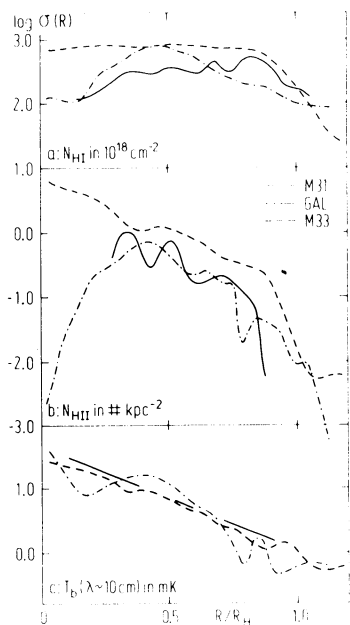


RADIAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF SOME CONSTITUENTS IN M31, THE GALAXY AND M33

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The Figure shows the distributions perpendicular to the planes of the galaxies of: (a) the surface density of HI,  $\sigma_{\text{HI}}(R)$ , (b) the surface density of HII regions,  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$ , and (c) the radio brightness temperature,  $\sigma_{\text{TB}}(R)$ . Details may be found in Berkhuijsen (A.A. 57, 9, 1977; Proc. IAU Symp. 77, 1978); here  $\sigma_{\text{HI}}(R)$  of the Galaxy was taken from Gordon and Burton (Ap.J. 208, 346, 1976) and  $\sigma_{\text{TB}}(R)$  of M31 has been revised. Distances to the centre are scaled with the Holmberg radius  $R_{\text{H}}$  (21, 15 and 7.8 kpc for M31, Galaxy, M33).

M31 is of Hubble type Sb, M33 of type Scd and the Galaxy of type Sbc (de Vaucouleurs, this Volume).  $\sigma_{\text{HI}}(R)$  of the Galaxy is intermediate between that of M31 and that of M33.  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$  is typical for the disk component which decreases roughly exponentially from its maximum outwards. Note that only in M31  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$  and  $\sigma_{\text{HI}}(R)$  peak at the same distance from the centre. It will be intriguing to see whether the difference between  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$  and  $\sigma_{\text{HI}}(R)$  in these galaxies is related to the distribution of CO.



In both M31 and M33  $\sigma_{\text{TB}}(R)$  of the disk component is similar in shape to  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$  but slightly flatter. Assuming that this also holds for our Galaxy a normalised scale length  $L/R_{\text{H}} \approx 0.3$  may be expected for  $\sigma_{\text{TB}}$  ( $4.5 < R < 10$  kpc). Subtraction of the thermal contribution to  $\sigma_{\text{TB}}(R)$  in M33 indicates that the distribution of the nonthermal emission is much flatter than  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$  (Berkhuijsen, Proc. IAU Symp. 77, 1978). Therefore we may speculate that also in our Galaxy the non-thermal emission has a flatter distribution than  $\sigma_{\text{HII}}(R)$  and may have  $L/R_{\text{H}} \approx 0.5$ . Supernova remnants may then not be the only sources of relativistic electrons in the Galaxy (van der Kruit, Proc. IAU Symp. 77, 1978).