

OCCASO homogeneous sample of open clusters with precise chemical abundance determination

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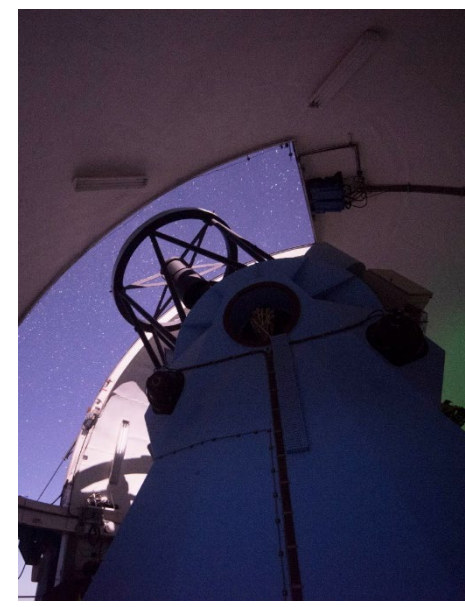
The OCCASO Survey

The Open Clusters Chemical Abundances from Spanish Observatories (OCCASO) survey was designed to study homogeneously a sample of OCs to obtain precise radial velocities and detailed chemical abundances in order to analyze their kinematics and chemical trends in the Galactic disc.

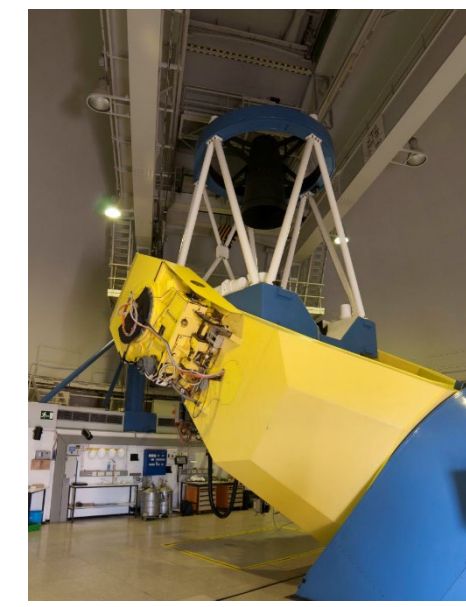
Single fiber high-resolution spectrographs used:



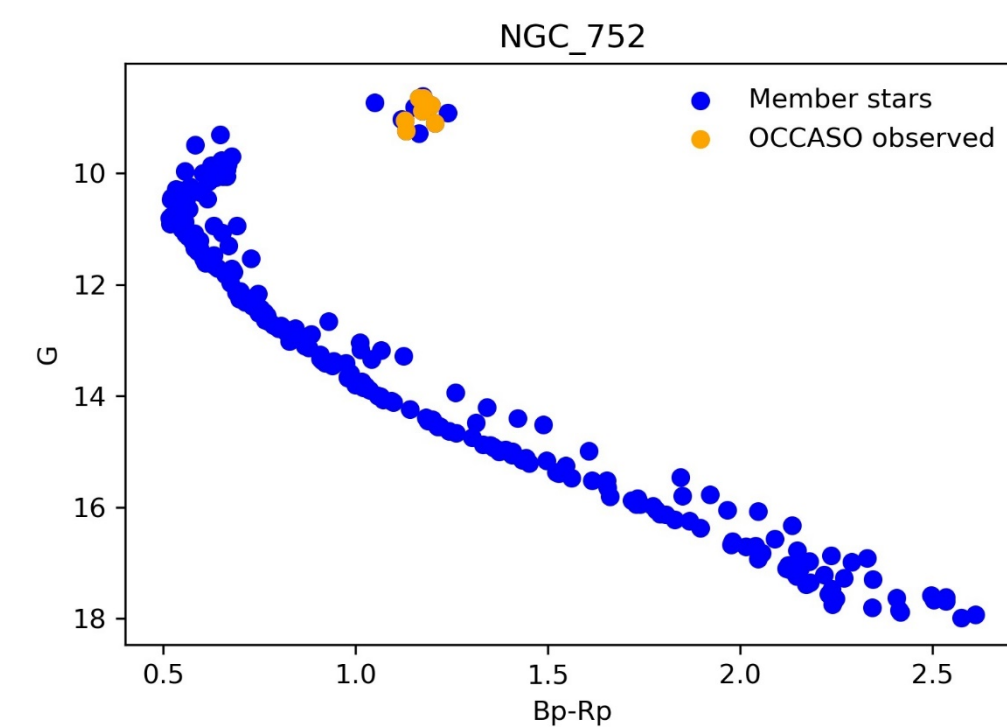
Hermes @ Mercator (ORM)
Diameter = 1.2 m
R ~ 85000
Range: 377 – 900 nm



FIES @ NOT (ORM)
Diameter = 2.5 m
R ~ 67000
Range: 370 – 900 nm



CAFE @ CAHA 2.2
Diameter = 2.2 m
R ~ 62000
Range: 390 – 950 nm



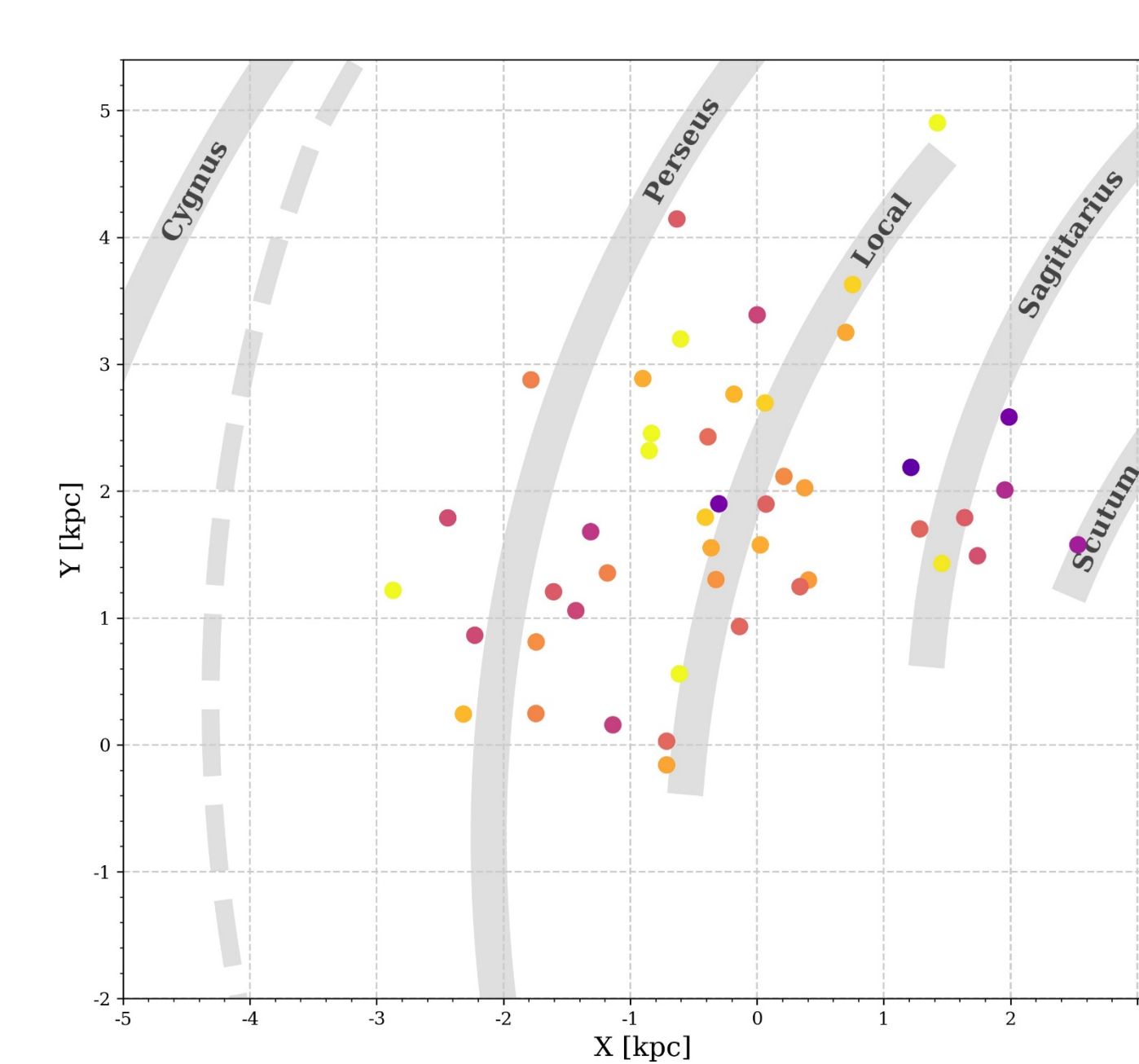
The observational Strategy

- OCs older than 300 Ma
- 6 red clump stars observed on average in each cluster
- Signal to noise ratio $S/R > 70 \text{ pix}^{-1}$
- The limit in magnitude of the survey is $G = 14$
- Minimum of 3 exposures per star

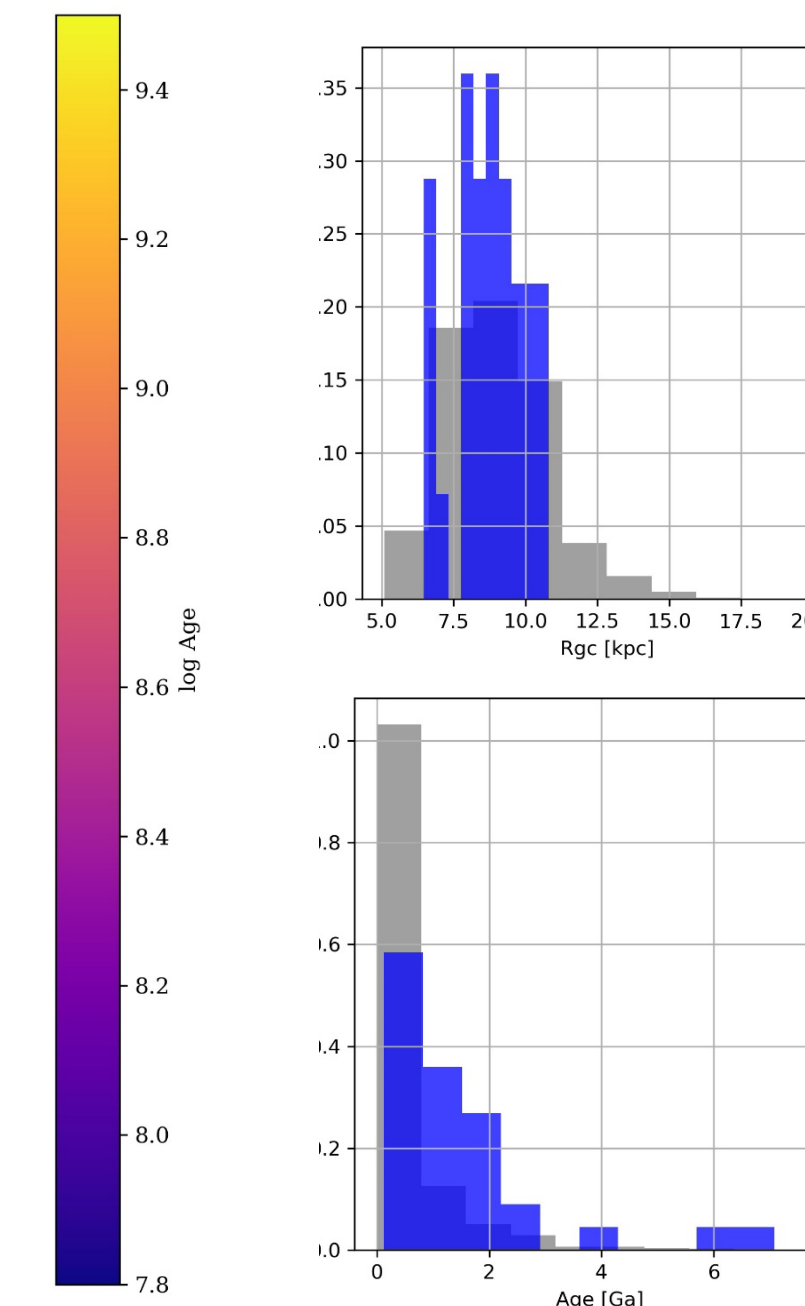
Survey Status

- 152 observation nights since 2013
- 33 open clusters fully analyzed up to now
- 13 clusters in process of observation and analysis
- 16 observation nights granted during the next months

Distribution of OCCASO Clusters

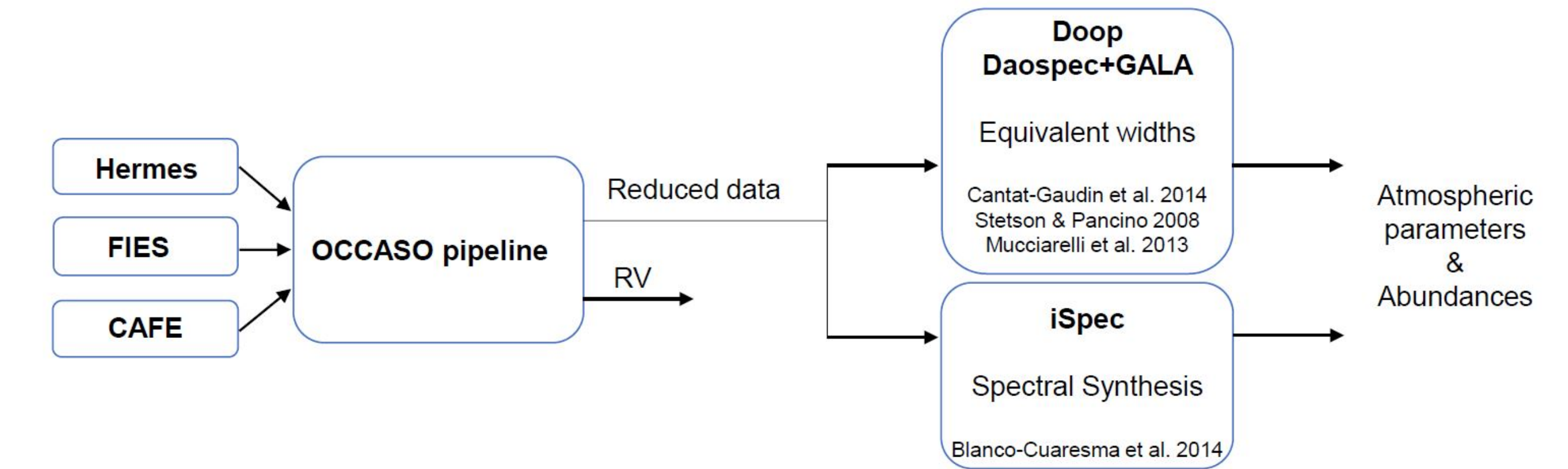


Distribution at the Galactic plane of the OCCASO observed clusters.

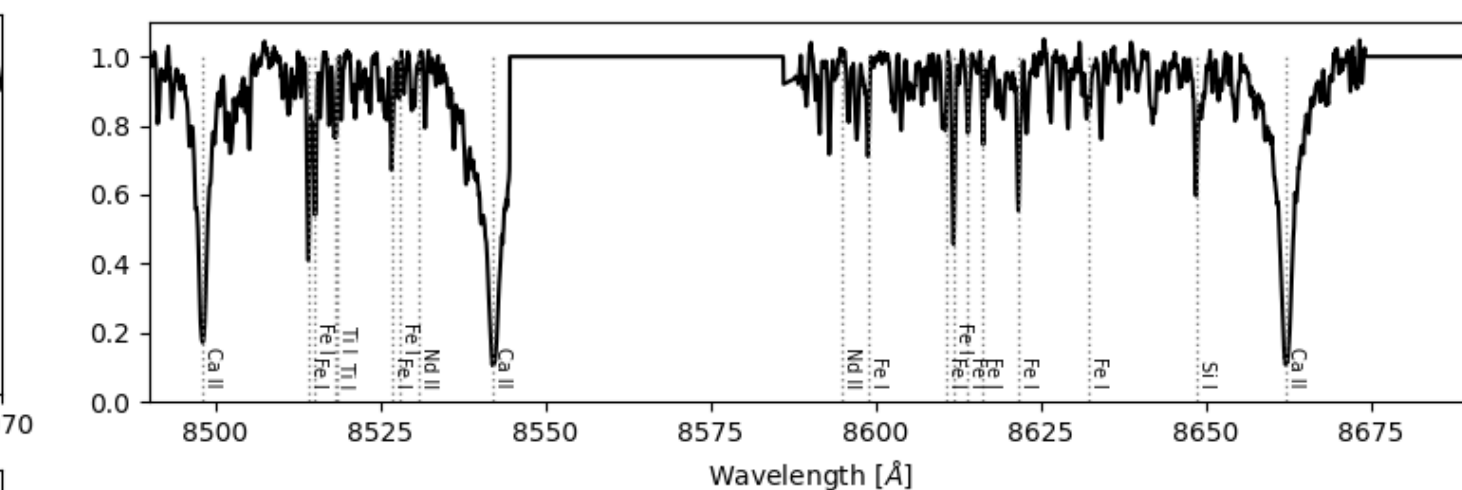
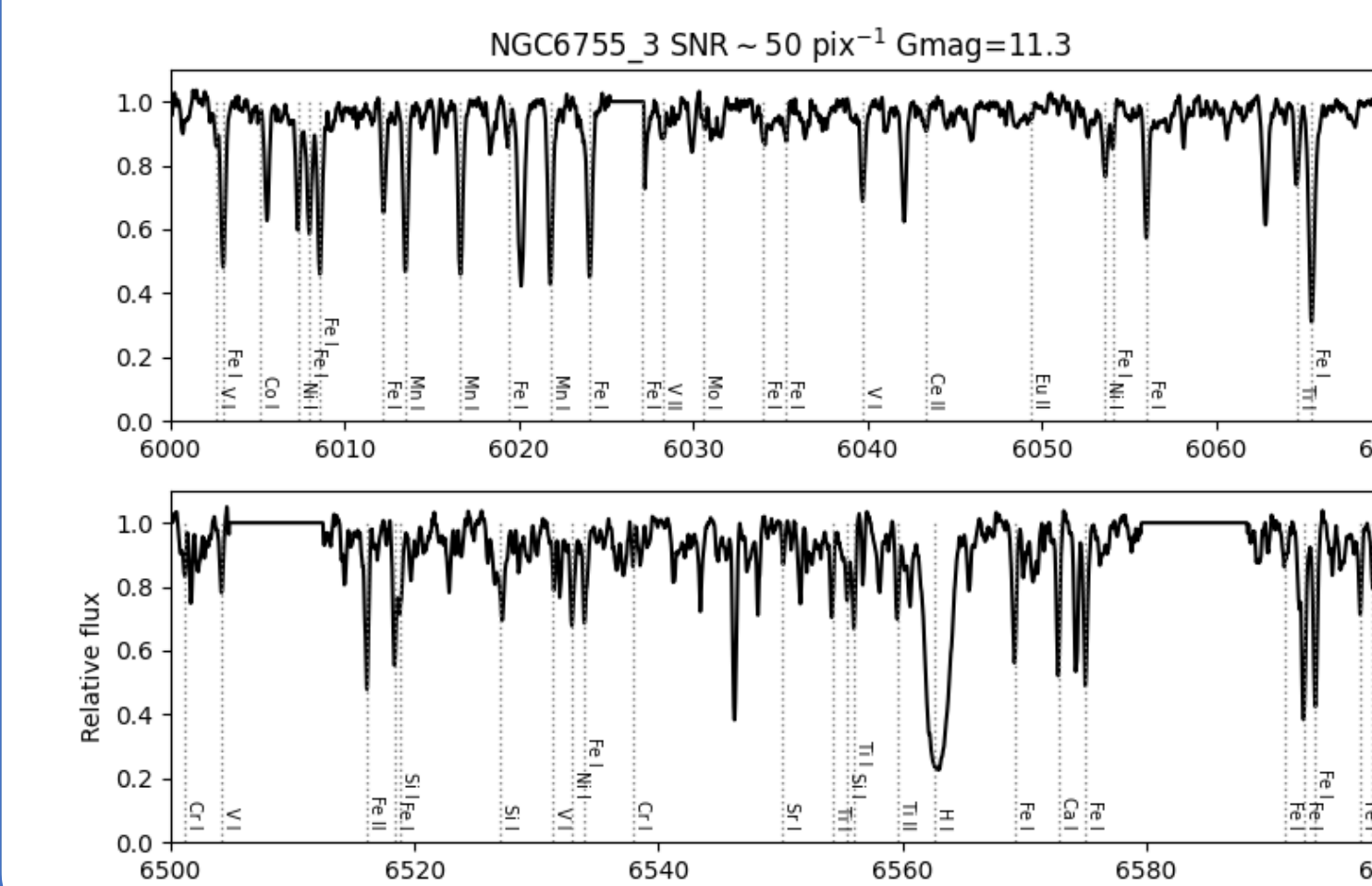


Histograms of Galactocentric radius, height above/below the plane (Z) and age covered by the OCCASO survey (blue), ad of the clusters in the catalogue Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2020) (gray)

Data Reduction and Analysis

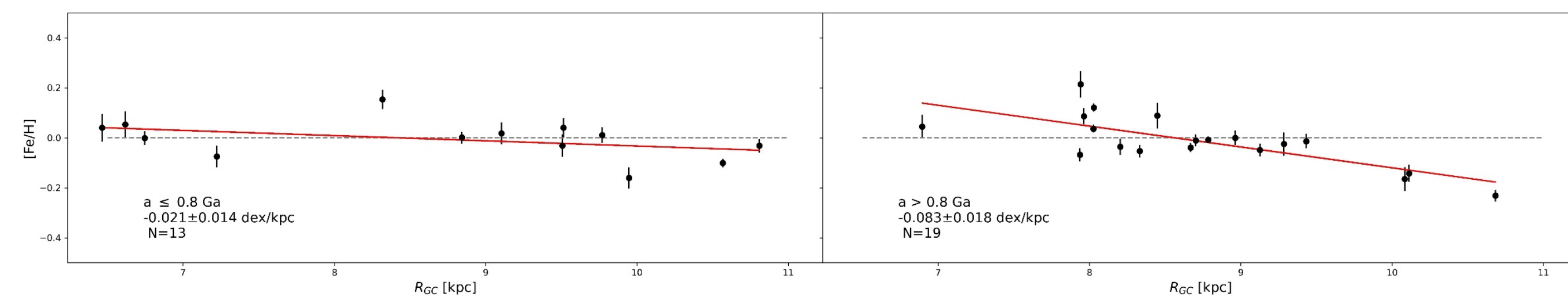


More information of the data reduction and analysis procedure at: Casamiquela et al. (2016,2018,2019), Carrera et al. (2021)



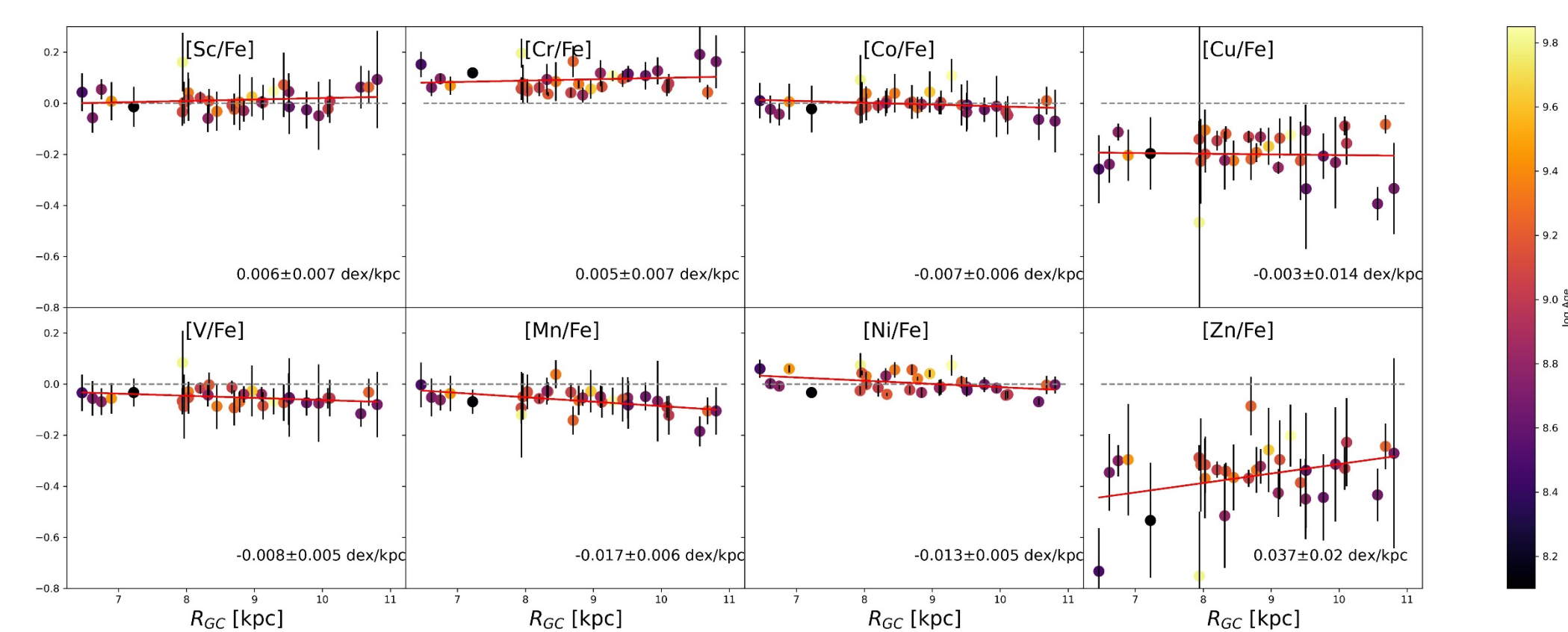
Example of one of the spectra in three windows acquired with CAFE@CAHA2.2. This spectrum is the combination of three exposures of 3600 sec

Iron Peak Abundance Trends with R_{GC}



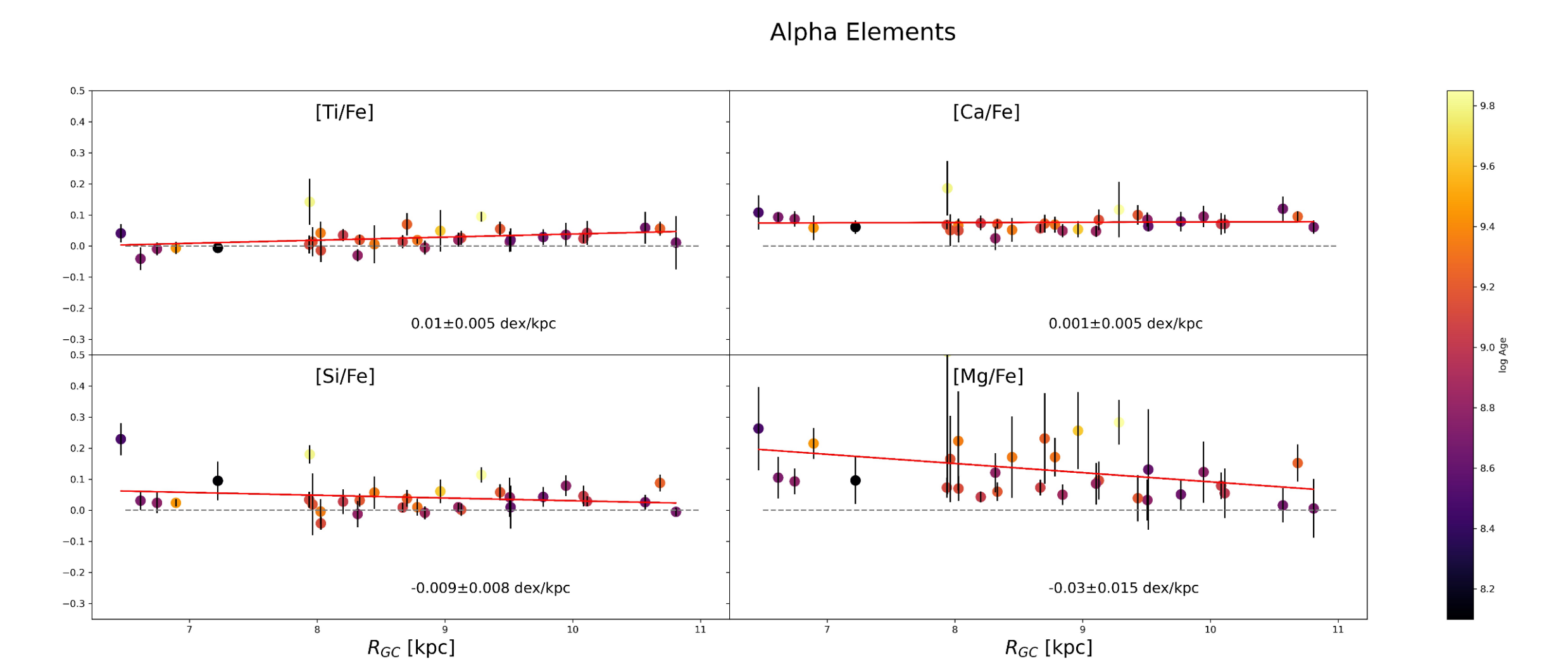
- Galactocentric radial trend of iron in two age bins divided at 800 Ma.
- Negative trend $[Fe/H]$ vs R_{GC} that changes significantly with the age bin. Qualitatively agrees with the results of Donor et al. (2020).

Fe-peak Elements



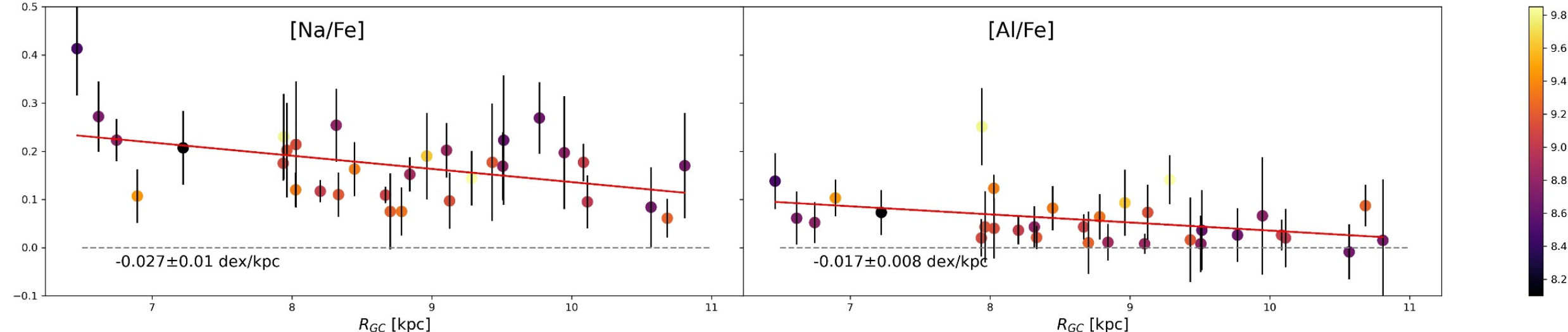
- Abundances $[X/Fe]$ of iron peak elements as function of the Galactocentric radius colored by age.
- Sc, V, Cr, Co, Ni and Cu compatible with having a flat trend.
- Mn shows a negative trend $(-0.017 \pm 0.006 \text{ dex/kpc})$ in agreement with Donor et al. (2020) and Spina et al. (2021).
- Zn shows an increasing trend.

α and Odd-Z Abundance Trends With R_{GC}



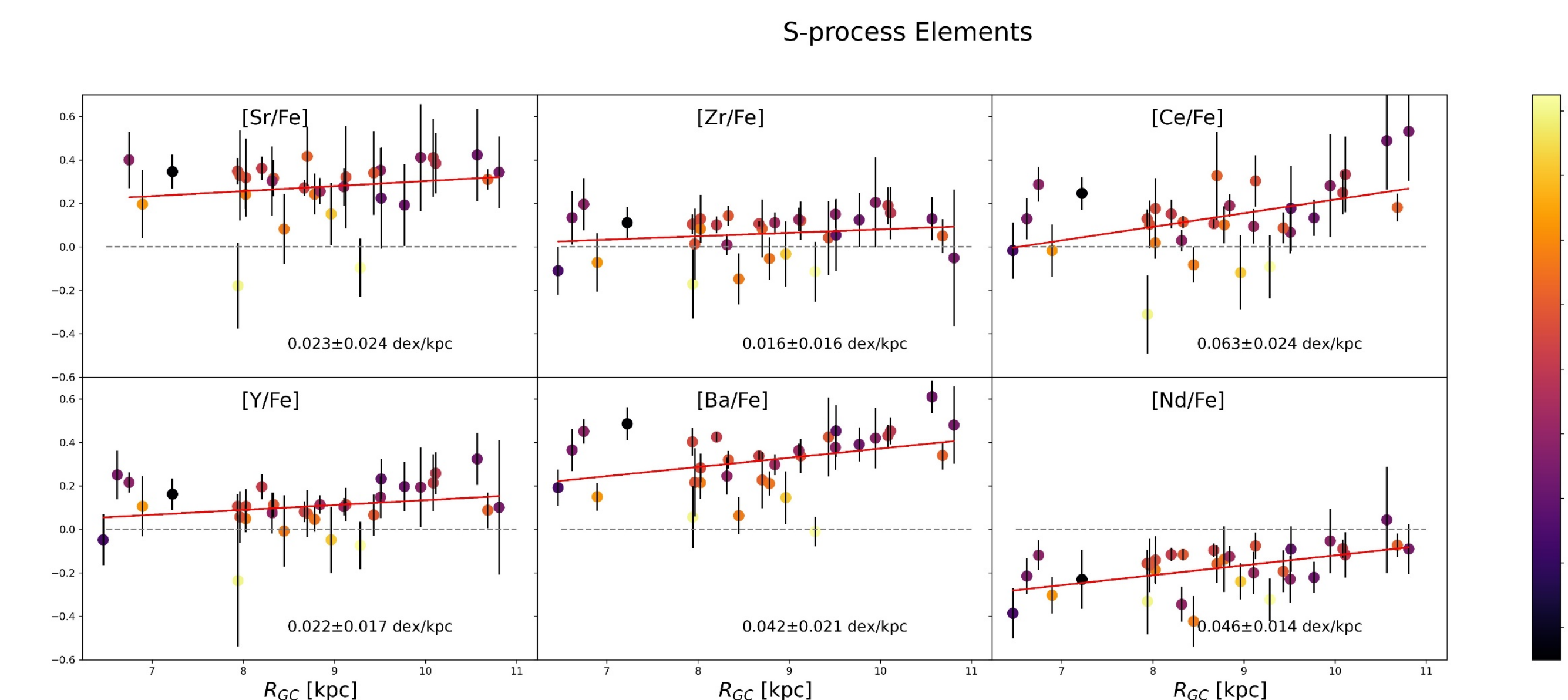
- Ti, Si and Ca are compatible with having a flat trend.
- Magnesium shows a decreasing trend in contrast with the results of Donor et al. (2020).

Odd-Z Elements



- Negative trend for the odd-Z elements Na and Al.

S-process Abundance Trends With R_{GC}



- Sr and Zr are compatible with having a flat trend.
- Ce and Ba show a positive trend.
- Nd also has an increasing trend $(0.046 \pm 0.014 \text{ dex/kpc})$ in agreement with Overbeek et al. (2016) showing a gradient of $0.037 \pm 0.011 \text{ dex/kpc}$.
- The s-process dominated elements show a large dispersion partially due to the age difference of the clusters in our sample.

