#### **GREAT-ESF** Workshop

#### **Stellar Atmospheres in the Gaia Era:**

Quantitative Spectroscopy and Comparative Spectrum Modelling

Free University Brussels - VUB Building D Campus Oefenplein 23 & 24 June 2011

#### http://great-esf.oma.be Great.esf@oma.be

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## **ESA-GAIA Launch May 2013**

### **French Guiana Soyuz-Fregat**

## **ESA-Gaia Mission Schedule**



- Observe over 1 billion sources ~80 times each to V=20 mag.
- Astrometry and photometry for every source
- Astrometric accuracies in final catalog of ~20  $\mu$  arcsecs (V=15 mag)
- Take a spectrum of ~150 million sources (RVS R=11,500 to V<17)
- Mission Goal: Make phase-space (r, v) map of the Galaxy to 1 Mpc
- Science Goal: Unravelling the structure & formation of the Galaxy
  Scientific community produces detailed classification catalogue



### **EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED ASTROPHYSICS**

# **Spectral Sequences around Ca II IR triplet**



**Effect of temperature: A to M stars** 

Effect of metal abundance in G stars

## Gaia Data Analysis

 determination of atmospheric parameters: T<sub>eff</sub>, log g, [Fe/H], [α/H], A(λ), Vrot, Vrad, activity, etc.

• combination with parallax to determine stellar parameters: L\*, R\*, (M\*, age)

• combine all available data (photometric, spectroscopic, & astrometric)

# Gaia Research Education Astronomy Training Working Group B4: Stellar Atmospheres

#### Participants

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WGB4StellarAtmospheres

CategoryWorkgroups

# **Discussion Session I**

A 1: Do you think it is possible to define a standard format for (exchange of) model atmosphere data? How could we start to define such a standard? This would make comparisons and tests of different implementations of model physics and numerical approaches easier.

A 2: We computed 1-D MARCS models for AGB stars. Although we made a lot of assumptions (such as LTE, hydrostatic, homogeneous layers,...) far from reality, the synthetic spectra fit the observed spectra fairly well, and computed colors match very good to observed colors (both in the optical and infrared). Is this just a coincidence, or does this show that 1-D models suffice for the moment to compute atmospheric parameters for AGB stars ?

# **Discussion Session I**

A 3: In coming years new 3-D hydrodynamic atmosphere model grids will become available. For example, in metalpoor cool stars Oxygen abundances can be substantially overestimated with 1-D models. Should we decide when to use 3-D instead of 1-D modelling for determining atmospheric parameters, also for Gaia data? Is it feasible for very large datasets, e.g. survey data?

A 4: How to define accuracy with which we determine atmospheric parameters? Should we make a clear distinction between internal and systematic errors? Systematic errors can be due to different modelling methods, LTE vs. NLTE, 1-D vs. multi-D, inaccurate or incomplete line lists, etc. Internal errors can result from differences in best fit methods, for example spectral synthesis fits vs. classical EW methods.