

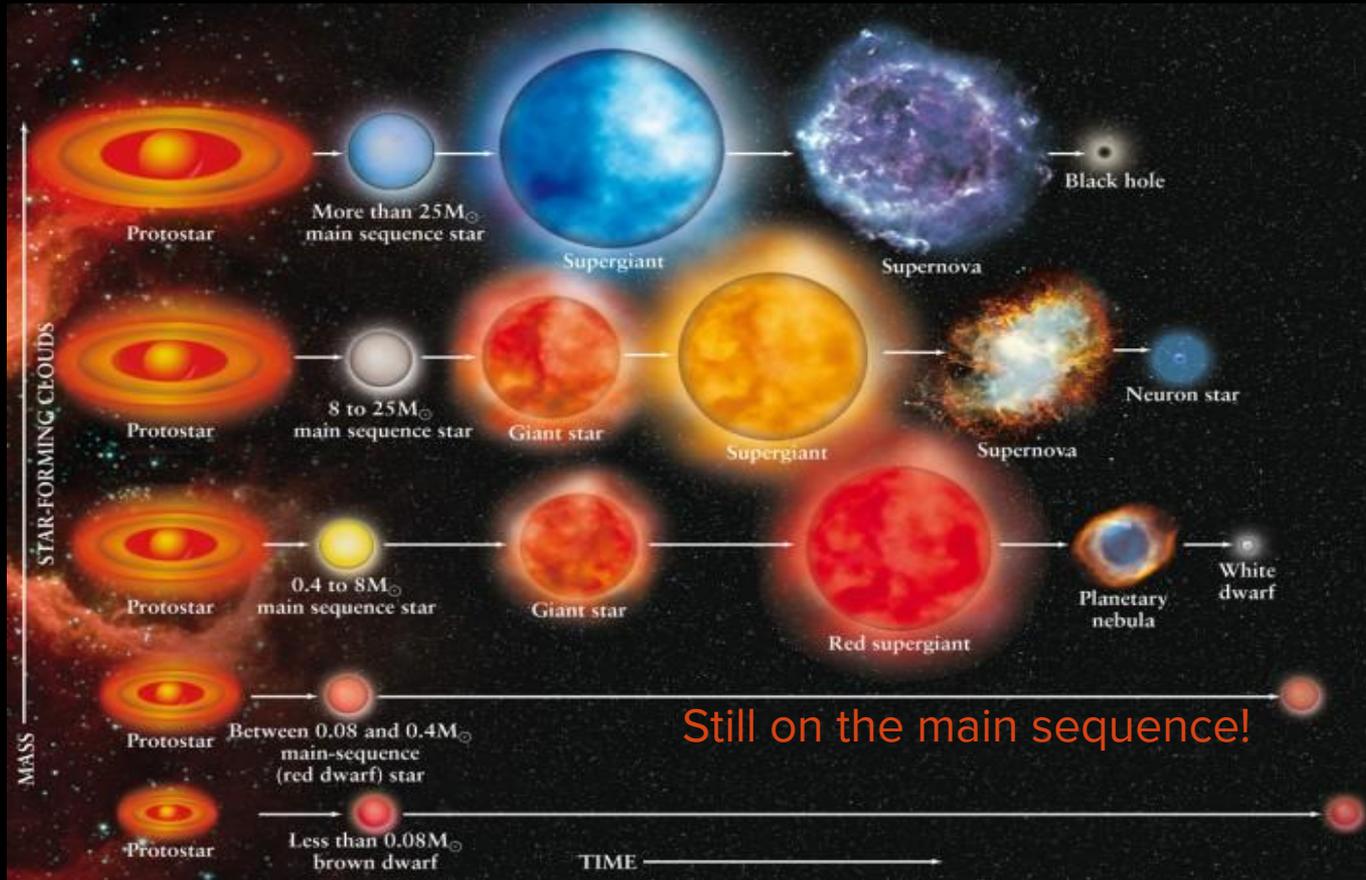
What's the nature of sdAs?



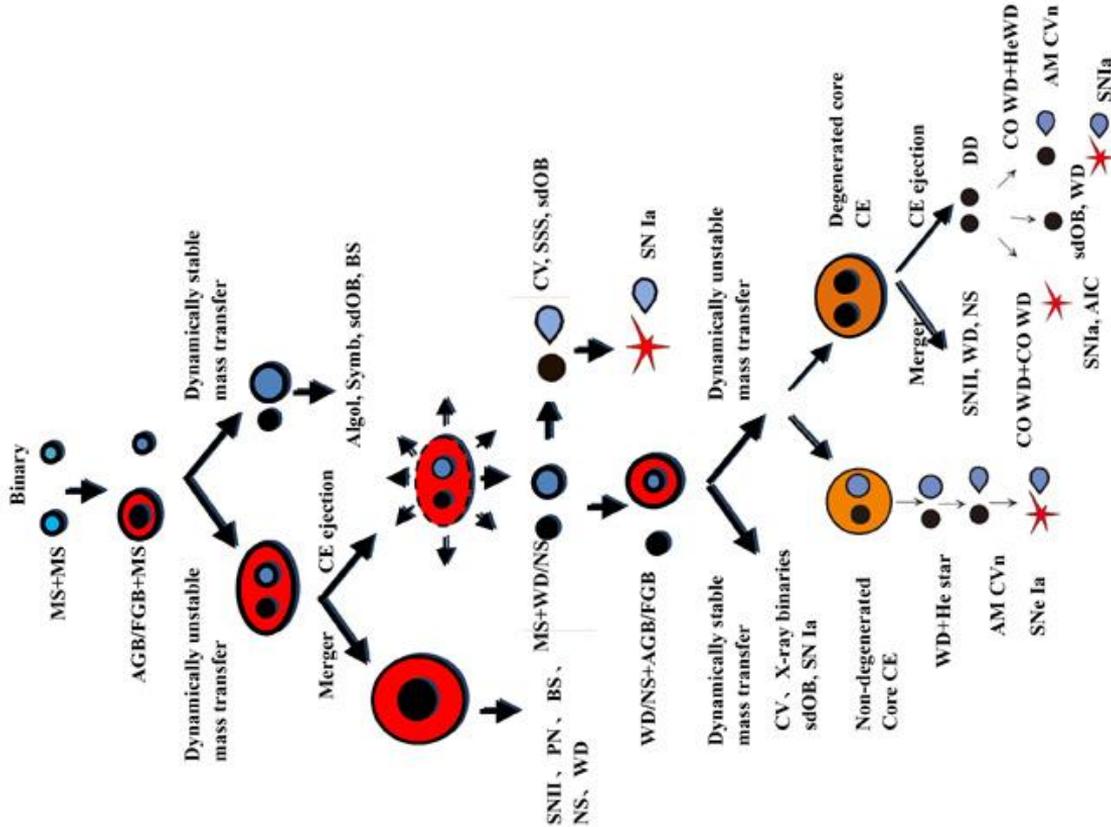
Ingrid Pelisoli,
S. O. Kepler, D. Koester

Precision Spectroscopy 2016

Stellar evolution: single stars

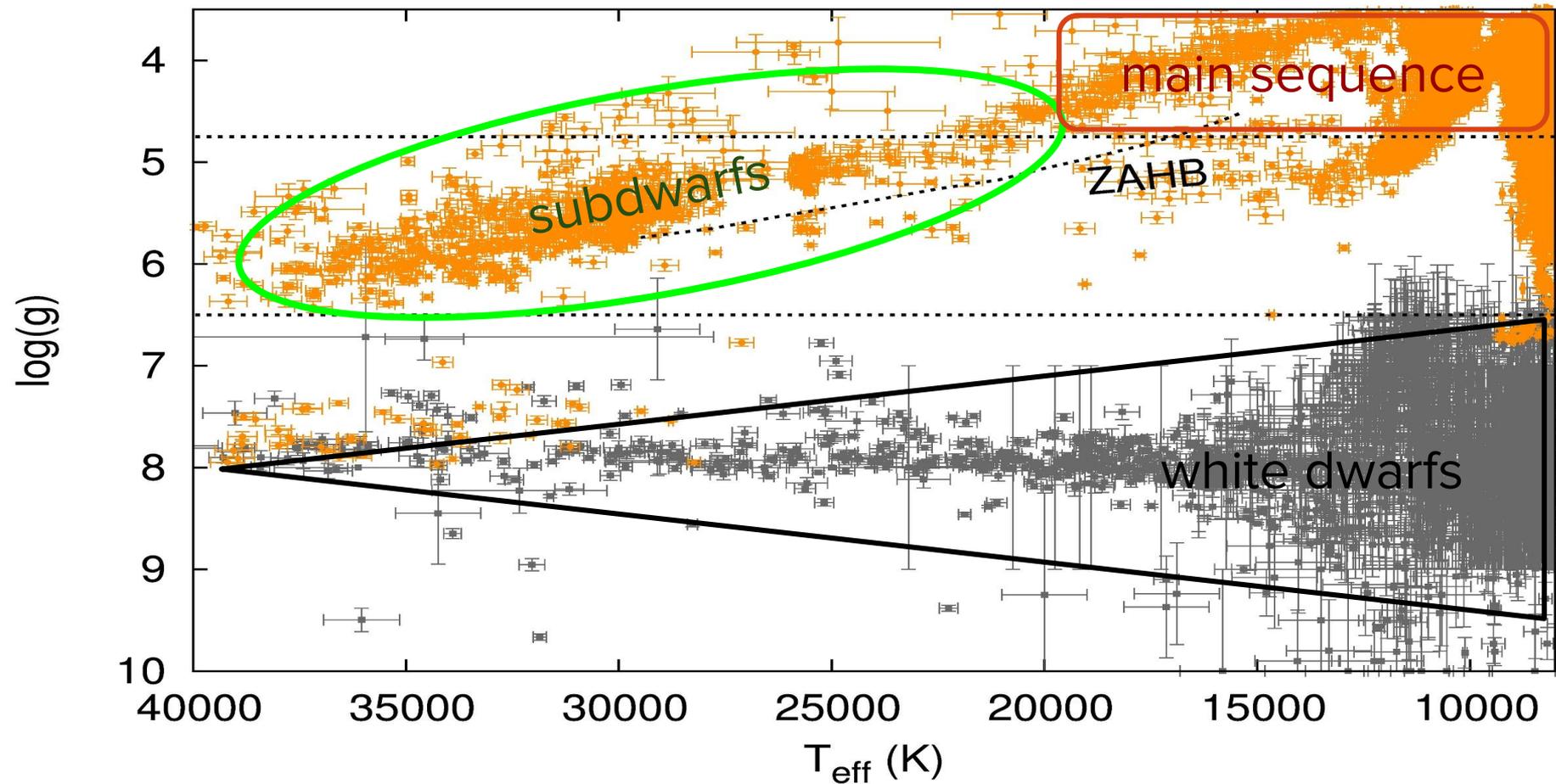


Stellar evolution: binary stars

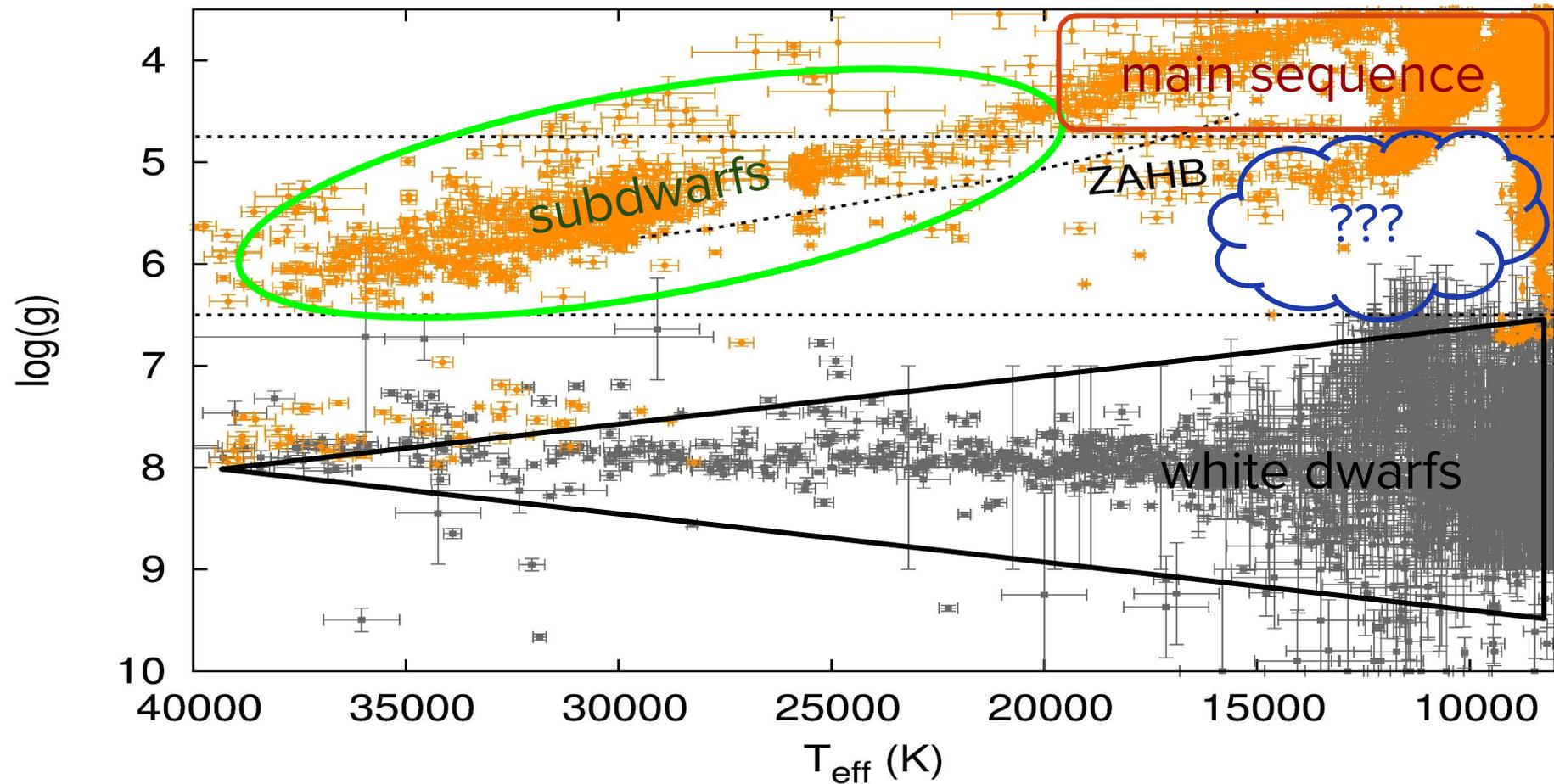


Many possible outcomes!

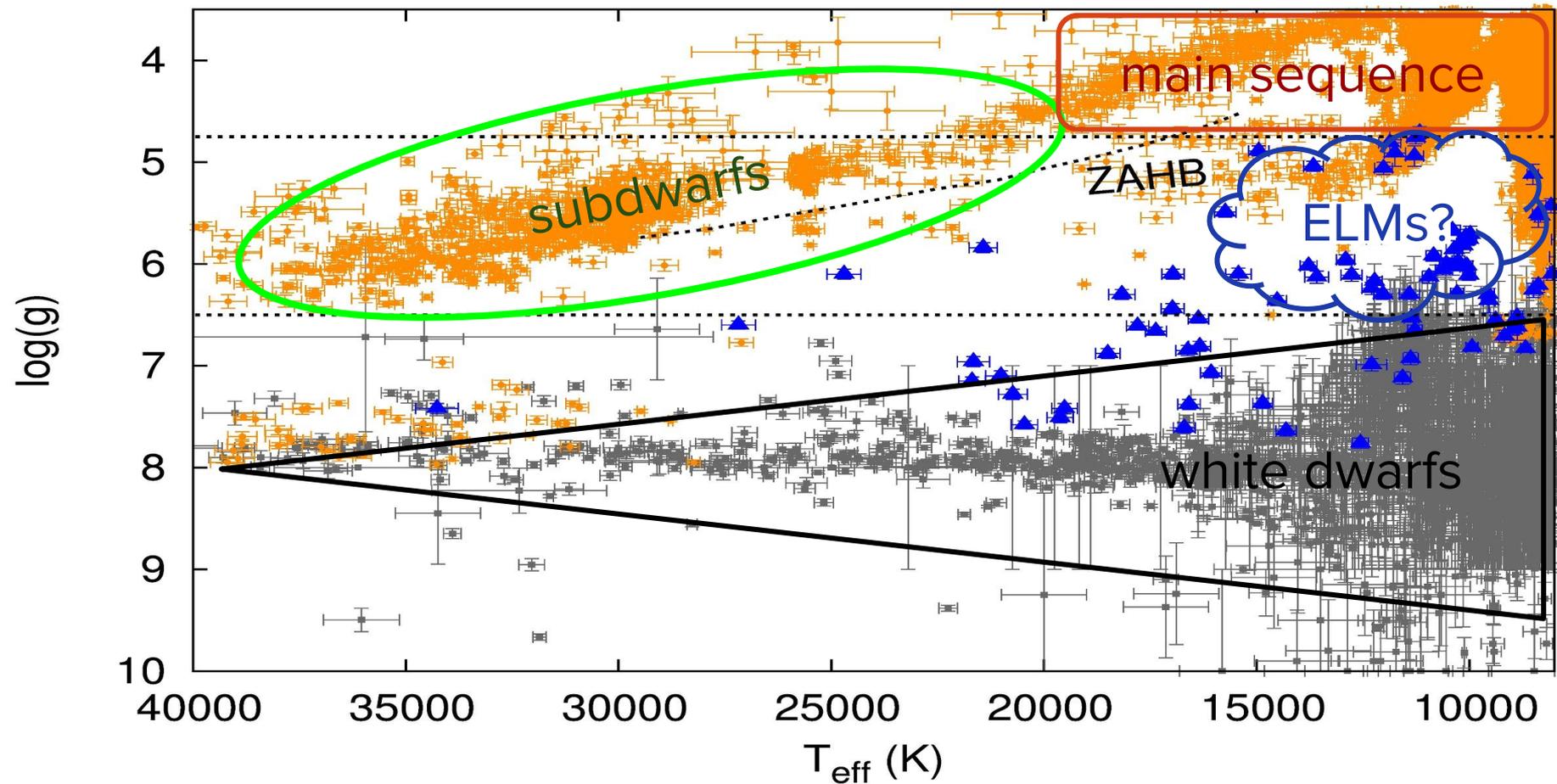
$T_{\text{eff}} - \log(g)$ diagram



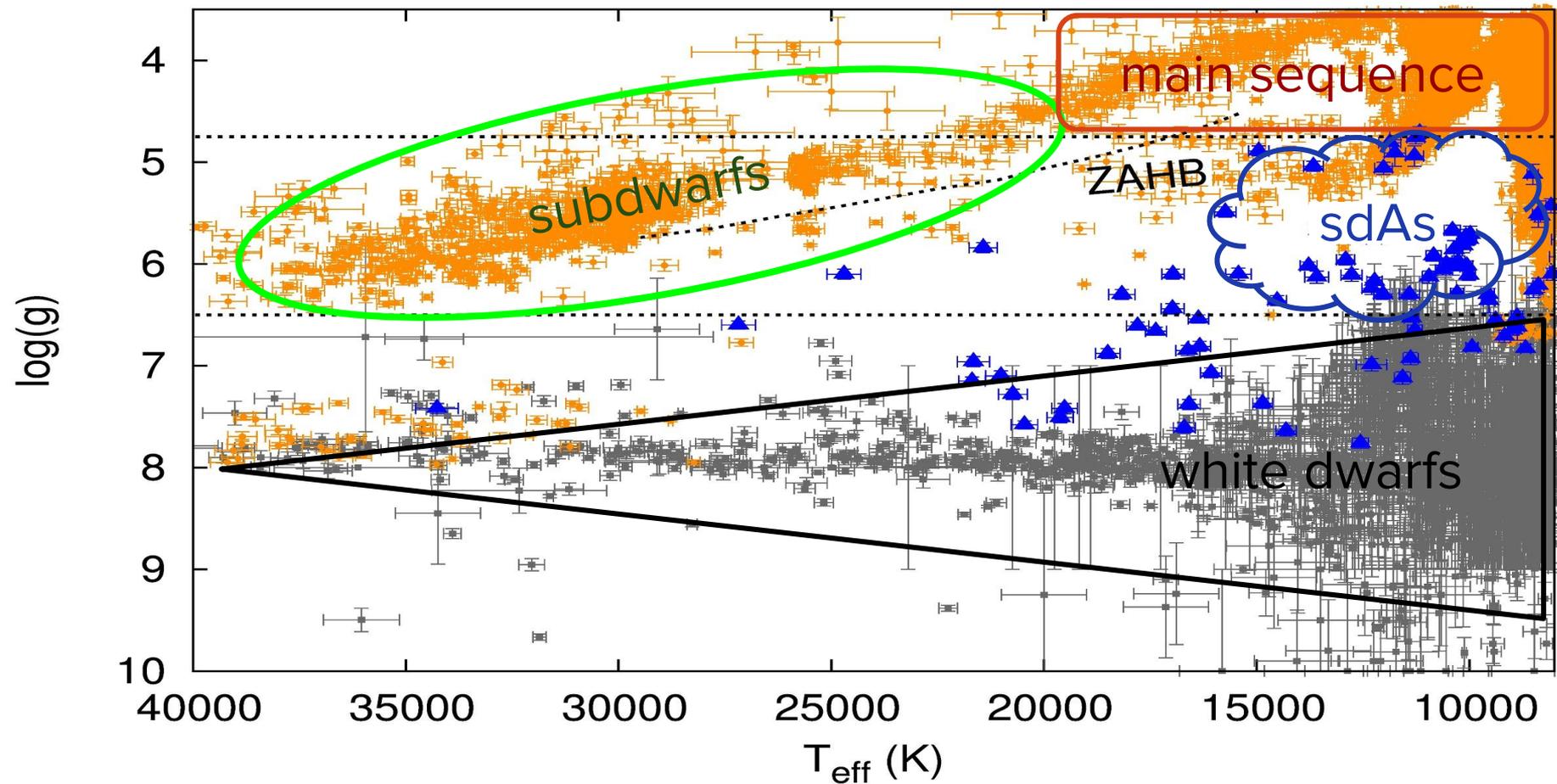
$T_{\text{eff}} - \log(g)$ diagram



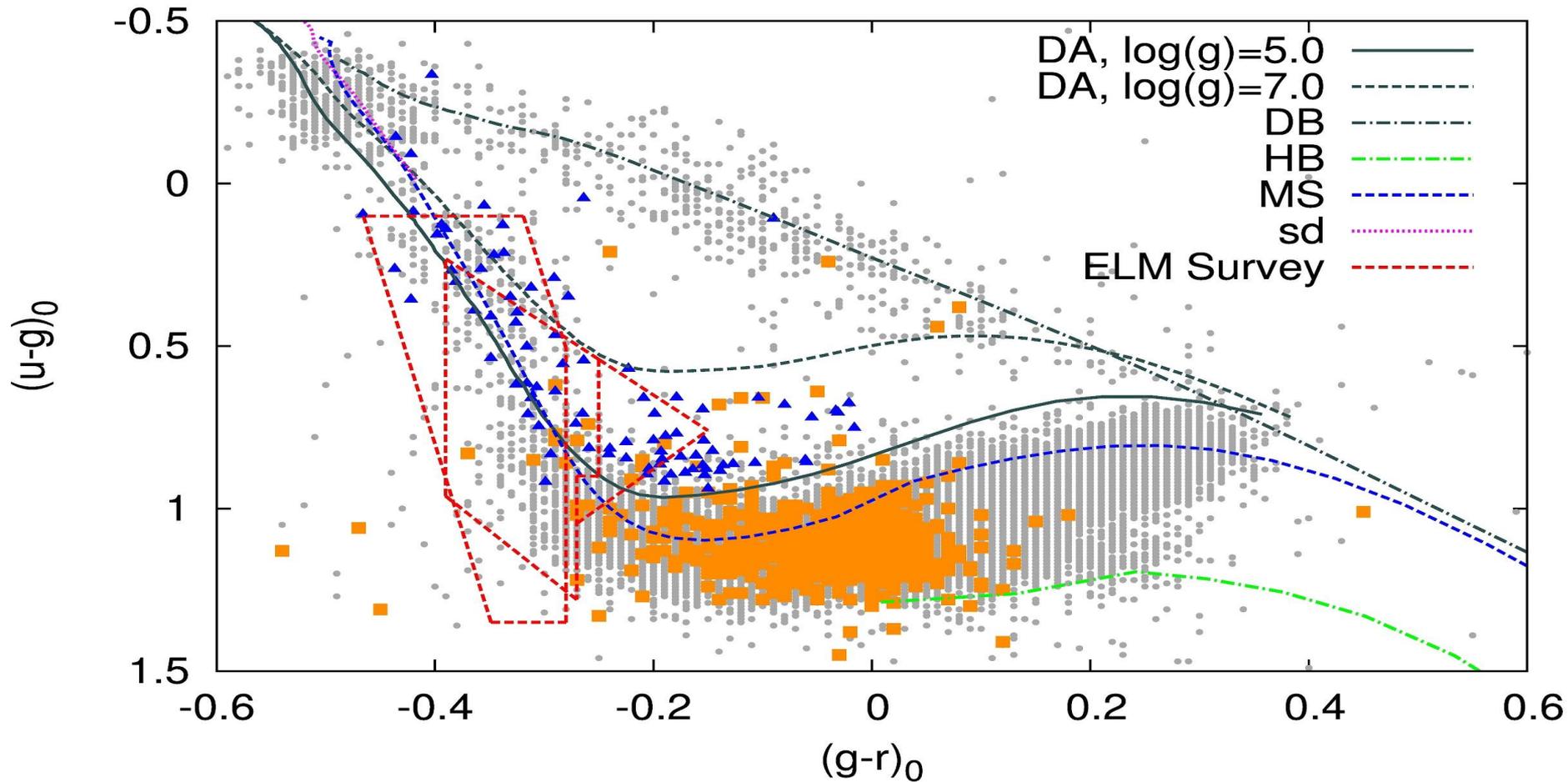
$T_{\text{eff}} - \log(g)$ diagram



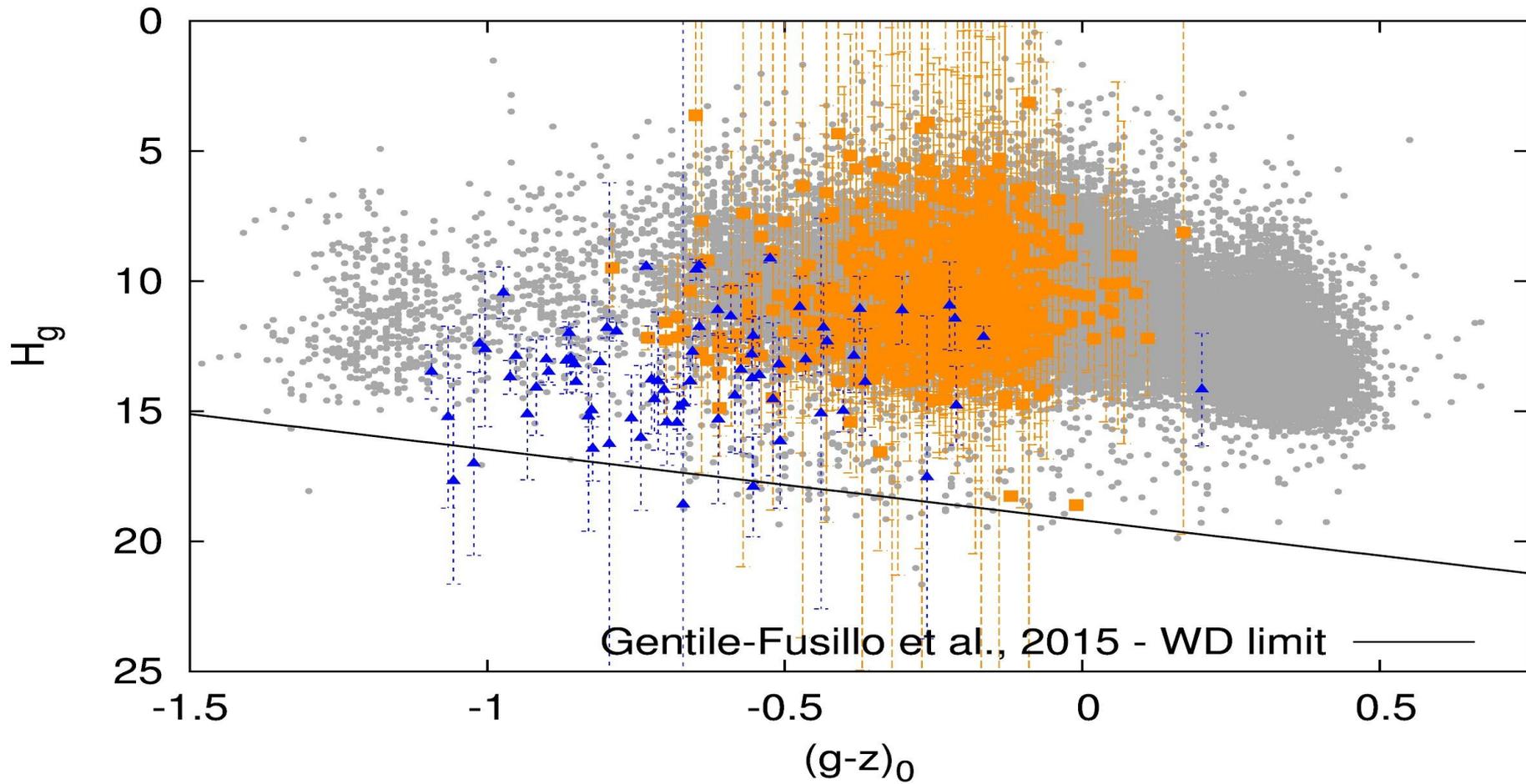
$T_{\text{eff}} - \log(g)$ diagram

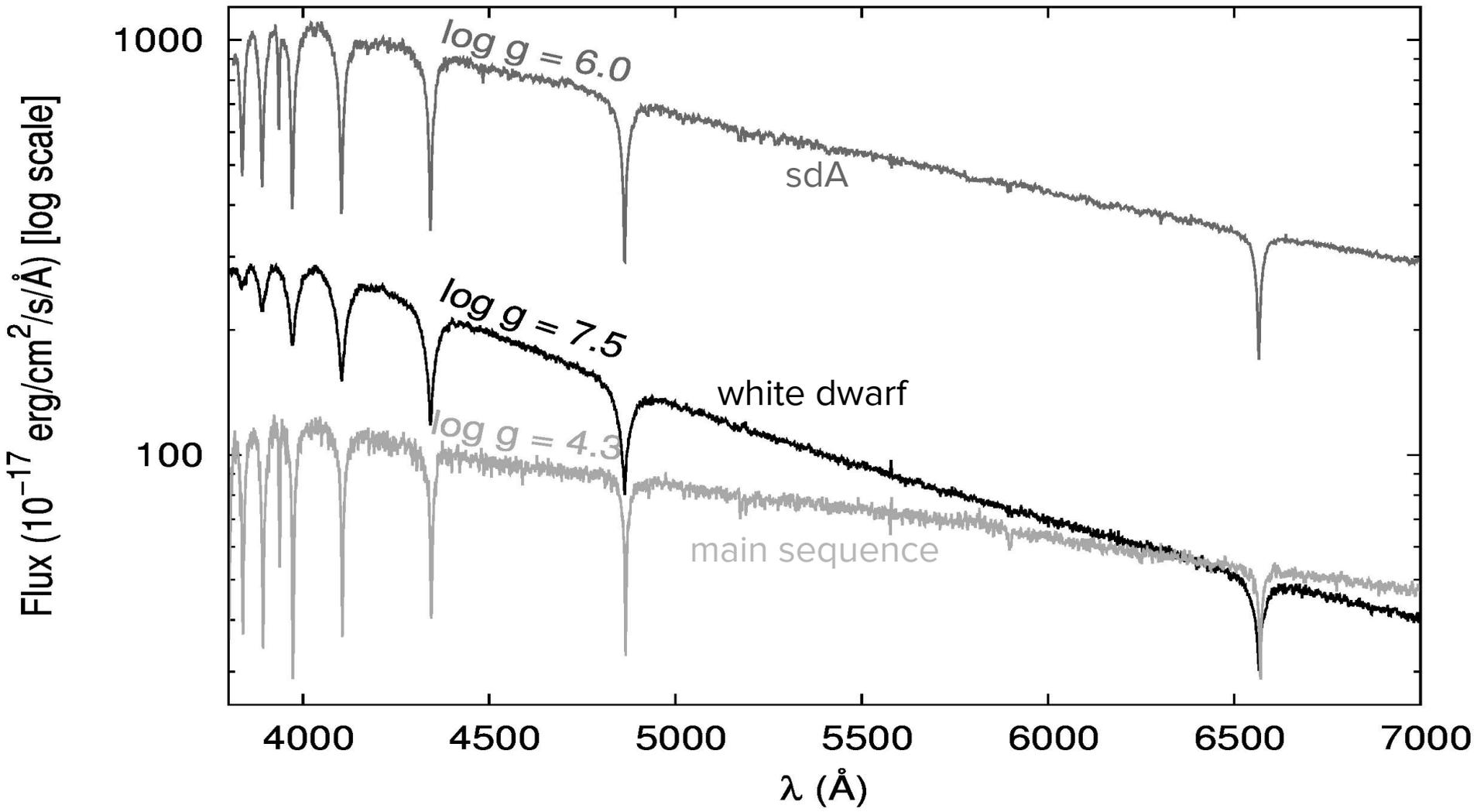


Colour-colour diagram

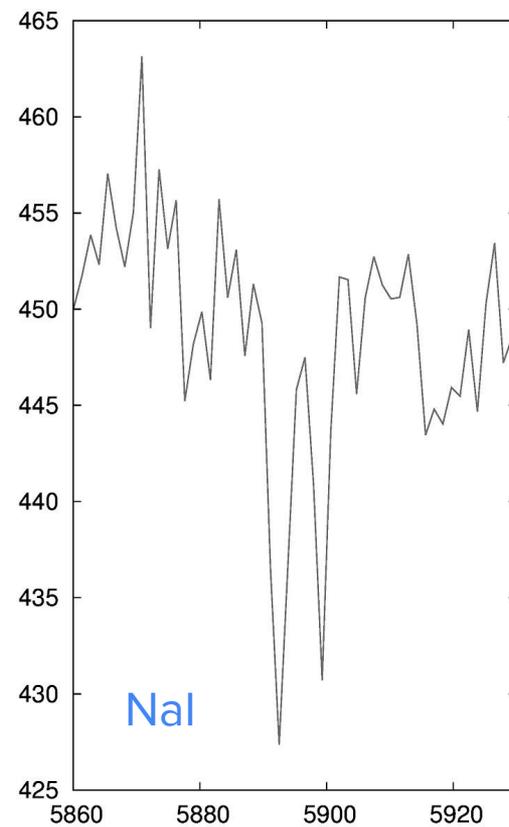
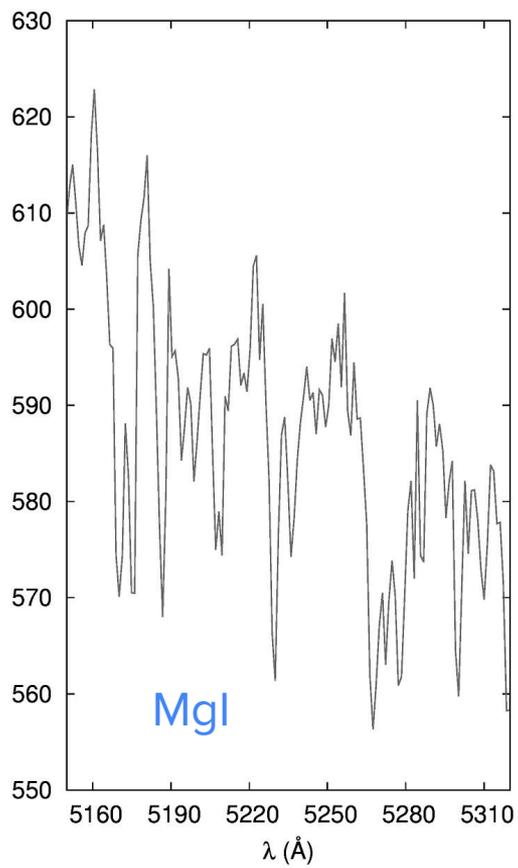
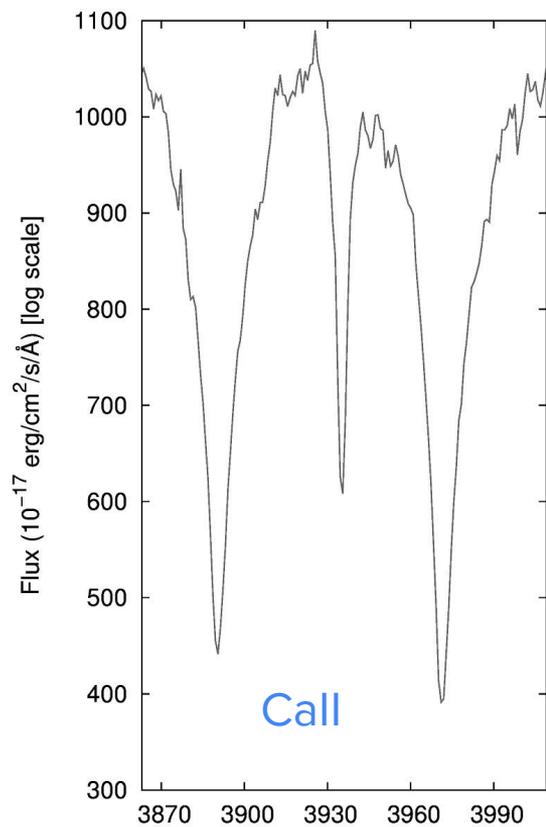


Reduced proper motion

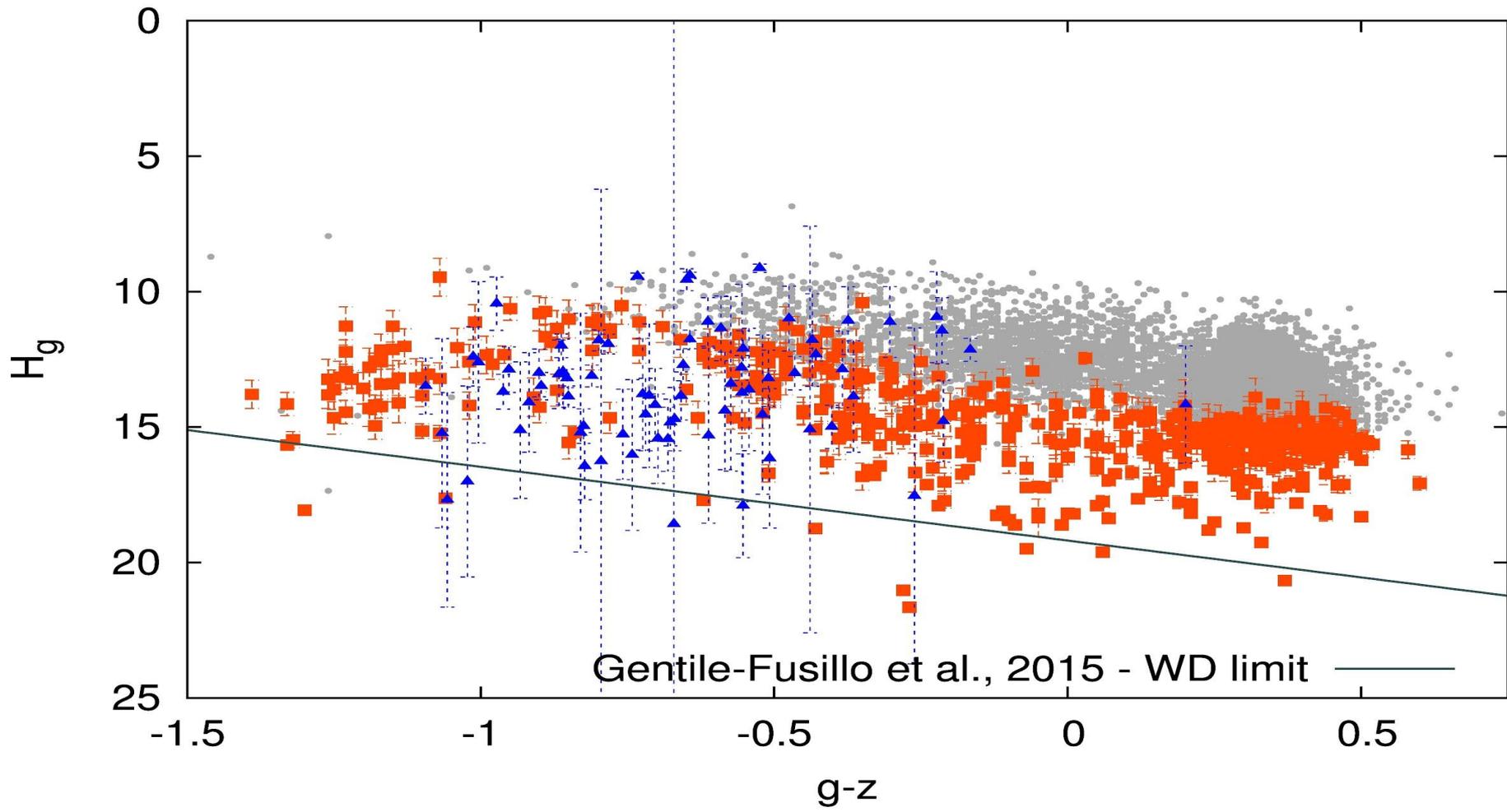




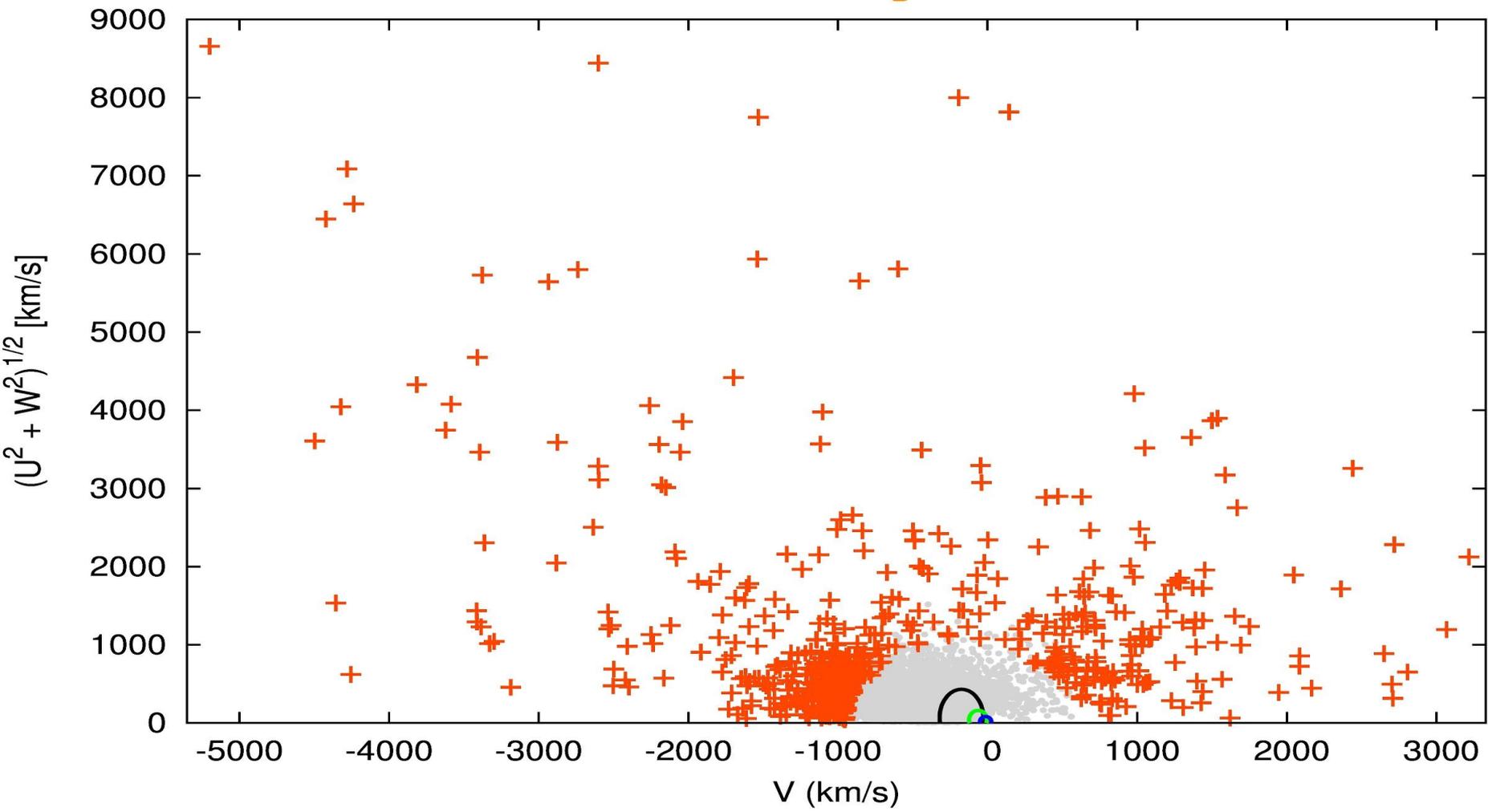
Metals in the spectra



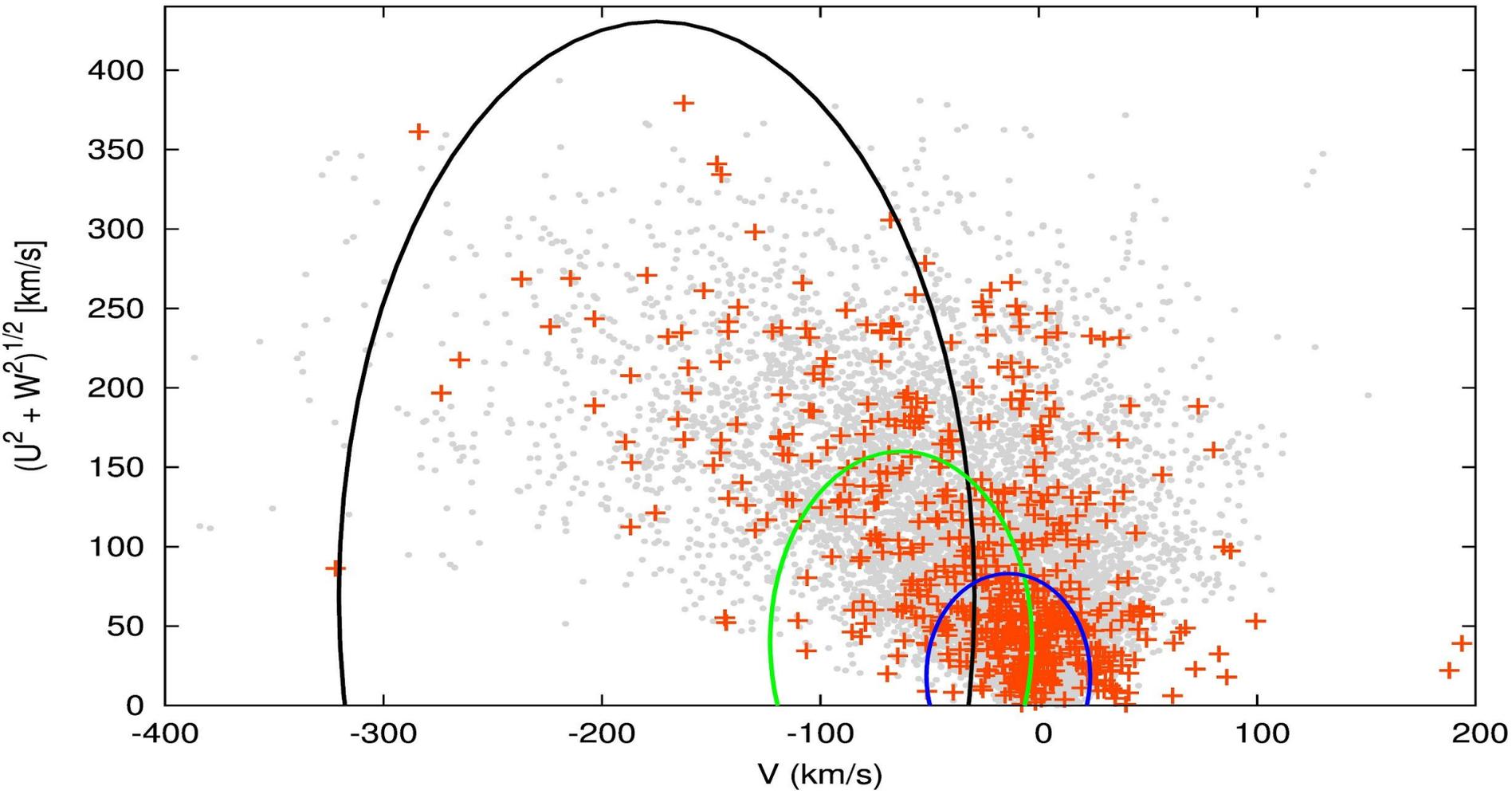
Reduced proper motion



U, V, W assuming MS radii



U, V, W assuming ELM radii



Summary and Perspectives

- sdAs remain a mystery: they don't fit in any class.
 - Proper motion seems too low for ELMs;
 - Too cool for subdwarfs;
 - Too high g for A stars --- is it overestimated? We need more adequate models!
- How can we explain high U, V, W objects? ELMs?
- Observational effort is needed to get better data.
 - 61 h @ SOAR
 - 8.3 h + 9.1 h @ Gemini South
 - 3 h @ Gemini North
 - 14 h @ ESO VLT
- GAIA DR2 is eagerly expected!

Thanks!

Acknowledgements:

