

NEW REDSHIFTS OF RADIO SOURCES FROM THE S4 AND S5 SURVEYS

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ABSTRACT

Redshifts are reported for 23 objects in the Caltech–Jodrell Bank VLBI survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

We are engaged in VLBI surveys of two complete samples of radio sources. The Pearson–Readhead (PR) survey (Pearson & Readhead 1988) contains 65 sources in the S4 (Pauliny-Toth *et al.* 1978) and S5 (Kühr *et al.* 1981) surveys with $S(5 \text{ GHz}) \geq 1.3 \text{ Jy}$, $\delta > 35^\circ$ and $|b| \geq 10^\circ$. The Caltech–Jodrell Bank (CJ) survey¹ (Xu *et al.* 1993; Wilkinson *et al.* 1993) includes 135 sources in the S4 and S5 surveys with $0.7 \text{ Jy} \leq S(5 \text{ GHz}) < 1.3 \text{ Jy}$ in the same sky region, which can be combined with the PR sample to form a flux-limited complete sample of 200 sources.² The CJ survey aims at mapping all objects strong enough for MK II VLBI at both 1.67 and 5 GHz. The combined PR and CJ sample will make possible a more detailed classification of AGNs and provide a sample which is sufficiently large to make interesting statistical tests by class.

When we began the CJ survey in early 1990, about one-third of the objects had unknown redshifts or optical identifications. We therefore began a project at the Palomar Observatory to determine as many of the missing optical identifications and redshifts as possible. Our observations are not yet complete; however, we have determined about half of the missing redshifts.

2. OBSERVATIONS

All of the spectra were taken with the Double Spectrograph on the Palomar 200 in. telescope. A 300 line/mm

grating was used in the blue and a 158 line/mm grating in the red, providing resolution of 9 \AA in the blue and 18 \AA in the red, respectively. An 800×800 Texas Instruments CCD detector was used in both the blue and red. The incoming beam was divided with a dichroic beamsplitter either at 4800 \AA , giving an overall wavelength coverage of $3200\text{--}9300 \text{ \AA}$, or at 5200 \AA , giving an overall wavelength coverage of $3800\text{--}10000 \text{ \AA}$. The dates of observations and integration times are listed in Table 1.

The rms error in fitting He–Hg–Ar arc lines was typically about 0.3 \AA in the blue and 0.5 \AA in the red. The wavelength scale was shifted slightly based on the He comparison spectra obtained immediately after each object spectrum to compensate for flexure in the instrument. Correction for atmospheric absorption and absolute flux density calibration were based on observations of Oke & Gunn (1983) standard stars.

3. REDSHIFTS

After continuum subtraction, the emission and absorption features were modeled with Gaussian or Lorentzian functions. No statistical criteria were used to evaluate the quality of the fit; rather the residuals were compared visually to noise in adjacent parts of the spectrum. A weighted-mean redshift was calculated for each source, with the weight of each line component given by the ratio of height to width. An uncertainty was calculated by a weighted average of the deviations of the line components from the mean redshift and a 0.5 \AA wavelength error, added in quadrature. The results are presented in Table 1, along with a list of the line components used in the calculation. Many of the objects have complex spectra as can be seen in the table. Additional features, both in absorption and emission, are seen in some of the objects, but were not useful in determining the redshift and are therefore not listed. The spectra and further analysis will be published when the project is complete.

¹The Caltech–Jodrell Bank VLBI survey is in collaboration with P. N. Wilkinson and A. Polatidis of Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, University of Manchester, Jodrell Bank, U.K.

²Two sources in the S4 survey are not included in the CJ sample. One is a planetary nebula. The other is actually a quasar pair, each of which has a flux density less than 0.7 Jy .

TABLE 1. Redshifts of Caltech–Jodrell Bank VLBI Survey Sources.

| Source | RA (1950.0) | Dec (1950.0) | z | Integration Time(s) | Observation Date | Features used in redshift determination |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 0010+775 | 00:10:22.31 | 77:32:06.4 | 0.326 ± 0.001 | 3000 | 22 Jan 1990 | Mg II λ 2798, [O II] λ 3727, [O III] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959, 5007, H α , [S II] $\lambda\lambda$ 6717, 6734. |
| 0022+390 | 00:22:46.67 | 39:02:59.0 | 1.946 ± 0.002 | 3000 | 31 Dec 1989 | Ly α , O I λ 1303, Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 0218+357 | 02:18:04.13 | 35:42:32.0 | — ^a | 3000 | 31 Dec 1989 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 0402+379 | 04:02:29.88 | 37:55:26.9 | 0.055 ± 0.001 | 3000 | 31 Dec 1989 | [O I] [S III] λ 6300, O I] λ 6364, H α , [N II] λ 6549, [N II] λ 6583, [S II] $\lambda\lambda$ 6717, 6734. |
| 0407+747 | 04:07:04.6 | 74:43:29 | — | 3000 | 31 Dec 1989 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 0620+389 | 06:20:51.53 | 38:58:27.3 | 3.469 ± 0.004 | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | Ly α , N v λ 1240, Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909. |
| 0707+689 | 07:07:55.24 | 68:57:12.7 | 1.141 ± 0.002 | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798, [O II] λ 3727. |
| 0716+714 | 07:16:13.03 | 71:26:15.2 | — | 1500 | 24 Jan 1990 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 0740+828 | 07:40:33.18 | 82:49:24.2 | 1.991 ± 0.001 | 1180 | 22 Jan 1990 | Ly α , N v λ 1240, Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 0805+410 | 08:05:33.63 | 41:01:33.1 | 1.420 ± 0.003^b | 3000 | 22 Jan 1990 | C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 1003+830 | 10:03:25.84 | 83:04:56.7 | 0.322 ± 0.001 | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | Mg II λ 2798, [O III] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959, 5007, H α , [N II] λ 6549, [N II] λ 6583. |
| 1020+400 | 10:20:14.59 | 40:03:27.2 | 1.254 ± 0.002^b | 1500 | 23 Jan 1990 | Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 1053+704 | 10:53:27.72 | 70:27:47.9 | 2.492 ± 0.001 | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | Ly α , N v λ 1240, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909. |
| 1053+815 | 10:53:36.22 | 81:30:35.6 | 0.706 ± 0.006^h | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 1128+385 | 11:28:12.52 | 38:31:51.5 | 1.733 ± 0.003 | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | Ly α , N v λ 1240, Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 1144+402 | 11:44:21.02 | 40:15:14.1 | 1.088 ± 0.001^c | 2400 | 24 Jan 1990 | C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798, H γ . |
| 1144+542 | 11:44:04.58 | 54:13:22.8 | 2.201 ± 0.007 | 3000 | 24 Jan 1990 | Ly α , N v λ 1240, Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 1225+368 | 12:25:30.77 | 36:51:47.0 | 1.973 ± 0.002^h | 3000 | 24 Jan 1990 | Ly α , C IV λ 1549. |
| 1242+410 | 12:42:26.40 | 41:04:30.0 | 0.813 ± 0.002 | 3000 | 24 Jan 1990 | C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798, H β , [O III] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959, 5007, [O II] λ 3727, H ζ . |
| 1333+459 | 13:33:15.70 | 45:57:56.4 | 2.449 ± 0.001^d | 2000 | 22 Jan 1990 | O VI λ 1035, Ly α , N v λ 1240, Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, He II λ 1640, O III λ 1667, C III] λ 1909. |
| 1342+663 | 13:42:41.04 | 66:21:13.1 | 1.351 ± 0.003 | 3000 | 23 Jan 1990 | Si IV/O IV $\lambda \sim 1400$, C IV λ 1549, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 1347+539 | 13:47:42.57 | 53:56:08.4 | 0.980 ± 0.003^e | 1500 | 22 Jan 1990 | C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798, [Ne v] λ 3426, [O II] λ 3727, H δ , H γ . |
| 1418+546 | 14:18:06.19 | 54:36:58.0 | — ^f | 3000 | 22 Jan 1990 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 1557+708 | 15:57:37.1 | 70:49:45 | 0.026 ± 0.001 | 900 | 22 Jan 1990 | Cross-correlation with an averaged spectrum of 3C galaxies in the Pearson–Readhead sample (Lawrence <i>et al.</i> 1994). |
| 1738+476 | 17:38:36.32 | 47:39:28.6 | — ⁱ | 1800 | 9 Aug 1991 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 1842+681 | 18:42:43.49 | 68:06:19.6 | 0.472 ± 0.002^e | 1800 | 9 Aug 1991 | Mg II λ 2798, [Ne v] $\lambda\lambda$ 3341, 3426, H β , [O III] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959, 5007, H α . |
| 1926+611 | 19:26:49.65 | 61:11:20.7 | — ^g | 1800 | 9 Aug 1991 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 2010+723 | 20:10:16.21 | 72:20:20.7 | — ^g | 3000 | 9 Aug 1991 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 2207+374 | 22:07:11.72 | 37:27:33.0 | 1.493 ± 0.004^b | 3000 | 9 Aug 1991 | C IV λ 1549, He II λ 1640, Al III λ 1863, C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798. |
| 2229+695 | 22:29:11.65 | 69:31:02.7 | — ^g | 3600 | 9 Aug 1991 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 2255+416 | 22:55:04.68 | 41:38:13.2 | — ⁱ | 3000 | 24 Jan 1990 | Featureless spectrum. |
| 2311+469 | 23:11:28.87 | 46:55:54.4 | 0.742 ± 0.001 | 1500 | 23 Jan 1990 | C III] λ 1909, Mg II λ 2798, [Ne v] λ 3426, [O II] λ 3727, [Ne III] λ 3869, [Ne III] He λ 3970, H δ , H γ , [O III] λ 4363, H β , He I λ 4922, [O III] $\lambda\lambda$ 4959, 5007. |

Notes to Table 1

^a O’Dea *et al.* (1992) reported a tentative redshift of 0.68 for the lens object. Carilli *et al.* (1993) confirmed it via HI absorption, and Browne *et al.* (1993) also confirmed it. However, the redshift of the quasar is still unknown.

^b Confirms redshifts suggested by Wills, Wills & Douglas (unpublished).

^c Confirms redshift reported by Vigotti *et al.* (1990).

^d Confirms redshift published in the Veron-Cetty & Veron catalog (5th edition).

^e Confirms redshifts reported by Walsh *et al.* (1984).

^f Stickel *et al.* (1991) reported a redshift of 0.152. Our observation cannot confirm their result.

^g There were thin clouds scattered on the sky during observation.

^h Tentative redshift.

ⁱ A preliminary redshift from our work, referred by M. Stickel & H. Kühr (1994, A&AS, 103, 349), is not correct.

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