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## Stellar Age Distribution at the Central Few Parsecs of Our Galaxy

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Near-IR AO observations of the central few parsecs of the Milky Way from the Gemini telescope have been analyzed to produce H, K, and two narrow-band (K<sub>cont</sub> & CO) photometry. We show that the late-type stars that were identified by the Keck high-resolution spectrometry (Figer et al. 2003, in preparation) are well separated from early-type stars in the narrow band color-magnitude diagram (K<sub>cont</sub> vs. K<sub>cont</sub>-CO). We present the extinction map toward the stars in the Galactic center region with the same assumed intrinsic color for both early- and late-type stars. By adding artificial stars on the observed images, we calculated recovery fractions of stars as a function of magnitudes. Dereddened, completeness-corrected luminosity functions are presented as a function of Galactocentric radius. An analytical surface number density profile was fitted for late-type stars brighter than K' = 10 mag, which implies an asymptotic volume density profile of  $r^{-1.3}$  at  $r < 3$  pc. This late-type only density profile is significantly flatter than previously calculated profiles ( $r^{-1.8}$ ) for both late- and early-type stars.