Byurakan spectroscopic surveys and their scientific discoveries

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Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory (BAO)

Large surveys with small telescopes: Past, Present, and Future (Astroplate III) 11-13 March 2019, Bamberg, Germany

Overview

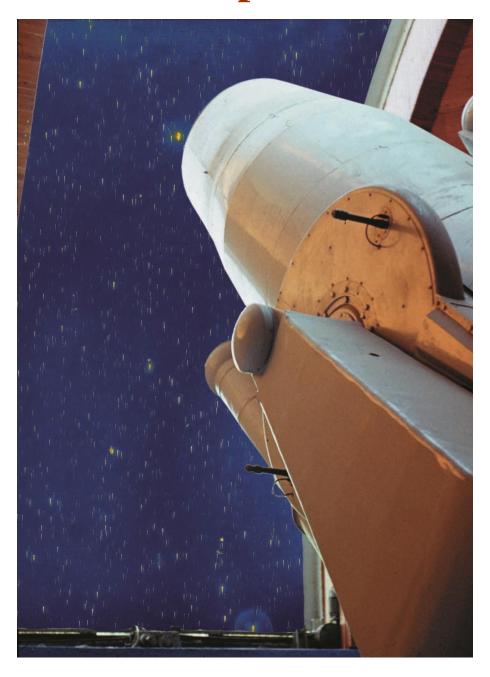
- The First Byurakan Survey (FBS or Markarian Survey)
- Famous Markarian galaxies
- Studies of Markarian galaxies, MW data
- •FBS based new science projects
- Digitization of Markarian survey, DFBS
- Second Byurakan Survey (SBS)
- Other digitization projects
- BAO Plate Archive Project
- Photographic and digital data
- Small and large telescopes



Research team and the telescope







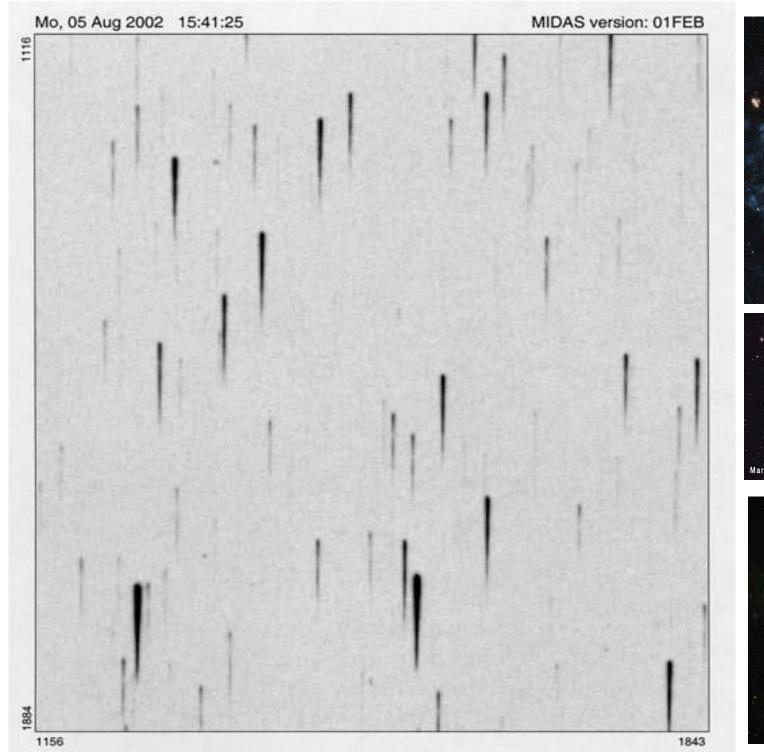
Markarian or First Byurakan Survey

Authors: B.E.Markarian, V.A.Lipovetsky, J.A.Stepanian Years: 1965-1980 **Instruments:** 102/132/213 cm Byurakan Schmidt telescope 1.5° objective prism (1800 Å/mm at H_{γ}) Emulsions: Kodak IIAF, IIaF, 103aF, IIF Spectral range: 3400-6900 Å with a sensitivity gap near 5300 A 4.1° × 4.1° (plates: 16 × 16 cm) Field: 96.8 "/mm Scale: **Region of sky:** $\delta \ge -15^\circ$, $|b| > 15^\circ$ **Total area:** 17,000 sq. degree (1133 fields, more than 2000 plates) Limiting magn: *17^m*-*17.5^m* (≤*18.5^m*) **Main goal:** selection of UV-excess galaxies Selected objects: UV gal, Sy, QSO, BLL, LINER, SB, HII, radiogalaxies, etc. Number of objs: 1515 **Publication:** 15 lists (1967-1981), 3 catalogs (Mazzarella & Balzano 1986, Markarian et al. 1989, Petrosian et al. 2007)

The Markarian Survey



- First systematic objective-prism survey
- The largest objective-prism survey of the Northern sky (17,000 sq. deg)
- New method of search for AGNs
- 1517 UVX galaxies: 181 Seyferts, 17 LINERs, 13 QSOs, 3 BLLs, 95 Starburst, 26 HII galaxies
- Classification of Seyferts: Sy1 & Sy2 (Weedman & Khachikian)
- Definition of Starburst galaxies (Weedman)
- Other projects: FBS BSOs, RS, opt. ident. (BIG & BIS objects)



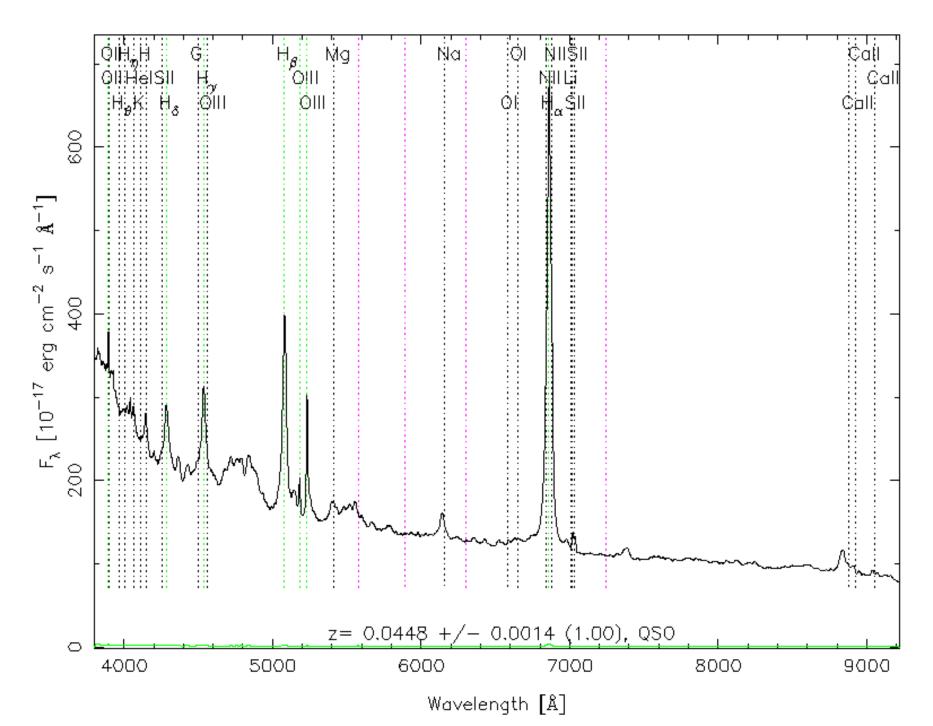




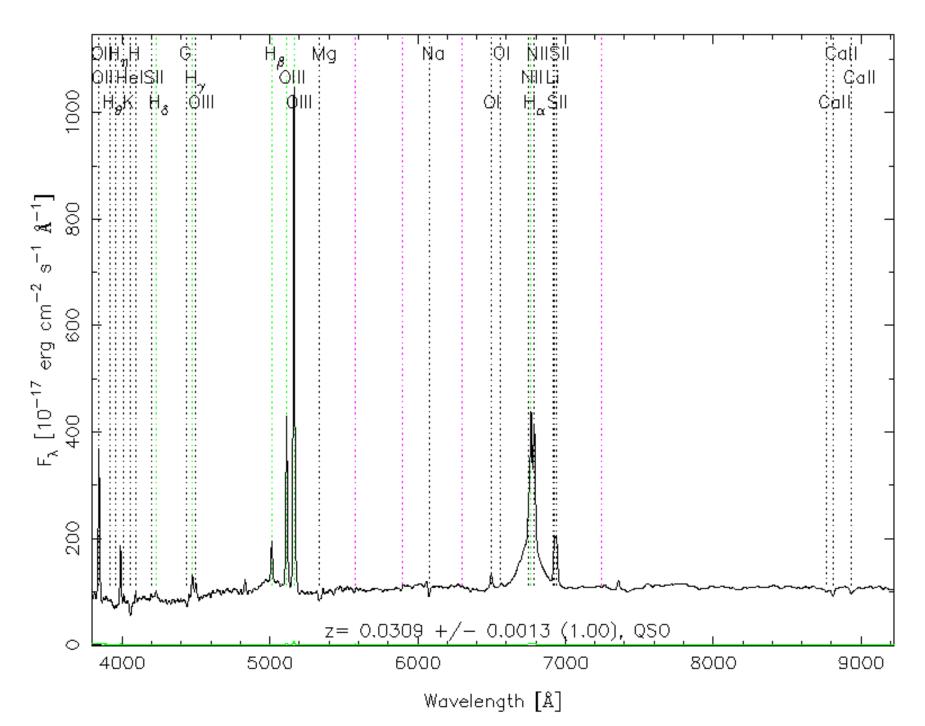
Famous Markarian galaxies

- Mrk 231 the closest ULIRG, BAL QSO and most luminous IR galaxy in the Local Universe
- Mrk 421, Mrk 501 are among the highest known energy sources
- Mrk 116 (=IZw18) the most metal-deficient (BCDG) (Mrk and SBS)
- Mrk 938 the first dynamic merger discovered observationally
- Mrk 110 intermediate between NLS1 and BLS1 (FWHM=4900 km/s); understanding BLS1s and NLS1s differences
- Mrk 6 shows variations of spectral lines typical of different types of obj. (Sy2 & Sy1); very high H column density in X-rays
- Mrk 766 one of the most important NLS1 galaxies
- Mrk 273 a wonderful double-double nuclei galaxy
- Mrk 266 has a multiple structure nuclear region
- Mrk 231, Mrk 507 super strongest Fell emitters (Fell λ 4570 / H_B > 2)
- Mrk 530, Mrk 993, Mrk 1018 change their spectra from Sy1.9 to Sy1.0

RA=156.38035, DEC=51.67635, MJD=52707, Plate=1008, Fiber=558



RA=184.02955, DEC=50.82502, MJD=52413, Plate= 970, Fiber=456



Mrk galaxies SDSS activity types

779 Mrk galaxies having SDSS spectra in DR7-DR9

- 533 HII
 - 31 Composites (LINER/HII, Sy/HII, Sy/LINER or Sy/HII/LINER)
 - 12 LINERs
 - 4 Sy2.0 5 Sy1.9
 - 8 Sy1.8 5 NLS1.5
 - 11 Sy1.5 8 NLS1.2
 - 21 Sy1.2 4 NLS1
 - 4 Sy1.0 2 QSO
 - 11 AGN (without an exact class)
 - 52 Em (HII or AGN)
 - 65 Abs 3 Stars



FBS based new science projects

FBS blue stellar objects

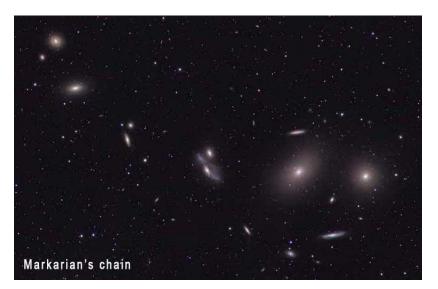
1103 objects: WD, sd, CV, PNN, QSO, Sy, etc.

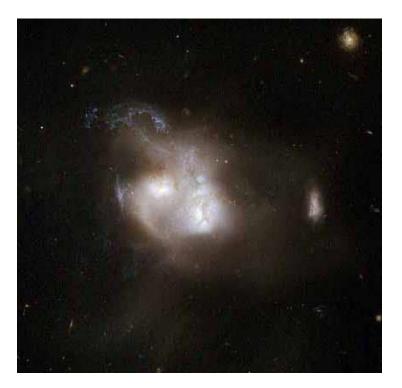
FBS late-type stars

1471 objects: C-stars, late M stars

Optical identifications of IRAS point sources

BIG objects: 1278 galaxies BIS objects: 300 stars

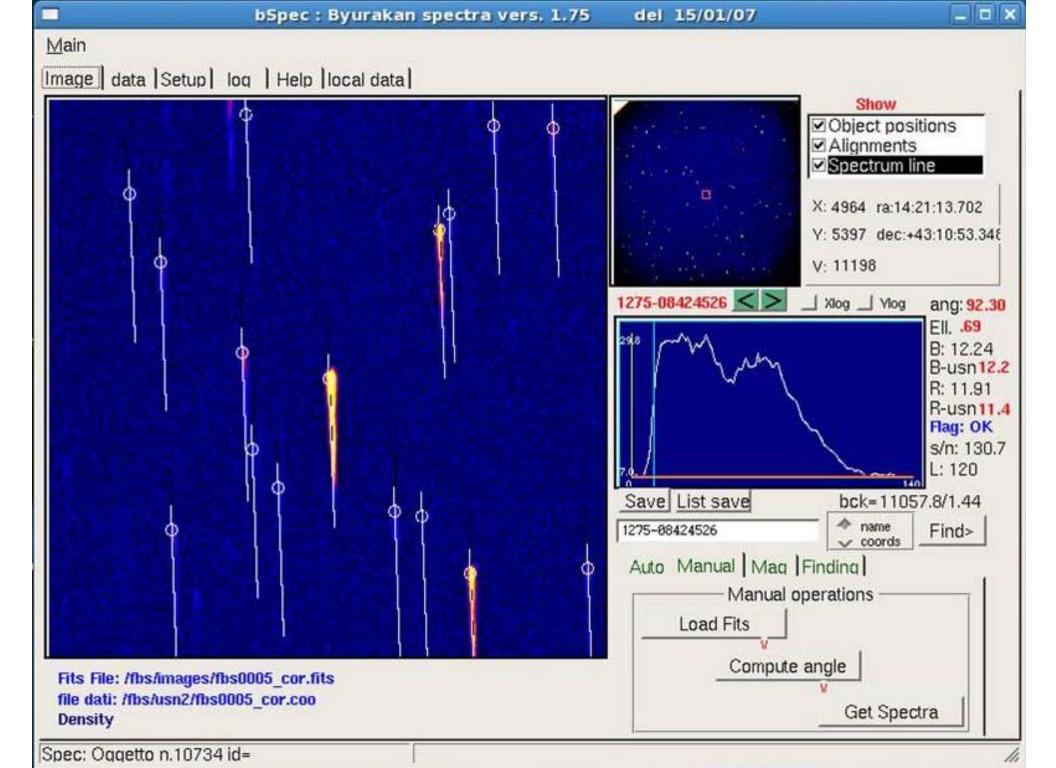


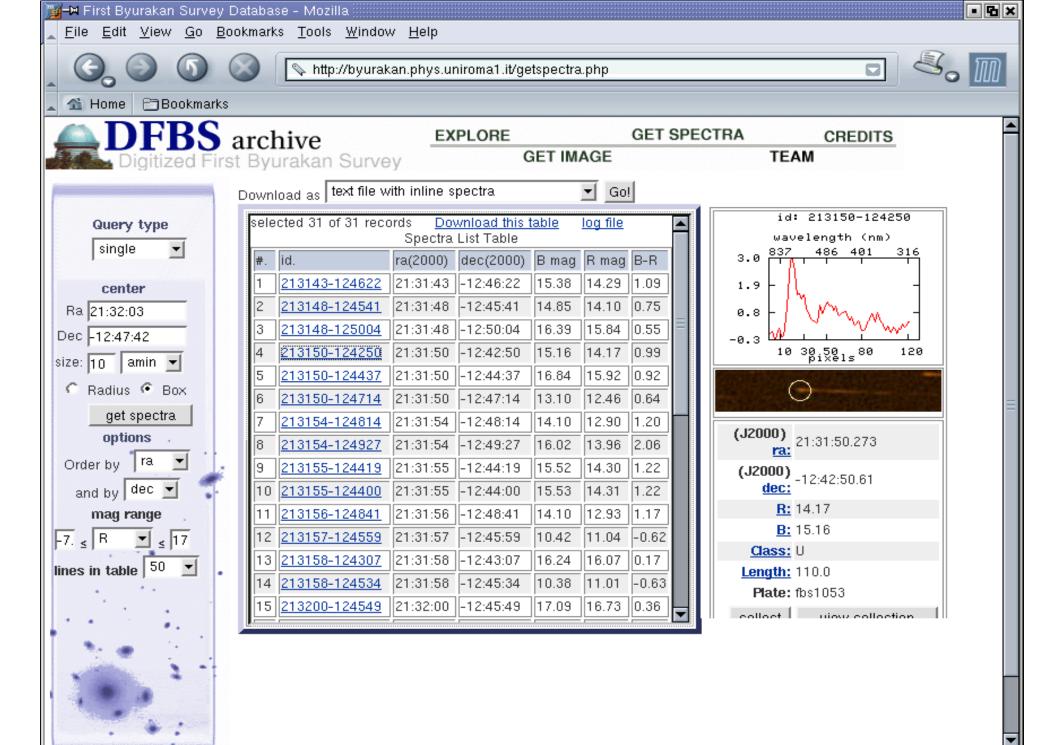


Digitized First Byurakan Survey

Teams:	Byurakan Obs., Univ. Roma, Cornell Univ.				
Years:	2002-2005+				
Instrument:	Epson Expression 1680 Pro scanner				
Scanning options:	1600 dpi (15.875μ pix size), 16 bit, transparency (positive) mode, "scanfits"				
Plate size:	9601 <i>×</i> 9601 pix, 176 MB file				
Spectra:	107 $ imes$ 5 pix (1700 μ in length)				
Dispersion:	33 Å/pix average (22-60 Å/pix), 28.5 at H γ				
Spectral resolution: 50Å					
Astrometric solution	Digitize				
Scale:	1.542 ″/pix				
Photometry:	0.3 ^m accuracy				
Data volume:	1874 plates, ~400 GB				
Number of objs:	~20,000,000 (~40,000,000 spectra)	First Byurakan Su			

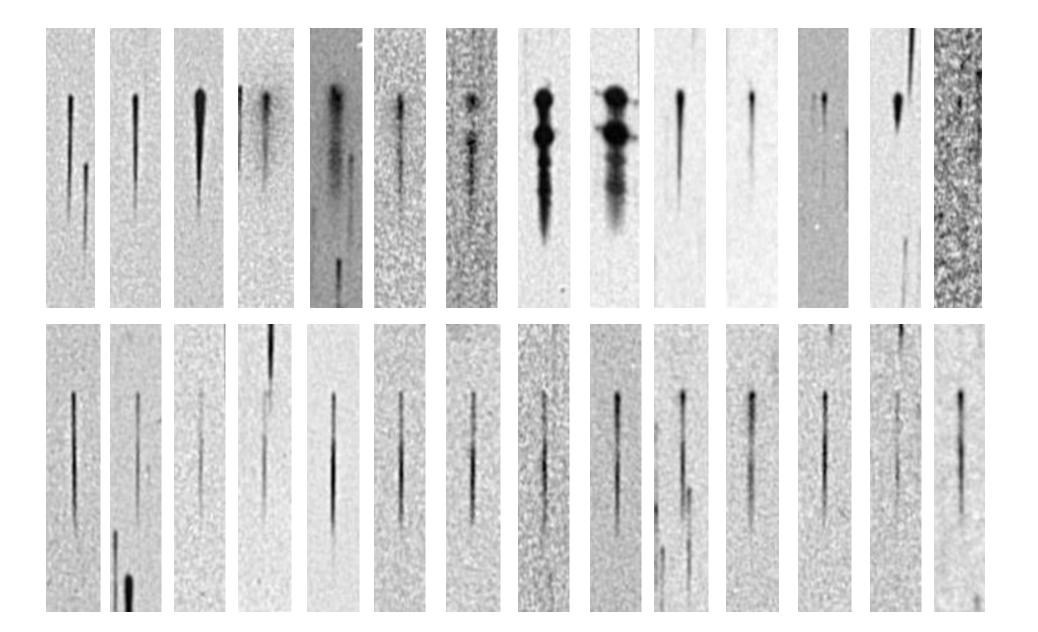
urvev





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DFBS low dispersion spectra



DFBS and **VO**

Previous attempts: OBSPM, France; CRAL, Lyon, France

- Collaboration with Astronomisches Rechen-Institut: Zentrum für Astronomie, Heidelberg, Germany; Markus Demleitner, Joachim Wambsganss, Hendrik Heinl
- MES-BMBF (BAO-ARI, also IIAP, Armenia), ArVO-GAVO collaboration
- **Making DFBS VO compliant:**
 - Data available through TOPCAT
 - Publishing in GAVO DaCHS service
 - SIAP and SSAP services for DFBS images and spectra
 - Classification of spectra; templates for QSOs, WDs, C stars, etc.







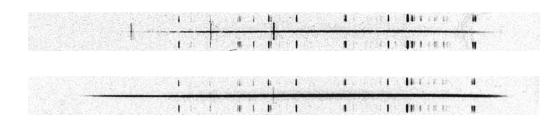


Second Byurakan Survey (SBS)

Authors: B.E.Markarian, J.A.Stepanian, L.K.Erastova, V.H.Chavushyan Years: 1978-1991 **Instruments:** 102/132/213 cm Byurakan Schmidt, 1.5°, 3° & 4° prisms (1800 Å/mm, 900 Å/mm & 280 Å/mm at Hγ) **Emulsions:** Baked Kodak IIIa-J, IIIa-J+GG495, IIIa-F+RG2, IV-N Spectral range: 3400-5300 Å, 4950-5400 Å, 6300-6950 Å Field: 4.1°×4.1° (plates: 16×16 cm) 96.8 "/mm Scale: **Region of sky:** $49^{\circ} \le \delta \le 61^{\circ}$, $|b| > 30^{\circ} (7^{h} 43^{m} \le \alpha \le 17^{h} 15^{m})$ **Total area:** $965 deg^2$ (65 fields, 550 plates) **Limiting magn:** 18^m - 20^m in V (completeness is $\leq 17.5^m$) **Main goal:** Extension of the FBS to fainter magnitude limits UVX / emission lines / SED Methods:

Digitization: since 2003: 16 bit, 2400 dpi (10μ pixel size); 180 SBS plates

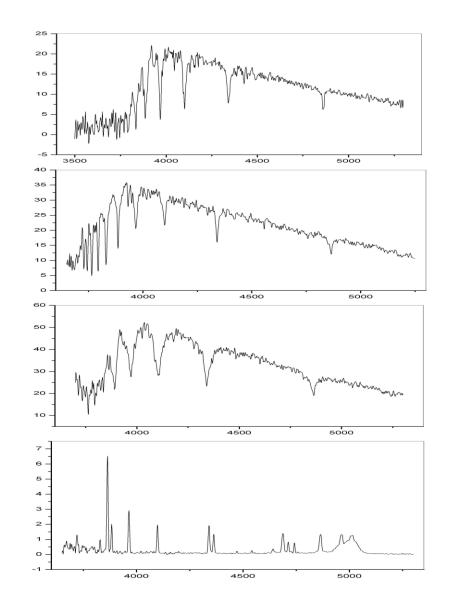
Other digitization projects: Photographic spectra of the FBS BSOs



Scanning spectra: 1600 dpi,

16 bit, 650x21 pix sizes

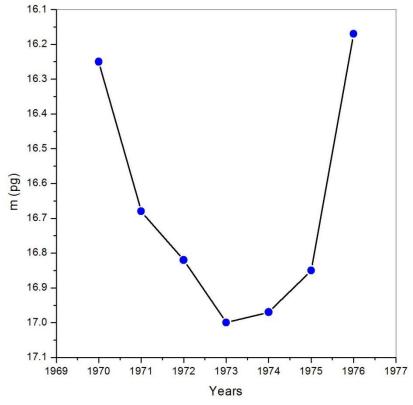
- ~700 spectra have been digitized (FBS blue stellar objects & late-type stars), 101 published
- A new PN (FBS 2323+421), 7 white dwarfs (DA, DAB, DZ), 78 hot subdwarfs, 9 HBB stars have been revealed.

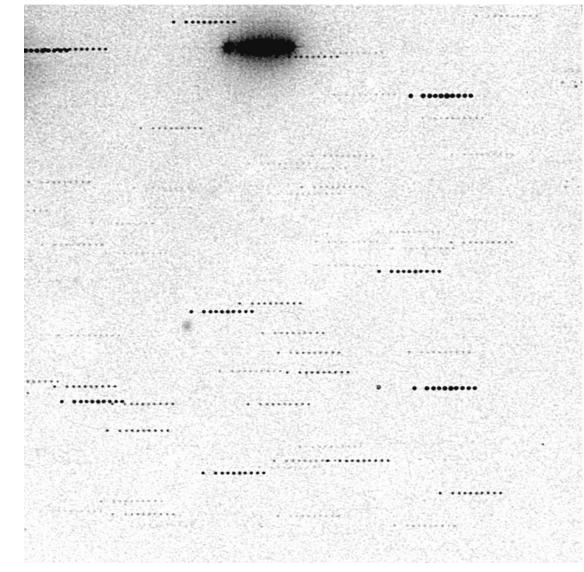


Other digitization projects: Study of long-term variability of ON 231

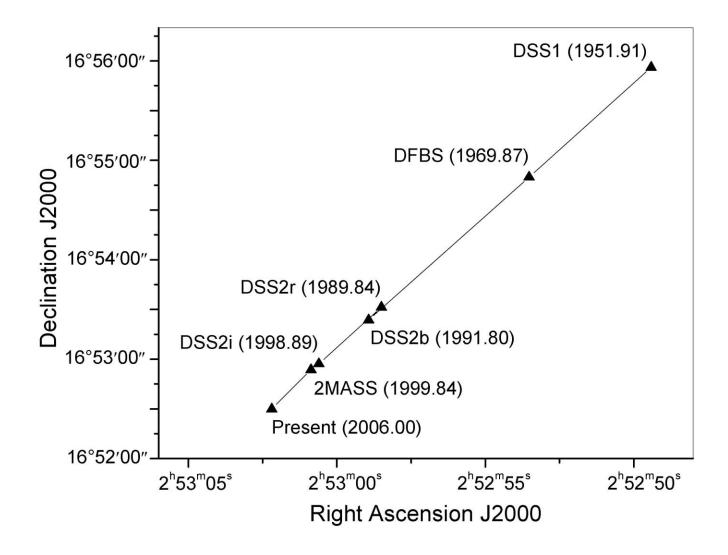
Photographic chains for discovery of flare stars in stellar clusters

Coma: 189 plates with a total number of more than 1200 exposures in 1965-1976 with the Byurakan 21" and 40" Schmidt



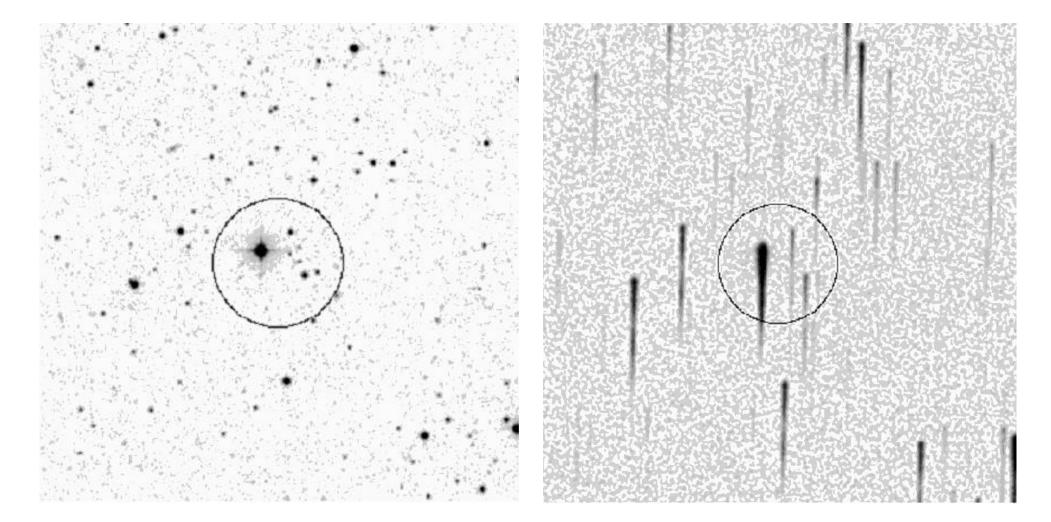


High proper motions

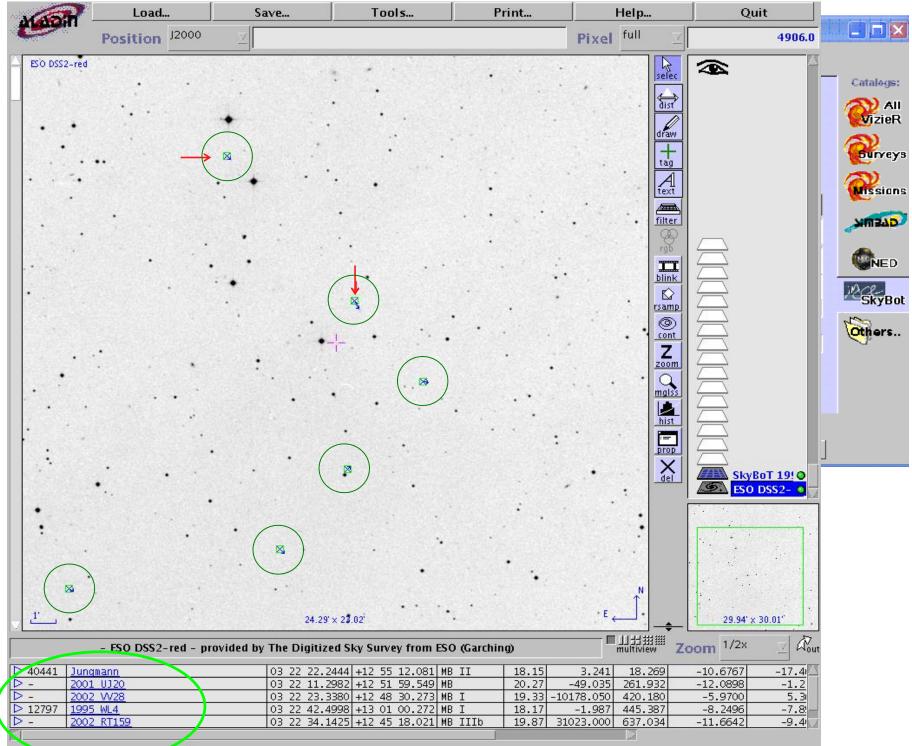


FBS 0250+167, PM=5.050 as/yr

Optical identification of X-ray, IR and radio sources

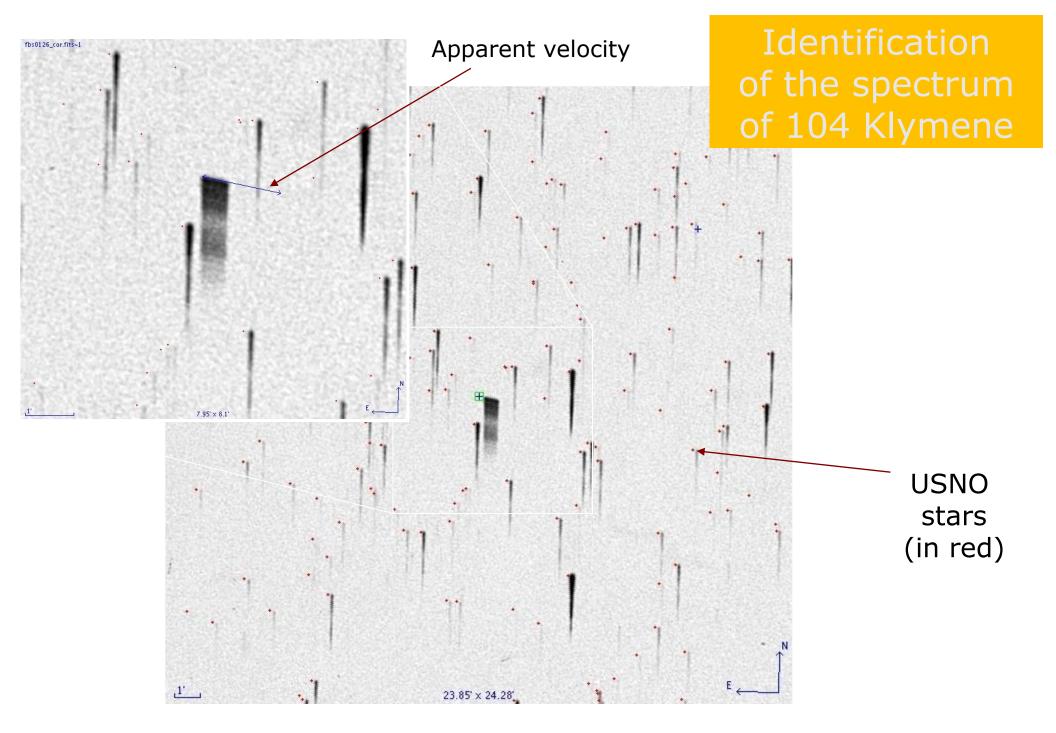


ROSAT FSC, IRAS PSC & FSC, NVSS, FIRST sources



(c)1999-2005 ULP/CNRS - Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg

2 planes, 1 view, 14Mb



BYURAKAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY PLATE ARCHIVE PROJECT

HOME	BAO OBSERVATIONS	DIGITIZATION PROJECTS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT TEAMS	DATA ACCESS	INTERACTIVE SKY MAP	FOLLOW-UP PROJECTS	DELIVERABLES	RELATED LINKS
	Telescopes)							
	Observers)							
	Observing programs)							

Byura Deservatory (BAO) Plate Archive is one of the largest astronomical archives in the world and is considered to be BAO main observational treasure. Taking Publications des hard work of Armenian astronomers and the work of BAO telescopes and other expensive equipment, as well as the results of their activities, one ca BAO Plate Archive ate Archive is one of our national scientific values. Due to Viktor Ambartsumian's brilliant ideas and the mentioned observational work, RA Government has recognized BAO as National value.

Today BAO archive holds 37,500 astronomical plates, films or other carriers of observational data. However, previous observational and informational registration methods currently do not make it available to wide range of scientists, and especially its usage for solution of new research problems.

The digitization of astronomical plates and films pursues not only the maintenance task, but also it will serve as a source for new scientific research and discoveries, if only the digitized material runs according to modern standards and, due to its accessibility, it will become an active archive.

The project is aimed at compilation, accounting, digitization of BAO observational archive photographic plates and films, as well as their incorporation in databases with modern standards and methods, providing access for all observational material and development of new scientific programs based on this material.



Armenian Plate Archive and Digitization Projects

BAO telescopes & observational material

Telescope name	Size (cm)	Years	Observ. methods	Plates
5" double-astrograph 6" 8" Schmidt 20" Cassegrain 10" telspectrograph nebular spectrograph 16" Cassegrain 21" Schmidt 40" Schmidt (AZT-10) ZTA-2.6m	13 15 20/20/31 51/800 25 41/400 53/53/183 102/132/213 264/1016	1947-1950 1947-1950 1949-1968 1952-1991 1953- 1954- 1955-1991 1955-1991 1960-1991 1975-1991	photometry photometry photometry electrophotometry spectra electropolarimetry photometry photom., spectra photom., spectra	3000 3000 4500 12000 7500 7000
All telescopes		1947-1991		37000

Small/medium-size and big telescopes pros and cons

Characteristics

Small/medium-size

Collecting area D²

Price Number of telescopes Observing time pressure Number of objects Mobility **Resolving power 1.22** λ /**D Field of view** Equipment Weight (deformations) **Observing costs** Maintenance costs Collaborative projects Software systems

telescopes poor affordable big small big no/yes poor big portable small small small many standard

Big telescopes good high small big small **no** good small dedicated big big big few dedicated

Past and present observations

Numbers	Photographic	Digital
	era	era
Telescopes	×	×
Wavelength coverage	0	×
Limiting magnitude	0	×
Spatial/spectral resolution	0	×
Total observing time	×	×
Number of exposures	×	0
Number of observed objects	×	×
Number of bytes	0	×
Time coverage	×	0
Sky coverage	×	×
Number of results	×	×
Amount of funds	×	0