

Lopsided galaxies: the case of NGC 891

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ABSTRACT

It has been known for a long time that a large fraction of disc galaxies are lopsided. We simulate three different mechanisms that can induce lopsidedness: flyby interactions, gas accretion from cosmological filaments and ram pressure from the intergalactic medium. Comparing the morphologies, H I spectrum, kinematics and $m = 1$ Fourier components, we find that all of these mechanisms can induce lopsidedness in galaxies, although in different degrees and with observable consequences. The time-scale over which lopsidedness persists suggests that flybys can contribute to ~ 20 per cent of lopsided galaxies. We focus our detailed comparison on the case of NGC 891, a lopsided, edge-on galaxy with a nearby companion (UGC 1807). We find that the main properties of NGC 891 (morphology, H I spectrum, rotation curve, existence of a gaseous filament pointing towards UGC 1807) favour a flyby event for the origin of lopsidedness in this galaxy.

Key words: methods: N -body simulations – galaxies: individual: NGC 891 – galaxies: interactions – galaxies: kinematics and dynamics.

1 INTRODUCTION

A high fraction of disc galaxies are lopsided, that is, their gas and/or stellar component extend further out on one side of the galaxy than on the other (Baldwin, Lynden-Bell & Sancisi 1980; Block et al. 1994; Richter & Sancisi 1994; Rix & Zaritsky 1995; Schoenmakers, Franx & de Zeeuw 1997; Zaritsky & Rix 1997; Haynes et al. 1998; Matthews, van Driel & Gallagher 1998; Swaters et al. 1999; Bournaud et al. 2005, hereafter B05; see Sancisi et al. 2008 for a review).

The gaseous component of the disc is particularly affected by this phenomenon. Richter & Sancisi (1994) show that the lopsidedness of a galaxy can be inferred from asymmetries in its global H I profile, and estimate, from the analysis of 1700 H I spectra, that $\gtrsim 50$ per cent of disc galaxies are lopsided in the gaseous component. Haynes et al. (1998) confirm this result by the analysis of high signal-to-noise H I spectra of 104 galaxies, and suggest that some of the asymmetries may be induced by nearby companions (e.g. NGC 5324). Matthews et al. (1998) indicate that the incidence of gas lopsidedness is higher in the late-type galaxies (~ 77 per cent). The kinematics of the gas is often affected by lopsidedness: Swaters et al. (1999) find that the rotation curve of lopsided galaxies is rising more steeply on one side than on the other.

Rix & Zaritsky (1995) and Zaritsky & Rix (1997), using near-infrared photometry of nearly face-on spiral galaxies, show that even the stellar component is lopsided in ~ 30 per cent of their sample.

Similarly, Rudnick & Rix (1998), using R -band photometry, find that ~ 20 per cent of their sample of nearly face-on early-type disc galaxies (S0 to Sab) is lopsided in the stellar component. Thus, the incidence of stellar lopsidedness is similar for late-type and for early-type disc galaxies, although slightly lower in the latter case. The analysis of 25 155 lopsided galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (Reichard et al. 2008) confirms that the lopsided distribution of stellar light is due to a corresponding lopsidedness in the stellar mass. Finally, images and spatially integrated spectra of late-type galaxies (Rudnick, Rix & Kennicutt 2000) suggest a correlation between star formation and lopsidedness.

The hypothesis that lopsidedness is due to galaxy interactions has been long discussed. Based on optical images, Odewahn (1994) finds that 71 out of 75 lopsided Magellanic spirals have a nearby companion. However, Wilcots & Prescott (2004) obtain H I data of 13 galaxies from Odewahn (1994) and show that only four of them have H I-detected neighbours. Thus, either lopsidedness is not related to galaxy interactions, or the asymmetries produced by these interactions are long-lived (surviving for ≥ 2 orbital times after the encounter) and the lopsidedness persists even when the companion is quite far-off.

From the theoretical point of view, the N -body simulations by Walker, Mihos & Hernquist (1996) suggest that minor mergers can induce lopsidedness over a long time-scale ($\gtrsim 1$ Gyr). However, B05 indicate that the lopsidedness produced by minor mergers disappears when the companion is completely disrupted. Since most of observed lopsided galaxies are not undergoing mergers, the minor-merger scenario does not seem viable. B05 indicate that the most likely mechanism to produce lopsidedness is the accretion of gas

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from cosmological filaments. Alternative models suggest that baryonic lopsidedness can be induced by a lopsided dark matter halo (Jog 1997, 2002; Angiras et al. 2007) or by the fact that the disc is off-centre with respect to the dark matter halo (Levine & Sparke 1998; Noordermeer, Sparke & Levine 2001).

In this paper, we address the problem of the origin of lopsidedness by means of N -body/smoothed particle hydrodynamics (SPH) simulations. In particular, we re-analyse in more detail the hypothesis of gas accretion, already proposed by B05, and we consider two new possible scenarios: the role of flyby interactions with smaller companions and that of ram pressure from the intergalactic medium (IGM).

For a comparison with observational data, we focus on the case of the edge-on galaxy NGC 891. We stress that quantifying lopsidedness in edge-on galaxies is more difficult than in face-on galaxies, as bright regions on one side of the disc can be confused with lopsidedness. However, the lopsidedness of NGC 891 is well assessed (Sancisi & Allen 1979; Baldwin, Lynden-Bell & Sancisi 1980; Rupen 1991; Swaters, Sancisi & van der Hulst 1997). Furthermore, for NGC 891 recent H I observations are available, among the deepest ever obtained for an external galaxy (Oosterloo, Fraternali & Sancisi 2007, hereafter O07). This galaxy also shows many interesting peculiarities, for example, the existence of a gaseous filament extending up to ~ 20 kpc vertically from the disc and located at ~ 10 kpc from the centre of the galaxy. Finally, NGC 891 has also a smaller, gas-rich companion, UGC 1807, located at a projected distance of ~ 80 kpc, in the direction of the above mentioned gaseous filament.

2 MODELS AND SIMULATIONS

In this paper, we simulate three different processes: (i) flyby interactions; (ii) accretion from gaseous filaments; (iii) ram pressure from the IGM. For all these scenarios we use a galaxy model similar to NGC 891 and whose main properties are listed in Table 1. Such galaxy model has been generated by using the method already described in Mapelli (2007) (hereafter M07; see also Hernquist 1993; Mapelli, Ferrara & Rea 2006; Mapelli et al. 2008a,b). Here, we briefly summarize the most important points, referring to M07 for the details. The galaxy model has the following four different components.

(i) A Navarro, Frenk & White (1996, NFW) dark matter halo with virial mass $M_{\text{vir}} = 1.4 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ (O07), virial radius $R_{200} = 104$ kpc, and concentration $c = 12$.

(ii) A stellar exponential Hernquist disc (Hernquist 1993; M07) with mass $M_d = 10^{10} M_{\odot}$, scalelength $R_d = 4.4$ kpc (Shaw & Gilmore 1989), and scaleheight $z_0 = 0.1R_d$.

(iii) A stellar spherical Hernquist bulge (Hernquist 1993; M07) with mass $M_b = 2 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$, and scalelength $a = 0.1R_d$.

(iv) A gaseous exponential Hernquist disc (Hernquist 1993; M07) with mass $M_g = 4.1 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$ (O07), scalelength $R_g = R_d$, and scaleheight $z_g = 0.1R_g$. The gas is allowed to cool down to a temperature of 10^4 K, and to form stars according to the Schmidt law (Katz 1992).

The model of NGC 891 has 619 500 halo dark matter particles, 500 000 stellar disc particles, 100 000 bulge particles and 205 000 gaseous disc particles. Dark matter particles have mass equal to $2.23 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$, whereas disc, bulge and gas particles have mass equal to $2.23 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$. Softening lengths are 0.2 kpc for halo particles and 0.1 kpc for disc, bulge and gas particles (for the criterion used to estimate the softening, see Dehnen 2001). The initial smoothing length of the gas is ~ 0.1 kpc.

The simulations have been carried out with the parallel N -body/SPH code GASOLINE (August 2005 version; Wadsley, Stadel & Quinn 2004) on the cluster *zbox2*¹ at the University of Zürich.

2.1 Flyby interaction

In the case of flyby interactions, we simulate an intruder galaxy with the following properties of UGC 1807 (see Table 1).

(i) A NFW dark matter halo with virial mass $M_{\text{vir}} = 7.65 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$ (O07), virial radius $R_{200} = 41$ kpc, and concentration $c = 12$.

(ii) A stellar exponential Hernquist disc with mass $M_d = 9 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$, scalelength $R_d = 0.5$ kpc, and scaleheight $z_0 = 0.1R_d$.

(iii) A gaseous exponential Hernquist disc with mass $M_g = 4.5 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ (O07), scalelength $R_g = R_d$, and scaleheight $z_g = 0.1R_g$. The recipes for gas cooling and star formation are the same as for the target galaxy.

As the mass of dark matter and baryonic particles in the intruder are 2.23×10^5 and $2.23 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$, respectively (i.e. the same as in the target galaxy), the intruder is initially composed by 34 300 dark matter particles, 40 300 stellar disc particles and 20 200 gas particles. Also the softening lengths are the same as in the target.

We made various check runs, in order to find the initial centre-of-mass position and velocity of the intruder for which its final position and velocity best match the observations of UGC 1807. This best match is achieved for an initial centre-of-mass position $(x, y, z) = (-38, 38, 80)$ kpc, and for an initial centre-of-mass velocity $(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (130, -130, 200)$ km s⁻¹.

2.2 Gas accretion from filaments

The existence of filaments of cold gas that accrete on to galaxies is predicted by cosmological SPH simulations (Katz & White 1993; Katz et al. 1994; Keres et al. 2005; Ocvirk, Pichon & Teyssier 2008). It has also been proposed as a mechanism for the origin of polar ring galaxies (Macciò et al. 2006). B05 showed that gas accretion might induce lopsidedness, similar to the one observed in isolated spiral galaxies such as NGC 1637.

We set up our simulations in a similar way to B05, that is, we model a cylindrical, uniform gas filament which accretes on to the galaxy with a given accretion rate $\dot{M}_{\odot} (\lesssim 6 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1})$. The filament is corotating with the galaxy. Different from B05, who consider

Table 1. Initial parameters for the model of NGC 891 and of UGC 1807.

	NGC 891	UGC 1807
M_{vir}/M_{\odot}	1.4×10^{11}	7.65×10^9
R_{200}/kpc	104	41
M_d/M_{\odot}	$10^{10} M_{\odot}$	9×10^8
R_d/kpc	4.4	0.5
z_d	$0.1R_d$	$0.1R_d$
M_b/M_{\odot}	2×10^9	0
a	$0.1R_d$	0
M_g/M_{\odot}	4.1×10^9	4.5×10^8
R_g	R_d	R_d
z_g	$0.1R_g$	$0.1R_g$

¹ <http://www-theorie.physik.unizh.ch/~dpotter/zbox/>

Table 2. Parameters of runs of gas accretion from filaments.

Run	Coplanar	z -shift ^a	Inclination ^b
ACC1	Yes	0	0
ACC2	No	10 kpc	0
ACC3	No	0	-20°

^aOffset of the filament along the z -axis with respect to the plane of the galaxy.

^bInclination of the filament with respect to the plane of the galaxy.

only coplanar filaments, we also simulate the case of non-coplanar accretion. In the following, we will present the results for three different runs in which gas filaments are simulated (see Table 2). In all of them the filament has a radius of 12.5 kpc, a relative velocity of infalling on to the galaxy $v_{\text{infall}} = 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, an accretion rate $\dot{M}_\odot = 6 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$, and a 25 kpc offset with respect to the centre of the galaxy (see fig. 16 of B05).

In run ACC1, the filament is coplanar to the galaxy (see fig. 16 of B05). In run ACC2, the filament is still parallel to the plane of the galaxy, but is shifted of 10 kpc above it. Finally, in run ACC3, the filament has an inclination of -20° with respect to the plane of the galaxy. The existence of non-coplanar filaments and, in particular, of the case ACC3, is supported by cosmological simulations (Keres et al. 2005).

The total number of particles in the filament in the above runs is 543 910 and the mass of each particle is $2.23 \times 10^4 M_\odot$. We made also other check runs with smaller \dot{M}_\odot (down to $2 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$). We integrate each run for ~ 1 Gyr.

2.3 Ram pressure from the IGM

The characteristic signatures of ram pressure have recently been observed also in dwarf irregular galaxies of the Local Group (McConnachie et al. 2007). This suggests the existence of a non-negligible amount of diffuse IGM even in poor groups. In particular, gas is ram-pressure stripped from a galaxy if the density of the IGM is (Gunn & Gott 1972; McConnachie et al. 2007):

$$n_{\text{IGM}} \gtrsim 3.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^{-3} \left(\frac{100 \text{ km s}^{-1}}{v_{\text{rel}}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\text{H I}}}{10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2}} \right)^2, \quad (1)$$

where v_{rel} is the relative velocity between the galaxy and the IGM and $\Sigma_{\text{H I}}$ is the column density of H I.

Thus, if the IGM density is higher than the threshold value in equation (1), even galaxies which are isolated or in small groups can suffer ram pressure and the distribution of their gas might appear lopsided.

According to Bland-Hawthorn, Freeman & Quinn (1997), ram-pressure heating can explain the fact that some galaxies (e.g. the lopsided galaxy NGC 253) have a truncated H I disc but present high-temperature, ionized gas extending beyond the H I disc. Similarly, Ryder et al. (1997) suggest that ram pressure is responsible for the H I ‘wake’ observed in the spiral galaxy NGC 7421.

To check the hypothesis that lopsidedness is induced by ram pressure, we made a simulation where the galaxy is moving into a cylinder of uniform gas with density $n_{\text{IGM}} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $v_{\text{rel}} = 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. We made different runs, changing the inclination of the relative velocity v_{rel} with respect to the plane of the galaxy between 0 and 45° . The total number of IGM particles in the above runs is 2088 630 and the mass of each particle is $2.23 \times 10^4 M_\odot$. We integrate each run for ~ 1.5 Gyr.

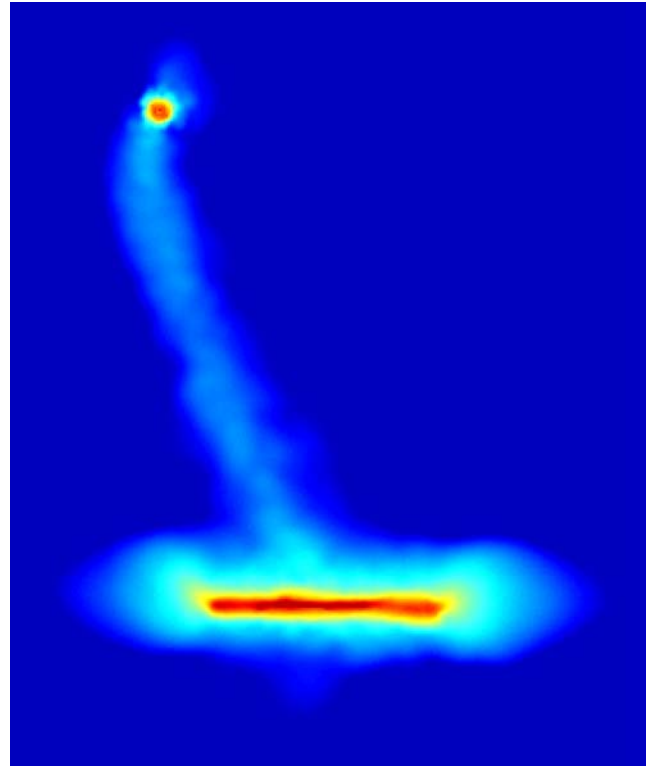


Figure 1. Density map of gas, projected along the y -axis, for the target galaxy (edge-on) and the companion (face-on), at $t = 640$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation and ~ 300 Myr after the flyby. The frame measures 105 and 129 kpc, along the short and the long side, respectively. The density goes from 2.23×10^{-3} (blue on the web) to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_\odot \text{ pc}^{-2}$ (red on the web) in logarithmic scale.

3 RESULTS

The main result of this paper is that all the considered processes induce lopsidedness in the gaseous component. In the following, we discuss the details and the differences among the three scenarios. We firstly describe the morphological features of the simulated gaseous and (global and young) stellar component in the three scenarios (Sections 3.1–3.3). We then provide a more quantitative estimate of some observational quantities, that is, the Fourier $m = 1$ component (Section 3.4), the H I spectrum and the rotation curve (Section 3.5).

3.1 Flybys

Fig. 1 shows the density of the gas in the target galaxy (seen edge-on) and in the companion galaxy (face-on) ~ 300 Myr after the interaction, when the projected distance between the two galaxies is ~ 80 kpc, that is, comparable with the observations of NGC 891 and UGC 1807.

The simulation matches some of the properties of the NGC 891–UGC 1807 system. First, a gaseous filament connects the two galaxies in the simulation. The filament starts at ~ 10 kpc (projected distance along the y -axis) from the centre of the target galaxy, which is the position where the intruder reached the closest approach with the target. This filament is mostly due to the gas stripped from the companion galaxy. The position of the filament is the same as in the observations (O07). However, in the simulation the density of gas

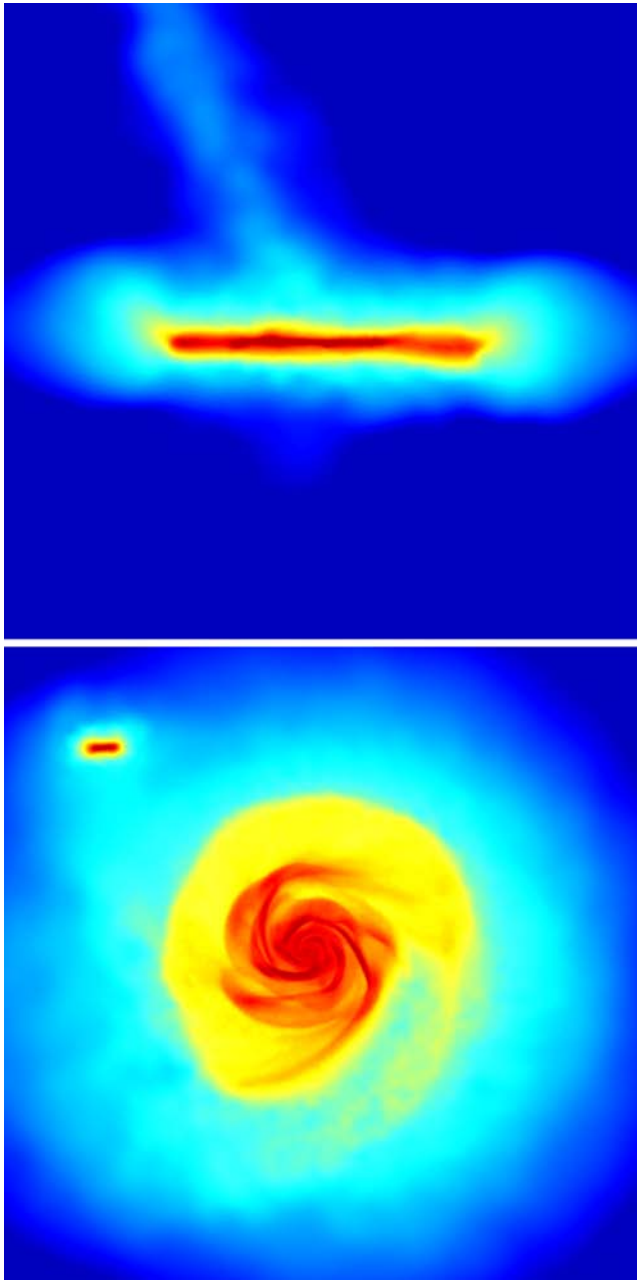


Figure 2. Density map of gas in the target galaxy, at $t = 640$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation and ~ 300 Myr after the flyby. Top panel: the target galaxy is seen edge-on and the density is projected along the y -axis (this panel is a zoom of Fig. 1). Bottom panel: the target galaxy is seen face-on and the density is projected along the z -axis. The frames measure both 80 kpc per edge. The density goes from 2.23×10^{-3} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale.

is more or less constant along the filament, whereas in the data only the part of the filament which is closest to NGC 891 is visible.

Secondly, the edge-on disc of the target galaxy is clearly lopsided (see the zoom in Fig. 2). In particular, the disc extends further out on the side of the galaxy which is opposite with respect to the intruder. Indeed, the lopsidedness is induced by the flyby, as the perturbation originated exactly where the intruder penetrated the disc of the target. At the time shown by Figs 1 and 2 (i.e. ~ 300 Myr after the flyby), the galactic disc has completed a half-rotation,

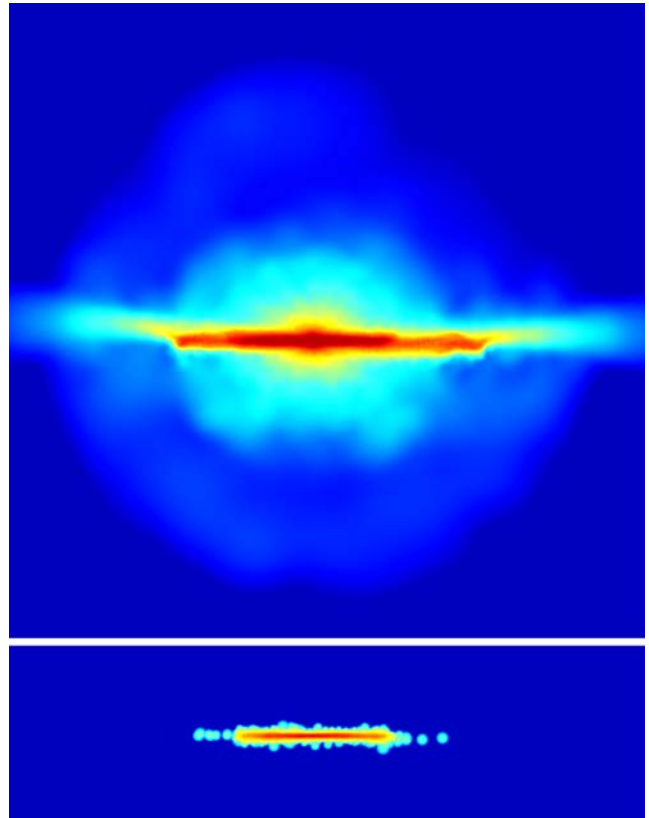


Figure 3. Density map of stars, projected along the y -axis, in the target galaxy, at $t = 640$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation and ~ 300 Myr after the flyby. Top panel: all stars of the target galaxy. The frame measures 80 kpc per edge and the density goes from 2.23×10^{-3} to $2.23 \times 10^2 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale. Bottom panel: young stars (≤ 100 Myr) of the target galaxy. The frame measures 80 and 22 kpc, along the long and the short side, respectively. The density goes from 7.05×10^{-6} to $2.23 \times 10^2 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale.

and the perturbation appears on the other side of the disc with respect to its initial position.

Thirdly, Fig. 3 shows that even the stellar component of the simulated galaxy has some degree of lopsidedness, although less evident than in the gas. The observations also show that the stellar component of NGC 891 is slightly lopsided, especially the young population (van der Kruit & Searle 1981; Rand, Kulkarni & Hester 1990; Hoopes, Walterbos & Rand 1999; Kamphuis et al. 2007a,b). We also ran check simulations with different disc scalelength R_d (between 2.2 and 8.8 kpc), but we did not find significant differences from the point of view of lopsidedness. The flyby scenario then seems to reproduce quite well the lopsidedness of NGC 891.

Furthermore, the simulations suggest that the perturbation induced by flybys is long-lived ($\gtrsim 500$ Myr), explaining the origin of lopsidedness even in galaxies which have no longer interacting companions. This might be important, as many studies do not find any correlation between lopsidedness and nearby companions (Rix & Zaritsky 1995; Zaritsky & Rix 1997; Wilcots & Prescott 2004; B05).

3.2 Gas accretion

Gas accretion from cosmological filaments is also able to produce lopsidedness, as suggested by B05. However, the kind of

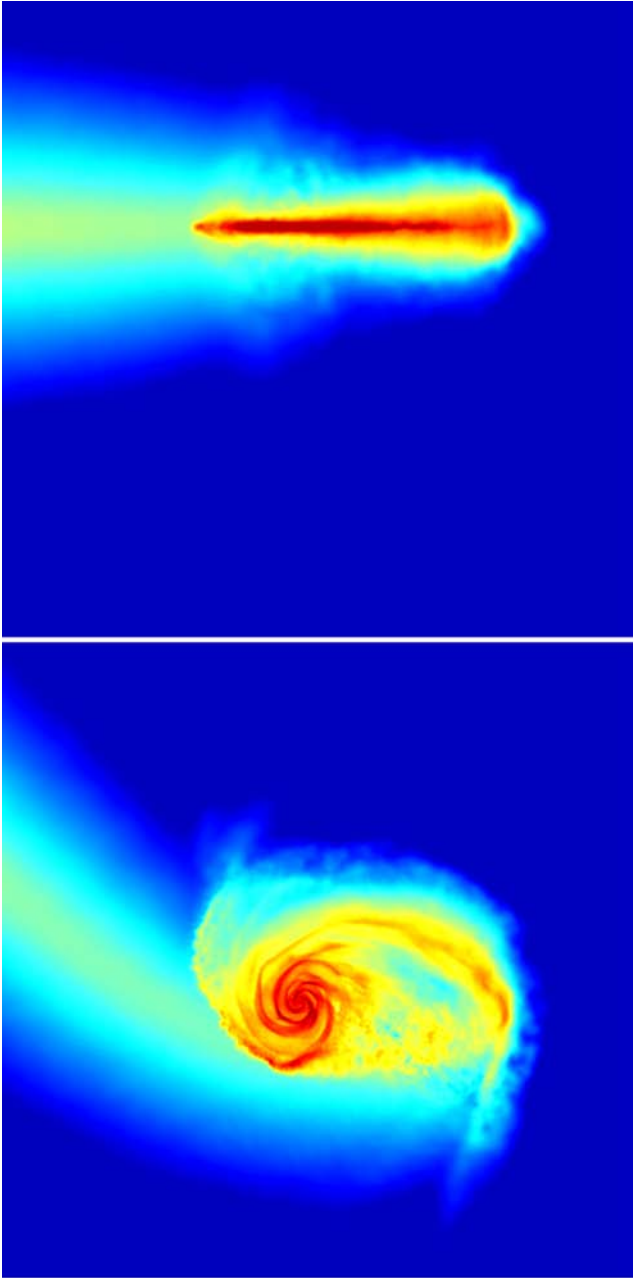


Figure 4. Density map of gas in run ACC1, at $t = 720$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation. Top panel: the galaxy is seen edge-on and the density is projected along the y -axis. Bottom panel: the galaxy is seen face-on and the density is projected along the z -axis. The frames measure both 100 kpc per edge. The density goes from 7.05×10^{-2} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale.

lopsidedness that might be induced by gas accretion is quite different from the one connected with flybys. This can be seen from the comparison between Figs 2 and 4. Both figures show the density of gas in the edge-on (upper panels) and face-on (lower panels) view of the galaxy, but Fig. 2 refers to the flyby scenario and Fig. 4 to the gas accretion from a coplanar filament (ACC1). In the case of gas accretion, the lopsidedness appears much more pronounced, especially in the face-on view. Of course, this depends on the chosen accretion rate ($\dot{M} = 6 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ in ACC1) and on the duration of the accretion phase (720 Myr in Fig. 4). However, even smaller

accretion rates (down to $\dot{M} = 2 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$) and different time-scales for the accretion (0.5–1.0 Gyr) produce approximately the same morphology. Therefore, the simulated galaxy looks more like, for example, NGC 1637 than NGC 891.

Of course, our models suffer from various limitations, such as the intrinsic problems of the SPH treatment of gas (see Agertz et al. 2007), the mass resolution and the fact that we do not account for various feedback processes (e.g. the cooling for temperatures below 10^4 K). Thus, we cannot take the morphology inferred from our simulations as a conclusive proof. However, the morphological difference seen in our simulations might suggest an intrinsic morphological difference in observed galaxies between lopsidedness induced by gas accretion and lopsidedness induced by flybys. Thus, it would be interesting to compare the morphologies of observed lopsided galaxies, with or without companions, in order to check whether any difference can be found (as an example, we suggest the cases of NGC 1637 and NGC 891).

Furthermore, the total stellar component (top panel of Fig. 5) does not seem to be lopsided in the gas accretion scenario, at odds with the observations of NGC 891. Instead, the young stellar population (i.e. the simulated star particles which have an age ≤ 100 Myr) shows a clear lopsidedness (bottom panel of Fig. 5). This is likely due to the fact that gas accretion does not affect stars and induces lopsidedness only in the gas component. The distribution of young stars is also lopsided, because these stars formed after the gas component has become lopsided. We can consider this process a sort of ‘star formation’ driven lopsidedness (see Section 3.4 for details).

The gas accretion from a coplanar filament does not produce anything similar to the gaseous filament observed in NGC 891. In runs ACC2, and ACC3 we change the orientation of the filament (see Table 2), in order to see whether we can reproduce the filament

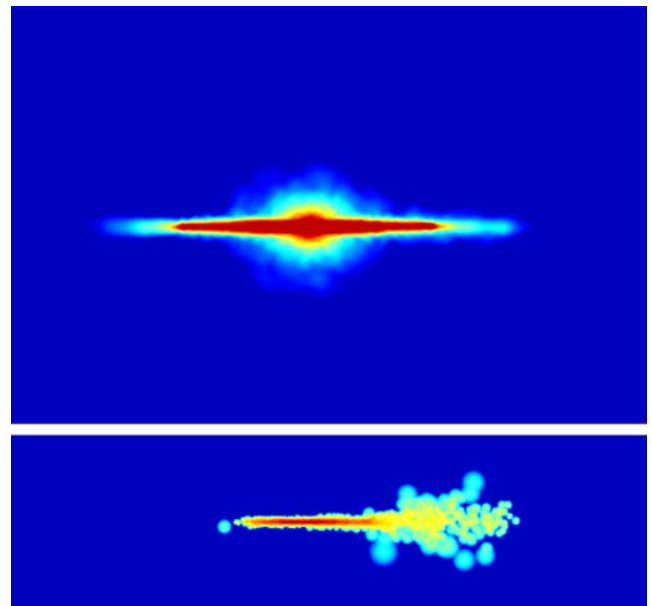


Figure 5. Density map of stars in run ACC1, at $t = 720$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation. The galaxy is seen edge-on and the density is projected along the y -axis. Top panel: all stars. The frame measures 100 and 66 kpc, along the long and the short side, respectively. The density goes from 7.05×10^{-2} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale. Bottom panel: young stars (≤ 100 Myr). The frame measures 100 and 27 kpc, along the long and the short side, respectively. The density goes from 7.05×10^{-6} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale.

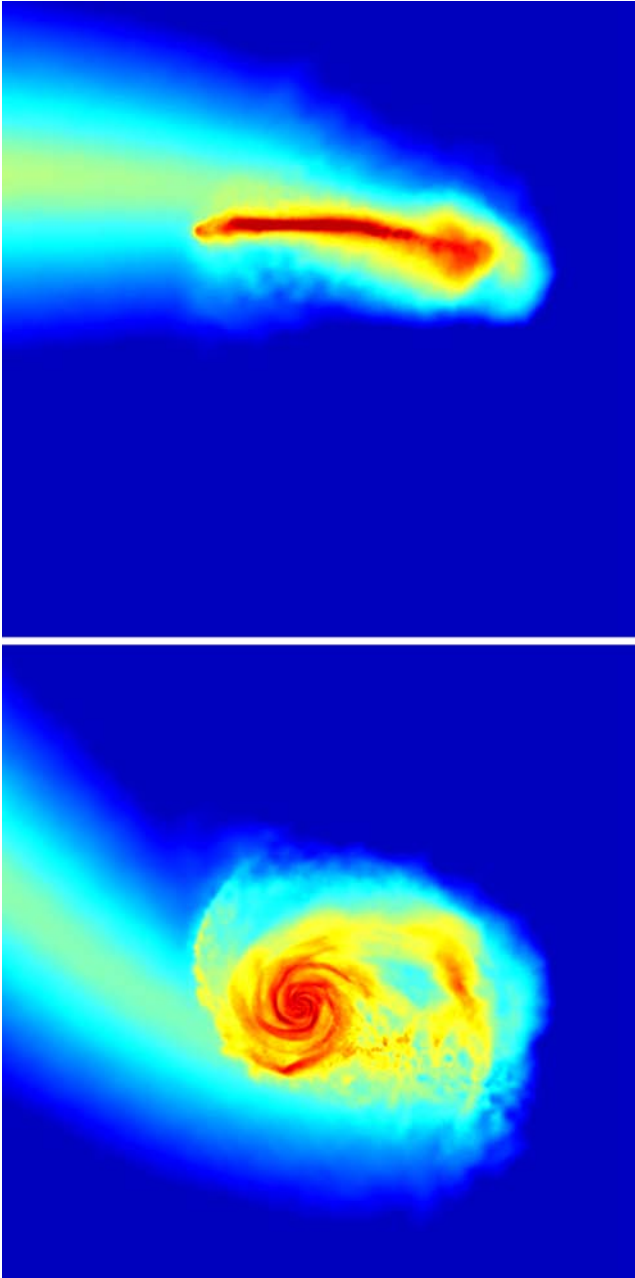


Figure 6. Density map of gas in run ACC2, at $t = 720$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation. The top and bottom panels are the same as in Fig. 4. The frames measure both 100 kpc per edge. The density scale is the same as in Fig. 4.

observed in NGC 891. However, in runs ACC2 and ACC3 (Figs 6 and 7, respectively), the galaxy disc becomes not only lopsided but also strongly distorted. This feature is not present in NGC 891 and in most of observed lopsided galaxies, whereas it might be somehow connected with warps. Such distortion tends to disappear only if the accretion rate is sufficiently small ($\lesssim 2 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). As cosmological simulations indicate that non-coplanar filaments exist (Keres et al. 2005), this may put limits on the density and/or on the lifetime of cosmological filaments. Further study of gas filaments in cosmological simulations is required, in order to quantify this effect.

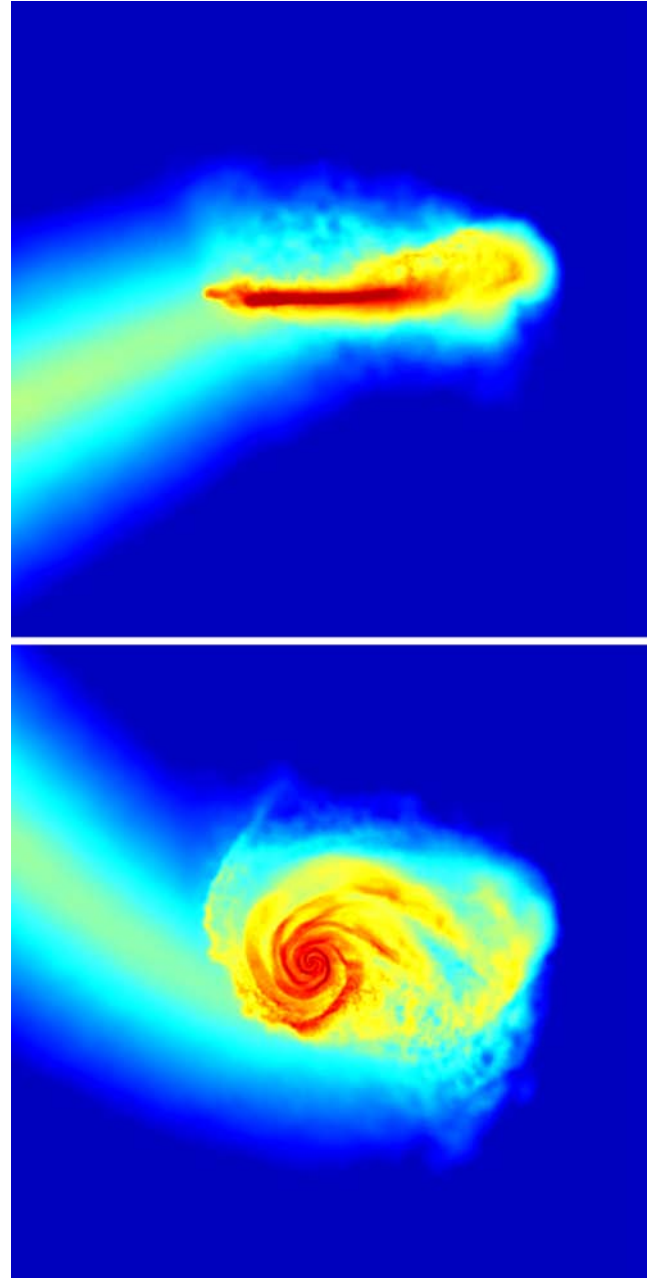


Figure 7. Density map of gas in run ACC3, at $t = 720$ Myr after the beginning of the simulation. The top and bottom panels are the same as in Fig. 4. The frames measure both 100 kpc per edge. The density scale is the same as in Fig. 4.

On the other hand, non-coplanar gas accretion does not produce any structure like the filament observed in NGC 891, unless we assume that the cosmological filament itself (or its remnant) is still observable today and represents the feature observed in NGC 891. Indeed, the co-existence of two different cosmological filaments, one coplanar inducing lopsidedness and the other non-coplanar producing the observed filament in NGC 891, might explain the morphology of this galaxy, but seems quite fine-tuning.

3.3 Ram pressure

Even ram pressure induces lopsidedness (see Fig. 8), after a sufficiently large amount of time ($\gtrsim 600\text{--}700$ Myr). However,

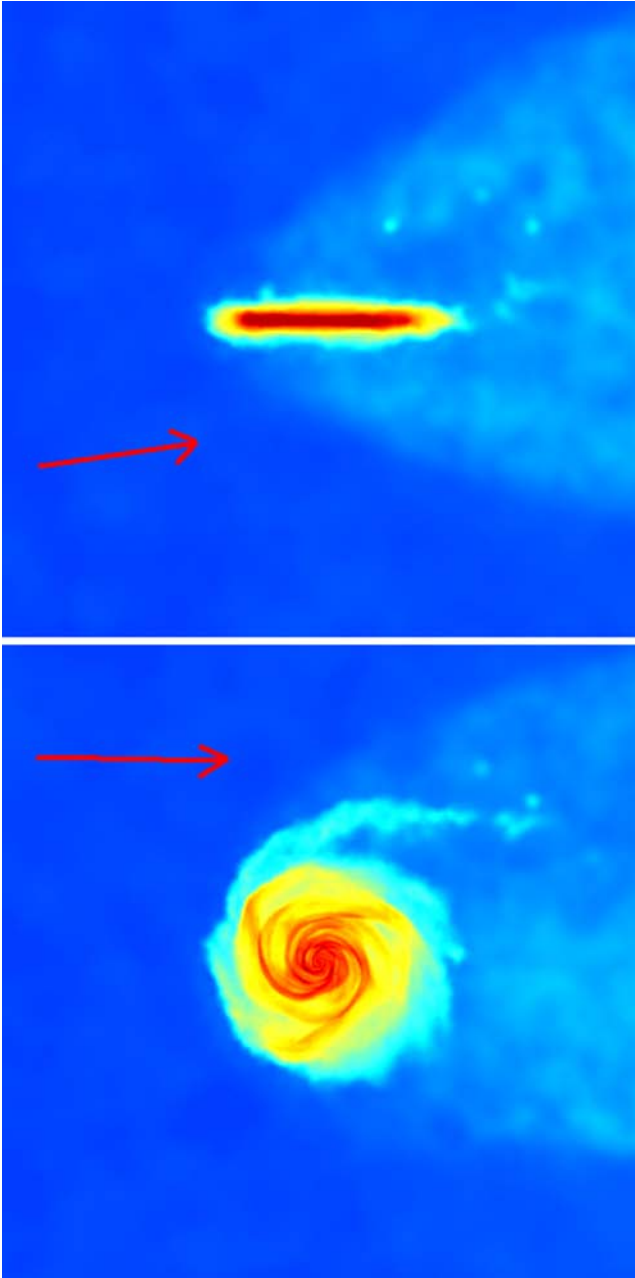


Figure 8. Density map of gas in the ram pressure scenario, at $t = 1$ Gyr after the beginning of the simulation. Top panel: the galaxy is seen edge-on and the density is projected along the x -axis. Bottom panel: the galaxy is seen face-on and the density is projected along the z -axis. The frames measure both 100 kpc per edge. The density goes from 5.60×10^{-2} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale. The two arrows indicate approximately the direction of the relative velocity between galaxy and IGM (which has an inclination of 10° with respect to the plane of the disc).

lopsidedness produced by ram pressure appears less pronounced than that induced by either flybys or gas accretion. This is mainly due to the fact that ram pressure perturbs especially the low-density gas in the peripheral regions, but does not affect the central parts of the disc. Thus, the effect of ram pressure is that of producing a faint tidal tail, more than a strong asymmetry. The stellar component, both old and young, does not suffer significant perturbations due to ram pressure (see Fig. 9).

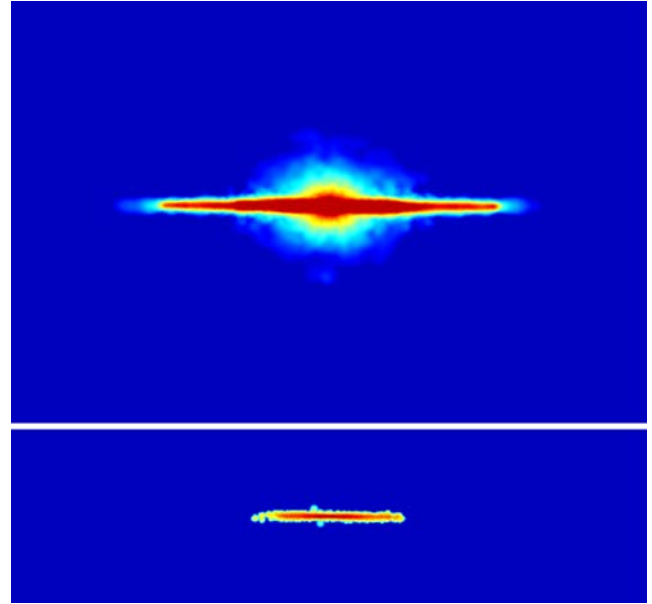


Figure 9. Density map of stars in the ram pressure scenario, at $t = 1$ Gyr after the beginning of the simulation. The galaxy is seen edge-on and the density is projected along the x -axis. Top panel: all stars. The frame measures 100 and 66 kpc, along the long and the short side, respectively. The density goes from 5.60×10^{-2} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale. Bottom panel: young stars (≤ 100 Myr). The frame measures 100 and 27 kpc, along the long and the short sides, respectively. The density goes from 7.05×10^{-6} to $2.23 \times 10^1 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$ in logarithmic scale.

Obviously, this result depends on our initial parameters, that is, the density of the IGM and the relative velocity. On the other hand, a density higher than $n_{\text{IGM}} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{cm}^{-3}$ seems unrealistic for isolated galaxies (but this might be due to the lack of dedicated observations, as the paper by McConnachie et al. 2007 suggests). As a lower density of the IGM would produce smaller perturbations, we infer that ram pressure cannot induce strong lopsidedness.

Another point to stress is the role of the orientation of the relative velocity vector with respect to the plane of the galaxy, from 0 to 45° . Large inclinations ($\gtrsim 20^{\circ}$) produce tidal tails which are non-coplanar with the galaxy, and this does not look like lopsidedness. Only for smaller inclinations the tidal tail resembles a feature of lopsidedness.

Finally, we did not find any way to reproduce the filament observed in NGC 891 with ram pressure. Ram pressure with non-zero inclination with respect to the plane of the galaxy (e.g. 10° , as shown in Fig. 8) produces some vertical perturbations in the gas density, but these are transient and much smaller than the observed filament in NGC 891.

3.4 $m = 1$ asymmetry

In order to quantify our results, we derive the value of the Fourier $m = 1$ component for the surface density of our gaseous and stellar discs. $m = 1$ asymmetries are the best indicator of lopsidedness in stellar discs (Rix & Zaritsky 1995; Zaritsky & Rix 1997; B05).

Fig. 10 shows the normalized strength of the Fourier component $m = 1$ (A_1) as a function of radius, for all the considered models. A_1 has been defined as in equation (1) of B05. We calculated A_1 for both the stellar and the gaseous component. In the case of the stellar component we distinguish between the global stellar population

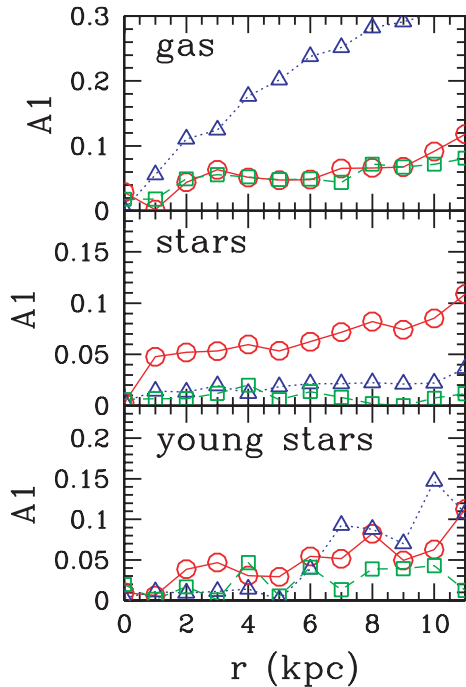


Figure 10. Normalized strength of the Fourier component $m = 1$ as a function of radius, for gas (top panel), global stellar content (central panel) and young stellar population (bottom panel). The open circles connected by the solid line (red on the web): flyby scenario (at $t = 300$ Myr after the interaction); the open triangles connected by dotted line (blue on the web): gas accretion (ACC1, at $t = 720$ Myr); the open squares connected by dashed line (green on the web): ram pressure (at $t = 1$ Gyr).

(central panel of Fig. 10) and the young stars (bottom panel of Fig. 10). The behaviour of A_1 for the gaseous component is shown in the top panel of Fig. 10. In the case of gas accretion (ACC1, triangles in Fig. 10) A_1 rises very steeply, and reaches the value of ~ 0.3 at $2\text{--}2.5R_g$. A_1 rises also in the flyby (circles in Fig. 10) and in the ram pressure (squares in Fig. 10) scenarios, indicating lopsidedness, but it reaches smaller values (~ 0.1).

We also calculated the value of $\langle A_1 \rangle$, that is, the average value of A_1 between 1.5 and 2.5 disc scalelengths (see B05). According to B05, a galaxy is ‘lopsided’ when $\langle A_1 \rangle \geq 0.05$. For the gaseous component, we found $\langle A_1 \rangle \sim 0.08, 0.28$ and 0.06 for the flyby, gas accretion and ram pressure scenario, respectively. Thus, all these three scenarios induce lopsidedness in the gaseous component, but the asymmetry produced by gas accretion is much stronger than the one due to flybys and ram pressure. This confirms what we found from a qualitative analysis in the previous sections.

The central panel of Fig. 10 shows the behaviour of A_1 for the global stellar component. In the flyby scenario, the lopsidedness of the stellar population is similar to the one of the gaseous component: A_1 rises almost monotonously from ~ 0 at the centre to ~ 0.1 at $2.5R_d$. This is due to the fact that the flyby affects both the gaseous and the stellar component. Instead, in the gas accretion and in the ram pressure scenarios A_1 remains almost flat through the entire disc. Similarly, for the stellar component, $\langle A_1 \rangle \sim 0.08, 0.02$ and 0.01 for the flyby, gas accretion and ram pressure scenario, respectively. This suggests that the stellar population is not lopsided in the case of gas accretion and ram pressure.

This finding might seem inconsistent with the results by B05, where gas accretion is shown to induce lopsidedness also in the

stellar component. However, fig. 17 of B05 shows that $\langle A_1 \rangle \lesssim 0.05$ for $t < 0.7\text{--}0.8$ Gyr, in agreement with our results. A value of $\langle A_1 \rangle \sim 0.2$ is reached only at $t \sim 2$ Gyr in the simulations presented by B05. This means that, in the gas accretion scenario, there is a time delay between the epoch in which lopsidedness appears in the gaseous distribution and the epoch in which even the stellar component starts to be lopsided. The extent of this delay depends mainly on the efficiency of star formation.

This interpretation is confirmed by the bottom panel of Fig. 10, which shows the behaviour of A_1 for the young stellar population (≤ 100 Myr). In the case of gas accretion the lopsidedness of the young stellar population is much higher than that of the total stellar population: $\langle A_1 \rangle$ is ~ 0.09 and ~ 0.02 for the young stars and for the total stellar mass, respectively. The difference between the distribution of young stars and that of the total stellar component in the gas accretion scenario is also evident, qualitatively, in Fig. 5 (see Section 3.2). In the case of flybys, the young stars are lopsided ($\langle A_1 \rangle \sim 0.07$) approximately in the same amount as the global stellar content ($\langle A_1 \rangle \sim 0.08$). In the case of ram pressure, the young stars are not lopsided ($\langle A_1 \rangle \sim 0.03$), as already noted for the entire stellar population.

This supports the idea that there are two possible forms of stellar lopsidedness: in the first case the lopsidedness of the stars originates at the same epoch and for the same mechanism as the lopsidedness of gas (e.g. for a flyby), and in the second case the lopsidedness of the stellar component is a consequence of the (pre-existing) lopsidedness of the gas (e.g. for gas accretion). In the latter case, lopsidedness is present only (or mostly) in the young stellar population, unless the system had enough time to evolve after the process that induced lopsidedness in the gas. For example, after ~ 1 Gyr from the beginning of gas accretion, the difference between spatial distribution of old and young stellar populations is large, whereas no significant difference in the lopsidedness of young and old stars is expected, if the gas accretion from cold filaments started much more than ~ 2 Gyr ago (and cosmological simulations suggest that cold gas accretion was more important at high redshifts than today, Keres et al. 2005).

Most of observational work on stellar lopsidedness (Rix & Zaritsky 1995; Zaritsky & Rix 1997; Rudnick & Rix 1998) focuses on quite ‘red’ bands (especially I and K), in order to track the mass distribution. As young stars account only for a small fraction of the light in these bands (especially in early-type disc galaxies), we expect that the observed stellar lopsidedness is different from what we find in the gas accretion scenario, unless gas accretion started sufficiently far ago. Furthermore, observational studies indicate that lopsidedness in the stellar light distribution is primarily tracing lopsidedness in the total stellar mass distribution (Rudnick & Rix 1998; Reichard et al. 2008). In particular, the incidence of stellar lopsidedness is similar in late-type (~ 30 per cent, Rix & Zaritsky 1995) and in early-type disc galaxies (~ 20 per cent, Rudnick & Rix 1998), indicating that the asymmetric light distribution is not due to recent asymmetric star formation, but reflects global asymmetric mass distribution. This implies that the observed stellar lopsidedness may be connected with flyby events or with long-lived gas accretion, but not with recent ($\lesssim 1$ Gyr) gas accretion.

On the other hand, Zaritsky & Rix (1997) and Rudnick et al. (2000) show that there is a correlation between lopsidedness and star formation rate. This suggests that, even if lopsidedness is not due to recent star formation, the event which produced lopsidedness has also triggered star formation. This matches quite well both the flyby

and the gas accretion scenario, where a star formation enhancement by a factor of $\gtrsim 2$ is induced by the galaxy interaction and by the feeding of fresh cold gas, respectively.

3.5 Spectrum and kinematics of gas

As we discussed in the previous section, all the considered mechanisms induce a certain degree of lopsidedness in the density distribution of disc galaxies. We now compare the effects that these three mechanisms have on the H I spectrum and on the kinematics, which in the observational data also appear to be affected by lopsidedness.

In order to derive the H I spectrum and the rotation curve of the galaxy, we adopt a procedure as similar as possible to the one used by observers: we rotate the simulated galaxy by the same inclination angle as the observed NGC 891 (i.e. $\sim 89^\circ$) and we calculate the velocity of gas particles along the line-of-sight (the details of this procedure are given in Mapelli et al. 2008b).

The derived H I spectra are shown in Fig. 11 and compared with the observational data of NGC 891 (Richter & Sancisi 1994). These results are quite interesting, as the gas accretion scenario (central panel) has some problem in reproducing the data, whereas the ram pressure (bottom panel) and especially the flyby scenario (top panel) match quite well the observations. This might be crucial, if not for all the lopsided galaxies, at least for the case of NGC 891. In fact, other lopsided galaxies have significantly different spectra (see fig. 3 of Richter & Sancisi 1994), which might be reproduced even by gas accretion (e.g. NGC 5006 or NGC 4303). However, the spectrum of NGC 891 seems to agree only with the scenarios of ram pressure and flyby.

Analogous conclusions can be inferred from the analysis of the rotation curves (Fig. 12). We calculated two ‘partial’ rotation curves for each simulated galaxy, one for the receding side of the galaxy

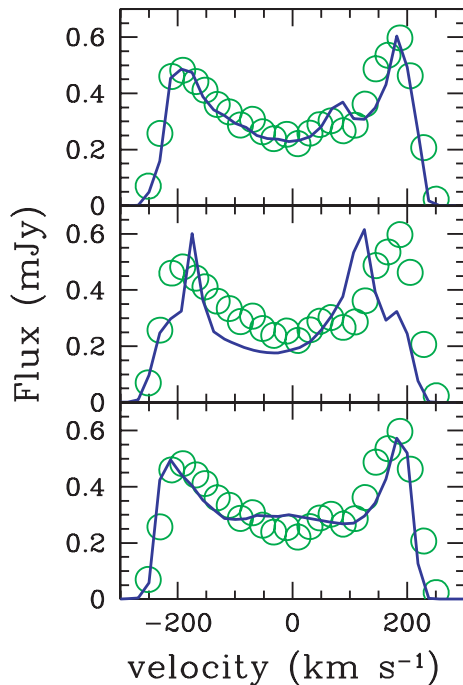


Figure 11. H I spectra of the simulated galaxies compared with the observations of NGC 891. Open circles (green on the web): data from Richter & Sancisi (1994). Solid line (blue on the web): simulations. Top panel: flyby interaction; central panel: gas accretion (ACC1); bottom panel: ram pressure (case reported in Fig. 8).

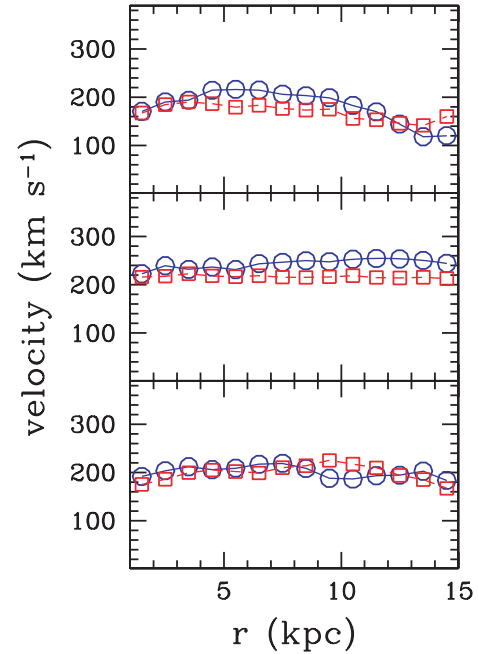


Figure 12. Rotation curves of the simulated galaxies for the approaching (open squares connected by the dashed line, red on the web) and receding (open circles connected by the solid line, blue on the web) sides separately. Top panel: flyby interaction; central panel: gas accretion (ACC1); bottom panel: ram pressure (case reported in Fig. 8).

(circles in Fig. 12) and the other for the approaching side (squares in Fig. 12). This procedure is analogous to the position-velocity diagram and has been adopted to quantify kinematic lopsidedness in Swaters et al. (1999).

In the flyby scenario (top panel), the rotation curve declines gently at larger radii than ~ 5 kpc, especially in the receding side. The same trend is apparent from the new data of NGC 891 (see fig. 5 of O07). A similar behaviour can be found in the ram pressure case (bottom panel), although the decrease starts at larger radii and is less pronounced. Instead, in the gas accretion case (central panel) the rotation curve is almost flat everywhere.

Furthermore, in the flyby scenario, the rotation curve of the receding side is more steeply rising than the one of the approaching side in the range between ~ 5 and ~ 10 kpc. An analogous trend also exists in the partial rotation curves of NGC 4395 and DD0 9 (Swaters et al. 1999), while the case of NGC 891 is uncertain (O07). Also in the gas accretion scenario the rotation curve of the receding side is steeper, but at larger radii ($\gtrsim 6-7$ kpc), whereas in the ram pressure case the two sides behave in the same way. We stress that in some observed (Rubin, Hunter & Ford 1991; Hernández-Toledo et al. 2003) and simulated (Pedrosa et al. 2008) interacting galaxies the receding side of the rotation curve is slightly different from the approaching side. This circumstance may also suggest a connection between lopsidedness and flybys.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we considered three different physical mechanisms acting on disc galaxies: flyby interactions, accretion from cosmological gas filaments and ram pressure from the IGM. We showed that all of these processes might induce lopsidedness in the gaseous component of discs. Likely, these three scenarios

are not exclusive, but might account for lopsidedness in different galaxies.

Our simulations suggest that the features of lopsidedness induced by these three processes are slightly different from each other. In particular, ram pressure creates only moderate tidal tails in galaxies, whereas flybys account for much stronger asymmetries and gas accretion from filaments might produce even more pronounced lopsidedness. The spectra and the kinematic features connected with these three scenarios are also slightly different. Furthermore, ram pressure is not able to induce lopsidedness in the stellar population, whereas flybys simultaneously produce asymmetries in the gaseous and in the stellar disc. Gas accretion from filaments generates asymmetries only in the gaseous disc, but the star formation in the asymmetric gaseous disc induces lopsidedness in the stellar component at later times. Thus, our simulations suggest that there is not a unique manifestation of lopsidedness but many different forms: lopsidedness may be driven by various mechanisms, and, depending on this, it may affect only the gas and not (or not yet) the stellar population, it may be more or less pronounced, it may have different time-scales. This might also explain why the observed incidence of lopsidedness is different in the stellar and in the gaseous component. Thus, it is interesting to look at the observational properties of lopsided galaxies, and check whether their morphological features allow to infer which process produced their lopsidedness. In particular, the characteristics of mildly lopsided (e.g. NGC 891) and strongly lopsided (e.g. NGC 1637) galaxies can be studied separately, in order to find any intrinsic difference between them (e.g. differences in the incidence of companion galaxies, in the star formation rate, in the distribution of young stars). Furthermore, lopsided galaxies are also observed in groups and clusters (Haynes, Giovanelli & Kent 2007, and references therein) where flyby interactions and ram pressure effects can be even more important. It would be interesting to compare the fraction of lopsided galaxies as a function of environment.

Another possible feature of lopsidedness which needs to be investigated, both by theoretical models and by observations, are metallicity gradients. There are no specific observations of metallicity gradients in lopsided galaxies. In the case of both flybys and ram pressure no significant metallicity gradients are expected. Instead, in the case of cold accretion the metallicity of the gaseous filament is likely lower than the one of the target galaxy. For example, Ocvirk et al. (2008) derive a metallicity $Z \sim 10^{-6} - 10^{-2} Z_{\odot}$ (with a very large spread) for the cold gas accreted from low-density filaments at redshift $z = 4$, whereas the median metallicity for a Milky Way-like galaxy is $\sim 0.5 Z_{\odot}$. However, it is unclear whether this feature is preserved (and observable) in the nearby Universe. In fact, it is likely that stars form from a mixture between the gas in the cold filament and the gas which was already in the disc. Furthermore, if the gas accretion from the filament is not recent, but occurred in the past, pollution from supernovae, stellar winds and other feedback mechanisms have already erased any metallicity gradient both in the gaseous and in the stellar component.

Here, we focused our analysis on the case of NGC 891. Its morphology, the existence of a companion and of a gaseous filament pointing towards it, the observed H I spectrum and also the shape of the rotation curve favour the hypothesis of a flyby as source of lopsidedness. However, we cannot exclude other scenarios. In particular, the origin of the gaseous filament observed in NGC 891 might be completely different from that of lopsidedness (e.g. a galactic fountain; but see Fraternali & Binney 2006). Other observed galaxies (e.g. NGC 2985, Sancisi et al. 2008) show features of lopsidedness similar to those of NGC 891 and have nearby com-

panions. For example, NGC 3027, the companion of NGC 2985, has an asymmetric H I distribution.

Previous studies (Wilcots & Prescott 2004; B05 and references therein) tend to exclude a link between galaxy interactions and lopsidedness. However, B05 do not consider flybys but only minor mergers. The main difference between a merger and a flyby is that the merger remnant remains visible inside the target galaxy for a long time after the beginning of the merger. Thus, if lopsidedness was due to mergers, we should also detect the remnants, which is not the case.² Instead, in a flyby, the companion goes away after the interaction. As the effects of the flyby are visible for at least ~ 500 Myr after the interaction, the companion has enough time to travel far from the target galaxy.

Previous observations do not find a significant correlation between lopsidedness and nearby companions. However, observations such as those by Wilcots & Prescott (2004) consider only companions which are still interacting with the target galaxies. In such analysis, companions which had a non-recent flyby with the target are ignored. Even NGC 891 would be considered an isolated galaxy according to this method. Similarly, B05 measure the incidence of companions by the tidal parameter (see equation 4 of B05). The tidal parameter of NGC 891 is ~ -5.0 , which classifies this galaxy as rather isolated (see fig. 9 of B05).

Furthermore, most of the previous studies assume that lopsidedness is produced by the same process in all the observed galaxies. In this paper, we showed that at least three different processes may be responsible for lopsidedness. Thus, the problem of lifetime of lopsidedness induced by flybys disappears: it may be that long-lived lopsidedness is connected with gas accretion, and in this case the lopsided galaxy appears completely isolated, whereas short-lived lopsidedness is connected with flyby, and in this case the lopsided galaxy has a companion, although non-necessarily an interacting companion. Thus, we argue that the role of flybys in producing lopsidedness cannot be excluded on the basis of current observations and simulations.

Therefore, an important issue to address is the rate of flybys which may induce lopsidedness. Here, we try to do an approximate calculation. Another class of galaxies is known to be produced by flybys: the collisional ring galaxies (CRGs, see Mapelli et al. 2008a, 2008b and references therein). The density of CRGs in the local Universe is $n_{\text{CRG}} \sim 5.4 \times 10^{-6} h^3 \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ (where h is the Hubble parameter, Few & Madore 1986). Ring galaxies are produced during interactions where the mass of the intruder is $\geq 1/20$ of the mass of the target (Appleton & Struck-Marcell 1996, and references therein). From check simulations, we found that lopsidedness is induced during galaxy interactions, if the intruder mass is at least one-twentieth of the target mass. Thus, the mass-ratio between intruder and target is similar (within a factor of 2) for interactions producing ring galaxies and for encounters inducing lopsidedness. However, other characteristics of flybys which induce lopsidedness are different from those of interactions which produce CRGs. In particular, to produce a ring, the flyby must have a very small impact parameter ($b_{\text{CRG}} \lesssim 0.36 R_d$, corresponding to ~ 8 per cent of the galaxy radius, Few & Madore 1986). Instead, lopsidedness is produced by off-centre interactions, with the impact parameter as large as $b_{\text{max}} \sim 4 R_d$. Furthermore, regular CRGs cannot form when the inclination angle between the disc axis of the target and the intruder is too large ($\sim 45^\circ$, Few & Madore 1986), whereas flybys producing

² However, some lopsided galaxies (e.g. M101) show the signatures of mergers occurred in the past (see Sancisi et al. 2008, and references therein).

lopsidedness do not have this limitation. Finally, ring galaxies are short-lived ($t_{\text{CRG}} \lesssim 500$ Myr, Mapelli et al. 2008b), whereas in our simulations the lopsidedness is still present at $t_{\text{top}} \gtrsim 1$ Gyr after the flyby. Thus, we can derive the density of galaxies which are lopsided as a consequence of flybys (n_{fly}) by considering the density of CRGs and by correcting it for these differences:³

$$n_{\text{fly}} \sim n_{\text{CRG}} \frac{b_{\text{max}}^2 - b_{\text{CRG}}^2}{b_{\text{CRG}}^2} \frac{1}{1 - \cos 45^\circ} \frac{t_{\text{top}}}{t_{\text{CRG}}}. \quad (2)$$

Substituting in equation (2) the values reported above, we derive $n_{\text{fly}} \sim 4.5 \times 10^{-3} h^3 \text{Mpc}^{-3}$. Since the density of relatively bright disc galaxies (i.e. with absolute magnitude $\lesssim -19$ mag) is $n_{\text{disc}} \sim 4.9 \times 10^{-2} h^3 \text{Mpc}^{-3}$ (Few & Madore 1986, and references therein), this suggests that only one galaxy every ~ 11 spiral galaxies can be lopsided as a consequence of flybys. As lopsidedness of the gas component is observed in ~ 50 per cent of disc galaxies (Richter & Sancisi 1994), flybys can reasonably contribute to ~ 20 per cent of lopsided galaxies.

Unfortunately, the density of lopsided galaxies which have undergone gas accretion or ram pressure is much more difficult to estimate. For ram pressure, the peculiar velocities of ~ 149 galaxies in the Local Volume (i.e. $\lesssim 10$ Mpc from the Milky Way) are known (Whiting 2005) and ~ 21 per cent of them have velocity higher than 100 km s^{-1} . However, no data are available for the local density of the IGM, and we cannot even derive an upper limit for the density of ram-pressure perturbed galaxies. For gas accretion, cosmological simulations show that most of galaxies accrete from cosmological filaments. Thus, all galaxies may have undergone cold accretion. Those galaxies in which the accretion was predominantly coplanar may have become lopsided.

We stress that accretion from non-coplanar filaments might produce distortions in the disc, different from lopsidedness. This fact deserves further investigations, as it might put constraints on the lifetime, the accretion rate and the existence itself of non-coplanar filaments. Furthermore, the existence of non-coplanar filaments might be associated with the formation of warps (Binney 1992).

Finally, in this paper, we did not consider two further possible mechanisms for the origin of lopsidedness: the development of asymmetries due to lopsided dark matter halos (Jog 1997, 2002) or to displacements between disc and halo (Levine & Sparke 1998). These mechanisms might coexist with the three scenarios analysed in this paper. However, these mechanisms cannot produce the filament observed in NGC 891.

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³ We remind that the geometric cross-section of interactions with the impact parameter $\leq b$ is proportional to b^2 .

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