

An Algol-type solution for the binary V627 Puppis (HD 66475)

Norbert Hauck

Abstract: By analyzing and modelling known data of the partially eclipsing binary V627 Pup a classical Algol-type semi-detached configuration has been found as a convincing solution. Its primary component of spectral type B5III is fitting into the main sequence band of a stellar grid having a normal solar metallicity. From the light-curve solution an A-type giant has been derived as the secondary component. Solar masses of 5.03 ± 0.36 and 1.45 ± 0.16 and solar radii of 3.60 ± 0.17 and 6.99 ± 0.33 have been estimated for the primary and secondary star of V627 Pup, respectively. [English and German version available via www.bav-astro.eu/rb/rb2018-2./49.html (or pdf)].

Based on photometric data from the ASAS-3 sky survey Otero & Claus [1] classified V627 Pup (HD 66475) as an eclipsing binary having an orbital period of 5.8 days. Spectral type B5 III was given by Houk et al. [2].

With help of the *Binary Maker 3* software (Bradstreet & Steelman, 2004) computed light curves have now been fitted to 584 data points taken from ASAS-3's photometry in passband V. The best solution (see Fig. 1) has a sigma fit of 13 mmag and has been achieved by a semi-detached configuration being presented here to-scale in Figure 2. No signs of eccentricity have been found, and a circular orbit has been adopted. The brightening between the partial eclipses is clearly visible in the light curve and caused by the 'ellipticity' of the Roche-lobe filling secondary component.

The absolute dimensions of V627 Pup have been derived from the stellar model of Ekström et al. [3] for a solar metallicity Z of 0.014 without rotation. Therefore, the position of the B5 III primary component having an adopted effective temperature T_1 of 16000 K has been shifted in the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram until its radius/separation ratio R_1/a obtained from our light-curve solution has been met. Apparently, this star has evolved about 60 Myr from the ZAMS (zero-age main sequence), however, it is still well inside of the main-sequence band. The parameters of the secondary component have then been derived by comparison with the primary star, and are fitting to a low-mass A-type giant. Obviously, V627 Pup is a classical Algol binary in which the originally more massive secondary star has already transferred a major part of its mass to our primary star via Roche-lobe overflow, and is now the more evolved component. RS Vul is a known Algol-type binary having similar properties as our new discovery.

Tables 1 and 2 contain the results of our study. The error margins are based on an adopted 5% uncertainty of T_1 . For non-temperature-dependent parameters these margins are related to an increase of 10% of the sum of residuals squared in the light-curve solution. There are no signs of a change of the orbital period in the available data (ASAS + new) covering a time span of 17 years.

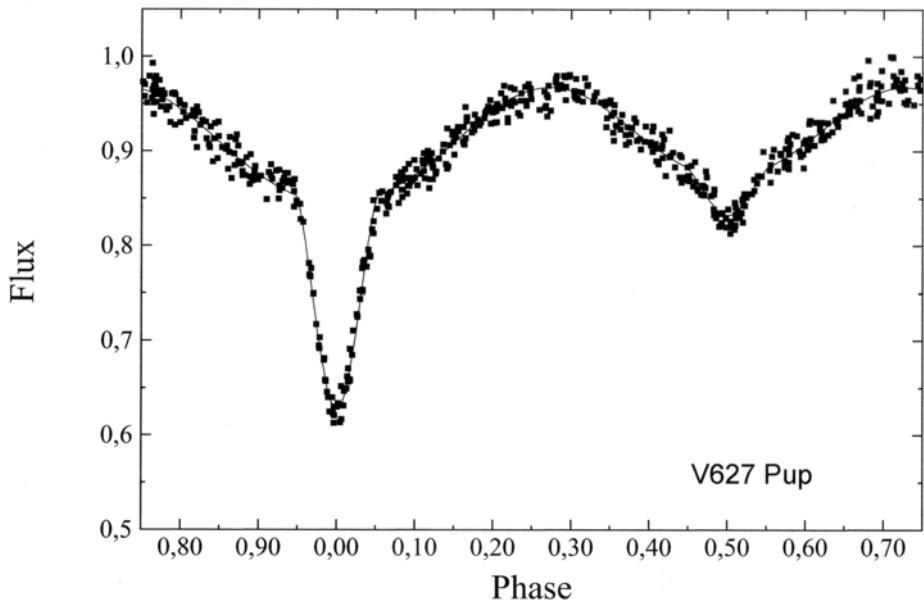


Fig. 1: Computed light curve for 584 ASAS-data points in passband V for V627 Pup

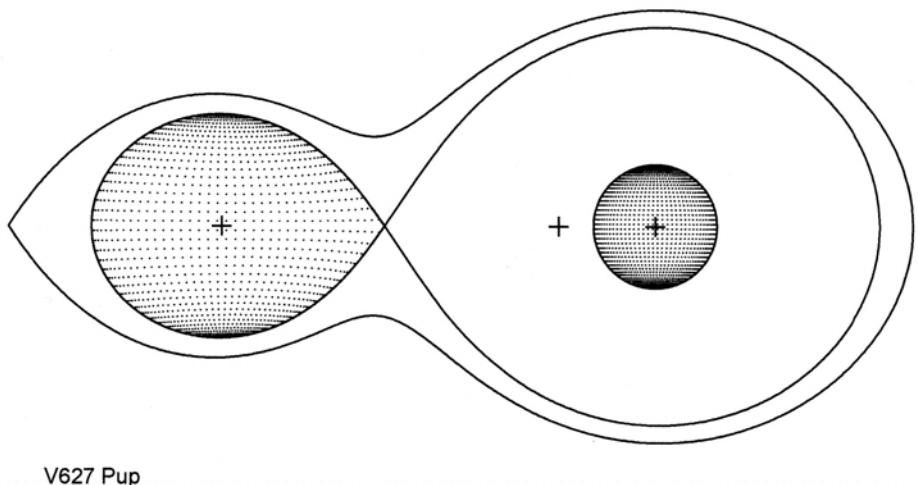


Fig. 2: Shape, gravity centers and critical Roche-surface outlines of V627 Pup

Table 1: Parameters of binary system V627 Pup

Epoch [HJD]	2452754.555(10)	mid primary minimum, from [1], improved
Period [days]	5.79927(4)	for JD 2451868 – 2458113
Total light/PM/SM [Vmag]	9.75/10.23/9.92	Maximum/Prim. Min./Sec. Min., of ASAS
Minimum duration [hours]	14.6	partial eclipses
Orbital inclination i [deg]	74.67 ± 0.36	
Orbital radius a [R_\odot]	25.30 ± 1.13	for $R_\odot = 696342$ km; circular orbit
Mass ratio q (M_2/M_1)	0.288 ± 0.025	photometric mass ratio
Distance [pc]	1588 ± 79	calculated for $A_v = 0.3$ mag/kpc

Table 2: Parameters of components of V627 Pup

Parameter	Primary star	Secondary star
Spectral type	B5 III	A (estimated)
Temperature T_{eff} [K]	16000 ± 800	8660 ± 430
Radius R (volume) [R_\odot]	3.60 ± 0.17	6.99 ± 0.33
Luminosity (bol.) [L_\odot]	763 ± 168	247 ± 55
Brightness (abs.) [VMag]	-1.08	-0.86
V-light at maximum [%]	55.0	45.0
Mass [M_\odot]	5.03 ± 0.36	1.45 ± 0.16

References:

- [1] S.A. Otero & F. Claus, IBVS **5495**, (2004)
- [2] N. Houk et al., Catalogue of two-dimensional spectral types for HD stars, **4**, (1988)
- [3] S. Ekström et al., A&A **537**, **146**, (2012)

Acknowledgements:

This research has made use of the Simbad and VizieR databases operated at the Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg, France, <http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/> and the database of All Sky Automated Survey ASAS,<http://www.astrowu.edu.pl/asas/>.

Eine Lösung vom Algotyp für den Doppelstern V627 Puppis (HD 66475)

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Abstract: By analyzing and modelling known data of the partially eclipsing binary V627 Pup a classical Algol-type semi-detached configuration has been found as a convincing solution. Its primary component of spectral type B5III is fitting into the main sequence band of a stellar grid having a normal solar metallicity. From the light-curve solution an A-type giant has been derived as the secondary component. Solar masses of 5.03 ± 0.36 and 1.45 ± 0.16 and solar radii of 3.60 ± 0.17 and 6.99 ± 0.33 have been estimated for the primary and secondary star of V627 Pup, respectively. [English and German version available via www.bav-astro.eu/rb/rb2018-2/49.html (or pdf)].

Aus photometrischen Daten von ASAS-3 haben Otero & Claus [1] V627Pup (HD66475) als Bedeckungsveränderlichen mit 5.8 Tagen Bahnperiode ermittelt. Von Houk et al. [2] wurde Spektraltyp B5 III angegeben.

Mit Hilfe der *Binary Maker 3* - Software (Bradstreet & Steelman, 2004) wurden nun berechnete Lichtkurven 584 Datenpunkten der ASAS-Photometrie im V-Band angepasst. Die beste Lösung (sigma Fit 13 mmag) (s. Abb. 1) wurde mit einer halbgetrennten Konfiguration erzielt, die in Abb.2 massstabsgerecht dargestellt ist. Eine Kreisbahn wurde angenommen, und keine Anzeichen von Ekzentrizität gefunden. Die Aufhellung zwischen den Minima ist in der Lichtkurve deutlich sichtbar, und wird von der „Elliptizität“ der Rochelobefüllenden Sekundärkomponente verursacht.

Die absoluten Dimensionen von V627 Pup wurden aus einem Sternmodell von Ekström et al. [3] für solare Metallizität Z=0.014 ohne Rotation abgeleitet. Hierfür wurde die Position der B5 III - Primärkomponente mit einer angenommenen Effektivtemperatur T_1 von 16000 K im Hertzsprung-Russell-Diagramm verschoben, bis ihr Radius/Abstandsverhältnis R_1/a der Lichtkurvenlösung getroffen wurde. Der Stern hat sich etwa 60 Millionen Jahre von der ZAMS (Zero-Age Main Sequence) weiter entwickelt, liegt aber immer noch gut innerhalb des Hauptreihenbands. Die Parameter der Sekundärkomponente wurden durch Vergleich mit dem Primärstern abgeleitet, und passen zu einem massearmen A-Riesen. V627 Pup ist offensichtlich ein klassisches Algolsystem, d.h. der ursprünglich massereichere Sekundärstern hat schon einen grösseren Teil seiner Masse via Rochelobetransfer an unseren Primärstern übertragen, und ist nun die weiter entwickelte Sternkomponente. RS Vul ist ein bekanntes Algolsystem mit ähnlichen Eigenschaften wie unsere neue Entdeckung.

Die Tabellen 1 und 2 enthalten die Resultate unserer Studie. Die Fehlergrenzen basieren auf angenommenen 5% Unsicherheit von T_1 . Nichttemperaturabhängige Parameter sind auf eine um 10% erhöhte Summe der quadrierten Abweichungen der Lichtkurvenlösung bezogen. Die vorliegenden Daten (ASAS + neue) decken einen Zeitraum von 17 Jahren ab und zeigen keine Anzeichen einer Veränderung der Bahnperiode.

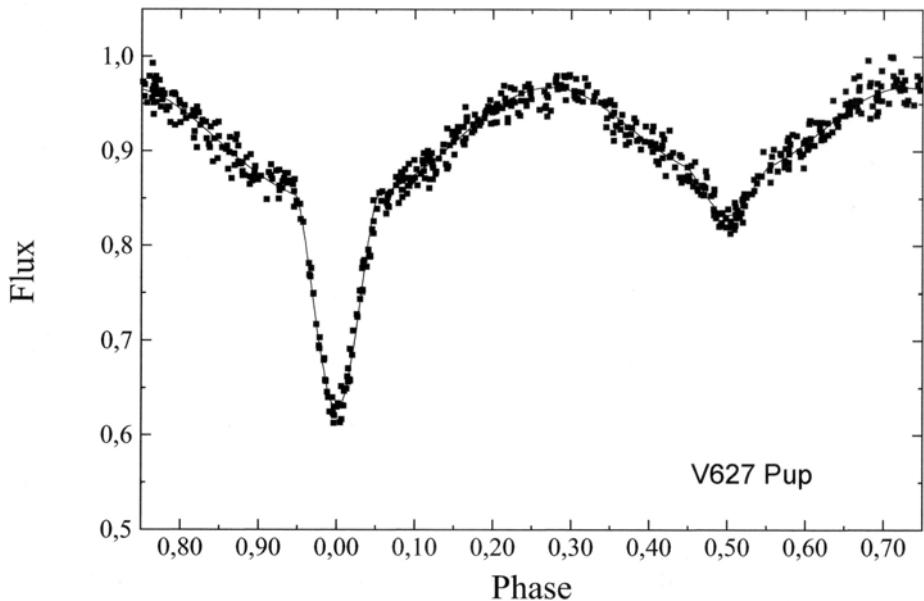


Abb. 1: Berechnete Lichtkurve für 584 ASAS-Datenpunkte von V627 Pup im V-Band

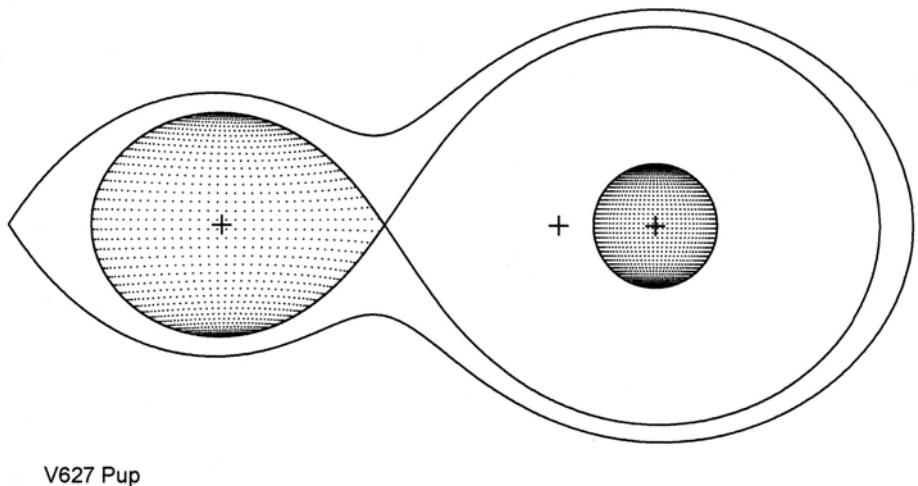


Abb. 2: Form, Gravitationszentren und kritische Roche-Grenzen von V627 Pup

Tabelle 1: Parameter des Doppelsternsystems V627 Pup

Epoche [HJD]	2452754.555(10)	Mitte Hauptminimum, von [1], verbessert für JD 2451868 – 2458113
Periode [Tage]	5.79927(4)	
Max. Licht/HM/NM[Vmag]	9.75/10.23/9.92	HM/NM = Haupt-/Nebenminimum; ASAS
Minimumsdauer [Stunden]	14.6	partielle Bedeckungen
Bahnneigung i [Grad]	74.67 ± 0.36	
Bahnradius a [R _⊕]	25.30 ± 1.13	für R _⊕ = 696342 km; Kreisbahn
Masseverhältnis q(M ₂ /M ₁)	0.288 ± 0.025	photometrisches q
Entfernung [pc]	1588 ± 79	berechnet für A _v = 0.3 mag/kpc

Tabelle 2: Parameter der Komponenten von V627 Pup

Parameter	Primärstern	Sekundärstern
Spektraltyp	B5 III	A (geschätzt)
Temperatur T _{eff} [K]	16000 ± 800	8660 ± 430
Radius R (volum.) [R _⊕]	3.60 ± 0.17	6.99 ± 0.33
Leuchtkraft (bol.) [L _⊕]	763 ± 168	247 ± 55
Helligkeit (abs.) [VMag]	– 1.08	– 0.86
V-Licht im Maximum [%]	55.0	45.0
Masse [M _⊕]	5.03 ± 0.36	1.45 ± 0.16

Quellen:

- [1] S.A. Otero & F. Claus, IBVS **5495**, (2004)
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