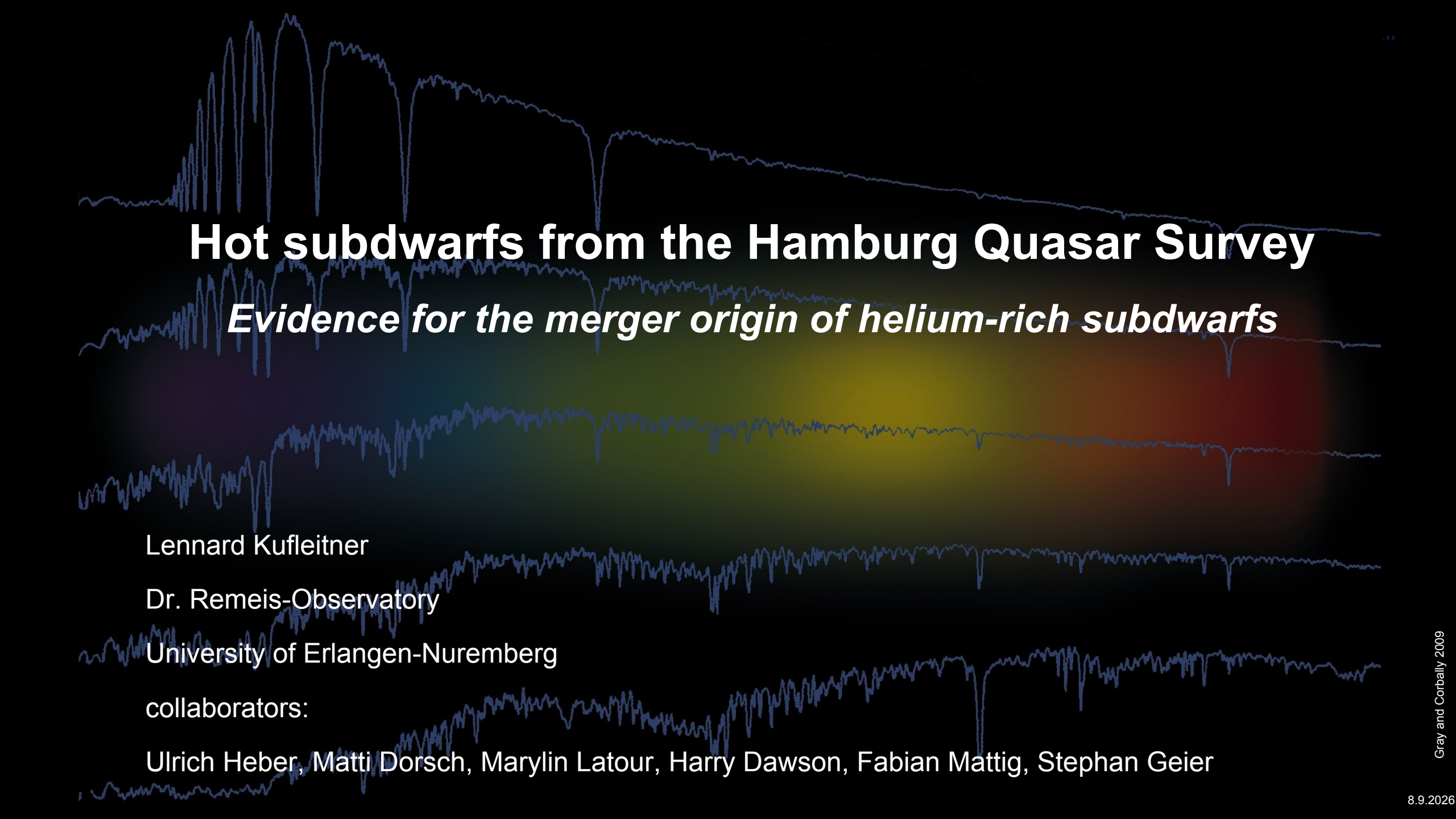




Hot subdwarfs from the Hamburg Quasar Survey

Evidence for the merger origin of helium-rich subdwarfs

Lennard Kufleitner

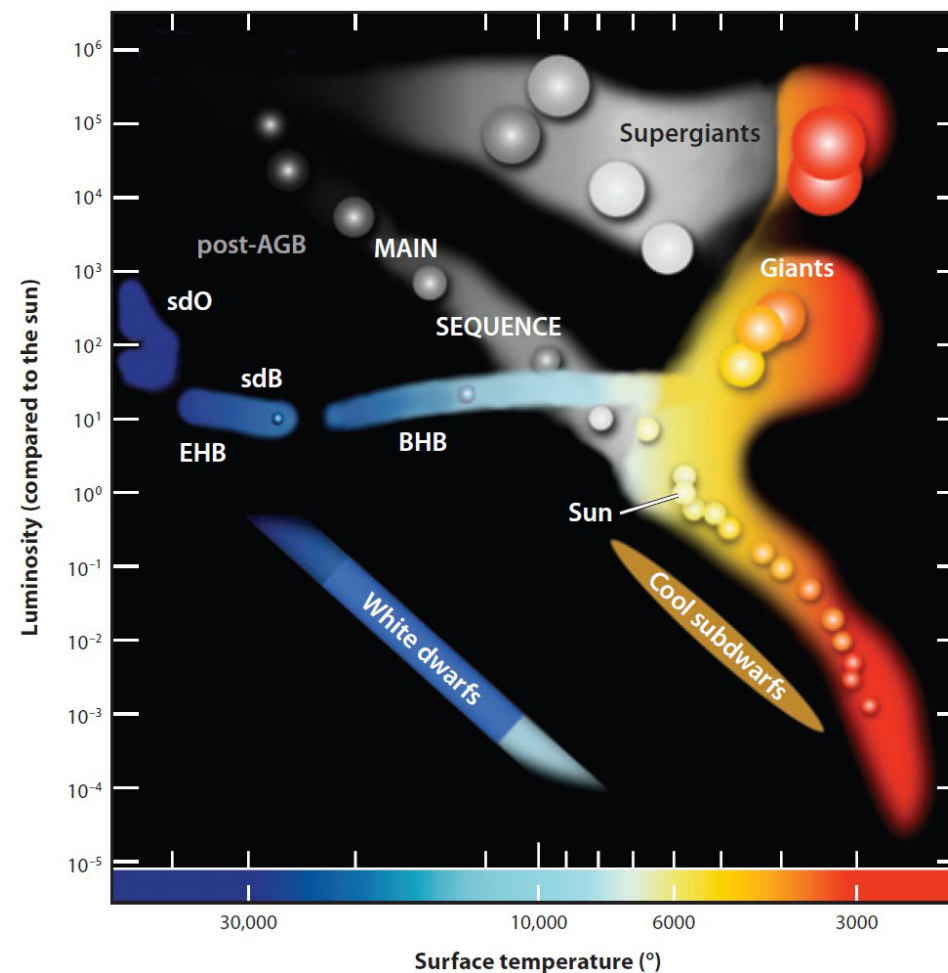
Dr. Remeis-Observatory

University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

collaborators:

Ulrich Heber, Matti Dorsch, Marylin Latour, Harry Dawson, Fabian Mattig, Stephan Geier

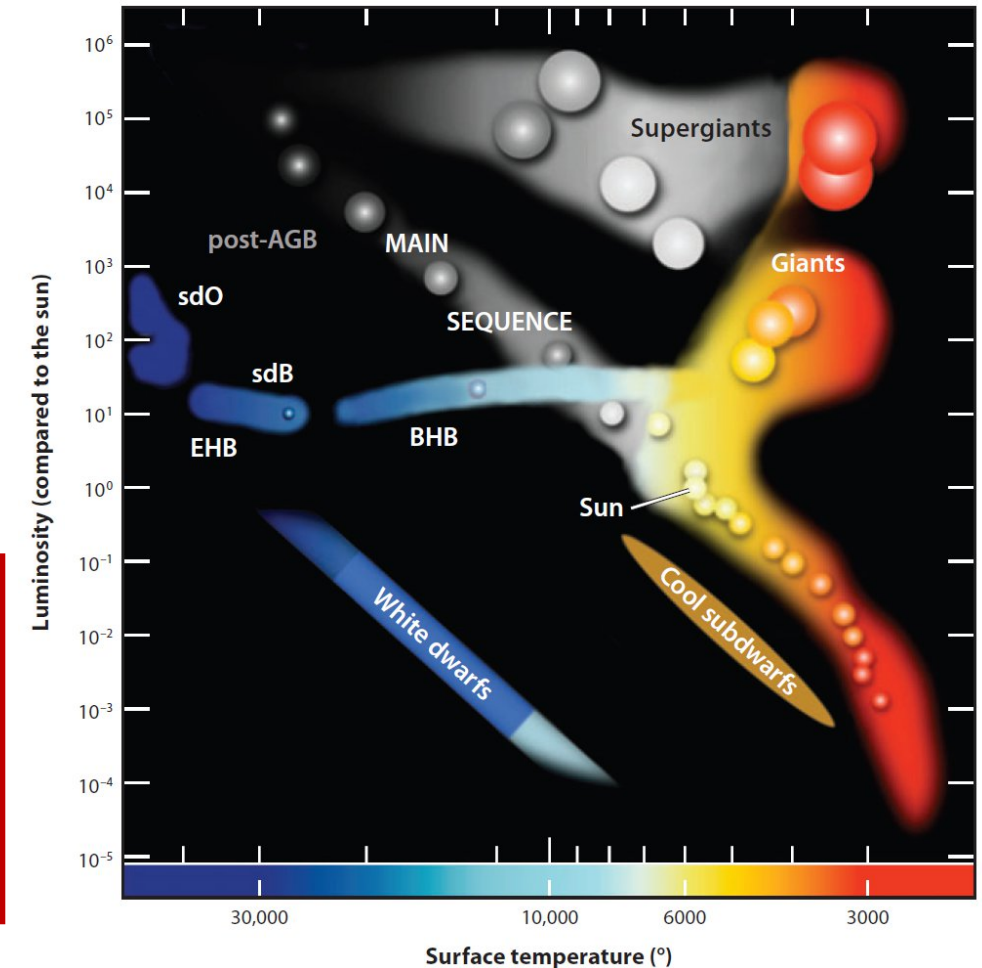
- $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 20000 \text{ K} - 100000 \text{ K}$
- $\log g \sim 4.5 - 6.5$
- $M \sim 0.5 M_{\odot}$
- $R \sim 0.1 R_{\odot} - 0.3 R_{\odot}$
- $L \sim 10 L_{\odot} - 1000 L_{\odot}$



Heber, 2009

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- $L \sim 10 L_{\odot} - 1000 L_{\odot}$

- **Stripped core He-burning stars**
- **Formation:**
 - Requires binary evolution
 - Stable/Unstable mass transfer



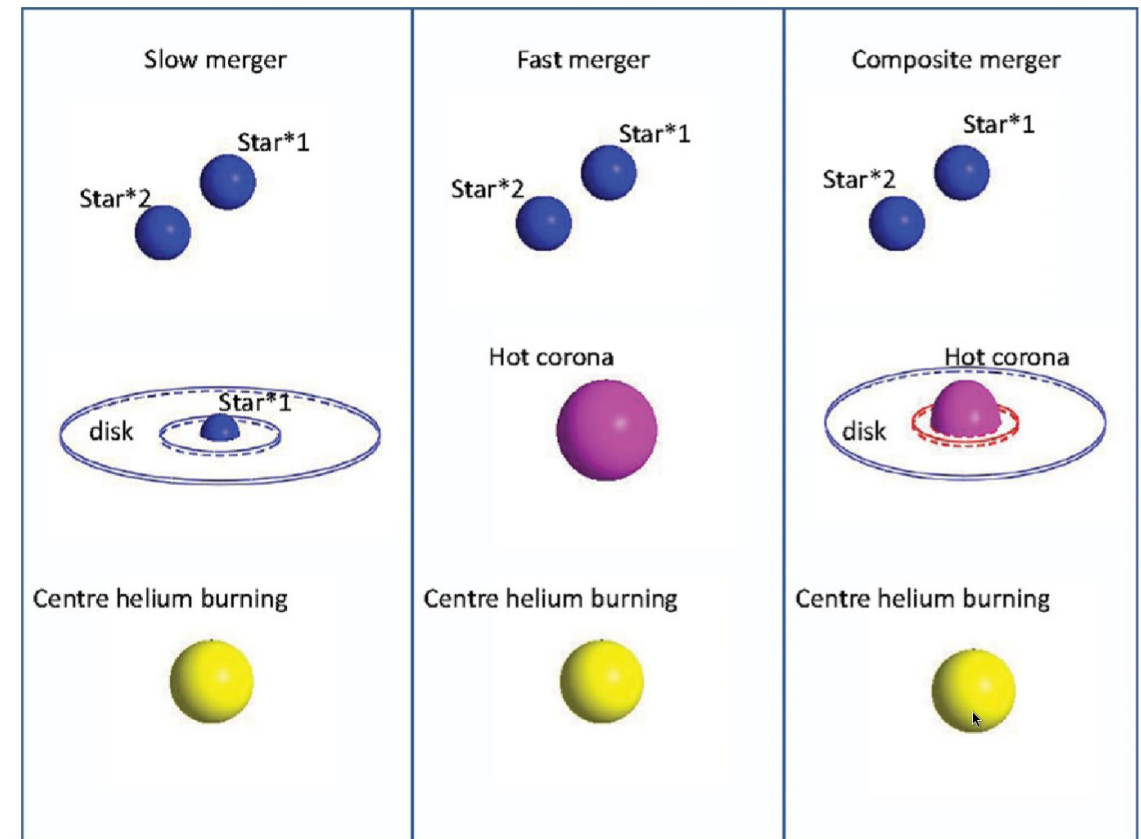
Heber, 2009

- White Dwarf Mergers

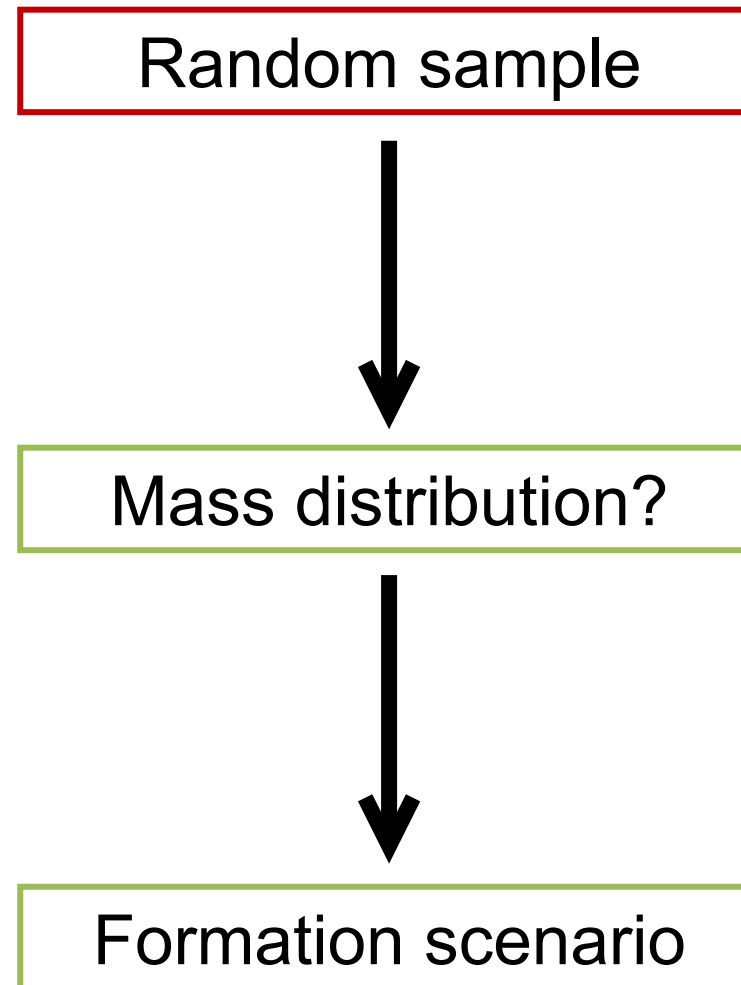
He-white dwarf binary



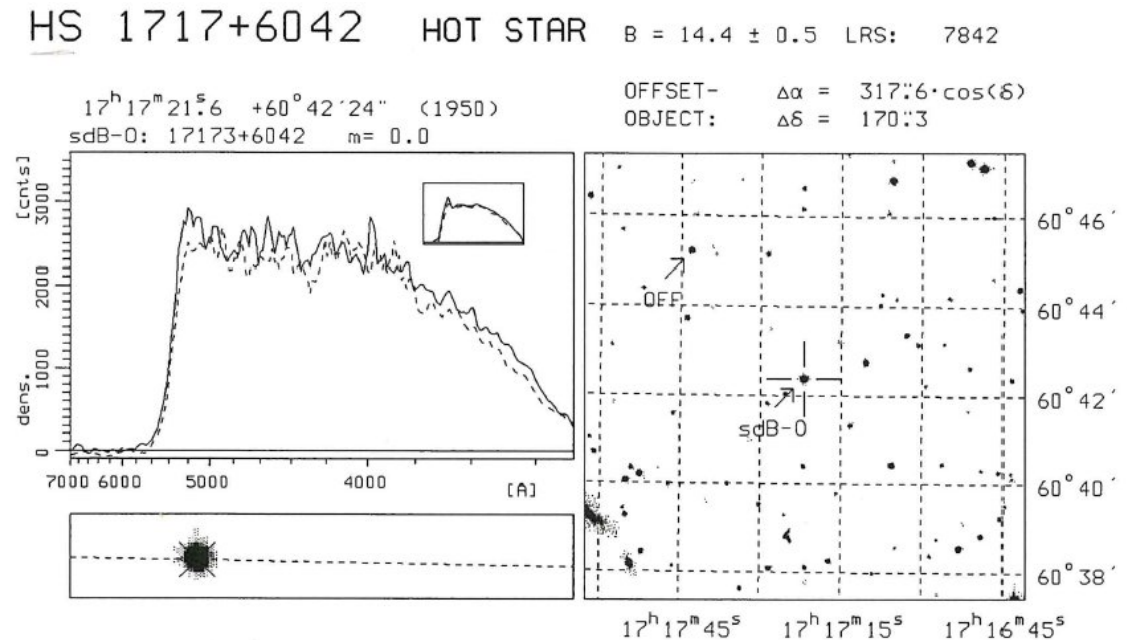
Hot subdwarf



Zhang & Jeffery, 2012



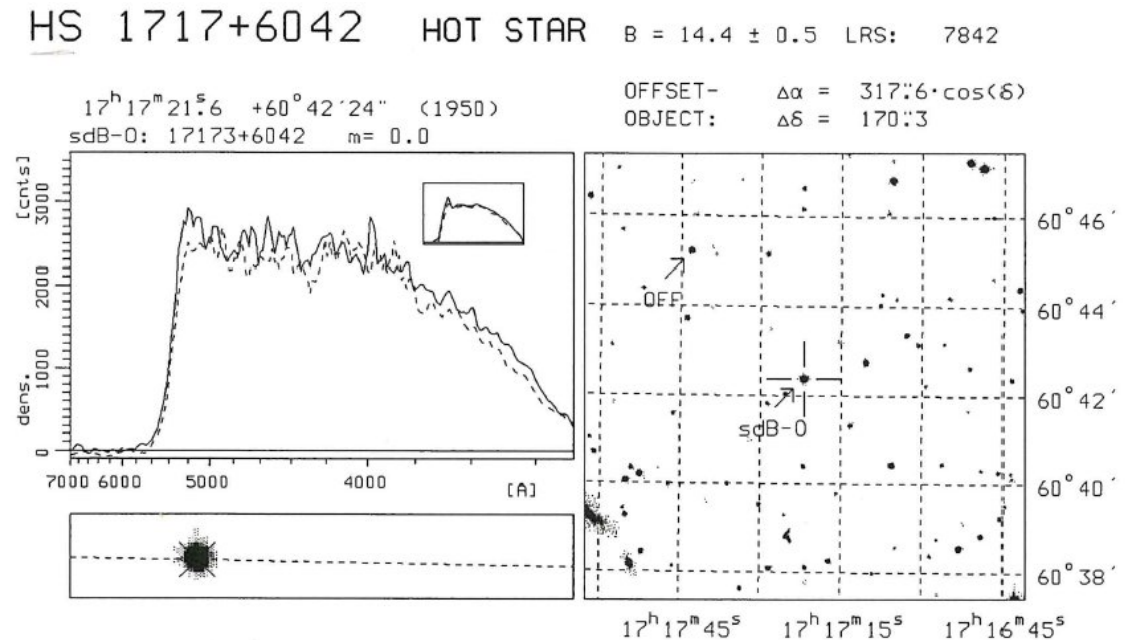
- *Hamburg Quasar Survey*
 - wide-angle objective prism survey in the 1980s/90s
 - Main goal: Quasars



HQS hot star candidate

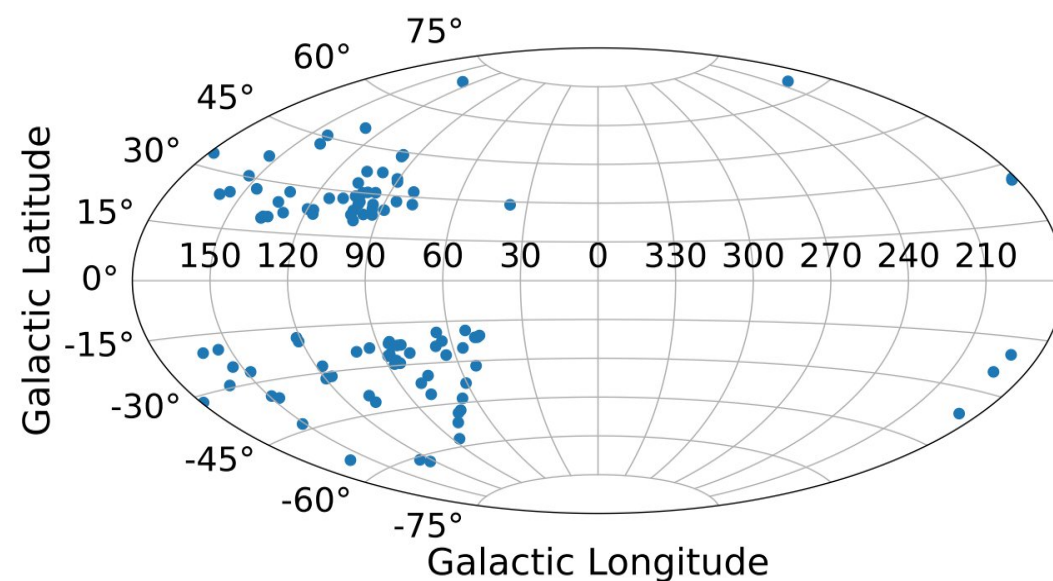
- *Hamburg Quasar Survey*
 - wide-angle objective prism survey in the 1980s/90s
 - Main goal: Quasars

Follow-up spectroscopy required!



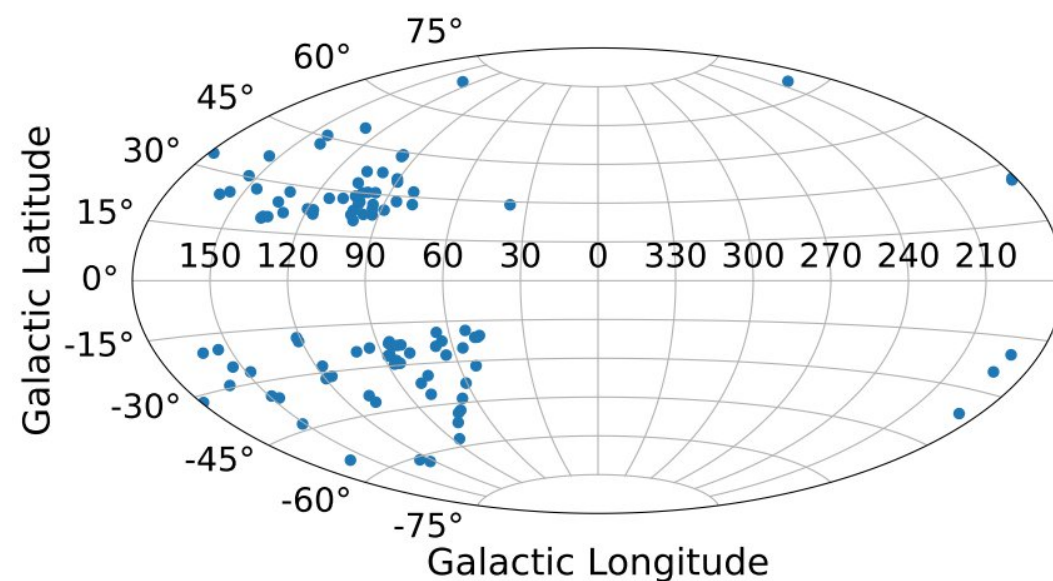
HQS hot star candidate

- Spectroscopic follow-up to HQS
 - 1990s: detailed spectra of candidates
 - 3.5m/ 2.2m telescopes in Calar Alto
 - Spectral resolution $\sim 3.5 \text{ \AA}$

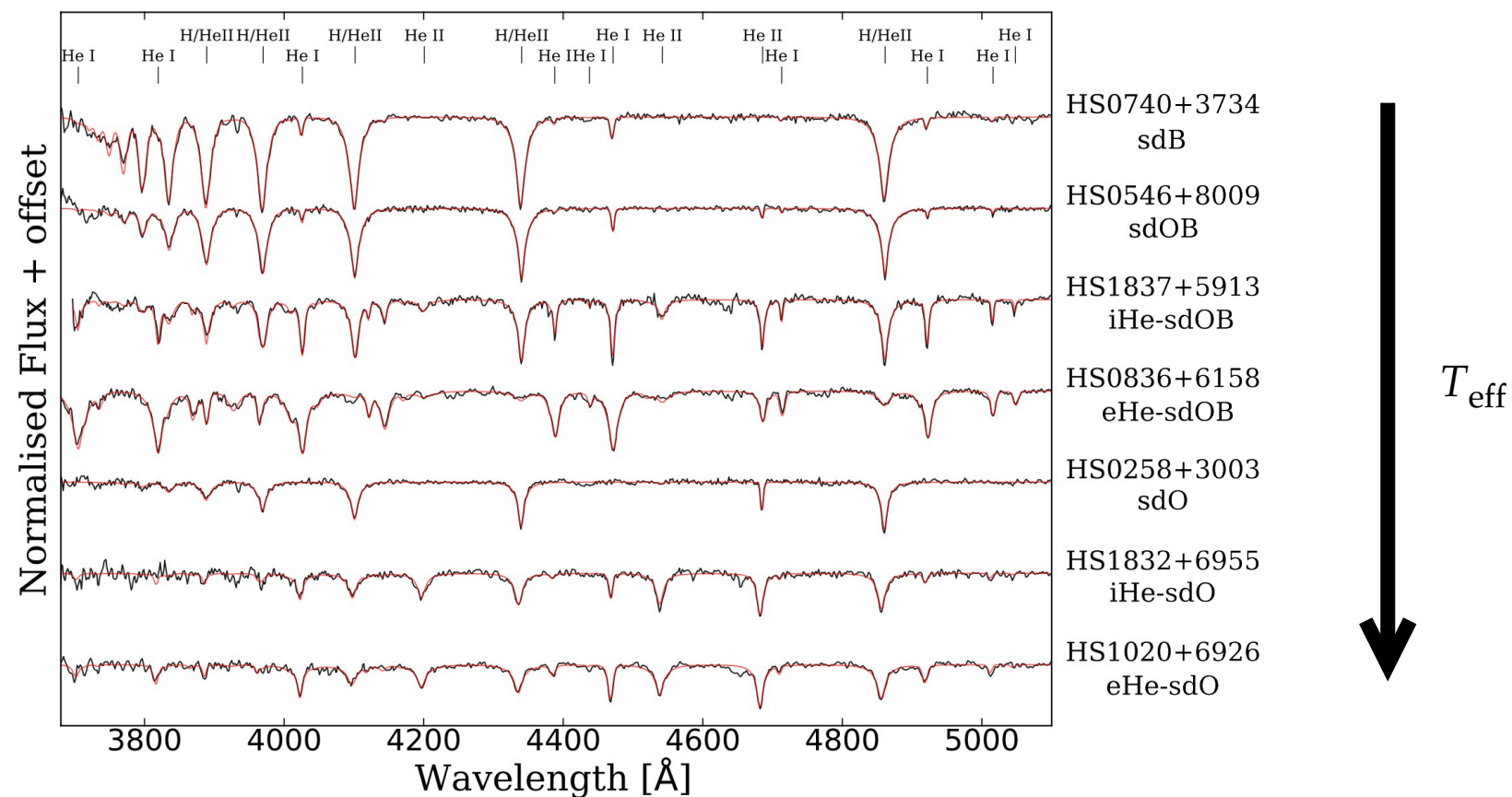


- Spectroscopic follow-up to HQS
 - 1990s: detailed spectra of candidates
 - 3.5m/ 2.2m telescopes in Calar Alto
 - Spectral resolution $\sim 3.5 \text{ \AA}$

Total stars selected: 122

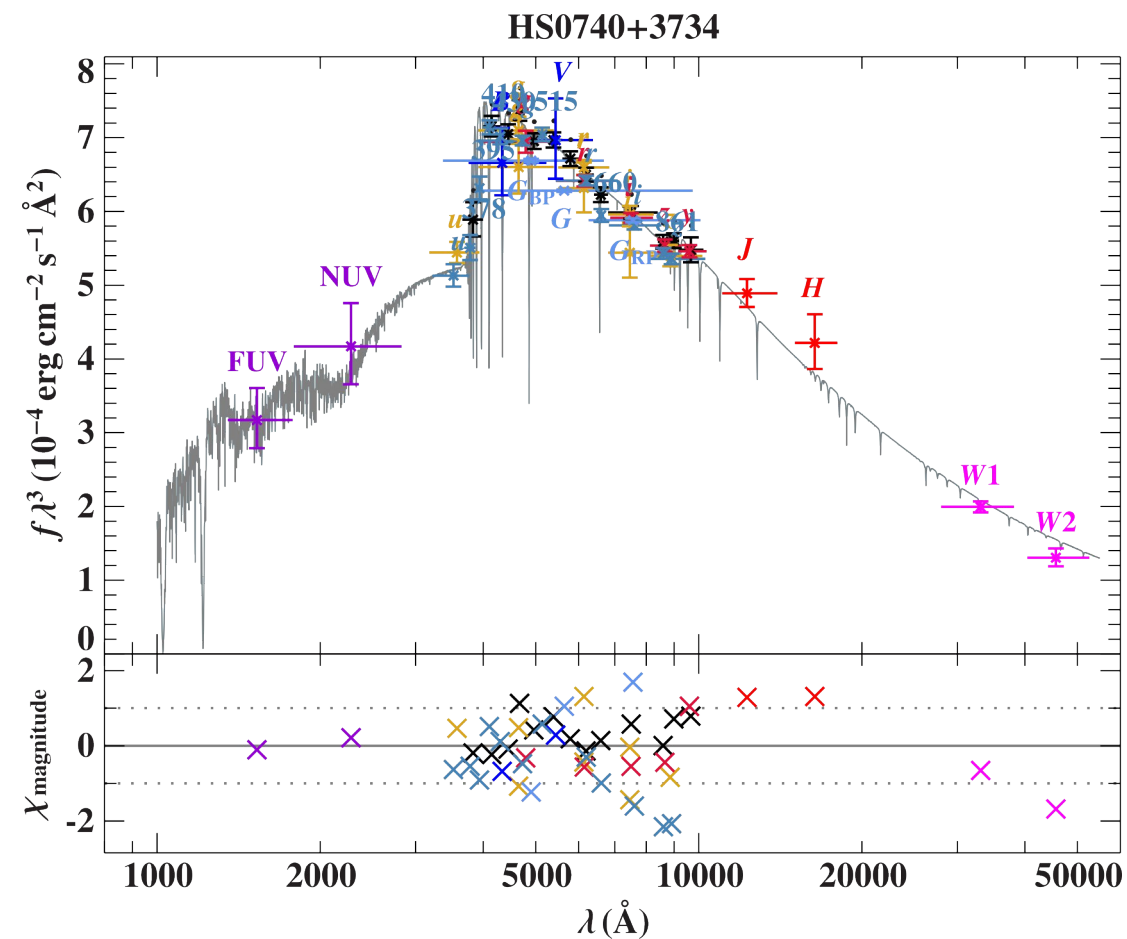


Goal: Atmospheric parameters T_{eff} , $\log g$ and $\log \text{He}/\text{H}$ from spectra



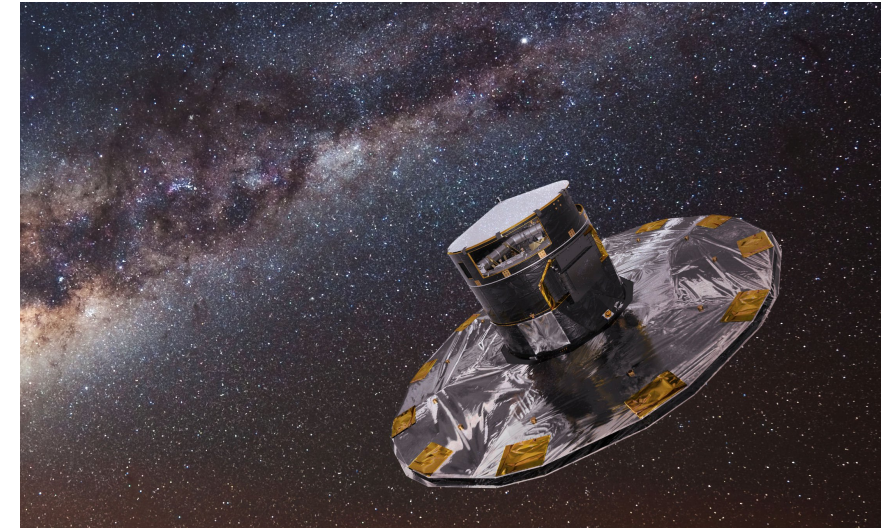
- Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)
- Input T_{eff} , $\log g$ and $\log \text{He}/\text{H}$ from spectra

- Fit for:
Angular diameter θ
Colour excess $E(B-V)$



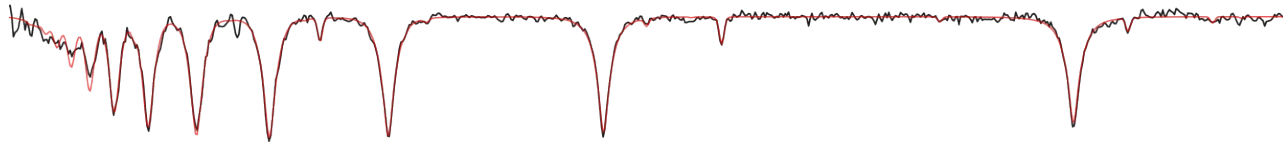
- *Gaia*
 - DR3 (Jun. 13, 2022) parallax for 1.5 billion sources

parallax → distance

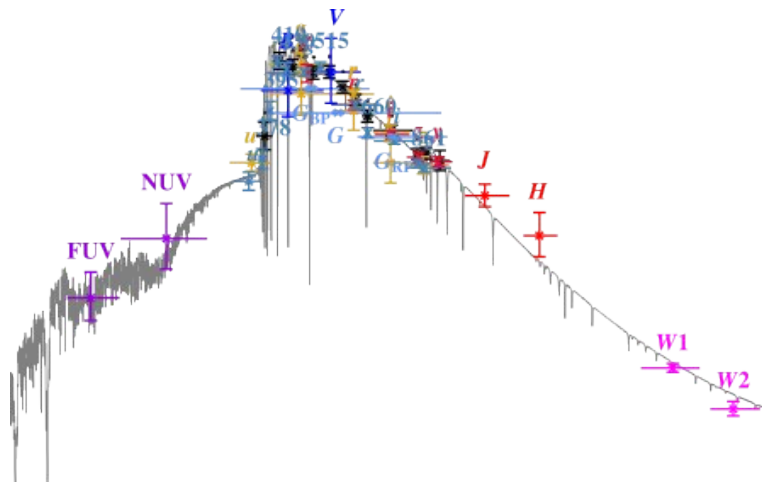


ESA, 2013

atmospheric parameters T_{eff} , $\log g$



angular diameter θ



parallax $\bar{\omega}$



ESA Gaia



Stellar
parameters

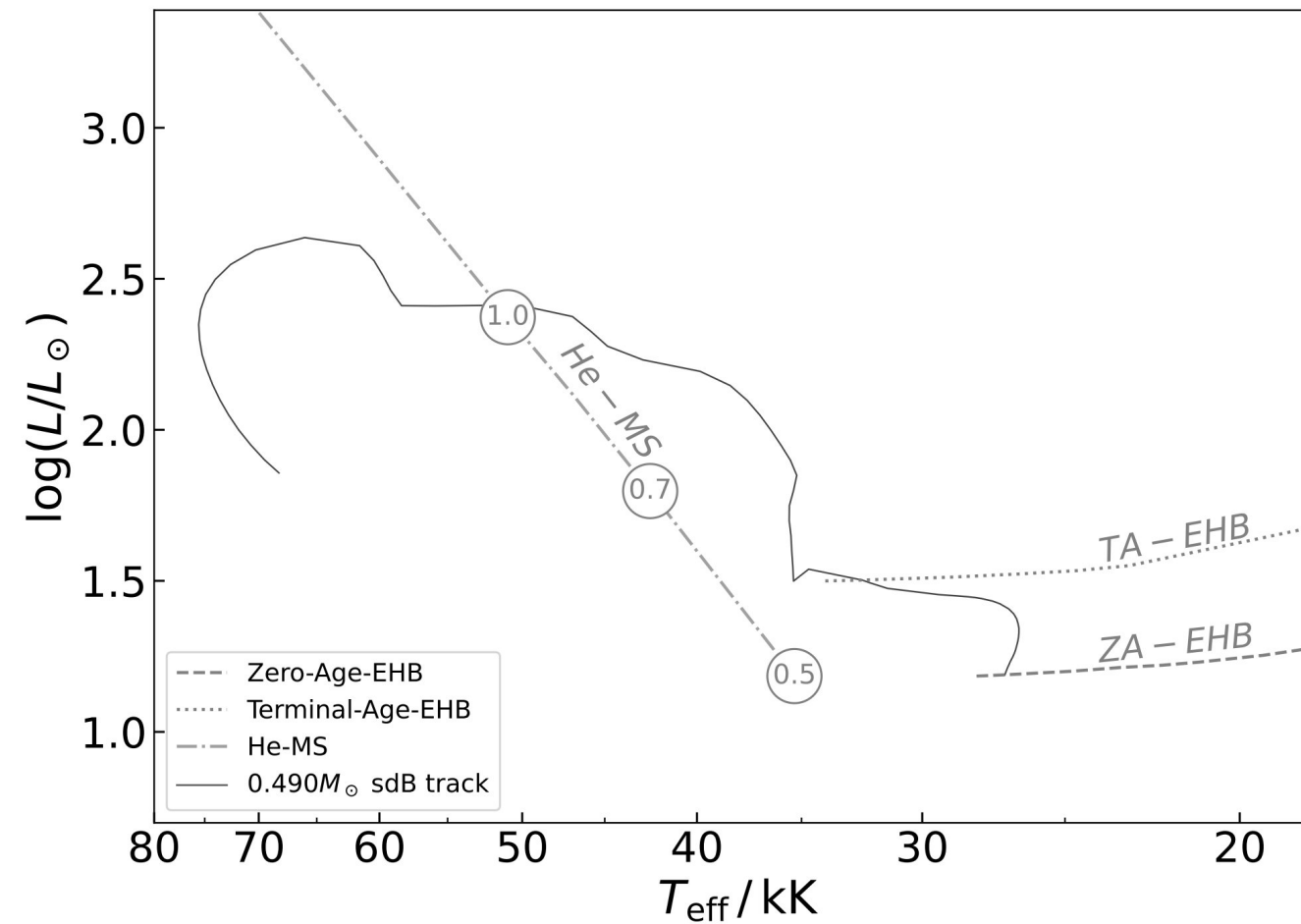
$$R = \frac{\theta}{2\bar{\omega}}$$

$$L = 4\pi\sigma R^2 T_{\text{eff}}^4$$

$$M = g \frac{R^2}{G}$$

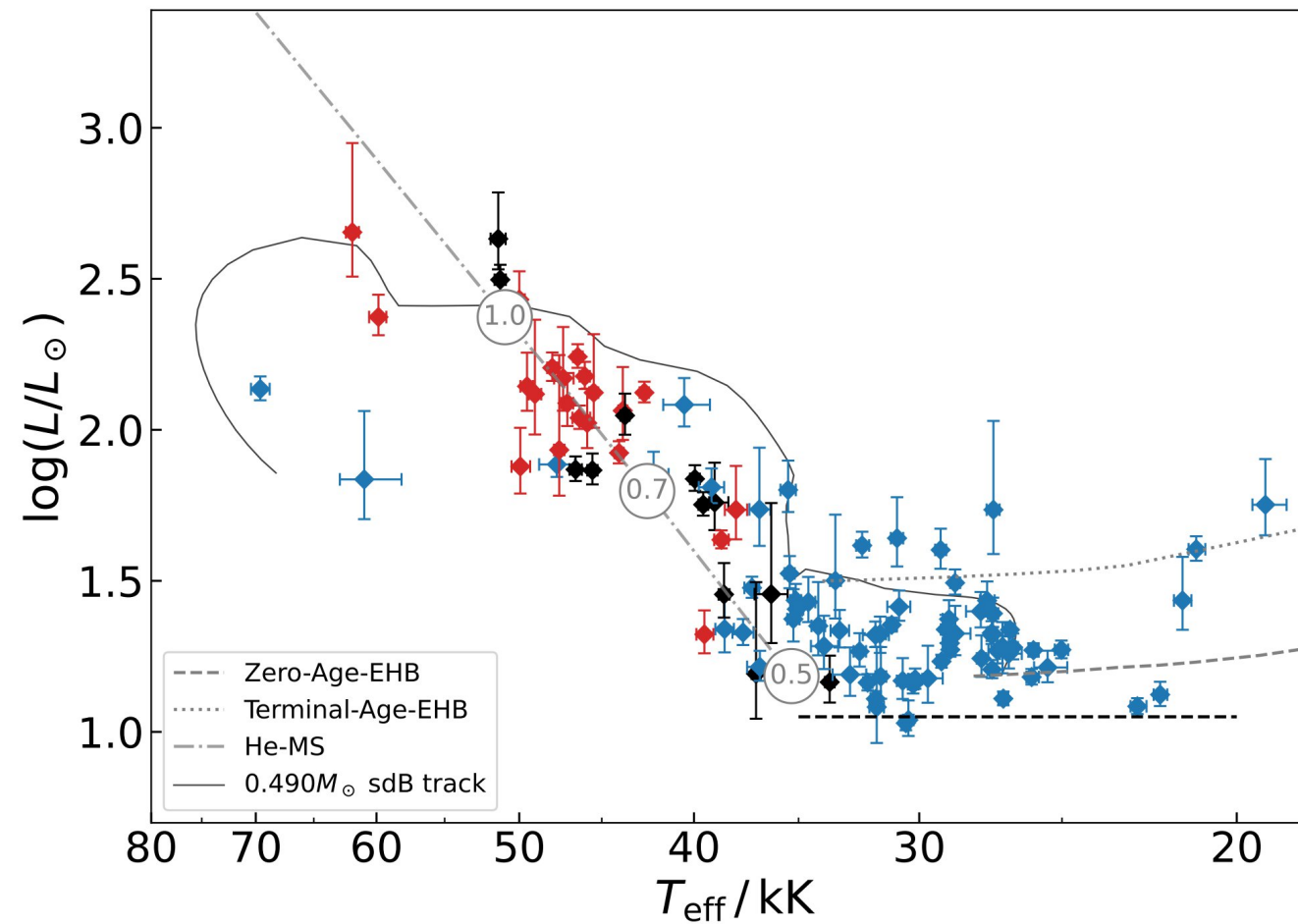
Luminosity L

Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



Luminosity L

Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



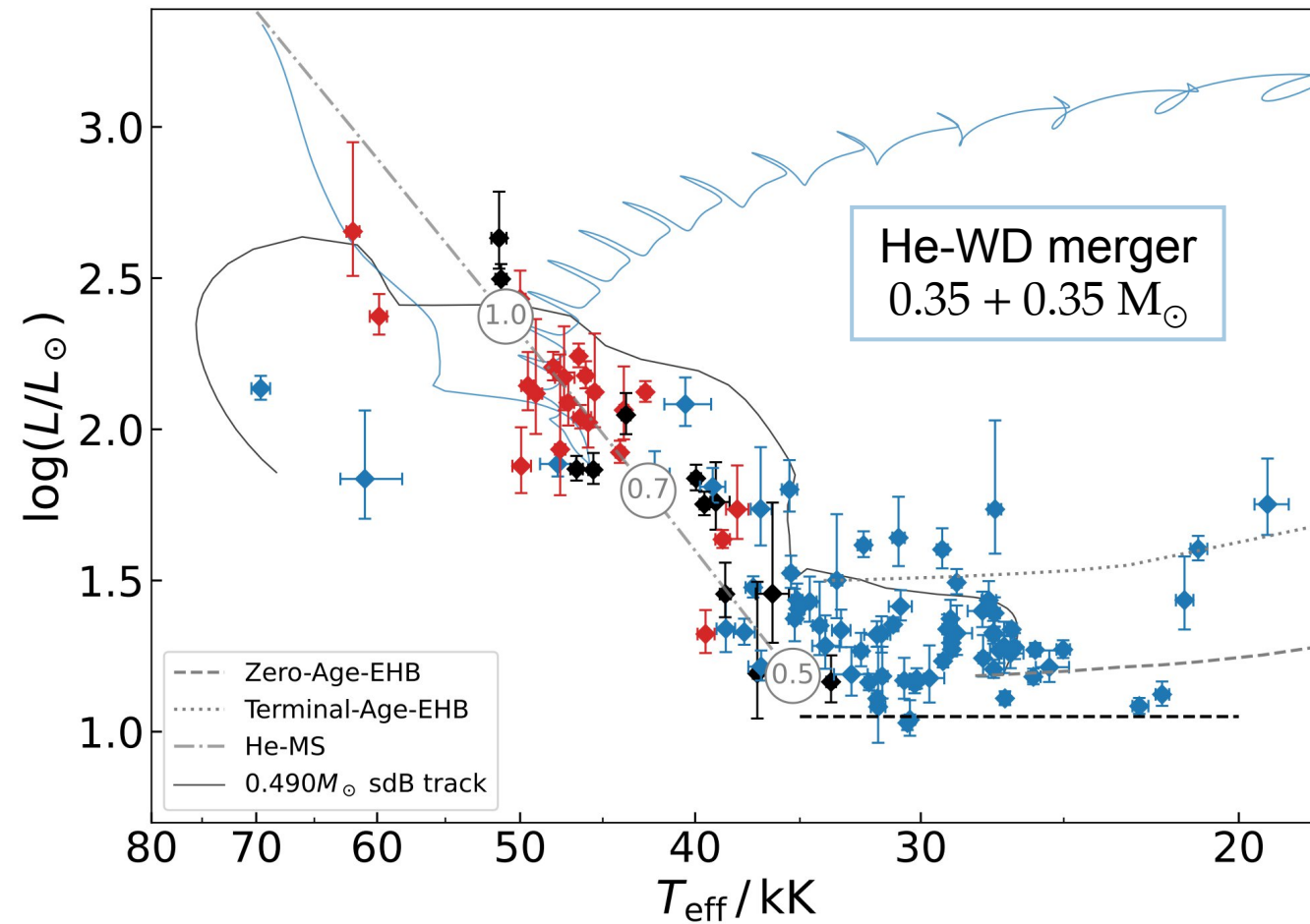
helium-poor

intermediate-helium

helium-rich

Luminosity L

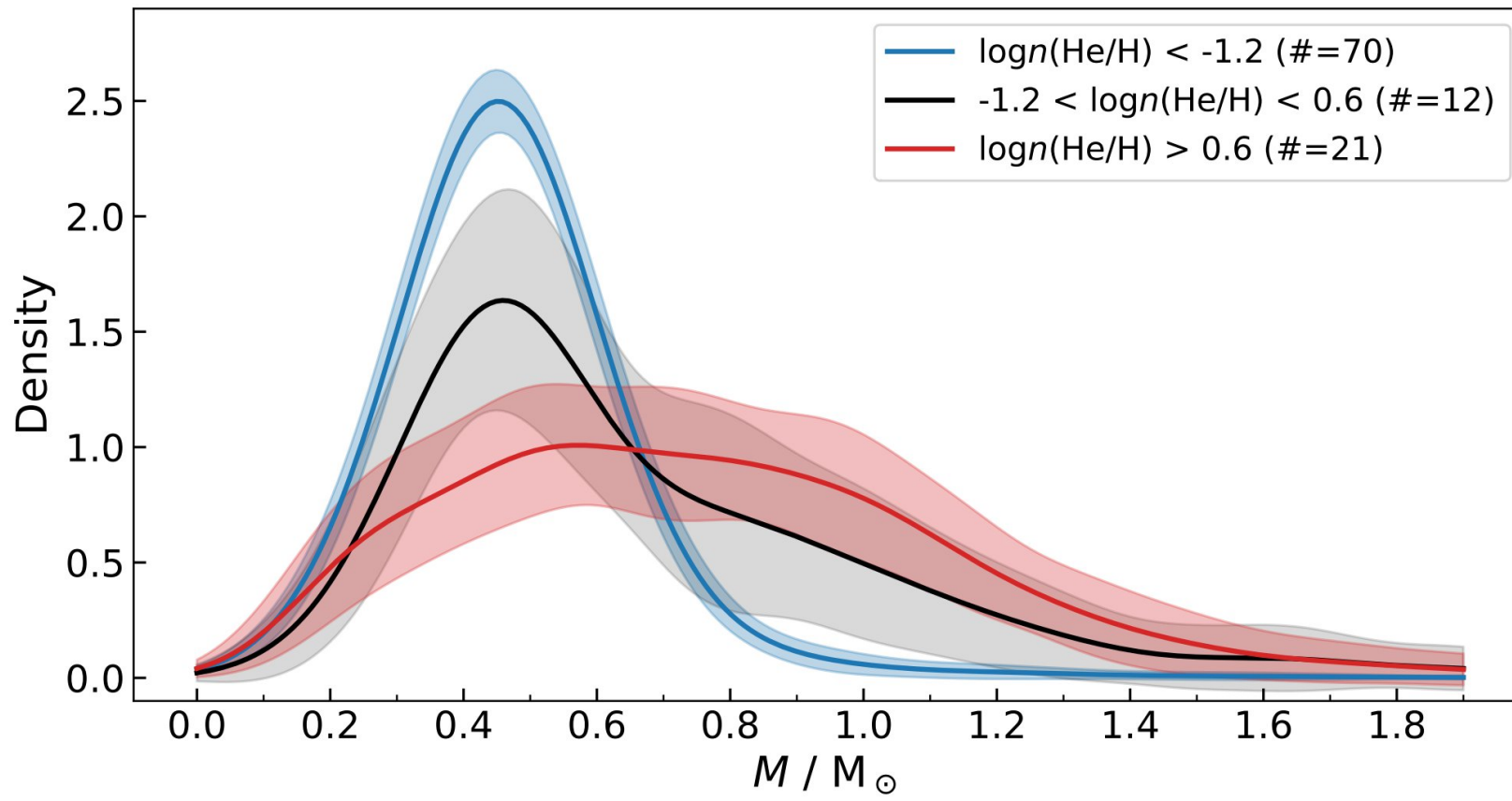
Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



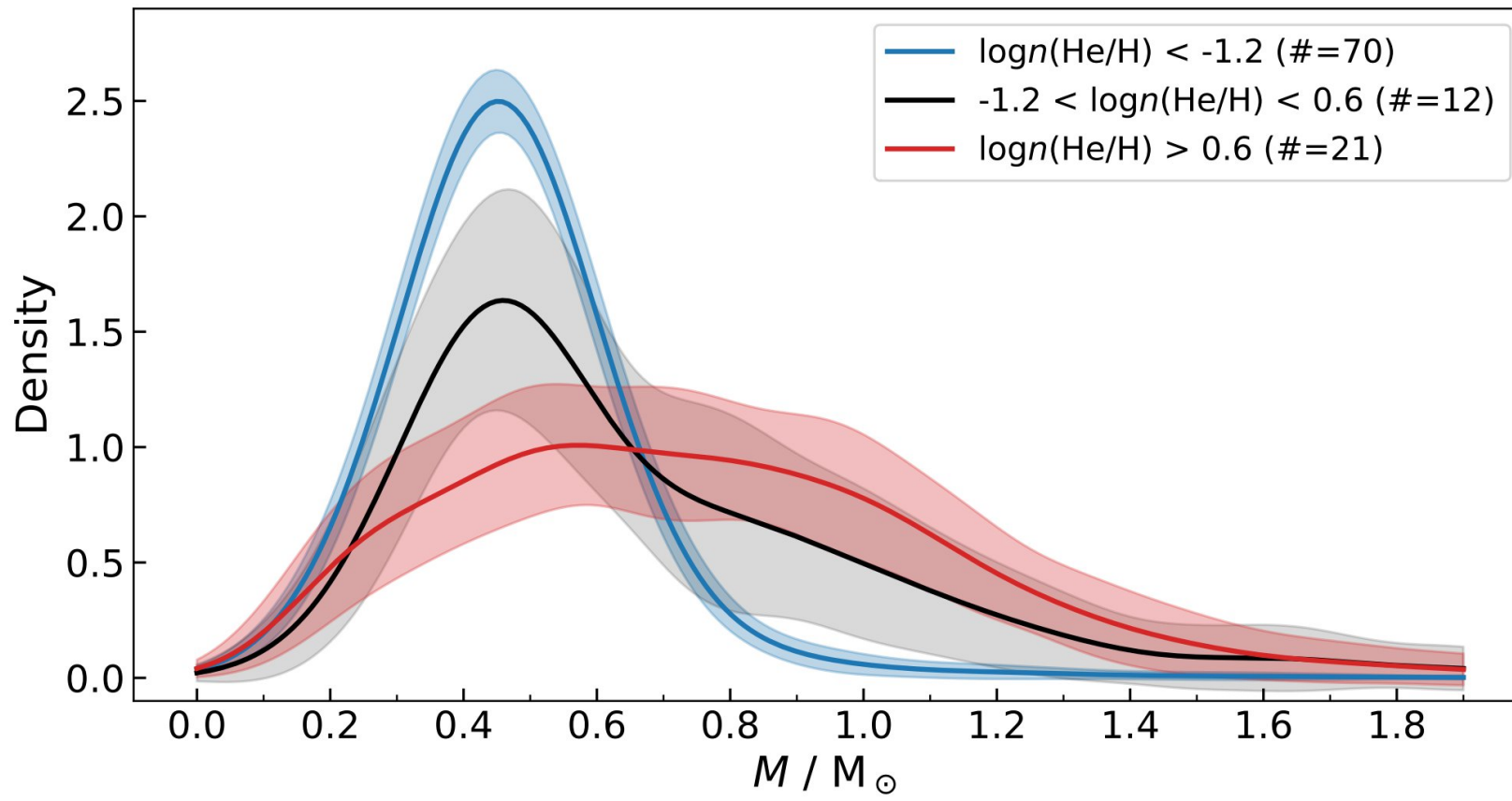
helium-poor

intermediate-helium

helium-rich

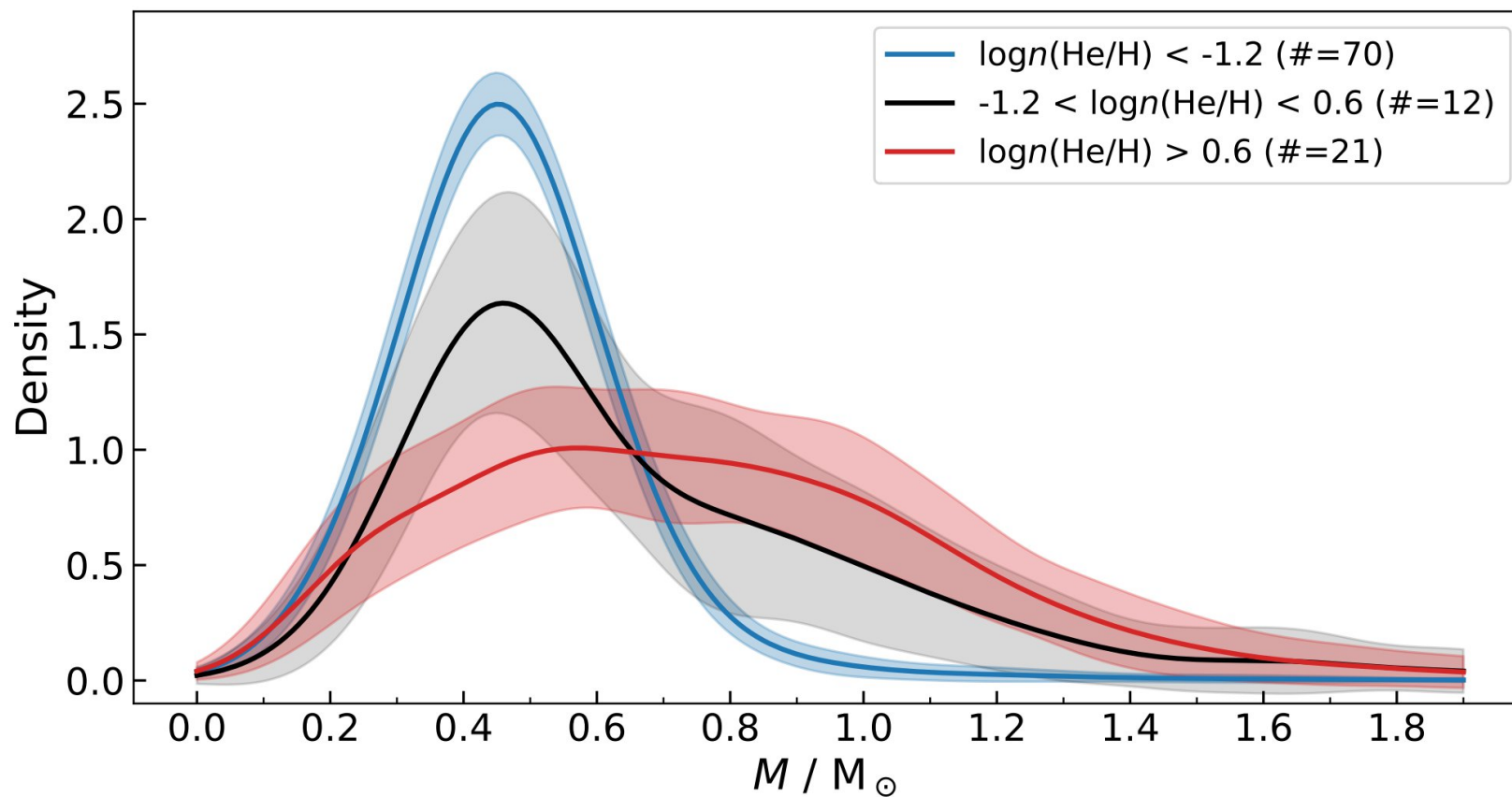


helium-rich
0.70 $M_{\odot}$



helium-rich
 $0.70 M_{\odot}$

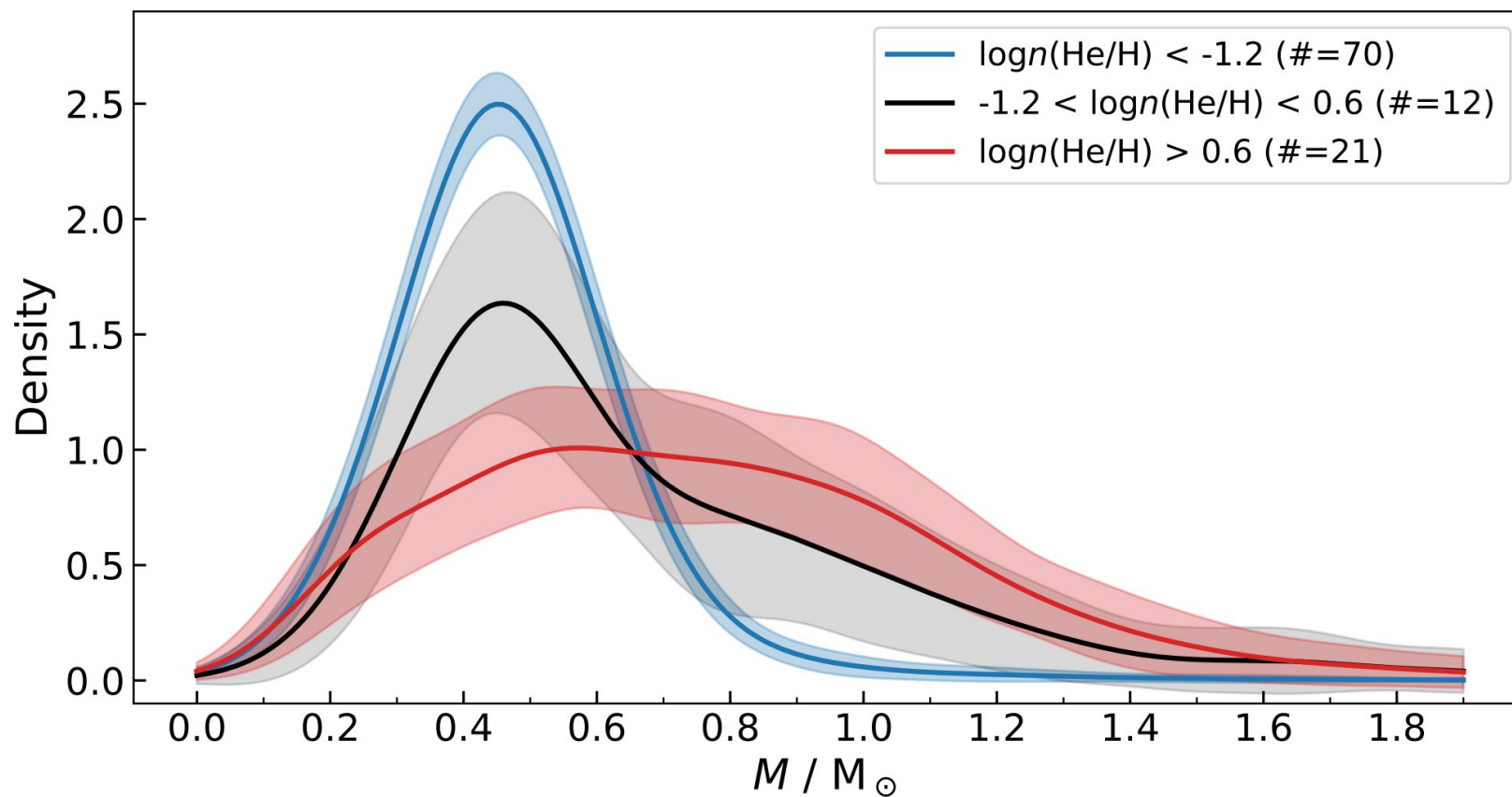
Typical He-WD: $0.2 - 0.45 M_{\odot}$



helium-rich
 $0.70 M_{\odot}$

Typical He-WD: $0.2 - 0.45 M_{\odot}$

→ He-WD mergers?



helium-rich
 $0.70 M_{\odot}$

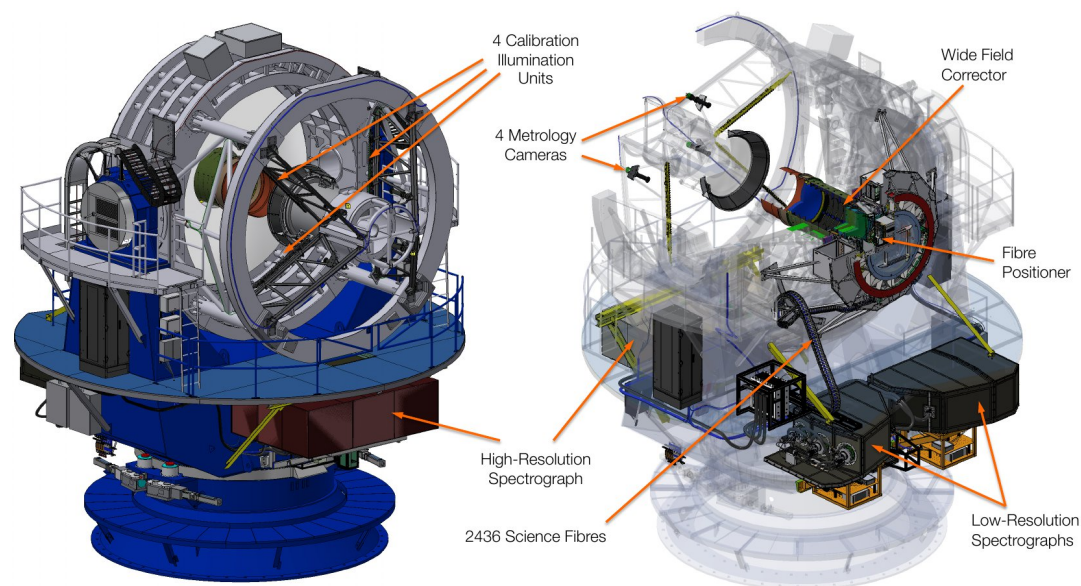
Typical He-WD: $0.2 - 0.45 M_{\odot}$

→ He-WD mergers?

C/N abundance?

- Gaia parallaxes, spectroscopy and photometry
 - Mass distribution → extreme He-rich subdwarfs from He-WD mergers

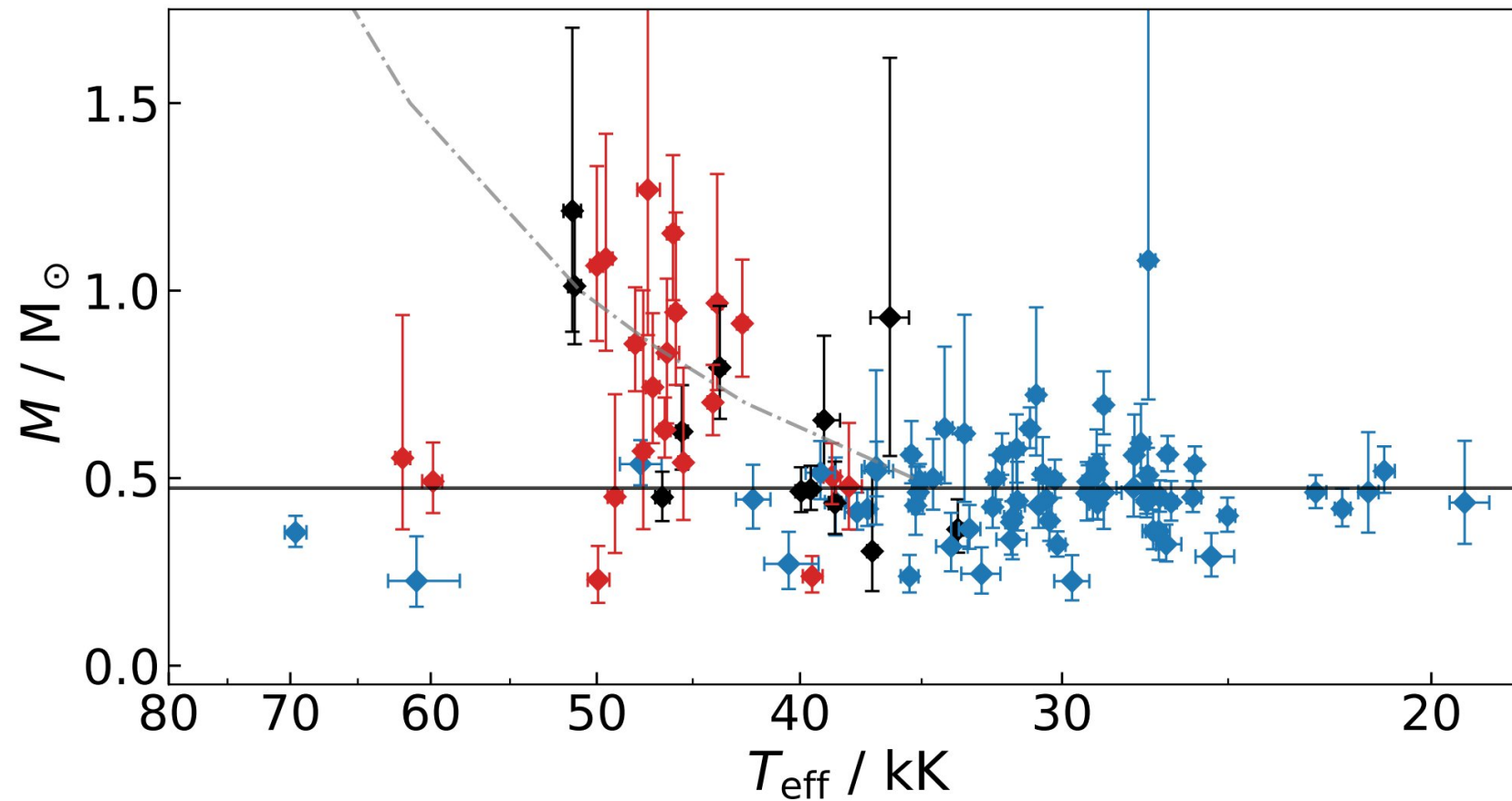
- The future
 - Gaia DR4 ~ Dec. 2026
 - Spectroscopic survey 4MOST
 - Large samples
- Splinter Wed. & Thu.

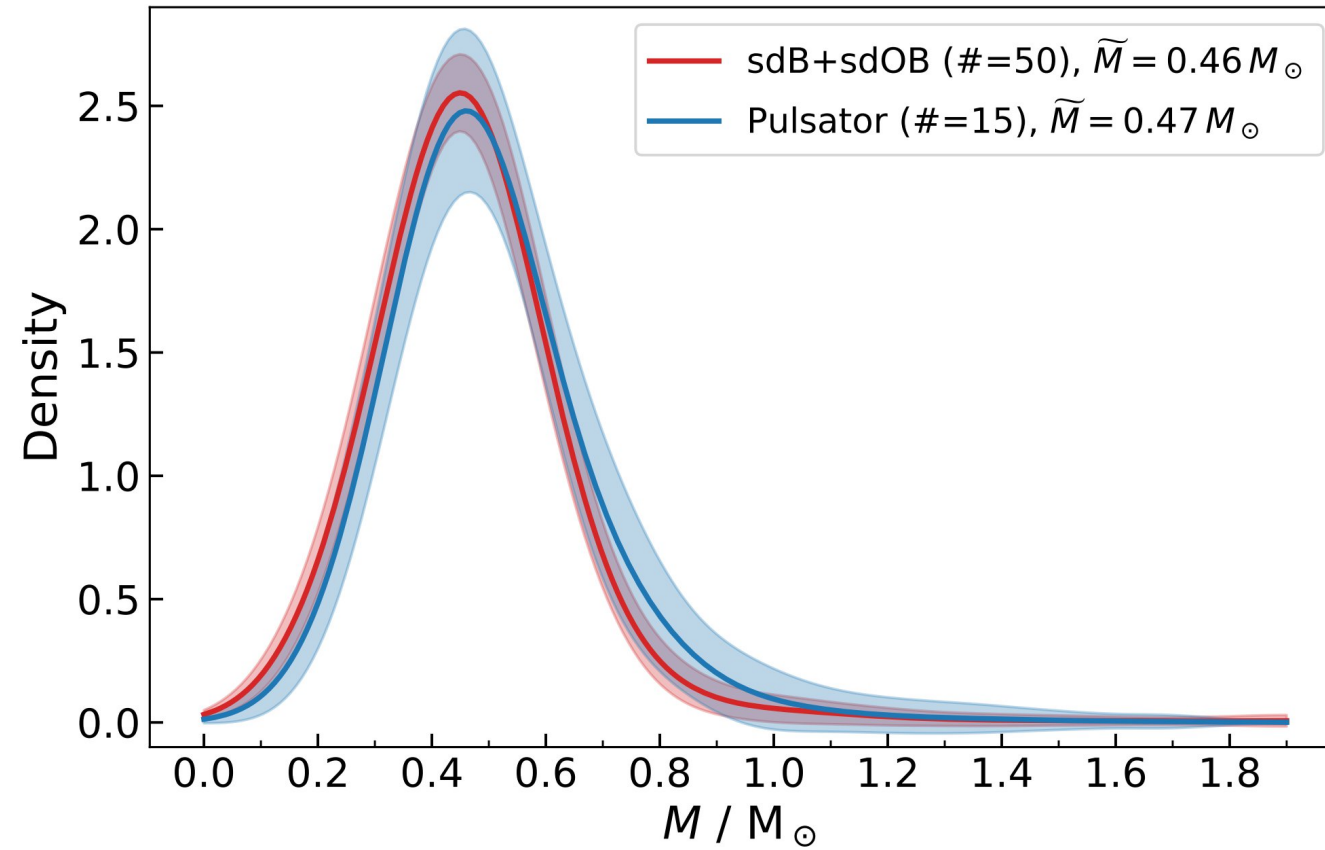


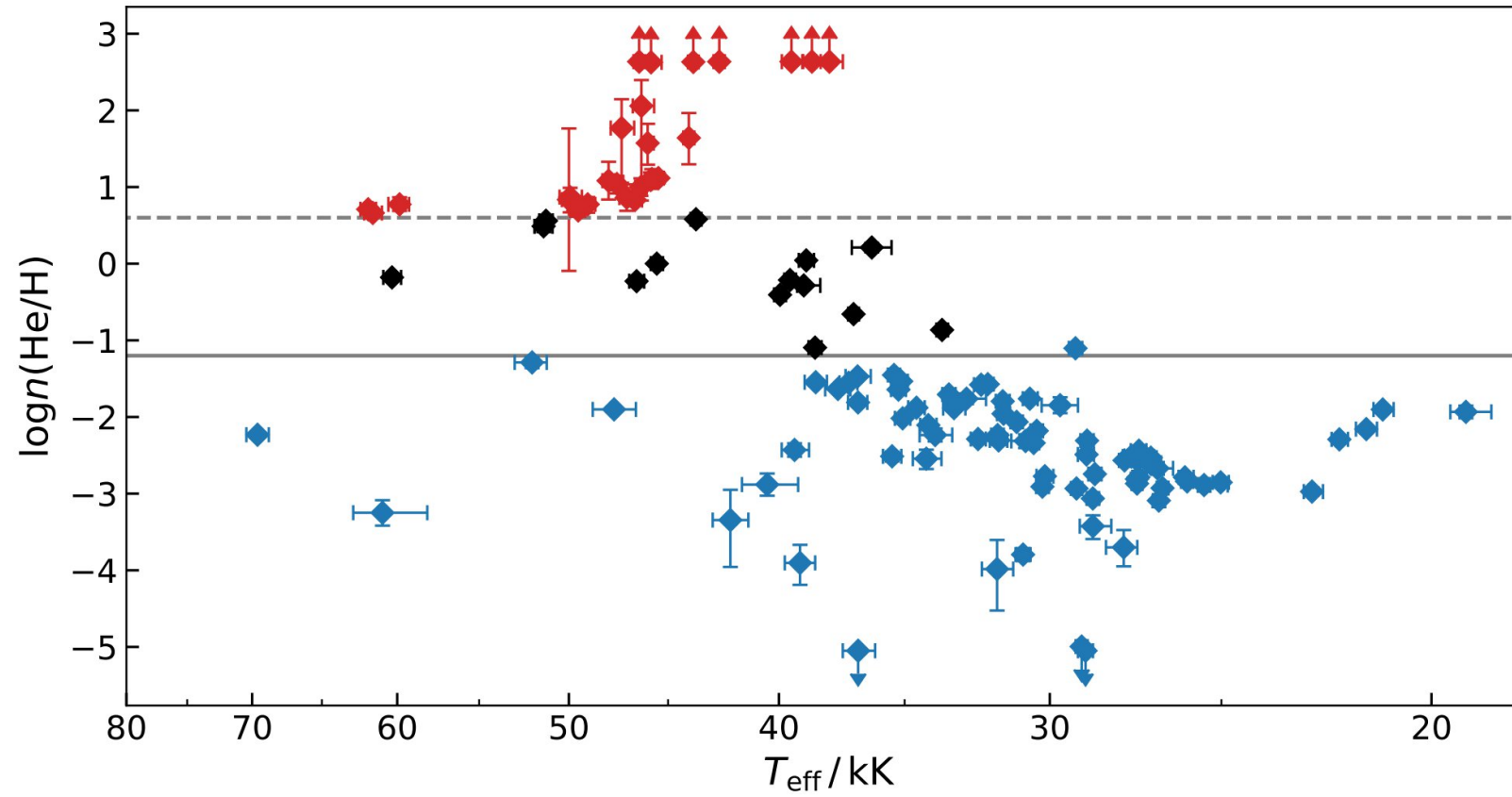
4MOST

Thank you for your attention!

- Canonical mass $0.47 M_{\odot}$

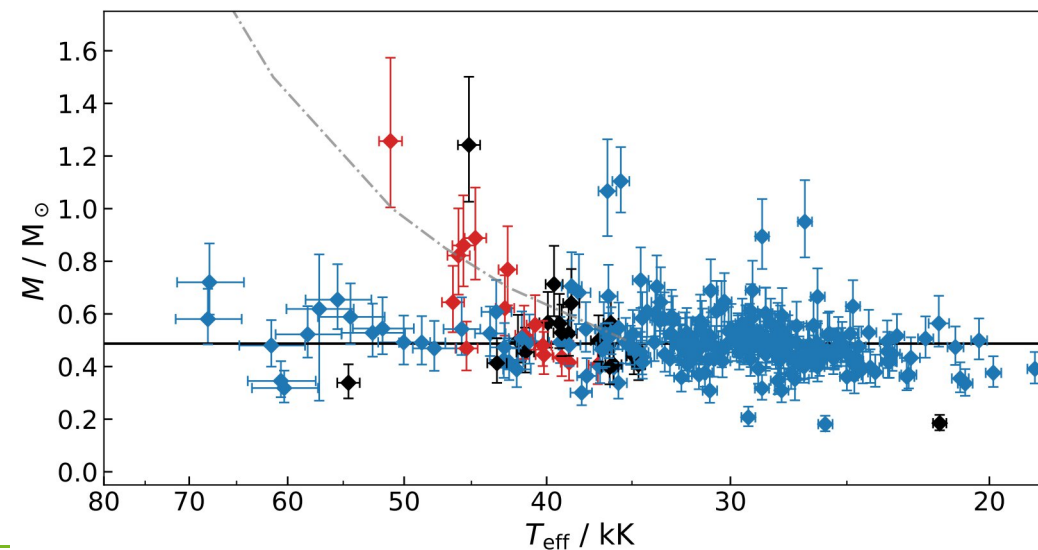
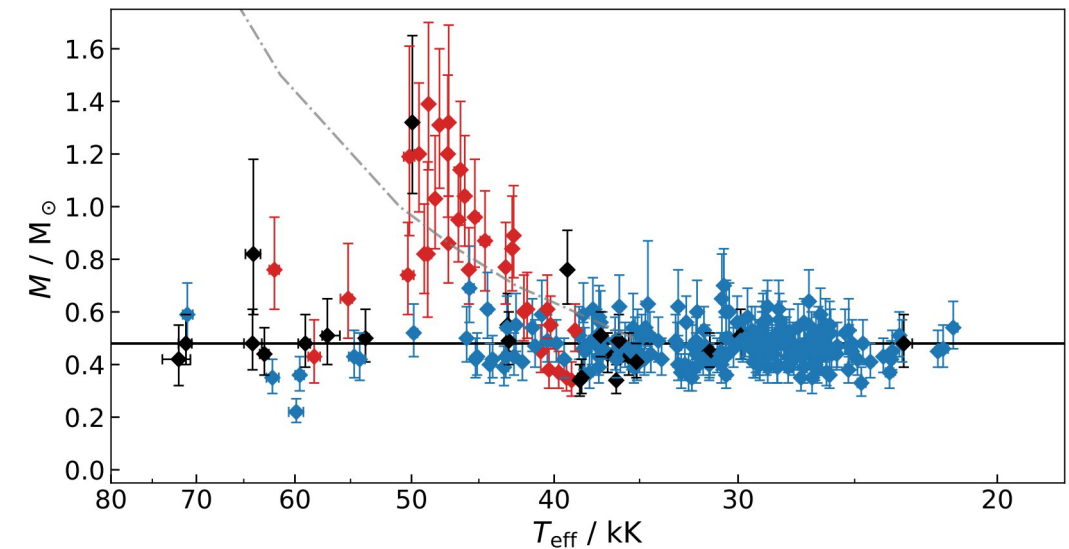
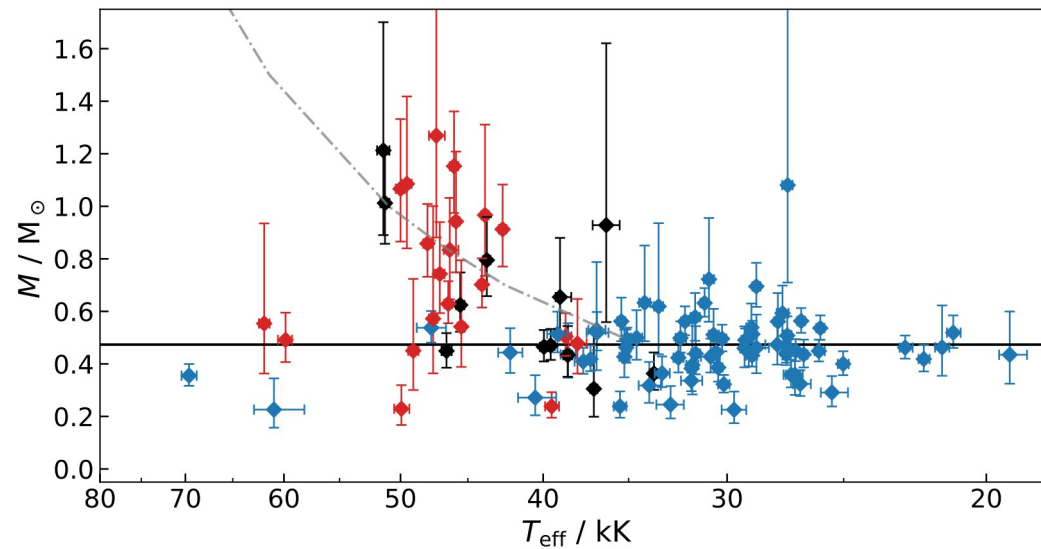






HQS

Latour, 2026



Dawson, 2026