

High resolution near-IR spectroscopy of Arcturus and 10 Leo

Refining a near-IR iron line list

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ABSTRACT

Context. Reliable stellar atmospheric parameters for FGK stars have been **commonly** obtained from methods that rely on high resolution and high S/N optical spectroscopy. The advent of a new generation of high resolution ($R > 50\,000$) near-IR spectrographs opens the possibility of using classic spectroscopic methods with high resolution and high S/N in the NIR spectral window.

Aims. We aim to **refine a NIR iron line list for determination of stellar atmospheric parameters using an EW method. To test the refined line list we derive parameters of two K giant stars, Arcturus and 10 Leo.**

Methods. Our spectroscopic analysis is based on the iron excitation and ionization balance done in LTE and a line list of Fe I and Fe II lines in the NIR domain. The line list is being refined from our previous study, allowing us to obtain more reliable parameters for a wider range of stars.

Results. We present an **updated line list for the derivation of stellar parameters in the NIR that has allowed us to successfully** obtain parameters for two K giants in agreement with average literature values adopted.

Conclusions. With these positive results we are now extending our previous line list towards cooler stars, thus allowing us to explore the M dwarf stars in the future. **The improvement of the derivation of stellar parameters for M dwarfs is very important for the study of**

the Galactic Chemical Evolution and crucial for the characterisation of many Earth-like planets, expected to be very common around these kind of stars.

Key words. data reduction: high resolution spectra – stars individual: Arcturus – stars individual: 10 Leo

1. Introduction

The study of stellar atmospheric parameters have always been important in astronomy. These parameters consists of e.g. the effective temperature, the surface gravity, the chemical composition of the stellar atmosphere, and the overall metallicity (where $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ is often used as a proxy). These, or a subset of these, can be derived with many different methods such as, but not limited to, the infrared flux method (IRFM) (Blackwell & Shallis 1977), temperature-metallicity-colour correlations (see e.g. Ramírez & Meléndez 2005), asteroseismology (see Kjeldsen & Bedding 1995, for a classic example), and different spectroscopic approaches such as synthetic fitting (see e.g. Önehag et al. 2012; Tsantaki et al. 2017) and curve-of-growth analysis (see e.g. Sousa et al. 2008; Andreasen et al. 2017).

Not all the methods provide the same information, for example asteroseismology alone can not provide information of T_{eff} but is in turn dependent on this parameter. On the other hand it is also well known that the surface gravities provided by asteroseismology are typically more reliable than those from spectroscopy (see e.g. the discussion by Mortier et al. 2014).

The derivation of stellar atmospheric parameters can be used to benchmark stellar evolutionary models, the study of different galactic populations and the galactic chemical evolution, and in recent years to study star-planet correlations. With the advance of high precision instruments, we have open entire new windows into the study of stellar astrophysics with e.g. the *Kepler* and *CoRoT* space missions (see e.g. Christensen-Dalsgaard et al. 2010; Chaplin et al. 2011; Huber et al. 2014), and spectrographs like HARPS for searching new exoplanets (Mayor et al. 2003) and UVES (Dekker et al. 2000).

In recent years there has been an emphasis on exploring the near-IR (NIR) domain of the spectrum with high-resolution spectrographs ($R \geq 50\,000$). These includes the GIANO spectrograph installed at *Telescopio Nazionale Galileo* (TNG) (Origlia et al. 2014), as is the *infrared doppler instrument* (IRD) installed at the Subaru telescope (Kotani et al. 2014), *iShell* at the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility on Maunakea (Rayner et al. 2016), and *Calar Alto high-Resolution search for M dwarfs with Exoearths with Near-infrared and optical Échelle Spectrographs* (CARMENES) at the 3.5 m telescope at Calar Alto Observatory (Quirrenbach et al. 2014). Three new spectrographs are planned for the near future: 1) The *CRyogenic InfraRed Echelle Spectrograph Upgrade Project* (CRIRES+) at the *Very Large Telescope* (VLT) (Follert et al. 2014) with expected first light in 2018, and 2) *un SpectroPolarimètre Infra-Rouge A Near-InfraRed Spectropolarimeter* (SPIRou) at *The Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope*

(CFHT) (Delfosse et al. 2013; Artigau et al. 2014) with expected first light very soon, and 3) *Near-InfraRed Planet Searcher to Join HARPS on the ESO 3.6-metre Telescope* (NIRPS) (Bouchy et al. 2017). The spectral resolutions for these spectrographs range between 50 000 and 100 000.

With the advance of the next generation high resolution NIR spectrographs, the community is still preparing the data analysis of stellar spectra, in particular how to get reliable atmospheric parameters (see e.g. Önehag et al. 2012; Lindgren et al. 2016; Andreasen et al. 2016; Passegger et al. 2016). The analysis of stellar spectra is well understood for FGK stars in the optical part of the spectrum, however some work still needs to be done for the NIR part in order to make full use of these instruments.

In this paper we continue our study to explore the use of the NIR domain to derive stellar parameters for FGK and M stars using the curve-of-growth analysis with an iron line list, which was initiated in Andreasen et al. (2016) (referred to as Paper I). Here we analyse the atlas of Arcturus and the spectrum of 10 Leo which serves as benchmark for the evaluation of our method and linelist in the NIR.. For the analysis we use the iron line list presented in Paper I which is improved and updated in this work. In Paper I we successfully tested our method on a slightly hotter star than the Sun, while in this work we aim to test the method on cooler stars extending the applicability of our NIR method. The strength of the NIR domain over the optical becomes clear when we move towards the cooler stars. Here we see less continuum depression and line blending due to in particular molecular features which are more prominent in the optical part for cool stars. Moreover, the coolest stars emit more light in the NIR domain than the optical, and with the stars with the lowest masses being intrinsically faint, we thus obtain the majority of the flux here.

In Section 2 we present the NIR spectra used in this analysis, while we explain how the previous iron line list is being refined in Section 3. The method to obtain the parameters are briefly explained in Section 4 before the results are presented in Section 5. This is finally followed by a discussion in Section 6 and conclusion in Section 7.

2. Stellar spectra

While the community is currently on the verge to access large amounts of high resolution NIR spectra, the available spectra at **start of this work was still very sparse**. We chose to use two stars cooler than the Sun since we used a star hotter than the Sun (the subgiant HD 20010) in Paper I as it was **one of the stars with stellar atmospheric parameters closest to that of the Sun, thus making it an ideal first step toward our goal at the time**. Furthermore, the solar spectrum will be used for inspecting the line list presented in Paper I. This spectrum was obtained from the Kitt Peak telescope by Hinkle et al. (1995b).

The spectrum of HD 20010 will be reused from Paper I as well **in order to check that the line list continues to works well for hotter stars after our modifications**. This spectrum was obtained

with the CRIRES spectrograph by [Lebzelter et al. \(2012\)](#) as part of the CRIRES-POP. HD 20010 will be reanalysed as to confirm the improvement of the refined line list which will be presented in the section below.

The two **new stars, that are now used to test our EW method the line list as well**, are Arcturus and 10 Leo. These two extra stars will increase the range of spectral type for the test of the line list, allowing to test cool giant stars with different metallicities regimes.

Arcturus is one of the brightest stars on the Northern hemisphere, and is well studied (see e.g. [Griffin & Griffin 1967](#); [McWilliam 1990](#); [Ramírez et al. 2013](#), to mention just a few), and a benchmark star in current spectroscopic surveys such as Gaia-ESO ([Jofré et al. 2014](#); [Smiljanic et al. 2014](#)). The atlas of Arcturus (acquired at Kitt Peak National Observatory using the FTS spectrograph at the Mayall telescope by [Hinkle et al. \(1995a\)](#)), covers the spectral range of interest (YJHK bands). Strong telluric features were identified with a spectrum from the TAPAS web page ([Bertaux et al. 2014](#)). The atlas also comes with a telluric standard and the ratio of the two spectra in order to correct for the tellurics. The telluric spectrum from TAPAS is only used for telluric line identification. We use both the telluric corrected and non-corrected spectrum.

The spectrum for 10 Leo is made available by the CRIRES-POP team ([Nicholls et al. 2017](#)). 10 Leo is very similar to Arcturus, which is also one reason this star was the first to be fully reduced by the CRIRES-POP team. The spectrum is divided into several pieces according to the atmospheric windows in the NIR: YJ (only together), H, K, L, and M. We use only the first three. Some small gaps are present in the spectrum due to tellurics that could not be properly removed, low S/N, bad pixels, etc. Rather than giving an uncertain interpolation, [Nicholls et al. \(2017\)](#) decided to leave small gaps in the data. This has very little effect on our line by line analysis, however, due to those gaps and as we will see below, we were unable to measure one Fe II line which are generally important to determine the surface gravity.

The data for the two stars are very similar in terms of S/N (around 300 as measured by IRAF in a continuum region in the YJ band), resolution (approximately 100 000), and spectral coverage.

A summary of the four stars used can be seen in Table 1. The parameters are obtained from the PASTEL catalogue ([Soubiran et al. 2016](#)) which is a compilation of stellar atmospheric parameters from the literature obtained mostly from high resolution and high S/N spectra. **Specifically for Arcturus, we use the same parameters as reported in Table 1 in [Jofré et al. \(2014\)](#). These parameters are a mean from the PASTEL catalogue between 2000 and 2012.** The parameters are the median values of all measurements for a given star, where the errors reported are the standard deviation of those values. **This also explains the slightly higher errors than what is usually possible with a single measurement.** ξ_{micro} is estimated using the empirical relation by [Tsantaki et al. \(2013\)](#) for HD 20010, and [Adibekyan et al. \(2015\)](#) for 10 Leo¹. The first relation by [Tsantaki et al. \(2013\)](#) is only valid for $\log g \geq 3.85$, while the other relation is for giant stars. For Arcturus the value is a mean of the derived microturbulence from different groups as explained

¹ The two relations are valid for different evolutionary stages, main sequence stars and giants, respectively.

in Jofré et al. (2014). This is done for each literature value in the catalogue. The value presented in the Table here is calculated on the same way as the rest of the parameters.

Table 1. Summary of the four stars used in this work. The stellar parameters are from the PASTEL catalogue (Soubiran et al. 2016) (see text for details), except the parameters for the Sun.

Star	Spectrographs	Resolution	T_{eff} (K)	$\log g$ (dex)	ξ_{micro} (km/s)	[Fe/H] (dex)
Sun	FTS	600 000	5777	4.44	1.00	0.00
Arcturus ^a	FTS	100 000	4247 ± 37	1.59 ± 0.04	1.30 ± 0.12	−0.54 ± 0.04
HD 20010 ^b	CRILES	100 000	6152 ± 95	3.96 ± 0.11	1.17 ± 0.24	−0.27 ± 0.06
10 Leo ^c	CRILES	100 000	4742 ± 61	2.76 ± 0.17	1.45 ± 0.08	−0.03 ± 0.02

Notes. ^(a) Luck (2015); Ramírez et al. (2013); Massarotti et al. (2008); McWilliam (1990); Soubiran et al. (2008); Griffin & Griffin (1967); Gray et al. (2003); Luck & Heiter (2007); Sheffield et al. (2012); Allende Prieto et al. (2004); Gratton (1953); Schwarzschild et al. (1957); Cayrel de Strobel et al. (1970); Maeckle et al. (1975); Penston et al. (1977); Martin (1977); Oinas (1977); Branch et al. (1978); Cenarro et al. (2007); Lambert & Ries (1981); Gratton et al. (1982); Bell et al. (1985); Gratton & Ortolani (1986); Kyrolainen et al. (1986); Leep et al. (1987); Edvardsson (1988); Fernandez-Villacanas et al. (1990); Brown & Wallerstein (1992); McWilliam & Rich (1994); Sneden et al. (1994); Hill (1997); Gonzalez & Wallerstein (1998); Tomkin & Lambert (1999); Carr et al. (2000); Frasca et al. (2009); Prugniel et al. (2011) ^(b) See references in Paper I ^(c) Park et al. (2013); Luck (2015); Massarotti et al. (2008); Soubiran et al. (2008); da Silva et al. (2011)

3. The line list

There have been different recent studies compiling line lists for high resolution NIR spectra. For M dwarfs there is the line list by Önehag et al. (2012); Lindgren et al. (2016) which covers the J band, and which has been tested extensively on CRILES spectra ($R \sim 100\,000$) using the spectral synthesis method. Then there is the work by Shetrone et al. (2015) for deriving parameters of giant stars using the H band in APOGEE spectra also with the spectral synthesis method.

Our goal is to compile an iron line list that will be optimised to derive parameters for FGK and possibly M dwarf stars using an EW method with the same approach as in e.g. Sousa et al. (2008). To achieve this we start with the list of NIR lines that we found in VALD (Piskunov et al. 1995; Kupka et al. 2000) and then use a selection process to compile the best lines for our method. This was initially done in Paper I as we prepared a Fe I and Fe II line list in the NIR domain. The atomic data from the lines were in a wavelength region ranging from (10 000 to 25 000) Å, covering the YJHK bands. EWs were measured for all iron lines with ARES (Sousa et al. 2015), discarding any line with EW below 5 mÅ or above 200 mÅ. The oscillator strengths of the line list were calibrated using the solar spectrum, and the solar iron abundance from Gonzalez & Laws (2000) at 7.47 dex. We chose this reference for consistency with our previous works on stellar parameters. Nevertheless, we note that this value is very similar to other more recent values (e.g. Asplund et al. 2009). Since all our analysis is relative to the Sun, this choice has no influence on any results. The abundances of individual iron lines were obtained with the radiative transfer code MOOG (Sneden 1973) assuming LTE and using ATLAS model atmospheres (Kurucz 1993). In Paper I the line list was successfully used to derive atmospheric parameters for a late F star, HD20010.

3.1. Refining the NIR line list

In this work we will go one step forward, and test the previous line list for two K giant stars. **Our goal is to have unique line-list that work well for different spectral types. Although this is a difficult task given that the line strengths change with spectral types, we try to keep this as a goal for homogenisation reasons. As a consequence of this, we expect that the number of good lines that are measured at the same time in different types of stars to decrease.** Before testing the line list from Paper I at cooler effective temperatures with two K stars, it is a primary goal of this work to refine the line list. This includes identifying recurring outliers (both from the work done in Paper I and in this work), and lines which we are not able to measure, e.g. if a line is amidst a forest of telluric lines. **These outliers are easier to find with three spectra compared to just one. A tentative to refine this is motivated by the fact that in Paper I we found [Fe/H] values for HD 20010 that were about 0.1 dex higher than those found in the literature. Given that the errors on all the parameters in Paper I were significantly higher when compared with what we can do in the analysis of the optical spectrum, in the refinement of the line list we were more rigid in the constraints to select the best lines. This is also another reason for the drastic decrease of the number of lines that we present here.**

To identify outliers the solar atlas used in Paper I was revisited **which is not clean of tellurics.** In total 211 out of 295 Fe I lines and 8 out of 13 Fe II lines were removed in the process. Most of these were blended lines with either tellurics or other stellar lines. This procedure leaves us with 84 Fe I lines and 5 Fe II lines. These lines should be the best for deploying our **EW** technique of determining atmospheric stellar parameters.

During a second look at the Solar spectrum, the EW of the lines were measured by hand (this had previously been done automatically with ARES). **This process helped us identifying lines that were blended. In cases where there is severe line blending, the line was discarded as described above.** Since we re-measured the EWs, the oscillator strengths, $\log gf$, had to be re-calibrated again. Here we simply change the $\log gf$ values for the measured line until the abundance of a given line is equal to that of the Sun, using the same solar atmosphere model as in Paper I. The mean change in $\log gf$ for common lines is -0.09 ± 0.16 . The final revisited line list with the updated $\log gf$ is presented in Table A.1.

With the methodology we use in the present paper to derive stellar parameters, the Fe II lines are used to determine $\log g$ by imposing ionization balance with the average Fe I abundance. However, the low number of Fe II lines available is a concern, since the average abundance of Fe II is affected more by small number statistics compared to the numerous Fe I lines.

4. Obtaining stellar parameters

The method used both in Paper I and here is based on the determination of the iron abundances on a number of lines from their measured EWs. This is done using the radiative transfer code MOOG (Snedden 1973) to determine the iron abundance from the measured EWs. Then, ionization balance

between Fe I and Fe II lines, and excitation balance for all Fe I lines is imposed, by changing the atmospheric parameters for the model atmosphere (Kurucz 1993, ATLAS9 is used here). While this is a well tested method for getting atmospheric parameters utilising the optical part of the spectrum, **little work has been done with the EW method in the NIR domain. Therefore we approach the measurements of the EWs with extra care,** thus the measurements of EWs were done with both manually (IRAF) and automatically (ARES) as a quality check. For both the automatically and manually measured EWs, we discard at this point all lines with an EW below 5 mÅ and above 150 mÅ before continuing the analysis. We decided to be a bit more constrained in the upper limit for the line strength to be sure that the Gaussian fit is a good approximation. Lines outside this range are either too weak to be reliably measured or saturated. The entire procedure of obtaining the stellar parameters is done with the software FASMA (Andreasen et al. 2017) which does the minimization when imposing ionization and excitation balance.

5. Results

The results for the revisited spectrum of HD 20010, and the two additional K stars are presented here. These results serve as a benchmark for the presented NIR EW method and the respective NIR line list. We chose not to present the results for the Sun since the line list is calibrated for this star².

5.1. Revisiting HD 20010

As a first step we revisit HD 20010 for which we derived atmospheric stellar parameters in Paper I using the newly revised line list presented in this paper. The results are shown in Table 2 along with **the results for the two other stars analysed in this work**. Our new analysis, based on the refined line-list (see above), provides results that are in better agreement with the average literature values adopted (especially $\log g$), and smaller errors with the updated results. This suggests that the new line list is indeed more reliable.

A comparison of the parameters with those obtained in the literature is visualised in Fig. 2. We show the literature values (blue), derived parameters with $\log g$ fixed to the literature value (green), and derived parameters when $\log g$ is free during the minimization procedure (red points).

As a test, and given the small number of available Fe II lines, we adopted two different methodologies: deriving all stellar parameters simultaneously (T_{eff} , $\log g$, ξ_{micro} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$) or deriving only T_{eff} , ξ_{micro} , and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ but fixing $\log g$ to the literature value. This latter approach does not make use of Fe II lines.

² The solar parameters used were: $T_{\text{eff}} = 5777$ K, $\log g = 4.44$ dex, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.00$ dex, and $\xi_{\text{micro}} = 1.00$ km/s.

Table 2. Results for the three stars with first set of parameters are the literature values as presented in Table. 1, second set of parameters are results with $\log g$ set to the same value during the minimization procedure as found in the literature (fixed), and last set of parameters are with all parameters free during the minimization procedure.

	HD 20010	10 Leo	Arcturus
Literature			
T_{eff} (lit.)	6152 ± 95	4741 ± 60	4247 ± 37
$\log g$ (lit.)	3.96 ± 0.19	2.76 ± 0.17	1.59 ± 0.04
[Fe/H] (lit.)	-0.27 ± 0.06	-0.03 ± 0.02	-0.54 ± 0.04
ξ_{micro} (lit.)	1.17 ± 0.24	1.45 ± 0.08	1.30 ± 0.12
$\log g$ fixed			
T_{eff}	6161 ± 164	4761 ± 118	4357 ± 74
$\log g$	3.96 (fixed)	2.76 (fixed)	1.59 (fixed)
[Fe/H]	-0.18 ± 0.11	0.01 ± 0.07	-0.55 ± 0.04
ξ_{micro}	1.72 ± 0.44	1.25 ± 0.11	1.55 ± 0.10
All free			
T_{eff}	6162 ± 184	4805 ± 98	4439 ± 62
$\log g$	4.08 ± 0.77	2.42 ± 0.61	1.20 ± 0.20
[Fe/H]	-0.18 ± 0.11	-0.01 ± 0.07	-0.58 ± 0.06
ξ_{micro}	1.59 ± 0.49	1.23 ± 0.10	1.55 ± 0.10

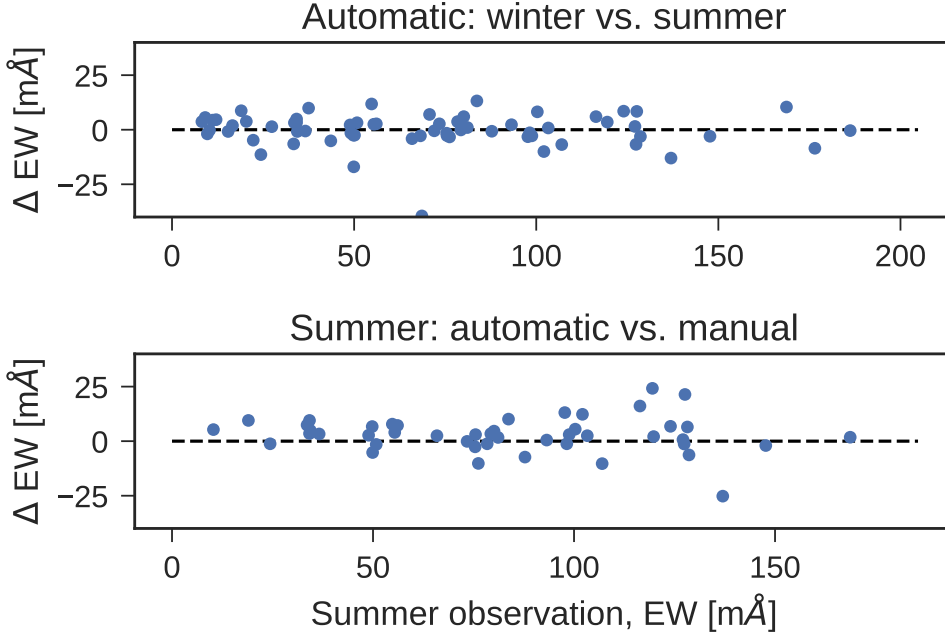


Fig. 1. Top figure: Difference of the automatic EW measurements between the summer observations and winter observations from the Arcturus spectra. Bottom figure: Same as above, but with manual measurements from ARES (summer) and automatic measurements (summer).

5.2. Arcturus

Arcturus is one of the brightest stars on the night sky with a V magnitude of -0.05 (Ducati 2002). Hence it is a prime target for testing with the numerous measurements of the atmospheric parameters as mentioned above.

The atlas consists of both a summer observation set and a winter observation set. The two data sets have been obtained in order to minimise the effect of tellurics at different spectral regions. A comparison between the two sets of measured EWs - both the manual measurements using

IRAF and the automatic measurements using ARES - are shown in Fig. 1. The automatic EW measurements for the summer set and winter set show excellent agreement with a **mean difference of 3%**. This means that the two data sets are very similar, thus we decided to only manually measure the EWs for one set (summer). We did, however, measure a few lines from the winter data set to verify the agreement. Since the EWs are very similar we chose to only derive parameters of the summer set with EWs measured with ARES.

Due to the low number of pressure sensitive Fe II lines we derive parameters with and without $\log g$ set to a fixed value (1.59 dex, the average literature value adopted). Again, the derivation of the parameters followed the procedure presented [Andreasen et al. \(2017\)](#) with the minimization routine FASMA. This is similar to the approach done in Paper I. After we reached convergence using all the iron lines we were able to measure, one outlier above 3σ in abundance were removed, and the minimization routine was restarted. This process was done iteratively until there were no more outliers. The final results are presented in Table 2 together with mean parameters from the literature.

From our analysis, we derive a T_{eff} 100 K higher than in the literature with $\log g$ fixed, which is just within the errorbars of the two measurements. When $\log g$ is also set as a free parameter, we see a 200 K difference. From this second analysis we also derive a $\log g$ that is ~ 0.4 dex below the literature value. On the other hand, the $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ value we derived is in very close agreement with the literature values: only 0.04 dex distant when $\log g$ is fixed, and 0.10 dex otherwise. The value in both cases are well within the errors of the literature value.

5.3. 10 Leo

The approach for determining the atmospheric stellar parameters for 10 Leo is identical to Arcturus, **although we did not measure the EWs by hand here**. We use ARES on each band (YJ, H, and K-band) separately. For the small gaps in the spectrum, we simply set the flux to 1, since the spectrum is already normalised. This will also prevent ARES to identify and measure any lines in these regions. The EWs from the three regions are combined to one final line list used for the determination of the parameters. The final results can be seen in Fig. 2 and Table 2.

Generally the derived parameters are in excellent agreement with the literature values listed here. For T_{eff} we were 64 K off with $\log g$ set as a free parameter, well within the errors. The only parameter that show a discrepancy compared to the literature value is ξ_{micro} with a difference of 0.22 km/s, which is at the limit of the errors reported. We note that this parameter is not reported in the PASTEL database, and this was a derived parameter from an empirical relation. We were able to derive good $\log g$ values, although with larger errors compared to the results from the literature.

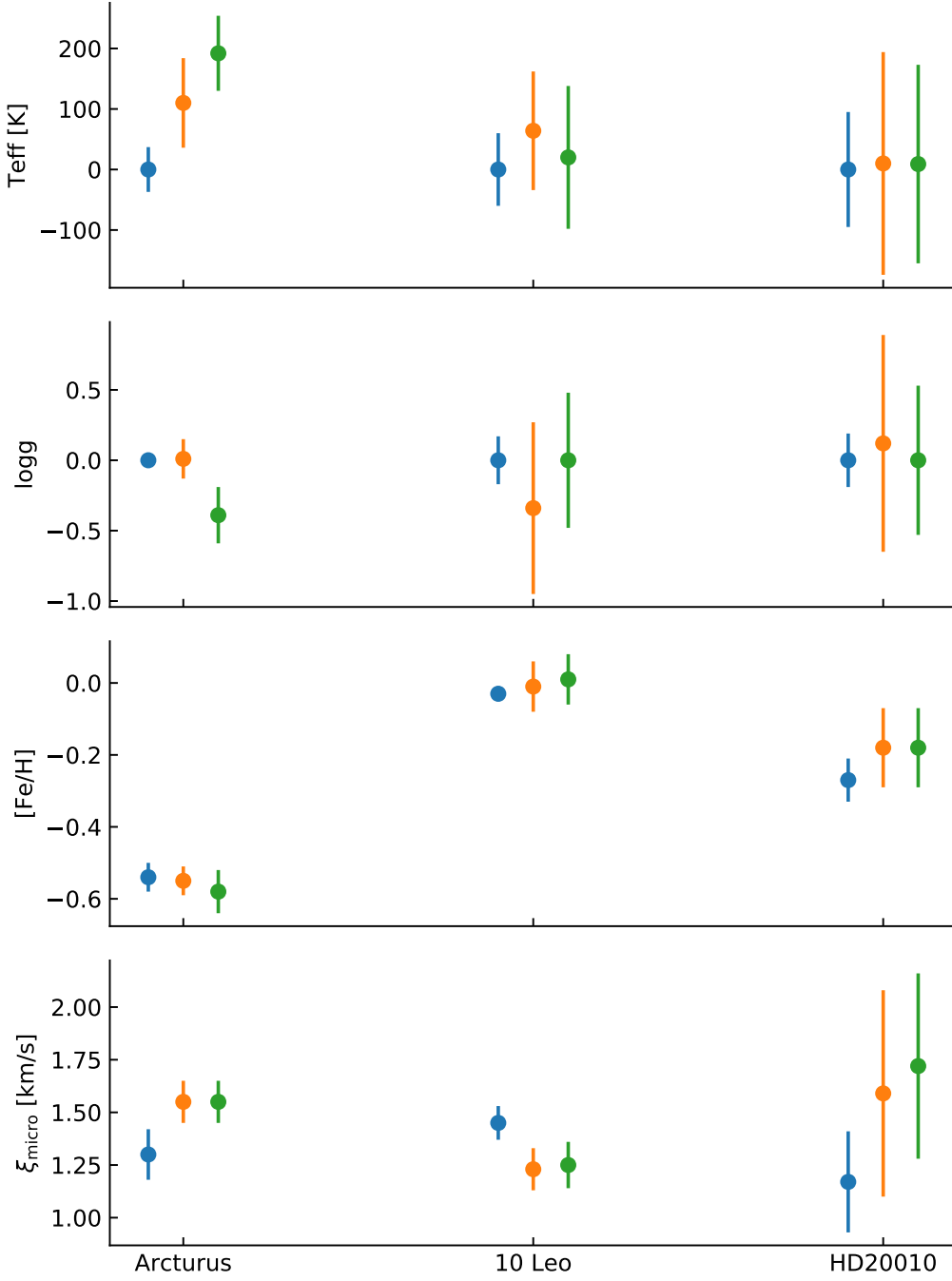


Fig. 2. Parameters for Arcturus, 10 Leo, and HD 20010 (revisited in this paper). The blue points show the literature values as discussed in the text. The orange points are the derived values with $\log g$ fixed to the literature value, and the green points show the derived parameters when $\log g$ is also derived. **For T_{eff} and $\log g$ the results are shown compared to the literature value to see the difference.**

6. Discussion

6.1. The role of $\log g$

One of the most difficult atmospheric stellar parameters to get from a spectrum is the surface gravity. For this we need the lines of pressure sensitive ionized atoms such as Fe II. However, they are more sparse than neutral iron, Fe I, making the determination more challenging. This is true in the optical (see e.g. the discussion by [Mortier et al. 2013](#)), and even more in the NIR (see e.g. Paper

I). One solution to this problem is to fix the value of surface gravity and derive the other parameters. With the parallaxes from e.g. Gaia (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016) we will have access to accurate $\log g$. However, this requires a priori knowledge of the mass from e.g. isochrones, and T_{eff} . By iteratively obtaining the T_{eff} from spectroscopy and the corresponding $\log g$ from the parallaxes, we can obtain reliable T_{eff} , $\log g$, and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Another approach is to use asteroseismic $\log g$ which are becoming a new standard. This has previously been done in the APOGEE+*Kepler* (APOKASC) context by Pinsonneault et al. (2014); Hawkins et al. (2016). It is important to mention, that the asteroseismic $\log g$ in turn is dependent on T_{eff} through the scaling relations (see e.g. Kjeldsen & Bedding 1995). Moreover, this is not possible for all spectral classes. It is e.g. not possible for M dwarfs, since no pulsations have been observed here.

Since there is a dependence between the other derived parameters with $\log g$, simply using a mean value as a reference value can lead to misleading parameters. To verify the impact of using the wrong $\log g$ as baseline, we tested what was the T_{eff} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ for **Arcturus** that we derive by setting $\log g$ fixed to values between 0.9 dex and 2.2 dex, i.e., in the range of the literature values found. The results show that T_{eff} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ can change by 200 K and 0.21 dex, respectively. This is most likely the origin of the small discrepancies seen for the parameters of Arcturus when the $\log g$ is fixed and free.

Furthermore, note that the ionized iron lines are not only sparse, they are also rather weak. The lowest measured EW for an Fe II line is 9.7 mÅ (in Arcturus), while the highest measured value is 24.4 mÅ (in 10 Leo). However, with the upcoming high quality spectra for the NIR, the community should still be able to measure these Fe II lines. We showed in Paper I that a minimum S/N of around 50 is required to utilise this method, however this was only tested for the Sun, and a higher S/N might be needed for other spectral types.

6.2. Proper data reduction

The relative novelty of NIR high resolution spectroscopy is reflected on a number of problems regarding the available spectra that made our analysis particularly difficult. For instance, in Paper I we had to deal with a less reliable wavelength calibration for the spectrum of HD 20010. This meant the wavelength was stretched when compared to a synthetic spectrum, which is discussed in more detail by Nicholls et al. (2017). The poor wavelength calibration for HD 20010 most likely caused bad EW measurements. In addition, the spectrum was not corrected for telluric lines which also caused minor deviation from the true EW when measured. Another reason was the non-refined line list used, which we have attempted to correct for here. The refined line list has made the derivation of the metallicity more reliable compared with the adopted literature as it is demonstrated in Sec. 5.1. It is expected that even better results will be obtained for this star once the final spectrum is presented by the CRIRES-POP team.

All the above problems we had with HD 20010 have been solved for 10 Leo, and it is clear the results are of much higher quality. This can be seen by the smaller errors we have on our

parameters, and the good agreement of all parameters compared with the literature. Therefore, it may be necessary that a telluric correction is applied to the spectrum before atmospheric stellar parameters can be determined reliably. However, with our limited sample it is difficult to make a clear conclusion yet. Note that this is unlike the optical where a telluric correction is not necessary for obtaining atmospheric parameters.

6.3. The refined line list

The line list from Paper I has been refined, i.e. several blended or otherwise unreliable measured lines have been removed. **Many of these lines were not identified in the previous work since we applied an automatic approach, mainly due to the extreme large amount of iron transitions available in the YJHK bands.** This was done using the same solar spectrum as in Paper I. In order to test this new line list it was first used to re-derive parameters for HD 20010, which was the test case in Paper I. Using the refined line list we were able to reduce the error, and derive parameters closer to the literature values.

Furthermore, the refined line list was tested on the two K giants, Arcturus and 10 Leo. We see a good agreement between the derived parameters and the literature values used for comparison **as discussed above in the text. Additionally we mark two lines as outliers in Table A.1, which were both removed during the derivation of stellar parameters for both stars. These lines are the two Fe I lines at 10 167.47 Å and 11 641.80 Å.**

7. Conclusion

In this paper we presented a refined Fe I and Fe II line list in the NIR domain to derive parameters for high resolution spectra. The method should work in all spectral ranges, however, it is important to locate the appropriate iron lines. For the NIR we need a relative large coverage (YJHK, although few lines are in the K band). The method used here which is usually adopted in the optical domain to derive parameters is now available for the NIR as well. The refined line list has been used to derive new parameters for the late F-star HD 20010, as well as for two K-giants (Arcturus and 10 Leo). The results show that the stellar atmospheric parameters derived using our line list are perfectly compatible with the literature values. We are thus now extending the line list towards cooler temperatures. With the updated results for HD 20010, and the results for Arcturus and 10 Leo, we are now reaching the same precision that has been reached in the optical for similar spectral types using the same methodology. The obvious next step is to approach the even cooler M stars. Particular interesting are the M dwarf stars, known to be prone forming rocky planets. As important as cooler stars, we have yet to test our line list on any dwarf stars other than the Sun for which our line list is calibrated. The new spectral library from CARMENES³ (Reiners et al. 2017) will provide the community with high quality spectra and allow us to extend our test to many different spectral types of interest.

³ This library was not available when this work was carried out.

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List of Objects

Appendix A: Complete refined line list

The complete refined line list with Solar EWs measured by hand using IRAF, and the three stars also analysed in this work. Note that the EWs given here are after removal of outliers in abundance. This is done automatically with FASMA ([Andreasen et al. 2017](#)).

Table A.1. Refined line list with all Fe I and Fe II lines and corresponding atomic data, including the updated $\log gf$. The fifth to the eight columns are the measured EWs in mÅ for the four stars analysed in this work. **The last column shows where Arcturus and 10 Leo both had outliers in the derivation of parameters.** This table is available in an electronic form online.

Wavelength (Å)	Element	EP (eV)	$\log gf$	Sun	HD 20010	10 Leo	Arcturus	Giant outlier
10065.05	Fe I	4.83	-0.279	94.0	...	115.2	107.0	no
10080.42	Fe I	5.10	-1.964	5.9	...	...	...	no
10081.39	Fe I	2.42	-4.512	6.9	...	42.9	49.8	no
10086.24	Fe I	2.95	-3.978	7.0	39.5	34.2	...	no
10137.10	Fe I	5.09	-1.736	9.8	...	21.1	12.1	no
10142.84	Fe I	5.06	-1.554	14.9	5.5	36.3	...	no
10145.56	Fe I	4.80	-0.118	109.0	146.5	137.0	...	no
10155.16	Fe I	2.18	-4.336	16.2	79.0	87.8	...	no
10156.51	Fe I	4.59	-2.109	12.2	...	29.2	24.4	no
10167.47	Fe I	2.20	-2.319	125.7	...	...	...	yes
10195.11	Fe I	2.73	-3.608	22.6	10.7	76.3	78.4	no
10216.31	Fe I	4.73	0.047	129.9	144.9	128.6	...	no
10218.41	Fe I	3.07	-2.893	40.9	101.7	98.2	...	no
10265.22	Fe I	2.22	-4.648	8.1	...	52.6	55.4	no
10307.45	Fe I	4.59	-2.432	6.4	16.8	9.1	...	no
10332.33	Fe I	3.63	-3.131	10.5	...	48.6	34.4	no
10340.89	Fe I	2.20	-3.665	46.6	116.5	127.1	...	no
10347.97	Fe I	5.39	-0.717	37.0	19.5	58.2	36.6	no
10353.81	Fe I	5.39	-0.989	24.2	12.1	39.6	33.4	no
10364.06	Fe I	5.45	-1.100	18.0	9.0	33.5	16.6	no
10379.00	Fe I	2.22	-4.236	18.7	6.2	76.4	80.1	no
10388.75	Fe I	5.45	-1.471	8.7	...	16.5	8.2	no
10395.80	Fe I	2.18	-3.435	61.3	129.3	147.7	...	no
10423.03	Fe I	2.69	-3.658	22.9	8.4	80.6	79.3	no
10423.74	Fe I	3.07	-3.119	29.9	...	...	...	no
10469.65	Fe I	3.88	-1.277	89.3	131.9	127.4	...	no
10532.24	Fe I	3.93	-1.650	64.4	109.1	98.8	...	no
10555.65	Fe I	5.45	-1.282	13.1	7.1	25.5	15.4	no
10577.14	Fe I	3.30	-3.222	17.2	6.0	67.0	56.1	no
10616.72	Fe I	3.27	-3.306	15.6	6.5	57.0	50.8	no
10725.19	Fe I	3.64	-2.948	15.7	6.8	57.5	48.9	no
10753.00	Fe I	3.96	-2.077	39.7	81.8	73.4	...	no

Table A.1. continued.

Wavelength (Å)	Element	EP (eV)	$\log gf$	Sun	HD 20010	10 Leo	Arcturus	Giant outlier
10780.69	Fe I	3.24	-3.553	10.4	...	49.7	34.2	no
10783.05	Fe I	3.11	-2.786	47.0	100.4	103.3	...	no
10818.28	Fe I	3.96	-2.160	35.6	20.3	76.2	...	no
10863.52	Fe I	4.73	-0.877	67.1	84.2	75.4	...	no
10884.26	Fe I	3.93	-2.129	39.1	79.3	75.5	...	no
10896.30	Fe I	3.07	-2.911	42.9	101.8	100.3	...	no
11013.24	Fe I	4.80	-1.240	42.4	...	...	...	no
11026.79	Fe I	3.94	-2.517	21.2	49.4	68.6	...	no
11119.80	Fe I	2.85	-2.452	84.8	142.5	...	...	no
11641.80	Fe I	4.58	-2.116	15.6	...	...	...	yes
11778.42	Fe I	5.34	-1.708	8.4	6.3	11.2	...	no
12053.08	Fe I	4.56	-1.602	41.3	33.5	76.5	...	no
12119.50	Fe I	4.59	-1.897	25.0	...	50.1	...	no
12213.34	Fe I	4.64	-2.006	19.1	16.5	37.5	...	no
12227.11	Fe I	4.61	-1.408	51.5	...	72.0	...	no
12244.92	Fe I	3.64	-3.222	11.8	54.2	...	...	no
12340.48	Fe I	2.28	-4.680	9.4	...	58.2	54.8	no
12342.92	Fe I	4.64	-1.545	42.1	19.4	80.4	65.9	no
12510.52	Fe I	4.96	-1.930	12.9	39.1	20.4	...	no
12557.00	Fe I	2.28	-4.026	33.8	14.6	113.7	124.0	no
12615.93	Fe I	4.64	-1.686	35.7	...	44.1	...	no
12638.70	Fe I	4.56	-0.679	112.3	...	...	...	no
12807.15	Fe I	3.64	-2.649	37.1	...	97.7	...	no
12808.24	Fe I	4.99	-1.811	16.4	9.8	47.9	33.6	no
12824.86	Fe I	3.02	-3.612	20.1	6.6	84.1	83.7	no
12840.57	Fe I	4.96	-1.612	25.3	10.9	72.1	...	no
12879.77	Fe I	2.28	-3.525	68.7	126.2	168.7	...	no
12896.12	Fe I	4.91	-1.713	23.2	12.4	55.7	49.1	no
12933.01	Fe I	5.02	-1.879	13.9	6.6	19.0	...	no
12934.67	Fe I	5.39	-1.103	30.9	20.8	49.9	...	no
13014.84	Fe I	5.45	-1.542	12.3	10.4	22.3	...	no
13352.17	Fe I	5.31	-0.355	94.4	74.8	145.3	...	no
13392.10	Fe I	5.35	-0.105	115.1	142.4	...	...	no
15194.49	Fe I	2.22	-4.808	14.1	...	116.4	...	no
15201.57	Fe I	5.49	-1.315	29.0	...	43.6	...	no

Table A.1. continued.

Wavelength (Å)	Element	EP (eV)	$\log gf$	Sun	HD 20010	10 Leo	Arcturus	Giant outlier
15490.34	Fe I	2.20	-4.787	16.1	...	70.3	119.5	no
15593.74	Fe I	5.03	-1.796	28.0	14.6	65.5	...	no
15611.15	Fe I	3.42	-2.966	51.6	31.4	102.1	...	no
15648.51	Fe I	5.43	-0.633	93.8	57.2	138.5	127.6	no
15676.58	Fe I	5.11	-1.848	22.3	36.1	27.4	...	no
16198.50	Fe I	5.41	-0.376	131.4	84.7	172.3	176.5	no
17420.83	Fe I	3.88	-3.628	6.7	51.0	...	...	no
19923.34	Fe I	5.02	-1.536	49.7	128.6	119.8	...	no
21851.38	Fe I	3.64	-3.578	12.7	5.0	62.5	...	no
22257.11	Fe I	5.06	-0.704	132.5	109.3	...	...	no
22380.80	Fe I	5.03	-0.377	179.4	107.8	...	...	no
22392.88	Fe I	5.10	-1.330	60.8	32.9	171.8	128.2	no
22619.84	Fe I	4.99	-0.564	158.2	...	...	...	no
23308.48	Fe I	4.08	-2.705	31.3	80.9	68.2	...	no
10427.31	Fe II	6.08	-1.575	13.7	8.1	20.7	10.3	no
10501.50	Fe II	5.55	-1.861	19.5	16.8	24.4	...	no
10862.64	Fe II	5.59	-2.006	15.3	15.8	10.0	9.7	no
11125.58	Fe II	5.62	-2.213	10.5	14.1	...	...	no
13251.14	Fe II	9.41	0.768	13.4	50.3	...	...	no