



Fig. 4: The monitoring telescope technique allows photoelectric photometry down to a surface brightness of  $\mu_v \sim 27 \text{ mag}/\square''$ . Our photometry of M104 is compared with photographic photometry by Burkhead (1979). The g-band was transformed to B magnitudes assuming a colour of  $B-V = 1.0$ .

"good" night on La Silla are shown in Fig. 3. A bad night (70% of the nights in this project were bad) shows constant jumps of counts and cannot be used for the determination of the colour.

The galaxy NGC 4594 (M104) is the prime "standard" (Fig. 1) since it was known to possess an extended halo (Burkhead, 1979) and it can also be observed from northern sites. In Fig. 4 we show the results of our observations superimposed on the profiles derived by Burkhead (1979). The colour of the halo emission is red with  $B-V \cong 1.0$ . We found no significant variations of this colour out to the limits of detection in the halo of M104.

In studies of NGC 4565, Jensen and Thuan (1982) also find no definite colour gradient in the halo and  $B-V = 0.9$ . On the other hand, the colour of the halo surrounding NGC 253 is bluer.

The present sensitivity is such that we can study weak light in outer reaches of galaxies. The question of the origin of this light is still unclear. Lack of reliable colour information at the faint end of a galaxy makes it difficult to make any interpretations. Also the sample of galaxies that has so far been investigated is too small. Further studies using CCD detectors with colour and polarization filters are needed to bring us nearer to an interpretation of this very interesting phenomenon.

### Acknowledgements

We thank H.E. Schuster and his staff for the Schmidt plates.

### References

- Beck, R., Hutschenreiter, G., Wielebinski, R.: 1982, *Astron. Astrophys.* **106**, 112.  
 Burkhead, M.S.: 1979, in *Photometry, Kinematics, Dynamics of Galaxies*, ed. Evans, University of Texas, p. 143.  
 Jensen, E.B., Thuan, T.X.: 1982, *Astrophys. J. Suppl.* **50**, 421.  
 Kormendy, J.: 1980, in *ESO Workshop on Two Dimensional Photometry*, eds. P. Crane and K. Kj ar, p. 191.  
 Malin, D.F.: 1978, *Nature* **276**, 591.  
 Malin, D.F.: 1981, *Sky and Telescope* **62**, 216.  
 Thuan, Y., Gunn, J.E.: 1976, *Publ. Astron. Soc. Pacific* **88**, 543.

## PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS

### STAFF

#### Arrivals

##### Europe

- SARAZIN, Marc (F), Physicist/Engineer, 14.5.1984  
 SCHNEERMANN, Michael (D), Mechanical Engineer, 1.7.1984

#### Departures

##### Chile

- RUBLEWSKI, Wilhelm (D), Senior Electronics Technician, 31.8.1984

### FELLOWS

#### Departures

##### Europe

- VALENTIJN, Edwin (NL), 30.4.1984

##### Chile

- JENSEN, Kaare (DK), 30.6.1984

### ASSOCIATES

#### Arrivals

##### Europe

- KRAUTTER, Joachim (D), 1.6.1984

#### Departures

##### Europe

- IYE, Masanori (Japanese), 31.7.1984  
 CHINCARINI, Guido (Italian), 10.8.1984

### COOPERANTS

#### Arrivals

##### Chile

- SCHMIDER, Fran ois-Xavier (F), 9.4.1984

#### Departures

##### Chile

- BOUVIER, Jer me (F), 31.5.1984

### ALGUNOS RESUMENES

## El Servicio de Coordinaci n Europea para el Telescopio Espacial comienza sus actividades

P. Benvenuti, ST-ECF

El d a 23 de febrero de 1983 los Directores Generales del Observatorio Europeo y de la Agencia Espacial Europea firmaron un Convenio para crear el Servicio de Coordinaci n Europea para el Telescopio Espacial (ST-ECF). Un a o m s tarde, el d a 1  de marzo de 1984, el ST-ECF inici  sus actividades en el edificio de la ESO en Garching.