

Towards a calibration of SSP models from the optical to the mid-infrared

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Abstract. Our knowledge about unresolved stellar systems comes from comparing integrated-light properties to SSP models. Therefore it is crucial to calibrate the latter as well as possible by integrated-light colors of clusters that have reliable ages and metallicities (deep CMDs and/or spectroscopy of individual giants). This is especially true for the NIR and MIR, which contain important population synthesis diagnostics and are often used to derive masses of stellar systems at high redshifts. Here we present integrated colors of MC clusters using new *VRI* photometry and 2MASS data. In the imminent future we will include MIR data from *Spitzer*/IRAC. We compare our new colors with popular SSP models to illustrate their strengths and weaknesses.

Keywords. Magellanic Clouds, galaxies: star clusters, infrared: general, techniques: photometric

Introduction The concept of using populous star clusters as a testbed of Simple Stellar Population (SSP) models is not a new one (see Renzini & Buzzoni 1986). Despite the gradual accumulation of observational data and knowledge about clusters, this information is still not fully utilized and dispersed in the literature. We present an ongoing project to provide a new multi-wavelength database of integrated-light properties of star clusters, covering a wide range in the age-metallicity parameter space.

The dataset consists of: (i) *UBV* photoelectric data from the literature. (ii) New *VRI* CCD imaging of 28 objects (Goudfrooij *et al.* 2006). (iii) 2MASS *JHK_S* photometry of 75 clusters in the Magellanic Clouds (Pessev *et al.* 2006). (iv) *Spitzer*/IRAC mid-infrared data for 6 of these clusters (Pessev *et al.* in preparation). The extended age/metallicity and wavelength coverage makes these objects ideal to test the existing and calibrate the upcoming SSP models. As an illustration of the data, we combine optical and NIR photometry of old MC clusters to test recent, widely used SSP models (Maraston 2005, Bruzual & Charlot 2003, Anders & Fritze 2003, Vazdekis 2000).

Testing the models The model colors were transformed to the 2MASS system and ($V - J$) vs. ($J - K_S$) diagrams covering appropriate parameter space are presented on Figure 1. The color combination provides high efficiency, metallicity resolution, and is close to the wavelength coverage of the upcoming telescopes. Photometry information for 15 old MC clusters (Age ≥ 10 Gyr) is overlaid on the model grids[†], along with ESO121-SC03 (the only cluster in the LMC “age gap”). Old MC clusters are massive enough (McLaughlin & van der Marel 2005) to minimize the intrinsic spread along the model tracks due to stochastic fluctuations in the stellar populations ($\log(\mathfrak{M}/\mathfrak{M}_\odot) \geq 5$; Bruzual 2002). To further increase accuracy, we divide the sample in metallicity, accumulating more than $10^6 \mathfrak{M}_\odot$ in each bin and derive mean parameters of the subsamples.

[†] The Reticulum cluster is not considered due to insufficient depth of 2MASS imaging data.

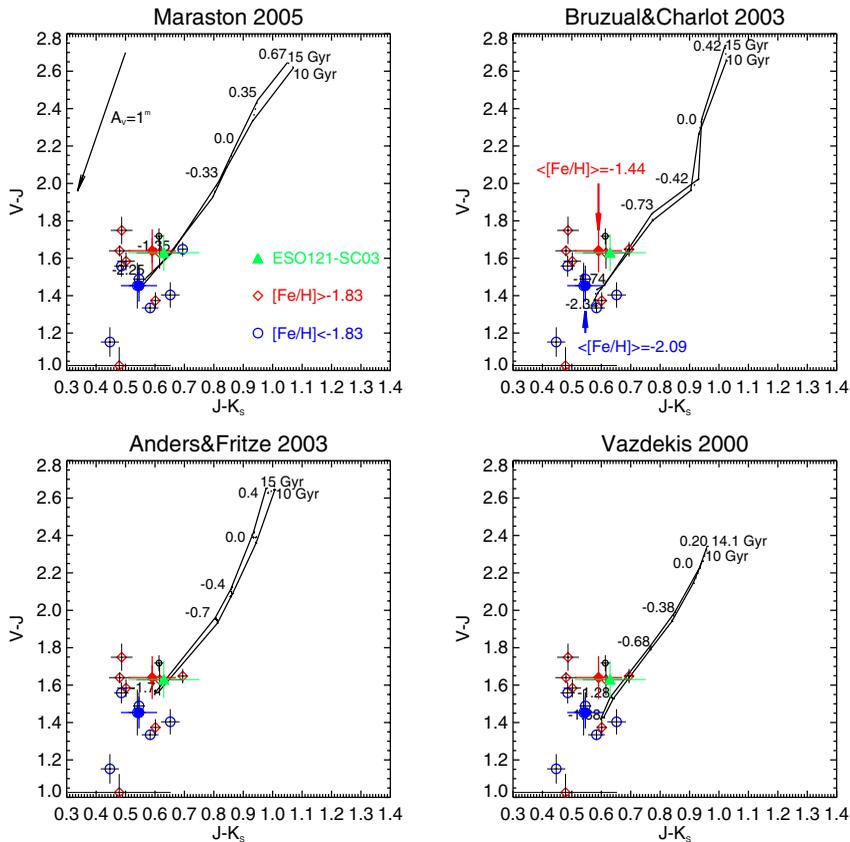


Figure 1. The model grids for two different ages (metallicity and age are shown along the model sequences) and our data points (filled symbols represent the binned data).

Conclusions We find a good agreement between the predictions of all models and the observations. Maraston 2005 models with blue horizontal branches in particular, seem to better reproduce old metal-poor MC clusters. The combination of optical/NIR colors can be used to detect and analyze old GC populations distant galaxies.

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