



The complete mass function of the young σ Orionis cluster

Karla Peña Ramírez / IAC

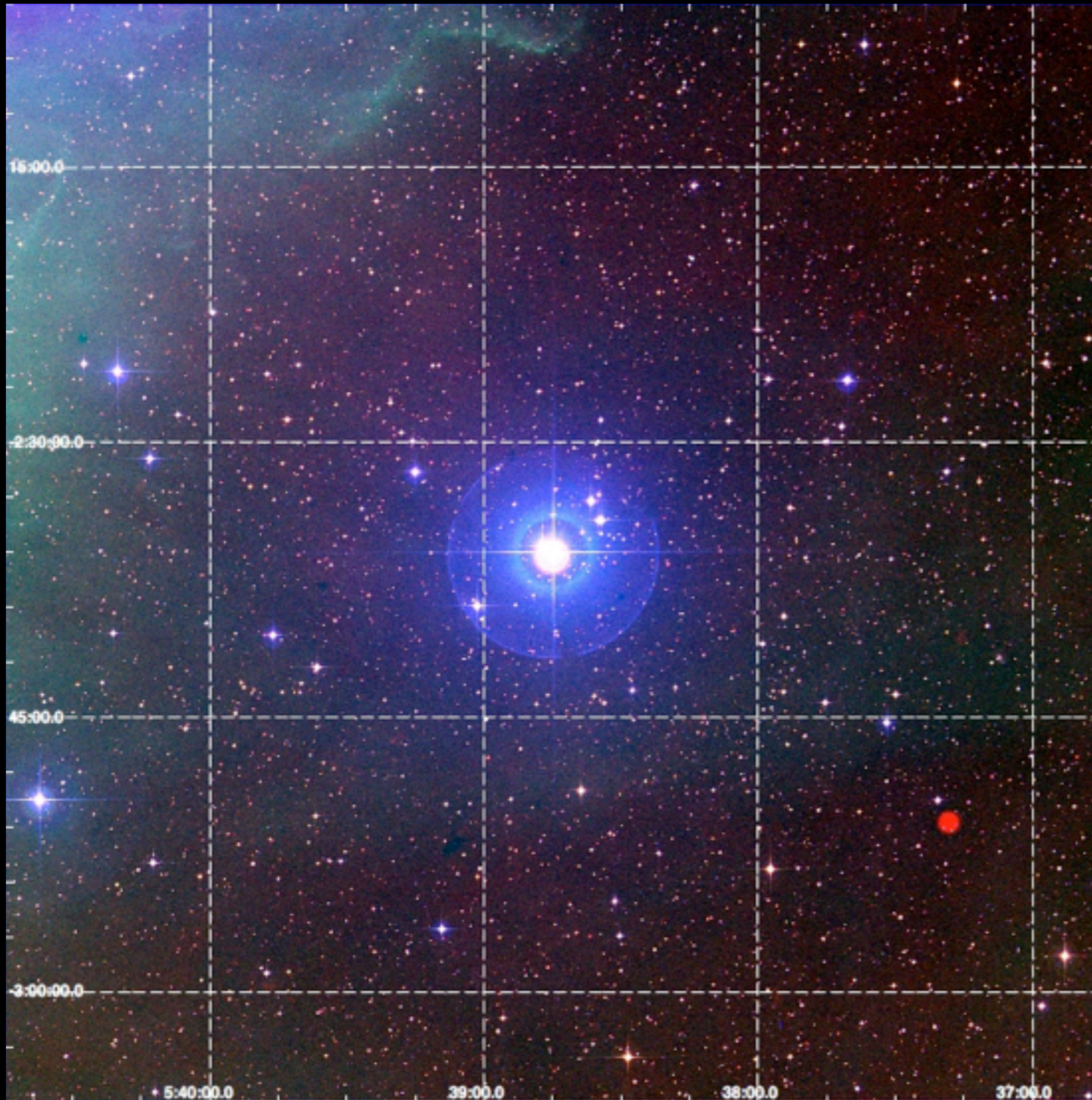
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ESO-Garching * 12 October 2011

Outline

1. σ Orionis cluster seen by VISTA.
2. VISTA photometric selection.
3. Infrared excesses.
4. Spatial distribution.
5. Stellar and substellar mass function.

σ Orionis cluster



Age ~ 3 Myr

Distance ~ 350 pc

$A_v < 0.25$ mag

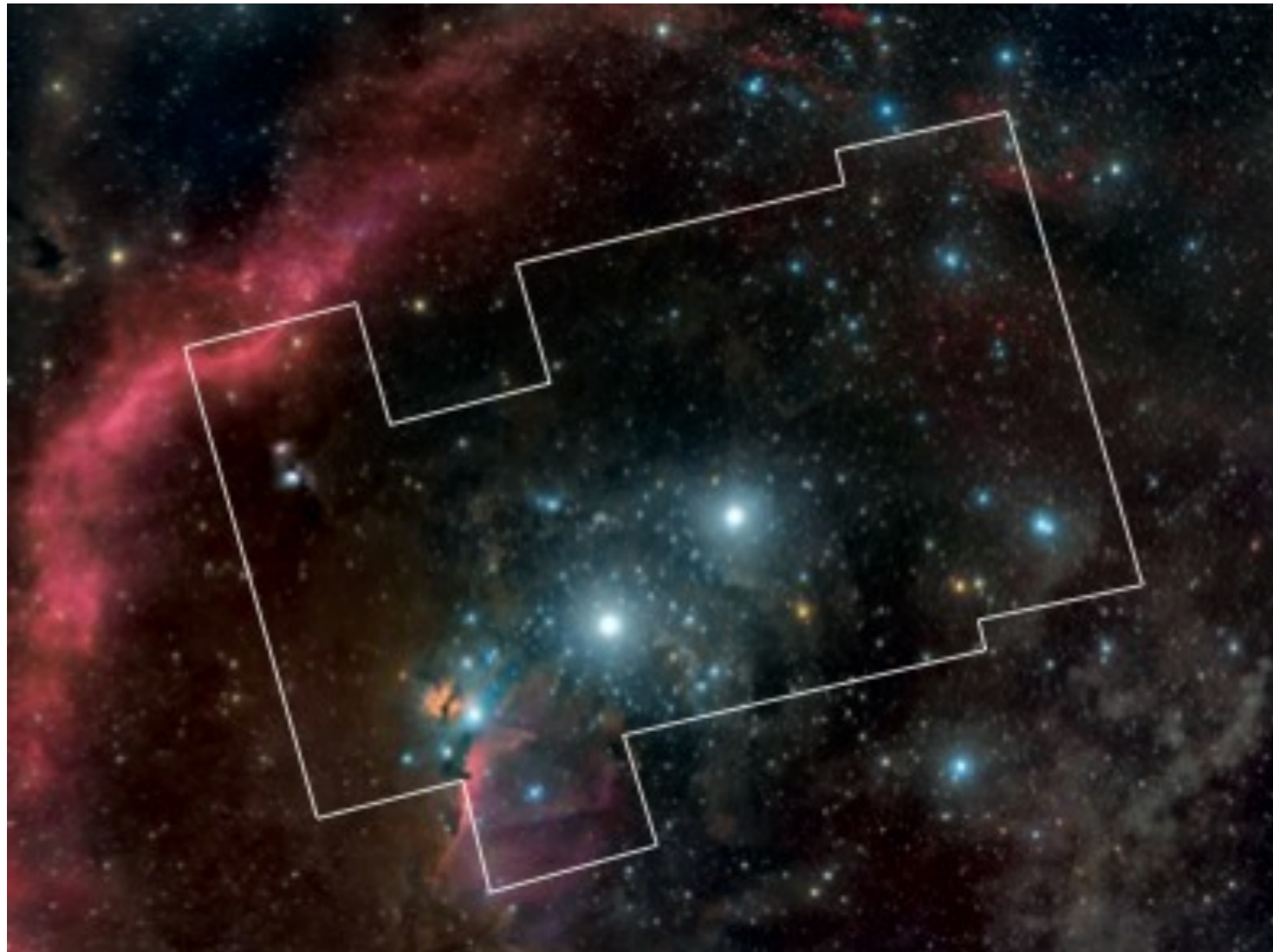
$[Fe/H] = 0.02 \pm 0.09$ dex

~ 400 members / ~ 280

confirmed

$19 M_{\odot}$ to $\sim 6 M_{Jup}$

VISTA Orion survey

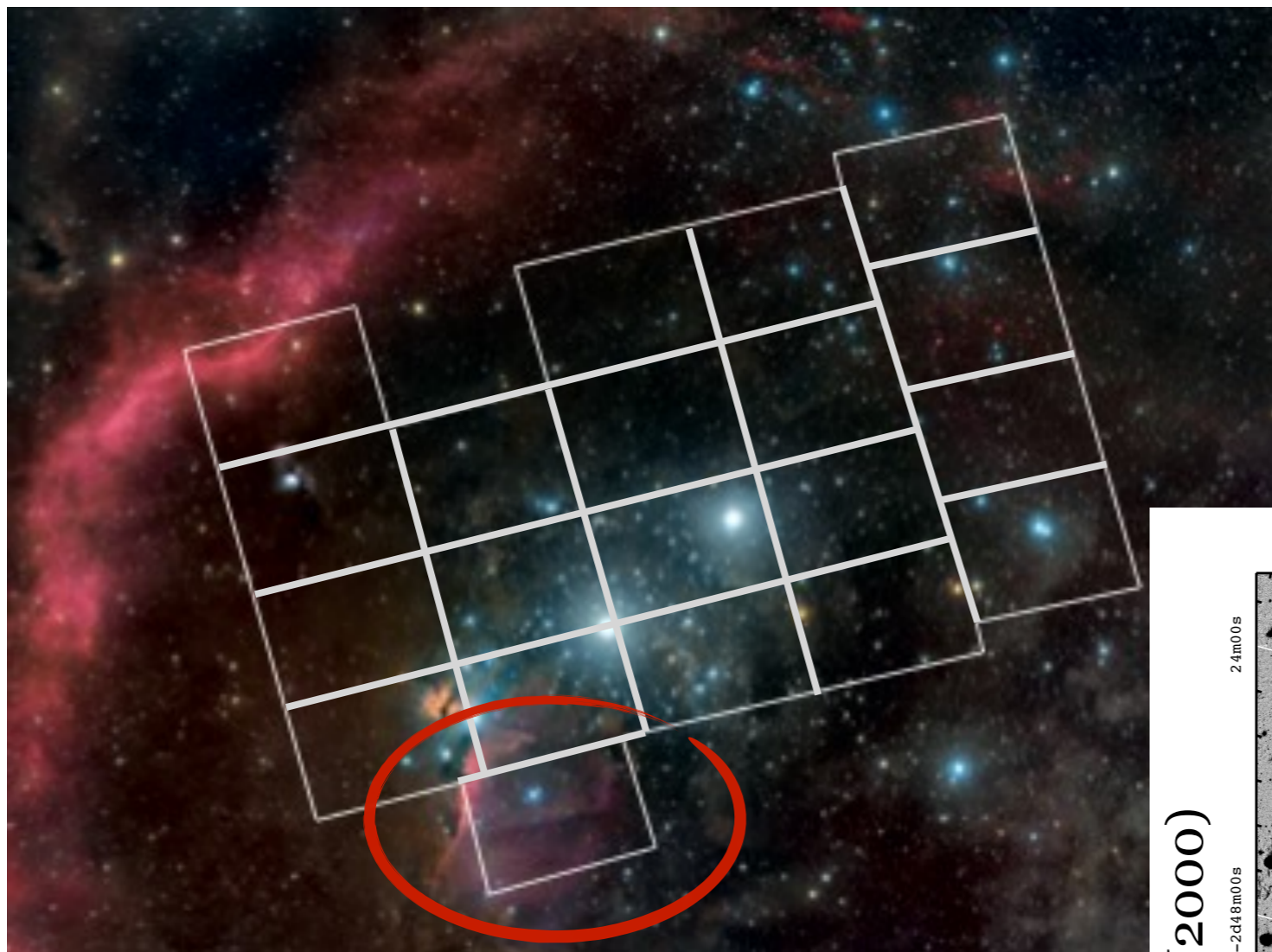


VISTA/VIRCAM

Science Verification Data

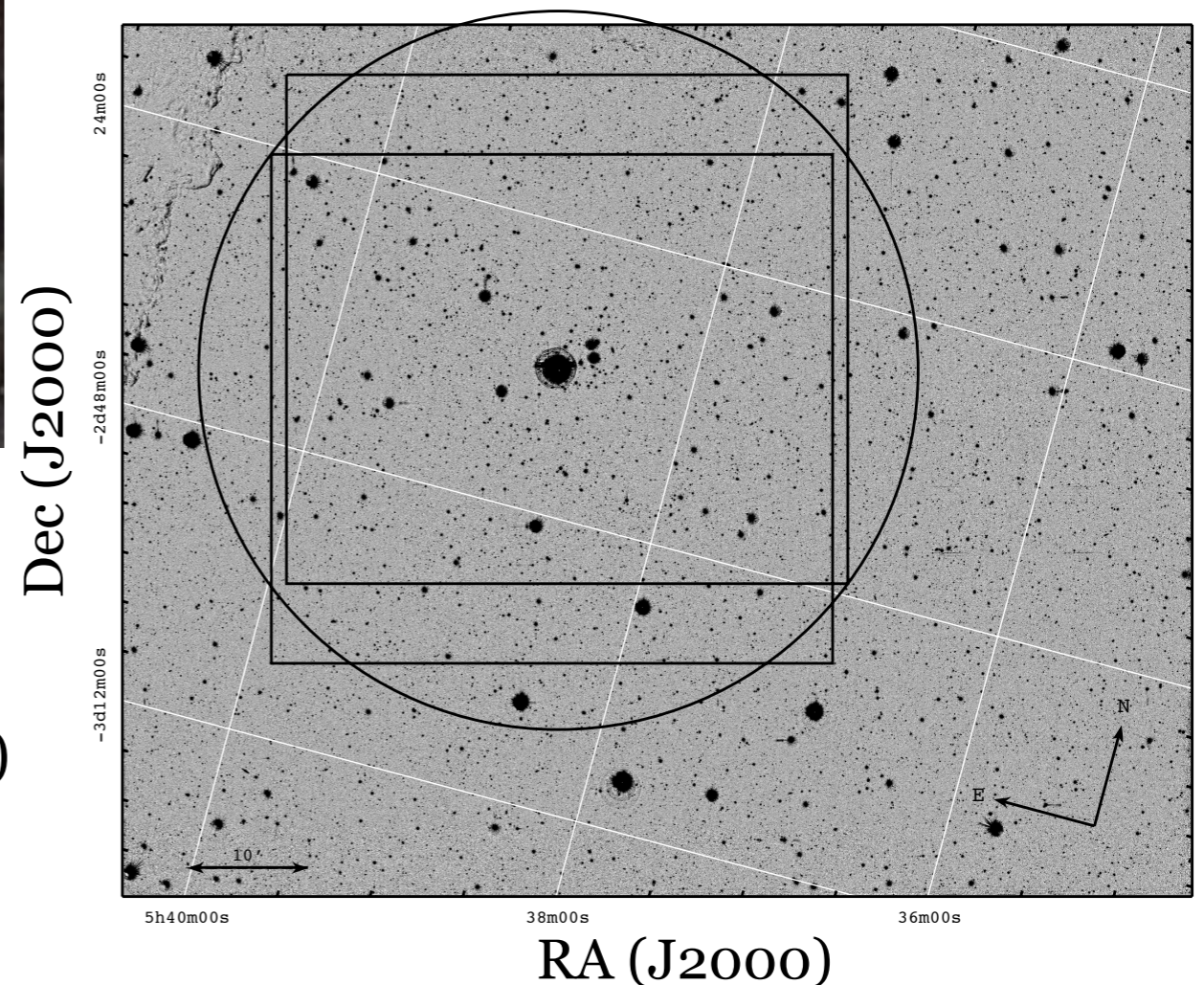
ZYJHKs filters

VISTA Orion survey



VISTA/VIRCAM
Science Verification Data
ZYJHKs filters

Z comp ~ 22.6 mag ($\sim 6 M_{\text{Jup}}$, 3Myr)
J comp ~ 21.0 mag ($\sim 3.7 M_{\text{Jup}}$, 3Myr)
 ~ 2800 arcmin²



VISTA photometric selection

210 photometric candidates

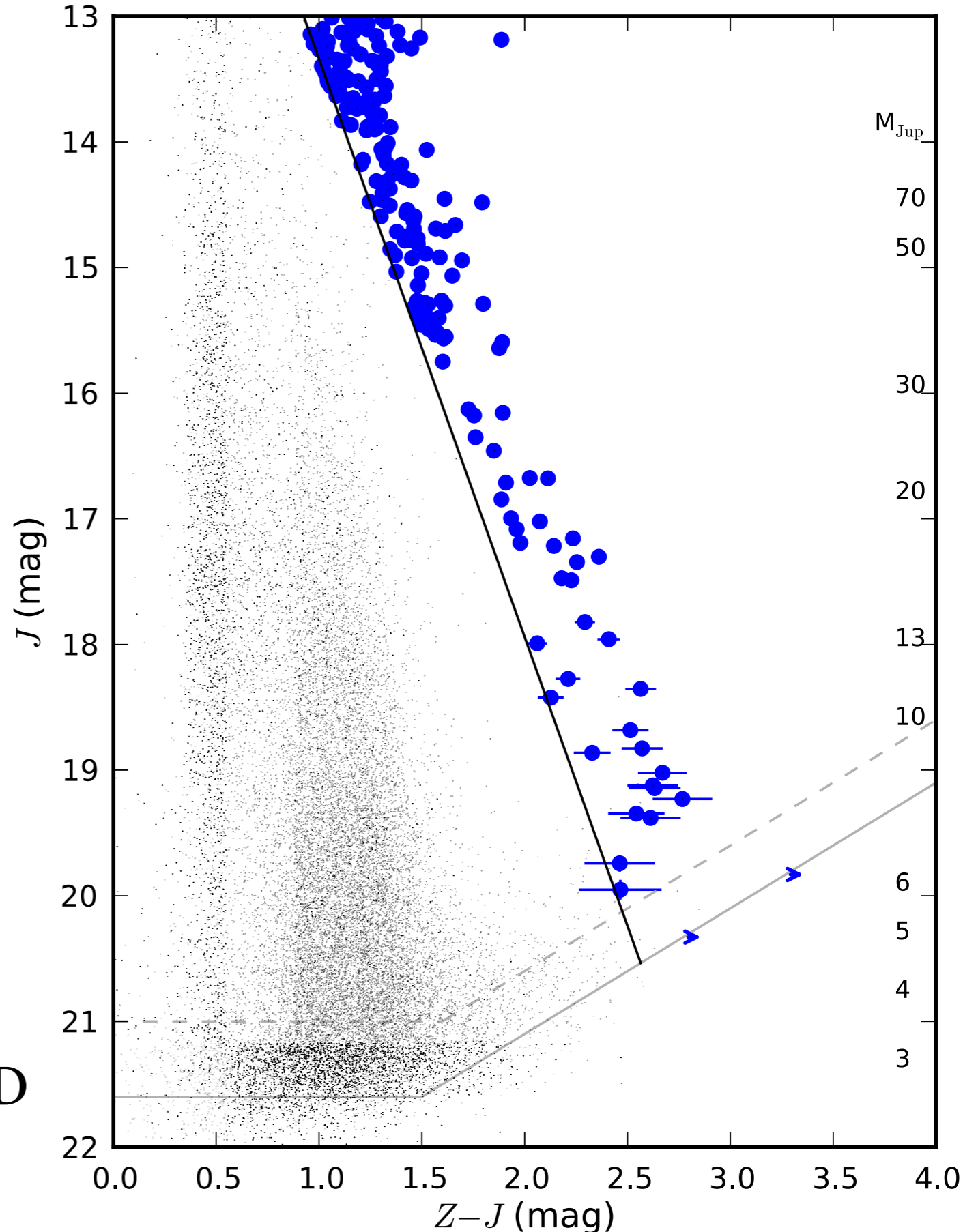
$J = 13 - 21$ mag

$0.25 - 0.006 M_{\odot}$



Cluster coverage

Masses: NextGen / DUSTY / COND models (Lyon group)



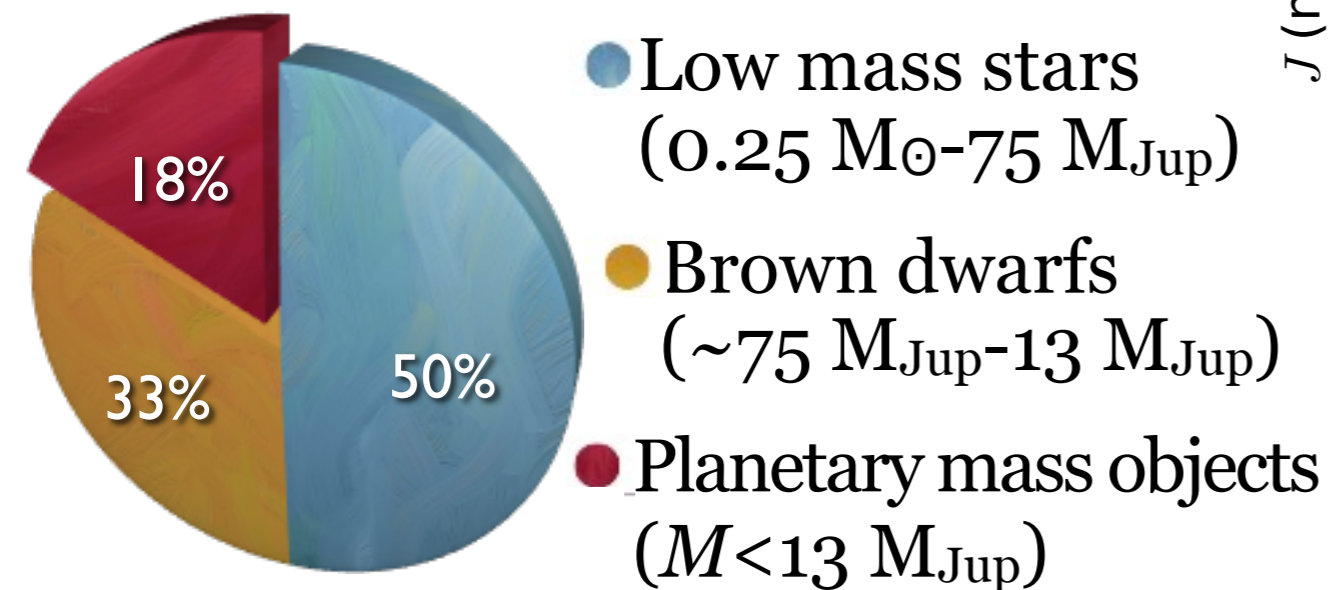
VISTA photometric selection

210 photometric candidates

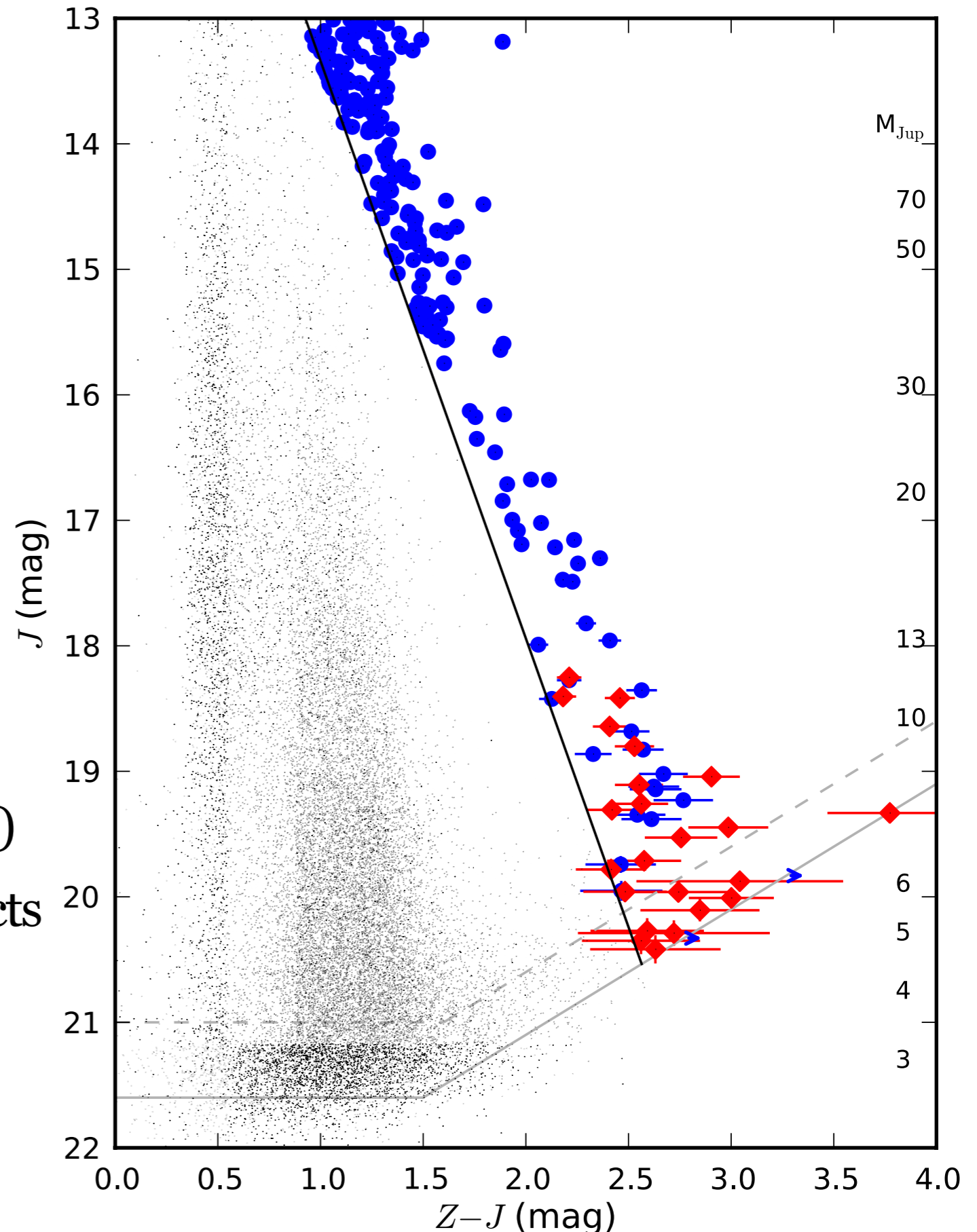
VISTA has doubled the known cluster planetary mass population

$J = 13 - 21$ mag

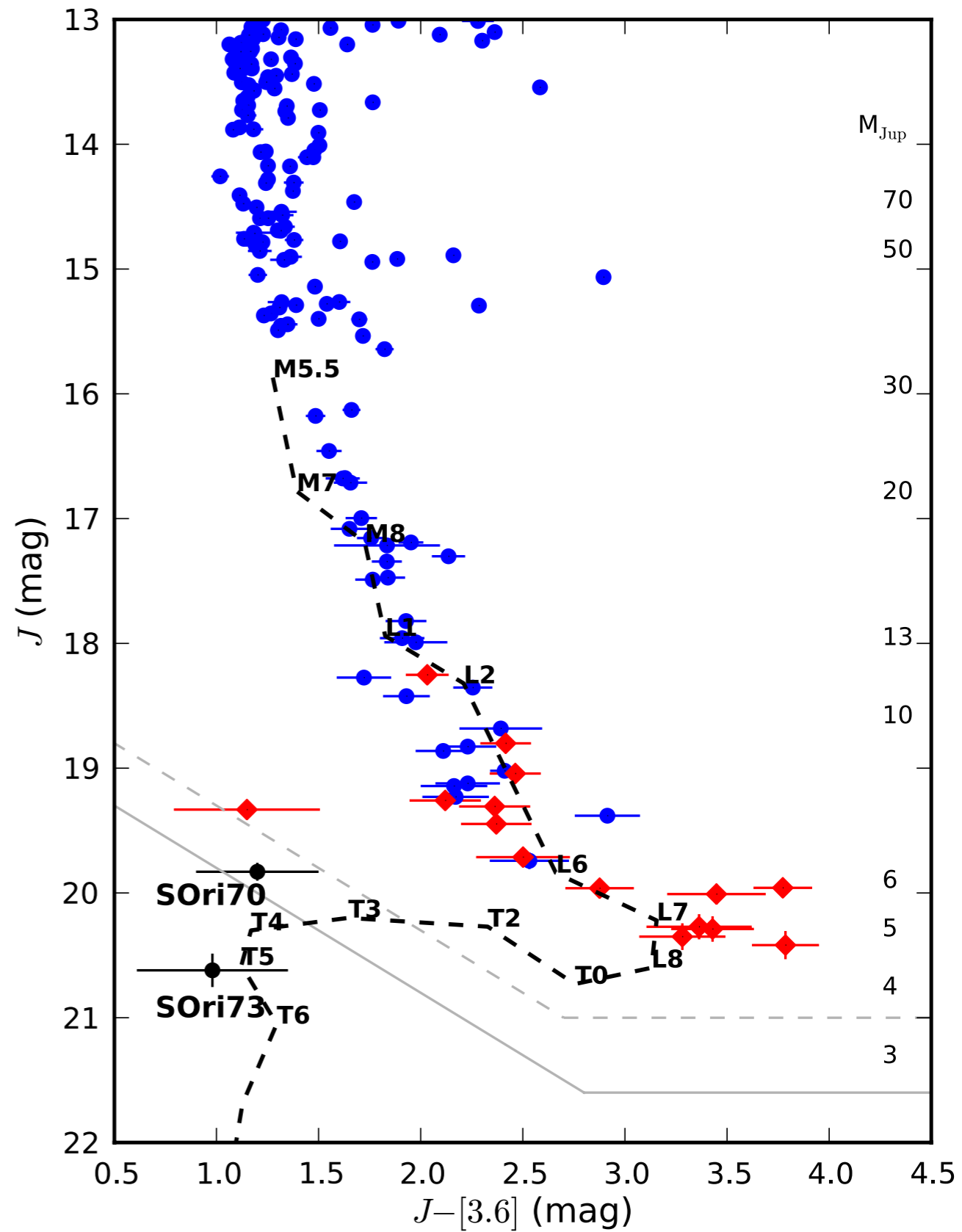
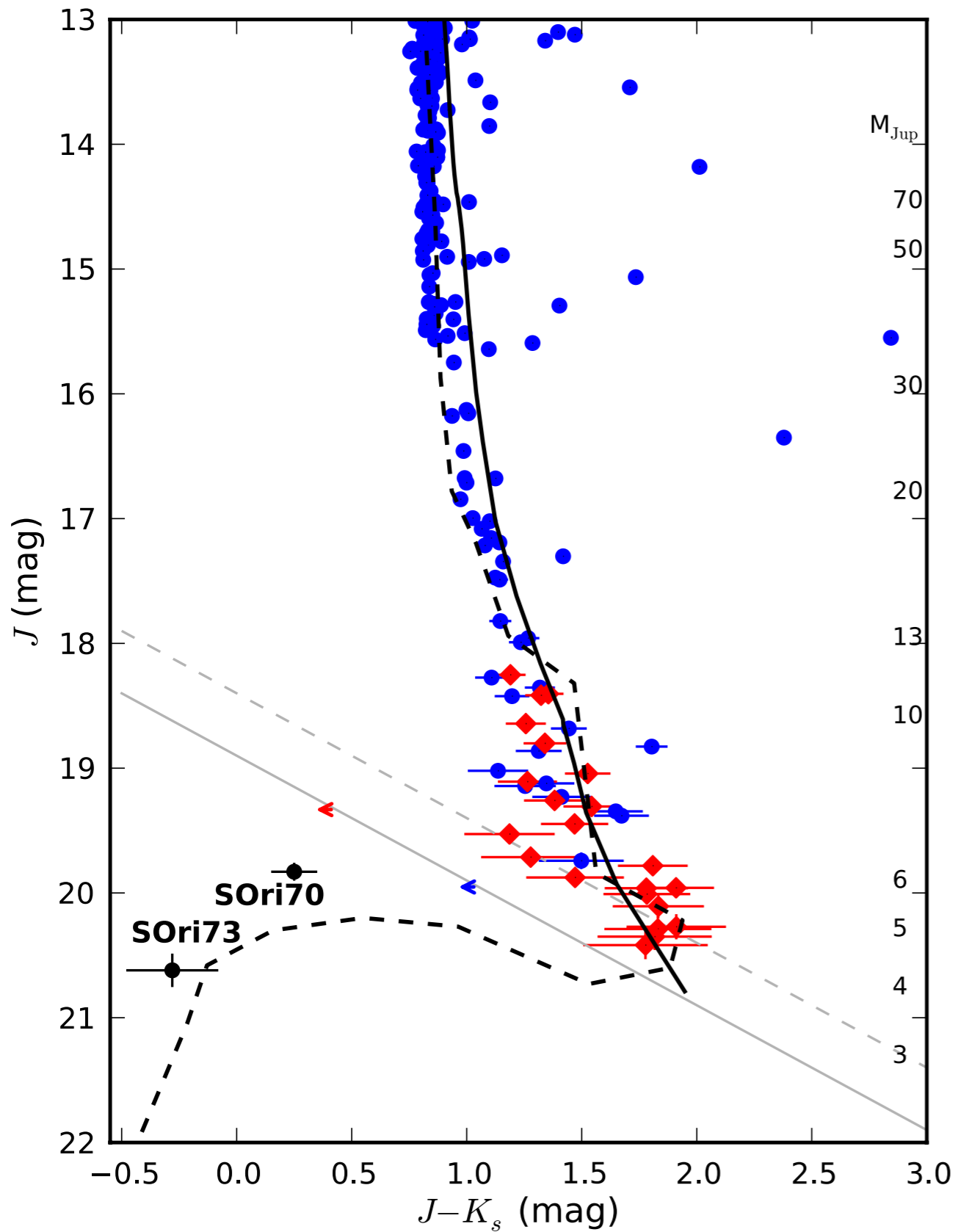
$0.25 - 0.006 M_{\odot}$



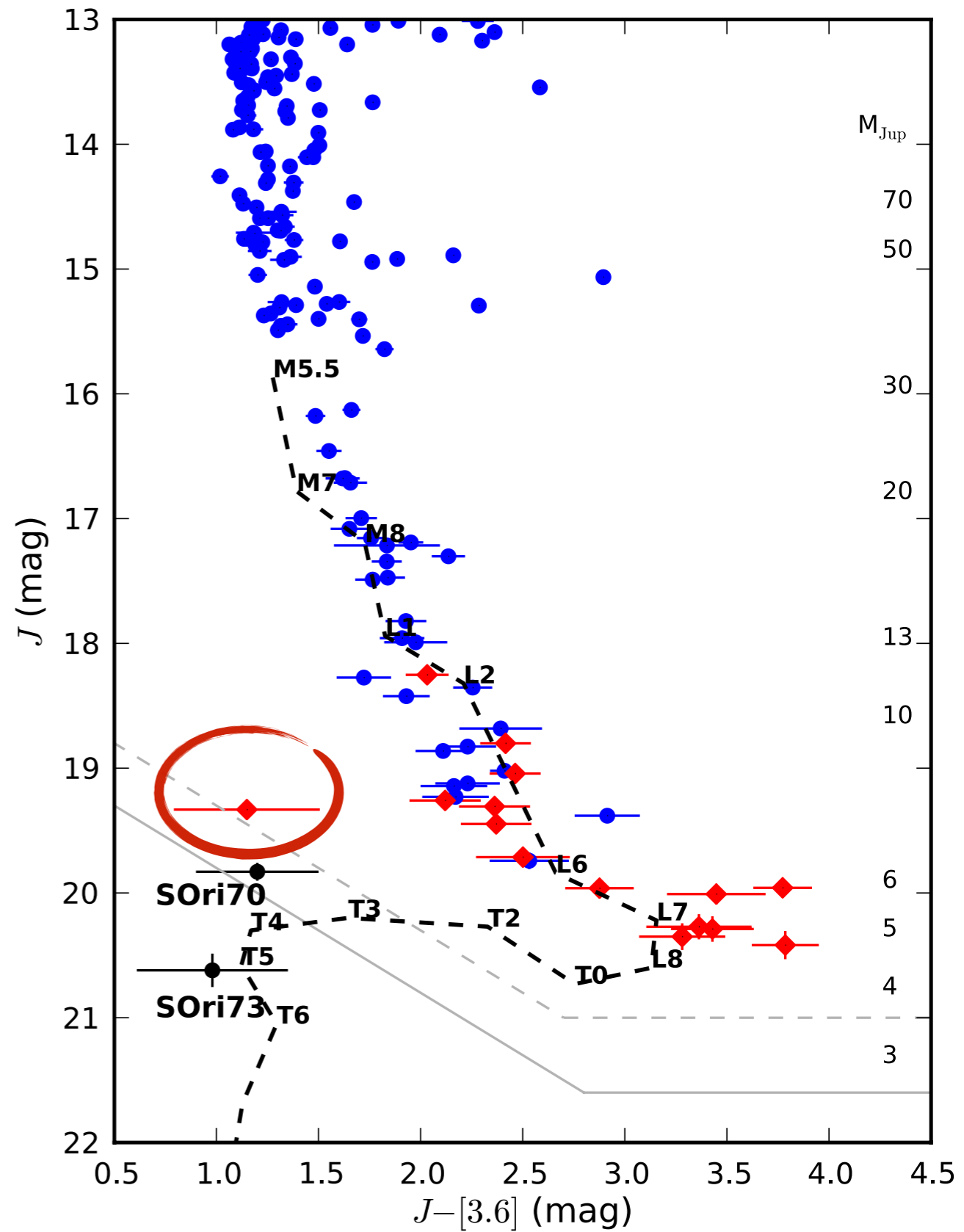
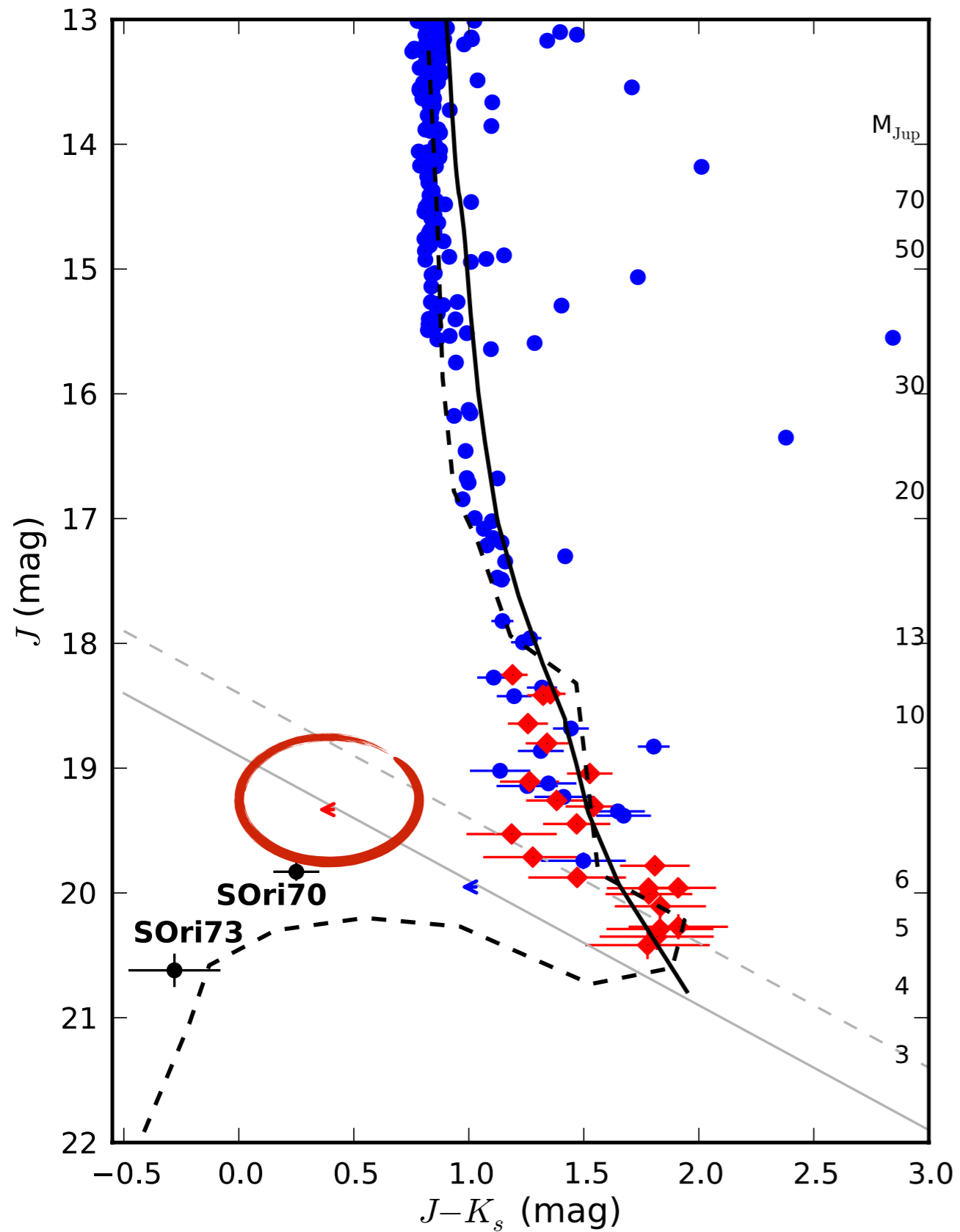
Masses: NextGen / DUSTY / CON models (Lyon group)



Other VISTA colors



Other VISTA colors

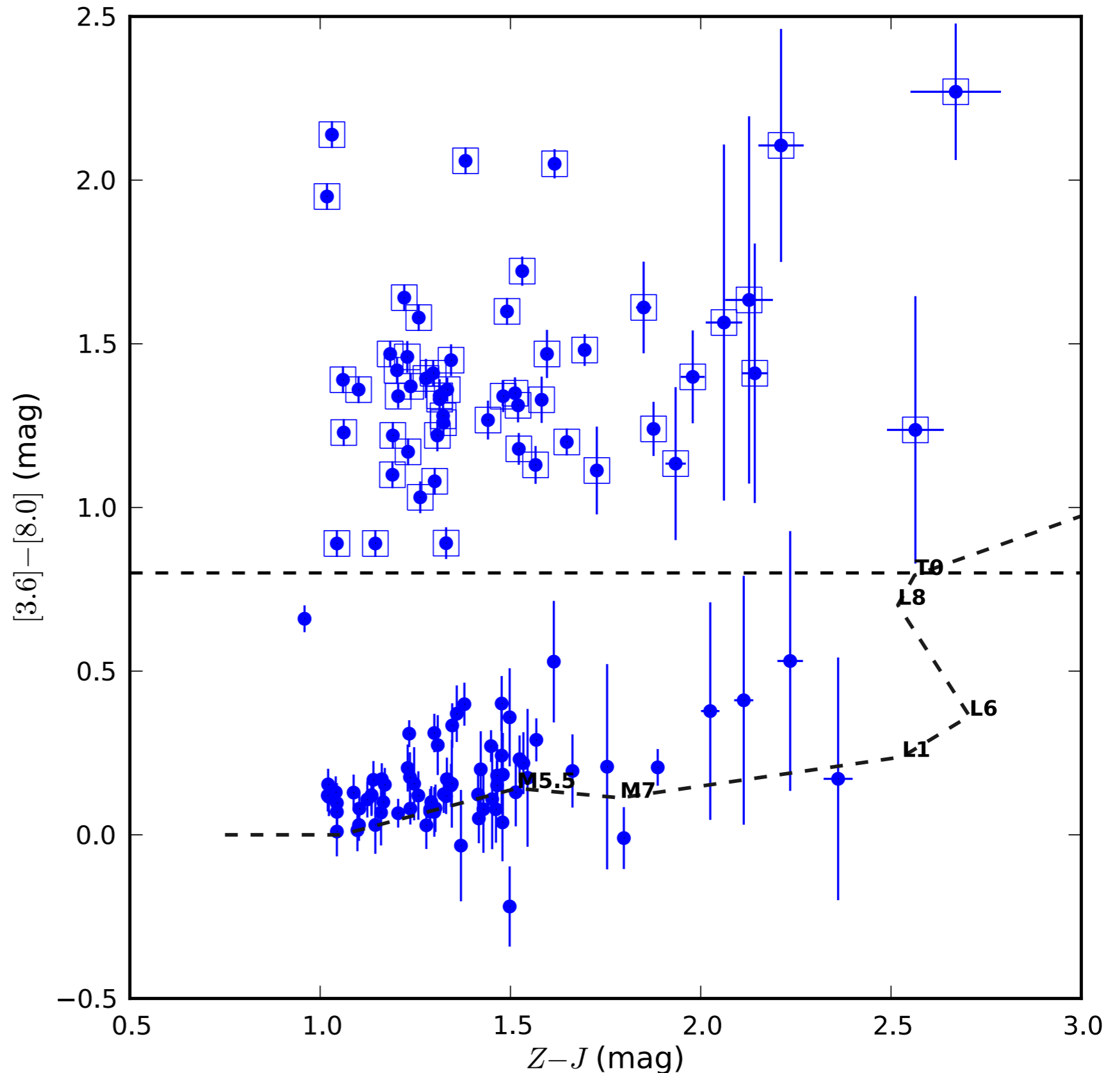


Infrared flux excesses: disks

Based on
infrared excesses at
8.0 μm

Low mass stars
 $41 \pm 8 \%$

Brown dwarfs
 $39 \pm 9 \%$



Infrared flux excesses: disks

Based on
infrared excesses at

4.5 μm

Extension to
planetary mass
regime

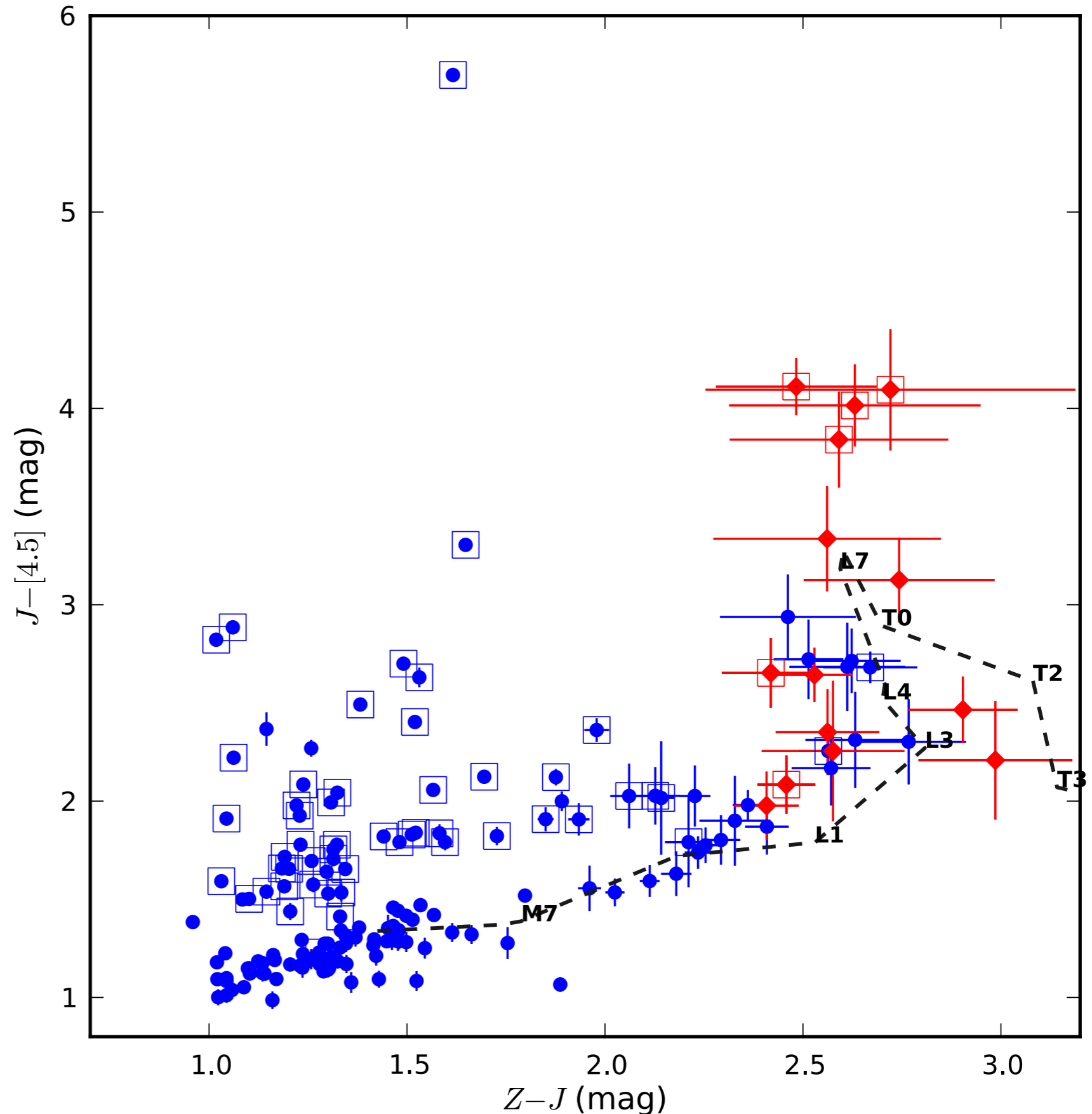
$\sim 31 \pm 11 \%$

Low mass stars

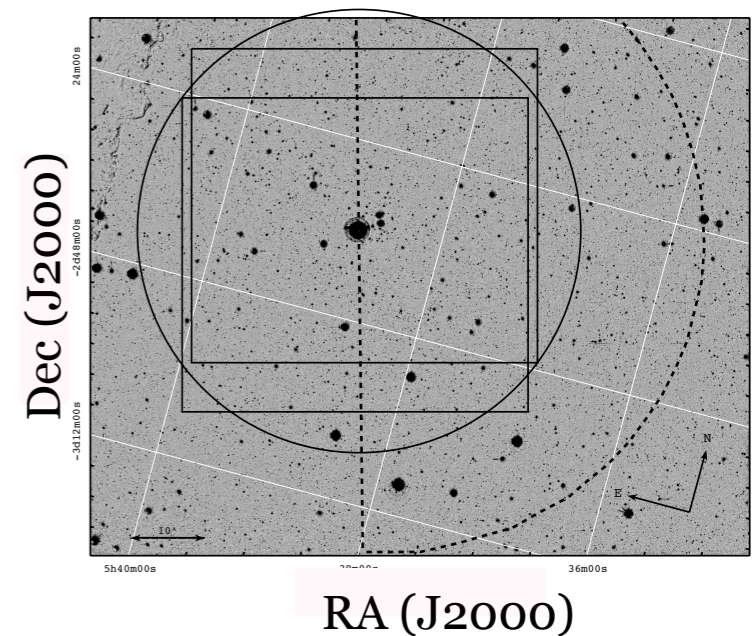
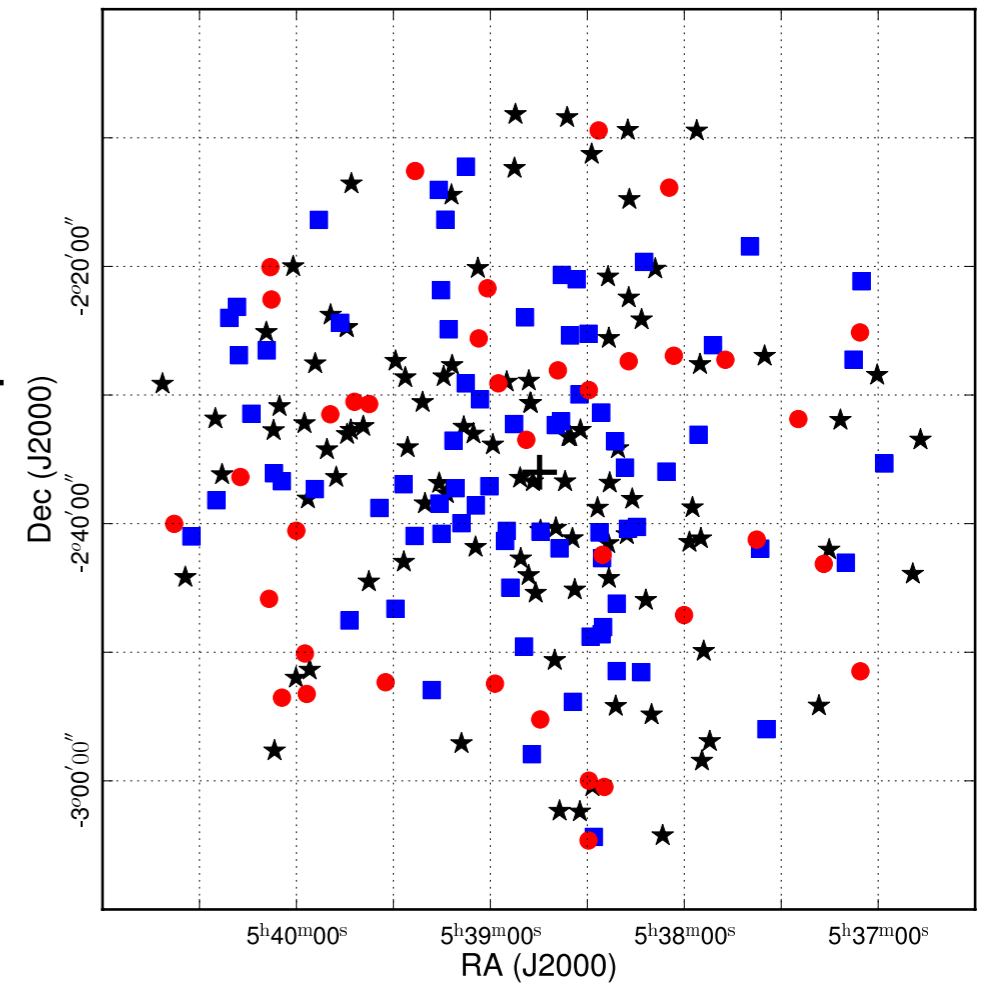
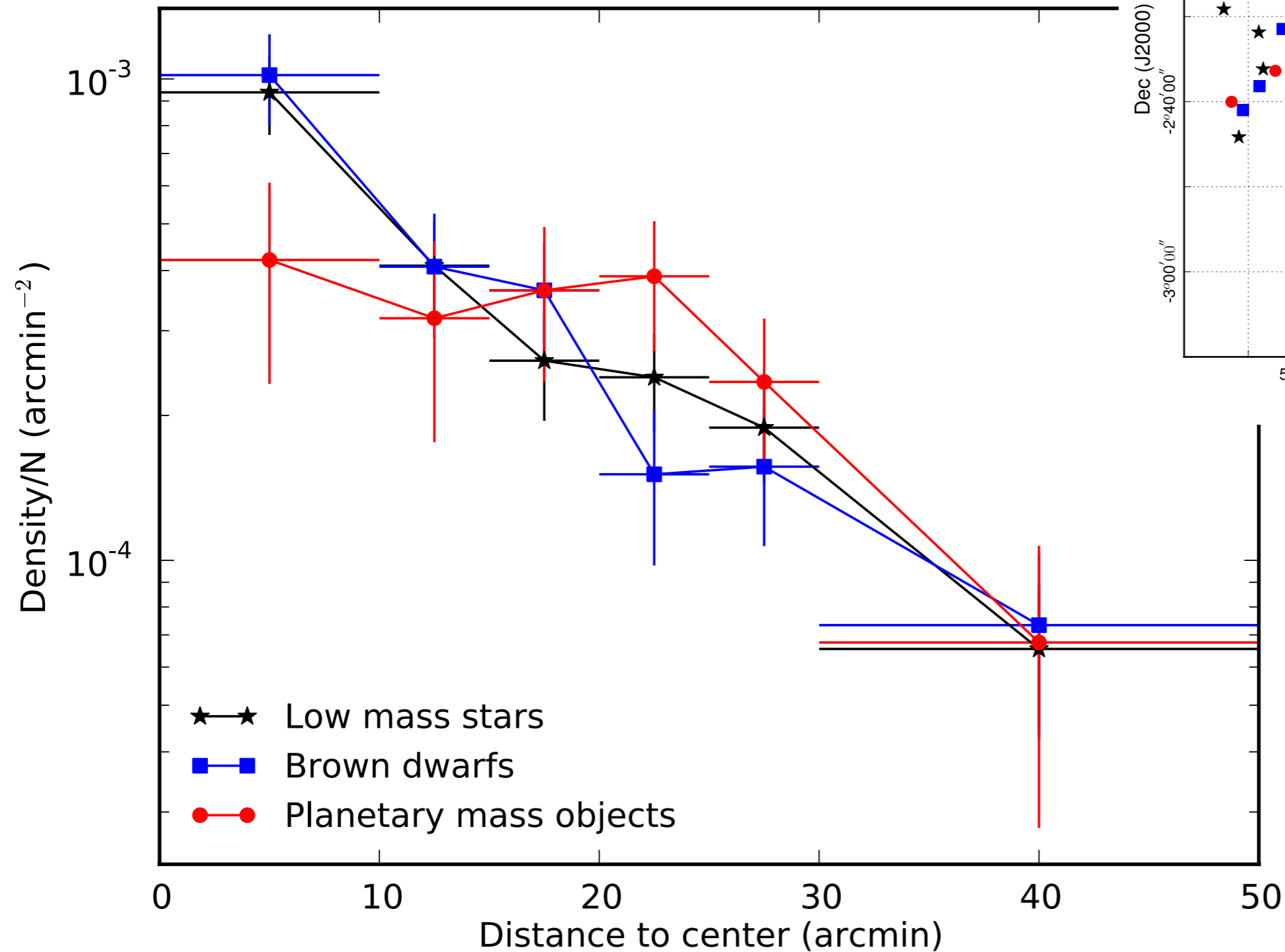
$42 \pm 7 \%$

Brown dwarfs

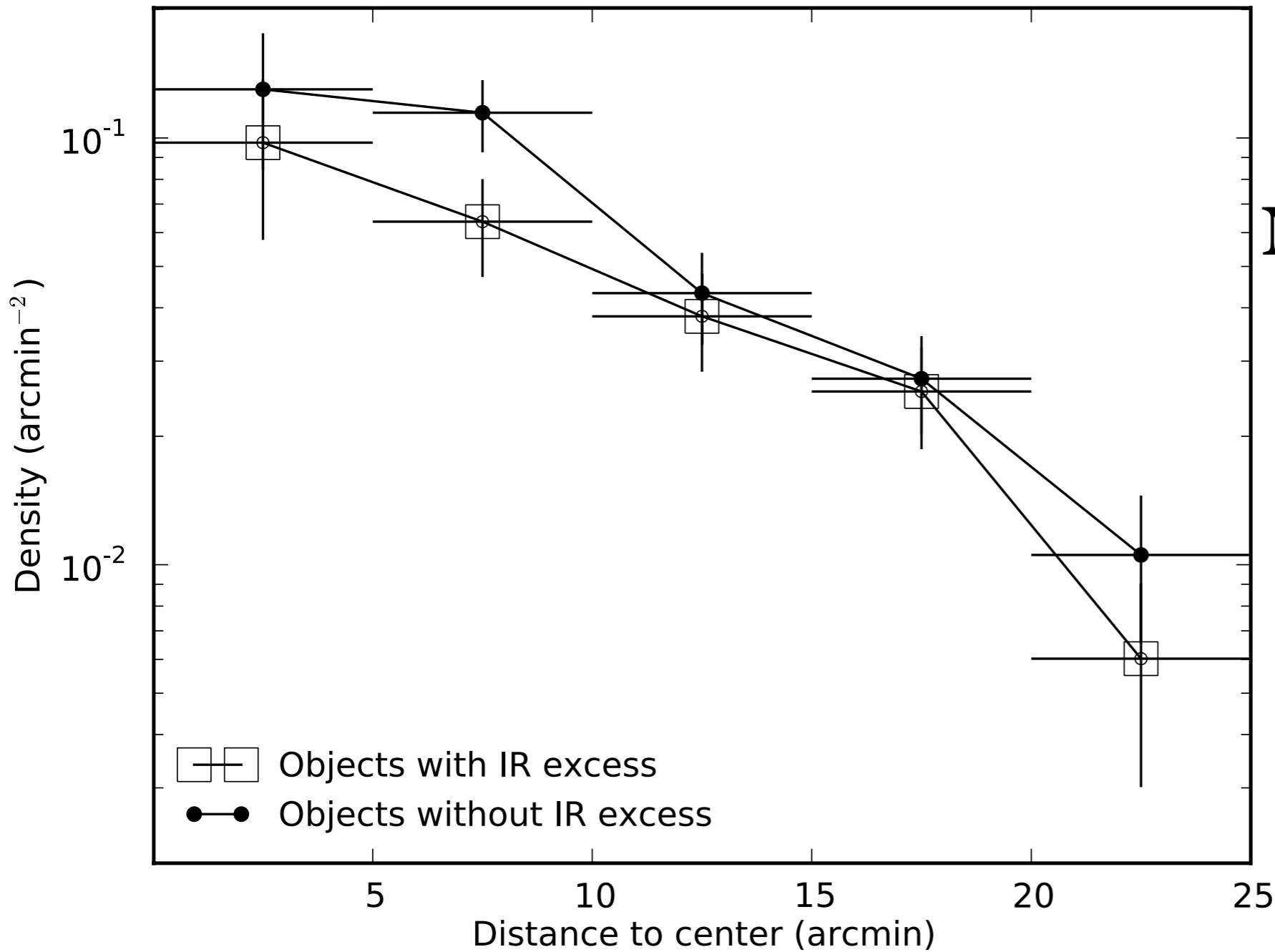
$36 \pm 8 \%$



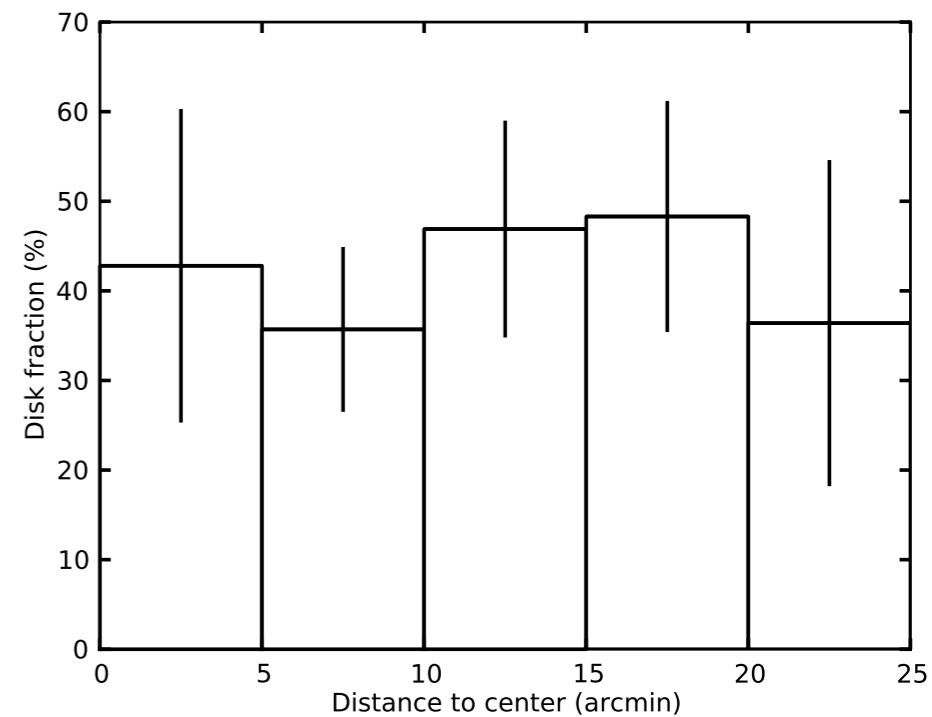
Spatial distribution



Spatial distribution: disks

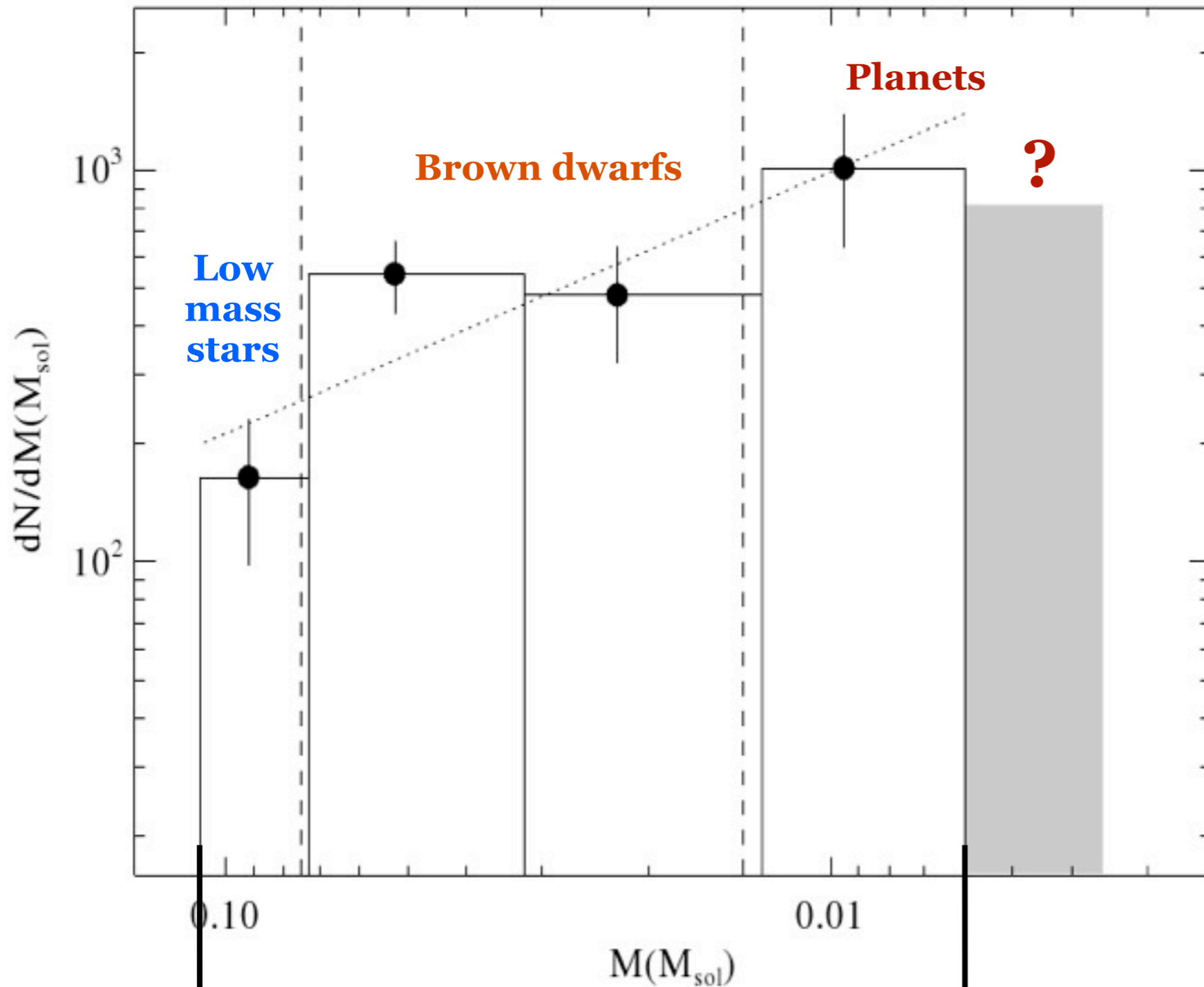


No spatial segregation
of objects with and
without disks



σ Orionis substellar mass function / literature

Bihain et al. 2009



$$\frac{dN}{dM} \sim M^{-\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \simeq 0.4 - 1.0$$

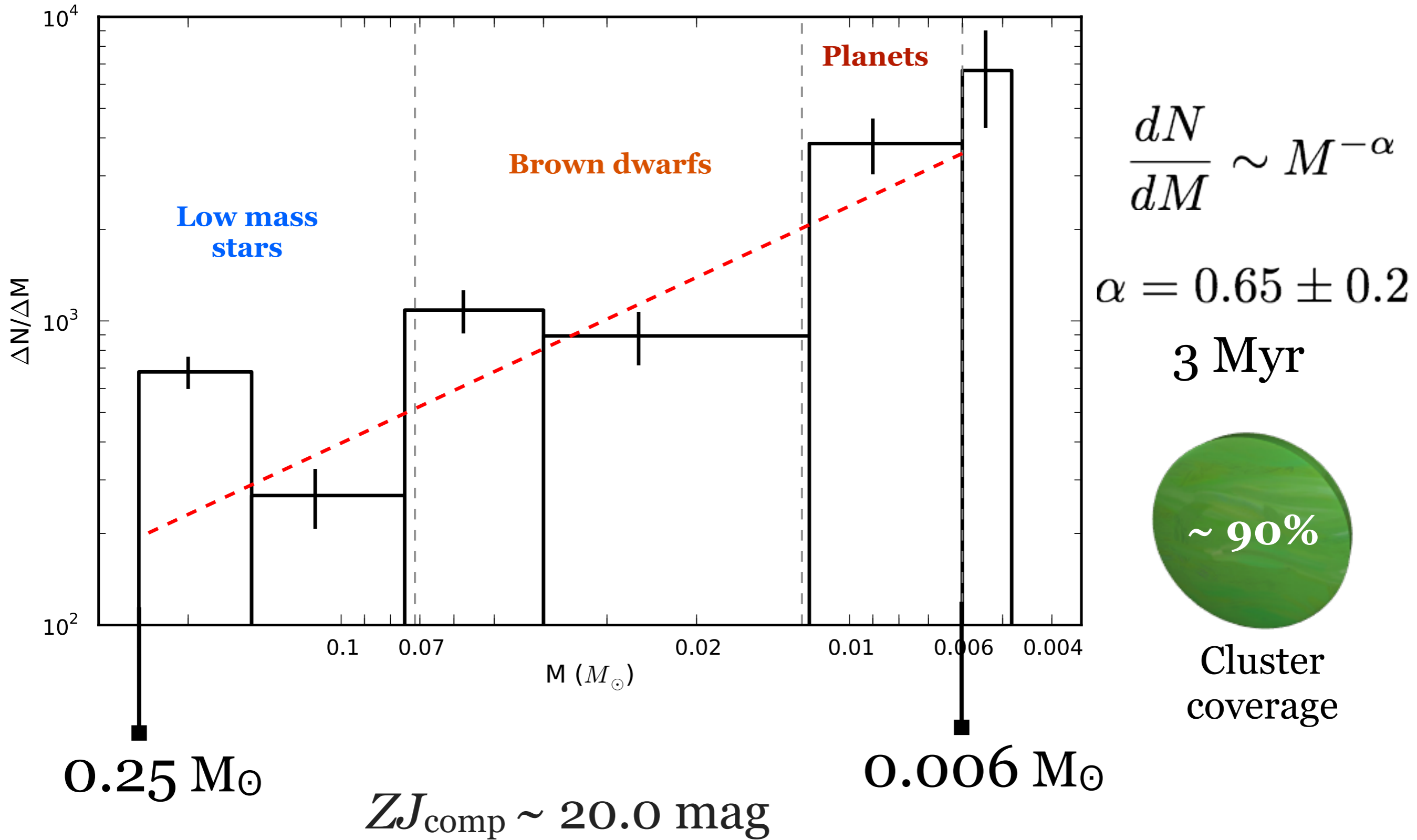


Spatial cluster coverage

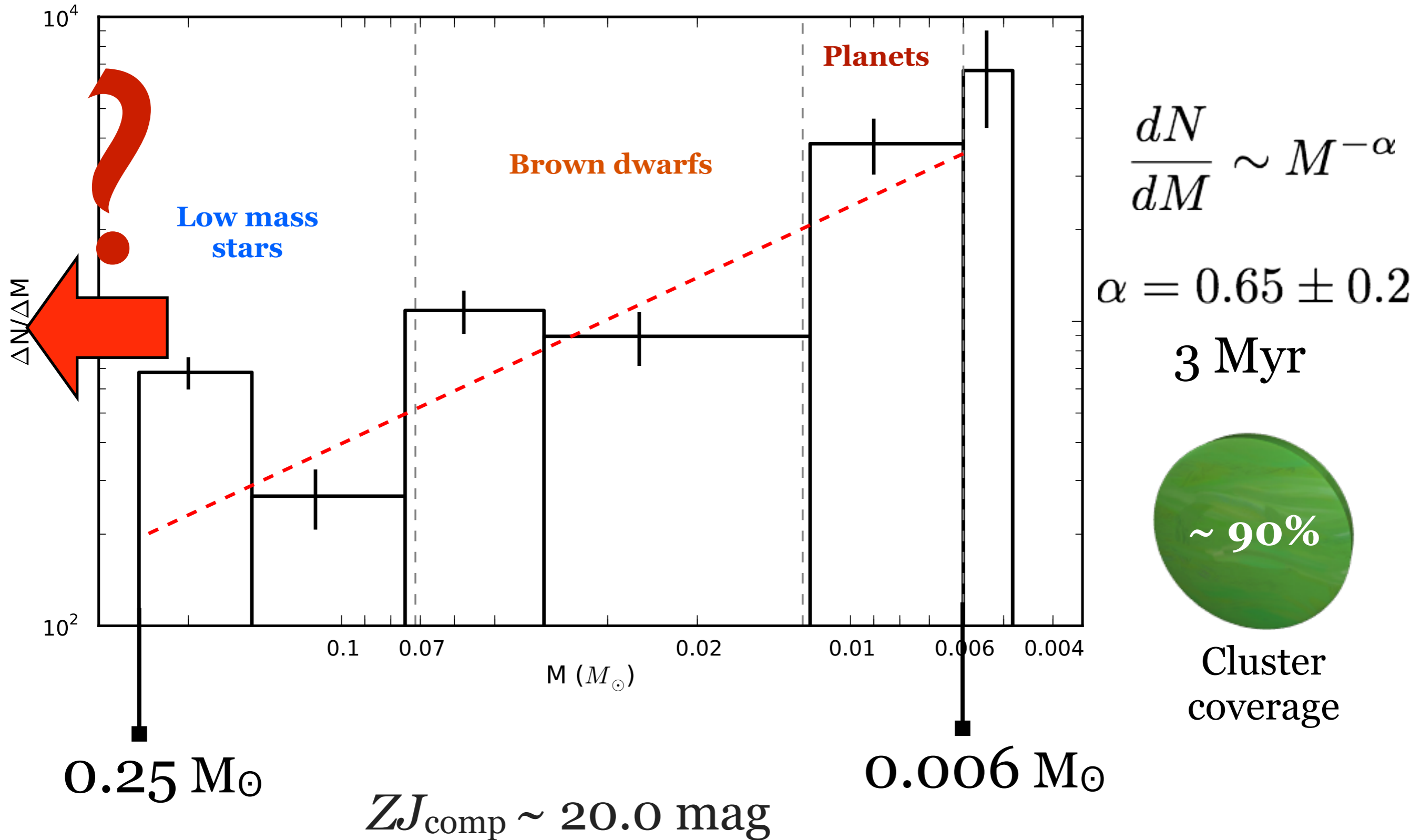
$0.11 M_{\odot}$

$0.0006 M_{\odot}$

σ Orionis substellar mass function / VISTA



σ Orionis substellar mass function / VISTA



σ Orionis stellar and substellar mass function / preliminary

Mayrit catalog

(Caballero et al. 2008)

70% of the Mayrit sources
have youth features

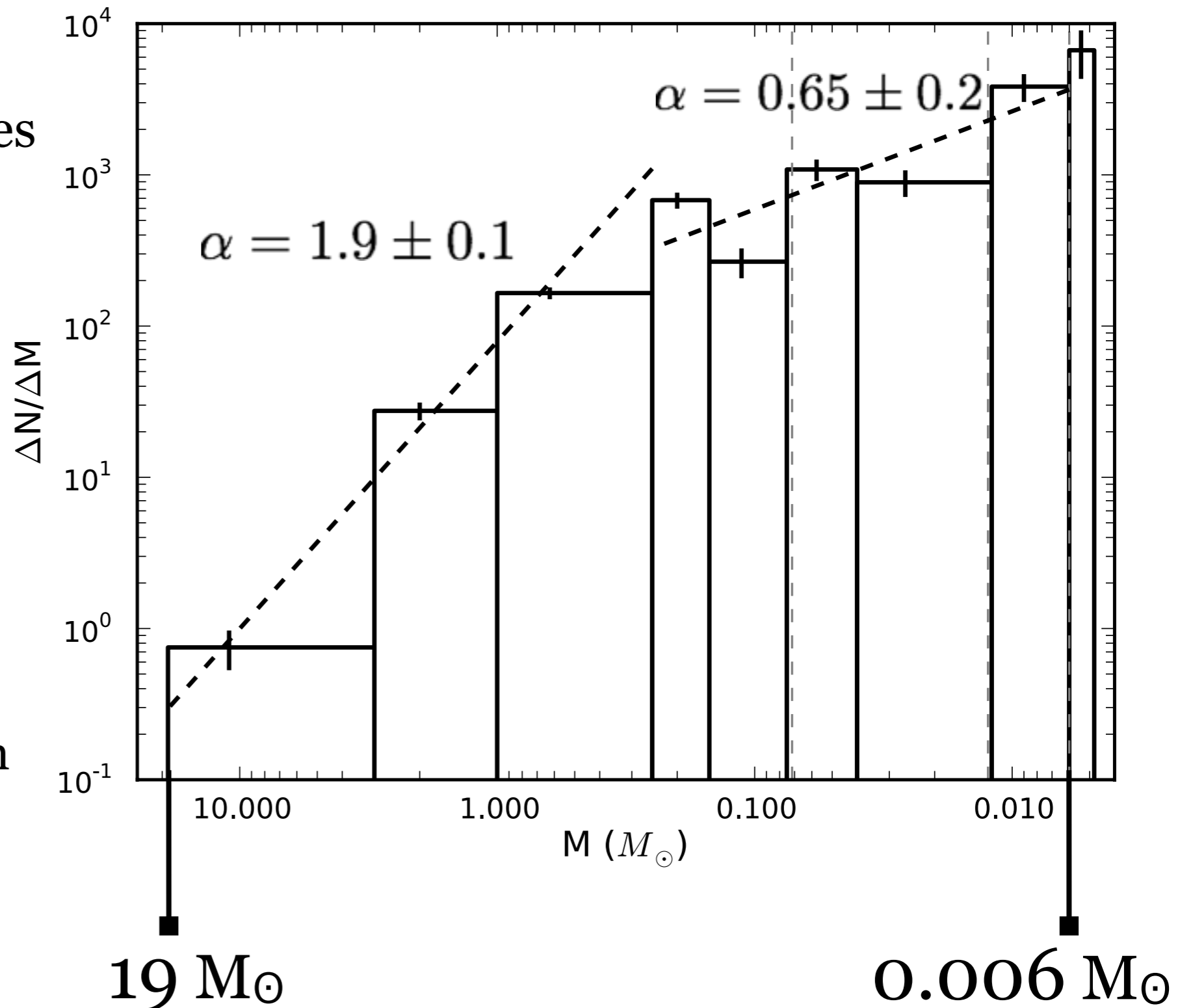


Cluster
coverage

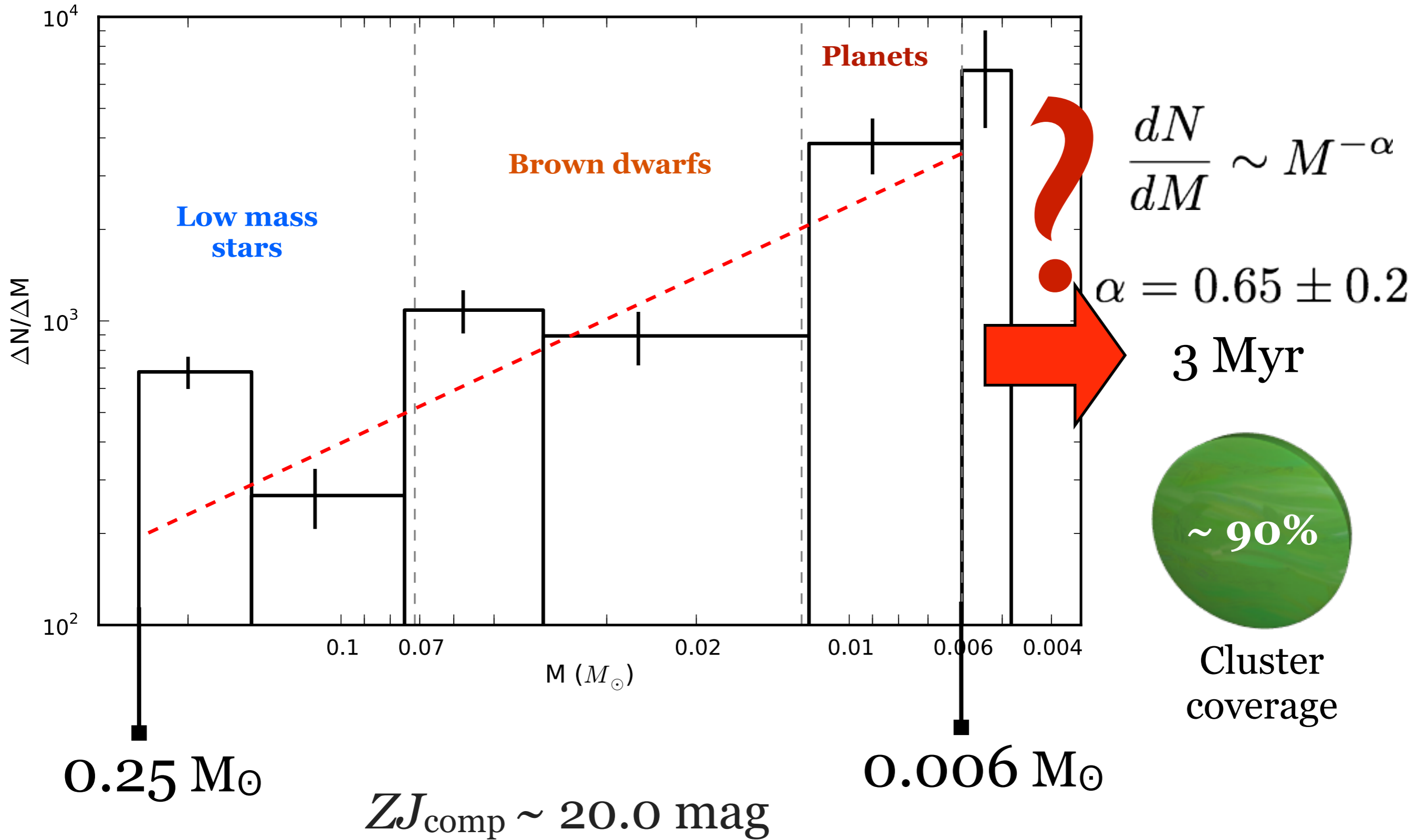
Infrared excesses at $8.0 \mu\text{m}$

Stars $45 \pm 6 \%$

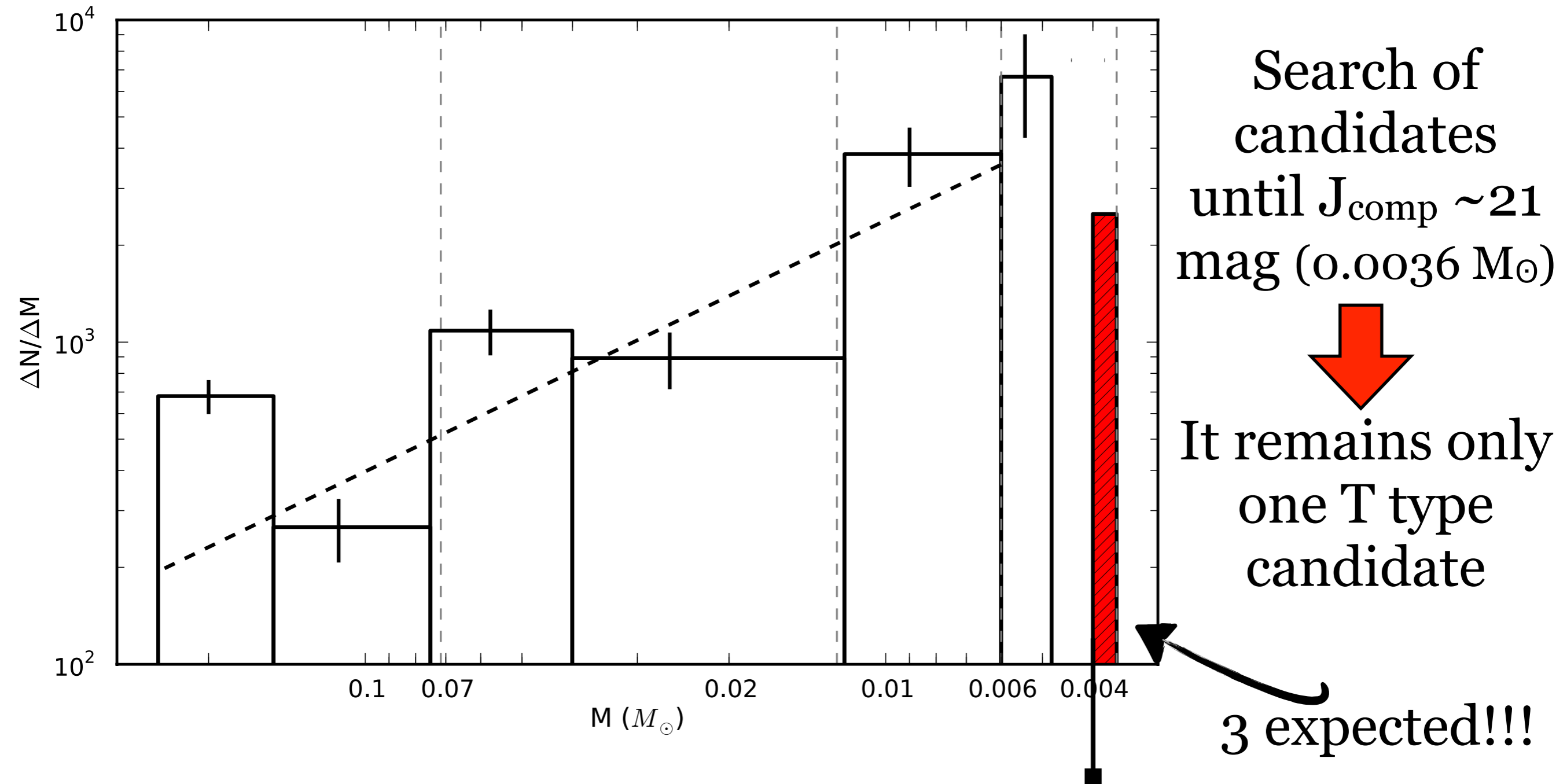
($19 - 0.25 M_{\odot}$)



σ Orionis substellar mass function / VISTA



σ Orionis substellar mass function: reaching the end of the mass function?



T type dwarfs in σ Orionis by models: $0.004 M_{\odot}$

Summary

- VISTA data have covered the entire cluster area.
- New planetary mass candidates doubles the known population in this mass regime. One new T type candidate.
- About 40% of stars and brown dwarfs present infrared excesses at 4.5 and 8.0 μm . At 4.5 μm infrared excesses in the planetary mass domain are $\sim 30\%$.
- There is no spatial segregation between objects with and without disks.
- The spatial distribution of low mass stars and brown dwarfs is similar. The radial profile in the planetary mass regime has a flattening within the first 20 arcmin.
- We present the cluster mass function from 19 M_{\odot} down to $\sim 6 M_{\text{Jup}}$. We found $\alpha = 1.9 \pm 0.1$ (19 - 0.25 M_{\odot}) and $\alpha = 0.65 \pm 0.2$ (0.25 M_{\odot} - 6 M_{Jup}).



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