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Stellar population astrophysics (SPA) with the TNG

Characterization of the young open cluster ASCC 123[★]

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ABSTRACT

Star clusters are crucial to understanding stellar and Galactic evolution. ASCC 123 is a little-studied, nearby, and very sparse open cluster. We performed the first high-resolution spectroscopic study of this cluster in the framework of the Stellar Population Astrophysics (SPA) project with GIARPS at the TNG. We observed 17 stars, 5 of which turned out to be double-lined binaries. Three of the investigated sources were rejected as members on the basis of astrometry and lithium content. For the remaining single stars we derived the stellar parameters, extinction, radial, and projected rotational velocities, and chemical abundances for 21 species with atomic numbers up to 40. From the analysis of single main-sequence stars we found an average extinction $A_V \simeq 0.13$ mag and a median radial velocity of about -5.6 km s^{-1} . The average metallicity we found for ASCC 123 is $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \simeq +0.14 \pm 0.04$, which is in line with that expected for its Galactocentric distance. The chemical composition is compatible with the Galactic trends in the solar neighborhood within the errors. From the lithium abundance and chromospheric $H\alpha$ emission we found an age similar to that of the Pleiades, which agrees with that inferred from the Hertzsprung-Russell and color-magnitude diagrams.

Key words. stars: fundamental parameters – open clusters and associations: individual: ASCC 123 – stars: activity – stars: abundances – binaries: spectroscopic

1. Introduction

Star clusters play a fundamental role in astronomy. Stars that formed in a cluster share a common origin, are located at the same distance (an approximation valid for all but the closest ones), and have an age and initial composition that are practically identical. However, small effects like atomic diffusion are observed in member stars of particularly well-studied clusters, such as M 67 (e.g., Bertelli Motta et al. 2018). Therefore, they are the best laboratories to study stellar evolution and constrain theoretical models. Furthermore, the distribution of clusters of different age, mass, and distance allows us to study the Galactic disk. Open clusters (OCs) reveal the Galactic structure – they have been used since the 1960s to trace the spiral pattern of the Milky Way (see, e.g., Johnson et al. 1961; Janes & Adler 1982; Junqueira et al. 2015) – and they permit us to study the disk's chemical evolution (e.g., Friel 1995).

[★] Based on observations made with the Italian Telescopio Nazionale Galileo (TNG) operated on the island of La Palma by the Fundación Galileo Galilei of the INAF (Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica) at the Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos. This study is part of the Large Program titled SPA – Stellar Population Astrophysics: the detailed, age-resolved chemistry of the Milky Way disk (PI: L. Origlia), granted observing time with HARPS-N and GIANO-B echelle spectrographs at the TNG.

Stellar Population Astrophysics (SPA) is an ongoing Large Program running on the Telescopio Nazionale Galileo (TNG) at La Palma. SPA is an ambitious project whose aim is to perform an age-resolved chemical map of the solar neighborhood and the Galactic thin disk. More than 500 representative stars (most of them located in clusters), covering different distances, ages and evolutionary stages, will be observed in the optical and near-infrared (NIR) bands at high resolution by combining HARPS-N ($R = 115\,000$) and GIANO-B ($R = 50\,000$) spectrographs (see Origlia et al. 2019, for more details on SPA). The detailed chemical tagging carried out in this project will be combined with astrometric and photometric data obtained by the *Gaia* mission. This will provide many valuable clues to improve our understanding of possible trends, gradients, age-metallicity relations that allow us to constrain stellar evolution models and to determine in an accurate way the chemical evolution of the Galaxy. This work is one of the first papers of a series devoted to presenting the results of the SPA project.

ASCC 123 is a little-studied cluster located in the second Galactic quadrant [$\alpha(2000) = 22^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}35^{\text{s}}$, $\delta(2000) = +54^{\circ}15'35''$, $\ell = 104.74^{\circ}$, $b = -4.00^{\circ}$]. It was discovered by Kharchenko et al. (2005) when analyzing the HIPPARCOS proper motions and *BV* archival photometry contained in the All-Sky Compiled Catalog of 2.5 million stars (ASCC-2.5, Kharchenko 2001). They revealed the existence of a new cluster composed of 24 likely members

spread in a large region on the sky with a radius of about $77'$. They found a small reddening value, $E(B - V) = 0.10$, and placed the cluster at a distance of 250 pc. They also estimated, with a large uncertainty, an age of 260 Myr and a radial velocity of $RV = -6.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Later, by combining astrometric data and NIR photometry from the PPMXL and 2MASS catalogs, [Kharchenko et al. \(2013\)](#) refined the reddening, $E(B - V) = 0.15$, and the age, $\tau = 155 \text{ Myr}$, of the cluster. [Yen et al. \(2018\)](#), based on the *Gaia* DR1/TGAS and HSOY data ([Altmann et al. 2017](#)), reanalyzed the parameters of the cluster and found values compatible with the previous ones: $E(B - V) = 0.097$, $d = 243.5 \text{ pc}$, and $\tau = 130 \text{ Myr}$. Finally, [Cantat-Gaudin et al. \(2018\)](#) from the *Gaia* DR2 astrometric data estimated a likely distance of $233.1 \pm 5.5 \text{ pc}$. These works compute the cluster extent from different approaches, which makes their comparison difficult. All estimates show a large and diffuse cluster with a core radius between $6-17'$, which extends up to at least $60-78'$. Depending on the radius considered, the cluster hosts from 24 to 121 stars as most likely members.

This is the first paper devoted exclusively to ASCC 123 to date. Until now, the cluster has been studied in an automatic way along with many more clusters. In this work we provide high-resolution spectroscopy for 17 candidate members of this cluster for the first time with the aim of performing a full characterization in terms of atmospheric parameters, elemental abundance, rotation velocity, and activity level.

The paper is organized as follows. We present our data in Sect. 2, the cluster membership in Sect. 3, and color-magnitude diagrams (CMD) in Sect. 4. The data analysis and the main results are presented in Sect. 5 regarding the stellar parameters, and in Sect. 6 regarding the lithium content and chromospheric activity. The global properties of ASCC 123 are discussed in Sect. 7. In Sect. 8 we give a summary of the results of this work.

2. Observations and data reduction

In order to study the cluster we selected a series of representative stars among the brightest likely members according to the literature. The selection was made before the publication of the second *Gaia* data release. Therefore, as a first step we started with the list of 959 stars proposed by [Kharchenko et al. \(2005, 2013\)](#) as potential candidates. The selection was refined, rejecting several Kharchenko candidates and adding two stars, with the new *Gaia* DR2 data.

2.1. Spectroscopic observations

The observations were conducted from 18 to 22 August 2018 and on 11 August 2019 (see Table 1) with GIARPS (GIANO-B & HARPS-N; [Claudi et al. 2017](#)) at the 3.6 m TNG telescope located at El Roque de los Muchachos Observatory, in La Palma (Spain). GIARPS uses both the optical high-resolution spectrograph HARPS-N ($R \approx 115\,000$, range = $0.39-0.68 \mu\text{m}$, [Cosentino et al. 2014](#)) and the NIR spectrograph GIANO-B ($R \approx 50\,000$, range = $0.97-2.45 \mu\text{m}$; [Oliva et al. 2012a,b](#); [Origlia et al. 2014](#)). The HARPS-N spectra were acquired with the second fiber on-sky. The spectra were acquired with total exposure times ranging from 1200 to 5700 s, depending on the star brightness and sky conditions, with the aim of reaching a signal-to-noise ratio per pixel $S/N \geq 30$ at red wavelengths. Exposures longer than 1800 s were usually split in two or three to reduce the contamination of cosmic rays. The properties of the 17 stars observed at the TNG are listed in Table 2. In the present paper we only make use of HARPS-N spectra, which are best suited for the determination of stellar parameters and abundances of these relatively faint sources.

Table 1. Observation log.

ID ^(a)	Name	Date_obs yyyy-mm-dd	UT_mid hh:mm	t_{exp} (s)	S/N ^(b)
39	BD+54 2812	2018-08-19	02:19	3600	106
56	HD 235888	2018-08-19	05:15	1183	125
56	HD 235888	2018-08-21	04:15	1410	147
214	TYC 3983-2832-1	2018-08-20	02:36	5700	90
266	BD+52 3260	2018-08-19	03:28	3600	111
378	TYC 3984-1809-1	2018-08-24	00:21	2820	153
435	TYC 3988-1537-1	2018-08-23	05:04	5700	81
466	HD 215178	2018-08-20	01:15	3600	419
490	TYC 3984-1751-1	2018-08-23	00:03	3600	70
492	TYC 3988-154-1	2018-08-23	23:19	3600	109
502	TYC 3988-282-1	2018-08-20	22:22	3600	75
517	TYC 3984-1588-1	2018-08-20	04:44	5700	80
554	TYC 3984-1107-1	2018-08-23	01:08	3600	132
565	TYC 3984-1717-1	2018-08-22	01:47	3600	121
708	TYC 3984-277-1	2018-08-19	04:31	3600	153
731	TYC 3988-1310-1	2018-08-22	02:41	1410	105
731	TYC 3988-1310-1	2018-08-23	01:52	1380	110
F1	J22452826+5347061	2019-08-11	00:50	4800	36
F2	J22311798+5502407	2019-08-11	02:23	4800	34

Notes. ^(a)Sequential number from [Kharchenko et al. \(2005\)](#) based on right ascension. F1 and F2 are two additional candidates not included in [Kharchenko et al. \(2005\)](#). ^(b)Signal-to-noise ratio per pixel at $6500 \text{ \AA}$.

The HARPS-N spectra were reduced by the instrument Data Reduction Software pipeline. Radial velocities (RVs) were derived by this pipeline using the weighted cross-correlation function (CCF) method ([Baranne et al. 1996](#); [Pepe et al. 2002](#)). However, we performed the CCF analysis again using synthetic template spectra and a broader RV window because most of our targets are binaries or rapidly rotating stars whose CCF peaks were not entirely covered by the RV range of the online CCF procedure. The RV values are listed in Table 3.

The telluric H_2O lines at the $\text{H}\alpha$ and Na I D_2 wavelengths, as well as those of O_2 at $6300 \text{ \AA}$, were removed from the extracted HARPS-N spectra using an interactive procedure described by [Frasca et al. \(2000\)](#) and adopting telluric templates (spectra of hot, fast-rotating stars) acquired during the observing run.

2.2. Archival data

In order to complement our spectroscopic observations, and to characterize other likely cluster members, we resorted to archival data provided by some all-sky surveys. Specifically, we took *BV* optical photometry from the APASS ([Henden et al. 2015](#)) and *Tycho* ([ESA 1997](#)) catalogs for the fainter and brighter sources, respectively. Values for the I_C magnitudes were retrieved from the TASS catalog ([Droege et al. 2006](#)) and NIR *JHK_s* magnitudes from the 2MASS catalog ([Skrutskie et al. 2006](#)).

In addition, we also took advantage of the great possibilities offered by the second *Gaia* data release ([Gaia Collaboration 2018](#)). We collected the high-quality photometric and astrometric data available in this release for the stars under study. The photometric data are listed in Table A.1, and the astrometric properties in Table 2.

3. Cluster membership

The disentangling of cluster members from field stars is not a trivial task and it is important to characterize the cluster itself.

Table 2. Astrometric data of the stars in the field of ASCC 123 observed at the TNG.

ID ^(a)	<i>Gaia</i> DR2 ID	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	<i>r</i> ($^{\circ}$)	P_{Kh05} ^(b)	P_{Ca18} ^(c)	ϖ (mas)	μ_{α^*} (mas yr $^{-1}$)	μ_{δ} (mas yr $^{-1}$)	<i>G</i> (mag)	<i>B_p - R_p</i> (mag)
Members											
39	2003378188041736320	22 35 13.26	+54 46 24.8	71.1	0.80	1.00	4.1879	12.303	-0.578	10.352	0.624
56	2003324655567305728	22 35 36.32	+54 32 17.5	63.2	0.93	...	4.0747	13.236	-0.054	9.052	0.574
214	2003023629898711680	22 38 34.03	+53 35 08.7	53.8	0.69	1.00	4.2053	12.187	-1.355	11.830	0.925
266	2002270842392282496	22 39 19.22	+53 29 16.5	54.6	0.83	1.00	4.1439	11.842	-1.381	10.599	0.766
378	2003132344109912832	22 41 05.97	+53 59 04.2	21.0	0.40	0.70	4.2965	11.309	-1.324	9.548	0.421
435	2003443437181978240	22 42 00.19	+55 00 58.5	45.7	0.99	1.00	4.2698	12.201	-1.388	12.050	0.952
466	2003171651651105664	22 42 24.04	+54 14 54.2	1.7	0.61	...	4.2145	13.523	-2.111	7.550	0.081
492	2003173713235666560	22 42 51.15	+54 23 53.5	8.6	0.81	...	4.7671	10.785	0.102	10.635	0.883
517	2003161751738142464	22 43 26.53	+54 11 58.4	8.4	0.70	1.00	4.2932	12.198	-1.831	12.012	1.010
554	2002409483936262016	22 44 00.20	+54 08 38.1	14.3	0.95	1.00	4.1943	12.285	-1.693	10.171	0.643
708	2002765416464629504	22 46 15.85	+54 01 36.6	35.2	0.75	...	4.6208	11.393	-1.470	10.015	0.753
731	2003554006818945280	22 46 34.54	+54 46 05.2	46.2	0.97	1.00	4.3944	12.589	-1.827	9.573	0.451
F1	2002337603362057088	22 45 28.25	+53 47 06.1	38.2	...	1.00	4.2593	11.937	-1.489	12.567	1.065
F2	2006435105245732480	22 31 17.98	+55 02 40.7	108.6	...	1.00	4.1186	11.758	-0.888	12.765	1.093
Non-members											
490	2002403436622121472	22 42 49.48	+54 03 11.9	12.6	0.21	...	3.6143	9.488	-5.986	11.377	0.780
502	2003178592318525696	22 43 03.00	+54 22 53.8	8.4	0.79	...	4.5700	10.085	-2.686	11.020	0.961
565	2002120243658959488	22 44 05.71	+53 13 56.3	63.1	0.79	...	4.5545	12.191	2.839	10.339	0.676

Notes. ^(a)Star identifier, as defined in Table 1. ^(b)Membership probability according to Kharchenko et al. (2005), based on HIPPARCOS astrometry. ^(c)Membership probability according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018), based on *Gaia* DR2 astrometry.

Based on the analysis of the proper motions from HIPPARCOS, Kharchenko et al. (2005) identified 48 likely members to which they assigned a membership probability (P) greater than or equal to 0.6. These stars are distributed in a wide region of the sky centered at about $\alpha(2000) = 22^{\text{h}}42^{\text{m}}5$, $\delta(2000) = +54^{\circ}15'$ with a radius of $\sim 75'$. Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018), taking advantage of the very precise astrometry provided by *Gaia* DR2, identified 55 members, considered as those stars with $P \geq 0.6$ in a field covering up to $140'$ from the cluster center. For our targets the membership probabilities from the two works mentioned above are listed in Table 2. Seven stars in our sample, namely S 39, S 214, S 266, S 435, S 517, S 554, and S 731, are likely members according to both works. On the contrary, star 378 is quoted as a likely member only in Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018), whereas six other objects have a membership probability $P_{\text{Kh05}} \geq 0.6$ according to Kharchenko et al. (2005), but have no entry in the Cantat Gaudin catalog. Three of them (S 56, S 492, and S 708) turned out to be double-lined spectroscopic binaries (SB2s). Their position is close to the 5σ contour in the proper motion diagram of Fig. 2. The stars labeled F1 and F2 are not included in the Kharchenko list, but they are very likely members ($P_{\text{Ca18}} = 1$) according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018). Only S 490 is not a member in either work. Its astrometric parameters are clearly different from the average values of the cluster, as evaluated with the remaining stars. Moreover, as we show later (see Sect. 6), its very low lithium abundance is not compatible with the cluster age. In addition, despite the high value of membership probability ($P_{\text{Kh05}} = 0.79$), S 502 cannot be accepted as a cluster member because of its very low lithium abundance.

The spatial distribution of the stars investigated in the present paper is shown in Fig. 1, where the members according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) are also shown. The astrometric properties of our targets are displayed in the $\mu_{\alpha^*}-\mu_{\delta}$ diagram (Fig. 2) along with the members according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) and the stars in the field of ASCC 123 with magnitude $G \leq 15$ mag. Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) computed

Table 3. Stellar parameters of the single/SB1 systems derived with the code ROTFIT.

ID	T_{eff} (K)	Err	$\log g$ (dex)	Err	SpT	RV (km s $^{-1}$)	Err	$v \sin i$ (km s $^{-1}$)	Err	A_V ^(a) (mag)
39	6667	115	4.18	0.13	F4V	-6.36	3.31	49.1	1.9	0.01
214	5804	87	4.41	0.12	G1.5V	-6.39	3.92	100.9	3.0	0.23
378	7636	293	4.18	0.14	A7III	-5.6	10.9	71.1	5.8	0.18
435	5758	79	4.39	0.12	G2.5V	-4.41	0.26	11.6	0.7	0.14
466	10500	250	4.00	0.20	A0V	-13.6	5.5	260.0	15.0	0.15
490 ^(*)	6128	113	3.95	0.11	F8V	-15.80	0.20	2.9	1.8	0.06
517	5784	81	4.39	0.12	G2V	-7.03	5.59	83.6	1.9	0.36
554	6871	152	4.14	0.13	F4V	-5.21	6.41	81.8	3.3	0.20
565 ^(*)	6683	112	4.02	0.12	F4V	-1.85	2.45	23.8	0.8	0.15
731	7355	274	4.00	0.20	A7III	-7.54	8.41	68.9	7.0	0.07
F1	5263	92	4.55	0.10	K0V	-4.35	0.13	6.6	0.6	0.00
F2	5237	77	4.54	0.10	K1V	-4.54	0.12	7.5	0.6	0.03

Notes. ^(a)Derived from the SED fitting. ^(*)Non-member.

mean proper motions for ASCC 123 of $\overline{\mu_{\alpha^*}} = 12.093$ and $\overline{\mu_{\delta}} = -1.407$ mas yr $^{-1}$, with standard deviations $\sigma_{\mu_{\alpha^*}} = 0.473$ and $\sigma_{\mu_{\delta}} = 0.437$ mas yr $^{-1}$. We adopted a 5σ criterion, shown by the ellipse in Fig. 2, to confirm or discard candidate members. We found that, in addition to S 490, S 565 is also located well outside this boundary and should be considered as a non-member. It has the largest RV among the single-lined objects ($RV = -1.8$ km s $^{-1}$), which supports its non-membership. However, as we see later, its $T_{\text{eff}} > 6500$ K does not permit us to use the lithium abundance as a further criterion for membership. The other non-member, S 502, is just out of the 5σ boundary in the proper motion diagram.

In summary, among the 17 stars forming our sample, 14 are likely cluster members, whereas the other three, S 490, S 502, and S 565, should be considered non-members. To reinforce or reject the membership of our targets to ASCC 123, additional diagnostics based on high-resolution spectra, such as radial

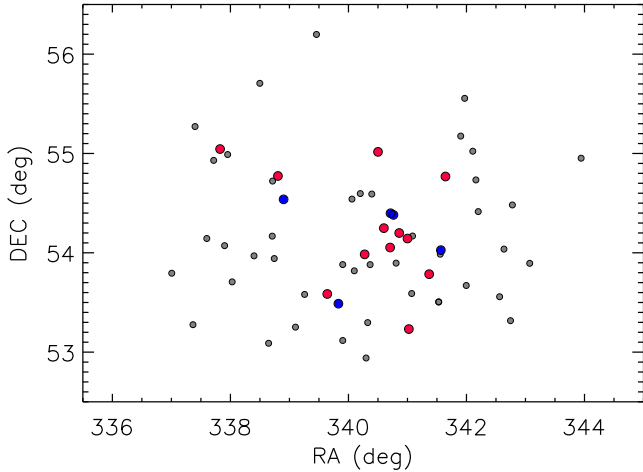


Fig. 1. Spatial distribution of the sources investigated in the present paper (big red dots for single stars, big blue dots for SB2 systems). The candidate members according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) are represented as small gray dots.

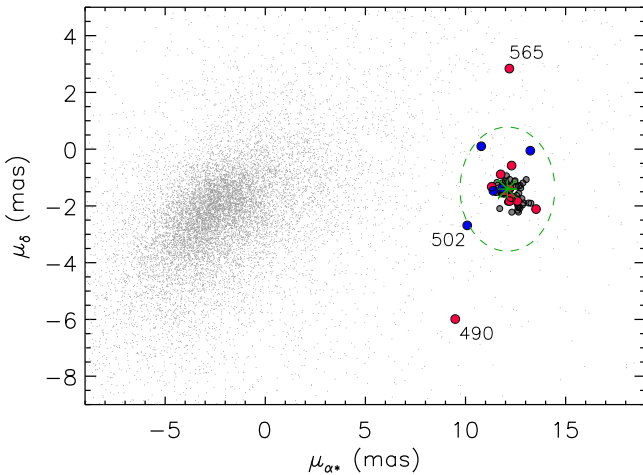


Fig. 2. Proper motion diagram of the sources with $G \leq 15$ mag in the ASCC 123 field (center coordinates $\alpha(2000) = 22^h 42^m 35^s$, $\delta(2000) = +54^\circ 15' 35''$, radius $75'$). The stars investigated in the present paper are indicated with big dots (red for single stars, blue for SB2 systems). The candidate members according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) are represented as small gray filled circles; the green asterisk denotes the average proper motion of ASCC 123 according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) and the dashed ellipse is the 5σ contour. The three non-members that lie outside this locus are also labeled with their ID.

velocity, chromospheric activity, and lithium atmospheric content, must be used. This analysis is presented in Sects. 5 and 6.

4. Color-magnitude diagrams and isochrone fitting

The most common procedure to estimate the age of a star cluster is the so-called isochrone-fitting method. In a CMD several isochrones computed at different ages are drawn to find the one that best reproduces the location of the members in the diagram. While automated or Bayesian-based methods are well suited for most clusters, ASCC 123 was not included in Bossini et al. (2019) or in Monteiro & Dias (2019). So, in order to ensure the reliability of the determination of the cluster parameters, we selected only those stars whose membership probability according to Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) is sufficiently high

(i.e., $P_{\text{Ca18}} \geq 0.75$) as well as those members from Kharchenko et al. (2005) whose *Gaia* DR2 astrometry is compatible with the cluster. In Fig. 3 three CMDs are plotted in different photometric systems: optical $M_V/(B-V)_0$ (left panel), infrared $M_{K_s}/(J-K_s)_0$ (central panel), and *Gaia* magnitudes $G/(G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}})$ (right panel). In these CMDs we overplotted the targets observed in this work, distinguishing single stars from SB2 systems. Then we added PARSEC isochrones (Bressan et al. 2012) computed at the average metallicity found in this work, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.14$ (see Sect. 5.3). In the cases of the optical and infrared photometry, we corrected the magnitudes and colors for interstellar dust extinction adopting the average value found in the present paper for the single stars: $A_V = 0.13$ (Sect. 5.4). In the *Gaia* CMD we instead preferred to display the reddened isochrones, computed with the calibrations of Maíz Apellániz & Weiler (2018), since the dereddening of the *Gaia* photometry is not a trivial task. The distance adopted was that reported by Cantat-Gaudin et al. (2018) from *Gaia* parallaxes: $d = 233$ pc.

In all three CMDs displayed in Fig. 3, three isochrones computed at 100, 155, and 250 Myr are plotted. The fit is quite good and, as expected, for the same color the SB2s are brighter than single stars. The absence of turn-off and evolved stars prevents an accurate determination of the cluster age; in the middle and upper main sequence (MS), where our members are located, isochrones in a wide age range behave in the same manner.

An interesting feature of these CMDs is the slight excess luminosity of the late-type members with respect to the model isochrone. This is best observed in the *Gaia* CMD (right panel in Fig. 3) because it includes the faintest and coolest members. This is similar to what has been observed for M dwarfs in the γ Velorum (Jeffries et al. 2017) and Pleiades (Jackson et al. 2018) clusters. They ascribe this excess to stellar radii inflation driven by the strong magnetic fields of these young stars that inhibit convection and produce dark spots.

The three earliest members shown in the CMDs are S 866 (=HD 216057), S 466, and S 362 (=HD 214956). The first is a well-known Be star with an estimated spectral type B5Vne (Catanzaro 2013), while the other two objects are A0V stars (spectral types according to this work and Kharchenko et al. 2005, respectively). The presence of these early-type members suggests an age for the cluster slightly older than 100 Myr, which is in good agreement with the best-fitting isochrones shown in Fig. 3.

5. Stellar parameters and abundances

5.1. Radial velocity

The first step in our spectroscopic analysis is the measure of the radial velocity, which, as already mentioned in Sect. 2, is obtained by means of the cross-correlation of the HARPS-N spectra of our targets with synthetic templates. To do this we used the task FXCOR of the IRAF¹ package. The RV of the single-lined objects and of the components of SB2 systems is evaluated as the centroid of the CCF peak(s). The RVs for the single-lined members are listed in Table 3 and range from -7.5 to -4.3 km s⁻¹, if we exclude the hottest, fast-rotating star S 466. We note that the errors are rather large, especially for the rapidly rotating stars. The median value of RV is -5.6 km s⁻¹, while the

¹ IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatory, which is operated by the Association of the Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc. (AURA), under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

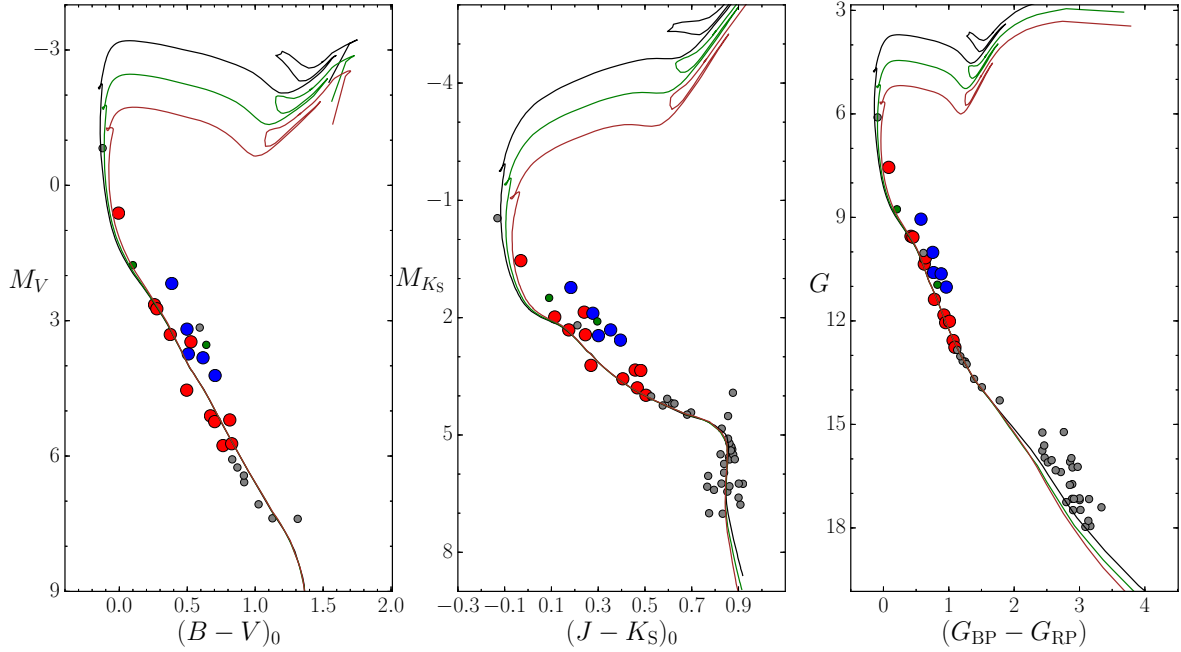


Fig. 3. Color-magnitude diagrams for likely members of ASCC 123 in three different photometric systems: *left*: $M_V/(B - V)_0$ from the APASS catalog; *center*: $M_{K_s}/(J - K_s)_0$ (2MASS photometry); *right*: $G/(G_{BP} - G_{RP})$ (*Gaia* DR2 data). Photometric data for likely members appear as small gray dots. Stars observed spectroscopically are represented as large red dots (single or possible SB1 objects) or blue dots (SB2). The solid lines represent the best-fitting PARSEC isochrones computed at $\tau = 100$ Myr (black line), $\tau = 155$ Myr (green line), and $\tau = 250$ Myr (red line) assuming the metallicity and extinction found in the present work and the distance $d = 233$ pc (Cantat-Gaudin et al. 2018).

Table 4. Stellar parameters of the components of SB2 systems derived with the code COMPO2.

ID	T_{eff} (K)	Err (K)	$\log g$ (dex)	Err (dex)	RV (km s ⁻¹)	Err (km s ⁻¹)	γ (km s ⁻¹)	w_{4400}^P	w_{5500}^P	w_{6400}^P	SpT	$v \sin i$ (km s ⁻¹)
	[P/S]	[P/S]	[P/S]	[P/S]	[P/S]	[P/S]					[P/S]	[P/S]
56 ^(a)	6670/6420	150/250	4.30/4.20	0.15/0.20	13.3/-56.3	4.5/13.3	-18.5 ± 6.8	0.68 ± 0.12	0.66 ± 0.10	...	F2V/F7IV	50/70
266	6094/5550	64/209	4.15/4.26	0.11/0.22	-78.3/54.7	1.4/0.6	-20.2 ± 1.3	0.79 ± 0.03	0.75 ± 0.03	0.74 ± 0.04	F8V/G3V	10/5
492	6075/5560	59/168	4.24/4.32	0.06/0.17	-26.2/12.9	0.9/1.8	-8.2 ± 1.0	0.69 ± 0.03	0.67 ± 0.02	0.65 ± 0.04	F9V/G7V	12/12
502 ^(*)	5730/5628	111/152	4.32/4.36	0.11/0.13	-19.7/10.8	0.5/0.6	-4.7 ± 0.4	0.55 ± 0.02	0.54 ± 0.02	0.53 ± 0.03	G2V/G2V	5/5
708	6114/6099	81/183	4.12/4.18	0.16/0.19	-25.7/34.6	0.7/5.6	4.0 ± 2.8	0.54 ± 0.06	0.53 ± 0.05	0.50 ± 0.05	F8IV/F8IV	10/50

Notes. ^(a)Uncertain parameters due to the high $v \sin i$ values and the strong line blend. ^(*)Non-member.

weighted average is -4.5 km s^{-1} . The values of RV for the components of SB2 systems are listed in Table 4.

5.2. Atmospheric parameters

We adopted the code ROTFIT (Frasca et al. 2006) to derive the basic atmospheric parameters (APs) for the stars with single-lined HARPS-N spectra (either single stars or SB1 systems). This code also allows us to measure the projected rotational velocity ($v \sin i$) and to perform an MK spectral classification. ROTFIT uses a grid of template spectra and is based on a χ^2 minimization of the difference observed–template in selected spectral regions. The grid of templates is composed of high-resolution spectra of real stars with well-known APs, which were retrieved from the ELODIE archive. This grid is the same as that adopted in the *Gaia*-ESO Survey by the Catania (OACT) analysis node (see, e.g., Smiljanic et al. 2014; Frasca et al. 2015). When using this grid, the HARPS-N spectra of the targets are degraded to the resolution of ELODIE ($R = 42\,000$), which is fully suitable for our purposes, also because of the large rotational velocities. The target spectra were also resam-

pled on the ELODIE spectral points ($\Delta\lambda = 0.05 \text{ \AA}$). This also has the advantage of improving the S/N of the spectra to be analyzed.

Each template is aligned in wavelength with the target spectrum thanks to the CCF in a suitable spectral region. After being aligned with the target spectrum, each template is broadened by convolution with a rotational profile of increasing $v \sin i$ until a minimum χ^2 is attained. The weighted average of the parameters of the ten best templates is taken for each of the analyzed regions.

We analyzed 28 spectral segments of $100 \text{ \AA}$ each from $4000 \text{ \AA}$ to $6800 \text{ \AA}$, which is the range covered by the ELODIE templates and corresponds to the portion of HARPS-N spectra where the S/N is the best. The core of Balmer lines and the regions severely affected by telluric absorption were disregarded. The final parameters were obtained by averaging the results of the individual segments, weighting them according to the χ^2 and the amount of information contained in each segment, which is evaluated as the total line absorption, $f_i = \int (F_\lambda/F_C - 1) d\lambda$, where F_λ/F_C is the continuum-normalized spectrum in the i th spectral segment.

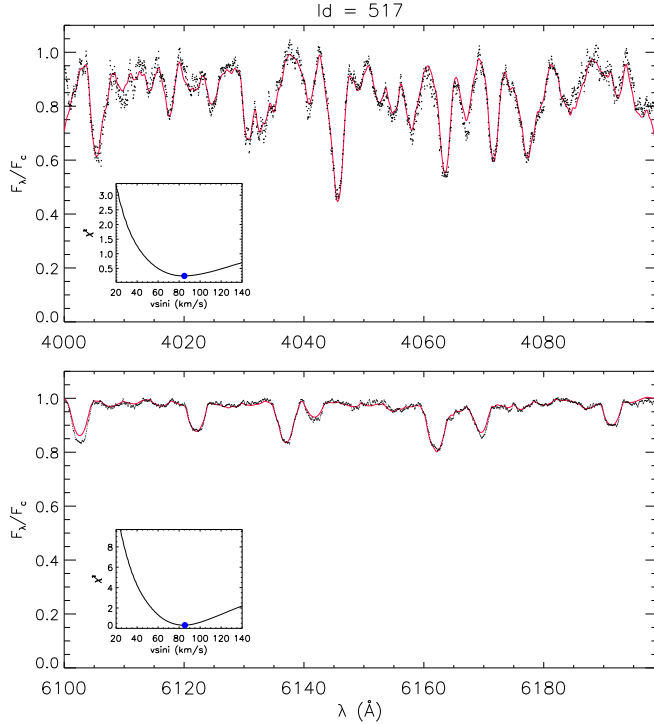


Fig. 4. Observed HARPS-N spectrum of S 517 (black dots) in the $\lambda 4000 \text{ \AA}$ (upper panel) and $\lambda 6100 \text{ \AA}$ (lower panel) spectral regions. In each panel the template spectrum broadened at the $v \sin i$ of the target is overplotted with a full red line. The insets show the χ^2 of the fit as a function of the $v \sin i$.

An example of the application of the code ROTFIT to two spectral segments of S 517 is shown in Fig. 4, where the observed and template spectra are displayed with black dots and a red line, respectively. In the same figure, the χ^2 as a function of $v \sin i$ is plotted in the insets.

The results of the analysis for the spectra of single/SB1 systems are summarized in Table 3.

Among the 17 observed targets we found five spectroscopic double-lined (SB2) systems. For four of them the spectral lines (and the peaks of the CCFs) are sufficiently separated in wavelength to allow us to meaningfully infer the stellar parameters of the components of these systems from the analysis of their spectra. To this aim we used COMPO2, a code developed in IDL² environment by Frasca et al. (2006), which, like ROTFIT, was adapted to the HARPS-N spectra. COMPO2 works in a similar way to ROTFIT: it adopts a grid of templates (ELODIE spectra of real stars) to reproduce the observed composite spectrum, which is split into 28 segments of $100 \text{ \AA}$ each that are independently analyzed. In this case the projected rotation velocities of the two components, $v \sin i_1$ and $v \sin i_2$, are not free parameters, but are computed from the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the peaks of the CCF. The RV separation of the two components is derived from the centroids of the two CCF peaks. The continuum flux ratio (i.e., the flux contribution of the primary component in units of the continuum, w^P) is an adjustable parameter. An example of the application of COMPO2 is shown in Fig. 5 for two spectral segments, one around the Mg I b triplet and the other centered at $6440 \text{ \AA}$, in which the lines of the two components are clearly distinguishable.

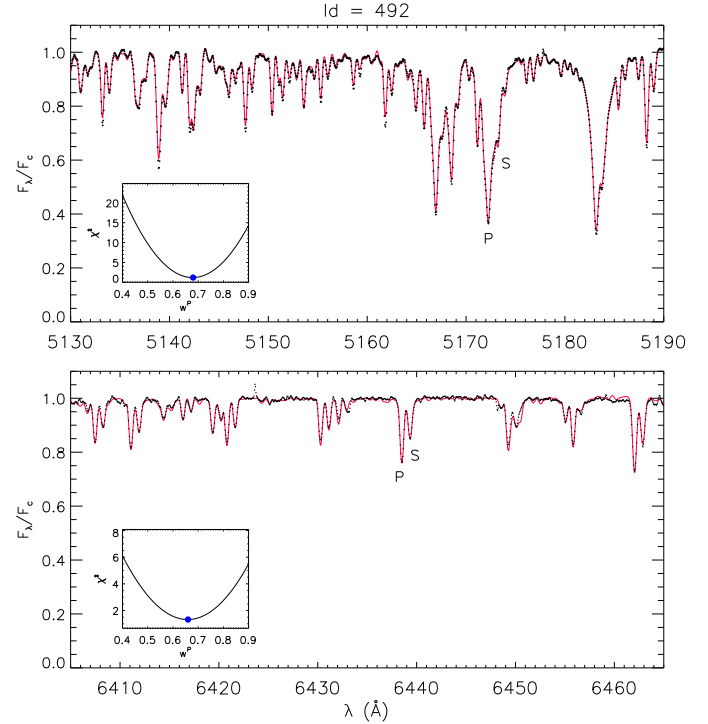


Fig. 5. Observed HARPS-N spectrum of the SB2 system S 492 (black dots) around the Mg I b lines ($\lambda 5160 \text{ \AA}$, upper panel) and around $\lambda 6440 \text{ \AA}$ (lower panel). In each panel the synthetic spectrum, which is the weighted sum of two standard star spectra mimicking the primary and secondary component of S 492, is overplotted with a full red line. The insets show the χ^2 of the fit as a function of the contribution of the primary spectrum, w^P .

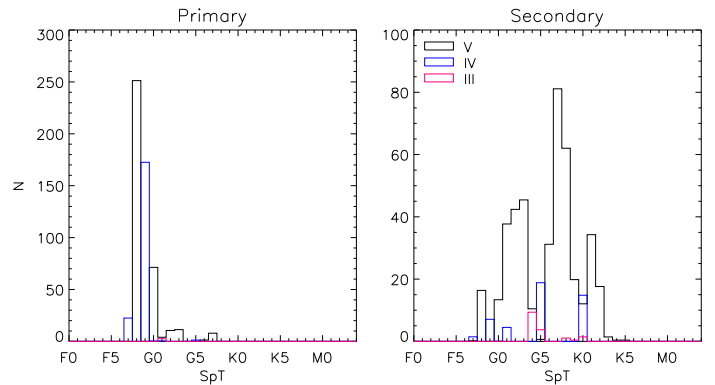


Fig. 6. Distribution of spectral types for the components of S 492.

To evaluate the APs we kept only the best 100 combinations (in terms of minimum χ^2) of primary and secondary spectra per each spectral segment. The results for the individual segments were weighted as explained above for ROTFIT to calculate the average APs, which are listed in Table 4. The flux contribution was evaluated at three wavelengths ($4400 \text{ \AA}$, $5500 \text{ \AA}$, and $6400 \text{ \AA}$) using only the spectral segments around these wavelengths. The relative contribution of the two components changes appreciably from blue to red wavelengths only if they have a very different T_{eff} . The spectral types (SpT) of the components are taken as the mode of the spectral-type distributions (see Fig. 6 for an example).

The system S 56 displays a complex spectral and CCF behavior, which is similar to an SB2 with two fast-rotating stars

² IDL (Interactive Data Language) is a registered trademark of Harris Corporation.

($v \sin i_1 \sim 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $v \sin i_2 \sim 70 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) with blended lines in both spectra. We tried a determination of the stellar parameters of the two components with COMPO2 and obtained a decent fit of the observed spectrum in several spectral regions. However, the stellar parameters, especially those of the fainter, faster-rotating secondary, should be considered as indicative only.

For the SB2 systems we also evaluated the systemic velocity γ . In an ideal case of two components with the same mass, γ is the mean of the radial velocities, $\gamma = (RV_1 + RV_2)/2$. In general, the systemic velocity can be calculated as

$$\gamma = RV_1 + \frac{(RV_2 - RV_1)}{\frac{M_1}{M_2} + 1}, \quad (1)$$

where RV_1 and RV_2 are the radial velocities and M_1 and M_2 the masses of the two components.

As we have only one or two spectra per each system, we cannot derive the mass ratio, M_1/M_2 , which can only be derived by the solution of a full RV curve. Therefore, M_1/M_2 must be estimated by the spectra of these systems. Assuming that all the components are on the MS (which is probably not valid for S 56), we can use a mass-luminosity relation to estimate the mass ratio. To this end, we adopted the relation proposed by Eker et al. (2015, Table 3) for intermediate-mass stars, $\log L = 4.328 \times \log M - 0.002$, from which we get

$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \left(\frac{L_1}{L_2} \right)^{0.23}. \quad (2)$$

The luminosity ratio $\frac{L_1}{L_2}$ was approximated by the ratio of flux contributions at 5500 Å (reported in Table 4). The error of γ was calculated propagating the errors of RV_1 , RV_2 , and w_{5500}^P through Eqs. (1) and (2). The values of γ are also listed in Table 4 along with their errors.

The γ values span a range similar to that of the RVs for the single-lined objects, with the exception, perhaps, of S 708 and S 266. However, repeated observations are needed to get more accurate values of γ .

5.3. Elemental abundances

We also analyzed the HARPS-N spectra of the single-lined targets by means of a spectral synthesis approach (e.g., Catanzaro et al. 2011, 2013). For this task we did not degrade the spectra but maintained their original resolution $R = 115\,000$. We used the ATLAS9 code (Kurucz 1993a,b) to compute local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE) atmospheric models and SYNTHE (Kurucz & Avrett 1981) to produce synthetic spectra that include both the instrumental and rotational broadening.

As a first step, we used the APs obtained with ROTFIT, but performed a check by letting them vary and found the best values by minimizing the χ^2 of the difference observed–synthetic. We always found values consistent with those of ROTFIT within the errors. We therefore adopted the ROTFIT atmospheric parameters listed in Table 3 and used them for the subsequent analysis.

We then derived the abundances of elements of atomic number up to 40. In particular, we analyzed independently 39 spectral segments of 50 Å in width between 4400 and 6800 Å. Ad hoc routines written in IDL allowed us to find the best solution by χ^2 minimization. The elemental abundances, expressed in the standard notation $A(X) = \log [n(X)/n(H)] + 12$, are listed in Table A.2. The weighted-averaged abundances for the cluster (considering only the confirmed members) are listed in Table 5 along with the standard error of the weighted mean. In this table

Table 5. Average elemental abundances for ASCC 123 and for the Sun derived in the present work.

Element	ASCC 123	Sun ^(a)
C	8.41 ± 0.06	8.54 ± 0.04
O	9.09 ± 0.20	8.80 ± 0.01
Na	6.13 ± 0.08	6.17 ± 0.14
Mg	7.71 ± 0.04	7.70 ± 0.10
Al	6.47 ± 0.06	6.55 ± 0.15
Si	7.52 ± 0.08	7.50 ± 0.08
S	7.42 ± 0.05	7.33 ± 0.10
Ca	6.60 ± 0.04	6.32 ± 0.09
Sc	3.52 ± 0.04	3.14 ± 0.13
Ti	4.99 ± 0.07	4.86 ± 0.12
V	4.50 ± 0.14	3.96 ± 0.10
Cr	5.77 ± 0.04	5.57 ± 0.15
Mn	5.56 ± 0.05	5.35 ± 0.15
Fe	7.59 ± 0.04	7.45 ± 0.08
Co	5.35 ± 0.18	4.93 ± 0.05
Ni	6.29 ± 0.06	6.16 ± 0.10
Cu	4.44 ± 0.10	4.26 ± 0.10
Zn	4.44 ± 0.08	4.53 ± 0.09
Sr	3.55 ± 0.08	2.95 ± 0.15
Y	2.66 ± 0.16	2.25 ± 0.04
Zr	3.16 ± 0.08	2.65 ± 0.14

Notes. The values are expressed according to the standard notation $A(X) = \log [n(X)/n(H)] + 12$. ^(a)Derived from a HARPS-N spectrum of Ganymede.

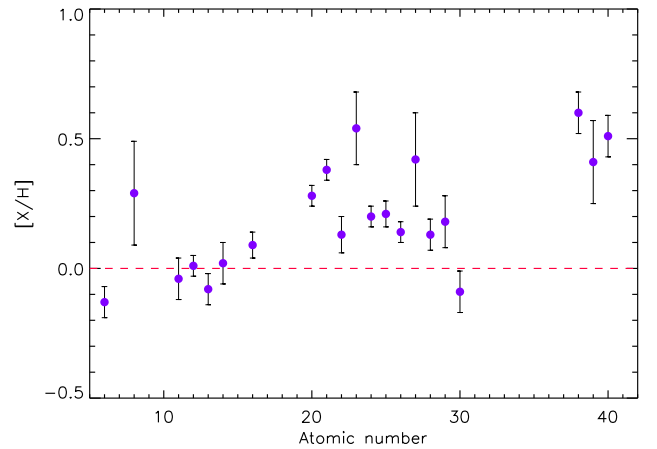


Fig. 7. Chemical pattern for ASCC 123. The horizontal dashed line corresponds to the solar abundances listed in Table 5.

we also give the abundances we derived for the Sun, applying the same procedure to a HARPS-N spectrum of Ganymede acquired in the framework of the Global Architecture of Planetary Systems (GAPS; Covino et al. 2013).

The pattern of chemical abundances for ASCC 123 is shown in Fig. 7, where we used as reference the solar abundances derived in the present work (Table 5). We note an average overabundance of ~ 0.2 dex with respect to solar values for the iron-peak elements. In particular, the iron abundance for the cluster is $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.14 \pm 0.04$. The heavy elements (Sr, Y, and Zr) are overabundant with respect to the Sun by about 0.5 dex.

The chemical pattern for the individual stars in the field of ASCC 123 is displayed in Fig. A.1. As can be seen, the non-member S 490 shows all the elements that are underabundant

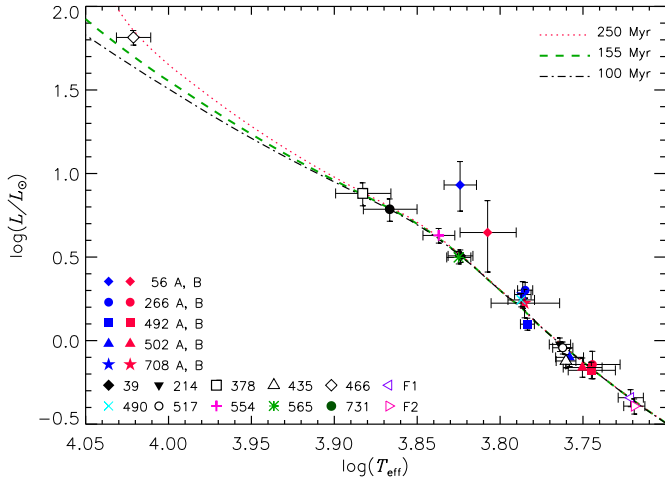


Fig. 8. HR diagram. The stars are coded with different symbols and colors. PARSEC isochrones at 100, 155, and 250 Myr for models with $Z = 0.021$ ($[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.14$) are overlaid.

compared to the Sun, with an average value of ~ -0.3 dex. The other likely non-member S 565 displays a solar chemical abundance.

These results are discussed in more detail in Sect. 7.

5.4. Spectral energy distributions and the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram

For the single stars, we used the spectral energy distribution (SED) to evaluate the interstellar extinction, A_V , and to derive the luminosities. The SEDs were built with optical and NIR photometric data available in the literature and are listed in Table A.1.

The SEDs were fitted with NextGen low-resolution synthetic spectra (Hauschildt et al. 1999). For each target, we adopted the *Gaia* DR2 parallax and kept T_{eff} and $\log g$ fixed to the values derived with ROTFIT (Table 3), while the stellar radius, R_* , and A_V were set as free parameters. The best values of R_* and A_V were found by χ^2 minimization. The luminosity was calculated as $L = 4\pi R_*^2 \sigma T_{\text{eff}}^4$.

We found values of A_V in the range 0.00–0.36 mag (see Table 3) with an average of 0.13 mag. Assuming a typical value $R_V = 3.1$ for the total-to-selective extinction, we obtain a reddening $E(B - V) \simeq 0.04$ mag, which is lower than the value of 0.15 mag reported by Kharchenko et al. (2013) for this cluster.

We derived the luminosities of the components of the SB2 systems from the combined V magnitude listed in Table A.1 and the luminosity ratio at 5500 Å stemming from w_{5500}^p (Table 4). The values of V were corrected for the extinction ($A_V = 0.13$ mag) and were used to calculate the absolute magnitudes with the *Gaia* distances. The bolometric correction of Pecaut & Mamajek (2013) was applied and the bolometric magnitude of the Sun, $M_{\text{bol}}^\odot = 4.64$ mag (Cox 2000), was used to express the stellar luminosity in solar units. We expect that the luminosities of the components of SB2 systems are less accurate than for the single stars as a result of the more complex way the information was extracted from the data.

The Hertzsprung–Russell (HR) diagram of our targets is displayed in Fig. 8 where we overplot PARSEC isochrones at $Z = 0.021$ ($[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.14$, see Sect. 5.3) at three ages. As can be seen, most of the targets are located in the region of the HR diagram where the MS isochrones overlap, so that very little information about the cluster age can be gathered from this plot.

The position of the two components of S 56 is significantly above the above-mentioned isochrones, suggesting that these stars are more evolved (older age) or that some mass exchange has occurred between the components of the system. However, as outlined in Sect. 5.2, the parameters of the components of this system are very uncertain and should be taken with caution.

The position of the hottest source in our sample, S 466, is in between the 155 Myr and 250 Myr isochrones. This is in line with the CMDs of Fig. 3 in which it (upper red dot) is slightly displaced redward with respect to the 155 Myr isochrone. However, the hottest member of the cluster, HD 216057, seems to fit well on the 155 Myr isochrone in CMDs (upper gray dot in each panel of Fig. 3).

6. Chromospheric emission and lithium abundance

For stars with an age from a few ten to a few hundred Myr, the H α emission (diagnostic of chromospheric activity) and lithium absorption can be used to estimate the age (see, e.g., Jeffries 2014; Frasca et al. 2018, and references therein).

To this end, the synthetic spectra produced by ROTFIT and COMPO2 with non-active, lithium-poor templates were subtracted from the observed spectra of the targets to measure the excess emission in the core of the H α line ($\text{EW}_{\text{H}\alpha}^{\text{em}}$) and the equivalent width of the Li I $\lambda 6708$ Å absorption line (EW_{Li}), removing the blends with nearby lines.

An example of spectral subtraction for a single-lined spectrum is shown in Fig. 9. The values of $\text{EW}_{\text{H}\alpha}^{\text{em}}$ and EW_{Li} were measured on the subtracted spectra by integrating the residual emission and absorption profiles, respectively, and are quoted in Table 6. For SB2 systems, subtraction is even more necessary to remove different lines of the two components which, due to the different Doppler shifts, overlap one another. The difference spectrum contains only the Li I absorption lines of the two components, whose equivalent widths can be measured individually by means of a two-Gaussian deblending (see Fig. 10 for an example). We note that the values of EW_{Li} for the components of SB2 systems, which are quoted in Table 6, were corrected for the contribution to the continuum of the respective component.

Lithium is a fragile element that is burned in stellar interiors at temperature as low as 2.5×10^6 K. It is progressively depleted from the stellar atmosphere in a way depending on the internal structure (i.e., stellar mass) for stars with convective envelopes deep enough to reach temperatures at which lithium is burned. It can therefore be used as an age proxy for stars cooler than about 6500 K.

A simple way to get an estimate of stellar ages is a diagram that shows EW_{Li} or lithium abundance, $A(\text{Li})$, versus T_{eff} for the investigated stars and to compare their positions with the upper envelopes of clusters with a known age. The isochronal age estimated for ASCC 123 in the literature ranges from about 130 Myr (Yen et al. 2018) to 260 Myr (Kharchenko et al. 2005). The CMDs of the present paper (Fig. 3) do not allow us to notably improve the age determination, which is $\tau \approx 150$ Myr with an uncertainty of at least 50 Myr. This is basically due to the lack of turn-off cluster members, as mentioned above. For this reason and to identify anomalous or contaminant stars in our sample, we used as comparison the upper envelopes of the following clusters: the Hyades (Soderblom et al. 1990), the Pleiades (Soderblom et al. 1993a; Neuhäuser et al. 1997), and IC 2602 (Montes et al. 2001), whose ages are of about 650 Myr, 125 Myr (White et al. 2007), and 30 Myr (Stauffer et al. 1997), respectively. As shown by Soderblom et al. (1993b), the lower envelope

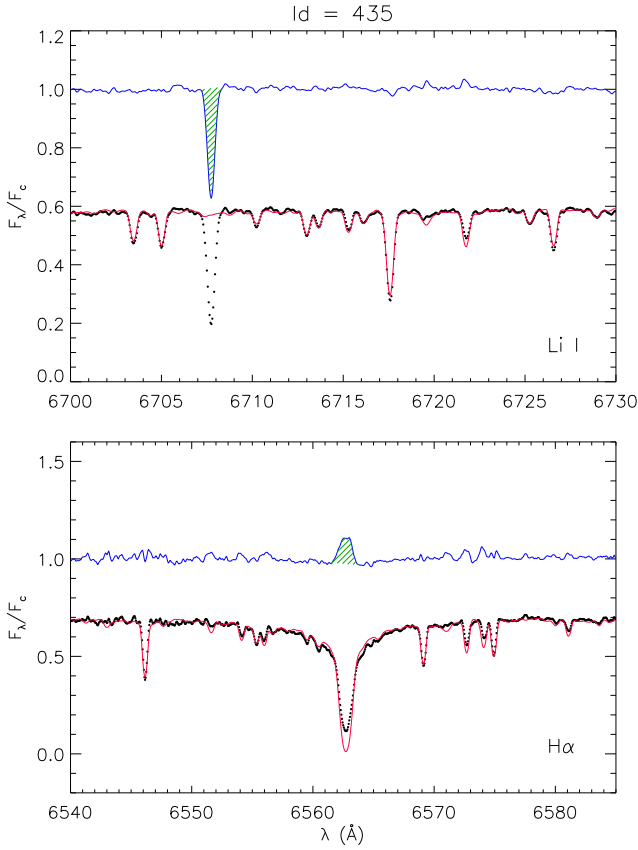


Fig. 9. Subtraction of the non-active, lithium-poor template (red line) from the spectrum of S 435 (black dots), which reveals the chromospheric emission in the H α core (blue line in the *bottom panel*) and emphasizes the Li I λ 6708 Å absorption line, removing the nearby blended lines (*top panel*). The green hatched areas represent the excess H α emission (*bottom panel*) and Li I absorption (*top panel*) that were integrated to obtain $W_{H\alpha}^{em}$ and W_{Li} , respectively.

of the Pleiades behaves as an upper boundary for the members of the Ursa Major (UMa) cluster ($\tau \approx 300$ Myr).

The T_{eff} – EW_{Li} diagram is shown in Fig. 11. According to the range of isochronal ages, the EW_{Li} values should be comprised between the lower and upper envelope of the Pleiades cluster.

We note that the EW_{Li} value for S 490 is too low, which is totally inconsistent with the cluster age. This reinforces the hypothesis that this star does not belong to ASCC 123, as already suggested by its kinematics. Both components of the binary system S 502 also display low EW_{Li} values that are compatible with an older age ($\tau \approx 600$ Myr). For this reason, we do not consider S 502 as a bona fide member of the cluster. The other stars and systems instead display higher EW_{Li} values, with the exception of the secondary components of S 708 and S 492. However, the primary components of these two systems show EW_{Li} values compatible with a young age. We note that EW measurement is a more difficult task for binary system components since the contribution to the continuum also plays a role. This could affect the weaker components more. Nevertheless, we cannot exclude that binarity may have an effect on the depletion of lithium.

We note that four objects lie above the upper envelope of the Pleiades and below that of IC 2602, suggesting an age younger than 100 Myr or an age spread. However, the two early K-type members display a lithium content that is in very good agreement with the Pleiades. To answer these issues, high-

Table 6. H α , Li I λ 6708 Å equivalent widths and lithium abundance for the single/SB1 systems and the components of SB2 systems.

ID	T_{eff} (K)	$EW_{H\alpha}^{em}$ (mÅ)	Err	$R'_{H\alpha}$	EW_{Li} (mÅ)	Err	A(Li) (dex)	Err
39	6667	73	13	$-5.09^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$	59	8	2.97 ^(a)	0.08
214	5804	291	21	$-4.46^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	211	14	3.42	0.19
435	5758	144	18	$-4.76^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$	193	6	3.24	0.12
490	6128	24	11	$-5.55^{+0.17}_{-0.27}$	7	3	1.72	0.33
517	5784	591	33	$-4.15^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	223	16	3.47	0.20
554	6871	...	...	...	60	9	2.98 ^(a)	0.08
565	6683	...	...	...	63	4	3.00 ^(a)	0.04
56 P	6670	...	...	...	85	15	3.18 ^(a)	0.11
266 P	6094	...	...	...	106	4	3.00	0.08
266 S	5550	...	...	...	182	12	2.95	0.30
492 P	6075	136 ^(b)	11	...	111	6	3.01	0.09
492 S	5558	...	...	...	73	12	2.26	0.28
502 P	5730	64 ^(b)	9	...	70	11	2.41	0.20
502 S	5628	...	...	...	65	13	2.27	0.26
708 P	6114	...	...	...	174	7	3.45	0.12
708 S	6099	...	...	...	58	25	2.64	0.39
F1	5263	196	22	$-4.63^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$	163	9	2.51	0.16
F2	5237	396	30	$-4.32^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$	213	10	2.79	0.16

Notes. ^(a) $T_{eff} > 6500$ K. A(Li) extrapolated from the Soderblom et al. (1993a) tables. ^(b) Blended H α residual emission profile. The total residual emission has been integrated.

mid-resolution spectra of lower mass members, which are too faint for GIARPS, would be of great help.

We derived A(Li) from EW_{Li} , T_{eff} and $\log g$ by interpolating the curves of growth of Soderblom et al. (1993a), which were preferred to those of Pavlenko & Magazzù (1996) because the former encompass the T_{eff} range 4000–6500 K, while the latter, although calculated in non-LTE (NLTE), end at 6000 K. However, the differences of A(Li) for the stars with $T_{eff} \leq 6000$ K are at most 0.15 dex. The values of A(Li) are listed in Table 6.

For the H α line, we detected a relevant filling in the line core for all the three G-type stars. Two of them, S 214 and S 517, are ultrafast rotators, with $v \sin i = 80$ – 100 km s $^{-1}$, while S 435 rotates more slowly ($v \sin i \approx 12$ km s $^{-1}$), but still displays a H α core filling.

For these stars we computed the H α surface flux, $F_{H\alpha}$, and the ratio of the H α to bolometric luminosity, $R'_{H\alpha}$ as

$$F_{H\alpha} = F_{6563} W_{H\alpha}^{em}, \quad (3)$$

$$R'_{H\alpha} = L_{H\alpha}/L_{bol} = F_{H\alpha}/(\sigma T_{eff}^4), \quad (4)$$

where F_{6563} is the flux at the continuum near the H α line per unit stellar surface area, which is evaluated from the NextGen synthetic low-resolution spectra (Hauschildt et al. 1999) at the stellar temperature and surface gravity of the target. We evaluated the flux error by taking into account the error of $W_{H\alpha}^{em}$ and the uncertainty in the continuum flux at the line center, F_{6563} , which is estimated considering the errors of T_{eff} and $\log g$.

The index $R'_{H\alpha}$ is plotted against T_{eff} in Fig. 12 along with the data for the Pleiades stars from Soderblom et al. (1993c), the UMa-cluster member HD 111456 (Freire Ferrero et al. 2004), and three young Sun-like stars in the field, namely V889 Her ($\tau \approx 50$ Myr, Frasca et al. 2010), KIC 7985370, and KIC 7765135 ($\tau = 100$ – 200 Myr, Fröhlich et al. 2011). The chromospheric emission of the members of ASCC 123 is comparable with that of the Pleiades and young Sun-like stars, confirming that the former are indeed young stars ($\tau = 50$ – 200 Myr), but cannot provide us with absolute ages. However, it is worth noting that for the three Sun-like targets $R'_{H\alpha}$ and EW_{Li} are correlated: the more active the star, the higher the lithium abundance.

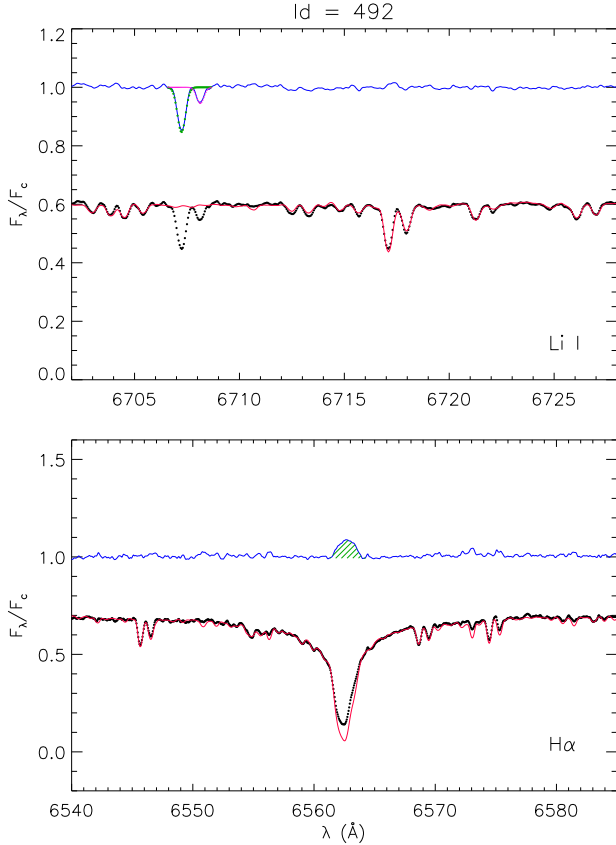


Fig. 10. Subtraction of the synthetic composite spectrum (red line) from the observed spectrum of the SB2 S 492 (black dots), which leaves only the chromospheric emission in the $H\alpha$ core (blue line in the *bottom panel*) and emphasizes the Li I $\lambda 6708$ Å absorption lines of the two components (blue line in the *top panel*). The green and magenta dotted lines superimposed on the residual spectrum represent Gaussian fits used to deblend the Li I lines of the two components. The two components cannot be separated in the $H\alpha$, and the full residual $H\alpha$ emission can be integrated to provide a total $W_{H\alpha}^{\text{em}}$ (green hatched area in the *bottom panel*).

7. Discussion

We performed a comprehensive study of the cluster ASCC 123 resorting to different approaches and datasets, such as *Gaia* astrometry, photometry, and high-resolution spectroscopy. All together these data allow us to better define the properties of this cluster.

The atmospheric parameters, particularly T_{eff} , along with the photometry allowed us to evaluate the average extinction towards the cluster as $A_V \simeq 0.13$ mag, which implies a reddening $E(B - V) \simeq 0.04$ mag assuming $R_V = 3.1$. This value is a little smaller than the value of $E(B - V) \simeq 0.10$ mag reported in the literature for this cluster (e.g., [Kharchenko 2001](#); [Yen et al. 2018](#)). However, it is in agreement with the *Gaia*-2MASS 3D extinction maps of [Lallement et al. \(2019\)](#), see their Fig. A.1 at $l = 105^\circ$).

We used different diagnostics to constrain the age of the cluster, namely the CMDs, the HR diagram, the chromospheric activity level, and the lithium abundance. The determination of extinction and metallicity has allowed us to select the proper isochrones to fit the CMDs and HR diagram. Unfortunately, the absence of turn-off stars prevents us from an accurate determination of the cluster age from the isochrones. However, an upper limit of $\tau \approx 250$ Myr can be defined. The lithium abundance

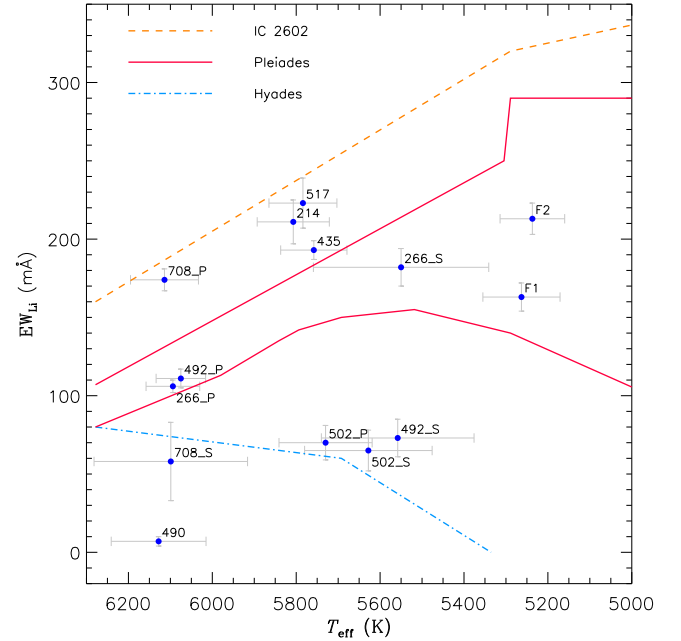


Fig. 11. Lithium equivalent width vs. effective temperature for the single stars and the components of SB2 systems. The upper envelope (and lower envelope for the Pleiades) of a few young clusters are overplotted. The points are labeled with the star ID, as listed in Table 6.

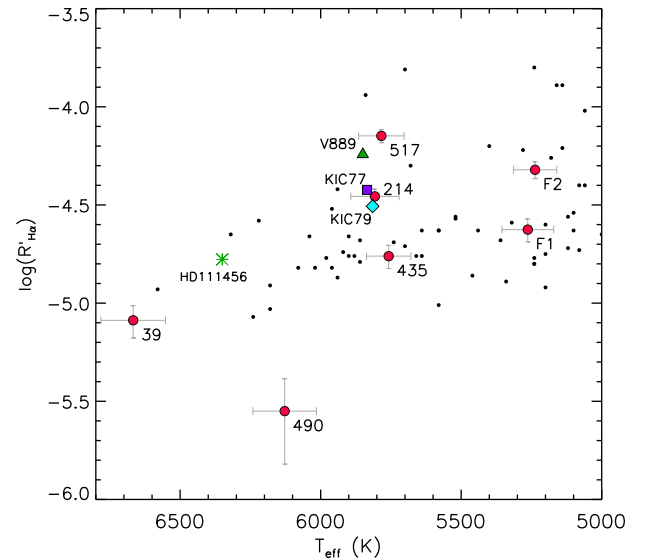


Fig. 12. Index $R'_{H\alpha}$ as a function of T_{eff} for the single-lined objects (red dots). The stars are labeled according to their IDs. The small black dots denote the measures made by [Soderblom et al. \(1993c\)](#) for Pleiades stars. The triangle refers to V889 Her ([Frasca et al. 2010](#)), while the diamond and square denote the two Sun-like stars KIC 7985370 and KIC 7765135, respectively ([Fröhlich et al. 2011](#)). The asterisk refers to the young F-type star HD 111546 ([Freire Ferrero et al. 2004](#)).

and the $H\alpha$ flux suggest an age similar to that of the Pleiades ($\tau \approx 125$ Myr) or a little younger, but certainly not older than the UMa cluster ($\tau \approx 300$ Myr). Therefore, we can only infer an age range of 100–250 Myr.

As already commented in Sect. 1, this is the first time that a chemical analysis has been performed on ASCC 123. In the absence of a previous study to use for a comparative discussion of our results, we resorted to the Galactic gradient as a

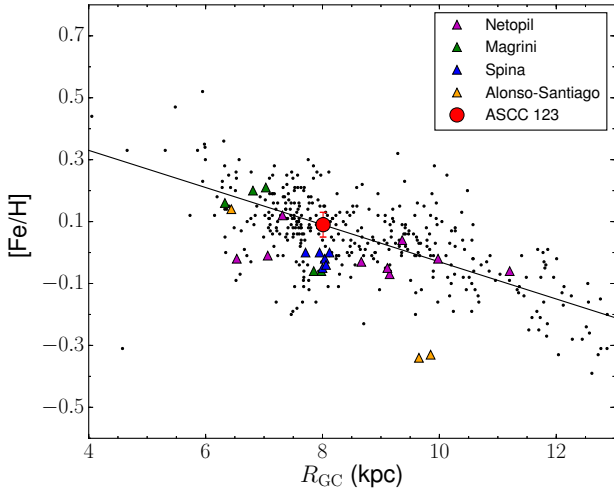


Fig. 13. Iron abundance gradient in the Milky Way found by [Genovali et al. \(2013, 2014\)](#) based on Cepheids (small black dots). The black line is the Galactic gradient ($-0.06 \text{ dex kpc}^{-1}$). Triangles represent young open clusters ($<500 \text{ Myr}$) studied by [Netopil et al. \(2016\)](#), [Spina et al. \(2017\)](#), [Magrini et al. \(2018\)](#), and [Alonso-Santiago et al. \(2017, 2018, 2019\)](#). Finally, the red circle is ASCC 123. All the values shown in this plot are rescaled to [Genovali et al. \(2014\)](#) values: $R_{\odot} = 7.95 \text{ kpc}$ and $A(\text{Fe}) = 7.50$.

reference for a proper comparison. [Genovali et al. \(2013, 2014\)](#) traced the distribution of the metallicity in the Galactic disk, in terms of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$, as a function of the Galactocentric distance. For this task they used the Cepheids, with ages between 20 and 400 Myr, which makes them very suitable for comparison to young OCs. In Fig. 13 ASCC 123 is overplotted on this gradient. Other young clusters ($\tau \leq 500 \text{ Myr}$) taken from [Netopil et al. \(2016\)](#), [Spina et al. \(2017\)](#), [Magrini et al. \(2018\)](#), and [Alonso-Santiago et al. \(2017, 2018, 2019\)](#) were added for further comparison. We note that ASCC 123 (with an average $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.14 \pm 0.04$) follows closely the average trend with the Galactocentric distance. This result might seem at odds with previous findings of a solar or sub-solar metallicity for young and intermediate-age clusters (see, e.g., [D’Orazi et al. 2011](#); [Spina et al. 2017](#), and references therein). However, it is in agreement with what is expected from standard chemical evolution (e.g., [Minchev et al. 2013](#), and references therein) and recent results of a super-solar metallicity ($[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \approx +0.2$) for some young or intermediate-age clusters in the solar neighborhood, such as NGC 6067 ([Alonso-Santiago et al. 2017](#)) and Praesepe ([D’Orazi et al. 2019](#)).

We also compare our abundances with the Galactic trends found in the solar neighborhood by the *Gaia*-ESO Survey for the thin and thick disks (data release 4)³. In Figs. A.2 and A.3 we plot some abundance ratios $[X/\text{Fe}]$ vs. $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$. The chemical composition of ASCC 123 is generally in agreement with the Galactic trends observed in the thin disk of the Galaxy. A few elements (V, Co, and Y) seem to be slightly overabundant, but still compatible with the Galactic trends within the errors. Instead, Na and Zn appear slightly underabundant, but the discrepancy from the bulk of *Gaia*-ESO Survey data, at least for sodium, is $\sim 1\sigma$ and therefore it is not significant. The underabundance of Zn could be marginally significant.

8. Summary

In the framework of the SPA project, we studied a sample of 17 candidate members to the young open cluster ASCC 123. We performed, for the first time, a thorough analysis of their properties based on high-resolution spectroscopy with the aim of improving our knowledge of this nearby and very sparse cluster.

We measured their radial and projected rotational velocities and found five new SB2 systems. We derived their atmospheric parameters, chromospheric activity level and lithium abundance by means of our own tools. For the single stars we also carried out a detailed chemical analysis.

We found that 3 out of the 17 targets have to be considered as non-members on the basis of their astrometry and lithium content. From the likely single-lined members, which are all MS stars, we derived an average extinction $A_V = 0.13 \text{ mag}$, a median $\text{RV} = -5.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, and an average iron abundance $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = +0.14$, which is in very good agreement with the Galactic metallicity gradient. We also infer a chemical composition of the cluster compatible with the solar neighborhood, as traced by the *Gaia*-ESO survey. For ASCC 123 only a few elements display abundance ratios slightly discrepant with respect to these average trends. Those with the largest differences are Zn (underabundant) and Y (overabundant).

The analysis of lithium content (for the stars with $T_{\text{eff}} < 6500 \text{ K}$) shows that six targets have an abundance comparable to or even higher than that measured for the Pleiades, a nearly coeval cluster. The chromospheric activity level, as traced by the index $R'_{\text{H}\alpha}$, for these stars is also in line with that of the Pleiades and of young Sun-like stars. This data confirm the young age of ASCC 123 inferred from the color-magnitude diagrams, suggesting a range of about 100–250 Myr.

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³ <https://www.eso.org/qi/catalogQuery/index/121>

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Appendix A: Additional tables and figures

Table A.1. Photometric data for the stars observed in this work.

ID	$V^{(a)}$	$(B - V)^{(a)}$	$I^{(b)}$	J	H	K_s	G	G_{BP}	G_{RP}
Members									
39	10.433 ± 0.040	0.567 ± 0.185	9.964 ± 0.069	9.558 ± 0.018	9.369 ± 0.017	9.291 ± 0.017	10.3523 ± 0.0003	10.6014 ± 0.0006	9.9768 ± 0.0007
56	9.140 ± 0.019 ^(c)	0.426 ± 0.026 ^(c)	8.728 ± 0.064	8.289 ± 0.023	8.118 ± 0.018	8.084 ± 0.017	9.0516 ± 0.0003	9.2806 ± 0.0013	8.7063 ± 0.0016
214	12.042 ± 0.044	0.654 ± 0.113	11.358 ± 0.115	10.674 ± 0.020	10.289 ± 0.017	10.194 ± 0.016	11.8297 ± 0.0020	12.2201 ± 0.0065	11.2949 ± 0.0058
266	10.701 ± 0.055	0.548 ± 0.089	...	9.637 ± 0.021	9.384 ± 0.018	9.314 ± 0.017	10.5989 ± 0.0005	10.9141 ± 0.0009	10.1484 ± 0.0009
378	9.610 ± 0.024 ^(c)	0.299 ± 0.031 ^(c)	9.273 ± 0.086	8.976 ± 0.026	8.796 ± 0.021	8.714 ± 0.022	9.5476 ± 0.0003	9.7109 ± 0.0012	9.2895 ± 0.0016
435	12.164 ± 0.048	0.853 ± 0.148	11.334 ± 0.074	10.845 ± 0.025	10.457 ± 0.030	10.418 ± 0.024	12.0500 ± 0.0012	12.4520 ± 0.0044	11.5002 ± 0.0032
466	7.580 ± 0.010 ^(c)	0.034 ± 0.010 ^(c)	7.474 ± 0.072	7.387 ± 0.030	7.392 ± 0.044	7.396 ± 0.018	7.5500 ± 0.0003	7.5910 ± 0.0013	7.5102 ± 0.0020
492	10.786 ± 0.041	0.656 ± 0.077	10.100 ± 0.059	9.543 ± 0.027	9.234 ± 0.033	9.168 ± 0.018	10.6354 ± 0.0009	11.0087 ± 0.0029	10.1256 ± 0.0018
517	12.201 ± 0.060	0.742 ± 0.088	11.410 ± 0.079	10.709 ± 0.022	10.300 ± 0.031	10.205 ± 0.019	12.0120 ± 0.0017	12.4433 ± 0.0063	11.4328 ± 0.0050
554	10.271 ± 0.038	0.415 ± 0.066	9.757 ± 0.079	9.364 ± 0.022	9.190 ± 0.030	9.168 ± 0.025	10.1712 ± 0.0004	10.4320 ± 0.0009	9.7893 ± 0.0010
708	10.152 ± 0.038	0.538 ± 0.060	9.578 ± 0.085	9.041 ± 0.027	8.824 ± 0.030	8.742 ± 0.021	10.0149 ± 0.0006	10.3262 ± 0.0016	9.5728 ± 0.0013
731	9.700 ± 0.032 ^(c)	0.316 ± 0.041 ^(c)	9.325 ± 0.063	8.973 ± 0.035	8.885 ± 0.028	8.837 ± 0.020	9.5734 ± 0.0005	9.7564 ± 0.0016	9.3056 ± 0.0018
F1	12.732 ± 0.035	0.803 ± 0.056	11.68 ± 0.22 ^(d)	11.138 ± 0.020	10.761 ± 0.015	10.649 ± 0.023	12.5669 ± 0.0008	13.0236 ± 0.0033	11.9585 ± 0.0024
F2	12.961 ± 0.040	0.867 ± 0.049	12.07 ± 0.43 ^(d)	11.365 ± 0.020	10.954 ± 0.017	10.839 ± 0.020	12.7646 ± 0.0013	13.2418 ± 0.0034	12.1487 ± 0.0025
Non-members									
490	11.504 ± 0.030	0.536 ± 0.079	10.972 ± 0.078	10.366 ± 0.019	10.148 ± 0.026	10.075 ± 0.022	11.3770 ± 0.0007	11.6955 ± 0.0012	10.9154 ± 0.0007
502	11.180 ± 0.034	0.745 ± 0.072	10.455 ± 0.097	9.846 ± 0.030	9.476 ± 0.036	9.429 ± 0.024	11.0200 ± 0.0008	11.4338 ± 0.0016	10.4729 ± 0.0012
565	10.454 ± 0.060	0.451 ± 0.077	9.953 ± 0.060	9.458 ± 0.021	9.252 ± 0.016	9.180 ± 0.015	10.3391 ± 0.0003	10.6116 ± 0.0006	9.9356 ± 0.0008

Notes. ^(a)From the APASS catalog (Henden et al. 2015). ^(b)From the TASS catalog (Droege et al. 2006). ^(c)From the *Tycho* catalog (ESA 1997). ^(d) N photographic magnitude from GSC2.3 catalog (Lasker et al. 2008).

Table A.2. Elemental abundances for the single/SB1 stars expressed according to the standard notation $A(X) = \log [n(X)/n(H)] + 12$.

Element	39	214	378	435	466	490 ^(*)	517	554	565 ^(*)	731	F1	F2
C	...	...	8.49 ± 0.15	...	8.22 ± 0.13	8.07 ± 0.12	...	8.44 ± 0.12	8.37 ± 0.14	8.50 ± 0.12	...	...
O	...	...	8.50 ± 0.21	...	8.81 ± 0.17	...	...	9.82 ± 0.15	8.75 ± 0.15	8.79 ± 0.18	...	...
Na	5.99 ± 0.29	6.05 ± 0.10	6.06 ± 0.19	5.70 ± 0.18	...	5.37 ± 0.08	5.99 ± 0.15	...	6.23 ± 0.15	5.75 ± 0.25	6.26 ± 0.14	6.39 ± 0.09
Mg	7.76 ± 0.19	7.76 ± 0.08	8.06 ± 0.12	7.68 ± 0.04	7.59 ± 0.06	7.25 ± 0.16	7.79 ± 0.11	7.78 ± 0.11	7.50 ± 0.15	7.76 ± 0.10	7.61 ± 0.18	7.80 ± 0.09
Al	...	...	6.61 ± 0.50	6.23 ± 0.15	...	6.14 ± 0.10	...	...	6.96 ± 0.15	6.40 ± 0.12	6.58 ± 0.09	6.52 ± 0.15
Si	7.59 ± 0.18	7.18 ± 0.14	7.79 ± 0.18	7.35 ± 0.10	7.27 ± 0.17	7.00 ± 0.18	7.34 ± 0.20	7.52 ± 0.10	7.40 ± 0.19	7.82 ± 0.13	7.68 ± 0.10	7.78 ± 0.19
S	7.33 ± 0.13	...	7.51 ± 0.11	...	...	7.07 ± 0.10	...	7.41 ± 0.17	7.13 ± 0.10	7.41 ± 0.08	...	...
Ca	6.54 ± 0.13	6.75 ± 0.10	6.63 ± 0.09	6.59 ± 0.17	6.46 ± 0.19	6.08 ± 0.14	6.65 ± 0.13	6.44 ± 0.13	6.36 ± 0.16	6.56 ± 0.13	6.49 ± 0.12	6.71 ± 0.11
Sc	3.64 ± 0.15	3.66 ± 0.16	3.50 ± 0.18	3.42 ± 0.16	...	2.67 ± 0.10	3.63 ± 0.15	3.67 ± 0.10	3.07 ± 0.14	3.50 ± 0.13	3.41 ± 0.08	3.39 ± 0.12
Ti	4.95 ± 0.17	4.96 ± 0.18	5.14 ± 0.12	5.00 ± 0.16	4.26 ± 0.19	4.57 ± 0.12	4.95 ± 0.16	5.09 ± 0.11	4.86 ± 0.11	5.00 ± 0.10	5.01 ± 0.10	5.10 ± 0.13
V	4.41 ± 0.14	4.53 ± 0.15	4.91 ± 0.14	4.20 ± 0.12	...	3.74 ± 0.18	4.65 ± 0.14	5.06 ± 0.19	4.43 ± 0.15	5.13 ± 0.11	4.07 ± 0.10	4.23 ± 0.10
Cr	5.85 ± 0.16	5.67 ± 0.14	5.81 ± 0.16	5.81 ± 0.10	5.63 ± 0.15	5.35 ± 0.12	5.57 ± 0.17	5.84 ± 0.17	5.77 ± 0.11	5.79 ± 0.18	5.75 ± 0.10	5.86 ± 0.10
Mn	5.73 ± 0.08	5.33 ± 0.16	5.46 ± 0.06	5.56 ± 0.16	...	5.09 ± 0.11	5.57 ± 0.14	5.69 ± 0.19	5.45 ± 0.13	5.57 ± 0.19	5.59 ± 0.12	5.67 ± 0.14
Fe	7.50 ± 0.14	7.68 ± 0.15	7.76 ± 0.18	7.61 ± 0.12	7.69 ± 0.11	7.03 ± 0.11	7.53 ± 0.11	7.62 ± 0.09	7.34 ± 0.11	7.61 ± 0.17	7.47 ± 0.13	7.57 ± 0.11
Co	...	5.20 ± 0.10	7.26 ± 2.72	4.85 ± 0.12	...	4.78 ± 0.12	5.34 ± 0.16	5.34 ± 0.17	5.45 ± 0.18	6.09 ± 0.08	4.93 ± 0.10	5.03 ± 0.12
Ni	6.27 ± 0.10	6.17 ± 0.17	6.39 ± 0.12	6.24 ± 0.15	6.69 ± 0.11	5.88 ± 0.11	6.07 ± 0.09	6.32 ± 0.15	6.19 ± 0.16	6.26 ± 0.10	6.27 ± 0.16	6.27 ± 0.11
Cu	...	4.72 ± 0.36	...	4.24 ± 0.15	...	3.96 ± 0.11	4.36 ± 0.15	4.81 ± 0.11	...	...	4.15 ± 0.07	4.63 ± 0.07
Zn	...	...	...	4.42 ± 0.10	...	4.12 ± 0.10	3.95 ± 0.18	...	4.33 ± 0.07	...	4.60 ± 0.11	4.55 ± 0.16
Sr	...	...	...	3.49 ± 0.12	...	...	...	...	4.26 ± 0.35	...	3.51 ± 0.15	3.76 ± 0.18
Y	2.61 ± 0.08	3.15 ± 0.26	2.33 ± 0.13	...	...	2.10 ± 0.15	3.78 ± 0.15	2.51 ± 0.16	2.50 ± 0.15	2.25 ± 0.12	2.72 ± 0.17	2.82 ± 0.18
Zr	3.30 ± 0.14	3.19 ± 0.10	3.66 ± 0.19	2.82 ± 0.08	...	2.42 ± 0.12	3.13 ± 0.15	3.23 ± 0.07	3.00 ± 0.11	3.48 ± 0.18	3.13 ± 0.12	3.46 ± 0.16

Notes. ^(*)Non-member.

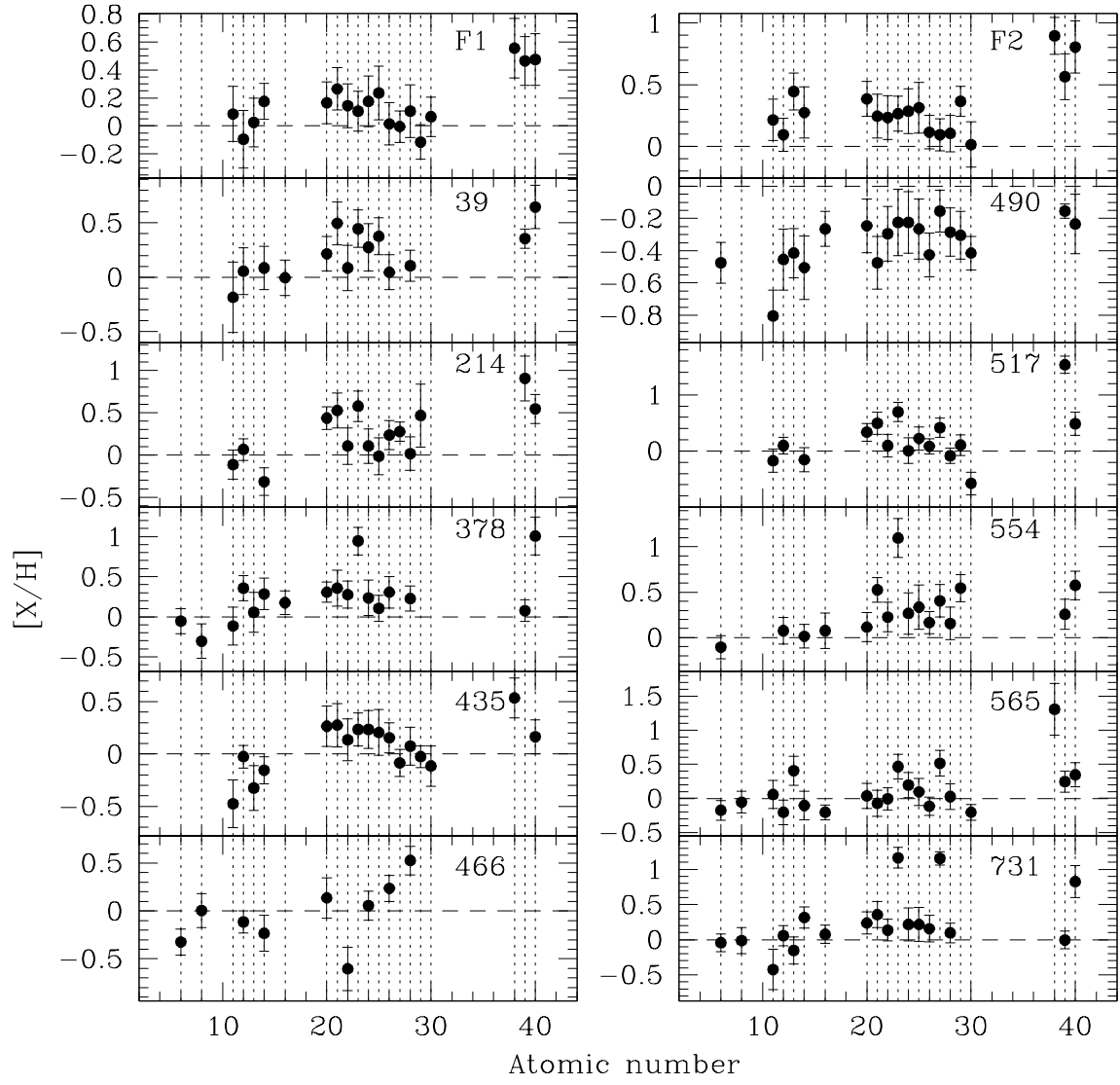


Fig. A.1. Chemical patterns derived for our targets. The horizontal dashed line in each box corresponds to the solar abundances reported in Table 5.

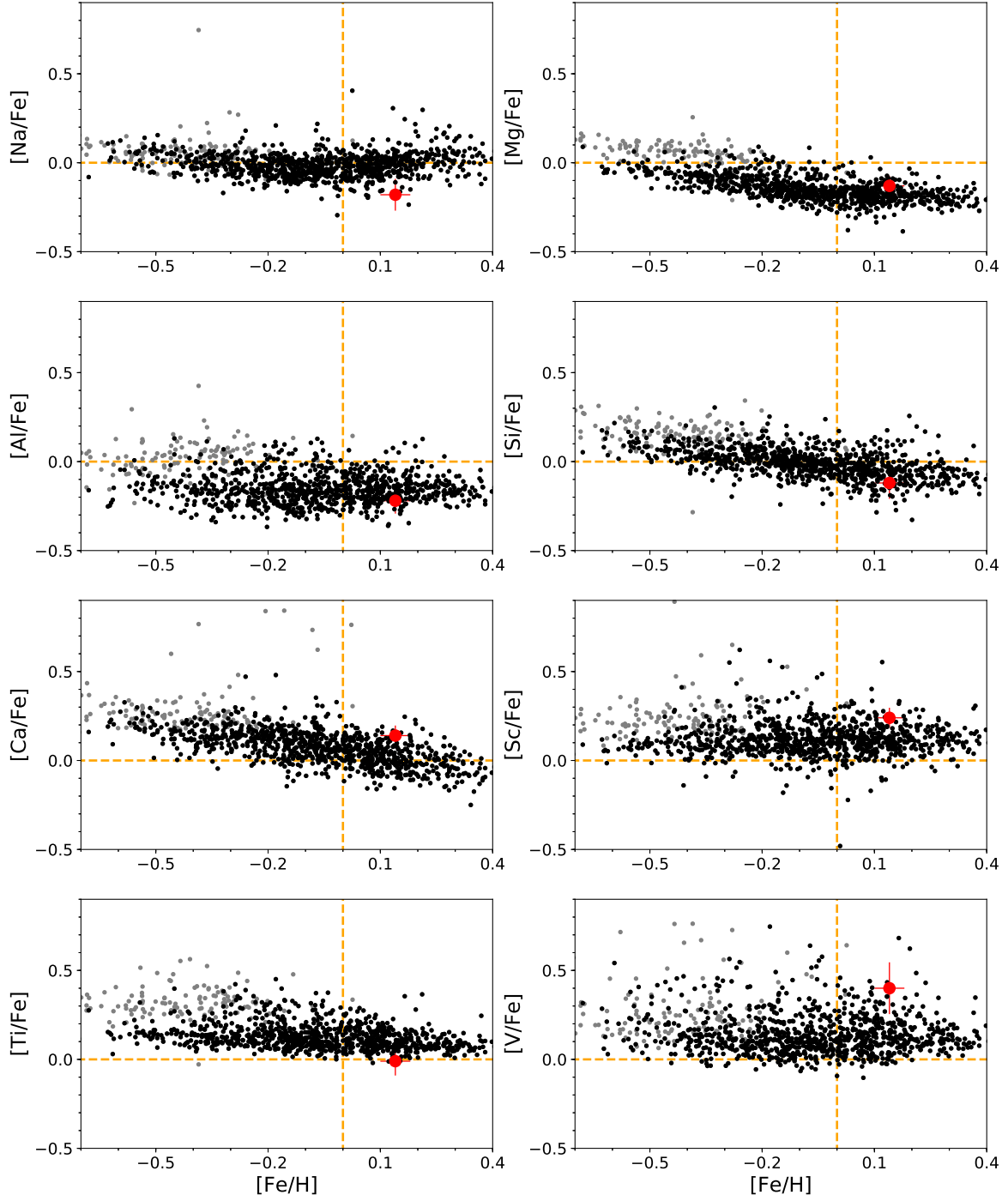


Fig. A.2. Abundance ratios $[X/Fe]$ vs. $[Fe/H]$. The red circle shows the average value for ASCC 123 and the error bars are the standard errors reported in Table 5. The gray and black dots represent the Galactic trends for the thick and thin disk, respectively, in the solar neighborhood from the internal data release 4 of the *Gaia*-ESO Survey. The dashed lines indicate the solar value. For all the elements the same scale is used for a proper comparison.

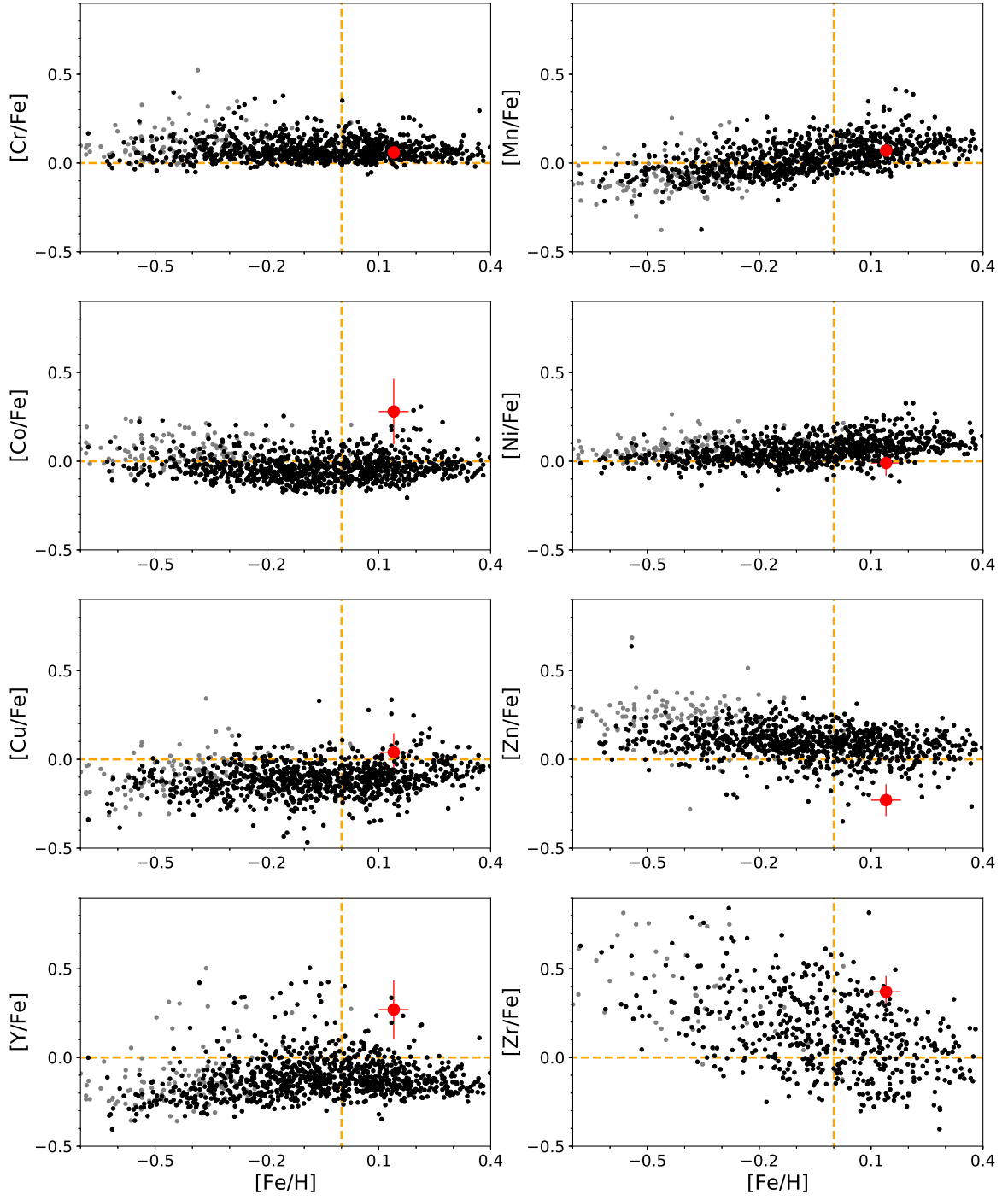


Fig. A.3. Abundance ratios $[X/Fe]$ vs. $[Fe/H]$. Symbols are as in Fig. A.2.