



Beyond Azimuthal Averaging: Deep Surface Photometry of Galaxy Disks

Aaron E. Watkins¹
J. Christopher Mihos¹
Paul Harding¹

John J. Feldmeier²

- ¹ Case Western Reserve University
- ² Youngstown State University

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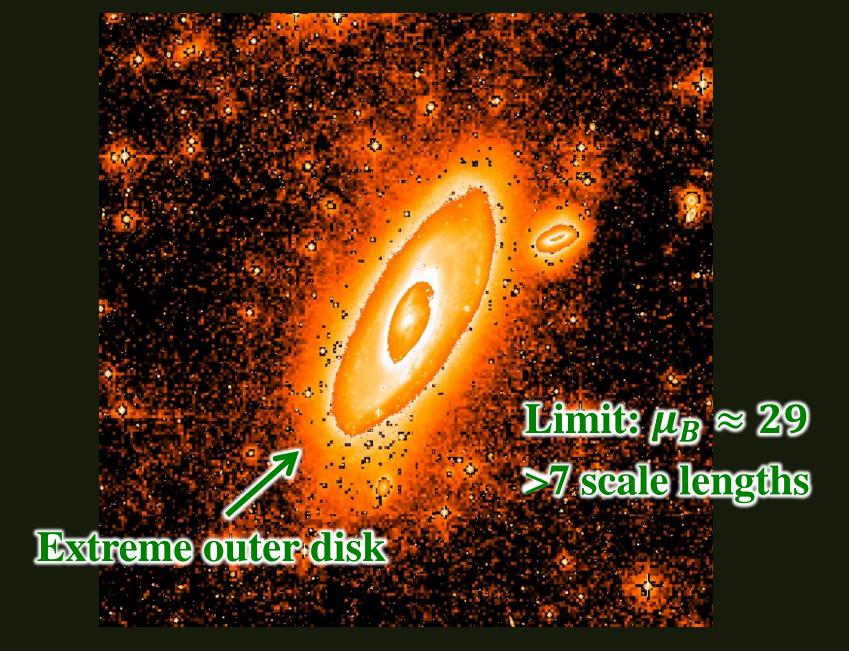
Why study famous nearby galaxies?

- Sweet spot: too far for star counts, too close for survey levels
- Examples of the end-state the goal of galaxy formation scenarios
- Plenty of archival data and research available
 - Getting to know galaxies on a personal level

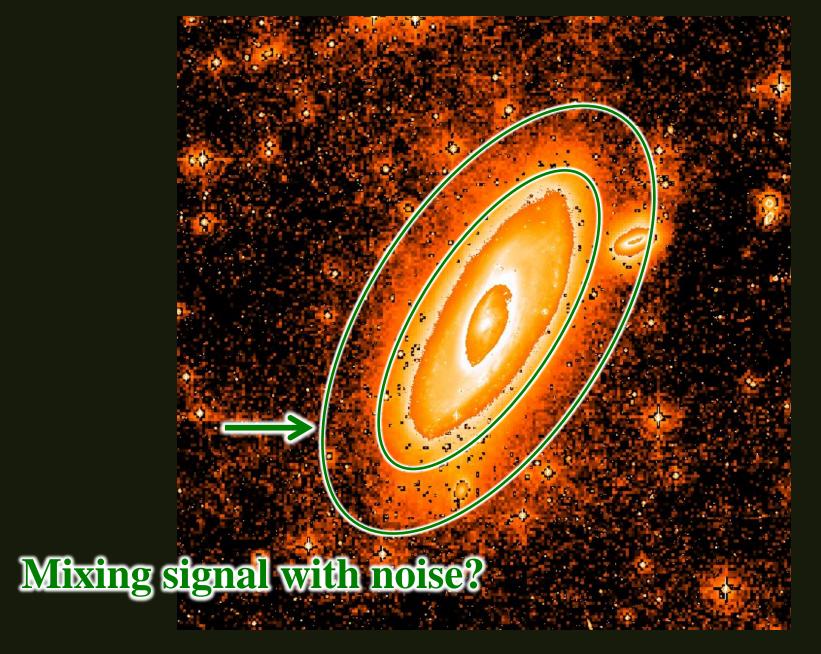
Typical view of a galaxy



Deep view of a galaxy



On azimuthal averaging, briefly



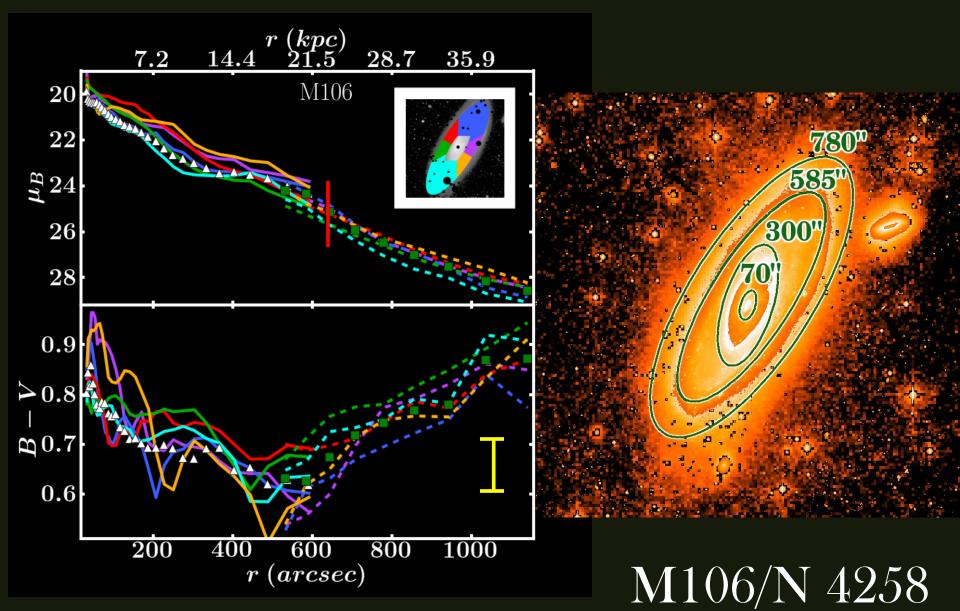
Questions

- What do outer disks look like?
 - Typically not well-mixed?
 - Accretion remnants? Tidal streams? Other distortions?
- What kinds of stars live in extreme outer disks?
 - Blue plumes typical (e.g. induced SF)?
 - U-shaped age gradient more typical?
 - Effect of interactions on populations?

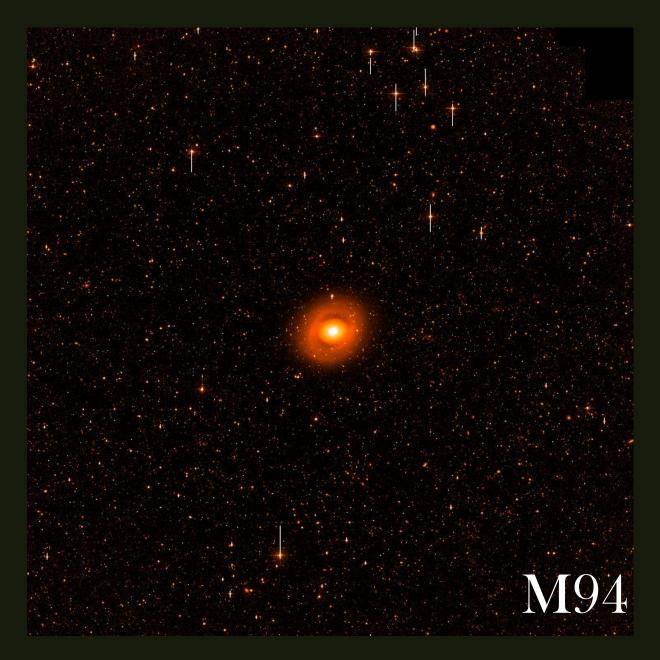
The Data

- Taken with Burrell Schmidt Telescope
- Exposure times (total, per galaxy):
 - ~ 10 hours in B
 - ~ 10 hours in V
- Limiting surface brightness (local):
 - $-\mu_{B,lim} \approx 30$
- Color limit (B V):
 - $-\pm 0.1$ at $\mu_B \approx 28$

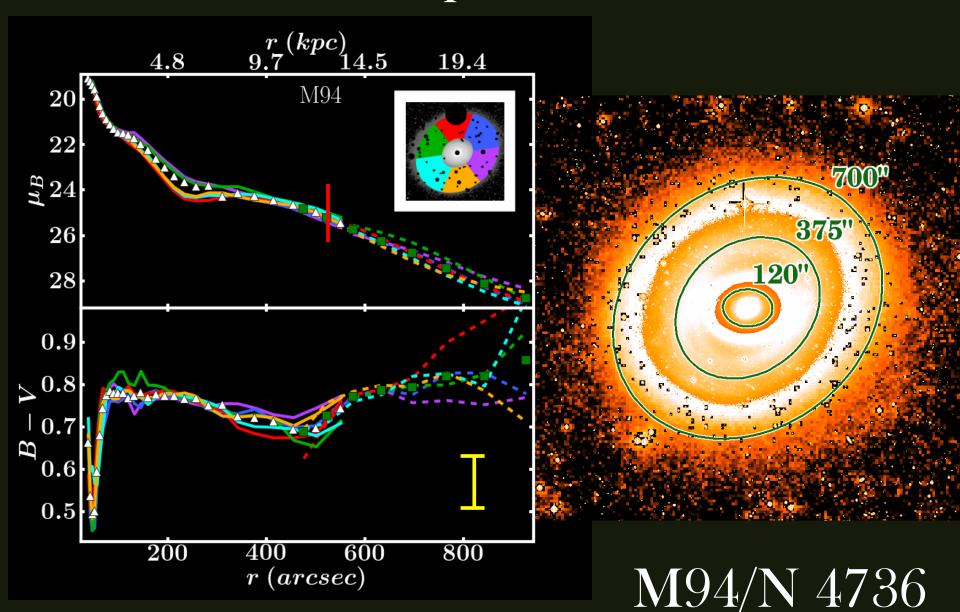
Effect of ongoing interactions?



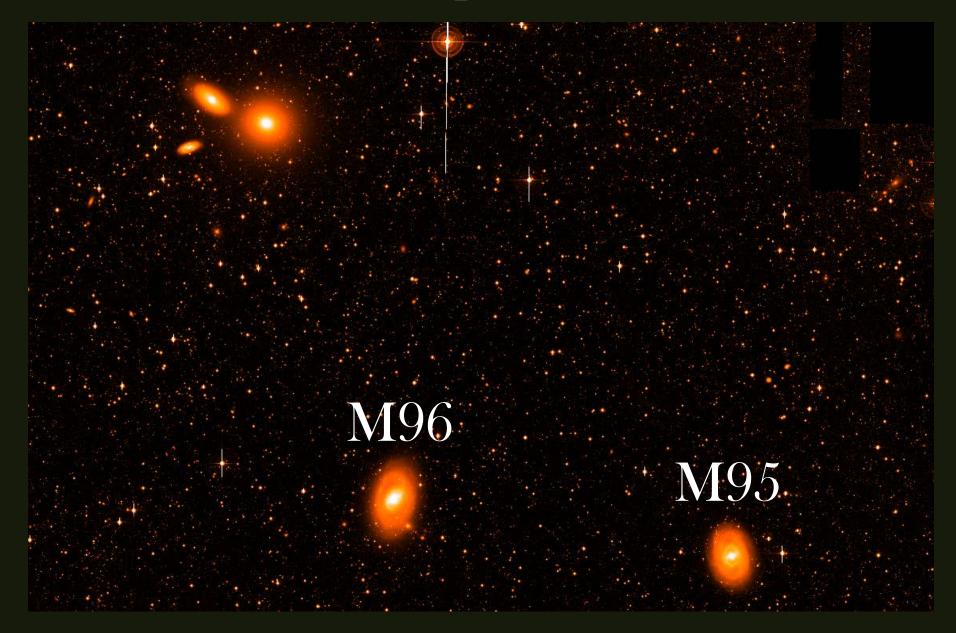
A different environment



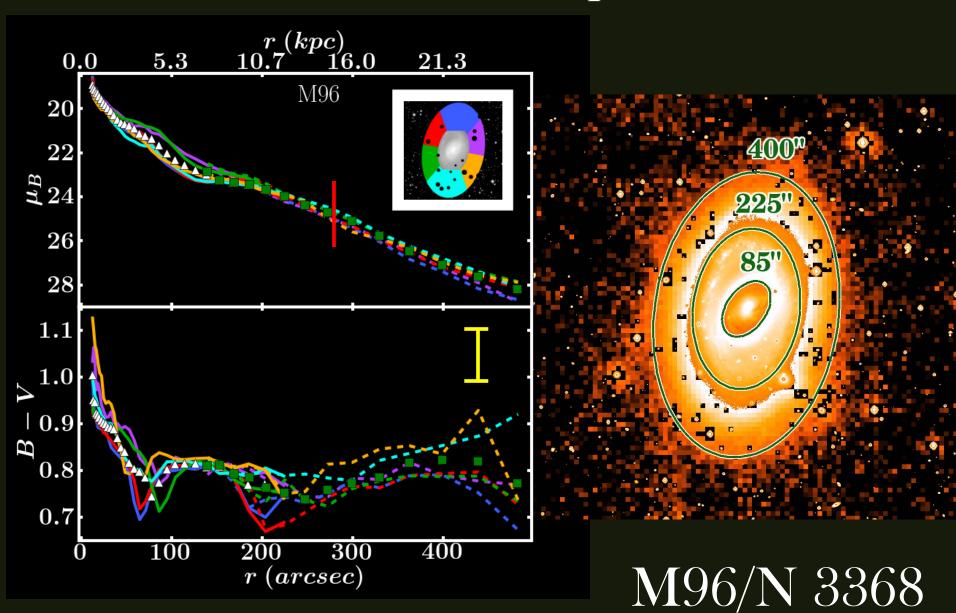
A smooth and exponential outer disk



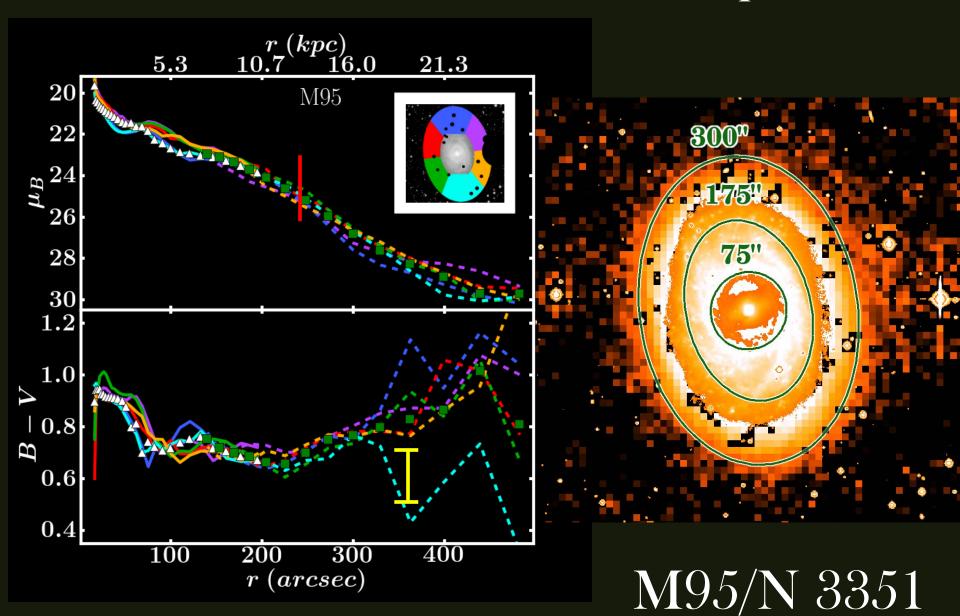
A loose group environment



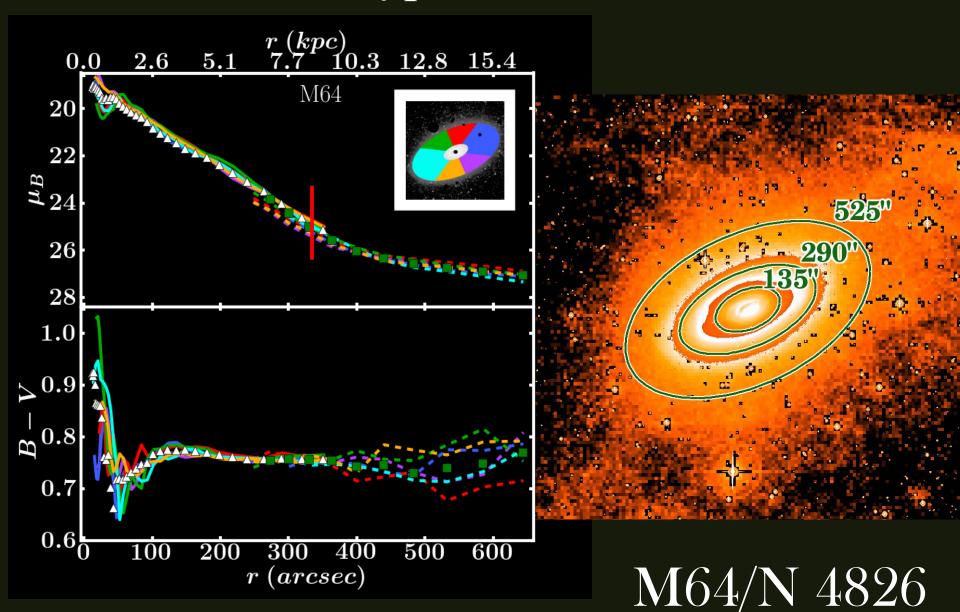
Another smooth exponential!

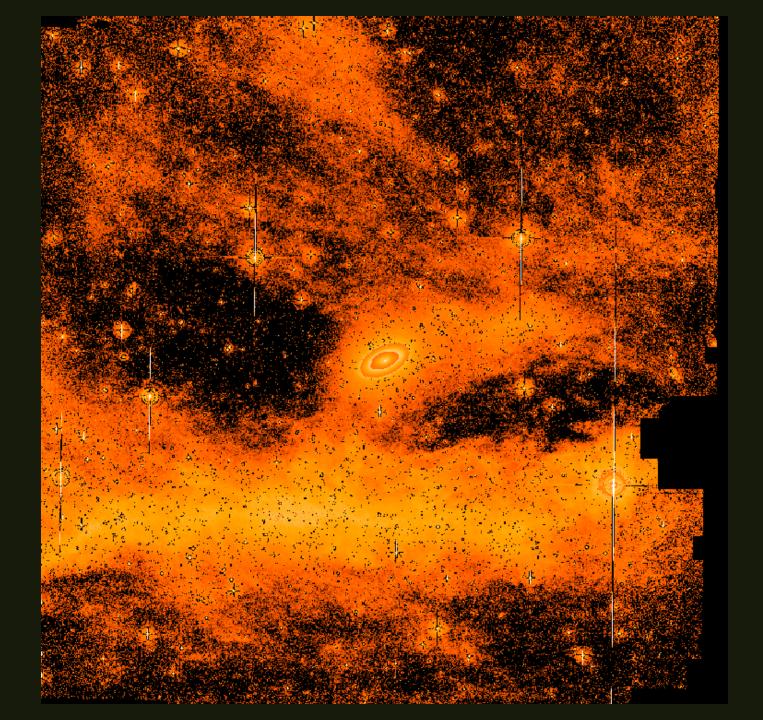


Disk break, but still smooth isophotes



Here's a Type III break, but...





Summary

- Be careful when azimuthally averaging in outer disks
- Still, smooth outer isophotes may be common, unless there's a clear companion present
- Outer disk stars are red and therefore probably old
- Interactions don't always induce SF
 - Satellite mass important?
 - Gas in satellite important?

Thanks for listening!