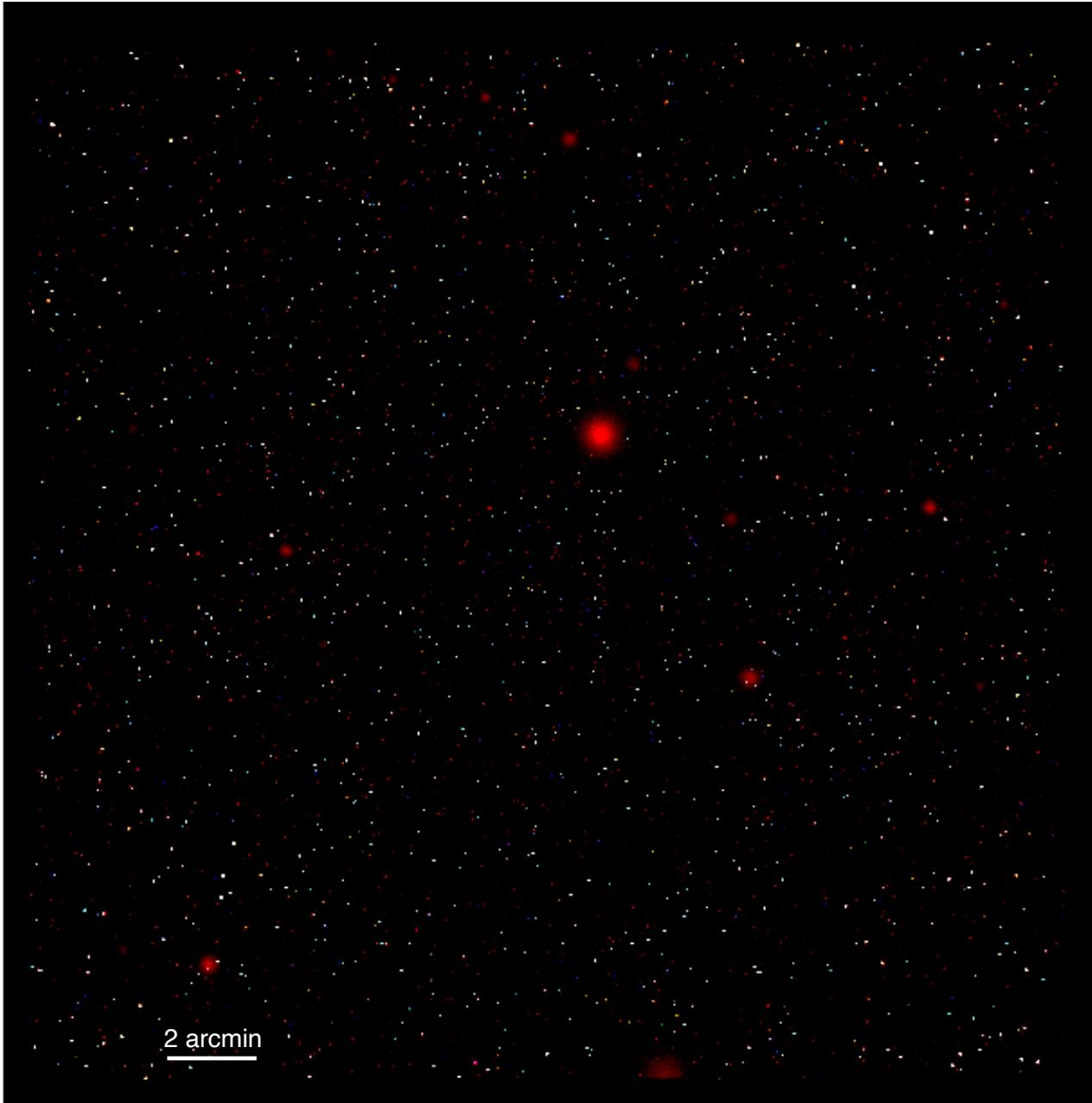


Understanding the AGN population: X-ray surveys



X-rays as a strategic tool in AGN analysis

X-ray emission contributes only to <10% to AGN bolometric luminosity. However, X-ray emission offers an unique point of view in the AGN analysis. In fact, X-ray offer the...

Donley et al. (2008, 2012); Ballantyne et al. (2011) Comastri et al. (2011); Georganopoulos et al. (2013); Lanzuisi et al. (2015); Buchner et al. (2015)

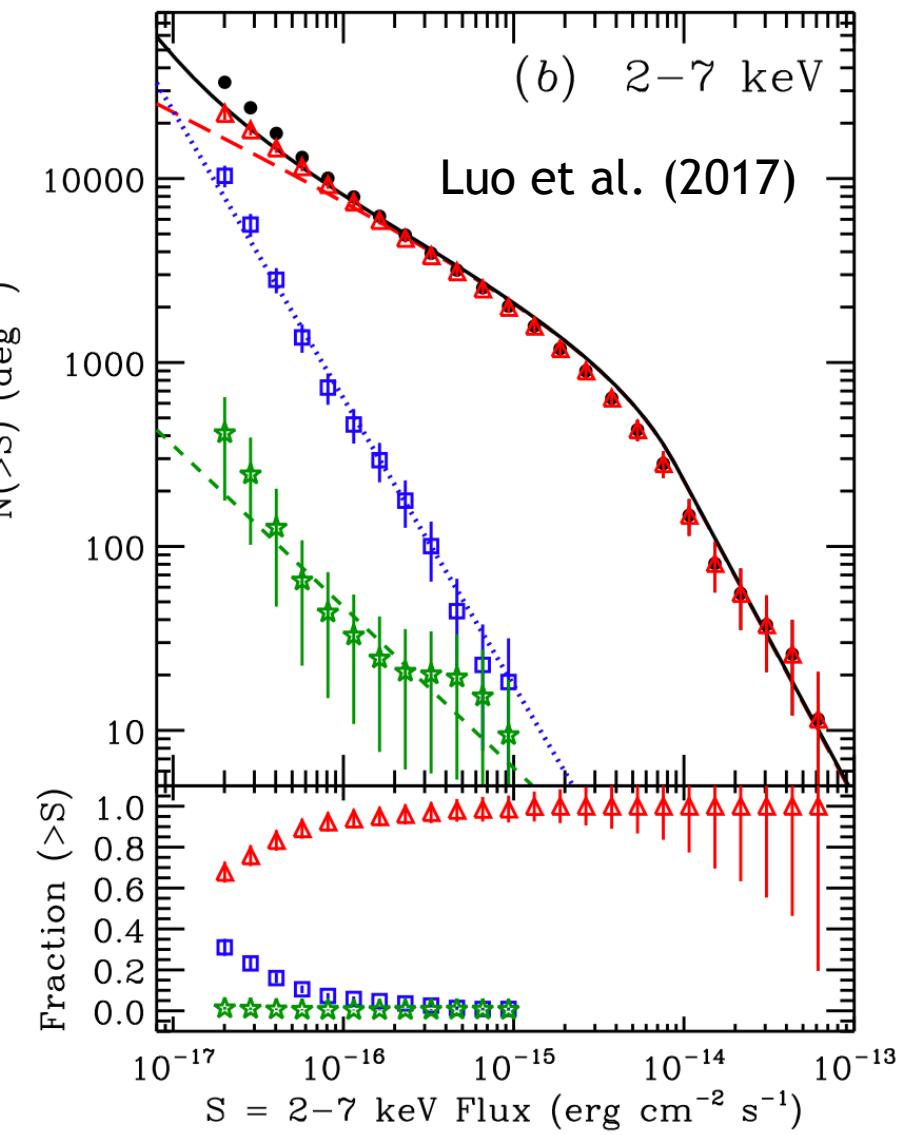
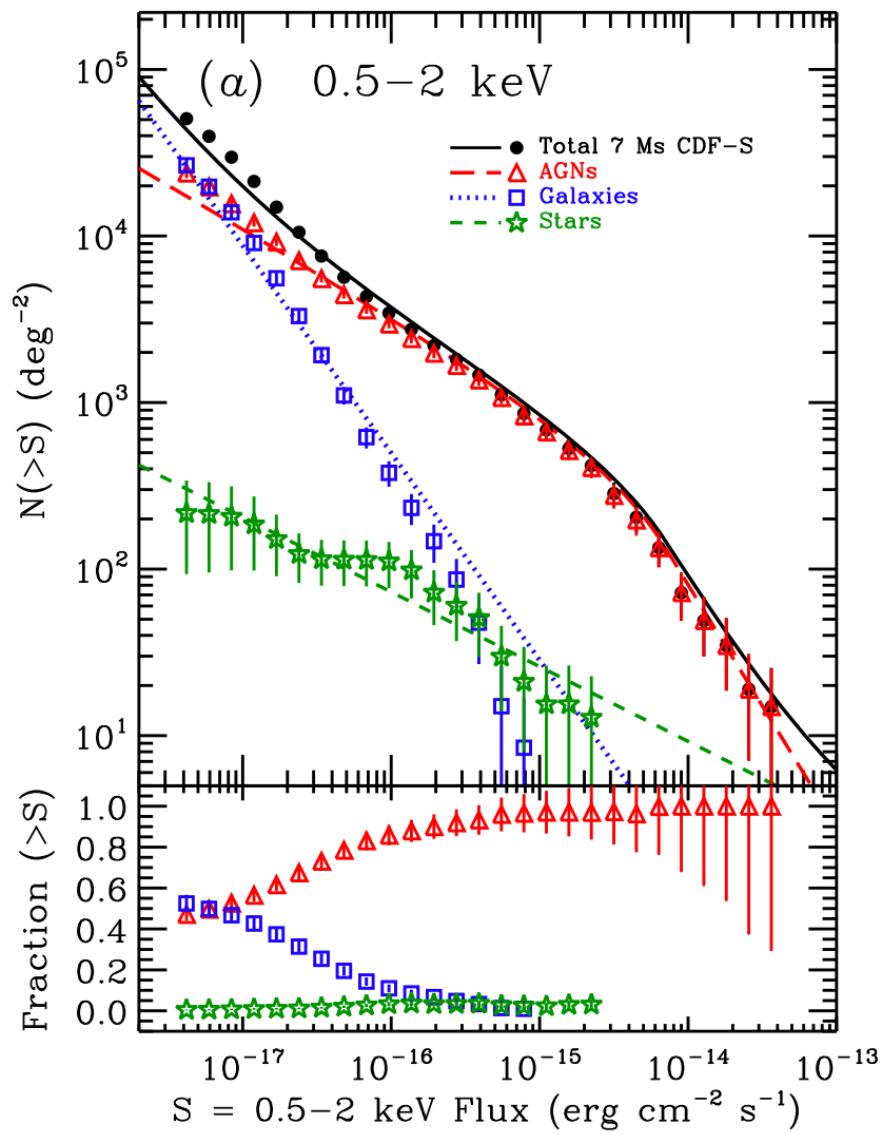
X-rays as a strategic tool in AGN analysis

X-ray emission contributes only to <10% to AGN bolometric luminosity. However, X-ray emission offers an unique point of view in the AGN analysis. In fact, X-ray offer the...

1. *cleanest* AGN selection: negligible SF contamination, both in terms of single objects ($L_x > 10^{42}$ erg s⁻¹ safely identifies AGN) and of integrated population (galaxy contribution to total X-ray emission becomes significant only at the flux limit of the deepest surveys).

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X-rays as a strategic tool in AGN analysis



Iopoulou et al. (2015), Farina et al. (2015), Dacunha et al. (2015)

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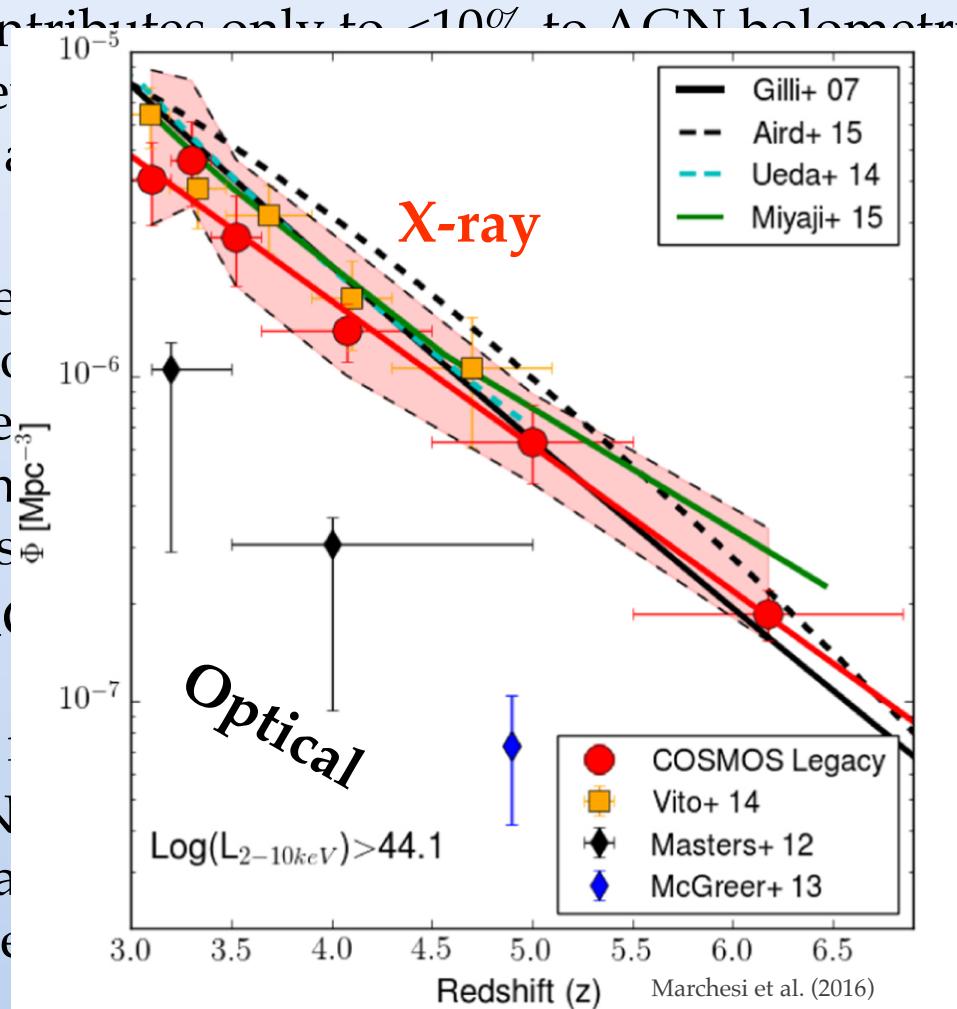
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3. *less biased* AGN selection: less strong obscuration effect at >2 keV. Sampling a class of obscured sources (up to $N_H \sim 10^{24}$ cm⁻²) which cannot be detected by optical surveys.

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X-rays as a strategic tool in AGN analysis

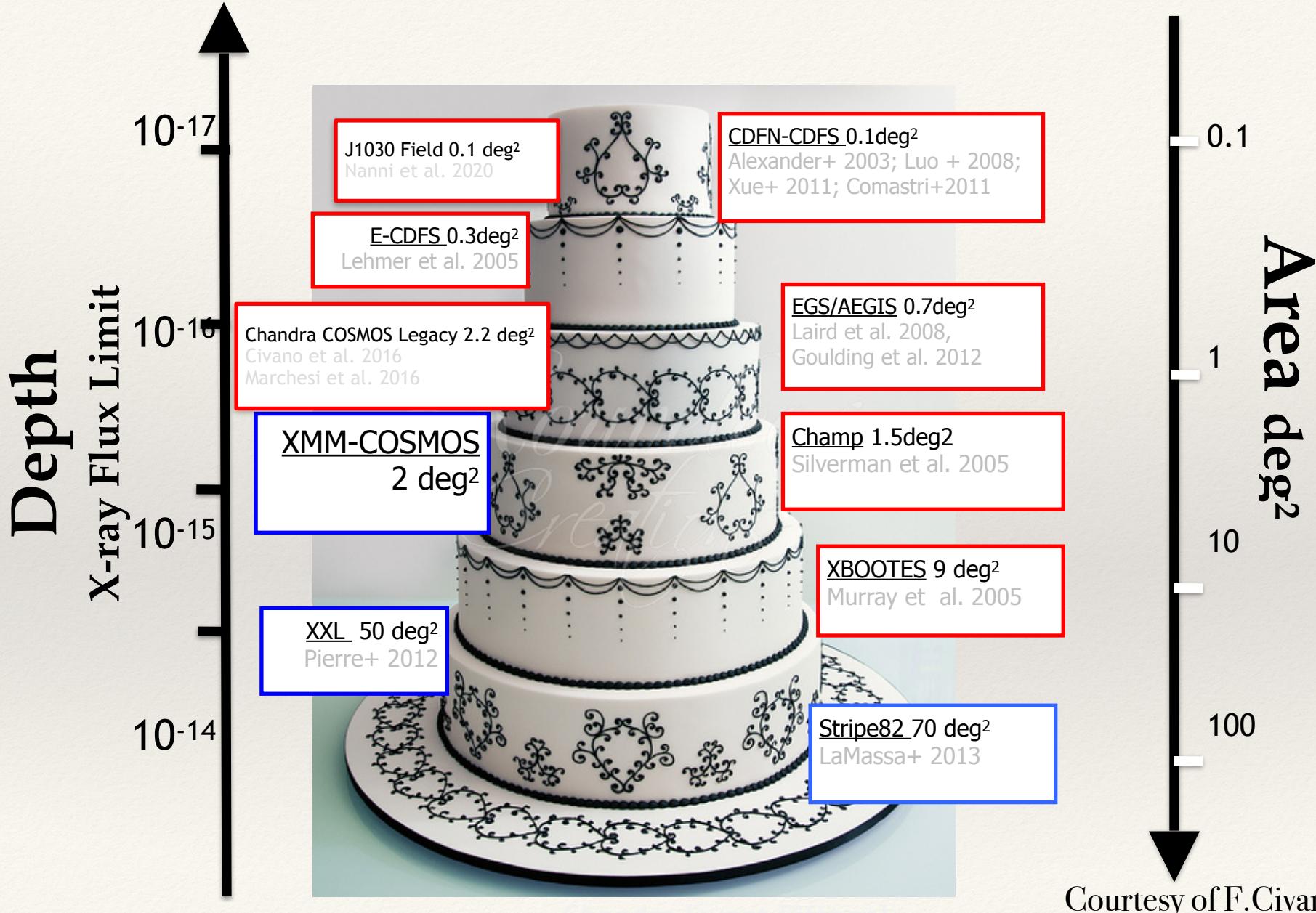
X-ray emission contributes only to $<10\%$ to AGN bolometric luminosity. However, X-ray view in the AGN analysis

1. *cleanest* AGN selection in terms of single color and of integrated emission becoming deepest surveys
2. *less luminous* AGN at magnitude less contaminated by contamination, etc.
3. *less biased* AGN at $\log(L_{2-10\text{keV}}) > 44.1$ keV. Sampling a population which cannot be

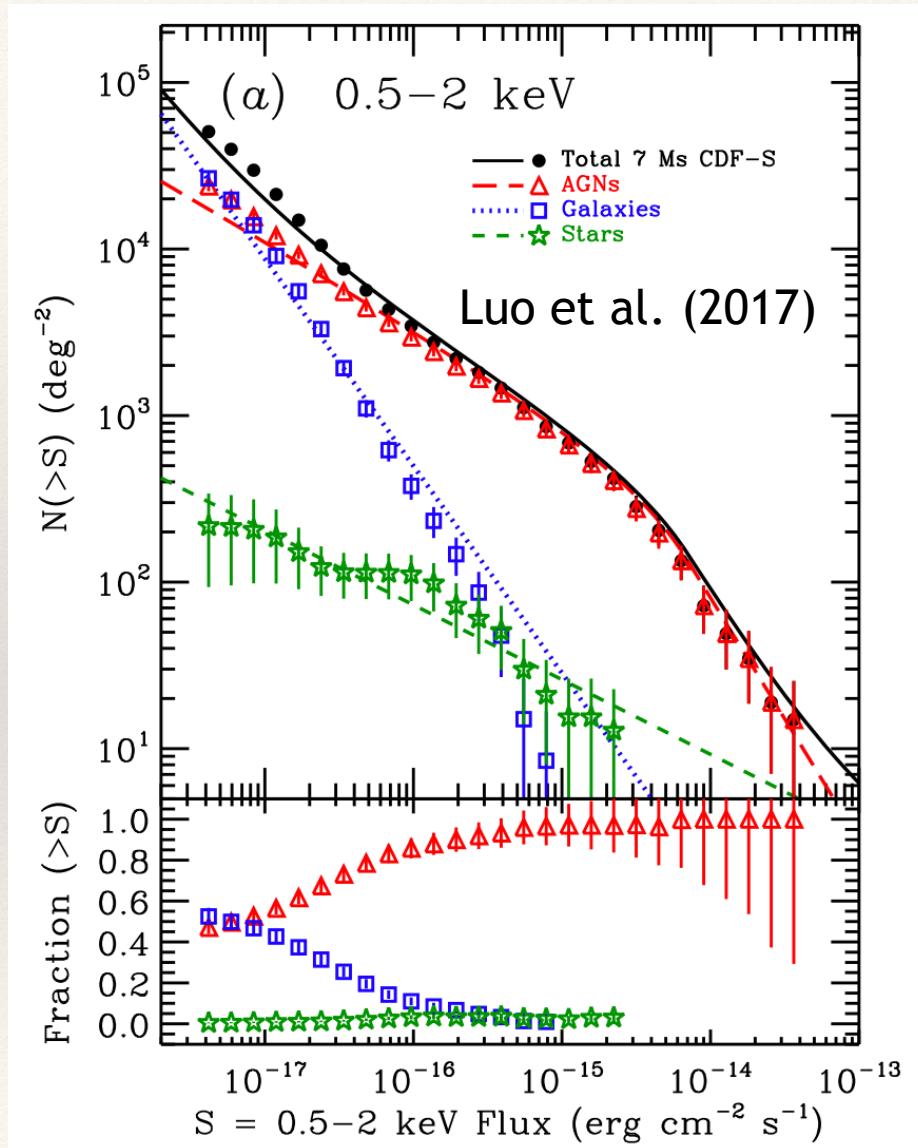


Donley et al. (2008, 2012); Ballantyne et al. (2011) Comastri et al. (2011); Georganopoulos et al. (2013); Lanzuisi et al. (2015); Buchner et al. (2015)

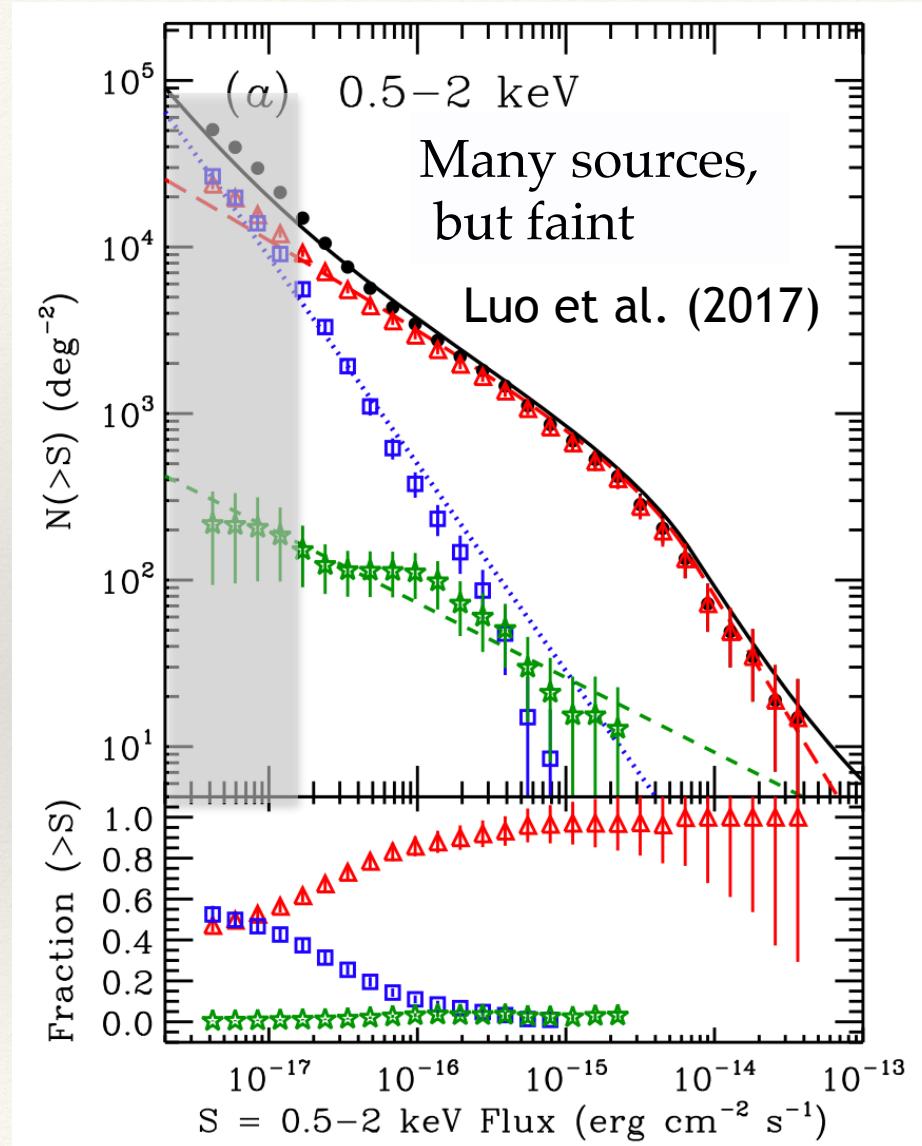
The X-ray surveys wedding-cake strategy



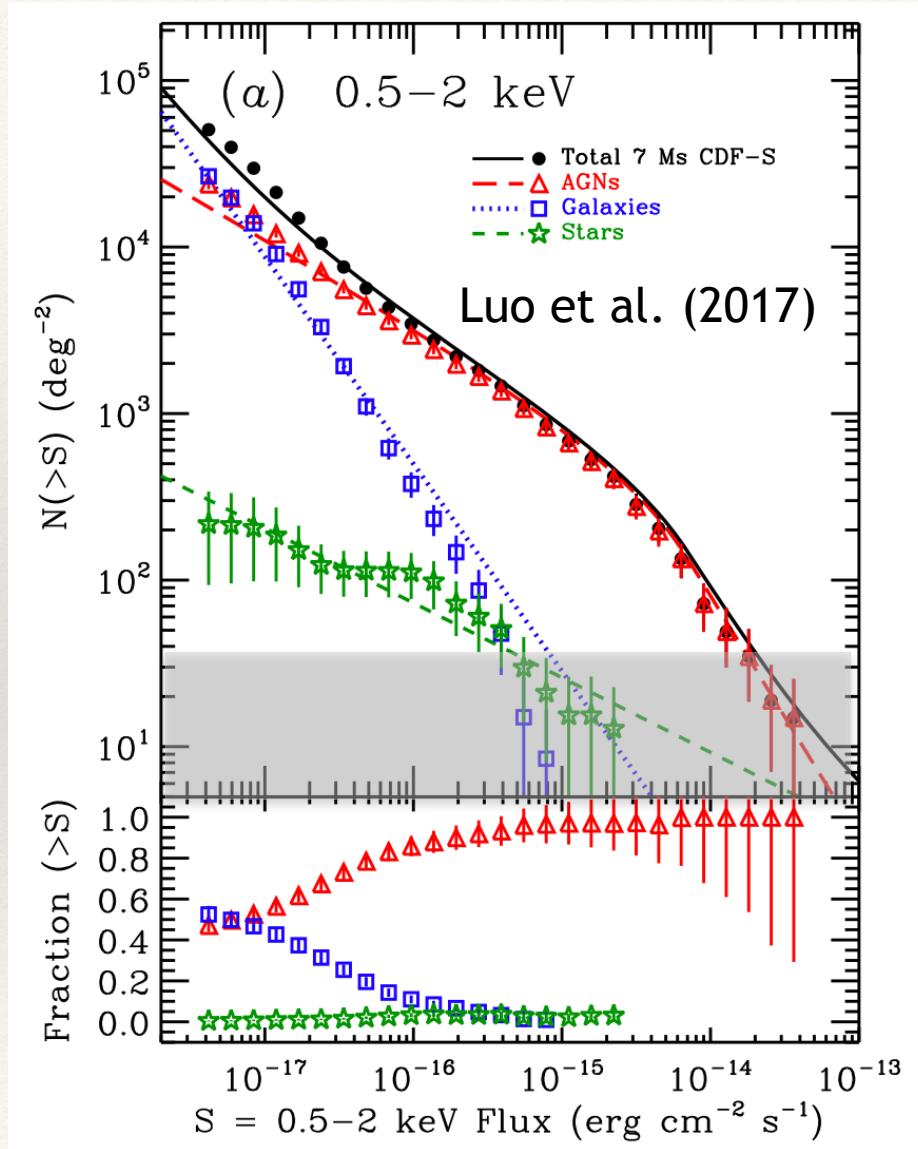
Different surveys for different science



Different surveys for different science

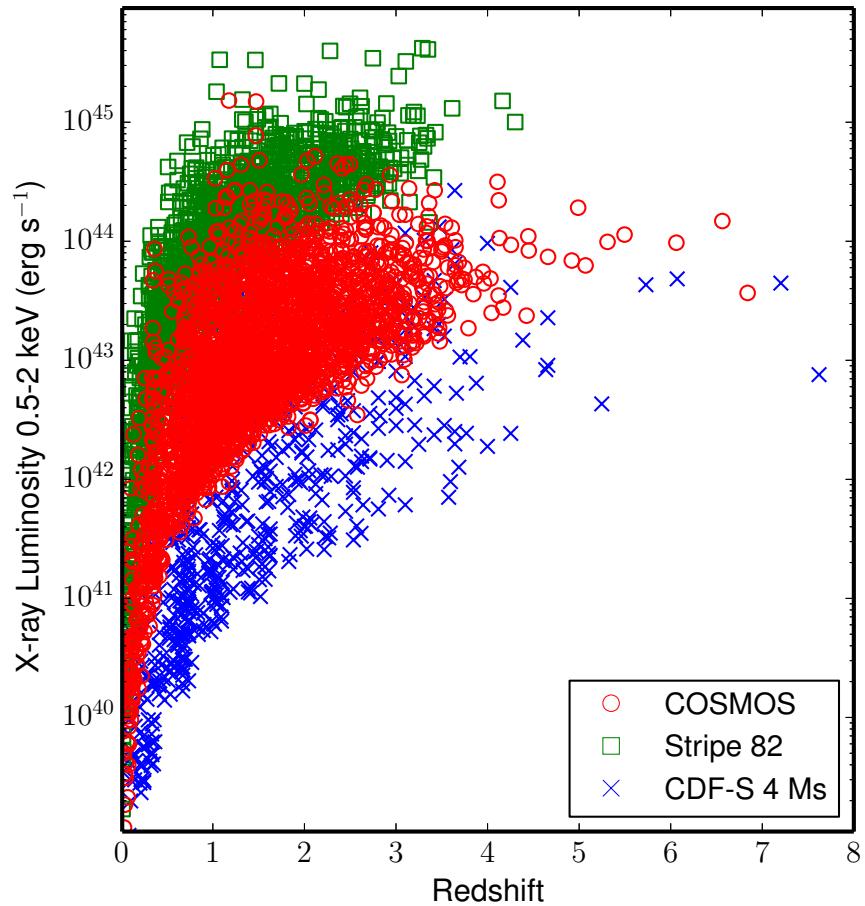
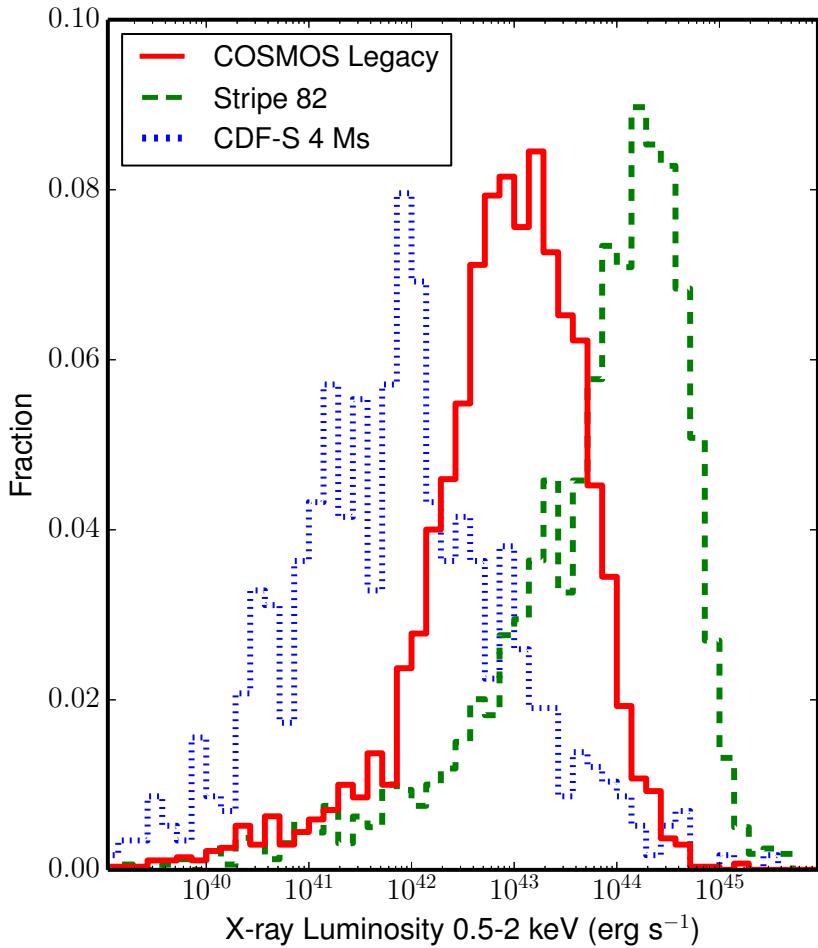


Different surveys for different science

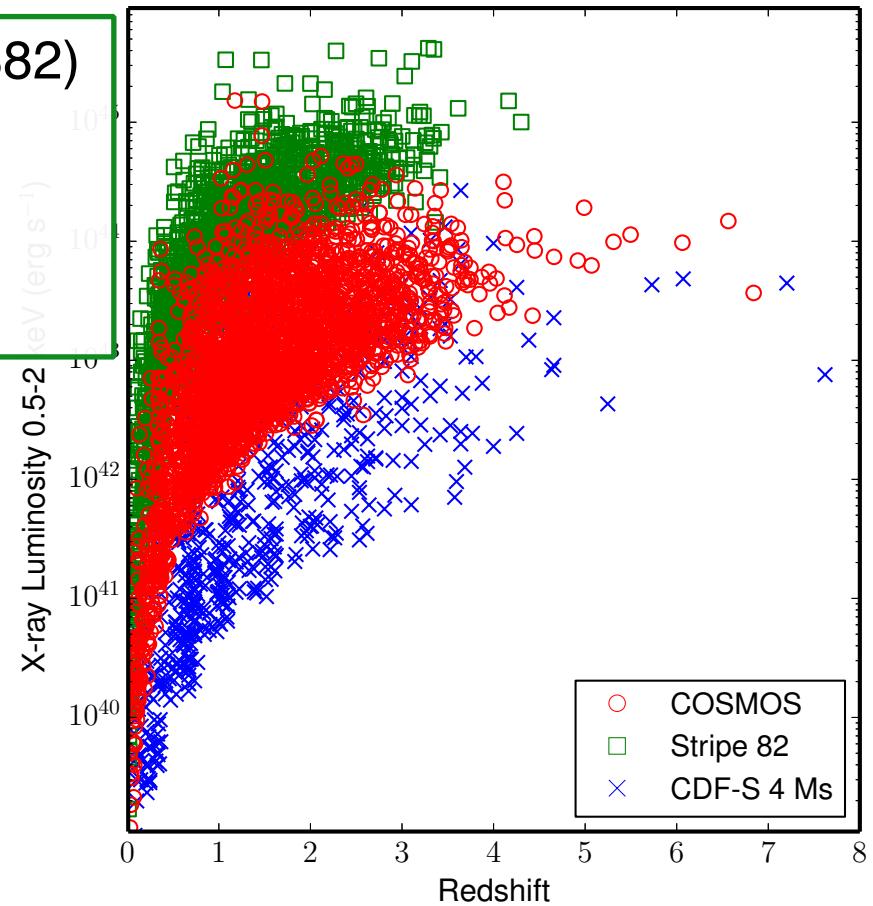
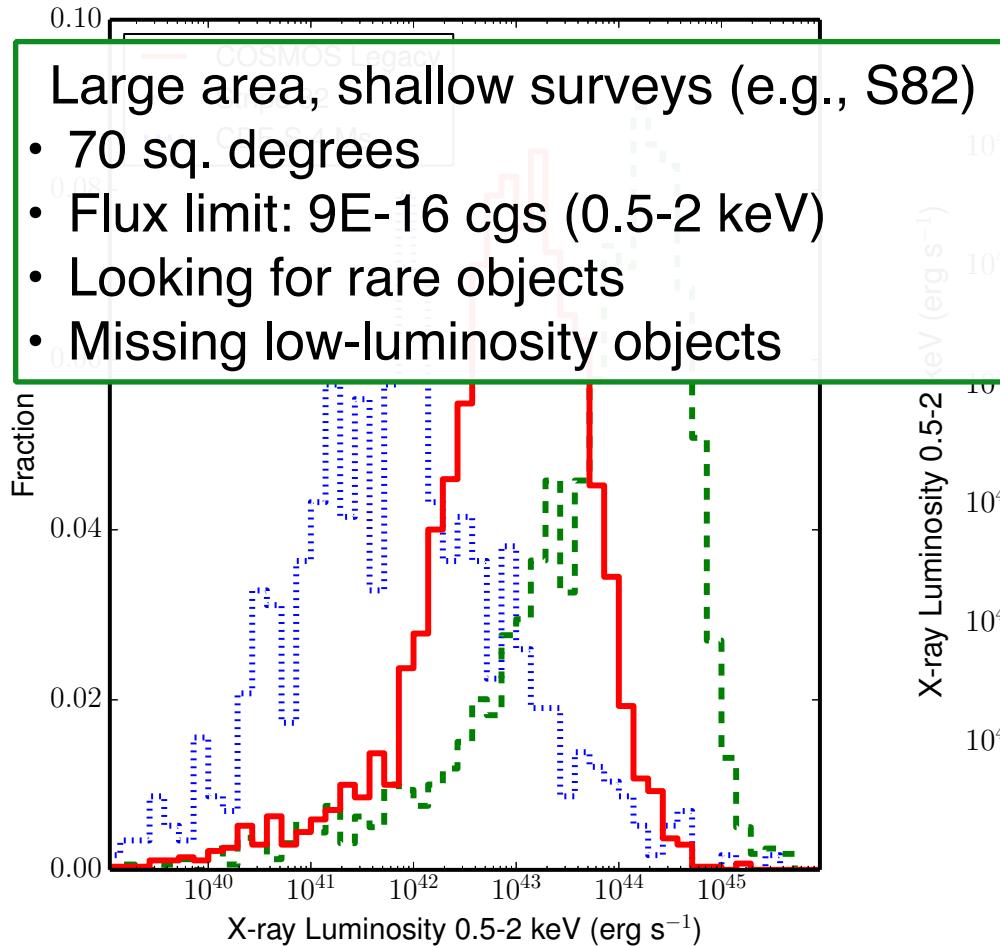


Extremely
bright, but
rare

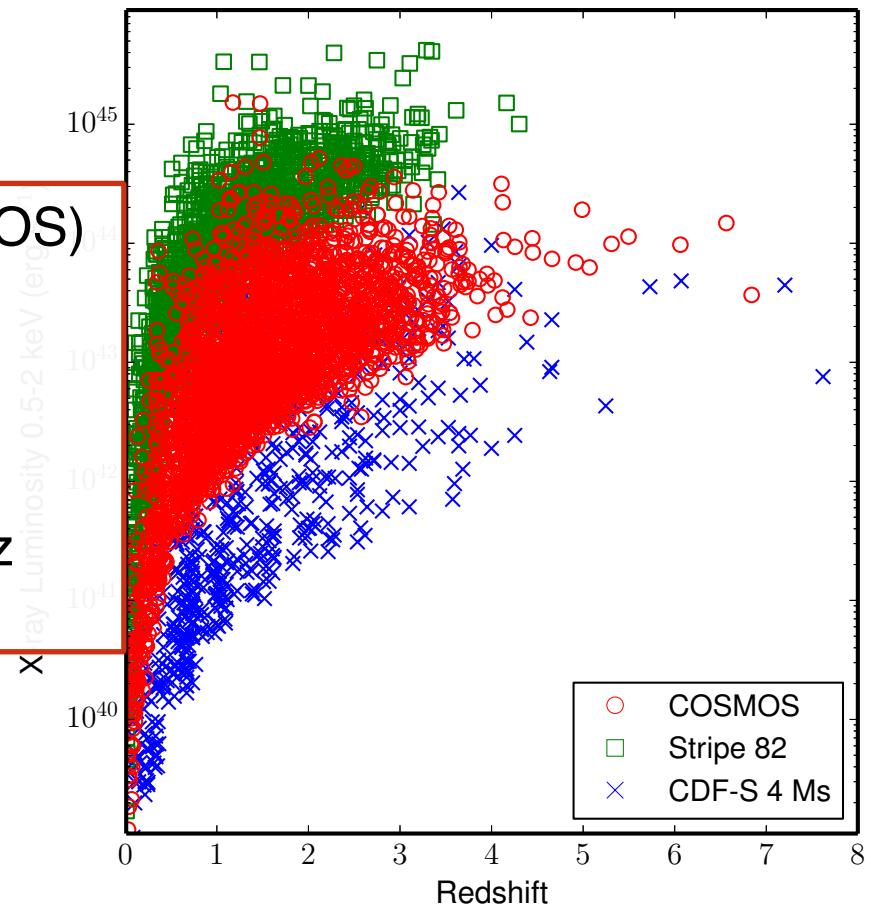
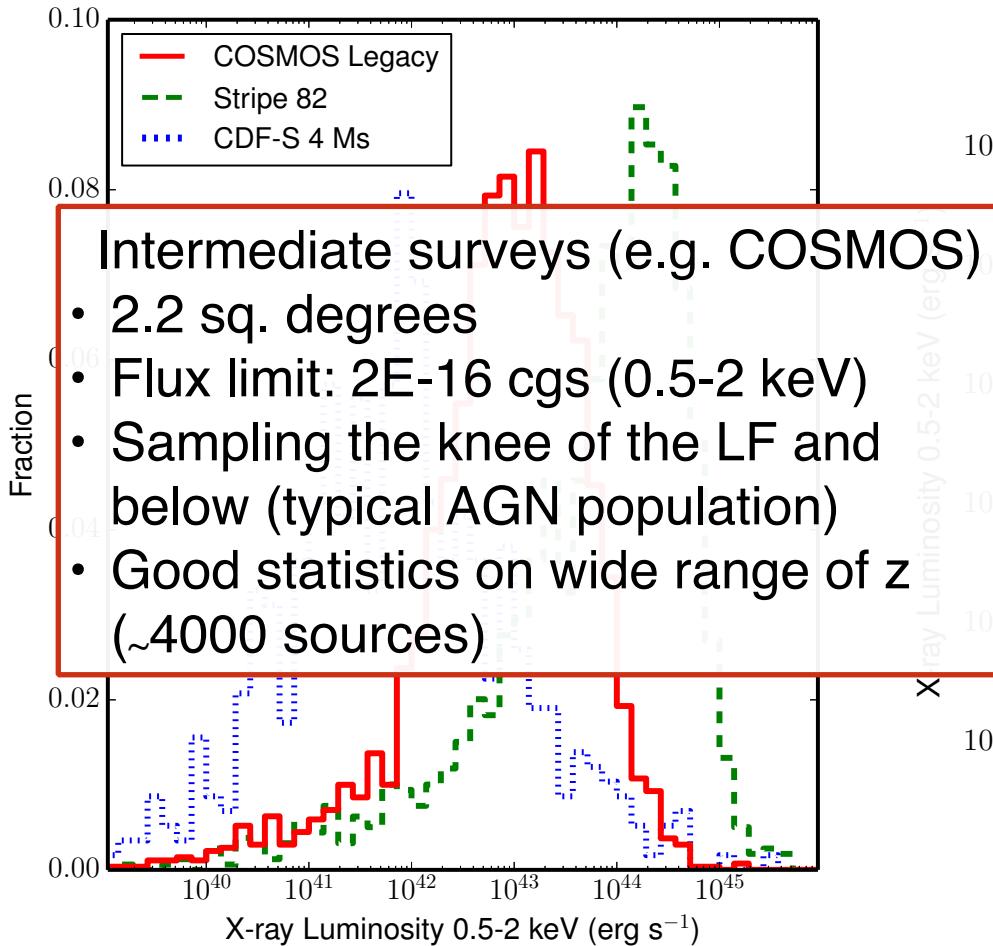
Different surveys for different science



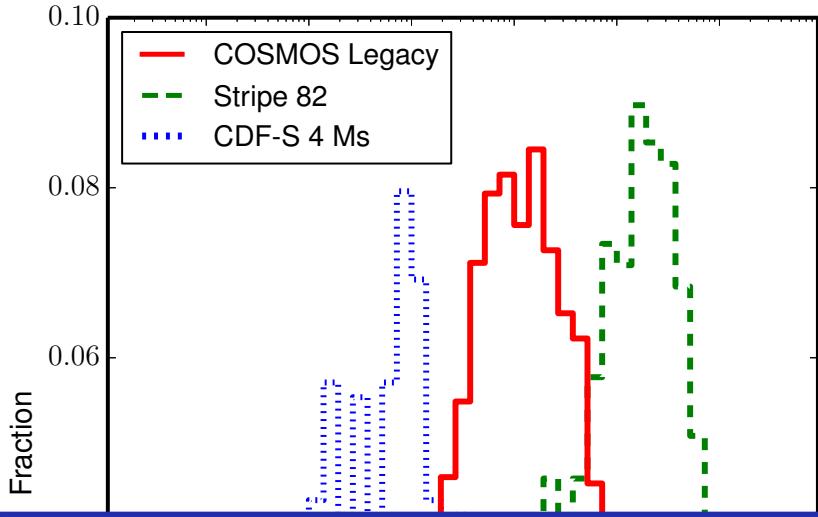
Different surveys for different science



Different surveys for different science

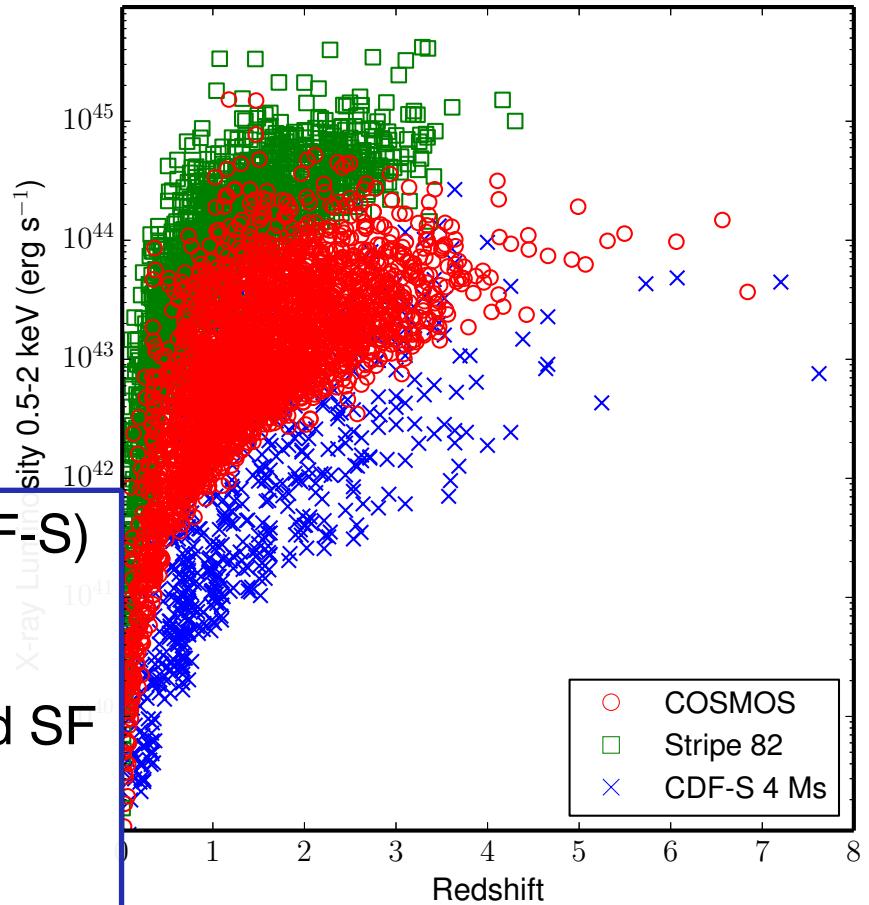


Different surveys for different science



Deep, pencil beam surveys (e.g. CDF-S)

- 0.1 sq. degrees
- Flux limit: 6×10^{-18} cgs (0.5-2 keV)
- Detection of low luminosity AGN and SF galaxies
- Smaller number of objects (~ 1000 sources)



***Chandra* Deep Field-South (CDF-S)**

≈7Ms *Chandra* exposure (last obs. at March 2016)

≈3Ms *XMM-Newton* exposure

Deep multi-wavelength coverage

One of the legacy fields (no deeper field for the next 20 yrs)

Chandra: good on-axis PSF (i.e., excellent angular resolution) and low background
→ Sensitive to faint and distant AGN

XMM-Newton: larger effective area (hence photon statistics), but much worse angular resolution and higher background
→ Better for X-ray spectroscopy of relatively bright AGN

This Lab Outline: Exploring the deepest existing X-ray survey

In this lab, you will explore the Chandra Deep Field 7 Ms survey; deepest X-ray field currently existing, and learn how to study and characterize a population of sources through the investigation of their properties (as reported in catalogs)

- 1. Understand the parameters affecting the source catalog:** We will provide you with a series of catalogs performed using different detection parameter setups over 500 ks out of the 7 Ms of observations of the Chandra Deep Field. You will cross-match the sources in this low-exposure catalogs with those in the official 7Ms source catalog, using different criteria.
- 2. Explore the source catalog:** For one of the newly produced catalogs, produce some relevant plots, and compare quantities with those reported in the 7Ms source catalog
- 3. Analyse the data products:** Fit the X-ray spectra of a few, particularly interesting sources.

Lab Outline

1) Explore different source catalogs

- a. We ran for you the Chandra CIAO **wavdetect** tool to search sources in a set of observations, using two different **significance thresholds** (i.e., your detections can be more or less reliable; **sigthresh=1E-6; 1E-4**)

```
punlearn wavdetect
pset wavdetect infile=CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_bin1.fits
pset wavdetect outfile=CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em6_src.fits
pset wavdetect scellfile=CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em6_cellimage.fits
pset wavdetect imagefile=CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em6_reconstructed.fits
pset wavdetect defnbkgfile=CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em6_normbkg.fits
pset wavdetect regfile=CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em6.reg
pset wavdetect ellsigma=3.0
pset wavdetect sigthresh=1e-6
pset wavdetect scales="1 1.4 2 2.8 4 5.6 8 11"
pset wavdetect expfile=CDFS_4obs_merged_broad_thresh.expmap
pset wavdetect psffile=CDFS_4obs_merged_broad_thresh.psfmap
wavdetect clobber+ verbose=3
```

Lab Outline

1) Build the source catalog

b. Cross-correlate the two catalogs

(CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em4_src.fits;

CDFS_4obs_merged_057keV_wavdet_1em6_src.fits) with the official 7 Ms Chandra source catalog in the CDF-S (Luo et al. 2017), using various cross-matching radii.

- Compute the fraction of 7Ms sources found in the 4-observation mosaic using the different catalogs and different matching radii (1/2/3").
- Then, for both catalogs and using a cross-matching radius of 2", compute the number of sources detected in the 500 ks mosaic and **not** in the 7Ms catalog, and study their properties (e.g., number of counts, source significance, position in the field of view...) and their visual appearance: what are the possible explanations for their detection in the shorter-exposure mosaic?

Lab Outline

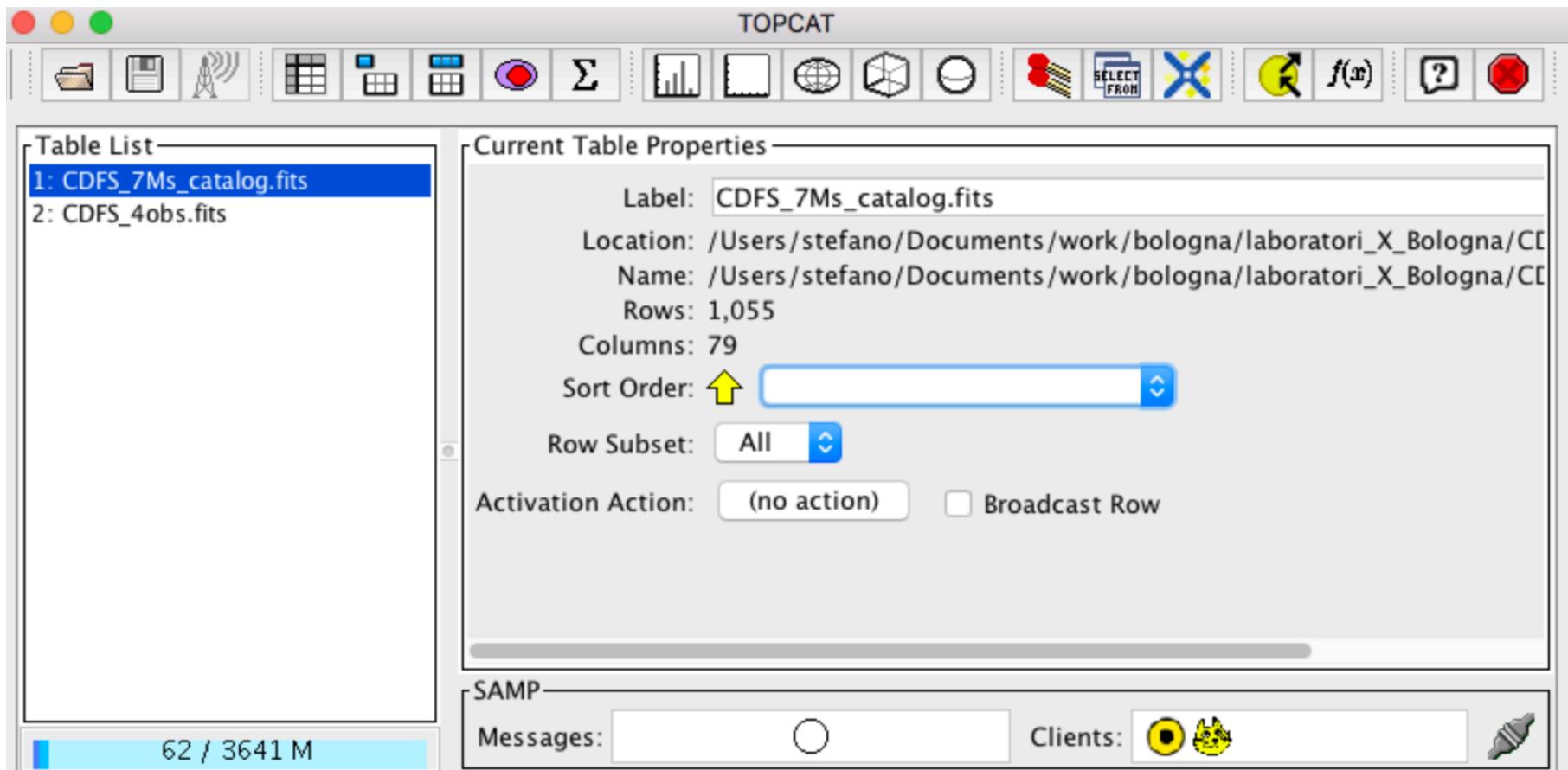
1) Build the source catalog

Cross-correlate the source lists obtained in the short-exposure mosaic with the official 7 Ms Chandra source catalog in the CDF-S (Luo et al. 2017), using various cross-matching radii (e.g., 1,2,3 arcsec)

Lab Outline

1) Build the source catalog

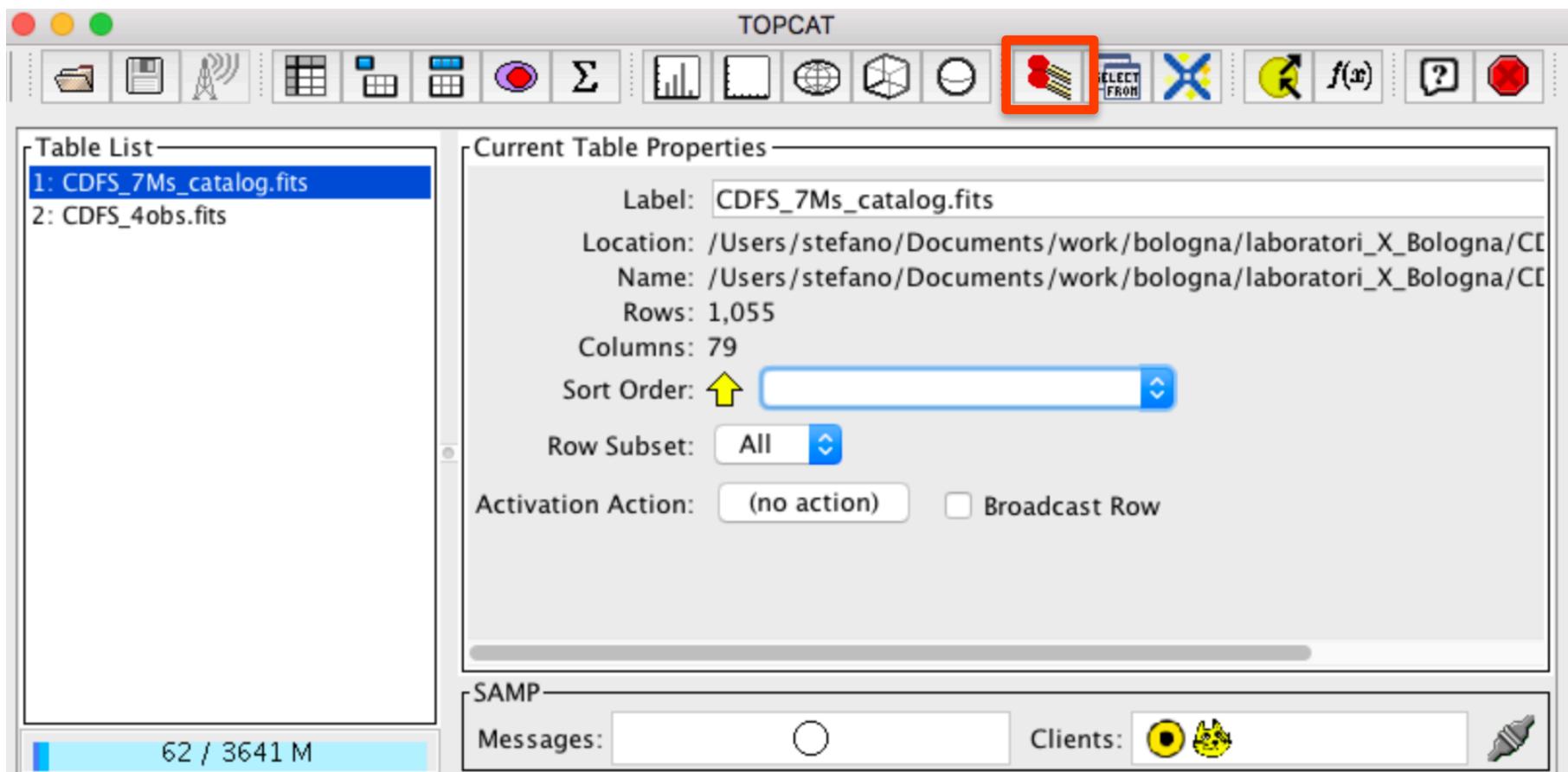
Cross-correlate the source lists obtained in the short-exposure mosaic with the official 7 Ms Chandra source catalog in the CDF-S (Luo et al. 2017), using various cross-matching radii (e.g., 1,2,3 arcsec)



Lab Outline

1) Build the source catalog

Cross-correlate the source lists obtained in the short-exposure mosaic with the official 7 Ms Chandra source catalog in the CDF-S (Luo et al. 2017), using various cross-matching radii (e.g., 1,2,3 arcsec)



1) B

Cross-correlate the
with the official 7 Ms
(Luo et al. 2017), using variou

Table List

- 1: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits
- 2: CDFS_4obs.fits

Match Tables

Match Criteria

Algorithm: Sky

Max Error: 2.0 arcsec

Table 1

Table: 1: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits

RA column: RA degrees

Dec column: DEC degrees

Table 2

Table: 2: CDFS_4obs.fits

RA column: RA degrees

Dec column: DEC degrees

Output Rows

Match Selection: Best match, symmetric

Join Type: 1 and 2

Go Stop

Messages: (empty)

Clients: (empty)

atalog

exposure mosaic
CDF-S (Luo et al.
arcsec)

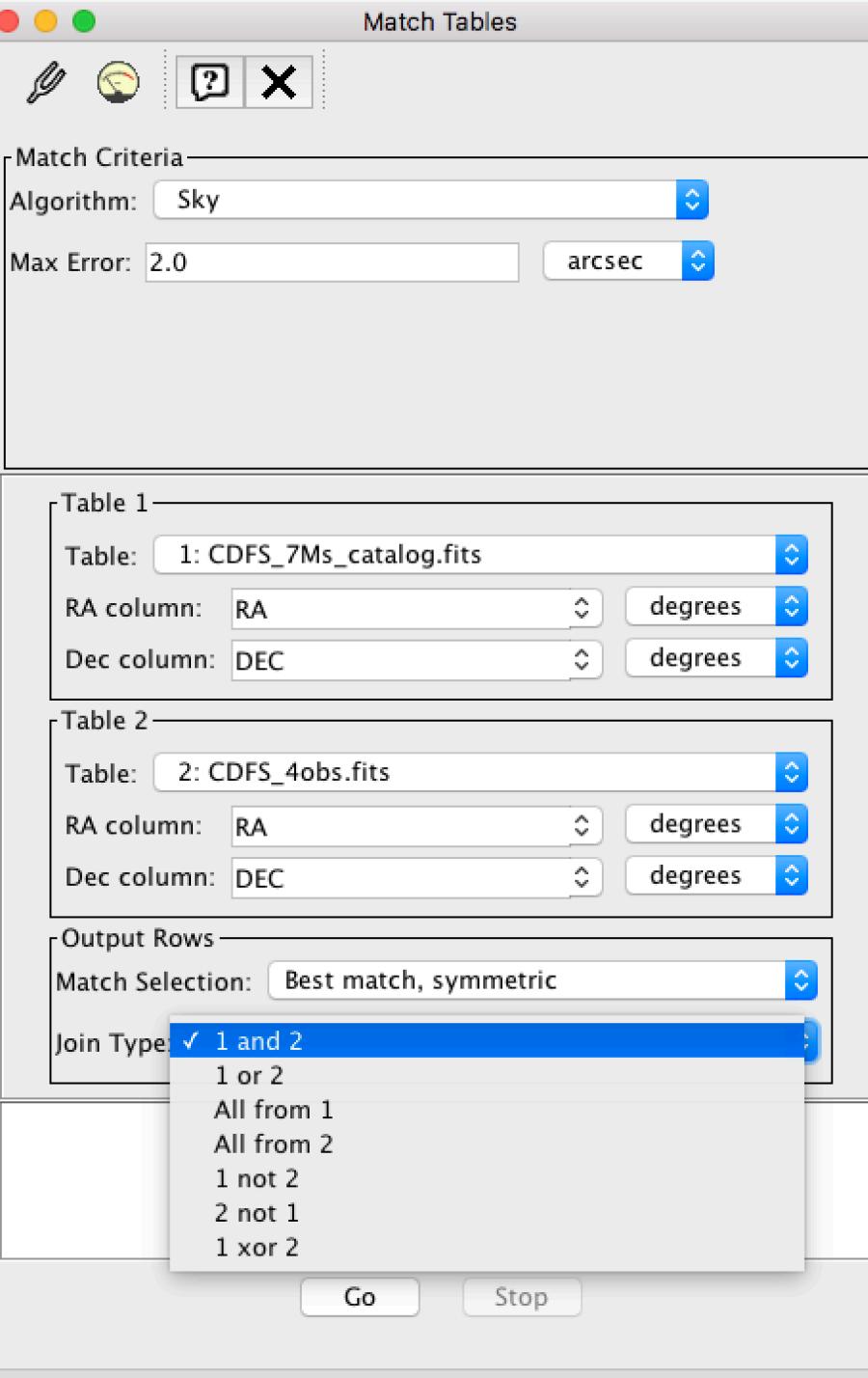
ogna/laboratori_X_Bologna/CD

ogna/laboratori_X_Bologna/CD



1) E

Cross-correlate the
with the official 7
2017), using var



log

xposure mosaic
DF-S (Luo et al.
rcsec)

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the catalogs you built (e.g., the one with largest number of matches with the CDF-S 7 Ms one) and produce some plots (number of counts vs. source significance, vs. exposure time, vs. positional uncertainty, etc.)

Lab Outline

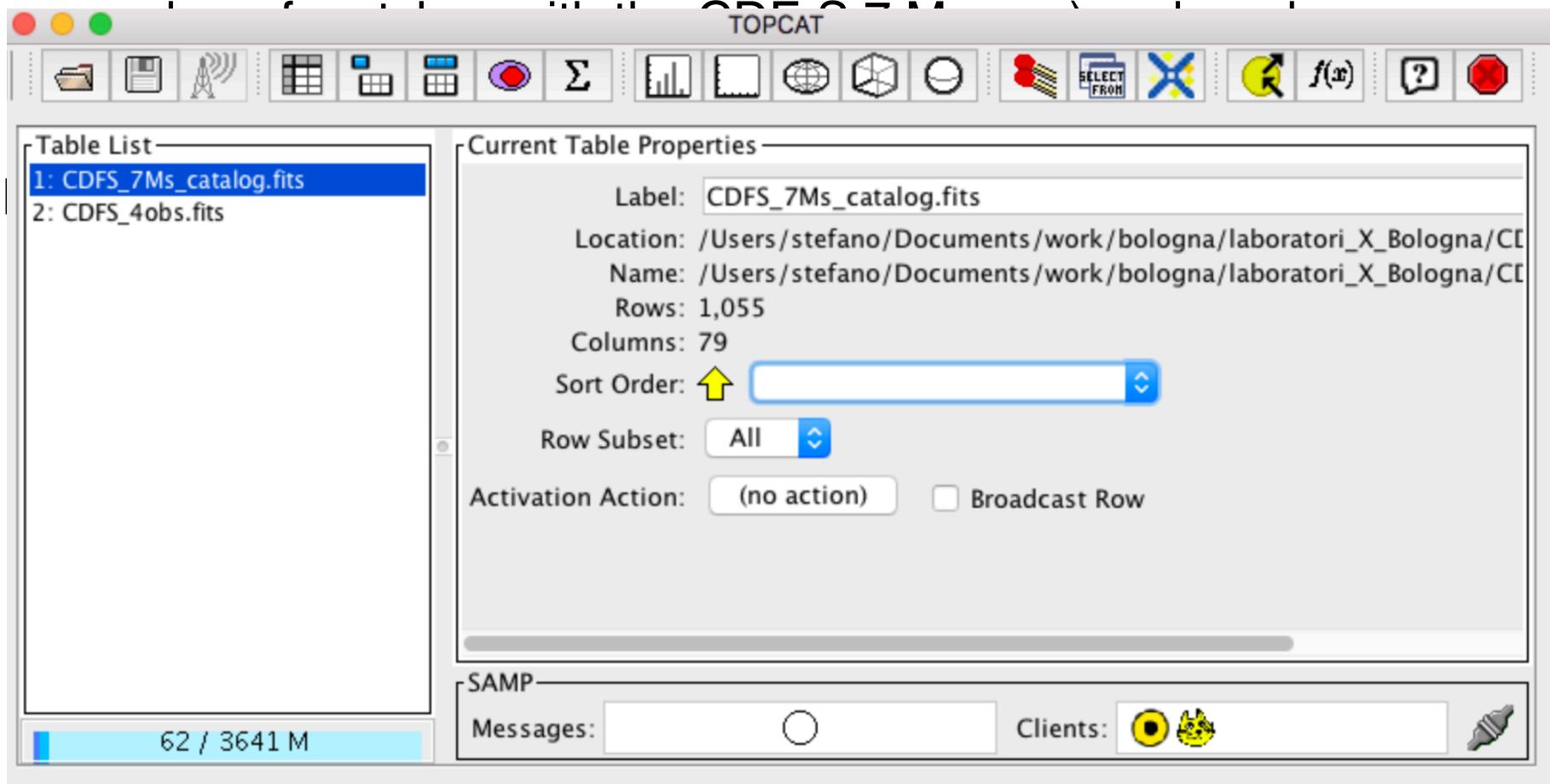
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- b. For the sources associated with the 7Ms source catalog, produce the redshift distribution histogram, L_x vs. z plot, etc.

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

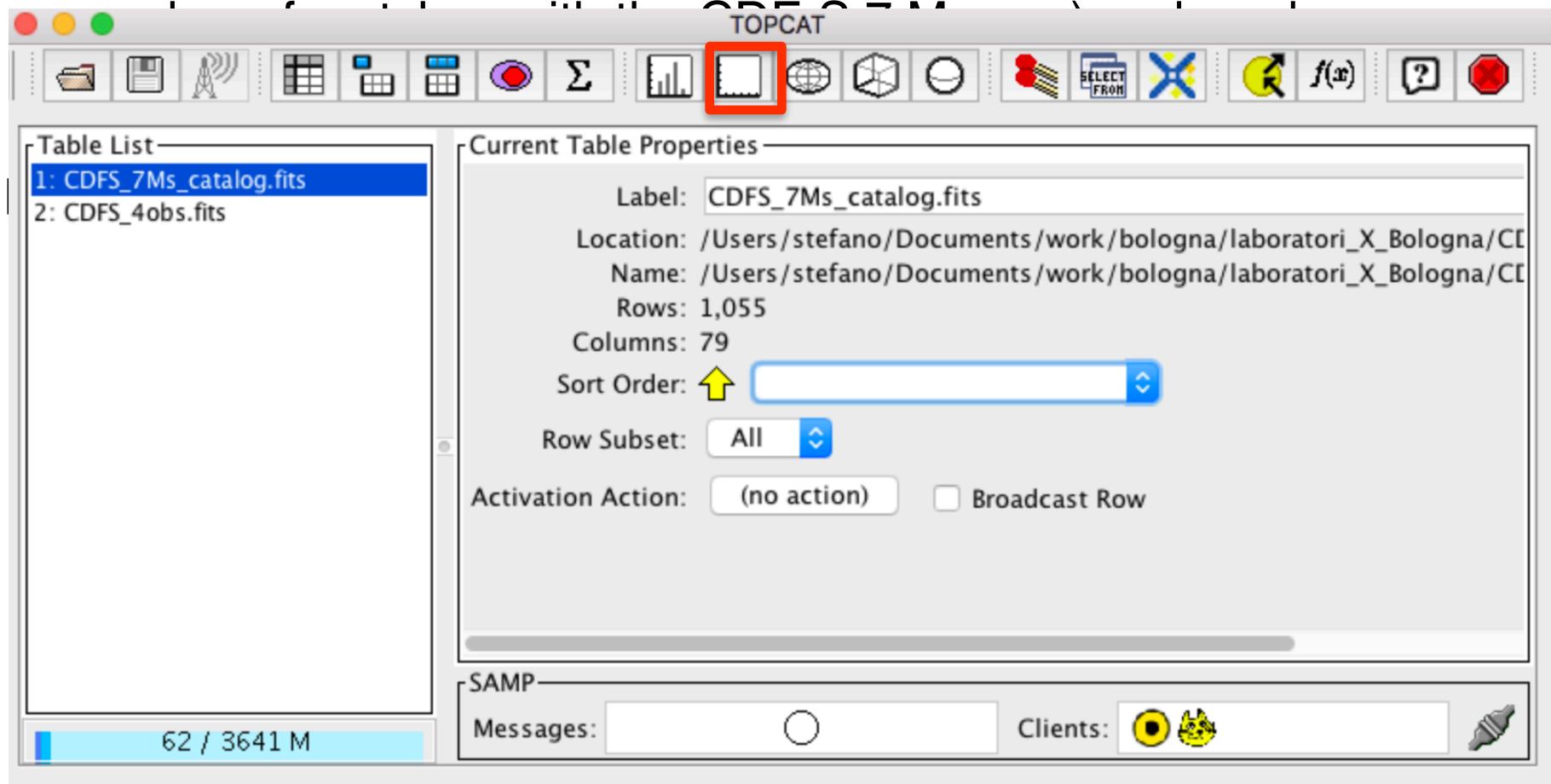
- Choose one of the catalogs you built (e.g., the one with largest



Lab Outline

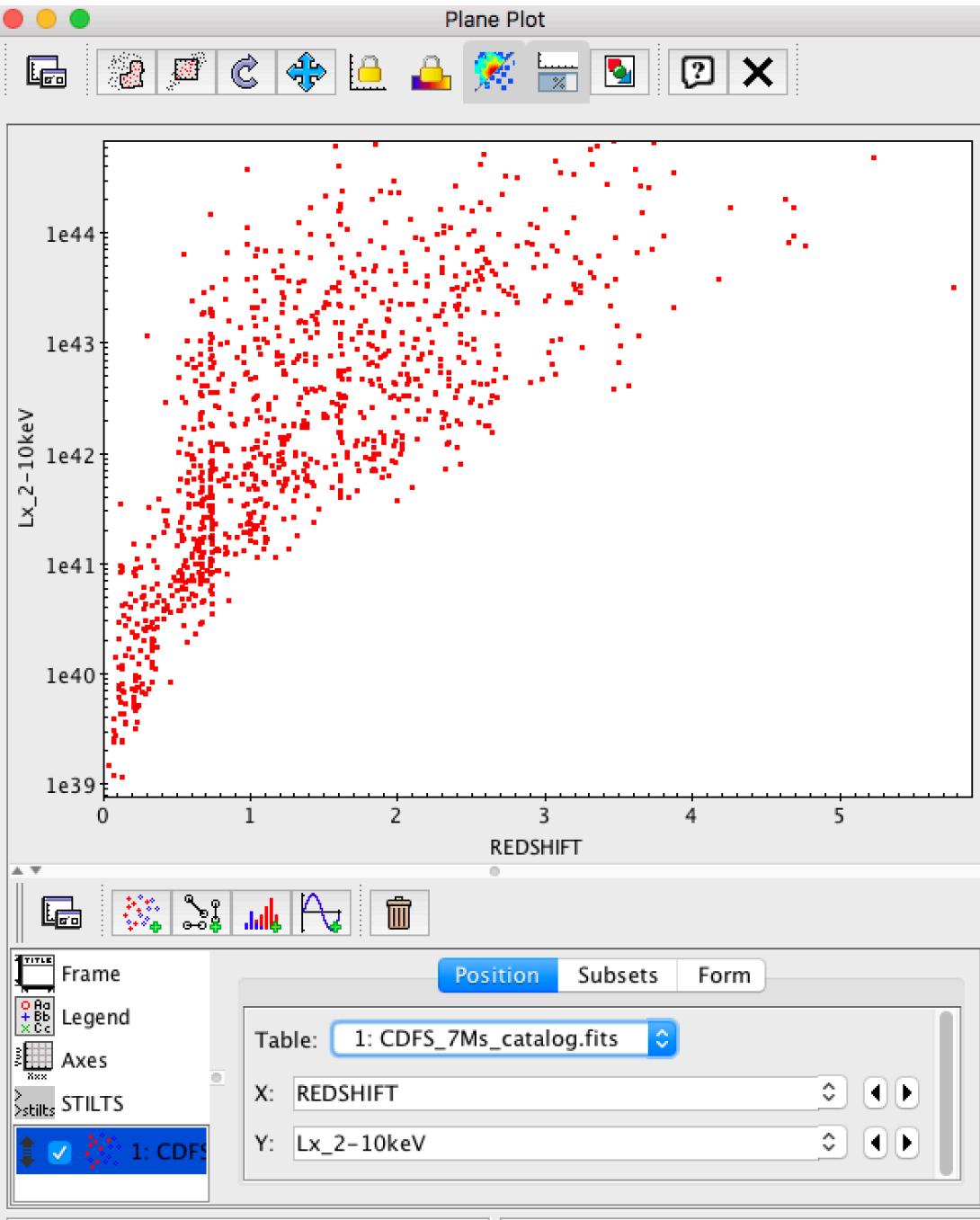
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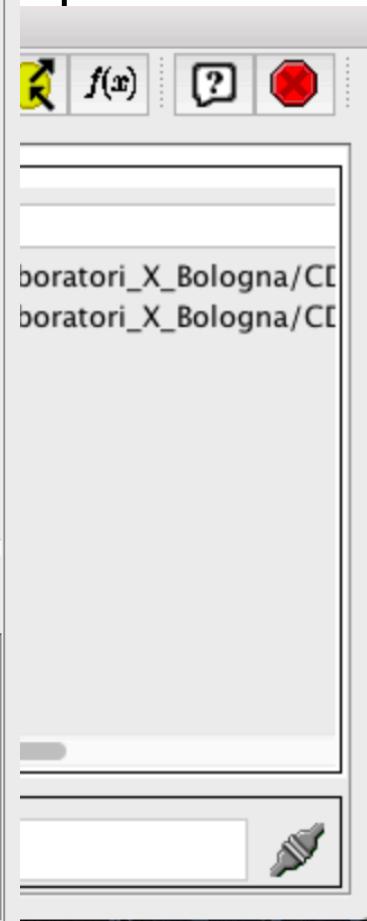
2)

a. Choose one



log

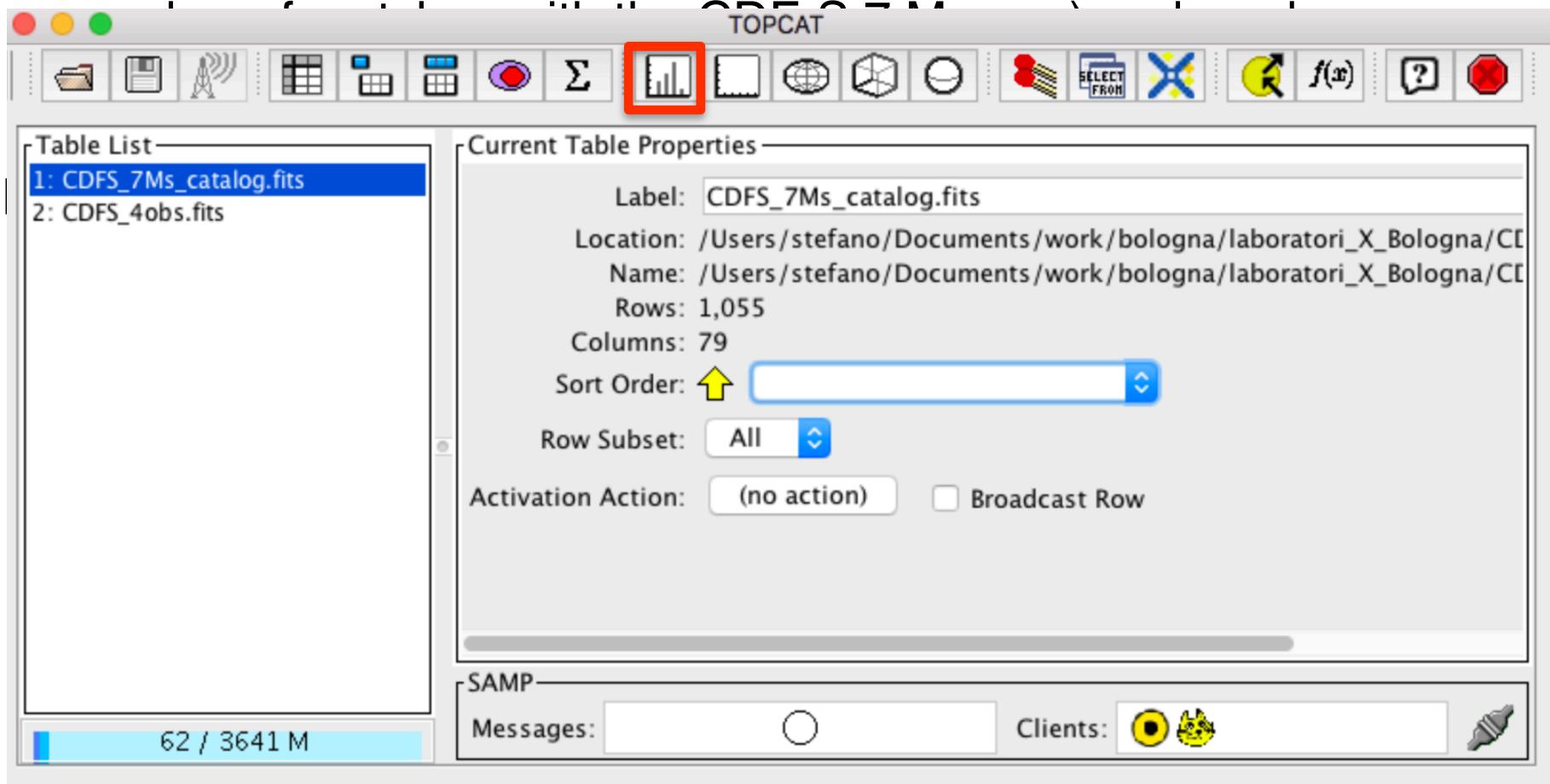
th largest



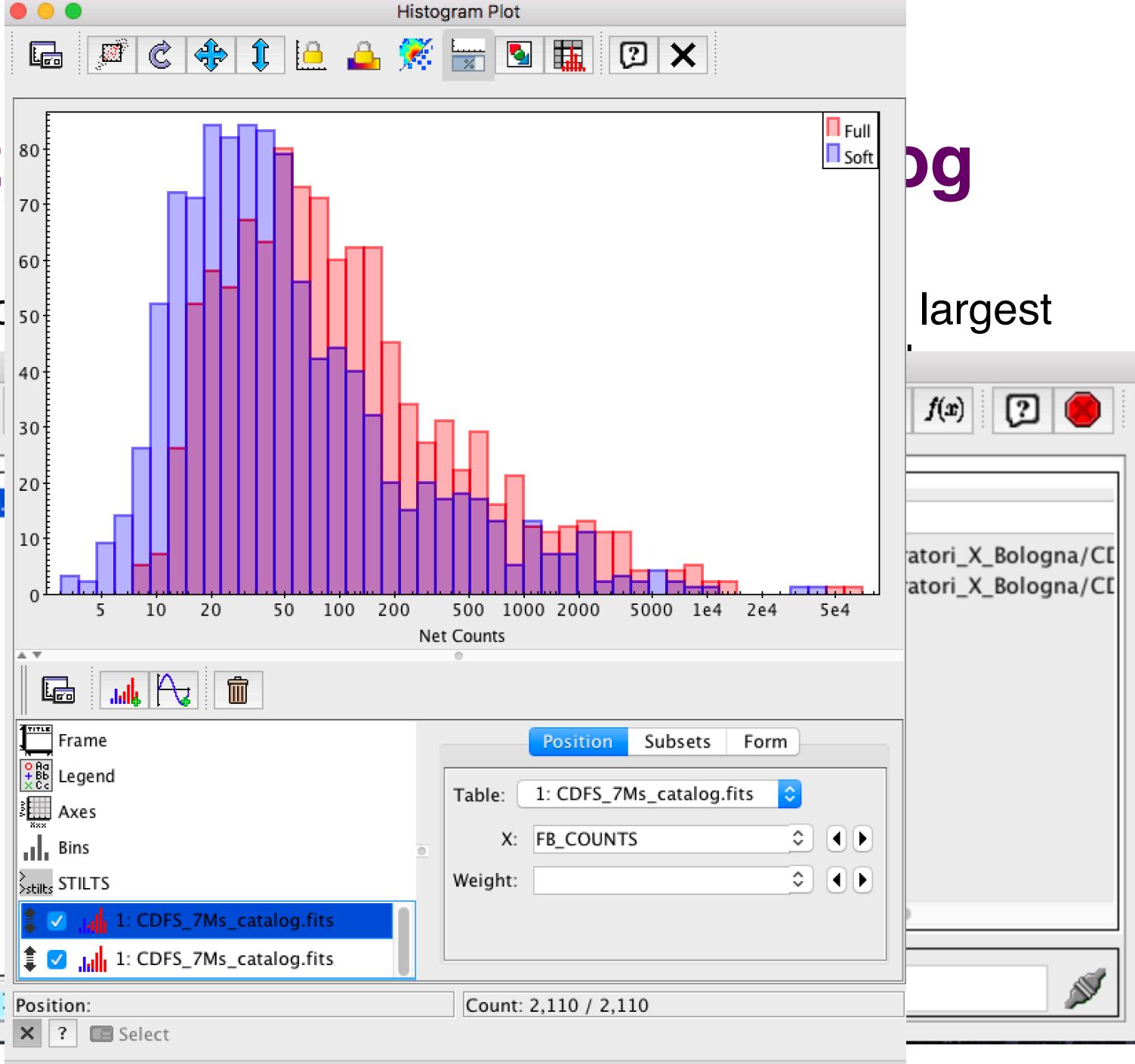
Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the catalogs you built (e.g., the one with largest



2
a. Choose catalog



Lab Outline

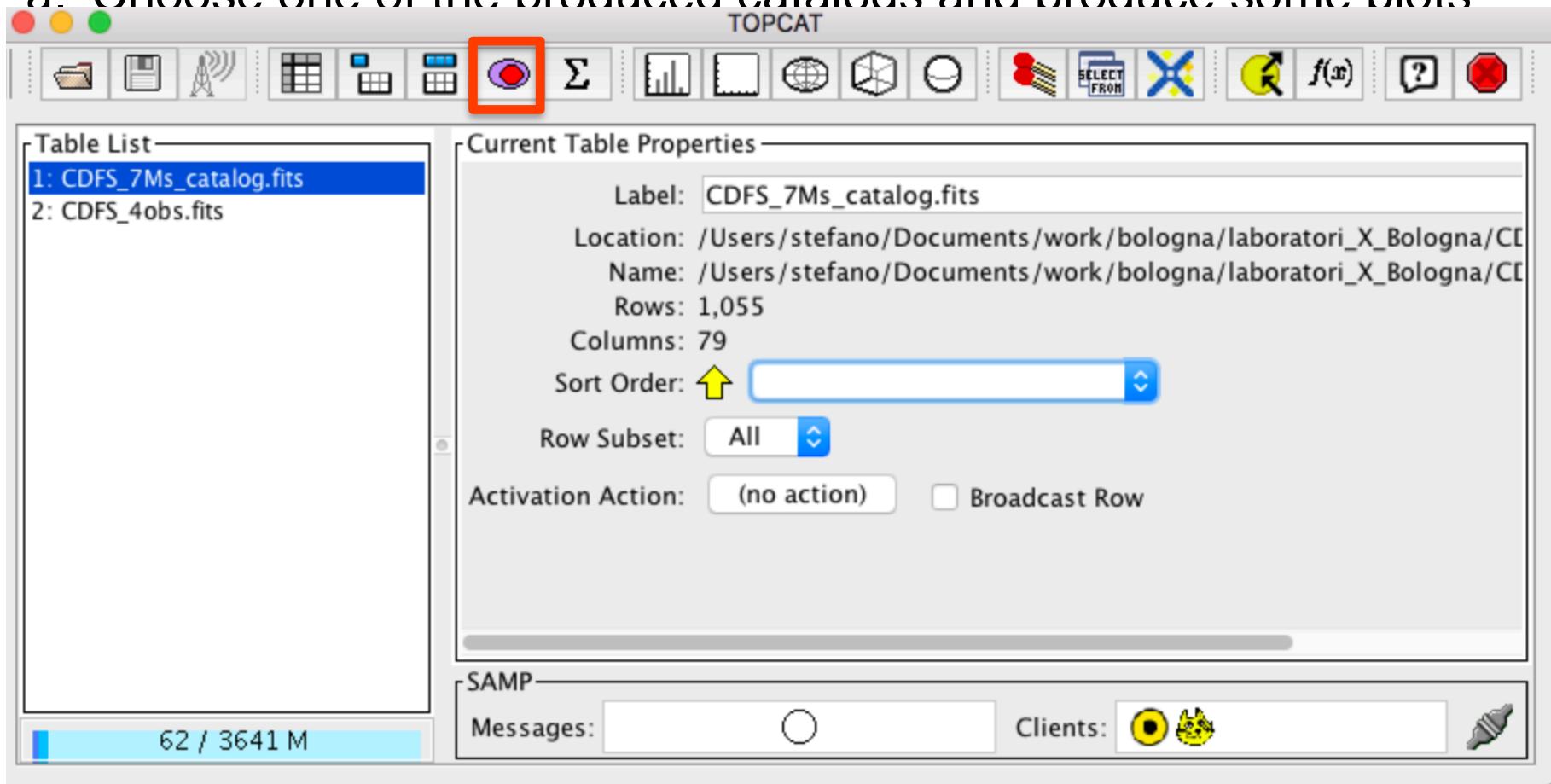
2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogs and produce some plots (number of counts vs. source significance, vs. exposure time, vs. positional uncertainty, etc.)
- b. For the sources associated with the 7 Ms source catalog, produce the redshift distribution histogram, L_x vs. z plot, etc.
- c. Repeat the operation done in b. after creating subsamples of sources from the 7 Ms source catalog (e.g., spec-z vs phot-z; low vs high band-ratio...). Are there any noticeable trends?

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogas and produce some plots

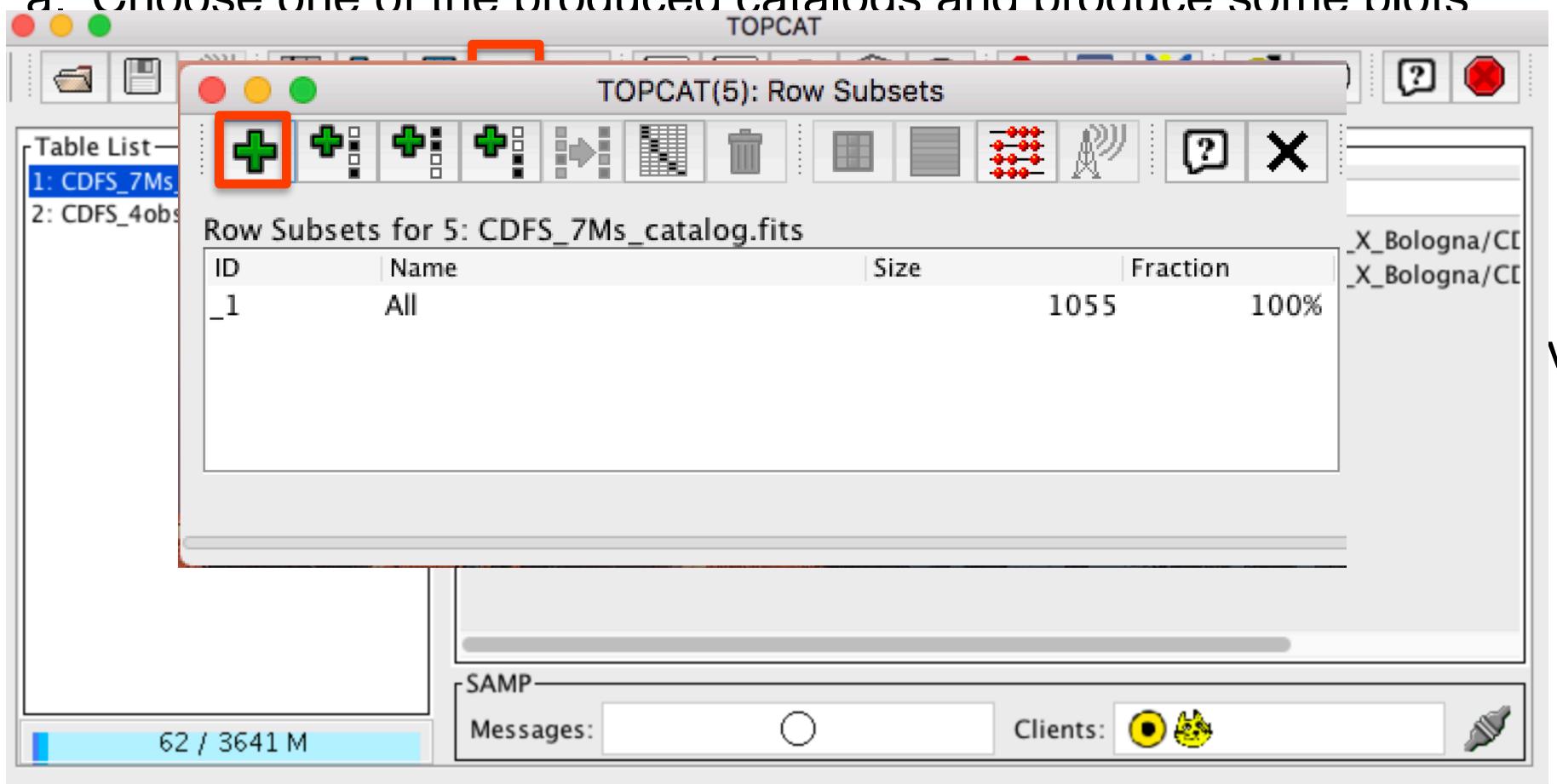


VS

Lab Outline

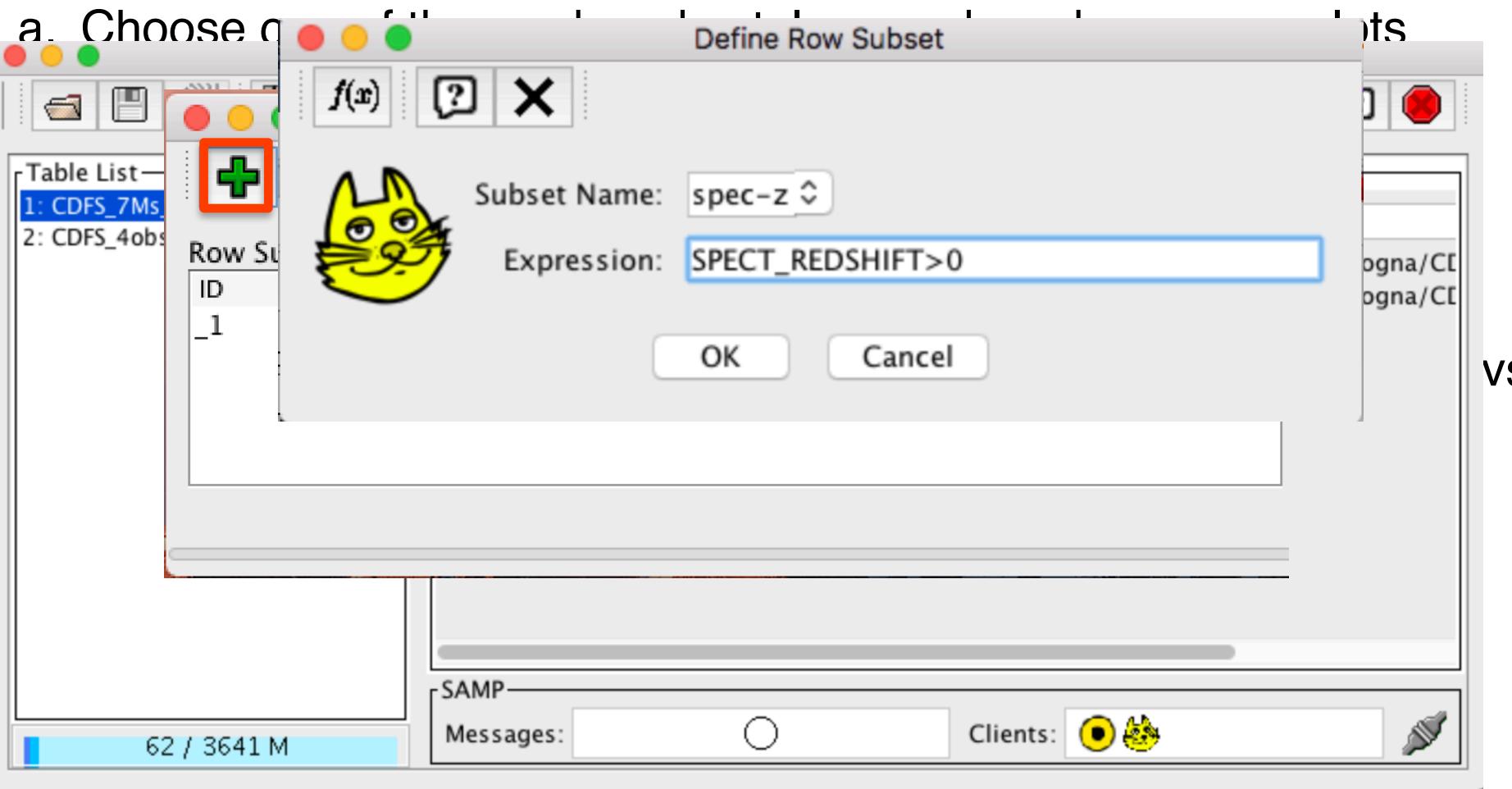
2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogas and produce some plots



Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog



Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

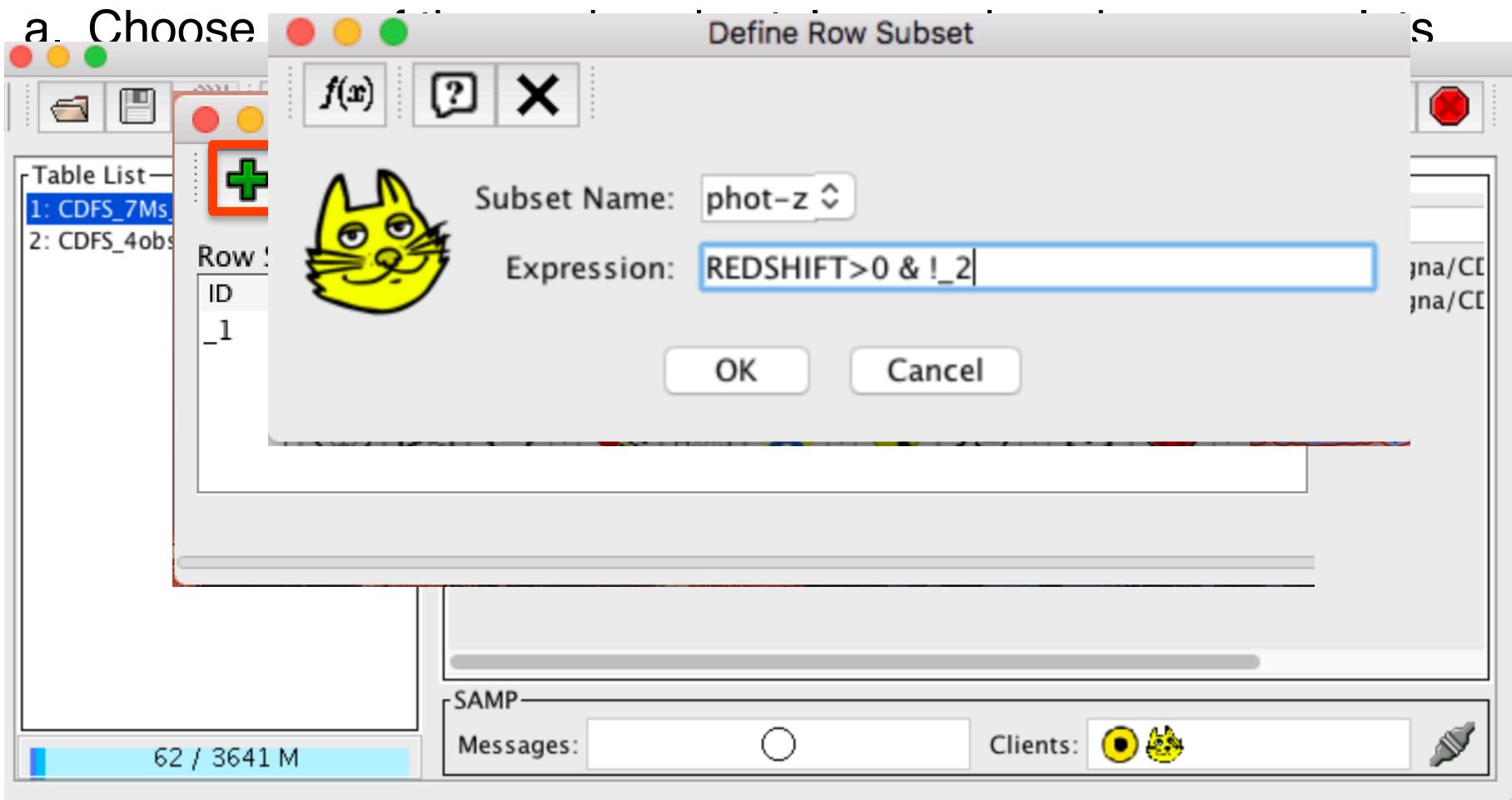
- a. Choose one of the produced catalogs and produce some plots

The screenshot shows the TOPCAT application interface. The title bar reads "TOPCAT(5): Row Subsets". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations like opening, saving, and filtering. Below the toolbar, the status bar shows "Table L" and "1: CDFS". The main window displays a table titled "Row Subsets for 5: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits". The table has columns: ID, Name, Size, Fraction, and Expression. It lists two rows: row _1 named "All" with a size of 1055 and a fraction of 100%, and row _2 named "spec-z" with a size of 695 and a fraction of 66%, with the expression "SPECT_REDSHIFT>0". At the bottom, there are SAMP and Clients sections, and a progress bar indicating "62 / 3641 M".

ID	Name	Size	Fraction	Expression
_1	All	1055	100%	
_2	spec-z	695	66%	SPECT_REDSHIFT>0

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog



Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

a. Choose

The screenshot shows the TOPCAT application interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Print. Below the toolbar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Table', 'Analysis', 'Plot', 'Samp', 'Help', and 'About'. A status bar at the bottom displays '62 / 3641 M' and 'Clients: 2'.

The main window title is 'TOPCAT(5): Row Subsets'. It displays a table of row subsets for the file '5: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits'. The table has columns: ID, Name, Size, Fraction, and Expression. There are three rows:

ID	Name	Size	Fraction	Expression
_1	All	1055	100%	
_2	spec-z	695	66%	SPECT_REDSHIFT > 0
_3	phot-z	325	31%	REDSHIFT > 0 & !_2

On the left side of the interface, there's a vertical stack of panes labeled 'Table' (with entries 1: CDF and 2: CDF), 'Samp' (with entries jna/CT and jna/CT), and 'Plot' (with entry vs). On the right side, there's a vertical stack of panes labeled 'S' (with entry S), 'Plot' (with entry vs), and 'Help' (with entry Help).

Lab Outline

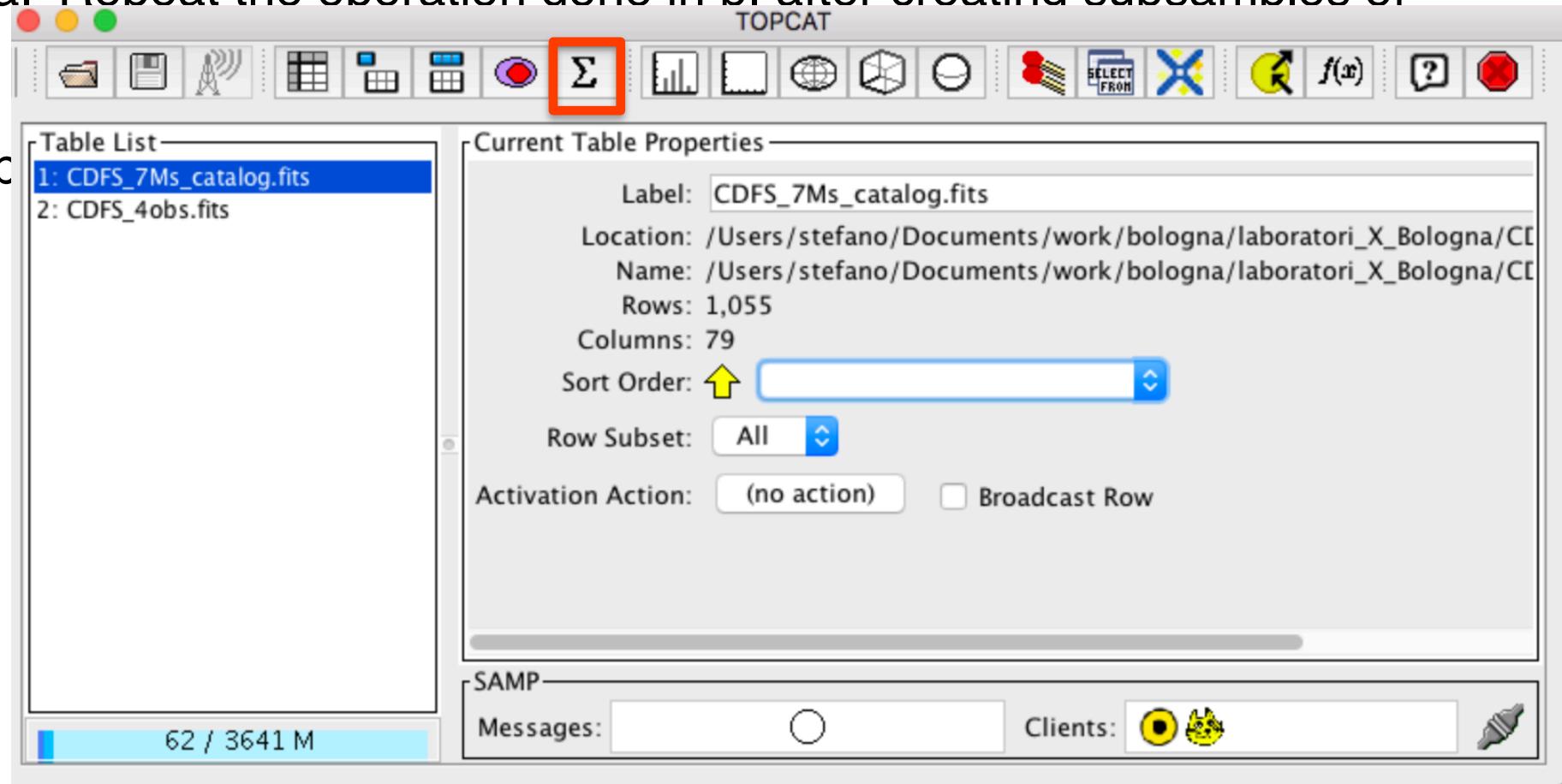
2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Repeat the operation done in b. after creating subsamples of sources from the 7 Ms source catalog (e.g., spec-z vs phot-z; low vs high band-ratio...). Are there any noticeable trends?
- b. The trends can also be quantified using the Topcat statistics tool.

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

a. Repeat the operation done in b. after creating subsamples of



Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

TOPCAT(5): Row Statistics

Row Statistics for 5: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits

Name	Mean	SD	Minimum	Max
VLA_DEC	-5.7216	11.2414		-27.9885
VLA_20_CM_MAG	3.84106	7.57468		0.
SPECT_REDSHIFT	1.0809	0.784943		0.034
SPECT_REDSHIFT_FLAG				INSECURE
REF_SPECT_REDSHIFT	10.6576	6.54157		2
PHOT_REDSHIFT_L10	0.542863	0.848864		0.
PHOT_REDSHIFT_R11	1.03203	0.749643		0.
PHOT_REDSHIFT_H14	1.07511	0.787236		0.
PHOT_REDSHIFT_S14	0.82387	0.80083		0.
PHOT_REDSHIFT_S15	0.809108	0.814808		0.
PHOT_REDSHIFT_S16	0.936187	0.826658		0.
REDSHIFT	1.08991	0.776239		0.038
REF_REDSHIFT				H14
REDSHIFT_NEG_ERR	0.002921	0.02576		0.
REDSHIFT_POS_ERR	0.00354	0.026326		0.

All

Subset for calculations: spec-z ; phot-z

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogs and produce some plots (number of counts vs. source significance, vs. exposure time, vs. positional uncertainty, etc.)
- b. For the sources associated with the 7Ms source catalog, produce the redshift distribution histogram, Lx vs. z plot, etc.
- c. OPTIONAL: Select a few sources, then use the PIMMS Online tool (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/toolkit/pimms.jsp>) to compute the count rate-to-flux correction factor, using the photon index available in the catalog. Does it match the one used in the catalog?

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

PIMMS v4.11a: with ACIS Pile up and Background Count Estimation

Input			Output		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Count Rate	<input type="radio"/> Flux	<input type="radio"/> Flux Density	<input type="radio"/> Count Rate	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Flux	<input type="radio"/> Flux Density
Mission: CHANDRA-Cycle 11	Detector/Grating/Filter: ACIS-I/None/None		Flux: Absorbed		
Input Energy: 0.5	to	2 keV	Output Energy: 0.5	to	2

Model: [Power Law](#) **Galactic NH:** [7E19 cm**-2](#) **Redshift(z):** 0 **Redshifted NH:** 0 cm**-2 **Photon Index:** 1.7 **Count Rate:** N=AE**-a 1E-2 cts/s

[CALCULATE](#) [CLEAR](#) [HELP](#)

PIMMS Prediction:

6.383E-14

erg/cm**2/s absorbed flux

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

PIMMS v4.11a: with ACIS Pile up and Background Count Estimation

Input	Output
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Count Rate <input type="radio"/> Flux <input type="radio"/> Flux Density	<input type="radio"/> Count Rate <input checked="" type="radio"/> Flux <input type="radio"/> Flux Density
Mission: CHANDRA-Cycle 11	Detector/Grating/Filter: What happens changing the mission Cycle?
Input Energy: 0.5 to 2 keV	Output Energy: 0.5 to 2

Model: [Power Law](#) **Galactic NH:** [7E19](#) cm $^{**-2}$ **Redshift(z):** 0 **Redshifted NH:** 0 cm $^{**-2}$ **Photon Index:** 1.7 N=AE $^{**-a}$ **Count Rate:** 1E-2 cts/s

[CALCULATE](#) [CLEAR](#) [HELP](#)

PIMMS Prediction:

6.383E-14
erg/cm **2 /s absorbed flux

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogs and produce some plots (number of counts vs. source significance, vs. exposure time, vs. positional uncertainty, etc.)
- b. For the sources associated with the 7Ms source catalog, produce the redshift distribution histogram, Lx vs. z plot, etc.
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Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogs and produce some plots (number of counts vs. source significance, vs. exposure time, vs. positional uncertainty, etc.)

b.

C.

The screenshot shows the TOPCAT software interface. At the top is a toolbar with various icons. Below it is a window titled "TOPCAT" containing several panels:

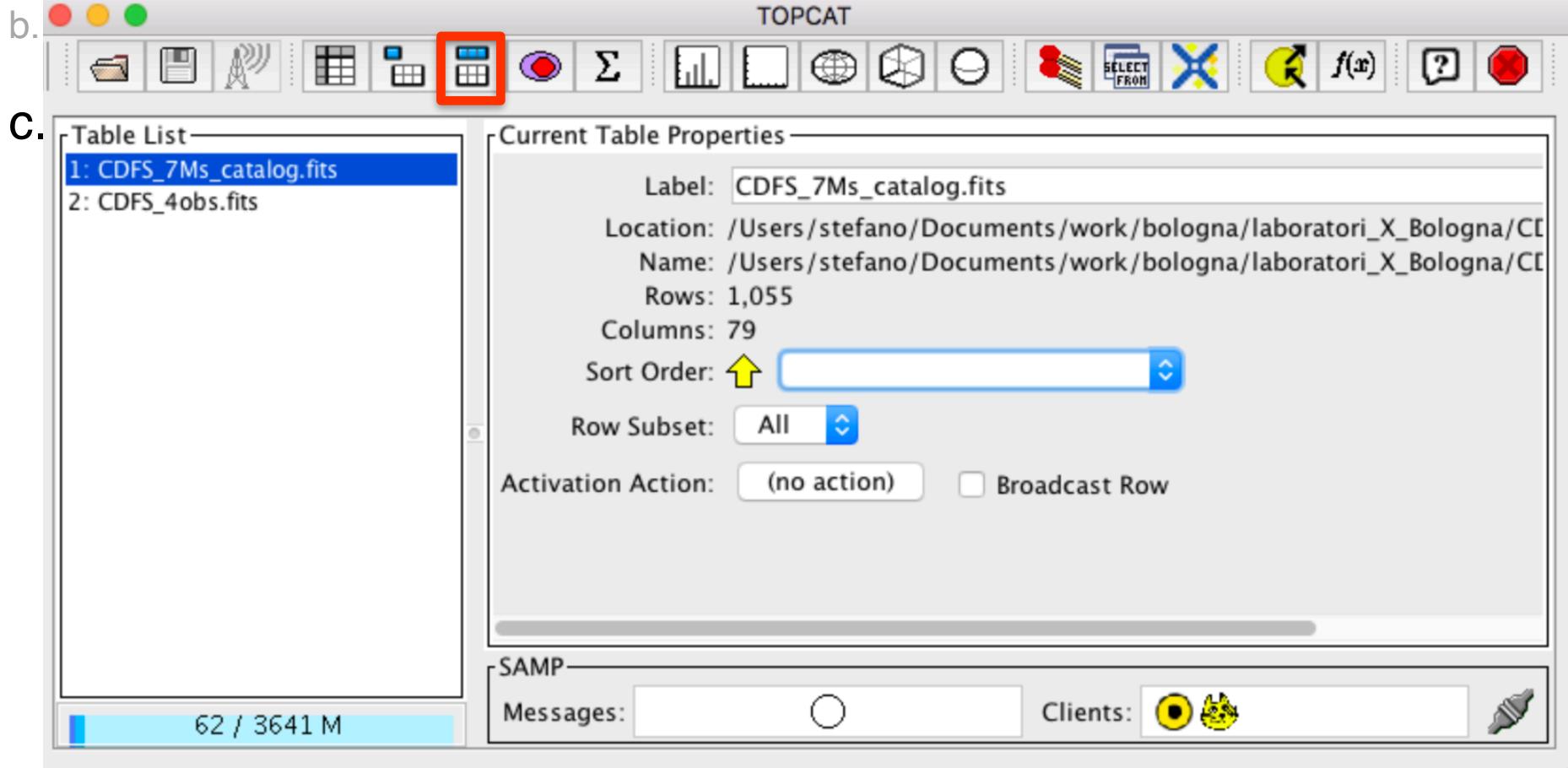
- Table List:** A list of tables, with "1: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits" selected and highlighted in blue.
- Current Table Properties:** A panel displaying information about the selected table:
 - Label: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits
 - Location: /Users/stefano/Documents/work/bologna/laboratori_X_Bologna/CD...
 - Name: /Users/stefano/Documents/work/bologna/laboratori_X_Bologna/CD...
 - Rows: 1,055
 - Columns: 79
 - Sort Order: An input field with an upward arrow icon.
 - Row Subset: A dropdown menu set to "All".
 - Activation Action: A button labeled "(no action)" and an unchecked checkbox for "Broadcast Row".
- SAMP:** A panel showing "Messages:" and "Clients:" fields, each with a yellow circular icon.

At the bottom of the window, there is a progress bar indicating "62 / 3641 M".

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one of the produced catalogs and produce some plots (number of counts vs. source significance, vs. exposure time, vs. positional uncertainty, etc.)



Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one source sign

b.

C.

nts vs.

Δ	Index	Visible	Name	\$ID	Class	Units	Description	Datatype
	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	Index	\$0	Long		Table row index	
	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SOURCE_SAMPLE	\$1	String			char
	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	XID_SOURCE_NUMBER	\$2	Long			long
	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAME	\$3	String			char
	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ALT_NAME	\$4	String			char
	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RA	\$5	Float	DEGREE		float
	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DEC	\$6	Float	DEGREE		float
	7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LII_1	\$7	Float	DEGREE		float
	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BII_1	\$8	Float	DEGREE		float
	9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOG_MIN_NS_PROB	\$9	Float			float
	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOG_MIN_FP_PROB	\$10	Long			long
	11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ERROR_RADIUS	\$11	Float	ARCSEC		float
	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OFF_AXIS	\$12	Float	ARCMIN		float
	13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FB_COUNTS	\$13	Float	CT		float
	14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$14	Float	CT		float
	15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$15	Float	CT		float
	16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SB_COUNTS	\$16	Float	CT		float
	17	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SB_EXPOSURE	\$61	Float	S		float
	18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$17	Float	CT		float
	19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$18	Float	CT		float
	20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HB_COUNTS	\$19	Float	CT		float
	21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$20	Float	CT		float
	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$21	Float	CT		float
	23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SOURCE_FLAG	\$22	String			char

SAMP

Messages:

Clients:

62 / 3641 M

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one source sign

b.

c.

nts vs.

TOPCAT(3): Table Columns

Table Columns for 3: CDFS_7Ms_catalog.fits

Δ	Index	Visible	Name	\$ID	Class	Units	Description	Dataty
	0		Index	\$0	Long		Table row index	
	1	✓	SOURCE_SAMPLE	\$1	String			char
	2	✓	XID_SOURCE_NUMBER	\$2	Long			long
	3	✓	NAME	\$3	String			char
	4	✓	ALT_NAME	\$4	String			char
	5	✓	RA	\$5	Float	DEGREE		float
	6	✓	DEC	\$6	Float	DEGREE		float
	7	✓	LII_1	\$7	Float	DEGREE		float
	8	✓	BII_1	\$8	Float	DEGREE		float
	9	✓	LOG_MIN_NS_PROB	\$9	Float			float
	10	✓	LOG_MIN_FP_PROB	\$10	Long			long
	11	✓	ERROR_RADIUS	\$11	Float	ARCSEC		float
	12	✓	OFF_AXIS	\$12	Float	ARCMIN		float
	13	✓	FB_COUNTS	\$13	Float	CT		float
	14	✓	FB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$14	Float	CT		float
	15	✓	FB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$15	Float	CT		float
	16	✓	SB_COUNTS	\$16	Float	CT		float
	17	✓	SB_EXPOSURE	\$61	Float	S		float
	18	✓	SB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$17	Float	CT		float
	19	✓	SB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$18	Float	CT		float
	20	✓	HB_COUNTS	\$19	Float	CT		float
	21	✓	HB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$20	Float	CT		float
	22	✓	HB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$21	Float	CT		float
	23	✓	SOURCE_FLAG	\$22	String			char

SAMP

Messages:

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Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

- a. Choose one source sign

nts vs.

- b.



- C.



TOPCAT(3): Table Columns								
	Index	Visible	Name	ID	Class	Units	Description	Datatype
0			Index	\$0	Long		Table row index	
1	1	✓	SOURCE_SAMPLE	\$1	String			char
2	2	✓	XID_SOURCE_NUMBER	\$2	Long			long
3	3	✓	NAME	\$3	String			char
4	4	✓	ALT_NAME	\$4	String			char
5	5	✓	RA	\$5	Float	DEGREE		float
6	6	✓	DEC	\$6	Float	DEGREE		float
7	7	✓	LII_1	\$7	Float	DEGREE		float
8	8	✓	BII_1	\$8	Float	DEGREE		float
9	9	✓	LOG_MIN_NS_PROB	\$9	Float			float
10	10	✓	LOG_MIN_FP_PROB	\$10	Long			long
11	11	✓	ERROR_RADIUS	\$11	Float	ARCSEC		float
12	12	✓	OFF_AXIS	\$12	Float	ARCMIN		float
13	13	✓	FB_COUNTS	\$13	Float	CT		float
14	14	✓	FB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$14	Float	CT		float
15	15	✓	FB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$15	Float	CT		float
16	16	✓	SB_COUNTS	\$16	Float	CT		float
17	17	✓	SB_EXPOSURE	\$61	Float	S		float
18	18	✓	SB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$17	Float	CT		float
19	19	✓	SB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$18	Float	CT		float
20	20	✓	HB_COUNTS	\$19	Float	CT		float
21	21	✓	HB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$20	Float	CT		float
22	22	✓	HB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$21	Float	CT		float
23	23	✓	SOURCE_FLAG	\$22	String			char

Lab Outline

2) Explore the source catalog

a. Choose one source sign

b.

c.

Define Synthetic Column

Name: SB_COUNTRATE

Expression: `toFloat($16/$61)`

Units:

Description:

UCD: no UCD

Index: 19

OK Cancel

21	21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HB_COUNTS_NEG_ERR	\$20	Float	CT	float
22	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HB_COUNTS_POS_ERR	\$21	Float	CT	float
23	23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SOURCE_FLAG	\$22	String		char

SAMP

Messages:

Clients:  

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3. Analyse the data products: spectral fitting

Fit *Chandra* spectra for at least one source whose properties suggest potential interesting outcome (e.g, high-z, high obscuration based on hardness ratio...).

XID	Luo17	Source coordinates	z	Opt. Class + Info
551		03:32:29.85 -27:51:05.71	3.700	NL (Comastri+11)
746		03:32:39.66 -27:48:50.64	3.064	NL (Vito+13)
730		03:32:38.91 -27:57:00.48	0.298	NL
242		03:32:13.24 -27:42:40.96	0.605	NL

IDs reported in the spectral files we provide

All spectra and response matrices are provided

3. Analyse the data products: spectral fitting

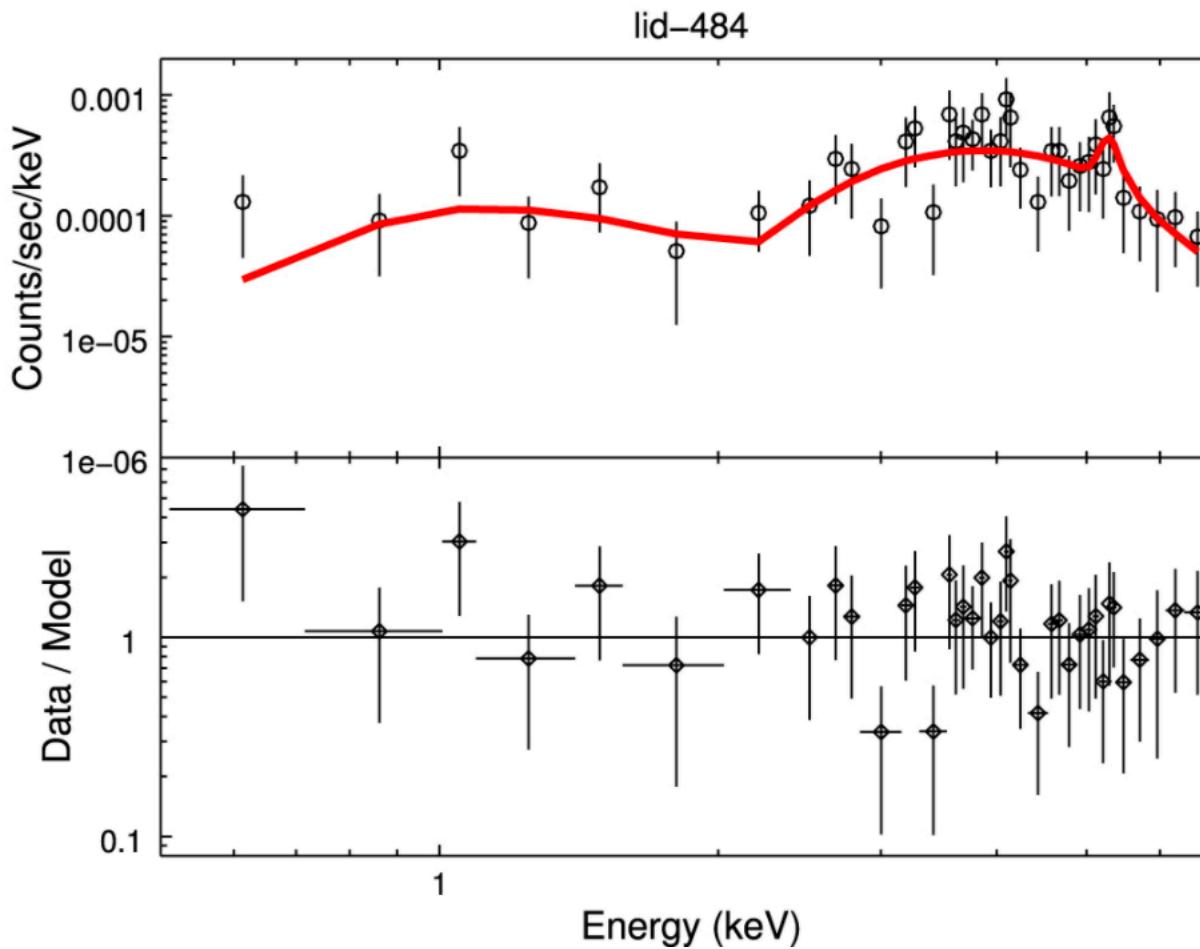
Spectral analysis pipeline

1. Choose one of the four sources
2. Group the spectra (*grppha*) accordingly to the quality of the data
3. Load spectra in XSPEC
4. Define a spectral model and fit it to the data. Step by step approach: starting with an absorbed power law, then adding additional components (e.g., secondary power law to account for scattered emission, Gaussian to model Iron line at 6.4 keV...)
5. Once a physically justified model is obtained, save the X-ray spectral parameters (including errors) and produce confidence contours

PLAN (III)

OPTIONAL

- a. Re-run the procedure for a second source, better if at a different redshift range.



Main publications

- Xue Y.Q. et al. 2011, ApJS, 195, 10 **4 Ms Chandra source catalog.**
- Vito F. et al. 2013, MNRAS, 428, 354 **High-redshift AGN population in the CDF-S.**
- Luo B. et al. 2017, ApJ Suppl., 228, 2 **The Chandra Deep Field-South Survey: 7 Ms Source Catalogs.**