

Correlation between the spatial distribution of circumstellar disks and massive stars in the open cluster NGC 6611^{★,★★}

Compiled catalog and cluster parameters

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ABSTRACT

Context. The observation of young stars with circumstellar disks suggests that the disks are dissipated, starting from the inner region, by the radiation of the central star and eventually by the formation of rocky planetesimals, over a time scale of several million years. It was also shown that strong UV radiation emitted by nearby massive stars can heat a circumstellar disk up to some thousand degrees, inducing the photoevaporation of the gas. This process strongly reduces the dissipation time scale.

Aims. We study whether there exists a correlation between the spatial distribution of stars with circumstellar disks and the position of massive stars with spectral class earlier than B5, in the open cluster NGC 6611.

Methods. We created a multiband catalog of the cluster, down to $V \sim 23^m$, using optical data from a WFI observation at 2.2 m of ESO in the *BVI* bands, the 2MASS public point source catalog and an archival X-ray observation made with CHANDRA/ACIS. We selected the stars with infrared excess (due to the emission of a circumstellar disk) using suitable color indices independent of extinction, and studied their spatial distribution.

Results. The spatial distribution of the stars with *K* band excess (due to the presence of a circumstellar disk) is anti correlated with that of the massive stars: the disks are more frequent at large distances from these stars. We argue that this is in agreement with the hypothesis that the circumstellar disks are heated by the UV radiation from the massive stars and photoevaporated.

Key words. stars: formation – planetary systems: protoplanetary disks – stars: pre-main sequence – open cluster and associations: individual: NGC 6611 – infrared: stars – X-ray: stars

1. Introduction

Circumstellar disks are important features of star formation process for many reasons. For example, they regulate the angular momentum evolution of the stars and can evolve in planetary systems. Disks form during the gravitational contraction of the protostellar nebula and are dissipated over time scale of several millions years (see, for example, Haisch et al. 2001).

When it is not possible to directly observe the circumstellar disks, as in the nearest star-forming regions, the disk dust emission in the infrared bands is used to detect and study them. However, observations show a decline in the emission of the inner region of the disks (mostly NIR and mid-infrared bands) between ~ 1 and ~ 10 Myr (see, for example, Sicilia-Aguilar et al. 2005; Calvet et al. 2005). This decline can be explained as the normal evolution of the disks, disrupted first in the inner region by the radiation of the central star and by the formation of rocky planetesimals, that are thought to occur fastest in the inner disks (Podolak et al. 1993). Stars with transition disks that are not characterized by NIR emission but that have strong mid- and far-infrared emission have been observed.

The evolution of circumstellar disks, however, depends strongly on the environment where they formed. It was observed that strong UV radiation (mostly the far UV, with photons with energy between 6.0 eV and 13.6 eV) from the massive stars can heat the temperature of circumstellar disks up to thousands of degrees, inducing the photoevaporation of the gas (Hollenbach 1994; Johnstone et al. 1998; Störzer & Hollenbach 1999; Adams et al. 2004). The disk mass loss rate is independent of the distance from the central stars (Hollenbach 1994) and since the surface density decreases with increasing distance from the central star (Pringle 1981), the disks are disrupted starting from the outer regions. So the evolution and the thermal structure of disks near massive stars is very different from those of isolated disks. For example, Johnstone et al. (1998) shown that the outer region of a circumstellar disk with a mass equal to 0.2 solar masses and a distance less than 10^{17} cm from the star Θ^1 Ori (spectral class O6) is disrupted in 10^6 years up to a radius of about 1 AU from the central star.

To investigate such effects, we study the stars with circumstellar disks in the young open cluster NGC 6611. This cluster is characterized by a population of pre-main sequence stars younger than 3 million of years (see Sect. 4.2) and by a large number of massive stars (56 stars with spectral class earlier than B5, Hillenbrand et al. 1993). The massive stars are distributed irregularly in the region, therefore the UV flux is non-uniform in the cluster. NGC 6611 is an ideal target to study the effects

[★] Based on observations made with the European Observatory telescopes obtained from the ESO/ST-ECF Science Archive Facility.

^{★★} Table 3 and Appendix are only available in electronic form at <http://www.aanda.org>

of UV radiation on the evolution of the circumstellar disks of low mass stars. The cluster is also within the Eagle Nebula that strongly absorbs the radiation of background stars. This will be very helpful to estimate the distance of the cluster and to avoid all the problems related to contaminating background stars.

Hillenbrand et al. (1993) (thereafter H93) estimated the age of the pre-main sequence stars of NGC 6611 as between 0.25 and 1 million of years, the cluster distance as 2.0 ± 0.1 kpc and derived an anomalous extinction law, with $R = 3.75$. Belikov et al. (1999) (thereafter B99) derived a distance of 2.14 ± 0.10 kpc, while smaller distance values are reported in the more recent Catalog of Galactic Open Clusters of Kharchenko et al. (2005) (1.7 kpc) and in the 2MASS study of Bonatto et al. (2006) (1.8 ± 0.5 kpc).

We generated a multiband catalog using optical, near-infrared and X-ray data. Optical data will be used to determine the photospheric properties of the stars; NIR data will give indications of the presence of circumstellar disks; X-ray data will be used as a membership criterion, particularly important for diskless cluster members.

In Sect. 2 we will discuss the reduction of the optical data; in Sect. 3 we will present NIR and X-ray data and the realization of the multiband catalog; in Sect. 4 we will use the optical Color-Magnitude diagrams to estimate distance, average extinction and age spread of the cluster; in Sect. 5 we will identify all the stars with circumstellar disks; in Sect. 6 we defined the cluster members and studied the structure of NGC 6611 and in Sect. 7 we will verify the effects of the UV radiation of the massive stars on the spatial distribution of the circumstellar disks.

2. Optical data

The optical data have been taken in the *BVI* bands with the *Wield Field Camera* (WFI), mounted on the 2.2 m telescope of the *European Southern Observatory* (ESO) in La Silla (Chile).

2.1. Optical observations and data reduction

The optical images used in this work were taken on 29 July 2000 with WFI, a mosaic of 4×2 CCDs of 2048×4096 pixels, separated by gaps of $23''.8$ in right ascension and $14''.3$ in declination, for a filling factor of 95.5%. The field of view (FOV) of each CCD is then $8''.12 \times 16''.25$, and the total WFI FOV is $33' \times 34'$.

The observations are part of the program ESO Imaging Survey (EIS), including also the PRE-FLAMES program (Momany et al. 2001). Details of the 10 images of NGC 6611 are given in Table 1: the seeing conditions were good during all the night, which was of photometric quality. Figure 1 shows a WFI image in *I* band, with the ACIS FOV (see Sect. 3) also indicated. The cluster is in the center of the image. In addition 19 images of 3 standard fields were used for the photometric calibration (see Sect. 2.2).

Instrumental calibration (*Bias*, *Overscan* and *Flat-Field* corrections) was performed with IRAF using the MSCRED package. It was also necessary to remove the *Fringe Pattern* from the images in *I* band. We used the IRAF task RMVFRINGE and the WFI fringe pattern¹ that reproduces the interference figure.

We used the DAOPHOT II/ALLSTAR/ALLFRAME procedures (Stetson 1987, 1994) to detect the point sources in the WFI images and to obtain their *BVI* magnitudes and their positions from the PSF fitting. For all exposures, we also obtained an aperture

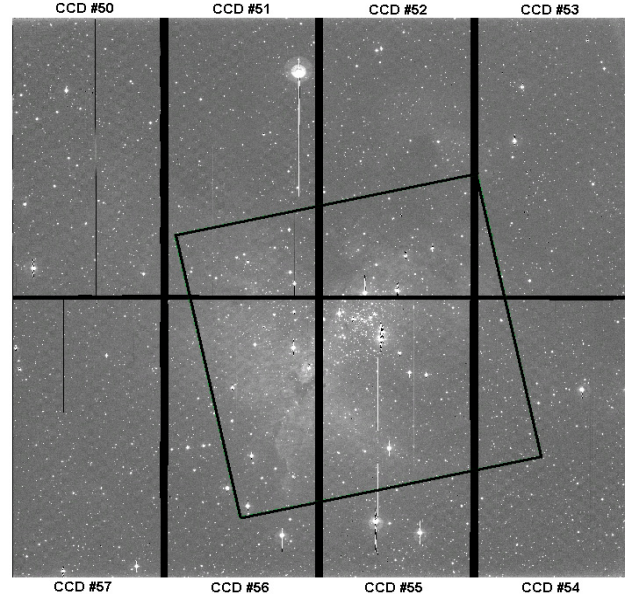


Fig. 1. WFI image in band *I* of NGC 6611. The exposure time was 240 s. The figure also shows the ACIS FOV, centered in the cluster, and the identifications of the CCDs of WFI.

correction to the magnitudes with the routine DAOGROW (Stetson 1990) which uses the *growth-curve* method.

2.2. Photometric calibration

The instrumental magnitudes of stars in the standard fields SA107, SA92 and SA112 (Landolt 1992; Stetson 2000) were obtained using DAOPHOT II/ALLSTAR.

The transformations from the instrumental magnitude system to the standard Johnson-Kron-Cousin one were computed for each CCD using the routine CCDSTD; the transformations were then applied to the standard stars by the routine CCDAVE and finally to all the stars by the routine TRIAL (Stetson 2005).

Usually, the typical form of the transformations for the photometric calibration is:

$$O = M + Z + K \times Q + A_1 \times C \quad (1)$$

where *O* are the instrumental magnitudes of the stars; *M* are the standard magnitudes in the Johnson-Kron-Cousin system, *Z* is the magnitude zero-point, *Q* is the airmass of the observations, *C* is a suitable color; *Z*, *A₁* and the extinction coefficient *K* are the coefficients to be determined.

In our case it was necessary to include a position polynomial in the transformations, to allow for the dependence of the observed magnitudes on the position in the WFI mosaic, which is due to the non uniform illumination of the detector (Manfroid & Selman 2001; Koch et al. 2003; Corsi et al. 2003). Since the standard fields were not observed in a sufficiently wide interval of airmasses (from 1.148 to 1.22), it was also necessary to impose the extinction term's coefficients equal to the typical values for La Silla²: 0.14, 0.28 and 0.09 respectively for the *V*, *B* and *I* band. We also included a temporal term in the transformations to take into account the time variability of the extinction. Therefore, the general form of the transformations we used was:

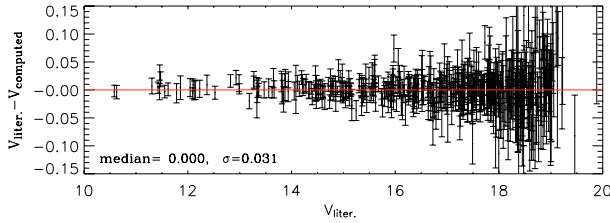
$$O = M + Z + K \times Q + P_{\text{color}} + A_t \times T + P_x + P_y \quad (2)$$

¹ Available at: <http://www.ls.eso.org/lasilla/sciops/2p2/E2p2M/WFI/CalPlan/fringing>

² Available at: <http://www.ls.eso.org/lasilla/sciops/2p2/E2p2M/WFI/zeropoints>

Table 1. WFI observations of the open cluster NGC 6611, obtained on 29 July 2000.

Image	Exposure time(s)	Starting Time	Filter	Seeing(arcsec)
NGC 6611 – 1	30	00:17:02.136	<i>Ic/lwp</i>	1.17
NGC 6611 – 2	240	00:19:18.375	<i>Ic/lwp</i>	1.31
NGC 6611 – 3	240	00:25:00.508	<i>Ic/lwp</i>	1.07
NGC 6611 – 4	30	00:31:28.294	<i>V/89</i>	1.43
NGC 6611 – 5	240	00:33:43.779	<i>V/89</i>	1.31
NGC 6611 – 6	240	00:39:21.946	<i>V/89</i>	1.43
NGC 6611 – 7	30	00:46:09.205	<i>B/99</i>	1.43
NGC 6611 – 8	30	01:00:40.413	<i>B/99</i>	1.07
NGC 6611 – 9	240	01:02:21.695	<i>B/99</i>	1.07
NGC 6611 – 10	240	01:07:40.906	<i>B/99</i>	1.17

**Fig. 2.** Difference between cataloged V magnitudes of the standard stars and those determined with the transformation (2).

where P_{color} is a polynomial which takes into account color terms of first and possibly of second order; T is the time of the observations; P_x and P_y are polynomials, with order ≤ 3 , of the coordinates of the stars in the CCD (the x axis is in the West-East direction, the y axis in the North-South direction).

All the coefficients of the transformation (2) were calculated fitting the observed magnitudes (in the instrumental system) and the literature magnitudes (in the Johnson-Kron-Cousin system) of the standard stars. Figure 2 shows the differences between the V magnitudes of the standard stars from literature and those computed with the transformation (2). The standard deviation of the distribution of the residuals is 0.031, smaller than the standard deviation (0.067) we obtained using the transformation (1). In the other bands the results are analogous: the standard deviations obtained with the transformation (2) were 0.036 in B and 0.029 in I , systematically smaller than those derived with transformation (1).

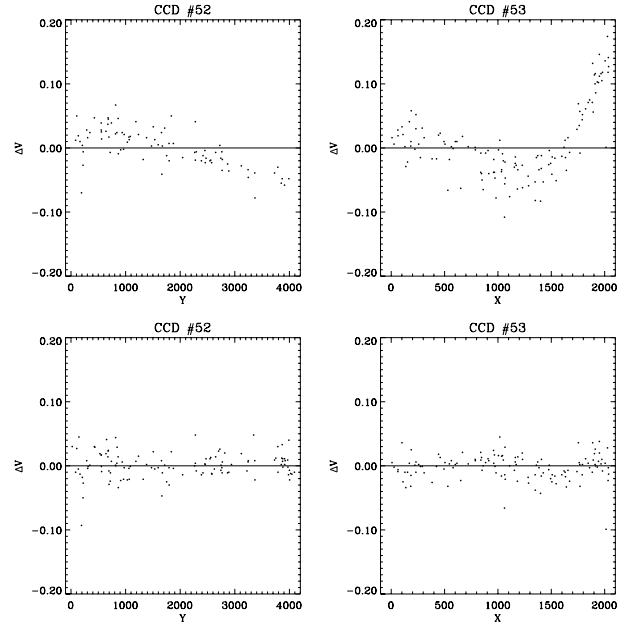
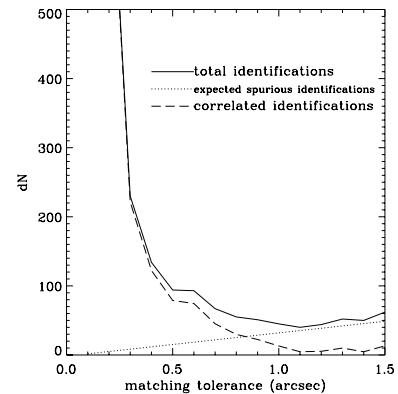
In order to show the need to introduce a position polynomial term in transformation (2), Fig. 3 shows the residuals of the fit assuming no position dependence (upper panels) and with the position correction (lower panels).

For the calibration of the B magnitudes, it was necessary to add to the transformations a color-dependent extinction term $(B - V) \times Q$, with an empirically determined coefficient equal to -0.016 (Stetson 2005), in order to account for the higher extinction in this band.

Tables A.1 and A.2 in Appendix A report all the terms and their coefficients used for the photometric calibration of all the CCDs.

2.3. Astrometry

The optical catalog obtained with the procedure described in the previous sub-sections comprised 32 308 stars. We used the All-Sky Point Source Catalog from the Two-Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) as a reference catalog to calculate the celestial coordinates of the stars from their position on the CCDs. The 2MASS catalog was chosen for its good astrometric

**Fig. 3.** Residuals of the fit performed to calculate the transformations for the V magnitudes in the CCDs #52 and #53 vs. the spatial coordinates. In the *upper panels* were used two transformations without a coordinate polynomial, while in the *lower panels* the transformations included a coordinate polynomial.**Fig. 4.** Differential distributions of the total, spurious and correlated detections of the stars in common between optical and 2MASS catalogs. For tolerances $> 1''$ almost all the identifications are spurious.

precision (70–80 mas, Cutri et al. 2003). First, we used the IRAF task CCMATCH to find a list of common sources between the reference catalog and our optical one, with a matching tolerance of $0''.5$. In this procedure the celestial coordinates were projected

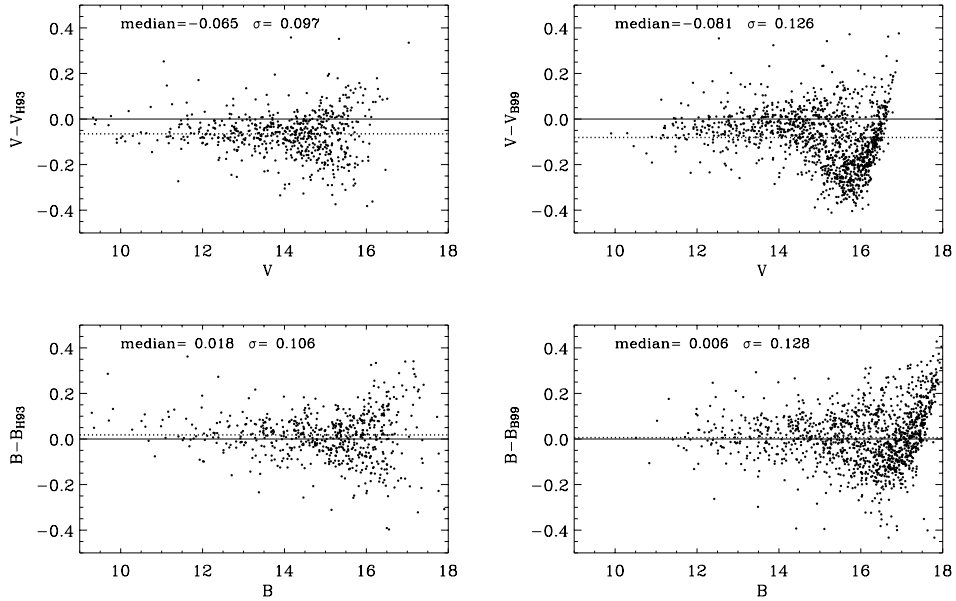


Fig. 5. Differences of the magnitudes in the V (upper panels) and B (lower panels) bands of the stars common to our optical catalog and the ones of H93 (left panels) and B99 (right panels). The dotted horizontal line marks the median magnitude difference between the two samples.

in a plane with the tanx projection (a combination of tangent plane projection and polynomials).

The plate solutions were computed fitting the celestial and pixel coordinates of the common stars with the task CCMAP. The transformations were then applied with the task SKYPIX to obtain celestial coordinates of the stars.

The astrometric precision of the optical catalog was evaluated by matching the optical and 2MASS catalogs with different matching tolerances (ranging between $0''.1$ and $2''.0$). We used a statistical procedure that allows us to separate the correlated and spurious identifications distributions (Damiani et al. 2006). To find the astrometric precision, we compared the distributions of the spurious and correlated identifications in annuli with increasing radii (see Fig. 4). We then studied the distribution of only the correlated identifications, finding that our final astrometric precision was equal to $0''.6$ at 2σ (i.e. two truly correlated sources have a probability of $\sim 95.4\%$ of being identified).

2.4. Comparison with previous catalogs

We compared our optical catalog with the two previous catalogs of the region of NGC 6611 obtained by H93 and B99. The first, consisting of a total of 1026 stars with B , V , J , H and K photometry and limited to $V \leq 17^m$, was based on observations of the Kitt Peak National Observatory (KPNO); the latter is a compilation of previous catalogs including the one of H93, with suitable photometric transformations, and consisting of 2185 stars with $V \leq 17^m$.

To match these catalogs with ours, we first used a matching tolerance of $2''$, finding systematic differences in celestial positions between the common stars: $-0''.870$ in right ascension and $+0''.177$ in declination for the catalog of H93, and $-0''.263$ in right ascension and $-0''.674$ in declination for the catalog of B99. We then used these values to correct the offsets. Comparing the distributions of correlated and spurious detections, we estimated that the best matching tolerances were equal to $0''.3$ and $0''.5$ for the catalog of H93 and B99 respectively.

We then calculated the differences in magnitude of the common stars, with the results reported in Fig. 5. Comparing the

median values of these differences (-0.065 and -0.081 in V band, 0.018 and 0.006 in B band) with the limit for acceptable systematic differences (taking into account anomalous extinction, flat-fielding errors, ecc..) of $\sim 0.02^m$ (Stetson 2005), there is not a good agreement in V band. As already seen, however, the magnitudes of the standard stars are well reproduced by the photometric transformations used for the calibration and we will see later (Sect. 4.2) that all the optical Color–Magnitude diagrams achieved in this work are self consistent.

Figure 6 shows the differences of the V magnitudes for the common stars between the catalogs of H93 and B99. There is not a good agreement in the V band between these two catalogs. We ignored the differences in V magnitude between our catalog and the ones of H93 and B99, and considered our V magnitude to be the most reliable.

3. Near-infrared, X-ray data and cross-identifications

There are 30 703 2MASS sources in the WFI FOV. Among them, we selected the NIR sources unaffected by strong photometric uncertainties. We chose to discard the sources whose magnitudes were affected by instrumental artifacts, the ones with problems in the interpolation between the stellar profile and the PSF model or in the determination of the photometric errors and the sources that are not resolved in a consistent fashion in all the bands³. The final number of 2MASS sources selected was then 25 920.

The X-ray data are taken from an archival 78 ks observation with *Chandra* ACIS-I detector, with a FOV of $16'.9 \times 16'.9$ (Linsky 2000). Source detection was performed with *PWDetect*⁴, a wavelet-based source detection algorithm (Damiani et al. 1997). With *PWDetect* we found 997 X-ray sources in the ACIS FOV, using a 1 keV exposure map and a threshold limit of $5.1 \sigma_{\text{sky}}$, corresponding to one spurious detection on average. Figure 7 shows the X-ray sources of NGC 6611

³ *CC-flag* equal to P , D , S and B ; *PH-qual* equal to E , F and X or *PH-qual* equal to U only if the *rdflag* was equal to 6 (Cutri et al. 2003).

⁴ Available at: http://www.astropa.unipa.it/progetti_ricerca/PWDetect

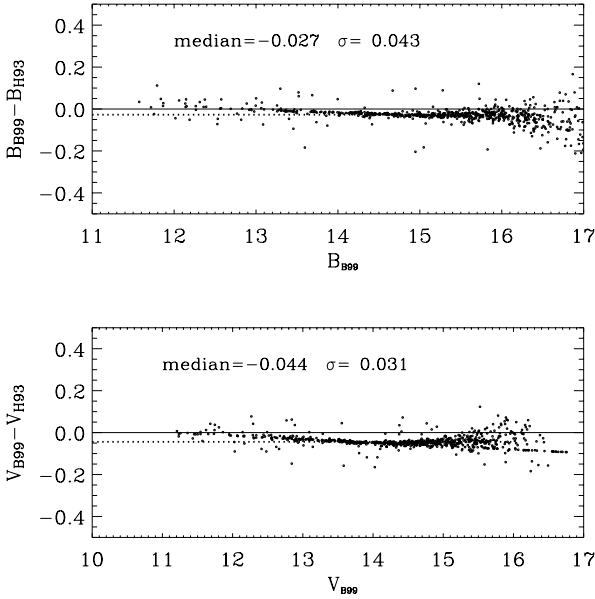


Fig. 6. Differences of the magnitudes in the B and V bands of the stars common to the catalog of H93 and B99. The dotted horizontal line marks the median magnitude shift between the two samples.

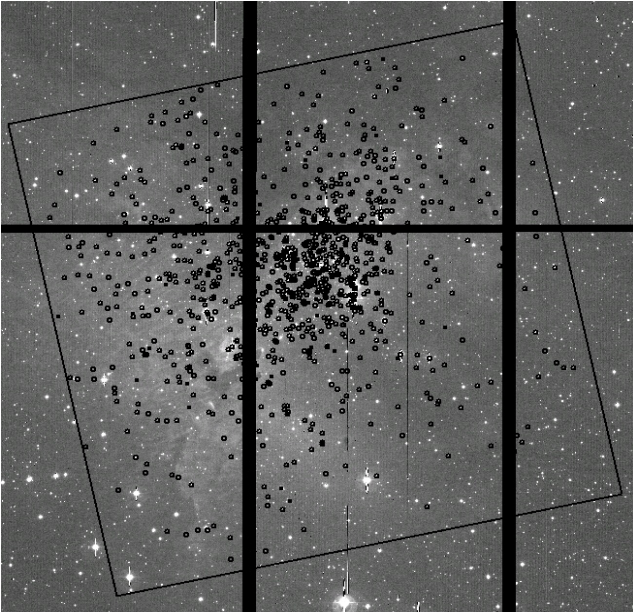


Fig. 7. Detail of the WFI image of Fig. 1 with the ACIS-I FOV (rotated square) and the 997 X-ray sources detected (north is up and east is on the left). The X-ray sources are crowded in the center of the cluster and in the North-East quadrant.

overlaid on the WFI image corresponding to the ACIS FOV. This figure clearly shows that there is a crowded cluster of X-ray sources in the central region of NGC 6611.

In order to obtain the multiband catalog of NGC 6611, we matched the common sources between the optical, near-infrared and X-ray catalogs. First, we matched near-infrared and optical detections, with a matching tolerance of $0''.7$, slightly larger than the 2σ astrometric precision of the optical catalog ($0''.6$, see Sect. 2.3). The differential distributions of correlated and spurious identifications (Fig. 4) show that at the chosen threshold of $0''.7$ the correlated identifications are about twice the spurious ones. We have discarded the optical sources detected

Table 2. Results of the cross-identifications.

Number of stars	Optical detection	NIR detection	X-ray detection
12 561	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
16 390	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>
9156	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>
332	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>
33	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
522	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
38 995	Total of stars in the multiband catalog		

The X-ray sources without optical and 2MASS counterpart are 148.

only in one band and without a NIR counterpart. The results of all the cross-identifications are reported in Table 2: with this choice and the tolerance of $0''.7$ we found 9680 (522+9156 in Table 2) optical-NIR sources, with 355 multiple identifications, 12 893 (12 561+332) optical sources without a near-infrared counterpart and 16 423 (16 390+33) infrared sources without an optical counterpart.

Then, we matched all the optical or NIR sources with the X-ray sources. We could not use a constant matching tolerance for all X-ray sources because the PSF in the ACIS-I images is not uniform: the $FWHM$ is $\sim 0''.5$ on-axis and becomes much larger near the edges of the field. We used a tolerance proportional to the position uncertainties derived by PWDetect (equal to $n \times \sigma_x$, where σ_x is the uncertainty). To obtain the distribution of the spurious detections we performed 40 cross-identifications with different values for n and with a set of different rigid translations of the X-ray sources coordinates. We set the value of n at 1.5 comparing the distribution of spurious and total identifications. With this matching tolerance we found 887 X-ray sources with optical or near-infrared counterparts, including 78 multiple identifications. Table 3 shows a portion of the multiband catalog: the first column reports the ID of the stars; the second and third their celestial coordinates; the columns from 4th to 15th report the optical and NIR magnitudes with their uncertainties; the 16th is a flag indicating if the star has an X-ray counterpart; the 17th and 18th columns are the χ^2 , calculated in the optical PSF fitting procedure, and SHARP values, a parameter calculated in the source detection procedure and that takes into account the sharpness of the source, allowing one to discard the extended sources and the events due to cosmic rays (Stetson 1987); the 19th column is a flag indicating if the source has a multiple identification between the catalogs matched to obtain the multiband catalog.

4. The color-color and color-magnitude diagrams

Using the combined X-ray and optical data of the catalog produced in this work, extended to much fainter stars ($V \leq 23^m$) than previous works, we estimated new values for distance, age spread and average extinction of NGC 6611.

4.1. Distance of NGC 6611

Figure 8 shows the V vs. $V - I$ diagram of those stars in the WFI FOV having errors in V and $V - I$ smaller than 0.1^m . To estimate the distance of NGC 6611 we took advantage of the fact that the cluster is within the Eagle Nebula. Because of the presence of dust associated with the nebula, the cluster stars are more extinguished than the foreground stars, not obscured by the cloud. The background main sequence stars are even more reddened, so in the diagram in Fig. 8 they are not visible or are shifted in the direction of the reddening vector. For this reason

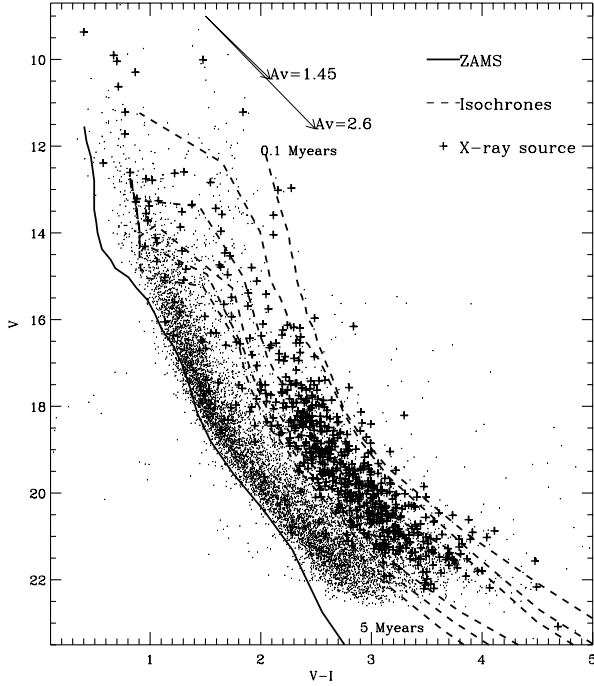


Fig. 8. V vs. $V-I$ diagram of the stars in the WFI FOV. Crosses mark the X-ray sources and identify the cluster locus. The thick solid line is the ZAMS from Siess et al. (2000) at the distance estimated for the cluster and with the average extinction that we have derived for the foreground stars ($A_V = 1.45^m$). The dashed lines are the isochrones at 0.1, 0.25, 1, 2.5, 3 and 5 million years, with the average extinction derived for the cluster members ($A_V = 2.6^m$). The extinction vectors are obtained from the relations of Munari & Carraro (1996) and are drawn both for the canonical reddening law and for the one of the cluster (see Sect. 4.2).

the main sequence stars up to the distance of the cloud in the diagram in Fig. 8 form a locus limited by the ZAMS (here and in the following we use the Siess isochrones; Siess et al. 2000). We then estimated the distance of the cluster and the average extinction of the foreground stars fitting the ZAMS to this locus, as in the study of Prisinzano et al. (2005) of the cluster NGC 6530. We used the extinctions laws for the optical bands of Munari & Carraro (1996), with $R_V = 3.1$.

We found that the distance of the cluster is about 1750 pc and the average extinction of the field stars is $A_V = 1.45^m$. The distance of NGC 6611 we estimated is then slightly smaller than the values of H93 (obtained from the distance modulus of 36 OB stars) and of B99 (obtained with 72 probable cluster members, using a membership criterion based on the proper motions), while it is in good agreement with the value of Bonatto et al. (2006), obtained with 2MASS data, and with the value reported in the Catalog of Galactic Open Clusters of Kharchenko et al. (2005). The difference between the distance values found in this work and in H93 is compatible with the difference in the V magnitude between the two catalogs. Indeed we obtained a distance of about 2 kpc with the procedure described above after correcting the V magnitudes for the median value of the differences shown in Fig. 5.

4.2. Reddening law and age spread

It is well known that young stars are characterized by an intense X-ray emission. We can assume that the large majority of the 997 X-ray sources detected in the ACIS observation are young

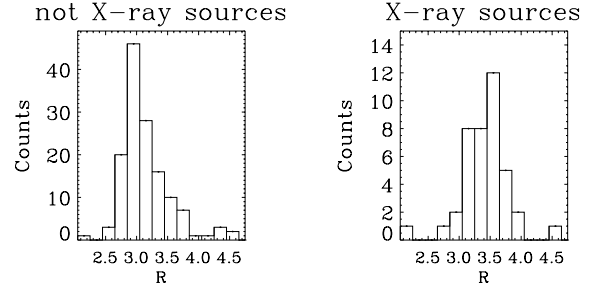


Fig. 9. Histograms of R_V calculated with the U magnitudes and the procedure (described in the text) of H93 and our B , V and K magnitudes. The left panel shows the distribution of the stars not detected in the X-ray observation, while the right panel that of the stars detected. In all the panels we used all the stars common to our catalog and to H93 and with negative Q .

stars, members of NGC 6611, as in the study of Damiani et al. (2004) of the similar young cluster NGC 6530.

All previous works suggest that the reddening law toward NGC 6611 is slightly different to the canonical law ($R_V = 3.1$). H93 found $R_V = 3.75$, and this value was used in most later works. To determine R_V , H93 calculated the Johnson index Q for all the stars in their catalog with emission in K . Then they used the relations (Johnson 1966):

$$(B - V)_0 = 0.332 \times Q \quad (V - K)_0 = 1.05 \times Q \quad (3)$$

which hold for main-sequence stars with negative Q (spectral class A0 or earlier); then they obtained the value of R_V from the equation of Steenman & The (1991):

$$R_V = 1.1 \times E_{V-K} / E_{B-V} \quad (4)$$

and found a bimodal distribution of R_V : one peak is at the canonical value ($R_V = 3.1$, field stars) and the other at $R_V = 3.75$ (cluster members). It has been shown (see Sect. 2.4) that the V magnitudes obtained in our work are not consistent with those of H93. The K magnitudes are not in good agreement either, with systematic differences as for the V magnitudes. We chose then to repeat the procedure of H93, using our B , V and K magnitudes and the U magnitudes of H93. Figure 9 shows two histograms of R_V , obtained for the stars without and with X-ray emission. The left panel clearly shows that the peak of the distribution of no X-ray sources is at $R_V \sim 3$, while for the X-ray emitting stars, largely dominated by cluster members, the peak is at $R_V \sim 3.5$, with a median value of $R_V = 3.27$, that we adopted in the following (right panel). This confirms the anomalous reddening law toward NGC 6611, even if less extreme than in H93.

Once having chosen the reddening law for the cluster members, it was possible to redden the theoretical isochrones, from Siess et al. (2000), in the optical Color-Magnitude diagrams and to estimate the age of the X-ray sources. In most of the previous works the age of PMS population of NGC 6611 was estimated to be smaller than 1 Myr. For example, H93 found that the PMS stars with masses $M \geq 3 M_\odot$ have an age ranging from 0.25 to, at least, 1 Myr. As shown in Fig. 8, our data suggest that pre main-sequence stars of NGC 6611 with masses smaller than $1 M_\odot$ (with a V magnitude greater than $V = 17.5^m$) may have an age in 0.1–3 Myr range, with a median value of 1 Myr.

A rough value for the average extinction for the stars of NGC 6611 ($A_V = 2.6^m$) was estimated by fitting the bright part of the isochrones older than 1 million years and of the ZAMS from Kenyon & Hartmann (1995) to the bright stars

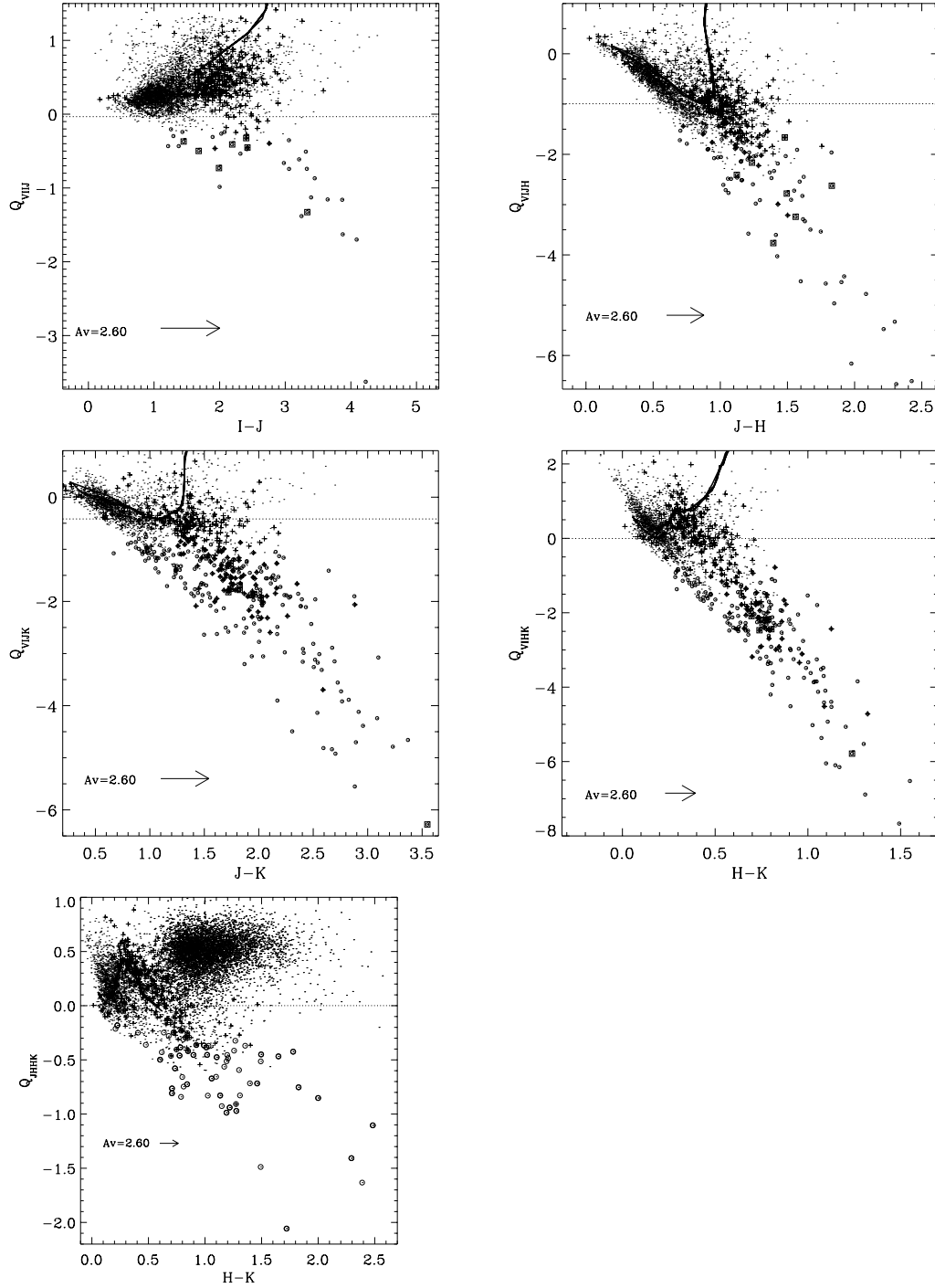


Fig. 10. Diagrams of the extinction-independent indices vs. the various photometric colors, used for the selection of the stars with NIR excess in the WFI FOV. The circles identify those stars with indices significantly smaller than the limit for the photospheric emission (dashed lines); the X-ray sources are represented by +, while the stars with multiple identifications with small squares. The thick solid lines are the photospheric stellar colors. In the Q_{JHK} (lowest left) diagram the thicker circles mark the stars with excess but without optical emission, that are candidates embedded protostars.

with X-ray emission. The cluster parameters (distance, extinction and range of age) derived here from a V vs. $V - I$ diagram are consistent with the parameter obtainable from the other optical Color–Magnitude diagrams.

5. Stars with circumstellar disks

We have selected the stars with circumstellar disks by searching for infrared excesses in their emission. To do this, we used the

extinction-independent indices analogous to the Johnson index, as defined in Damiani et al. (2006). The general definition of these indices is:

$$Q_{ABCD} = (A - B) - (C - D) \times E_{A-B}/E_{C-D} \quad (5)$$

where, A , B , C and D are magnitudes in four bands and E_{A-B} and E_{C-D} are the corresponding color excesses. The ratios between the reddening coefficients was obtained from the extinction laws of Munari & Carraro (1996), for the optical bands, and

Table 4. Number of stars in WFI and ACIS FOV and the number of X-ray sources with excesses in the infrared bands specified in the first column.

Bands	WFI FOV	ACIS FOV	X-ray
<i>J</i>	12	5	0
<i>H</i>	7	1	0
<i>K</i>	234	138	71
<i>J + H</i>	0	0	0
<i>J + K</i>	5	4	1
<i>H + K</i>	67	40	19
<i>J + H + K</i>	17	9	3
Total	342	197	94

from Rieke & Lebofsky (1985) for the NIR colors. We chose these laws by comparing the extinction vectors with the slope of the locus of the background stars in the infrared Color–Color diagrams.

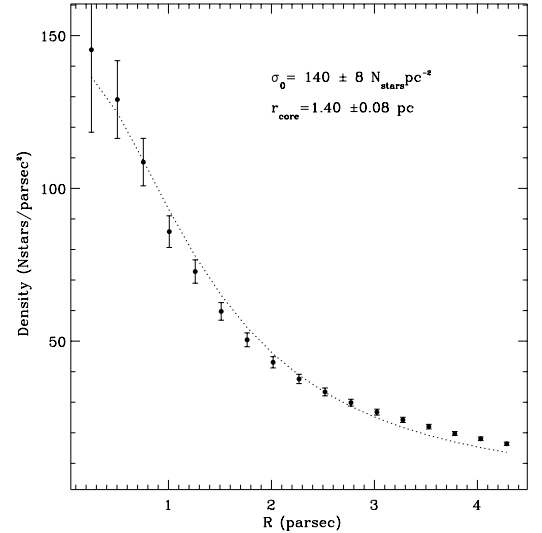
We made the assumption that the $V - I$ color is a characteristic of the photospheric emission of the stars. This assumption may be not strictly valid for stars characterized by strong accretion (Hartigan et al. 1990; Kenyon & Hartmann 1990). We then defined five indices to reveal excess emission in the NIR bands: Q_{VIJH} , Q_{VIJH} , Q_{VIJK} , Q_{VIHK} , Q_{JHHK} .

Figure 10 shows the diagrams used for the selections of the stars with infrared excess. To be conservative, we performed the selection only for stars with errors, in the considered colors, smaller than 0.15^m . Since the Q indices are independent of the extinction, the extinction vectors are parallel to the x -axis in Fig. 10. We compared the indices of the stars with a lower limits for the photospheric emission, chosen from the normal-stars colors by Kenyon & Hartmann (1995). Only stars with an index smaller than the limit by more than 3 times the σ_Q are considered to show NIR excess. In order to account for spurious cross-matches between infrared and optical catalogs that would affect the selection of the stars with infrared excess, we calculated the Q indices only for the optical-NIR stars identified within a matching radius of $0''.3$.

Table 4 summarizes the number of stars and X-ray sources ($N_{X\text{-ray}}$) with excess in the NIR bands indicated in the first column. There are very few stars with excess *only* in the *J* or *H* bands (first and second rows), and none with excess in only these two bands together (fourth row). The excess in *K* band is more typical of the presence of an inner disk. The nature of the sources with excess only in *J* and *H* might be explained with additional data at longer wavelength. Also only $\sim 50\%$ of the stars with a circumstellar disk are X-ray sources. The selection of young stars with the X-ray emission may be incomplete when applied to a star formation region, with a large number of stars with a circumstellar disk. The lack of X-ray emission in a substantial fraction of stars with disk is consistent with the higher L_X of WTTS than CTTS observed in other star forming regions, such as in Orion (Preibisch et al. 2005; Flaccomio et al. 2003a,b).

6. Membership and cluster structure

Having detected the stars with a circumstellar disk, we are able to identify the cluster members. The ACIS observation detected 997 X-ray sources (see Sect. 3), mostly members of the cluster. 148 of the X-ray sources have neither an optical nor 2MASS counterpart (see Table 2). We do not consider these stars as cluster members, even if their large number and their clustering may suggest that at least some of them are members embedded in the

**Fig. 11.** Radial density profile found for the cluster members. The points are the observed density in circles with the radii shown in abscissa; the dotted line is the best-fit 2-parameters King's profile (Eq. (6)). The best-fit parameters are also indicated. The error bars are poissonian uncertainties.

cloud. We have also excluded 18 X-ray sources without a circumstellar disk, because in the V vs. $V - I$ optical diagram they have a position compatible with young foreground MS stars. Adding to this sample the stars with a circumstellar disk that are not X-ray sources, we found 1122 cluster members in the WFI FOV (990 in the ACIS FOV).

The number of cluster members found in this work is larger than in the previous works. H93 found a total of 174 cluster members, using a criterion that allowed them to consider only stars with spectral type earlier than A0. In Fig. 8 the V magnitude of the stars with spectral class earlier than A0 is brighter than 15^m , and X-ray sources are almost all fainter than this limit. Using a membership probability distribution based on the stars' projected position and proper motion, B99 found 87 highly probable and 525 probable members of NGC 6611. In addition to the fact that our catalog is deeper than the one of B99 (see Sect. 2.4) the accuracy of a proper motion membership criterion is questionable at the large distance of NGC 6611.

With the sample of cluster members we defined, we studied the radial density profile of the cluster. We used the 2-parameter density profile of King (1966):

$$\sigma(r) = \frac{\sigma_0}{1 + (r/r_{\text{core}})^2} \quad (6)$$

where σ_0 is the central cluster density, r is the distance of the stars from the cluster center and r_{core} the core radius. We defined a rough cluster center, counting the cluster members in squares with sides of 0.3 parsec and taking the most populated square as the center. The coordinates of this center are $\alpha = 18:18:41$ and $\delta = -13:47:23$. Then we calculated the projected cluster member density (number of members per parsec^{-2}) in concentric circles with increasing radius. To find the central density and core radius, we performed a non-linear fit between our distribution and the King's radial density profile. We found a central density (σ_0) of $140 \pm 8 \text{ stars/parsec}^2$ and a projected core radius (r_{core}) equal to $1.40 \pm 0.08 \text{ parsec}$ (see Fig. 11). We repeated this procedure for the stars with a circumstellar disk and the X-ray sources separately. We again obtained a good agreement between the observed and the King's profile, with a core

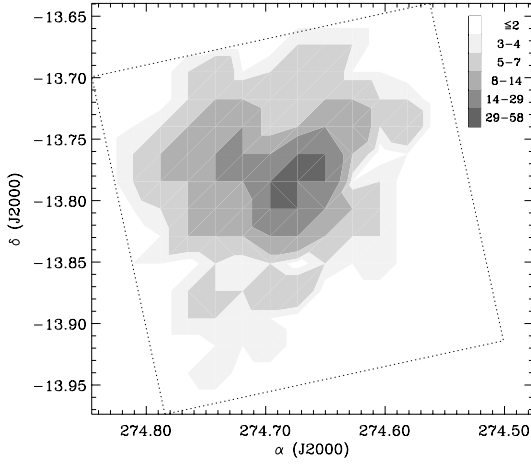


Fig. 12. Color map of cluster members in the ACIS FOV (delimited by the dotted line) in squares with sides of 0.3 pc.

radius of 2.34 ± 0.44 parsec for the stars with a circumstellar disk and 1.30 ± 0.08 parsec for the X-ray sources. This result suggests that the distribution of stars with a circumstellar disk is less concentrated near the center of the cluster, where most of OB stars are, than the distribution of the X-ray sources.

The radial density profile and the dynamical state of the cluster has been studied by Bonatto et al. (2006), but using only 2MASS data and a membership criterion based on the NIR colors. The good agreement between the observed and the King's density profile suggested to Bonatto et al. (2006) that the internal region of NGC 6611 has reached some level of energy equipartition. Using the number of stars that they found in the core (120), the core radius (0.7 pc) and the definition of relaxation time:

$$t_{\text{relax}} = \frac{N}{8 \ln N} \times \frac{r_{\text{core}}}{\sigma_v} \quad (7)$$

where N is total number of cluster members and σ_v the velocity dispersion, with the typical value of 3 km s^{-1} (Binney & Merrifield 1998), Bonatto et al. (2006) found the relaxation time to be 0.7 Myr. This value of t_{relax} is about half the age of the cluster that they estimated (1.3 Myr), and this reinforced their hypothesis about the energy equipartition level reached in the cluster's inner region.

Using the value of r_{core} found in this work, and the value of N for the core, estimated to be equal to 448 by our number of cluster members and the IMF found in the study about the Orion cluster of Muench et al. (2002), we found a t_{relax} of ~ 4.2 Myr, greater than the upper limit of the age of the X-ray sources (3 Myr, see Sect. 4.2). The hypothesis that the core of the cluster has reached some level of energy equipartition is therefore not supported by our data. This is also confirmed by the significant asymmetry of the spatial distribution of cluster members, with very few cluster members toward the South-West (Fig. 12).

7. Influence of the OB stars' radiation on the circumstellar disks.

We investigated the effects of the UV radiation from the numerous OB stars of NGC 6611 on the evolution of the circumstellar disks of the lower-mass cluster members. To do this, we calculated the bolometric flux emitted by all the massive cluster members earlier than B5 and incident on the positions in the ACIS FOV of stars with excess in the K band. In order to take

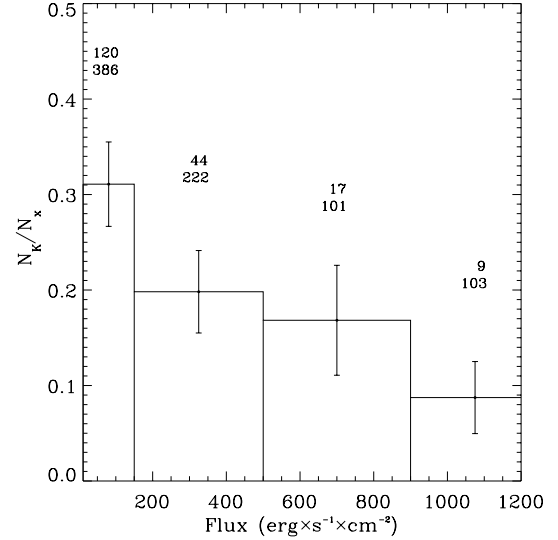


Fig. 13. Histogram of the ratio between the number of the stars with excess in K band in the ACIS FOV (*upper numbers*) and the X-ray sources without circumstellar disk (*lower numbers*) vs. the incident flux from OB stars. We also show the error bars of the ratio.

into account the inhomogeneous spatial distribution of the cluster, we compared the distribution of stars with disks with that of X-ray sources. We have not considered the absorption of the UV radiation of the hot stars due to the intracluster medium. Since the difference in extinction between the foreground stars and the X-ray sources is about $A_V = 1.3$ and the UV radiation penetrates to a depth $A_V \sim 1$, this effect is probably important only for the cluster members far away from the center of NGC 6611, where most of the OB stars are. We also used the projected distances between the stars. We will discuss later the effects of this approximation on our results.

We have binned the values of incident fluxes in four ranges, and determined the ratio between the numbers of K -excess stars and X-ray sources without a circumstellar disk for each range. This normalization is needed to account for the spatial structure of the cluster and it is based on the assumption that the structure is well traced by the X-ray sources (the richest group of members). The results are shown in Fig. 13, where it is evident that the fraction of K -excess stars is significantly larger in the first bin (i.e. at low values of incident flux) than in the other bins.

If we could take into account the absorption of UV radiation by the intracluster medium and if we could use the real distances between the stars, instead of the projected ones, we would obtain lower values of incident fluxes, so the first bin would become more populated, reinforcing our results. Our analysis is therefore conservative in this respect. The spatial distribution of the K -excess stars is then anti correlated with the spatial distribution of OB stars.

The spatial distribution of stars in the WFI FOV with excess in the K band is shown in the left panel of Fig. 14. It is evident that the cluster is more extended than the ACIS FOV, with star-formation events in the outer regions of the nebula, and more dispersed than the OB stars (right panel); the spatial distribution of the X-ray sources is shown in Fig. 7.

7.1. Interpretation of the results

We have found that the spatial distribution of the stars with a circumstellar disk in NGC 6611 is anti-correlated with the

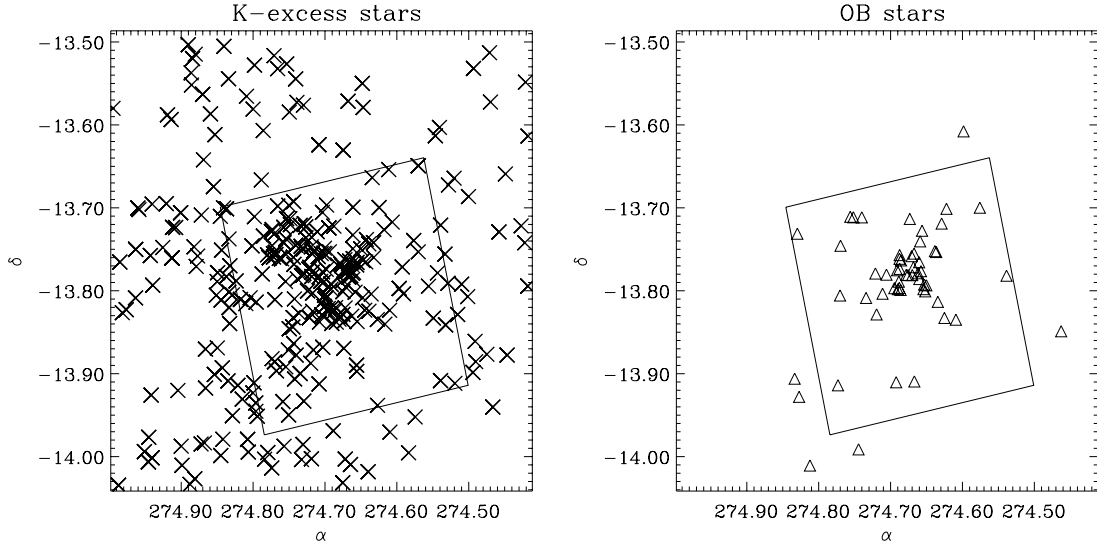


Fig. 14. Spatial distribution of the stars with excess in the K band in the WFI FOV (*left panel*) and of the OB stars members of NGC 6611 (*right panel*). The rotated square marks the ACIS FOV.

distribution of OB stars. We have shown that this is not due to energy equipartition. We have also verified that the possible alternative interpretation, that stars close to massive stars are older than the remaining population (therefore with more evolved disks) is not supported by their position in the optical color–magnitude diagrams, so there are no effects due to sequential star formation.

We then explain the spatial distribution of stars with a circumstellar disk with the hypothesis that UV radiation from OB stars causes the photoevaporation of the disks close to massive stars, altering the evolution of the circumstellar disks.

The difference between our result and that of Oliveira et al. (2005), who did not find any influence of massive stars on disc frequency for NGC 6611, is mainly due to the different members selected. Our X-ray based criterion allows us to also select WTTS, that are very difficult to identify with other methods.

The process of photoevaporation works from outside (where the gravitational attraction of the central star is smaller) inward, up to the gravitational radius (r_g), where the escape velocity is equal to the sound speed (see Hollenbach 1994). For example, in a star with a mass of $0.2 M_\odot$ with a circumstellar disk heated by the incident UV radiation to 1000 K (FUV regime), the gravitational radius is at 20 AU from the central stars; in the EUV regime, when the circumstellar disk can be heated up to 10^4 K by the incident UV radiation, the gravitational radius is at 2 AU. For distances from the central star smaller than the gravitational radius, the photoevaporated gas produces a stable atmosphere around the star. However, Woods et al. (1996) have shown that if the evaporating gas reaches supersonic velocities in the region inside the gravitational radius, then the photoevaporation occurs even closer to the central stars (up to about $0.2 \times r_g$). If the outer regions of the circumstellar disk are photoevaporated, accretion cannot drain material in the inner region replenishing the material dissipated by the stellar radiation or accreted on the star's surface. This process then may also cause the destruction of the inner region, responsible for the emission in NIR bands.

We have used only the current position of the stars to calculate the flux from the massive stars incident on the circumstellar disk, and we have not considered the orbit of the stars during the evolution of the cluster. Because of the young age of NGC 6611, this can be relevant only for the stars in the core, while the stars

in the outer region have not had enough time to pass near the center where more OB stars are clustered. However, the exact computation of the incident UV radiation, integrated in the orbit during the lifetime of the stars with a circumstellar disk is beyond the scope of this paper. Using N -body simulations of the evolution of clusters with a population between 100–1000 members, Adams et al. (2006) claimed that the destruction of the circumstellar disks and young planetary systems are rare events. This result is not applicable in the case of NGC 6611, with a larger population (1122 members considering only masses $>0.4 M_\odot$).

8. Summary

We have studied the young open cluster NGC 6611 to derive the spatial distribution of the stars with circumstellar disks and its correlation with the population of OB cluster members. We found that the stars with excess in K , due to the presence of the circumstellar disks, are relatively more frequent at larger distances from OB stars. We interpret this fact as due to a fast disk evaporation induced by the incident UV radiation emitted by the numerous massive stars of NGC 6611.

We built a deep optical catalog compiled for the region of NGC 6611, using a WFI observation in bands B , V and I , and comprising 32 308 optical sources with magnitudes $V \leq 23^m$. Using our optical catalog, a CHANDRA/ACIS observation with 997 X-ray sources, and the 2MASS data in the WFI FOV, we built a multiband catalog comprising 38 995 optical, NIR and X-ray sources.

The catalog allowed us to improve our knowledge about NGC 6611. We estimated the distance of the cluster equal to about 1750 parsec, a value smaller than that of the work of H93 and B99, but similar to the one found in more recent works; we also confirmed the presence of an anomalous reddening law in the direction of NGC 6611, with $R_V = 3.27$. Using the X-ray emission as a membership criterion, we found a large number of cluster members with masses $\leq 1 M_\odot$. We found stars with ages up to 3 Myr together with very young stars with ages of about 0.1 Myr. Most of the previous works identified only stars with ages less than 1 Myr.

We identified 342 sources with excesses in the NIR bands in the WFI FOV using suitable color indices, independent of the extinction. In the ACIS FOV, 47% of the stars with circumstellar disks have an X-ray counterpart (94 X-ray sources with 192 stars with *K* band excess in the ACIS FOV). The stars with circumstellar disks and those that are X-ray sources form the most numerous and the deepest list of members of NGC 6611 (1122 cluster members in total).

Using this member list we have studied the radial density profile of the cluster, finding a core radius of 1.40 ± 0.08 parsec. The spatial distribution of the stars with a circumstellar disk is less concentrated near the cluster center, where most of the OB stars are, than the X-ray sources. The fraction of stars with disks increases with decreasing incident UV flux from early type stars.

There are 194 stars with a circumstellar disk outside the ACIS FOV, showing that the Eagle Nebula is characterized by star-formation events.

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Online Material

Table 3. Part of the electronic multiband catalog.

ID	RA(J2000)	Dec(J2000)	B	σ_B	V	σ_V	I	σ_I	J	σ_J	H	σ_H	K	σ_K	X-ray emission ^a	χ^2	SHARP	mul ^b
1760	274.847168	-13.750009	23.40	0.14	21.26	0.04	18.91	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.392	-0.028	0
1761	274.730042	-13.749800	22.46	0.03	20.10	0.04	17.33	0.01	15.42	0.05	14.27	0.06	13.74	0.08	N	1.563	0.000	0
1762	274.753571	-13.749639	22.60	0.04	20.40	0.02	17.53	0.02	15.54	0.06	14.58	0.06	13.53	NA	Y	1.811	0.601	1
1763	274.733673	-13.749538	21.98	0.01	19.79	0.02	16.93	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	1.563	0.119	0
1764	274.727478	-13.749289	23.21	0.10	20.91	0.04	17.90	0.01	16.25	0.11	14.04	NA	12.60	NA	N	1.546	0.059	0
1765	274.752350	-13.749180	NA	NA	23.03	0.19	19.75	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.902	-1.558	0
1766	274.828247	-13.749168	22.88	0.05	21.09	0.03	18.74	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.381	0.203	0
1767	274.731903	-13.748953	21.78	0.05	19.48	0.01	16.80	0.01	14.83	0.11	13.68	0.09	13.05	0.06	Y	1.573	-0.091	0
1768	274.714508	-13.748638	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.12	0.12	13.77	0.06	12.67	0.04	N	0.000	0.000	0
1769	274.827972	-13.748659	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.01	0.10	14.65	0.06	13.97	0.06	N	0.000	0.000	0
1770	274.737183	-13.748060	15.56	0.01	14.66	0.01	13.60	0.01	12.70	0.02	12.35	0.02	12.12	0.02	Y	1.695	0.049	0
1771	274.738922	-13.747979	23.97	0.26	22.11	0.10	18.67	0.02	16.44	0.13	15.13	NA	14.30	NA	N	1.609	0.255	0
1772	274.804474	-13.747979	24.32	0.23	22.31	0.07	19.55	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.534	0.491	0
1773	274.817169	-13.747875	20.79	0.01	19.32	0.01	17.60	0.01	16.15	0.11	15.27	0.11	14.25	NA	N	1.162	0.033	0
1774	274.829285	-13.747687	24.58	0.20	22.56	0.30	19.63	0.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.647	0.013	0
1775	274.726166	-13.747549	20.17	0.01	18.12	0.01	15.63	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.651	0.073	0
1776	274.722961	-13.747337	23.17	0.11	20.97	0.03	18.75	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.499	0.028	0
1777	274.759338	-13.747359	23.16	0.10	21.39	0.04	18.95	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.485	0.183	0
1778	274.756104	-13.747284	22.18	0.07	20.35	0.01	18.26	0.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.311	0.057	0
1779	274.720978	-13.747194	NA	NA	22.64	0.16	18.94	0.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.816	-0.549	0
1780	274.710754	-13.747069	23.03	0.27	21.00	0.05	17.75	0.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	1.601	0.010	0
1781	274.806885	-13.747075	22.61	0.10	20.46	0.02	17.45	0.01	15.37	0.06	14.37	0.05	14.02	0.08	N	1.630	0.145	0
1782	274.764679	-13.746936	24.01	0.29	22.23	0.14	19.10	0.08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.530	0.050	0
1783	274.707275	-13.746615	NA	NA	21.92	0.37	18.50	0.04	14.96	0.05	13.40	0.05	12.43	0.04	N	1.712	-0.387	0
1784	274.804321	-13.746662	NA	NA	22.59	0.25	20.08	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.544	-0.059	0
1785	274.746338	-13.746284	23.35	0.20	20.98	0.03	17.88	0.01	15.61	0.07	14.55	0.05	13.99	0.06	N	1.510	0.156	0
1786	274.791351	-13.488843	NA	NA	21.92	0.11	18.65	0.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	2.398	-0.308	0
1787	274.801392	-13.745899	23.08	0.08	20.70	0.02	17.75	0.01	15.46	0.05	14.31	0.03	13.48	0.03	N	1.903	0.086	0
1788	274.726746	-13.745795	24.59	0.38	22.33	0.09	19.48	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	1.612	0.256	0

If χ^2 and SHARP are equal to 0 then the source was observed in only an optical band, and was not possible to calibrate the magnitude.

NA is for "Not Available".

^a If equal to Y then the star has an X-ray counterpart.

^b If equal to 1 the star is characterized by a multiple identification.

Appendix A: Coefficients of the solution for the photometric calibration.**Table A.1.** Zero-points, coefficients of the colors and temporal terms for the CCDs, used in the transformation (2).

CCD	Z	σ_Z	A_1	σ_{A_1}	A_2	σ_{A_2}	A_t	σ_{A_t}
<i>Filter B</i>								
#50	1.008	0.004	-0.182	0.015				
#51	0.561	0.002	-0.271	0.006				
#52	0.637	0.003	-0.293	0.011			-0.0028	0.0007
#53	0.639	0.002	-0.334	0.008	0.03	0.02		
#54	0.583	0.002	-0.255	0.008			-0.0021	0.0004
#55	0.582	0.002	-0.333	0.009			-0.0042	0.0004
#56	0.531	0.003	-0.349	0.013				
#57	0.405	0.004	-0.127	0.023				
<i>Filter V</i>								
#50	0.824	0.002	0.145**	0.007				
#51	0.778	0.002	0.089*	0.009				
#52	1.003	0.001	0.022**	0.005	0.030	0.016	-0.0028	0.0004
#53	0.956	0.001	0.084*	0.004	-0.003	0.001		
#54	0.900	0.002	0.072*	0.005			-0.0035	0.0004
#55	0.900	0.001	0.056*	0.005			-0.0029	0.0004
#56	0.737	0.004	0.155**	0.014	-0.04	0.02		
#57	0.740	0.004	0.082**	0.021				
We used the color $B - V$ (**) or the color $V - I$ (*).								
<i>Filter I</i>								
#50	1.728	0.004	-0.112	0.006				
#51	1.836	0.003	-0.142	0.006			0.0040	0.0020
#52	1.979	0.002	-0.095	0.004	-0.016	0.006	-0.0024	0.0005
#53	1.921	0.002	-0.122	0.006			-0.0070	0.0020
#54	1.872	0.003	-0.136	0.005			-0.0010	0.0006
#55	1.890	0.002	-0.140	0.004			-0.0016	0.0004
#56	1.763	0.004	-0.152	0.005				
#57	2.442	0.004	-0.182	0.010				

 A_n is the coefficient of the color term with exponent equal to n .**Table A.2.** Coefficients of the position's polynomials used for the photometric calibration in all the CCDs.

	Linear terms				Quadratic terms				Cubic terms					
CCD	A_X	σ_{A_X}	A_Y	σ_{A_Y}	A_{X^2}	$\sigma_{A_{X^2}}$	A_{Y^2}	$\sigma_{A_{Y^2}}$	A_{XY}	$\sigma_{A_{XY}}$	A_{X^3}	$\sigma_{A_{X^3}}$	A_{Y^3}	$\sigma_{A_{Y^3}}$
Filter B														
#50	-1.058	0.520	-0.067	0.017	0.64	0.41			0.057	0.014				
#51	0.047	0.011	-0.023	0.003							-0.007	0.002		
#52									0.016	0.003	-0.011	0.002	-0.0016	0.0002
#53	-0.068	0.008									0.016	0.002		
#54	-0.037	0.034												
#55	0.081	0.029	0.017	0.006	-0.04	0.01								
#56	0.151	0.085	0.027	0.015	-0.12	0.09	-0.004	0.003	0.012	0.006				
#57					-0.22	0.11					0.104	0.037		
Filter V														
#50	0.085	0.055	-0.098	0.025	-0.033	0.020	0.0275	0.0070	0.013	0.008				
#51	0.275	0.029	-0.048	0.018	-0.087	0.011	0.0171	0.0054	0.021	0.005	-0.007	0.002		
#52	0.021	0.008	-0.006	0.003					0.016	0.003	-0.005	0.002	-0.0014	0.0002
#53					-0.156	0.008	-0.0041	0.0006	0.003	0.002	0.089	0.003		
#54	-0.067	0.010					0.0216	0.0031			0.020	0.003	-0.0046	0.0008
#55			0.047	0.004							-0.003	0.002	-0.0013	0.0002
#56	0.114	0.021	0.042	0.010							-0.021	0.005	-0.0010	0.0006
#57	0.192	0.053			-0.053	0.020	-0.0307	0.0223						
Filter I														
#50	0.251	0.065			-0.07	0.02								
#51	0.285	0.058	-0.09	0.03	-0.10	0.02	0.016	0.008						
#52					0.02	0.01	-0.015	0.003	0.010	0.004	-0.010	0.006	0.0012	0.0008
#53	-0.046	0.004											-0.0039	0.0020
#54			0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.003	0.002						
#55					0.02	0.01	0.029	0.004	-0.014	0.003	-0.008	0.007	-0.0049	0.0009
#56	0.216	0.078	0.08	0.01	-0.14	0.08	-0.011	0.003	0.016	0.006				
#57	-1.185	0.370	-0.14	0.03	1.03	0.18					-0.260	0.108	0.0067	0.0017