

SPOTS

WITH SPICA/CHARA

*C. Catala, T. Guillot, F. Millour, D. Mourard, K. Perraut,
R. Roettenbacher, R. Ligi*

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GENERAL STATEMENTS

Strategy to observe spotted stars

1. Identify which stars should be selected in terms of spots, and for which purpose:
imaging, diameter measurement, refine SBCR

- Select as a function of stellar type/class, diameter, size of spot (age, rotation...)

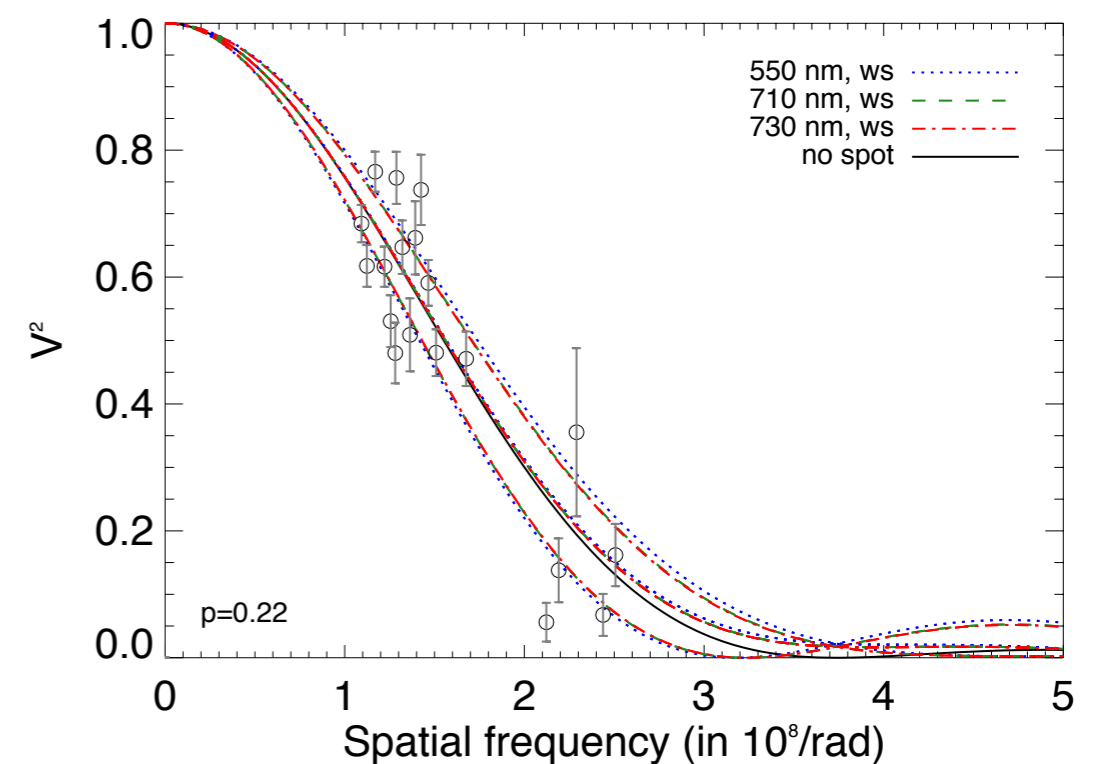
2. Quantify what SPICA is able to do

- Precision at given spatial frequency
- Knowing that SPICA will provide ~2-3% on V^2 ; CP?

3. Simulations/models of what we can get

- Do we detect the spots?

4. Put into the catalog



Bonnefoy et al. 2018

EXOPLANETS AND SPOTS

- Exoplanets will be mostly detected around MS stars, few Giants
- Impact of the diameter determination considering spots → direct effect on R_p
 - active, young stars
 - giant stars (not many planets, not in PLATO)
 - **how much spots will impact the measured radius of exoplanets hosts?**
- Combine interferometry with (Zeeman) doppler imaging and other techniques
 - τ Boo + combine CHARA and VLTI
 - (LP with) NARVAL?
 - mapping of spots with transits

ASTEROSEISMOLOGY AND SPOTS

- Defining the sample of spotted asteroseismic targets
 - possibly not a lot (if any)
- SPICA probably can't help separating the noise caused by spots and oscillation frequencies
- Angular diameters should be accurate if one wants to use them with asteroseismology

SBCR AND SPOTS

- Spots may not affect the diameter (dark spots + bright faculae)
- For stars with big/numerous spots, the angular diameter should be affected
- ideal world: take the spots into account to build SBCR, but one has to know the « spottedness » of the faint stars → very difficult (need additional data: light curve, spectra...)

CONCLUSION

- Even the observations of a few spotted stars will be beneficial to the stellar activity community
 - SPICA great imager
- We can try to quantify the effects of spots on the angular diameters
 - for exoplanets
 - for SBCR