

KIC 10486425: A *Kepler* eclipsing binary system with a pulsating component

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Abstract. We present frequency analysis of the *Kepler* light curve of KIC 10486425, an eclipsing binary system with a pulsating component. The parameters of the binary were obtained by modelling the light curve with the Wilson-Devinney program. The residuals from this modelling were subject to Fourier analysis which allowed us to detect 120 periodic terms characteristic for γ Dor-type pulsations. The dominant frequency of these changes amounts to 1.3189 d^{-1} .

Keywords. stars: binaries: eclipsing, stars: variables: γ Dor, stars: individual: KIC 10486425

1. Introduction

The *Kepler* satellite was launched in 2009 in order to discover Earth-like planets around solar-like stars by using transit method (Koch *et al.* 2010). The mission provided high-precision data for over 200 000 stars, contributing remarkably to many branches of astronomy, including asteroseismology. The detached eclipsing binary system KIC 10486425 observed by *Kepler* was discovered by the TrES project (Devor *et al.* 2009). In this study, we present light curves and frequency analysis of this star using high-precision *Kepler* data.

2. Light curve modelling and frequency analysis

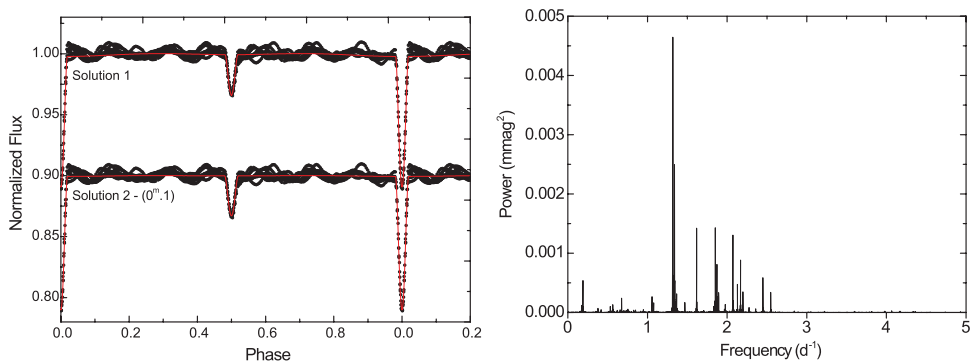
The parameters of KIC 10486425 were derived by fitting the *Kepler* light curve by means of the Wilson-Devinney (WD) program (Wilson & Devinney 1971). For this purpose, we used *Kepler* Q1 and Q2 data. We adopted Mode 2 which corresponds to the detached configuration. In the analysis, some input parameters were assumed following the Catalog of Eclipsing Binary Stars (Prša *et al.* 2011). The other parameters were fixed. In particular, bolometric albedos were assumed to be equal to 0.5 (Rucinski 1969) and bolometric gravity-darkening coefficients were set to 0.32 (Lucy 1967). It was also assumed that both components have convective envelopes, that the effective temperature of the primary $T_1 = 7018 \text{ K}$, and that the components of the system rotate synchronously. The other parameters ($e, i, T_2, \Omega_1, \Omega_2, q, L_2, L_3$) were adjusted. We derived two different solutions. In the first solution, a circular orbit was assumed. In the other one, eccentricity and the third-light contribution were chosen as free parameters, starting from 0.08 and 0.013 (Slawson *et al.* 2011), respectively. The parameters obtained from the light curve analysis are listed Table 1.

Having subtracted the theoretical light curve, we used *Kepler* Q1 to Q10 data and carried out frequency analysis of residuals with the PERIOD04 program (Lenz & Breger 2005). We obtained 120 frequencies above the significance limit ($S/N \geq 4$) (Breger

Table 1. Photometric solutions for KIC 10486425.

Parameter	Solution 1	Solution 2
T_0	54969.708432*	54969.708432*
P (day)	5.274816*	5.274816*
i ($^\circ$)	82.314 ± 0.030	82.549 ± 0.050
T_1 (K)	7018*	7018*
T_2 (K)	5210 ± 220	5727 ± 230
Ω_1	10.576 ± 0.006	12.129 ± 0.027
Ω_2	8.096 ± 0.053	8.055 ± 0.012
Φ	0.0000 ± 0.00002	0.0000 ± 0.00003
q	0.4039 ± 0.0310	0.5907 ± 0.0120
e	0.0*	0.0350 ± 0.0008
L_3	0.0*	0.0000 ± 0.0009
$L_1 / (L_1 + L_2)$	0.90	0.70

*Fixed parameters.

**Figure 1.** *Left:* Observed and theoretical (continuous line) light curves. *Right:* Power spectrum of the residuals from the WD fit.

et al. 1993). Some of these frequencies were harmonics of the system's orbital frequency or combination frequencies. The dominating frequency is equal to 1.3189 d^{-1} ; its amplitude amounts to 4.152 mmag. The comparison of theoretical curves with the observational points, and the power spectrum of the residuals from the WD fit are shown in Fig. 1.

3. Summary and conclusion

We present the light curve and frequency analysis of KIC 10486425. As a result of this analysis, the parameters of the system were derived and 120 significant periodic terms were found in the residuals. Their frequencies indicate that the primary component of KIC 10486425 is a γ Dor-type star with the main pulsation period of about 0.76 d.

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