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Reference:

Moskalik P., Smolec R., Kolenberg Katrien, Nemeč J., Kunder A., Chalid M., Kopacki G., Szabó R.- Discovery of peculiar double-mode pulsations and period doubling in KEPLER RRc variables
Proceedings of the 20th Stellar Pulsation Conference, 5-9 September 2011, Granada, Spain - 2012, 2 p.

Discovery of Peculiar Double-Mode Pulsations and Period Doubling in *Kepler* RRc Variables

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We analyzed the Long Cadence (29.4 min) photometry of four first overtone RR Lyr-type stars (RRc stars) observed by the *Kepler* telescope. Only Q0, Q1 and Q2 datasets were used, spanning 138 days. Analysis including the remaining *Kepler* data will be discussed elsewhere (Moskalik et al. 2012, in preparation).

The frequency analysis was conducted with the standard consecutive prewhitening technique (see e.g. [3]). All four RRc variables turned out to be multiperiodic. Fig. 1 shows the prewhitening sequence for KIC 5520878. After removing the dominant frequency $f_1 = 3.715$ c/d and its harmonics, the Fourier transform of the residuals (middle panel) is dominated by a strong peak at $f_2 = 5.879$ c/d, its harmonic and their combinations with the primary frequency, f_1 . The period ratio of the two modes is $P_2/P_1 = 0.6319$. After prewhitening the data with both f_1 , f_2 and

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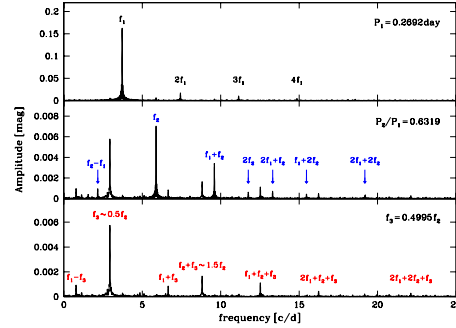
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Fig. 1 Prewhitening sequence for KIC 5520878. Upper panel: FT of original data. Middle and bottom panels: FT after consecutive prewhitening steps.



their harmonics and combinations (bottom panel), the strongest remaining signal appears at $f_3 = 2.937 \text{ c/d}$, *i.e.* at $\sim 1/2 f_2$. Thus, f_3 is not an independent frequency, but a *subharmonic* of f_2 . The second subharmonic at $\sim 3/2 f_2$ is also clearly visible. All the remaining peaks in the Fourier transform (FT) correspond to combination frequencies.

The frequency spectra of the other three *Kepler* RRc stars are very similar. The strongest secondary peak always appears at $f_2/f_1 = 1.58 - 1.63$ (or $P_2/P_1 = 0.612 - 0.632$). Also, in each star we detect at least one subharmonic of f_2 , either at $\sim 1/2 f_2$ or at $\sim 3/2 f_2$. The presence of subharmonics is a characteristic signature of a *period doubling*. After RRab Blazhko stars [9] and BL Her-type stars [5], the RRc variables are the third class of pulsators in which period doubling has recently been found.

Peculiar period ratios of $\sim 0.60 - 0.63$ are not unique to the RRc stars observed by *Kepler*. They have also been found in 9 other RR Lyr-type variables [2, 4, 7]. Except for the double mode star AQ Leo, all the variables belong to the RRc type. Together with the four *Kepler* stars, they constitute a new class of double-mode RR Lyr-type pulsators.

Secondary modes with the same puzzling period ratios have also been detected in classical Cepheids [3, 6, 8]. Again, they are found only in the overtone pulsators. Both for the Cepheids and for the RR Lyr-type stars, the secondary frequency, f_2 , falls *between* the frequencies of the third and the fourth radial overtones [1]. This implies that f_2 must correspond to a *nonradial* mode of oscillation.

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