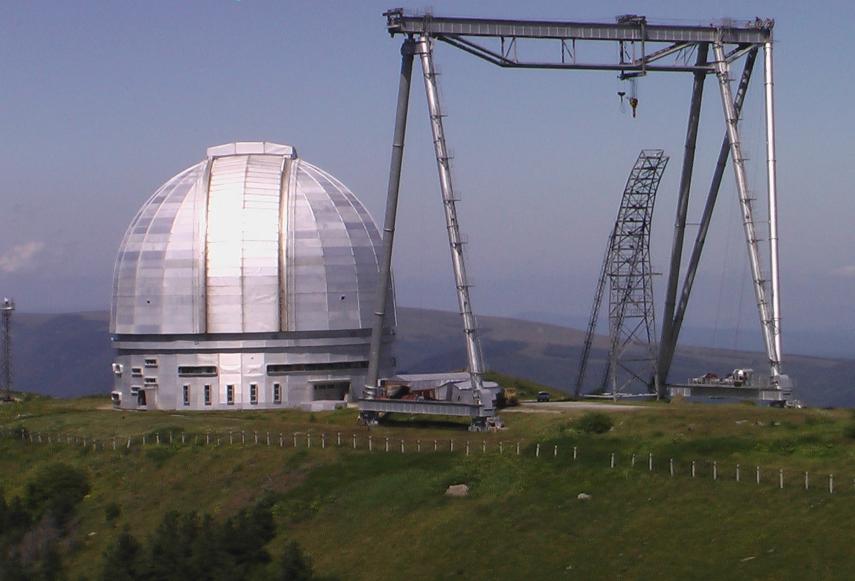
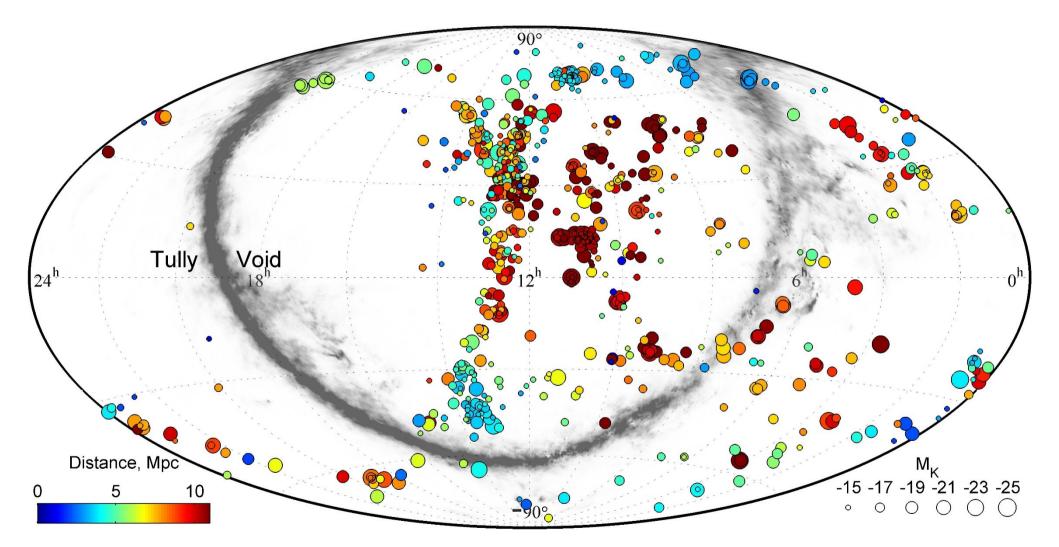
Dmitry Makarov Special Astrophysical Observatory of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Mean density of matter in the Local Universe

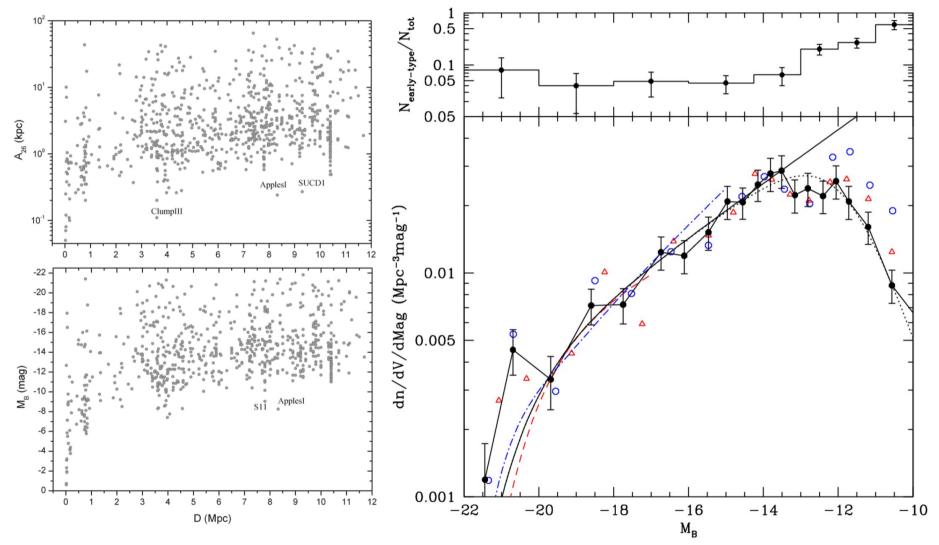


Distribution of LV galaxies on the sky





Luminosity function of LV galaxies

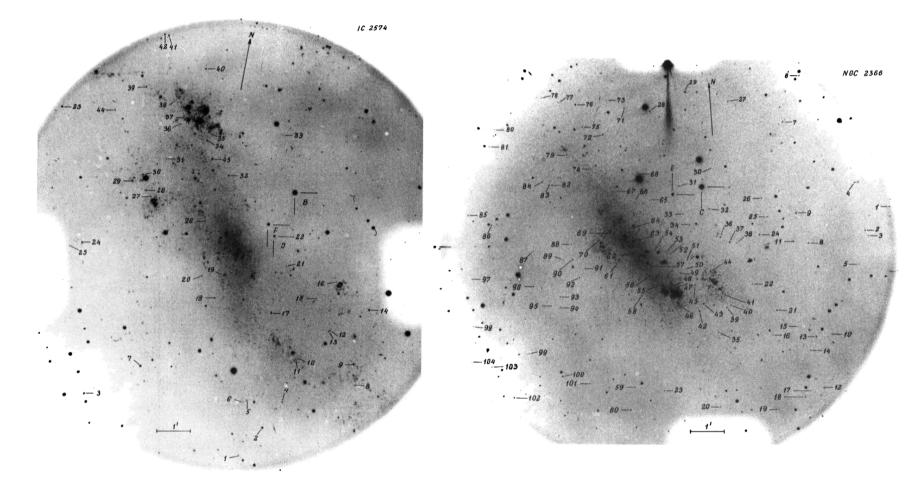




Distance of nearby galaxies NGC 2366, IC 2574 and NGC 4236 from photographic photometry of their brightest stars

N.A. Tikhonov¹, B.I. Bilkina², I.D. Karachentsev¹ and Ts.B. Georgiev^{2*}

 ¹ Special Astrophysical Observatory of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Stavropol Territory, 357147, U.S.S.R.
² Department of Astronomy and National Astronomical Observatory of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia 1784, Bulgaria

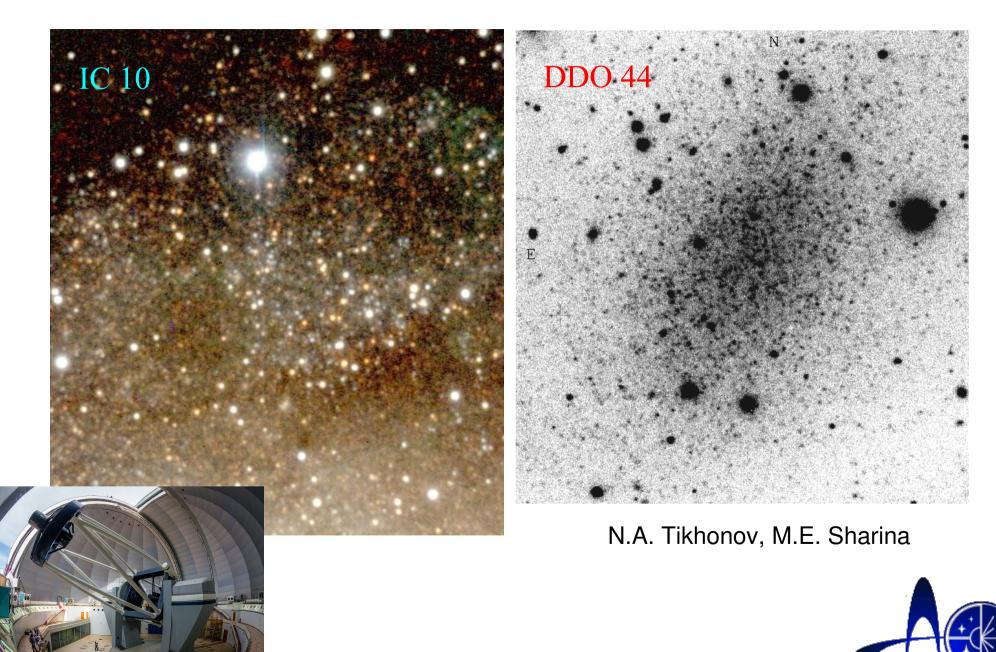


ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS

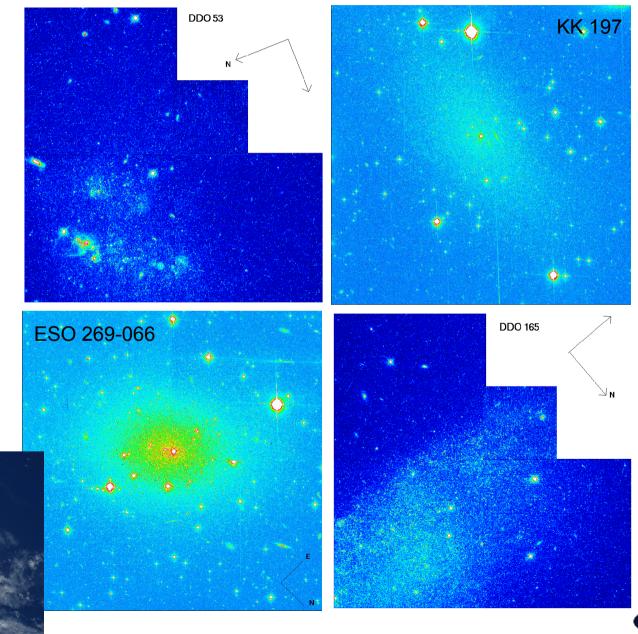
SUPPLEMENT SERIES

Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser. 89, 1-13 (1991)

Nearby galaxies resolved on stars



Определение расстояний до галактик на телескопе им. Хаббла





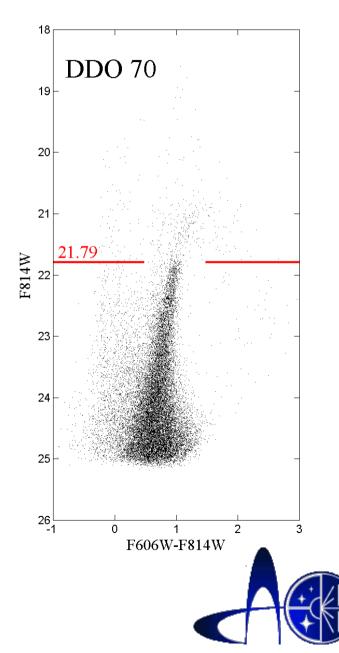
The tip of the ted giant branch

Advantage:

- Bright stars M_{I} ~-4
- Efficient observations: 2x images in V & I bands
- Old stellar population.
 - The method can be applied to galaxies of any morphology
 - Small inner extinction
- Physics is clear

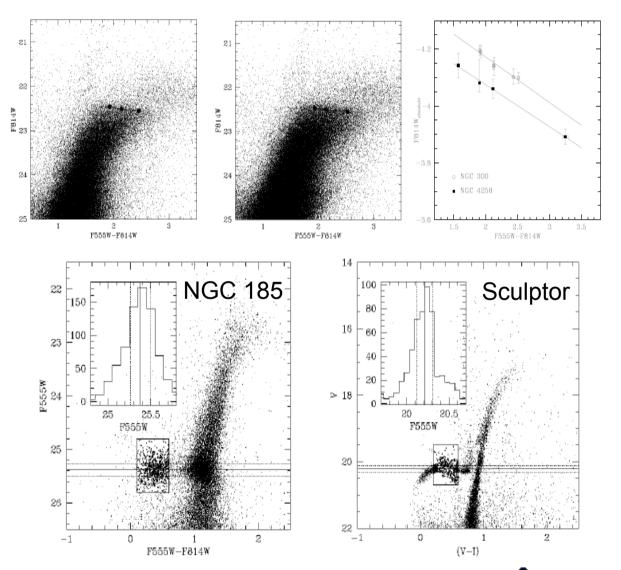
Disadvantages:

- Bolometric magnitude depends on metallicity and age
- Applicable only to nearby galaxies D<10 Mpc



The tip of the red giant branch

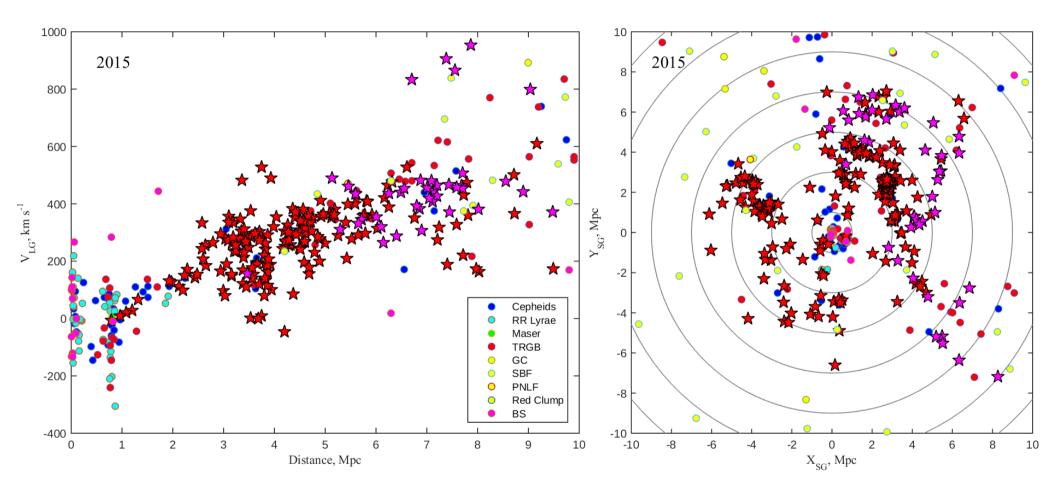
- The calibration of TRGB was established via luminosity of Horizontal Branch independently from Cepheids.
- TRGB error ~ 0.02
- TRGB zero-point is in fine agreement with Cepheids scale $\mu_{Ceph} - \mu_{TRGB} = -0.01 \pm 0.03$



 $M_{I}^{TRGB} = -4.05(\pm 0.02) + 0.217(\pm 0.01)[(V-I)-1.6]$

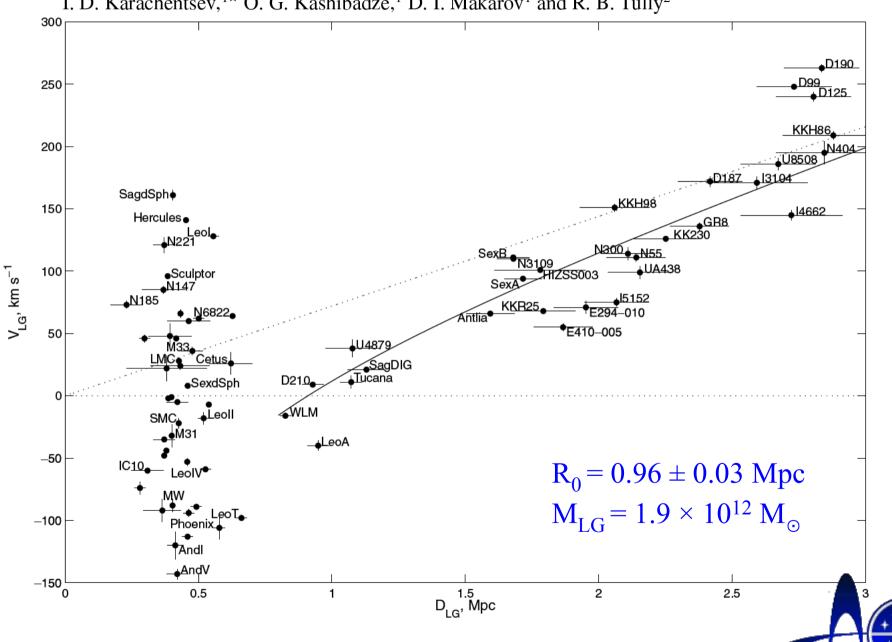


Distance determination progress



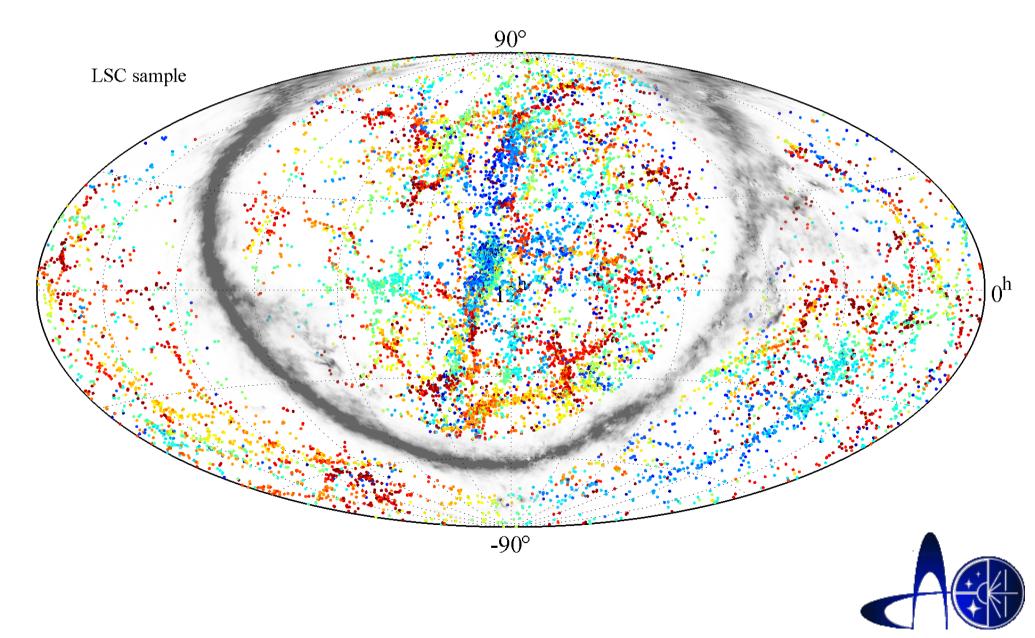


The Hubble flow around the Local Group



I. D. Karachentsev,^{1*} O. G. Kashibadze,¹ D. I. Makarov¹ and R. B. Tully²

Groups of Galaxies in the Local Universe



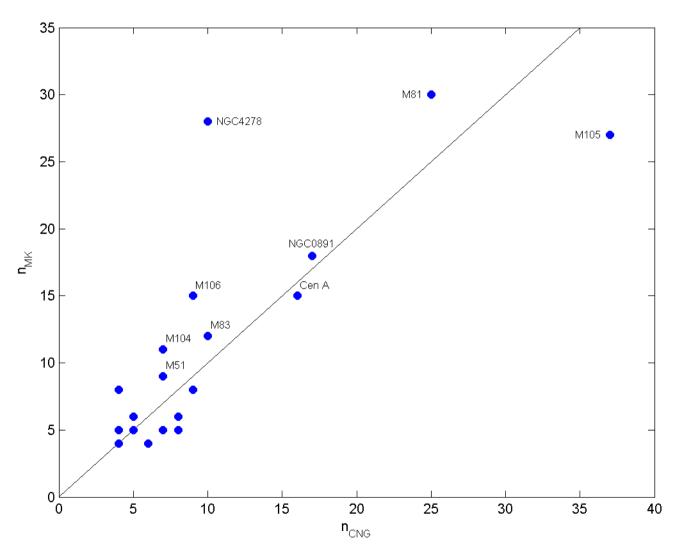
Clusterization criteria

$$\frac{\mathrm{T}}{\Omega} = \frac{V^2 R}{2G \sum \mathcal{M}} < 1$$

$$\frac{\pi^2 R^3 H^2}{8G \sum \mathcal{M}} < 1$$

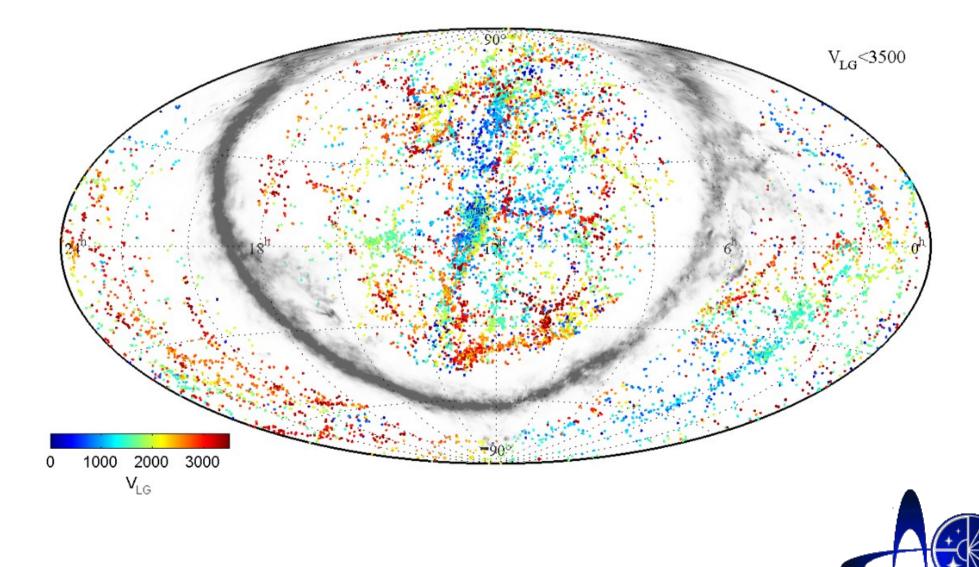


Algorithm tuning

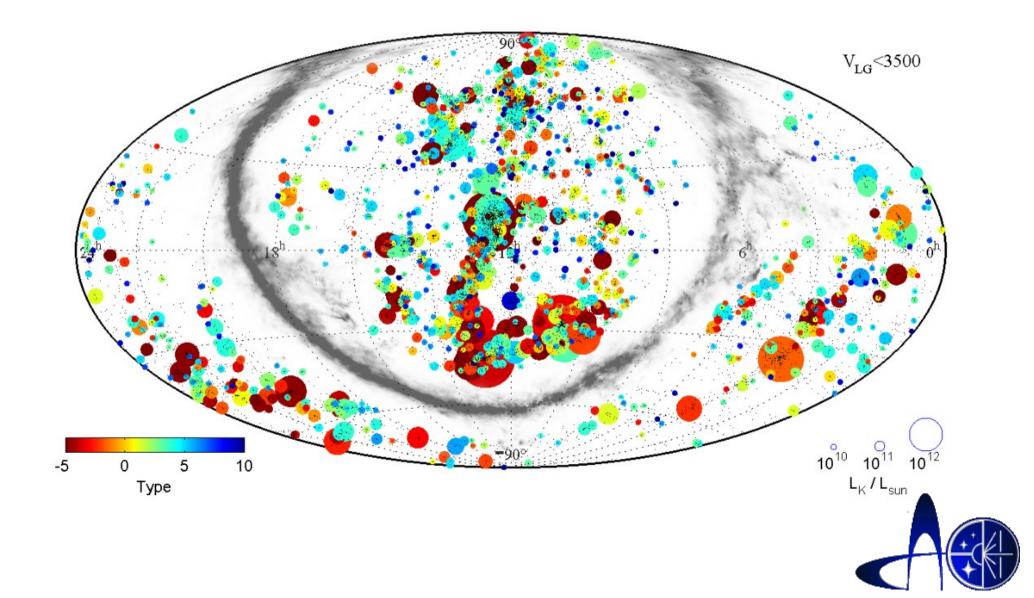




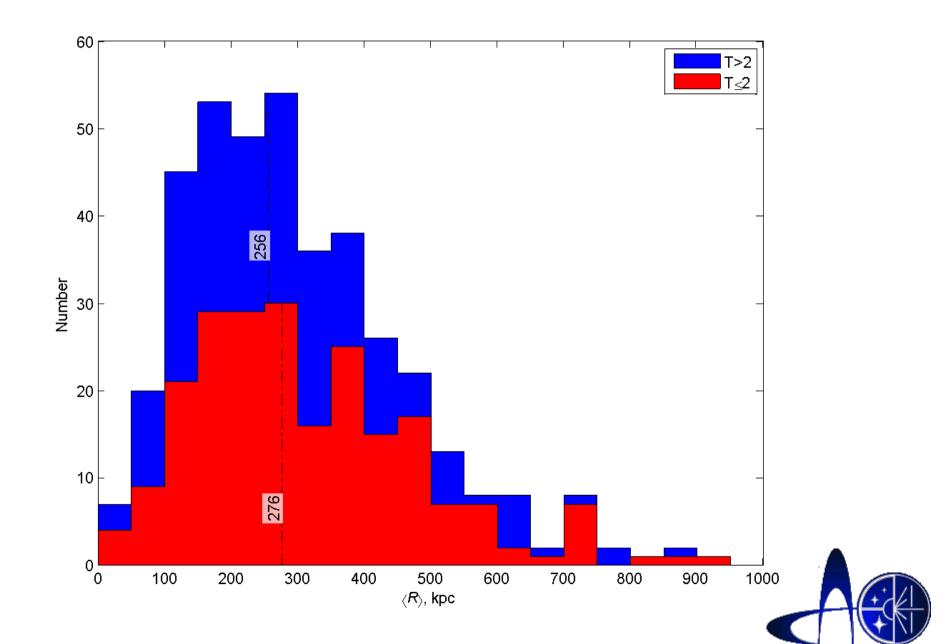
Distribution of nearby galaxies



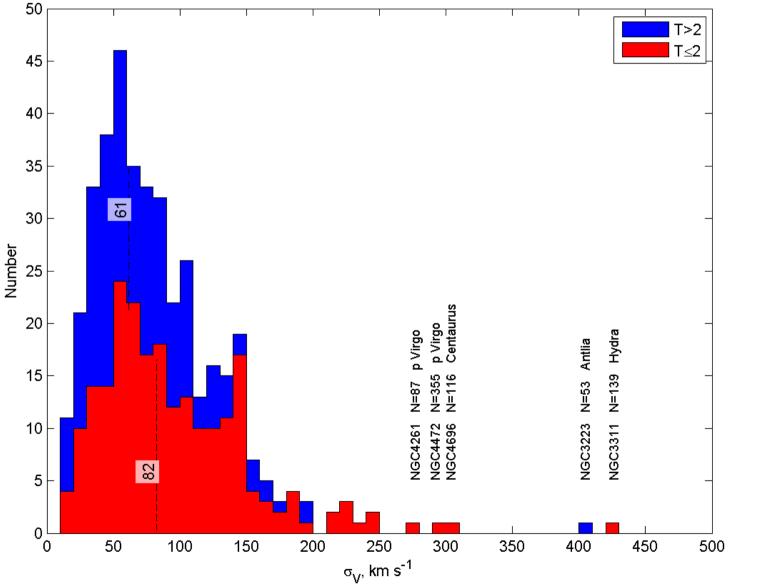
Distribution of groups by Luminosity and Morphology



Distribution of groups by size

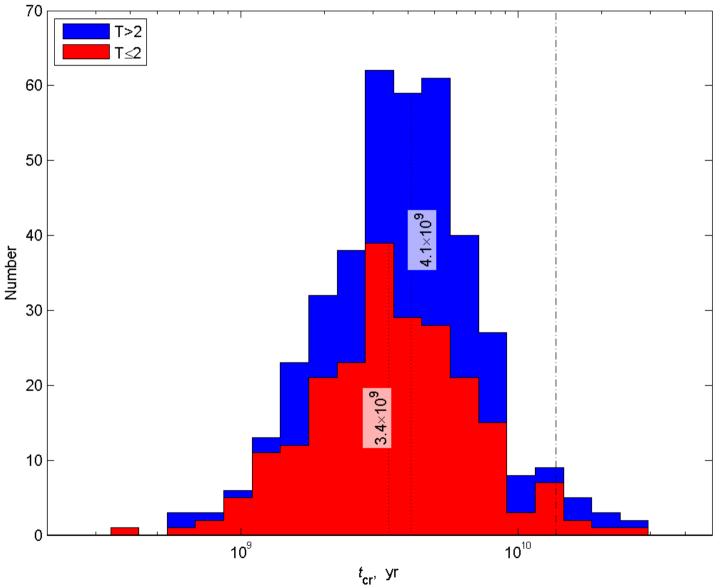


Distribution by virial motion



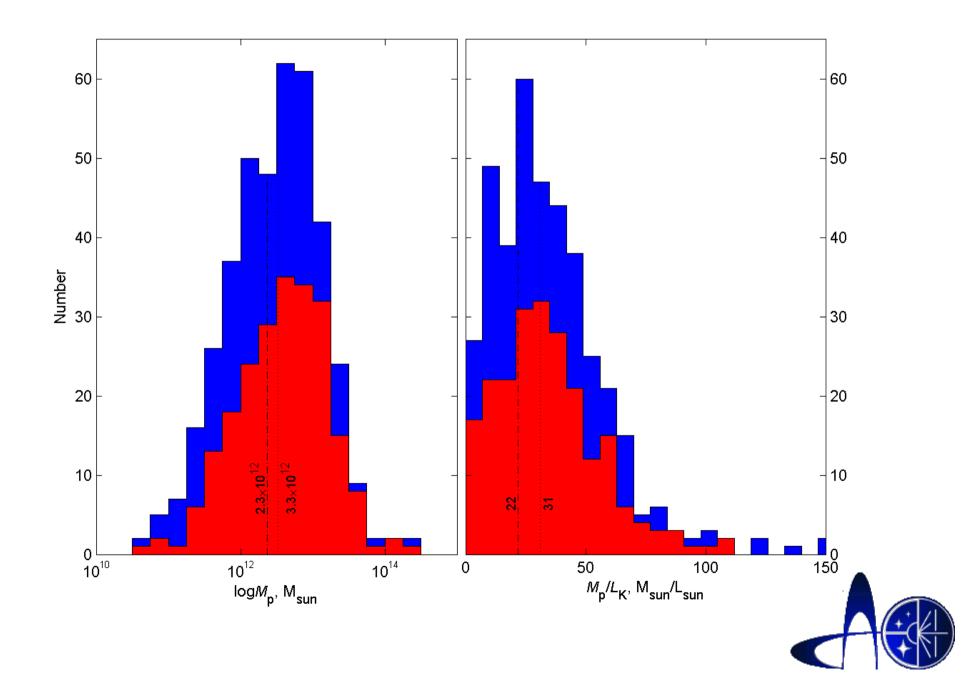


Crossing time

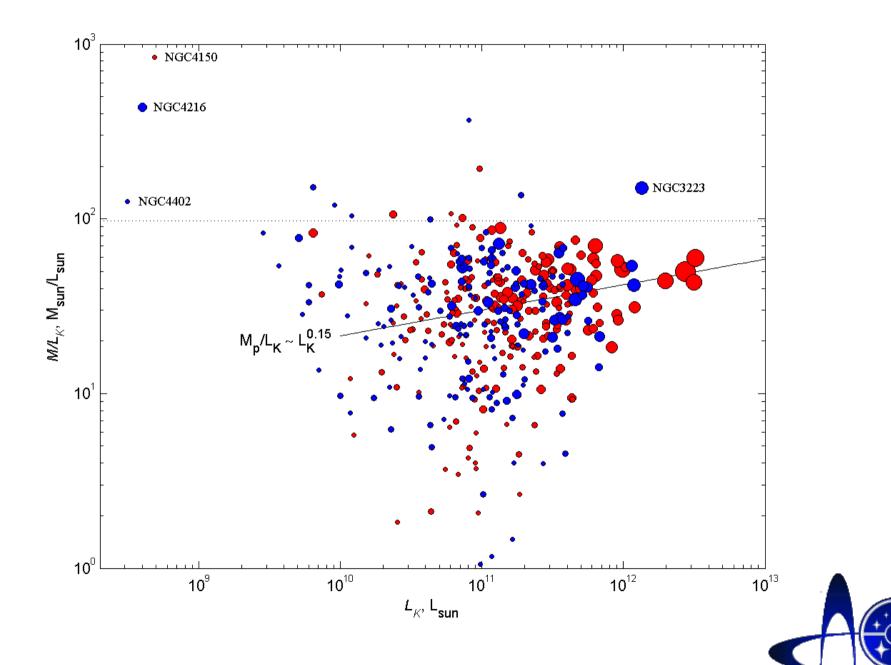




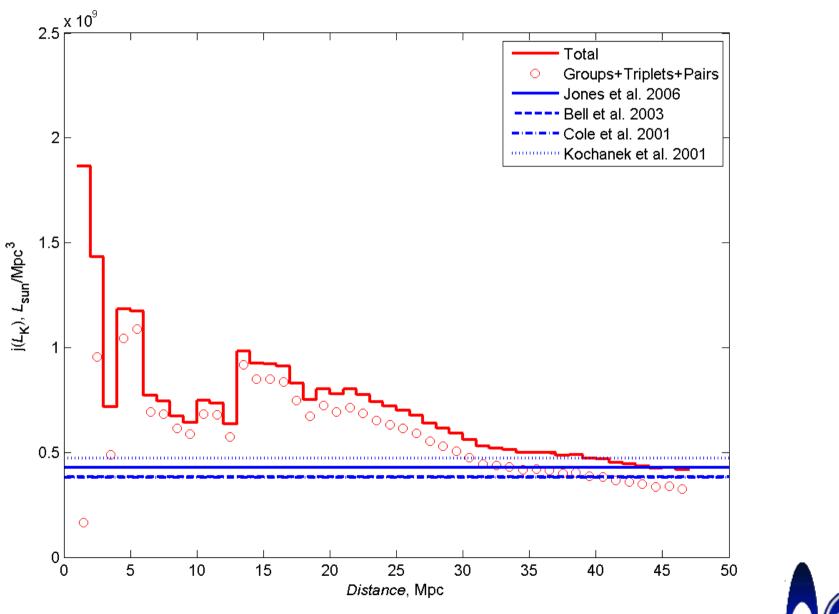
Mass and Mass-to-Light ratio



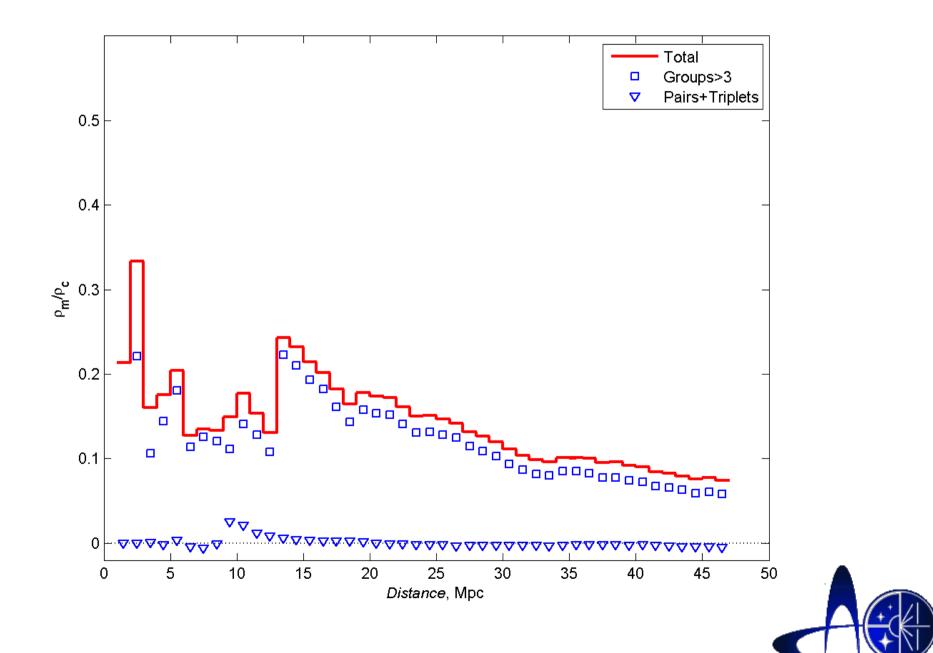
Mass-to-Light ratio versus Luminosity



Running luminosity density



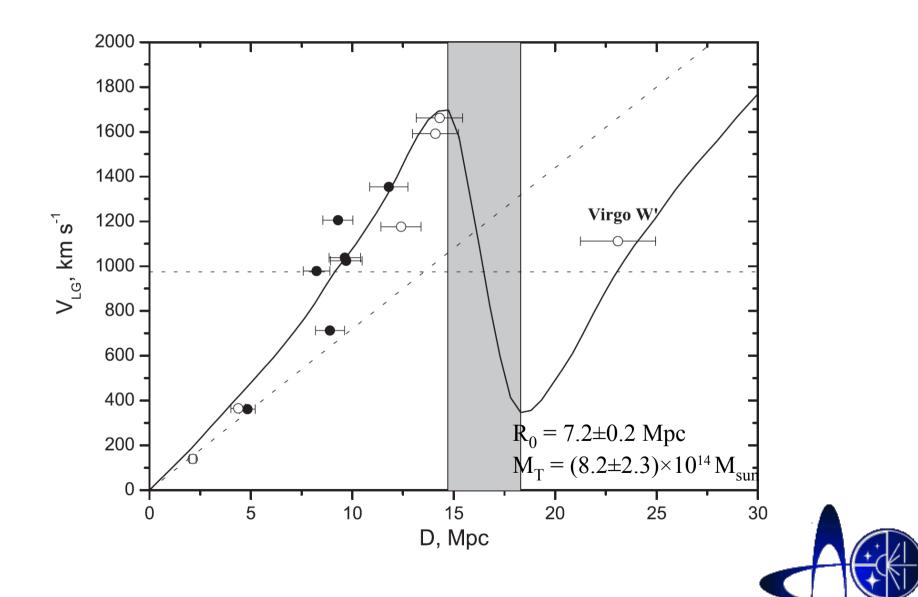
Running Mass Density

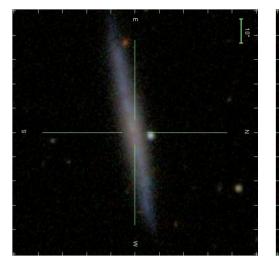


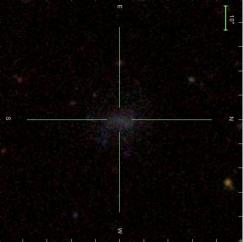
 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ 2014. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S.A.

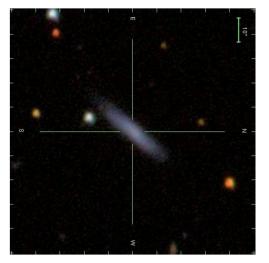
INFALL OF NEARBY GALAXIES INTO THE VIRGO CLUSTER AS TRACED WITH *HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE**

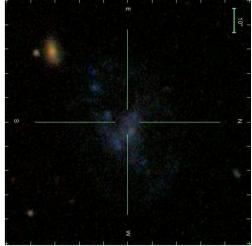
IGOR. D. KARACHENTSEV¹, R. BRENT TULLY², PO-FENG WU², EDWARD J. SHAYA³, AND ANDREW E. DOLPHIN⁴

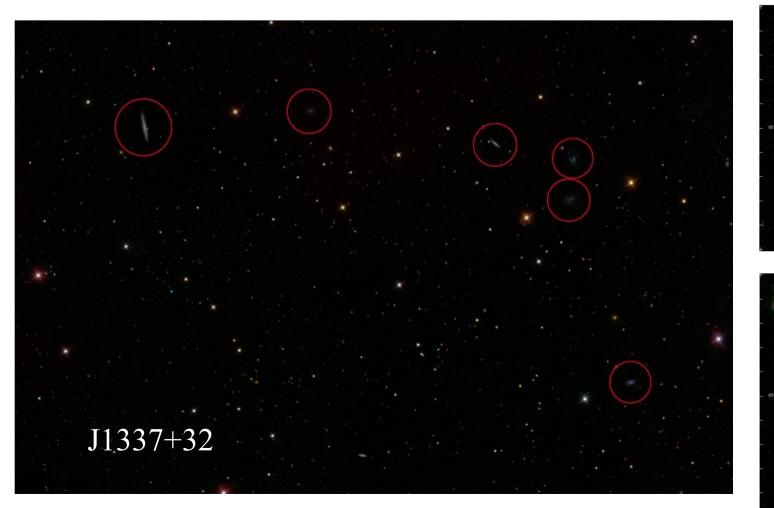




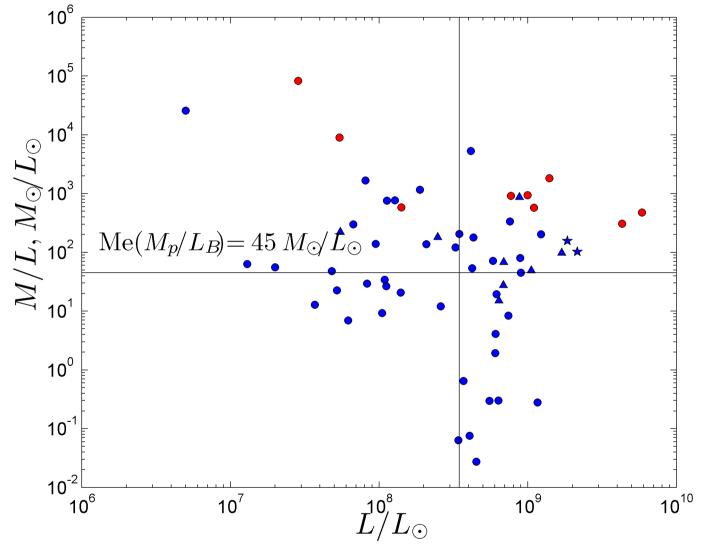






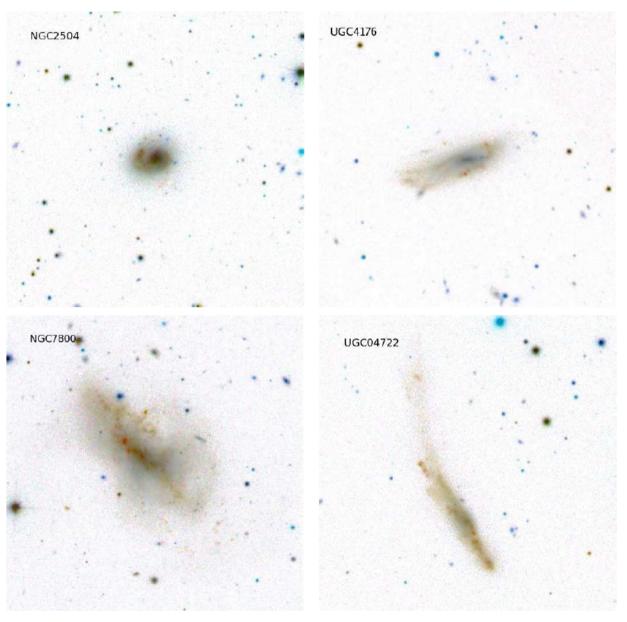


Main parameters of the groups of dwarfs



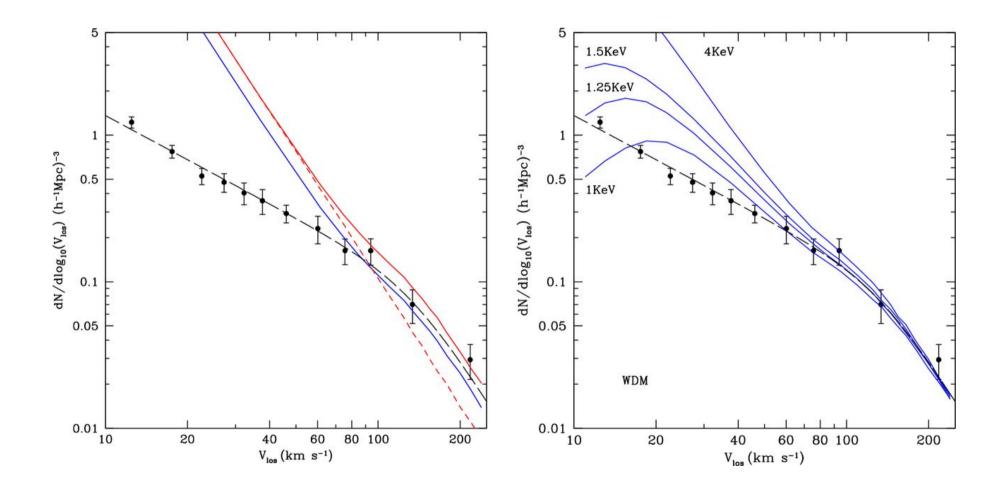


Examples of isolated galaxies with interaction

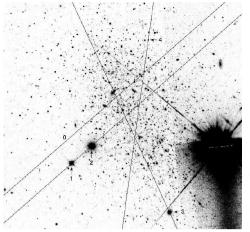




Abundance of field galaxies





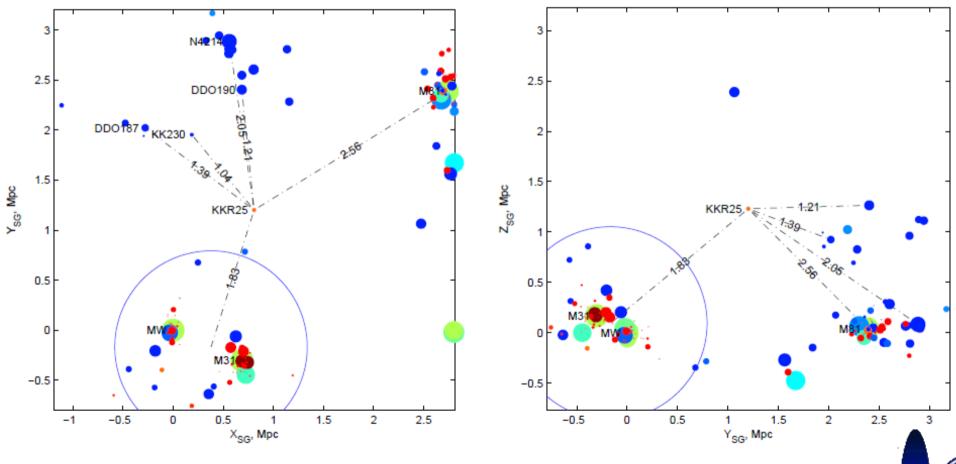


KKR 25

Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. 425, 709–719 (2012)

A unique isolated dwarf spheroidal galaxy at D = 1.9 Mpc

Dmitry Makarov,^{1*} Lidia Makarova,¹ Margarita Sharina,¹ Roman Uklein,¹ Anton Tikhonov,²[†] Puragra Guhathakurta,³ Evan Kirby⁴ and Natalya Terekhova⁺

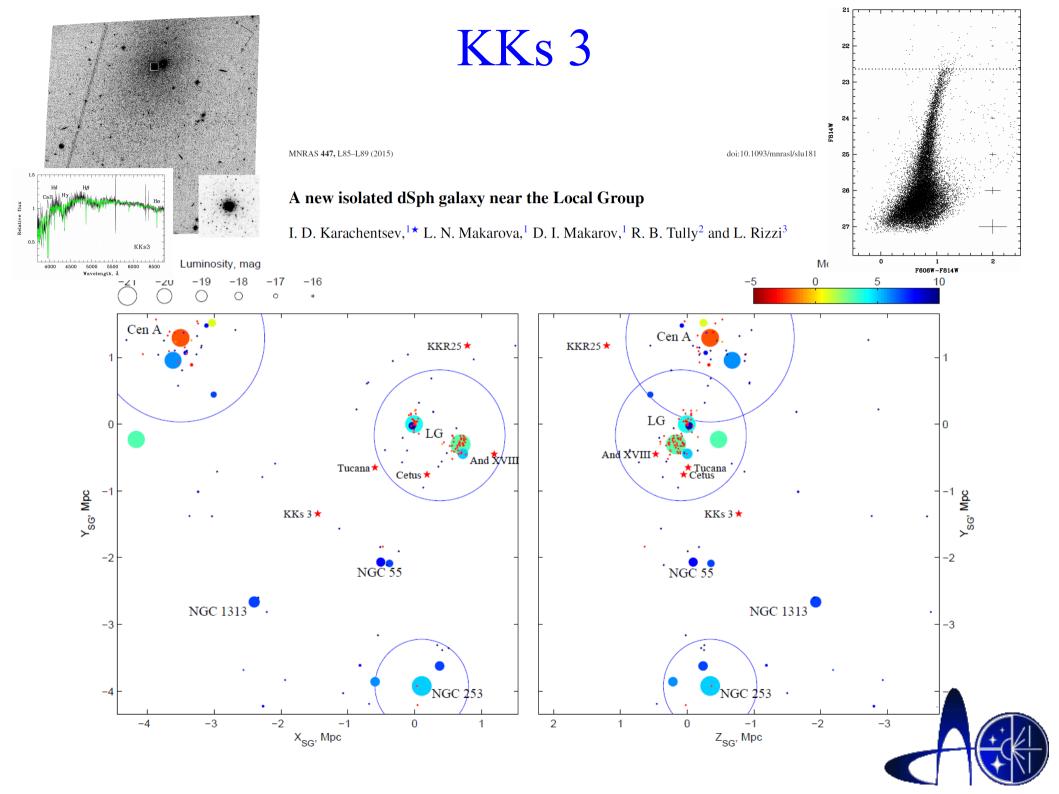


KKR 25

27 -1.5 -1 -0.5

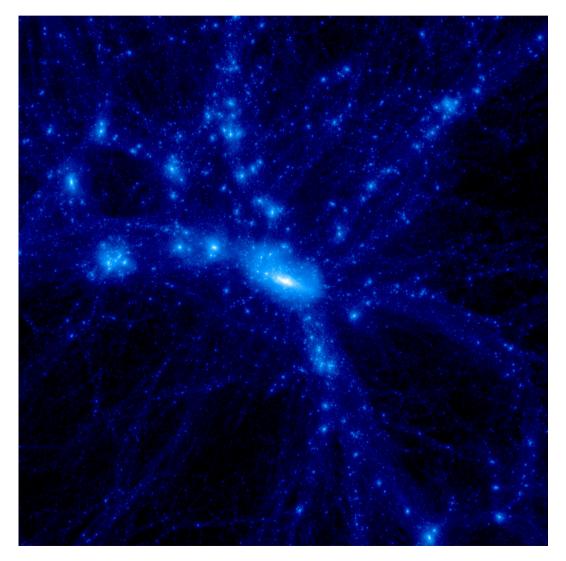
0 0.5 1 1.5 F606W-F814W, mag 2 2.5 3

doi:10.1111/j.1365-2966.2

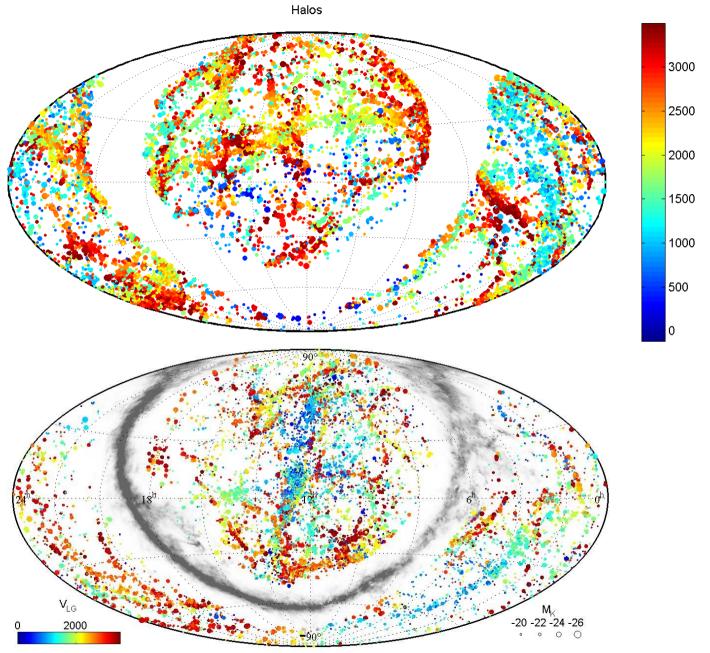




Stefan Gottlober Yehuda Hoffman Anatoly Klypin Gustavo Yepes

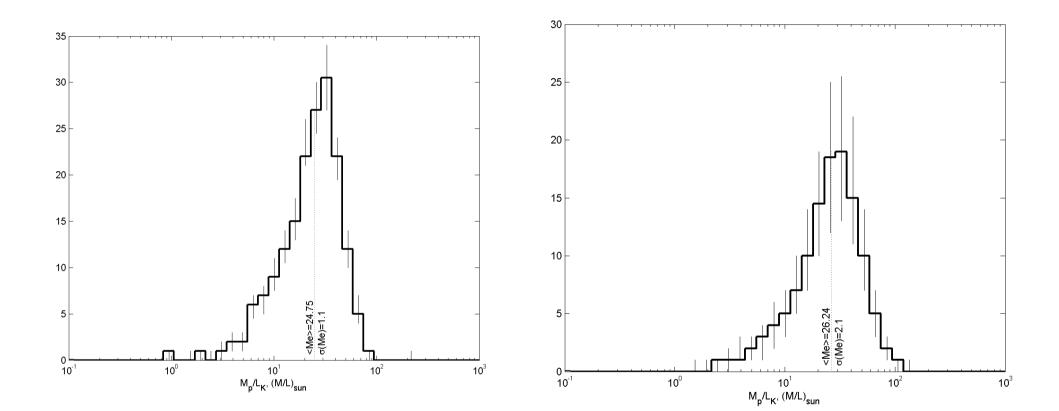






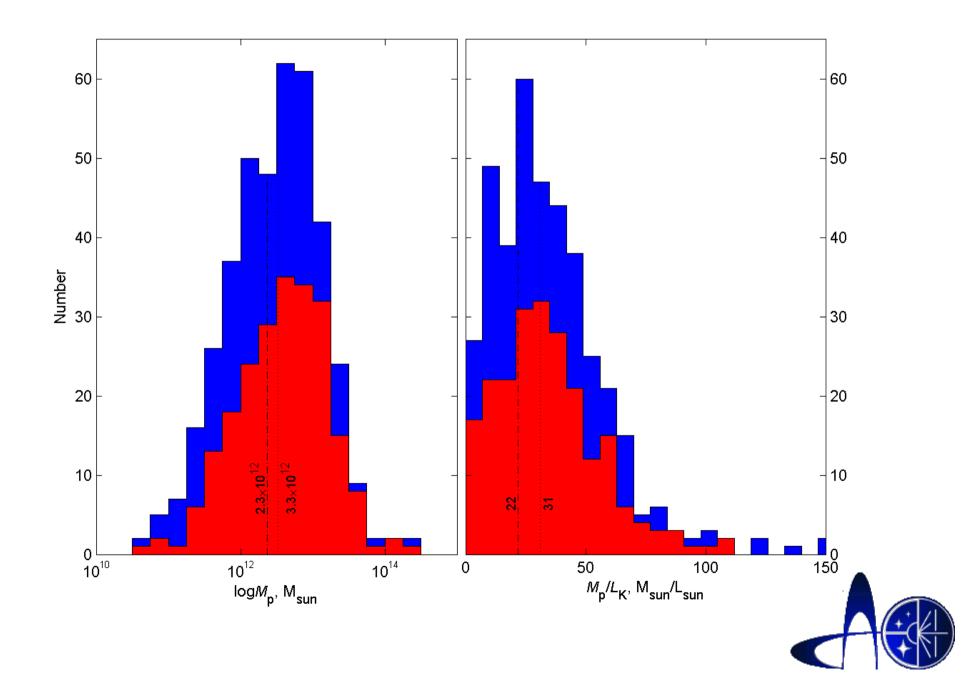


Distribution by M/L





Mass and Mass-to-Light ratio



Thank you for your attention