

# *A fast all-in-one code for synthesising stellar spectra based on ATLAS9*

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**A bit technical but I will show some CLVs in the end :)**

# Stellar Photometric data

Ground-based data (Strömgren b and y, Ca II index)



21-inch refractor at the Lowell Observatory



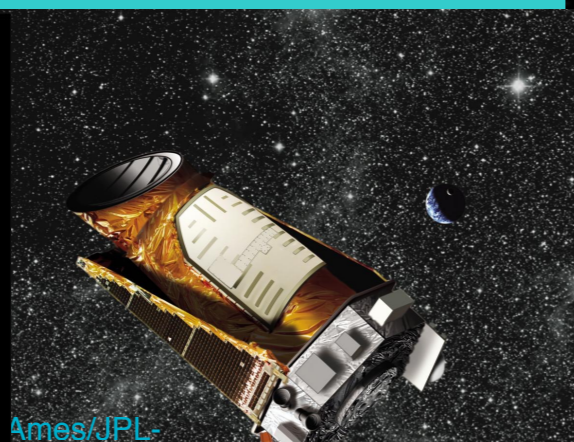
Automatic Photoelectric Telescopes at the Fairborn Observatory

$\sim 10^2$  stars;  $\sim 10$ -20 years

LSST (2021)

Spaceborne data (broadband photometry)

$\sim 10^5$  stars;  $\sim 100$  days



Kepler



CoRoT

TESS (2018)

CHEOPS (2019)

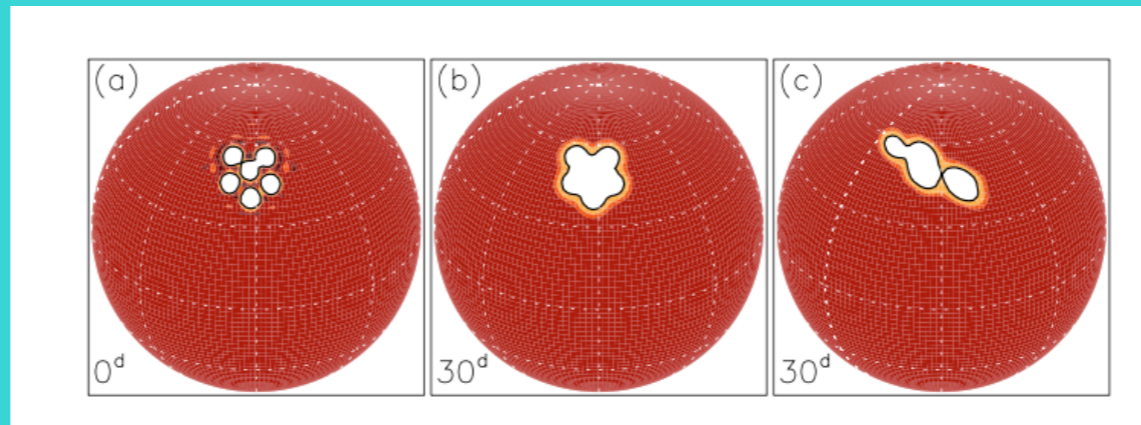
PLATO (2026)



# Tools

## Extrapolation from the Sun

evolution of magnetic field on stellar surface



1D semi-empirical models

3D MHD simulations

effect of magnetic field on stellar atmosphere

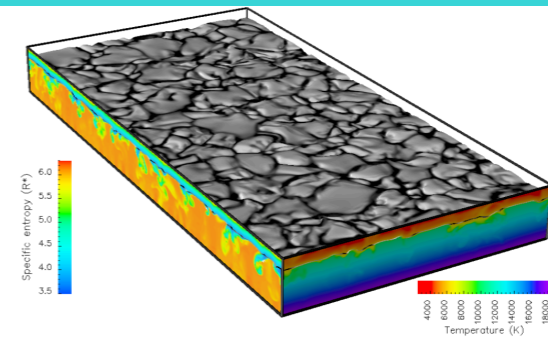
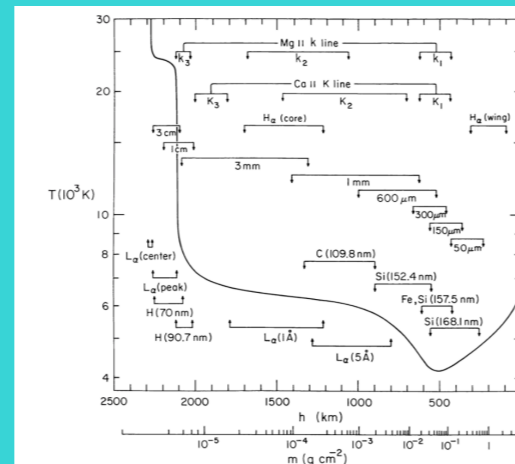
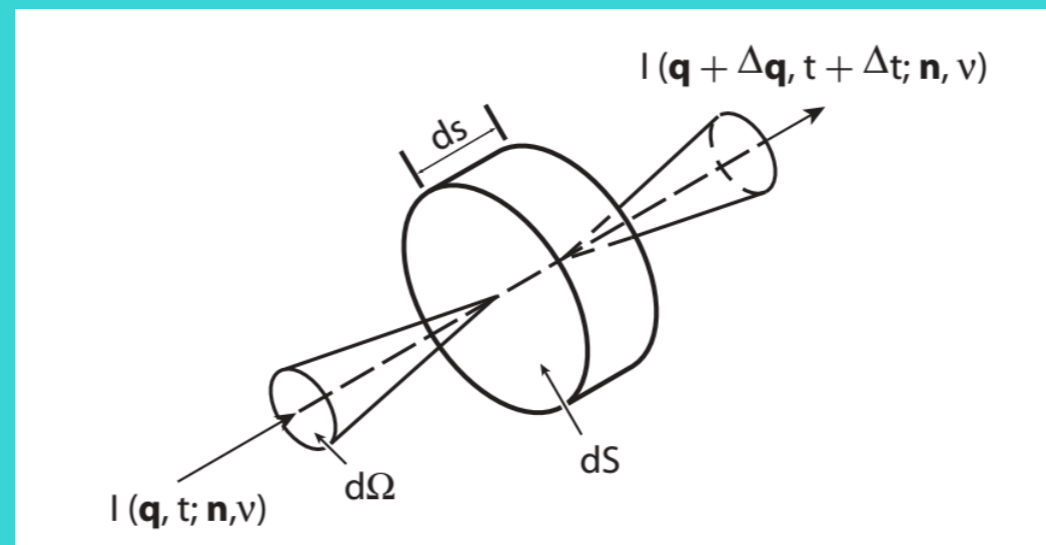
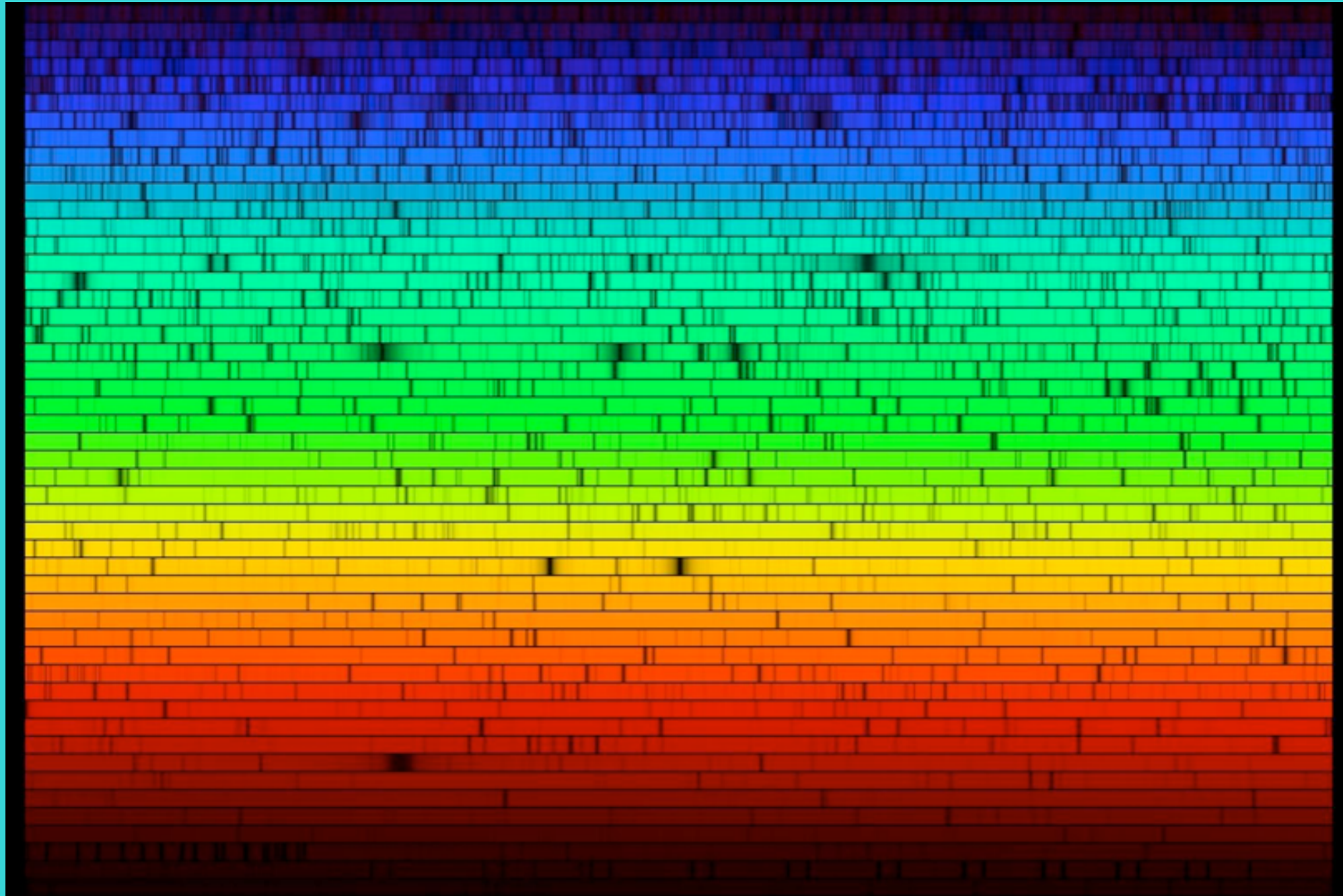


Figure 3.1: A snapshot of the 3D model of the upper convection zone and the photosphere. The gray surface shows the  $\tau_{\text{Ross}} = 1$  level. The grey scale on this surface shows the vertical velocity of the material at that level (dark is downflowing and light is upflowing). The vertical slice on the right side of the domain shows the temperature stratification. The vertical slice on the left side shows the specific entropy distribution.

## Radiative transfer codes

calculation of the emergent spectra





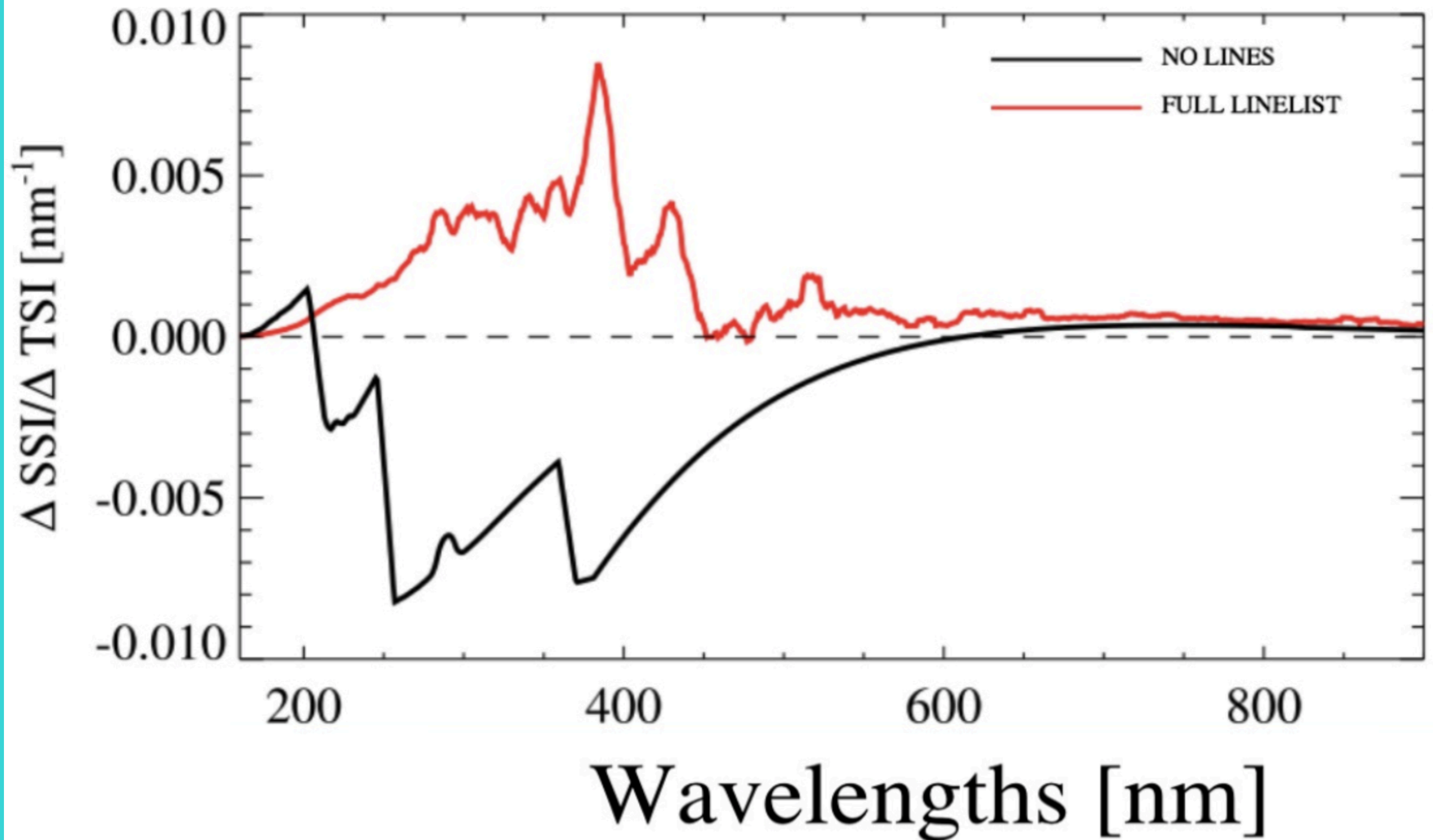
**Deviations from the Local  
Thermodynamical Equilibrium**

**Millions of Fraunhofer lines**

**Small effect longwards 350-400 nm**

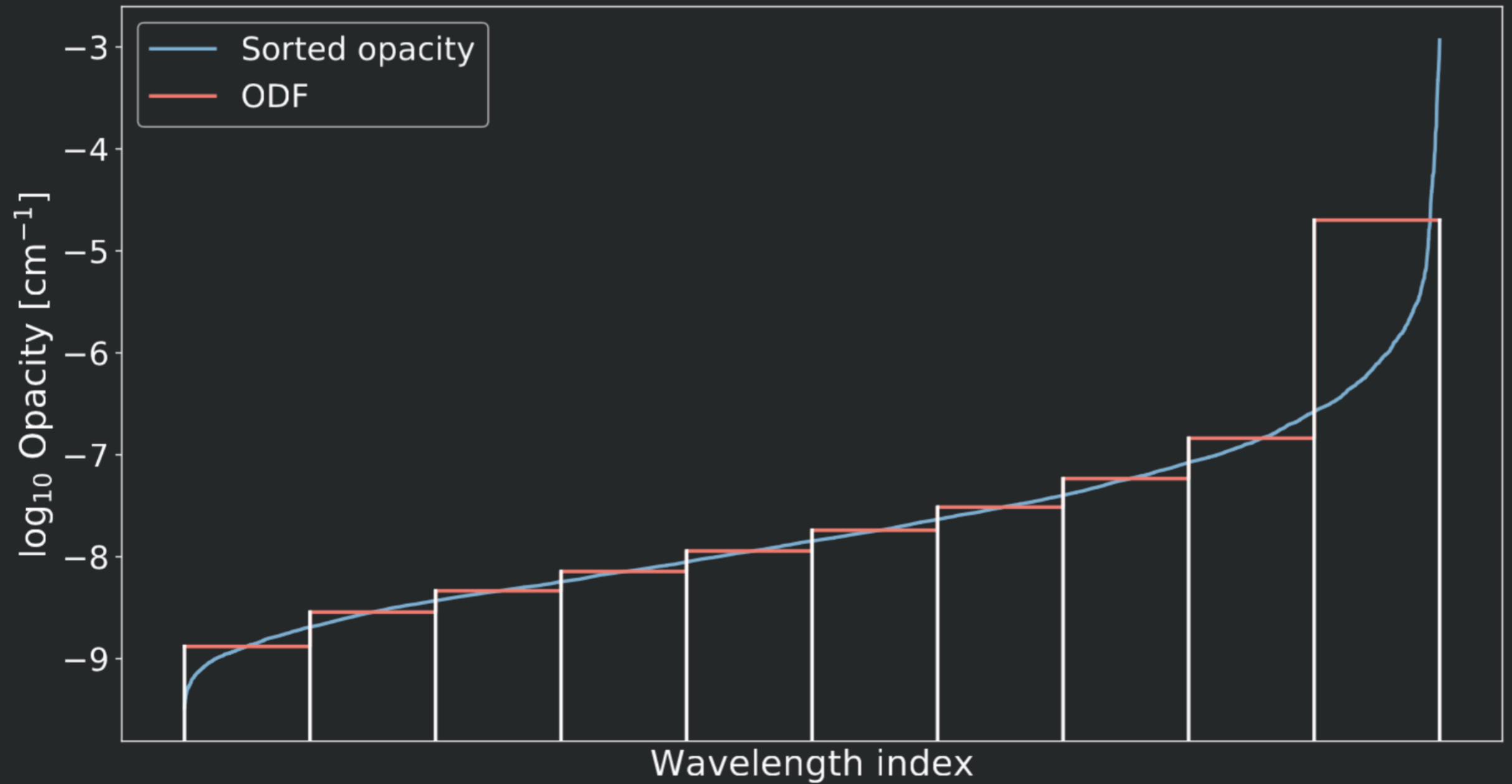


# Contribution of spectral lines to solar brightness variability



The increase of the TSI at maximum of the activity cycle compared with minimum is directly attributed to the variability in spectral lines

# Opacity distribution functions

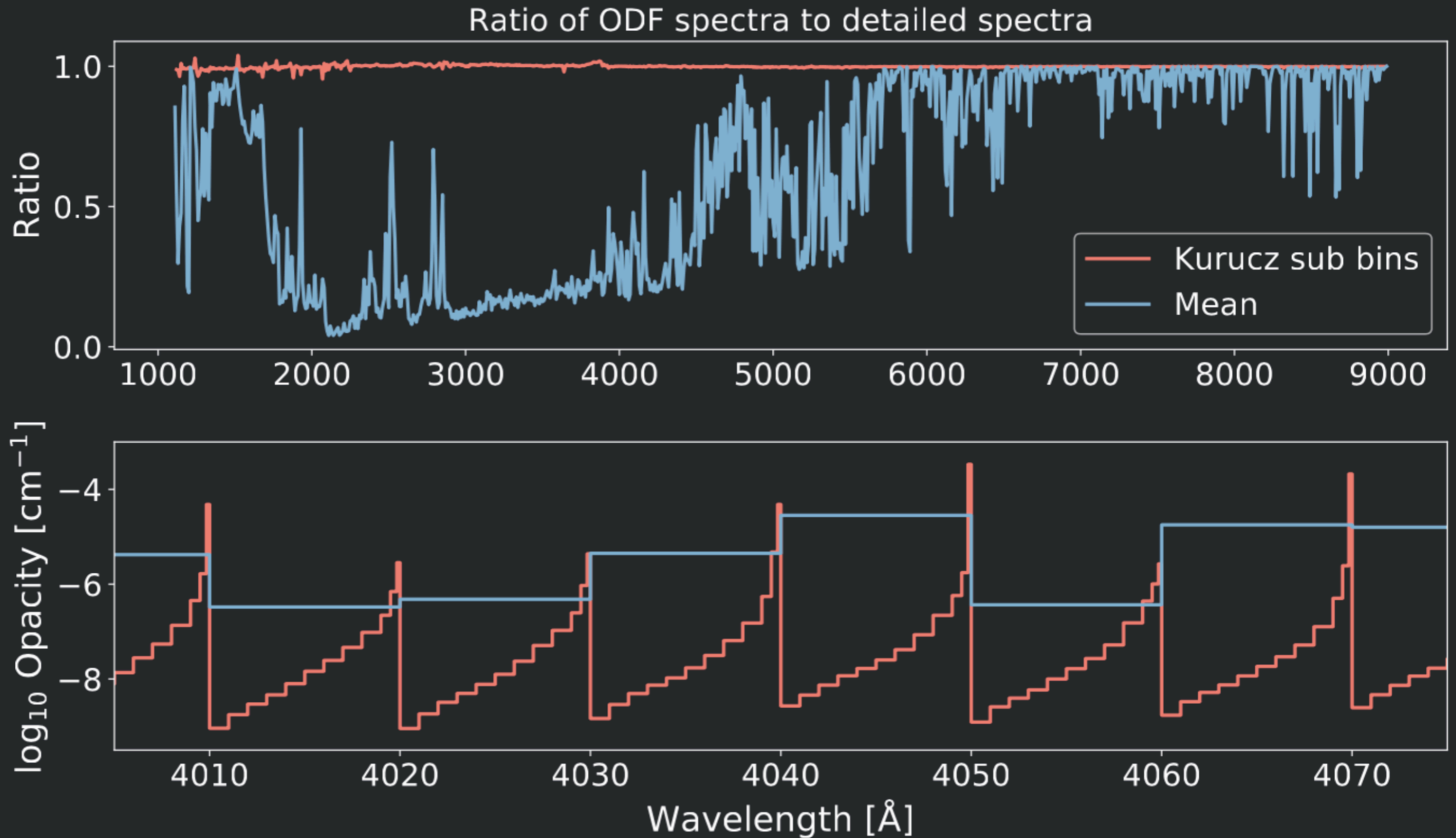


**How to choose bins and sub-bins?**



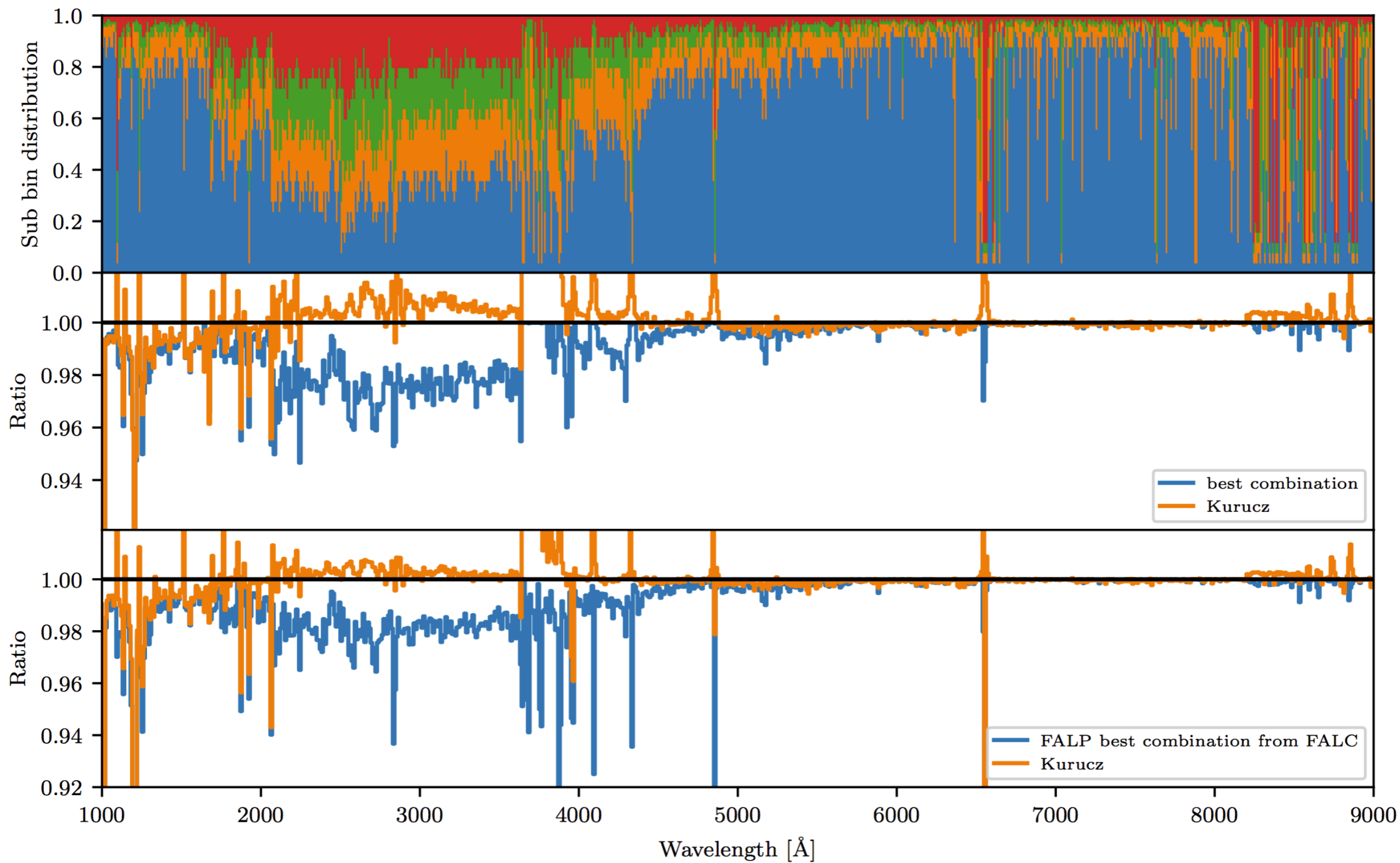
# Fine vs. coarse binning

## NESSY high-resolution calculations vs. ODFs calculations



1 nm bins

# Optimal configuration of sub-bins

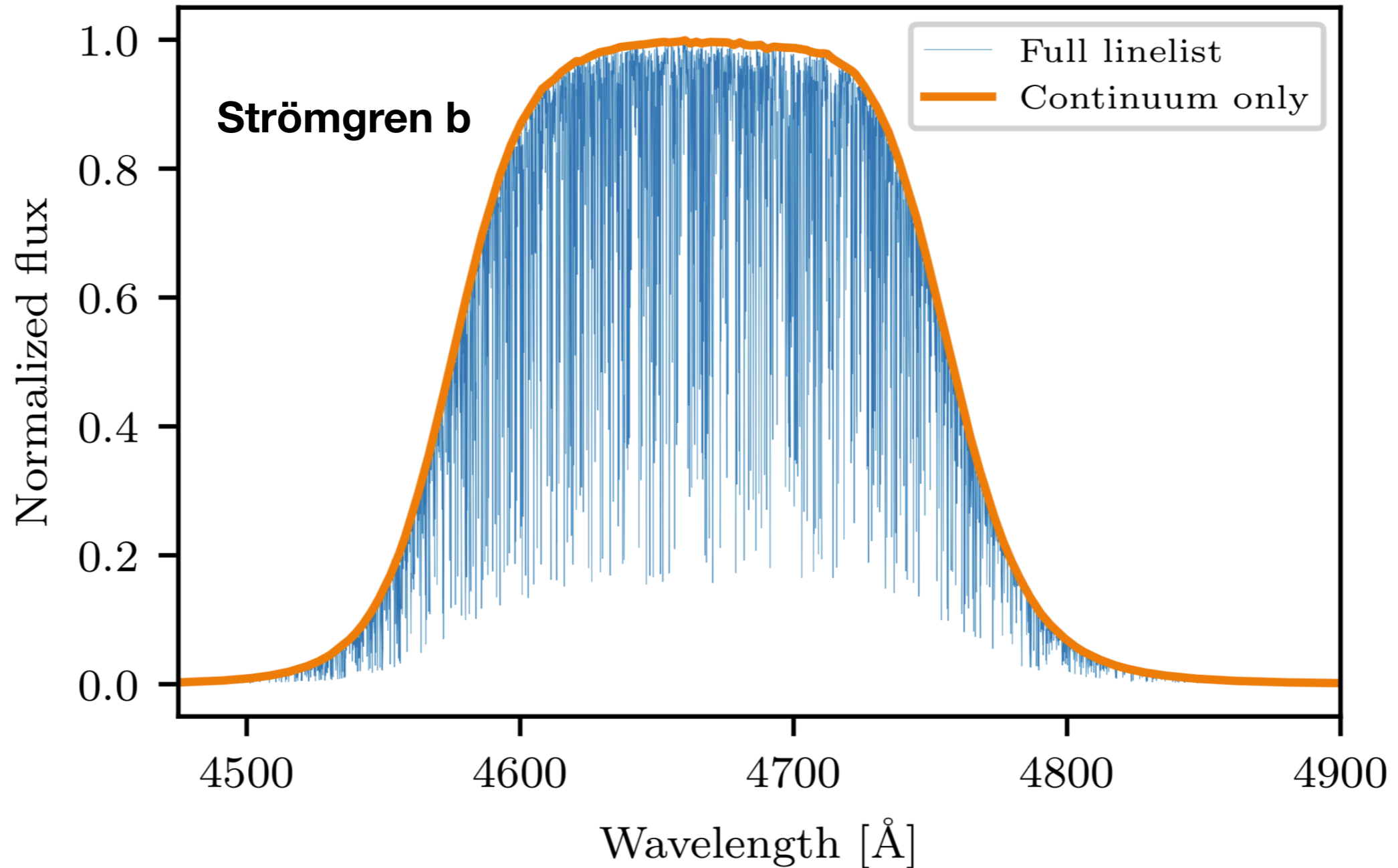


**1 nm bins**



# Filter ODFs

Total line contribution ~15%



High resolution calculations: 100 points per  $\text{\AA}$ : 40000 points

Kurucz's ODFs: 12 points per 10  $\text{\AA}$ : 480 points

speedup 80 times

0.05%

Optimised ODFs: 3 points per entire filter

speedup 13000 times

# Implementation to ATLAS9

Initial procedure to calculate emergent spectra using DFSYNTH and ATLAS9

1. Generating opacity distribution functions (ODFs)
2. Calculating atmosphere model in radiative equilibrium
3. Obtaining emergent spectra

A pretty efficient tool for the 1.5D calculations based on 3D MHD cubes  
(useful e.g. for limb calculations)

Teff, log g, Fe/H+abundances  $\longrightarrow$  Spectrum and CLVs  
a couple of minutes

-one executable three options  
(or all in one go)  
-choose frequency grid  
-high-resolution calculation

Optimised ODFs (ODF)

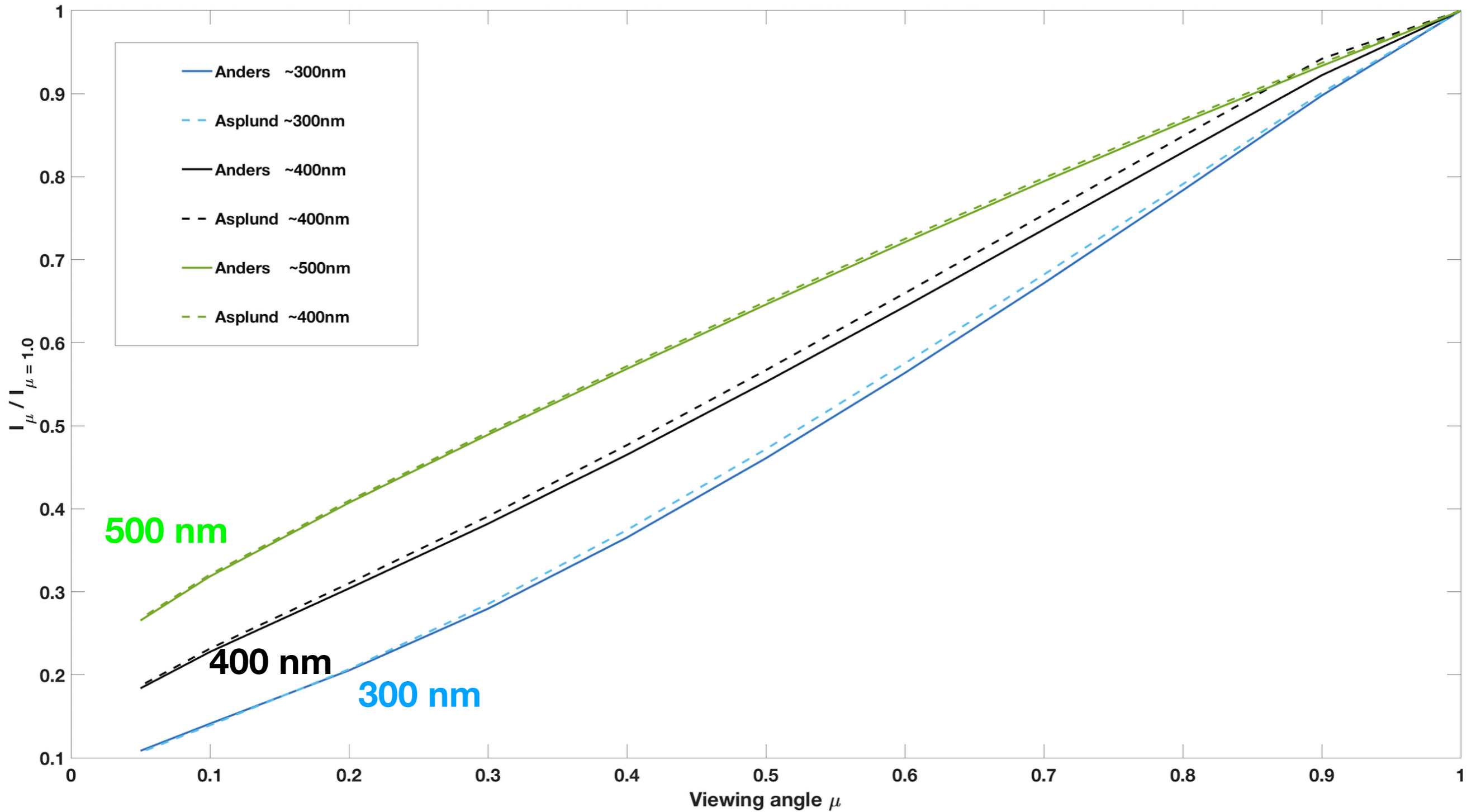
-large speed ups

-Filters can be taken into account  
- Plato, Kepler, Tess,  
Strömgren

-line lists can be changed  
-VALD III

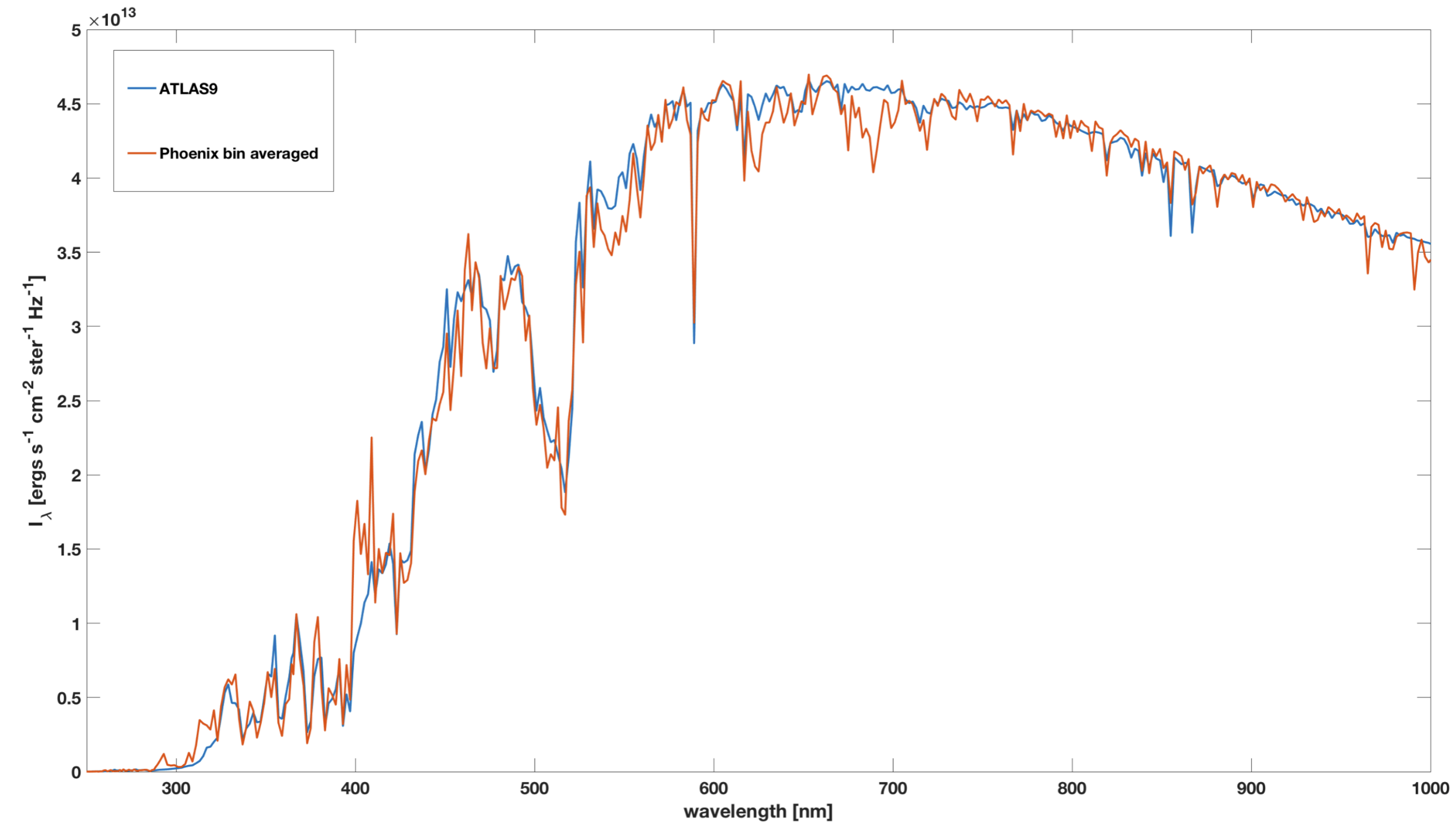


# Effect of abundances on CLVs

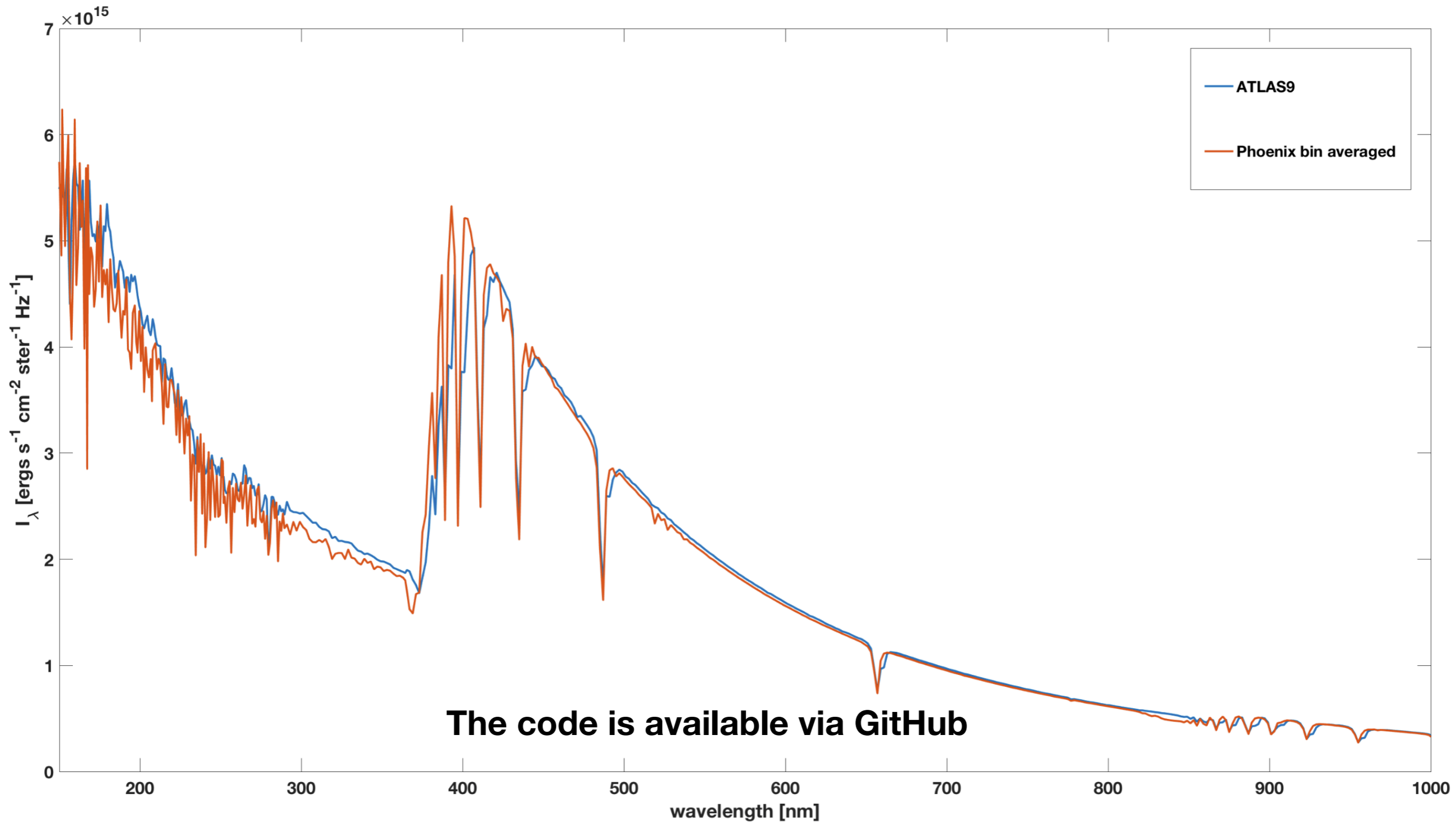


**PLATO filter. 30 frequencies instead of roughly 3000 (Kurucz ODFs) with equal accuracy**

# K-star: 4000 K, Fe/H=-0.5, log g=4.0

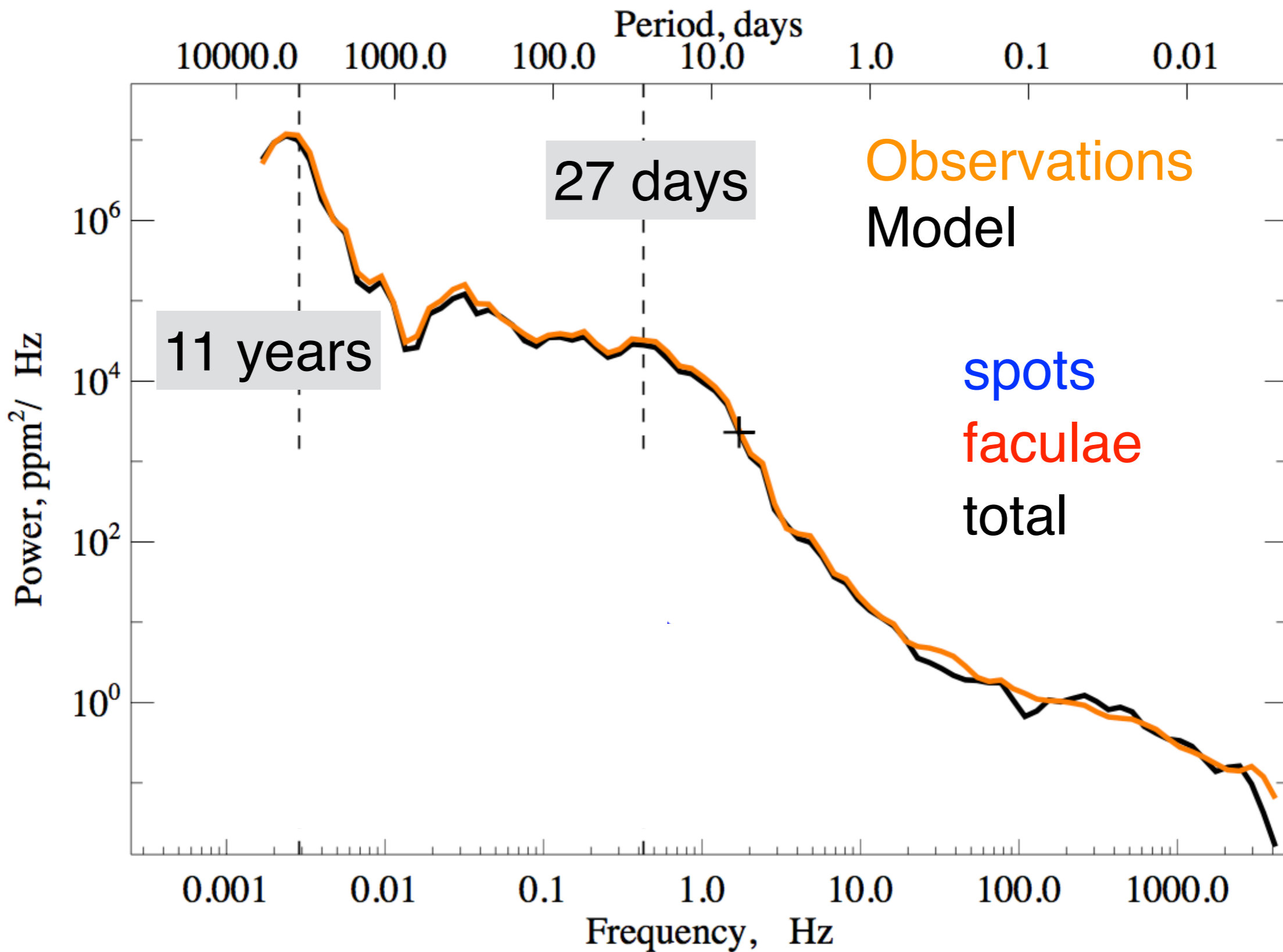


# A-star: 6500 K, Fe/H=-0.5, log g=4.0

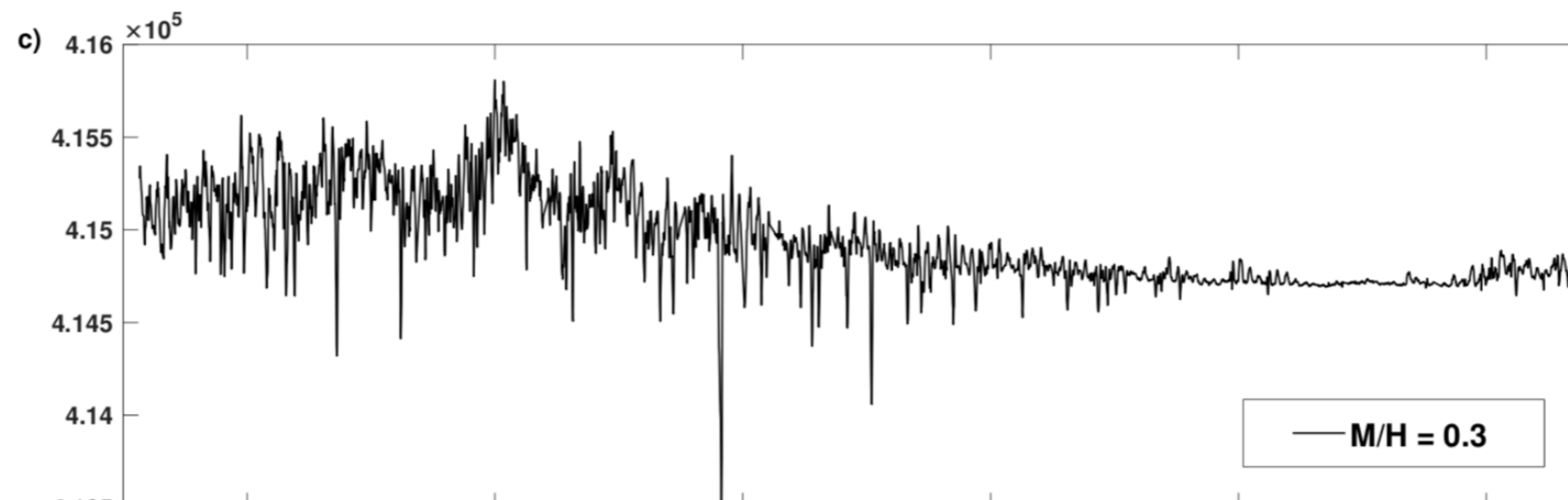
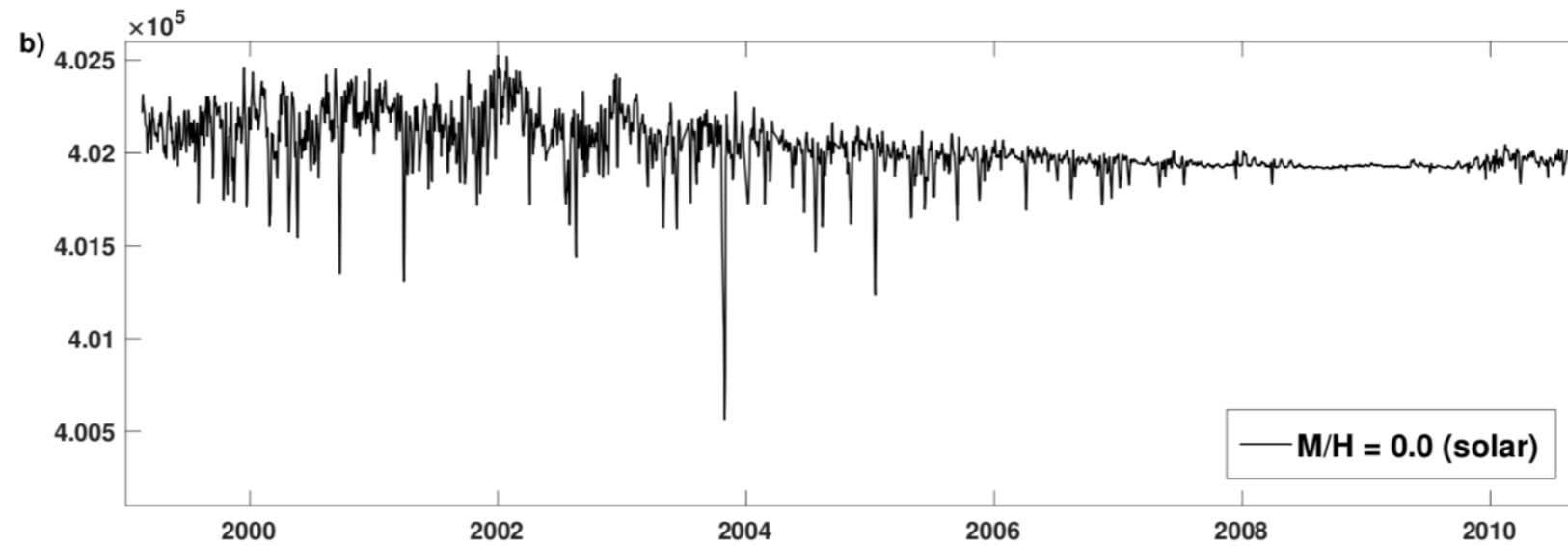
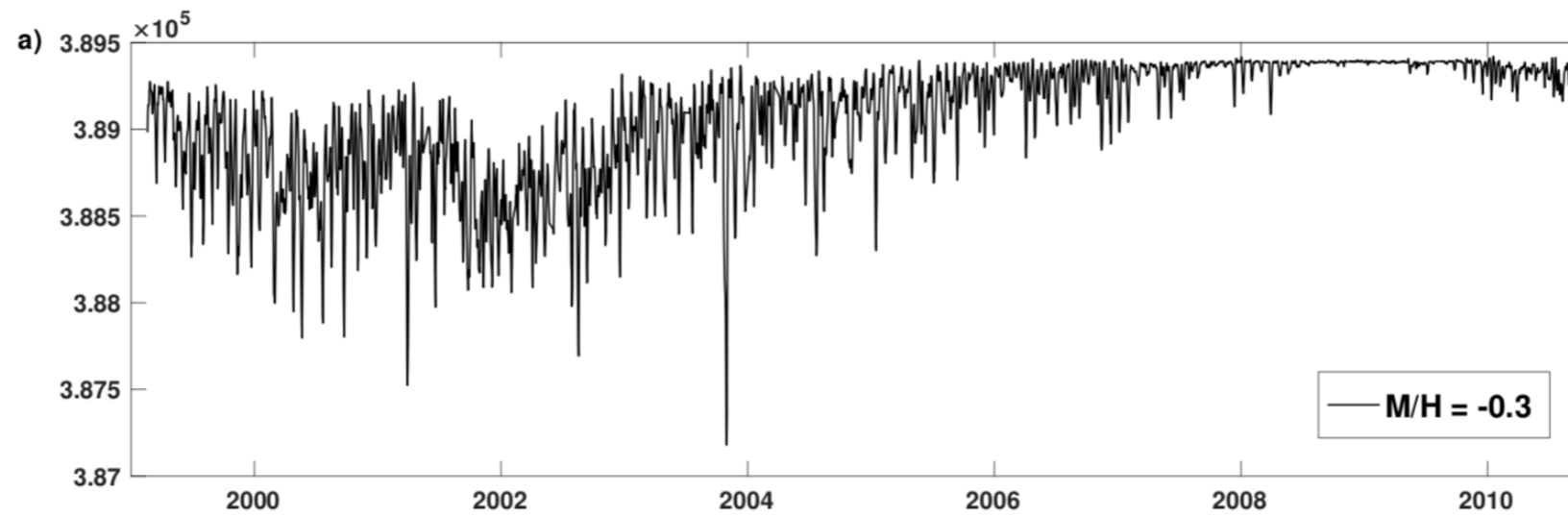




# Power spectrum of solar brightness variations



# Effect of M/H on brightness variations



**THANK YOU!**