

WP122000 – Non-seismic diagnostics and model atmospheres

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Main deliverables:

- Procedures for deriving stellar parameters:
L, T_{eff} , radii, chemical abundances, ...
Targeted accuracy: T_{eff} to within 1% and R to within 2%.
- Grid of 1D/3D model atmospheres.
- Grid of limb-darkening coefficients.

WP122100 – 3D/NLTE model atmospheres

M. Asplund (Australia)



WP122200 – Fundamental parameters, chemical abundances and 1D model atmospheres

C. Allende Prieto (Spain)



WP122300 – Limb-darkening coefficients

A. Claret (Spain)



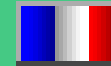
WP122400 – Model atmospheres of M dwarfs

B. Plez (France)



WP122500 – Interstellar extinction

D. Marshall (France)



WP122100 – 3D/NLTE model atmospheres

M. Asplund (Australia)



Grid of 3D model atmospheres

3D/NLTE corrections for the abundances of individual lines, stellar parameters and centre-to-limb variations

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Procedures for deriving T_{eff} , radii and detailed chemical abundances corrected for 3D/NLTE effects.

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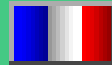
B. Plez (France)



Grid of 1D model atmospheres for M stars

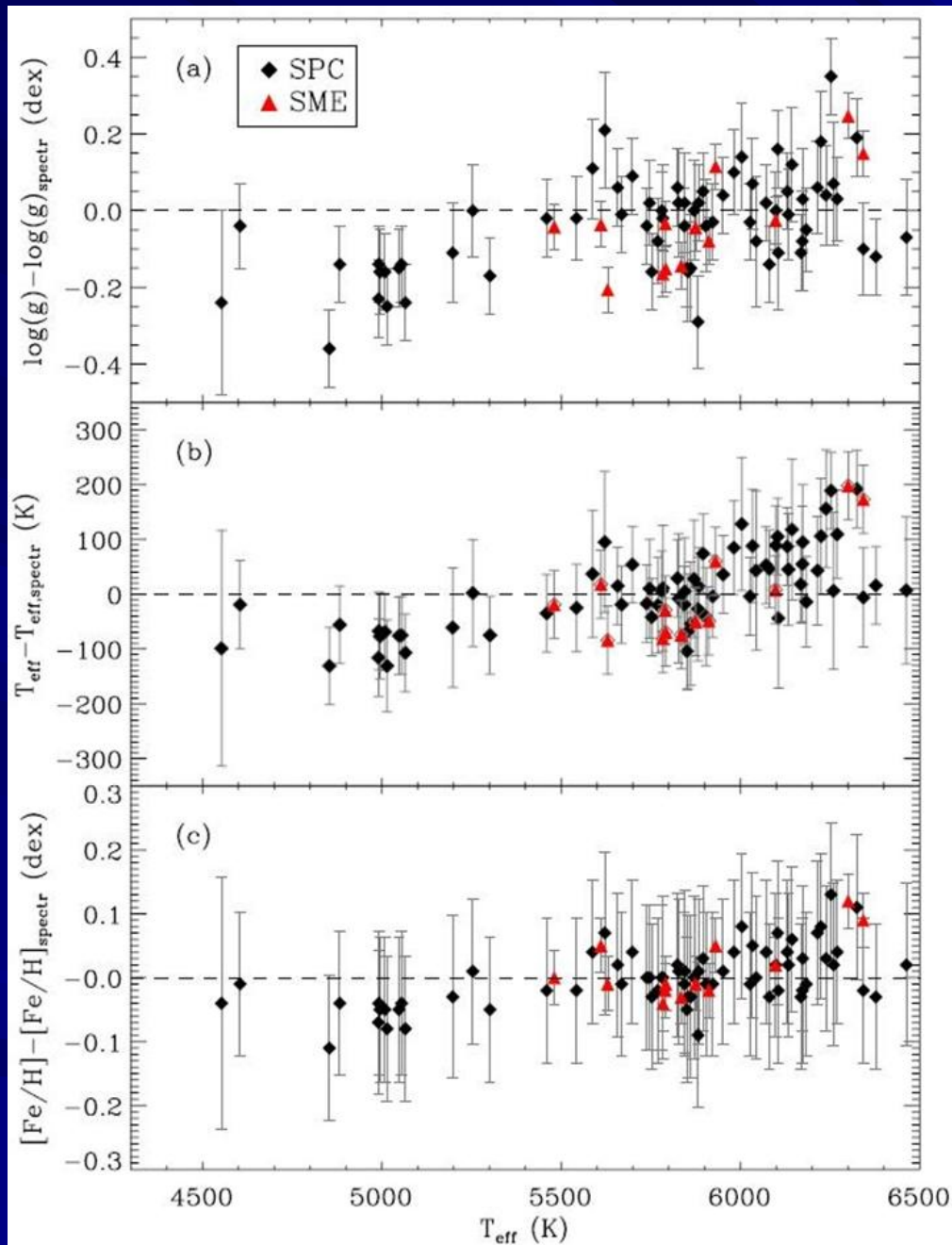
WP122500 – Interstellar extinction

D. Marshall (France)



A_V along line of sight

Impact on stellar and planetary parameters of fixing
in spectroscopic analysis $\log g$ to value given by
asteroseismology or transit observations

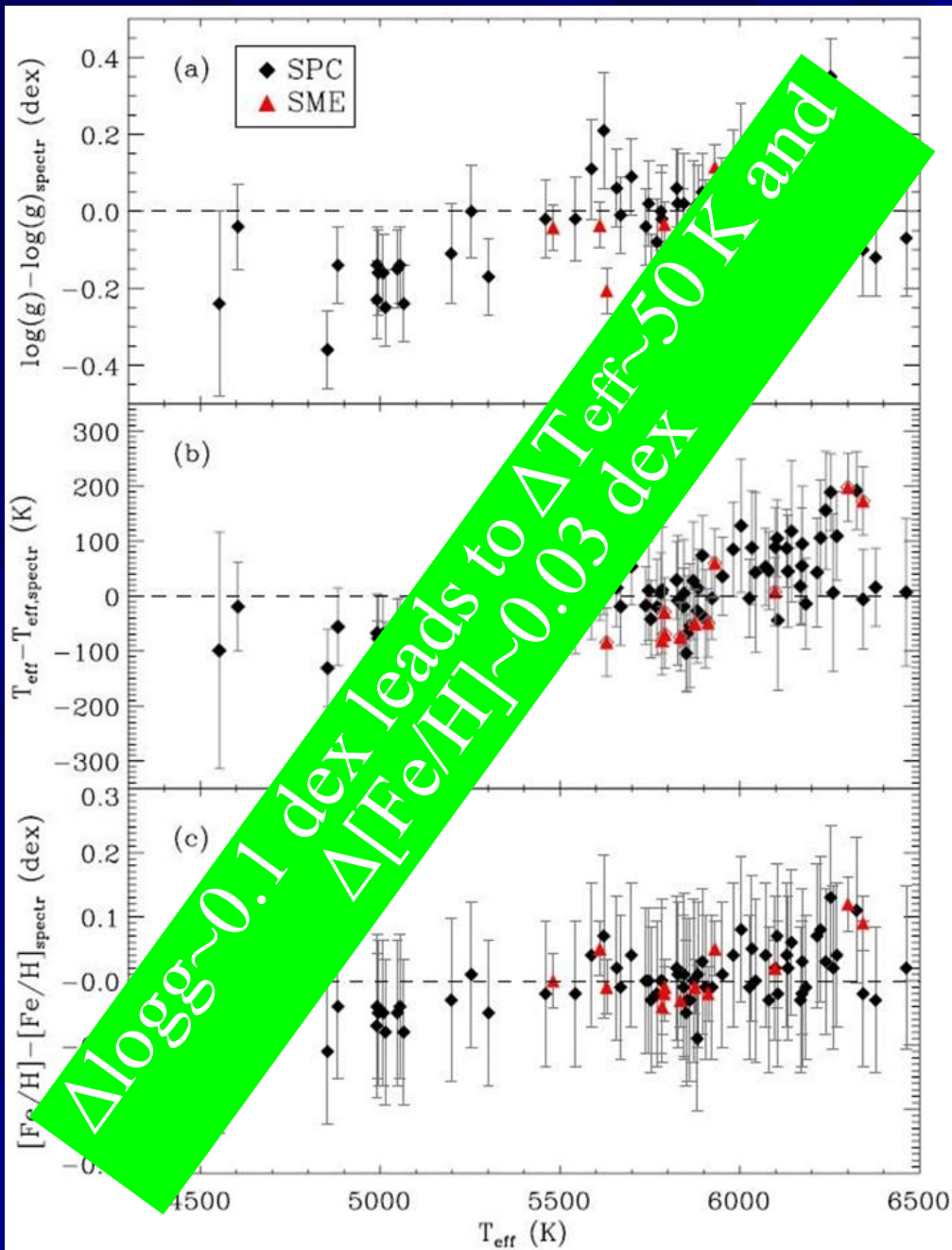


$v_{\text{max}}, \Delta v, T_{\text{eff}}, [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$



logg

Kepler exoplanet candidates

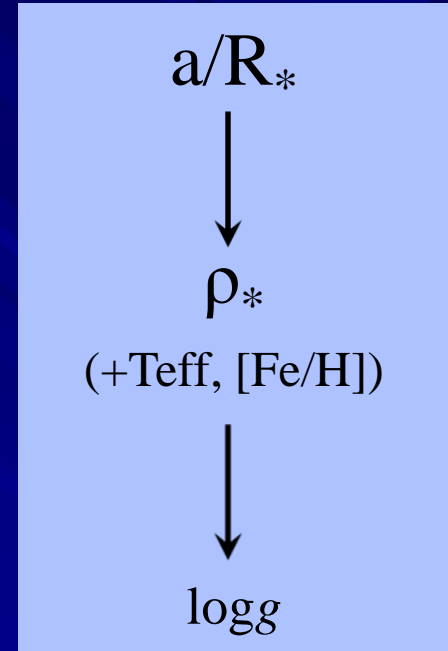
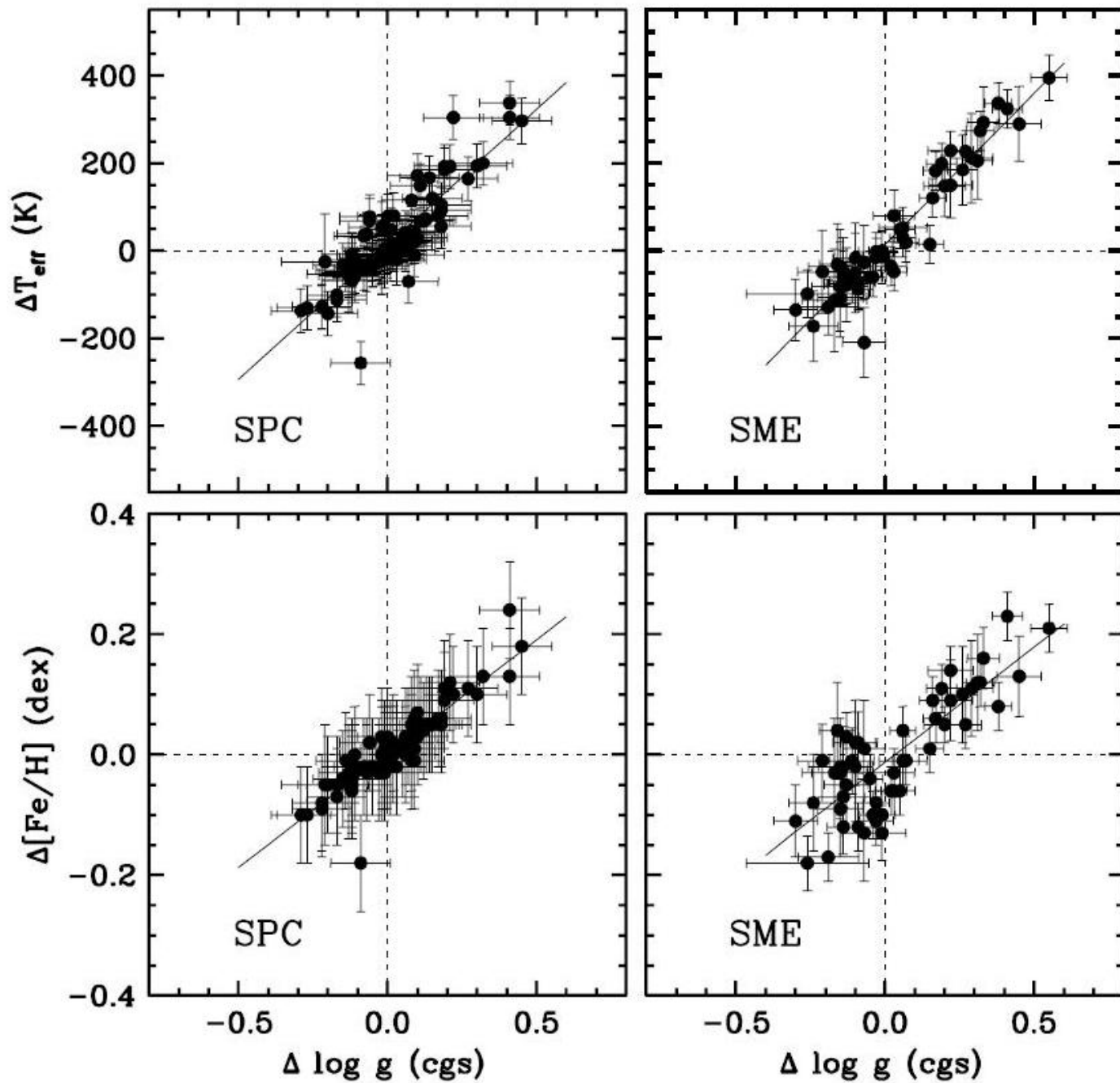


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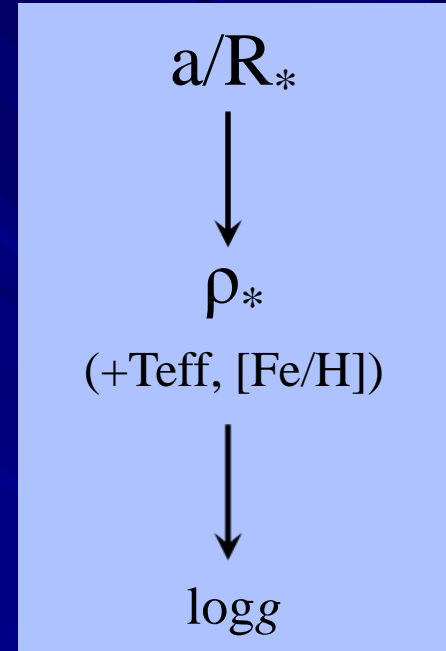
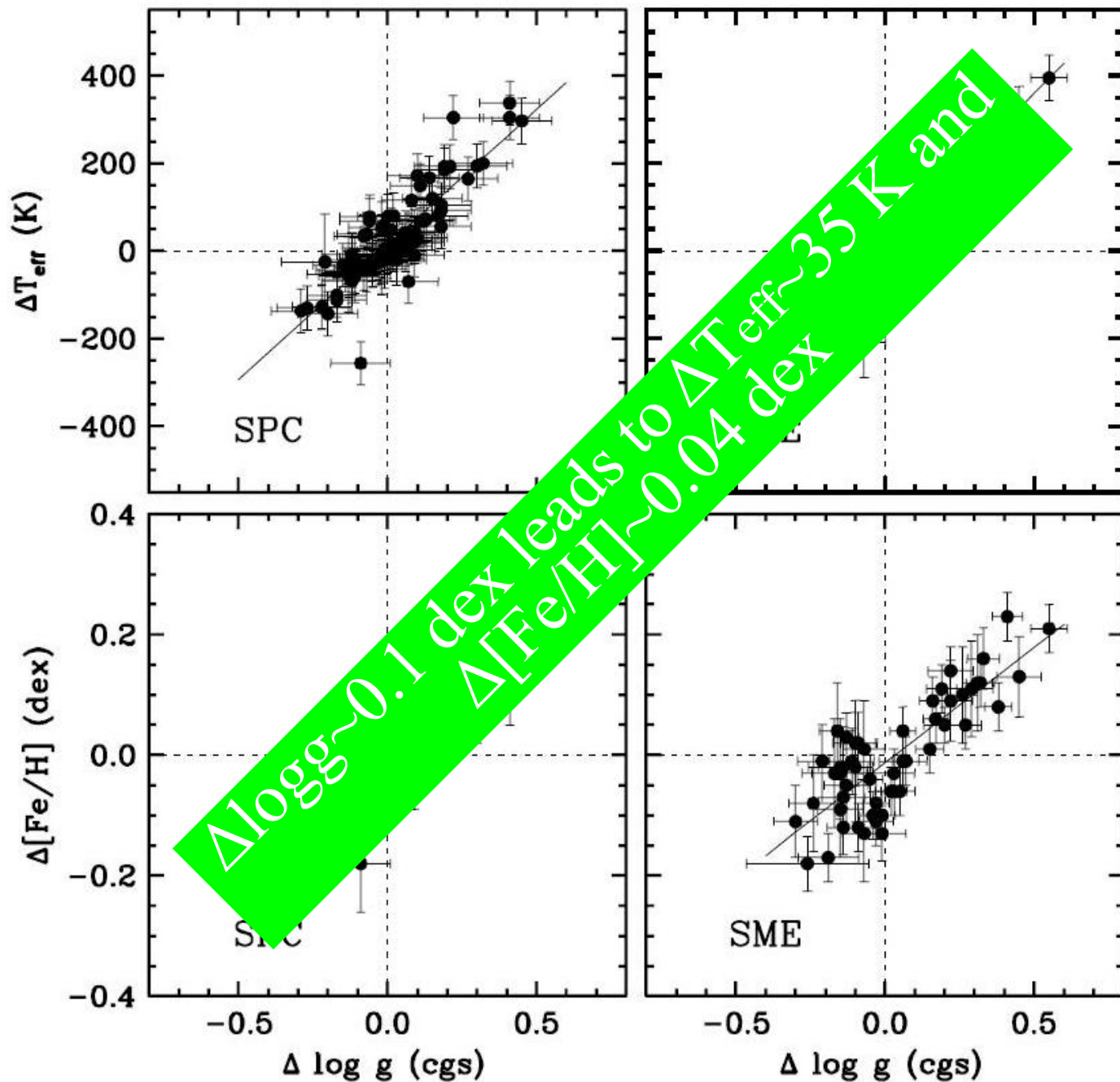


$\log g$

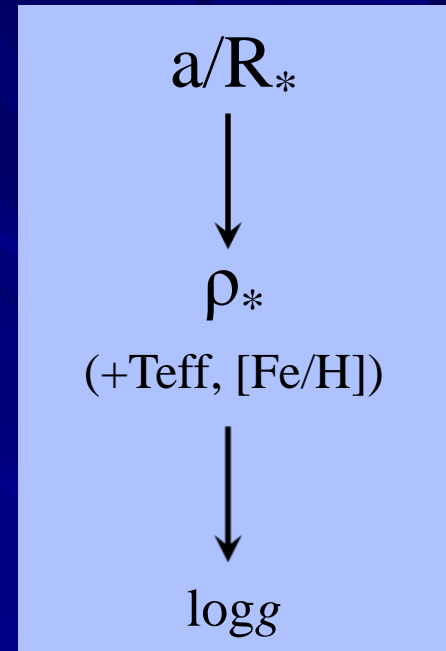
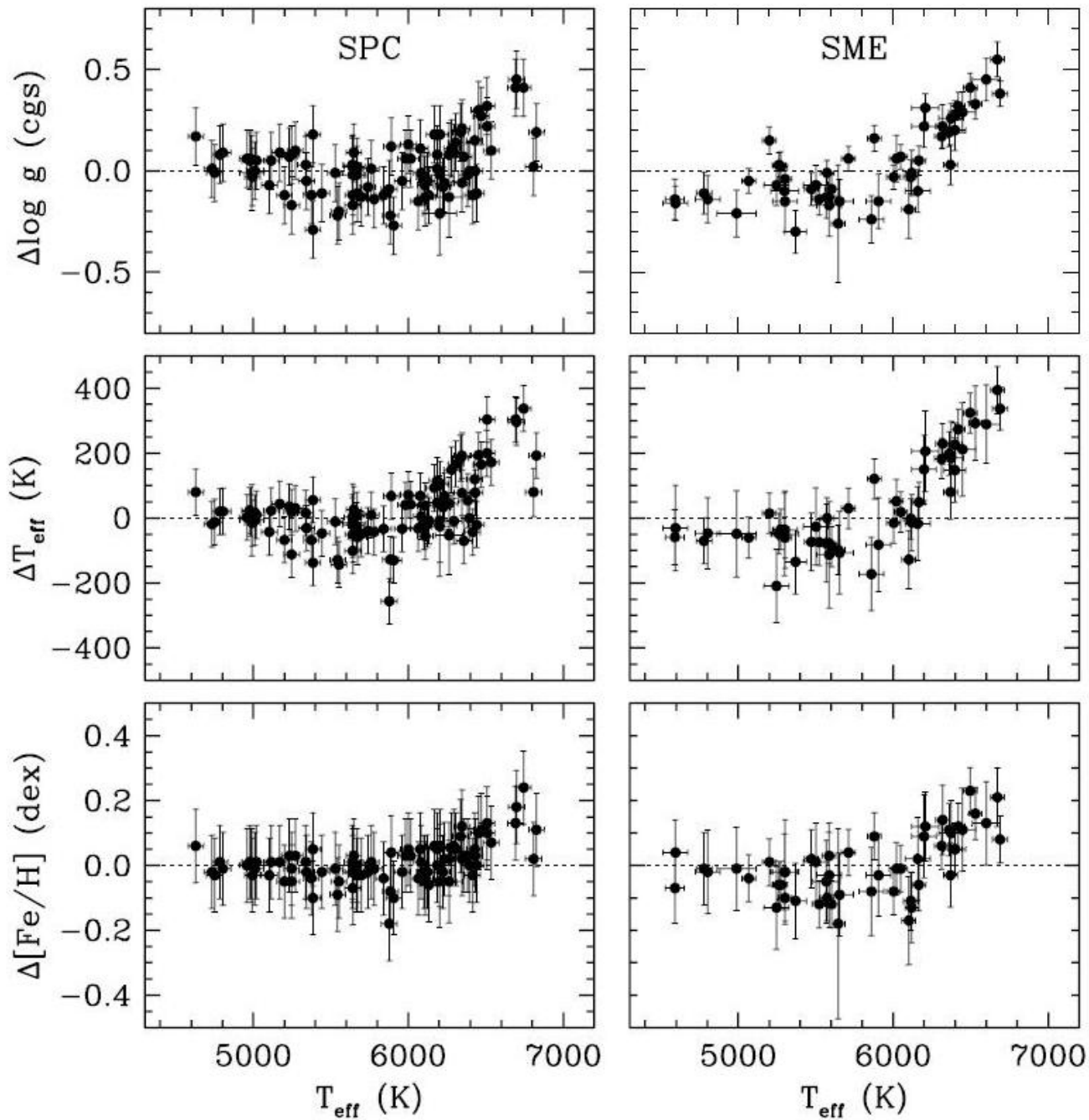
Kepler exoplanet candidates



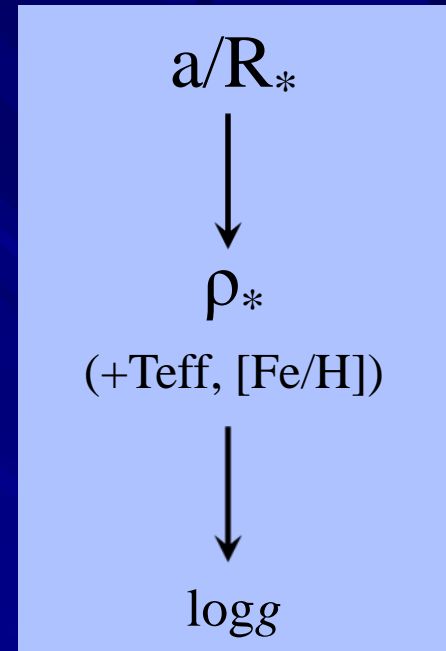
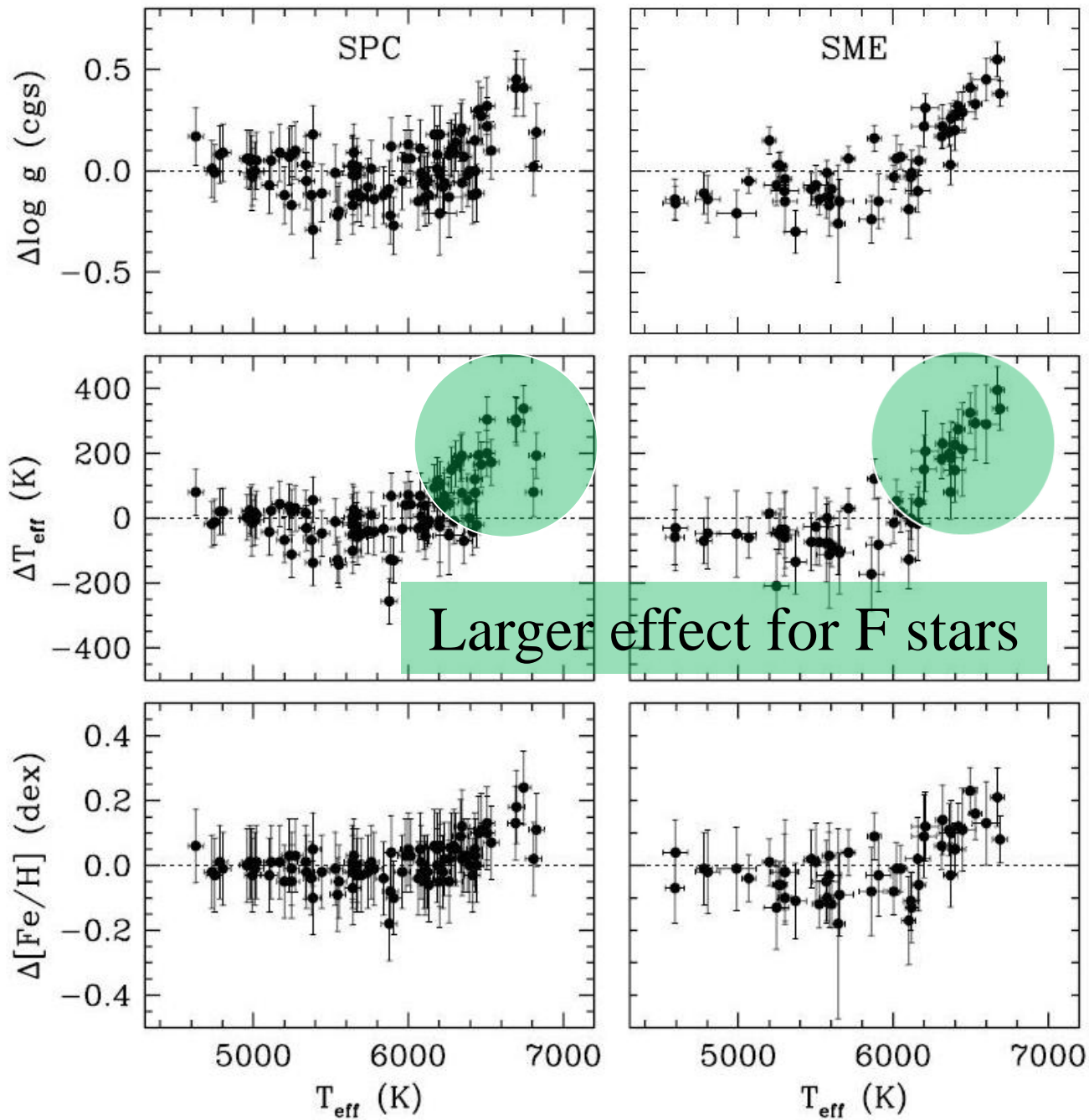
Transiting planet hosts



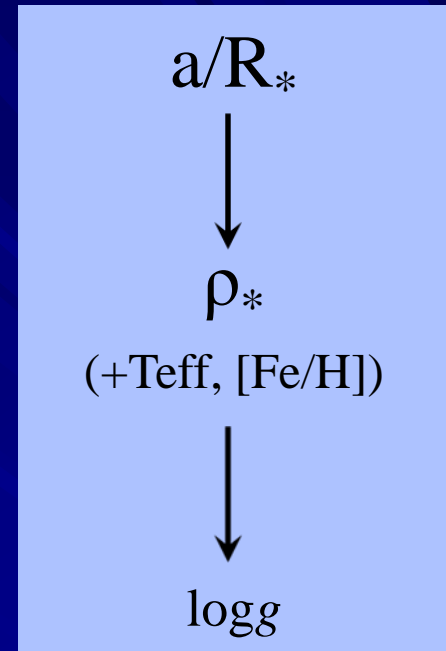
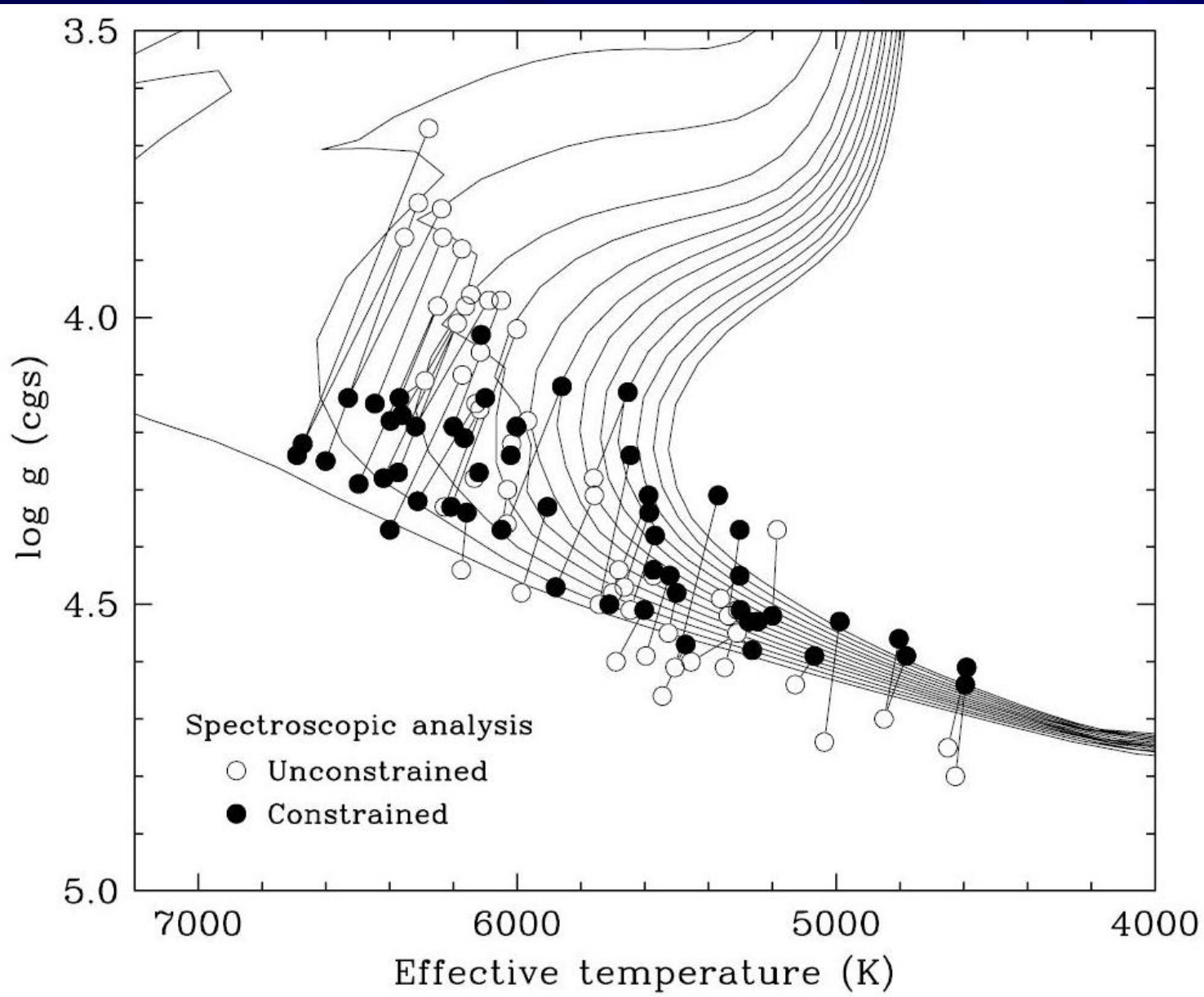
Transiting planet hosts



Transiting planet hosts



Transiting planet hosts



Transiting planet hosts

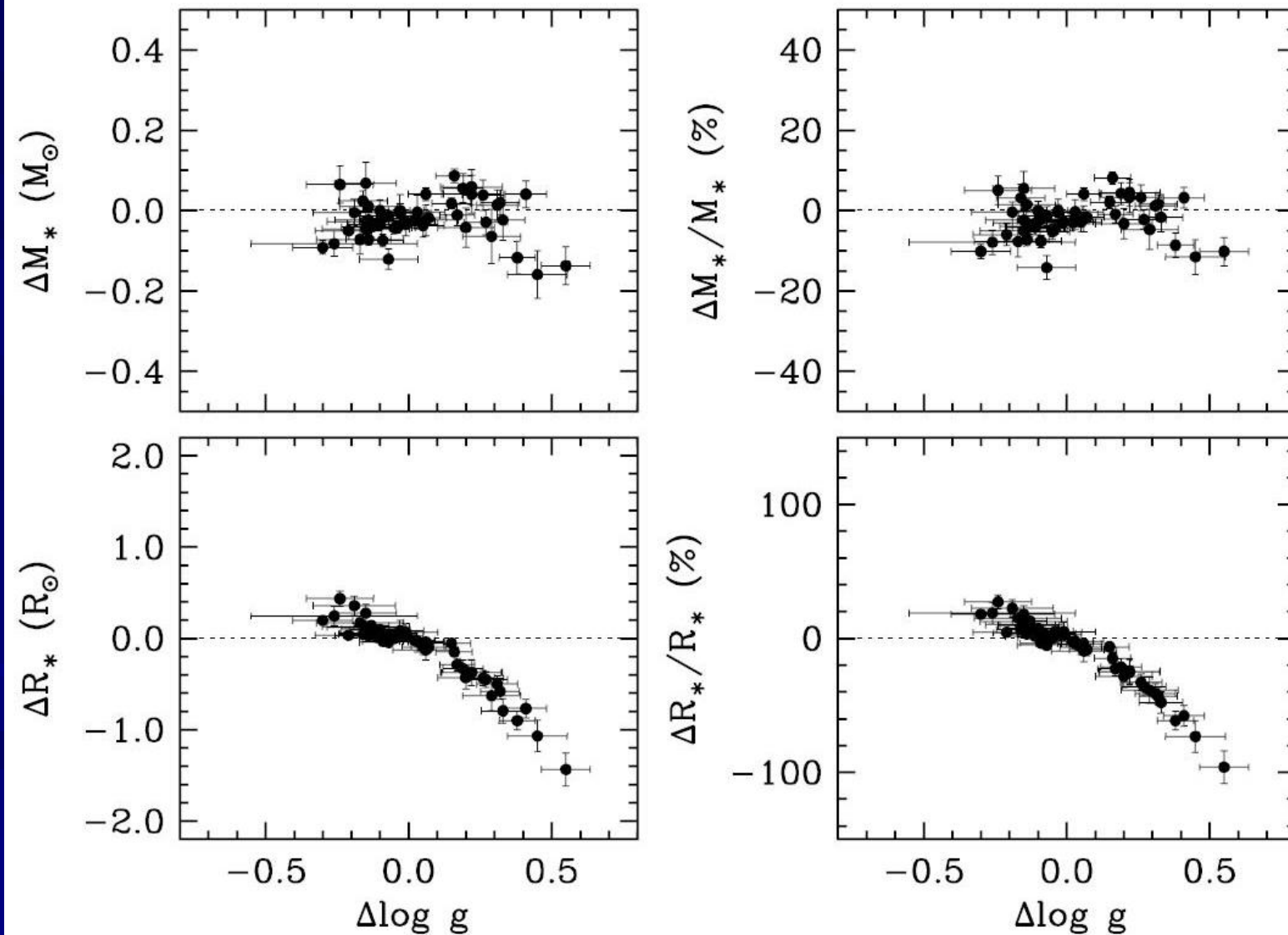
Method 1

logg: from photometry

T_{eff} and [Fe/H]: recomputed using logg constraint

Method 2

logg, T_{eff}, and [Fe/H]: from spectroscopy (no constraints)



$$R_p \propto R_*$$
$$M_p \propto M_*^{2/3}$$

Torres et al. (2012)

Method 1

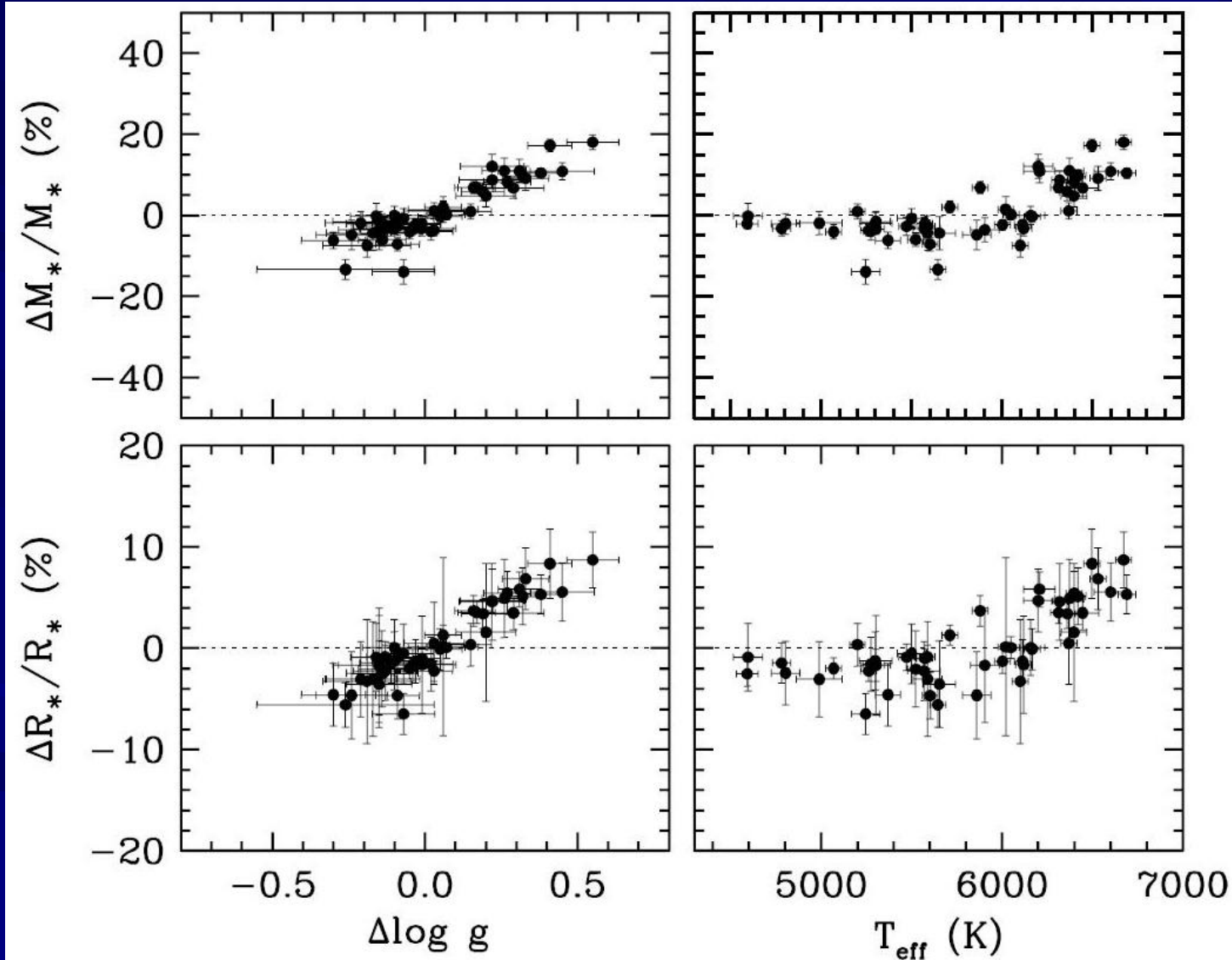
logg: from photometry

T_{eff} and [Fe/H]: recomputed using logg constraint

Method 2

logg: from photometry

T_{eff} and [Fe/H]: *not* recomputed using logg constraint



$$R_p \propto R_*$$
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Method 1

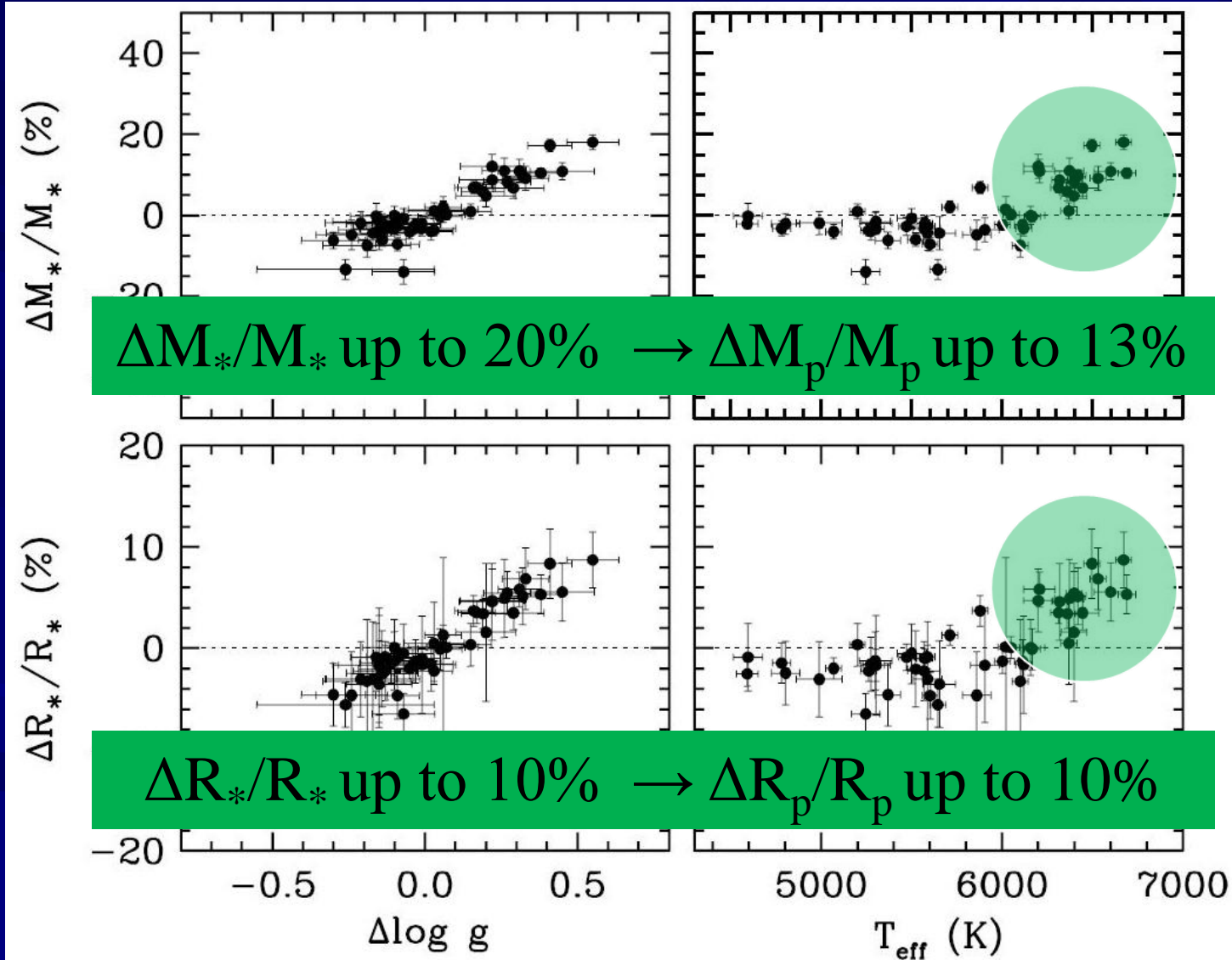
logg: from photometry

T_{eff} and [Fe/H]: recomputed using logg constraint

Method 2

logg: from photometry

T_{eff} and [Fe/H]: *not* recomputed using logg constraint



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Conclusions

- Procedure adopted for deriving parameters of PLATO planet hosts will be to fix gravity to the more accurate asteroseismic or photometric estimate
- Can lead to relatively large differences with respect to unconstrained spectroscopic results (up to $\Delta T_{\text{eff}} \sim 200$ K and $\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim 0.1$ dex)
- Once $\log g$ fixed in spectroscopic analysis, necessary to iterate and recompute T_{eff} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
- Will significantly impact the planetary parameters (mass and radius)