

**Example of an exploitation of electronic tabular
data:**

**ACO cluster redshift compilation
"ZACO"**

"ZACO": Redshift compilation of ACO clusters
 H. Andernach & E. Tago (Estonia)
 in progress since 1989 ...

most quoted ACO cluster z-compilation:
 Struble & Rood 1999 (prev. 1982, 1987, 1991)

The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series, 125:35-71, 1999 November
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A Compilation of Redshifts and Velocity Dispersions for ACO Clusters = "SR99"

Mitchell F. Struble¹ and Herbert J. Rood²

1572 A-clusters
 395 σ_v 's

Received 1999 March 1; accepted 1999 May 13

however: 43% with $N_z \geq 3$

ABSTRACT

We present a compilation of redshifts for 1572 Abell, Corwin, & Olowin (ACO) clusters, referenced to both the heliocentric and cosmic background radiation reference frames, and 395 velocity dispersions corrected to the reference frame of the cluster, available from the literature as of 1998 December. We present an additional list of 81 ACO clusters with published redshifts which are probably those of galaxies or groups superimposed on, or near, the ACO cluster position.

Subject headings: galaxies: clusters: general—galaxies: distances and redshifts

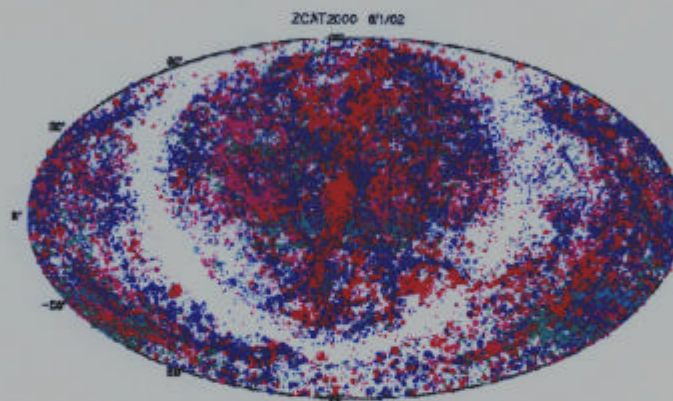
¹Lockheed Martin, Philadelphia, PA
²P.O. Box 1330, Princeton, NJ

Our compilation:	ΣN_z	distinct clusters	% $N_z \geq 3$	N_σ	$N_z \geq 50$	
May '97	21,200	1669 (A)	40%	390	~78	A-cl.
		405 (S)	47%	134	~12	S-cl.
Jun '03	46,800	2330 (A)	58%	1002	183	A-cl.
		586 (S)	59%	237	28	S-cl.

! In May '97 we had more z's than SR in Mar '99 !

THE CENTER FOR ASTROPHYSICS REDSHIFT CATALOG

Sky Distribution of ZCAT2000 Entries



Coordinates in J2000.0

Plot of the distribution on the sky of all entries in ZCAT as of June 2002. Colors are red $v < 3000$, blue $3000 < v < 7000$, magenta $7000 < v < 12000$, cyan $12000 < v < 25000$, and green $25,000 < v < 100,000$ km/s. Point size is a function of apparent magnitude. The green bands represent the well studied regions of the LCRS and 2dF surveys and the Century Survey (from a program by J. Mader).

ERRORS IN ZCAT : e.g. missing DEC sign for -00°

From: Heinz Andernach <heinz@abell.astro.ugto.mx>
Date: Mon, 2 Sep 2002 19:41:46 -0500 → HUCHRA & KURTZ → NO reply!
To: francois@simbad.u-strasbg.fr, heinz@abell.astro.ugto.mx,
huchra@cfa.harvard.edu, kurtz@cfa.harvard.edu
Subject: a bug for A1689 in ZCAT? Dec 2002: error persists

Dear John, Mike and Francois,

accidentally, when trying to merge available redshifts for the Abell cluster A1689, I found a problem in ZCAT with the declination sign for galaxies taken from ref. 1702:

Jun/Jul 2003: ZCAT inaccessible

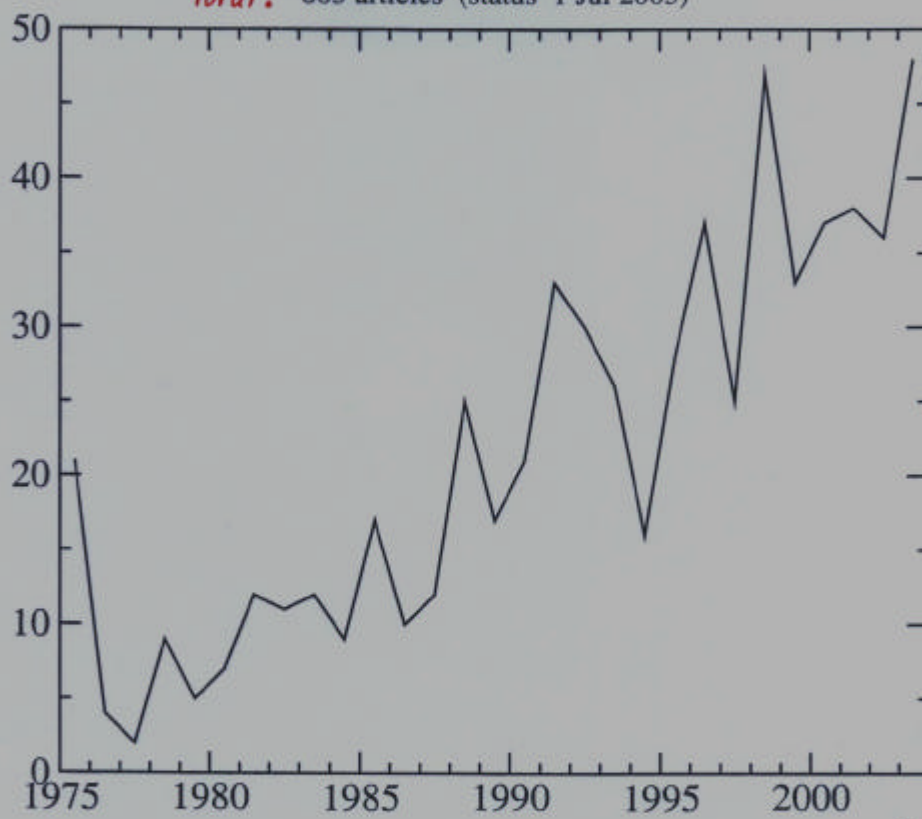
Teague, P.F., Carter, D., & Gray, P.M. 1990, ApJS (72), 715. (Rich Clusters)

At least in SOME previous versions of ZCAT (including the latest one I know about, of Feb 2000, it seems that all galaxies from this reference between 0 and -1 deg DEC, have the negative DEC sign MISSING. If I extract the lines with the string "A1689" from ZCAT_feb2000, I obtain:

α_{2000}	δ_{2000}	REF	galaxies in A1689			
13002+0055	130009.9	00555615.6012176	2013542	A1689-85		
A1307-0103A	130746.4	-010328	0.0024638128	1702	A1689-28	
A1307-0103B	130746.5	-010320	0.0025398	90	1702	A1689-29
A1307-0107	130751.5	-010728	0.0041190124	1702	A1689-24a	
A1307-0103C	130751.5	-010309	0.0099125117	1702	A1689-32a, POOR VEL	
A1307-0106	130752.0	-010648	0.0041828105	1702	A1689-25	
A1307-0102	130754.4	-010257	0.0041444	58	1702	A1689-33
A1307-0112	130755.6	-011254	0.0055491	66	1702	A1689-119
A1307-0105A	130756.2	-010528	0.0041991	49	1702	A1689-26
A1307-0105B	130757.5	-010521	0.0025690	44	1702	A1689-27
A1307+0056	130758.8	005654	0.0025281123	1702	A1689-41	
A1308+0057A	130801.3	005707	0.0041030126	1702	A1689-41a	
A1308-0101A	130801.4	-010115	0.0025380	85	1702	A1689-34
A1308-0103A	130803.0	-010322	0.0036722	78	1702	A1689-34a, POOR VEL
A1308+0050A	130804.9	005039	0.0036298106	1702	A1689-46	
A1308+0059A	130806.8	005901	0.0042067	93	1702	A1689-40
A1308-0102A	130807.6	-010223	0.0041713	90	1702	A1689-35
A1308-0106A	130813.6	-010648	0.0033791	87	1702	A1689-20
A1308-0106B	130813.8	-010655	0.0033484	53	1702	A1689-19
A1308+0050B	130820.6	005009	0.0056308144	1702	A1689-47	
A1308-0106C	130824.3	-010600	0.0054348	88	1702	A1689-18
A1308-0108A	130825.0	-010812	0.0033745	60	1702	A1689-21
A1308-0107A	130825.2	-010701	0.0034621143	1702	A1689-17	
A1308+0055	130832.4	005522	0.0051809151	1702	A1689-55	
A1308-0107B	130832.6	-010720	0.0033789119	1702	A1689-16	
A1308+0058A	130833.6	005819	0.0064181	93	1702	A1689-48
A1308-0101B	130834.5	-010131	0.0055655	67	1702	A1689-38
A1308-0111	130838.4	-011108	0.0033910	59	1702	A1689-112
A1308-0116	130839.3	-011628	0.0033701101	1702	A1689-113	
A1308-0103B	130839.3	-010339	0.0053636	37	1702	A1689-9
A1308-0103C	130839.8	-010301	0.0053463	53	1702	A1689-261
A1308-0105A	130840.2	-010559	0.0056467	68	1702	A1689-267
A1308+0058B	130840.4	005833	0.0056606	86	1702	A1689-49
A1308-0106D	130843.6	-010652	0.0052875	63	1702	A1689-266
A1308-0108B	130843.6	-010825	0.0054249	95	1702	A1689-15

Number of articles/year with ACO redshifts

total: 603 articles (status 1 Jul 2003)



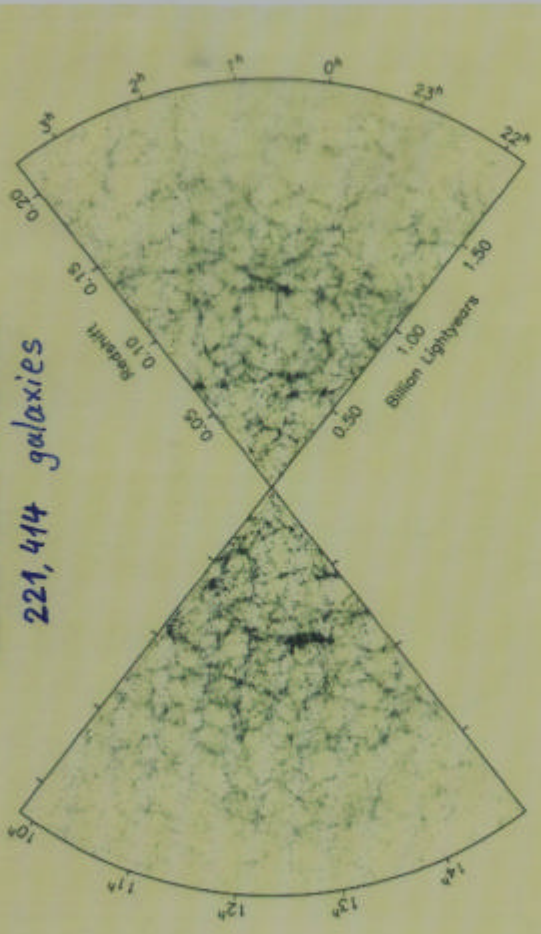
interesting minima every 2-4 years ... why??

June 2001 : first data release (100,000 galaxies)
 Dec / Sept 2001 : de Popis et al. used 88% set (195,000 galaxies) → z, σ_z : 431 ACO clusters
 April 2002 : last spectra taken
 June 2003 : final release of individual redshifts

The 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey

Final Data Release - 30 June 2003

221,414 galaxies



Matthew Colless - colless@msio.unledu.au, Sun 22 Jun 2003, 4:50pm, ACCESS

[2dFGRS Home](#)
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⇒ merge / revise N_z, L_z, σ_z for ~210 ACO clusters !

SDSS Data Release 1

Sloan Digital Sky Survey

The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (see www.sdss.org for general information) will map one-quarter of the entire sky and perform a redshift survey of galaxies, quasars and stars. The DR1 is the first major data release and provides [images](#), [imaging catalogs](#), [spectra](#), and [redshifts](#) for download.

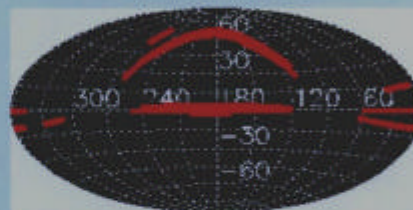
This release contains the "beta" processing of the DR1 data set. [About DR1](#) explains what we mean by "beta".

Please refer to the [credits page](#) for our sources of funding, participating institutions, how to acknowledge the use of SDSS data in your publications. Please also note how to refer to SDSS sources in your publications using the proper [IAU nomenclature for SDSS sources](#).

Imaging

Footprint area	2099 sq. deg.									
Imaging catalog	53 million unique objects									
Data volume	images 2.338 TB									
	catalogs 0.462 TB									
Magnitude limits (95% detection repeatability for point sources)										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>u</th> <th>g</th> <th>r</th> <th>i</th> <th>z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22.0</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>21.3</td> <td>20.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	u	g	r	i	z	22.0	22.2	22.2	21.3
u	g	r	i	z						
22.0	22.2	22.2	21.3	20.5						

News: A hardware failure has made some data unavailable. [More...](#)



SDSS DR1 Imaging Sky Coverage (Aitoff projection of Equatorial coordinates)



SDSS DR1 Spectral Sky Coverage (Aitoff projection of Equatorial coordinates)

astro-ph

27-Jun-2003

Radio-Excess IRAS Galaxies: PMN/FSC Sample Selection N=178

Example of paper apparently unrelated to ACO redshifts

Catherine L. Drake^{1,2}, Peter J. McGregor¹, Michael A. Dopita¹, and

W. J. M. van Breugel²

cdrake,peter_mad@msc.ans.edu.au,vanbreugel1@lnl.gov

40 new z's

9 obj towards ACO

2 ACO clusters with no previous z

astro-ph/0306573 v1 27 Jun 2003

ABSTRACT

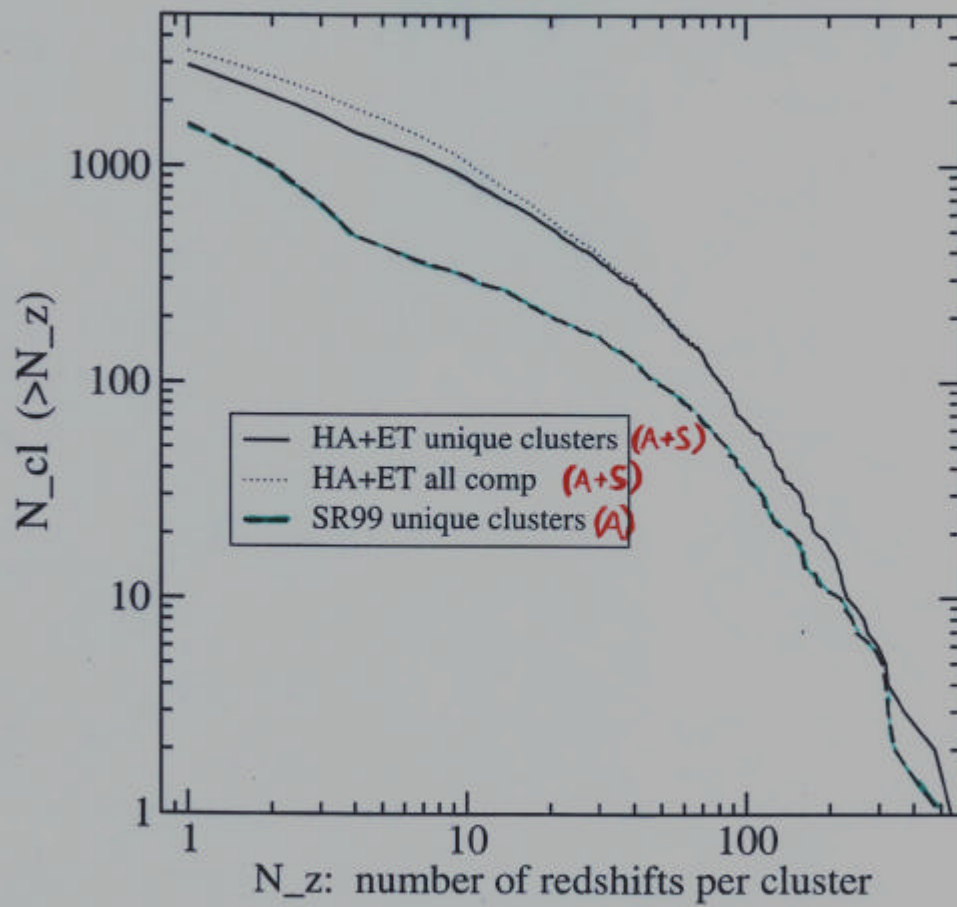
A sample of 178 extragalactic objects is defined by correlating the 60 μm IRAS FSC with the 5 GHz PMN catalog. Of these, 98 objects lie above the radio/far-infrared relation for radio-quiet objects. These radio-excess galaxies and quasars have a uniform distribution of radio excesses with no evidence for a radio-loud correlation equivalent to the well known radio-quiet radio/far-infrared relation. The radio-intermediate objects appear to be a new population of active galaxies not present in previous radio/far-infrared samples chosen using more stringent far-infrared criteria. The radio-excess objects extend over the full range of far-infrared luminosities seen in extragalactic objects, from low luminosity galaxies with νLν(60 μm) < 10^9 L_sun to ultra-luminous infrared galaxies with νLν(60 μm) > 10^12 L_sun. Objects with small radio excesses are more likely to have far-infrared colors similar to starbursts, while objects with large radio excesses have far-infrared colors typical of pure AGN. Some of the most far-infrared luminous radio-excess objects have the highest far-infrared optical depths. These are good candidates to search for hidden broad line regions in polarized light or via near-infrared spectroscopy. Some low far-infrared luminosity radio-excess objects appear to derive a dominant fraction of their far-infrared emission from star formation, despite the dominance of the AGN at radio wavelengths. Many of the radio-excess objects have sizes likely to be smaller than the optical host, but show optically thin radio emission, rather than flat radio spectra indicative of compact quasar cores. We draw parallels between these objects and high radio luminosity Compact Steep-Spectrum (CSS) and GigaHertz Peaked-Spectrum

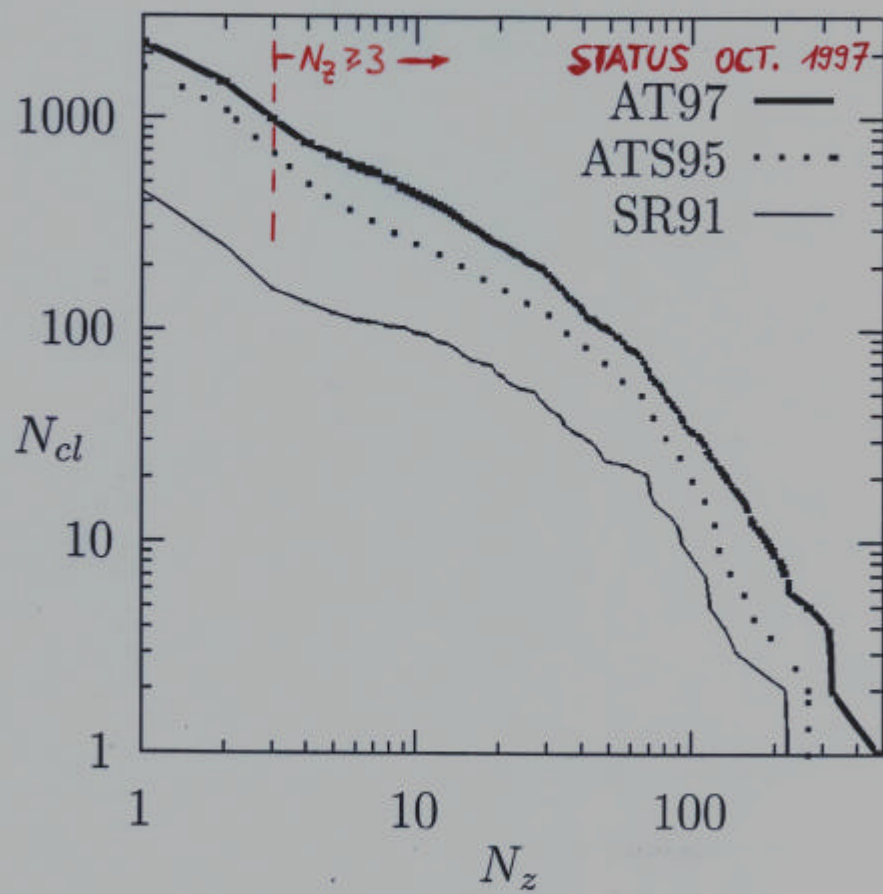
Table 1—Continued

Table with 13 columns: PMN Name, Position (RA, DEC), Ref., S_nu(25 μm), S_nu(60 μm), S_nu(5 GHz), S_nu(8 GHz), Ref., z, Ref., Identification. Includes handwritten annotations like 'A3383' and 'S1149'.

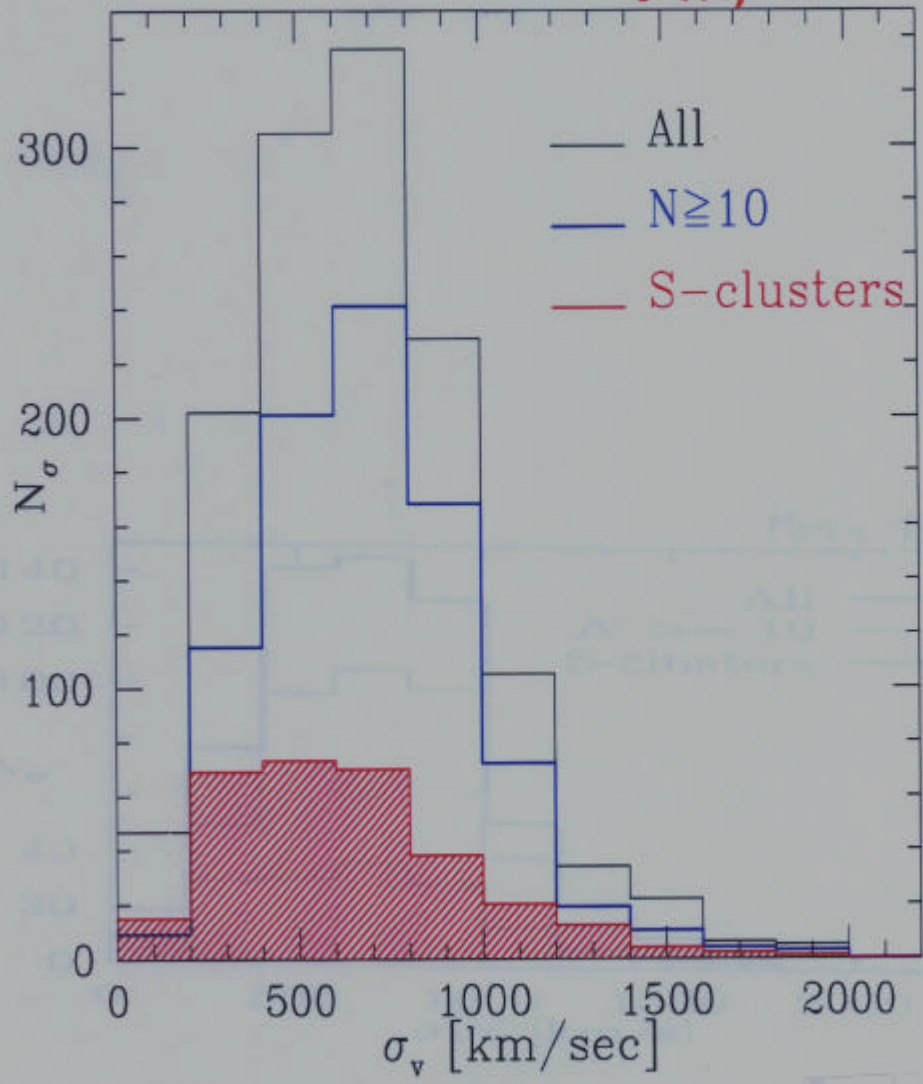
of ACO clusters with $>N_z$ indiv. redshifts

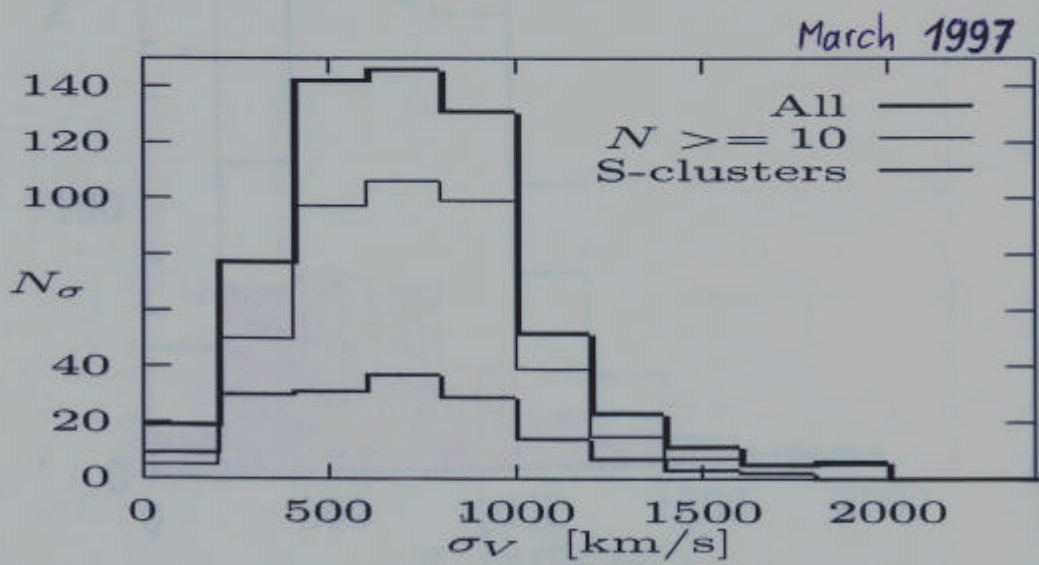
logN - logNz (Status 1 July 2003)



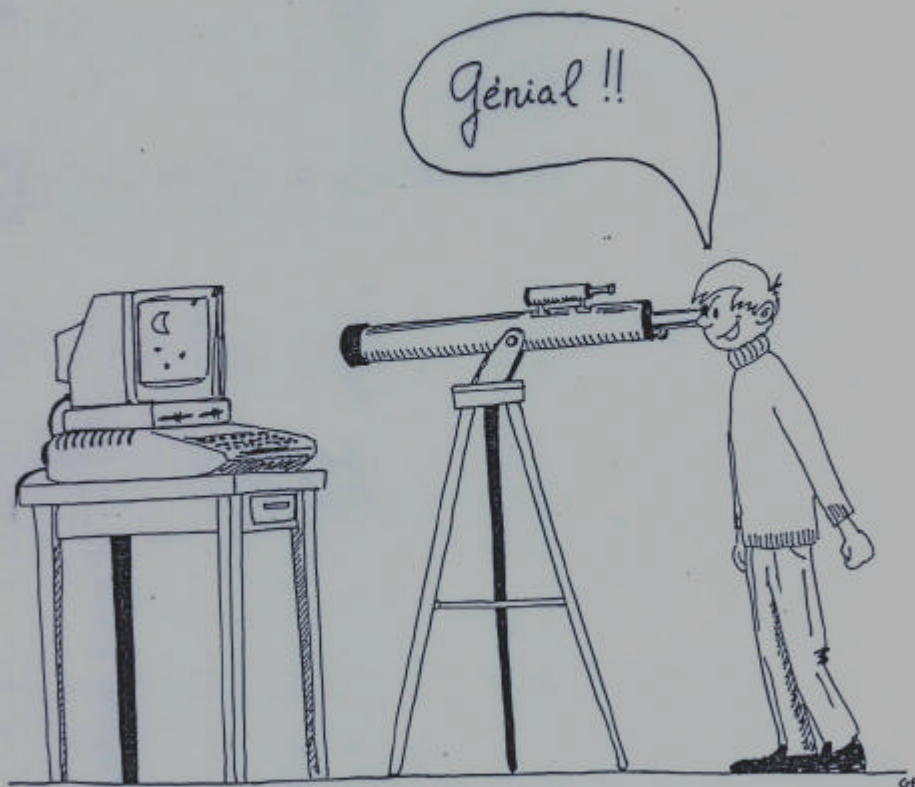


1 July 2003





DESPITE ALL PROBLEMS :
AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW TO THE
VIRTUAL OBSERVATORY



courtesy Georges Paturel, obs.Lyon