A 22 μ m selected sample from WISE and SDSS spectra catalogs

Xiao-Qing $Wen^{1,2,3}$ and Hong-Wei Yin¹

¹School of Science, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330031, P.R. China.
²National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, A20 Datun Road, Beijing 100012, P.R. China.
³University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P.R. China. email: wendyxiaoqing@gmail.com

Abstract. We cross-matched Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer sources with the Sloan Digital Sky Survey galaxy spectroscopic catalog within 6 arcsec to produce 182798 galaxies with 22 μ m signal to noise > 3. The different redshift bins of the sample show that the rest-frame 22μ m luminosities increase with redshift, for rest-frame 22μ m luminosities in the range of 10^6 - $10^{12} L_{\odot}$. The infrared sample is located in the blue sequence. The Seyfert fraction increases with redshift more obviously in the IR sample than in an optical control sample. The Seyfert fraction increases significantly with increasing rest-frame 22 μ m luminosity below $10^{11} L_{\odot}$.

Keywords. infrared: galaxies — galaxies: fundamental parameters — galaxies: Seyfert

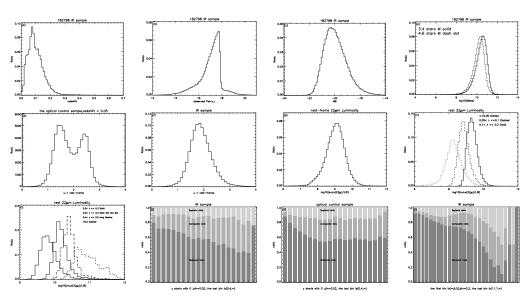


Figure 1. (a), (b), (c), (d) are the distributions for the IR sample of redshift, Petro r, M_B , and stellar mass derived from 3.4μ m and 4.6μ m. Figure (e) is *u*-*r* for the optical control sample at redshift < 0.05, showing the red and blue sequences. Figure (f) shows that the infrared sample is located in the blue sequence. Figures (g), (h), (i) are the rest-frame 22 μ m luminosity distributions for the total IR Sample or different redshift bins. Figures (j), (k) show the fractions of Seyferts and starbursts in different redshift bins of the IR sample as well as in the optical control sample. Figure (l) shows the fractions as a function of the rest-frame 22 μ m luminosity.

Reference

Donoso, E., Yan, L., Tsai, C., Eisenhardt, P., Stern, D., Assef, R. J., Leisawitz, D., Jarrett, T. H., & Stanford, S. A. 2012, $ApJ,\,748,\,80$