

# Deep optical and Near-Infrared photometry of the globular cluster $\omega$ Cen

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# Why w Cen?

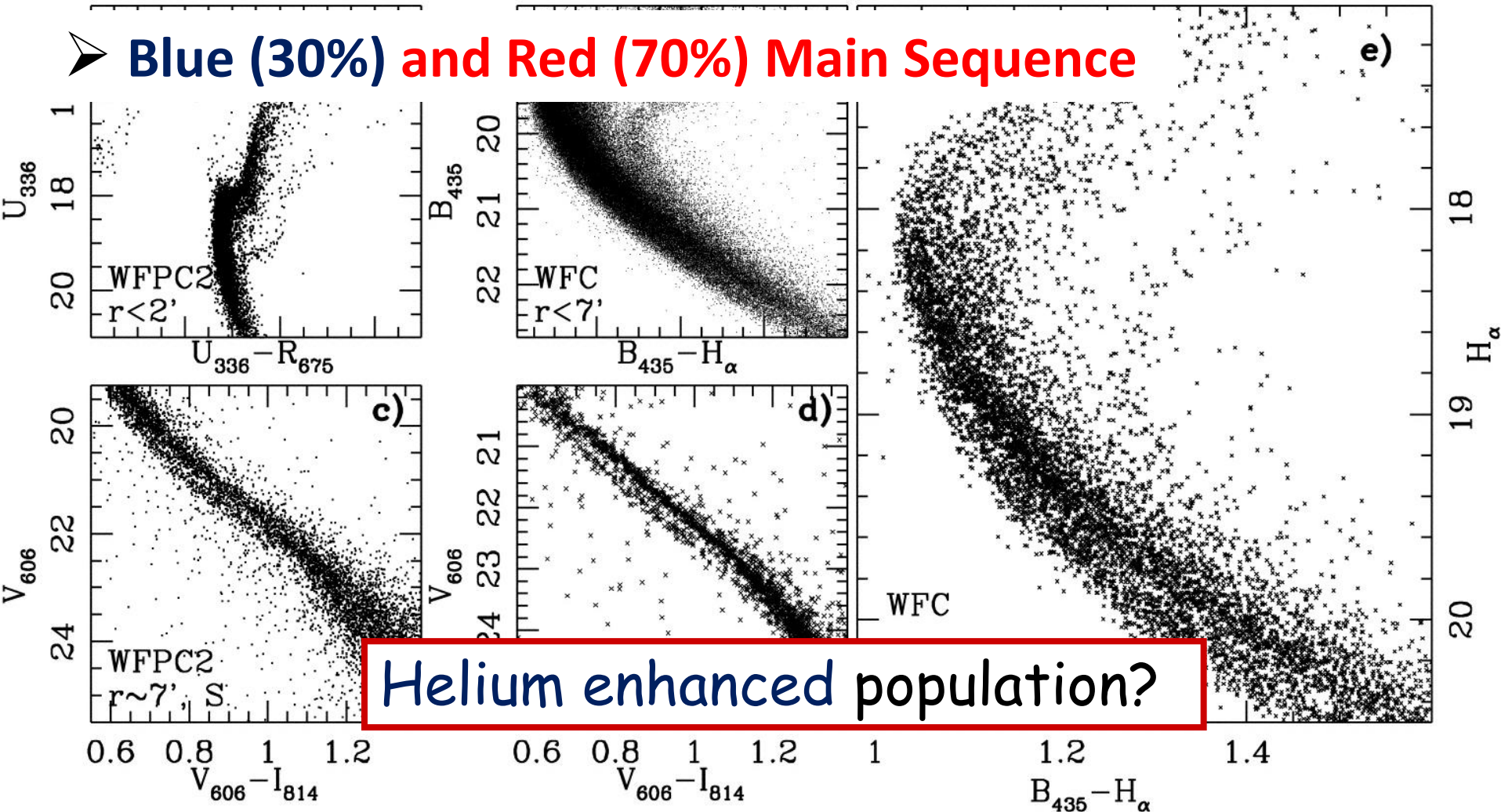
- Most massive galactic globular cluster ( $M \sim 2.5 \cdot 10^6 M_{\odot}$ , van de Ven et al. 2006)

0 2 4

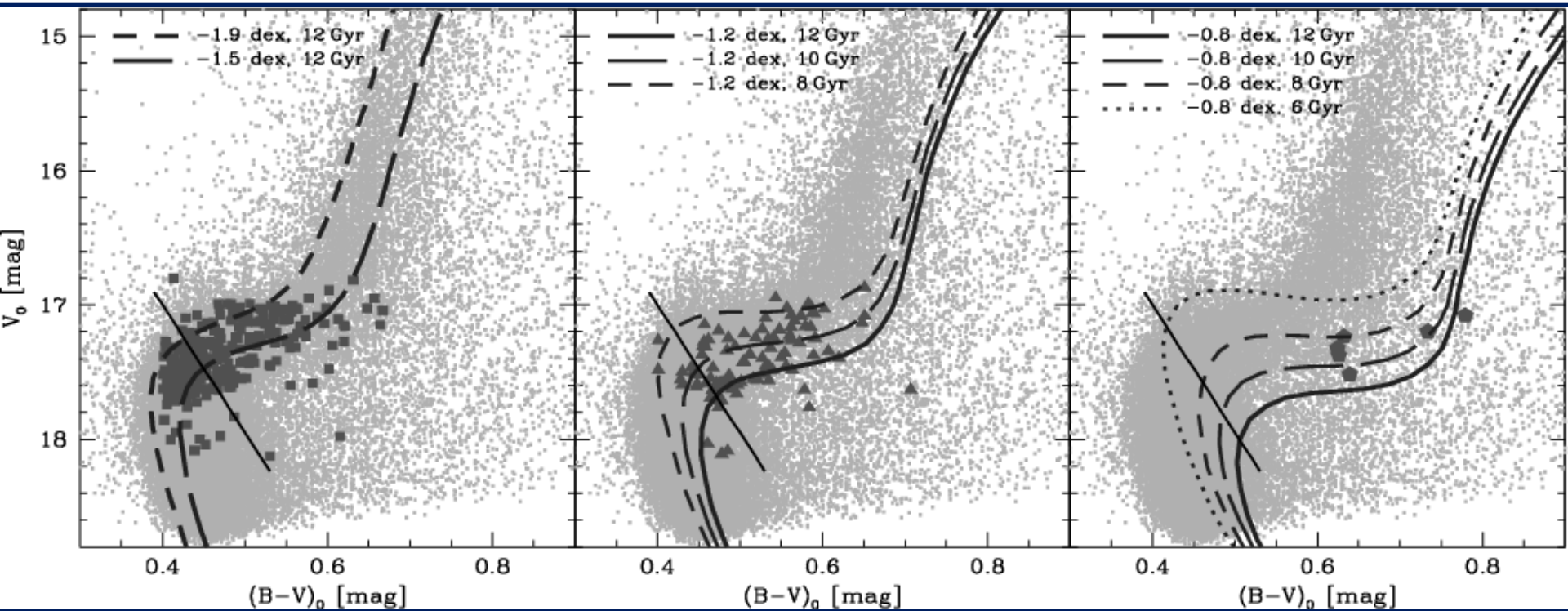
1.2 1.4 1.6

(Anderson et al. 2002, Bedin et al. 2004)

- **Blue (30%) and Red (70%) Main Sequence**



# Age spread



Hilker et al. (2004): medium res. spectra of  $\sim 400$  SGB & MSTO stars

Stanford et al. (2006): low res. spectra of 442 MSTO stars

**Total age spread:  $\sim 3-4$  Gyr**

# Age spread

ACS photometry+Giraffe  
spectra of 80 SGB stars

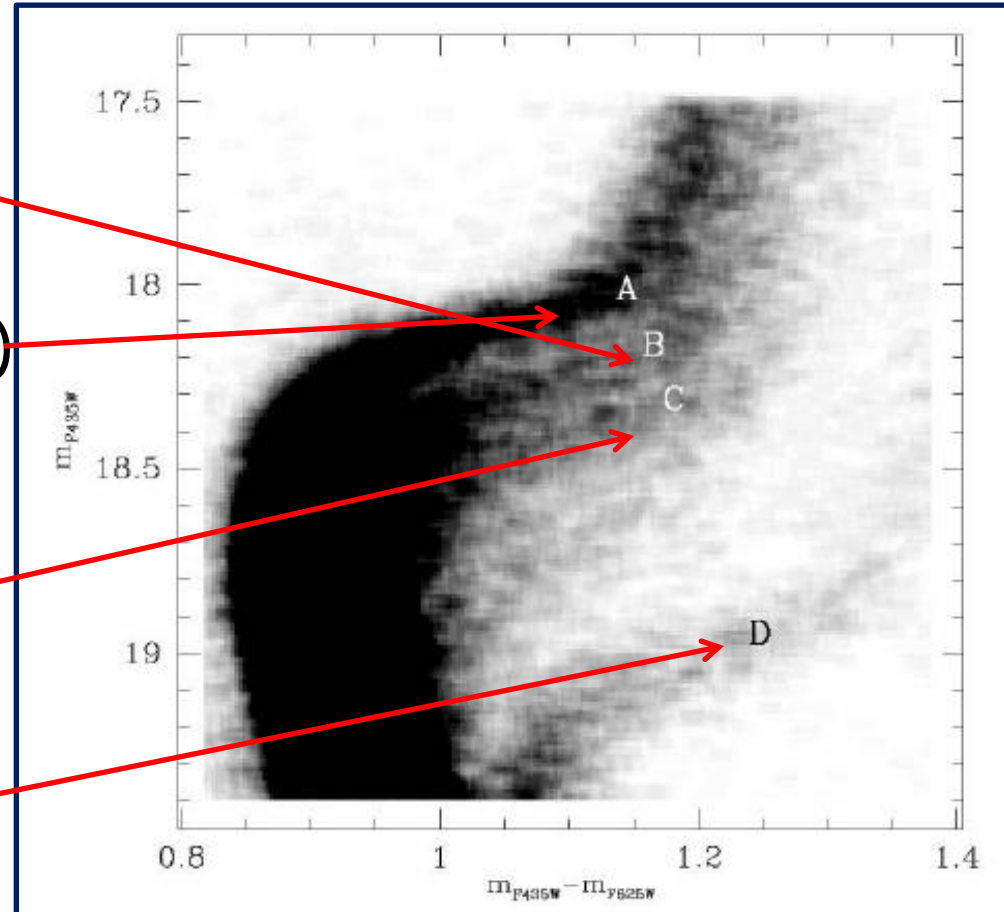
Villanova et al. (2007)

✓ Old (13 Gyr) metal-poor  
( $[Fe/H] \sim -1.7$  dex) pop.

✓ Young (9-10 Gyr) metal-  
poor pop. ( $[Fe/H] \sim -1.7$  dex)

✓ Young (9-10 Gyr)  
intermediate-metallicity  
( $[Fe/H] \sim -1.4$  dex) pop.

✓ Old (13 Gyr) metal-rich  
( $[Fe/H] \sim -1$  dex) pop.

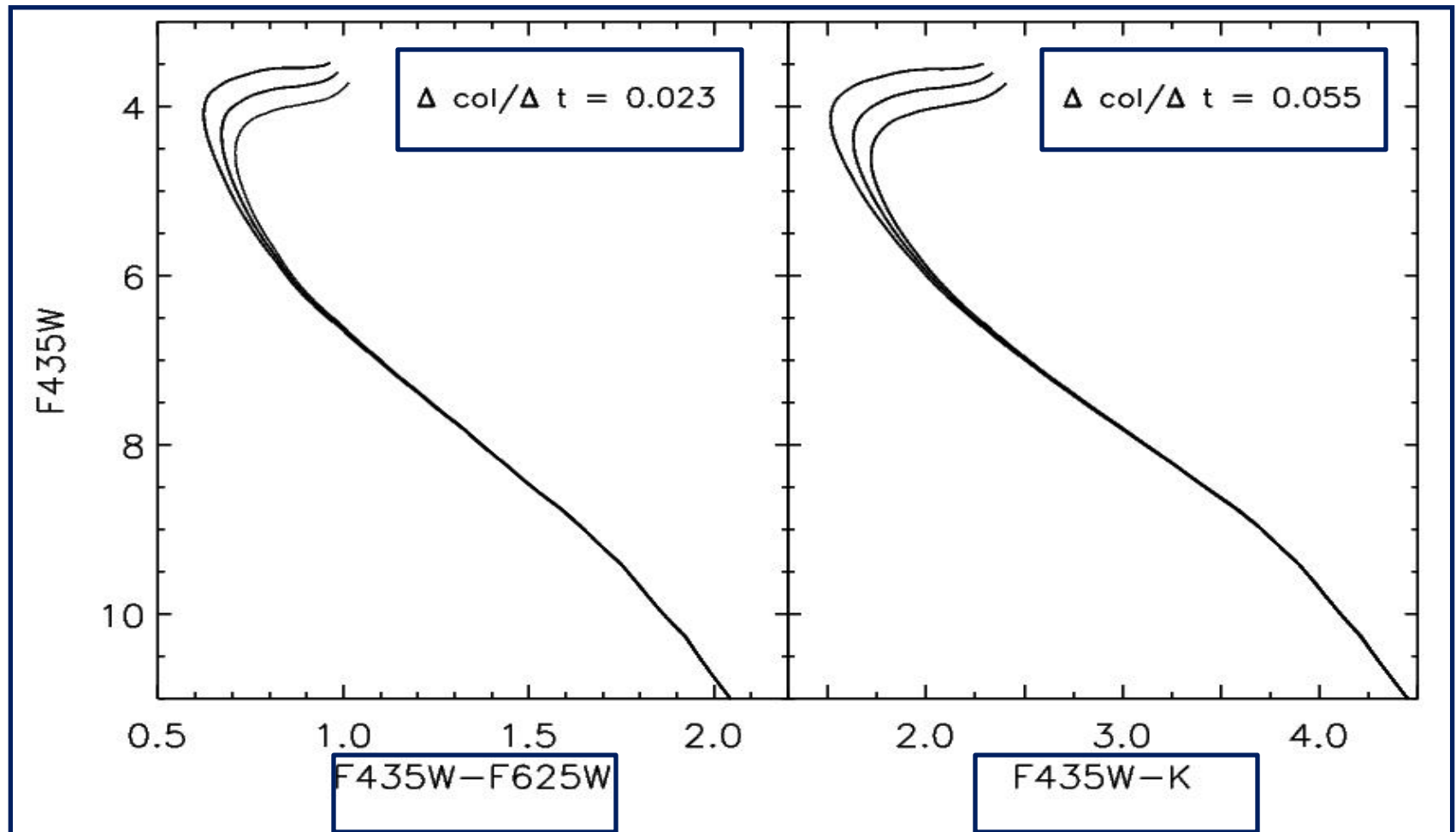


## NIR CMD PROS ☺

- Much less affected by reddening & diff. reddening
- **Faint MS stars are brighter in NIR** than in optical
- Calibration: 2MASS (using SOFI/ISAAC/HAWK-I data as a bridge)

Pisa Evolutionary models (Cariulo et al. 2004) for  $t = 10, 11, 12$  Gyr &  $Z = 0.0006$  (CTRs by Brott & Hauschildt 2005)

The F435W-K color-age derivative is a factor of 2 larger than the F435W-F625W one.



# *MAD first light!*

Two nights:

03/04/2007 → 5 Ks (5×24s), 3 J (5×24s) →

$T_{\text{tot}}(\text{K}) = 600\text{s}$ ,  $T_{\text{tot}}(\text{J}) = 360\text{s}$

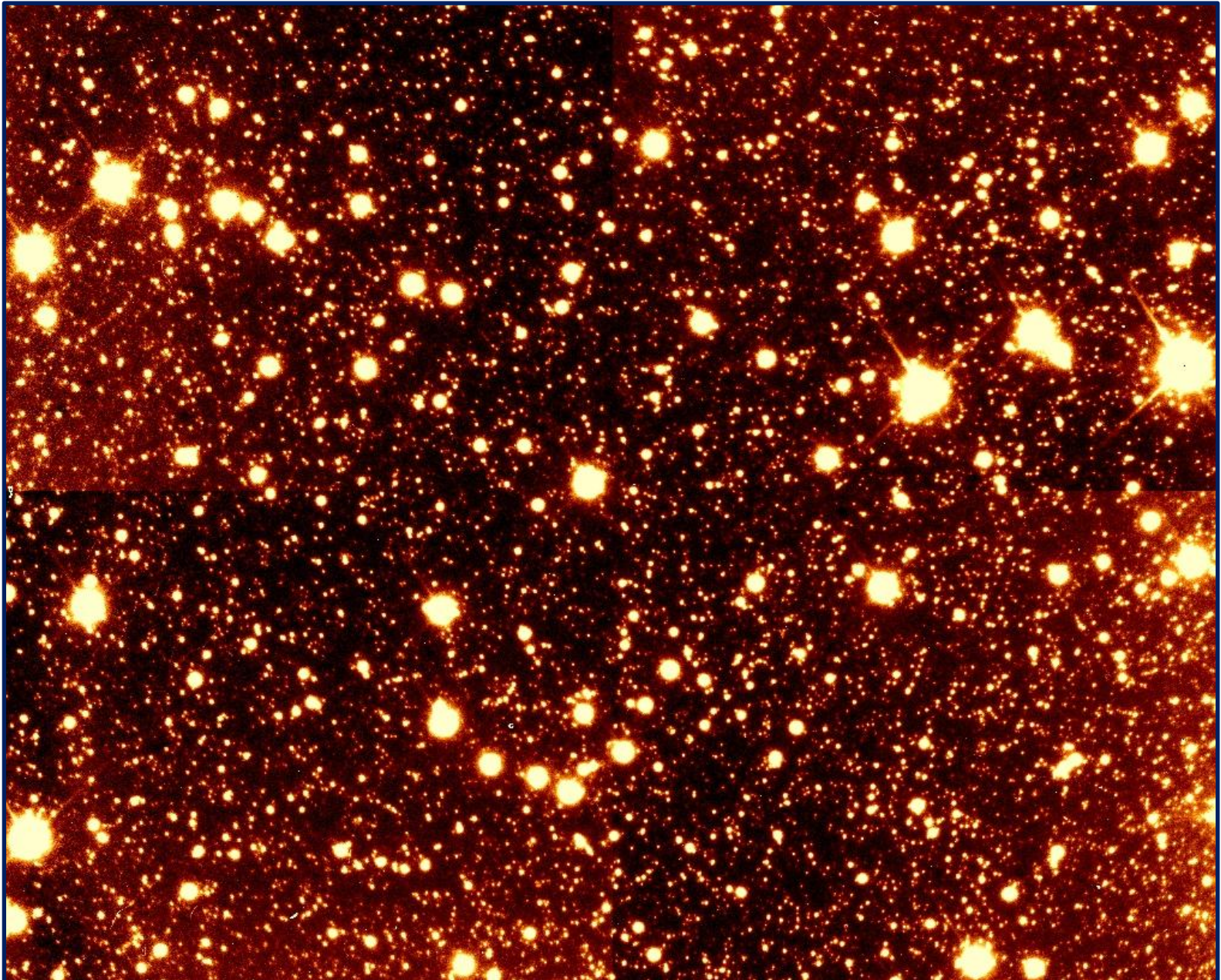
04/04/2007 → 4 Ks (10×24s), 3 J (10×24s) →

$T_{\text{tot}}(\text{K}) = 960\text{s}$ ,  $T_{\text{tot}}(\text{J}) = 720\text{s}$

Dimm seeing: ~ 0.7-1.2"

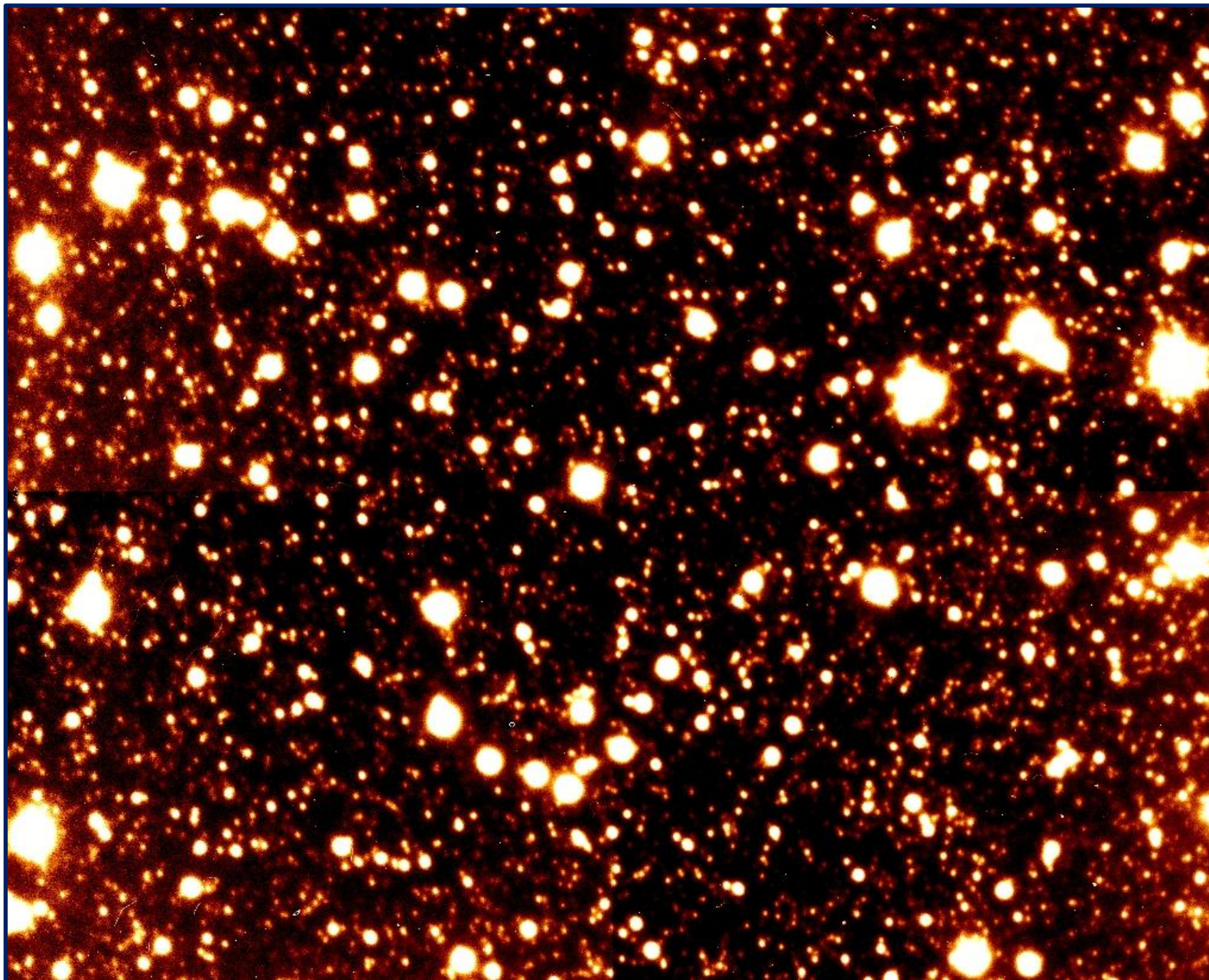
Image FWHM: K:  $\lesssim 0.1''$  & J:  $\lesssim 0.25''$

1 Ks-band image, April the 3<sup>th</sup> 2007,  $t_{\text{exp}} = 120\text{s}$



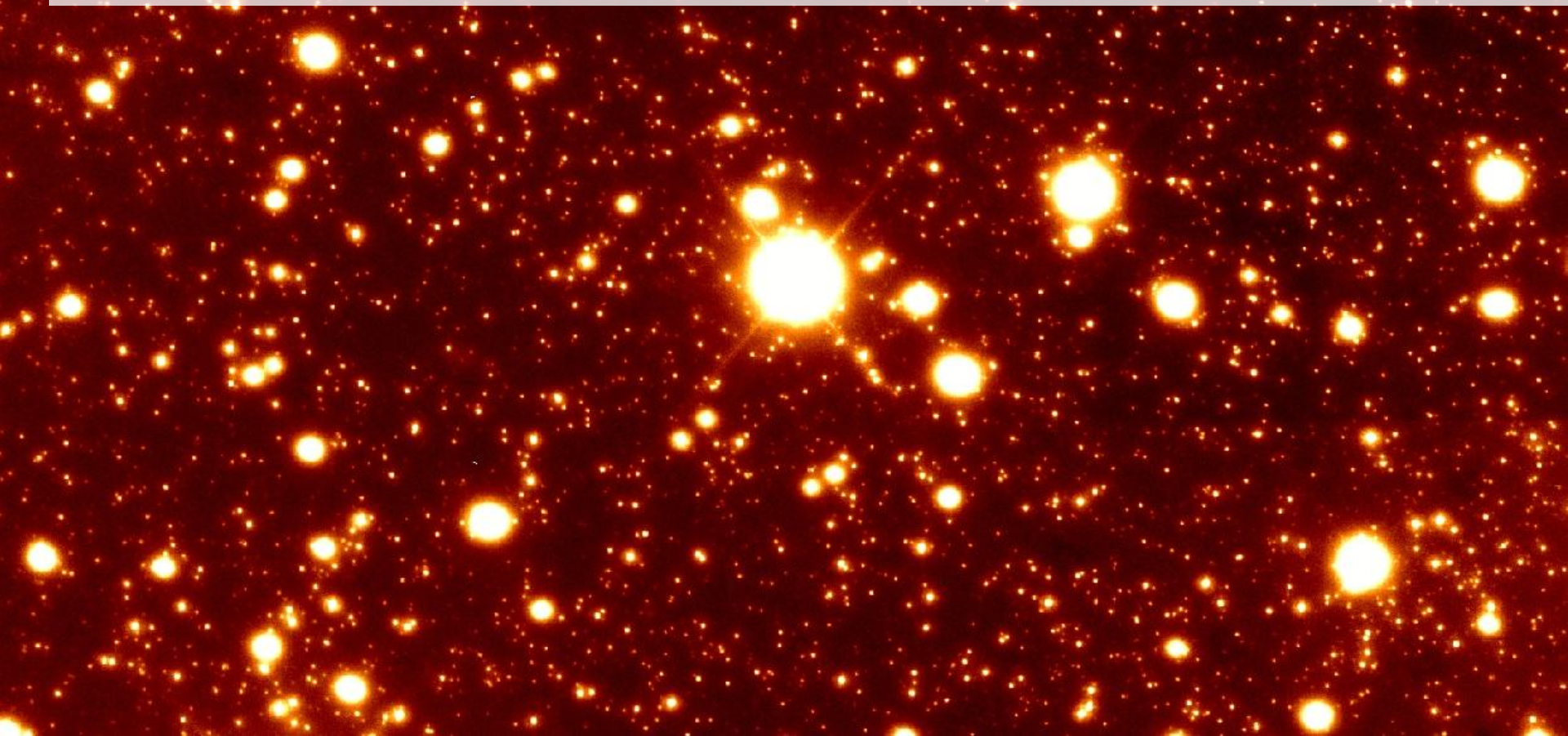


1 J-band image, April the 3<sup>th</sup> 2007,  $t_{\text{exp}}=120\text{s}$



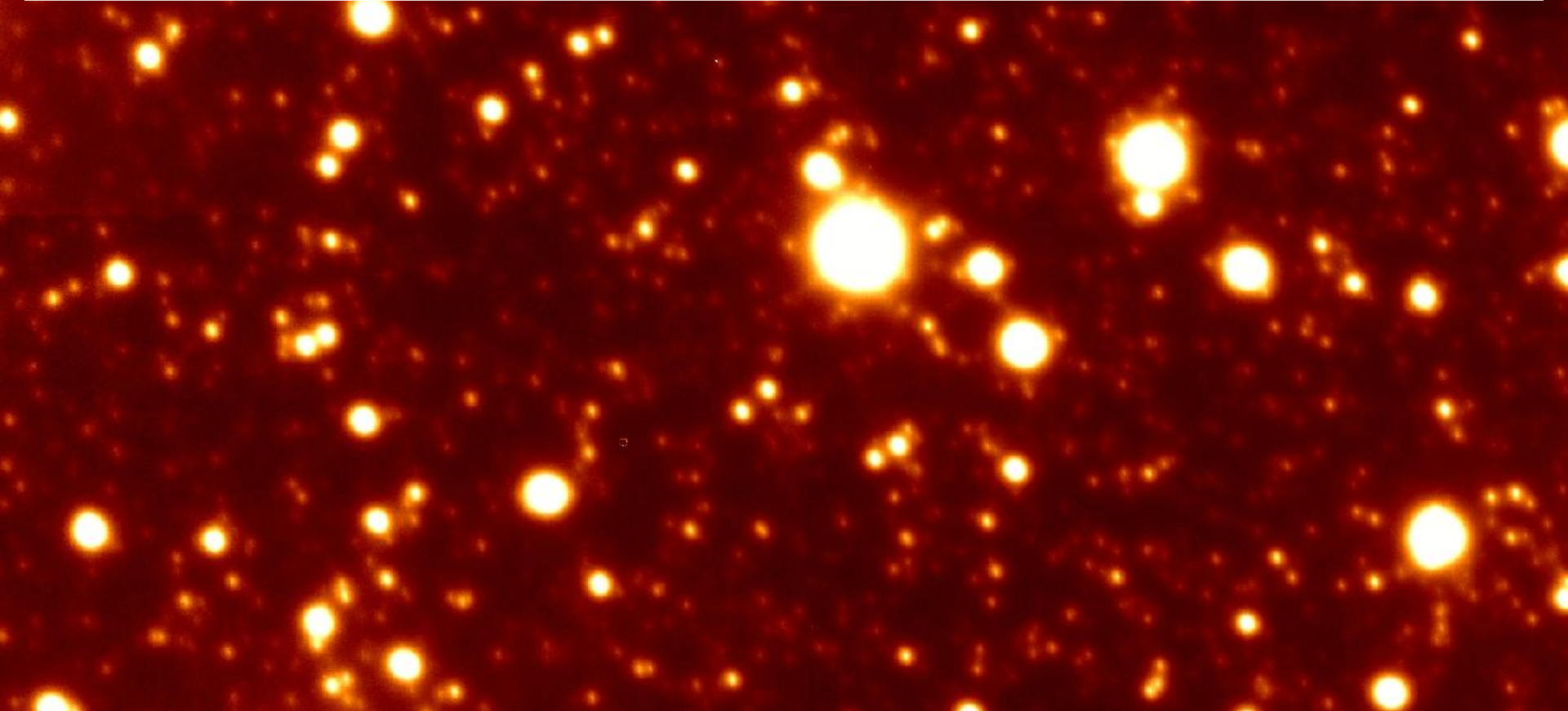
# Median K image, April the 4<sup>th</sup>

- FWHM ranges between 0.078" to 0.095"
- EE ~ 60% in 0.084"
- PSF with DAOPHOTIV/ALLSTAR: Moffat ( $\beta=2.5$ ) with a quadratic positional variation over the image



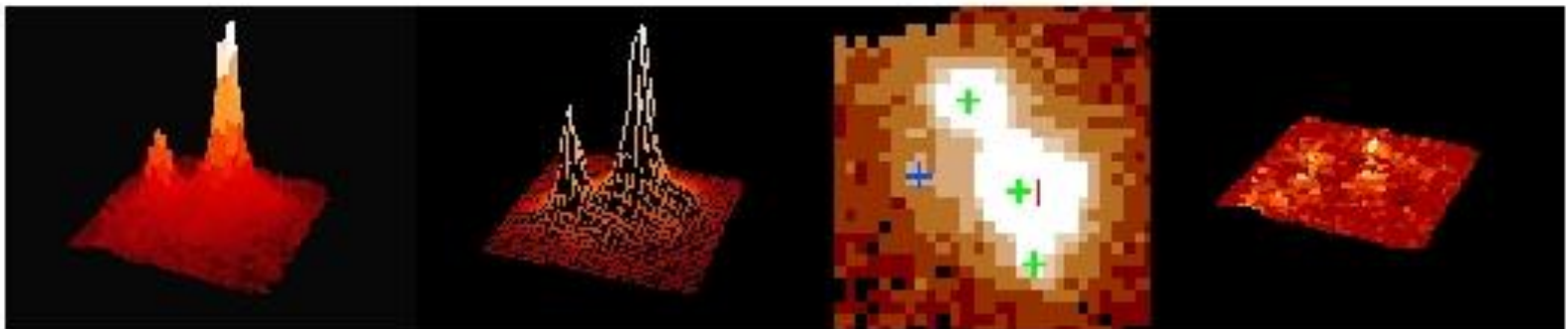
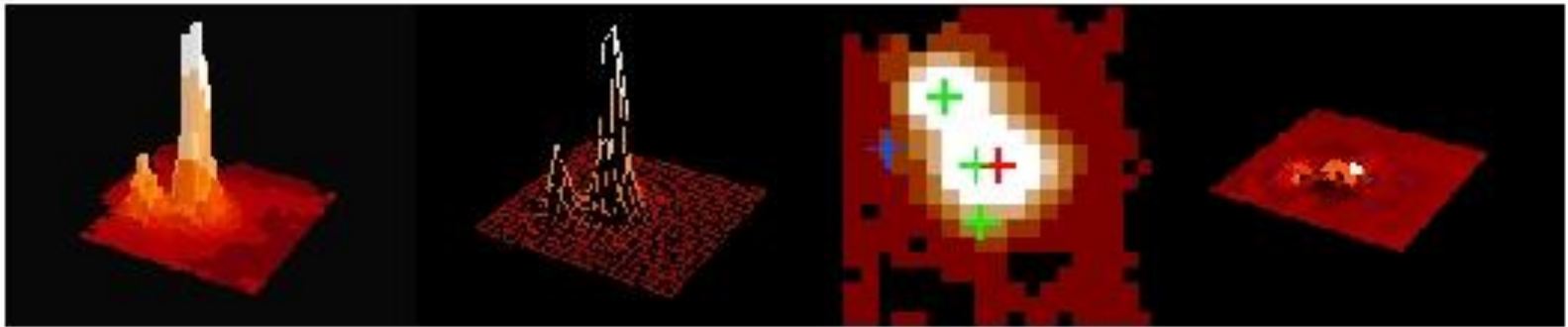
# Median J image, April the 4<sup>th</sup>

- FWHM ranges between 0.21" to 0.25"
- EE ~ 60% in 0.22"
- PSF with DAOPHOTIV/ALLSTAR: Moffat ( $\beta=1.5$ ) or Lorentz with a linear positional variation over the image



# Strategy: combine MAD & ACS images

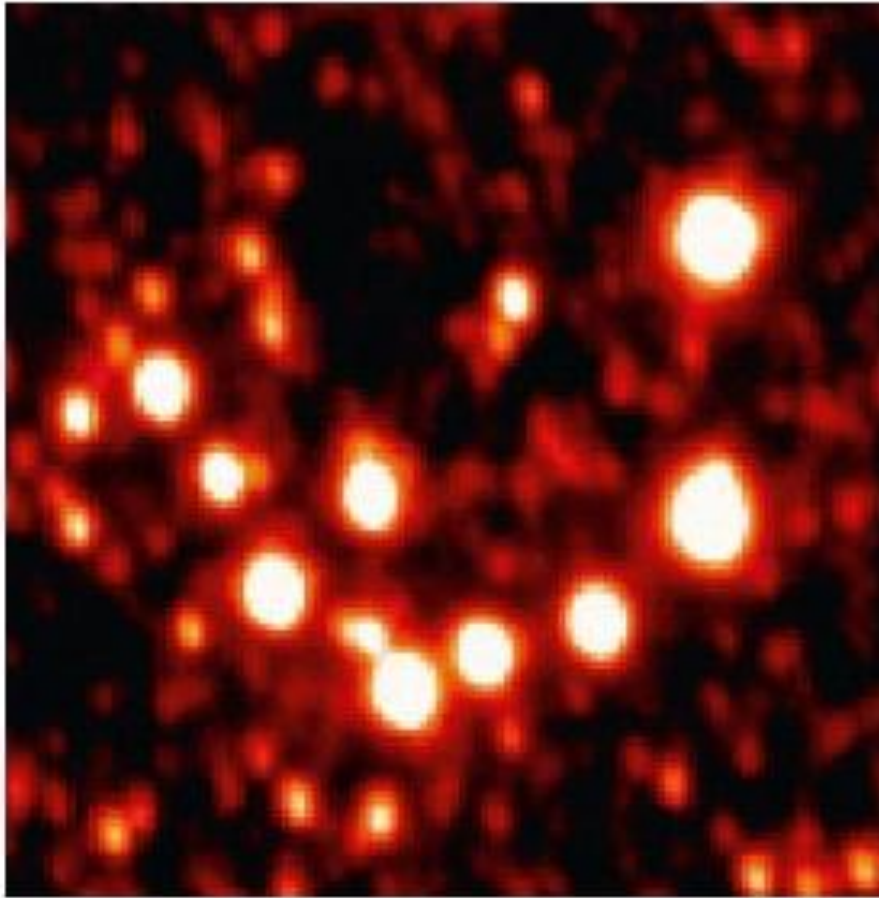
- ❖ B, R, H $\alpha$   $\rightarrow$  ACS/HST, 60 frames
- ❖ Perform simultaneous **optical (60)-NIR (15)** PSF-fitting photometry with ALLFRAME



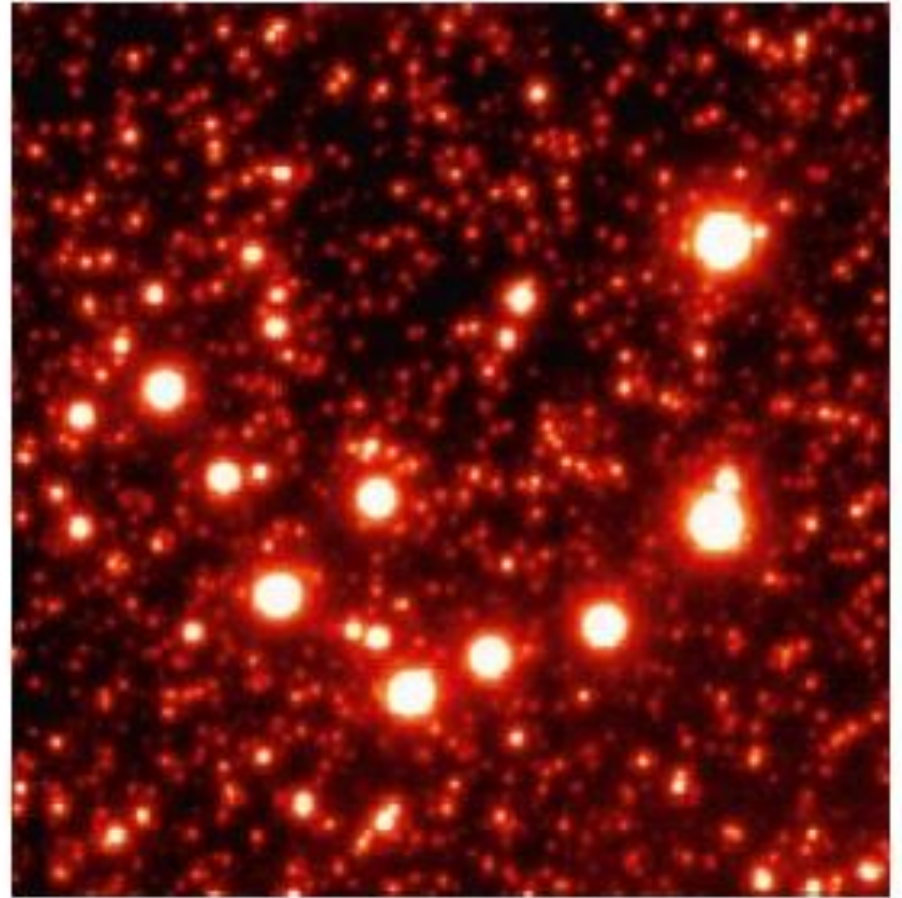
❖ Final combined catalog:  $\sim 7.5 \cdot 10^5$  stars  
( $\sim 49,000$  stars with K mag &  $\sim 41,000$   
with J mag)

❖ MAD completeness: we detected on MAD  
images  $\sim 90\%$  (Ks) and  $\sim 75\%$  (J) of stars  
detected on ACS images

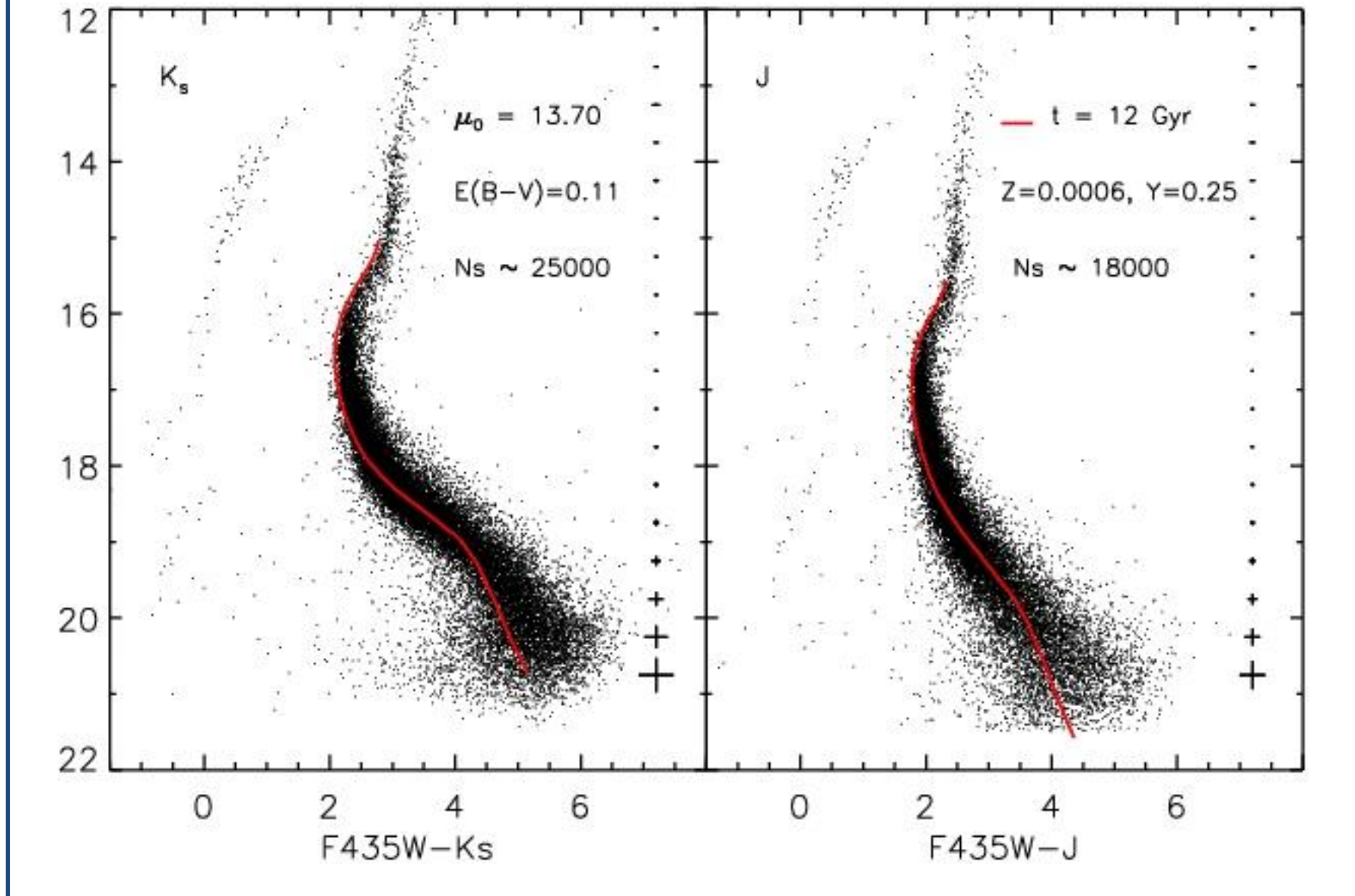
❖ Calibration to 2MASS system using a  
sample of  $\sim 5,000$  local standard stars  
(SOFI+ISAAC)



ISAAC@VLT:  
FWHM  $\sim 0.6''$



MAD@VLT  
FWHM  $\leq 0.1''$



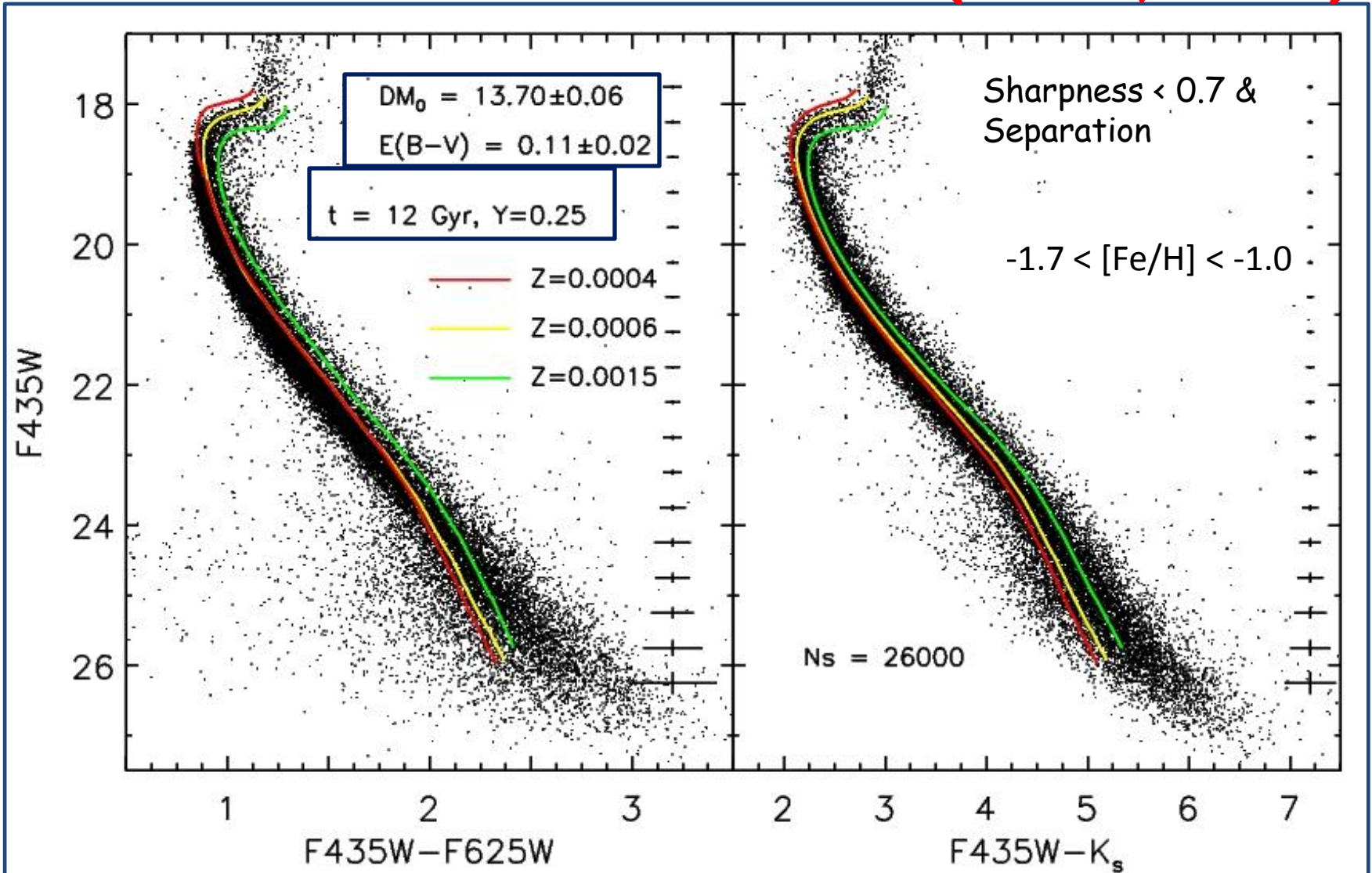
(Bono et al. 2009)

MAD@VLT

**$K \sim 20.5$  &  $J \sim 20$  with SNR = 10**

First time that we can constrain  $\omega$  Cen parameters adopting simultaneously the TO and the lower MS.

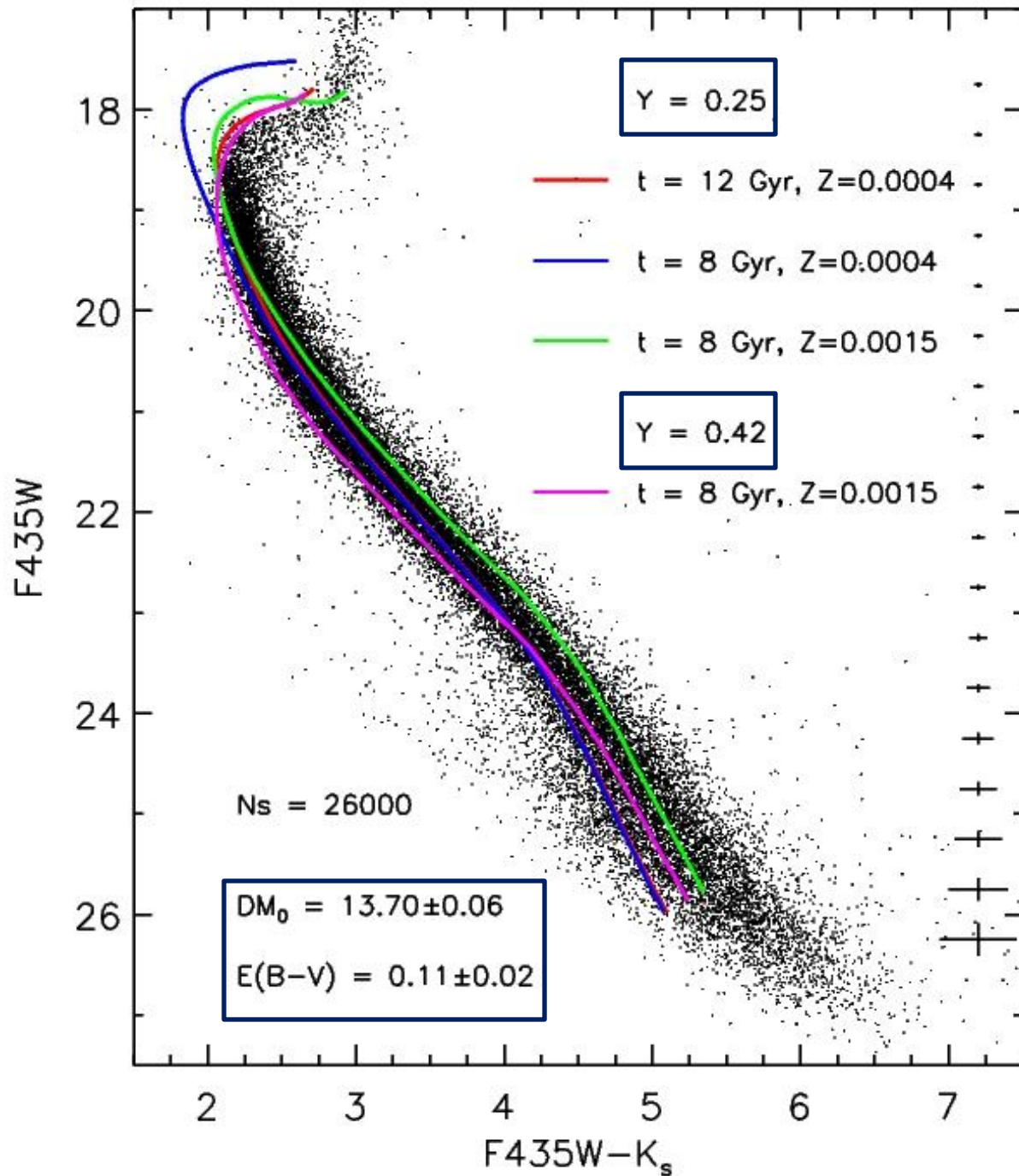
We detected MS stars with  $M \approx 0.3M_{\odot}$  ( $K_s \approx 21$ ,  $\text{SNR} \sim 3$ )





The age spread in  $\omega$  Cen is limited ( $\Delta t \leq 2$  Gyr) for a fixed distance modulus and reddening

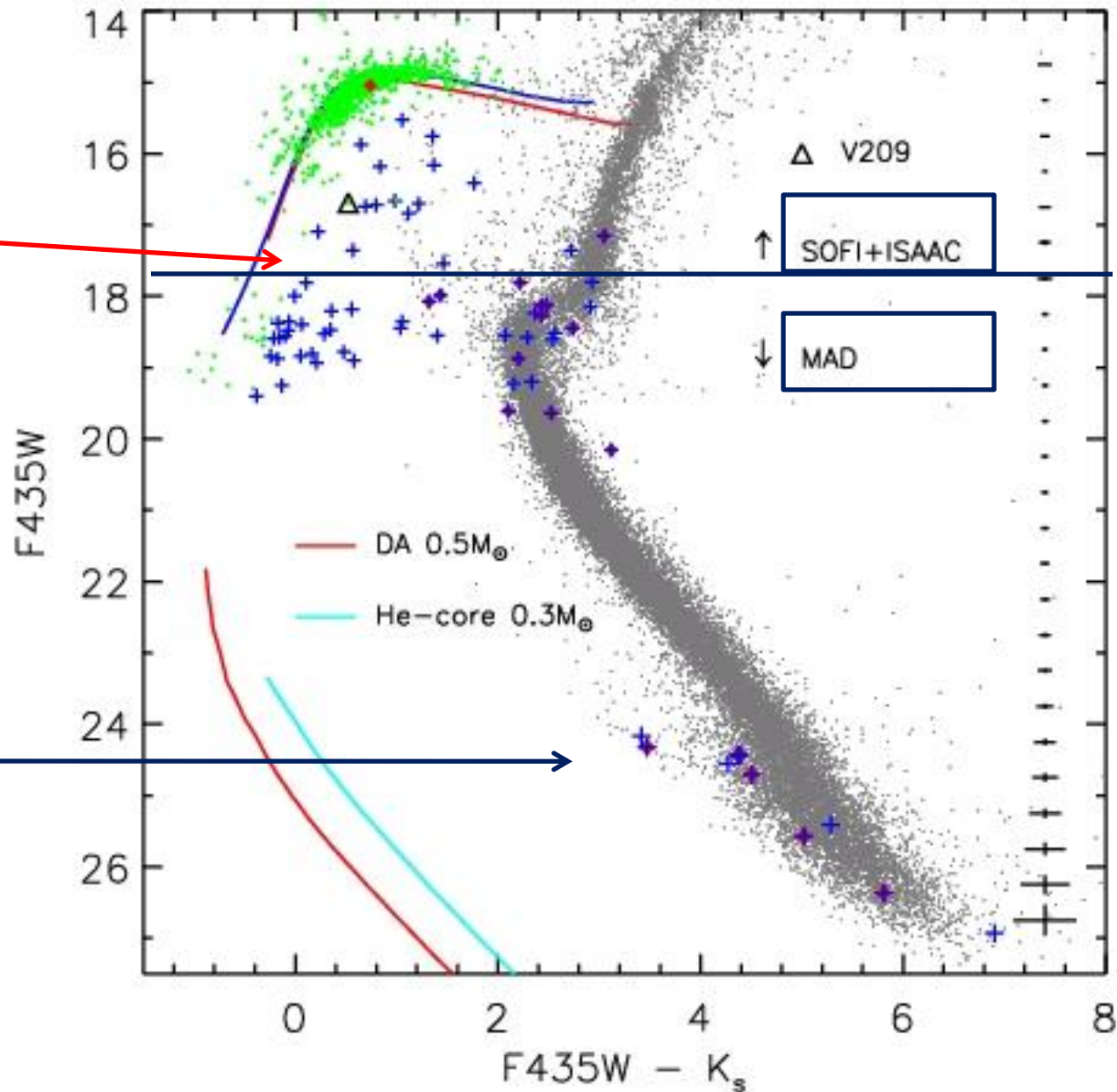
The 8 Gyr metal-intermediate helium-enhanced isochrone is systematically bluer than the cluster MS



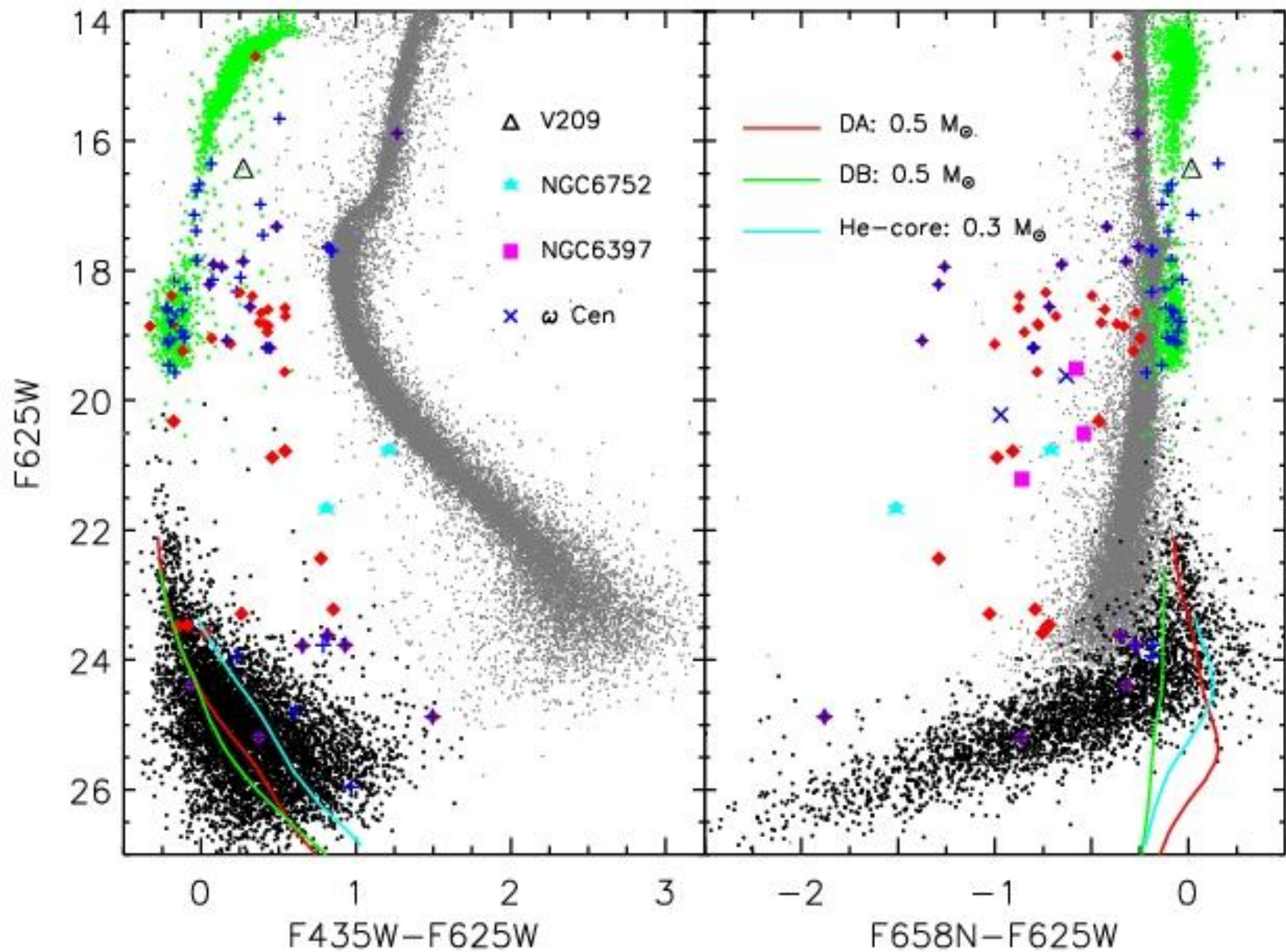
# Candidate HBs & WDs in the IR

HB stars  
showing NIR  
excess

NIR excess:  
4-5 mag in K!



# ACS images: Ha excess



# Conclusions

To rule out possible uncertainties on the zero-points we plan to collect new J,K images with HAWK-I (DDT?)

- ✓ We identified ~50 HB stars with NIR excess, ~30 with H $\alpha$  excess. 15 HBs are in common, and the 87% of them show both H $\alpha$  and NIR excess.
- ✓ We identified for the first time in a globular cluster 9 WD candidates with NIR excess (6 of them show also H $\alpha$  excess)

# Future perspectives

For a double check need to apply for DDT observations with HAWK-I to fix possible zero-points problems or systematics