A Deep View of a Fossil Relic in the Galactic Bulge: The Globular Cluster HP 1 *†

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ABSTRACT
HP 1 is an α-enhanced and moderately metal-poor bulge globular cluster with a blue horizontal branch. These combined characteristics make it a probable relic of the early star formation in the innermost Galactic regions. Here we present a detailed analysis of a deep near-infrared (NIR) photometry of HP 1 obtained with the NIR GSAOI+GeMS camera at the Gemini-South telescope. J and K_S images were collected with an exquisite spatial resolution (FWHM ∼ 0.1 arcsec), reaching stars at two magnitudes below the MSTO. We combine our GSAOI data with archival F606W-filter HST ACS/WFC images to compute relative proper motions and select bona fide cluster members. Results from statistical isochrone fits in the NIR and optical-NIR colour-magnitude diagrams indicate an age of 12.8±0.9 Gyr, confirming that HP 1 is one of the oldest clusters in the Milky Way. The same fits also provide apparent distance moduli in the K_S and V filters in very good agreement with the ones from 11 RR Lyrae stars. By subtracting the extinction in each filter, we recover a heliocentric distance of 6.59±0.12 kpc. Furthermore, we refine the orbit of HP 1 using this accurate distance and update and accurate radial velocities (from high resolution spectroscopy) and absolute proper motions (from Gaia DR2), reaching mean perigalactic and apogalactic distances of ~0.12 and ~3 kpc respectively.

Key words: globular clusters: individual (HP 1) – Galaxy: bulge – instrumentation: adaptive optics – infrared: stars

1 INTRODUCTION
Galactic globular clusters (GCs) play a key role in the understanding of the formation history of the Milky Way (MW) because they are excellent tracers of its early chemical evolution, going from the outer halo to the innermost Galactic regions. In particular, a very interesting class of objects are the bulge GCs possessing moderately metal-poor ([Fe/H]≤ −1.0) and α-enhanced ([α/Fe]≥ +0.3) stars, with a blue horizontal branch (BHB). The relatively high metallicity of these GCs...
is due to an early fast chemical enrichment in the central parts of the MW as shown by Cescutti et al. (2008). These objects might be relics of an early generation of long-lived stars formed in the proto-Galaxy. A dozen of them were identified by Barbuy, Bica & Ortolani (1998); Barbuy et al. (2009), and for this reason we have been performing high-resolution spectroscopy studies (Barbuy et al. 2006; 2007; 2009; 2014; 2016; 2018), as well as optical and near-infrared (NIR) multi-epoch photometry to build proper-motion (PM) cleaned colour-magnitude diagrams (CMDs) (e.g. Ortolani et al. 2011; Rossi et al. 2015). Recently, this hypothesis has been tested for two bulge GCs, NGC 6522 and NGC 6626, employing a statistical isochrone fitting method on deep and decontaminated Hubble Space Telescope (HST) optical CMDs, confirming that these clusters are old with a range of ages between \( \sim 12.5 \) and 13.0 Gyr (Kerber et al. 2018).

Age derivation for a larger sample of bulge GCs in order to test the initial hypothesis concerning their very old ages is however made difficult, due to the severe extinction, strong field contamination and relatively large distance. The bulge GCs represent therefore a last frontier in terms of observational challenge to study such objects in the Galaxy. Furthermore, the total mass of a bulge GC in only a few cases surpasses \( \sim 10^5 M_\odot \), making the disentanglement between cluster and field exclusively possible with proper-motion cleaning techniques. In fact, even with the exquisite spatial resolution and accurate photometry from the HST, it is not an easy task to build deep proper-motion-cleaned CMDs in the UV/visual for bulge GCs. Not by chance, the two most comprehensive HST surveys of GCs – the Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) survey of GCs (Sarajedini et al. 2007) and the HST UV Legacy Survey of GCs (Piotto et al. 2015) – were focused on halo and disk objects, almost neglecting those in the bulge.

NIR is the natural solution to go deep in the stellar content of the bulge GCs. Using longer wavelengths than in the visible, the extinction is dramatically reduced (e.g., Lee et al. 2004; Origlia & Rich 2004; Valenti, Origlia & Rich 2011; Schiavon et al. 2017), important results to establish a more comprehensive scenario for the formation and evolution of the bulge GCs. Using longer wavelengths than those in the bulge.

and the HST era for Surveys (ACS) survey of GCs (Sarajedini et al. 2007) HST comprehensive solutions and accurate photometry from the order of magnitude below the main sequence turn-off (MSTO) of the bulge GCs has severely hampered the determination of reliable ages for these systems, therefore preventing the achievement of the age-metallicity relation (AMR) for the innermost Galactic region. Fortunately, the immediate perspective to overcome this challenge is positive thanks to the current NIR detector on board of the HST (the NIR channel of the Wide Field Camera 3 - WFC3/IR) and the multi-conjugate adaptive optics systems (MCAO) at the large ground-based telescopes (e.g., Ferraro et al. 2016). Recently, Cohen et al. (2018) presented deep NIR and optical-NIR CMDs for 16 bulge GCs built with HST photometry from WFC3/IR and ACS/Wide Field Channel (WFC) images. These homogeneous and high-quality data for a significant number of clusters, which includes HP 1, represent an important milestone for any future study concerning bulge GCs. Furthermore, recent NIR images using MCAO systems, such as the Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optical Demonstrator (MAD) at the Very Large Telescope (VLT), and the Gemini South Adaptive Optics Imager (GSAOI) combined with the Gemini Multi-Conjugated Adaptive Optics System (GeMS) at the Gemini South Telescope, provided unprecedented results related to GCs (e.g., Turri et al. 2015; Massari et al. 2016a), specifically to the ones presented in the bulge (Saracino et al. 2015, 2016).

We obtained observing time at the Gemini South Telescope to collect deep \( J \) and \( K_S \) images of HP 1 using the GSAOI+GeMS camera. HP 1 is an inner bulge GC placed at just \( 3^\circ.33 \) from the Galactic center, with Galactic coordinates \( l = -2^\circ.58, b = +2^\circ.12 \) (Harris 1996). A metallicity of \( [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1.06 \pm 0.10 \) was determined by the analysis of high-resolution spectra of eight red giant stars (Barbuy et al. 2006, 2016), in good agreement with results from low-resolution spectroscopy of \( [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1.17 \pm 0.07 \) by (Dias et al. 2016a). In addition, all these studies indicated that HP 1 is \( \alpha \)-enhanced, with \( [\alpha/\text{Fe}] \sim +0.3 \). Previously, Ortolani et al. (2011) built a \( K_S \) vs. \( V - K_S \) PM cleaned CMD for HP 1, using two-epoch photometry separated by 14.25 years, the first (in \( V \)) collected in 1994 with the NTT telescope and the second (in \( J \) and \( K_S \)) obtained in 2008 with the MAD at the VLT. This CMD of excellent quality, confirmed the presence of a BHB, but barely reached the MSTO (\( K_S \sim 17.5 \)). Their analysis pointed out to a very old age (\( \sim 13.7 \) Gyr) and a metallicity of \( [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -1.0 \) (estimated from the RGB slope).

The main goal of this work is to check if HP 1 is a fossil relic. For this purpose, we used the aforementioned GSAOI+GeMS data in combination with HST images obtained with the ACS/WFC in F606W filter to compute relative PMs and isolate probable cluster members to plot in NIR and optical-NIR CMDs. RR Lyrae stars presented in the OGLE Collection of Variable Stars (CVS) for the Galactic bulge (Soszyński et al. 2014),1 and the \( (m_{\text{F606W}} - K_S) \) vs. \( (J - K_S) \) colour-colour diagram were used to provide additional constraints for the heliocentric distance, reddening and helium abundance. Furthermore, we performed an orbital analysis of HP 1 using the cluster distance derived in the present work, the recent and accurate radial velocities from high resolution spectroscopy (Barbuy et al. 2016), and the absolute PMs from the Gaia DR2 catalog (Gaia Col-

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1 http://ogledb.astrouw.edu.pl/~ogle/CVS/

MNRA 000, 1–21 (2015)
laboration et al. 2018), with the purpose of constraining the maximum galactocentric distance where these fossil relic stars could be found.

The present work is structured as follow. The Gemini and HST data are presented in Section 2, whereas CMDs and the relative PM computation are described in Section 3. In Section 4, the adopted stellar evolutionary models are indicated. Section 5 is dedicated to the colour-colour diagram and the RR Lyrae stars. Then, the statistical isochrone fitting method following a Bayesian approach and its results are reported in Sections 6 and 7. A discussion about age and distance determinations is in Sect. 8. We also present an orbital analysis of HP 1 in Section 9. Finally, conclusions and some perspectives are drawn in Section 10.

2 OBSERVATIONS

2.1 GSAOI+GeMS@Gemini-South

GSAOI is a mosaic of four Rockwell Hawaii-2RG 2048×2048 pixel² detectors that cover a field of view (FoV) of about 85×85 arcsec² on the sky. The pixel scale of the detectors is 20 mas pixel⁻¹.

The GSAOI observations of HP 1 analyzed in this work were obtained in May 4, 2017 as part of the program GS-2017A-Q44 (PI: L. Kerber). The field was observed in J and Ks filters with 14 images of exposure time of 30 s (DIT×NDIT = 30×1) per filter. Five additional Ks-filter images with an exposure time of 10 s were achieved to extend the analysis to bright stars otherwise saturated in longer exposures. Figure 1 presents the mosaic of GSAOI+GeMS Ks images for HP 1 used in this work, and a comparison between a GSAOI@Gemini-South and a MAD0VLT image.

The median value of the FWHM for J and Ks images is about 0.15 and 0.10 arcsec, respectively. The FWHM of J images is overall more stable than that of Ks exposures, which for the latter filter can be as large as 0.15 arcsec in the rightmost edges of chips 1 and 4 (see also Appendix A). As such, the quality of the data varies across the FoV. Furthermore, J-filter images are shallower than those in Ks, and limited our investigation of the MS of HP 1 to about one magnitude below the MSTO.

The reduction of GSAOI data was performed as in Libralato et al. (2014, 2015), following the procedures and softwares described in Anderson et al. (2006). We refer to these papers for the detailed description of the data reduction. Here we provide a brief overview and discuss in detail the differences with respect to the reference papers.

For each chip, we created a hot-pixel mask following the prescriptions given by the official GSAOI website. We adopted the most-recent dark frames available in the archive with an exposure time as close as possible to that of the scientific exposures. Hot-pixel structures change over time, therefore our hot-pixel masks represent an average snapshot of the hot-pixel distribution in our scientific images.

Then, we constructed a master flat-field frame for each chip and filter. Flat-field exposures can be obtained with (“DOME FLAT ON”) or without (“DOME FLAT OFF”) flat-field light. The latter images are useful to estimate the amount of thermal emission of the telescope in H and Ks observations. The master flat-field images were obtained by computing the normalized σ-clipped median value of each pixel of the “DOME FLAT ON” flat-field exposures. For Ks-filter frames, we subtracted in each flat-field image the median value of the Ks-filter “DOME FLAT OFF” frames before combining them in a master flat-field image. In addition, flat-field exposures allowed us to create a map of bad-pixels in the detector.

We corrected scientific images by means of these master flat-field frames. We did not subtract any dark frame from our images because of the negligible amount of dark current in GSAOI detectors. Then, we flagged hot, bad and saturated pixels not to use them in the subsequent analysis. Saturation was set to 32,000 counts. Finally, we computed the median sky values in a 5×5 grid and subtracted the sky contribution in a given pixel of the detector according to this table.

We constructed a 5×5 array of empirical, spatially-varying point-spread functions (PSFs) for each chip/exposure/filter based on the available bright and relatively isolated stars available in each image. PSFs were computed with the software img2psf_GSAOI, a modified version of the original img2psf_WFI made by Anderson et al. (2006). These empirical PSFs were used to measure position and flux of all detectable sources in the field. As a diagnostic parameter for the PSF fit, we defined the “quality-of-PSF-fit” (QFIT) as the absolute fractional error in the PSF fit to the star (Anderson et al. 2008b). The QFIT value ranges between 0 and 1: the closer to 0, the better the PSF fit. Stellar positions were corrected for geometric distortion (GD). We refer to Appendix A for the detailed description of the GD solution of GSAOI detectors.

For each filter, we cross-identified the same stars in the meta catalogs (see Appendix A) to create a common reference frame with average positions and fluxes of all sources. The final GSAOI catalog contains only stars measured in at least three Ks- and J-filter exposures. Photometry was calibrated to the Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS, Skrutskie et al. 2006) photometric system by using the MAD catalog of Ortolani et al. (2011).

2.2 HST

We made use of HST data obtained in August 2016 with the ACS/WFC camera under GO-14074 (PI: Cohen; see Cohen et al. (2018)) to compute relative PMs. The data set consists in four long (405 s) and one short (40 s) F606W-filter exposures. Near-IR images obtained with the IR channel of the Wide-Field Camera 3 (WFC3) are also available for this cluster. However, we chose not to use them because of the worse astrometric precision of WFC3/IR data with respect to that of ACS/WFC.

We used ACS/WFC _flt exposures, _flc images pipeline corrected for charge-transfer-efficiency (CTE) defects (see Anderson & Bedin 2010). Positions and fluxes of all stars in each image were extracted with a single finding wave by fitting empirical, spatially- and time-varying PSFs obtained by tailoring the publicly-available³ library
PSFs for each ACS/WFC F606W-filter exposure. Stellar positions were corrected for geometric distortion (GD) by using the GD solution provided by Anderson & King (2006). Finally, as for GSAOI data, we computed a master frame catalog by means of six-parameter linear transformations. The ACS/WFC F606W photometry was registered on the Vega mag system as in, e.g., Bellini et al. (2017a).

3 PROPER-MOTION-CLEANED CMDS

Field contamination in the CMD of HP 1 represents a major limitation for the analysis of this bulge GC, in particular along the MS. Therefore, we computed the relative PMs of the objects in the FoV by combining the GSAOI and HST catalogs, which offer a temporal baseline of 0.71 yr.

We applied local transformations to compute relative PMs similarly to Massari et al. (2013, see also Anderson et al. 2006). For each star in our GSAOI catalog, we selected a sample of bright, well-measured, close-by likely cluster stars to compute the coefficients of the six-parameter linear transformations (rigid shifts in the two coordinates, one rotation, one change of scale, one term that represent the deviation from orthogonality between the two axes, and one term that accounts for the change of the relative scale between the two axes) to transform the position of the target star, as measured in the HST catalog to the GSAOI reference frame. The relative displacement of a given star is computed as the difference between its GSAOI-based and the HST-based transformed positions on the GSAOI reference-frame system. The relative PM errors are estimated as the sum in quadrature of the positional uncertainty in the GSAOI and HST catalogs (in mas) divided by the temporal baseline. We computed the PMs in relative terms. As such, the distribution of HP 1 stars is centered on the origin of the vector-point diagram (VPD), while field stars lie in different locations according to their relative motion with respect to HP 1.

We found colour-related and spatial systematic effects in our final relative PMs, therefore we corrected them similarly to Anderson et al. (2006) and Bellini et al. (2018), respectively. Finally, we used the Gaia Data Release 1 (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016a,b) catalog to transform our relative PMs from GSAOI pixels year$^{-1}$ into $\mu_\alpha \cos \delta$ and $\mu_\delta$ relative PMs in mas year$^{-1}$.

In Figure 2, we show the $K_S$ vs. $(J - K_S)$ CMDs and VPDs. In this and all other figures of the paper, CMDs are corrected for the effects of the differential reddening as described in Bellini et al. (2017b), which is grounded on the methodology described in Milone et al. (2012). We refer to these papers for the detailed description of the correction. Furthermore, in all CMDs we present only well-measured stars, defined as having: (i) x and y positional rms, (ii) $K_S$ and $J$ magnitude rms, (iii) $K_S$ and $J$ QFIT, and (iv) 1-D relative PM error smaller than the 75th-percentile value at any given magnitude. Most of the rejected stars are at the faint end of the MS and in regions imaged in chips 1 and 4 because of the worse quality of the data (see Sect. 2.1).

The left panel of Figure 2 shows the CMD of all objects, while the two rightmost panels show likely cluster members and field objects, respectively. The VPDs illustrate the membership-selection criteria we adopted to identify bona-fide cluster members. We divided our sample in six magnitude bins of 1.5 magnitudes each. In each bin, we drew a circle centered in the origin of the VPD (the mean motion of HP 1, by construction). All stars enclosed by the circles are considered members of HP 1. The selection radius adopted in each magnitude bin was chosen as a compromise between including field stars with a motion similar to that of the cluster, and excluding HP 1 members with a large relative PM. Furthermore, the radius of the circle in the VPDs is larger for saturated and very-faint stars to take into account for their larger relative PM errors.

Finally, Figure 3 presents the $m_{F606W}$ vs. $(m_{F606W} - K_S)$ CMD for stars members of HP 1 according to their relative PMs.

3.1 Non-linear effects in GSAOI photometry

As previously reported by Massari et al. (2016a) and Saracino et al. (2016), GSAOI+GeMS photometry presents non-HST.
linearity effects. These issues mainly affect RGB stars, steepening the slope of the RGB.

We adopted an a-posteriori, empirical correction to mitigate the non-linearity effects. We compared the $K_S$ photometry of the stars in the long exposures with that obtained from the short exposures zero-pointed to the long-exposure photometric system. For stars at the MSTO, for which we do not expect non-linearity effects, we found an agreement between the long- and the short-based magnitudes. In the magnitude interval within which the linearity effects becomes sizeable in the long but not in the short exposures ($13 < K_S < 15$), we measured stars systematically fainter in the long than in the short exposures. For brighter magnitudes, the non-linearity effects and saturation problems are also present in the short exposures, thus limiting any further investigation. As such, we adopted only stars with $13 < K_S < 15$ to compute our correction.

We found that a straight line is enough to model the non-linearity effects in the magnitude range $13 < K_S < 15$ (Figure 4). The correction to add to the GSAOI $K_S$ magnitudes brighter than $K_S < 15$ was extrapolated by this straight line. We do not have $J$-filter short exposures, therefore we corrected the $J$ photometry using the same linear relation as for the $K_S$ magnitudes.

The original (left panel) and non-linearity-corrected (right panel) CMDs are shown in Figure 5. We drew a fiducial line of the RGB stars using the original (red line) and the corrected (blue line) photometry to highlight the difference
in the RGB slope before and after the correction. The correction is fairly good up to $K_S \sim 13$, while for brighter stars it is underestimated. Although this correction is enough for a more reliable isochrone fit, the correction is applied only to improve the cosmetics of the CMDs. In the following sections, we limited our analysis to stars fainter than $K_S = 15$. Hereafter, we used only the corrected photometry in our CMDs unless explicitly declared otherwise.

\section{Stellar Evolutionary Models}

To compare our GSAOI and \textit{HST} data with theoretical stellar evolutionary models, we employed two sets of isochrones:

- \textit{Dartmouth Stellar Evolutionary Database} (DSED; Dotter et al. 2008)\(^4\) and
- \textit{A Bag of Stellar Tracks and Isochrones} (BaSTI Pietrinferni et al. 2006)\(^5\).

In both cases we retrieved $\alpha$-enhanced ($[\alpha/Fe]=+0.40$) isochrones with canonical helium ($Y \sim 0.25$), metallicities similar to the one from HP 1 ($[Fe/H] \sim -1.0$), and covering ages from 10.0 to 15.0 Gyr in steps of 0.20 Gyr. DSED and BaSTI isochrones are available in the ACS/WFC@\textit{HST} photometric system, but only the former were converted to the 2MASS photometric system by the original developers. On the other hand, BaSTI NIR colours are originally in the Johnson-Cousins-Glass photometric system, so they were first converted to the \textit{Bessel} & \textit{Brett} (1988) system and then to the 2MASS photometric system using the transformations presented in the final 2MASS data release.\(^6\)

\footnotesize
\begin{itemize}
    \item \texttt{http://stellar.dartmouth.edu/models/}
    \item \texttt{http://albione.oa-teramo.inaf.it}
    \item \texttt{http://www.astro.caltech.edu/~jmc/2mass/v3/transformations}
\end{itemize}

\(^{4}\) Kerber et al.

\(^{5}\) \textit{MNRAS} 000, 1–21 (2015)
Figure 6 illustrates the DSED and BaSTI isochrones used in this work, showing the effect of the age and metallicity in the \( M_{K_\rm S} \) vs. \( M_{\lambda_{606}} \) and \( M_{\lambda_{606}} \) vs. \( M_{\lambda_{K_{S}}} \) CMDs. Interpolations in metallicity were performed in order to compute isochrones with \(-1.26 \leq \text{[Fe/H]} \leq -0.86\) in steps of 0.02 dex, therefore fully covering the accurate value of \([\text{Fe/H}] = -1.06 \pm 0.10\) from high-resolution spectroscopic analysis of Barbuy et al. (2016).

Although the DSED and BaSTI models seem to produce isochrones that are almost indistinguishable, they present slightly distinct age scales. Differently from the DSED code, the effects of atomic diffusion were not incorporated in the BaSTI one. This leads to an apparent overestimation in the ages from the BaSTI models of about 0.9 Gyr in relation to the models where the atomic diffusion is included (Cassisi et al. 1998, 1999, and references therein). In Section 6 we address this issue in order to find not only the systematic differences in age between the BaSTI and DSED, but also those in the other parameters.

5 CONSTRAINTS FROM COLOUR-COLOUR DIAGRAMS AND RR LYRAE STARS

Taking the advantage of deep multiband photometry, from optical (F606W) to NIR (\( J \)), we obtained some constraints on the reddening and of RR Lyrae stars towards the cluster that were identified optically (F606W) to NIR (\( J \)).

Due to the limitation in the photometric depth, the previous simultaneous determinations of these parameters were based on red giant stars. Using a \( V \) vs. \( V-J \) colour-magnitude diagram obtained with NTT data, Ortolani, Bica, & Barbuy (1997) recovered colour excess \( E(B-V) = 1.19 \) and a distance \( d_\odot = 6.75 \pm 0.60 \) kpc (or an intrinsic distance modulus of \( m-M_k = 14.15 \pm 0.20 \)). These authors found a RGB slope similar to the one of NGC 6752 \([\text{Fe/H}] = -1.5\) (Figure 1). From the analysis of a \( K \) vs. \( (J-K) \) CMD built with NIR images collected with the same telescope, Valenti et al. (2010) determined very similar reddening \((E(B-V) = 1.19)\) and distance modulus \((m-M_k = 14.17, \) equivalent to \( d_\odot = 6.8 \) kpc), but a slightly less metal-poor solution \([\text{Fe/H}] = -1.12\), in very good agreement with the recent spectroscopic result from Barbuy et al. (2016) \([\text{Fe/H}] = -1.06 \pm 0.10\).

Finally, Ortolani et al. (2011) built a proper-motion-cleaned CMD using their previous NTT images in the \( V \) filter as the first-epoch and MAD@VLT images in the \( J \) and \( K_\rm S \) filters as the second one. By means of an isochrone fit using Padova models with \([\text{Fe/H}] = -1.0\), they determined a colour excess \( E(V-K_\rm S) = 3.3 \) \((\sim E(B-V) = 1.17)\) and a distance of \( d = 7.1 \pm 0.5 \) kpc, in both cases assuming a \( RV = AV/E(B-V) = 3.2 \). They also recovered a short distance of 6.8 kpc comparing the magnitude difference in \( V \) between the \( He \) stars at the RR Lyrae level and that of the bulge field. In this case they assumed as the solar distance to the Galactic centre a value of 8.0 kpc.

5.1 Colour-colour diagram and reddening

Colour-colour diagrams are useful tools to determine the reddening of a cluster since they do not depend on the distance. Despite this fact, they should be used with caution since colours – in particular involving optical and NIR – might present systematic uncertainties caused by small zero point corrections in the photometric calibrations. Furthermore, when \( E(B-V) \gtrsim 0.3 \) (or \( A_V \gtrsim 1.0 \)), as in the present case, the reddening and extinction dependence on the effective temperature \( (T_\text{eff}) \) become relevant, particularly in the visible range. It means that in this high reddening regime a single value for ratios between the extinction in a given photometric band \((A_\lambda)\) and \( A_V \) is no longer a good approximation, particularly to analyse very accurate photometry in the optical. Furthermore, it is important to point out that \( RV \) depends on the colour and on the reddening value (McCald 2004). For our typical CMD colours and extinction, \( RV = 3.2 \) appear more suitable than the standard value of 3.1.

To compute \( A_\lambda/A_V \) as a function of \( \log T_\text{eff} \) we used the CMD 3.0 web interface,\(^7\) which implemented the results from Girardi et al. (2008) models, to retrieve PARSEC isochrones (Bressan et al. 2012) with \( E(B-V) = 0.00 \) and \( E(B-V) = 1.15 \). Therefore, the desired relations are obtained by measuring the magnitude differences between these isochrones as a function of \( \log T_\text{eff} \) (Figure 7). As expected, the \( A_\lambda/A_V \) variation is only significant in the F606W filter \((\sim 5\%)\), whereas it is almost negligible in the NIR filters.

Figure 8 presents the colour-colour \((m_{\lambda_{606}} - K_\rm S) vs. (J - K_\rm S) \) diagram for HP 1. An \( \alpha \)-enhanced \(([\alpha/\text{Fe}] = +0.40))\) BaSTI isochrone with \([\text{Fe/H}] = -1.06 \) and 13.0 Gyr was chosen as a reference for the colours. A reddening value of \( E(B-V) = 1.15 \pm 0.10 \) generate a good overall fit, in accordance with previous determinations from literature. This range in reddening was used by us to estimate the distances of the RR Lyrae, whereas a wide range of \( \Delta E(B-V) = 0.360 \) was employed to impose initial limits in the isochrone fits (See Sect.6).

5.2 RR Lyrae and distances

RR Lyrae stars are Population II pulsating stars and one of the fundamental primary distance indicators in astronomy. Presenting periods under a day and light curve amplitudes from few tenths of magnitude in \( K_\rm S \) to \( \sim 1 \) magnitude in \( V \), these core helium burning stars are very common in old globular clusters with \([\text{Fe/H}] \lesssim -1.0 \) since these systems present HB stars populating the instability strip. Therefore, RR Lyrae stars are ideal standard candles to impose independent constraints on distance in a moderately metal-poor bulge GC like HP 1. Using the OGLE CVS for the Galactic bulge (Soszyński et al. 2014) we identified 13 RR Lyrae stars within 150 arcsec from the cluster center. The mean \( V \) magnitude and periods for these stars are presented in Figure 9 (upper panel), where it is possible to identify two probable foreground field stars. The remaining 11 RR Lyrae stars are divided in 6 of RRab type and 5 of RRc type, providing a value of \( 18.78 \pm 0.07 \) for the mean of the mean \( V \) magnitudes \((\langle V \rangle)\).

In order to determine the apparent distance modulus for

\(^7\) http://stev.oapd.inaf.it/cgi-bin/cmd
these stars, one needs a prediction for the absolute $V$ magnitude ($M_V$) for the HP 1 metallicity ([Fe/H]$=-1.06 \pm 0.10$). For this purpose, we used the very recent empirical calibrations for the $M_V$–[Fe/H] relation from the Gaia Collaboration (2017) based on Tycho–Gaia Astrometric Solution (TGAS). Taking into account the uncertainties in the HP 1 metallicity, the systematics and stochastic effects from the three different methods to perform such calibration, we obtained an average value of $\langle M_V \rangle = 0.67 \pm 0.11$. Since, by definition, the apparent distance modulus in $V$ is the difference between $V$ and $M_V$, the $(m-M)_V$ value for HP 1 is $18.11 \pm 0.18$. This result is illustrated in Figure 9 (bottom panel) by the intersection between the observed $V$ value (black line) and the one expected for RR Lyrae stars assuming the TGAS calibration (red line; $\langle V \rangle = \langle M_V \rangle + (m-M)_V$). Assuming an $R_V = 3.2 \pm 0.10$ and a conservative value of $E(B-V) = 1.15 \pm 0.10$, we derive a value of $A_V = 3.68 \pm 0.34$ for the extinction in $V$. This result leads us to an intrinsic

Figure 6. Isochrones from DSED models showing the effect of age (10.0 to 15.0 Gyr, for a metallicity [Fe/H]$=-1.06$) and metallicity ([Fe/H]$=-1.20$, $-1.06$, $-0.90$, for an age of 12.5 Gyr) in the $M_K$ vs. $M_J$ CMD (left panels) and in the $M_{F606W}$ vs. $(M_{F606W} - M_K)$ (right panels) CMD. All models have $[\alpha/Fe]=+0.40$ and canonical helium abundance ($Y = 0.25$). BaSTI isochrones with the extreme age and [Fe/H] values are also presented (dashed lines).

Figure 7. $A_{F606W}/A_V$ (solid line), $A_J/A_V$ (dashed line), $A_{K_S}/A_V$ (dotted-dashed line) as a function of the star effective temperature.

Figure 8. Colour-colour diagram of HP 1. The green solid line correspond to a BaSTI isochrone with age of 13.0 Gyr, [Fe/H]$=-1.06$, $R_V = A_V/E(b-V) = 3.2$ and $E(B-V) = 1.15$. An uncertainty of 0.10 in $E(B-V)$ is limited by the green dashed lines. The red arrow correspond to a reddening vector of $E(B-V)=0.20$. Black points correspond to the ones used in the isochrone fits (see Sect. 6.)
distance modulus of \((m - M)_0 = 14.43 \pm 0.38\), which means a large and high uncertain heliocentric distance of \(7.7^{+1.2}_{-1.5}\) kpc.

A more reliable and accurate result for the apparent distance modulus and distance from RR Lyrae stars can be reached using the \(K_S\) filter. This is a natural and straightforward consequence of a significantly lower extinction in \(K_S\) than in \(V\) \((A_{K_S}/A_V = 0.1185)\), as well as period-luminosity relationships with very low scattering \((e.g., Beaton et al. 2016)\). To take advantage of the NIR photometry, we performed a cross-match between the RR Lyrae stars from the OGLE CVS with the stars presented in the VISTA Variables in the Via Lactea (VVV) survey \((Saito et al. 2012)\).

Figure 10 (upper panel) presents the results for the nine RR Lyrae stars recovered in this process, where a threshold of 1.0 arcsec in the source separation was applied. The mean of the mean \(K_S\) magnitude of these stars is \(14.36 \pm 0.04\). Using the mean solution of the three empirical \(M_{K_S} - \log P - [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]\) relations \((PM_{K_S}Z)\) from the Gaia Collaboration \((2017)\), we estimated an average absolute \(K_S\) magnitude for the HP 1 RR Lyrae stars of \(-0.11 \pm 0.14\). Random and systematic uncertainties in these calibrations were taken into account. A metallicity of \([\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -1.06 \pm 0.10\) and a mean period of \(0.42 \pm 0.04\) days were considered to compute this value. Therefore, the expected apparent distance modulus in \(K_S\) of HP 1 is \(14.47 \pm 0.18\), as shown in Figure 10 (bottom panel). Subtracting from this value the expected \(A_{K_S} (0.1184 \times A_V = 0.44 \pm 0.04\), assuming once again \(E(B - V) = 1.15 \pm 0.10\) and \(R_V = 3.2 \pm 0.10\), an intrinsic distance modulus of \((m - M)_0 = 14.03 \pm 0.18\) is recovered. Converted to the heliocentric distance, this value means \(6.4^{+0.6}_{-0.5}\) kpc. It is interesting to note that this result is independent of the uncertainty in the \(R_V\) value, and is almost unaffected by those in reddening.

Although the two distance determinations presented in this section agree within the errors, a shorter distance scale is clearly favoured because the result obtained with the NIR photometry present uncertainties that are significantly smaller than those obtained from the \(V\)-filter analysis. Furthermore, a value of \(6.4^{+0.6}_{-0.5}\) kpc is in good agreement with the previous determinations from NIR \((Valenti et al. 2010; Ortolani et al. 2011)\) and optical \((Ortolani, Bica, & Barbuy 1997)\).

### 5.3 RR Lyrae stars and He content

RR Lyrae stars are core helium burning stars, thus an increase in luminosity is expected for those that are He-enhanced objects. Therefore, they can provide a good constraint to the He abundance, which in turn can help one to derive more reliable ages.

A simple comparison between BaSTI models for HB stars with \(Y \sim 0.25\) and \(Y = 0.30\) indicates that a helium enhancement of \(\Delta Y \sim 0.05\) \((for [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]\sim-1.0)\) produces RR Lyrae stars that are \(-0.20\) mag brighter in \(V\). It means an increase of the same amount in terms of \((m - M)_V\) or \((m - M)_0\), toward more discrepant values, producing an unreliable heliocentric distance of \(8.4\) kpc for HP 1.

Very recently Lagioia et al. \((2018)\) and Milone et al. \((2018)\) found that the differences in He content between

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8 https://vvvsurvey.org

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Figure 10. Same as Figure 9, but for the \(K_S\) filter. In this case we adopted \(M_{K_S} = -0.11 \pm 0.14\) from the \(PM_{K_S}Z\) relations from Gaia Collaboration \((2017)\). The \(K_S\) magnitudes come from the VVV survey.
first and second stellar generations are small, amounting to \(\Delta Y \lesssim 0.03\). As demonstrated by Nardiello et al. (2015), such He-enhancement, if present, would be related to age differences of \(\lesssim 300\) Myr, even taking into account \([Fe/H]\) and \([\alpha/Fe]\) variations of 0.02 dex between the stellar generations.

### 6 ISOCHRONE FITTING

#### 6.1 Our method

To derive ages, metallicity, intrinsic distance moduli \([m - M]_0\), and reddening values \(E(B-V)\) in an objective and self-consistent way, we performed isochrone fits using a Bayesian approach. For simplicity reasons, we assume that HP 1 can be considered as a single stellar population (SSP), which is a very reliable hypothesis given its relatively low mass. Besides there is no information in this respect, since this clusters has not been observed in ultraviolet filters cf. Pietro et al. (2015). Similar methods have been successfully tested and applied to analyse CMDs of open clusters (Naylor & Jeffries 2006; Monteiro, Dias & Caetano 2010; Alves et al. 2012), Galactic GC (Hernandez & Valls-Gabaud 2008; Wagner-Kaiser et al. 2017; Kerber et al. 2018), and stellar clusters in the Magellanic Clouds (Dias et al. 2016b; Pieres et al. 2016; Piers et al. 2016; Perren, Piatti & Vázquez 2017). In brief, by computing the likelihood statistics, our method determines the isochrones that best reproduce the observed CMD. First, for the \(j\)th isochrone displaced by a given intrinsic distance modulus and reddening vector, we compute the minimum distance of the \(i\)th observed star to it, defined as

\[
r_{ij} = \min \left( \frac{(\text{colour} - \text{colour}_j)^2}{\sigma_{\text{colour},i}} + \frac{(\text{mag} - \text{mag}_j)^2}{\sigma_{\text{mag},i}} \right)^{1/2}
\]

where \(\sigma_{\text{colour},i}\) and \(\sigma_{\text{mag},i}\) are the uncertainties in colour and magnitude of this observed star. Then, the probability of the \(i\)th observed star to belong to the \(j\)th isochrone is given by

\[
p_{ij} \propto \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{colour},i} \sigma_{\text{mag},i}} \exp \left( -\frac{r_{ij}^2}{2} \right)
\]

Finally, the logarithmic likelihood that the total observed stars \((N_{\text{obs}})\) are draw from the \(j\)th isochrone can be written by

\[
\ln L = \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} p_{ij} \propto -2 \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} r_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \ln(\sigma_{\text{colour},i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \ln(\sigma_{\text{mag},i})
\]

To test all acceptable solutions, we explore a wide and regular grid in the all parameter space, where the center corresponds to the values used in our control experiments (see Section 6.2). The grid we employed typically covers \(\Delta \text{Age} = 5.0\) Gyr, \(\Delta E(B-V) = 0.360\), \(\Delta (m - M)_0 = 0.90\) and \(\Delta [Fe/H] = 0.40\) dex, in steps of 0.2 Gyr, 0.008 mag, 0.02 mag and 0.02 dex, respectively. We applied the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling technique to obtain the final parameters, as well as to study the confidence intervals and correlations between them. For this purpose, we used the emcee code (Foreman-Mackey et al. 2013) to sample the posterior probability in the four-dimensional parameter space, assuming a uniform prior probability distribution within the acceptable physical ranges.

The final solutions correspond to the sum of the posterior probability distributions over 10 MCMC samples, in order to minimize the stochastic effects of the Monte Carlo methods. The uncertainties in each parameter depend on several factors, such as the photometric errors, the photometric depth, the contamination by field stars, the filters choice, and even the quality of the stellar evolutionary models. As can be seen by the sanity checks discussed in the next Section and the results presented in Sect. 7, in this work the typical formal uncertainties from the MCMC for age, \([Fe/H]\), \((m - M)_0\) and \(E(B-V)\) are \(\sim 0.6\) Gyr, \(0.07\) dex, \(0.04\) mag and \(0.03\) mag, respectively. To improve the quality of the fit we restrict our analysis to the stars within 3.0 \(\sigma\) from the median colour position for each magnitude bin, therefore minimizing the influence of the remaining field stars and other outliers that are not predicted by the isochrones (e.g., blue stragglers, binaries, etc.). All the details of the Python code developed by us to make the isochrone fitting will be presented in a future paper (Souza et al. in preparation).

#### 6.2 Control experiments

To validate our isochrone fitting technique, we performed some control experiments with synthetic CMDs. Artificial photometric catalogs mimicking the HP 1 data were generated, providing synthetic data with known input parameters. This was done using a DSED isochrone with 12.5 Gyr, \([Fe/H]=-1.06, E(B-V)=1.15\), and \((m - M)_0 = 14.05\). A number of artificial stars similar to HP 1 were randomly drawn assuming the observed photometric uncertainties and educated guesses for the binary fraction (30%) and for the Initial Mass Function (Salpeter). The results for a simple sanity check in the \(K_S\) vs. \((J-K_S)\) CMD are presented in Figure 11, where it is possible to attest that our method is recovering the expected parameters within the uncertainties. Similar successful results are also obtained for sanity checks in the optical-NIR CMD, as well as using BaSTI isochrones.

As discussed in Section 4, it is expected that ages recovered using BaSTI isochrones will be older than the ones from fits with DSED isochrones. To quantify this effect and possible trends in the other parameters according with the choice in the stellar evolutionary models, we computed two additional control experiments. Once again, a DSED isochrone with 12.5 Gyr, \([Fe/H]=-1.06, E(B-V)=1.15\), and \((m - M)_0 = 14.05\) was used as the input. It is a convenient choice since the treatment for atomic diffusion is only present in the DSED code. To avoid unnecessary stochastic effects, only the original isochrone magnitudes and colours were employed. By comparing this DSED isochrone with a regular and wide grid in the parameters space using BaSTI isochrones, we were able to determine the expected differences in the physical parameters. Note that in these tests we forced the metallicity to be fixed at \(-1.06\). Figure 12 reveals that our isochrone fits using BaSTI models recover solutions that are on average \(\sim 0.9\) Gyr older, \(\sim 0.02\) less red, and \(\sim 0.05\) closer (in intrinsic distance modulus) than the ones with DSED models. In Section 7, we will apply the opposite of these offsets in order to correct the BaSTI solutions for atomic diffusion (hereafter, BaSTI*), therefore
generating final values for the physical parameters that can be better compared.

7 RESULTS FROM ISOCHRONE FITTING

7.1 The $K_S$ vs. $(J - K_S)$ CMD

Figures 13 and 14 present the best isochrone fits in the $K_S$ vs. $J-K_S$ CMD, using DSED and BaSTI models. Each of these figures presents an overview of the best solution with zoom showing the stars that were effectively used during the fit (left panel) and the output of the MCMC method (right panels). The best fits provide excellent solutions for both stellar evolutionary models, as attested by the overplotted isochrone and by the well defined posterior probability distributions in the corner plots. The recovered physical parameters for all fits using the NIR CMD are presented in the upper part of Table 1. According to the analysis using DSED models, the age of HP 1 from this CMD is $13.0^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$ Gyr, with an intrinsic distance modulus of $14.06 \pm 0.05$, which means a distance of $6.49^{+0.15}_{-0.15}$ kpc, a reddening value of $E(B - V) = 1.13 \pm 0.03$ and a metallicity of $[Fe/H] = -1.07^{+0.07}_{-0.10}$. It is important to highlight that only assume a uniform prior probability distribution for metallicity during the isochrone-fitting process, and even so the recovered value is in very good agreement with the one estimated with high-resolution spectroscopy (Barbuy et al. 2016).

A very interesting consistent check can be done by comparing the apparent distance modulus from the isochrone fits with those from the RR Lyrae stars. The DSED models predict a value of $14.49 \pm 0.05$ for the apparent distance modulus in $K_S$, in perfect agreement with the one determined in Section 5.2 (See Figure 10). It is important to note that these two results are totally independent and based on pure NIR data, reinforcing a short scale distance for HP 1.

The original results with BaSTI models point to a very old age of $13.8^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$ Gyr, being in the limit of the age of the Universe (13.799$^{+0.021}_{-0.021}$ Gyr, Planck Collaboration 2016). This age is reduced to $12.9^{+0.9}_{-1.2}$ Gyr after the expected correction of 0.9 Gyr due to the atomic diffusion, putting the new value in very good agreement with the one from DSED. Furthermore, the expected offsets for the other parameters leave the distance and reddening from BaSTI and DSED in a perfect match.

7.2 The $m_{F606W}$ vs. $(m_{F606W} - K_S)$ CMD

The best isochrone fits using the $m_{F606W}$ vs. $(m_{F606W} - K_S)$ CMD and DSED and BaSTI models are presented in Figures 15 and 16. The recovered physical parameters for all fits using the optical-NIR CMD are presented in the bottom part of Table 1. As in the pure NIR data, the best solutions reproduce the CMD features very well. The corner plots from the MCMC method present well defined one- and two-dimensional projections of the posterior probability distributions for all parameters (Foreman-Mackey 2016), attesting the high quality of the fits.

The results from DSED isochrones in this optical-NIR CMD indicate an age of $12.71^{+0.8}_{-0.5}$ Gyr, in excellent agreement with the one presented for in the previous subsection. Although a slightly higher intrinsic distance modulus (or distance) is recovered here, this value agrees within 1$\sigma$ with the one from the analysis of GSAOI+GeMS data. The same cannot be said for the reddening; it is clearly higher when the optical HST data is introduced in the analysis. With respect to the metallicity, the recovered value is in good agreement both in the fitting with the NIR data and with the spectroscopic analysis.
Once again the RR Lyrae provide an independent check concerning the apparent distance modulus. By summing the $(m - M)_0$ with 3.2 × $E(B - V)$, we estimated $(m - M)_0$ as 17.80$^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$. This result is in agreement with the one presented in Section 5.2 within the limit of 1σ confidence interval (See Figure 9).

BaSTI isochrones essentially confirm the distance and reddening values from the analysis using DSED models. However, the age from BaSTI after the expected correction is somewhat younger than all previous determinations, including those from the same stellar evolutionary models but analysing pure NIR data.

8 DISCUSSION ON AGE AND DISTANCE

From the previous section, it is clear that there is an excellent agreement between the ages and distances for both stellar evolutionary models and both CMDs. Taking into account the atomic diffusion, the average values for the age and distance are $12.8^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$ Gyr and $6.59^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$ kpc. The uncertainties in these values are largely dominated by the formal ones from the MCMC method. The systematics uncertainties, i.e., those due to the different choices of model and CMD, are significantly smaller, as attested by the standard deviation of the mean over the four determinations (0.2 Gyr and 0.05 kpc).

The absolute ages recovered in the present work locate HP 1 as one of the most ancient GCs in our Galaxy, probably formed in the first Gyr of the Universe. This corroborates the hypothesis that relatively metal-poor bulge GCs ([Fe/H]$\lesssim$ $-1.0$) with BHB and α-enhancement can be older than 12.5 Gyr, as very recently demonstrated for NGC 6558 (Barbuy et al. 2018), NGC 6522 and NGC 6626 (Kerber et al. 2018) using optical proper-motion-cleaned CMDs obtained with HST. Although metal-poor halo GCs ([Fe/H]$\sim$ $-2.0$), like M15 (e.g., Monelli et al. 2015), are the most obvious candidates to harbour the oldest stars in the MW, we are demonstrating that a very low metallicity is not a restrictive prior condition to find very old stars in the bulge. In fact, the existence of some GCs with $-1.4 \lesssim [Fe/H] \lesssim -1.0$ and $R_{GC} \lesssim 3.0$ kpc among the oldest GCs was reported by several works using HST data (Marin-Franch et al. 2009; Dotter et al. 2010; Vandenberg et al. 2013; Wagner-Kaiser et al. 2017). Furthermore, Dotter et al. (2010) identify the age as the second parameter to explain the HB morphology, being the clusters with BHB the oldest ones. A notable example of such old GC with all aforementioned characteristics is NGC 6717.

In order to compare our derived age results for HP 1, we here discuss two recent papers that determined absolute ages for GCs using deep NIR data collected with GSAOI+GeMS@Gemini-S. Saracino et al. (2016) presented the analysis of a $K_S$ vs $(J - K_S)$ CMD of NGC 6624, a bulge GC with $[Fe/H] = -0.69 \pm 0.02$ and $[Fe/Fe] = +0.39$ (Valenti, Origlia & Rich 2011). Using three different stellar evolutionary models, including DSED and BaSTI, they recovered an age of 12.0 ± 0.5 Gyr, somewhat younger than the one determined by us for HP 1. These authors did not apply the correction for the lack of atomic diffusion in the BaSTI models, therefore overestimating the age of NGC 6624. A similar age of 11.9 ± 0.7 (intrinsic)±0.45 (metallicity term) Gyr was determined for NGC 2808 by Massari et al. (2016a), a halo GC with $[Fe/H] = -1.13 \pm 0.04$ (Carretta 2015), i.e., a GC with a metallicity similar to the one of HP 1. Combining the NIR data from GSAOI+GeMS with optical photometry extracted from HST images, they estimated the ages computing the difference between the MSTO and the MS knee presented in the NIR. Curiously, NGC 6624 and NGC 2808 present simultaneously blue and red HB stars, as well as remarkable multiple populations when UV and optical HST images are employed to build CMDs (Piotto et al. 2015). Furthermore, NGC 2808 presents a complex GC with five distinct stellar populations according to the [Na/Mg] ratios (Carretta 2015; Milone et al. 2015). Despite these features,
Figure 13. Best isochrone fit in the \(K_s\) vs. \((J - K_s)\) CMD using DSED models. Left panel: CMD showing all observed stars (gray) and those used in the fit (black). A reddening vector corresponding to \(\delta E(B - V) = 0.10\) is also presented, and a zoom in the CMD region that is more sensitive to the age. The best fit is highlighted by a thick line. The green area shows the region between the two isochrones using the values within 1.0\(\sigma\) for all the parameters. Right panels: corner plots showing the output of the MCMC method. They present the one- and two-dimensional projections of the posterior probability distribution for all parameters. The contours correspond to the [0.5\(\sigma\), 1.0\(\sigma\), 1.5\(\sigma\), 2.0\(\sigma\)] levels.

Figure 14. Same as Figure 13, but for BaSTI models.
Figure 15. Same as Figure 13 but for $m_{F606W}$ vs. $(m_{F606W} - K_s)$ CMD using DSED models and a reddening vector corresponding to $\delta E(B-V) = 0.30$.

Figure 16. Same as Figure 15, but for BaSTI models.
the stars within each of these clusters have similar ages, probably not so old as the ones in HP 1.

Since we have a very accurate heliocentric distance, directly confirmed from the analysis of RR Lyrae stars in the NIR, we can estimate a Galactocentric distance ($R_{\text{GC}}$) for HP 1 only limited by the uncertainties in the distance of the Sun to the Galactic center ($R_0$). Assuming $R_0 = 8.2 \pm 0.2$ kpc from the recent statistical analysis done by Bland-Hawthorn & Gerhard (2016) over 26 independent determinations, we recover a value of $R_{\text{GC}} = 1.7 \pm 0.3$ kpc for HP 1.

9 ORBITAL ANALYSIS OF HP 1
We determined a new, accurate (uncertainties $\lesssim 2\%$) distance of HP 1. We used this distance, combined with the absolute PMs and the radial velocity, of the cluster, to refine the orbit of HP 1 computed in Ortolani et al. (2011).

Our PMs are relative to the bulk motion of the cluster and not in an absolute reference-frame system. Therefore, we made use of the absolute PMs available in the Gaia DR2 catalog (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016a, 2018) to compute the bulk absolute motion of HP 1.

First, we selected all stars within 0.1 deg from the center of HP 1 with an absolute PM measurement. Then, we rejected all objects with a poorly-measured absolute PM according to the prescriptions given in Arenou et al. (2018). We further refined the sample by considering only stars with an absolute PM error smaller than 0.25 mas yr$^{-1}$. Finally, we computed the 5σ-clipped median value of the absolute PMs along $\alpha$ cos $\delta$ and $\delta$ directions. We find:

$($\mu_\alpha$ cos $\delta$, $\mu_\delta$$)_{\text{HP}1} = (2.409 \pm 0.042, -10.136 \pm 0.031)$ mas yr$^{-1}$.

The error bars do not include the systematic error of 0.035 mas yr$^{-1}$ described in Gaia Collaboration et al. (2018). Our PMs are consistent with the PMs determined by Vasiliev (2018) and Baumgardt et al. (2018), both based on Gaia DR2 PMs as well.

The registration of our relative PMs in an absolute system was not possible because of the large magnitude difference between our and the Gaia catalogs. Therefore, we adopted the Gaia-based absolute PMs as input parameter for the orbit computation.

The radial velocity, from high resolution spectroscopy, adopted for the computation is 40.0 $\pm$ 0.5 km s$^{-1}$ (Barbuy et al. 2016). Interestingly, we found one star with a radial-velocity measurement in the Gaia DR2 catalog that is member of HP1 from the PMs. The radial velocity of this probable HP1 star is 42.25 $\pm$ 2.75 km s$^{-1}$. This value is in agreement with that computed by Barbuy et al. (2016).

The axisymmetric Galactic model includes a Sérsic bulge, an exponential disc generated by the superposition of three Miyamoto-Nagai potentials (Miyamoto & Nagai 1975), following the methodology made by Smith et al. (2015), and a dark matter halo is modelled with the Navarro-Frenk-White (NFW) density profile (Navarro et al. 1997), having a circular velocity $V_0 = 241$ km s$^{-1}$ at $R_0 = 8.2$ kpc (Bland-Hawthorn & Gerhard 2016). For the Galactic bar, we employed a triaxial Ferrer's ellipsoid, where all the mass from the Sérsic bulge component is converted into bar. For the bar potential, we assume a total bar mass of $1.2 \times 10^{10} M_\odot$, an angle of 25$^\circ$ with the Sun-major axis of the bar, a gradient of pattern speed of the bar $\Omega_b = 40, 45,$ and 50 km s$^{-1}$ kpc$^{-1}$, and a major axis extension of 3.5 kpc. Even though we vary the bar angular velocity, we keep the same bar extension. In our Galactic model we are not taking into account the contribution of the spiral arms, given that HP 1 is confined inside 3 kpc from the Galactic centre, therefore the spiral arms would have a negligible effect.

The integration of the orbits was made with the REBOUND tool (Rossi 2015a), which includes the potentials mentioned above. The solution of the equations of motion is evaluated numerically using the Shampine–Gordon algorithm (for details, see Rossi 2015b). We adopted the right-handed, Galactocentric Cartesian system, $x$ toward the Galactic centre,

| Model | [Fe/H] | Age (Gyr) | $(m-M)_0$ | $d_0$ (kpc) | $E(B-V)$ | $(m-M)^\dagger$ |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| K$_5$ vs. ($J-K_5$) CMD |
| DSED | $-1.07^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$ | $13.00^{+0.99}_{-0.64}$ | $14.06^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | $6.49^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$ | $1.13^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $14.49^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ |
| BaSTI | $-1.11^{+0.07}_{-0.10}$ | $13.79^{+0.86}_{-1.20}$ | $14.05^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ | $6.46^{+0.18}_{-0.12}$ | $1.13^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $14.48^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ |
| BaSTI$^*$ | $-1.11^{+0.07}_{-0.10}$ | $12.89^{+0.86}_{-1.20}$ | $14.10^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ | $6.61^{+0.19}_{-0.12}$ | $1.15^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $14.54^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ |
| m$_{F606W}$ vs. ($m_{F606W} - K_5$) CMD |
| DSED | $-1.06^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$ | $12.71^{+0.70}_{-0.54}$ | $14.09^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$ | $6.50^{+0.15}_{-0.18}$ | $1.16^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $17.80^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$ |
| BaSTI | $-1.15^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$ | $13.35^{+0.99}_{-0.86}$ | $14.08^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ | $6.50^{+0.18}_{-0.15}$ | $1.15^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $17.79^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$ |
| BaSTI$^*$ | $-1.15^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$ | $12.41^{+0.99}_{-0.86}$ | $14.13^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ | $6.70^{+0.19}_{-0.16}$ | $1.17^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $17.85^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ |
| Average results (DSED & BaSTI$^*$ models) |
| $-1.09^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$ | $12.74^{+0.86}_{-0.81}$ | $14.10^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ | $6.50^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$ | $1.15^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $-$ |
and $z$ toward the Galactic North Pole. The initial conditions of the cluster is obtained from the observational data, coordinates, heliocentric distance, radial velocity, and absolute proper motions given in Table 2. The velocity components of the Sun with respect to the local standard of rest are $(U, V, W)_0 = (11.1, 12.24, 7.25)$ km s$^{-1}$ (Schönrich et al. 2010). In order to evaluate the effect of the uncertainties associated to the HP 1’s parameters, we employ the Monte Carlo method to generate a set of 1000 initial conditions taking into account the errors of distance, heliocentric radial velocity and absolute proper motion components. We integrate the orbits with such initial conditions forward for 10 Gyr. For each orbit, we calculate the perigalactic distance $r_{\text{min}}$, apogalactic distance $r_{\text{max}}$, the maximum vertical distance from the Galactic plane $|z_{\text{max}}|$, and the eccentricity defined by $e = (r_{\text{max}} - r_{\text{min}})/(r_{\text{max}} + r_{\text{min}})$.

Figure 17 shows the probability densities of the orbits of HP 1, in the frame co-rotating with the bar. For each value of angular velocity we analysed, we show the $x_r - y_r$, $x_r - z_r$, and $R_\phi - z_r$ projections (different rows). The red and yellow colours highlight the space region that the orbits cross more frequently. The orbit with central values given in Table 2 (black curve) is confined in the inner region of the Galaxy, inside 3 kpc, having a boxy-shape orbit in $x_r - z_r$ projection with an almost negligible dependence of the angular velocity. This kind of orbits give the orbital support to the X-shape in the Galactic bulge (Portail et al. 2015). For the case of $\Omega_\phi = 40$ km s$^{-1}$ kpc$^{-1}$, the orbit reaches closer to the Galactic centre. Additionally, we calculate the $z$-angular momentum in the inertial reference frame, $L_z$, with the purpose of checking its sign, given that $L_z$ is not conserved, to determine the sense of motion of HP 1 orbit. We found that the orbit of HP 1 has prograde and retrograde motion at the same time. This has been connected with chaotic behaviour (Pichardo et al. 2004).

Distributions for the perigalactic distance, apogalactic distance, maximum vertical height and the eccentricity are presented in Figure 18, the different colours represent the angular velocities we investigated. The orbits of HP 1 we have radial excursions between ~0.1 kpc to ~4.0 kpc, with maximum vertical excursions from the Galactic plane between ~1.5 kpc to ~2.1 kpc, and eccentricities $e > 0.8$. The variation of the angular velocity seems to have an insignificant effect on the orbits. In Table 9, we present average orbital parameters of the set of orbits for HP 1, the errors provide in each column are the standard deviation of the distribution. Baumgardt et al. (2018) also used Gaia DR2 PMs to integrate the orbit of HP 1 and calculate their perigalactic and apogalactic disctancies, 0.56 kpc and 1.95 kpc, respectively.

The differences with our orbital calculations are possibly due to the facts that they integrate backward for 2 Gyr only, in an axisymmetric Galactic potential, and the heliocentric distance is ~200 pc farther than our distance determination.

The orbital characteristics of HP 1 are consistent with the bulge GCs that have [Fe/H]~ -1.0 (Pérez-Villegas et al. 2018), being well confined to the Galactic volume where bulge GCs are located, $R_{\text{GC}} \leq 3.0$ kpc (Bica, Ortolani & Barbuy 2016).

10 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We obtained unprecedented deep NIR photometry in the crowded field of the moderately metal-poor ([Fe/H]= -1.06±0.10) and $\alpha$-enhanced ([α/Fe]~ 0.3) inner bulge globular cluster HP 1. The GSAOI+GeMS detector at the Gemini-South telescope provides an unique opportunity to obtain MCAO images in J and K$_S$ filters. By combining our GSAOI data with archival HST exposures, we computed the relative PMs of the stars in the core of HP 1 and infer their membership to the cluster. This way, we created NIR and optical-NIR CMDs down to K$_S$ ~ 19.5 with only likely cluster members to analyze.

A statistical isochrone fitting technique following a Bayesian approach was employed to determine ages, distances and reddening in a self-consistent way. For this purpose, we used DSED and BaSTI $\alpha$-enhanced isochrones with canonical helium abundances ($Y \sim 0.25$). Furthermore, a sample of 11 RR Lyrae stars (from the OGLE CVS, Soszyński et al. 2014, but also identified in the VVV survey, Saito et al. 2012) and a colour-colour diagram (my$_{600W}$ vs. $J - K_S$) were used to provide independent constraints for the distance, reddening and helium content. The main results from the isochrone fits can be summarized as follow:

\begin{table}
\centering
\caption{HP 1 parameters for the orbit integration.}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline
Parameter & Value & Reference \\
\hline
$(\alpha, \delta, J_{2000})$ & $17^{h}31^{m}05^{s}.2$ & 1 \\
Radial velocity & $40 \pm 0.5$ km s$^{-1}$ & 2 \\
d$_0$ & $6.59 \pm 0.16$ kpc & This work \\
$\mu_\alpha \sin \delta$ & $2.409 \pm 0.054^d$ mas yr$^{-1}$ & This work$^*$ \\
$\mu_\delta$ & $-10.136 \pm 0.046^d$ mas yr$^{-1}$ & This work$^*$ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

References — (1) Harris 1996. (2) Barbuy et al. 2016. \\
$^*$ Obtained by using Gaia DR2 (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2018).
Table 3. Monte Carlo average orbital parameters of HP1.

|      | \(\Omega_b\) (km s\(^{-1}\) kpc\(^{-1}\)) | \langle r_{\text{min}} \rangle \quad (\text{kpc}) | \langle r_{\text{max}} \rangle \quad (\text{kpc}) | \langle |z|_{\text{max}} \rangle \quad (\text{kpc}) | (e) |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 40   | 0.128 ± 0.079                   | 3.076 ± 0.350              | 1.841 ± 0.104              | 0.922 ± 0.040              |     |
| 45   | 0.124 ± 0.070                   | 3.125 ± 0.404              | 1.843 ± 0.114              | 0.924 ± 0.037              |     |
| 50   | 0.119 ± 0.050                   | 3.064 ± 0.460              | 1.861 ± 0.116              | 0.925 ± 0.031              |     |

Figure 18. Distribution of orbital parameters for HP1, perigalactic distance \(r_{\text{min}}\), apogalactic distance \(r_{\text{max}}\), maximum vertical excursion from the Galactic plane \(|z|_{\text{max}}\), and eccentricity. The colours show the different angular speed of the bar, \(\Omega_b = 40\) (blue), 45 (orange), and 50 (green) km s\(^{-1}\) kpc\(^{-1}\).

• The NIR and optical-NIR CMDs using DSED and BaSTI models confirm that HP1 is a fossil relic with an age of 12.8\(^{+0.9}_{-0.8}\) Gyr.

• The heliocentric and Galactocentric distances for this cluster are 6.59\(^{+0.17}_{-0.15}\) kpc and 1.7 ± 0.3 kpc, respectively.

• The apparent distance moduli in \(K_S\) and \(V\) are in very good agreement with the ones from the RR Lyrae stars using the recent \(PM_K, Z\) and \(MV - [Fe/H]\) calibrations provided by the Gaia Collaboration (2017).

• A primordial He content is imposed by the mean magnitude of the RR Lyrae stars, otherwise the heliocentric cluster distance should be unrealistically high.

• The E(\(B - V\)) of HP1 is 1.15 ± 0.02, with good concordance between all isochrone fits.

• Even assuming uniform prior probability distributions, the recovered metallicity values are in very good agreement with the one from high resolution spectroscopy (Barbuy et al. 2016), adding reliability to the aforementioned results.

We also performed an orbital analysis for HP1, taking into account the uncertainties of its parameters, through a Monte Carlo method. We found that the HP1’s orbit is typical for moderately metal-poor bulge GCs, with apogalactic distances not farther than \(~4\) kpc. These orbits present an average apogalactic distance \(\langle r_{\text{max}} \rangle = 3.1\pm0.4\) kpc, which can be considered as a representative distance where it is possible to find fossil relics of the early fast chemical enrichment in the Galactic bulge.

To establish a comprehensive scenario about the formation of the MW bulge, an homogeneous statistical analysis applied to a large sample of bulge GCs with deep NIR proper-motion-cleaned CMDs is highly recommended.

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APPENDIX A: GEOMETRIC DISTORTION

The GD of GSAOI has been solved by different authors, e.g., Massari et al. (2016b) and Dalessandro et al. (2016), with different techniques. In this paper, we followed the prescriptions given by Anderson & King (2003, 2004), Bellini & Bedin (2009, 2010), Bellini et al. (2011) and Libralato et al. (2014, 2015). Note that the AO-induced changes of the mirror configuration are expected to make the incoming light reaching the detector through a different path in each image (e.g. Massari et al. 2016b). As such, the GD is expected to slightly change from image to image and our GD solution is meant to be an average GD solution.

The data set employed to solve for the GD of GSAOI is that of the GC NGC 6624 (program GS-2013A-Q23, PI: D. Geisler), which was also adopted by Dalessandro et al. (2016) for the same GD-correction task. This data set was obtained when the GC was close to the zenith, with optimal and stable seeing conditions. The dither pattern of these observations is not ideal for a GD self-calibration (see discussion in Libralato et al. 2014), but it is large enough to allow us to calibrate the GD on to an external, distortion-free reference frame.

As Dalessandro et al. (2016), we chose a HST catalog to use as reference. We adopted the public-available preliminary-release catalog of the “Hubble Space Telescope UV Legacy Survey of Galactic GCs” (Piotto et al. 2015, GO-13297, PI: G. Piotto). Stellar positions are those listed in the ACS Globular Cluster Treasury Survey catalog (GO-10775, PI: A. Sarajedini, see Anderson et al. 2008a).

In our GD analysis, we considered only stars members of NGC6624 to avoid relative PMs (GSAOI images were obtained 7 years after HST data) to mask out the systematic GD trends with an amplitude lower than that induced by the relative cluster-field motion. At this aim, we made advantage of stellar displacements available in this release of the catalog obtained by combining the ACS Treasury and the UV Legacy Survey data.

The GD correction was performed independently for each chip by means of a third-order polynomial. As in Anderson & King (2003) and Bellini & Bedin (2010), we adopted the center of each chip \((x, y) = (1024, 1024)\) as reference pixel with respect to which solve for the GD.

First, we selected bright, unsaturated, well-measured (QFIT < 0.05) stars in each GSAOI catalog. Then, we transformed stellar positions from the HST reference frame (hereafter master frame) on to the reference frame of each chip/image. We adopted four-parameter linear transformations (rigid shifts in the two coordinates, one rotation, and one change of scale) to bring the stellar position from one frame to the other. Positional residuals were computed as the difference between the distortion-free, master-frame-transformed positions and the GSAOI positions.

For each chip, stellar positional residuals were collected into a 16 × 16 look-up table (grid elements of 128 × 128 GSAOI pixel\(^2\) each). We then computed the 3σ-clipped average value of the residuals in each cell. Finally, we calculated the coefficients of the third-order polynomial with a linear least-square fit to the average residuals.

GSAOI positions were corrected for GD by using the available third-order polynomial correction. The entire procedure was iterated, each time computing new, improved linear transformations between the master frame and the GD-corrected GSAOI catalogs, and new positional residuals to refine the coefficients of the third-order polynomials. The iterations ceased when the difference between the polynomial coefficients from one iteration to the previous one was negligible.

Dalessandro et al. (2016) solved for the GD of GSAOI detector with a procedure similar to that described here. The main difference with the work of Dalessandro et al. is that we set the coefficients \(a_1\) and \(a_2\) of their Eq. 3 equal to zero. As discussed in, e.g., Anderson & King (2003) and Bellini & Bedin (2010), this constraint is validated by using the GSAOI data, i.e. the GD solution to have at the center of the chip (i) the \(x\) scale equal to that of the chip at the position of the reference pixel, and (ii) the \(y\) axis in the GD-corrected frame aligned to its \(y\) axis (always at the position of the reference pixel). The coefficients \(b_1\) and \(b_2\) of their Eq. 4 were left free to assume any value from the fit because the scale and the perdicularity of the two axes can be different.

The \(K_S\) and \(J\)-filter distortion maps before and after the GD correction are shown in Figure A1 and Figure A2, respectively. In Figure A3, we present the \(\sigma\) (Radial residuals) as a function of instrumental magnitude for \(K_S\) (left) and \(J\)-filter (right) data after each step of the GD correction. The \(\sigma\) (Radial residuals), computed as described in Libralato et al. (2014, 2015), is indicative of the accuracy of our GD solution. This value is defined as the rms of the difference between the master-frame positions and the GD-corrected stellar positions as measured in a given image transformed on to the master-frame system. The master frame used for this computation is not the HST catalog but it was obtained by cross-identifying the same stars in the GSAOI catalogs. We find that for bright, well-measured stars, the median value of the \(\sigma\) (Radial residuals) in the \(K_S\)-filter data improves from ~ 19.8 mas to 0.52 mas (0.026 GSAOI pixel) in each coordinate. When we use six-parameter linear transformations (that absorb most of the residuals due to the variation of the telescope+optics system) to transform stellar positions from the reference frame of a given catalog on to the master frame, the value of \(\sigma\) (Radial residuals) further improves to 0.32 mas. For \(J\)-filter data, we measure instead a median \(\sigma\) (Radial residuals) of ~ 0.44 mas.

We also put the four GSAOI chips into a common, distortion-free reference frame, hereafter meta catalog, with the same procedure described in Bellini & Bedin (2010). In a nutshell, we transformed the GD-corrected positions of each chip \(k\) into the GD-corrected system of chip 2 by means of four-parameter linear transformations. The relations between the positions of a star in the chip-\(k\) system \((x_k^{\text{corr}}, y_k^{\text{corr}})\)
and that in the chip-2 system \((x_{2\text{corr}}^k, y_{2\text{corr}}^k)\) are the following:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_k^x \\
\alpha_k^y
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \begin{pmatrix}
\cos(\theta_k^1 - \theta_k^2) & -\sin(\theta_k^1 - \theta_k^2) \\
\sin(\theta_k^1 - \theta_k^2) & \cos(\theta_k^1 - \theta_k^2)
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
(x_{\text{corr}}^k - 1024) \\
y_{\text{corr}}^k - 1024
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

The scale factor is indicated as \(\alpha_k\), the orientation angle as \(\theta_k\), and the position of the center of chip \(k\) in the reference frame of chip 2 as \((x_{2\text{corr}}^k, y_{2\text{corr}}^k)\), respectively. By construction, positions in the chip-2 and in the meta systems are the same.

The values of \(\alpha_k\), \(\theta_k\), \((x_{2\text{corr}}^k)\), and \((y_{2\text{corr}}^k)\) in each \(K_S\)-filter image are shown in Figure A4. The final values adopted for the \(K_S\)-filter meta solution were computed as the median values of these parameters (see Table A1).

Finally, we investigated how these parameters change...
Figure A3. $\sigma$(Radial residuals) as a function of $K_S$ (left panels) and $J$ (right panels) instrumental magnitudes after each step of the GD correction. The red, solid horizontal line is set at the median value of $\sigma$(Radial residuals) for bright, unsaturated stars (between the two red, dashed vertical lines). In the bottom panels, we present the result obtained by adopting the meta-catalog solution.

Table A1. Relative angle, scale and central-pixel positions of each chip relative to chip 2 obtained by using the $K_S$-filter data.

| Chip | $\theta_k - \theta_2$ [deg] | $\alpha_k / \alpha_2$ | $(x_2^\text{corr})_k$ [GSAOI pixel] | $(y_2^\text{corr})_k$ [GSAOI pixel] |
|------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1    | 0.0400 ± 0.0008           | 0.97152 ± 0.00003    | 3192.08 ± 0.12                   | 1060.64 ± 0.05                   |
| 2    | 0.0000                    | 1.0000               | 1024.00                          | 1024.00                          |
| 3    | 1.8016 ± 0.0010           | 0.99968 ± 0.00004    | 990.82 ± 0.06                    | 3180.04 ± 0.06                   |
| 4    | 1.6000 ± 0.0014           | 0.97137 ± 0.00006    | 3151.60 ± 0.18                   | 3217.71 ± 0.08                   |

This discrepancy is related to the different optical path introduced by the $J$ filter.

The $\sigma$(Radial residuals) obtained by using the meta GD solution is of the order of 0.46 and 0.7 mas for $K_S$- and $J$-filter data (bottom panels of Figure A3), respectively. The accuracy of the meta solution is slightly worse than the single-chip correction because of the additional uncertainties in the linear terms of the GD. Despite this worse accuracy, the distortion-free meta catalogs can be useful when there are not enough stars to cross-identify all chips (e.g., small-absent dither in the observations or sparse fields).

Figure A4. From top to bottom we present the relative angle (in degrees), scale, $x$ and $y$ positions (in GSAOI pixels) of the central pixel of chip 1 (left column), 3 (middle column) and 4 (right column) with respect to chip 2 of the $K_S$-filter images. The red, solid horizontal line is the median value of each parameter, the dashed lines are the $\pm 1\sigma$ uncertainties.

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Table A2. As in Table A1 but computed by using the J-filter images.

| Chip | $\theta_k - \theta_2$ [deg] | $\alpha_k / \alpha_2$ | $(x_{\text{corr}}^k)_k$ [GSAOI pixel] | $(y_{\text{corr}}^k)_k$ [GSAOI pixel] |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1    | 0.0435 ± 0.0009 | 0.97146 ± 0.00004 | 3192.00 ± 0.11 | 1060.66 ± 0.13 |
| 2    | 0.0000          | 1.00000         | 1024.00         | 1024.00         |
| 3    | 1.8043 ± 0.0018 | 0.99955 ± 0.00003 | 990.82 ± 0.06  | 3180.03 ± 0.06 |
| 4    | 1.6051 ± 0.0027 | 0.97137 ± 0.00006 | 3151.40 ± 0.15 | 3217.73 ± 0.11 |