

# Quasar clustering with SDSS

Hyunmi Song (KIAS)

2016/2/1-3

SSGW @High-I

# Quasars in 'survey' science

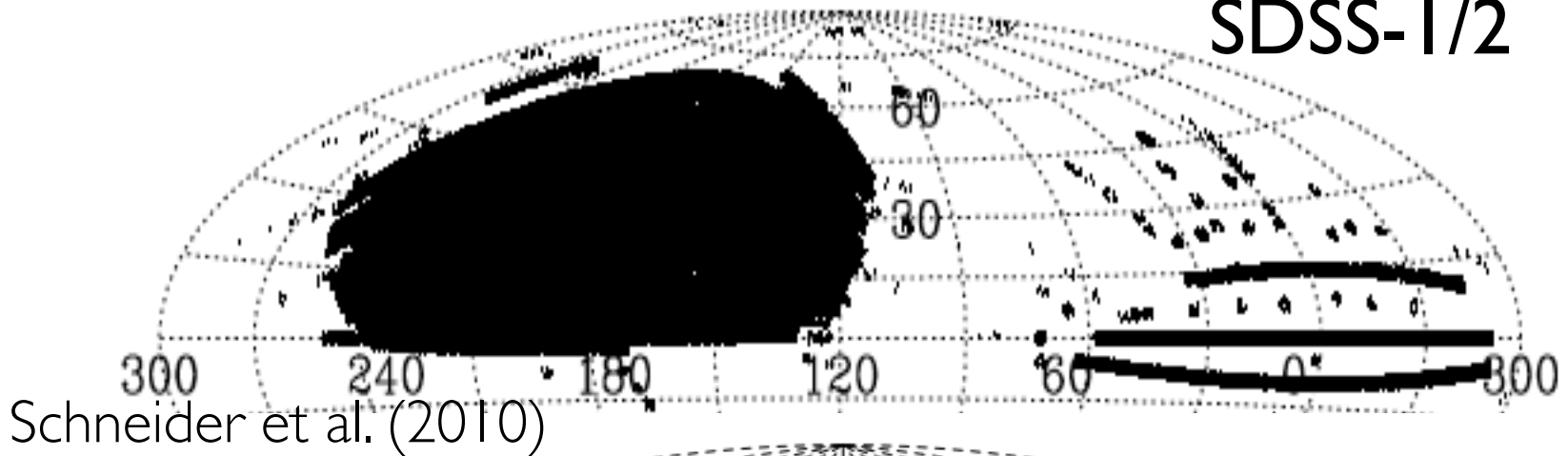
- In recent years, large surveys like SDSS and 2dF QSO redshift survey have accumulated large spectroscopic data sets of quasars.
- SDSS has surveyed optically-selected quasars over a quarter of the all-sky and wide range of redshift ( $0 < z < 6$ ).
- Many statistical studies of quasars have been done with the survey data.

# Quasars in SDSS-1/2/3

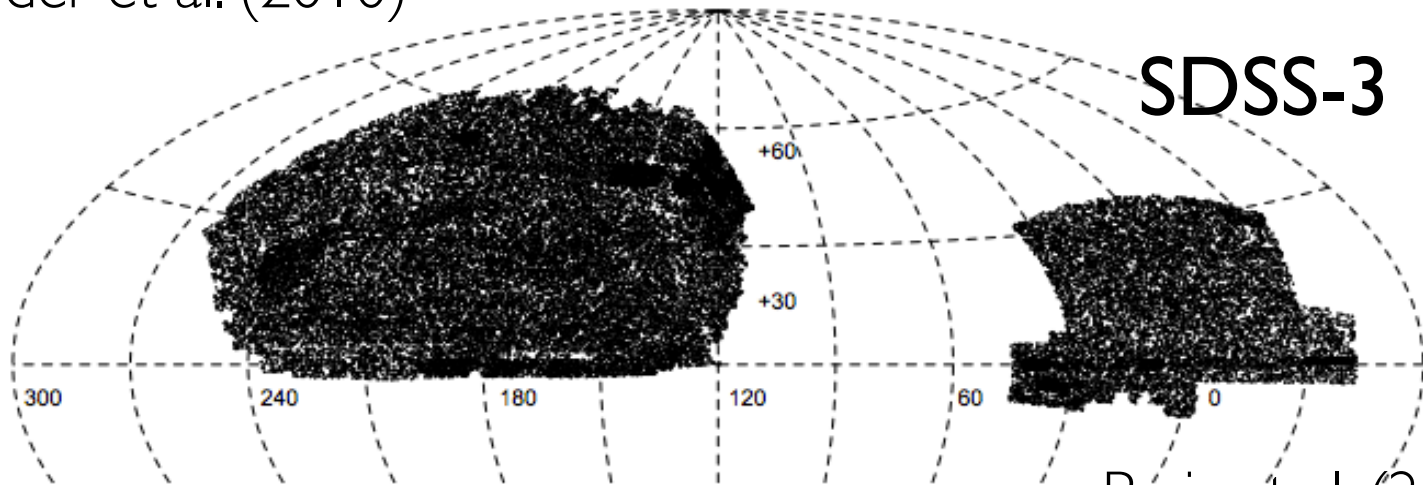
- SDSS-1/2 (Data Release 1-7; 1999-2008)
  - Quasar catalog by Schneider et al. (2010)
  - 105 783 quasars @  $0 < z < 5$  ( $\langle z \rangle = 1.49$ )
- SDSS-3 (DR8-12; 2008-2014)
  - Baryonic Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS)
  - Quasar catalog by Paris et al. (2016)
  - 297 301 quasars (184 101 @  $z > 2.15$ )

# Quasars in SDSS-I/2/3

SDSS-I/2

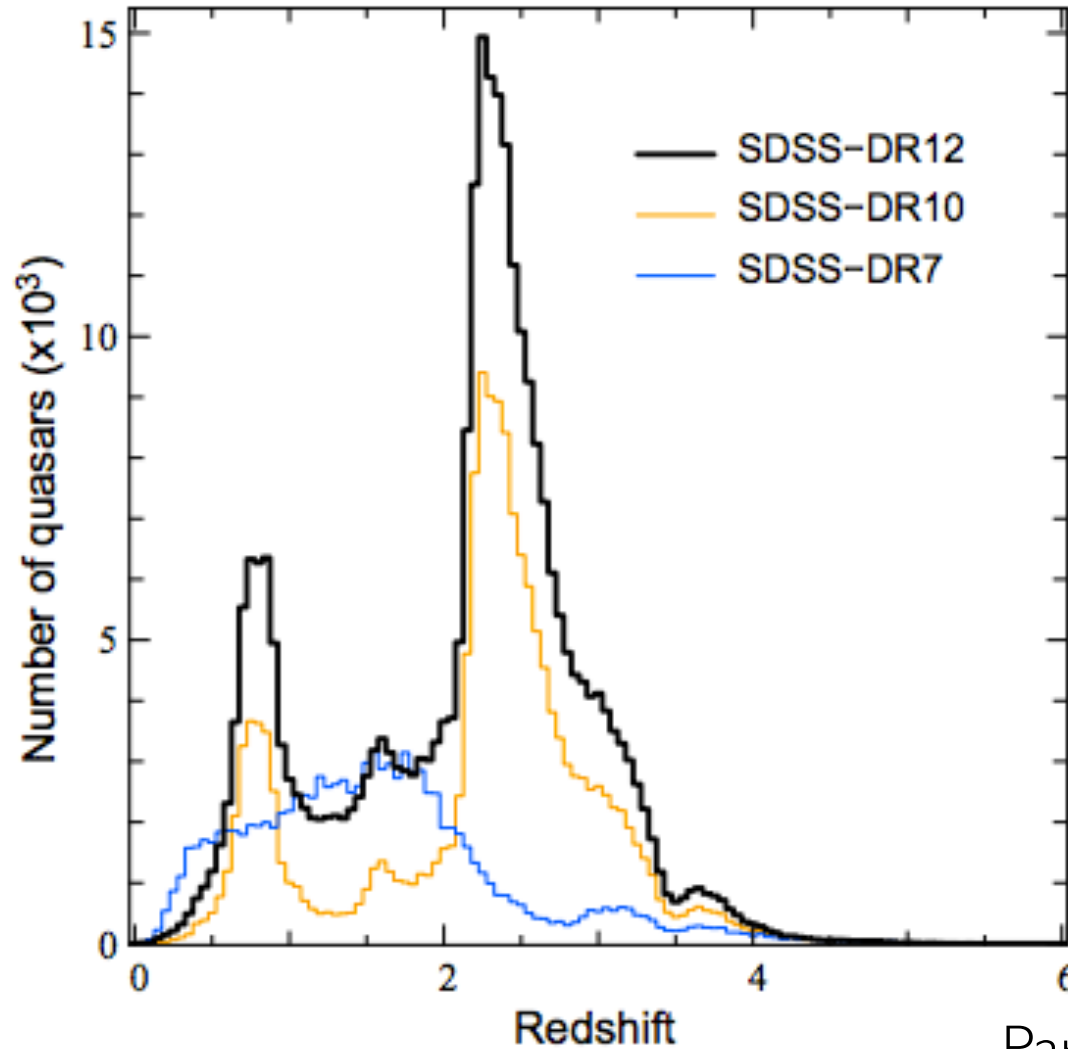


SDSS-3



Paris et al. (2016)

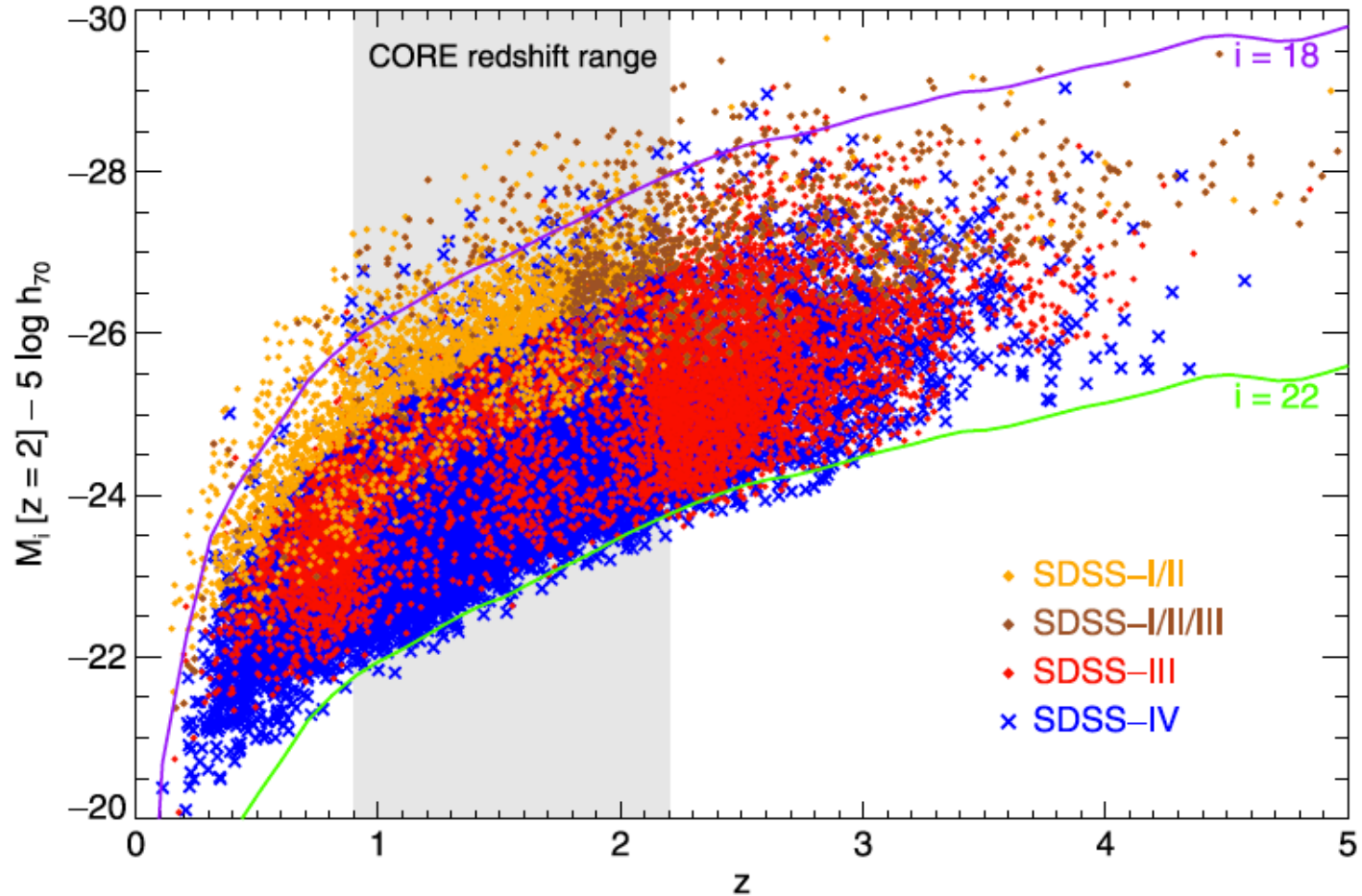
# Quasars in SDSS-I/2/3



# Quasars in SDSS-4

- SDSS-4 through 2014 to 2020
- First DR (DR13) will come out on 31<sup>st</sup> July.
- Quasars in extended-BOSS (eBOSS) program
- 700 000 mid-z ( $1 < z < 2.2$ ) quasars  
and 40 000 high-z ( $2.2 < z < 3.5$ ) quasars  
to be targeted

# Quasars in SDSS-4



# To do statistics

- We need to understand a quasar sample: is it reflecting the real quasar population completely and unbiasedly?
- To answer this question, we need to look into how a quasar sample is made.



# Quasar candidates

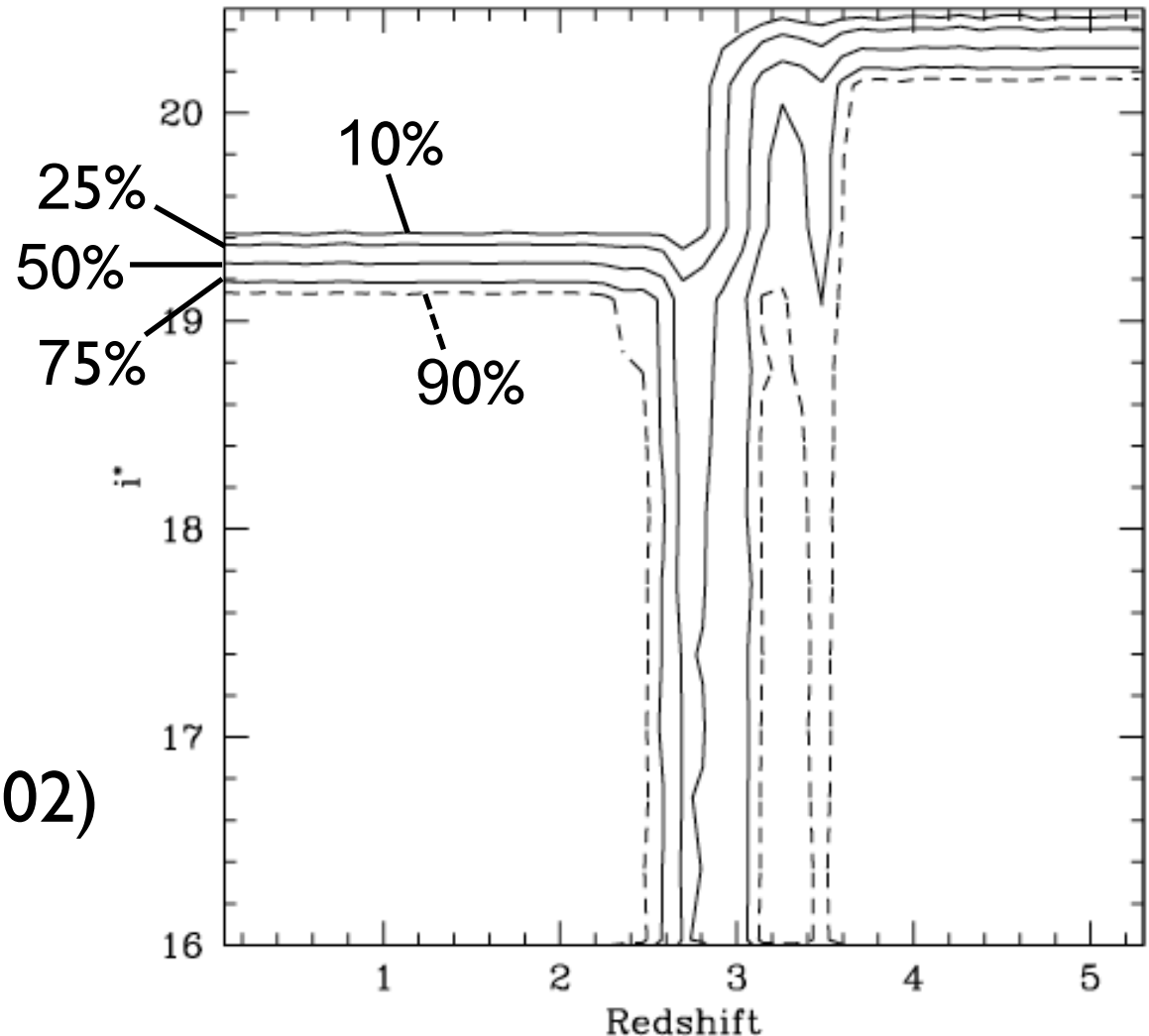
- Quasars appear as point sources in photometry, but not all point sources are selected for spectroscopic follow-up observation because of efficiency issue.
- Quasar target selection (QTS) chooses quasar targets.
  - Main concern is to separate quasars from non-quasars (mostly stars) in color-color space.
  - SDSS QTS has evolved through each iteration.

# QTS

- QTS of SDSS-1/2 selects outliers from stellar locus in color-color space as quasar candidates, Richards et al. (2002) while QTS of SDSS-3/4 calculates probability of being a quasar of a point source given flux and color with photometric error accounted more thoroughly. Bovy et al. (2009, 2011, 2012)

# Completeness of quasar sample

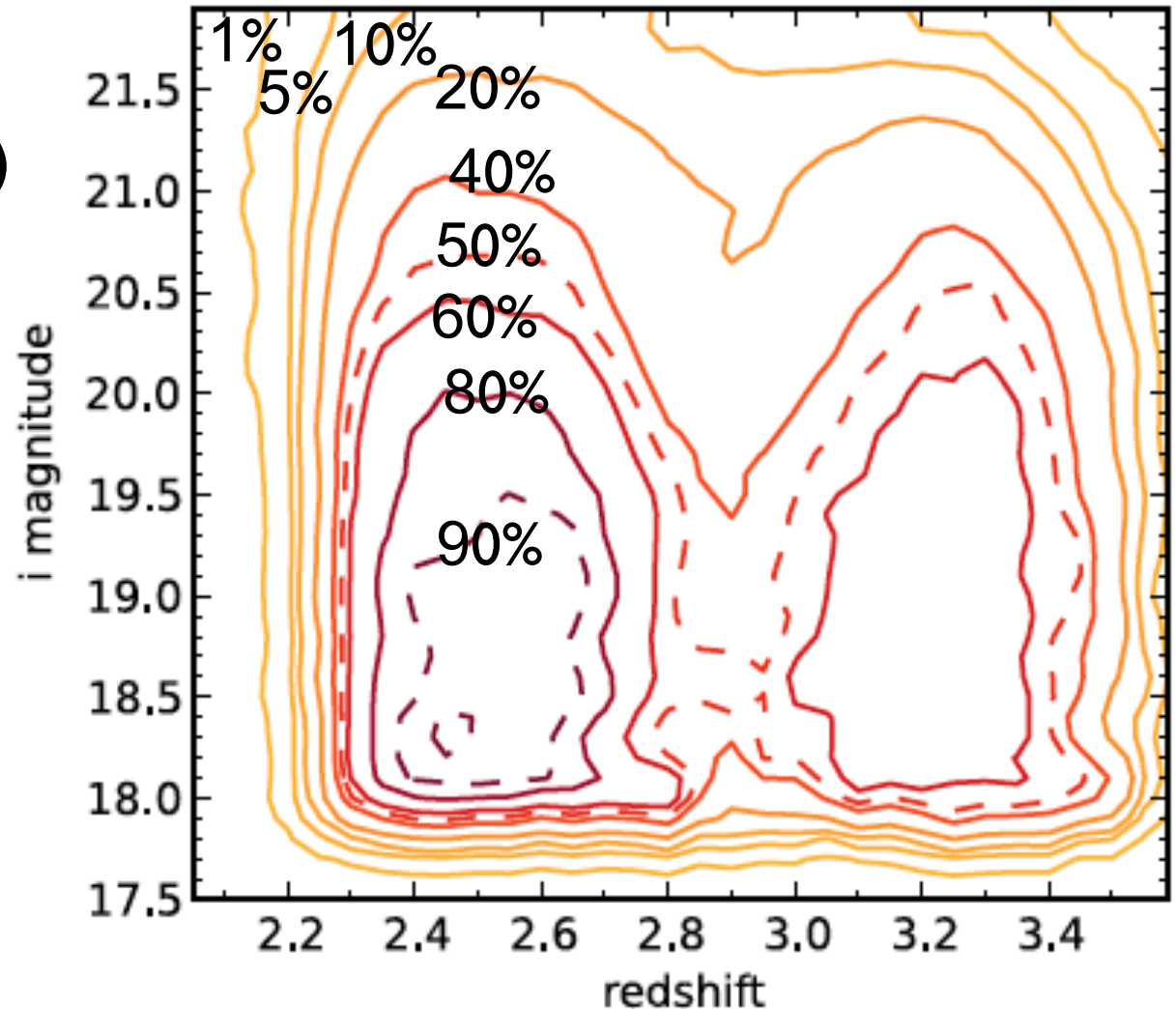
Completeness  
= fraction of  
simulated quasars  
that are selected  
by QTS algorithm



- SDSS-I/2  
Richards et al. (2002)

# Completeness of quasar sample

- SDSS-3  
Ross et al. (2013)

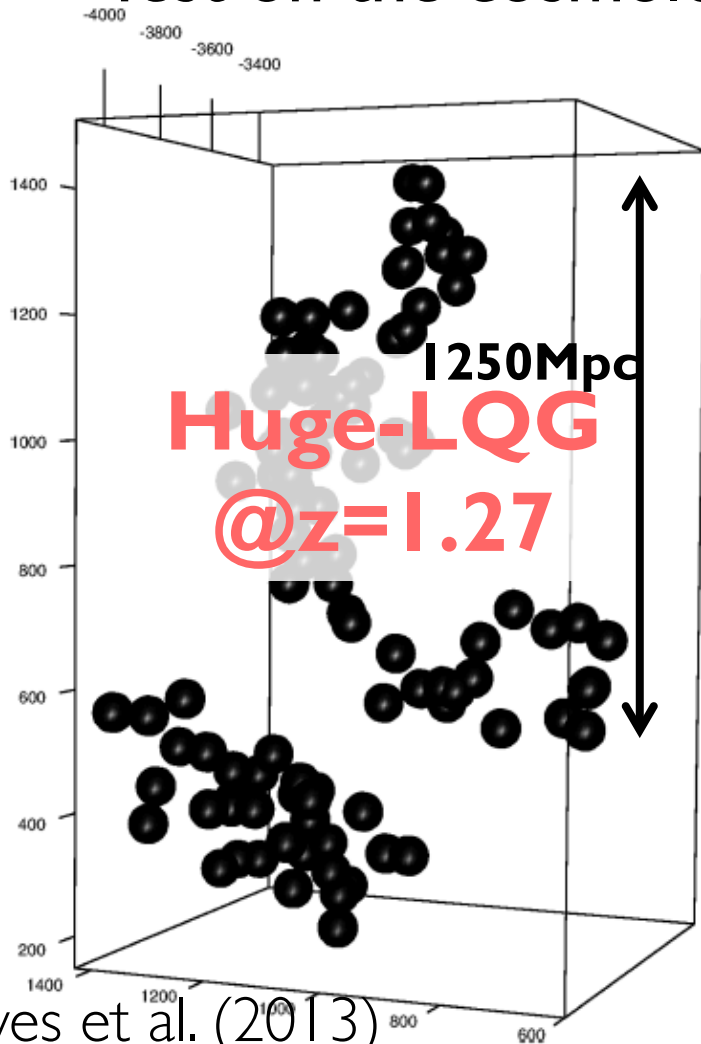


# Quasar clustering

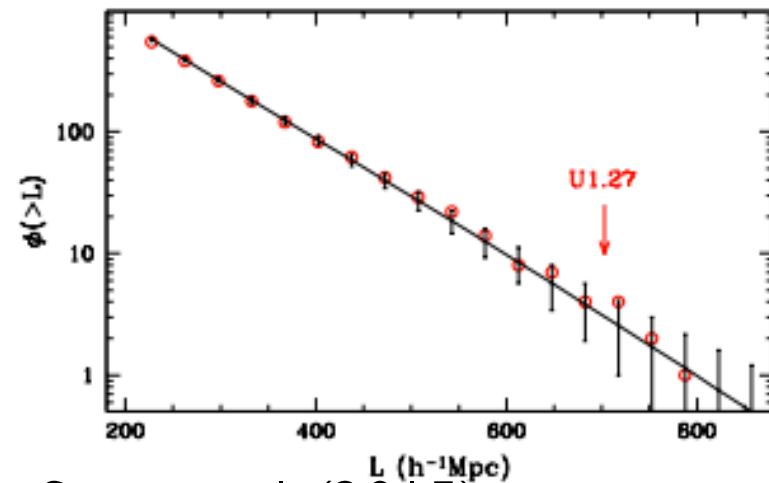
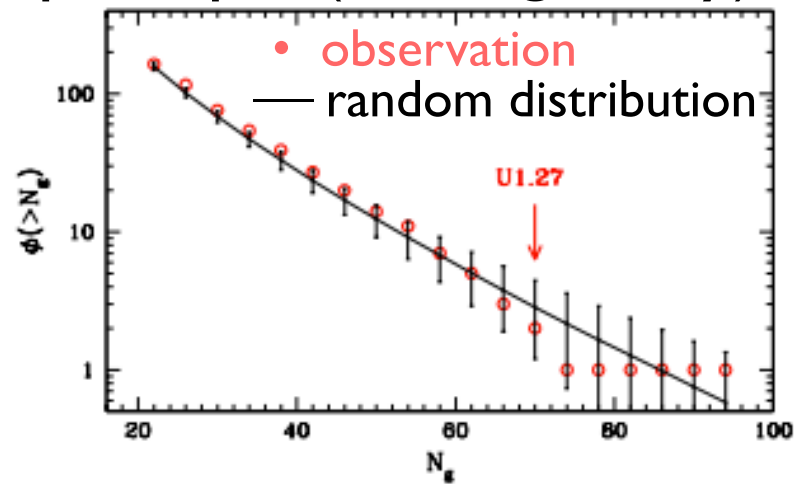
- Quasar  
an efficient object to probe the early universe
- Clustering  
a way to probe large-scale structures, which sheds light on galaxy formation and evolution, and cosmology

# Quasar clustering quasar groups

- Test on the cosmological principle (homogeneity)



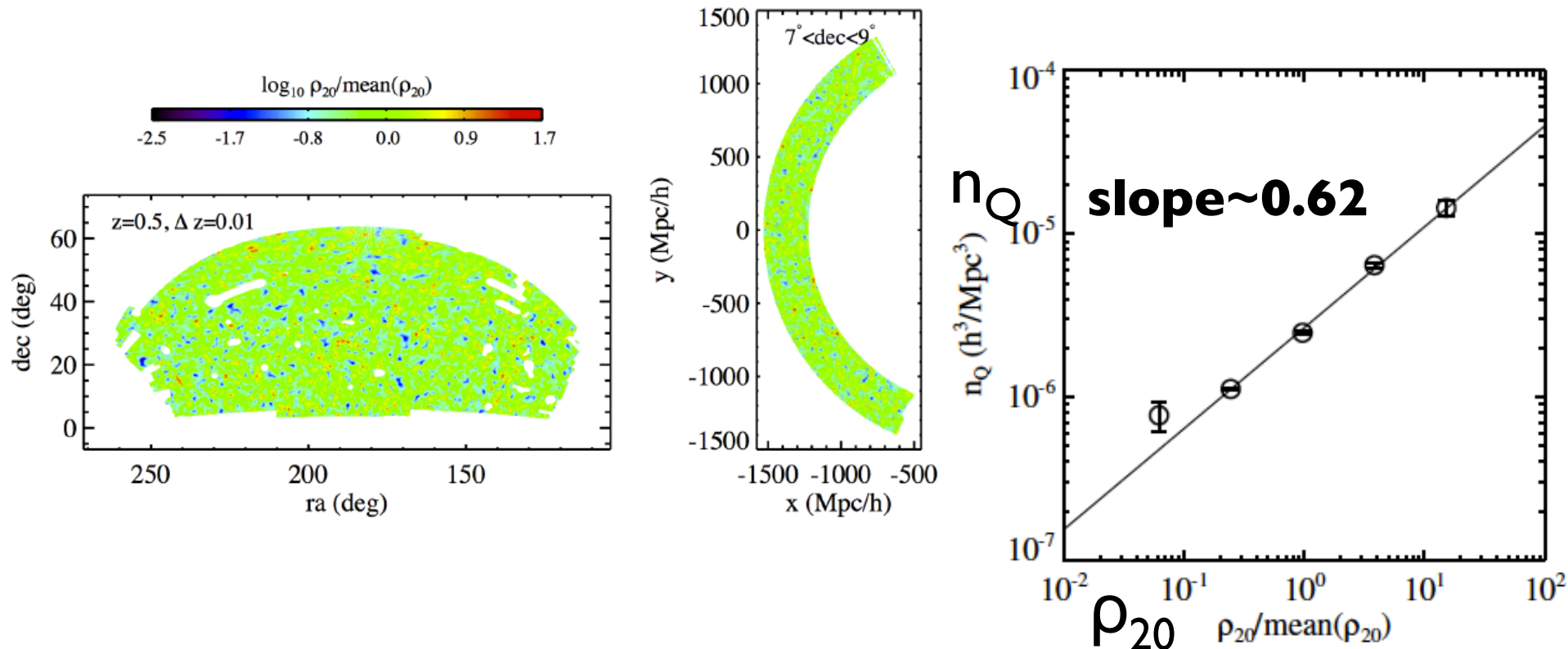
Clowes et al. (2013)



Park, Song et al. (2015)

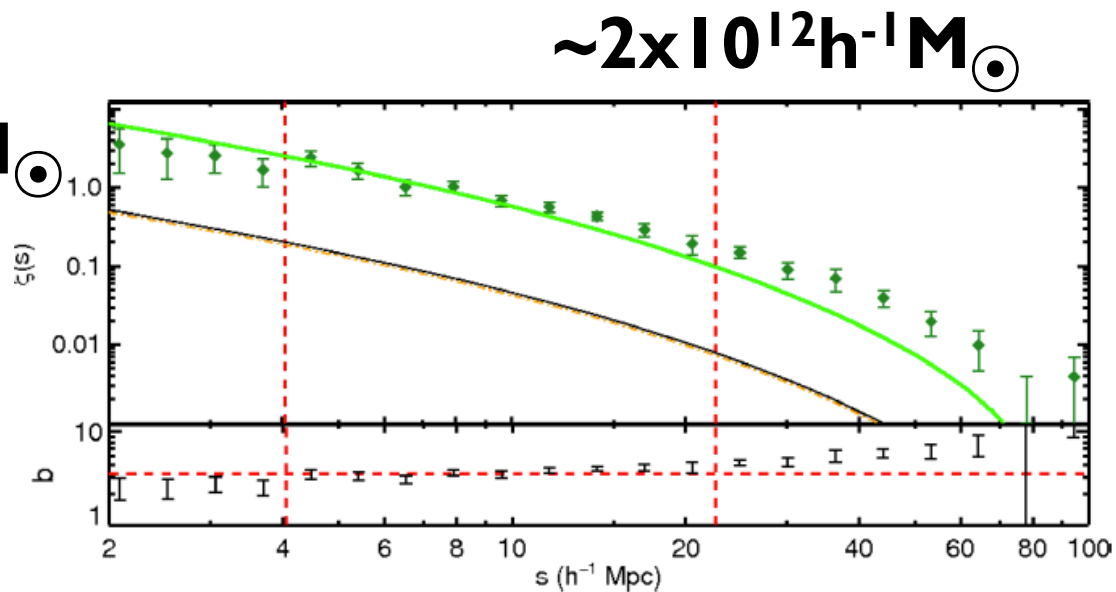
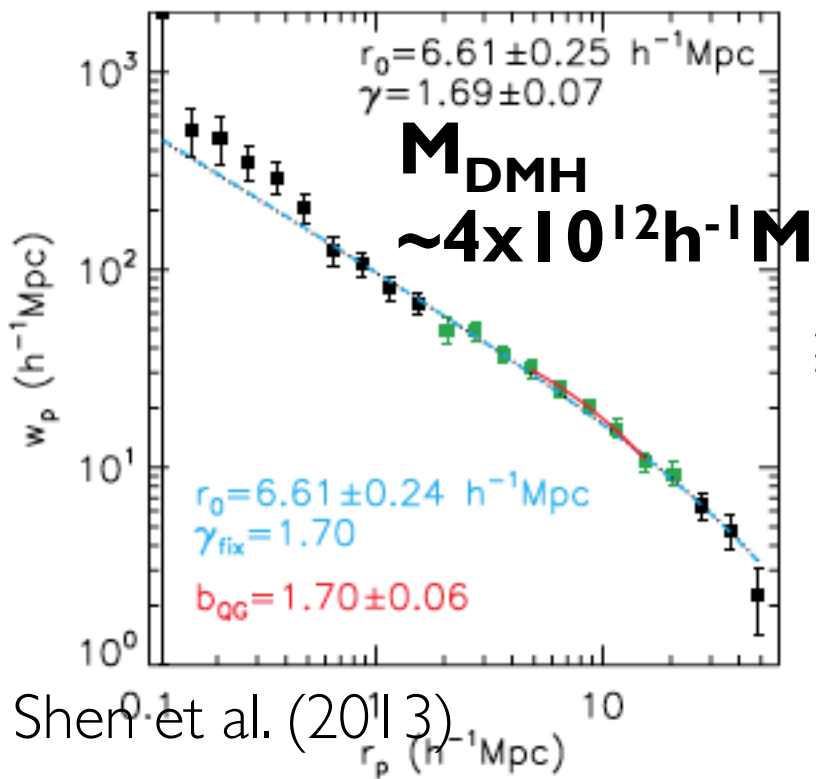
# Quasar clustering quasar density

- Song et al. (2016, under review)
- Quasar distribution on density map of CMASS galaxies @ $z\sim 0.5$



# Quasar clustering correlation functions (CFs)

- Shen et al. (2013) : cross-CFs of quasars and CMASS galaxies @z~0.5
- Eftekharzadeh et al. (2015) : auto-CFs of quasars @z~2.5





# Conclusion

- Large survey data of quasars are available.
- To do statistics with the survey data, it is important to understand the data first.
- Quasar clustering can be studied in several ways, and be used to understand large-scale structures and cosmology.