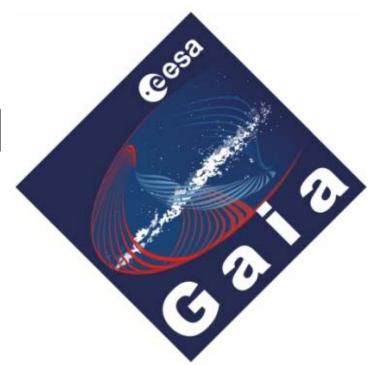
The bottom of the Hertzsprung-Russell with *Gaia*









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"BajaMasa" research lines

C a l a

- •EXOS: exoplanetary systems
 - •EXOS-1: astrometry of known systems AMora
 - •EXOS-2: radial velocity of new systems MRZO
 - •EXOS-3: characterization (asteroseismoloy) AMoya
- •YBD: young brown dwarfs
 - Bottom of the (I)MF in stellar clusters and associations VJSB
- •MLT: ultracool dwarfs
 - •MLT-1: late M (H-R diagram, kinematics...) JAC
 - •MLT-2: L y T (single or as companions) JAC

- EXOS: exoplanetary systems
 - •EXOS-1: astrometry of known systems → new input from:
 - oRadial velocity: (SARG), CAFÉ, HARPS-N,
 - GIANO, CARMENES, HORUS?
 - oTransit: SuperWASP+, LCOGT, SONG, XO, Master
 - •EXOS-2: radial velocity of new systems → Keplerlike massive ground confirmation: everything (above plus hi-res imaging; i.e., AstraLux, FastCam)
 - •EXOS-3: characterization (asteroseismology) →
 - **Enough time sampling with** *Gaia*? ("overlapping" with *PlanetVision*)



- •YBD: young brown dwarfs
 - Bottom of the (I)MF in stellar clusters and associations → What can our telescopes do for Gaia's YBDs vs. What can Gaia do for our telescopes' YBDs

Very low-mass stars and brown dwarfs in young open clusters have in general V > 21 mag (examples: σ Orionis, Pleiades)

And do not forget the extinction, nebulosity...



- •YBD: young brown dwarfs
 - •Bottom of the (I)MF in stellar clusters and associations → #Q1: What can Gaia do for our telescopes' YBDs?

#A1a: determine distance to clusters! (or to bright primary in young moving group if YBDs are in resolved binary system). Note: distance, age and model uncertainties are the largest error contributors to mass determination (see Gaia-ESO survey)

#A1b: direct parallax of **a few nearby YBDs** (e.g., Taurus). But Jordi et al. (2010)+



- •MLT: ultracool dwarfs
 - •MLT-1: late M (H-R diagram, kinematics...) → See next slide...
 - •MLT-2: L y T (single or as companions) \rightarrow First, forget T (and Y) (e.g., ε Ind BC: R = 20.8 mag). Next, #Q2: how many L dwarfs *Gaia* will observe?

#A2: don't know! Again, Jordi et al. (2010)+...

Please, talk to me later (convolve real L-dwarf spectra with Gaia bands, normalize with 2MASS J band, take densities from Caballero, Burgasser & Klement 2008, and count...)



•MLT: ultracool dwarfs

•MLT-2: LyT (single or as companions) → #A2: don't know?

Gaia will give: parallaxes (absolutely needed) and proper motions (really needed?), wide multiplicity (example on astro-ph today)

Telescopes will give: low-res spectroscopy for **SpT**-type determination (ISIS, ALFOSC, OSIRIS, EMIR)^{New}

20.03.2012: 602 L dwarfs, only ~40 with parallax. **Too optimistic pre-***Gaia* **estimations?...**



- •MLT: ultracool dwarfs
 - •MLT-1: late M (H-R diagram, astrophysical parameters, exoplanets, abundances, activity, multiplicity, kinematics...) \rightarrow CARMENES, CARMENES, CARMENES, CARMENES, (R = 82,000, $\Delta \lambda = 0.5$ -1.7 μ m, 1 ms⁻¹)

CARMENCITA: CARMENES Cool dwarf Information and daTa Archive ("the input catalogue")







•MLT: ultracool dwarfs

CARMENCITA: all the brightest, latest M dwarfs observable from Calar Alto...

Today: 1006 stars, over 80 columns (from accurate coordinates and proper motions, through spectral types, magnitudes, H α and X-rays, to *vsini* or multiplicity at all separations)

By construction, all V < 21 mag



•MLT: ultracool dwarfs

Gaia: abundances (V < 12 mag); T_{eff} logg, vsini (V < 13 mag); V_r (V < 17 mag); activity Ca II IR triplet (V < 20 mag?); proper motion, distance, astrometry (dynamical masses) (V < 21 mag)

CARMENCITA 2012-14 (on-going preliminary stellar characterization with CAFOS, CAFÉ, FastCam) + CARMENES 2015 + *Gaia* 2017? = **the M-dwarf Encyclopædia**

Last remarks



- Day+0: Gaia Third Data Release (~2017)
- •Day+1: A&A paper on d to σ Orionis
- •Day+2: VLMSs and BDs in the Pleiades?
- Day+5: bright, field, L-type dwarfs
- •Day+10: CARMENCITA+CARMENES+ Gaia

Last remarks



To TACs: more time with *current* instrumentation (lo- and hi-res spectroscopy, hi-res imaging)

To *Gaia* team: detectability of ultracool dwarfs; a "data-retriever simulator"; data releases: what and when

