

CCD *BVRI* PHOTOMETRY  
OF SERSIC-PASTORIZA NUCLEI

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Peculiar Sersic-Pastoriza Nuclei consist of a complex of compact emission-line regions or "hot-spots", found from spectroscopic work to be either H II regions, LINERS or Seyferts. Large infrared excess, interpreted as dust re-emission has been observed in several "hot-

spots". Nuclear radio emission similar to what is found in Seyfert galaxies, has been also observed. Our interest is to study the possible link between nuclear activity and star formation. The coexistence of AGNs and star forming regions among the hot spots, make the Sersic-Pastoriza nuclei good scenarios for this type of studies. Preliminary results have been obtained for the nuclei of NGC 1097, 5236, 5248 and 5597. Data reduction was performed at the RGO (U.K.) using standard reduction packages. The 2-distribution of brightness and colours was obtained from broad band frames. Maps of ionized gas were obtained by subtracting normalized *R* images from the  $H\alpha + [N II]$  frames. The reddening free colour-colour diagram show that the colours of the hot-spots can be explained by adding 10 to 35% of emission from hot gas to the contribution of the hot stars.