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Hydrogen Deficient Stars and Related Objects

Kurt Hunger, Detlef Schönberner and N. Kameswara Rao (Editors)

HYDROGEN DEFICIENT STARS AND RELATED OBJECTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE EDITORIAL NOTE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	ix xi xv
I. INTRODUCTION	
W.P. BIDELMAN: Introductory comments	3
II. BASIC DATA	
J.S. DRILLING: Basic data on hydrogen-deficient stars (Review) J.S. DRILLING: H. HEBER: Radial velocities of extreme belium stars	9
and of hot sd0 stars	23

III HOT EXTREME HELIUM STARS

33 51 67
51 67
51 67
51 67
67
67
73
Q1
OT
~ 7
87
95
.01
۸a
.03
.17
- -

IV COOL HYDROGEN DEFICIENT STARS

D.L. LAMBERT: The chemical composition of cool stars: II-the hydrogen	
deficient stars (Review)	127
M.W. FEAST: The RCB stars and their circumstellar material (Review)	151
A.V. RAVEENDRAN, N. KAMESWARA RAO, M.R. DESHPANDE, U.C. JOSHI,	
A.K. KULSHRESTHA: Polarimetric observations of hydrogen	
deficient stars	167
A.E. ROSENBUSH: Distribution of light minima of R Coronae Borealis	
type stars	173
S. GIRIDHAR, N. KAMESWARA RAO: Abundance analysis of R CrB	
variable UW Cen	177
N. KAMESWARA RAO, R. VASUNDHARA, B.N. ASHOKA: Spectrophotometric	
observations of R CrB during 1972, 74 minima	185
A.V. RAVEENDRAN, B.N. ASHOKA, N. KAMESWARA RAO: Photometric and	
radial velocity variations of R CrB near maximum light	191
R. SURENDIRANATH, K.E. RANGARAJAN, N. KAMESWARA RAO: Preliminary	
analysis of the broad He I emission lines in R CrB	199
K. NANDY, N. KAMESWARA RAO, D.H. MORGAN: 3.0 to 3.5 micron spectrum	
of V 348 Sgr and R CrB	203
J.W. MENZIES: RY Sgr: Can the time of the next deep minimum be	
predicted?	207
W.A. LAWSON: RY Sgr: Pulsation related phenomenon	211
D. SCHÖNBERNER, U. HEBER: Anomalous UV-extinction and the effective	
temperature of V 348 Sgr	217
D. SCHÖNBERNER: On the mass and luminosity of V 348 Sgr	221
D.H. MORGAN, K. NANDY, N. KAMESWARA RAO: The Large Magellanic Cloud	
R CrB star - HV 12842	225

V HYDROGEN DEFICIENT BINARIES

Μ	. PLAVEC	с: н	ydrogen-poor binary stars (Review)	231
K.	MORRISON	1, J	.S. DRILLING, U. HEBER, P.W. HILL, C.S. JEFFERY:	
			Photometric and spectroscopic variability of the	
			hydrogen-deficient binary CPD -58°2721	245
Ρ.	NAGAR, M	<.D.	ABHYANKAR: Hydrogen deficiency in Algol secondaries	251

VI INTERMEDIATE HELIUM STARS

K. HUNGER: Intermediate helium stars: Atmospheric parameters,	
oblique rotators and shells (Review)	261
P.K. BARKER: Magnetic fields and winds of the intermediate helium	
stars (Review)	277
A.P. ODELL, S.A. VOELS: Helium-rich stellar atmosphere models	
for B stars	297
A.P. ODELL: Analysis of the helium strong star HD 37017	301
G. LANGHANS, U. HEBER: SB 939 - a new intermediate helium star	
at high galactic latitudes	309
J.M. MATTHEWS, R.W. SLAWSON, W.H. WEHLAU: Spectral variations	
of the rapidly oscillating Ap star HD 60435	313

vi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VII RELATED OBJECTS

R.H. MÉNDEZ, C.H. MIGUEL, U. HEBER, R.P. KUDRITZKI: Helium rich subdwarf 0 stars and central stars of planetary nebulae (Review) 323 U. HEBER, J.S. DRILLING, D. HUSFELD: UV- and visual spectroscopy of nine extremely helium rich subluminous O-stars 345 D. HUSFELD, U. HEBER, J.S. DRILLING: NLTE-analysis of three extremely helium-rich O-type subdwarfs 353 S.R.POTTASCH, A. MAMPASO, A. MANCHADO, J. MENZIES: Hydrogen deficient planetary nebulae: preliminary results 359 J. LIEBERT: The origin and evolution of helium-rich white dwarfs (Review) 367 J. LIEBERT, F. WESEMAEL, C.J. HANSEN, G. FONTAINE, H.L. SHIPMAN. E.M. SION, D.E. WINGET, R.F. GREEN: Temperatures for hot and pulsating helium-rich (DB) white dwarfs obtained with the IUE observatory 387 I. BUES: Line band profiles in the spectra of cool magnetic helium-rich white dwarfs 391 K.R.N. KUTTY, T.M.K. MARAR, V.N. PADMINI, S. SEETHA, K. KASTURIRANGAN, U.R. RAO, J.C. BHATTACHARYYA, S. MOLIN, K. JAYAKUMAR: Detection of an extremely active state of AM Canum Venaticorum 397

VIII IRAS - RESULTS

H.J.	WALKER:	IRAS	results	for	hydrogen	deficient	stars	(Review) 407
------	---------	------	---------	-----	----------	-----------	-------	---------	-------

IX THEORY

H. SAIO: Pulsations of hydrogen deficient stars (Review)	425
Y.A. FADEYEV: Theory of dust formation in R Coronae Borealis stars	
(Review)	441
G. MICHAUD: Diffusion and He overabundances: hydrodynamical	
implications (Review)	453
D. SCHÖNBERNER: Evolutionary status and origin of extremely	
hydrogen-deficient stars (Review)	471
A. TUTUKOV: On the origin of helium rich stars	483
P.W. HILL: Summary	489

X APPENDIX

J.S. DRILLING, P.W. HILL: Appendix A: A catalogue of hydrogendeficient stars 499 PREFACE

The first helium star was discovered in 1942, the first scientific meeting on the subject, however, took place in 1985. The meeting was hence long overdue for, in the meantime, a substantial amount of material had been accumulated by a rather small, but active scientific community. Hence, it appeared necessary to review the field in order to define the subject, assess its present status and discuss future developments.

Hydrogen deficiency is a widespread phenomenon, occurring in a large variety of stellar and nonstellar objects. It can be readily detected in B stars as these exhibit both hydrogen and helium lines, if the elements are present in appreciable amounts. It becomes less manifest in cool stars, where the temperature is too low to excite helium and where one has to devise indirect methods for proving hydrogen deficiency. Clearly, it was not possible to discuss the whole complex of hydrogen deficiency, i.e. in both stars and diffuse matter, but rather to concentrate on the issue of helium stars.

The scope of the meeting was further determined by the intention to bring together predominantly those scientists who work in the actual field of hydrogen-deficient stars, as it was vital in this first meeting on the subject to set the right accents. To outline this in some detail: the helium stars are divided into two distinct classes, those with hydrogen down by a factor 1000, and those with equal amounts by number of hydrogen and helium. The former we call "extreme helium stars", the others "intermediate helium stars". These two groups represent two totally distinct groups with respect to age, mass and evolution. The extreme helium stars appear to be old, evolved stars with masses of the order of unity, while the intermediate helium stars in most cases appear to belong to rather young or intermediate populations, with masses of the order of 3 solar masses or even main sequence masses. While in the extreme helium stars the helium enrichment of the photospheres appears to be genuine, that in the intermediate helium stars may be the result of diffusion. At least, this subgroup of intermediate helium stars, which has near main sequence star masses, is intimately related to the Ap-stars. However, as we do not want to reiterate the Ap-star physics, a topic that has been dealt with abundantly in the past, we made a cut in the program. We also made a cut at the hot end of the H.-R. diagram for similar reasons: we left out the WR stars, although they are definitively hydrogen-deficient objects. However, their physics differs widely from that of our helium stars, and meetings on WR stars have also been quite frequent in the past. A slight concession was made, however, towards

the white dwarfs as some of these stars are no doubt genetically linked to our helium stars.

The central and most startling problem in the field of helium stars, something which has puzzled us from the very beginning, is how extreme helium stars are formed and how a star of one solar mass may get rid of all its original hydrogen. A few rivalling hypotheses are known but up to now none of them are convincing.

The aim of the meeting was to bring us closer to the answer and discuss paths along which a solution to the above problem can be found, both theoretically and, probably more so, by new methods of observation. To this end, the item "joint discussion" was included in the program, the discussion centering on the point as to whether the Hubble Space Telescope can be used for our key problem. As a result, a number of international collaborative programs have been started during the meeting, comprising further instruments such as IRAS, ESO, CASPEC and, possibly, SEST.

The colloquium was organized by a scientific organizing committee consisting of: J.S. Drilling, M.V. Feast, G.H. Herbig, P.W. Hill, I.M. Kopylov, M. Peimbert, N. Kameswara Rao, D. Schönberner, A.V. Tutukov and K. Hunger (Chairman), and a local organizing committee consisting of: K.R. Anantharamaiah, R.C. Kapoor, P.V. Kulkarni, D.C.V. Mallik, T.M.K. Marar, V.R. Venugopal and N. Kameswara Rao (Chairman). The colloquium was jointly sponsored by the presidents of the IAU commissions 27, 29, 34 and 35. The meetings were held at the famous Lalitha Mahal Palace in Mysore.

The participants are very much indebted to the following supporting organizations: International Astronomical Union; Indian Institute of Astrophysics; Indian National Science Academy; C.Z. Instruments India Pvt. Ltd.; Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; Indian Tourism Development Corporation Jaycees, Mysore; Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation; Tata Consulting Engineers; Vikrant Tyres; Walchandnagar Industries Ltd..

Institut für Theoretische Physik und Sternwarte, Kiel April, 1986 K. Hunger

EDITORIAL NOTE

Due to technical problems, the transcripts of the discussion recordings were incomplete and occasionally damaged. The editors tried their best to correct for this. It cannot be excluded, though, that in a few cases our printed version does not fully reflect what the speaker intended to state. The editors apologize for this.

Even more regrettable is that for a major part of the contributions the discussions have been lost entirely. This may lead to the impression that no discussions took place, whereas the opposite was the case: there was not a single contribution without discussion. The editors apologize to the authors concerned.

The editors are happy that John Drilling and Phil Hill agreed to compile a list of objects which is reproduced in the Annex. In view of the many newly discovered helium stars, the reports of which are scattered in literature, such a list appears especially important and will add to the value of this volume.



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B B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
	9

1. Babu,G.S.D.	14.	Hunger,K.	27. Schönberner, D.	40. Vasu	ndhara, R.	53 . P	ottasch,S.R.
2. Balakrishnan,A.P.	15.	Wehlau,A.	28. Bues,I.	41. Ashol	ca, B.N.	54. M	rs.Rao,A.R.
3. Lawson, W.A.	16.	Praveen Nagar	29. Deshpande,M.R.	42. Bhati	Е,Н.С.	55 . R	ao,A.R.
4. Balasubramaniam,K.S.	17.	Wehlau,W.H.	30. Bhattacharyya,J.C.	43. Mall:	ik, p.c.v.	56. Н	aber,U.
5. Tyagaraj,D.	18.	Barker, P.K.	31. Rangarajan,K.E.	44. Rave	endran,A.V.	57 . Se	eal,P.
6. Saio,H.	19.	Rautela, B.S.	32. Mrs.Deshpande	45. Josh	i,s.c.	58 . S	yl Reis
7. Wing, R.F.	20.	Kilambi,G.C.	33. Shylaja,B.S.	46. Varđ	/a,M.S.	59 . V	yas ,M.L.
8. Kapoor, R.C.	21.	Garrison,R.F.	34. Mohan Rao,D.	47. Tutul	cov, A.V.	60. J	effery,C.S.
9. Liebert, J.W.	22.	Lynas–Gray , A.E.	35. Lambert, D.L.	48. Rao, h	ч.К.	61. S	urendiranath,R.
10. Kalyani Rao	23.	odell,A.P.	36. Walker,H.J.	49. Mara	с,Т.М.К.		
11. Lyubimkov, L.S.	24.	Deshpande (Jr.)	37. Gurm, H.S.	50. Kutty	ر ، N.		
12. Mendez, R.H.	25.	Feast,M.W.	38. Badalia,J.K.	51. Pugae	ch,A.F.		
13. Drilling, J.S.	26.	Abhyankar,K.D.	39. Jyotsna,V.	52. Rao,I	P.V.		

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS

It is very easy to make a guess; it is very difficult to prove something. Tutukov

The unwritten rule whenever a talk on magnetic stars is given: never to ask basic questions. Liebert

There are no real spectral features, but some spectroscopists never give up. Walker