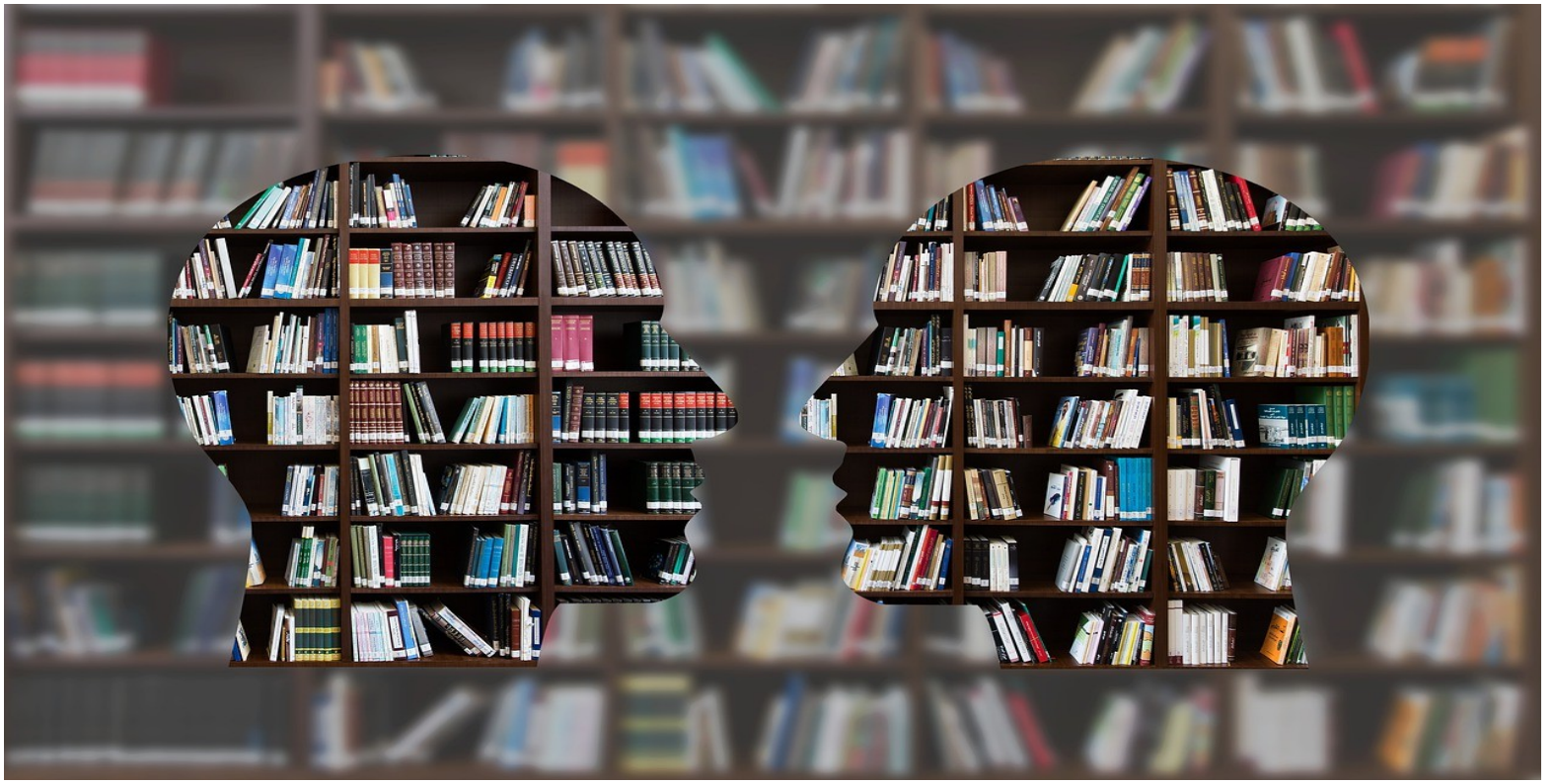

adsabout

astrophysics data system

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Hyderabad
priya.hasan@gmail.com

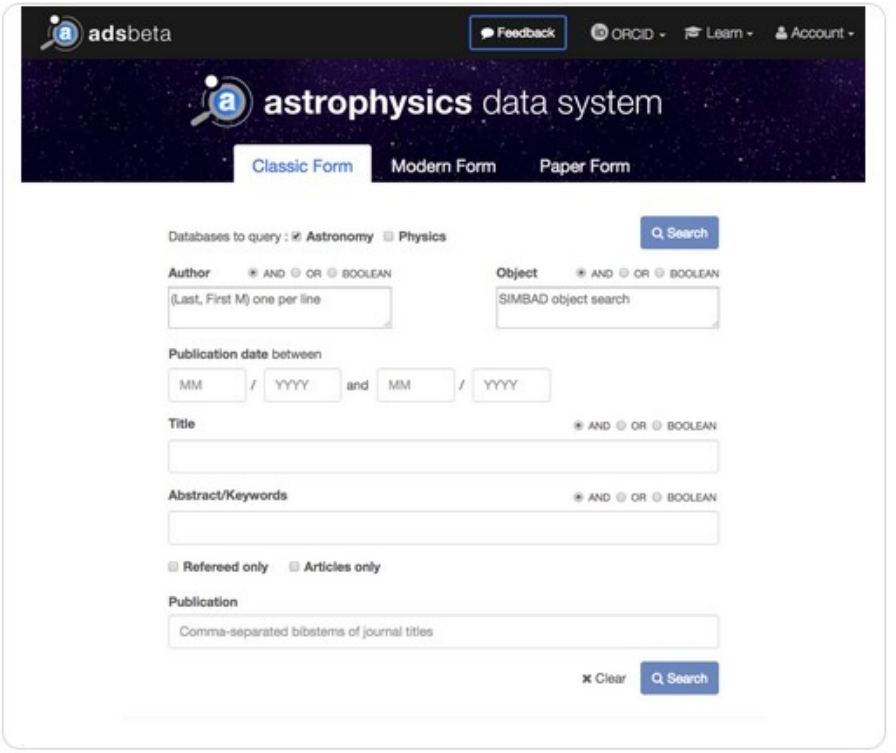
Why?

- Authors publish because they want to transfer information.
- On for centuries, resulting in a vast body of scholarly literature: a broad spectrum of ideas and quests for answers.
- Scientific literature searces: electronic media, intelligent empowered data mining, discover patterns
- ADS API: powerful query language...a powerful tool.

About

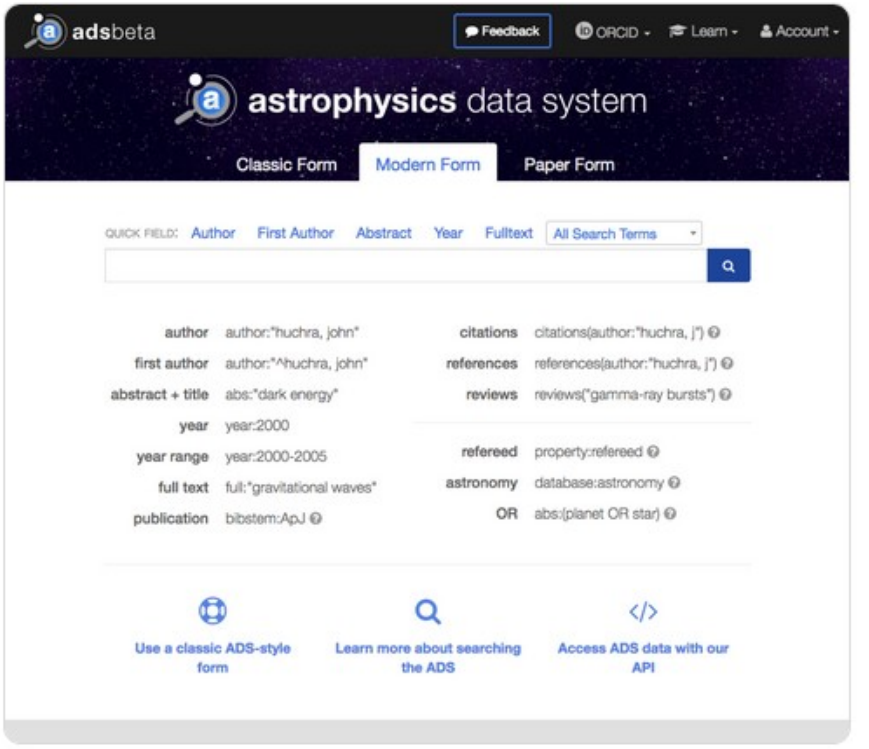
- The SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) is a digital library portal for researchers in astronomy and physics, operated by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) under a NASA grant.
- More than 15 million records covering publications in astronomy and astrophysics, physics, and general science, including all arXiv e-prints. Abstracts and full-text of major astronomy and physics publications are indexed and searchable through the new ADS modern search form as well as a classic search form.

Query Forms



Classic

The traditional interface



Modern

A powerful new interface

ADS NEWS

ADS “Classic” is going away

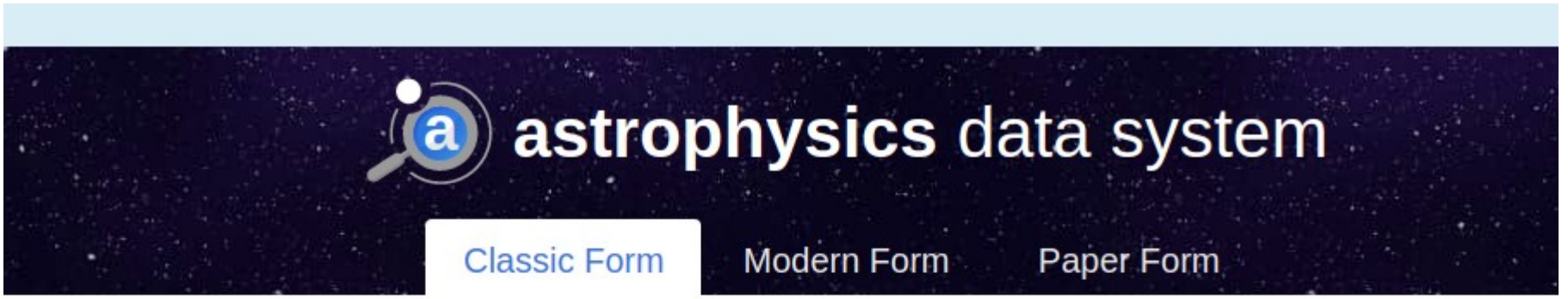
- Old technology hard to maintain
- Not compliant with standards
- Drain on resources

Modern Form

- New interface up and running
- Same content as ADS Classic
- More functionality and features

Transition plan:

- Oct 18: ADS Classic use discouraged
- Jan 19: ADS Classic deprecated
- May 19: ADS Classic shut down



Limit query to: Astronomy Physics General

Search

Author AND OR

(Last, First M) one per line

Object AND OR

SIMBAD object search (one per line)

Publication date between

MM / YYYY and MM / YYYY

Title AND OR BOOLEAN

Abstract/Keywords AND OR BOOLEAN

Classic Form

https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/classic-form/

Author ◉ AND ○ OR

Hasan

Object ◉ AND ○ OR

NGC 1960

Publication date between

01 / 1970 and 04 / 2021

Title ◉ AND ○ OR ○ BOOLEAN

Abstract/Keywords ◉ AND ○ OR ○ BOOLEAN

☐ **Refereed only** ☐ **Articles only**

Publication(s)

Comma-separated bibstems of journal titles

Sort

▼ Date

Results

1 2008Ap&SS.313..363H 2008-02 cited: 5

Evolutionary studies of the young star clusters: NGC 1960, NGC 2453 and NGC 2384

Hasan, Priya; Kilambi, G. C.; Hasan, S. N.

2 2005BASI...33..311H 2005-09 cited: 2

Near infrared photometry of the young clusters NGC 1960, NGC 2453 and NGC 2384

Hasan, Priya

3 2005BASI...33..151H 2005-06 cited: 4

Near infrared photometry of the young clusters NGC 1960, NGC 2453 and NGC 2384

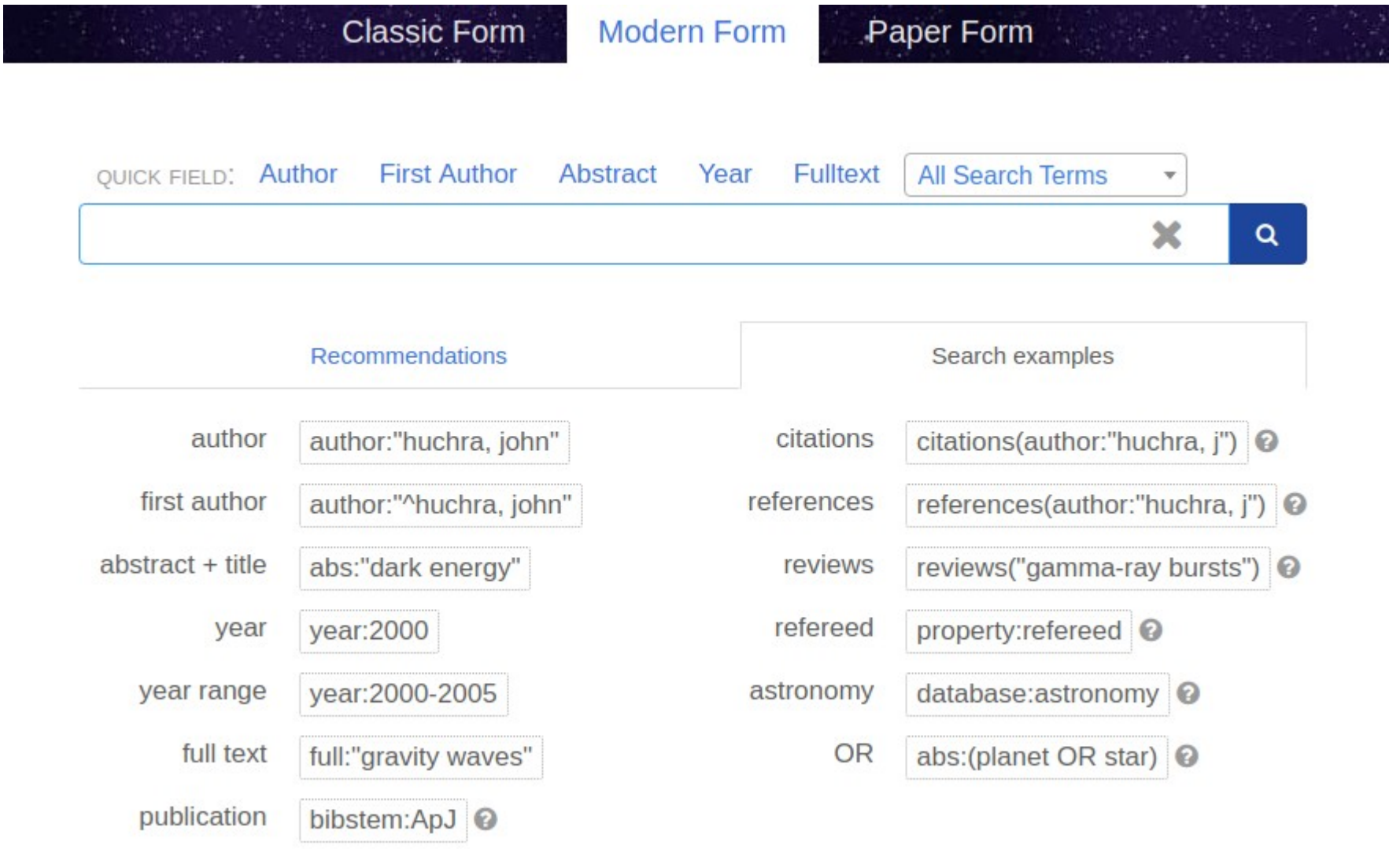
Hasan, Priya

4 2002BASI...30..653H 2002-09 cited: 1

Near infrared photometry of the young open cluster NGC 1960.

Hasan, P.; Kilambi, G. C.; Baliyan, K. S.

Modern Form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Recommendations
Search examples
author
author:"huchra, john"
first author
author:"^huchra, john"
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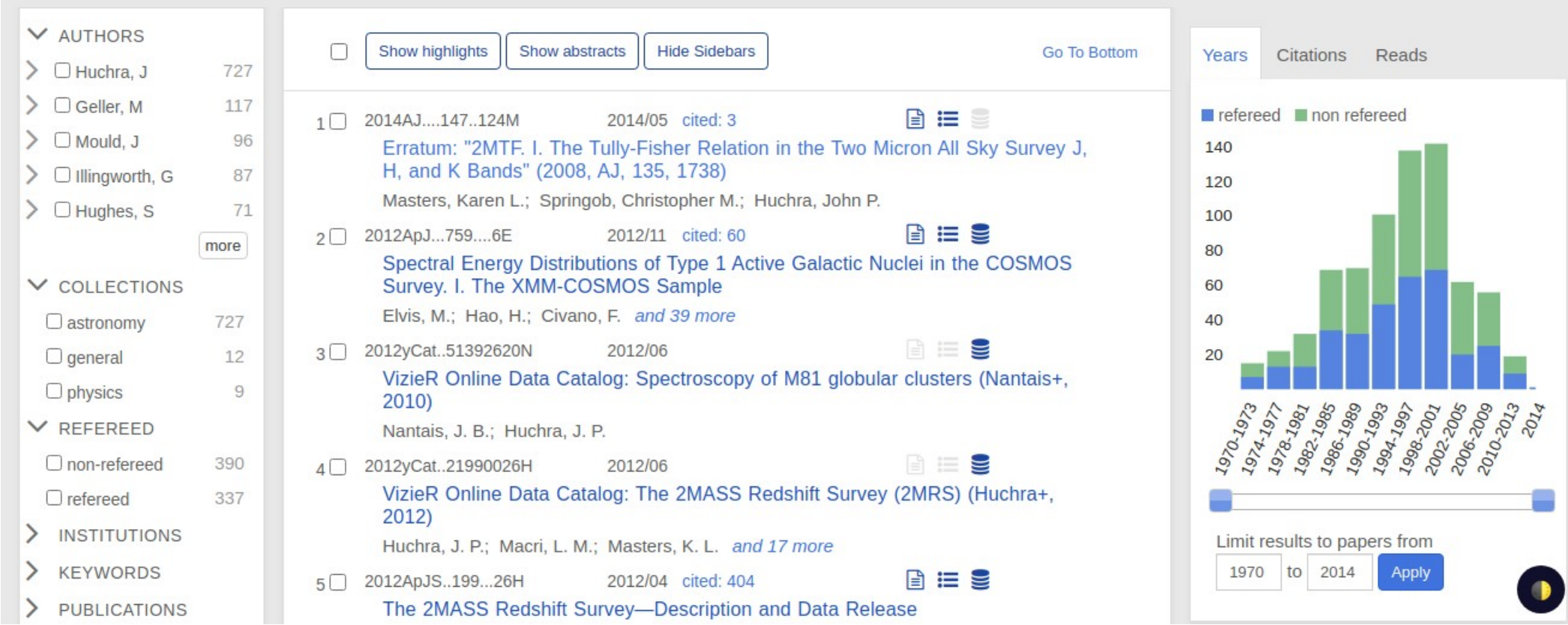
adsabout

astrophysics data system

Results



VIEW

Abstract

Citations (60)

References (110)

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FEEDBACK

Spectral Energy Distributions of Type 1 Active Galactic Nuclei in the COSMOS Survey. I. The XMM-COSMOS Sample

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Elvis, M. ; Hao, H. ; Civano, F. ; Brusa, M. ; Salvato, M. ; Bongiorno, A. ; Capak, P. ; Zamorani, G. ; Comastri, A. ; Jahnke, K. ; Lusso, E. ; Mainieri, V. ; Trump, J. R. ; Ho, L. C. ; Aussel, H. ; Cappelluti, N. ; Cisternas, M. ; Frayer, D. ; Gilli, R. ; Hasinger, G. ; ...

The "Cosmic Evolution Survey" (COSMOS) enables the study of the spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of active galactic nuclei (AGNs) because of the deep coverage and rich sampling of frequencies from X-ray to radio. Here we present an SED catalog of 413 X-ray (XMM-Newton)-selected type 1 (emission line FWHM > 2000 km s^{-1}) AGNs with Magellan, SDSS, or VLT spectrum. The SEDs are corrected for Galactic extinction, broad emission line contributions, constrained variability, and host galaxy contribution. We present the mean SED and the dispersion SEDs after the above corrections in the rest-frame 1.4 GHz to 40 keV, and show examples of the variety of SEDs encountered. In the near-infrared to optical (rest frame ~8 μm-4000 Å), the photometry is complete for the whole sample and the mean SED is derived from detections only. Reddening and host galaxy contamination could account for a large fraction of the observed SED variety. The SEDs are all available online.

Publication: The Astrophysical Journal, Volume 759, Issue 1, article id. 6, 20

FULL TEXT SOURCES

Publisher

arXiv

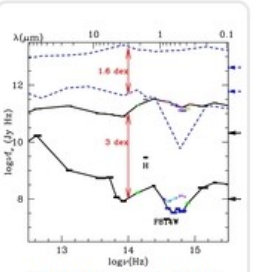
DATA PRODUCTS

NED (9) SIMBAD (424)

MAST (2) HEASARC (1)

ESA (1) CDS (1)

GRAPHICS



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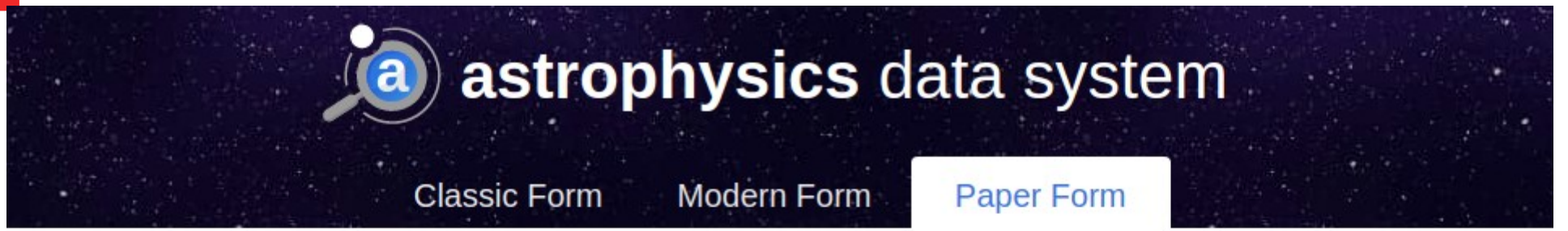
Part 1

Part 2



Journal Search

A bibstem is an abbreviation that the ADS uses to identify a journal. A full list is available here. The input field below will autocomplete on the 1,000 most popular journal names, allowing you to type "Astrophysical Journal", for instance, to find the bibstem "ApJ".

Publication | **Year** | **Volume** | **Page/ID**

Search | Clear

Astrophysics > Solar and Stellar Astrophysics

[Submitted on 21 May 2018]

Spectroscopic Study of NGC 281 West

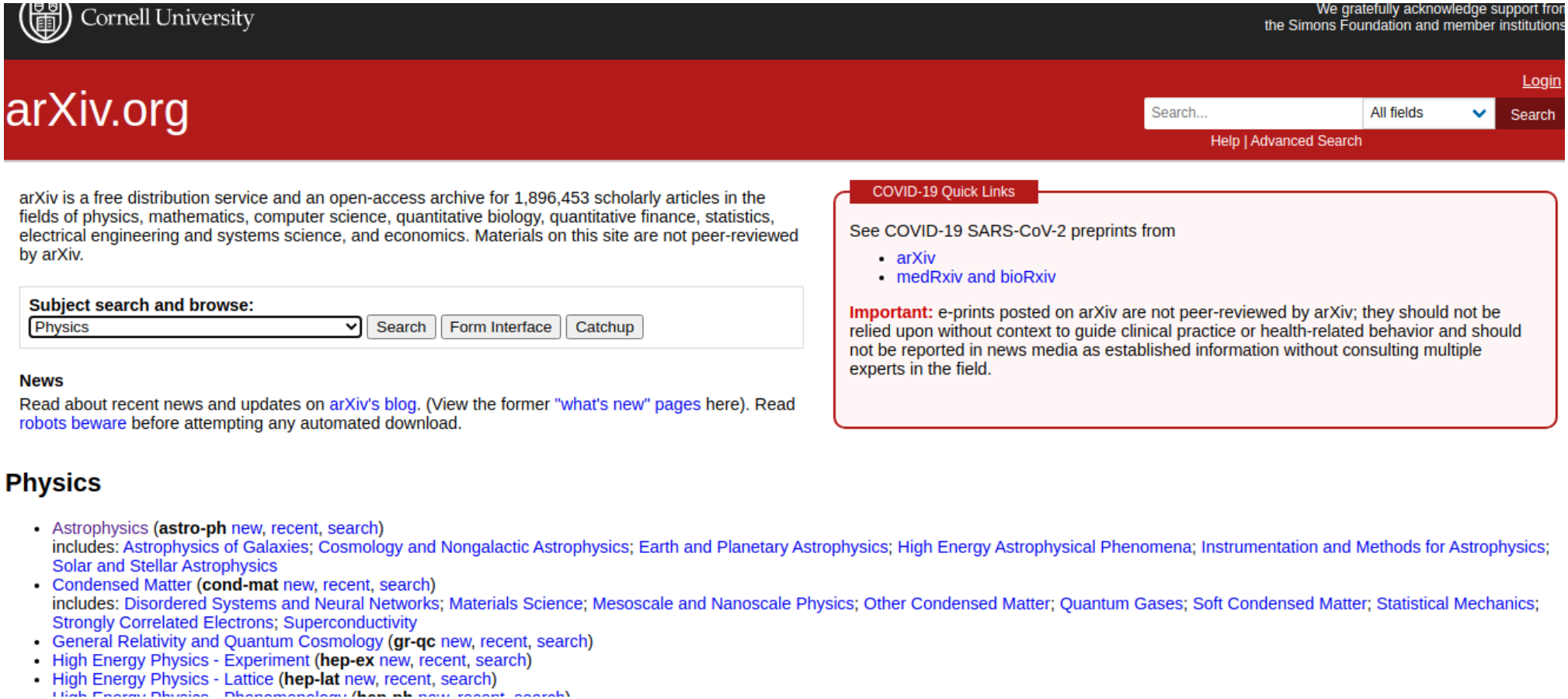
Priya Hasan

NGC 281 is a complex region of star formation at 2.8 kpc. This complex is situated 300 pc above the Galactic plane, and appears to be part of a 270 pc diameter ring of atomic and molecular clouds expanding at 22 km/s (Megeath et al. 2003). It appears that two modes of triggered star formation are at work here: an initial supernova to trigger the ring complex and the initial O~stars and the subsequent triggering of low mass star formation by photoevaporation driven molecular core compression. To get a complete census of the young stellar population, we use \textbf{observations from} Chandra ACIS 100 ksec coupled with data from 2MASS and Spitzer. The Master X-ray catalog has 446 sources detected in different bandpasses. We present the spatial distribution of Class~I, II and III sources to study the progress of star formation. We also determine the gas to dust ratio N_H / A_K to be 1.93 $\pm$ 0.47 $\times 10^{22}$ cm^{-2} mag^{-1} for this region. \textbf{In this article, we present NGC 281 as a good target to study with the 3.6-m Devasthal Optical Telescope (DOT) in spectroscopy. With these spectra, we look for evidence for the pre-main-sequence (PMS) nature of the objects, study the properties of the detected emission lines as a function of evolutionary class, and obtain spectral types for the observed young stellar objects (YSOs). The temperatures implied by the spectral types can be combined with luminosities determined from the near-infrared (NIR) photometry to construct Hertzsprung--Russell (HR) diagrams for the clusters. By comparing the positions of the YSOs in the HR diagrams with the PMS tracks, we can determine the ages of the embedded sources and study the relative ages of the YSOs with and without optically thick circumstellar disks.

Comments:	9 pages, 9 figures, published in Bulletin de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège, Vol. 87, Actes de colloques, 2018, p. 207 - 215
Subjects:	**Solar and Stellar Astrophysics (astro-ph.SR)**; Astrophysics of Galaxies (astro-ph.GA)
Journal reference:	Bulletin de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège, Vol. 87, Actes de colloques, 2018, p. 207 - 215
Cite as:	arXiv:1805.07949 **[astro-ph.SR]**
	(or arXiv:1805.07949v1 **[astro-ph.SR]** for this version)

Submission history

www.arXiv.org



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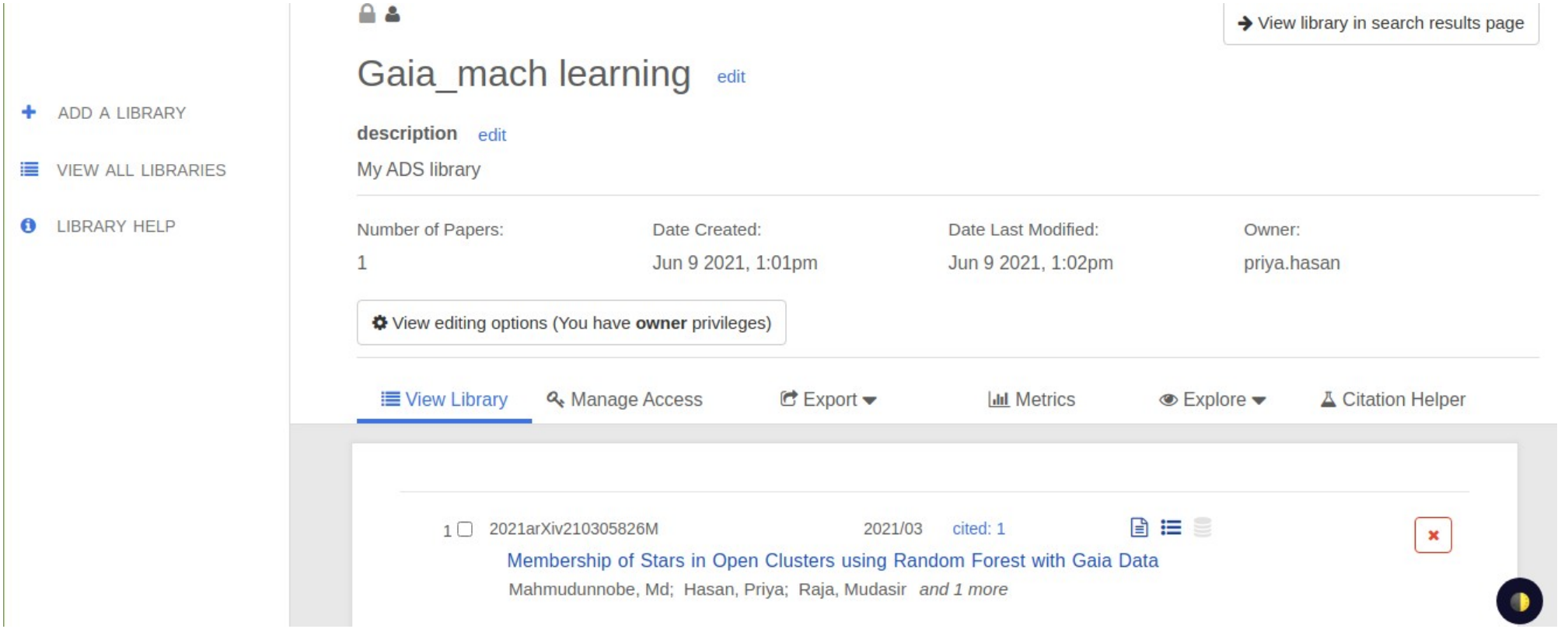

Literature linked to Data

- Virtual Observatory Tools
- SIMBAD
- NED
- Google search...

Thanks!