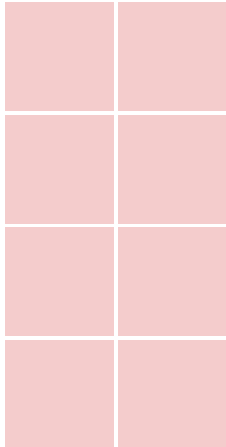


Stellar Haloes of galaxies in SDSS Stripe 82: what's out there?



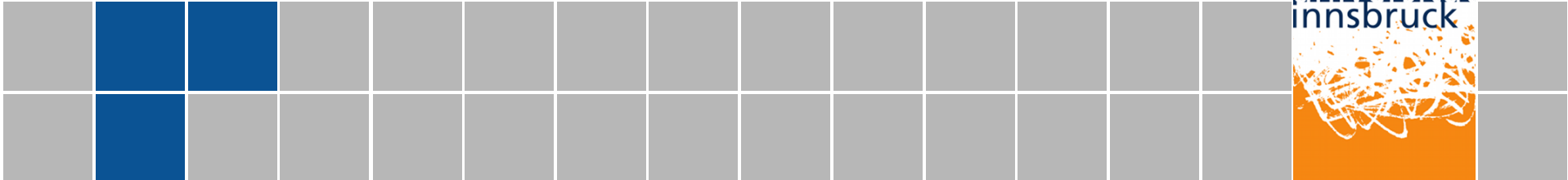
Lee Kelvin



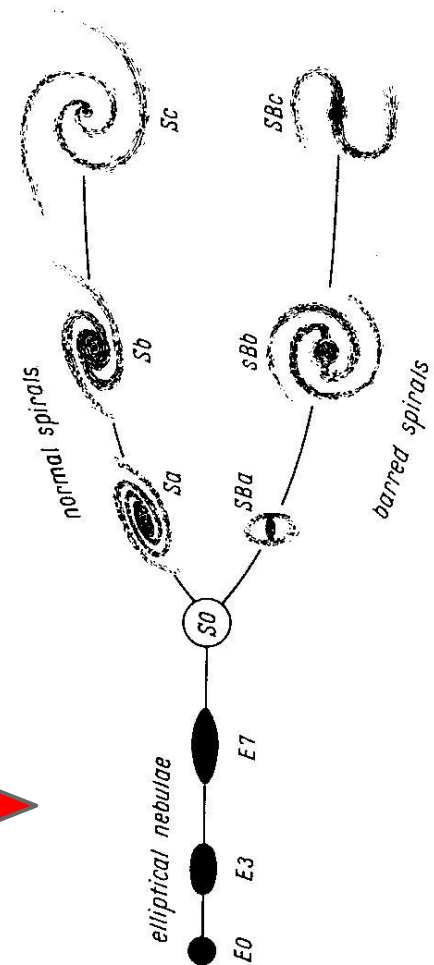
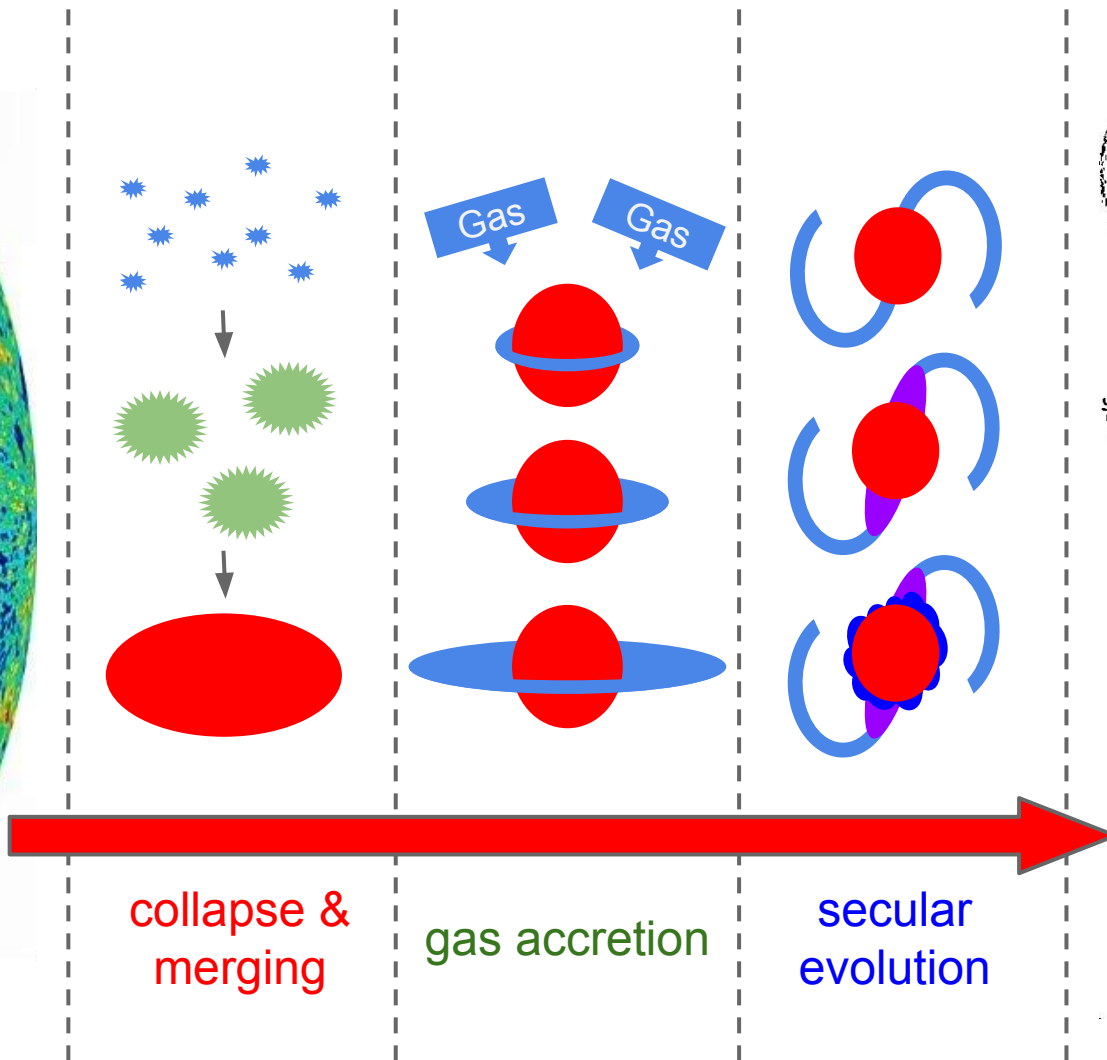
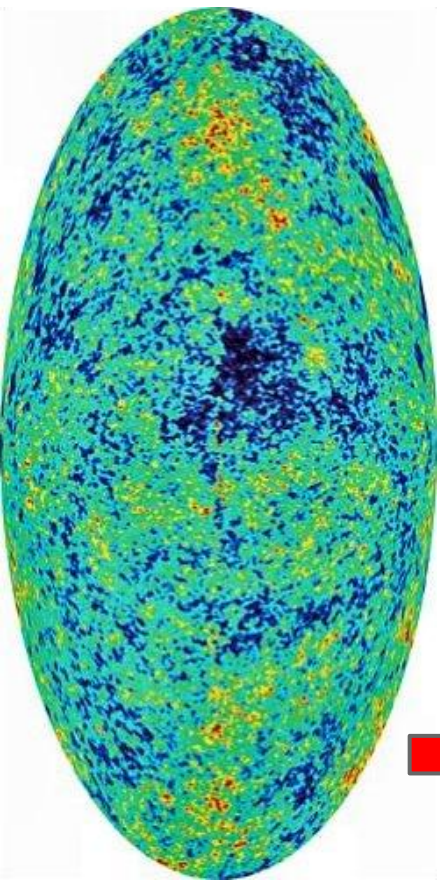
University of Innsbruck



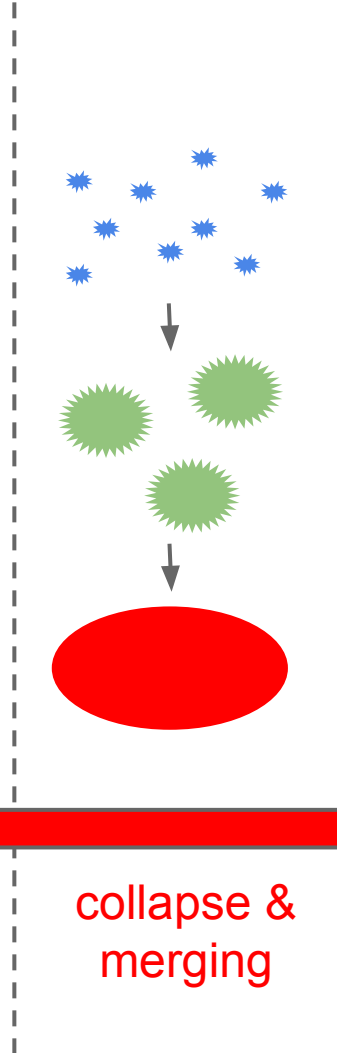
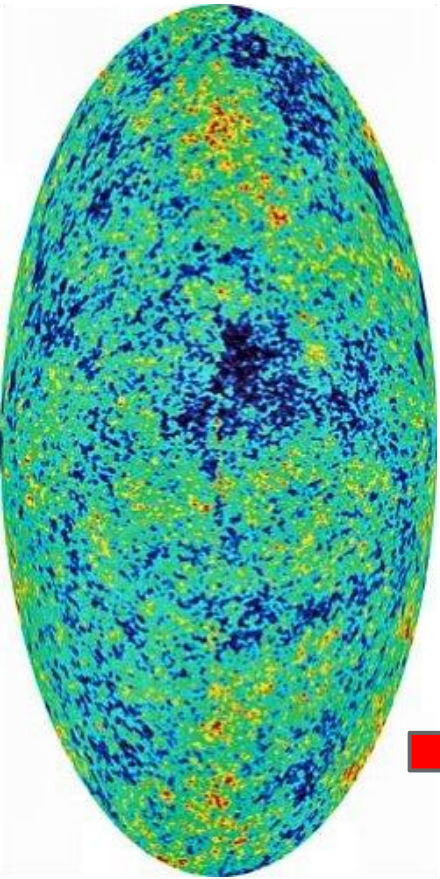
Ignacio Trujillo, Jürgen Fliri, Mauricio Cisternas (IAC)



Evolutionary Mechanisms



Evolutionary Mechanisms



Hierarchical merging → stellar haloes

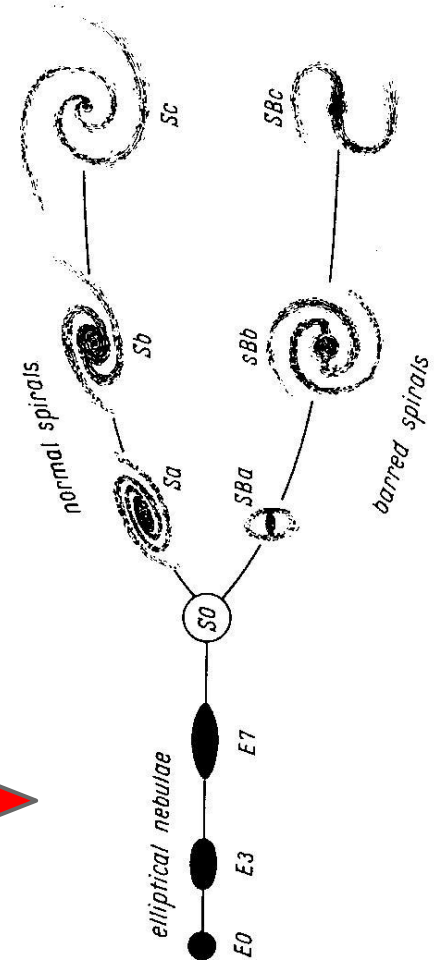
- Eggen, Lynden-Bell & Sandage 1962
- Toomre & Toomre 1972
- Searle & Zinn 1978
- Steinmetz & Muller 1995
- Cole et al. 2000
- Bekki & Chiba 2001
- Samland & Gerhard 2003

Stellar haloes:

- satellites, streams, shells; old diffuse pop.
- ~few% stellar mass (?)
- pressure supported

gas accretion

secular evolution





The Star Streams of NGC 5907

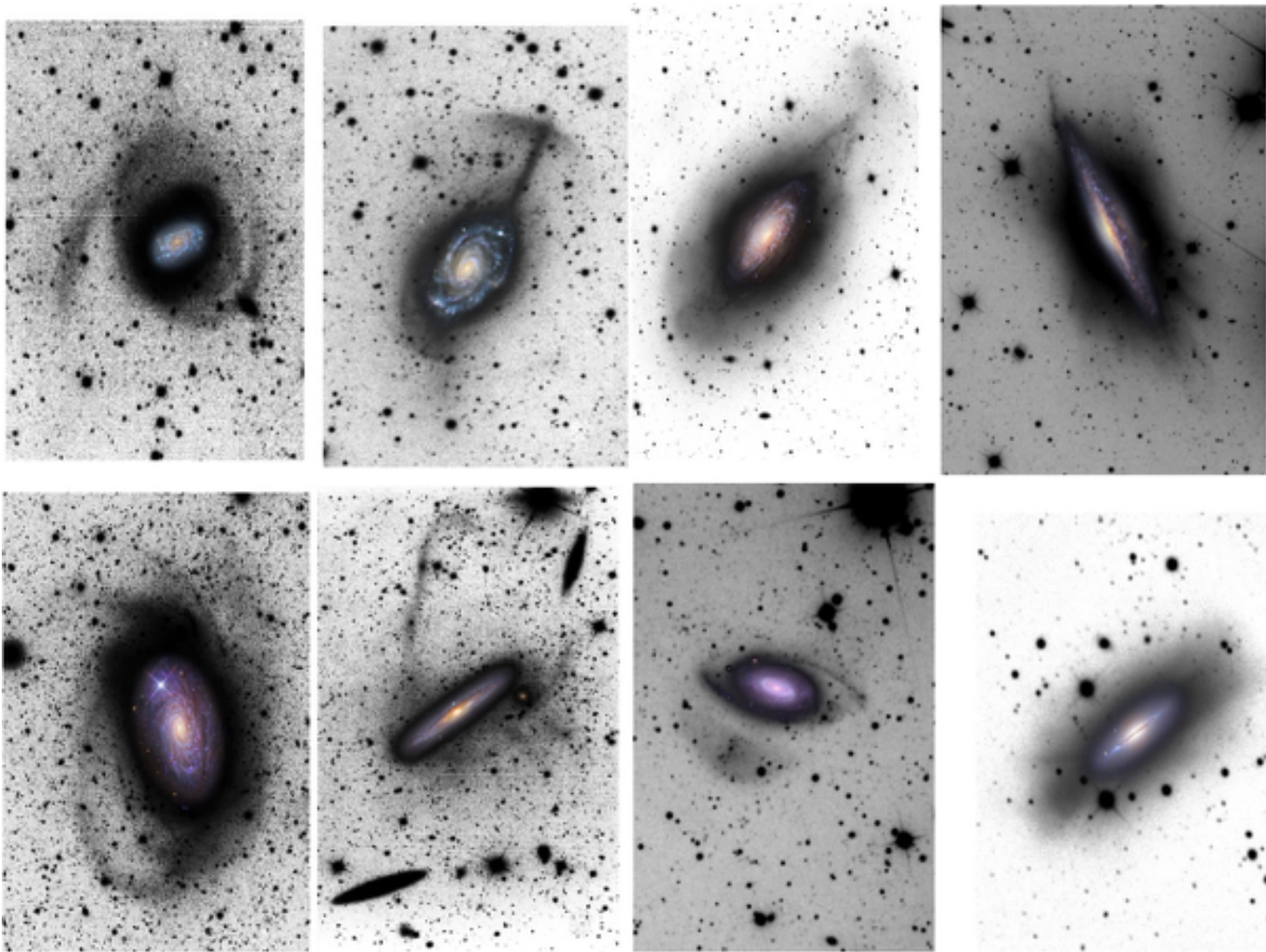


R Jay Gabany (Blackbird Observatory), David Martínez-Delgado (IAC) et al.

<http://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap080619.html>



Streams, Plumes, Umbrellas, Clouds, Spikes, Haloes...



D. Martínez-Delgado et al. 2010



Why Stellar Haloes?

- Signatures of merging events which have shaped galaxy evolution
- Provide a record of galaxy mass assembly
- Imply a history of feedback, SFR, metal enrichment
- Stellar haloes believed to be ubiquitous and diverse, however:
- Current studies limited to small cosmological volume/low mass (e.g.; Mouhcine, Ibata & Rejkuba 2010; Ibata, Radburn-Smith et al. 2011)

A wide, deep and robust extragalactic survey of extended and diffuse stellar components is required to provide the ultimate test of Λ CDM hierarchical merging scenarios.



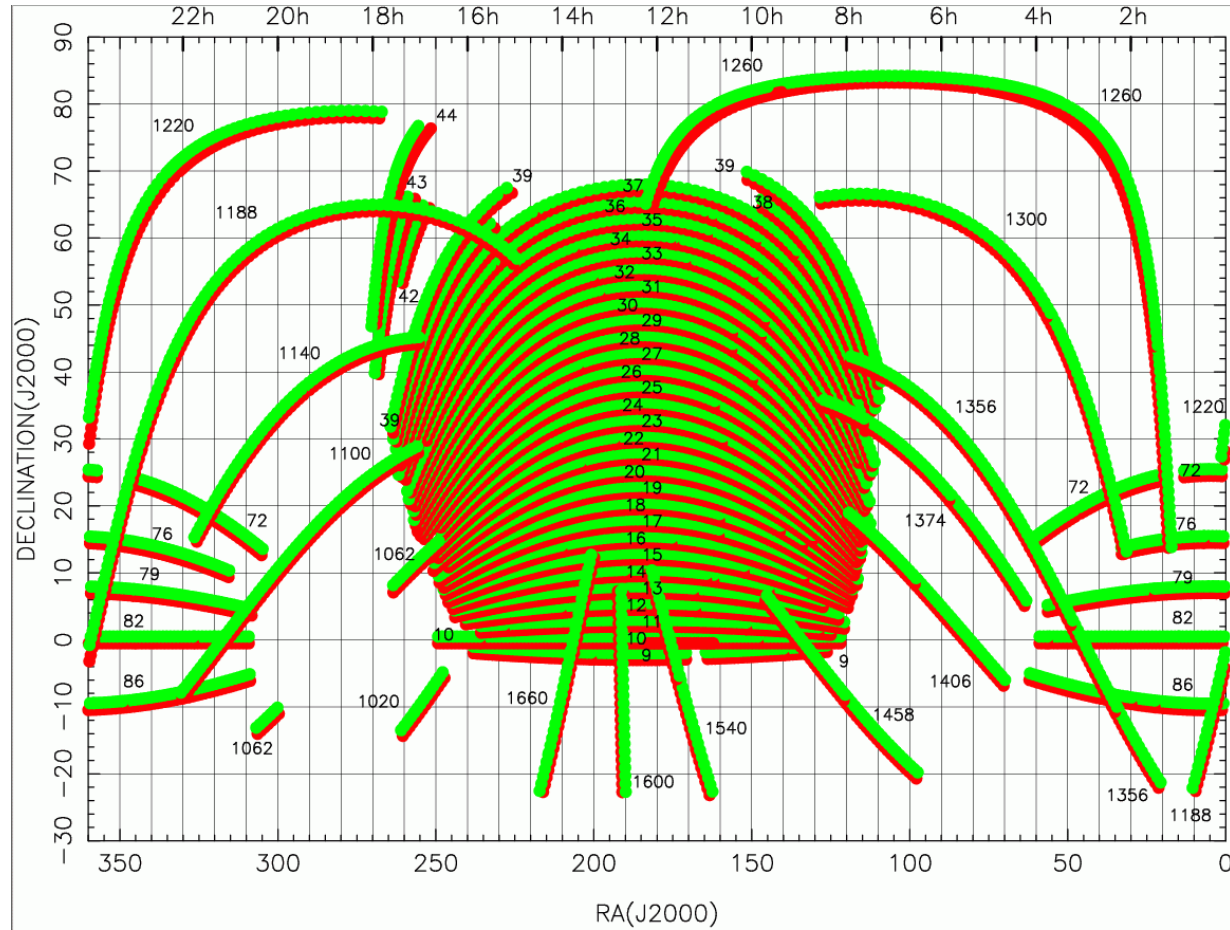
SDSS Stripe 82

SDSS-II Supernova Survey along SDSS Stripe 82

270 deg² area

- $-50 < \alpha < 59$
- $-1.25 < \delta < 1.25$

303 runs, avg. 80 exposures per pixel

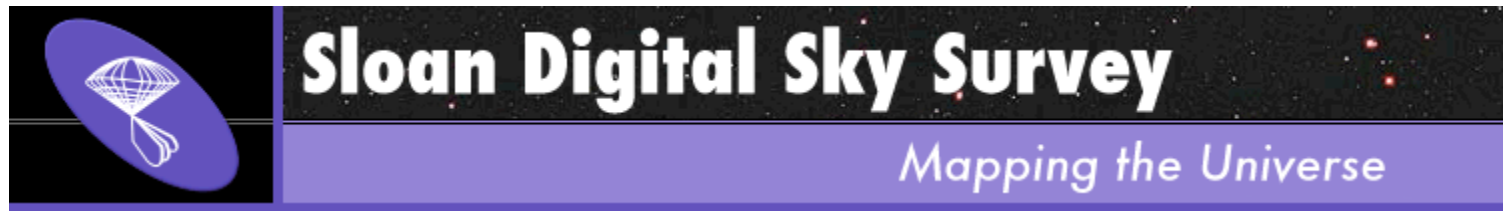
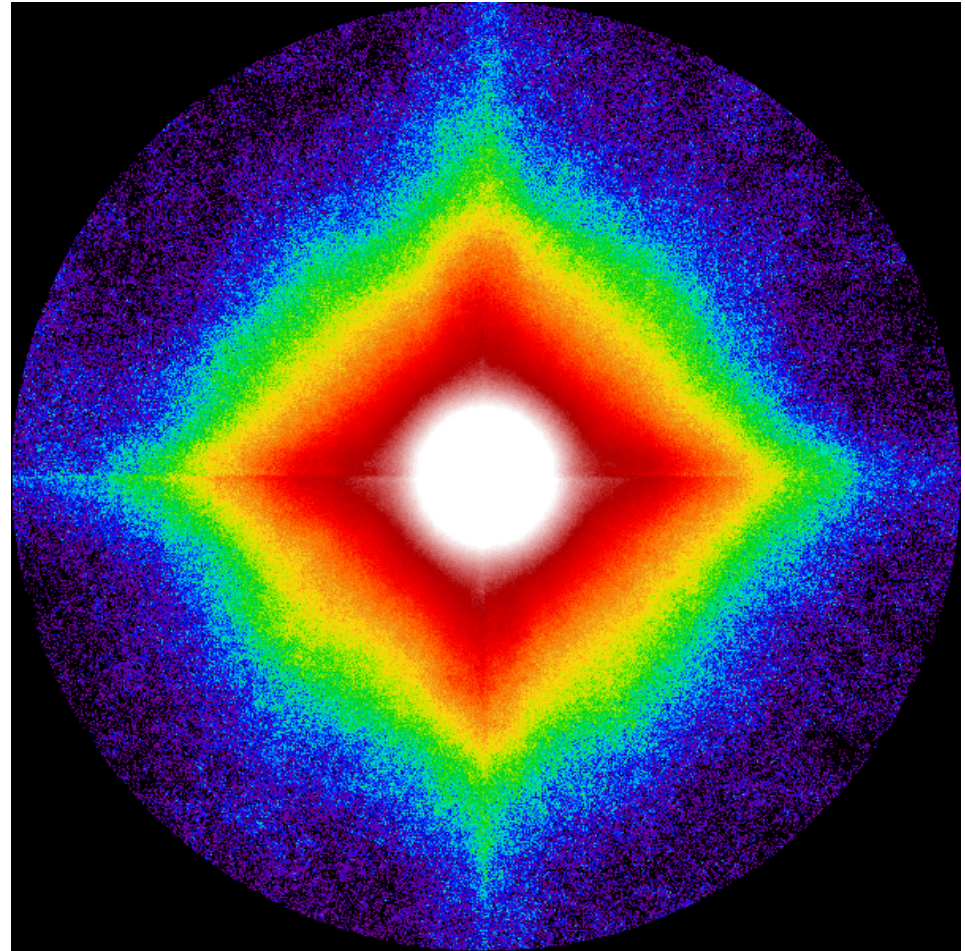




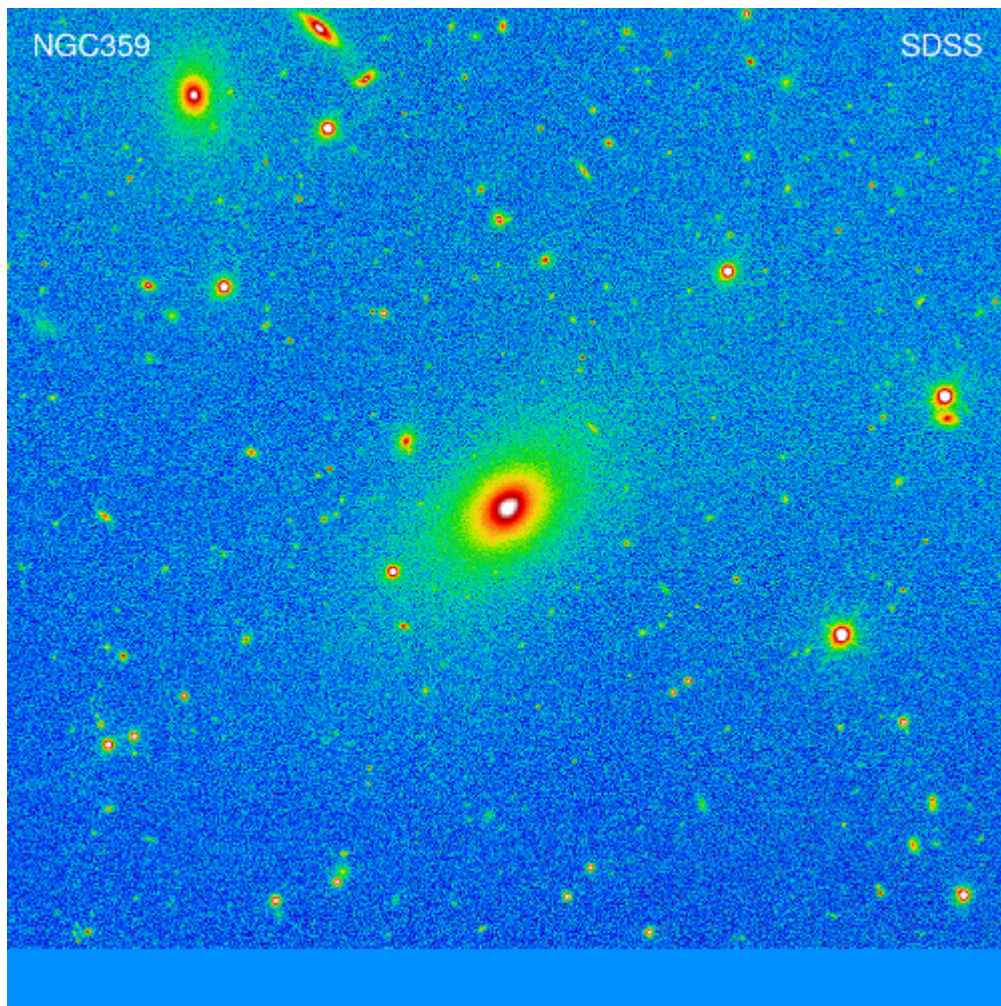
SDSS Stripe 82

Reprocessed at the IAC:
(Jürgen Fliri, Mauricio Cisternas)

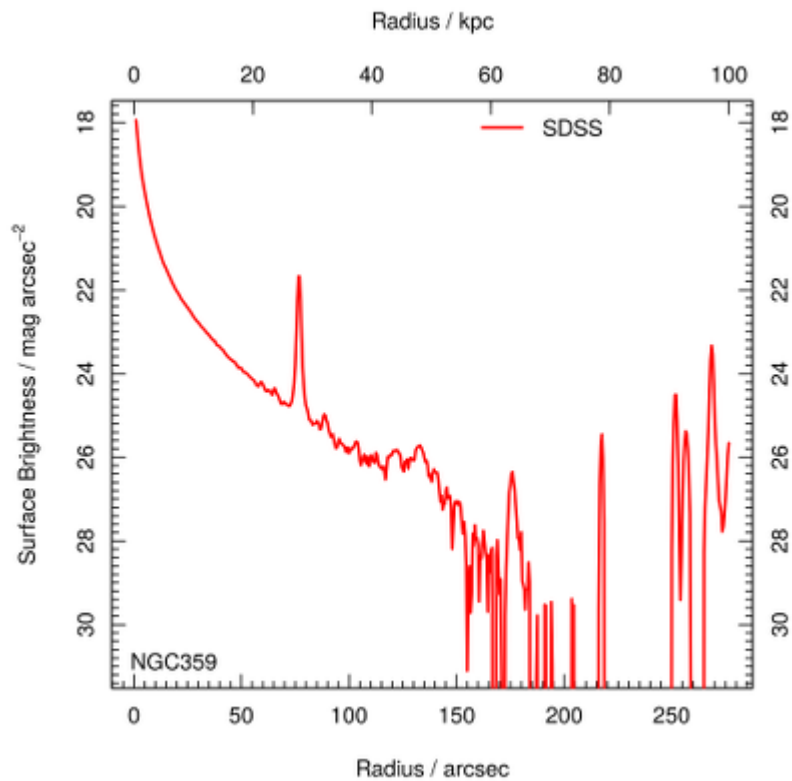
- minimally aggressive sky subtraction
- PSF stacking to produce large ($\sim 800'' \times 800''$) PSFs
- stack *gri* bands to produce *r-deep* passband



NGC 359

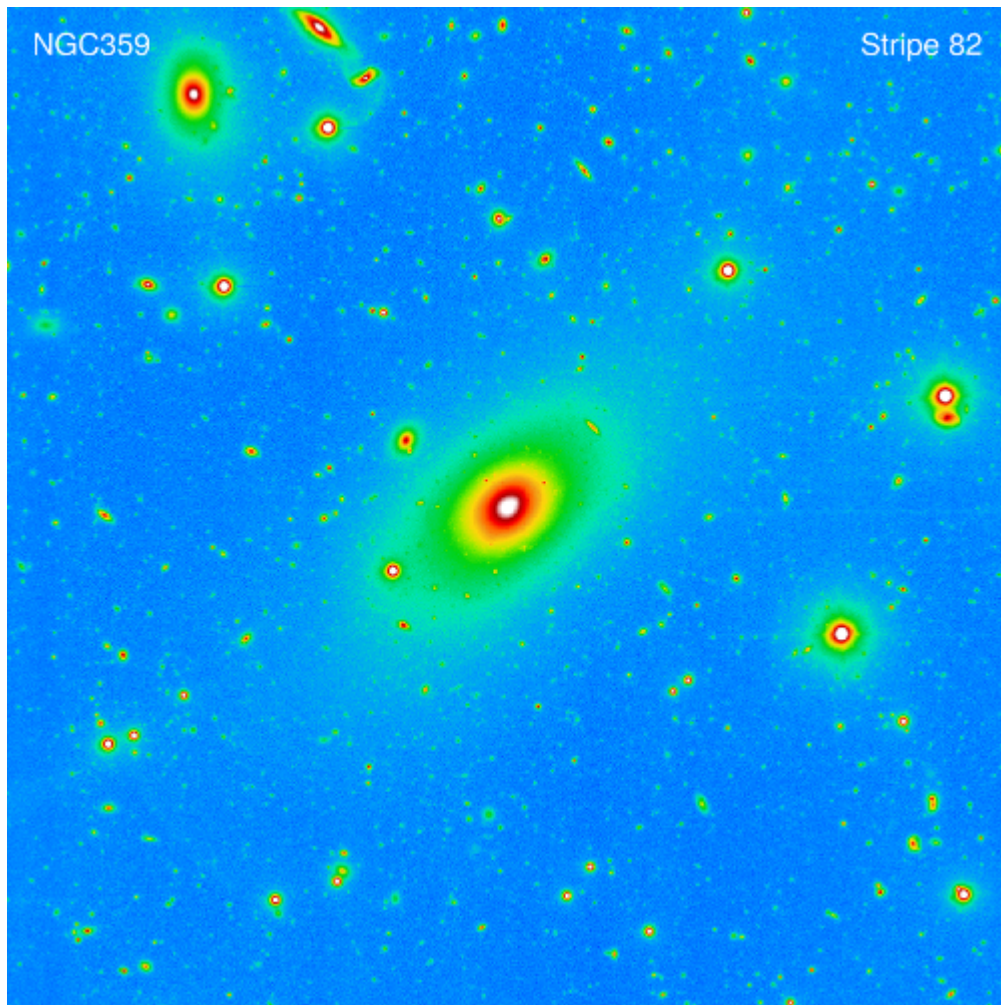


SDSS DR7 imaging
Smooth early type (?)



200 kpc x 200 kpc

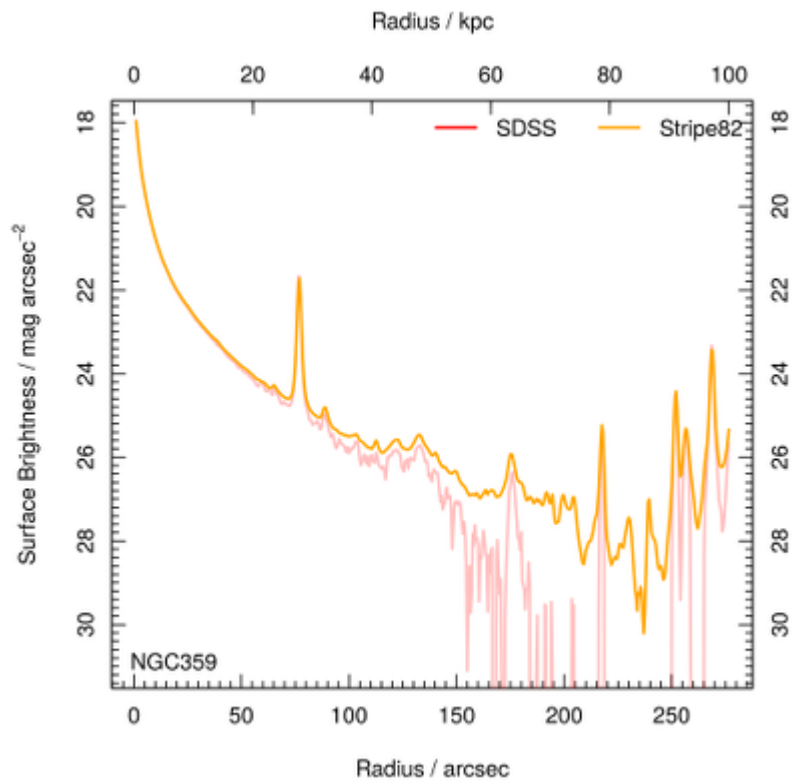
NGC 359



200 kpc x 200 kpc

Stripe 82 imaging

Early type / crowded field





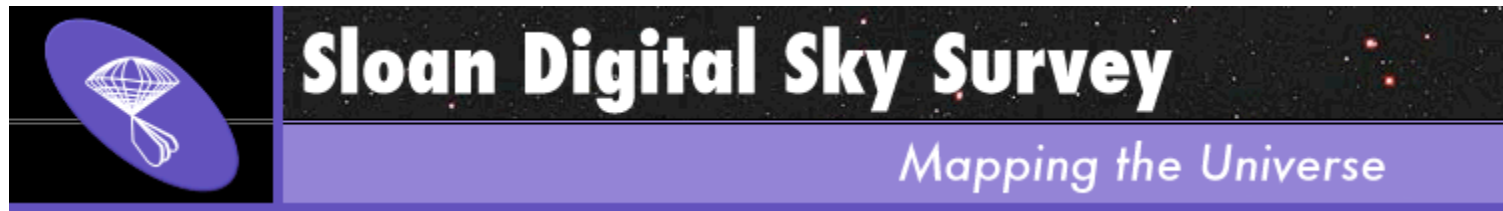
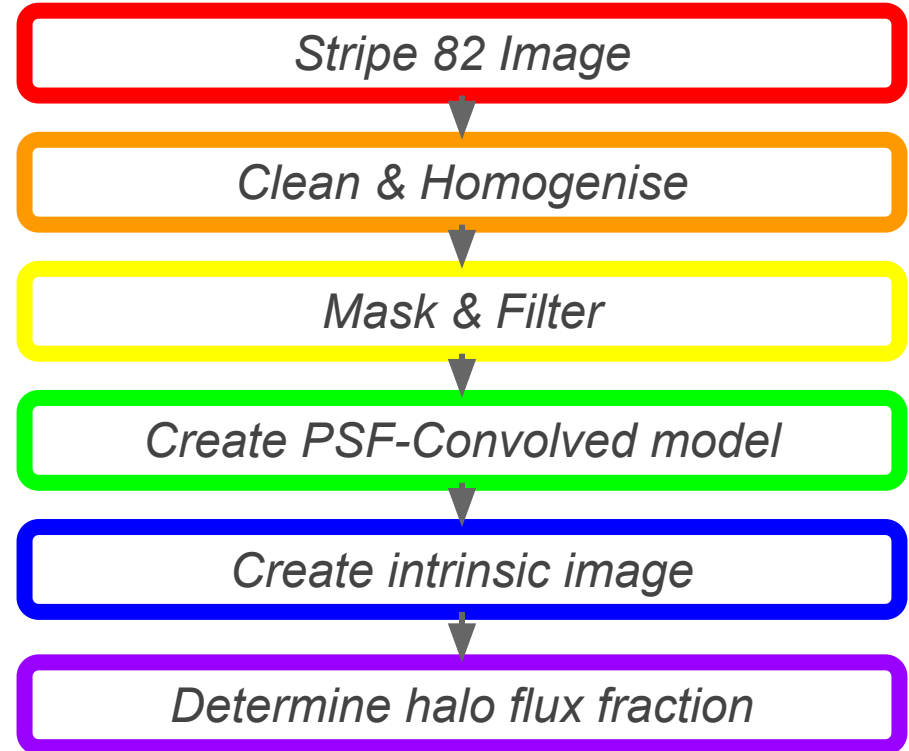
Quantifying the halo fraction

What fraction of the total light/mass of a system lies in the stellar halo?

Need to account for the effects of secondary neighbours and the effects of the PSF.

Desirable to have large-number statistics: automated process.

μ (based on v)





Clean & Homogenise

Use source extractor for source detection

Secondary flux must be removed, obvious answer is to fit and subtract with GALFIT/IMFIT/etc... -> too slow

Exploit object fitting routine built into Source Extractor [exp, sersic, deV, PSF]

Thanks: *Aldée Charbonnier*

No further sky subtraction

Fit secondary objects, large -> small
(6 levels, PSFEx PSF for each level)

Remove image stripes (homogenise)



6 levels of cleaning:

6: sersic/exp/point source

5: sersic/exp/point source

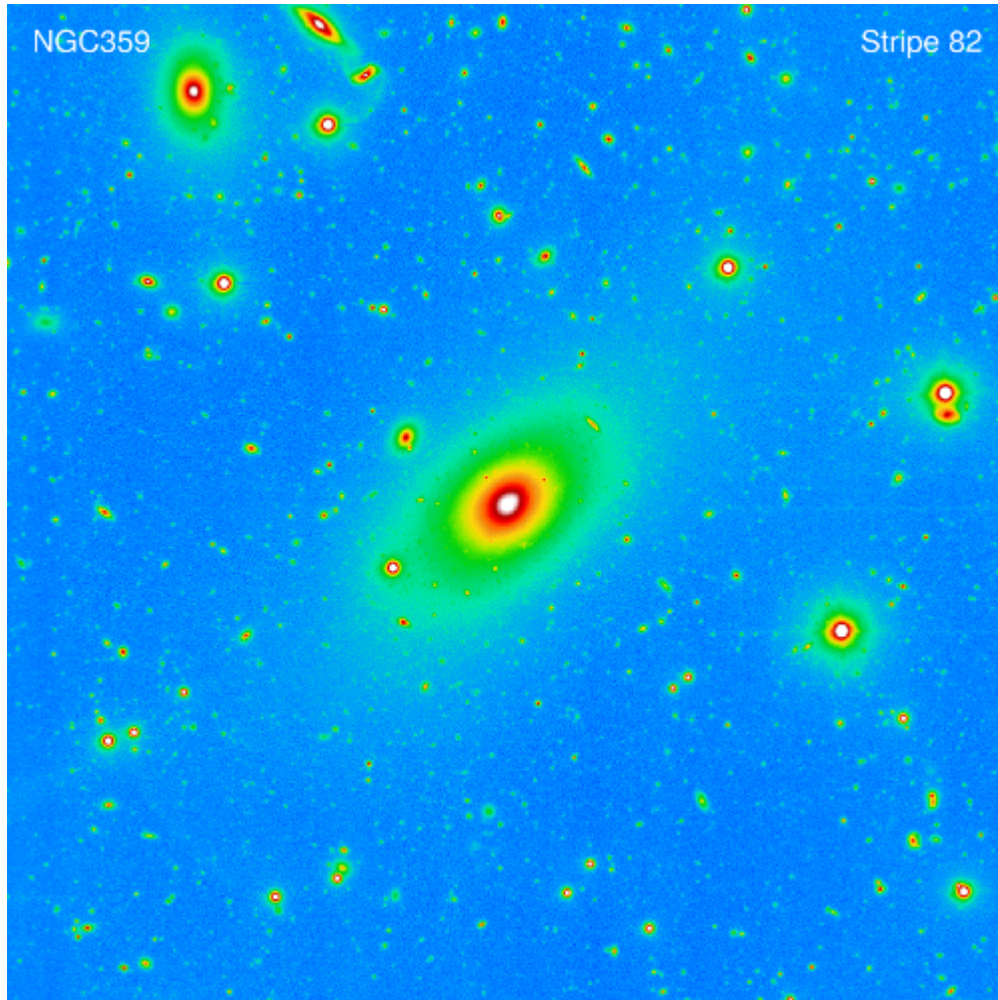
4: sersic

3: sersic

2: exponential

1: point source

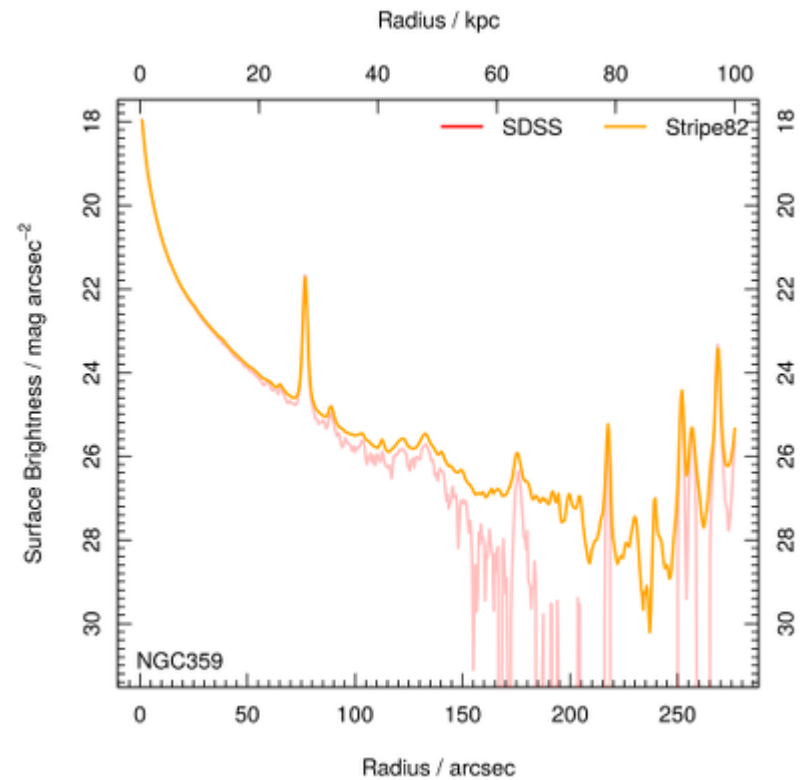
NGC 359



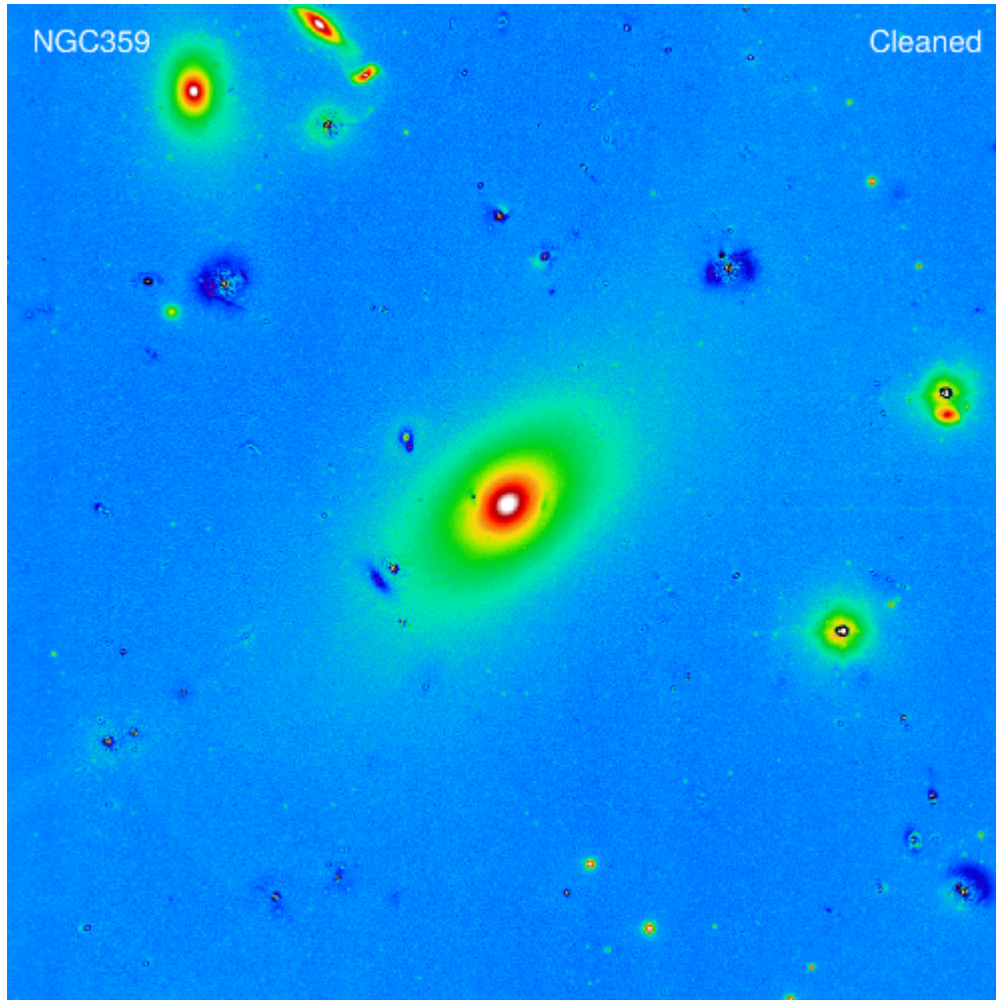
200 kpc x 200 kpc

Stripe 82 imaging

Early type / crowded field



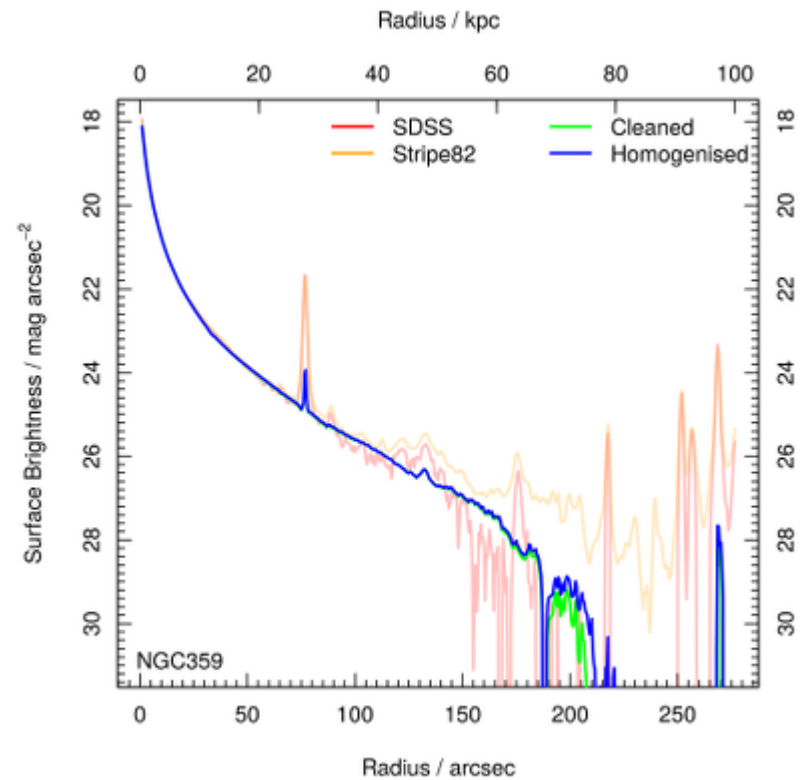
Clean & Homogenise



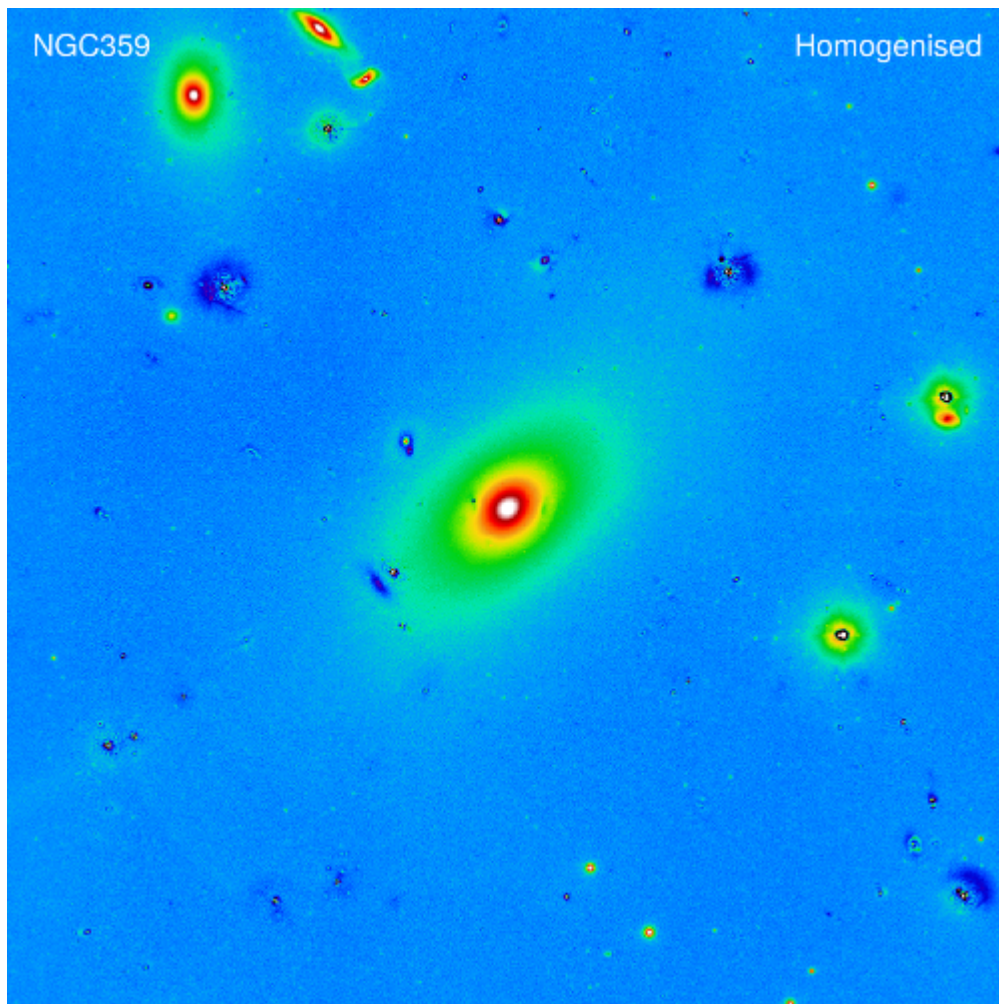
200 kpc x 200 kpc

Stripe 82 cleaned image

Early type / stripy background

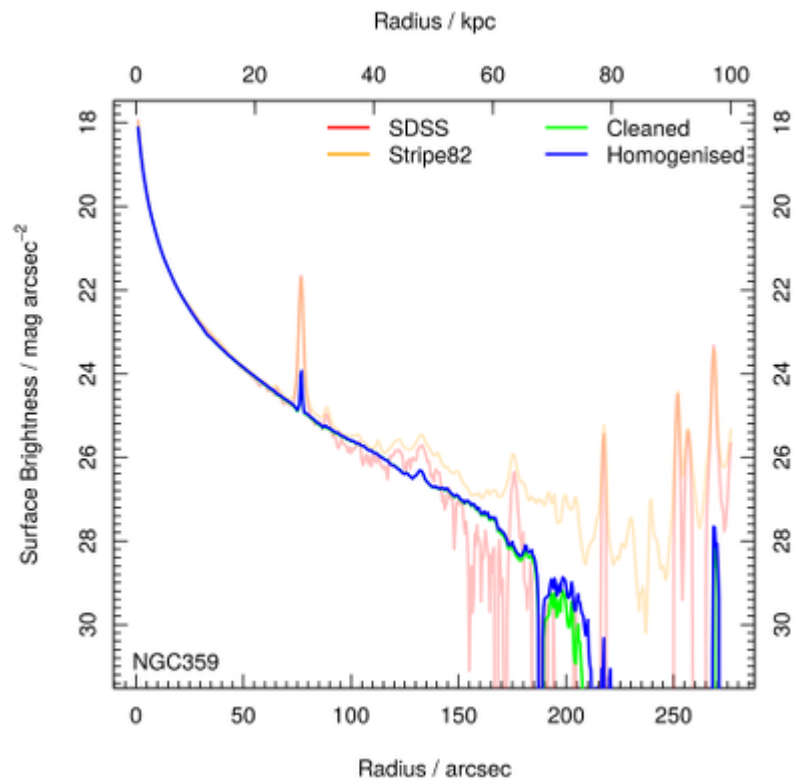


Clean & Homogenise

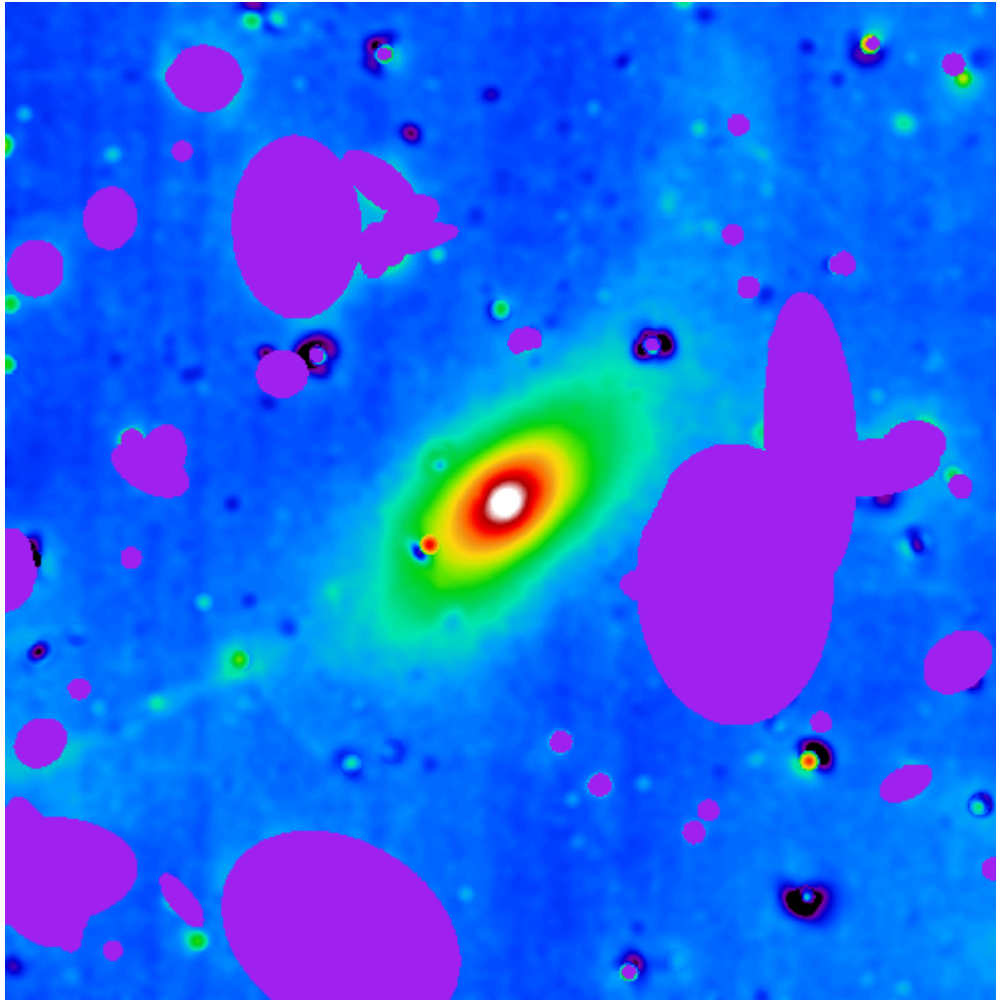


200 kpc x 200 kpc

Stripe 82 homogenised image
Early type with complex halo



Mask & Filter

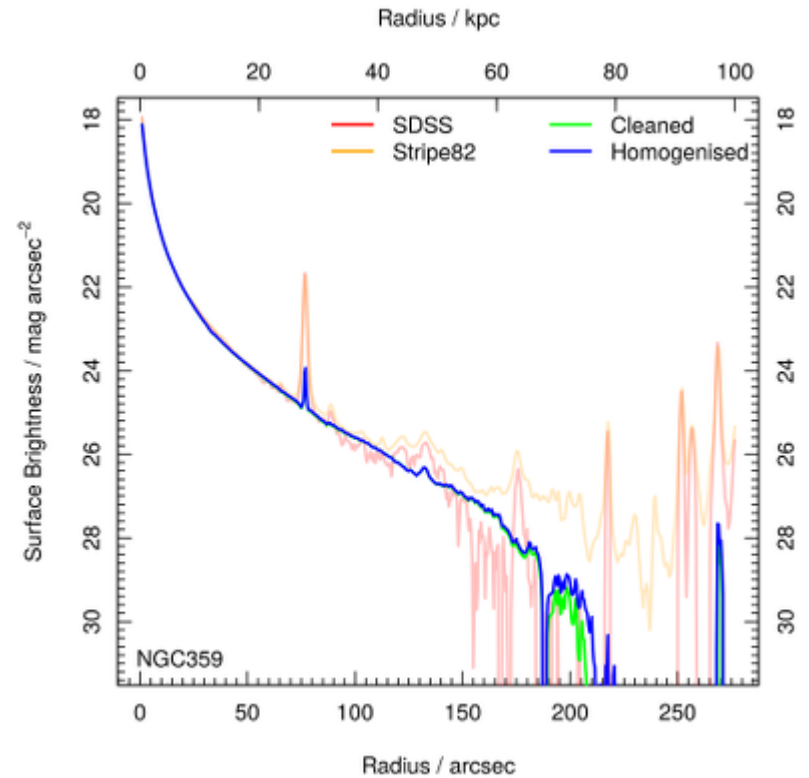


Gaussian filter, FWHM = 25 pixel

300 kpc x 300 kpc

Stripe 82 filtered image

Early type with complex halo





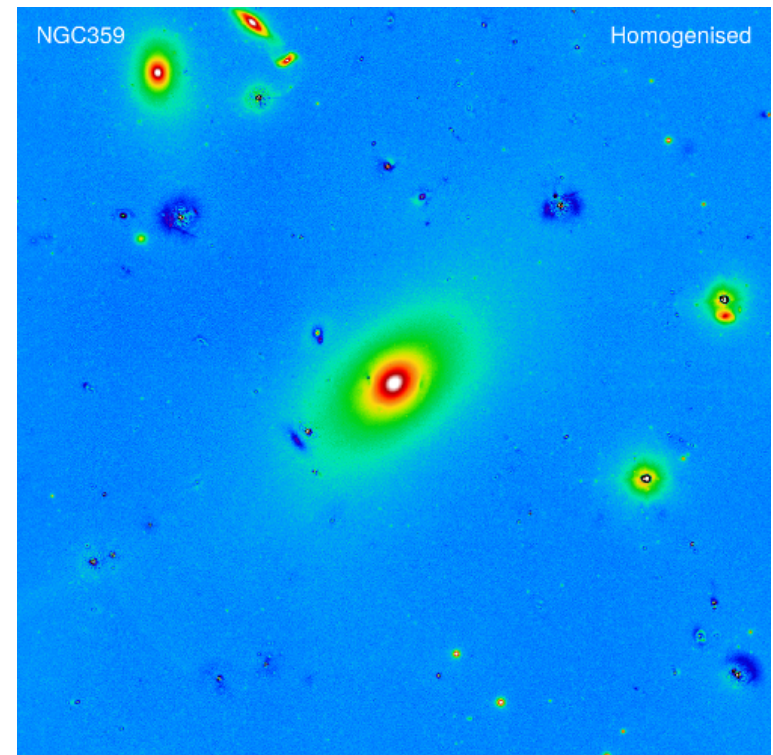
Create PSF-Convolved model

Use GALFIT (Peng+ 2010) and IMFIT (Erwin 2014) to create a robust PSF-Convolved model of the primary galaxy.

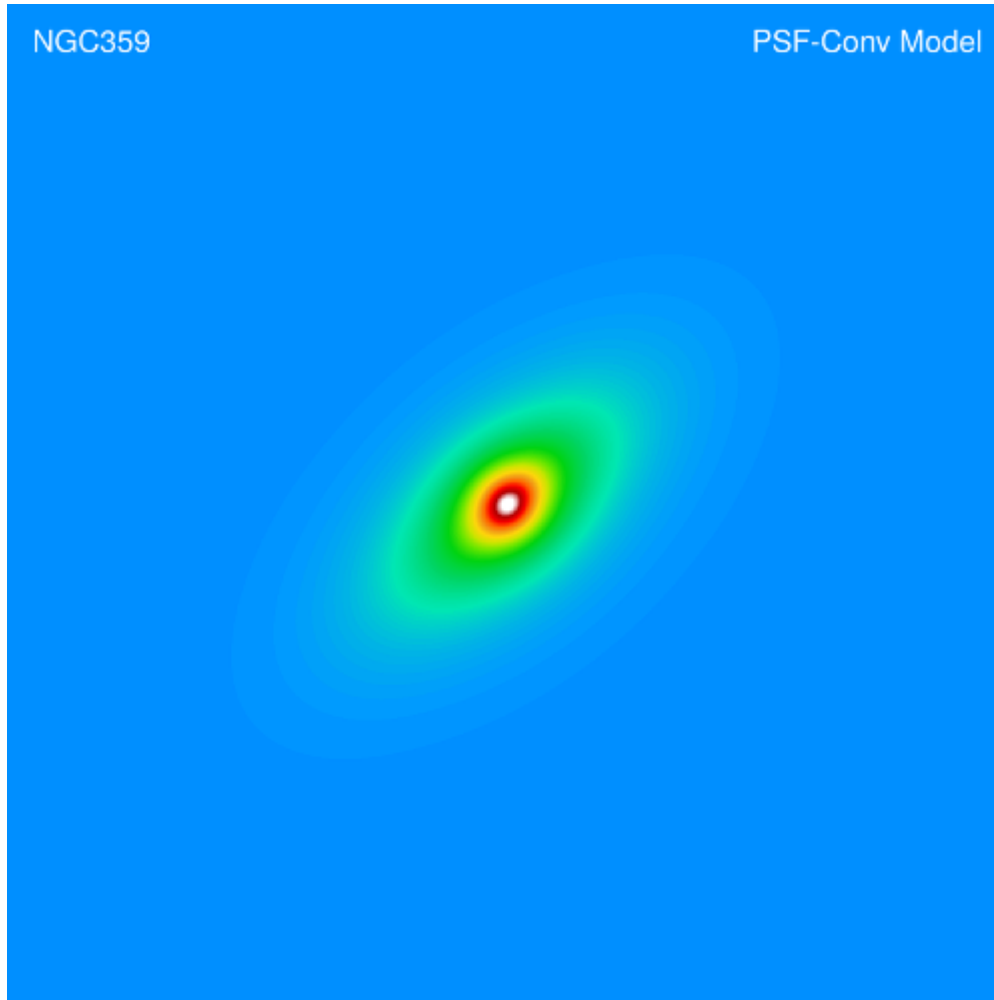
GALFIT favoured for ease of use and comparison with other studies.

IMFIT natively fits disk breaks, which remains significant for these data.

GALFIT
Imfit

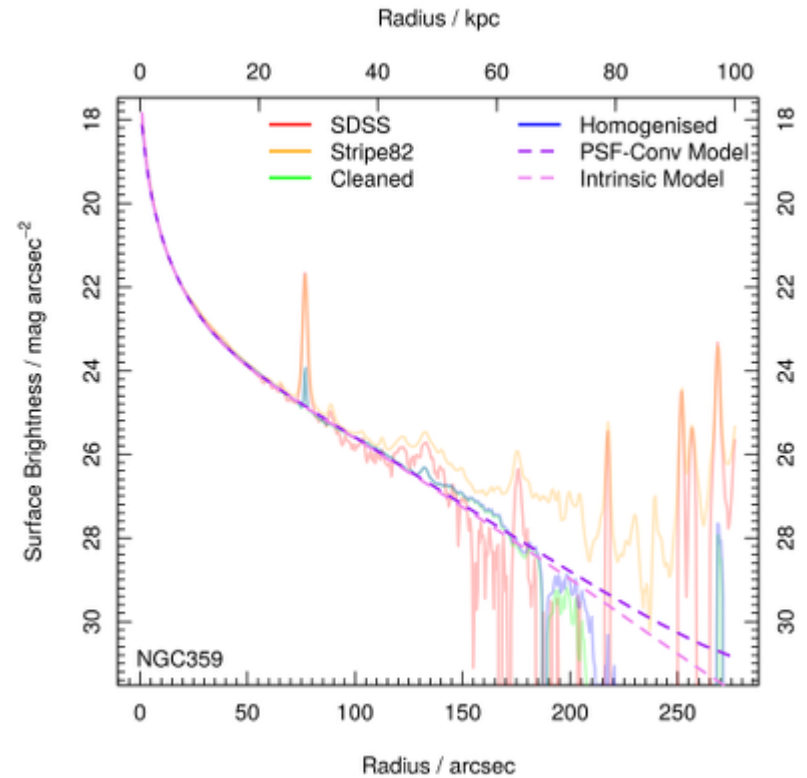


Create *PSF-Convolved* model



200 kpc x 200 kpc

PSF-Convolved model
3x free Sérsic functions





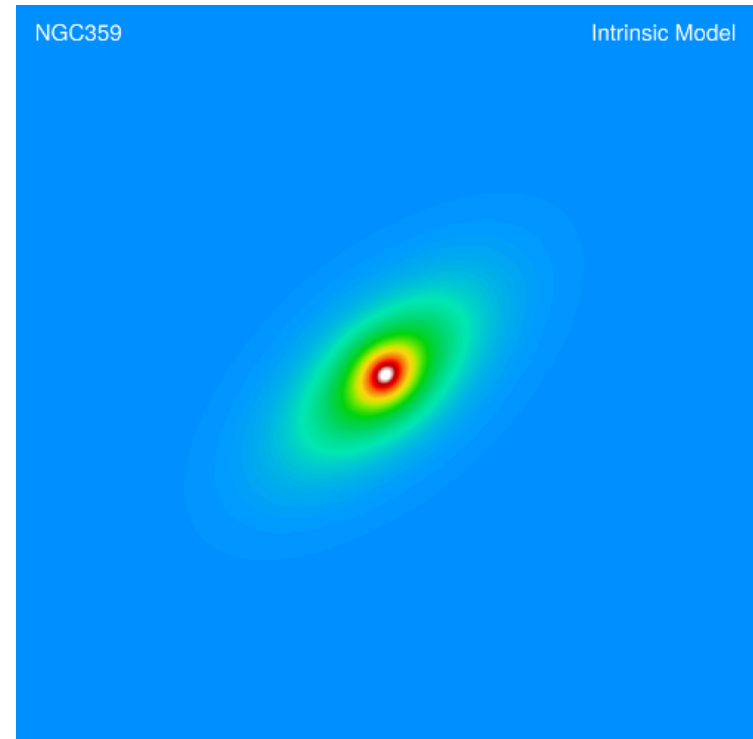
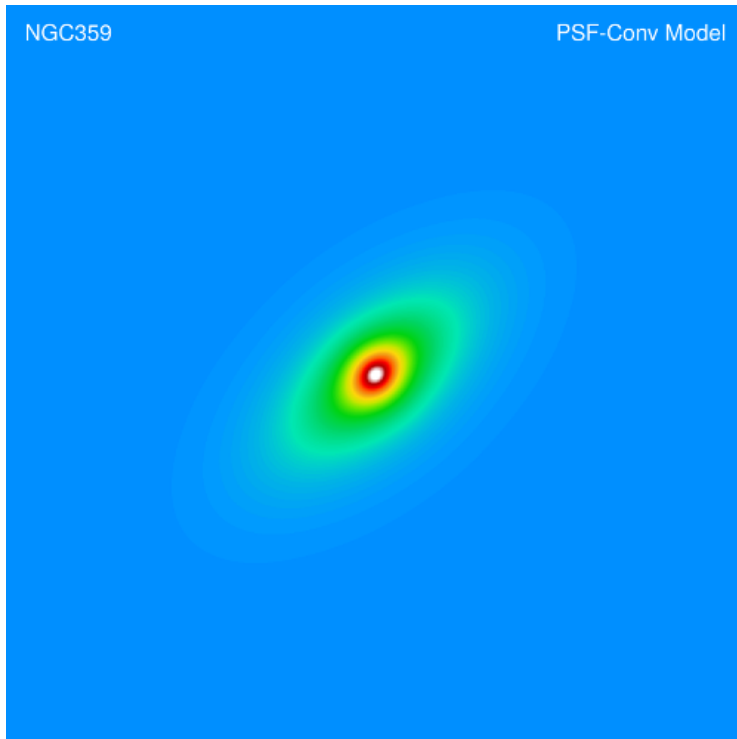
Create intrinsic image

Subtract PSF-Convolved image from data

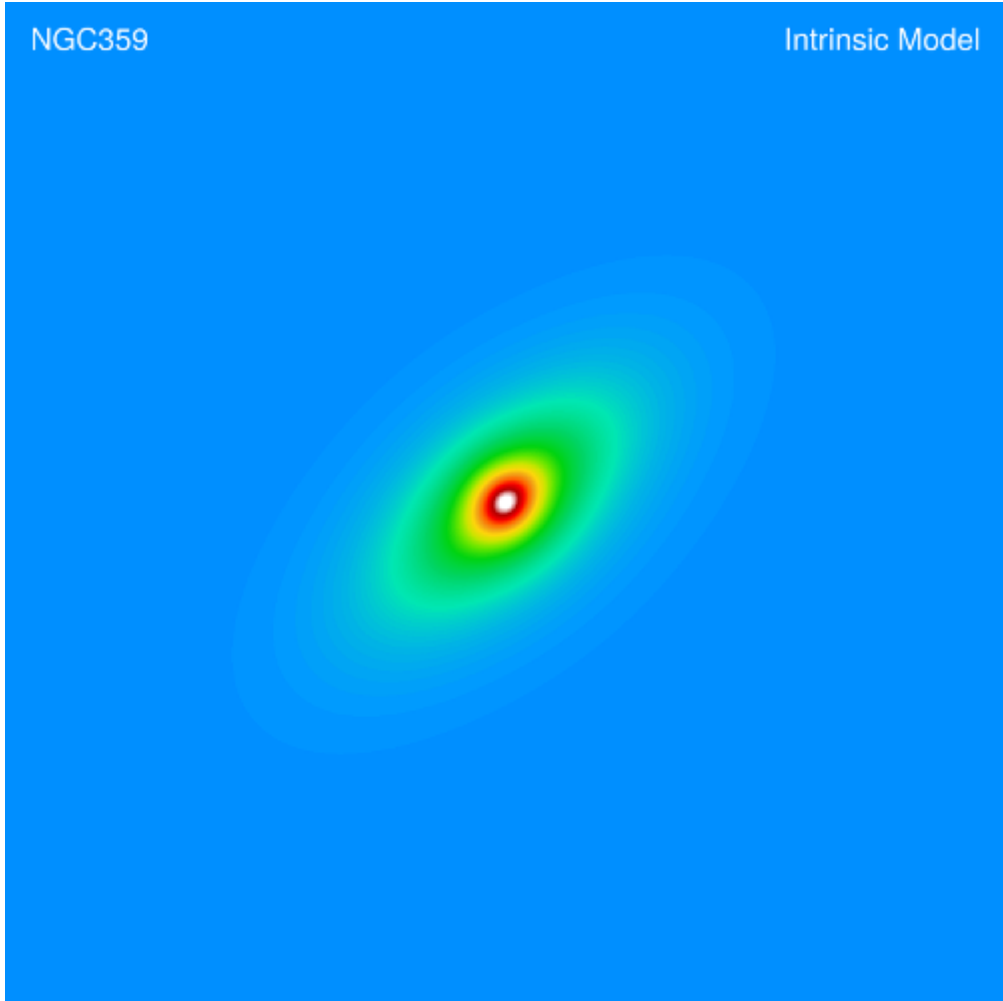
Add intrinsic model to residual

GALFIT

Imfit

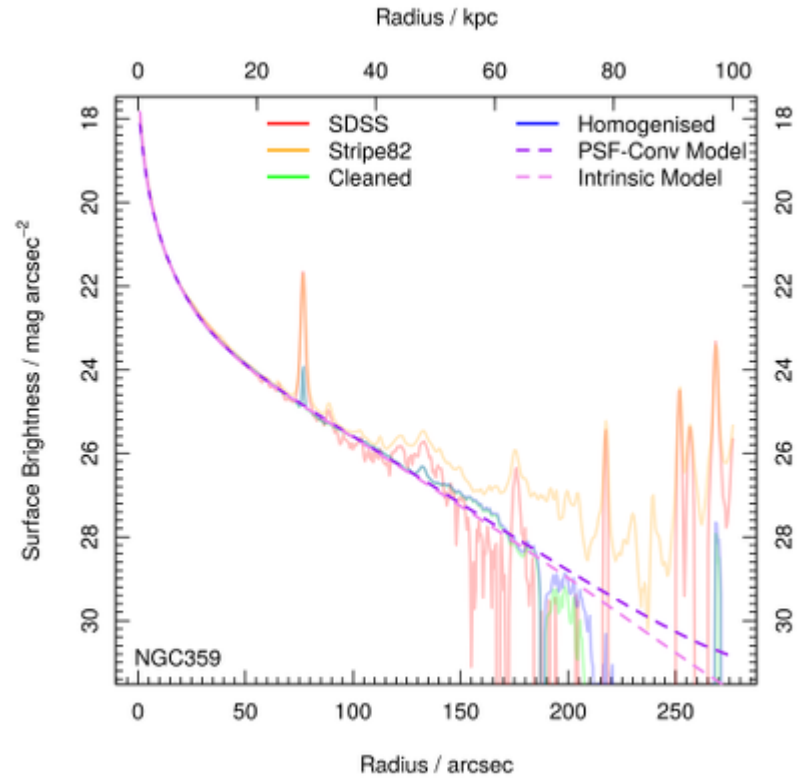


Create intrinsic image

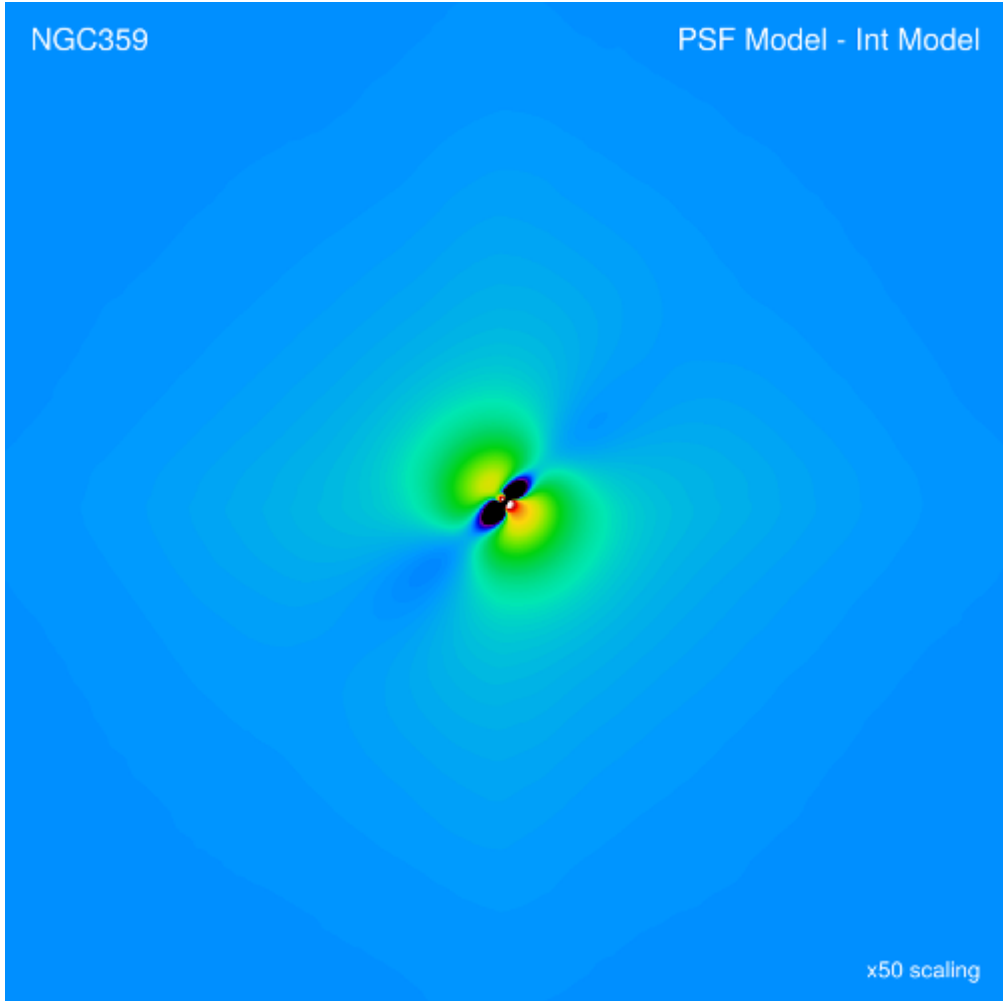


200 kpc x 200 kpc

Intrinsic model
3x free Sérsic functions

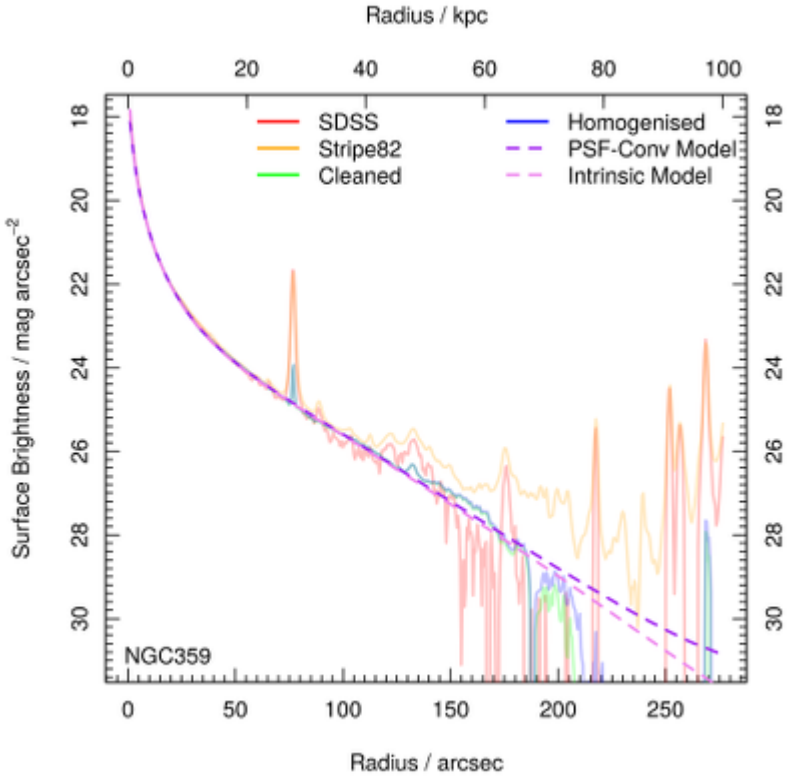


Create intrinsic image



200 kpc x 200 kpc

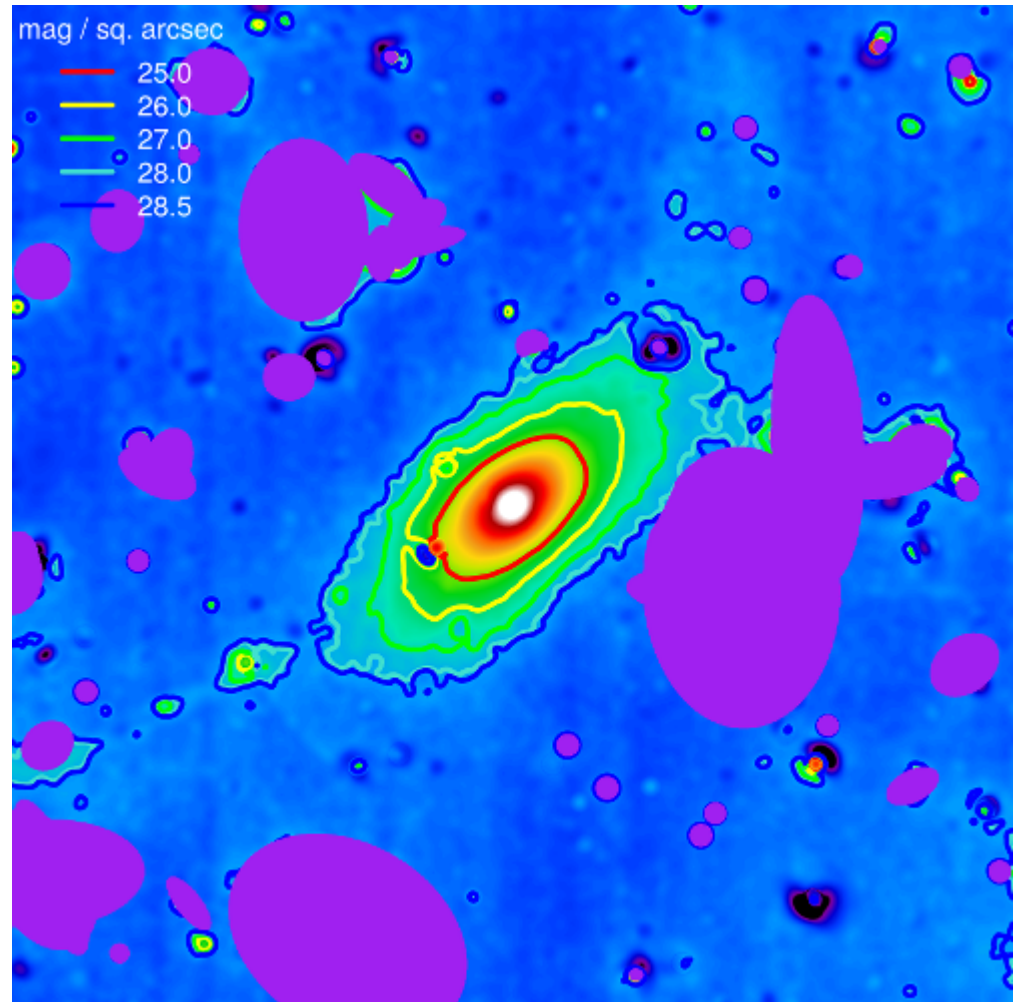
PSF model - Intrinsic model
 3x free Sérsic functions



Determine halo flux fraction

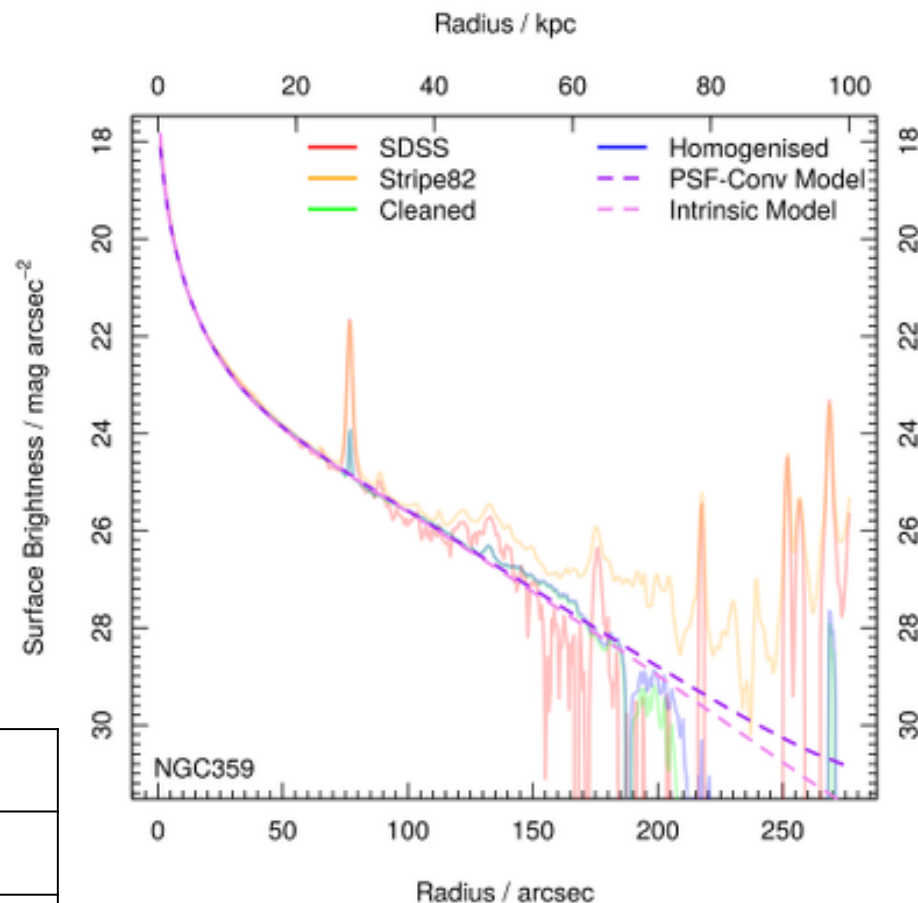
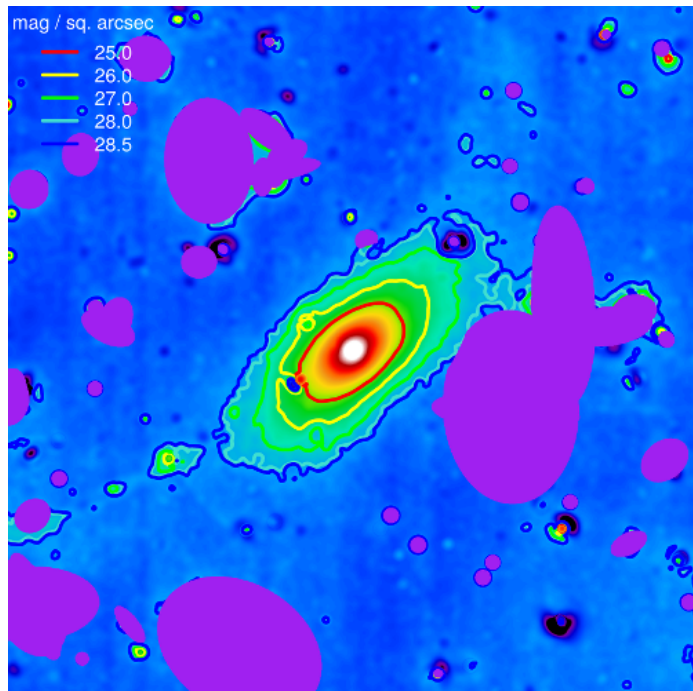
Use filtered image to generate contours of constant surface brightness.

Apply contours to original image and intrinsic image, to quantify the **halo flux fraction** and the effect of the **PSF**.



NGC 359: Results

200 kpc x 200 kpc



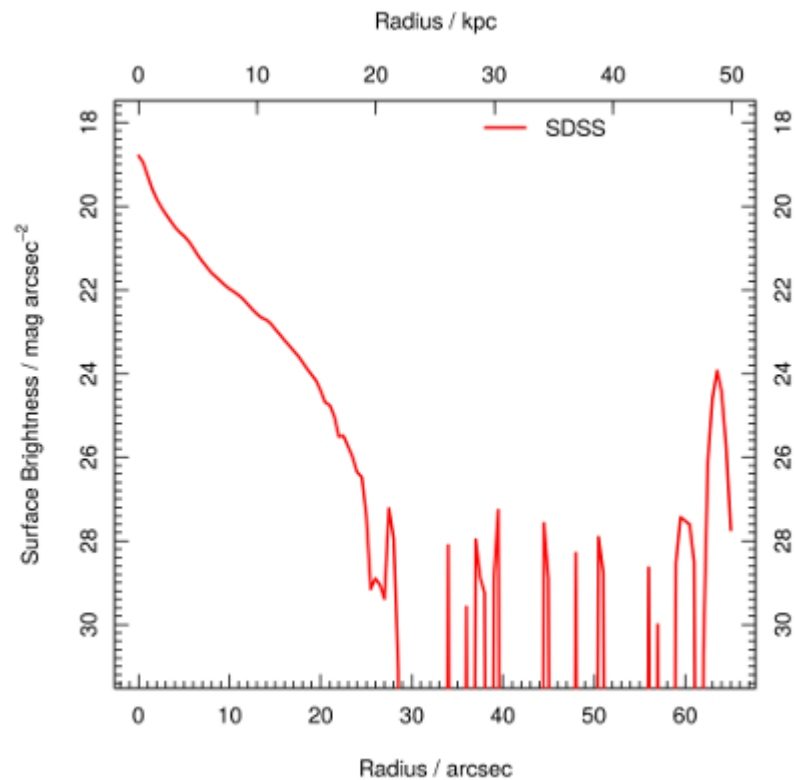
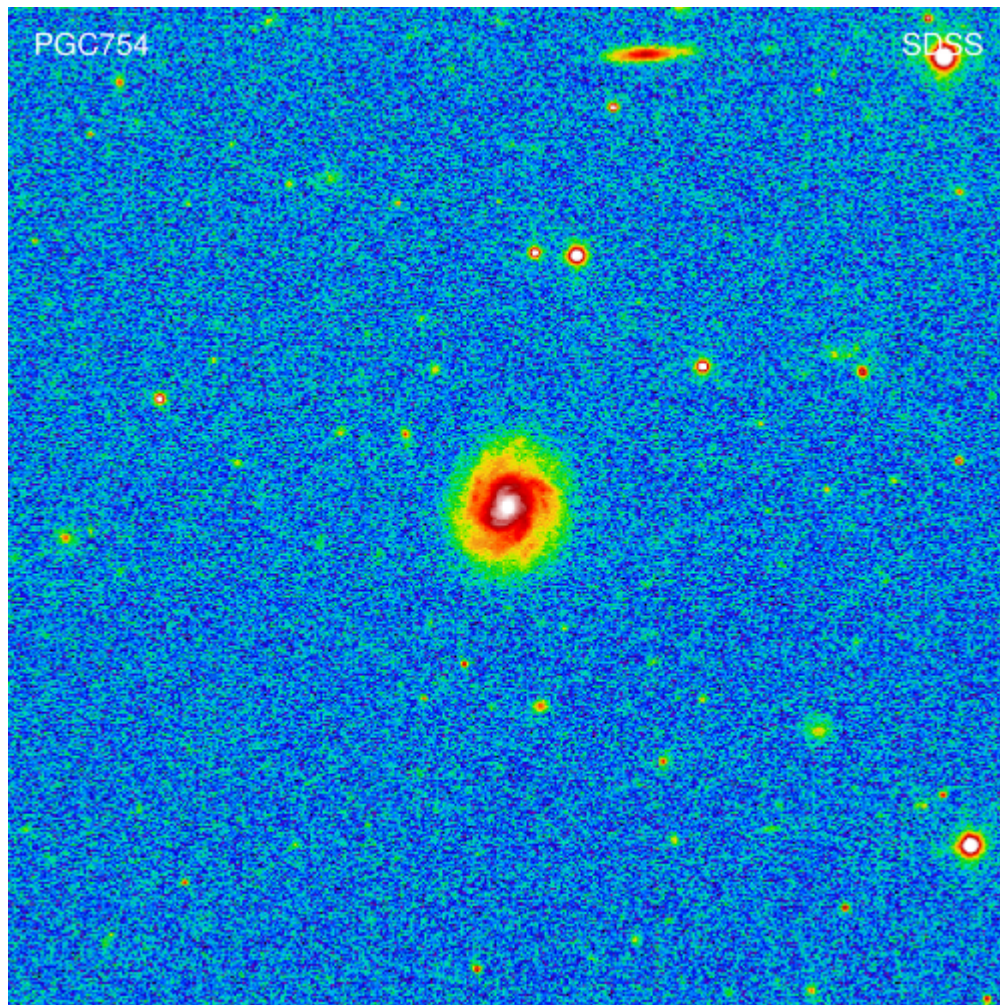
From $\mu=28.5$ to...	$\mu=25$	$\mu=26$	$\mu=27$	$\mu=28$
PSF-Conv	17.04%	7.81%	2.17%	0.20%
Intrinsic	16.54%	7.49%	2.03%	0.17%

For NGC 359, negligible PSF impact



PGC 754: Results

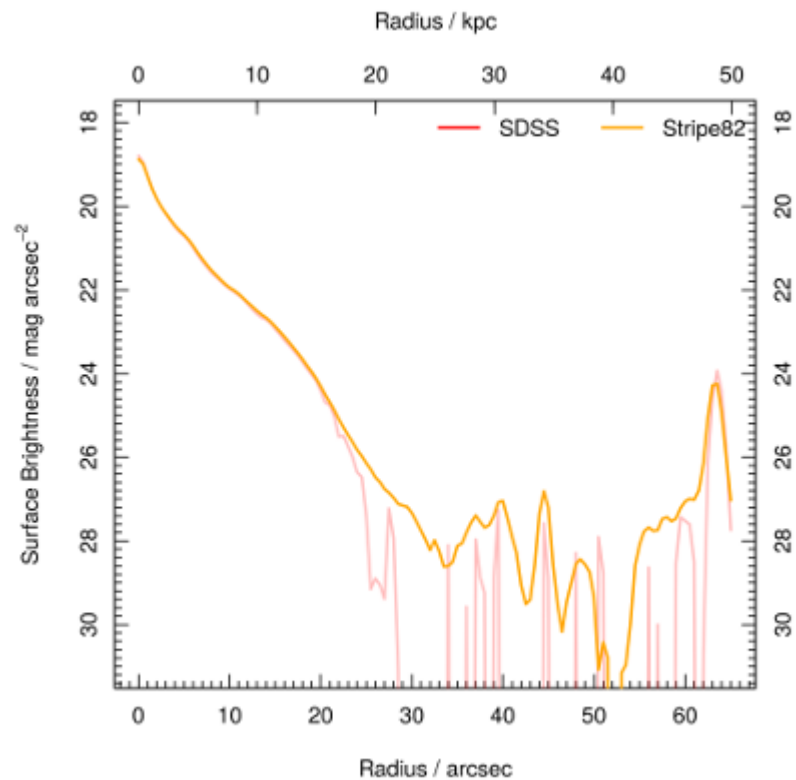
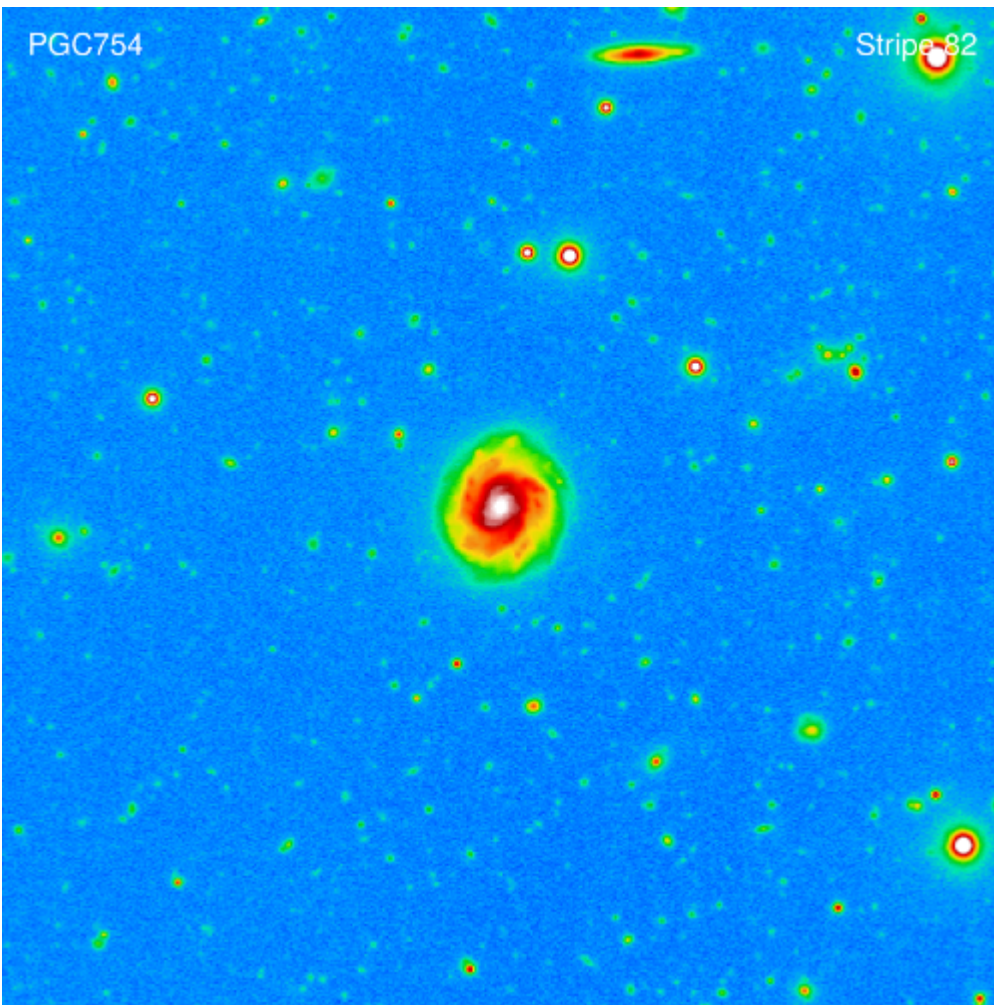
200 kpc x 200 kpc





PGC 754: Results

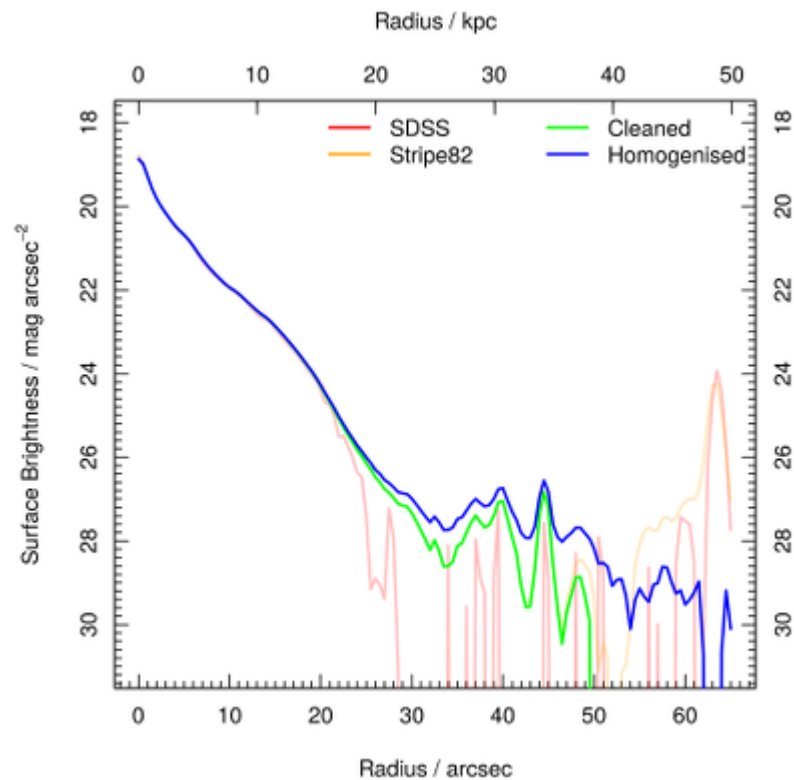
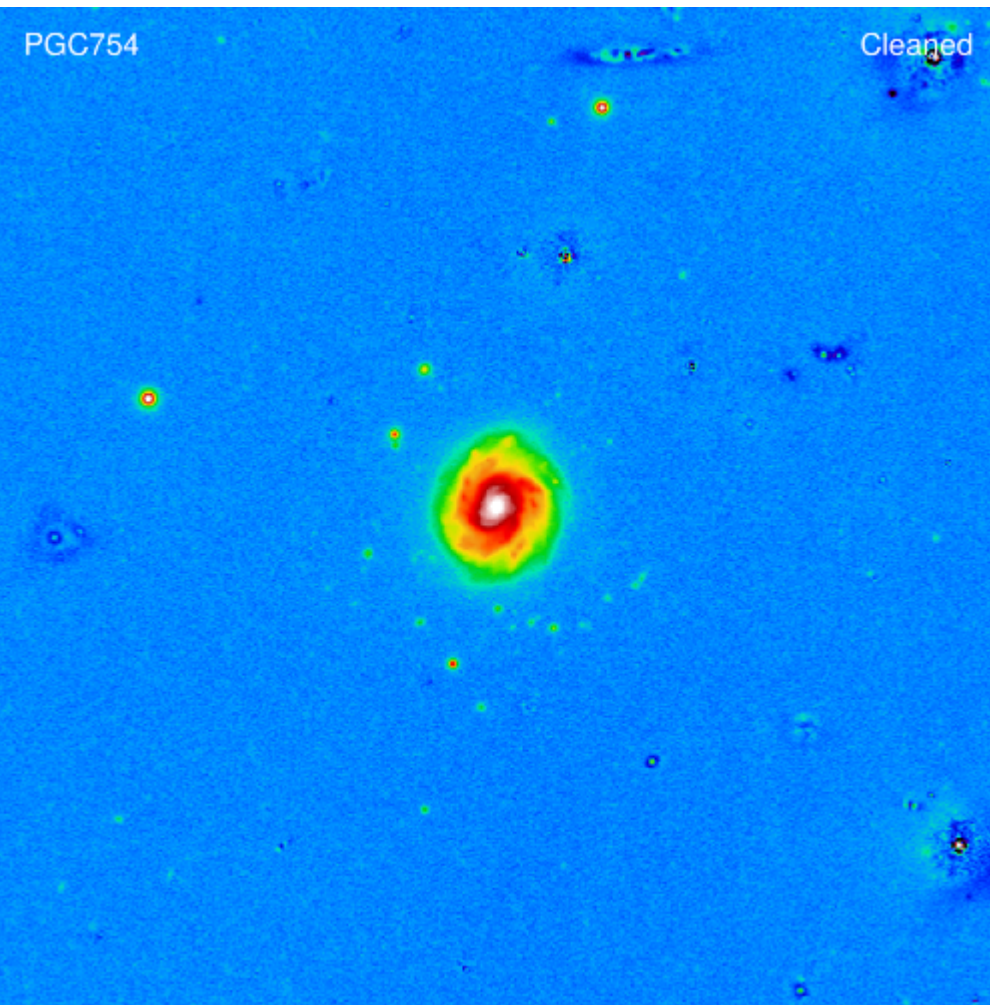
200 kpc x 200 kpc





PGC 754: Results

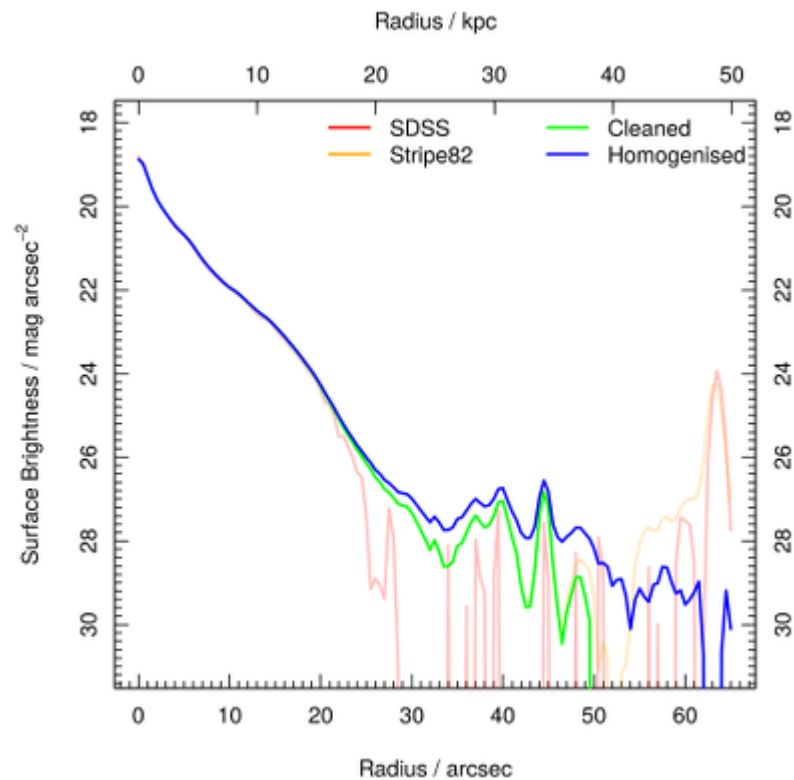
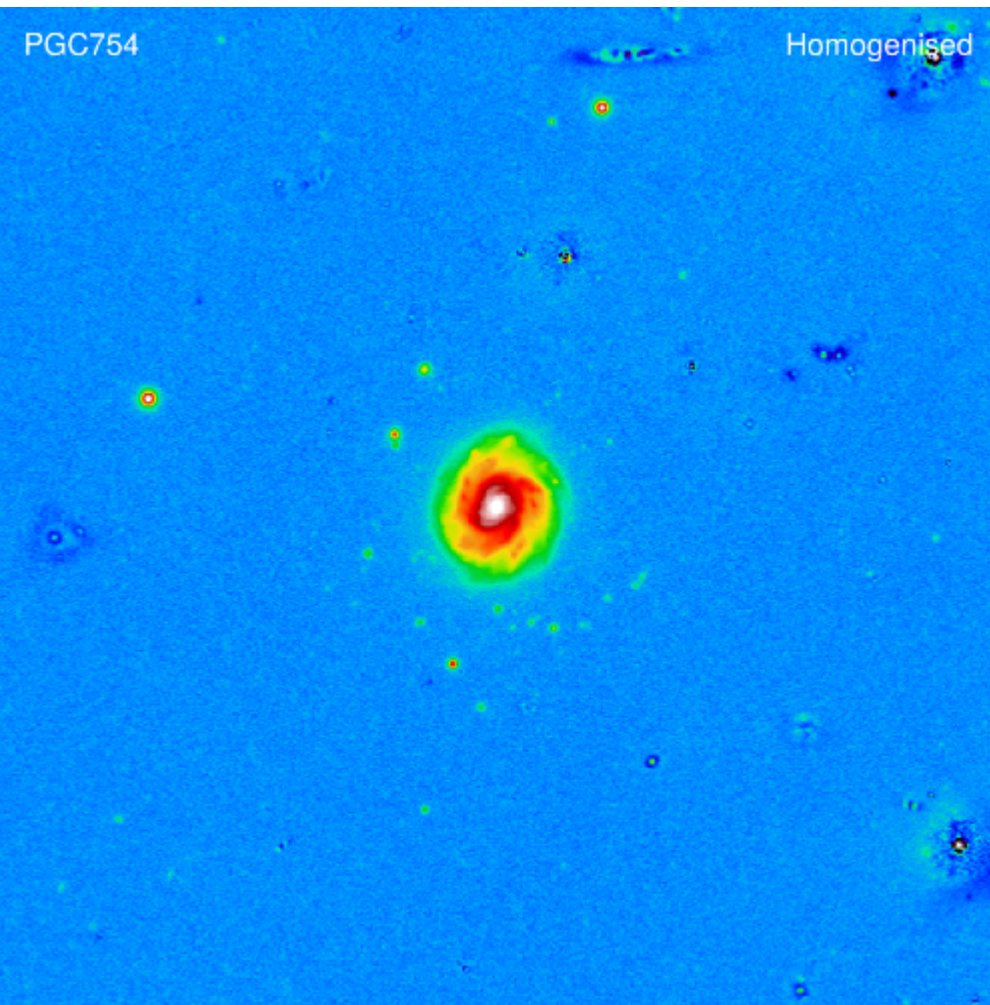
200 kpc x 200 kpc





PGC 754: Results

200 kpc x 200 kpc



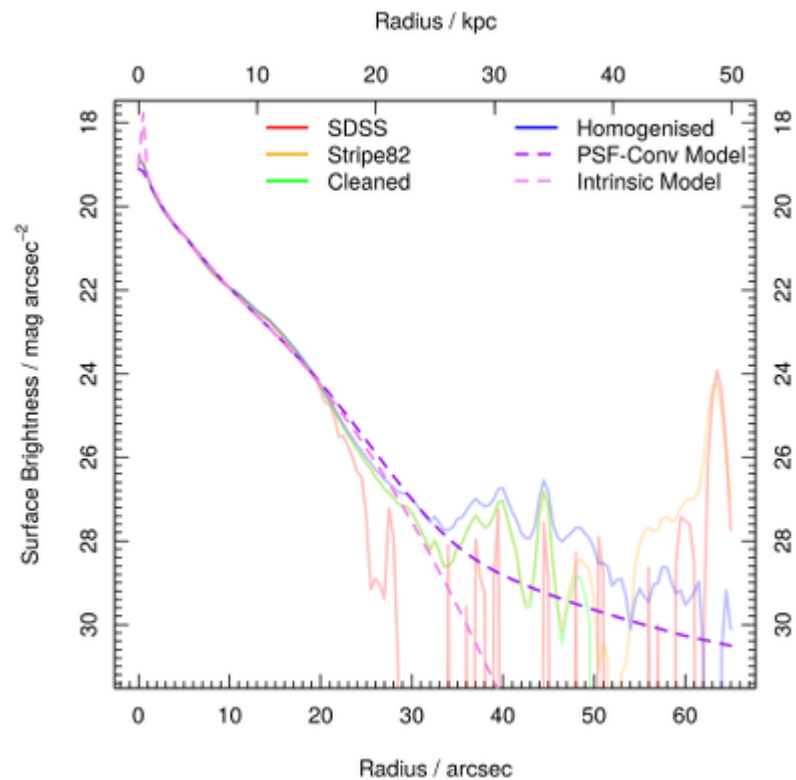
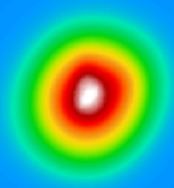


PGC 754: Results

200 kpc x 200 kpc

PGC754

PSF-Conv Model



GALFIT: 9x Gaussian

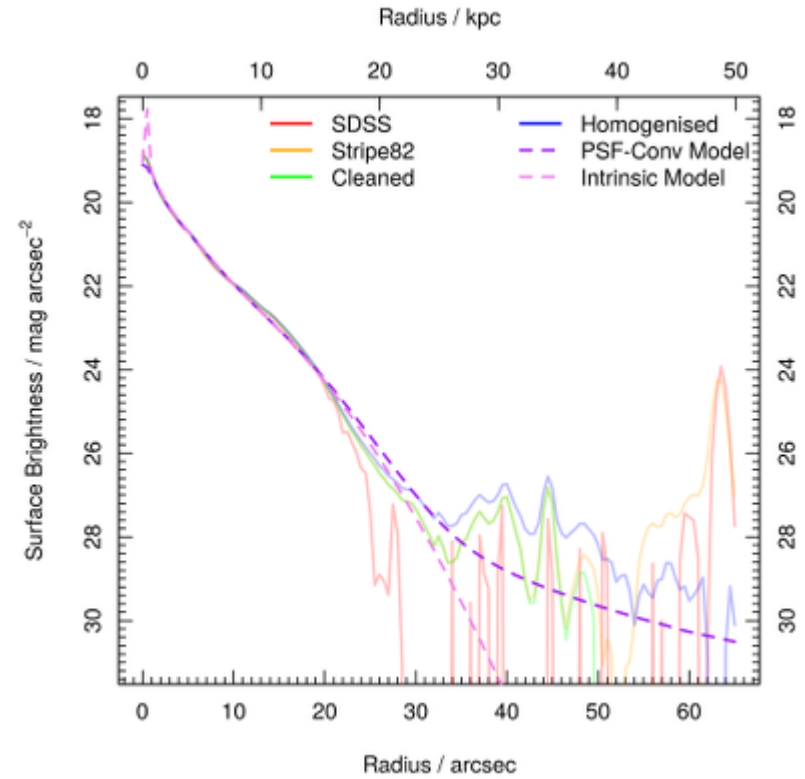
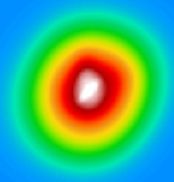


PGC 754: Results

200 kpc x 200 kpc

PGC754

Intrinsic Model

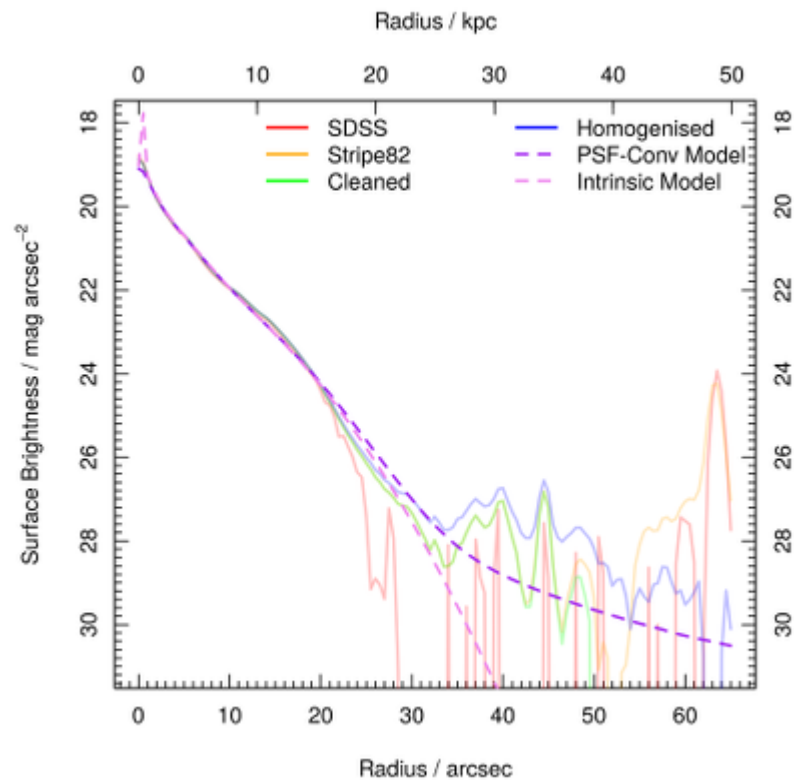
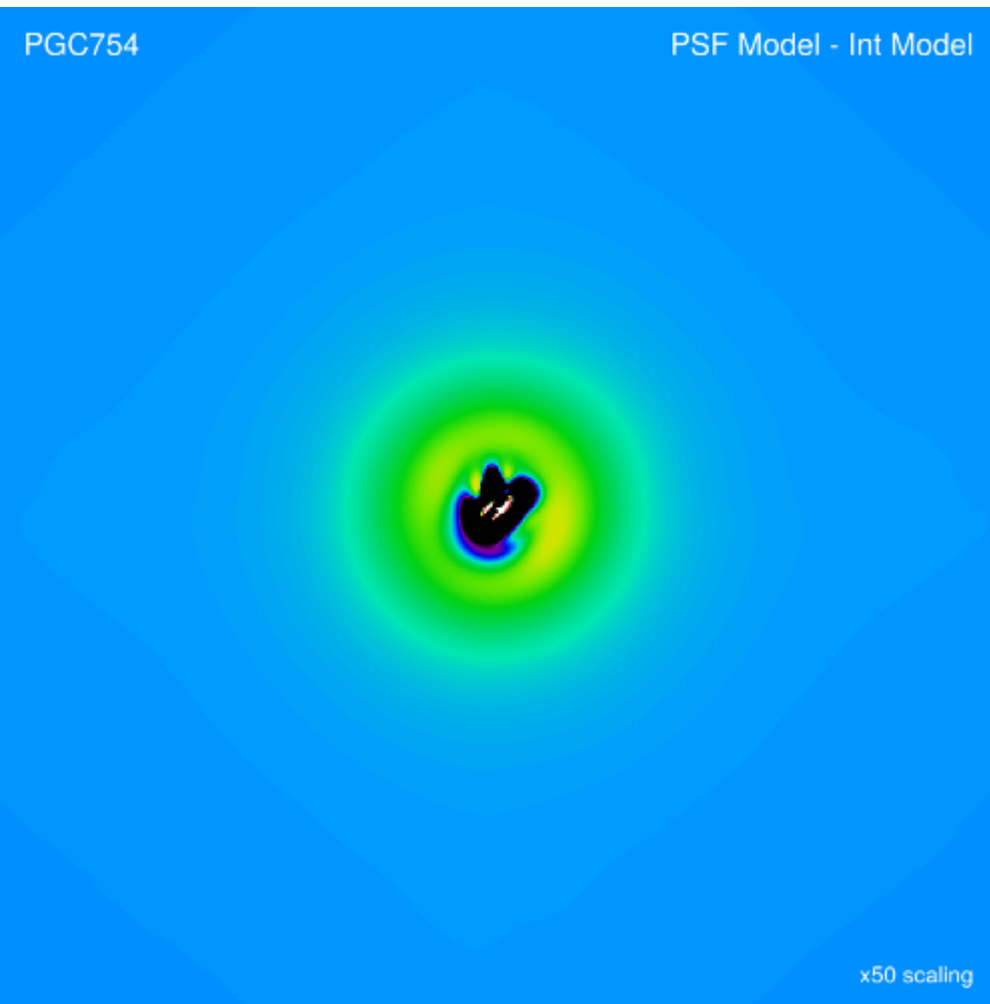


GALFIT: 9x Gaussian



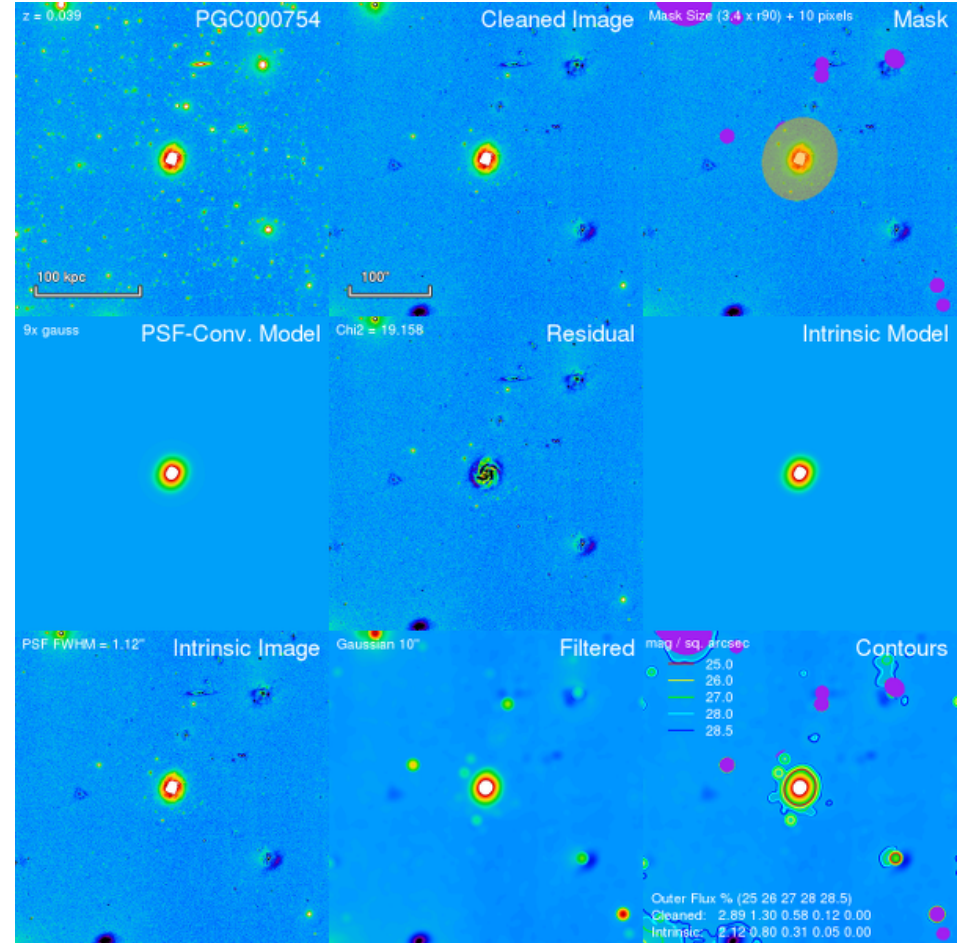
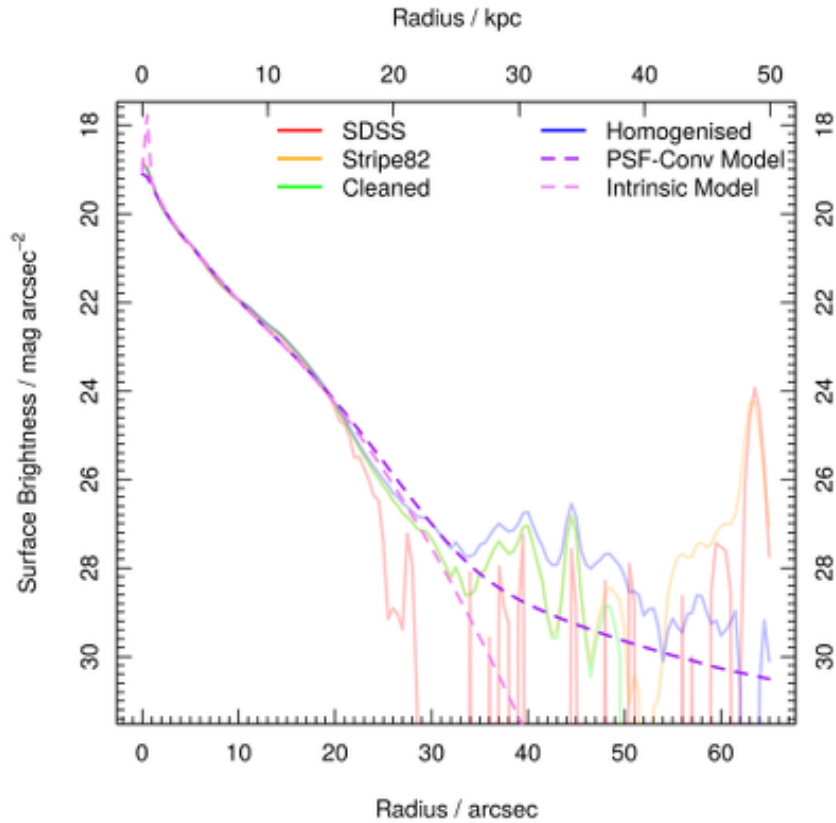
PGC 754: Results

200 kpc x 200 kpc



GALFIT: 9x Gaussian

PGC 754: Results

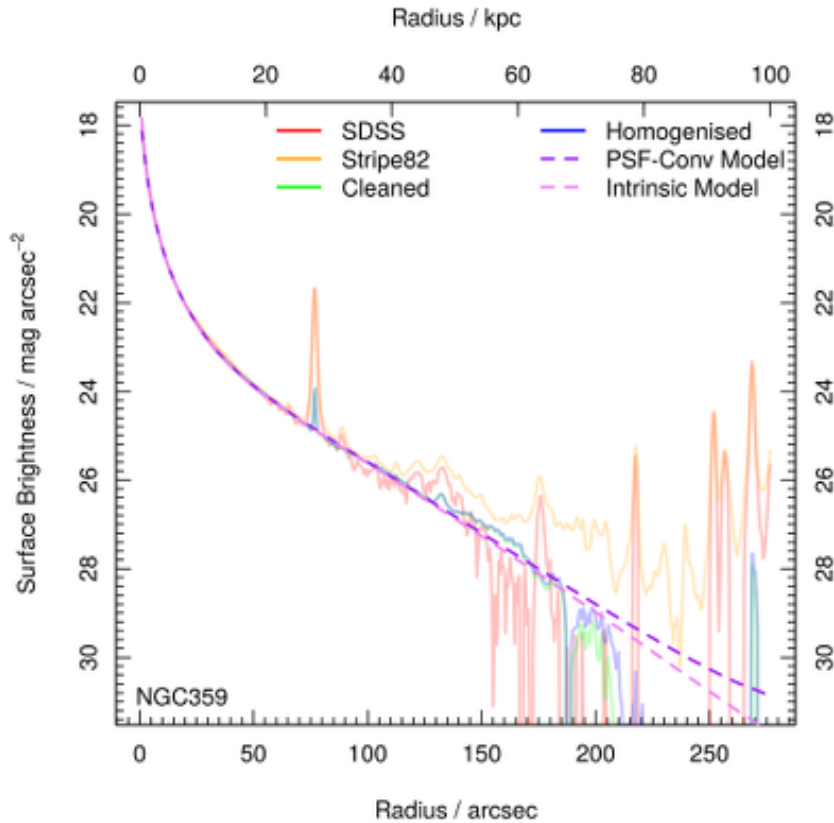


From $\mu=28.5$ to...	$\mu=25$	$\mu=26$	$\mu=27$	$\mu=28$
PSF-Conv	2.89%	1.30%	0.58%	0.12%
Intrinsic	2.12%	0.80%	0.31%	0.05%

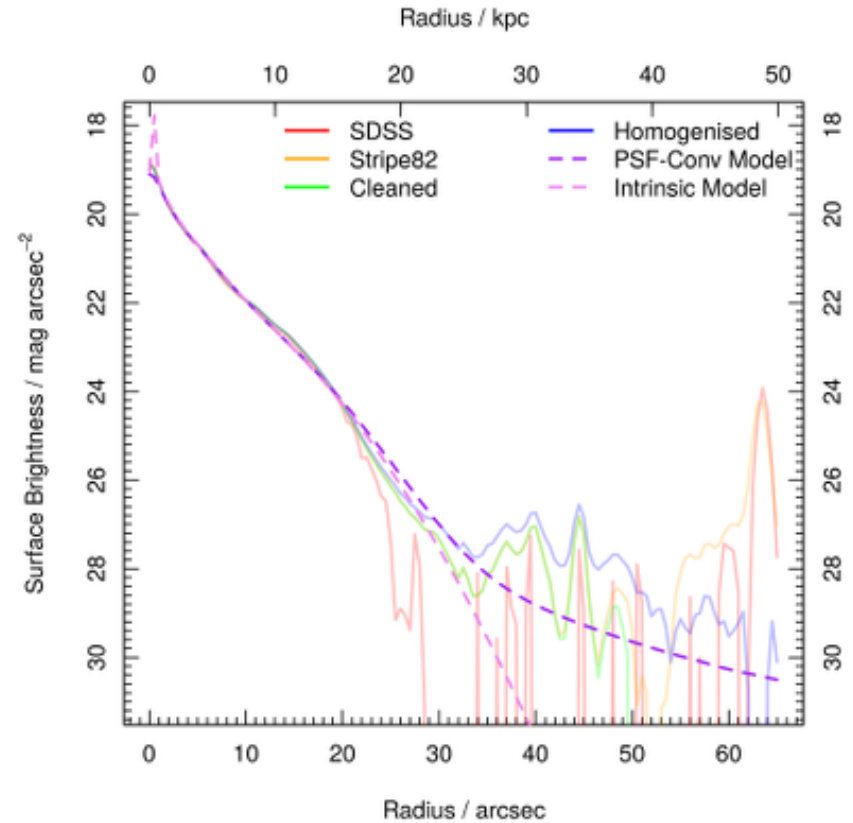
For late-type PGC 754, PSF accounts for x1.5/x2 increase in halo flux



Impact of the PSF



Early Type
PSF flux ~0%



Late Type
PSF flux ~50%

Breaks or truncations
at large radii have
substantial effects on
the measured stellar
halo flux fraction.



Final Thoughts

Future

- Run μ on sample of ~ 200 Stripe 82 galaxies
- Use colour to estimate stellar mass

Summary

- Early/Late halo flux fraction $\sim 16\%$ / 2% for two test galaxies
- Breaks \rightarrow measured halo flux fraction PSF increases by x2

Questions

- Down to what depth must we observe to guarantee 'seeing' all galactic components?
- What is a galaxy component?
- Do single component galaxies exist?

