



# BANYAN: Searching for young objects in the Solar neighborhood

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Gaia and the unseen, March 25th 2014

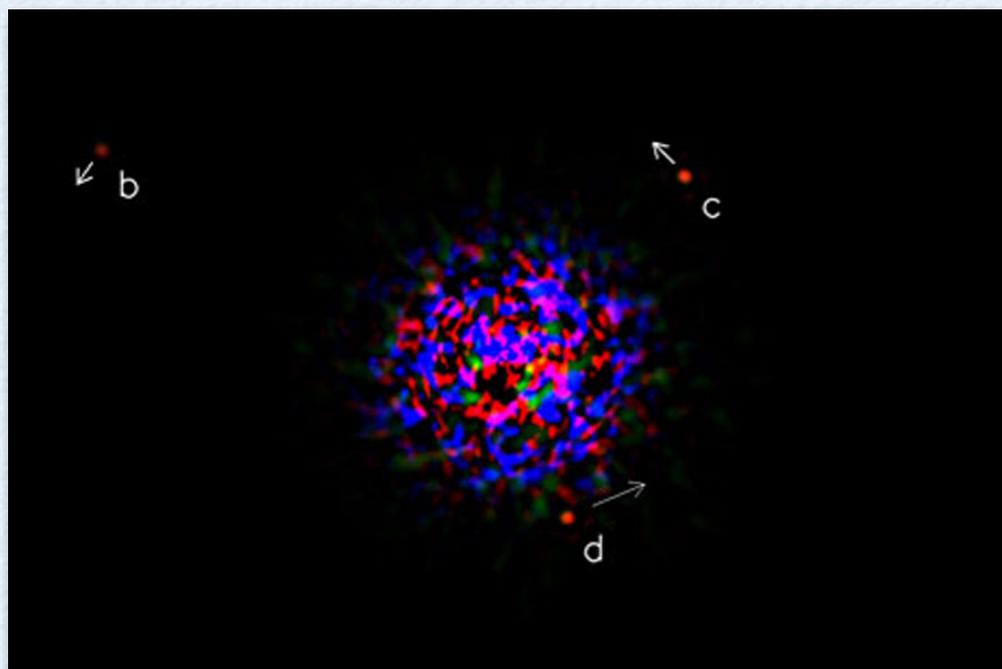
BANYAN-I: Malo et al. (2013)

BANYAN-II: Gagne et al. (2014)

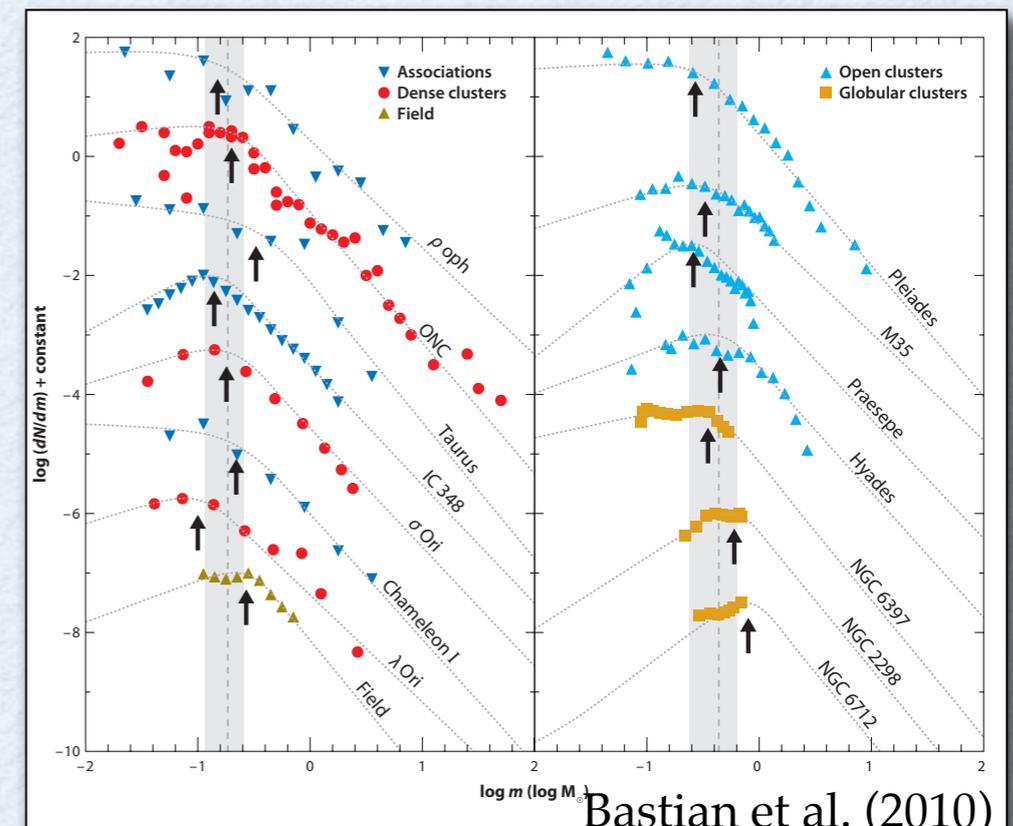


# Why searching for young objects near the Sun?

- 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



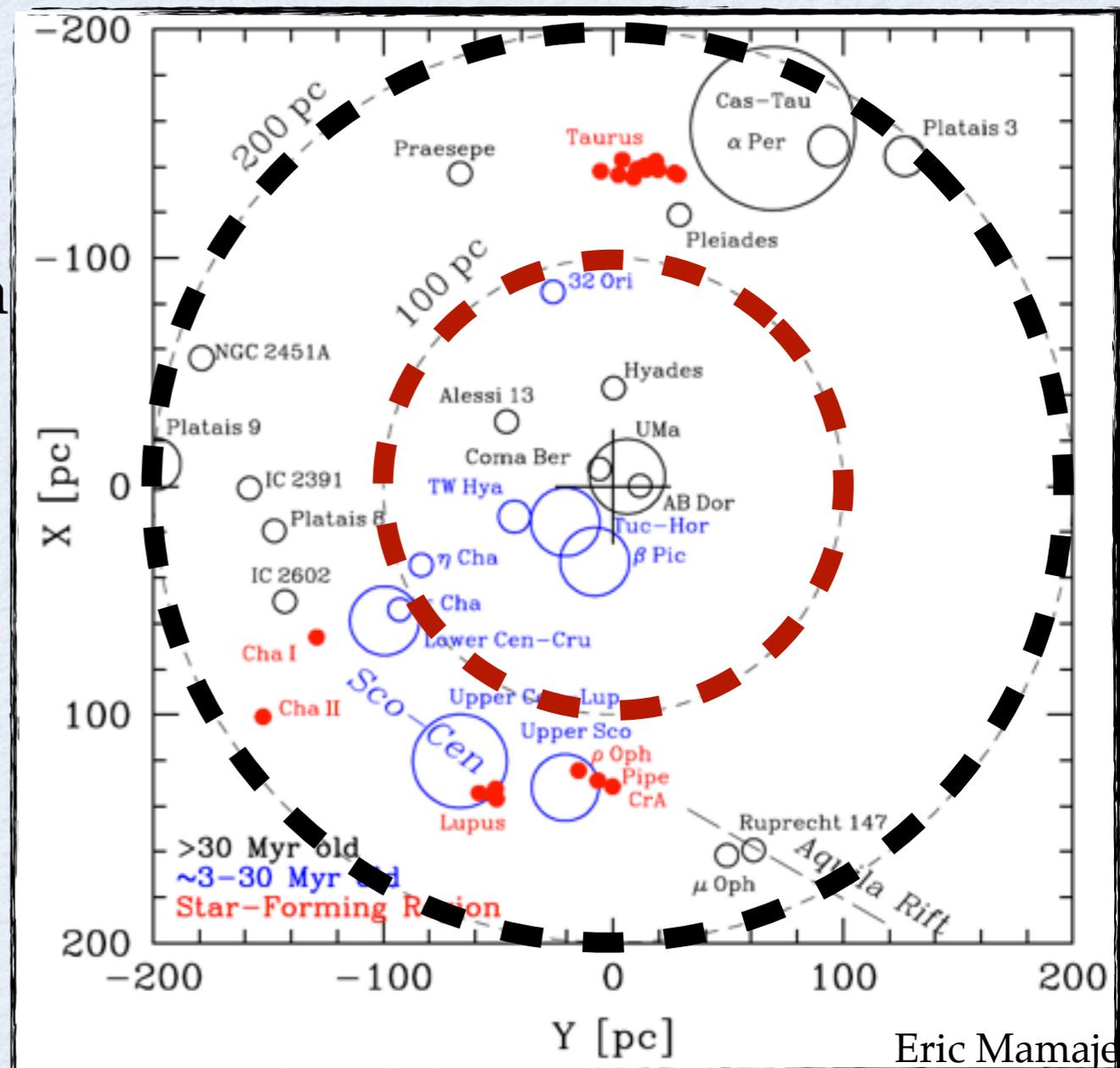
Marois et al. (2008)



Bastian et al. (2010)

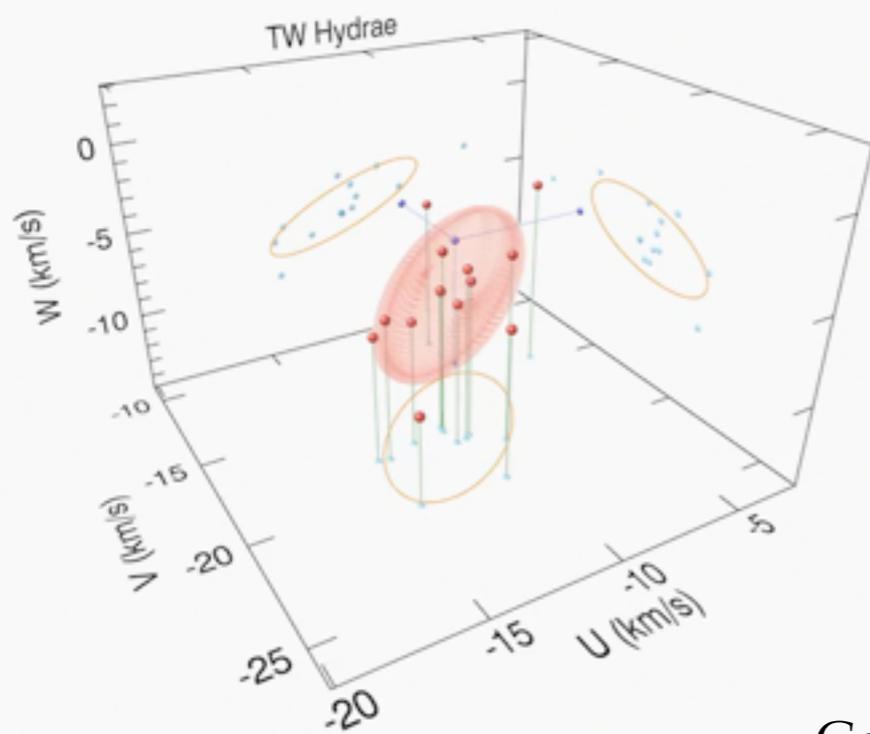
# The Solar neighborhood: Nearby young kinematic group members

- 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

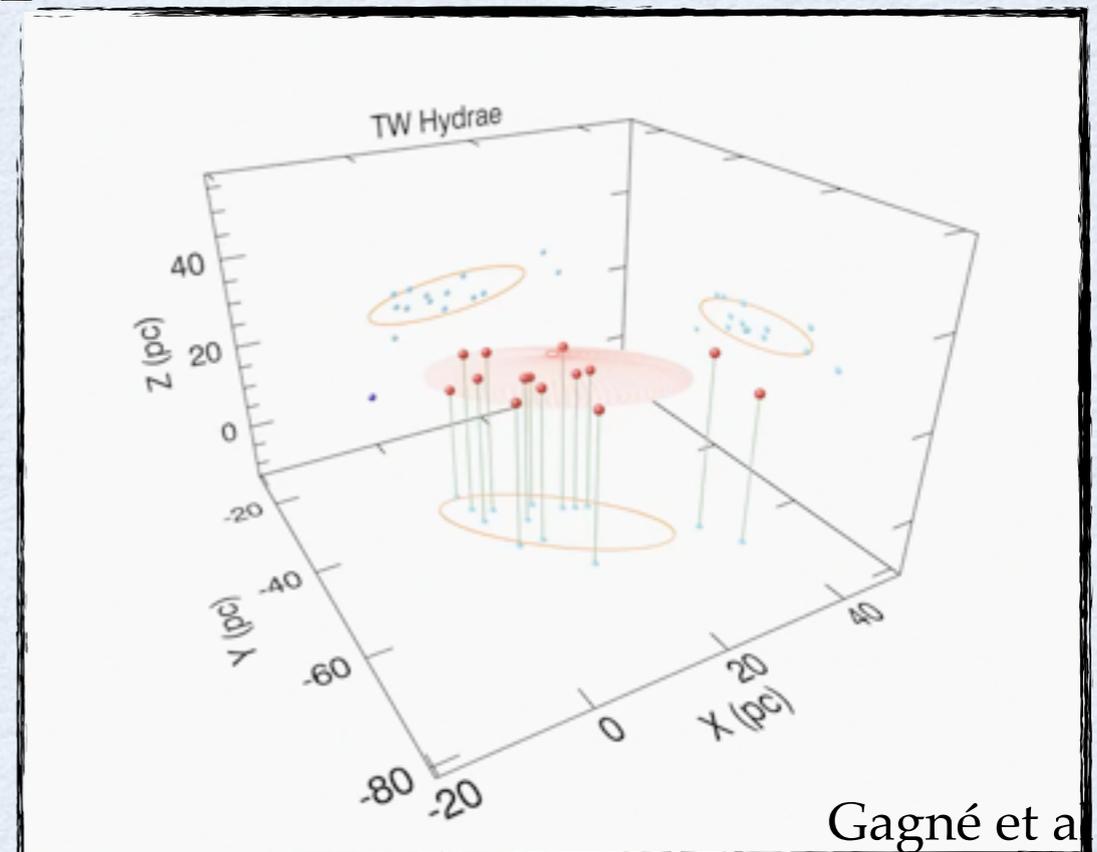


# Global properties of known members: kinematics

- 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)
  - $\alpha + \delta + \text{parallax} = X, Y, Z + \sigma_{XYZ}$

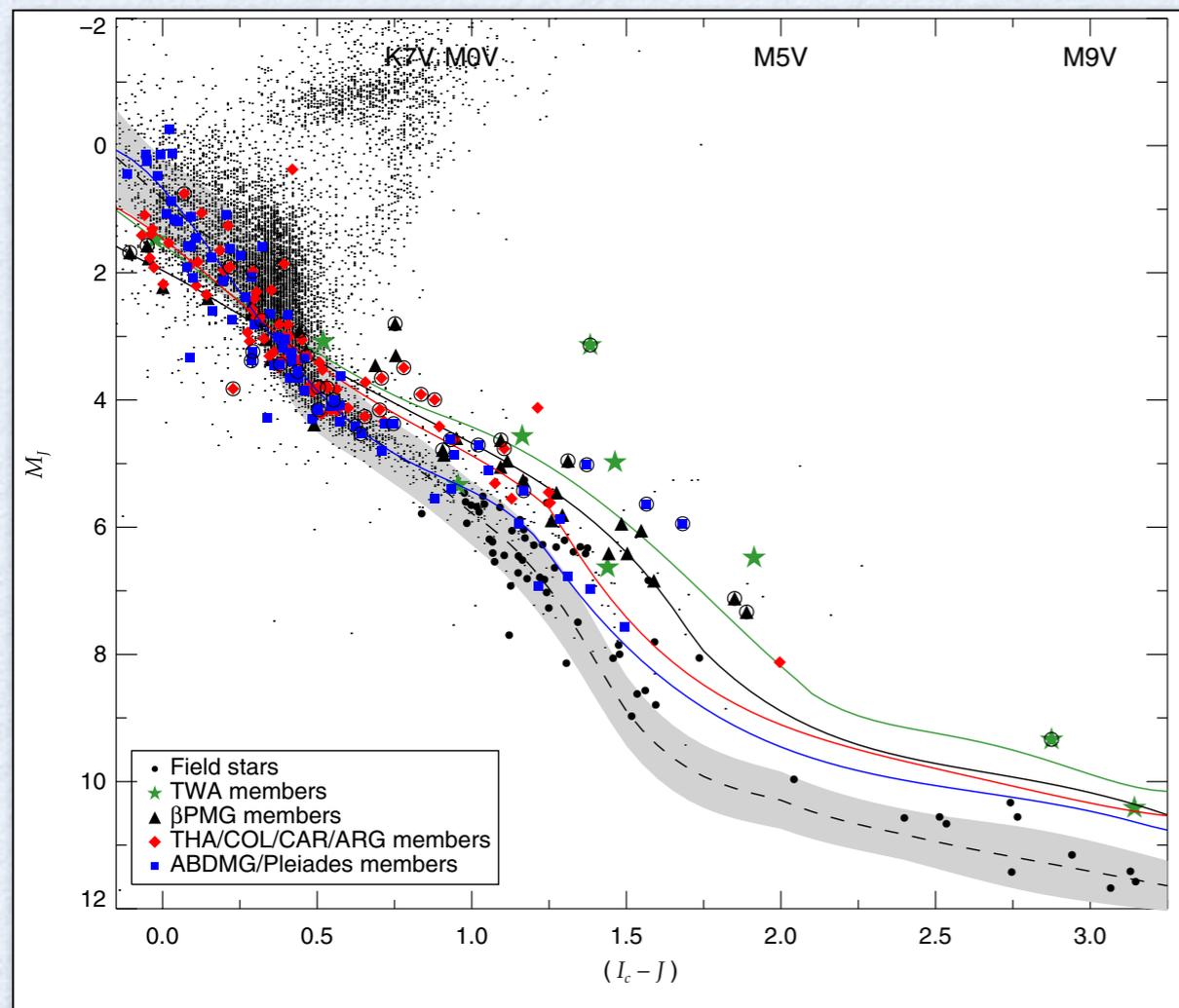


Gagné et al. (2014)

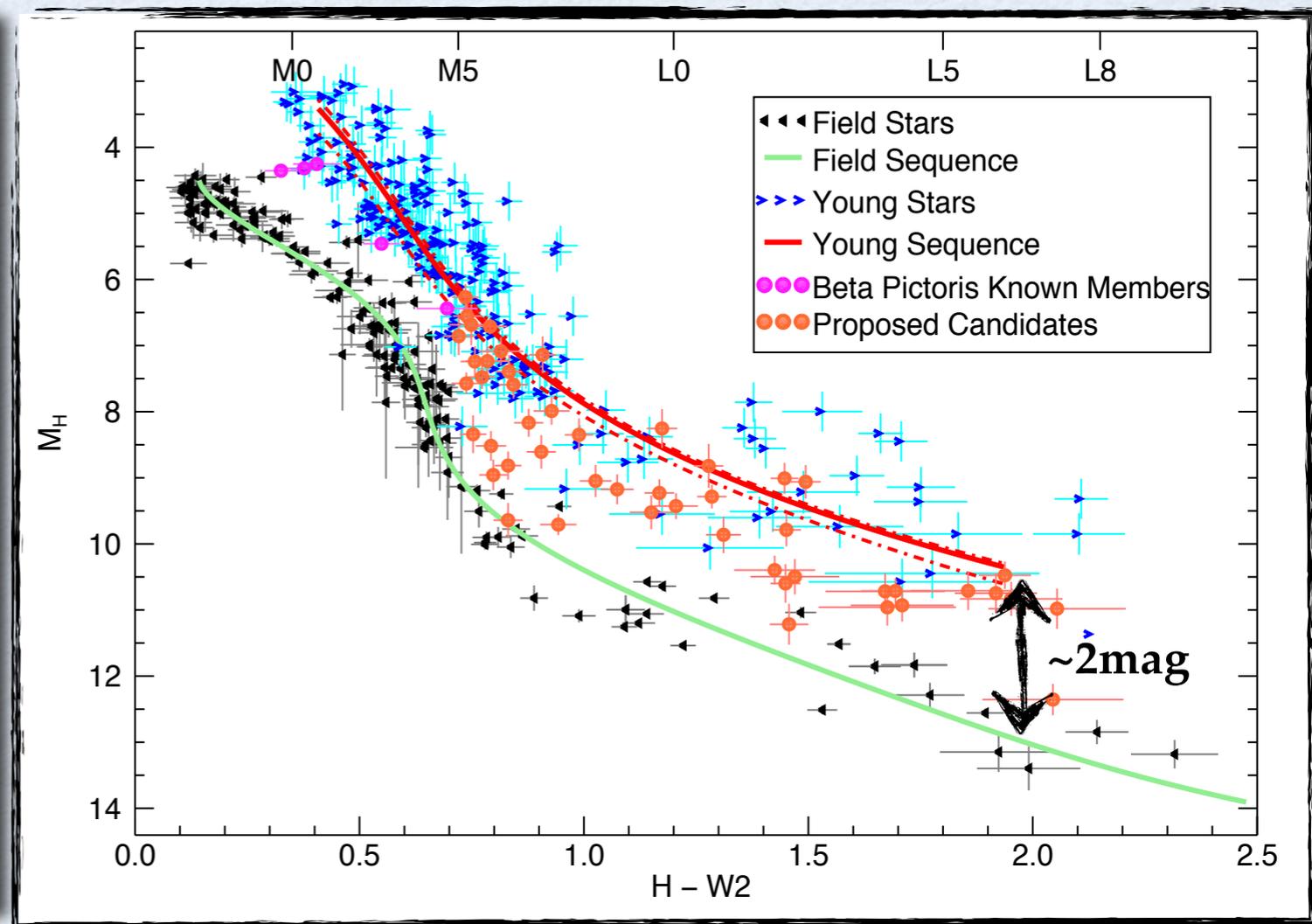


Gagné et al. (2014)

# Global properties of known members: luminosity



**BANYAN-I**

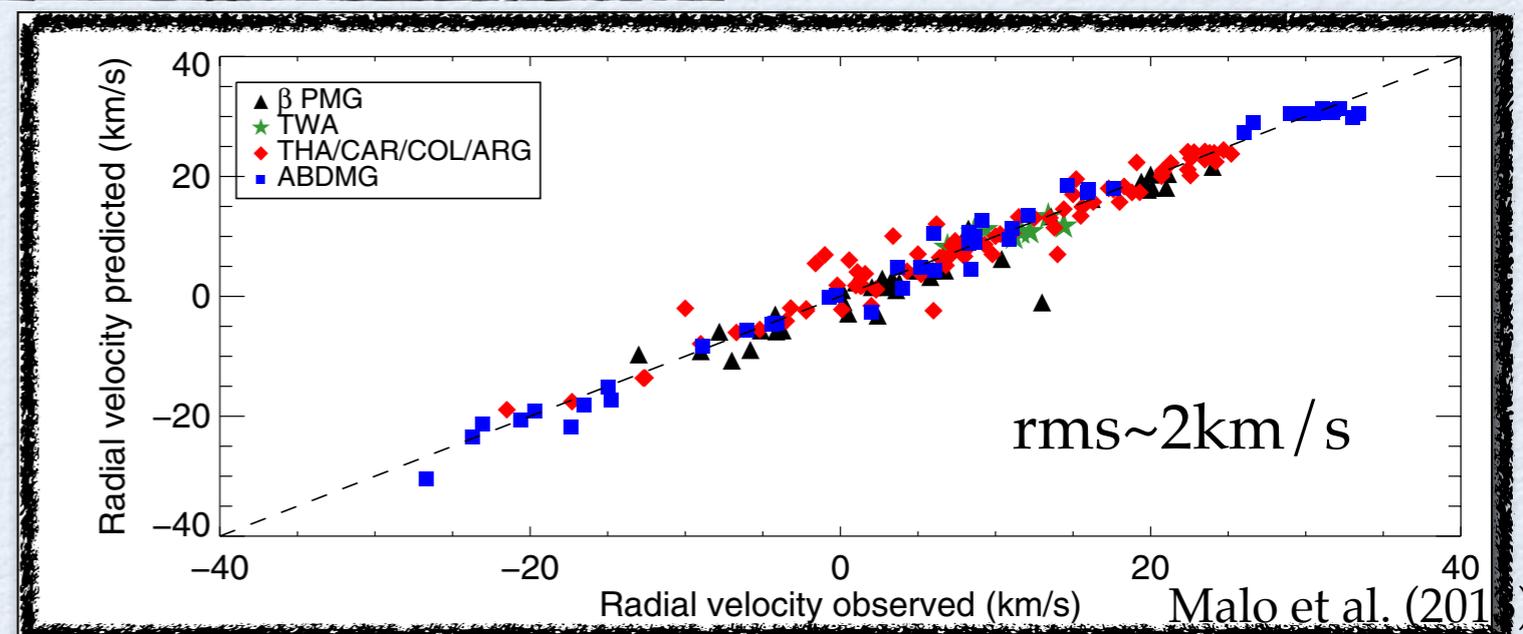


**BANYAN-II**

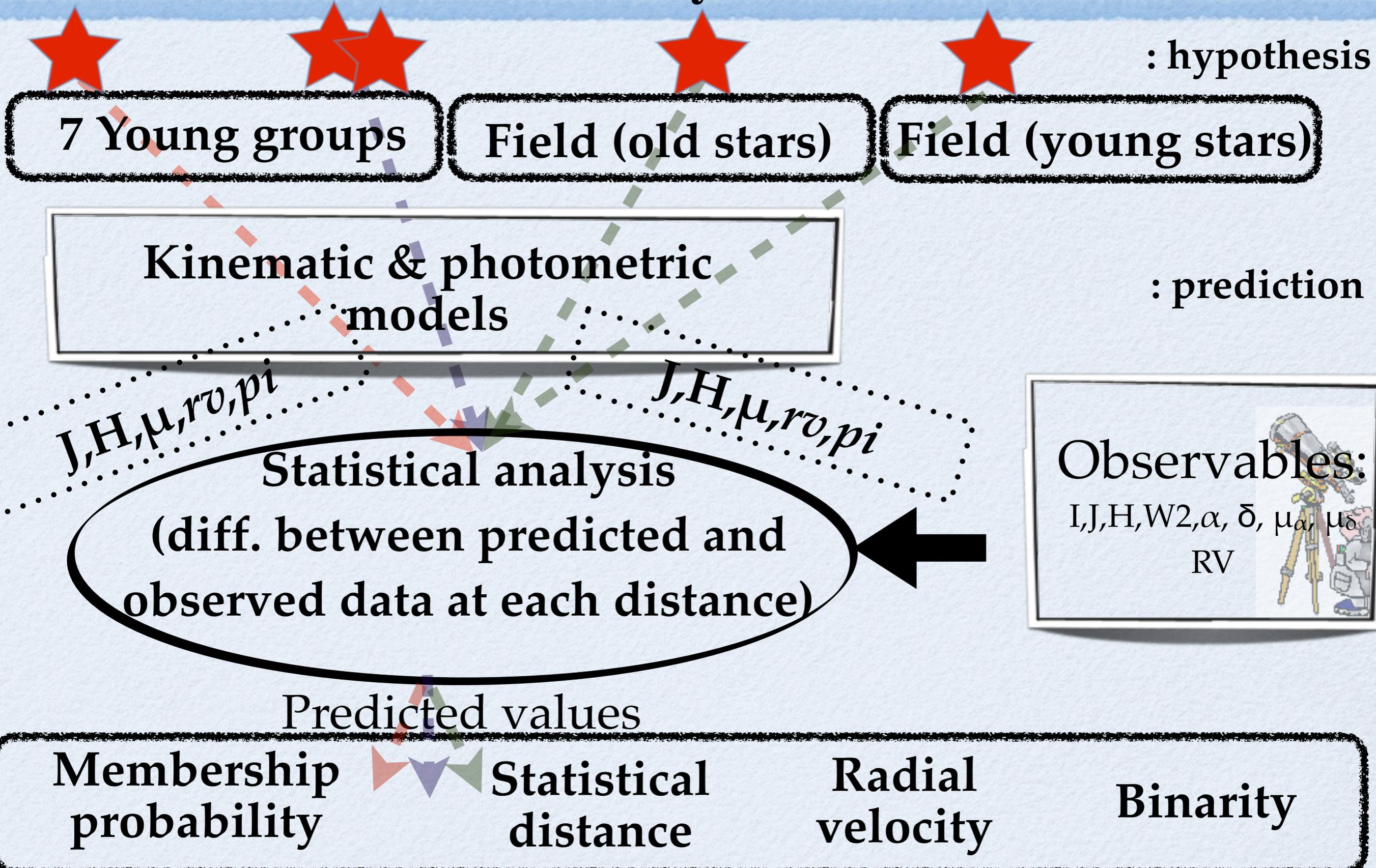
# Finding new members: Kinematic model

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

Name of Group	$UVW$ ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ )	$\sigma_{UVW}$ ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ )	$XYZ$ (pc)	$\sigma_{XYZ}$ (pc)
$\beta$ Pictoris ( $\beta$ 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

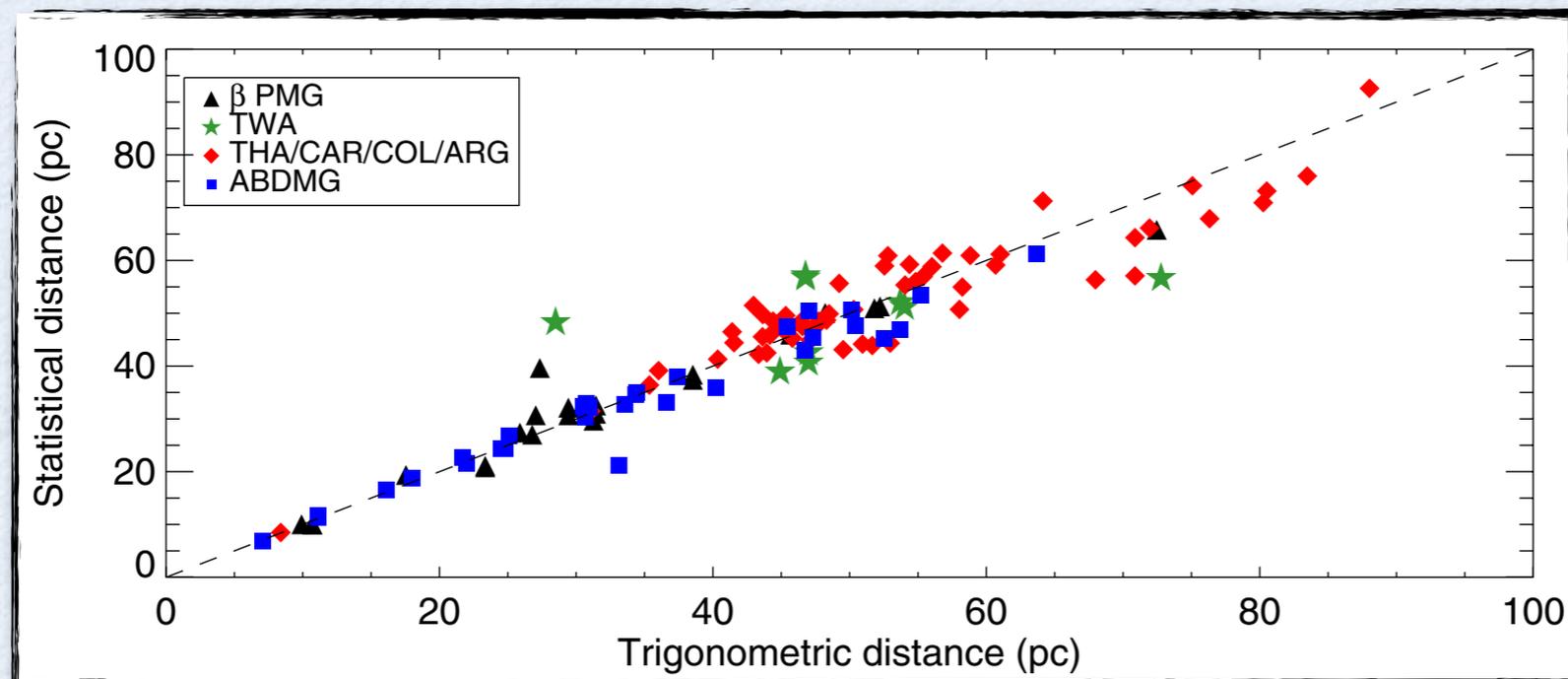


# BANYAN: combination of empirical models and statistical analysis



# 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)



# 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 $\alpha$  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	$\beta$ 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 <sup>b</sup>	...	...	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

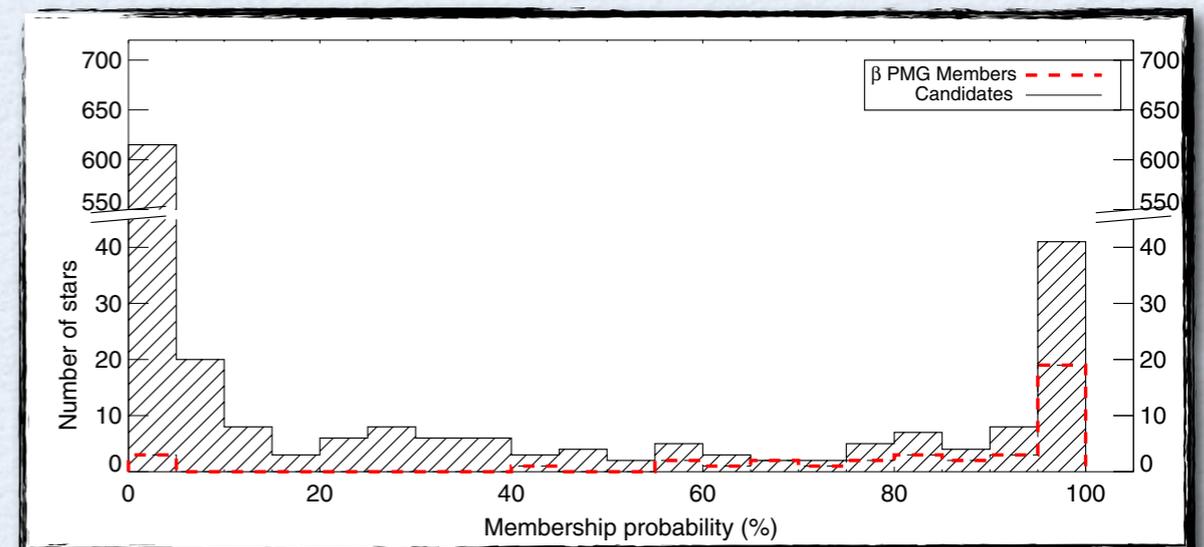
Legend: P\_TWA: probability which takes into account RA,DEC and proper motion.  
 PV\_TWA: probability which takes into account RA,DEC, proper motion and radial velocity.  
 PVP\_TWA: probability which takes into account RA,DEC, proper motion, radial velocity and parallax.

The predicted radial velocities for "HR8799" are :

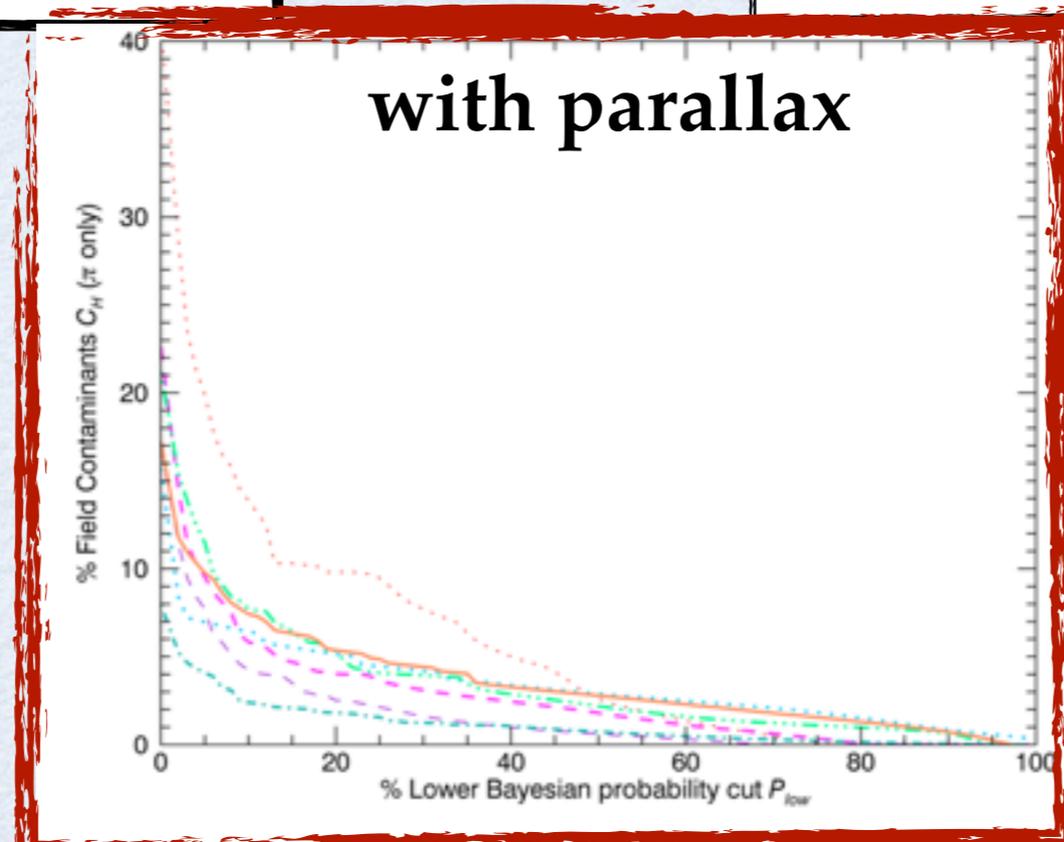
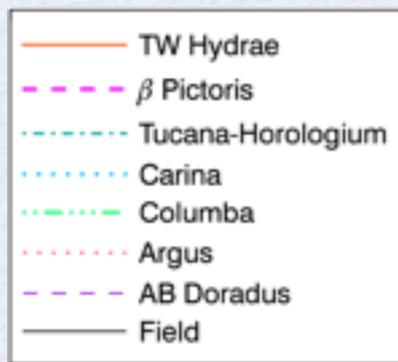
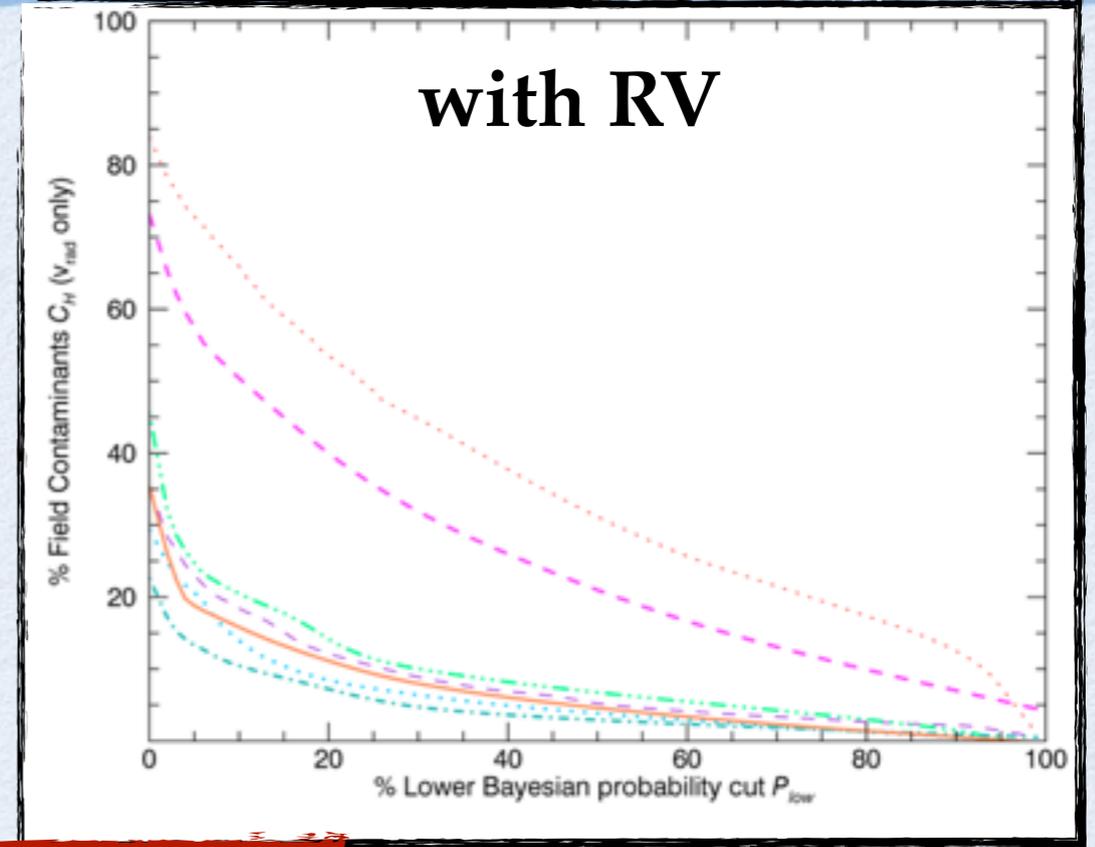
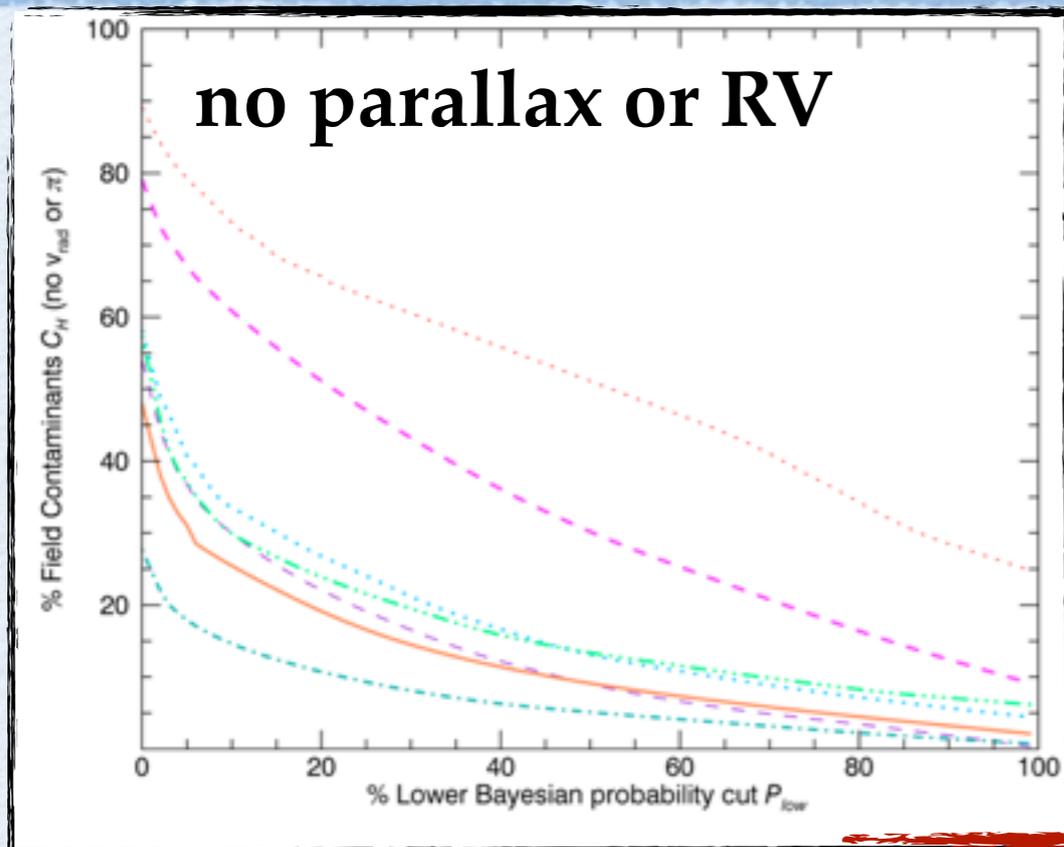
RV_TWA	aRV_TWA	RV_BPIC	aRV_BPIC	RV_TUC	aRV_TUC	RV_COL	aRV_COL	RV_CAR	aRV_CAR	RV_ARG	aRV_ARG	RV_ABD	aRV_ABD
-11.66	2.01	-7.38	1.39	-15.91	1.70	-13.59	1.09	-14.36	0.46	-6.33	1.63	-13.87	1.65

The statistical distance for "HR8799" are :

D_TWA	aD_TWA	D_BPIC	aD_BPIC	D_TUC	aD_TUC	D_COL	aD_COL	D_CAR	aD_CAR	D_ARG	aD_ARG	D_ABD	aD_ABD	D_OLD	aD_OLD
NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	39.0	0.9	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	39.5	1.1

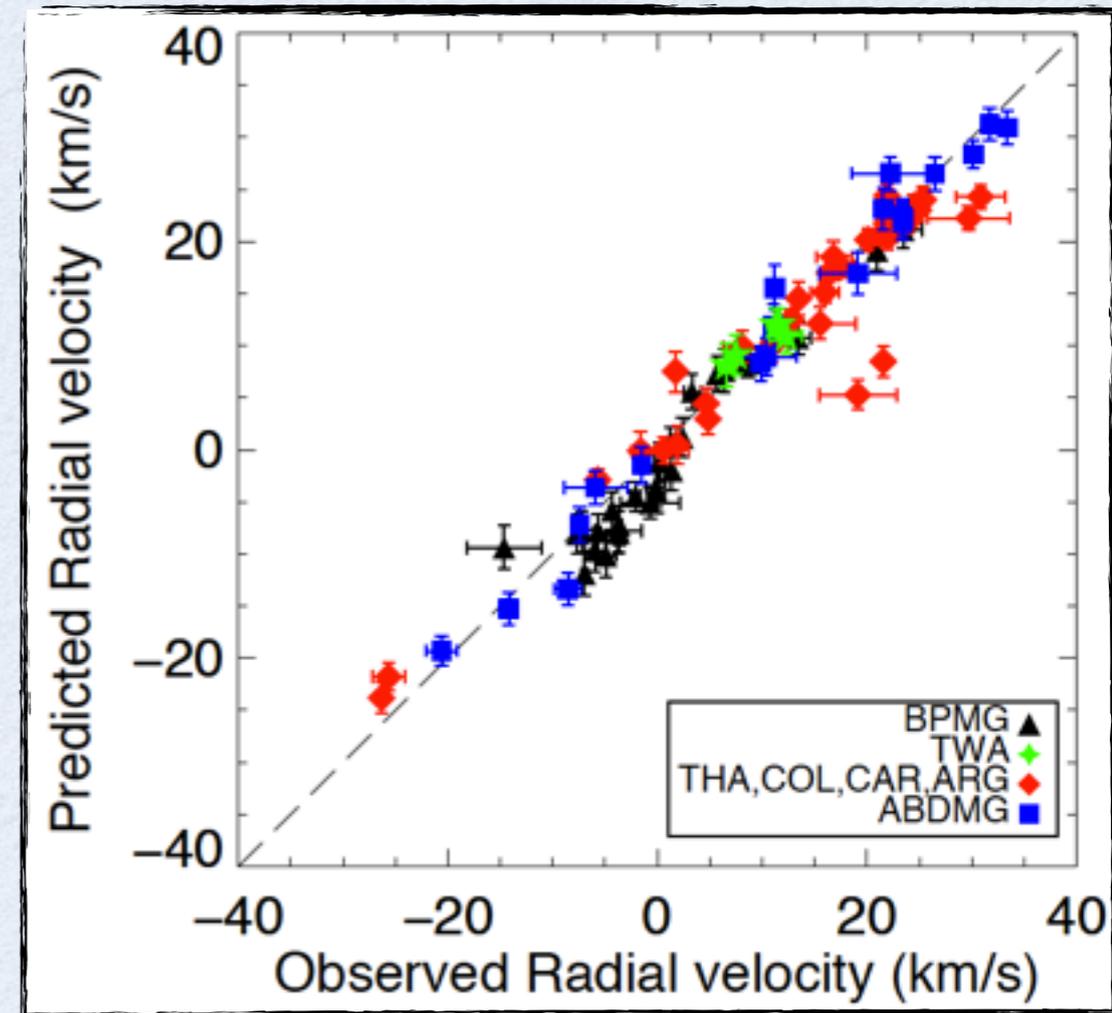


# Contamination



# Radial velocity follow-up for candidates members

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



Malo et al. (accepted)

- 219 measurements -> 130 dwarfs with confirmed RV

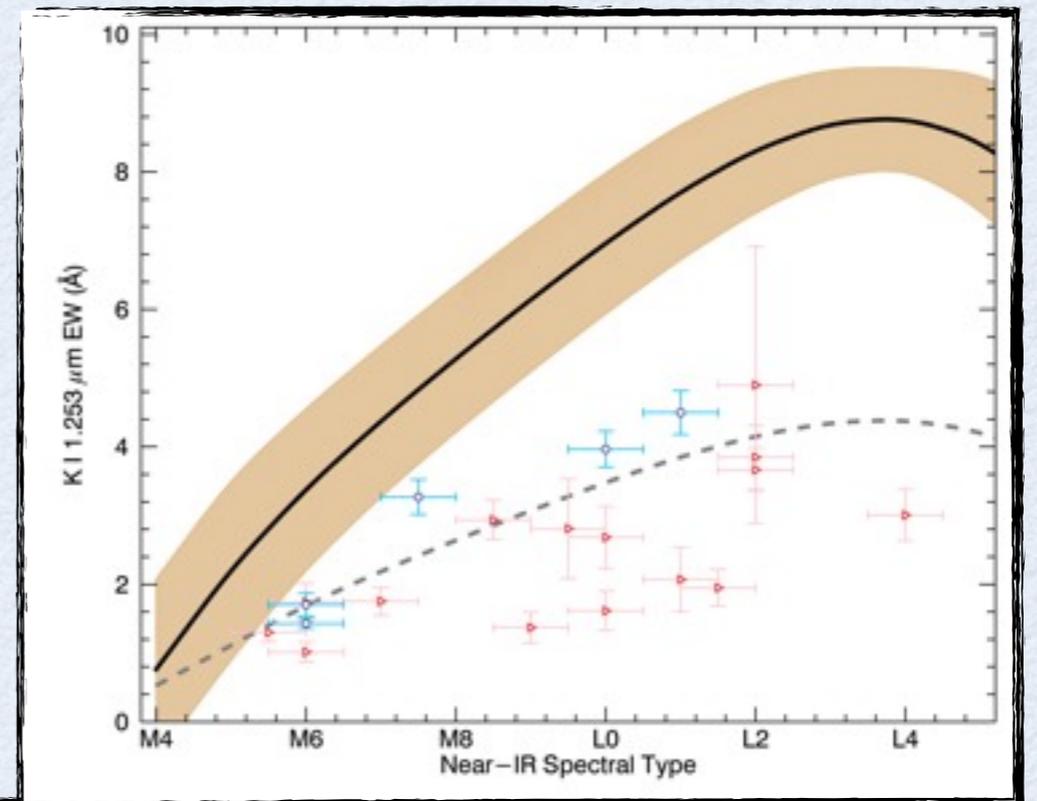
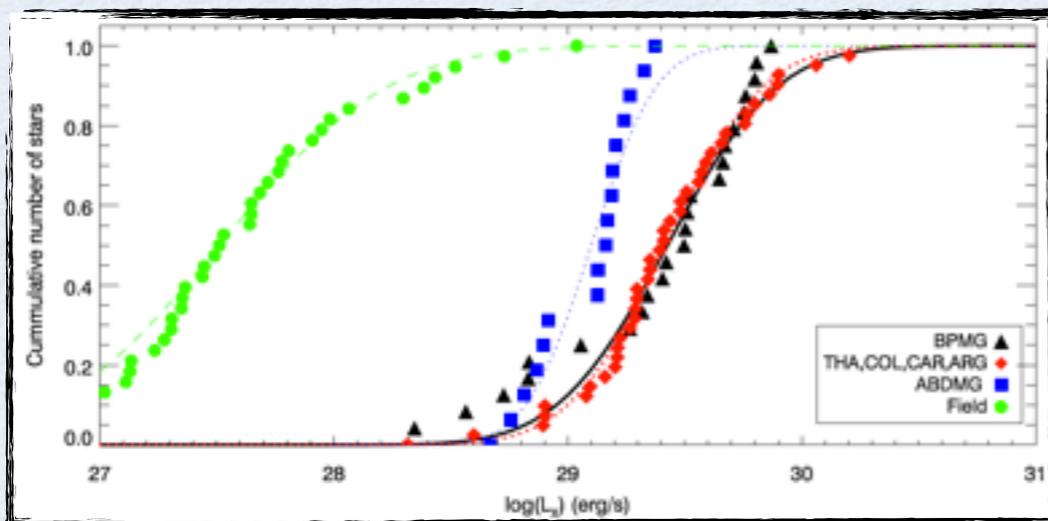
# Parallax confirmation

- 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))

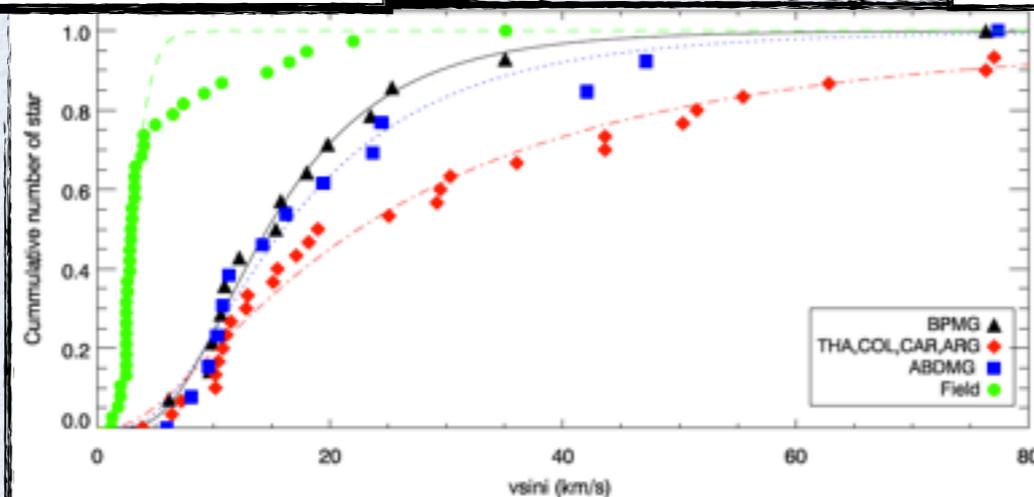
Name	$d_s^c$ (pc)	$d_\pi^d$ (pc)	$P_v^a$ (%)	$P_{v+\pi}^a$ (%)	Group
J00503319+2449009	22.5 ± 1.3	11.8 ± 0.7 <sup>f</sup>	99.99 <sup>b</sup>	0.00	
J01034210+4051158	33.5 ± 1.6	29.9 ± 2.0	95.64	96.67	ABDMG
J01112542+1526214	20.5 ± 1.5	21.8 ± 0.8 <sup>e</sup>	99.99 <sup>b</sup>	99.99 <sup>b</sup>	$\beta$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

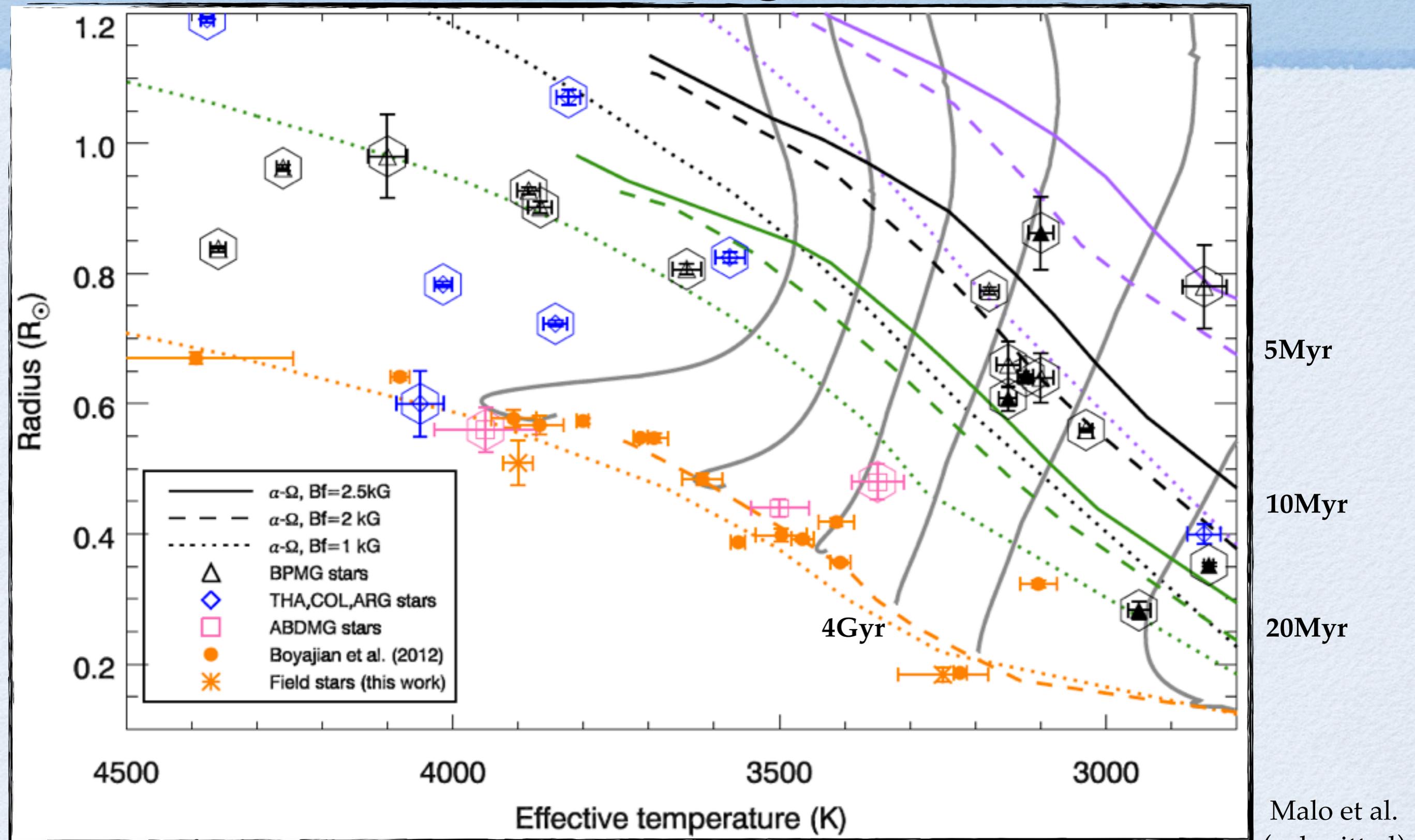


Malo et al. (accepted)

# 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

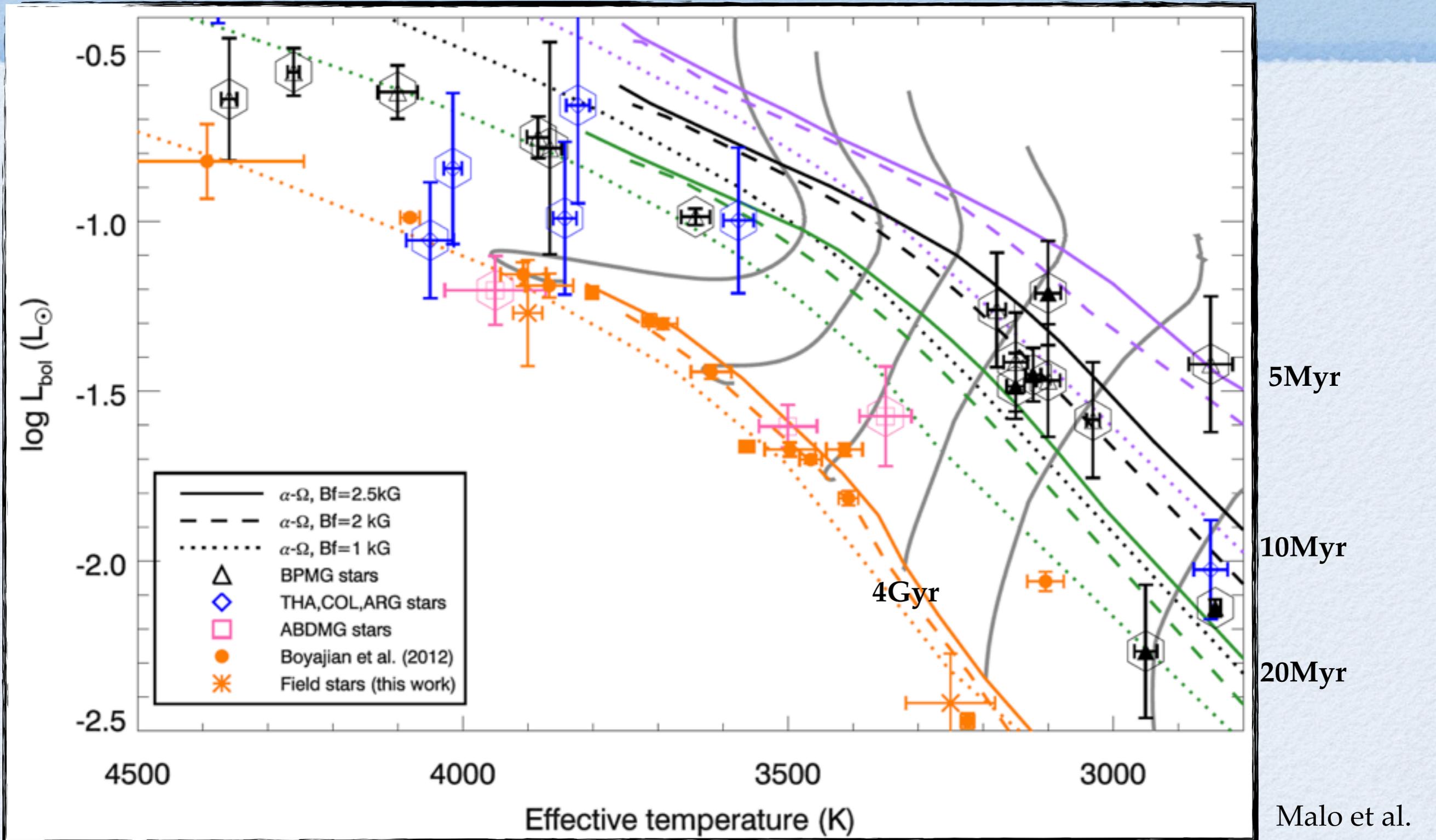


◦  $\langle B_f \rangle$  for old M dwarfs =  $\sim 2.0$  kG (Reiners 2012)

◦ Dartmouth Magnetic evolutionary models (Feiden et al. 2013)

Malo et al.  
(submitted)

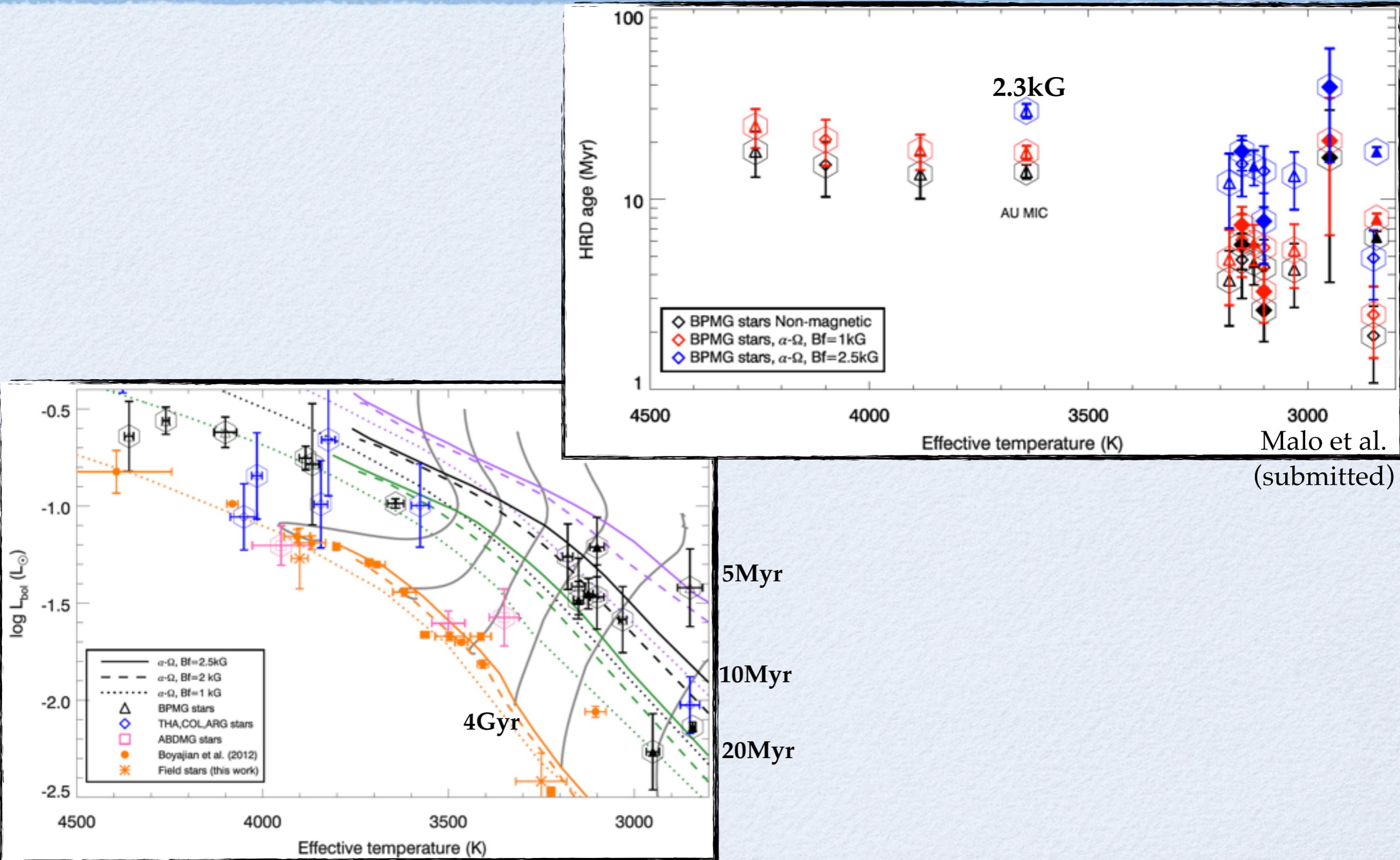
# Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



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

Malo et al.  
(submitted)

# Age determination, example for $\beta$ 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

