

MEGARA Early-Science results: Stellar populations in nearby galaxies.

Á. Castillo-Morales¹, M. Chamorro-Cazorla¹, A. Gil de Paz¹, J. Gallego¹, E. Carrasco², J. Iglesias-Páramo³, B. T. Dullo¹, C. Catalán-Torrecilla¹, S. Pascual¹, N. Cardiel¹, M. L. García-Vargas⁴ and MEGARA Commissioning Team

¹ Departamento de Física de la Tierra y Astrofísica, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, E-28040 Madrid, Spain

² Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica Luis Enrique Erro No.1, C.P. 72840, Tonantzintla, Puebla Mexico

³ Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía-CSIC, Glorieta de la Astronomía s/n, 18008, Granada, Spain

⁴ FRACTAL, S.L.N.E., Madrid, Spain

Abstract

Our objective is to target a well-defined sample of 150 nearby disks from the S4G survey to measure their light-weighted (1) stellar velocity ellipsoids, (2) stellar population ages and (3) abundances along the galaxies' major and minor axes using MEGARA spectroscopy in the CaT region at $R=20000$ and in multiple Low-resolution ($R=6000$) setups. In a first step we have obtained HR-I data on a subsample of S4G objects plus nearby galaxies (NGC7025, UGC10205, M32). In this poster different showcase examples are presented for the central (12.5 arcsec \times 11.3 arcsec) stellar properties. MEGARA allows us to study the radial variation of the effective star formation history of the galactic disks and of its stellar abundances by means of comparing $R=6k$ - $20k$ data with the predictions of the galaxy evolution (backward) modeling of the effective (in-situ plus ex-situ) star formation history and chemical abundances. The deviations of our observations from the smooth inside-out growth predicted by the models would reflect the presence of ex-situ processes, such as radial migration and/or satellite accretion. (See poster).

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