



**CARMENES: Calar Alto high-Resolution
search for M dwarfs with Exo-earths with
Near-infrared and Visible Echelle Spectrographs**

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(Landessternwarte Heidelberg)
and the CARMENES Consortium

Calar Alto Observatory in Southern Spain



The 3.5m Telescope



The CARMENES Consortium



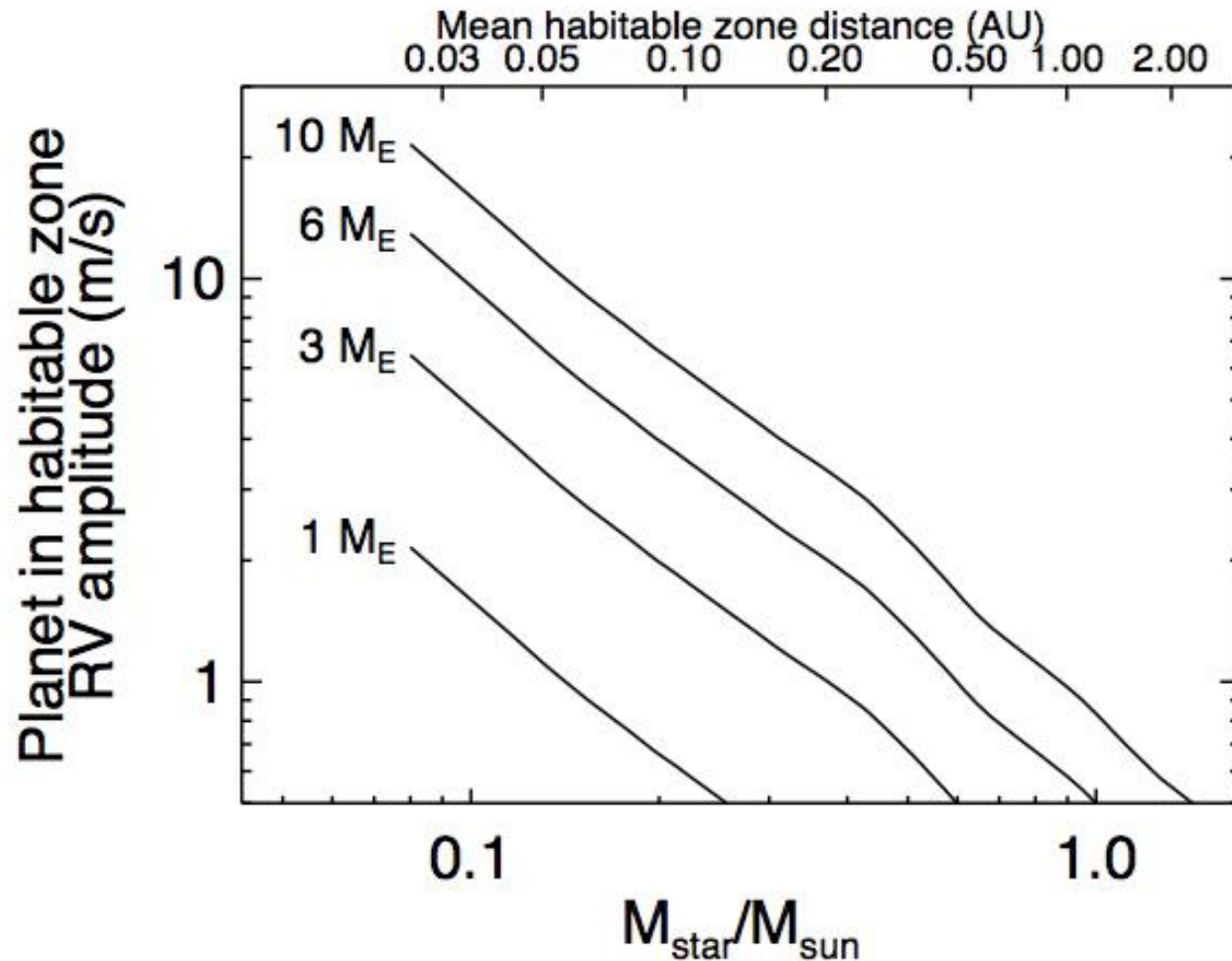
- Landessternwarte Königstuhl, U Heidelberg, Germany
- Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía, Granada, Spain
- Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- Institut de Ciències de l'Espai, Barcelona, Spain
- Insitut für Astrophysik, U Göttingen, Germany
- MPI für Astronomie, Heidelberg, Germany
- Thüringer Landessternwarte, Tautenburg, Germany
- Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, Tenerife, Spain
- Hamburger Sternwarte, U Hamburg, Germany
- Centro de Astrobiología, Madrid, Spain

Goal and Baseline Plan for Calar Alto Radial-Velocity Survey



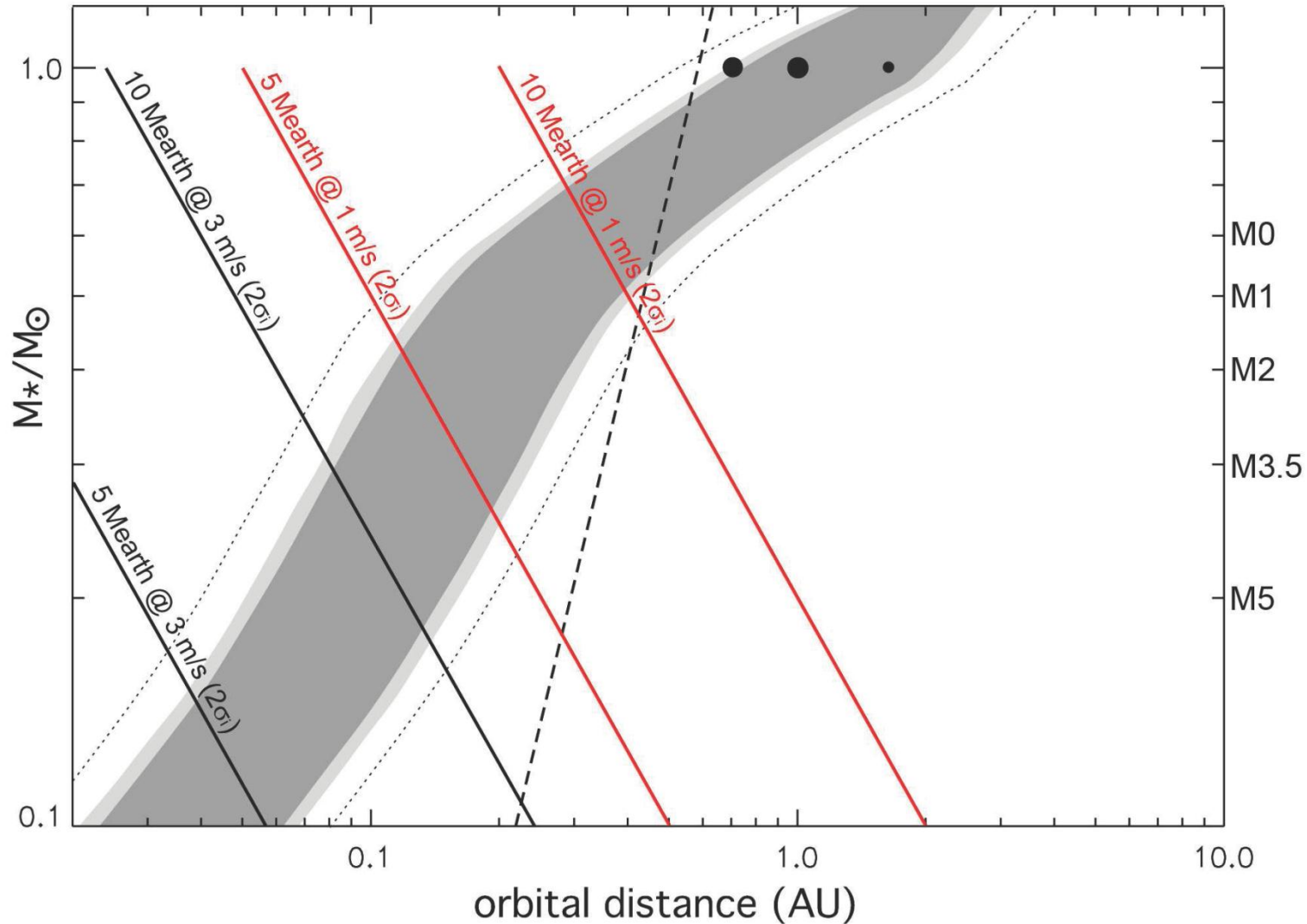
- Goal: Find terrestrial planets in habitable zones of low-mass stars
 - Number and formation mechanism
 - Some of them transiting \Rightarrow targets for follow-up (incl. JWST)
- Monitor ≈ 300 M dwarfs
 - Simultaneous near-IR and visible \Rightarrow RV and activity
- 10 measurements per season per field
 - With half-hour integrations \Rightarrow 100 clear nights / yr
- Use most (all?) of bright time for five years

The Case for M Stars

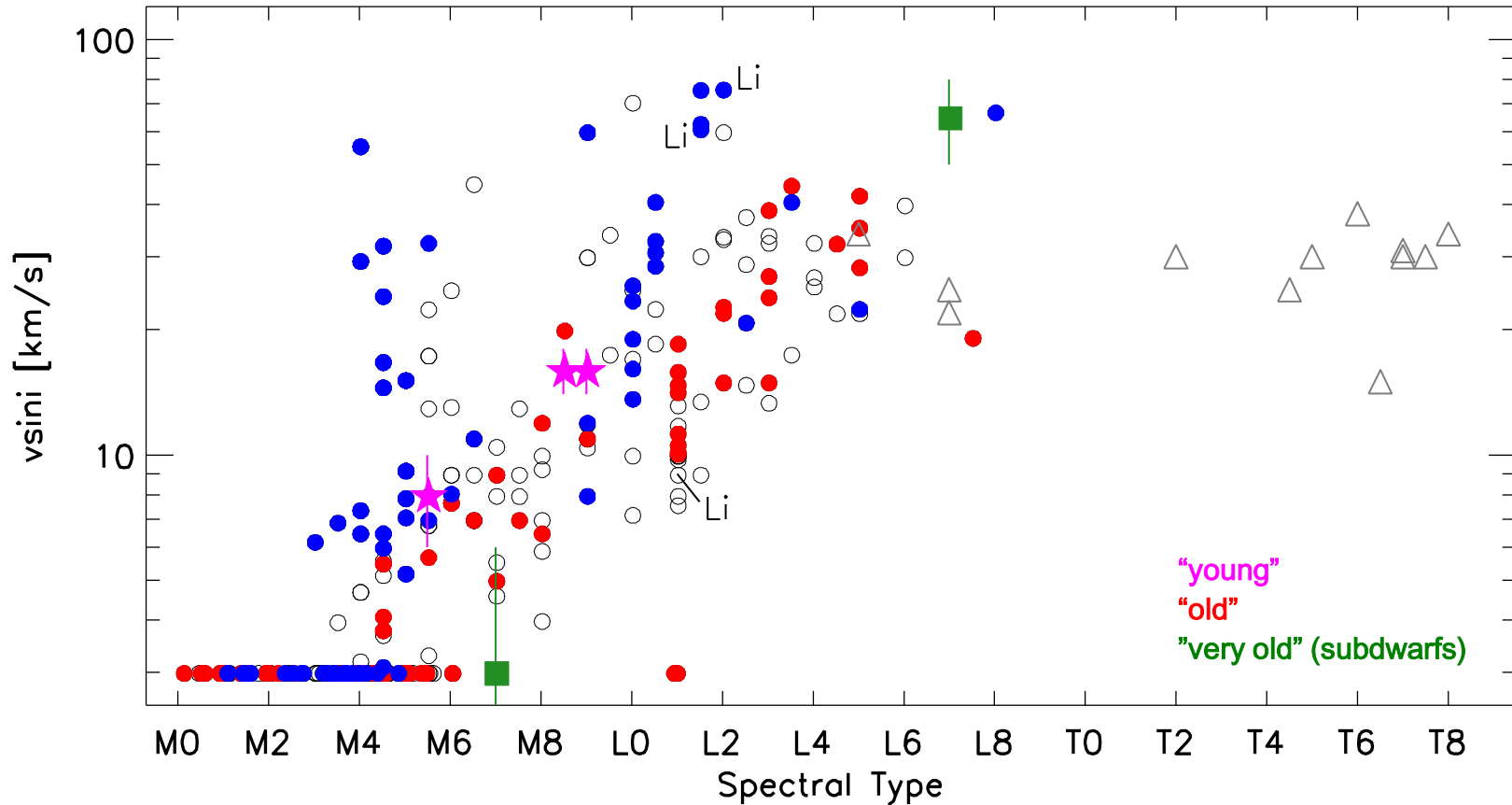


The lower the star mass, the higher the RV for planets in the habitable zone

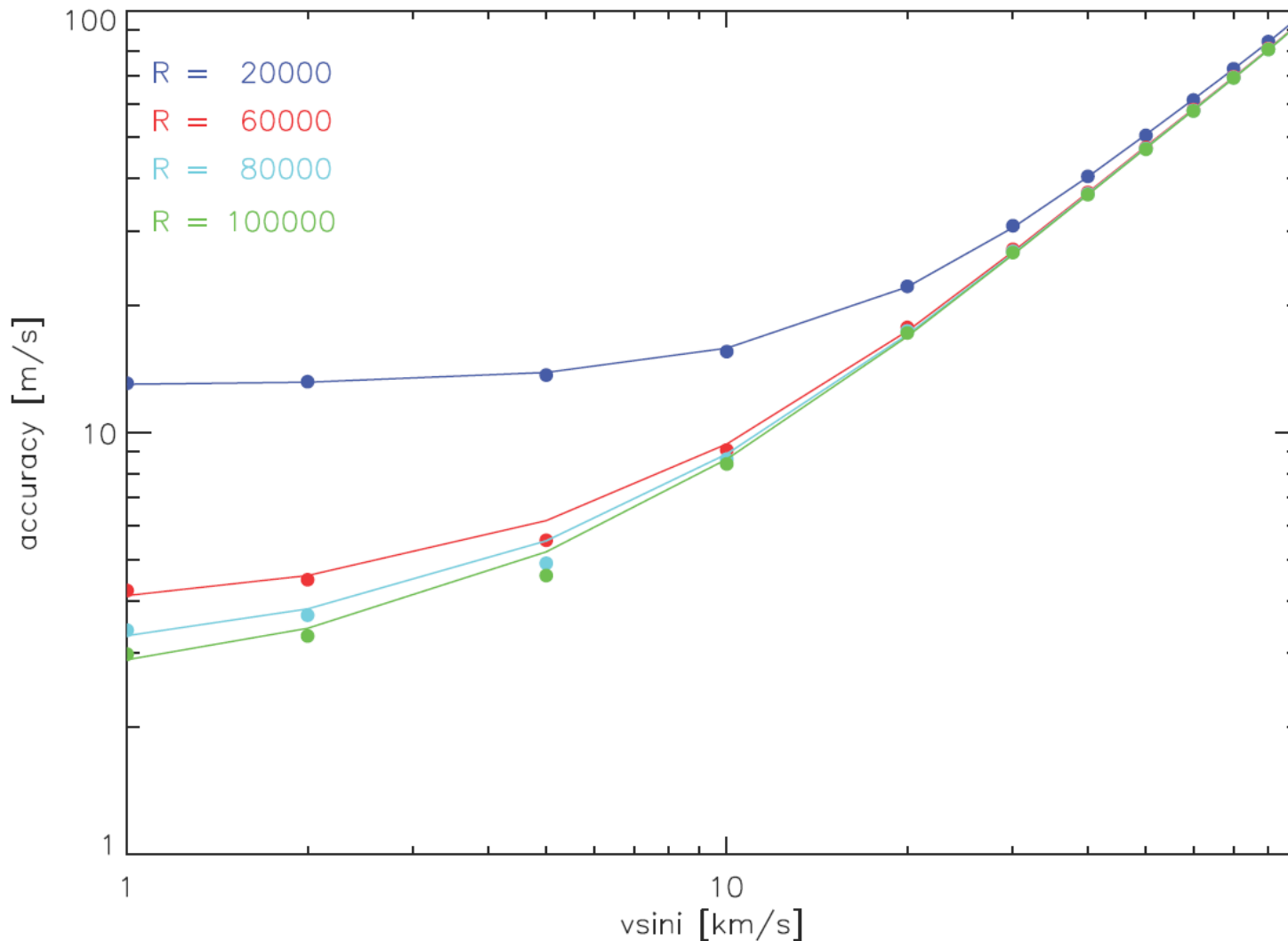
The Habitable Zone of M Stars



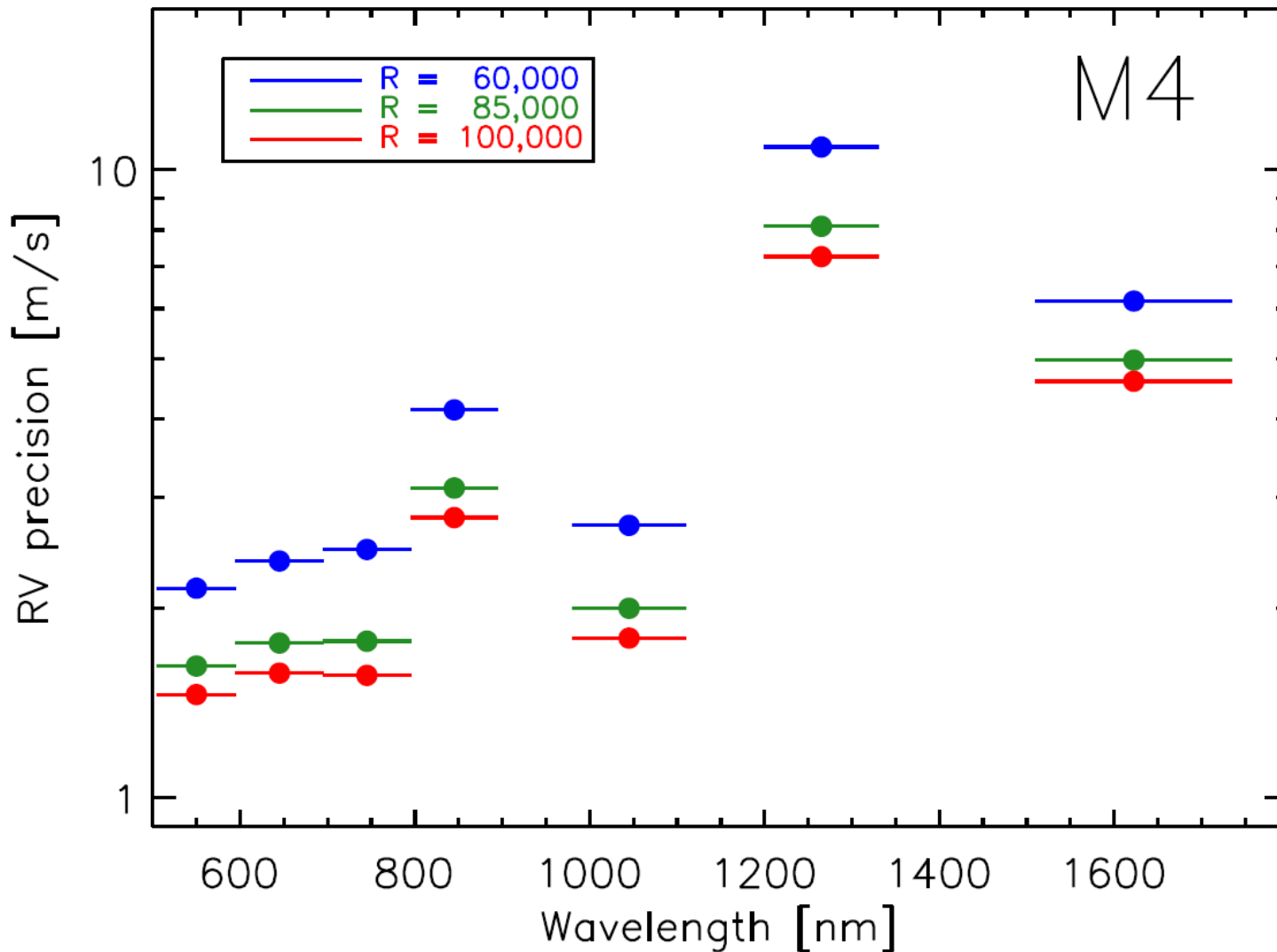
Rotation in Low-Mass Objects



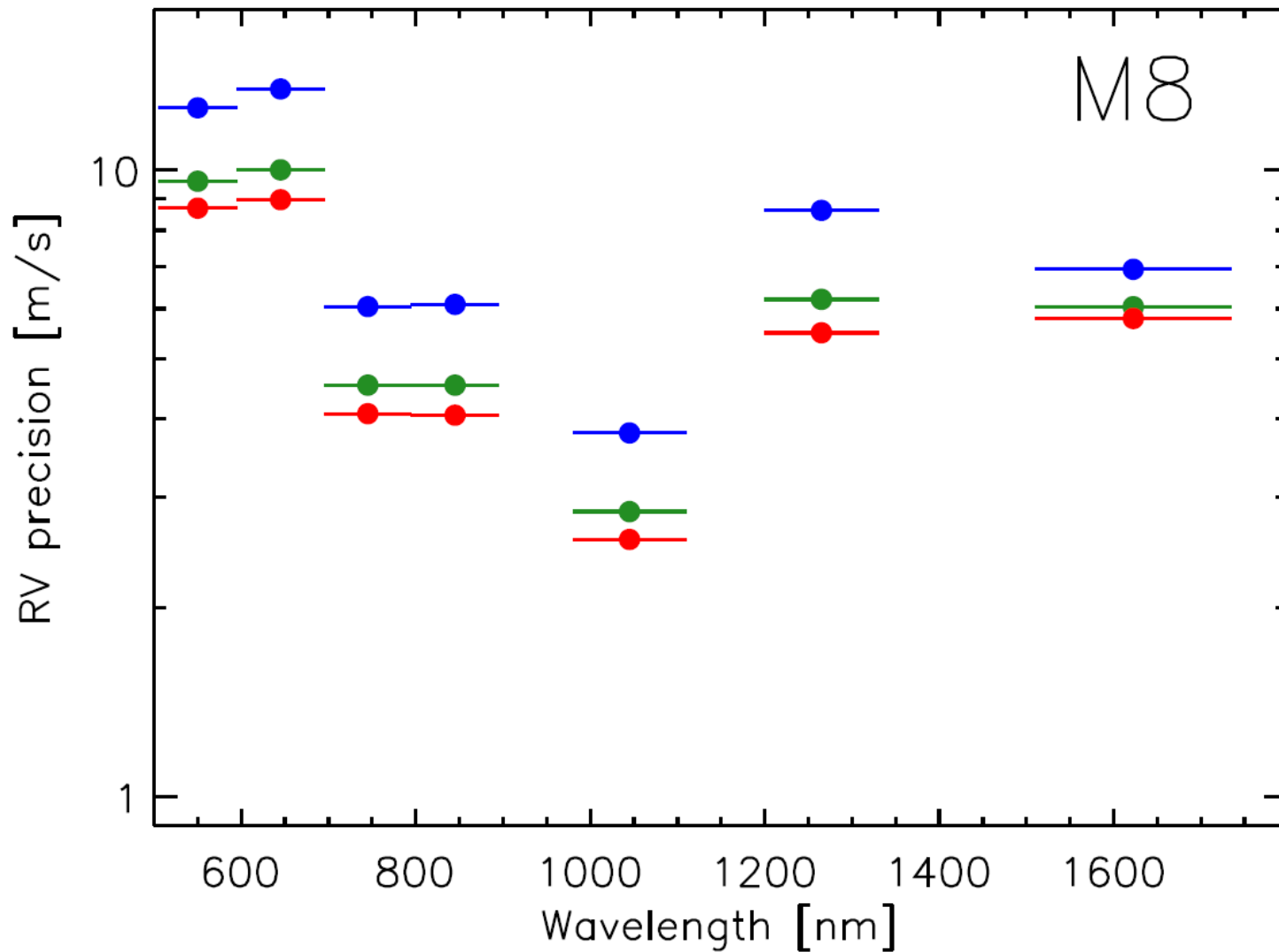
Accuracy Achievable for Different Rotation Rates



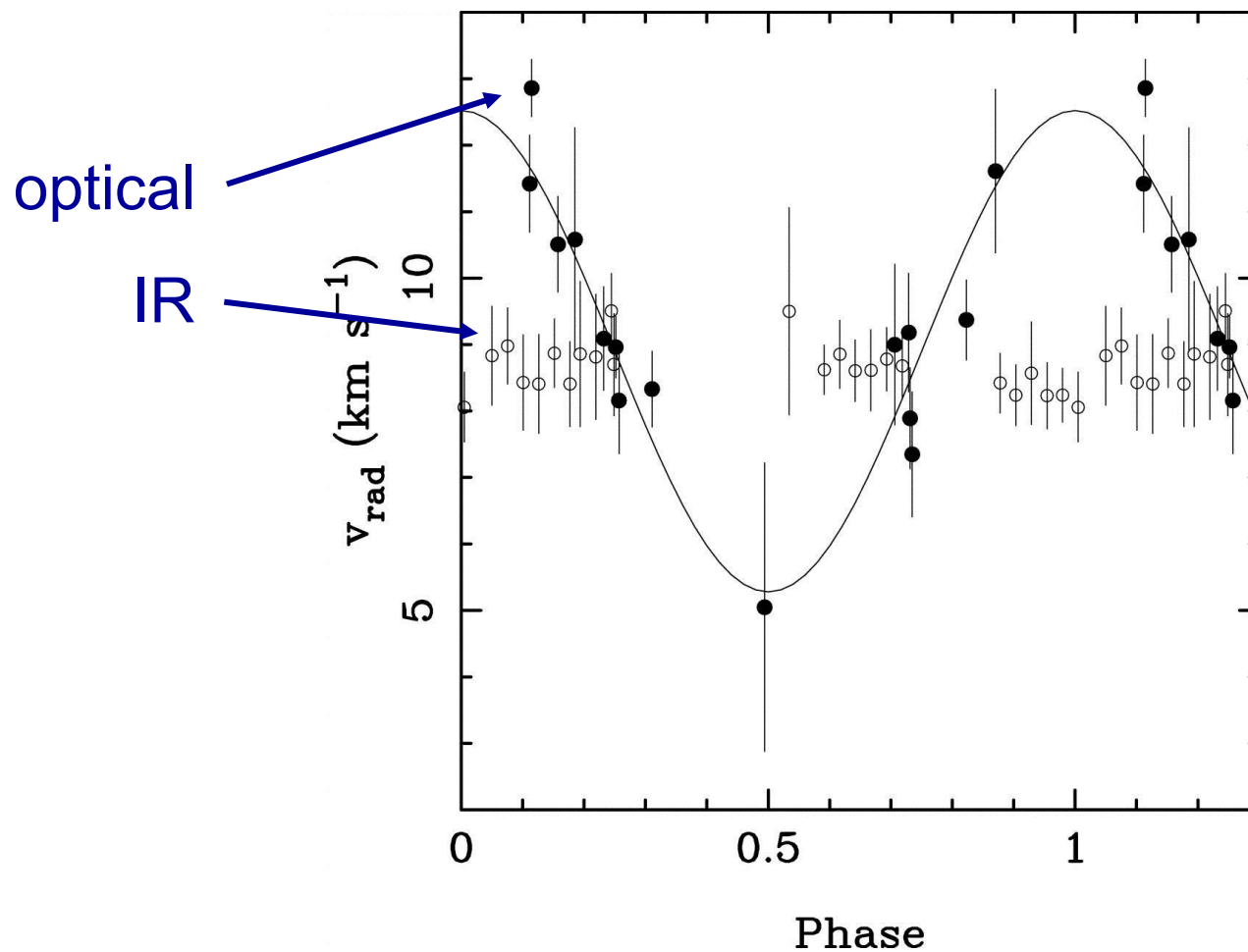
Relative Precision Achievable for M4 Star in Visible and near-IR



Relative Precision Achievable for M8 Star in Visible and near-IR



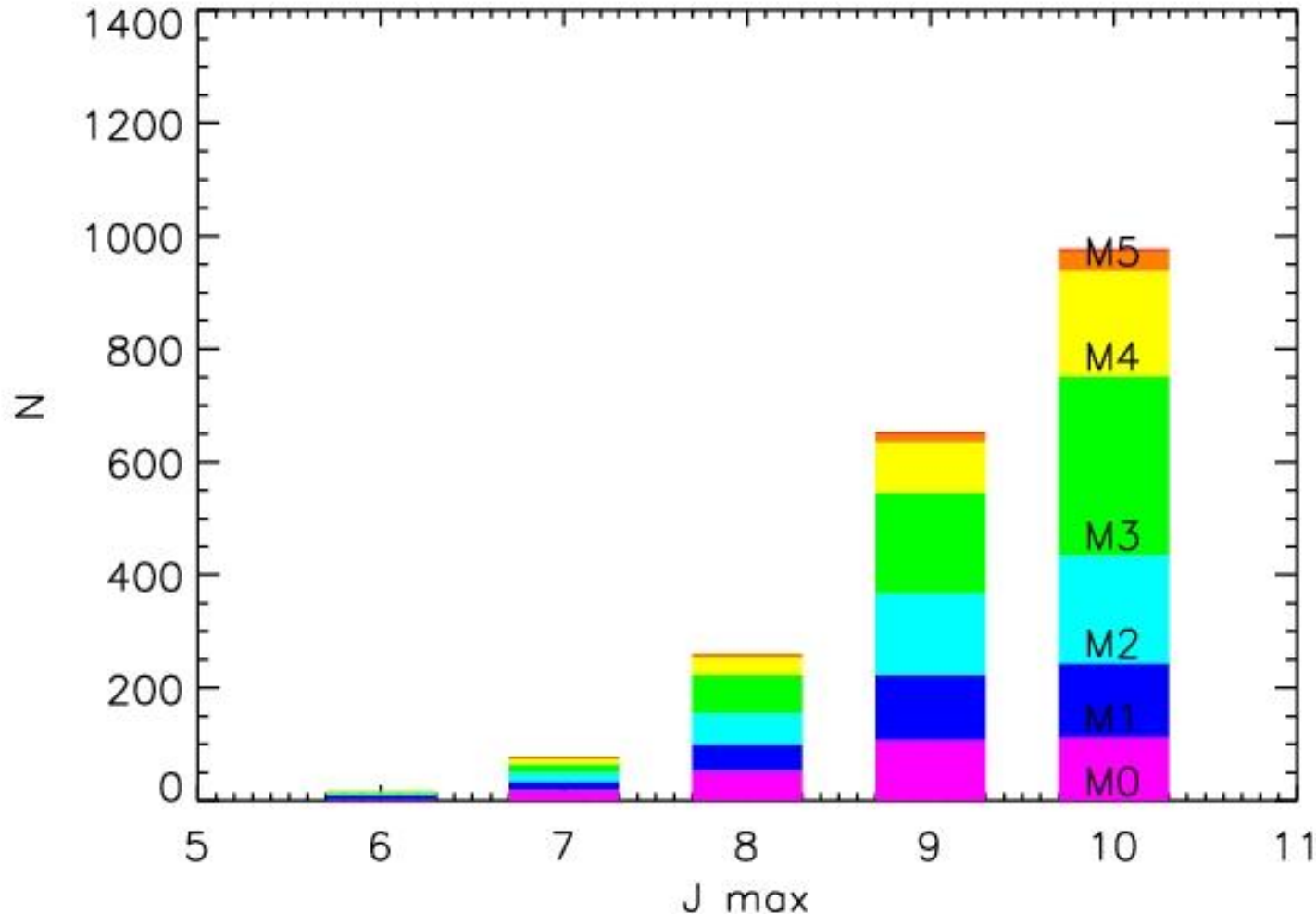
Radial Velocities: Optical and IR



Activity!

Martin et al., 2006

Number of M Dwarfs Accessible from Calar Alto



Sample Selection

- Sample 1: 100 stars with $m < 0.25 M_{\odot}$
- Sample 2: 100 stars with $0.25 M_{\odot} < m < 0.35 M_{\odot}$
- Sample 3: 100 stars with $m > 0.35 M_{\odot}$
- Start with ~ 450 stars, throw out unsuitable stars after a few observations

Spectrograph Characteristics

- Visible-light spectrograph
 - 0.53 ... 1.05 μm , $R = 80,000$
 - 59 echelle orders
 - RV precision ~ 1 m/s
 - Vacuum tank, temperature stabilized
 - 2k \times 4k detector
- Near-IR spectrograph
 - 0.95 ... 1.8 μm , $R = 85,000$
 - 31 echelle orders
 - Vacuum tank, cooled to -30°C , stabilized
 - RV precision goal 1 m/s, limited by sky calibration
 - Two 2k \times 2k Hawaii 1.7 μm detectors

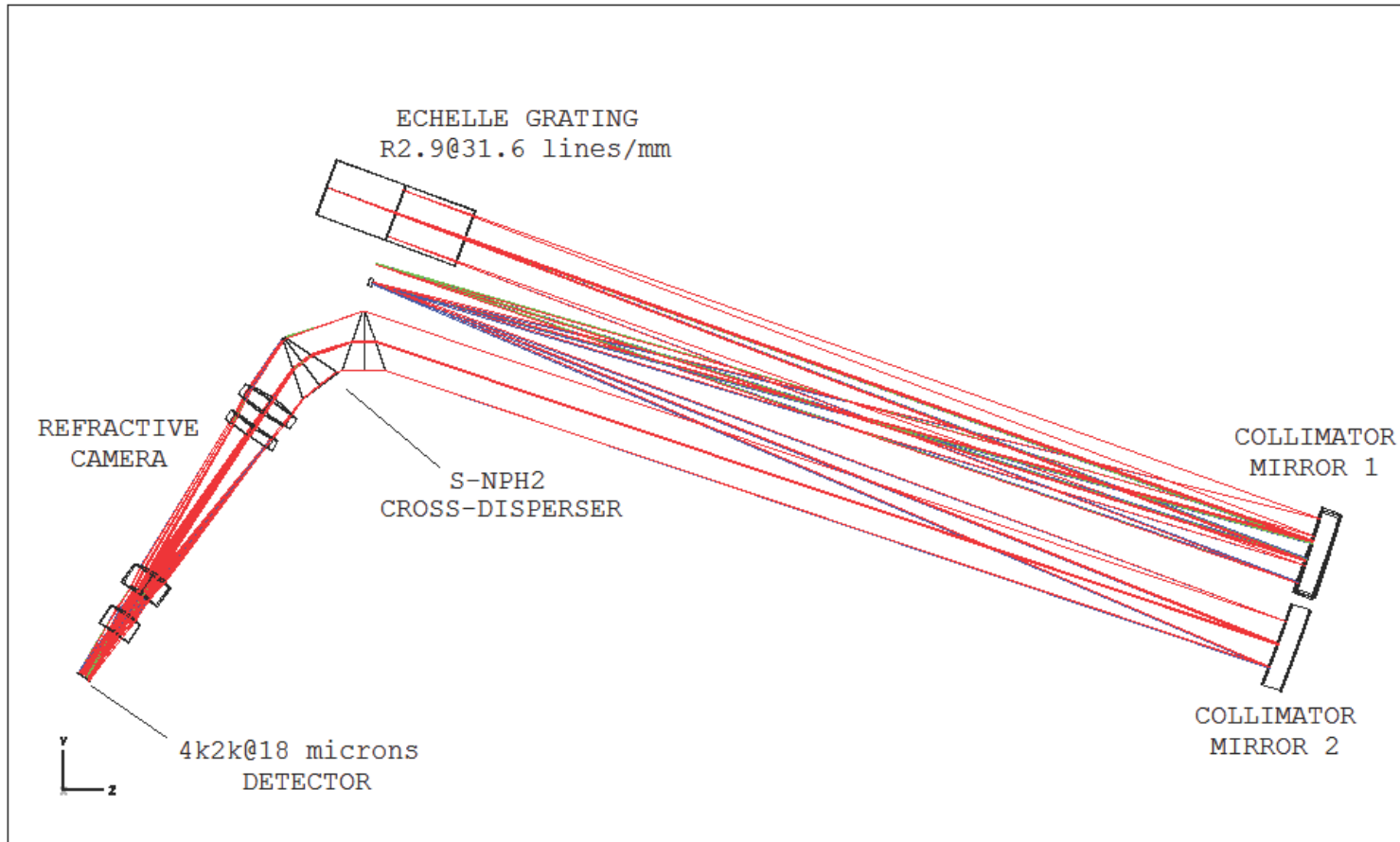
Fiber Feed

- Object and sky fibers from prime or Cassegrain focus to coudé laboratory
- Separate fibers for visible and near-IR
 - Dichroic beam splitter at front end
 - Atmospheric dispersion correction
- Fiber scrambler for uniform exit pupil illumination
- Image slicer
 - Modified Bowen-Walraven or fiber slicer (under investigation)

RV Calibration Strategy

- ThAr lamp
 - Adopted as baseline
 - Proven technique, but extension to IR
 - Uneven wavelength coverage
 - Difficulties due to widely different line strengths
- Stabilized etalon
 - Equally spaced lines, uniform brightness
 - Preferred solution if technically feasible
 - R&D effort started

NIR Spectrograph Optical Layout



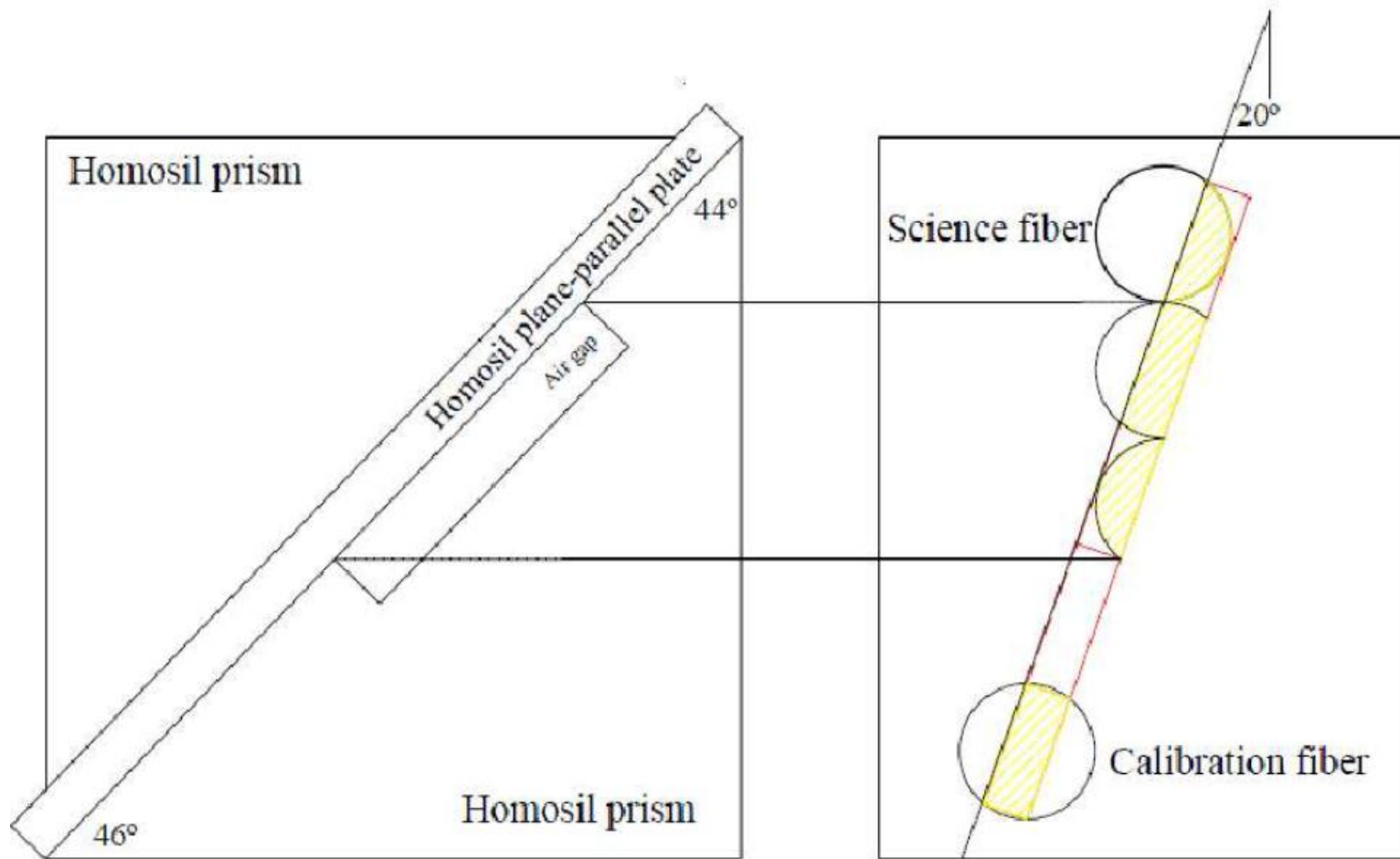
3D LAYOUT

FIBER-FED ECHELLE SPECTROGRAPH
 CALAR ALTO OBSERVATORY
 RESOLUTION 85000
 SPEC RANGE: 0.95-1.80 microns

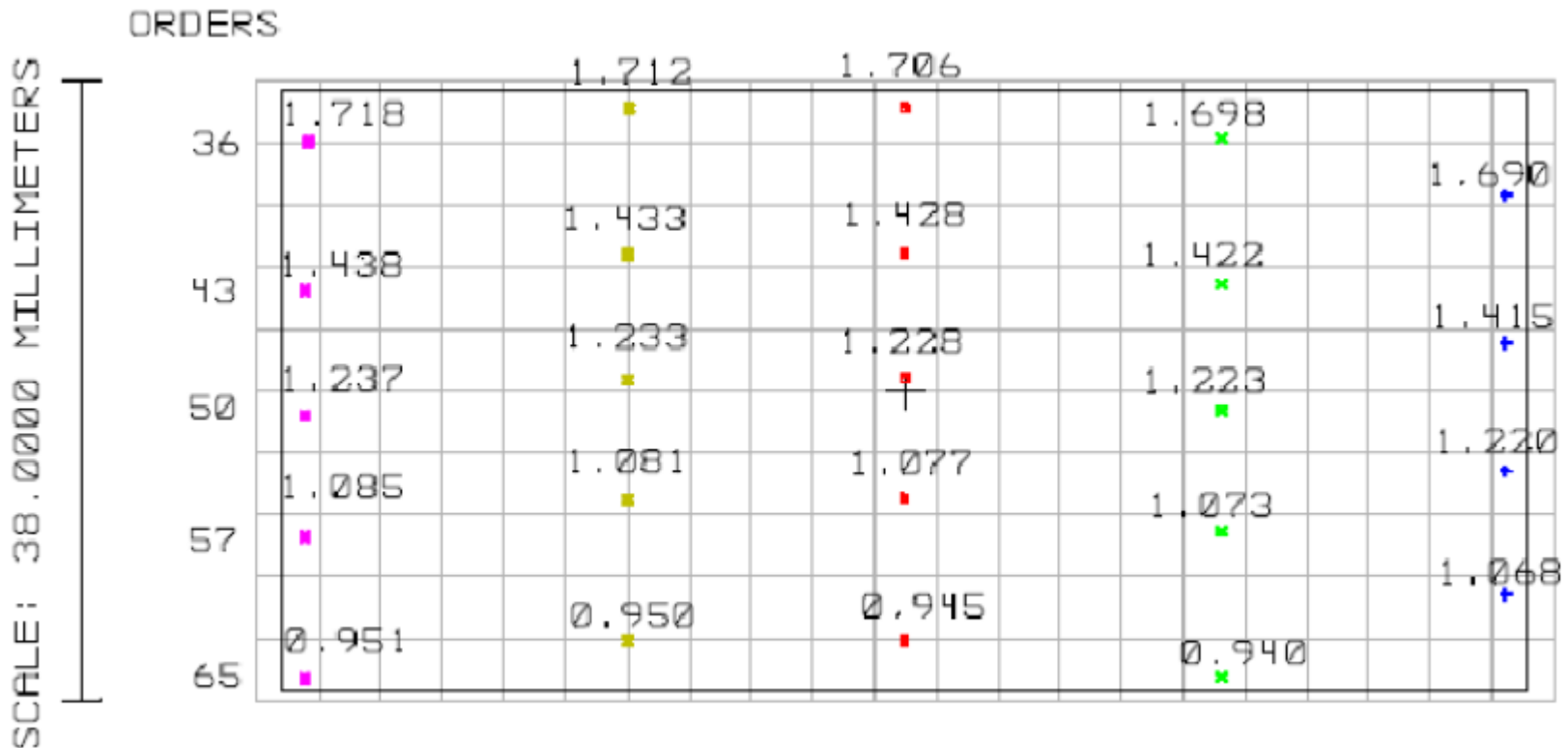
OVIDIO RABAZA CASTILLO
 INSTITUTE OF ASTROPHYSICS OF ANDALUCIA
 IAA-CSIC

CARMENES-NIR
 CHANNEL

Image Slicer for the Near-IR Spectrograph



Near-IR Echelle Format



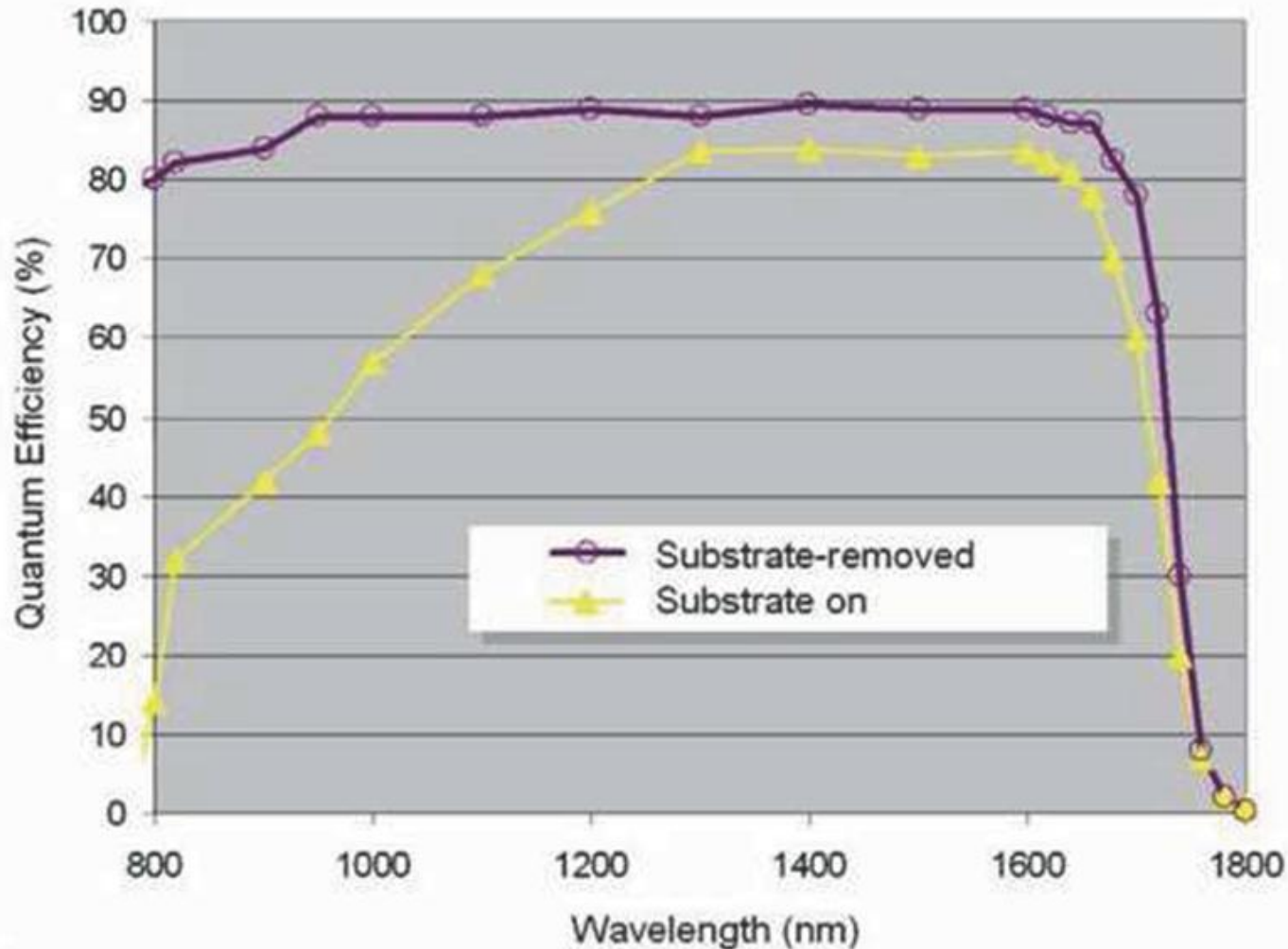
2x2 Hawaii 2RG Mosaic



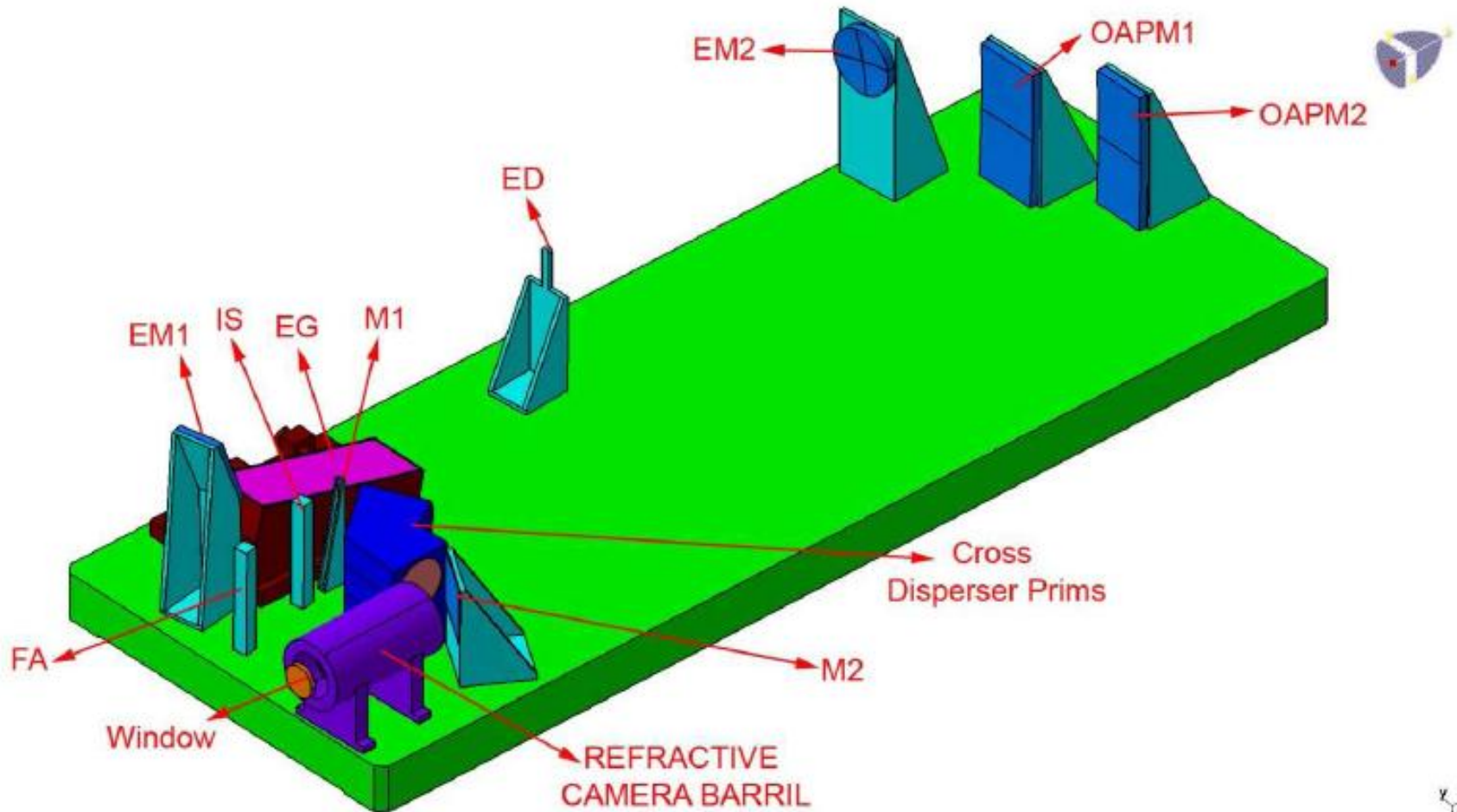
NIR Detector Efficiency



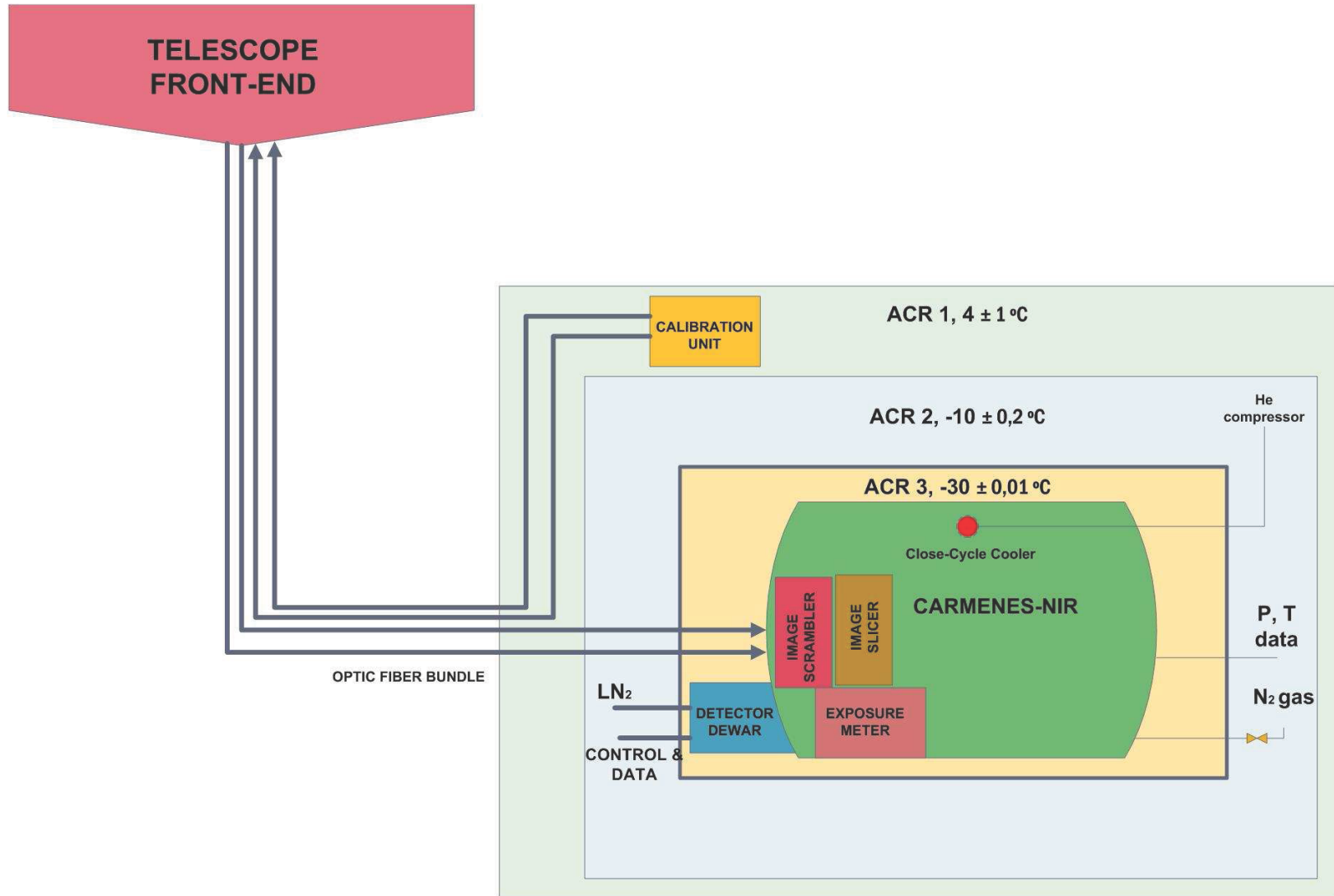
Quantum Efficiency of 1.7 micron HgCdTe at 145K



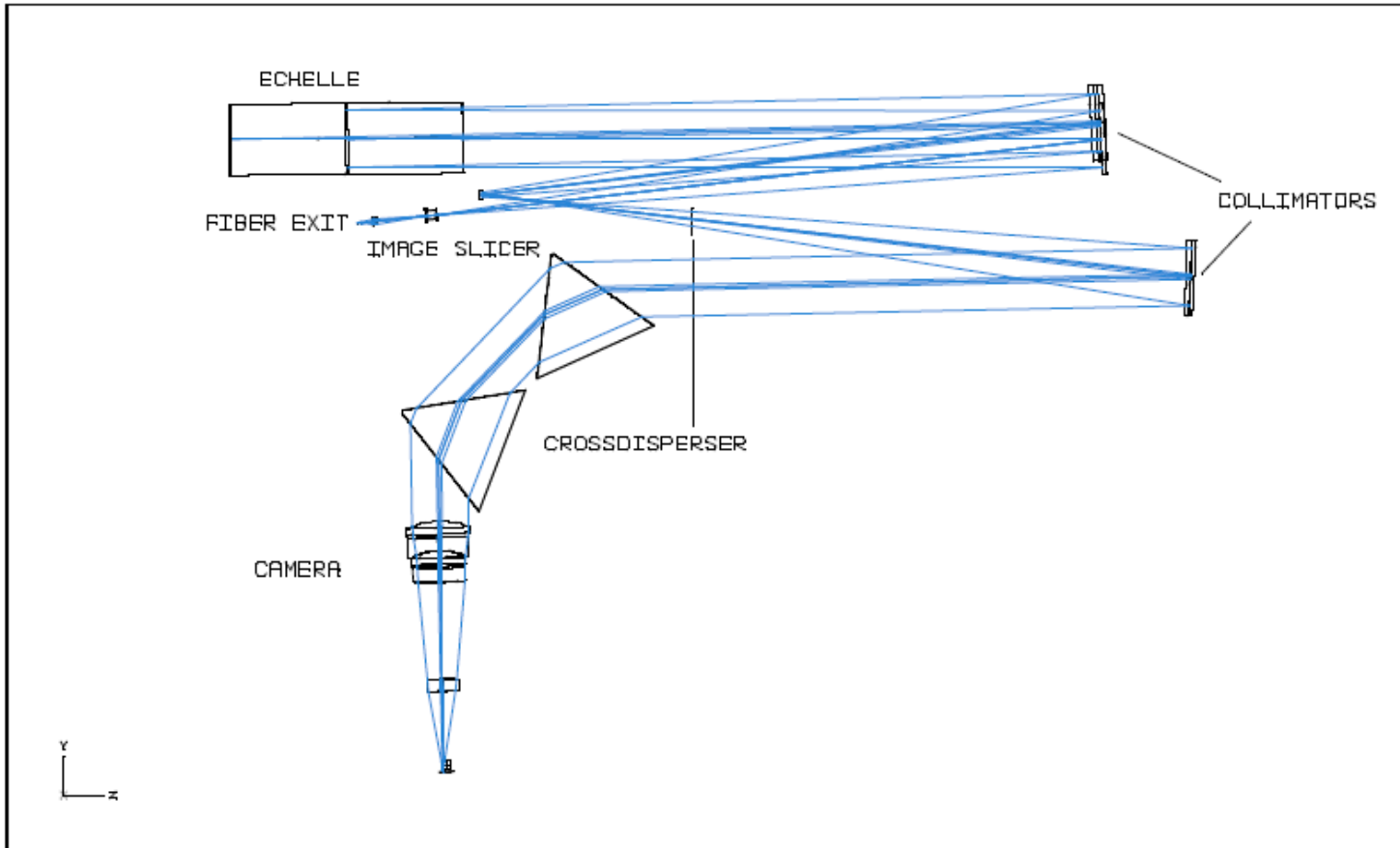
Opto-Mechanical Layout of the Near-IR Spectrograph



NIR Spectrograph Thermal Concept



Visible Spectrograph: Optical Design



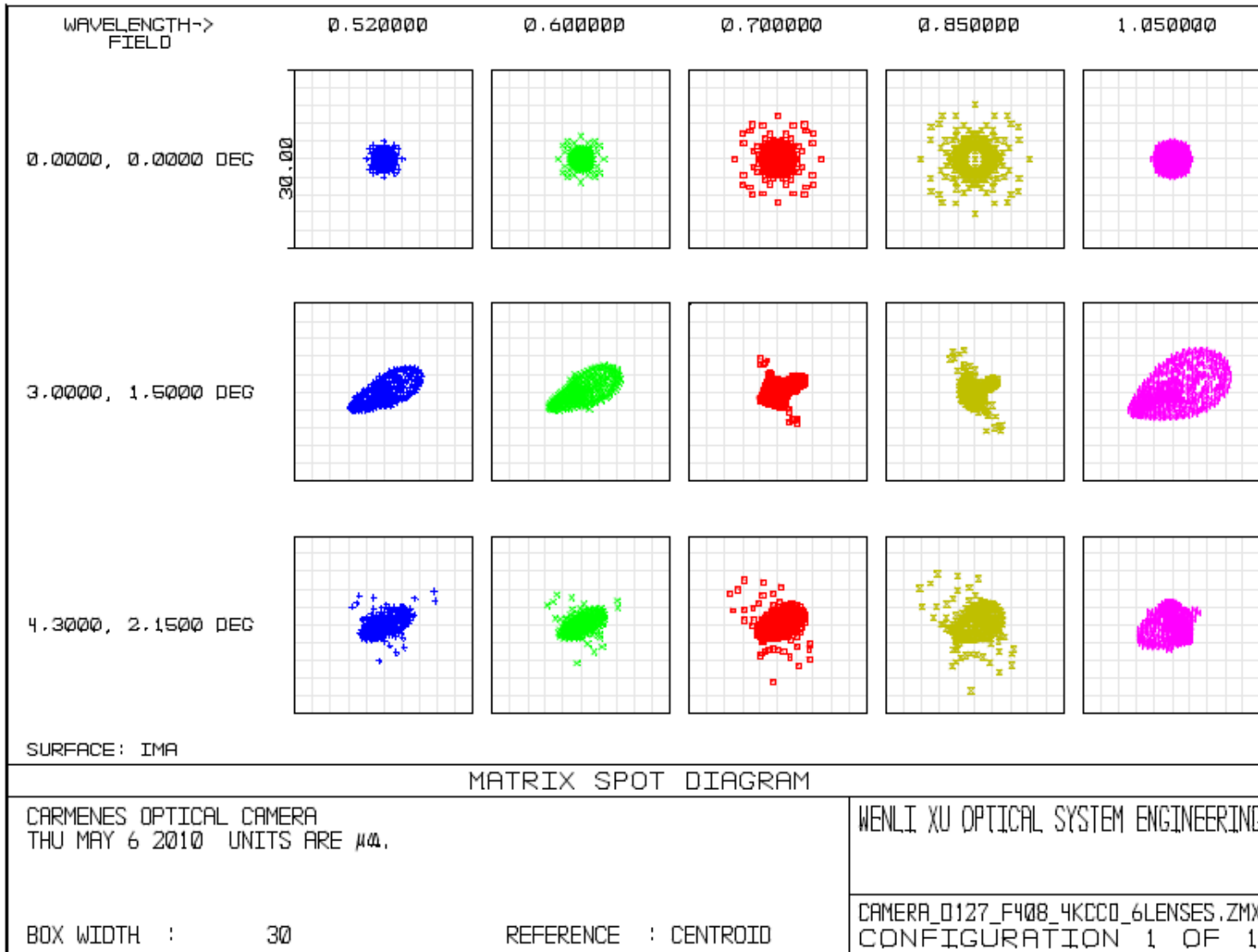
3D LAYOUT

CA PRIMARY OPTICAL SPECTROGRAPH
THU MAY 6 2010
SCALE: 0.0800
250.00 MILLIMETERS

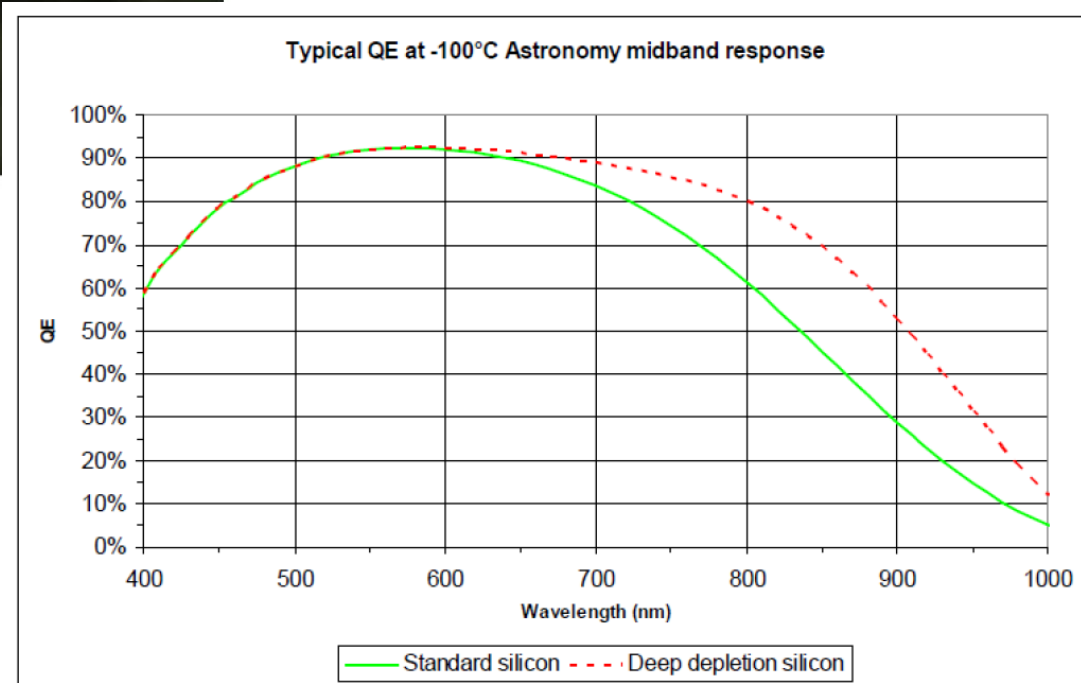
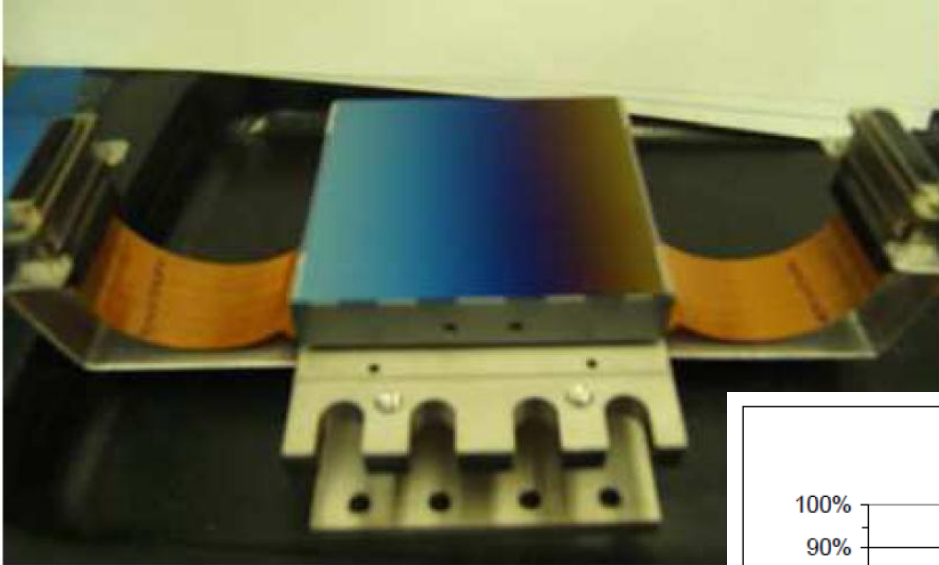
WENLI XU OPTICAL SYSTEM ENGINEERING

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CONFIGURATION 14

Visible Spectrograph: Spot Diagram



CCD: Deep-Depletion Device with Graded Coating



Indicative Time Line

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| “Official” Kick-off | 11/2010 |
| Preliminary Design | Through 04/2011 |
| Final Design | 04/2011 – 12/2011 |
| Construction | 01/2012 – 10/2013 |
| Commissioning | 11/2013 – 02/2014 |
| CARMENES Survey | 03/2014 – 12/2018 |