

# The Young Local Associations

## Looking for their origin and evolution

- What are they?
- YLA as seen by Gaia
- Gaia capabilities to constrain origin and evolution
- YLA, a Gaia Challenge for DR1

# YLA, what they are?

Several groups of young (mainly low-mass) stars ( $r < 100\text{pc}$ )

## Groups?

They share common properties when looking at the X-ray, optical spectroscopy and kinematics data

## Young?

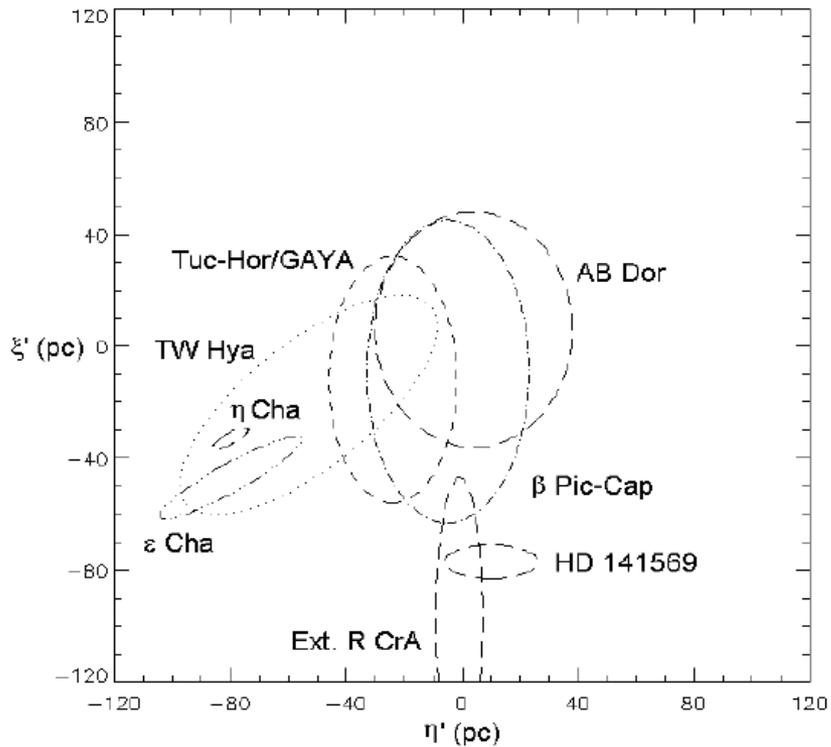
Very young: spectroscopic ages between 10 – 100 Myr

## Why Important?

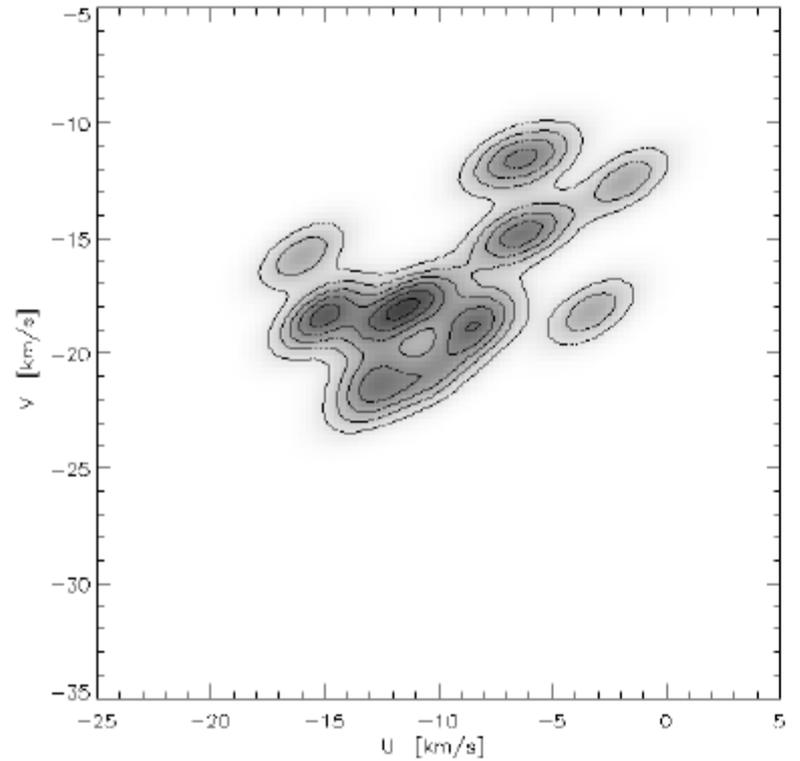
They offer us new insights into the star formation process in the solar neighborhood (low-density environments )

# YLA from Hipparcos

Position



Velocities



TW Hydra

Goals:

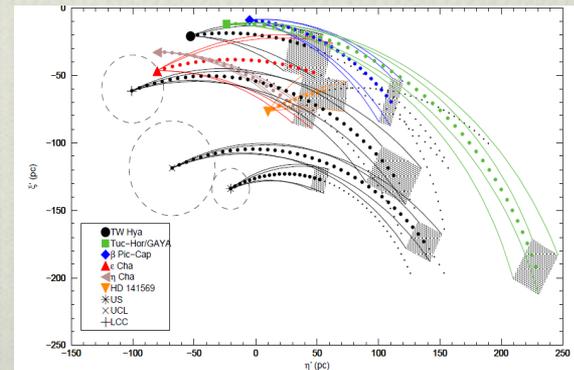
Derivation of a dynamical age for each association.  
Do they match with HR ages?

Star formation in low density environments  
Triggered star formation?



Centers of the associations back in time  
Do they have a common origin?

Linked to spiral arms shock wave?  
Molecular cloud compression?



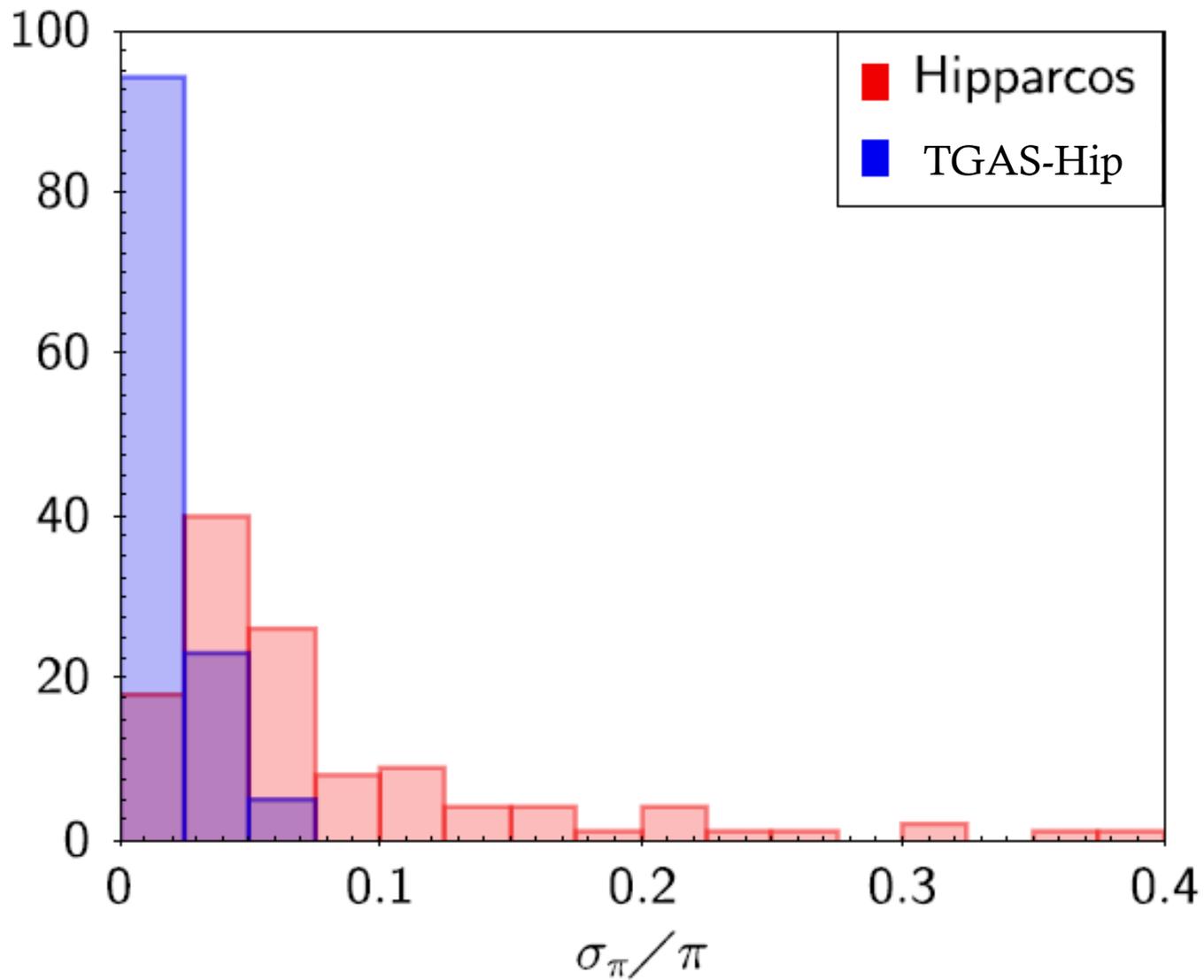
## YLA as seen by Gaia:

- Better astrometry (distances and tangential velocities)
- Detection of new members (Grand Challenge)
- Complementary on-ground RV data and chemistry

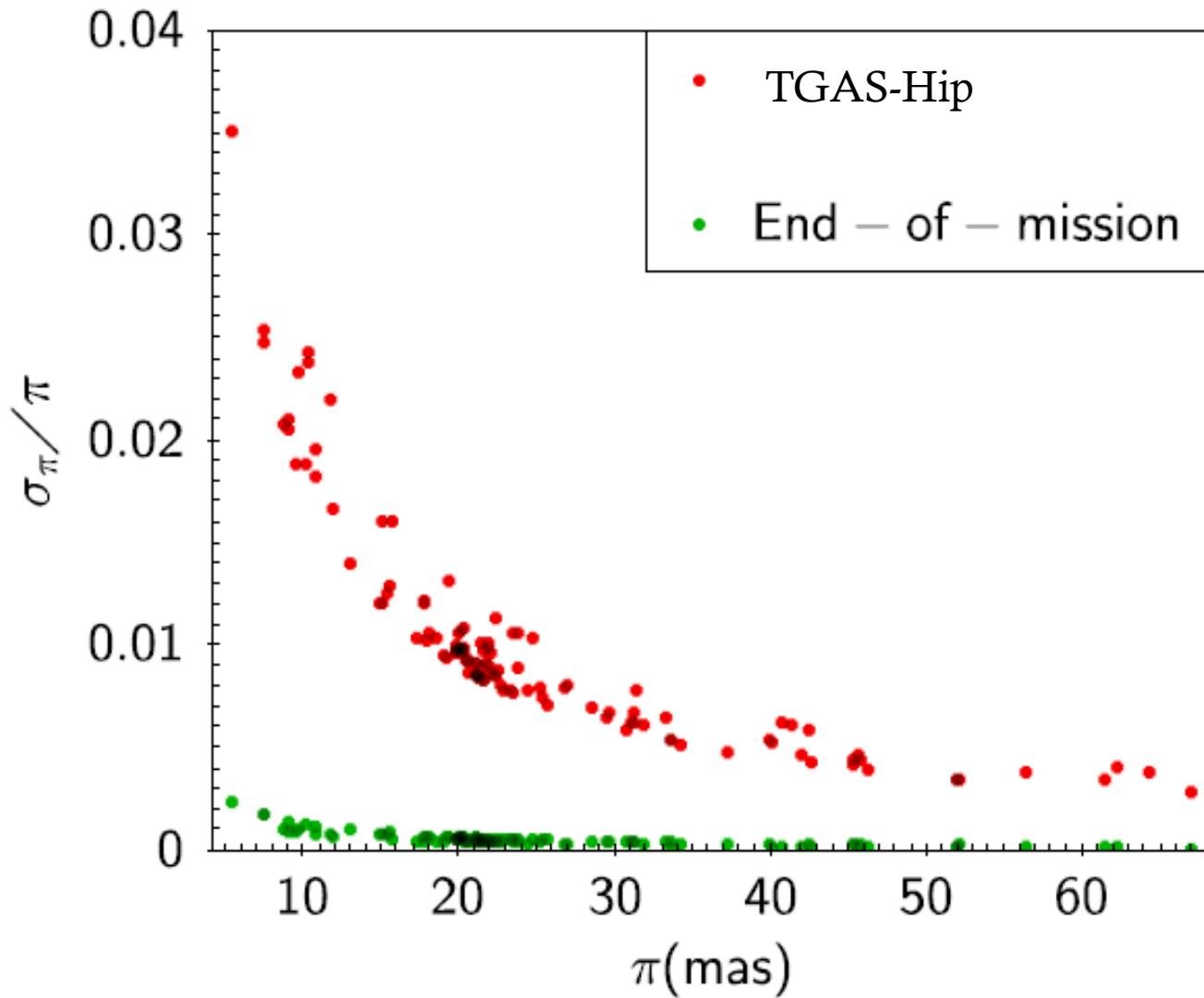
Our exercise:

	N	$\langle V \rangle$	Astrometric accuracy	$\sigma_{VR}$ (km/s)
Before Gaia	20	9	Hipparcos	4
DR1 TGAS-Hip	20	9	DR1-Hipp	2
DR1 TGAS-Tyc	50	11	DR1-Tycho	2
Gaia+	100	13	end-of-mission	0.5

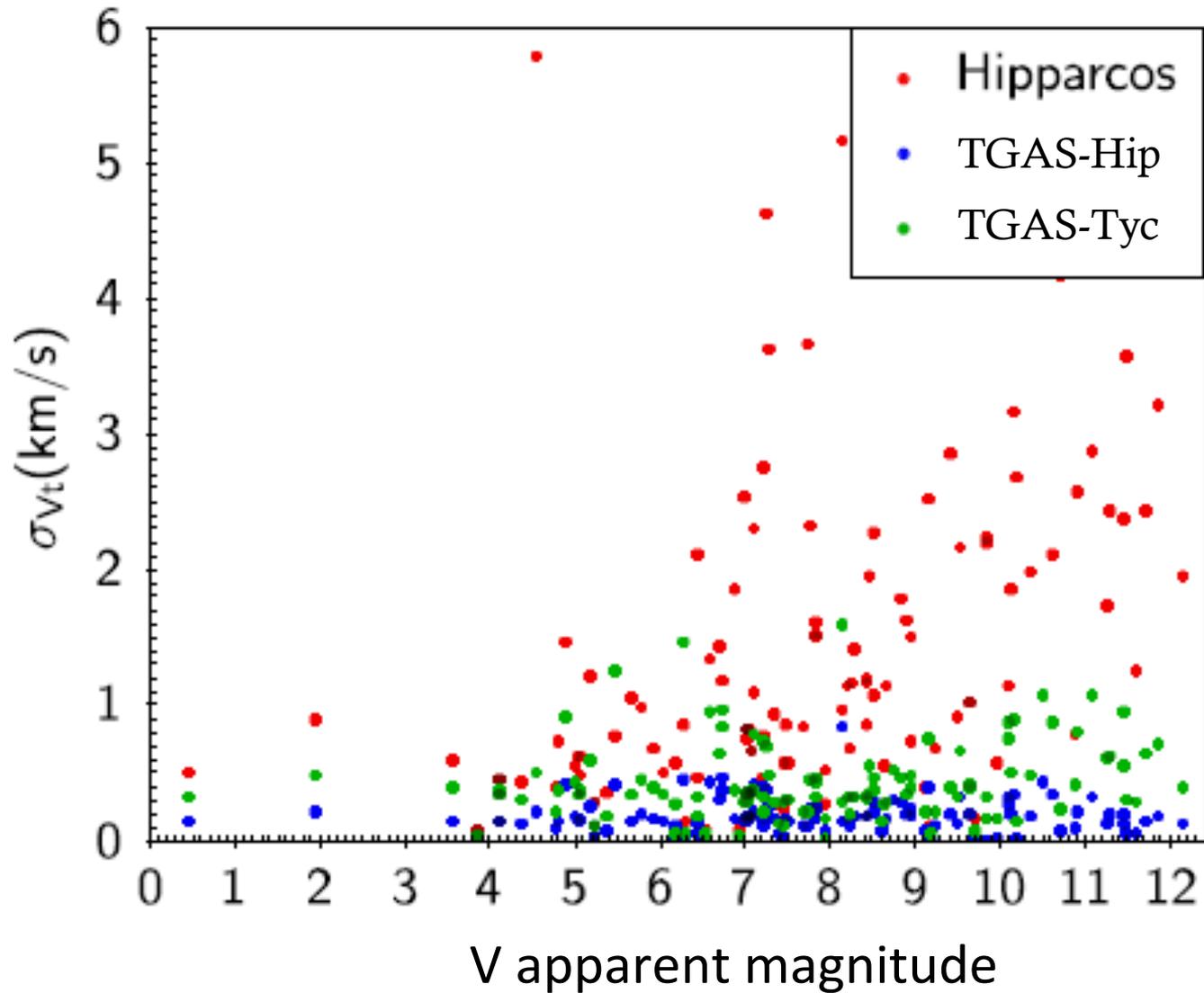
# Distance accuracy for the known YLA



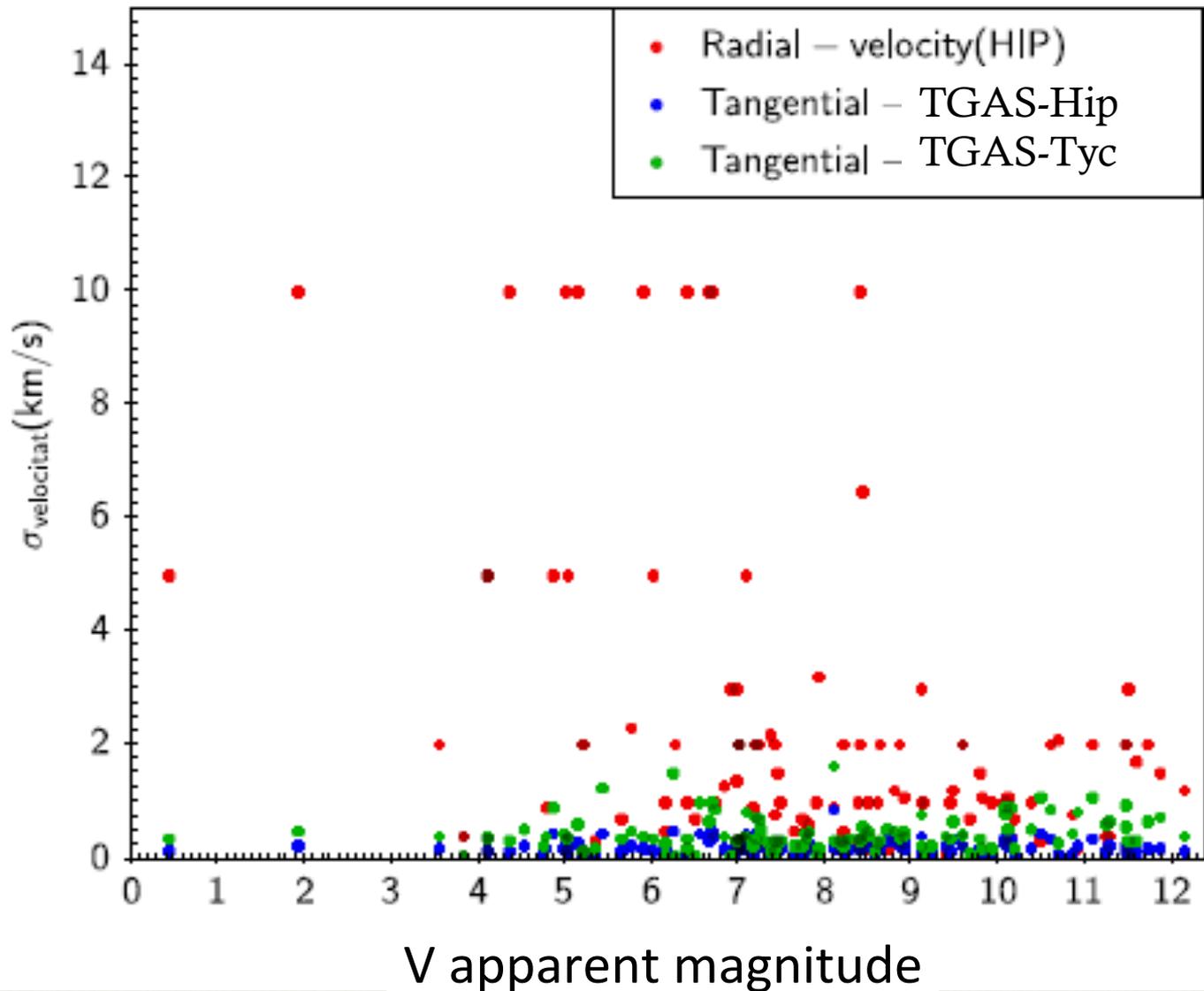
# Distance accuracy for the known YLA



# YLA expected accuracy in tangential velocities



# YLA at present accuracy in radial velocities



# Simulating YLA evolution

Initial conditions  
(Origin in 6D)

Integration forwards  $\Delta t$



Heliocentric  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v})$  at present



Gaia+ Errors



Observed  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v})$  at present

Possible origin ?

Integration backwards  $-\Delta t$



# Simulating YLA evolution

Initial conditions  
(Origin in 6D)

Integration forwards  $\Delta t$



Heliocentric  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v})$  at present



Gaia+ Errors



Observed  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v})$  at present

Integration backwards  $-\Delta t$



Possible origin ?

First exercise:

**Can we recover the IC?**

We assume the galactic potential is known (false)



$\Delta_{pos}$	$\Delta_{vel}$
$\Delta_{\sigma_{pos}}$	$\Delta_{\sigma_{vel}}$

# Simulating YLA evolution

Initial conditions  
(Origin in 6D)

Integration forwards  $\Delta t$



Heliocentric  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v})$  at present



Gaia+ Errors



Observed  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v})$  at present



Second exercise:  
**can we infer the parameters of the galactic potential ?**  
(spiral arms, bar, local) ? IC shall be assumed

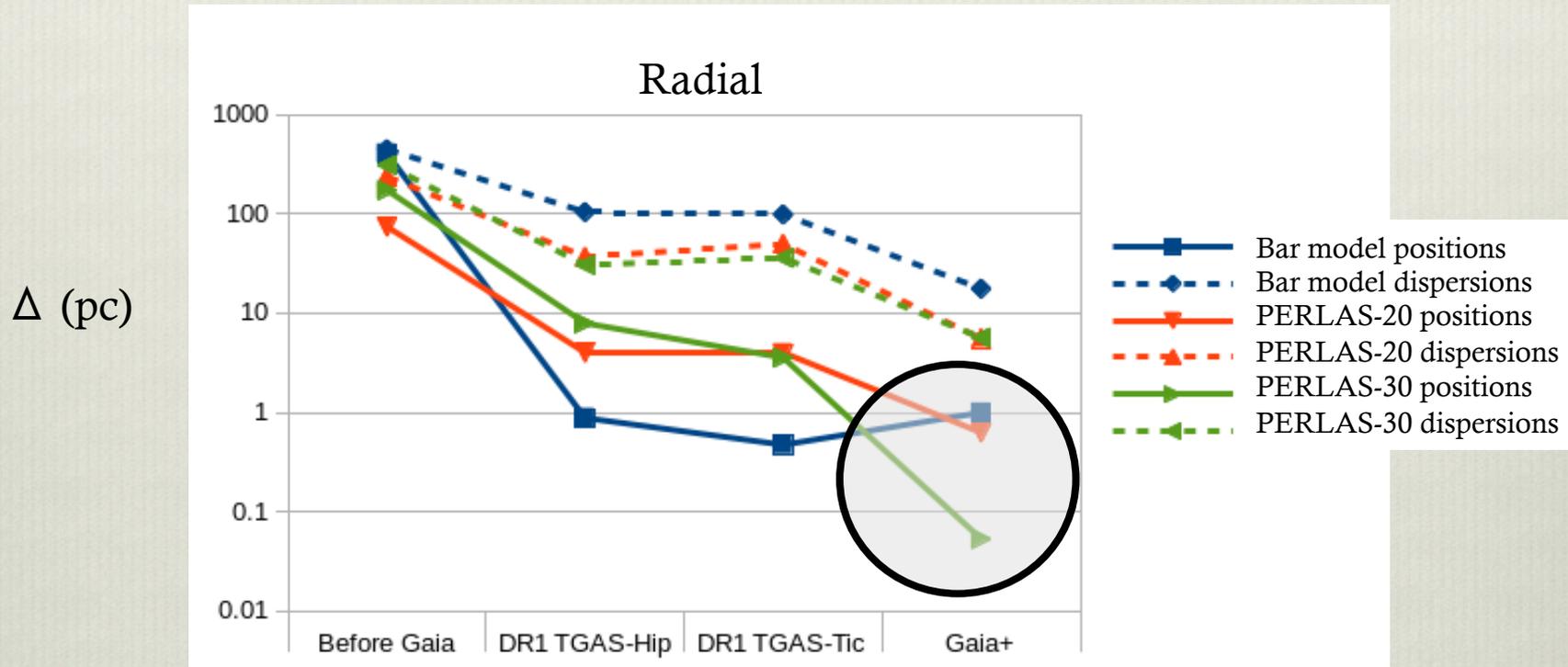
$\Delta_{pos}$	$\Delta_{vel}$
$\Delta_{\sigma_{pos}}$	$\Delta_{\sigma_{vel}}$

Integration backwards  $-\Delta t$



Possible origin ?

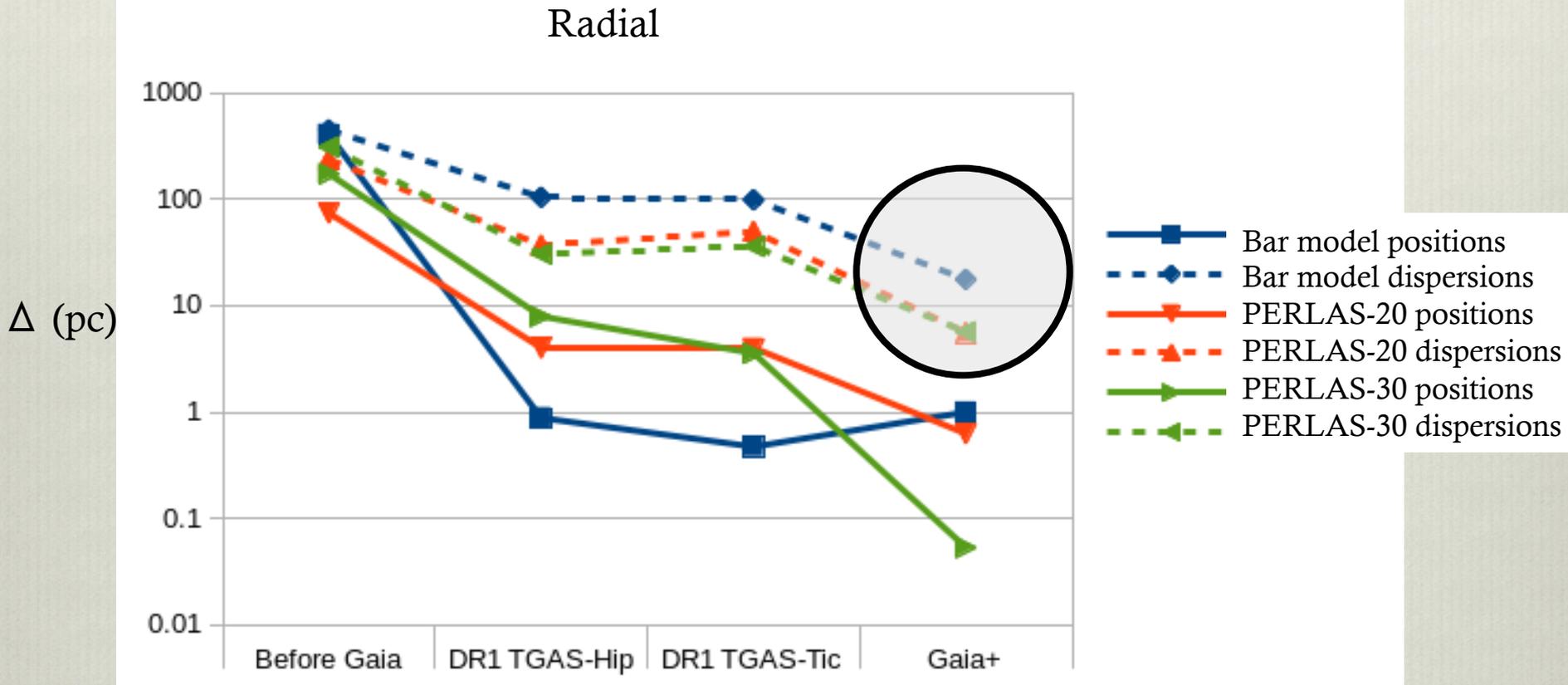
# Accuracy in the derivation of the “at birth” position (50 Myr old)



Before Gaia: ~1 kpc  
 DR1-Hip: ~ 20-40 pc  
 DR1-Tyc: ~ 20-40 pc  
**Gaia+:** < 5 pc

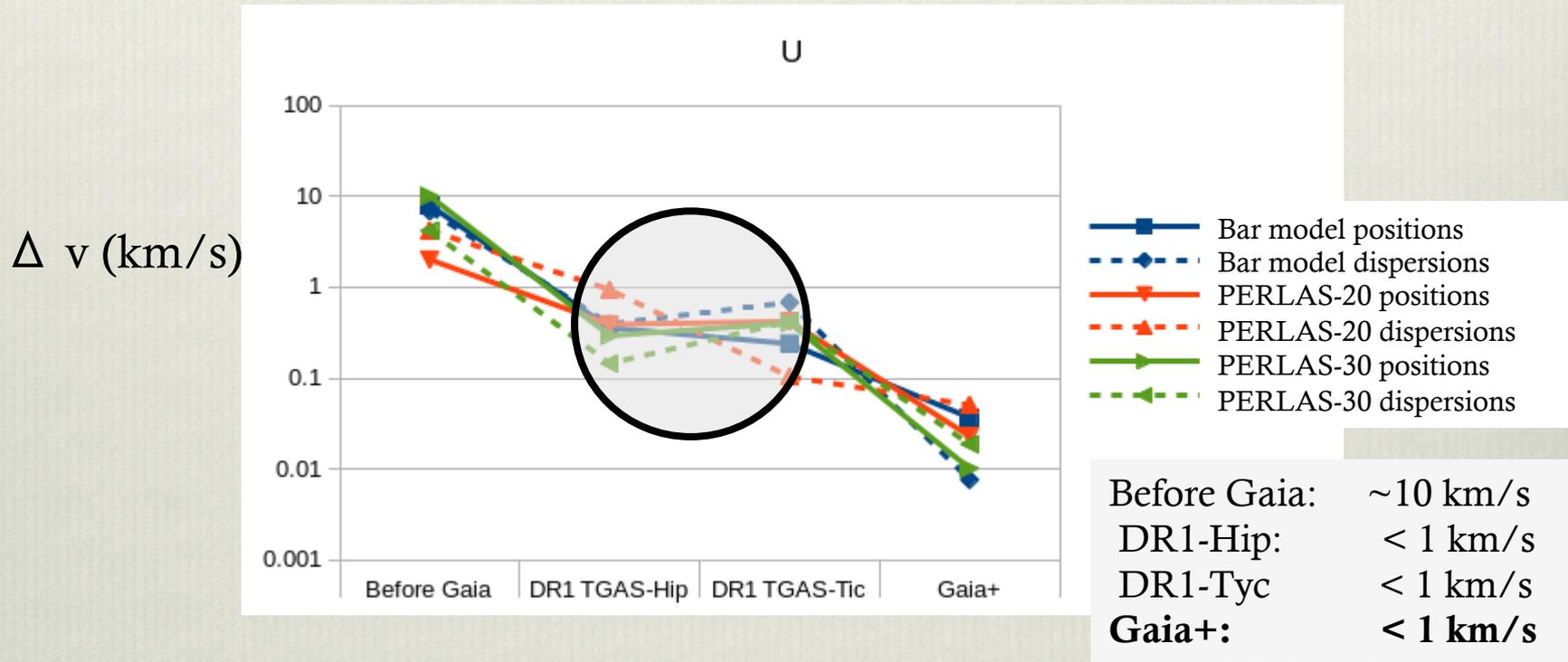
The increase in N compensates lower accuracy  
 (unrealistic, potential not know)

# Accuracy in the derivation of the dynamical age for a YLA



The YLA is born with no dispersion in position  
After 50 Myr, the simulated age, the dispersion is < 10 pc only for Gaia+  
Dynamical ages shall wait for end-of-mission data

# Accuracy in the derivation of the at birth velocities



Components of the LSR velocity at birth can be recovered with DR1

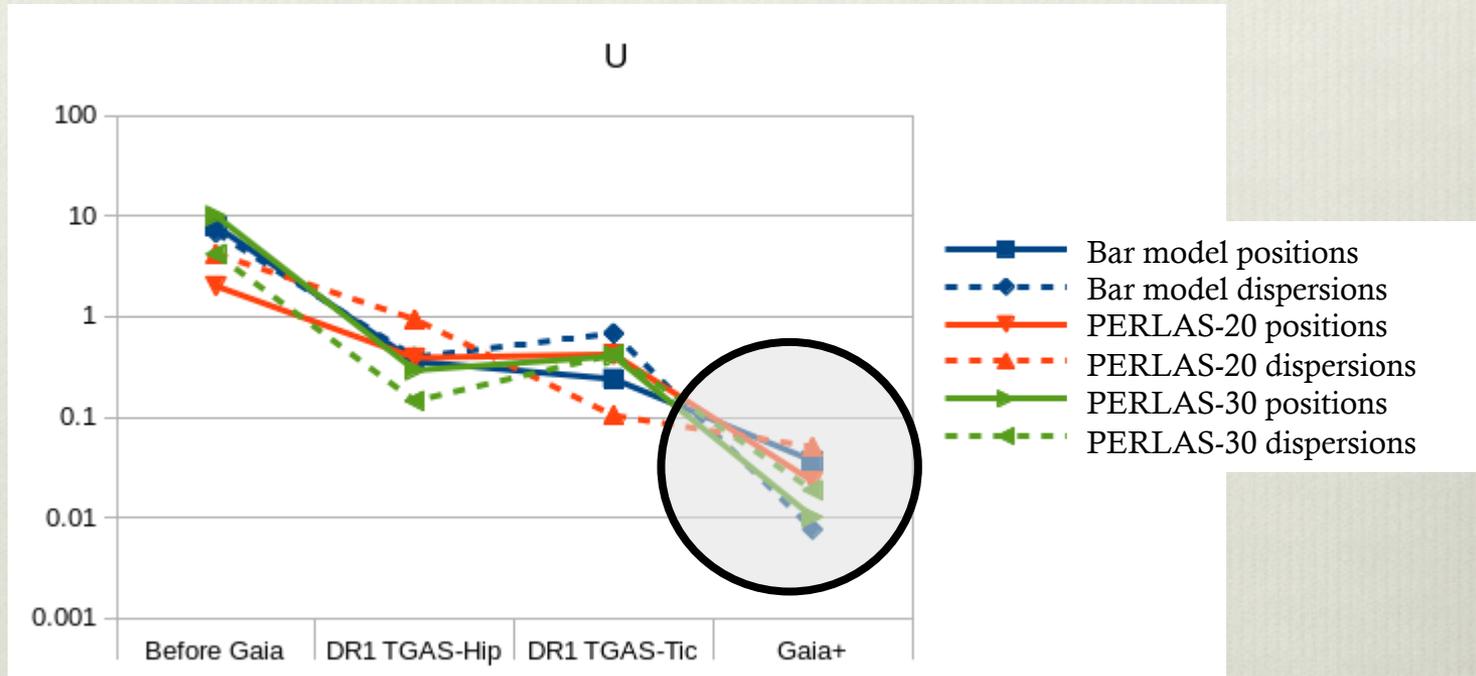
- Star formation models can be tested

The simulated YLA is born with 2km/s velocity dispersion (dotted lines):

- velocity dispersion at birth can be recovered in DR1

# Constraints on the galactic potential from YLA

$\Delta v$  (km/s)



With Gaia+ error propagation is very small:

- kinematic signatures due to the potential can be checked

DR1-Tyc data can be used to interpret dispersion ratios in terms of the potential

## To do:

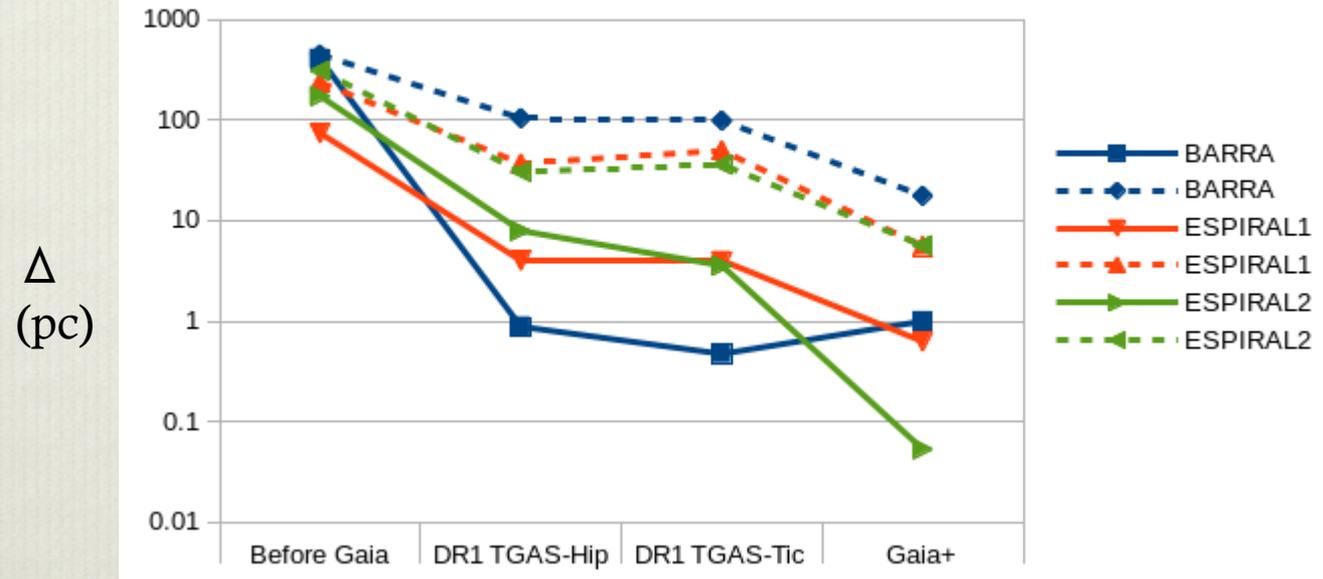
1. Strategy to select “young objects” from TGAS candidate to belong to YLAs  
VO cross-match: XMM, spectra ( $H\alpha$ , Li), T Tauri, IR Ca Triplet, ...
2. A Gaia Challenge for DR1: Detection of new members from astrometry only  
Re-do full sky analysis using clustering multivariate techniques  
e.g.: work on the (H- reduced proper motion, color) plane (no RV)
3. Compile Radial Velocity data for TGAS sources (through VO)
4. ....

Catalogues	Sample name	Number of sources	B-V	Torres
Tycho-2 + 1RXS		6.407	4.610 (72%)	1664 (36%)
Tycho-2 + 3XMM		7.145	3.469 (49%)	82 (2%)
Tycho-2 + RAVE		287.315	217.491 (76%)	481 (0.2%)

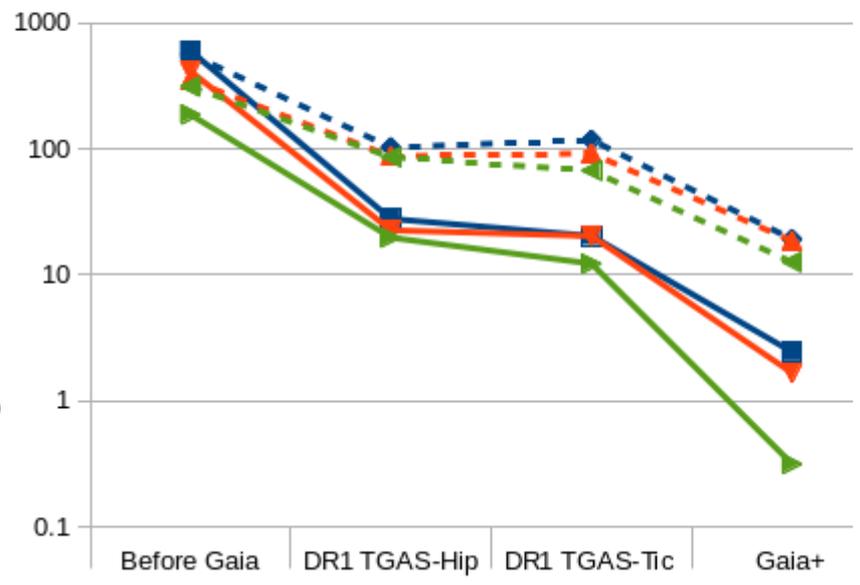
TABLE IV: Review of the cross-match.

End

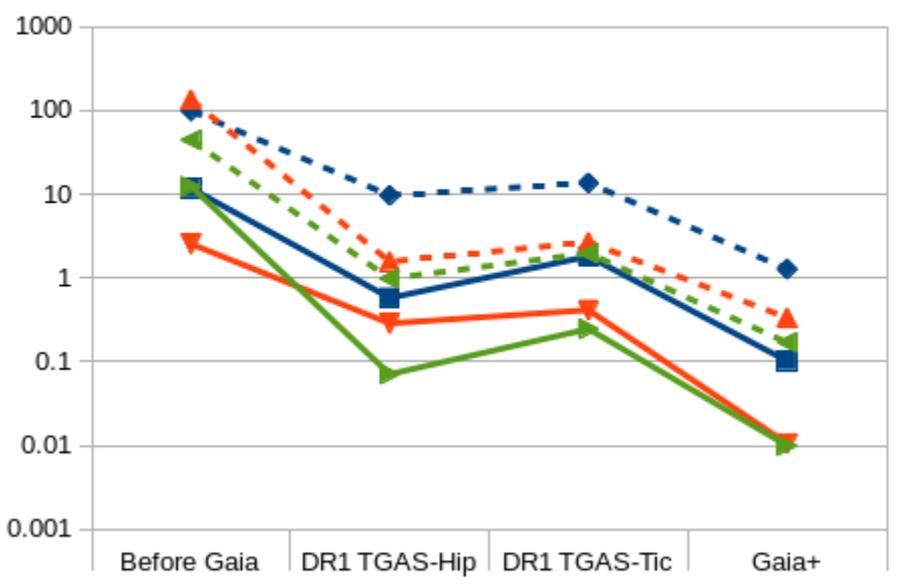
### Radial



### Tangential

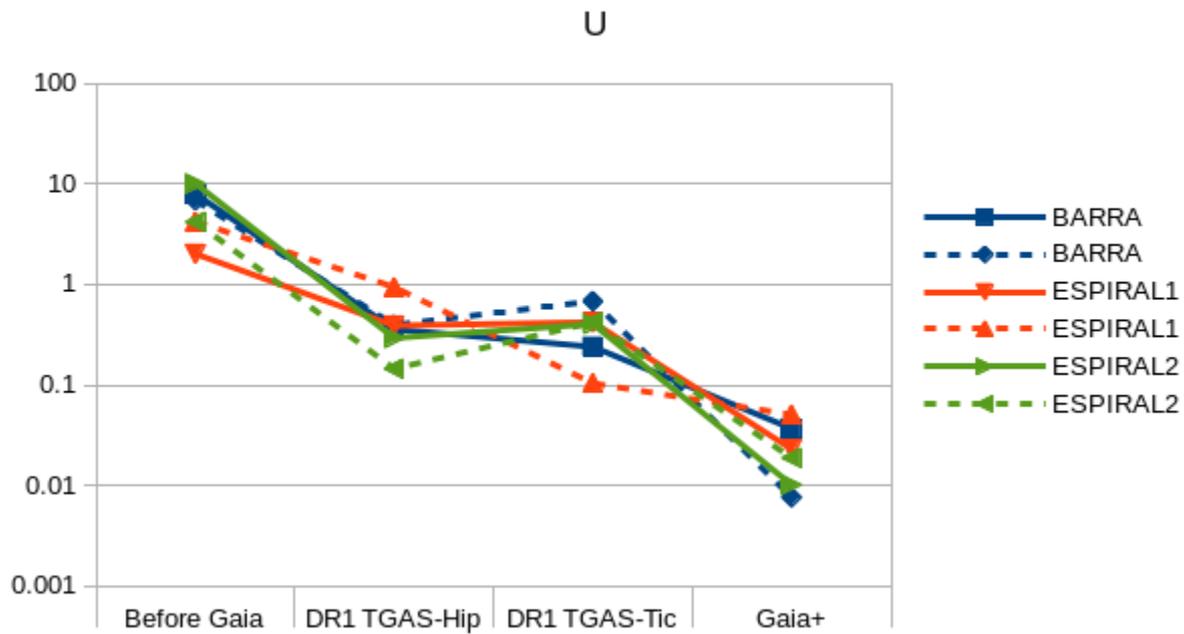


### Vertical

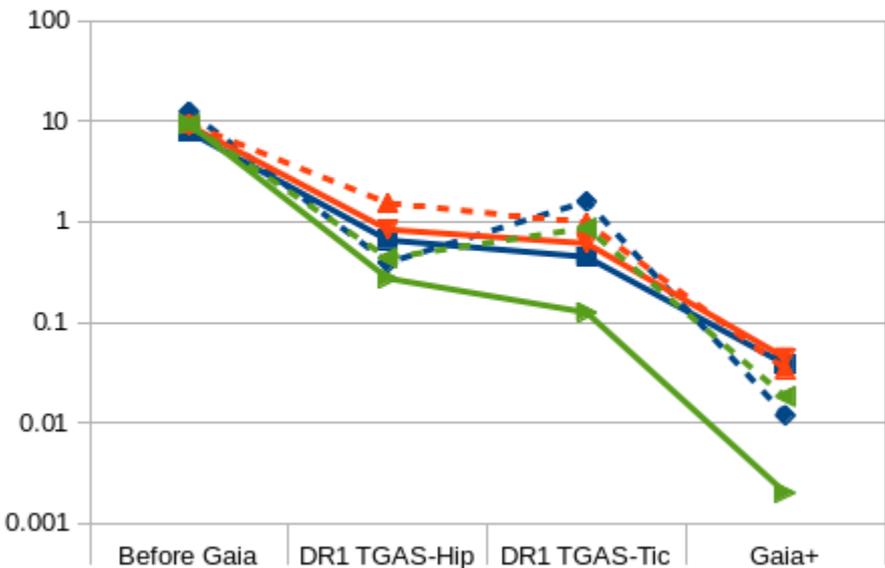


$\Delta$   
(pc)

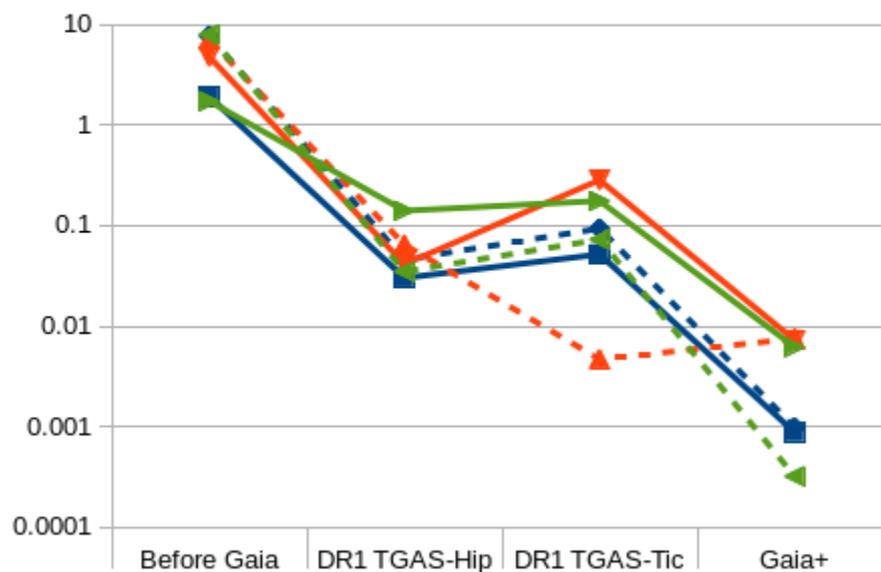
$\Delta v$   
(km/s)



### V



### W



	BAR model		PERLAS model ( $\Omega = 20$ )		PERLAS model ( $\Omega = 30$ )	
	$\Delta_{pos}$	$\Delta_{vel}$	$\Delta_{pos}$	$\Delta_{vel}$	$\Delta_{pos}$	$\Delta_{vel}$
	$\Delta\sigma_{pos}$	$\Delta\sigma_{vel}$	$\Delta\sigma_{pos}$	$\Delta\sigma_{vel}$	$\Delta\sigma_{pos}$	$\Delta\sigma_{vel}$
Before	(585.,406.,11.)	(7.34,7.85,1.93)	(415.,78.,2.)	(2.,7.5,4.75)	(188.,174.,12.5)	(10.,9.4,1.7)
Gaia	(565.,447.,99.)	(6.88,12.45,7.72)	(350.,237.,133.)	(4.2,9.4,7.1)	(8.59,2.51,4.26)	(4.1,9.2,7.9)
DR1	(28.,1.,0.6)	(0.36,0.70,0.02)	(22.,4.,0.04)	(0.4,0.46,0.04)	(18.,8.,0.1)	(0.3,0.3,0.1)
TGAS-Hip	(103.,104.,10.)	(0.4,0.4,0.05)	(87.,37.,1.)	(0.95,1.5,0.1)	(86.,31.,0.0)	(0.2,0.5,0.1)
DR1	(21.,0.4,0.0)	(0.23,0.4,0.05)	(21.,4.,0.5)	(0.43,0.6,0.3)	(11.,4.,0.5)	(0.5,0.2,0.1)
TGAS-Tyc	(118.,99.,14.)	(0.68,1.6,0.1)	(92.,50.,3.)	(0.1,1.,0.0)	(67.,36.,2.)	(0.4,0.9,0.5)
Gaia+	(2.,0.6,0.1)	(0.03,0.1,0.0)	(2.,0.4,0.1)	(0.0,0.4,0.0)	(0.3,0.0,0.0)	(0.0,0.0,0.0)
	(19.,18.,1.)	(0.0,0.01,0.0)	(18.,5.,0.0)	(0.05,0.03,0.0)	(13.,5.,0.0)	(0.01,0.02,0.0)