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THE ISLANDS PROJECT III: VARIABLE STARS IN SIX ANDROMEDA DWARF SPHEROIDAL GALAXIES*

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ABSTRACT

We present a census of variable stars in six M31 dwarf spheroidal satellites observed with the Hubble Space Telescope. We detect 870 RR Lyrae (RRL) stars in the fields of And I (296), II (251), III (111), XV (117), XVI (8), XXVIII (87). We also detect a total of 15 Anomalous Cepheids, three Eclipsing Binaries, and seven field RRL stars compatible with being members of the M31 halo or the Giant Stellar Stream. We derive robust and homogeneous distances to the six galaxies using different methods based on the properties of the RRL stars. Working with the up-to-date set of Period-Wesenheit (I, B - I) relations published by Marconi et al., we obtain distance moduli of μ_0 = [24.49, 24.16, 24.36, 24.42, 23.70, 24.43] mag (respectively), with systematic uncertainties of 0.08 mag and statistical uncertainties < 0.11 mag. We have considered an enlarged sample of sixteen M31 satellites with published variability studies, and compared their pulsational observables (e.g., periods, amplitudes), with those of fifteen Milky Way satellites for which similar data are available. The properties of the (strictly old) RRL in both satellite systems do not show any significant difference. In particular, we found a strikingly similar correlation between the mean period distribution of the fundamental RRL pulsators (RRab) and the mean metallicities of the galaxies. This indicates that the old RRL progenitors were similar at the early stage in the two environments, suggesting very similar characteristics for the earliest stages of evolution of both satellite systems.

Keywords: binaries: eclipsing – galaxies: dwarf — galaxies: individual (And I, And II, And III, And XV, And XVI, And XXVIII) — stars: horizontal-branch — stars: variables: Cepheids — stars: variables: RR Lyrae

*Based on observations made with the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope, obtained at the Space Telescope Science Insti-

1. INTRODUCTION

RR Lyrae variable stars (RRLs) are unambiguous stellar tracers of an old (>10 Gyr) stellar population. As such, they are a fossil record of the early stages of galaxy evolution. Their pulsational properties and their position in the color-magnitude diagram (CMD) - on the horizontal branch (HB), ~ 3 mag above the old main sequence turn-off (oMSTO)- make RRLs easily identifiable objects even beyond the Local Group (LG; Da Costa et al. 2010). They are excellent distance indicators, and powerful tools to investigate the early evolution of the host stellar system, since their metallicity can be inferred from their pulsational properties (see e.g., Jeffery et al. 2011; Nemec et al. 2013; Martínez-Vázquez et al. 2016a, and references therein). Thus, RRL can provide valuable information on the nature of the building-blocks of large galaxies such as the Milky Way (MW) or M31 (see, e.g., Fiorentino et al. 2015; Monelli et al. 2017). Indeed, in the last few years, the study of the populations of RRL in galaxies has become increasingly relevant for research on galaxy formation and evolution in addition to the more classical field of stellar astrophysics.

Basically, RRL have been detected in all the dwarf galaxies where they have been searched for. At least one RRL has been found in all very low mass (- $8 \leq M_V \leq -1.5$;) dwarf spheroidal (dSph) galaxies (see, e.g., Baker & Willman 2015; Vivas et al. 2016 and references therein). In many brighter dSph galaxies (- $13 \lesssim M_V \lesssim -9$), both satellites and isolated, the number of RRL is greater than ≈ 100 . In this way, they are statistically sufficient to study in detail, for example, possible radial gradients in the old stellar populations of their host galaxies (e.g., Bernard et al. 2008; Martínez-Vázquez et al. 2015, 2016a). The great advance in observational studies of RRLs in nearby dwarf galaxies (see discussion in \S 5) has led to a much better understanding of their relative distributions in dwarf galaxies of different morphological type. The study of variable stars in satellites of the Andromeda galaxy (And, M31) is largely incomplete. This has been long due to two main reasons: i) their (relatively) faint apparent magnitude ($V \sim 25$ mag), and *ii*) the stellar crowding. The first successful attempt to identify RRL stars in the M31 halo was achieved by Pritchet & van den Bergh (1987), using Canada-France-Hawaii telescope data. Saha & Hoessel (1990) and Saha et al. (1990) detected candidate RRL stars in the dwarf elliptical M31 satel-

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lites NGC185 and NGC147. Nevertheless, with the advent of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) it was possible to reach well below the HB. This allowed the first determination of the properties of RRL stars in the M31 field and its satellites. Based on WFPC2 data, the discovery of RRL stars was reported in And I (Da Costa et al. 1996), And II (Da Costa et al. 2000) and And III (Da Costa et al. 2002). The population of variable stars detected in the three galaxies were later analyzed in detail by Pritzl et al. (2004, And II) and Pritzl et al. (2005, And I and And III). Additionally, And VI was studied by Pritzl et al. (2002) on the basis of data of comparable quality. Since then, the number of known satellites of M31 has increased dramatically, primarily due to the PAndAS survey (McConnachie et al. 2009). With a few exceptions (And XI, And XIII, Yang & Sarajedini 2012; And XIX; Cusano et al. 2013; And XXI; Cusano et al. 2015; And XXV; Cusano et al. 2016) most of them have not been investigated for stellar variability. Moreover, the knowledge of the properties of RRL stars in M31 itself and in the largest satellites (M32, M33) is limited to a few ACS fields and is far from being complete.

Under the ISLAndS¹ project (based on very deep, multi-epoch HST ACS and WFC3 data), six M31 dSph satellite companion galaxies were observed: And I, And II, And III, And XV, And XVI and And XXVIII. The main goal of this project is to determine whether the star formation histories (SFHs) of the M31 dSph satellites show notable differences from those of the MW. The project is described in more detail in the project presentation paper (Skillman et al. 2017) while the first results concerning the SFH of And II and And XVI were presented in Weisz et al. (2014) and Monelli et al. (2016).

In order to complement these previous studies, this paper focuses on the study of variable stars -mainly RRLs. but also Anomalous Cepheids (ACs) – present in the six ISLANDS galaxies. The data obtained within the framework of this project have allowed us to increase by a factor 2–3.4 the number of known variable stars and the quality of the light curves in And I, And II, and And III compared to previous studies (Pritzl et al. 2004, 2005). On the other hand, this project provides the first discoveries of variable stars in And XV, And XVI, and And XXVIII, although an analysis of the RRL in AndXVI within the context of its SFH has been presented in Monelli et al. (2016); for homogeneity with the rest of the observed ISLAndS galaxies, in this work we reanalyzed the And XVI variable stars from scratch obtaining slightly refined values.

These observations are associated with programs #13028 and #13739.

¹ Initial Star formation and Lifetimes of Andromeda Satellites

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This paper is structured as follows. In § 2 we present a summary of the observations and data reduction. In § 3 we describe the variable star detection and classification, while \S 4 focuses on the properties of RRL stars. The properties of the HB and of RRL stars of M31 satellites are compared to those of MW dwarfs in \S 5. RRL stars are used in \S 6 to derive new, homogeneous distances to the six galaxies. Furthermore, distance estimations based on the tip of the red giant branch (TRGB) are provided for the three most massive galaxies (And I, II, and III). Finally, ACs and eclipsing binary (EB) candidates are also presented in § 7.1 and § 7.2, respectively. We note that in the on-line version of the paper we provide full details on all the variable stars discussed: time-series photometry, light curves (LCs), and mean photometric and pulsational properties.

2. OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

Table 1 presents a compilation of updated values for the position of the center (RA and Dec, column 2 and 3, respectively), absolute M_V magnitude (column 4), reddening (E(*B-V*), column 5) and structural parameters –ellipticity (ϵ , column 6), position angle (PA, column 7), half-light radius (r_h , column 8) and tidal radius (r_t , column 9)– for each of the six observed galaxies under the ISLAndS project (hereafter called *ISLAndS galaxies*).

The data for these six ISLAndS galaxies have been obtained under proposals GO-13028 and GO-13739, for a total of 111 HST orbits. They consist of one ACS pointing on the central region and a WFC3 parallel field (at 6' from the ACS center) for each galaxy. For further details about the ACS and WFC3 field location, the reader is referred to Figure 4 by Skillman et al. (2017), where the strategy and the description of the ISLAndS project is explained in depth.

For both cameras, the F475W and F814W passbands were chosen. The observing strategy was designed in order to optimize the phase coverage of short period variables (between 0.3 and 1.2 d), specifically RRL and AC stars. In particular, the observations were spread over a few days (from two to five), and the visits were planned to avoid accumulation of data around the same time of day, in order to avoid aliasing problems around 0.5 or 1 day periods. An overview of the observing runs is provided in Table 2, which specifies, for each galaxy (column 1), the beginning and ending dates (column 2), and the number of orbits obtained (column 3). For an optimal sampling of the light curves, each orbit was split into one F475W and one F814W exposures, yielding the same number of epochs in each band for each galaxy. Detailed observing logs are presented in the Appendix A (Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6).

The photometry has been homogeneously performed with the DAOPHOT/ALLFRAME suite of routines, following the prescriptions described in Monelli et al. (2010), for both the ACS and parallel WFC3 fields. The photometric catalogs have been calibrated to the VEGAMAG photometric systems adopting the updated zero points from the instrument web page.

3. VARIABLE STARS IDENTIFICATION

Candidate RRL stars and ACs were searched for in a rectangular region of the CMD with a width that covers the full color range of the HB, and with height between ~ 1.5 mag fainter than the HB to the magnitude of the TRGB, i.e., enclosing the instability strip (IS) where RRL stars and ACs are located². We visually inspected the LCs of all the stars in this region, without any cut on a variability index. The number of candidates ranged from 201 in And XVI to 7414 in And I. The periodogram was calculated between 0.2 and 10 days, a range which encompasses all the possible periods of RRL stars and ACs. Pulsational parameters were derived for the confirmed variables sources. Using widget based software, we first estimate the period of candidate variables through the Fourier analysis of the time series, following the prescription of Horne & Baliunas (1986). The analysis is refined by visual inspection of the LCs in both bands simultaneously in order to fine-tune the period. The intensity-averaged magnitudes and amplitudes of the mono-periodic light curves were obtained by fitting the LCs with a set of templates partly based on the set of Lavden et al. (1999) following the procedure described in Bernard et al. (2009). We expect that the completeness of both the RRL star and AC samples are 100% within each pointing for the following reasons: *i*) the search for candidates, described above, insures that any star showing brightness variations has been visual inspected; ii) according to the artificial star tests presented in Skillman et al. (2017), the photometric completeness at the magnitude of the HB (and above) is about 100%; and *iii*) the amplitude of the RRLs and ACs pulsations are significantly larger than the magnitude uncertainty in the region of the HB and above.

The classification of variable stars was based on their pulsational properties (period and amplitude), LCs, and positions on the CMD. Table 3 summarizes the total number of different types of variable stars detected. Most of them are RRL stars (870 in the dwarfs + 7 field stars), while a few are ACs (15) and EBs (3). Each variable type will be described in more detail in the subsequent sections.

The individual F475W and F814W measurements

² Other types of variable stars, such as long period RGB/AGB stars or very short period such as δ -Scuti could not be detected nor properly characterized with the current data set, so we focus on the core helium-burning ones only.

Table 1. Positions and structural parameters for the ISLAndS galaxies.

Galaxy	RA	Dec	M_V	E(B–V)	$\epsilon = 1 - b/a$	PA	\mathbf{r}_h	\mathbf{r}_t	References
(name)	(hh mm ss)	$({}^{o} {}' {}'')$	(mag)	(1-b/a)	(°)	(′)	(')		
And I	00:45:39.7	38:02:15.0	$^{-11.2\pm0.2}$	0.047	$0.28{\pm}0.03$	30 ± 4	$3.9{\pm}0.1$	$10.4{\pm}0.9$	1, 2
And II	01:16:26.8	33:26:07.0	$-11.6{\pm}0.2$	0.063	$0.16{\pm}0.02$	31 ± 5	$5.3 {\pm} 0.1$	$22.0 {\pm} 1.0$	1, 2
And III	00:35:30.9	36:29:56.0	$-9.5{\pm}0.3$	0.050	$0.59{\pm}0.04$	140 ± 3	$2.0 {\pm} 0.2$	7.2 ± 1.2	1, 2
And XV	01:14:18.3	38:07:11.0	$-8.0\substack{+0.3\\-0.4}$	0.041	$0.24 {\pm} 0.10$	38 ± 15	$1.3 {\pm} 0.1$	~ 5.7	1, 3
And XVI	00:59:30.3	32:22:34.0	$-7.3{\pm}0.3$	0.066	$0.29 {\pm} 0.08$	98 ± 9	$1.0 {\pm} 0.1$	~ 4.3	1, 3
And XXVIII	22:32:41.5	31:13:03.7	$-8.7{\pm}0.4$	0.080	$0.43{\pm}0.02$	34 ± 1	$1.20{\pm}0.01$	$\sim \! 18.0$	4, 5

References: (1) Martin et al. (2016), (2) McConnachie & Irwin (2006), (3) Ibata et al. (2007), (4) Slater et al. (2015), (5) Tollerud et al. (2013).

Table 2. Summary of HST observation.

Galaxy	Obs. Dates	Orbits
And I	September 1-6, 2015	22
And II	October 4-6, 2013	17
And III	November 24-28, 2014	22
And XV	September 17-20, 2014	17
And XVI	November 20-22, 2013	13
And XXVIII	January 20-25, 2015	20

(time-series) for all the detected variables are available in Appendix B (Tables B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, and B12). The typical photometric uncertainties on individual measurements are of the order of 0.07 magand 0.06 mag in F475W and F814W, respectively, for the most distant galaxy (And I), while for the nearest galaxy (And XVI) it is of the order of 0.04 mag in both passbands. The variable stars were named with a prefix which refers to the galaxy, followed by "V". indicating that the star is a variable (e.g., "AndI-V") and a number which increases with increasing right ascension. Interestingly, we note that no variable stars were detected in the parallel fields (WFC3) of And XV, And XVI, and And XXVIII, in agreement with the visual appearance of the CMD that does not show any obvious evolutionary sequence (HB, RGB, nor the more populous main sequence turn-off). We also note that the RRL stars of And XVI were already presented in Monelli et al. (2016), but are included in this work as well for completeness. As some of our target galaxies have been previously investigated for variability (And I: Pritzl et al. 2005; And II: Pritzl et al. 2004; And III: Pritzl et al. 2005), a detailed comparison is presented in Appendix C.

The derived values of the pulsational properties (period, amplitudes, mean magnitudes) for the variable stars detected in the different galaxies are presented in Appendix D (Tables D16, D17, D18, D19, D20, and D21). These tables include the star name, position (RA, Dec), period, mean magnitude and amplitude in the F475W, F814W, B, V and I passbands, and the classification. We note that the HST magnitudes in the VEGAMAG system were transformed to

the Johnson system using the calibration provided by Bernard et al. (2009). The main purpose of this conversion from F475W and F814W magnitudes to Johnson BVI is not only to allow comparison with observations of variable stars in globular clusters (GCs) and other galaxies reported in the literature (see § 5) but also for using the period-luminosity relations (for example to obtain distances, as we do in § 6) or the Bailey (periodamplitude) diagram (see § 4) that are most commonly used in the V band.

We display in Figure 1 the CMDs of the ACS fields of the six galaxies highlighting in them the different types of variable stars detected: RRL stars (blue stars symbols for those dSph members and green open circles for field RRL stars), ACs (red circles) and EBs (magenta triangles). Table 3 displays the number of detected variables of each type in the ACS fields. The CMD of And I shows clearly the contamination of the M31 Giant Stellar Stream (GSS, Ibata et al. 2001; Ferguson et al. 2002; McConnachie et al. 2003) as shown by the presence of a second, redder RGB and red clump visible in the CMD. In particular, we have found 5 RRL stars with properties compatible with membership in the GSS (see § 4.2).

RRLs were detected in all six galaxies with as few as 8 (in And XVI³) and as a many as 296 (in And I). The striking difference in the number of RRL between And XVI and And XV, despite having a similar mass, can be explained as a consequence of their different SFHs: the mass fraction already in place at old ages (10 Gyr ago) was only about 50% in And XVI, while it was 90% in And XV (see Figure 7 in Skillman et al. 2017).

A few (3-4) ACs are present in And II, III, XV, and XXVIII, but none have been detected in And I nor in And XVI. This is not surprising in the case of the latter, due to its low mass⁴. The lack of ACs is however

 $^{^3}$ Excluding the RRL star AndXVI-V001 (V0 in Monelli et al. 2016) as it is a candidate M31 halo field star not belonging to And XVI.

⁴ The initial estimate of its luminosity ($M_V = -9.2$ mag Ibata et al. 2007) suggested a relatively bright object. However, more recent estimates (Martin et al. 2016) revised this value to a



Figure 1. CMDs of the ACS fields for each ISLAndS galaxy. The And I CMD shows a significant contamination from M31 Giant Stellar Stream (Ibata et al. 2001; Ferguson et al. 2002; McConnachie et al. 2003). Variable stars are overplotted. Blue stars represent the RRL stars. Red circles are the ACs. Green open circles are RRL stars tentatively associated with the field of M31. Magenta triangles are the probable eclipsing binaries.

		And I	And II	And III	And XV	And XVI	And XXVIII	Total
	ACS	261	217	108	117	8	87^a	798
RRL	WFC3	35	34	3	0	0	0	72
	total	296	251	111	117	8	87	870
	ACS	0	4	4	4	0	3	15
AC	WFC3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	total	0	4	4	4	0	3	15
	ACS	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
\mathbf{EB}	WFC3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	total	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	ACS	5^{b}	0	1^c	0	1^c	0	7
Field	WFC3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	total	5	0	0	0	1	0	7
	TOTAL_{ACS}	267	222	113	121	9	90	822
	TOTAL_{WFC3}	35	35	3	0	0	0	73
	TOTAL	302	257	116	121	9	90	895

Table 3. Variable star detections.

 a Includes two stars with rather noisy light curves. Based on their position in the CMD, we assume they are RRL stars. b RRL (3 RRab + 2 RRc) stars compatible with being field stars of the giant stellar stream (GSS) of M31.

 $^c\,$ RRab star compatible with a candidate field star from M31.



Figure 2. CMDs of the parallel WFC3 fields for the three ISLAndS galaxy where there is still a relevant stellar population. Variable stars are overplotted. As in Figure 1, blue stars represent the RRL stars, and magenta triangles are the probable eclipsing binaries. In the case of the And I CMD, the contamination from M31 Giant Stellar Stream (Ibata et al. 2001; Ferguson et al. 2002; McConnachie et al. 2003) is still present.



Figure 3. Spatial distribution of the variable stars found in the observed ACS+WFC3 fields for And I, II and III. Non-variable stars are represented by gray dots. Variables are shown with the same symbol and color code as in Figure 1. The black ellipses represent the half-light radius (r_h) for each galaxy (column 6 in Table 1).

remarkable in the case of And I, as no other massive dSph presents such a dearth of ACs (see § 7.1). Nevertheless, the high mean metallicity (Kalirai et al. 2010) may explain such occurrence.

Figure 2 presents the CMDs for the parallel WFC3 fields of And I, II, and III, where variable stars have been detected. The symbols are the same as in Figure 1. The presence of the GSS is also noticeable in the CMD of the parallel WFC3 field of And I. For the cases of And XV, XVI, and XXVIII, the parallel WFC3 field do not show a significant component of the galaxy; in fact, no variable stars have been detected.

Figures 3 and 4 present the spatial distribution of variable stars in the six galaxies, as detected by the two cameras. The black ellipses represent the half-light radius (column 6 in Table 1). These two plots show that the area covered for the six galaxies is far from being complete. Nevertheless, for four of the six galaxies we cover beyond the half-light radius, thus implying that the large majority of RRL stars have been detected. Wide-field, ground based photometric follow-up would be valuable to complete the census, especially in the case of the largest galaxies.

4. RR LYRAE STARS

4.1. Mean properties and Bailey diagrams

RRL stars are low-mass ($\sim 0.6 - 0.8 M_{\odot}$) and radially pulsating variable stars with periods ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 d and V amplitudes from 0.2 to ≤ 2 mag. They are found in stellar systems which host an old (t > 10 Gyr) stellar population (Walker 1989; Smith 1995; Catelan & Smith 2015). A total of 870 RRL stars were detected and characterized in the six ISLAndS galaxies. Table 4 summarizes, for each galaxy, the number of fundamental (RRab), first overtone (RRc) and doublemode (RRd) pulsators in both the ACS and WFC3 fields of view. Different types of RRL stars are usually easy to classify on the basis of a visual inspection of the light curve and the period. RRab stars are characterized by longer periods (~ 0.45 -1.0 days) and saw-tooth light curves, with a steep rise up to the maximum and a less steep fall to the minimum. RRc have shorter periods (~0.2-0.45 days), lower amplitudes (A_V $\lesssim 0.8$) and almost sinusoidal light variations. Conversely, RRd stars have usually periods around 0.4 d and their light curves are particularly noisy due to simultaneous pulsation in the fundamental mode and first overtone. Figure 5 presents an example RRL light curve for each galaxy. Black and gray points are used for data in the F475W and F814W passbands, respectively. Open symbols are used to indicate outlier measurements that have not been taken into account in deriving the pulsational properties. We emphasize that the whole set



Figure 4. Spatial distribution of the variable stars found in the observed ACS fields for And XV, XVI and XXVIII. Non-variable stars are represented by gray dots. Variables are shown with the same symbol and color code as in Figure 1. The black ellipses represent the half-light radius (r_h) for each galaxy (column 6 in Table 1). The WFC3 fields are not shown here because the CMDs of these three fields do not have any evidence of a satellite stellar population.

		And I	And II	And III	And XV	And XVI	And XXVIII	Total
	ACS	203	160	83	80	3	35	562
RRab	WFC3	26	27	1	0	0	0	53
	total	229	187	84	80	3	35	615
	ACS	42	42	13	24	5	35	158
RRc	WFC3	6	6	2	0	0	0	14
	total	48	48	15	24	5	34	172
	ACS	16	15	12	13	0	15	69
RRd	WFC3	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	total	19	16	12	13	0	15	73
-	TOTAL_{ACS}	261	217	108	117	8	85^a	797
	TOTAL_{WFC3}	35	34	3	0	0	0	72
	TOTAL	296	251	111	117	8	85^a	869

Table 4.	RRL	star	subgroups.
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 a We have identified 2 additional RRL star candidates with noisy light curves. We do not include them here because of the uncertainty in their classification.

Table 5.	Mean	properties	of the	RRL	stars.
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Galaxy	$\langle \mathbf{P}_{ab} \rangle$	$\langle \mathbf{P}_c \rangle$	\mathbf{f}_{c}	\mathbf{f}_{cd}	% Oo-I	% Oo-II	$\langle \mathbf{m}_V \rangle$
And I	$0.597{\pm}0.004~(\sigma{=}0.07)$	$0.343 {\pm} 0.005 \ (\sigma {=} 0.03)$	0.17	0.23	80	20	25.13
And II	$0.601{\pm}0.005~(\sigma{=}0.07)$	$0.332{\pm}0.006~(\sigma{=}0.04)$	0.20	0.25	80	20	24.78
And III	$0.622{\pm}0.004~(\sigma{=}0.03)$	$_{0.344\pm0.011~(\sigma=0.04)}$	0.15	0.24	89	11	25.04
And XV	$0.608 {\pm} 0.006~(\sigma {=} 0.05)$	$0.360{\pm}0.009~(\sigma{=}0.04)$	0.23	0.32	78	22	25.07
And XVI	$_{0.636\pm0.010~(\sigma=0.02)}$	$_{0.356\pm0.019~(\sigma=0.04)}$	_	_	67	33	24.34
And XXVIII	$_{0.624\pm0.012~(\sigma=0.07)}$	$_{0.359\pm0.007~(\sigma=0.04)}$	0.50	0.59	49	51	25.14

Notes.-

Mean periods are given in days.

The definition of f_c is $\frac{Nc}{Nab+Nc}$ while f_{cd} is defined as $\frac{Nc+Nd}{Nab+Nc+Nd}$



Figure 5. Examples of light curves of member RRL stars from each of the six ISLAndS galaxies in the F475W (black) and F814W (gray) bands. Periods (in days) are given in the lower-right corner, while the name of the variable is displayed in the left-hand side of each panel. Open symbols show the data-points for which the uncertainties are larger than $3-\sigma$ above the mean error of a given star; these data were not used in periods and mean magnitudes calculations. All RRL light curves are available in the electronic edition of *The Astrophysical Journal*.

of light curves is available in the electronic edition of this paper. Additionally, the properties of the individual variable stars can be found in Appendix D.

Figure 6 presents the period-amplitude (Bailey) diagram for the six galaxies (see caption for details). The plot shows the two different relations for the Oosterhoff types, represented in the plot by the dashed lines (Oosterhoff I and II, or Oo-I and Oo-II Cacciari et al. 2005). As long known (Oosterhoff 1939, 1944), the properties of RRab stars divide Galactic GCs into two groups, called Oosterhoff I and Oosteroff II. The mean period of fundamental pulsators of the former group is shorter ($P \sim 0.55$) d) than the latter ($P \sim 0.65$). Although the origin of such behavior has not been fully explained, the Oosterhoff dichotomy appears to be related to the metallicity of the clusters, being the Oo-II stars more metalpoor, on average (e.g., see the review by Catelan 2009). On the other hand, dwarf galaxies do not show similar behavior, as the mean period of their RRab stars typically locates them in the Oosterhoff gap between the two Oostherhoof groups. For this reason, they have been often considered as *Oosterhoff-intermediate* types (see e.g., Kuehn et al. 2008; Bernard et al. 2009, 2010; Garofalo et al. 2013; Stetson et al. 2014; Cusano et al. 2015; Ordoñez & Sarajedini 2016).



Figure 6. Period-amplitude or Bailey diagrams for the RRL samples. Stars and circles represent RRab and RRc stars (respectively) found in the ACS field (black) and in the WFC3 (red). Blue squares display the five RRLs which are probable M31 field stars. The dashed gray lines are the relations for RRab stars in Oo-I and Oo-II clusters obtained by Cacciari et al. (2005) while the dotted gray line delimits the middle position between the last two. The gray solid curve is derived from the M22 (Oo-II cluster) RRc stars by Kunder et al. (2013). Grey vertical lines mark the HASP limit defined by Fiorentino et al. (2015) (see text for further details). For the sake of clarity, RRd stars are not plotted.

Table 5 summarizes the mean pulsational properties for the galaxies in our sample: the mean periods of RRab $(< P_{ab} >)$ and RRc $(< P_c >)$ type stars, the fraction of RRc (f_c) and of RRc+RRd (f_{cd}) stars, the fraction of Oo-I-like and Oo-II-like stars (defined below in this section), and the apparent mean magnitude in V-band (which will be used in § 6 for determining the distance to the galaxy). From the information in the Table, the six ISLAndS galaxies could also be considered *Oosterhoffintermediate*, since they have $< P_{ab} > \sim 0.6$ d. In this respect, the ISLAndS galaxies are similar to the MW dSph satellites. However, an intermediate mean period does not mean that the stars are distributed in the Bailey diagram between the two typical Oosterhoff lines. Figure 6 clearly shows that stars tend to clump around each Oosterhoff group locus, and with a predominance of Oo-I like stars. In fact, if we split the sample using the dotted, intermediate line, and classify stars as Oo-I like or Oo-II like according to their relative position with respect of this separator, four galaxies (And I, II, III, and XV) present a majority (~80%) of Oo-I like stars (see Table 6). In the case of And I and II, the same result was found for the variable stars in the parallel WFC3.

And XXVIII is the exception, with a fraction of Oo-I like stars close to 50%. Moreover, the distribution of RRLs in the Bailey diagram is also different from the other And dSphs; the RRab stars show a broad spread and are not concentrated on either Oosterhoff line. And XXVIII is also peculiar for the large fraction of RRcd type stars, which represent $\sim 58\%$ of the total. In the LG, if we exclude low-mass galaxies with very small samples of RRLs (<15, such as e.g., Bootes I and And XVI, see \S 5.2), And XXVIII is the only galaxy with more RRcd than RRab type stars. Similar to And XXVIII, the galaxies with particularly large fraction of RRcd (Ursa Minor: 43%, Nemec et al. 1988; Sculptor: 46%, Martínez-Vázquez et al. 2016b; Tucana: 40%, Bernard et al. 2009) are all also characterized by the presence of a strong blue HB component. This may be connected to a sizable population of very metal-poor stars.

The black vertical line in Figure 6 marks the limit of the High Amplitude Short Period (HASP) region, defined by Fiorentino et al. (2015) as those RRab stars with periods shorter than 0.48 d and amplitudes in the V band larger than 0.75 mag. These stars are interpreted as the metal-rich tail of the metallicity distribution of RRL stars ([Fe/H]>-1.5), and have been found only in systems that were dense or massive enough to enrich to this metallicity before 10 Gyr ago (Fiorentino et al. 2017). We confirm this trend with the six ISLAndS galaxies, as HASPs have only been detected in the two most massive satellite galaxies: And I (3^5) and And II (2). A detailed analysis of the chemical properties of RRL stars will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.

It is worth noting that a few stars with HASP properties were already identified in the catalogs by Pritzl et al. (2004) and Pritzl et al. (2005) for And II and And I, respectively. In the case of And I, we confirm the HASP nature of 3 out of the 7 stars, while the period was likely underestimated for the other 4, possibly due to aliasing (see Appendix C). However, we do not confirm any of the 8 HASP stars in And II (see the

Appendix C for a detailed comparison with literature values). Nevertheless, we discovered 2 new HASPs in And I and 2 in And II, which are all located outside the WFPC2 field studied by Pritzl et al. (2004, 2005).

4.2. Five detected RR Lyrae stars from M31 GSS

Five RRLs in And I have mean magnitudes that are a few tenths of a magnitude fainter than the HB (three RRab: AndI-V053, AndI-V110 and AndI-V113; and two RRc: AndI-V257 and AndI-V280). We exclude the possibility that sampling problems of the light curve may be causing a bias toward fainter magnitudes. Possible explanations are: i) a significantly higher metal content, or ii) a distance effect. Assuming they are at the distance of And I, in order to explain such faint luminosity (0.45 mag fainter) a super solar metallicity is required. This value appears to be unlikely given the morphology of the CMD and the star formation history (Skillman et al. 2017).

On the other hand, as indicated in the previous section, the CMD of And I shows that a significant contamination by the GSS is present along the line of sight to And I. In particular, And I is projected on the GSS "Field 3" studied by McConnachie et al. (2003), which is located at 860 ± 20 kpc according to the TRGB determination. To verify whether the faint RRL stars can be associated to the GSS, we first note that two of the three RRab are HASP RRL stars. This suggests that their metallicity is likely to be higher than -1.5 dex. Assuming [Fe/H] = -1.5 and using the period-Wesenheit relation described in \S 6.2, we obtain a mean distance modulus of $\mu_0 = 24.86 \text{ mag}$ (sys=0.08; rand=0.11), for the five stars, corresponding to 937 kpc (sys=34; rand=47). This means that they are likely located ~ 140 kpc beyond And I ($d_{\odot} \sim 800$ kpc, see § 6). Given the error bars, we conclude that the five faint RRL stars are compatible with being connected to the metal-poor component of the GSS (Gilbert et al. 2009) rather than members of And I.

5. PROPERTIES OF THE OLD POPULATION IN THE M31 AND MW SATELLITES SYSTEM

5.1. Comparing the HB morphologies of the MW and M31 satellites

Pioneering works by Da Costa et al. (1996, 2000, 2002) based on shallower WFPC2 data disclosed the first hint that the M31 satellites are characterized by redder HB morphology with respect to MW dwarfs. A similar conclusion was reached by Martin et al. (2017), based on ACS data for 20 M31 galaxies. The analysis was based on a morphological index accounting for the number of blue and red HB stars. In this section we apply a similar approach, and taking advantage of the known number of

 $^{^5}$ The other two most likely belong to the M31 GSS, see § 4.2 for further details.

Table 6. Properties of the set of RRL stars in a sample of 41 LG dwarf galaxies of different morphological type within ~ 2 Mpc, with at least five RRab and with data available in literature.

			RI	Rab				$\langle \mathbf{P}_{ab} \rangle$		$\langle \mathbf{P}_{cd} \rangle$	
Galaxy	$\langle [Fe/H] \rangle^*$	RRab	%OoI	%OoII	RRcd	f_{cd}	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	References
					MW d	warf s	atellites				
Ursa Major I	-2.18	5	60	40	2	0.29	0.600	$0.628 \pm 0.031 (0.07)$	0.407	$0.402{\pm}0.005(0.008)$	Garofalo et al. (2013)
Bootes I	-2.55	7	43	57	8	0.53	0.680	$0.691{\pm}0.034(0.09)$	0.386	$0.364{\pm}0.016(0.04)$	Siegel (2006)
Hercules	-2.41	6	0	100	3	0.33	0.678	$0.678 {\pm} 0.013 (0.03)$	0.400	$0.399 {\pm} 0.002 (0.003)$	Musella et al. (2012)
Canes Venatici I	-1.98	18	72	28	5	0.22	0.610	$0.604 \pm 0.006(0.03)$	0.390	$0.378 \pm 0.012 (0.03)$	Kuehn et al. (2008)
Draco	-1.93	211	87	13	56	0.21	0.608	$0.615 \pm 0.003(0.04)$	0.401	$0.389 \pm 0.004 (0.03)$	Kinemuchi et al. (2008)
Ursa Minor	-2.13	47	45	55	35	0.43	0.648	$0.638 \pm 0.009 (0.06)$	0.383	$0.375 \pm 0.011 (0.07)$	Nemec et al. (1988)
Carina	-1.72	71	73	27	12	0.15	0.630	$0.634 \pm 0.005(0.05)$	0.364	$0.350 \pm 0.013(0.04)$	Coppola et al. (2015)
Sextans	-1.93	26	62	38	10	0.28	0.596	$0.606 \pm 0.010(0.05)$	0.352	$0.355 \pm 0.019(0.06)$	Mateo et al. (1995)
Leo II	-1.62	106	63	37	34	0.24	0.615	$0.619 \pm 0.006(0.06)$	0.370	$0.363 \pm 0.008(0.05)$	Siegel & Majewski (2000)
Sculptor	-1.68	289	56	44	247	0.46	0.593	$0.610 \pm 0.006(0.10)$	0.355	$0.346 \pm 0.002(0.04)$	Martinez-Vazquez et al. (2016b)
Leo I	-1.43	130	(4 04	20	28 445	0.17	0.591	$0.599 \pm 0.005 (0.06)$	0.307	$0.352 \pm 0.007 (0.04)$	Eigensting et al. (2017)
Fornax	-0.99	990 1626	04 70	21	440	0.31	0.594	$0.595 \pm 0.001(0.05)$	0.380	$0.379 \pm 0.001(0.07)$	Florentino et al. (2017)
SMC	-0.40	1050	83	21 17	409	0.20	0.576	$0.575 \pm 0.002(0.07)$	0.322	$0.319 \pm 0.002(0.04)$	Soszyński et al. (2014)
IMC	-1.00	27620	75	25	11407	0.22	0.598	$0.598 \pm 0.0008(0.00)$	0.300	$0.300 \pm 0.001(0.04)$	Soszyński et al. (2016)
LIMO	-0.50	21020	10	20	M31 d	warf s	atellites	0.380±0.0004(0.07)	0.333	0.333±0.000(0.04)	Suszyliski et al. (2010)
And XIII	-1.90	8	63	37	1	0.11	0.616	$0.648 \pm 0.026(0.07)$	0.4287	0.4287	Yang & Sarajedini (2012)
And XI	-2.00	10	70	30	5	0.33	0.626	$0.621 \pm 0.026(0.08)$	0.428	$0.423 \pm 0.013(0.03)$	Yang & Sarajedini (2012)
And XXVIII	-1.73	35	49	51	50	0.59	0.622	$0.624 \pm 0.012(0.07)$	0.366	$0.361 \pm 0.005(0.04)$	This work
And XVI	-1.91	3	67	33	5	0.63	0.640	$0.636 \pm 0.010(0.02)$	0.358	$0.356 \pm 0.019(0.04)$	This work
And XIX	-1.80	23	44	56	8	0.26	0.616	$0.618 \pm 0.007 (0.03)$	0.401	$0.392 \pm 0.010(0.03)$	Cusano et al. (2013)
And XV	-1.80	80	76	22	37	0.32	0.608	$0.608 {\pm} 0.006 (0.05)$	0.366	$0.364 {\pm} 0.006(0.04)$	This work
And XXV	-1.80	45	67	33	11	0.20	0.608	$0.607{\pm}0.007(0.05)$	0.370	$0.363 {\pm} 0.010 (0.03)$	Cusano et al. (2016)
And XXI	-1.80	37	49	51	4	0.10	0.619	$0.638 {\pm} 0.010 (0.06)$	0.387	$0.343{\pm}0.028(0.06)$	Cusano et al. (2015)
And III	-1.81	84	89	11	27	0.24	0.620	$0.623 \pm 0.004 (0.03)$	0.375	$0.375{\pm}0.012(0.06)$	This work
And VI	-1.30	91	87	13	20	0.18	0.587	$0.588 {\pm} 0.006 (0.05)$	0.386	$0.382 {\pm} 0.009 (0.04)$	Pritzl et al. (2002)
And I	-1.44	229	80	20	67	0.23	0.588	$0.597 {\pm} 0.004 (0.07)$	0.353	$0.349 {\pm} 0.004 (0.03)$	This work
And II	-1.30	187	80	20	64	0.26	0.600	$0.601 \pm 0.005 (0.07)$	0.350	$0.341 {\pm} 0.005 (0.04)$	This work
And VII	-1.40	386	75	25	187	0.33	0.571	$0.578 \pm 0.003 (0.06)$	0.342	$0.338 {\pm} 0.003 (0.04)$	Monelli et al. (2017)
NGC 147	-1.10	118	70	30	59	0.33	0.577	$0.589 \pm 0.008 (0.09)$	0.331	$0.325 \pm 0.006 (0.05)$	Monelli et al. (2017)
NGC185	-1.64	544	63	37	276	0.34	0.580	$0.587 \pm 0.004 (0.09)$	0.325	$0.322 \pm 0.003(0.04)$	Monelli et al. (2017)
M32	-0.25	314	80	20	102	0.25	0.564	$0.569 \pm 0.005(0.08)$	0.324	$0.323 \pm 0.004(0.04)$	Fiorentino et al. (2012)
					Isolated	dwar	f galaxies				
Tucana	-2.00	216	68	32	142	0.40	0.597	$0.604 \pm 0.004(0.06)$	0.370	$0.367 \pm 0.003(0.03)$	Bernard et al. (2009)
Phoenix	-1.37	95	70	30	26	0.21	0.592	$0.602 \pm 0.007(0.06)$	0.360	$0.363 \pm 0.014(0.07)$	Ordoñez et al. (2014)
LGS3	-2.10	109	69	31	24	0.18	0.607	$0.616 \pm 0.007(0.07)$	0.372	$0.360 \pm 0.011(0.05)$	Martínez-Vázquez et al. in prep.
DDO 210	-1.30	24	92	8	8	0.25	0.606	$0.609 \pm 0.010(0.05)$	0.374	$0.359 \pm 0.027(0.08)$	Ordonez & Sarajedini (2016)
Cetus	-1.90	эUб 7	83 71	17	124	0.20	0.610	$0.013 \pm 0.002(0.04)$	0.389	$0.381 \pm 0.003 (0.04)$	Monein et al. (2012)
Leo A	-1.40	(61	(1 64	29	ა 20	0.30	0.625	$0.637 \pm 0.014(0.04)$	0.372	$0.300 \pm 0.017(0.03)$	Bernard et al. (2013)
NCC6822	-1.00	01 94	04 82	30 17	29 0	0.32	0.000	$0.011\pm0.010(0.08)$	0.349	$0.339 \pm 0.000(0.03)$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Dernard et al. (2010)} \\ \text{Baldacci at al. (2005)} \end{array}$
11600022	-1.00	⊿4	00	Sout	4 Intor Cr	0.08	warf gala	vies	0.400	0.300±0.019(0.03)	Daluacer et al. (2003)
FSO/10 C005	1 0.9	204	66	94	AA	0.16	0 579	0 580+0 005(0 07)	0 207	$0.317\pm0.010(0.06)$	Vang at sl_{2014}
ESO410-G005	-1.93	224	60	34 20	44	0.10	0.078	$0.369 \pm 0.003 (0.07)$	0.327	$0.317 \pm 0.010(0.06)$	Tang et al. (2014)
ESU294-G010	-1.48	⊿19	02	38	13	0.06	0.589	$0.593 \pm 0.004 (0.06)$	0.345	$0.330\pm0.017(0.06)$	rang et al. (2014)

 * Mean metallicity for each galaxy obtained from McConnachie (2012).



Figure 7. R_{HB} index versus the luminosity of the host galaxy, M_V , for the ISLAndS targets (orange filled stars) and a sample of MW satellites (blue open diamonds). The values have been calculated within 1 r_h , except for And I and II (red stars) since the field of view of the ACS is not large enough. The mean value for M31 satellites support redder HB morphology than for MW satellites.



Figure 8. Left and Middle - Mean period of the RRab stars of the sample of MW (blue) and M31 (orange) satellites versus the mean metallicity and the percentage of Oo-I type stars in the system. There is no obvious between the two subgroups. *Right* - Mean period distribution of the sample of MW (blue histogram) and M31 dwarf galaxies (orange histogram). The peaks of the two distribution are very close to each other.

RRL stars, we can compare the morphology index R_{HB}^{6}

 6 R_{HB}=(B-R)/(B+V+R) where B and R are the numbers of HB stars bluer and redder than the IS, respectively, and V is the



Figure 9. Left - $\langle P_{ab} \rangle$ for a sample of 41 dwarf galaxies reported in Table 6 (black dots) as a function of [Fe/H], compared to that of GCs (purple bowties). Right - Period distribution of the sample of dwarf galaxies and GCs. The peak of the former occurs at a period typical of the Oo-intermediate system, while the latter peaks in the short period regime, populated by Oo-I systems, which is devoid of galaxies.

of the six ISLAndS galaxies and of a sample of MW satellites. The latter consists of revised data for Carina, Fornax, Sculptor, Draco, and Leo II from the updated catalogs available in P. B. Stetson's database (Stetson 2017, priv. comm.). These studies are part of an ongoing series of papers on variable stars in globular clusters and dwarf galaxies by ourselves and our collaborators (Stetson et al. 2014; Braga et al. 2015; Coppola et al. 2015; Martínez-Vázquez et al. 2016b; Braga et al. 2016; Fiorentino et al. 2017).

The value of the R_{HB} index was calculated in a homogeneous way considering only stars within 1 half-light radius, r_h . This was possible for all of the galaxies except for And I and II, since the ACS only covers a fraction of such area (see Figure 3). In the case of the MW satellites, we estimated and subtracted the Galactic field-star contribution using a proper control field in the outskirts of each object. The exact limits in color and magnitude for the selection of HB stars for the R_{HB} index were defined on a per-galaxy basis because of the variety of CMD morphology, filter bandpasses, and foreground contamination. However, these were carefully chosen to limit contamination from any RGB, AGB, RC, and blue straggler populations present, while also avoiding biases.

Figure 7 shows, as a function of the host galaxy absolute M_V magnitude, the R_{HB} index calculated inside 1 r_h for the MW (open diamonds) satellites and for the ISLAndS (stars) galaxies. And I and II are calculated over the full ACS area, which is smaller than 1 r_h . The

number of RRL stars (Lee 1990).

plot suggests that, at least in the innermost regions of the available samples, the M31 satellites have slightly redder HBs than the MW dSph satellites although the difference is within $2-\sigma$. In fact, within 1 r_h the mean value of R_{HB} is more negative in the case of M31 galaxies (R_{HB,M31} = -0.58±0.07) than for the MW companions (R_{HB,MW} = -0.37±0.06). However, we emphasize that the latter numbers may be biased due to the small subsample of satellites for which we have data in both MW and M31 systems.

It is worth mentioning that the present analysis presents several improvements when compared with previous ones (Harbeck et al. 2001; Martin et al. 2017): *i*) the better photometric precision at the HB level, and the filter combination providing better color discriminating power, allows us to clearly separate the red HB from the blue edge of the RGB, even in the case of And I; *ii*) the larger field of view of ACS compared to WFPC2 provided a larger sample; *iii*) the up-to-date, wide field, homogeneous data available for the MW companions allowed us to perform the comparison in a more homogeneous manner; *iv*) the better phase coverage allowed us to derive better defined mean colors of RRL stars.

The current data do not allow us to fully explore whether the HB morphology presents significant variation as a function of galactocentric distance, i.e., distance from the center of each galaxy. Nevertheless, when considering the parallel WFC3 field for And I and And II, we derive larger values of the R_{HB} index, and therefore an indication that the HB morphology gets bluer when moving to an external region. This is in agreement with what was found for other LG galaxies (e.g., Harbeck et al. 2001; Tolstoy et al. 2004; Cole et al. 2017), and more in general with the populations gradients commonly found in dwarf galaxies (Hidalgo et al. 2013, and references therein). In fact, when considering the area within 2 r_h , the six galaxies tend to have bluer HB. Unfortunately, a straight comparison between the two satellite systems is complicated by the fraction of area covered. This leaves open the question of whether the HB morphology remains different at larger galactocentric distances, or whether M31 and MW satellites tend to be more similar when their global properties are taken into account. More widefield variability studies, particularly for the M31 satellites, would help solve this problem.

5.2. Global properties of RRL stars

In § 4 we presented the Bailey diagram of the ISLAndS galaxies and discussed their properties in terms of Oosterhoff classification. Despite the intermediate meanperiod, stars in the Bailey diagram still tend to clump around the Oo-type lines, with predominance of Oo-Ilike stars, rather than in between. Therefore, the period distribution provides a more detailed description than the mean period alone (Fiorentino et al. 2015, 2017). In the previous subsection we have presented the evidence that M31 and MW satellites present slightly different HB morphology. We now focus on the properties of the RRL stars only.

Table 6 lists the properties of the RRL in a sample of 41 dwarf galaxies (39 LG dwarfs + 2 Sculptor group dwarfs) of different morphological type within 2 Mpc (column 1): the number of RRab stars (column 2), the percent of Oo-I type and Oo-II type RRab stars (column 3 and 4), the number of RRcd stars (column 5), the fraction of RRcd stars over the total of the RRL (column 6) and the median and mean period of the RRab and RRcd stars (column 7, 8, 9, and 10) derived from the literature (references in column 11).

The left panel of Figure 8 shows the mean period of RRab type stars, $\langle P_{ab} \rangle$ as a function of the mean metallicity of the host galaxy (left panel), for 16 satellites of M31 (filled orange stars) and 15 MW dwarfs (blue open diamonds). Galaxies with at least 5 known RRab stars have been included. The plot discloses that the mean period of RRab type stars decreases for increasing mean metallicity of the host system (Sandage et al. 1981), for both the MW and the M31 satellites. The trend presents some scatter, but interestingly a linear fit to the data provides very similar slope (0.040±0.008 and 0.038±0.008, respectively), thus suggesting an overall similar behavior in the two satellite systems.

The decreasing mean period for increasing metallicity can be related to the early chemical evolution of the sample galaxies. On the one hand, the distribution of stars in the Bailey diagram suggests that galaxies tend to progressively populate the RRab short period range for increasing metallicity (and mass). This translates into a smaller mean period. It may appear intriguing that a property of a purely old stellar tracer correlates with the *present-day* mean metallicity of the host galaxy. This suggests that galaxies that today are more massive and more metal-rich on average also experienced faster early chemical evolution, which is imprinted in the properties of their RRL stars. This implies that the massmetallicity relation (e.g., Kirby et al. 2013) was in place at early epoch (Martínez-Vázquez et al. 2016b).

The central panel of Figure 8 shows the mean period as a function of the fraction of Oo-I type stars, as defined in § 4. While there is no clear correlation for either satellite system, we find that the vast majority of galaxies host a larger fraction of Oo-I type stars, between 60 and 90% of the total amount of RRab stars. Nevertheless, the mean period of fundamental pulsators would classify them as Oo-intermediate system. Again, this suggests that the RRL stars in complex systems such as galaxies are not properly represented by a single parameter. Finally, the right panel of Figure 8 shows the mean period distribution for the RRab in MW satellites (blue) and in M31 satellites (orange). Apparently, both of them are similar and their peaks agree within $1-\sigma$.

The former analysis reveals that, if we limit the comparison to strictly old and well defined populations such that of RRL stars, there are no obvious differences between the RRL populations of the satellite systems of M31 and the MW.

Figure 9 shows the behavior of $\langle P_{ab} \rangle$ versus [Fe/H], but comparing a sample of 41 galaxies (black circles, including MW and M31 satellites, isolated dwarfs and two galaxies in the Sculptor group) with GCs (magenta bowtie symbols). We use here the compilation from Catelan (2009), including all the GCs with more than 10 RRL stars. Galactic GCs, as well as clusters from the LMC and the Fornax dSph galaxy are shown. The plot shows that a few Oo-intermediate clusters overlap with galaxies in the Oosterhoff gap, but most off the Oo-I clusters (i.e., with $P_{ab} < 0.58$) occupy a region of the parameter space where no galaxies are present – this holds even if we restrict the GC sample to those with 30 RRL or more. This is even more evident in the right panel of Figure 9, which shows the mean period distributions of the two samples. It clearly shows that the peak for the galaxy distribution occurs at a period typical of Oo-intermediate systems, while the peak of the GCs occurs in the Oo-I regime.

6. DISTANCE MODULI

In the following, we use four independent methods to derive the distances to the six ISLAndS galaxies, the first three based on the properties of the RRL stars: *i*) the reddening-free period-Wesenheit relations (PWR, Marconi et al. 2015); *ii*) the luminosity-metallicity (M_V versus [Fe/H]) relation (LMR, Bono et al. 2003; Clementini et al. 2003); *iii*) the first overtone blue edge (FOBE) relation (Caputo et al. 2000); these are supplemented by *iv*) the tip of the RGB (TRGB) method.

All the aforementioned relations require an assumption for the metal abundance. In particular, in the case of the PWR, LMR, and FOBE relation, we need to assume a metallicity corresponding to the old population (representative of the RRL stars). On the other hand, the TRGB method uses the metallicity of the RGB stars to obtain the expected mean color value of the TRGB. In complex systems like dwarf galaxies, the metallicity of the global population may range over ~ 2 dex, and in many systems a mix of old and intermediate-age populations is present. However, the metallicity adopted for the methods based on RRL stars must be representative of the *old* stellar population. In the next section, we discuss in detail the choice of the metallicity in order to determine the distance to the six galaxies.

6.1. The choice of the metallicity

The metallicity estimates available in the literature for the ISLAndS galaxies are all based on CaT spectroscopy of bright RGB stars⁷. As the RGB can be populated by stars of any age larger than ~1 Gyr, the derived metallicity distribution may not be representative of the RRL stars, since relatively young and/or more metal-rich populations may exist on the RGB but may not have counterparts among RRL stars (Martínez-Vázquez et al. 2016a). As a consequence, assuming a mean metallicity that may be too high by 1.0 dex for the RRL stars would introduce a systematic error in the distance modulus estimates, at the level of ~0.2 mag.

Table 7 lists literature values for the mean metallicity (column 2) of ISLAndS galaxies, the σ of the metallicity distribution (column 3), and the number of RGB stars (column 4) used in these studies (references in column 5). Relatively low values were found for And III, And XV, And XVI, and And XXVIII, on average close to $[Fe/H] \sim -1.8$ or lower. On the other hand, in the case of And I and And II, different authors (Kalirai et al. 2010; Ho et al. 2012) agree on a much higher mean metallicity ($[Fe/H] \sim -1.4$), and a relatively large metallicity spread ($\sigma_{AndI}=0.37$ dex, $\sigma_{AndII}=0.72$ dex). Nevertheless, the small number of HASP stars (see § 4) suggests that, even if the tail of the RRL metallicity distribution reaches such relatively high values, the bulk of the RRL stars must have a lower metallicity ([Fe/H] < -1.5, Fiorentino et al. 2015). Therefore, as representative values of the metallicity for the RRL population, we adopted –in agreement with their SFHs (Skillman et al. 2017)- [Fe/H]=-1.8 for And I and And II while, for the rest of the galaxies, we assume that the metallicity of the old population must to be quite similar to that obtained by the spectroscopic studies (see column 8).

The adopted mean metallicities for each ISLAndS galaxy are summarized in the second to last column of Table 7. We note that the values have been homogenized to the scale of Carretta et al. (2009). Column 2 reports the value in the original scale, which is specified in column 6. In those cases based on theoretical spectra, we applied a correction to take into account the different solar iron abundance (from $\log \epsilon_{Fe} = 7.45$ to 7.54), which translates to a distance modulus change between 0.01 mag in the case of the FOBE and 0.04 in the case of the LMR.

 $^{^{7}}$ In the case of And II, Kalirai et al. (2010) estimate both a photometric and a spectroscopic metallicity, concluding that with the data at hand the former is less dependent on the low S/N of the measurements.

		RGB stars							
Galaxy	$\rm \langle [Fe/H] \rangle$	$\sigma_{\langle [Fe/H]} \rangle$	N _{stars}	References	Metallicity $scale^a$	$\langle {\rm [Fe/H]} \rangle^b_{C09}$	[Fe/H] _{old pop.}		
And I	$-1.45 {\pm} 0.04$	0.37	80	Kalirai et al. (2010)	ZW84	-1.44	-1.8		
And II	$-1.39 {\pm} 0.03$	0.72	477	Ho et al. (2012)	G07	-1.30	$^{-1.8}$		
And III	$-1.78 {\pm} 0.04$	0.27	43	Kalirai et al. (2010)	ZW84	-1.81	$^{-1.8}$		
And XV	$-1.80{\pm}0.20$	_ ^c	13	Letarte et al. (2009)	C09	-1.80	$^{-1.8}$		
And XVI	$-2.00{\pm}0.10$	$-^d$	12	Collins et al. (2015)	G07	-1.91	-2.0		
And XXVIII	$-1.84{\pm}0.15$	0.65^{e}	13	Slater et al. (2015)	C09	-1.84	-1.8		

Table 7. Metallicity studies with the largest samples of RGB stars.

^aMetallicity scales: ZW84 = Zinn & West (1984), G07 = Grevesse et al. (2007), and C09 = Carretta et al. (2009).

^b We have either converted the metallicity to the C09 scale when it was possible, or shifted the metallicity value assuming the same Solar iron abundance (log ϵ (Fe)=7.54). The C09 scale was chosen as the homogeneous scale for being the most up-to-date.

^c Letarte et al. (2009) did not publish $\sigma_{[Fe/H]}$. Instead they provide an interquartile range of 0.08, with a median metallicity of [Fe/H]=-1.58 dex.

^d Collins et al. (2015) did not publish $\sigma_{[Fe/H]}$. However, Letarte et al. (2009) published for And XVI an interquartile range of 0.12, with a median of [Fe/H]=-2.23 dex. By stacking the spectra of the member stars (8 in this case), they found [Fe/H]=-2.1 with an uncertainty of ~0.2 dex. This value agrees with that obtained by Collins et al. (2015) (shown in the Table).

e As this σ is obtained from a small number of individual measurements, it may not be representative of the actual distribution.

6.2. The period-Wesenheit relations

PWRs are a powerful tool for distance determination, because they are reddening-free by construction and are only marginally metallicity dependent. They are theoretically described by:

$$W(X, X - Y) = \alpha + \beta \log P + \gamma [Fe/H]$$
(1)

where X and Y are magnitudes and W(X, X-Y) denotes the reddening free Wesenheit magnitude (Madore 1982) obtained as W(X, X-Y)=X-R(X-Y), where R is the ratio of total-to-selective absorption, $R=A_X/E(X-Y)$.

An updated and very detailed analysis of the framework of the PWRs is provided by Marconi et al. (2015). Their Tables 7 and 8 give a broad range of optical, optical-NIR, and NIR PWRs, along with their corresponding uncertainties. In particular, in this work, we use their PWR in the (I, B - I) filter combinations⁸:

$$W(I, B - I) = -0.97(\pm 0.01) + (-2.40 \pm 0.02) \log P + (0.11 \pm 0.01)[Fe/H]$$
(2)

which has an intrinsic dispersion of $\sigma = 0.04$ mag. For this relation, a metallicity change of 0.2 dex translates into a change in the distance of order 0.03 mag.

The theoretical W(I, B-I) was obtained from the individual stars assuming a metallicity for the old population (see column 8 in Table 7 and discussion of § 6.1). We next calculated the individual apparent Wesenheit magnitude as: w(I, B-I)=I-0.78(B-I). We report the distance moduli obtained by averaging individual estimates for the global sample (RRab + fundamentalized RRc: log $P_{fund} = \log P_{RRc} + 0.127$; Bono et al. 2001) in columnn 2 of Table 8. For comparison, if we use independently the sample of RRab and RRc, the values from the different determinations agree on average within ± 0.04 mag. Column 2 of Table 8 reports the true distance moduli obtained for each galaxy using this method.

6.3. The luminosity-metallicity relation

The LMR is another simple, widely used approach to determine distances, in this case using the mean V magnitude of RRL stars. Despite the fact that both theoretical and empirical calibrations suggest that the relation is not linear (being steeper in the more metal-rich regime (see e.g., Caputo et al. 2000; Sandage & Tammann 2006; Cassisi & Salaris 2013, and references therein), most examples in the literature use one of the different linear relations proposed.

In the present work, we adopted the following relations:

 $\langle M_V \rangle = 0.866(\pm 0.085) + 0.214(\pm 0.047)[Fe/H]$ (3)

from Clementini et al. (2003), and

$$\langle M_V \rangle = 0.768(\pm 0.072) + 0.177(\pm 0.069)[Fe/H],$$
 (4)

from Bono et al. $(2003)^9$.

The latter is valid only for metallicity lower than [Fe/H]=-1.6, which is appropriate for the six ISLAndS galaxies (where the metallicity of the old population is

⁸ According to the equations obtained by Bernard et al. (2009) to transform F475W and F814W to Johnson-Cousins BVI, both B and V are transformed from F475W. For this reason we cannot apply the *metal-independent* PWR (V, B - V) published by Marconi et al. (2015), because B and V are correlated.

 $^{^{9}}$ The zero-point of this equation, as well as for the FOBE equation 5 presented in next section, has been modified according with the shift of +0.05 to correct for the electron-conduction opacities (Cassisi et al. 2007).

considered to be [Fe/H] = -1.8 or lower). Columns 3 and 4 of Table 8 show the true distance moduli obtained using the two relations. They are in excellent agreement with each other and with those derived previously using the PWR.

6.4. The FOBE method

Another method that can be used to estimate the distance is based on the predicted period-luminositymetallicity relation (PLMR) for pulsators located along the FOBE of the IS (see Caputo et al. 2000):

$$M_{V,FOBE} = -0.635 - 2.255 \log(P_{FOBE}) - 1.259 \log(M/M_{\odot}) + 0.058 \log(Z)$$
 (5)

which has an intrinsic dispersion of $\sigma_V = 0.07$ mag.

This is considered a particularly robust technique for stellar systems with significant numbers of first-overtone RRL (RRc) stars, especially if the blue side of the IS is well populated. Thus, it can be applied safely to five of our six galaxies¹⁰ (see Figure 6). The distance modulus is derived by matching the observed distribution of RRc stars to eq. 5. That is, for a given metallicity and a mass corresponding to the typical effective temperature for RRL stars, we shift the relation until the FOBE matches the observed distribution of RRc stars.

For the adopted metallicity listed in Table 7, and using the evolutionary models from BaSTI (Pietrinferni et al. 2004), we obtain masses at log $T_{\rm eff} \approx 3.86$ of M ~ 0.7 M_{\odot} . True distance moduli obtained for each galaxy using this method are shown in column 5 of Table 8, and are in good agreement with those described in the previous section.

6.5. The tip of the RGB

It is well established that the TRGB is a good standard candle thanks to its weak dependence on age (Salaris et al. 2002) and, in the *I* band in particular, on the metallicity (at least for relatively metal-poor systems, Da Costa & Armandroff 1990; Lee et al. 1993). The TRGB is frequently used to obtain reliable distance estimates to galaxies of all morphological types, in the LG and beyond (e.g., Rizzi et al. 2007; Bellazzini et al. 2011; Wu et al. 2014). However, determining the cutoff in the luminosity function at the bright end of the RGB is not straightforward in low-mass systems, because more than about 100 stars populating the top magnitude of the RGB are required to reliably derive the location of the tip (Madore & Freedman 1995; Bellazzini et al. 2002; Bellazzini 2008). This condition is fulfilled only in And I (>200), And II (>150), and nearly in And III (\sim 90). The low number of stars in the other three galaxies prevents us from deriving a reliable measurement of the apparent magnitude of the TRGB.

We applied the same method from Bernard et al. (2013) to determine the magnitude of the TRGB. We convolved the F814W luminosity functions with a Sobel kernel of the form [1,2,0,2,1]. From the filter response function, we obtain the center of the peak corresponding to the TRGB of each galaxy: F814W_{0,AndI}=20.45\pm0.09, F814W_{0,AndI}=20.05\pm0.12, and F814W_{0,AndIII}=20.25\pm0.19 mag, where the uncertainty is the Gaussian rms width of the peak of the Sobel filter response.

The distances were obtained from the TRGB magnitudes using three calibrations:

i) the empirical calibrations in the HST flight bands from Rizzi et al. (2007, R07):

$$M_{TRGB}^{F814W} = -4.06 + 0.15[(F555W - F814W)_0 -1.74] (\sigma = 0.10)$$
(6)

ii) the empirical calibration reported in Bellazzini et al. (2011, B11), derived by Bellazzini (2008) from the original calibration as a function of [Fe/H] obtained in Bellazzini et al. (2001) and revised in Bellazzini et al. (2004):

$$M_{TRGB}^{F814W} \approx M_{TRGB}^{I} = 0.080(V - I)_{0}^{2}$$

-0.194(V - I)_{0} - 3.93 (\sigma = 0.12) (7)

iii) the theoretical calibration M_{TRGB}^{F814W} , as a function of the color $(F475W-F814W)_0$, obtained in this work by fitting the BaSTI predictions Pietrinferni et al. (2004, 2006) for the TRGB brightness for an old (~12 Gyr) stellar population, a wide metallicity range and an alpha-enhanced heavy element distribution¹¹:

$$M_{TRGB}^{F814W} = -4.11 + 0.07[(F475W - F814W)_0 - 2.5) +0.09[(F475 - F814)_0 - 2.5]^2 \ (\sigma = 0.02) \quad (8)$$

In the case of the Rizzi et al. (2007) calibration, we considered that $F555W-F814W \sim V-I^{12}$. In fact, for both this calibration and that of Bellazzini et al. (2011), we use the following equation to determine the expected $(V-I)_0$

¹⁰ And XVI only has 5 RRc stars

 $^{^{11}}$ We note that the zero-point of this theoretical calibration has been corrected in order to account for the impact on the TRGB brightness of more accurate conductive opacity evaluations. Following the results obtained by Cassisi et al. (2007) we have corrected the M_{TRGB}^{F814W} , by adding +0.08 mag.

 $^{^{12}}$ We do not have F555W magnitudes for the ISLAndS dSphs, but the $(F555W{-}F814W)$ color is very close to $(V{-}I)$

color: $(V-I)_{TRGB,0}=0.581[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]^2+2.472[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]+4.013$ (Bellazzini et al. 2001). Since this last equation is based on Zinn & West (1984, ZW84) scale, in order to use it properly, we have to apply the conversion scales provided by Carretta et al. (2009): [Fe/H]_{ZW84}=([Fe/H]_{C09}-0.160)/1.105. Columns 6, 7, and 8 in Table 8 give the values of the true distance moduli calculated using the previous relations for And I, And II, and And III. All three calibrations lead to distances that are in good agreement with each other and with the previously calculated RRL based distances.

6.6. On the consistency of the different methods

As show in Table 8, all the distances obtained from the different methods are in agreement within less than $1-\sigma$ with each other. The inclusion of the TRGB method in this study was mainly for checking the distances we obtained using the properties of the RRL stars with those assessed with this method. In fact, it is worth mentioning that since the TRGBs of these galaxies are not densely populated (we have ≥ 200 only for And I), this technique is secondary in our study, but it serves to show that the metallicity we have assumed for the old population is robust. The good sampling of our LCs together with the large amount of RRL stars in all these galaxies (with exception of And XVI), make them the best distance indicators that we have in these galaxies so far.

We adopt the distances obtained with the PWR as preferred because: i) they are obtained with the RRL stars, ii) the PWR used for deriving them come from the most updated study (Marconi et al. 2015), and iii) the systematic uncertainties are the smallest (see Table 8).

Figure 10 summarizes the distance determinations derived in this work. In particular, the filled circles together with the dotted line show the adopted final distance measurement coming from the PWR (§ 6.2). Open circles show the results from the RRL-based methods presented in previous sections (see Table 8), while the open squares show the TRGB distances. The plot shows that the agreement between the different methods presented here is remarkably good, as most of the derived distances agree within 1σ . Taking as reference the PWR distance, some general trends can be noted between the results of the different methods adopted. The distance derived using the LMR with the Bono et al. (2003) calibration provides marginally larger distances with respect to both the Clementini et al. (2003) calibration (in agreement with the difference in the zero point), and also with the distance obtained from the PWR. The FOBE distance is larger than the PWR distance in three cases (And III, XV, and XVI), and shorter for And II. Nevertheless, this method is the most sensitive to the sampling of the IS, and in particular the lack of RRL close to the blue edge of the IS introduces a bias toward larger dis-



Figure 10. Summary of our derived distances. Circles report values based on RRL stars while squares are based on the TRGB (provided only for the most massive galaxies, for which the TRGB could be reliably estimated). The filled circles and the dotted lines show the measurements based on the PWR, which are the final adopted distances. Open symbols show values obtained with the other methods, for comparison.

tances. The TRGB technique could only be applied to the three most massive systems. Interestingly, in the case of And II and And III the derived distance seems to be, on average, marginally smaller, independent of the calibration adopted. We note that in the case of And I the agreement between different indicators and methods is remarkably good. This is possibly linked to the fact that it presents the largest sample of RRL stars and the most populated TRGB region, thus suggesting that statistical fluctuations have a minimal effect.

6.7. Comparison with previous works

Figure 11 displays a comparison with distance estimates available in the literature and derived with different techniques: RRL stars (open triangles: Pritzl et al. 2004, 2005), the HB luminosity (open diamonds: Da Costa et al. 1996, 2000; Slater et al. 2015), and the TRGB (open stars: Mould & Kristian 1990; Koenig et al. 1993; McConnachie et al. 2004, 2005; Letarte et al. 2009; Conn et al. 2012). This figure shows an overall good agreement with our estimates, within the uncertainties. We note that the TRGB tends to provide closer distances than the RRL and the HB luminosity, though it is still compatible within $1.5-\sigma$. A couple of discrepant cases (And XV and XVI from Conn et al.

Table 8. Summary of the different true distance moduli (μ_0) obtained using several methods.

		RRL sta	ars	RGB stars			
Galaxy	PWR	LMR_{B03}	LMR_{C03}	FOBE*	Tip_{R07}	Tip_{B11}	Tip_{BaSTI}
And I	$24.49 \pm 0.08 (0.11)$	$24.54 \pm 0.16(0.10)$	$24.50 \pm 0.14 (0.10)$	$24.49 {\pm} 0.10$	$24.52 \pm 0.11(0.09)$	$24.49 \pm 0.12(0.09)$	$24.56 \pm 0.04 (0.09)$
And II	$24.16 \pm 0.08 (0.10)$	$24.15 \pm 0.16(0.09)$	$24.11 {\pm} 0.14 (0.09)$	$23.95 {\pm} 0.10$	$24.10 \pm 0.11(0.12)$	$24.08 \pm 0.12(0.12)$	$24.17 \pm 0.04(0.12)$
And III	$24.36 {\pm} 0.08 (0.08)$	$24.44 \pm 0.16(0.08)$	$24.41 \pm 0.14 (0.08)$	$24.48 {\pm} 0.10$	$24.35 \pm 0.11(0.19)$	$24.30 \pm 0.12(0.19)$	$24.37 \pm 0.04(0.19)$
And XV	$24.42 \pm 0.08 (0.09)$	$24.50 \pm 0.16(0.07)$	$24.47 \pm 0.14 (0.07)$	$24.45 {\pm} 0.10$	—	—	
And XVI	$23.70 {\pm} 0.08 (0.09)$	$23.73 {\pm} 0.16 (0.07)$	$23.70 {\pm} 0.14 (0.07)$	$23.75 {\pm} 0.10$		_	_
And XXVIII	$24.43 \pm 0.08 (0.07)$	$24.45 \pm 0.16(0.08)$	$24.42 \pm 0.14(0.08)$	$24.41 {\pm} 0.10$	_	_	_

Notes.- Systematic uncertainties of each estimation are given without parenthesis, while the random uncertainties are bracketed.

The uncertainties include the contribution from a possible metallicity dispersion of 0.3 dex.

* FOBE method is based in only one RRc star, for this reason they do not have standard deviation.



Figure 11. Comparison of our adopted distance moduli (based on the PWR, filled circles and dotted lines) with the literature values (open symbols). In particular, we report values based on the TRGB (stars: Mould & Kristian 1990; Koenig et al. 1993; McConnachie et al. 2004, 2005; Letarte et al. 2009; Conn et al. 2012), HB luminosity (diamond: Da Costa et al. 1996, 2000; Slater et al. 2015), and RRL stars (triangles: Pritzl et al. 2004, 2005).

2012) can be ascribed to the sparsely populated bright portion of the RGB in these galaxies.

7. OTHER VARIABLES

7.1. Anomalous Cepheid stars

AC stars are variables stars in the core He-burning evolutionary phase at luminosity higher than RRL stars. Their periods range from ~0.5 to ~2.0 days and their masses are thought to be higher than 1 M_{\odot}. In order to have ACs with such masses, two different channels are likely (Bono et al. 1997; Gallart et al. 2004; Cassisi & Salaris 2013). They can be the progeny of coalesced binary stars, thus evolved blue straggler stars (BSS) tracing the old population (Renzini et al. 1977; Hirshfeld 1980; Sills et al. 2009). Alternatively, they can be an evolutionary stage of single stars with mass between ~ 1.2 and $\sim 2.2 M_{\odot}$ and age between 1 and 6 Gyr (Demarque & Hirshfeld 1975; Norris & Zinn 1975; Castellani & degl'Innocenti 1995; Caputo et al. 1999; Dolphin et al. 2002; Fiorentino et al. 2006). In both scenarios, they trace the existence of a metal poor (Z<0.0006) stellar population thus providing sound constraints to the metal enrichment of the galaxy.

Typically, purely-old (age≥10 Gyr) nearby LG dwarf galaxies host a few of them. However, they are very rare in GCs; so far, only one candidate has been confirmed in the metal-poor ([Fe/H] ~ -2 dex) cluster NGC 5466 (Zinn & Dahn 1976), and a few others have been suggested (Corwin et al. 1999; Arellano Ferro et al. 2008; Kuehn et al. 2011; Walker et al. 2017). On the other hand, large samples of ACs have been collected in the LMC (141) and in the SMC (109) in the framework of the OGLE-IV project (Soszyński et al. 2015). In this context, it is worth mentioning that the work of Mateo et al. (1995) –updated by Fiorentino & Monelli (2012) collecting data from nearby dwarf galaxies, for which SFH is provided and ACs have been found (see their Figure 7)– noted a correlation between the frequency of ACs and the total luminosity of the host galaxy; the frequency of ACs decreases for increasing luminosity of the host galaxy. Another parameter that seems to impact the ACs frequency is the SFH of the host system, with primarily old systems, or fast galaxies (as defined by Gallart et al. 2015) having a lower specific frequency of ACs compared to systems containing an important amount of intermediate-age and young populations (slow galaxies).

Figure 1 shows the presence of a few variable stars located 1 to 2 mag above the HB. Given their pulsation properties, their position in the period-Wesenheit diagram (see e.g., Figure 1 in Fiorentino & Monelli 2012), and the shape of their light curves, we classify them as ACs. In particular, a total of 15 ACs have been detected in the ACS field of And II, III, XV,and XXVIII. No ACs have been detected in And I, in agreement with Pritzl et al. (2005), nor in And XVI. The lack of ACs in And I can be a hint of the fast chemical enrichment of this galaxy. This is supported by the high metallicity of this galaxy when compared with the remaining IS-LAndS galaxies. On the other hand, And XVI has the proper mean low metallicity, but its low total mass is the most probable culprit for the lack of ACs. Interestingly, And XVI shows active star formation until about 6 Gyr ago, thus not extended enough to produce AC through the single star channel.

As none of the four ISLAndS galaxies where ACs have been detected shows evidence of star formation younger than 2 Gyr (Skillman et al. 2017), it is unlikely that ACs come from the evolution of a young metal-poor star. The sequence of blue objects between the oldest MSTO and the HB are most likely blue straggler stars (BSS) descending from primordial binary stars of the old population in agreement with the SFHs obtained by Skillman et al. (2017). Therefore we assume that the AC, here detected, are the progeny of coalesced binary stars (evolved BSS), thus tracing the old population (Renzini et al. 1977; Hirshfeld 1980; Sills et al. 2009).

From our sample, only four ACs were already known¹³: AndII-V083 (V14 by Pritzl et al. 2004), AndIII-V073, AndIII-V075, and AndIII-V105 (V01, V07, and V06 by Pritzl et al. 2005). The LCs of all the ACs detected are shown in Figure 12. The different shapes are an indication of different pulsational modes. However, the classification of the pulsation mode of ACs is not trivial and cannot be easily determined from the morphology of the LCs alone (Marconi et al. 2004).

Figure 13 shows the period-Wesenheit plane for the reddening-free index W(I, B-I) –which reduces the scatter due to the interstellar reddening and the intrinsic width of the IS – for the ACs of the LMC (open symbols) published by the OGLE collaboration (Soszyński et al. 2015). This plot shows a clear separation between fundamental (F, black dots) and first-overtone (FO, open circles) pulsators for ACs. Therefore, ACs are defined by different PL relations, and fundamental and first overtone pulsation can also be distinguished in this way. We therefore overplot the 15 ACs found in this work with the aim of checking their nature and identifying their pulsation modes. The four ACs found in And II are represented by red circles, the four in And III by green squares, the four in And XV by orange diamonds and the three in And XXVIII by blue triangles. First, Figure 13 supports their classification as ACs. We note that only one star (AndXXVIII-V068) is somewhat distant from the bulk of the F mode ACs of the LMC. From an inspection of the light curve of this star (see Figure 12), the lack of phase points close to the maximum light is evident. Therefore, the measurement of the mean magnitude of this star may be biased to brighter magnitude, as the fit with templates tends to overestimate the amplitude. Figure 13 indicates that the majority of the ACs (12) are pulsating in the F mode, and only three of them (AndIII-V075, AndIII-V105 and AndXXVIII-V060) are FO pulsators.

7.2. Eclipsing binaries candidates

For the sake of completeness, we report the detection of three EBs, one in And I and two in And II. Figure 14 shows their LCs, which in all cases show a minimum. For the three candidates the minimum occurs at the same phase in the two bands. This feature, together with the flat bright part of the light curves, the periods, and their position in the CMD support the classification as EBs.

The fact that only such a small number of candidate EBs was detected is due to both the relatively small number of points per light curve taken, the non-optimal time sampling for this kind of variable, and the limited region of the CMD that was searched for variables.

8. SUMMARY AND FINAL REMARKS

In this paper we have analyzed multi-epoch HST data for six dSphs satellites of M31 in order to study their population of variable stars. The main findings of the current study are:

• We have detected 895 variable stars in And I, II, III, XV, XVI, and XXVIII: 678 of them are new discoveries. In particular, we classified 870 RRL stars, 15 ACs, 3 EB and 7 field variable stars (5 of them probably belonging to the GSS of M31). Interestingly, no ACs were found in And I despite being the second most massive dwarf in our sample, which we interpret as a hint of the fast chemical enrichment of this galaxy.

• Pulsational properties (period, amplitude, mean magnitude) were derived for all detected variables. Moreover, we provide all the light curves and time series photometry.

• Using the properties of RRL stars, we derived new homogeneous distances to the six galaxies using three different methods: the period-Wesenheit relation, the metallicity-luminosity relation and the first overtone blue edge method. A fourth independent estimate was derived using the tip of the RGB for the three most populated systems. We find a satisfactory agreement both between different methods and with most of the estimates available in the literature. It is worth noting

 $^{^{13}}$ Contrary to Pritzl et al. (2005, theirV9), variable AndIII-V100 was classified as a RRL star as its location on the CMD is not compatible with an AC.



Figure 12. Light curves of member AC stars for four of the six ISLAndS galaxies in the F475W (black) and F814W (gray) bands. Periods (in days) are given in the lower-right corner, while the name of the variable is displayed at the top of each panel. Open symbols show the data for which the uncertainties are larger than $3-\sigma$ above the mean error of a given star; these data were not used in periods and mean magnitudes calculations.



Figure 13. Period-Wesenheit diagram for ACs. Black dots (F pulsators) and grey circles (FO pulsators) represent the ACs of the LMC from the OGLE-IV release (Soszyński et al. 2015). ACs discovered in our galaxies are represented by red circles (And II), green squares (And III), orange diamonds (And XV), and blue triangles (And XXVIII). The solid and dashed lines are the empirical period-luminosity relations obtained by Soszyński et al. (2015) for ACs in the LMC for the F and FO mode, respectively.



Figure 14. Light curves of the three EB candidates detected in the field of And I and And II in the F475W (black) and F814W (gray) bands. Periods (in days) are given in the lower-right corner, while the name of the variable is displayed at the top of each panel. Open symbols show the data for which the uncertainties are larger than $3-\sigma$ above the mean error of a given star; these data were not used in periods and mean magnitudes calculations.

that those values obtained using the RRL stars are more accurate and precise. For these reasons, we adopted as final distance moduli those which are obtained through the period-Wesenheit relation, which are the most precise values and based in the most updated relation for RRLs to date.

• We have shown that, similar to MW satellites, the mean period of RRab variables of the six ISLAndS

is close to 0.6 day, a value that is typical of Oointermediate objects. On the other hand, the distribution of RRL stars in the Bailey diagram is such that the majority of stars ($\sim 80\%$) are distributed close to the locus of Oo-I type. And XXVIII appears to be a peculiar object, both because the RRab stars do not follow any Oosterhoff relation in particular, and because the fraction of RRc type stars is the largest among nearby galaxies.

• In spite of the slight difference in the HB morphology parameter (R_{HB}), when we restrict the comparison between M31 and MW systems to the properties of RRL stars only, we do not find significant differences between the two groups of galaxies. In particular, based on a sample of 16 satellites of M31 and 15 of MW, we find a similar trend between the mean period and the mean metallicity. This suggests overall similar characteristics of the oldest (> 10 Gyr) population in the two systems in agreement with what is discussed by Monelli et al. (2017) using the global period distributions of thousands of RRL stars belonging to faint and bright satellites of M31 and the MW.

To date, none of the known Local Group dwarf galaxies has a complete census of their entire population of variable stars. However, we are at the dawn of a new era for variability studies. Current and future surveys are about to bring an unprecedented amount of information on the variable stars populating the surroundings of the MW and of the Local Group. *Gaia* will bring the discovery of thousands of new RRL stars (G \leq 20.7 mag) in the MW Halo (Clementini et al. 2016, DR1) and, in particular, will help us to complete the census of RRL stars in some MW satellites (Antoja et al. 2015). Additionally, the LSST will produce a flood of data that will enable the discovery of a highly complete sample of RRL stars out to hundreds of kpc.

Finally, regarding RRL stars in the M31 satellites, the large number of dwarf galaxies discovered in this system during the last few years remain largely unexplored. The advent of the wide-field imaging capability of telescopes, such as WFIRST (with a field of view roughly 100 times greater than that of HST), could substantially accelerate these studies and offer us the possibility to understand the similarities and differences between the two systems of the Local Group: MW and M31 satellites.

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Facilities: HST(ACS, WFC3) Software: IDL, DAOPHOT/ALLFRAME

		0 0								
Image Name	Date	UT Start	Filter	Exp. time						
name	(YY-MM-DD)	(hh:mm:ss)	name	(s)						
$ACS \ (RA=00:45:42.8, \ Dec=+38:02:22.8)$										
jcnb01lyq_flc.fits	2015-09-01	09:56:05	F475W	1264						
jcnb01m1q_flc.fits	2015-09-01	10:20:06	F814W	1002						
jcnb01m3q_flc.fits	2015-09-01	11:24:32	F814W	1086						
jcnb01m7q_flc.fits	2015-09-01	11:45:36	F475W	1372						
jcnb02mtq_flc.fits	2015-09-01	16:17:43	F475W	1264						
WFC	'3 (RA=00:45:14.	2, Dec=+38:	00:03.0)							
$icnb01lzq_flc.fits$	2015-09-01	09:55:10	F475W	1308						
$icnb01m0q_flc.fits$	2015-09-01	10:19:26	F814W	1046						
$icnb01m4q_flc.fits$	2015-09-01	11:24:27	F814W	1103						
$icnb01m8q_flc.fits$	2015-09-01	11:45:24	F475W	1389						
icnb02muq_flc.fits	2015-09-01	16:16:48	F475W	1308						

Table A1.Observing log for And I.

This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.

APPENDIX

A. OBSERVING LOGS FOR ISLANDS GALAXIES

This work is based on observations obtained with the ACS and WFC3 onboard the HST. These data were collected in different runs for each galaxy over about 2 and 5.3 consecutive days between 2013 October 4 to 2015 September 6 as part of a large HST proposal (GO-13028 and GO-13749, P.I.: E. Skillman). The observing sequence consisted of alternating ~1100 s exposures in F475W and F814W for an optimal sampling of the light curves. The complete observing logs for And I, II, III, XV, XVI, and XXVIII are given in Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A6, respectively. These tables collect the name of the image (column 1) as it appears in the HST archive(http://archive.stsci.edu/), the date (column 2) and the UT start of each exposure (column 3) the filter used (column 4), and the exposure time (column 5).

Image Name	Date	UT Start	Filter	Exp. time						
name	(YY-MM-DD)	(hh:mm:ss)	name	(s)						
$ACS \ (RA=01:16:23.8, \ Dec=+33:26:05.5)$										
jc1d01wfq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	03:50:09	F475W	1280						
jc1d01whq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	04:14:26	F814W	987						
jc1d01x5q_flc.fits	2013-10-04	05:21:50	F814W	1100						
jc1d01x9q_flc.fits	2013-10-04	05:43:08	F475W	1359						
jc1d02ycq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	10:12:02	F475W	1280						
WFC	'3 (RA=01:16:04	4, Dec=+33:	21:31.7)							
ic1d01wgq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	03:49:14	F475W	1350						
ic1d01wiq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	04:14:12	F814W	1122						
ic1d01x6q_flc.fits	2013-10-04	05:21:45	F814W	1200						
ic1d01xbq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	05:44:19	F475W	1409						
ic1d02ydq_flc.fits	2013-10-04	10:11:07	F475W	1350						

 Table A2.
 Observing log for And II.

This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.

 Table A3.
 Observing log for And III.

Image Name	Date	UT Start	Filter	Exp. time
name	(YY-MM-DD)	(hh:mm:ss)	name	(s)
AC	S (RA = 00:35:30.	7, Dec=+36:3	30:14.2)	
jcnb12c4q_flc.fits	2014-11-24	05:33:55	F475W	1264
jcnb12c7q_flc.fits	2014-11-24	05:57:56	F814W	1002
jcnb12c9q_flc.fits	2014-11-24	06:56:08	F814W	1086
jcnb12cdq_flc.fits	2014 - 11 - 24	07:17:12	F475W	1372
jcnb13cpq_flc.fits	2014-11-24	10:20:31	F475W	1264
WFC	C3 (RA = 00:35:5)	1.5, Dec=+36	:25:48.5)	
icnb12c5q_flc.fits	2014-11-24	05:33:00	F475W	1308
icnb12c6q_flc.fits	2014-11-24	05:57:16	F814W	1046
icnb12caq_flc.fits	2014-11-24	06:56:03	F814W	1103
icnb12ceq_flc.fits	2014 - 11 - 24	07:17:00	F475W	1389
icnb13cqq_flc.fits	2014-11-24	10:19:36	F475W	1308

This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.

VARIABLE STARS IN ISLANDS GALAXIES

Image Name	Date	UT Start	Filter	Exp. time
name	(YY-MM-DD)	(hh:mm:ss)	name	(s)
ACS	S (RA=01:14:18.4	7, Dec=+38:0	7:03.0)	
jcnb23w3q_flc.fits	2014-09-17	11:23:38	F475W	1264
jcnb23w6q_flc.fits	2014-09-17	11:47:39	F814W	1002
jcnb23w8q_flc.fits	2014-09-17	12:53:44	F814W	1086
jcnb23wcq_flc.fits	2014-09-17	13:14:48	F475W	1372
jcnb24azq_flc.fits	2014-09-18	16:05:20	F475W	1264
WFC	C3 (RA=01:13:50.	.3, Dec=+38:	04:37.3)	
icnb23w4q_flc.fits	2014-09-17	11:22:43	F475W	1308
$icnb23w5q_flc.fits$	2014-09-17	11:46:59	F814W	1046
$icnb23w9q_flc.fits$	2014-09-17	12:53:39	F814W	1103
icnb23wdq_flc.fits	2014-09-17	13:14:36	F475W	1389
icnb24b0q_flc.fits	2014-09-18	16:04:25	F475W	1308

Table A4.Observing log for And XV.

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 Table A5.
 Observing log for And XVI.

Image Name	Date	UT Start	Filter	Exp. time
name	(YY-MM-DD)	(hh:mm:ss)	name	(s)
ACS	S(RA=00:59:32	3, Dec=+32:2	23:38.9)	
jc1d09upq _ 1.fits	2013-11-20	12:46:13	F475W	1280
jc1d09urq _ 1.fits	2013-11-20	13:10:30	F814W	987
jc1d09uuq_1.fits	2013-11-20	14:13:37	F814W	1100
jc1d09uyq_1.fits	2013-11-20	14:34:55	F475W	1359
jc1d10wdq_1.fits	2013-11-20	23:55:40	F475W	1280
WFC	C3 (RA=00:59:48	.6, Dec=+32:	18:37.2)	
ic1d09uqq_flc.fits	2013-11-20	12:45:18	F475W	1350
$ic1d09usq_flc.fits$	2013-11-20	13:10:16	F814W	1122
$ic1d09uvq_flc.fits$	2013-11-20	14:13:32	F814W	1200
ic1d09v0q_flc.fits	2013-11-20	14:36:06	F475W	1409
$ic1d10weq_flc.fits$	2013-11-20	23:54:45	F475W	1350

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Image Name	Date	UT Start	Filter	Exp. time
name	(YY-MM-DD)	(hh:mm:ss)	name	(s)
AC	S (RA=22:32:41.)	2, Dec=+31:1	2:58.2)	
jcnb31psq_flc.fits	2015-01-20	23:57:41	F475W	1264
jcnb31pvq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	00:21:42	F814W	1002
jcnb31qoq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	01:19:28	F814W	1086
jcnb31qsq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	01:40:32	F475W	1372
jcnb32rnq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	04:44:14	F475W	1264
jcnb32rqq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	05:08:15	F814W	1002
WFC	C3 (RA=22:33:09	.6, Dec=+31:	13:31.0)	
$icnb31ptq_flc.fits$	2015-01-20	23:56:46	F475W	1308
icnb31puq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	00:21:02	F814W	1046
icnb31qpq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	01:19:23	F814W	1103
icnb31qtq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	01:40:20	F475W	1389
icnb32roq_flc.fits	2015-01-21	04:43:19	F475W	1308

 Table A6.
 Observing log for And XXVIII.

This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.

VARIABLE STARS IN ISLANDS GALAXIES

 $MHJD^*$ F475W $MHJD^*$ F814W σ_{F475W} σ_{F814W} AndI-V001 57266.425781 25.2540.089 57266.441406 24.7130.090 57266.50000025.5230.05657266.4843750.11924.41757266.69140625.8010.04157266.70703124.9530.06757266.7656250.09325.9170.06457266.75000025.02857267.41796925.1750.03657267.43359424.3640.04357267.49609425.1180.03657267.48046924.5490.06457267.683594 25.7330.06257267.69921924.8760.05457267.761719 25.8630.05257267.74609425.0070.12757268.28125025.7680.06957268.29687524.7340.05357268.35546925.8320.06357268.33984424.7810.08757268.890625 25.8110.05457268.824219 24.7010.09557269.41796925.7880.06457268.875000 24.7670.080 57269.339844 25.7060.05857269.355469 24.708 0.07957269.53906225.7000.07257269.40234424.8110.0620.06257268.80859425.7200.05257269.55468824.98357269.6171880.111 26.0010.06557269.60156224.9580.06324.7840.08957270.464844 25.60857270.480469 57270.54296925.6810.08857270.52734424.7970.08257270.66406225.8560.06157270.67968824.8600.06257270.742188 26.026 0.06257270.726562 25.0660.104 25.76524.75957271.6601560.05857271.6757810.05557271.738281 25.9040.03357271.71875024.8560.078

Table B7. Photometry of the variable stars in And I dSph.

 * Modified Heliocentric Julian Date of mid-exposure: HJD - 2,400,000

(This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.)

Table B8.	Photom	etry of th	e variable star	rs in And	II dSph.		
MHJD*	F475W	σ_{F475W}	$MHJD^*$	F814W	σ_{F814W}		
	AndII-V001						
56569.171875	24.838	0.031	56569.187500	24.319	0.047		
56569.253906	24.822	0.051	56569.234375	24.196	0.047		
56569.437500	25.382	0.041	56569.453125	24.654	0.061		
56569.519531	24.785	0.069	56569.500000	24.326	0.059		
56570.101562	25.326	0.042	56570.117188	24.509	0.058		
56570.183594	24.775	0.048	56570.164062	24.268	0.047		
56570.500000	24.833	0.036	56570.515625	24.399	0.051		
56570.582031	24.849	0.050	56570.562500	24.332	0.036		
56570.699219	25.400	0.042	56570.714844	24.593	0.051		
56570.781250	25.339	0.062	56570.761719	24.677	0.084		
56570.898438	24.797	0.043	56570.914062	24.285	0.051		
56570.980469	25.153	0.048	56570.960938	24.457	0.049		
56571.097656	25.369	0.083	56571.113281	24.569	0.079		
56571.179688	24.772	0.052	56571.160156	24.300	0.062		
56571.562500	24.790	0.064	56571.578125	24.393	0.055		
56571.644531	25.160	0.055	56571.625000	24.396	0.056		
56571.695312	25.362	0.067	56571.710938	24.548	0.058		

Table B8. Photometry of the variable stars in And II dSph.

* Modified Heliocentric Julian Date of mid-exposure: HJD - 2,400,000

(This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.)

B. TIME SERIES OF VARIABLE STARS IN ISLANDS GALAXIES

The individual F475W and F814W measurements for all of the variables found in each galaxy of this work are listed in Tables B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, and B12, respectively.

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MHJD*	F475W	σ_{F475W}	$MHJD^*$	F814W	σ_{F814W}
		AndII	I-V001		
56985.244721	25.181	0.034	56985.259883	24.593	0.036
56985.317071	25.254	0.021	56985.300786	24.459	0.035
56985.443750	25.538	0.047	56985.458912	24.765	0.038
56985.516204	25.525	0.048	56985.499919	24.701	0.062
56985.642767	25.035	0.040	56985.657929	24.488	0.048
56985.721413	24.881	0.149	56985.705128	24.540	0.038
56986.239807	25.663	0.046	56986.254969	24.688	0.059
56986.312643	25.630	0.029	56986.296358	24.256	0.173
56987.168353	24.976	0.086	56987.183515	24.517	0.053
56987.241710	25.183	0.023	56987.225425	24.404	0.044
56987.499975	25.635	0.047	56987.515137	24.716	0.046
56987.573493	25.028	0.034	56987.557209	24.472	0.038
56988.229862	25.751	0.036	56988.245024	24.743	0.034
56988.303346	25.523	0.029	56988.287061	24.663	0.027
56988.428810	25.330	0.035	56988.443972	24.534	0.043
56988.502386	25.340	0.038	56988.486102	24.496	0.048
56989.158280	25.062	0.021	56989.173442	24.382	0.047
56989.232169	25.009	0.072	56989.215885	24.380	0.050
56989.357228	25.337	0.045	56989.372390	24.719	0.030
56989.431186	25.660	0.044	56989.414902	24.680	0.059
56989.630215	25.272	0.038	56989.613930	24.464	0.046
56989.556175	25.420	0.063	56989.571337	24.501	0.065

Table B9. Photometry of the variable stars in And III dSph.

 * Modified Heliocentric Julian Date of mid-exposure: HJD - 2,400,000

(This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.)

MHJD*	F475W	σ_{F475W}	$MHJD^*$	F814W	σ_{F814W}		
AndXV-V001							
56917.486432	24.553	0.033	56917.501594	24.281	0.036		
56917.564258	25.095	0.039	56917.547973	24.378	0.030		
56918.682087	25.631	0.055	56918.697250	24.707	0.048		
56918.758837	25.772	0.053	56918.742552	24.872	0.067		
56918.881259	25.826	0.056	56918.896422	24.939	0.064		
56918.957951	25.254	0.098	56918.941666	24.810	0.057		
56919.476714	24.797	0.034	56919.491877	24.240	0.038		
56919.555350	24.883	0.033	56919.539065	24.342	0.035		
56919.678374	25.536	0.037	56919.693537	24.710	0.061		
56919.754476	25.851	0.040	56919.738191	24.777	0.052		
56919.877581	25.733	0.064	56919.892743	24.902	0.074		
56919.953659	25.653	0.045	56919.937374	25.007	0.056		
56920.541683	24.732	0.057	56920.556846	24.369	0.063		
56920.617634	25.256	0.039	56920.601349	24.489	0.055		
56920.740890	25.675	0.043	56920.756052	24.853	0.056		
56920.816829	25.835	0.069	56920.800544	24.877	0.057		
56920.883382	25.712	0.046	56920.867293	24.903	0.054		

Table B10. Photometry of the variable stars in And XV dSph.

 * Modified Heliocentric Julian Date of mid-exposure: HJD - 2,400,000

(This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.)

MHJD*	F475W	σ_{F475W}	$MHJD^*$	F814W	σ_{F814W}
		AndXV	/I-V001		
56616.545139	25.496	0.025	56616.560301	24.366	0.153
56616.621076	25.675	0.034	56616.604792	24.668	0.042
56617.010037	25.030	0.024	56617.025199	24.462	0.056
56617.085986	25.392	0.022	56617.069701	24.566	0.029
56617.408499	25.885	0.050	56617.423673	24.846	0.054
56617.484483	25.923	0.063	56617.468199	24.823	0.057
56617.674172	25.619	0.043	56617.689334	24.660	0.054
56617.752522	25.330	0.034	56617.736660	24.650	0.044
56618.006245	25.789	0.046	56618.021407	24.766	0.069
56618.082218	25.945	0.049	56618.065933	24.916	0.052
56618.471143	25.801	0.047	56618.485872	24.788	0.057
56618.547139	25.841	0.067	56618.530854	24.764	0.066
56618.598771	25.825	0.048	56618.615056	24.860	0.053

Table B11. Photometry of the variable stars in And XVI dSph.

* Modified Heliocentric Julian Date of mid-exposure: HJD - 2,400,000

(This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.)

MHJD*	F475W	σ_{F475W}	MHJD*	F814W	σ_{F814W}		
	AndXXVIII-V001						
57043.010749	25.951	0.110	57043.025911	24.779	0.060		
57043.082797	25.813	0.054	57043.066513	24.845	0.031		
57043.209741	25.053	0.062	57043.224903	24.318	0.052		
57043.281893	24.992	0.038	57043.265608	24.327	0.039		
57044.204663	25.908	0.053	57044.219825	24.515	0.075		
57044.277290	25.903	0.043	57044.261005	24.683	0.175		
57044.337289	25.878	0.077	57044.352451	24.875	0.046		
57044.412127	26.123	0.084	57044.395842	24.798	0.046		
57045.007156	25.852	0.091	57044.949321	24.892	0.067		
57044.934159	25.758	0.102	57044.990872	24.887	0.070		
57045.066797	26.149	0.065	57045.081959	24.925	0.075		
57045.139852	25.151	0.055	57045.123567	24.522	0.075		
57045.928885		_	57045.944046		_		
57046.002310		_	57045.986025		_		
57046.061499	25.748	0.054	57046.076661	24.674	0.054		
57046.134994	25.818	0.042	57046.118709	24.739	0.063		
57046.923494	25.931	0.072	57046.938656	24.971	0.069		
57046.997347	25.977	0.071	57046.981063	24.940	0.067		
57047.056108	25.098	0.043	57047.071270	24.255	0.076		
57047.130008	25.142	0.042	57047.113724	24.387	0.040		

 ${\bf Table \ B12}. \ {\rm Photometry \ of \ the \ variable \ stars \ in \ And \ XXVIII \ dSph.}$

 * Modified Heliocentric Julian Date of mid-exposure: HJD - 2,400,000

(This table is a portion of its entirely form which will be available in the online journal.)

ID_{Pritzl}	$\operatorname{Period}_{Pritzl}$	ID _{This work}	Period _{This work}	Notes
V1	1.630			near to the BSS region; affected by near saturated field star; not variable in our data
V2	0.348	AndI-V185	0.349	
V3	0.412	AndI-V182	0.386	
V4	9.999	AndI-V172	0.607	
V5	0.654	AndI-V154	0.746	
V6	0.430	AndI-V186	0.429	
V44	0.748			minor variation in F814; not variable in our data
V45	0.772			not variable in our data
V89	0.523			in ACS gap
V98	0.625			in ACS gap
V99	0.716	AndI-V237	0.630	
V100	0.782			not variable in our data

Table C13. Cross-identification with the Pritzl et al. catalog of variable stars in And I.

The full table is available as Supporting Information with the online version of the paper.

Table C14. Cross-identification with the Pritzl et al. catalog of variable stars in And II.

ID_{Pritzl}	$\operatorname{Period}_{Pritzl}$	$ID_{This \ work}$	$\operatorname{Period}_{This \ work}$	Notes
V01	0.407	AndII-V080	0.370	
V02	0.546	AndII-V071	0.543	
V03	0.520	AndII-V098	0.516	
V04	0.540	AndII-V064	0.692	
V05	0.583	AndII-V081	0.580	
V16	0.346			not variable in our data
V37	0.751			not variable in our data
V43	0.490			in ACS gap
V70	0.707			not variable in our data
V71	0.474	AndII-V153	0.580	
V72	0.469	AndII-V087	0.592	
V73	0.698	AndII-V118	0.538	

The full table is available as Supporting Information with the online version of the paper.

C. COMPARISON WITH THE LITERATURE

Figure C1 compares the periods of variable stars in common between our work and the published period for the three galaxies already studied in the literature (And I, And II and And III Pritzl et al. 2004, 2005), according to the labelled symbols. Pritzl's data for each galaxy consist in two data-sets separated by 4-5 days. In each data-set, they started observing first all the F555W and then all the F450W images. The cadence of the data depends on the individual case. For And I, the strategy was $3 \times F555W$ ($4 \times F555W$) and $6 \times F450W$ ($6 \times F450W$) in the first (second) set, with 1 image per orbit. For And II, the data were collected as $3 \times F555W$ ($4 \times F555W$) and $7 \times F450W$ ($8 \times F450W$) in the first (second) set, with 2 images per orbit. For And III the strategy was similar to that for And II, but collecting $4 \times F555W$ and $8 \times F450W$ in each data-set.

A total of 94, 69 and 54 stars (out of 100, 73 and 56 in their catalogues) were recovered for And I, And II and And III, respectively. The cross-identifications made between our catalogues and Pritzl's are shown in Tables C13, C14, C15. The small fraction of stars that were not recovered either appear as non variable in our data or fall in the ACS gap (see the column "Notes" of Tables C13, C14, C15). We note that the matching was complicated by the fact that the coordinates listed in the Pritzl catalogs were significantly offset, with different offsets for each WFPC2 chip, in particular in the case of And III.

VARIABLE STARS IN ISLANDS GALAXIES

ID_{Pritzl}	$\operatorname{Period}_{Pritzl}$	ID _{This work}	Period _{This work}	Notes
V01	0.834	AndIII-V073	1.003	
V02	0.590	AndIII-V069	0.591	
V03	0.773			in ACS gap
V04	0.629	AndIII-V065	0.559	
V05	0.650	AndIII-V067	0.632	
V06	0.678	AndIII-V105	0.818	
V07	0.480	AndIII-V075	0.428	
V08	1.510			not variable in our data
V53	0.534	AndIII-V039	0.533	
V54	0.623	AndIII-V041	0.625	
V55	0.599	AndIII-V031	0.596	
V56	0.496	AndIII-V046	0.640	

Table C15. Cross-identification with the Pritzl et al. catalog of variable stars in And III.

The full table is available as Supporting Information with the online version of the paper.

The comparison discloses a general good agreement (53% of the stars within a difference of 0.05 days and 80% within 0.1 days) though with a few outliers for which the period is significantly discrepant (20% have a difference larger than 0.1 day). However, this effect can be easily explained taking into account that HST observations may suffer from a strong aliasing introduced by the orbital time. By having more epochs and scheduling them to avoid redundant periods, our program strongly suppressed the effects of aliasing.

The aliasing effect is a very common *error* in signal treatment, as it happens whenever the original periodic signal (in our case, the light curve of the variable stars) is reconstructed using a discrete sampling. When a periodic signal of frequency f_{true} is sampled with a frequency $f_{sampling}$, the resulting number of cycles per sample is $f_{true}/f_{sampling}$ (normalized frequency), and the samples are indistinguishable from those of another sinusoid (or periodic signal), called an *alias*, whose normalized frequency differs from $f_{true}/f_{sampling}$ by an integer (see e.g., VanderPlas 2017). Then, we can express the aliases of frequency as $f_{alias} = |f_{true} - Nf_{sampling}|$, being N an integer. In this case, the calculation of the period can be affected by the HST orbital cadence of 96 minutes.

The curves overplotted on Figure C1 represent how the true period is affected by a cadence of 96 minutes. Interestingly, most if not all the discrepant points are explained by this aliasing effect. Taking into account the limited number of phase points in previous studies, and the optimized strategy of our observations, we suggest that has resulted in more precise period determinations. Nevertheless, this comparison also supports the quality of the previous analysis, given the observational material available.



Figure C1. Current period versus the period (top) and period difference (bottom) found by Pritzl et al. (2004, 2005) for the 94, 69 and 54 stars matched in And I (black circles), And II (blue plusses) and And III (red open squares), respectively. The dotted curves in the top panel are the aliasing lines (see text). We have taken the HST orbital period (96 minutes) as $f_{sampling}$ and |N|=[1,3,6,9,15,18] for obtaining these curves (aliasing lines). Note how the outliers follow the aliasing lines in most cases. This indicates the high probability that the offsets are due to aliasing.

VARIABLE STARS IN ISLANDS GALAXIES

Table D16. Parameters of the variable stars in And I dSph.

ID	RA	DEC	Period	$\langle F475W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F475W}	$\langle F814W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F814W}	$\langle B \rangle$	A_B	$\langle V \rangle$	A_V	$\langle I \rangle$	A_I	Type
name	(J2000)	(J2000)	(current)											
AndI-V001	$0:\!45:\!09.233$	+37:58:47.19	0.569	25.532	1.038	24.692	0.574	25.657	1.137	25.266	0.915	24.677	0.580	RRab
AndI-V002	0:45:09.646	+37:59:48.86	0.567	25.505	0.590	24.737	0.358	25.613	0.669	25.251	0.436	24.719	0.360	RRab
AndI-V003	0:45:09.819	+37:59:32.31	0.296	25.329	0.336	24.831	0.091	25.398	0.392	25.159	0.207	24.819	0.097	RRc
AndI-V004	0:45:10.116	+37:58:44.43	0.598	25.322	1.390	24.607	0.699	25.415	1.605	25.103	0.949	24.599	0.669	RRab
AndI-V005	0:45:10.429	+37:58:56.47	0.585	25.557	0.807	24.733	0.608	25.680	0.864	25.276	0.660	24.722	0.576	RRab
AndI-V006	0:45:11.526	+37:58:45.53	0.349	25.442	1.054	24.806	0.508	25.531	1.120	25.228	0.875	24.790	0.518	RRd
AndI-V007	0:45:12.020	+38:00:25.42	0.352	25.404	0.543	24.762	0.254	25.488	0.603	25.196	0.436	24.748	0.250	RRd
AndI-V008	0:45:12.286	+37:58:45.04	0.791	25.338	0.304	24.450	0.243	25.478	0.321	25.023	0.263	24.421	0.273	RRab
AndI-V009	0:45:13.494	+38:00:57.92	0.353	25.364	0.479	24.714	0.210	25.455	0.545	25.142	0.354	24.699	0.214	RRc
AndI-V010	0:45:13.931	+37:59:21.84	0.581	25.273	1.393	24.614	0.658	25.357	1.550	25.096	0.999	24.611	0.617	RRab
AndI-V011	0:45:14.260	+37:58:40.41	0.479	25.476	1.252	24.849	0.947	25.605	1.300	25.230	1.078	24.836	0.904	RRab
AndI-V012	0:45:14.735	+38:00:35.23	0.623	25.172	1.365	24.434	0.656	25.302	1.483	24.921	1.069	24.421	0.647	\mathbf{RRab}
AndI-V013	$0:\!45:\!15.057$	+38:00:50.11	0.515	25.423	1.213	24.688	0.731	25.522	1.350	25.194	0.845	24.681	0.734	\mathbf{RRab}
AndI-V014	0:45:15.796	+37:59:31.21	0.359	25.326	0.484	24.685	0.235	25.420	0.530	25.106	0.381	24.670	0.234	RRc
AndI-V015	0:45:16.130	+38:01:24.28	0.703	25.345	0.422	24.430	0.208	25.486	0.463	25.037	0.377	24.416	0.214	RRab
AndI-V016	0:45:16.173	+37:59:27.10	0.644	25.458	0.576	24.553	0.329	25.606	0.634	25.139	0.478	24.538	0.338	RRab
AndI-V017	0:45:16.178	+37:58:57.24	0.640	25.508	0.420	24.633	0.124	25.640	0.489	25.213	0.317	24.622	0.141	RRab
AndI-V018	0:45:16.711	+37:59:41.10	0.301	25.213	0.212	24.726	0.135	25.290	0.222	25.033	0.174	24.718	0.139	RRc
AndI-V019	0:45:16.813	+37:59:09.94	0.564	25.381	1.011	24.679	0.677	25.475	1.142	25.167	0.722	24.666	0.582	RRab
AndI-V020	0:45:17.035	+38:00:02.48	0.574	25.453	1.113	24.692	0.536	25.560	1.257	25.216	0.836	24.685	0.525	RRab

Stars from "AndI-V001" to "AndI-V0038" were detected in the WFC3 field, while stars from "AndI-V039" to "AndI-V314" were detected in the ACS field.

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D. PULSATION PROPERTIES OF VARIABLE STARS IN ISLANDS GALAXIES

The properties of the variable stars found in this work for And I, II, III, XV, XVI, and XXVIII are detailed in Tables D16, D17, D18, D19, D20, and D21, respectively. The first columns give the identification number and the next two list the equatorial coordinates (J2000.0). Column 4 give the period of the variable in days, while columns 5 to 14 list the intensity-averaged magnitudes and amplitude in the filters F475, F814, B, V, and I, respectively. Last column displays the variable type.

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Table D17. Parameters of the variable stars in And II dSph.

ID	RA	DEC	Period	$\langle F475W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F475W}	$\langle F814W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F814W}	$\langle B \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_B	$\langle V \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_V	$\langle I \rangle$	A_I	Type
name	(J2000)	(J2000)	(current)											
AndII-V001	1:15:56.325	+33:21:19.95	0.332	25.061	0.686	24.441	0.336	25.149	0.747	24.848	0.563	24.425	0.330	RRc
AndII-V002	1:15:57.224	+33:21:32.52	0.601	25.064	1.016	24.272	0.362	25.310	0.948	24.785	0.685	24.239	0.325	RRab
AndII-V003	1:15:58.620	+33:21:29.91	0.625	25.115	0.766	24.243	0.375	25.257	0.886	24.811	0.613	24.231	0.383	RRab
AndII-V004	1:15:58.951	+33:21:14.99	0.663	25.124	0.339	24.234	0.158	25.258	0.378	24.828	0.294	24.221	0.180	RRab
AndII-V005	1:15:58.986	+33:21:05.31	0.769	24.971	0.561	24.102	0.297	25.109	0.620	24.667	0.470	24.088	0.308	RRab
AndII-V006	1:15:59.033	+33:21:08.26	0.590	24.957	1.231	24.204	0.557	25.064	1.356	24.700	1.008	24.140	0.573	RRab
AndII-V007	1:15:59.056	+33:20:45.97	0.606	24.927	1.551	24.194	0.791	25.033	1.692	24.670	1.306	24.180	0.792	RRab
AndII-V008	1:15:59.377	+33:21:57.11	0.622	25.128	0.762	24.267	0.380	25.261	0.836	24.845	0.644	24.271	0.348	RRab
AndII-V009	1:15:59.439	+33:21:26.87	0.345	24.990	0.655	24.378	0.339	25.080	0.705	24.768	0.554	24.363	0.336	\mathbf{RRc}
AndII-V010	1:16:00.025	+33:20:38.76	0.388	26.014	0.174	24.680	0.252	26.276	0.219	25.551	0.161	24.699	0.236	\mathbf{EB}
AndII-V011	1:16:01.326	+33:22:38.74	0.612	25.053	0.540	24.218	0.319	25.184	0.570	24.763	0.501	24.207	0.332	RRab
AndII-V012	1:16:01.426	+33:20:39.01	0.640	24.976	0.540	24.125	0.267	25.108	0.593	24.686	0.431	24.109	0.273	RRab
AndII-V013	1:16:02.447	+33:20:24.48	0.357	25.041	0.452	24.378	0.291	25.140	0.507	24.804	0.358	24.356	0.296	RRd
AndII-V014	1:16:02.573	+33:22:07.27	0.621	25.124	0.521	24.366	0.259	25.245	0.578	24.844	0.417	24.337	0.239	RRab
AndII-V015	1:16:02.657	+33:23:07.14	0.570	25.157	1.160	24.493	0.400	25.266	1.317	24.919	0.885	24.478	0.392	RRab
AndII-V016	1:16:03.585	+33:22:15.65	0.556	24.914	1.441	24.419	0.683	24.993	1.554	24.757	1.123	24.412	0.642	RRab
AndII-V017	1:16:04.235	+33:20:58.80	0.347	24.825	0.194	24.293	0.061	24.897	0.217	24.647	0.153	24.267	0.080	RRc
AndII-V018	1:16:04.463	+33:22:25.54	0.572	25.082	1.090	24.397	0.599	25.176	1.185	24.857	0.895	24.457	0.388	RRab
AndII-V019	1:16:04.471	+33:22:06.01	0.641	25.065	0.845	24.331	0.402	25.171	0.952	24.815	0.698	24.316	0.395	RRab
AndII-V020	1:16:05.220	+33:19:59.10	0.751	25.048	0.546	24.139	0.296	25.187	0.600	24.743	0.459	24.126	0.303	RRab

Stars from "AndII-V001" to "AndII-V0035" were detected in the WFC3 field, while stars from "AndII-V036" to "AndII-V260" were detected in the ACS field.

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Table D18.	Parameters	of the	variable	stars	in	And	III	dS	ph
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ID	RA	DEC	Period	$\langle F475W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F475W}	$\langle F814W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F814W}	$\langle B \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_B	$\langle V \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_V	$\langle I \rangle$	A_I	Type
name	(J2000)	(J2000)	(current)											
AndIII-V001	0:35:22.101	+36:29:14.19	0.400	25.357	0.568	24.585	0.299	25.486	0.644	25.079	0.481	24.570	0.303	RRd
AndIII-V002	0:35:22.192	+36:29:30.74	0.645	25.410	0.710	24.493	0.467	25.551	0.781	25.107	0.591	24.490	0.445	RRab
AndIII-V003	0:35:22.642	+36:31:02.97	0.655	25.325	0.973	24.477	0.506	25.461	1.071	25.030	0.730	24.464	0.510	RRab
AndIII-V004	0:35:22.827	+36:31:49.08	0.626	25.462	0.470	24.587	0.269	25.599	0.518	25.161	0.392	24.573	0.273	RRab
AndIII-V005	0:35:23.254	+36:30:04.01	0.399	25.257	0.545	24.510	0.335	25.376	0.595	24.991	0.450	24.492	0.330	RRc
AndIII-V006	0:35:23.687	+36:31:51.12	0.627	25.420	0.752	24.562	0.387	25.557	0.814	25.123	0.672	24.548	0.394	RRab
AndIII-V007	0:35:23.985	+36:31:11.84	0.706	25.167	0.765	24.290	0.381	25.315	0.819	24.849	0.681	24.275	0.387	RRab
AndIII-V008	0:35:24.109	+36:31:14.42	0.653	25.390	0.430	24.465	0.280	25.540	0.439	25.065	0.423	24.452	0.288	RRab
AndIII-V009	0:35:24.208	+36:31:05.28	0.375	25.363	0.462	24.611	0.230	25.474	0.523	25.115	0.372	24.594	0.232	RRd
AndIII-V010	0:35:24.240	+36:30:03.13	0.606	25.311	0.825	24.476	0.406	25.439	0.906	25.026	0.630	24.466	0.439	RRab
AndIII-V011	0:35:24.529	+36:30:22.74	0.607	25.313	0.915	24.484	0.512	25.446	0.976	25.019	0.764	24.469	0.521	RRab
AndIII-V012	0:35:25.360	+36:29:24.55	0.601	25.407	0.779	24.489	0.429	25.553	0.862	25.099	0.652	24.474	0.442	RRab
AndIII-V013	0:35:25.445	+36:30:56.36	0.650	25.384	0.263	24.496	0.153	25.525	0.284	25.074	0.225	24.473	0.143	RRab
AndIII-V014	0:35:25.888	+36:29:46.85	0.646	25.276	0.519	24.372	0.396	25.417	0.568	24.967	0.460	24.370	0.329	RRab
AndIII-V015	0:35:26.072	+36:31:35.04	0.661	25.302	0.666	24.436	0.301	25.432	0.742	25.012	0.594	24.425	0.324	RRab
AndIII-V016	0:35:26.112	+36:29:53.61	0.614	25.343	0.949	24.510	0.453	25.463	1.073	25.053	0.776	24.504	0.498	RRab
AndIII-V017	0:35:26.231	+36:30:26.37	0.406	25.235	0.499	24.481	0.200	25.349	0.557	24.979	0.391	24.465	0.207	RRd
AndIII-V018	0:35:26.302	+36:30:44.48	0.413	25.269	0.490	24.497	0.288	25.383	0.528	25.000	0.424	24.479	0.295	RRd
AndIII-V019	0:35:26.384	+36:30:24.06	0.328	25.353	0.622	24.718	0.302	25.453	0.646	25.117	0.569	24.700	0.299	RRc
AndIII-V020	0:35:26.533	+36:30:51.13	0.406	25.239	0.422	24.483	0.210	25.355	0.471	24.978	0.341	24.465	0.209	RRd

Stars from "AndIII-V001" to "AndIII-V114" were detected in the ACS field, while stars from "AndIII-V115" to "AndIII-V118" were detected in the WFC3 field.

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ID	RA	DEC	Period	$\langle F475W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F475W}	$\langle F814W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F814W}	$\langle B \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_B	$\langle V \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_V	$\langle I \rangle$	A_I	Type
name	(J2000)	(J2000)	(current)											
AndXV-V001	1:14:10.037	+38:06:34.23	0.503	25.366	1.443	24.657	0.761	25.469	1.552	25.128	1.215	24.643	0.760	RRab
AndXV-V002	1:14:10.426	+38:06:37.79	0.618	25.364	0.861	24.523	0.458	25.494	0.948	25.071	0.707	24.508	0.465	RRab
AndXV-V003	1:14:10.438	+38:06:38.32	0.587	25.312	1.015	24.541	0.633	25.429	1.089	25.047	0.876	24.524	0.640	RRab
AndXV-V004	1:14:11.397	+38:06:27.19	1.136	23.779	1.574	23.104	0.828	23.875	1.697	23.558	1.319	23.093	0.819	AC
AndXV-V005	1:14:11.724	+38:06:47.28	0.547	25.335	1.217	24.546	0.808	25.440	1.359	25.083	0.996	24.530	0.833	RRab
AndXV-V006	1:14:11.949	+38:06:51.41	0.377	25.235	0.602	24.599	0.433	25.329	0.665	25.014	0.488	24.581	0.434	RRc
AndXV-V007	1:14:12.105	+38:07:17.08	0.629	25.320	0.671	24.470	0.385	25.449	0.736	25.032	0.565	24.455	0.393	RRab
AndXV-V008	1:14:12.198	+38:06:54.71	0.329	25.246	0.605	24.632	0.393	25.332	0.664	25.038	0.482	24.610	0.390	RRc
AndXV-V009	1:14:12.555	+38:06:08.23	0.365	25.305	0.493	24.659	0.240	25.404	0.526	25.074	0.416	24.641	0.239	RRc
AndXV-V010	1:14:13.229	+38:07:23.41	0.576	25.356	0.452	24.537	0.351	25.475	0.482	25.083	0.404	24.521	0.355	RRab
AndXV-V011	1:14:13.380	+38:06:34.38	0.609	25.360	1.069	24.522	0.558	25.490	1.164	25.074	0.905	24.513	0.544	RRab
AndXV-V012	1:14:13.441	+38:07:03.68	0.543	25.256	0.949	24.537	0.415	25.360	1.032	25.006	0.722	24.521	0.422	RRab
AndXV-V013	1:14:13.592	+38:07:44.73	0.608	25.244	1.430	24.481	0.668	25.356	1.613	24.983	1.140	24.468	0.672	RRab
AndXV-V014	1:14:13.642	+38:06:04.53	0.518	25.359	1.305	24.685	0.669	25.457	1.428	25.135	1.039	24.673	0.665	RRab
AndXV-V015	1:14:13.936	+38:06:04.72	0.621	25.385	0.631	24.559	0.347	25.512	0.698	25.101	0.515	24.544	0.354	RRab
AndXV-V016	1:14:13.944	+38:07:35.31	0.868	24.331	1.406	23.554	0.776	24.436	1.550	24.084	1.146	23.536	0.734	AC
AndXV-V017	1:14:14.008	+38:08:00.67	0.677	25.226	0.821	24.406	0.427	25.356	0.919	24.942	0.649	24.393	0.440	RRab
AndXV-V018	1:14:14.094	+38:07:06.15	0.601	25.308	0.946	24.479	0.518	25.434	1.042	25.022	0.730	24.466	0.534	RRab
AndXV-V019	1:14:14.115	+38:07:40.49	0.719	25.313	0.801	24.418	0.351	25.451	0.890	25.020	0.597	24.406	0.358	RRab
AndXV-V020	1.14.14371	$\pm 38.07.08.30$	0 644	25 491	0.593	24 562	0.330	25.638	0.652	25.167	0.477	24 553	0.328	RRah

Table D19. Parameters of the variable stars in And XV dSph.

All stars were detected in the ACS field.

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Table D20. Parameters of the variable stars in And XVI dSph.

ID	RA	DEC	Period	$\langle F475W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F475W}	$\langle F814W \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_{F814W}	$\langle B \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_B	$\langle V \rangle$	\mathbf{A}_V	$\langle I \rangle$	A_I	Type
name	(J2000)	(J2000)	(current)											
AndXVI-V001	0:59:24.386	+32:22:33.16	0.622	25.459	1.142	24.642	0.555	25.584	1.281	25.173	0.912	24.627	0.571	M31 RRL
AndXVI-V002	0:59:25.335	+32:22:16.10	0.358	24.563	0.624	23.877	0.402	24.671	0.692	24.306	0.484	23.857	0.394	RRc
AndXVI-V003	0:59:27.972	+32:22:57.58	0.389	24.560	0.552	23.791	0.374	24.667	0.612	24.313	0.445	23.774	0.375	RRc
AndXVI-V004	0:59:29.434	+32:22:25.90	0.350	24.580	0.520	23.900	0.346	24.682	0.547	24.346	0.467	23.882	0.347	RRc
AndXVI-V005	0:59:30.846	+32:22:14.01	0.617	24.603	0.922	23.756	0.581	24.734	0.992	24.335	0.759	23.741	0.586	RRab
AndXVI-V006	0:59:34.271	+32:21:59.44	0.640	24.594	1.199	23.746	0.657	24.725	1.296	24.280	0.894	23.730	0.671	RRab
AndXVI-V007	0:59:36.072	+32:23:16.35	0.392	24.606	0.456	23.877	0.227	24.715	0.500	24.352	0.388	23.858	0.231	RRc
AndXVI-V008	0:59:37.515	+32:22:10.10	0.289	24.669	0.298	24.163	0.198	24.738	0.312	24.495	0.264	24.147	0.195	RRc
AndXVI-V009	0:59:38.101	+32:23:15.78	0.651	24.610	0.663	23.785	0.424	24.737	0.712	24.324	0.589	23.769	0.430	RRab

All stars were detected in the ACS field.

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Table D21. Parameters of the variable stars in And XXVIII dSph.

ID	RA	DEC	Period	$\langle F475W \rangle$	A_{F475W}	$\langle F814W \rangle$	A_{F814W}	$\langle B \rangle$	A_B	$\langle V \rangle$	A_V	$\langle I \rangle$	A_I	Type
name	(J2000)	(J2000)	(current)											
AndXXVIII-V001	22:32:32.098	+31:13:11.52	0.642	25.549	1.142	24.648	0.601	25.694	1.259	25.229	0.960	24.639	0.620	RRab
AndXXVIII-V002	22:32:33.432	+31:13:07.56	0.608	25.392	0.697	24.659	0.228	25.508	0.590	25.141	0.392	24.615	0.203	RRL?
AndXXVIII-V003	22:32:35.539	+31:12:15.41	0.407	25.414	0.460	24.603	0.217	25.536	0.517	25.131	0.366	24.587	0.222	RRc
AndXXVIII-V004	22:32:35.594	+31:12:32.34	0.366	25.490	0.501	24.730	0.272	25.607	0.538	25.215	0.435	24.713	0.275	RRc
AndXXVIII-V005	22:32:36.365	+31:12:22.37	0.565	25.529	0.974	24.647	0.566	25.653	1.102	25.244	0.769	24.635	0.582	RRab
AndXXVIII-V006	22:32:36.682	+31:14:05.83	0.540	25.493	1.222	24.639	0.771	25.621	1.344	25.198	1.016	24.629	0.785	RRab
AndXXVIII-V007	22:32:36.703	+31:13:45.74	0.681	25.363	0.720	24.456	0.345	25.502	0.802	25.055	0.606	24.445	0.355	RRab
AndXXVIII-V008	22:32:36.958	+31:13:14.25	0.341	25.411	0.541	24.559	0.246	25.542	0.592	25.123	0.451	24.546	0.250	RRd
AndXXVIII-V009	22:32:37.075	+31:12:45.87	0.362	25.453	0.480	24.715	0.396	25.567	0.508	25.196	0.459	24.698	0.403	RRd
AndXXVIII-V010	22:32:37.332	+31:12:31.50	0.510	25.471	1.147	24.682	0.678	25.596	1.263	25.195	0.936	24.668	0.683	RRab
AndXXVIII-V011	22:32:37.507	+31:12:31.46	0.366	25.465	0.493	24.722	0.334	25.572	0.554	25.213	0.390	24.706	0.331	RRd
AndXXVIII-V012	22:32:37.510	+31:11:55.04	0.385	25.482	0.393	24.683	0.227	25.603	0.421	25.208	0.339	24.667	0.226	RRd
AndXXVIII-V013	22:32:37.975	+31:13:40.09	0.366	25.394	0.541	24.613	0.341	25.508	0.583	25.134	0.478	24.596	0.346	RRc
AndXXVIII-V014	22:32:37.980	+31:14:01.26	0.369	25.466	0.572	24.647	0.324	25.587	0.626	25.200	0.492	24.631	0.321	RRd
AndXXVIII-V015	22:32:38.287	+31:14:04.83	0.646	25.412	0.790	24.488	0.301	25.565	0.910	25.092	0.524	24.403	0.483	RRab
AndXXVIII-V016	22:32:38.614	+31:13:12.52	0.397	25.178	0.574	24.534	0.257	25.271	0.625	24.960	0.491	24.517	0.257	\mathbf{RRc}
AndXXVIII-V017	22:32:38.635	+31:13:34.34	0.558	25.351	1.367	24.601	0.771	25.461	1.476	25.100	1.138	24.585	0.778	RRab
AndXXVIII-V018	22:32:38.690	+31:14:14.99	0.412	25.353	0.569	24.603	0.251	25.463	0.634	25.097	0.454	24.588	0.257	RRc
AndXXVIII-V019	22:32:38.837	+31:13:12.22	0.524	25.455	1.076	24.678	0.608	25.571	1.156	25.170	0.809	24.662	0.710	RRab
AndXXVIII-V020	22:32:39.029	+31:12:51.00	0.651	25.427	0.432	24.543	0.189	25.566	0.493	25.125	0.370	24.528	0.199	RRab

All stars were detected in the ACS field.

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