

# *Gaia* module

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# Outline

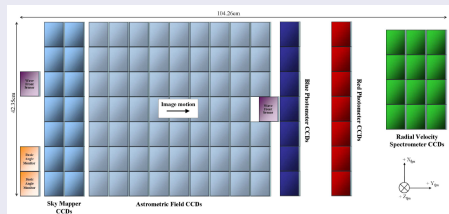
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  - Isochrones
  - Reddening
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  - Cool White Dwarfs
  - ALHAMBRA passbands
  - Star-pop at IAC

## *Gaia* module

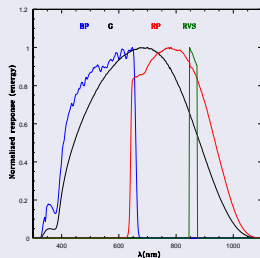
- The scientific community needs to be prepared to analyse the data from *Gaia*.
- We provide data in order to know in advance how *Gaia* photometry will be.
- We provide relationships among colours involving *Gaia* magnitudes (white light  $G$ , blue  $G_{BP}$ , red  $G_{RP}$  and RVS bands) and colours from other commonly used photometric systems (Johnson-Cousins, Sloan, Hipparcos and Tycho).
- These relationships were obtained using sources with different reddening values, range of colours, luminosity classes and metallicities.
- We added an error model to obtain *Gaia* magnitudes and parallaxes affected by observational errors.

# Ingredients

## Gaia photometry



Focal plane (courtesy of ESA, A. Short).



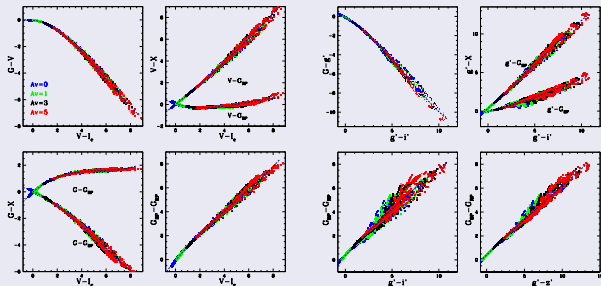
Gaia passbands.

Band	G	G <sub>BP</sub>	G <sub>RP</sub>	G <sub>RVS</sub>
$\lambda_{\min}$ (nm)	350	350	650	847
$\lambda_{\max}$ (nm)	1000	650	1000	874
$\lambda_o$ (nm)	638	517	786	860
$\Delta\lambda$ (nm)	433	263	277	28

- spectrophotometry (BP/RP): chromaticity, astrophysics

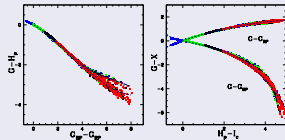
# Results (Jordi et al, 2010, A&A 523, 48)

## Transformations



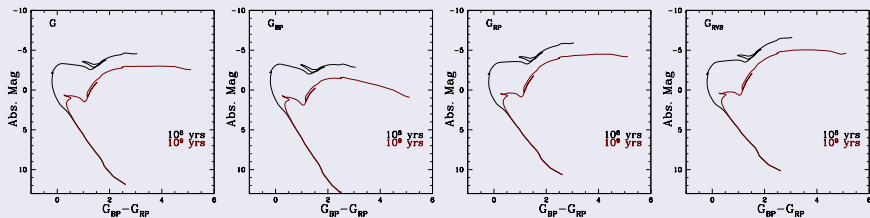
**Johnson-Cousins:**  $V - I_C$  relationships have the lowest residuals.  $B - V$  show large scatter. The residuals increase for  $T_{\text{eff}} < 4500$  K in all cases. Among cool stars, scattering exists due to the logg and  $[M/H]$ .

**SDSS:**  $g' - i'$  relationships more sensitive to reddening than  $V - I_C$ .  $G_{BP} - G_{RP}$  correlates better with  $g' - z'$  than with  $g' - i'$ . Larger residuals than with Johnson passbands. The dispersion increase for  $T_{\text{eff}} < 4500$  K (more present in  $g' - r'$  than in  $r' - i'$ ).



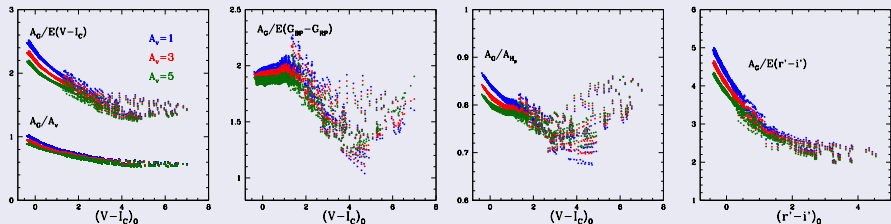
**Hipparcos:** Small deviation from the main trend for  $G_{BP} - G_{RP} \gtrsim 4$  due to cool metal poor stars with  $T_{\text{eff}} < 2500$  K and  $[M/H] < -1.5$  dex. It is preferable not to use the transformation with  $B - V$  or  $B_T - V_T$  for the cool stars.

## Isochrones



Padova isochrones (Marigo et al. 2008) computed in the *Gaia* passbands for solar metallicity and for different ages. Stellar tracks, isochrone files in the *Gaia* passbands are available as web interface at (<http://stev.oapd.inaf.it>).

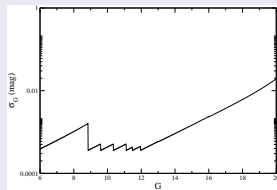
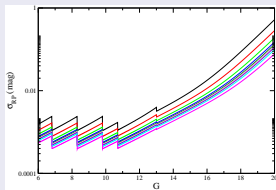
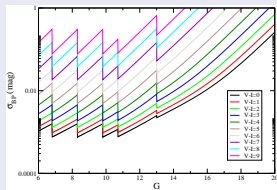
## Reddening



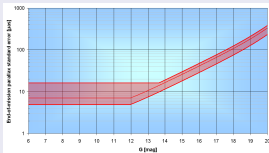
Absorption,  $A_G$ , and color excess,  $E(G_{BP}-G_{RP})$ , derived for *Gaia* magnitudes. The scattering that appears for  $(V-I_C)_0 \gtrsim 1.5$  or  $(r-i)_0 = 0.3$  (i.e.  $T_{\text{eff}} = 4500$  K) is due to the dependency in  $[M/H]$  and  $\log g$ .

# Gaia performances (available in Gaia webpage at ESA)

## Magnitude error for a transit



## Error in parallax



$$\sigma_{\pi} [\mu\text{as}] = (9.3 + 658.1 \cdot z + 4.568 \cdot z^2)^{1/2} \cdot [0.986 + (1 - 0.986) \cdot (V - I_C)],$$

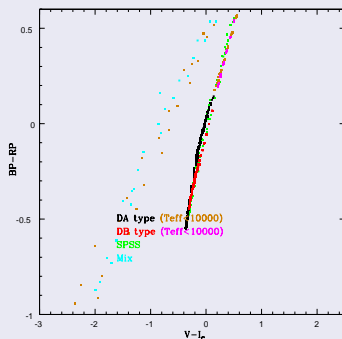
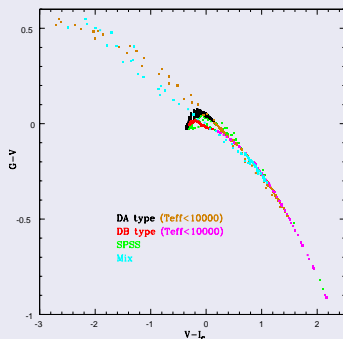
where  $z = \text{MAX}[100.4(12 - 15), 100.4(G - 15)]$ .



# Application to scientific exploitation

## Cool White Dwarfs

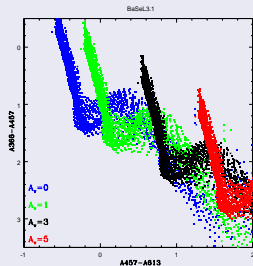
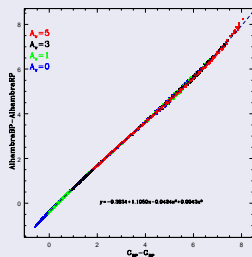
- Same study was repeated using WD library (S. Catalan & P.-E. Tremblay)



# Application to scientific exploitation

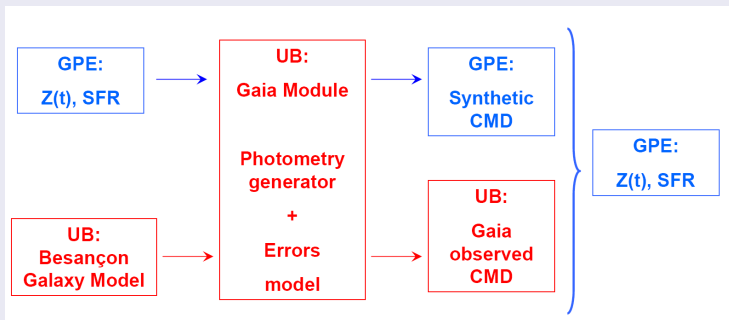
## ALHAMBRA passbands

- Same study was repeated using ALHAMBRA passbands and with NGSL stars (T. Aparicio & E. Alfaro)



## Star-pop at IAC

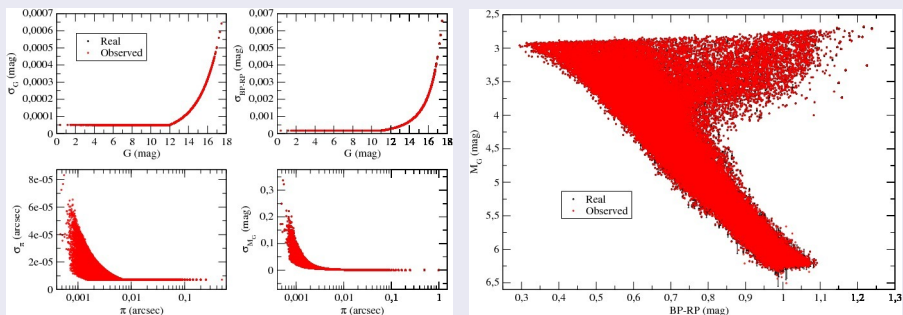
- *Gaia* photometry was computed from Besançon Output (see M. Czekaj) to be applied to Star-pop code from IAC (see A. Aparicio & S. Hidalgo).



# Application to scientific exploitation

## Star-pop at IAC

Gaia observed CMD for the solar neighbourhood (100 pc):



Thank you

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