## Multi-wavelength Astronomy Your World in a Different Light

#### Khadija EL Bouchefry

#### email: khadija@hartrao.ac.za

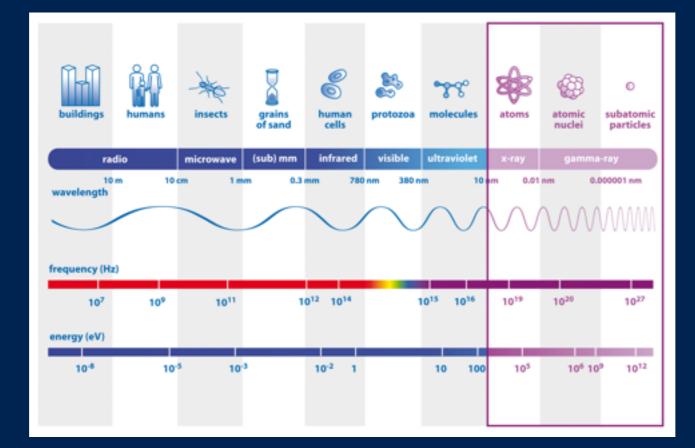


AVN School -HartRAO- Mar 20, 2017

#### Types of EM Radiation

#### Ranges: Radio, Millimeter, Microwave, Infrared, Visible, Ultraviolet, X-rays, Gamma rays

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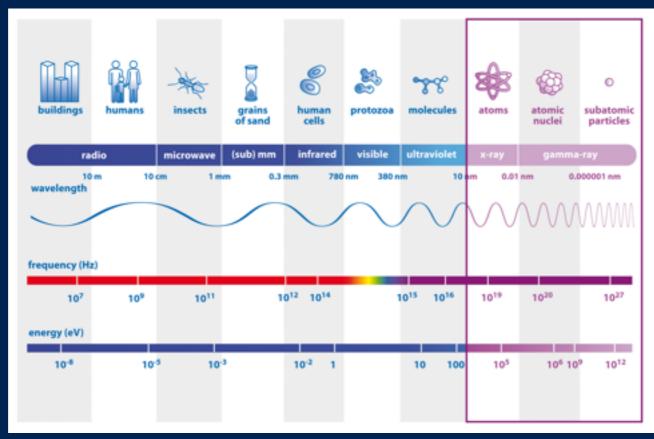


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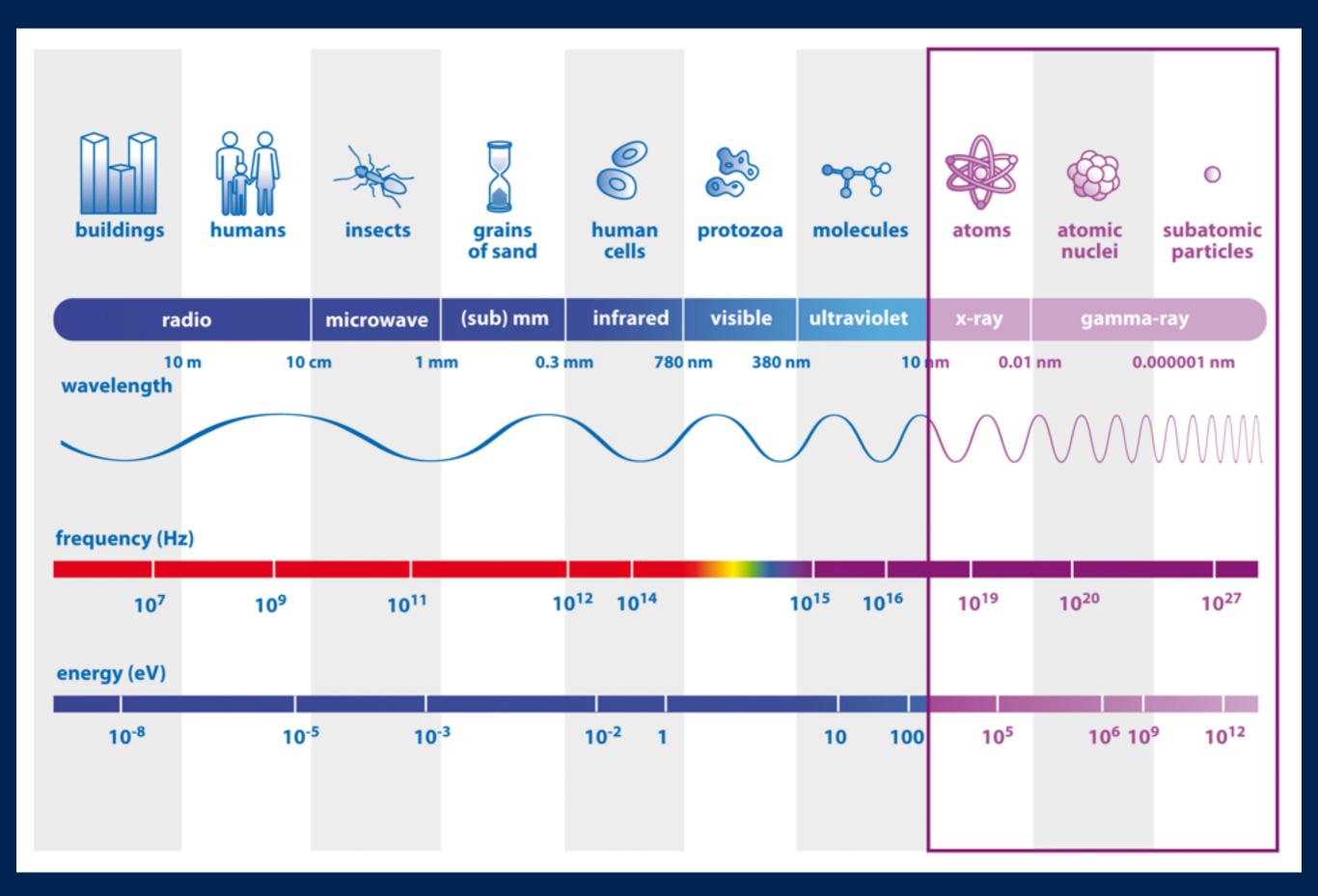
#### Types of EM Radiation

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Astronomers have constructed telescopes that have detected all forms of EM radiation, both visible and non-visible, emitted by objects in space.



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Radio astronomers
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#### **Revealing the Universe in All of its Light!**

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- Modern astrophysics requires studying an object across the whole EM spectrum
- Different physical processes can be studied at different wavelengths
- Xray, gamma ray and radio astronomers need to identify their sources with optical counterparts

 Rather annoyingly, astronomers use a <u>variety of wavelength</u> <u>scales</u> depending on the waveband involved:

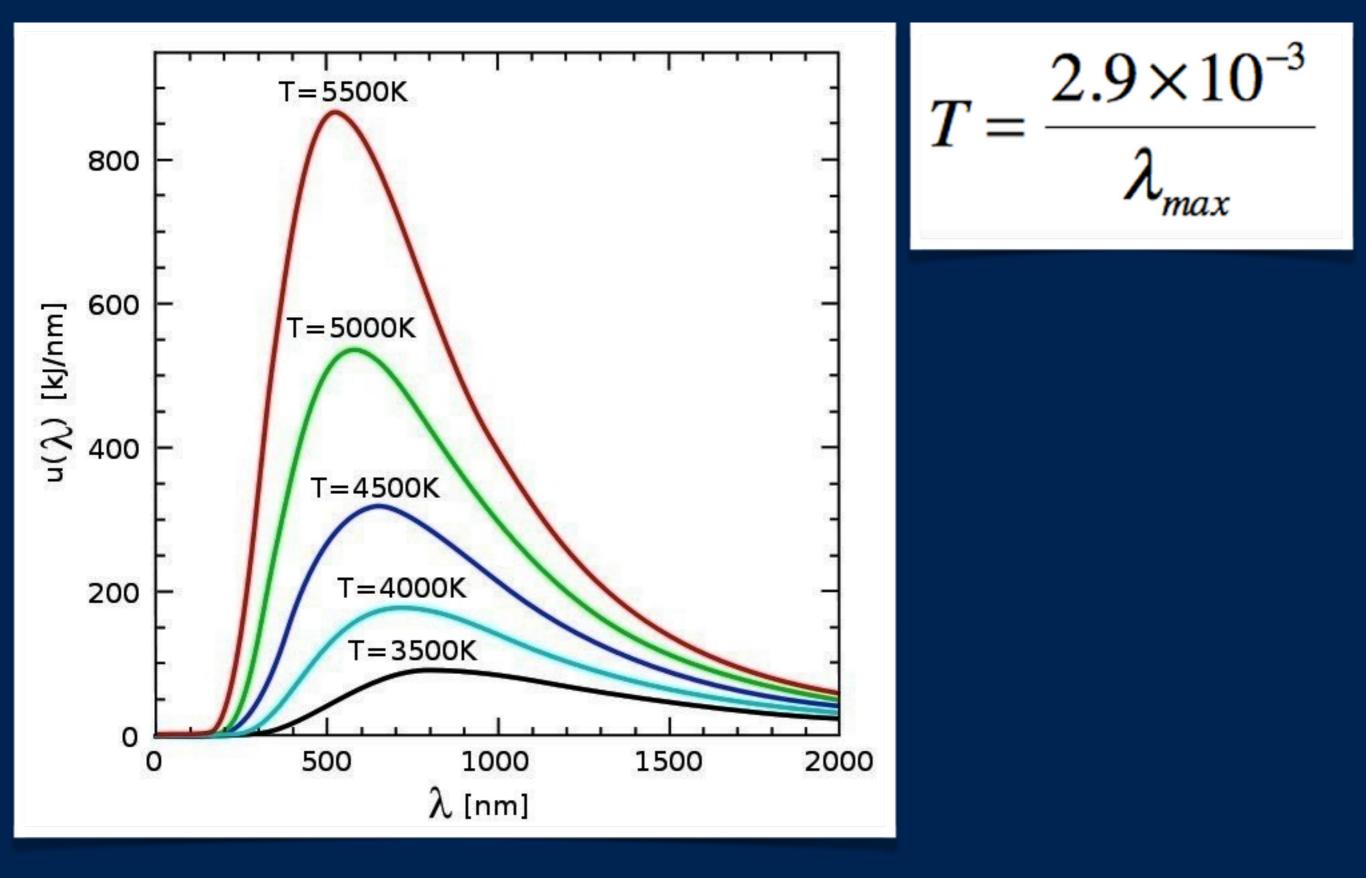
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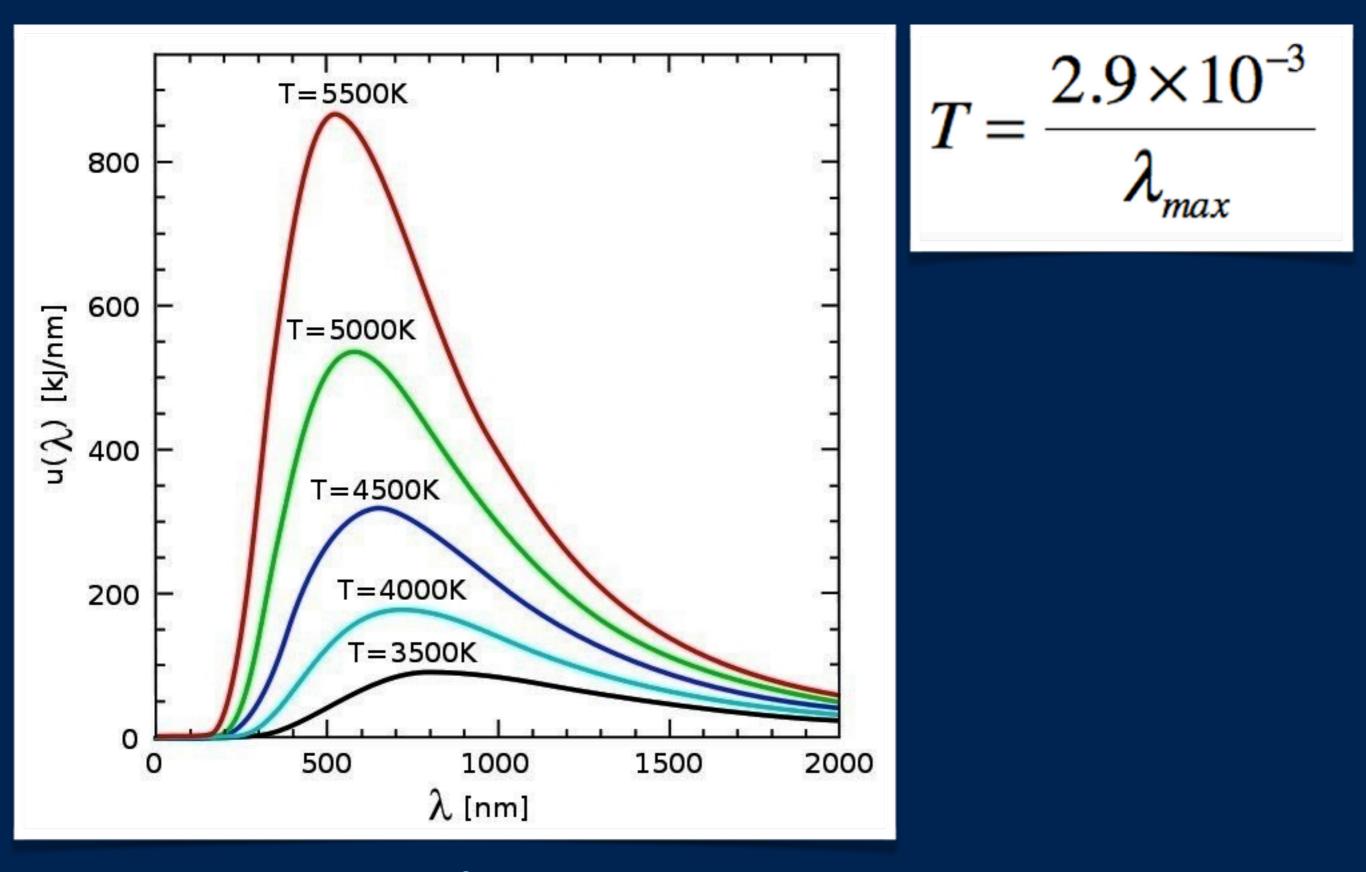
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- X-ray and gamma ray observers switch to an energy scale, i.e. in electron-Volts

#### Wien's Law

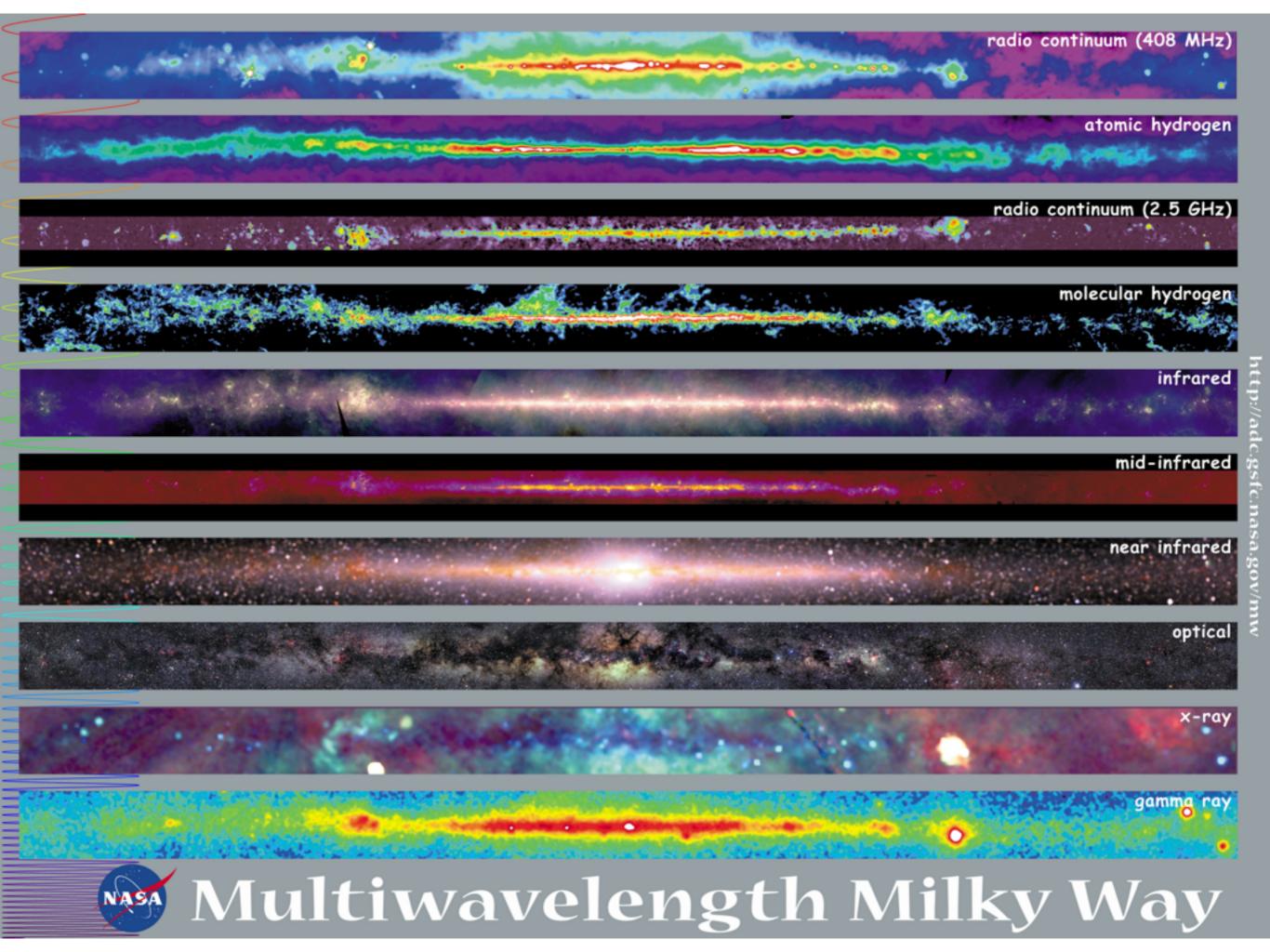


#### Wien's Law



How Does All of this Relate to Galactic Astronomy?

Waveband	Wavelength /Energy	Temperature	What can be studied ?
Gamma rays	100keV-100MeV	>10 <sup>8</sup> K	accretion disks, gamma-ray bursts
X-rays	<1-100keV	10 <sup>6</sup> –10 <sup>8</sup> K	Hot gas in clusters of galaxies, stellar coronae, accretion disks
Ultra-violet	900-3000A	10 <sup>4</sup> –10 <sup>6</sup> K	Hot stars, white dwarfs, instellar gas
Optical	3000-10,000A	10 <sup>3</sup> –10 <sup>4</sup> K	Sun-like stars
Infra-red	1-100 micron	10–10 <sup>3</sup> K	Dust, planets, brown dwarfs
Microwave	1cm	<10K	Background radiation of the Universe (remnant of Big Bang)
Radio	>1m	<b>&lt;10K</b> 8	Radiation from electrons moving in a magnetic field: pulsars



## Effect of atmosphere

Band	Stopped by	Observe from	Example
Gamma rays	Ionisation, Compton scattering	Balloon, space	
Xrays	Ionisation O2, N2	Space	
UV	O2, N2, O3 disassociation	Space	
Optical	Clear!	Ground	

## Effect of atmosphere

Band	Stopped by	Observe from	Example
Infra-red <10microns	CO2, H2O but clear bands	mountain	
Infra-red >20 microns	Molecular absorption	Space, aircraft	
Sub mm	Molecular absorption	Mountain	
Radio	Clear!	Ground	

Survey (noun): a detailed examination or investigation, e.g., to find out public opinion or customer preference

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For us: Astronomical Survey: study of regions of the sky using telescopes for Imaging or mapping those Astronomical catalogs

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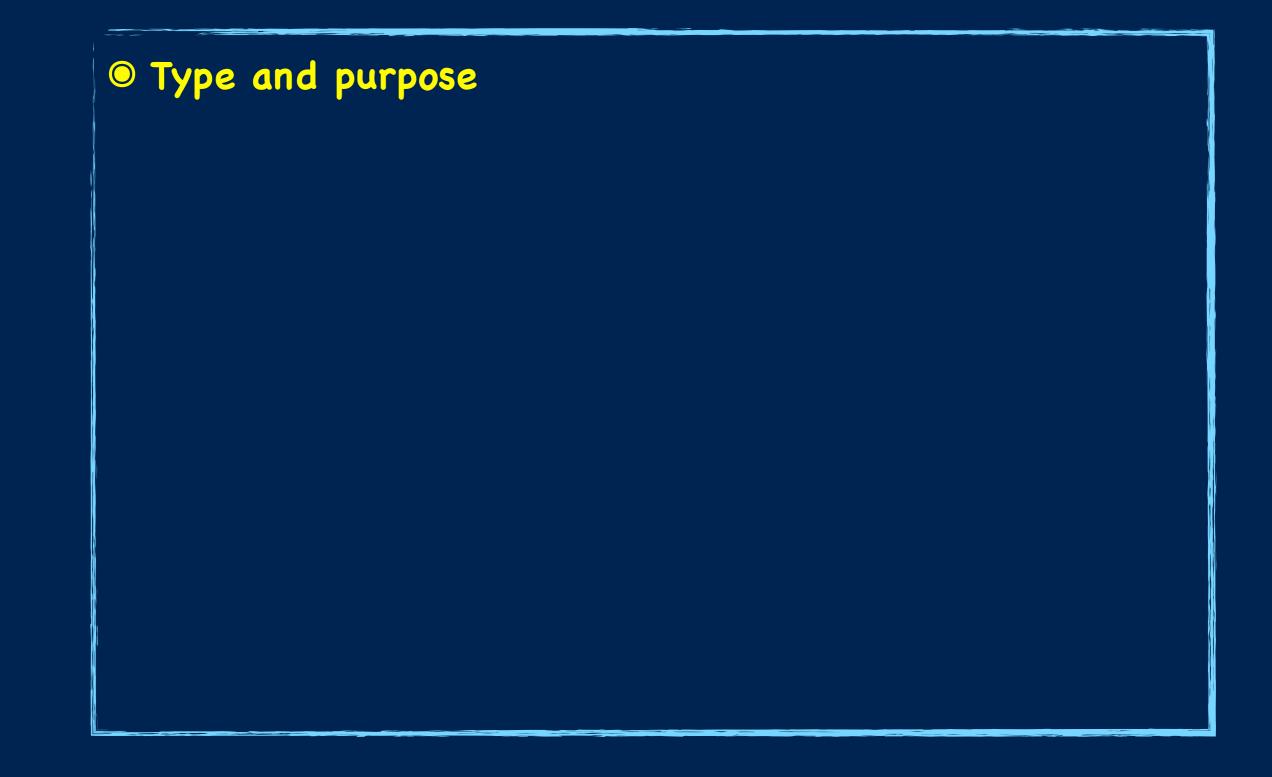
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• Reductions, data volume, dissemination?



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### WARNING – acronym soup!

KHADIJA EL BOUCHEFRY

#### Gamma-ray

- Fermi-GLAST: Fermi Gamma-ray
   Large Area Space Telescope
- INTEGRAL
- BeppoSAX

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- Fermi-GLAST: Fermi Gar Large Area Space Tele
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#### 🗆 X-ray

- XMM-Newton: X-ray Multi-Mirror mission
- EXOSAT
- CLASXS: Chandra Large Area Synoptic X-Ray Survey
- ROSAT:

....

<ul> <li>Gamma-ray</li> <li>Fermi-GLAST: Fermi Gau Large Area Space Tele</li> </ul>	mission	ewton: X-ray Multi-Mirror
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•••		

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#### Ultraviolet (UV):

- GALEX: Galaxy Evolution Explorer
- HST: Hubble Space Telescope
- Optical:
- SDSS: Sloan Digital Sky Survey
- Tycho-2:
- USNO: US Naval Observatory
- DSS: Digitized Sky Survey
- APM: Cambridge Automated Plate Measurement
- MAPS: Minnesota Automated Plate Scanner
- PDSSS: Palomer Distant Solar System Survey
- DES: Dark Energy Survey

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#### Infrared

- 2MASS: The 2-micron All Sky Survey
- DENIS: Deep Near Infrared Survey
- WISE: Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer
- IRAS: InfraRed Astronomical Satellite
- SST: Spitzer Space Telescope
- UKIDSS: UKIRT Infrared Deep Sky Survey
- VISTA: Visible and Infrared Survey Telescope for Astronomy
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<ul> <li>PDSS:</li> <li>PDSS:</li> <li>Pathfinder</li> </ul>	ustralian Square Kilometre Array
	rkes All Sky Survey
- ·····	18

	AST: Fermi Gau ea Space Tele	mission	or
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Optica D D D D			rer
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	FIRST: Faint Ir Centimeters	mages of the Radio Sky at Twenty	
DSS: 1		<u> Multi-wavelength</u>	
	SUMSS: Syc	CAMA: the Galaxy And Mass Assemble	ly
- MAPS	WENSS: We	survey	
PDSS	ASKAP: The	GOODS: The Great Observatories	
	Pathfinder	Origins Deep Survey	
<ul> <li>DES: 1</li> <li></li> </ul>	HIPASS: HI	CO <sub>18</sub> MOS: Cosmic Evolution Survey	

# The Optical Surveys: SDSS

### SDSS The Sloan Digital Sky Survey

- Special 2.5m telescope, located at Apache Point, NM
- Two surveys in one:
  - Photometric survey in 5 bands
- Spectroscopic redshift survey
  Huge CCD Mosaic
- Two high resolution spectrographs
  - 2 x 320 fibers, with 3 arcsec diameter
  - Spectral coverage from 3900Å to 9200Å



Automated data reduction
Very high data volume

- Expect over 40 TB of raw data.
- About 1 TB processed catalogs.
- Data made available to the public.

### SDSS Sky Coverage

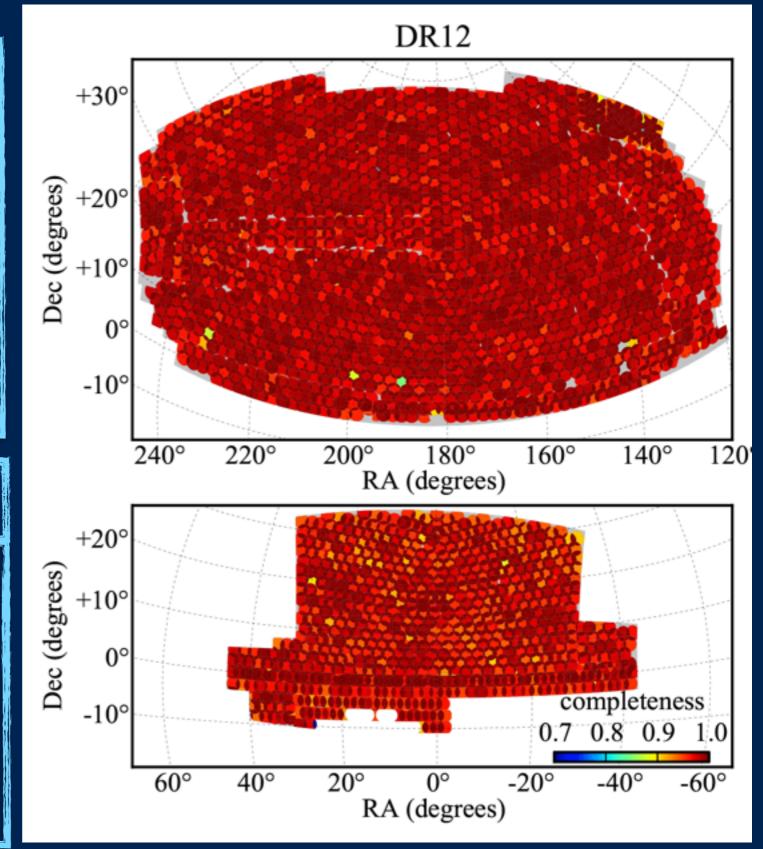
### http://www.sdss.org/dr12/

### Imaging

- Area covered:14,555 square degrees
- Total area imaged: 31,637 square degrees
- Objects: 1,231,051,050
- Global astrometric precision
   0.1 arcsec rms (absolute)

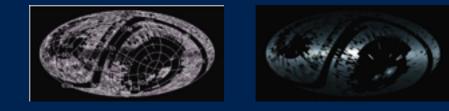
#### Spectroscopic

- Total spectra: 4,355,200
- Useful spectra: 4,266,444
- Galaxies: 2,401,952
- Quasars: 477,161
- Stars: **851,968**



# The Infrared Surveys: 2MASS

### 2MASS The Two Micron Sky Survey

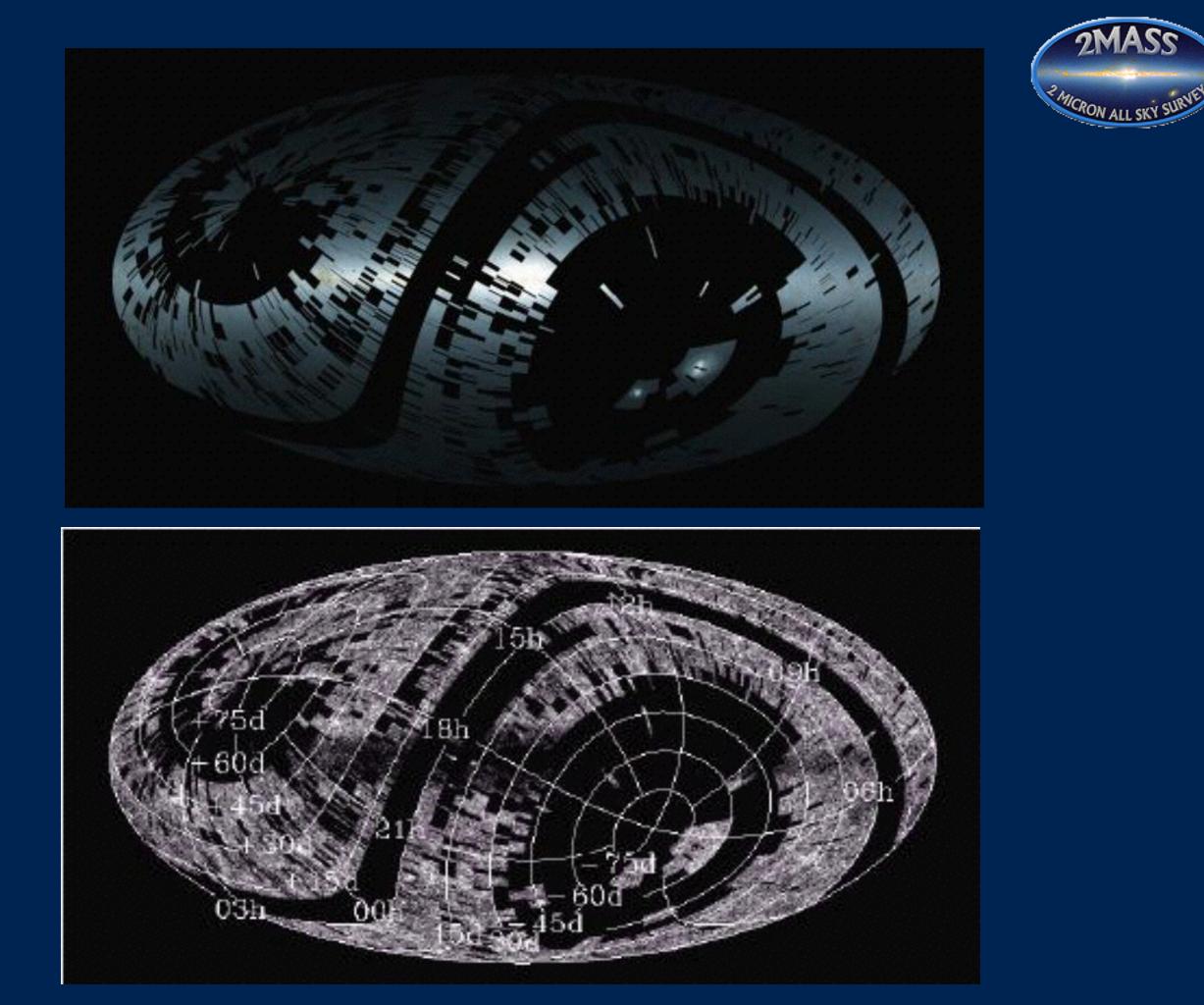


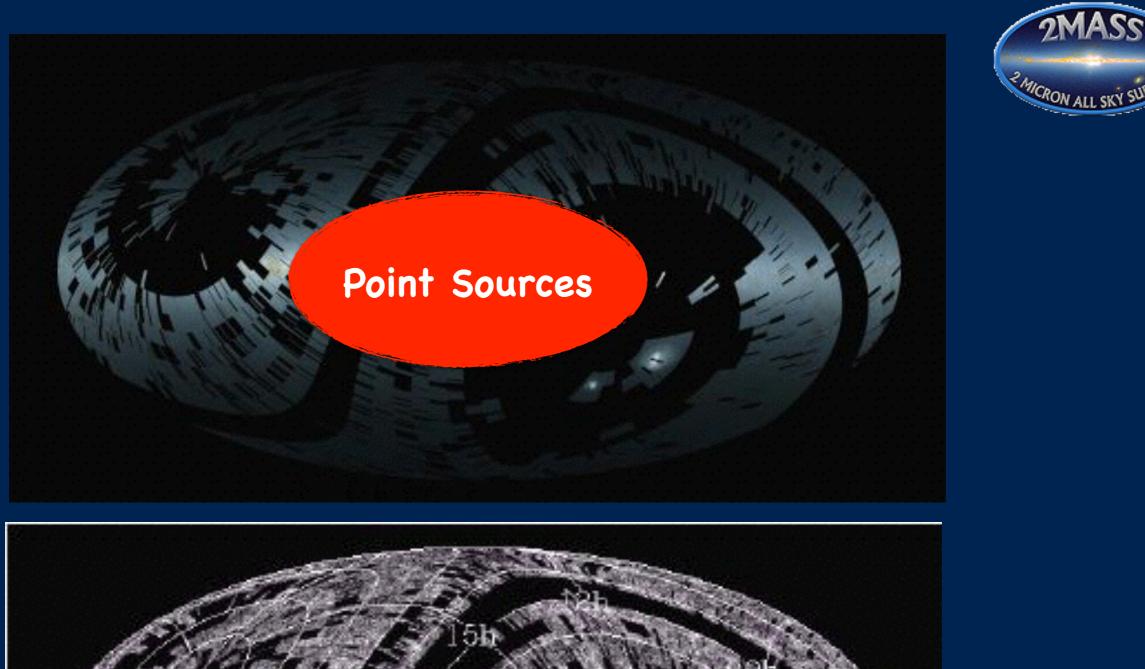


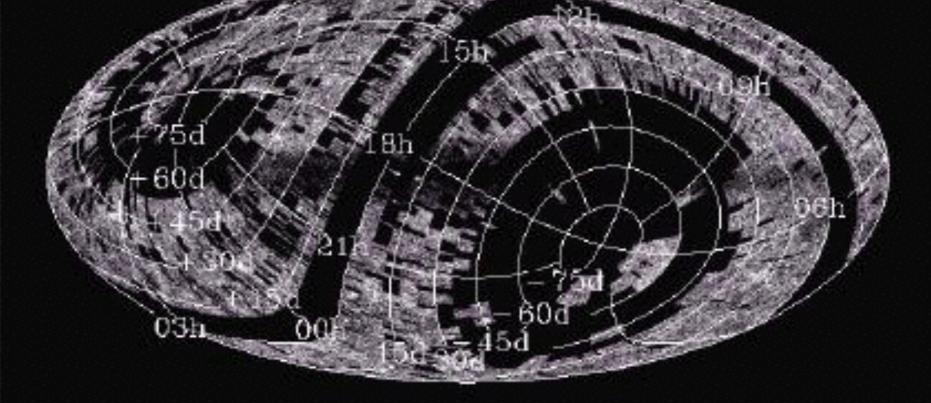
✓ Scanned 70% of the sky

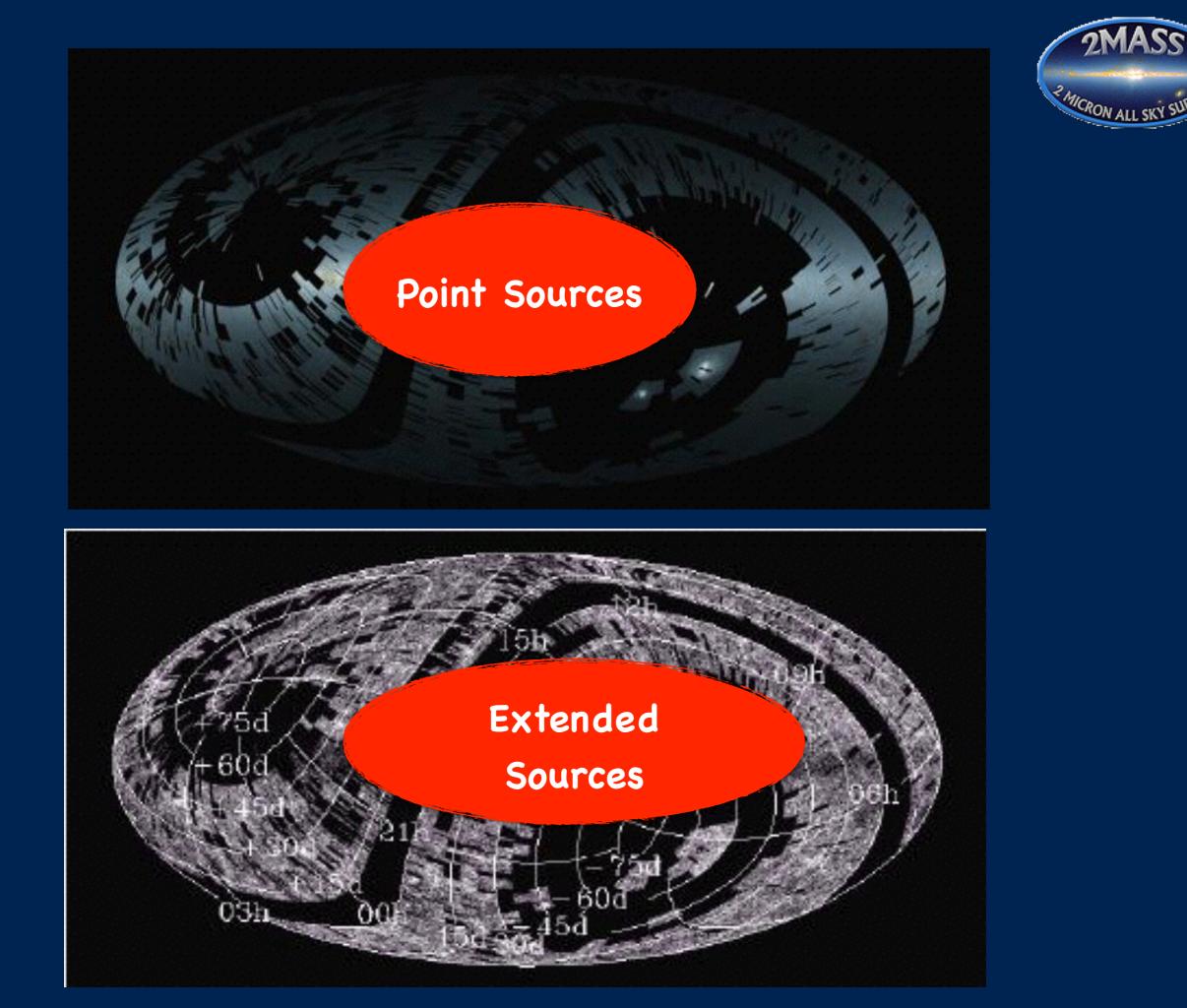
- Used two highly-automated 1.3-m telescopes, one at Mt. Hopkins, AZ, and one at CTIO, Chile
- Capable of observing the sky simultaneously at J (1.25 microns), H (1.65 microns), and K<sub>s</sub> (2.17 microns)
- Point source catalog (300 million stars and other unresolved objects)
- Extended source catalog (more than 1,000,000 galaxies and other nebulae

#### http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/2mass/index.html









# Classes of radio surveys

### Blind Surveys:

(Parts of) all-sky Surveys like FIRST, NVSS, WENSS, etc.

### □ Targeted surveys:

- Deep surveys (ATLAS, CDF)
- Most VLBI survey (CJF, 2cm S/MOJAVE, TANAMI)

Galactic continuum radiation Pulsars
 Magnetic field and cosmic

• rays: synchroton ( $\alpha = -0.55$ )

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#### Interstellar medium

 Spectral lines: Neutral H (HI) at lambda21 cm, ionized H (HII), Rotational and vibrational lines for another molecules (O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, etc.)

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#### Pulsars

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- Coherent radiation with

 $\alpha = -2 + -1$ 

- Galactic continuum radiation Pulsa
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### Radio galaxies and quasars

- Radio galaxy robes:
- Syncrothron
- AGN cores:syncrothron,
- flat spectrum(parts self absorbed)

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- Circumstellar maser (SiO), H<sub>2</sub>O, OH)
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- (recurrent novae), X-ray binaries):Nonthermal

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#### Cosmic microwave background

Thermal radiation from the big bang





**VLBA** 









WSR1

# Blind Surveys

- Covering almost the entire sky below 1.4 GHz
- Typical resolution of 50"
- Root-mean-square noise of the order of mJy
- Provide post stamps (JPG/FITS files)

## Blind Surveys of the Nearby Universe

<u>NVSS</u>	1.4 GHZ	2.5 mJy	10.3	Condon et al. 1998
FIRST	1.4 GHz	1 mJy	2.6	Becker et al. 1995
<u>SUMSS</u>	843 MHz	5 mJy	6	Bock et al. 1999
<u>WENSS</u>	330 MHz	18 mJy	3.1	Rengelink et al. 1997
<u>WISH</u>	352 MHz	18 mJy	1.6	De Breuck et al. 2002
<u>VLSS</u>	74 MHz	500 mJy	9.4	Cohen et al. 2006

NVSS

## NRAO VLA SKY Survey

• Entire sky north of -40°, at 45 "

resolution and 2.5 mJy/beam limit.

Most used and complete sky survey

### http://www.cv.nrao.edu/nvss/

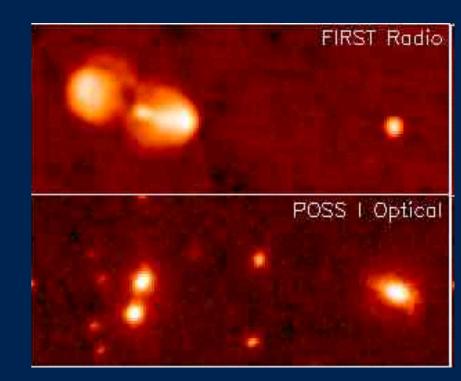
## FIRST



### Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty-cm

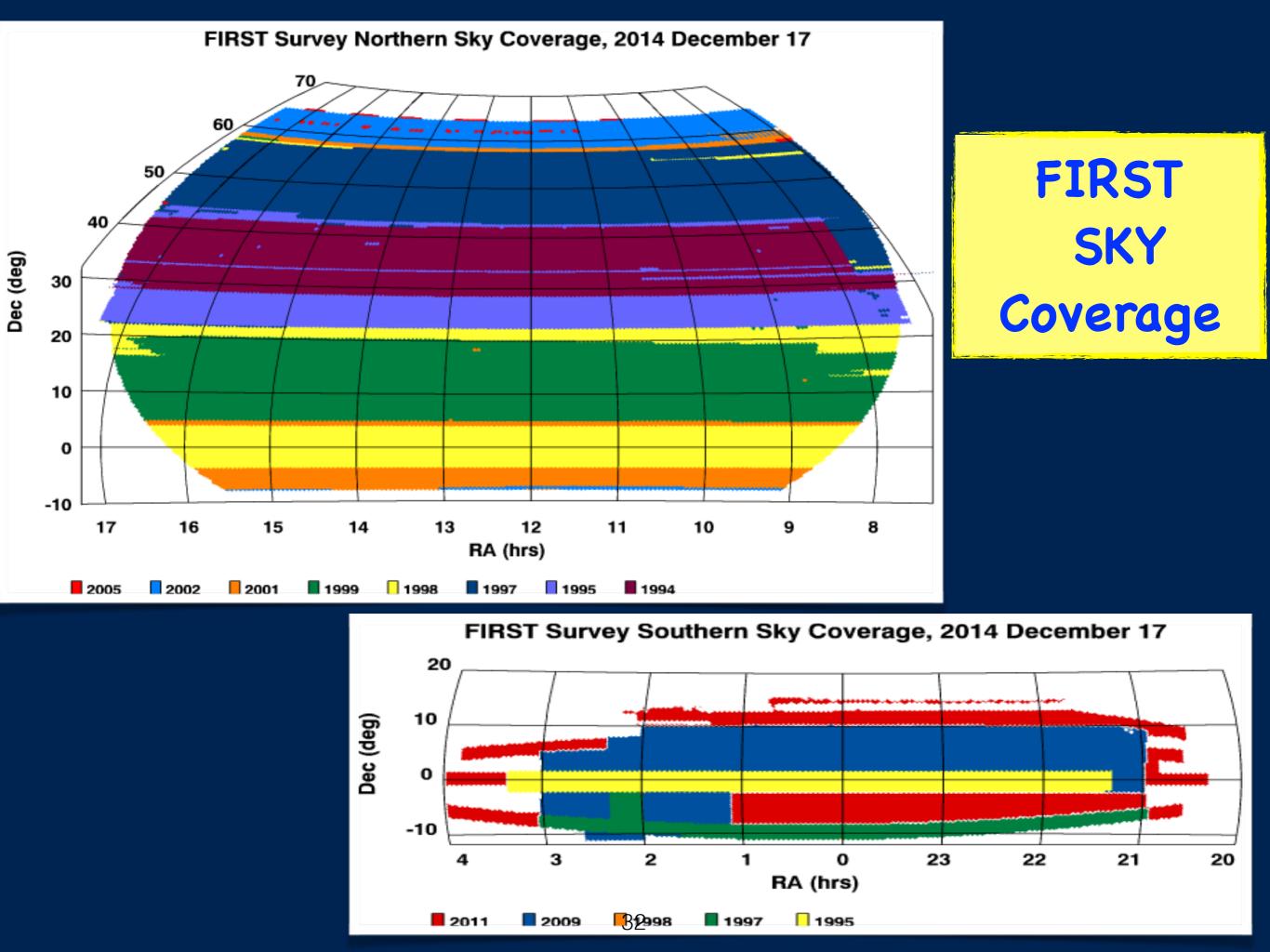
- High resolution (5") of the north
   Galactic cap at 1.4 GHz, above 1 mJy/
   beam
- 10,575 square degrees of sky
  - 8,444 square degrees in the north
  - 2,131 square degrees in the south
- 946,432 sources





 Both the northern and southern areas were chosen to coincide approximately with the area covered by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS)

### http://sundog.stsci.edu/first/catalogs.html



## The FIRST Catalog

The catalog is sorted by decreasing declination and has the following format:

#																	SDS	S			2MAS	S	Epoch
#	RA		Dec		P(S)	Fpeak	Fint	RMS	Maj	Min	PA	fMaj	fMin	fPA	Field	#	Sep	i	C1	#	Sep	ĸ	Mean-yr
07	27	34.289 +6	64 40	59.80	0.197	1.00	1.12	0.139	2.13	1.58	0.2	5.80	5.63	0.2	07300+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00	) -	1	6.76	14.62	2002.687
07	38	39.304 +6	64 40	16.28	0.014	2.39	5.73	0.139	9.31	3.58	136.6	10.76	6.48	136.6	07360+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00	) -	0	99.00	99.00	2002.687
07	50	24.019 +6	64 40	01.21	0.014	22.09	24.00	0.140	1.96	1.13	6.8	5.74	5.52	6.8	07480+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00	) -	0 9	99.00	99.00	2002.687
07	38	45.622 +6	64 39	50.12	0.014	2.39	4.33	0.140	6.43	3.27	13.5	8.40	6.31	13.5	07360+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00	) -	0 9	99.00	99.00	2002.687
07	39	32.799 +6	64 39	18.03	0.082	1.41	1.25	0.139	2.63	0.00	37.5	6.01	4.30	37.5	07420+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00	) -	0	99.00	99.00	2002.687

The catalog is sorted by decreasing declination and has the following format:

RA		Γ	)ec		P(S)	Fpeak	Fint	RMS	Maj	Min	PA	fMaj
27	34.289	+64	40	59.80	0.197	1.00	1.12	0.139	2.13	1.58	0.2	5.80
38	39.304	+64	40	16.28	0.014	2.39	5.73	0.139	9.31	3.58	136.6	10.76
50	24.019	+64	40	01.21	0.014	22.09	24.00	0.140	1.96	1.13	6.8	5.74
38	45.622	+64	39	50.12	0.014	2.39	4.33	0.140	6.43	3.27	13.5	8.40
39	32.799	+64	39	18.03	0.082	1.41	1.25	0.139	2.63	0.00	37.5	6.01
	27 38 50 38	27 34.289 38 39.304 50 24.019 38 45.622	27 34.289 +64 38 39.304 +64 50 24.019 +64 38 45.622 +64	27 34.289 +64 40 38 39.304 +64 40 50 24.019 +64 40 38 45.622 +64 39	27 34.289 +64 40 59.80 38 39.304 +64 40 16.28 50 24.019 +64 40 01.21 38 45.622 +64 39 50.12	3839.304+644016.280.0145024.019+644001.210.0143845.622+643950.120.014	2734.289+644059.800.1971.003839.304+644016.280.0142.395024.019+644001.210.01422.09	2734.289+644059.800.1971.001.123839.304+644016.280.0142.395.735024.019+644001.210.01422.0924.003845.622+643950.120.0142.394.33	2734.289+644059.800.1971.001.120.1393839.304+644016.280.0142.395.730.1395024.019+644001.210.01422.0924.000.1403845.622+643950.120.0142.394.330.140	2734.289+644059.800.1971.001.120.1392.133839.304+644016.280.0142.395.730.1399.315024.019+644001.210.01422.0924.000.1401.963845.622+643950.120.0142.394.330.1406.43	2734.289+644059.800.1971.001.120.1392.131.583839.304+644016.280.0142.395.730.1399.313.585024.019+644001.210.01422.0924.000.1401.961.133845.622+643950.120.0142.394.330.1406.433.27	2734.289+644059.800.1971.001.120.1392.131.580.23839.304+644016.280.0142.395.730.1399.313.58136.65024.019+644001.210.01422.0924.000.1401.961.136.83845.622+643950.120.0142.394.330.1406.433.2713.5

					SDS	SS		2MAS	SS	Epoch
fMaj	fMin	fPA	Field	#	Sep	i Cl	#	Sep	K	Mean-yr
5.80	5.63	0.2	07300+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00 -	1	6.76	14.62	2002.687
10.76	6.48	136.6	07360+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00 -	0	99.00	99.00	2002.687
5.74	5.52	6.8	07480+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00 -	0	99.00	99.00	2002.687
8.40	6.31	13.5	07360+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00 -	0	99.00	99.00	2002.687
6.01	4.30	37.5	07420+64243J	-1	99.00	99.00 -	0	99.00	99.00	2002.687

# SUMSS Sidney University Molongolo Sky Survey

Southern sky below -30 deg and |
 b|> 10 deg, 843 MHz

- Similar to NVSS in resolution and sensitivity
- 211000 sources

FA

Available SUMSS Mosaics at 2007-Aug-30

### http://www.physics.usyd.edu.au/sifa/Main/SUMSS

## WENSS

### Westerbork Northern Sky Survey



- Northern Sky,  $\delta$  >+30°, 326 MHz, (54′′′ x 54′
  - ' )/sin  $\delta$  resolution
- 230000 sources stronger than 18 mJy
- Extended to the south (WISH)

### http://www.astron.nl/wow/testcode.php?survey=1

## WISH



### Westerbork In the Southern Hemisphere

- Southern Sky,  $-26^{\circ} < \delta < -9^{\circ}$
- ( )/sin  $\delta$  resolution
- Flux density limit at 18 mJy

http://www.astron.nl/wow/testcode.php?survey=1

# Targeted Surveys

- Deep field surveys: commonly with a multi-band approach
   Stamp collection (and movie making): VLBI monitoring surveys, HI images, polarisation
- Examples .....

### CLASS

### The cosmic Lens All-Sky Survey

11000 VLA snapshots at 8.4 GHz of sources with flat radio spectra (spectral index of >-0.5 between 1.4 and 5GHz) and flux density (>30mJy at 5GHz).

 $\bigcirc$  Resolution of 0.2"

Sources checked for evidence of gravitationally lensed compact radio sources. Lensing (22 were found)

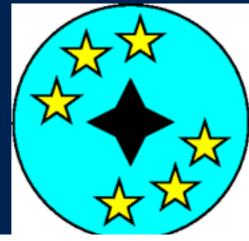
### http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/research/gravlens/class/class.html



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## CLASS

### The cosmic Lens All-Sky Survey



GB6J000007+081644	00000827	1.06	00	00	06.98	+08	16	46.2	980403	00	00	07.0341	+08	16	45.040	31.0	18	0.76	23
GB6J000010+305556	00003093	1.28	00	00	10.10	+30	55	59.3	980403	00	00	10.0908	+30	55	59.420	26.4	87	0.31	50
GB6J000013+275142	00002786	1.31	00	00	14.76	+27	51	57.8	980403	00	00	14.8771	+27	51	57.577	29.9	21	0.00	14
GB6J000018+024812	00000280	1.05	00	00	18.60	+02	48	16.9	950829	00	00	19.2833	+02	48	14.657	85.2	36	0.00	85
GB6J000019+113918	00001165	0.95	00	00	19.50	+11	39	02.9	950902A FF1	00	00	19.5679	+11	39	20.718	29.2	47	0.00	-58
GB6J000029+471629	00004726	1.33	00	00	24.47	+47	16	09.8	980403	00	00	30.1085	+47	16	43.313	23.1		0.00	56
GB6J000026+030706								21.0	950829			27.0230			15.635	100.7		0.43	-51
GB6J000030+443127								11.4	980403		_	26.8395		-	11.700	7.9		0.73	-32
GB6J000035+291424								12.0	950902A FF1			35.1294			35.823	64.7		0.00	-28
GB6J000037+121357								53.7	980403	00	00	55.1274	127	11	33.023	04.7	50	0.00	-20
GB6J000040+391758								04.5	940404 1	00	00	41.5259	+30	18	04.172	97.3	42	0.00	-38
GB65000040+591758	00013929	1.05	00	00	41.20	+39	10	04.5	340404_1			41.4936			05.092	21.4		0.74	-38
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GB6J000044+030744								39.9	950829	00	00	44.3279	+03	07	54.199	63.3	45	0.39	-35
GB6J000048+121810								31.8	990816										
GB6J000049+325424	00013290	2.31	00	00	49.90	+32	54	24.0	990816			49.7361			57.109	14.0		0.00	7
												49.7358			57.328	11.9		0.23	7
												49.6133			08.944	6.7		0.05	-6
												49.5662			08.820	5.5	1491		-87
GB6J000053+405401	2358+406	1.14	00	00	54.33	+40	53	56.1	900222			53.0817	+40	54	01.805	351.1	49	0.00	16
										00	00	52.8036	+40	53	57.314	26.8	232	0.00	10
										00	00	52.6903	+40	54	02.093	34.9	759	0.00	-48
GB6J000054+251605	00012527	1.12	00	00	56.04	+25	16	18.9	980314A	00	00	56.0910	+25	16	20.152	26.5	23	0.00	-14
GB6J000100+414932	00014182	1.77	00	01	01.40	+41	49	35.7	940305	00	01	01.4560	+41	49	27.929	23.9	163	0.41	30
										00	01	01.5161	+41	49	31.101	11.4	185	0.00	-18
										00	01	00.8887	+41	49	33.546	0.3	217	0.00	9
GB6J000107+242013	00012433	1.11	00	01	08.40	+24	20	06.9	950902 FF1	00	01	07.8693	+24	20	11.799	51.0	36	0.00	-9
									_	00	01	07.8555	+24	20	11.435	10.9	99	0.51	52
GB6J000109+191428	2358+189	1.08	00	01	08.86	+19	14	13.5	921017			08.6225			33.818	504.2		0.71	32
GB6J000108+235307								39.9	950902 FF1										
GB6J000107+024313								10.0	980510	00	01	09.5365	+02	43	09.588	60.7	19	0.00	-47
GB6J000114+235801								10.3	980314A			14.8643			10.617	132.7		0.51	79
GB6J000115+061415								12.0	950829			14.3441			22.011	22.9		0.47	-59
GB6J000119+474202								51.9	940305			19.0375			00.717	100.5		0.13	28
620000011944/4202	00024709	1.4/	00	01	19.00	14/	41	51.5	340303			19.0373				3.8		0.13	

# CLASS The cosmic Lens All-Sky Survey



GB6J000007+081644	00000827	1.06	00 0	0 06.98	+08	16	46.2	980403	00	00	07.0341	+08	16	45.040	31.0	18	0.76	23
GB6J000010+305556	0003093	1.28	00 0	0 10.10	+30	55	59.3	980403	00	00	10.0908	+30	55	59.420	26.4	87	0.31	50
GB6J000013+275142		1 31	00 0	0 14.76	+27	51	57.8	980403	00	00	14.8771	+27	51	57.577	29.9	21	0.00	14
GB6J000018+024812			0	0 18.60	+02	48	16.9	950829	00	00	19.2833	+02	48	14.657	85.2	36	0.00	85
GB6J000019+113918									00	00	19.5679	+11	39	20.718			0.00	-58
GB6J000029+47162						10	09.8	980403	00	00	30,1085	+47	16	43.313	23.1		0.00	56
GB6J000026+03070								950829	00	00	27.0230	+03	07	15.635	100.7		0.43	-51
GB6J000030+44312								30013	00	00	26.8395	+44	31	11.700	7.9		0.73	-32
GB6J000035+2914									00	00	35 1294	+20	14	35 823	64.7		0.00	-28
GB6J000037+121357	0				87		70			00	33.1294	123	14	55.025	04.7	50	0.00	-20
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GB6J000054+251605	00012527	1.12	00 0	0 56.04	+25	16	18.9	980314A	00	00	56.0910	+25	16	20.152	26.5	23	0.00	-14
GB6J000100+414932	00014182	1.77	00 0	1 01.40	+41	49	35.7	940305	00	01	01.4560	+41	49	27.929	23.9	163	0.41	30
									00	01	01.5161	+41	49	31.101	11.4	185	0.00	-18
									00	01	00.8887	+41	49	33.546	0.3	217	0.00	9
GB6J000107+242013	00012433	1.11	00 0	1 08.40	+24	20	06.9	950902 FF1	00	01	07.8693	+24	20	11.799	51.0	36	0.00	-9
								_	00	01	07.8555	+24	20	11.435	10.9		0.51	52
GB6J000109+191428	2358+189	1.08	00 0	1 08.86	+19	14	13.5	921017			08.6225			33.818	504.2		0.71	32
GB6J000108+235307							39.9	950902 FF1										
GB6J000107+024313							10.0	980510	00	01	09.5365	+02	43	09.588	60.7	19	0.00	-47
GB6J000114+235801							10.3	980314A			14.8643			10.617	132.7		0.51	79
GB6J000115+061415							12.0	950829			14.3441			22.011	22.9		0.47	-59
GB6J000119+474202							51.9	940305			19.0375			00.717	100.5		0.13	28
62000001194474202	00024709		00 0	1 19.00		41	51.5	310303			19.0373			00.525	3.8		0.13	-85

## CRATES



### The Combined Radio All-Sky Targeted Eight GHz Survey

- 8.4 GHz survey of 11000 bright flat-spectrum sources above 65 mJy (4.8 GHz)
- With VLA & ATCA
- Positions, sub-arcsecond structures and spectral indices

### http://astro.stanford.edu/CRATES/

### The HI Nearby Galaxy Survey





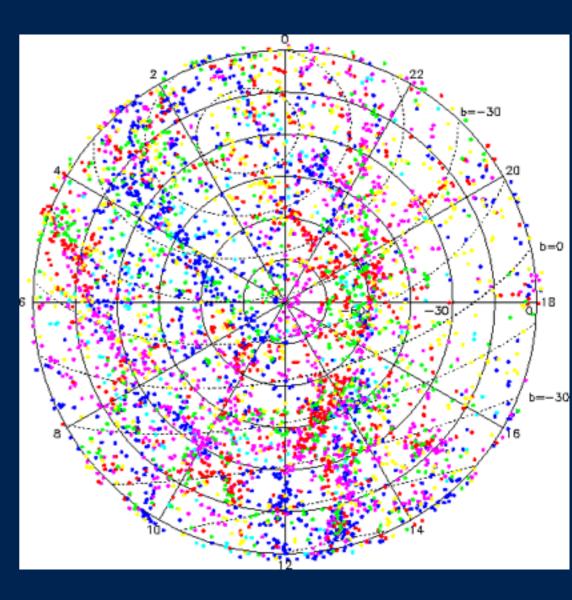
## HIPASS

### HI Parkes Archive Sky Survey

 Caption: CSIRO's Parkes radio telescope. Credit: David McClenaghan, CSIRO

Covers the whole southern sky
 Northern declinations up to +25 degrees
 Carried out with parkes telescope (64m)
 Neutral Hidrogen survey in the South

http://www.atnf.csiro.au/ research/multibeam/release/



### VLBI Surveys



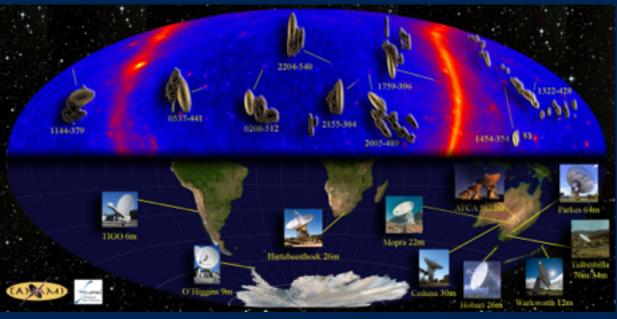
- Designed to provide milliarsecond resolution images of compact sources (usually AGN)
- Extensive surveys to get one image of a large sample of sources (ICRF, VIPS, VCS)



Intensive surveys to monitor the structural evolution of selected sources (CJF, MOJAVE, TANAMI)

### TANAMI

Tracking AGN with Austral Milliarcsecond Interferometry



- 📩 Monitoring of Southern Sources at 8.4 GHz and 22 GHz
- ★ 40 initial sources observed, adding up to 80 new ones
- ★ Observations started in November 2007 with the Australian Long Baseline Array and some additional antennas
- ☆ TANAMI is monitoring about 90 jets including many sources found by Fermi to be flaring at gamma-rays

### http://pulsar.sternwarte.uni-erlangen.de/tanami/

## Using Data Archives

- Categories:
  - Publication archive (ADS, Arxiv)
  - Data interface (Simbad , NED)
  - DATA archives (Observatories, Virtual Observatory)
- If you know which data you need, go directly to the facility portal (see next slide)
- One step above: use the Virtual Observatory

## Using Data Archives

- Categories:
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• One step above: use the Virtual Observatory

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		-					_			+64 37 48.16				0.135					_		2452526.1	0.002	
										+64 37 44.66				0.135					_		2452526.1	0.002	
										+64 37 42.70				0.160					_		2452526.1	0.006	
							_			+64 37 40.12				0.134					_		2452526.1	0.003	
										+64 37 31.88 +64 37 23.64				0.160 0.160					_		2452526.1	0.007	
										+64 37 23.64 +64 37 22.54				0.142					_		2452526.1	0.007	
										+64 37 22.34				0.142					-		2452526.1	0.005	
										+64 37 02.10				0.152					_		2452526.1	0.000	
							_			+64 36 50.99				0.152					_		2452526.1	0.004	
										+64 36 42.87				0.140					_		2452526.1	0.002	
										+64 36 03 10									_		24525261	0.002	



#### Stinead

#### **SIMBAD** Astronomical Database

Help

15-Oct-2015: CDS is releasing SimWatch, a tool allowing you to follow changes on SIMBAD objects. <u>Register to SimWatch</u> to be notified when new papers are attached to your favourite SIMBAD objects.

Queries	Documentation	Information
basic search	User's guide	Presentation
by identifier		
by coordinates		Acknowledgment
by criteria	Query by urls	
reference query	Nomenclature Dictionary	
scripts	Object types	
TAP queries	List of journals	SimWatch
	Measurement description	
options	Spectral type coding	Release:
	User annotations documentation	SIMBAD4 1.4 - Dec-2015
Display all user annotations		Release history

#### Content

The SIMBAD astronomical database provides basic data, cross-identifications, bibliography and measurements for astronomical objects outside the solar system.

SIMBAD can be queried by object name, coordinates and various criteria. Lists of objects and scripts can be submitted.

Links to some other on-line services are also provided.

Basic search
identifier, coordinates (radius=10 arcmin), or bibcode
SIMBAD search clear <u>help</u>
Install the Simbad basic search in your tool bar



#### News & Featured Updates - February 2016

- 9,411 new object links to 1,207 references ED-D surpasses 100,000 redshift-independent distances **JED-D** s
- Hundreds of new images and spectra Latest articles in Level 5

Try our next-generation user interface, which features a Simple Search box on the main screen. Results from searching Objects and Unprocessed Catalog Sources and Source Nomenclature now have improved table formatting, with options to change the number of rows per page, to sort on selected columns, and to search all columns.

OBJECTS	DATA	LITERATURE	TOOLS	? INFO
<u>By Name</u>	Images by Object Name Region	References by Object Name	Coordinate Transformation & Extinction Calculator	Introduction Latest News/Updates
Near Name	Photometry & SEDs	References by Author Name	Velocity Calculator	Features FAQ
Near Position	Spectra	Text Search	Cosmology Calculators	Brochure (pdf) Best Practices (pdf)
IAU Format	Redshifts	Knowledgebase LEVEL 5	Extinction-Law Calculators	Source Nomenclature
By Parameters	Redshift-Independent Distances	Galaxy Distance Tabulations (NED-D)	Galaxy Environment by <u>Precomputed Parameters</u> <u>Radial Velocity Constraint</u>	Web Links New Interface
By Classifications Types, Attributes	Classifications by Object Name	Abstracts	X/Y offset to RA/DEC	Glossary & Lexicon
By Refcode	Positions	Thesis Abstracts	Batch <u>Help</u>	Team
Object Notes	<u>Diameters</u>		Build Data Table from Input List <u>By Name</u> <u>Near Name/Position (Cross-Matching)</u>	Contact Us or Comment

If your research benefits from the use of NED, we would appreciate the following acknowledgement in your paper: This research has made use of the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) which is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.









## Surveys Cross Identification

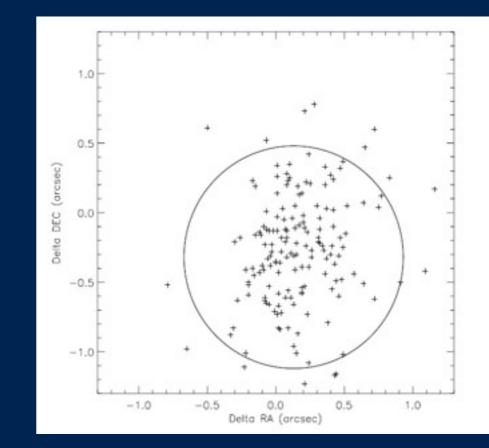
 Matching radio sources to other wavelength is key to understanding the radio population. Optical observations can provide redshifts and reveal crucial properties of the host galaxy

#### But

• How to determine which sources are associated with one another and which are unrelated?

Two popular method to match radio sources:

- Simple Nearest Neighbour
- The Likelihood Ratio



## Oops forget one more Survey !

## SETI: The Search for extraterrestrial Intelligent Life



Proposed ~ 1960: use radio/microwave frequencies to listen for signals from extraterrestrial civilisations, or send signals for them to receive!



## SETI: The Search for extraterrestrial Intelligent Life





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