

YOUNG PULSATING STARS IN THE BÖHM-VITENSE DECREMENT

A half dozen variable stars with periods near one day and temperature near 7000°K have recently been reported:

Table 1

HD	ΔV	Reference
27290	0.10	Balona et al., 1994
32537	0.10	Krisciunas et al., 1993
164615	0.07	Abt et al., 1983
218396	0.08	Rodriguez and Zerbi 1995
224638	0.08	Mantegazza et al., 1994
224945	0.06	Mantegazza et al., 1994

The available Strömgen photometry is, listed in Table 2, together with $\log T_e$ and M_V derived from Eggen (1995a):

$$\log T_e = 0.53 (\beta - 2.800) + 3.881$$

$$M_V = -12(\beta - 2.800) + 2.05 - F\Delta[c_1]$$

where

$$\Delta[c_1] = [c_1] - 2.60(\beta - 2.800) + 0.792$$

$$F = -18.5(\beta - 2.800) + 7.25$$

HD 27290 (γ Dor) is a member of the IC 2391 supercluster (Eggen, 1995b) with an age near 5×10^7 y and HD 218396 (HR 8799) is a member of the Pleiades supercluster (Eggen, 1995c) with an age near 10^8 y. HD 164615 (V2118 Oph) and HD 32537 (9 Aur) are young disk population stars with (U, V, W) = (+28, -13, -16) and (0, -16, -16) km/sec, respectively. HD 224638 and HD 224945 are almost certainly in the young disk because the proper motions are very small.

The periods of HD 27290 are 0.73 and 0.75 d with a beat period of 23.5 d. HD 164615 has a period of 0.81 d and HD 218396 has 0.51 d. The periods of HD 32537, HD 224638 and HD 224945 are unclear but appear to be near 1.25 d. The supercluster parallax of HD 27290 and HD 218396 give luminosities of +2.85 and +2.77 mag, respectively, agreeing well with photometric values in Table 2.

These stars are shown as open circles in the ([u-b], M_V) plane of Figure 1 where the main sequence AF stars in the Pleiades and α Persei clusters are represented by a straight line. This cluster main sequence has a pronounced gap between [u-b] = 0.97 and 1.12 mag (Eggen, 1992, 1995c, Eggen and Iben, 1988) which contains no cluster stars. The values of [u-b] = 2[m₁] + [c₁] are reddening free.

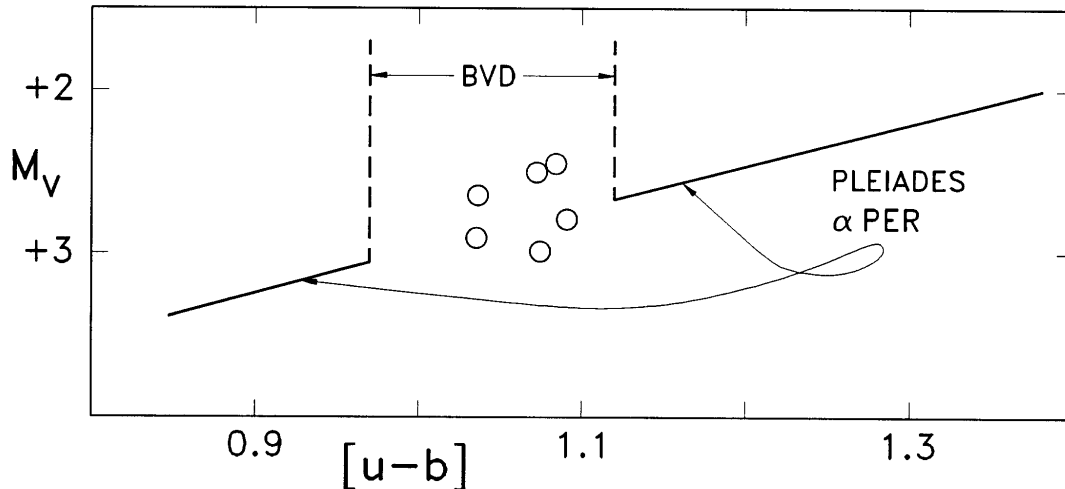


Figure 1. The Pleiades and α Persei cluster main sequence in the $([u-b], M_V)$ plane. The stars in Table 2 are represented by circles.

Table 2. Pulsating Variables in the Böhm-Vitense Decrement

HD	Name	V	$[M_1]$	$[c_1]$	$[u-b]$	$\log T_e$	M_V	Sp.T	vsini
27290	γ Dor	4.25	0 ^m .235	0 ^m .620	1 ^m .090	3.848	+2 ^m .81	F0V	50km/s
32537	9 Aur	5.00	0.217	0.599	1.033	3.840	+2.91	F1Vp*	14
164615	V2118 Oph	7.02	0.247	0.578	1.072	3.836	+3.00	F2V	60
218396	HR 8799	5.97	0.193	0.651	1.037	3.850	+2.66	F0V*	45
224638		7.45	0.205	0.681	1.085	3.850	+2.42	F0	24
224945		6.70	0.213	0.650	1.076	3.842	+2.50	F0	55

* Abt and Morrell (1995). HD 32537 has weak 4481 and HD 218396 is of type A5 from the metal lines.

Böhm-Vitense (1970) has suggested that an abrupt onset of convection in a stellar atmosphere will cause a gap in the distribution of stellar temperatures (B–V). Böhm-Vitense and Canterna (1974) found such a gap in the distribution of B–V values for field stars but failed to find it in the Pleiades and α Persei clusters. This failure is partly due to a deviant reddening in a small area of the Pleiades near Merope (23 Tau) and uncertainties in the observed values of (B–V) for the cluster stars. The gap is obvious in the $([u-b], M_V)$ plane and from stellar parameters for zero age main sequence stars with $(X, Y) = (0.70, 0.28)$ (Maeder and Meynet, 1991) we find $\log g = 4.3$, $M_V = +2.9$ and a mass of $1.65 M_\odot$ for the mean temperature (7000°K) of the stars in Table 2. The mean luminosity in the table, +2.7 mag, is in close agreement. The stellar atmospheres by Lester et al. (1986) give $T_e \sim 7000$ to 7500°K for the gap of $[u-b] = 0.97$ to 1.12 mag. Böhm-Vitense and Canterna found that the conversion to convection in the stellar atmosphere occurs at $T_e \sim 7700^\circ\text{K}$, in close agreement. We will therefore refer to this gap in Figure 1 as the Böhm-Vitense decrement, BVD, and the variables in Table 2, that lie in this gap, as BVDS. These are main sequence variables cooler than the red edge of the instability strip and with periods considerably longer than the USPC (δ Scuti) variables.

It should be noted that a mass of $1.65 M_{\odot}$ is very close to that which divides the old disk and young disk populations (Eggen, 1995a), with the former forming Hyades-like giant sequences and the later M67-like subgiant and giant sequences. We should therefore expect the BVDS to be young disk stars. Candidates that should be monitored for light variation include the following stars in Table 3:

Table 3

HR	[u-b]	M(sub)V	Sp.T	vsini	HR	[u-b]	M(sub)V	Sp.T	vsini
571	1 ^m 23	+2 ^m 95	F0V	...	4616	1 ^m 046	+2 ^m 56	F0IV	65
1981	1.017	+2.80	F3V	...	4623	0.987	+2.79	F2V	16
3649	1.047	+2.96	F0IV	21	4971	1.076	+2.70	F0V	70
3874	1.056	+2.75	F2V	...	5817	1.086	+2.53	F0V	60
4324	0.991	+2.93	F2IV	11	6449	1.060	+2.78	F3V	18
					7877	1.040	+2.92	F2V	10

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