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ABSTRACT

Aims. To estimate the fundamental parameters of sixteen faint and almost unknown open clusters using an automated analysis process, and explore the correspondence between photometric and parallax distances for these objects. To look for traces of spiral structure, particularly of the Perseus Arm, since they are all placed along the Galaxy plane covering the galactic longitude range $290^\circ - 320^\circ$.

Methods. A deep *UBVI* photometric survey was performed. The photometric observations were analyzed in an automatic way to get a homogeneous set of results regarding distance, reddening, mass, age and metallicity for each cluster. Distances obtained from the photometric analysis were compared to those estimated using parallax data from Gaia DR2 through a Bayesian analysis. Using the *U-B* index is crucial to perform a realistic estimate of the reddening for each cluster and the visual absorption, a critical parameter for obtaining a more accurate photometric distance determination.

Results. Seven out of the sixteen clusters are true entities, while three remain categorized as probable ones. Three of these ten objects are young and therefore potential arm tracers. The rest of the sample are most probably random stellar fluctuations. The comparison of distances coming from the photometric analysis and parallax data yielded a variable level of disagreement.

Conclusions. Various suggested systematic zero point corrections for Gaia DR2 parallax data from recent literature were applied to compare photometric distances with those from Gaia. The results tend to improve with these essays but are insufficient to get definite conclusions. The automated analysis process provides better results in those cases of robust open clusters well detached from the surrounding foreground/background. As for the contribution of the present sample to the knowledge of the spiral structure we found just two objects that appear related to the Carina feature. No trace of Perseus has been detected in the sample.

Key words. Methods: statistical – Galaxies: star clusters: general – (Galaxy:) open clusters and associations: general – Techniques: photometric– Parallaxes – Proper motions

1. Introduction

Galactic open clusters are routinely used as probes of the structure and evolution of the Milky Way disk. Their fundamental parameters, like age, distance, and metallicity allow us to define the large scale structure of the disk and to cast light on its origin and assembly (Janes & Adler 1982; Moitinho 2010; Cantat-Gaudin et al. 2018). Young open clusters can be used to trace spiral arms and star forming regions (Moitinho et al. 2006; Vázquez et al. 2008), while older clusters are better probes of the chemical evolution of the thin disk (Magrini et al. 2009). The recent second release of Gaia satellite data (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2018) is producing a tremendous advance in the study of the Galactic disk and its star cluster population.

Basic parameters for a large number of clusters are now available with unprecedented accuracy (Cantat-Gaudin et al. 2018; Soubiran et al. 2018; Bossini et al. 2019). Proper motions may be employed to select cluster members and parallaxes can be used to derive distances. However, in some cases Gaia parallax distances strongly disagree with distances derived from other methods (i.e., photometric or spectrophotometric). It may occur that for reasonably short distances the photometric and parallax distances yield similar results within the uncertainties (Cantat-Gaudin et al. 2018). But the situation is truly complex regarding the existence of a bias correction to be applied to Gaia parallaxes. As a size limited example we mention parallax distance biases

dependent on the sky position determined by Lindegren et al. (2018). More recently, by analyzing a sample of stars Schönrich et al. (2019) have put in evidence that not only a parallax offset must be applied to Gaia data but also that exists a quasi linear dependence with distances. The study presented by Xu et al. (2019), who compared distances between Gaia and VLBI parallaxes, also found a very large offset. It is difficult to establish the critical distance at which Gaia parallax distances start diverging from values from other methods and if there is a positional or distance dependence of any probable bias value. The task of establishing distances and other essential parameters for open clusters using the Gaia data looks an arduous one, since other factors such as the interstellar absorption and the level of crowding of a given star cluster play also a crucial role.

In this article we present a sample of sixteen previously unstudied star clusters located in a poorly known Galactic sector, at approximately $270^\circ < l < 300^\circ$ along the galactic plane. With one exception, this is the first systematic study carried out for the clusters in our sample. In this sense, we provide CCD *UBVI* photometry complemented with data available from Gaia DR2. The purpose of this investigation is twofold. Firstly, we look for a reliable estimation of the true nature of these objects. Gaia DR2 offers us a unique opportunity since we can make our analysis more robust by combining *UBVI* CCD data with Gaia DR2 (*G* magnitude, parallax, and proper motions). Secondly, we want

to have a look at the Galactic structure in this region. This is, on a side one would expect to find here traces of the Perseus Arm coming out of the third Galactic quadrant despite this arm is only prominent in the second quadrant and, on the other, some of these clusters may be probably associated to the Carina Arm.

Analyzing this portion of the Galaxy has proved to be a quite difficult task since the extinction is particularly strong and variable. This makes it cumbersome not only to derive solid basic parameters of a cluster but, even worse, to establish if a visual stellar aggregate is a physical cluster or simply a random enhancement of field stars produced by patchy reddening. For achieving these two purposes we employed the Automated Stellar Cluster Analysis code (ASteCA; Perren et al. 2015) to derive clusters' fundamental parameters from *G-UBVI* data, and two Bayesian techniques to extract membership probabilities and distances from Gaia DR2. The sample of clusters studied in this paper is shown in Table 1 together with their galactic coordinates and their absolute coordinates referred to the J2000.0 equinox.

The layout of the paper is as follows: in Section 2 we present the cluster sample indicating their positions in the Galaxy. Section 3 is devoted to explain the observations and the reduction process of photometry. In Section 4 we describe the tools to analyze the photometric data and the method to connect Gaia DR2 with photometric results. A cluster by cluster report of the results obtained is presented in Section 5. In Section 6 three different possible offsets to Gaia DR2 parallax data are applied and discussed. Conclusions of the paper are given in Section 7.

2. The cluster sample

Table 1 shows equatorial coordinates (α , δ) and galactic coordinates (l , b) for the clusters in the present sample, ordered by increasing right ascension α . Equatorial coordinates refer to the J2000.0 equinox.

Cluster name	α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	l	b
	hh:mm:ss	dd:mm:ss	°	°
vdBH 73	09:31:56	-50:13:00	273.634	0.951
RUP 85	10:01:33	-55:01:12	280.150	0.160
vdBH 85	10:01:52	-49:34:00	276.914	4.544
vdBH 87	10:04:18	-55:26:00	280.719	0.059
TR 12	10:06:29	-60:18:00	283.828	-3.698
RUP 87	10:15:32	-50:43:00	279.372	4.883
vdBH 91	10:17:16	-58:42:00	284.030	-1.600
RUP 88	10:18:55	-63:08:00	286.661	-5.186
vdBH 92	10:19:07	-56:25:00	282.984	0.438
TR 13	10:23:48	-60:08:00	285.515	-2.353
vdBH 106	10:52:42	-54:14:00	286.048	4.700
RUP 162	10:52:54	-62:19:00	289.638	-2.545
Lynga 15	11:42:24	-62:29:00	295.053	-0.672
Loden 565	12:08:06	-60:43:12	297.650	1.710
NGC 4230	12:17:20	-55:06:06	298.025	7.445
NGC 4349	12:24:08	-61:52:18	299.719	0.830

Table 1. List of objects surveyed in the present article. Note: For the sake of saving space we indicate van den Bergh-Hagen clusters using the vdBH abbreviations all along the text. In a similar way Ruprecht and Trumpler clusters are mentioned as RUP and TR followed by the respective numbers.

Positions of the clusters in the Galaxy are shown in Fig. 1 superposed onto the Aladin Sky Atlas DSS2 color image. Our sampling chiefly covers the region around Carina OB association

and the south-east part of Vela with some objects in Crux and Centaurus.

3. Photometric observations

A first series of CCD *UBVI* photometry was carried out in 13 open clusters placed in the galactic region going from 280° to 300° in galactic longitude and from 7° to -5° in galactic latitude. This region covers the Carina Arm, the inter-arm region between the Perseus and Carina arms and also a part of the Local Arm. The observations were made on 9 nights in April and May 2002, using the YALO facilities at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO). The images were taken with a 2048 × 2048 Tek CCD attached to the 0.9-m telescope and the set of *UBVI* filters available at CTIO. The field of view is 13' × 13' given the 0.39"/px plate scale. All images were acquired using the CTIO ARCON operating in Quad mode¹ with the CCD gain set at 3.2 e-/adu, and the readout noise estimated to be of 4.0 e-.

A second series of CCD photometry was implemented during 2 nights (February and March 2010) at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory to get *UBVI* photometry in two other clusters, NGC 4349 and Lynga 15, at a slightly larger galactic longitude (298°). Images in a first run were taken with the CTIO 0.9-m telescope using a 2048 × 2046 px detector with a scale 0.401"/px covering thus 13.6' on a side. A second run of images taken at the 1.0 m telescope of the same clusters was carried out with a 4064 × 4064 px CCD with a scale of 0.289"/px thus covering 20' × 20' on a side. The first run (at the 0.9-m) was not photometric, and therefore we tied all the images to the second night (at the 1.0-m), which was photometric. During this second night, we took multiple images of the standard star fields PG 1047 and SA98 (Landolt 1992), covering an air mass range 1.15 – 2.2.

Details of exposure times per filter and telescope can be seen in Tables 2 and 3 for the first and second series respectively.

Short exposures were always obtained to avoid bright star saturation in the frame. Notwithstanding, sometimes we could not help to lose very bright stars. Finally, in the years of 2014 and 2015 the open cluster vdBH 73, located at a smaller longitude ($\sim 273^\circ$) was observed in the *UBVI* filters with the 1-m Swope telescope at Las Campanas Observatory, Chile. On this occasion, direct images were acquired with the 4kx4k-4 CCD. All observations were made under air mass ranges from 1.08 to 1.092 for *U*, 1.072 for *B* and 1.077 to 1.164 for *V* and *I*.

3.1. Photometric reduction process

The basic reduction of the CCD science frames has been done in the standard way using the IRAF 4 package *ccdred*. The photometry was performed using IRAF's DAOPHOT (Stetson 1987; Stetson et al. 1990) and *photcal* packages. Aperture photometry was performed to obtain the instrumental magnitudes of standard stars and some bright cluster stars. Profile-fitting photometry was performed in each program frame by constructing the corresponding point spread function. The zero-point of the instrumental magnitudes for each image was determined with small-aperture photometry and growth curves.

The transformation equations to convert instrumental magnitudes into the standard system were always of the form:

¹ <http://www.ctio.noao.edu/instruments/arcon/arcon.html>



Fig. 1. DSS2 color Aladin image showing with white circles the position of the clusters surveyed in the present sample. The galactic coordinates l and b are depicted by a green grid while constellation limits for Carina, Vela, Centaurus and Crux appear in yellow lines.

Cluster	Date	Pass band				
		U long/short	B long/short	V long/short	R long/short	I long/short
Exp. Times (secs)						
RUP 85	04/04/2002	300/30	200/5	160/3	160/2	120/1
vdBH 85	04/05/2002	300/30	200/5	160/3	160/2	120/1
vdBH 87	04/06/2002	300/30	200/5	160/3	160/2	120/1
TR 12	04/09/2002	300/30	200/5	160/3	160/2	120/1
RUP 87	04/19/2002	300/30	200/5	160/3	160/2	120/1
vdBH 91	05/02/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10
RUP 88	05/03/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10
vdBH 92	05/07/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10
vdBH 106	05/07/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10
Loden 595	05/08/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10
RUP 162	05/08/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10
TR 13	05/08/2002	300/60	200/20	160/10	160/10	120/10

Table 2. Log of observations at YALO.

Date	U	B	V	I
CTIO 1-m				
03/11/2010	30/200	20/150	20/100	20/100
CTIO 0.9-m				
02/13/2010	5/2400	3/1800	3/1100	3/1100
Swope				
04/30/2011			15/900	
04/30/2014		30/1500		
05/01/2014	60/2000			
06/13/2015				15/450

Table 3. Log of observations at CTIO and Las Campanas

$$\begin{aligned} u &= U + u_1 + u_2 x X + u_3 x (U - B) \\ b &= B + b_1 + b_2 x X + b_3 x (B - V) \\ v &= V + v_1 + v_2 x X + v_3 x (B - V) \\ i &= I + i_1 + i_2 x X + i_3 x (V - I) \end{aligned}$$

where u_2, b_2, v_2, i_2 are the extinction coefficients computed for each night and X is the air-mass. In each case detector coordinates were cross-matched with Gaia astrometry to convert pixels into equatorial α and δ for the equinox J2000.0, thus providing Gaia-based astrometry for the entire cluster catalog.

With the exception of the cluster NGC 4349, the rest of the objects in our sample have no dedicated photometric studies so that no comparison with previous photometry is possible. Notwithstanding we could perform a comparison of our photometry in V and $(B - V)$ with available photometry from APASS (The AAVSO Photometric All-Sky Survey²). In this comparison we have put special care in those clusters belonging to the observing runs in 2002 since they are for the most part very faint. Therefore we performed a by-eye selection of well isolated stars to avoid light contamination from nearby stars in APASS photometry. In each science frame we have found between 12 and

² <https://www.aavso.org/apass>

21 stars in common with APASS, well distributed in magnitude and colors. In the particular case of van den Bergh-Hagen 73 we stated a comparison with APASS data including a larger sample of stars in common (about 300 stars) and the final results for V and $(B - V)$ comparisons were of the same order.

Table 4 shows the mean ΔV and $\Delta(B - V)$ results for individual regions. Indeed differences in V magnitudes were found within reasonable values when comparing both sets of photometry. As for the differences in the $(B - V)$ color index we found an even better agreement. This fact makes us confident with the closeness of our photometry to the standard photometric system.

Cluster name	ΔV	$\Delta(B - V)$	N
vdBH 73	-0.07 ± 0.06	0.00 ± 0.04	264
RUP 85	0.05 ± 0.09	0.00 ± 0.06	21
vdBH 85	-0.01 ± 0.03	-0.08 ± 0.04	18
vdBH 87	-0.00 ± 0.03	-0.01 ± 0.04	15
TR 12	0.03 ± 0.04	-0.05 ± 0.06	16
RUP 87	0.00 ± 0.03	0.00 ± 0.03	13
vdBH 91	0.02 ± 0.04	0.00 ± 0.03	15
RUP 88	0.05 ± 0.04	0.00 ± 0.03	18
vdBH 92	0.04 ± 0.04	-0.02 ± 0.03	15
TR 13	-0.05 ± 0.03	-0.04 ± 0.01	14
vdBH 106	0.04 ± 0.04	-0.03 ± 0.03	20
RUP 162	0.02 ± 0.07	-0.05 ± 0.07	14
Lynga15	0.08 ± 0.02	-0.00 ± 0.03	12
Loden 565	0.03 ± 0.03	-0.06 ± 0.04	13
NGC 4230	0.02 ± 0.05	-0.03 ± 0.03	16
NGC 4349	0.07 ± 0.04	-0.00 ± 0.04	19

Table 4. Mean differences between APASS and our own photometry for the V magnitude, and the $(B-V)$ color. The column N shows the number of stars used to estimate these values, for each cluster.

We also compared our photometry using the Carrasco photometric relationships³ between the Johnson-Cousins system and Gaia passbands. The results are shown in Table 5 where the $\Delta(B - V)$ and $\Delta(V - I)$ columns display the median differences for a group of cross-matched stars and the transformation polynomials found by Carrasco for the $(G - V)$ vs $(B - V)$ and $(G - V)$ vs $(V - I)$ diagrams, respectively. The ΔG column shows the median differences between Gaia's G magnitude (G_{Gaia}), and our V magnitude transformed to the G passband via the Carrasco $(G - V)$ vs $(BP - RP)$ relation (G_{Transf}). The groups of stars were selected according to the filter criteria imposed by Carrasco: $G < 13$, $\sigma_G < 0.01$. The median differences are on average 0.034 mag, 0.024 mag, and -0.019 mag for the $(G - V)$ vs $(B - V)$, $(G - V)$ vs $(V - I)$, and $(G_{Gaia} - G_{Transf})$ diagrams, respectively. All median differences are below 0.06, which indicates a very good agreement. In Fig 2 we show as an example the result of this process for the RUP 85 cluster.

Figure 3 shows the CCD V images of the clusters areas where we have carried out the photometric surveys. The series of panels shown from upper left to the lower right are ordered by increasing right ascension and labeled with the cluster name inserted in every panel. Absolute decimal coordinates, α and δ , for the J2000.0 equinox are shown in each panel as reference for

Cluster name	$\Delta(B - V)$	$\Delta(V - I)$	ΔG	N
vdBH 73	0.037	0.02	-0.033	92
RUP 85	0.02	0.016	-0.019	25
vdBH 85	0.025	0.019	0.026	11
vdBH 87	0.035	0.019	-0.035	18
TR 12	0.03	0.025	0.016	32
RUP 87	0.025	0.012	0.003	18
vdBH 91	0.028	0.02	-0.008	35
RUP 88	0.02	0.016	0.001	31
vdBH 92	0.035	0.022	-0.023	21
TR 13	0.043	0.035	-0.043	42
vdBH 106	0.018	0.011	0.005	14
RUP 162	0.046	0.024	-0.041	30
Lynga15	0.047	0.051	-0.050	92
Loden 565	0.033	0.017	-0.017	23
NGC 4230	0.045	0.026	-0.046	11
NGC 4349	0.058	0.058	-0.053	155

Table 5. Median differences between Carrasco Gaia transformation polynomials and our own photometry. The $(G - V)$ vs $(B - V)$ and $(G - V)$ vs $(V - I)$ diagrams are shown in the 1st and 2nd columns. The 3rd column shows the median for the $(G_{Gaia} - G_{Transf})$ differences.

the reader. Coordinates should not be read from images.

Final tables containing star number, x,y detector coordinates and alpha, delta absolute coordinates together with magnitude and colors will be published in separate form for each cluster at [\(Insert link for table\)](#).

4. Photometric data analysis process: Gaia data and the AStECA code

Given the large number of objects observed in this paper and regarding a systematic, reproducible and homogeneous analysis the AStECA code⁴ is the optimal tool to process our set of clusters. The main goal of this code is to put the user apart, as much as possible, from the analysis of a stellar cluster to derive its fundamental parameters. We shall limit ourselves to give a brief summary about the way the positional and photometric data are employed by the code. A complete description of the analysis carried out by AStECA can be found in [Perren et al. \(2015\)](#) and [Perren et al. \(2017\)](#). The starting point of this paper is that the region occupied by a real cluster and the surrounding field should show “a priori” different properties. This is, we should see an increase in the star density (not always true) where a cluster is supposed to exist; the kinematic properties of cluster members should differ from similar ones for the surrounding region; members of a cluster must be at a same distance while non members may show all kind of distances; the photometric diagrams composed by members of a cluster should follow a well defined star sequence while field stars should not.

4.1. Gaia data

The second data release for the Gaia mission ([Gaia Collaboration et al. 2018](#)) was presented on April 2018 with improved coverage, particularly for the five-parameter astrometric solution. We crossed-match our complete set of photometric data with those of Gaia DR2 and employed Gaia's G magnitude, parallax, and proper motions in our analysis as described in Sect 4.2.

⁴ <http://asteca.github.io/>

³ https://gea.esac.esa.int/archive/documentation/GDR2/Data_processing/chap_cu5pho/sec_cu5pho_calibr/ssec_cu5pho_PhotTransf.html

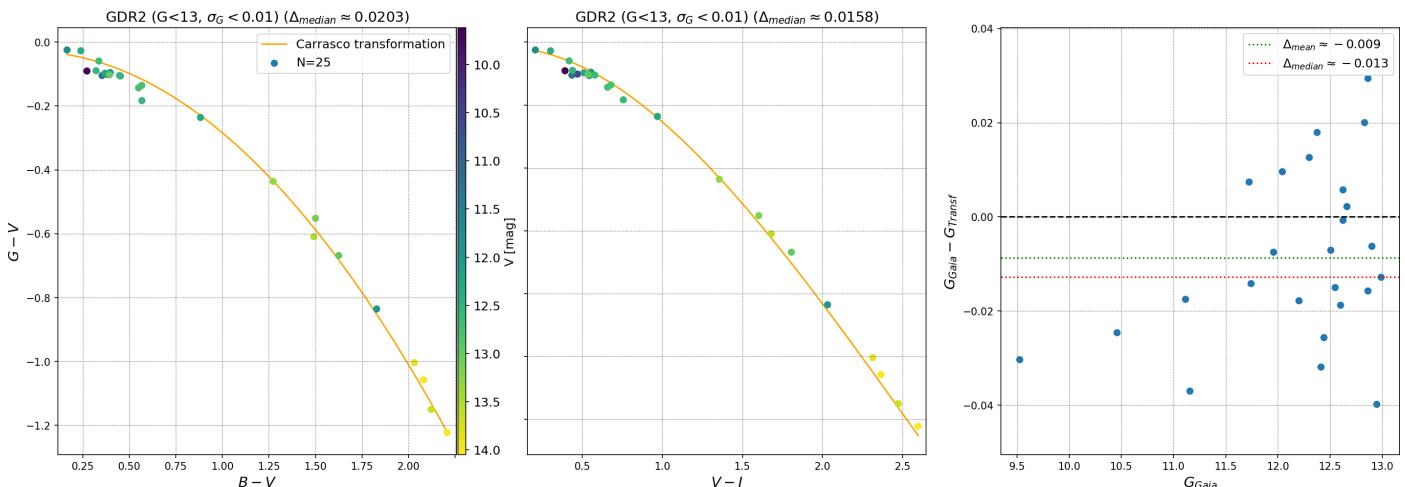


Fig. 2. Left and Center: transformation polynomials by Carrasco in orange, and RUP 85 stars (that fit the filtering criteria) colored according to their V magnitudes. Right: difference between Gaia’s G magnitude (G_{Gaia}) and our transformed Gaia magnitude (G_{Transf}), versus Gaia’s G magnitude for the set of filtered stars.

No uncertainty-based cut-off has been done on Gaia DR2 parallax or proper motion data following the advice given in Luri et al. (2018). The negative values in the parallax data were also kept during the processing. The parallax values were processed with a Bayesian approach to get an independent estimate of the distance to each cluster. In this approach, the model for the cluster is taken from the accompanying tutorial by Bailer-Jones on inferring the distance to a cluster via astrometry data⁵. Our model marginalizes not only over the individual distances but also over the shape parameter, estimating only the overall cluster distance using the parallax value and its uncertainty for each star in the decontaminated cluster region (the membership probabilities process is described with more detail in Sect. 4.2). The prior for the distance in the Bayesian model is a Gaussian centered at a maximum likelihood estimate of the distance to the cluster region, with a large standard deviation. The results of this analysis will be shown in a Plx vs G plot for each cluster in Sect. 5. We also show the naive estimate of obtaining the median of stars with parallax values greater than zero, and the weighted average values (where the weights are the inverse of the parallax errors).

We include in our analysis a two-sample Anderson-Darling test,⁶ comparing the distribution of Gaia parallax and proper motions, between the cluster and the estimated stellar field regions, to quantify how “similar” these two regions are among each other. The results of the test in each case are indicated with AD and the corresponding p-value⁷. The p-value indicates at what significance level the null hypothesis can be rejected. This is, the smaller the p-value, the larger the probability for the cluster region of being a true physical entity rather than a random clustering of field stars. When using parallax and proper motions three

p-values are generated that are combined into a single p-value using Fisher’s combined probability test⁸.

4.2. The way ASteca works

The several tasks performed by ASteca can be roughly divided into three main analysis blocks: structural study including the determination of a cluster region identified primarily by an overdensity, individual membership probability estimation for stars inside the overdensity, and the search for the best fit parameters.

The first block estimates center and radius values that define in each case the cluster region. Robust estimations of these two quantities can only be achieved when a clear overdensity and a large number of members are detected. If a cluster is not clearly defined as an overdensity on the observed frame and if its boundaries are weakly established, ASteca allows center and radius to be manually fixed since the automatic procedure may return incorrect values. We had to proceed like this in several clusters structurally sparse and with a low number of members. King profile fittings have been performed in those cases when a fit could be generated. No formal core or tidal radius are given because their values, due mainly to the shape of the radial density profile (hereafter RDP), were not within reasonable estimates (the process to fit the King profiles to the RDP returned either large and unrealistic values, or values with very large uncertainties).

Every point of the RDP was obtained by generating “square rings” around the center defined for the potential cluster, i.e.: the comparison field. In the present case the comparison field may contain between 1 and 10 regions of equal area to that of the cluster, depending on the cluster area and the available size of the remaining of the frame. In each ring the found number of stars is divided by the respective area to get a value of the radial density. For the computation of the density level of the field (foreground/background), outliers in the RDP are iteratively discarded to avoid biasing the final value. This procedure is repeated until converging to an equilibrium value, equivalent to the density of the star field at a given distance from the potential

⁵ https://github.com/agabrown/astrometry-inference_tutorials

⁶ https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.stats.anderson_ksamp.html

⁷ The null hypothesis (H_0) is the hypothesis that the distributions of the two samples are drawn from the same population. The significance level (α) is the probability of mistakenly rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true, also known as Type I error. The p-value indicates the α with which we can reject H_0 . The usual 5% significance level corresponds to an AD test value of 1.961, for the case of two samples.

⁸ https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.stats.combine_pvalues.html

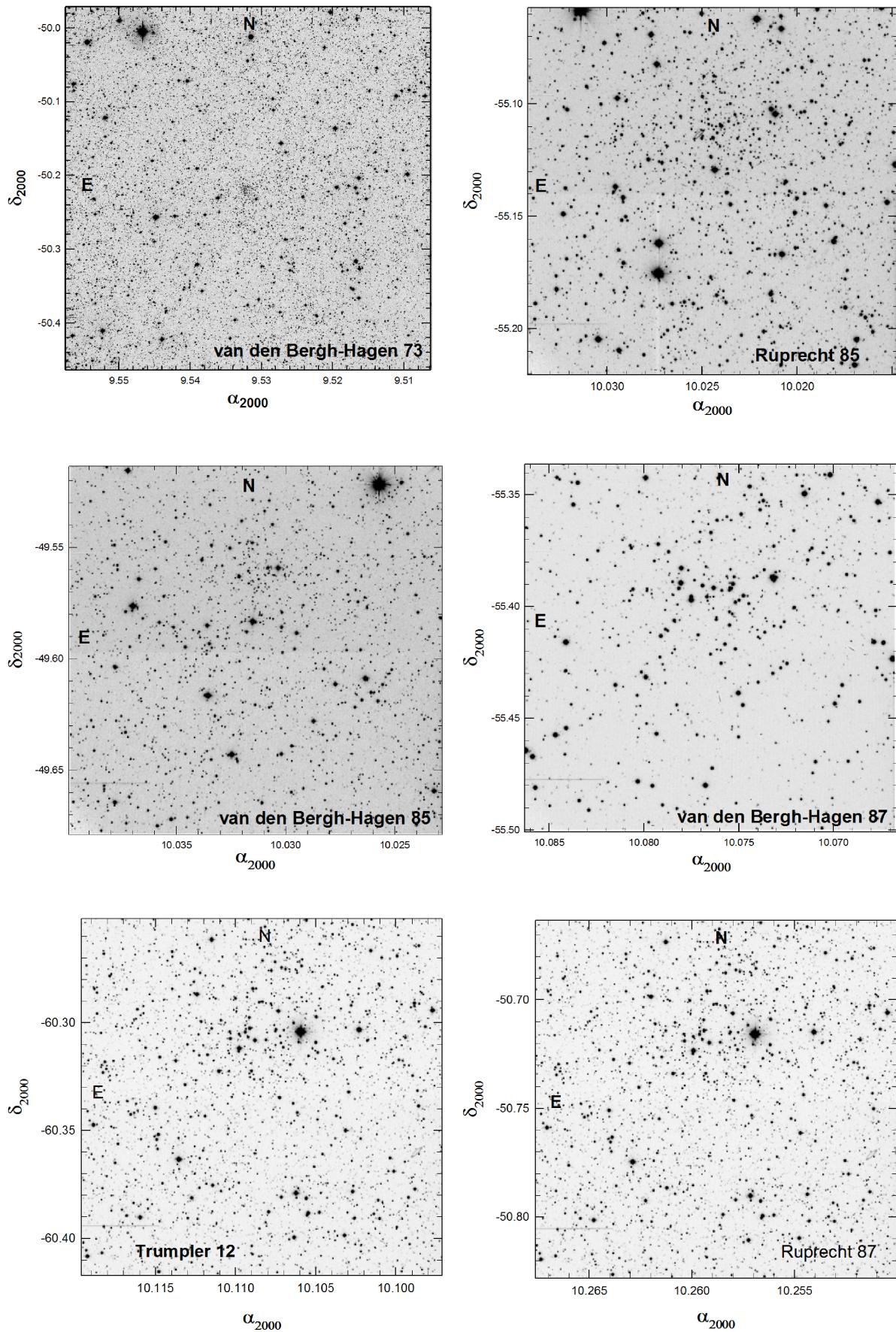
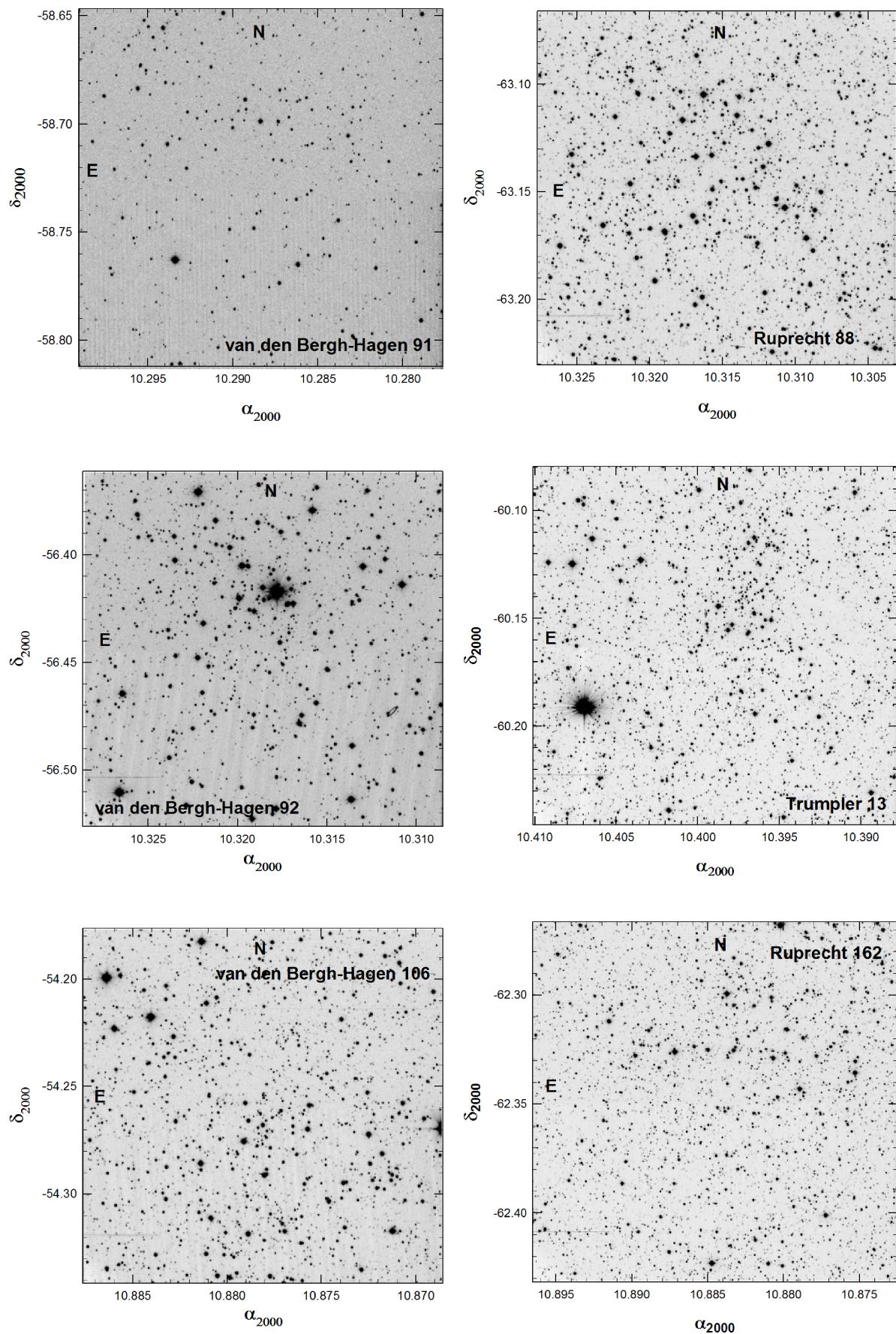
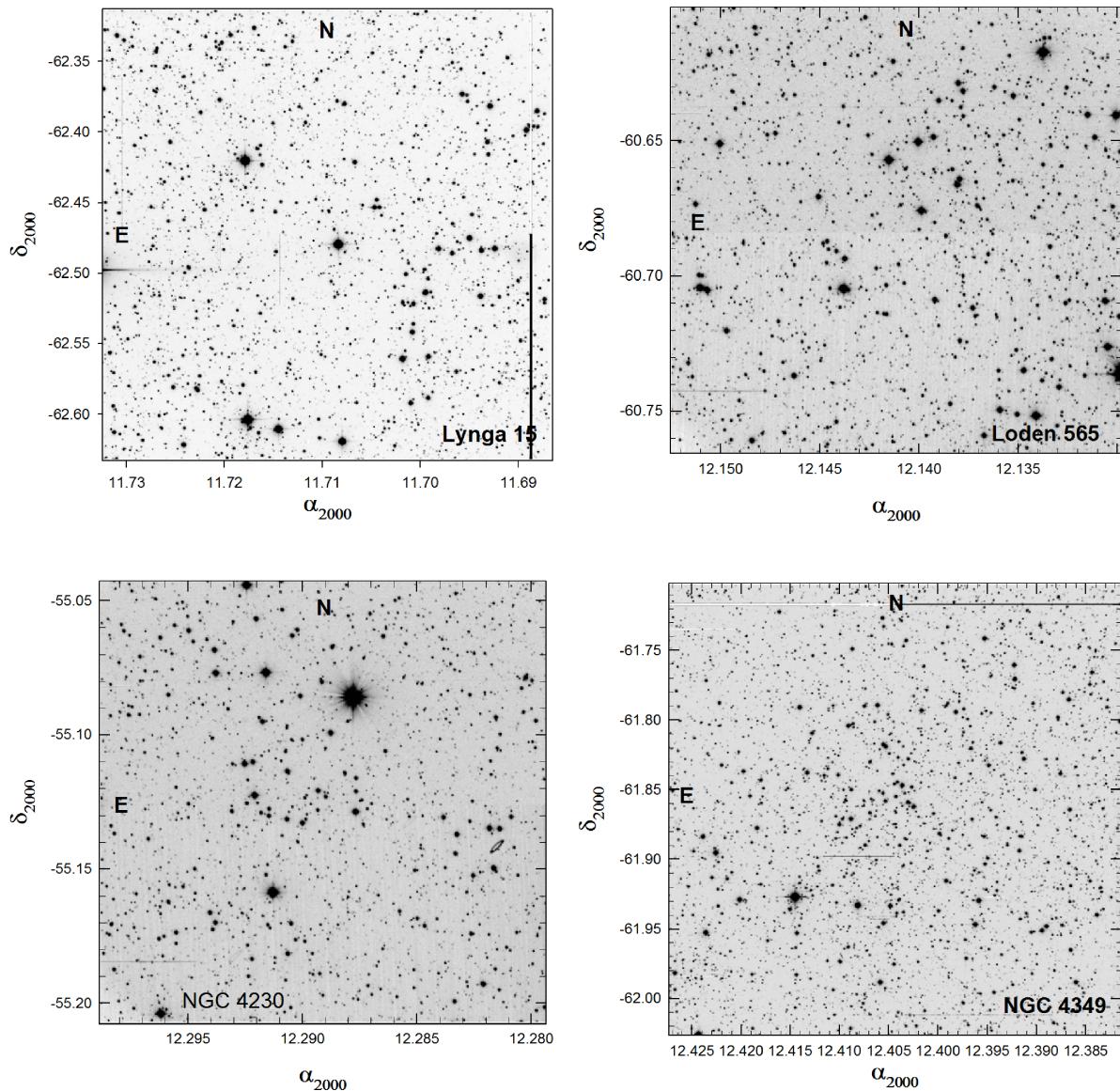


Fig. 3. The V images of the observed clusters (names inserted) ordered from top to bottom and from left to right by increasing right ascension. Decimal α and δ coordinates for the 2000 equinox are indicated. North and East are also shown.

**Fig. 3.** Continued

**Fig. 3.** Continued

cluster center.

The second block assigns membership probabilities, a usually disregarded process in simpler cluster studies. By itself, an over-density does not guarantee the presence of a real cluster; many times an overdensity is generated by random fluctuations in the field star density. To avoid such a mistake a comparison of the properties for cluster and field stars must be done. Ideally, we look for a firm evidence of the presence of a cluster sequence at some evolutionary status. AStECA employs a Bayesian algorithm to compare the photometric, parallax, and proper motions distribution of the stars in the cluster region with a similar distribution in the surrounding field areas (Perren et al. 2015). In the present case, the analysis is carried out in an N-dimensional data space that combines the G magnitude, parallax, and proper motions from Gaia, with colors from our own photometry: ($V-I$), ($B-V$), ($U-B$). In this case thus, the data space where the algorithm works is characterized by $N=7$. Briefly, the algorithm compares the properties of this N-dimensional data space for stars inside and outside the adopted cluster limits. The position of every star inside the cluster in this data space is compared against each star

in all the defined equivalent-area field regions, assuming a Gaussian probability density (centered at the given values for each data dimension, with standard deviations given by the respective uncertainties). This procedure is repeated hundreds or thousands of times (defined by the user) each time selecting different stars to construct an approximation of the clean cluster region. The outcome of this algorithm are thousands of probability values that are averaged to a final and single membership probability value for each star within the cluster region.

This block ends with the cleaning of the photometric diagrams in the cluster region. Each cluster region photometric diagram is divided into cells, and the same is done for the equivalent diagram of the field regions. The star density number found in the field is then subtracted from the cluster photometric diagram, cell by cell, starting with stars that have low membership probabilities. Therefore, the final cluster photometric diagrams contain not only star membership assignation but it is also cleaned from the expected field star contamination. This two-step process is of the utmost importance to ensure that the fundamental parameters analysis is performed on the best possible approximation to the cluster sequence (particularly

when the cluster contains few members).

Finally, the third block performs the cluster's parameters estimation through the minimization of a likelihood function (Dolphin 2002) employing a genetic algorithm numerical optimization (Charbonneau 1995). This last stage includes the assignment of uncertainties for each fitted parameter via a standard bootstrap method (Efron & Tibshirani 1986). Again, all of these processes are described in much more detail in Perren et al. (2015) and Perren et al. (2017).

It is worth noting that, unlike other tools (e.g.: Yen et al. 2018), AStECA does not fit isochrones to cluster sequences in photometric diagrams. Instead, it fits synthetic clusters generated from a set of theoretical isochrones, a given initial mass function, and completeness and uncertainties functions estimated directly from the observations. These synthetic clusters are represented as two or three-dimensional color-magnitude diagrams, depending on the number of photometric colors available in our observations. The “best fit” isochrones shown in green in the respective photometric diagrams are there for convenience purposes only, as a way to guide the eye.

The code makes use of the PARSEC v1.2S (Bressan et al. 2012) theoretical isochrones (obtained from the CMD service⁹), and the Kroupa (2002) form for the initial mass function. The full processing yields five parameters: metallicity, age, extinction, distance, and mass, along with their respective uncertainties. The binary fraction was always fixed to 0.3, a reasonable estimate for open clusters (Sollima et al. 2010). As for the final mass of each cluster, although the values are corrected by the effects of star loss at large magnitudes and the percentage of rejected stars with large photometric uncertainties, it is not corrected by the dynamical mass loss due to the cluster's orbiting through the Galaxy. Hence, it should be regarded as a lower limit on the actual initial mass value.

From a practical point of view the code proceeds as follows to estimate the cluster's parameters. Firstly, individual three dimensional G vs $(B - V)$ vs $(U - B)$ photometric diagrams are analyzed fixing the metallicity to a solar value ($z = 0.0152$) in order to reduce the dimensionality of the parameter space, and thus its complexity. Although several of the aforementioned diagrams contain, in the present case, a rather small number of stars due to the presence of the U filter, they are very useful to get reddening and thus extinction via the inspections of the $(U - B)$ vs $(B - V)$ diagrams (e.g., Vázquez et al. 2008). The individual $E(B - V)$ values in each region were always checked against maximum values given by the Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011) maps¹⁰. The only information extracted from this first step, and in particular by inspection of the $(U - B)$ vs $(B - V)$ diagram, is thus a reasonable range for the $E(B - V)$ parameter. Secondly, the analysis of the G vs $(B - V)$ vs $(V - I)$ diagram is carried out restricting now the reddening space to the $E(B - V)$ range obtained previously, while still fixing the metallicity to solar value. We get from this process estimates for the age, distance, and cluster mass. Finally, in a third stage the parameter ranges derived above are applied including now the metallicity as a free parameter. As a result of the entire procedure, we obtain a five parameter best model fit for each observed cluster, along with the associated one sigma uncertainties for each one. In all the cases we have adopted $R = A_v/E(B - V) = 3.1$ to produce corrected distance moduli.

After all the processing is done, each observed cluster was finally compared to around $\sim 2 \times 10^7$ synthetic clusters.

5. Cluster-by-cluster discussion on structural and intrinsic parameters provided by AStECA

We show next the results provided by the spatial and photometric analysis carried out with AStECA, together with the outcome of the application of the Anderson-Darling test that compares parallax and proper motion distributions in the cluster regions and its respective field regions. It is important to emphasize that the code will always fit the best possible synthetic cluster to a given star distribution, no matter if we face a true open cluster or not.

Observation and analysis results for each cluster are depicted with four figures. The first of them shows the photometric diagrams built with all the stars observed in the region where a cluster is supposed to exist, according to the literature. The second figure represents the spatial analysis carried out by AStECA. This is: results from the search of an stellar overdensity, the mean value for the stellar field, the respective King profile¹¹ attempting to fit the radial density profile, and the assumed radius. The third figure introduces the “clean” color-color ($U - B$) vs ($B - V$) and the field decontaminated color-magnitude diagrams, G vs $(B - V)$ and G vs $(V - I)$ (from now on CCD and CMDs respectively), made with stars having membership probabilities provided by AStECA. We insert in the mid panel of this last figure, the color-color diagram, the results from the best synthetic cluster fitting to the field decontaminated diagrams. In these three panels we show as well the isochrone curves from which the best synthetic cluster fit was generated. Again, this is just to guide the eye since AStECA does not fit isochrones. The fourth figure, finally, includes three panels. The left one shows the G mag vs parallax values (uncertainties indicated by horizontal bars) of cluster members, colored according to the estimated membership probabilities (colorbar to the right).

The Bayesian distance (d_{Bayes}) found by the code is shown by a vertical blue dashed line, the equivalent AStECA distance (d_{AStECA}) with a green dotted line, the weighted average with a red dashed line and the naive estimate of obtaining the median of stars with parallax values greater than zero with black dashed line. The mid panel in this fourth figure is the kernel density estimate (KDE) of stars in the surrounding field region and the cluster region, in black and red lines respectively. For the Anderson-Darling test we used all the stars within the cluster region with Gaia data. In the right panel we summarize the distances in parsecs and errors, (d_{Bayes}) and d_{AStECA} , followed by the corresponding parallax value, Plx , and corrected distance modulus, μ_0 . Both fittings are indicated by the vertical blue and green dashed lines. The final four text lines in the right panel are the AD values for Plx , $PM(\alpha)$, $PM(\delta)$ from the Anderson-Darling test, followed by the corresponding p -values and finally the combined p -value.

Our sample contains clusters with a large variety of properties: some are robust, bright, well detached from the cluster background and therefore with a clearly defined main sequence (TR 13, TR 12, NGC 4349, vdBH 87, vdBH 92), others are clusters which are faint, with sparse star population and easy to confuse with the background (vdBH 73, vdBH 85, vdBH 106, RUP 162, RUP 85). Therefore, given the amount of figures to be shown in

⁹ <http://stev.oapd.inaf.it/cgi-bin/cmd>

¹⁰ Through the NASA/IPAC service <https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/applications/DUST/>

¹¹ We recall that in the present investigation given the small number of members in each cluster and the particular geometry of these objects, the King profile fitting is of no relevance.

this paper we decided to add them to an Appendix to save space, and limited ourselves here to present the case of two extreme types of cluster according to the statement above: a poorly defined (vdBH 73), a well-defined (NGC 4349) and a not cluster (RUP 87).

5.1. van den Bergh-Hagen 73

The cluster vdBH 73 is placed in almost the center of the Vela constellation well at the northeast border of the Carina Constellation. The visual chart of the region in Fig. 3 shows a small and compact grouping of stars at the very center of the frame surrounded by a dense stellar field. However, the inspection of the CCD and CMDs for all the observed stars in Fig. 4 gives no hints about the presence of a cluster there. Basically, there are in the CMDs of Fig. 4 few stars above $V = 15$ mag but at larger magnitudes the CMDs strongly widen surely due to the presence of increasing visual absorption. In fact, the reddening in the CCD, right panel in Fig. 4, is quite strong and displaces the bulk of stars entirely toward the red side. Even some blue stars with negative $(U - B)$ values appear strongly affected by variable reddening.

The AStECA spatial data processing shows a pronounced star overdensity of 2.5 arcmin radius in the left panel in Fig. 5 coincident with the location expected for vdBH 73. This overdensity appears very well detached from the field star mean density as seen in the RDP to the right. Notice that the density peak is about five times above the mean for the field.

In the following step the removal of field interlopers by comparison with the background field properties yielded the clean diagrams for all stars with membership probability above 0.46 which are shown in Fig. 6. The clean CMDs, left and right panels, put in evidence a cluster main sequence subtending 1.5 magnitudes and a faint giant branch with stars up to $V = 15$ mag. The clean CCD in the middle panel shows only a handful of stars with no clear locus defined. All these stars have membership probabilities between 0.46 and 0.93 favoring thus the true nature of this object. This is: such a level of probability suggests that stars in the adopted cluster region are –for the most part– well detached, in terms of their photometric characteristics and spatial distribution, from those belonging to the cluster surroundings and therefore with low chance to be confused with the stellar field. The best fitting of a synthetic cluster yields the following facts:

- a) The cluster is immersed in a region of moderate absorption since the mean of reddening comes to be $E(B - V) = 0.62$, a value compatible with the ones provided by [Schlafly & Finkbeiner \(2011\)](#) (hereafter S&F2011) who found a maximum $E(B - V)$ of about 1.2 mag towards vdBH 73.
- b) The absorption-free distance modulus turns out to be 12.1 placing this object at 2.6 kpc from the Sun.

From the photometric point of view the existence of a well outlined cluster main sequence and the high probability memberships of the stars seen in it confirm the real entity of vdBH 73. However, the usage of parallax data from Gaia, see Fig. 7, shows a huge difference in distance reaching up 2.7 kpc in the sense that Gaia parallaxes place the cluster farther than photometry does. This difference improves when offset is applied to the parallax data, as shown in Sect. 7. The Anderson-Darling test applied to parallax and proper motion data demonstrates that the null hypothesis can indeed be rejected, pointing to a real cluster

present in this region.

We conclude from our analysis that van den Bergh 73 is an old cluster around 6×10^9 years old.

5.2. NGC 4349

This is a Crux constellation object, placed slightly south of the Crux geometric center. At first glance, the V image in Fig. 3 shows a distinguishable star accumulation. The overall photometric CCD and CMDs in Fig. 8 show a prominent star sequence emerging at $V = 16$ mag from the usual stellar structure produced by disc stars. The CCD makes more evident the presence of a reddened but compact sequence of blue stars placed immediately below the first knee of the intrinsic line. Apart from this, other bluer stars appear for $(U - B)$ values smaller than 0.0.

AStECA analysis revealed an extended overdensity of up to 20 stars per square arcmin reflected by a prominent but a tiny RDP with a radius of 4.5 arcmin depicted in the panels of Fig. 9. The AStECA estimation of memberships shows that inside the adopted cluster radius the probability values go from 0.41 to 1.0 in the respective CCD and CMDs of Fig. 10. So, it is clear that probable members of the cluster detach easily from the field region stars photometric properties. If attention is drawn to the largest probabilities (say above 0.7, starting in light blue symbols) there appears in the three diagrams a somewhat narrow cluster. Comparison with synthetic clusters yielded that NGC 4349 is a cluster with the following properties:

- a) A color excess of $E(B - V) = 0.40$ is found for the best fitting synthetic cluster. Since the maximum color excess provided by S&F2011 in this location is 2.83 one concludes that most of the absorption is produced behind the position of NGC 4349.
- b) The absorption free distance modulus of NGC 4349 is 12.2, placing it at a distance of $d = 2.75$ kpc from the Sun.

NGC 4349 is the only cluster in our sample with previous photographic photometry in the UBV system performed by [Lohmann \(1961\)](#). Given the usual large differences between photographic and CCD photometry we performed no comparison between the Lohmann data-set and ours. According to [Lohmann \(1961\)](#), NGC 4349 is located at a distance of $d = 1.7$ kpc, far enough from our estimate. However, coincidences in terms of reddening, size and background star density have been found since Lohmann stated a cluster reddening of $E(B - V) = 0.38$ and similar cluster size. On the other hand, the Kharchenko Atlas¹² ([Kharchenko et al. 2005](#)) gives a reddening value of $E(B - V) = 0.38$ quite similar to ours although the distance reported, $d = 2.1$ kpc, is slightly below our estimate. It is worth noting that the distance found for this cluster using Gaia parallax data with no applied offset, processed with the Bayesian method described in Sect. 4.1, is lower than the photometric distance found by AStECA, 2.23 kpc, and gets lower as larger offsets are applied.

Parallax and proper motion distributions were tested using the Anderson-Darling statistics. With the exception of the comparison in the case of $PM(\delta)$ (where both samples, cluster and field, seem to come from the same distribution at a critical value just above 5%) the remaining two tests report quite different

¹² <https://webda.physics.muni.cz/cocd.html>

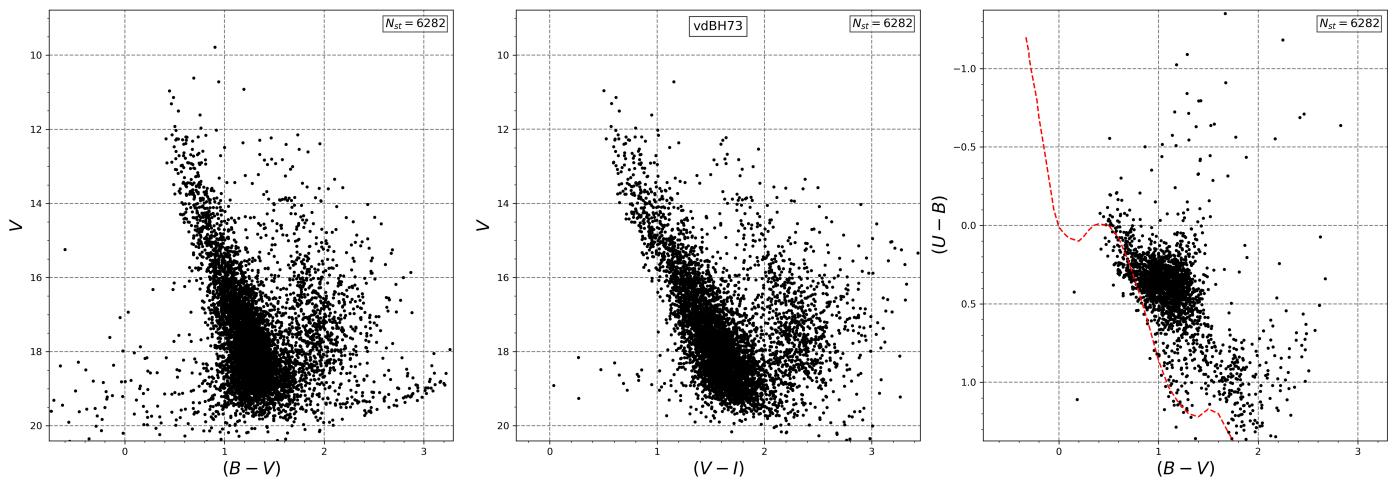


Fig. 4. From left to right: The V vs $(B - V)$, V vs $(V - I)$ and $(B - V)$ vs $(U - B)$ diagrams for all the stars observed in the region of van den Bergh-Hagen 73. The red dashed line in the two color diagram gives the position of the ZAMS (Aller et al. 1982). Inserts in the upper right corner in each diagram contain the number of stars included in the respective figure.

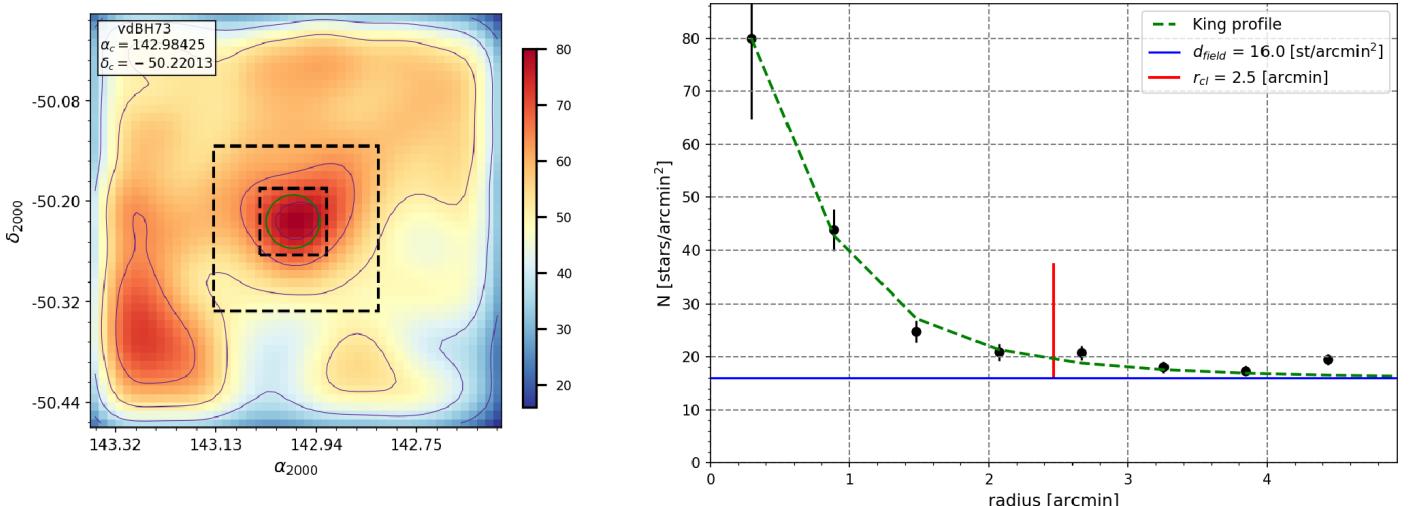


Fig. 5. Left panel: The contour plot showing the position of the overdensity associated to vdBH 73. Green inner circle gives the cluster size while the two black dashed lines enclose the region used for AStECA to estimate the field stars properties. Absolute coordinates in decimal format are indicated. The color scale at the right denotes the star number per square arcmin. Right panel: King profile is shown in dashed green line. The horizontal blue line is for the field mean star density. Vertical red line is set for the adopted cluster radius. The Poisson error (\sqrt{N}) of each curve point is shown with a vertical black line.

samples confirming, together with the photometric results, the true nature of NGC 4349.

High probability values for stars inside the overdensity confirm the true nature of this object since the over density and the density profile are followed by a very well defined and extended photometric counterpart. Since all these facts are self-consistent, we are confident that NGC 4349 is an open cluster around 0.40×10^9 years old. The Kharchenko Atlas gives quite a similar value for the cluster age, reporting $\log(t) = 8.32$ equivalent to 0.21×10^9 yrs.

5.3. Ruprecht 87

RUP 87 is in the east side of the Vela constellation. According to the respective Fig. 3 there is no relevant feature but a rather poor and boring stellar field. The first glance impression is confirmed in the photometric diagrams since no appreciable

stellar structure defining the presence of an open cluster is present in the overall CMDs of Fig. 12. The few stars with $(U - B)$ measures plotted in the respective color-color magnitude resemble a typical CCD of a galactic field dominated by a handful of late F and G-type stars followed by a pronounced tail of red stars presumably of evolved types. Perhaps stars in the region $0 < (U - B) < 0.5$ and $0 < (B - V) < 0.6$ are reddened early A or/and late B-types.

Accordingly, after many essays AStECA could not define the presence of an overdensity as obviously seen in Fig. 13. The inability of our code to identify any overdensity simply means that the potential locus occupied by the cluster RUP 87 is not unambiguously separated from the field background stars. So, after many attempts to state the place of the cluster we decide to focus the attention in the region encircled by a green line. However, the RDP emerging from this analysis is not only quite noisy but it is hard to establish the mean value of the background density. Notice that only 28 stars remain in the region adopted.

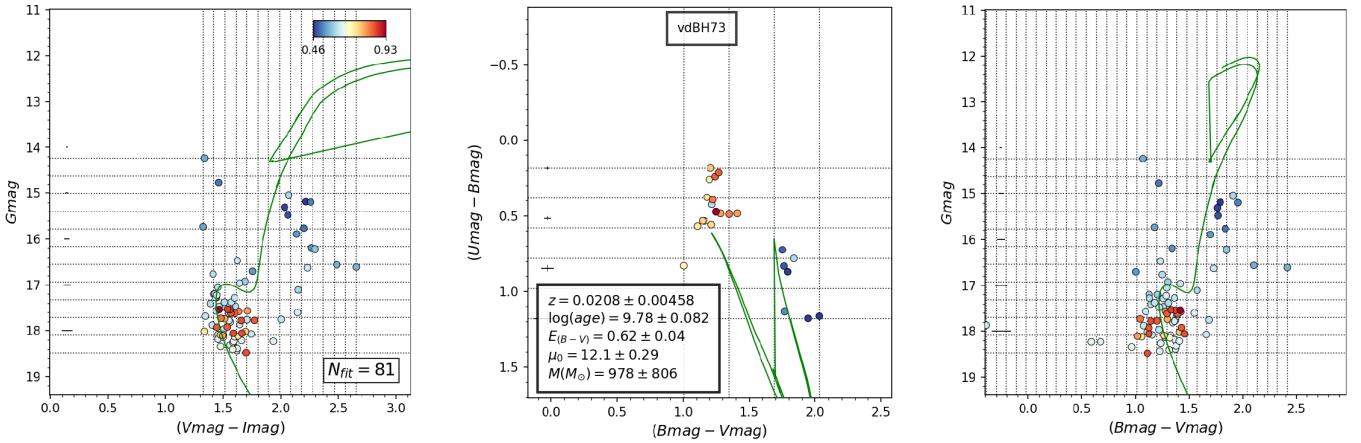


Fig. 6. From left to right: The G vs $(V - I)$, G vs $(B - V)$ and $(B - V)$ vs $(U - B)$ clean diagrams after the removal by field interlopers made by AStECA over vdBH 73. The color of each star reflects its membership probability. Corresponding values are in the color bar at the upper right corner in the G vs $(V - I)$ diagram (left). Insert at the lower right corner in the G vs $(V - I)$ diagram shows the number of stars used by AStECA to compare with synthetic clusters. Insert in the mid panel includes the final results for metallicity, $\log(\text{age})$, $E(B - V)$, the corrected distance modulus, and the cluster total mass provided by AStECA. The green continuous line in the three diagrams is a reference isochrone. In particular, the green line in the color-color diagram, mid panel, shows the most probable $E(B - V)$ value fitting found by AStECA.

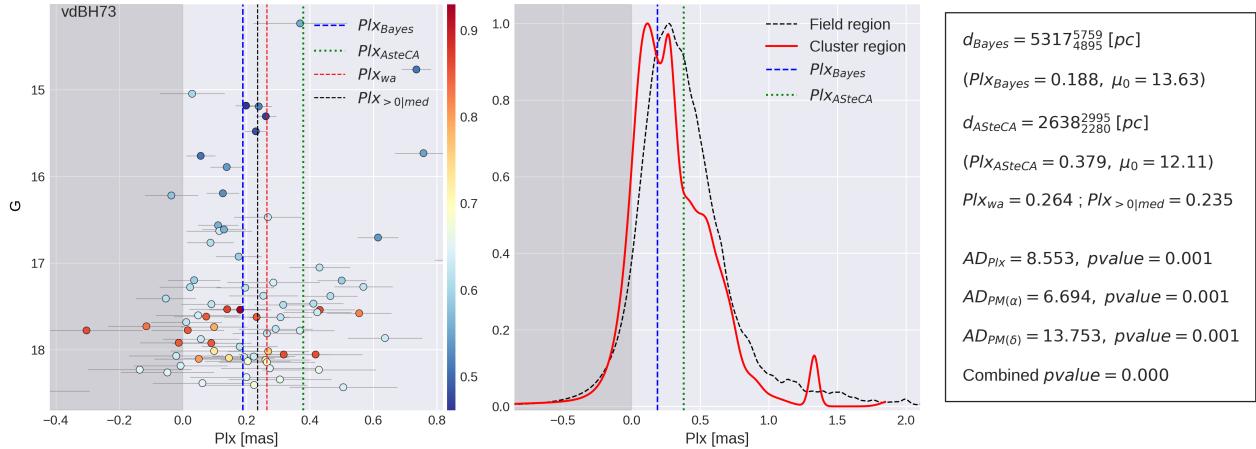


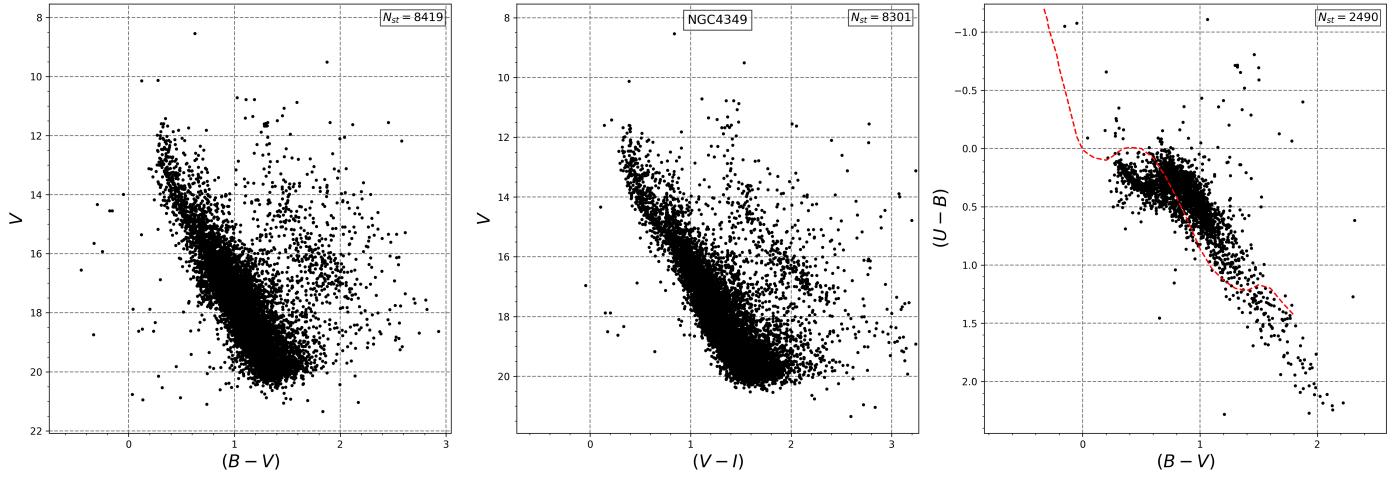
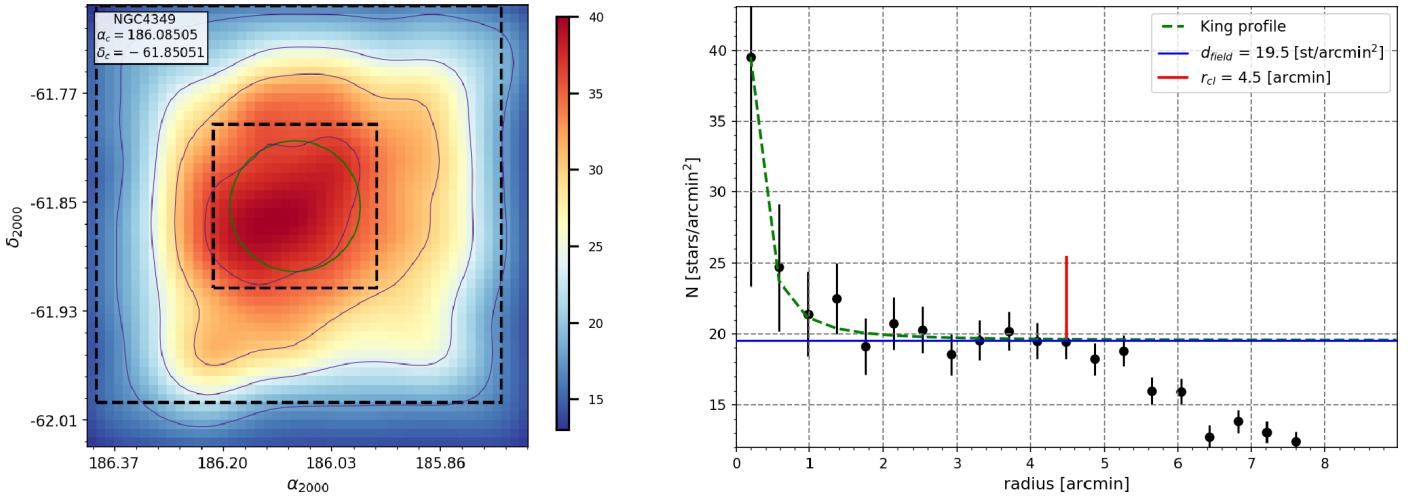
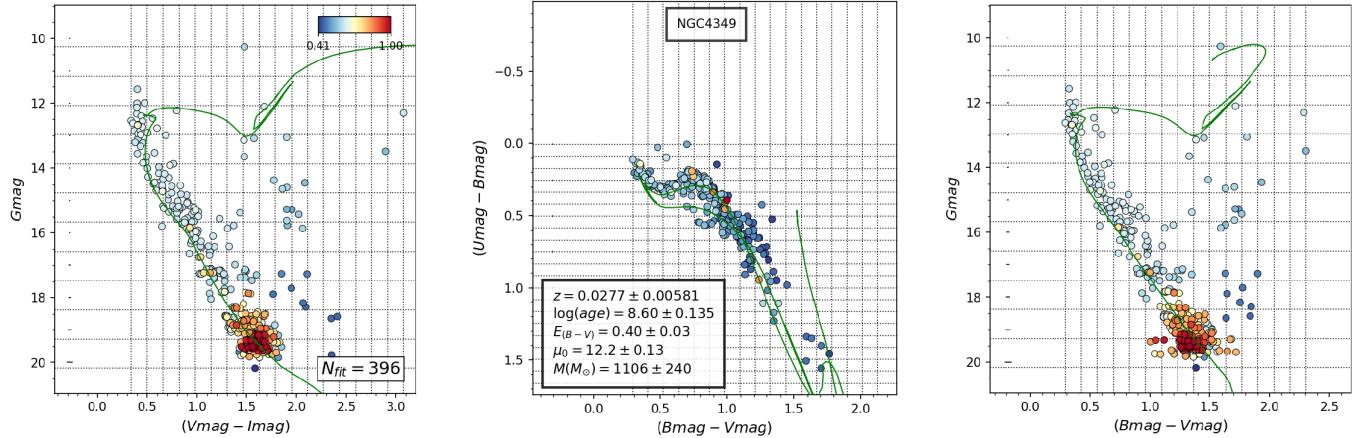
Fig. 7. Left panel: distribution of parallax for all stars with membership probabilities in the cleaned cluster region, as a function of the apparent magnitude G (vertical color scale is for the star membership probability) in vdBH 73. Horizontal bars are the parallax errors as given by Gaia. The different parallax value fittings are shown by dashed lines of different colors (see text). The mid panel is a normalized comparison between the parallax distributions inside the cluster region (red line) and outside it (dashed black line). The frame at the right summarizes the distances in parsecs according to the Bayesian analysis (d_{Bayes}) and AStECA (d_{AStECA}) followed by the parallax corresponding value, Plx , and corrected distance modulus (μ_0). Both fittings are indicated by the vertical blue and green dashed lines. The last four text lines in the right panel are the AD values for Plx , $PM(\alpha)$, $PM(\delta)$ followed by the corresponding p -values and, finally the combined p -value.

The estimation of the memberships and the not so clear clean CCD and CMDs in Fig. 14 reflects the difficulty since stars inside the adopted cluster area have membership values ranging from 0.34 to 0.81 so that a significant portion of those may also belong to the surrounding field.

6. Gaia parallax distances analysis

We shall close our analysis by taking a look at the matter of distances yielded by AStECA and those that can be obtained using parallaxes alone. Specifically, we cross-matched Plx data with our photometry, cluster by cluster, and processed them within a Bayesian framework (as explained in Sect 4.1). The intention is to visualize the change in estimated distances if no bias is applied to the parallaxes, and when current values taken from the literature are used. The results of the exercise are included in the last 4 columns of Table 6. It is evident that AStECA distances are almost systematically smaller than the ones coming from the computation of parallax alone. The exceptions are NGC 4349, and vdBH 106 which show smaller photometric distances (particularly vdBH 106). The situation is more clearly shown in Fig. 16 (top) with a plot of AStECA

As seen in Fig. 15 the Anderson-Darling test values for Plx and proper motions do not confirm clear differences between the cluster region and the stellar background in terms of kinematics and distance. The poverty of the photometric diagrams and the analysis of Gaia data are all against the true existence of a cluster in the region RUP 87. In our interpretation this is not a real entity but a fluctuation of the star field.

**Fig. 8.** Idem Fig. 4 for NGC 4349.**Fig. 9.** Idem Fig. 5 for NGC 4349.**Fig. 10.** Idem Fig. 6 for NGC 4349.

distances against those obtained from parallaxes, with no bias applied.

A number of recent studies have found that there is an offset present in Gaia's parallax data, covering a range of approximately +0.05 mas. If we add to the parallax data the offsets given

in Lindegren et al. (2018), Schönrich et al. (2019), and Xu et al. (2019) (+0.029, +0.054, +0.075 mas, respectively) the agreement between AStECA and parallax distances visibly improves, as shown in Fig. 17. The mean differences between photometric distances and parallax distances are of ~ -0.35 kpc, ~ -0.03 kpc, and ~ 0.21 kpc, using the above bias corrections. This tends

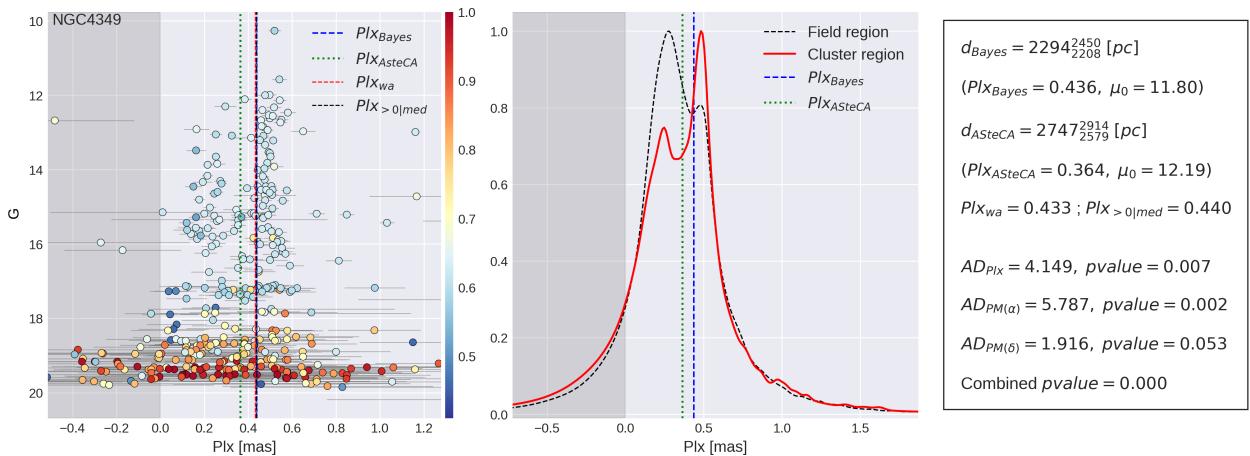


Fig. 11. Idem Fig. 7 for NGC 4349.

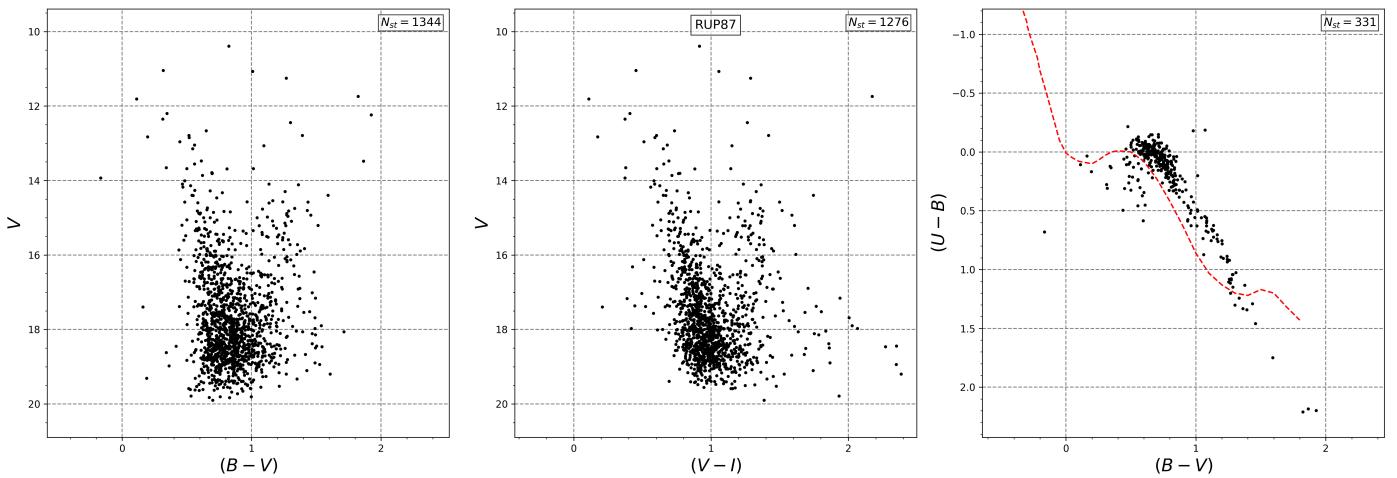


Fig. 12. Idem Fig. 4 for RUP 87.

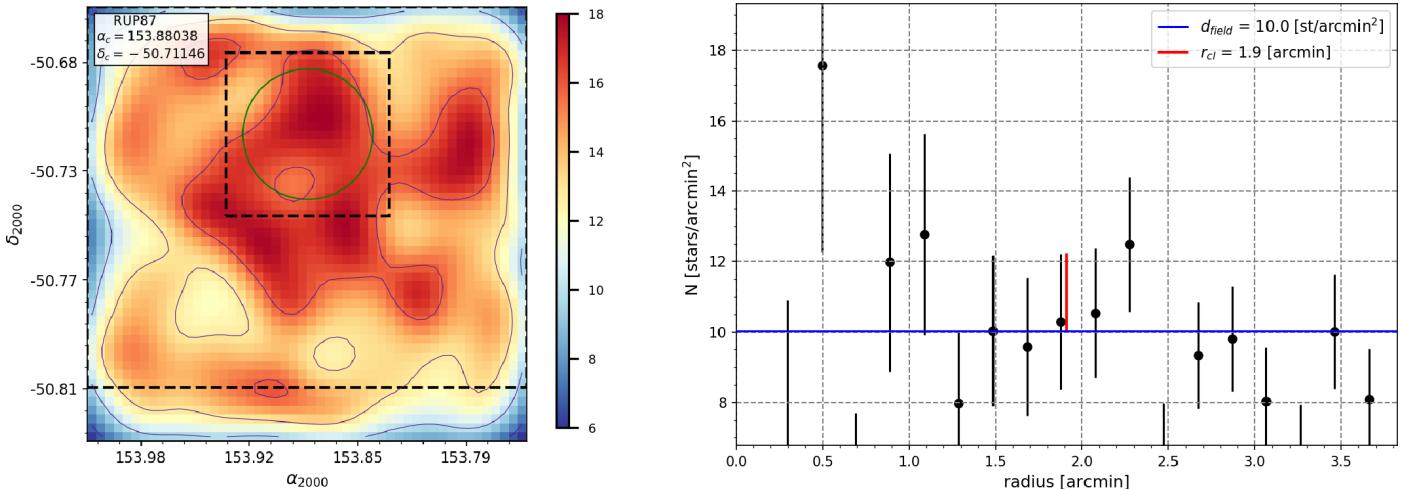


Fig. 13. Idem Fig. 5 for RUP 87.

to confirm that the parallaxes need a bias correction larger than the proposed by Lindegren et al. As for the two clusters that show no good agreement between photometric and parallax distances with either bias correction, vdBH 73 and vdBH 106, let us comment that vdBH 73 is well defined but faint while vdBH 106 shows a very dispersed sequence in its CMD. If we repeat

the mean computation leaving out these two clusters, the above values change to ~ -0.40 kpc, ~ -0.92 kpc, and ~ 0.11 kpc, again for Lindegren et al., Schönrich et al., and Xu et al. respectively. This analysis points to a required bias correction to Gaia parallax data between those of Schönrich and Xu et al. If we look at Fig 16 (bottom) we will see that the offset found when com-

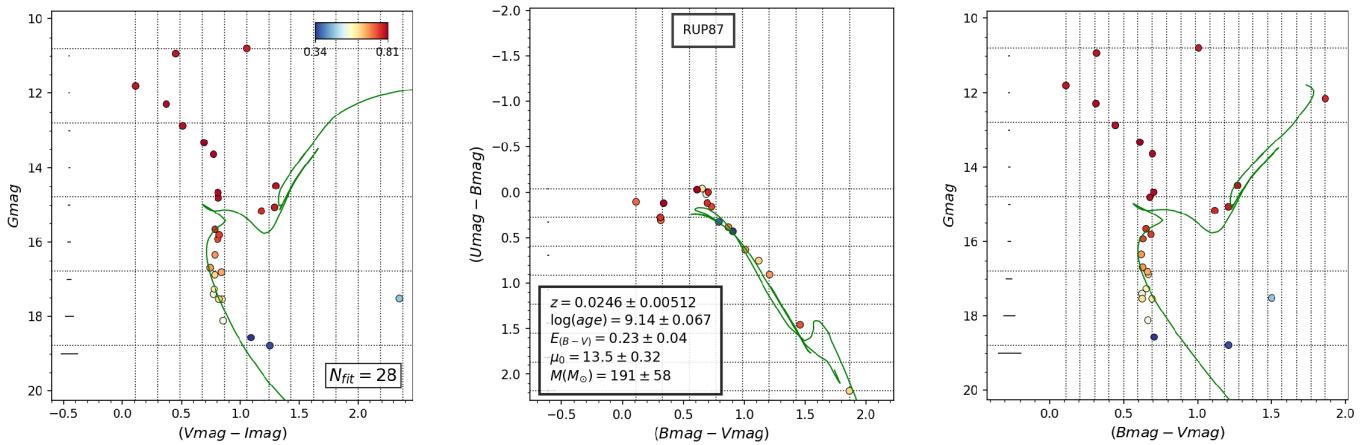


Fig. 14. Idem Fig. 6 for RUP 87.

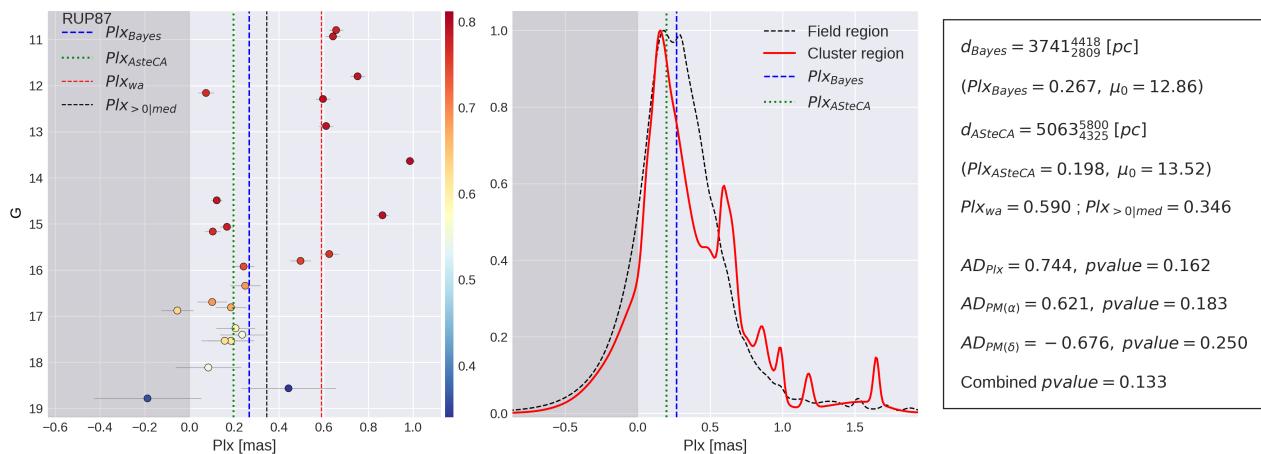


Fig. 15. Idem Fig. 7 for RUP 87.

paring with parallax distances obtained with no bias applied, is around $\sim +0.07$ mas, thus closest to the value given by Xu et al.

We are aware that the discrepancies between parallax and AStECA distances may surely obey to additional reasons that must be taken into consideration. On one hand, AStECA does not yet fit for the value of R (ratio between visual absorption and color excess, fixed at $R = 3.1$) and it is known that variations in R can modify distances and ages. However, this is not enough explanation since the impact on distance may be quite appreciable only among young clusters, but not necessarily among the older ones. The value of the computed color excess is another source of uncertainty. Despite the fact that AStECA determines this quantity using the $(U - B)$ index in each case -a fact that reduces mistakes- it still has some degree of difficulty in estimating parameters of very young clusters because their main sequences are appreciably vertical introducing then large fit uncertainties especially in clusters with few members. This could explain the great difference with the Gaia distance in the case of RUP 162 (added to the fact that this one, in particular, may not be a real cluster). But on the other hand, AStECA fits more precisely those clusters where there is a well defined main sequence followed by a not ambiguous turn-off point, such as the case of vdBH 85. And yet the differences between AStECA and parallax distances for this object is among the largest, when no offset is applied. Certainly, an analysis of a more extended sample of clusters is needed to get conclusive results and establish

the distance at which our code and parallaxes distances start to diverge.

7. Discussion of results and concluding remarks

In the precedent sections we have analyzed the fields of sixteen potential open clusters located in a Galaxy sector covering from 290° to 320° approximately in galactic longitude, and mostly close to the formal galactic plane at $b = 0^\circ$. The cluster parameter estimations presented in this article are based on precise $UBVI$ photometry analyzed in a automatic way by our code AStECA. The code searches for a meaningful stellar overdensity assigning membership probabilities by comparison with the surrounding stellar field. The next step establishes the physical properties of the best synthetic cluster that fits the distribution of cluster members in the CMDs and the CCD. Through this process reddening, distance, age, mass, and metallicity are given. The most relevant inconvenient we have found with the present cluster sample resides in the fact that they are extremely faint, which becomes evident by visual inspection in the overall CCD and CMD. Things get more difficult because the $(U - B)$ index has been mostly available for the bright and blue stars which reduced considerably the data analysis space. Despite this we were able to keep the reddening solutions under control and obtain reliable distances estimations for those objects found true clusters by our code. This way, we can safely reject RUP 87, vdBH91,

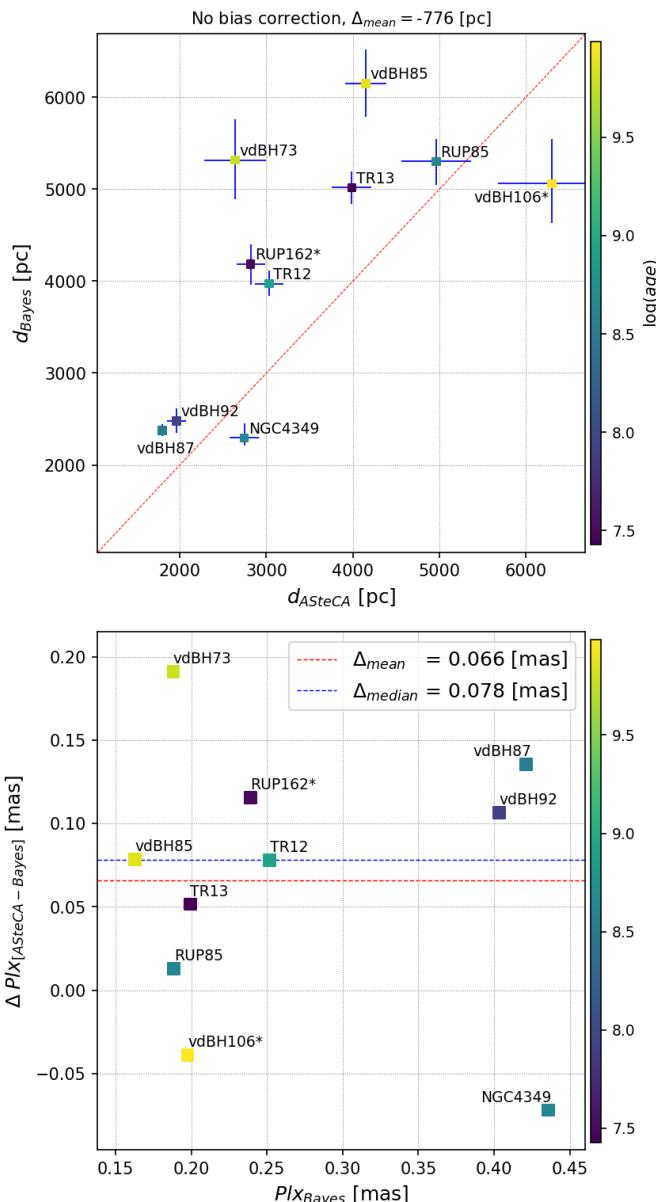


Fig. 16. Top: AStECA (photometric) vs Bayesian (parallax) distances for the 10 clusters listed in Table 6. No bias correction applied to parallax data. Bottom: offset (AStECA - Bayes) for distances expressed as parallax. Colorbar to the right indicates $\log(\text{age})$ values.

RUP 88, Lynga 15, Loden 565 and NGC 4230 that are most probably random stellar fluctuations. The results for true and probable open clusters are shown in Table 6 in self-explicative format.

An interesting data provided by AStECA analysis is the metal content z for each cluster included in the third column of Table 6. If we average the found values including all the clusters the metal content is $z = 0.0153$ with a standard deviation $\sigma = 0.009$. Therefore the result is well in agreement with modern adopted values for solar metallicity as expected in most of open clusters placed along the galactic plane.

Of the remaining ten objects, three are probable clusters with distances ranging from 1.8 to over 6 kpc. Ages of clusters sweep from a few million years to almost 10 billions in the case of vdBH 106. This last object is just a probable open cluster, so

its age should be taken with care. vdBH 73 and vdBH 85 are also two old objects of 6 and 7.4 billion years. In these cases we are confident about the true nature of them. Three other objects, vdBH 92, TR 13 and RUP 162, are young with ages under 100 million years while the rest are all less than 1 billion years old.

That only three clusters are young enough to be taken as potential spiral arm tracers is a frustrating result. Indeed little can be said about the spiral structure with such a small sample. We plotted all the clusters in 18 in the X-Y and X-Z planes with spiral arms taken from Vallée (2005) where it is seen that RUP 162 and TR 13 are placed along the external side of the Carina arm. Particularly, at the distances of RUP 162 and TR 13 they appear below the Galaxy plane (-0.1 and -0.2 kpc) thus accompanying the warp of this arm already mentioned by, among others, Cersosimo et al. (2009). The third young (and dubious) cluster, vdBH 162, is relatively far from the Carina arm in an intermediate zone between this and the Sun. Looking at 18 there is no trace of the Perseus arm.

We can also conclude that by adding ~ 0.07 mas to the cluster computed parallaxes from Gaia DR2 parallax data, the level of agreement with the photometric distances is reasonable. For other objects the gap between photometric and parallax distances narrows when a smaller offset is applied instead, but the decision of adding either quantity becomes somewhat arbitrary. Our cluster sample is not large enough to permit us drawing stronger conclusions on this regard.

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¹³ <http://www.numpy.org/>

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¹⁵ <http://www.astropy.org/>

¹⁶ <http://matplotlib.org/>

¹⁷ <http://emcee.readthedocs.io>

¹⁸ <https://corner.readthedocs.io>

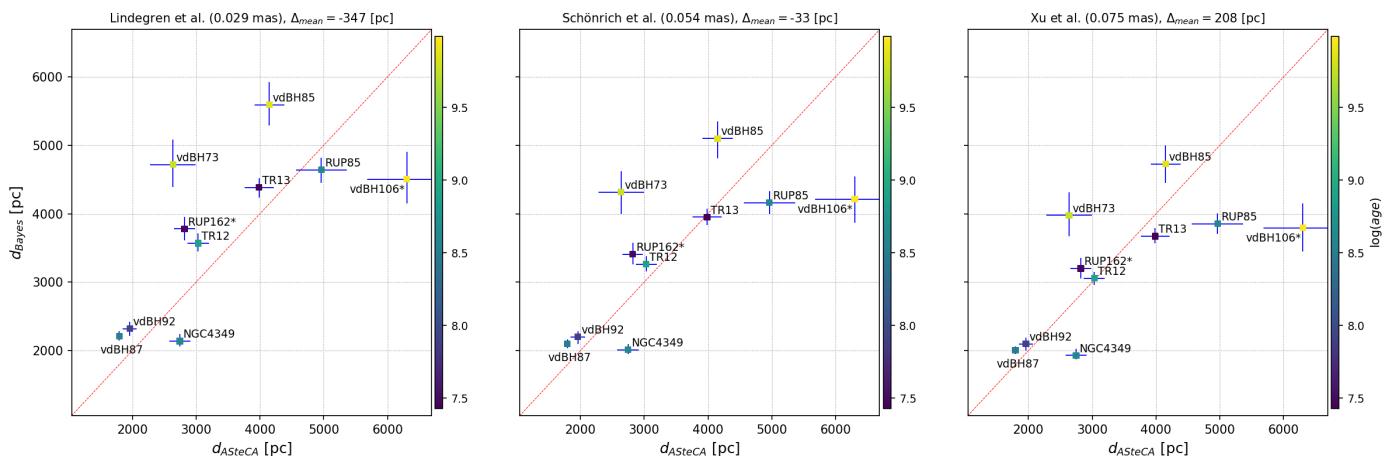


Fig. 17. ASteca (photometric) vs Bayesian (parallax) distances for the present sample, with bias corrections from Lindegren et al. (left), Schönrich et al. (center), and Xu et al. (right). Error bars are indicated along with the cluster names. The mean of differences between ASteca and others distances is shown on top of the figures. Colorbar to the right indicates $\log(\text{age})$ values.

Cluster	z	$E(B - V)$	Age (10^9 yr)	Mass ($10^3 M_\odot$)	d_{ASteca} (kpc)	d_{nooffset} (kpc)	$d_{\text{Lindegren}}$ (kpc)	$d_{\text{Schönrich}}$ (kpc)	d_{Xu} (kpc)
vdBH 73	0.021 ± 0.005	0.62 ± 0.04	6.1 ± 0.1	1 ± 0.8	2.64 ± 0.36	5.32 ± 0.43	4.72 ± 0.34	4.32 ± 0.31	3.98 ± 0.32
RUP 85	0.026 ± 0.007	1.06 ± 0.04	0.4 ± 0.06	2.7 ± 0.7	4.96 ± 0.40	5.30 ± 0.25	4.64 ± 0.18	4.16 ± 0.17	3.86 ± 0.15
vdBH 85	0.015 ± 0.002	0.28 ± 0.03	7.4 ± 0.9	2.8 ± 0.3	4.15 ± 0.24	6.15 ± 0.37	5.59 ± 0.32	5.10 ± 0.27	4.73 ± 0.27
vdBH 87	0.025 ± 0.004	0.58 ± 0.01	0.3 ± 0.2	1 ± 0.3	1.80 ± 0.05	2.37 ± 0.07	2.21 ± 0.07	2.10 ± 0.06	2.01 ± 0.06
TR 12	0.006 ± 0.001	0.29 ± 0.03	0.8 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 0.1	3.03 ± 0.17	3.97 ± 0.14	3.57 ± 0.13	3.26 ± 0.11	3.06 ± 0.09
vdBH 92	0.007 ± 0.003	0.66 ± 0.03	0.08 ± 0.04	0.4 ± 0.8	1.96 ± 0.11	2.48 ± 0.13	2.32 ± 0.10	2.20 ± 0.09	2.10 ± 0.10
TR 13	0.007 ± 0.003	0.55 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01	0.5 ± 0.2	3.99 ± 0.23	5.02 ± 0.18	4.39 ± 0.14	3.95 ± 0.12	3.67 ± 0.11
vdBH 106*	0.009 ± 0.004	0.30 ± 0.03	9.7 ± 0.8	1.9 ± 0.4	6.30 ± 0.62	5.06 ± 0.46	4.51 ± 0.38	4.21 ± 0.34	3.79 ± 0.35
RUP 162*	0.003 ± 0.002	0.47 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.01	0.6 ± 0.1	2.82 ± 0.16	4.18 ± 0.22	3.78 ± 0.17	3.41 ± 0.16	3.20 ± 0.15
NGC 4349	0.028 ± 0.006	0.40 ± 0.03	0.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.3	2.75 ± 0.17	2.29 ± 0.12	2.14 ± 0.09	2.01 ± 0.07	1.93 ± 0.08

Table 6. The symbol “**” indicates probable clusters. The d_{nooffset} values are those obtained using the Bayesian method and no bias correction applied on the Gaia DR2 parallax data. The remaining distances were obtained applying the indicated offsets to the parallax values.

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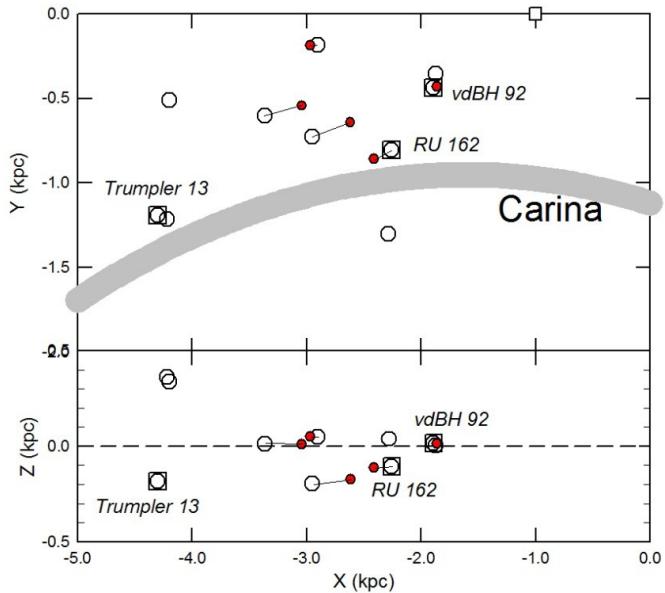


Fig. 18. The X-Y (upper panel) and X-Z (lower plane) projection of true and probable clusters in our sample. In the upper panel the thick grey line shows the trace of Carina arm according to [Vallée \(2005\)](#) while the dashed line in the lower panel is for the galactic equator. Clusters displaced from AStéCA position after adding systematic 0.1 mas to the parallaxes (red dots) are joined by a line. Empty squares enclose the youngest clusters in our list (see Table 6).

The thirteen clusters in this Appendix are ordered according to their right ascension, as shown in Table 1. The remaining three analyzed clusters were presented in Sect. 5.

Appendix A: Ruprecht 85

Ruprecht 85 belongs to the south side of the Vela Constellation close to the border of the Carina region. This cluster appears in Fig. 3 as a slight increment in the stellar field towards the north part in the respective frame. The overall stars photometric diagrams as shown in Fig. A.1 do not show the presence of any cluster sequence but a vertical strip of stars emerging from a poorly populated stellar field above $V = 14$ mag defined by disk stars.

The structural analysis performed by AStECA yields a clean overdensity at the location of this object that appears subtending an almost circular area of 3 arcmins radius, Fig. A.2 left panel. As shown in the Fig. A.2 right panel, the RDP is well developed, scarcely noisy and with a star density five times above the background level. The photometric diagrams, CCD and CMDs of stars with membership probabilities above 0.74 and up to 1.0 shown in Fig. A.3 depict a main sequence sweeping 3.5 magnitudes. Intermediate probability members are found around the giant branch but we suggest that care should be taken with this fact. Combining structural evidences with evidences coming from the photometric diagrams we conclude that RUP 85 is a real entity. As for the cluster parameters of the best synthetic cluster fitting the observations it is found that:

- a) Like in the case of vdBH 73, RUP 85 is also placed in a region of moderate color excess. In fact the cluster has $E(B-V) = 1.06$ also entirely in line with a maximum $E(B-V)$ of 1.9 according to S&F2011.
- b) The free absorption distance modulus is 13.5 mag corresponding to a distance $d = 5.01$ kpc.

The results from the Anderson-Darling test in Fig. A.4 applied to Plx , $PM(\alpha)$ and $PM(\delta)$ indicate clearly that the cluster region and the surrounding background population come from quite different star populations. Therefore, the null hypothesis can be rejected.

We conclude that RUP 85 is a real open cluster over 0.41×10^9 yr old.

Appendix B: van den Bergh-Hagen 85

vdBH 85 appears in the sky slightly east of the center of the Vela constellation. The V chart in Fig. 3 shows a weak star concentration near the north side of the observed field extending a little bit to the south east. The photometric diagrams of the entire field of view is just a dispersed star distribution ending in a compact accumulation at $(B-V) = 1$ and below $V = 17$ mag approximately. Another clear feature in the two CMDs is a structure at $V = 16$ and for $1.2 < (B-V) < 1.7$ resembling a red clump.

AStECA detected an overdensity very well detached from the stellar background reflected in the smooth RDP in Fig. B.2 contained in a circle 2.8 arcmins radius and more than five times the background density. Once the removal of field interlopers is done and the membership probabilities are established the two CMDs of all stars with probabilities above 0.58 show a short but evident

main sequence below $G = 17$ mag. Three magnitudes above the cluster turn-off, at $G = 14$ mag a handful of stars appear, possibly part of the bright end of the giant branch. Also at $G = 14$ mag and almost located at the center of the CMDs, a couple of stars with MPs around 0.8 could be classified as blue stragglers associated to van den Bergh-Hagen 85. The comparison with the best fitting of a synthetic cluster throws the following characteristics for vdBH 85:

- a) the cluster is seen projected against a stellar field with moderate to low color excess. The best value corresponds to $E(B-V) = 0.28$ in correspondence with the maximum value of 0.45 stated by S&F2011.
- b) The free absorption distance modulus of vdBH 85 is 13.1 mag which implies a distance of 4.17 kpc from the Sun. This fact explains by itself the extreme weakness of cluster members.

The Anderson-Darling test results in Fig. B.4 suggest the null hypothesis can be safely rejected. In fact, Plx , $PM(\alpha)$ and $PM(\delta)$ results from the Anderson-Darling test leave no doubt in the sense that cluster region and the surrounding comparison field come from quite different star populations.

We conclude that this object is a real and very old cluster, approximately 7.4×10^9 yrs old.

Appendix C: van den Bergh-Hagen 87

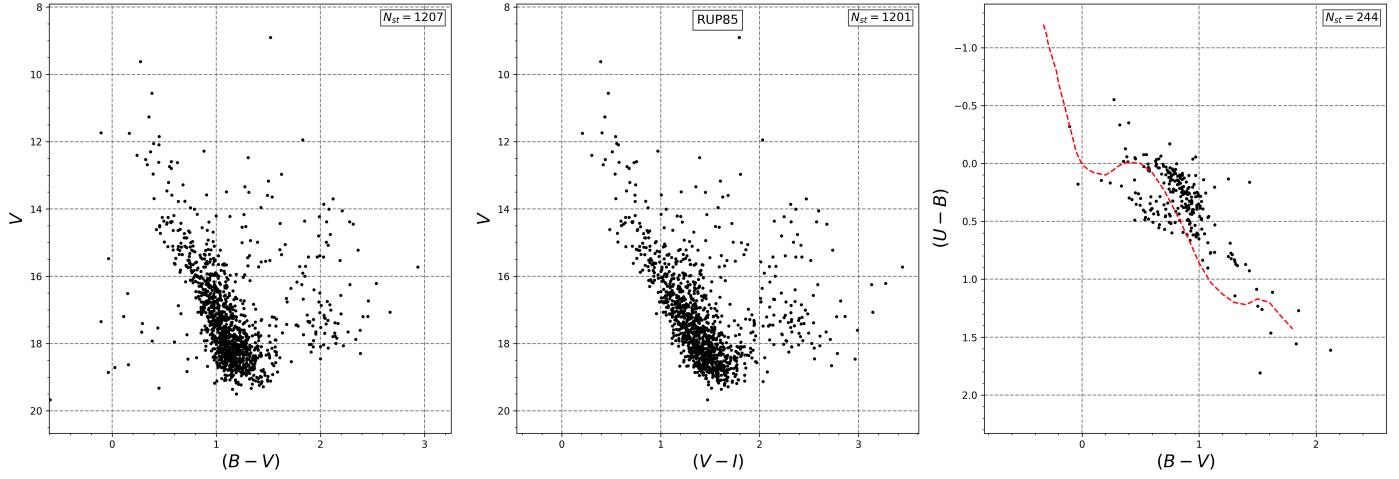
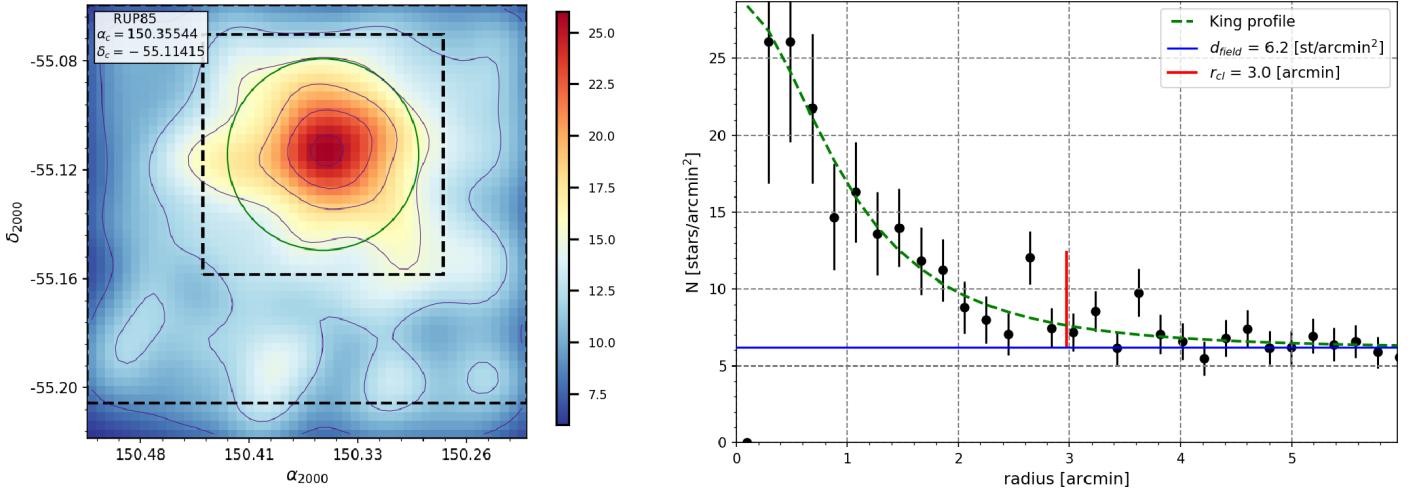
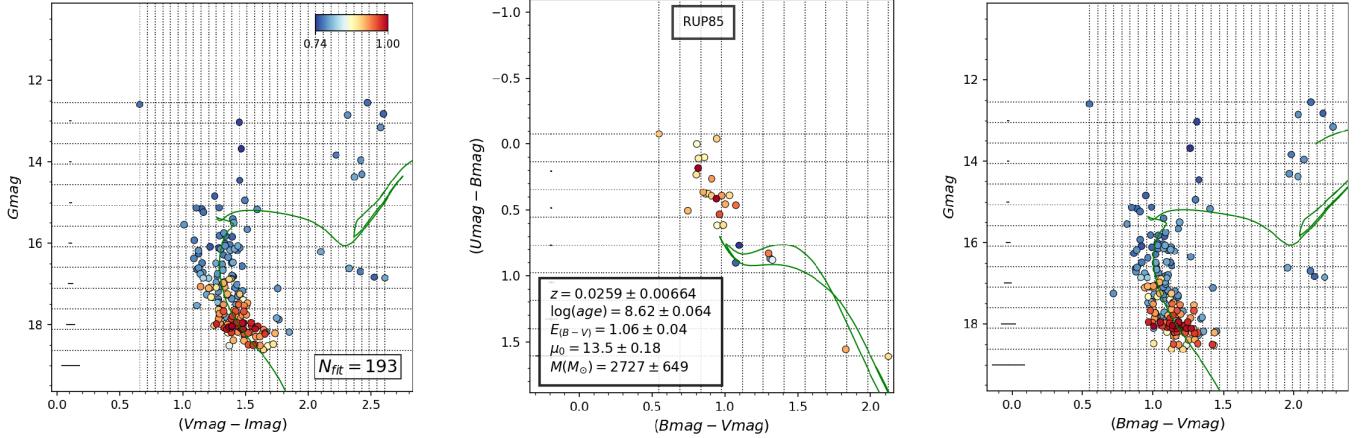
Like RUP 85, vdBH 87 is seen toward the south of Vela Constellation close to the border with Carina. A weak grouping of stars placed towards the north of the frame is seen in Fig. 3. In turn, the CMDs in Fig. C.1 seem to reflect a typical star disk sequence up to $V = 15$ mag approximately with an amorphous distribution at the bright end. The CCD is, on the other side, rather poor.

A stellar overdensity reaching ~ 20 times the field star density is seen in Fig. C.2. The spatial structure of this overdensity suggests an elongation in right ascension and a RDP characterized by a very narrow density peak followed by a star coronal distribution at about 2 arcmins from the center. The clean CMDs in Fig. C.3 leave no doubt as for the nature of van den Bergh-Hagen 87 since inside this overdensity a robust and narrow cluster main sequence is evident. Its sequence extends for more than 5 mag in the CMDs, including stars with membership probabilities in the range from 0.80 to 1. The CCD no the other hand does not show a clear cluster sequence. The parameters of the synthetic cluster that best fits the real star distributions are:

- a) The color excess is $E(B-V) = 0.58$ indicating thus a moderate absorption in the cluster direction. In turn, this color excess value is below the maximum reddening $E(B-V) = 2.9$ computed in the region for S&F2011.
- b) The corrected distance modulus is 11.3 implying a distance of $d = 1.9$ kpc. The cluster is not far from the Sun and this closeness explains the moderate color excess found.

The results of the application of the Anderson-Darling test in Fig. C.4 are coincident with what AStECA have found. This is that cluster and field regions are quite different not only from the photometric perspective but also from a kinematic view.

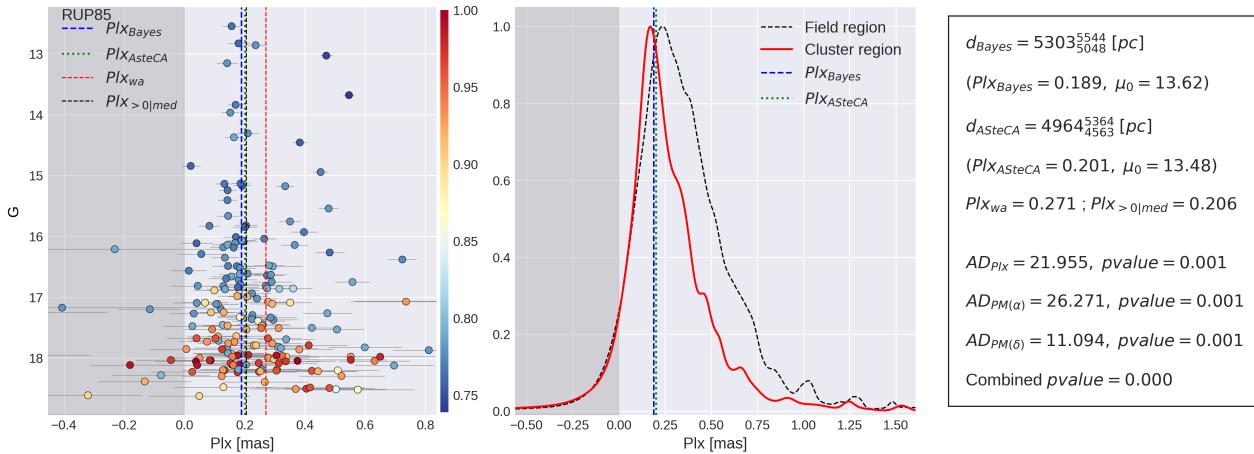
In conclusion vdBH 87 is a real open cluster about 0.32×10^9 years old.

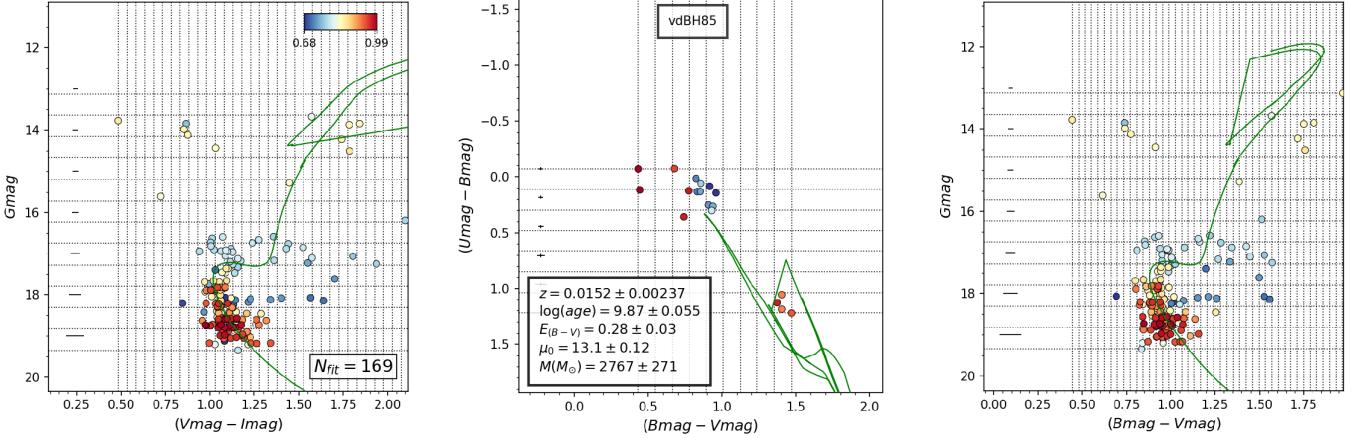
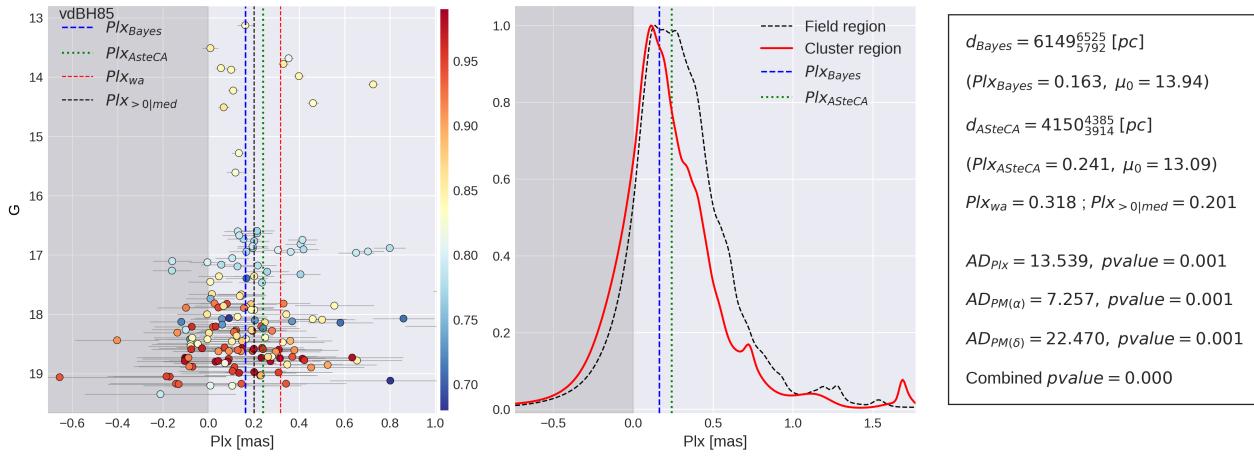
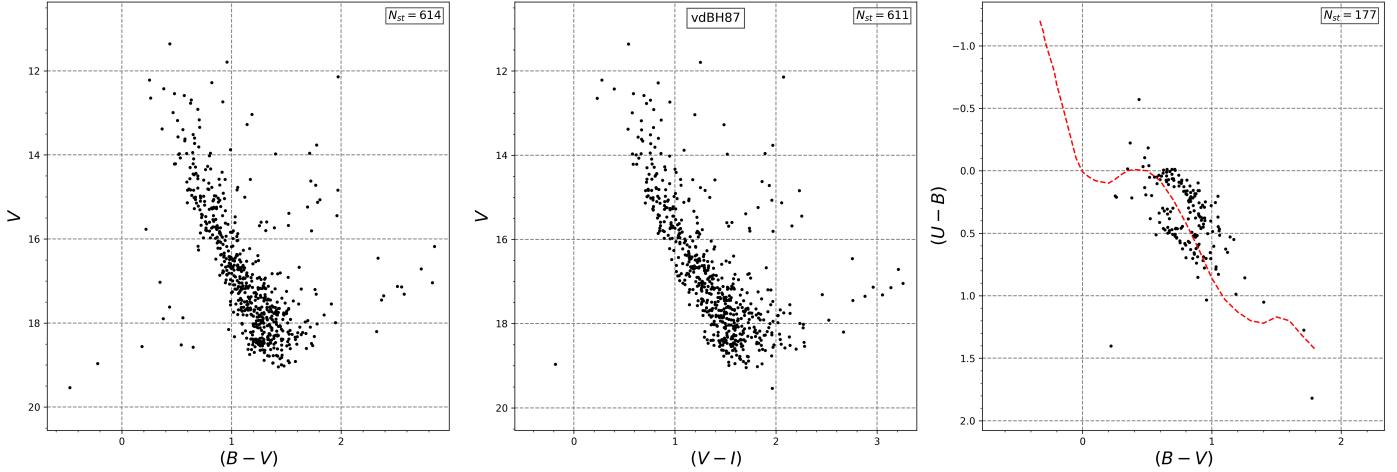
**Fig. A.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for RUP 85.**Fig. A.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for RUP 85.**Fig. A.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for RUP 85.

Appendix D: Trumpler 12

This object is placed in the west side of the Carina HII region where it appears as a sparse handful of bright stars in Fig. 3. The CMDs in Fig. D.1, including all stars in the region, show the following patterns: there is a wide grouping of stars below

$V = 18$ mag but to the right side of it, and also at this magnitude value, a narrow structure of stars up to $V = 14$ mag slightly displaced to the blue side emerges. From $V = 18$ mag a typical vertical galactic disk population rises too.



**Fig. B.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for vdBH 85.**Fig. B.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for vdBH 85.**Fig. C.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for vdBH 87.

roughly a cluster main sequence. In particular some of them belonging to the tiny blue and narrow sequence detected easily in the diagrams of Fig. D.1 form part (including the turn-off stars) of the clean sequence between $V = 12$ and $V = 16$ mag seen in Fig. D.3. Comparison with synthetic clusters is still possible and the properties of the best fit achieved in the present case are the next:

- a) A color excess of $E(B-V) = 0.29$ is found for the best fitting. Since the maximum color excess provided by S&F2011 is 0.50 we found a precedent result and in case TR 12 is a real cluster it is placed in a zone of low absorption.
- b) The absorption free distance modulus becomes 12.4 representing a distance of 3.02 kpc. At such a distance and with

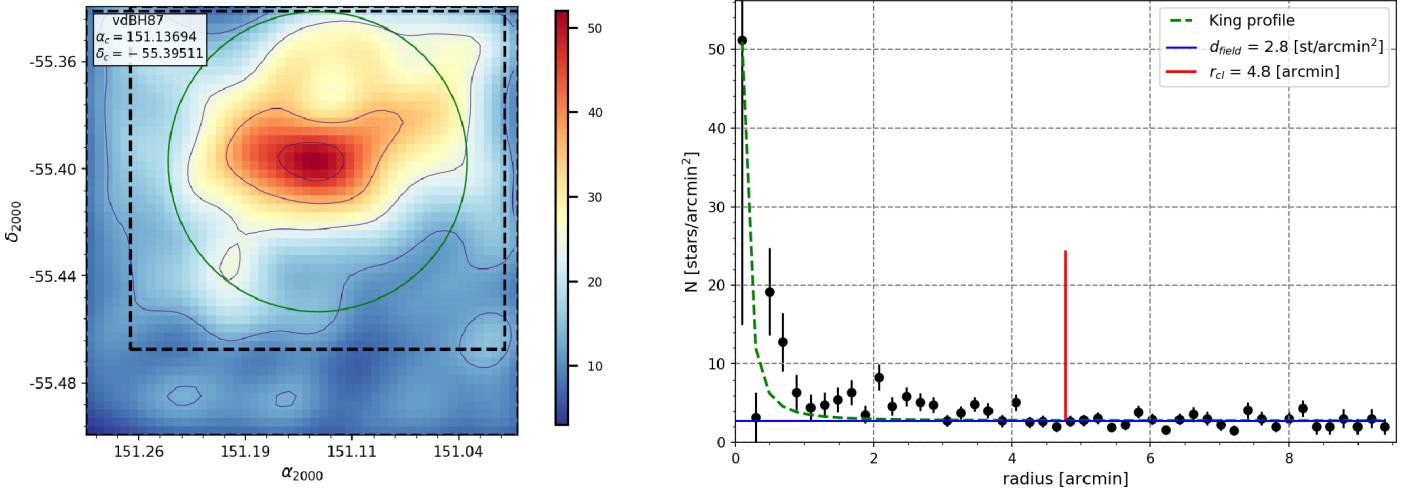


Fig. C.2. Idem Fig. 5 for vdBH 87.

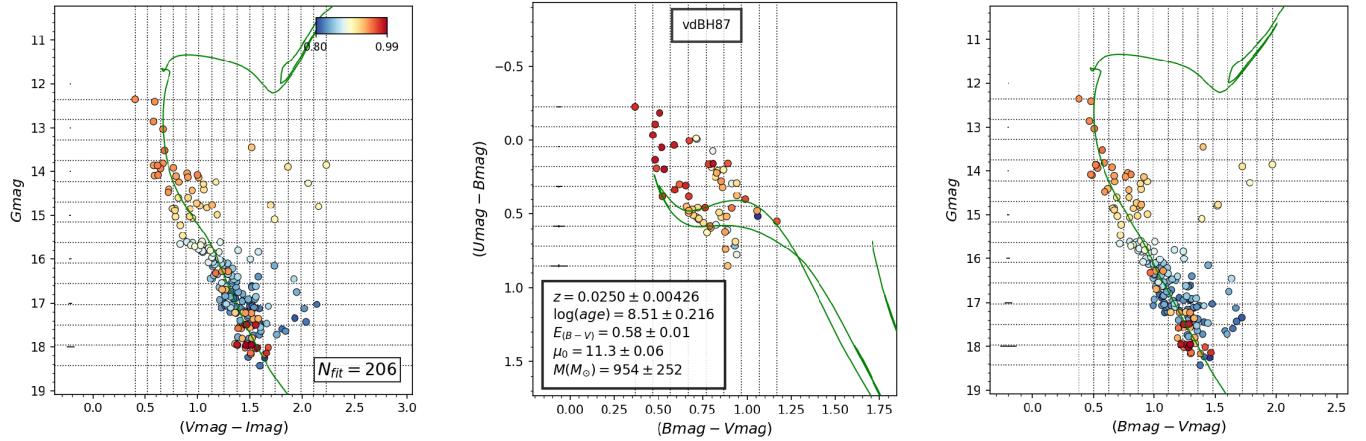


Fig. C.3. Idem Fig. 6 for vdBH 87.

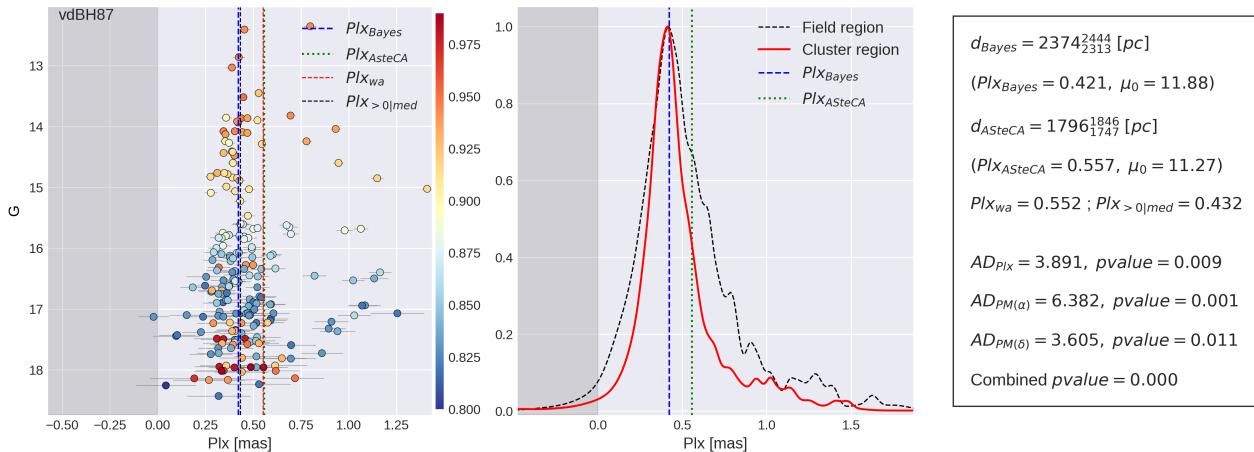


Fig. C.4. Idem Fig. 7 for vdBH 87.

low absorption it is reasonable to find a high background stellar density as seen in Fig. D.2.

From the Anderson-Darling statistics shown in Fig. D.3 we see that proper motions for the cluster and for the field population belong to different samples. On the other hand, the parallaxes can not be safely separated into distinct stellar

regions.

The noisy profile that does not allow establishing a clear cluster extension and the poor main sequence requires us to be cautious. More deep photometry ($(U - B)$ particularly) is needed to achieve a precise result as for the true nature of this object.

Meanwhile we conclude that TR 12 is a cluster about 0.8×10^9 years old.

Appendix E: van den Bergh-Hagen 91

vdBH 91 is a potential cluster at the west side of Carina HII region, specifically near the northern border of this constellation with Vela. No relevant stellar structure appears in the V image of Fig. 3 but a common pattern of a galactic field star near the galactic plane. The overall CMDs in Fig. E.1 show a stellar sequence that, at first sight, resemble the usual diagrams for open clusters. In turn, the CCD is dominated by a tail of F - and G -type stars prolonged by red stars. It is noticed as well the presence of some reddened early type stars for negative ($U - B$) indices.

AStECA found two well separated stellar overdensity peaks in Fig. E.2 whose relevance in terms of stellar density is barely important since they include no more than three stars above the background density. The noisy RDP proves by itself the poverty of the entire field surveyed in term of star number. After some attempts looking for a cluster sequence we ask AStECA to estimate the probabilities for stars inside an adopted radius of 3.6 arcmin shown in Fig. E.2 right. As seen in Fig. E.3 almost one hundred stars inside the circle associated to vdBH 91 were found in the CMDs with membership probabilities ranging from 0.43 to 0.80. It is interesting that most stars with lower probabilities outline a fictitious sequence below $G = 16$ mag in these diagrams while stars with higher probabilities are scattered between the location of a probable main sequence and a giant stars branch. The absence of a cluster sequence combined with the poor and noisy overdensity are all against the reliability of this cluster. The Anderson-Darling test in Fig. E.4, right panel, is clear regarding the true nature of vdBH 91 since the high combined p -value indicates that the null hypothesis (cluster and field areas come from the same originating distribution) can not be reasonably rejected. This result is against the Kharchenko et al. (2005) findings who found that vdBH 91 is a cluster at 0.740 kpc, approximately 0.16×10^9 yr old and affected by a mean color excess $E(B - V) = 0.08$.

We conclude that vdBH 91 is a random fluctuation of the stellar foreground/background, and not a real entity.

Appendix F: Ruprecht 88

RUP 88 is another potential cluster south of the Carina HII region. Like other objects in this paper no obvious stellar grouping is perceived in the V image of Fig. 3. The overall star CMDs in Fig. F.1 show a scattered star distribution above $V = 16$ mag. From this magnitude down the common pattern of galactic disc stars takes place in the CMDs. The CCD in Fig. F.1 suggests that no blue and therefore young star is present in the region of RUP 88. Just at $0.2 < (B - V) < 0.8$ we see a handful of stars that could be reddened late of late B -types or $A - F$ -type stars. The remaining of this diagram is a trace composed by A - to M -type stars.

As with other clusters in the present sample, when the spatial distribution of stars in the frame is analyzed no clear star overdensity appears in the location where RUP 88 is supposed to exist. In fact, the contour plot in Fig. F.2, left panel, shows a poor star number enhancement from south west to northeast of the

frame extending north west. Given the difficulties to state the position of the cluster center (if it exists) we ask AStECA to inspect the region encircled in green in Fig. F.2, where a reasonable density profile could be found. The RDP is still noisy because of a rather poor star number contained between the assumed cluster limits. If we look at Fig. F.3, in the CMDs, only 38 stars with probabilities ranging from 0.01 to 0.71 remain inside the adopted cluster region, quite low membership probability values perhaps reflecting the trouble to set aside the cluster region from the field region. The findings in the three photometric diagrams in Fig. F.3 confirm this point as only an amorphous distribution of stars scarcely resembling a cluster main sequence can be seen.

The Anderson-Darling test in Fig. F.4, right panel is unable to separate the cluster population from the one from the field region, for all the three explored dimensions. The combined p -value for proper motions and parallaxes is large, suggesting that both samples do not come from the same population. The necessary requirement that there is a reasonable main sequence is absent and, combined with this result, precludes concluding that RUP 88 is a true cluster.

Appendix G: van den Bergh-Hagen 92

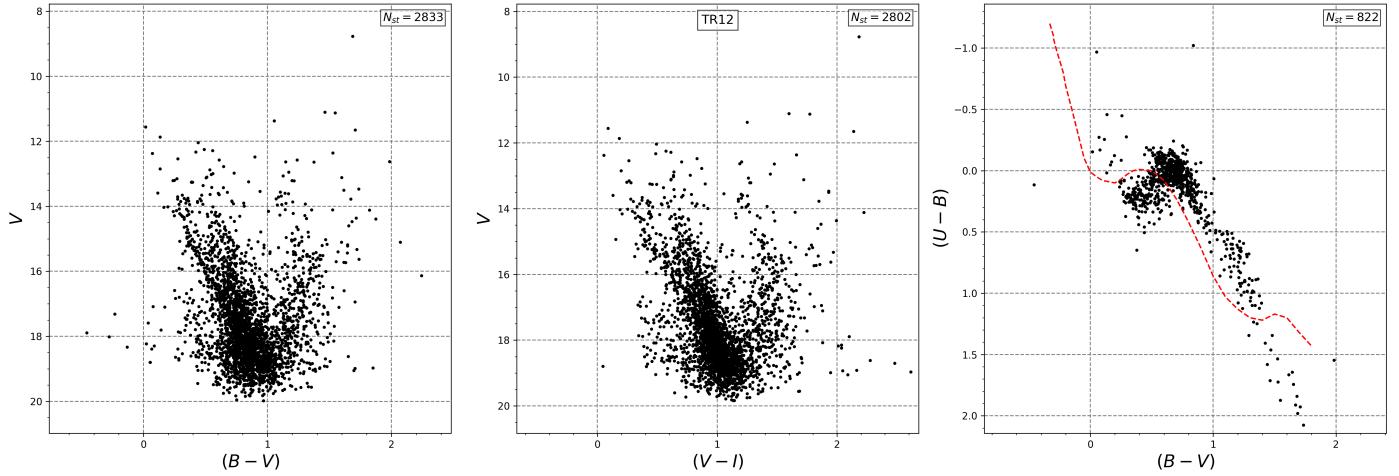
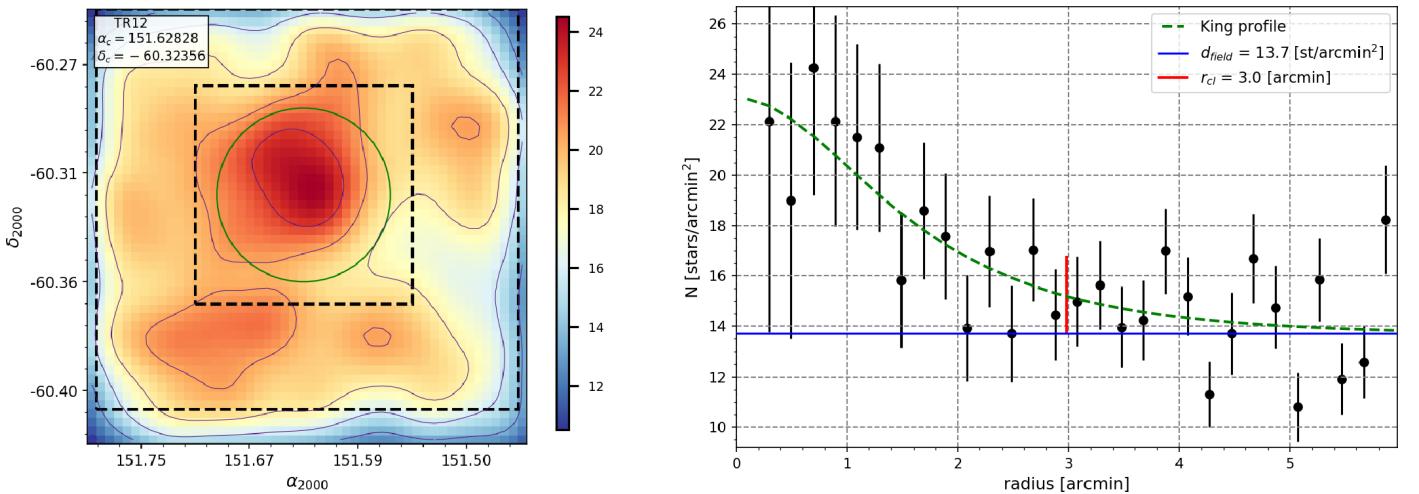
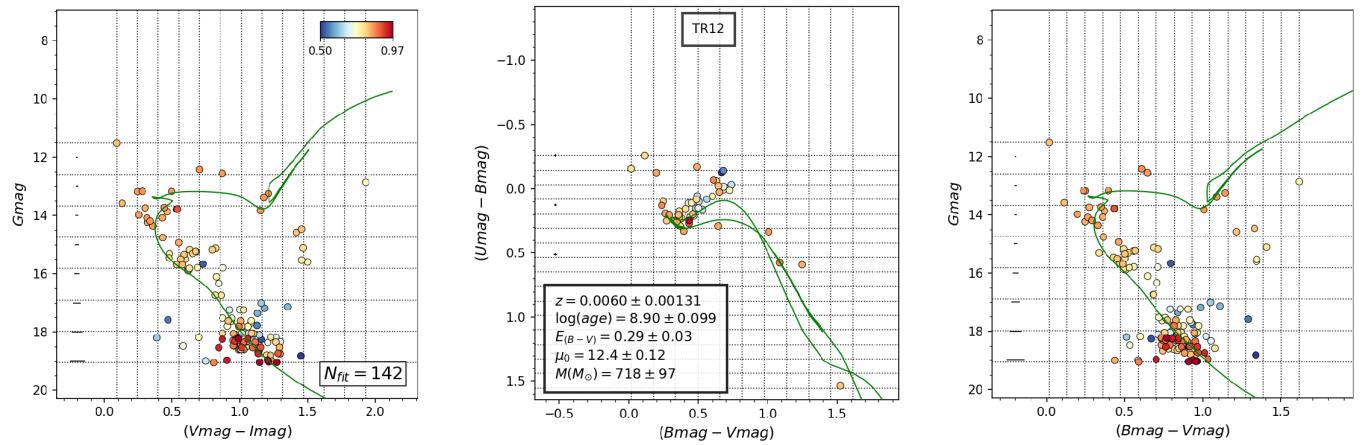
Placed south of Vela, near the eastern border with Carina, vdBH 92 is a relevant handful of bright stars as seen in the V image of Fig. 3. The CMDs and CCD for all stars in the region, as shown in Fig. G.1, depict a narrow star sequence with some scatter at their respective bright ends. Particularly the CCD shows, not far from the intrinsic line, a group of F - and G -type stars and another group of stars below the intrinsic line that could be B - and A -type stars displaced by the reddening effect.

AStECA analysis in Fig. G.2 revealed the presence of a well isolated star overdensity rising above the field stars density of about 4 stars per square arcmin. We identify this overdensity with vdBH 92. Notwithstanding the noisy RDP the limits of the overdensity can be well established. As indicated in Fig. G.3 few stars have been found inside the cluster limits with membership values from 0.81 to 0.97. Despite such a low number of members, a 7 magnitude extended cluster main sequence is been found. The comparison with synthetic clusters made by AStECA yields:

- a) the best fitting of a synthetic cluster to the clean data in Fig. G.3 indicates a color excess of $E(B - V) = 0.66$. Since the maximum color excess provided by S&F2011 is 2.34 for this zone we conclude that most of the absorption is produced behind the position of van den Bergh-Hagen 92. This object is therefore placed in front of a strong absorption region.
- b) The absorption free distance modulus becomes 11.5 what places van den Bergh-Hagen 92 at a distance of $d = 2$ kpc.

By applying the Anderson-Darling test it is noticed that the parallax distributions for stars inside and outside the cluster boundaries are not different from each other as indicated in the right panel of Fig. G.4. However, proper motions are quite different in both regions. We associate this last finding with the presence of a well defined overdensity that, in turn, shows a reasonable and extended cluster main sequence to conclude that both samples come from different populations.

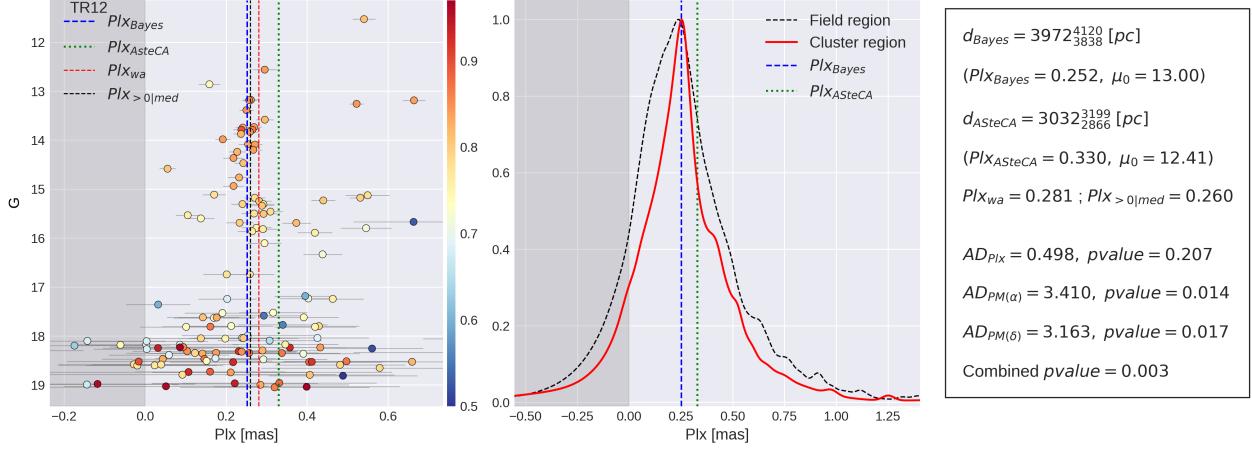
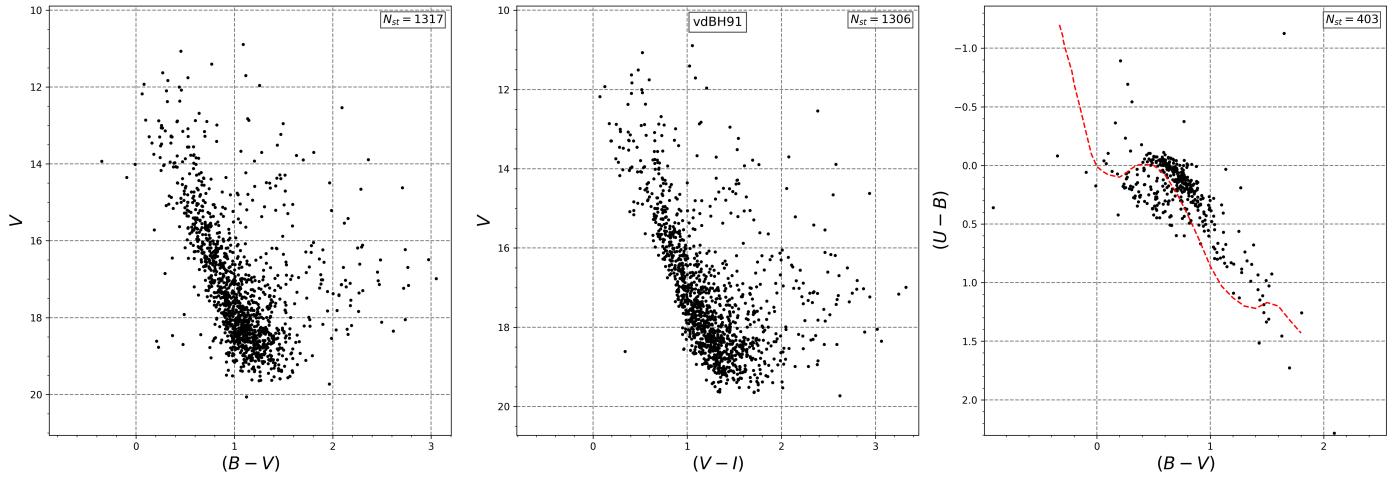
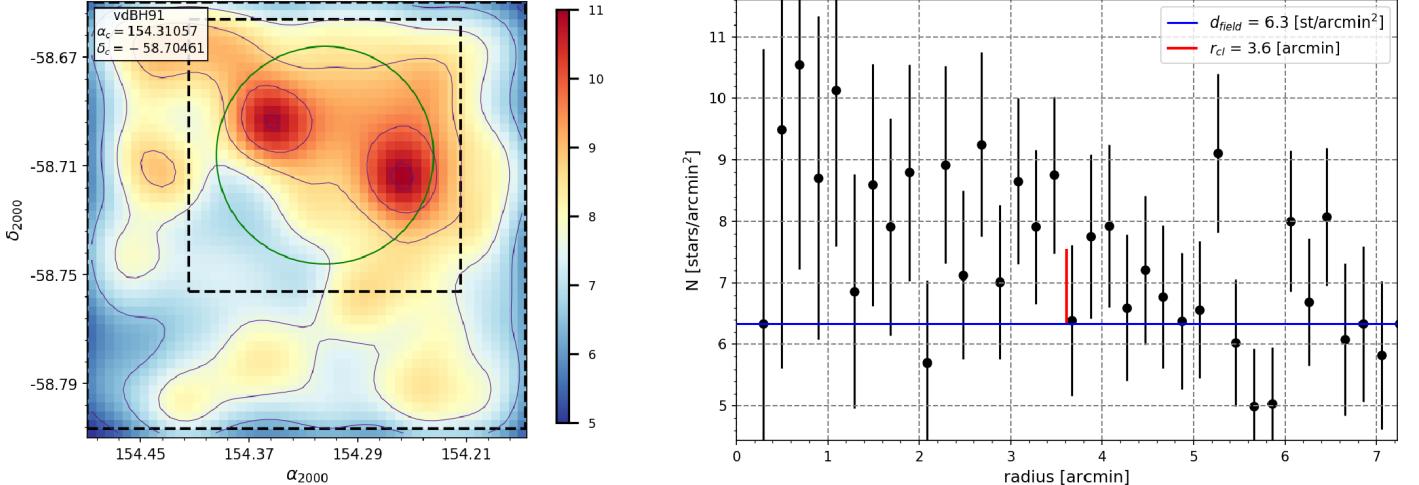
All this together confirm the true nature of vdBH 92. This is a young cluster 0.08×10^9 years old.

**Fig. D.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for TR 12.**Fig. D.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for TR 12.**Fig. D.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for TR 12.

Appendix H: Trumpler 13

TR 13 is a weak object also at the south west of the Carina HII region, seen as a diffuse but extended star accumulation near the center of the V image in Fig. 3. The two CMDs in Fig. H.1 show an uncommon pattern: we see that above $V = 17.5$ mag the star

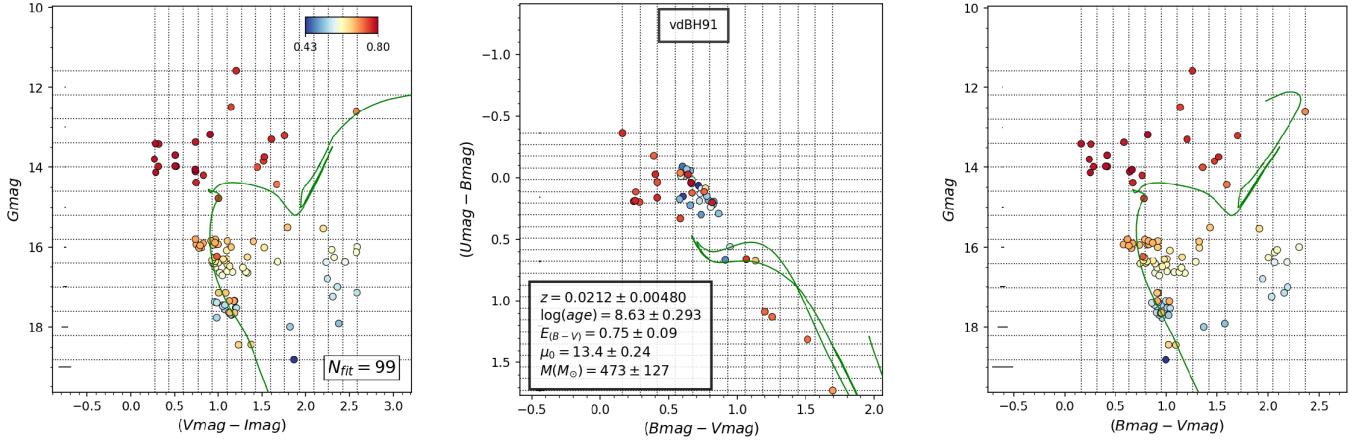
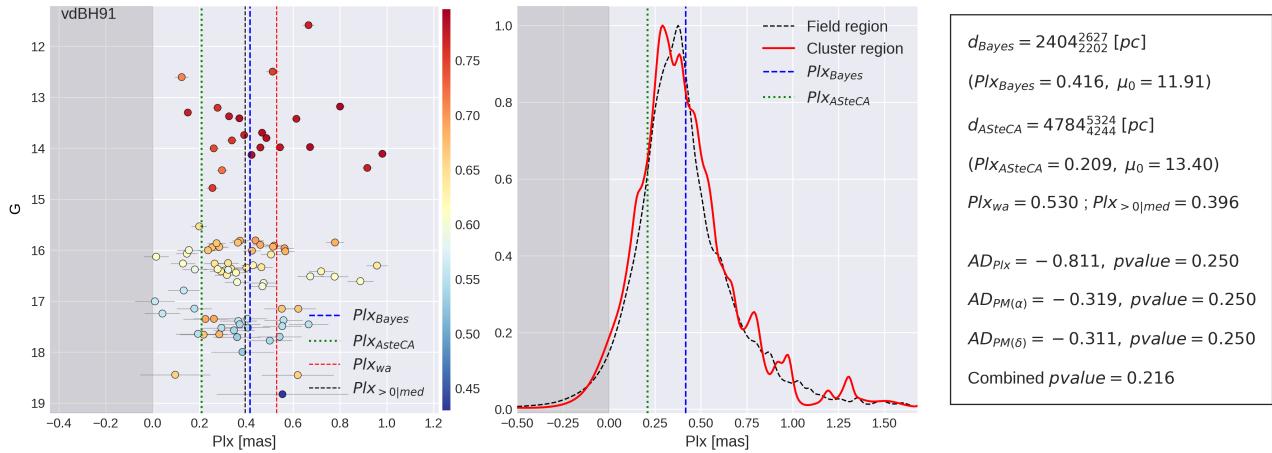
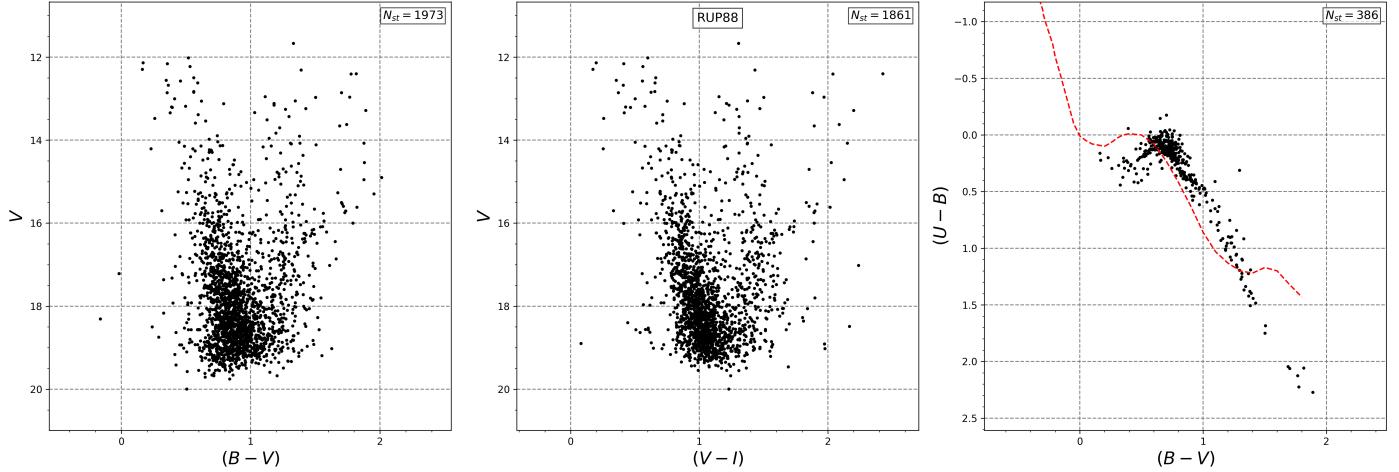
sequence splits into two branches with one of them extending to the bluest side while other branch follows the common representation of galaxy disc stars. In the CCD the situation is the same: a wide and reddened band of potential B -type stars is placed for $(B - V) < 0.45$ and for $-0.25 < (U - B) < 0.5$ with a few more stars at negative $(U - B)$ index while another

**Fig. D.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for TR 12.**Fig. E.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for vdBH 91.**Fig. E.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for vdBH 91.

strip of stars goes from the characteristic place for F -type stars extending to the red tail including probable giant stars.

Fig. H.2 indicates that ASteca found a spatially extended overdensity mostly elongated north-south, which, at its peak is nearly 5 times above a mean field stellar density of 12 stars per

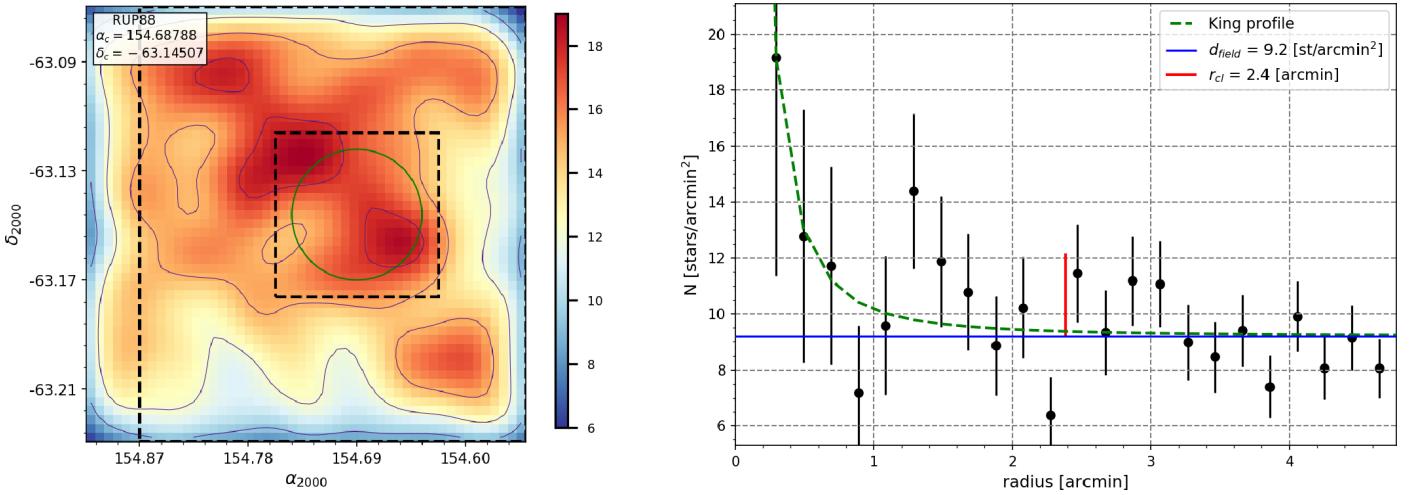
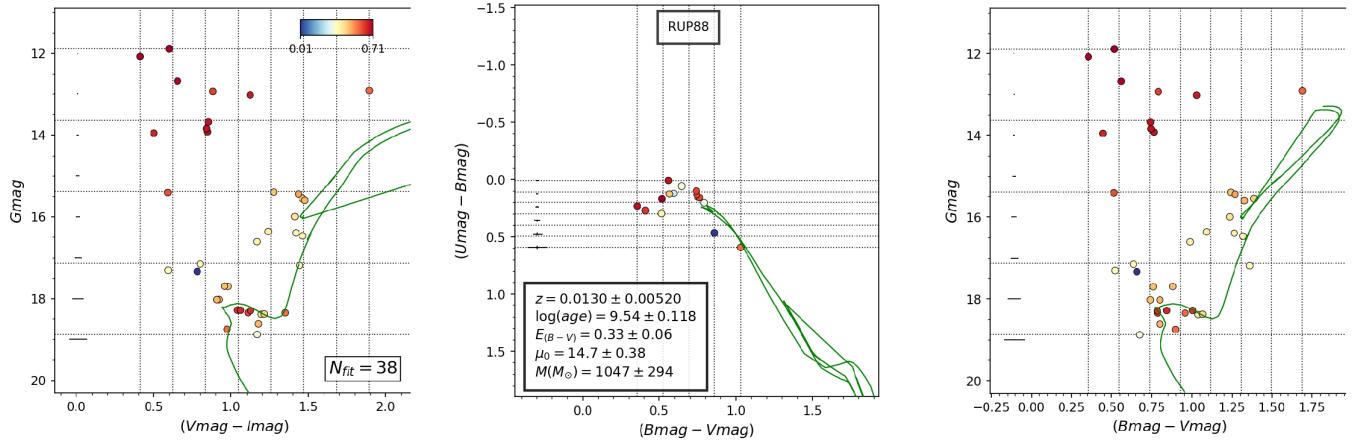
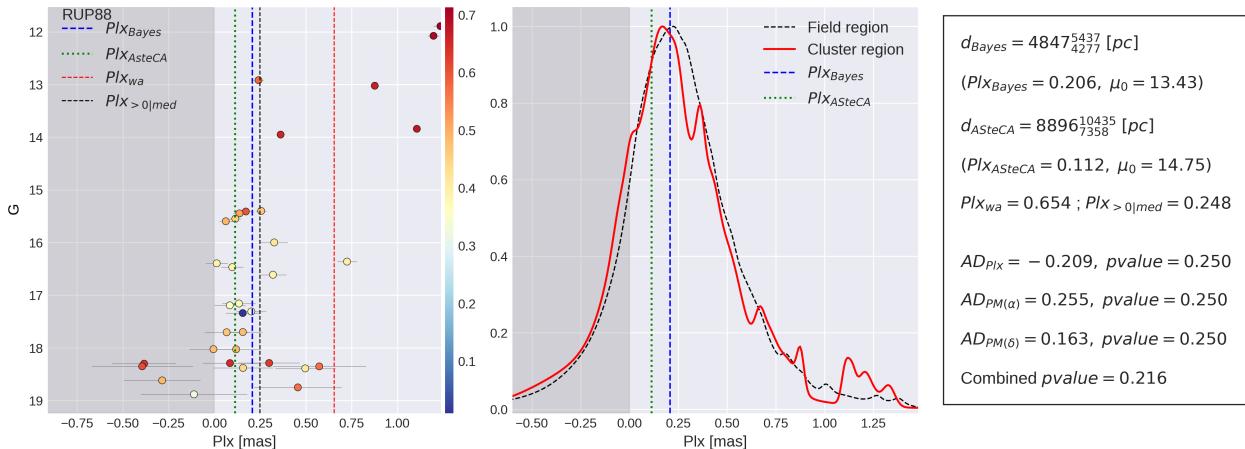
square arcmin. Given the shape and extension of the overdensity we adopted a formal radius 3.7 arcmin and asked ASteca to compute the membership probabilities for those stars inside the area. Fig. H.3 shows that after the removal of field interlopers, almost 180 stars with membership values from 0.04 to 0.97 are left composing a narrow cluster main sequence extending for

**Fig. E.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for vdBH 91.**Fig. E.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for vdBH 91.**Fig. F.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for RUP 88.

more than 6 magnitudes. Consequently, when comparing with synthetic clusters the results yield:

- a) A color excess of $E(B - V) = 0.55$ is found for the best fitting of a synthetic cluster. Since the maximum color excess provided by S&F2011 is 1.94 it is reasonable to conclude
- b) The absorption free distance modulus of TR 13 is estimated to be 13.0 mag, placing it at a distance of 3.98 kpc from the Sun.

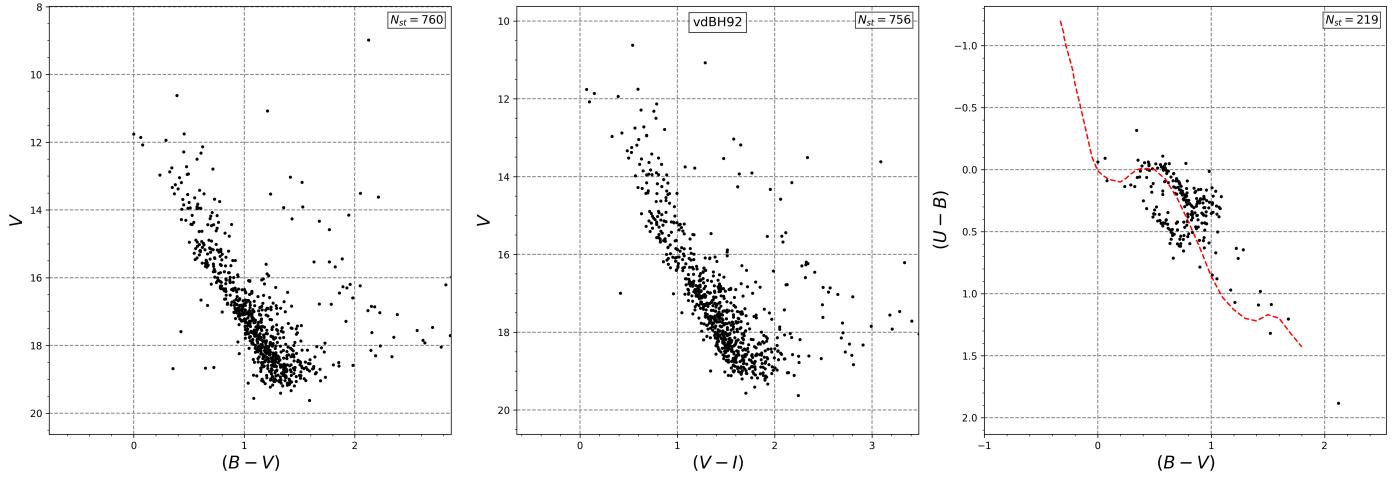
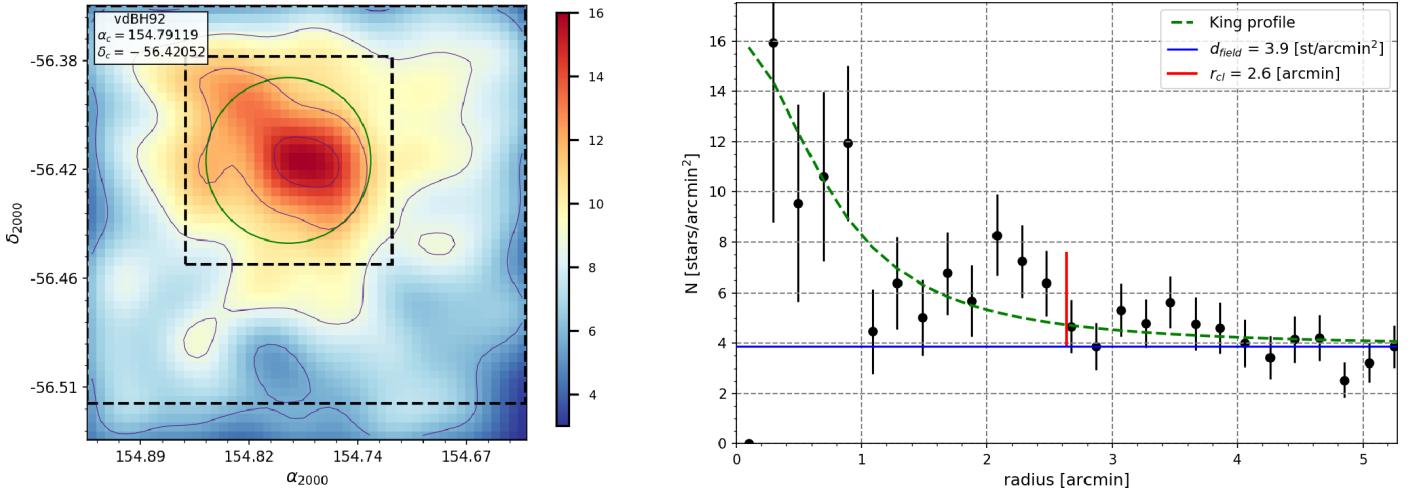
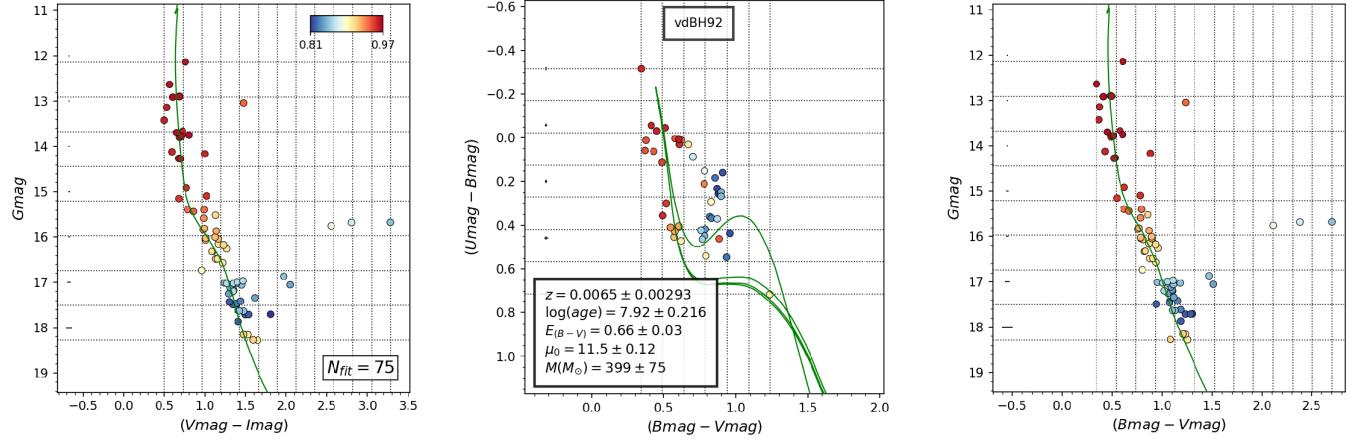
that most of the absorption is produced behind the position of TR 13.

**Fig. F.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for RUP 88.**Fig. F.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for RUP 88.**Fig. F.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for RUP 88.

The Anderson-Darling statistics in Fig. H.4, right panel, confirm the photometric results. In fact, cluster area and the surrounding field region possess quite different properties.

Although not particularly large, probabilities for stars inside the overdensity confirm the true nature of this object since the over density and the density profile are followed by a very well

defined and extended photometric counterpart. All these facts combined with the results from the Anderson-Darling test are self-consistent, so that we are confident that TR 13 is a young 0.03×10^9 years old.

**Fig. G.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for vdBH 92.**Fig. G.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for vdBH 92.**Fig. G.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for vdBH 92.

Appendix I: van den Bergh-Hagen 106

This cluster is placed at the south-east of the Vela constellation. The not so dense stellar field where it is placed has no relevant features except a few moderately bright stars as shown in Fig. 3. The CMDs shown in Fig. I.1 represent typical photometric

features structures of galactic fields with no cluster inside. As for the CCD in the same figure it shows a reduced number of stars below the intrinsic line (probably reddened late *B*- and *A* types) and a tail of stars from of late *F*-types to *M*-type stars –some of them probably giant- at the red end. AStECA spatial analysis found some star clumps as seen in Fig. I.2, left panel.

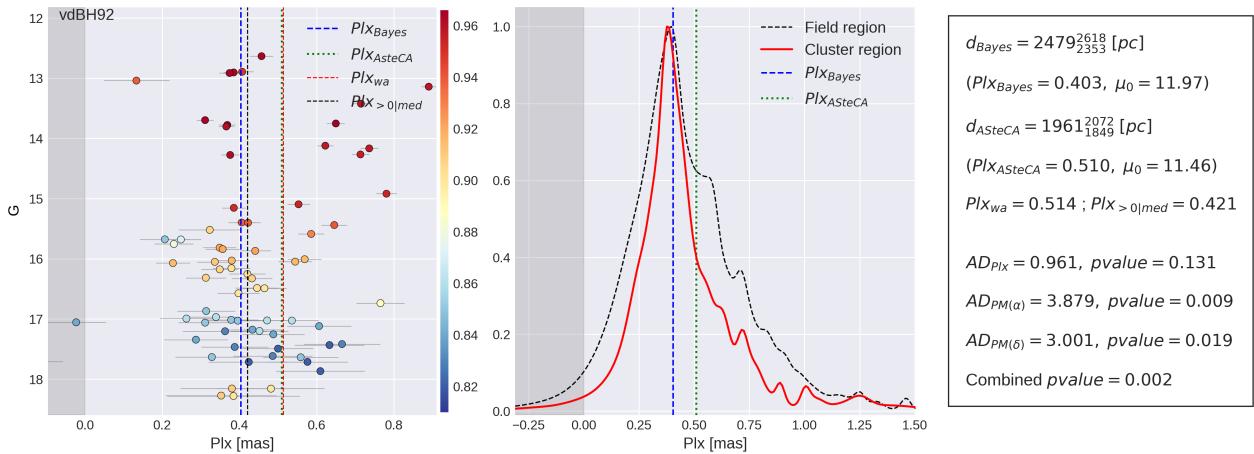


Fig. G.4. Idem Fig. 7 for vdBH 92.

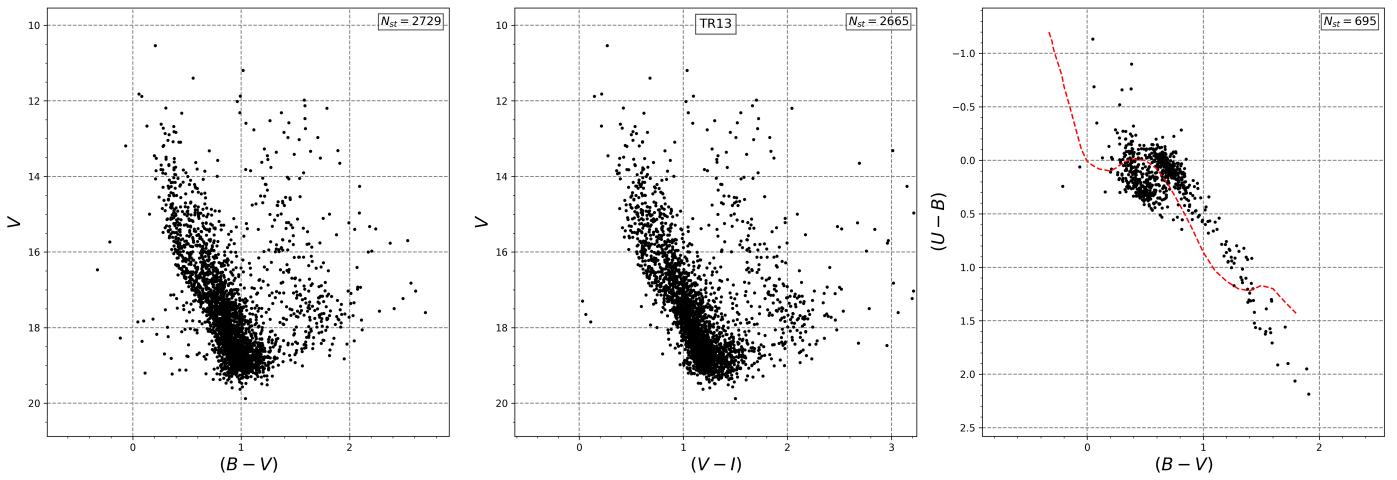


Fig. H.1. Idem Fig. 4 for TR 13.

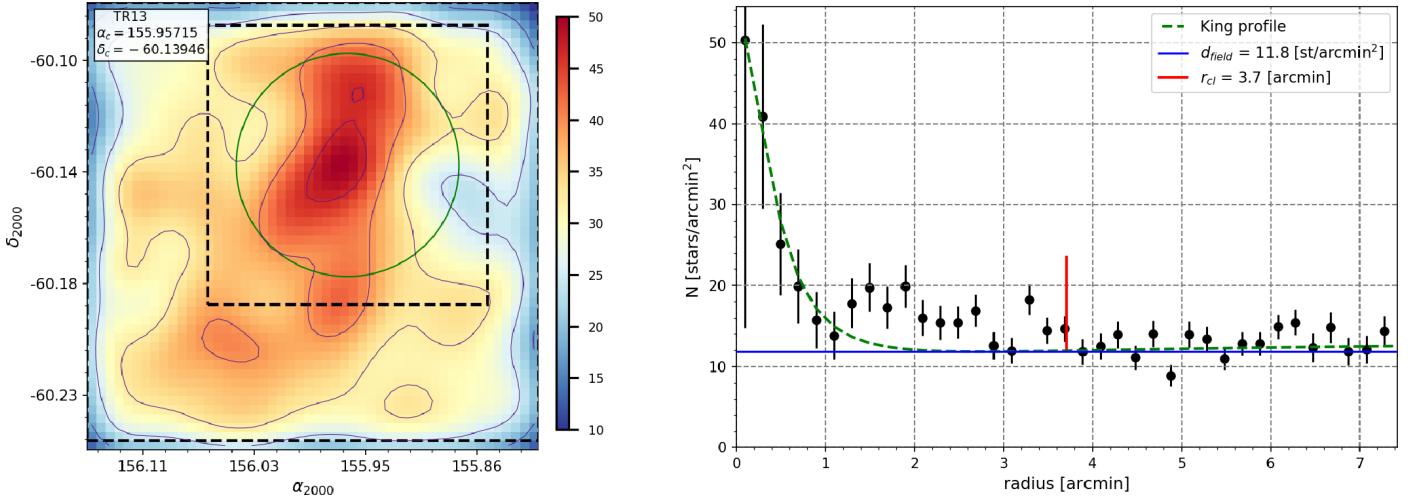


Fig. H.2. Idem Fig. 5 for TR 13.

We focus the attention on the main one at the very center of the frame, since here we see the highest overdensity peak with 4 times more stars than at the mean stellar background density of 7 stars per square arcmin approximately. We assume that most of stars in vdBH 106 must be included there so the cluster parameters should be well established. It is a fact that the RDP ap-

pears not well defined since it reflects the irregular and poor star density even inside the zone selected to investigate the cluster parameters. Only 87 stars have been found inside this area. The membership values for stars inside the putative cluster position range from 0.23 to 0.91. However, those stars having probabilities near the maximum values in this region still outline a cluster

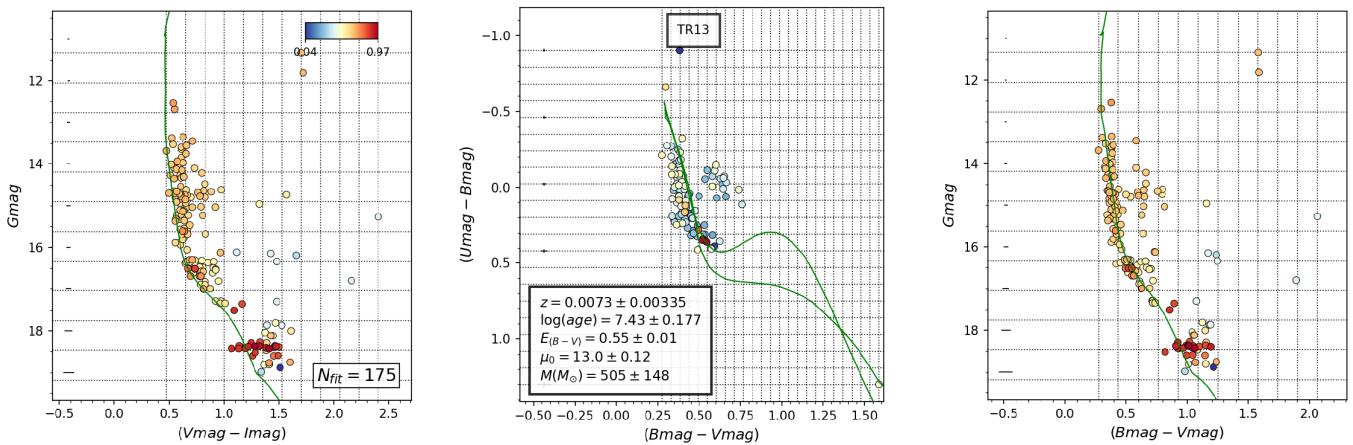


Fig. H.3. Idem Fig. 6 for TR 13.

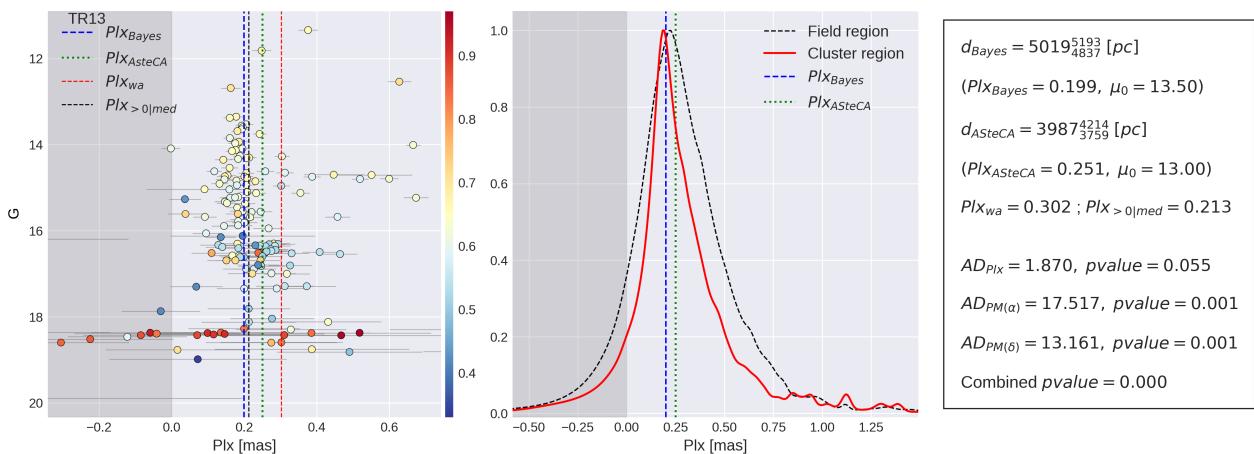


Fig. H.4. Idem Fig. 7 for TR 13.

main sequence that can be fitted with a synthetic cluster which yields the following parameters:

- A color excess of $E(B - V) = 0.30$ has been found to affect the cluster. This value is well in line with the maximum color excess provided by S&F2011, $E(B - V) = 0.57$ in this direction.
- The absorption free distance modulus of vdBH 106 was found to be 14 mag, putting the cluster at a distance of $d = 6.3$ kpc from the Sun.

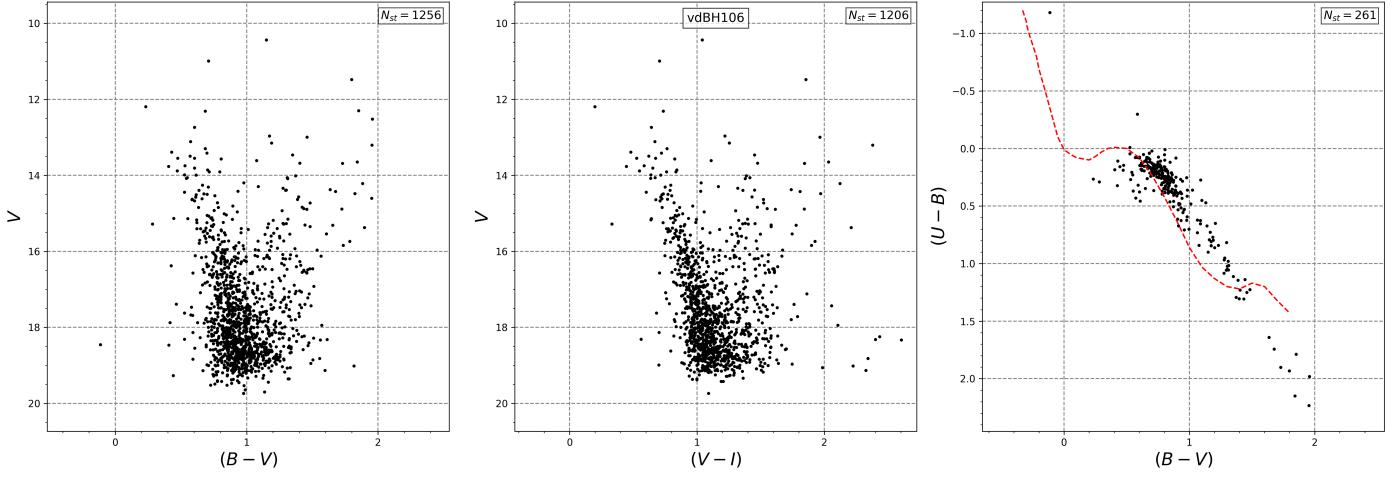
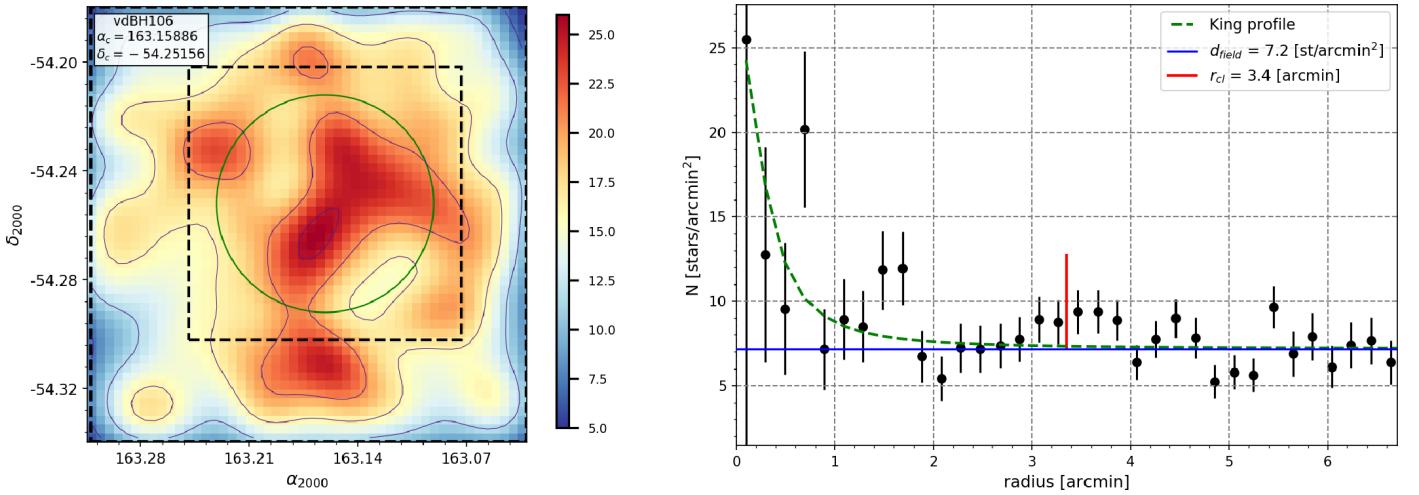
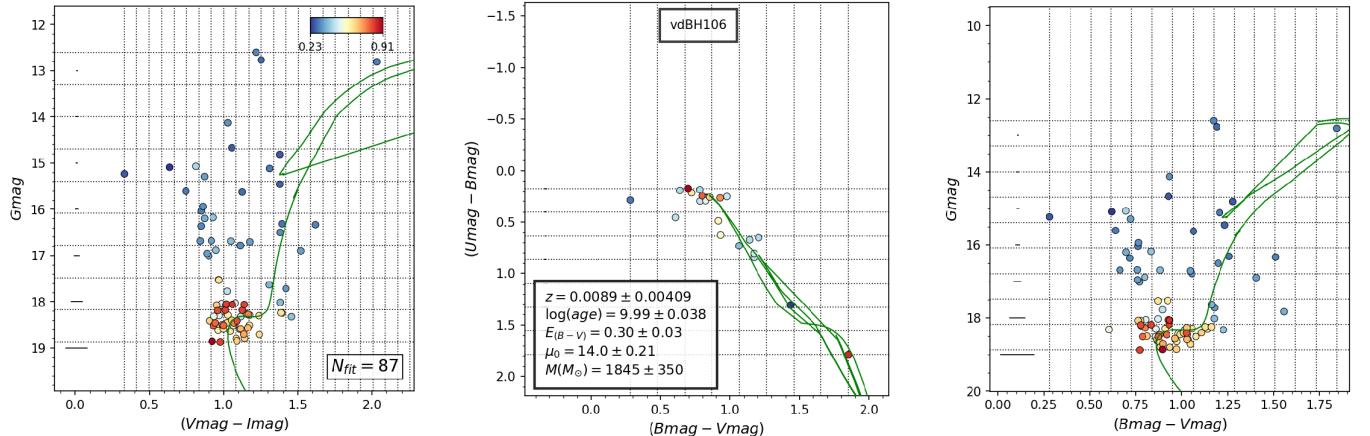
In this region we found from the application of the Anderson-Darling test that the parallax and proper motion distributions seem to belong to the same originating distribution, as seen in Fig. I.4. Indeed, the large combined p-value makes the rejection of the null hypothesis difficult, since the probability of erroneously rejecting it is around 22% (capped at that maximum value by the Python package used to estimate it).

Despite a trace of a sequence belonging to a typical old cluster is noticeable in Fig. I.3, we are cautious as to confirm its nature. Clearly deeper photometric observations (particularly in the U filter) are needed. Meanwhile and under the assumption we are facing a true object van den Bergh-Hagen 106 could be an old open cluster around 9.7×10^9 years old (the oldest in our sample).

Appendix J: Ruprecht 162

Placed to the south east of the Carina HII region, the V image of the region in Fig. 3 where the cluster is supposed to exist shows a moderate number of stars resembling a star grouping placed at the north-west in the frame. At first sight the CMDs in Fig. J.1 for the overall stars look as if a cluster main sequence is emerging from the trace of the disk star distribution. In the same figure, right panel, the CCD splits into two star groups: one of them is mostly placed below the intrinsic line for $0.0 < (B - V) < 0.8$ and resembles a strip of reddened blue stars (including early and late B -types and, perhaps, some A -type stars); the other group shows a distribution of F - to M -type stars strongly affected by reddening in appearance.

ASteCA detected an extended and irregular region at the north-west of the frame in Fig. J.2 (where the cluster is supposed to lie). Given the difficulties to set a clear overdensity we decided to focus the attention on the zone encircled in green in Fig. J.2, left panel. The background mean star density is over 12 stars per squared arcmin and, at the most, the overdensity is just 20 stars at the maximum. This produces unavoidably a noisy RDP (it is hard to establish a meaningful radius and there is a quite irregular star distribution across the zone). The CMDs and CCD in Fig. J.3 after the removal of field interlopers tell us that stars in the adopted cluster region have membership probabilities in the

**Fig. I.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for vdBH 106.**Fig. I.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for vdBH 106.**Fig. I.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for vdBH 106.

range 0.03 to 1.0. Stars above $G = 16$ mag have membership values over 0.6 but are all scattered in the range $0.2 < (B - V) < 2$. When one looks closely at the right and left panels in Fig. J.3, a small group of stars with the largest memberships appear at the low mass end. The cleaned CCD, Fig. J.3 mid panel, leaves a blue sequence of stars suffering some internal color scatter fol-

lowed by a tail of F - to K -type stars. Therefore this object could be more extended than supposed. AStECA found the best fitting with a synthetic cluster with the following properties:

- The color excess affecting the cluster is $E(B - V) = 0.47$ inside the values given by S&F2011 who estimate $E(B - V) = 1.07$ at maximum and 0.91 at minimum.

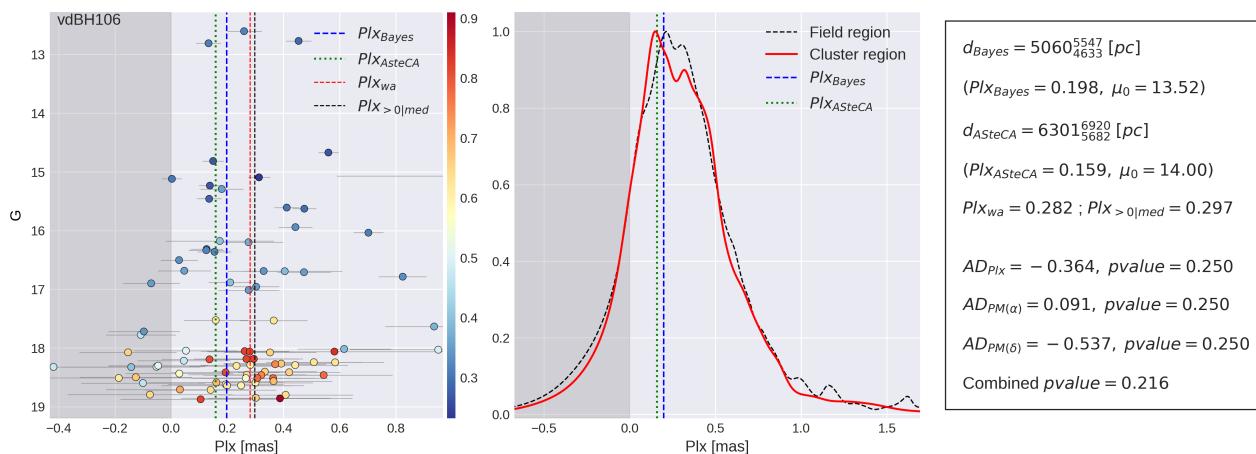


Fig. J.4. Idem Fig. 7 for vdBH 106.

- b) The absorption free distance modulus is 12.3 mag corresponding to a distance of $d = 2.9$ kpc.

Anderson-Darling statistical test results are shown in Fig. J.4, right panel. Parallaxes and proper motions $PM(\alpha)$ and $PM(\delta)$ in the location of RUP 162 and the surrounding field region do not seem to be different enough from each other as to be efficiently disentangled.

Although weak enough the presence of a probable main sequence in the panels of Fig. J.3, make us cautious leaving some chance for RUP 162 to be a true and young cluster about 0.03×10^9 yr old. An additional reinforcement as for the hypothetical true entity of this young object is the existence of a sudden gap along the main sequence at $G = 16.5$ mag and the presence of high probability stars at the red side resembling traces of a pre-main sequence. Certainly we are just speculating on this fact so that more and deeper observations are needed to arrive to a concluding result for RUP 162.

Appendix K: Lynga 15

This is an intriguing object placed in Centaurus, south west between Crux and the east border of Carina. More specifically, Lynga 15 is about 1° north-east of the star formation region SFR293.64-1.41 (Avedisova 2002). Like in many other cases already shown in the V images in Fig. 3 this region does not show, at first glance, any prominent stellar feature though some stars are bright enough as to attract attention to this place. However, the overall CMDs and CCD shown in Fig. K.1 are quite surprising since both CMDs depict an extended sequence (from $V = 8$ down to $V = 16$ mag) emerging toward the left side of the main disc population trace. In the same figure, right panel, the CCD shows a strip of blue stars ($0.6 < (B - V) < 0.0$) accompanied by other, probable reddened early type stars, placed above $(U - B) = 0.0$. The picture seen in the three panels of Fig. K.1 induces to think of Lynga 15 as a quite young open cluster.

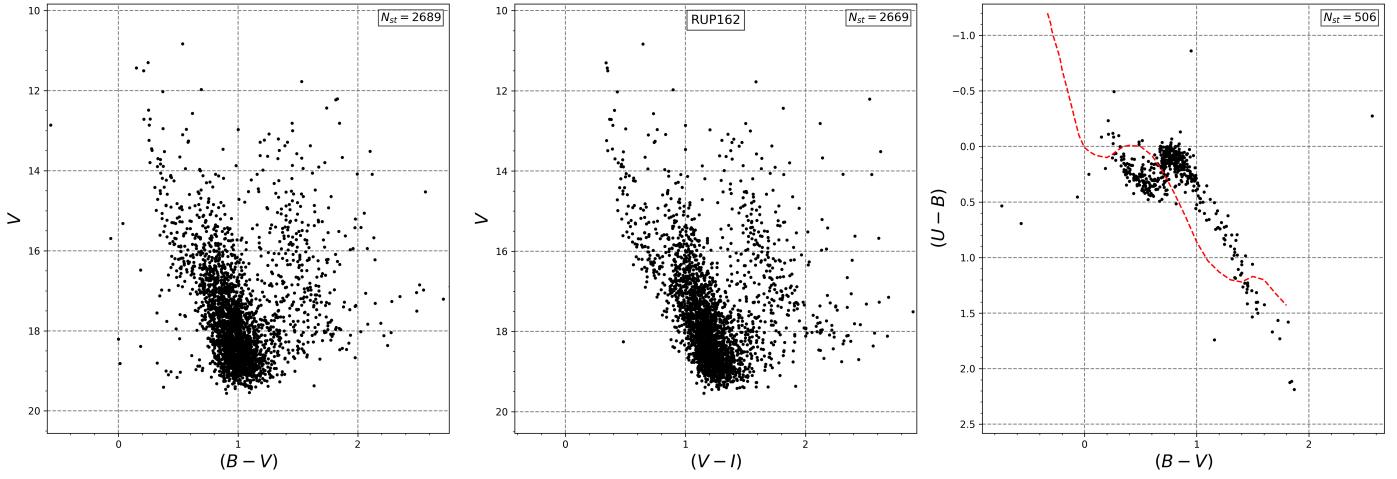
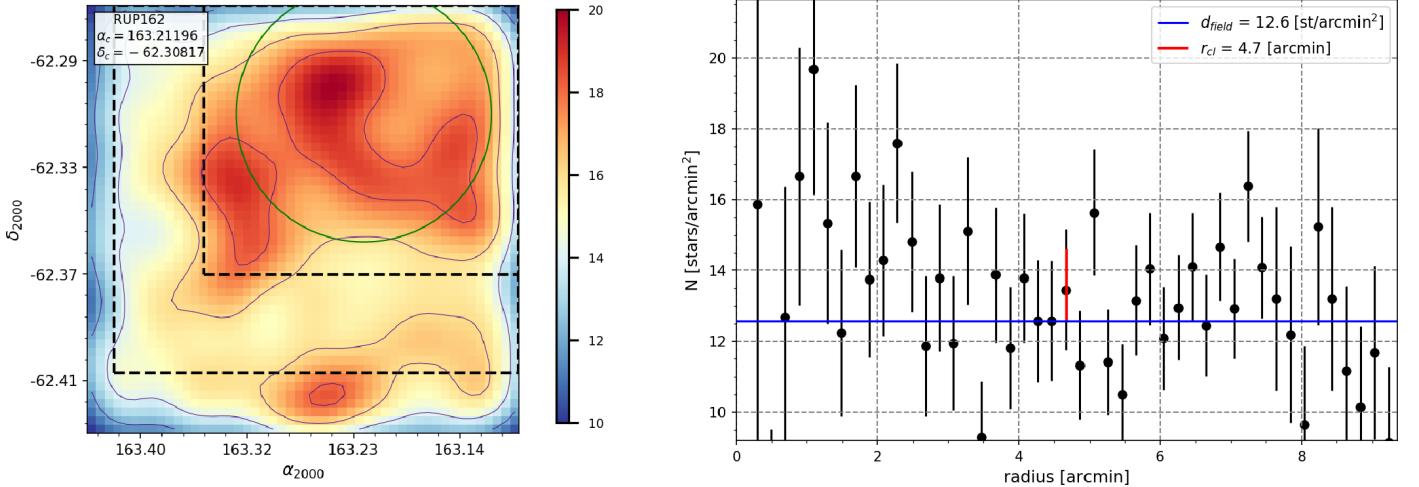
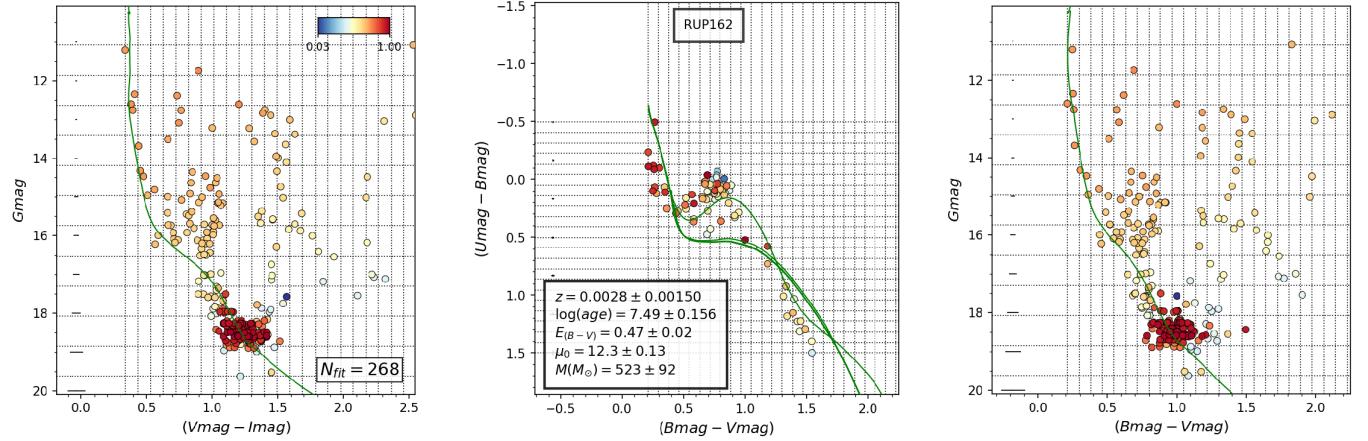
In turn, AStECA analysis of the spatial structure found an extended and irregular star overdensity reaching few more than 20 stars per square arcmin. After many attempts to look for the place where the star membership probabilities reach the highest values we adopted a 4.6 arcmin radius and set the potential cluster center in the literature coordinates as indicated in Fig.

K.2, left panel. In this place, the RDP displays a 10 stars per squared arcmin peak above the stellar field density, as seen in the right panel of Fig. K.2. However, even in this position AStECA yields a conflictive result since star membership probabilities go from 0.3 to 0.94 but as seen in Fig. K.3, left and right panels, a probable cluster main sequence mostly composed by low probability stars appears below approximately $G = 17.5$ mag. Above this visual magnitude the main sequence vanishes and just a handful of stars with large probability values, scattered in color index and magnitudes, takes place a full magnitude above. This is, no upper cluster main sequence is evident in the clean CMDs. It draws the attention that the CCD in the mid panel of Fig. K.3 contains a few blue stars with no counterpart in the CMDs. This could be explained this way: all across the surveyed region there are blue stars (see the overall CCD in Fig. K.1) composing a sort of Blue Plume in the respective CMDs and just by chance some blue stars also appear in the potential cluster region after AStECA analysis (mid panel Fig. K.3). It could be possible yet that Lynga 15 is an extended open cluster (even larger than the size of our frame) but the presence of the huge star gap above $G = 17.5$ mag is unexplainable in a CMD from a statistical point of view. In our opinion and from a photometric and spatial point of view Lynga 15 is not an open cluster. The application of the Anderson-Darling test inform us that the properties of stars inside the adopted cluster radius and outside of it are similar, with a probability above 6% of mistakenly rejecting the null hypothesis (i.e.: not low enough to reject it).

We conclude that Lynga 15 is not a true cluster but a superposition of blue stars at several distances along the line of sight. This is not odd at all since this object is not far from the galactic equator so it is probable that blue stars are seen along the direction to this potential cluster.

Appendix L: Loden 565

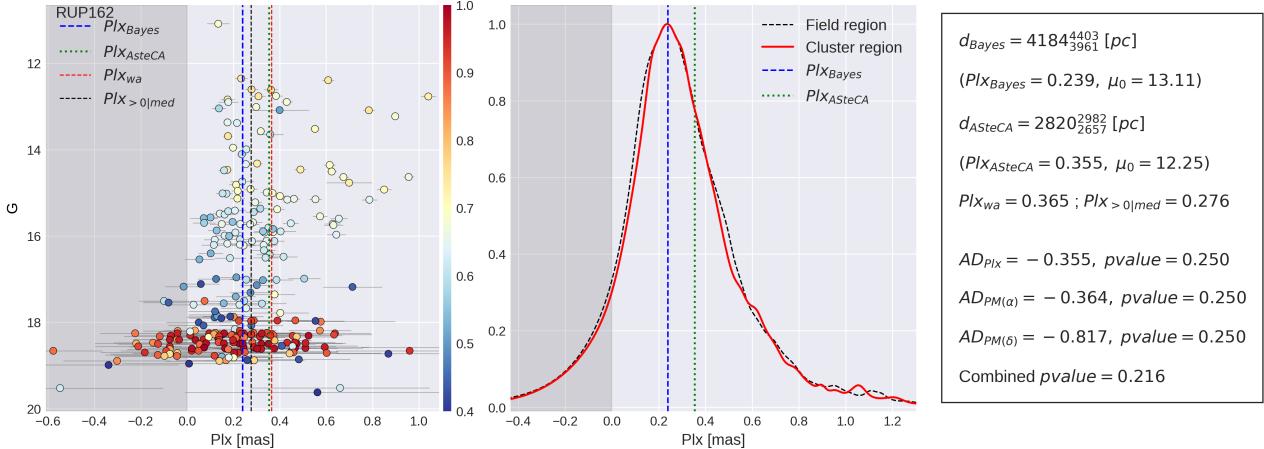
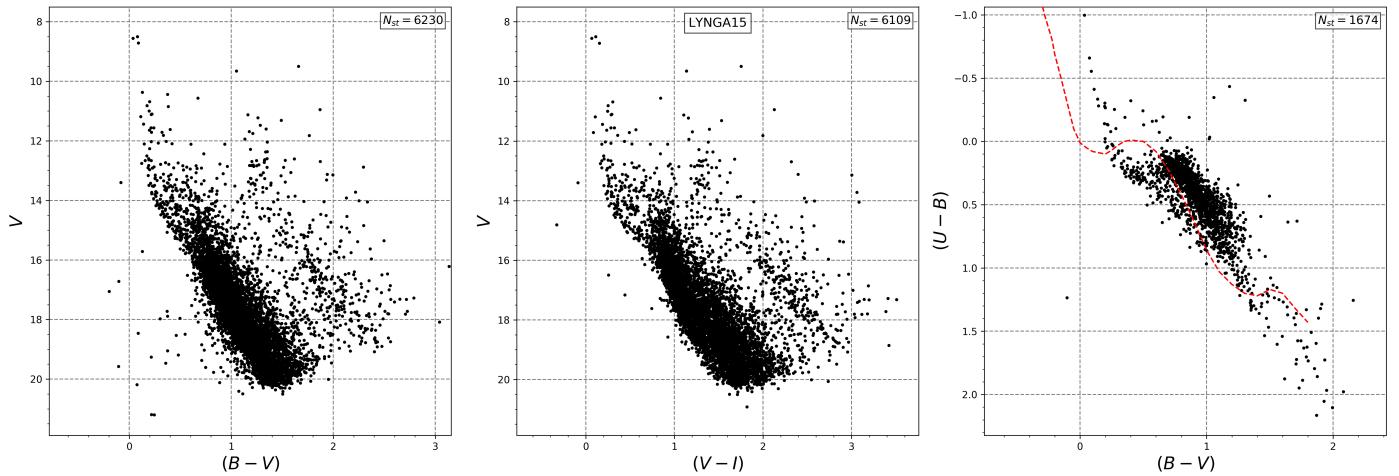
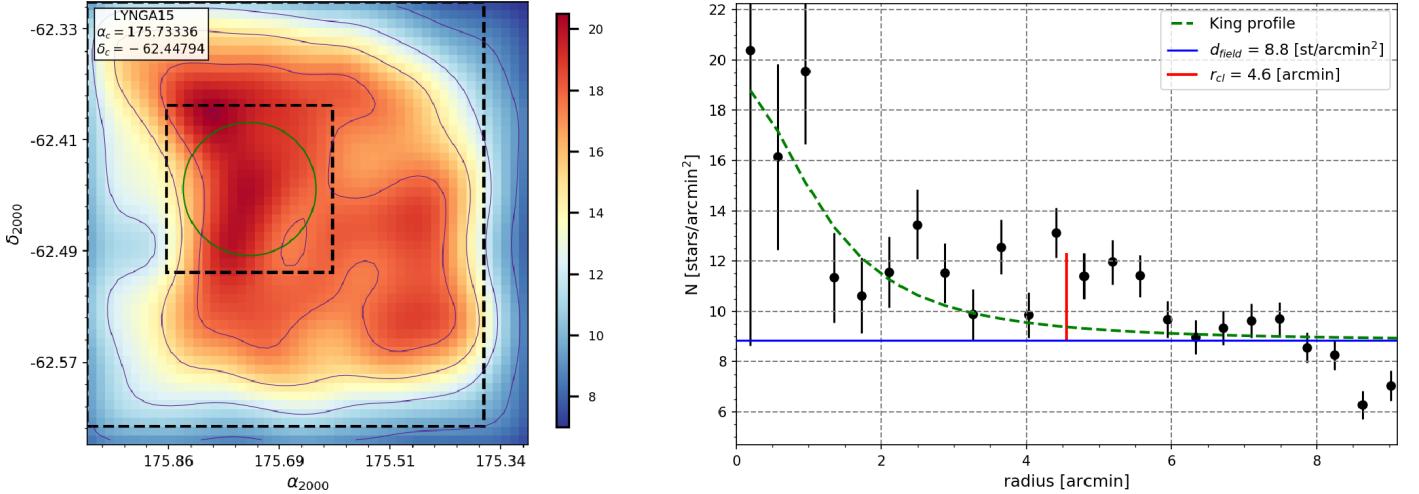
Placed toward the west side of the Crux constellation the V image in Fig. 3 of Loden 565 does not show any evident star grouping. Inspection of the CCD and CMDs in Fig. L.1 only suggests the presence of a dispersed star group down to $V = 15 - 16$ mag approximately. From this magnitude down the overall CMDs show the common pattern of galactic disc star population and nothing relevant can be seen in the CCD in the mid panel of Fig. L.1, but a modest handful of probable slightly

**Fig. J.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for RUP 162.**Fig. J.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for RUP 162.**Fig. J.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for RUP 162.

reddened late blue stars for $(B - V) < 0.6$.

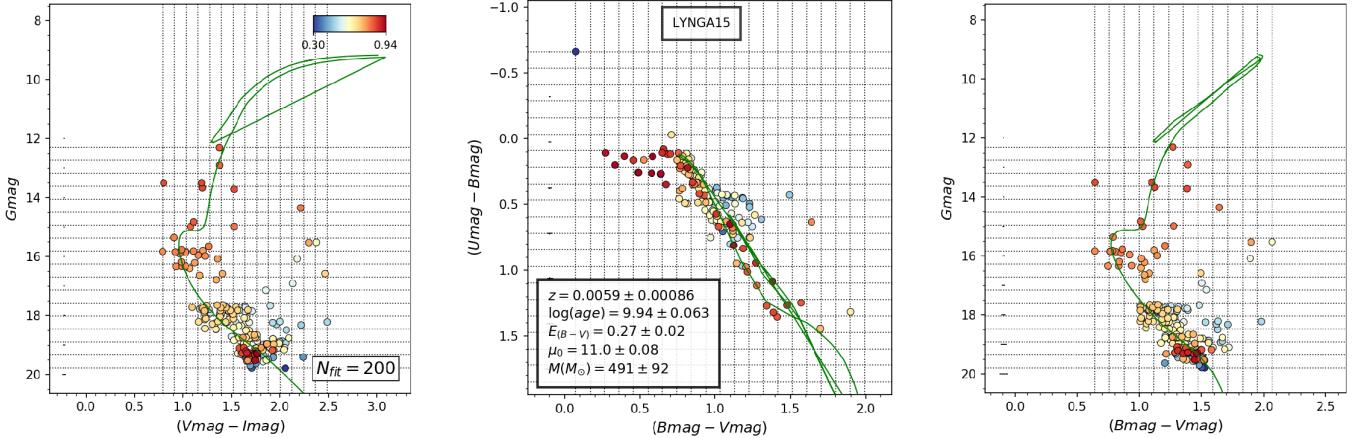
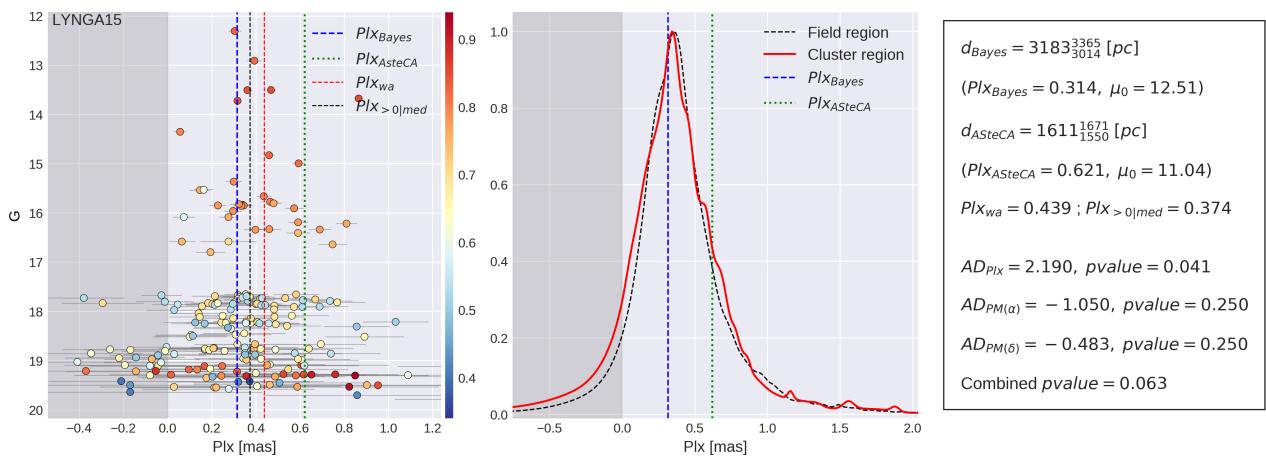
ASteCA found an irregular overdensity at the north-west corner of the frame as seen in Fig. L.2, left panel. This is the only region across the entire field where a sudden increase in the star number per area unit is noticeable showing a 25

stars per squared arcmin peak at its maximum in Fig. L.2, right panel. When looking for membership probabilities only a small number of 58 stars remain inside the adopted radius with probabilities ranging from 0.52 to 0.65, quite low indeed. Still at such low values a weak lower main sequence appears in the CMDs in Fig. L.3 while other stars with larger values

**Fig. J.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for RUP 162.**Fig. K.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for Lynga 15.**Fig. K.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for Lynga 15.

are scattered along above $G = 16$ mag. Notice that none of the stars that occupy the CCD of Fig. L.1 (right panel) with $0 < (B - V) < 0.6$, with some chances to be reddened early type stars, remain inside the adopted area after ASteCA's membership analysis. The stars that ASteCA identified inside the adopted radius could be members of an old group but we

conclude that the photometric evidences are not conclusive at all. More extended and deeper observations are necessary. Previous estimates of the cluster parameters found for Lodén 565 can be found in Kharchenko et al. (2005). These authors concluded that Lodén 565 is a moderately young cluster placed at a distance of $d = 0.650$ kpc, affected by a mean reddening

**Fig. K.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for Lynga 15.**Fig. K.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for Lynga 15.

$E(B - V) = 0.2$ and a little older than 10^8 yrs. The Kharchenko et al. (2005) atlas shows a poor fitting to a very sparse available data. In addition, when inspecting the results from the Anderson-Darling test in the right panel of Fig. L.4, it becomes evident that the cluster region is indistinguishable from the stellar background in terms of parallax and proper motion distributions, exactly as the clean CCD and CMDs show in Fig. L.3.

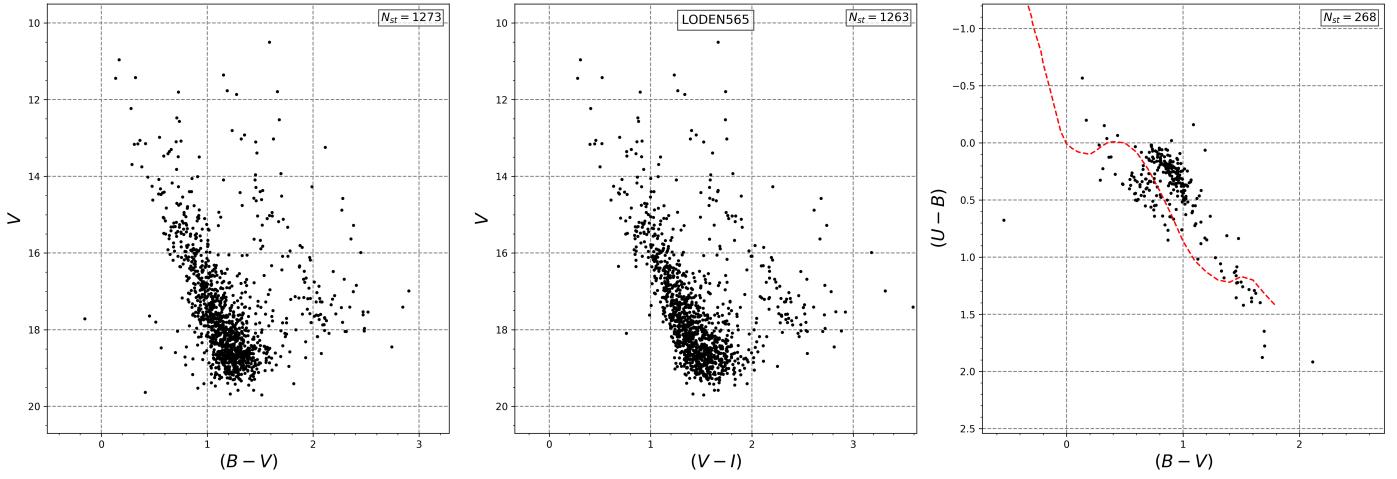
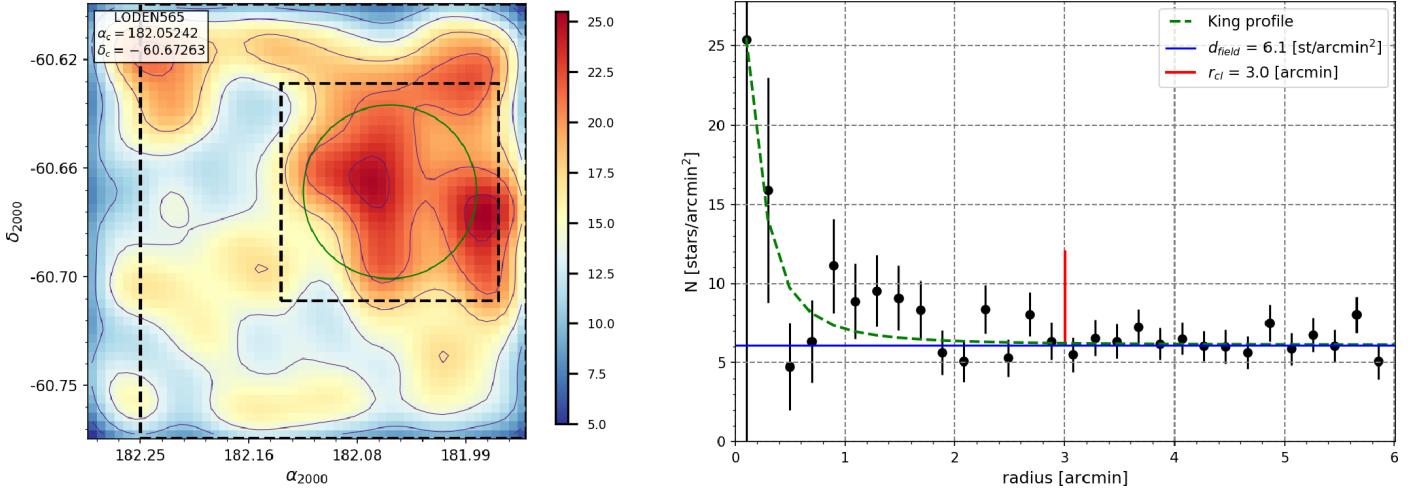
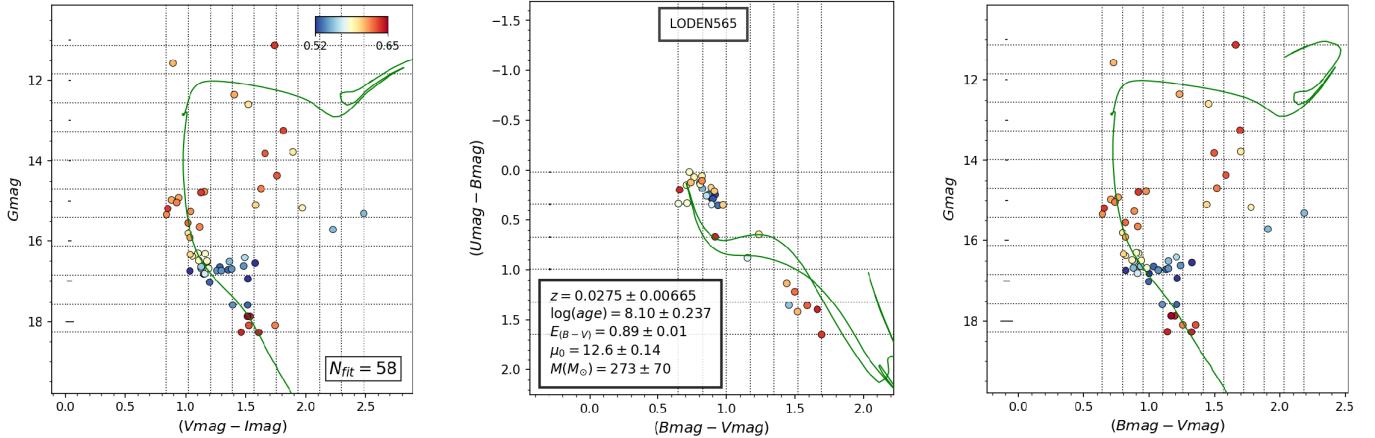
In conclusion, Loden 565 is more probably a stellar fluctuation.

Appendix M: NGC 4230

This object belongs to the Centaurus region immediately close to the upper border of Crux. The V image in Fig. 3 shows that we are facing just a modest star grouping near the high proper motion star HD 106826 ([is this of some value?](#)) with 8.8 mag. Nothing relevant is appreciable in the V image of the inspected zone except the star already mentioned. A highly scattered and diffuse star distribution resembling a boring galactic disc stellar pattern appears in the overall CCD and CMDs in the panels of Fig. M.1.

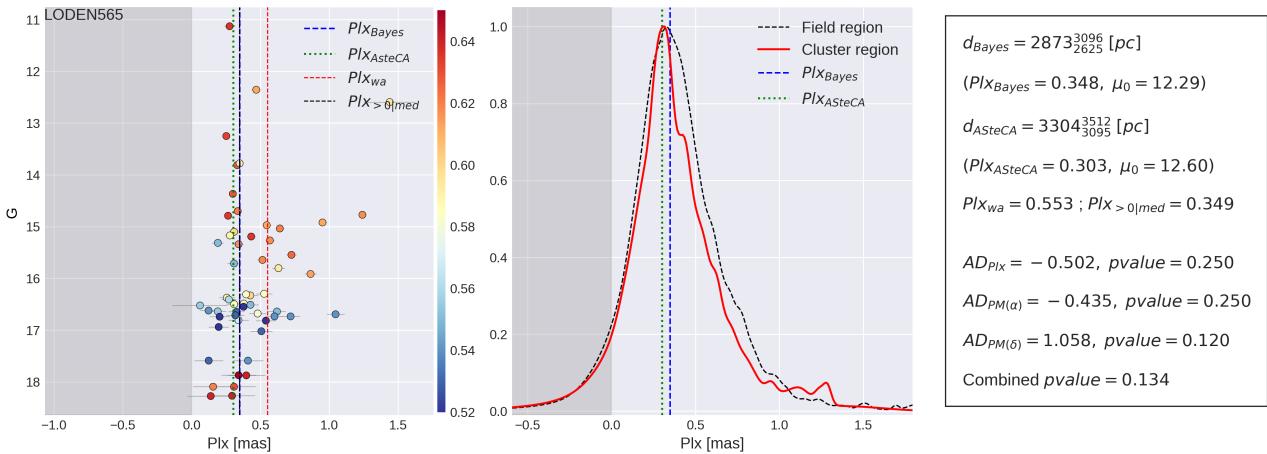
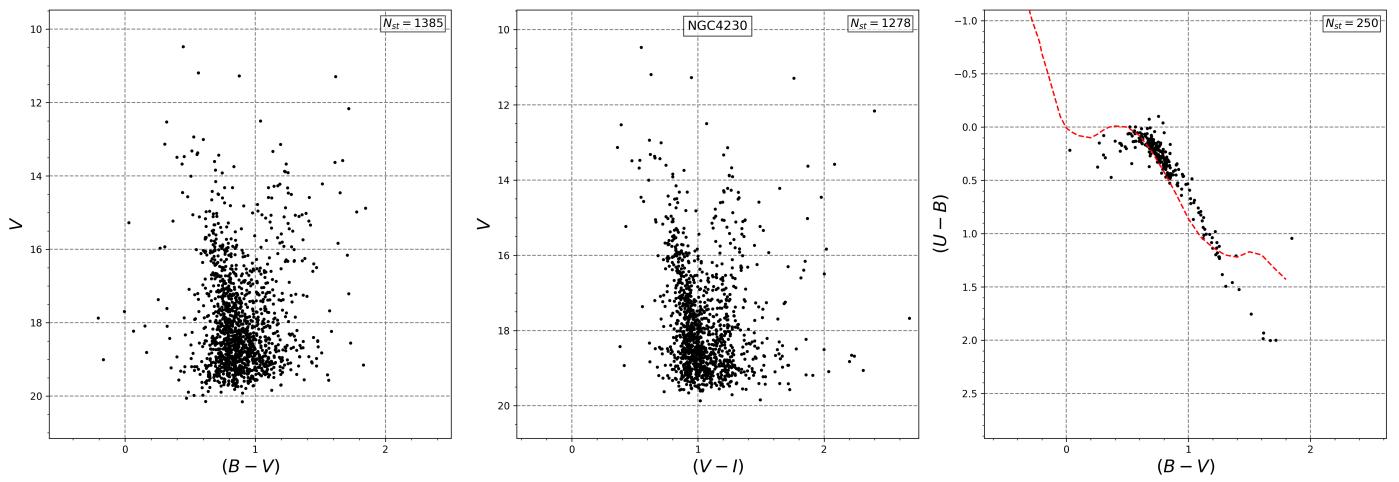
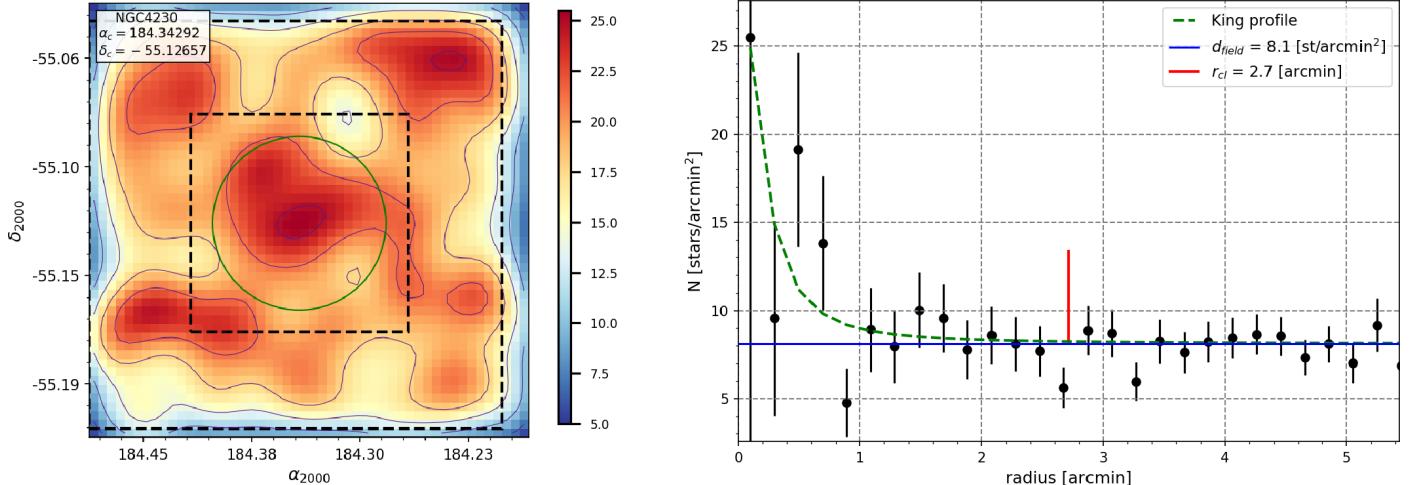
The spatial inspection performed by ASteCA detected a group of small stellar overdensities surrounding the central prominence as shown in Fig. M.2, left panel. The peak of the

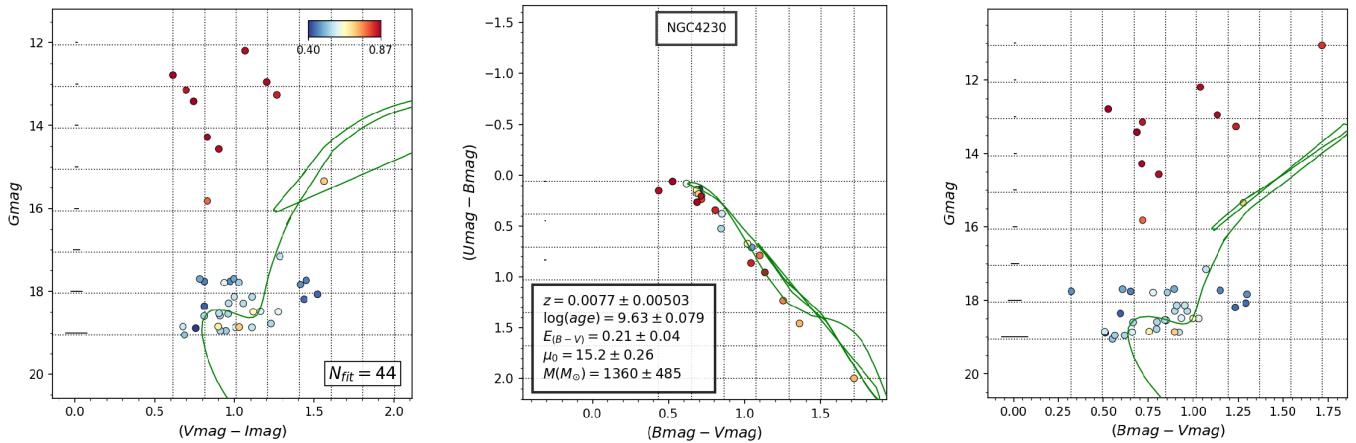
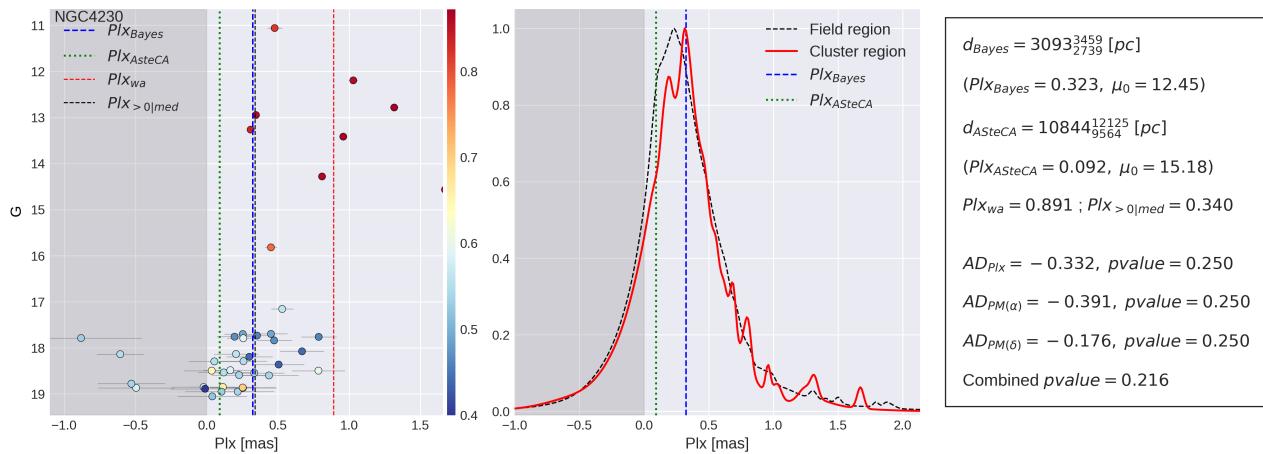
central overdensity shows that the number of stars per area unit is three times the mean of the background, and the respective RDP in the right panel of Fig. M.2 suggests a 2.7 arcmin radius. However, ASteCA yielded a frustrating result in terms of what it is expected for a real cluster when analyzing the stellar properties inside and outside the overdensity. In fact, only 44 stars remain inside the limits we adopted for NGC 4230 whose membership probability values range from 0.40 to 0.87. The synthetic cluster fit is found for the low mass stars with the smaller MP values. At this membership level there is no way to confidently separate the stellar population into those objects belonging to a real open cluster and those others belonging to the stellar field. The CCD and CMDs of these 44 stars in Fig. M.3 reflect the physical situation since no main sequence is evident at all. At most, there is a sort of badly defined giant star sequence whose meaning is dubious because there is no trace of a main sequence. The comparison with synthetic clusters performed by ASteCA fitted mainly a group of stars with low brightness, as shown in the CMDs of Fig. M.3. This cluster is analyzed in Tadross (2011) where the authors find an old 1.7 Gyrs cluster (similar to our result of 4.3 Gyrs) but at a much closer distance (1445 pc versus our result of about 11000 pc) Therefore the studies do not coincide in the nature of this supposed cluster.

**Fig. L.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for Loden 565.**Fig. L.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for Loden 565.**Fig. L.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for Loden 565.

Results for the distribution of parallax values and proper motions for the cluster and field regions are shown in Fig. M.4, right panel. We see that the Anderson-Darling statistics reveals that the parallax and proper motions distributions are very different for stars outside the cluster region.

The lack of a well-defined photometric sequence proper of an open cluster as demonstrated in Fig. M.3 together with the results from the statistical comparison is enough argument to exclude NGC 4230 as a true open cluster, becoming most probably a random fluctuation of the stellar field.

**Fig. L.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for Lodden 565.**Fig. M.1.** Idem Fig. 4 for NGC 4230.**Fig. M.2.** Idem Fig. 5 for NGC 4230.

**Fig. M.3.** Idem Fig. 6 for NGC 4230.**Fig. M.4.** Idem Fig. 7 for NGC 4230.