S19A-Q1060 Subaru Near-Field Cosmology Survey

Sakurako Okamoto Subaru Telescope/NAOJ

N. Arimoto (NAOJ), A. Ferguson (Edinburgh), M. Irwin (Cambridge) M. Chiba (Tohoku), K. Komiyama (NAOJ), M. Tanaka (Hosei) M. Tanaka (NAOJ), J. Koda (Stony Brook), M. Rich (UCLA), M.G. Lee (Seoul), I.S. Jang (AIP), J. Kang (Seoul), J. W. Lee (Seoul), R. Zemaitis (Edinburgh)

Subaru Near-Field Cosmology Survey (SNFC; S19A-QI060)

Cover 7 nearby disk galaxies with HSC 2 or 4 pointings each with g,i-bands S19A-S20B 10 nights HSC Queue + S21A 1n, S21B 2.1n carry-over

Elucidate the dependence of stellar halos and thick disk properties in late-type galaxies based on the homogeneous observations/reductions/analyses

For individual galaxies:

- Verify stellar halo and thick disk existence and reveal their stellar populations
- Search new satellites, (sub-)structures, GCs, outlying young stellar systems
- Radial metallicity distributions of old population by RGB colors

Using all target galaxies + existing samples:

- Clarify the dependence of stellar halos and thick disk properties in late-type galaxies on the luminosity/morphology/environment. Compare halo radial profiles (power-low like MW, M31, M81?) Thick disks of edge-on targets (N247, N253, N4244, N4236)
- Address the missing satellite problem with LFs/MDFs of satellites
 halo-to-halo scatter of the satellite abundance?

DM densities of MW-like galaxy halos



Stars born in satellites but now belonging to MW-like galaxies



In ACDM framework, galaxies having similar total mass may have different stellar halo fraction, radial density, the radial metallicity profiles, and the richness of substructures.



Dragonfly telephoto array (Merritt+2016)

Integrated Surface Photometry: a significant number of galaxies lack of stellar halos?

Resolved Stellar Photometry:

- \diamond Reach well below the sky level (>34mag/arcsec²)
- Direct proof of faint (sub-)structures
- Better constraint on Age/Metallicity of individual stars
- Less foreground/background contaminations
- Less influence of foreground cirrus and sky-subtraction
- Limited number of target galaxies (< a few Mpc)
- Require both image depth and wide FoV





SNFC: target selection

Selection:

- Nearby galaxies D < 5 Mpc
- Not "dwarf" M_B < -18.0
- Visible from MK more than 3hours/night
- Galactic latitude lbl > 30 degree
- Variety of Morphological type, Mass, etc.

Target magnitude:

• 1.5mag below TRGB_i, (g-i) < 2.0

Target area

• > $\frac{1}{2} R_{vir}$



Table 1: The target galaxies										
Name	#ª	term ^b	D (Mpc) ^c	groupd	MB	classe	b/a	M.(M _☉) ^f	image	comments
NGC0247	2	В	$3.4 \pm 0.06^{(1)}$	Scl	-18.5	Sd	0.32	3×10^{9}	HSC ^g	
NGC0253	5	В	$3.5 \pm 0.1^{(2)}$	Scl	-21.3	Sc	0.22	1×10^{11}	CFHT	two satellites ^h
NGC7793	2	в	$3.7 \pm 0.1^{(2)}$	Scl	-18.5	Sd	0.68	5.8×10^{9}	Gemini	
NGC4736	5	Α	$4.2 \pm 0.3^{(2)}$	M94	-19.9	Sab	0.81	4.1×10^{10}	n/a	
NGC4244	2	A	$4.4 \pm 0.2^{(2)}$	M94	-18.2	Scd	0.11	3.6×10^{9}	HSC ^g	no stellar halo?
NGC4236	5	A	$4.5 \pm 0.3^{(4)}$	M81	-18.6	Sdm	0.32	4.2×10^{9}	n/a	extended UV disk
NGC5236	5	Α	$4.5 \pm 0.3^{(5)}$	M83	-20.6	Sc	0.89	7.2×10^{10}	HSCg	HI, satelliteh



SNFC: metallicity constraint

(g-i) color of individual RGBs: Metallicity Distribution Function in different spatial area in a galaxy







NG3077, Okamoto+2022 in prep

SNFC: N4244

Scd galaxy @ 4.4 Mpc 2 pointings All point-sources



SNFC: N4244



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Subaru Near-Field Cosmology Survey (S19A-QI060)

Cover 7 nearby disk galaxies with HSC 2 or 4 pointings each with g,i-bands

- 1 galaxy with 3 pointings with g, i2-band,
- 2 galaxies with 2 pointings with g, i2-band,
- 2 galaxies with 1 pointing with g, i2-band,
- no data at all for 2 galaxies
- 5 pointings of only i2-band images for 3 galaxies

Finish all observations (completion rate = 60%),

Data analyses on-going NGC4244: old, metal-poor population does exist in the outskirt. halo fraction seems to be relatively small.

apply for g-band images of N4236, N4736, and N253 in future semesters