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От Сильченко О.К.

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Spatially resolved variations of the IMF mass normalisation in early-type galaxies as probed by molecular gas kinematics

Timothy A. Davis[1]⋆ and Richard M. McDermid[2,3]

[1] School of Physics & Astronomy, Cardiff University, Queens Buildings, The Parade, Cardiff, CF24 3AA, UK
[2] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia
[3] Australian Astronomical Observatory, PO Box 915, Sydney, NSW 1670, Australia
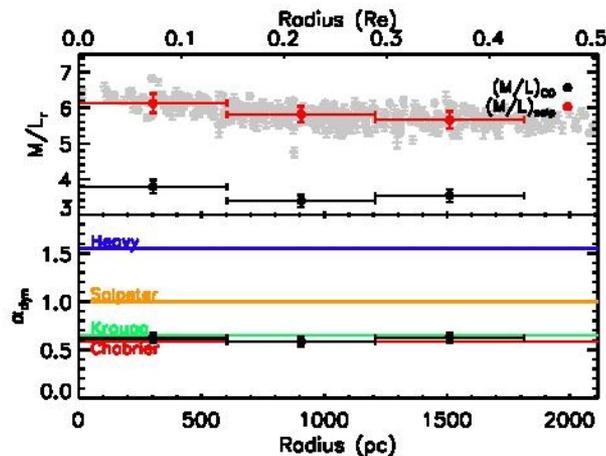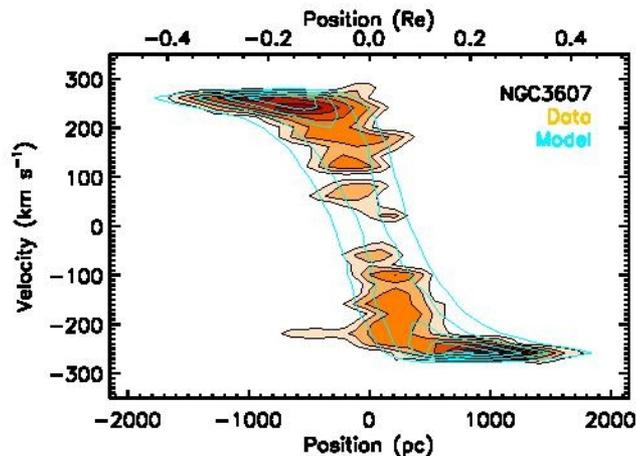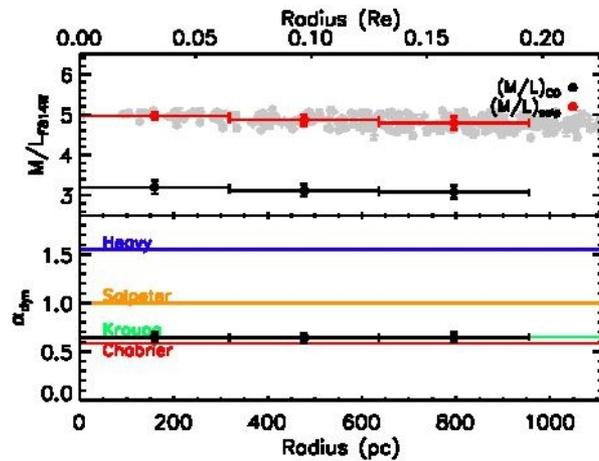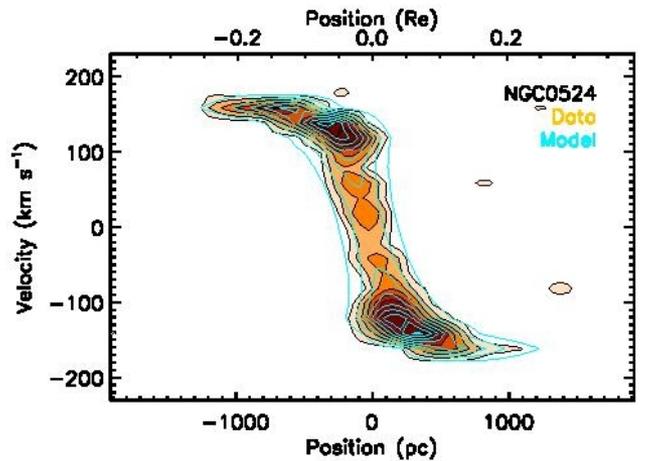
Выборка галактик ранних типов из ATLAS-3D с молекулярным газом

Table 1. Properties of the ETGs included in this study

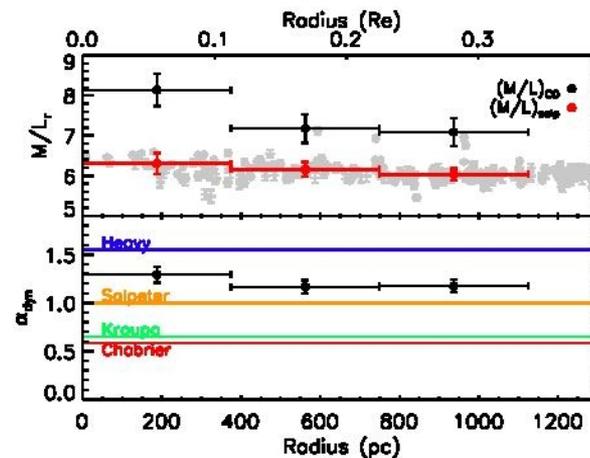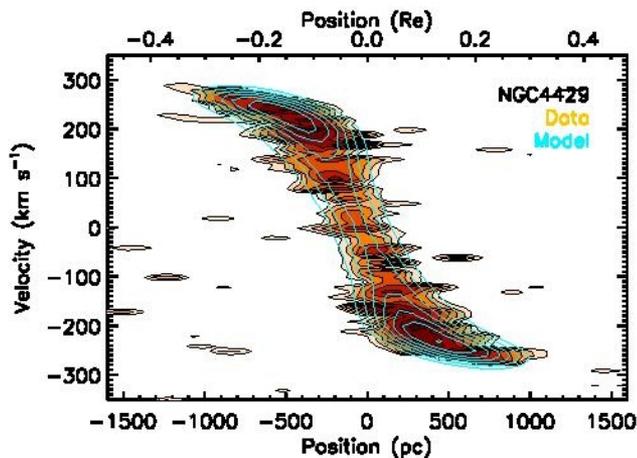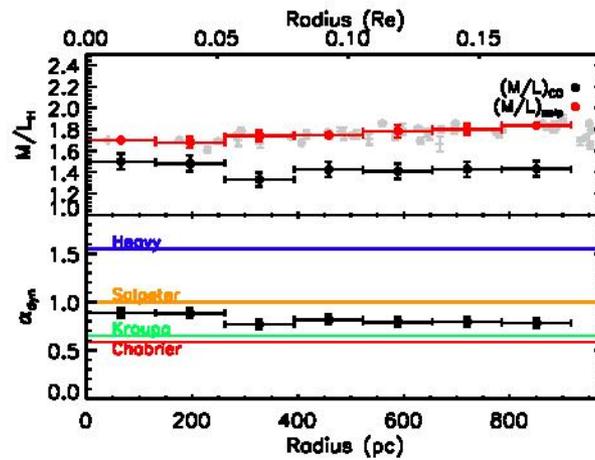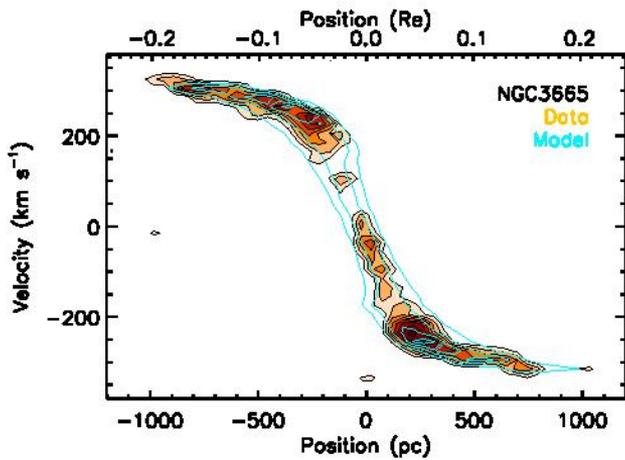| Name	Distance (Mpc)	M_{Ks} (mag)	σ_e (km s^{-1})	R_e (kpc)	R_{max}/R_e	$\log_{10}(M_{gas}/M_*)$	α_{dyn} (C+12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NGC0524	23.3	-24.71	220	4.9	0.49	-3.43	0.60
NGC3607	22.2	-24.74	206	4.1	0.21	-2.84	0.72
NGC3665	33.1	-24.92	216	5.0	0.51	-2.44	0.96
NGC4429	16.5	-24.32	177	3.3	0.52	-2.78	0.92
NGC4459	16.1	-23.89	158	2.8	0.13	-2.67	0.70
NGC4526	16.4	-24.62	208	3.5	0.35	-2.65	0.94
IC0719	29.4	-22.70	128	1.8	1.11	-2.29	*2.06

Notes: Column 1 lists the name of each source. Column 2 to 5 are the distance, Ks-band absolute magnitude, velocity dispersion within one effective radius, and effective radius of each object. These are reproduced from Cappellari et al. (2011) and Cappellari et al. (2013). Column 6 contains the ratio of R_{max} (the radius at which the rotation profile becomes flat; these figures taken from Davis et al. 2014) to the effective radius R_e. Column 7 lists the gas fraction (molecular plus atomic) within the inner regions of these objects, as described in Davis et al. (2014). The stellar mass used here is the dynamical mass derived from jeans modelling in Cappellari et al. (2013). Column 8 contains the α_{dyn} value derived by Cappellari et al. (2012). A star denotes values of α_{dyn} considered unreliable by Cappellari et al. (2012) due to the presence of strong population gradients.
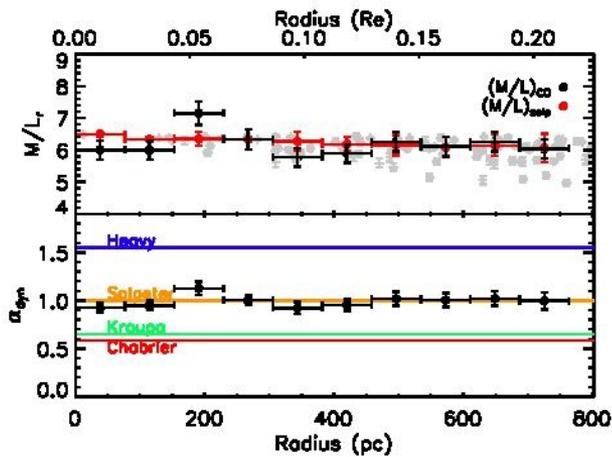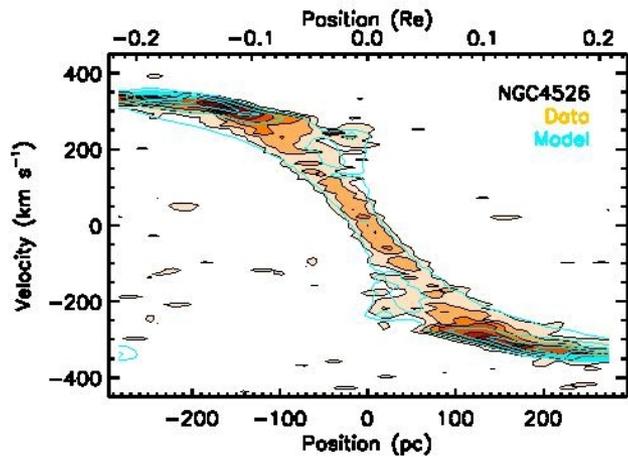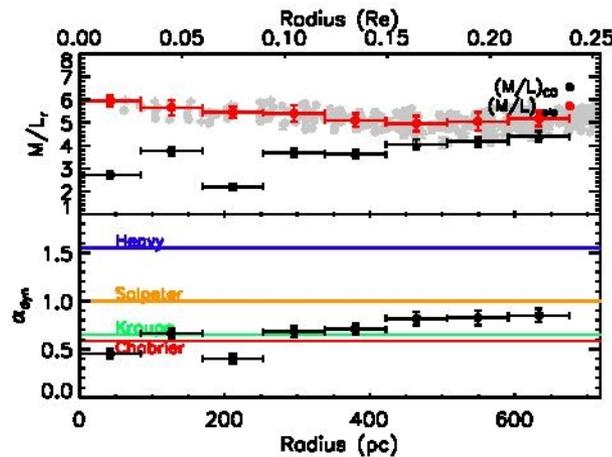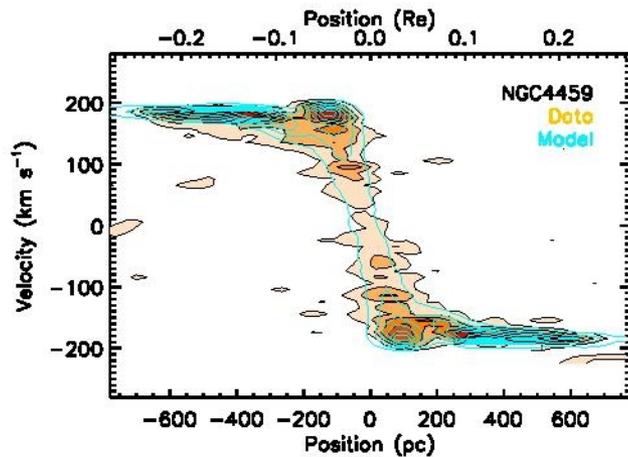
Данные по СО и отношению масса/светимость – вдоль радиуса

Данные по CO и отношению масса/светимость – вдоль радиуса

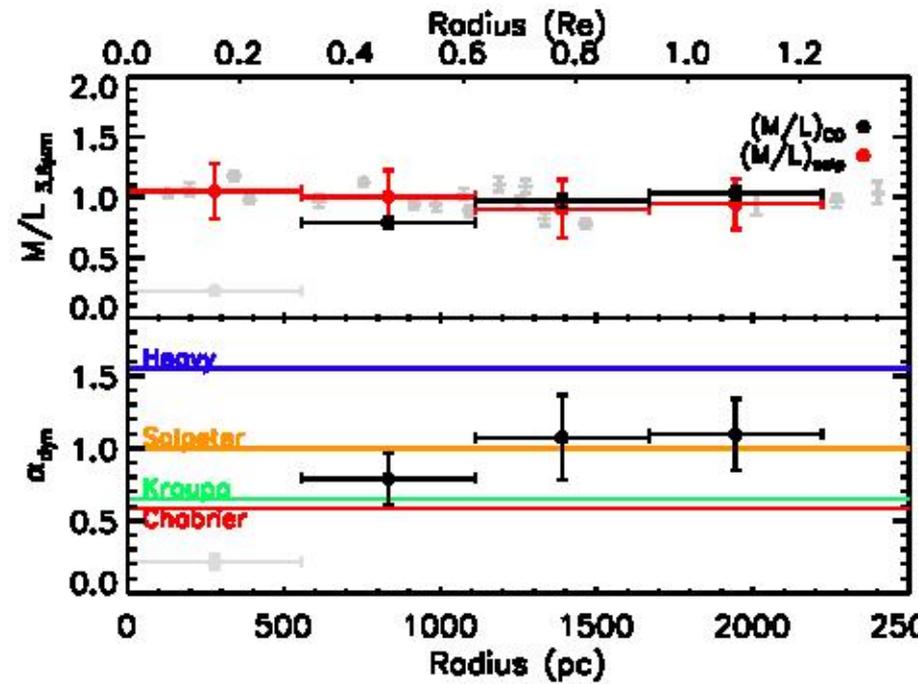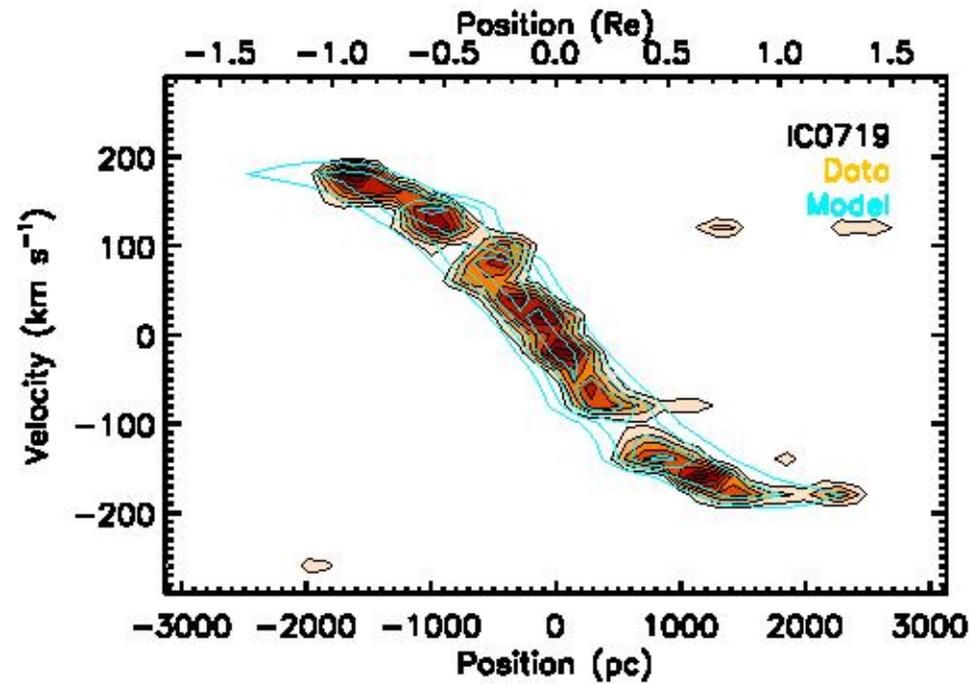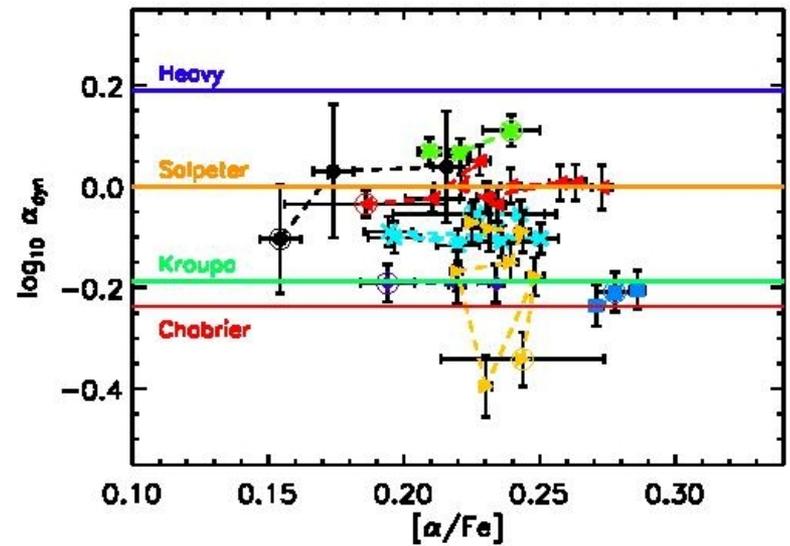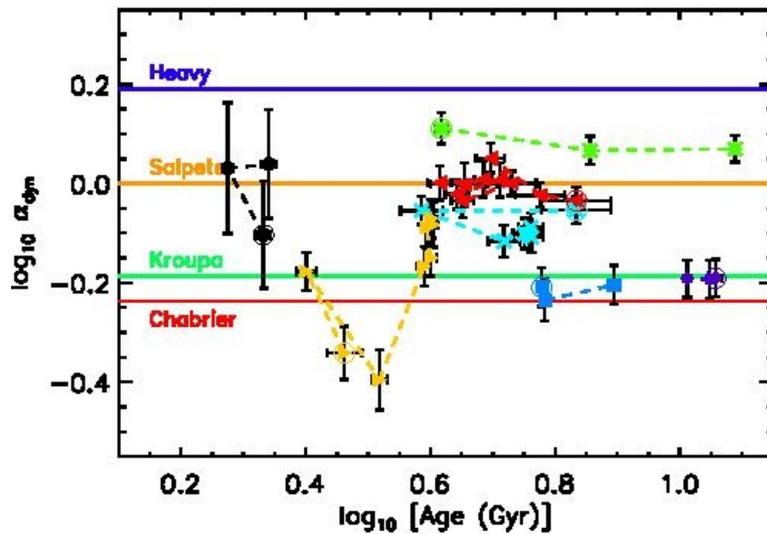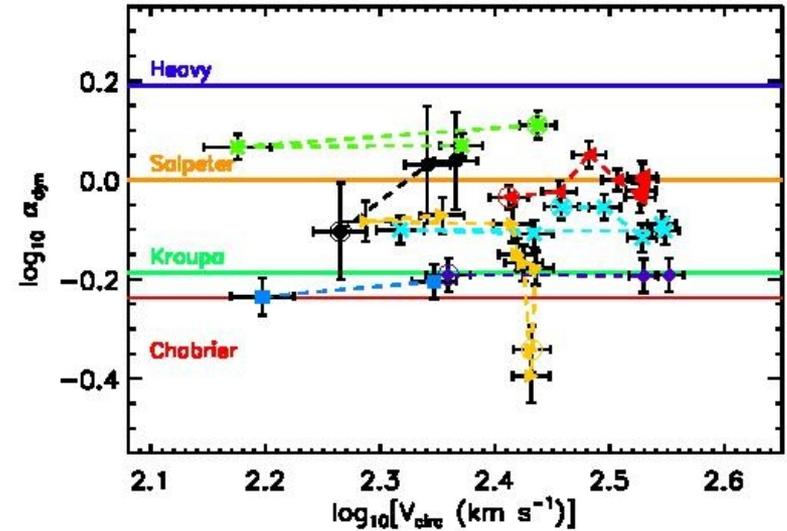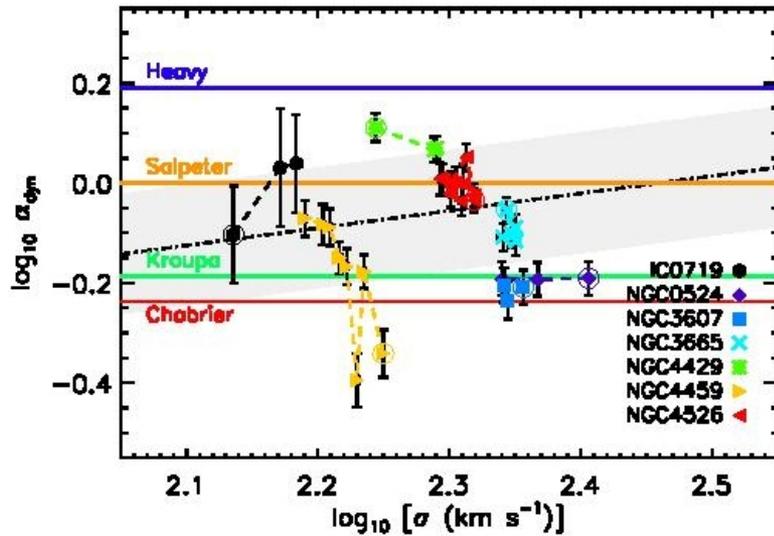# Данные по CO и отношению масса/светимость – вдоль радиуса

Данные по CO и отношению масса/светимость – вдоль радиуса

Никаких корреляций!
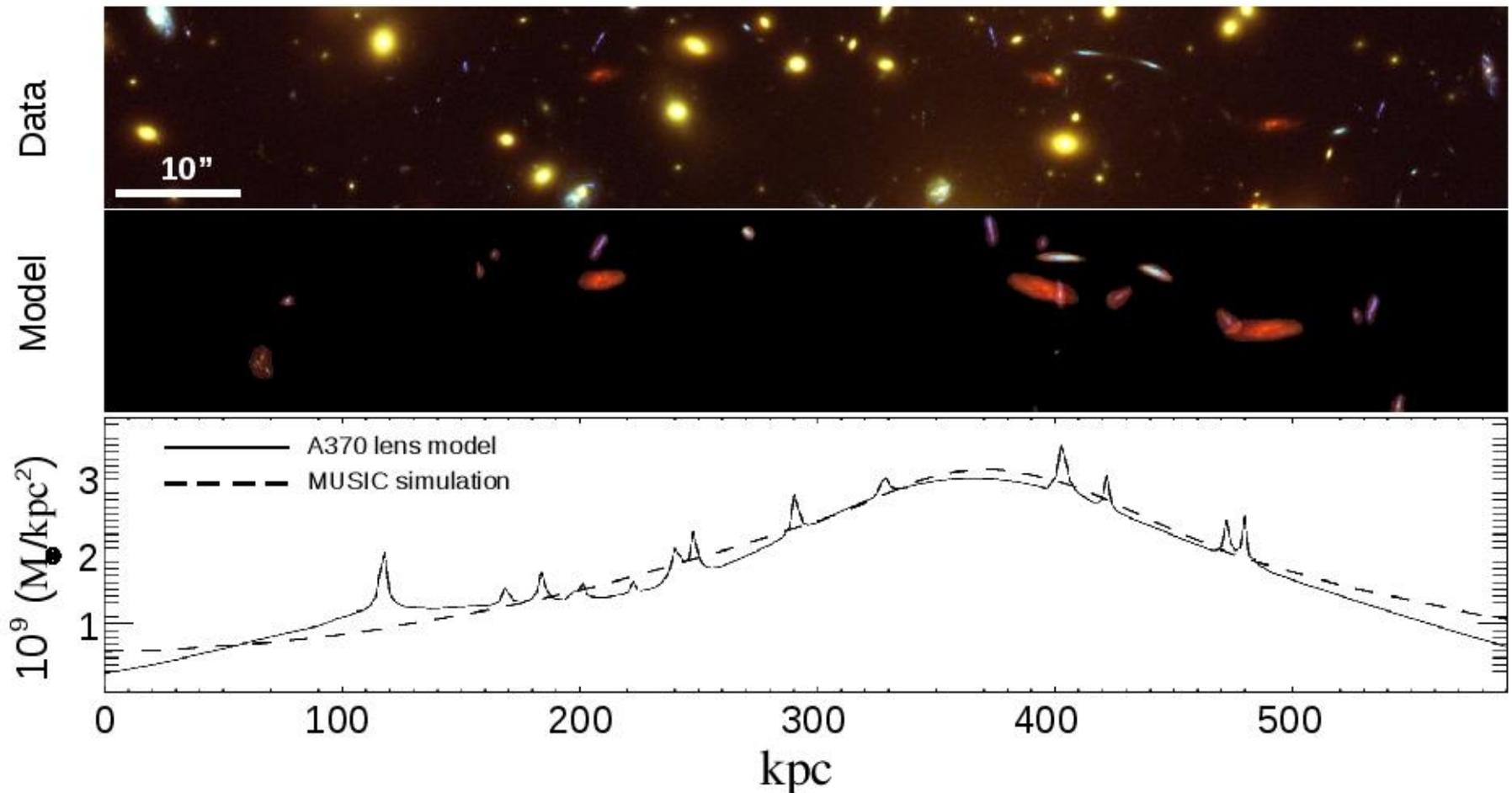
Astro-ph: 1609.04822

A free-form lensing model of A370 revealing stellar mass dominated BCGs, in Hubble Frontier Fields images.
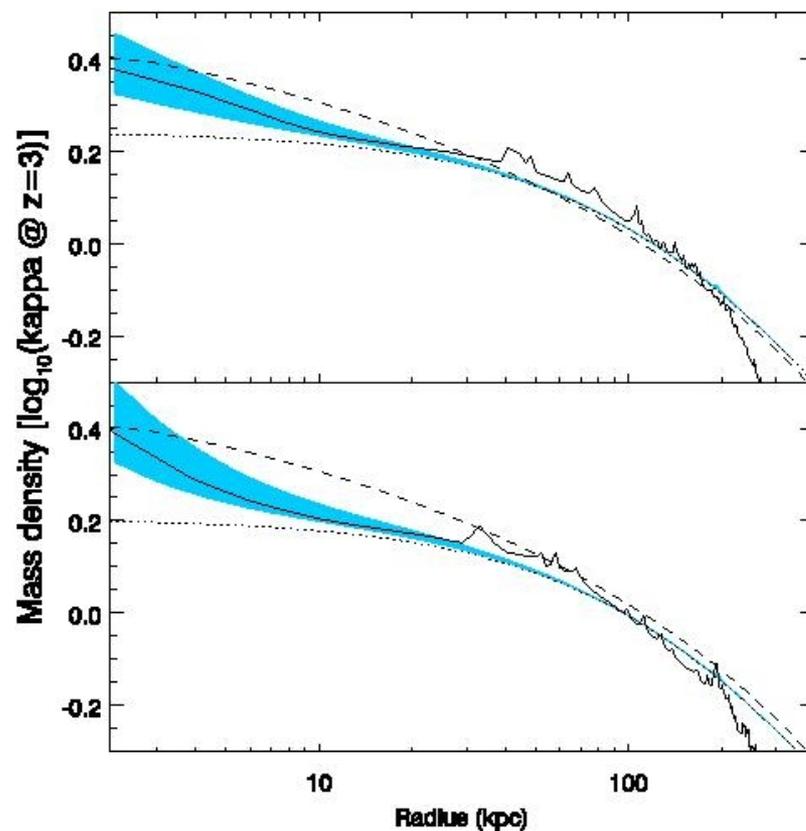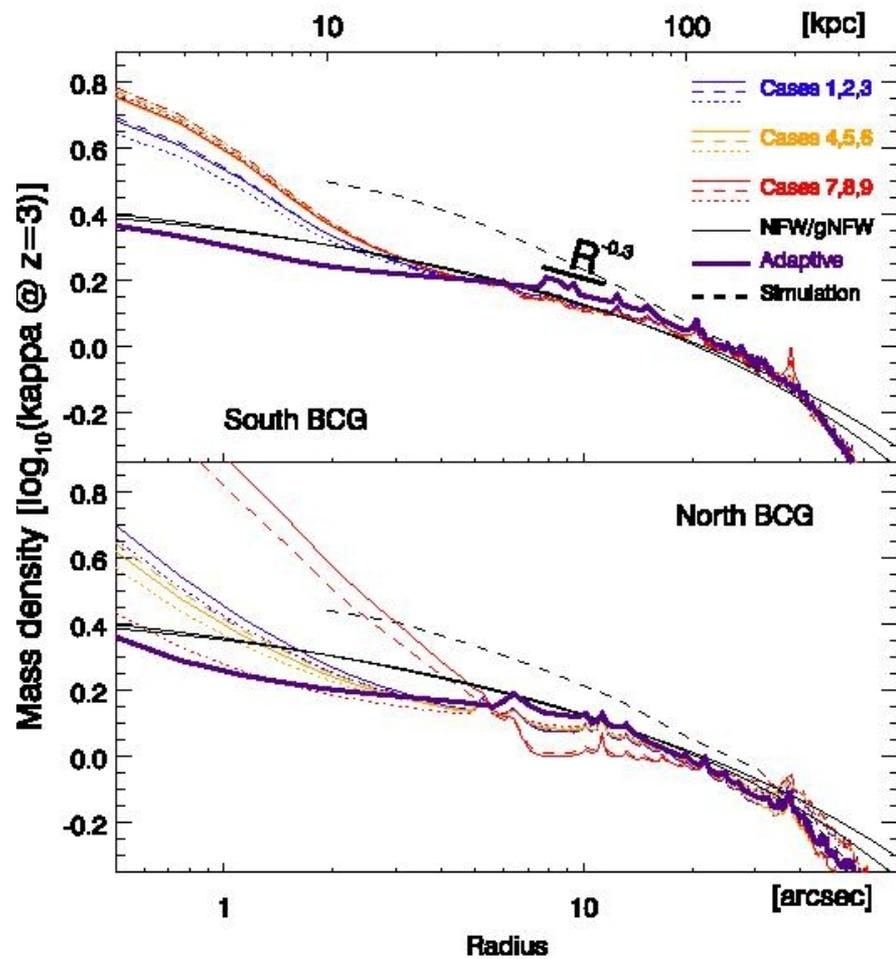
Jose M. Diego[*,1], Kasper B. Schmidt[2], Tom Broadhurst[3,4], Daniel Lam[5], Jesús Vega-Ferrero[6,11], Wei Zheng[7], Slanger Lee[12], Takahiro Morishita[8,9,10], Gary Bernstein[11], Jeremy Lim[12,13], Joseph Silk[7,14,15,16], Holland Ford[7]

Figure 1. A370 as seen by HST (red=IR bands, green = F814W band and blue = F415W+F606W bands) with *Chandra* conto[u]r[s]
[ov]erlaid. The field of view is 3.2′. The circles mark the positions of the multiply lensed systems with spectroscopic, reliable photome[tric]
[an]d/or reliable geometric redshift used to build the preliminary driver lens model. The gray central rectangular region marks the a[rea]

Реконструкция распределения плотности по множественным линзам

В центре BCG доминируют звезды!

The Void Galaxy Survey: photometry, structure and identity of void galaxies

B. Beygu,[1,6]* R.F. Peletier,[1] J. M. van der Hulst,[1] T. H Jarrett,[2] K. Kreckel,[3] R. van de Weygaert,[1] J. H. van Gorkom,[4] M. A. Aragon-Calvo[5]

[1] *Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, University of Groningen, PO Box 800, 9700 AV Groningen, the Netherlands*
[2] *Astronomy Department, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, Cape Town, South Africa*
[3] *Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, Königstuhl 17, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany*
[4] *Department of Astronomy, Columbia University, Mail Code 5246, 550 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027, USA*
[5] *University of California, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521, USA*
[6] *Physics and Centre for Space Research, North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa*

ABSTRACT

We analyze photometry from deep B-band images of 59 void galaxies in the Void Galaxy Survey (VGS), together with their near-infrared 3.6μm and 4.5μm Spitzer photometry. The VGS galaxies constitute a sample of void galaxies that were selected by a geometric-topological procedure from the SDSS DR7 data release, and which populate the deep interior of voids. Our void galaxies span a range of absolute B-magnitude from $M_B = -15.5$ to $M_B = -20$, while at the 3.6μm band their magnitudes

Примеры галактик войдов
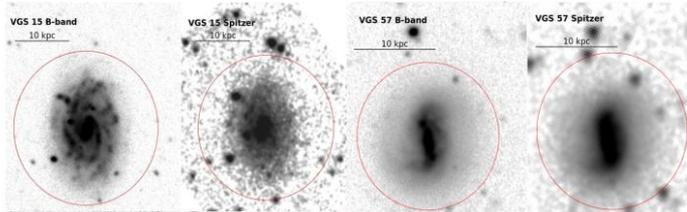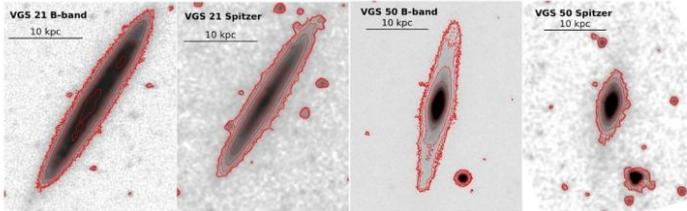
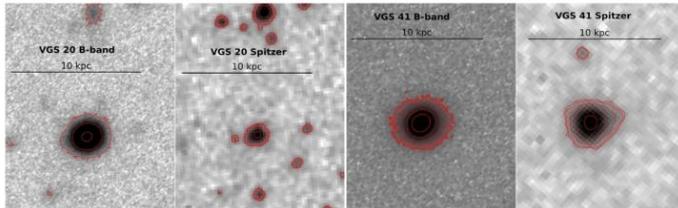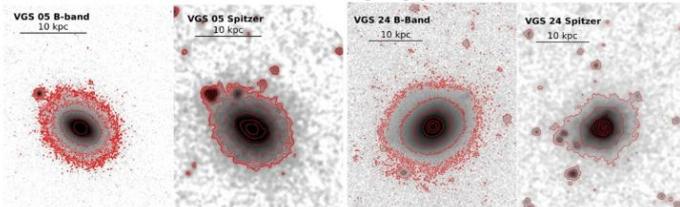- В основном – поздние спирали, немного неправильных, и ранние типы тоже есть. Светимость – до M(B)=-20

В галактиках войдов – ничего особенного, только компактный размер