

Surface photometry of LSB edge-on galaxies

Dmitry Bizyaev^{1,2}

and

Serafim Kajsin³

ABSTRACT

We present results of surface photometry for eleven edge-on galaxies observed with the 6-m telescope at the Special Astrophysical Observatory of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The photometric scale length, the scale height, and the central surface brightness of the stellar disks for the galaxies were found using photometric cuts made parallel to the major and the minor axes for each galaxy. We show that four galaxies in our sample that were visually classified as objects of lowest surface brightness in the Revised Flat Galaxies Catalog have LSB (low surface brightness) disks. Stellar disks of our LSB galaxies are thinner than HSB (high surface brightness) ones. There is a good correlation between the central surface brightness of the stellar disk and its ratio of vertical to radial scales. The ratio of the disk photometric scales enables us to estimate the mass of the spherical galactic subsystem using results from numerical modeling. Combining our results with published rotation curves we determined the mass of dark halos for the galaxies in our sample. The LSB galaxies tend to harbor relatively more massive spherical subsystems than those of HSB's. Indeed, we found no systematic difference between our LSB and HSB objects in dark halo masses considering it separately from the bulge. At the same time, the inferred mass/luminosity ratio for the LSB disks appears to be systematically higher, when compared to the ratio for HSB ones.

¹Physics Department, University of Texas at El Paso, TX 79968

²Sternberg Astronomical Institute, Moscow, 119899, Russia, dmbiz@sai.msu.ru

³Special Astrophysical Observatory of RAS, pos. Nizhnij Arkhyz, 357147, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Russia, skaj@rebus.sao.ru

1. Introduction

One of the main features of the low surface brightness galaxies (LSB) which make them different from the "usual" high surface brightness (HSB) galaxies is that they are considered to be dark matter dominated objects.

We conducted the study of a sample of several edge-on LSB and HSB galaxies in order to compare their photometric parameters (including the stellar disk thickness) and the relative mass of their dark halos.

2. Sample of galaxies and observations

Our sample consists of several objects taken from the Revised Catalog of Flat Galaxies ([1], RFGC hereafter). All those galaxies included to the catalog are highly inclined objects. We selected four objects of faintest surface brightness class as candidates to the LSB galaxies (according to [2]), and seven objects with intermediate and high surface brightness class as "reference" HSB objects.

The surface photometry observations were made with the 6-m telescope at the Special Astrophysical Observatory (Russia). The large aperture of the telescope provided us with high angular resolution in images ($0''.2/\text{pix}$) together with a good sensitivity to the very faint regions of the galaxies. The chosen galaxies and the set of calibrating frames were taken during one observing run in December 2000 using R Johnson-Cousins photometric band.

The combined and calibrated R images were used to obtain the radial scale length of a galactic disk (h), the disk vertical scale heights (z_0 , assuming *sech*² law), the "face-on" central surface brightness (μ_0) of the disk (see [3] for the details), and the bulge to disk luminosity ratio Lb/Ld . The final value of μ_0 was corrected for the extinction in our Galaxy (according to the LEDA). The fitting profiles have been convolved with the atmospheric smearing function.

The distribution of μ_0 values indicates the presence of two subsamples: those with μ_0 values greater than $23.5 \text{ mag/arcsec}^2$ which we defined as LSB and those with higher surface brightness designated HSB in this work. Note that all galaxies of the faintest surface brightness class (according to the RFGC) were included to our LSB objects.

Although our sample enables us to compare of the photometric parameters of LSB and HSB disks, the sample is very limited. We also incorporated one more sample of edge-on galaxies whose photometric parameters have been published by Barteldrees etc. [4]. The authors used the similar passband and the same fitting functions to extract the photometric

parameters.

3. LSB versus HSB: the vertical scale height of galactic disk as a new feature to compare.

As it was shown in [2] and [5], the galaxies of lower surface brightness tend to show the higher z_0/h ratio. However, mostly HSB galaxies were considered in those previous studies. Here we show the dependence of z_0/h on the central surface brightness μ_0 for our sample. Our galaxies are denoted by the squares in Fig.1. The open squares are for the HSB subsample whereas the filled ones designate the LSB galaxies. The galaxies taken from [4] are plotted as crosses. Furthermore, the near-infrared (K band) sample of edge-on galaxies from [5] is available for the comparison (the 2MASS sample hereafter). The systematic difference between the R and K images in z_0/h (1.4 times, see [6] for details), in the surface brightness (2.4 mag, see [7]), and the internal extinction (1.2 mag) were taken into account.

Fig.1 shows all three samples together. The 2MASS sample is denoted by the small filled triangles. A trend in Fig.1 is seen well, in average of 2 mag difference in μ_0 leads to 1.5 change in the ratio of the scales. Note that there is no correlation seen when h or z_0 were drawn against μ_0 separately.

Following [6], we calculated the ratio of total mass M_t to B-band disk luminosity L_B : $M_t = 0.5G 4h V_m^2/L_B$. Here V_m is the maximum of rotation curve (taken from the LEDA). The value of L_B is inferred from the absolute B-magnitude of a galaxy taken from the LEDA and corrected for the internal absorption. In Fig. 3a one can see the values of M_t/L_B plotted versus the ratio z_0/h . The notation in the figure is the same as in Fig.1. The three curves in Fig.3a are the same as in Fig.2 which were recalculated for the values of the mass to luminosity ratio M/L of 1, 2 and 4. As it is seen in Fig.3a, most of the galaxies have a reasonable value of M/L between 1 and 4. The mass to luminosity ratio is higher systematically for our LSB galaxies in comparison with HSB ones.

Since the luminosity ratio L_b/L_d reflects the mass ratio, the mass of the dark halo M_h can be estimated from the dependence in Fig. 3. We drew the ratio of dark to luminous matter $M_h/(M_b + M_d)$ for our galaxies shown in Fig.3b. Here we designate the bulge mass as M_b . We show the ratio of "dark" to "luminous" mass $M_h/(M_b + M_d)$ for our galaxies. Here we designate the bulge mass as M_b . We assume that the bulge and the disk have roughly the same M/L . Surprisingly, there is no systematic difference between the values of $M_h/(M_b + M_d)$ for the galaxies of different central surface brightness.

We also enable to compare the mass of the spherical subsystem M_s for our galaxies. In

Fig. 3c we present how the ratio M_s/M_d depends on the disk central surface brightness. We kept the same notation as in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3a. The figure indicates that the LSB galaxies do not have the most massive dark matter halos, but have the most massive spherical subsystem. That supports the result by Graham ([10]) that not all LSB galaxies are the dark-matter dominated objects.

4. Conclusions

- 1) We present the results of the photometric observations made for the sample of edge-on galaxies. Our sample contains four LSB galaxies as well as seven HSB ones. The photometric disk scales (vertical and radial), the disk central surface brightness and the bulge to disk luminosity ratio were determined.
- 2) Stellar disks of our LSB galaxies are thinner than HSB ones. There is a good correlation between their central surface brightness and their vertical to radial scales ratio.
- 3) Our LSB galaxies tend to harbor the massive spherical subsystems as well as to have higher values of the mass-to-luminosity ratio in their disks when compared to the HSB objects. Nevertheless, the dark halo is not strictly the most massive subsystem in our LSB galaxies. The LSB galaxies appear to be the spherical dominated systems, but not the "dark matter dominated" ones.

Acknowledgments

D.B. is supported by NASA/JPL through grant NRA-99-04-OSS-058. The project was partially supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research via grant 01-02-17597. We have made use of the LEDA database.

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig.1. The vertical to radial scale ratio z_0/h is shown against the disk central surface density μ_0 . The open squares are for the HSB subsample, the filled ones designate our LSB galaxies. The galaxies taken from [4] are shown by crosses, the 2MASS sample is designated by the small filled triangles.

Fig.2. The ratio of scales z_0/h is plotted versus the relative mass of the spherical galactic subsystem M_s/M_d according to the numerical simulations described in [9].

Fig.3. a) The scales ratio z_0/h and the total mass to disk luminosity ratio M_t/L_B . The same notation applies here as in Fig.1. The three curves show the model results (see Fig.2) recalculated for M/L values of 1 (solid curve), 2 (dash-dotted) and 4 (dashed). The value of M/L is systematically higher for our LSB galaxies.

b) The ratio of dark to luminous mass $M_h/(M_b + M_d)$ is plotted against the disk central surface brightness μ_0 with the same notation as in Fig. 3a. There is no systematic difference in the relative dark matter mass between the LSB and HSB galaxies.

c) The ratio of the spherical to disk mass M_s/M_d is shown in dependence on the disk central surface brightness. The LSB galaxies have the more massive spherical subsystem when compared to HSB ones.

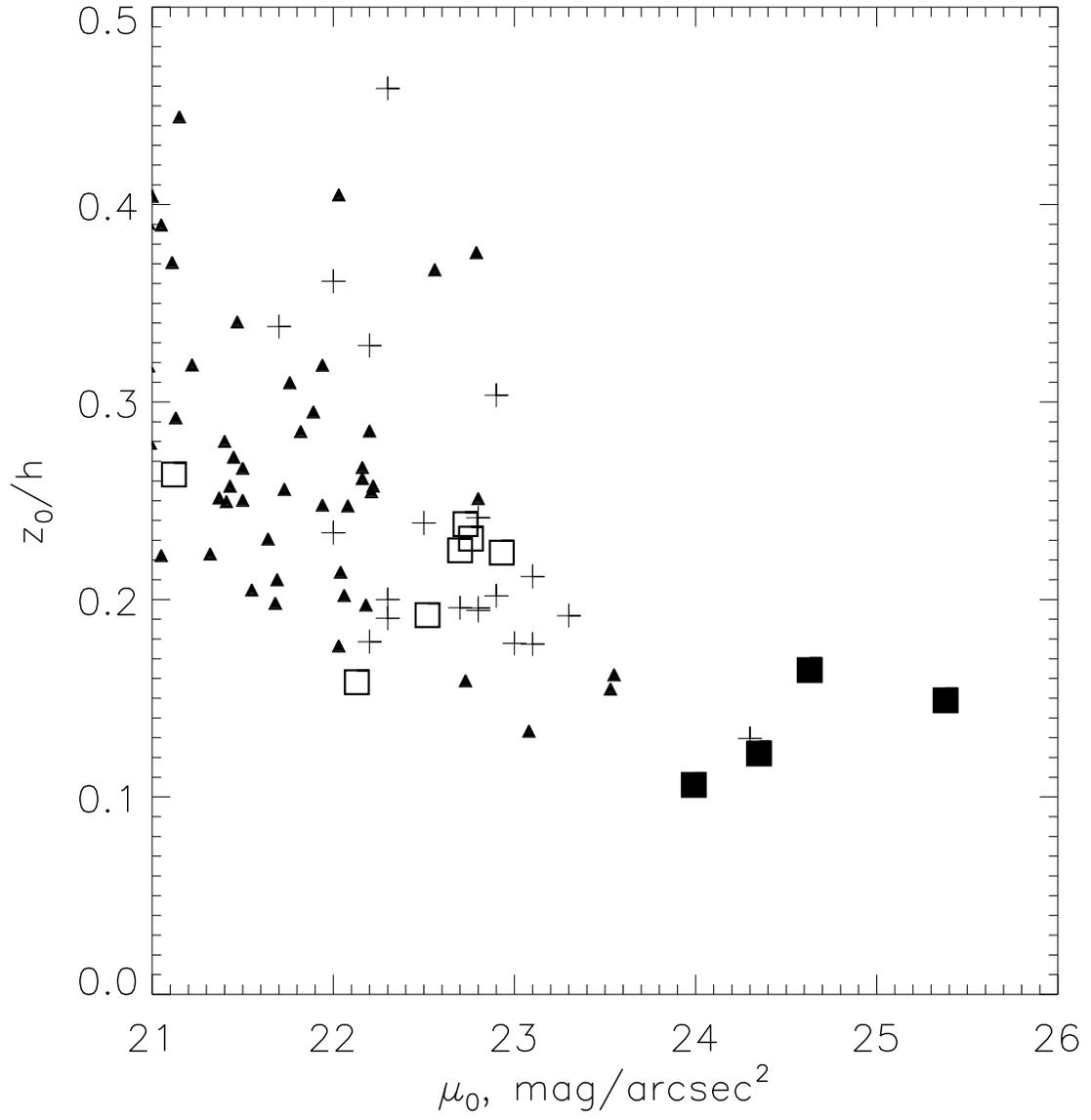


Fig. 1.— .

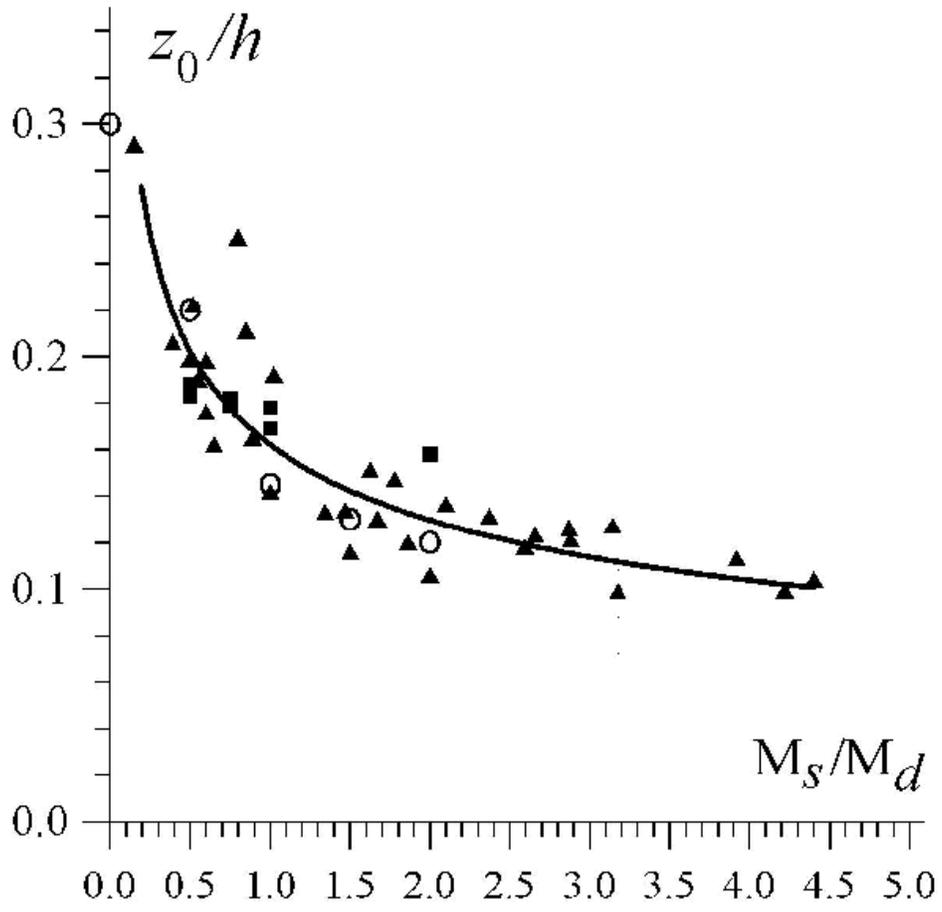


Fig. 2.— .

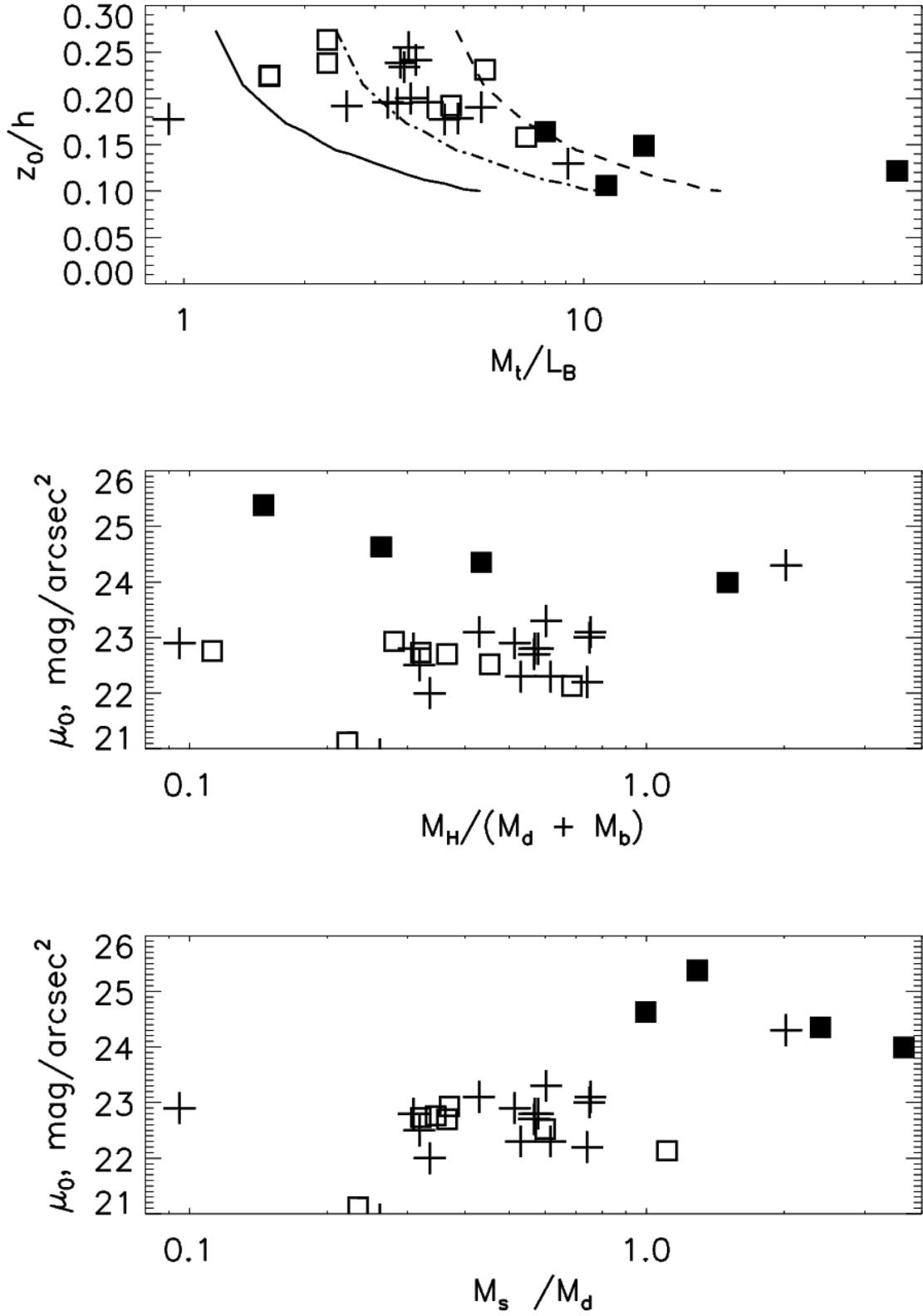


Fig. 3.— .