

HST/ACS observations of shell galaxies: inner shells, shell colours and dust^{★,★★}

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ABSTRACT

Context. Shells in Elliptical Galaxies are faint, sharp-edged features, believed to provide evidence for a merger event. Accurate photometry at high spatial resolution is needed to learn on presence of inner shells, population properties of shells, and dust in shell galaxies.

Aims. Learn more about the origin of shells and dust in early type galaxies.

Methods. $V - I$ colours of shells and underlying galaxies are derived, using HST Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) data. A galaxy model is made locally in wedges and subtracted to determine shell profiles and colours. We applied Voronoi binning to our data to get smoothed colour maps of the galaxies. Comparison with N -body simulations from the literature gives more insight to the origin of the shell features. Shell positions and dust characteristics are inferred from model galaxy subtracted images.

Results. The ACS images reveal shells well within the effective radius in some galaxies (at $0.24 r_e = 1.7$ kpc in the case of NGC 5982). In some cases, strong nuclear dust patches prevent detection of inner shells. Most shells have colours which are similar to the underlying galaxy. Some inner shells are redder than the galaxy. All six shell galaxies show out of dynamical equilibrium dust features, like lanes or patches, in their central regions. Our detection rate for dust in the shell ellipticals is greater than that found from HST archive data for a sample of normal early-type galaxies, at the 95% confidence level.

Conclusions. The merger model describes better the shell distributions and morphologies than the interaction model. Red shell colours are most likely due to the presence of dust and/or older stellar populations. The high prevalence and out of dynamical equilibrium morphologies of the central dust features point towards external influences being responsible for visible dust features in early type shell galaxies. Inner shells are able to manifest themselves in relatively old shell systems.

Key words. galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD – galaxies: photometry – galaxies: interactions

1. Introduction

Shell galaxies (Malin & Carter 1980) have long been recognised as useful laboratories for learning on both the formation processes and the internal structure of elliptical galaxies. Soon after their discovery, shells were identified as tracers of “the splatter produced by a merger” (Schweizer 1980), more specifically minor mergers. Hence shell galaxies provided candidate configurations to investigate details of the accretion process, such as the nature of the accreted galaxy, the dominant types of accretion orbits, the radial distribution of the accreted matter, and the connection of accretion events to AGN activity. If shells trace specific orbit configurations of accreted stars, then they potentially contain information on the three-dimensional shape of the galaxian potential.

Prieur (1990) recognised different morphological categories of shell galaxies. type I shell galaxies have shells

antisymmetrically (interleaved) aligned along the major axis. type II shells are placed all around the galaxy. Type III shells show both or irregular features. Numerical simulation work in the eighties and early nineties provided the most widely accepted framework for interpreting these shell morphologies in terms of mergers. Quinn’s phase-wrapping formalism provides an elegant explanation for type I, interleaved shells. Phase wrapping recognises the discrete distribution of turning points for radially-injected stars that oscillate back and forth in the galaxian potential (Quinn 1984); the shells themselves are the loci of the turning points, where pile-up leads to increased surface brightness; these loci move outward in the galaxy as a consequence of the proportionality between orbital period and apocentre distance. More complex shell systems of types II and III can be produced by minor mergers from non-radial orbits, on non-spherical parent galaxies, or due to internal rotation in the accreted galaxy (Hernquist & Quinn 1988, 1989). Shells may also result from “space wrapping” (Dupraz & Combes 1986) in the absence of radial orbit turn-around, when line-of-sight integration leads to an increase in surface brightness for debris of a satellite accreted on a high-angular momentum orbit. Finally, shells may result from major mergers between two disk galaxies, as a result of the return of tidal tail material (Hernquist & Spergel 1992),

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** Appendices are only available in electronic form at <http://www.aanda.org>

whenever the bulge-to-disk ratio of the parent galaxies is low (González-García & Balcells 2005).

Models for shell formation not based on mergers have been proposed as well. These include tidal interactions (Thomson & Wright 1990; Thomson 1991) or asymmetric local star formation (Loewenstein et al. 1987). Several observational diagnostics may be used to test the various theories. Shells are mostly observed in isolated environments; this may indicate either a lower formation rate or a shorter lifetime in denser environments; it may indicate younger ages for shell systems in empty environments (Colbert et al. 2001). Forbes & Thomson (1992) noted that almost all galaxies which contain a kinematically decoupled core (KDC), also show shells, suggesting a relation between these galaxy properties. These two properties give support to the merger/accretion model for shells.

How close to galaxy centres do shells exist is a matter of current interest. Because shell detection requires some form of unsharp filtering, whether digital or photographic (Malin & Carter 1980), and that works best when brightness gradients are not pronounced, shells have more often been detected in the outer parts of galaxies. However, inner shells contain useful information on the shell-making process. The existence of inner shells requires that orbital energy and angular momentum be removed from the accreted stars before these are released into the potential of the larger galaxy, therefore inner shells imply that dynamical friction operated, and that the accreted galaxy disrupted late into the accretion process. Because shells trace accreted material with orbit apocentres at the shell radii, inner shells would provide strong evidence for the late build-up of the inner regions of ellipticals through accretion of small galaxies.

To improve on our ability to detect inner shells, we used the ACS camera on board HST to image the inner parts of six well-known shell galaxies (see Table 1). The spatial sampling of the ACS, six times better than typical ground-based cameras, coupled to the absence of atmospheric blurring, provides for a more accurate modelling of the underlying galaxy brightness distribution, and a more accurate mapping of the shell profiles themselves. In this paper we present photometric data in V and I for the galaxies and the detected shells.

The HST images also allow a precise determination of shell colours. The latter may provide useful diagnostics on the various shell formation models. The interaction model predicts similar colours for the shells as the host galaxy, whereas significant differences in shell colours are possible in the merger models. To date, observations give a confusing picture on shell colours. Examples are found of shells that are redder, similar, or bluer, than the underlying galaxy. In some cases, different authors report opposite colour differences (shell minus galaxy) for the same shell; we mention specific instances of this in Sect 5.3. Colour even seems to change *along* some shells; examples are NGC 2865 (Fort et al. 1986), NGC 474 (Priour 1990), and NGC 3656 (Balcells 1997). Errors in shell colours are very sensitive to the correct modelling of the underlying light distribution. HST images allow for a detailed modelling of the galaxy light distribution, especially near the centres, and should provide increased accuracy in the determination of shell colours.

Another important issue is the properties of the visible dust in the centres shell galaxies, which might say something about the dust visible in the centres early type galaxies in general. Our observations may help to learn more about dust origin and formation theories (Lauer et al. 2005).

The paper presents a photometric analysis of the shells in the six shell galaxies imaged in our HST/ACS program. The systems observed contain three type I galaxies (NGC 1344, NGC 3923

and NGC 5982) and two type II (NGC 474, NGC 2865) and one type III (NGC 7626). The HST/ACS images are analysed by applying the technique of Voronoi binning (Cappellari & Copin 2003) on the single passband images, which yields high- S/N brightness and colour maps to see if the shells influence local colour gradients. In a companion paper, the properties of the globular clusters were analysed (Sikkema et al. 2006, hereafter Paper I).

The data reduction is briefly summarised in Sect. 2. In Sect. 3 we describe how we obtained global parameters, the shell fluxes and colours, the production of colour maps and dust properties. In Sect. 4, we compare our observations with N -body simulations of shell galaxies using different models, discuss implications of shell colours and analyse the dust properties of shell galaxies. We summarise our main conclusions in the last section.

2. Observations and data reduction

The six shell galaxies were observed with the ACS_WFC camera between July 2002 and January 2003 with the filters $F606W$ (V -band) and $F814W$ (I band) in CR_SPLIT = 2 mode. The camera contains two CCDs of 2048×4096 pixels, each pixel having a size of $0''.049 \text{ pixel}^{-1}$ resulting in a field of view of $202'' \times 202''$. Exposure times were on average 1000s. The inner 24 pixels of NGC 2865 and the inner 8 pixels of NGC 474 were saturated in both V and I . Table 1 contains the main characteristics of the galaxies like Right Ascension and Declination at Epoch J2000.0, the extinction coefficients, exposure times and adopted distances throughout this paper. Detailed information about the data reduction can be found in Paper I.

In addition we found three B band (filter $F435W$) observations from July 2003 of NGC 7626, associated with program GO9427 in the HST archive with exposure times of 2620, 2620 and 2480 s. We used the standard reduced images and combined them to remove most cosmic rays. We used a galactic extinction value of 0.313 (Schlegel et al. 1998) and applied the following transformation formulae (Sirianni et al. 2005):

$$B_J = m(F435W) + 25.709 + 0.108(B - V)_{JC} - 0.068(B - V)_{JC}^2 \quad (1)$$

$$V_J = m(F606W) + 26.410 + 0.170(B - V)_{JC} + 0.060(B - V)_{JC}^2 \quad (2)$$

Here $m(F435W)$ and $m(F606W)$ are the ACS instrumental magnitudes and B and V are in the Johnson-Cousins system.

3. Data analysis

3.1. Global parameters

Information about the morphology of the galaxies and location of possible shells was obtained by using the ellipse fitting task GALPHOT (see Jørgensen et al. 1992); it returns information such as ellipticity, position angle, surface brightness and the C3, C4, S3, S4 coefficients (Carter 1978), all as a function of radius. A model galaxy subtracted residual image is returned as well, which is shown in Figs. A.1 to F.1 for each galaxy.

In the GALPHOT processing, background galaxies, point-like objects, dust features, bright pronounced shells and additional bad data were masked out by hand in an iterative way. Remaining faint shell structures, having a brightness typically not more than 5% of the underlying galaxy emission, do not notably affect the results. The best fits were obtained by allowing the centre, position angle and ellipticity as free parameters to vary. In two cases: NGC 2865 and NGC 5982 the central regions do not have reliable fits (see Figs. C.2 and E.2 respectively).

Table 1. Properties of six shell galaxies. Columns (1–11) give data from the literature (with Cols. (1–10) from Paper I and column (11): de Vaucouleurs et al. 1991); columns (12–14) present data derived in this paper: (1): Galaxy name, (2): shell galaxy type, (3, 4): Right Ascension and Declination in degrees, (5, 6): Galactic extinction in V and I (in magnitudes), (7–9): Morphological type, apparent V band magnitude and absolute V band magnitude. (10): velocity dispersion σ in km s^{-1} , (11): effective radius in arcsec. (12, 13): Calculated background values of the ACS V and I images in counts. (14, 15): fitted Sérsic index n , starting from radius r (arcsec). *: no stable fit possible. Fits are drawn in Figs. A.3–F.3.

Galaxy	type	RA (J2000)	Dec(J2000)	A_V	A_I	type	m_V	M_V	σ	r_e	sky_V	sky_I	n_{Ser}	r
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
NGC 474	II	1 ^h 20 ^m 06.7	+03°24′55″	0.11	0.07	E/S0	11.39	−21.17	164	50	203	129	*7.9	1.0
NGC 1344	I	3 ^h 28 ^m 19.7	−31°04′05″	0.06	0.04	E5	10.41	−21.07	187	13	94	47	4.6	1.9
NGC 2865	II	9 ^h 23 ^m 30.2	−23°09′41″	0.27	0.16	E3-4	11.30	−21.59	230	27	146	109	*6.3	1.2
NGC 3923	I	11 ^h 51 ^m 01.8	−28°48′22″	0.27	0.16	E4-5	9.88	−21.92	249	39	170	103	5.1	1.9
NGC 5982	I	15 ^h 38 ^m 39.8	+59°21′21″	0.06	0.04	E3	11.20	−21.91	240	34	124	182	5.1	1.0
NGC 7626	III	23 ^h 20 ^m 42.3	+08°13′02″	0.24	0.14	Epec	11.25	−22.16	270	24	119	80	7.0	1.1

These regions correspond to rough circles with diameters 24″ for NGC 5982 and 4″ for NGC 2865 respectively. The pixels within 0.3″ of the centre of the latter galaxy are saturated.

Global surface brightness profiles were obtained by plotting the surface brightness for each fitted ellipse as function of radius. The outer parts of the profiles are severely influenced by the background uncertainty. It is difficult to determine reliable background values from the ACS images themselves, since the galaxies fill the whole field. Fortunately, for all galaxies, apart from NGC 5982, we found optical wide field data in the R band in the ESO archive from the Wide Field Imager (WFI) at the 2.2 m ESO/MPI telescope. The WFI camera has a field of view of $34' \times 33'$, much larger than the galaxies.

We used the ASTRO-WISE system¹ (Valentijn & Kuijken 2004) to reduce the WFI images. After subtracting a constant background value from the WFI images, GALPHOT was applied on them. The ACS background values were determined by matching ACS surface brightness profile to the WFI surface brightness profiles. For the galaxy without WFI data, NGC 5982, we assumed that the surface brightness profile follows a straight line from a certain point in a $r^{1/4}$ - $\log(I)$ plot. The calculated values for the background are listed in Table 1. The final GALPHOT results describing the morphology of the six galaxies are shown in Figs. A.3–F.3 in Appendix A to F. These figures also include the results of the isophotal analysis on PA and ellipticity from WFI ground based images. The errors in $V - I$ (top-right panels) were determined using the scatter in the WFI backgrounds. We fitted Sérsic profiles to the I band surface brightness data using of the equation:

$$\mu(r) = \mu_e + c_n \left[\left(\frac{r}{r_c} \right)^{1/n_{\text{Ser}}} - 1 \right] \quad (3)$$

with $c_n = 2.5(0.868n - 0.142)$ (valid for $0.5 < n < 16.5$; Caon et al. 1993). The fit was made from that particular radius, chosen by eye, where the, sometimes visible, inner plateau, will not disturb the fit. These starting radii are drawn in Figs. A–F.3 as vertical dashed lines. For two galaxies, NGC 474 and NGC 2865, no stable fits were possible, with large variations for n depending on the starting point fitting radius r . The fitted values for n and starting points are listed in Cols. (13,14) of Table 1.

For NGC 474, adding an outer exponential to the fitting function significantly improves the surface brightness profile fit, resulting in a smaller and less concentrated spheroid than that listed in Table 1: $r_e = 6.6''$ and $n_{\text{Ser}} = 3.0$, and $B/D = 0.71$. Such “bulge-disk” decomposition of the profile led Schombert & Wallin (1987) to argue that NGC 474 is a face-on S0, a point which we address in Sect. 4.1.

¹ www.astro-wise.org/portal

Residual images are obtained after subtracting the galaxy models obtained by GALPHOT and are shown in Figs. A.1–F.1. They were solely used to identify and locate the shell features, but not to determine the brightness of the shells: the residual images still show some large scale fluctuations in the background which will disturb measurements of faint shell fluxes significantly. This makes it difficult to obtain reliable shell brightness from these images. A better approach, described in the next section, is to work locally, within wedges.

Except for NGC 1344, global isophotal analysis of our galaxies with other data has been done before: NGC 474 (ground-based B and V : Pierfederici & Rampazzo 2004; ground based B and R : Turnbull et al. 1999), NGC 2865 (ground based B , V and I : Reid et al. 1994), NGC 3923 (ground based B and R : Jedrzejewski 1987), NGC 3923, NGC 5982 and 7626 (ground based V , R and I : Bender et al. 1988) and NGC 5982 and NGC 7626 (HST WFPC2, V and I : Carollo et al. 1997; NICMOS $1.6 \mu\text{m}$: Quillen et al. 2000). As mentioned before we can also compare with WFI archive data for NGC 474, 1344, 2865, 3923 and 7626. Comparison with these data give similar results.

3.2. Shell radii

Shell positions were determined by two of us (DC and GS) by visual inspection on an image display of the residual images described in Sect. 3.1. Shell positions are listed in Table 2. Following Prieur, we list radii corresponding to the outermost edge of each shell.

Shell radii are discussed in Sect. 5.1.

3.3. Shell fluxes

We have developed a three-step procedure to determine the shell brightness. Common to all the steps is that we work locally, within wedges, that are carefully placed over parts of the shells. For a particular galaxy the same wedges, shown in Figs. A.1–F.1, were used in the two passbands. Next follows a detailed description of the procedure.

1. Determining the local surface brightness profile of the galaxy.

First the surface brightness profile within the wedge was derived. Data points of the curve were calculated by averaging the pixel values within the partial elliptical rings covered by the wedge. The elliptical ring segment had a thickness of 2.5 pixels, with a fixed central point and an ellipticity and position angle, whose values were taken by averaging the I -band GALPHOT results of the outer galaxy regions. Pixels within the wedge belonging to GALPHOT masks (see Sect. 3.1) were not used. Remaining pixel outliers in the

Table 2. All shells identified by eye in our GALPHOT residual images. (1) Shell number/label. Asterisks indicate shells which have a colour determination (see also Table 3 and the appendix); (2) Shell direction relative to the centre; (3) Semi-major axis of outer shell border in arcseconds as measured from the galaxy centre; (4) Similar to Col. 3 but now in terms of effective radius; (5) Comments: additional information. The comments for NGC 3923 give Prieur (1988) labels + positions.

Galaxy	Direction	a (")	$\times r_e$	Comments	Galaxy	Direction	a (")	$\times r_e$	Comments
N 474					10*	S	55.5	1.42	Prieur: 18S, 55.7"
1*	N	27.6	0.55		11	N	60.4	1.55	
2	WSW	31.8	0.64		12	N	64.1	1.64	
3*	S	39.7	0.79	shells 3a and 3b	13*	S	67.0	1.72	Prieur: 16S, 67.1"
4*	W	41.3	0.83		14	N	72.8	1.87	Prieur: 15N, 73.0"
5*	W	60.8	1.22		15*	S	79.6	2.04	Prieur: 14S, 79.3"
6*	S	61.1	1.22		16	N	99.9	2.56	
7*	N	64.0	1.28	shells 7a and 7b, long arc	17*	S	103.6	2.66	Prieur: 12S, 104.7"
8	NNW	74.9	1.50	diffuse	18	N	128.1	3.28	Prieur: 11N, 128.1"
9*	S	76.2	1.52		N 5982				
10	S	77.2	1.54		1	E	8.0	0.24	
11*	W	87.2	1.74		2	E	9.8	0.29	
12	SW	99.5	1.99	diffuse	3	W	10.9	0.32	
13*	N	103.0	2.06	shells 13a and 13b, long arc	4	E	12.5	0.37	
N 1344					5	E	15.0	0.44	
1*	NNW	26.7	2.05		6	E	17.7	0.52	
2	SSW	37.0	2.85	bright blob	7	E	19.9	0.59	
3*	NNW	53.3	4.10		8	W	20.1	0.59	
4	WSW	57.8	4.45		9	E	21.4	0.63	
5	NNW	62.0	4.77	diffuse	10	W	21.9	0.64	
6	SSW	65.5	5.04		11	E	23.6	0.69	
7	WSW	71.3	5.48		12	W	23.9	0.70	
8*	SSE	93.1	7.16		13	E	27.3	0.80	
9	SSE	109.5	8.42		14	W	28.7	0.84	
10*	SSE	122.6			15	W	31.9	0.94	
N 2865					16	E	39.0	1.15	
1	SW	77.1	2.86	large	17	W	39.5	1.16	
2*	E	83.0	3.07	bright shell	18	W	47.5	1.40	
3	W-E	90	3.33	large scale loop	19	E	49.8	1.46	
4	SE	99.0	3.67	diffuse loop	20	E	65.3	1.92	
N 3923					21	W	67.5	1.99	
1*	S	18.0	0.46	Prieur: 24S, 18.8"	22	W	78.7	2.31	
2	N	19.4	0.50	Prieur: 23N, 19.5"	23	W	91.8	2.70	
3*	S	28.7	0.74	Prieur: 22S, 30.0"	24	NE	100	2.94	
4	N	29.3	0.75	Prieur: 21N, 30.0"	N 7626				
5	N	34.3	0.88	diffuse	1	SW	24.1	1.00	
6	S	37.7	0.97		2*	NE	32.4	1.35	
7	N	41.5	1.06		3*	SW	43.8	1.83	
8*	S	44.0	1.13	Prieur: 20S, 44.7"	4	E	47.6	1.98	
9	N	51.2	1.31						

elliptical ring segment were removed by iterating 10 times over the set of pixel values, each time applying a 4σ clipping method. The resulting surface brightness profile valid for the wedge is used in the next step.

2. Making a local galaxy model.

Several smooth curves were fitted to the surface brightness profile using Legendre polynomials of different degrees, applying the IRAF tool "CURFIT". Usually the shells are already visible as small bumps in the profile. Existence of shells is double checked by inspecting the residual images of GALPHOT. Another check is made by inspecting if the bumps are visible at the same position in both passbands. The data points in the profile which are part of the bumps in V and I , were left out in the fitting procedure. The fitted profile gives the model flux values in the partial elliptical rings mentioned in the previous step, which enables us to construct a 2d model image, which is valid locally for the wedge.

3. Obtaining shell surface brightness.

After subtracting each model image from the galaxy image, the residual images show the shells in each wedge for each

Legendre model. The same recipe, as described in the first step, was applied again to obtain surface brightness profiles for each residual image, but now using the ellipticities of the shells, which, in case of type I shell galaxies (NGC 1344, NGC 3923 and NGC 5982), are much rounder than the underlying galaxy (this was already known, see e.g. Prieur, 1988). The surface brightness profiles now clearly show the shell fluxes and the background is close to zero. The results are shown in the top panels of the figures (i.e. 4, 5, 6 etc.) in Appendix A–F. Reliable shell fluxes could not be obtained for left-side (North-East) of NGC 3923 and NGC 5982, because they are not well defined features, which is related to their low contrast and S/N w.r.t. the galaxy.

3.4. Shell colours

By combining the results of two passbands for each Legendre fit, we obtain the average colours in the shell regions. Due to the different fits (i.e. each fit is constructed using a particular Legendre polynomial), the derived colours show variations which increase

for fainter shells. Consequently, we use only those shell regions for which all fits showed a stable answer. These regions are indicated by vertical lines in the top panels of Figs. 4–6 etc. in Appendix A–F and typically contain data points with at least 10 counts. The final shell colour within a region is calculated by applying a weighted average, using the values for the colours and their errors derived for each Legendre fit. The resulting values are plotted in the figures and listed in Table 3.

3.5. Galaxy colours

Global colour maps of the galaxies were obtained by using the adaptive binning algorithm (Cappellari & Copin 2003). This algorithm bins two-dimensional data to a constant signal-to-noise ratio per bin by calculating a Voronoi tessellation. For objects with large gradients in S/N , as is the case for galaxies, this will result in smooth 2D colour images in regions with low S/N and therefore will show the colour gradients better than in the traditional way. A practical example and explanation of this algorithm is given in Ferreras et al. (2005).

The procedure to obtain the colour maps consists of three steps:

First, the adaptive binning algorithm is applied on the 3×3 binned non-background subtracted I band images by using a S/N of 250 and leaving out masked regions. The resulting Voronoi tessellation is also used for the V band image in the next steps. The Voronoi tessellation is further processed by applying a Delaunay triangulation to the central positions of the Voronoi cells, assigning the average flux values within the cells to these central positions. Finally, $V-I$ colour maps are obtained by subtracting the appropriate background values and combining the images by applying the appropriate transformation formulae (see Paper I).

In the outer regions, where the uncertainties in the background become important, we still see large variations. These outer regions also show discrete offsets between different quadrants which increase when going outwards. This is due to random variations of the subtracted bias level as measured in the overscan versus the actual bias level in the science images². These differences can be as large as a few counts, which will show up especially in the $V-I$ colour maps with low signal: the outer galaxy regions in our images. Unfortunately, appropriate calibration data to correct for this effect only exists for ACS observations later than November 2004, much later than our observations.

NGC 474 and NGC 3923 show elliptical red rings which are approximately 0.05 mag. higher in $V-I$ than its surroundings (Figs. 1 and 2 respectively). We believe that these are caused by artifacts, probably reflections, within the optical system. We double checked this for NGC 3923 by constructing a $V-I$ colour map from ground based VLT-FORS2 images in Bessel V and I . The colour map does not show the ring which is illustrated in the lower panel of Fig. D.4 showing, as a green line, the $V-I$ profile of the ground based data: the bump due the ring between $r = 40''$ and $60''$ is not visible.

Any correlation between shells and integrated $V-I$ colours is checked by calculating the Voronoi colours in the same wedges as used in the previous section; in general the shell fluxes are so low that little of it is reflected in the integrated $V-I$ colour profiles. This can be seen in the lower parts in Figs. 4–6 etc. in the Appendix A–F. We also see that most shell $V-I$ colours

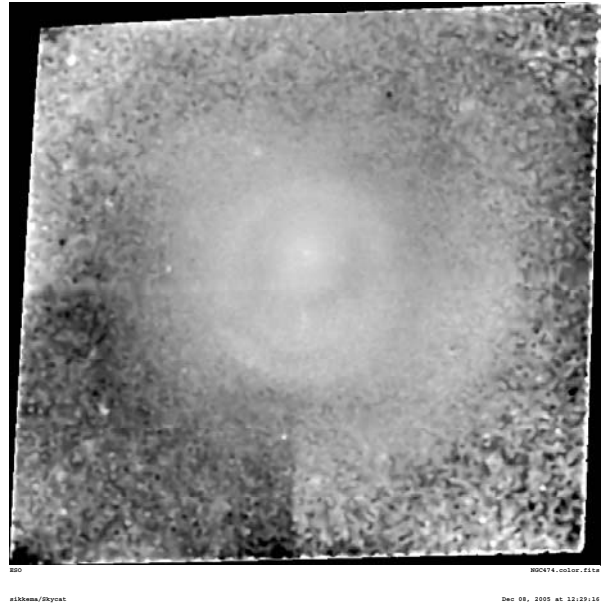


Fig. 1. Voronoi binned colour image of NGC 474. The ring is probably an artifact; offsets between quadrants are also visible.

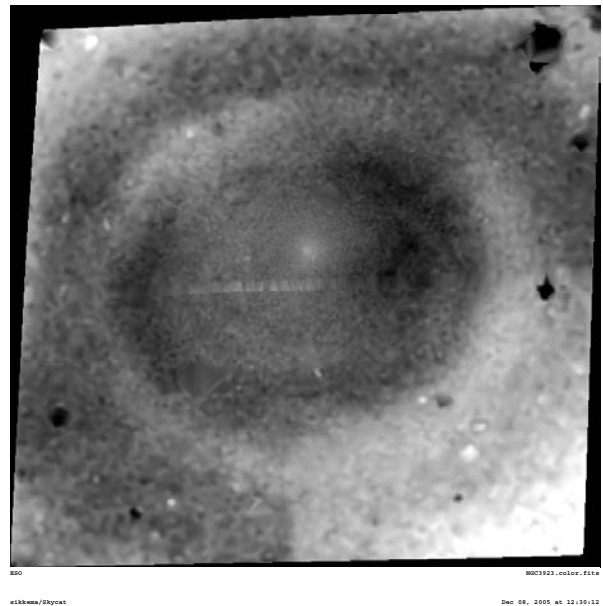


Fig. 2. Similar as Fig. 1 but now for NGC 3923.

are usually similar or sometimes redder than the colour of the galaxy. The signature of the rings of NGC 474 and NGC 3923 is also visible in these figures as shallow, large scale, bumps with an amplitude about 0.05 at 25 arcsec and 50 arcsec for NGC 474 and NGC 3923 respectively. For NGC 7626, where we also have B data, we only could determine a reliable shell colour for shell 2, which has $(B-V)_{\text{galaxy}} = 0.99 \pm 0.02$ and $(B-V)_{\text{shell}} = 1.11 \pm 0.05$ (see Fig. 6).

3.6. Shell radial profiles

Figure 3 shows profiles for 21 bright shells in several galaxies. Some shells show plateaus and are asymmetric: they reach a maximum flux near the outer shell border, often accompanied with a sudden sharp drop (examples: N474_6, N474_13,

² <http://www.stsci.edu/hst/acs/documents/isrs/isr0407.pdf>

N2865_2, N3923_8, N3923_10, N7626_2, N7626_3). Other shells have a symmetrical Gaussian-like shape (N474_7, N474_11, N3923_1, N3923_15, N1344_3, N1344_6). Some shells seem to have double peaks (not shown in figure but see the Appendix). A quantitative characterisation is obtained by applying a Gauss Hermite fitting procedure (van der Marel & Franx 1993) using five free parameters: γ , R_0 , σ , H3 and H4. The fitted values are given in Table 3 and the results are drawn as red curves in Fig. 3.

The shells we see are the result of a projected 3D density distribution in our line of sight. To get more information about the real or intrinsic three dimensional density distribution, we integrated along the line of sight using two different simple 3D density shell models assuming spherical symmetry and assuming an opening angle ϕ in our line of sight. Two other parameters used in both models are the points r_0 where shells have their maximum stellar density ρ_0 .

The first model assumes that the shell has an intrinsic $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ density distribution which is predicted by theory to describe the inner parts of phase wrapped shells (Dupraz & Combes 1986; Prieur 1988). The second model is supposed to describe spatial wrapped shells (Turnbull & Collett 1999). It assumes that shells are have an intrinsic Gaussian shape with thickness r_g . However this model lacks a physical basis. The results are again given in Table 3 and shown in Fig. 3: here the green and blue curves depict the results of the first and second model respectively. In most cases the second model describes the data best. The “noise” in the green curve is due to the fact that a discontinuous model (the model has a sudden drop in flux to zero at r_0) is fitted to the data: the noise in the model reflects the noise in the data.

4. Notes on the individual systems

4.1. NGC 474

The low v/σ ratio (this defines the amount of rotation), of 0.18 (Rampazzo et al. 2006) is consistent with NGC 474 being either a near face-on disk, or a near spherical galaxy. NGC 474 is part of a small evolving poor group (Rampazzo et al. 2006). Its shell system is very complicated as shown in Fig. 1 of the multi-wavelength study of Rampazzo et al. In addition to the shells, a loop is visible, which heads east-west, starting from a comma shaped feature (outside the ACS field of view), passing the sideline towards the galaxy centre. In $\text{H}\alpha$, there are signs of tidal interactions with the nearby (at 5.5') regular spiral galaxy NGC 470. The same study does not make clear, however, if NGC 470 is responsible for or even related to the shell system.

Being classified as a type II shell galaxy, this system has been used to test predictions of the weak interaction model (WIM; Thomson & Wright 1990; Thomson 1991). Here, shells are induced in the outer parts of the host galaxy due to tidal effects resulting from a fly-by of another galaxy. Morphologically, the WIM simulations show the shells as almost complete windings or spirals around the centre, when looking face-on. Looking at our GALPHOT residual image of NGC 474, however, the shells look more like short arcs. The shell positions and shapes (see the residual image Fig. A.1) resemble more those of the results of the merger simulations shown in e.g. Fig. 5 of Dupraz & Combes (1986), model 4 of Hernquist & Quinn (1989), or model 7 of Hernquist & Quinn (1988): all mergers of low-mass companions on non-radial orbits with a spherical or mildly oblate primary. In these merger simulations the shells can be very old (>5 Gyr) and are spatially wrapped around the galaxy.

Except for one shell, the colours of the analysed shells (see Table 3 and Figs. A.4–A.8) are similar to the galaxy, consistent with previous studies (in $B-V$, $V-r$, $R-I$ (Schombert & Wallin 1987), in $B-R$ (Turnbull et al. 1999) and in $B-V$ (Pierfederici & Rampazzo 2004)). Some large shells are overlapped by different wedges, enabling us to compare their colours independently: shell 3 is located at $\approx 40''$ from the centre. We splitted the shell into shells 3a and 3b (see Fig. A.1); comparing their colours gives similar $V-I$ colours: 1.21 ± 0.13 for 3a and 1.17 ± 0.05 for 3b. Similarly, shell 7 was splitted into shells 7a and 7b (located at about $64''$ from the centre, see Fig. A.1). They have $V-I$ colours of 0.96 ± 0.05 and 1.01 ± 0.08 respectively. For shell 13a and 13b, at $103''$ from the centre, we find significantly different colours: 0.93 ± 0.04 and 1.14 ± 0.05 . These are probably erroneous values due to low shell fluxes compared to the underlying galaxy. Wilkinson et al. (2000) also find offsets in colour up to 0.30 mag between shell segments a similar type II shell galaxy 0422-476. Another colour determination for this shell is given by Schombert & Wallin (1987), who find redder $R-I$ colours than the galaxy (galaxy $R-I = 0.88$, shell $R-I = 1.09$) and Pierfederici & Rampazzo (2004) who find slightly redder colours in $B-V$. The innermost sharp edged shell is detected at about $30''$ from the centre in the South direction.

Of all shells analysed in this work, the only really blue shell relative to the integrated galaxy colour is found in this galaxy, which is shell 5. Interestingly, (Turnbull et al. 1999), found that their only really blue shell w.r.t. the integrated galaxy colour is the comma shaped feature at the SW (beyond the field of our ACS images, but see Fig. 9 Turnbull et al. 1999). We note that the position of our blue shell 5 lies exactly on the tail or loop, which is connected to the comma shaped feature. We therefore suggest that shell 5 is related to this feature. Blue shell colours in other shell galaxies have been found in young, gas-rich merger remnants such as NGC 3656 (Balcells 1997) and Arp 230 (McGaugh & Bothun 1990) as well as blue tails in many other interactions (see e.g. Schombert et al. 1990). It is therefore tempting to conclude that this entire feature is the remains of a recent small merger unrelated to the rest of the red shell system.

Isophotal analysis of NGC 474 (Fig. A.3) shows that the ellipticity is changing fast from 0.08 to 0.24 between $10''$ and $20''$. and back to 0.08 beyond $20''$. At the same radii, the position angle is changing from 0 to about 20 and back. The galaxy contains several pronounced dust lanes within the inner $15''$, not seen previously (see, e.g., Ravindranath et al. 2001; Sarzi et al. 2006). Ravindranath et al. find a point source in the centre. The top right panel of Fig. A.3 shows that this source is 0.05 mag. bluer in colour than its surroundings ($V-I = 1.41$). NGC 474 contains the largest visible dust mass of our sample ($\approx 10^4 M_\odot$, Table 4) and its centre shows peculiar kinematic behaviour (Hau et al. 1996).

4.2. NGC 1344

The shells in this galaxy are supposed to be the result of phase wrapping, since NGC 1344 is a type I shell galaxy. The colour of one outer shell of this type I shell galaxy was determined by Carter et al. (1983). This shell appears to be somewhat bluer than the main body of the galaxy. In our GALPHOT residual data the innermost shell is visible at about $27''$ North from the centre. For the first time, we determined positions and the colours of some inner shells for this galaxy. The shell positions (Table 2) seem to show an interleaving pattern, although not as regularly as in NGC 3923. The $V-I$ colours of the Northern shells are redder than the galaxy while they are similar or slightly bluer

Table 3. Shell properties. (1) galaxy NGC number/shell/indexation (see Figs. A.1–F.1); (2) $V - I$ colour and errors of the shells, (3) local $V - I$ colour and errors of galaxy; (4) Colour difference between shell and local galaxy (5–8) fitted parameters of Gaussian model (see Sect. 3.6): R_0 , Φ , ρ and R_g ; (9–11) fitted parameters of $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model (see Sect. 3.6): R_0 , Φ and ρ ; (12–16) fitted parameters using Gaussian-Hermite fitting: γ , R_0 , σ , h_3 and h_4 ; (17) comments: average ellipticity $1 - \frac{b}{a}$ and position angle of the outer parts of the galaxy; comparison with external data with $\dagger =$ Fort et al. (1986)

Galaxy	$V - I_{\text{shell}}$ (2)	$V - I_{\text{gal}}$ (3)	Δ_{V-I} (4)	R_0 (5)	Φ (6)	ρ (7)	R_g (8)	R_0 (9)	Φ (10)	ρ (11)	γ (12)	R_0 (13)	σ (14)	h_3 (15)	h_4 (16)	Comments (17)
N 474																
1	1.46 ± 0.06	1.21 ± 0.02	+0.25 ± 0.06	27.1	39.1	2.0	1.8	28.0	30.5	1.5	78.5	57.6	2.4	-0.2	0.1	
3a	1.21 ± 0.13	1.21 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.13													
3b	1.17 ± 0.05	1.21 ± 0.02	-0.04 ± 0.05	37.4	41.0	7.3	0.6	40.3	40.0	0.9	98.7	25.1	2.1	-0.1	-0.2	
4	1.46 ± 0.06	1.20 ± 0.02	+0.26 ± 0.06	42.3	28.0	2.0	0.5	42.8	23.0	0.4	67.1	80.7	3.6	-0.1	0.0	
5	0.96 ± 0.08	1.15 ± 0.02	-0.19 ± 0.08	60.3	32.0	3.8	0.3	61.5	28.0	0.3	68.7	98.1	4.0	-0.4	-0.1	
6	1.09 ± 0.08	1.06 ± 0.02	+0.03 ± 0.08	59.4	29.0	1.4	1.1	59.8	17.0	0.8	152.0	34.3	4.3	-0.0	-0.2	
7a	0.96 ± 0.05	1.03 ± 0.02	-0.07 ± 0.05	62.5	12.5	4.3	0.4	65.5	22.3	0.2	30.3	40.7	2.0	-0.1	-0.0	
7b	1.01 ± 0.08	1.07 ± 0.02	-0.06 ± 0.08													
11	1.42 ± 0.05	1.17 ± 0.02	+0.25 ± 0.05	80.9	7.0	4.8	0.8	83.5	18.0	0.4	192.6	93.4	8.0	-0.3	-0.2	
13a	0.93 ± 0.04	1.01 ± 0.02	-0.08 ± 0.04	102.5	43.1	5.7	0.3	103.4	28.0	0.4	54.6	57.2	3.4	-0.0	-0.1	
13b	1.14 ± 0.05	1.01 ± 0.02	+0.13 ± 0.05													
N 1344																
1	1.39 ± 0.11	1.23 ± 0.01	+0.16 ± 0.11													
3	1.30 ± 0.05	1.20 ± 0.01	+0.10 ± 0.05	47.9	6.9	2.2	4.5	49.8	19.5	1.3	82.5	47.6	1.7	-0.1	0.0	
8	1.16 ± 0.02	1.21 ± 0.01	-0.05 ± 0.02	91.9	33.0	4.0	0.8	93.4	25.1	1.1	226.6	87.1	4.1	-0.2	-0.2	
10	1.20 ± 0.04	1.22 ± 0.01	-0.02 ± 0.04													
N 2865																
2, E	1.11 ± 0.05	0.98 ± 0.01	+0.13 ± 0.02	82.3	36.3	2.7	1.1	83.2	21.3	1.1	214.0	78.0	4.3	-0.3	-0.0	PA = 152.0 and ellipticity = 0.27 shell 2B of †: $(V - R)_g = 0.84 \pm 0.09$ PA = 49.0 and ellipticity = 0.35
N 3923																
1	1.27 ± 0.03	1.28 ± 0.01	-0.01 ± 0.03	17.4	23.5	0.9	18.0	17.9	25.2	8.9	324.9	14.0	1.8	1.0	-1.2	
3	1.37 ± 0.05	1.29 ± 0.01	+0.08 ± 0.05	27.3	21.0	2.1	3.5	28.4	24.4	2.2	102.4	26.8	1.6	-0.0	0.0	
8	1.29 ± 0.05	1.28 ± 0.01	+0.01 ± 0.05	43.7	27.0	1.1	2.9	44.0	18.7	1.8	80.9	42.1	1.3	-0.3	-0.2	
10	1.40 ± 0.13	1.31 ± 0.03	+0.09 ± 0.13	55.0	17.5	0.6	0.9	55.0	9.7	0.5	11.8	54.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	shell 1 of †: $(V - R)_g = 0.68 \pm 0.18$
13	1.40 ± 0.07	1.31 ± 0.03	+0.09 ± 0.08	66.6	21.8	1.4	0.6	67.3	17.8	0.4	26.9	65.1	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	
15	1.22 ± 0.14	1.29 ± 0.02	-0.07 ± 0.14	78.1	12.5	1.7	0.4	79.0	14.2	0.3	17.7	77.6	1.3	0.1	-0.1	
17	1.23 ± 0.15	1.31 ± 0.02	-0.08 ± 0.15													
N 5982																
N 7626																
2	1.46 ± 0.04	1.29 ± 0.02	+0.17 ± 0.04	32.2	28.6	0.8	6.0	32.4	19.0	2.8	106.9	30.9	1.1	-0.3	-0.1	PA = 107.0 and ellipticity = 0.31 P.A. = 15.0 and ellipticity = 0.15
3	1.24 ± 0.07	1.28 ± 0.02	-0.04 ± 0.06	42.7	42.2	2.3	1.0	43.4	25.0	0.8	76.4	39.6	2.8	-0.4	-0.2	$(B - V)_{\text{shell}} = 1.11 \pm 0.05$

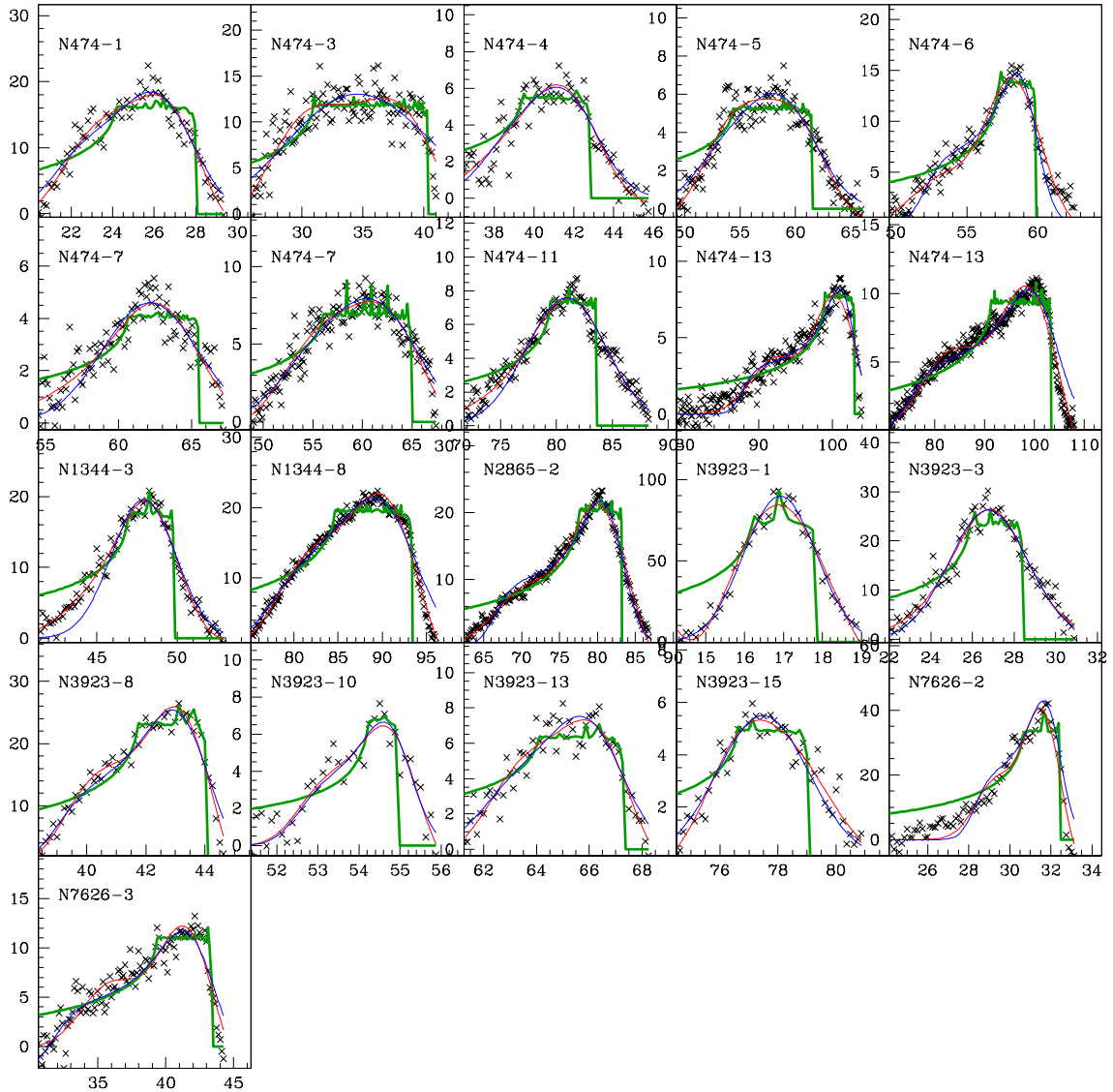


Fig. 3. Shell profiles with different fits. Horizontal scale in arcsec. Vertical scale in counts. The red curve is a Gauss Hermite fit to the data giving a quantitative characterisation of the shell shapes. Green and blue curves are the results by integrating along our line of sight a spherical symmetrical density model using a $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ and Gaussian distribution respectively.

than the galaxy on the South side. The redder colours on the North side are probably due to dust, since these shells are much nearer towards the centre where dust is more present. The blue colour of one of the Southern shells is at least consistent with the earlier finding of Carter et al. The low number of shells and blue colour of some of these may be evidence for a relatively recent merger event.

4.3. NGC 2865

This galaxy is classified as a type II shell galaxy. However, looking at our residual images this system looks more as if it belongs to the type III class, with lots of irregular features and loops. The core is much bluer ($V - I \approx 1.05$) than the outer parts ($V - I \approx 1.15$). This blue colour is related a young stellar population (0.4–1.7 Gyr) which forms a KDC (Hau et al. 1999). NGC 2865 also contains an incomplete HI disk (Schiminovich et al. 1995). An interesting result is that a bright HI patch is coinciding with a bright shell observed earlier (labelled as shell 2 in this work and called shell 2B by Fort et al. 1986). Figure 1c of

Schiminovich et al. shows an overlay of the HI data and Fort’s schematic shell map. If these are related, this means that the shell is moving towards us, implying a spatially wrapped shell and confirming that this is not a type I shell galaxy. However, the asymmetric shell profile seems more consistent with a phase wrapped shell. Fort et al. derived a slightly redder colour for shell 2 of $(V - R)_{\text{Johnson}} = 0.84 \pm 0.09$, compared to the galaxy colour $(V - R)_J = 0.75 \pm 0.03$. A similar colour difference shell 2 and the galaxy is found in this work: $V - I = 1.11 \pm 0.05$ vs. local galaxy $V - I = 0.98 \pm 0.01$. The “jet”, as reported by Fort et al. looks more like a loop (see top of Fig. C.1), which may or may not be connected with the bright shell and HI.

Compared with the simulations, the residual image looks similar to situations in for instance Fig. 2 or 6 of Hernquist & Quinn (1988), Fig. 10 of Hernquist & Quinn (1989), or Fig. 11 of Dupraz & Combes (1986). All these simulations use small disk galaxies as the intruders, which is supported by the presence of an HI disk in NGC 2865.

The bright shell 2, coinciding with the HI patch, is probably the best candidate for follow-up spectroscopy of our whole

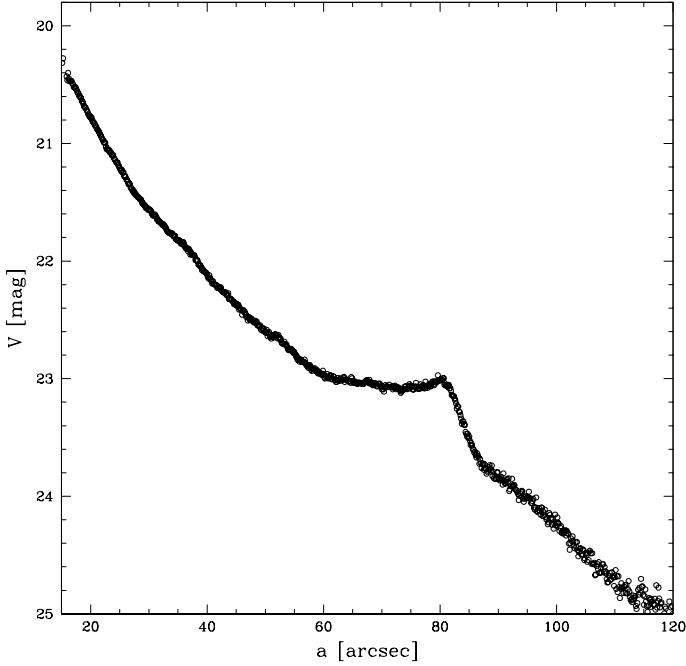


Fig. 4. Light profile of the galaxy along the wedge containing the brightest shell 2 of NGC 2865. The shell is about 0.8 mag brighter in V than the galaxy.

sample, because of its high contrast with respect to the galaxy light (≈ 0.8 mag higher in V than the galaxy, see Fig. 4).

4.4. NGC 3923

This is probably the most studied shell galaxy and the prototype of the type I shell class, where shells are placed in interleaving order along the major axis. Prieur (1988), using ground based CCD data and photographic plates, mapped the whole shell system. A comparison shows that we do not find any other shells than those already given by Prieur, despite our much better resolution and galaxy subtraction near the centre (compare our Fig. D.1 with his Figs. 1–5). In the last column of Table 2, we list and compare his shell positions with our results. There is a good agreement; small offsets between positions are likely due to measurement errors. Fort et al. (1986) give colours for three shells in NGC 3923, with only one of them in our field of view (our shell 8): his shell 1 has a colour of $(V - R)_{\text{Johnson}} = 0.68 \pm 0.18$ with the local galaxy colour being about $(V - R)_J = 0.82 \pm 0.03$. Our results for this shell are $V - I = 1.29 \pm 0.05$ and local galaxy colour of $V - I = 1.28$; the colour difference being consistent with Fort's work. On the West side, we find that all shells have a similar or slightly redder colour than the galaxy. We were not able to determine reliable shell colours on the East side. The local models, using different degrees for the Legendre polynomials, do not give stable answers. This is related to the low S/N of the images and badly defined shell features.

4.5. NGC 5982

NGC 5982 is a type I shell galaxy (Fig. 5). The galaxy is well known for its KDC (Wagner et al. 1988), recently confirmed using 2D central mapping using OASIS (McDermid et al. 2006) and SAURON (Emsellem et al. 2004). Analogy with the KDCs of Emsellem et al. (2004) indicates that the KDC is probably a rotating central feature, i.e. a disk. The ellipticity becomes very round in the inner $2''$ of the galaxy. We were not able to

smoothly fit the central regions. Even after using 4 harmonics, a quadrupole with wings containing a flux of about 200 counts ($\pm 1-2\%$ of the galaxy flux), is still visible. The C4 coefficient in this region is about -0.02 (Fig. E.3) indicating a boxy structure (Carter 1978). 2D spectral mapping of this region (Emsellem et al. 2004) show that the stellar velocities exhibit a 90 degree offset in the central region with respect to the outer regions.

The bad GALPHOT fit limits us in giving a final answer about how far the shells do extend to the centre. The innermost detectable shell is located about $8''$ East. Assuming the galaxy is about two times further away than NGC 3923 (see Table 1), the distance from the centre of this shell is comparable to the inner shell of NGC 3923. Double checking using other methods (unsharp masking and GALFIT (Peng 2004), which fits symmetric 2D models), show no more inner shells.

Unfortunately reliable shell brightness could not be determined, because of their faintness and low contrast. A deeper, 3600s, ground based image, was found in the ING Archive (taken with the 2.5 m Isaac Newton Telescope INT in July 1989 in the R band). After again using GALPHOT and subtracting galaxy-model, we obtain Fig. 5, which shows the shells with somewhat higher contrast. The outer shell 24 on the minor axis is barely visible in the ACS images and is 90 degrees displaced with respect to the inner shells. The next bright outer shells 20 and 21 are slightly displaced with respect to the inner shells. This peculiar shell morphology resembles the scenario shown in Fig. 6c of Dupraz & Combes (1986). In this simulation a small elliptical falls into the potential of a prolate E3.5 galaxy with an impact angle of 90 degrees. The same misalignments occur for the outer shells in this event.

This galaxy is classified as an YP galaxy (i.e. containing a young stellar population similar to NGC 2865) with a fine structure index Σ_2 of 6.8 (Michard & Prugniel 2004). Michard & Prugniel do not mention shells. Looking at our images we estimate that there are at least eight shells, which would imply a much higher Σ_2 of about 11.

4.6. NGC 7626

Its core kinematics (Balcells & Carter 1993) and the fact that it has bright globular clusters (Paper I) indicate a (minor) merger event which happened one or several Gyr ago. This is the first time that shell colours and brightness have been obtained for this galaxy. A shell on the East side was detected by Jedrzejewski & Schechter (1988); this shell lies outside our field of view. Another possible shell lying on the S.W. side, was detected by Forbes & Thomson (1992). This shell is also seen in our data. We only detect one other, very sharp, edged shell to the N.E. The structure of these shells looks somewhat like those of the simulations shown in Fig. 5 of Dupraz & Combes (1986). Here a small spiral (1% mass of host) was thrown into the potential of an E3.5 oblate galaxy. Frame 3 (after 4 Gyr) of this figure looks very similar to the NGC 7626 shell system. The zero rotational momentum encounter should create phase wrapped shells which is probably evidenced by the radial shell shapes (see Sect. 5.2). Further support for a disk intruder galaxy comes from the shell colours. In both $(B - V)$ and $(V - I)$, the brightest, inner shell is redder than the galaxy (see Fig. 6), which is probably due to dust (see Sect. 5.3). The fainter outer shell has a similar or slightly bluer $(V - I)$ colour than the galaxy.

5. General results

5.1. Shell radial distributions

As discussed in Sect. 1, inner shells contain useful clues to the shell formation process, and indeed, one of the central goals of

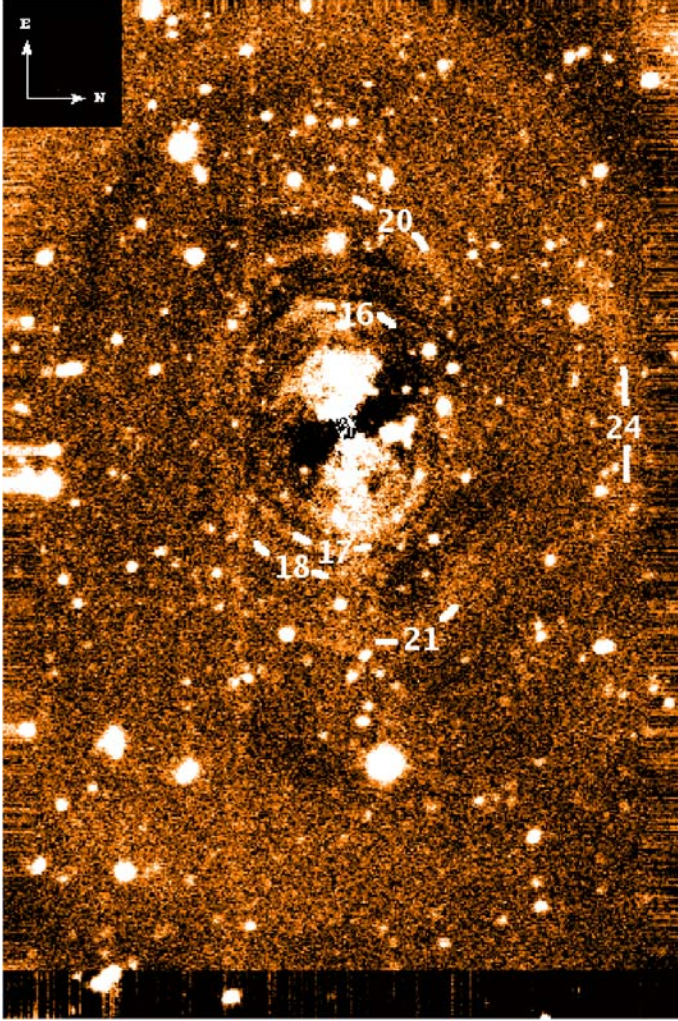


Fig. 5. Ground based residual image of the shell system NGC 5982, with shell labels (see Table 2). This morphology resembles the scenario shown in Fig. 6c of Dupraz & Combes (1986), where a small galaxy has fallen in the host galaxy at an offset angle of 90 degrees.

the HST-based imaging program was to determine how close to the galaxy centres we find shells. Our determined shells and shell radii (see Sect. 3.2) are listed in Table 2, given in arcsec as well as in units of the effective radius r_e (from Col. 14 of Table 1).

Innermost shell radii span a wide radial range, from $r_{\min}/r_e = 0.24$ in NGC 5982 to $r_{\min}/r_e = 2.86$ in NGC 2865. We find a slight tendency for type-I shell systems to extend within r_e and for types II and III to lie in the outer parts: the two innermost shells, in units of r_e , are in NGC 5982 and 3923, two type-I galaxies, while the third galaxy with $r_{\min}/r_e < 1$, NGC 474 (type-II), has an uncertain value of r_e : as shown in Sect. 3.1, r_e might be significantly smaller than listed in Table 1; adopting such smaller value for r_e , we would get $r_{\min}/r_e = 4.2$. However, not all type-I shell systems show inner shells: for NGC 1344 we find $r_{\min}/r_e > 2$.

The HST imaging has revealed shells in the inner two kpc for two of the type I shell galaxies: NGC 3923: $r_{\min} = 8'' = 1.8$ kpc (at an assumed distance of 20.0 Mpc) and NGC 5982: $r_{\min} = 8'' = 1.7$ kpc (at an assumed distance of 41.9 Mpc). This is interesting as it clarifies that shells do indeed form near the galaxy nuclei. This region is easily available to spectroscopic kinematic measurements, hence the correspondence between kinematic features and shells may be revealed.

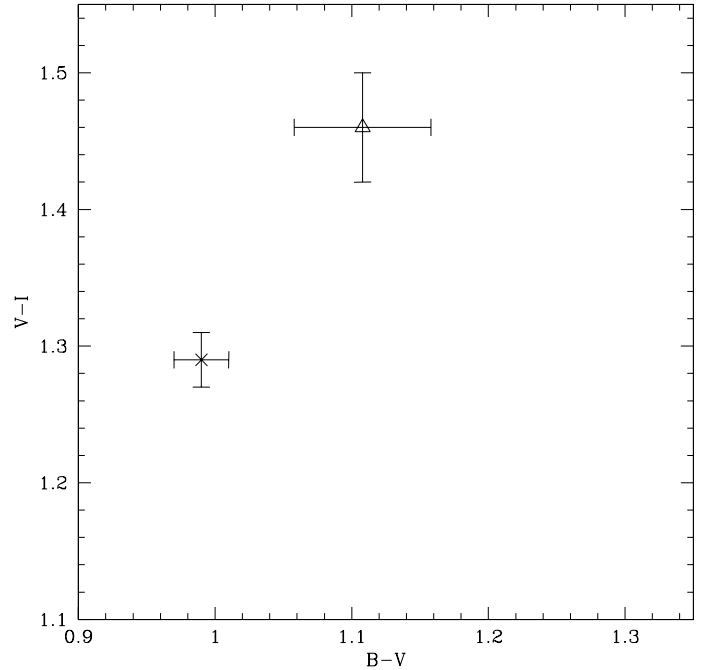


Fig. 6. Colour-colour, $B - V$ vs. $V - I$, diagram of the brightest, inner, shell in NGC 7626. Cross + errorbars represent the local galaxy colour, while the triangle with errorbars represents the derived shell colour

For the galaxies with no inner shell detections, the most straightforward interpretation is that shells never formed at those radii. This conclusion may be too simplistic. Three conditions need to concur for the detection of inner shells: (i) shells need to form; (ii) shells need to survive until the observation epoch; and, (iii) they need to be detectable through the shell-detection methods employed.

The second and third conditions listed above make shell detection harder as we look closer to the galaxy centres. We first address shell survival. We expect shell lifetimes to be shorter near the centres: phase mixing scales with dynamical time, hence it is faster near the centre; shells should lose contrast and fade away faster near the centres. Furthermore, galaxy centres are more dynamically active than the outer parts, as any object that merges after the formation of the shell system and reaches the centre, will gravitationally perturb the orbits of the stars that define the shells. In this respect, it is quite surprising that we see inner shells in NGC 3923 and NGC 5982, which have a large number of shells and are relatively old systems (Nulsen 1989)

Shell detectability becomes progressively more difficult as we approach galaxy centres. As mentioned above, the pronounced brightness gradients in the inner regions of ellipticals lead to the break-down of unsharp-mask techniques. Because shells near the centres are closer to each other than further out, it may become difficult for the detection algorithm to pick up the underlying, non-shell brightness levels. Finally, elliptical nuclei are known to be dusty (Lauer et al. 1995; Phillips et al. 1996; Peletier et al. 1999; Ravindranath et al. 2001). Dust may act in two ways. It may simply *hide* the shells: examples of such an effect are NGC 474, NGC 1344 and NGC 7626. Dust may also perturb the general light distribution, so that the smooth galaxy model one generates and subtracts to reveal the shells has too strong residuals for the shells to appear. Typically, the underlying light distribution needs to be smooth to within a few percent for the shells to show up. Strong dust patches easily lead to stronger third- or fourth-order Fourier residuals in

the isophotes. Examples of this situation are NGC 2865 and NGC 5982. Clearly, *HST* imaging at NIR wavelengths would allow us to see through the dust and would strongly improve the chances of detecting inner shells in ellipticals.

5.2. Shell brightness profiles

Looking at Fig. 3, it is clear that in general the Gaussian model fits the data better than the $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model. The latter model especially fails for lower r . However, this model is only meant to describe the flux behaviour very close to the shell maximum at projected radius r_{\max} . The $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model also predicts a fast dropping flux at distances slightly larger than r_{\max} . This is indeed seen at the two bright shells in NGC 7626 (see Fig. 3). Here the flux drops from its maximum to zero within a small interval relative to the shell size. In general this seems to happen for shells with a plateau, i.e. N474_6, N474_13, N2865_2, N3923_8, N7626_2, N7626_3.

The $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model is supposed to describe phase wrapped shells (Dupraz & Combes 1986; Prieur 1988), but it does not seem to fit well most of the bright shells in type I shell galaxies NGC 1344 and NGC 3923, where shells are expected to be the result of phase wrapping. For NGC 3923 this may be related to the age of the shell system. The large number of shells indicate an old age. The shells may smooth out as a result of their older age and will not have razor sharp edges as the $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model assumes. On the other hand: NGC 1344, showing only a few shells, indicating a younger age, does not do much better. NGC 7626, which is probably very young (see Sect. 4.6), might be a better example where the model works. We conclude that the $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model works best for younger shells. Older phase wrapping shells probably have a more extended structure and density profile than the theoretical $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ model, for instance due to internal velocity dispersions in the intruder galaxy. It seems that the $(r_0 - r)^{-0.5}$ is just too simplistic to describe the real shells.

5.3. Shell colours

In our galaxy sample we find only one shell with blue colours. All other shells have similar or redder colours. Red shell colours are also found by many others like in NGC 7600 (Turnbull et al. 1999), IC 1459 (Forbes et al. 1995a), NGC 7010, NGC 7585 and IC 1575 (Pierfederici & Rampazzo 2004). The redder colours could be explained by at least four scenarios:

- The stars in the shells are on average older than those in the main body of the galaxy. This may occur if the shells belong to older parts of the intruder galaxy, e.g. the bulge, or if the interaction or merger led to the formation of young stars from gas throughout the galaxy. N -body simulations show that the best reproductions of shell morphologies are obtained by using very small intruder galaxies, with only a few percent of the mass of the host. It is therefore not very likely that they will form sufficiently many new stars which could lower the average colour of the whole galaxy.
- The stars in the shells are more metal rich than those in the main body of the galaxy. This is highly unlikely given the expected small mass of the intruder galaxy and usually positive

correlation between metallicity and galaxy mass (Sandage & Visvanathan 1978).

- The stars in the shells have different, redder, populations than the underlying galaxy. This scenario only works for very specific conditions. If the progenitor galaxy is a (small) late type (star-forming) galaxy and star formation is truncated after the merger event, then after some several 10^8 yrs the light of the original stellar population will be dominated by RGB and AGB stars, which will redden the integrated colours of the shells. This reddening effect has been demonstrated by Maraston (2005). Her Fig. 27 (middle left panel) shows an enhanced reddening in $V - I$ after several 100 millions of years, mainly due to AGB stars. However, the amplitude of the reddening she found is not enough to account for our red shell colours, which are sometimes even redder than the elliptical galaxy colour. Resolved data on the shell or stream in M 83 also shows significant amounts of AGB and RGB stars (de Jong et al. 2007), but his data are not deep enough to calculate a reliable global colour for this stream.
- The shells contain more dust per unit stellar mass than the main body of the galaxy. Here, the problem is to explain why shells have more dust per unit stellar mass. Several possibilities can be thought of. The first possibility is related to the previous item: if RGB and AGB stars make up a significant part of the population, their large mass loss (mostly AGB stars) will result in more dust residing in the shells (Athey et al. 2002). Another possibility is based on theory: it has been shown that it is possible for gas or dust to remain connected with the shell stars after a small merger (Kojima & Noguchi 1997; Charmandaris & Combes 2000). Observational evidence for significant amounts of dust residing in a shell was found in NGC 5128 (Stickel et al. 2004). HI gas in shells has been found in M 83, NGC 2865 and NGC 3656 (Schiminovich et al. 1995; Balcells et al. 2001). A third, speculative, idea explaining the presence dust in shells, is that dust is swept up by the shell stars as they pass through the potential of the galaxy. This should be tested using simulations. In the ISO archive, we found ISOCAM (Kessler et al. 1996) data for NGC 1344 and NGC 7626. These observations, taken at wavelengths near $9.5 \mu\text{m}$, could in principle detect the warm dust. Although both galaxies show red shells, we find no evidence for enhanced emission at the shell regions in these two galaxies.

5.4. Dust in the centres of shell galaxies

All of our galaxies show visible dust features, mainly found in the central parts of the galaxy (see Figs. 2 in Appendix A–F). Following Tran et al. (2001) the morphologies of the visible dust features can be divided into two groups, i.e.: 1) nuclear ring or disks-like structures and 2) filamentary structures and/or (small) dust patches. All our galaxies show at least features of group 2 (filaments: NGC 474, NGC 2865, NGC 3923 and NGC 7626; small dust patches: NGC 1344, NGC 2865, NGC 3923 and NGC 5982). Although NGC 5982 was listed before as a dust-free galaxy (Sarzi et al. 2006), we see several patches in the residual frames (two dust patches are visible in Fig. E.2 at about $6.5''$ E and N.E.).

NGC 7626 shows both a dust lane and a nuclear ring within the inner arcsec (the ring was already reported by Forbes et al. 1995b). A combination of these two dust features is not seen very often: Lauer et al. (2005) do not find any example in a sample of 77 early type galaxies. Saturation in the core in NGC 2865 and a bad fit of the inner regions in NGC 5982 hinders a

Table 4. Properties of dust. Column 2: morphology of the dust where d = disk, f = filament, p = patchy dust; Cols. 3 and 4: PA in degrees of main dust feature and galaxy respectively; Col. 5: dust mass in $10^3 M_\odot$ as determined using the method of van Dokkum & Franx (1995); Col. 6: absolute V magnitude of galaxy.

Galaxy	Morph.	PA _{dust}	PA _{gal}	Mass	M_V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NGC 474	f	0	0	8.3	-21.17
NGC 1344	p		160	0.3	-21.07
NGC 2865	f, p	40	150	4.0	-21.59
NGC 3923	f, p	45	49	3.9	-21.92
NGC 5982	p		105	0.3	-21.91
NGC 7626	f, d	135	0	2.6	-22.16

conclusion about the presence of nuclear dust rings in these galaxies. The bad fit in NGC 5982 may be related to the presence of a KDC in the inner regions (Wagner et al. 1988; McDermid et al. 2006). When we apply GALPHOT to much lower resolution ground based data, we see similar (bad) results (see Fig. 5). Lauer et al. are able to make a better fit, however they do not detect the dust patches and shells, probably due to smoothing in their modelling procedure. All dust morphologies are summarised in column two of Table 4. Column three of the same table lists the position angles valid for the filaments and nuclear disk.

“Visible dust masses” were obtained by using the method of van Dokkum & Franx (1995). They assume that the visible dust acts as a foreground screen w.r.t. the background galaxy light, which will result in a lower limit for the dust mass and will have large errors of the order of 50%. The dust mass is derived with the following expression:

$$M_d = \langle A_V \rangle \Sigma \Gamma^{-1} \quad (4)$$

with $\langle A_V \rangle$ extinction measured at a pixel, Σ the surface area (using distances listed in Table 1) and $\Gamma = 6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mag kpc}^2 M_\odot^{-1}$ the extinction coefficient per unit mass. Only areas were selected where the extinction/dust is visible by eye. A_V was calculated for each visible dust feature by dividing the real and model images. Values of A_V are all lower than 1. All derived dust masses are listed in Col. 5 of Table 4. The masses are of similar magnitude to those found by other authors (van Dokkum & Franx 1995; Tran et al. 2001).

5.5. Dust origin

Currently, there are at least four scenarios which explain the presence of dust in the centres of early type galaxies. The dust survival time, which depends on the main destruction mechanism (sputtering by the hot X-ray gas), is expected to be relatively low in the centres of early type galaxies (10^7 – 10^8 yr depending on the electron density, (Draine & Salpeter 1979; Tielens et al. 1994). A problem with these timescale calculations is that it does not take into account the effect of self-shielding in dust clouds. This may enhance the survival time considerably. The ubiquitous presence of dust in the centres of early type galaxies is difficult to explain without some rate of replenishment. Mathews & Brighenti (2003) showed that it is possible to form dust clouds in the centres of early type galaxies by accumulating dust from stellar winds. Other scenarios use external influences like accretion from flybys or mergers with other galaxies. We will now discuss the dust properties in the shell galaxy sample, where external influences are evident.

Using HST archival data, about half of all elliptical galaxies exhibit visible dust features, which are equally present in power-law and core galaxies (Lauer et al. 2005: 47% of 177 in field galaxies). Assuming that a similar dust detection rate of 50% is representative for our galaxy sample and given the fact that dust is visible in all our galaxies, we can reject the statement that our sample belongs to the parent set of normal early type galaxies with visible dust at the 97.5% level. However we should also take into account the possibility that our sample is biased by considering much higher dust prevalence in certain classes of early type galaxies. This happens for instance in radio-loud galaxies, having dust detection probability of about 90% (van Dokkum & Franx, 1995; Verdoes Kleijn et al. 1999). Our sample hosts one radio galaxy: NGC 7626 (Hibbard & Sansom 2003). Second, we consider a possible bias due to the presence of ionized gas. It is well known that dust is almost always accompanied with ionized gas in early type galaxies (Macchetto et al. 1996; Sarzi et al. 2006). Due to selection effects in the detection of visible dust, the converse is not true, although the probability to detect dust in early type galaxies with ionized gas is still quite high (Tran et al. 2001). Modern instrumentation detect emission in about 75% of early type galaxies (Macchetto et al. 1996; Sarzi et al. 2006). Compared with these detection rates, our sample does not seem to be biased: only three galaxies (NGC 474, NGC 5982 and NGC 7626) have low levels of $H\alpha$ + $[NII]$ emission (Verdoes Kleijn et al. 1999, 2002) with luminosities below the median value of $2 \times 10^{39} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$, determined for a nearly complete magnitude limited sample of nearby galaxies (Ho et al. 1997). Combining these biases and dust detection probabilities still implies that we can reject the statement at the 95% level, and that shell galaxies have a higher dust prevalence than normal early type galaxies, contrary to an earlier finding by Sadler & Gerhard (1985).

Number counts of the morphology of the dust features, occurring in our sample, also differs from normal early type galaxies. Dust features in the centres of early type galaxies come in two types: regular rings and irregular shaped patches or lanes. Number counts give a ratio of 3:5 for the two types of dust features. They are almost never both seen in one galaxy (Lauer et al. 2005), which has been used as evidence for an (episodic) dust settling sequence scenario (Tran et al. 2001; Lauer et al. 2005; Verdoes Kleijn & de Zeeuw 2005). Here, first the irregular dust patches and lanes form in some way, while some time later these dust features move to the centre and form a disk in dynamic equilibrium. All the dust features in our sample seem to be out of dynamical equilibrium as they show up as irregular patches or lanes. The probability for this to happen, assuming a regular to irregular ratio dust feature of 3:5, is 6%. These considerations lead to the conclusion that external influences are responsible for the ubiquitous presence of dust in shell galaxies.

We will now briefly discuss the dust properties of the individual shell galaxies and see how they fit into this discussion and shell formation theory.

NGC 474 contains several pronounced dust lanes within the inner 15'' (see Fig. A.2), not detected previously (see e.g. Ravindranath et al. 2001 and Sarzi et al. 2006). It contains the largest visible dust mass of our sample ($\approx 10^4 M_\odot$). Sarzi et al. report a misalignment of the stars and ionised gas by 74 ± 16 degrees. Comparing the position angle of the dust lanes with the velocity maps of Sarzi et al. show that the dust is aligned with the velocity field of the ionised gas and not with the stars. This probably implies a connection between the dust and the gas and is seen in many other early type galaxies (Goudfrooij et al. 1994; Ferrari et al. 1999; Sarzi et al. 2006). The velocity structure of

the gas, the dust morphology of NGC 474 (many dust lanes residing on top of the supposed bulge) and the large offset between stars and gas+dust disturb the picture of this galaxy being an S0, and point towards an external origin for the dust.

The well defined type I shell galaxies, NGC 1344, NGC 3923 and NGC 5982, are expected to be created by a minor merger with a small, non-rotating dwarf galaxy. While the dust content of NGC 1344 and NGC 5982 is quite low (several times $10^2 M_{\odot}$, Table 4) and corresponds to such a scenario, the dust mass of NGC 3923 is an order of magnitude higher. Most (80%) of the visible dust in NGC 3923 belongs to a large patch, visible in the NE direction at 50 arcsec from the centre (see Fig. D.1). This patch was shown to be part of NGC 3923 and also emits small amounts of $H\alpha$ + $[NII]$ (Pence 1986). At the projected distance of this patch, the electron density (Fukazawa et al. 2006) corresponds to a dust sputtering minimum survival time of 4×10^7 yrs. Another 5% resides in small patches at 4.5 arcsec from the centre (Fig. D.2). At this projected distance, the dust sputtering minimum survival time is $\approx 10^6$ yr. The rest, 15%, is located in a long diffuse dust lane NW from centre. The amount of dust in this galaxy does not conform to the minor merger picture of a small elliptical dwarf galaxy falling into a much larger potential (already noted by Carter et al. 1998). An internal origin for the dust (e.g. ejection from stars) seems to be the most likely scenario.

In NGC 2865 and NGC 7626, comparison of simulations and shell structures point towards gas rich intruder galaxies (see Sects. 4.3 and 4.6 respectively), which has resulted in recent (0.4–1.7 Gyr) star formation in the core of NGC 2865 (Hau et al. 1999) and likely the creation of new globular clusters (Paper I). The dust content of several times $10^3 M_{\odot}$ (see Table 4) is distributed in diffuse layers and patches near the centre (Figs. C.2 and F.2). In NGC 2865 we can again calculate the minimum dust sputtering survival time because the electron density is known (Fukazawa et al. 2006). This results between 3×10^7 and 1×10^8 yr for the inner and outer dusty regions respectively. This is again much lower than merger timescale of several 10^8 to 10^9 yr.

6. Summary

Using observations in V and I with the ACS on board the HST, we analysed the properties of shell systems, in particular their colours, morphologies and dust properties. For most shells listed in this paper, we determined their colour for the first time. For those shells for which their colour had already been determined, we find similar results, giving support to the quality of the result of our methodology. In general we find that colours of shells are similar or redder to the colours of their host galaxies. We attribute the red colour to dust which is physically connected to the shell. In some cases, a different stellar population as a result from a truncation of star formation, may also redden the shells. The only blue shell is found in NGC 474, which is very likely related to a long tail and probably a very recent minor merger event. N-body merger simulations, rather than simulations by the interaction model, describe best the observed morphologies of the shell systems.

We detect out of dynamical equilibrium central dust features in all our galaxies. Comparison with a set of “normal” elliptical galaxies, which have a dust detection rate of 50%, implies an external origin for central dust found in shell galaxies. However this is in contradiction with theoretical predicted dust survival times. Better models of dust behaviour in centres of early type galaxies, which include self shielding, are needed to solve this

problem. The best shell candidate for follow-up spectroscopy has been found in NGC 2865.

Innermost shells are found in the type I shell galaxies NGC 3923 and NGC 5982 at a distance about 2 kpc from their centres. These shells have survived for a long time, since both galaxies have relatively old shell systems.

Current models to describe the profiles of phase wrapped shells probably work best for young shells.

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Online Material

Appendix A: Results for NGC 474

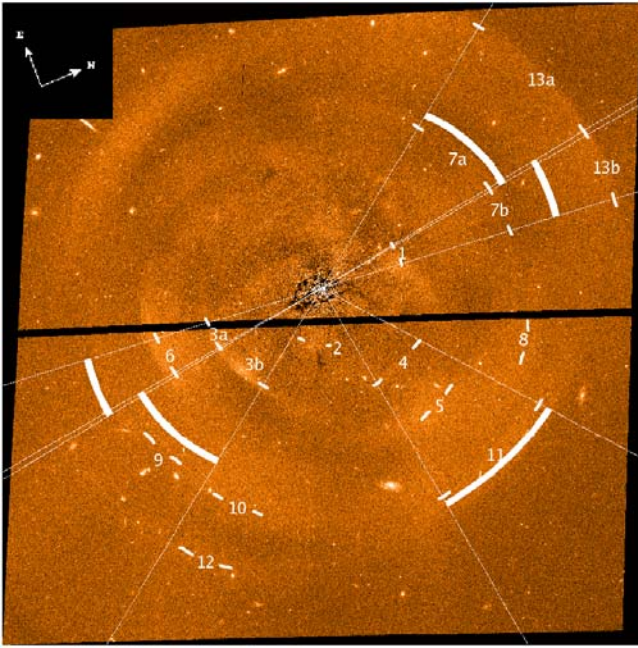


Fig. A.1. ACS residual image of GALPHOT for NGC 474 in V, surface brightness of shells were determined in the wedge regions using ellipticities as indicated by the white strips. The size of the ACS field of view is 202×202 arcsec.

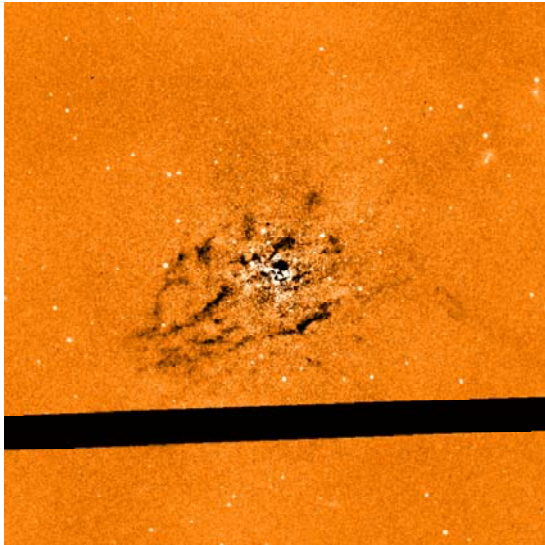


Fig. A.2. Inner region residuals of NGC 474 in V (40×40 arcsec). Dust is directed in the NS direction and aligned with the ionized gas (to be compared with the figures in Sarzi et al. 2006)

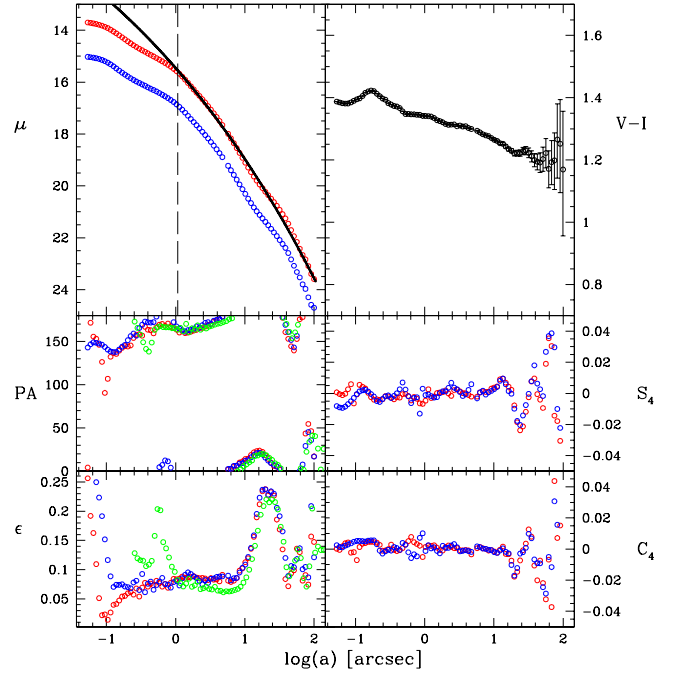


Fig. A.3. Morphological data NGC 474, blue and red curves represent V and I band data respectively. *Top left:* surface brightness profiles, corrected for background (see text). The black line is a Sérsic fit to the I band surface brightness data right of the vertical dashed line. *Middle and bottom left:* position angle and ellipticity respectively. Green data points represent WFI data. *Top right:* global $V - I$ profile. *Top middle and bottom:* S_4 and C_4 respectively.

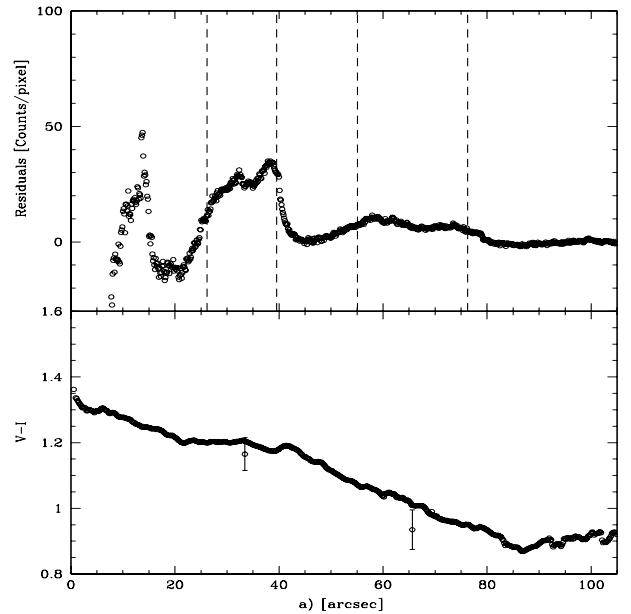


Fig. A.4. Photometric data in the wedge covering shells 3b and 9. *Top panel:* V band flux in counts averaged along wedge using ellipticities as indicated by the white strips drawn into the wedges in Fig. A.1. The region within the vertical dashed lines was used to calculate the shell $V - I$ colours which are shown in the bottom panel. The bottom panel also shows the galaxy $V - I$ colour profile, calculated from a Voronoi binned image.

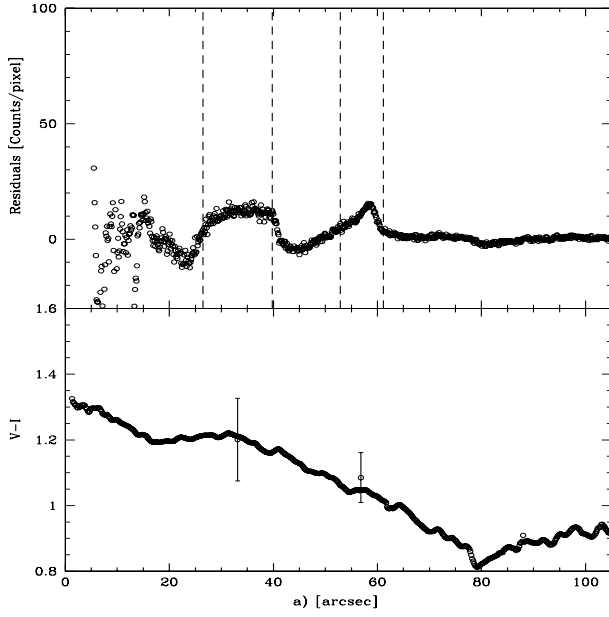


Fig. A.5. Photometric data in the wedge covering shells 3a and 6; Description: see Fig. A.4.

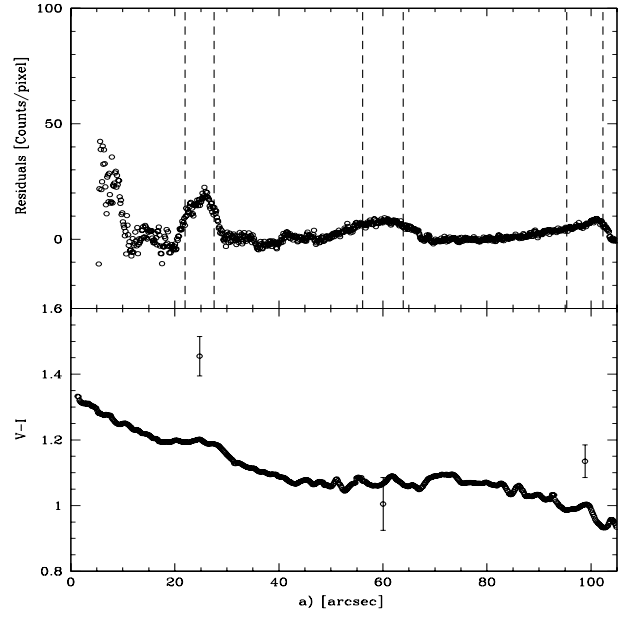


Fig. A.7. Photometric data in the wedge covering shells 1, 7b and 13b; description: see Fig. A.4.

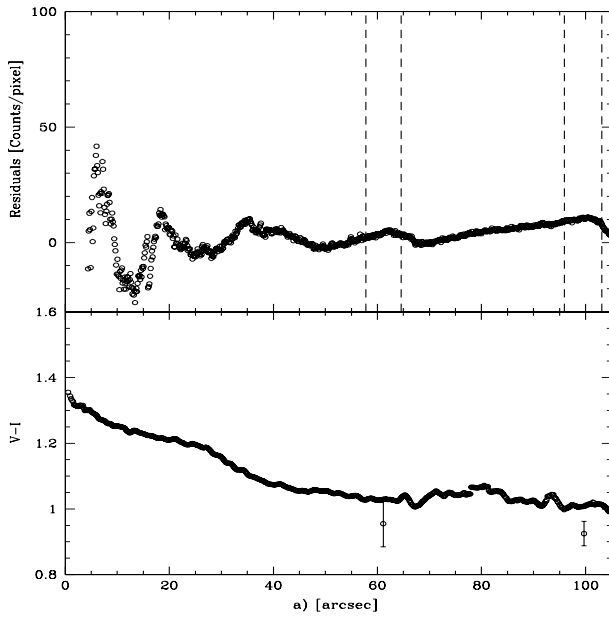


Fig. A.6. Photometric data in the wedge covering shells 7a and 13a; description: see Fig. A.4.

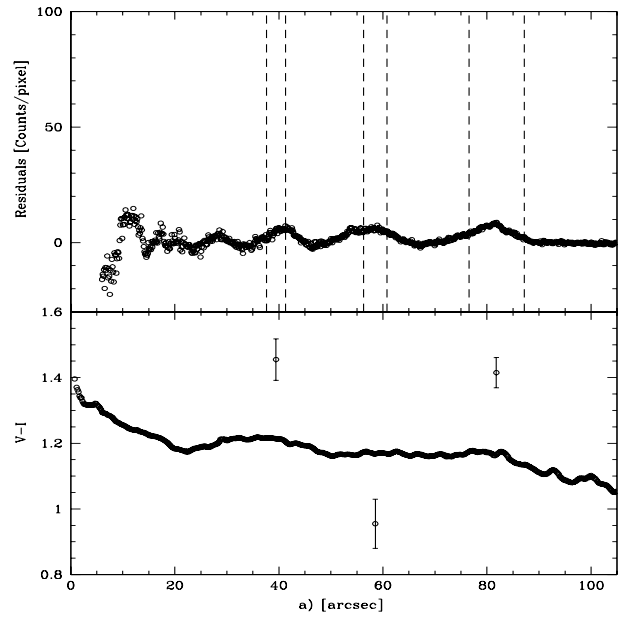


Fig. A.8. Photometric data in the wedge covering shells 4, 5 and 11; description: see Fig. A.4.

Appendix B: Results for NGC 1344

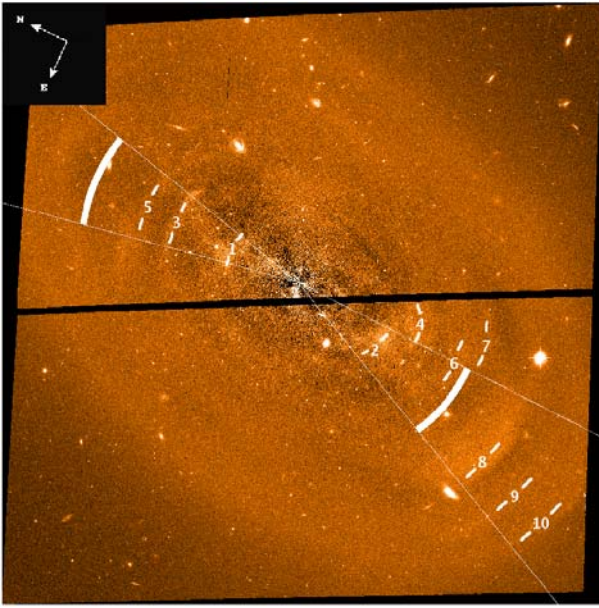


Fig. B.1. Residual image of GALPHOT for NGC 1344 in V with wedges left and right. The field of view is 202×202 arcsec.

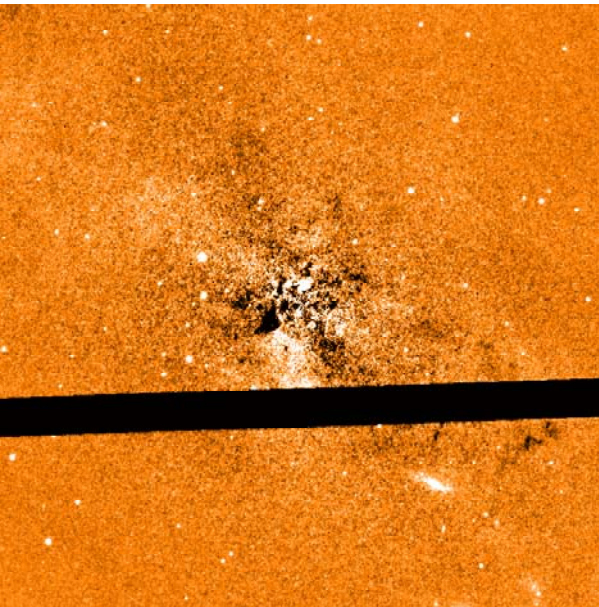


Fig. B.2. Inner region residual image of NGC 1344 in V (40×40 arcsec). Dust patches are visible.

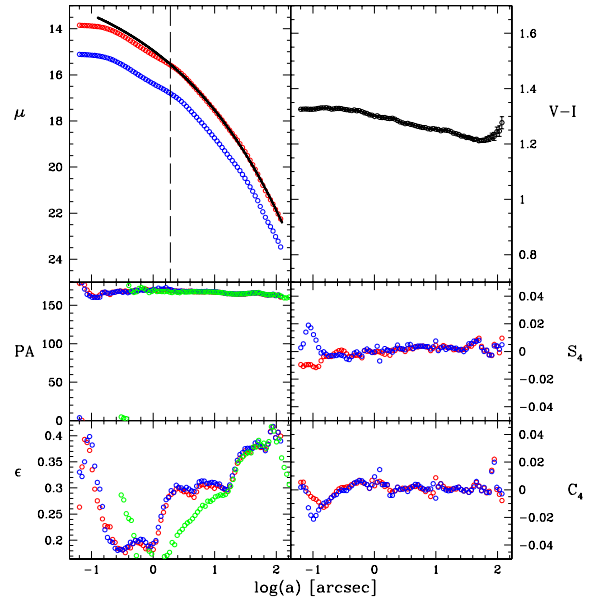


Fig. B.3. Morphological data NGC 1344. Description: see NGC 474, Fig. A.3

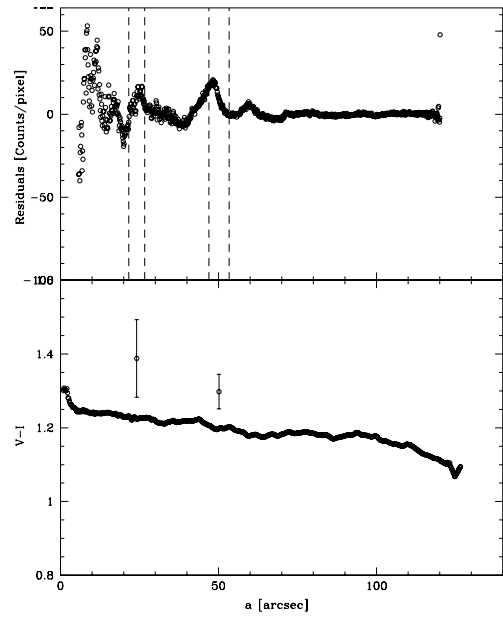


Fig. B.4. NGC 1344 shells 1 and 3 in the wedge on the North side. Description: see Fig. A.4.

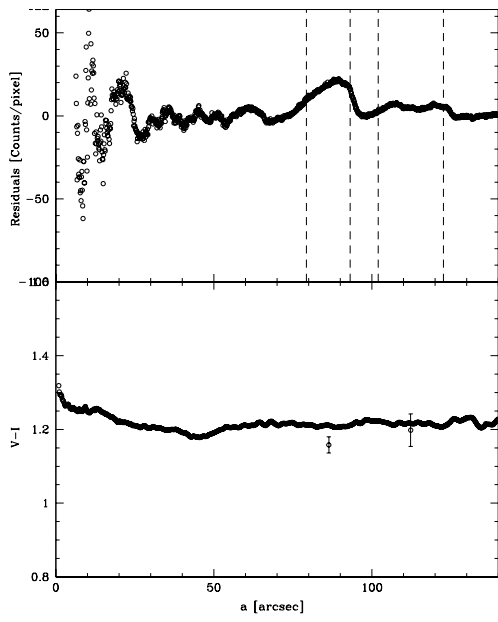


Fig. B.5. NGC 1344 shells 8 and 10 in the wedge on the South side.
Description: see Fig. A.4.

Appendix C: Results for NGC 2865

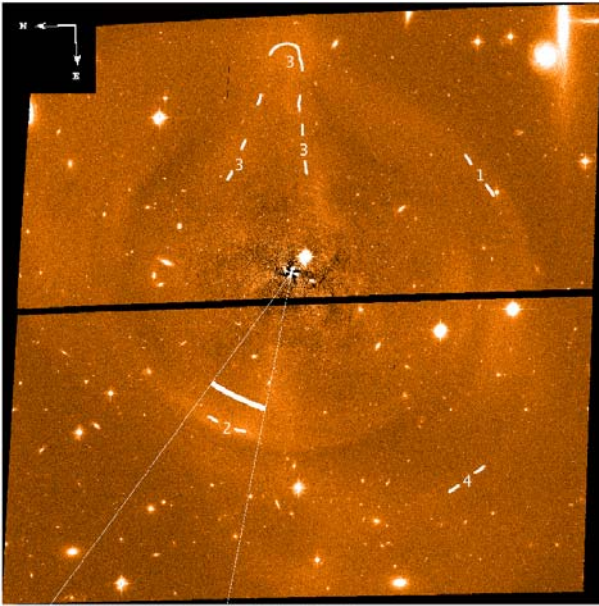


Fig. C.1. Residual image of GALPHOT for NGC 2865 in V with a wedge overlapping a bright shell. A loop is visible in the NS direction. This morphology was already drawn in Fort et al. (1986). The field of view is $202'' \times 202''$.

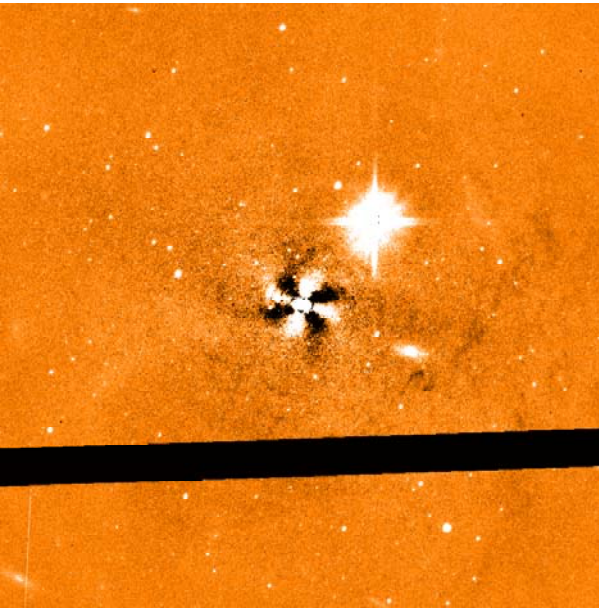


Fig. C.2. Inner region residuals of NGC 2865 in V (40×40 arcsec). Dust is visible in the South direction. Fitting problems in the central region are due to saturated pixels.

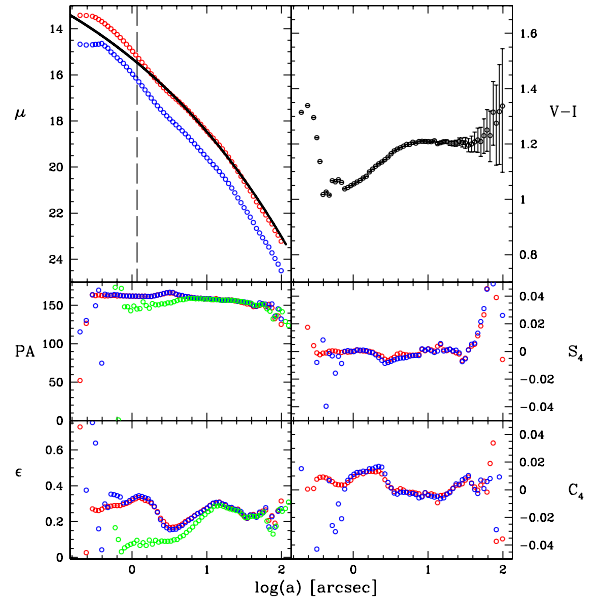


Fig. C.3. Morphological data NGC 2865. Description: see NGC 474, Fig. A.3.

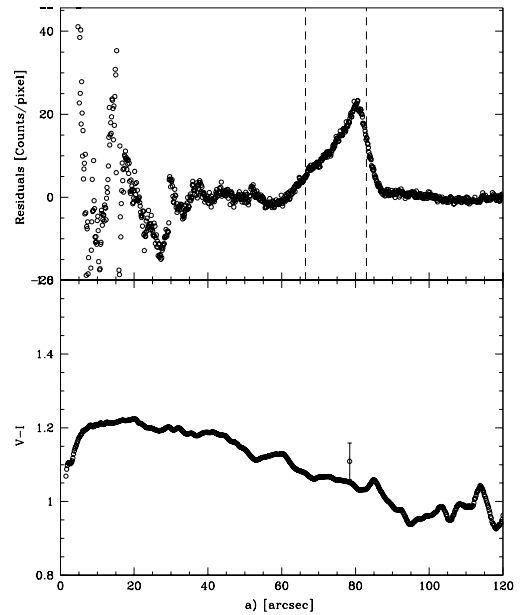


Fig. C.4. NGC 2865 shell 3 in the wedge placed at the East side. Description: see NGC 474, Fig. A.4.

Appendix D: Results for NGC 3923

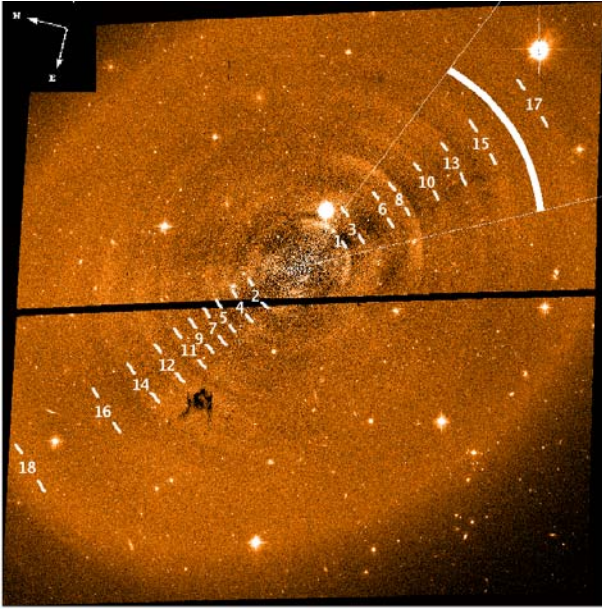


Fig. D.1. Residual image of GALPHOT for NGC 3923 in V with wedge. Note the large dust patch at the NE and faint dust lane within the wedge in the SW direction. The field of view is $202'' \times 202''$.

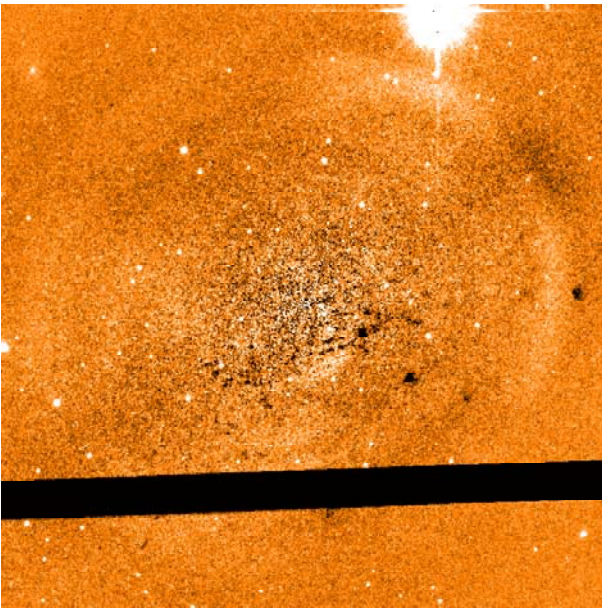


Fig. D.2. Inner region residuals of NGC 3923 in V (40×40 arcsec). Several small dust patches are visible. The innermost shell visible was also detected by Prieur (1988) using ground based data. No more other inner shells are detected.

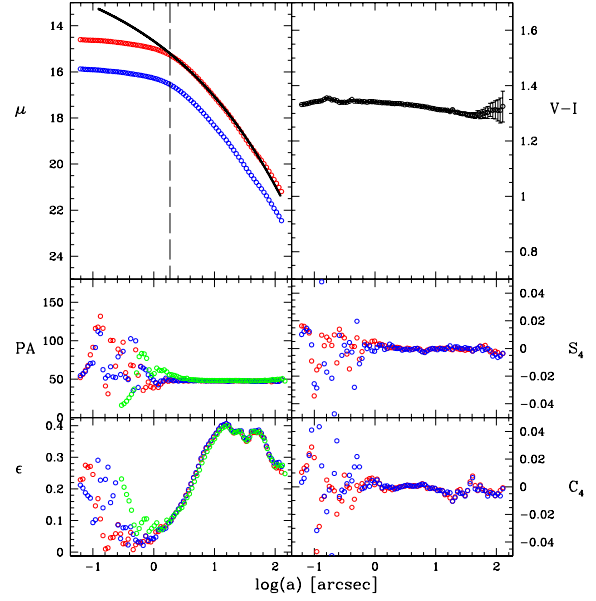


Fig. D.3. Morphological data NGC 3923. Description: see NGC 474, Fig. A.3.

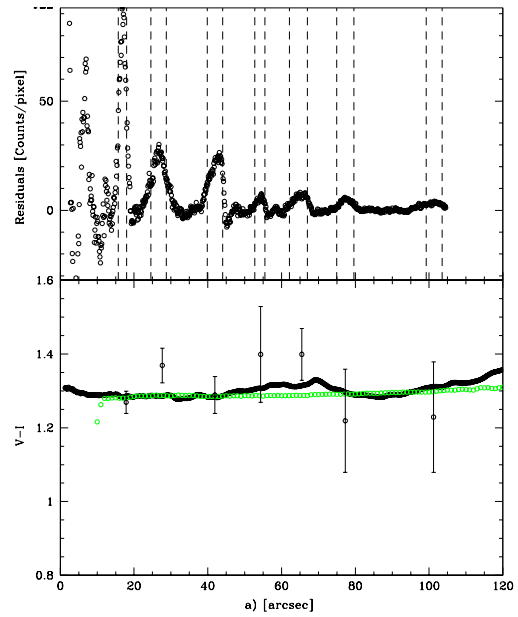


Fig. D.4. NGC 3923 shells 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 17 in southern wedge. The lower panel shows shell and local galaxy $V - I$ colours determined within the wedge: the points with errorbars are the shell colours. The solid line and green open circles represent $V - I$ local colours from ACS and ground based VLT-FORS2 data respectively. The signature of the ring (the bump between $r = 40''$ and $60''$) is not visible in ground based data.

Appendix E: Results for NGC 5982

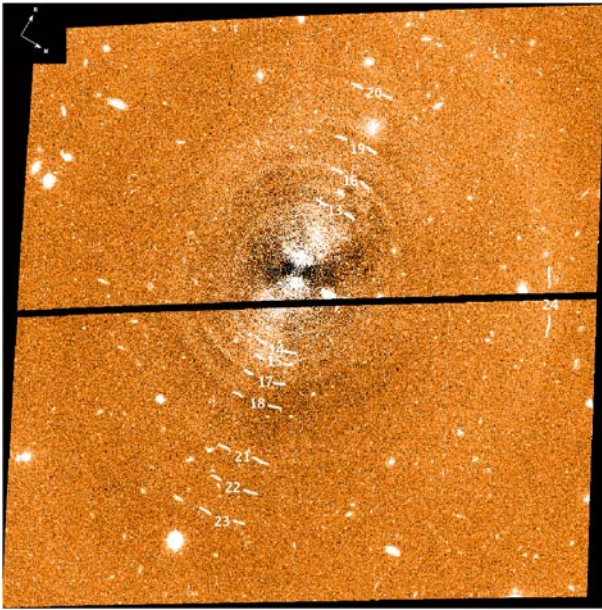


Fig. E.1. Residual image of GALPHOT for NGC 5982 in V. Shells are barely visible. The field of view is 202×202 arcseconds. The shell labels are best visible in the electronic version.

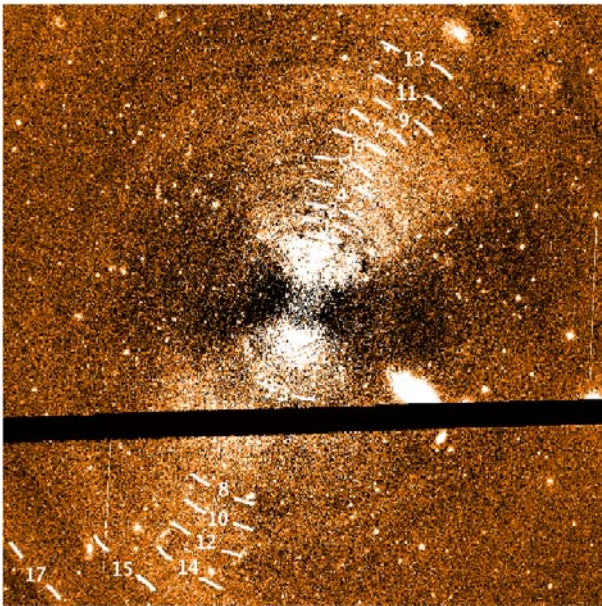


Fig. E.2. Inner residuals of NGC 5982 in V (60×60 arcsec). A small dust lane is visible on the major axis in the E direction, a more pronounced small dust patch is visible NE. The shell labels are best visible in the electronic version.

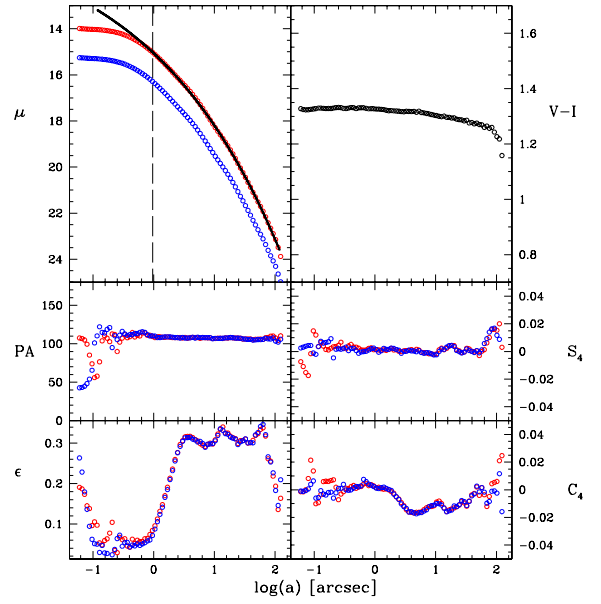


Fig. E.3. Morphological data NGC 5982. Description: see NGC 474, Fig. A.3.

Appendix F: Results for NGC 7626

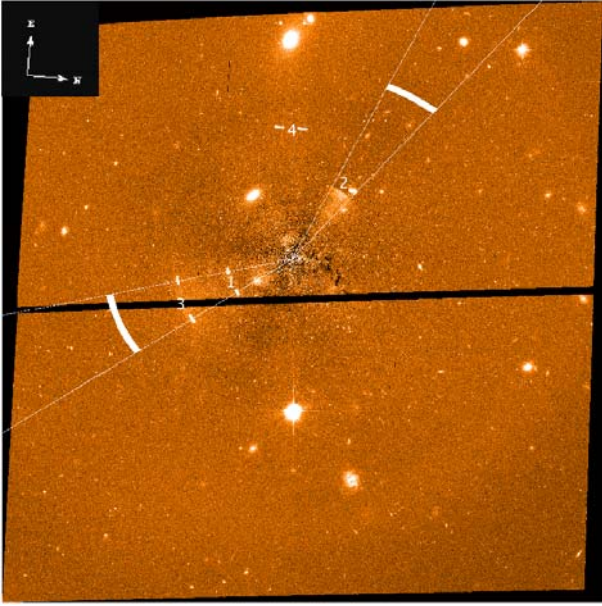


Fig. F.1. Residual image of GALPHOT for NGC 7626 in V . Two bright shells are visible with the wedges overlapping them. The field of view is 202×202 arcsec.

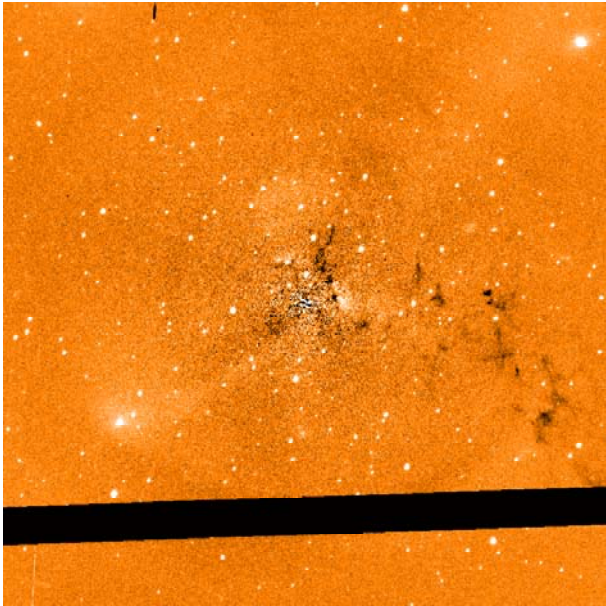


Fig. F.2. Inner region residuals of NGC 7626 in V (40×40 arcsec); the two shells are already outside the field of view, but the dust and a lot of globular clusters are clearly visible.

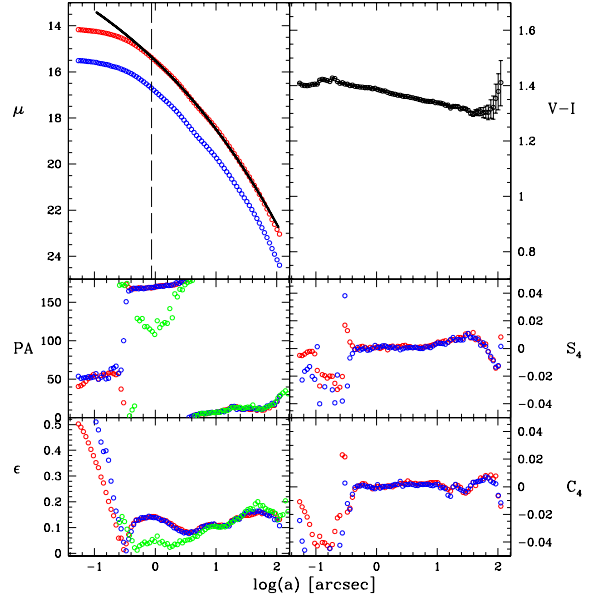


Fig. F.3. Morphological data NGC 7626. Description: see NGC 474, Fig. A.3.

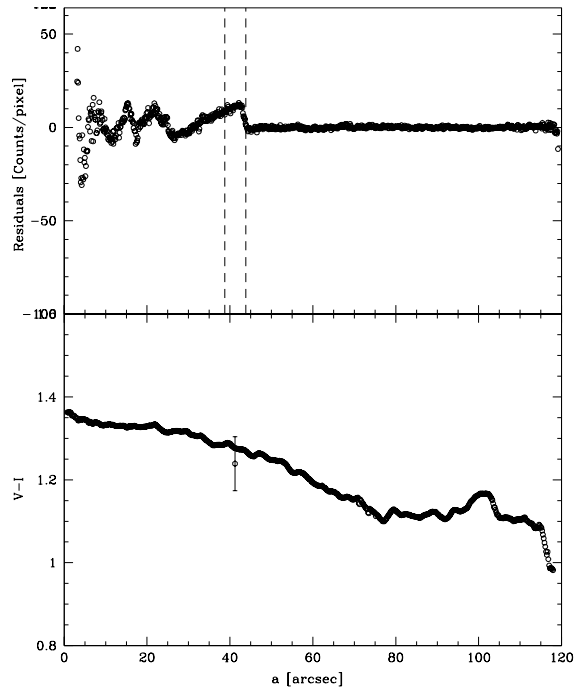


Fig. F.4. NGC 7626 shell 3 in the wedge at the SW side. Description: see Fig. A.4.

Table F.5. Data from Fig. A.3 for NGC 474.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
0.054	15.02	13.7	143.0	0.3181	0.0025	-00081
0.059	15.04	13.72	146.8	0.3031	0.0013	-00090
0.065	15.06	13.74	149.0	0.2781	0.0011	-00094
0.071	15.08	13.76	148.4	0.2497	0.0022	-00085
0.078	15.11	13.79	147.7	0.2234	0.0029	-00069
0.086	15.15	13.82	146.3	0.1915	0.0037	-00050
0.095	15.19	13.86	143.7	0.1518	0.0047	-00029
0.105	15.25	13.92	140.6	0.1164	0.0052	-00004
0.115	15.31	13.98	138.4	0.0885	0.0052	0.0013
0.127	15.39	14.05	137.9	0.0703	0.0051	0.0020
0.139	15.47	14.12	137.9	0.0741	0.0049	0.0023
0.153	15.55	14.2	140.7	0.0739	0.0054	0.0012
0.168	15.63	14.27	144.0	0.0748	0.0056	-00004
0.185	15.71	14.35	146.0	0.0711	0.0056	-00020
0.204	15.78	14.43	151.5	0.0700	0.0031	-00049
0.224	15.85	14.51	156.3	0.0680	-00010	-00055
0.246	15.91	14.58	159.2	0.0780	-00029	-00036
0.271	15.97	14.64	156.7	0.0810	-00015	-00019
0.298	16.03	14.71	165.5	0.0651	-00004	-00013
0.328	16.09	14.77	169.4	0.0925	-00010	-00030
0.361	16.14	14.83	173.0	0.0613	0.0013	-00016
0.397	16.2	14.89	172.2	0.0758	0.0006	0.0001
0.436	16.25	14.95	171.8	0.0796	-00006	0.0027
0.48	16.31	15.01	172.4	0.0654	0.0039	0.0070
0.528	16.36	15.07	178.8	0.0735	0.0027	0.0025
0.581	16.42	15.13	4.7	0.0795	-00021	-00018
0.639	16.48	15.2	7.3	0.0858	-00058	-00062
0.703	16.55	15.26	12.4	0.0751	-00034	-00029
0.773	16.61	15.33	11.4	0.0743	-00047	-00025
0.85	16.69	15.4	4.1	0.0691	0.0072	-00130
0.935	16.76	15.49	172.5	0.0785	0.0101	0.0030
1.029	16.86	15.58	167.4	0.0809	-00012	-00011
1.132	16.96	15.68	165.0	0.0729	0.0024	-00007
1.245	17.06	15.78	163.0	0.0852	0.0004	-00017
1.37	17.18	15.9	161.4	0.0910	0.0011	-00027
1.506	17.3	16.03	163.2	0.0952	-00012	-00024
1.657	17.42	16.16	163.4	0.0924	-00028	0.0002
1.823	17.54	16.28	164.7	0.0883	0.0021	0.0014
2.005	17.66	16.41	167.5	0.0853	0.0007	0.0012
2.205	17.78	16.53	165.8	0.0808	0.0008	0.0036
2.426	17.91	16.66	168.9	0.0748	0.0023	0.0068
2.669	18.04	16.79	171.6	0.0822	0.0032	0.0037
2.935	18.17	16.92	172.5	0.0771	0.0012	0.0026
3.229	18.31	17.06	170.4	0.0844	-00015	0.0009
3.552	18.45	17.2	174.0	0.0848	-00011	-00017
3.907	18.59	17.34	175.1	0.0874	-00008	-00006
4.298	18.73	17.49	176.1	0.0881	-00013	0.0022
4.728	18.89	17.65	178.4	0.0883	-00018	0.0059

Table F.5. Continued.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
5.721	19.23	17.99	2.7	0.0898	0.0017	-00032
6.293	19.4	18.17	2.9	0.0816	0.0012	0.0006
6.922	19.58	18.36	6.3	0.0854	0.0003	0.0017
7.614	19.76	18.54	6.3	0.0859	0.0001	-00008
8.376	19.94	18.73	8.7	0.0950	-00005	0.0007
9.213	20.13	18.92	9.2	0.1031	-00007	0.0016
10.135	20.31	19.11	12.1	0.1086	-00020	0.0028
11.148	20.49	19.29	12.8	0.1216	-00025	0.0041
12.263	20.66	19.47	16.0	0.1372	-00010	0.0081
13.489	20.83	19.64	18.6	0.1586	0.0004	0.0095
14.838	20.98	19.8	20.9	0.1953	-00018	0.0059
16.322	21.12	19.95	21.3	0.2230	-00028	0.0015
17.954	21.25	20.09	19.3	0.2367	-00102	-00002
19.749	21.39	20.23	15.7	0.2373	-00171	-00098
21.725	21.52	20.36	12.2	0.2282	-00122	-00177
23.897	21.65	20.49	9.3	0.2340	-00029	-00203
26.287	21.79	20.63	7.3	0.2300	-00020	-00142
28.915	21.93	20.77	5.4	0.2059	0.0008	-00075
31.807	22.09	20.93	3.1	0.1915	0.0098	-00003
34.987	22.24	21.09	178.3	0.1653	0.0069	0.0078
38.486	22.39	21.25	169.3	0.1199	-00067	0.0180
42.335	22.59	21.46	160.9	0.0893	-00091	0.0063
46.568	22.83	21.7	151.7	0.1063	-00092	0.0027
51.226	23.08	21.94	143.2	0.1041	-00245	-00017
56.35	23.32	22.16	156.6	0.1181	-00286	0.0267
61.984	23.53	22.42	0.3	0.1366	-00051	0.0368
68.181	23.79	22.66	7.7	0.1007	-00116	0.0386
75.0	23.97	22.83	29.2	0.1046	0.0307	0.0296
82.499	24.3	23.09	45.2	0.0867	0.0156	-00100
90.749	24.59	23.4	35.9	0.2087	0.0515	-00222
99.824	24.7	23.59	16.9	0.1211	0.1375	0.0930

Table F.6. Data from Fig. B.3 for NGC 1344.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
0.064	15.11	13.85	3.8	0.3303	0.0018	0.0027
0.07	15.12	13.85	179.5	0.3218	0.0022	0.0055
0.077	15.12	13.86	171.2	0.3500	-00010	0.0140
0.084	15.13	13.87	164.3	0.3909	-00130	0.0190
0.093	15.14	13.88	162.3	0.3983	-00184	0.0171
0.102	15.15	13.88	160.5	0.3821	-00212	0.0122
0.112	15.16	13.89	160.6	0.3417	-00186	0.0082
0.124	15.17	13.91	160.5	0.3106	-00146	0.0028
0.136	15.19	13.92	160.7	0.2979	-00119	-00011
0.15	15.21	13.94	166.2	0.2646	-00098	-00002
0.164	15.24	13.97	167.3	0.2200	-00088	-00019
0.181	15.27	14.0	165.9	0.2054	-00079	-00034
0.199	15.31	14.04	165.8	0.1982	-00057	-00029
0.219	15.35	14.09	166.6	0.1961	-00043	-00031
0.241	15.4	14.13	167.3	0.1848	-00035	-00029
0.265	15.46	14.19	168.2	0.1807	-00013	-00023
0.291	15.51	14.25	168.5	0.1823	-00002	-00028
0.321	15.57	14.31	166.9	0.1813	-00005	-00033
0.353	15.64	14.38	167.9	0.1850	-00006	-00053
0.389	15.71	14.45	166.5	0.1879	0.0012	-00059
0.427	15.78	14.52	167.8	0.1962	0.0029	-00037
0.47	15.85	14.59	167.9	0.1937	0.0048	-00012
0.517	15.92	14.66	169.7	0.2001	0.0057	-00003
0.568	15.99	14.73	169.0	0.1981	0.0066	-00018
0.625	16.06	14.8	170.4	0.2019	0.0065	-00034
0.688	16.13	14.87	169.7	0.2009	0.0048	0.0006
0.757	16.19	14.95	169.8	0.1961	0.0038	0.0018
0.832	16.26	15.01	169.5	0.1889	0.0011	0.0005
0.916	16.32	15.08	169.2	0.1875	0.0036	-00008
1.007	16.38	15.15	170.7	0.1942	0.0094	-00002
1.108	16.45	15.21	170.7	0.1995	0.0054	0.0038
1.219	16.51	15.27	172.4	0.2248	0.0146	-00069
1.34	16.56	15.33	171.2	0.2458	0.0037	0.0003
1.475	16.63	15.39	171.3	0.2633	0.0037	0.0021
1.622	16.69	15.46	172.9	0.2775	0.0037	0.0009
1.784	16.76	15.53	170.7	0.2816	-00041	0.0005
1.963	16.83	15.6	170.3	0.2949	-00040	-00005
2.159	16.9	15.67	168.9	0.2911	-00007	0.0018
2.375	16.98	15.75	168.5	0.3052	0.0019	0.0046
2.612	17.06	15.84	168.4	0.3012	0.0004	0.0020
2.874	17.15	15.94	168.6	0.3002	0.0003	0.0019
3.162	17.25	16.04	168.1	0.2969	0.0012	0.0013
3.477	17.37	16.15	168.1	0.3011	-00012	0.0049
3.825	17.48	16.27	168.0	0.2982	0.0011	0.0051
4.208	17.6	16.39	168.5	0.2947	0.0024	0.0022
4.629	17.72	16.52	168.1	0.2932	0.0039	0.0032
5.091	17.84	16.64	168.1	0.3035	0.0037	0.0039
5.601	17.96	16.76	167.9	0.3115	0.0020	0.0039
6.161	18.09	16.89	168.0	0.3134	0.0009	0.0039
6.777	18.21	17.01	168.0	0.3132	-00002	0.0034
7.454	18.34	17.15	168.3	0.3087	0.0006	0.0035
8.2	18.47	17.28	167.8	0.3095	0.0007	0.0018
9.02	18.6	17.41	167.9	0.3109	0.0044	0.0034
9.922	18.74	17.54	167.9	0.3102	-00061	0.0076

Table F.6. Continued.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
10.914	18.87	17.68	167.5	0.3076	0.0019	0.0006
12.005	19.01	17.82	166.9	0.3076	0.0043	0.0027
13.206	19.15	17.96	166.7	0.3001	0.0009	0.0034
14.526	19.3	18.11	166.0	0.2984	-00002	0.0014
15.979	19.44	18.25	165.4	0.2968	-00008	0.0027
17.577	19.58	18.4	165.3	0.3058	-00005	0.0028
19.334	19.72	18.54	165.0	0.3233	0.0009	0.0023
21.268	19.86	18.69	164.9	0.3359	0.0014	0.0024
23.395	20.0	18.83	164.8	0.3530	0.0019	0.0011
25.735	20.16	18.99	164.9	0.3637	0.0002	0.0016
28.308	20.32	19.16	165.0	0.3675	-00009	-00001
31.139	20.49	19.33	165.0	0.3750	0.0001	0.0017
34.253	20.67	19.5	165.5	0.3758	-00018	0.0056
37.678	20.86	19.7	165.7	0.3760	-00005	0.0056
41.445	21.05	19.9	166.4	0.3758	0.0021	0.0075
45.59	21.25	20.1	166.1	0.3860	0.0060	0.0072
50.149	21.46	20.31	166.4	0.3879	0.0025	0.0081
55.164	21.71	20.56	165.9	0.3794	-00008	0.0028
60.681	21.94	20.79	164.9	0.3793	0.0017	0.0000
66.751	22.18	21.03	164.2	0.3712	-00018	0.0010
73.425	22.39	21.24	163.5	0.3835	-00020	-00026
80.766	22.59	21.42	163.8	0.4071	0.0131	-00026
88.843	22.78	21.61	164.5	0.4177	0.0199	0.0040
97.727	23.02	21.84	162.6	0.3957	0.0018	0.0041
107.499	23.22	22.03	163.4	0.4065	0.0001	0.0016
118.25	23.47	22.25	161.8	0.3898	-00029	0.0049

Table F.7. Data from Fig. C.3 for NGC 2865.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
0.202	14.67	13.42	115.5	0.9000	0.0153	-00509
0.245	14.71	13.43	130.4	0.3753	0.1478	-01673
0.296	14.69	13.46	163.8	0.7527	-04437	-01265
0.325	14.68	13.52	149.5	0.6383	-00429	-00079
0.358	14.67	13.6	169.7	0.1598	0.8800	0.1175
0.394	14.64	13.69	74.8	0.0423	0.1012	0.0083
0.433	14.75	13.79	164.5	0.2985	-00547	-00396
0.476	14.84	13.89	163.6	0.2781	0.0066	-00015
0.524	15.01	14.01	163.2	0.3530	-00258	-00032
0.576	15.12	14.12	164.0	0.3504	-00303	-00157
0.634	15.26	14.25	163.7	0.3444	-00102	-00035
0.698	15.38	14.39	163.0	0.3369	-00209	-00087
0.767	15.5	14.53	162.3	0.3036	0.0005	0.0001
0.844	15.66	14.67	162.3	0.3067	0.0069	0.0006
0.928	15.81	14.83	162.1	0.3173	0.0095	0.0002
1.021	15.97	14.98	162.0	0.3283	0.0113	-00001
1.123	16.14	15.14	162.1	0.3379	0.0125	0.0011
1.235	16.3	15.3	161.9	0.3447	0.0127	0.0009
1.359	16.47	15.46	161.7	0.3401	0.0134	0.0010
1.495	16.65	15.63	161.8	0.3329	0.0130	0.0006
1.644	16.83	15.79	161.6	0.3279	0.0152	-00005
1.809	17.01	15.96	161.7	0.3077	0.0151	-00009
1.99	17.18	16.12	162.4	0.2849	0.0164	-00024
2.189	17.34	16.27	163.4	0.2512	0.0169	-00044
2.408	17.49	16.42	164.2	0.2105	0.0164	-00064
2.649	17.64	16.56	165.6	0.1786	0.0115	-00086
2.914	17.78	16.69	166.3	0.1659	0.0053	-00080
3.205	17.91	16.81	167.0	0.1543	0.0012	-00071
3.525	18.04	16.93	166.8	0.1565	-00024	-00060
3.878	18.17	17.05	164.6	0.1579	-00032	-00053
4.266	18.3	17.17	163.6	0.1687	-00017	-00048
4.692	18.43	17.3	162.8	0.1782	-00018	-00047
5.162	18.56	17.42	161.4	0.1936	-00017	-00043
5.678	18.7	17.56	161.3	0.2066	-00031	-00034
6.245	18.85	17.7	160.0	0.2170	-00026	-00030
6.87	18.99	17.85	159.8	0.2319	-00034	-00028
7.557	19.14	18.0	159.3	0.2449	-00059	-00029
8.312	19.29	18.15	159.2	0.2516	-00051	0.0019
9.144	19.45	18.3	158.6	0.2628	-00021	0.0009
10.058	19.6	18.45	158.7	0.2759	-00041	0.0018
11.064	19.75	18.6	158.5	0.2888	-00046	0.0005
12.171	19.89	18.74	158.0	0.3029	-00053	-00007
13.387	20.04	18.9	157.6	0.3072	-00046	0.0003
14.726	20.19	19.05	157.3	0.3074	-00064	0.0057
16.198	20.36	19.21	156.6	0.2993	-00059	0.0003
17.818	20.53	19.38	156.6	0.2943	-00032	0.0011
19.6	20.71	19.57	157.0	0.2798	-00021	0.0017
21.56	20.91	19.77	156.5	0.2790	0.0009	0.0004
23.717	21.12	19.98	156.4	0.2686	0.0043	0.0009
26.088	21.34	20.19	155.1	0.2647	0.0040	-00010
28.697	21.54	20.4	155.0	0.2560	0.0072	-00074

Table F.7. Continued.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
31.567	21.76	20.62	154.5	0.2353	0.0085	-00053
34.723	21.96	20.83	153.8	0.2194	0.0103	0.0011
38.195	22.18	21.04	152.9	0.2371	0.0047	0.0052
42.015	22.41	21.26	149.7	0.2360	0.0002	0.0060
46.217	22.66	21.51	149.0	0.2242	-00027	0.0133
50.838	22.86	21.71	153.3	0.2523	0.0070	0.0216
55.922	23.07	21.9	151.8	0.2470	0.0009	0.0310
61.517	23.26	22.08	151.5	0.2773	0.0059	0.0450
67.667	23.47	22.3	147.1	0.1705	0.0081	0.0630
74.432	23.72	22.47	151.9	0.2269	0.0504	0.0489
81.876	23.97	22.75	135.9	0.1683	-00288	0.0579
90.063	24.21	22.96	145.5	0.2571	0.0093	0.1057
99.069	24.5	23.22	132.4	0.2728	-00569	0.0261

Table F.8. Data from Fig. D.3 for NGC 3923.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
0.062	15.87	14.6	54.6	0.2121	0.0033	0.0101
0.068	15.88	14.61	57.2	0.2029	0.0061	0.0123
0.075	15.89	14.62	60.2	0.1879	0.0122	0.0146
0.082	15.9	14.62	66.5	0.1786	0.0226	0.0124
0.091	15.9	14.63	70.5	0.1710	0.0410	0.0026
0.1	15.91	14.63	71.1	0.0936	0.0579	-00255
0.11	15.91	14.63	91.2	0.1025	-00316	-00286
0.121	15.92	14.64	112.3	0.2906	0.0434	0.0588
0.133	15.93	14.65	109.3	0.2275	0.0151	0.0482
0.146	15.94	14.65	62.4	0.1403	-00068	-00111
0.161	15.96	14.66	51.5	0.2301	-00180	-00171
0.177	15.97	14.67	54.7	0.2687	-00023	-00543
0.195	15.97	14.69	66.2	0.1567	-00498	-00215
0.214	15.99	14.7	53.1	0.1782	0.0096	-00473
0.236	15.99	14.71	52.3	0.2192	0.0332	-00542
0.259	16.0	14.72	79.2	0.0858	-00070	0.0095
0.285	16.02	14.74	56.1	0.0431	-00024	-00050
0.313	16.03	14.75	86.3	0.0772	-00036	0.0023
0.345	16.05	14.77	52.3	0.0775	0.0022	-00019
0.38	16.06	14.78	49.4	0.0231	0.0083	0.0043
0.417	16.08	14.8	102.8	0.0802	0.0043	-00026
0.459	16.1	14.82	35.3	0.0566	0.0143	-00281
0.505	16.11	14.83	100.0	0.0382	0.0218	0.0197
0.555	16.13	14.85	39.3	0.0325	0.0144	-00111
0.611	16.15	14.87	66.3	0.0325	-00014	-00072
0.672	16.17	14.89	64.6	0.0216	-00007	0.0026
0.739	16.19	14.91	62.2	0.0511	0.0027	-00001
0.813	16.21	14.93	55.8	0.0372	0.0003	0.0019
0.894	16.24	14.96	52.3	0.0437	0.0046	-00017
0.984	16.27	14.99	49.1	0.0426	0.0030	-00021
1.082	16.3	15.02	45.6	0.0478	0.0049	0.0008
1.19	16.33	15.05	42.7	0.0704	0.0021	0.0024
1.309	16.37	15.09	47.6	0.0739	-00007	0.0024
1.441	16.41	15.14	47.9	0.0716	0.0004	-00007
1.585	16.46	15.18	51.4	0.0761	0.0006	0.0000
1.743	16.51	15.24	48.9	0.0931	-00004	0.0031
1.917	16.57	15.3	49.5	0.0980	-00002	0.0019
2.109	16.64	15.36	48.2	0.1136	-00017	0.0002
2.319	16.71	15.43	48.5	0.1242	-00013	0.0000
2.551	16.78	15.51	47.7	0.1369	-00004	0.0000
2.807	16.86	15.59	48.5	0.1501	0.0002	-00012
3.088	16.95	15.68	48.4	0.1617	0.0008	-00006
3.396	17.04	15.77	48.5	0.1780	0.0011	-00004
3.736	17.14	15.87	48.2	0.1980	0.0009	-00011
4.109	17.24	15.97	48.3	0.2162	0.0004	-00007
4.52	17.35	16.08	47.9	0.2360	0.0005	-00001
4.973	17.45	16.19	48.2	0.2515	0.0006	-00000
5.47	17.57	16.3	48.3	0.2718	0.0014	-00013
6.017	17.68	16.42	48.1	0.2969	0.0019	-00024
6.618	17.8	16.54	48.1	0.3145	0.0016	-00029
7.28	17.92	16.66	47.7	0.3306	-00002	-00017
8.008	18.05	16.79	48.0	0.3418	-00012	-00006
8.809	18.17	16.92	47.9	0.3536	-00008	0.0000
9.69	18.31	17.05	47.9	0.3662	-00011	-00003
10.659	18.44	17.18	47.8	0.3767	-00028	-00009
11.725	18.56	17.31	47.8	0.3895	-00027	0.0000
12.898	18.69	17.44	47.8	0.3993	-00029	-00003
14.187	18.82	17.57	47.9	0.4028	-00051	-00007

Table F.8. Continued.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
15.606	18.96	17.71	47.6	0.4066	-00037	0.0004
17.166	19.1	17.85	47.4	0.4020	-00043	0.0019
18.883	19.25	18.0	47.5	0.3862	-00105	-00006
20.771	19.4	18.16	48.0	0.3800	-00079	0.0012
22.848	19.55	18.31	48.1	0.3820	-00037	0.0011
25.134	19.7	18.46	48.2	0.3832	-00047	0.0001
27.647	19.86	18.62	47.9	0.3834	-00045	-00002
30.411	20.02	18.79	47.9	0.3627	-00067	0.0006
33.453	20.19	18.96	47.8	0.3568	-00027	0.0001
36.798	20.35	19.12	47.9	0.3612	0.0022	-00001
40.477	20.49	19.26	47.3	0.3821	0.0066	-00019
44.525	20.64	19.41	47.4	0.3831	-00015	-00007
48.978	20.79	19.56	47.1	0.3834	-00023	0.0002
53.876	20.93	19.69	47.5	0.3860	0.0007	0.0015
59.264	21.07	19.84	47.2	0.3761	-00026	-00014
65.193	21.22	19.98	47.4	0.3603	-00029	-00007
71.711	21.38	20.14	47.6	0.3358	-00067	-00000
78.88	21.56	20.31	48.3	0.3099	-00042	-00013
86.768	21.73	20.48	48.2	0.2955	-00048	-00055
95.445	21.92	20.67	47.8	0.2817	-00064	-00040
104.989	22.09	20.84	47.2	0.2823	-00050	-00065
115.489	22.26	21.01	47.3	0.2841	-00066	-00055
127.036	22.46	21.19	49.3	0.2705	-00014	-00035

Table F.9. Data from Fig. E.3 for NGC 5982.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
0.06	15.26	13.99	42.7	0.2636	-00009	0.0025
0.066	15.26	14.0	43.1	0.2286	-00011	0.0031
0.073	15.27	14.01	44.7	0.1795	-00006	0.0038
0.08	15.28	14.02	48.2	0.1361	0.0006	0.0043
0.088	15.28	14.02	54.0	0.0941	0.0039	0.0043
0.097	15.29	14.03	65.5	0.0619	0.0064	-00011
0.107	15.3	14.03	101.1	0.0510	-00060	-00021
0.117	15.3	14.04	110.2	0.0497	-00056	0.0035
0.129	15.31	14.04	122.1	0.0294	-00006	0.0073
0.142	15.32	14.05	114.8	0.0467	-00031	0.0060
0.156	15.33	14.07	114.0	0.0283	-00038	0.0065
0.172	15.35	14.08	118.7	0.0268	-00020	0.0070
0.189	15.37	14.1	121.0	0.0130	-00017	0.0092
0.208	15.39	14.12	95.0	0.0237	-00060	-00046
0.229	15.41	14.14	110.5	0.0369	-00022	0.0016
0.252	15.44	14.17	105.3	0.0638	0.0010	0.0020
0.276	15.47	14.2	111.3	0.0722	0.0010	0.0016
0.304	15.5	14.23	116.2	0.0447	0.0039	0.0021
0.335	15.54	14.27	112.9	0.0536	-00001	0.0031
0.368	15.58	14.31	110.9	0.0544	-00004	0.0006
0.405	15.63	14.36	111.9	0.0430	-00001	0.0022
0.445	15.69	14.42	111.8	0.0476	0.0013	0.0023
0.49	15.74	14.48	113.4	0.0457	0.0024	0.0007
0.539	15.81	14.54	113.1	0.0507	0.0021	-00013
0.593	15.87	14.6	114.8	0.0468	0.0029	-00004
0.652	15.95	14.68	115.6	0.0505	0.0075	-00001
0.717	16.02	14.76	114.8	0.0535	0.0059	0.0001
0.789	16.1	14.84	111.9	0.0578	0.0041	0.0010
0.868	16.19	14.92	110.1	0.0603	0.0033	0.0020
0.955	16.28	15.02	110.3	0.0714	0.0024	0.0025
1.05	16.38	15.11	110.0	0.0873	0.0013	0.0014
1.155	16.48	15.21	108.1	0.1057	0.0009	-00005
1.271	16.58	15.32	108.1	0.1237	0.0016	0.0005
1.398	16.69	15.42	108.6	0.1414	0.0019	0.0022
1.538	16.8	15.54	109.0	0.1659	0.0010	0.0016
1.691	16.91	15.65	108.9	0.1852	0.0002	0.0016
1.861	17.03	15.77	109.0	0.2099	-00004	0.0025
2.047	17.15	15.89	108.6	0.2322	-00031	0.0022
2.251	17.26	16.01	108.0	0.2560	-00050	0.0014
2.476	17.38	16.12	107.9	0.2763	-00070	0.0009
2.724	17.49	16.24	107.4	0.2921	-00102	-00013
2.997	17.61	16.36	108.2	0.3046	-00122	0.0001
3.296	17.73	16.47	107.4	0.3133	-00135	0.0001
3.626	17.85	16.59	107.5	0.3139	-00161	0.0009
3.988	17.97	16.72	107.6	0.3148	-00159	0.0004
4.387	18.11	16.85	108.4	0.3102	-00166	0.0004
4.826	18.24	16.99	107.3	0.3083	-00174	-00002
5.309	18.39	17.14	108.5	0.3028	-00166	0.0006
5.84	18.55	17.29	107.9	0.3044	-00165	-00008
6.424	18.7	17.45	108.0	0.2994	-00154	-00013
7.066	18.87	17.62	107.9	0.2899	-00145	-00009
7.773	19.03	17.79	107.8	0.2976	-00123	-00010
8.55	19.2	17.96	107.8	0.2982	-00114	-00017
9.405	19.37	18.13	106.5	0.2992	-00110	-00025
10.345	19.53	18.29	107.0	0.3059	-00100	-00024
11.38	19.69	18.45	107.0	0.3194	-00101	-00001
12.518	19.84	18.6	107.1	0.3358	-00110	0.0019
13.77	20.0	18.76	107.2	0.3320	-00133	0.0014
15.147	20.15	18.92	107.6	0.3238	-00159	0.0031
16.661	20.31	19.08	107.6	0.3223	-00152	0.0042
18.328	20.49	19.25	108.1	0.3156	-00146	0.0044

Table F.9. Continued.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
20.16	20.67	19.43	107.8	0.3126	-00117	0.0036
22.176	20.86	19.63	107.3	0.3103	-00122	0.0007
24.394	21.07	19.84	107.4	0.2965	-00108	-00001
26.833	21.27	20.04	107.1	0.3035	-00078	-00011
29.517	21.46	20.24	106.3	0.3063	-00085	-00004
32.469	21.67	20.45	106.1	0.3107	-00114	0.0018
35.715	21.88	20.66	105.6	0.3007	-00084	0.0007
39.287	22.09	20.87	105.7	0.3016	-00044	0.0001
43.216	22.31	21.1	104.8	0.3008	-00030	-00008
47.537	22.51	21.3	105.0	0.3207	0.0026	0.0006
52.291	22.72	21.51	105.4	0.3267	-00015	-00010
57.52	22.92	21.71	105.3	0.3417	0.0016	0.0012
63.275	23.12	21.92	105.8	0.3468	-00017	0.0057
69.601	23.36	22.16	107.1	0.3212	-00097	0.0093
76.559	23.61	22.42	106.4	0.2665	-00085	0.0140
84.216	23.85	22.65	106.2	0.2534	-00011	0.0164
92.637	24.07	22.89	107.7	0.2267	-00008	0.0168
101.901	24.31	23.15	103.3	0.1829	-00024	0.0117
112.091	24.64	23.48	102.0	0.1458	0.0116	0.0088
123.299	24.98	23.88	105.9	0.2095	-00158	-00534

Table F.10. Data from Fig. F.3 for NGC 7626.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
0.054	15.52	14.17	53.8	0.6284	-00244	-00607
0.06	15.52	14.18	51.0	0.7105	-00393	-00228
0.066	15.53	14.19	51.7	0.7018	-00458	-00165
0.072	15.54	14.2	52.0	0.6772	-00552	-00150
0.079	15.55	14.21	53.2	0.6413	-00638	-00131
0.087	15.57	14.22	51.9	0.6047	-00776	-00202
0.096	15.58	14.23	52.8	0.5613	-01039	-00223
0.106	15.59	14.25	57.3	0.5104	-00823	0.0013
0.116	15.62	14.26	49.8	0.4793	-00515	-00400
0.128	15.64	14.28	52.4	0.4321	-00992	-00542
0.14	15.66	14.3	57.7	0.3951	-01174	-00277
0.155	15.68	14.33	50.3	0.3984	-00698	-01025
0.17	15.7	14.35	51.2	0.3617	-00447	-00759
0.187	15.75	14.38	63.3	0.2804	-00510	-00299
0.206	15.78	14.41	64.5	0.2153	-00754	-00393
0.227	15.8	14.45	66.9	0.1642	-00926	-00192
0.249	15.83	14.48	57.2	0.1316	-00423	-00559
0.274	15.88	14.53	61.9	0.0956	-00334	-00380
0.302	15.92	14.57	100.1	0.0433	0.0027	0.0381
0.332	15.97	14.62	150.8	0.0101	-00121	-00271
0.365	16.02	14.68	164.7	0.0558	-00163	-00069
0.401	16.07	14.73	166.1	0.0847	-00054	-00037
0.441	16.13	14.8	168.4	0.1117	-00004	-00008
0.485	16.2	14.87	168.3	0.1281	0.0007	0.0007
0.534	16.27	14.94	167.6	0.1300	0.0005	-00012
0.587	16.35	15.02	168.7	0.1385	0.0012	-00004
0.646	16.44	15.11	167.7	0.1386	0.0006	0.0004
0.711	16.52	15.19	168.7	0.1379	-00001	-00013
0.782	16.61	15.28	169.0	0.1441	-00000	-00009
0.86	16.7	15.37	169.4	0.1404	-00008	0.0001
0.946	16.79	15.47	169.3	0.1387	-00014	0.0022
1.041	16.89	15.56	170.9	0.1385	0.0016	0.0006
1.145	16.98	15.66	170.7	0.1349	-00010	0.0010
1.26	17.08	15.76	171.1	0.1279	0.0000	0.0019
1.386	17.18	15.86	170.9	0.1288	0.0003	0.0019
1.524	17.28	15.97	172.2	0.1232	0.0003	0.0010
1.676	17.38	16.07	172.1	0.1152	0.0001	0.0005
1.844	17.49	16.18	172.2	0.1088	0.0011	0.0011
2.028	17.6	16.29	173.5	0.0992	0.0017	0.0002
2.231	17.71	16.41	175.5	0.0959	0.0016	0.0006
2.455	17.83	16.53	174.7	0.0883	0.0039	-00010
2.7	17.96	16.66	176.5	0.0852	0.0004	-00002
2.97	18.09	16.79	178.1	0.0794	0.0015	0.0005
3.267	18.23	16.93	179.9	0.0808	0.0016	0.0004
3.593	18.36	17.07	0.2	0.0768	0.0020	0.0007
3.953	18.5	17.2	1.6	0.0839	0.0016	0.0005
4.348	18.63	17.34	3.0	0.0812	0.0010	0.0009
4.783	18.76	17.47	3.9	0.0875	0.0009	0.0003
5.262	18.88	17.6	4.7	0.0890	0.0017	-00000
5.788	19.0	17.72	5.5	0.1022	0.0016	0.0000
6.366	19.12	17.84	5.5	0.1045	0.0018	0.0011
7.003	19.24	17.96	5.7	0.1093	0.0018	0.0012
7.703	19.36	18.08	6.3	0.1079	0.0011	0.0006
8.474	19.49	18.2	6.9	0.1132	0.0008	0.0018
9.321	19.61	18.34	6.6	0.1141	0.0015	0.0030
10.253	19.75	18.47	7.1	0.1049	0.0017	0.0039
11.279	19.89	18.62	7.2	0.1047	-00008	0.0037
12.406	20.04	18.77	8.0	0.1038	-00005	0.0035
13.647	20.19	18.92	7.5	0.1085	-00014	0.0031
15.012	20.34	19.07	9.5	0.1061	-00061	0.0045
16.513	20.48	19.23	10.5	0.1065	-00069	0.0065
18.164	20.65	19.39	14.3	0.1241	-00001	0.0079
19.98	20.81	19.55	14.6	0.1284	0.0017	0.0059
21.979	20.97	19.71	10.7	0.1356	-00010	0.0064
24.176	21.13	19.88	11.8	0.1324	-00021	0.0061

Table F.10. Continued.

Major axis	Magnitude <i>V</i>	Magnitude <i>I</i>	PA	ell.	c4	s4
26.594	21.3	20.04	11.1	0.1458	-00028	0.0062
29.254	21.47	20.21	10.7	0.1531	-00037	0.0092
32.179	21.63	20.38	12.0	0.1625	-00015	0.0108
35.397	21.8	20.56	12.5	0.1579	0.0008	0.0081
38.936	21.97	20.74	11.5	0.1631	0.0032	0.0077
42.83	22.17	20.93	11.7	0.1596	0.0034	0.0074
47.113	22.36	21.12	10.2	0.1636	0.0039	0.0063
51.825	22.56	21.32	12.8	0.1649	0.0043	0.0023
57.009	22.76	21.52	10.6	0.1590	0.0047	0.0041
62.709	22.98	21.73	11.9	0.1555	0.0071	0.0015
68.978	23.19	21.95	15.0	0.1493	0.0064	-00024
75.877	23.42	22.17	15.5	0.1456	0.0042	-00057
83.464	23.67	22.41	18.6	0.1500	0.0030	-00089
91.81	23.91	22.62	16.8	0.1311	0.0021	-00135
100.992	24.15	22.84	21.3	0.1301	-00062	-00124
111.09	24.39	23.04	27.8	0.1074	-00116	0.0015