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1. INTRODUCTION

Low surface brightness dwarf galaxies (LSBDs) were discovered in the 1980s, around the Milky-Way and in the local group, but they recently became a trend (e.g Prole et al. 2020). The large majority of these objects were found in high-density environments, such as galaxy clusters and groups. Finding and understanding LSBDs in low-density environment is essential to properly grasp their origin and evolution. To better understand these LSBDs, we aim at identifying and investigating their globular clusters (GCs) populations, since they preserve important information about the early stages of the galaxies (Chies-Santos et al. 2011).

2. METHODS AND RESULTS

- Using images obtained with the Dark Energy Camera at the Blanco Telescope we identified 24 LSBDs around the low-density environment of NGC 3115;
- We identified GCs population on 9 of the LSBDs (Chies-Santos et al. 2021), for which we obtained high-quality GMOS images with Gemini Telescope in order to further study their GCs (top row of Fig 2);
- We select the GC candidates based on their magnitudes, colours and SExtractor class star parameter (Fig 1);
- We identified around 7 GCs in each galaxy, the GCs have a peak in colour at $g-r \sim 0.7$ and $g-r \sim 1.2$;
- We search in the S-PLUS database for these LSBDs around NGC 3115, and identified 4 of the them;
- We obtain the Spectral Energy Distribution for each of these galaxies (Fig 2) and are working to obtain their SED fitting to study their stellar population and metallicity.

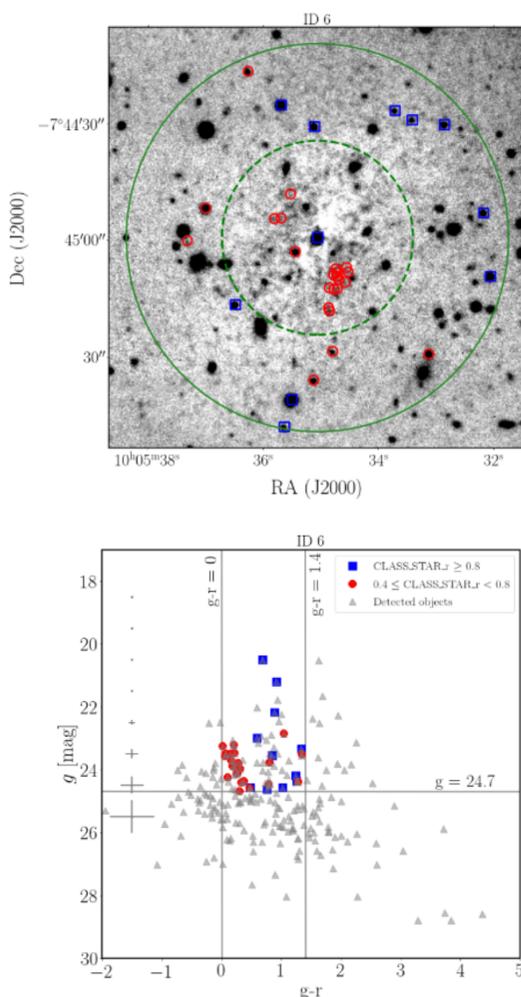


Figure 1. *Top Panel:* The spatial distribution of the GCs candidates of one LSBD of our sample (data obtained with DECam); *Bottom Panel:* The color-magnitude diagram for the GCs candidates of the same galaxy.

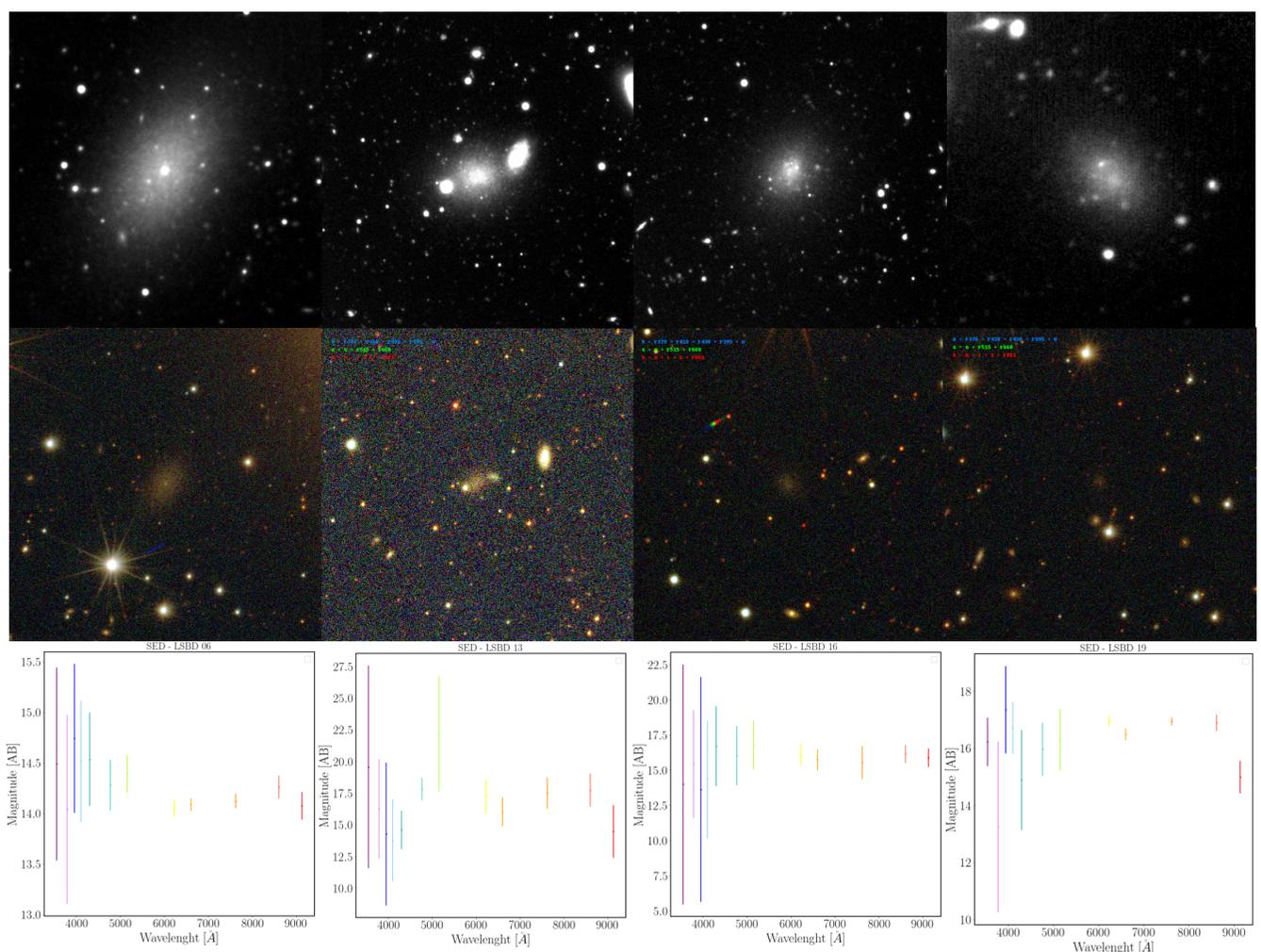


Figure 2. *Top Panel:* The LSBD images obtained with Gemini telescopes in g band; *Middle Panel:* The 12 band S-PLUS images for each LSBD; *Bottom Panel:* The Spectral Energy Distribution obtained with S-PLUS data.