

Exploring the links between quasar winds and radio emission along the Main Sequence at high redshift

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Multicomponent fits in the optical and UV ranges and individual notes

1 PKS0226-038

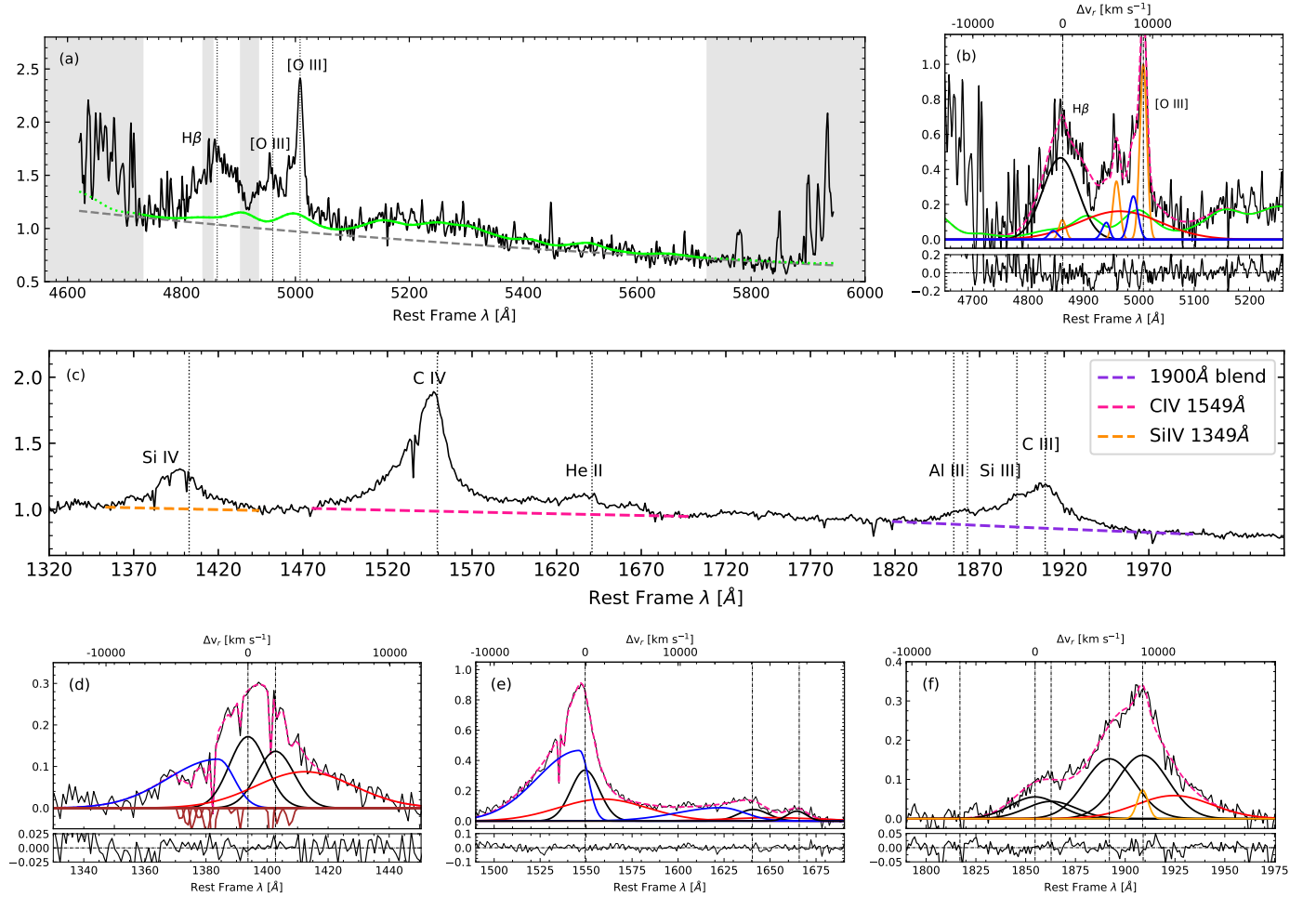


Figure 1: PKS0226-038. (a) Rest-frame spectrum covering the $H\beta$ spectral range obtained with VLT/ISAAC. The spectrum is normalised by the continuum at 5100 Å. The grey dashed line traces the power law that represent the continuum level as obtained with the `specfit` multicomponent analysis. The green line shows the FeII contribution. Dotted green line indicates the expected FeII contribution for the other parts of the spectra that were not considered in the fitting. The vertical dotted lines indicate the rest-frame of the main emission lines in the $H\beta$ spectral range and the grey-shaded area indicate the regions that were not considered in the fittings and/or are affected by tellurics. The white area indicates the region used to anchor both the continuum and the FeII template. (b) Result of the fitting after continuum subtraction (upper panel) and the respective residuals (bottom panel) for the $H\beta$ region. Pink dashed line shows the final fit. (c) Continuum-normalised UV spectrum with the adopted continuum marked in different colours depending on the spectral region. (d) Model of the $\text{SiIV}\lambda 1397 + \text{OIV}]\lambda 1402$. (e) Model of the $\text{CIV}\lambda 1549 + \text{HeII}\lambda 1640$. (f) Model of the 1900 Å blend. Broad components (BC) are represented by a black line meanwhile red line shows the VBC. Orange lines represent narrow components and the blue ones correspond to the blueshifted components. The region in which the FeII or FeIII template was fitted is represented by the solid green lines. Brown lines represent the absorptions seen in the spectrum and were modelled as negative-flux Gaussians.

VBC shift affected by telluric residual.

2 PKS0237-23

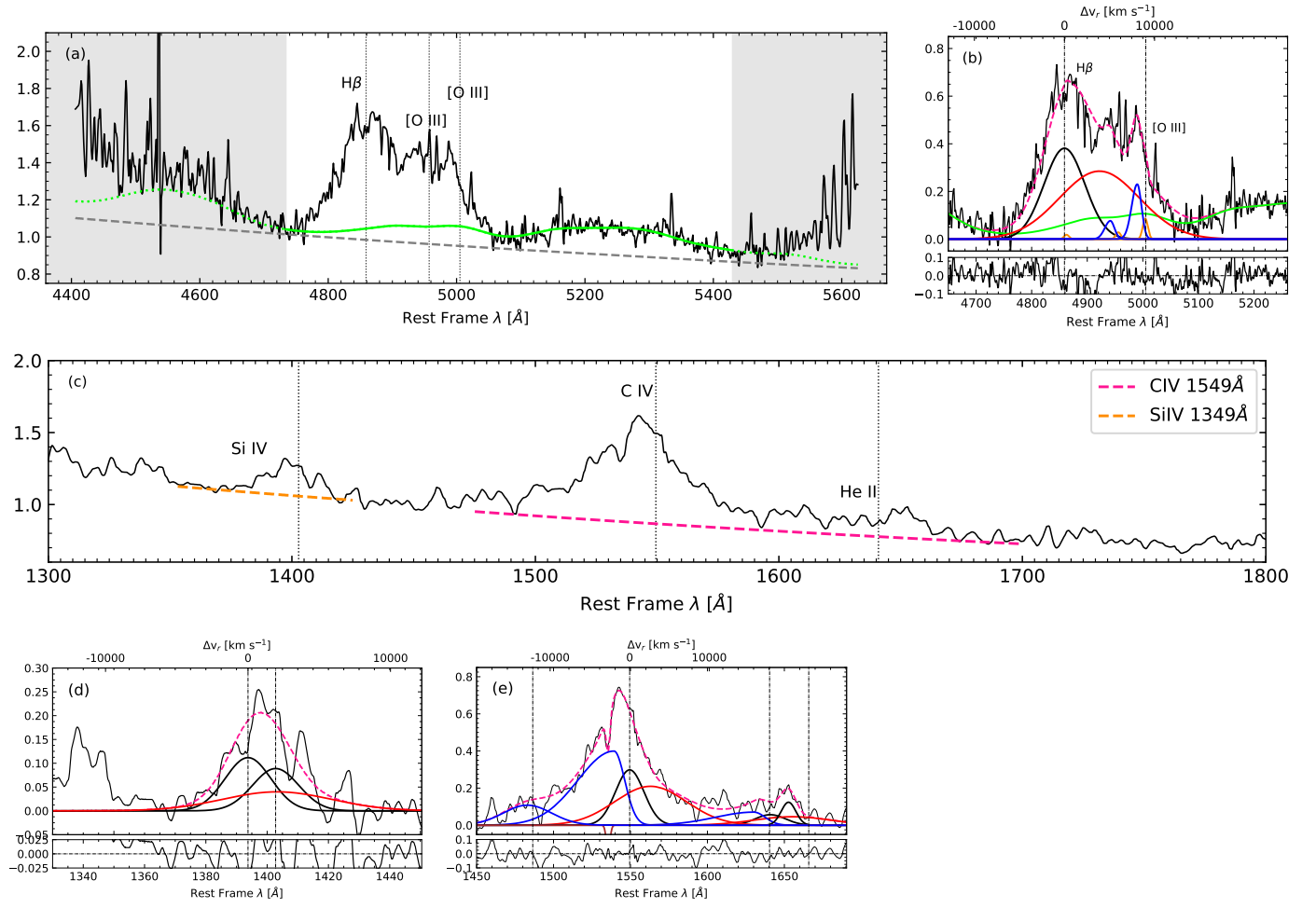


Figure 2: PKS0237-23. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

3 BZQJ0544-2241

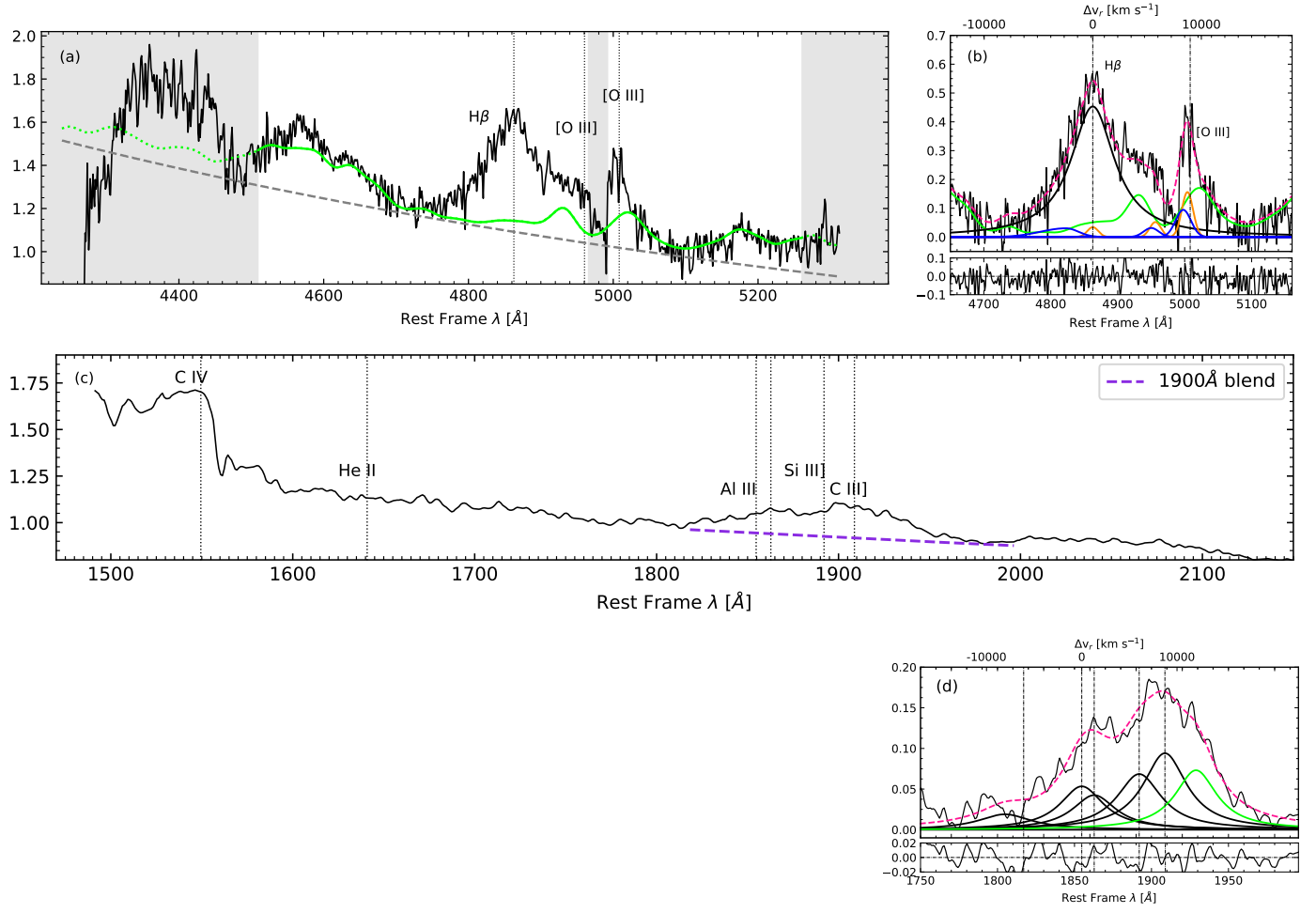


Figure 3: BZQJ0544-2241. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

4 PKS0858-279

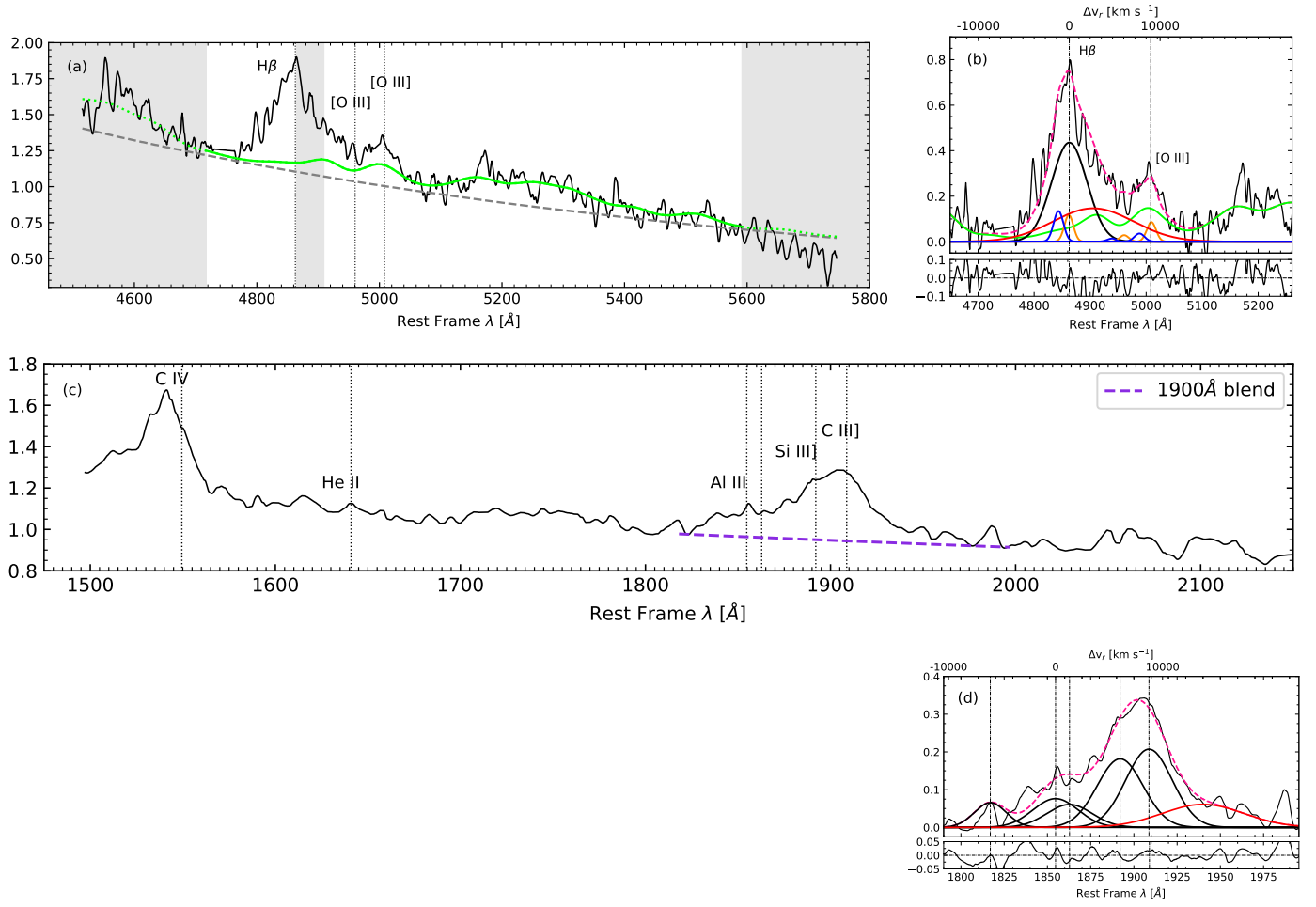


Figure 4: PKS0858-279. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

5 CTSJ01.03

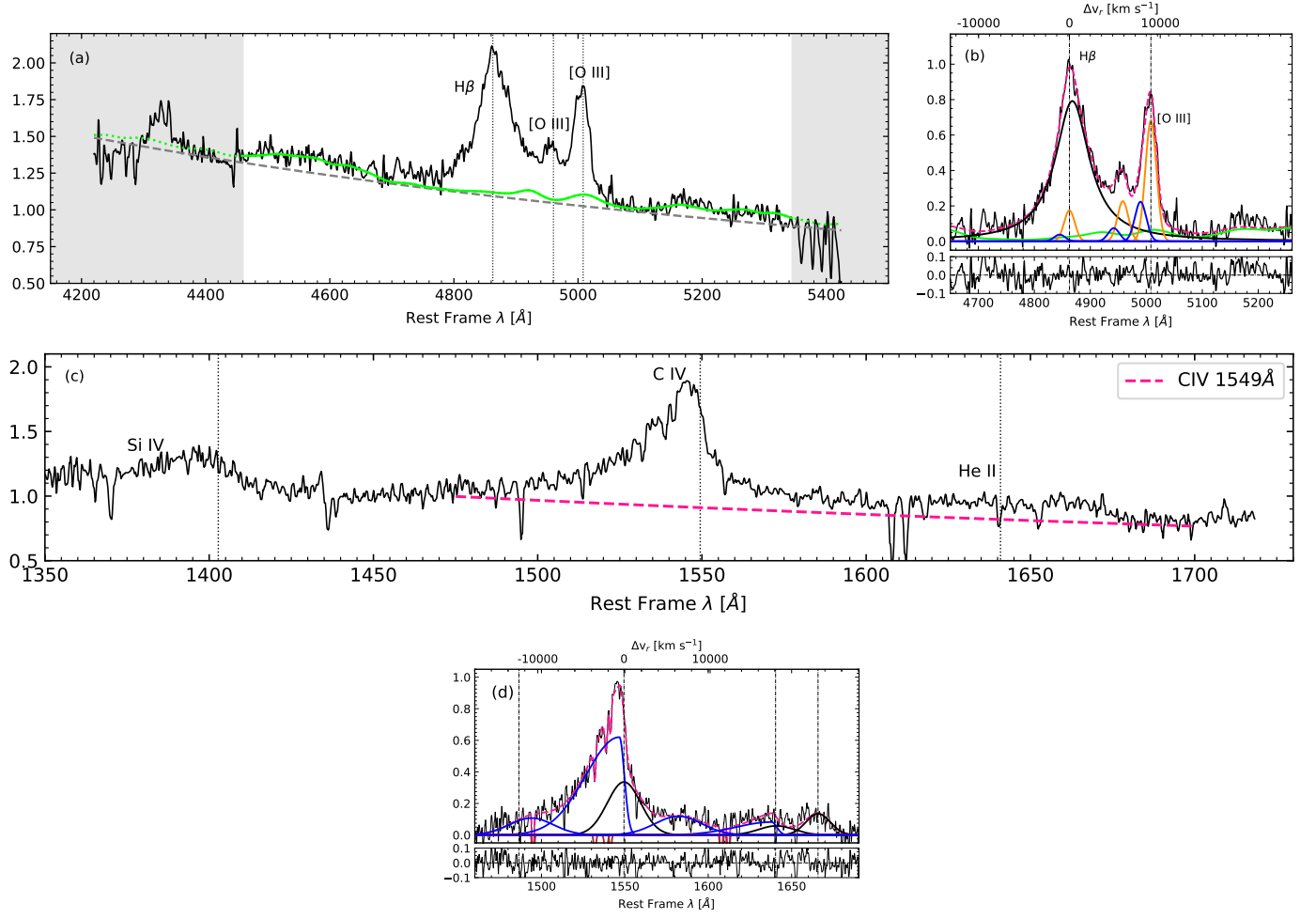


Figure 5: CTSJ01.03. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

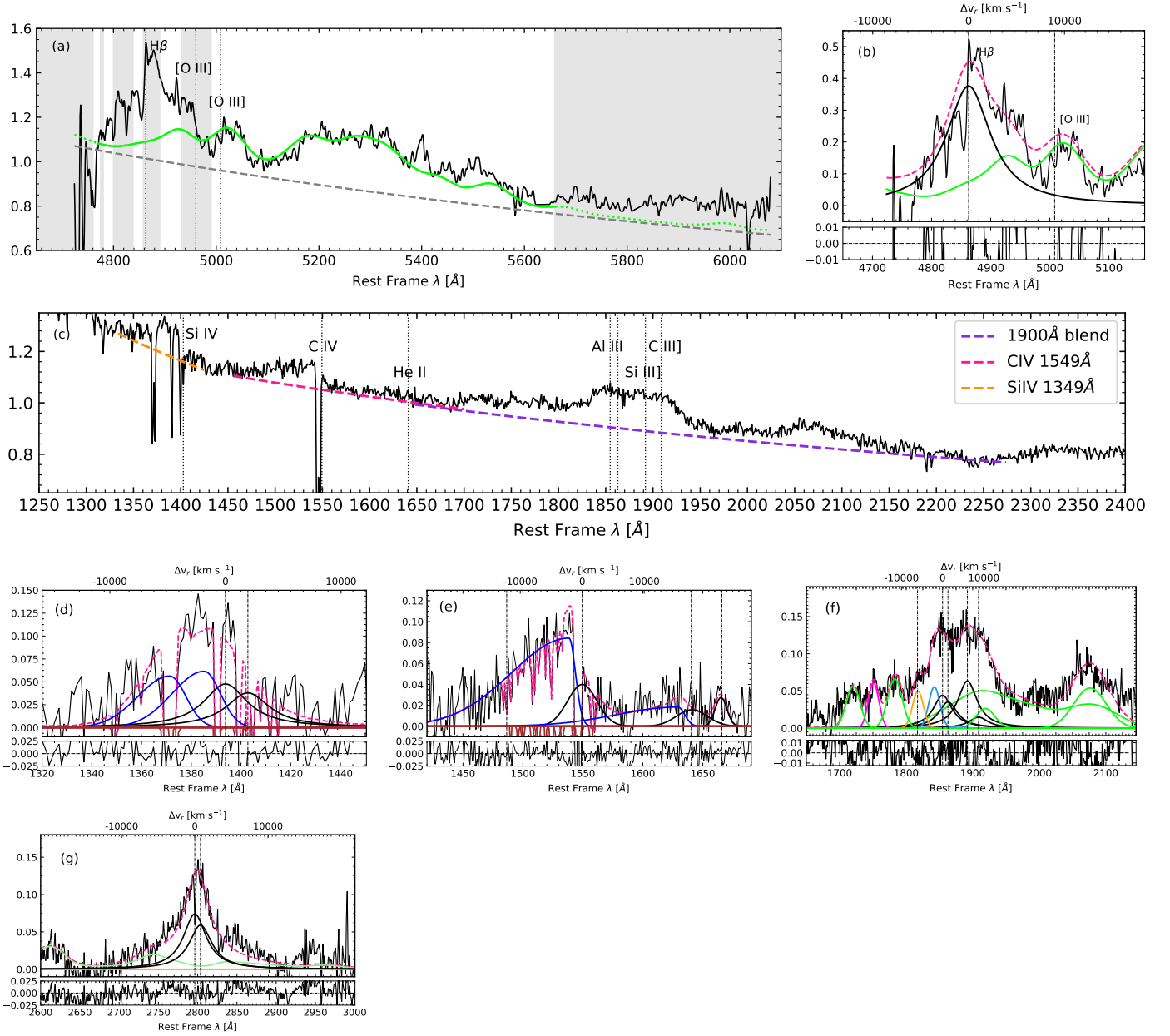


Figure 6: WB J0948+0855. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

An H β BLUE component may be present, however we cannot detect it since the region is located exactly at the border of the spectrum. Due to the difficulty of isolating a narrow component in both H β and [O III] λ 5007 emission lines, the redshift of this source has been estimated based on the Mg II $\lambda\lambda$ 2796,2803 doublet, since this line could be easily identified in the UV spectra (see panel (g) of Fig. 6).

7 CTSJ03.14

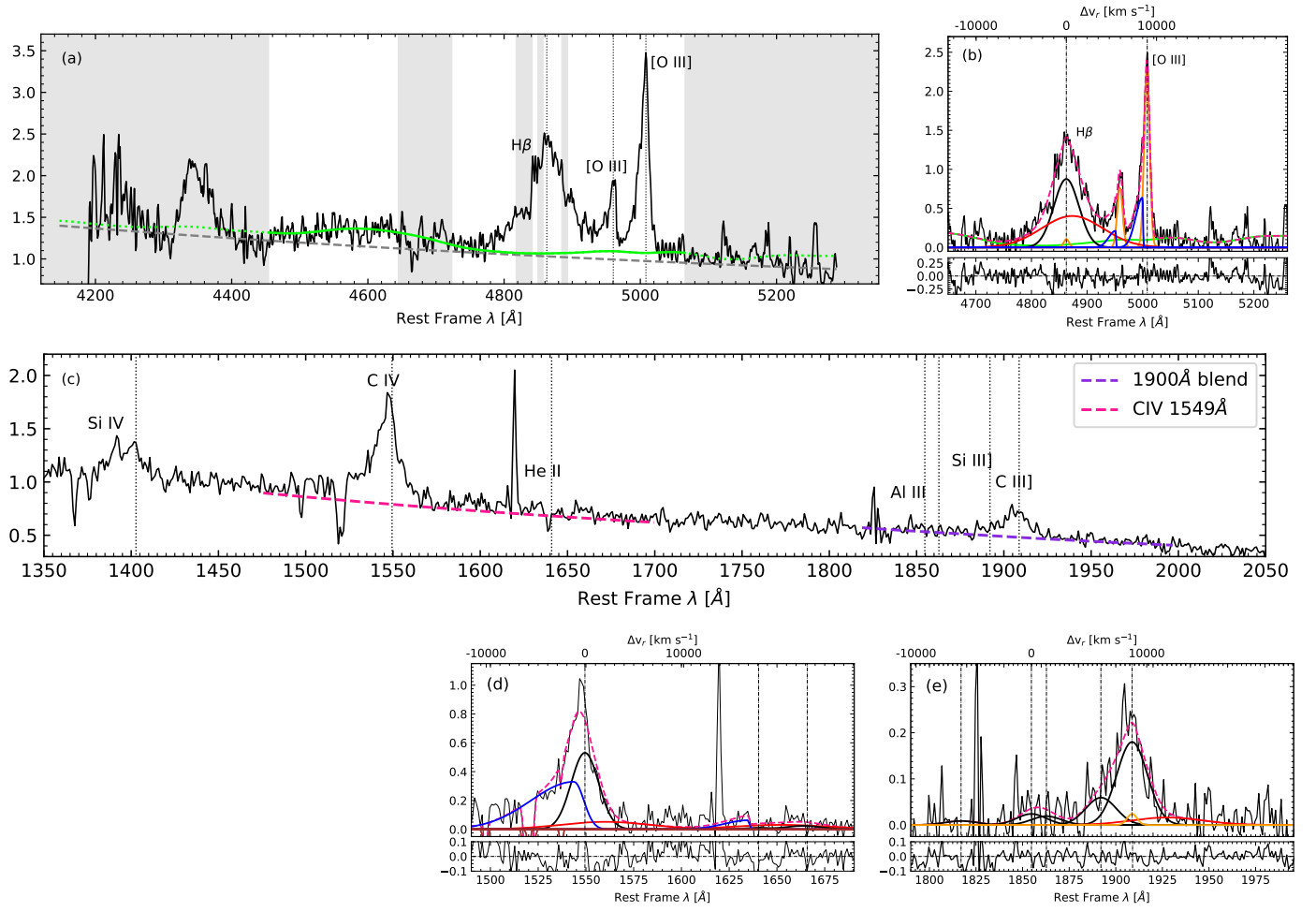


Figure 7: CTSJ03.14. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

8 PKS1448-232

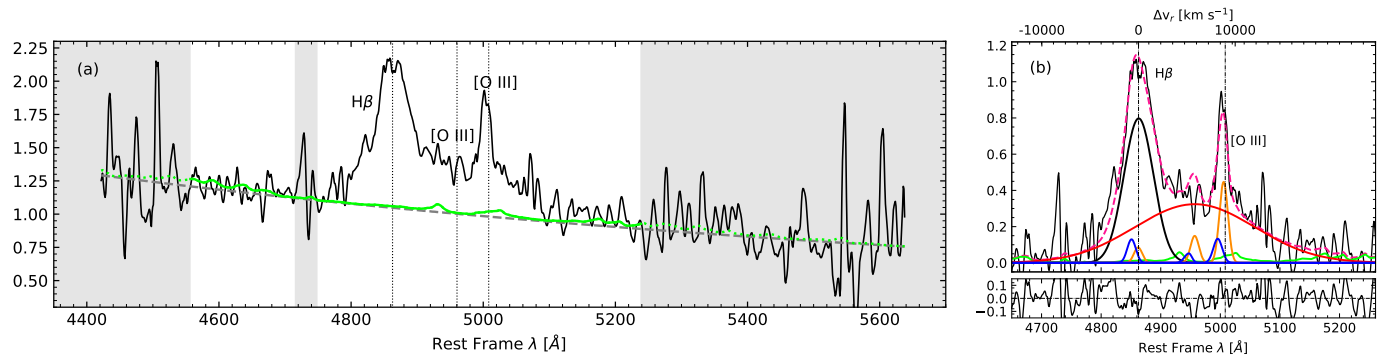


Figure 8: PKS1448-232. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

9 [HB89]1559+088

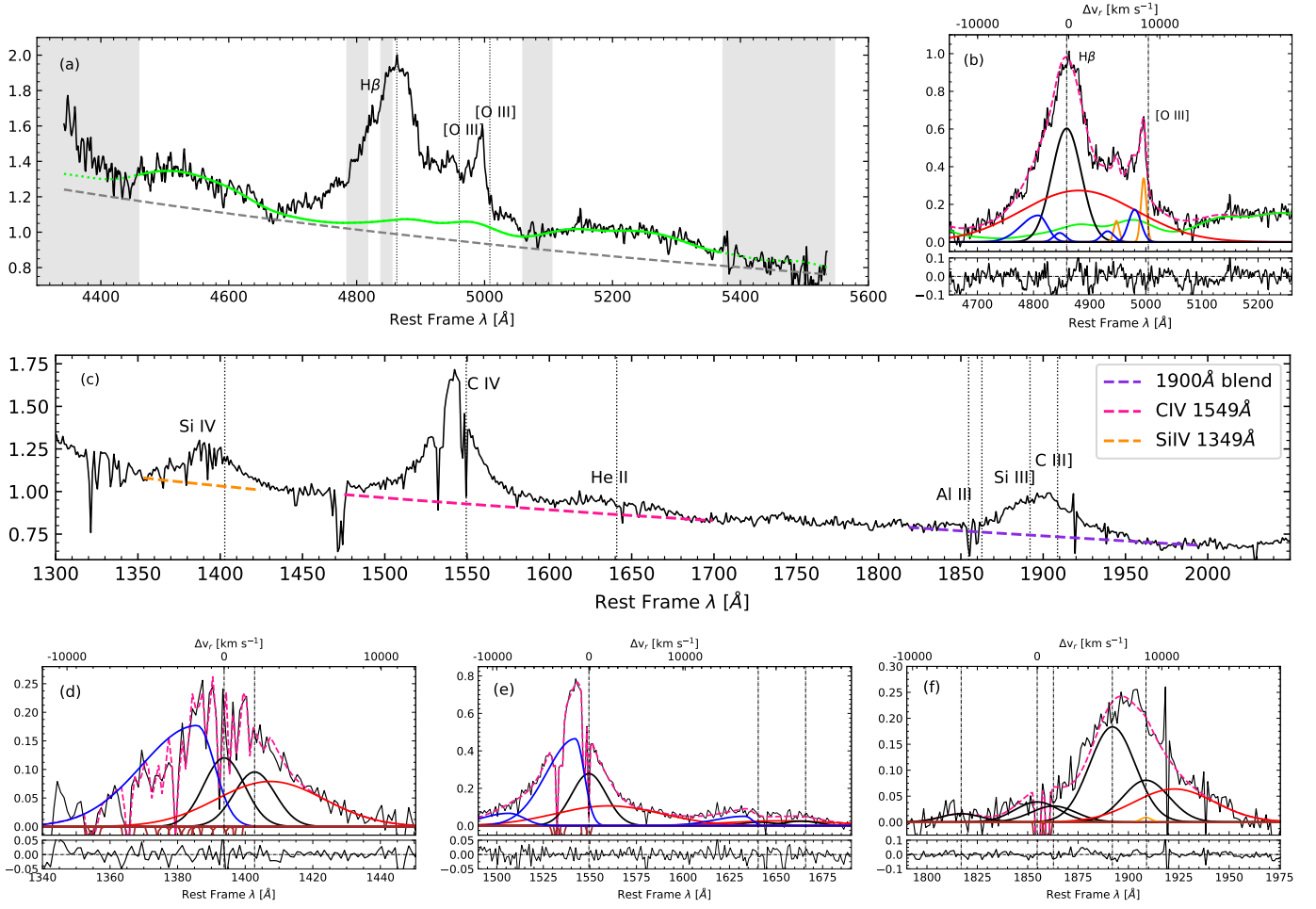


Figure 9: [HB89]1559+088. Colours and lines as Figure 1.

10 FBQS J2149-0811

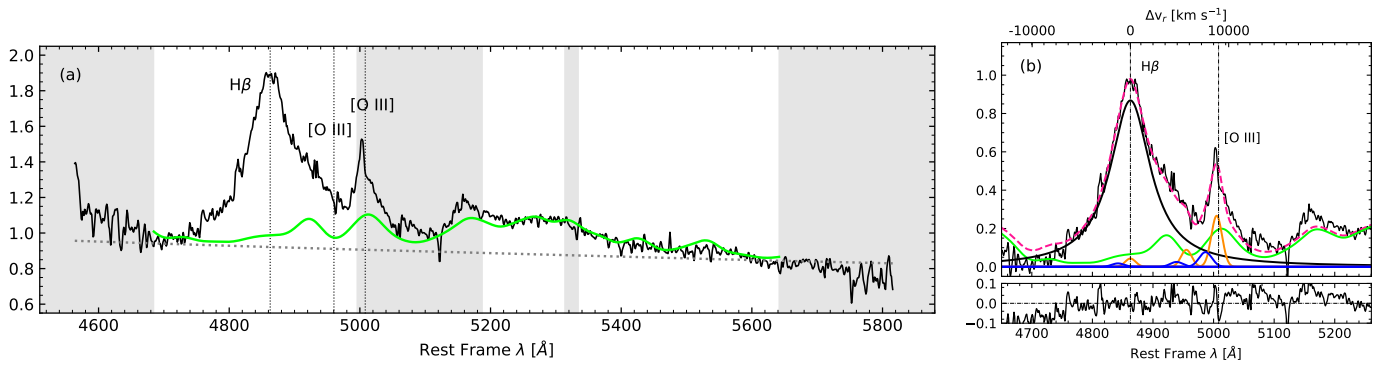


Figure 10: FBQS J2149-0811. Colours and lines as Figure 1.