

SWEET-Cat update and FASMA

A new minimization procedure for high quality spectra

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Received ...; accepted ...

ABSTRACT

Aims.

Methods.

Results.

Key words. data reduction: high resolution spectra – stars individual: Arcturus – stars individual: HD010853

1. Introduction

The study of extrasolar planetary systems is an established field of research. To date, nearly 3500 extrasolar planets have been discovered around almost 2500 solar-type stars¹. Most of these have been found thanks to the incredible precision achieved in photometric transit and radial velocity methods. The increasing number of exoplanets allows us to do statistical studies of the newfound worlds by analyzing their internal structure, atmospheric composition, and planetary composition.

Precise and accurate planetary parameters (mass, radius, and mean density) are needed to distinguish between solid rocky, water rich, gaseous, or otherwise composed planets. A key aspect to this progress is the characterization of the planet host stars. For instance, precise and accurate stellar radii are critical if we want to measure precise and accurate values of the radius of a transiting planet (see e.g. Torres et al. 2012; Mortier et al. 2013). The determination of the stellar radius is in turn dependent on the quality of the derived stellar atmospheric parameters such as the effective temperature.

We continue the work of Santos et al. (2013) by deriving atmospheric parameters, namely the effective temperature (T_{eff}), surface gravity ($\log g$), metallicity ($[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, where iron often is used as a proxy for the total metallicity), and the micro turbulence (ξ_{micro}) in a homogeneous way for a sample of planet host stars. This, in turn, allows us to study new correlations between planets and their hosts in a homogeneous way, or gain higher statistical certainty on the already discovered correlations.

The analysis of high quality spectra, i.e. spectra with high spectral resolution and an high signal to noise ratio (SNR), serves an important role in the derivation of stellar atmospheric parameters. Nevertheless, spectral analysis is a time consuming method. There has been an increase of the amount of optical

high-resolution spectrographs available and, additionally, a number of near-IR spectrographs are either planned or are already available making the task of analyzing the increasing amount of spectra even more crucial.

In the era of large data sets, computation time has to be decreased as much as possible without compromising the quality of the results. In the light of this we have developed a tool to derive atmospheric parameters in a fast and robust way using standard spectroscopic methods. This works well for optical spectra which we demonstrate in Section 3.4 using the line list from Sousa et al. (2011). This tool also ships with a line list for near-IR spectra using the line list presented recently in Andreasen et al. (2016). The tool is provided to the community as an easy to use web tool to avoid any problems with installations. The tool is described in detail in Section 3.

2. Data

We obtain 43 spectra related to this work by using the UVES (Dekker et al. 2000), FEROS (Kaufer et al. 1999), and FIES (Frandsen & Lindberg 1999) spectrographs. The rest (18) spectra were found in various archives. Additionally, we use spectra from HARPS (Mayor et al. 2003) and ESPaDOnS (Donati 2003). Some characteristics of the spectrographs are presented in Table 1 with the mean SNR for the spectra used. The SNR for each star can be seen in Table 4 along with the atmospheric parameters of the stars.

We obtain the spectra with the highest possible resolution for a given spectrograph, and in cases with multiple observations, we include all unless a spectrum is close to the saturation limit for a given spectrograph. For multiple spectra, we combine them after first correcting the radial velocity (RV) and using a sigma clipper to remove cosmic rays. The individual spectra are then combined to a single spectrum for a given star to increase

¹ For an updated table we refer to <http://www.exoplanet.eu>

the SNR. This single spectrum is used in the analysis below. For most of the spectra in the archive included here, several spectra were combined as described above, while for the observations dedicated to this work, the spectrum would be a single spectrum. This is mostly due to the difference in science cases behind the observations. E.g. the HARPS spectra were used for RV monitoring or follow up of the exoplanet(s).

Table 1. Spectrographs used for this paper with their spectral resolution, wavelength coverage, and typical (mean) SNR from the spectra used.

Spectrograph	Resolution	spectral coverage	Mean SNR
UVES	110 000	420 – 1100 nm	212
FEROS	48 000	350 – 920 nm	208
HARPS	115 000	378 – 691 nm	642
FIES	67 000	370 – 730 nm	763
ESPaDOnS	81 000	370 – 1050 nm	775

3. FASMA

FASMA (acronym for Fast Analysis of Spectra Made Automatically) is a web tool² for analyzing spectra. FASMA is written in Python and works as a wrapper around MOOG (Snedden 1973, version 2014), and ARES (Sousa et al. 2015) for an all-in-one tool. MOOG is a radiative transfer code under the assumption of local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE). ARES is a tool to automatically measure equivalent widths (EW) from a spectrum given a line list. FASMA has three different modes: i) Measure EWs using ARES, ii) derive stellar parameters from a set of measured Fe I and Fe II line EWs, and iii) abundances derivation for 15 elements, all described below. The model atmospheres are formatted in a grid of Kurucz Atlas 9 plane-parallel, 1D static model atmospheres Kurucz (1993). FASMA can also manage the new grid of Atlas models calculated by Mészáros et al. (2012) for the APOGEE survey and the MARCS models (Gustafsson et al. 2008). The interpolation from the grid is calculated from a geometric mean for effective temperature, surface gravity and metallicity.

3.1. EW measurements

The EWs are strongly correlated with the atmospheric parameters. Measurements of the EW can be done manually using a tool like IRAF, but often when dealing with a large sample of stars this is not a suitable way to deal with the task. Therefore tools like ARES exist which can measure the EWs of spectral lines automatically. To use this mode of FASMA, it just needs a spectrum (format should be 1D fits for ARES to read it) and a line list. For the latter, FASMA is shipped with some line lists ready to use, in the format suitable for FASMA. The output will be a line list in the format required for MOOG. The output can be used for either the EW method or the abundance method, both described below.

The line lists shipped with FASMA are presented in Table 2. These line lists are all calibrated for the Sun, i.e. the oscillator strengths for each absorption line are changed so the line with the measured EW from a solar spectrum return solar abundance for the given element.

Table 2. The line lists provided with FASMA. The first two line lists are for parameter determination while the last line list is used to derive abundances for 15 different elements.

Line list	Fe I/Fe II	Elements	Usage
Sousa et al. (2008)	263/36	1	Parameters
Tsantaki et al. (2013)	120/17	1	Parameters
Andreasen et al. (2016)		1	Parameters
Neves et al. (2009)	-/-	15	Abundances

3.2. EW method

The standard determination of spectroscopic parameters for solar-type stars starts by measuring the EW of selected and well-defined absorption lines. Then we translate these measurements into individual line abundances, assuming a given atmospheric model. We obtain the correct stellar parameters by imposing excitation and ionization balance for the iron species.

- The effective temperature has a strong influence on the correlation of iron abundance with the excitation potential (excitation balance). We obtain the T_{eff} when Fe I abundance shows no dependence on the excitation potential, i.e., the slope of abundance versus excitation potential is zero.
- Surface gravity is derived from the ionization balance of Fe I and Fe II abundances. Therefore, the abundance of neutral iron should be equal to the abundance of ionized and consistent with the one of the input model atmosphere.
- Microturbulence is connected with the saturation of the stronger iron lines. However, the abundances for weak and strong lines of a certain species (in our case iron) should be the same independent of the value of ξ_{micro} . Iron abundances should show no dependence on the reduced equivalent width, i.e. the slope of abundance vs the reduced EW is zero.

With measured EWs of Fe I and Fe II lines we calculate abundances using a stellar atmosphere model for a given set of atmospheric parameters (T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, and ξ_{micro}). By removing correlations between the measured abundances (through the measured EWs) and the excitation potential (EP) and reduced EW ($\log(\text{EW}/\lambda)$) we can constrain T_{eff} and ξ_{micro} . By obtaining ionization balance between Fe I and Fe II (that is the average abundance of all Fe I lines are equal to the average abundance of all Fe II lines) we constrain $\log g$. Lastly, we change the input $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ to match that of the average output $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. Hence we have four criteria to minimize simultaneously:

1. The slope between abundance and excitation potential ($a_{\text{EP}} \leq 0.001$).
2. The slope between abundance and reduced EW ($a_{\text{RW}} \leq 0.003$). We use 0.003 rather than 0.001 since this slope varies more rapidly with small changes in atmospheric parameters.
3. The difference between the average abundances of Fe I and Fe II ($\Delta\text{Fe} \leq 0.01$).
4. Input and output metallicity should be equal.

These criteria we denote as indicators for the physical parameters which we are trying to minimize for. We denote this method for obtaining stellar parameters for the EW method.

There exists many minimization routines available in Python. Most commonly known are the ones from the SciPy ecosystem³. There are some pros and cons with using proprietary minimization routines. Pros are that it is already written,

² super-cool-address-with-FASMA

³ <http://scipy.org>

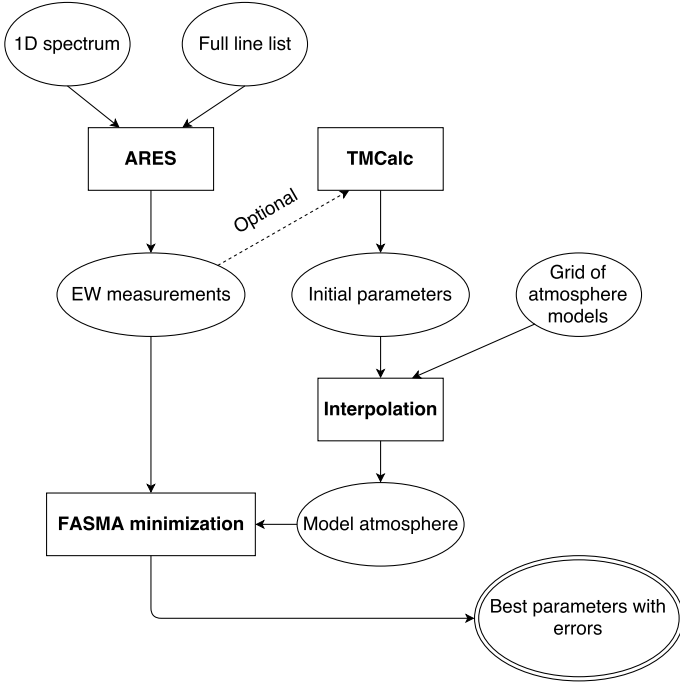


Fig. 1. A general overview over FASMA from spectrum to parameters.

and usually there is good documentation for libraries such as SciPy. Cons in this situation is, that most minimization routines do not work well with vector functions returning another vector:

$$f((T_{\text{eff}}, \log g, [Fe/H], \xi_{\text{micro}})) = \{a_{\text{EP}}, a_{\text{RW}}, \Delta Fe, Fe\}. \quad (1)$$

A work around is to combine the criteria into one single criteria by e.g. adding them quadratically and minimize that expression instead. Thus we have a vector function returning a scalar:

$$f((T_{\text{eff}}, \log g, [Fe/H], \xi_{\text{micro}})) = \sqrt{a_{\text{EP}}^2 + a_{\text{RW}}^2 + \Delta Fe^2}. \quad (2)$$

The minimization routines are also not physical in the sense that they are not optimized for the problem. These two cons were incitement for writing a minimization routine optimized for the problem at hand. Here is how it works.

1. Run MOOG once with a user defined initial parameters (default is solar) and calculate a_{EP} , a_{RW} , and ΔFe .
2. Change the atmospheric parameters (T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[Fe/H]$, ξ_{micro}) according to the size of the indicator. A parameter is only changed if it is not fixed.
 - a_{EP} : Indicator for T_{eff} . If this value is positive, then increase T_{eff} .
 - a_{RW} : Same as above but for ξ_{micro} .
 - ΔFe : Positive ΔFe means $\log g$ should be decreased and vice versa.
 - For $[Fe/H]$ it is changed to the output $[Fe/H]$ in each iteration.
3. If the new parameters have already been used in a previous iteration, then change them slightly. This is done by drawing a random number from a Gaussian distribution with a mean at the current value and a sigma equal to the absolute value of the indicator.
4. Calculate a new atmospheric model by interpolating a grid so we have the requested parameters and run MOOG once again.

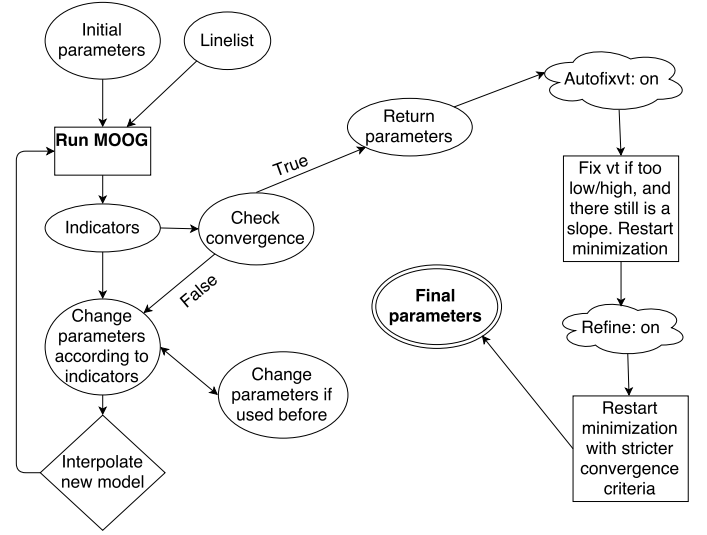


Fig. 2. A schematic overview over the minimization for FASMA with the EW method.

5. For each iteration save the parameters used and the quadratic sum of the indicators. If we do not reach convergence, then return the best found parameters.

This whole process is schematically shown in Figure 1 and the minimization routine itself in Figure 2. The stepping follows these simple equations:

$$T_{\text{eff}} += 2000 Ka_{\text{EP}} \quad (3)$$

$$\xi_{\text{micro}} += 1.5 \text{ km/sa}_{\text{RW}} \quad (4)$$

$$\log g -= \Delta Fe. \quad (5)$$

The metallicity is corrected at each step so the input metallicity matches that of the output metallicity of the previous iteration. The functional form for changing the parameters were found by changing one parameter, e.g. T_{eff} , while keeping the other parameters fixed at their convergence values. A linear fit was applied to $T_{\text{eff}} - T_{\text{eff},0}$ vs. a_{EP} in order to get the slope. Since we ignore all interdependencies between the parameters in doing so, we lower the slopes above a little and arrive to these very simple equations.

The error estimates is based on the same method presented in Gonzalez & Laws (2000), which is also described in details in Santos et al. (2003); Andreasen et al. (2016).

By using the indicators like this, we can relative fast reach convergence. Typical calculation time for an FGK dwarf with a high quality spectrum is around 2 min.

3.2.1. Options

It is possible to run the EW method with a set of different options which will be described here.

- *fixteff*: Fix T_{eff} and derive the other parameters. Same is available for $\log g$ (*fixlogg*), $[Fe/H]$ (*fixfeh*), and ξ_{micro} (*fixvt*). One or more parameters can be fixed. When one or more parameters are fixed, the corresponding indicator will be ignored for each iteration, thus the parameter itself will not be changed.
- *outlier*: Remove outliers after the first run with the minimization routine and restarting the minimization from the previous best parameters. The options are to remove all outliers

above 3σ once or iteratively, or remove one outlier above 3σ once or iteratively.

- *autofixvt*: If the minimization routine does not converge and ξ_{micro} is close to 0 or 10 with a significant a_{RW} (numerically bigger than 0.05), then fix ξ_{micro} . This option was added since we saw this behaviour in some cases. The solution was typically to restart the minimization manually with ξ_{micro} fixed.
- *refine*: After the minimization is done, run it again from the best found parameters but with more strict criteria. If this option is set, it will always be the last step (after removal of outliers). The convergence criteria can be changed by the user, but we recommend using the defaults provided above.
- *tmcaltc*: Use TMCaltc (Sousa et al. 2012) to fast estimate the T_{eff} and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ using the raw output from ARES. We then assume solar surface gravity (4.44 dex) and estimate ξ_{micro} based on an empirical relation (see below).

If ξ_{micro} is fixed it is changed at each iteration according to an empirical relation. For dwarfs it follows the one presented in Tsantaki et al. (2013) and for giants it follows the one presented in Adibekyan et al. (2015).

We use the line list presented in Sousa et al. (2008). However, this line list does not work well for cool stars. This was fixed in Tsantaki et al. (2013) by removing some lines from Sousa et al. (2008). For stars cooler than 5200 K we automatically rederive the atmospheric parameters after removing lines so the line list resemble that of Tsantaki et al. (2013).

All restarts of the minimization routine is done with initial condition at the last found best parameters.

3.3. Abundance method

With the line list from Neves et al. (2009) with 15 different elements it is possible to measure abundances for these elements by combining the ARES mode to measure the EWs and the EW method mode to obtain the atmospheric parameters. The abundances are saved to a table.

3.4. Testing FASMA

To test the EW method implemented in FASMA we derive parameters from the 582 sample by Sousa et al. (2011). We use ARES2 to measure the EWs. ARES can give an estimate on the signal to noise ratio (SNR) by analyzing the continuum in given intervals. For solar type stars the following intervals are working well: 5764-5766 Å, 6047-6053 Å, and 6068-6076 Å. From the estimated SNR, ARES can give an estimate on the very important *rejt* parameters (see Sousa et al. 2015, for more information). After measuring the EWs with ARES, we use the FASMA minimization described in Section 3.2 to determine the stellar atmospheric parameters. The results are presented in Figure 3 which shows T_{eff} , $\log g$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, and ξ_{micro} for FASMA against those of Sousa et al. (2011).

The sample contains stars with T_{eff} too cold for the line list used. As described in Section 3.2 we should then convert the line list by Sousa et al. (2008) to the line list presented in Tsantaki et al. (2013). However, since this line list was not available when Sousa et al. (2011) derived parameters, we do not make this change in order to make a better test for FASMA.

The mean of the difference between parameters from Sousa et al. (2011) and those by FASMA are presented in Table 3.

We see small offsets that can be due to different versions of MOOG, measured line lists, interpolation of atmosphere grid, and minimization routine. Most likely the difference will be due

Table 3. The difference in derived parameters by Sousa et al. (2011) and FASMA. Second column is the mean difference with EWs measured by ARES in FASMA, while the third column is the mean difference using 20 randomly stars with the exact same line list.

Parameter	Mean difference	Same line list
T_{eff}	$16 \pm 36 \text{ K}$	$21 \pm 11 \text{ K}$
$\log g$	-0.04 ± 0.07	-0.007 ± 0.009
$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$	0.03 ± 0.02	0.004 ± 0.009
ξ_{micro}	$-0.04 \pm 0.14 \text{ km/s}$	$0.04 \pm 0.02 \text{ km/s}$

to different used *rejt* parameters in ARES, which can alter the EWs and hence the parameters. We therefore randomly selected 20 stars with different T_{eff} and used the line lists directly from Sousa et al. (2011) to derive parameters. The results are presented in the last column of Table 3. We note that the $\log gf$ values from the original line lists by Sousa et al. (2011), which used the MOOG 2002 version, were not changed for the 2014 version of MOOG. This might lead to some errors as well. However, the offsets are very small and compatible with the errors on parameters normally obtained from high quality spectra.

3.5. Web interface

NOTE: More will be written once we have a web page.

We provide a web interface for FASMA. In the web interface it is possible to use some of the line list provided with FASMA to measure EWs of a spectrum (has to be provided by the user). This can be used for all the available FASMA methods described above.

The web interface can be found at the following link [super-cool-address-with-FASMA](#).

4. New spectroscopic parameters for 61 planet hosts

Here we present the sample of 61 stars. We were unable to derive parameters for HD77065. This is a spectroscopic binary according to Pourbaix et al. (2004), and the spectrum is contaminated with the companion star. This make EW measurement very difficult, hence we exclude it from the sample.

Moreover we were not able to successfully derive parameters with this method for Aldebaran, a well known red giant star. Even though the quality of the spectra for a bright star like Aldebaran are available, the spectral type is intrinsic difficult due to the low T_{eff} which can give arise to molecular absorption in the optical. We also expect to see non-LTE effects for this kind of spectral type. That we are not able to derive parameters for Aldebaran is not a big concern, since it is well studied with other techniques, and we can trust the parameters already listed in SWEET-Cat.

The remaining 61 stars are presented in Table 4. Note that we apply a correction to the spectroscopic $\log g$ based asteroseismology as found in Mortier et al. (2014). We only use this corrections for FGK dwarf stars, i.e. between $4800 \text{ K} \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 6500 \text{ K}$ and $\log g \geq 4.2$. For stars with a $\log g$ lower than this limit we do not apply the corrections, and if the $\log g$ change to below this limit after the correction, we go back to use the spectroscopic $\log g$ again.

We present a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram (HRD) of our sample in Figure 4. Figure 4 is made with a tool for post processing the results saved to a table by FASMA.

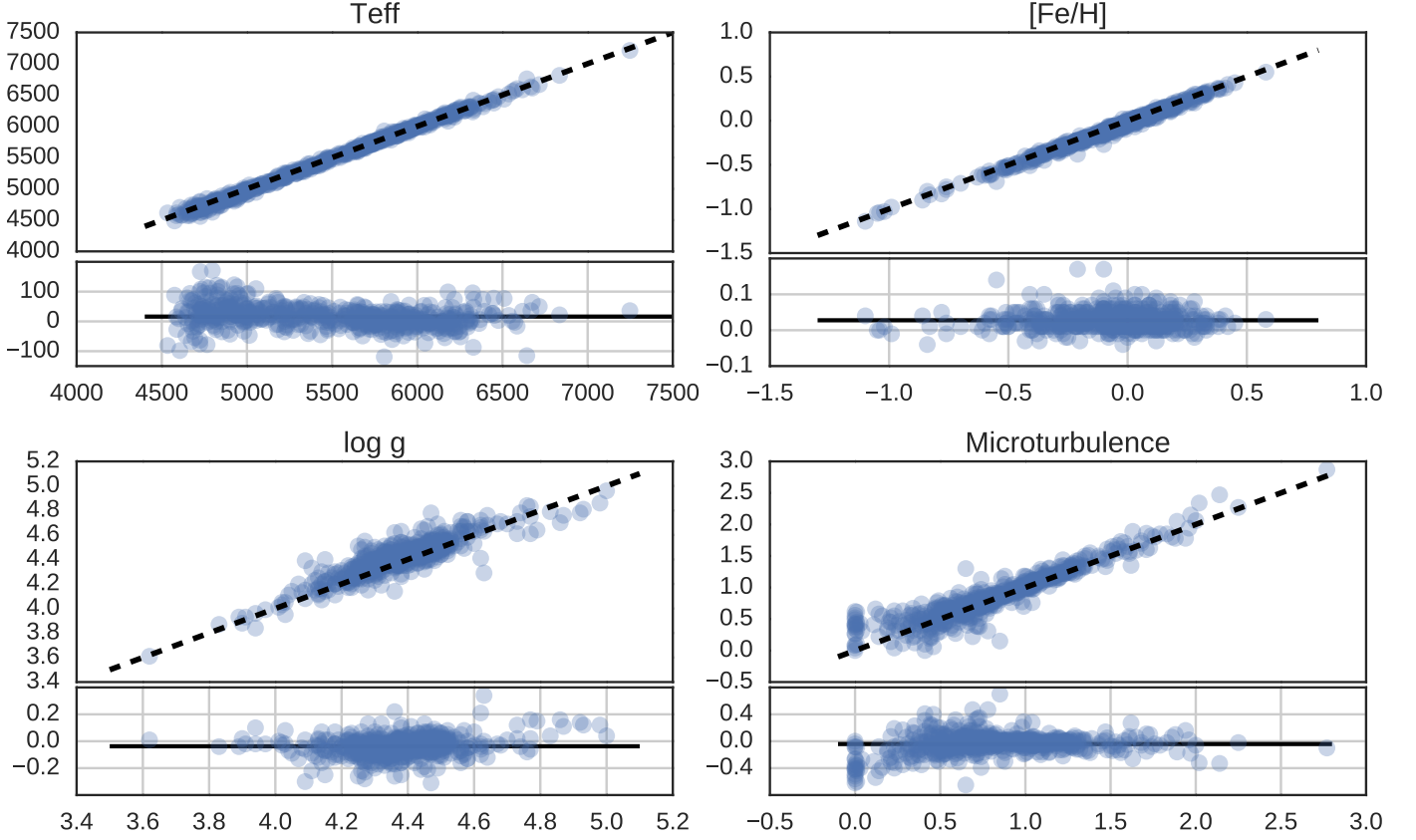


Fig. 3. Stellar atmospheric parameters derived by FASMA compared to the sample by Sousa et al. (2011).

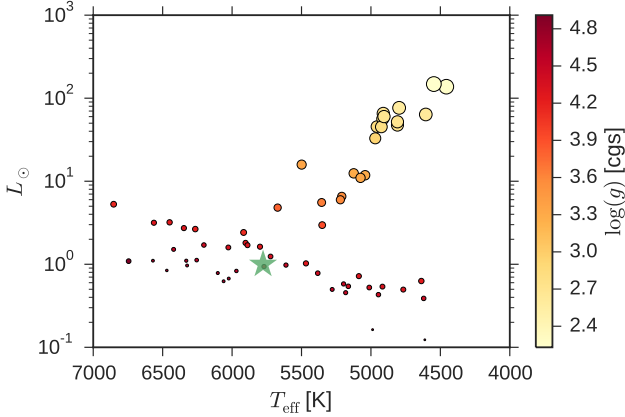


Fig. 4. Hertzsprung-Russell diagram of our sample with the Sun as a yellow star. The size of the points represents the $\log g$, with bigger points being smaller $\log g$ (giants), and vice versa. The colour code shows the same as the size. Red points are the dwarfs, while blue points are the giants.

We present the new atmospheric parameters in Figure 5 against the same parameters before the update. With 2461 stars discovered with planets, 21% of these stars have been analyzed in the homogeneous way as described in this work. We note that the limiting factor at the moment for increasing the sam-

ple of stars analyzed in the homogeneous way is the magnitude of that planet hosts. There have been found many planet hosts with space mission as *Kepler* and *CoRoT* using the transiting method. Most of these stars are faint and thus making them time expensive for the spectroscopic analysis required here.

The metallicity distribution for all the planet host stars are important to understand e.g. planet formation. We present a distribution in Figure 6. The sample is divided in two, for all stars, and for stars brighter than 12 V magnitude. Stars dimmer are mainly observed with the *Kepler* space mission. These dim stars are either very time consuming, and hence expensive, to observe or impossible with the current technology.

5. Discussion

We will now focus on the stars with T_{eff} higher than 4800 K and lower than 6500 K. Outside this range the EW method suffers from different factors and will be less reliable. For the lower range, we expect to see more line blending, and hence the EW measurements will no longer be reliable. Without reliable EW measurements, the rest of the technique will not work. For the other limit we start to see non-LTE effects which we do not take into account, hence the method does not work there.

We compute radius and mass of all stars (even the ones which parameters may not be reliable in order to be complete) using the empirical formula presented in Torres et al. (2010). Some of the stars have derived radius from different methods and generally show a good correlation with radius derived from Torres et al.

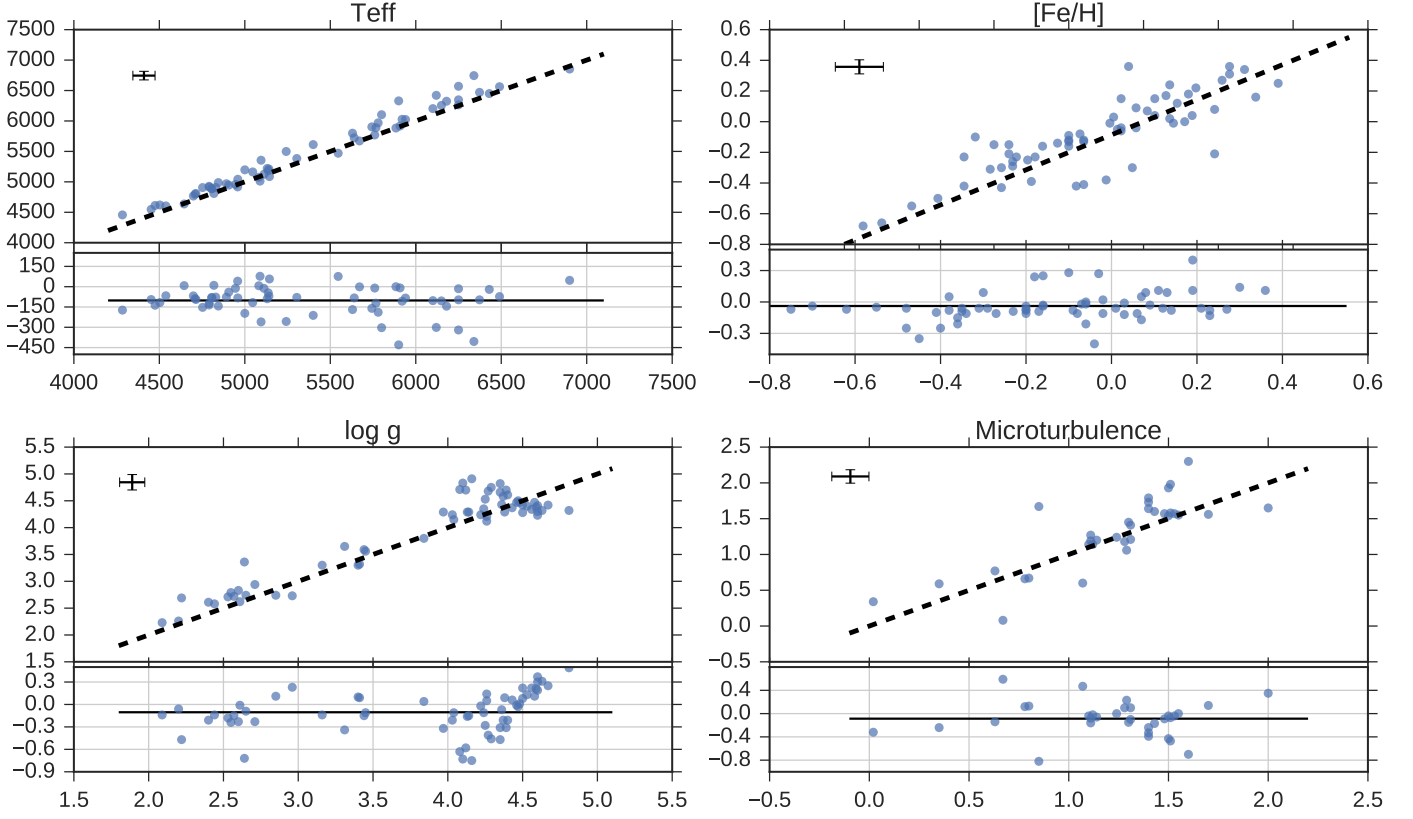


Fig. 5. Atmospheric parameters of the updated planet host stars. The x-axis are previous values, while the y-axis is the new updated values. In the upper left corner of each of the four plots we show the typical error on the parameters.

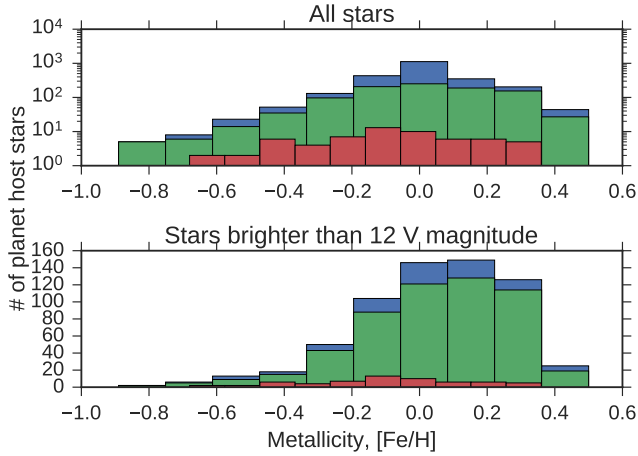


Fig. 6. The metallicity distribution. In the *upper* plot we see all stars (logarithmic scale) in SWEET-Cat, divided in three. Blue (the largest distribution) are all stars available in SWEET-Cat, green (the middle distribution) are the stars with homogeneity flag 1, i.e. analyzed using the method described in this paper, red (the smallest distribution) are all new stars added from this paper. The *lower* plot show a 12 V magnitude cut to exclude stars which are currently unavailable spectroscopically.

(2010) if the literature parameters of T_{eff} , $\log g$, and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$ are used. However, if we compare with the new radius derived the results can differ up to 65%. Below we discuss the systems where

the radius of the stars change more than 25% and how this influence the planetary parameters. The changes in radius for a star is primarily due to changes in $\log g$, which can be used as an indicator of the evolutionary stage of a star.

The 7 stars (8 exoplanets) which radius deviates more than 25% are discussed below. We rederive the planetary radius, mass and semi-major axis when possible following the three simple relations:

$$M_{\text{pl,new}} = \left(\frac{M_{\text{st,lit}}}{M_{\text{st,new}}} \right)^{-2/3} M_{\text{pl,lit}} \quad (6)$$

$$R_{\text{pl,new}} = \left(\frac{R_{\text{st,lit}}}{R_{\text{st,new}}} \right) R_{\text{pl,lit}} \quad (7)$$

$$a_{\text{pl,new}} = \left(\frac{M_{\text{st,lit}}}{M_{\text{st,new}}} \right)^{1/3} a_{\text{pl,lit}}, \quad (8)$$

where subscript lit denotes the value from the literature which we compare with, subscript new will be the new computed values, subscript pl is short for planet, and last subscript st is short for star. M , R , and a are mass, radius, and semi-major axis respectively. Note that for the literature values, we use the values reported directly from the literature, and not the derived radius and mass from Torres et al. (2010). To identify outliers, we compare radii and masses derived from Torres et al. (2010) since this is a measure of how the atmospheric parameters have changed.

5.1. HAT-P-46

HAT-P-46 has two discovered exoplanets according to Hartman et al. (2014). The outer planet HAT-P-46 c is not transiting hence we do not have any radius for this planet. The results we present in this paper for this star comes from UVES data with a SNR at 208. Hartman et al. (2014) derives the following spectroscopic parameters: $T_{\text{eff}} = 6120 \pm 100$ K, $\log g = 4.25 \pm 0.11$, and $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = 0.30 \pm 0.10$. We note that for this star the asteroseismic correction we apply as mentioned in 4, the corrected $\log g$ were below 4.2dex, so we end up using the spectroscopic $\log g$ for this star.

If we derive the mass and radius of HAT-P-46 b with our new parameters, we obtain the following (values from Hartman et al. (2014) in parantheses): $M_{\text{pl}} = 0.49(0.49)$ and $R_{\text{pl}} = 0.93(1.28)$, both in units of Jupiter. We see no change in mass, however there is a decrease in the radius, and we end up with a more dense planet, $\rho_{\text{pl}} = 0.61(0.23)$.

As the secondary companion does not transit we only have a limit on the minimum mass for this planet. Here we get: $M \sin i_{\text{pl}} = 1.97(2.00)$, so a very small change as expected.

5.2. HD 120084

The exoplanet orbiting this star was discovered by Sato et al. (2013). Atmospheric parameters were derived by Takeda et al. (2008) using a similar method as described in this paper. The spectra they analyzed however, was not of as high quality as used here. Using the HIDES spectrograph Takeda et al. (2008) reported an average SNR for their sample of 100-300 at a resolving power of 67 000. We used data from ESPaDOnS with a resolving power of 81 000, and with a SNR for this star of 850. With our new parameter we obtain a slightly lower stellar mass for the star at $1.94M_{\odot}$ compared to $2.39M_{\odot}$ obtained by Takeda et al. (2008), hence the minimum planetary mass is also decreased slightly from $m_{\text{pl}} \sin i = 4.5m_J$ to $m_{\text{pl}} \sin i = 3.9m_J$. We see a decrease in the stellar radius by 29% from $9.12R_{\odot}$ to $7.83R_{\odot}$. Since there are no observations of the planet transiting, and the orbital period is 2082 d (Sato et al. 2013), the planetary radius has not been computed.

5.3. HD 233604

HD 233604 b was discovered by Nowak et al. (2013) while the atmospheric parameters of the star was derived by Zieliński et al. (2012) with the same method as described in this paper using the HRS spectrograph with a resolving power of 60 000 with a typical SNR at 200-250 for their sample of 348 stars. We obtained the spectrum for this star using the FIES spectrograph with a slightly higher resolution at 67 000, and similar but also slightly higher SNR at 320 for this star.

This planet is very close orbit with a semi-major axis of $\sim 15R_{\text{st}}$ (R_{st} is the stellar radius) using the parameters from Nowak et al. (2013). With the updated parameters presented in this paper we see a slight increase in the stellar mass from $1.5M_{\odot}$ to $2.0M_{\odot}$ and a decrease in stellar radius from $10.5R_{\odot}$ to $9.5R_{\odot}$. This gives an increase of the semi major axis to $\sim 18R_{\text{st}}$.

The increase in stellar mass leads to an increase in the minimum planetary mass, from $6.58M_J$ to $8.0M_J$.

Nowak et al. (2013) found a high Li abundance at $A(\text{Li}) = 1.400 \pm 0.042$ for this star speculating if this star might have engulfed a planet. A more likely explanation is that this star has not yet reached the first dredge-up process (Nowak et al. 2013). We found a much lower value at $A(\text{Li}) = 0.9$ and hence we

find the star to not be Li rich. The Li abundance we find is in excellent agreement with Adamów et al. (2014) as we get the same abundance. They also calculate the Li abundance with a non-LTE correction and get $A(\text{Li}) = 1.08$. To understand this star in detail a more detailed abundance study would be needed as well as a precise placement in an HR diagram.

5.4. HD 81688

Worth looking into mass here, since it change quite a bit.

5.5. HIP 107773

The planetary companion were presented in Jones et al. (2015) as an exoplanet around an intermediate mass evolved star. The stellar parameters were obtained from the analysis by Jones et al. (2011) using the same method as presented here, however with a different line list which might lead to some disagreements. For this star we derive a higher $\log g$ at 2.83 dex compared to 2.60 dex, and thus we derive a slightly smaller star with $11.6R_{\odot}$ to $9.2R_{\odot}$ and $2.4M_{\odot}$ to $2.1M_{\odot}$ for radius and mass of the star respectively. The other atmospheric parameters are very similar to those derived by Jones et al. (2011). This leads to a reduced minimum mass of the planetary companion from $m \sin i = 1.98M_J$ to $m \sin i = 1.78M_J$.

5.6. WASP-97

The exoplanet orbiting WASP-97 was discovered by Hellier et al. (2014). The host star parameters were derived in a similar method as described in this paper after co-adding several spectra from the CORALIE spectrograph. They reach a SNR of 100 with a spectral resolution of 50 000. The parameters presented here comes from the UVES spectrograph with a SNR of more than 200.

The parameters does not change much for this planet. The planetary mass is changed from $1.3M_J$ to $1.4M_J$ and the radius from $1.1R_J$ to $1.4R_J$. This does affect the density quite a lot from 1.13 g/cm^3 to 0.59 g/cm^3 . This exoplanet is then in the same category as Saturn with a density lower than water, however with a size slightly higher than Jupiter.

5.7. omi UMa

1630d period planet. msini is 4.1 in Jupiter units.

6. Conclusion

Acknowledgements. This work was supported by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) through the research grants UID/FIS/04434/2013 and PTDC/FIS-AST/1526/2014. N.C.S., and S.G.S. acknowledge the support from FCT through Investigador FCT contracts of reference IF/00169/2012, and IF/00028/2014, respectively, and POPH/FSE (EC) by FEDER funding through the program "Programa Operacional de Factores de Competitividade - COMPETE". E.D.M. and B.J.A. acknowledge the support from FCT in form of the fellowship SFRH/BPD/76606/2011 and SFRH/BPD/87776/2012, respectively. This work also benefit from the collaboration of a cooperation project FCT/CAPEs - 2014/2015 (FCT Proc 4.4.1.00 CAPEs). AM received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement number 313014 (ETAEARTH). This research has made use of the SIMBAD database operated at CDS, Strasbourg (France).

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Table 4. The derived parameters for the 61 stars in our sample. The SNR is measured by ARES.

Star	T_{eff} (K)	$\log g$ (dex)	[Fe/H] (dex)	ξ_{micro} (km/s)	ξ_{micro} fixed?	Instrument	SNR
WASP-37	6024 ± 58	4.70 ± 0.06	-0.15 ± 0.05	1.34 ± 0.09	no	FIES	250
WASP-44	5612 ± 80	4.47 ± 0.30	0.17 ± 0.06	1.32 ± 0.13	no	UVES	125
WASP-52	5197 ± 83	4.47 ± 0.30	0.15 ± 0.05	1.16 ± 0.14	no	UVES	125
WASP-58	6103 ± 64	4.68 ± 0.08	-0.10 ± 0.04	1.36 ± 0.11	no	FIES	293
WASP-60	6330 ± 64	4.66 ± 0.09	0.36 ± 0.04	1.61 ± 0.09	no	FIES	315
WASP-61	6265 ± 168	4.21 ± 0.21	-0.38 ± 0.11	1.44 ± 0.02	yes	UVES	163
WASP-72	6570 ± 85	4.71 ± 0.13	0.15 ± 0.06	2.30 ± 0.15	no	UVES	174
WASP-75	6203 ± 46	4.42 ± 0.22	0.24 ± 0.03	1.45 ± 0.06	no	UVES	189
WASP-76	6347 ± 52	4.29 ± 0.08	0.36 ± 0.04	1.73 ± 0.06	no	FEROS	165
WASP-82	6563 ± 55	4.29 ± 0.10	0.18 ± 0.04	1.93 ± 0.08	no	FEROS	239
WASP-88	6450 ± 61	4.24 ± 0.06	0.03 ± 0.04	1.79 ± 0.09	no	FEROS	174
WASP-95	5799 ± 31	4.29 ± 0.05	0.22 ± 0.03	1.18 ± 0.04	no	FEROS	247
WASP-97	5723 ± 52	4.37 ± 0.07	0.31 ± 0.04	1.03 ± 0.08	no	FEROS	219
WASP-99	6324 ± 89	4.70 ± 0.11	0.27 ± 0.06	1.83 ± 0.12	no	FEROS	249
WASP-100	6853 ± 209	4.15 ± 0.26	-0.30 ± 0.12	1.87 ± 0.02	yes	FEROS	166
HATS-1	5969 ± 46	4.61 ± 0.06	-0.04 ± 0.04	1.06 ± 0.08	no	UVES	155
HATS-5	5383 ± 91	4.40 ± 0.22	0.08 ± 0.06	0.91 ± 0.14	no	UVES	158
HAT-P-24	6470 ± 181	4.75 ± 0.26	-0.41 ± 0.10	1.40 ± 0.03	yes	UVES	158
HAT-P-39	6745 ± 236	4.91 ± 0.46	-0.21 ± 0.12	1.53 ± 0.04	yes	UVES	127
HAT-P-42	5903 ± 66	4.29 ± 0.10	0.34 ± 0.05	1.19 ± 0.08	no	UVES	130
HAT-P-46	6421 ± 121	4.53 ± 0.14	0.16 ± 0.09	1.67 ± 0.18	no	UVES	208
HR 228	5042 ± 42	3.30 ± 0.09	0.07 ± 0.03	1.14 ± 0.04	no	UVES	400
SAND364	4457 ± 104	2.26 ± 0.20	-0.04 ± 0.06	1.60 ± 0.11	no	UVES	220
GJ 785	5087 ± 48	4.30 ± 0.10	-0.01 ± 0.03	0.69 ± 0.10	no	HARPS	801
HD 102272	5037 ± 80	2.72 ± 0.25	-0.52 ± 0.08	0.67 ± 0.12	no	FIES	830
*HD 102272	4889 ± 30	2.72 ± 0.07	-0.30 ± 0.02	1.57 ± 0.04	no	FIES	953
HD 104985	4809 ± 48	2.73 ± 0.08	-0.26 ± 0.04	1.65 ± 0.05	no	FIES	1010
HD 114762	6061 ± 83	4.70 ± 0.08	-0.78 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.26	no	FIES	1628
*HD 114762	5884 ± 35	4.24 ± 0.04	-0.66 ± 0.02	1.21 ± 0.06	no	FIES	1533
HD 120084	4969 ± 40	2.94 ± 0.14	0.12 ± 0.03	1.41 ± 0.04	no	ESPaDOnS	852
HD 152581	5355 ± 82	3.65 ± 0.18	-0.39 ± 0.07	0.60 ± 0.15	no	UVES	692
HD 155358	5917 ± 51	4.12 ± 0.08	-0.55 ± 0.04	1.06 ± 0.08	no	FIES	888
HD 171028	5672 ± 29	3.80 ± 0.04	-0.42 ± 0.02	1.24 ± 0.04	no	FIES	1194
HD 192263	4946 ± 46	4.43 ± 0.14	-0.05 ± 0.02	0.66 ± 0.12	no	HARPS	415
HD 192699	5210 ± 27	3.56 ± 0.09	-0.12 ± 0.02	1.19 ± 0.03	no	FIES	781
HD 197037	6255 ± 44	4.58 ± 0.04	-0.12 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.06	no	FIES	1083
HD 2200964	5075 ± 28	3.32 ± 0.07	-0.16 ± 0.02	1.18 ± 0.03	no	FIES	1073
HD 220842	6027 ± 30	4.35 ± 0.05	-0.08 ± 0.03	1.19 ± 0.04	no	FIES	197
HD 219134	4767 ± 70	4.32 ± 0.17	-0.00 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.24	no	ESPaDOnS	725
HD 233604	4925 ± 44	2.79 ± 0.11	-0.15 ± 0.03	1.62 ± 0.05	no	FIES	320
*HD 233604	4926 ± 41	2.79 ± 0.10	-0.15 ± 0.03	1.62 ± 0.05	no	FIES	320
HD 283668	4988 ± 45	4.82 ± 0.10	-0.68 ± 0.03	0.34 ± 0.02	yes	FIES	709
HD 285507	4620 ± 126	4.42 ± 0.61	0.04 ± 0.06	0.74 ± 0.43	no	FIES	239
HD 37124	5468 ± 32	4.28 ± 0.04	-0.43 ± 0.03	0.67 ± 0.07	no	FIES	991
*HD 37124	5470 ± 32	4.28 ± 0.04	-0.43 ± 0.03	0.67 ± 0.07	no	FIES	991
HD 5583	4980 ± 35	2.76 ± 0.06	-0.36 ± 0.04	1.59 ± 0.04	no	FIES	936
HD 70573	5889 ± 186	4.32 ± 0.27	-0.42 ± 0.13	1.14 ± 0.01	yes	FIES	487
HD 81688	4906 ± 29	2.69 ± 0.06	-0.21 ± 0.02	1.60 ± 0.03	no	ESPaDOnS	1019
*HD 81688	4913 ± 29	2.64 ± 0.07	-0.21 ± 0.02	1.57 ± 0.03	no	FIES	1253
HD 82886	5124 ± 22	3.30 ± 0.05	-0.25 ± 0.02	1.15 ± 0.03	no	ESPaDOnS	1198
*HD 82886	5137 ± 36	3.35 ± 0.08	-0.23 ± 0.03	1.19 ± 0.04	no	FIES	1229
HD 87883	4917 ± 68	4.34 ± 0.19	0.02 ± 0.03	0.46 ± 0.21	no	ESPaDOnS	753
HD 96063	5220 ± 35	3.59 ± 0.08	-0.13 ± 0.03	1.20 ± 0.04	no	FIES	644
HD 97658	5182 ± 43	4.50 ± 0.12	-0.29 ± 0.03	0.77 ± 0.11	no	FIES	1001
HIP 11915	5770 ± 14	4.47 ± 0.03	-0.06 ± 0.01	0.95 ± 0.02	no	HARPS	709
HIP 116454	5012 ± 83	4.38 ± 0.16	-0.13 ± 0.04	0.78 ± 0.15	no	FIES	316
HIP 107773	4957 ± 49	2.83 ± 0.09	0.04 ± 0.04	1.49 ± 0.05	no	UVES	218
mu Leo	4605 ± 94	2.61 ± 0.26	0.25 ± 0.06	1.64 ± 0.11	no	ESPaDOnS	354
omi UMa	5499 ± 52	3.36 ± 0.07	-0.01 ± 0.05	1.98 ± 0.06	no	ESPaDOnS	527
11 Com	4911 ± 38	2.68 ± 0.08	-0.20 ± 0.03	1.56 ± 0.04	no	FIES	953
*11 Com	4907 ± 34	2.62 ± 0.09	-0.23 ± 0.03	1.56 ± 0.04	no	FIES	1191
omi CrB	4915 ± 33	2.74 ± 0.08	-0.14 ± 0.03	1.57 ± 0.04	no	FIES	932
42 Dra	4547 ± 55	2.23 ± 0.10	-0.31 ± 0.03	1.54 ± 0.05	no	FIES	731
14 And	4797 ± 44	2.58 ± 0.11	-0.23 ± 0.03	1.58 ± 0.04	no	FIES	731
Kepler-444	5163 ± 40	4.41 ± 0.11	-0.50 ± 0.03	0.78 ± 0.10	no	FIES	675
Qatar-2	4637 ± 316	4.23 ± 0.61	0.09 ± 0.17	0.63 ± 0.83	no	UVES	97
bd114672	4612 ± 86	4.83 ± 0.30	-0.23 ± 0.02	0.08 ± 0.08	yes	FIES	487
ksiaql	4809 ± 46	2.71 ± 0.11	-0.16 ± 0.03	1.55 ± 0.04	no	FIES	994
tyc	4886 ± 41	2.74 ± 0.08	-0.09 ± 0.03	1.56 ± 0.05	no	FIES	505