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# *Classifying M-dwarfs hosts and detecting planetary light*

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# Overview

Planet-host candidates:

- Spectral typing via low-resolution spectroscopy
- M-dwarfs: indices from molecular bands
- Intermediate resolution: identify and solve the lowest-mass stellar/substellar binaries

Detecting planetary light:

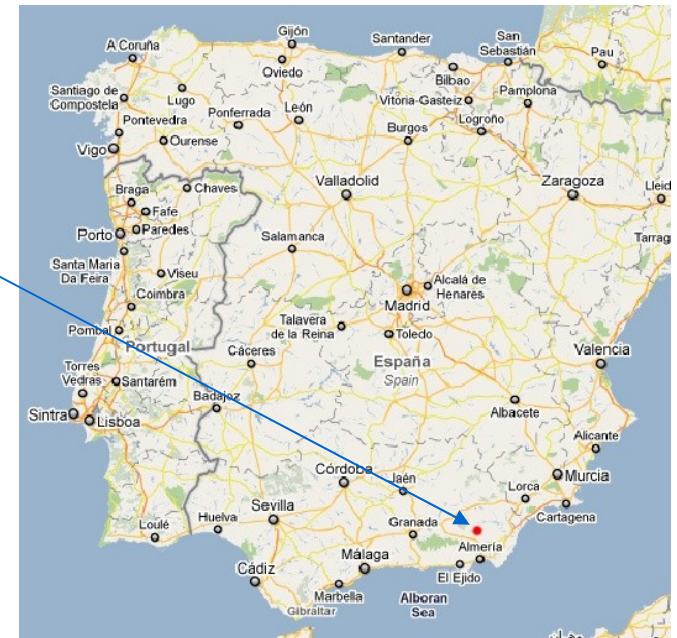
- Secondary transit
- Proposals for known exoplanets

# Spectroscopic observations

Spectroscopic follow-up of the most exciting candidates:

- low-resolution: obtain their spectral type;
- mid-resolution: estimate radial velocity variations with  $\sim$ km/s-precision to identify low-mass stellar/substellar binaries.

## Calar Alto Observatory



- German-Spanish Astronomical Centre (CAHA)
- Sierra de los Filambres, Andalucía, Southern Spain
- 3 telescopes: 1.23m, 2.2m and 3.5m

# Observing run – June 19-21 +22

- 3+1 nights at 3.5m telescope
- 32 candidates of 19.5h field
- Goal :
  - derive the spectral types of the targets
- TWIN spectrograph:
  - low-resolution:  $R \sim 2000$  ( $1.63 \text{ \AA}/\text{pix}$ )
  - wavelength range:  $5673\text{-}8922 \text{ \AA}$

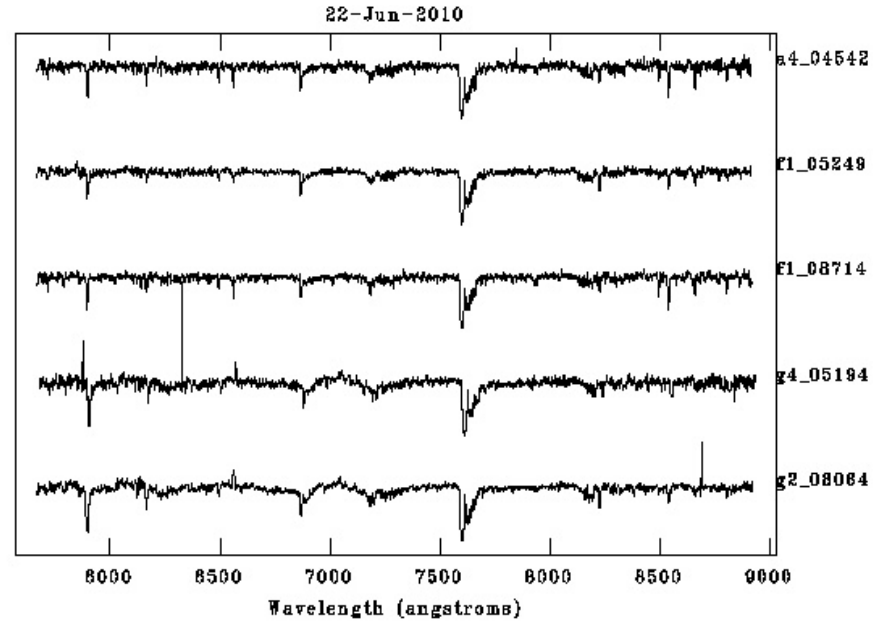
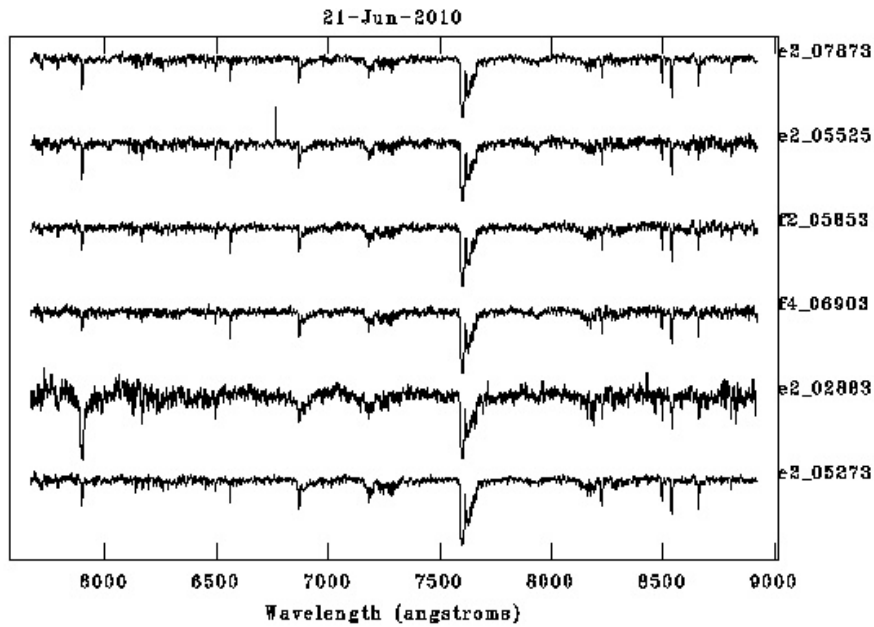
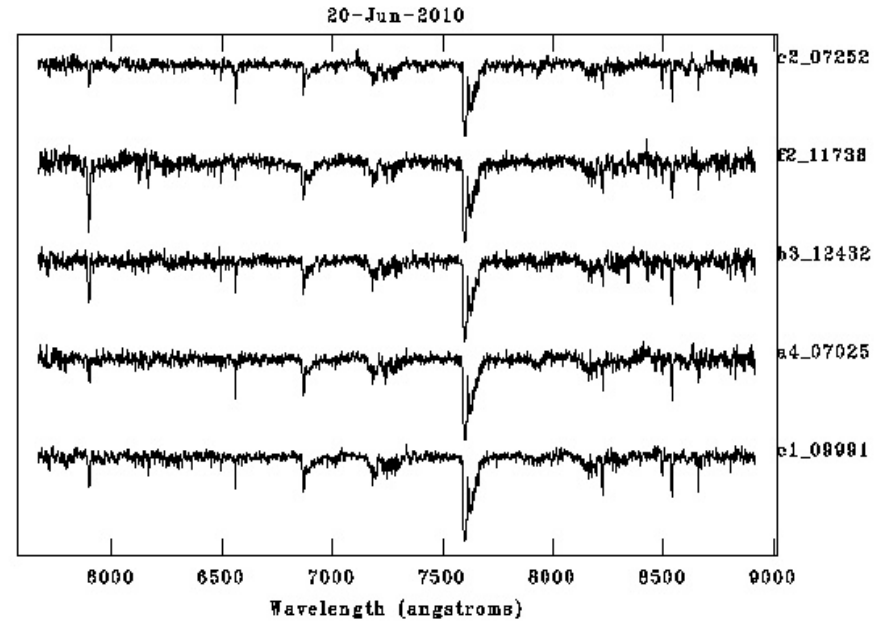
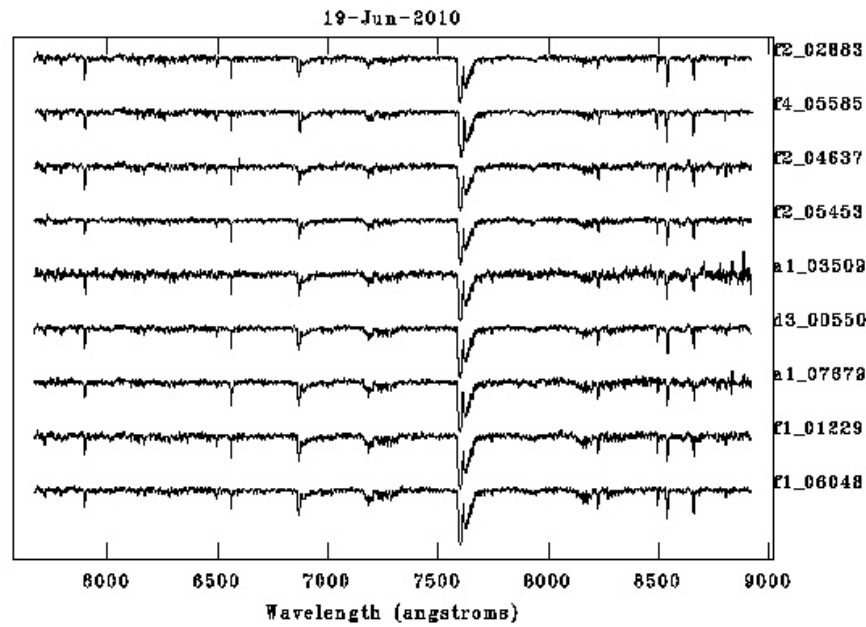
## Reduction: IRAF

- flat-fielding and bias subtraction
- extraction: 1D spectra
- wavelength calibration
- spectrum normalization



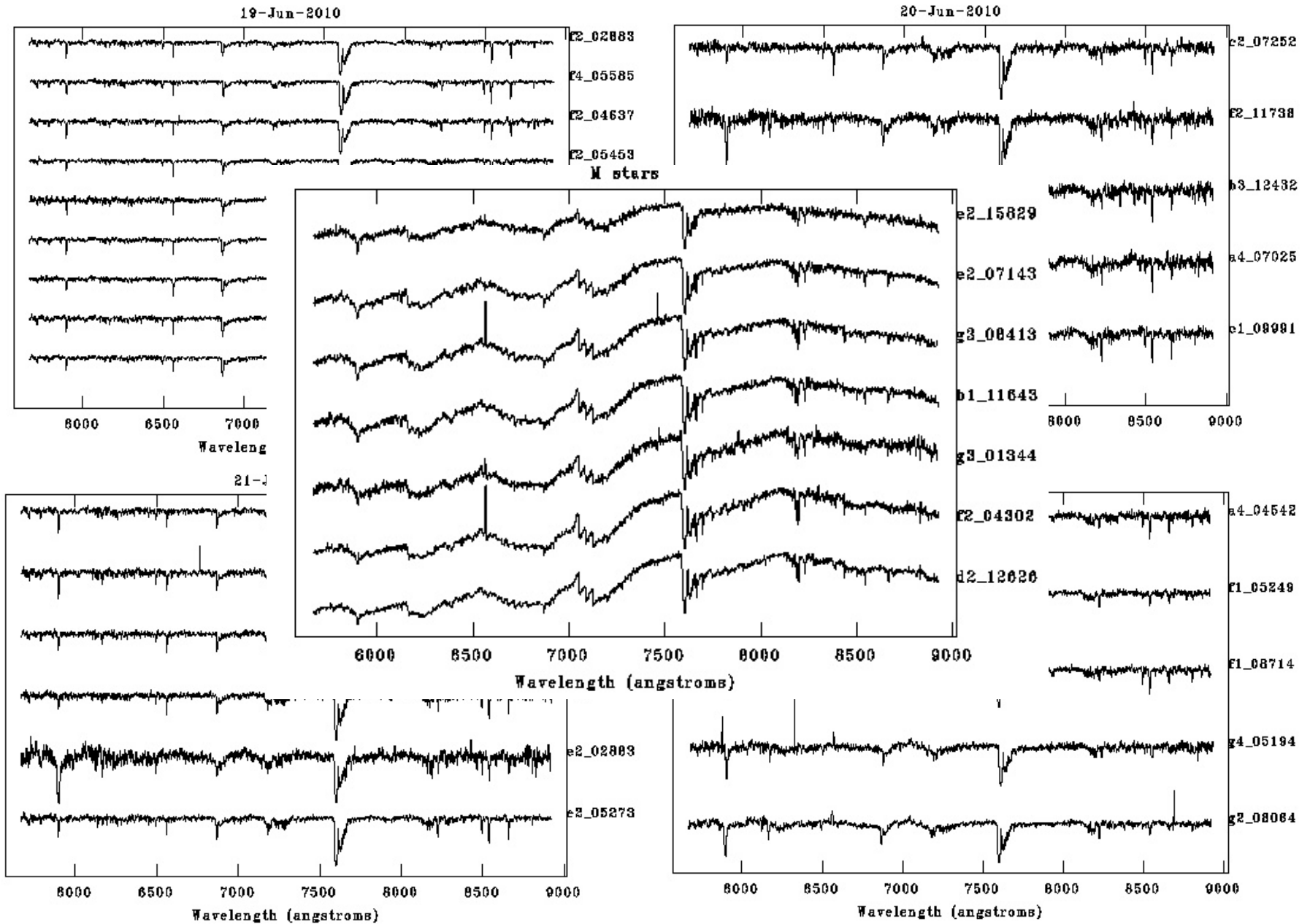
3.5m telescope

# Spectra





# Spectra



# Spectral Typing: first approach

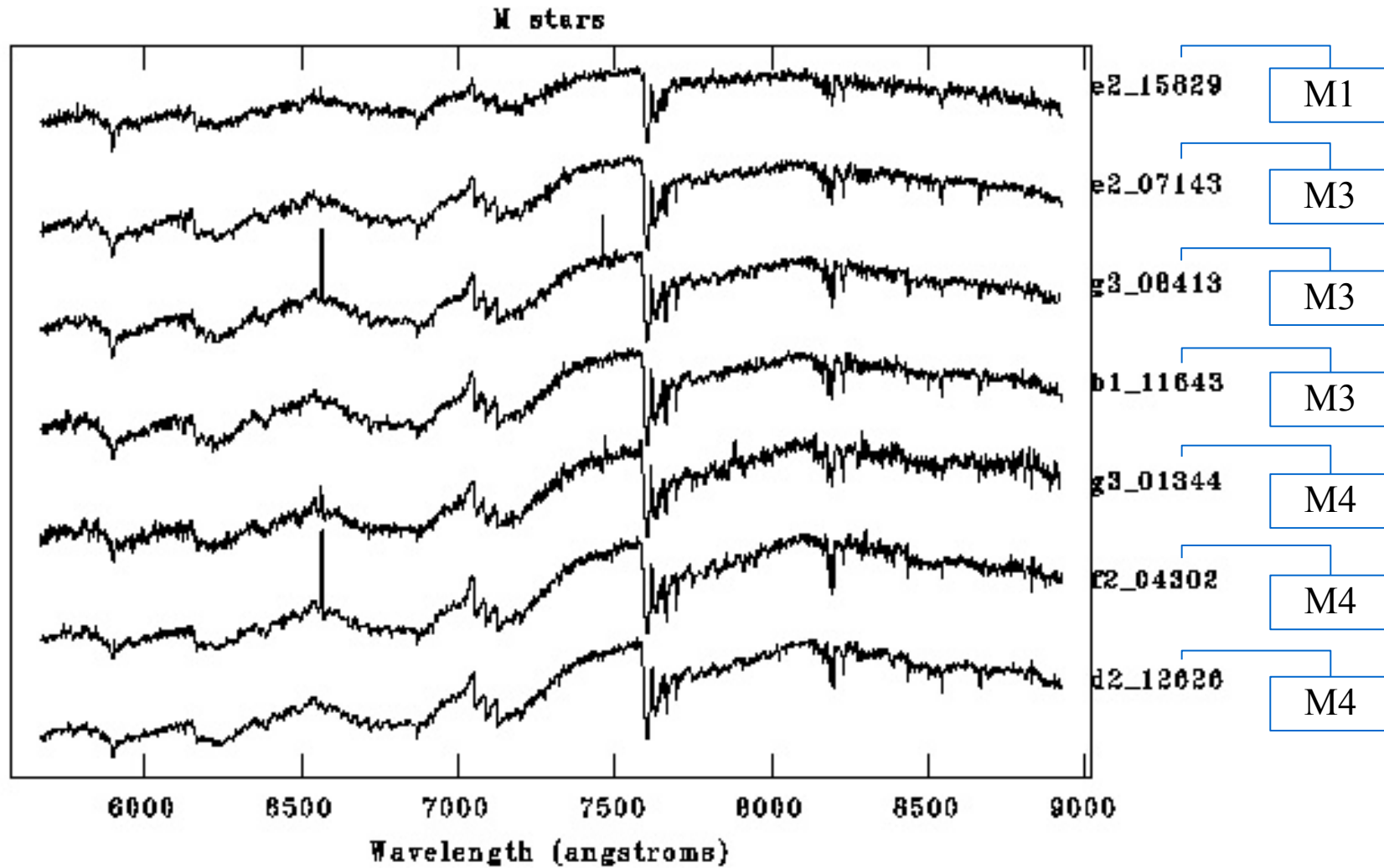
**The Hammer:** is a spectral typing algorithm designed to classify spectra, for the MK spectral sequence (Covey et al. 2007).

- One can perform a visual comparison with a set of templates.
- Input: FITS files.



19f\_2\_04302

# Spectral Typing: first approach - M-types





# *Spectral Typing: accurate method*

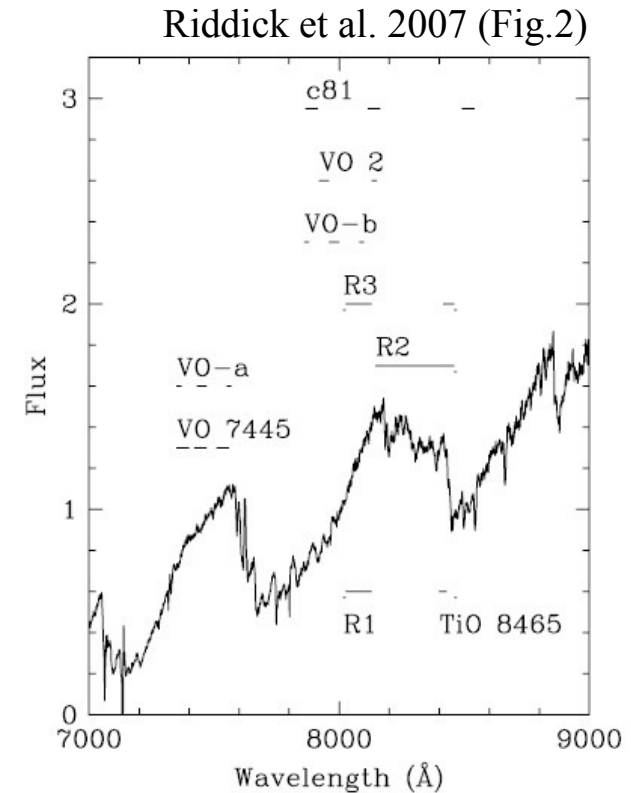
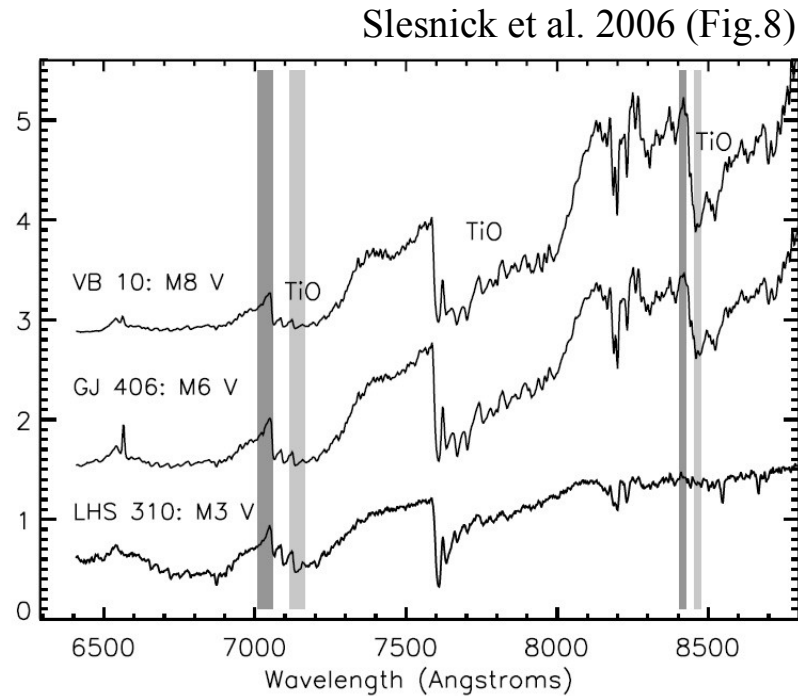
Comparison to a template of spectra observed at Calar Alto:

- G-type: G0V, G1V, G2II, G3V, G5V, G8V, G9V
- K-type: K0II, K0V, K2V, K3I, K3II, K3III, K4V, K5II, K6II, K7III, K7V
- M-type: M0V, M2V, M3V, M4V, M5V, M6V, M7V, M8V

Utilization of spectral lines and molecular bands:

- lines: NaI doublet ( $\lambda 5890, 5896$ ), H $\alpha$   $\lambda 6563$ , CaII triplet ( $\lambda 8498, 8542, 8662$ ), MgI  $\lambda 8807$
- bands: TiO ( $\lambda 6651, 7750$ ), CaH ( $\lambda 6346$ ), VO ( $\lambda 7851$ )

# Spectral Typing: accurate method - M-types

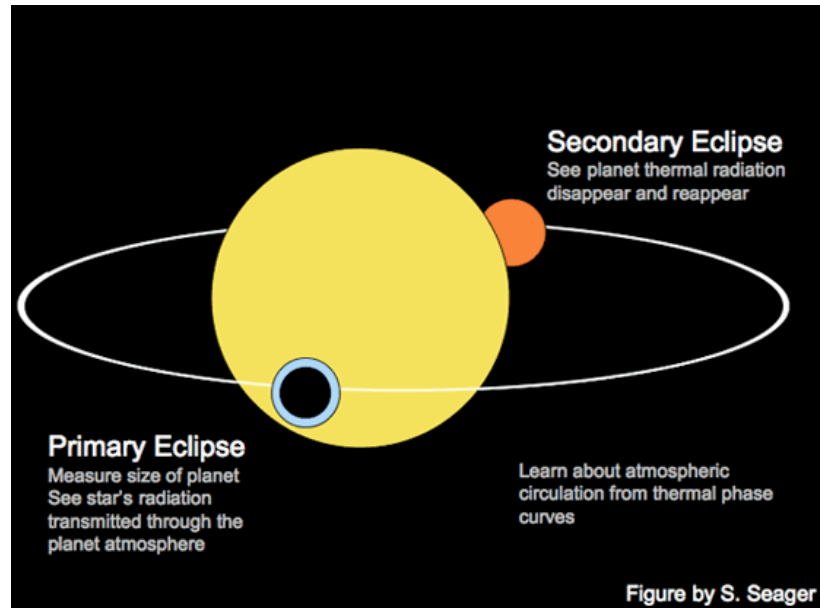


Color indices:

TiO bands:  $F(\lambda 7035)/F(\lambda 7140)$ ,  $F(\lambda 8415)/F(\lambda 8465)$  – Slesnick et al. (2006).

Around 30 indices more described in Riddick et al. (2007).

# Detecting planetary light

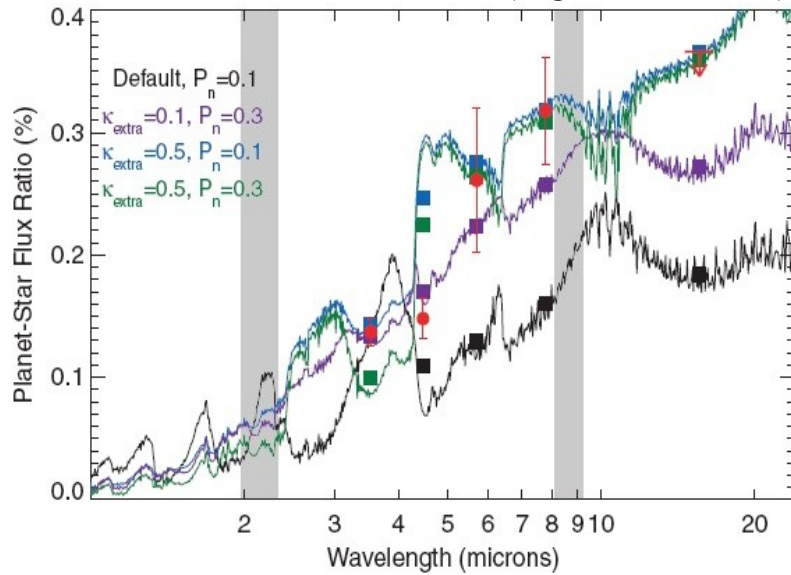


Observations of secondary transits to detect IR emission of known close-orbiting planets.

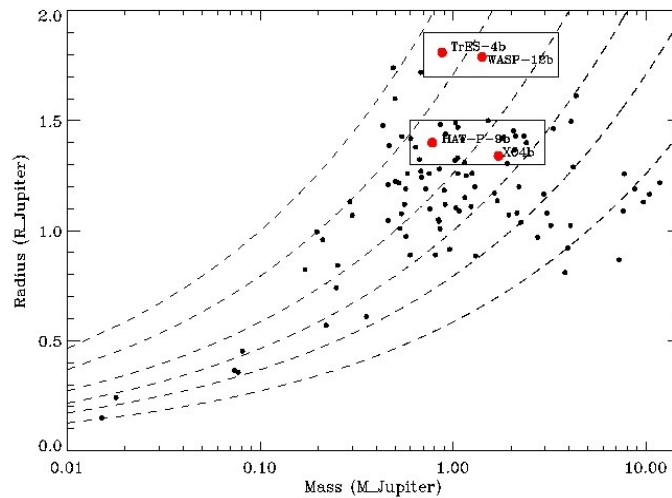
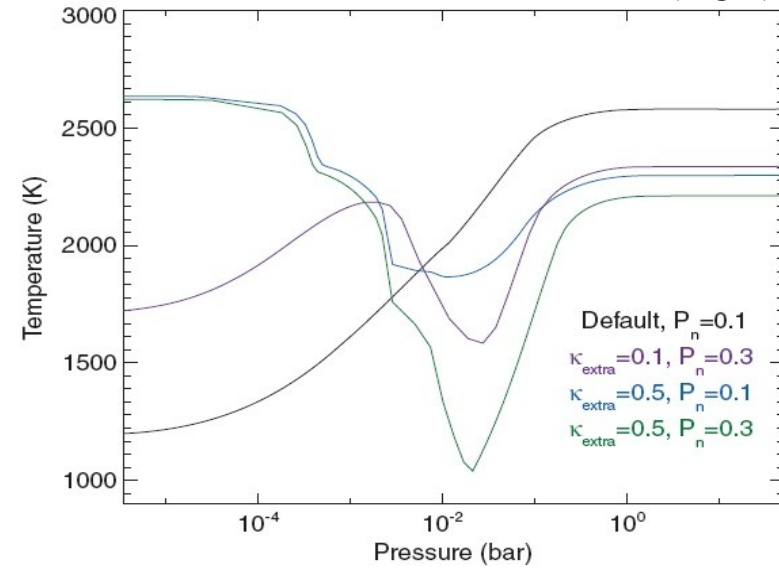
- Planet-to-Star flux ratio
- Temperature inversion driven by molecules in the atmosphere

# GTC and WHT proposals

Knutson et al. 2009 (Fig.6 - modified)



Knutson et al. 2009 (Fig.7)



Inflated exoplanets to be studied:

- WHT: XO-4b and TrES-4b
- GTC: XO-4b and HAT-P-9b

# *To come...*

Next observing run of 5 nights approved for 2011A at Calar Alto:

- around 15 candidates from 7h-field;
- start intermediate resolution spectroscopy.

Calar Alto's new instrument:

CAFE – Calar Alto Fiber-fed Echelle spectrograph.

- obtain accurate RV for early-M candidates.

Planetary light detection:

- GTC and WHT for 2011A ???
- new proposals for 2011B.

***Thank you***