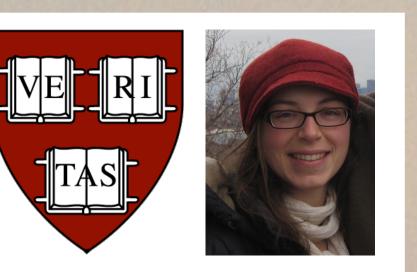
NIR Metallicities, Radial Velocities and Spectral Types

for 447 MEarth M dwarfs

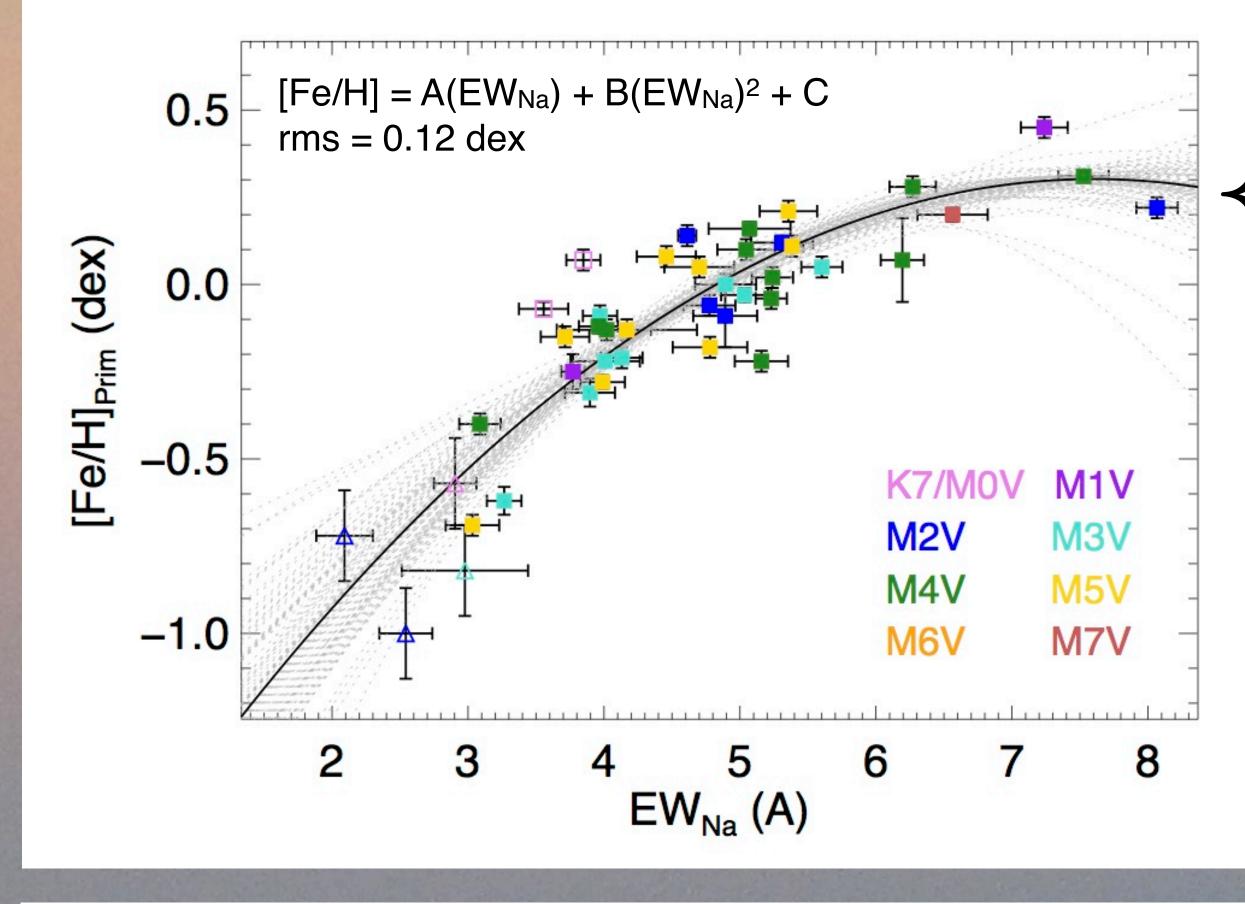
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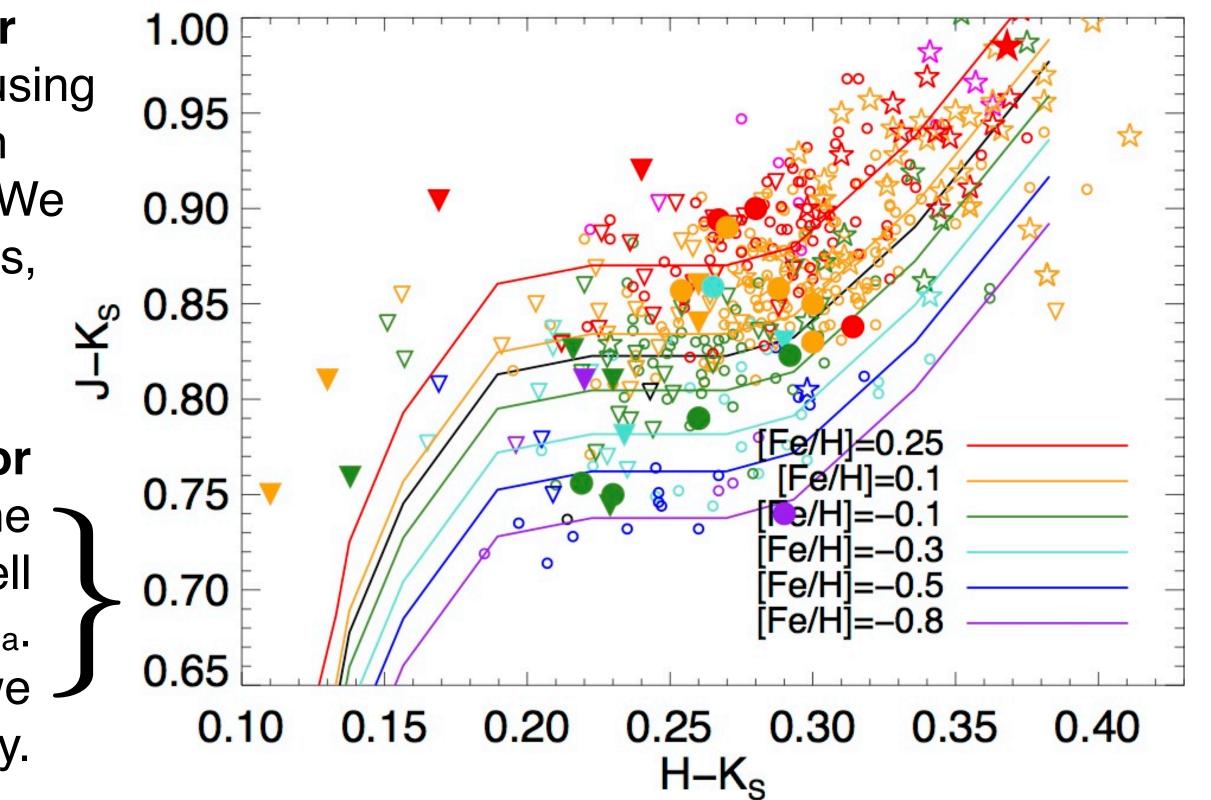
Introduction: M dwarfs present a unique opportunity for the detection and characterization of habitable Earth-sized planets and for testing theories of planet formation. In contrast to solar type stars, the physical parameters of M dwarfs are not in general well understood and present a major hurdle for studying transiting planets orbiting M dwarfs. In this work, we present our observations and analysis of near infrared (NIR) moderate resolution (R~2000) spectra of 447 M dwarfs collected using the SpeX instrument on IRTF (Rayner et al. 2003). These M dwarfs are targets of the MEarth survey, a transiting planet survey searching for super Earths around mid-to-late M dwarfs within 33pc.

Metallicities

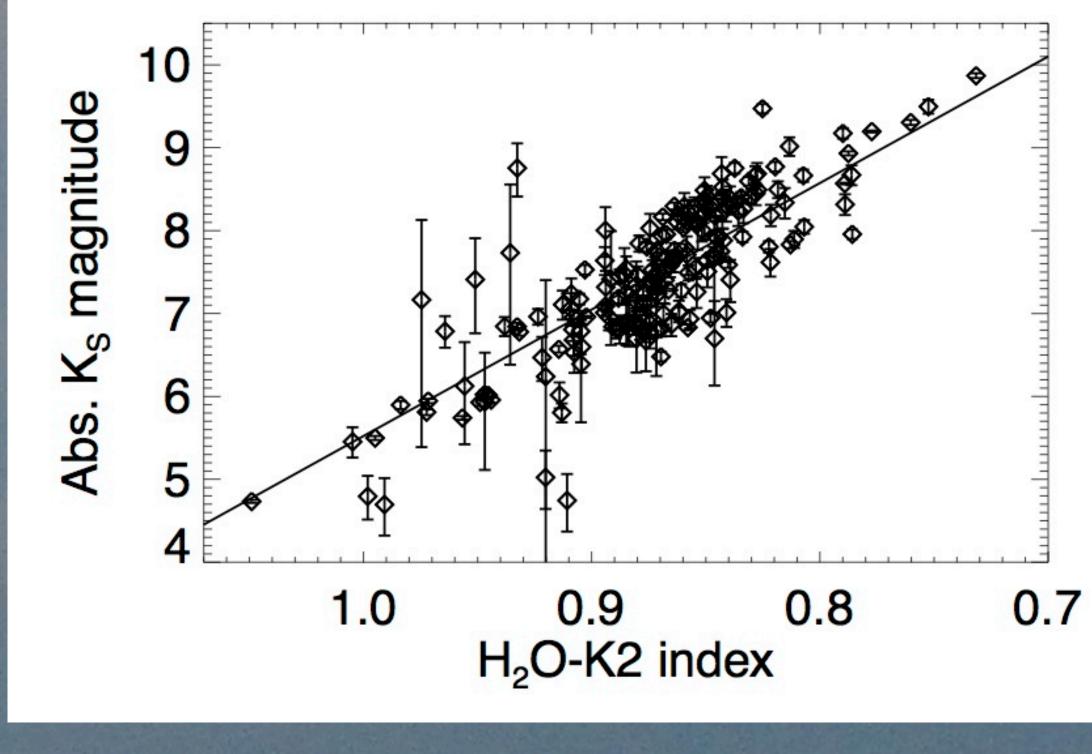


We present a new, one-parameter empirical metallicity calibration using M dwarfs in common-proper motion pairs with an F, G or K-type star. 1,2 We validated pairs using proper motions, distances and radial velocities.

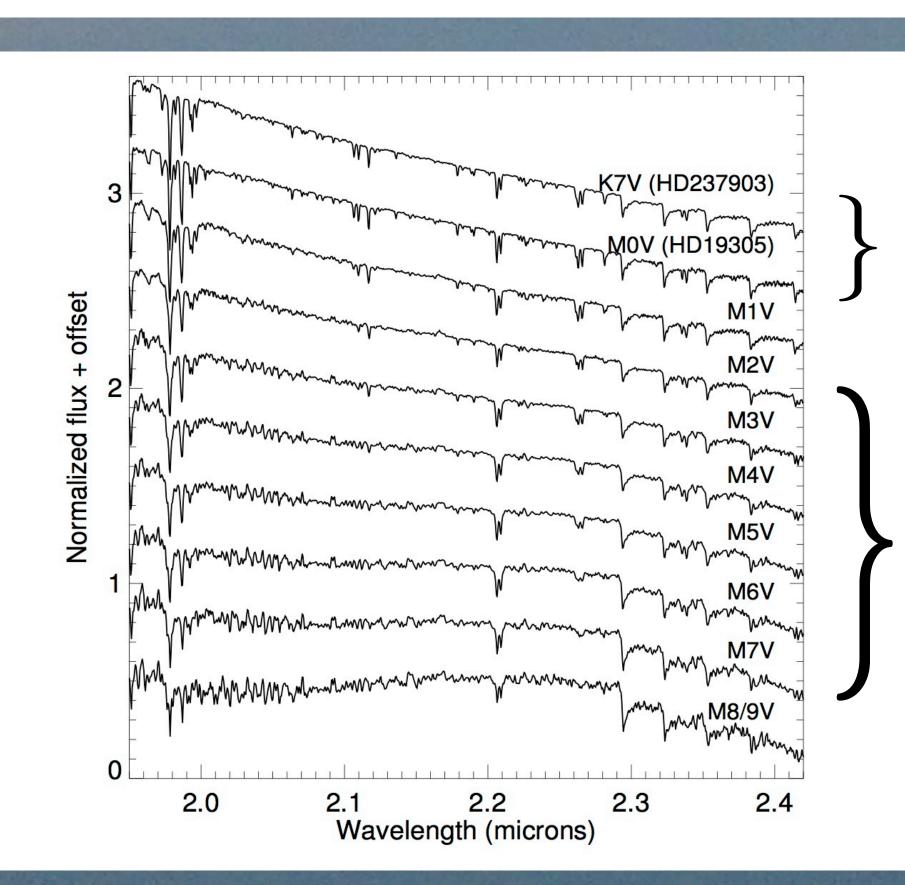
We present a new color-color metallicity relation. We related the vertical (*J-K_s*) distance from the Bessell & Brett (1988) main sequence to EW_{Na}. Using our metallicity calibration, we related NIR colors to metallicity.



Spectral Types



We created a **new spectroscopic distance calibration**using M dwarfs with
parallaxes and 2MASS K_s magnitudes. Our
relation has a **scatter of 14% in distance.**

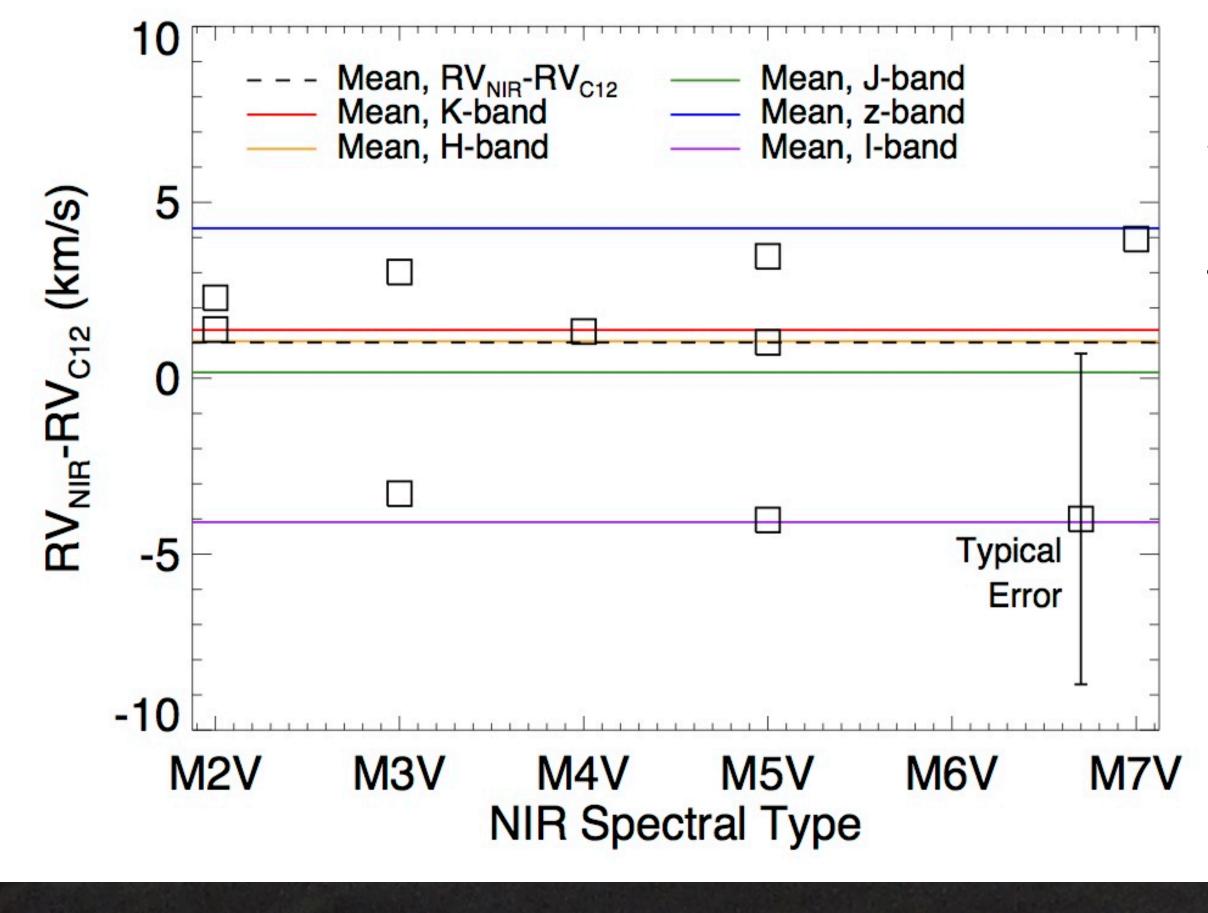


IRTF Spectral Library (Cushing et al. 2005; Rayner et al. 2009)

We combined spectra of solarmetallicity M dwarfs to create new IRTF spectral templates.

Radial Velocities

To wavelength calibrate our spectra, we used a theoretical atmospheric transmission spectrum to model telluric absorption. We then cross-correlated each science spectrum with that of an RV standard.



We use RVs from Chubak et al. (2012) to correct for the systematic RV offset and demonstrate 4 km/s accuracy across the M dwarf spectral sequence.

References - 1: For use of FGK-M pairs, see e.g., Gizis & Reid (1997), Bonfils et al. (2005); 2: Following Rojas-Ayala et al. (2010, 2012), we use EWs of NIR lines to trace [Fe/H] MEarth is supported by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and by the NSF under awards AST-0807690 and AST-1109468.