



gaia



# Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars and metal-poor stars

*SPICA/ISSP Science meeting*



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# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars



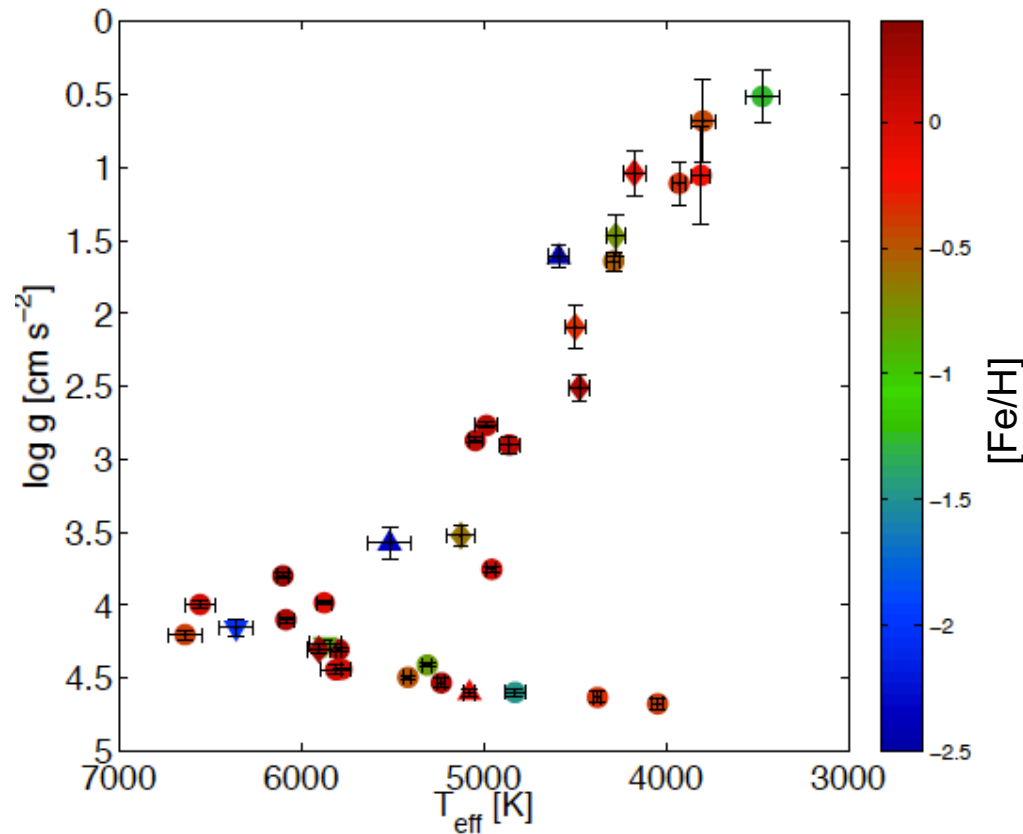
- Gaia needs to anchor its stellar astrophysical parameters on a set of well-characterized stars spanning the HR diagram and the full metallicity range
- Spectroscopic surveys that massively derive atmospheric parameters and abundances (e.g. RAVE, GALAH, Gaia ESO, WEAVE,..) need reference stars to assess their results and calibrate them
- Atmospheric parameters and abundances from different origins need to be consistent
- Stellar models need to be improved from observational constraints

→ The GBS were defined to address these needs

# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars



- The GBS are reference stars defining the **fundamental  $T_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\log g$**  scales, independently of spectroscopy and atmosphere models



Heiter et al. 2015

$$T_{\text{eff}} = \left( \frac{F_{\text{bol}}}{\sigma} \right)^{0.25} (0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}})^{-0.5}$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{(0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}} / \pi)^2}$$

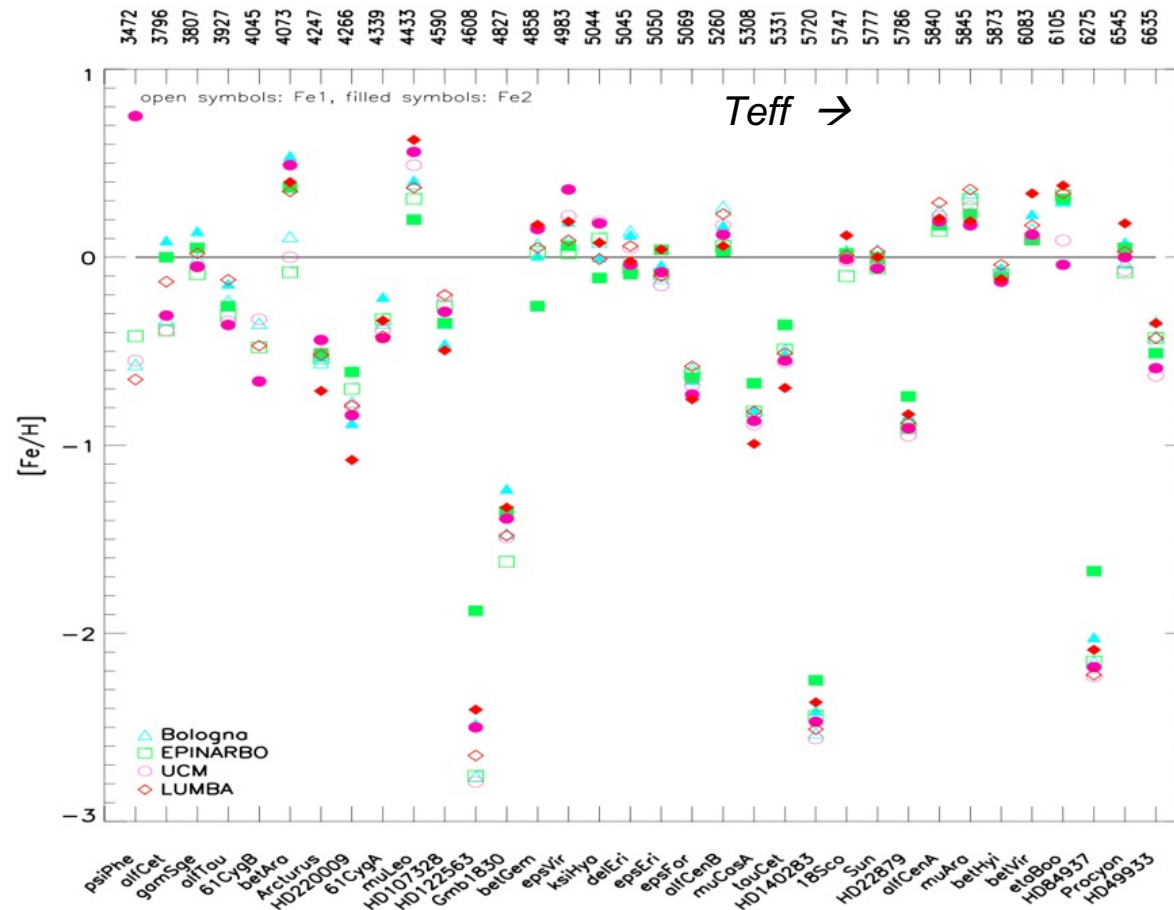
- observable quantities with minor dependencies on theoretical assumptions

**Ongoing project : Extension to ~200 GBS**

# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars



- The GBS define a common abundance scale for large spectroscopic surveys



Jofré et al. 2014

# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars



Paper I **Gaia FGK benchmark stars: Effective temperatures and surface gravities**

Heiter+ 2015A&A...582A..49H

Paper II **The Gaia FGK benchmark stars. High resolution spectral library**

Blanco-Cuaresma+ 2014A&A...566A..98B

Paper III **Gaia FGK benchmark stars: Metallicity**

Jofré+ 2014A&A...564A.133J

Paper IV **Gaia FGK benchmark stars: abundances of  $\alpha$  and iron-peak elements**

Jofré+ 2015A&A...582A..81J

Paper V **Gaia FGK benchmark stars: new candidates at low metallicities**

Hawkins+ 2016A&A...592A..70H

Paper VI **Gaia FGK benchmark stars: opening the black box of stellar element abundance determination**

Jofré+ 2017A&A...601A..38J

**The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars Version 2.1** → intermediate version (no new interferometric diameter)

Jofré+ 2018RNAAS...2..152J

→ **V3**: more stars + better distribution of atmospheric parameters + higher precision

**V1**

# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars V3



The GBS-V3 collaboration

# The GBS - V3

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$$T_{\text{eff}} = \left( \frac{F_{\text{bol}}}{\sigma} \right)^{0.25} (0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}})^{-0.5}$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{(0.5\theta_{\text{LD}}/\pi)^2}$$

# The GBS - V3



$$T_{\text{eff}} = \left( \frac{F_{\text{bol}}}{\sigma} \right)^{0.25} (0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}})^{-0.5}$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{(0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}} / \pi)^2}$$

Interferometric diameters  
from literature:

- JMDC, Duvert+2016
- Salsi+2020
- ..



# The GBS - V3



$$T_{\text{eff}} = \left( \frac{F_{\text{bol}}}{\sigma} \right)^{0.25} (0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}})^{-0.5}$$

From Gaia DR3 or Hipparcos

$$g = \frac{GM}{(0.5\theta_{\text{LD}}/\pi)^2}$$

# The GBS - V3



$$T_{\text{eff}} = \left( \frac{F_{\text{bol}}}{\sigma} \right)^{0.25} (0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}})^{-0.5}$$

Computation from

- fluxes in different passbands from VOSA
- extinction values from 3D maps (Vergely+2022)
- SED fitting (Creevey+2015)

$$g = \frac{GM}{(0.5\theta_{\text{LD}}/\pi)^2}$$

# The GBS - V3



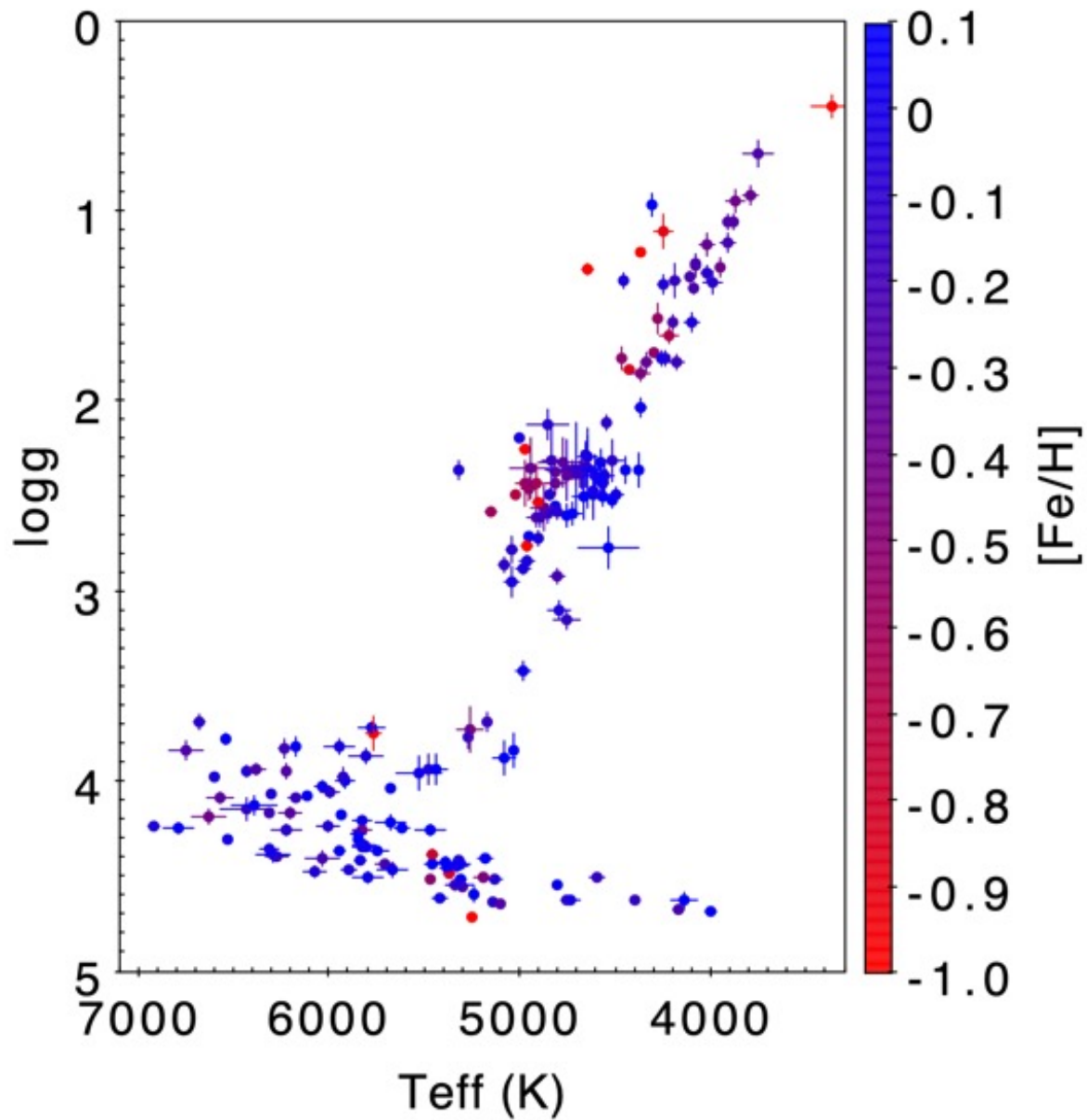
$$T_{\text{eff}} = \left( \frac{F_{\text{bol}}}{\sigma} \right)^{0.25} (0.5 \theta_{\text{LD}})^{-0.5}$$

Computation from

- $T_{\text{eff}}$  (from  $F_{\text{bol}}$  and  $\theta_{\text{LD}}$ )
- Luminosity (from  $F_{\text{bol}}$  and parallax)
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  from spectroscopy
- stellar evolution tracks (BaSTI, STAREVOL)
- Code SPInS (Lebreton & Rees 2020)

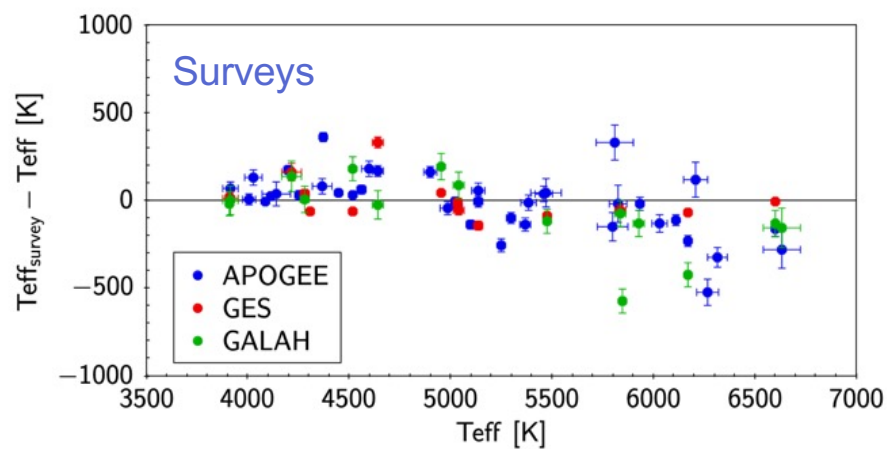
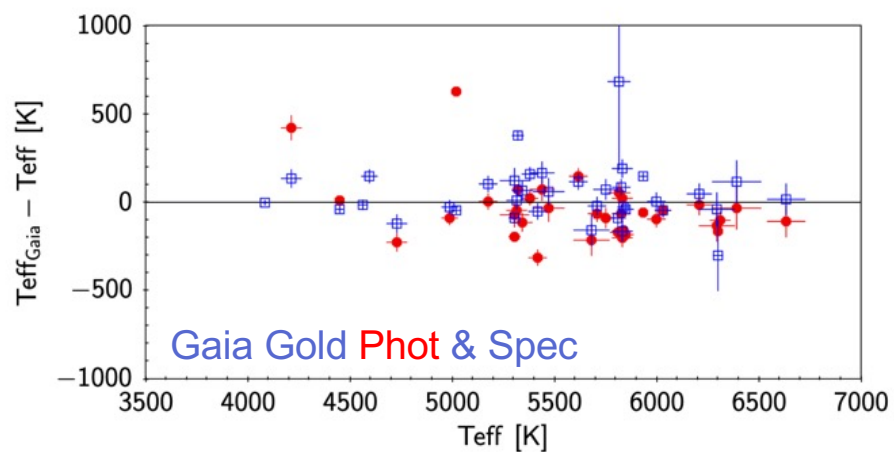
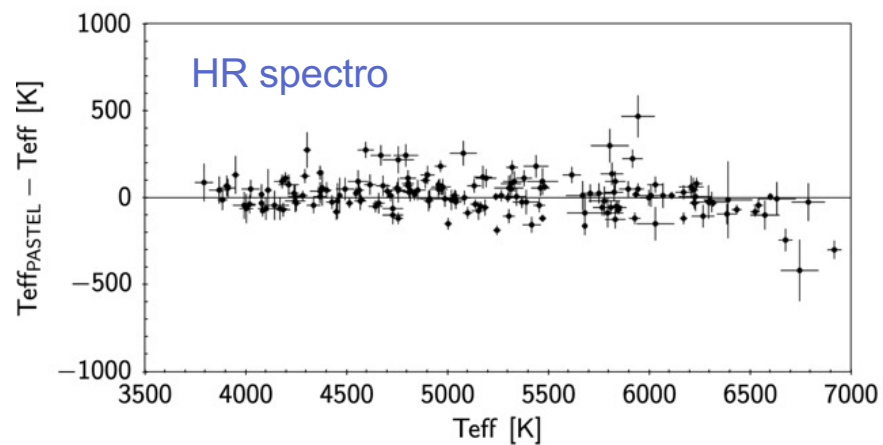
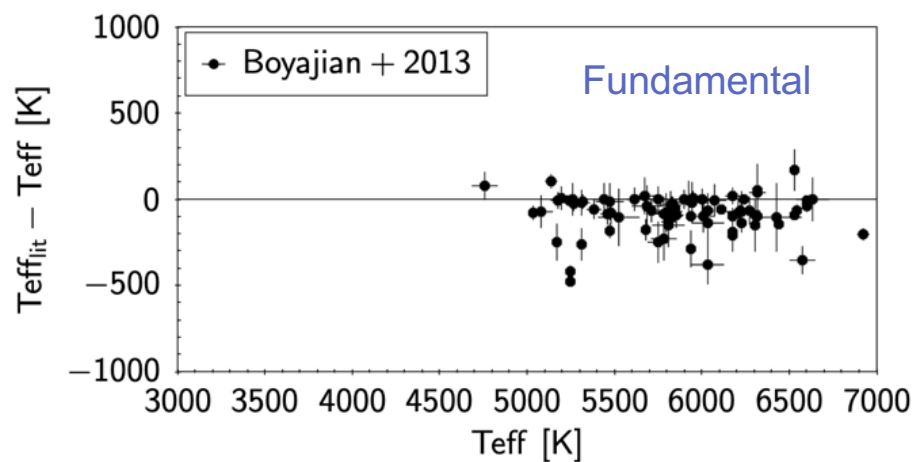
$$g = \frac{GM}{(0.5\theta_{\text{LD}}/\pi)^2}$$

# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars version V3 *(in prep.)*



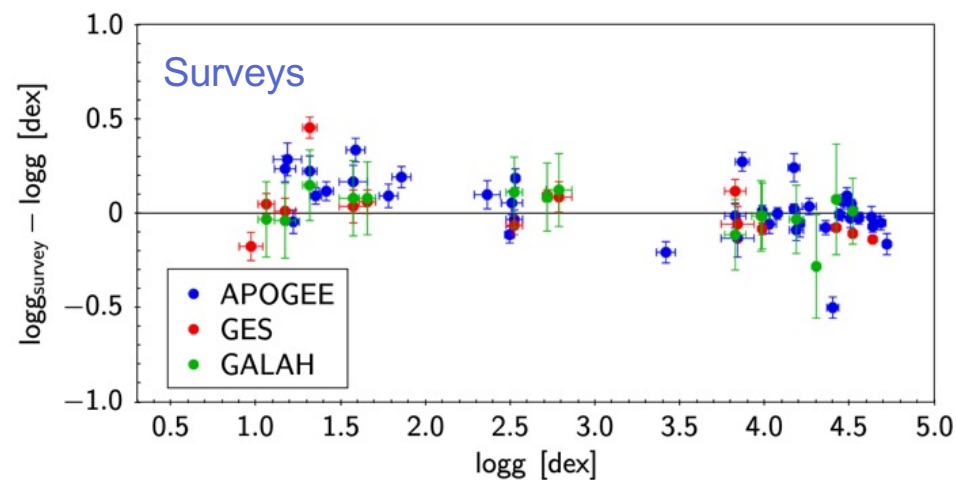
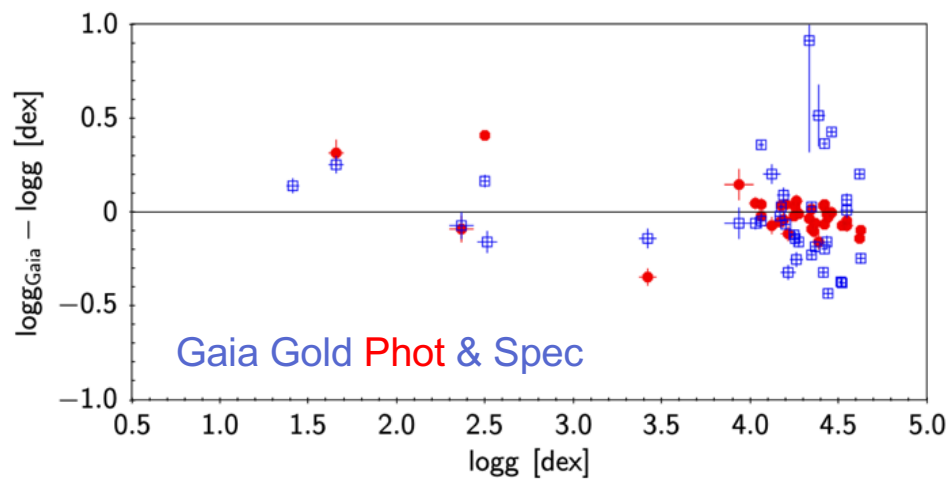
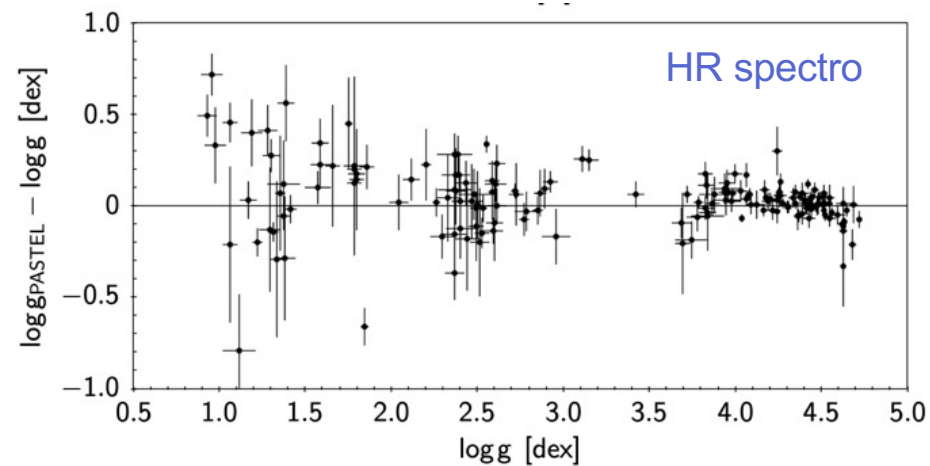
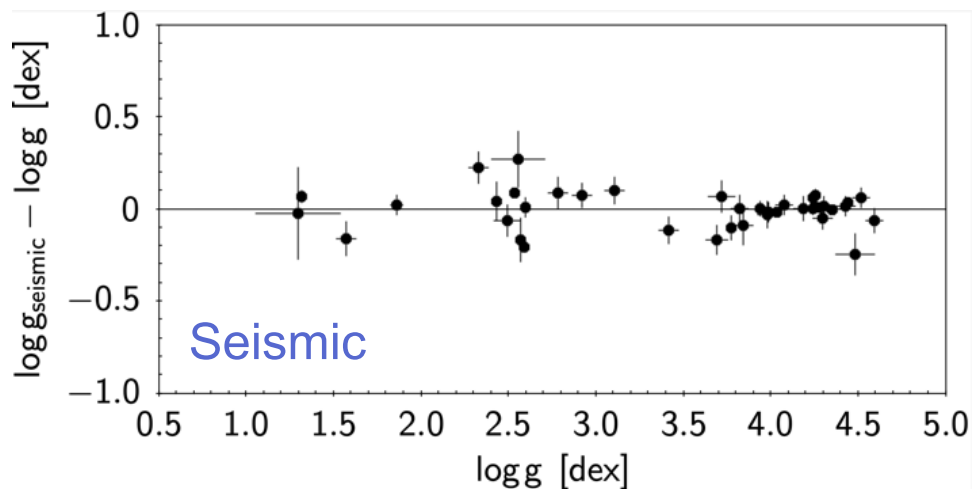


# Our fundamental Teff vs other

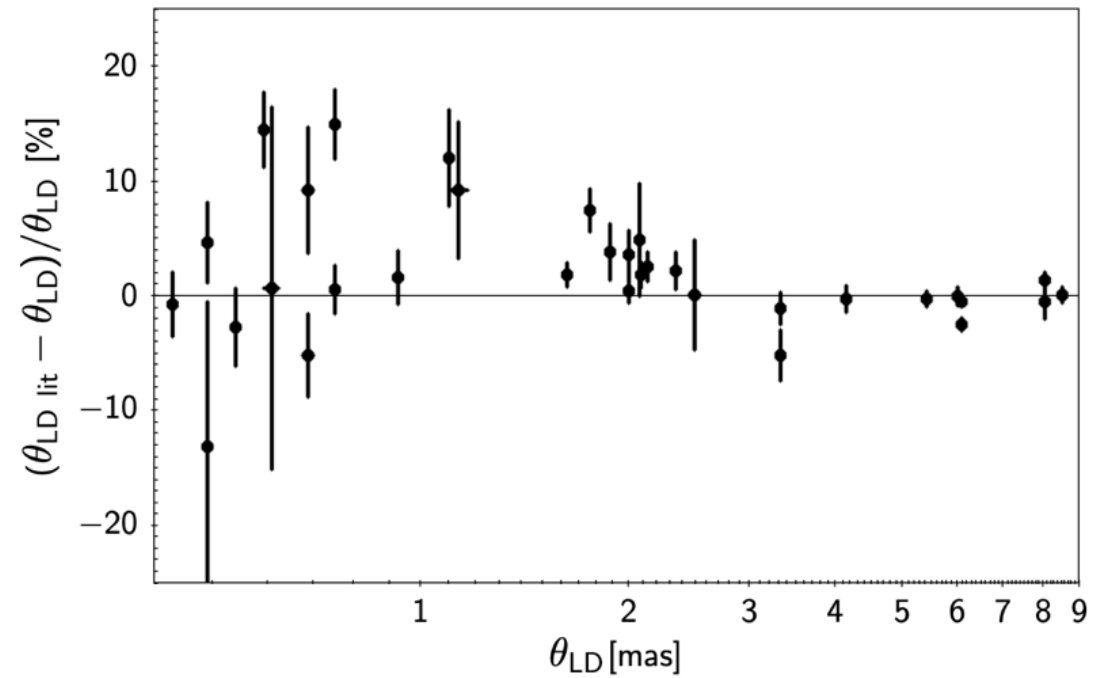
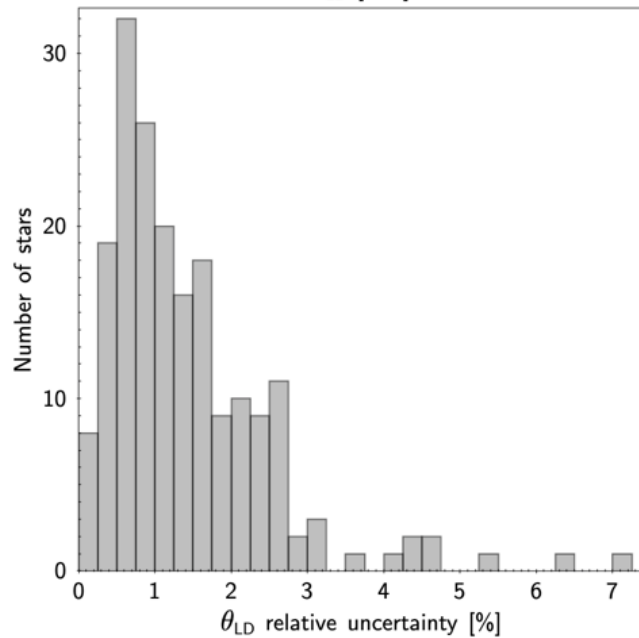
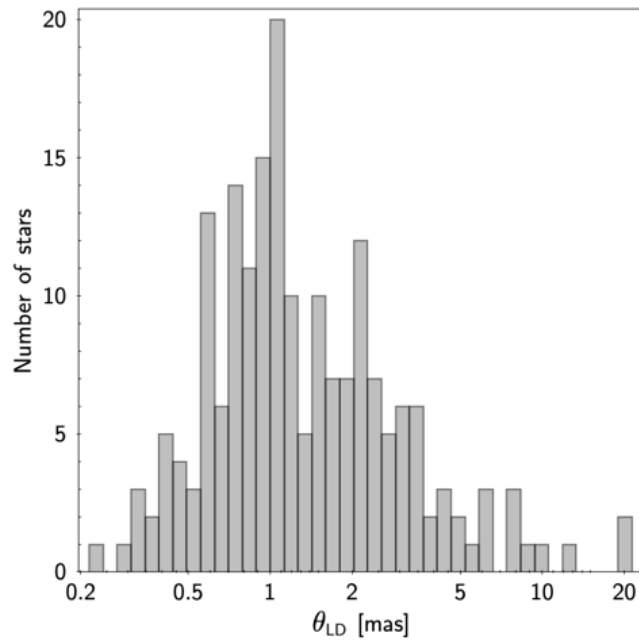




# Our fundamental logg vs other

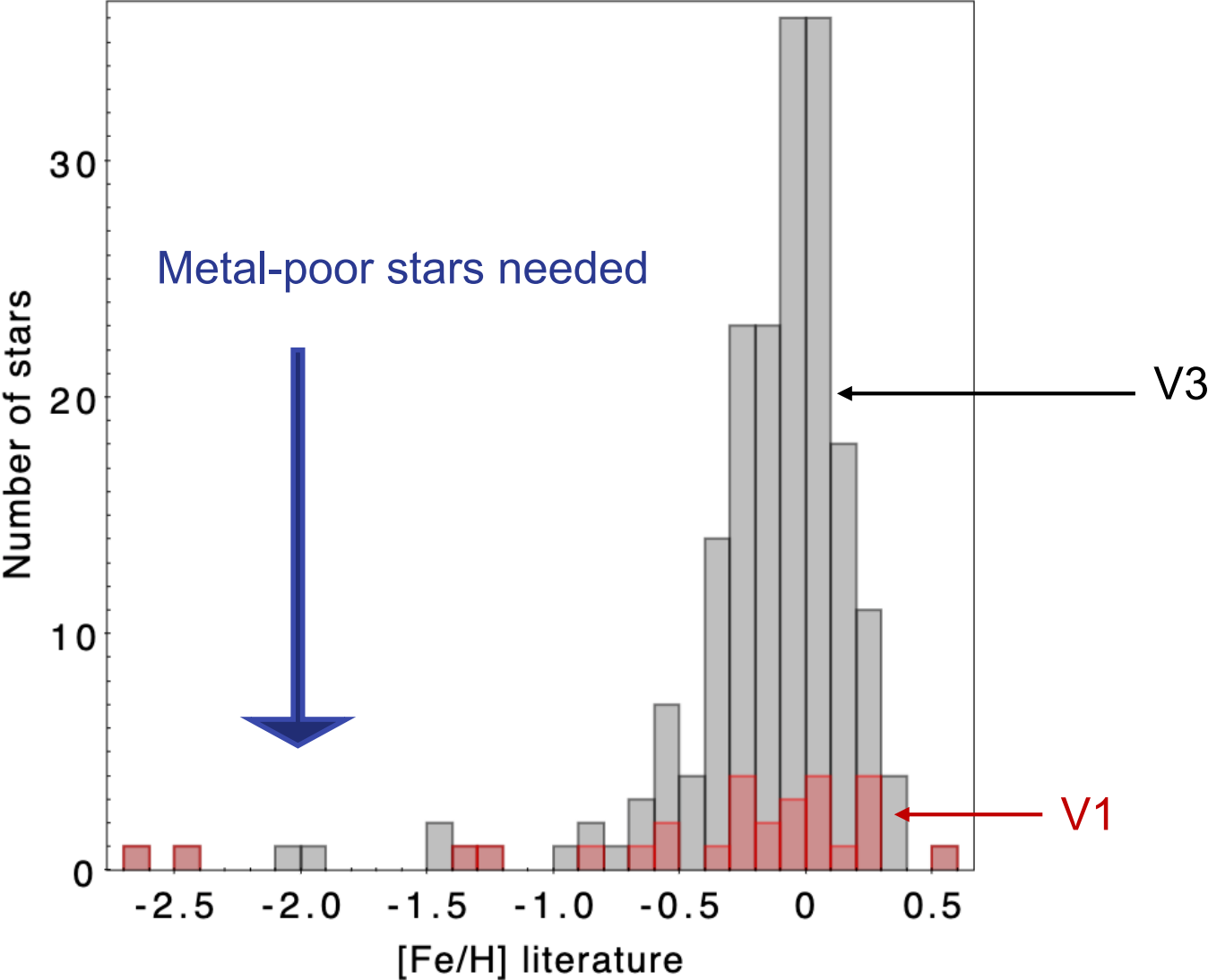


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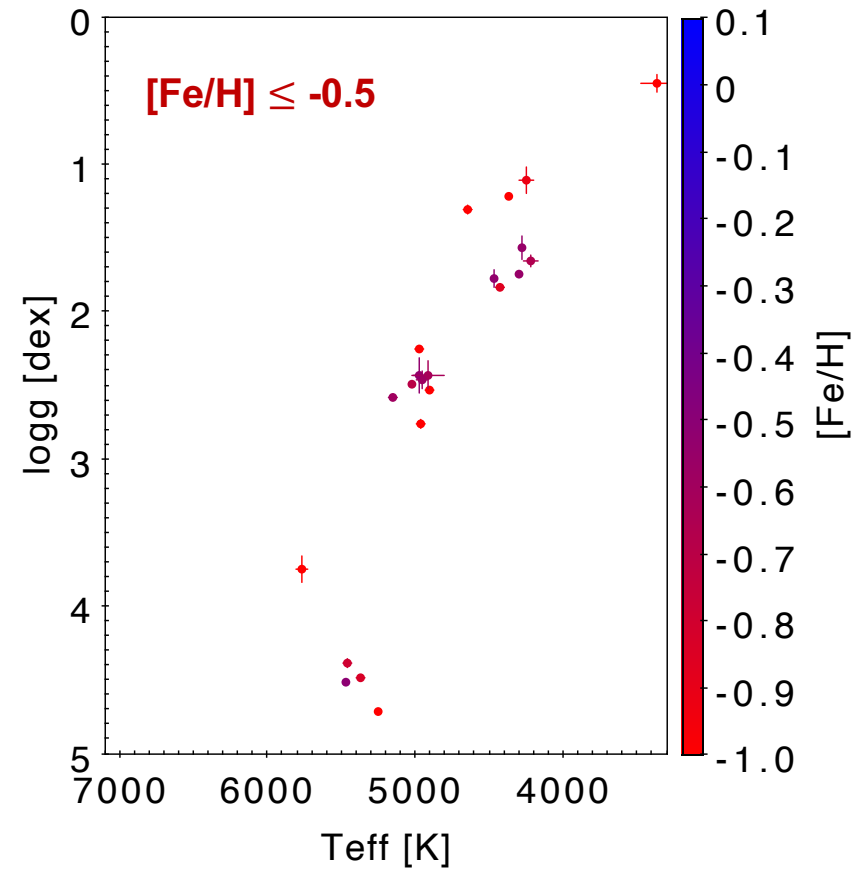
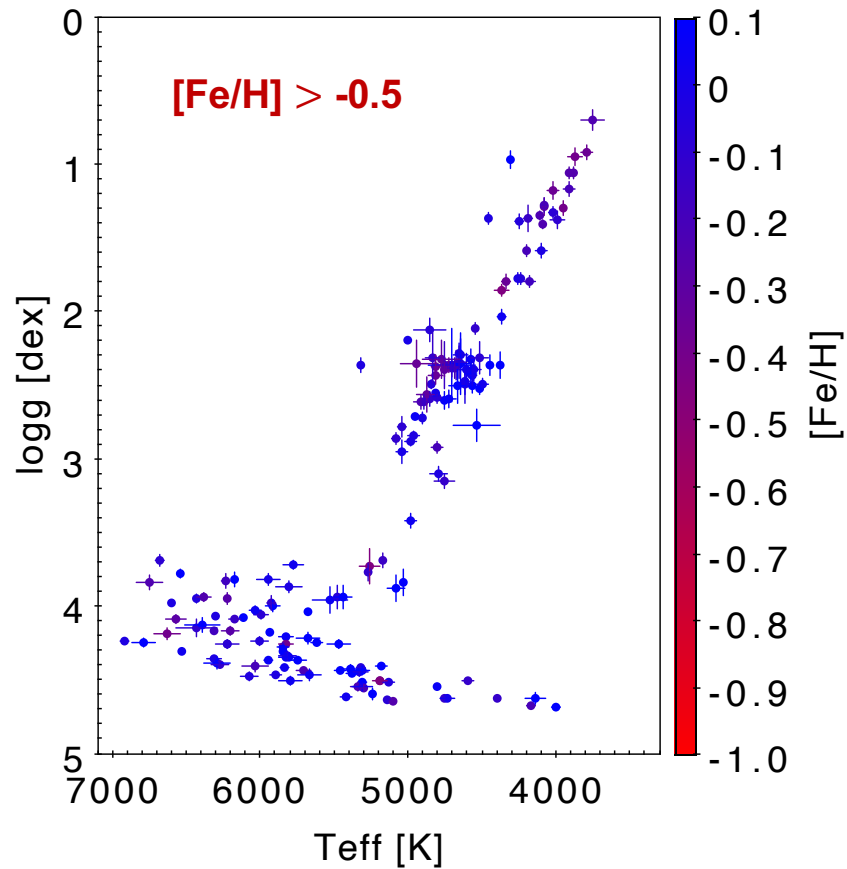
Homogeneity and precision of angular diameters to be improved

# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars version V3 *(in prep.)*





# The Gaia FGK Benchmark Stars version V3 *(in prep.)*

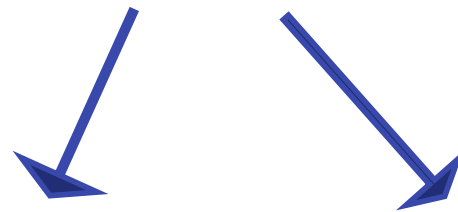


There are targets appropriate for SPICA observations that can fill the metal-poor side !

# Towards GBS-V4



- More homogeneous and accurate (1%) angular diameters
- More metal-poor stars (to be used also for SBCR MP)



## VLT/PIONIER

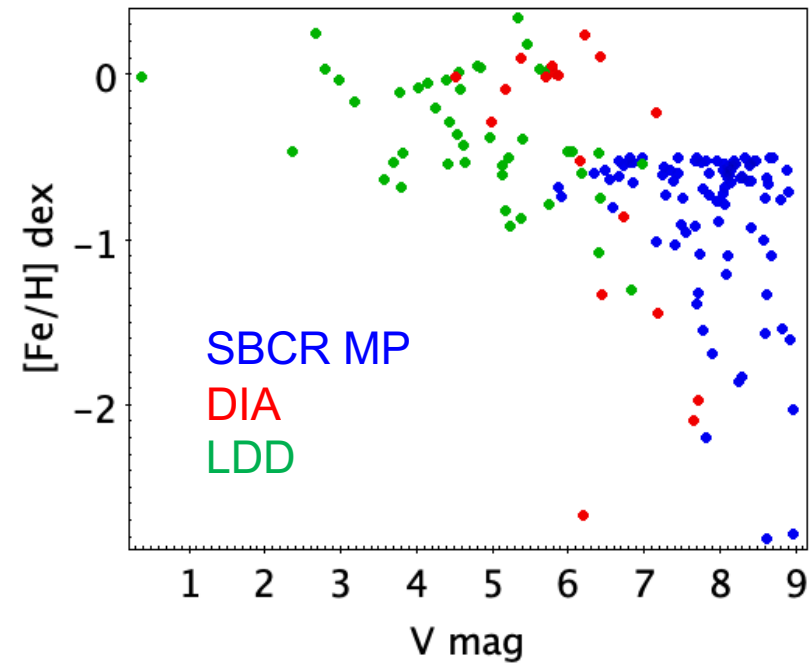
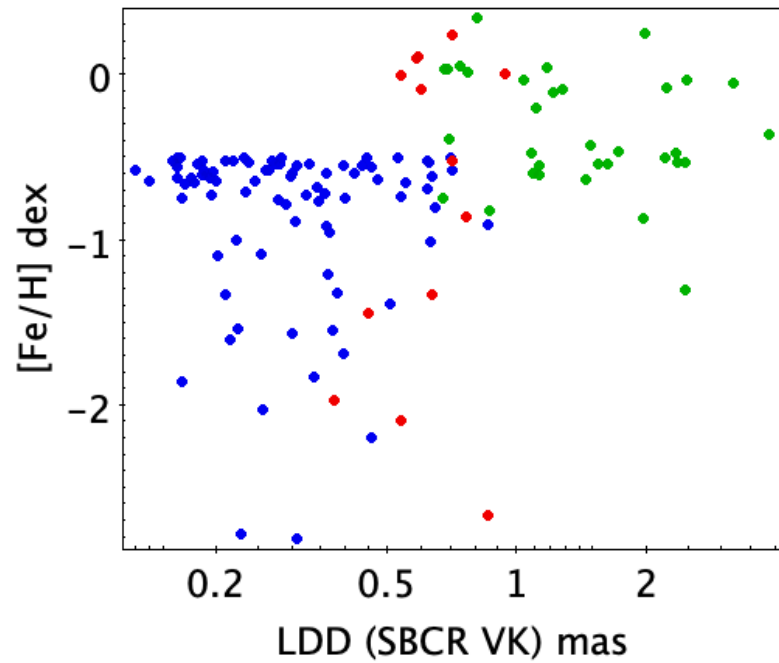
- P112-P113
- 38 stars
- DEC < -20°
- LDD > 0.8 mas

## CHARA/SPICA

- 2024+
- 156 stars
- DEC > -20°

+ 148 GBS-V3 already in ISSP

# Towards GBS-V4



156 SPICA targets

# Summary



- Accurate and homogeneous LDD needed for the GBS
- MP stars to be added to the GBS
  
- GBS V4 can be observed with combination of PIONIER and SPICA
  - 146 stars already in ISSP (+ seismic targets, exoplanet hosts)
  - 158 targets for new observations with SPICA
  
- GBS V4 will benefit to SBCR: impact of metallicity on SBCR and LMC distance (theoretical results from Salsi+22)
  
- GBS also important in the context of PLATO: WP125 (benchmark stars) and WP122 (SBCR and metal poor exoplanet host stars)
  - need of tools to follow a multi-parameters space survey ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\log g$ ,  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ ) in order to manage list of stars and priorities