Getting to Know the Substellar Hosts in the APOGEE-2 Survey

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Outline

- APOGEE 1 and 2: Galactic surveys moonlighting as RV surveys
- Why APOGEE and why red giants?
- Know thy jitter, find thy planets

Getting to know APOGEE

APOGEE = Apache Point Observatory Galactic Evolution Experiment

Key points:

- 1. Multi-object IR spectrograph (H band)
- 2. velocity precision: ~100 m/s
- 3. 3+ epochs, 100,000's red giants
- 4. APOGEE-1: ended in 2014
- 5. APOGEE-2: on-going





2-D Spectrogram (Ahn+ 2014)



More details available at sdss.org

Why APOGEE and why RGs?

- Red giants often neglected, but:
 - even high mass RGs are slow rotators
 - can explore system evolution
- APOGEE
 - Sample sizes outstrips other red giant companion surveys
 - Control sample (stars with no companions) is simultaneously observed
 - *T*_{eff}, log *g*, [Fe/H], *A*(X), homogenously derived and calibrated to clusters, asteroseismic targets



APOGEE-2 Substellar Companion (SSC) fields

 – 5 APOGEE-1 fields; 24+ visits by end of APOGEE-2
 – ~1300 red giants



- APOGEE 1 & 2: stars with <u>>8</u> visits (~6,000 RGs)
 - Define: Σ_{RV} = stddev((**RV**-median(RV))/ σ_{RV})

RVs for individual visits

RV uncertainties

- Low Σ_{RV} (< 2.5): No significant RV variability (4750 RGs)
- High Σ_{RV} (\geq 2.5): Significant variability (1280 RGs)
 - 270 no periodicity
 - 340 periodicity, reliable Keplerian orbits → "Gold Sample" (see Troup+ 2016) → Companion hosts
 - 670 other periodic variables

Stellar jitter + unidentified companions

(see Troup+ 2016 for analysis on DR12 results)

Stellar Jitter (optical, RGs)

S. Hekker et al.: Precise radial velocities of giant stars. IV.



Stellar Jitter in APOGEE RG's

Hekker+ 2008 "half peak-to-peak vs log g" stellar jitter relationship

Expected lower bound RV variability



How does this affect detectability?



100 m/s instrumental precision + Hekker+ 2008 stellar jitter 100 m/s instrumental precision + reduced stellar jitter (factor of 5)

Summary

- APOGEE-2 has 5 dedicated fields to search for SSCs
- Additional "many epoch" targets in APOGEE 1 & 2 afford opportunity to
 - study the intrinsic infrared RV variability of red giants
 - discover and characterize more companions
- Leveraging the full weight of the APOGEE survey (huge numbers of well-characterized red giants) provides robust measurements of T_{eff}, log g, evolutionary stage, mass, [Fe/H], etc.

The SSC team



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+ many, many more on the APOGEE 1 & 2 teams...

SSC Field Progress

- Field: #new / # requested
 - CORORTA2-RV: 14/24
 - N188-RV: 7/11 (+ 5)
 - 120-08-RV: 5/22
 - 150-08-RV: 8/22
 - 180-08-RV: 7/21





 APOGEE 8+ visits targets & the "Gold Sample" (Troup+ 2016)

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APOGEE-1 at a Glance:

- ☆ Bright time observations
- ☆ Spring 2011 Spring 2014
- ☆ 150,000 giant and dwarf stars in the Galactic bulge, disk, and halo
- ☆ Resolution R~22,500, typical S/N > 100
- ☆ Wavelengths 1.51-1.70 µm
- ☆ Stellar parameters including log(g), T_{eff}, [Fe/H], [α /Fe]
- ☆ Abundance of 15 chemical species to 0.1 dex precision
- ☆ Velocity uncertainties < 100 m/s

APOGEE-2 Technical Details

$\mathbf{\bigstar}$ Bright-time observations at APO and LCO

- ☆ Duration: Fall 2014 Fall 2020
- $rac{1}{2}$ Fiber Complement: 300 fibers per 7 deg² plate (APO) or 3.5 deg² plate (LCO)





2-D Spectrogram (Ahn+ 2014)





www.sdss.org

Stellar Jitter: Optical \rightarrow IR



 λ dependence of RV jitter in spot model is stronger for lower temperature contrasts (Reiners+ 2010)

- APOGEE 8+ visit targets (~6,000 stars)
 - the Troup+ 2016 "Gold Sample": show clear periodic RV variability, good Keplerian orbit solutions
 - ~800 stars, own which 340 are red giants

