V945 Centauri = HD 112409:
a bright hot short-period binary in a triple system?*,***

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ABSTRACT

A detailed analysis of multicolour Geneva photometry and high-resolution échelle spectroscopy of the B8.5V star V945 Cen (HD 112409, \( V = 5^\circ2 \)) whose short-term periodic variability was first detected from the HIPPARCOS data, led to the finding that the object is an ellipsoidal variable and a close double-lined spectroscopic binary with a \( \#6496 \) orbital period and a circular orbit. The components have spectral types B7 and B8.5 and are both main-sequence objects. The system is detached but close to a contact configuration and is observed at an inclination of \( \sim 23–24^\circ \). A notable finding is that the optical spectrum also contains a third system of spectral lines corresponding to a late B spectral type that remained stationary during the 5 days of spectral observations. From several independent lines of reasoning, we tentatively conclude that the third spectrum belongs to a real third body in the system. However, the possibility that it instead originates in circumbinary gas cannot be excluded completely, and additional spectral and interferometric observations are required to help us determine its origin conclusively.

Key words. binaries: close – stars: variables: general – stars: individual: V945 Cen = HD 112409

1. Introduction

The success of the ESA HIPPARCOS mission led, among other things, to discoveries of many new variables (Eyer & Grenon 1997; Kazarovets et al. 1999). Waelkens et al. (1998) attempted to classify the periodically variable B stars among them. The star V945 Cen (HD 112409), a bright (\( V = 5^\circ2 \)) B8.5V variable with a period of some 8 h is on their list. This short-period light variability may be caused by several phenomena: (1) by a non-radial gravity mode as in the slowly pulsating B stars (De Cat & Aerts 2002); (2) by rotational modulation in chemically peculiar B stars (Briquet et al. 2004); (3) by duplicity of the star in question (De Cat et al. 2000); or (4) by a combination of several of the first three possibilities. Waelkens et al. (1998) tentatively classified V945 Cen as a slowly pulsating B star.

Aerts et al. (1999) and Mathias et al. (2001) carried out extended long-term photometric and spectroscopic follow-up studies of the new candidates for slowly pulsating B stars including V945 Cen. Since the spectroscopic monitoring was carried out mainly in a region centered on the Si\( \text{II} \) 4128 nad 4130 Å doublet, their preference was to study mainly the stars with low \( v \sin i \) values, for which this doublet is not blended. Therefore,

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* Based on photometry gathered with the Swiss 0.7-m telescope equipped with the P7 photometer of the Geneva Observatory and on spectroscopy assembled with the FEROS spectrograph attached to the ESO 2.2 m telescope, both situated at La Silla in Chile.

** Reduced data is only available in electronic form at the CDS via anonymous ftp to cdarc.u-strasbg.fr (130.79.128.5) or via http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/qcat?/A+A/520/k73

*** Postdoctoral Fellow of the Fund for Scientific Research, Flanders.
We obtained Geneva 7-colour high-precision photometry of V945 Cen during one campaign of 3-week duration and one campaign of 9 weeks within one season. The data were obtained with the photometer P7 attached to the 0.7 m Swiss telescope situated at La Silla Observatory. Each datapoint is the result of averaging three consecutive exposures of 40 s. The corrections for the sky were carried out by observing at least two standard stars per hour at the same airmass as the target. The Geneva database consists of thousands of measurements gathered at La Silla between 1973 and 1997, which underwent a very accurate global calibration by means of all standard star measurements taken over 25 years. The system is so stable that data taken decades apart can easily be combined (see, e.g., De Cat & Aerts 2002; and Aerts et al. 2003a, for examples). These global reductions lead to a precision of about 5 mmag per measurement for V945 Cen. We obtained 160 observations over a time span of 121 days. We also had 5 very old Geneva observations secured some 20 years earlier. These observations are fully compatible with the new ones, therefore we also used them in the analysis. All individual observations with their HJDs are in Table 1, published electronically in CDS.

Additionally, we also used all HIPPARCOS H$_r$ broad-band photometric observations with error flags 0 and 1 (Perryman & ESA 1997). To the best of our knowledge, there are no other published photometric observations of this object with known mid-exposure times.

2.2. High-resolution spectroscopy

A series of high-S/N spectra was obtained with the FEROS échelle spectrograph attached to the ESO 2.2 m telescope. The data were secured during 5 consecutive nights 2 years after the photometric campaigns. Integration times 8–15 min were used, depending on the atmospheric conditions. This resulted in S/N of 300–600 in the blue region of the spectrum. All spectra were reduced with standard routines available in the ESO software package MIDAS. They included tasks to deal with sky background subtraction, flatfielding, and wavelength calibration using Th-Ar spectra. The final rectification and removal of cosmics and flaws was carried out independently by CA in MIDAS and by PH in SPEFO (Horn et al. 1996; Škoda 1996). The original spectra are now freely available in the FEROS archive maintained by ESO.

We searched for strong enough, isolated lines free of line blending caused by rapid rotation. This is the case for the Mg II 4481.129 Å and the Si II 6347.109 Å lines. We also considered the C II doublet at 6578.053 and 6582.882 Å. However, these C II lines were found to be unusable for a detailed line-profile analysis because of their very limited strength and blending. No emission is seen in the H$_\alpha$ line, though faint emission may escape detection because of the complicated line profile with three overlapping absorption components. Given the spectral classification, we also searched for the He I lines. Rather surprisingly, one observes not only strong lines such as the He I 4471.473 Å line and He I 6678.151 Å line, but also the weak He I 4437.551 Å line, which is usually only observed in chemically peculiar He strong stars.

In Fig. 1, interesting segments of four selected blue spectra from both conjunctions and elongations of the binary are shown. One can clearly see three separate line components at certain orbital phases and only one deep line, a blend of all components, is provided in Table2. A journal of all the new photometric and spectroscopic data is provided in Table 2.

2.3. The spectral energy distribution

As in the case of many bright B-type objects (Waters et al. 1987), V945 Cen is an IRAS source. The IRAS satellite only measured...
Table 2. Journal of photometric and spectroscopic observations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photometry</th>
<th>Spectroscopy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time interval (HJD-2 400 000)</td>
<td>No. of obs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 655.6–44 298.7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 480.8–50 503.7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 541.7–50 601.6</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 868.5–49 039.5</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 274.5–51 275.9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. The first three photometric data sets refer to Geneva photometry, the last one to the Hipparcos $H_p$ observations.

Fig. 2. The observed spectral energy distribution of V945 Cen (circles denoting the measurements in various passbands plus a plot of the IUE spectrum) is compared to that from a Kurucz model atmosphere for $T_{\text{eff}} = 13,000$ K and log $g = 4.0$ (solid line) and to a combined energy distribution resulting from a sum of relative contributions of three stars being represented by the same model as before for the primary ($T_{\text{eff}} = 13,000$, log $g = 4.0$) and a model with $T_{\text{eff}} = 11,000$, and log $g = 4.0$ for the secondary and tertiary (dotted line). The “L” symbols indicate only upper limits to the IRAS flux.

reliable infrared flux at 12 $\mu$m, while the values detected at 25, 60, and 100 $\mu$m are only upper limits. The IUE archive contains one high-dispersion spectrum of V945 Cen obtained with a large aperture, SWP 27531 from January 1986.

We constructed a spectral energy distribution (SED) from our Geneva data, the 2MASS catalogue, and the IRAS and IUE fluxes, applying a proper colour correction. This observed distribution was subsequently compared with Kurucz atmosphere models (Kurucz 1979). At first, we compared the data with an LTE atmosphere for $T_{\text{eff}} = 13,000$ K and log $g = 4.0$. This model is shown as a full line in Fig. 2.

Since three line components were discovered in the spectrum, we also constructed an SED by combining three atmosphere models and using their relative flux ratios obtained from our final modeling (see Table 6). This combined SED, shown by a dotted line in Fig. 2, is in closer agreement with the observed one.

The absence of any detectable infrared excess at 12 $\mu$m means that we cannot be dealing with dust formation. The absence of any detectable Balmer emission in the observed spectra also implies that a circumbinary envelope is probably not the source of the third spectrum. We therefore tentatively conclude that the third line spectrum originates from a real third body in the system.

2.4. NAOS-CONICA observations

On 27 January 2005, V945 Cen was observed with the adaptive optics instrument NAOS-CONICA on the VLT (Lenzen et al. 2003; Rousset et al. 2003). The observations were performed with the $K_s$ band filter ($\lambda_c = 2.18$ $\mu$m) and a 27.053 milli-arcsec (mas) pixel scale, yielding a total field-of-view of 28 $\times$ 28 arcseconds (1024 $\times$ 1024 pixels).

The images display only a single object, to intensities lower than 0.1% of the peak flux, within a 14 arcsec radius. This object appears unresolved with a FWHM of roughly 95 mas, which is similar to the PSF observations. Regrettably, these observations provided no direct evidence of a third body in the system.

3. The character and period of the variations

3.1. Photometry

The photometric data clearly exhibit a dominant frequency of 3.0796 c d$^{-1}$ ($P = 0^d32472$), which is entirely compatible with, but differs slightly from the result found from the HIPPARCOS photometry (3.07882 c d$^{-1}$; $P = 0^d324800$). A very significant peak also occurs at a half of this frequency, which is the next maximum to be found in the periodograms after prewhitening in each of the datasets. This result is independent of the frequency search algorithm adopted and is consistent for all the seven Geneva filters and the HIPPARCOS data. We therefore interpret the detected dominant frequency as a half of the physical frequency controlling the variations. An analysis of RV data (see the next section) confirmed this and indicated that the star is indeed an ellipsoidal variable and a spectroscopic binary. The deeper and slightly shallower minima of all the light curves are separated by exactly half of the orbital period, which is indicative of a circular orbit. This is unsurprising for such a short period.

All additional tests led to the conclusion that all photometric data can be reconciled with a single period of about 0$^d64960$. Within the limits of accuracy of the available observations, there is no evidence of a secular change in the period. From the final modelling discussed in Sect. 4, we derived the following binary ephemeris

$$T_{\min} = \text{HJD} 2 450 545.7081 + 0^d649593 \times E. \quad (1)$$

We show the phase plots for both the Geneva $V$ magnitude and the Hipparcos $H_p$ magnitude in Fig. 3. One can see that the variations are indeed typical of ellipsoidal variables. Inspecting the light curves in all passbands, we note that the difference in the relative depth of the primary and secondary minima decreases from $U$ to $V$ (cf. Fig. 10 below).

3.2. Spectroscopy

To understand the origin of the three line components 1, 2, and 3 seen in Fig. 1, we first measured their RVs in a classical way using SPEFO. SPEFO displays direct and reverse traces of the line profiles superimposed on the computer screen that the user can slide to achieve a precise overlapping of the chosen parts of the profile. We tried to measure several clean, unblended lines but we had to skip some spectra near the binary conjunctions where the line profiles from the primary and secondary were blended.
Fig. 3. A phase plot for the Geneva $V$ (upper panel) and Hipparcos $H_p$ (lower panel) photometry. Ephemeris (1) was used.

From these classical RV measurements (plotted versus orbital phase in Fig. 4), it became obvious that component 1 follows the RV curve of the star, which is in the upper (superior) conjunction at the primary minimum of the light curve, while component 2 moves in orbit with the other star. From now on, we refer to these two stars as the primary and the secondary, respectively.

The RV of component 3, first measured for a few strong lines, also seemed to vary in phase with the primary but with a much lower semi-amplitude of a few km s$^{-1}$ only. However, it was then unclear whether this was a spurious effect caused by line blending. This suspicion was increased by our SPEFO measurement of the RV of the sharp H$\alpha$ core (see Fig. 5). It appears that the RV of the H$\alpha$ core varies in phase with component 1 but also with a reduced amplitude. Moreover, an oscillation with a resonant period of one third of the orbital one is detected. We demonstrate in the Appendix that this H$\alpha$ variation is spurious. Since both binary components have H$\alpha$ profiles with sharp cores and broad wings, they inevitably blend with the stationary sharp component 3 as they move in orbit around each other. This, together with the relative intensity variations explains the artifact.

Indeed, when we measured the RV of the Ti$^{II} 4443.794$ Å line, its RV was found to be constant within the limits of the accuracy of its measurement ($-11.8 \pm 3.6$ km s$^{-1}$) and to show no obvious phase dependence on the orbital phase (see the bottom panel of Fig. 4). Since the effect of the line blending in the H$\alpha$ line is interesting and our finding represents a methodological warning.

Fig. 4. RV curves of all three components identified in the spectra as measured in SPEFO. The two upper panels show the RV curves of the weak He$^{I} 4437$ Å line and a stronger He$^{I} 6678$ Å line, which are both only seen for component 1; the third panel from the top shows the RVs derived from the Fe$^{II} 4549$ Å line for components 1 and 2, and the bottom panel shows the RVs of the Ti$^{II} 4443$ Å line of component 3. The RVs of components 1, 2, and 3 (see Fig. 1) are denoted by black dots, open circles, and diamonds, respectively.
KOREL developed by Hadrava (1995, 1997, 2004b), in particular way. We therefore decided to derive the orbital elements of the binary makes it difficult to derive accurate RV curves in a classical way. We therefore decided to derive the orbital elements and disentangle individual component spectra using the program KOREL developed by Hadrava (1995, 1997, 2004b), in particular the latest publically available version dated December 2, 2004.

The preparation of data for the program KOREL deserves a few comments. The electronic spectra at our disposal were recorded with a pixel-to-pixel separation of some 1.9 km s\(^{-1}\) in the blue, and about 1.3 km s\(^{-1}\) in the red parts of the echelle spectra. Considering this, we therefore rebinned the spectra into equidistant steps in RV, choosing the RV step of 1 km s\(^{-1}\) for all spectra not to lose resolution. The rebinning was carried out with the help of the HEC35D program written by PH\(^1\). In comparison to a similar data preparation program PREKOR by Dr. P. Hadrava, distributed with KOREL, HEC35D allows the user to choose the initial and final wavelength and operates on spectra of virtually any length. Like PREKOR, HEC35D derives consecutive discrete wavelengths given by

\[
\lambda_n = \lambda_1 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta RV}{c} \right)^{n-1},
\]

where \(\lambda_1\) is the chosen initial wavelength, \(\Delta RV\) is the constant step in RV between consecutive wavelengths, and \(\lambda_n\) is the wavelength of the \(n\)th rebinned pixel. However, the relative fluxes of these new wavelength points are derived using the INTEP interpolation formula. It is possible to choose the initial and last wavelength and the program smoothly fills in the rebinned spectra with continuum values of 1.0 at both edges\(^2\).

To take the variable quality of individual spectra into account, we measured their \(S/N\) in the line-free regions and assigned each spectrum a weight given by

\[
w = \frac{(S/N)^2}{(S/N_{\text{mean}})^2},
\]

where \(S/N_{\text{mean}}\) denotes the mean \(S/N\) of all spectra. The \(S/N\) ranged from about 100 to 600, depending also on the spectral region studied.

We briefly recall that KOREL uses the observed spectra and derives both the orbital elements and the mean individual line profiles of up to five stars. These stars may form a hierarchical system of two mutually orbiting binaries and a distant, also gravitationally bounded fifth star. To be able to disentangle also component 3 present in the line profiles of V945 Cen, we run KOREL formally on the assumption that – besides a binary – there is another distant component (No. 5 in Hadrava’s hierarchical system), which has the same orbital period as the binary and a negligible semi-amplitude of the orbital motion around the common centre of gravity with the binary. In particular, we set \(K_3 = 0.001\) km s\(^{-1}\). This approach is suitable for both the case that the third system of lines belong to a distant third component, and the case that there is a circumstellar envelope around the whole system. We note that our spectra cover an interval of only four days so that the lines of the putative third component would appear stationary over such a short time anyway.

Since V945 Cen is an ellipsoidal variable, we allowed for variable strengths of the spectral lines in individual spectra during the solutions (cf. Hadrava 1997).

Our experience with KOREL is that the result is sensitive to the choice of starting values of the elements and initial values of the simplex steps. This is understandable because the sum of squares of residuals using all data points of individual spectra is very complicated and it is easy to end up in a local minimum. This was clearly illustrated in an excellent study of DW Car by Southworth & Clausen (2007, see their Fig. 3).

The program HEC35D with User’s Manual and a few auxiliary programs is available to interested users at ftp://astro.troja.mff.cuni.cz/ftp/hec/HEC35. Reports of possible bugs to P.H. are welcome.

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\(^2\) This is necessary since KOREL requires that the number of the input data points is an integer multiple of 512.
To cope with the problem, we first investigated the variation in the sum of squares as a function of the semi-amplitude of the primary only, keeping all other elements fixed at values we derived from the FOTEL solution of the photometry and preliminary analyses of the spectra at both elongations. In all of these trial solutions, all three spectra were disentangled. We first derived a solution for the constant strength of the lines and then, in the same run, we allowed the line strengths to vary.

The plot of the sum of squares of residuals as a function of the semi-amplitude $K_1$ is shown in Fig. 6, separately for the following four stronger lines: Mg II 4481 Å line, Fe II 4549 Å line, Si II 6347 Å line, and He I 6678 Å line. The He I 4471 Å line is not suitable since it has an almost stationary Ti II 4468 Å line in its blue wing. The Hα line was also found to be too complex and was not disentangled. One can see that there are indeed several local minima and the range of plausible values of $K_1$ varies from one line to another. It is especially instructive for the neighborhood of the He I 6678 Å line, where any lines from the secondary and the third spectrum are very weak or simply missing. In the end KOREL finds more or less flat continua for the components 2 and 3 but from time to time it suddenly jumps to another, actually deeper minimum. Nevertheless, our direct measurements in SPEFO indicates a semi-amplitude of about 73 km s$^{-1}$. After inspecting the results for all four lines, we carried out another series of runs to find plausible limits for the mass ratio $K_1/K_2$, this time keeping $K_1$ fixed at 73.5 km s$^{-1}$.

This search was only carried out for the Mg II 4481 Å line, Fe II 4549 Å line, and Si II 6347 Å line since there is no detectable He I 6678 Å line of the secondary. The results of this search are again shown graphically, in Fig. 7. One can again note the different sensitivities of the different lines to the mass ratio but it seems that $K_1/K_2 = 0.70$ reproduces all three lines well.

Fixing the mass ratio, we carried out the final round of trial KOREL solutions, checking whether the third system of lines is stationary or exhibits some periodic RV changes with the binary orbital period. By increasing the value of $K_3$ from zero to positive values, we always found a higher sum of residuals. We therefore conclude that the RV of the third system of spectral lines was constant over the period of our observations. This can be interpreted in two possible ways. Either the third spectrum represents a real third star, bounded or unbounded to the ellipsoidal binary, or it is a shell spectrum from some kind of envelope around the whole system.

In the final step of our analysis, we derived another set of trial KOREL solutions for the four considered lines and now also for the spectra covering the region containing the He I 4437 Å and He I 4471 Å lines, this time also allowing for the convergence of $K_1$ and the mass ratio (the latter with the exception of the He I 6678 Å line, of course). We slightly varied the initial values of the elements from their mean values used after the first runs, and also varied the initial steps. For each line, we then adopted the solution with the smallest sum of residuals. The resulting elements from these solutions are summarized in Table 4. Since KOREL does not provide error estimates for the elements, the inspection of Table 4 provides some idea of the uncertainties in the elements. We also imported the disentangled blue spectra of components 1 and 2 into SPEFO and derived the mean systemic velocities from the RV measurements of 9 He I and metallic lines. The results are $\gamma_1 = 14.5 \pm 2.1$ km s$^{-1}$ and $\gamma_2 = 14.6 \pm 1.1$ km s$^{-1}$. They represent the best estimate of the true systemic velocity of the binary and the excellent mutual agreement of both values shows the quality of the final disentangling.

**Fig. 6.** The sum of squares of residuals of exploratory KOREL solutions as a function of the semi-amplitude of the primary, $K_1$, derived separately for the four indicated spectral lines. See the text for details.
For each individual KOREL solution of Table 4, we derived the elements, we therefore proceeded in a somewhat unusual way. KOREL, to constrain PHOEBE to adopt the KOREL orbital solutions as a function of the mass ratio $q$, the projected semi-major axis $a \sin i$, and systemic velocity $v$. The only way to derive the systemic velocities of both components is to measure the individual disentangled line profiles in the classical way – see the text for details.

Our ultimate goal is to derive a simultaneous solution combining photometry and spectroscopy and using the program PHOEBE. It is true that KOREL also derives individual radial velocities for individual disentangled spectral components but the accuracy of these RVs depends on the quality of individual spectra. It is easy to verify that if an orbital solution is derived from these RVs (for instance, using the program FOTEL), the result differs from the orbital elements derived by KOREL. To constrain PHOEBE to adopt the KOREL orbital elements, we therefore proceeded in a somewhat unusual way. For each individual KOREL solution of Table 4, we derived the model-predicted RVs from KOREL for the HJDs of our 44 spectral observations. We then averaged these RVs from four wavelength segments for each individual spectrum and these average RVs were subsequently used in PHOEBE.

4. Spectrophotometric modeling

To model the light and RV data simultaneously we used PHOEBE 0.32 (Prša & Zwitter 2005), a modeling suite based on the Wilson-Devinney program (Wilson & Devinney 1971). We paid attention to ensuring consistency with SEDs, so that all gravity darkening effects caused by shape distortion follow the Von Zeipel law for radiative envelopes and the limb darkening coefficients are interpolated from the tables. That means that the ratio $T_{\text{eff}}/T_{\text{eff}}^0$ is the only unknown. Specific passband intensities and limb darkening coefficients were computed for the Geneva passbands from Castelli & Kurucz (2004)’s NEWODF models spanning from 3500 K to 50 000 K across the entire H-R diagram. The SED functions were synthesized with SPECTRUM 2.75 (Gray & Corbally 1994) at a 1 Å dispersion, from 3000 Å to 10 000 Å. The limb darkening tables were computed by synthetizing SEDs in 20 values of $\mu = \cos \theta$ from the center of the disk to the limb, and fitting the linear cosine law and non-linear log and square root laws by least squares. The computed auxiliary tables are added to the default PHOEBE distribution and are freely available from the PHOEBE homepage.

To obtain an independent estimate of the effective temperatures of individual components, we used PHOEBE’s color-constraining technique (Prša & Zwitter 2006). The Cramer & Maeder (1979) parameters $X$ and $Y$ were computed for each observed photometric observation; they were used to obtain a reddening-free effective temperature and effective gravity of the object. Their values are depicted in Fig. 8; there is a slight phase dependence present in parameter $X$, which is expected because of its dependence on $T_{\text{eff}}$ that changes due to ellipsoidal variation. The values obtained in this manner are $T_{\text{eff}} = 12 390 \pm 110$ K and $g = 4.45 \pm 0.02$. Color constraining yields the estimates of individual temperatures to be $T_{\text{eff},1} = 13 040 \pm 84$ K and $T_{\text{eff},2} = 10 880 \pm 122$ K, in close agreement with spectroscopic determination. Hence we suggest the spectral types of the primary and secondary to be B7 and B8.5, respectively.

Spectroscopic observations of V945 Cen provided RV curves for both components, allowing us to accurately derive the mass ratio $q$, the projected semi-major axis $a \sin i$, and systemic velocity $v$. These values, listed in Table 5, were determined by...
Table 5. Physical properties of V945 Cen based on measured RVs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$q = M_2/M_1$</td>
<td>0.715 ± 0.034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a \sin i [R_\odot]$</td>
<td>2.29 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma [\text{km s}^{-1}]$</td>
<td>14.55 ± 1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. Note that the systemic velocity was derived measuring the disentangled line profiles of 9 unblended lines of the primary and secondary from the blue spectral region in SPEFO.

passing the solution iteratively between KOREL and PHOEBE, and validated by Gaussian fits to spectral lines in SPEFO. The cross-correlation method based on two templates, as implemented in TODCOR (Zucker & Mazeh 1994), provided a fully consistent fit for the primary RV, but failed to properly extract the secondary RV, because of the presence of the third system of spectral lines. Once these parameters were determined from the RV modelling, we kept them fixed throughout the study. The average values of $X$ and $Y$ parameters are statistically meaningful. This is also true for the values of $T_{\text{eff}}$ and $\log g$ obtained from the plot.

Fig. 8. Left: Cramer & Maeder (1979) parameters $X$ (dots) and $Y$ (crosses) of observed data points as a function of phase. There is a slight phase dependence present in parameter $X$, which is expected due to its dependence on $T_{\text{eff}}$. Right: the $XY$ parameter plane. The scatter shows that the average values of $X$ and $Y$ parameters are statistically meaningful. This is also true for the values of $T_{\text{eff}}$ and $\log g$ obtained from the plot.

For the masses of these two stars to be reconciled with the expected masses of the main-sequence B7 and B8.5 stars, the band’s upper end inclinations are more suitable: for an inclination of 23° and the implied semi-major axis $a = 5.86 R_\odot$, the resulting radii $R_1 = 2.2 R_\odot$ and $R_2 = 1.7 R_\odot$ and the derived masses $M_1 = 3.73 M_\odot$ and $M_2 = 2.67 M_\odot$ are in excellent agreement with those expected (Harmanec 1988). Moreover, the effective temperature of the secondary (∼10 650 K and ∼10 930 K for the models with the third light and without it, respectively) does not contradict the expected value of ∼10 880 K. Because of the degeneracy, there is no way to qualify the correctness of the
Fig. 9. Boundaries of the physically plausible parameter space. Grid search in inclinations between 10° and 35° was performed and a best-fit solution was obtained for each inclination – depicted by a solid line. The limiting values of the radii for both stars were taken from Harmanec (1988) and used to form a range of allowed values – depicted by a light-grey area. Part of the parameter space corresponding to the overcontact is absent.

The two leftmost panels correspond to the model with third light present, while the two rightmost panels correspond to the model with third light absent.

To examine the plausibility of both solutions further, we overplotted the modeled components in the log $L/L_\odot$-log $T_{\text{eff}}$ diagram (cf. Fig. 12). The depicted theoretical evolutionary tracks for $M = 2.0 M_\odot$, $M = 2.5 M_\odot$, $M = 3.0 M_\odot$ and $M = 3.5 M_\odot$ were adopted from the Padova stellar evolution models (Marigo et al. 2008) and a log-normal initial mass function (Chabrier 2001). The main plot shows the tracks and the model solutions with and without a third light contribution as pluses and crosses, respectively. The location of the primary star on the diagram coincides for both models because of the adopted $T_{\text{eff},1} = 13\,000$ K, but the inferred masses are different: $M_1 = 3.29 \pm 0.02 M_\odot$ from the evolutionary tracks agrees well model beyond these plausibility estimates; we thus refer to the solution as probable, and discourage the use of these values for calibration purposes as they would lead to a circular argument.

Figure 11 that illustrates the geometrical configuration of the binary, as seen projected onto the sky, follows from our model. The binary is close but still well detached.
Table 6. Probable V945 Cen model parameters and their formal error estimates, where \( \Omega \) is the value of the Roche-model potential used in the WD program, and \( L_i \) are the relative luminosities of the components in individual photometric passbands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Solution in the absence of 3rd light:</th>
<th>Solution in the presence of 3rd light:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary ( (R_c) )</td>
<td>Secondary ( (R_c) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a )</td>
<td>5.86 ± 0.21</td>
<td>3.695 ± 0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( i )</td>
<td>23.0°</td>
<td>24.0°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Omega )</td>
<td>3.625 ± 0.018</td>
<td>3.695 ± 0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{\text{eff}} )</td>
<td>13000°</td>
<td>10930 ± 40°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( M )</td>
<td>3.74 ± 0.58</td>
<td>2.67 ± 0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R )</td>
<td>2.20 ± 0.09</td>
<td>1.73 ± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_i )</td>
<td>123 ± 20</td>
<td>35 ± 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( M_{\text{ initi}} )</td>
<td>(mag) -0.50 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0.87 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \log g )</td>
<td>[cgs] 4.3 ± 0.1</td>
<td>4.4 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_1 )</td>
<td>( B ) band 0.684</td>
<td>0.316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_1 )</td>
<td>( B1 ) band 0.688</td>
<td>0.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_2 )</td>
<td>( B2 ) band 0.679</td>
<td>0.321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_2 )</td>
<td>( G ) band 0.667</td>
<td>0.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_2 )</td>
<td>( U ) band 0.749</td>
<td>0.251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_2 )</td>
<td>( V ) band 0.669</td>
<td>0.331</td>
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<tr>
<td>( L_2 )</td>
<td>( V1 ) band 0.670</td>
<td>0.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( L_2 )</td>
<td>( H )p band 0.679</td>
<td>0.321</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Notes. They are normalized in such a way that \( L_1 + L_2 = 1 \) for the first model without the third light, and \( L_1 + L_2 + L_3 = 1 \) for the triple-star model. Note that for this model, the values of \( L_1 \) are tabulated in the central column between the primary and secondary.

* Values denoted with an asterisk are fixed.

Fig. 12. Evolutionary tracks compared with the components of V945 Cen. Solid lines on the main plot show tracks computed with the Padova evolution code for the initial mass of \( M = 2.0 M_\odot, M = 2.5 M_\odot, M = 3.0 M_\odot, \) and \( M = 3.5 M_\odot. \) The inset depicts the closest tracks for the solution with a third light component: \( M_\text{t} = 3.29 \pm 0.02 M_\odot \) and \( M_\text{z} = 2.46 \pm 0.02 M_\odot. \) Both stars yield a consistent age of \( \sim 10 \) million years, at or very close to the ZAMS. The masses are in good agreement with the photometric counterparts, \( M_\text{t} = 3.32 \pm 0.51 M_\odot \) and \( M_\text{z} = 2.37 \pm 0.48 M_\odot. \) For the solution without third light, the tracks yield masses that are a bit more discrepant, yet still well within the error bars of their photometric counterparts. Evolutionary tracks thus slightly favor the third light-contaminated model and, hence, a true stellar source of the third spectrum.

with the third-light contaminated model (\( M_\text{t} = 3.32 \pm 0.51 M_\odot \)), but only marginally well with the model without the third light (\( M_\text{t} = 3.74 \pm 0.58 M_\odot. \)) The location of the secondary star for both models differs slightly and constrains the probable nature of the third spectrum. Namely, for the model with the third light, the mass of the secondary inferred from the tracks is \( M_\text{z} = 2.46 \pm 0.02 M_\odot \) (see the inset in Fig. 12), in good agreement with the adopted spectrophotometric value \( M_\text{z} = 2.37 \pm 0.48 M_\odot. \) For the model without the third light and the modeled spectrophotometric value of \( M_\text{z} = 2.67 \pm 0.54 M_\odot, \) the evolution-inferred value of \( M_\text{z} = 2.45 \pm 0.02 M_\odot, \) although somewhat discrepant, is still well within the error bars. Finally, the model with the third light predicts both components to be at (or very close to) the zero-age main sequence (ZAMS) with an age of \( \sim 10 \) million years. The model without the third light, however, predicts the secondary star temperature to be by \( \sim 300 \) K too hot for the ZAMS. Based on these observations, it seems that a real third star is present in the system.

5. Conclusion

In this study, we have discovered that the bright variable star V945 Cen is a short-period, nearly contact double-lined spectroscopic binary with pronounced ellipsoidal variations. We derived the basic physical properties of the system from multicolor photometry and high-resolution spectroscopy. We also detected a strong and seemingly stationary third B-type line spectrum. Although the arguments presented in Sects. 2.3 and 4 strongly favor the presence of a real third body in the system, interferometric or high-precision astrometric observations would provide the final resolution of this issue and are strongly encouraged. In addition, future spectroscopic observations may allow the detection of measurable RV variations in the third spectrum and also a secular change in the systemic velocity of the close binary as the pair and the tertiary would move in the orbit around the common centre of gravity.

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Appendix A: Simulation of a spurious RV variation resulting from a blend of three spectra

As we have shown in this study, the observed spectrum of V945 Cen is a sum of three spectra: two late B spectra of the binary components revolving around each other with a period of 0.649, and a stationary late-B line spectrum from a probable tertiary in the system. In this temperature range, the Hα profiles have very extended Stark-broadened wings and sharp cores. We measured the RV of the Hα core in the observed spectra manually, comparing the direct and flipped profiles of the core in SPEFO. We obtained a RV variation reminiscent of a sum of two sinusoids. One has a period equal to the orbital period of the binary and the other one a period three times shorter (cf. Fig. 5). Our conclusion was that this RV variation is spurious and arises from a strong blending of all three spectra involved.

To carry out a conclusive test that such an apparent RV variation can indeed originate from a blend of a stationary shell line with two spectra of an orbiting binary, we simulated such a situation with the help of synthetic profiles. We used synthetic spectra computed from Castelli & Kurucz (2004)'s NEWODF models, rotated them to 70, 55, and 30 km s\(^{-1}\), Doppler-shifted them according to the mid-exposure times of 44 observed spectra, and merged them with the appropriate relative strengths. We then rectified the resulting composite spectra in SPEFO and measured the RV of the absorption core, as we did for the real data.

The result is shown in Fig. A.1. The similarity with the RV curve obtained from the real Hα profiles is obvious. We note that this finding represents a very important *methodological warning*: if one is unaware of the presence of a third spectrum and carries out similar measurements on the observed spectra, one may conclude that the object is a pulsating star or at least a multiperiodic variable.

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