

# tutorial1

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## 1 Tutorial 1: SDSS Query

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```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from astroquery.sdss import SDSS
from astroquery.sdss import SDSS
```

### 1.1 Querying on Python

1. Select galaxies and quasars with redshifts between 0.05 and 0.3 and signal-to-noise ratios greater than 35 near the H line. Ensure that lines [O III] 5007, H 4863, and H 4341 are present in emission and that the FWHM of H is greater than 1000 km/s. For each selected spectrum, find the flux ratios of [OIII]/H, H/H, and [O III]/H, as well as the equivalent width and flux of H, redshift, and extinction correction: E(B-V) of type SFD (tip: the last one find in galSpecInfo table).

I used the following query using <https://skyserver.sdss.org/dr18/SearchTools/sql>:

```
s.plate, s.mjd, s.fiberid,
s.z, g.subclass, g.e_bv_sfd,
l.h_beta_flux, l.h_beta_eqw,
(l.oiii_5007_flux/l.h_beta_flux) as oiii_h_beta_flux_ratio,
(l.oiii_5007_flux/l.h_gamma_flux) as oiii_h_gamma_flux_ratio,
(l.h_beta_flux/l.h_gamma_flux) as h_beta_h_gamma_flux_ratio
```

```
FROM SpecObjAll AS s
JOIN GalSpecInfo AS g ON s.specobjid = g.specobjid
JOIN GalSpecLine AS l ON s.specobjid = l.specobjid
```

```
WHERE
(s.class = "QSO" OR s.class = "GALAXY")
AND s.z BETWEEN 0.05 AND 0.6
AND s.snmedian_g > 35
AND l.h_gamma_eqw < 0
AND l.h_beta_eqw < 0
AND l.oiii_5007_eqw < 0
```

```

AND l.h_gamma_flux <> 0
AND l.h_beta_flux <> 0
AND l.oiii_5007_flux <> 0
AND l.sigma_balmer * 2.35 > 1000

```

Alternatively, this could be done with python as follows.

Resulting table in *420primary.csv*

```

[ ]: with open('query.txt', 'r') as file:
      query = file.read().replace('\n', ' ') # input is a single string

res = SDSS.query_sql(query)
res # output is an astropy table

```

```

[ ]: <Table length=420>
plate_mjd_fiberid ... oiii_h_gamma_flux_ratio_h_beta_h_gamma_flux_ratio
int32_int32_int32 ... float64float64
-----
390_51900_587 ... 1.6451571.677394
355_51788_414 ... 1.8794822.642485
1233_52734_312 ... 2.1692841.449437
2227_53820_252 ... 3.7583291.402163
519_52283_280 ... 2.0257081.964605
2156_54525_122 ... 1.0290482.071693
2647_54495_378 ... 1.0489390.8033115
494_51915_124 ... 3.9193062.127565
607_52368_581 ... 1.0615322.359785
1673_53462_108 ... 1.3532532.23479
...
2646_54479_204 ... 0.29951241.913876
464_51908_576 ... 0.45922691.133334
1579_53473_88 ... 1.5649711.260422
1819_54540_140 ... 1.6481782.114187
2520_54584_442 ... 6.079031.718534
2142_54208_637 ... 1.3800252.219383
2266_53679_335 ... 1.5657742.036093
2155_53820_341 ... 0.44739221.768658
2202_53566_592 ... 0.57822742.077073
437_51876_234 ... 2.3336721.87826

```

2. How many objects have you found? Which one from the conditions in WHERE is narrowing the results most severely? (TIP: one needs to play with this for a while...)

condition	count
all	420
z removed	1621
sn removed	35502
fwhm 500	467

condition	count
fwhm removed	623

The signal-to-noise ratio condition has the most impact on the result.

- Find out if there is some of the Subclass AGN objects, with the same conditions under 1. Adopt your code to get result.

Yes, Broadline AGNs

## 1.2 Crossmatching

- Using the problem solution under 1 and the list of objects (287-plate-mjdfiber.txt) submit the SQL query via CrossID. (TIP: you will need to alter the SQL code prepared under 1 to fit requirements of CrossID. Follow the comments you get and be patient)

```
CREATE TABLE #upload ( up_id int, up_plate int, up_mjd int, up_fiber int )
INSERT INTO #upload values ( 1, 1949, 53433, 472),( 2, 1273, 52993, 348),( 3, 2030, 53499, 201)
SELECT
s.plate, s.mjd, s.fiberid,
s.z, g.subclass, g.e_bv_sfd,
l.h_beta_flux, l.h_beta_eqw,
(l.oiii_5007_flux/l.h_beta_flux) as oiii_h_beta_flux_ratio,
(l.oiii_5007_flux/l.h_gamma_flux) as oiii_h_gamma_flux_ratio,
(l.h_beta_flux/l.h_gamma_flux) as h_beta_h_gamma_flux_ratio

FROM #upload u
JOIN
SpecObjAll AS s
ON (s.plate=u.up_plate AND s.mjd=u.up_mjd AND s.fiberID=u.up_fiber)
JOIN GalSpecInfo AS g ON s.specobjid = g.specobjid
JOIN GalSpecLine AS l ON s.specobjid = l.specobjid

WHERE
(s.class = "QSO" OR s.class = "GALAXY")
AND s.z BETWEEN 0.05 AND 0.6
AND s.snmedian_g > 35
AND l.h_gamma_eqw < 0
AND l.h_beta_eqw < 0
AND l.oiii_5007_eqw < 0
AND l.h_gamma_flux > 0
AND l.h_beta_flux > 0
AND l.oiii_5007_flux > 0
AND (l.sigma_balmer * 2.35) > 1000
```

This produced 47 rows. Results in *47crossmatch.csv*

I rechecked with pandas:

```
[ ]: given = pd.read_csv("287-plate-MJD-fiberID.txt", sep=r'\s+|\t',
    ↪engine='python', header=None)
given.head()
```

```
[ ]:      redshift  h_beta_eqw  h_beta_flux  Column1  Column2  Column3  \
0  0.599349   -11.40223    3992.1940  0.252373  2.374881  0.599357
1  0.434385   -15.68500    1279.6670  0.646228  2.294816  1.482974
2  0.468860   -10.00354     552.9328  0.637080  2.148320  1.368653
3  0.468984   -20.90205    1784.6600  0.186969  2.345961  0.438622
4  0.435857   -11.22126     178.4678  3.537334  1.718534  6.079030

      spectofiber  plate    mjd  fiberID
0      0.731025    637  52174      259
1      0.748482   1754  53385      324
2      0.938292    555  52266       74
3      0.784193    976  52413      574
4      0.281381   2520  54584      442
```

```
[ ]: got = pd.read_csv("420primary.csv", sep=',', header=0, comment='#')
got.head()
```

```
[ ]:      plate    mjd  fiberid      z  subclass  e_bv_sfd  h_beta_flux  \
0      300  51666      135  0.599775  BROADLINE  0.039406   2747.5760
1      412  52258      129  0.080176  BROADLINE  0.065049   2925.6050
2      554  52000      553  0.473671  BROADLINE  0.025234    961.0248
3      555  52266       74  0.468860  BROADLINE  0.021617    552.9328
4     1012  52649       74  0.102776  BROADLINE  0.012979   3461.1010

      h_beta_eqw  oiii_h_beta_flux_ratio  oiii_h_gamma_flux_ratio  \
0   -21.376590             0.398863             0.874091
1   -12.630870             0.559593             1.125262
2    -8.415974             1.069571             1.917614
3   -10.003540             0.637080             1.368653
4   -22.343320             0.722970             1.699948

      h_beta_h_gamma_flux_ratio
0              2.191457
1              2.010858
2              1.792881
3              2.148320
4              2.351340
```

```
[ ]: for id, plate_given, mjd_given, fiber_given in zip(given.index, given['plate'],
    ↪given['mjd'], given['fiberID']):
    for plate_got, mjd_got, fiber_got in zip(got['plate'], got['mjd'],
    ↪got['fiberid']):
```

```

        if plate_given == plate_got and mjd_given == mjd_got and
↪fiber_given == fiber_got:
            given.loc[id, 'found'] = "yes"

```

```
[ ]: len(given[given['found']=="yes"])
```

```
[ ]: 47
```

```
[ ]: result = pd.read_csv("47crossmatch.csv", sep=',', header=0, comment='#')
```

### 1.3 Understanding the spectrum file

5. Check the spectra of found objects, download some of them using wget.
6. BONUS: read downloaded fits files and plot the spectra using Python.

Since the SAS server was down, I explored other options to download spectra. Here I am employing astroquery to plot and understand the results.

```

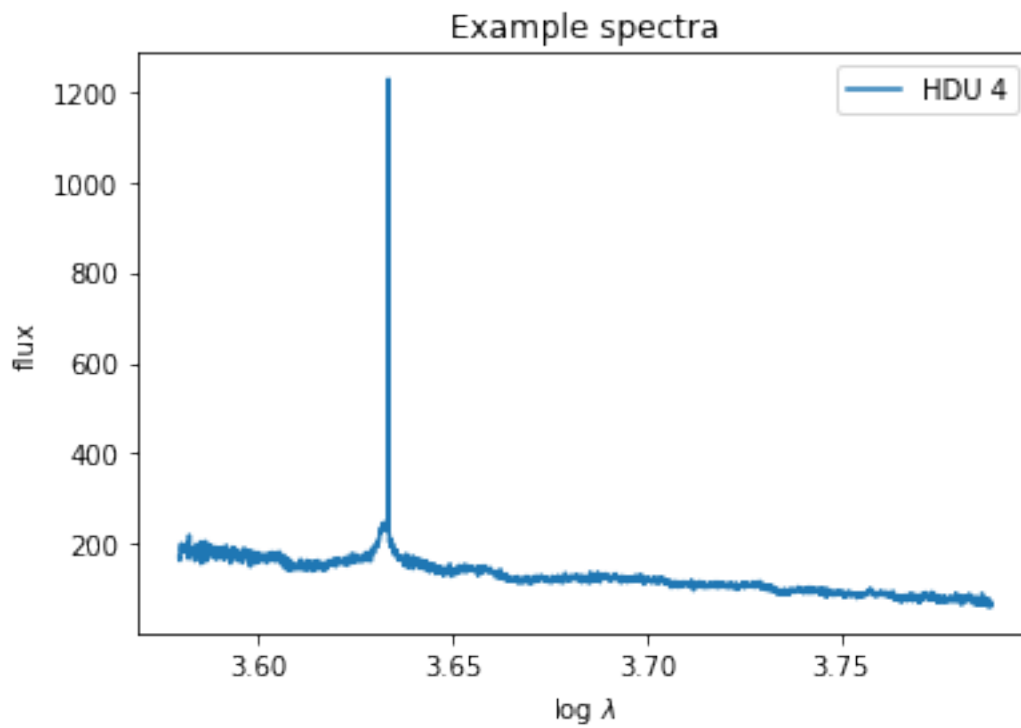
[ ]: sp = SDSS.get_spectra(plate=result.loc[1,"plate"], mjd=result.loc[1,"mjd"],
↪fiberID=result.loc[1,"fiberid"]) # list of HDUs
sp[0].info()

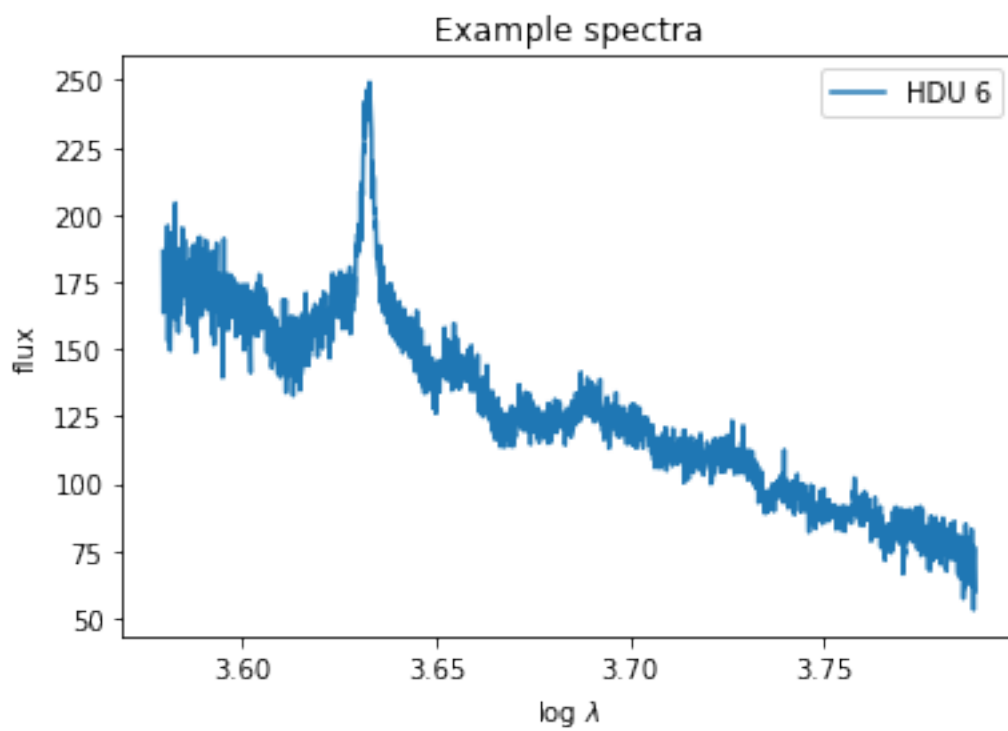
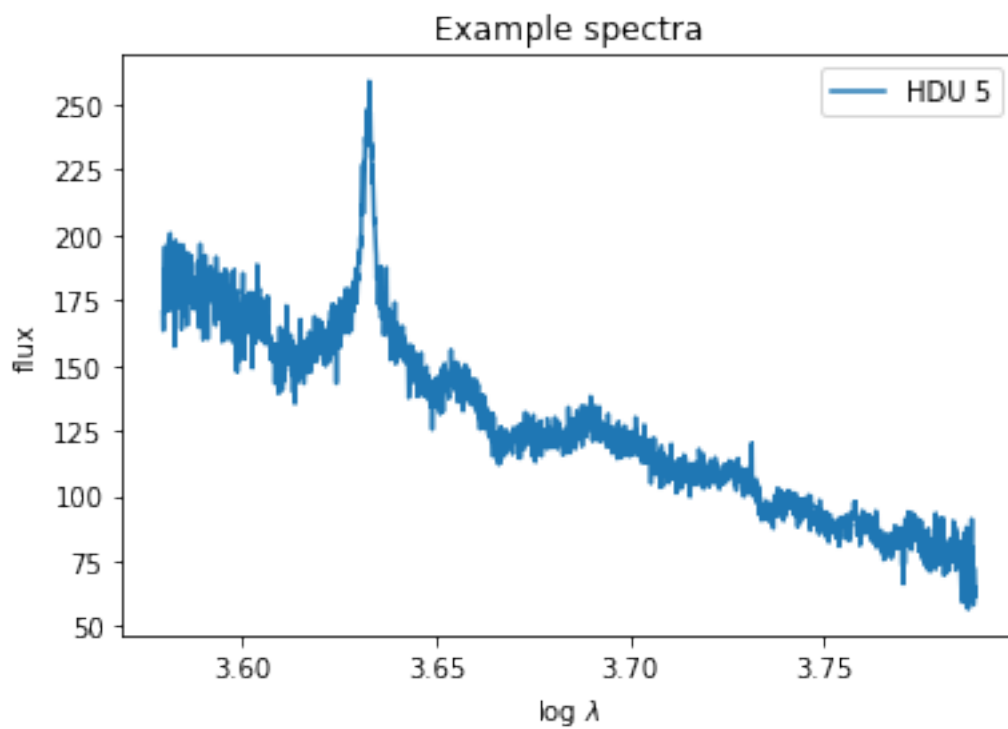
```

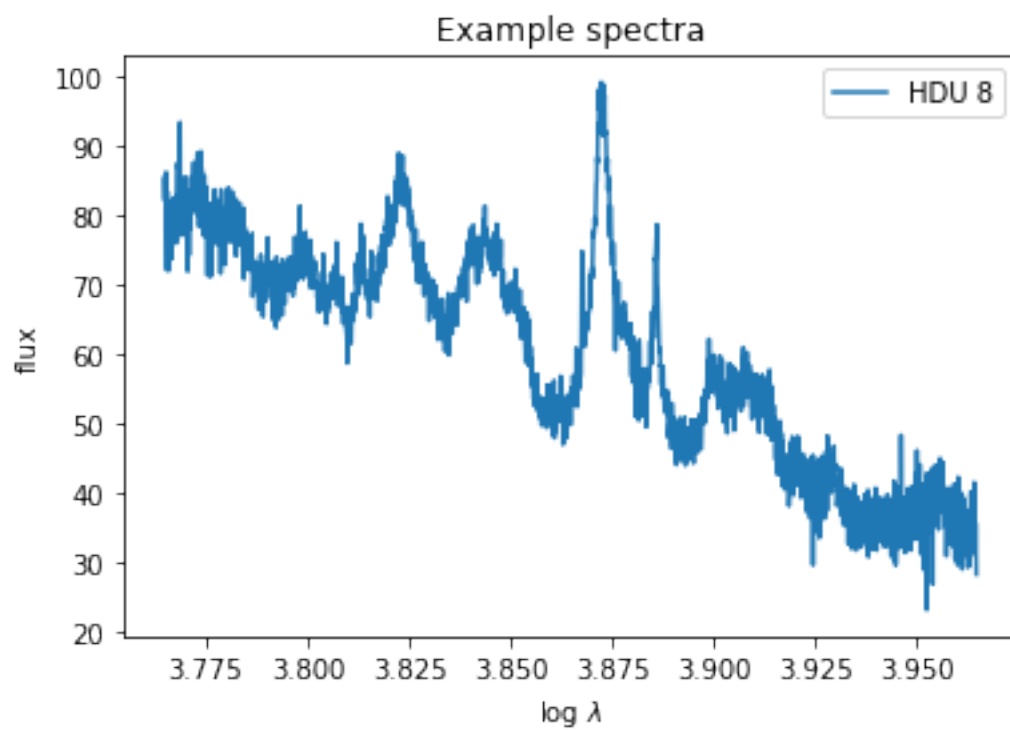
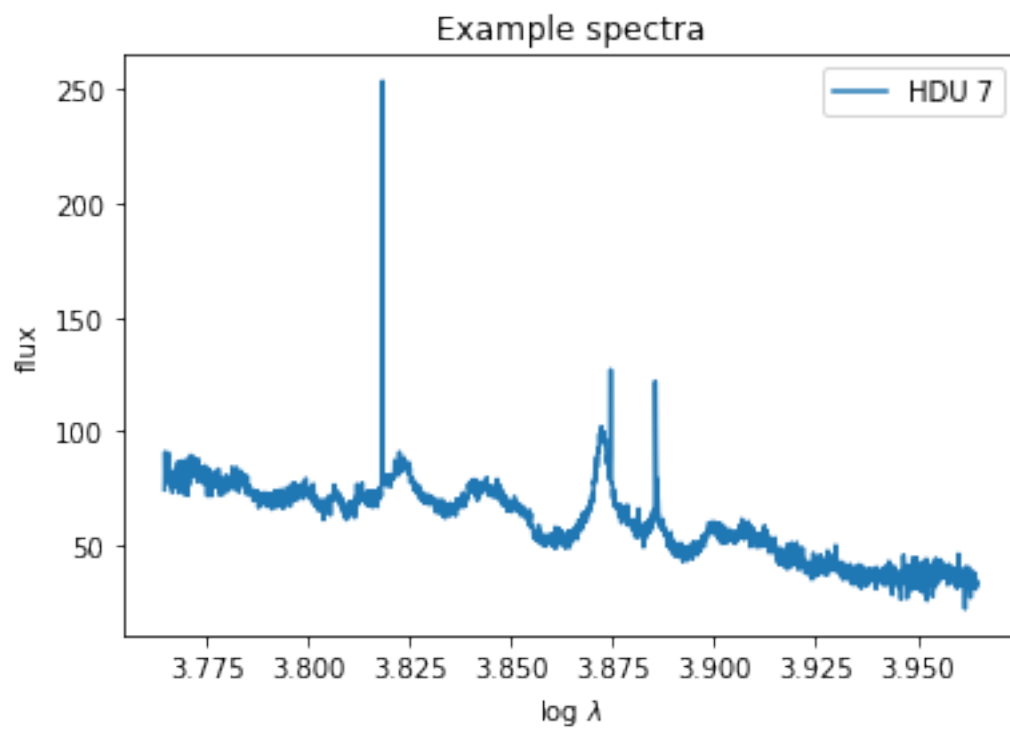
Filename: (No file associated with this HDUList)

No.	Name	Ver	Type	Cards	Dimensions	Format
0	PRIMARY	1	PrimaryHDU	138	()	
1	COADD	1	BinTableHDU	26	3848R x 8C	[E, E, E, J, J, E, E, E]
2	SPECOBJ	1	BinTableHDU	262	1R x 126C	[6A, 4A, 16A, 23A, 16A, 8A, E, E, E, J, E, E, J, B, B, B, B, B, B, J, 22A, 19A, 19A, 22A, 19A, I, 3A, 3A, 1A, J, D, D, D, E, E, 19A, 8A, J, J, J, J, K, K, J, J, J, J, J, J, K, K, K, K, I, J, J, J, J, 5J, D, D, 6A, 21A, E, E, E, J, E, 24A, 10J, J, 10E, E, E, E, E, E, E, J, E, E, E, J, E, 5E, E, 10E, 10E, 10E, 5E, 5E, 5E, 5E, 5E, J, J, E, E, E, E, E, E, 25A, 21A, 10A, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, J, E, E, J, 1A, 1A, E, E, J, J, 1A, 5E, 5E]
3	SPZLINE	1	BinTableHDU	48	29R x 19C	[J, J, J, 13A, D, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, E, J, J, E, E]
4	B2-00006798-00006802-00006803		1 BinTableHDU	145	2047R x 7C	[E, E, E, J, E, E, E]
5	B2-00006799-00006802-00006803		1 BinTableHDU	145	2047R x 7C	[E, E, E, J, E, E, E]
6	B2-00006800-00006802-00006803		1 BinTableHDU	145	2047R x 7C	[E, E, E, J, E, E, E]
7	R2-00006798-00006802-00006803		1 BinTableHDU	145	2044R x 7C	[E, E, E, J, E, E, E]
8	R2-00006799-00006802-00006803		1 BinTableHDU	145	2044R x 7C	[E, E, E, J, E, E, E]
9	R2-00006800-00006802-00006803		1 BinTableHDU	145	2044R x 7C	[E, E, E, J, E, E, E]

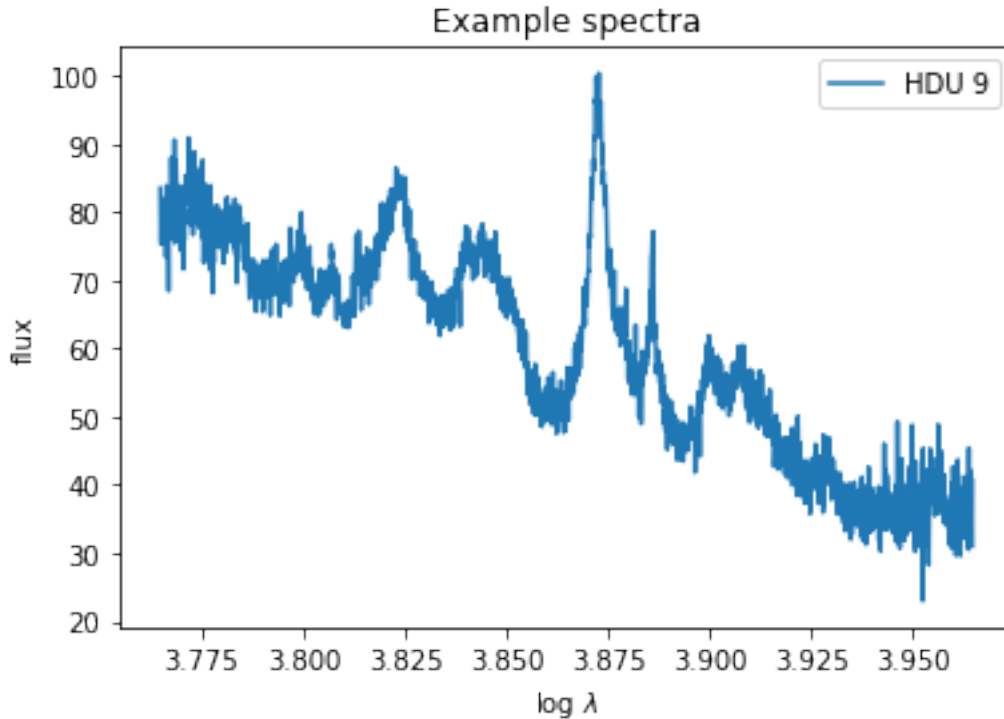
```
[ ]: for i in range(4,10):
    spectrum = sp[0][i]
    plt.plot(spectrum.data['loglam'], spectrum.data['flux'], label='HDU_
    ↪'+str(i))
    plt.xlabel(r'log  $\lambda$ ')
    plt.ylabel('flux')
    plt.title(f"Example spectra")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```









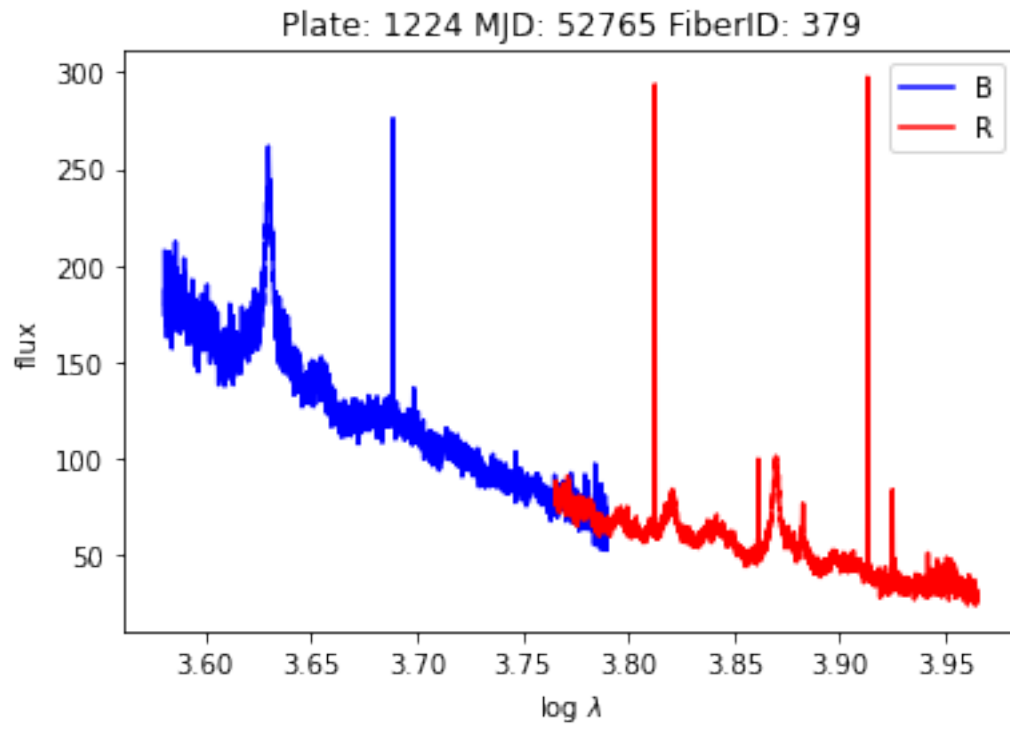


Observations: - HDUs 4-6 are the bluer wavelengths and 7-9 correspond to the redder wavelengths  
 - HDUs 6 and 9 are the reduced results

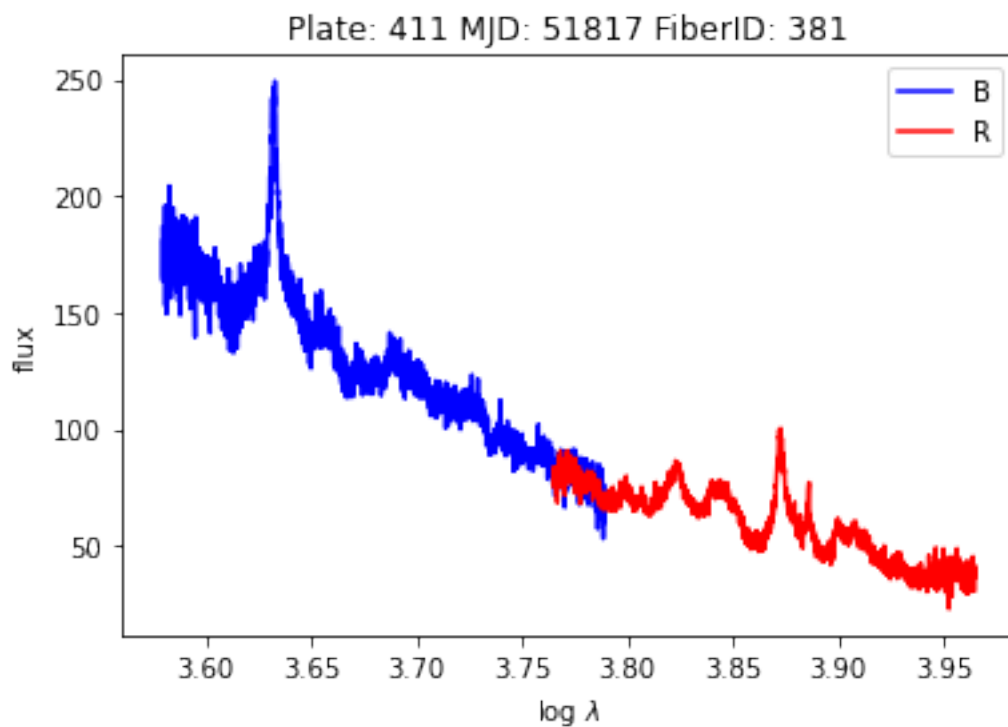
### 1.3.1 Final 47 spectra

```
[ ]: for i in range(len(result)):
    print("# ", i+1)
    plate=result.loc[i,"plate"]
    mjd=result.loc[i,"mjd"]
    fiberID=result.loc[i,"fiberid"]
    sp = SDSS.get_spectra(plate=plate, mjd=mjd, fiberID=fiberID)
    spectrum_b = sp[0][6]
    spectrum_r = sp[0][9]
    plt.plot(spectrum_b.data['loglam'], spectrum_b.data['flux'], label='B',
    ↪c='b')
    plt.plot(spectrum_r.data['loglam'], spectrum_r.data['flux'], label='R',
    ↪c='r')
    plt.xlabel(r'log $\lambda$')
    plt.ylabel('flux')
    plt.title(f"Plate: {plate} MJD: {mjd} FiberID: {fiberID}")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

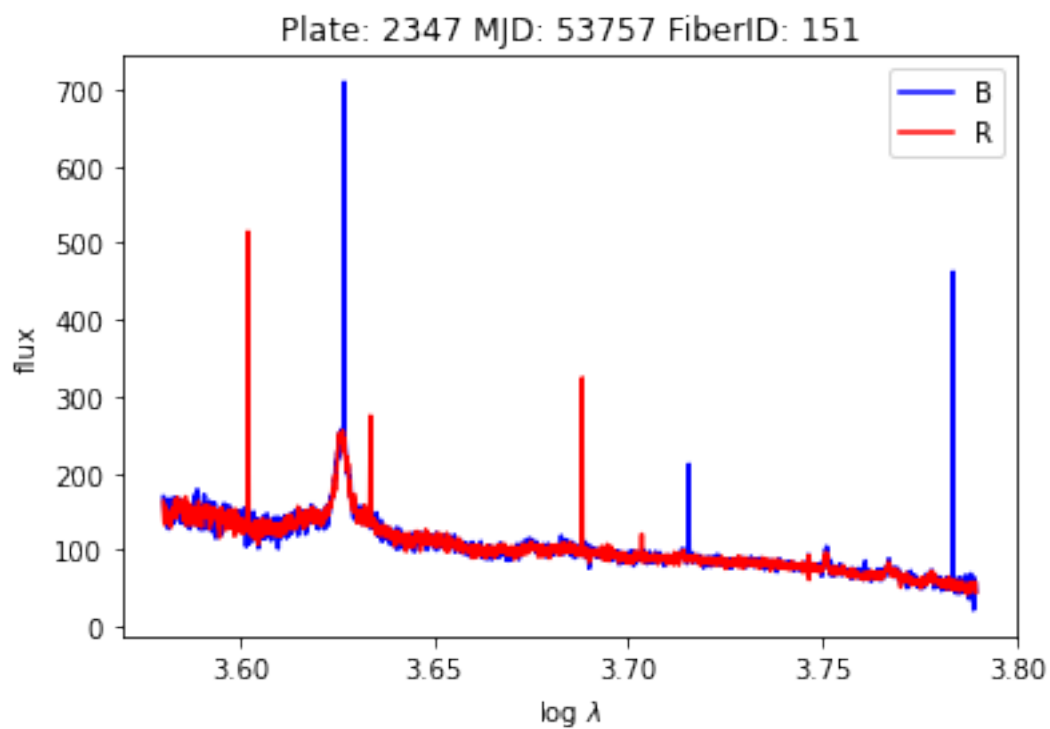
# 1



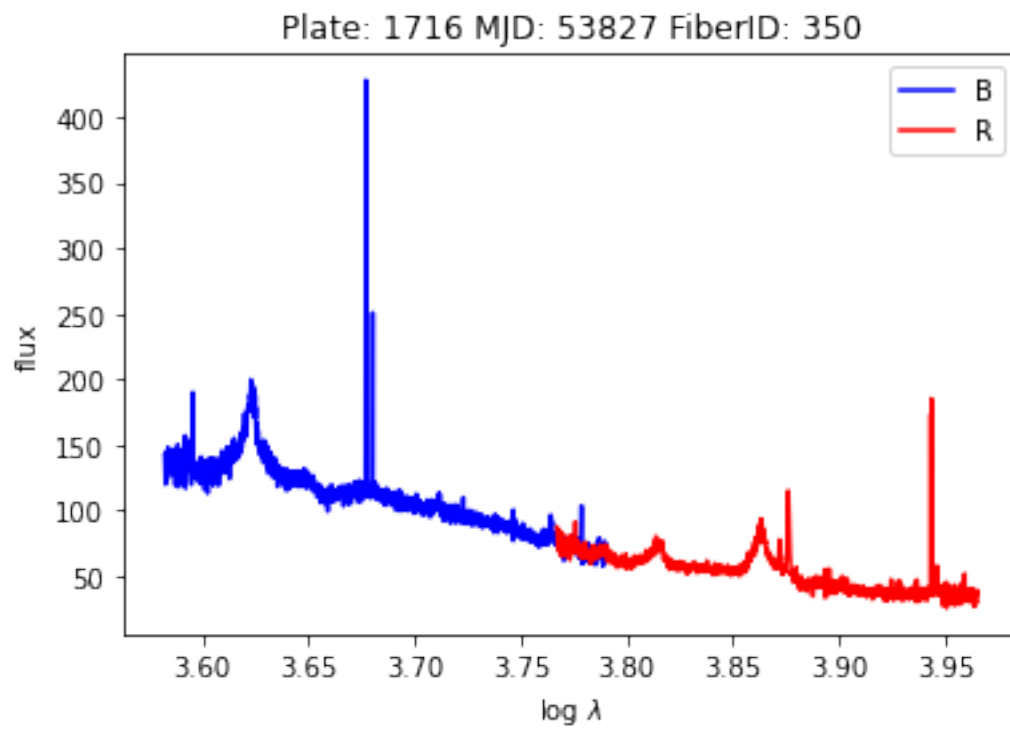
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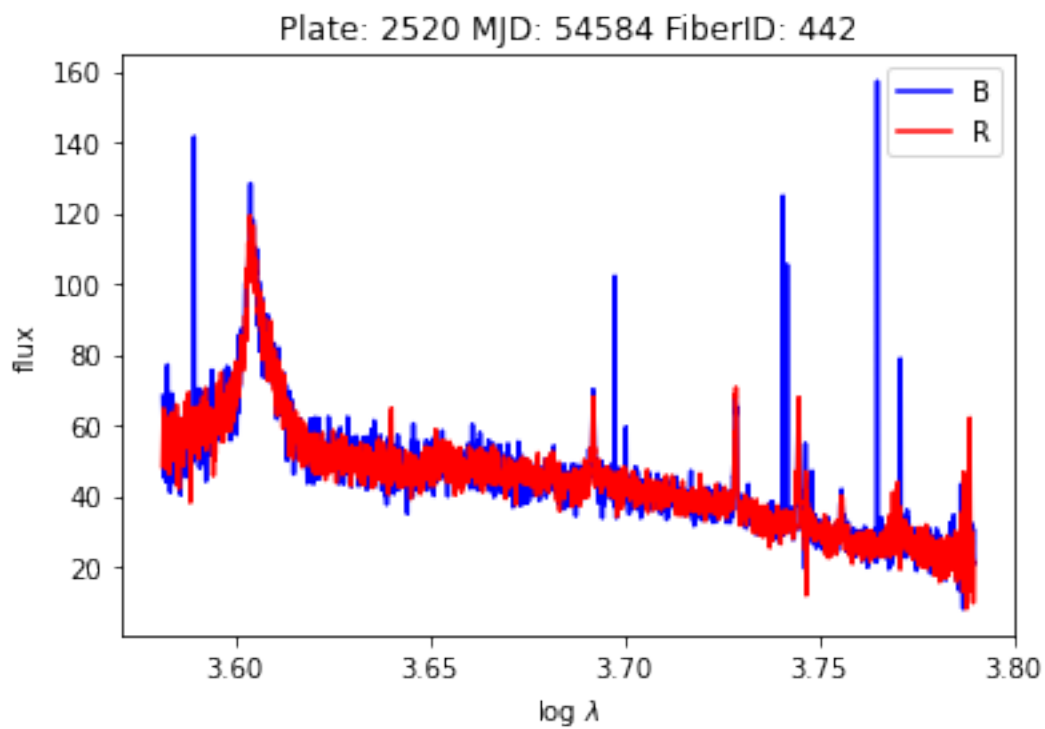
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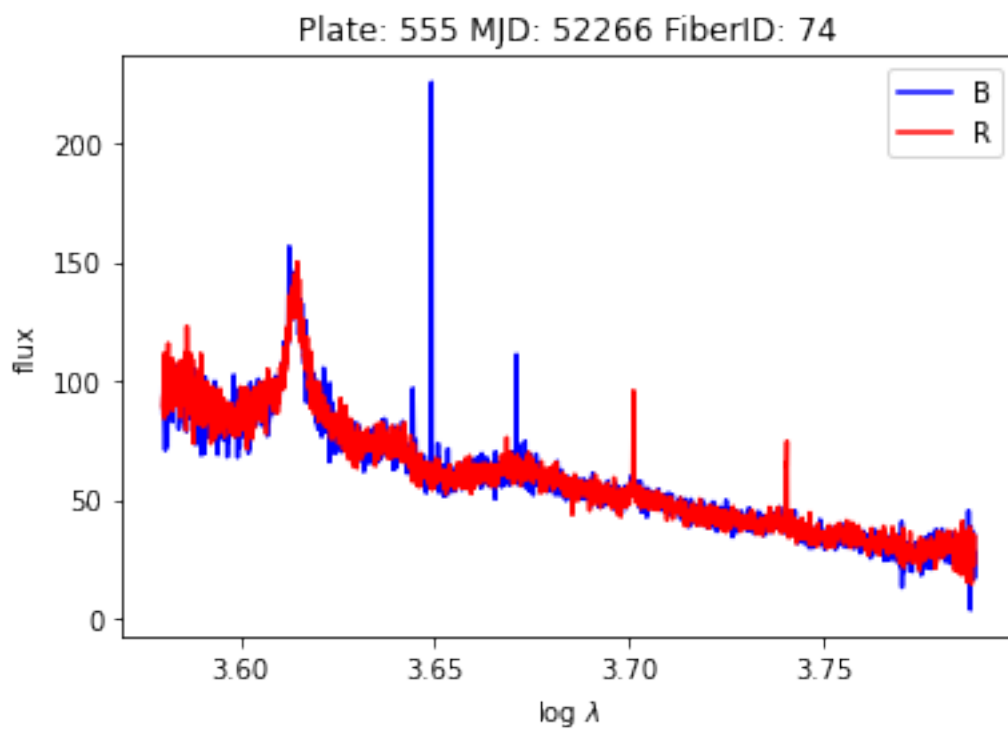
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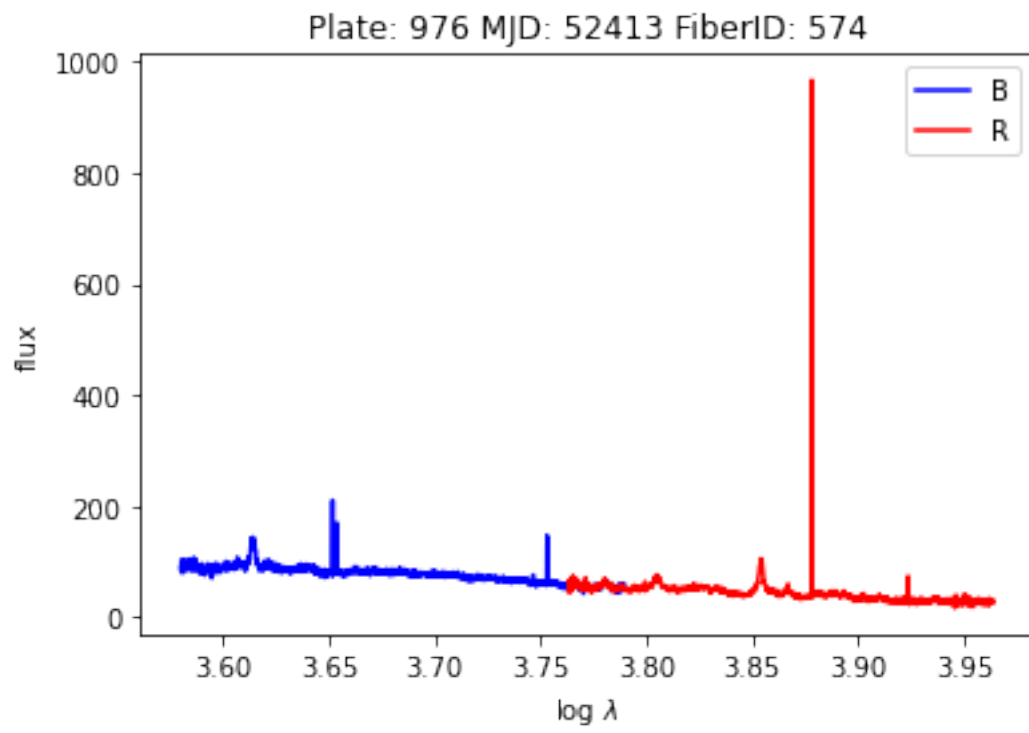
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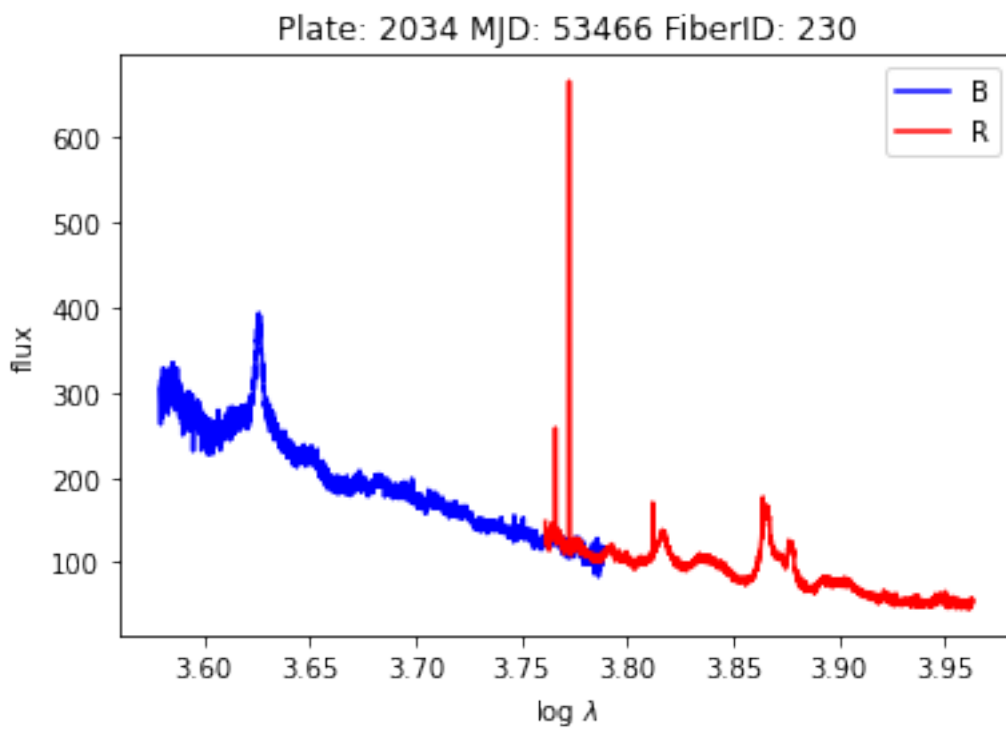
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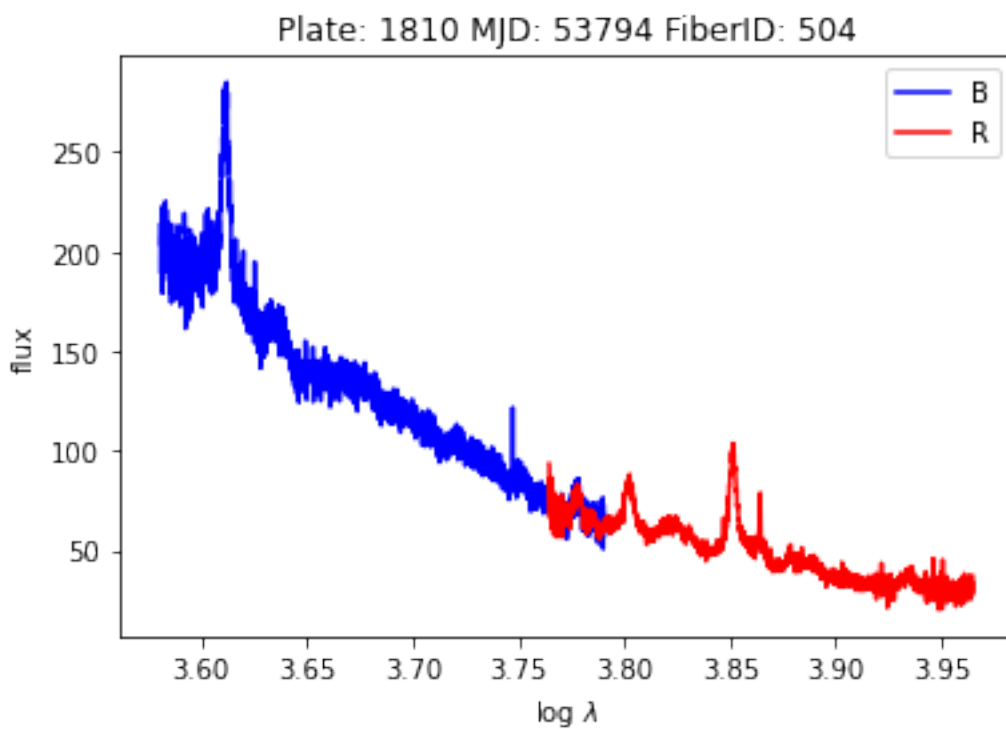
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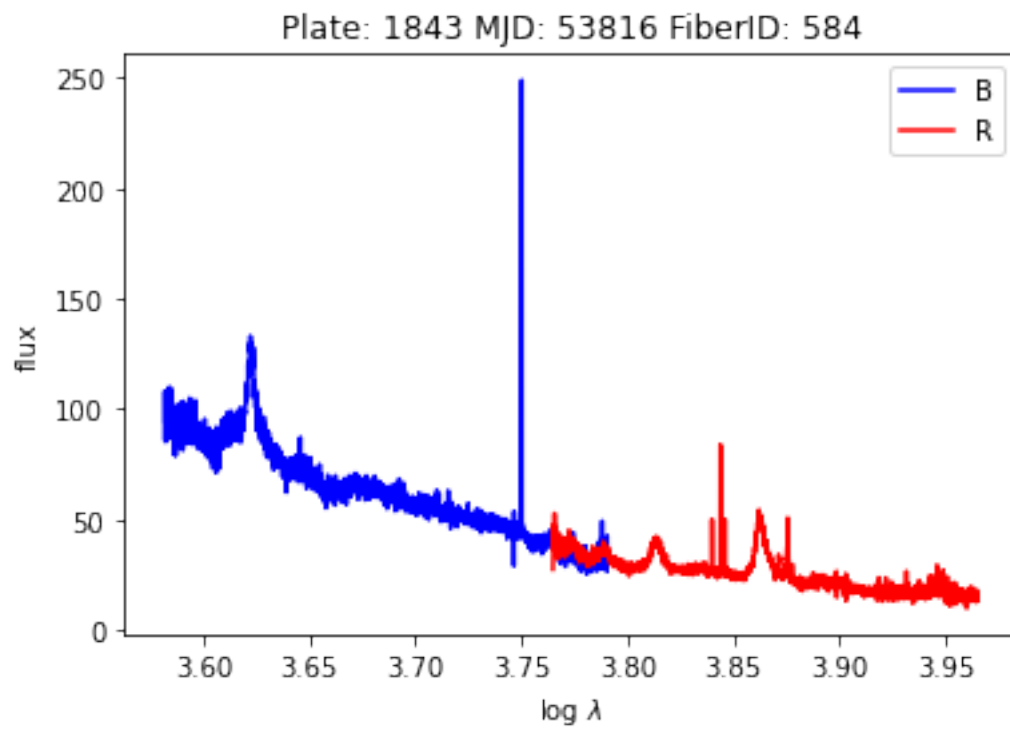
# 8



# 9

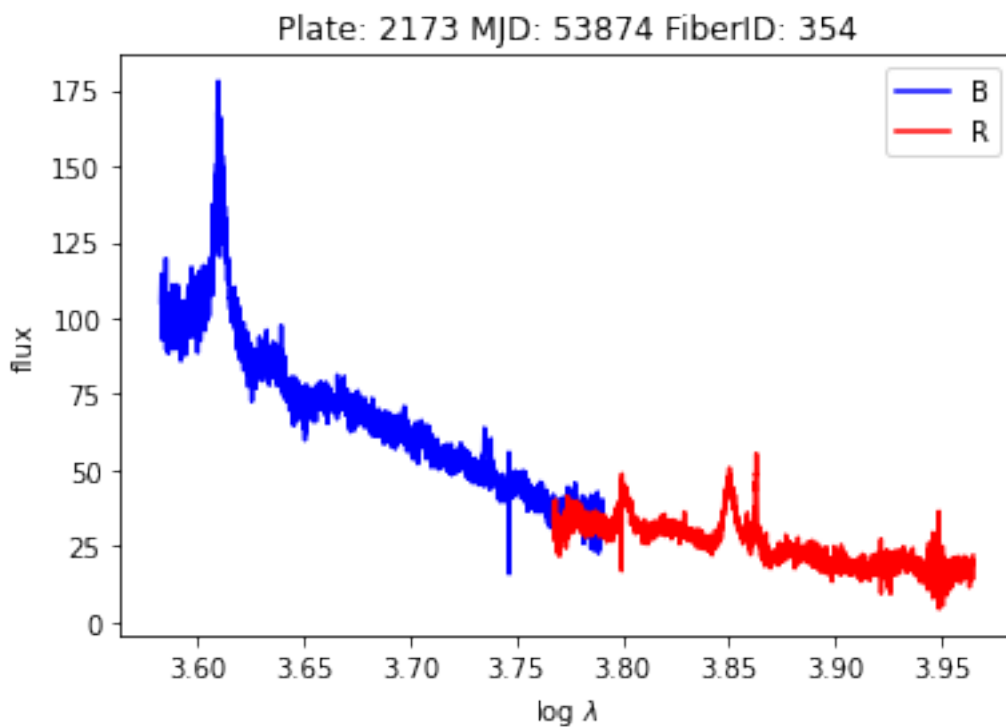


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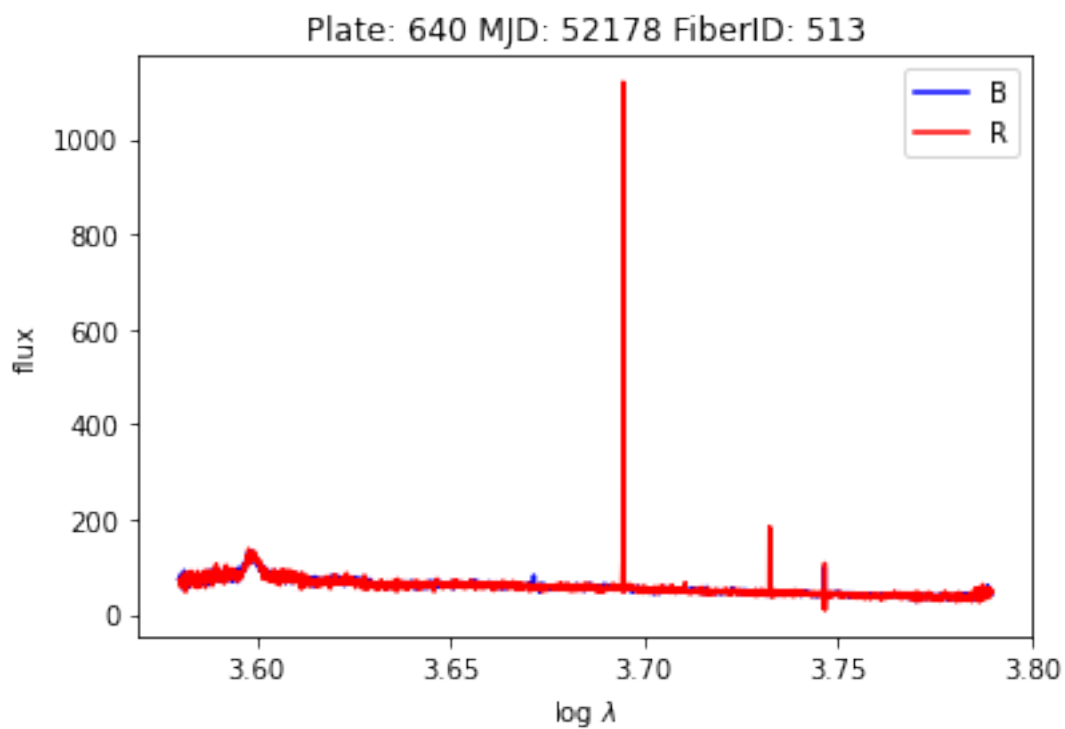


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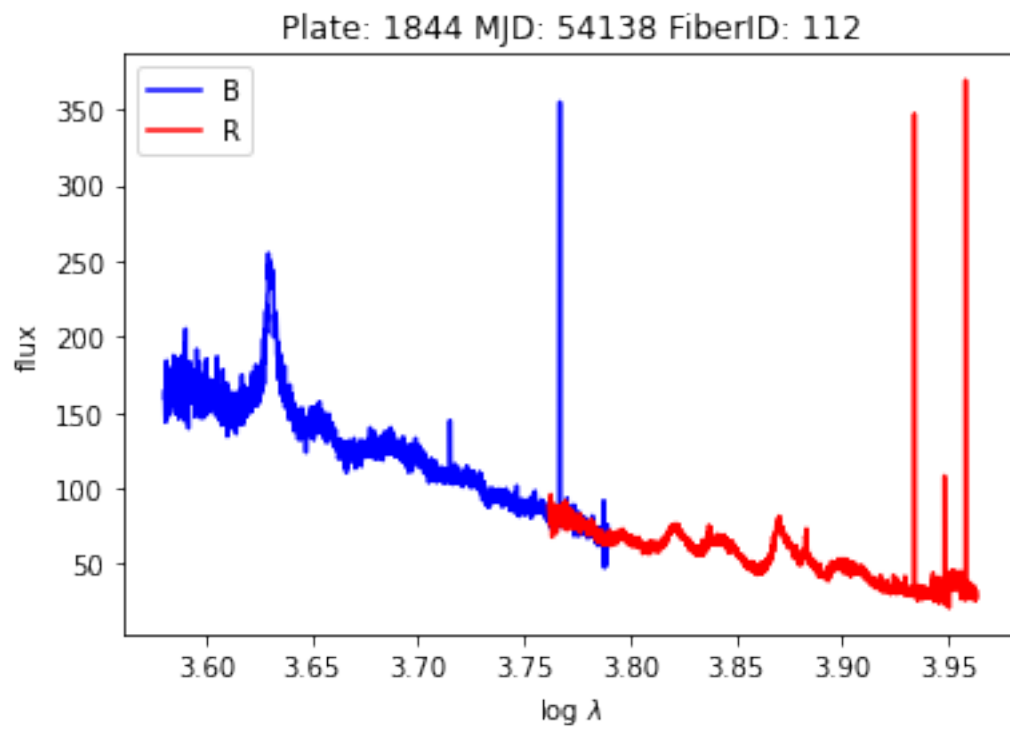




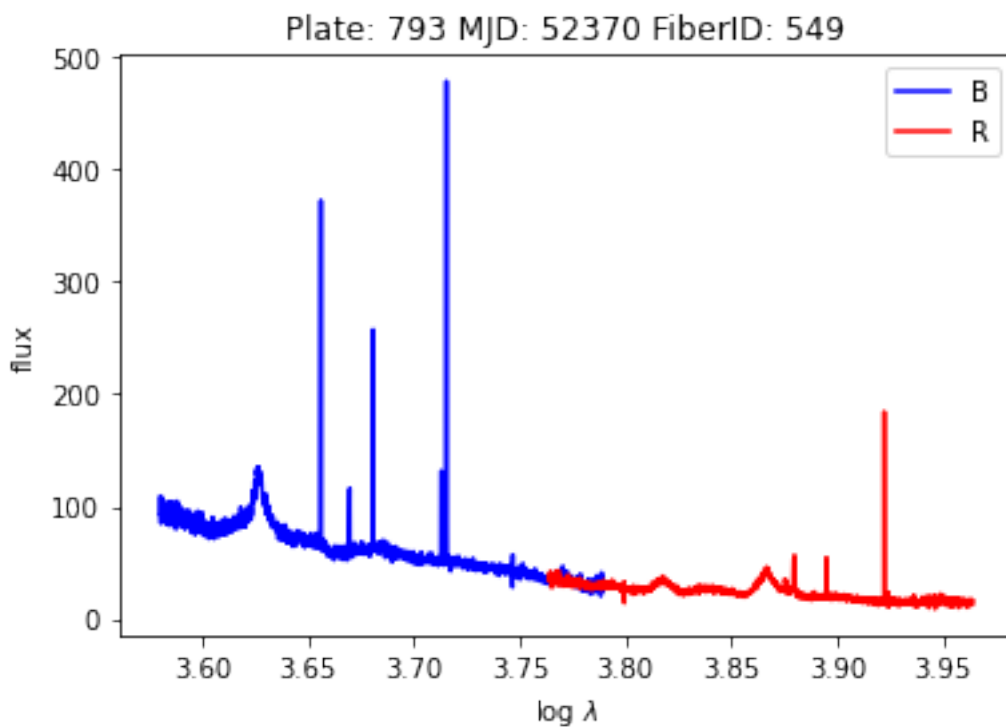
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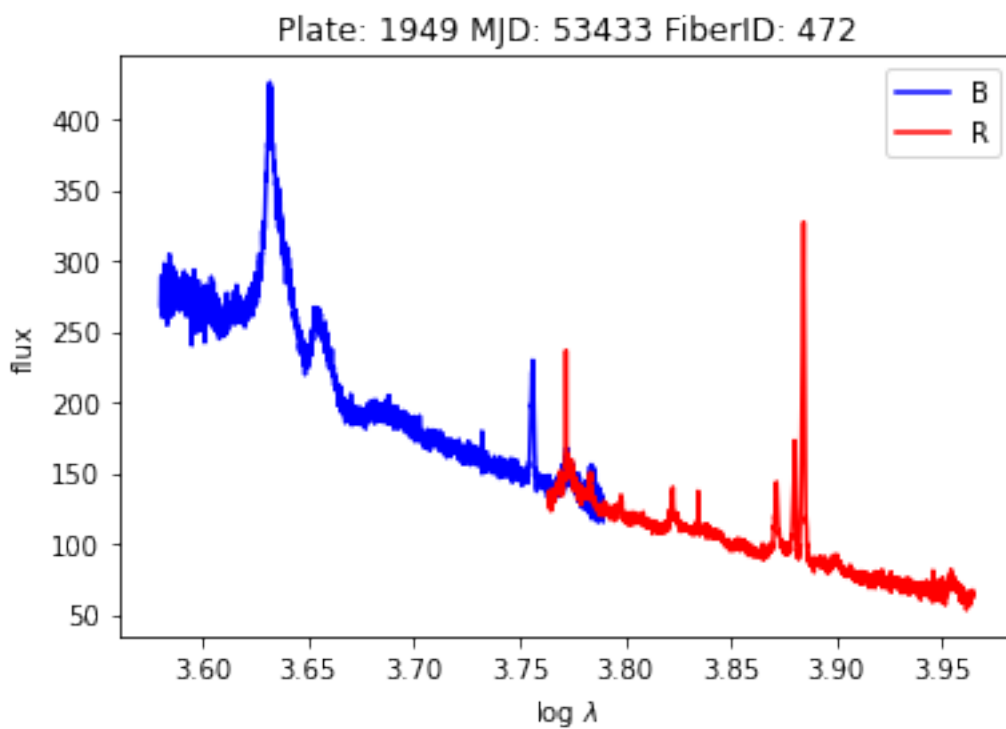
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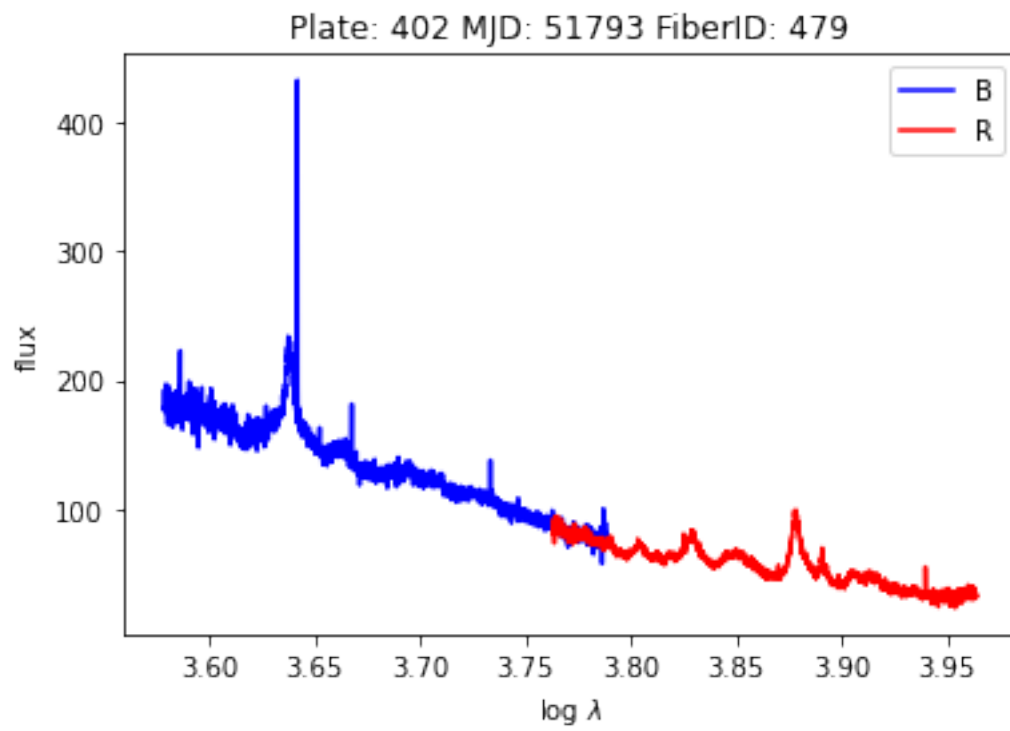
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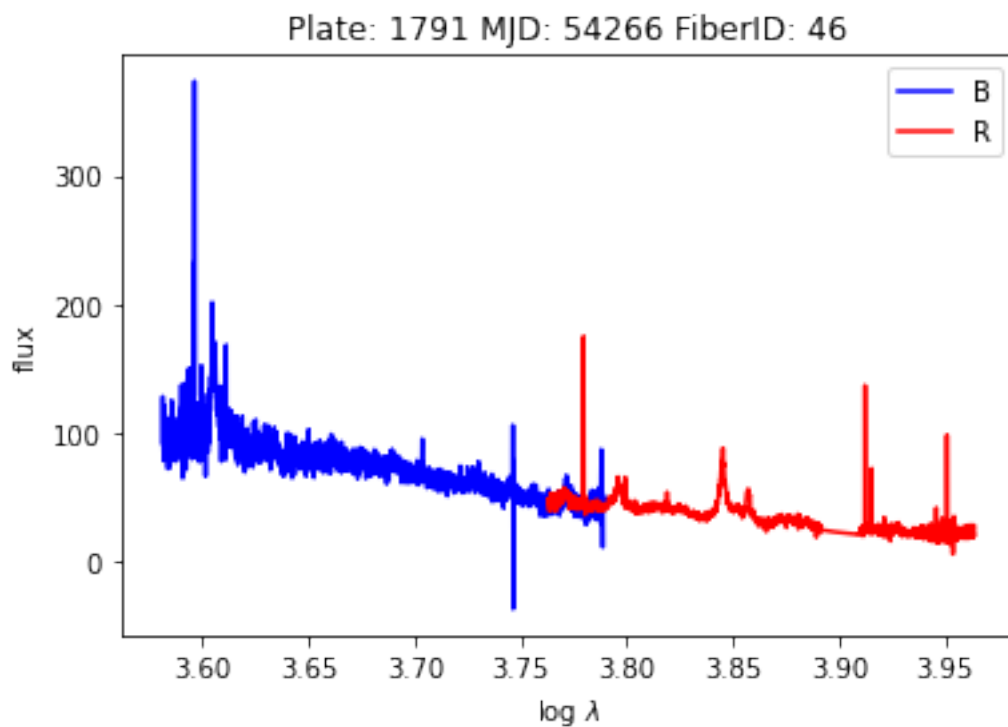
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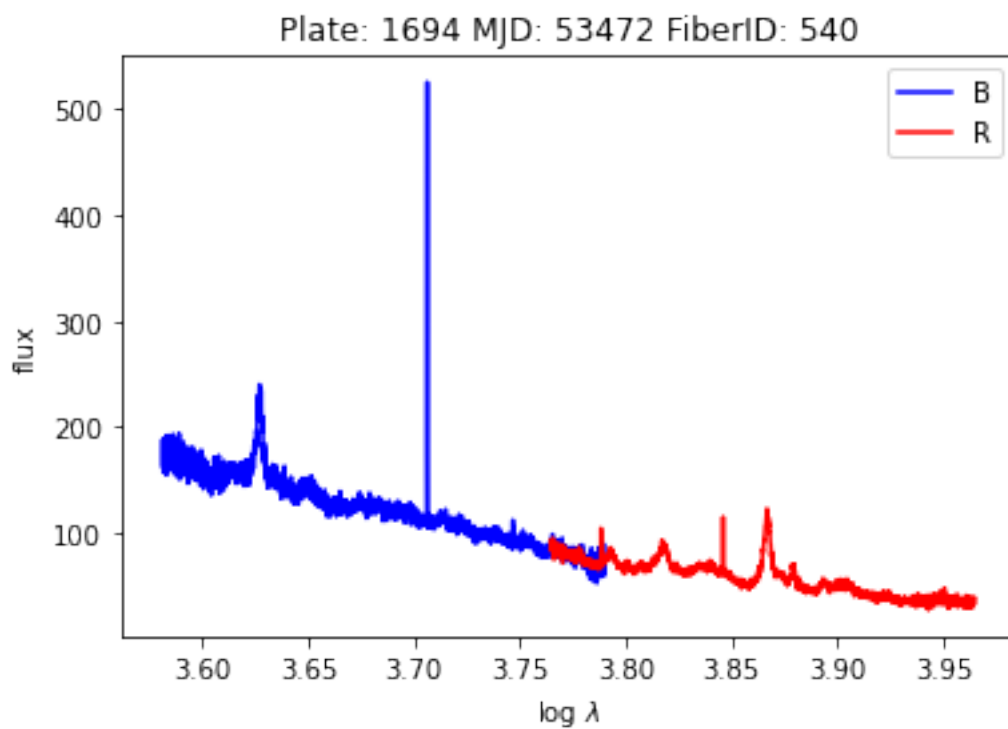
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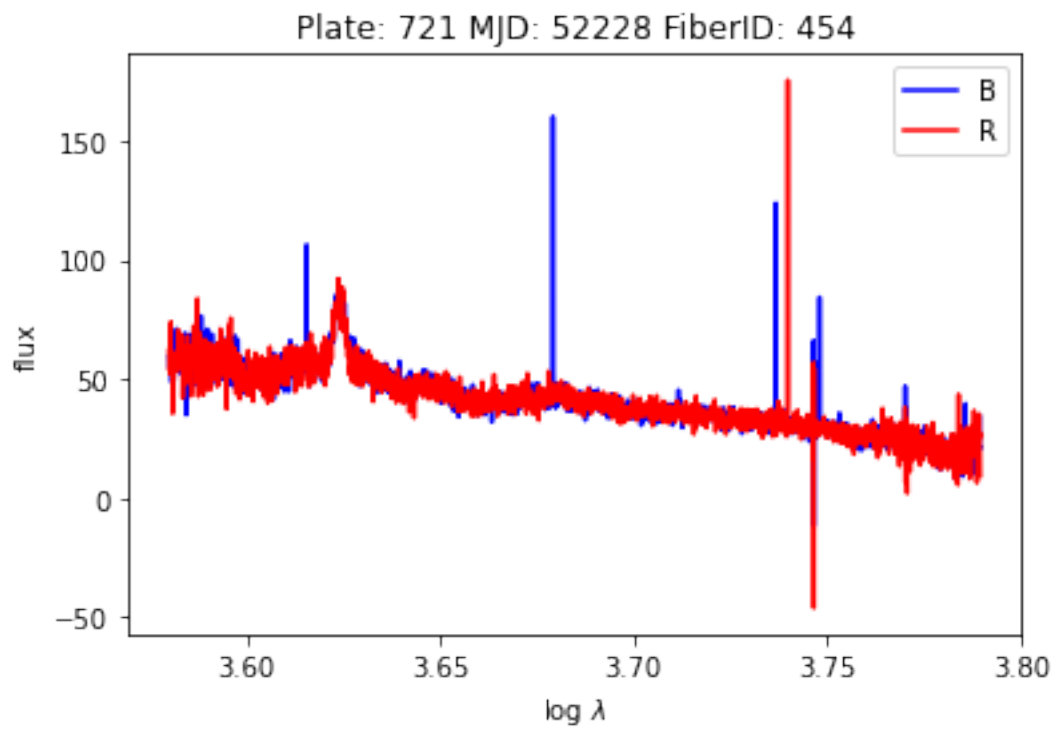
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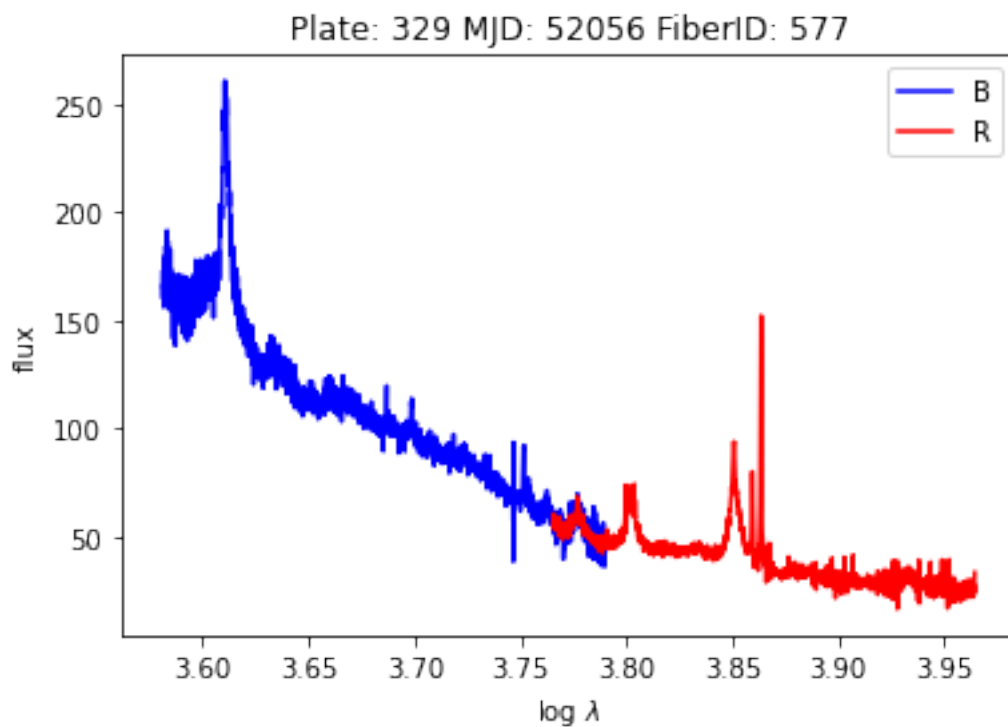
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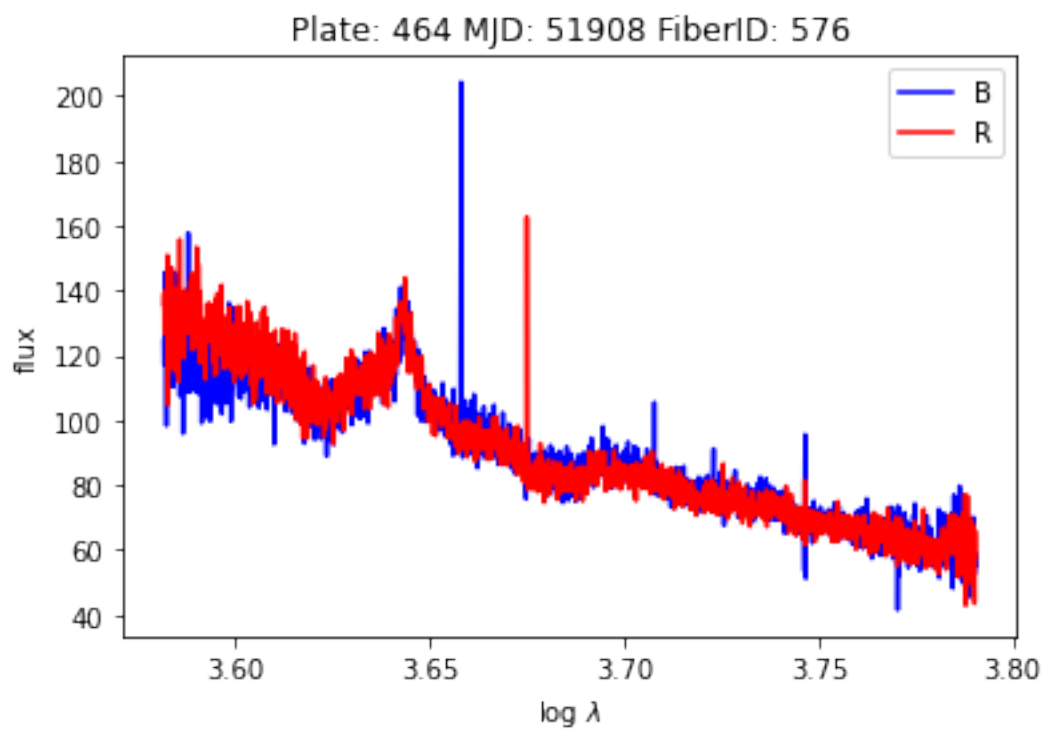
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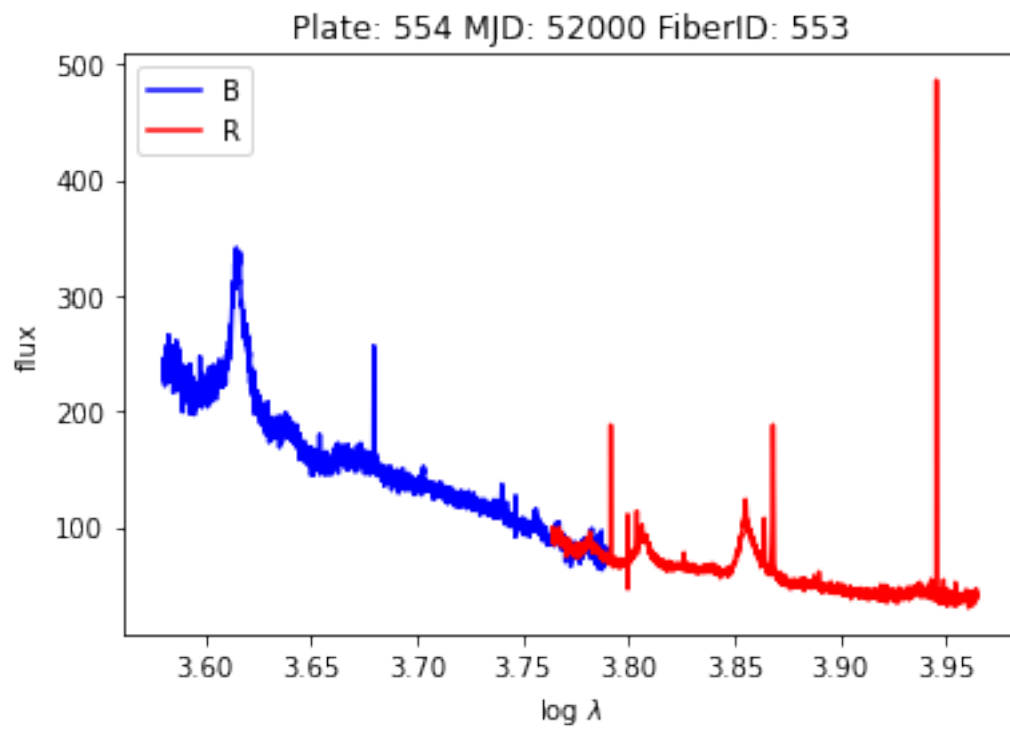
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# 21

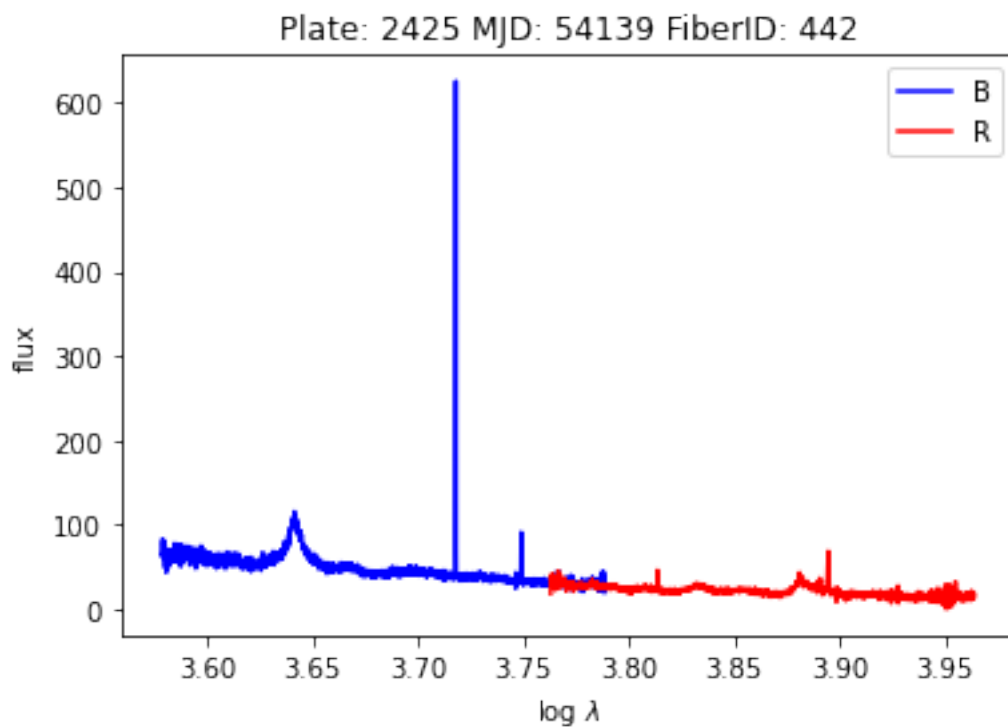


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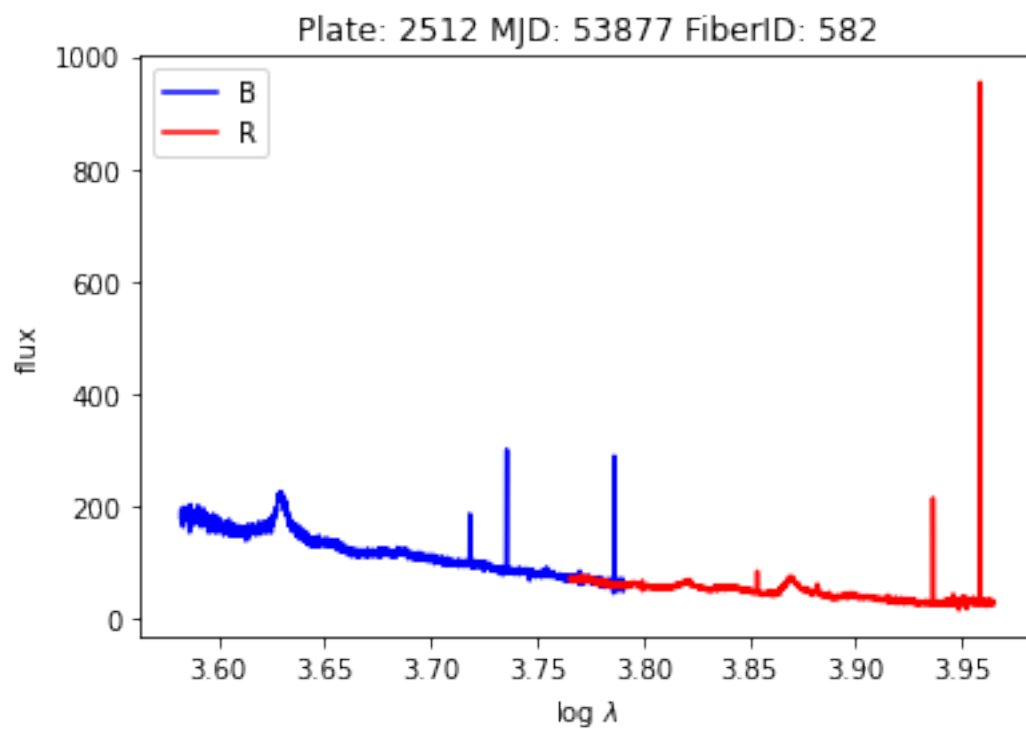


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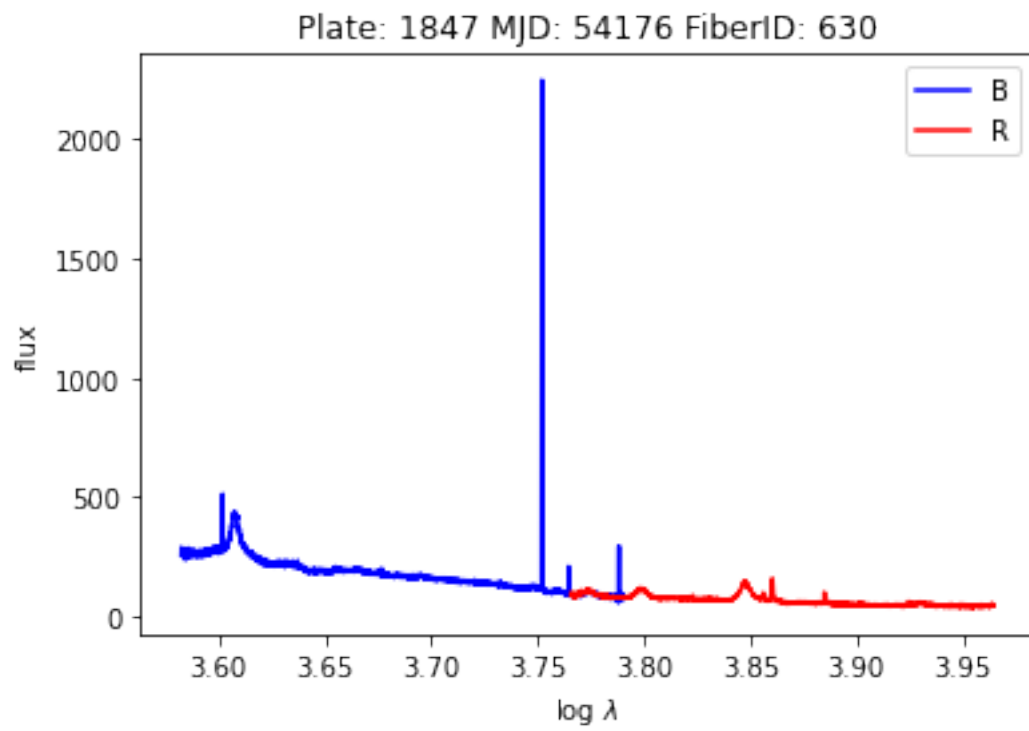




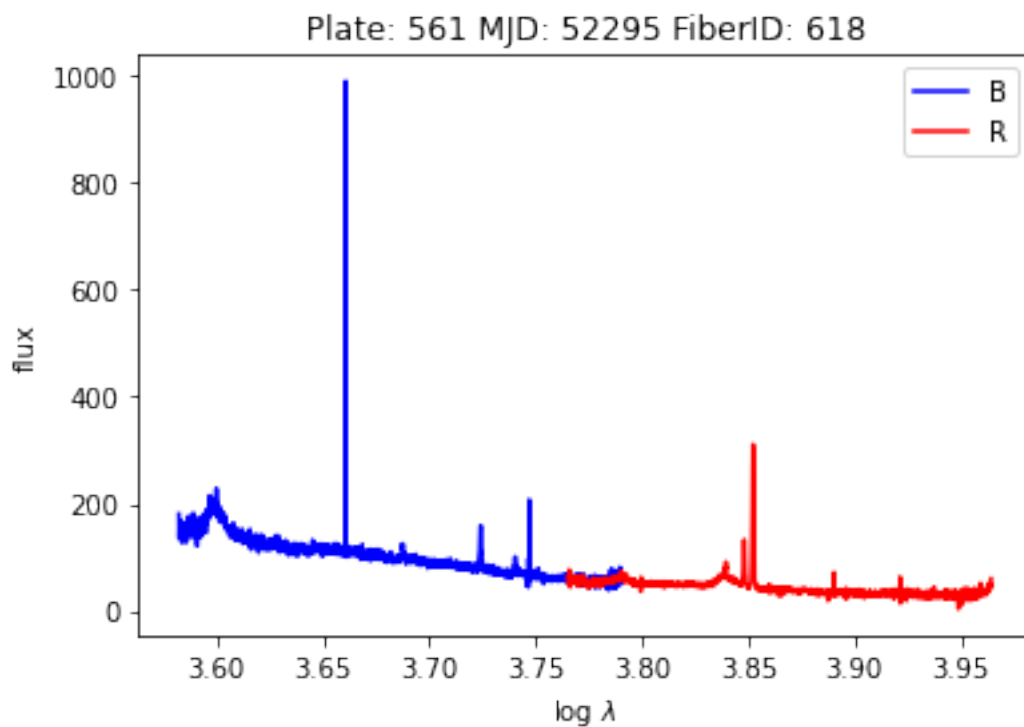
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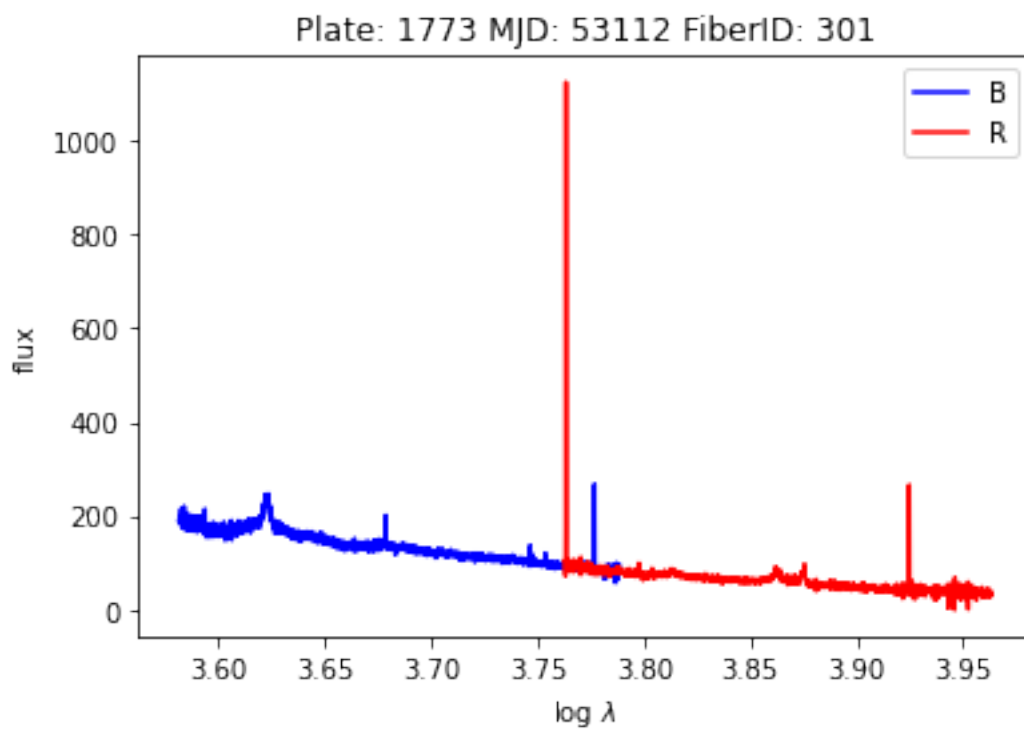
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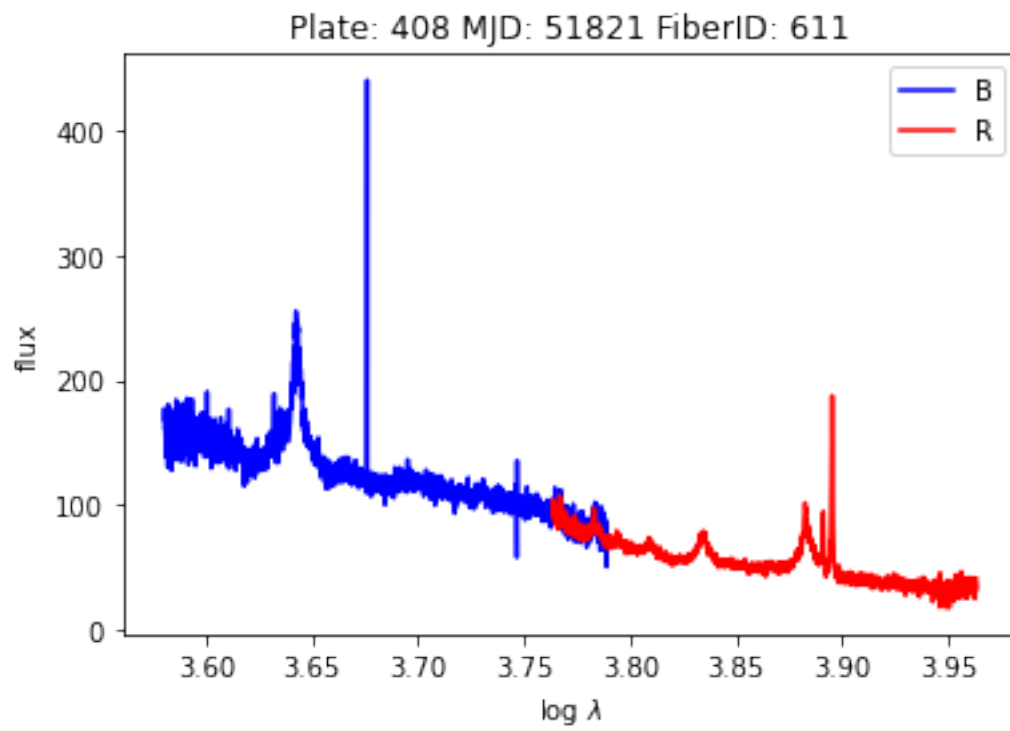
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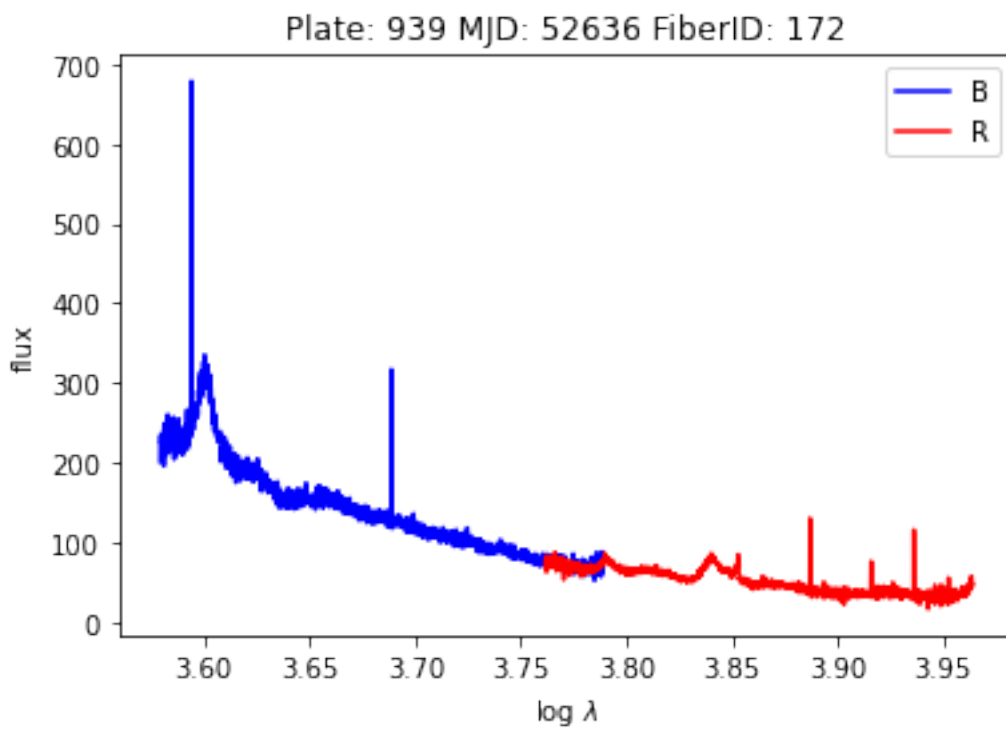
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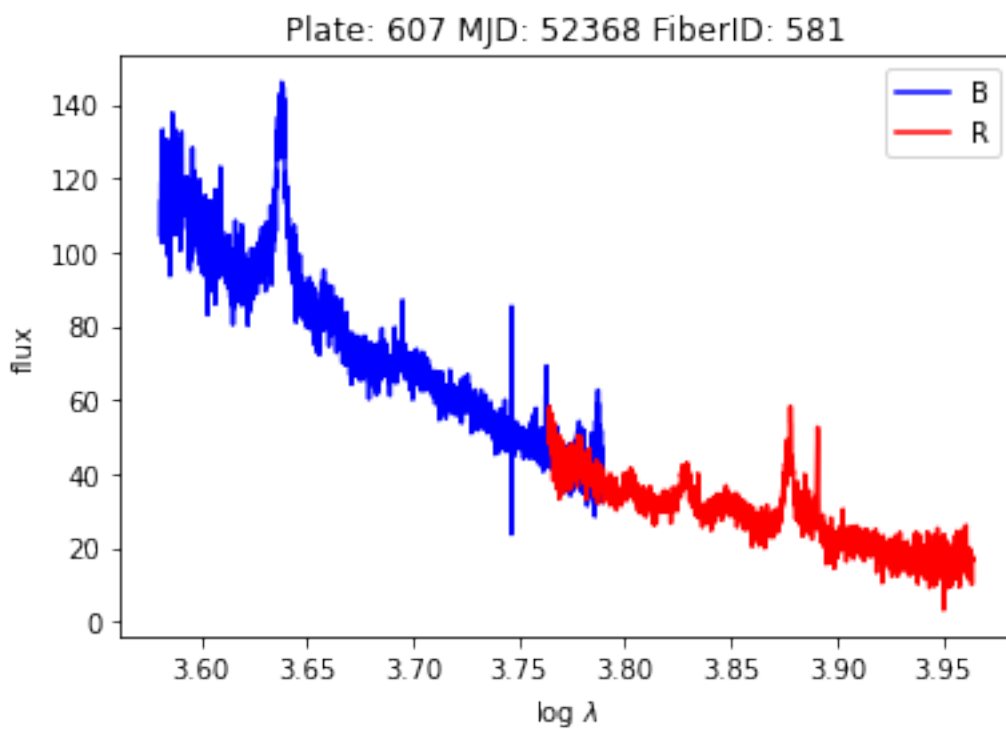
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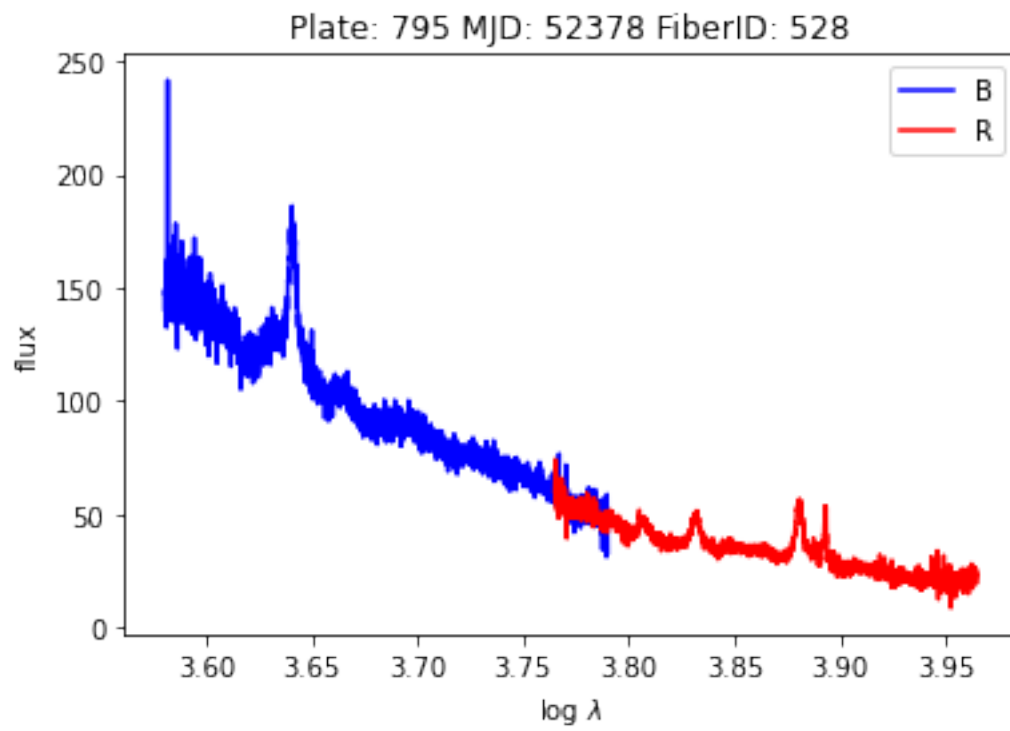
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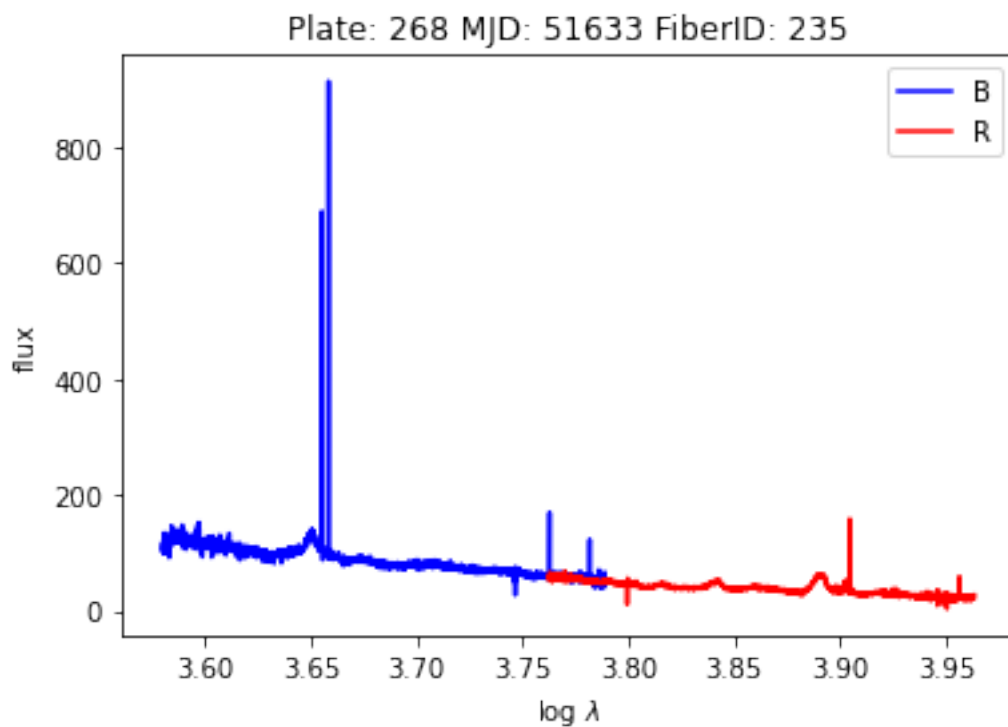
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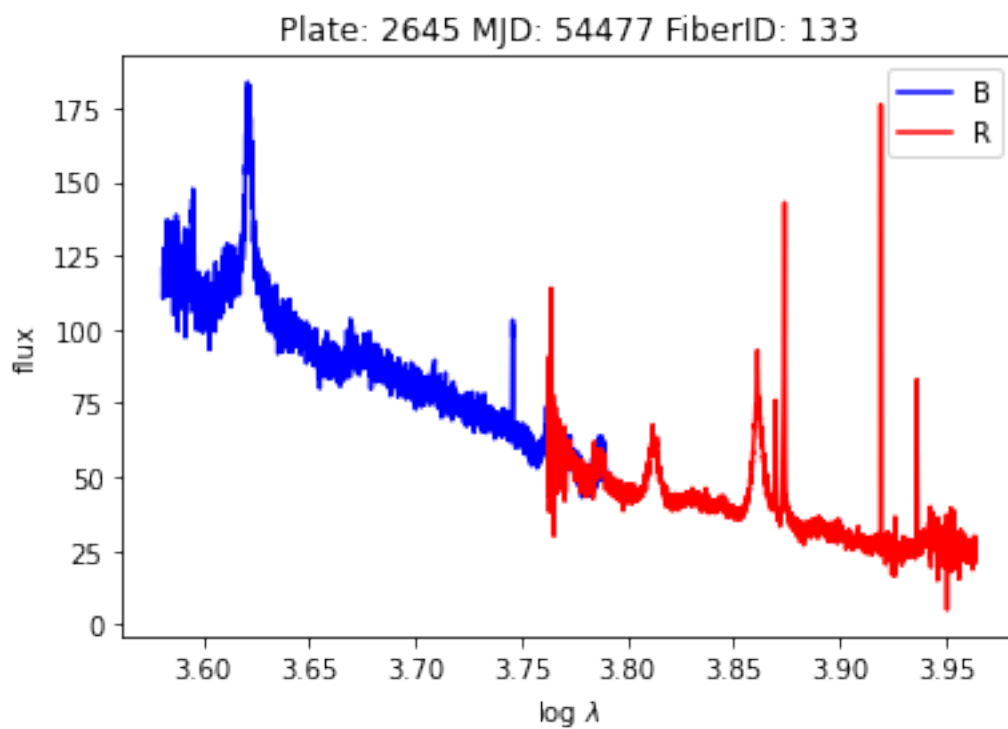
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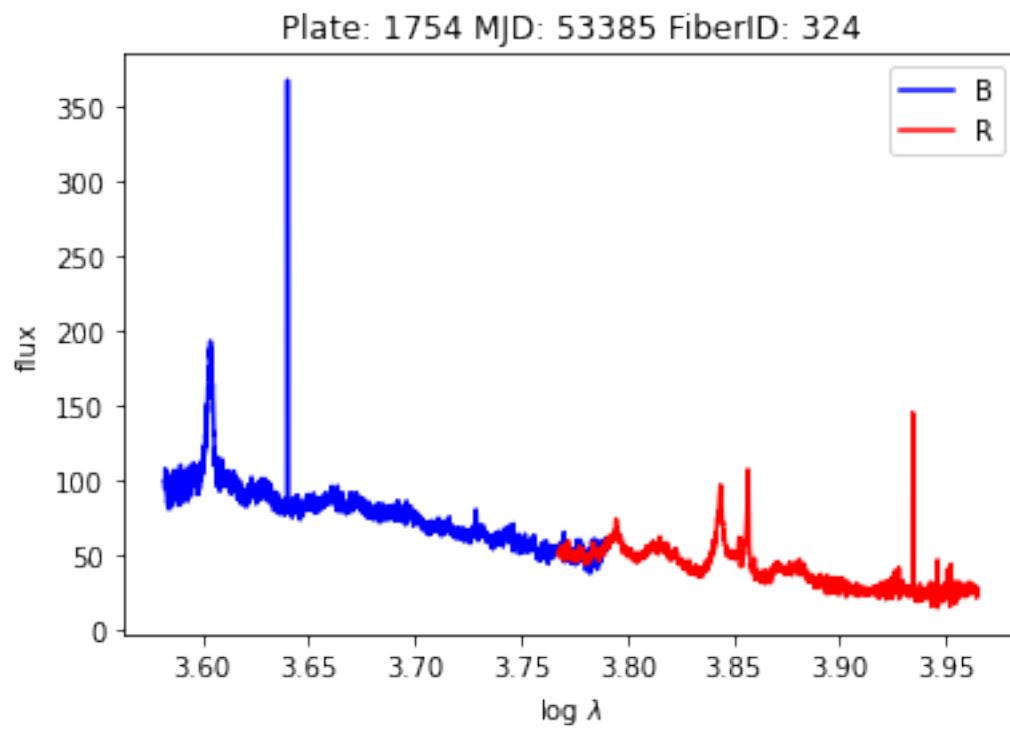
# 32



# 33

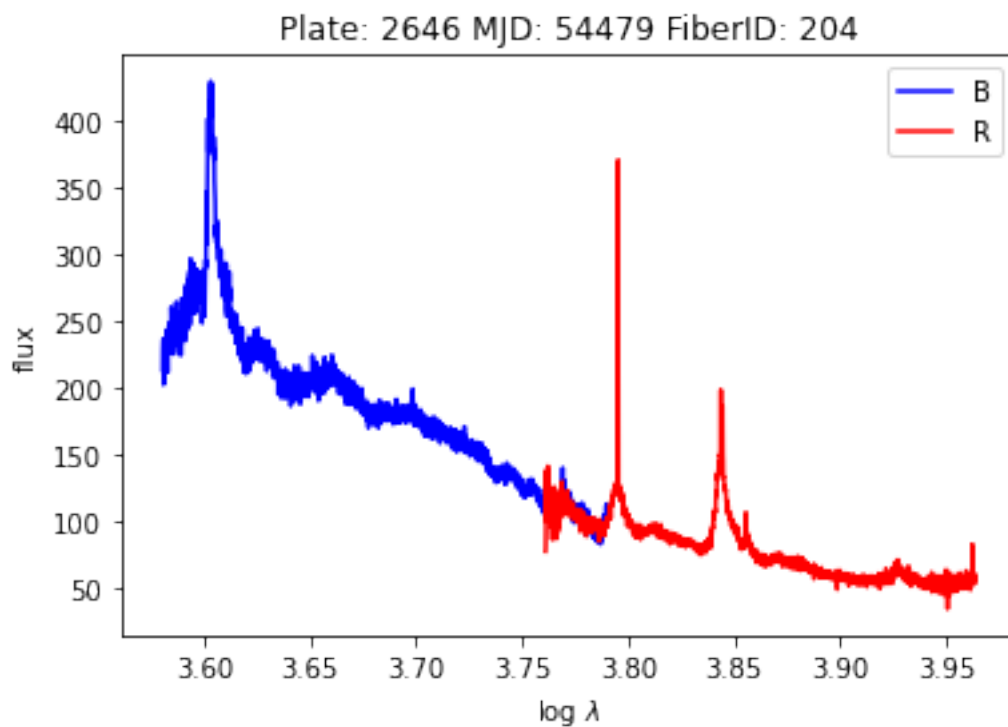


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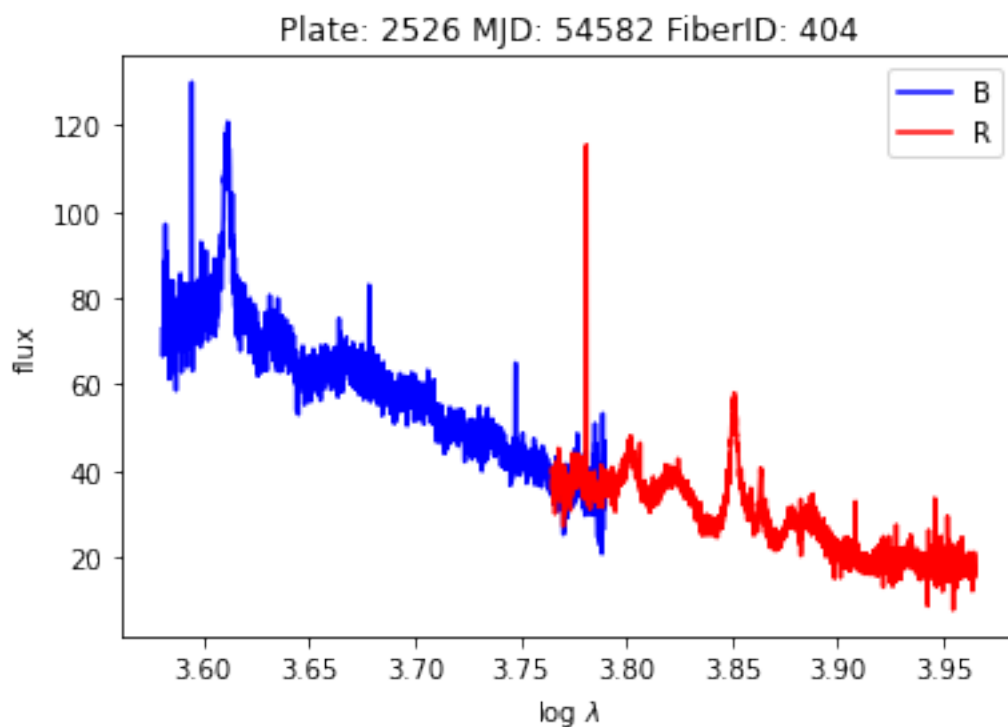


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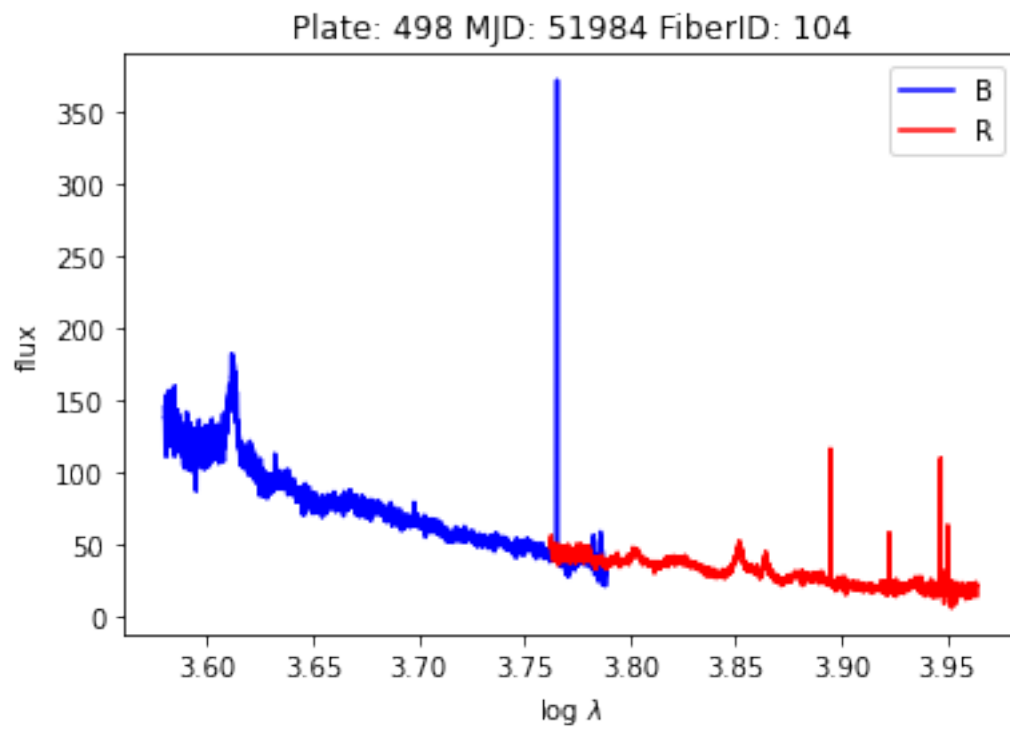




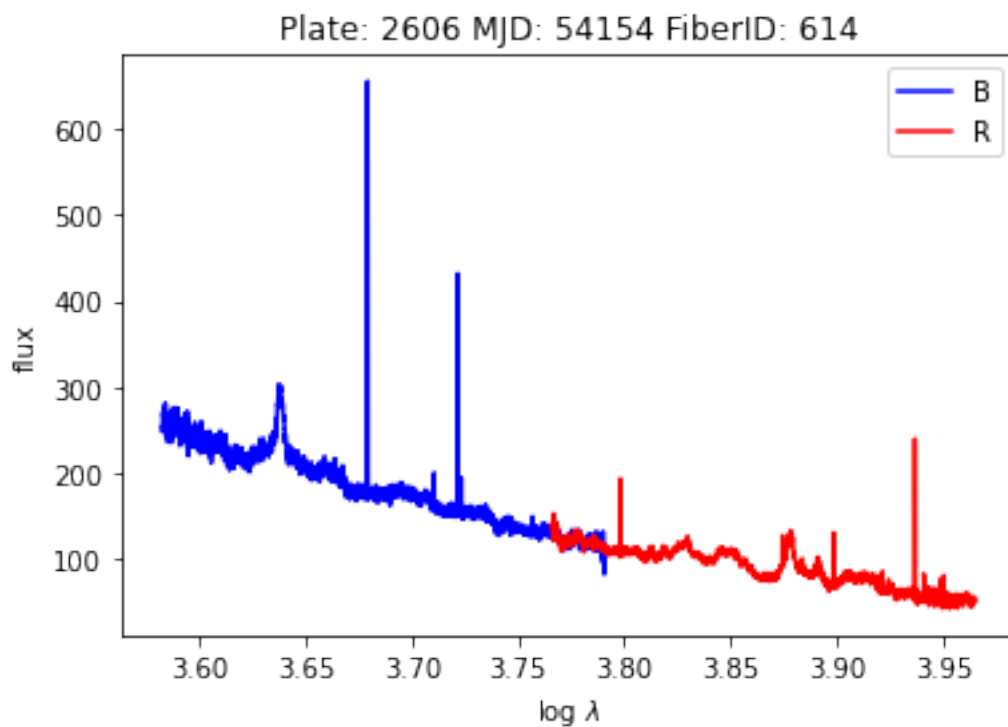
# 36



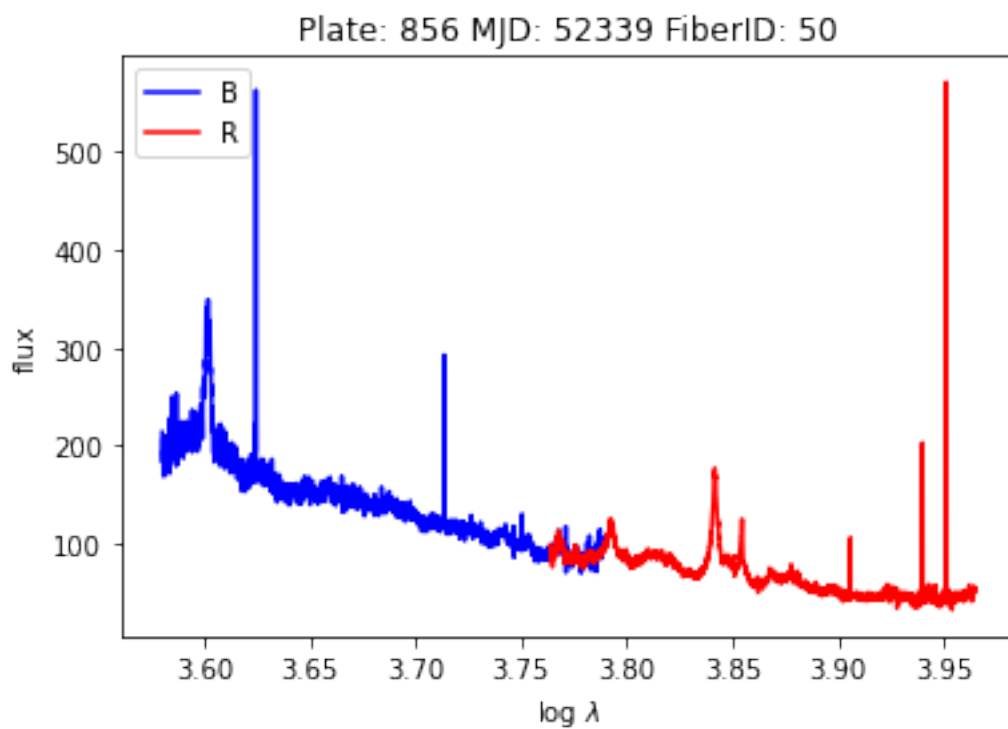
# 37



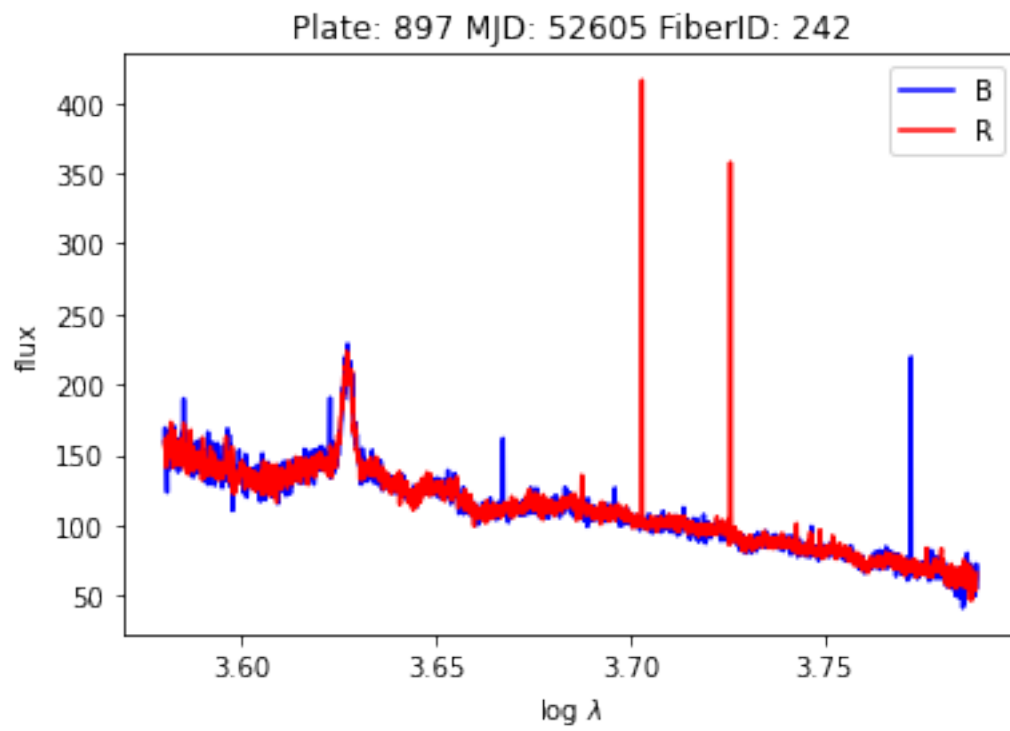
# 38



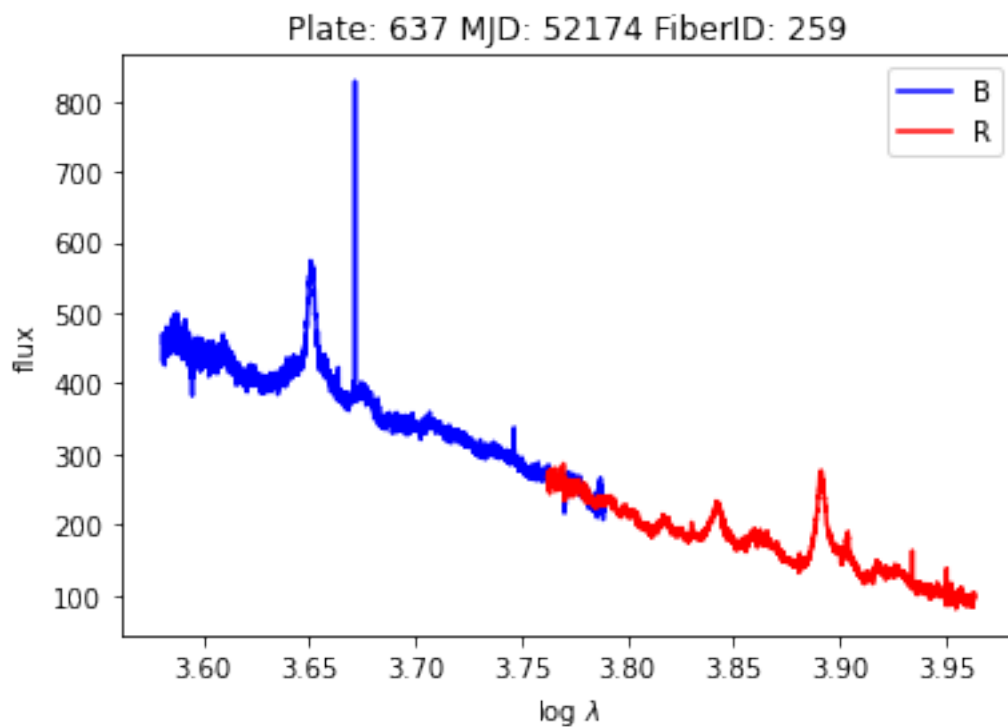
# 39



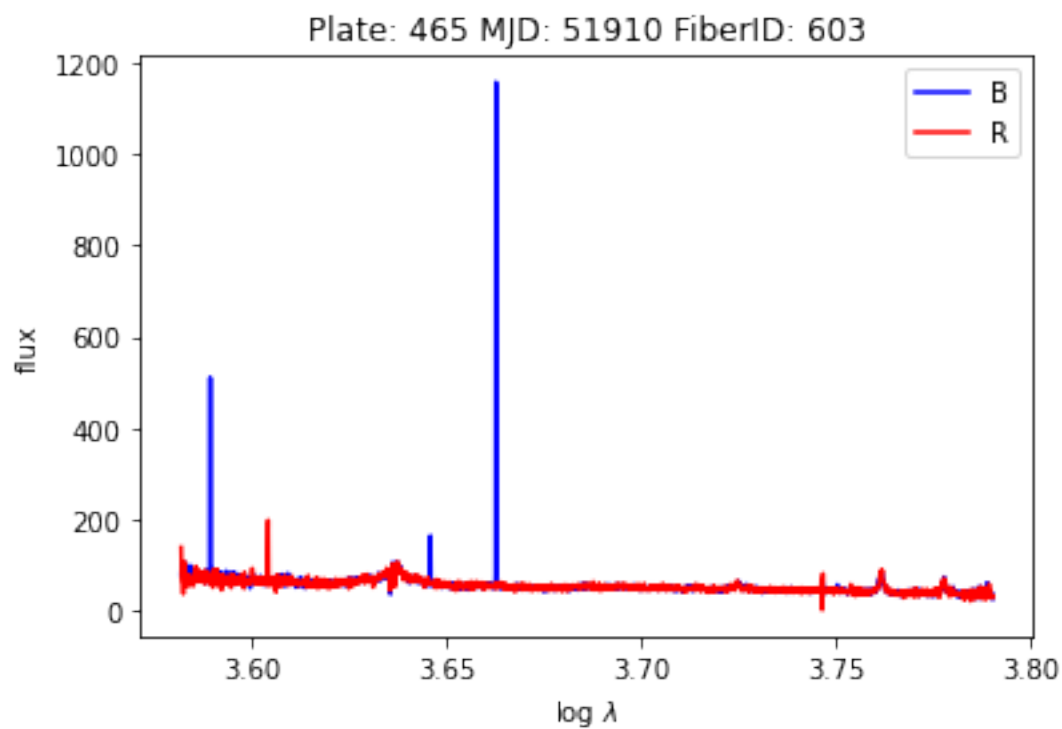
# 40



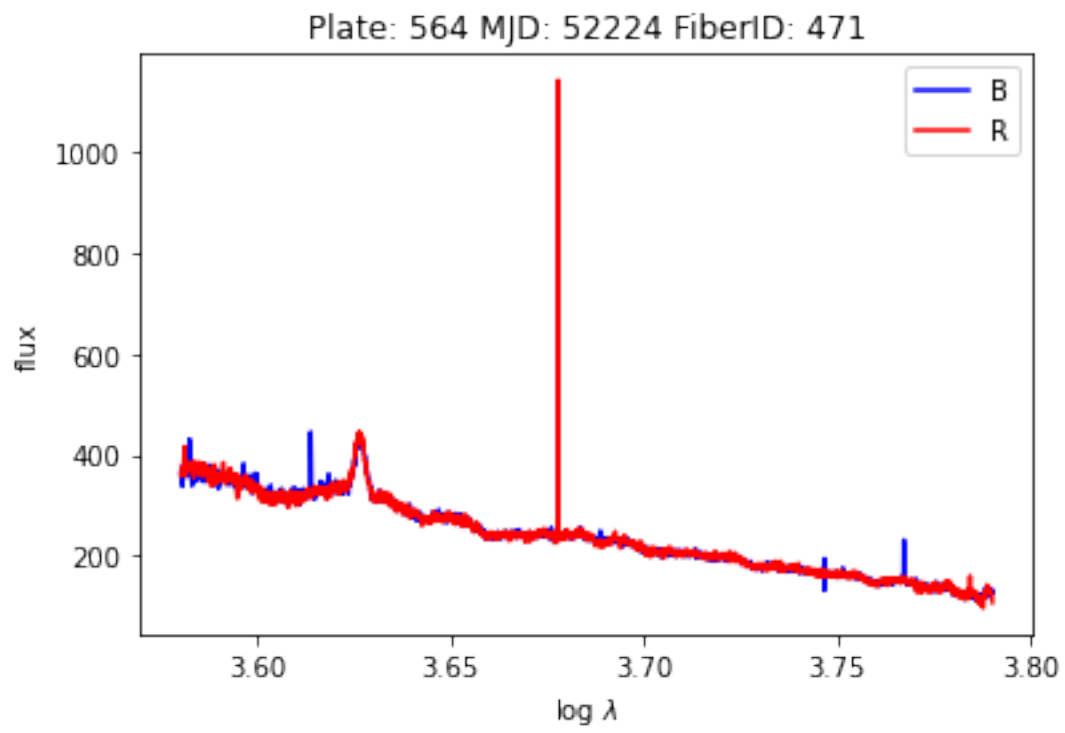
# 41



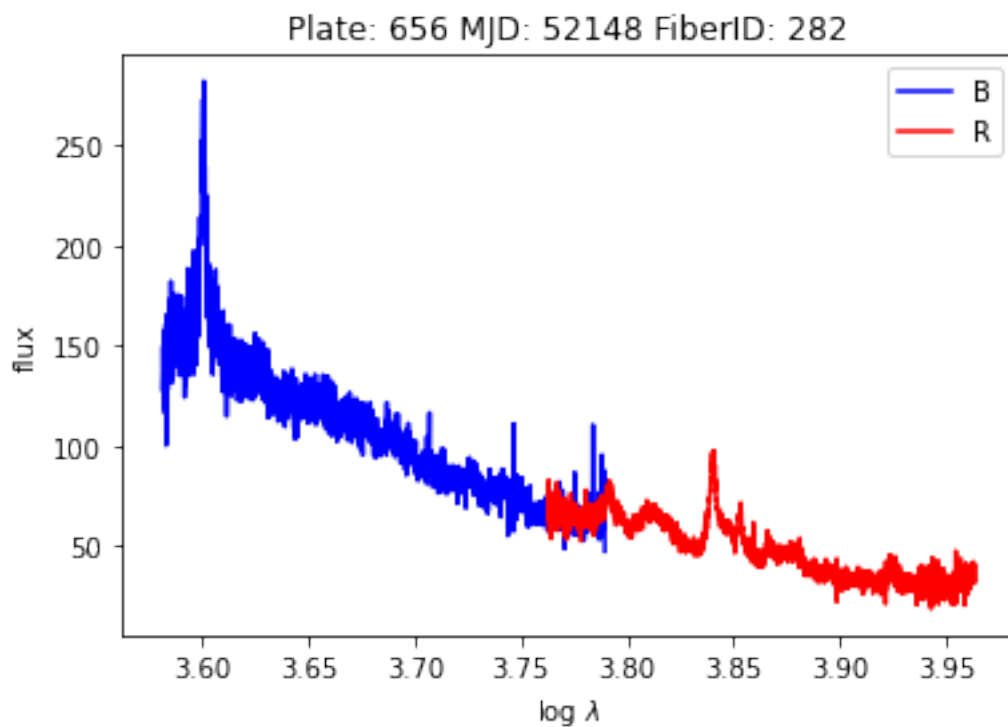
# 42



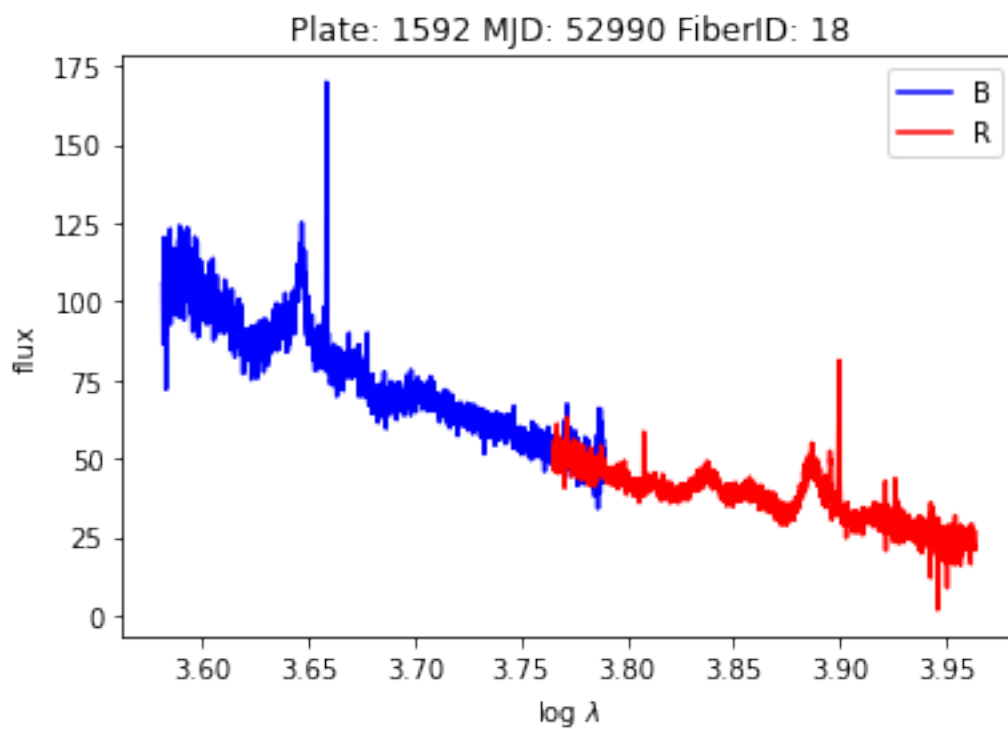
# 43



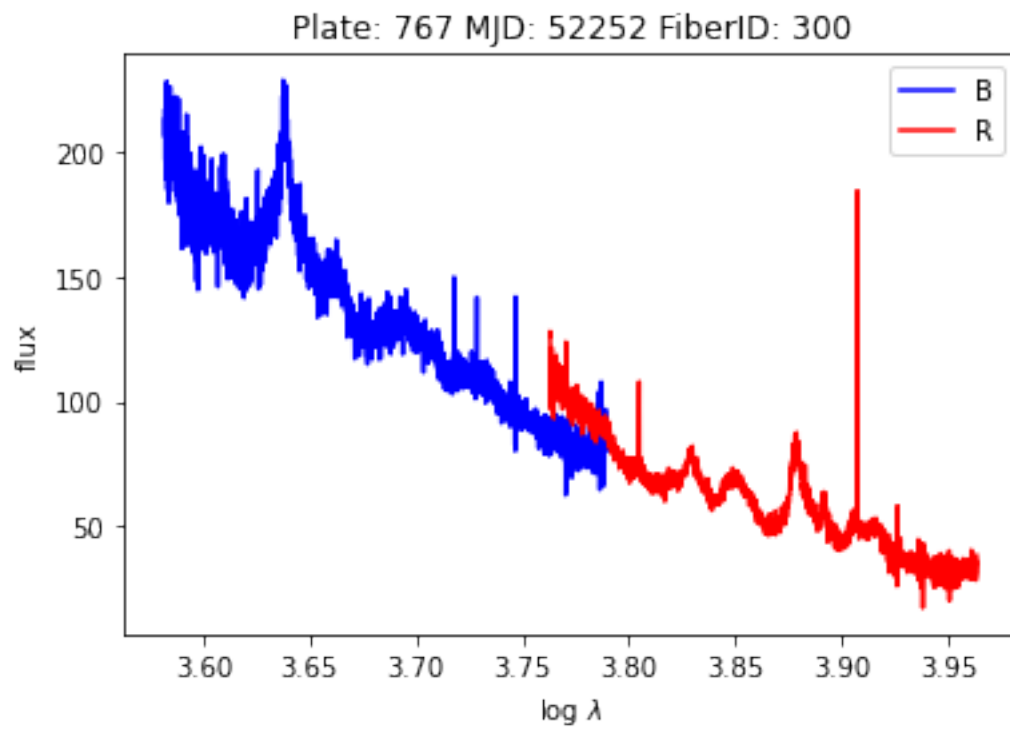
# 44



# 45

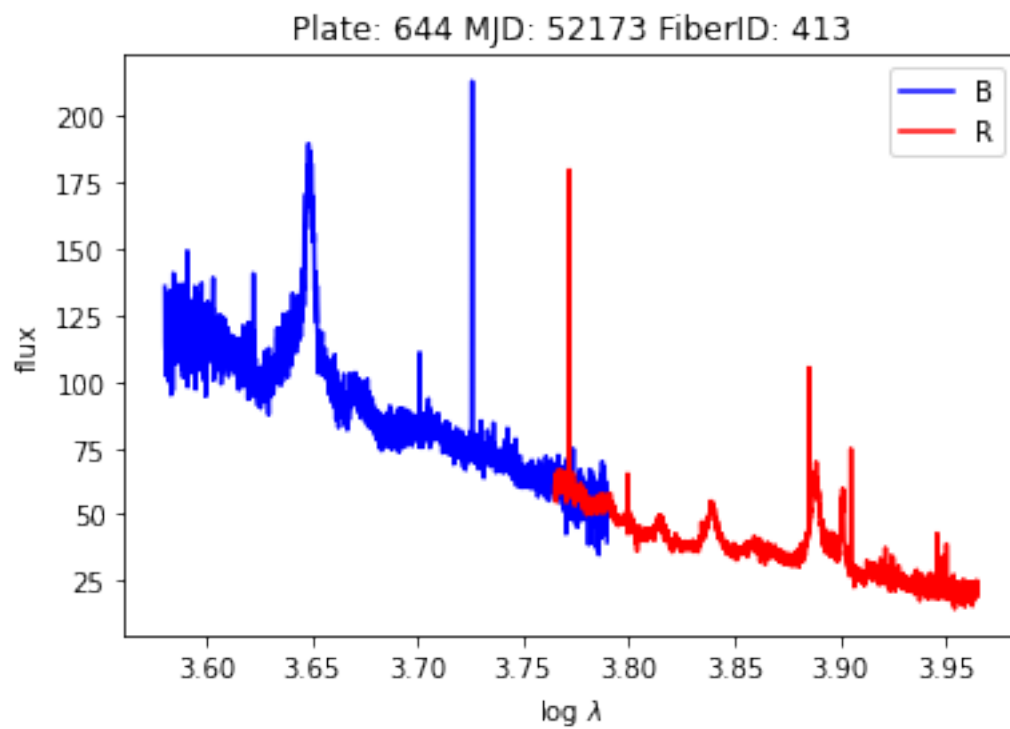


# 46



# 47





Note: From the results, we see 6 and 9 is not always the reduced result.