

# Surface convection & Red giants radii measurements

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# The data

## 34 Giants & 4 subgiants

CHARM2 (*Richichi et al. 2005*)

*Wittkowski et al. (2006)*

CHARA/FLUOR

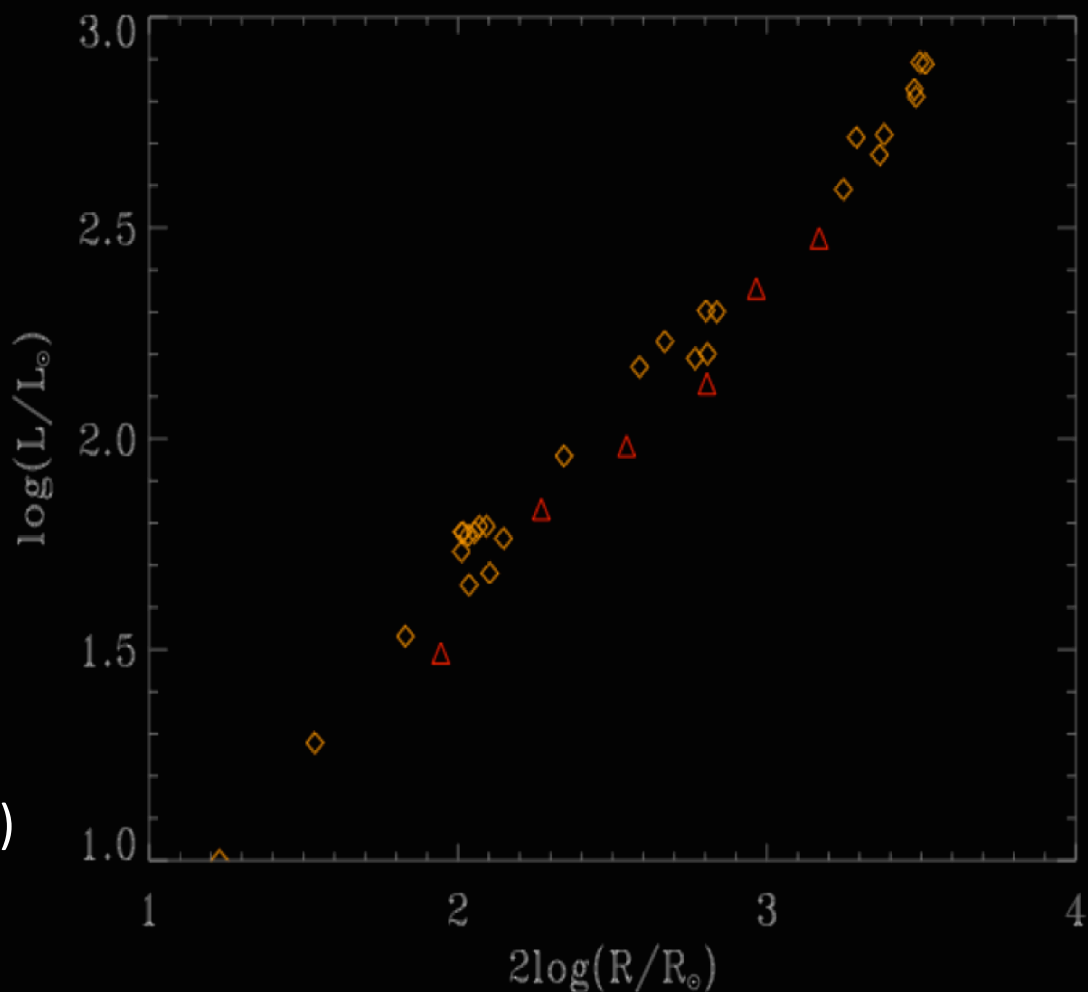
$2 R_{\odot} \leq R \leq 60 R_{\odot}$

Nearby :  $d < 110$  pc

Population I :  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \approx -0.17$

$3 L_{\odot} \leq L \leq 800 L_{\odot}$

$3805 \text{ K (M0)} \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 5520 \text{ K (G5)}$



# The stellar structure code : CESAM

Stellar evolution from ZAMS to  $10^3 L_{\odot}$  :  $0.9 M_{\odot}$  to  $2.5 M_{\odot}$

The radius is sensitive to :

**The opacities** OPAL & Ferguson (2004) ; composition Asplund et al. (2005)

**The atmosphere boundary conditions**

Two grids of non grey  $T(\tau)$  relations in  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\log g$

Phoenix 1D models  $\alpha_{\text{mlt}}=2$

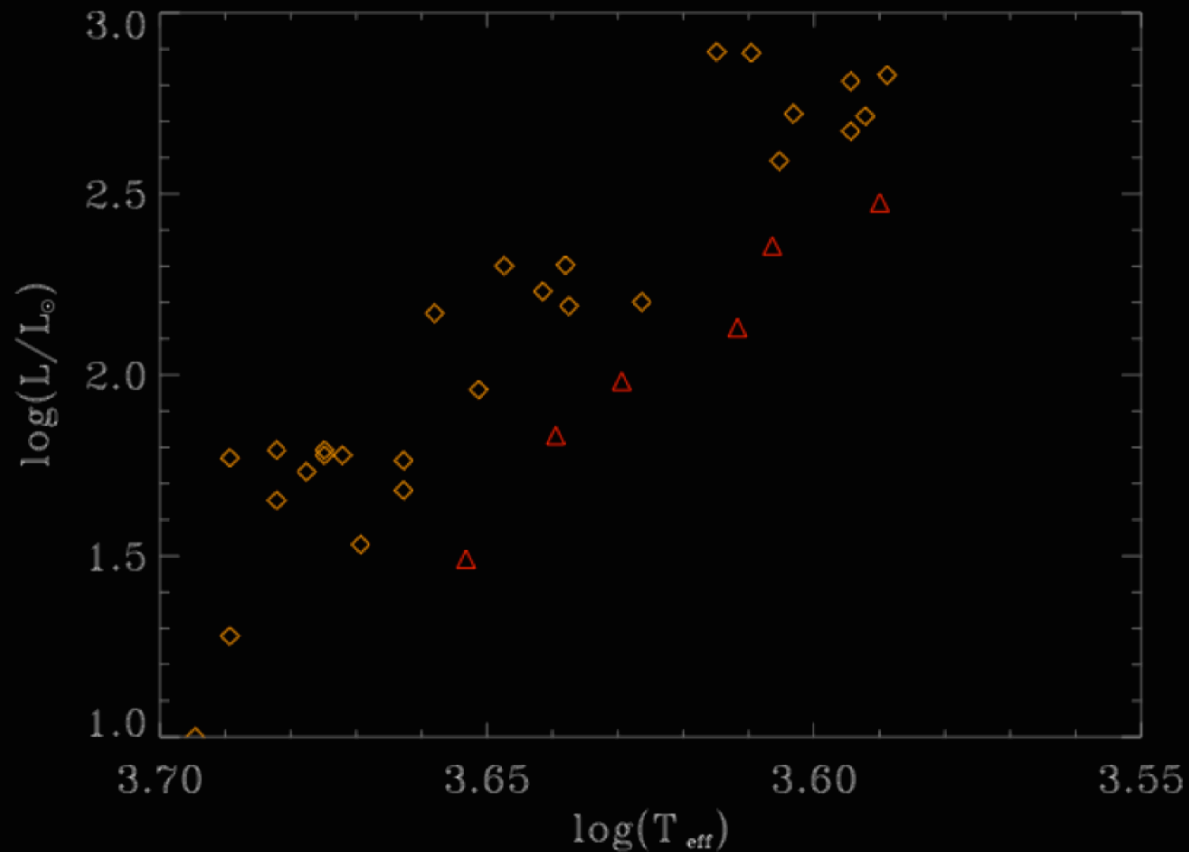
Atlas12 models  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}}=0.5$

**The surface convection** :  $\Lambda=\alpha H_p$

Mixing length theory :  $\alpha_{\text{mlt}}=1.58$  (Boehm-Vitense 1958)

Full spectrum of turbulence :  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}}=0.77$  (Canuto, Goldman & Mazzitelli 1996)

# The cool edge of the RGB



The age of the RGB is constrained by

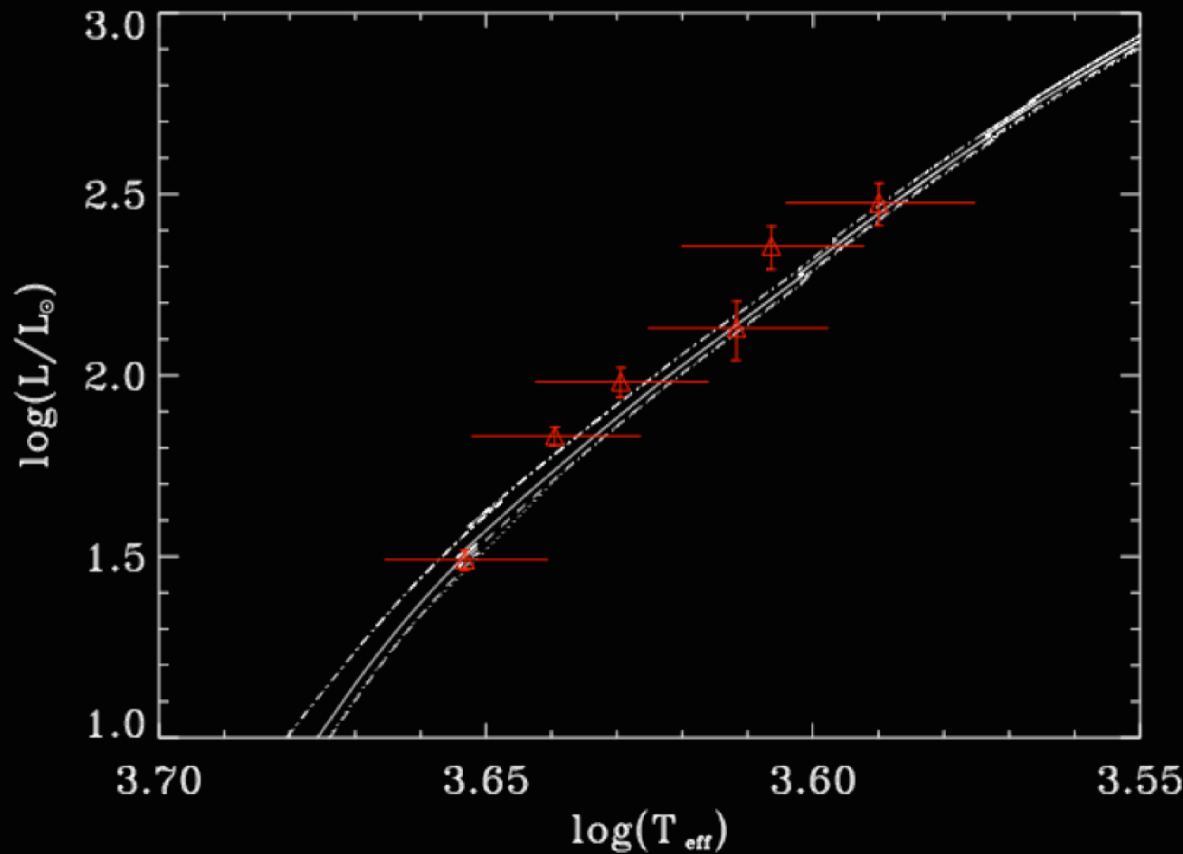
Local disk age  $\leq 11.7 \pm 1.9$  Gyr

*Liu & Chaboyer (2000)*

Globular clusters age  $\leq 12.6$  Gyr

*Krauss & Chaboyer (2003)*

# The MLT and the HR diagram



1) Solid line :

$0.95 M_{\odot}$  , 11.6 Gyr,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.17$   
 $\alpha_{\text{mlt}} = 1.58$

$$\chi_1^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \left[ \frac{T_{\text{mod}} - T_{\text{obs}}}{\Delta T_{\text{obs}}} \right]^2$$

$$\chi_1^2 = 0.15 \quad \chi_2^2 = 0.45 \quad (3.6)$$

2) Dotted line :  $\chi_1^2 = 0.23$

$$\chi_2^2 = 0.40 \quad (4.2)$$

$0.92 M_{\odot}$  and 13.0 Gyr

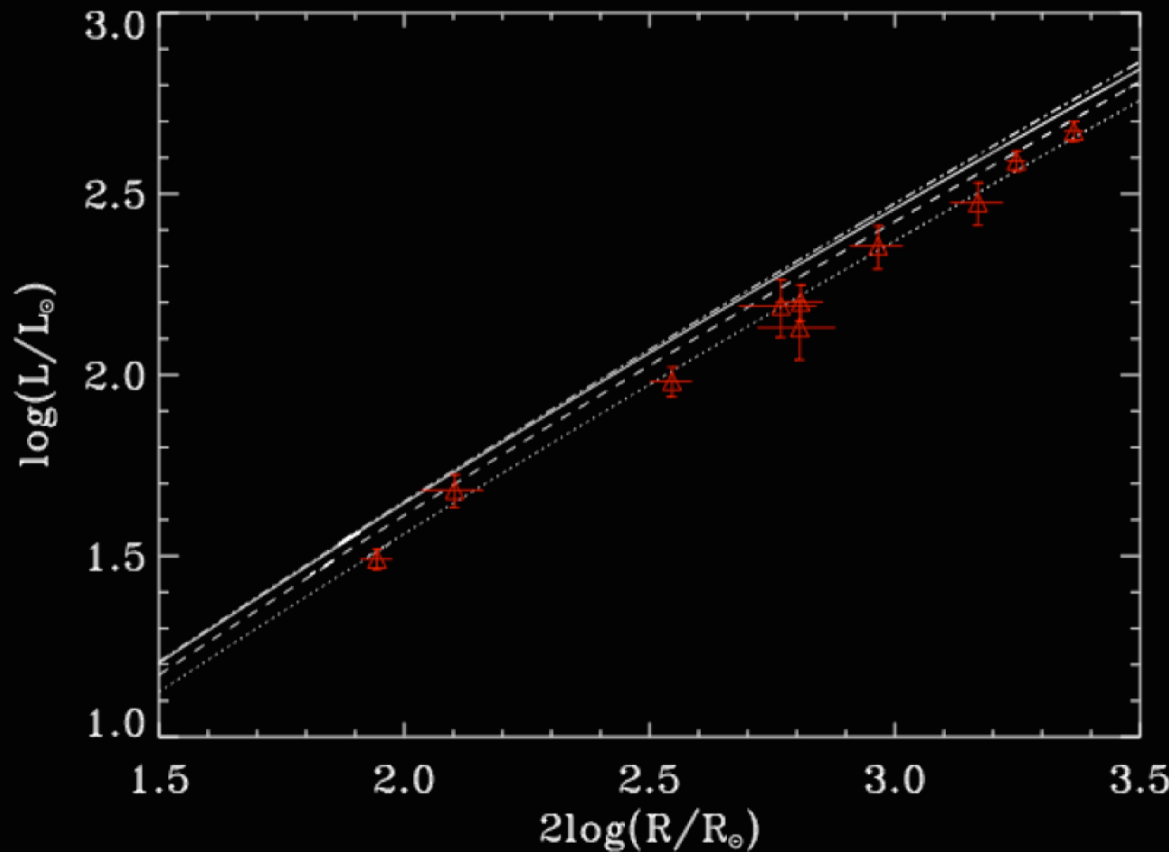
3) Dot-dashed line :

$$\chi_1^2 = 0.11 \quad \chi_2^2 = 0.61 \quad (3.1)$$

$1.25 M_{\odot}$  and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0$

$T_{\text{eff}}$  & R constraints : no change of  $\alpha_{\text{mlt}}$  from the Sun to the RGB

# The CGM theory and the L vs. R<sup>2</sup> diagram



1) Solid line :  
 0.95  $M_{\odot}$  , 11.6 Gyr, [Fe/H]= -0.17  
 $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.77$

$$\chi_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \left[ \frac{R_{\text{mod}}^2 - R_{\text{obs}}^2}{\Delta R_{\text{obs}}^2} \right]^2$$

$$\chi_2^2 = 7.1 \quad \chi_2^2 = 6.3$$

2) Dashed line :  
 0.98  $M_{\odot}$  , 12.5 Gyr, [Fe/H] = 0  
 $\chi_2^2 = 2.7 \quad \chi_2^2 = 3.4$

3) Dotted line :  
 0.95  $M_{\odot}$  , 11.8 Gyr  
 $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.62$   
 $\chi_2^2 = 0.9 \quad \chi_2^2 = 0.6$

$T_{\text{eff}}$  & R constraints : slight drop of  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}}$  from the Sun to the RGB

# The cool edge of the RGB : summary

Mass ( $M_{\odot}$ )	Convection	$\chi^2_{HR}$	$\chi^2_{LR^2}$	Remark
0.95	$\alpha_{mlt}=1.58$	0.15	0.45	Good fit
0.95	$\alpha_{cgm}=0.62$	0.11	0.89	Good fit
0.95	$\alpha_{cgm}=0.77$	5.1	7.1	Poor fit
0.92	$\alpha_{mlt}=1.58$	0.23	4.2	Too old
1.25	$\alpha_{mlt}=1.58$	0.11	3.1	Too high [Fe/H]

# Mass repartition

## Assumption

The mass distribution on the RGB is the present day mass function  
(No mass loss & sample identical to field stars)

$$\frac{dN}{dM} \propto M^{-2.3 \text{ to } -2.7} \quad \text{Kroupa (2002)}$$

## Method

Models from ZAMS to  $10^3 L_{\odot}$  :

For :  $1.5 M_{\odot}$  and  $2.5 M_{\odot}$

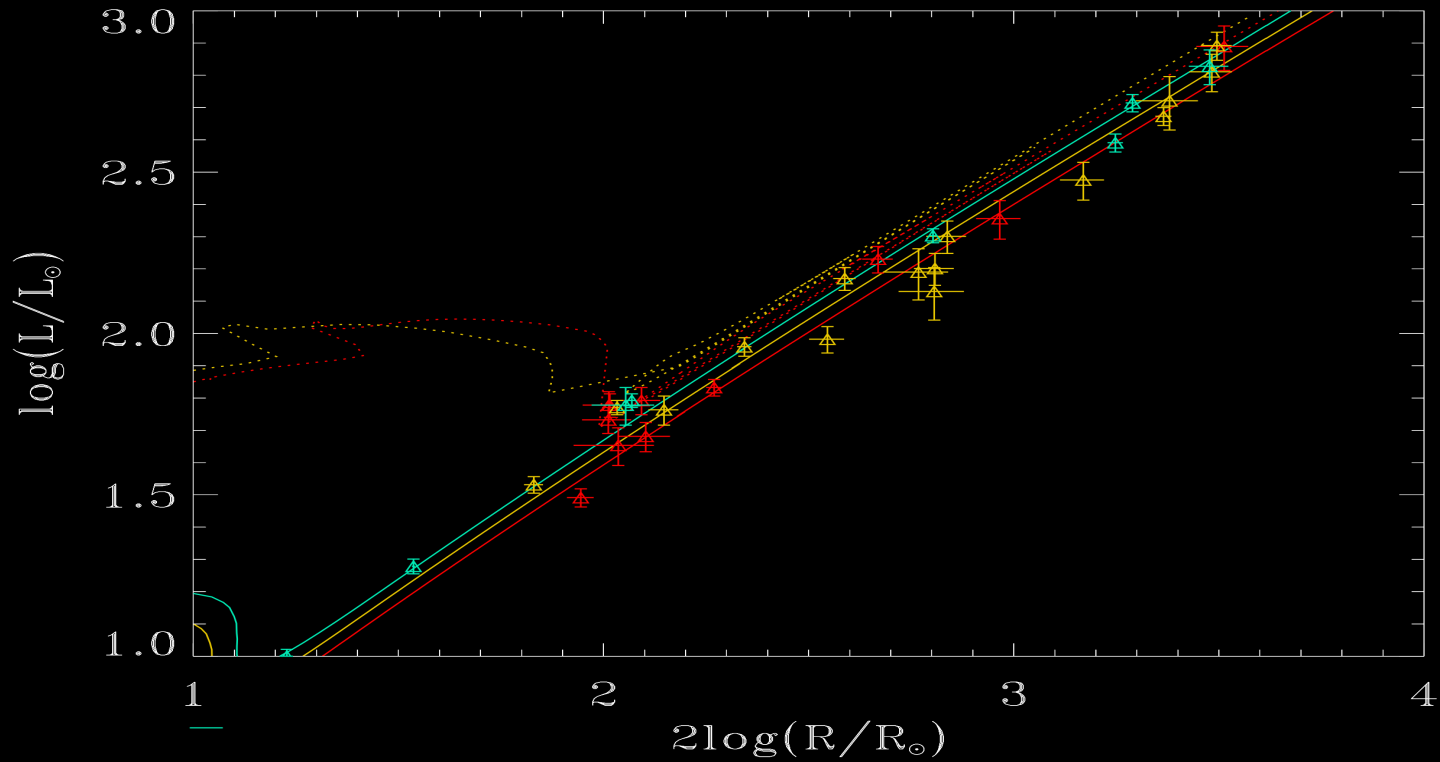
For :  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0, -0.17$  and  $-0.34$

For :  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.77$  and  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.62$

We compare the data distribution between tracks and the expected mass distribution on the RGB



$\alpha_{\text{cgm}}=0.62$



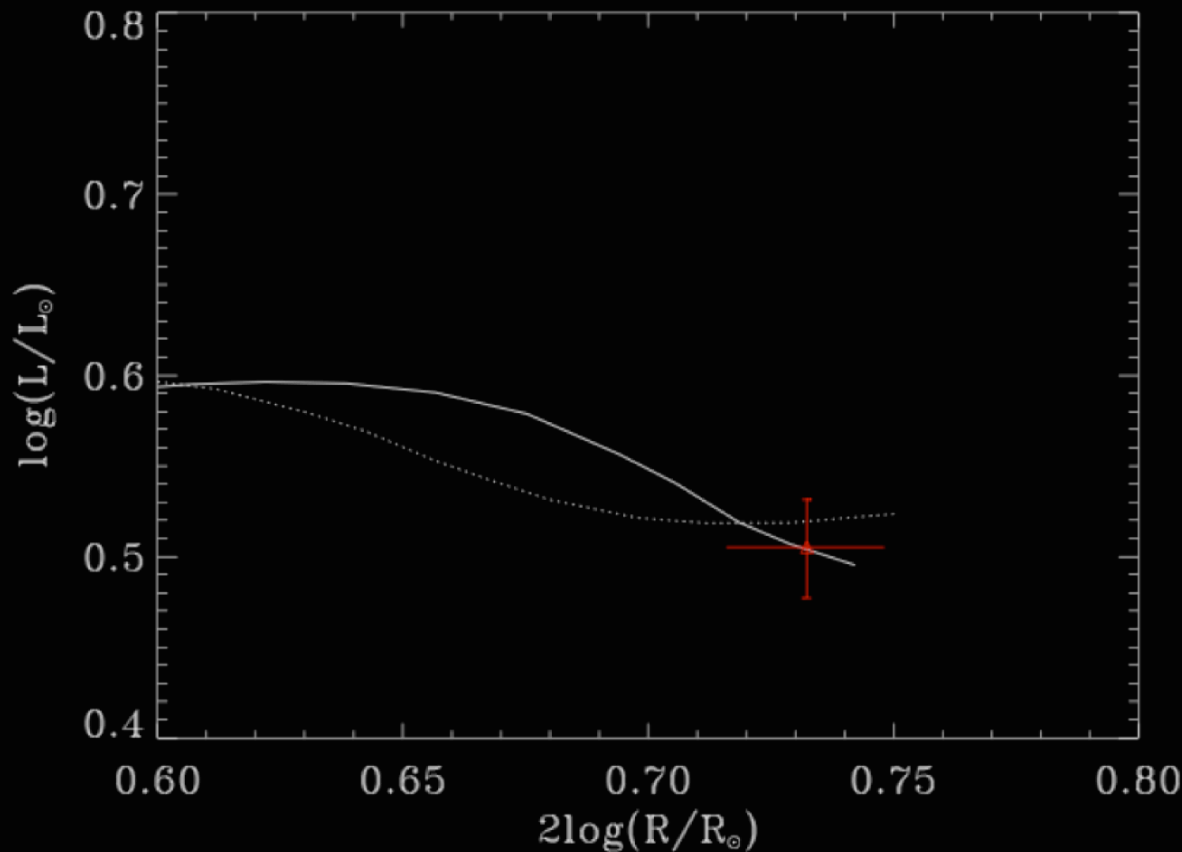
Mass range	PDMF %	$\alpha_{\text{cgm}}=0.77$	$\alpha_{\text{cgm}}=0.62$
$< 1.5M_{\odot}$	54	$84 \pm 15$	$48 \pm 11$
1.5 to $2.5 M_{\odot}$	27	$16 \pm 7$	$40 \pm 10$
$> 2.5M_{\odot}$	19	0	$11 \pm 5$

# Seismic constraints

$\delta$ Eri :  $1.22 \pm 0.05 M_{\odot}$  ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.13$  (!) ,  $\alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.1$

$\epsilon$ Oph :  $1.85 \pm 0.05 M_{\odot}$  ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.27$  ,  $\alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.2$

$\xi$ Hya :  $2.65 \pm 0.05 M_{\odot}$  ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.04$  ,  $\alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.2$



Solid :  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.62$

Dotted :  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.77$

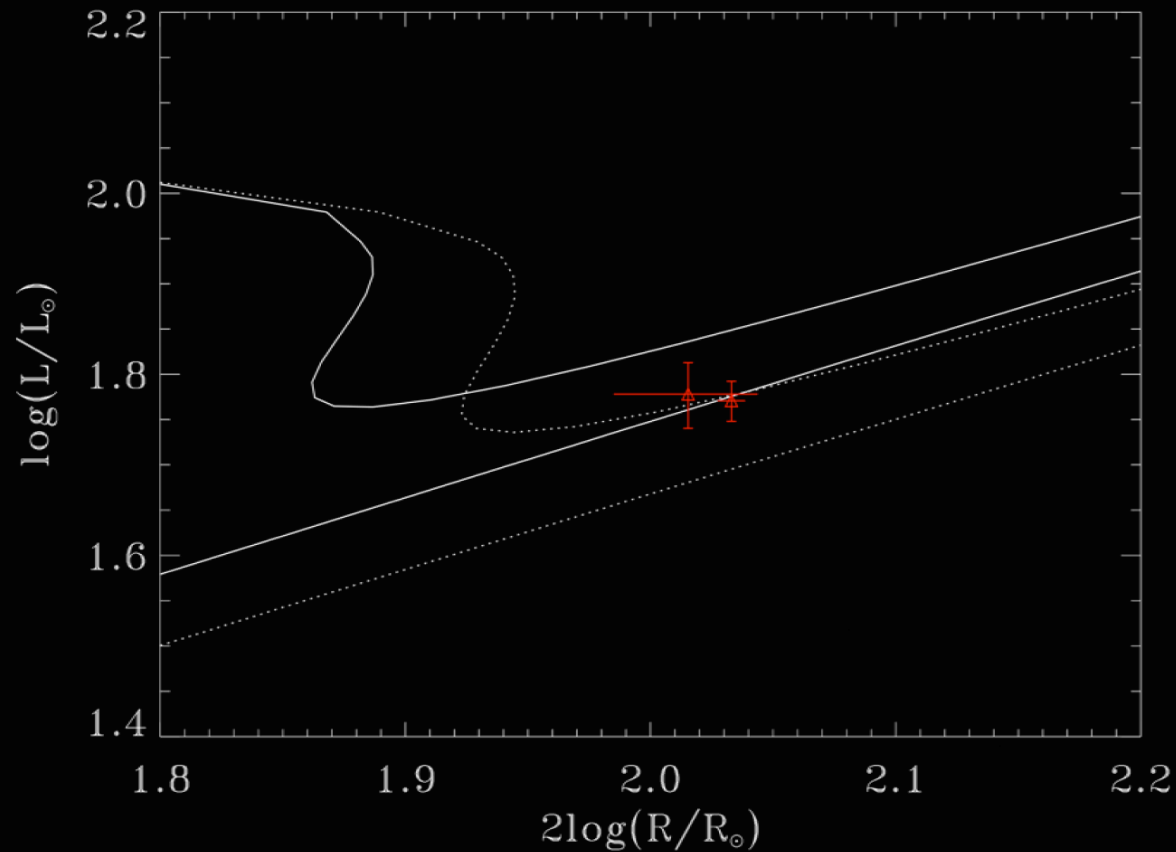
Very sensitive and  
supporting a lower  
convection length scale

# Seismic constraints

$\delta$ Eri :  $1.22 \pm 0.05 M_{\odot}$  ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.13$  (!) ,  $\alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.1$

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$\xi$ Hya :  $2.65 \pm 0.05 M_{\odot}$  ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.04$  ,  $\alpha_{\text{ov}} = 0.2$



Solid :  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.62$

Dotted :  $\alpha_{\text{cgm}} = 0.77$

# Conclusions (I)

No need for change of MLT length scale

Slight drop of the CGM theory length scale

Results consistent in HR and  $LR^2$  diagrams

Results on the cool edge/large radii consistent with mass distribution(?)

Piau et al. (2010), in prep

# Conclusions (II)

Future :

Larger sample would enable tests based on mass repartition

Test very sensitive to radius and seismic constraints (Kepler, CoRoT)

Tests of other prescriptions of convection and 3D convection