

The Gaia catalog of hot subluminous stars

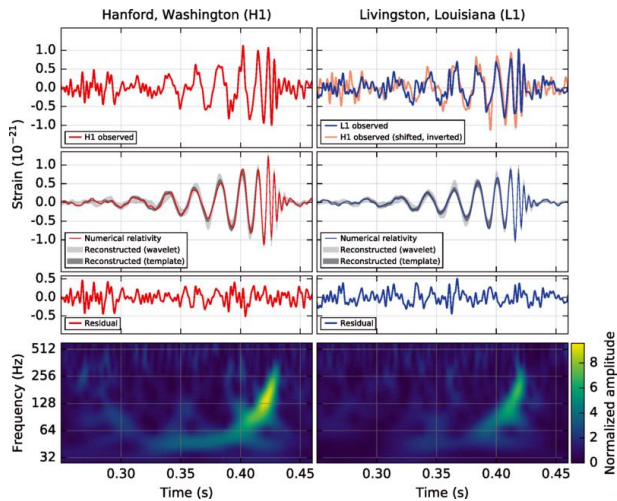
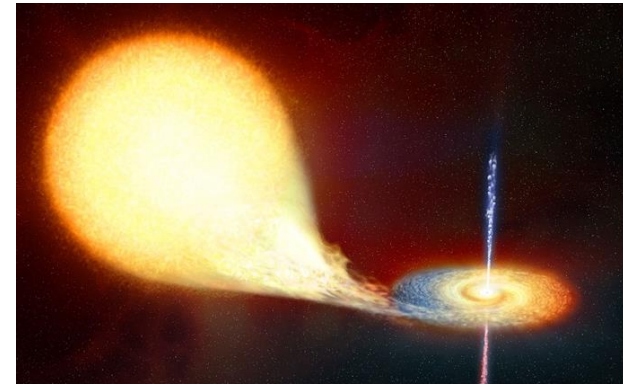
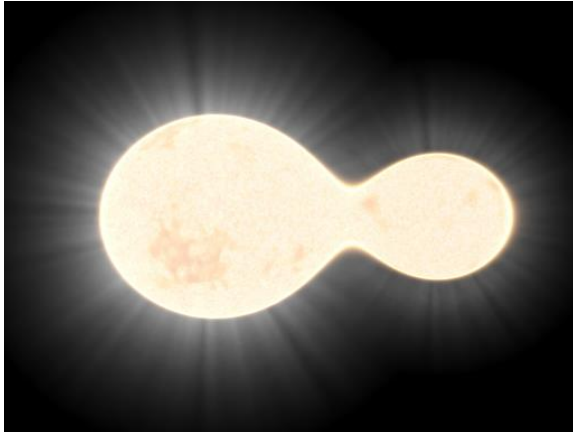
Stephan Geier

Stellare Astrophysik, Universität Potsdam

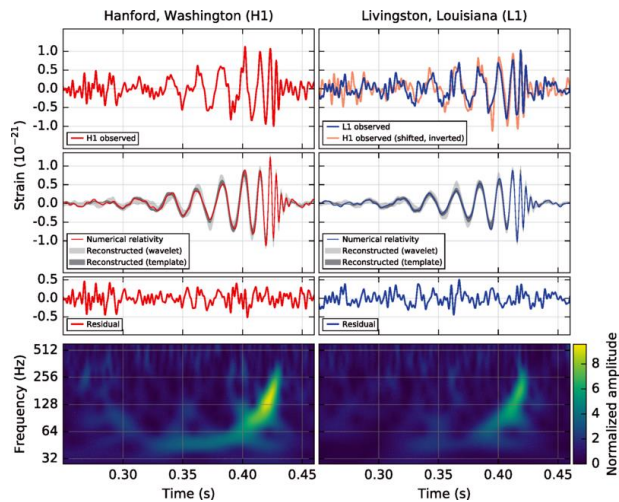
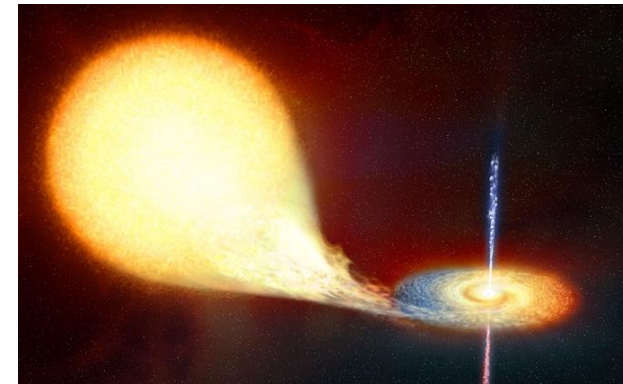
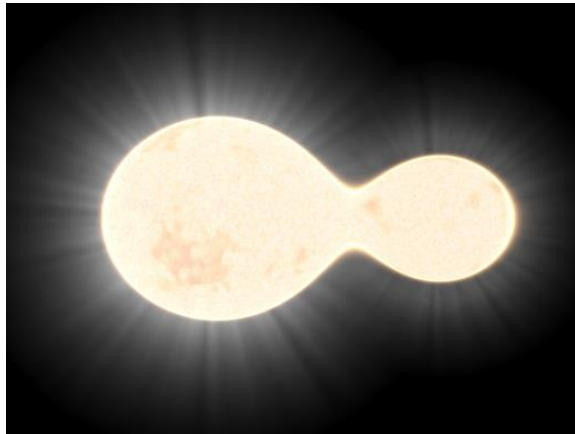
Most stars are not alone



Binary interactions are common



Interactions are (too) short

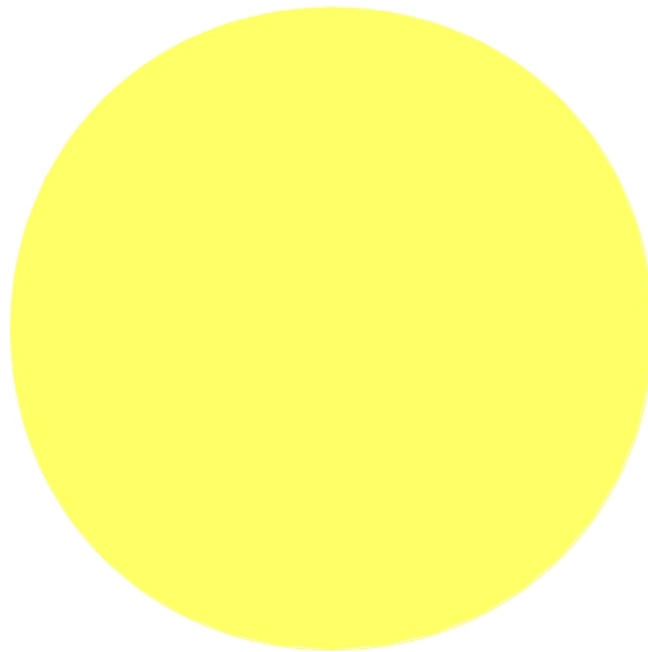


Interactions are **(too) short**

„Entscheidend ist,
was hinten rauskommt“

Helmut Kohl

Hot subdwarfs – too small and hot



Sun

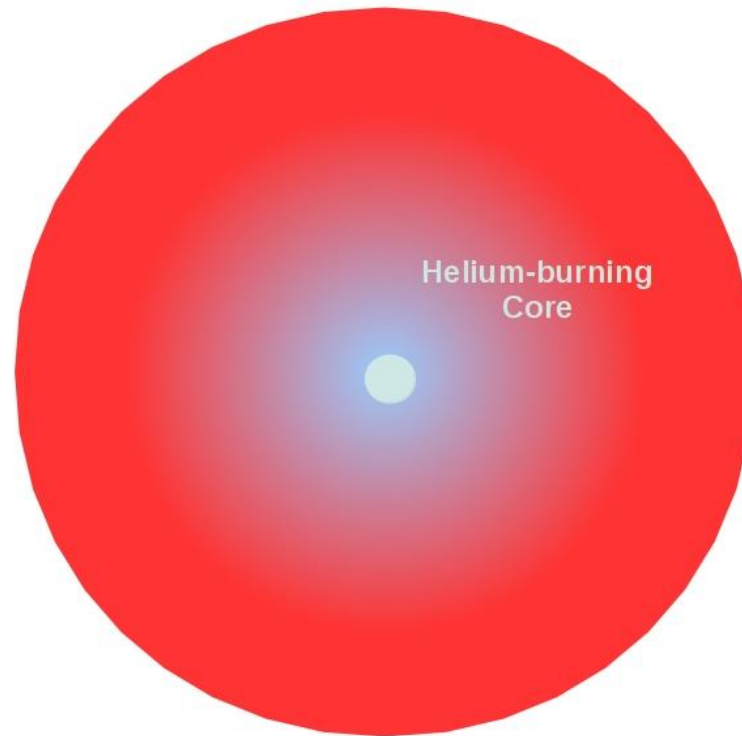


sdO/B

$$M = 0.5 M_{\odot}$$

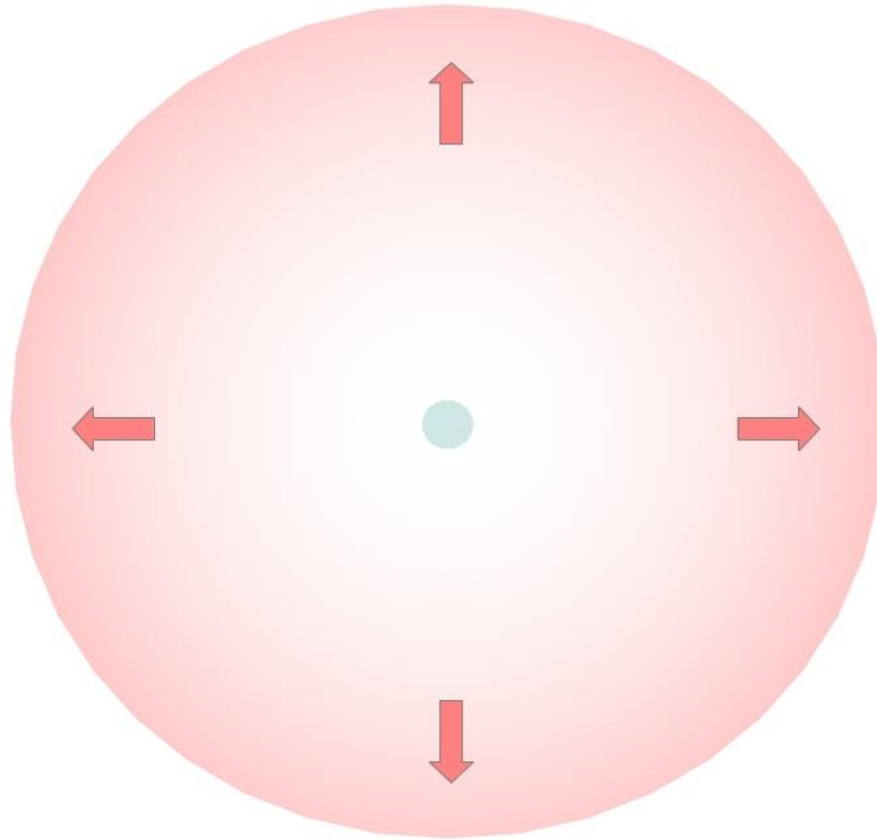
$$R = 0.2 R_{\odot}$$

Formation



Red Giant

Formation



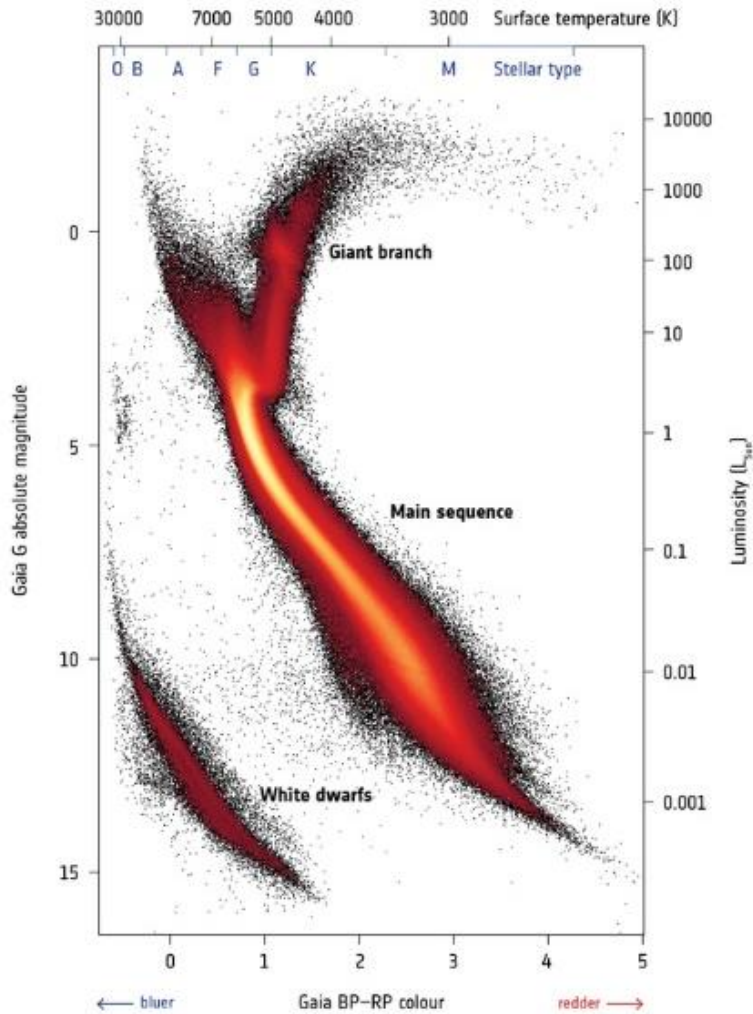
Mass-loss

How do we find them?

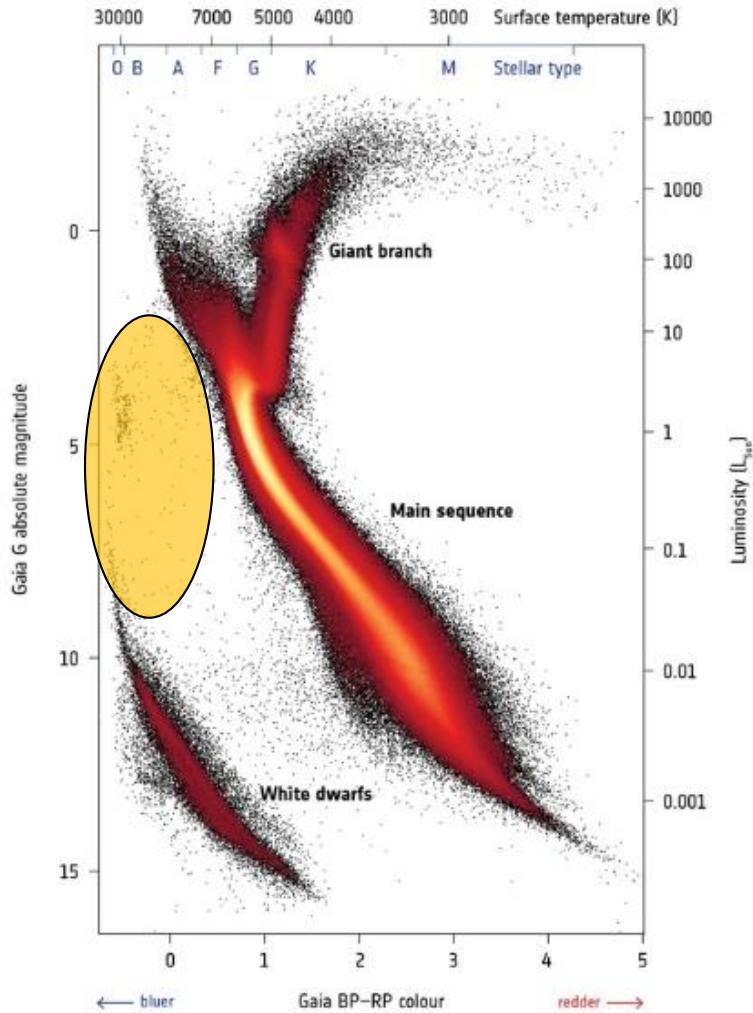


fotolia / zatvorniknik (Ausschnitt)

Look for the freaks



Look for the freaks



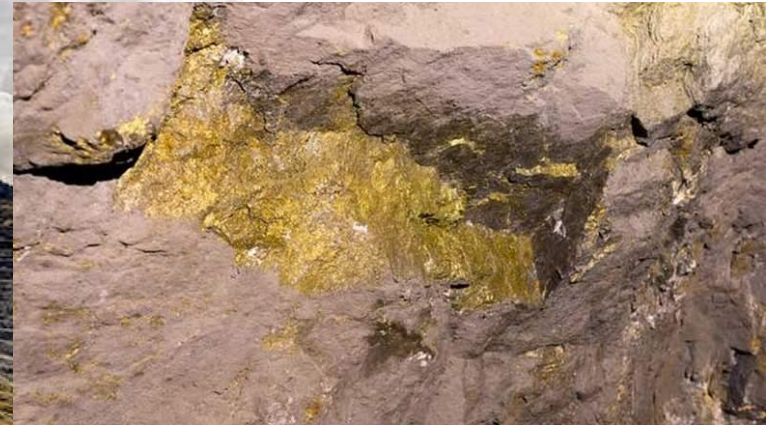
Look for the freaks





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Data Mining





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Step I: The known ones

Hot subdwarf catalog (Geier et al. 2017, A&A, 600, 50, Vizier)

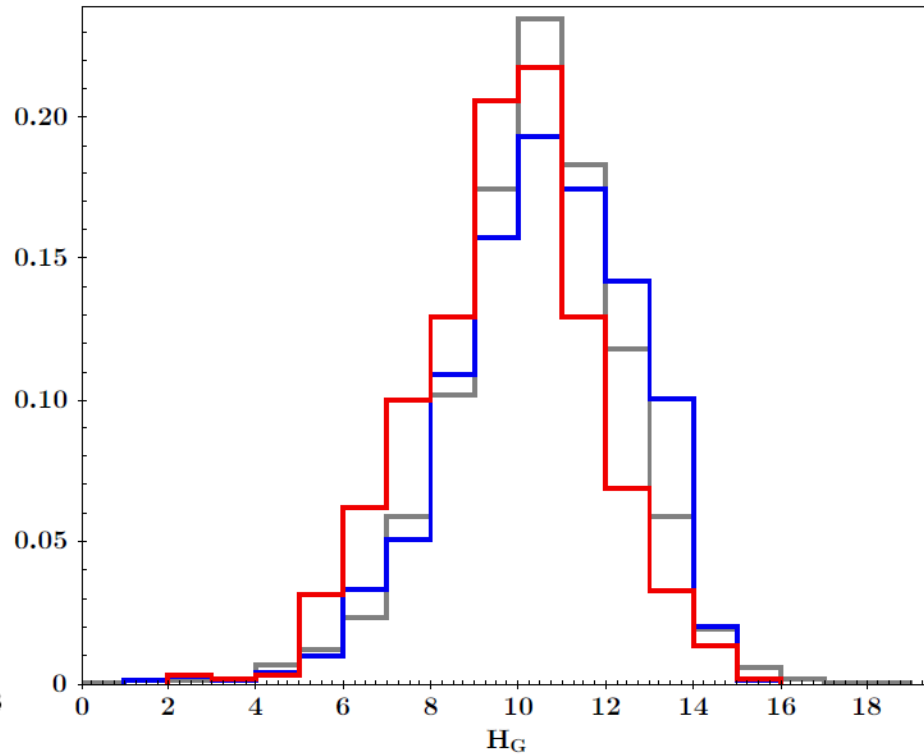
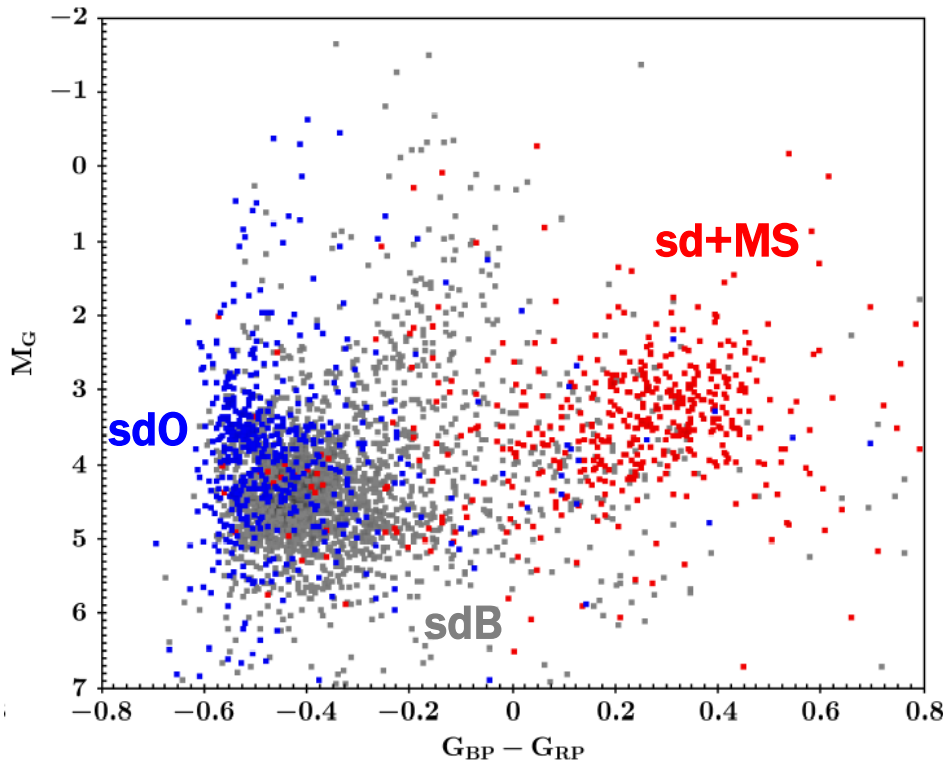
5613 unique sources

- **Compilation of all known larger samples of sdOBs (inhomogeneous)**
(sdOB database, EC, GALEX, LAMOST, FBS, SDSS DR12 ...)
- **Multi-band photometry**
(GALEX, GSC, APASS, SDSS, VST, VISTA, UKIDSS, 2MASS, WISE)
- **Proper motions** (USNO-B1.0, SDSS, PPMXL, UCAC4, SPM4, APOP)
- **Lightcurves checked for variability** (SWASP, CRTS)
- **1500 sdO/Bs with atmospheric parameters and radial velocities**
(MUCHFUSS, SPY, HE, HS, GALEX, LAMOST)



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Step I: The known ones

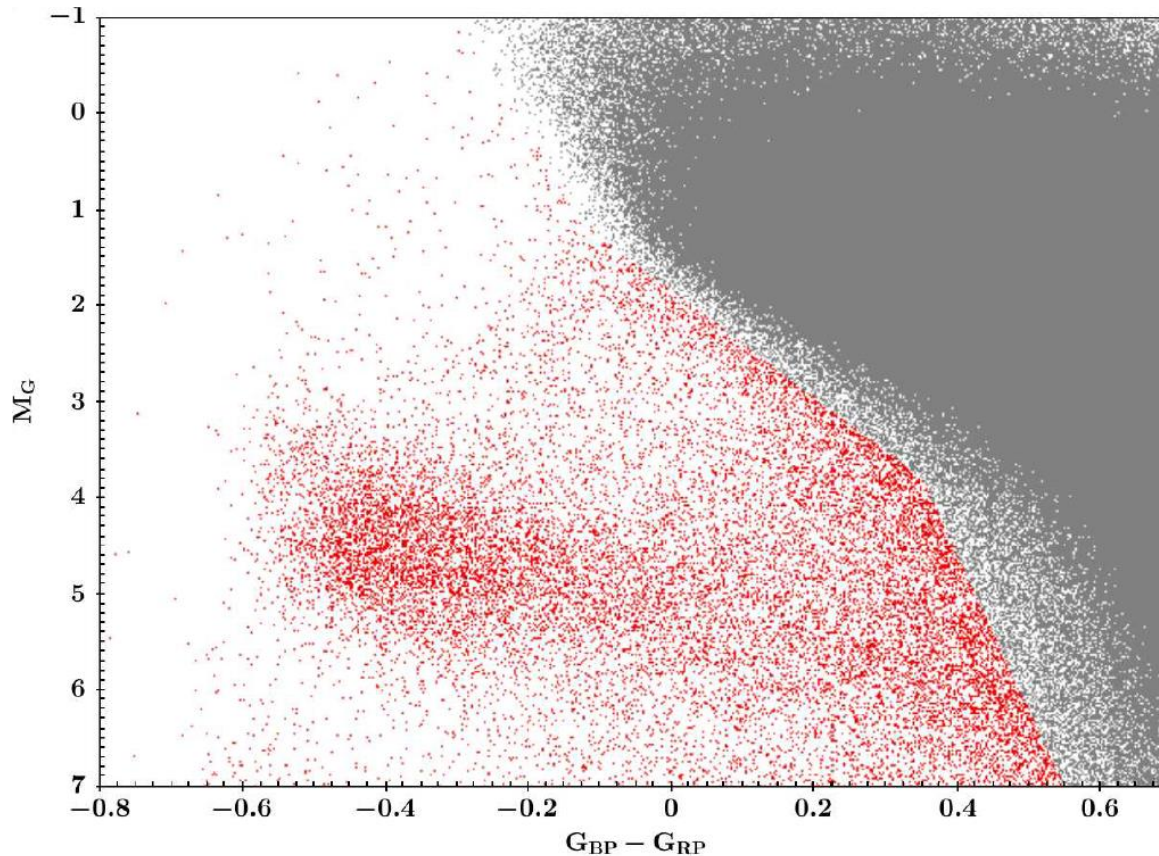


Find location in Gaia parameter space
→ Define search criteria



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Step II: Sample selection

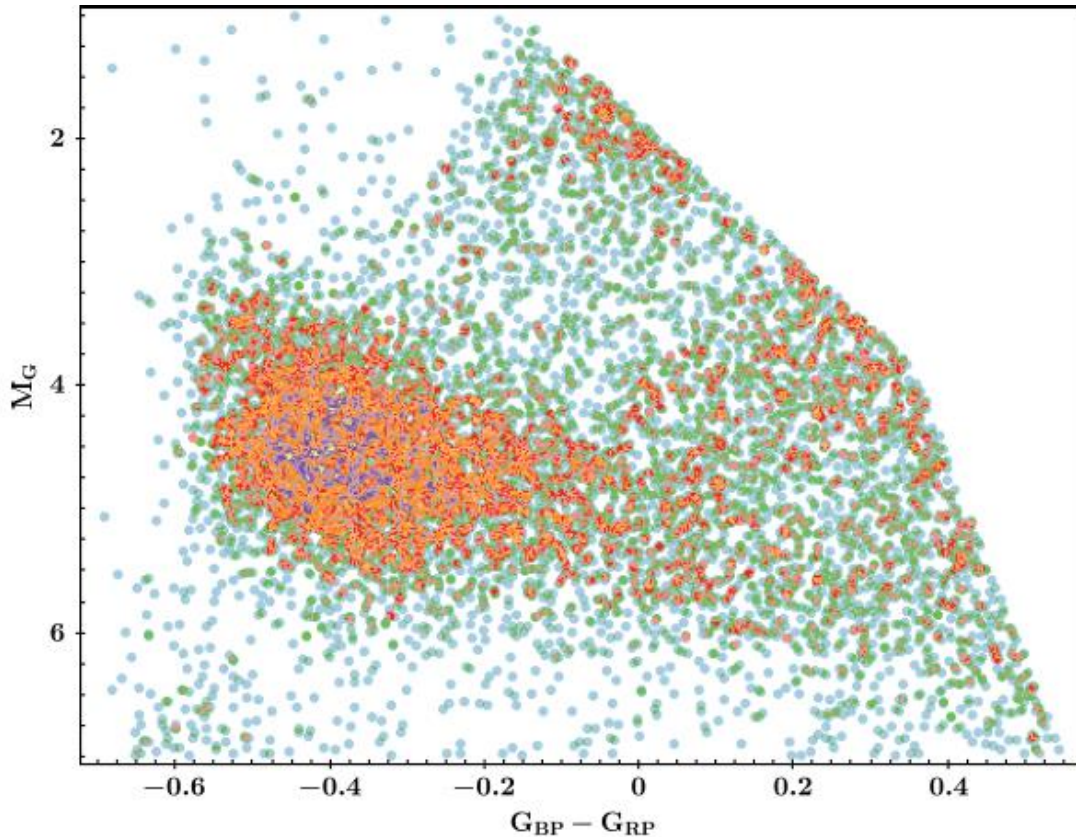


Select all-sky sample based on those criteria



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Step III: Cleaning



Astrometric

- Gaia quality flags
- Stricter criteria in crowded regions
(Gentile-Fussilo et al. 2019, MNRAS, 428, 4570)

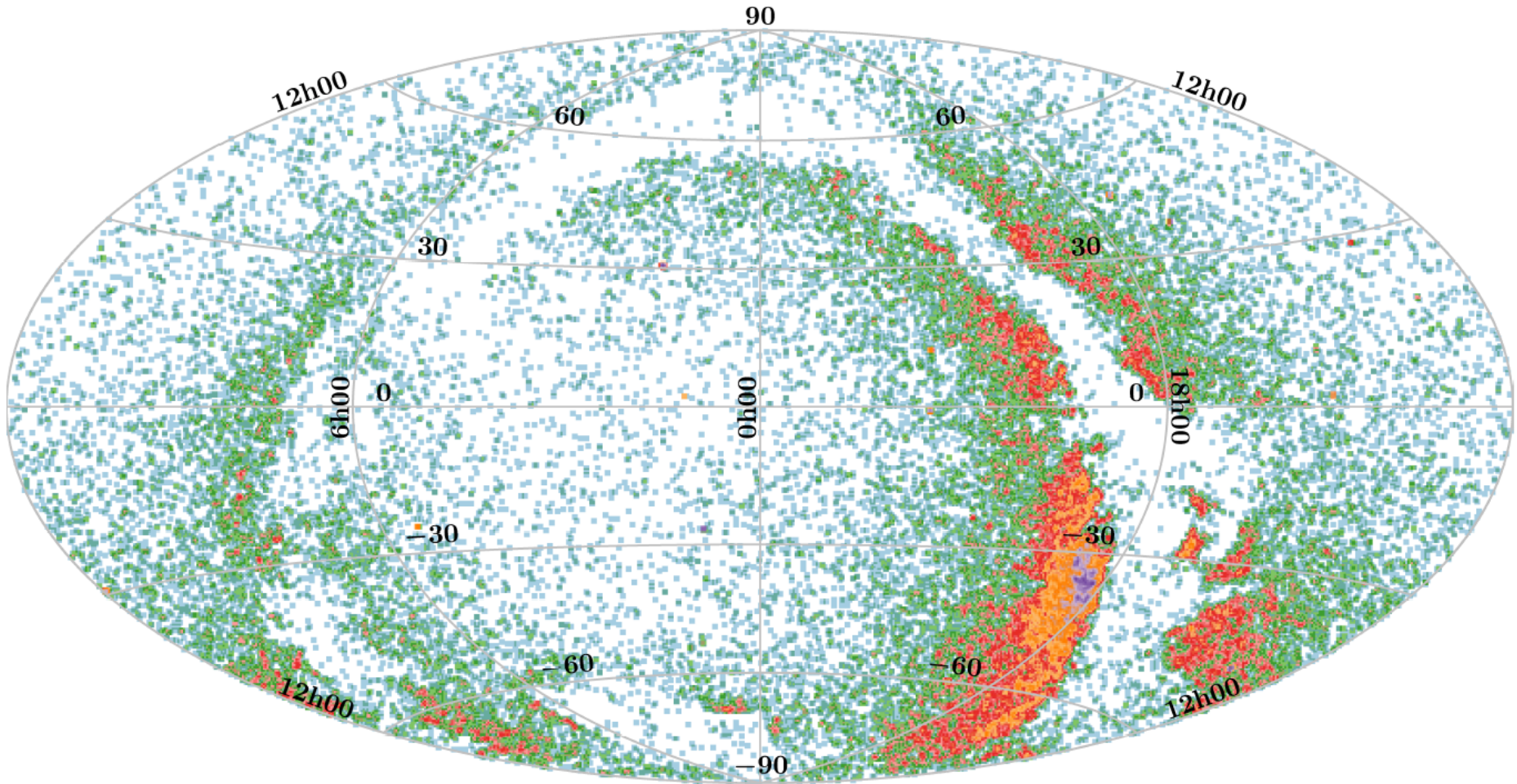
Photometric

- Additional colour selection:
SDSS, PS1, SkyMapper, etc.



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Step IV: Using the catalog

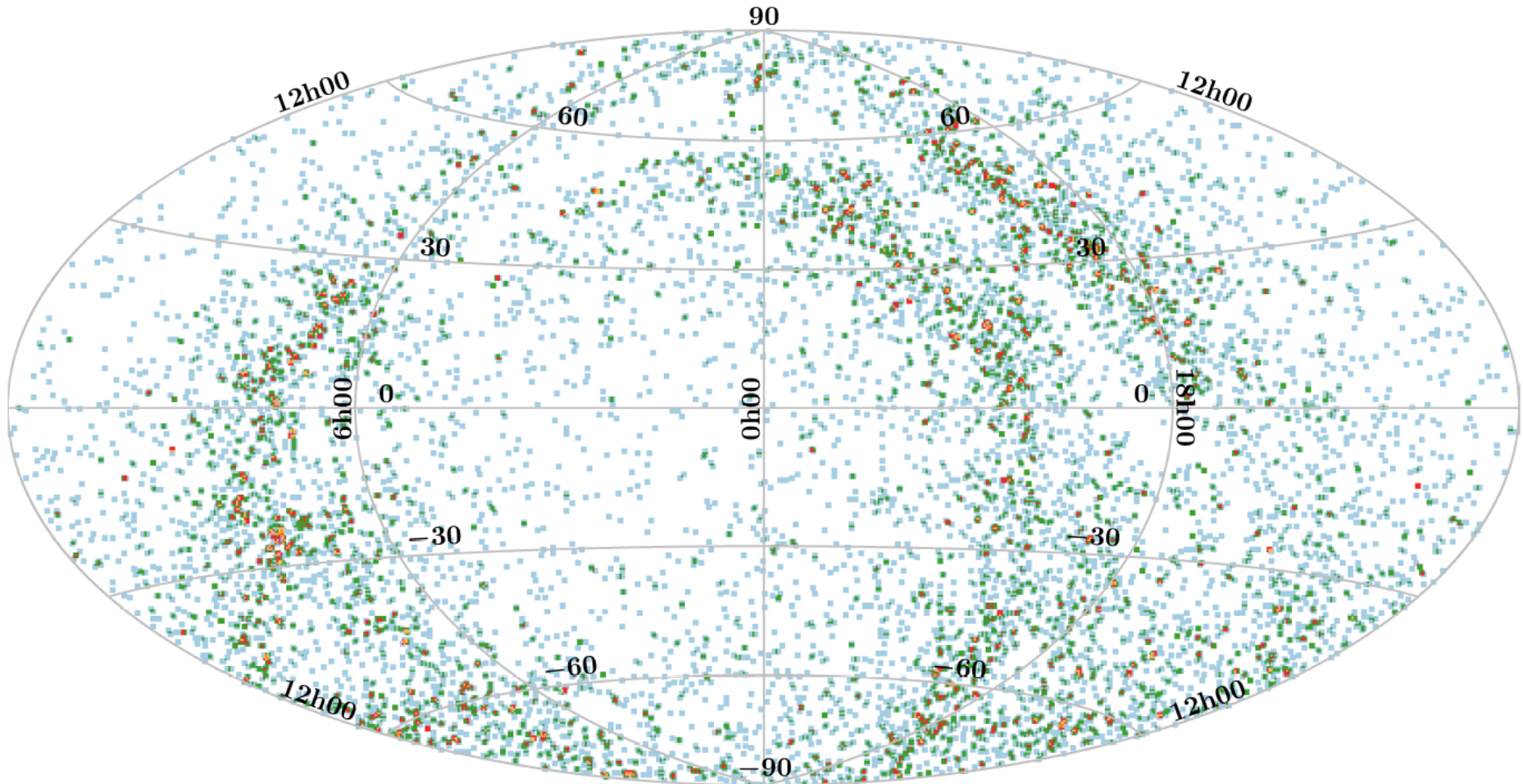


Total sample 39800



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Step IV: Using the catalog

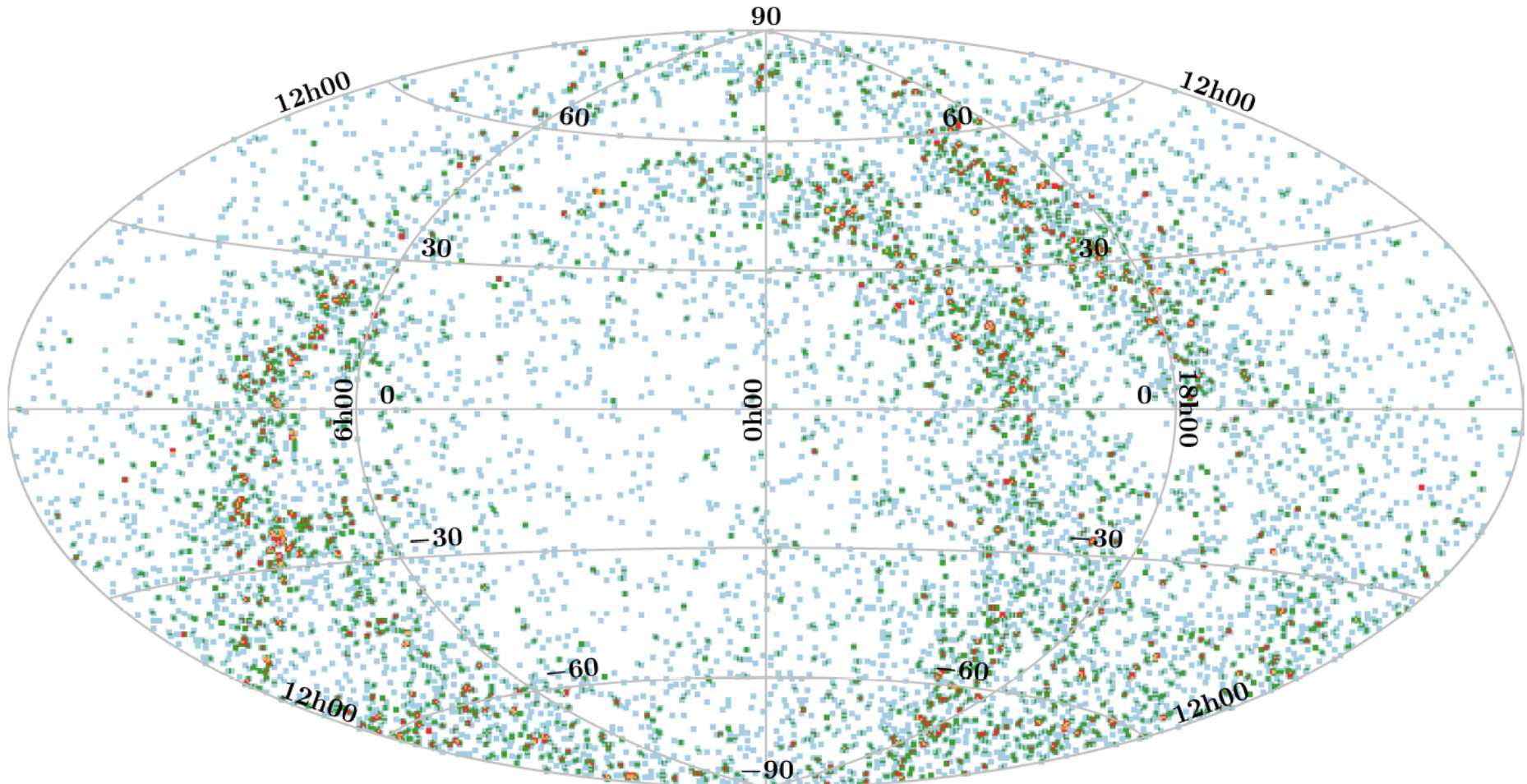


Absolute magnitude selected 8670



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Step IV: Using the catalog

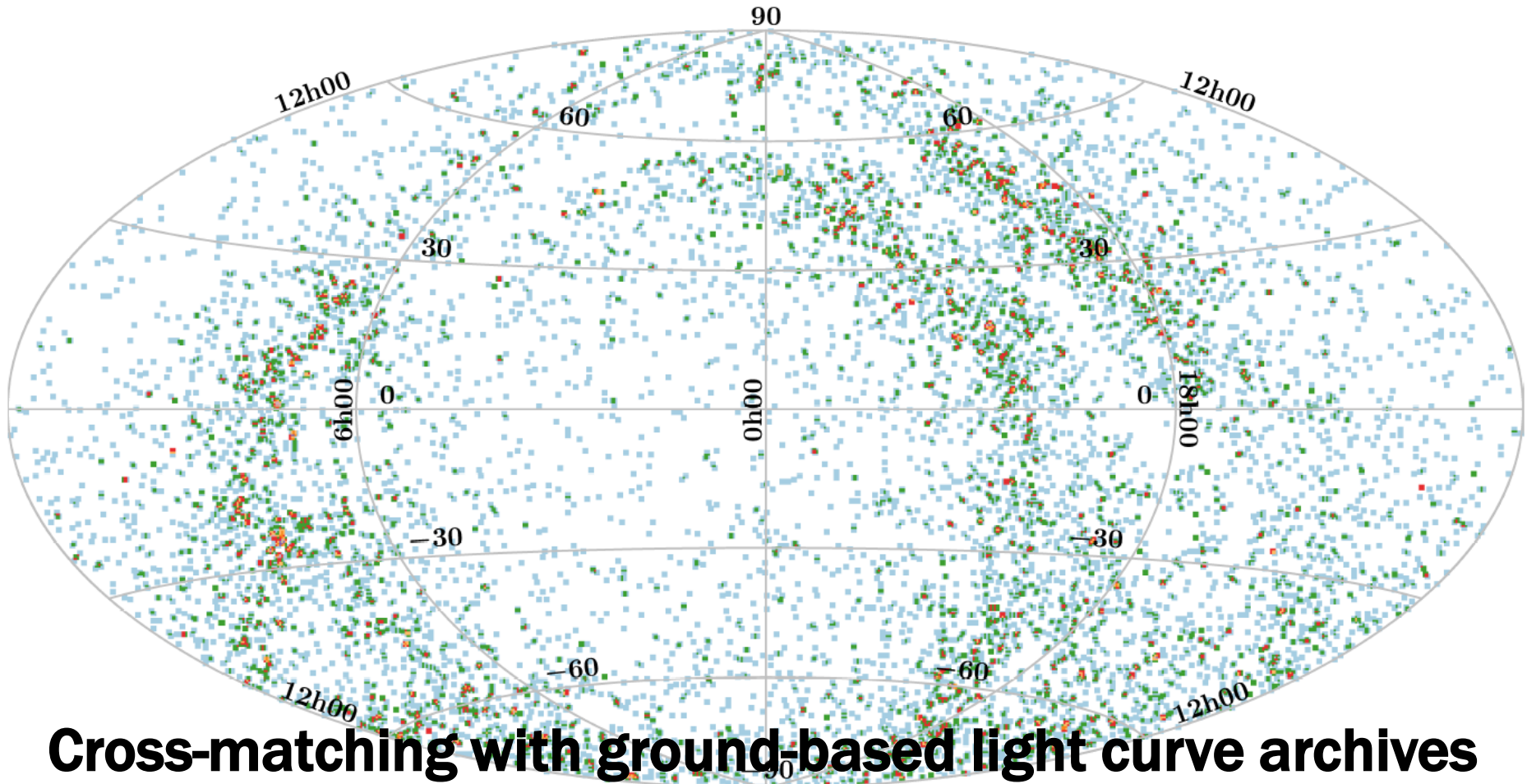


For details see: Geier et al. 2019, A&A, 621, 38



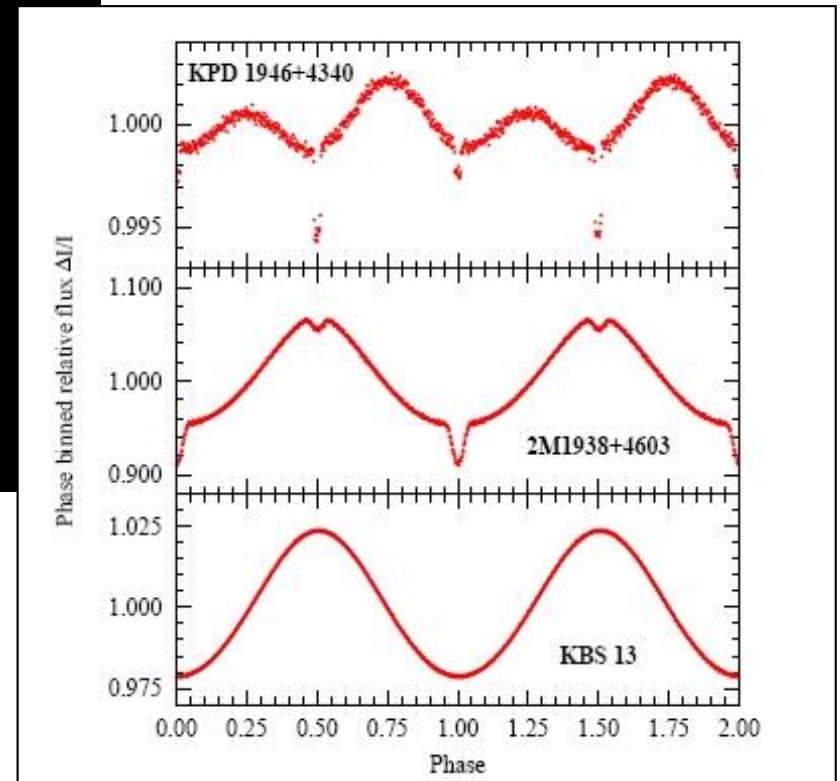
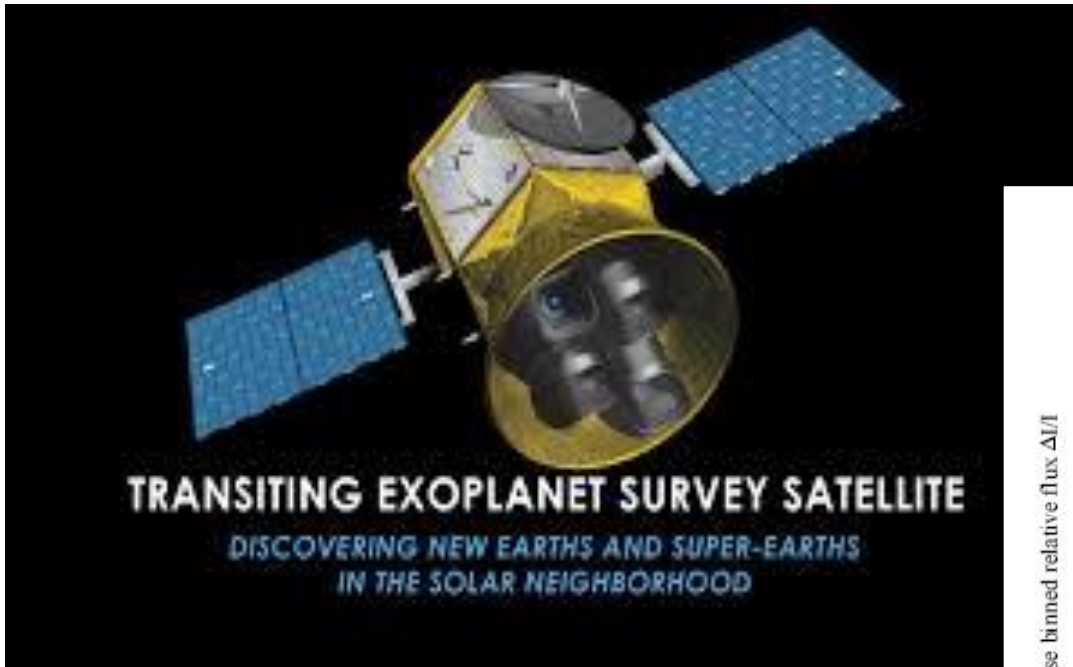
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Step IV: Using the catalog

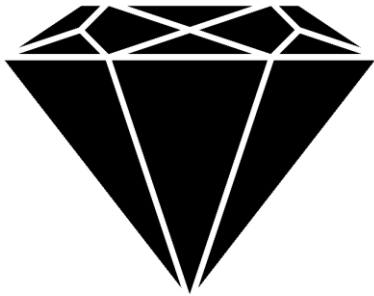


**Cross-matching with ground-based light curve archives
(CRTS, PTF/ZTF, ATLAS, OGLE, ...)**

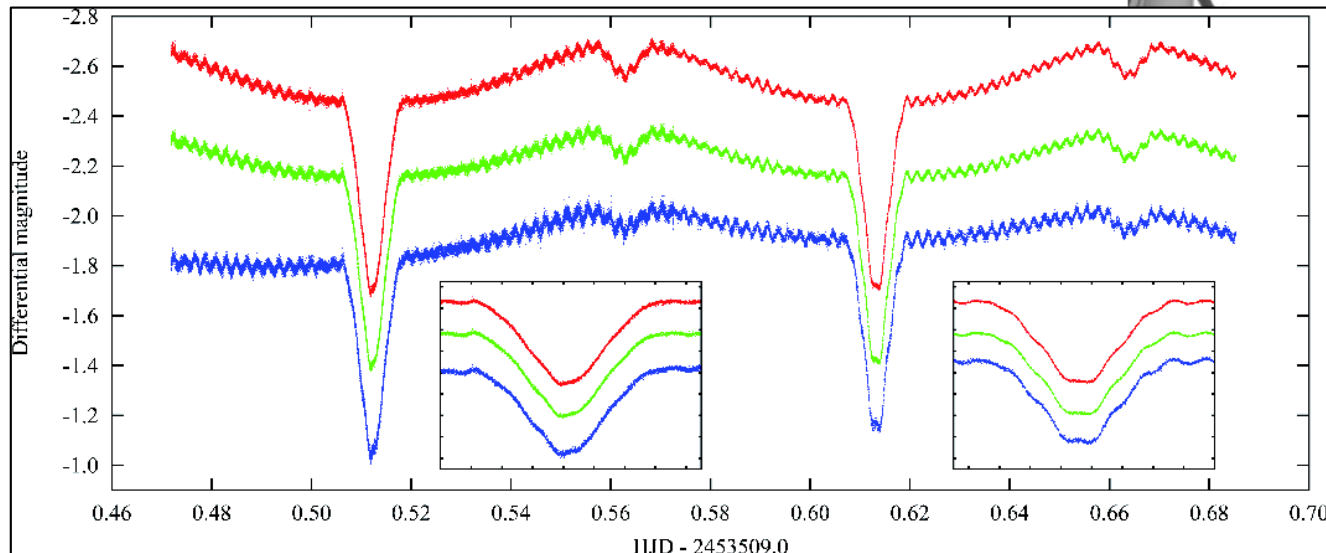
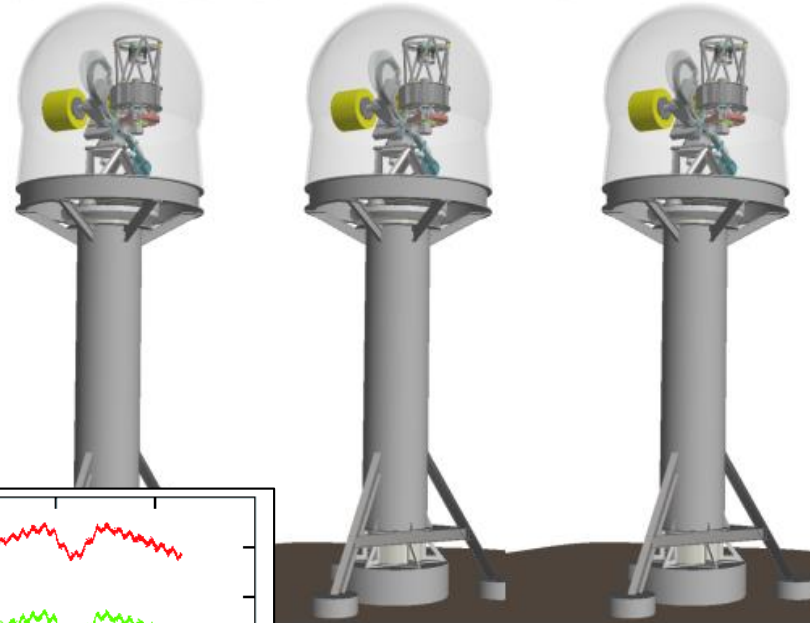
Input for TESS (2018-2020)



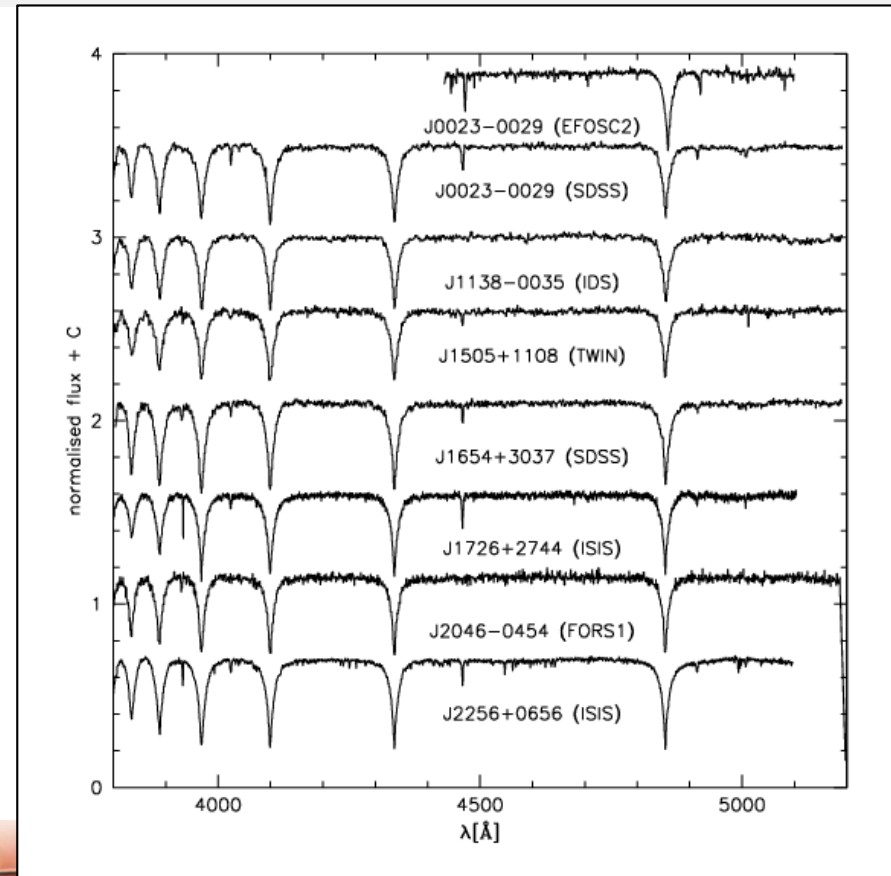
Input for BlackGEM (2018-2023)



BlackGEM



Input for 4MOST et al. (2019-2029)



Follow-up observations (optical, UV, NIR)

2m class



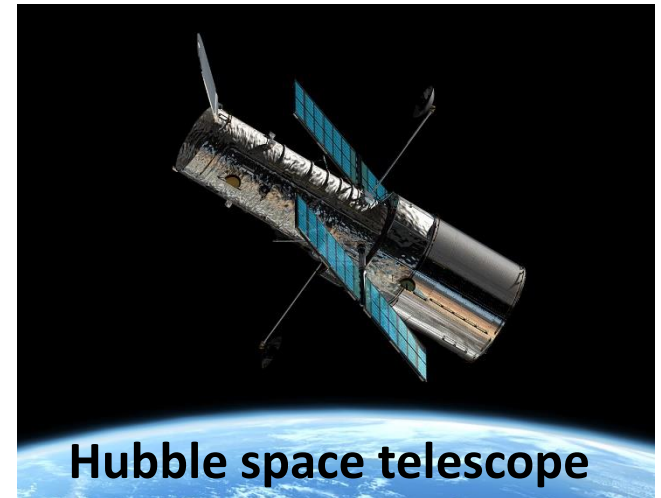
8m class



4m class



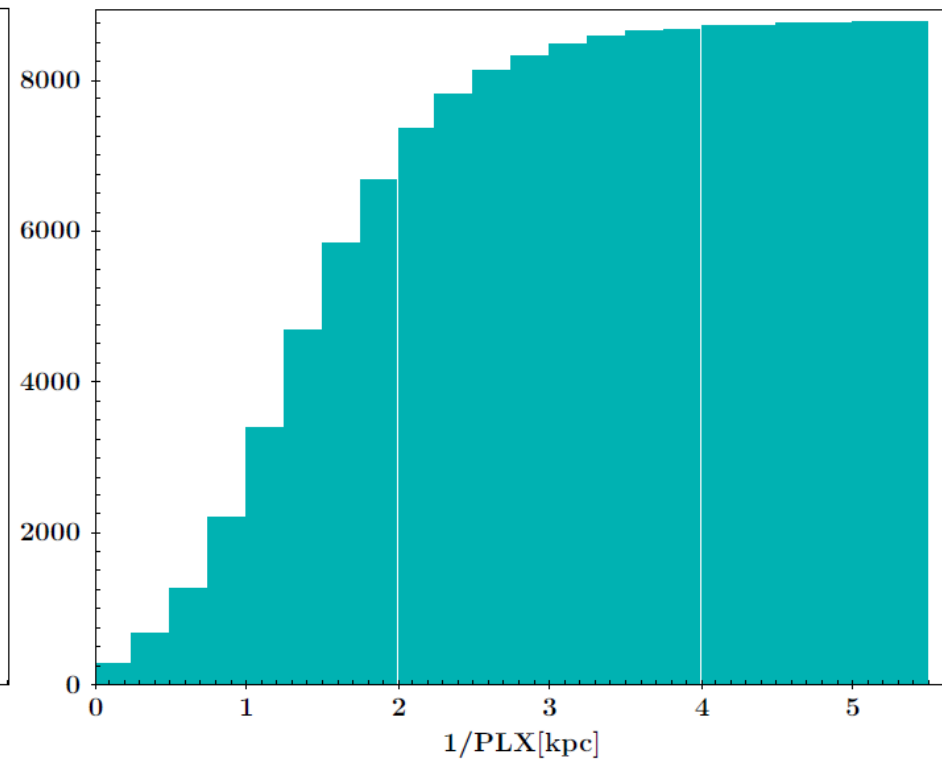
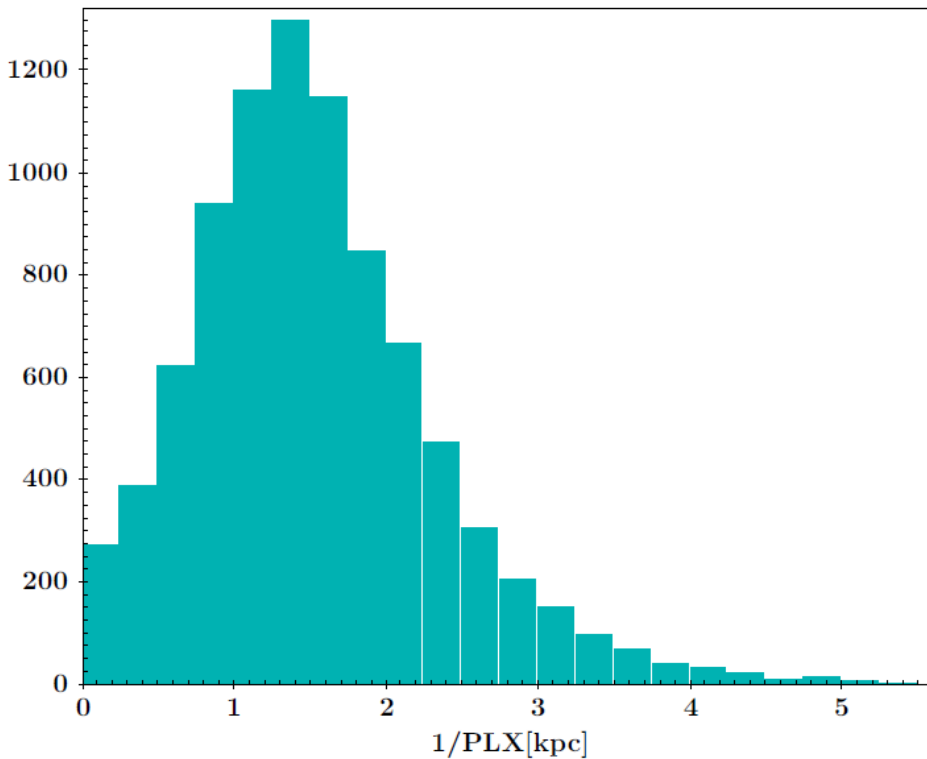
Kepler K2 mission



Hubble space telescope



gaia Step V: Volume-limited samples



Compiling the first **volume-limited samples** of sdO/B stars



gaia Step V: Volume-limited samples

500 pc Sample:

Bright stars $G = 9 - 14$ mag

283 known hot subluminous stars (archive archaeology)

341 candidates without classification

→ Follow-up spectroscopy

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HARLOW SHAPLEY, DIRECTOR

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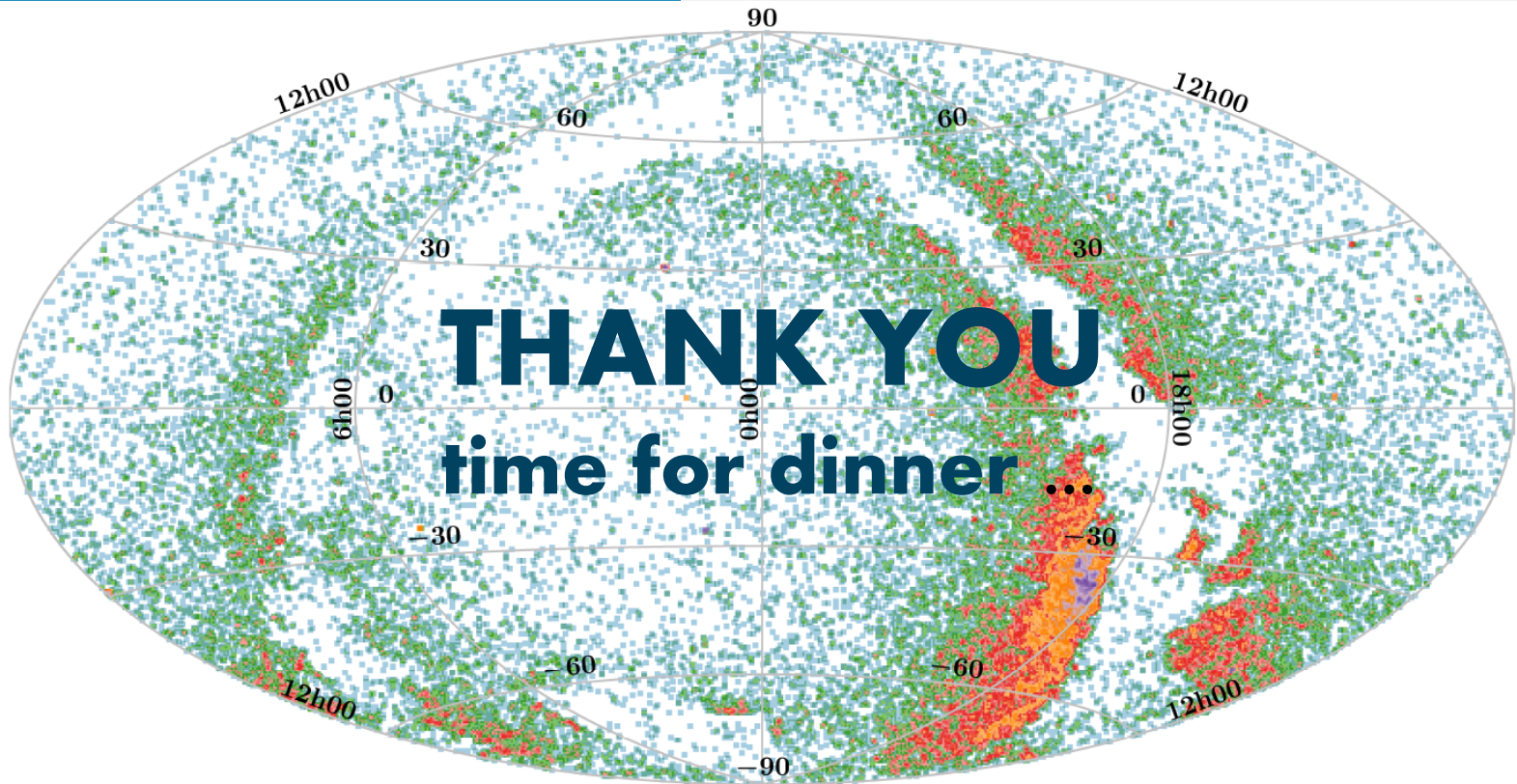


gaia Step VI+: Extending the catalog

- **Corrections for reddening and extinction**
→ Removing MS-A/B stars in the disk region
- **Selection beyond current magnitude limit $G = 19$ mag down to the Gaia magnitude limit $G = 20.7$ mag**
→ More accurate Gaia astrometry in DR3+
- **Cross-matching with future surveys (LSST, Gaia, PLATO ...)**
- **Complete spectroscopy of the 500 pc sample and move towards the 1 kpc sample**
→ Statistically significant numbers of halo stars



gaia Step VI+: Extending the catalog



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