## Using GMM in Open Cluster Membership: An Insight

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### Abstract

**Abstract**The unprecedented precision of Gaia has led to a paradigm shift in membership determination of open clusters where a variety of machine learning (ML) models can be employed. In this paper, we apply the unsupervised Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) to a sample of thirteen clusters with varying ages ( $log t \approx 6.38-9.64$ ) and distances (441-5183 pc) from Gaia DR3 data to determine membership. We use ASteca to determine parameters for the clusters from our revised membership data. We define a quantifiable membership data. We define a quantifiable we found a moderate correlation between GMM performance and the cluster distance, where GMM works better for closer clusters. We find that GMM does not work very well for clusters and issociations: general, individual: – (stars:) Hertzsprung–Russell and color-magnitude digrams and/or proper motion or spectroscopic data. **Hortouction**The traditional method for finding and identifying open star in or spectroscopic data.
The traditional method for finding and identifying open star overdensities in the sky, sugarant set of data, but also similar techniques of analysis. The homogeneous scatalog by (Kharcheak reguester) and then letting the machine's algorithm make decisions independently based on the results of those calculations. These include clustering analysis, dimensionality re duction, visualization, and the identification of outilers. Tools of this kind are of extreme importance in the field of scientific study especially where no prior assumptions are made. This is also model to store relation of cluster parameters (CCS) and a transmittion of cluster parameters (CCS) and a structures in the regions surrounding OCS.
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to analyse large amounts of data. Supervised machine learning algorithms are algorithms that are used to learn a relationship between a set of measurements and a target variable by making use of labelled data (Mahabal et al., 2008; Brescia et al., 2012; Ishida et al., 2019). This method is used to predict the value of the target variable. In supervised learning techniques, the model parameters are estimated from the data, and these estimations from the training set help define the model. The model is applied on the data to generate accurate predictions.

GMM to identify extra-tidal stars.and found 2301 stars closely related to the cluster, 147 of which are likely extra-tidal stars. In an earlier paper (Mahmudunnobe et al., 2021), we used the supervised technique of Random Forest to find membership of stars in a sample of nine clusters. To avoid the dependence of labelled data in supervised techniques, in this paper, we applied the unsupervised clustering technique GMM on a sample of thirteen clusters with Gaia DR3 data (Gaia Collaboration et al., 2023) and use it to determine membership of stars at the low mass end and derive parameters for our clusters. Our cluster sample has a wide range of ages and distances. We define a quantifiable metric Modified Silhouette Score (MSS) to evaluate its performance and compare its value for our sample. We compare the spectroscopic data of members identified by (Cantat-Gaudin et al., 2018) and this work using APOGEE and GALAH data to validate our member sample. We use ASteca to determine parameters for the clusters from our revised membership data.

#### 2. Cluster Sample

The basic parameters of the 13 selected clusters are given in Table 1 which shows the coordinates of these clusters  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$ , the radius that contains half the number of members from the same reference *r*50, the logarithm of age *log t*, the distance to the cluster in parsecs *d* and the galactocentric distance in parsecs *GC* from (Cantat-Gaudin and Anders, 2020). The sample covers a large range of ages (*log t*  $\approx$  6.38-9.63) and distances (441-5183 pc).

Cluster	α (deg)	δ (deg)	l (deg)	b (deg)	r50 (pc)	log t	d (pc)	GC (pc)
NGC 752	29.22	37.79	136.9	-23.3	0.049	9.18	441	8640
IC 4651	261.21	-49.92	340.1	-7.9	0.23	9.32	920	7488
NGC 2539	122.66	-12.83	233.7	11.1	0.19	8.83	1243	9137
NGC 2099	88.07	32.54	177.6	3.1	0.16	8.78	1299	9775
NGC 581	23.34	60.66	128.0	-1.8	0.062	7.44	2502	10075
NGC 6823	285.79	23.32	59.4	-0.1	0.074	6.38	2330	7430
NGC 2243	97.4	-31.28	239.5	-18.0	0.046	9.64	3719	10584
IC 1805	38.21	61.47	134.7	0.9	0.11	6.88	1964	9821
NGC 7142	326.29	65.78	105.4	9.5	0.10	9.55	2040	9241
NGC 6791	290.22	37.78	69.9	10.9	0.068	9.8	4231	7942
NGC 2141	90.73	10.45	198.0	-5.8	0.073	9.27	5183	13339
NGC 1893	80.72	33.44	173.5	-1.6	0.085	6.64	3222	11546
NGC 2682	132.85	11.8	215.7	31.9	0.166	9.63	899	8964

Table 1: Basic cluster parameters(Cantat-Gaudin and Anders, 2020)

#### 3. The GMM Method

The GMM is a parametric machine learning model and is based on the assumption that the data is a combination of two or more Gaussian distributions.

In the case of star clusters, we have two distinct groups of stars: members and field stars. We can assume that the members follow a normal distribution in the feature space made up of  $(\alpha, \delta, \pi, \mu_{\alpha}, \text{ and } \mu_{\delta})$ , and are clustered. However, the field stars would be distributed in a random manner and will not follow a broader normal distribution.

When we have a large sample area in comparison to the cluster size, previous researchers (Gao, 2018) and (Agarwal et al., 2021) found that GMM does not work very well. This is because in the sample, the field stars dominated and the cluster stars were difficult to be identified.

It was pointed out by (Cabrera-Cano and Alfaro, 1990; de Graeve, 1979) that when it comes to cluster membership, one strategy that should be employed in models like GMM, is by making sure that the following conditions are met:

• The ratio of the number of member stars to the number of field stars in the sample area should be high. This will make sure that in the dataset the member group is the primary group of stars. • There should be a difference between the peak positions of the field star distributions and the member star distributions in feature space. If such is not the case, then the GMM model will not be able to differentiate between these two groups of stars.

With reference to the second criterion, it is highly improbable that the peak of the member star distribution and the field star distribution will coincide in feature space. But if it does take place, then we will have to try to limit the size of our sample region in order to cut down on the number of field stars.

Keeping this in mind, we query the data using a cone search for a specific position in the sky (i.e.,  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$ ) and a search radius, r. Then we extract all the stars that lie around that position within the given search radius. A larger radius will increase the number of field stars and violate the first condition. For a smaller search radius, the field stars, and the member stars both have the highest number density in the center, i.e., the peak of their distribution in  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  overlaps, and breaks the second condition. Hence, it is better not to use  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  as one of our input features in GMM. Instead, we can use a smaller search radius to ensure that all the stars in the dataset are close to the cluster center.

The method to ensure that the first condition is met is by applying GMM in a more constrained region and using an optimal range of all feature variables. If our operational radius is too large, then we will have a significant number of field stars and the member group will no longer function as the primary group. If our range is too confined, then we will not have many field stars and GMM will attempt to locate two distinct groups within the members. To ensure this condition, we extract stars from a certain region using a distance cutoff that we will explore in the following sections. The Gaia data was filtered through quality checks: parallax > 0, parallax/error > 3, errors in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  and  $\mu_{\delta} < 0.3$ . This has been done to ensure that the data used is reliable and not noisy.

# 4. The Performance Metric: Modified Silhouette Score (MSS)

In this section, we shall introduce the Modified Silhouette Score (MSS) that we defined for GMM.

The Silhouette Score (SS) is a metric used to calculate the performance of a given clustering technique and validate the clustering algorithm. When using the silhouette approach, each point's silhouette coefficient is calculated, which indicates how well the point belongs to a cluster rather than to some other cluster. It gives a graphical illustration of how accurately each cluster has been identified.

The SS is a representation of how far an object is from other clusters in comparison to objects in its own cluster. A high value implies the object is well-matched to its own cluster and poorly matched to neighboring clusters. The value of the SS lies in the interval [1, -1]. The goodness of a clustering technique is indicated if the majority of the objects have high values of SS. The silhouette coefficient for the sample point is defined as,

$$s = \frac{b-a}{\max(a,b)}$$

where a is the mean distance between a sample and all other points in the same class and b is the mean distance between the sample and all other points in the next class.

The problem in this metric is that the silhouette score assumes that all clusters are dense and well separated, which is not true in the case of star clusters. We have a member set, that is compact and dense in all the feature-variable spaces. But our field stars are random and uniform in all feature spaces and is mixed with the member set in feature space. Even when we have a good separation of member and field stars, for a member star the value of b would be close to the value of a, as the field stars are uniformly found all around the member set. Hence, the silhouette score will be close to 0.

We shall use another property of our sample in this case. The standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) of the members would be small due to the cluster's compact nature. On the other hand, the field stars are dispersed evenly, which means that their  $\sigma$  ought to be high. Therefore, in our case,  $\sigma$  as a metric may be more helpful than the comparison of the distance between clusters. In light of this, a new metric is proposed for evaluating performance for clustering by an unsupervised model by making certain adjustments to the silhouette score. This newly proposed metric is named as the Modified Silhouette Score (MSS) and is denoted by

$$MSS = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{(\sigma_{i,field} - \sigma_{i,member})}{\max(\sigma_{i,field}, \sigma_{i,member})}$$
(1)

where k is the total number of features and  $\sigma_{i,field}$  and  $\sigma_{i,member}$  denote the  $\sigma$  of the feature *i* for field stars and members respectively.

We would expect that a well-performed model would show the members to be distributed normally with a very small  $\sigma$  and the field stars to be uniformly distributed, i.e., with a high  $\sigma$ .

In this case, we would have  $\sigma_{field} >> \sigma_{member}$ , therefore the numerator will be  $\sigma_{field} - \sigma_{i,member} \approx \sigma_{i,field}$ . This will result in an MSS value very close to 1. On the other hand, for a poor performance model, the member and field stars both will have a similar random distributions. Thus, the numerator will be close to 0, resulting in an MSS value around 0. One special case is when the predicted field star group shows a stronger normal distribution (thus having low  $\sigma$ ), but the predicted member group is distributed randomly (a larger  $\sigma$ ). In this case, the numerator will be around -1. So, a strong negative MSS value will likely indicate that the model was able to distinguish well between member and field stars, but it mislabeled the groups. The predicted member group is the field star group and vice-versa.

### 4.1. Performance of GMM in Simulated Data

We used a simulated dataset of normally distributed members and randomly distributed field stars to check how changing the range of the features influences the performance of GMM. We have two features in each simulation: *feature 1* and *feature 2*, analogous to  $\mu_{\alpha}$  and  $\mu_{\delta}$ . We denote the *half-width* for a given variable by *hw*. If the chosen center of the variable is *x*, then we take  $x \pm hw$  values: the chosen range for the variable is [x - hw, x + hw].

We ran the simulations for 40 different values of hw varying between  $2\sigma$  to  $10\sigma$ . Each of the simulations was run 20 times  $(n_{trial} = 20)$  and we took the average value of the MSS metric. Then we changed the number of field stars  $(n_{field})$  while keeping the grid size and the number of members constant. This was to study the effect of the field star density on GMM. For each value of  $n_{field}$ , we ran the system again for 40 different values of hw and with 20 iterations each time. The results of the simulations are shown in Fig. 1. We note a common trend for all values of  $n_{field}$ . Each of them has a low MSS value at first. Then in the middle as hw increases to around  $4\sigma$  to  $6\sigma$ , there is a flat peak at MSS. Then for a larger value of hw, the MSS decreases. For a smaller half-width, there are only a very few field stars and GMM tries to separate the member stars into two different groups. For a larger cutoff, GMM fails to capture the prominent distribution. Only for an optimal range of hw values, GMM works well.



Figure 1: MSS vs Half-width for the varying ratio of member and field stars

Another point to note from Fig 1 is the influence of the field star density. As the grid size is constant, the field star density increases with increasing values of  $n_{field}$ , i.e., decreasing value of  $n_{member}/n_{field}$ . We can see that for a smaller field star density, we get a good MSS for a relatively high value of hw (5.5 $\sigma$ ) and it stays good up to a relatively high hw value (7.5 $\sigma$ ). This trend is observed as we need to increase the range of the variable to get enough field stars in our dataset due to the small field star density. As the ratio of the members to field stars increases, the optimum region shifts towards the lower values of hw (around 3.3 $\sigma$  to 5.5 $\sigma$ ). Then, once the ratio of the members to field stars decreases ( $n_{member}/n_{field} = 0.25$ ), we have a low MSS. The maximum value of the MSS metric is still low for high field star densities (< 0.4).

From this analysis, we infer that the quality of the GMM model depends on choosing an optimal filter/cutoff for the fea-

tures. In our analysis, we derived this optimal cutoff for parallax and proper motion empirically. In that case, we get good MSS values.

#### 5. GMM Analysis

As we discussed earlier, for a smaller search radius,  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  can sometimes affect the performance of GMM, as both groups of stars often have a similar peak position and similar distribution. Fortunately, for a smaller radius, all the stars are very close to the cluster center, so it is not necessary to include them in our model. Thus, we ran the analysis with only three important variables of choice *pmra*  $(\mu_{\alpha})^{1}$ , *pmdec*  $(\mu_{\delta})$  and parallax  $(\varpi)$ . Further, we need to get rid of noisy data, by applying quality filters. We used the following filters in our analysis: errors in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  and  $\mu_{\delta}$  to be less than 1 and  $\varpi/errors > 3$ . Then we normalized each of the features before feeding it to our model.

We ran the 2-component GMM algorithm with 5 different initial conditions and chose the best one (by setting  $n_{init} = 5$ ). This is because the convergence of the Expectation-Maximum algorithm, used to train the GMM model, is only guaranteed to a local optimum, not to the global optimum. We have used the default type "full" as we did not want to make any assumptions.

For the cutoff in the parameter space, Gao (2018); Agarwal et al. (2021) used a trial and error method to choose the cutoff. In our analysis, as a first filter, we only took stars with proper motions (*pmra*, *pmdec*) between -20 to 20 *mas*/yr. The reasoning is that any star with higher than 20 *mas*/yr proper motion will always escape the cluster.

The cutoff for the distance (i.e., parallax) is not as straightforward as it depends on the cluster distance, its member density, and field star density along the line of sight. We used an empirical approach to choose the optimal distance cutoff. If the mean cluster distance (either from literature or by taking the mean of the star distances) is d pc, then we change the distance filter from  $d \pm 50$  pc up to  $d \pm 1400$  pc, run the GMM model with filtered stars, and record the model performance using MSS. Finally, we chose the cutoff, where the model performs best. Figure 2 shows the MSS vs distance cutoff for four of our sample clusters. We can see that initially, MSS increases with the distance cutoff up to a certain point, and then drops significantly. This boundary point is taken as our optimal distance cutoff.

GMM divides the stars into two groups. We defined the member group as the group with a lower  $\sigma$  in the feature spaces. It also assigns a membership probability for each of the sample stars to be in the member group. We followed a similar approach to choose the optimal member threshold. We varied the member threshold, measured the MSS of the model, and finally chose the one with the highest MSS value<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 2: MSS value vs distance cutoff (in pc) for four clusters of our sample. We can see that initially, MSS increases with the distance cutoff up to a certain point, and then the MSS drops significantly. This boundary point is taken as our optimal distance cutoff, which is found from the sharp drop-off point in the plots

### 6. Revised Membership samples

Figures 3 to 11 show the distribution of the two groups: cluster stars (blue) and field (red) for nine of our clusters. The upper left in each figure shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , the upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars. The proper motion plots in the upper left, a very clear region occupied by members, is very compact and well defined. The parallax plots on the upper right show that the members and field stars have very clearly different peaks and the distribution of the parallax has smaller standard deviations for members. In the plots, non members were defined as stars with a membership probability PMemb <= 0.2 and members were stars with  $PMemb \ge 0.95$  for all clusters excluding NGC 7142 with  $PMemb \ge 0.90$ . This was to ensure the confidence in our membership determination and avoid any field star contamination. In the case of some clusters (Figs. 5, 9, 11), there is a very clear separation of these stars, where the space between members and non-members is empty, i.e., devoid of stars with PMemb between 0.2 and 0.95 indicating a very clear categorization of members and non-members. In the case of the rest of our sample of clusters, this is not very well segregated and there are stars with intermediate values of PMemb.

Cantat-Gaudin and Anders (2020) determined members of all open clusters using the GAIA DR2. We use it as a benchmark and find fainter members at the low mass end  $G \approx 20$ . As GAIA DR3 provides more precise astrometric data, it is possible that we can find a member that was earlier classified as a field star due to a lack of precise measurement. We compare the members identified by the (Cantat-Gaudin and Anders, 2020) and our analysis, which is shown in Figs. 12, 13 and 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>*pmra* =  $\mu_{\alpha}$  is actually  $\mu_{\alpha}^* = \mu_{\alpha} \times cos\delta$ . Henceforth, it will be referred to as *pmra* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>All the code for GMM is available at https://github.com/ mahmud-nobe/Cluster-Membership/tree/master/GMM



Figure 3: GMM results for M67 with distance cutoff of 750 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.95$ . The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , the upper right shows parallax, the lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and the lower right is for field stars.



Figure 5: GMM results for NGC 6823 with distance cutoff of 900 pc and member threshold of Pmemb  $\geq 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.





Figure 4: GMM results for NGC 2243 with distance cutoff of 2450 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.

Figure 6: GMM results for IC 4651 with distance cutoff of 350 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.





Figure 7: GMM results for NGC 752 with distance cutoff of 200 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.

Figure 9: GMM results for NGC 7142 with distance cutoff of 650 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.90$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.



Figure 8: GMM results for NGC 2539 with distance cutoff of 550 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \geq 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.

Figure 10: GMM results for NGC 2099 with distance cutoff of 750 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$  vs  $\mu_{\delta}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.



Figure 11: GMM results for NGC 581 with distance cutoff of 600 pc and member threshold of  $P_{memb} \ge 0.95$  with the two groups in red (cluster) and blue (field). The upper left shows the plot in  $\mu_{\alpha}$ , upper right shows parallax, lower left is the CMD for cluster stars and lower right is for field stars.

As seen in the Figures, the proper motion scatter is large in the case of NGC 6823 and NGC 1893. All these clusters are at distances > 2000pc. But there are other clusters at similar distances for which the scatter is less. In the case of these two clusters we could not use APOGEE or GALAH data for validation and hence we cannot confirm our result. However, as both these clusters are young, we have found a large number of premain sequence stars, which are probable members. In general, caution should be exercised in the use GMM for clusters at further distances > 3 kpc. Supplementary methods of validation may be used in such cases.

#### 7. Spectroscopic Data: APOGEE and GALAH

We compared the chemical abundances of our members and the members found by Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) using APOGEE and GALAH data, where available. APOGEE an acronym of, Apache Point Observatory Galactic Evolution Experiment, is a large scale, stellar spectroscopic survey which is conducted in the near infra-red (IR) region of the electromagnetic spectrum. APOGEE (Majewski et al., 2017) observations provide  $R \sim 22,500$  spectra in the infrared H-band,  $1.5-1.7\mu m$ , as part of the third and fourth phases of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (Eisenstein et al., 2011; Blanton et al., 2017). Figures 15 to 17 show the chemical abundances of members from APOGEE. The upper plot shows members found by Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) and the lower one is our result. The Galactic Archaeology with HERMES (GALAH) is a high resolution, ground-based spectroscopic survey. It is carried out using the Anglo-Australian Telescope's Two Degree Field (2dF) of view



Figure 12: Comparison of members defined by our method (green) and Cantat-Gaudin and Anders (2020) (orange). The plots show pmra and pmdec in mas/yr, ra and dec in degrees,  $g_{mag}$  and bp-rp in mag.

and the High Efficiency and Resolution Multi-Element Spectrograph (HERMES) (Barden et al., 2010; Heijmans et al., 2012; Sheinis et al., 2015).The HERMES spectrograph gives a high resolution ( $R \sim 28000$ ) spectra for 392 stars in four passbands. Figures 18 show the chemical abundances of members from GALAH. The upper plot shows members found by (Cantat-Gaudin et al., 2018) and the lower one is our result.

### 8. ASteCA Results

Table 2 shows the ASteCA parameters Perren et al. (2015) of some of our sample clusters and see they compare well with the values of Cantat-Gaudin and Anders (2020). Figures 19 to 22 show the ASteCA plots and CMDs of the members obtained after running GMM clustering algorithm on our sample.



Figure 13: Comparison of members defined by our method (green) and Cantat-Gaudin and Anders (2020) (orange). The plots show pmra and pmdec in mas/yr, ra and dec in degrees,  $g_{mag}$  and bp-rp in mag.

#### 9. Results and Discussion

In this paper, we apply the unsupervised Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) to a sample of thirteen clusters with varying ages (log  $t \approx 6.38 - 9.64$ ) and distances (441-5183 pc) from Gaia DR3 data to determine membership. Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) found members to a large sample of cluster down to G  $\approx$  18 mag. We go deeper, and find members with G  $\approx$  20 mag. We also define a quantifiable metric Modified Silhouette Score (MSS) to evaluate its performance. We study the dependence of MSS on age, distance, extinction, galactic latitude and longitude, and other parameters to find the particular cases when GMM seems to be more efficient than other methods. We find that the quality of GMM model depends on choosing an optimal filter/cutoff for the features. In our analysis, we derived this optimal cutoff for parallax and proper motion empirically where we get good MSS values. We also used a combination of k-dist, MNN and MSS to determine suitable  $\epsilon$  and MinPts values for



Figure 14: Comparison of members defined by our method (green) and Cantat-Gaudin and Anders (2020) (orange). The plots show pmra and pmdec in mas/yr, ra and dec in degrees,  $g_{mag}$  and bp-rp in mag.

each cluster. We describe the improvement in the number of members and show plots where the cluster stars show peaks in parallax and proper motions with small  $\sigma$  compared to the field stars. We use this feature to define our metric *MSS* for the clustering method.

We compared MSS for all clusters with varying ages but we did not find any significant differences between GMM performance for younger and older clusters. However we found a moderate correlation between GMM performance and the cluster distance, where GMM works better for closer clusters as the the errors in *pmra*, *pmdec* and parallax will increase for distant clusters. We find that GMM does not work very well for clusters at distances larger than 3 kpc. It also depends on other factors mentioned above as well as the field star contamination which varies with the position of the cluster in the galaxy. We use ASteca to determine parameters for the clusters from our revised membership data.

Table 3 shows the results we obtained for our sample using GMM which shows the increase in number of members. Figures 3 to 11 show a variety of interesting features in the CMDs of the clusters such as pre-main sequence stars in NGC 6823, blue stragglers in M 67, NGC 2243 and NGC 7142, binaries in NGC 752, IC 4651 & NGC 2539, gaps in NGC 581 and we obtain photometric outliers in these clusters, as photometric data was not used in the GMM model we used.

As noted in Table 3, the lowest MSS results are for clusters at larger distances. The most likely parameter in these is the distance. GMM appears to work better for closer clusters and not very well for clusters at larger distances (> 3000 pc). This relationship looks more clear in Fig 2.

This is because GMM is very sensitive to field star contam-

Cluster	$R_{cl}$ (arc min)	ASteCA log(age)	d	Cantat log(age)	d
NGC 2682	60	9.39	913	9.63	889
NGC 2539	30.77	8.92	1137	8.84	1228
NGC 2099	35.22	8.95	1282	8.65	1432
NGC 581	60.33	8.39	2333	7.44	2502
NGC 2243	29.74	9.436	4246	9.64	3719
NGC 7142	72.99	9.99	1828	9.49	2406

Table 2: ASteCA Parameters vs parameters from (Cantat-Gaudin and Anders, 2020) using GMM.

Cluster	MSS	Member	Member	Ratio
		GMM	Cantat	GMM/Cantat
NGC 2682	0.94	1390	691	2.01
NGC 752	0.93	232	240	0.97
IC 4651	0.90	875	854	1.02
NGC 2539	0.90	560	518	0.93
NGC 2099	0.90	1607	1710	0.94
NGC 581	0.87	458	152	3.01
NGC 6823	0.84	397	158	2.51
NGC 2243	0.84	484	515	0.94
IC 1805	0.81	495	136	3.63
NGC 7142	0.79	430	401	1.07
NGC 6791	0.79	1106	1654	0.67
NGC 2141	0.59	284	831	0.34
NGC 1893	0.51	592	169	3.50

Table 3: GMM Performance for the cluster sample

ination. In the case of distant clusters, foreground field stars will be brighter, more in number and dominate the sample compared to the cluster stars. In the case of closer clusters, the field stars will be fainter and contribute lesser to the sample. The accuracy depends upon the sample composition i.e., the ratio of member to non-members. If, for example, the sample consists of 90% members of member stars and 10% members of field stars. Then the model makes predictions with an accuracy of 90% by correctly predicting all of the training samples that belong to member stars. If we test the same model using a test set that contains 60% of examples from member stars and 40% from field stars. The accuracy will then drop, and we will end up with a score of 60%. At larger distances, the errors in *pmra*, *pmdec* and parallax will increase and therefore GMM will work best for closer clusters.

If we put an MSS score cut-off of 0.8, then we should limit our cluster distance to be < 3 kpc. Caution should be exercised in the use GMM for clusters at further distances > 3 kpc. Supplementary methods of validation may be used in such cases.

#### 10. Acknowledgements

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Figure 15: Chemical abundances of members from APOGEE for NGC 2682 (a) Upper plot (Cantat-Gaudin et al., 2018) (b) Our results.







Figure 16: Chemical abundances of members from APOGEE for NGC 752 (a) Upper plot (Cantat-Gaudin et al., 2018) (b) Our results.

Figure 17: Chemical abundances of members from APOGEE for NGC 2243 (a) Upper plot (Cantat-Gaudin et al., 2018) (b) Our results.



Figure 18: Chemical abundances of members from GALAH for NGC 2539 (a) Upper plot (Cantat-Gaudin et al., 2018) (b) Our results.



Figure 20: ASteCA CMD plots of NGC 2682



Figure 21: ASteCA plots of NGC 752



Figure 22: ASteCA CMD plots of NGC 752