Galaxy Evolution across the Hubble Time Proceedings IAU Symposium No. 235, 2006 F. Combes & J. Palouš, eds.

C2007 International Astronomical Union doi:10.1017/S1743921306005497

## Finding Double-Barred Galaxies with HST

T. Lisker<sup>1</sup>, V. P. Debattista<sup>2</sup><sup> $\dagger$ </sup>, I. Ferreras<sup>3</sup>, and P. Erwin<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Astronomical Institute, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, University of Basel, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Astronomy Department, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, UK

 $^4\mathrm{Max}\text{-}\mathrm{Planck}\text{-}\mathrm{Institut}$  für Extraterrestrische Physik, Garching, Germany

**Abstract.** We show that the detection of double-barred (S2B) galaxies beyond the nearby universe is possible out to redshifts  $0.1 \leq z \leq 0.5$  with the resolution of the *HST* Advanced Camera for Surveys. We present the most distant S2B currently known, at z = 0.148.

Keywords. Galaxies: structure, galaxies: distances and redshifts, galaxies: evolution

Double-barred (S2B) galaxies could be a mechanism for feeding supermassive black holes by funneling gas to the center (Shlosman *et al.* 1990). Until recently, S2Bs had only been identified in the nearby ( $z \leq 0.04$ ) universe, which led us to perform a feasibility study for detecting and analysing them at intermediate redshifts (Lisker *et al.* 2006) with the *HST* Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) data of the Great Observatories Origins Deep Survey (Giavalisco *et al.* 2004). We identified the two most distant S2Bs known so far, at redshifts z = 0.103 and z = 0.148 (Figs. 1 & 2), corresponding to a look-back time of 1.3 and 1.9 Gyr, respectively. Based on local S2B sizes, deep *HST*/ACS and similar surveys have the potential to push the limit for S2B detection out to a look-back time of 5 Gyr. An S2B sample distributed over a large redshift range therefore seems possible in the near future, which would serve as important constraint on S2B formation models.

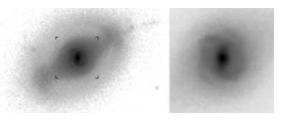


Figure 1. HST-GOODS J033230.93–273923.7 — a double-barred galaxy at z = 0.148.

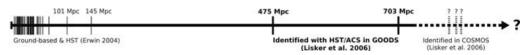


Figure 2. Distance to known double-barred galaxies.

## References

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† Brooks Prize Fellow

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