The star cluster frequency throughout the Large Magellanic Cloud

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Accepted 2013 October 16. Received 2013 October 15; in original form 2013 September 5

ABSTRACT

We address the issue of the variation in star cluster frequency (CF) in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) in terms of cluster spatial distribution. We adopt the LMC regions traced by Harris & Zaritsky and use an updated version of the cluster data base compiled by Baumgardt et al.. The CFs were produced by taking into account an appropriate selection of age bins. Since the uncertainty in a cluster’s age can be large compared with the size of the age bins, we account for the fact that a cluster could actually reside in one of a few adjacent age bins. We confirm that there exist some variations of the LMC CFs in terms of spatial distributions, although some caveats should be pointed out. 30 Doradus turns out to be the region with the highest relative frequency of the youngest clusters, while the log(t) = 9–9.5 (1–3 Gyr) age range is characterized by cluster formation at a higher rate in the inner regions than in the outer ones. We compared the observed CFs with theoretical ones, based on the star formation histories of the field stars in each region of the LMC, and found that the former predicted more or fewer clusters than observed, depending on the field and age range considered.

Key words: techniques: photometric – Magellanic Clouds – galaxies: star clusters: general.

1 INTRODUCTION

The star cluster frequency (CF) – the number of clusters per time unit as a function of age – in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) has been the subject of recent studies by Baumgardt et al. (2013, hereafter BPAG) and de Grijs, Goodwin & Anders (2013, hereafter dGGA). Both works considered the LMC cluster population as a whole and produced overall CFs for the galaxy. BPAG showed that about 90 percent of all clusters older than 200 Myr are lost per dex of lifetime, which implies a cluster dissolution rate significantly faster than that based on analytic estimates and N-body simulations. However, dGGA showed that there is no evidence of significant destruction, other than that expected from stellar dynam-ics and evolution in simple population models for ages up to 1 Gyr (log(t) = 9).

On the other hand, different studies show that the LMC field star formation rate has varied from one place to another in the galaxy (Cole et al. 2005; Harris & Zaritsky 2009; Cioni et al. 2011; Rubele et al. 2011). In particular, Harris & Zaritsky (hereafter HZ) concluded from the concordance between star formation and chemical enrichment histories of the field and cluster populations that the field and cluster star formation modes are tightly coupled. Carrera et al. (2011) found that 10 different studied fields have statistically distinguishable age–metallicity relationships (AMRs) and that the disc AMR is similar to the cluster AMR and is well reproduced by closed-box models or models with a small degree of outflow. Recently, Piatti & Geisler (2013) studied 21 LMC fields spread across the main body of the galaxy and found that the cluster and field AMRs show a satisfactory match only for the last 3 Gyr (log(t) = 9.5), while for the highest ages (>11 Gyr (log(t) = 10.05)) the cluster AMR is a remarkable lower envelope to the field AMR.

From these results, it would appear reasonable to infer that if the star formation history (SFH) of LMC field stars has been different throughout the galaxy and if field stars and clusters show some evidence of sharing the pace of their formation and chemical enrichment, then the CF should reflect the same spatial variation as seen in the field stars. However, as mentioned above, the LMC CF has been studied without making a distinction regarding the cluster position. Thus, it is feasible that regions with noticeable recent star formation activity were treated together with more quiescent outer regions and consequently the resultant CF showed the mixed behaviour of the individual CFs. Here, we attempt to build CFs for different LMC regions, taking advantage of those regions delimited by HZ, and compare them with each other in order to garner some hints as to any dependence of the CF on position in the galaxy. Fortunately, we have also the chance to compare our results with the CFs from theoretical models computed from the SFHs recovered by HZ for different LMC regions.

The article is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to describing the assembly of the available cluster age estimates into a robust compilation and establishing some procedures in order to deal properly with age bins and errors. Then, in Section 3 we discuss the level of completeness of the presently available cluster sample with age estimates and adopt some statistical rules for a reliable analysis of the resultant CFs, which is performed in Section 4 along with a comparison with theoretical CFs. Finally, Section 5 summarizes the main conclusions.
2 HANDLING OF THE STAR CLUSTER SAMPLE

We are interested in building the CFs for clusters located in the HZ regions (see their fig. 6): namely the Bar, the Outer Bar, 30 Doradus, the South-east Arm, the North-west Arm, the Blue arm, Constellation III and the North-west Void. We realize that there are other parts of the LMC that could be meaningful from a particular astrophysical point of view. However, we prefer to use the HZ regions, since they correspond to different galactic substructures where we can investigate CF variations. Furthermore, their available SFHs are useful to compute CFs from theoretical models as well. Recently, van der Marel & Kallivayalil (2013) showed that, for most tracers (including clusters and field stars), the LMC’s line-of-sight velocity dispersion is at least a factor $\sim 2$ smaller than their rotation velocity, which implies that the whole LMC is a kinematically cold disc system. Therefore, we assume that there has probably not been statistically significant mixing of clusters from one region to another.

We used the catalogue of LMC clusters kindly provided by H. Baumgardt, which contains ages, luminosities and masses for 1649 clusters (BPAG). We made an update of its ages and included more than 50 per cent of the BPAG’s intermediate-age clusters from our own catalogue of LMC clusters with ages and metallicities put into a homogeneous scale (Geisler et al. 1997, 2003; Bica et al. 1998; Piatti et al. 1999, 2002, 2003a,b, 2009, 2011a; Piatti 2011, 2012, 2013; Palma et al. 2013), as well as all the clusters with ages estimated by Pietrzynski & Udalski (2000). We have paid attention to completing the sample of clusters older than 1 Gyr ($\log(t) = 9$) as much as possible, since we are interested in building CFs covering most of the galaxy lifetime. We do not focus on its youngest end, for which we refer to dGGA. Fig. 1 depicts all the LMC clusters, with age estimates represented by open circles.

The first premise in building the CFs consisted of considering the age errors. Indeed, by taking into account such errors, the interpretation of the resultant CFs can differ appreciably from that...
obtained using only the measured ages without accounting for their uncertainties. However, the treatment of age errors in the CFs is not a straightforward task. Moreover, even if errors did not play an important role, the binning of age ranges could also bias the results. For instance, Bonatto et al. (2006) and Wu et al. (2009) used different fixed age intervals to build cluster age distributions using the same cluster data base and found remarkably different results. At first glance, a fixed age bin size is not appropriate for yielding the intrinsic age distribution, since the result depends on the chosen age interval and the age errors are typically a strong function of the age. In contrast, an age bin with a width of the order of the age errors of the clusters in that interval appears to be more meaningful. This would lead to the selection of very narrow bins (in linear age) for young clusters and relatively broader age bins for the older ones.

Piatti (2010) took the uncertainties in the age estimates of Galactic open clusters into account in order to define their age intervals, with the aim of building an age histogram that best reproduces the intrinsic age distribution. Indeed, the age errors for very young clusters are a couple of Myr, while for those for the oldest clusters are at least a few Gyr. Therefore, smaller bins are appropriate for young clusters, whereas larger bins are more suitable for old clusters. In practice, he varied the bin size based on the average error of the age of the clusters that fall in each bin. Piatti et al. (2011a,b) have also used these precepts for producing age distributions of clusters older than 1 Gyr (log(t) = 9) in both Magellanic Clouds.

In order to account for the effect of the age uncertainties in the CFs, we searched our list of LMC clusters and found that typical age errors are in the range 0.10 ≤ ∆log(t) ≤ 0.15. Therefore, aiming at tracing the variation of the age uncertainties along the whole age range, we set the age bin sizes according to this logarithmic law to build CFs for the different HZ regions. We used intervals of ∆log(t) = 0.10. At the same time, we focused on an additional issue. Even though the age bins are set to match the age errors, any individual point in the CF may fall into the respective age bin or either of the two adjacent bins. This happens when an age point does not fall in the bin centre and, owing to its errors, has the chance of falling outside it. Note that, since we chose bin dimensions as large as the errors involved, such points should not, on average, fall far beyond the adjacent bins. However, this does not necessarily happen to all age points, and we should consider at the same time any other possibilities.

For our purposes, we first considered the cluster age range split into bins with sizes following the logarithmic law mentioned above. On the other hand, each age point with its error (σ(age)) covers a segment with size 2σ(age) and may or may not fall centred on one of the age bins; also, it has dimensions smaller than, similar to or larger than the age bin wherein it is placed. These scenarios generate a variety of possibilities, in the sense that the age segment could cover from one up to five age bins depending on its position and size. For this reason, we weighed the contribution of each age point to each one of the age bins occupied by it, so that the sum of all the weights equals unity. The assigned weight was computed as the fraction of its age segment [2 × σ(age)] that falls in the age bin. In practice, we focused on a single age bin and computed the weighted contribution of all the age points to that age bin. We then repeated the calculation for all age bins. The challenge of knowing whether a portion of an age point (an age segment, strictly speaking) falls in an age bin was solved by taking into account the following possibilities of combination between them. For each age interval, we looked for clusters with ages that fall inside the considered age bin, as well as clusters where age ±σ(age) could cause them to fall in the considered age bin. Note that if age ±σ(age) causes a cluster to step over the considered age bin (e.g. from a younger bin to an older), then we consider that that cluster may have an age that places it inside the considered age interval as well.

To illustrate how CFs built with and without bin size and error effects differ, we plot in Fig. 2 the CF obtained by BPAG and that from our approach, represented by filled circles and the solid line, respectively. Both CFs have been normalized to the total number of clusters.

### Table 1. LMC cluster statistics.

| HZ region          | Clusters with age estimates in BBDS | Clusters in the mass cut-off sample | Clusters without age estimates |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bar               | 347                                 | 206 (51 per cent)                  | 52 (11 per cent)              |
| Outer Bar         | 168                                 | 114 (54 per cent)                  | 29 (12 per cent)              |
| 30 Doradus        | 65                                  | 80 (63 per cent)                   | 19 (12 per cent)              |
| South-east Arm    | 47                                  | 17 (28 per cent)                   | 50 (45 per cent)              |
| North-west Arm    | 69                                  | 47 (54 per cent)                   | 17 (16 per cent)              |
| Blue Arm          | 84                                  | 73 (50 per cent)                   | 11 (7 per cent)               |
| Constellation III| 60                                  | 53 (46 per cent)                   | 2 (2 per cent)                |
| North-west Void   | 52                                  | 24 (32 per cent)                   | 25 (25 per cent)              |

![Figure 2. CFs obtained by BPAG and in the present work as described in Section 2 for 322 members of BPAG’s cluster sample, represented by filled circles and a solid line, respectively. Both CFs have been normalized to the total number of clusters.](https://academic.oup.com/mnras/article-abstract/437/2/1646/1109684)
3 COMPLETENESS OF THE STAR CLUSTER SAMPLE

BPAG and dGGA have imposed mass limits on their LMC cluster samples in order to deal with statistically complete lists. BPAG built the global LMC CF with 322 clusters older than $10^7$ yr, brighter than $M_V = -3.5$ and more massive than $5000 \, M_{\odot}$, from an original list of 1649 clusters. This means that they used these 322 clusters as representative of the LMC cluster population, rather than the extended 1649 cluster sample. On the other hand, dGGA conducted different analyses by using a 50 per cent completeness limit, $M_V = -4.3$ mag, based on single stellar population models. In this case, the minimum mass varies as a function of age and the CF was consequently built from different cluster subsamples.

As a starting point, we also followed the recommendation of managing a statistically significant sample of clusters by applying some sort of selection. Since we basically used the mass values provided by H. Baumgardt for the BPAG cluster list and those obtained by Piatti (2011) for the additional intermediate-age clusters of our own catalogues, we constrained the cluster sample to those with masses higher than $5 \times 10^3 \, M_{\odot}$ and $(1.8 \times \log(t) - 12.8) \, M_{\odot}$ for ages lower and higher than 1 Gyr ($\log(t) = 9$), respectively. The resultant CFs normalized to the total number of clusters used for each HZ region are shown in Fig. 3 as dashed lines. Note that they account for bin size and age uncertainty effects, so that they show the main fiducial features of the LMC CFs.

Bearing in mind that we are interested in examining possible variations in the relative shape of the CFs in terms of the cluster position in the galaxy, some unavoidable questions arise: for example, what is the benefit of using the above statistically complete sample instead of the whole available cluster sample? How meaningful are the results based on the statistical sample? In order to find an answer, we built CFs including all the available clusters in the different HZ regions. As for the statistically constrained sample, they are also corrected for bin size and age error effects and normalized to the total number of clusters used. Fig. 3 depicts the resultant CFs with solid lines. As can be seen, the BPAG’s global mass cut-off does not result in a satisfactory statistically representative sample of the cluster population in the different HZ regions.

In order to find a more appropriate mass cut-off for the individual HZ regions, we produced mass distributions using age intervals of $\Delta \log(t) = 0.2$, from $\log(t) = 7.0$–10.0, and took the lower mass values of the full width at half-maximum (mean mass$-\sigma$(mass)) of those observed cluster mass distributions. The most massive 84 per cent (encompassed in the [mean mass$-\sigma$(mass), highest mass] interval) of the whole cluster sample reached, in general,

![Figure 3. $5 \times 10^3 \, M_{\odot}$ cut-off CFs (dashed lines) compared with those built using the whole cluster sample (solid lines).](https://academic.oup.com/mnras/article-abstract/437/2/1646/1109684)
masses lower than $10^3 \, M_\odot$ for ages lower than 1 Gyr ($\log(t) = 9$). Then, we produced normalized CFs using this new limit (see Fig. 4). The difference between normalized CFs based on the statistically limited sample and those based on the whole cluster sample is mostly negligible, with the exception of some excess in the latter case, consisting of intermediate-age clusters and very young clusters in the Blue Arm and the North-west Void, respectively. From this result we conclude that this mass cut-off sample is statistically representative of the whole sample of clusters with age estimates. Furthermore, Table 1 shows the number of clusters used in the mass cut-off sample and the percentage that they represent with respect to the total number of clusters with age estimates. As can be seen, such percentages range from 28 per cent up to 63 per cent, with an average of 47 per cent. This means that approximately the most massive 50 per cent of the whole cluster sample with age estimates mainly traces the overall behaviour of the CFs. Alternatively, clusters with masses below the mass cut-off limit do not contribute significantly to the normalized CFs, although they do represent on average nearly 50 per cent of the total number of clusters with age estimates.

According to Fig. 1, the spatial distribution of catalogued clusters without age estimates (dots not encircled) does not seem to be particularly remarkable throughout the HZ regions. They are more or less distributed between those with age estimates (dots encircled and open circles) covering similar areas. One exception arises: the South-east Arm. For the remaining HZ regions, the number of catalogued clusters without age estimates represent a relative minority with respect to the total number of catalogued clusters as listed in Table 1 (column 5). In this context, we wonder whether clusters without ages can be assumed to follow the same age distribution as clusters with ages. We address this issue by assuming nine hypothetical different age distributions for the total number of clusters without age estimates. We covered scenarios ranging from placing the clusters in the same age bin to distributing them uniformly along the age range $\log(t) = 7.0$–9.0. Then we added these age distributions to those previously obtained for the different HZ regions and computed the respective normalized CFs. The resultant CFs (see Appendix A for details) show that, for most of the HZ regions, clusters without ages could affect the CFs only if all of them fell in the youngest or oldest age bins ($\log(t) = 7.0$ or 9.0, respectively). In the case of the South-east Arm, any proposed scenario markedly affects the CF.

An additional issue we would like to address is related to the completeness of the LMC cluster catalogue with respect to the whole LMC cluster population. BBDS’s catalogue include objects discovered by the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), the Optical Gravitational Lens Experiment (OGLE; Udalski 2003), etc. While the latter covers the central regions of the galaxy, the former only spots isolated small fields. On the other hand, the Magellanic Cloud

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**Figure 4.** $10^3 \, M_\odot$ cut-off CFs (dashed lines) compared with those built using the whole cluster sample (solid lines).
Photometric Survey (MCPS: Zaritsky et al. 2004) used by Glatt, Grebel & Koch (2010) to compile their own cluster data base reaches a limiting magnitude between $V = 20$ and $V = 21$ mag, depending on the local degree of crowding in the images (Noél et al. 2009). According to dGGA, the depth of observations made by OGLE is of the order of 1.5 mag shallower than the MCPS. This means that BBDS’s catalogue is not as deep as that of Glatt et al. Indeed, some clusters with age estimates in the sample of BPAG – who used Glatt et al.’s compilation – are not included in BBSD’s catalogue (see the open circles in Fig. 1). Nevertheless, since the derived CFs do not seem to show any arguable effect due to catalogued clusters without age estimates (except for the South-east Arm), it might be also reasonable that our possible incompleteness of non-catalogued clusters (supposed to be fainter than the catalogued ones) does not play a role in the CFs either.

### 4 THE STAR CLUSTER FREQUENCIES

Fig. 5 depicts the resultant CFs from the statistically constrained cluster sample, corrected by bin size and age uncertainty effects. We have selected those objects that match the mass cut-off requirements mentioned above. Since all the CFs have been normalized to the total number of clusters employed, we did not need to shift them by any constant value for comparison purposes. Indeed, they are simply superimposed. From the figure, we confirm that there exist some variations of the LMC CF in terms of their spatial distributions, although some caveats should be pointed out. For instance, it seems that the period during which most of the CFs resemble each other occurred from $\log(t) \sim 8.0–8.4$. However, more recently ($\log(t) < 7.5$) differential cluster formation rates have taken place, 30 Doradus being the region with the highest relative frequency of the youngest star clusters in the galaxy. The North-west Void presents the lowest CF during the last 30 Myr; the Outer Bar is at an intermediate level between 30 Doradus and the North-west Void, while the Bar, the South-east Arm, the North-east Arm, and the Blue Arm have shown relatively lower cluster formation activity than the Outer Bar.

We also see interesting results in the $\log(t) \sim 9–9.5$ (1–3 Gyr) range, a period during which the Magellanic Clouds may have interacted tidally with each other (e.g. Diaz & Bekki 2011, Besla et al. 2012) and an increase in the star formation rate of field stars is seen (Weisz et al. 2013). Besides the fact that this period of cluster formation is associated with bursting formation events after the enigmatic cluster age gap (Piatti 2011; Piatti & Geisler 2013), the resultant CFs show that such a formation period was more intense in the Bar, the Outer Bar and the North-west Arm and of an intermediate strength in 30 Doradus and the North-west Void, while
Constellation III, the South-east Arm and the Blue Arm account for the lowest cluster formation level. Focusing on the spatial distribution of these regions, the above result might be indicating that the reservoirs of gas out of which the clusters were formed at that time were more important in the inner regions than in the outer ones, with some exceptions. Finally, the oldest LMC clusters located within the 8 HZ regions mainly populate the Bar, the North-west Arm and the Blue Arm. As is well-known, their origin is still a conundrum. While some authors suggest that they were formed during a very early and rapid period of enrichment (Piatti & Geisler 2013), others showed that some of those found in the outskirts of the LMC could have originally belonged to the Small Magellanic Cloud (Carpintero, Gómez & Piatti 2013). In any case, our results bear witness to the fact that the oldest star clusters are not isotropically distributed.

Finally, we compared the present CFs with those obtained from theoretical models. The models were kindly provided by H. Baumgardt (personal communication). The models assume that clusters are born with a power-law mass distribution with slope $\alpha = -2$ and with a rate that is proportional to the field star formation rate determined by HZ for each individual field, respectively, along with their corresponding uncertainties. The models then apply cluster dissolution due to stellar evolution, two-body relaxation and an external tidal field according to the Evolve Me A Cluster of StarS (EMACSS) code (Alexander & Gieles 2012; Gieles et al. 2013). In addition, he used 300,000 clusters for each HZ region in order to have a good statistical sample. We applied mass cut-offs as described in Section 3 and normalized the theoretical CFs by the total number of clusters used, so that they can be compared directly with the observed ones. Fig. 6 shows the observed CFs (thin solid line) with the theoretical ones superimposed (thick grey solid line), the uncertainties in the latter being drawn with thick grey dotted lines. As can be seen, while the shapes of the theoretical CFs generally follow those of the observed CFs, the theoretical CFs vary between predicting more or fewer clusters than observed depending on the field and age range considered. If cluster dissolution were relatively well-known and easily modelled, then the above results would lead us to conclude that the LMC cluster population has not evolved exclusively as a coupled or independent system to the field star population, but as a combination of both scenarios, which have likely varied in importance in different regions during the lifetime of the galaxy, with the coupled mode dominating.

However, Lada & Lada (2003) suggested that most, if not all, stars form in some sort of cluster. This implies that field stars are the result of cluster dissolution and not from an independent
formation mechanism. Based on their results, any difference between the observed and theoretical CFs would then be the result of different cluster dissolution rates as a function of mass and/or region. In this respect, there has been considerable debate about cluster dissolution rates and whether the rate is dependent on mass and environment or whether a certain percentage of clusters are destroyed each year regardless of any cluster or field properties (see e.g. Bastian et al. 2011, and references therein). In this context, Fig. 6 would lead us to conclude that cluster dissolution rates are not universal, but instead may be affected by the masses of the clusters formed or the different environments in the LMC.

During the most recent star formation epoch ($\log(t) < 30$ Myr), the observed CFs in the Blue Arm, the North-west Void and possibly the North-west Arm are lower than the corresponding counterparts in the theoretical scenario. However, there is a role reversal towards higher ages until $\log(t) \sim 8.5$. In contrast, field star formation processes would seem to be relatively less significant than those for clusters in the Bar and the Outer Bar during the last 30 Myr. In the cases of the Outer Bar, 30 Doradus and Constellation III, such a trend continues until $\log(t) \sim 8.5$. As far as the $\log(t) = 9.5$ (1–3 Gyr) age range is concerned, the theoretical CFs obtained for the Blue Arm, Constellation III, South-east Arm and less importantly for the remaining HZ regions appear to be higher than the observed ones. This behaviour might originate either simply through a more active field star formation rate or through cluster dissolution or through both effects combined. Nevertheless, note that for the outermost HZ regions not only are the theoretical CFs (or indirectly the field star formation rates) higher, but also the observed CFs are lower than those for the remaining HZ regions.

5 FINAL REMARKS

In this work we address for the first time the issue of variation of the LMC CF in terms of the cluster spatial distribution. For this purpose, we adopted the LMC regions traced by HZ, namely the Bar, the Outer Bar, 30 Doradus, the South-east Arm, the North-west Arm, the Blue arm, Constellation III and the North-west Void. For the cluster data base, we used that of BPAG, which was updated by including more than 50 per cent of their intermediate-age clusters as well as those from OGLE.

When building the CFs, we took into account the influence of adopting arbitrary age bins as well as the fact that each age value is associated with an uncertainty, which allows the age value to fall centred on an age bin or outside it. We employed a procedure that achieves a compromise between the age bin size and the age errors. In particular, we adopted an age bin size that varies with age as a logarithmic law ($\Delta \log(t) = 0.1$). We then considered the possibility that the extension covered by an age value (properly a segment of length $2 \sigma$ (age)) may have a dimension smaller than, similar to or larger than the age bin wherein it is placed. The assigned weight was computed as the fraction of the age segment that falls in the age bin.

For each HZ region, we produced mass distributions using age intervals of $\Delta \log(t) = 0.2$, from $\log(t) = 7.0$–10.0, and took the lower mass values of the full width at half-maximum (mean mass–$\sigma$ (mass)) of those observed cluster mass distributions. The most massive 85 per cent of the whole cluster sample – encompassed in the (mean mass–$\sigma$ (mass), highest mass) interval – reaches in general masses lower than $10^3 \, M_\odot$ for ages lower than 1 Gyr ($\log(t) = 9$). In order to deal with a statistically significant cluster sample, we constrained the cluster sample to those with masses higher than $10^3 \, M_\odot$ and $(1.8 \times \log(t) - 12.8) \, M_\odot$ for ages lower and higher than 1 Gyr ($\log(t) = 9$), respectively. Such a mass cut-off sample includes from 28 per cent up to 63 per cent of the most massive clusters in the whole cluster sample, with an average of 47 per cent.

We confirm that there exist some variations of LMC CFs in terms of their spatial distributions, although some caveats should be pointed out. For instance, it seems that the period during which most of the CFs resemble one another occurred from $\log(t) \sim 8.0$–8.4. However, more recently ($\log(t) < 7.5$) differential cluster formation rates have occurred, 30 Doradus being the region with the highest relative frequency of young star clusters in the galaxy, while the North-west Void presents the lowest CF during the last 30 Myr, the remaining HZ regions having intermediate levels of cluster formation activity. During the $\log(t) = 9.9$ (1–3 Gyr) age range, the resultant CFs show that cluster formation proceeded more intensely in the inner regions than in the outer ones, while the oldest LMC clusters located within the 8 HZ regions mainly populate the Bar, the North-west Arm and the Blue Arm.

Finally, we compared the present CFs with those obtained from theoretical models assuming cluster formation rates similar to the star formation rates determined by HZ for their individual LMC regions. We found that while the shapes of the theoretical CFs generally follow those of the observed CFs, the theoretical CFs vary between predicting more or fewer clusters than observed depending on the field and age range considered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful for the comments and suggestions raised by the anonymous reviewer, which helped us to improve the manuscript. We thank Holger Baumgardt for providing us with theoretical models as well as with constructive suggestions. This work was partially supported by the Argentinian institution Agencia Nacional de Promoción Científica y Tecnológica (ANPCyT).

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APPENDIX A: COMPLETENESS IN THE CLUSTER FREQUENCIES

We provide here a series of experiments related to the effect that clusters without age estimates might cause in the derived CFs (see Section 3). We produced multiple panel figures for the eight HZ regions (Figs A1–A8). Each panel shows the previously derived CF for the respective HZ region as a solid line and the resultant CFs according to different age distributions for the clusters without ages drawn as dotted lines. The employed normalized age distributions are included at the bottom of each panel.

Figure A1. CFs for the LMC Bar (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A2. CFs for the LMC Outer Bar (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A3. CFs for the LMC Blue Arm (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A4. CFs for the LMC North-west Void (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A5. CFs for the LMC North-west Arm (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A6. CFs for LMC Constellation III (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A7. CFs for 30 Doradus (see Appendix A for details).
Figure A8. CFs for the LMC South-east Arm (see Appendix A for details).

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