THE X-RAY EMITTING GALAXY GROUP SHKH 360

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Shkh 360 has the characteristic signature of a strongly interacting group. Seven galaxies are embedded in a common extended halo and the isophotes indicate clear signs of alignment in B,V, and R. The parameters of the group as the redshift, z, the distance, d, the projected diameter, D, (basing on H = 55 km/s/Mpc), the virial radius, R_{vir} , the velocity dispersion, σ_v , the virial mass, \mathcal{M}_{vir} , the crossing time, τ , and the space density of galaxies, n, are given in the Table.

$$z$$
 d σ_v D R_{vir} \mathcal{M}_{vir} \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{L} τ [Mpc] [km/s] [kpc] [kpc] [$10^{12}\mathcal{M}_{\odot}$] [$\mathcal{M}_{\odot}/\mathcal{L}_{\odot}$] [Gyr] 0.1082 590 258 250 77 5.6 10 0.122

The space density of the galaxies in Shkh 360 is 2 10^3 galaxies/Mpc³, much higher than in galaxy clusters. The interaction between the galaxies results in a hot X-ray emitting intracluster medium which was investigated from the ROSAT PSPC all sky survey. The gas distribution is roughly symmetric. The center of the X-ray emitting region is located about 15 arcsec north-east of the most luminous galaxy. The X-ray luminosity, L_x , of Shkh 360 amounts to 8.3 10^{43} erg/s. The values of L_x and σ_v , found for this and other Shakhbazian groups (Tiersch et al. 1994 in: H.T. MacGillivray et al.: Astronomy from Wide-Field Imaging, Kluwer, p. 623), confirm the finding that the correlation $L_x \sim \sigma_v^4$, established for galaxy clusters (Quintana & Melnick 1982, Astron.J. 87, 972), is also valid for galaxy groups, representing the lower end of the scale.

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