MASSIVE: Massive stAr aSteroSeIsmology, Variability, and Evolution with K2: classical Be stars in Field 0

The proposing consortium consists of scientists from Leuven University (B), Paris-Meudon Observatory (F), Liège University (B), CEA-Saclay Site (F), and Royal Observatory of Belgium, all within KASC WG3: Conny Aerts, Evelyne Alecian, Maryline Briquet, Jonas Debosscher, Peter De Cat, Pieter Degroote, Pablo Marcos-Arenal, Stéphane Mathis, Ehsan Moravveji, Coralie Neiner, Péter Pápics, Anne Thoul, Andrew Tkachenko, Santiago Andres Triana, Konstanze Zwintz

Our goal is to perform in-depth ensemble asteroseismology and variability studies of the most massive stars, with the aim to cover the full evolutionary path from the birthline to the supernova explosion. While the nominal *Kepler* mission already implied a revolution in stellar physics for solar-type stars and red giants, it was not possible to perform high-precision studies of massive OB stars or of pre-main sequence (pre-MS) stars because such targets were not sufficiently available in *Kepler's* original FoV, while CoRoT only observed a few of them, several of which during less than one month. We shall remedy this lack of data for the metal factories of the Universe, for which stellar evolution theory is least adequate while its impact on life cycles and on chemical enrichment of galaxies is dominant. The science cases that we shall address were already extensively described in the white paper by Aerts et al. (2013, arXiv:1309.3042) taking the young open cluster NGC 2244 as a case study, but this cluster cannot be observed due to the restriction of the pointing of K2 to the ecliptic. Instead, we seek to observe stars in the fields of K2 to meet the same aims but for various metallicities. This requires that we consider different classes of stars to cover the entire evolutionary path. For each sub-class of stars, we recall briefly the science case in 7 sub-proposals, including the target list for each of them.

Based on the experience of Aerts' and Neiner's teams, who were responsible for the CoRoT OB star target selection, ground-based follow-up and CoRoT data exploitation (cf. ADS since 2009), we have carefully selected the best K2 targets for our aims, as summarized in the Table below for Field 0. Each of the targets was assigned a priority according to its rarity and expected S/N following simulations with our software (Marcos-Arenal et al., 2014, submitted to A&A; in the data files, a blank line was introduced to separate stars of subsequent priority). We plan to adopt the same strategy for all future K2 fields until we have light curves of sufficient quality for at least 100 members in each sub-class, to guarantee that we can place the stars in evolutionary sequences, for various masses and metallicities. For the rare objects, we request all accessible stars. Spectroscopic and spectro-polarimetric follow-up will be performed with the NARVAL, ESPADONS, and HERMES instruments for the stars brighter than 11; for fainter targets we shall apply for competitive time at ESO/IAC/OHP, where the MASSIVE consortium has high success rates. The lead PIs indicated per sub-class are members of KASC WG3, while Alecian, Debosscher, De Cat, Degroote, Marcos-Arenal, Mathis, Thoul, and Triana deliver expertise in magnetism as well as in data and theoretical modelling. The MASSIVE consortium has large expertise in analysing *Kepler* and CoRoT data.

Sub-class	PI	Prio 1	Prio 2	Prio 3	Sub-class	PI	Prio 1	Prio 2	Prio 3
Be stars	Neiner	34	0	0	O stars	Aerts	14	0	0
magnetic stars	Briquet	35	0	0	single B stars	Pápics	66	307	636
pre-MS stars	Zwintz	24	0	0	binary OB stars	Tkachenko	51	5	0
OB supergiants	Moravveji	82	31	0					

Classical Be stars are rapidly-rotating pulsating massive stars that host a decretion circumstellar disk. This disk is created from matter ejected by the star through sporadic events. How these ejections occur is not understood yet but they are most likely related to the rapid rotation of these stars and to their pulsations. CoRoT observed a few bright Be stars and allowed us to discover that, in addition to pulsations excited by the κ mechanism as in β Cep and SPB stars, classical Be stars seem to also host stochastically excited pulsations enhanced by rapid rotation (Neiner et al. 2012, A&A 546A, 47). This allowed us to propose a possible scenario to explain the long lasting mystery of the Be phenomenon, through the transport of angular momentum from the core to the surface of the star by gravito-inertial waves (Neiner et al. 2013, ASPC 479, 319). We propose to test this scenario by observing classical Be stars with K2. In addition, for 2 Be stars observed with CoRoT it has been possible to derive the extent of the convective core (Neiner et al. 2012, A&A 539A, 90). This is very important to quantify the effect of rapid rotation on the internal structure of stars.

All classical Be stars in the K2 field are priority 1 targets. Pulsations of Be stars are of the order of 1 day, therefore long cadence observations are sufficient for these targets.