

## Details of the H-R diagram: the 'hot' stars in Gaia DR3

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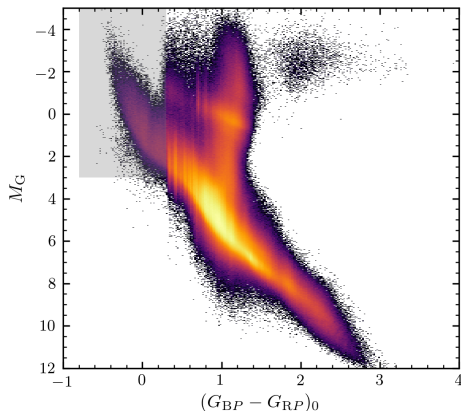


# Presentation Overview

- What are hot stars in Gaia ?
  - definition
  - how do they look like in Gaia's spectroscopy ?
- Overview of the methods used in Apsis to classify hot stars (GSP-Phot and ESP-HS)
- What information is available in Gaia DR3 ? Limits of application ?
- Summary and guidelines

# What are 'Hot' Stars in Apsis ?

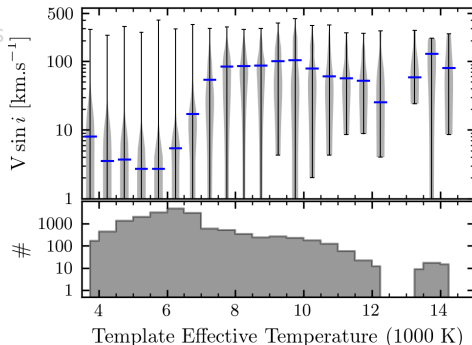
- $T_{\text{eff}} > 7500 \text{ K}$
- intermediate to high mass stars
- A-, B-, O-type stars
- highly luminous, OCs, Galactic disk, higher reddening
- rapid rotators (median  $V \sin i \sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ )
- 2 to 5 % of Gaia stars.
- all APs to be found in [gaiadr3.astrophysical\\_parameters](https://gaia.dr3.astrophysical_parameters)



Limited query on GSP-Phot and ESP-HS DR3 results.

# What are 'Hot' Stars in Apsis ?

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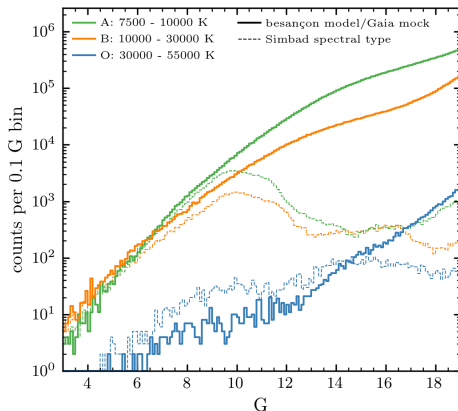


$V \sin i$  estimates taken from Glebocki & Gnaciski (2005)

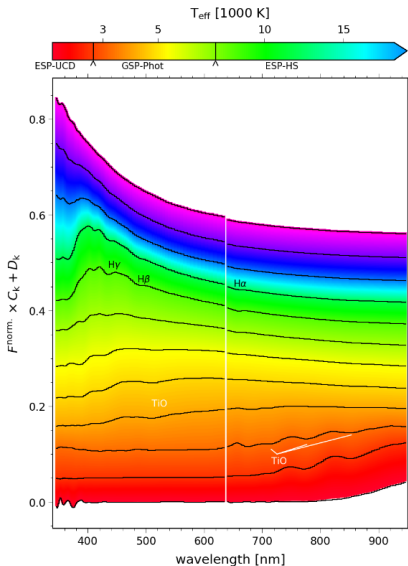


# What are 'Hot' Stars in Apsis ?

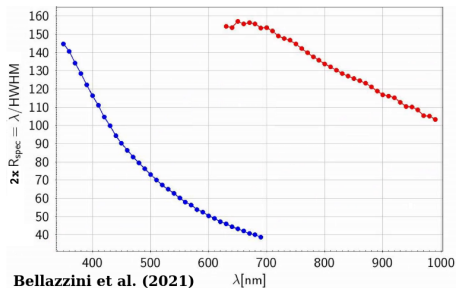
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# How are Hot Stars seen by Gaia's Spectrometers ?



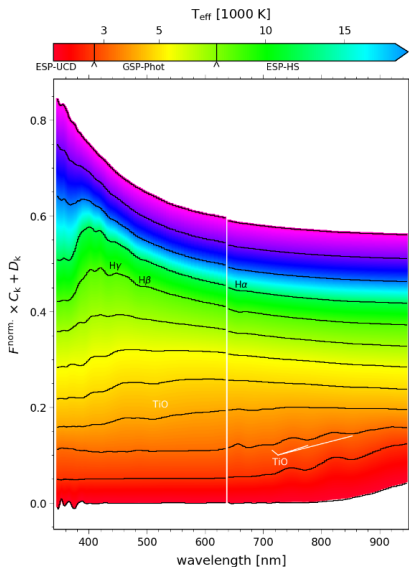
Fouesneau et al. 2023, Figure 4



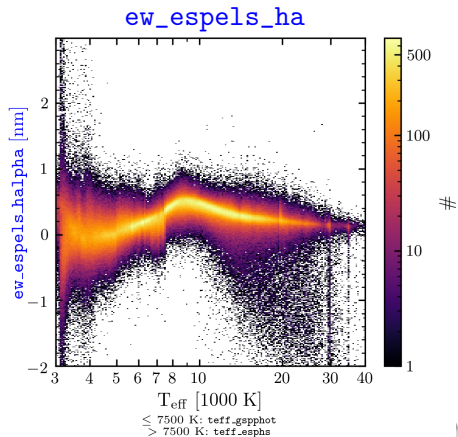
Bellazzini et al. (2021)

All Apsis input spectra  
have been  
time-averaged

# How are Hot Stars seen by Gaia's Spectrometers ?

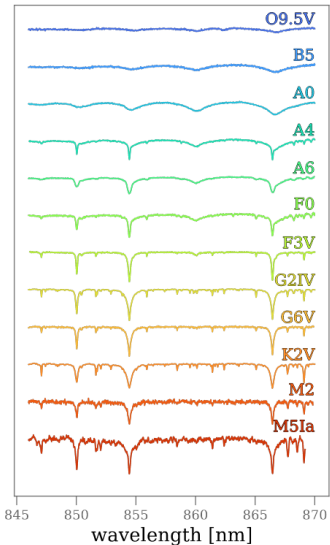


Fouesneau et al. 2023, Figure 4



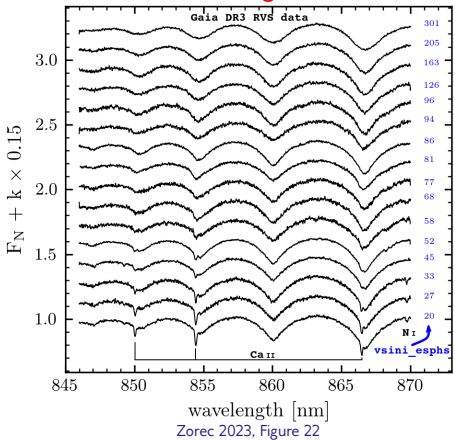
Creevey et al. 2023, adapted Figure 13

# How are Hot Stars seen by Gaia's Spectrometers ?



Fouesneau et al. 2023, Figure 6

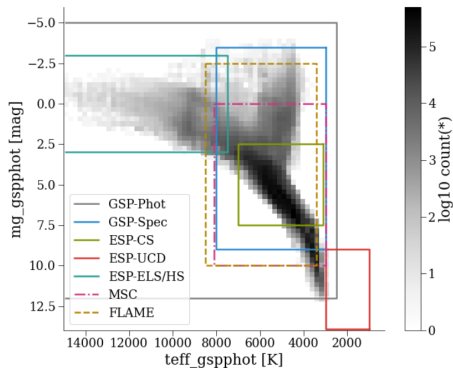
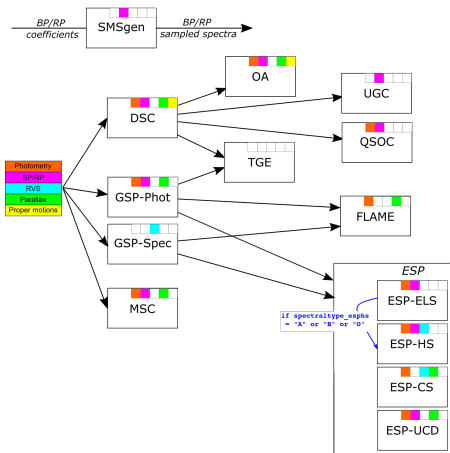
All Apsis input RVS spectra have been time-averaged,  $R \sim 11500$



Zorec 2023, Figure 22



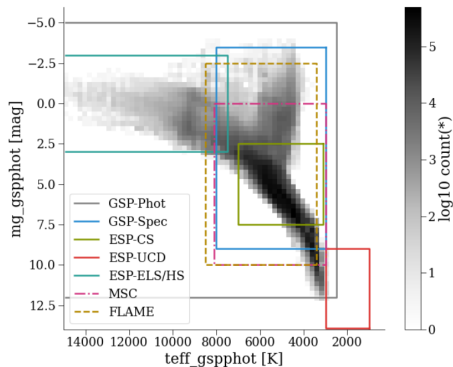
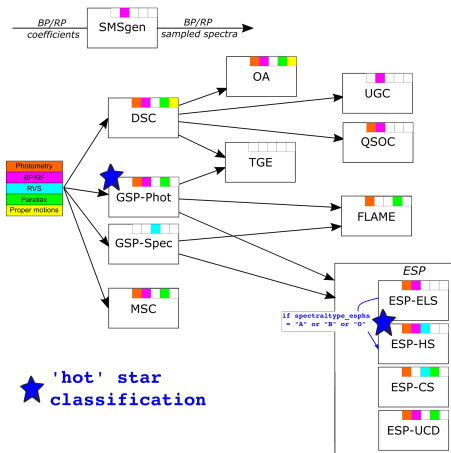
# The Processing of Hot Stars by Apsis



Creevey et al. 2023, adapted Figure 1

Creevey et al. 2023, Figure 7

# The Processing of Hot Stars by Apsis

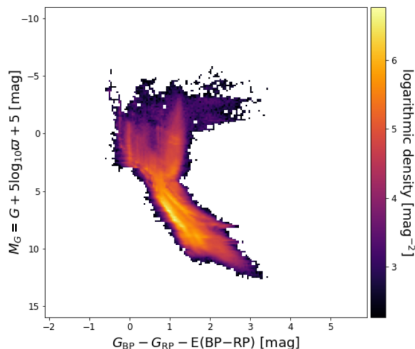


Creevey et al. 2023, adapted Figure 1

Creevey et al. 2023, Figure 7

## GSP-Phot

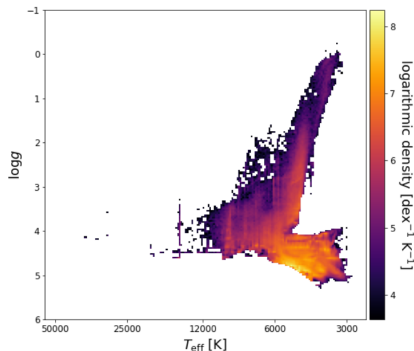
- Andrae et al.,  
2023A&A...674A..27A
- fits the time averaged BP/RP,  
G, parallax
- derive fundamental  
parameters,  $[M/H]$ ,  
extinction/reddening
- $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\log g$
- 4 synthetic spectra libraries  
(MARCS, PHOENIX,  
LL-models for A-type stars,  
OB Star TLUSTY libraries) +  
PASTEL isochrones



Andrae et al. 2023, Figures 4b &amp; 5b

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2023A&A...674A..27A
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Andrae et al. 2023, Figures 4b &amp; 5b



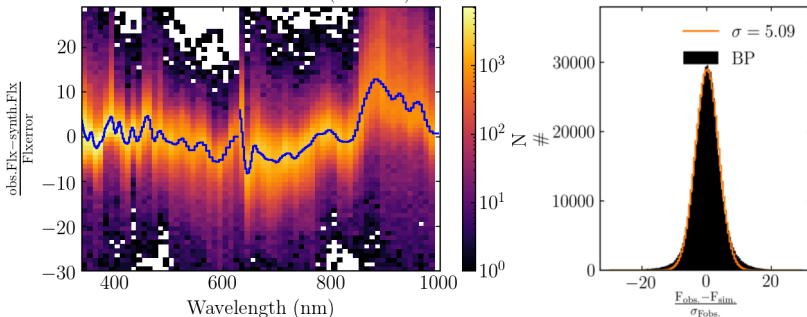
## ESP-HS

- Input: time-averaged BP/RP and RVS spectra,  $G < 17.65$
- Synthetic spectrum fit to XP and RVS data (when available).
- rebinned to 3 samples
- Libs.: O. Kochukhov & D. Shulyak, OB star models (Lanz & Hubeny), Synspec
- Assumption: Solar chemical composition

## ESP-HS

- Extinction: Fitzpatrick (1999),  $R_V = 3.1$
- Synthetic/Simulations spectra of reference of A and B stars (w. stromgren photometry) compared to Gaia XP data
- comparisons used to empirically improve the simulations, exclude domains
- no correlations taken into account

From GBP 3.00 to 14.00: A lib (5145 stars)



## spectraltype\_esphs, Pre-Selection of OBA Stars

- Random Forest algorithm
- Trained on all available synthetic spectra libraries (bands individually normalized) + (BP-RP)
- 340 - 600 nm & 640 - 800 nm
- Label/Spectral type tag follows mean  $T_{\text{eff}}$  ranges
- to be found in table `astrophysical_parameters`
- quality flag is `qf=flags_esphs[1:2]`

spectral type_esphs	effective temperature [K]		
M		$\leq$	3840
K	3840	-	5150
G	5150	-	5940
F	5940	-	7300
A	7300	-	9790
B	9790	-	30 000
O		$>$	30 000

# spectraltypes vs Simbad

Simbad (true,  $G < 18$ ,  $qf \leq 1$ )

	O	B	A	F	G	K	M	C
O	316 R.: 47.6 P.: 52.6	330 (49.7) (0.6)	5 (0.8) (0.0)	10 (1.5) (0.0)	1 (0.2) (0.0)	1 (0.2) (0.0)	1 (0.2) (0.0)	
B	267 (0.6) (44.4)	41646 R.: 90.3 P.: 70.0	3718 (8.1) (5.3)	428 (0.9) (0.4)	23 (0.0) (0.1)	5 (0.0) (0.1)	14 (0.0) (0.0)	
A	2 (0.0) (0.3)	16449 (19.9) (27.6)	61978 R.: 74.9 P.: 89.1	4272 (5.2) (4.2)	54 (0.1) (0.3)	11 (0.0) (0.1)	19 (0.0) (0.1)	
F	3 (0.0) (0.5)	857 (1.0) (1.4)	3580 (5.1)	82487 R.: 93.4 P.: 80.5	1377 (1.6) (7.3)	24 (0.0) (0.3)	12 (0.0) (0.0)	1 (0.0) (0.0)
G	8 (0.0) (1.3)	149 (0.5) (0.3)	182 (0.6) (0.3)	13963 (45.7) (13.7)	15973 R.: 52.3 P.: 84.3	196 (0.6) (2.1)	50 (0.2) (0.1)	
K	1 (0.0) (0.2)	69 (0.6) (0.1)	103 (0.9) (0.1)	926 (8.3) (0.9)	1504 (13.5) (7.9)	8007 R.: 71.9 P.: 85.3	530 (4.8) (1.5)	4 (0.0) (0.0)
M	4 (0.0) (0.7)	11 (0.0) (0.0)	14 (0.0) (0.0)	51 (0.1) (0.0)	20 (0.1) (0.1)	750 (2.2) (8.0)	33795 R.: 97.5 P.: 97.5	27 (0.1) (0.3)
C			1 (0.0) (0.0)	1 (0.0) (0.0)		394 (4.0) (4.2)	95 (1.0) (0.3)	9302 R.: 95.0 P.: 99.7

spectraltypes (predicted)

Simbad (true,  $G < 18$ ,  $qf \leq 5$ )

	O	B	A	F	G	K	M	C
O	1070 R.: 49.5 P.: 35.1	933 (43.1) (1.3)	11 (0.5) (0.0)	22 (1.0) (0.0)	3 (0.1) (0.0)	32 (1.5) (0.0)	85 (3.9) (0.1)	7 (0.3) (0.1)
B	1539 (2.8) (50.5)	47013 R.: 84.3 P.: 64.4	5381 (9.6) (5.9)	990 (1.8) (0.7)	429 (0.8) (0.7)	311 (0.6) (0.2)	98 (0.2) (0.2)	7 (0.0) (0.1)
A	38 (0.0) (1.2)	22736 (20.5) (31.1)	77619 R.: 70.1 P.: 84.4	9285 (8.4) (6.8)	283 (0.3) (0.5)	669 (0.6) (0.4)	75 (0.1) (0.1)	
F	49 (0.0) (1.6)	1750 (1.4) (2.4)	8358 (6.9) (9.1)	101675 R.: 83.9 P.: 73.9	7713 (6.4) (13.1)	1585 (1.3) (0.8)	75 (0.1) (0.1)	4 (0.0) (0.0)
G	52 (0.0) (1.7)	363 (0.3) (0.5)	392 (0.3) (0.4)	23637 (20.9) (17.2)	44859 R.: 39.7 P.: 76.0	43337 (38.4) (22.9)	208 (0.2) (0.3)	6 (0.0) (0.1)
K	87 (0.1) (2.9)	135 (0.1) (0.2)	187 (0.1) (0.2)	1775 (1.3) (1.3)	5481 (3.9) (9.3)	127120 R.: 90.9 P.: 67.1	5019 (3.6) (7.8)	38 (0.0) (0.4)
M	188 (0.3) (6.2)	73 (0.1) (0.1)	30 (0.0) (0.0)	107 (0.2) (0.1)	254 (0.4) (0.4)	10408 (15.0) (5.5)	58008 R.: 83.8 P.: 89.5	174 (0.3) (1.8)
C	22 (0.1) (0.7)	2 (0.0) (0.0)	2 (0.0) (0.0)	13 (0.1) (0.0)	21 (0.1) (0.0)	5986 (36.6) (3.2)	970 (5.9) (1.5)	9839 R.: 57.1 P.: 97.3

spectraltypes (predicted)

- `qf=flags_esphs[1:2]`
- color shades vary vertically, with lower (P) percentage in the cell
- contamination from neighbour types expected, but much stronger between O and B types

# spectraltypesph vs LAMOST DR6

Xiang et al. 2022

Xiang et al. 2022 (true,  $G < 18, qf \leq 1$ )

O	<b>158</b> R.: 29.8 P.: 68.1	234 (44.1) (0.9)	118 (22.2) (0.1)	21 (4.0) (0.5)			
B	66 (0.2) (28.4)	<b>23044</b> R.: 80.6 P.: 83.8	5189 (18.2) (4.9)	246 (6.1)	18 (0.1) (38.3)	12 (0.0) (29.3)	9 (0.0) (56.2)
A	8 (0.0) (3.4)	3835 (3.7) (13.9)	<b>98052</b> R.: 95.6 P.: 91.7	565 (0.6) (14.0)	22 (0.0) (46.8)	25 (0.0) (61.0)	6 (0.0) (37.5)
F		383 (5.4) (1.4)	3532 (49.5) (3.3)	<b>3212</b> R.: 45.0 P.: 79.4	7 (0.1) (14.9)	4 (0.1) (9.8)	1 (0.0) (6.2)
G							
K							
M							
					O	B	A

spectraltypesph (predicted)

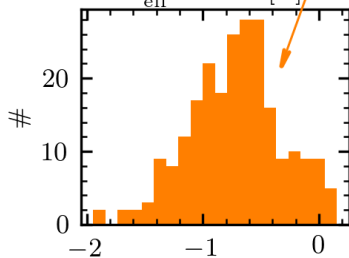
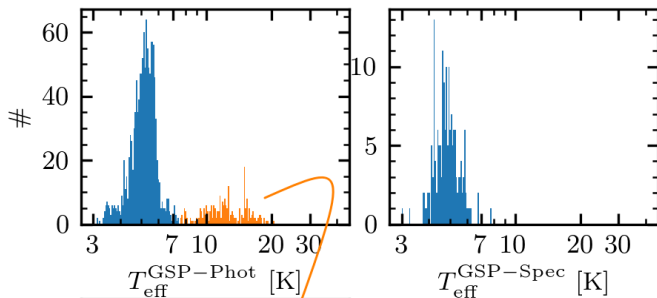
Xiang et al. 2022 (true,  $G < 18, qf \leq 9$ )

O	<b>662</b> R.: 36.8 P.: 52.7	666 (37.0) (1.0)	291 (16.2) (0.1)	83 (4.6) (0.3)	76 (4.2) (9.5)	21 (1.2) (2.2)	2 (0.1) (1.7)
B	473 (0.7) (37.7)	<b>43677</b> R.: 67.3 P.: 66.9	17297 (26.7) (7.9)	2657 (4.1) (8.1)	362 (0.6) (45.4)	362 (0.6) (38.0)	34 (0.1) (29.6)
A	104 (0.1) (8.3)	19430 (9.6) (29.8)	<b>172777</b> R.: 85.1 P.: 78.7	9801 (4.8) (29.9)	269 (0.1) (33.7)	489 (0.2) (51.4)	69 (0.0) (60.0)
F	17 (0.0) (1.4)	1466 (2.9) (2.2)	29037 (57.0) (13.2)	<b>20274</b> R.: 39.8 P.: 61.8	91 (0.2) (11.4)	80 (0.2) (8.4)	10 (0.0) (8.7)
G							
K							
M							
					O	B	A

spectraltypesph (predicted)

- Xiang et al's  $T_{\text{eff}}$  converted into spectral type tag. See Table A.1 in Creevey et al. 2022.
- 320 578 with ESP tag. 1865 received a G,K or M tag ...

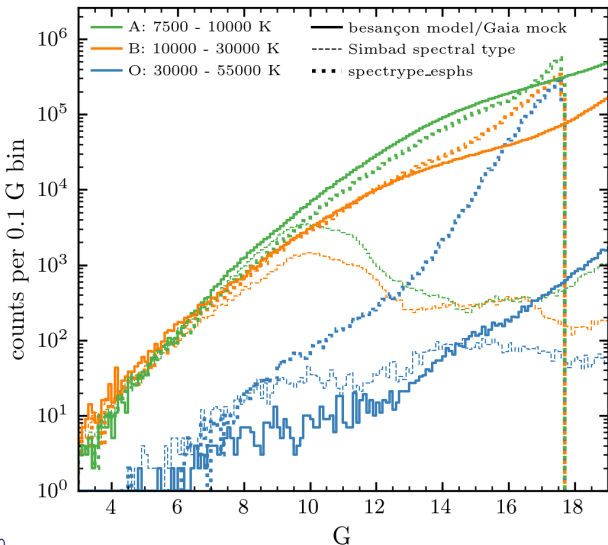
# spectraltypes\_esphs vs LAMOST DR6



- 320 578 with ESP tag. 1865 received a G,K or M tag ...
- Tag more consistent with GDR3 results
- Wrong tag: probably due to x-match issues or due to emission.

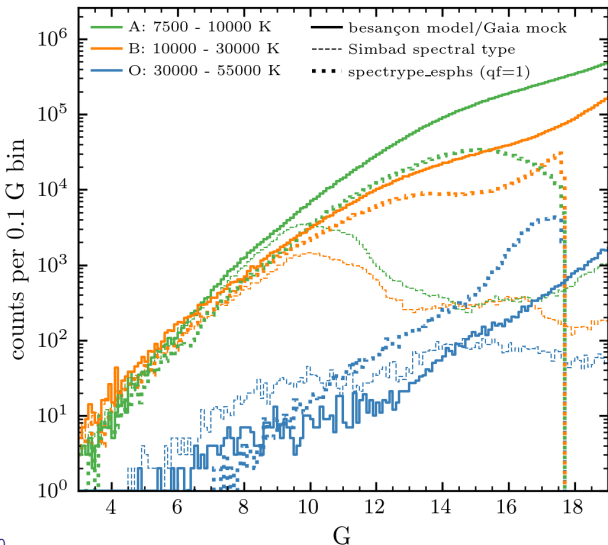
$\text{ew\_esphs\_halfalpha}$   
 $-\text{ew\_esphs\_halfalpha\_model}$

# ESP-HS: spectraltype\_esphs



Robin et al. 2012  
Rybizki et al. 2020

## ESP-HS: spectraltype\_esphs



Robin et al. 2012  
Rybizki et al. 2020



# APs @astrophysical\_parameters Table

teff\_gspphot

logg\_gspphot

mh\_gspphot

distance\_gspphot

azero\_gspphot

ag\_gspphot

abp\_gspphot

arp\_gspphot

ebpminrp\_gspphot

mg\_gspphot

radius\_gspphot

libname\_gspphot

\*\_gspphot\_upper

\*\_gspphot\_lower

azero\_esphs

ag\_esphs

ebpminrp\_esphs

teff\_esphs

logg\_esphs

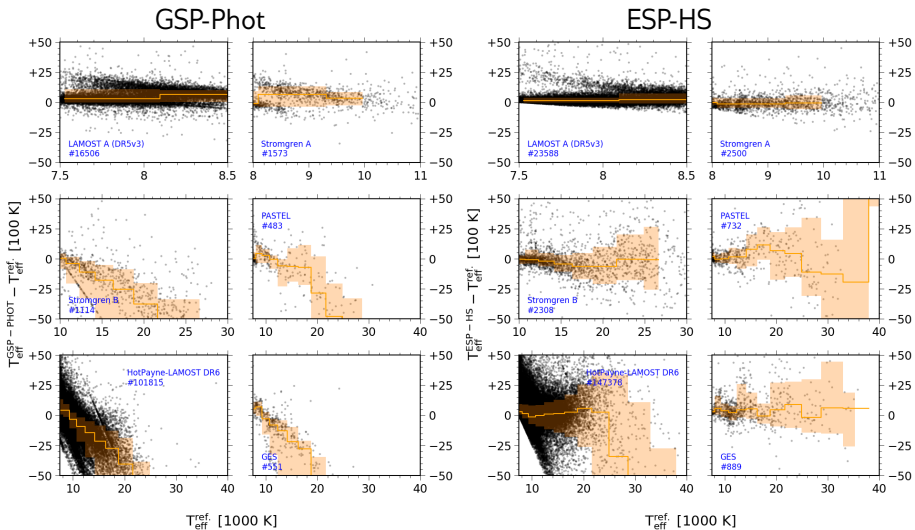
vsini\_esphs

flags\_esphs

spectraltype\_esphs

\*\_esphs\_uncertainty

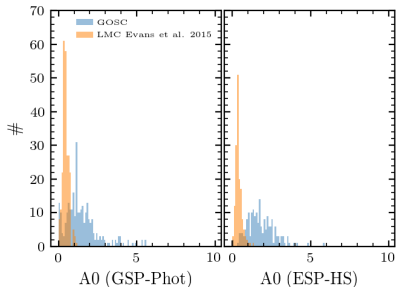
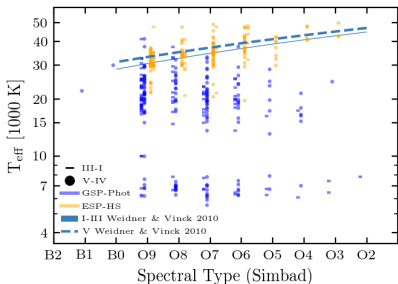
# Effective Temperature



A: ~ 300 K, B: 500 - 2000 K, O: 1000 - 5000 K

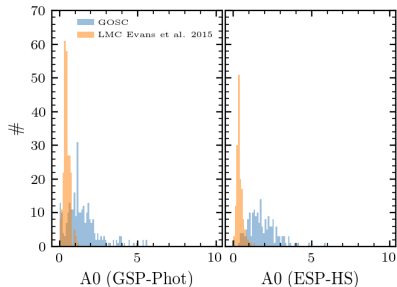
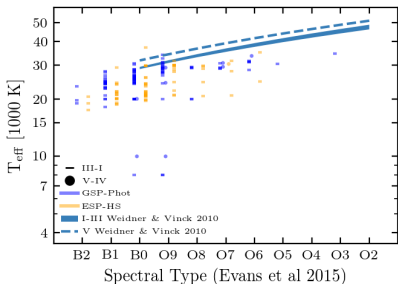


# MW Temperature Scale

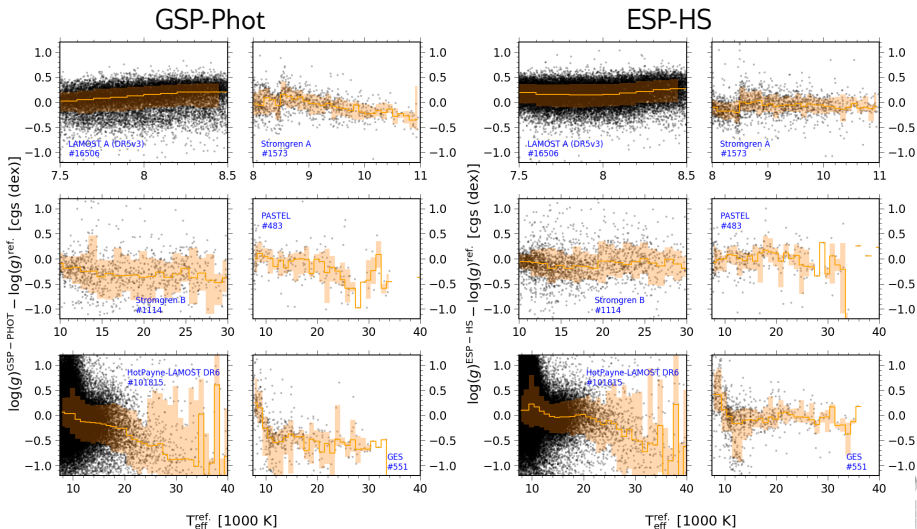


- priors adopted in GSP-Phot
- different kinds of template mismatches from library to library
- parallax uncertainties
- in a given library: specific systematics

# LMC Temperature Scale



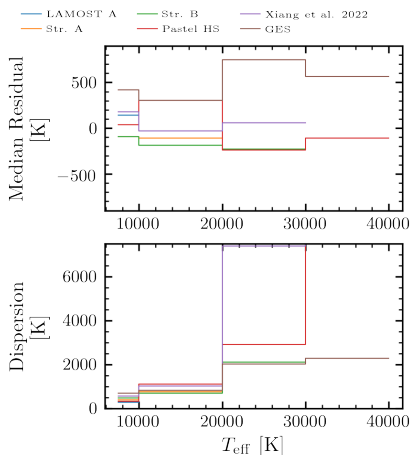
# Surface Gravity



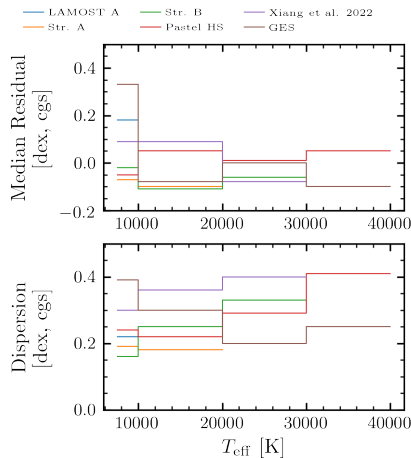
A:  $\sim 0.2$  dex, O:  $\sim 0.4$  dex

# ESP-HS: Bias and Dispersion

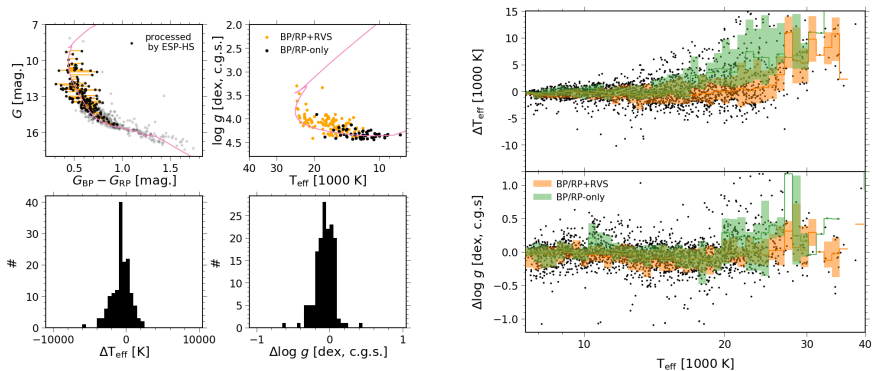
## Effective Temperature



## Surface Gravity

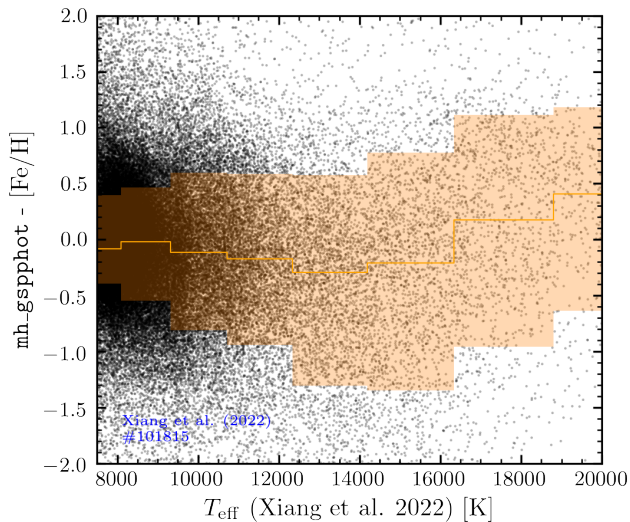


# ESP-HS: AP Determination in Clusters



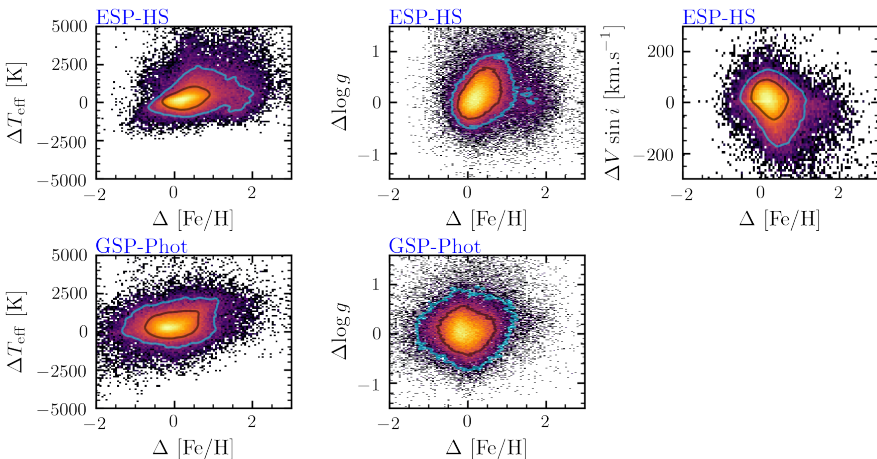
- Cluster members and parameters: Cantat-Gaudin et al. 2022
- Left: Case of NGC869, Right: 1524 members of 42 open clusters
- CD used to identify the closest isochrone point
- $T_{\text{eff}}$ : disp 800-6000 K;  $\log g$ : disp 0.15-0.30 dex

## GSP-Phot: Metallicity



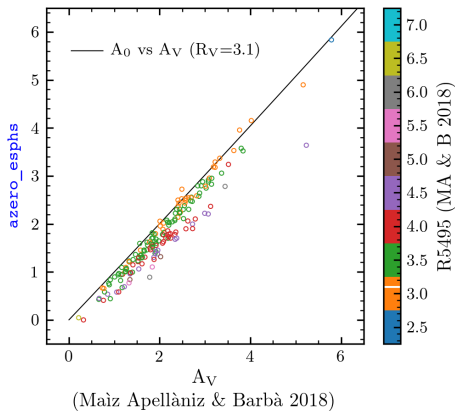
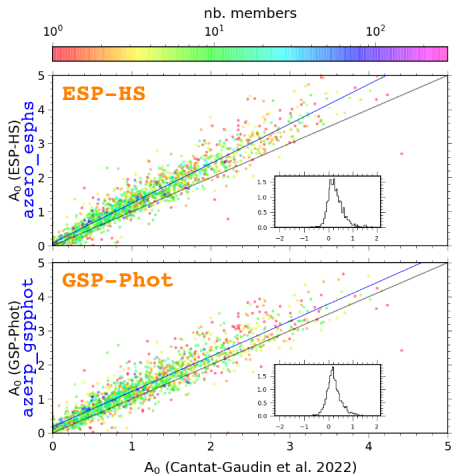


# ESP-HS: Impact of the Solar Metallicity Assumption

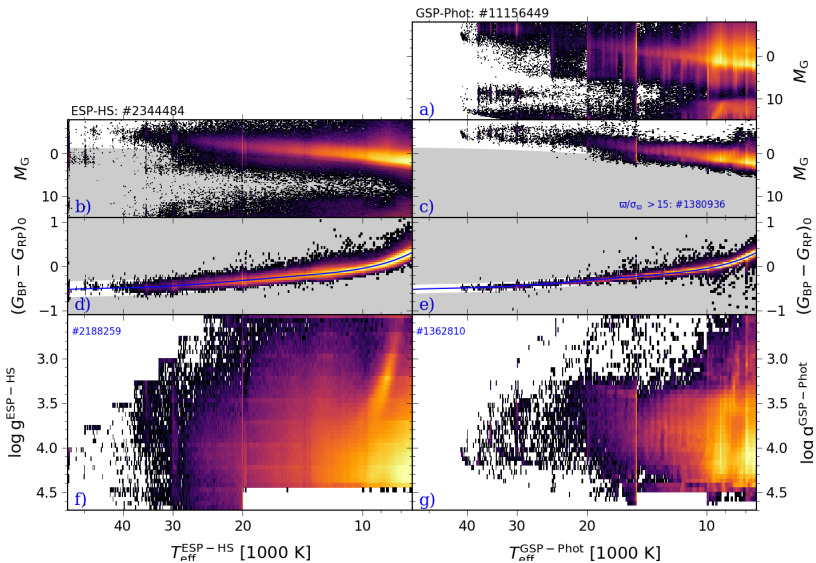


$T_{\text{eff}} < 10\,000$  K, `flags_esphs[0:1]=0` (BP/RP + RVS mode), same sample

# Interstellar Extinction



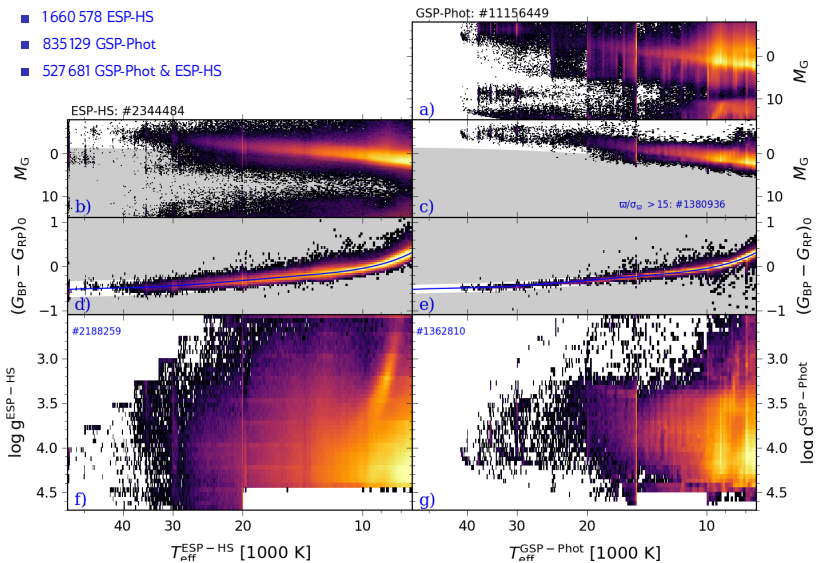
# OBA Golden Sample



Creevey et al. 2023, Figure 1

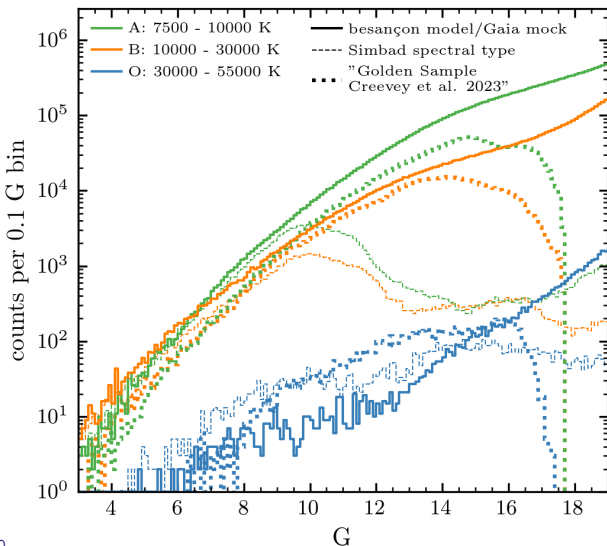
# OBA Golden Sample

- Total of 3 023 388 "golden" OBA
- 1660 578 ESP-HS
- 835 129 GSP-Phot
- 527 681 GSP-Phot & ESP-HS



Creevey et al. 2023, Figure 1

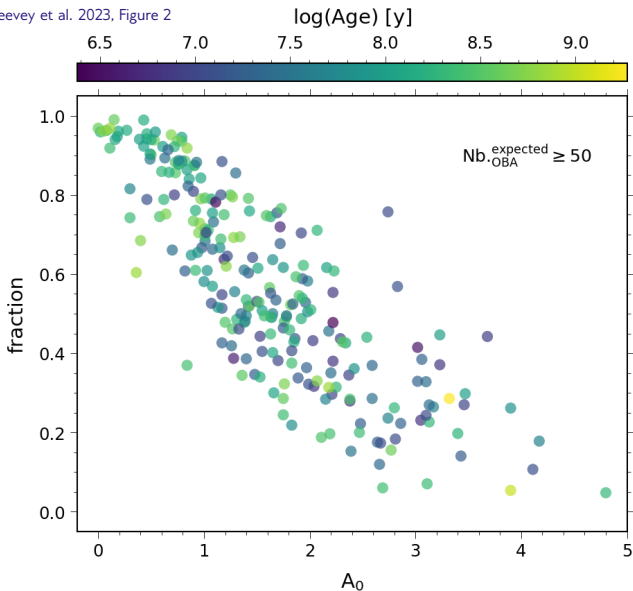
# Golden Sample Magnitude Distribution



Robin et al. 2012  
Rybizki et al. 2020

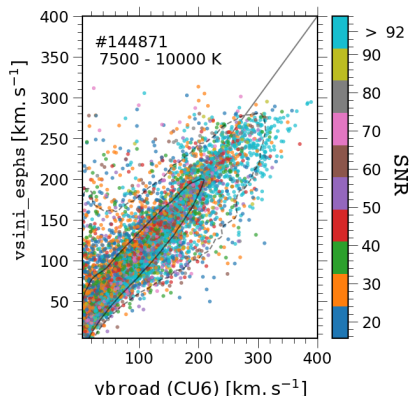
# Completeness of the OBA Sample from OCs

Creevey et al. 2023, Figure 2

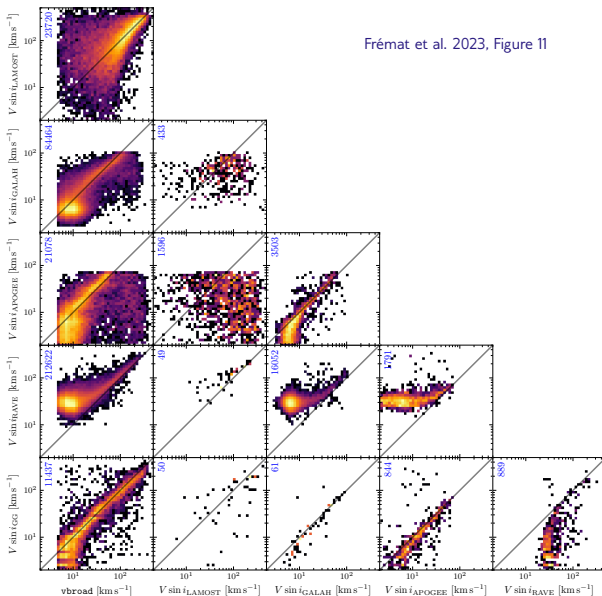


# RVS Line Broadening Determination

- In GDR3, there exist 2 estimates of the RVS line broadening.
  - measured on single transit (epoch) data: `vbroad` in `gaia_source`
  - estimated on co-added spectra: `vsini_esphs`
- both assume no broadening other than rotation
- `vbroad` assumed for  $T_{\text{eff}} < 15000 \text{ K}$
- `vsini_esphs` assumes Gaussian instruments LSF ( $R = 11500$ ),  $T_{\text{eff}} > 7500 \text{ K}$



# gaiasource.vbroad vs GB Surveys





# vsini\_esphs vs LAMOST (Xiang et al. 2022)

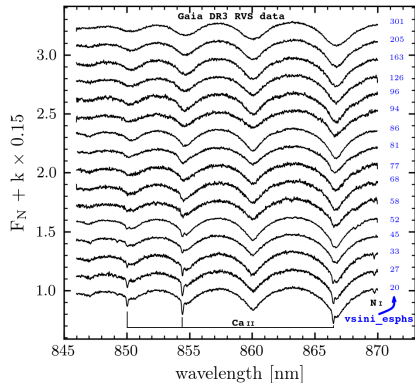
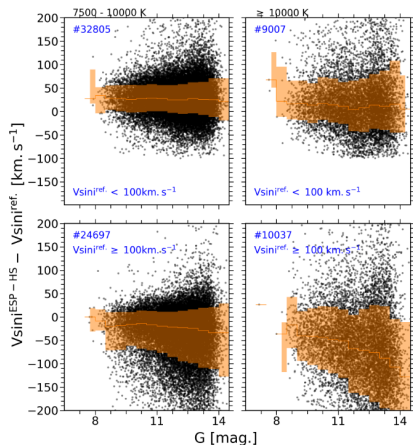
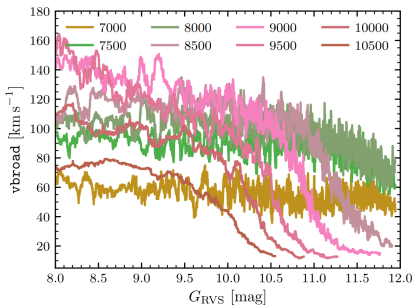


Figure 20 in Foesneau et al. 2023

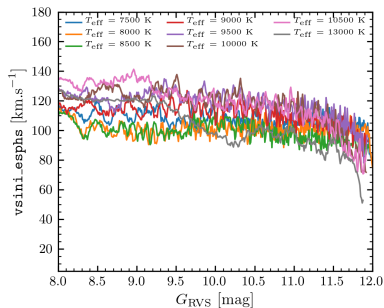
Zorec 2023, Figure 22

# 'Epoch' vbroad vs. 'Co-Added' vsini\_esphs

on epoch RVS spectra  
Single Transit Analysis (CU6)



on co-added RVS spectra  
ESP-HS (CU8)



Frémat et al. 2023, Figure 14

# Summary on Gaia Hot Stars APs usage

- [gaiadr3.gold\\_sample\\_oba\\_stars](#) is a good start
- at  $T_{\text{eff}} > 10\,000$  K, ESP-HS APs should be preferred, especially when reddening becomes significant
- in the A-type domain GSP-Phot and ESP-HS are complementary (many non-overlapping targets), but when overlapping GSP-Phot APs should be preferred (metallicity)
- [spectraltype\\_esphs](#) is also a good way to start pre-selecting OBA stars, especially when no APs are available
- [gaiasource.vbroad](#) and [vsini\\_esphs](#) are statistically meaningful, but cautious is required on a case by case basis.

```

1 SELECT ap.source_id, ap.spectraltype_esphs ,
2 ap.teff_gspphot as T, (ap.teff_gspphot_upper - ap.teff_gspphot_lower)/2. as eT,
3 ap.logg_gspphot as LOGG, (ap.logg_gspphot_upper - ap.logg_gspphot_lower)/2. as eLOGG,
4 ap.mh_gspphot as MH, (ap.mh_gspphot_upper - ap.mh_gspphot_lower)/2. as eMH,
5 'GSP-PHOT' as origin
6 FROM gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters AS ap
7 INNER JOIN gaiadr3.gold_sample_oba_stars AS gs on gs.source_id=ap.source_id
8 WHERE ap.teff_gspphot IS NOT NULL AND ap.teff_esphs IS NULL
9 UNION
10 SELECT ap.source_id, ap.spectraltype_esphs ,
11 ap.teff_esphs as T, ap.teff_esphs_uncertainty as eT,
12 ap.logg_esphs as LOGG, ap.logg_esphs_uncertainty as eLOGG,
13 0 as MH, 0 as eMH,
14 'ESP-HS' as origin
15 FROM gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters AS ap
16 INNER JOIN gaiadr3.gold_sample_oba_stars AS gs on gs.source_id=ap.source_id
17 WHERE ap.teff_gspphot IS NULL AND ap.teff_esphs IS NOT NULL
18 UNION
19 SELECT ap.source_id, ap.spectraltype_esphs ,
20 ap.teff_gspphot as T, (ap.teff_gspphot_upper - ap.teff_gspphot_lower)/2. as eT,
21 ap.logg_gspphot as LOGG, (ap.logg_gspphot_upper - ap.logg_gspphot_lower)/2. as eLOGG,
22 ap.mh_gspphot as MH, (ap.mh_gspphot_upper - ap.mh_gspphot_lower)/2. as eMH,
23 'GSP-PHOT' as origin
24 FROM gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters AS ap
25 INNER JOIN gaiadr3.gold_sample_oba_stars AS gs on gs.source_id=ap.source_id
26 WHERE ap.teff_gspphot IS NOT NULL AND ap.teff_esphs IS NOT NULL AND ap.teff_esphs < 10000
27 UNION
28 SELECT ap.source_id, ap.spectraltype_esphs ,
29 ap.teff_esphs as T, ap.teff_esphs_uncertainty as eT,
30 ap.logg_esphs as LOGG, ap.logg_esphs_uncertainty as eLOGG,
31 0 as MH, 0 as eMH,
32 'ESP-HS' as origin
33 FROM gaiadr3.astrophysical_parameters AS ap
34 INNER JOIN gaiadr3.gold_sample_oba_stars AS gs on gs.source_id=ap.source_id
35 WHERE ap.teff_gspphot IS NOT NULL AND ap.teff_esphs IS NOT NULL AND ap.teff_esphs >= 10000

```

# Thank you for your attention



Oyster galaxy (<https://www.etsy.com/shop/ScenesbyColleen>)