





SURFACE PHOTOMETRY OF LTGs INSIDE THE VIRIAL RADIUS OF THE FORNAX CLUSTER

M.A.Raj, E.Iodice, N.R.Napolitano et al. 2018, in prep

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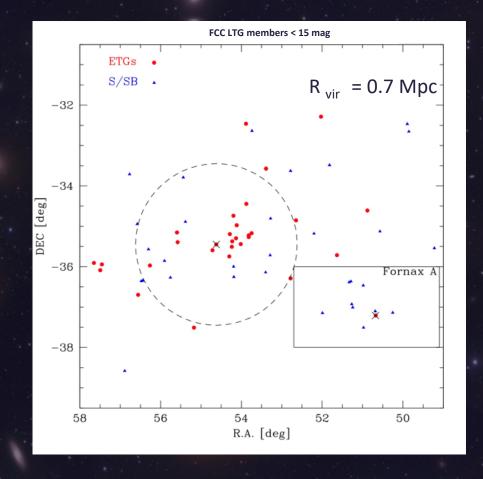






Purpose

- Galaxy structure
- Colour vs cluster centre distance









FDS LTGs Overview

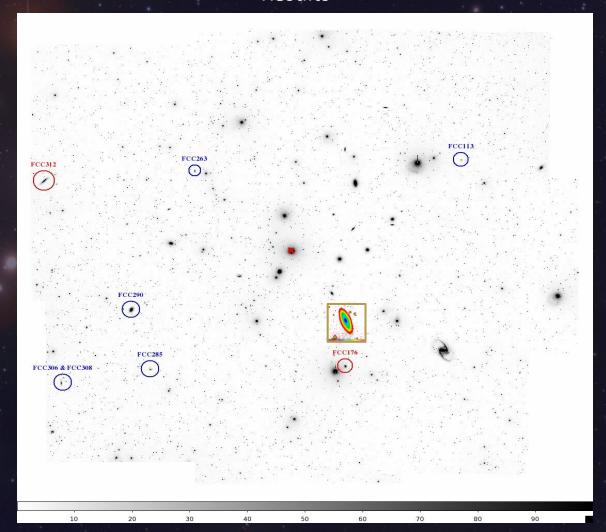
- The LTGs presented in this work are brighter than $m_B < 15$ mag inside the virial radius of the Fornax Cluster
- Deep multi-band images and high resolution of the FDS data allow us to map the light distribution and colour down to a mag of 28-30 mag in g and 28-29 mag in I bands.
- For the purpose of this research, we extracted the (i) azimuthally-averaged intensity profiles for each object from the sky-subtracted images in four respective bands, (ii) the position angle (PA), and ellipticity profiles (iii) g-i colour profiles, and as a function of projected distance from the cluster centre.
- ➤ We derive the M_{tot}, Re, g-i colours







Results

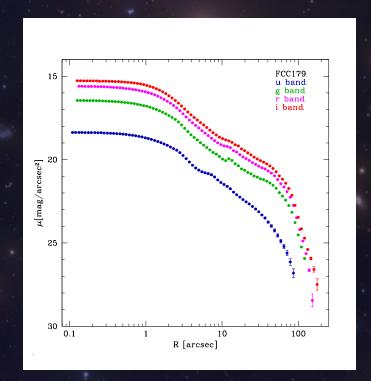


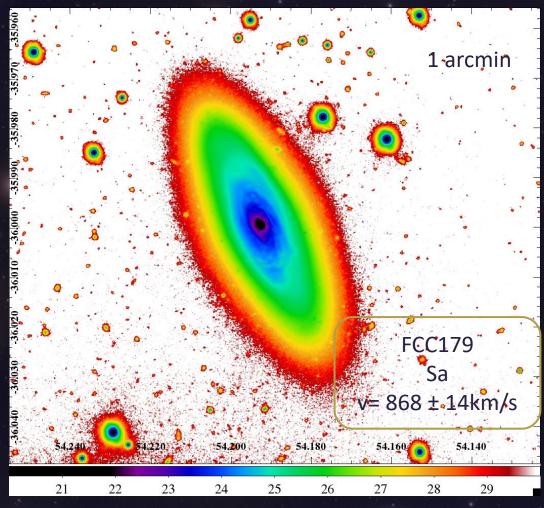






- AGN
- A lot of dust in the spiral arms (can be seen in the g-i colour map), but only concentrated in the central regions



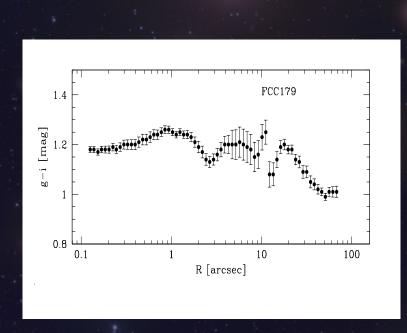


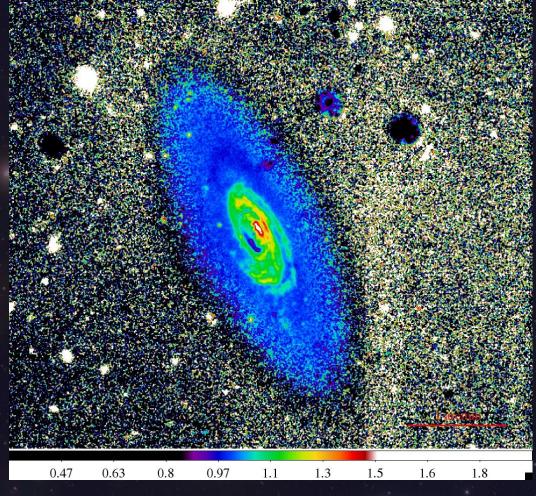








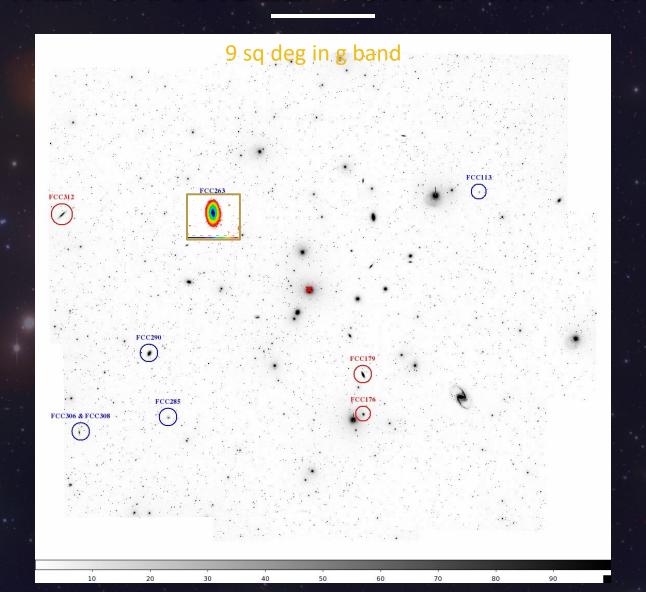












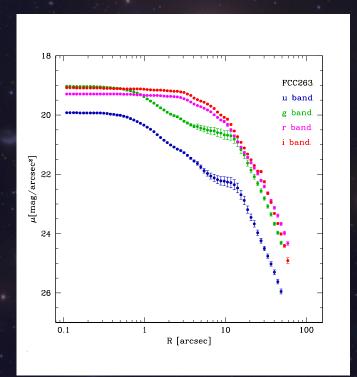


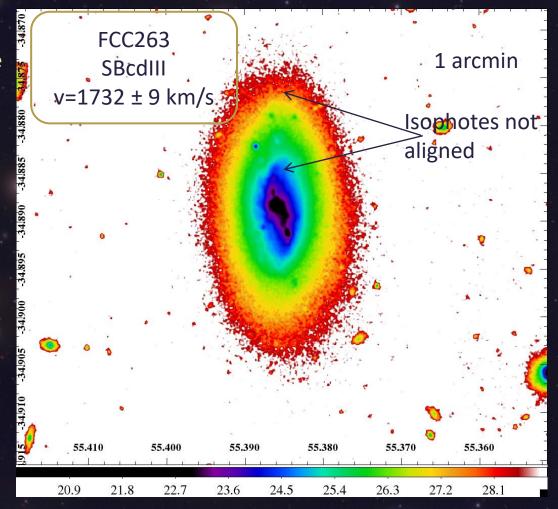




Dust lane in the centre

Spiral arms concentrated only in the central regions

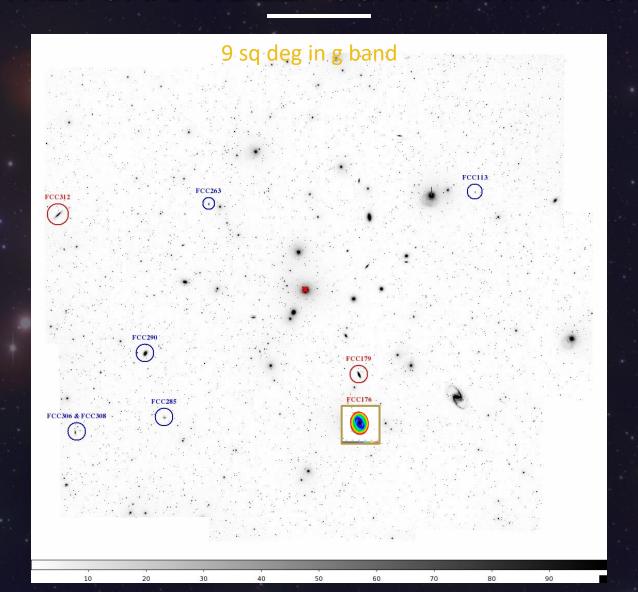










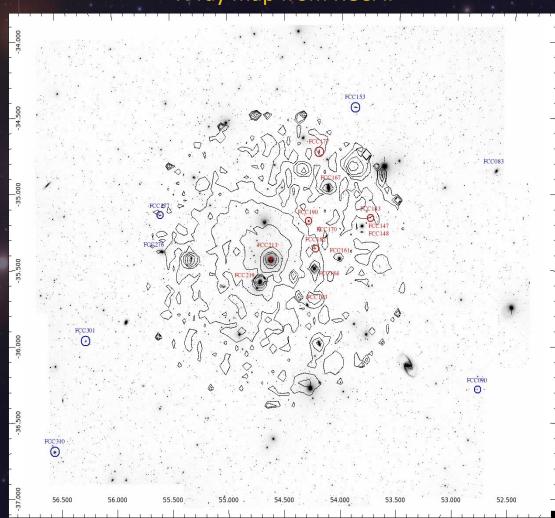








X-ray map from ROSAT



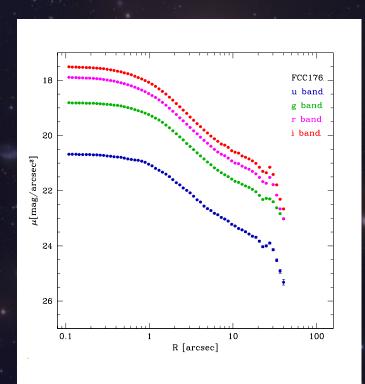


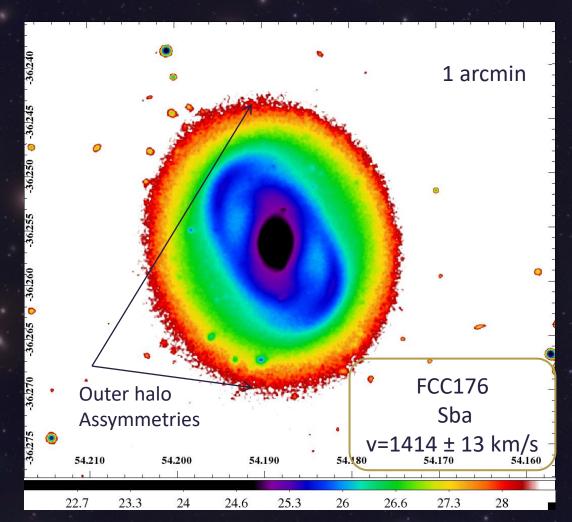




Bar-ring, asymmetric halo

In the X-ray region, SO barred

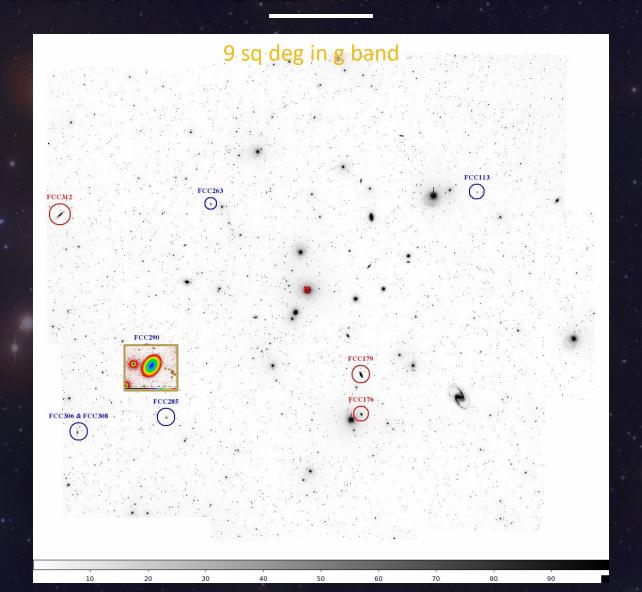












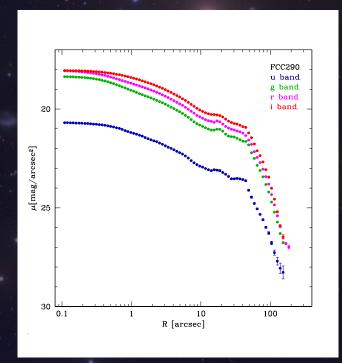


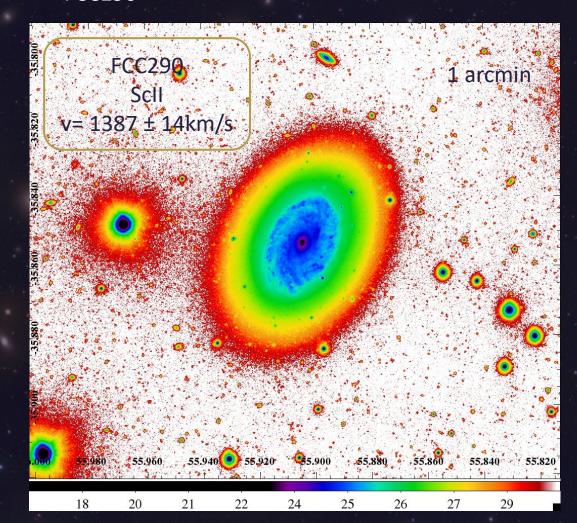




Central spiral arms, outer regions like an SO galaxy.

X-ray regions, but has a regular shape

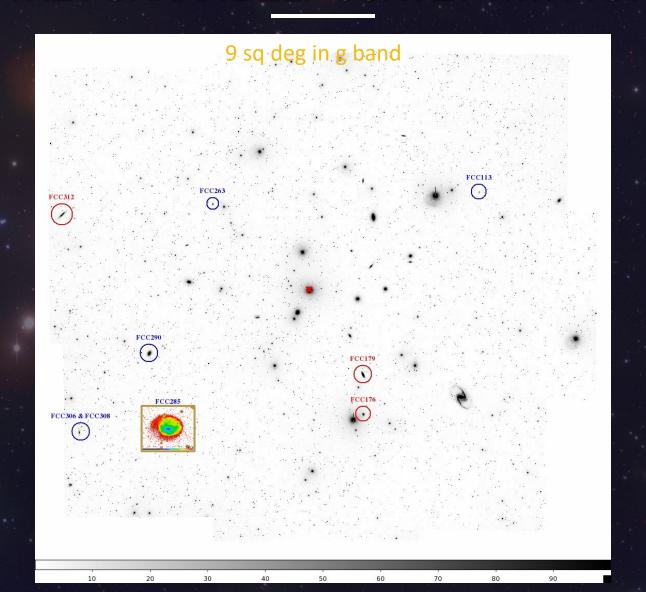












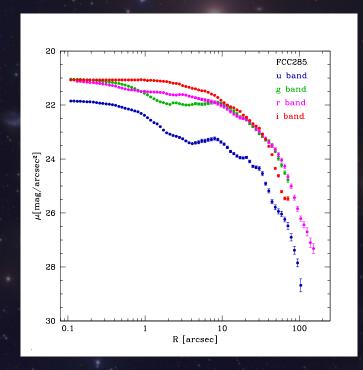


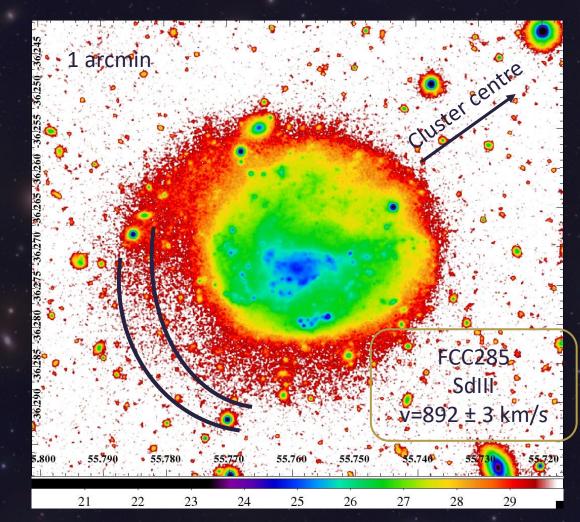




Lopsided

Faint spiral arms, irregular star formation regions (knots)

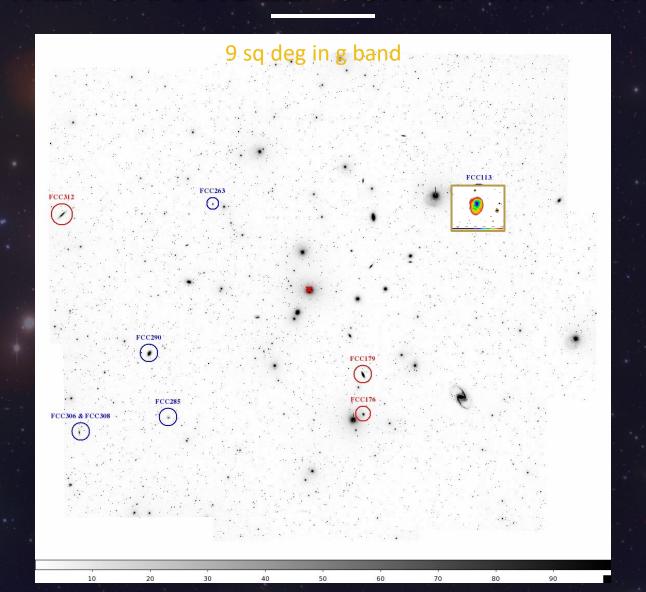












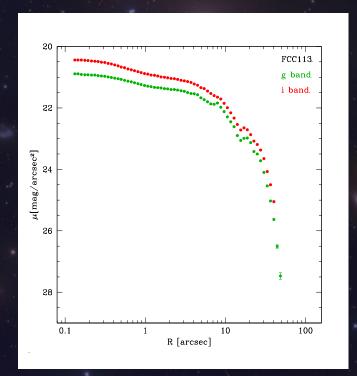


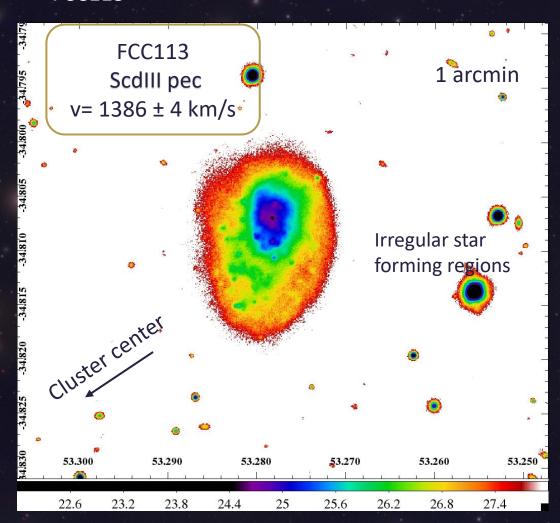




lopsided

Bluer, displays sub structures that have retained. Star forming regions (knots)

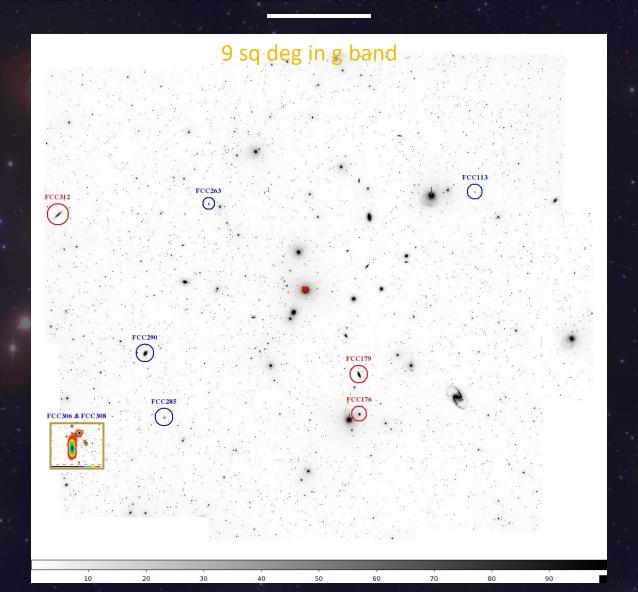












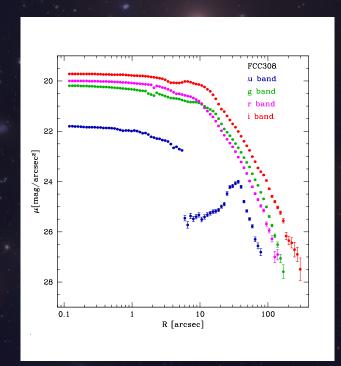


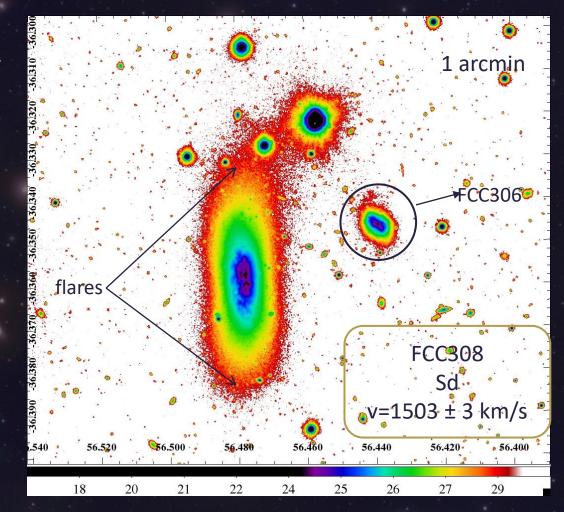




III-defined spiral arms

Star forming regions unevenly distributed. Dust distribution can be seen in g-i colour map.

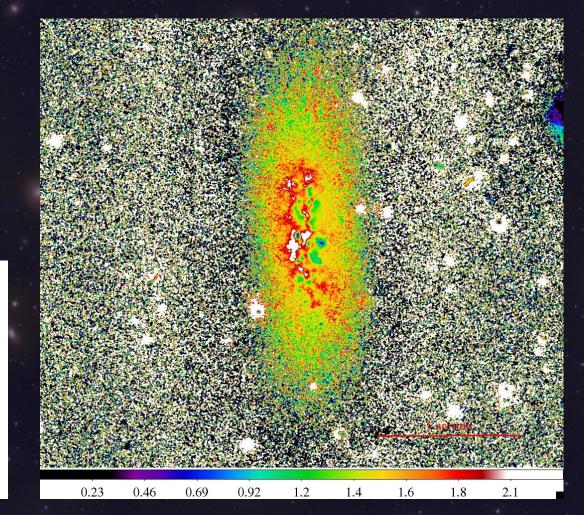


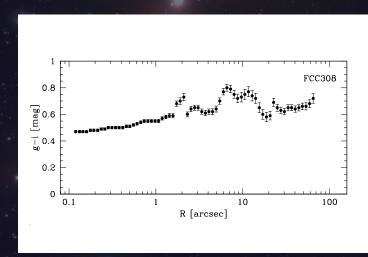












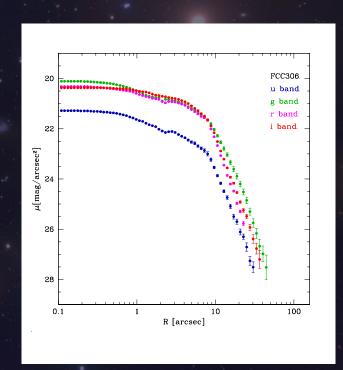


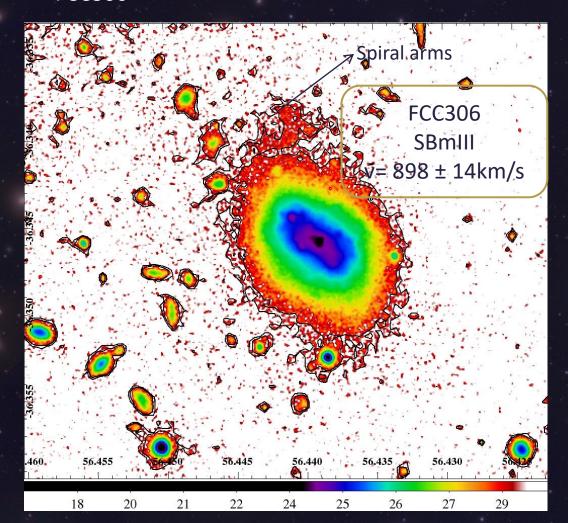




Faintest galaxy in the sample

Irregular, and faint spiral arms (NE). No substructure evidence, only speculation

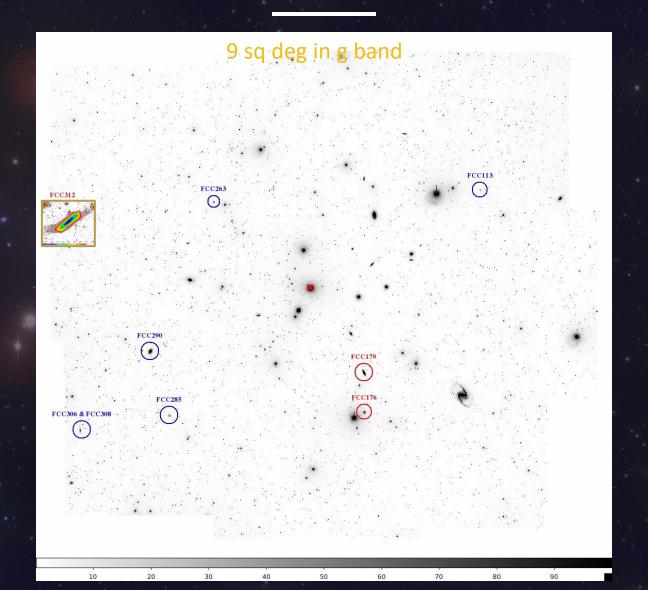












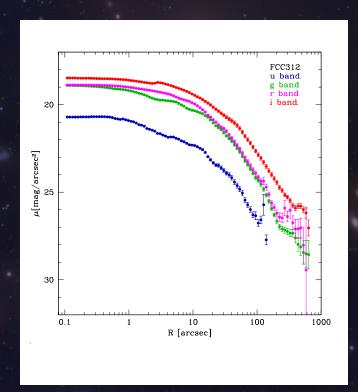


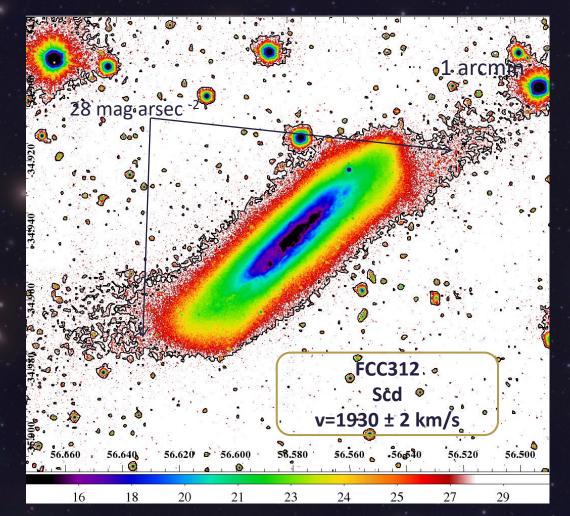




Brightest in the sample

Extended spiral arms, boxy-edge, extended disk. High star forming regions in the centre.



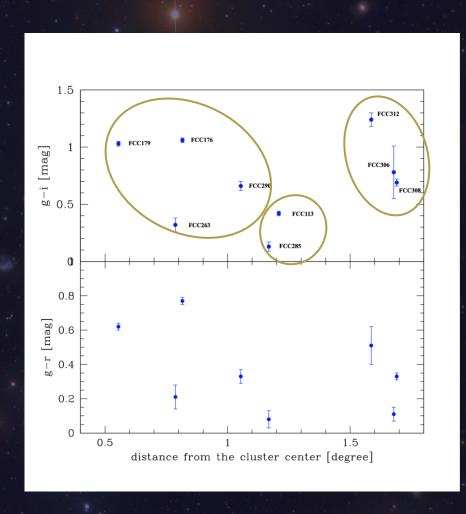








Colour as a function of distance from the cluster centre



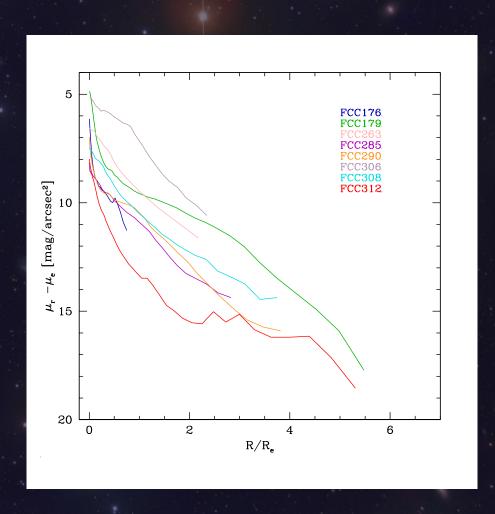
- Galaxies close to the centre tend to show more redder colours, while galaxies far away tend to be bluer.
- Except for a few cases like FCC306, FCC308, FCC312
- The higher density regions of the central cluster have an effect on the evolution of the galaxy: ram-pressure stripping, strangulation, star formation quenching.
- The outer regions (low density) can be one of the reasons for the irregular shape of the LTGs.
- Some lopsided galaxies show the effect of the galaxy being stripped or pulled into the central regions by the gravitational potential well.







Global view of the LTGs inside the virial radius of the Fornax Cluster



- ➢ M/L ratios
- Structure of the discs
- Evolution of the discs, as a function of the position in the cluster (cluster centre distance)
- Colours of the discs (central vs outer regions)

To be continued..