

Classification, photo-z and environment of X-ray selected sources in the XMM-LSS field

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T. Sadibekova, A. Pospieszalska-Surdej and J. Surdej

Content



Content

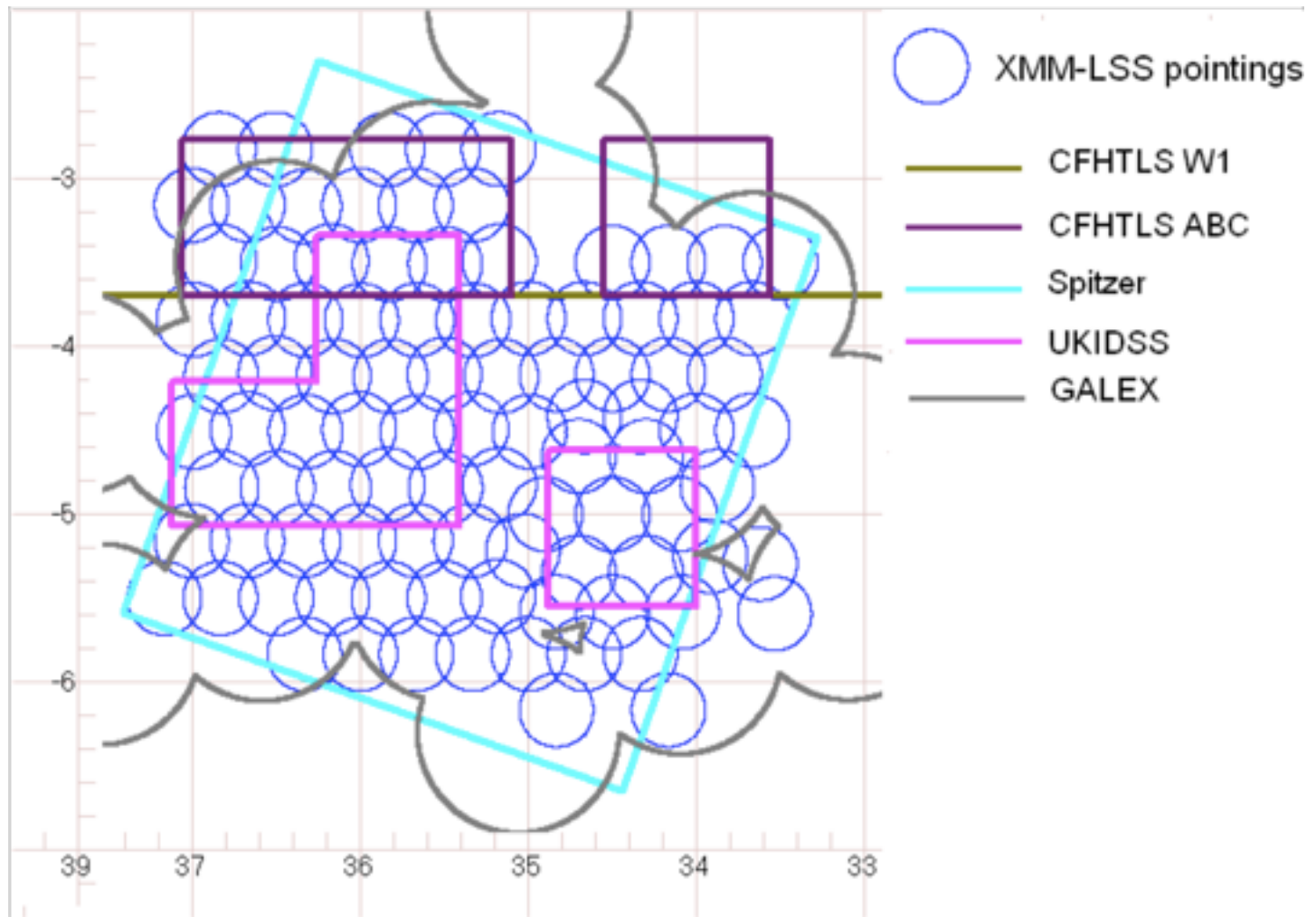
- Classification of the sources

Content

- Classification of the sources
- Photo-z estimation

Content

- Classification of the sources
- Photo-z estimation
- Local overdensity measurements



Morphological classification

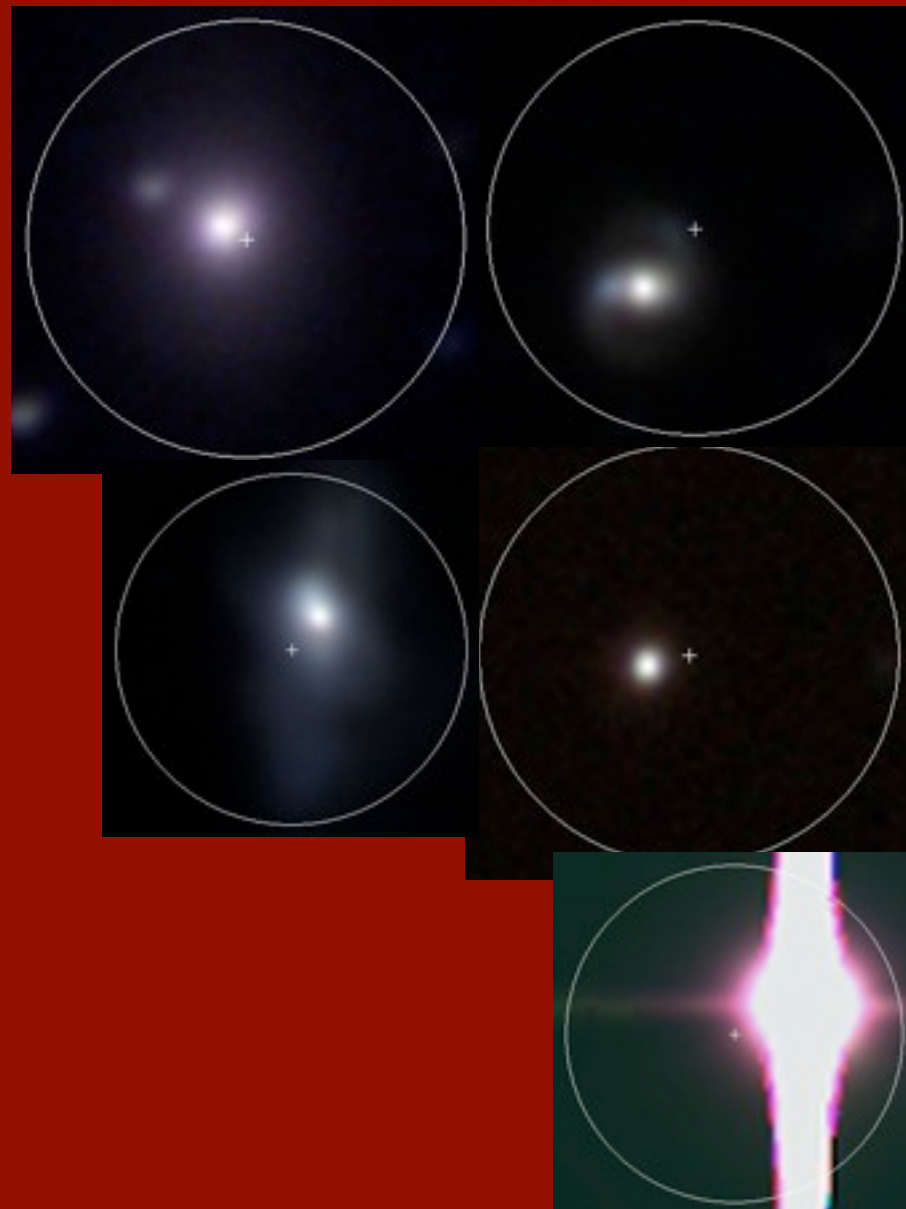
N=5142

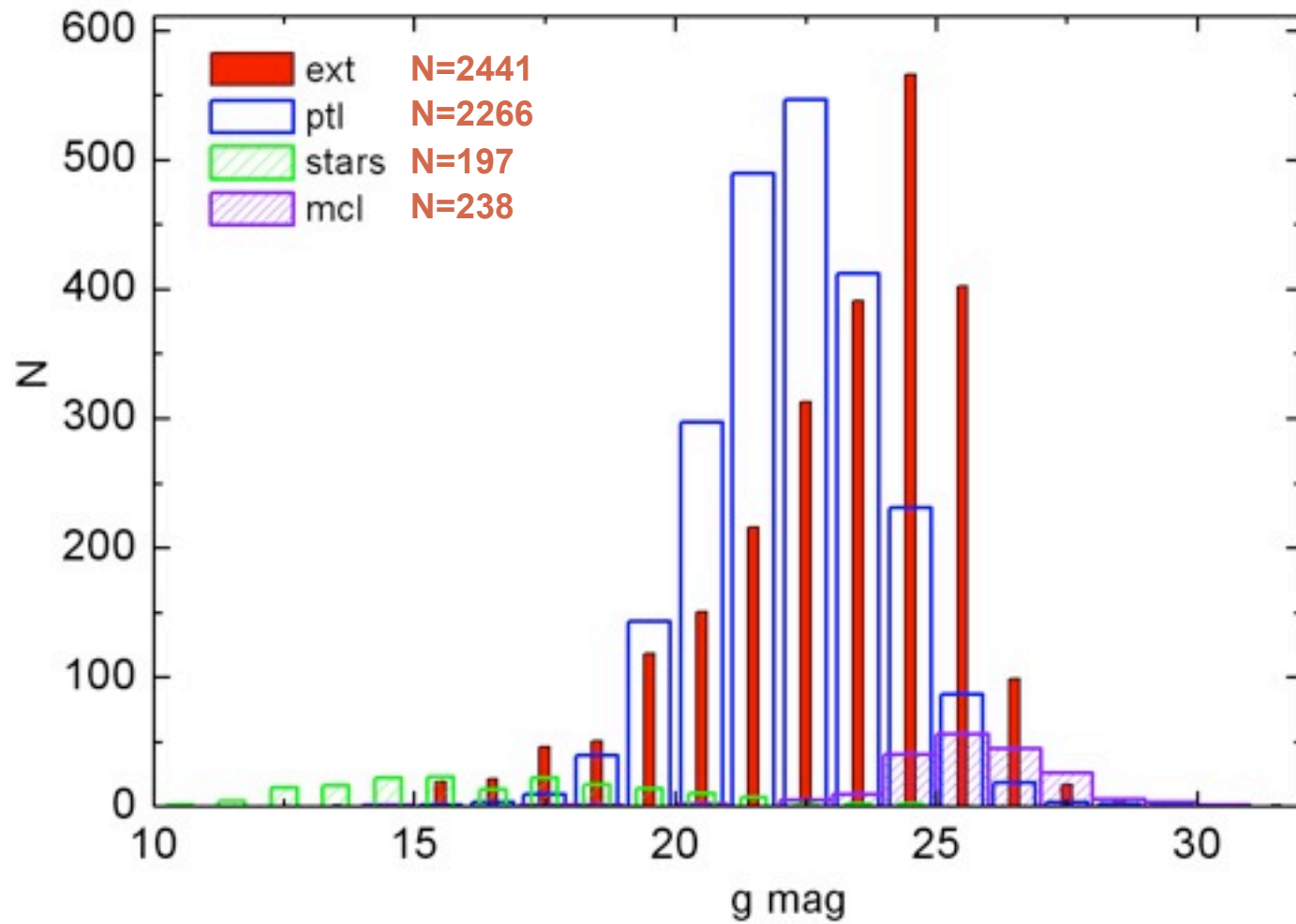
With optical counterparts

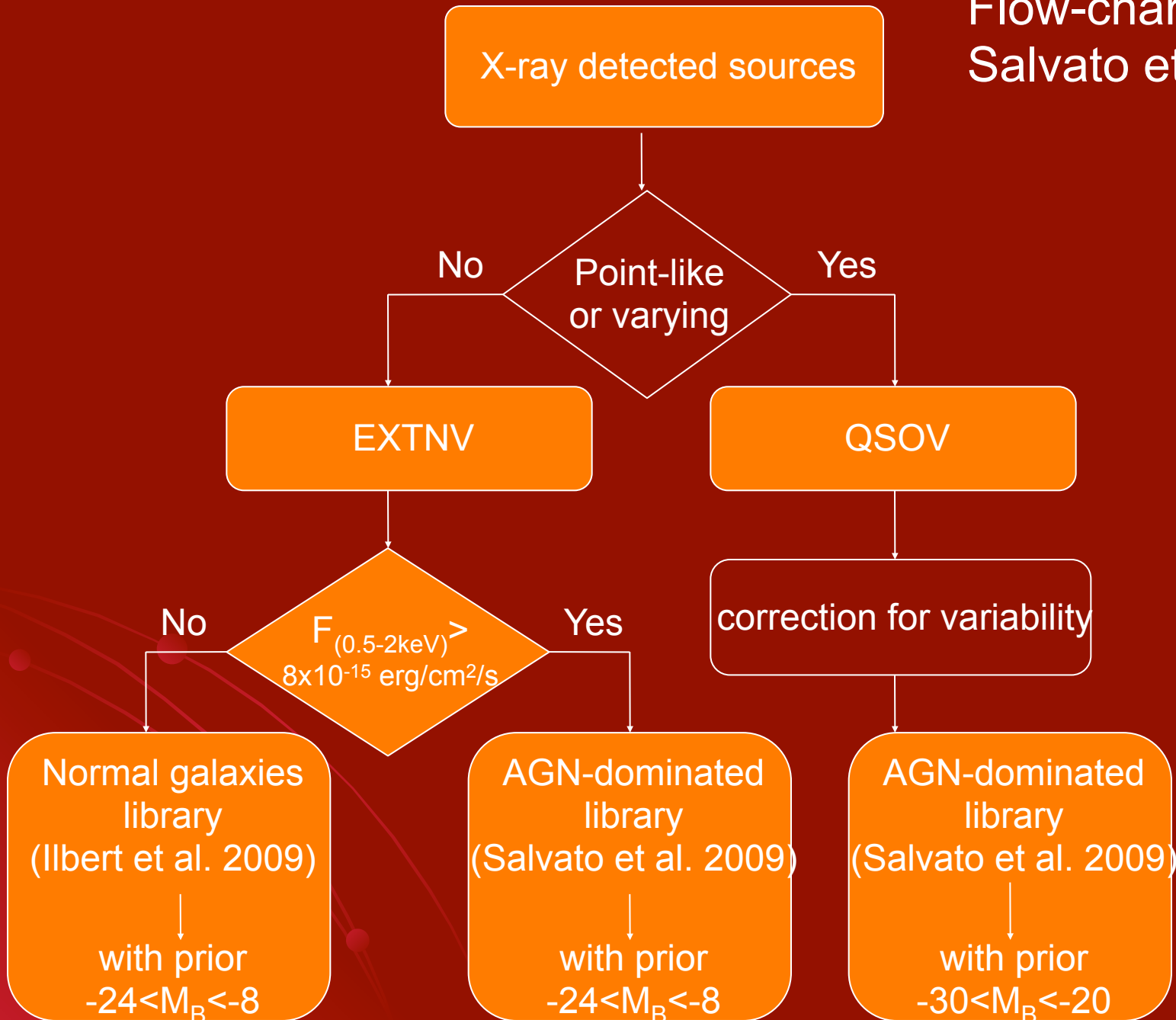
Good fields

Best ranked counterparts

- Extended object (ext)
- Point-like object (ptl)
- STARs
- Very faint/Invisible/
Misclassified (mcl)







AB photometric system,
total mags, Galactic
extinction correction;
max 11 bands:
u,g,r,i,z, J,K, 3.6 & 4.5 μ m
NUV and FUV

Modifications to
Flow-chart by
Salvato et al. 2011

X-ray detected sources

Visually
Point-like

No

Yes

N=2441

ext

N=2463
(197=stars)

ptl

No correction

No

$F_{(0.5-2\text{keV})} >$
 $8 \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg/cm}^2/\text{s}$

Yes

Normal galaxies
library
(Ilbert et al. 2009)

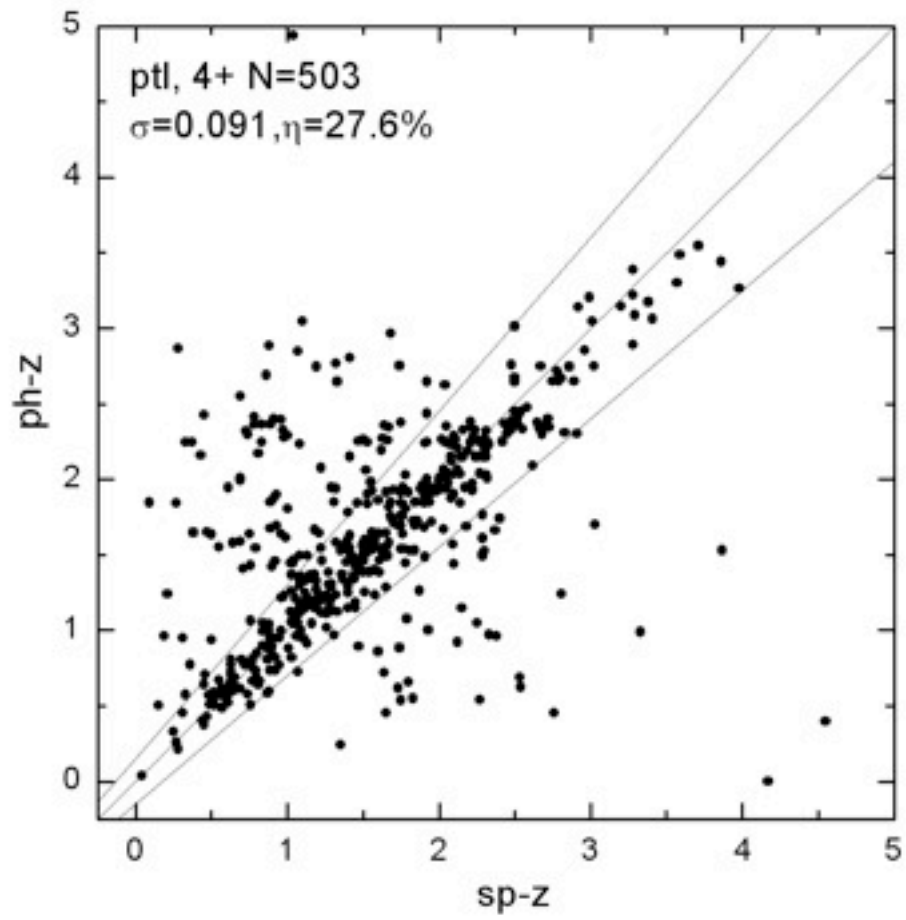
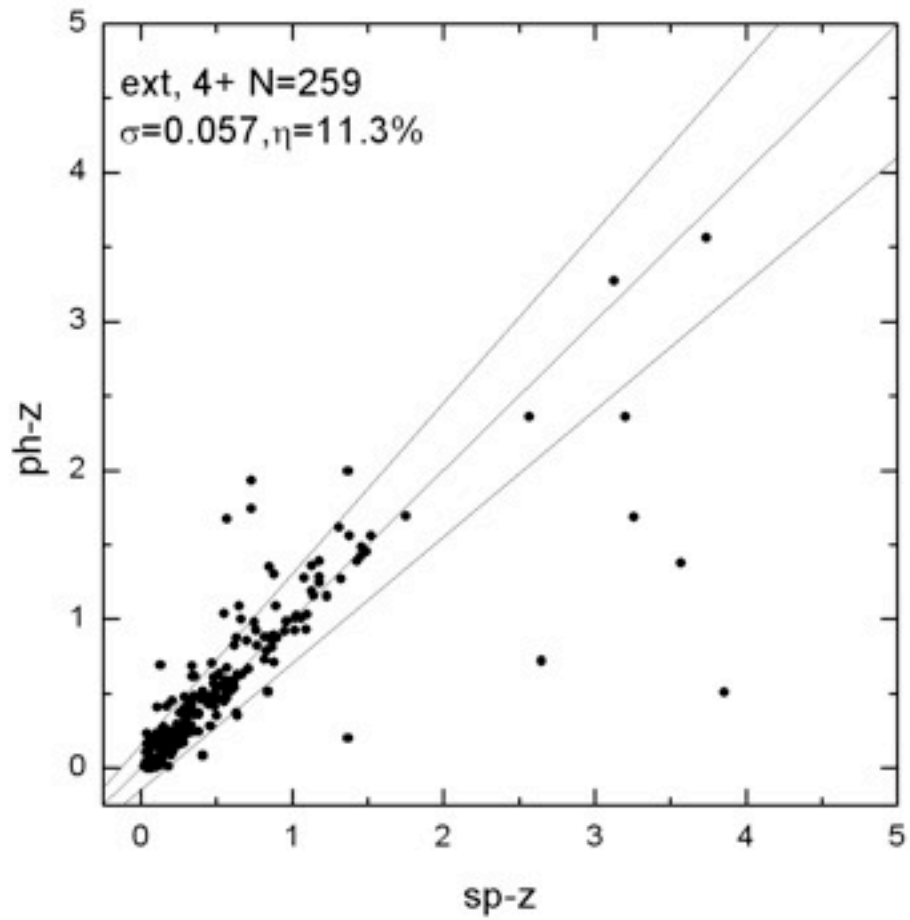
with prior
 $-24 < M_B < -8$

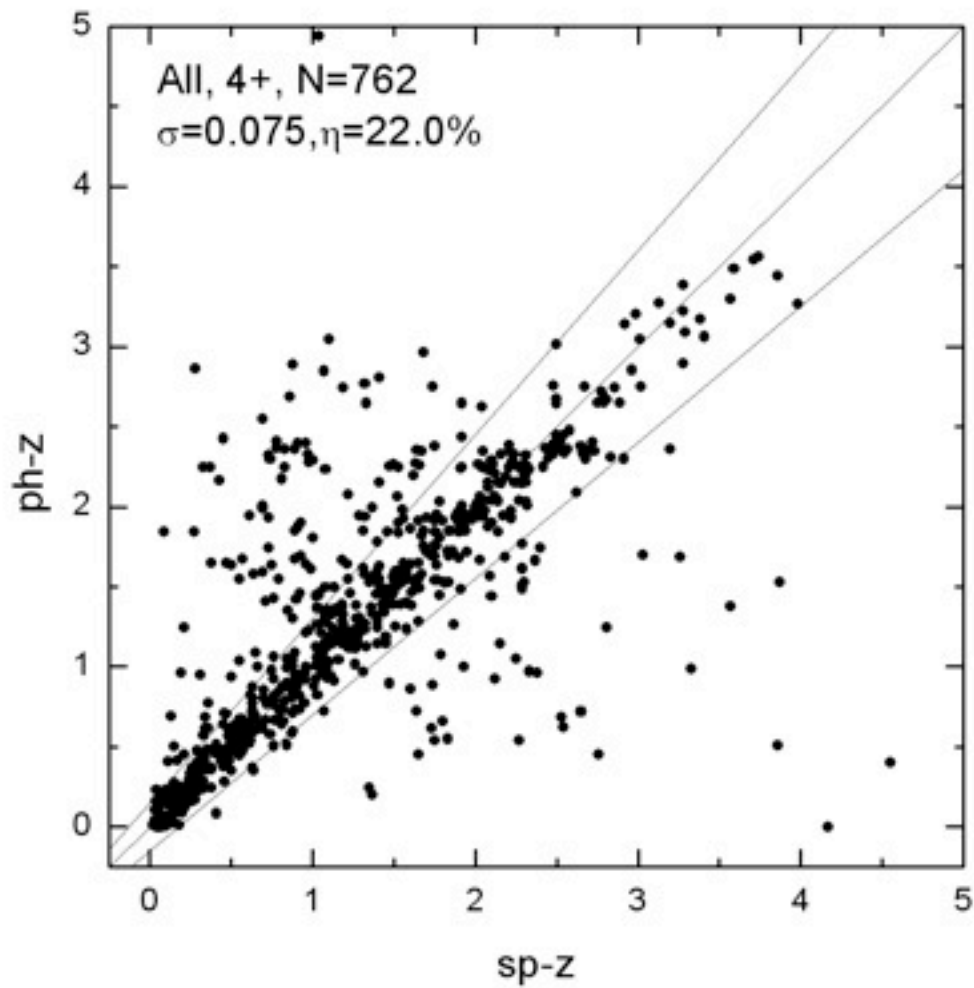
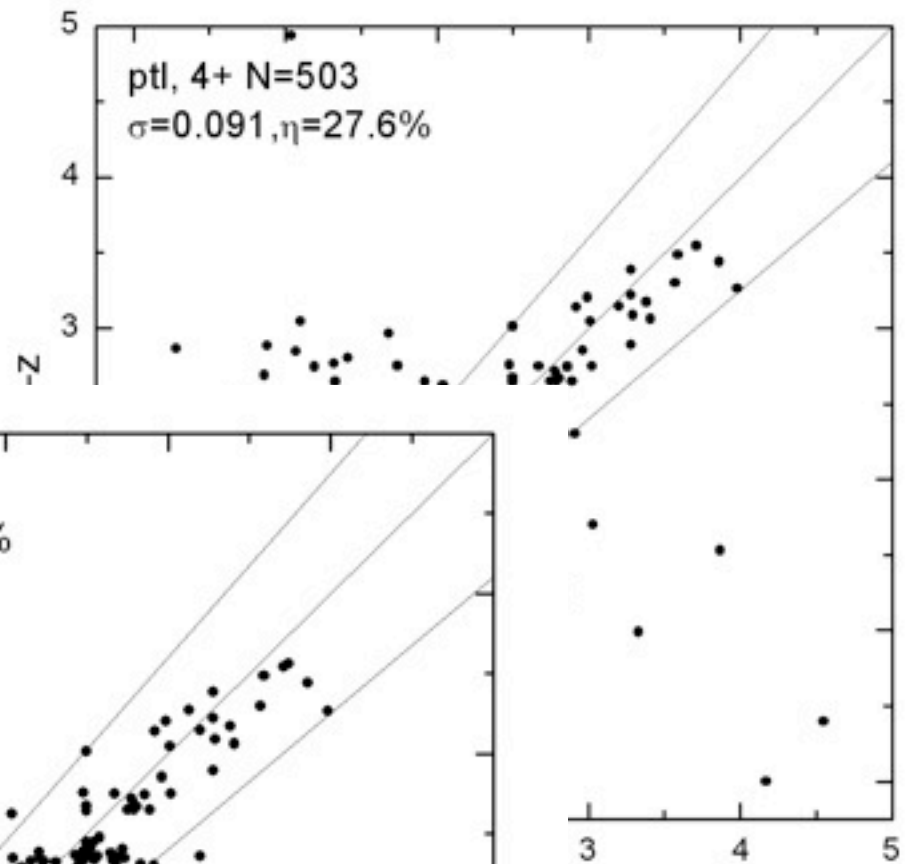
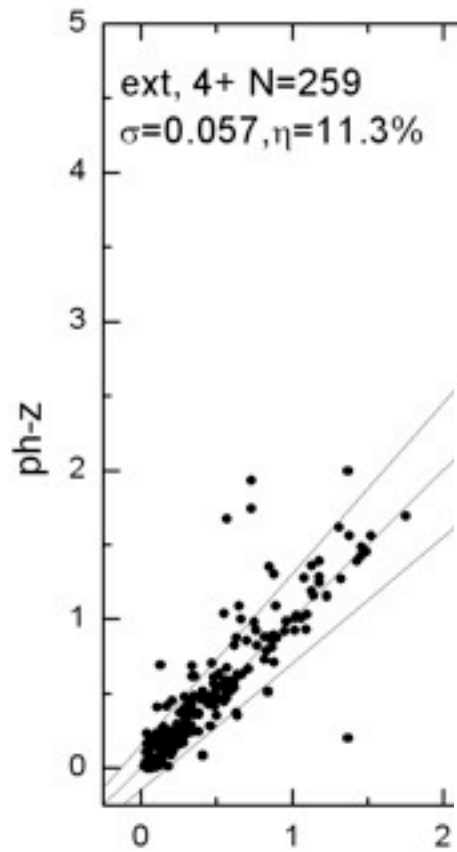
AGN-dominated
library
(Salvato et al. 2009)

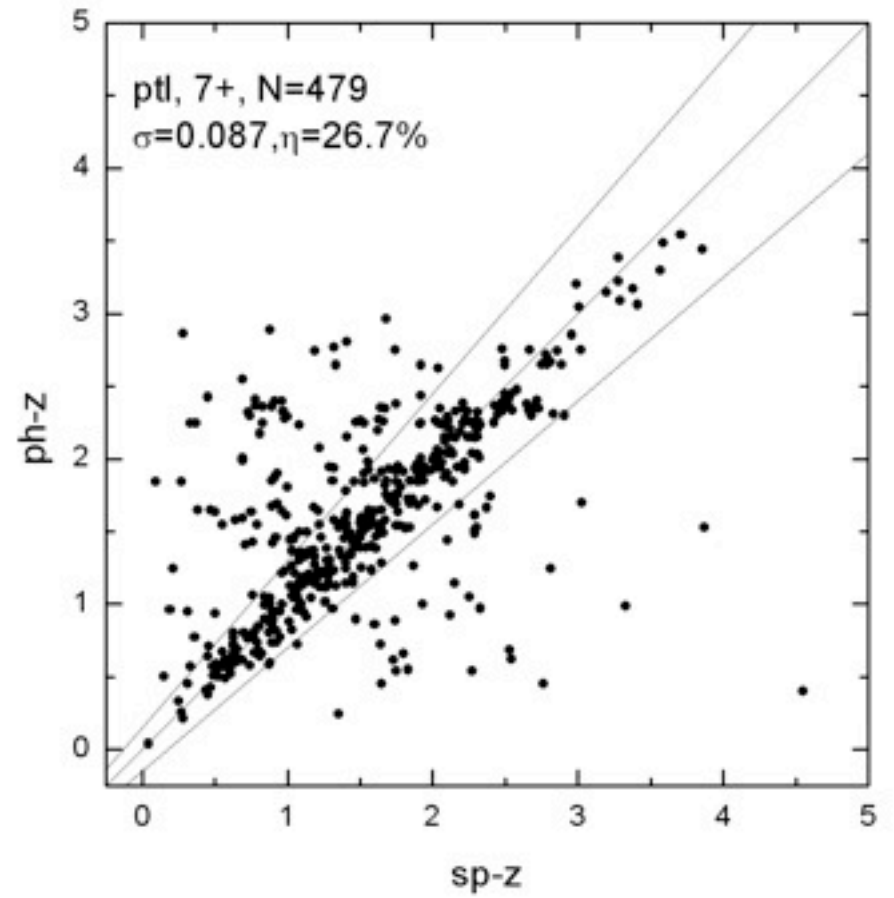
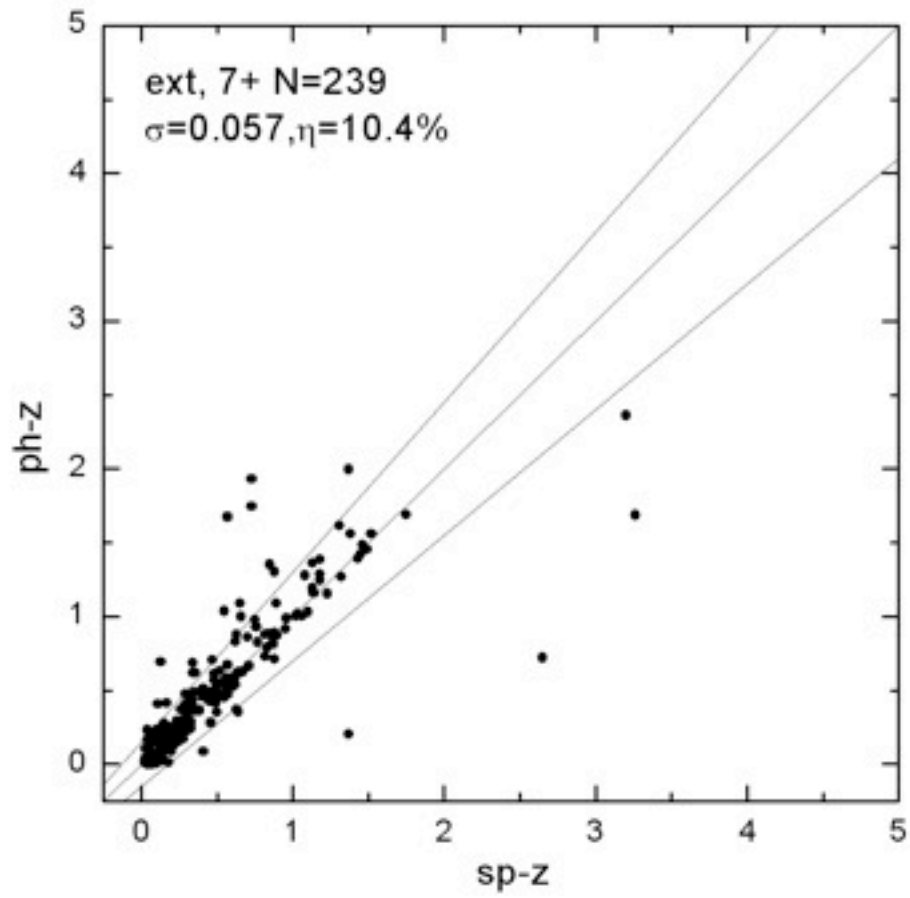
with prior
 $-24 < M_B < -8$

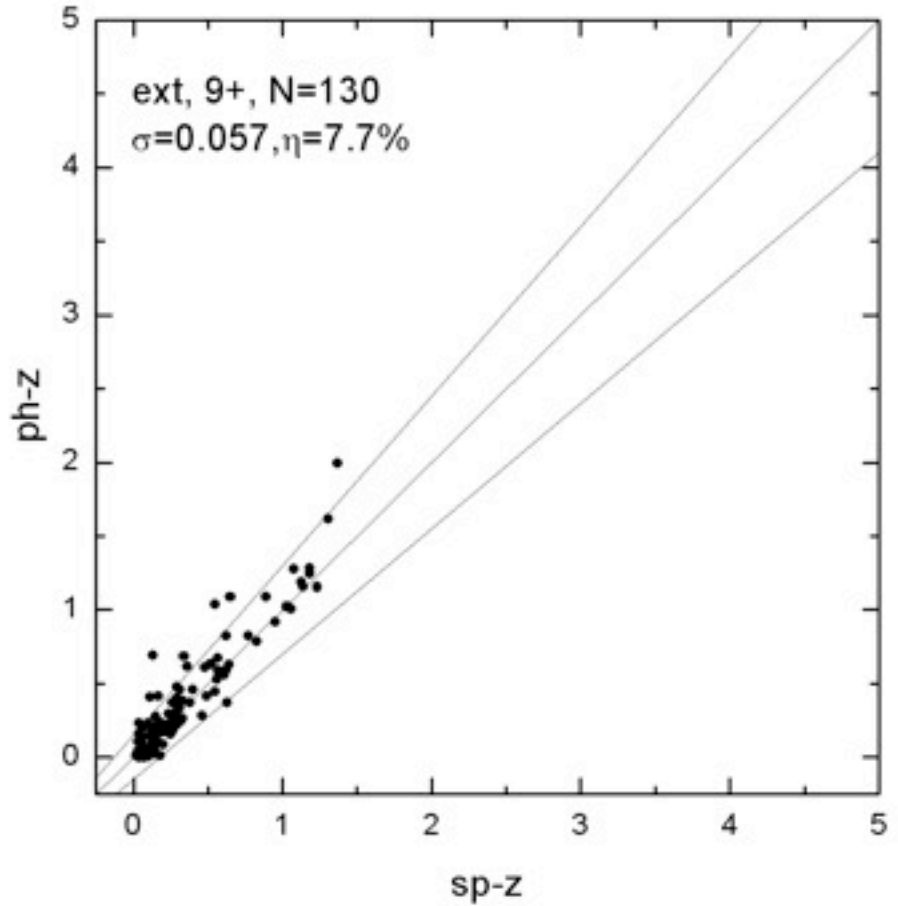
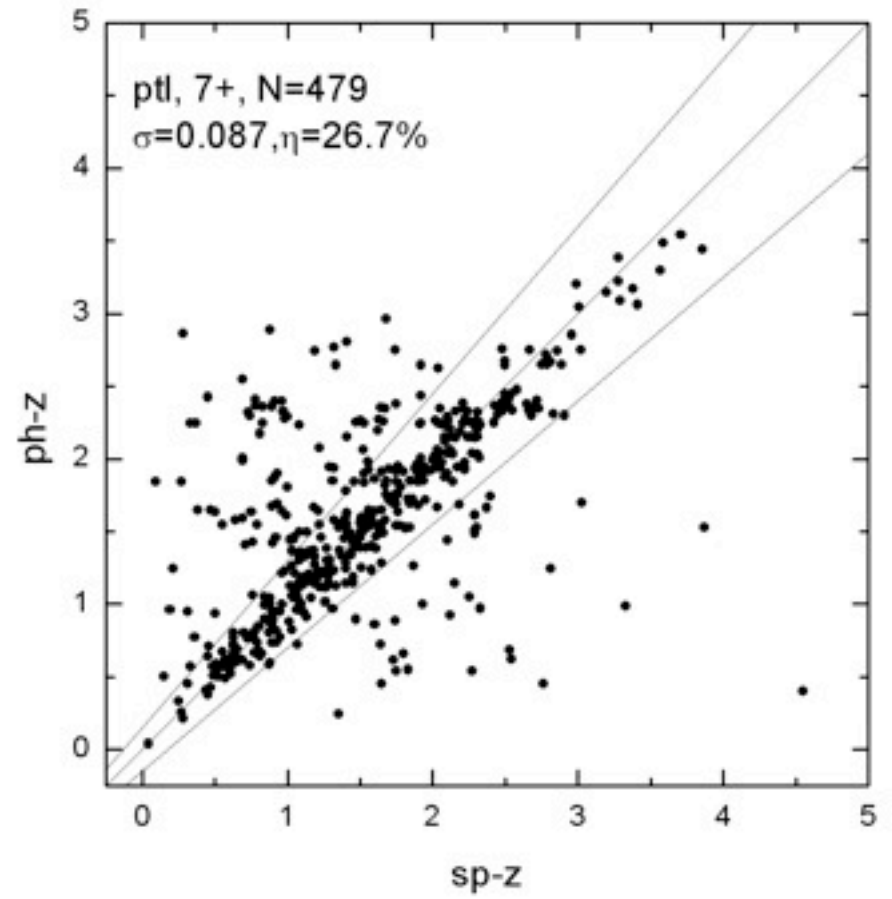
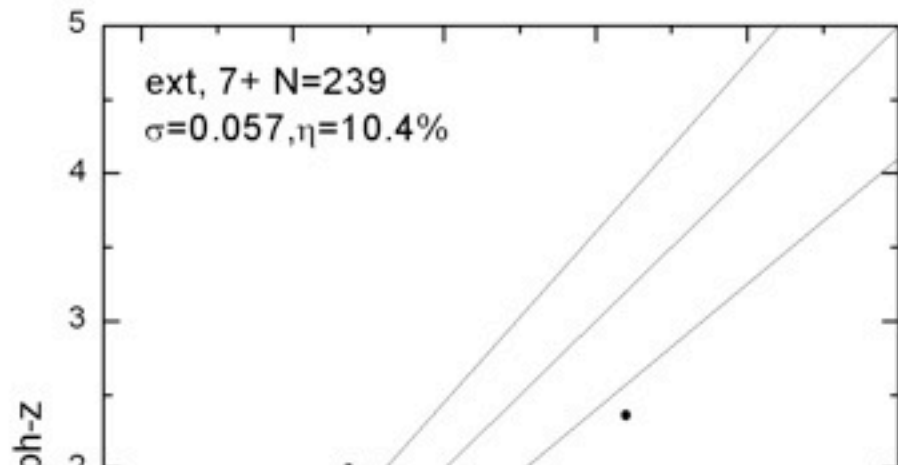
AGN-dominated
library
(Salvato et al. 2009)

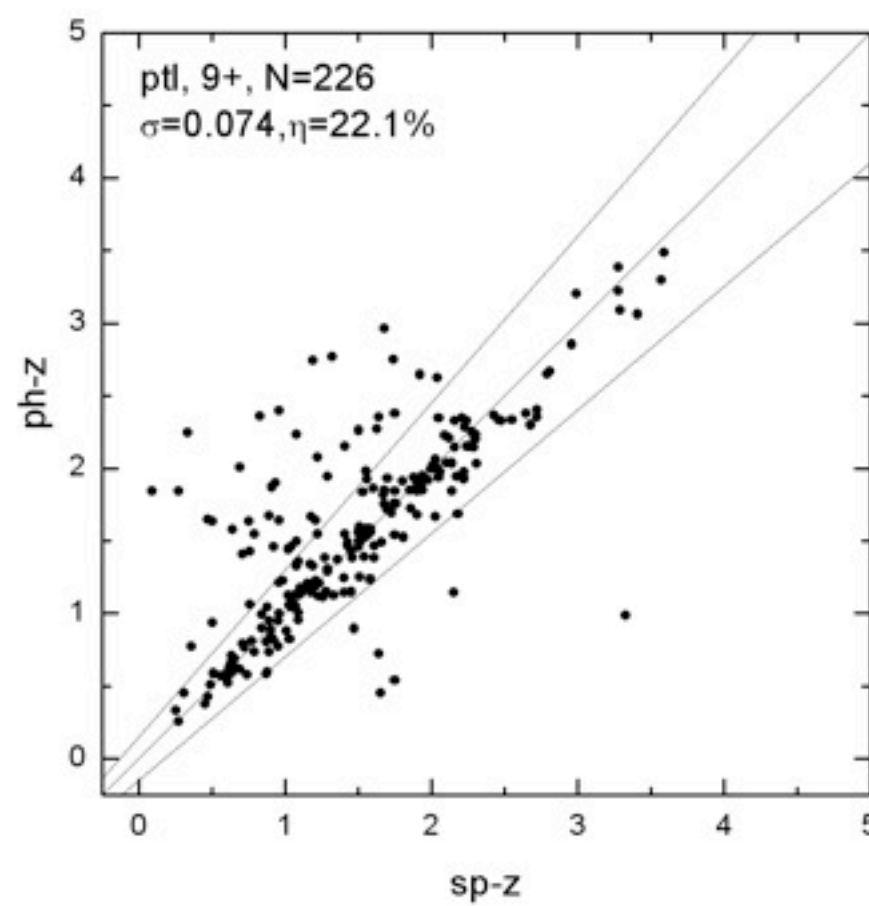
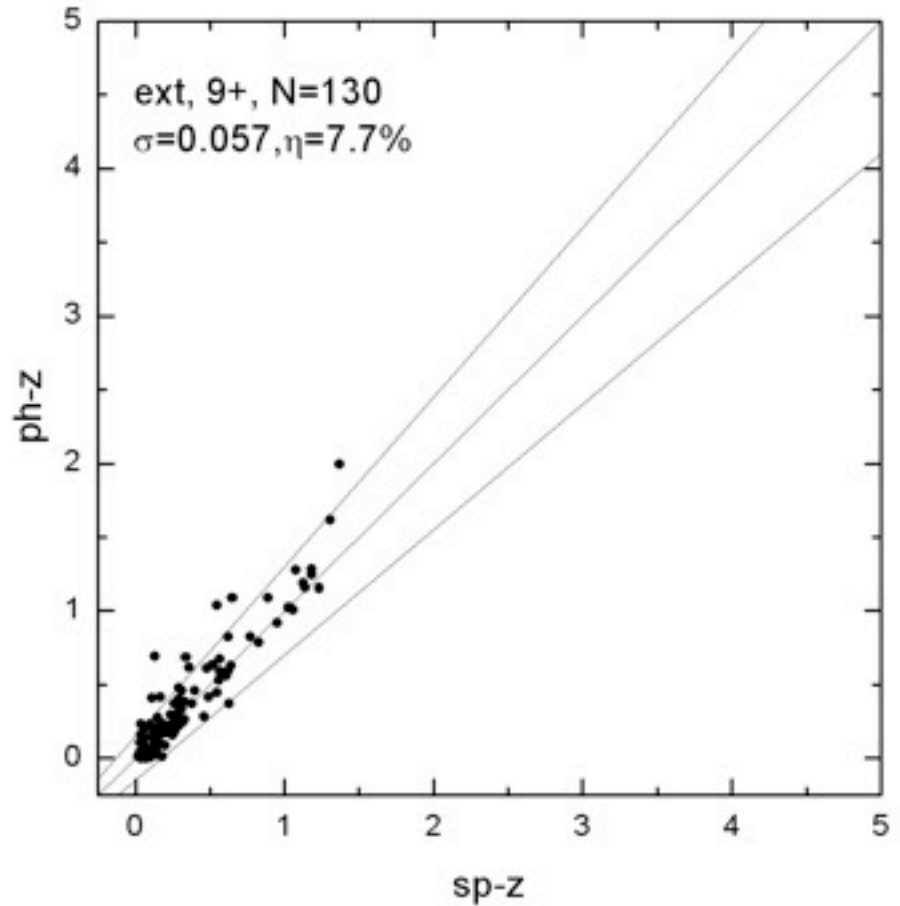
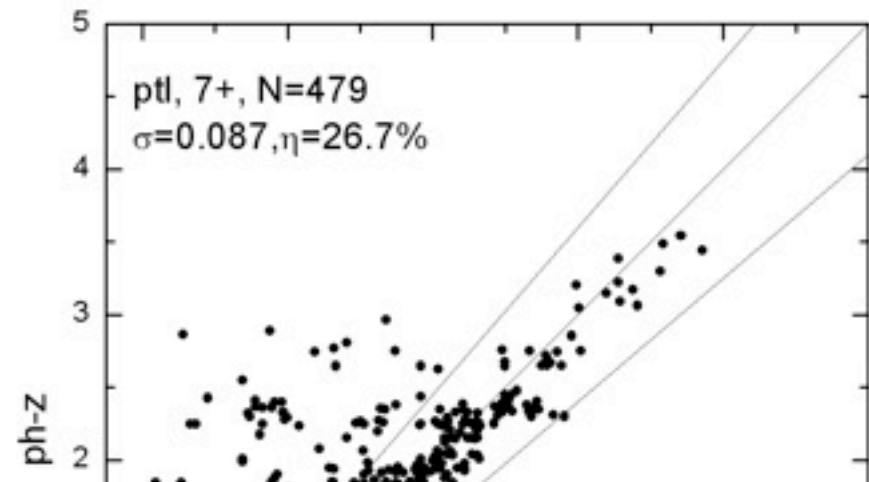
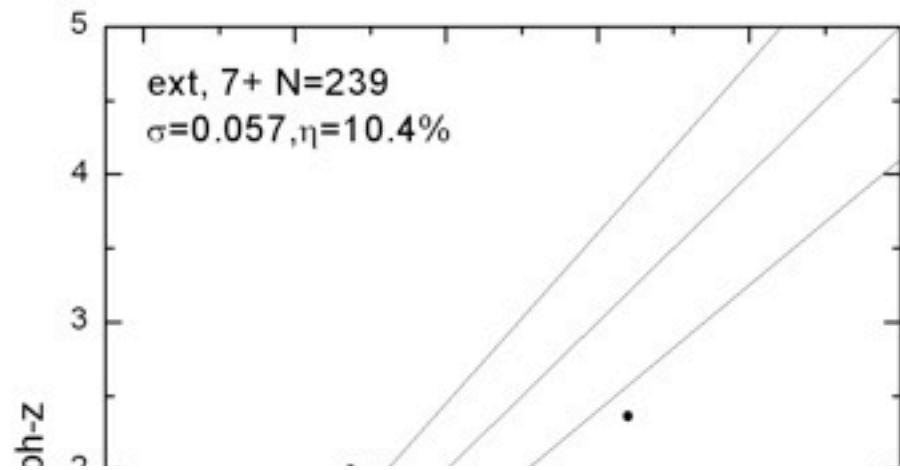
with prior
 $-30 < M_B < -22$

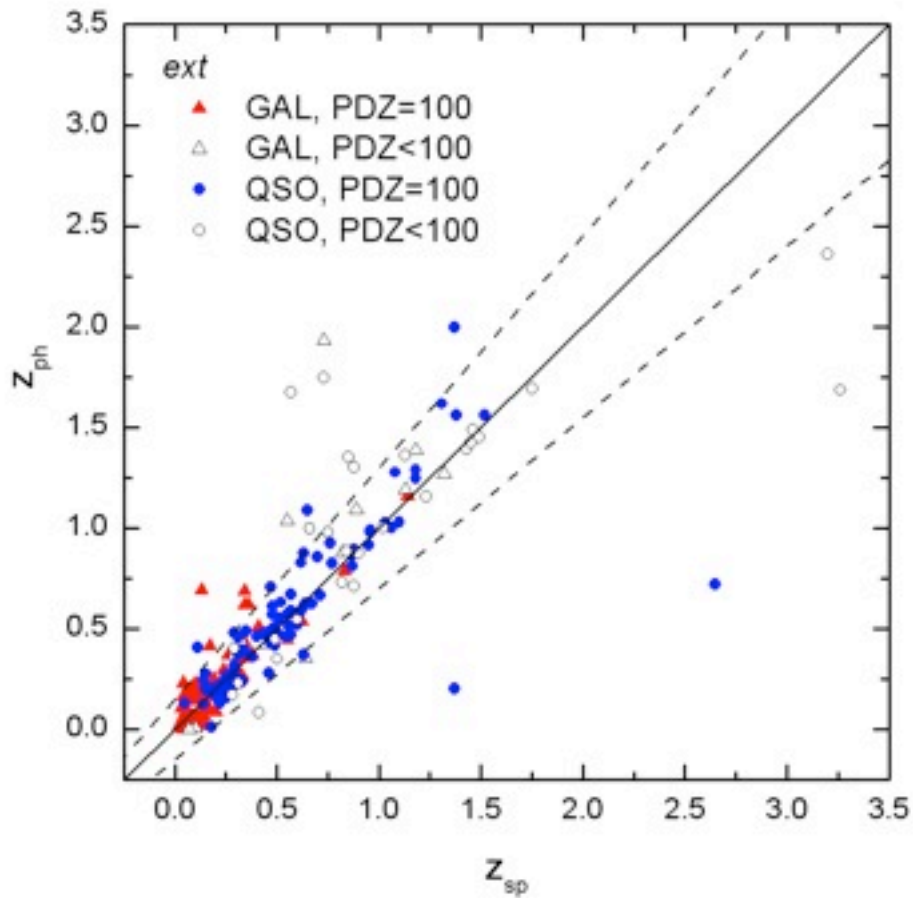




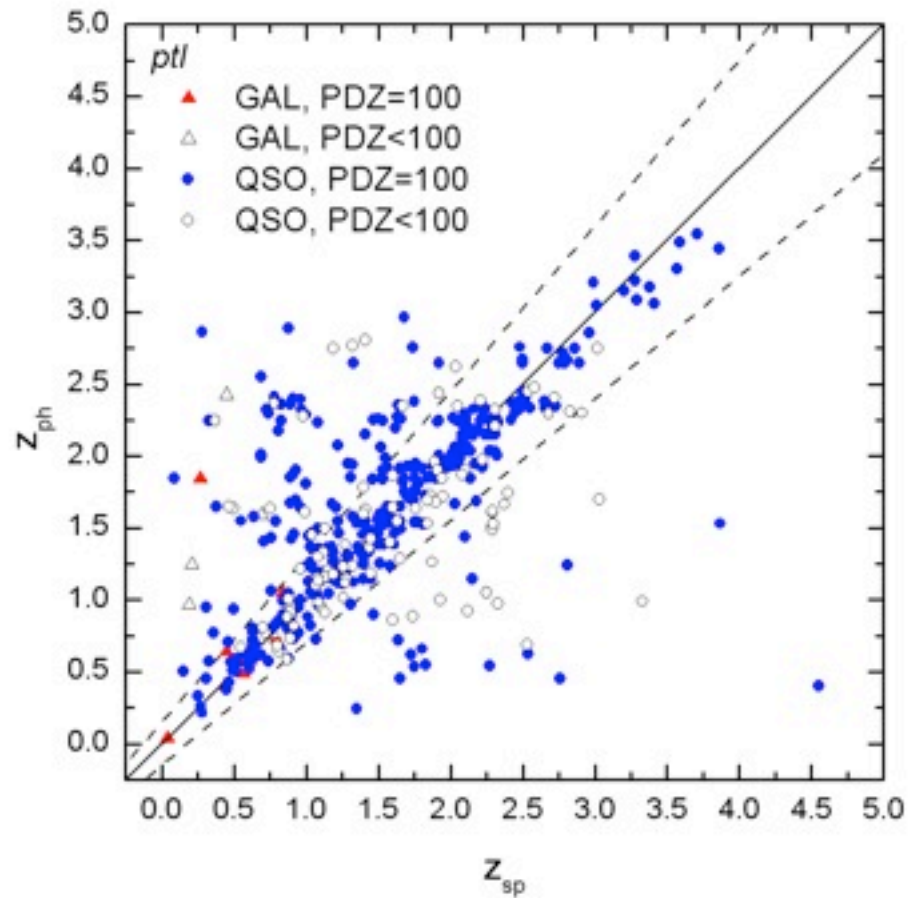








ext, N=193
 PDZ=100
 $\sigma=0.052$, $\eta=7.3\%$



ptl, N=373
 PDZ=100
 $\sigma=0.074$, $\eta=23.9\%$

<i>ext</i>			
Sample	N_{tot} (N_{sp})	$\sigma_{\Delta z/(1+z_{sp})}$	$\eta, \%$
4+ bands	2250 (259)	0.057	11.2
7+ bands	1339 (239)	0.057	10.4
9+ bands	415 (130)	0.057	7.7
7+ $PDZ=100$	749 (193)	0.052	7.3
7+ $PDZ=100, i < 22$	819 (209)	0.057	8.1
7+ $PDZ=100, z_{ph} < 0.7$	478 (162)	0.052	5.6
<i>ptl</i>			
Sample	N_{tot} (N_{sp})	$\sigma_{\Delta z/(1+z_{sp})}$	$\eta, \%$
4+ bands	2201 (503)	0.091	27.6
7+ bands	1725 (479)	0.087	26.7
9+ bands	570 (226)	0.074	22.1
7+ $PDZ=100$	1072 (373)	0.074	23.9
7+ $PDZ=100, i < 22$	1278 (334)	0.076	25.0
7+ $PDZ=100, z_{ph} < 0.7$	155 (46)	0.076	28.2
<i>all</i>			
Sample	N_{tot} (N_{sp})	$\sigma_{\Delta z/(1+z_{sp})}$	$\eta, \%$
4+ bands	4451 (762)	0.075	22.0
7+ bands	3064 (718)	0.073	21.3
9+ bands	985 (356)	0.063	16.9
7+ $PDZ=100$	1821 (556)	0.063	18.2
7+ $PDZ=100, i < 22$	2097 (635)	0.071	20.0
7+ $PDZ=100, z_{ph} < 0.7$	633 (208)	0.056	10.6

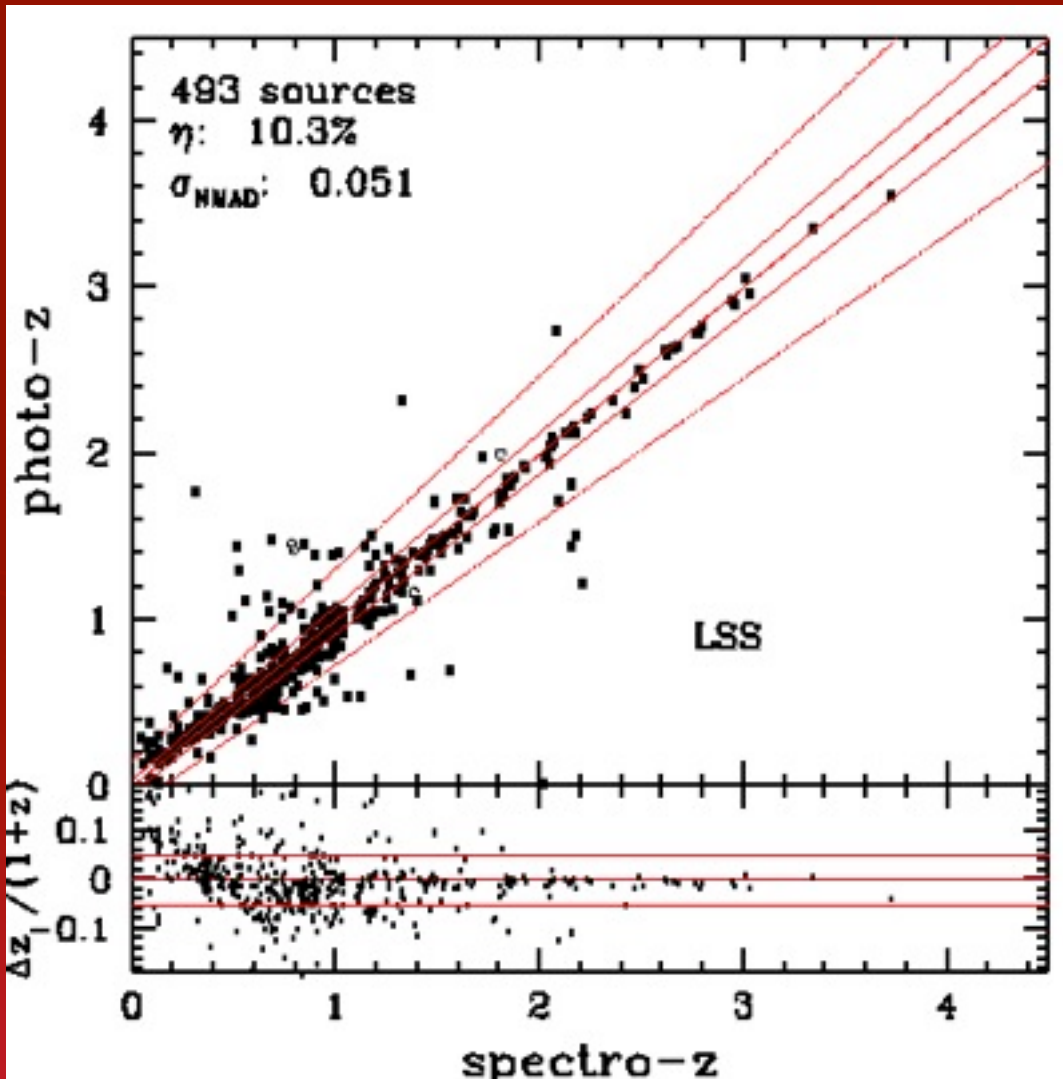
<i>ext</i>			
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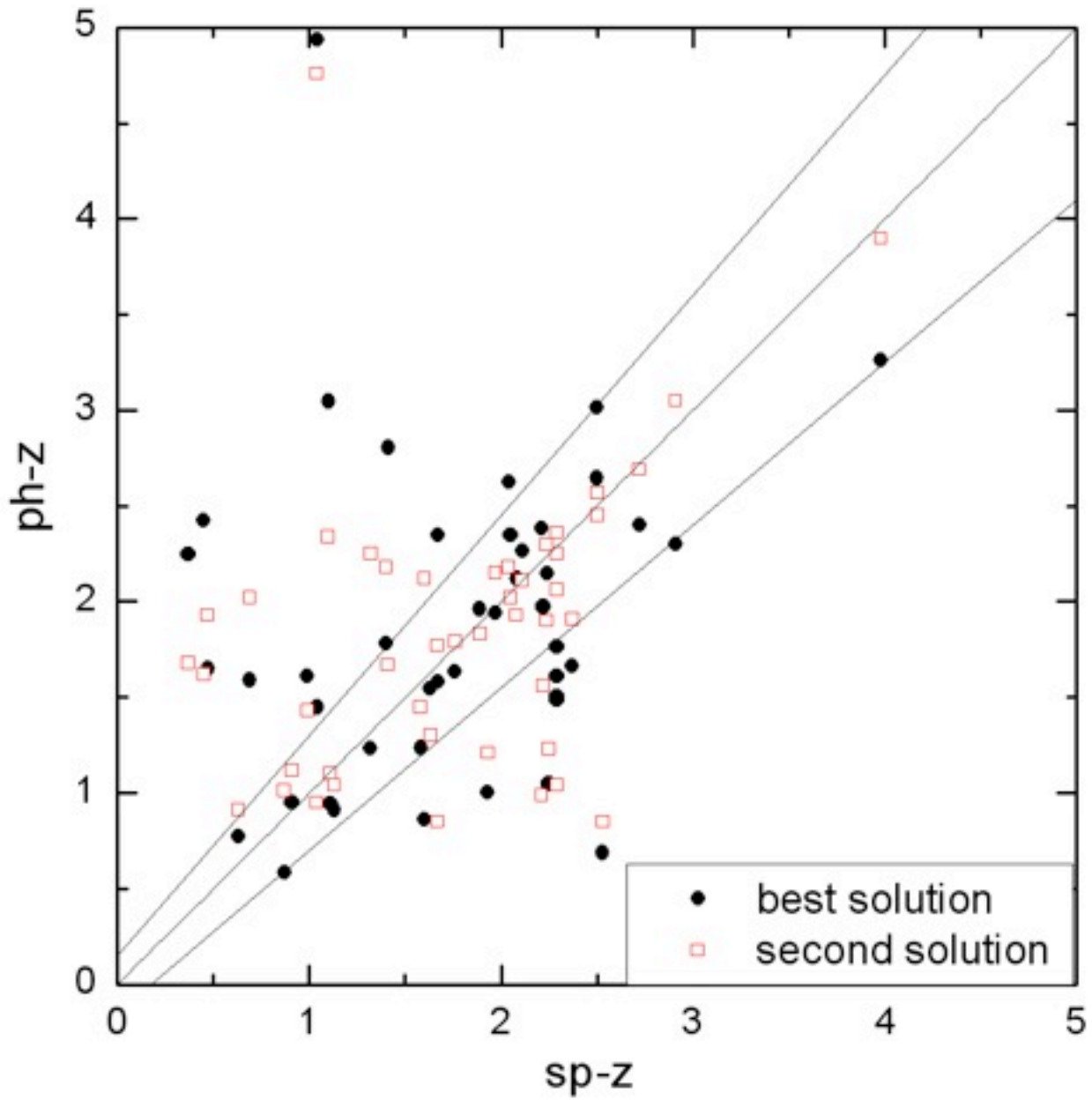
				<i>ext</i>
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4+ bands	4451 (762)	0.075	22.0	
7+ bands	3064 (718)	0.073	21.3	←
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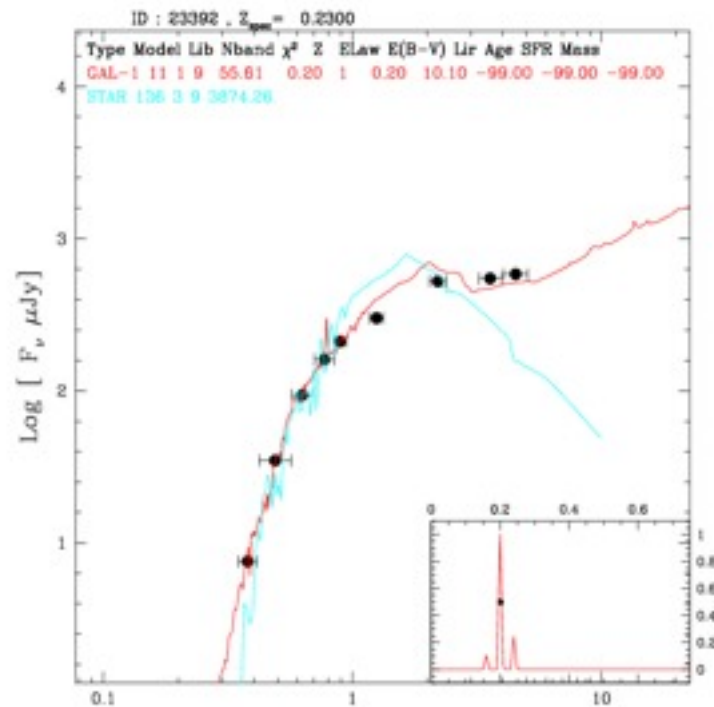
				<i>ext</i>
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The COSMOS test

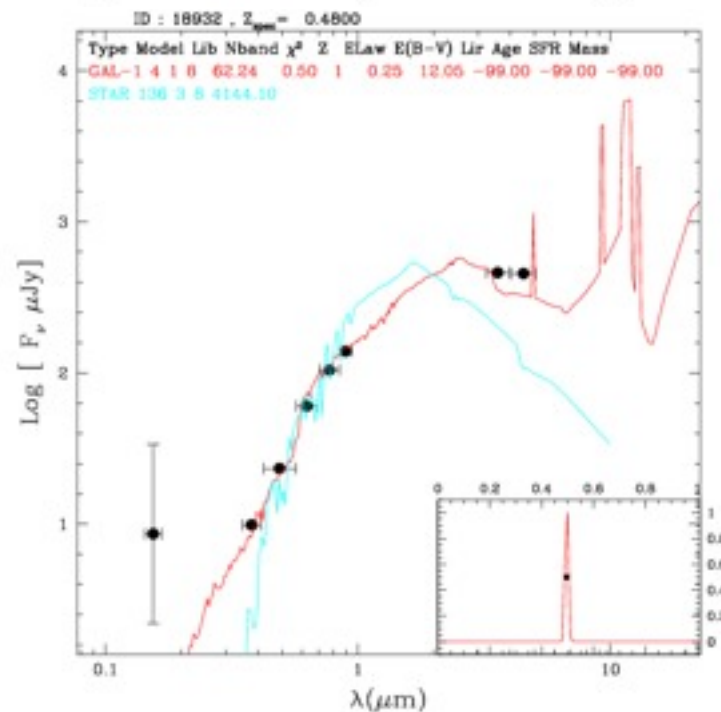


Band	LSS	COSMOS
u	25.3	~26.5
g	25.5	~26.5
r	24.8	~26.5
i	24.5	~26.5
z	23.6	~26.5
J	22.9	23.5
K	23.1	23.5
3.6	21.7	23.9
4.5	21.4	22
NUV	25	25
FUV	25	25





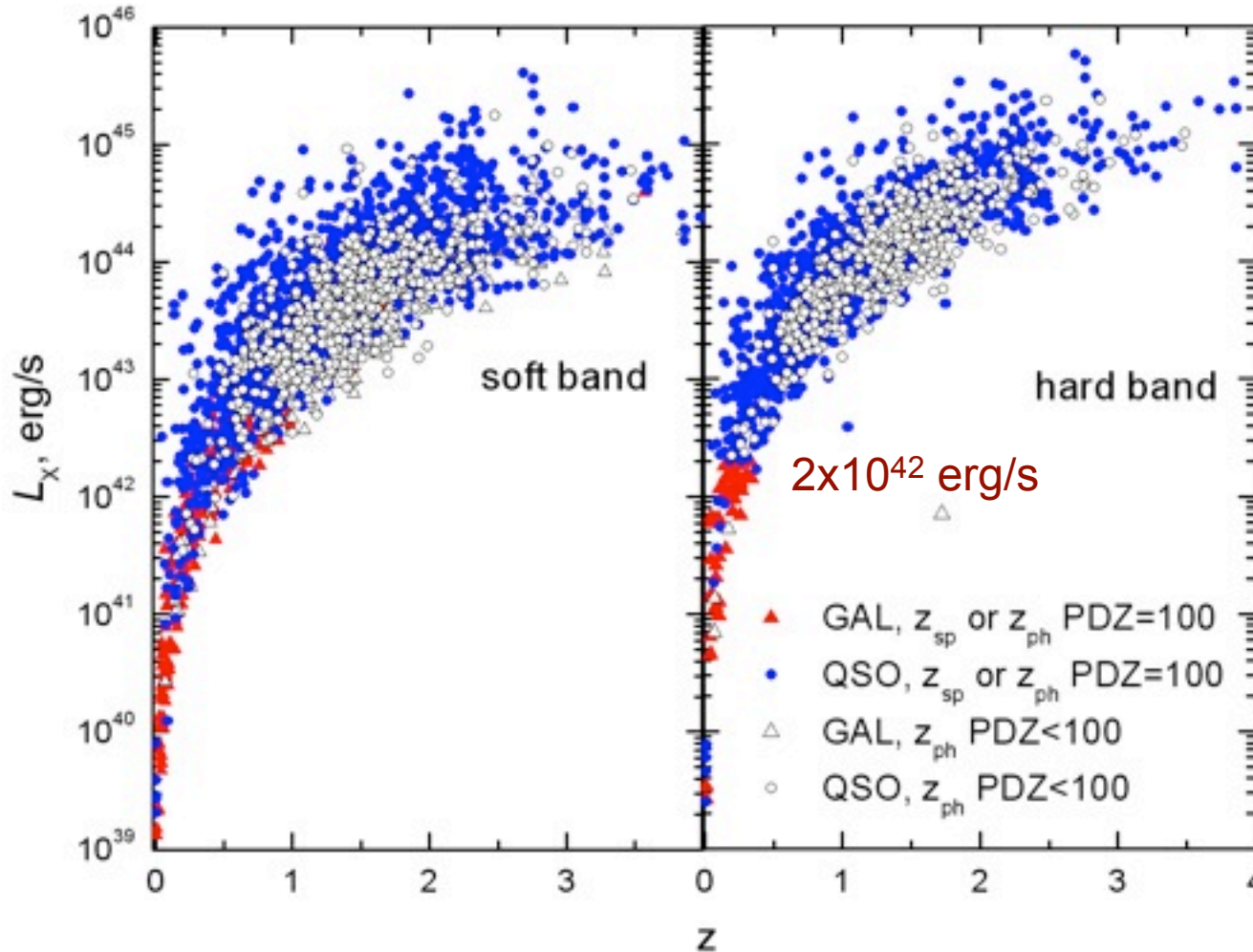
92.2% of ext
with
normal
Galaxy
templates



78.8% of ptl
with
AGN/QSO
templates

N=3081 (1983)

X-ray luminosity vs. z



Sp-z or ph-z
with 7+ bands

668
(82%)
ext

159
(18%)
ptl

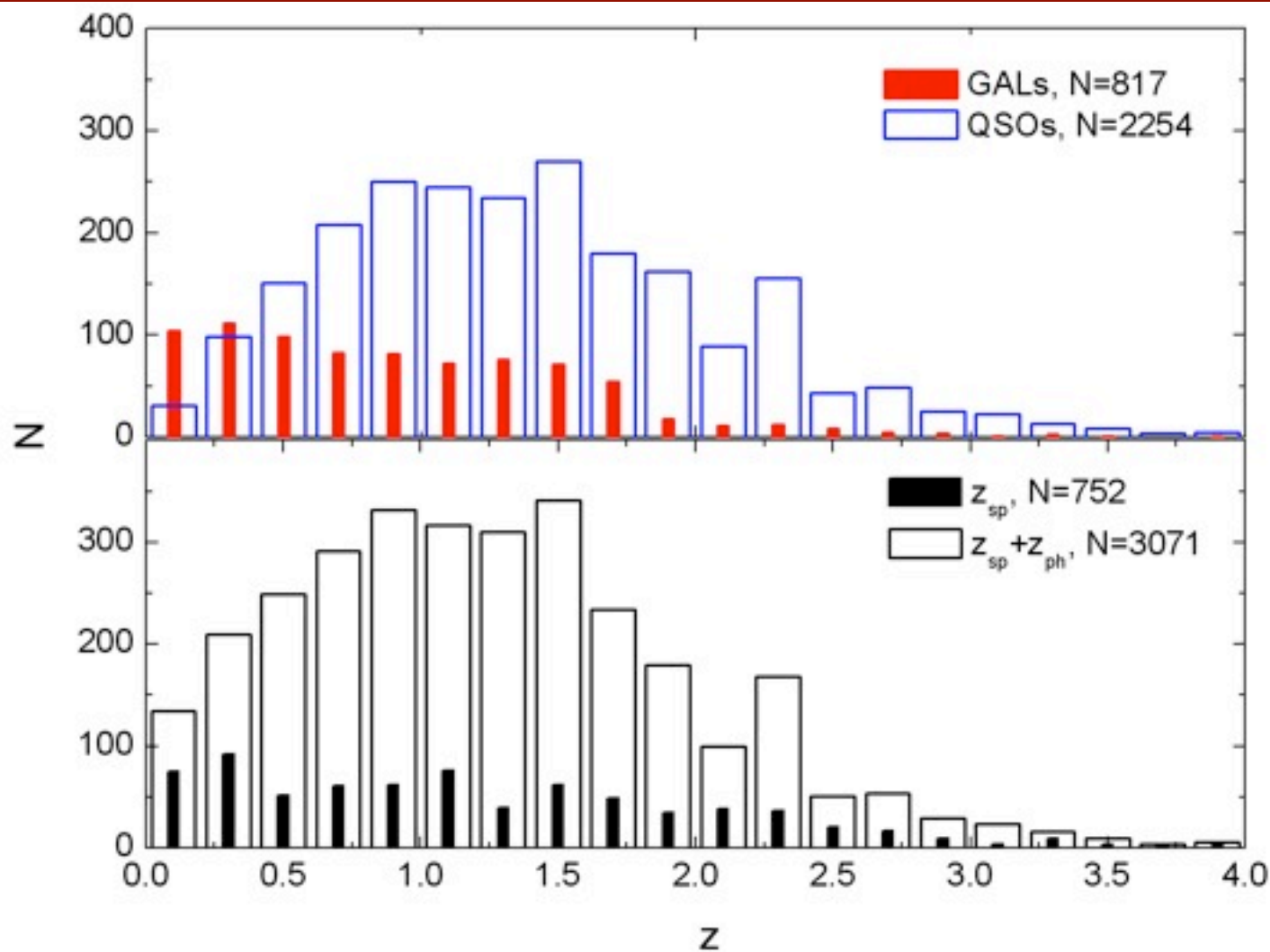
817 GALs

676
(30%)
ext

1578
(70%)
ptl

2254 QSOs

Redshift distribution

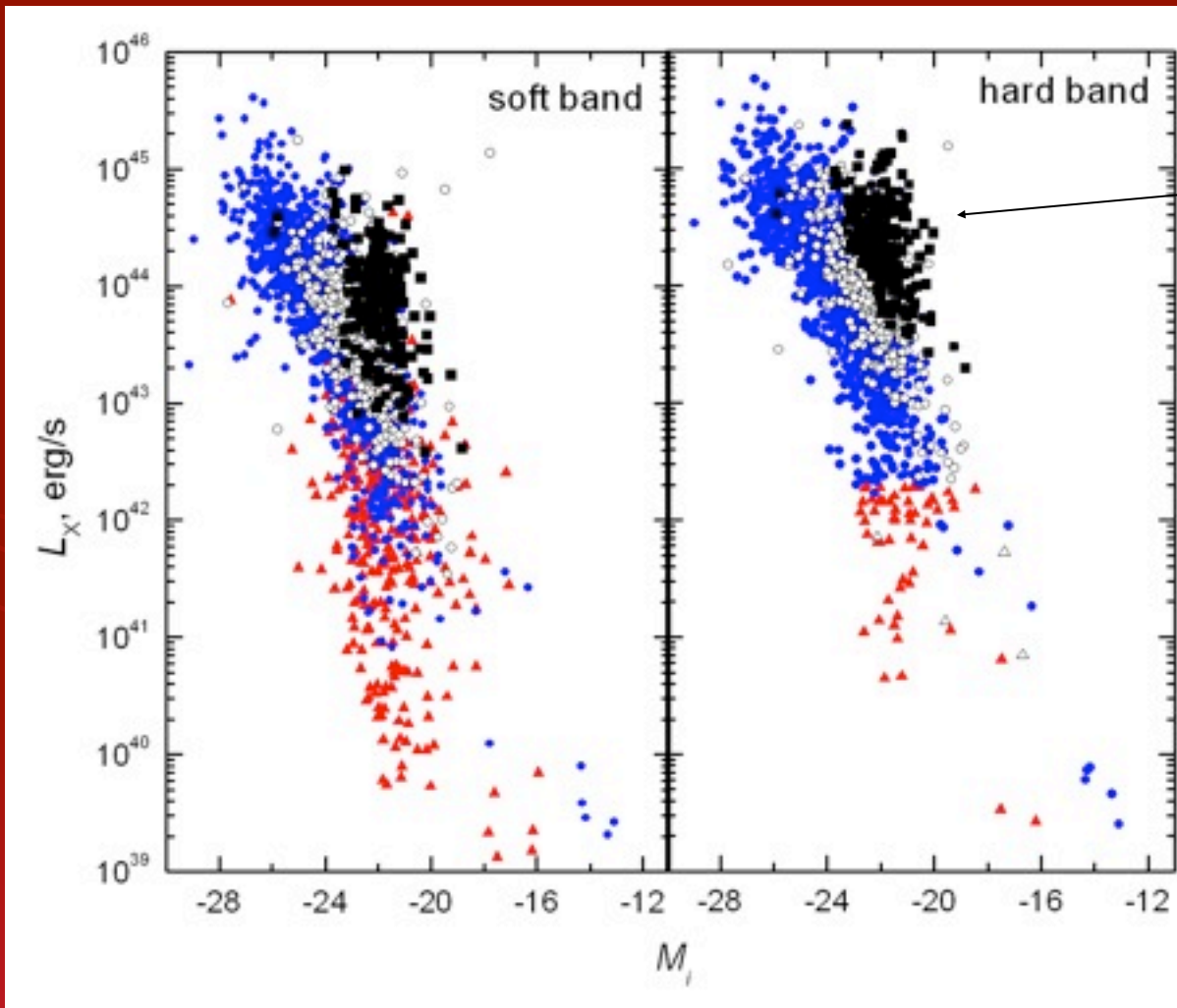


$$Z_{\text{med}}(\text{GAL})=0.81$$

$$Z_{\text{med}}(\text{QSO})=1.31$$

$$Z_{\text{med}}(\text{ALL})=1.2$$

X-ray luminosity vs. magnitude

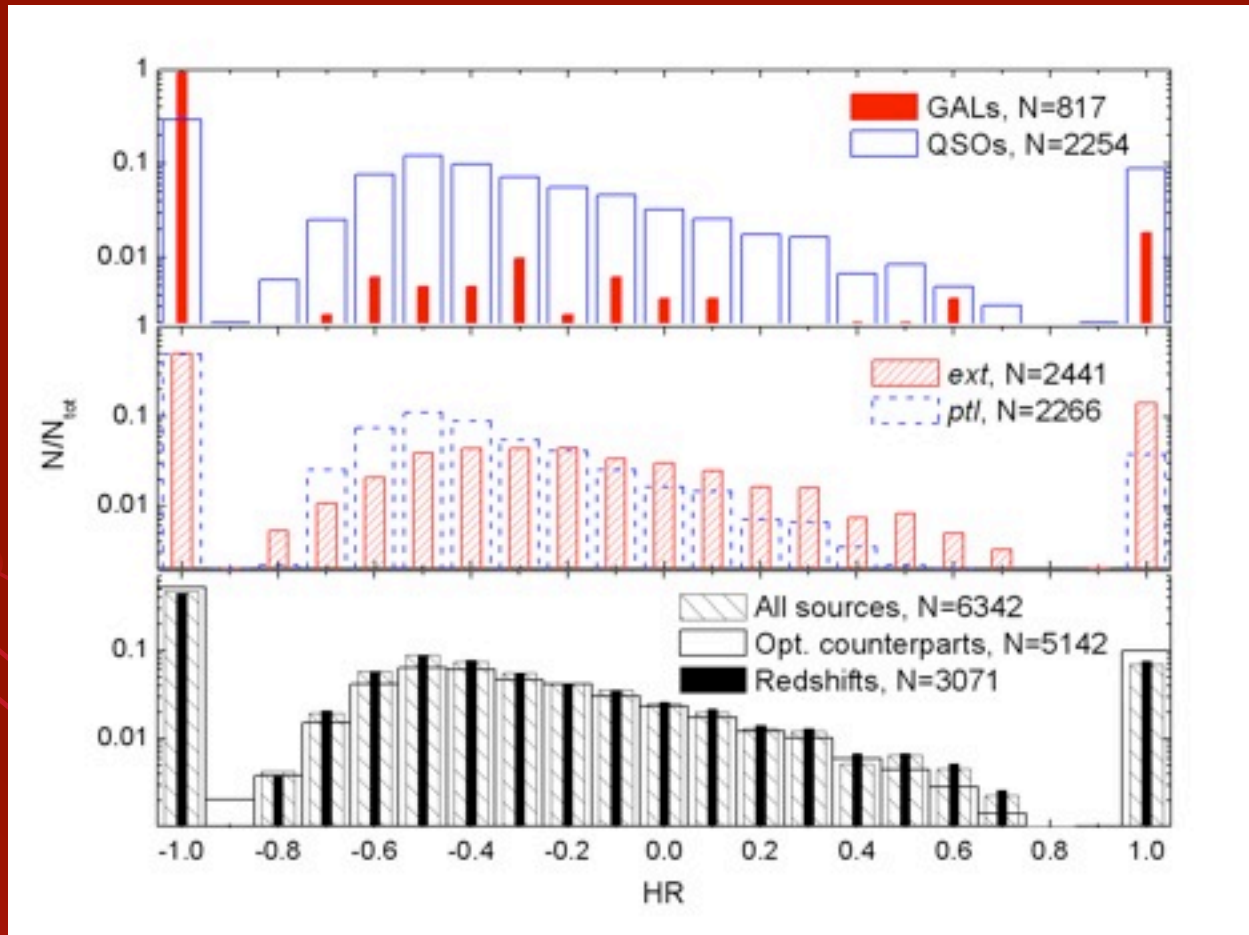


X/O > 10

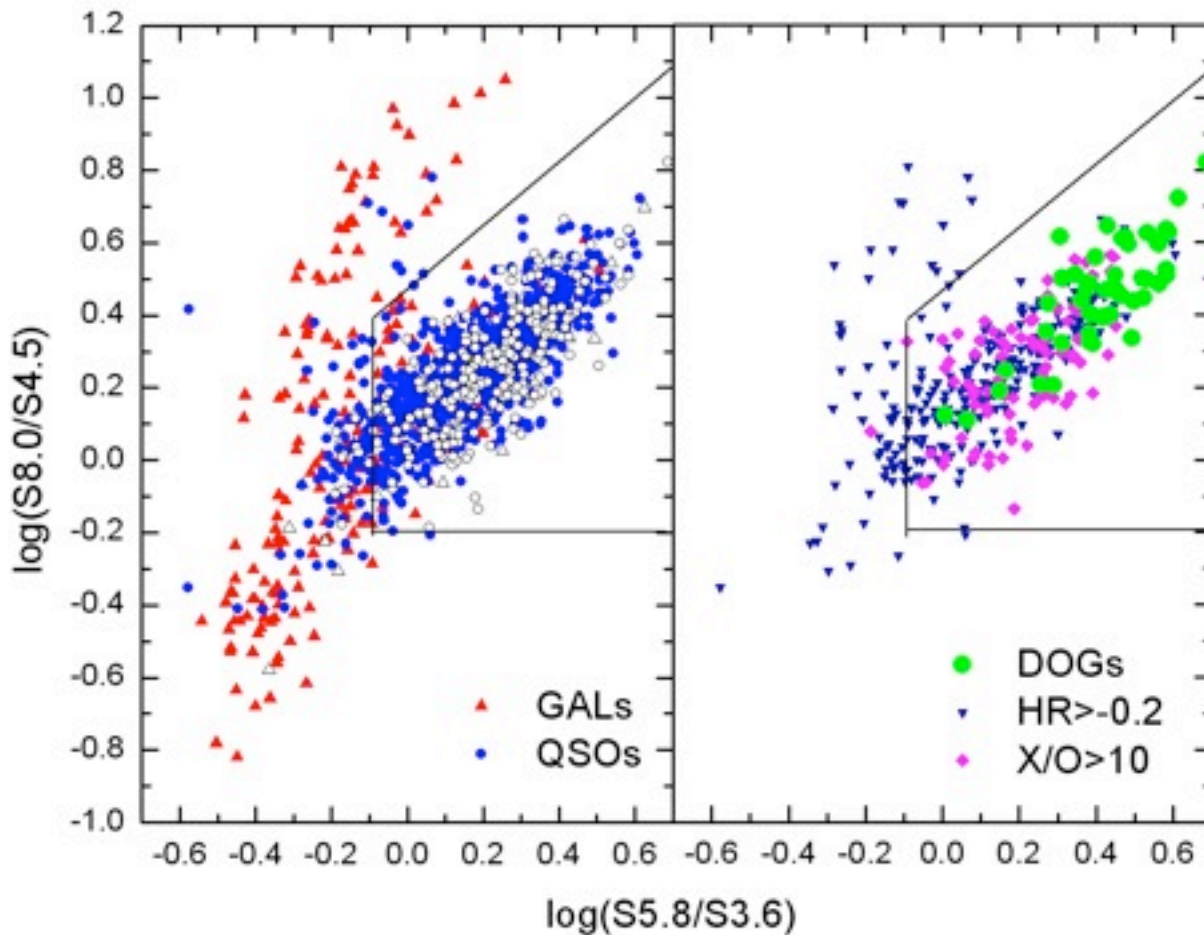
All
252/3071 8.2%

(Best redshifts)
(69/1983 3.5%)

Hardness ratio



IRAC color-color plot



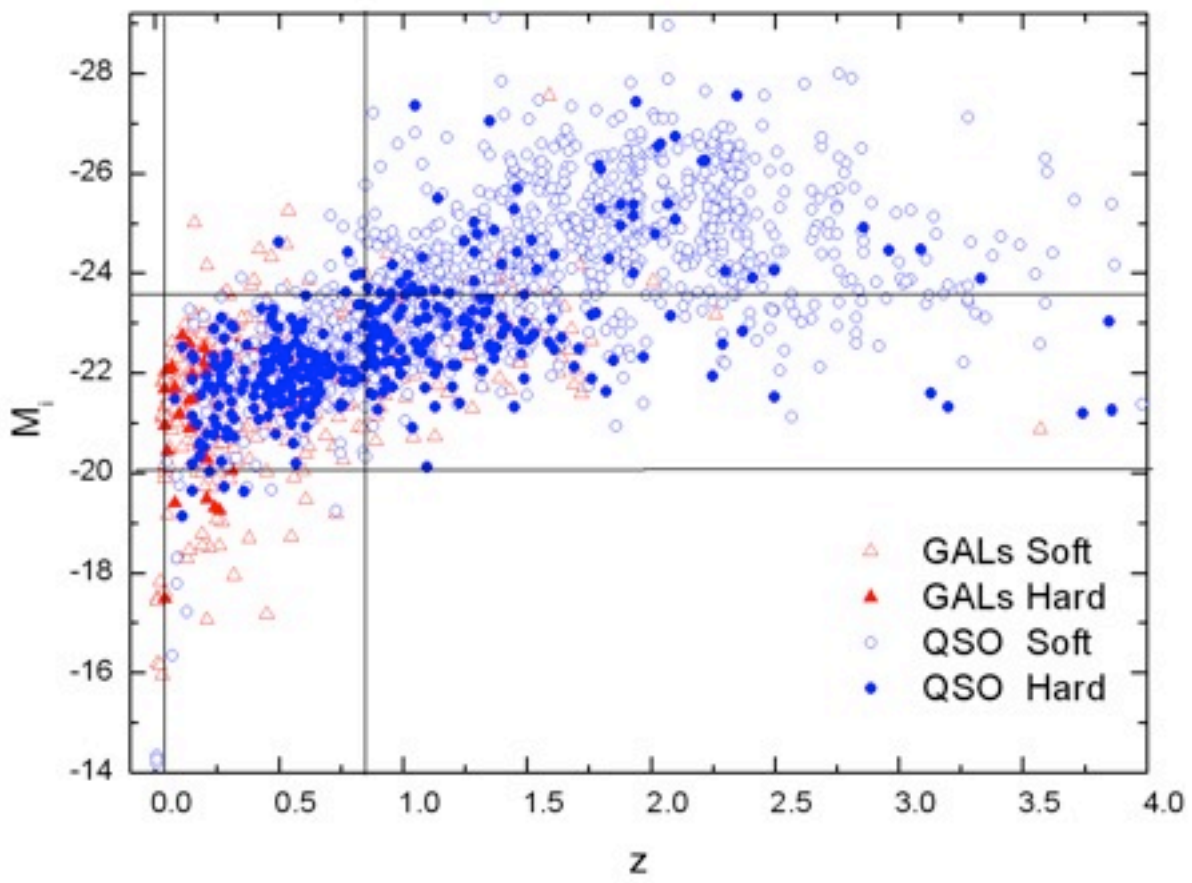
4 IRAC bands
51.6%

54 (21)
1.8% (1.1%)

Dust Obscured
Galaxies (DOGs)
Dey et al. (2008)
 $\langle z \rangle = 1.99 \pm 0.45$

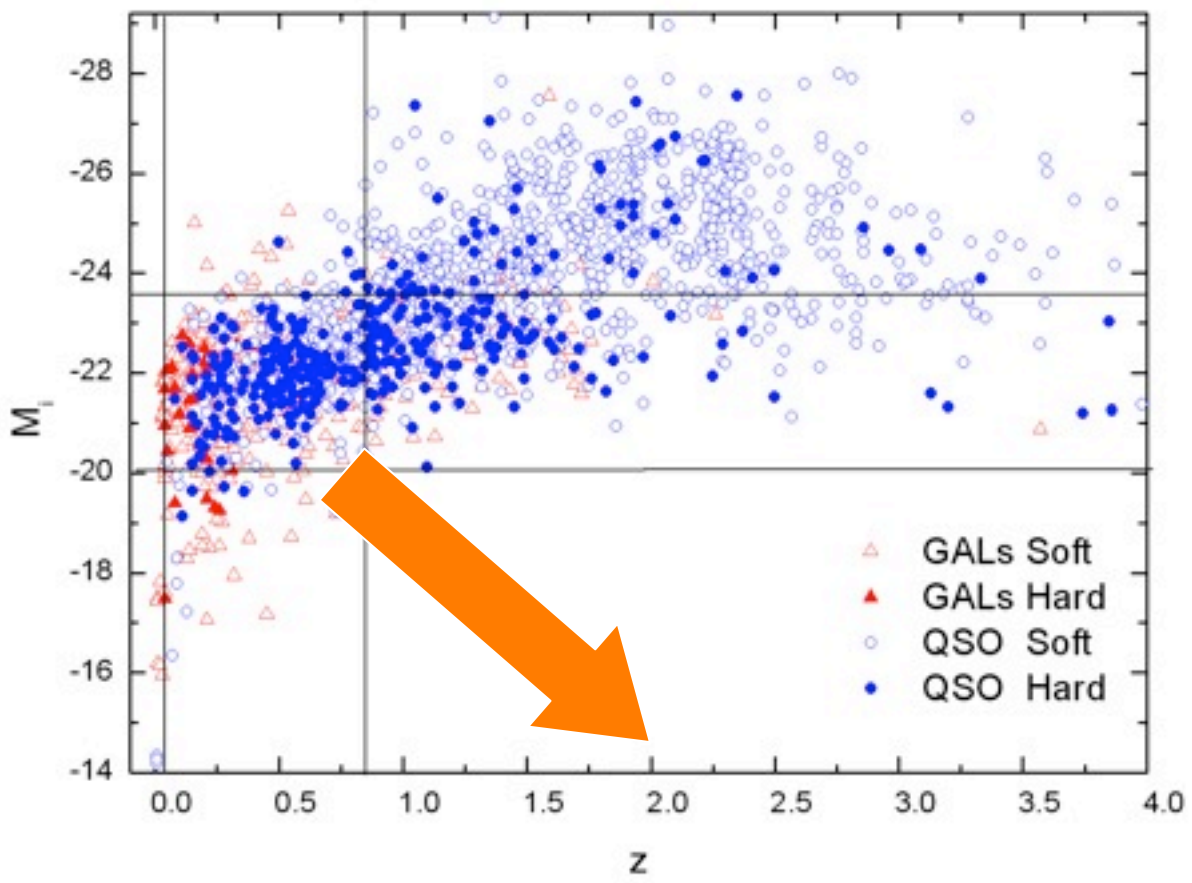
Our DOGs
 $\langle z \rangle = 1.67 \pm 0.39$
($\langle z \rangle = 1.54 \pm 0.34$)

ALL
 $\langle z \rangle = 1.27 \pm 0.75$
($\langle z \rangle = 1.18 \pm 0.80$)



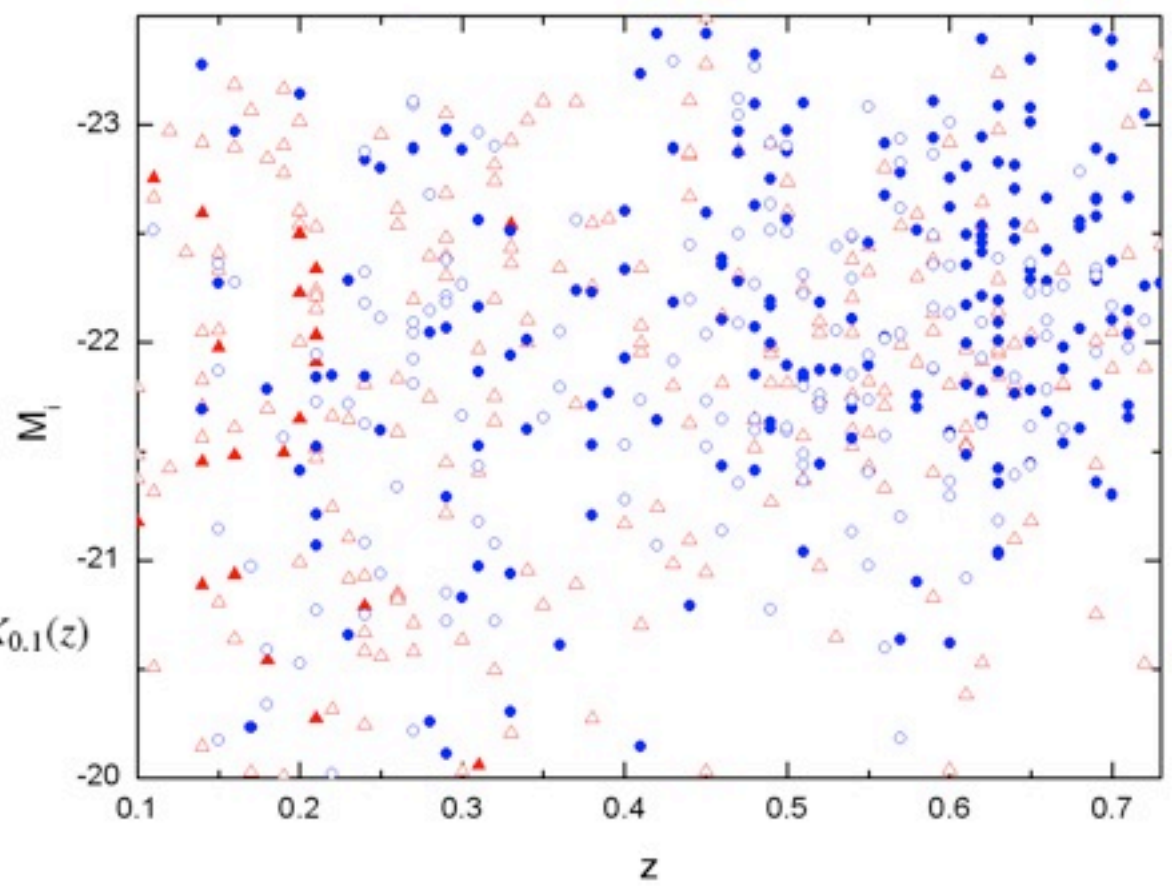
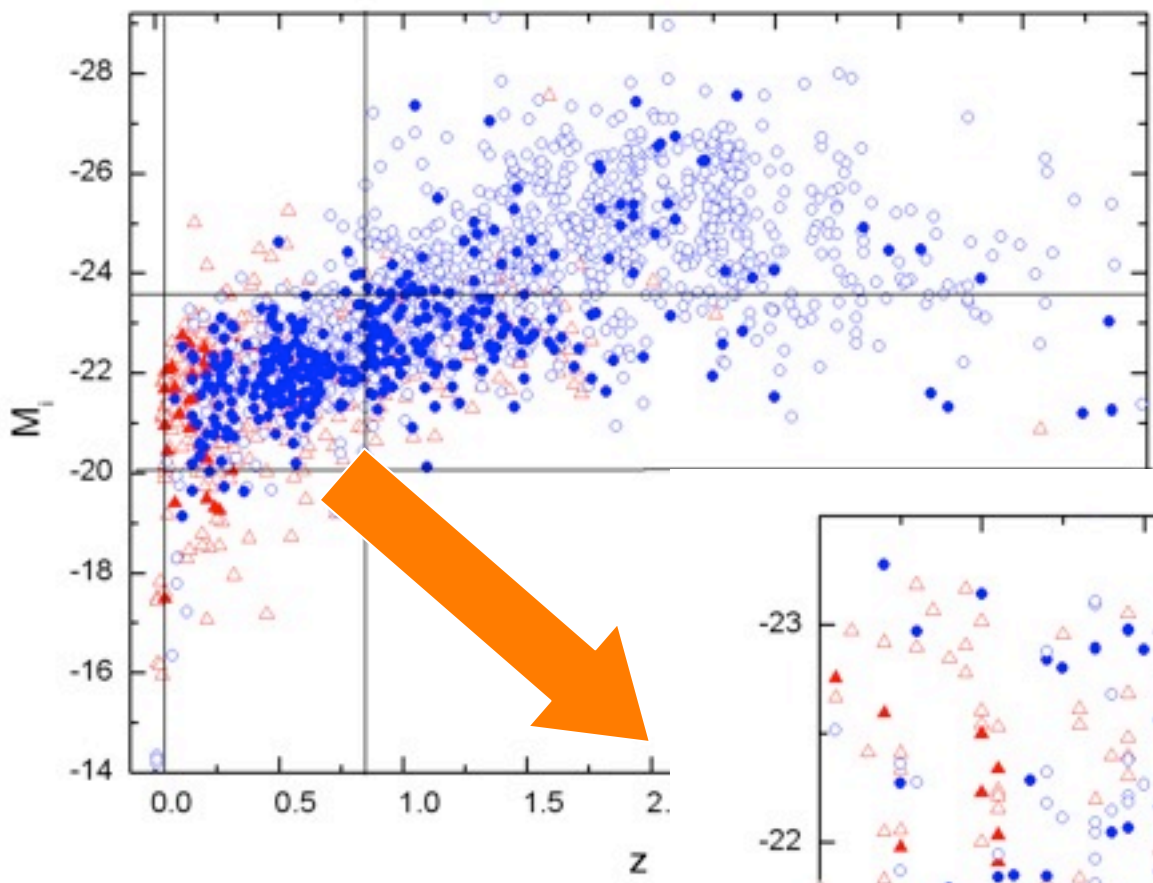
$$m^* = 5 \log_{10} d_L + 25 + M_i^* + Q_{0.1}(z) + K_{0.1}(z)$$

$m^* < 22.5$



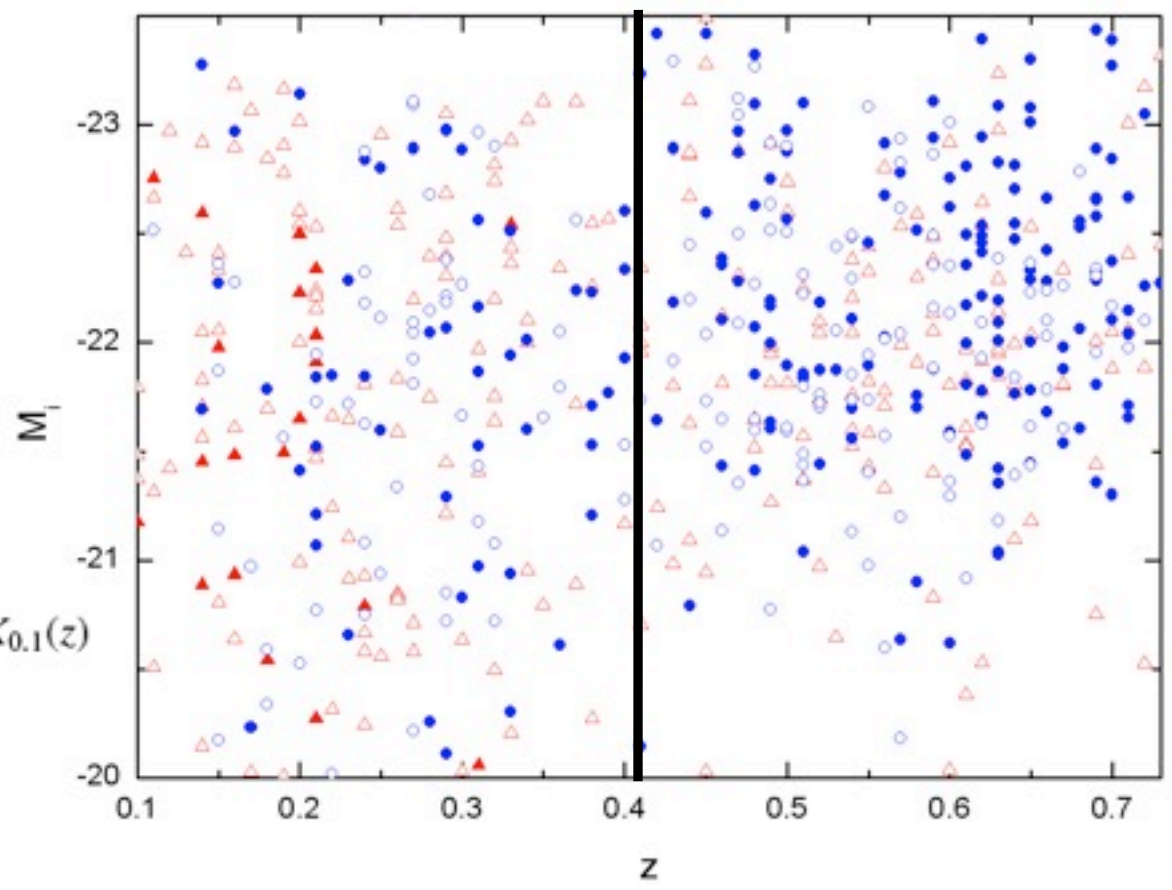
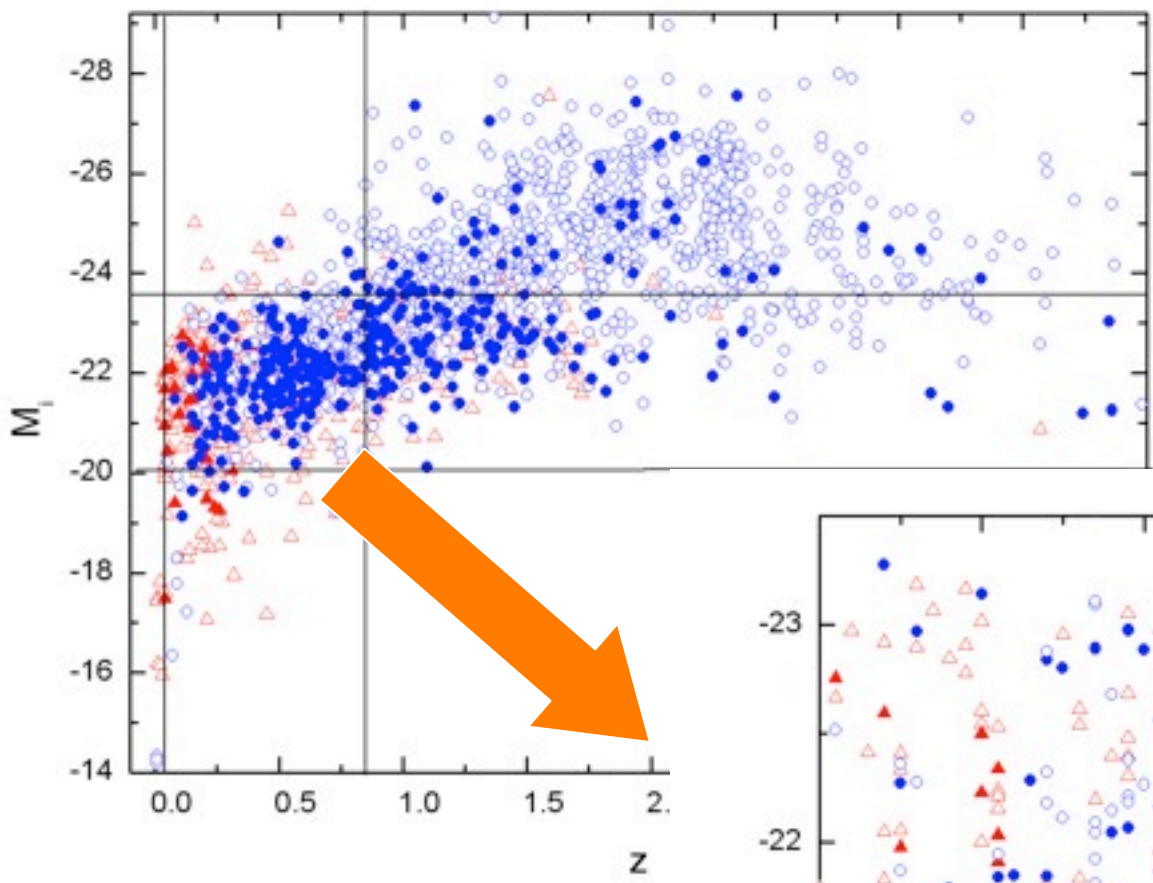
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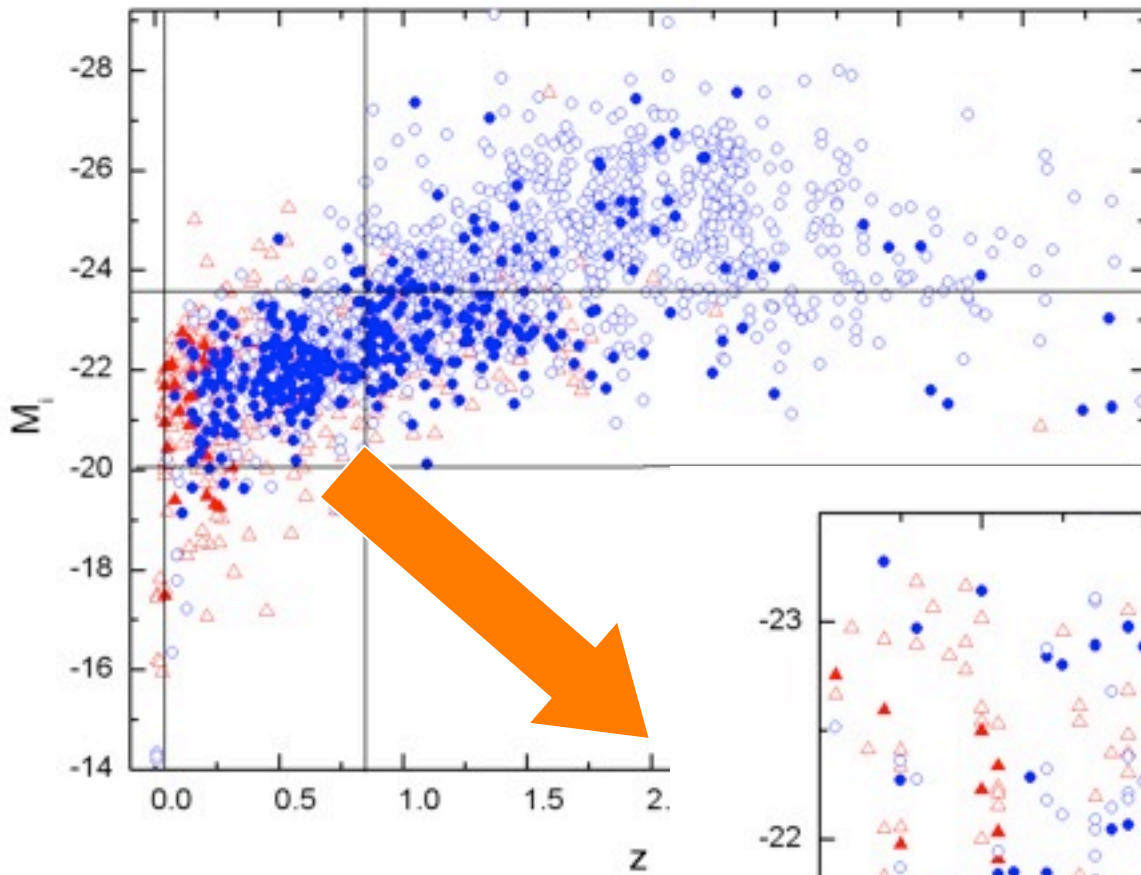
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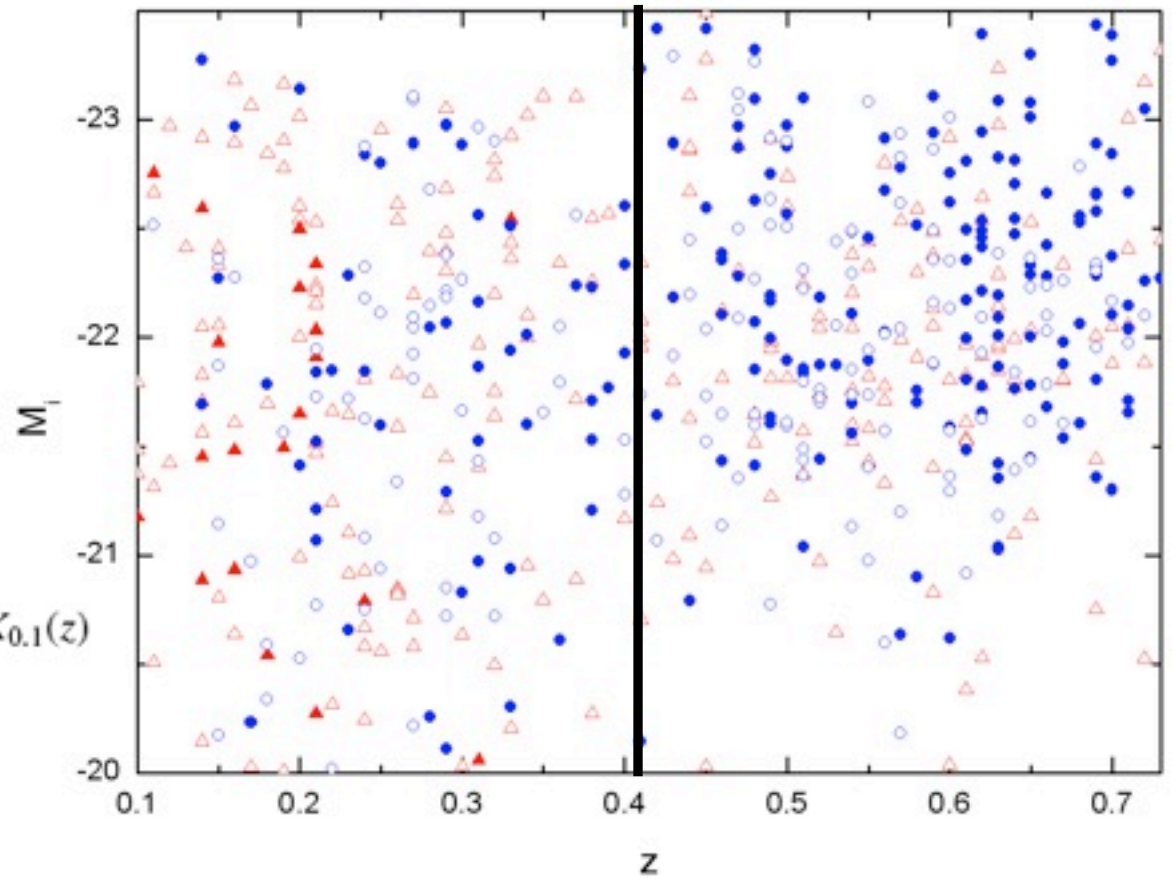


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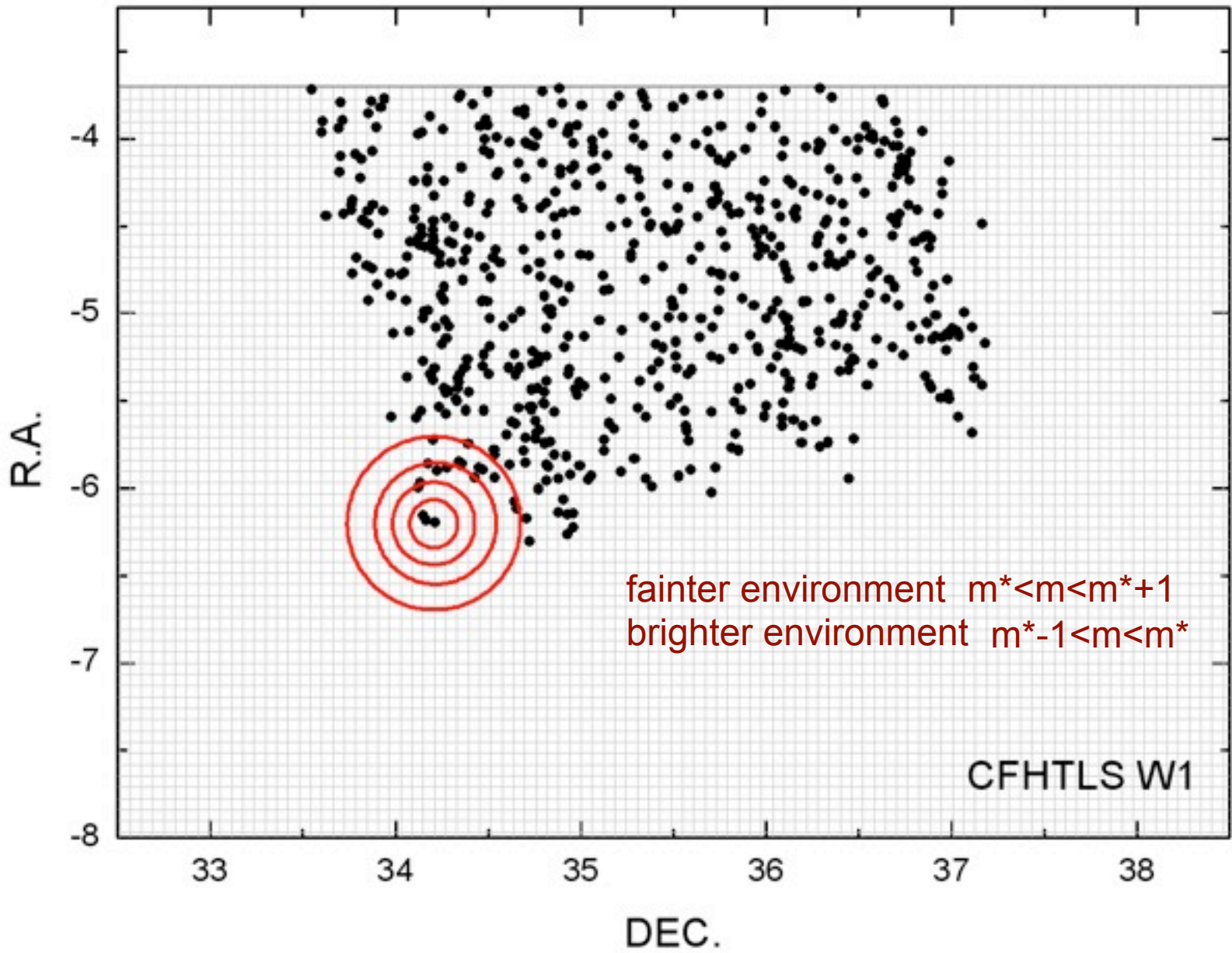


$0.1 < z < 0.4$; $0.4 < z < 0.7$
 GAL, QSO
 Soft ($HR < -0.2$)
 Hard ($HR \geq -0.2$)
 QSO_Soft (unobscured)
 QSO_Hard (obscured)



$$m^* = 5 \log_{10} d_L + 25 + M_i^* + Q_{0.1}(z) + K_{0.1}(z)$$

$$m^* < 22.5$$



Overdensity measures

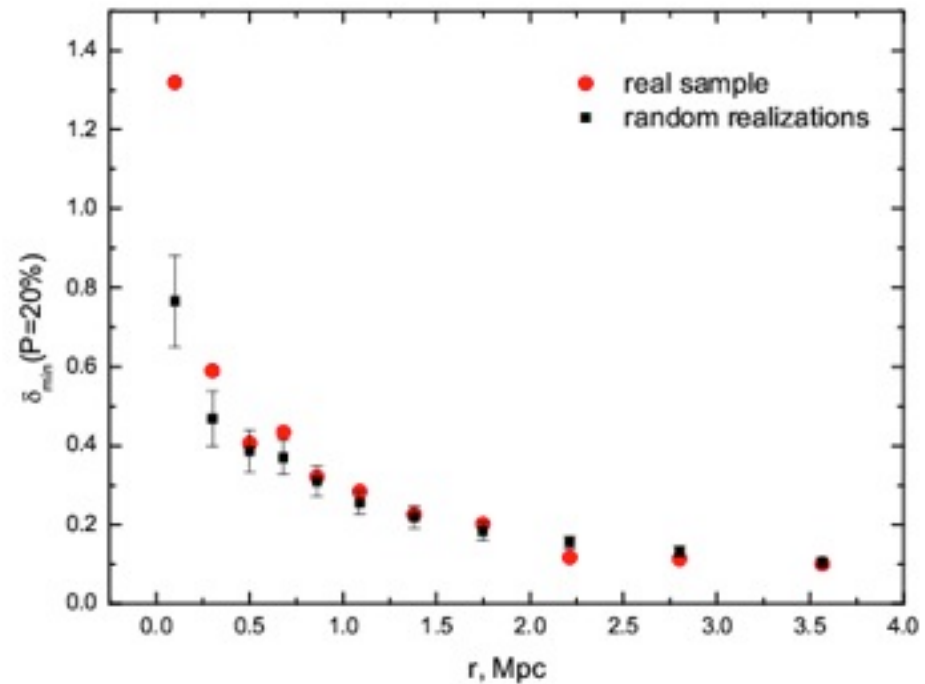
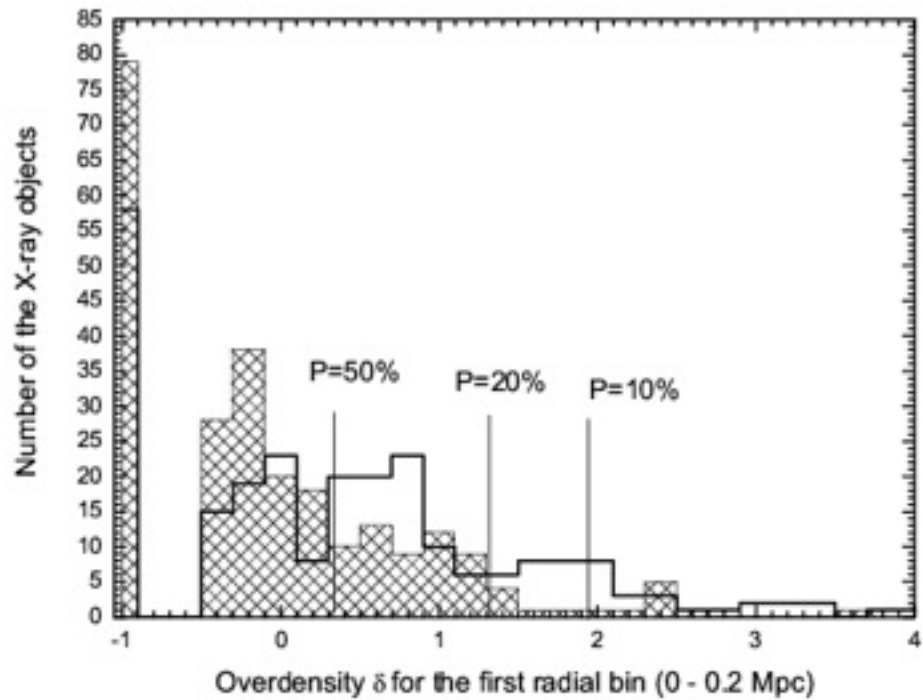
$$\delta_i = \frac{N_i}{f_i N_b} - 1$$

N_i is the total number of objects within i^{th} radial annulus of surface area A_i ;

$$f_i = \frac{A_i}{A_b}$$

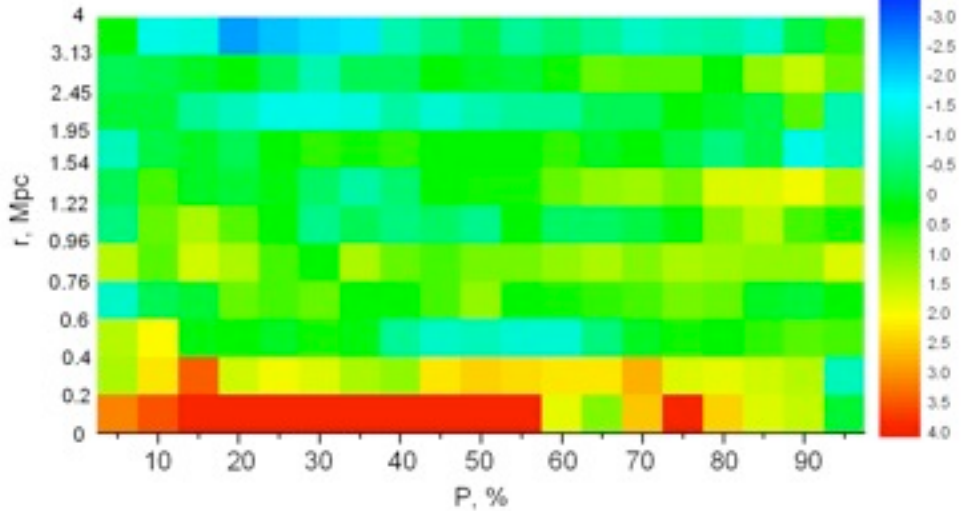
N_b is the local background counts, estimated in the spherical annulus between 4 and 5 Mpc, of surface area A_b ;

f_i is the normalization factor that normalizes the background counts to the area of each spherical annulus



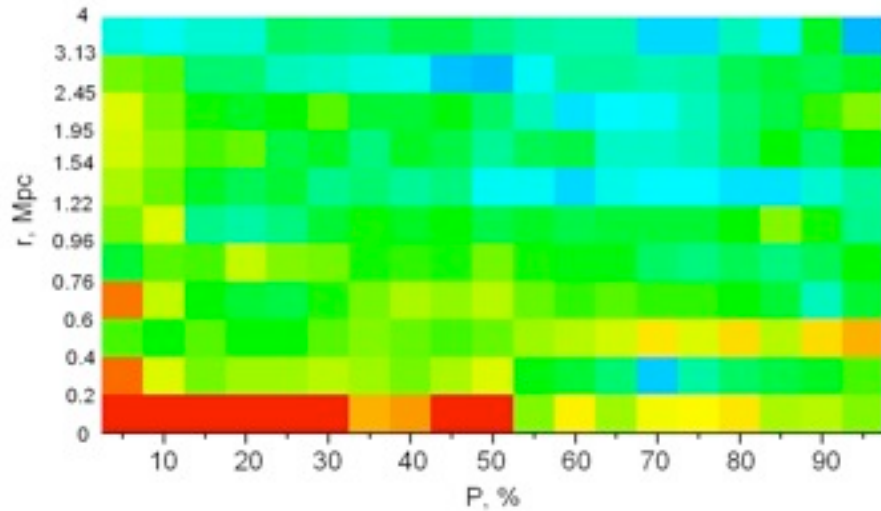
$$S/N = (\delta_{\min} - \langle \delta_{\min}^{\text{rnd}} \rangle) / \sigma$$

GALs, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ fainter



N=128

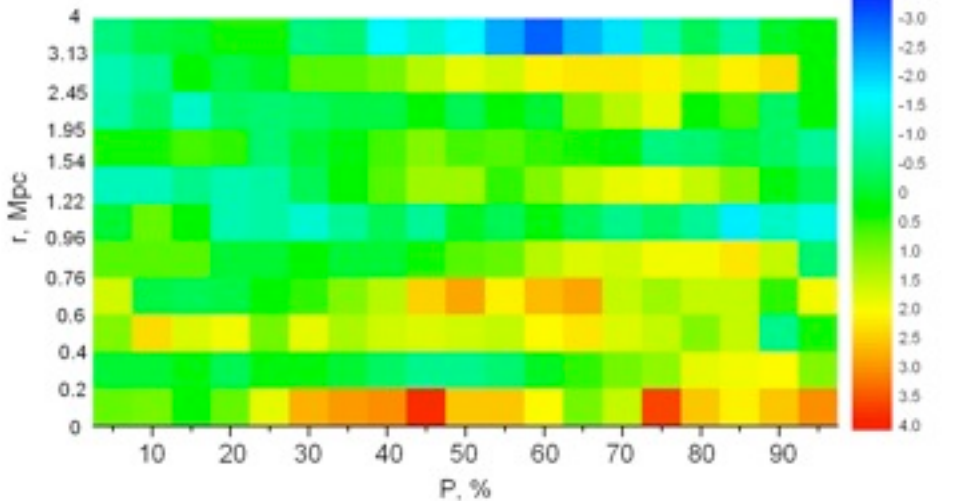
GALs, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ brighter



P=20%

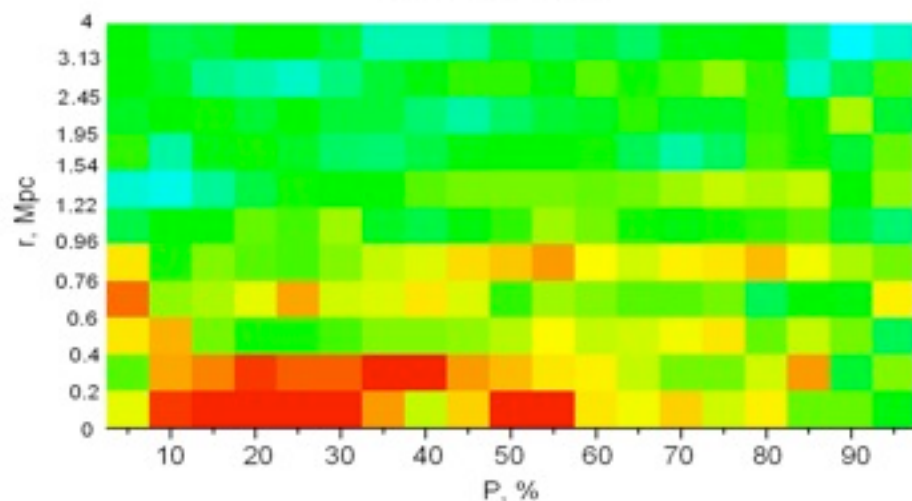
	S/N	δ_{\min}	S/N	δ_{\min}
GAL	4.4	1.53	7.2	2.81
QSO	0.9	0.93	6.0	2.63

QSOs, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ fainter

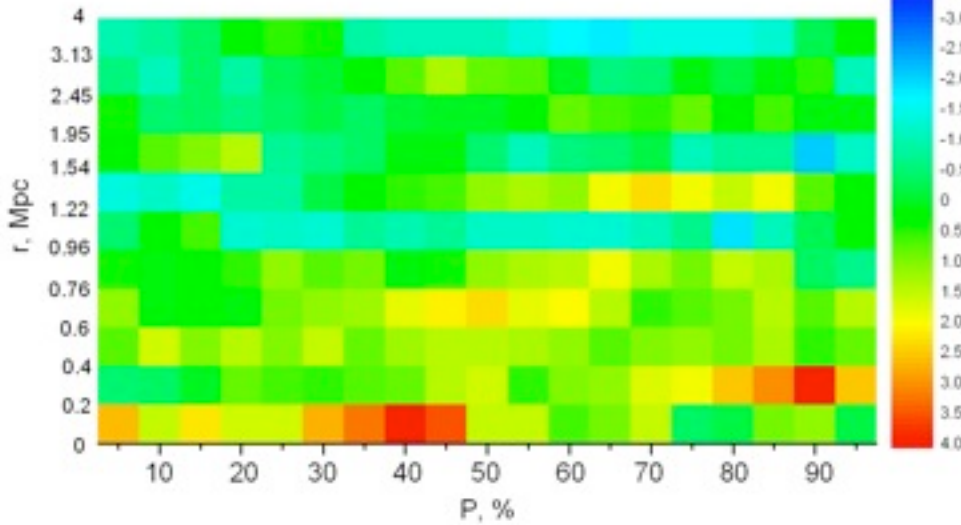


N=107

QSOs, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ brighter

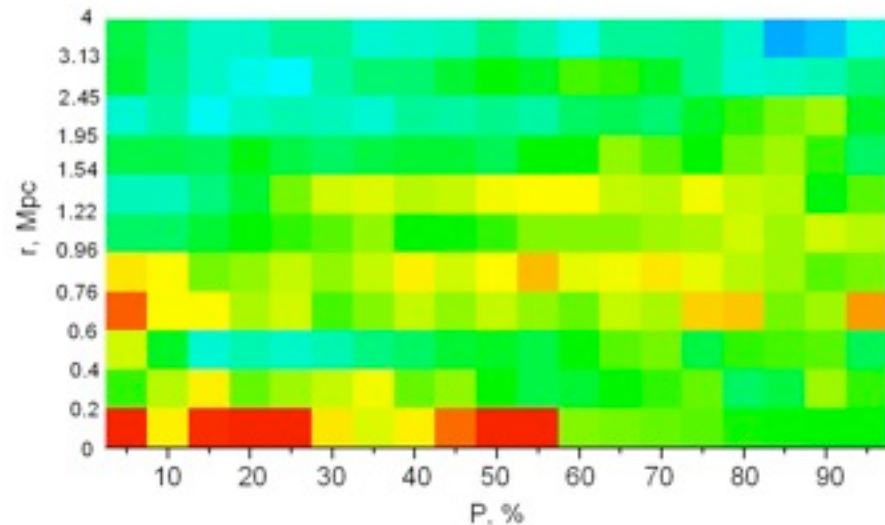


hard, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ fainter



N=72

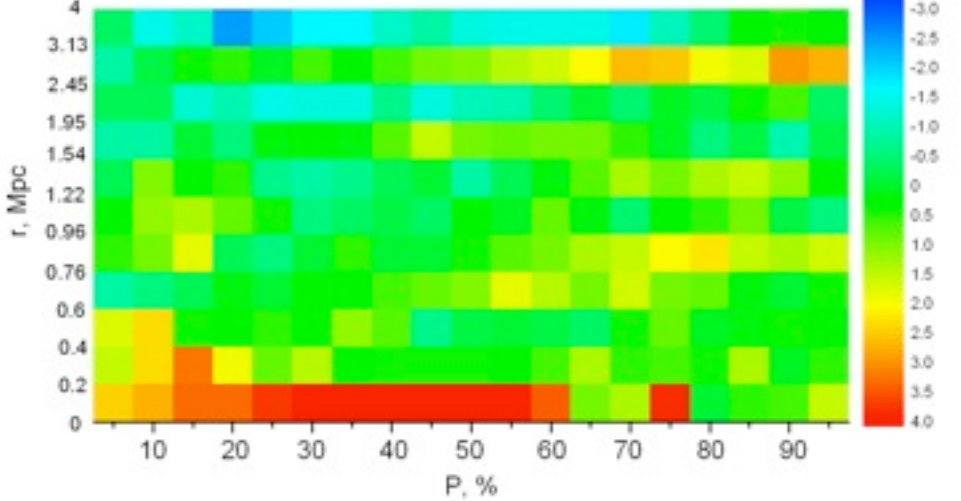
hard, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ brighter



P=20%

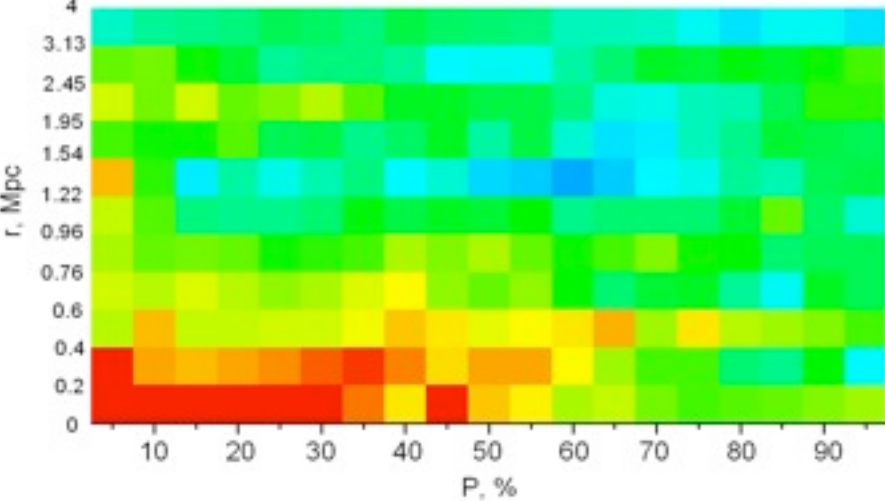
	S/N	δ_{\min}	S/N	δ_{\min}
Hard	1.6	1.20	4.8	2.81
Soft	3.3	1.22	6.5	2.63

Soft, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ fainter



N=163

Soft, $0.1 < z < 0.4$ brighter



QSOs_Hard, 0.1<z<0.4

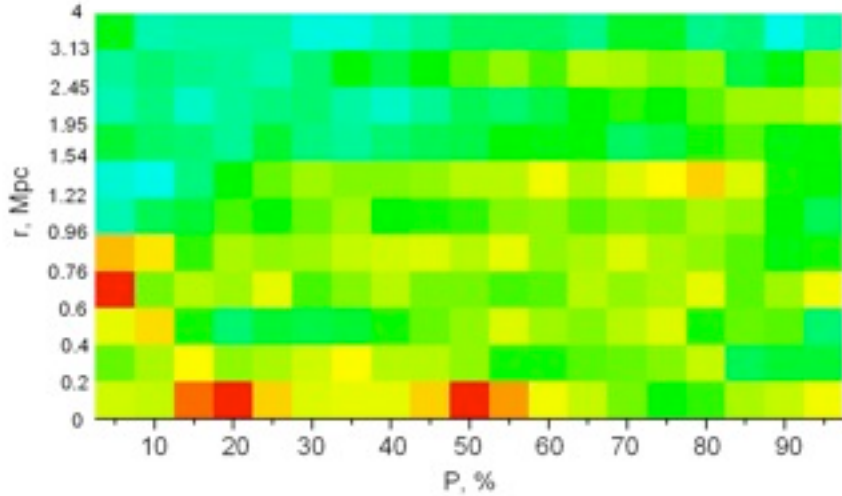
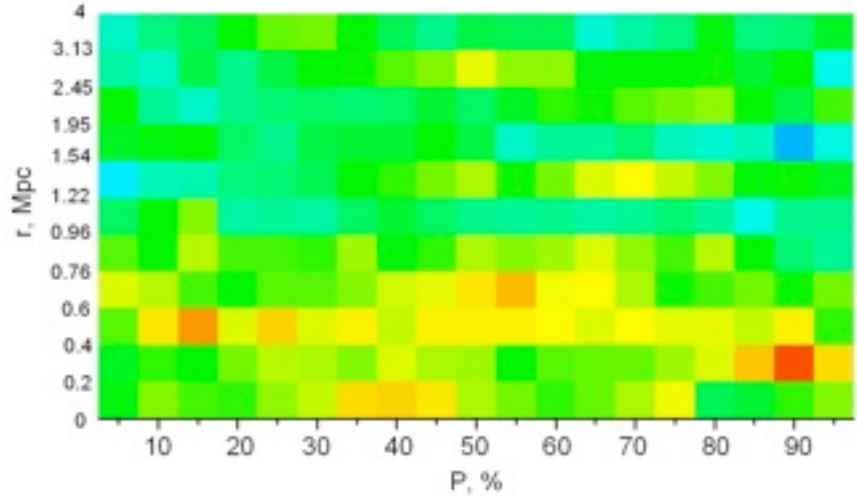
fainter

S/N

N=72

QSOs_Hard, 0.1<z<0.4

brighter



P=20%

QSO_Hard

S/N

δ_{min}

S/N

δ_{min}

0.5

0.93

4.5

2.46

QSO_Soft

0.8

0.85

4.4

2.66

QSOs_Soft, 0.1<z<0.4

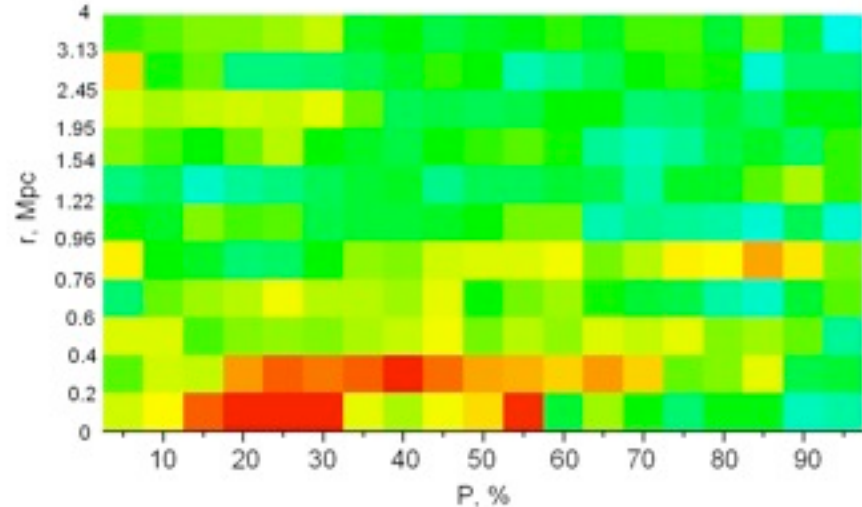
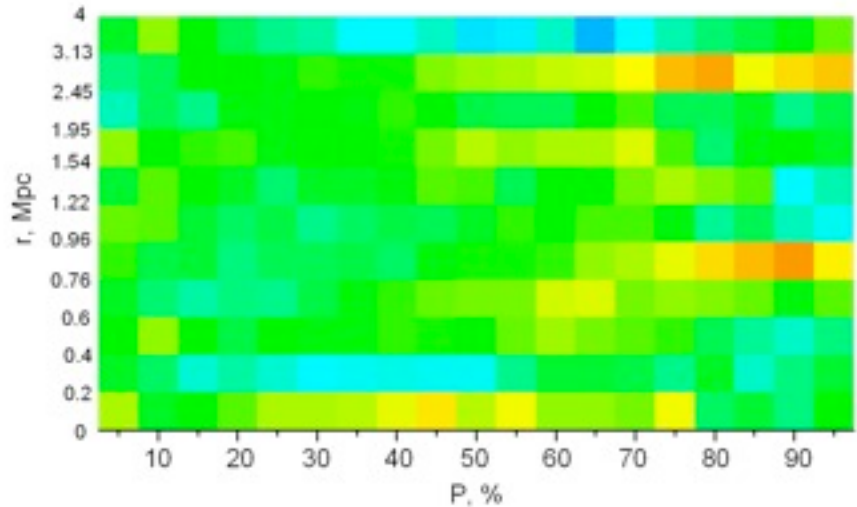
fainter

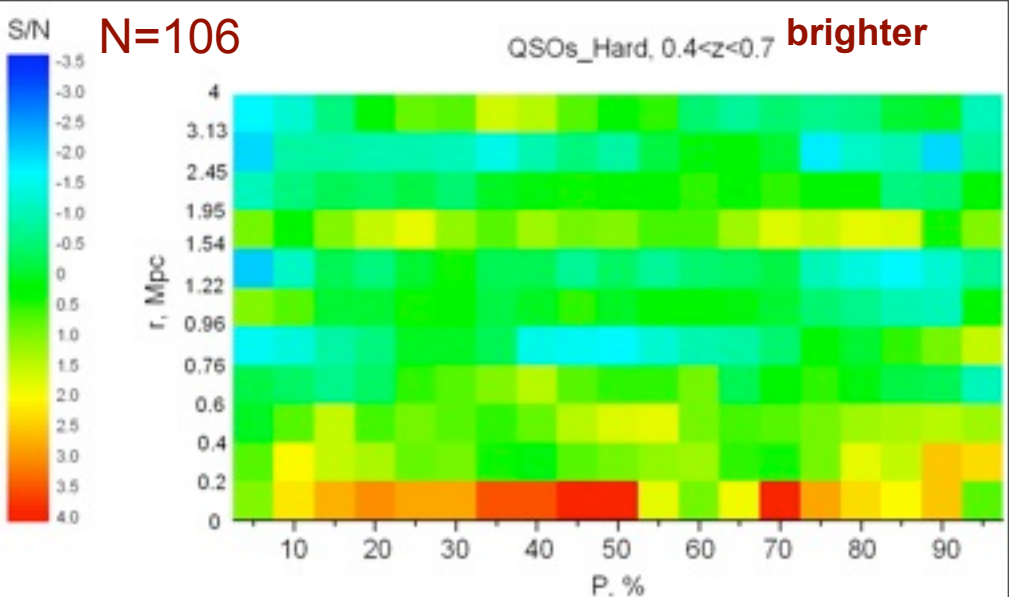
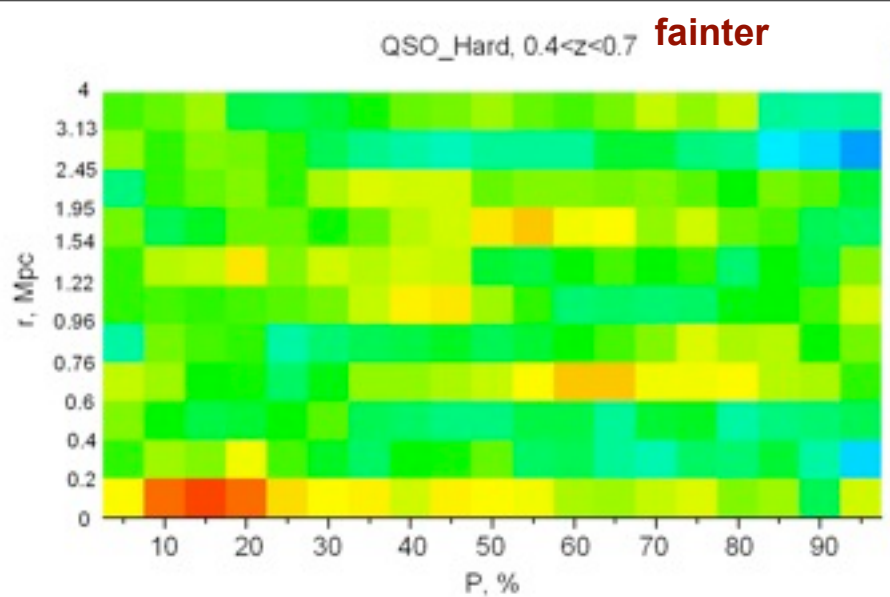
S/N

N=53

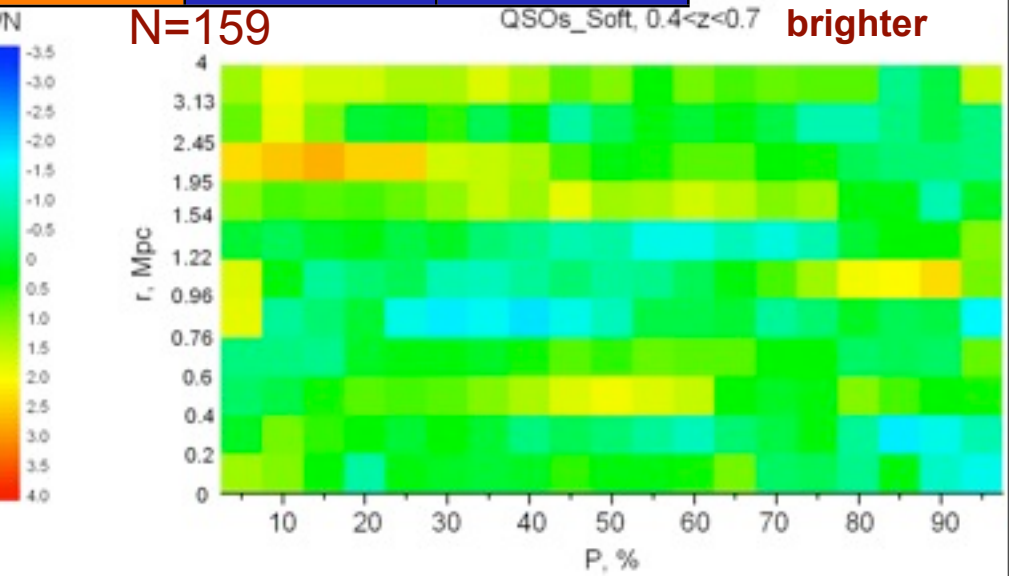
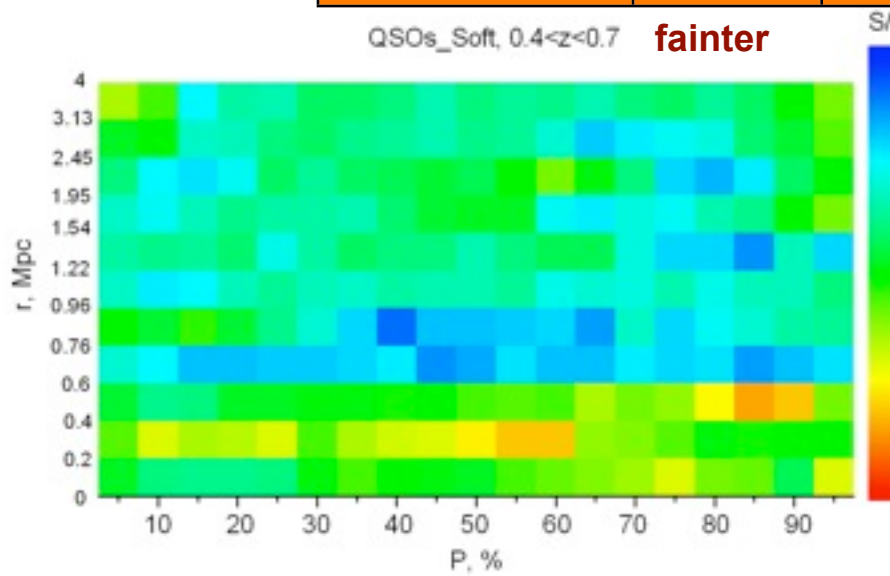
QSOs_Soft, 0.1<z<0.4

brighter





P=20%	fainter		brighter	
	QSO_Hard	QSO_Soft	QSOs_Hard	QSOs_Soft
	S/N	δ_{\min}	S/N	δ_{\min}
	3.4	-0.6	3.0	-0.9
	1.09	0.5	1.36	0.65



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Improving:

- sp-z control;
- the same aperture photometry for all bands;
- **We need more bands with uniform coverage!**

Conclusions

- The X-ray point-like sources typically reside in overdense regions (>50%). X-ray sources can be found in a variety of environments.
- Overdensities defined by bright neighbours are significantly larger than those defined by faint neighbours.
- X-ray galaxies and QSOs appear to inhabit different environments: galaxies inhabit significant fainter and brighter overdensities but with a spatial scale up to 200 kpc , while QSOs only inhabit significant brighter overdensities with a much larger spatial extent.
- Unobscured and obscured QSOs are located in similar environments in $0.1 < z < 0.4$ range but in $0.4 < z < 0.7$ redshift range obscured QSOs prefer denser environment.