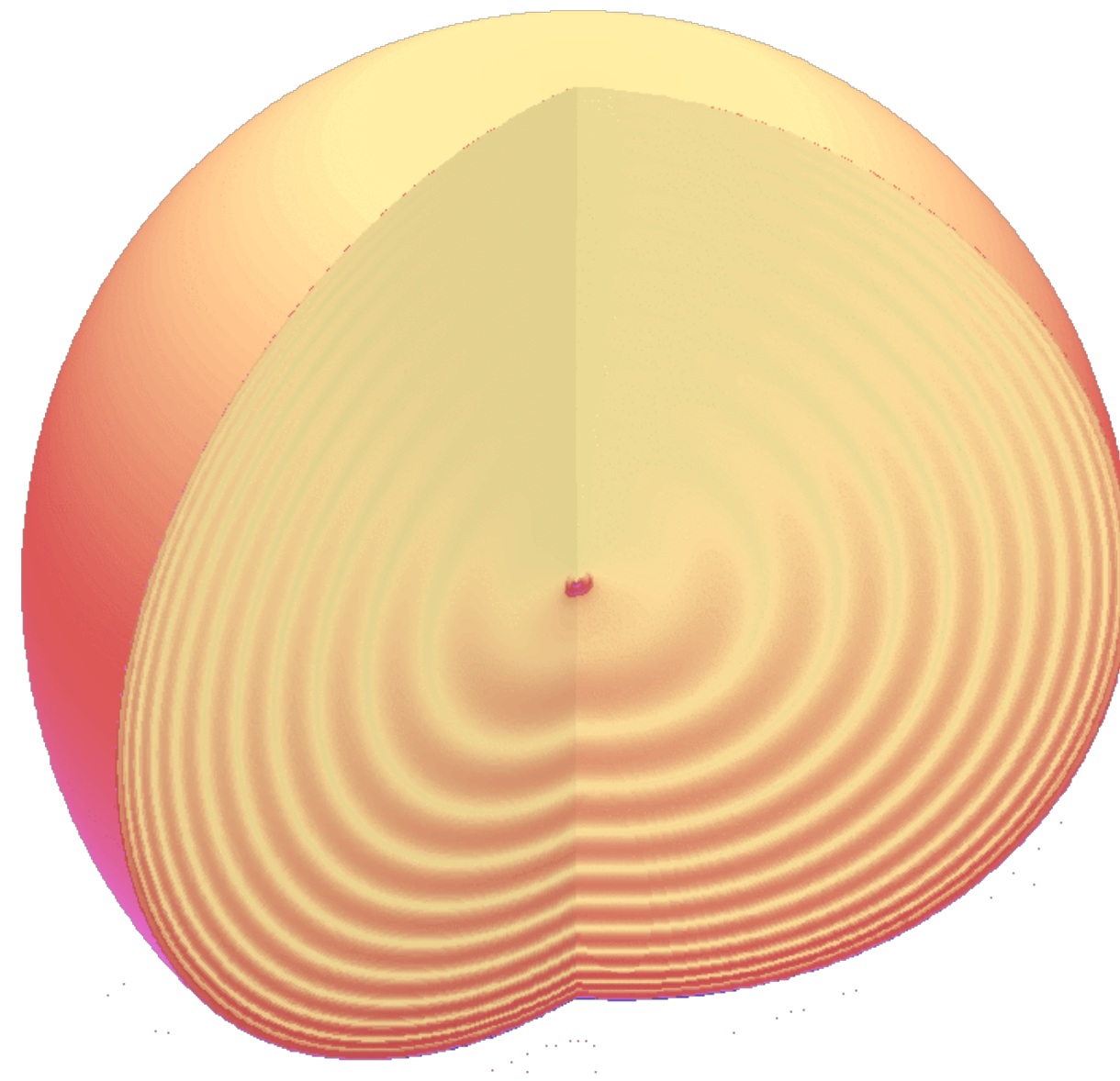
## “The internal constitution of stars” (Eddington, 1926)

“At first sight it would seem that the deep interior of the Sun and stars is less accessible to scientific investigation than any other region of the universe. Our telescopes may probe farther and farther into the depths of space; but how can we ever obtain certain knowledge of that which is hidden behind substantial barriers? What appliance can pierce through the outer layers of a star and test the conditions within ?”



# “The internal constitution of stars” (Eddington, 1926)

“At first sight it would seem that the deep interior of the Sun and stars is less accessible to scientific investigation than any other region of the universe. Our telescopes may probe farther and farther into the depths of space; but how can we ever obtain certain knowledge of that which is hidden behind substantial barriers? What appliance can pierce through the outer layers of a star and test the conditions within ?”



# Asteroseismology and the “space photometry revolution”

field revolutionised by the advent of space-based telescopes

past/current: *CoRoT, Kepler /K2, TESS*

future: *PLATO*





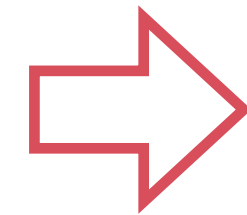
# Asteroseismology and the “space photometry revolution”

field revolutionised by the advent of space-based telescopes

past/current: *CoRoT, Kepler /K2, TESS*

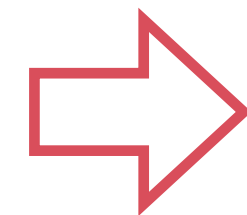
future: *PLATO*

- photometric precision



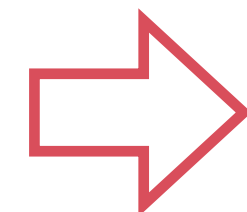
micro-mag level changes

- frequency resolution



resolve subtle patterns in the frequencies e.g. rotational splittings, gravity modes

- number of stars with detected pulsation modes



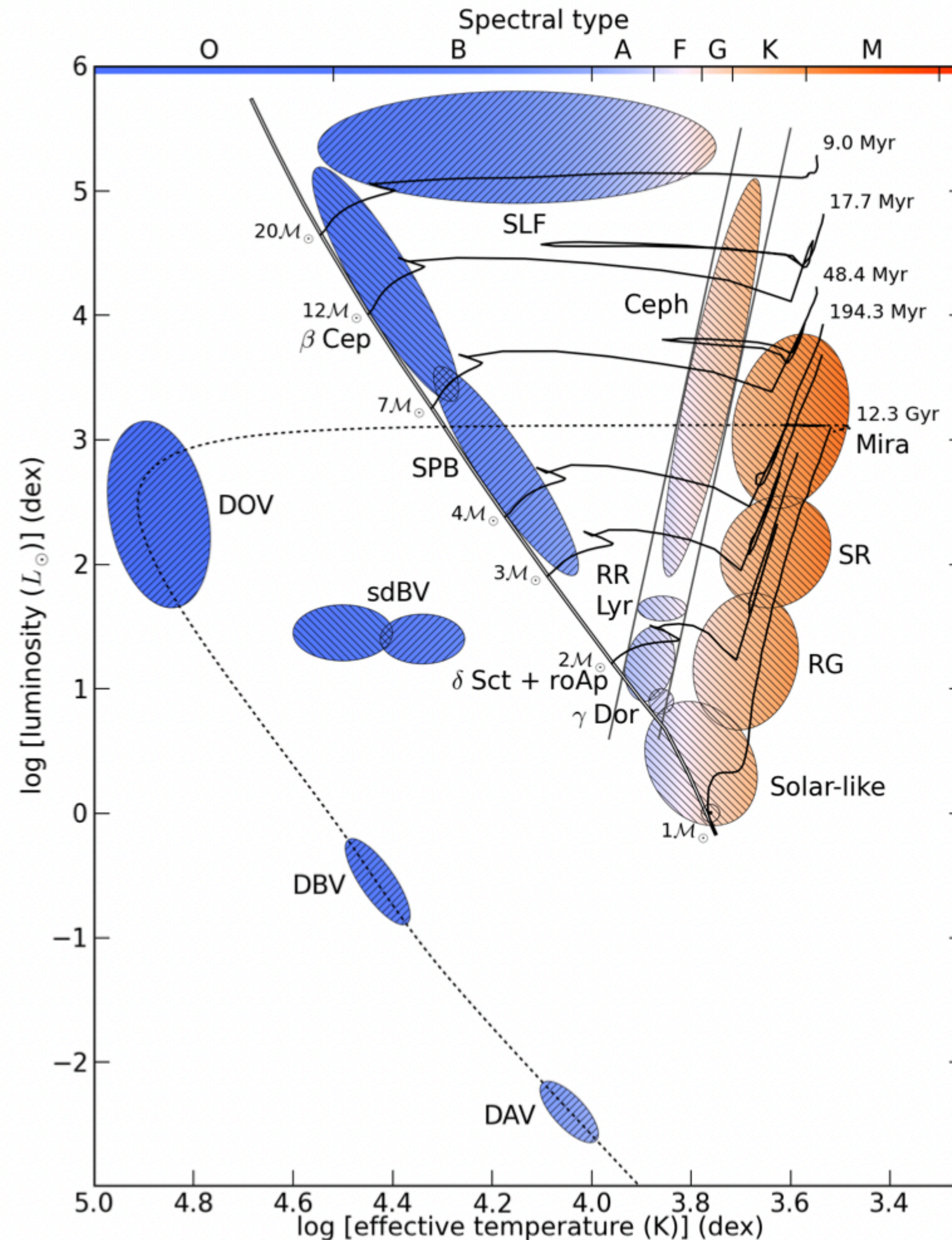
ensemble asteroseismology





# The zoo of pulsating stars

- variety of physical structures
  - mass
  - evolutionary state
  - physical processes at play
- variety of pulsation modes
  - pressure modes
  - gravity modes
  - mixed modes





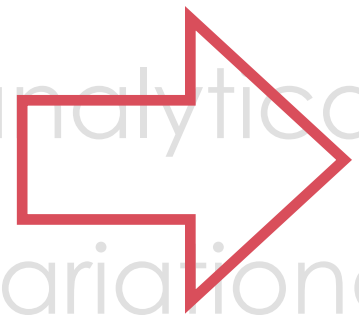
# Theoretical underpinnings

- brief recall of the equations describing stellar structure
- method of small perturbations and equations of non-radial adiabatic stellar oscillations
- propagation diagrams and nature of normal modes in stars: acoustic, gravity and mixed modes
- asymptotic approximation of pressure and gravity modes
- analytical description of mixed modes
- variational principle of non-radial adiabatic stellar oscillations, analogies with simple physical systems
- effect of rotation on the oscillation frequencies
- mode excitation and damping
- case study: evolution of the surface properties, internal structure, and seismic properties of a 1-solar-mass star, from the main sequence to the white-dwarf stage



# Theoretical underpinnings

- brief recall of the equations describing stellar structure
- method of small perturbations and equations of non-radial adiabatic stellar oscillations
- propagation diagrams and nature of normal modes in stars: acoustic, gravity and mixed modes
- asymptotic approximation of pressure and gravity modes
- analytical approximations to interpret numerical calculations and relate properties of pulsation spectra to features in the stellar interiors
- variational physical systems
- effect of rotation on the oscillation frequencies
- mode excitation and damping
- case study: evolution of the surface properties, internal structure, and seismic properties of a 1-solar-mass star, from the main sequence to the white-dwarf stage



e



# Analysis of asteroseismic data

- elements of time-series analysis
- heat-driven versus stochastically excited modes
- global properties of the oscillation spectrum
- measuring individual-mode frequencies



*Kepler*



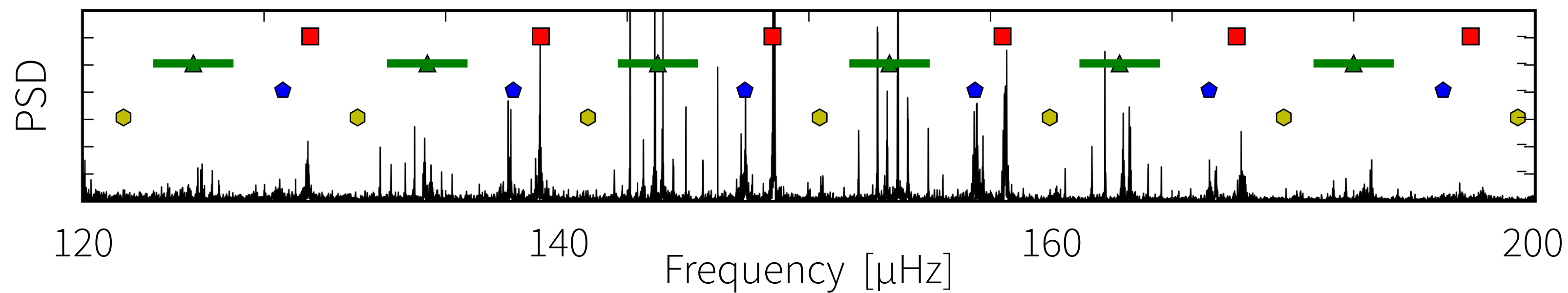
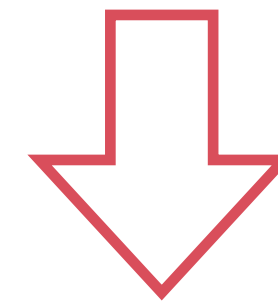


# Analysis of asteroseismic data

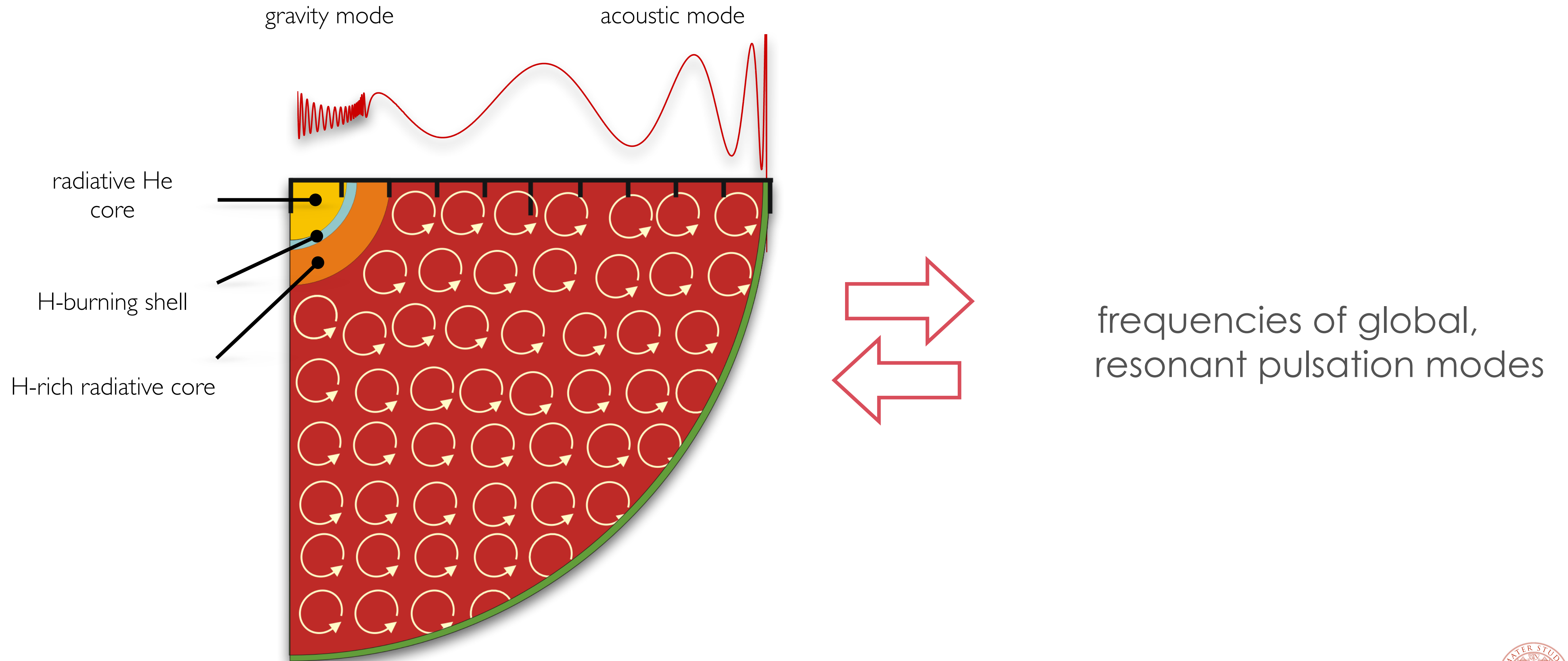
- elements of time-series analysis
- heat-driven versus stochastically excited modes
- global properties of the oscillation spectrum
- measuring individual-mode frequencies



*Kepler*



# Asteroseismic inference



# Asteroseismic inference

## A. testing stellar physics

examples:

- transport of angular momentum during the evolution
- convective boundary mixing, diffusion
- magnetic fields in the deep stellar interiors
- microphysics e.g. radiative opacity, EoS, nuclear reaction rates



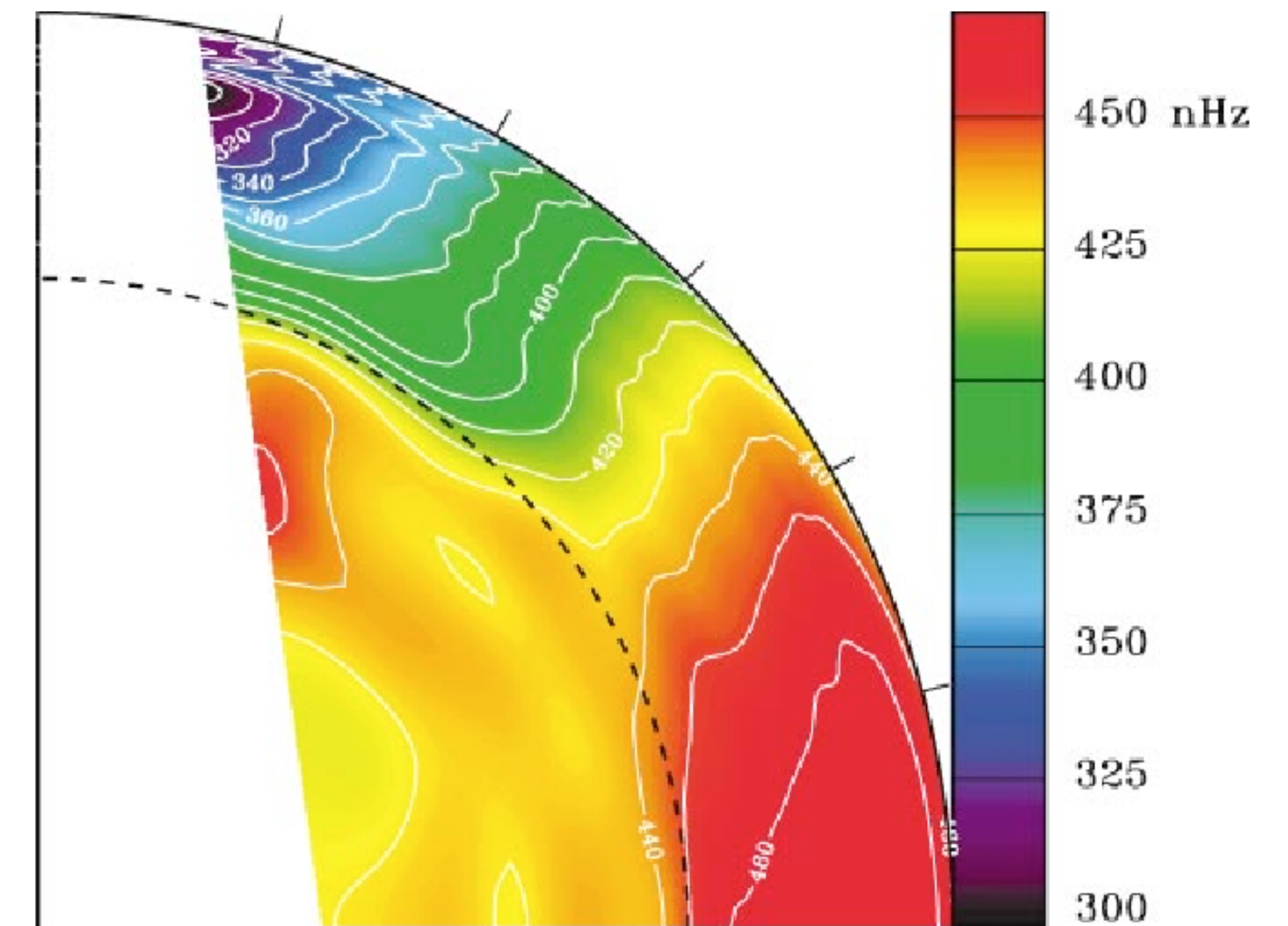


# Asteroseismic inference

## A. testing stellar physics

examples:

- transport of angular momentum during the evolution
- convective boundary mixing, diffusion
- magnetic fields in the deep stellar interiors
- microphysics e.g. radiative opacity, EoS, nuclear reaction rates



Thompson et al. 1998



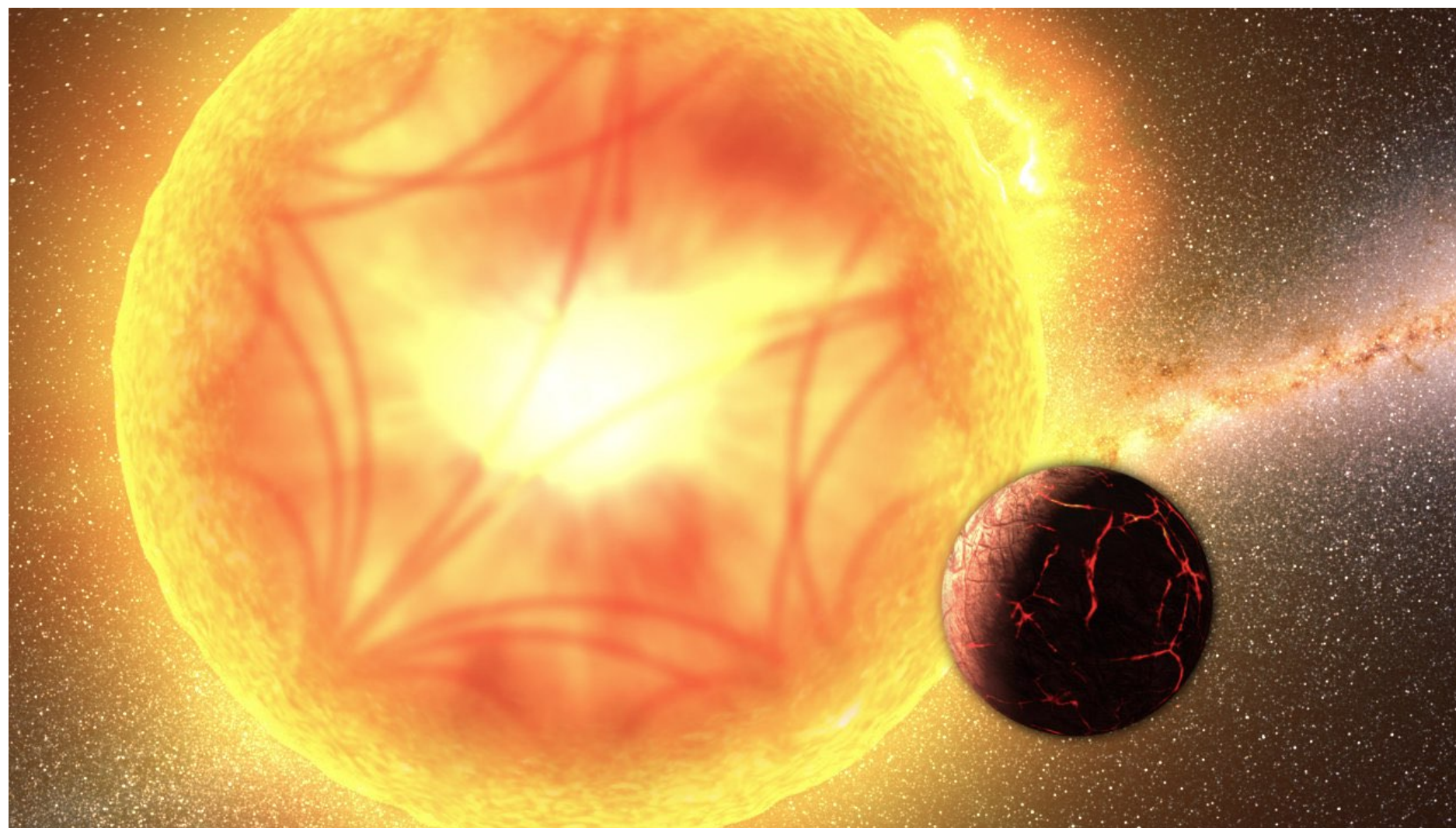


# Asteroseismic inference

## B. precise, accurate stellar properties

(e.g. radius, mass, age, inclination angles)

characterise exoplanetary systems



M3 mission of ESA's  
Cosmic Vision





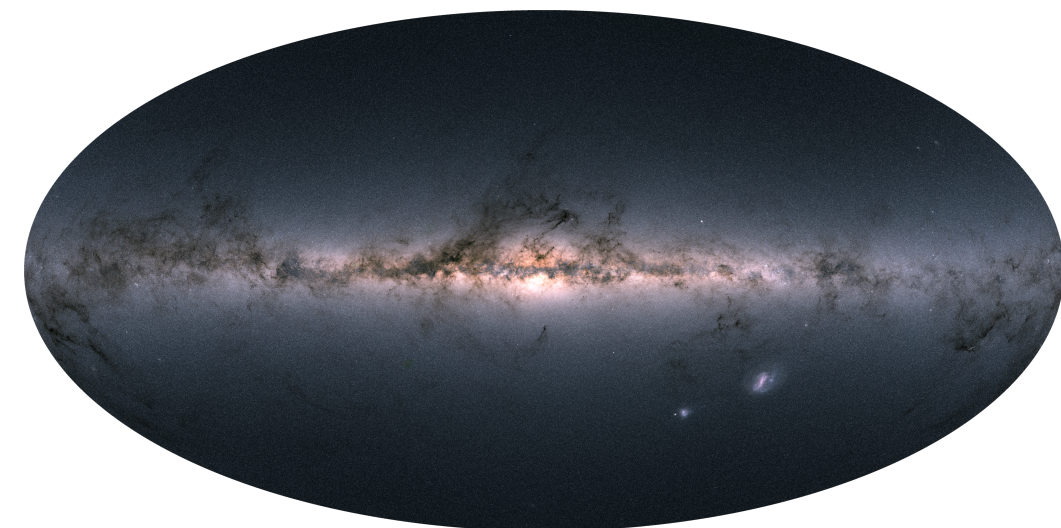
# Asteroseismic inference

## C. precise, accurate stellar properties

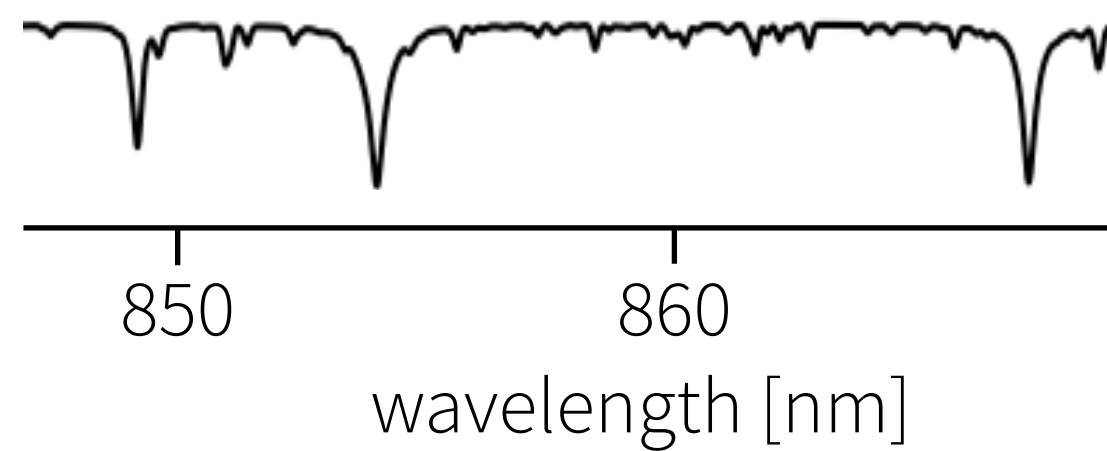
(e.g. radius, mass, age)

use stars as fossils to reconstruct the assembly and chemo-dynamical history of the Galaxy

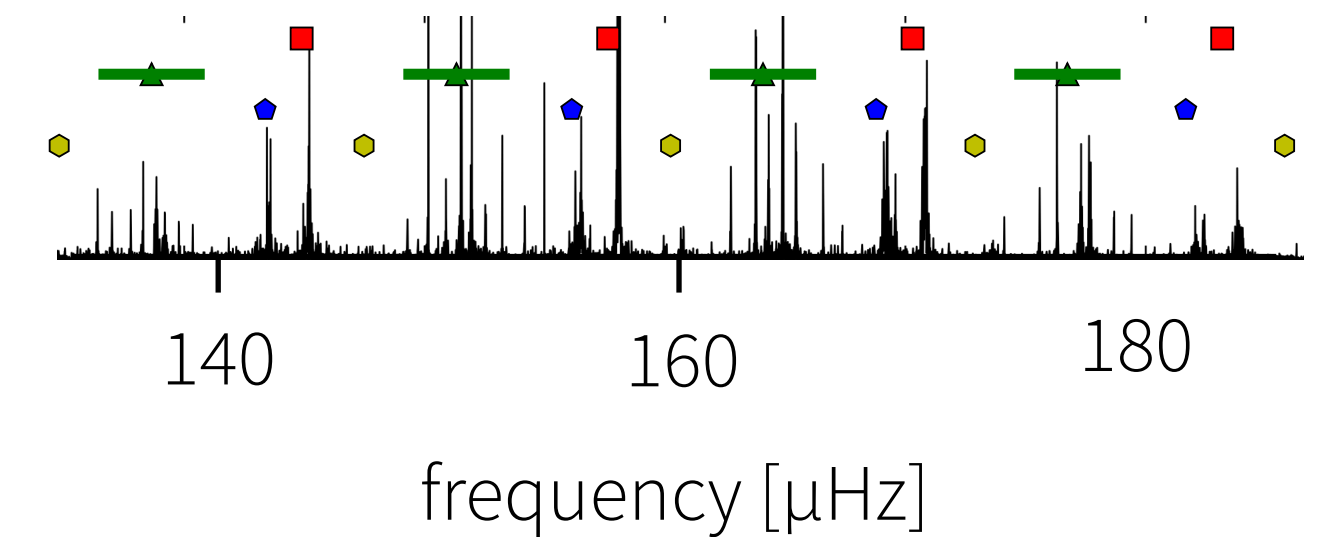
Gaia astrometry



spectroscopy



asteroseismology



## How the module is delivered:

- Lectures, using a combination of slides and derivations on the board



## How the module is delivered:

- Lectures, using a combination of slides and derivations on the board
- 1 hour/week student-centred learning activities:  
“hands on” exercises and computer-based examples

see e.g.  <https://github.com/amiglio/asteroseismology-unibo>

- compute and interpret evolution of stellar structures and pulsation spectra
- data analysis and exploration of *Kepler* and TESS data

review and discuss (recent) papers



## How the module is delivered:

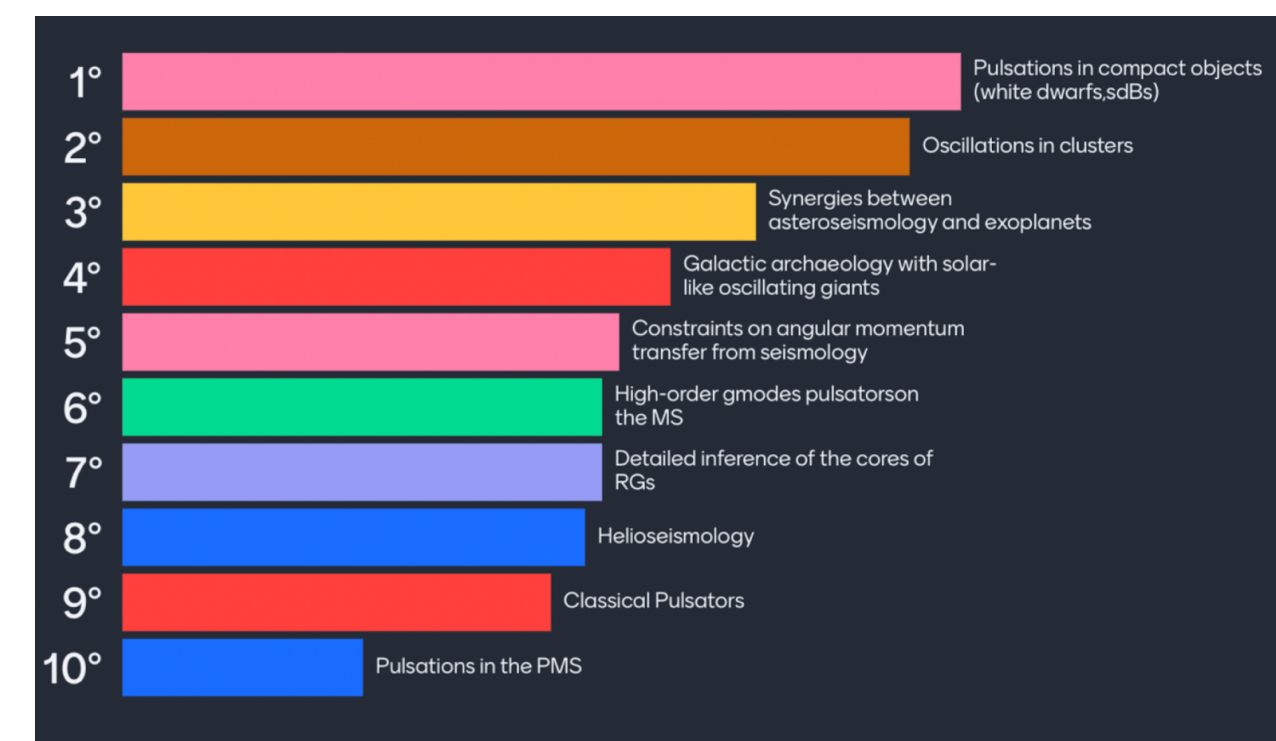
- Lectures, using a combination of slides and derivations on the board
- 1 hour/week student-centred learning activities:  
“hands on” exercises and computer-based examples

see e.g.  <https://github.com/amiglio/asteroseismology-unibo>

- compute and interpret evolution of stellar structures and pulsation spectra
- data analysis and exploration of *Kepler* and TESS data

review and discuss (recent) papers

- last month: investigate in more depth topics of specific interest for students (within reason)



# Final exam:

- oral exam: theory + project





# Final exam:

- oral exam: theory + project

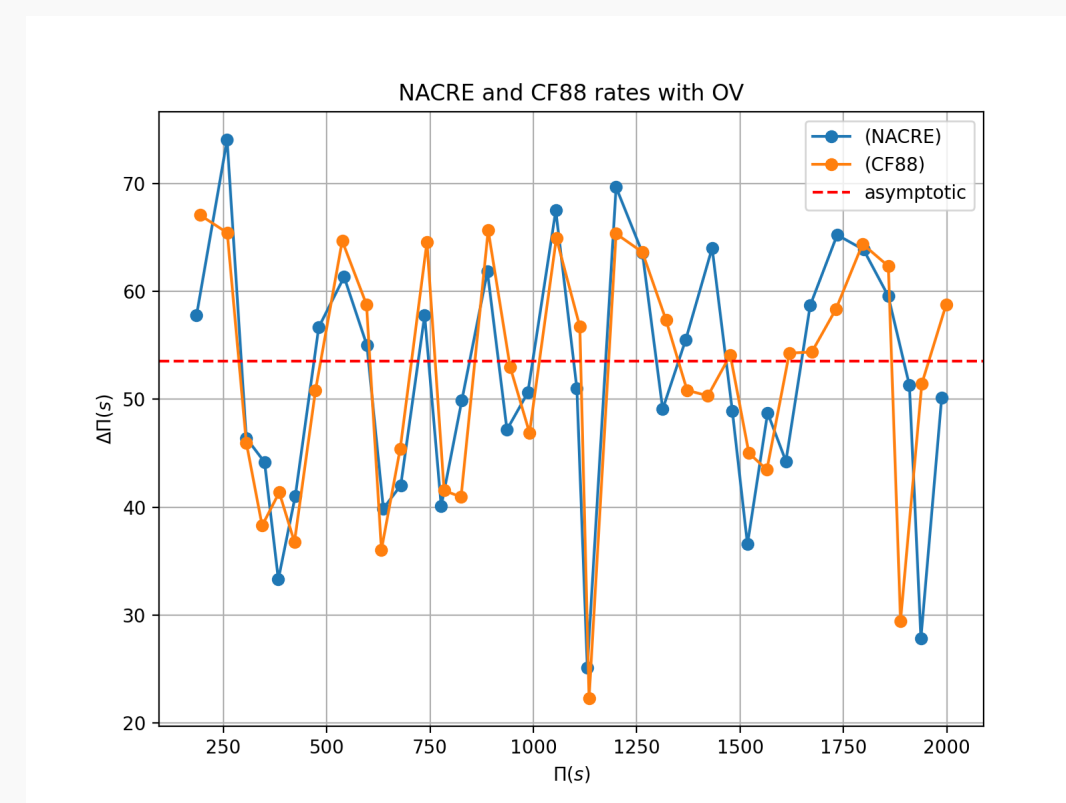
## Asteroseismology of ZZ Ceti (or DAV) variable stars

The impact of overshooting and  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$  reaction rates

Lorenzo Martinelli

### Uncertainties in the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction rate

And these differences reflect on the period spacings:



# Final exam:

- oral exam: theory + project

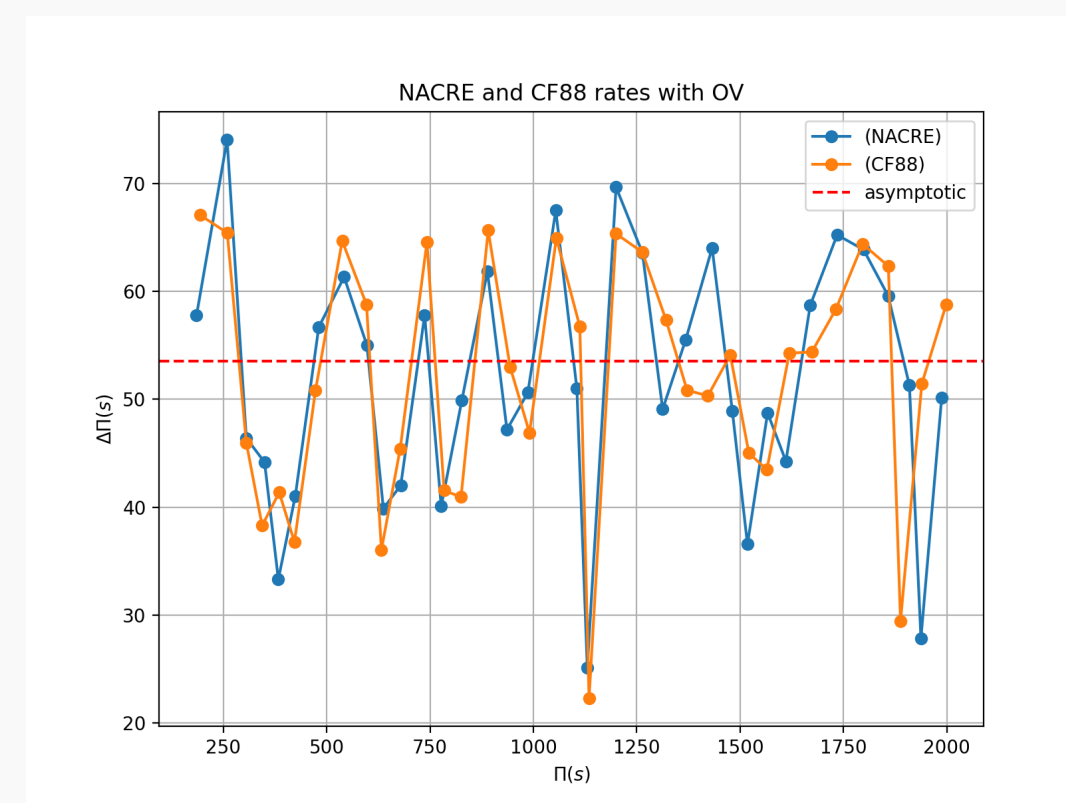
## Asteroseismology of ZZ Ceti (or DAV) variable stars

The impact of overshooting and  $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$  reaction rates

Lorenzo Martinelli

### Uncertainties in the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction rate

And these differences reflect on the period spacings:



## SYNERGIES BETWEEN ASTEROSEISMOLOGY AND EXOPLANETS APPLIED ON MS STARS

Course of: ADVANCED STELLAR PHYSICS AND ASTEROSEISMOLOGY

Speaker: Jenny Frediani

### PLANET EQUILIBRIUM TEMPERATURE

star effective temperature

planet Bond albedo

radius of the star

planet semimajor axis

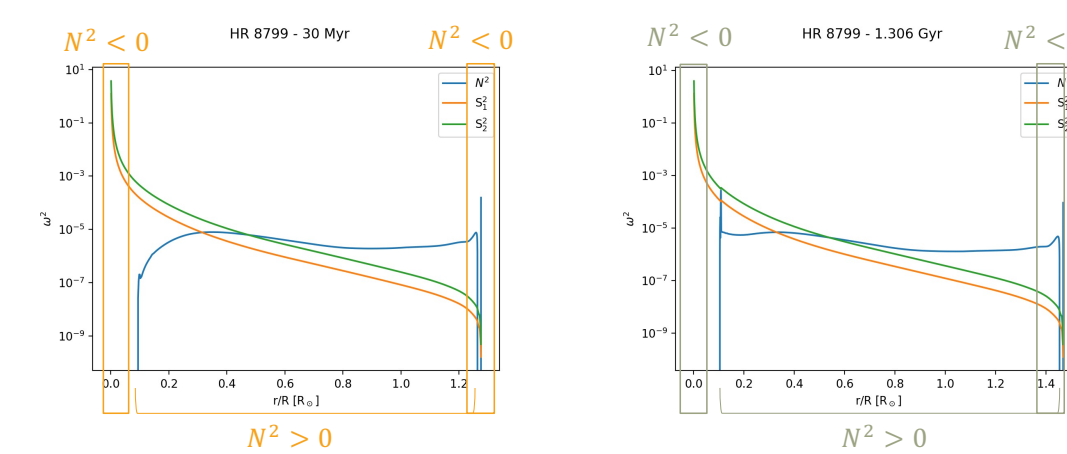
$$T_{EQ} = T_{EFF} \left( \frac{(1 - \alpha) R_*^2}{4\beta a^2} \right)^{1/4}$$

fraction of the surface of the planet that reradiates the absorbed flux

doi:10.1088/0004-6370/745/2/20

ZONE OF A SUN-LIKE STAR

JON, JASON ROWE<sup>1</sup>, FRANCIS FRESSIN<sup>1</sup>, WILLIAM D. COCHRAN<sup>2</sup>, EDNA DE VORE<sup>3</sup>, STEVE R. HOWELL<sup>4</sup>, JOSE M. JENSEN<sup>5</sup>, ALAN BOSS<sup>6</sup>, DAVID CHARNOISEAU<sup>7</sup>, ERIC B. FORD<sup>8</sup>, JONATHAN FORTNEY<sup>9</sup>, J. J. TARTAGLIA<sup>10</sup>, SARAH BALDARD<sup>11</sup>, DE DIONNY<sup>12</sup>, JEAN-MICHEL DESHAYES<sup>13</sup>, SCOTT R. HANAU<sup>14</sup>, CHRISTOPHER HENSE<sup>15</sup>, JOHN ASHEK JOHNSON<sup>16</sup>, TOGO KLAUS<sup>17</sup>, SHEFF PEAR<sup>18</sup>, SAMUEL N. QUELIN<sup>19</sup>, JEAN-LOUIS TARDY<sup>20</sup>, SEAN E. THOMPSON<sup>21</sup>, WILLIAM CHAPLIN<sup>22</sup>, ANDREA MELIOLI<sup>23</sup>, BECAHLE<sup>24</sup>, GRAHAM A. VORSTER<sup>25</sup>, IVONNE ELWORTHY<sup>26</sup>, SARMA BHASKAR<sup>27</sup>, JAM RAPPIN<sup>28</sup>



### EIGENFREQUENCIES





ALMA MATER STUDIORUM  
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

**Andrea Miglio**

Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia  
Office: 2S3

[andrea.miglio@unibo.it](mailto:andrea.miglio@unibo.it)

[www.unibo.it](http://www.unibo.it)