

Metal-Rich M-dwarf Planet Hosts: [Fe/H] with K-band Spectra



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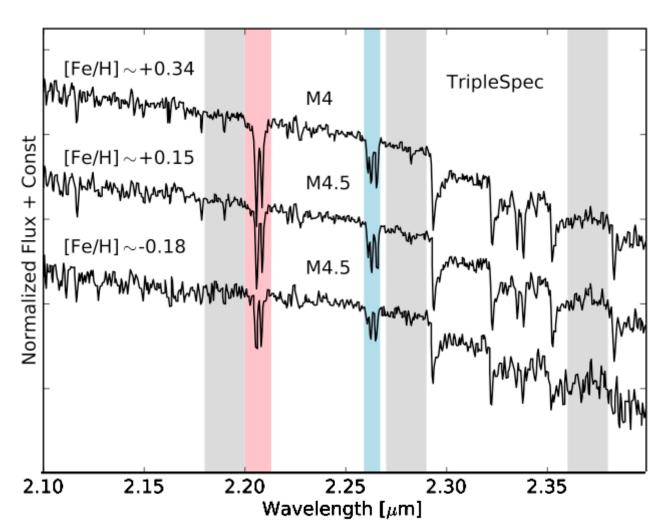


Fig. 1.- (a) K-band spectra of GJ 324 B (top), HIP 57050 (middle), and GJ 783.2 B (bottom). The regions used to calculate the EW of the Na I doublet, the EW of the Ca I triplet, and the H₂O-K index defined by Covey et al. 2010 are shown in red, blue and grey, respectively.

	EW [Å]		Index	This Work	
Name	Na I	Ca I	H2O	Sp. Type	[Fe/H]
HIP 79431	9.699	5.470	0.904	M3.5	+0.60
GJ 849	8.043	5.635	0.955	M1.5	+0.49
GJ 876	8.126	4.721	0.930	M2.5	+0.43
GJ 1214	8.520	4.095	0.895	M4.0	+0.39
GJ 649	5.651	4.722	0.952	M1.5	+0.14
HIP 57050	6.628	4.410	0.890	M4.5	+0.12
GJ 436	5.328	4.456	0.915	M3.0	-0.00
GJ 581	5.108	4.202	0.921	M3.0	-0.02

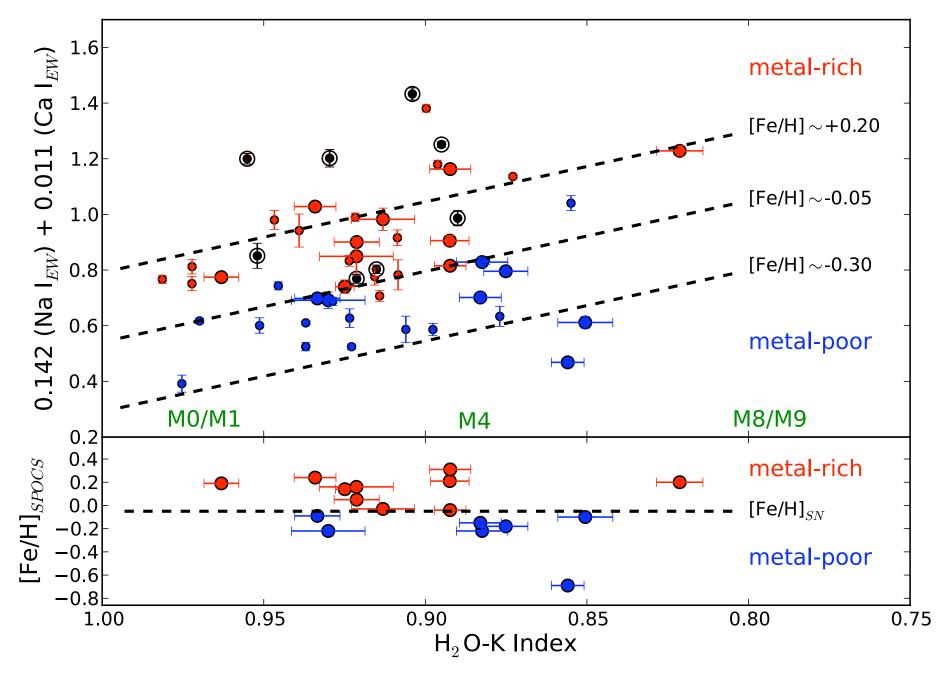


Fig. 2.- A linear combination of the EWs of the Ca I and Na I features versus the K-band Water Index. The big red and blue dots are M-dwarfs with FGK-companions with $[Fe/H]_{SPOCS} > -0.05$ and $[Fe/H]_{SPOCS} > -0.05$, respectively (Valenti & Fischer 2005). The small red and blue dots represent M-dwarfs with $[Fe/H] \ge -0.05$ and [Fe/H] < -0.05 respectively, according to the photometric calibration by Johnson & Apps 2009. The big black dots represent the M-dwarf planet hosts. The [Fe/H] values for the metallicity calibrators are also plotted versus the H_2O -K index, to emphasize the index's insensitivity to metallicity. The dashed lines in the top panel are iso-metallicity contours for [Fe/H] values of -0.30, -0.05 and +0.20. According to our determination, all of the M-dwarf planet hosts analyzed in this work have metallicities higher than [Fe/H] = -0.05, with the Jovian planet hosts being more metal-rich than their Neptune host analogs, which is in agreement with the metallicity distribution of FGK-dwarfs with planets.