

Star Formation and Age-Metallicity Relation in a Galaxy Group NGC 4065

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We present a study of star formation, stellar age and metallicity, and interactions between galaxies in a low-redshift group, NGC 4065 group. Imaging data were taken from 2.4 meter telescope at Thai National Observatory (TNO) for B, V and R_C broadband filters and [S II] and Red-continuum narrowband filters. There are 21 galaxies in our sample. The star formation rate is represented by the equivalent width of hydrogen alpha ($EW(H\alpha)$). Stellar age and metallicity are examined by using the Medium resolution INT Library of Empirical Spectra (MILES) for the stellar population synthesis model predictions. The result shows that most of early type galaxies (ETGs) with $EW(H\alpha)$ in the sample galaxies less than 10 \AA , gas-deficient galaxies, while late type galaxies (LTGs) show more $EW(H\alpha)$ and bluer than the ETGs. That means star formation activity in the LTGs could be triggered by ram-pressure stripping and tidal interaction between galaxy members due to dense environmental effect in the compact group.

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