

surveys.

Cornell University Library

Search or Article-id (Help | Advanced search) arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:1107.0646 All papers Go! Ŧ Astrophysics > Cosmology and Extragalactic Astrophysics Download: PDF **Discovering the missing 2.2<z<3** PostScript Other formats quasars by combining optical Current browse context: variability and optical/near-IR astro-ph.CO < prev | next > colors new | recent | 1107 Change to browse by: Xue-Bing Wu, Ran Wang, Kasper B. Schmidt, Fuyan Bian, Linhua astro-ph Jiang, Xiaohui Fan References & Citations (Submitted on 4 Jul 2011) **INSPIRE HEP** (refers to | cited by) The identifications of quasars in the redshift range 2.2<z<3 are known to be NASA ADS very inefficient as their optical colors are indistinguishable from those of stars. Bookmark(what is this?) Recent studies have proposed to use optical variability or near-IR colors to 📃 🔅 🗶 👥 🖬 🛄 🚽 😭 🥸 improve the identifications of the missing guasars in this redshift range. Here we present a case study by combining both factors. We select a sample of 70 quasar candidates from variables in SDSS Stripe 82, which are non-UV excess sources and have UKIDSS near-IR public data. They are clearly separated into two parts on the Y-K/g-z color-color diagram, and 59 of them meet or lie close to a newly proposed Y-K/g-z selection criterion for z<4 quasars. 44 of these 59 sources have been previously identified as quasars in SDSS DR7, and 35 among them are quasars at 2.2<z<3. We present spectroscopic observations of 14 of 15 remaining quasar candidates using the Bok 2.3m telescope and the MMT 6.5m telescope, and successfully identify all of them as new quasars at z=2.36 to 2.88. We also apply this method to a sample of 643 variable quasar candidates with SDSS-UKIDSS nine-band photometric data selected from 1875 new guasar candidates in SDSS Stripe 82 given by Butler & Bloom based on the time-series selections, and find that 188 of them are probably new quasars with photometric redshifts at 2.2<z<3. Our results indicate that the combination of optical variability and optical/near-IR colors is probably the most efficient way in finding 2.2<z<3 quasars and very helpful for constructing a complete quasar sample. We discuss its implications to the ongoing and upcoming large optical and near-IR sky

Comments:18 pages, 5 figures, accepted for publication in The Astronomical<br/>JournalSubjects:Cosmology and Extragalactic Astrophysics (astro-ph.CO)Cite as:arXiv:1107.0646 [astro-ph.CO]<br/>(or arXiv:1107.0646v1 [astro-ph.CO] for this version)

## Submission history

From: Xue-Bing Wu [view email] [v1] Mon, 4 Jul 2011 15:00:24 GMT (87kb)

Which authors of this paper are endorsers?

Link back to: arXiv, form interface, contact.