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A Study of Star Formation by $H\alpha$ Emission of Galaxies in the Galaxy Group NGC 4213

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This research aims to study hydrogen alpha emission, corresponding to star formation of galaxies in the NGC 4213 group that has an average recession velocity of 6,821 km/s. The imaging observations with broad-band filters (B, V and R_c) and narrow-band filters ([S II] and Red-continuum) were carried out from the 2.4-m reflecting telescope at Thai National Observatory (TNO). There are 11 sample galaxies in this study, consisting of 3 elliptical, 1 lenticular and 7 spiral galaxies. It was found that the late-type galaxies tend to be bluer than early-type galaxies, due to these galaxies consist of relatively high proportion of blue stars. Furthermore, the equivalent width of hydrogen alpha ($EW(H\alpha)$) tends to increase as a function of morphological type. This indicates that star formation in late-type galaxies taking place more than the early-type galaxies. Furthermore, a ratio of the star formation rate to galaxy mass also increases slightly with the galaxy type. This could be due to the interaction between galaxy-galaxy or tidal interaction occurring within the galaxy group.

Author: MAUNGKORN, Sakdawoot

Co-author: Dr KRIWATTANAWONG, Wichan (Department of Physics and Materials Science, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand)

Presenter: MAUNGKORN, Sakdawoot

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