

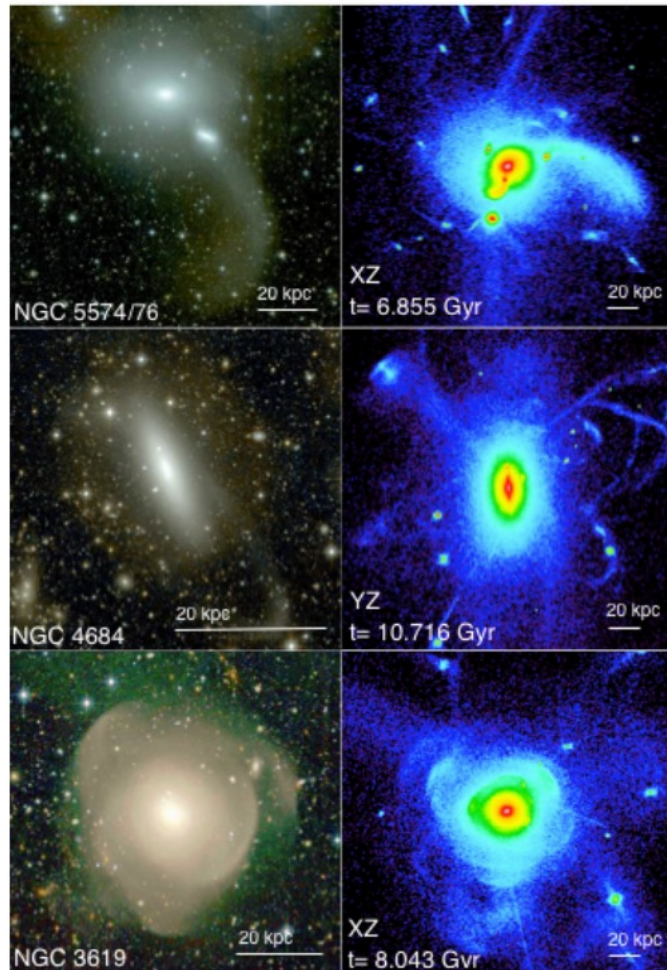


# Resolving stellar populations in (and around) the nearest giant elliptical galaxy

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O. Müller, K. Fahrion, M. Pawlowski, M. Hilker, F. Lelli, H. Jerjen

# Hierarchical model of galaxies formation & evolution



ETGs from MATLAS survey (Duc+2015)

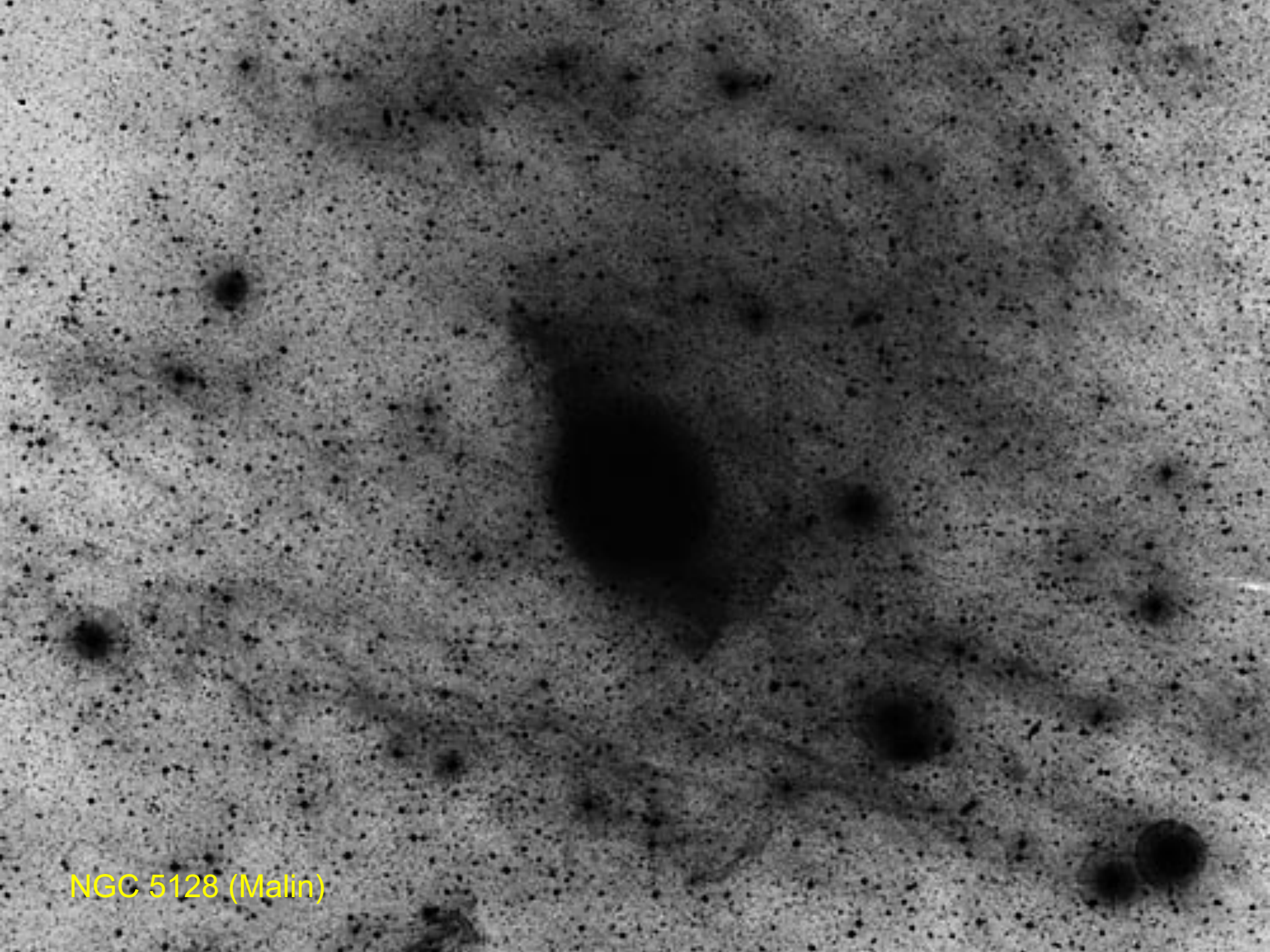
Simulated galaxies (Mancillas et al. 2019)

- Low surface brightness features:
  - Tidal tails
  - Stellar streams
  - Shells

Tracers of interactions and merging events

Most faint substructures at  $\sim 29$  mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup> trace major and intermediate mass merger events.

Survival of most substructures  $\sim 0.7$ -4 Gyr



NGC 5128 (Malin)

# Resolving the stellar halo of Cen A = NGC 5128

Cen A as an example of a large nearby galaxy  
(not in the Euclid footprint)

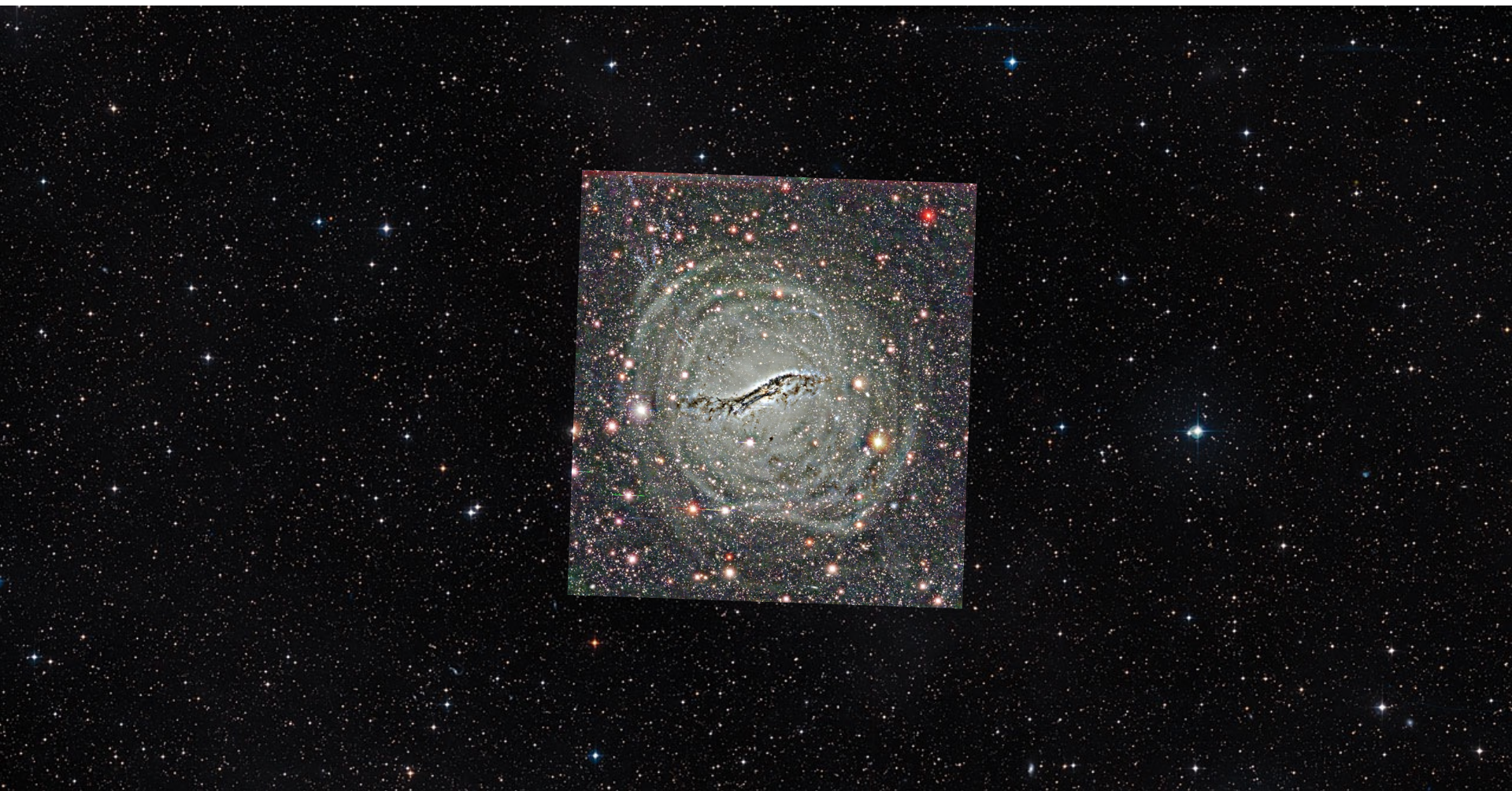
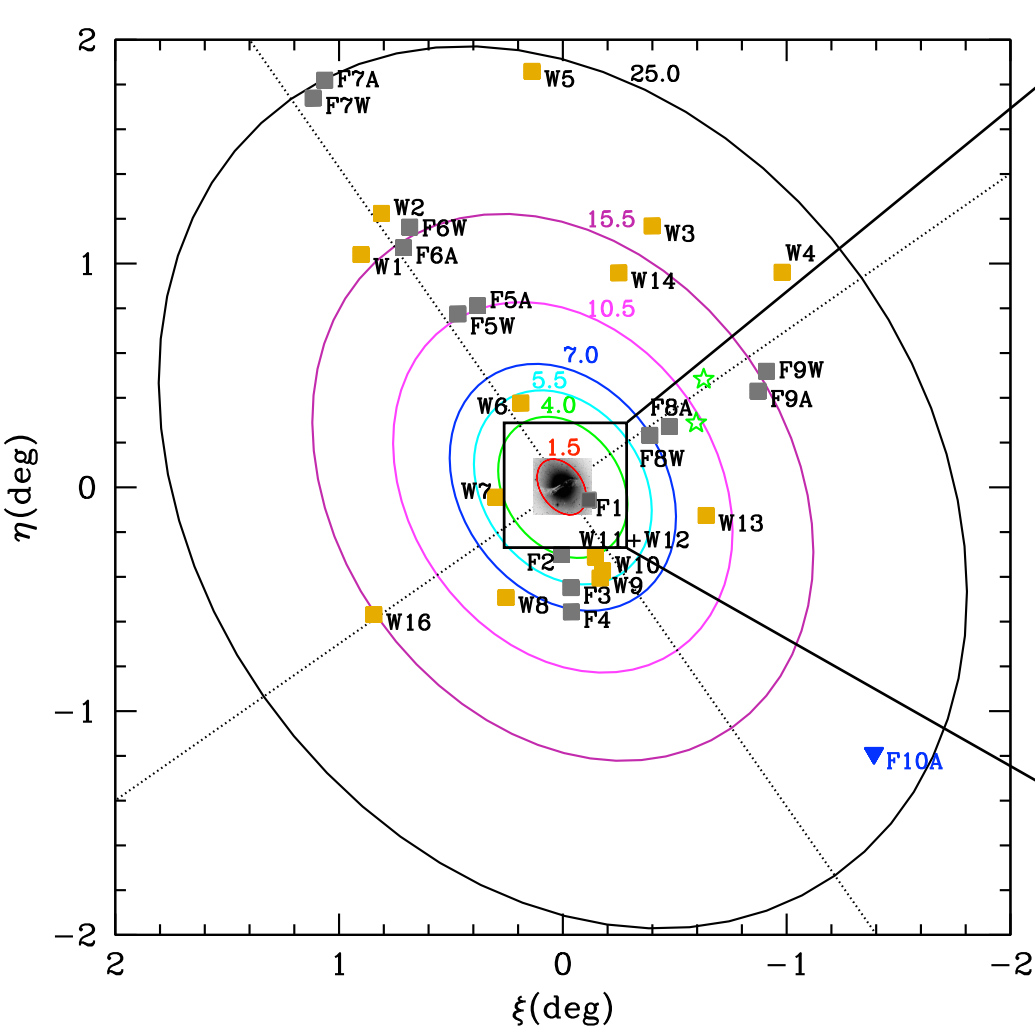


Image credit: [NASA](#), [ESA](#) & M. Rejkuba (European Southern Observatory)

# 26 halo fields observed with the HST ACS and WFC3 cameras



Ellipses:  $b/a=0.77$  (Dufour+1979)  
Distances in units  $a/Re$

Rejkuba+22

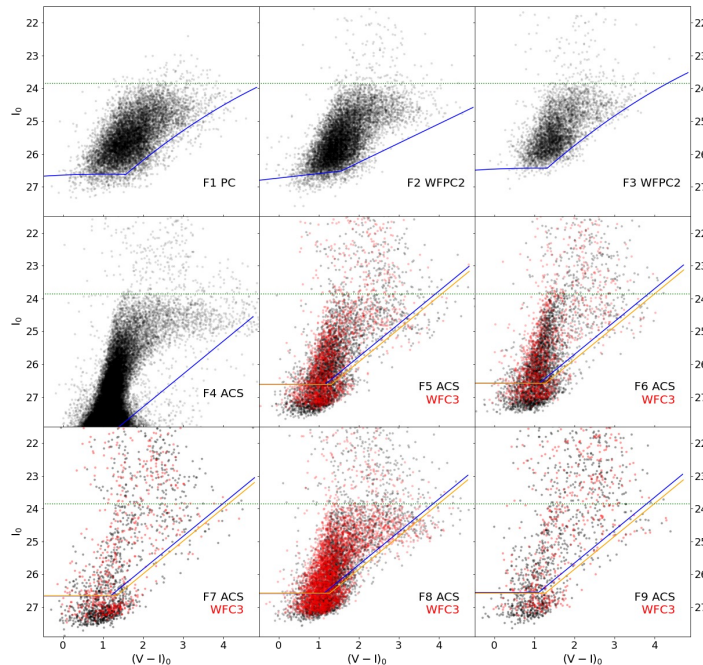
HST cycle 20

5 fields ACS+WFC3 parallel

1 orbit F606W + 1 orbit F814W

3 along major axis: F5, F6, F7

2 along minoor axis: F8, F9



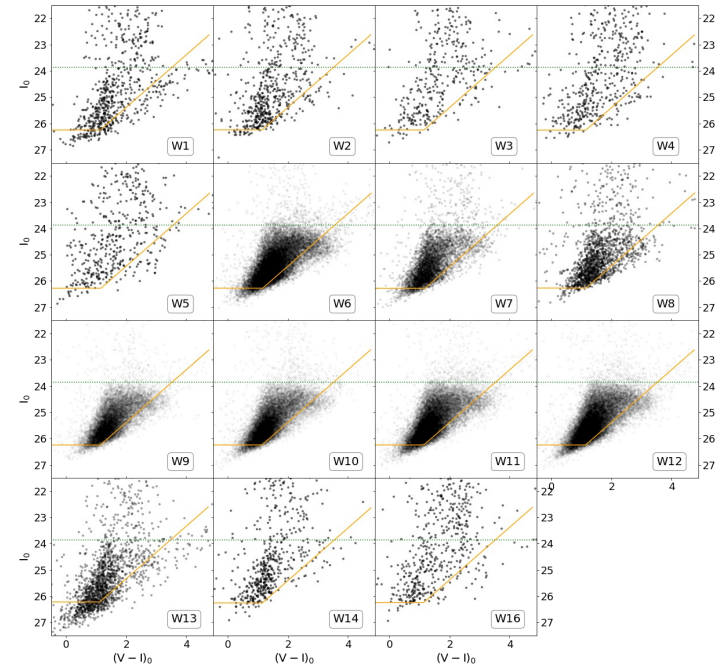
HST cycle 22

15 WFC3 parallel pointings

½ orbit F606W + ½ F814W

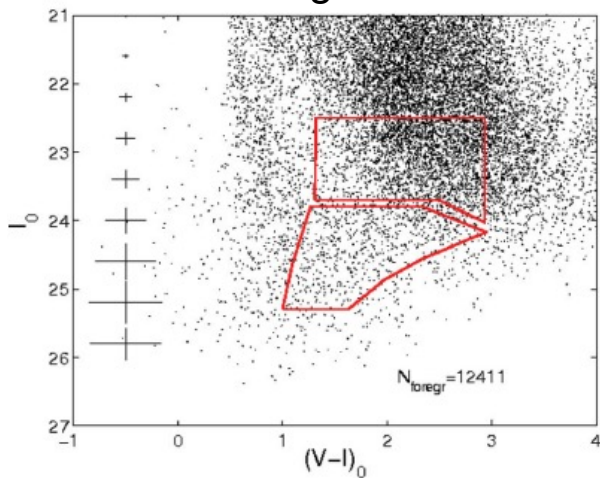
Main program: dwarf candidates

parallels: "smooth halo"

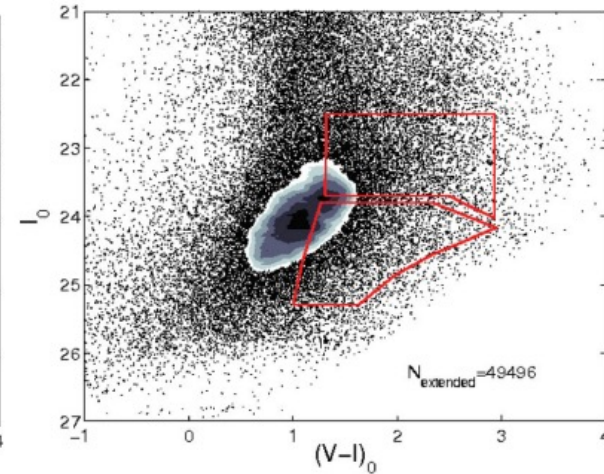
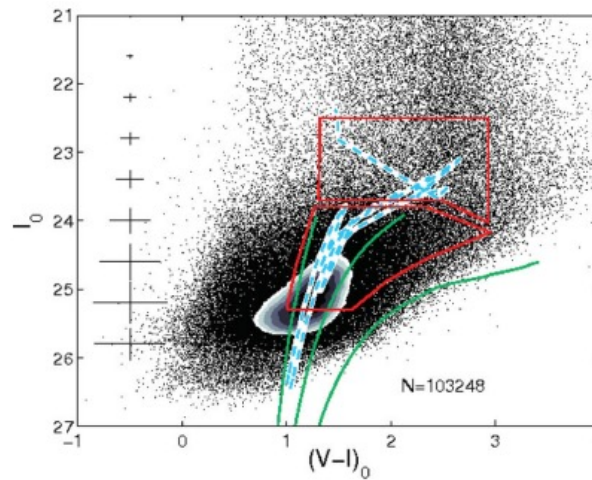


# Foreground+background contamination

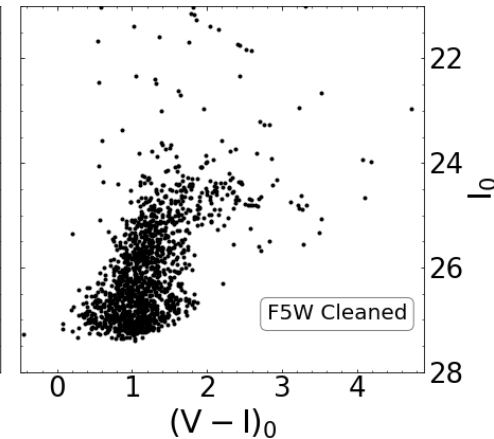
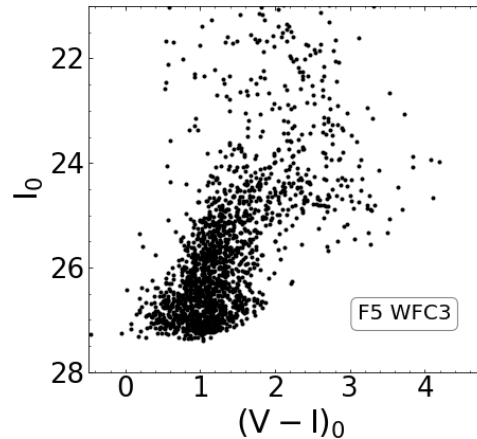
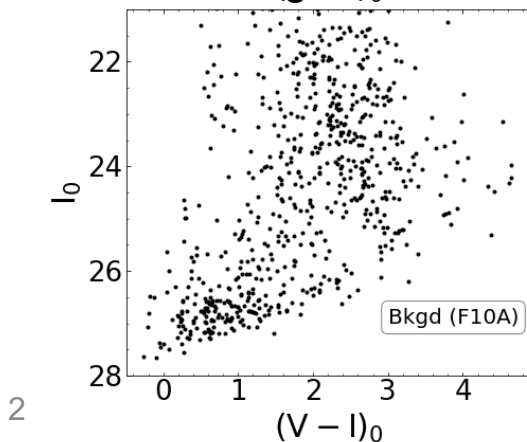
Besançon simulation of Galactic foreground



Crnojevic, Ferguson et al. 2013: VIMOS survey of Cen A halo



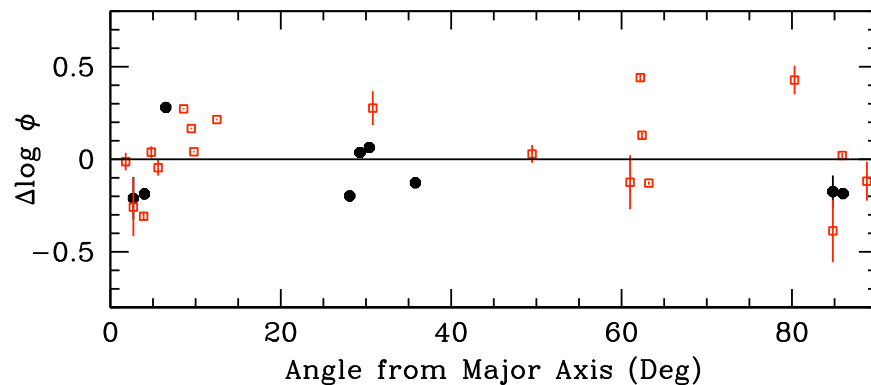
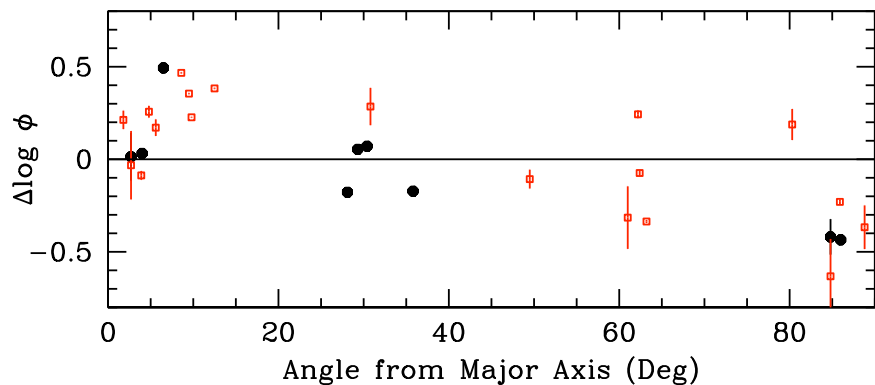
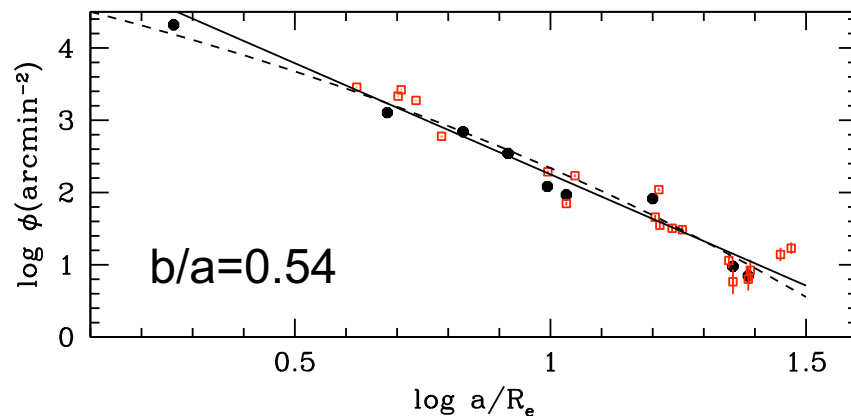
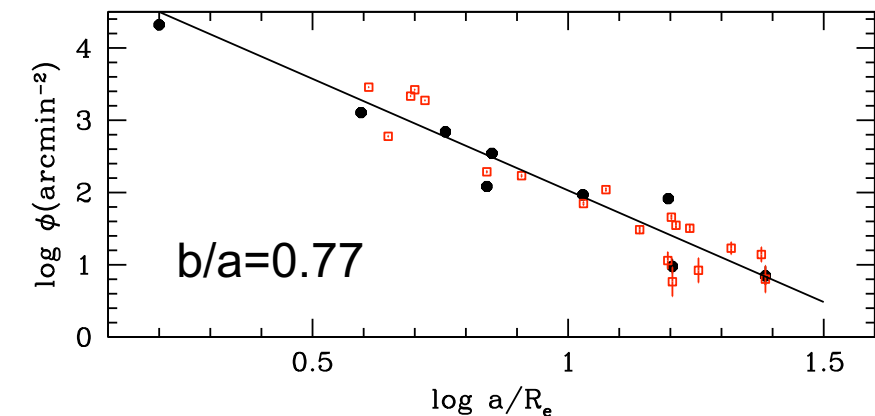
"Fore/background field"



Rejkuba+22

# Stellar density profile

Number of stars within 2 mag from TRGB per unit area



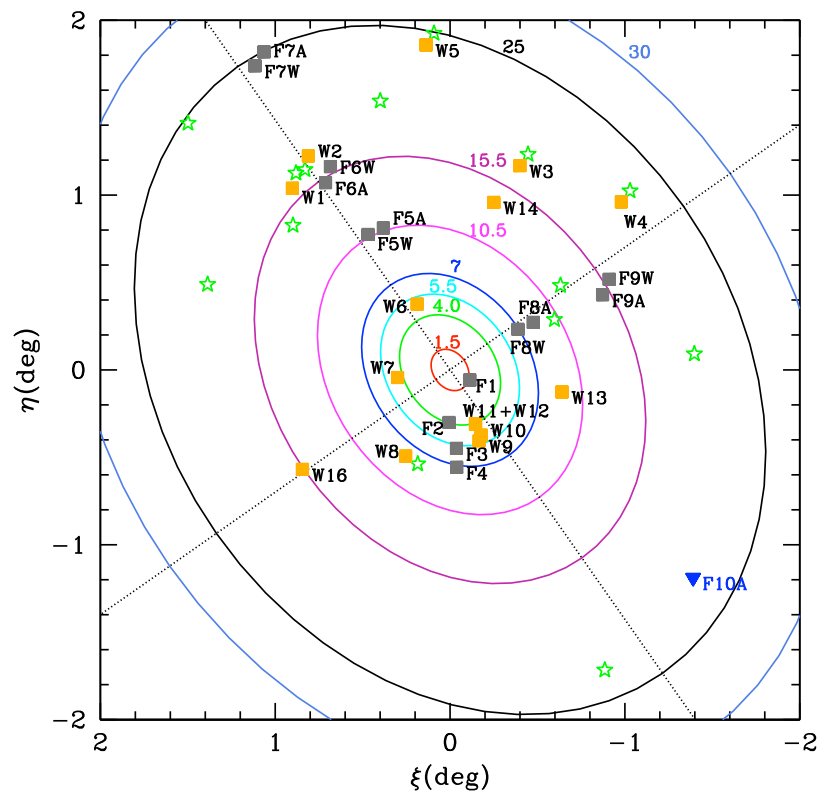
$b/a = 0.77$  best fit power law

Line:  $\log\Phi_{RGB} = 5.328 - 3.077\log(a/R_e)$

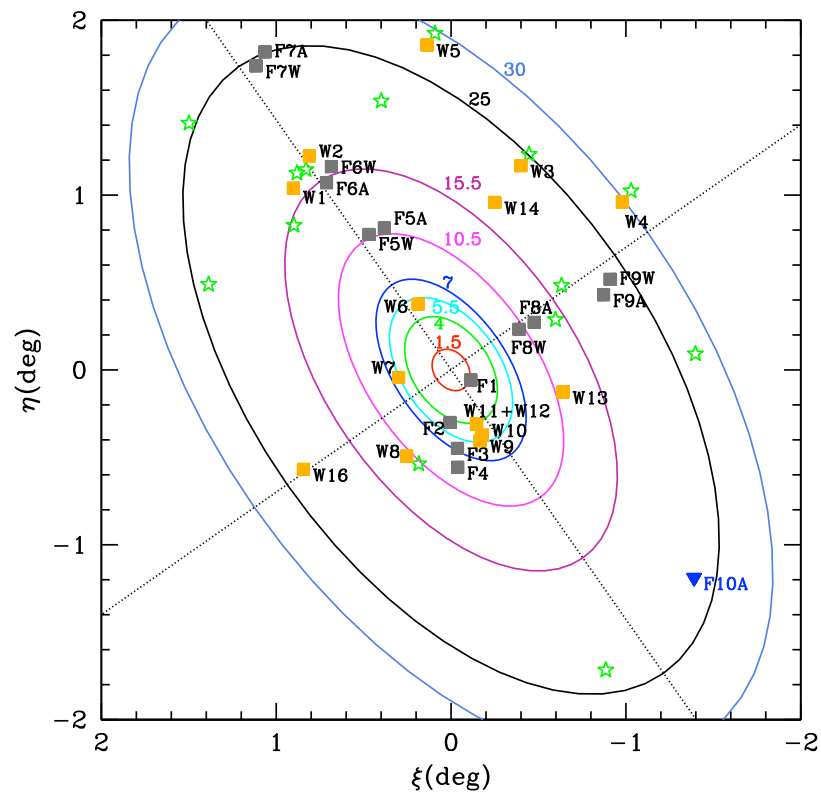
Line:  $\log\Phi_{RGB} = 5.328 - 3.077\log(a/R_e)$

Dash:  $\log\Phi_{RGB} = 7.685 - 3.008(a/R_e)^{1/4}$

The outer halo is more elongated

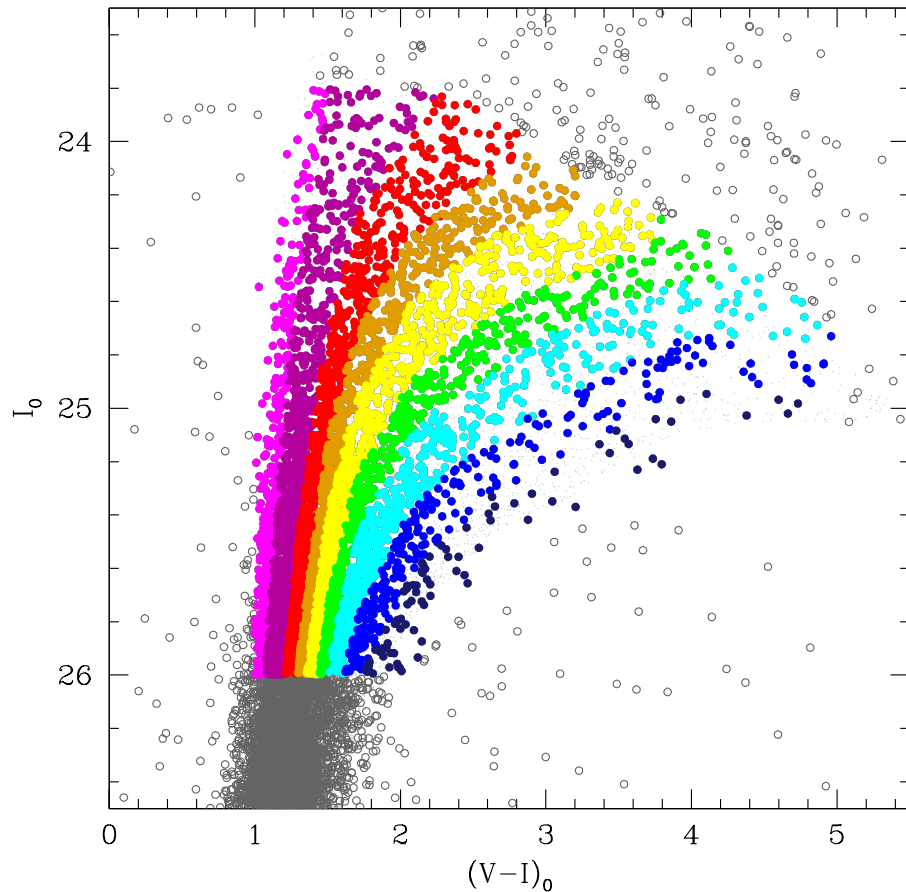


$b/a = 0.77$

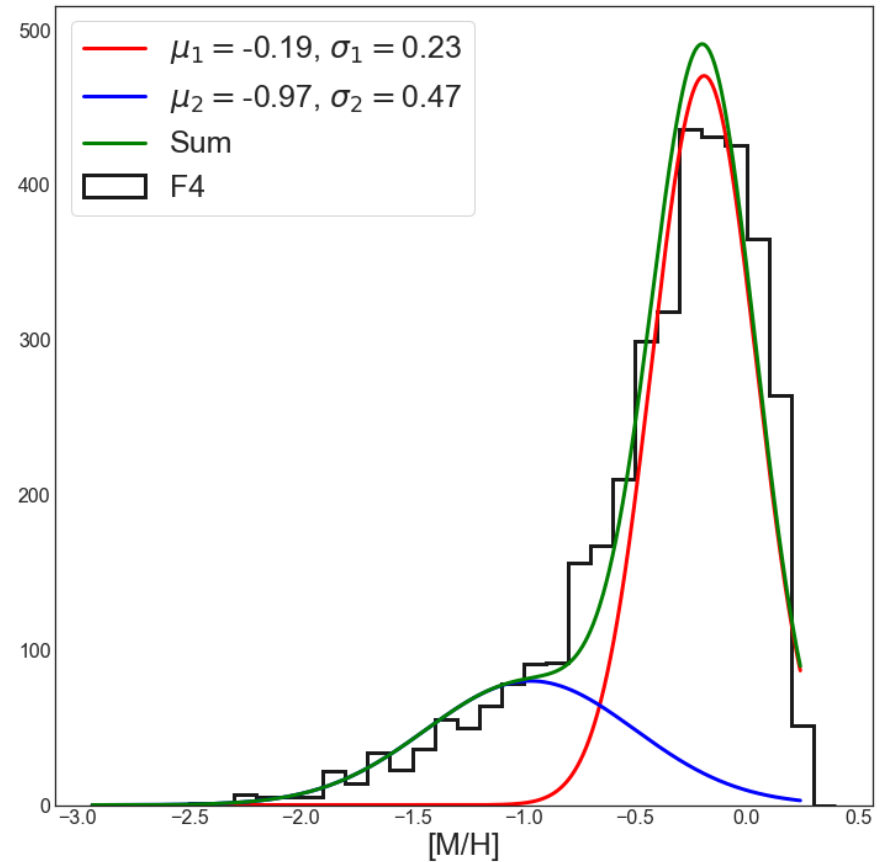


$b/a = 0.54$

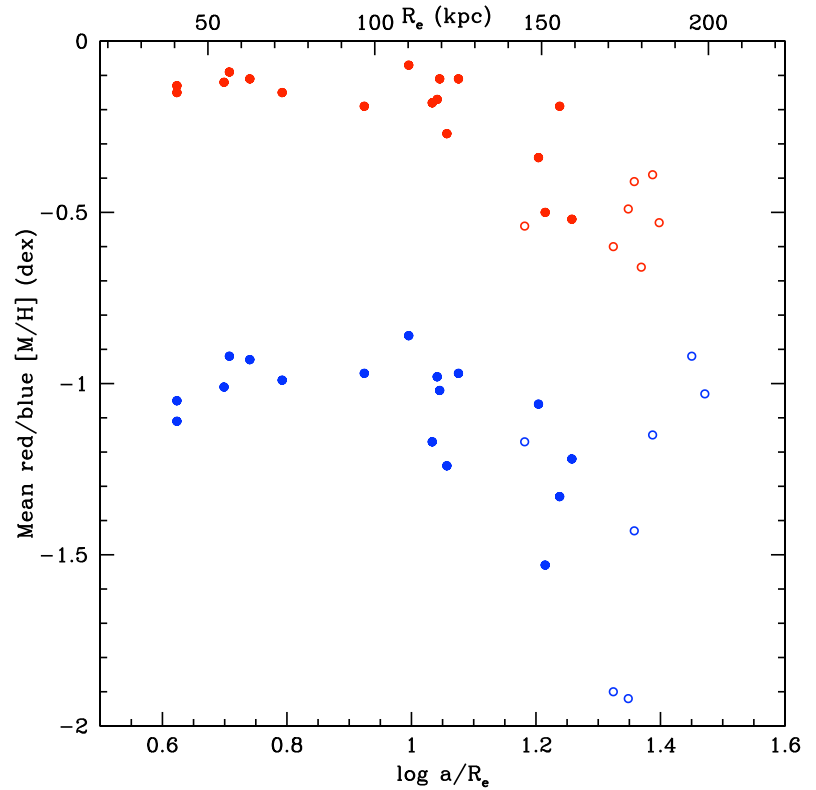
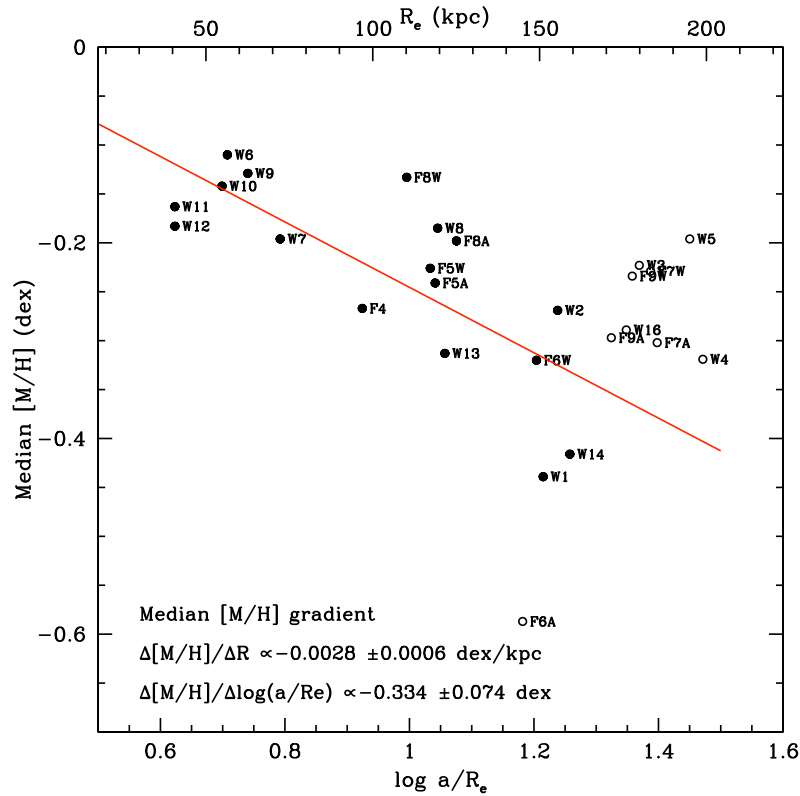
# Metallicity Distribution Function



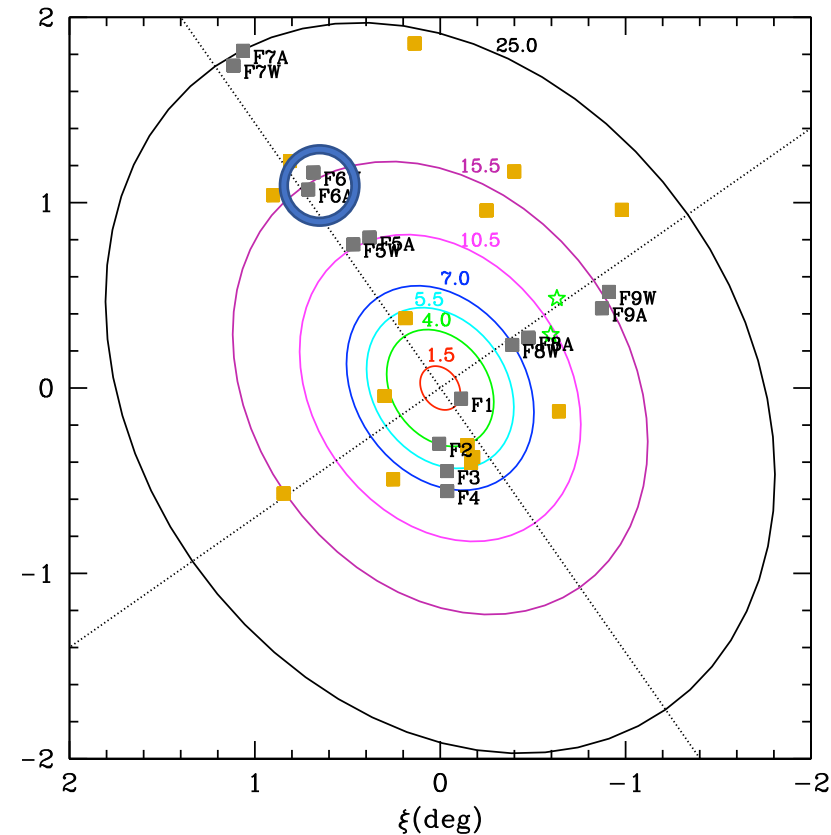
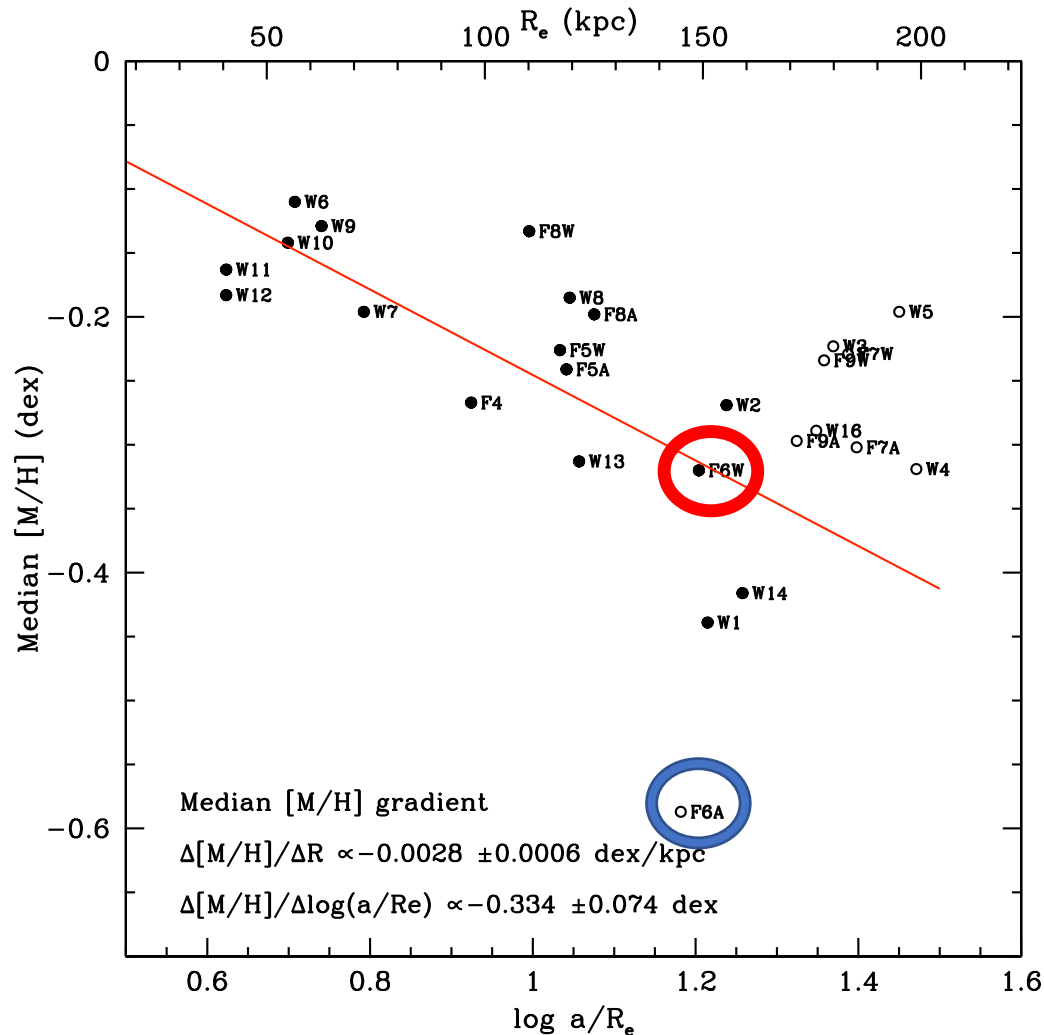
GMM: 2 Gaussian components



# Metallicity gradients



# Field-to-field variations

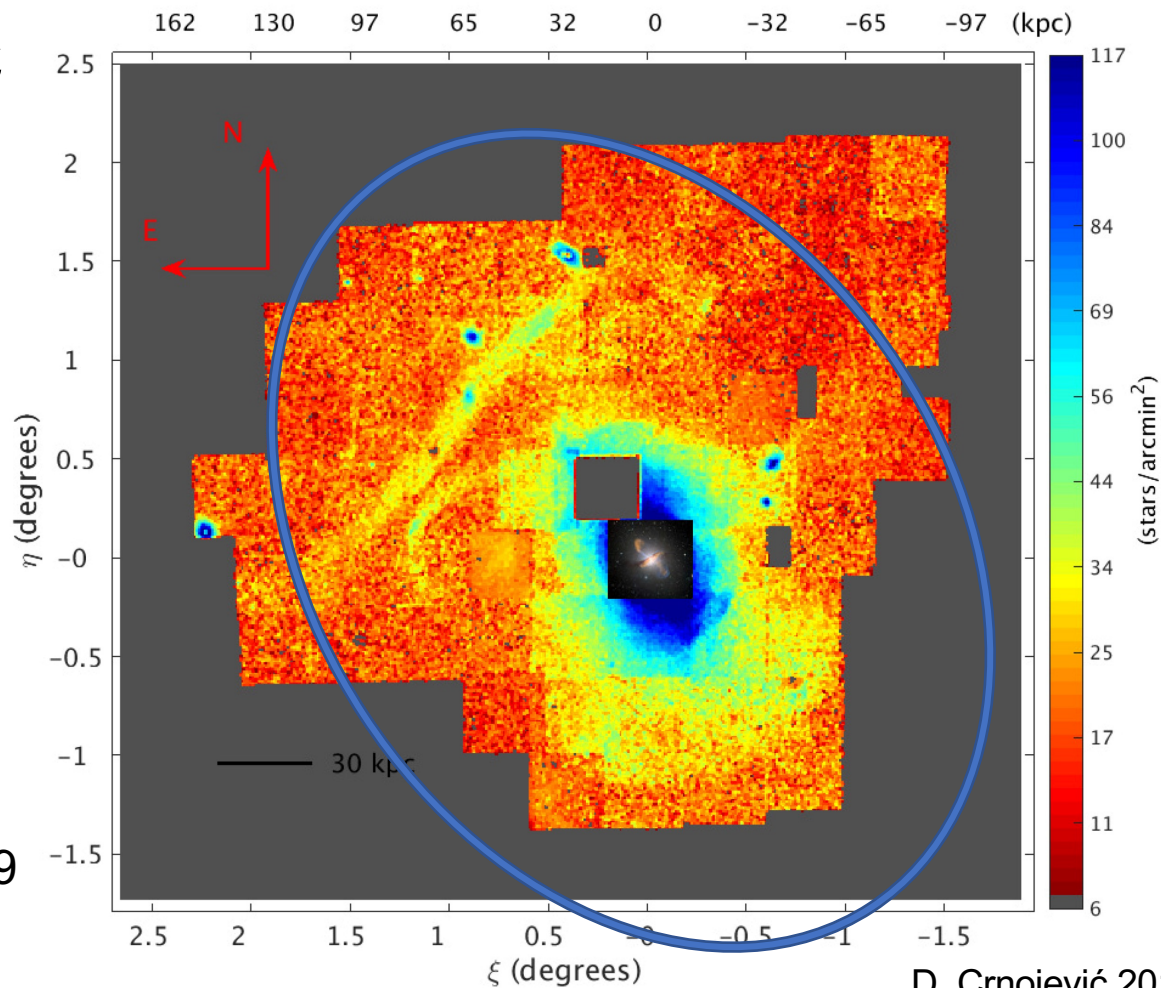


# Panoramic Imaging Survey of Cen A

Megacam@Magellan

- $r_0 \sim 26 - 27$  mag
- Survey to  $\sim 15$  kpc

Crnojević et al. 2016, 2019



D. Crnojević 2017

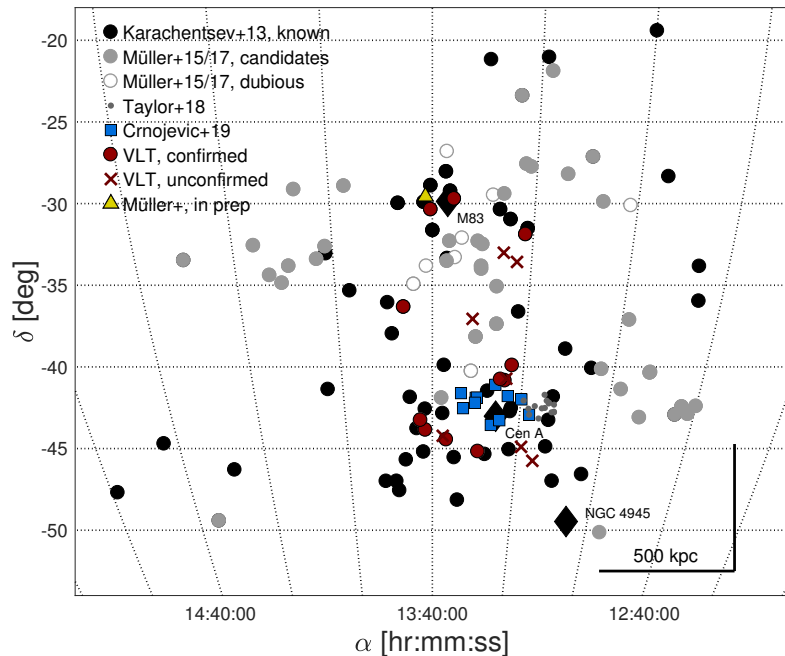
# Centaurus A group

# Centaurus A group

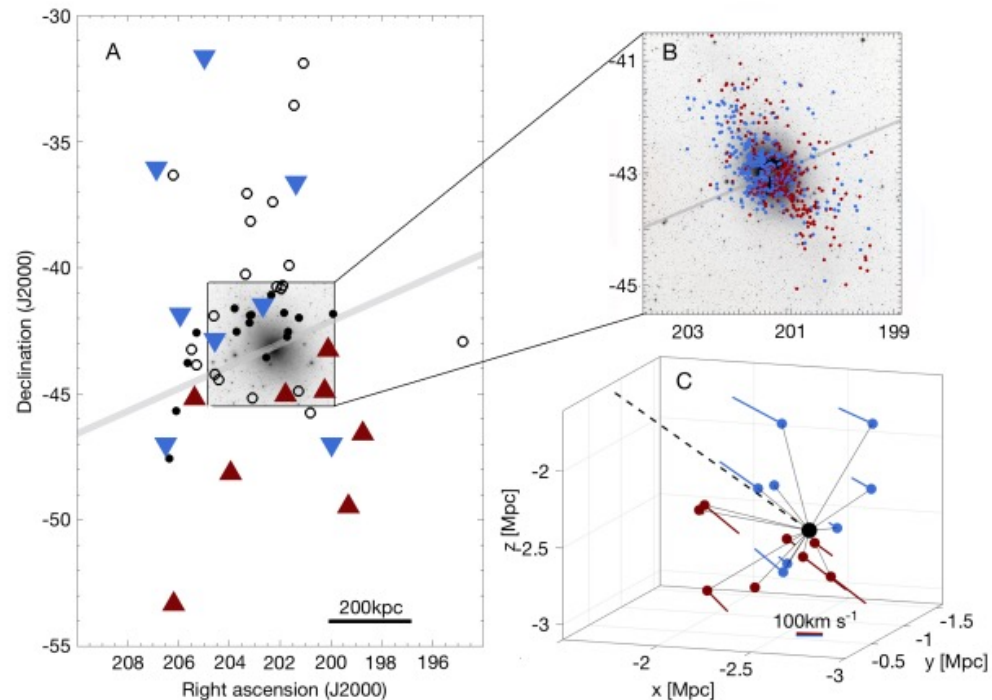
- Two sub-groups: Cen A & M83
- 57 new dwarf candidates within  $\approx 550$  sq.deg DECam survey (Müller+2015, 2017)
  - Faintest:  $\mu_r \approx 29$  mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup>
  - Completeness at  $M_V \approx -10$ ,  $M_r \approx -9.5$  mag

“A whirling plane of satellite galaxies around Centaurus A challenges cold dark matter cosmology”

O. Müller, M.S. Pawlowski, H. Jerjen & F. Lelli, 2018, Science

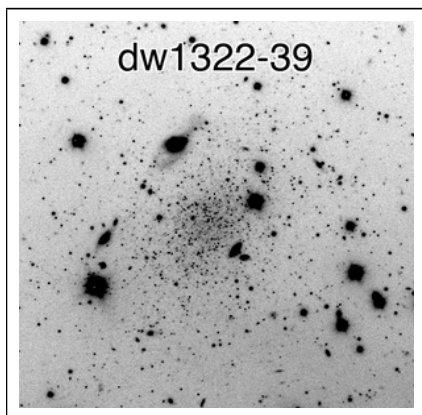


a, ES,



# VLT Follow-up: FORS2 & MUSE

Müller+2019



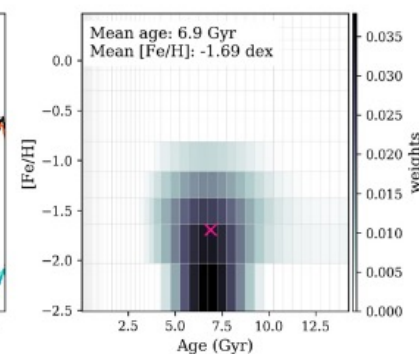
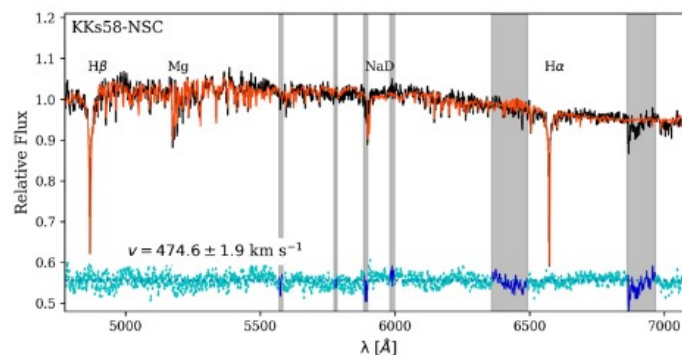
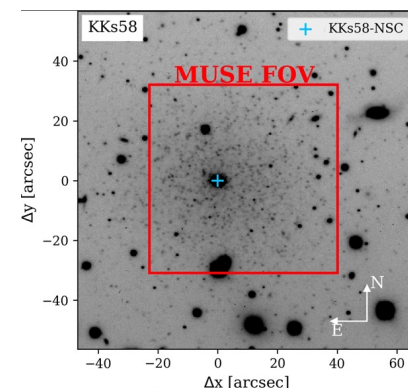
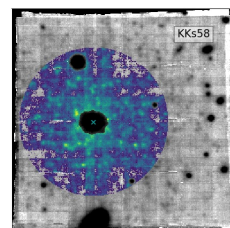
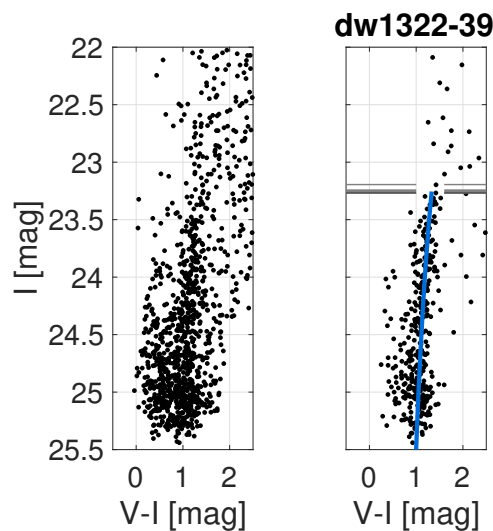
FORs2 imaging

Foreground/background:  
statistical decontamination using  
the same images

Tip of the RGB (TRGB) distances:  
membership confirmation for  
12/18 candidates

MUSE

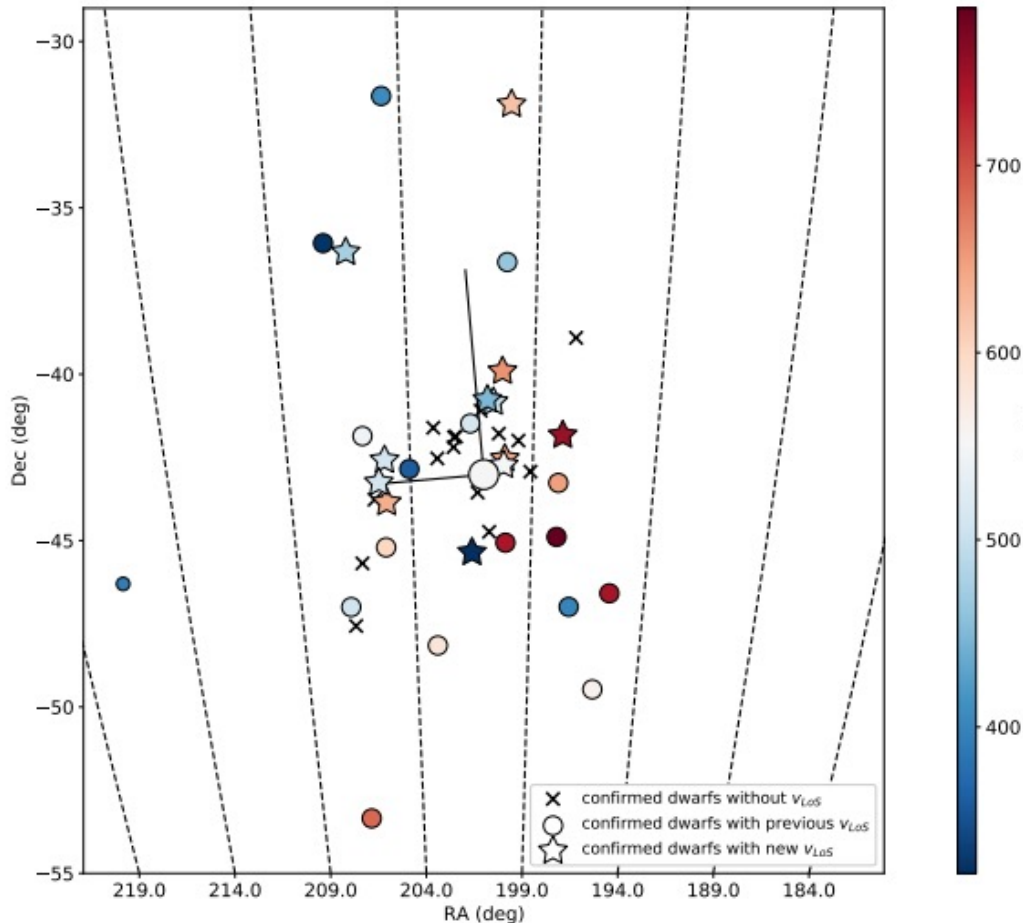
Radial velocities (membership)  
Mean age & [Fe/H]  
Nuclear star cluster & Globular Cls.



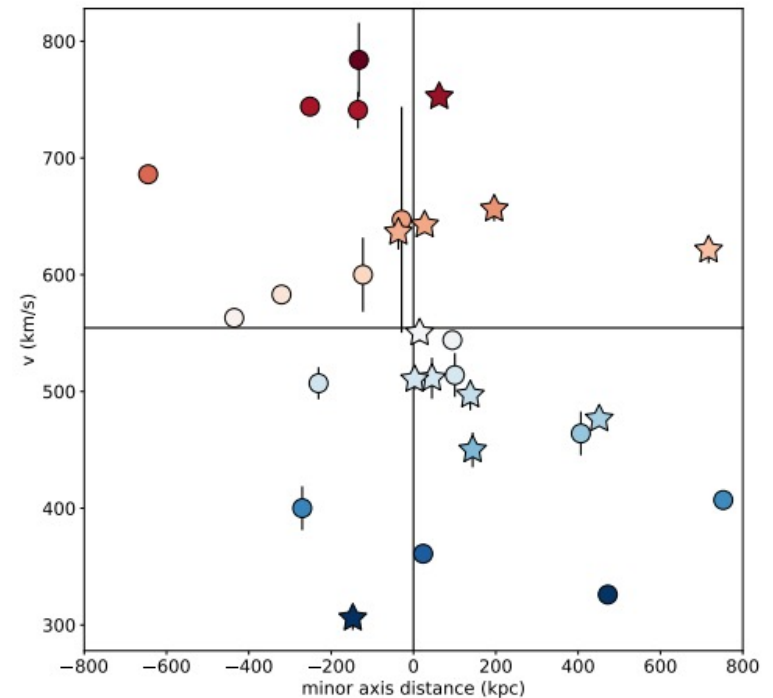
M. R $\epsilon$

# Corotating plane of satellites around Cen A

Dwarf galaxies on sky  
21/28 show coherent motion



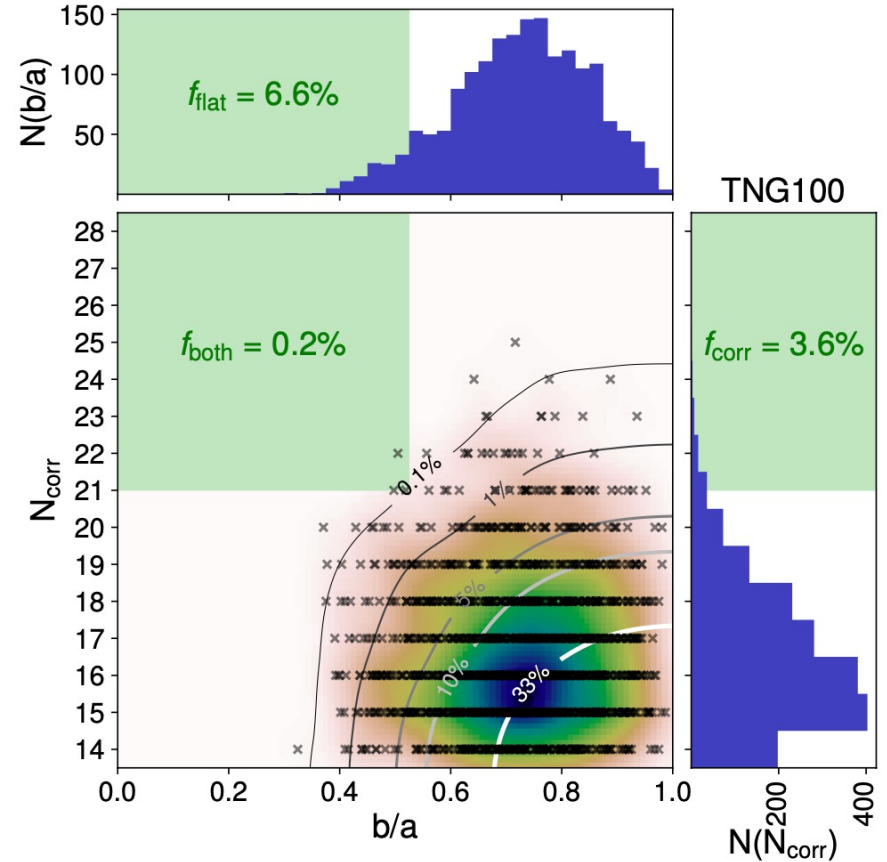
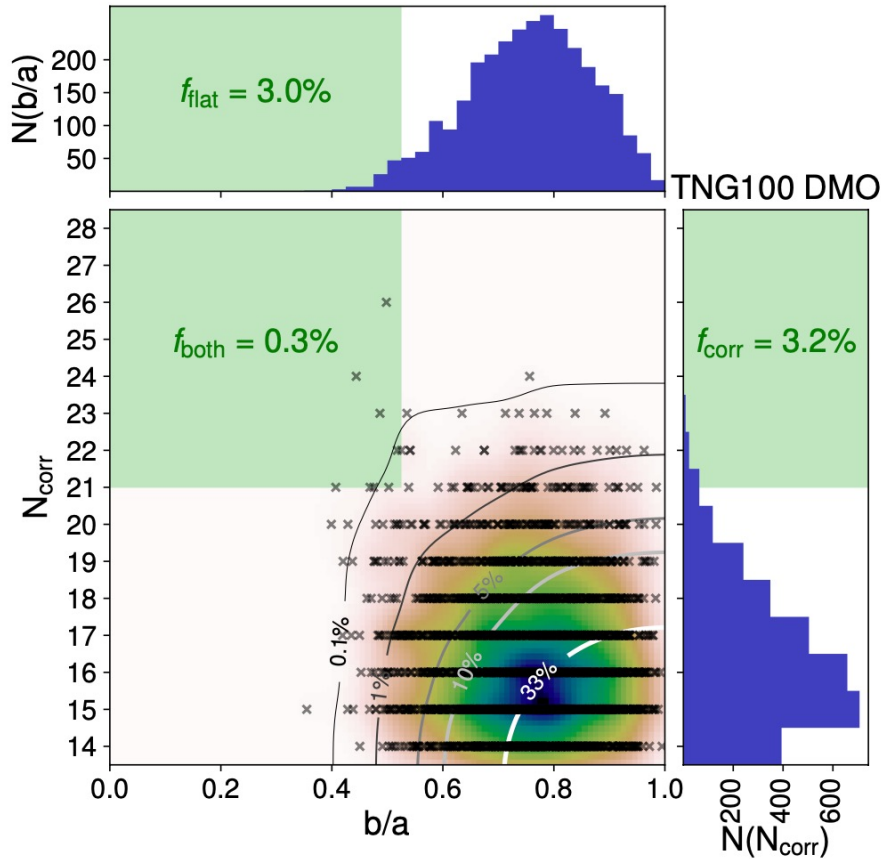
Position velocity diagram for the  
28 dwarf satellites of Cen A



28 satellites with accurate distances  
(TRGB) and radial velocities  
21 satellites are in opposing quadrants:  
 $P(X=21|28) = 0.88\%$

# Kinematically coherent satellite systems around Cen A analogues in Illustris TNG100

Müller et al. 2021



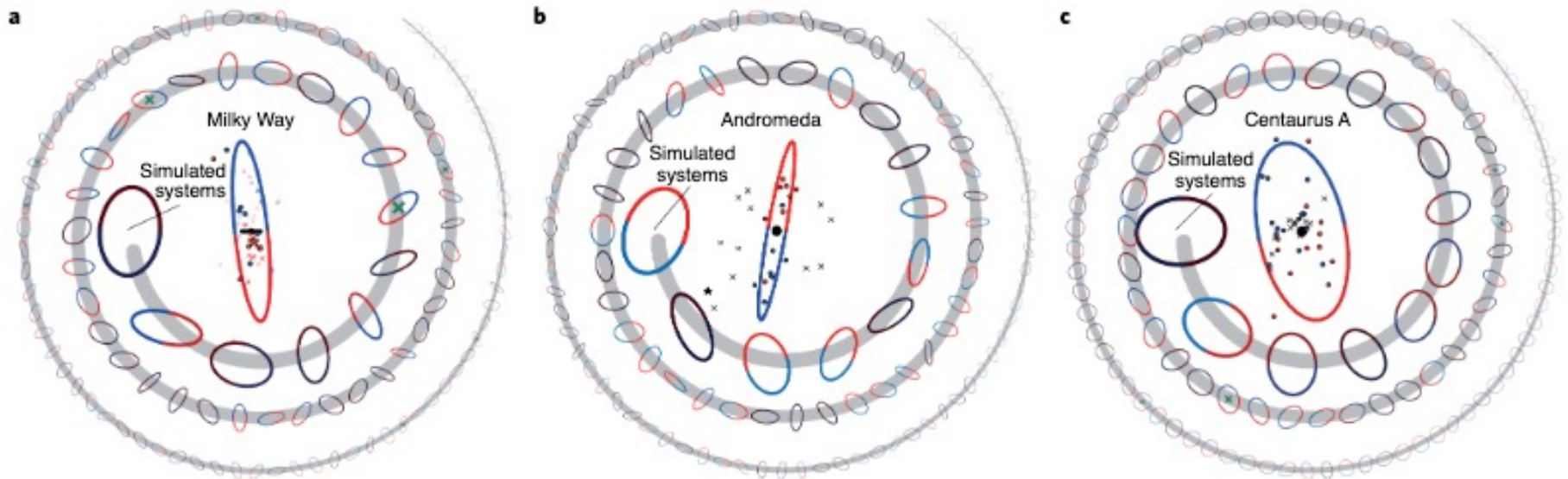
As extreme or more than Cen A system:

- 8 out of 3070 (0.3%) DMO mock systems
- 3 out of 1763 (0.2%) hydrodynamic mock systems

Hosts:  $M_{200}$  between  $4\text{--}12 \times 10^{12}$

# Flattened satellite systems with correlated kinematics

M. Pawlowski, Nature Astronomy, 2021



- (a) Edge on view of MW satellite galaxies plane: full orbital alignment from PMs; <20kpc height
- (b) On-sky distribution of satellites around Andromeda: about 1/2 of satellites; rotational signature
- (c) On-sky distribution of satellites around Cen A: spatial flattening and rotation signal reminiscent of rotation

Colour-coding: **receding velocity** vs **approaching** the observer

Small ellipses around observed systems: simulated systems from the IllustrisTNG: (+) reproduce flattening & (x) reproduce kinematic correlation; no system with (+ and x) simultaneously.

# Resolved stellar populations studies

## Euclid + ground-based follow-up

- Nearby galaxies:  $\lesssim 5\text{--}10$  Mpc
  - Vast areas & contiguous coverage
- Background galaxies & foreground stars statistical decontamination
- Unambiguous detections:
  - Distances & membership
  - Surface density gradients
  - Metallicity distributions and gradients
  - Census of accretion events & substructures to  $\sim 34$  mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup>
- Star formation histories and assembly histories
- Satellites census & properties