

Southern Binary Galaxies

I. A Sample of Isolated Pairs

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Abstract

A catalogue of binary galaxies with 621 pairs has been determined by applying a surface density enhancement procedure to *The Surface Photometry Catalogue of the ESO-Uppsala Galaxies*. The method does not require any redshift information. An additional restriction, based on objective criteria that take into account the completeness of the source catalogue, led to a sample of 189 isolated pairs which are listed. We have obtained the optical luminosity function of binary galaxies in the catalogue, from which we estimate that the luminosity density of galaxies in binaries is $\sim 4\%$ of that found for field galaxies. The general properties of our sample are similar to those from CPG and CMG.

Key words: Galaxies: Binary — Galaxies: Clustering — Galaxies: Catalogue — Galaxies: Luminosity Function

1 Introduction

The clustering properties of the galaxy distribution in the Universe is one of the main topics studied by the observational cosmologists in the recent years. Clustering scale varies from “totally” isolated galaxies to clusters of clusters of galaxies. This interval is usually binned in different classes of multiplicity as a matter of simplicity, not necessarily implying any physical difference. In such hierarchy, pairs of galaxies represent the first step after the isolated galaxies with no clear cut between them. Their difference is only a matter of what kind of isolation criterion is used. However, even without a totally objective way to define an isolated pair of galaxies they can still be useful in shaping our understanding of the physics of galaxy interactions and formation mechanisms.

The historical step in the way of understanding how interacting galaxies evolve and have their internal and orbital structure changed, came with the Toomre and Toomre’s (1972) investigation on the M51 and Antennae systems. Modelling of interacting binary systems has now been done by many authors (e.g., Barnes 1988, Borne 1988, Balcells, Borne and Hoessel 1989, Madejsky 1992, Keel and van Soest 1992). Close and wide binaries have been useful for the study of many aspects of galaxy morphology and its connection to galaxy formation and the Hubble sequence (Sulentic 1992, and references therein). Such systems are also useful for statistical analysis aiming the determination of galaxy mass (Karachentsev 1972, 1985, 1987, Turner 1976, Schweizer 1987, Soares 1989), and the study of the secular evolution of orbital parameters (e.g., Verner and Chernin 1987).

Given the relatively large number of available binary lists, one might question whether the determination of yet another double galaxy list is really necessary. In fact, there exists a wealthy number of galaxy pair objective catalogues, i.e., catalogues determined with automated and well-defined procedures. However, most of them covers the northern sky (e.g., Karachentsev 1972, CPG - Catalogue of Isolated Pairs of Galaxies), while the southern sky lacks of such an extensive survey. The available southern lists are either incomplete or based on subjective selection criteria (Arp and Madore 1985, Schweizer 1987, Zhenlong et al. 1989, Rampazzo and Sulentic 1992).

In section 2 we make a detailed description of the selection procedures used to build our binary sample. Section 3 is devoted to the determination and discussion of the luminosity function of galaxies in our binary catalogue. Finally, section 4 contains a brief discussion of the general characteristics of the sample.

2 Sample Selection

The selection of the present binary galaxy sample was based on the galaxy-galaxy projected separations and apparent magnitudes. The source list used for this purpose was *The Surface Photometry Catalogue of the ESO-Uppsala Galaxies* (hereafter ESO-LV, Lauberts and Valentijn 1989). The ESO-LV has 15467 entries, most of them with total magnitudes in B passband. The catalog is probably complete until 14.5 mag, as will be discussed in the next section and covers a solid angle of 2.01 steradians. It is important to keep in mind that such incompleteness may introduce a bias in our binary sample, i.e., we may lose pairs for which the secondary galaxy is much fainter than the limiting magnitude.

The likelihood of physical association for the candidate pairs was estimated following the prescriptions used in the construction of the *Catalog of Multiple Galaxies* (CMG, van Albada and Soares 1993, and Soares 1989; see also van Moorsel 1982, van Moorsel 1987, Oosterloo 1988). A summary of the main points of such method is presented in the Appendix. For a more detailed discussion the reader is referred to Soares (1989).

In what follows we show how the CMG method was applied to the ESO-LV. The method consists of investigating the frequency distribution of projected separations taking into account the apparent magnitude of each galaxy in the pair. This is done in the following way. Each galaxy is classified according to its apparent magnitude, and put in 0.5-mag bins, whose centers range from $B_{T,1} = 12.0$ up to $B_{T,6} = 16.5$. They are numbered by $J = 1, 2, \dots, 10$. Thus, the interval $J = n$ has all galaxies with magnitudes from $B_{T,n} - 0.25$ to $B_{T,n} + 0.25$. Now, a pair of galaxies is characterized by a given ΔJ , defined as the difference between $J(\text{secondary}) - J(\text{primary})$. The distributions of separations for every ΔJ , from $\Delta J = 0$ to $\Delta J = 9$, were investigated individually. We only considered pairs for which the primary galaxy was brighter than 14.5, minimizing the effect of incompleteness of the

source catalog in our final binary sample. However, the secondary was selected regardless its magnitude. Galaxies with no magnitude listed by the ESO-LV were included in the last bin ($J = 10$) and galaxies brighter than the 11.75 have been included in the first bin ($J = 1$) in order to prevent the undersampling at the brighter end.

The distribution of first-neighbour projected separations is supposed to be Poissonian, in the absence of physical association. Any deviation, in excess over that, reflects small-scale gravitational clustering. The likelihood of physical association of a given pair is defined from the amount of deviation of the actual separation distribution over the random (Poissonian) distribution. Let p be such a *probability*, given by

$$p = 1 - \frac{p_1(x)}{p_o(x)} \quad , \quad (1)$$

where x is the normalized projected separation (see below), $p_1(x)$ is the theoretical Poissonian distribution of x (fitted to large values of x). The observed values of x are obtained by dividing θ_1 , the first-neighbour separation, by the Poissonian expected mean value of θ_1 , which in turn depends on the surface density of galaxies in the vicinity of the pair (n). Such a normalization of θ_1 , implies that the frequency distribution of x is *independent* of the local surface density of galaxies, making it possible to treat galaxies from different clustering environments into one distribution. Following the CMG recipe, we have used x as given by eq. (A5),

$$x = \theta_1 2\sqrt{n} = 3.52 \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_{10}} \quad , \quad (2)$$

in order to test for physical association. The actual distributions $p_o(x)$ were obtained for pairs belonging to $\Delta J = 0, 1, \dots, 5$. We have adopted also a crude grouping of the morphological types in 3 broad classes, namely, early-type galaxies ($-5 < T < 0$), spirals ($1 < T < 6$) and late spirals and irregulars ($T > 6$). The excess of $p_o(x)$ over the Poissonian distribution was fitted to a linear approximation for each morphological type of the primary. The solid lines shown in Figure 1 are given by

$$p(x, T) = 1 - \frac{x}{2x_o(T)} \quad . \quad (3)$$

We can see from Figure 1 that the behaviour of $p(x, T)$ is independent of the magnitude bin of the secondary, contrary to what was found for the CMG, where it is noted a substantial correlation of $p(x, T)$ with ΔJ (Soares 1989). Moreover, the relation is steeper for early type galaxies, since these objects are more clustered than the late type ones; such a behaviour was also noticed in the determination of the CMG.

This parameter, $p(x, T)$, was used as our primary indicator of association. If for a given bin of magnitude, $p(x, T)$ is larger than a critical value ($p_c = 0.5$) then the pair is selected as a probable candidate to form a binary system. In order to eliminate binaries in dense groups and clusters we have adopted a local density cutoff of 5 galaxies per square degree. This density measurement was obtained from the distance to the tenth nearest neighbour (see Appendix, or Soares 1989, for a complete discussion). Imposing all these constraints we have obtained a crude sample containing 621 binaries. Further examination has shown that 70 binary pairs from this first list were actually members of multiple systems. This inspection was done looking for different pairs sharing the same galaxy. Excluding these obviously false pairs we got a purged list of 551 pairs.

An important effect jeopardizing the binary selection process is related to the incompleteness of the ESO-LV catalog. A significant fraction of binaries in our sample has the secondary galaxy fainter than $B_T = 15.0$. For these pairs the separation tends to be larger than pairs with brighter secondary galaxies. We associate this effect to the incompleteness of the basic catalog resulting in a surface density of faint objects much less than what would be expected from a complete catalog in the whole magnitude range. The following procedure was used to minimize such effect. For a uniform distribution of galaxies the number of objects with magnitudes between m and $m + \Delta m$ can be expressed as $\Delta N \propto 10^{0.6m}$, and the mean separation between a primary and the nearest object is $\langle \theta \rangle = 1/2\sqrt{n}$, where n is the surface density for galaxies with magnitudes in the previously defined interval. Expressing the mean separation in terms of the magnitude of the secondary galaxy we have $\langle \theta \rangle \propto 10^{-0.3m}$, from which follows

$$\log(\theta) = \log(\theta_0) - 0.3(m - m_0). \quad (4)$$

This relation predicts the relation between θ and m for a random sample. When physical association is present then the separation tends to be smaller than that predicted by eq. (4). Therefore, in a diagram θ versus m binary systems tend to locate below the relation expressed by eq. (4).

Figure 2 shows the separation of the binaries in our sample, in arcsec, as a function of the magnitude of the secondary galaxy. Considering only the secondary galaxies in the interval $12.5 < B_T < m_0$, where $m_0 \simeq 14.5$ is the limiting magnitude of the ESO-LV catalog we fitted the relation

$$\log(\theta_{\max}) = 3.254 - 0.3(m - m_0)$$

The previous fitting was done taking for each bin of 0.5 mag the three largest separations, and determining the upper boundary to the points. With such procedure we expect to have a fair representation of the separation of galaxies distributed uniformly as a function of the magnitude. The upper limit of the separation of galaxies in a uniform field represents the maximum separation binaries can reach on average, justifying why we substituted θ by θ_{\max} in the last equation. We have extrapolated the fitting function to $m > m_0$ in order to eliminate those binary pairs for which $m_{\text{sec}} > m_0$ and $\log(\theta) > \log(\theta_{\max})$. Applying such restriction we were able to eliminate 106 pairs out of the 551, ending up with 445 binaries.

We have then inspected a field of $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$ around each binary in the sample, using the ESO-LV catalog to construct a map of the region. All pairs with probable companions inside a circle of 1 Mpc around the center of the pair were eliminated. We have used $H_0 = 50$ km/s/Mpc throughout this paper. Particular attention was paid to those cases where loose groups were easily identified in the outskirts of the 1 Mpc circle. Avoiding all these spurious cases we have defined our master list of binary systems with 189 pairs, which are presented in Table 1. In each entry we list the NGC/IC number, or the ESO identification code, equatorial position for 1950 (RA and DEC), magnitude, numerical morphological type and velocity, for

the two components of the pair. Also listed is the separation, in arcsec, and the probability parameter p given by the equation 3. The last column lists the categorization of the vicinity of the pair based on the visual inspection of the maps. For those pairs with at least one available radial velocity we made a circle of 1 Mpc radius centered on the candidate pair. Two main categories were defined: (a) Probable pairs (P) – pairs with no companions inside the 1 Mpc circle, but with some suspicious companion in the neighbourhood. By suspicious we mean a galaxy with magnitude comparable to that of the pair’s; (b) Isolated pairs (IP) – binary systems with no companions inside the 1Mpc circle, and also no clear companions in the neighbourhood. A probable pair with separation comparable to their component diameters was classified as CLP (Close Pair). Similarly for the isolated pairs, CLIP (Close Isolated Pair). We noticed that those pairs classified as isolated (IP+CLIP) are less frequent than the probable pairs (P+CLP).

The presence of companions in the outskirts of the 1Mpc circle was coded as PC1 (Probable Companion Outside 1 Mpc). Sometimes it is possible to see Faint Companions (FC) close to the primary, or secondary member. Finally, the presence of a nearby group outside the 1 Mpc region was coded as (NG).

It is interesting to note that even discarding pairs in dense regions the number of pairs close to or superposed on larger structures such as loose groups represent 46% of the final sample of selected binaries. This percentage is fully consistent to what it is expected from simulations (see Mamon 1993). A cross check with ZCAT has shown that among the binaries with available redshift for both galaxies 20% are false pairs ($\Delta V > 1000\text{km/s}$). This number can be regarded as an estimate of the contamination by spurious pairs in our sample.

In Figure 3 we present the results concerning the completeness of our final sample based on the $\langle V/V_{\text{max}} \rangle$ test (Schmidt, 1968). Figure 3a shows the result for a sample of “field” galaxies extracted from the ESO-LV catalog, all of them with $b_{\text{II}} > 30^\circ$. By “field” we mean a sample of objects with known radial velocity and located in regions where the mean local projected density of galaxies is less than 0.7 galaxies per square degree, defining a field sample that is approximately 10% of the whole ESO-LV catalog. In Figure 3a filled and open symbols represent the field sample with magnitudes corrected and not corrected for Galactic

extinction, respectively. We can observe that in this case most of the “field” sample have $\langle V/V_{\max} \rangle < 0.5$. Applying the Galactic extinction correction of $0.12 \cossec |b|$ most of the “field” sample have $\langle V/V_{\max} \rangle > 0.5$ and we can clearly see the gradual incompleteness starting at $B_T \simeq 14.5$. Application of the same methodology to the binary sample is shown in Figure 3b. It is clearly seen that in this case we have a complete sample up to $B_T \simeq 13.5$. For $m_{lim} > 13.5$ we start losing pairs in our sample because it is not possible to select primaries with companions fainter than the limiting magnitude of the catalogue. In Figure 3b the solid triangles refer to the results of the $\langle V/V_{\max} \rangle$ test taking all the binaries for which redshift is available for at least one component and we then assumed that both are at the same distance. We also show in Figure 3b, as a solid square the $\langle V/V_{\max} \rangle$ test taking only those pairs for which there is redshift available for both components and $\Delta V < 1000\text{km/s}$.

3 Luminosity Function of Binary Galaxies

The luminosity function (LF) was determined following a similar procedure used by Mendes de Oliveira & Hickson (1991) for compact groups. For a magnitude limited sample we have to normalize the contribution of each pair by its effective volume which is defined in a such way that the binary put at a given maximum distance would still be included in the sample. We have used the same completeness function as used by Hickson, Kindl & Auman (1989). Therefore, the expressions used to estimate the effective volume and the LF itself were those presented in Mendes de Oliveira & Hickson (1991). As discussed in the previous section, using the $\langle V/V_{\max} \rangle$ test we decided to use a limiting magnitude of 14.75. Also we restricted our samples to those pairs for which we know the redshift of at least one member and then assumed that both galaxies are at the same distance. Only pairs with galactic latitude $|b| \geq 30^\circ$ were included in the LF estimation and the galactic extinction correction was assumed to be a $0.12 \cossec |b|$ law. The interval of absolute magnitude adopted to estimate the LF was 0.5.

Figure 4 shows the LF of the binary galaxies in our sample. For comparison we also plot the LF obtained by Xu & Sulentic (1991, hereafter XS). It is important to remind that these authors measured the LF in a different passband and using a different procedure. Apart

of an offset it is quite remarkable the agreement, even confirming a small dip for M_B between -20 and -18 . We fit the LF with the Schechter function using a nonlinear least-square fit program (GAUSSFIT) described in Jefferys *et al.* (1988). The best fit values for the three parameters α , ϕ^* , and M_* are -1.47 ± 0.16 , $4.8 \pm 2.2 \times 10^{-5}$, and -21.23 ± 0.20 taking all the observed points of the LF into account; and -1.36 ± 0.07 , $7.0 \pm 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$, and -21.07 ± 0.16 excluding the two brightest points of the LF. We also superposed on this plot the LF for field galaxies obtained by Efstathiou, Ellis, & Peterson (1988) with $\alpha = -1.07 \pm 0.05$, $\phi^* = 1.95 \pm 0.34 \times 10^{-3}$, and $M_* = -21.18 \pm 0.10$. It is interesting to note that paired galaxies represent $\sim 10\%$ of field galaxies, corroborating previous results from XS. However, while XS found that this percentage is approximately constant over the entire luminosity range we can only confirm such trend for pairs brighter than $M_B = -19$. We should emphasize that both works suffer from serious incompleteness problems at the faint end of the LF, which in part can explain the discrepancy.

An estimate of the luminosity density of galaxies in binaries can be done using α , ϕ^* and M_* obtained by fitting the LF. Using the parameters obtained with all the observed points of the LF we estimate $\mathcal{L} = L^* \phi^* \Gamma(\alpha + 2) = 3.9 \times 10^6 L_\odot \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$. The luminosity density of field galaxies, as estimated by Efstathiou, Ellis, & Peterson (1988), is $0.96 \times 10^8 L_\odot \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$, implying that binary galaxies represent only 4% of the field galaxies. This low percentage compared to the value obtained by XS it is probably due to the fact that we are taking a different field LF.

4 Discussion

We have used the ESO-LV to build a homogeneous sample of binary systems in the southern sky. The catalogue consists of 621 double galaxies, subsequently reduced, by means of more restrictive criteria, to a sample of 189 isolated pair of galaxies which are presented in tabular form with the galaxy relevant parameters. This is the first objective catalog of binary systems in the southern sky and its general characteristics are very similar to those previously found for CPG and CMG.

The mean separation of pairs in our sample is about 6.9 times the mean diameter of both components, and 4% of the pairs in our final sample have the ratio of diameters larger than 2. This results is quite comparable to what is found in other catalogues (Sulentic 1992). Using those pairs with at least one radial velocity we estimate that their mean separation is 143 Kpc. Therefore our list contains more wider separation pairs than the CPG where the mean separation is 83 Kpc, and is more comparable with the CMG where the mean separation is about 146 Kpc (Soares, 1989).

The mean difference in apparent magnitude between components of CPG pairs is 0.7 ± 0.3 while in our data this quantity is 0.97 ± 0.67 . We conclude that algorithm has identified pairs with slightly larger difference in magnitude between the primary and secondary objects, although the difference is within $1-\sigma$.

About 19% of objects in our sample are E or S0, while 81% are spirals. Specifically, our sample have 3% of EE pairs, 32% of ES pairs and 65% of SS pairs, close to what is expected from a sample where the objects are randomly associated, which gives 4%EE, 30%ES and 66%SS pairs. Therefore, our data does not support any evidence of overrepresentation of pairs with concordant morfological type.

We are presently conducting a redshift survey of galaxies in our sample in order to produce a homogeneous sample of pairs that allow us to study the physics of interactions based on a more representative sample than what it is presently available.

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APPENDIX

The CMG Method of Finding Bound Pairs of Galaxies

In this appendix we reproduce the basic of the method devised by T.S. van Albada (see Soares 1989, chapter 2, by van Albada and Soares) to identify pairs of galaxies which exhibit physical association.

The probability of finding the first neighbour of a given galaxy, in the plane of the sky, for an ensemble of non-physically associated galaxies, is

$$P_1(\theta)d\theta = e^{-\pi\theta^2 n} 2\pi\theta n d\theta \quad , \quad (\text{A1})$$

where n is the surface density of galaxies. From eq. (A1), one can calculate the expected mean value of the nearest neighbour projected separation, i.e., $\langle\theta_1\rangle = 1/(2\sqrt{\pi n})$. Defining the auxiliary variable

$$x = \frac{\theta}{\langle\theta_1\rangle} \quad (\text{A2})$$

and inserting it in eq. (A1) we find the frequency distribution of x :

$$p_1(x)dx = e^{-\frac{1}{4}\pi x^2} \frac{\pi}{2} x dx \quad , \quad (\text{A3})$$

which is independent of the surface density of galaxies.

The method of identifying bound pairs consists in comparing the actual distribution of x , $p_o(x)$, with $p_1(x)$. At small x one expects to find an excess of p_o over p_1 corresponding to physically associated pairs, while at large x , the distributions should coincide.

The surface density of galaxies in the neighbourhood of a given galaxy is evaluated from the expected mean separation to a neighbour of a higher order. For the tenth neighbour, $\langle\theta_{10}\rangle = \Gamma(10.5)/(9!\sqrt{\pi n})$, and one can approximate

$$\sqrt{n} \simeq \frac{\Gamma(10.5)}{9!\sqrt{\pi}\theta_{10}} = \frac{1.76}{\theta_{10}} . \quad (\text{A4})$$

The normalized projected separation to the nearest neighbour can now be calculated from θ_1 and θ_{10} :

$$x = \theta_1 2\sqrt{n} = 3.52 \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_{10}} . \quad (\text{A5})$$

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Figure Captions:

Figure 1 : We plot the excess of probability association (p) versus the dimensionless distance (x), discriminated for different morphological types. The solid line is the fitting function for $x < 0.75$. We can observe that the excess of probability is almost independent of the magnitude difference between the primary and secondary component. The symbols to represent such difference were used as follows: Solid circle - $\Delta J = 0$; Solid square - $\Delta J = 1$; Solid triangle - $\Delta J = 2$; Open circle - $\Delta J = 3$; Open square - $\Delta J = 4$; and Open triangle - $\Delta J = 5$.

Figure 2 : Separation in arcsec versus the magnitude of the secondary (m_{sec}). In a complete catalog we expect that all pairs should be located below the continuous line. For those pairs with m_{sec} fainter than 14.5 there is a tendency for higher separations, which is a natural bias produced by the incompleteness of our catalog.

Figure 3 : The $\langle V/V_{\text{max}} \rangle$ tests for the pairs in our sample. Panel (a) refers to a sample of field galaxies extracted from the ESO-LV catalog, with filled and open symbols representing magnitudes corrected and not corrected for Galactic extinction, respectively. Panel (b) shows the same test applied to our sample of binary galaxies. Solid squares represent those pairs for which redshift is available for both components and solid triangles when redshift is available for at least one component. The dotted line indicates the value of $\langle V/V_{\text{max}} \rangle$ for a complete sample.

Figure 4 : The optical luminosity function of the binary galaxies in our sample (solid circle). Open circle exhibit the luminosity function obtained by Xu & Sulentic (1991). We also plot the LF for field galaxies (dashed line) as provided by Efstathiou, Ellis, & Peterson (1988). The solid line shows the best fitting Schechter function obtained using all the available points. The dotted line is the best fitting line when we remove the two brightest points of the luminosity function.

TABLE 1. *ESO-LV Binary list*

Pair	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Sep	Prob	Com
6	193 0370	001052	-493824	14.63	-5.0	16400	193 0360	001046	-493712	14.98	0.0	10300	92	0.95	CLIP
8	194 0040	001713	-513242	14.52	-1.0	6603	194 0041	001721	-513151	15.17	-0.8		88	0.97	CLIP
9	539 0131	002225	-210043	14.39	9.6		539 0132	002216	-210046	15.70	0.3		124	0.71	CLIP,FC
10	350 0150	002302	-331924	14.27	-5.0	14940	350 0160	002303	-332448	15.49	3.0		324	0.82	IP
11	N 0119	002435	-571518	14.14	-2.5	7340	150 0070	002314	-572800	15.28	1.0		1005	0.71	P,PC1
13	194 0240	002902	-495154	14.54	3.0		194 0250	002933	-495812	16.21	7.0		482	0.60	IP
15	079 0030	002947	-643142	13.78	3.0	2592	079 0020	002946	-644000	14.57	7.1	2772	498	0.69	CLIP
16	N 0148	003148	-320342	13.11	-1.7	1897	I 1554	003040	-323206	13.61	-1.0	1806	1909	0.74	P,PC1
18	242 0170	003254	-442124	14.71	1.0	7502	242 0160	003247	-441536	14.93	-3.0		356	0.71	P,PC1
20	350 0380	003426	-334954	14.31	0.7	6156	350 0402	003519	-335852	15.26	7.5		850	0.58	P,FC
21	242 0180	003444	-465506	14.00	6.0		242 0200	003540	-464736	14.19	8.0		729	0.67	P,PC1
23	N 0175	003452	-201242	12.95	3.0	3930	540 0030	003310	-202406	13.92	3.0	3351	1589	0.63	P,PC1
24	I 1562	003606	-243300	13.56	5.0	3633	I 1561	003604	-243654	14.92	3.0	3886	235	0.73	CLP,PC1
31	295 0100	004732	-395436	14.18	1.0		295 0090	004647	-394842	15.30	6.0		627	0.60	IP
34	N 0319	005439	-440630	14.25	0.0		N 0322	005452	-435948	14.29	-2.0		425	0.86	P,PC1
40	N 0348	005841	-533048	14.58	3.0		151 0180	005925	-532806	14.80	1.0		424	0.65	P,N
42	I 1615	010156	-512400	14.29	4.0	7670	I 1617	010206	-511800	14.59	-1.0	7970	371	0.70	P,PC1
43	295 0380	010454	-421100	14.08	-3.0		295 0370	010450	-421630	15.53	3.0		332	0.89	P,PC1
45	N 0418	010814	-302912	13.19	5.0	5684	I 1637	010839	-304212	13.59	5.0	6002	844	0.63	P,PC1
57	151 0361	011217	-553953	13.11	4.5		N 0454	011220	-553942	13.13	1.0	3627	27	0.80	CLP,PC1
59	244 0121	011556	-444319	14.43	-0.3		244 0120	011556	-444336	15.70	3.0	6700	17	0.99	CLP,N
65	542 0150	012450	-220154	14.53	-2.0	5567	542 0160	012514	-215406	15.83	2.6		574	0.88	IP
66	113 0500	012740	-614318	13.90	-5.0		113 0490	012626	-614148	15.47	0.5		533	0.78	IP
67	476 0160	012805	-270218	14.29	4.5	6021	476 0180	012854	-270700	14.49	-2.0		712	0.65	P,PC1
75	N 0633	013411	-373442	13.50	2.8	5160	297 0120	013411	-373548	15.06	-5.0		66	0.77	CLIP,N
78	297 0180	013627	-401554	14.28	1.0		297 0160	013549	-401924	14.73	6.0		482	0.65	P,PC1
79	N 0642	013649	-301006	13.58	5.0	5883	N 0639	013641	-301042	14.67	1.0	5826	109	0.77	CLIP
83	003 0030	014021	-833700	14.74	6.0		003 0040	014306	-832748	15.02	4.0		618	0.65	IP
85	353 0400	014132	-362024	13.61	-1.0	5304	353 0410	014251	-362206	14.93	0.0	5378	959	0.59	IP
86	297 0230	014220	-405454	14.46	3.0	10121	297 0240	014229	-404912	15.91	3.0		356	0.65	P,PC1
87	114 0070	014446	-585518	14.22	9.0		114 0071	014445	-585520	14.44	7.3		8	0.75	CLP,FC
88	013 0210	014522	-781148	14.65	1.0		013 0200	014339	-781236	16.14	10.0		319	0.70	IP
90	N 0696	014718	-350912	14.37	-1.0	8075	N 0698	014731	-350442	14.78	2.7	8342	313	0.82	CLIP
94	477 0140	015242	-261548	14.52	-2.0		477 0150	015306	-261030	15.80	3.0		453	0.88	P,PC1
95	I 1759	015543	-331348	13.82	5.0	3853	I 1762	015536	-332900	14.36	5.0	5683	916	0.50	P,PC1
96	I 1763	015655	-280306	14.70	3.0		414 0180	015626	-281130	15.75	-1.4		633	0.63	IP
99	114 0210	020021	-584842	14.19	5.0		114 0190	020006	-583706	14.68	1.0		705	0.63	P,PC1
100	N 0822	020436	-412342	14.25	-5.0	5395	298 0080	020413	-414536	14.72	7.0	5397	1339	0.65	P,PC1
101	052 0200	020453	-712112	14.58	4.0		052 0210	020507	-712200	14.97	3.2		82	0.78	CLIP
102	478 0060	020700	-233906	13.22	4.0		478 0070	020712	-233306	16.07	8.0		395	0.69	IP
104	298 0160	020850	-393600	13.83	1.0	5205	298 0190	020952	-392624	14.31	5.0	5391	920	0.53	P,PC1
105	N 0858	021011	-224218	14.19	5.0	12356	478 0140	021046	-224330	15.86	1.0		489	0.64	P,N
106	153 0290	021231	-545506	14.67	1.0		153 0300	021246	-545800	14.95	4.6		216	0.71	CLP,PC1
109	N 0888	021559	-600536	14.47	-5.0		115 0030	021628	-595700	15.96	1.0		559	0.78	P,PC1
112	115 0080	022253	-583718	14.65	-5.0	9246	115 0090	022300	-583936	15.15	2.0		148	0.95	CLP,N

TABLE 1. *ESO-LV Binary list (continued)*

Pair	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Sep	Prob	Com
116	198 0130	022728	-484242	13.66	2.0	6200	198 0140	022748	-485112	14.98	1.0	10500	546	0.65	IP
117	I 1813	022843	-342630	14.20	-1.0	4483	I 1811	022832	-342906	14.35	2.0	4821	206	0.95	CLIP
125	154 0100	024340	-555700	13.39	0.0	5507	154 0130	024448	-554000	13.61	3.0	6248	1170	0.90	IP
126	416 0180	024355	-322148	14.39	-2.0		416 0170	024349	-321530	15.60	3.0		385	0.89	CLP,N
130	479 0400	024429	-253324	14.64	3.5	10548	479 0410	024436	-253554	16.01	0.5		177	0.75	CLP,N
132	356 0130	024647	-365518	14.52	6.0		356 0120	024643	-364324	15.82	5.4		715	0.60	IP
135	N 1136	024925	-551048	13.80	2.0	5438	N 1135	024918	-550800	16.16	7.0	13339	178	0.73	CLIP
139	356 0220	025550	-365500	13.30	4.0	6170	356 0240	025656	-364836	14.83	3.4	6124	880	0.61	P,PC1
147	481 0090	031007	-244830	14.68	1.0		481 0110	031014	-244400	15.44	3.0		286	0.64	CLP,N
148	417 0210	031113	-315018	14.13	-3.0	4125	417 0200	031045	-314024	15.14	6.0		693	0.84	P,PC1
151	I 1908	031343	-550006	14.53	3.0	8234	155 0131	031344	-550017	16.14	3.0		12	0.79	CLIP,N
167	418 0071	032753	-285708	14.09	4.5		418 0070	032752	-285642	14.94	-2.0	11052	29	0.79	CLIP
200	549 0360	035253	-173648	14.46	4.0	8501	549 0300	035138	-174424	14.92	3.0		1164	0.50	IP
207	N 1512	040216	-432912	11.08	1.0	896	N 1510	040154	-433212	13.47	-2.0	1004	299	0.75	CLIP
215	N 1534	040807	-625536	13.76	0.1		N 1529	040641	-630154	14.39	-2.0		697	0.68	P,PC1
221	420 0141	041310	-283611	14.46	-1.6		N 1540	041309	-283624	14.75	10.0		15	0.99	P,C
222	N 1558	041843	-450900	13.28	4.0	4541	250 0180	041927	-451124	15.11	3.0		487	0.66	CLP,PC1
223	N 1567	041943	-482218	13.36	-5.0	4552	202 0090	041938	-482524	15.32	5.0	4681	192	0.94	CLIP
227	I 2073	042522	-531754	14.39	6.0	3989	157 0282	042458	-531552	16.04	5.6		247	0.68	CLP,FC,N
238	158 0070	044831	-535948	14.64	3.0	15100	158 0060	044734	-535954	15.34	0.0		502	0.60	IP
240	203 0070	044930	-475106	14.31	-3.0		N 1680	044710	-475412	14.45	3.8		1420	0.69	IP
244	085 0141	045408	-625255	12.76	8.3		085 0140	045414	-625242	13.42	9.4	1119	41	0.74	CLP,N
247	552 0400	045639	-213836	14.30	2.0	6818	552 0320	045601	-214136	14.39	3.0		559	0.59	P,PC1
250	361 0250	045952	-340612	14.26	3.1	5287	362 0010	050006	-340606	15.08	0.0		173	0.77	CLP,PC1
255	486 0230	050156	-240354	14.16	-3.0	12440	486 0180	050105	-240418	15.57	1.0		698	0.62	P,PC1
256	085 0340	050256	-634912	13.76	-2.0		085 0380	050356	-633854	13.87	4.0	4845	735	0.75	P,N
259	N 1803	050409	-493800	13.51	4.0	4085	203 0190	050417	-493948	14.07	1.0	4351	133	0.78	CLP,PC1
261	033 0110	050615	-734306	14.09	1.5		033 0140	050826	-733706	15.01	5.5		659	0.67	P,PC1
266	N 1853	051125	-572724	13.58	6.7		158 0200	050952	-572436	15.43	3.0		769	0.66	P,FC
267	486 0380	051307	-223618	14.59	-3.0		486 0400	051333	-224548	14.76	3.0		674	0.71	IP
268	486 0391	051320	-263120	14.41	3.0		486 0390	051320	-263130	15.26	1.0	3840	9	0.80	CLP,PC1,FC
270	119 0470	051402	-621700	14.07	3.0	5100	119 0460	051400	-621330	15.04	3.0		210	0.72	CLP,N
272	486 0490	051522	-234754	14.67	3.0		486 0440	051434	-235030	15.29	1.0		676	0.50	P,PC1
273	362 0180	051744	-324230	13.81	-0.3	3790	362 0170	051736	-324830	15.38	3.0		373	0.90	CLP,PC1
276	305 0220	052120	-385506	14.56	3.0		305 0210	052103	-390642	14.62	3.7		723	0.66	P,PC1
277	305 0250	052409	-395700	14.27	4.0		305 0230	052311	-400412	15.44	1.4		794	0.58	P,PC1
278	N 1930	052433	-464618	13.39	-5.0	4224	253 0010	052257	-464724	14.65	7.0		988	0.81	P,N
280	306 0030	052729	-392736	14.44	4.0		306 0011	052625	-393641	15.37	0.7		918	0.53	P,N
281	N 2008	053352	-505954	14.64	5.0	10341	N 2007	053347	-505712	14.84	6.0	4523	168	0.75	CLP,PC1,N
284	568 0090	102405	-194712	14.28	6.0	3108	568 0080	102344	-195848	14.65	-5.0		756	0.56	IP
288	569 0240	105433	-195406	12.89	4.0		569 0270	105524	-194400	14.09	1.0		940	0.61	P,FC
289	N 3511	110057	-224900	11.66	5.3	1104	N 3513	110119	-225830	12.16	5.3	1195	645	0.74	CLP
304	505 0150	120433	-252448	14.04	-4.0	7541	505 0170	120455	-253536	15.77	0.0		713	0.82	IP
307	I 3152	121700	-255206	13.28	-3.5	3275	506 0020	121734	-254724	14.60	4.3	3960	538	0.90	CLP,PC1
311	574 0240	124055	-203406	14.69	2.0	6810	574 0230	124055	-202812	15.51	2.0		354	0.64	CLP,PC1,N

TABLE 1. *ESO-LV Binary list (continued)*

Pair	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Sep	Prob	Com
316	507 0450	125254	-263312	12.84	-2.0	4875	507 0460	125303	-263218	13.96	-3.5	4602	132	0.95	CLP,N
318	443 0220	125740	-311006	14.48	-2.0	3710	443 0270	125822	-311000	15.97	7.7		539	0.83	CLP,N
319	575 0441	125741	-222534	13.53	-5.0		575 0440	125739	-222524	15.06	-6.0		31	0.98	CLP,N
323	443 0500	130139	-282600	14.49	-2.0		443 0510	130140	-282842	15.61	3.0		162	0.92	CLP,N
331	444 0101	131743	-303802	14.33	0.8		444 0100	131741	-303848	15.43	6.0	9211	51	0.88	CLP,N
337	N 5134	132236	-205224	12.11	1.0	1757	I 4237	132150	-205236	13.25	4.0	2643	644	0.67	P,PC1
340	576 0760	132759	-220948	13.86	-3.6		576 0730	132753	-221506	15.11	6.0		328	0.79	P,N
344	444 0760	133301	-300736	14.35	-1.0		444 0770	133303	-301036	15.26	8.0	3847	181	0.89	CLP,N
348	N 5260	133734	-233618	13.63	5.0	6539	509 0930	133740	-234006	15.94	2.0		242	0.64	CLP,N
350	I 4320	134115	-265848	14.25	-1.0	6827	509 1000	134103	-270636	15.13	3.0	6567	494	0.75	IP
351	445 0510	134631	-275706	14.60	-1.0	4995	445 0480	134618	-274524	15.58	7.4		722	0.69	P,PC1
355	I 4350	135425	-250006	13.70	2.0	6157	510 023	135427	-250842	15.15	-2.0		516	0.50	P,N
358	510 0590	140157	-243518	13.49	6.0	2337	510 0580	140148	-243536	14.06	6.0	2333	124	0.77	CLP,N
361	578 0260	140554	-212142	14.33	4.0	2781	578 0300	140645	-212230	15.73	5.5		714	0.57	P,PC1
362	578 0290	140643	-173748	14.31	-5.0		578 0320	140730	-173606	15.08	2.0		679	0.87	IP
363	511 0180	141449	-235712	14.51	3.0		511 0200	141459	-235724	15.57	3.0		137	0.75	CLP,PC1
373	580 0430	144810	-181600	13.79	-2.9	6054	580 0410	144748	-175642	14.32	3.0		1199	0.82	IP
375	I 4536	151023	-175706	13.71	7.0	2279	N 5863	150758	-181430	13.72	1.0	4266	2316	0.58	P,FC
378	I 4901	195012	-585042	12.29	5.0	2122	142 0510	195047	-585148	14.72	2.0	11264	279	0.70	CLP,N
387	I 4935	200029	-574424	14.04	0.8		143 0040	200041	-574918	15.19	5.0		309	0.74	P,N
388	I 4938	200157	-602112	13.33	2.3	3587	143 0050	200053	-601824	15.77	-3.0		504	0.60	CLP,PC1
392	233 0370	200559	-492842	14.56	3.0		233 0360	200554	-492212	14.77	2.0	3200	393	0.62	CLP,N
399	400 0050	201336	-370830	14.08	5.0	6085	400 0020	201303	-371012	15.75	5.6		407	0.68	CLP,PC1
402	340 0150	201604	-412918	13.59	1.0	6473	340 0140	201552	-413000	14.74	1.0		141	0.75	CLP,N
404	340 0170	201622	-392642	13.19	8.0	2594	340 0120	201514	-392936	13.72	5.0	2719	806	0.56	CLP,PC1
405	234 0110	201828	-480848	14.59	-2.0	5702	234 0090	201814	-480954	15.03	5.4		154	0.92	CLP,N
407	462 0150	202011	-275230	12.92	-5.0	5827	462 0160	202036	-282618	13.61	6.0		2054	0.78	IP
409	234 0210	202042	-495048	13.92	-3.0	5395	234 0140	201917	-494000	14.72	-3.0	11700	1048	0.53	P,N
416	I 5020	202729	-333912	12.95	4.0	3091	400 0370	202804	-333848	14.58	6.0	3202	437	0.70	CLP,N
422	463 0080	203431	-274506	14.43	1.0		463 0091	203435	-274436	15.14	5.4		65	0.78	CLP,FC
423	N 6935	203439	-521706	12.77	1.0	4631	N 6937	203505	-521912	13.37	4.7	4680	269	0.75	CLP,FC,PC1
424	N 6920	203630	-801048	13.08	-3.0	2774	026 0050	203835	-801542	15.97	9.0		433	0.90	CLP,PC1
425	I 5034	203949	-571242	14.67	4.0		I 5035	204022	-571830	15.89	4.7		439	0.65	P,PC1
426	463 0210	204031	-295306	13.11	7.0	2702	463 0200	204011	-300200	13.45	3.0	2701	593	0.68	CLP,FC,PC1
427	074 0081	204042	-674252	13.62	9.9		074 0080	204044	-674336	14.68	3.0	10213	44	0.74	CLIP
429	I 5042	204324	-651612	14.06	6.0	4214	I 5038	204229	-651200	14.22	6.0	4157	427	0.73	CLP,PC1
432	I 5063	204812	-571530	12.92	-0.4	3402	I 5064	204848	-572512	14.31	1.0	3377	650	0.86	P,PC1
435	286 0160	205413	-464754	14.62	2.0		286 0150	205412	-464542	16.23	1.4		132	0.73	CLIP
437	286 0180	205431	-433400	14.30	4.0	9162	286 0170	205430	-433242	14.49	-2.0		78	0.77	CLP,N
439	598 0090	205537	-201030	14.30	3.0		598 0110	205615	-201412	15.69	6.0		579	0.65	IP
449	286 0500	210325	-424524	13.80	-3.0	2733	286 0440	210222	-425848	14.37	-1.0		1061	0.58	P,N
455	N 7029	210826	-492918	12.54	-3.0	2863	N 7022	210608	-493024	14.04	-1.0	2400	1346	0.61	P,FC,N
456	598 0310	210909	-200000	14.30	-3.0		598 0300	210858	-195724	15.39	2.6		219	0.92	IP
457	342 0220	210947	-380436	14.60	3.0		342 0230	210954	-380536	15.31	6.0		102	0.76	CLP,N
460	I 5101	211745	-660300	14.04	4.0	5166	I 5100	211733	-660848	14.61	5.0		355	0.71	CLP,PC1

TABLE 1. *ESO-LV Binary list (continua)*

Pair	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Sep	Prob	Com
467	530 0480	212419	-231418	14.73	-1.6		530 0470	212411	-231236	15.14	1.0	9762	150	0.95	CLP,N
473	N 7075	212826	-385018	13.80	-4.0	5487	343 0030	212809	-385030	14.25	-2.0		198	0.96	CLIP
474	I 5109	212846	-742006	14.66	-3.9		I 5103	212413	-741718	15.04	5.0		1119	0.62	P,PC1
482	N 7110	213912	-342324	14.25	4.0	5342	N 7109	213858	-344024	14.42	-2.0		1034	0.57	P,PC1
485	288 0020	214303	-464448	13.54	4.1	9875	288 0010	214302	-464506	13.74	0.2	9588	20	0.80	CLP,N
486	N 7124	214447	-504748	13.28	4.5	5190	236 0480	214433	-505330	15.99	-0.5		366	0.61	CLP,FC,PC1
487	N 7125	214537	-605642	12.70	5.3	3148	N 7126	214539	-605030	12.99	4.0	2981	372	0.76	CLP,FC,PC1
488	027 0010	214548	-814554	12.22	5.0	2500	027 0030	214701	-815318	14.81	10.0		470	0.72	CLIP,FC
489	I 5139	214730	-311342	13.34	-3.0	5362	466 0090	214709	-310930	15.82	3.0		368	0.90	CLP,PC1
490	048 0110	214801	-733154	14.72	4.0		048 0120	214814	-733148	16.25	5.4		55	0.78	CLP,N
493	I 5141	214943	-594348	13.49	4.5	4392	145 2210	214925	-593742	15.69	4.5		390	0.70	CLP,N
494	288 0210	215241	-432730	14.20	5.0	7849	288 0200	215221	-432918	15.16	0.0		243	0.73	CLP,N
496	404 0120	215409	-344918	12.89	4.0	2603	N 7154	215223	-350306	12.98	7.0	2636	1544	0.62	P,FC,PC1
497	I 5149	215519	-273754	13.84	3.0		466 0270	215607	-273912	14.50	3.0	5483	642	0.51	IP
500	288 0300	215828	-424142	14.71	3.0		288 0320	215833	-424048	14.95	3.0		77	0.78	CLP,N
507	I 5154	220042	-662132	14.29	3.0		108 0101	220042	-662130	15.84	10.0		3	0.80	CLIP
509	466 0500	220053	-280230	14.28	-2.0	7104	466 0490	220050	-281042	15.54	3.0		493	0.64	P,N
511	146 2060	220159	-604500	14.61	-3.0		146 0060	220146	-605512	15.51	5.0		619	0.83	IP
514	N 7205	220510	-574118	11.77	5.0	1482	146 0070	220408	-574230	14.56	5.5		502	0.70	CLP,FC
520	N 7216	220844	-685430	13.41	-3.7	3459	076 0070	221015	-684642	15.80	10.0		679	0.72	CLP,PC1
521	404 0390	220847	-340800	14.27	-1.0		404 0391	220852	-340750	16.23	-3.0		61	0.98	CLP,N
522	237 0450	220911	-485306	14.20	1.0		237 0470	221004	-490536	14.60	6.0		913	0.61	P,N
531	533 0070	221346	-270412	14.34	2.0		533 0060	221316	-265548	14.38	3.0	7105	644	0.53	P,N
533	N 7247	221454	-235900	13.45	3.0		533 0090	221502	-240836	14.66	-3.0		586	0.54	P,PC1
534	I 5188	221502	-595330	13.83	5.0		I 5187	221454	-595130	14.69	3.0		134	0.77	CLP,PC1
536	I 5203	221913	-600136	14.74	5.0		I 5205	221926	-600224	15.98	7.0		108	0.76	CLP,N
537	I 5202	221918	-660318	14.67	5.0		I 5200	221838	-660106	15.96	6.0		277	0.72	CLP,N
538	533 0210	221947	-234606	14.32	-5.0		533 0200	221946	-234636	14.74	-2.0		32	0.99	CLIP
539	I 5210	221948	-190724	14.01	-3.0		I 5211	222000	-190800	14.66	1.0	7382	173	0.95	CLIP
541	405 0150	221957	-371212	14.45	-0.6	9950	405 0110	221837	-371700	14.81	0.0		997	0.58	IP
543	I 5212	222035	-381730	14.63	4.0	8320	I 5209	222013	-381454	15.58	2.6		302	0.72	CLP,PC1
546	N 7285	222552	-250548	12.82	1.0	4347	N 7284	222550	-250600	12.96	-2.0	4706	29	0.80	CLP,N
549	533 0350	222721	-270148	14.68	-1.5		533 0370	222752	-271118	15.34	7.0		704	0.67	P,N
555	027 0140	223059	-811924	13.84	3.0		027 0090	222308	-811518	14.47	7.0		1097	0.62	P,PC1
556	405 0290	223113	-323918	14.61	5.0		405 0300	223147	-323824	15.73	-0.6		432	0.57	P,N
558	N 7310	223153	-224436	14.68	4.3	9686	533 0480	223148	-225706	14.69	3.0		753	0.52	IP
560	534 0020	223343	-243606	13.92	-4.0		534 0060	223436	-243024	14.46	-2.5		799	0.71	P,PC1
562	534 0130	223631	-264618	14.32	-3.0	8193	534 0140	223641	-263948	15.56	6.0		412	0.81	P,N
563	406 0040	223941	-372648	14.30	-1.9		345 0420	223940	-373430	15.10	-2.0		462	0.81	P,N
568	N 7377	224505	-223436	11.39	-1.0	3351	534 0240	224232	-225936	13.66	6.5	3113	2593	0.59	P,PC1
573	406 0181	225127	-372058	14.65	-3.0		406 0180	225127	-372054	15.17	-0.4		4	0.99	CLP,N
574	N 7410	225211	-395542	11.35	1.0	1751	N 7404	225129	-393454	13.64	-3.0	1899	1338	0.61	P,FC,PC1
575	076 0310	225229	-705024	13.96	-4.0		076 0300	225157	-705354	14.20	-0.3	3750	262	0.95	CLIP
580	I 5263	225452	-691918	14.23	-2.0	3798	I 5279	225944	-692848	14.31	1.0	3901	1642	0.62	IP
589	469 0140	230444	-280512	14.41	0.3	3779	469 0130	230432	-275718	15.39	9.3		499	0.79	IP

TABLE 1. *ESO-LV Binary list (continua)*

Pair	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Ident	RA	Dec	B _T	T	Vel	Sep Prob	Com
594	N 7645	232107	-293942	13.80	5.0	6869	N 7636	231953	-293318	14.70	-2.0		1038 0.57	P,PC1
595	N 7637	232242	-821112	13.24	4.7	3596	027 0240	230922	-815354	14.17	3.3		1958 0.51	IP
597	347 0171	232413	-373719	14.19	8.5		347 0170	232415	-373718	15.77	9.4	690	21 0.74	CLIP
609	077 0300	234140	-700806	14.59	6.0		077 0020	234139	-700806	14.81	6.3		5 0.80	CLIP
615	110 0290	234932	-625100	14.68	1.0		078 0090	234949	-625030	15.58	1.0		120 0.76	CLIP
616	471 0340	234956	-302730	14.33	1.0		471 0320	234947	-303030	14.74	-2.0		214 0.74	CLP,FC,PC1
617	111 0100	235331	-605700	14.18	4.0	4829	111 0090	235319	-605736	14.65	5.0	4279	94 0.78	CLP,PC1
618	349 0100	235426	-350212	13.89	-4.0	14696	349 0090	235426	-345730	14.64	3.0	12489	282 0.93	CLP,PC1
621	349 0170	235824	-335324	14.46	6.0	6979	349 0200	235930	-334448	14.71	1.0	8755	970 0.51	IP







