

BANYAN: Searching for young objects in the Solar neighborhood

Lison Malo^{1,2}, Jonathan Gagné², R. Doyon², D. Lafrenière²,
É. Artigau², G. Feiden³, J. Faherty⁴, A. Riedel⁵ & L. Albert²

¹CFHT, ²Montreal U., ³Uppsala U., ⁴DTM, ⁵American Museum NY

Gaia and the unseen, March 25th 2014

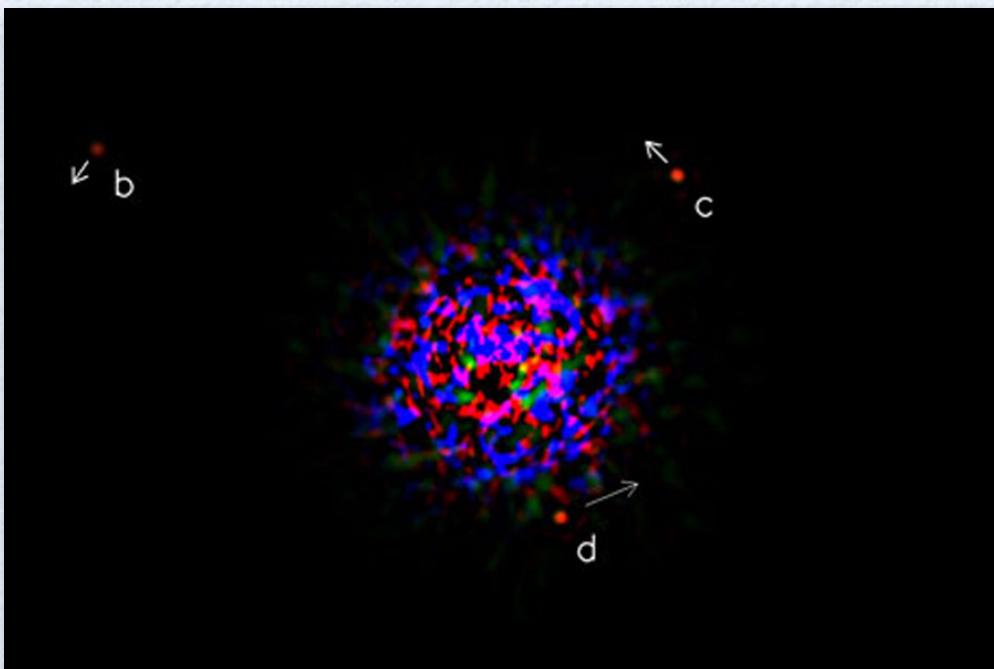
BANYAN-I: Malo et al. (2013)

BANYAN-II: Gagne et al. (2014)

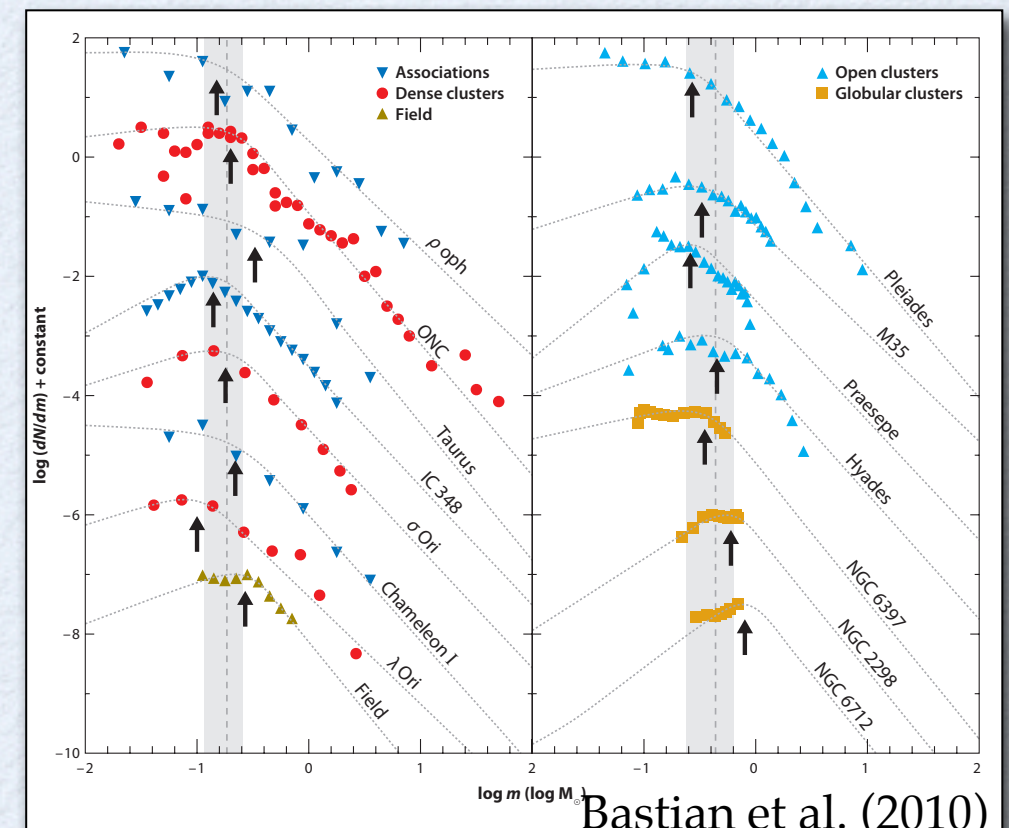


Why searching for young objects near the Sun?

- Confirm the shape of the initial mass function
- Powerful exoplanet imaging
- Knowledge of the distance (Hipparcos, CTIOPI, others studies)
- Understanding the formation mechanisms and stellar evolution
- Understanding the complex relation between luminosity-mass-age



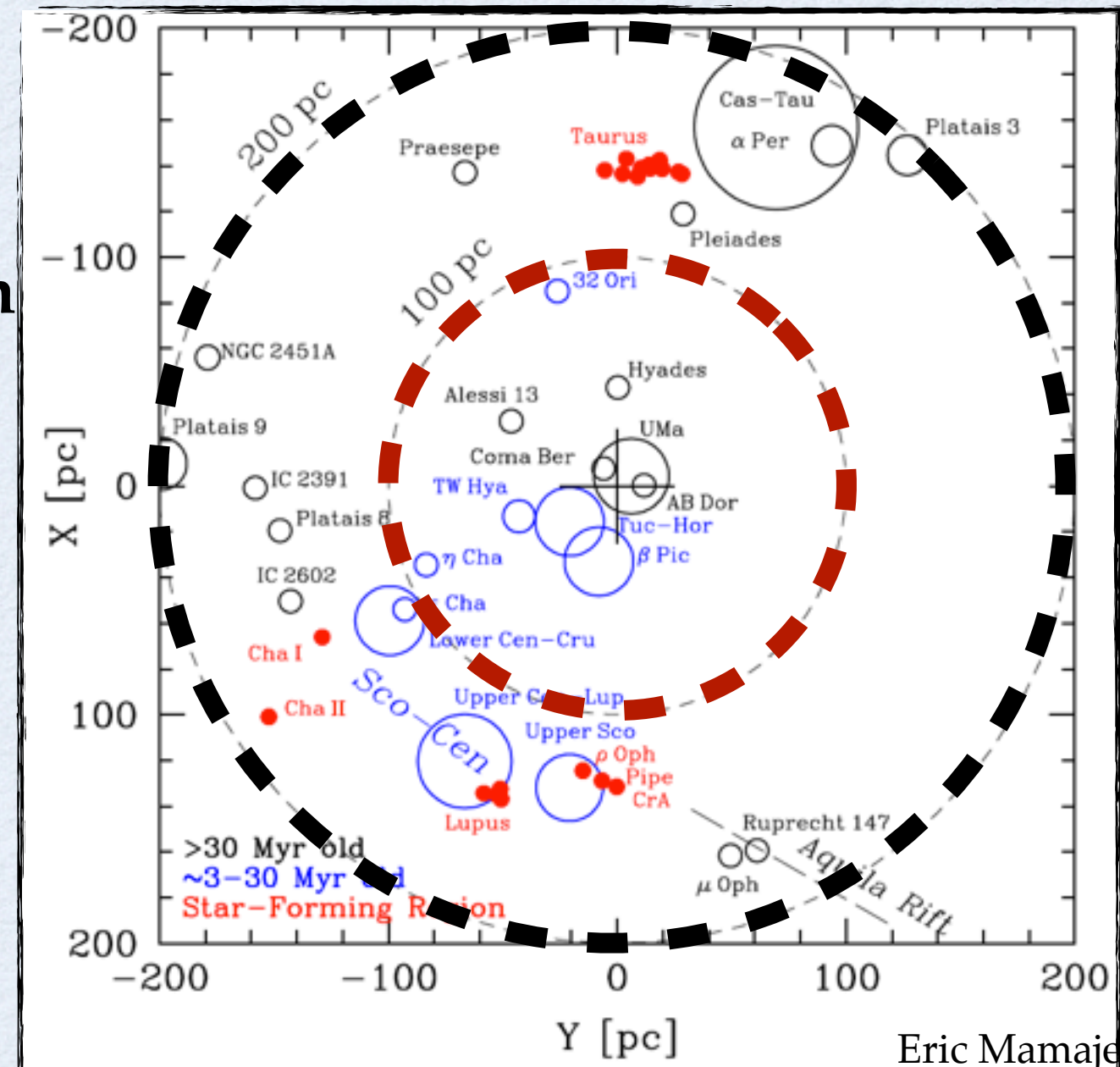
Marois et al. (2008)



Bastian et al. (2010)

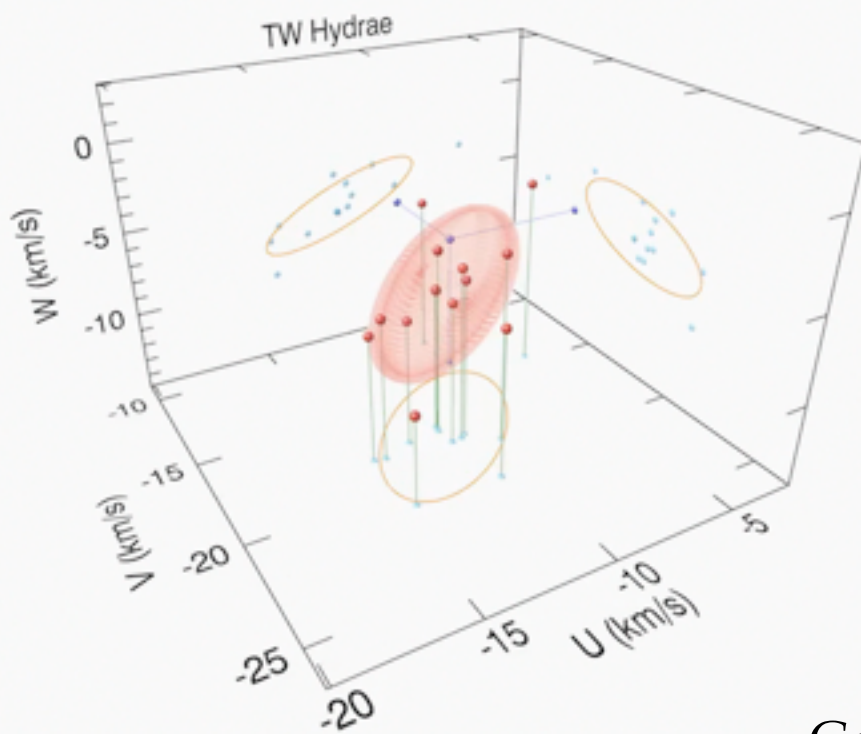
The Solar neighborhood: Nearby young kinematic group members

- 100 pc region centered on the Sun
- 7 groups within 100 pc and <120 Myr
- T-Tauri, B9-M5 dwarfs and brown dwarfs (total of 184 members)
 - Member definition:?
- Share similar kinematics, luminosity & signs of youth

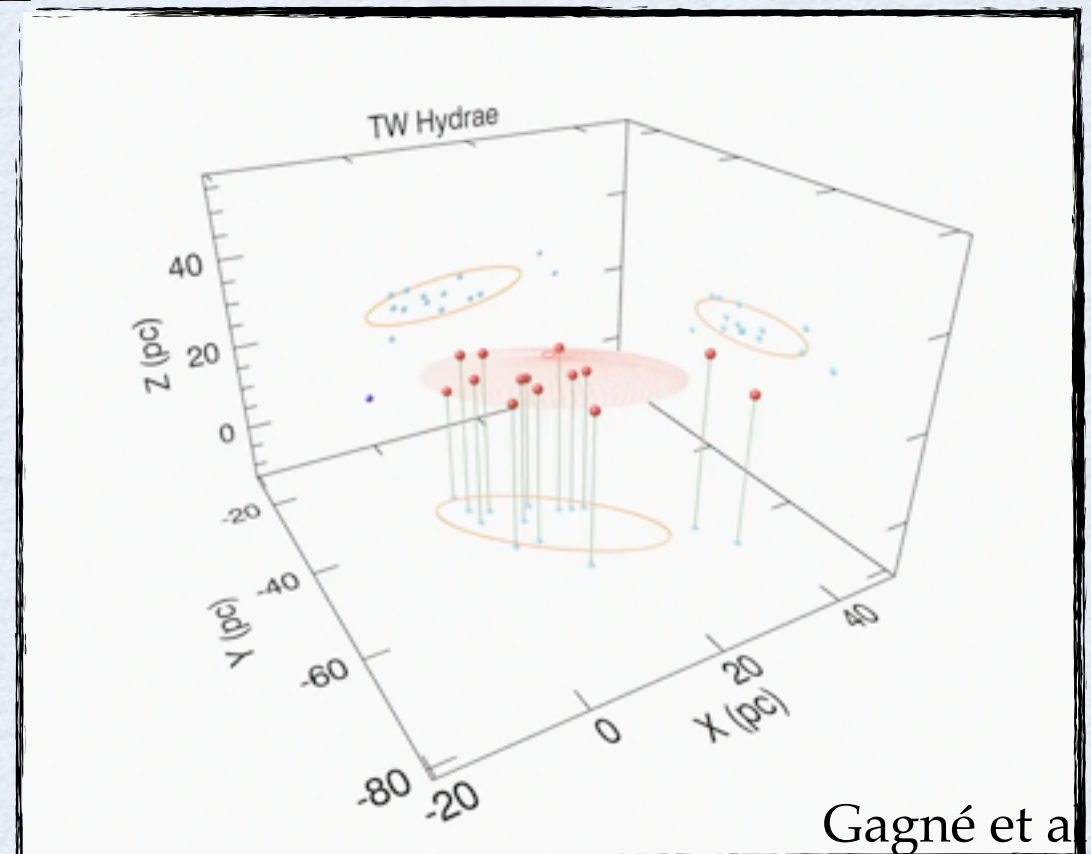


Global properties of known members: kinematics

- Share same Galactic Space velocities (UVW)
 - Projection of the member's motion in the Galactic plane (Johnson & Soderblom, 1987)
 - $\alpha + \delta + \mu_\alpha + \mu_\delta + RV + \text{parallax} = U, V, W + \sigma_{UVW}$
- Share same Galactic positions (XYZ)
 - $\alpha + \delta + \text{parallax} = X, Y, Z + \sigma_{XYZ}$

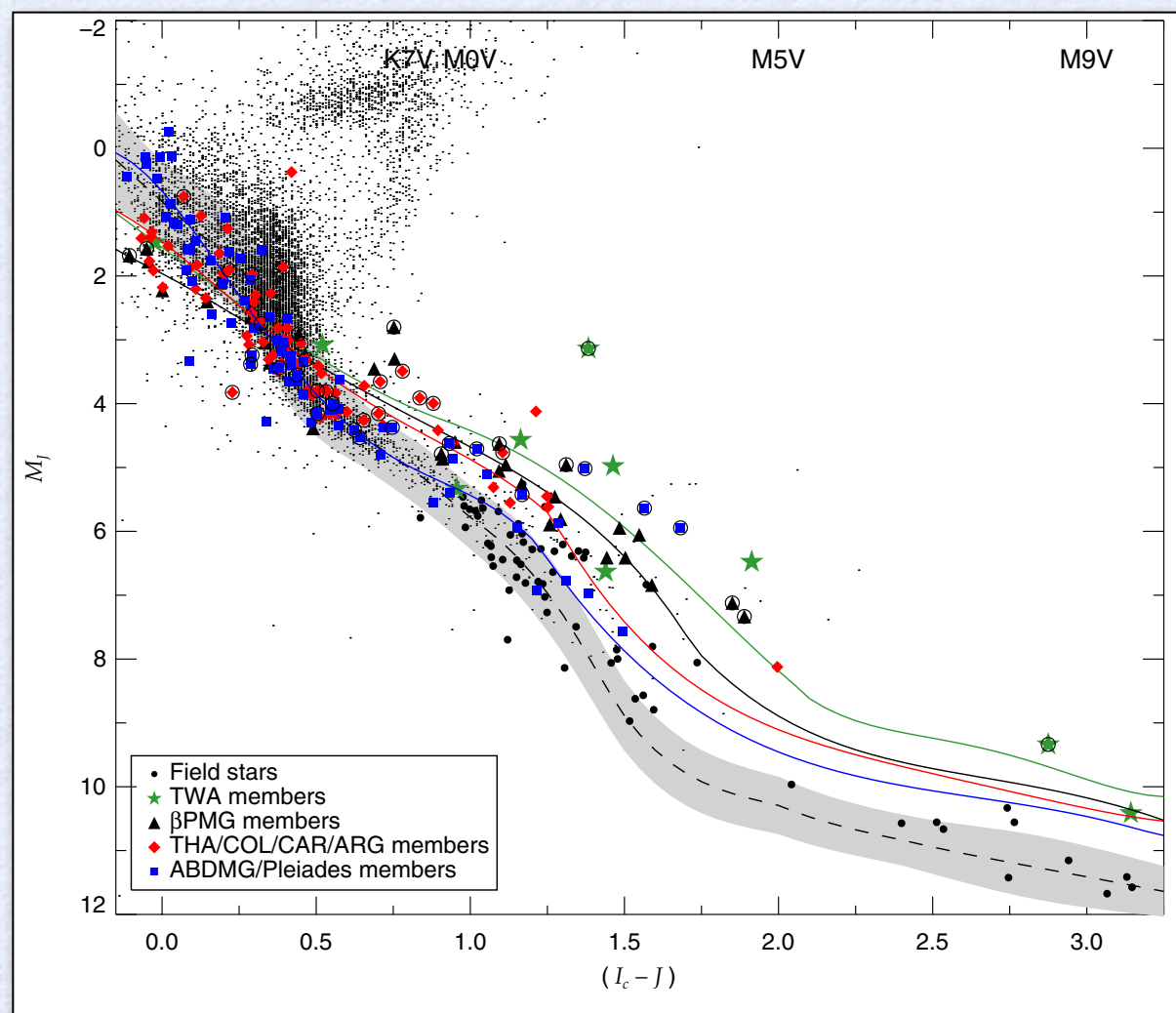


Gagné et al. (2014)

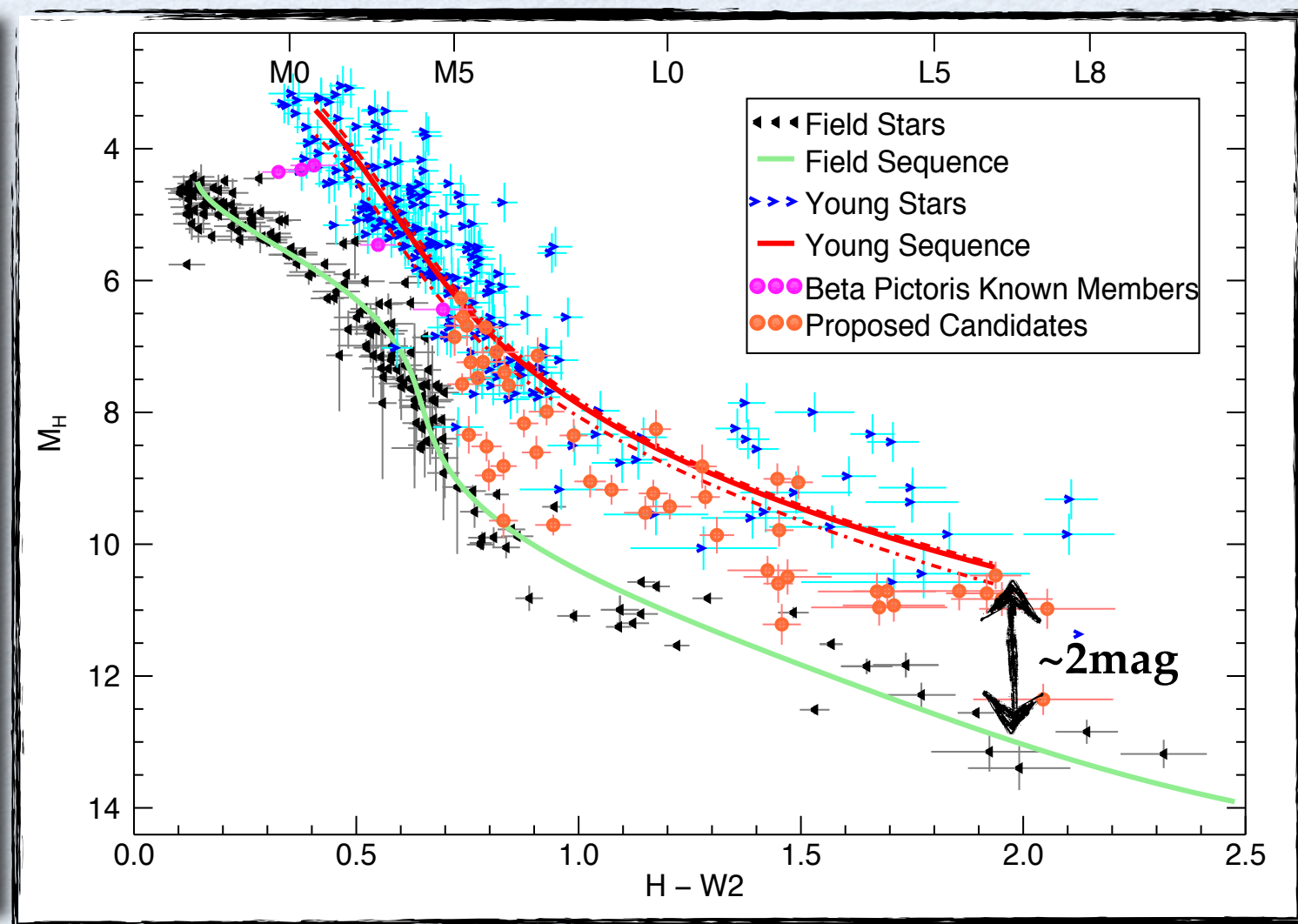


Gagné et al. (2014)

Global properties of known members: luminosity



BANYAN-I

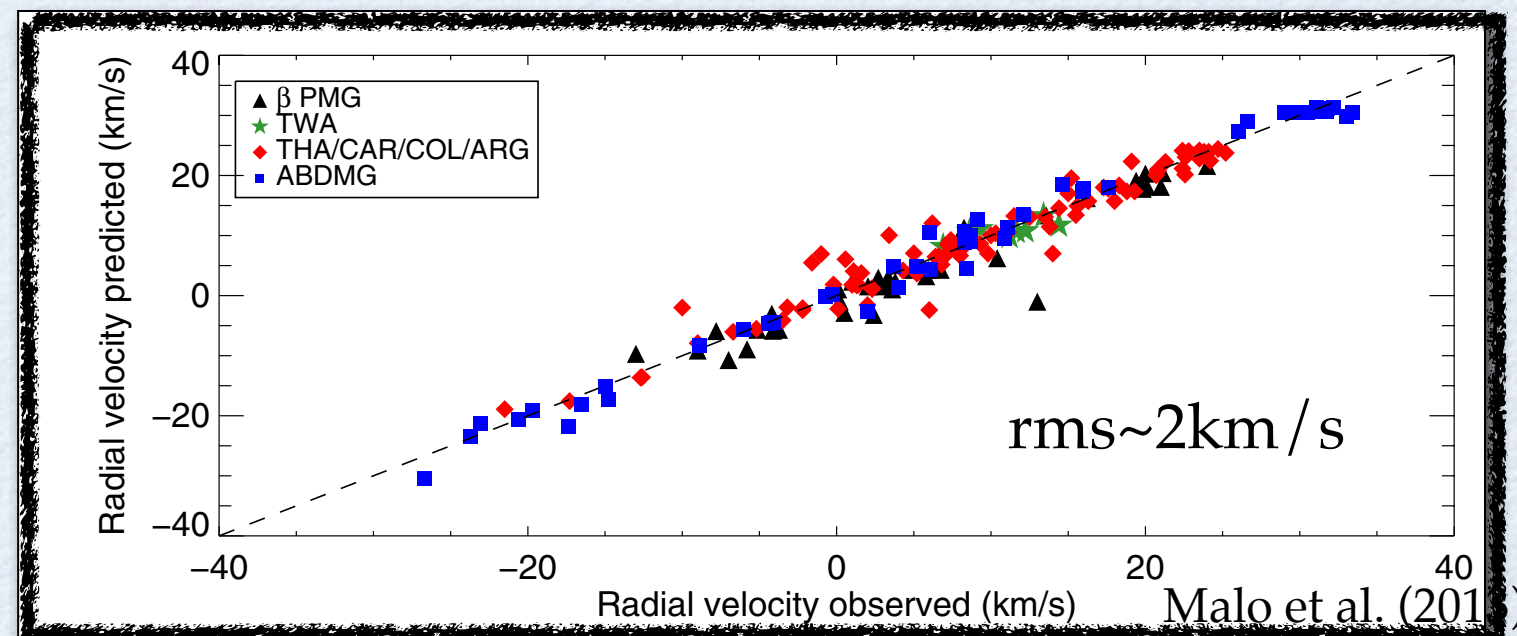


BANYAN-II

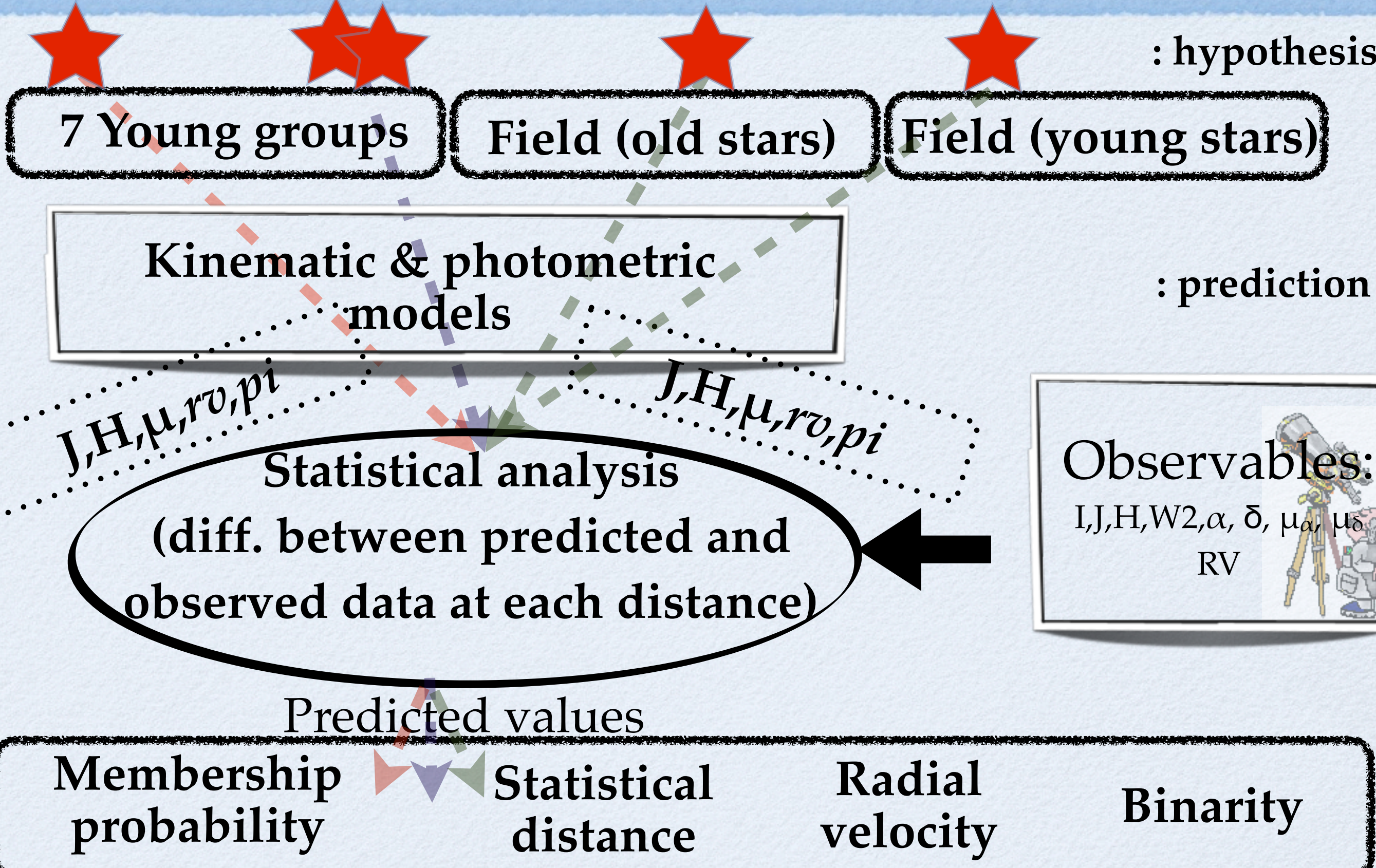
Finding new members: Kinematic model

- $UVW + \sigma_{UVW} + \alpha + \delta + \text{parallax} + \sigma_{\text{parallax}} \rightarrow RV + \sigma_{RV} + \mu_{\alpha} + \mu_{\delta}$
- We need good precision on RV measurements ($< 1\text{km/s}$)

Name of Group	UVW (km s^{-1})	σ_{UVW} (km s^{-1})	XYZ (pc)	σ_{XYZ} (pc)
β Pictoris (β PMG)	-10.94, -16.25, -9.27	2.06, 1.30, 1.54	9.27, -5.96, -13.59	31.71, 15.19, 8.22
Tucana-Horologium (THA)	-9.88, -20.70, -0.90	1.51, 1.87, 1.31	11.39, -21.21, -35.40	19.29, 9.17, 5.39
AB Doradus (ABDMG)	-7.12, -27.31, -13.81	1.39, 1.31, 2.16	-2.37, 1.48, -15.62	20.03, 18.83, 16.59
Columba (COL)	-12.24, -21.32, -5.58	1.03, 1.18, 0.89	-27.44, -31.32, -27.97	13.79, 20.55, 15.09
Carina (CAR)	-10.50, -22.36, -5.84	0.99, 0.55, 0.14	15.55, -58.53, -22.95	5.66, 16.69, 2.74
TW Hydrae (TWA)	-9.87, -18.06, -4.52	4.15, 1.44, 2.80	12.49, -42.28, 21.55	7.08, 7.33, 4.20
Argus (ARG)	-21.78, -12.08, -4.52	1.32, 1.97, 0.50	14.60, -24.67, -6.72	18.60, 19.06, 11.43
Field stars	-10.92, -13.35, -6.79	23.22, 13.44, 8.97	-0.18, 2.10, 3.27	53.29, 51.29, 50.70

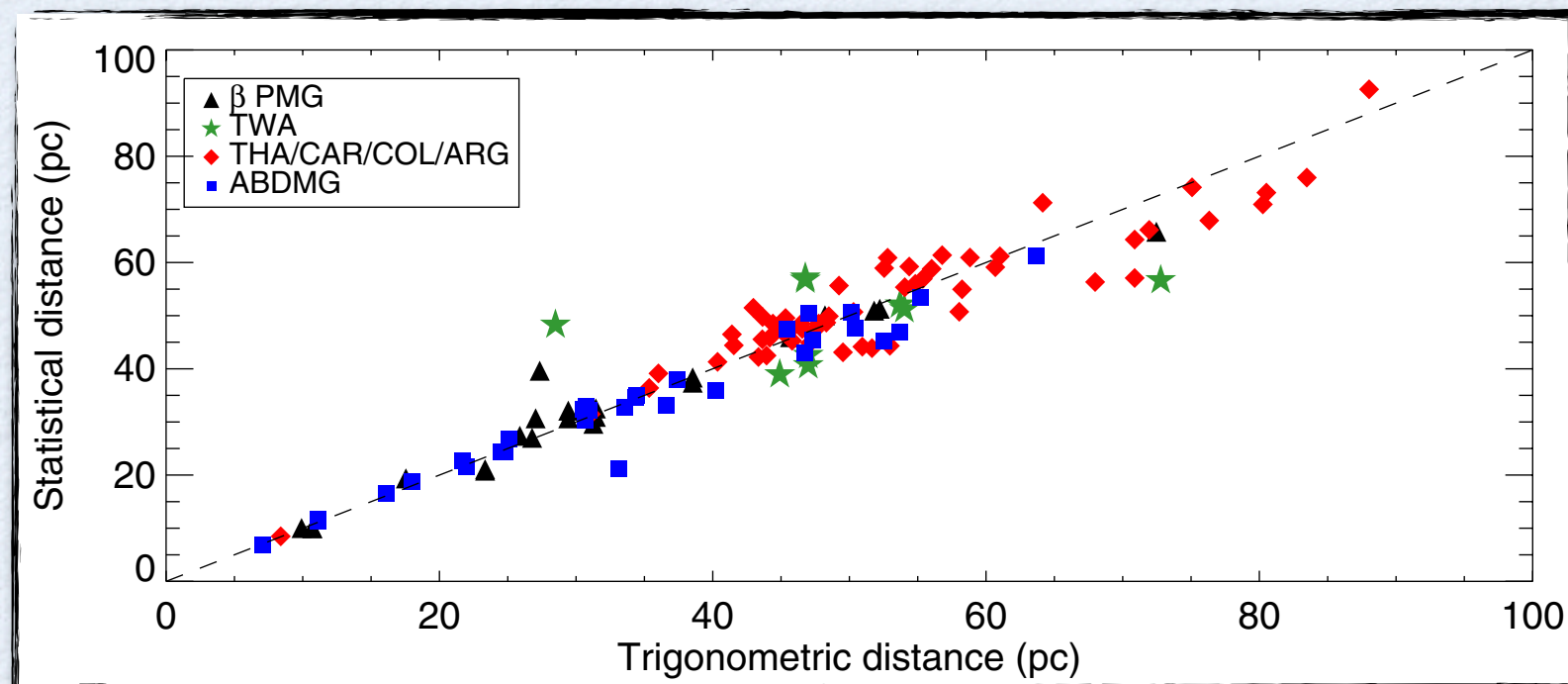


BANYAN: combinaison of empirical models and statistical analysis



A powerful method to predict distance

- Application to the previous known members
- Correlation between parallax and our statistical distance within 10%
- Over-luminosity prediction (binary)



Malo et al. (2013)

Application to stars and brown dwarf sample

- 1104 K5-M5 dwarfs
 - 1061 from Riaz et al. (2006)
 - 43 from previous studies
 - Showing X-ray, H α or UV emission
- Brown dwarf sample
 - Cross-correlation WISE+2MASS
 - 360,000 objects with $\mu > 10$ mas/yr

Results for cool stars sample

- LMS: 247 candidate members with 51 ambiguous members
- BDs: 300 candidate members

Name	β PMG			TWA			THA			COL			CAR			ARG			ABDMG			Field		
	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$	P	P_v	$P_{v+\pi}$
J00171443-7032021	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	99.2 ^b	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.5	...	...	0.3	...	...
J00172353-6645124	99.9	99.9	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.4	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...

NAME of your star: PRESS:

Right ascension (degree): Declination (degree):

Proper motion in right ascension (mas/yr): error on Proper motion in right ascension (mas/yr):

Proper motion in declination (mas/yr): error on Proper motion in declination (mas/yr):

Radial velocity (km/s): error on radial velocity (km/s):

Parallax (mas): error on parallax (mas):

STEP 2: NAME of your star:

The membership probabilities (%) for "HR8799" are :

PVP_TWA	PVP_BPIC	PVP_TUC	PVP_COL	PVP_CAR	PVP_ARG	PVP_ABD	PVP_OLD
0.00	0.72	0.00	98.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14

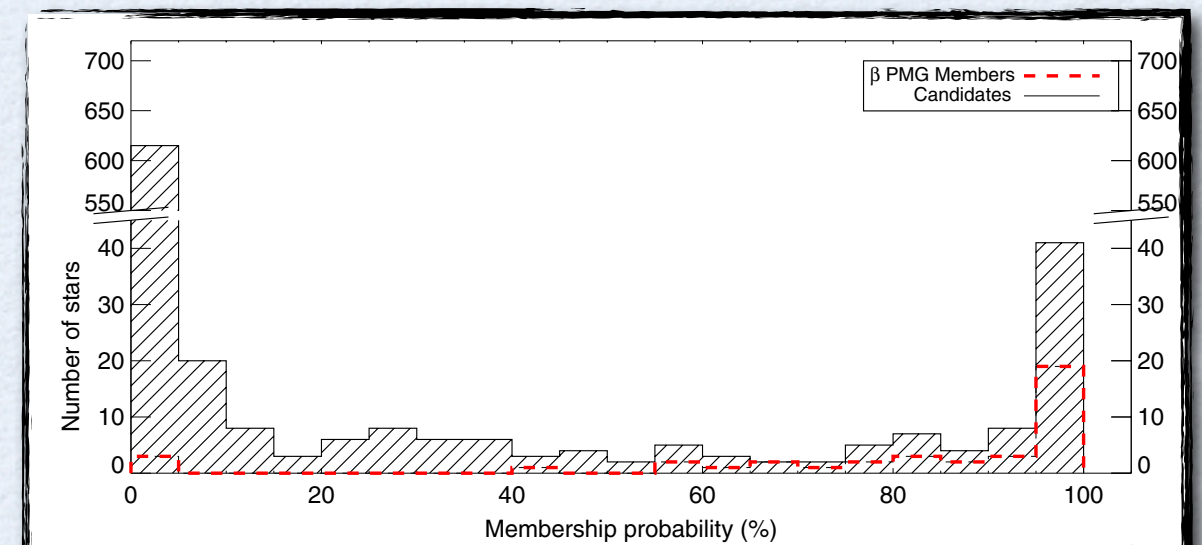
Legend: P_TWA: probability which takes into account RA,DEC and proper motion.
PV_TWA: probability which takes into account RA,DEC, proper motion and radial velocity.
PVP_TWA: probability which takes into account RA,DEC, proper motion, radial velocity and parallax.

The predicted radial velocities for "HR8799" are :

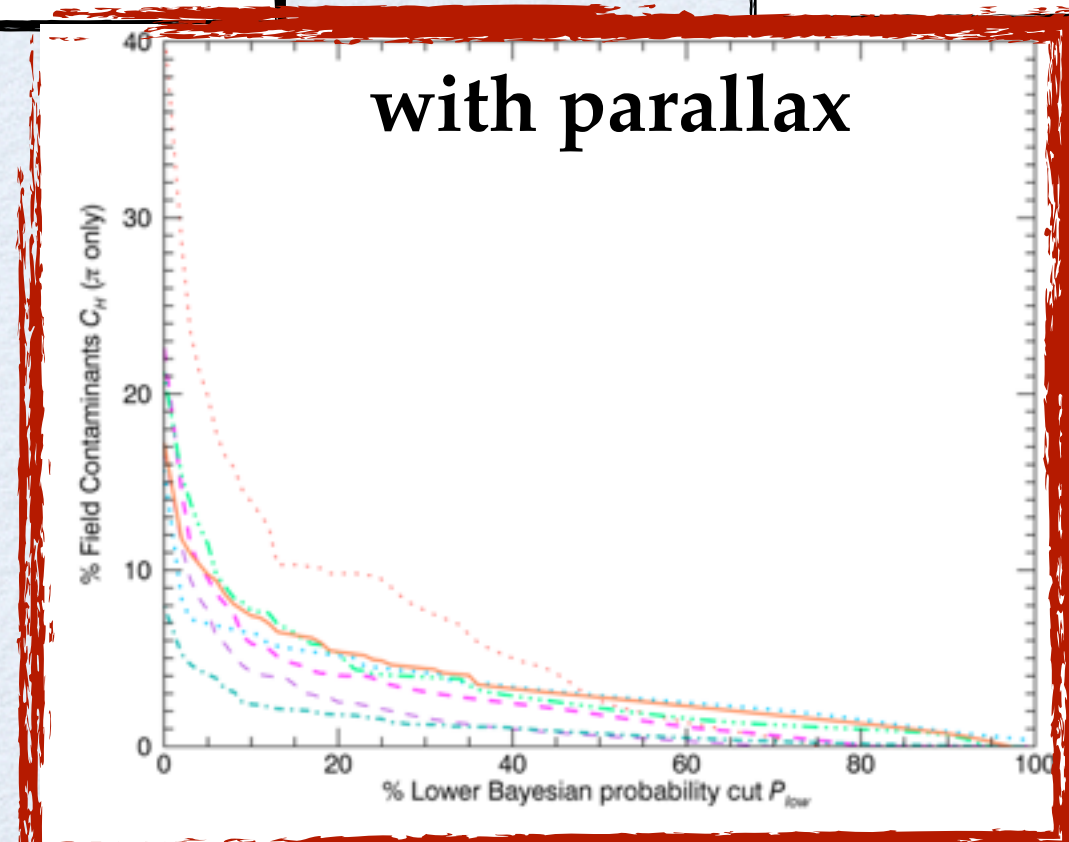
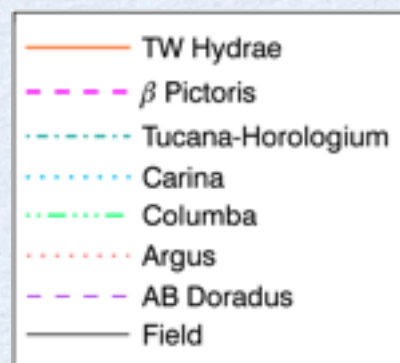
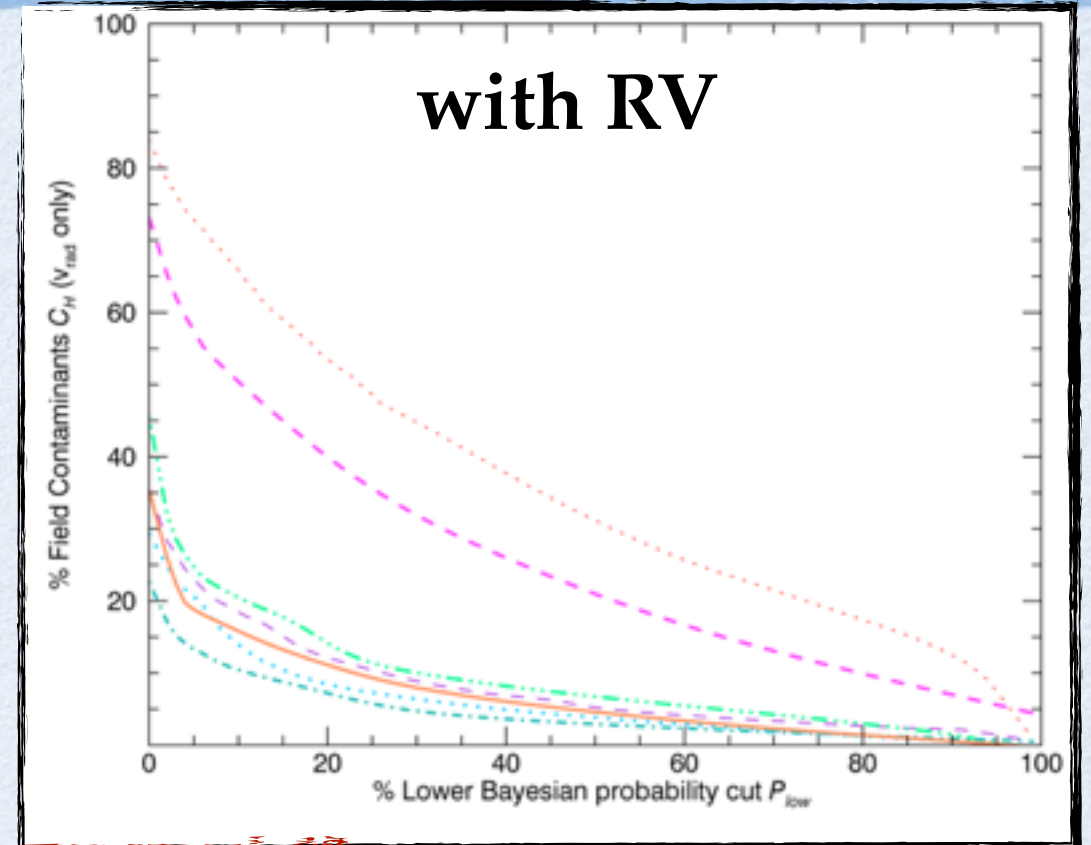
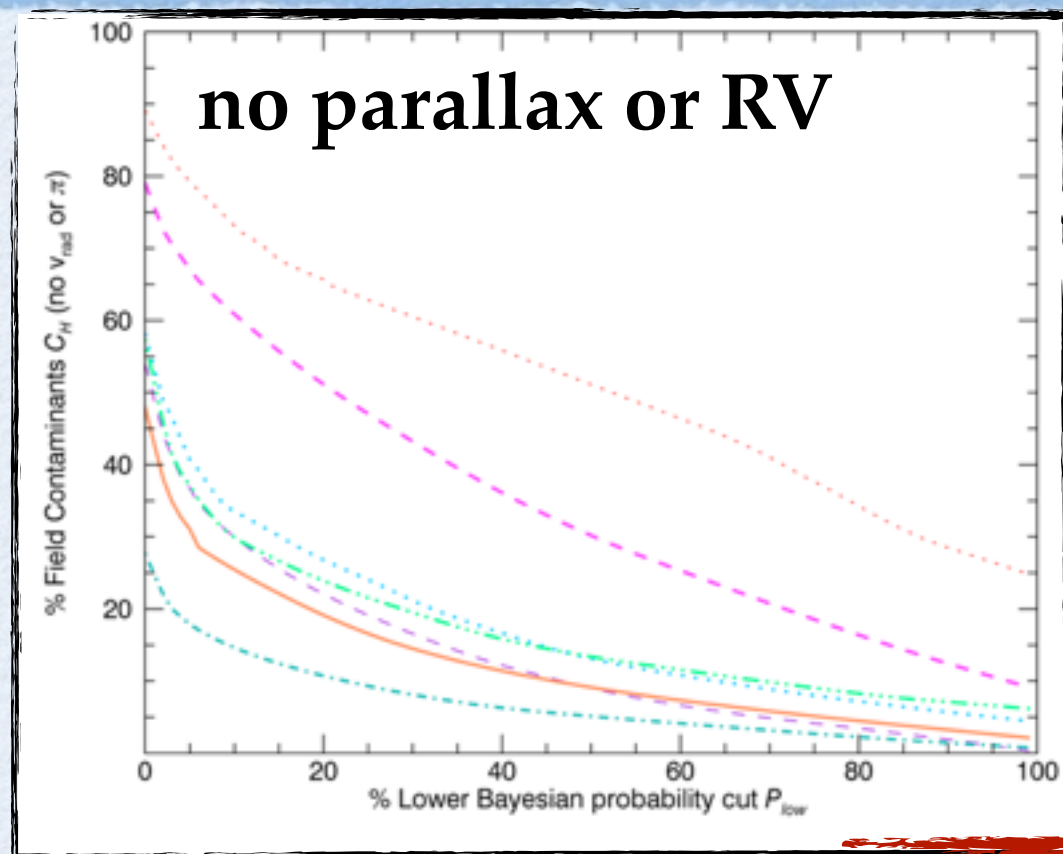
RV_TWA	eRV_TWA	RV_BPIC	eRV_BPIC	RV_TUC	eRV_TUC	RV_COL	eRV_COL	RV_CAR	eRV_CAR	RV_ARG	eRV_ARG	RV_ABD	eRV_ABD
-11.66	2.01	-7.38	1.39	-15.91	1.70	-13.59	1.09	-14.36	0.46	-6.33	1.63	-13.67	1.65

The statistical distance for "HR8799" are :

D_TWA	eD_TWA	D_BPIC	eD_BPIC	D_TUC	eD_TUC	D_COL	eD_COL	D_CAR	eD_CAR	D_ARG	eD_ARG	D_ABD	eD_ABD	D_OLD	eD_OLD
NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	39.0	0.9	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	39.5	1.1

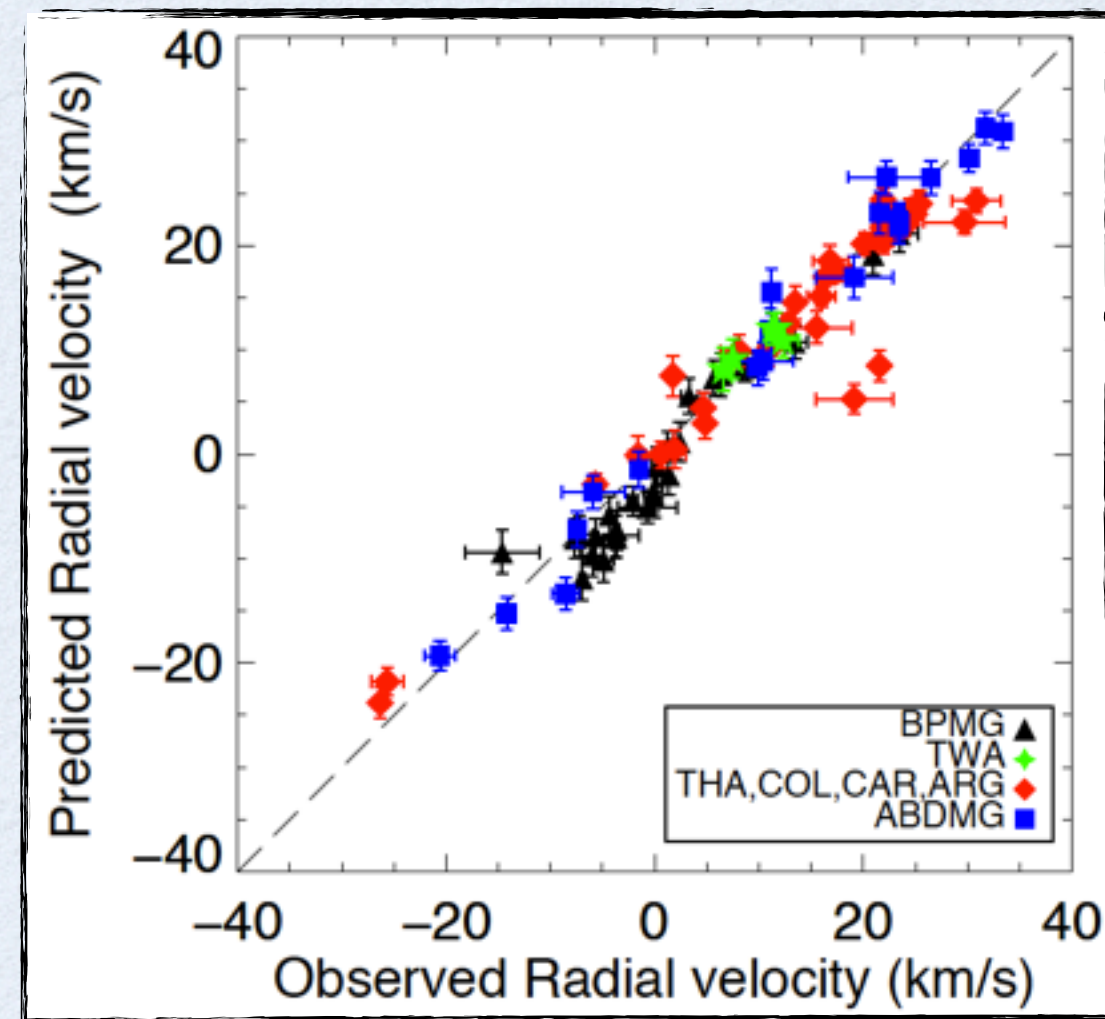


Contamination



Radial velocity follow-up for candidates members

- Radial velocity measurements with a precision less than 1 km/s
 - ESPaDOnS (CFHT)
 - $\lambda = 390\text{-}1050\text{ nm}$
 - $R=68,000$ or $81,000$
 - CRIRES (VLT)
 - $\lambda = 1.552\text{-}1.559\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
 - $R=50,000$
 - PHOENIX (GEMINI)
 - $\lambda = 1.552\text{-}1.558\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
 - $R=52,000$



Malo et al. (accepted)

- 219 measurements -> 130 dwarfs with confirmed RV

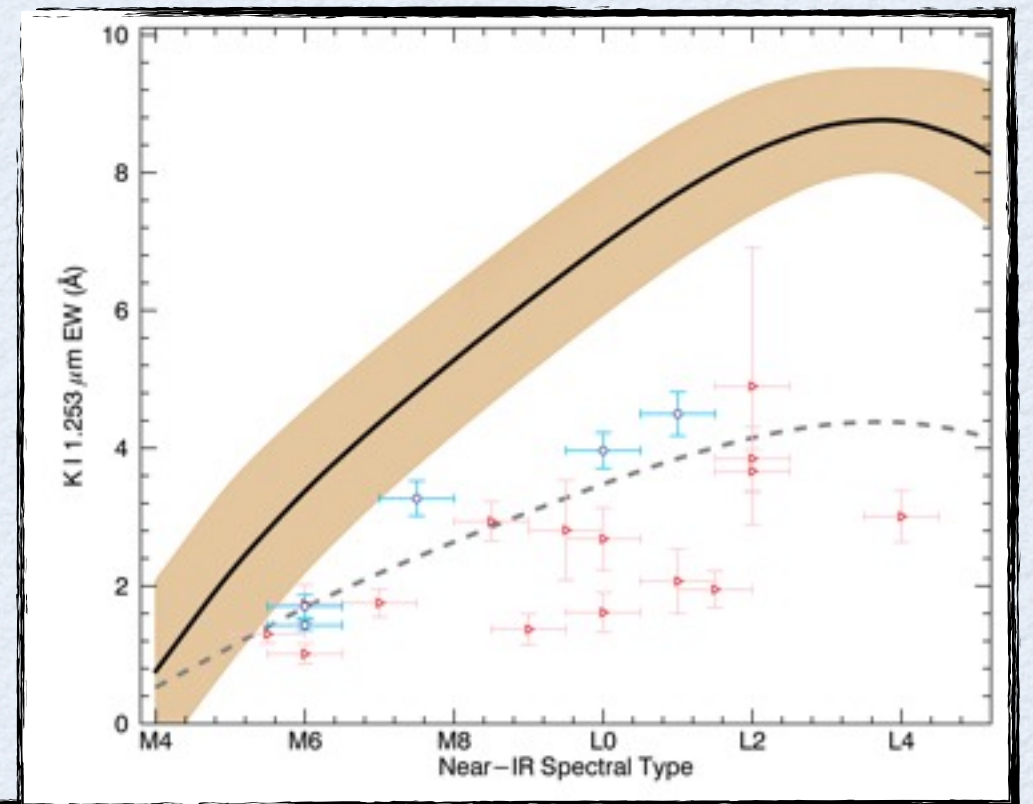
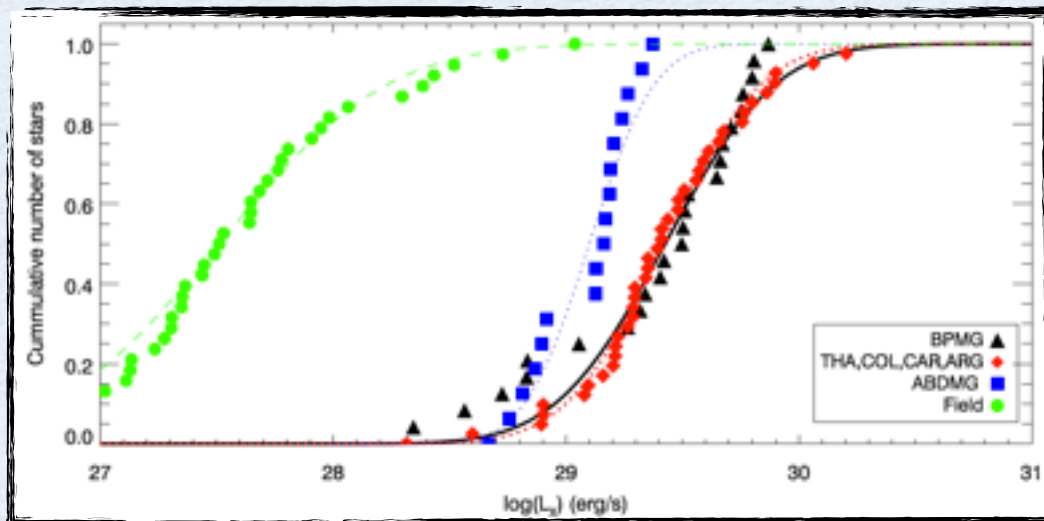
Parallax confirmation

- 15 stars from CTIOPI (A. Riedel)
- 5 stars from Shkolnik et al. (2012)
- 3 objects from Weinberger et al. (2013a), Faherty et al. (2013b), Liu et al. (2013a) (Gagné et al. (2014))

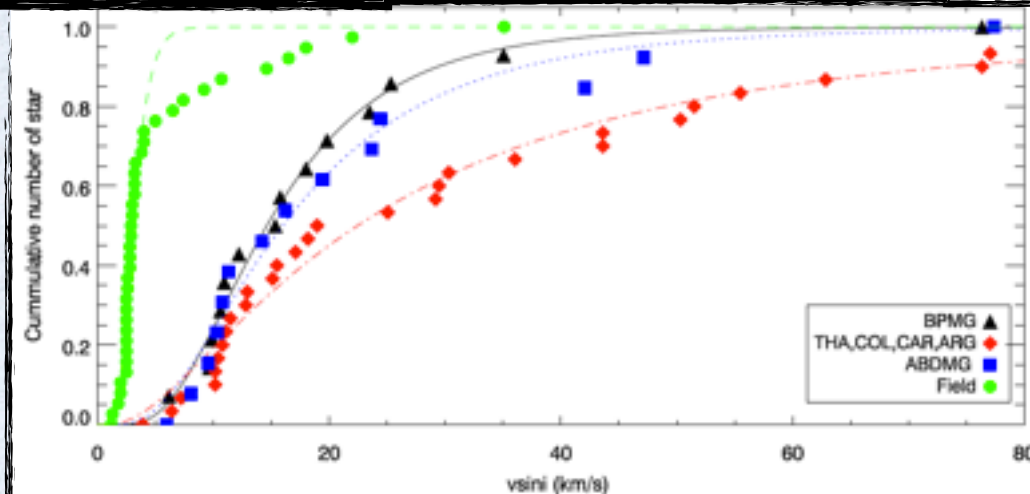
Name	d_s^c (pc)	d_π^d (pc)	P_v^a (%)	$P_{v+\pi}^a$ (%)	Group
J00503319+2449009	22.5 ± 1.3	11.8 ± 0.7^f	99.99 ^b	0.00	
J01034210+4051158	33.5 ± 1.6	29.9 ± 2.0	95.64	96.67	ABDMG
J01112542+1526214	20.5 ± 1.5	21.8 ± 0.8^e	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	β PMG
J01351393-0712517	35.5 ± 3.1	37.9 ± 2.4	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	β PMG
J01365516-0647379	21.1 ± 1.7	24.0 ± 0.4	99.99	99.99	β PMG
J04141730-0906544	28.7 ± 1.9	23.8 ± 1.4	99.99	99.99	ABDMG
J04522441-1649219	16.0 ± 1.2	16.3 ± 0.4	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	ABDMG
J05015881+0958587	38.4 ± 3.9	24.9 ± 1.3^e	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	β PMG
J05064946-2135038	21.9 ± 4.4	19.2 ± 0.5^e	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	β PMG
J05064991-2135091	22.4 ± 0.7	19.2 ± 0.5^e	4.35	99.99	β PMG
J05254166-0909123	21.8 ± 1.5	20.7 ± 2.2	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	ABDMG
J06091922-3549311	22.5 ± 4.5	21.3 ± 1.4^g	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	ABDMG
J10121768-0344441	12.5 ± 0.0	7.9 ± 0.1^f	0.14	0.00	
J14142141-1521215	16.2 ± 1.2	30.2 ± 4.5^f	99.41	96.92	β PMG
J20434114-2433534	44.8 ± 3.2	28.1 ± 3.9	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	β PMG
J21212873-6655063	32.0 ± 2.0	30.2 ± 1.3^f	99.99	99.99	β PMG
J21521039+0537356	29.0 ± 1.7	30.5 ± 5.3^f	99.99 ^b	99.99 ^b	ABDMG
J23205766-0147373	29.6 ± 1.5	41.0 ± 2.7	96.16 ^b	99.99 ^b	ARG
J23301341-2023271	13.5 ± 0.6	16.2 ± 0.9^f	75.69 ^b	99.21 ^b	COL

Signs of youth confirmation

- Chromospheric and coronal activity ($H\alpha$, X-ray, UV)
- Stellar rotation
- Surface gravity (H -band, NaI, KI)
- Lithium abundance /LDB



Gagné et al. (inprep)

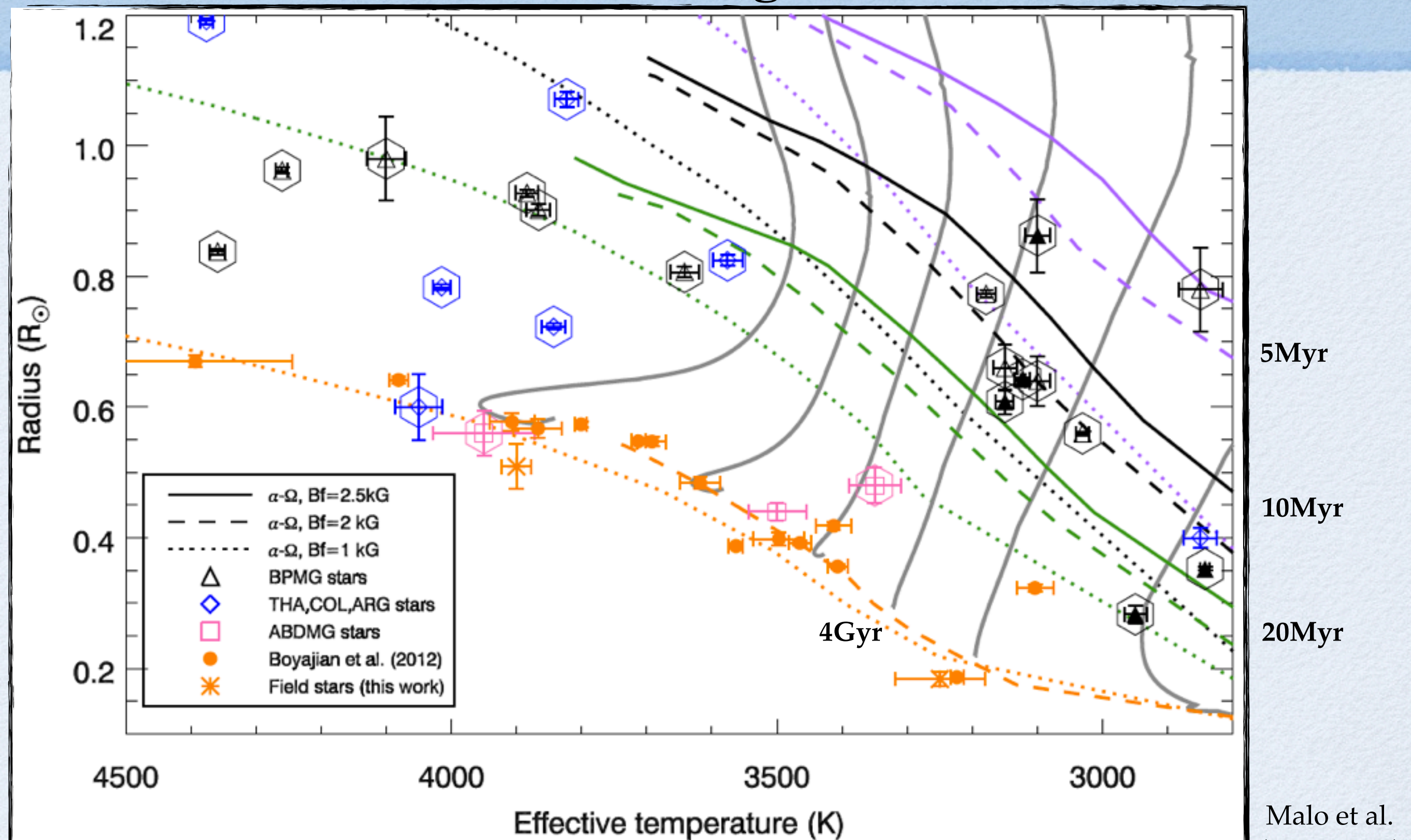


Malo et al. (accepted)

Full membership & age confirmation with Gaia?

- Most complete census (last 10 yrs): Riedel et al. (2014), Rodriguez et al. (2014), Malo et al. (2013), Gagné et al. (2014), Kraus et al. (2014)
- Gaia + Gaia-ESO survey:
 - $\alpha + \delta + \mu_\alpha + \mu_\delta + \text{RV} + \text{parallax} = U, V, W + \sigma_{UVW}$
 - $\alpha + \delta + \text{parallax} = X, Y, Z + \sigma_{XYZ}$
 - Youth indicators
- Two things are missing for the age confirmation:
 - Interferometric radii measurements $\rightarrow L_{\text{bol}}$
 - Magnetic field measurements

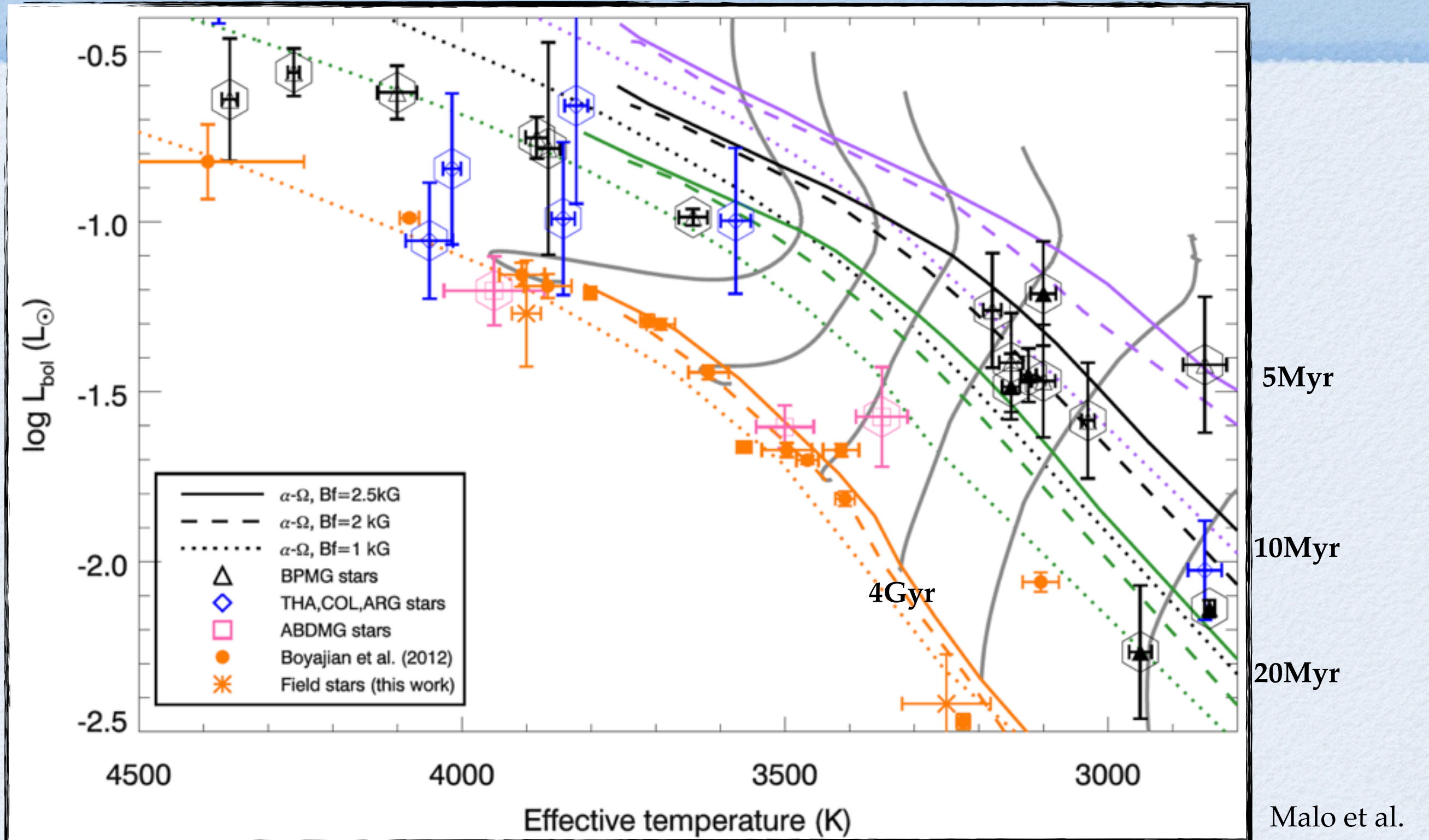
Radii diagram



Malo et al.
(submitted)

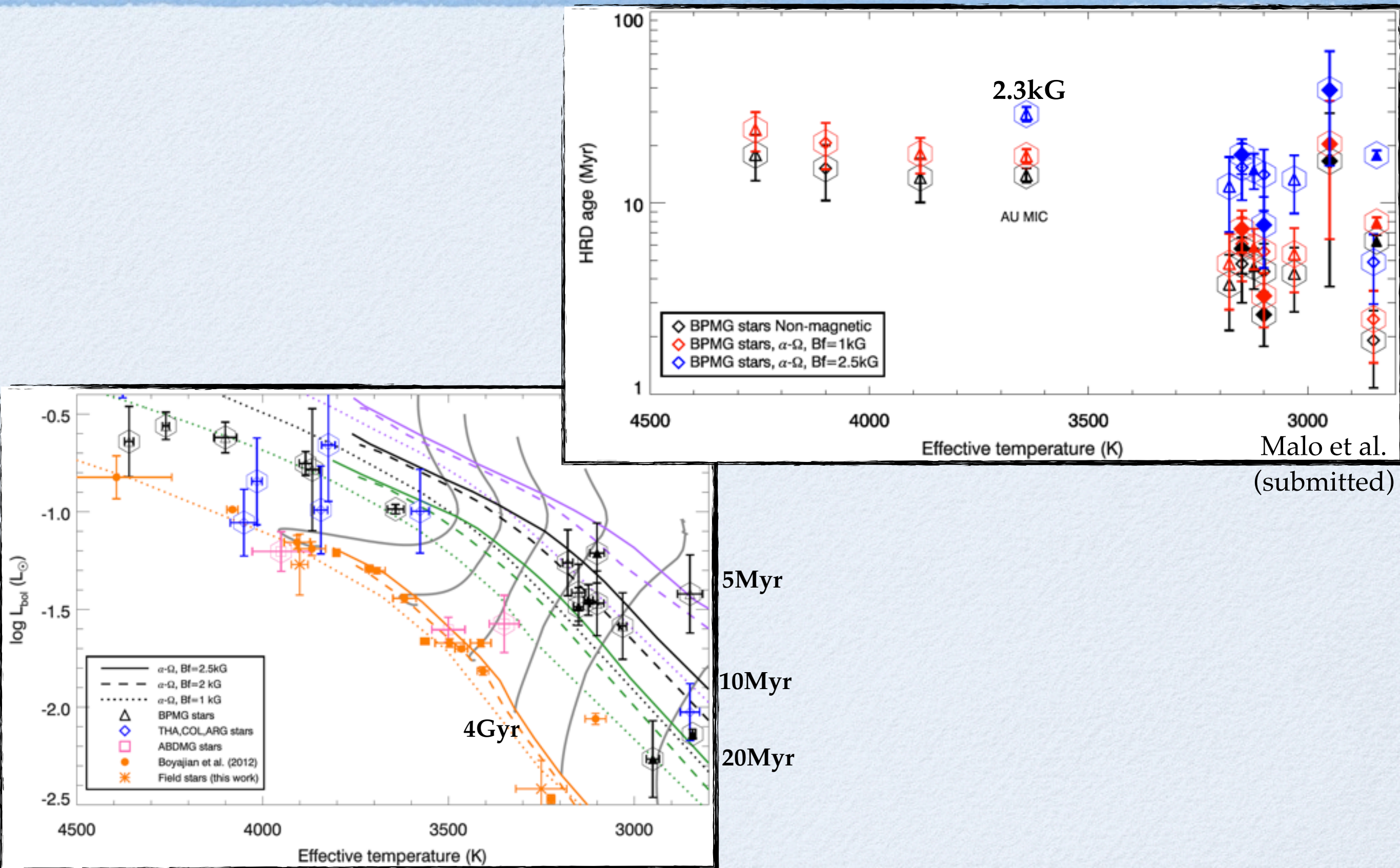
- $\langle B_f \rangle$ for old M dwarfs = ~ 2.0 kG (Reiners 2012)
- Dartmouth Magnetic evolutionary models (Feiden et al. 2013)

Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



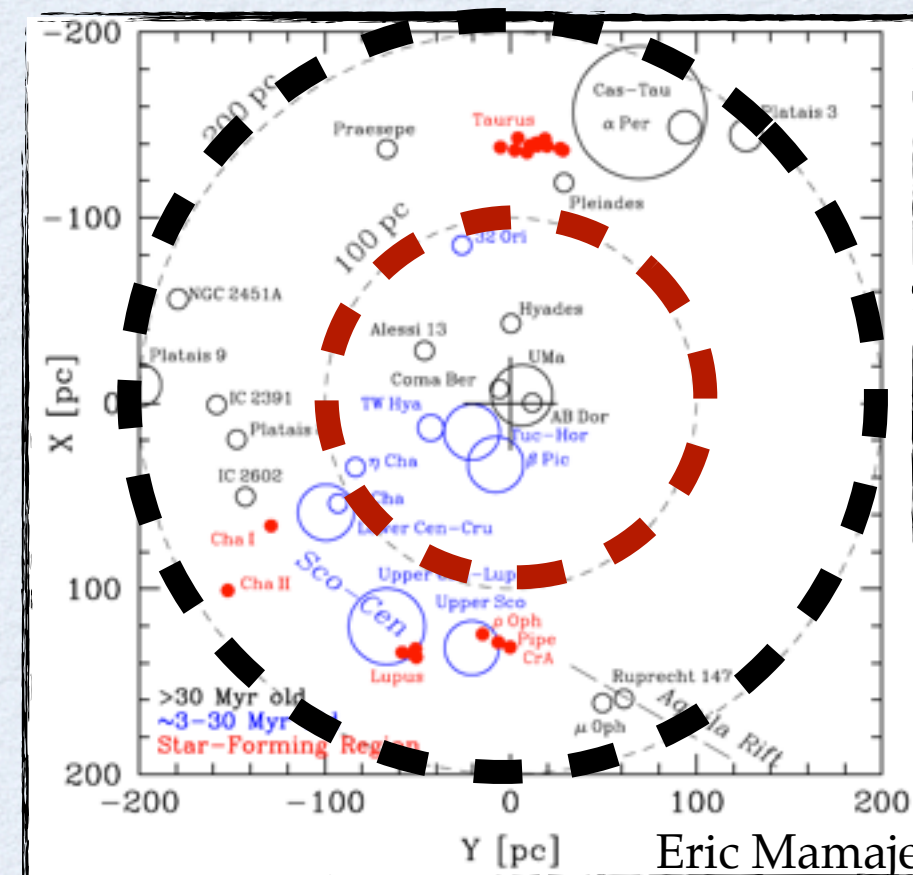
- $\langle B_f \rangle$ for old M dwarfs = $\sim 2.0 \text{ kG}$ (Reiners 2012)
- Dartmouth Magnetic evolutionary models (Feiden et al. 2013)

Age determination, example for β PMG



Next steps

- Currently the main limitation of the BANYAN tool is the number of well known associations (good parallaxes).
- Waiting for parallax to model the other associations farther than 100 pc.
- Magnetic field measurements
 - Zeeman splitting effects
 - SPIRou/CFHT (first light 2017)
 - spectro-polarimeter, $R=70,000$;
 $\lambda=0.98-2.35$ microns
- GRACES: 270m fiber between Gemini-North and ESPaDOnS-CFHT \rightarrow RV



For more information, see our poster

Eric Mamajek