

TOWARDS A COMPLETE STUDY OF THE INITIAL MASS FUNCTION AND EARLY KINEMATICS EVOLUTION OF THE 25 ORIONIS STELLAR GROUP

Genaro Suárez ¹, Carlos Román-Zúñiga ¹, and Juan José Downes ²

RESUMEN

Presentamos los avances de un proyecto en marcha para construir fotométrica y espectroscópicamente la función de masa inicial del sistema del grupo estelar 25 Orionis con una muestra estadísticamente completa en el rango completo de masa del grupo ($0.01 < m/M_{\odot} < 10.0$), junto como un estudio cinemático de sus miembros con masa intermedia y alta.

ABSTRACT

We present the advances of an ongoing project to construct the photometric and spectroscopic system-IMF of the 25 Orionis stellar group with a statistically complete sample across the whole mass range of the group ($0.01 < m/M_{\odot} < 10.0$), together with a kinematic study of its intermediate- and high-mass members.

Key Words: clusters and associations: individual (25 Orionis) — stars: intermediate-mass — stars: low-mass

The ~ 7 -10 Myr old stellar group 25 Orionis (25 Ori) is one of the most numerous and spatially dense populations at this age within 400 pc and also presents minimum extinction ($\bar{A}_V \approx 0.30$ mag.; Briceño *et al.* 2005, 2007; Downes *et al.* 2014; Suárez *et al.* 2017). These properties make to 25 Ori an ideal laboratory to study the Initial Mass Function in its entire mass range and its kinematics with most of the intermediate- to high-mass members.

We have optical and near-infrared photometric data covering 25 Ori from $10 M_{\odot}$ down to $< 10 M_{\text{Jup}}$. The optical data come from observations with DECam at CTIO (PI: G. Suárez), the CIDA Deep Survey of Orion catalog (Downes *et al.* 2014) and the public database of UCAC4 (Zacharias *et al.* 2013). The near-infrared data are from the VISTA science verification program (Petr-Gotzens *et al.* 2011) and the 2MASS catalog (Skrutskie *et al.* 2006).

These data allow us to construct the i vs $i - J$ color-magnitude diagram to select the 25 Ori photometric candidates down to the near-planetary mass range with an efficiency of 86% (Downes *et al.* 2014).

Additionally, we have collected spectra for most of the 25 Ori photometric candidates: *i*) OAN-SPM/Echelle spectra of 100% of the expected members with $m > 2.0 M_{\odot}$. *ii*) SDSS-IV/APOGEE-2 high-resolution spectra to cover $\sim 90\%$ of the ex-

pected members with masses $0.40 < m/M_{\odot} < 6.0$. *iii*) 50 new confirmed M0-M6 spectral type members using SDSS-III/BOSS low-resolution optical spectra (Suárez *et al.* 2017). *iv*) MMT/Hectospec low-resolution spectra for $\sim 80\%$ of the expected members with masses $0.03 < m/M_{\odot} < 0.60$. *v*) GTC/OSIRIS low-resolution spectra of $\sim 70\%$ of the expected members with $m < 0.02 M_{\odot}$ (Downes *et al.* 2015, Downes *et al.* in prep.).

To spectroscopically determine the memberships of the 25 Ori photometric candidates, we considered several criteria summarized in Suárez *et al.* (2017).

High-resolution spectra (OAN-SPM, APOGEE-2) provide precise radial velocities to study, together with available proper motions, the kinematics of the group to determine if 25 Ori is gravitationally bound.

REFERENCES

- Briceño, C., Calvet, N., Hernández, J., *et al.* 2005, AJ, 129, 907
Briceño, C., Hartmann, L., Hernández, J., *et al.* 2007, ApJ, 661, 1119
Downes, J. J., Briceño, C., Mateu, C., *et al.* 2014, MNRAS, 444, 1793
Downes, J. J., Román-Zúñiga, C., Ballesteros-Paredes, J., *et al.* 2015, MNRAS, 450, 3490
Petr-Gotzens, M., Alcalá, J. M., Briceño, C., *et al.* 2011, The Messenger, 145, 29
Skrutskie, M. F., Cutri, R. M., Stiening, R., *et al.* 2006, AJ, 131, 1163
Suárez, G., Downes, J. J., Román-Zúñiga C., *et al.* 2017, ApJ, submitted
Zacharias, N., Finch, C. T., Girard, T. M., *et al.* 2013, AJ, 145, 44

¹Instituto de Astronomía, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Campus Ensenada, Km. 107 Carretera Tijuana-Ensenada, Ensenada Baja California, México. C.P. 22860 (gsuarez@astro.unam.mx).

²Centro de Investigaciones de Astronomía, Mérida, Venezuela.