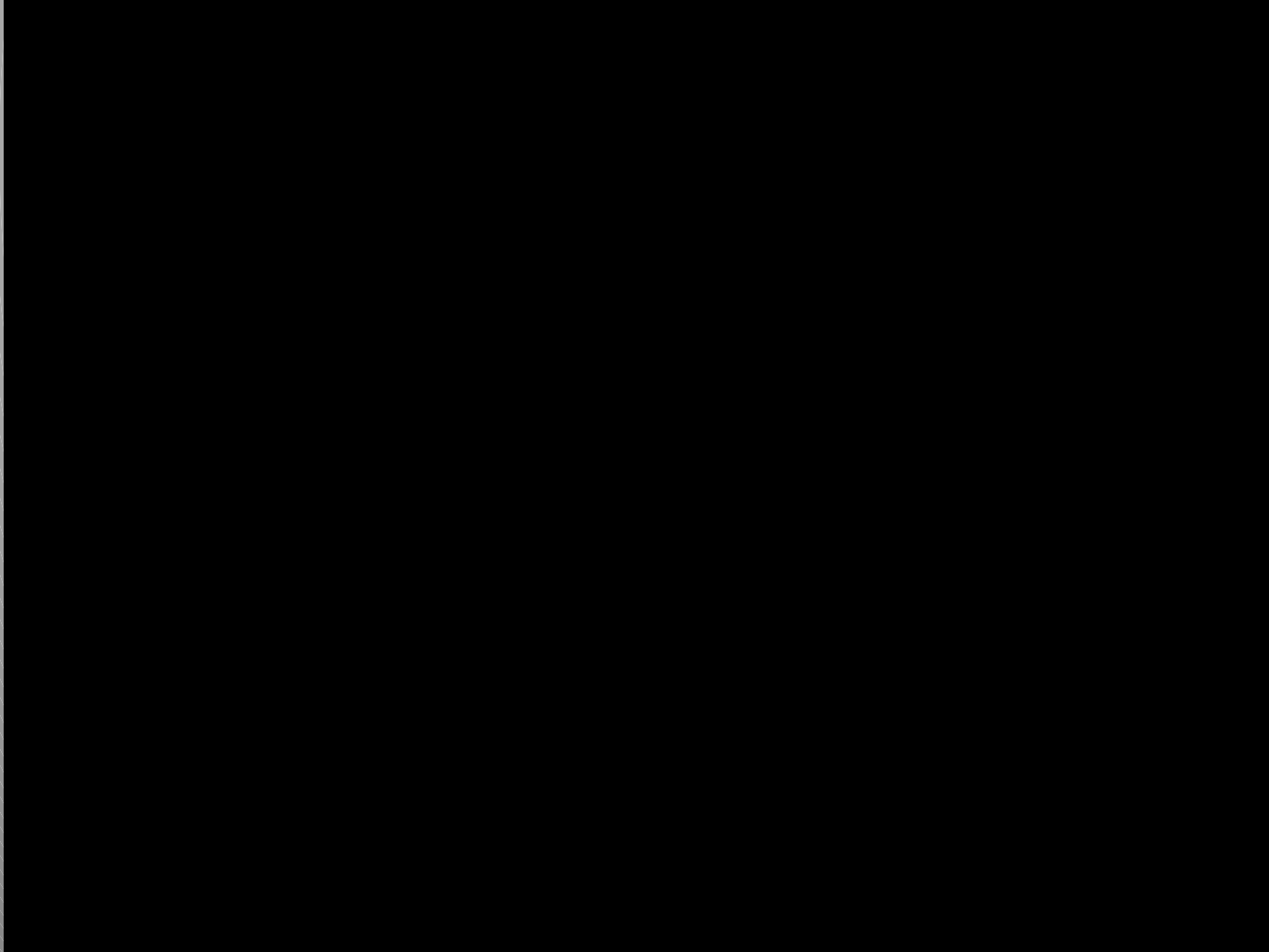


Automated Pipelines for Spectroscopic Analysis

Carlos Allende Prieto

Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias

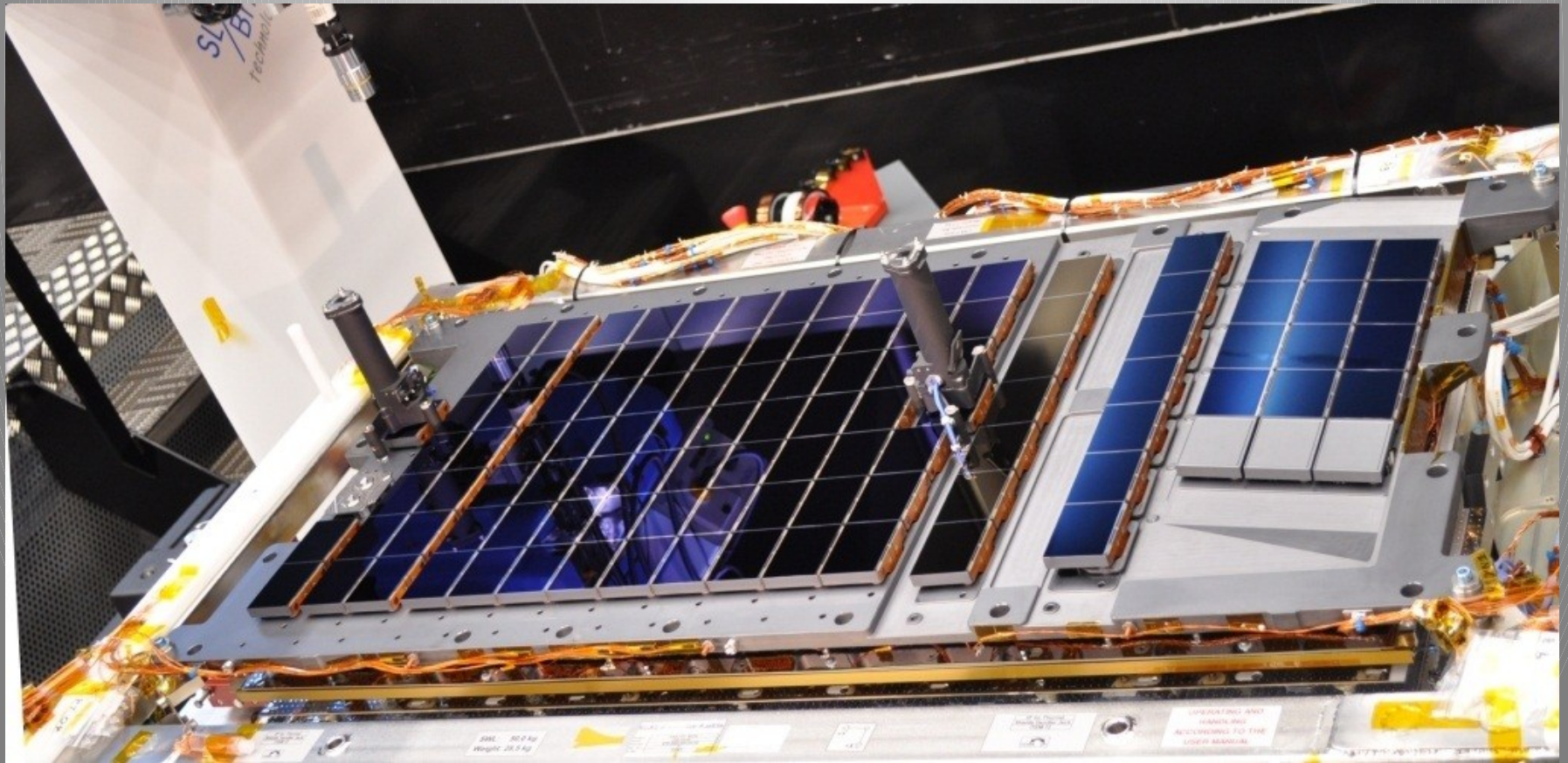
Gaia



Gaia: basics

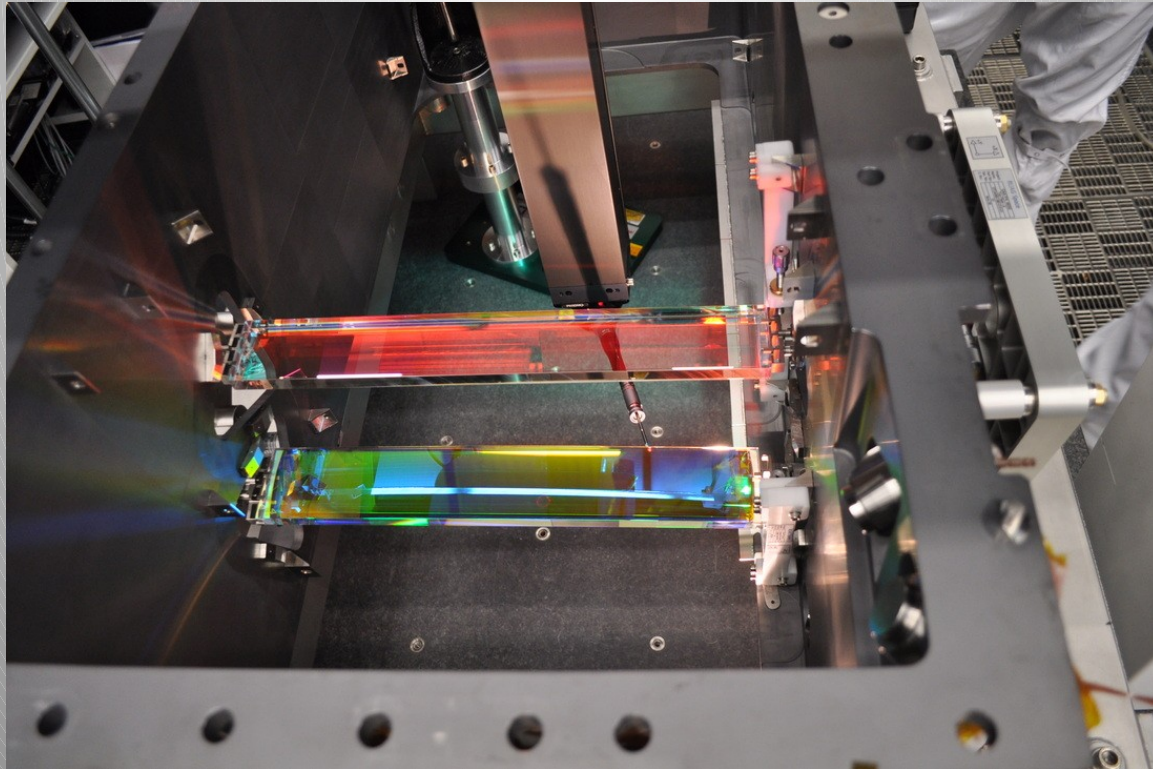
- All sky
- Point source detection onboard: No selection effects (other than reddening and brightness)
- Astrometry and spectrophotometry for $1e9$ sources down to $V \sim 20$
- High-resolution spectroscopy (847-874 nm) for $1e8$ sources down to $V \sim 16$

Gaia: focal plane assembly

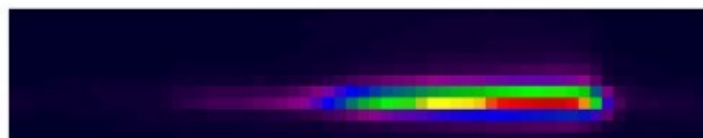
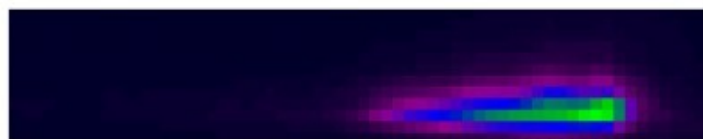
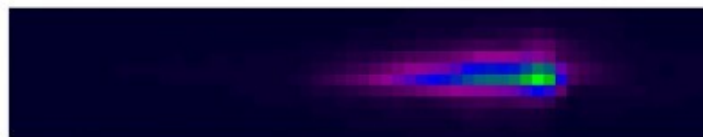
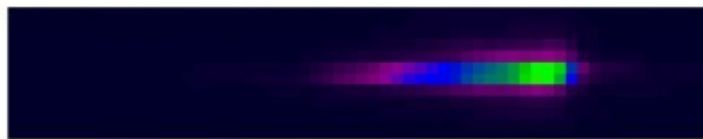
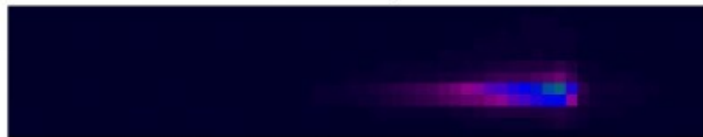


Gaia: basics

- Spectrophotometry: BP/RP



Gaia-BP spectra



V1293 Aql
(M5III)

VY UMa
(C star)

HR3580
(K5)

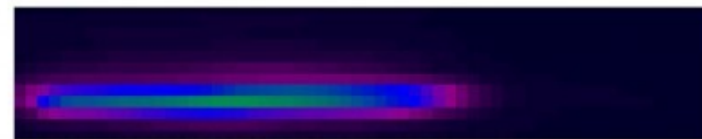
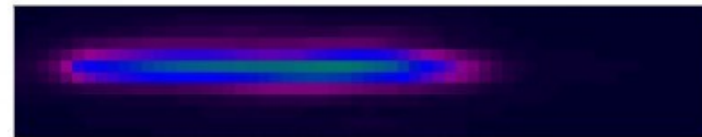
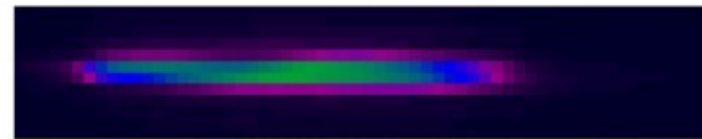
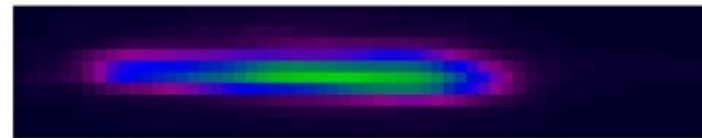
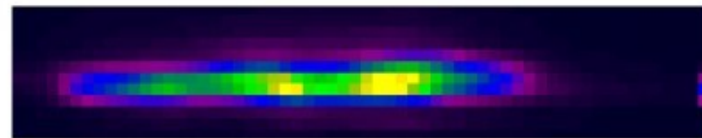
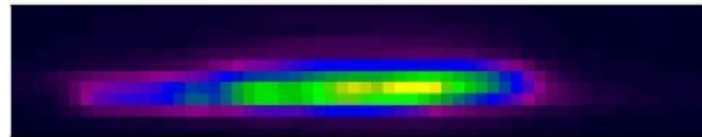
HD213048
(K0)

HD64000
(G8III)

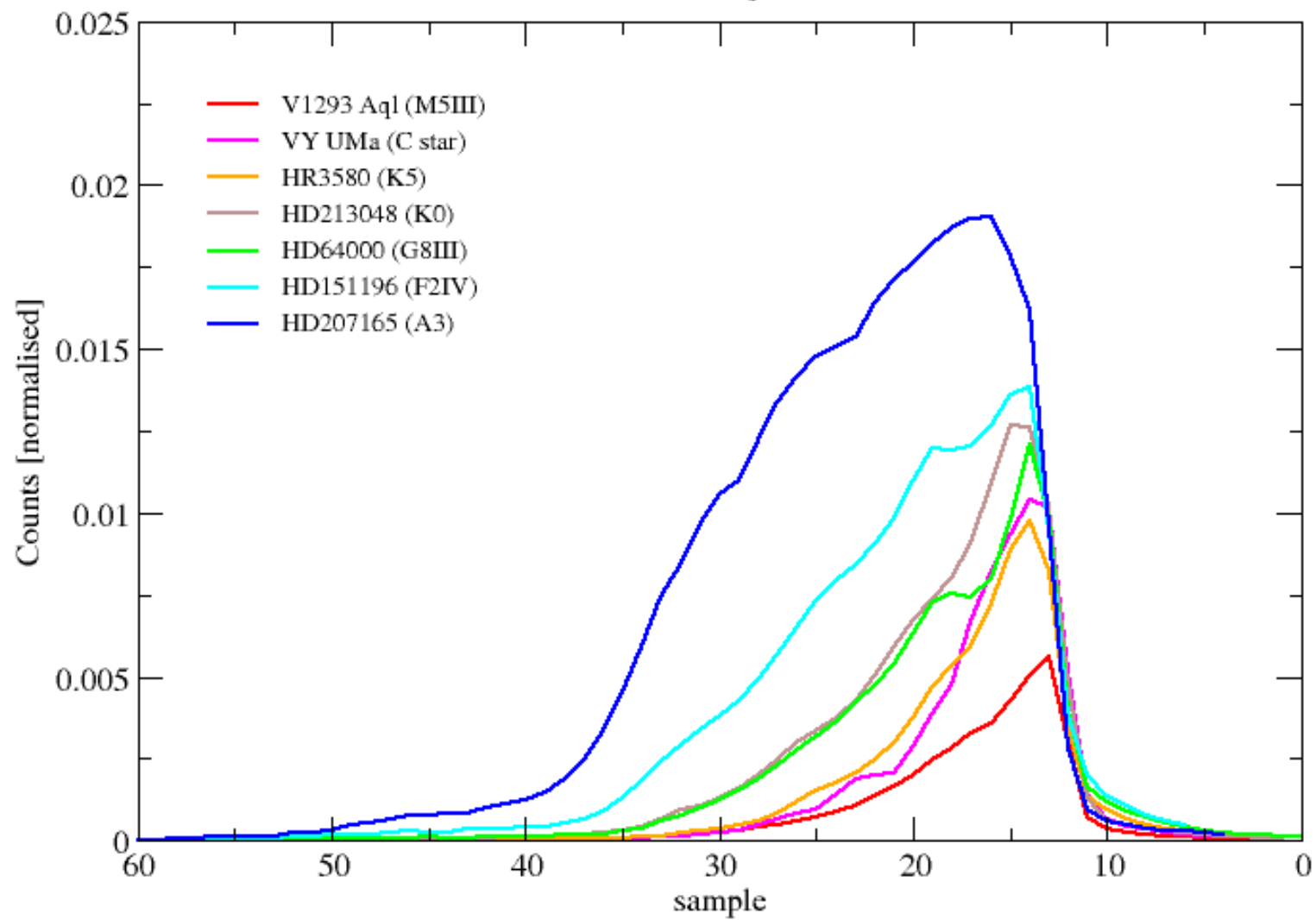
HD151196
(F2IV)

HD207165
(A3)

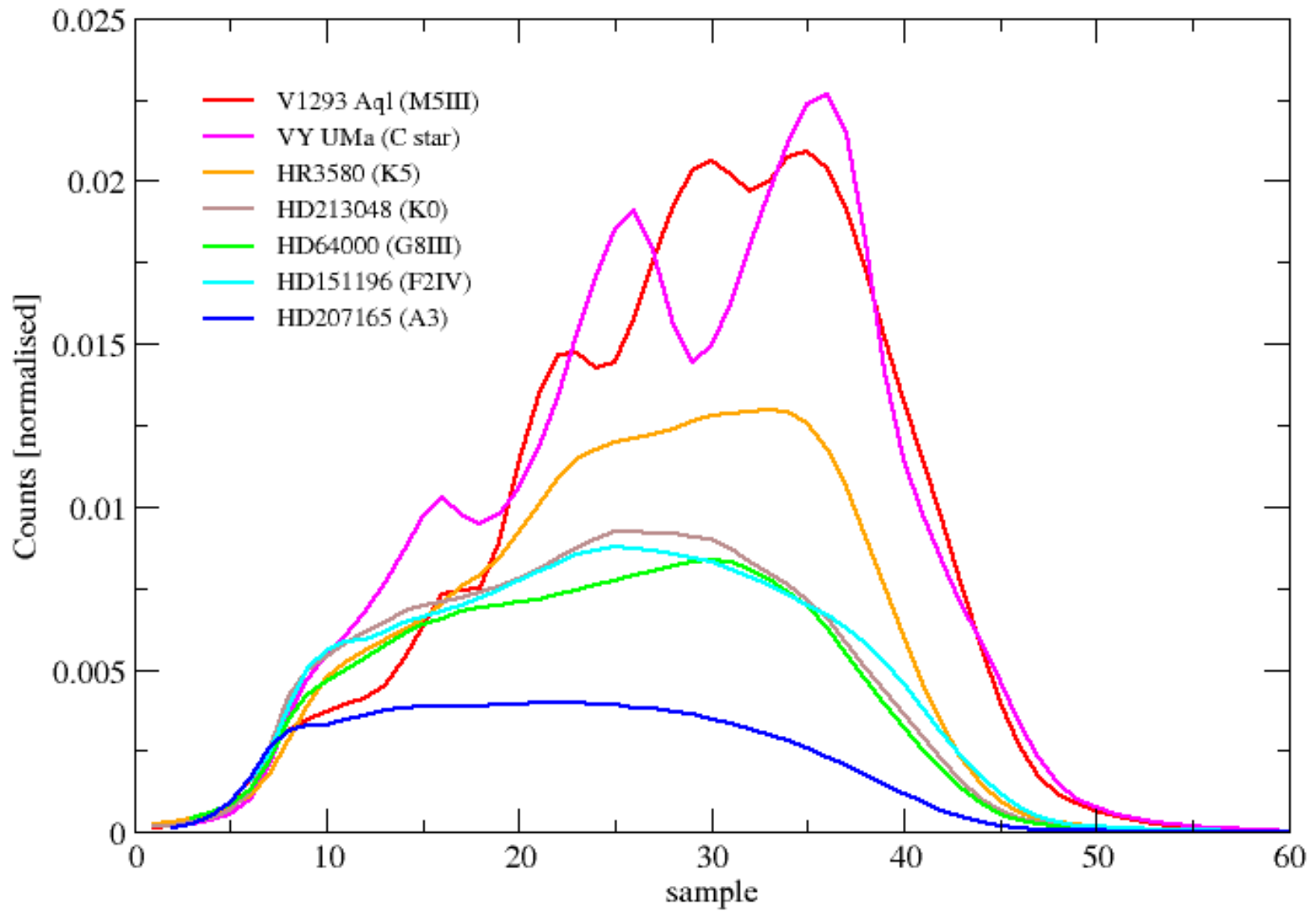
Gaia-RP spectra



Gaia-BP spectra

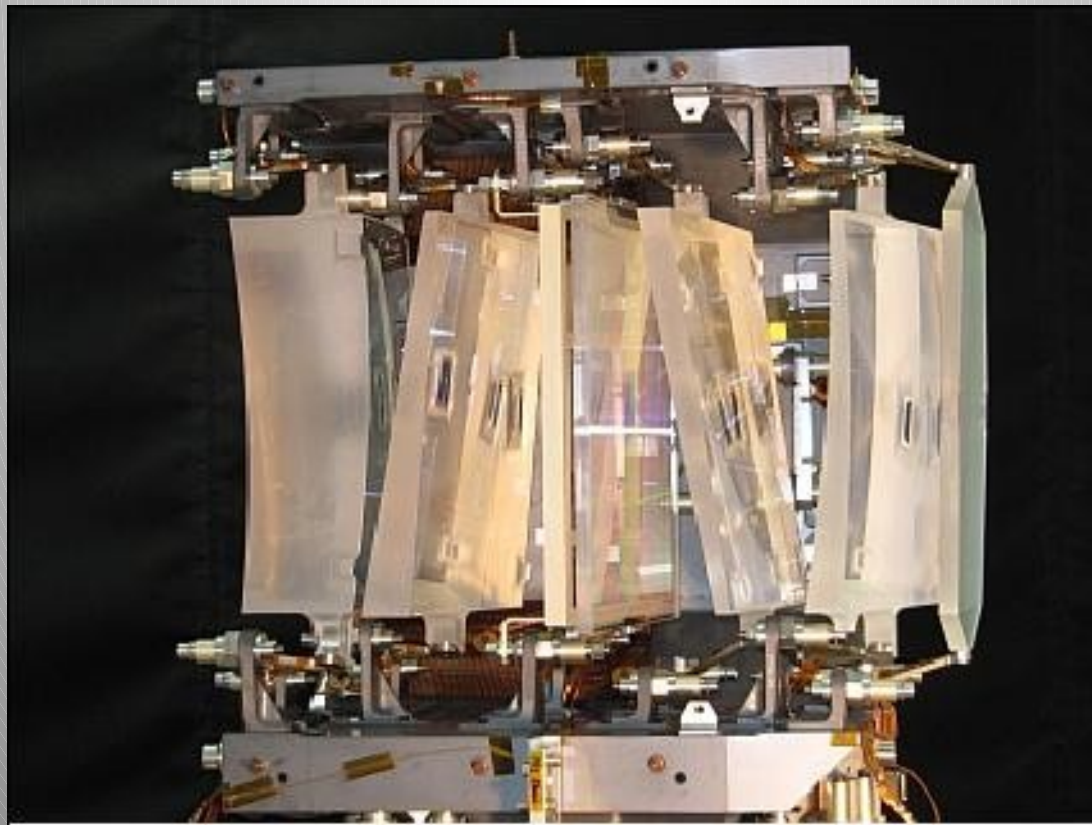


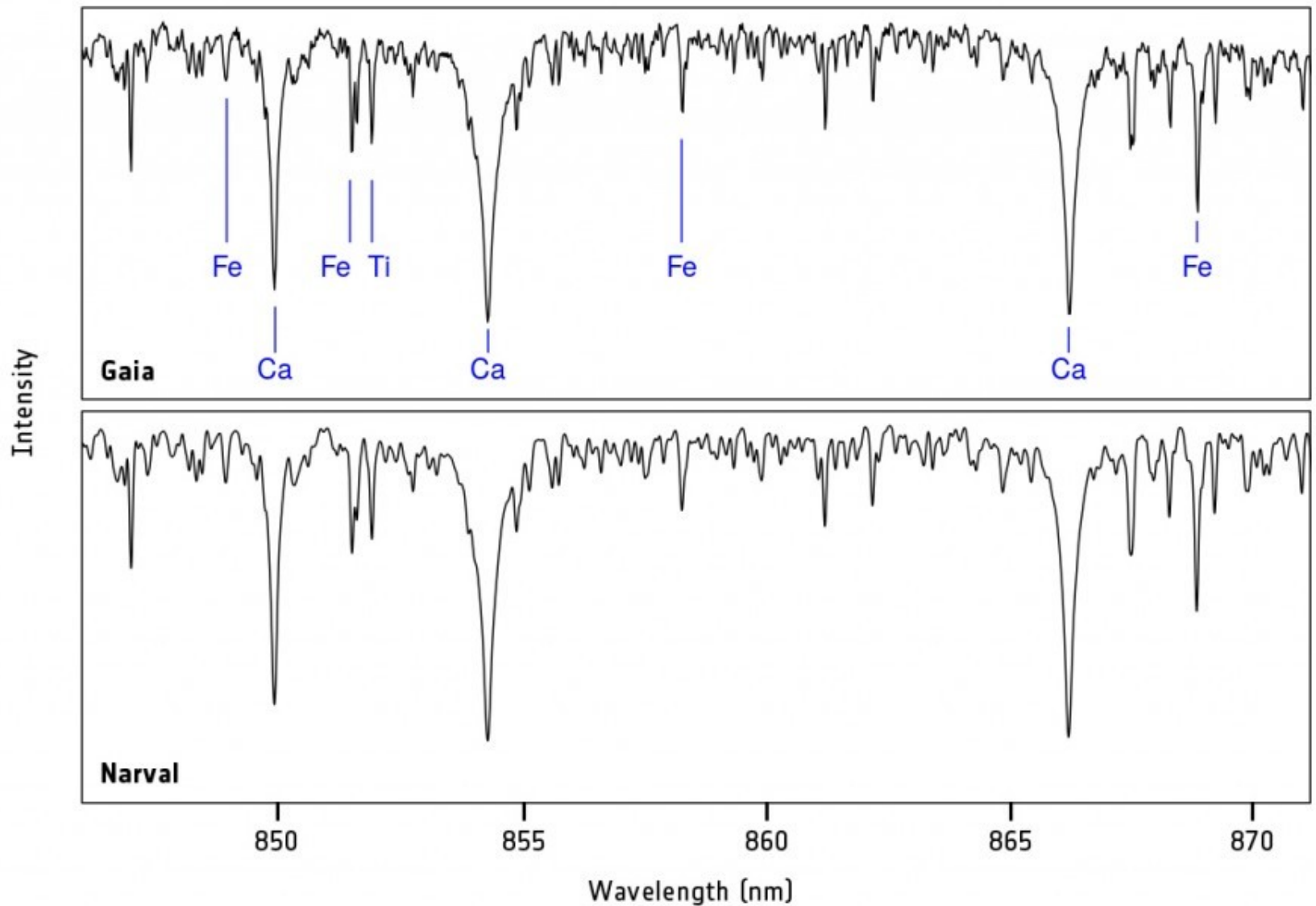
Gaia-RP spectra



Gaia: basics

- RVS





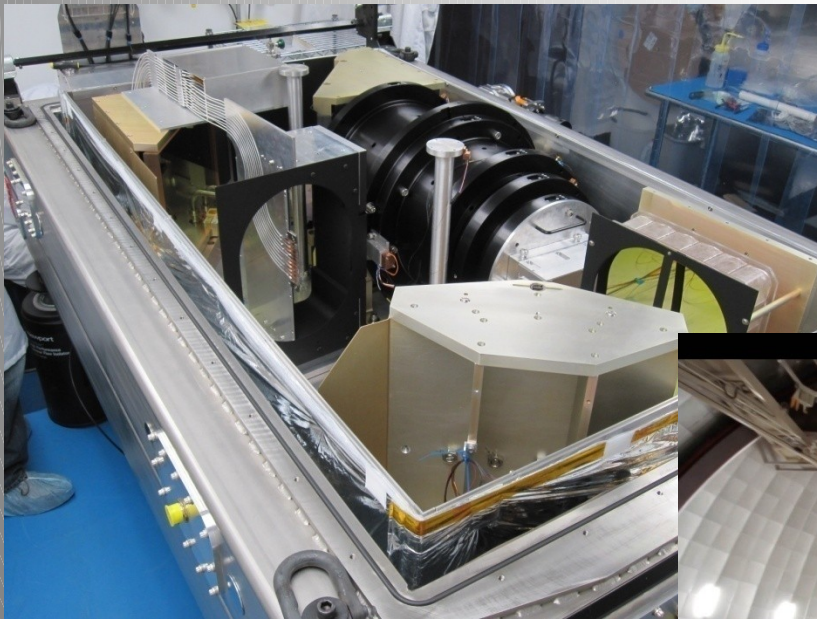
What's Gaia missing?

- The vast majority of RVS spectra will have a very low S/N ratio: no chemistry information for stars fainter than $V \sim 12$
- No RVS data for $V > 16$

The answer

- Community organized complementary projects to carry out spectroscopy from the ground

Ongoing high-resolution surveys

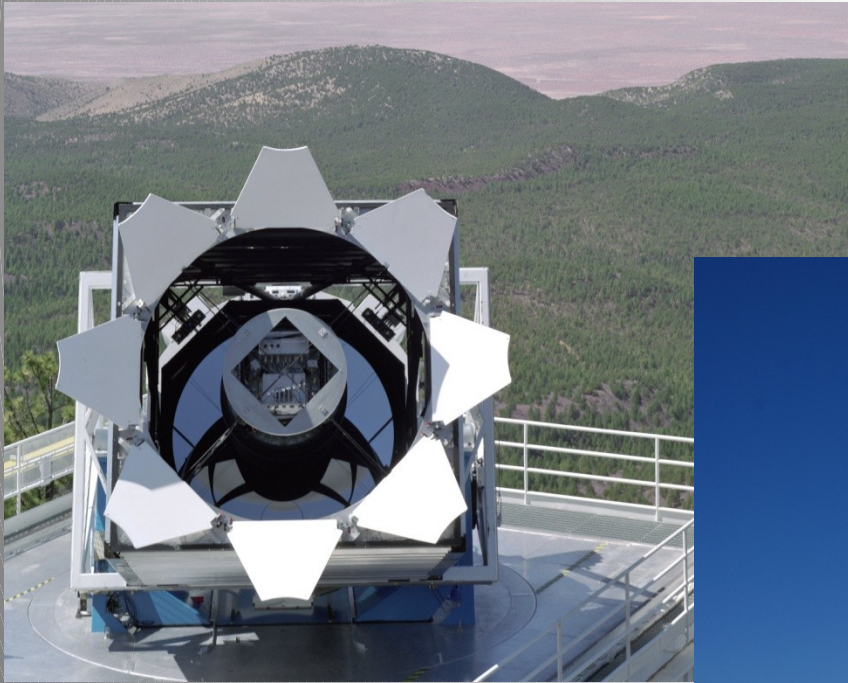


APOGEE



HERMES

And others at low-resolution...



SDSS

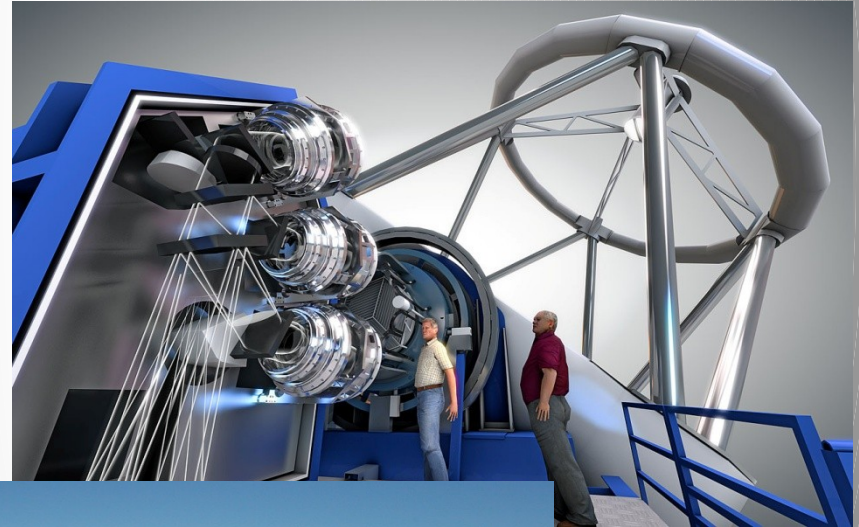
LAMOST



In the future



DESI



4MOST
MOONS



WEAVE

Automation

- Data acquisition
- Reduction
- Analysis

Analysis

- Classification
- Parameterization
 1. empirical
 2. theoretical

Modeling spectra

- Model atmospheres
- Radiative transfer
- Line formation

Algorithms

1. Projection (ANN, MATISSE ...)
2. Local optimization (Nelder-Mead, Newton, conjugate gradient...)
3. Global optimization (genetic algorithms, annealing ...)

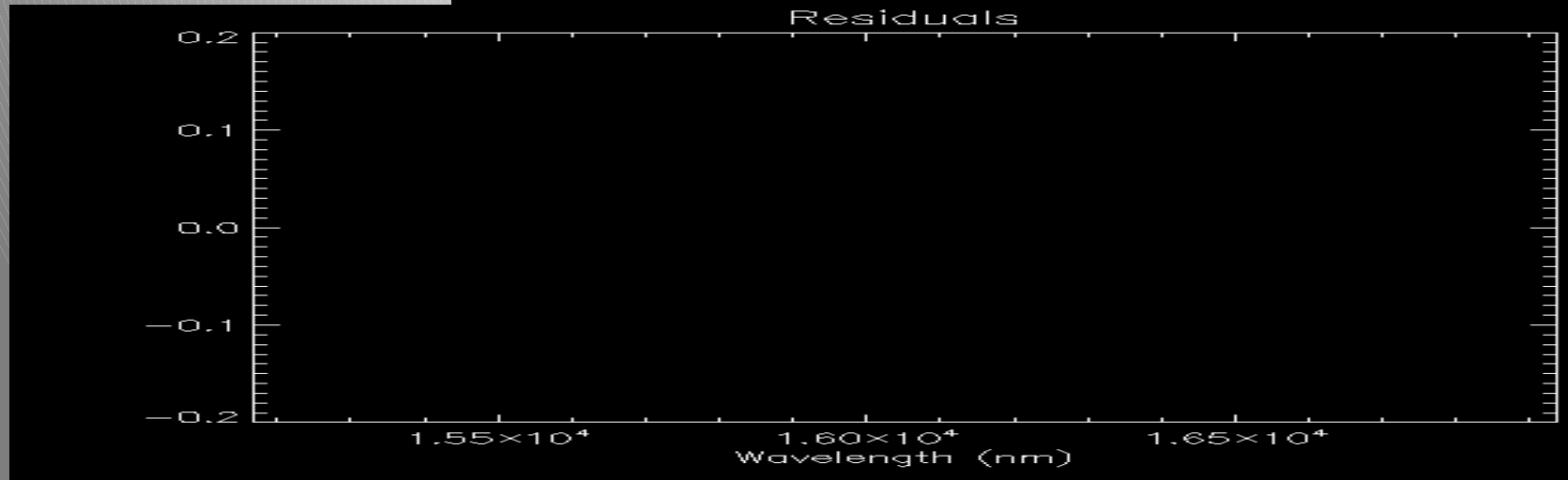
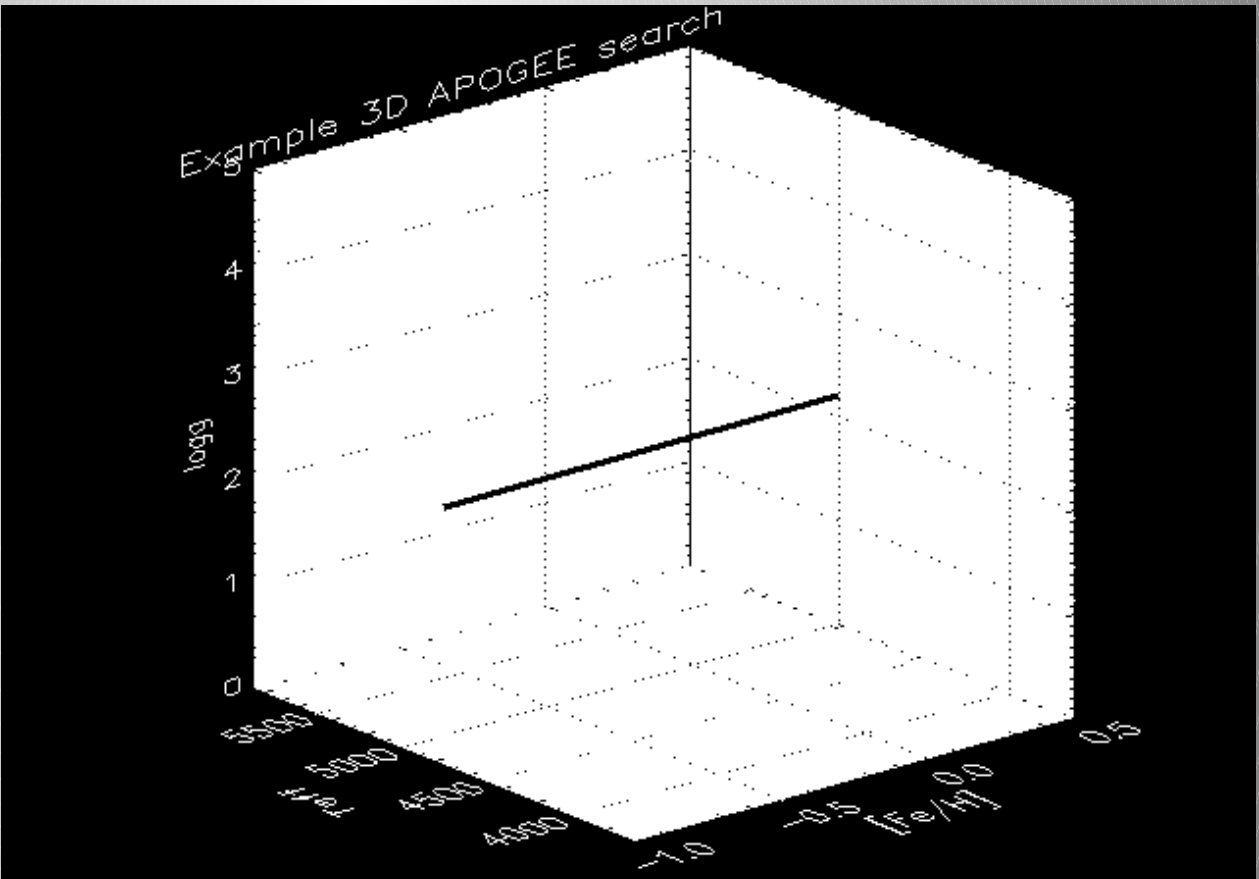
Searches for the best solution in a chi-squared sense

The logo for FERRE, consisting of the word "FERRE" in a bold, serif font, centered within a white rectangular box.

- FORTRAN90
- Highly portable
- Models held in RAM or a database
- Linear, quadratic/cubic bezier, cubic splines interpolation
- PCA compression can be used
- openMP parallelization
- Multiple algorithms (Nelder-Mead, Newton ...)
- Highly flexible: fit one, two ... all model parameters
- Internal calculation of covariance matrix
- Successfully used on SDSS/SEGUE, APOGEE, VLT, MMT data
- Fast: seconds for a typical search with 7 parameters, millions of models and $1e4$ frequencies

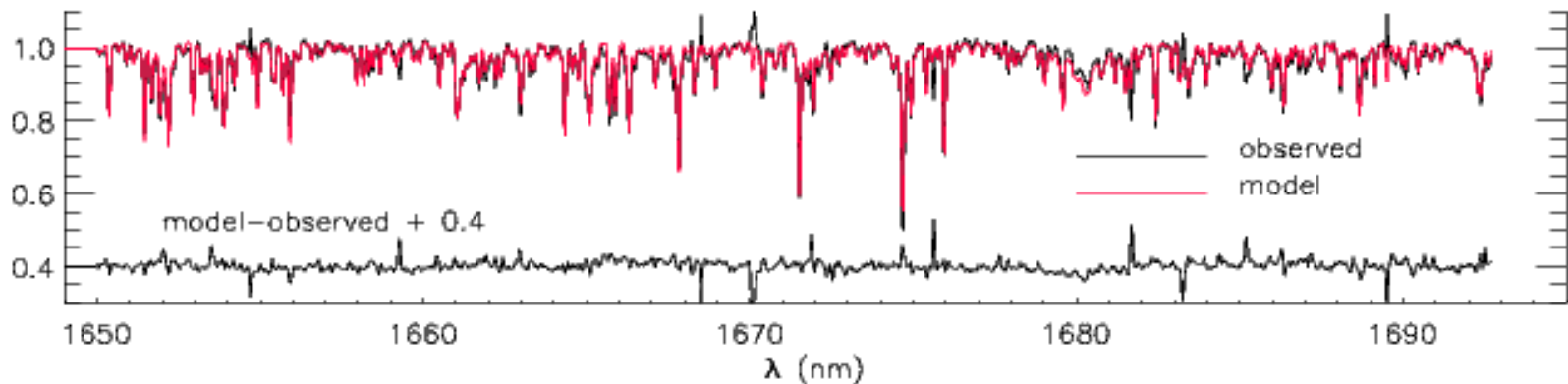
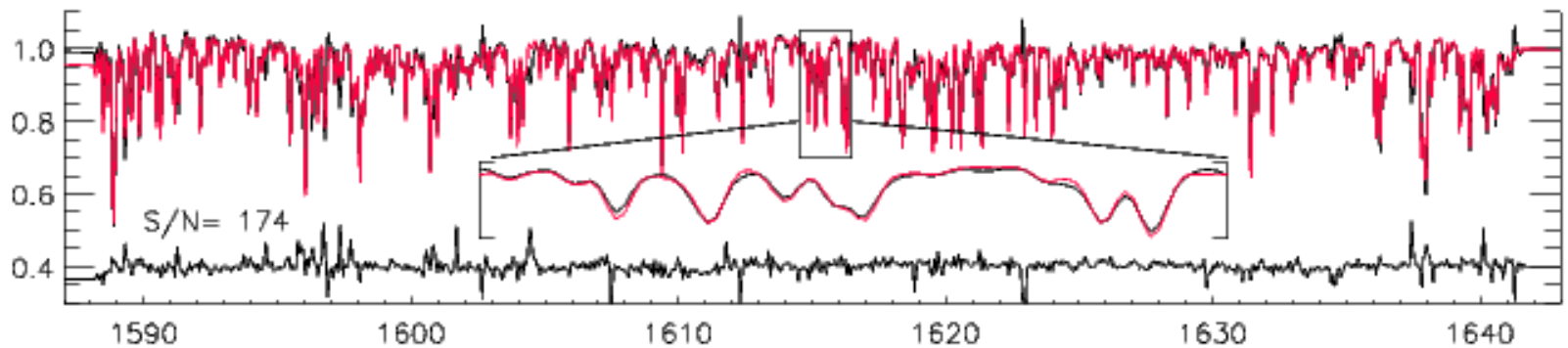
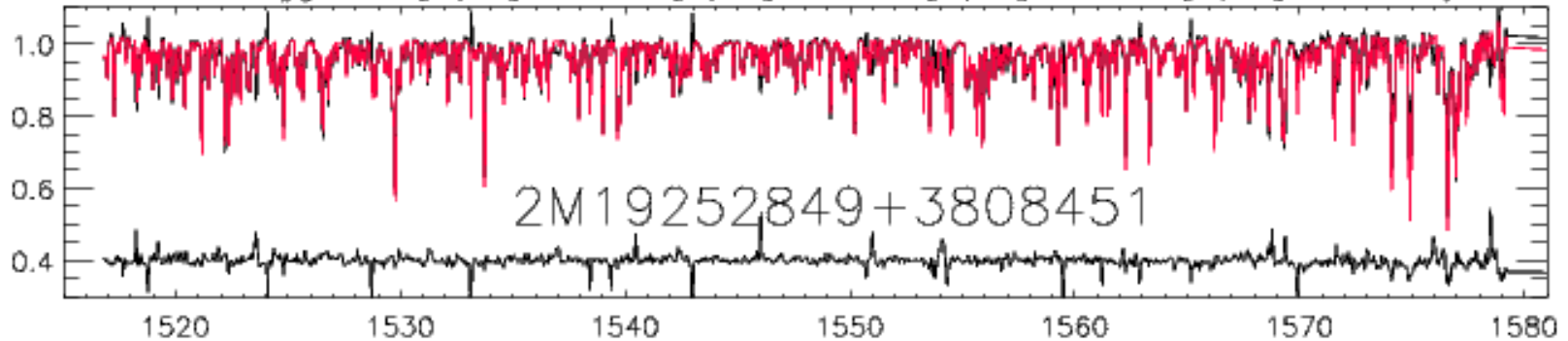
Publicly available at <http://hebe.as.utexas.edu/ferre>

3D projection
(T_{eff} - $\log g$ - $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$)
of a 7D APOGEE
search



Example: APOGEE

$T_{\text{eff}}=4467$ $\log g=2.5$ $[M/H]=+0.15$ $[C/M]=+0.01$ $[N/M]=+0.03$ $[\alpha/M]=+0.06$ $\xi=1.10$



Cross-comparison

- SDSS-SEGUE: SEGUE Stellar Parameter Pipeline (SSPP)
- Gaia-ESO: *nodes* system
- APOGEE: the APOGEE Stellar Parameters and Chemical Abundances Pipeline (ASPCAP)

Examples: SDSS/SEGUE

- 380/360-960/1000 nm coverage, $R \sim 2000$
- SEGUE Stellar Parameters Pipeline (SSPP)
- ‘try all you can’
- Many algorithms adopted implemented on a single pipeline
- Some algorithms provide estimates for a single parameter, others for multiple parameters
- Results are combined based on a decision tree



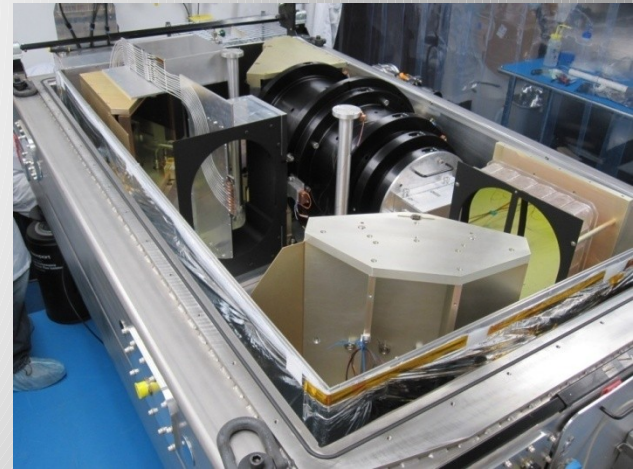
Examples: Gaia-ESO

- GIRAFFE (R~18,000) spectra (HR10-HR21-HR15N...) covering several tens of nm
- Also UVES spectra (R~50,000)
- 'subcontracting the job'
- Independent nodes download analyze the data 'at home', return results
- Results are finally homogenize by a third party based on 'benchmark' stars



Examples: APOGEE

- $R \sim 22,500$ in the H band (1500-1700 nm)
- Highly uniform sampling
- ‘single algorithm’
- Efforts concentrate on implementing and testing a single algorithm
- Single pipeline ran on a dedicated machine under strict version control



Cross comparison

- Ease of implementation
- Computational demand
- Error calculation
- Human resource demands
- Repeatability
- Handle on systematics
- Clarity/traceability

Conclusions

- Importance of developing software under version control that runs and it is maintained at a given location. Otherwise repeatability and traceability are compromised, and huge human efforts are required to run
- Better to focus on one or few algorithms, implemented afresh and thoroughly tested, rather than 'as many as you can get'
- Multiple algorithms can only provide estimates of systematic errors if truly independent, i.e. independent atomic/molecular data, model atmospheres, synthesis codes, etc.