



plato



Preparatory data needed for the
determination of the non-seismic
parameters

Impact of classical parameters on seismic analysis

	Goal	Impact error in classical parameter	
		$\Delta T_{\text{eff}} = 100 \text{ K}$	$\Delta[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.1 \text{ dex}$
$\Delta R/R$	2%	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 1\%$
$\Delta M/M$	10%	$\sim 3\%$	$\sim 3\%$
$\Delta \tau/\tau$	10%	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 4\%$

Based on studies from Serenelli+17, Valle+18, and Bellinger+19

PSM WP122

More than 70 scientists with expertise in model atmospheres (both 1D and 3D), spectral modelling, techniques for stellar parameter determination from spectroscopy, (spectro)photometry, interferometry, ...

This includes people with spectroscopic expertise involved in FU WPs.

WP122100 – 1D Model atmospheres

Bertrand Plez



WP122200 – 3D Model atmospheres

Hans Ludwig



WP122300 – Fundamental stellar parameters

Maria Bergemann



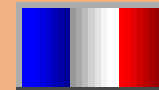
WP122400 – Limb darkening

Antonio Claret



WP122500 – Interstellar extinction

Douglas Marshall



PSM WP122

More than 70 scientists with expertise in model atmospheres (both 1D and 3D), spectral modelling, techniques for stellar parameter determination from spectroscopy, (spectro)photometry, interferometry, ...

This includes people with spectroscopic expertise involved in FU WPs.

WP122100 – 1D Model atmospheres

Bertrand Plez



WP122200 – 3D Model atmospheres

Hans Ludwig



WP122300 – Fundamental stellar parameters

Maria Bergemann



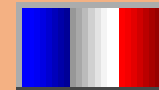
WP122400 – Limb darkening

Antonio Claret



WP122500 – Interstellar extinction

Douglas Marshall



all samples

spectroscopy

all samples

spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting

all samples

infrared flux method (IRFM)

P1?, P2

interferometry

P1, P2, P4?, P5

surface-brightness colour relations (SBCRs)

Bayesian
inference



OUTPUT (with PDFs)

L

R

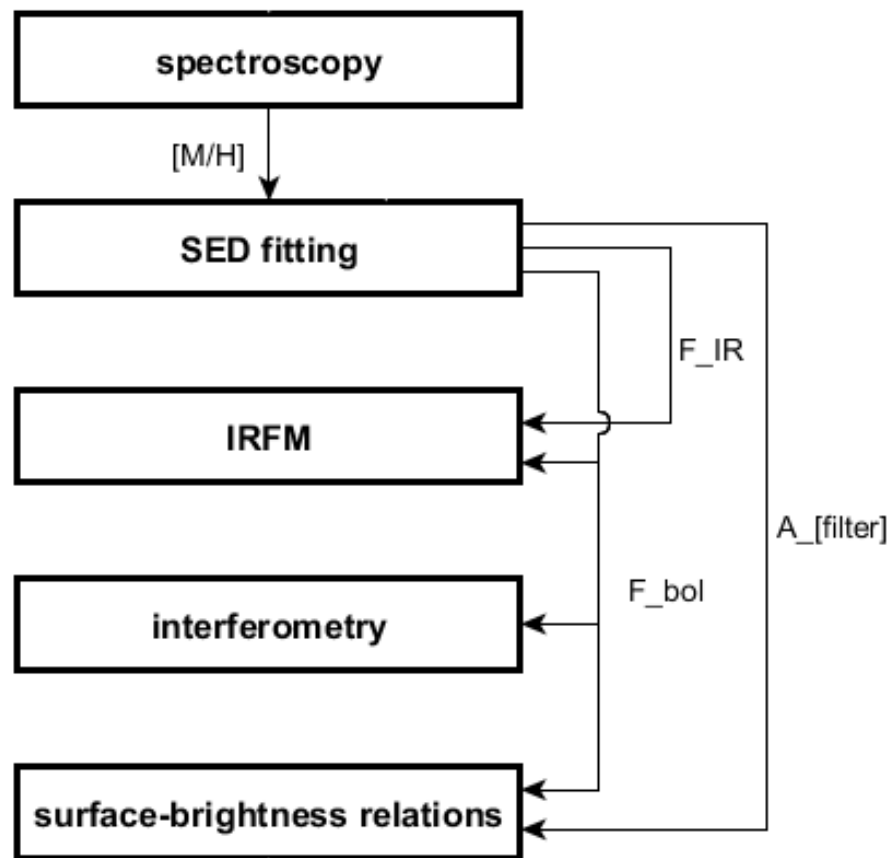
T_{eff}

chemical abundances

v_{sini}

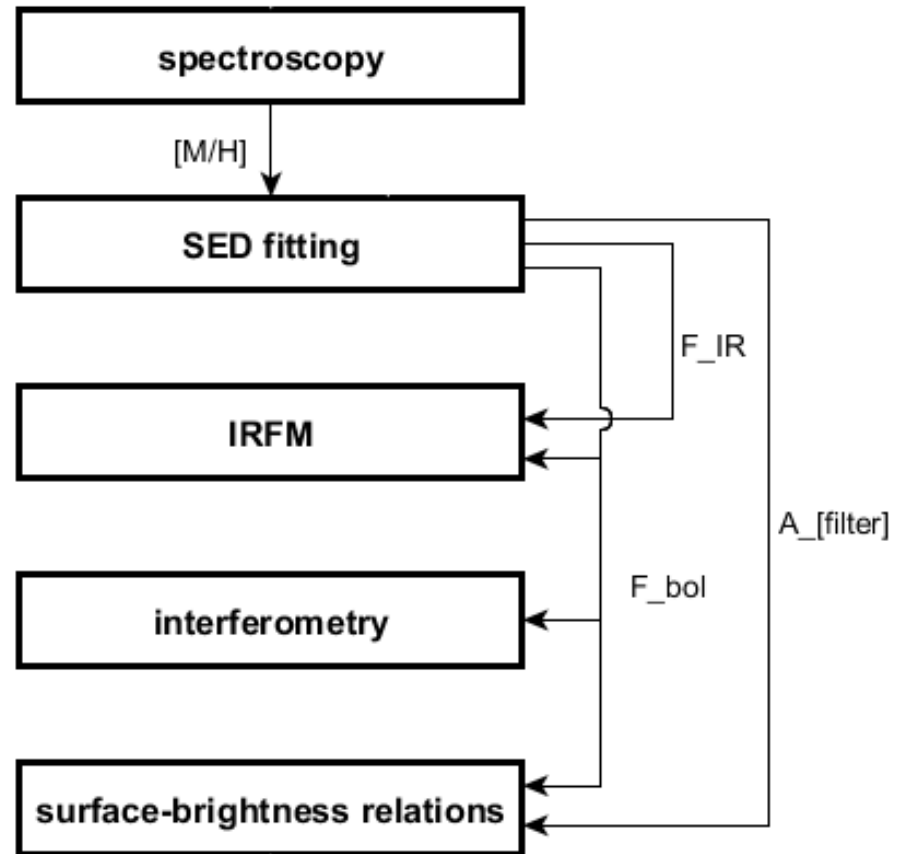
interstellar extinction

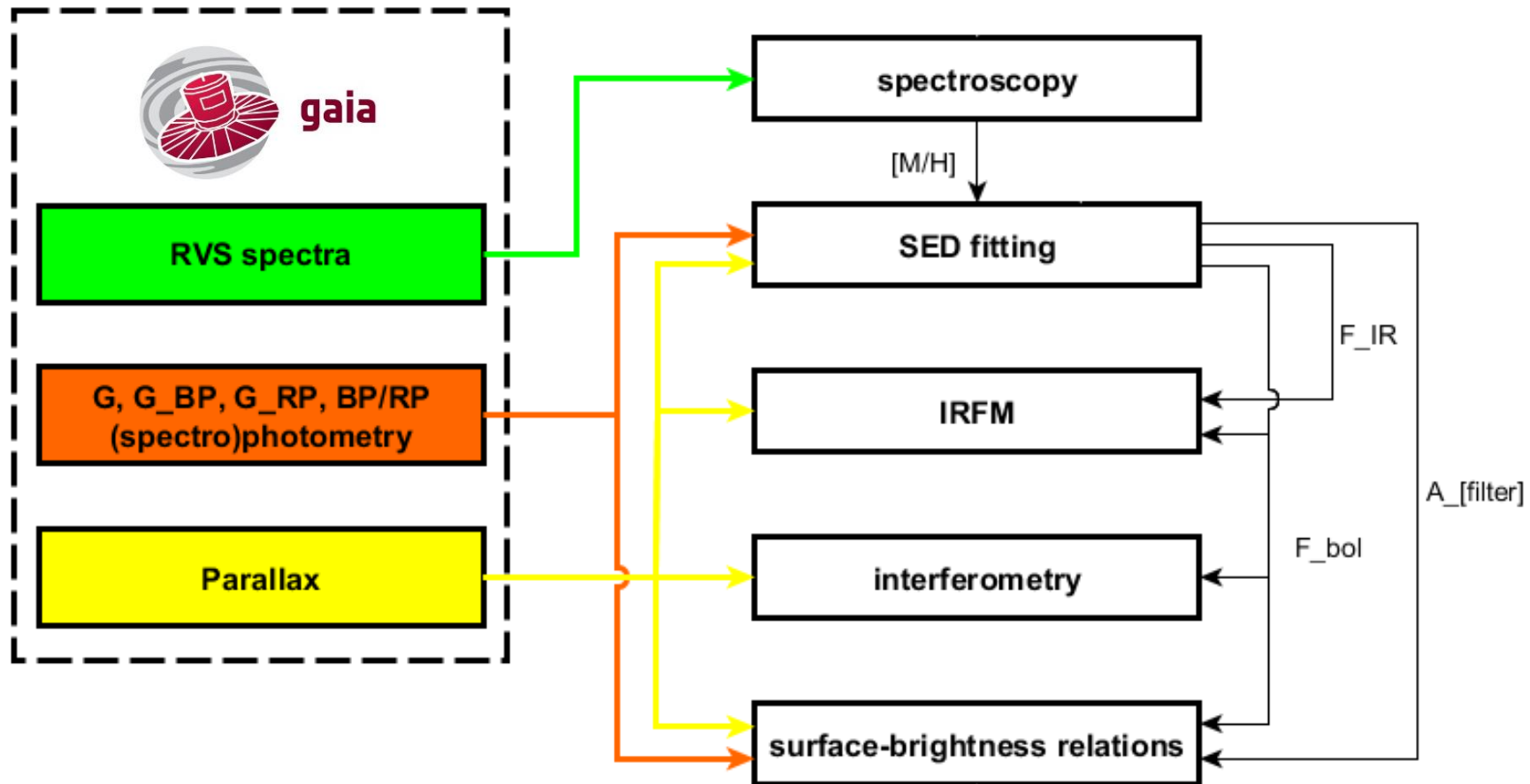
...



Caution

Oversimplified: the parameters may eventually be determined through a global optimisation of all observables



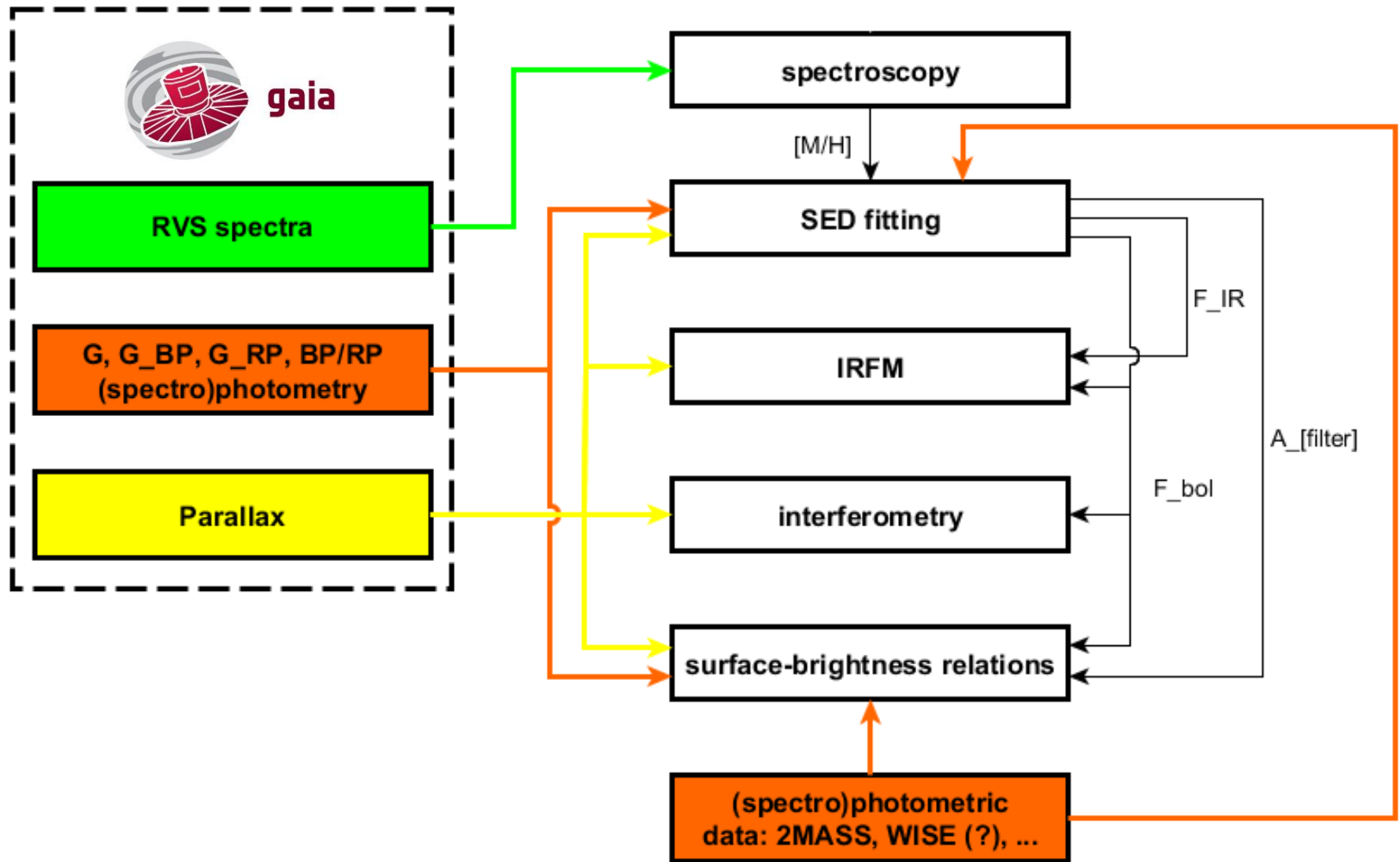


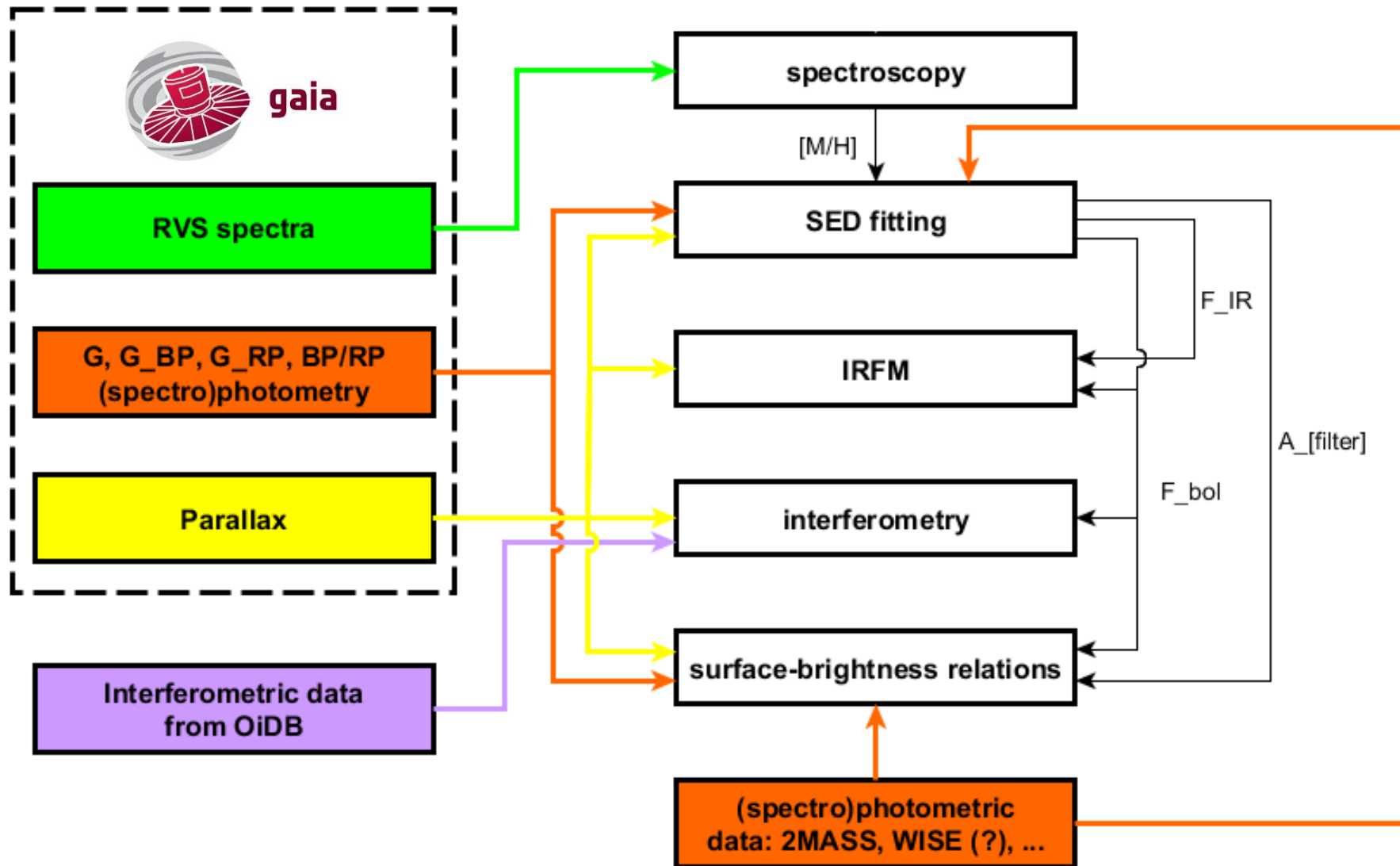
Gaia RVS data will still be useful, but...

Spectral resolution ($R \sim 11,200$) and wavelength coverage (847-871 nm) not optimal:

- ✓ T_{eff} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ of limited quality (cf WP122 H&H)
- ✓ A full chemical characterisation of POIs with volatile/refractory species (Li, CNO, α +iron-peak+neutron-capture elements) impossible

No formal access to the RVS spectra before Gaia DR3 (~2022): no possibility to test the pipeline with real data until then





Who are we ?

- [Who was JMM ?](#)
- [Partners](#)
- [Structure](#)
- [Working Groups](#)

Training

Proposal Preparation

- [ASPRO](#)
- [GetStar](#)
- [SearchCal](#)
- [VLT Proposals](#)

Data Processing

- [AMBER](#)
- [PIONIER](#)
- [OIFits Explorer](#)
- [Oifits Validator](#)

Data Analysis

- [LITpro](#)
- [OImaging](#)

Databases

- [BadCal](#)
- [CalEx](#)
- [OiDB](#)
- [JMDC](#)
- [JSDC](#)

OiDB: A global database for optical interferometry

The Optical interferometry Database ([OiDB](#)) is a service developed by the [JMMC OiDB Working Group](#) to provide astronomers with a convenient solution to query calibrated optical interferometry data (OIFITS format) as well as regularly-updated observation logs obtained with a wide range of interferometric instruments. It relies on Virtual Observatory standards and tools to increase diffusion and operability.

Scientific and technical background of [OiDB](#) are described in the paper "[Haubois et al., 2014, A global database for optical interferometry, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers \(SPIE\) Conference Series , 9146, 91460O](#)".

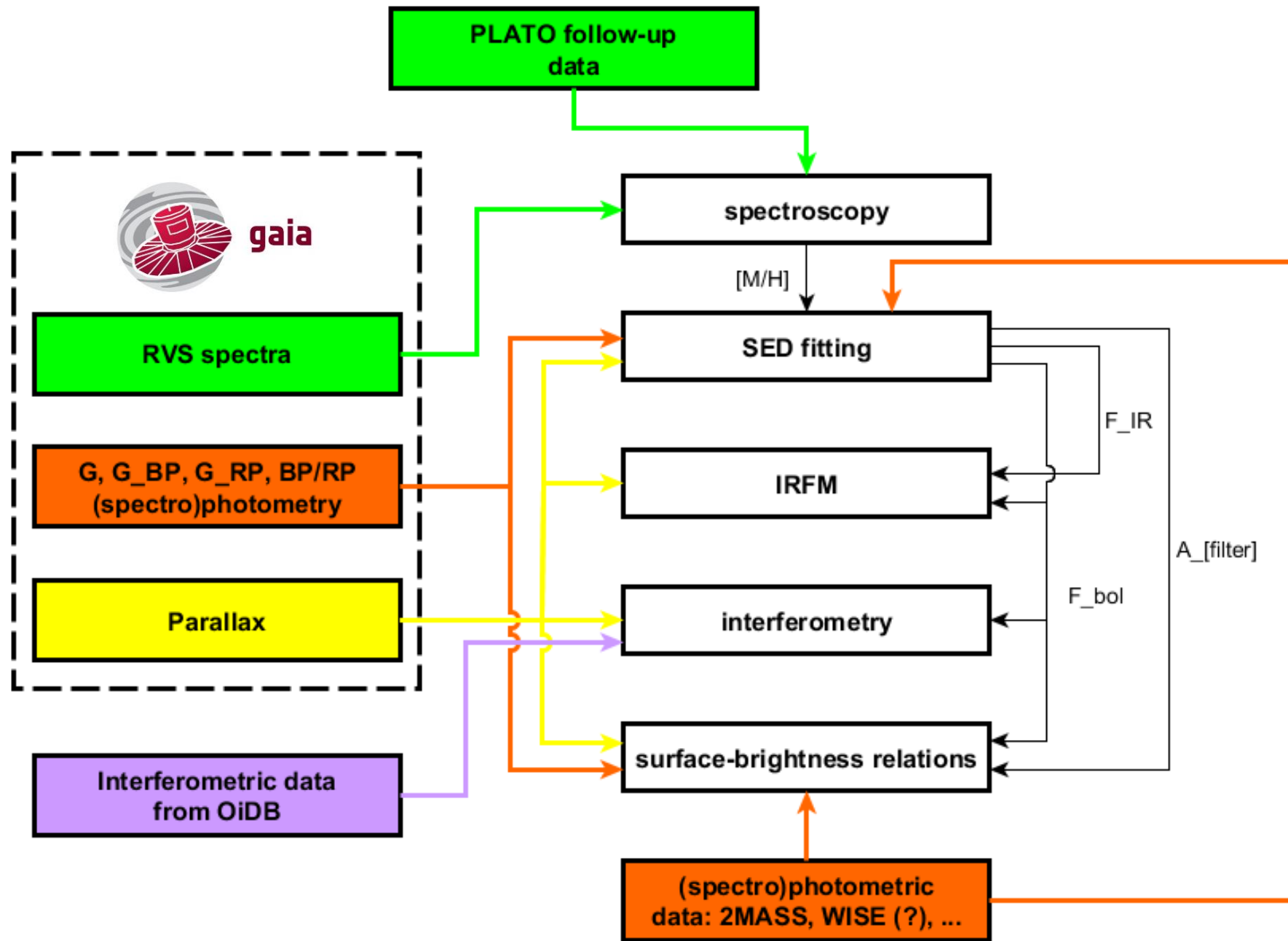
Visit OiDB

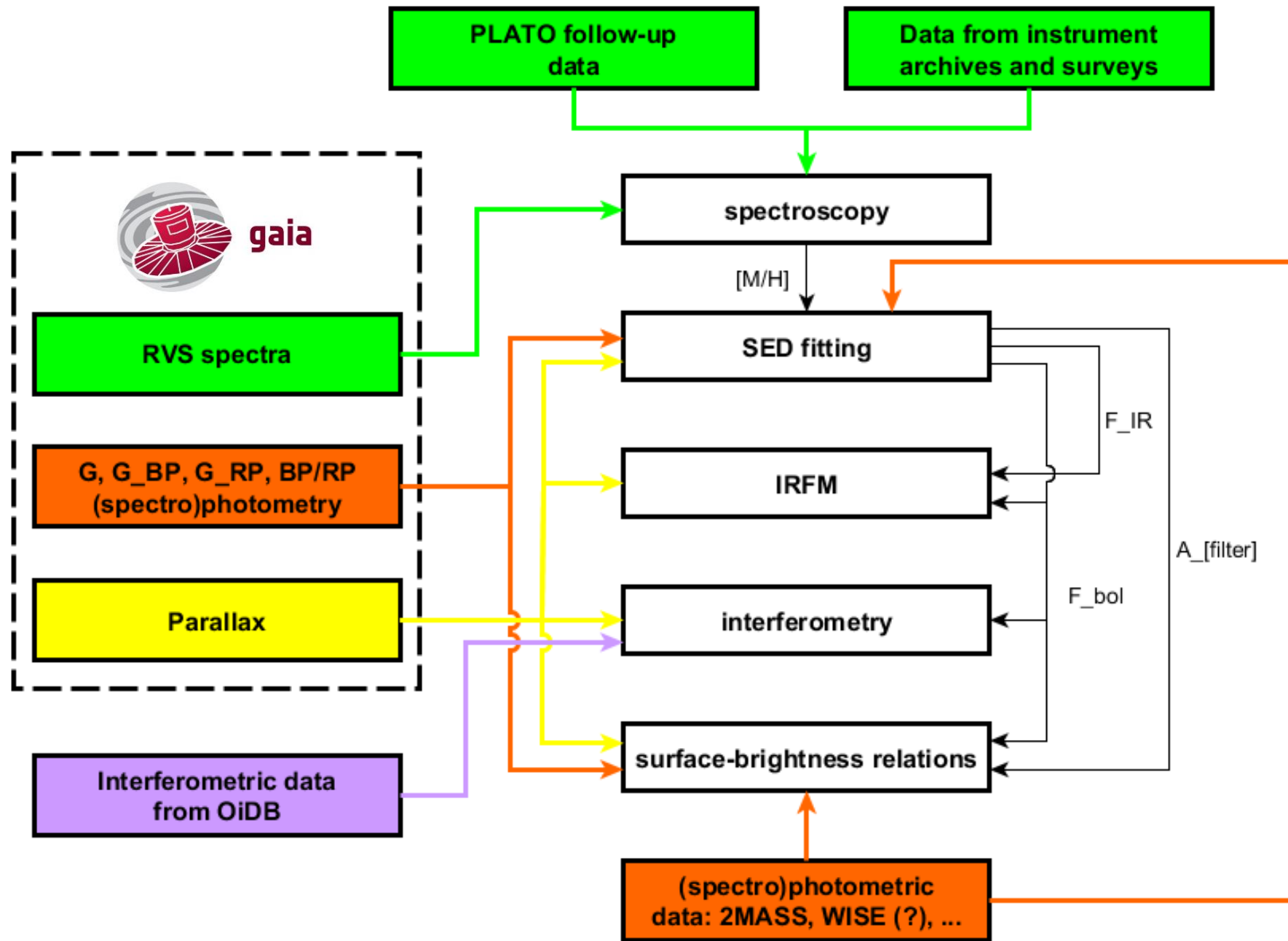


User's feedback is very welcome.

Documentation

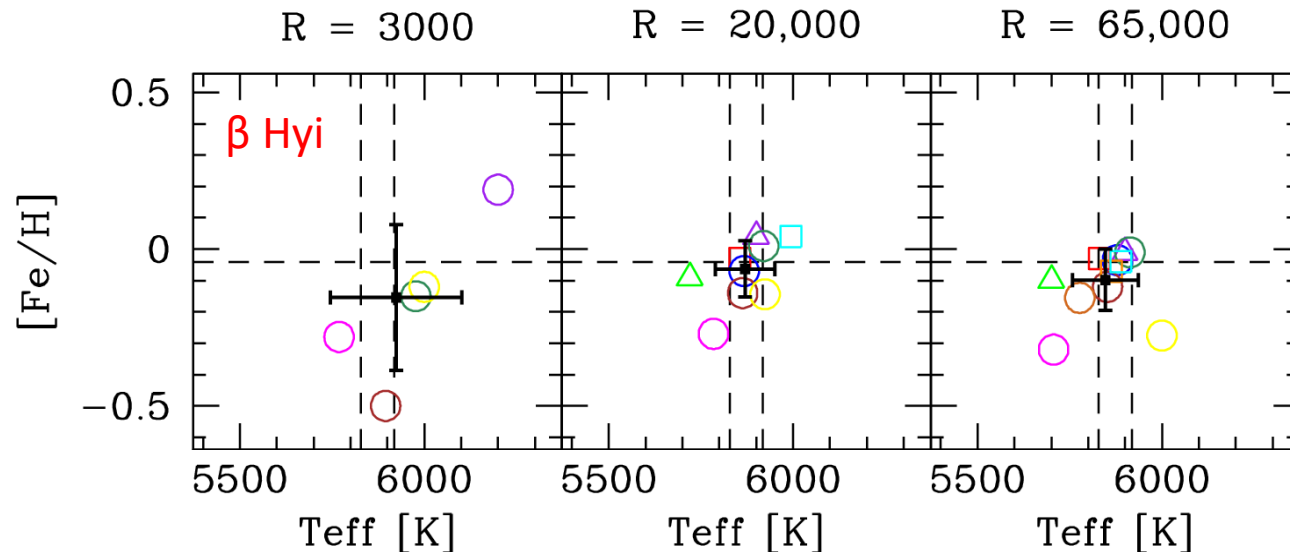
User manual, terms of use and citation policy can be found on the [OiDB documentation page](#)





Requirements on spectroscopic data

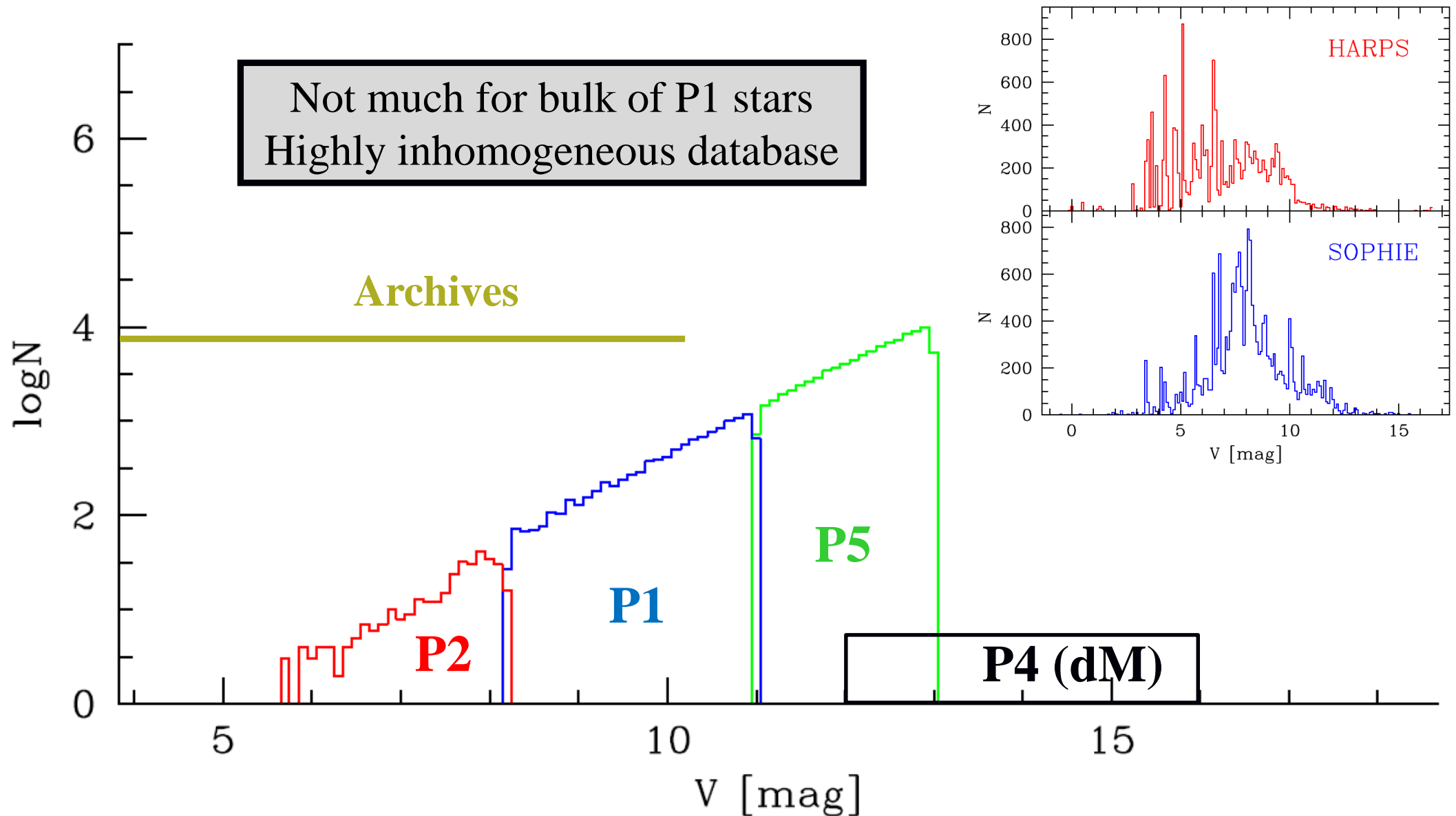
- ✓ Previous H&H tests indicate that spectra with at least $R \sim 20,000$ and with a relatively wide wavelength coverage are needed to reach the appropriate accuracy levels on T_{eff} , $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, ...



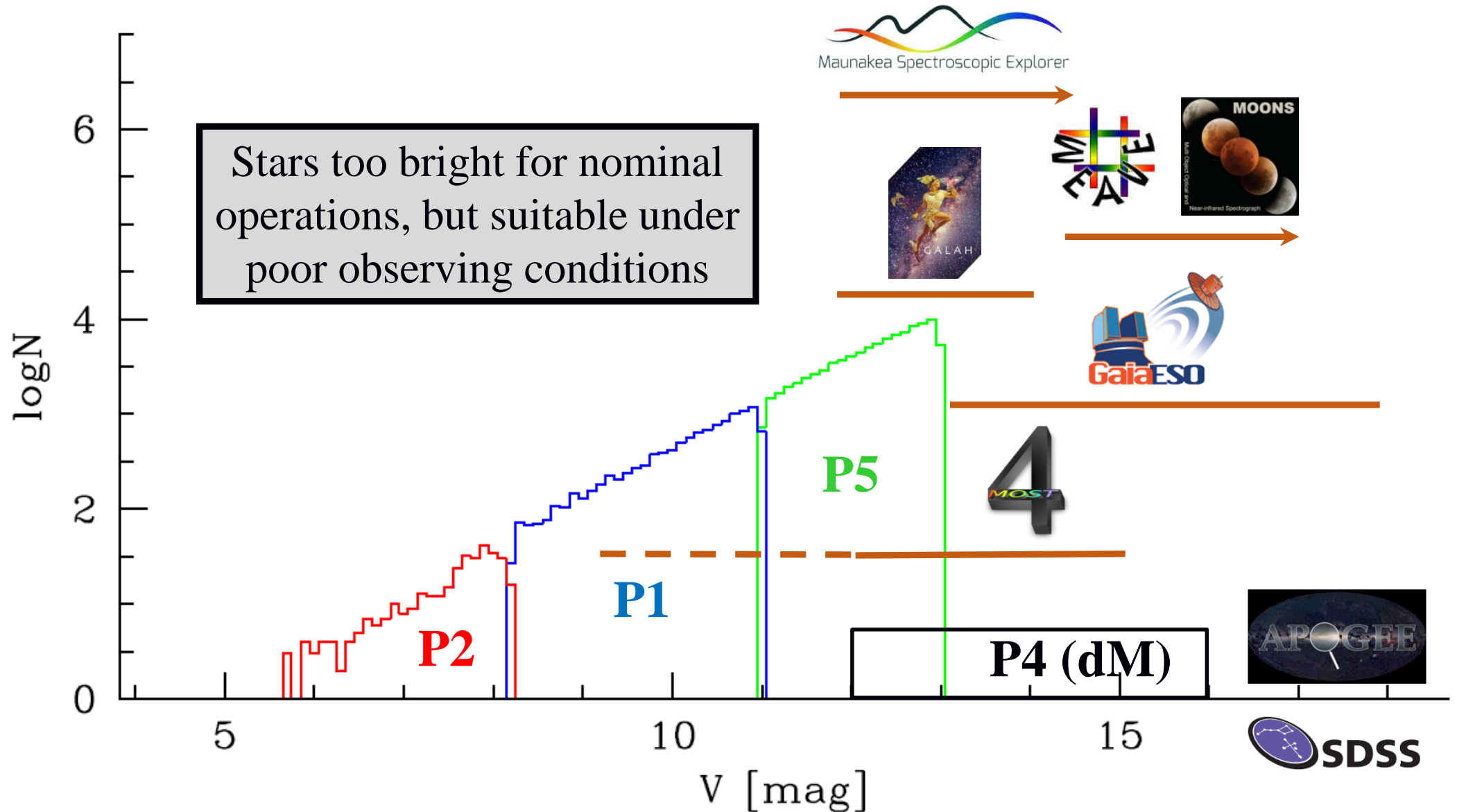
- ✓ As far as possible, need for a homogeneous dataset.

But low-resolution data (LAMOST, DESI, ...) should not be ignored...

How to get the data: from public archives?



How to get the data: from massive surveys?



Observation mode	Source of data
Astrometry	Gaia parallax
(Spectro)photometry	Gaia G, G_BP, G_RP, BP/RP 2MASS Others in the IR (WISE, SPHEREx, ...)?
Interferometry	Reduced data from OiDB
Spectroscopy	Gaia RVS Surely useful, but limited in terms of quality, especially wrt R and $\Delta\lambda$. FU data: average spectrum Exquisite data, but only for a limited number of targets. Observatory public archives Somewhat limited in number and highly inhomogeneous. But important to collect as much as possible. Surveys: WEAVE, 4MOST, MSE, SDSS-V, ... Low-resolution data valuable if nothing else is available. Stars too bright to be included as part of nominal operations, but suitable targets under poor observing conditions.

What we would like to have in the PIC catalogue at start of processing of preparatory data (~2 years prior to launch)

Estimates for:

- ✓ T_{eff}
- ✓ $\log g$
- ✓ $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$
- ✓ $[\alpha/\text{Fe}]$ (TBC)
- ✓ L
- ✓ R
- ✓ $v \sin i$
- ✓ binarity information
- ✓ activity proxy

With uncertainties + source of data