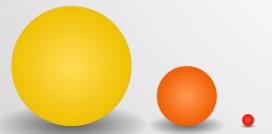
Detailed Chemical Analysis of M dwarfs

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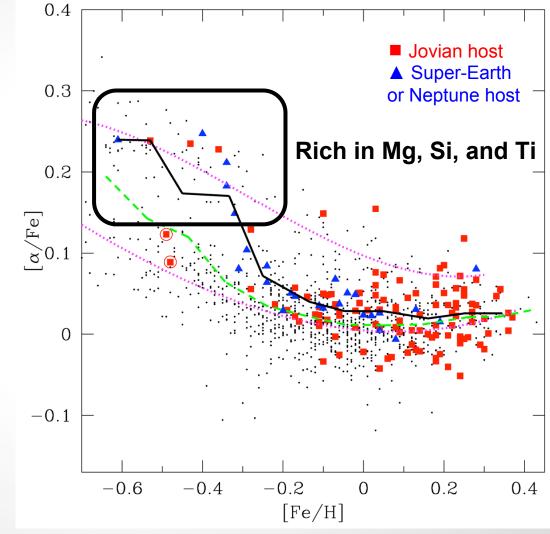


Host star composition holds clues for planet formation

Stellar abundances play an important role in constraining planet formation theories.

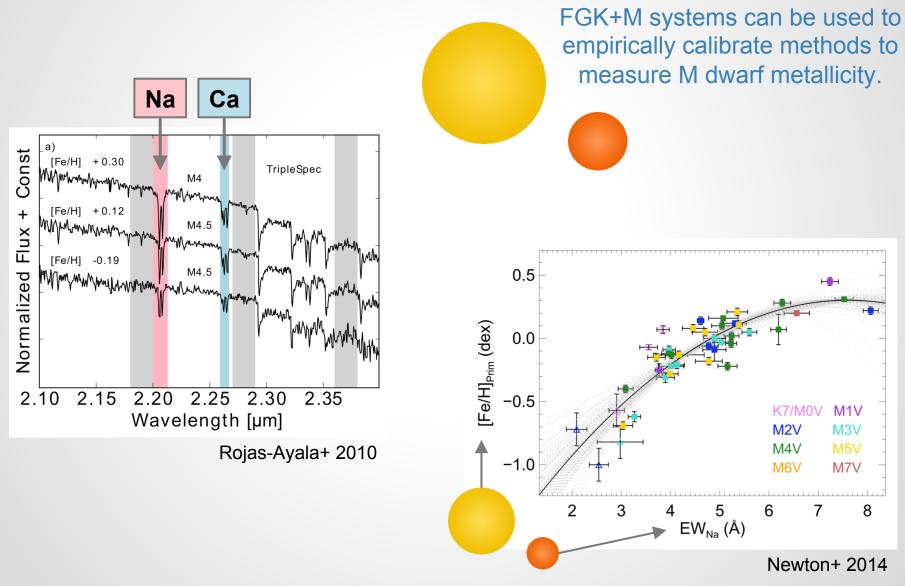
So far, the focus has largely been on Sun-like FGK stars.

Can we use current M dwarf stellar atmosphere models to directly measure abundances?

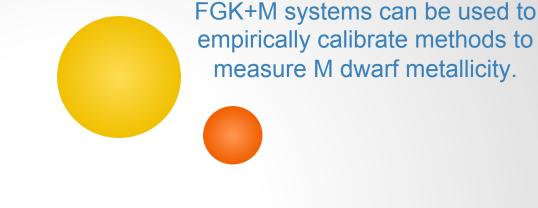


Adibekyan+ 2012

Empirically-calibrated M dwarf metallicities



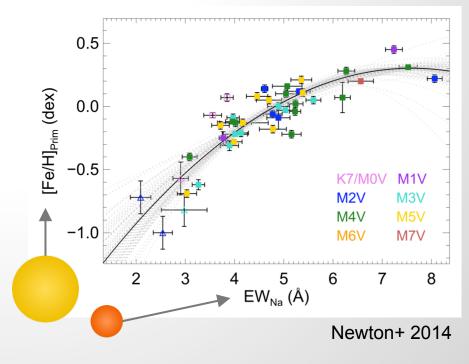
Empirically-calibrated M dwarf metallicities



Two improvements:

Measure Fe abundance directly from Fe lines.

Use BT-Settl models to go from equivalent widths to abundances



A high-resolution, NIR calibration sample



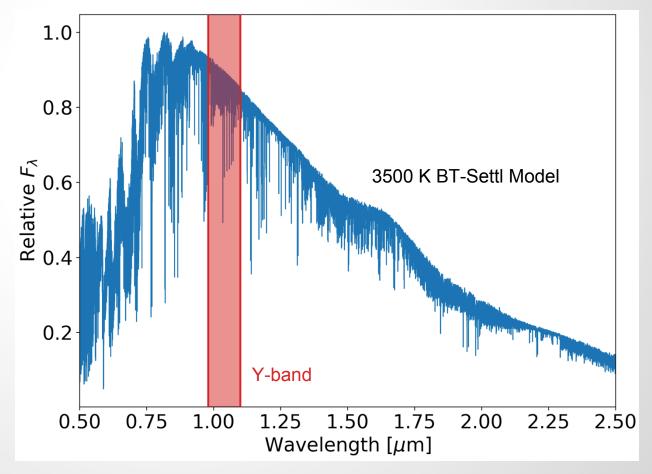
We obtained Y-band spectra for 29 M dwarfs in wide FGK+M systems

Sample spans K7 to M4

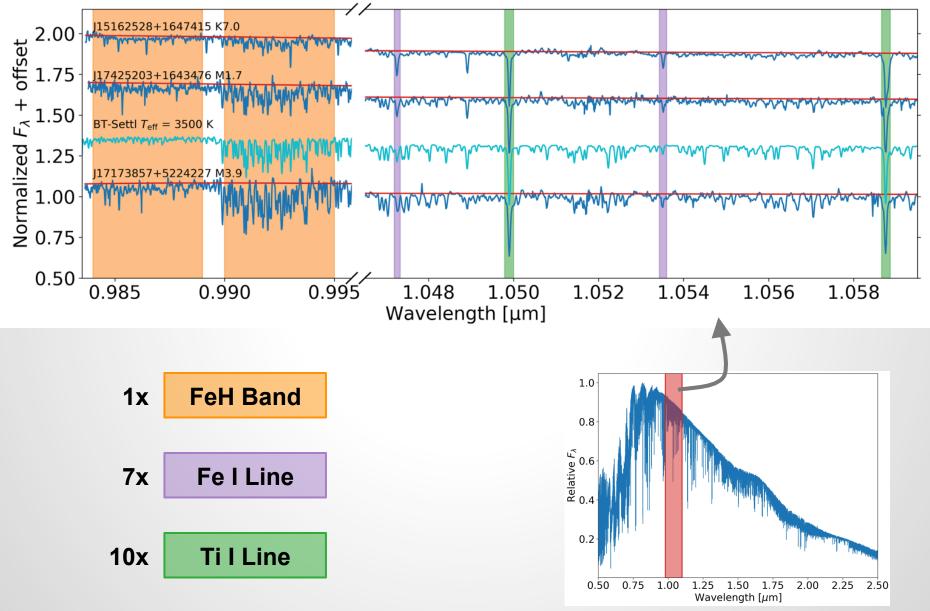
Abundances from John Brewer's analysis of FGK primaries.

M dwarf temperatures from Mann+ 2015.

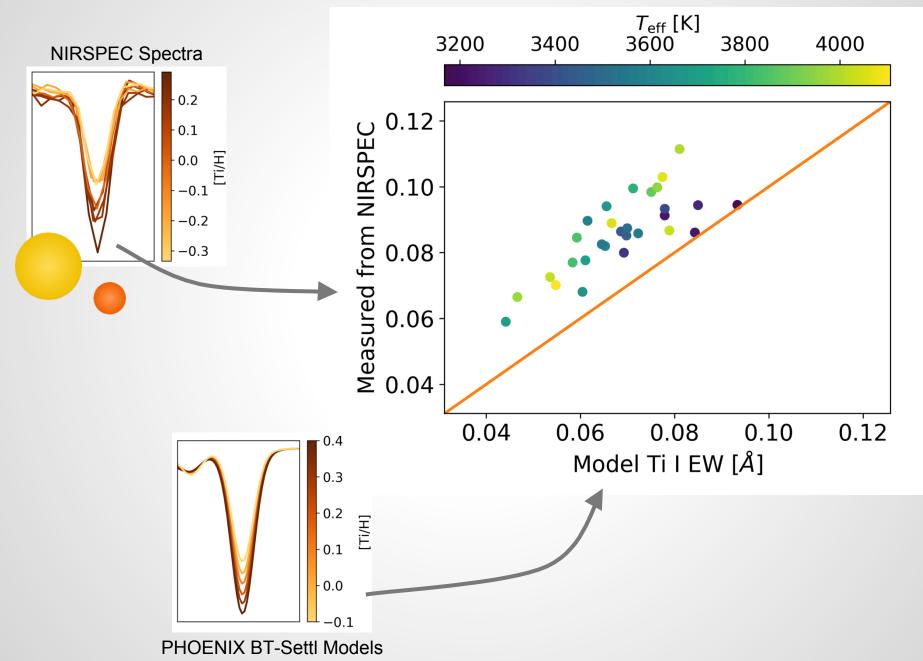
NIRSPEC on Keck allows us to measure high-S/N, high-resolution, Y-band spectra



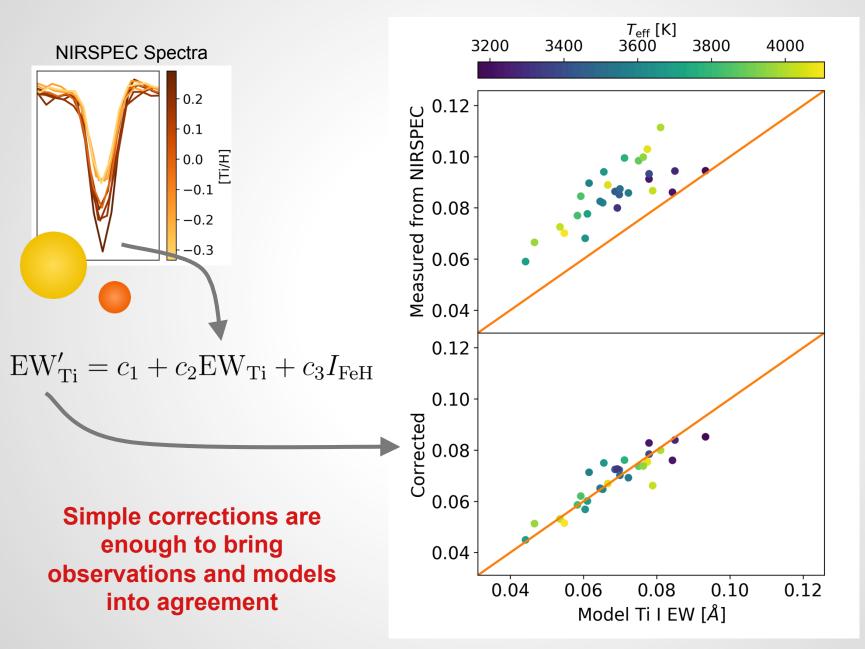
Y-band contains many strong Fe and Ti lines.



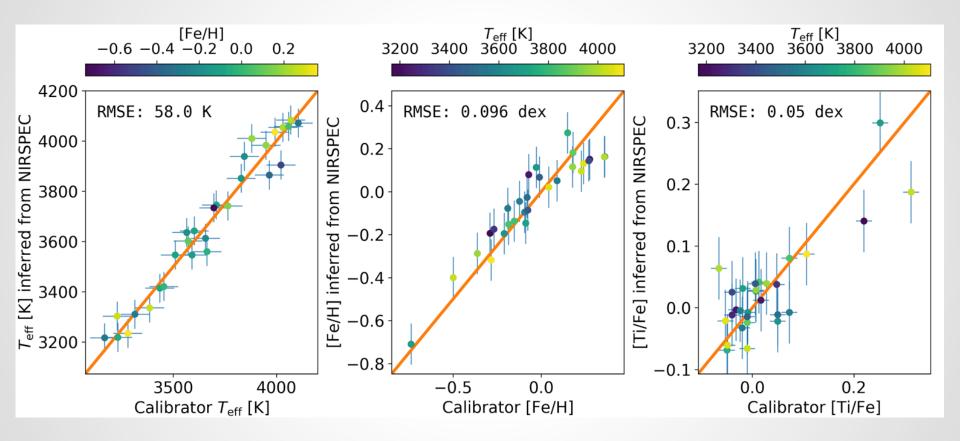
Models do not predict the right line strengths out of the box



But we can calibrate them the FGK+M systems



We can directly measure abundances of individual elements



Takeaway

Can we use current M dwarf stellar atmosphere models to perform detailed chemical analysis? Yes...

But only after calibrating them with benchmark FGK+M systems.

Looking to the future:



High-resolution NIR RV surveys will test if these abundance trends hold for planet-hosting M dwarfs

