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σ Orionis: intro

Basic parameters (σ Ori, the star $\rightarrow \sigma$ Orionis, the cluster)

> Age $\tau \sim 3$ Ma (2-4 Ma) Distance $d \sim 385$ pc (352-440 pc) Radius $\rho \sim 30$ arcmin (20-arcmin core) Extinction $A_V < 0.3$ mag (very low E(B-V))Solar metallicity ([Fe/H] = 0.0)



σ Orionis: intro

Importance (many reasons...)

- Horsehead Nebula
 - X-ray stellar population
 - Discs at ~3 Ma
- \bullet B2Vp He-rich σ Ori E
- Herbig-Haro objects
- Most massive "binary" with astrometric orbit
 - Accretion at low masses
- Well-studied substellar
 mass function





#1. A new deep, wide, X-ray survey

YOU = B. Stelzer, M. Á. López-García, J. López-Santiago, J. Sanz-Forcada...



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- EPICS/XMM-Newton
- 3 x 40 ks
- (Almost the) whole X-ray star population
- Increase number of X-ray brown dwarfs to ~10



#2a. Winds and radiation from σ Ori AabB

YOU = A. Báez-Rubio, F. Najarro, E. Puga, A. M. T. Pollock...



#2b. Winds and radiation from σ Ori AabB

YOU = J. R. Goicoechea, D. Fabien, G. Bañó...

- Horsehead Nebula
 Photo-Dissociation
 Region
- How many photons with λ < 91.1 nm from σ Ori Aab reach the PDR? (Lyman break)
- ALMA observations?



#3. Planetary-mass objects

YOU = C. Alves de Oliveira, M. R. Zapatero Osorio, E. L. Martín, D. Barrado...



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- Very low-resolution spectroscopy of the "brightest" targets: OSIRIS/ GTC
- *I*-26 mag imaging (galaxy confusion): OSIRIS
- Near-infrared methane imaging and astrometry (>10-year baseline): HAWK-I/VLT





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First session: **star formation**, **astrochemistry and X-rays** – 35-40 min

Second session: massive stars, T Tauri stars, brown dwarfs and planets – 20-25 min

(Third session: Herschel, tools and JWST – 30 min)

First first session: star formation, astrochemistry and X-rays

- Álvaro Hacar: Dense core formation in the Taurus Molecular Cloud
- Pau Frau: Comparing star formation models with interferometric observations of the protostar NGC 1333 IRAS 4A. Magnetohydrodynamic collapse models

• Javier R. Goicoechea: Far-IR spectroscopy of protostars and star forming regions with Herschel

- Belén Tercero: A line-confusion limited millimeter survey of Orion KL
- Gisela Esplugues: Study of cyano(di)acetylene in Orion KL: detection of $\rm DC_3N$

• Alicia López Jiménez: Organic molecules in the massive star forming region Orion KL

Second first session: star formation, astrochemistry and Xrays

• Gustavo Adolfo Cruz-Díaz: Vacuum-UV spectroscopy of interstellar ice analogs with a H2 lamp as a continuous emission source. Measurements of the UV-absorption cross sections

• Jorge Sanz-Forcada: Photoevaporation of protoplanetary disks by XUV stellar radiation

• Miguel Ángel López-García: X-ray emission in star-forming regions



First session: star formation, astrochemistry and X-rays

Questions to previous talks

First session: star formation, astrochemistry and X-rays

Open forum la: keywords

Astrochemistry – Magnetohydrodynamics – Molecular data – Protoplanetary disks – Techniques: spectroscopic – Stars: formation, individual: NGC 1333 IRAS 4A, protostars – Galaxy: open clusters and associations: individual: Taurus Molecular Cloud, Orion KL – ISM: lines and bands, molecules – Infrared: ISM, stars – Submillimeter: ISM, stars – X-rays: stars First session: star formation, astrochemistry and X-rays

Open forum Ib: open questions

- 1. Post-Herschel era: ALMA? SPICA? What else? And in the far future?
- 2. How to maximise the XMM-Newton impact?
- 3. Why Orion KL?
- 4. What can we, "the Madrilenians", do on star formation, astrochemistry and X-rays, relevant worldwide?

Second session: massive stars, T Tauri stars, brown dwarfs, and planets

• Alejandro Báez-Rubio: RRLs as a tool to study ionized outflows and disks around massive stars

• Alexis Klutsch: Mining the sky for accreting T Tauri stars outside starforming region cores

- José Antonio Caballero: What can YOU do in σ Orionis?
- Catarina Alves de Oliveira: Planetary-mass brown dwarfs in young clusters
- \bullet María Rosa Zapatero Osorio: The planetary-mass domain of the σ Orionis cluster

• Jorge Lillo-Box: On a full confirmation and characterization of Kepler planet candidates



Second session: massive stars, T Tauri stars, brown dwarfs, and planets

Questions to previous talks

First session: massive stars, T Tauri stars, brown dwarfs, and planets

Open forum IIa: keywords

Stars: brown dwarfs, low-mass, (luminosity function, mass function), massive, planetary systems, pre-main sequence, (variables: T Tauri, Herbig Ae/Be), (winds, outflows) – Galaxy: open clusters and associations: individual: σ Orionis – Radio lines: stars

First session: massive stars, T Tauri stars, brown dwarfs, and planets

Open forum IIb: open questions

- Boundaries: massive vs. low-mass stars? T Tauri stars vs. "T Tauri brown dwarfs"? Brown dwarfs vs. "planetarymass brown dwarfs" vs. exoplanets?
- 2. Minimum mass for a star-forming region?
- 3. Minimum mass for star formation? (i.e., IMF bottom)
- 4. KOIs: confirmation or validation?
- 5. What can we, "the Madrilenians", do on massive stars, T Tauri stars, brown dwarfs, and planets, relevant worldwide?



Obrigado!