Near-infrared spectroscopy of AGNs in CDFS using Subaru/FMOS (J. Silverman)

<u>FMOS</u>

- 200 science fibers
- -Wavelength range: I-I.8 um
- 0.19 sq. deg FOV (a single footprint covers the entire ECDFS)



Primary targets:

Type I and 2 AGNs that have emission lines falling within the following observed spectral NIR windows based on secure optical spectroscopic redshifts

Wavelength 1.0-1.33 um	Hα 0.52 <z<1.02< th=""><th rowspan="2">Ηβ I.06-I.74</th><th rowspan="2">MgII 2.57-3.75</th></z<1.02<>	Ηβ I.06-I.74	MgII 2.57-3.75

Magnitude cuts

Priority I: $J_{AB} < 2I$; Priority 2: 2I < $J_{AB} < 23$

<u>Other targets</u>: Any X-ray sources lacking spectroscopic redshifts including those in the 4Ms catalog or members of X-ray detected galaxy groups

Observations

Dec 2010: CDFS (2 pointings) 40 type 1s 28 type 2s -see examples on the following pages

Dec 2011: CDFS (2 pointings)

- observed XMM186, XMM350, XMM82, XMM376
- all are not detected in Dec data (poor weather)
- reobserved in Jan-[not yet reduced]

Dec 2012/Jan 2013:

5 more nights awarded

- 2 nights (Silverman Subaru program for COSMOS)
- 3 nights (Sanders)
- high resolution mode (R~2000) that covers 1.4-1.8 um
- higher throughput than low resolution mode (all previous CDFS data)
 can observe CDFS at the beginning of each night before COSMOS is up

Dec 2013/Jan 2014: 3 nights to be awarded (Silverman-Subaru program)

CDFs type I AGNs



CDFs type 2 AGNs



First papers

Comparative analysis of different black hole mass indicators (Matsuoka, JDS et al.)

Mass-luminosity plane of quasars using COSMOS and CDFS (Steinhardt et al.)

Obscured AGNs in CDFs and COSMOS (Mainieiri, JDS, et al.)

X-ray spectral slope vs. Eddington ratio using CDFS and COSMOS AGNs (Brightman, JDS, Mainieri et al.)