

OPTICAL AND RADIO PROPERTIES OF EXTRAGALACTIC SOURCES OBSERVED BY THE
FIRST SURVEY AND THE SLOAN DIGITAL SKY SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

We discuss the optical and radio properties of $\sim 30,000$ FIRST (radio, 20 cm, sensitive to 1 mJy) sources positionally associated within 1.5 arcsec with an SDSS (optical, sensitive to $r^* \sim 22.2$) source in 1230 deg^2 of sky. The matched sample represents $\sim 30\%$ of the 108,000 FIRST sources and 0.1% of the 2.5×10^7 SDSS sources in the studied region. SDSS spectra are available for 4,300 galaxies and 1,154 quasars from the matched sample, and for a control sample of 140,000 galaxies and 20,000 quasars in 1030 deg^2 of sky. This large and unbiased catalog of optical identifications provides much firmer statistical footing for existing results and allows several new findings.

The majority (83%) of the FIRST sources identified with an SDSS source brighter than $r^* = 21$ are optically resolved; the fraction of resolved objects among the matched sources is a function of the radio flux, increasing from $\sim 50\%$ at the bright end to $\sim 90\%$ at the FIRST faint limit. Nearly all optically unresolved radio sources have non-stellar colors indicative of quasars. We estimate an upper limit of $\sim 5\%$ for the fraction of quasars with broad-band optical colors indistinguishable from those of stars. The distribution of quasars in the radio flux – optical flux plane supports the existence of the “quasar radio-dichotomy”; $8 \pm 1\%$ of all quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ are radio-loud and this fraction seems independent of redshift and optical luminosity. The radio-loud quasars have a redder median color by $0.08 \pm 0.02 \text{ mag}$, and show a 3 times larger fraction of objects with extremely red colors.

FIRST galaxies represent 5% of all SDSS galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$, and 1% for $r^* < 20$, and are dominated by red ($u^* - r^* > 2.22$) galaxies, especially those with $r^* > 17.5$. Magnitude and redshift limited samples show that radio galaxies have a different optical luminosity distribution than non-radio galaxies selected by the same criteria; when galaxies are further separated by their colors, this result remains valid for both blue and red galaxies. For a given optical luminosity and redshift, the observed optical colors of radio-galaxies are indistinguishable from those of all SDSS galaxies selected by identical criteria. The distributions of radio-to-optical flux ratio are similar for blue and red galaxies in redshift-limited samples; this similarity implies that the difference in their luminosity functions, and resulting selection effects, are the dominant cause for the preponderance of red radio galaxies in flux-limited samples. The fraction of radio galaxies whose emission line ratios indicate an AGN (30%) rather than a starburst origin is 6 times larger than the corresponding fraction for all SDSS galaxies ($r^* < 17.5$). We confirm that the AGN-to-starburst galaxy number ratio increases with radio flux, and find that radio emission from AGNs is more concentrated than radio emission from starburst galaxies.

Subject headings: galaxies: photometry, active – quasars: general – radio continuum: general, galaxies

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistical studies of the radio emission from extragalactic sources are entering a new era due to the availability of large sky area high-resolution radio surveys that are sensitive to mJy levels (e.g. FIRST, Becker, White & Helfand 1995; NVSS, Condon *et al.* 1998; for an informative overview and a comparison of modern radio surveys see De Breuck *et al.* 2000). However, to fully utilize the strength of these new radio surveys, the optical properties of the sources must be determined. The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS, York *et al.* 2000) is a good match in areal coverage and depth ($r^* \sim 22.2$) to the new radio surveys. The SDSS is producing five-color optical images and photometry for more than 10^8 Galactic and extragalactic sources, as well as spectra for about 10^6 galaxies and 10^5 quasars. The accurate photometry and detailed morphological and spectroscopic information can be used to efficiently separate sources into stars, quasars and galaxies, and to study in detail the optical properties of radio sources.

In this work we discuss the properties of sources observed by the FIRST and SDSS surveys. We use the FIRST survey because it has superior astrometric accuracy, resolution and faint sensitivity limit compared to other contemporary large area radio surveys (e.g. NVSS). We use the SDSS because it has the best photometric and astrometric accuracy available for a large area optical survey, 5-band data extending from 3000 r^*_{A} to 10,000 r^*_{A} ,

and spectra for a large number of extragalactic sources. The largest previous samples of optical identifications for FIRST sources are based on the APM survey. McMahon *et al.* (2001) describe an identification program for 382,892 FIRST sources from 4150 deg^2 of the north Galactic cap that resulted in $\sim 70,000$ optical counterparts, and Magliocchetti & Maddox (2001) present a detailed analysis for ~ 4000 sources. The sample discussed here, with SDSS identification for $\sim 30,000$ FIRST sources, has the advantage of more than five times more accurate optical astrometry and photometry; it is also about 1 magnitude deeper, and utilizes 5-color, instead of 2-color, optical information. In addition, spectra are available for a subset of 5,454 matched sources.

A brief description of the FIRST and SDSS data is provided in §2. We describe the matched data and the basic matching statistics in §3. A more detailed study of the optical and radio properties of quasars and galaxies is presented in §4 and §5, and we discuss our results in §6.

2. THE SURVEYS

2.1. Sloan Digital Sky Survey

2.1.1. Technical Summary

The SDSS¹⁹ is a digital photometric and spectroscopic survey which will cover one quarter of the Celestial Sphere in the North Galactic cap and produce a smaller area ($\sim 225 \text{ deg}^2$), but much deeper, survey in the Southern Galactic hemisphere (York *et al.* 2000; Stoughton *et al.* 2002,

¹⁹See <http://www.astro.princeton.edu/PBOOK/welcome.htm>

hereafter EDR, and references therein). The flux densities of detected objects are measured almost simultaneously in five bands (u , g , r , i , and z , Fukugita *et al.* 1996) with effective wavelengths of 3551 r^*A , 4686 r^*A , 6166 r^*A , 7480 r^*A , and 8932 r^*A (Gunn *et al.* 1998). The resulting catalog is 95% complete²⁰ for point sources to limiting AB magnitudes of 22.0, 22.2, 22.2, 21.3, and 20.5 in the North Galactic cap²¹, in u , g , r , i , and z , respectively. The eventual survey sky coverage of about π steradians (10,000 deg²) will result in photometric measurements to the above detection limits for about 100 million stars. Astrometric positions are accurate to about 0.1 arcsec (rms per coordinate) for sources brighter than 20.5^m, and the morphological information from the images allows robust star-galaxy separation down to $r^* \sim 21.5^m$ (Lupton *et al.* 2002). The spectra have a resolution of 1800-2000 in the wavelength range from 3800 to 9200 r^*A . Extragalactic sources targeted in the SDSS spectroscopic survey include a flux-limited “main” galaxy sample ($r^* < 17.77$, Strauss *et al.* 2002), the luminous red galaxy sample (Eisenstein *et al.* 2002, hereafter E02), and quasars (Richards *et al.* 2002). Further technical details about the SDSS data can be found in EDR and references therein.

2.1.2. SDSS color-color and color-magnitude diagrams

The position of an object in SDSS color and magnitude space can be used to constrain its nature, thus providing an efficient method to analyze the properties of optically identified radio sources. The color-color and color-magnitude diagrams which summarize the photometric properties of SDSS sources are shown in Figure 1. In this and all other figures, we correct the optical magnitudes for interstellar extinction, determined from the maps of Schlegel, Finkbeiner & Davis (1998). Typical r band absorption values ($A_r = 0.84A_V$) for the high-latitude regions discussed in this work are 0.05 to 0.15. Throughout this work we use “model” magnitudes²², as computed by the photometric pipeline (*photo*, version v5_2, for details see Lupton *et al.* 2002 and EDR). The model magnitudes are measured by fitting an exponential and a de Vaucouleurs profile of arbitrary inclination to the two-dimensional image and convolved with the local point-spread function, and using the formally better model in the r band to evaluate the magnitude. Photometric errors are typically 0.03^m at the bright end ($r^* < 20^m$), and increase to about 0.1^m at $r^* \sim 21^m$, the faint limit relevant in this work (for more details see Ivezić *et al.* 2000 and Strateva *et al.* 2001, hereafter S01).

The top left panel in Figure 1 displays the $g^* - r^*$ vs. $u^* - g^*$ color-color diagram for $\sim 300,000$ objects with errors less than 0.1 mag in the plotted bands, observed in 50 deg² of sky during the SDSS commissioning phase. The unresolved sources are shown by dots, and the resolved sources by linearly spaced contours. The low-redshift quasars ($z \lesssim 2.5$), selected by their blue $u^* - g^*$ colors indicating UV excess (hereafter UVX, roughly in the region $-0.6 < u^* - g^* < 0.6$, $-0.2 < g^* - r^* < 0.6$), are shown as circles (for more details about SDSS quasar targeting

strategy see Richards *et al.* 2002). Most of the unresolved sources are stars. The position of a star in color-color diagrams is mainly determined by its spectral type (Finlator *et al.* 2000, hereafter F00, and references therein). For most of its length, the locus in the $g^* - r^*$ vs. $u^* - g^*$ diagram consists of stars with spectral types ranging from F to late K, with late K and M stars distributed at the red end of the stellar locus, as marked in the figure (in all color-color diagrams red is towards the upper right). Different M spectral subtypes cannot be distinguished in the $g^* - r^*$ vs. $u^* - g^*$ diagram, and are better separated in the $r^* - i^*$ vs. $g^* - r^*$ diagram (the top right panel in Figure 1), where they occupy the vertical part of the stellar locus with $g^* - r^* \sim 1.4$. The modeling of the stellar populations observed by SDSS (F00) indicates that the vast majority of these stars (about 99%) are on the main sequence.

The lower two panels in Figure 1 display the color-magnitude diagrams for unresolved (left) and resolved (right) sources. Blue stars ($g^* - r^* < 1$) are more luminous than red stars ($g^* - r^* > 1$) and are thus observable to comparatively larger distances (about 1-10 kpc for blue stars vs. 0.1-1 kpc for red stars). This, plus the steeply increasing luminosity function for the less luminous red stars gives rise to the observed bimodal stellar distribution (for details see Chen *et al.* 2000). The distribution of the $g^* - r^*$ color for galaxies is very narrow ($\lesssim 0.2$ FWHM) for $r^* \lesssim 16$, and widens considerably for fainter objects; the width of the $g^* - r^*$ distribution is significantly larger than the photometric errors (1 mag vs. < 0.05 mag), and thus represents a real spread in colors. The asymmetric distribution suggests that there are at least two galaxy populations.

The distribution of galaxies in SDSS color-color space has been studied by Shimasaku *et al.* (2001) and S01. S01 found that galaxies show a strongly bimodal distribution of $u^* - r^*$ color (also visible in the upper left panel in Figure 1), and demonstrated that the two groups can be associated with late type (blue group) and early type (red group) galaxies. However, faint red galaxies (which dominate the radio galaxy sample) have poorly determined u -band magnitudes, not allowing reliable galaxy type separation on the basis of color. Thus, here we separate the two classes in the r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram. Figure 2 shows such diagrams for $\sim 190,000$ galaxies from ~ 100 deg² of sky, separated according to the $u^* - r^*$ criterion proposed by S01: the upper panel shows $\sim 126,000$ galaxies with $u^* - r^* < 2.22$, and the lower panel shows $\sim 64,000$ galaxies with $u^* - r^* > 2.22$. Figure 2 demonstrates that an approximate separation of the two basic galaxy types is possible even when only the g^* and r^* band magnitudes are used. The mixing of the two types in the central region (IIb) of the diagram is probably a consequence of the fact that the u -band magnitudes become less accurate at the faint end, but K correction effects may also play a role.

The dashed lines in Figure 2 divide the r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram into several characteristic re-

²⁰These values are determined by comparing multiple scans of the same area obtained during the commissioning year. Typical seeing in these observations was 1.6 ± 0.2 arcsec.

²¹We refer to the measured magnitudes in this paper as u^* , g^* , r^* , i^* , and z^* because the absolute calibration of the SDSS photometric system is still uncertain at the $\lesssim 0.05^m$ level. The SDSS filters themselves are referred to as u , g , r , i , and z . All magnitudes are given on the AB_v system (Oke & Gunn, 1983); for additional discussion regarding the SDSS photometric system see Fukugita *et al.* (1996).

²²Note that the SDSS photometric system uses asinh magnitudes (Lupton, Gunn & Szalay 1999).

gions that are a convenient analysis tool when studying various subsamples of galaxies. Galaxies brighter than $r^* = 17.5$ (close to the limit of $r^* = 17.77$ for the SDSS main spectroscopic galaxy sample, see Strauss *et al.* 2002) display a very narrow $g^* - r^*$ color distribution. We divide this magnitude range into a region including the core of the distribution (Ib), and the two regions bluer (Ia) and redder (Ic) than the core.

The regions with $17.5 < r^* < 20$ are defined by following the boundaries of the distribution of the two galaxy types: the region IIa is dominated by blue galaxies, while the regions IIc and IId are dominated by red galaxies. The IIb region contains substantial fractions of both galaxy types. The distinction between IIc and IId regions is made, somewhat arbitrarily, by extending the separation between the Ib and Ic regions parallel to the boundary between the IIb and IIc regions. The definition of region IId is practically identical to the SDSS spectroscopic targeting boundary for luminous red galaxies (E02). Table 1 shows the counts of galaxies per unit solid angle (deg^{-2}), and the fraction of blue ($u^* - r^* < 2.22$) and red ($u^* - r^* > 2.22$) galaxies in each region.

2.2. FIRST Survey

The FIRST survey (Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty-Centimeters, Becker, White & Helfand 1995) is using the Very Large Array to produce a map of the 20 cm (1.4 GHz) sky with a beam size of 5.4 arcsec and an rms sensitivity of about 0.15 mJy/beam²³. The survey will cover an area of about 10,000 deg^2 in the north Galactic cap and a smaller area along the Celestial equator, corresponding to the sky regions observed by SDSS. With a source surface density of $\sim 90 \text{ deg}^{-2}$, the final catalog will include $\sim 10^6$ sources. The survey is currently 70% complete. At the 1 mJy source detection threshold, about 35% of FIRST sources have resolved structure on scales from 2–30 arcsec.

The FIRST catalog lists two types of 20-cm continuum flux density: the peak value, F_{peak} , and the integrated flux density, F_{int} . These measurements are derived from fitting a two-dimensional Gaussian to each source, where the source maps are generated from the coadded images from twelve pointings. For convenience, we define an “AB radio magnitude”

$$t = -2.5 \log \left(\frac{F_{int}}{3631 \text{ Jy}} \right), \quad (1)$$

which places the radio magnitudes on the AB_ν system of Oke & Gunn (1983). One of the advantages of that system is that the zero-point (3631 Jy) does not depend on wavelength.

To quantify the radio morphology, we define a dimensionless measure of concentration

$$\theta = \left(\frac{F_{int}}{F_{peak}} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (2)$$

Sources with resolved radio emission will have $\theta > 1$.

The FIRST sensitivity limit of 1 mJy (for the peak flux density) corresponds to $t = 16.4$; we used the total flux, F_{int} , to define the t magnitude. The various spectral indices (defined by $F_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$) that can be formed between an SDSS wavelength with a measured magnitude m , and the FIRST wavelength are then

$$\alpha_{tm} = \frac{0.4}{\log(20 \text{ cm}/\lambda_m)} (t - m), \quad (3)$$

where λ_m is the effective wavelength corresponding to m . For example, for the i band ($\lambda_i = 7480 \text{ \AA}$)

$$\alpha_{ti} = 0.0737 (t - i^*). \quad (4)$$

We will also find it useful to define the ratio of the radio to optical flux density (without including the K correction²⁴) as

$$R_m = \log(F_{radio}/F_{optical}) = 0.4 (m - t), \quad (5)$$

where m is one of the SDSS magnitudes. In this work we use R_r , R_i , and R_z . Note that some papers define R without the logarithm.

3. THE MATCHED DATA AND THE MATCHING STATISTICS

Here we present a brief summary of SDSS and FIRST data used in this work. We also describe the matching algorithm, discuss the star/galaxy separation, and analyze the radio differences between matched and unmatched sources, and between optically unresolved and resolved matched sources.

3.1. SDSS Data

We utilize SDSS imaging and spectroscopic observations that were reduced and calibrated prior to October 8, 2001, and that overlap the area already scanned by the FIRST survey. The imaging data cover a 1230 deg^2 large area on the sky and include 2.53×10^7 unique unsaturated ($r^* > 14$) SDSS sources. The distribution of a sparse sample of these sources on the sky is shown in the top panel in Figure 3. The spectroscopic data are available for a 774 deg^2 (63%) subregion and include spectra for 1.21×10^5 objects. The sky distribution of a sparse sample of sources with spectra is shown in the bottom panel in Figure 3. To test the robustness of analyzed quantities regarding the choice of area on the sky, we also use a smaller subsample based on four SDSS commissioning runs (94, 125, 752 and 756) taken during the Fall of 1998 and the Spring of 1999. These data are part of the publicly available SDSS Early Data Release²⁵ (see EDR) and include 6.68×10^6 unique unsaturated objects in a 325 deg^2 large region of sky bounded by $-1.25^\circ < \delta_{2000} < 1.25^\circ$ and either $0^h 40^m < \alpha_{2000} < 3^h 20^m$ (runs 94 and 125), or $9^h 40^m < \alpha_{2000} < 15^h 40^m$ (runs 752 and 756). Spectra are available for 38,000 objects from this smaller data set (the EDR sample hereafter).

Throughout the paper we introduce and describe various subsamples designed to avoid selection effects. A summary of these subsamples is provided in Appendix A.

²³See <http://sundog.stsci.edu>

²⁴Throughout this paper we use the term “K correction” as it was defined by Schneider, Gunn & Hoessel (1983).

²⁵Accessible from <http://www.sdss.org>

3.2. FIRST Data

The full area (1230 deg²) analyzed here includes 107,654 FIRST sources. The top panel in Figure 4 shows the $\log(\theta^2)$ vs. t diagram for the 28,476 sources in the EDR sample region. The radio emission from the sources above the $\log(\theta^2) = 0$ line is resolved. The diagonal cutoff running from the top to the lower right corner is due to the FIRST faint limit; low surface brightness sources (i.e. those that are large and faint) are not included in the catalog. The differential t distribution (“counts”) for all sources is shown in the bottom panel with circles, and separately with triangles for the 9,823 sources with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.1$ (note that this condition reliably selects resolved radio sources only for $t \lesssim 15$ because noise affects the fainter sources). The counts suggest that the FIRST sample is complete for $t \lesssim 15.5$. The differential counts (mag⁻¹ deg⁻²) of all FIRST sources in the $11.5 < t < 15.5$ range can be described by

$$\log(n) = -3.12 + 0.31 t. \quad (6)$$

This fit is shown by the dashed line and agrees well with the results discussed by Windhorst *et al.* (1985, for related discussion see also White *et al.* 1997). The slope of the $\log(n) - t$ relation for sources with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.1$ in the same t range is statistically indistinguishable from the slope for the whole sample.

3.3. The Positional Matching of SDSS and FIRST Catalogs

We first positionally match all sources from both catalogs whose positions agree to better than 3 arcsec, and find 37,210 such pairs²⁶. The distribution of the distance between the SDSS and FIRST positions, d , for the 10,084 pairs from the EDR subsample is shown in the top panel in Figure 5. In order to test whether the distance distribution depends on optical morphology, we split the EDR sample into 1,999 optically unresolved and 8,085 resolved sources (for a discussion of star/galaxy separation see Section 3.6). As evident, the two distributions²⁷ are similar.

The increase in the number of matches with $d \gtrsim 2.5$ arcsec is consistent with expected random associations given the number density of FIRST and SDSS sources (for details see Knapp *et al.* 2002, hereafter K02). Based on this histogram, we choose 1.5 arcsec as the limiting distance for a match to be considered as an optical identification, and find 29,528 matches satisfying this criterion.

This cutoff is a trade-off between the completeness and contamination of the sample. For a cutoff at 3 arcsec practically all true matches (estimated to be 33,800 after subtracting the estimated number of random matches) are included in the sample, but the contamination from random matches is roughly 9%. On the other hand, a cutoff at 1 arcsec, with a contamination of 1.5%, is only 72% complete. The chosen cutoff results in a 85% complete sample with a contamination of 3%. The high completeness and low contamination are due to the excellent astrometric accuracy of both SDSS and FIRST. As a comparison,

Magliochetti & Maddox (2001) used a 2 arcsec cutoff for the APM-FIRST matches, and Sadler *et al.* (2002) used a 10 arcsec cutoff for the NVSS-2dFGRS matches.

Based on statistical considerations, the 29,528 optical identifications include $\sim 28,684$ true associations and ~ 844 random matches. The estimated completeness implies that for the 107,654 FIRST sources there are 33,746 SDSS counterparts, or 31% of all FIRST sources²⁸ (of course, due to the completeness vs. contamination trade-off, robust identifications can be made only for 27% of FIRST sources). These identifications represent $\sim 0.14\%$ of all SDSS sources in the analyzed region.

3.4. The Astrometric Accuracy of SDSS and FIRST Catalogs

The sample discussed here is sufficiently large to determine systematic astrometric offsets between SDSS and FIRST catalogs. The middle and bottom panels in Figure 5 show the astrometric offsets in each equatorial coordinate for sources brighter than $r^*=20$ and $t=15$, that are least affected by measurement noise. These histograms show a 0.045 arcsec offset in right ascension and 0.120 arcsec offset in declination. Systematic offsets in the SDSS astrometric calibrations are thought not to exceed 0.020-0.030 arcsec (Pier *et al.* 2002). An additional 0.020 arcsec systematic error is present in *photo* v5_2 astrometry due to the use of different centroiding algorithms in different pipelines (this will be eliminated in the next version of the pipelines and all subsequent data releases). Thus, at most 0.050 arcsec of the offset may be attributable to systematics in the SDSS astrometry, implying similar systematic errors in the FIRST astrometry. This is an excellent agreement; for comparison, the FIRST and APM astrometric reference frames are offset by 0.8 arcsec (Magliochetti *et al.* 2000).

The equivalent Gaussian widths determined from the interquartile range ($q_{75} - q_{25} = 1.335\sigma$) are 0.25 arcsec for unresolved sources, and 0.35 arcsec for resolved sources (per coordinate, mean for both coordinates). As the multiple SDSS commissioning observations of the same area show that the positions of SDSS sources are reproducible to better than 0.10 arcsec rms per coordinate, the implied astrometric accuracy of the FIRST catalog is thus ~ 0.3 arcsec per coordinate for sources with $t < 15$. When no limit on radio flux is imposed, the FIRST astrometric accuracy is ~ 0.4 arcsec per coordinate. This is consistent with the FIRST claim that “the individual sources have 90% confidence error circles of radius < 1 arcsec at the survey threshold” (Becker, White & Helfand 1995).

3.5. Matched vs. Unmatched FIRST Sources

Approximately 69% of FIRST sources do not have an SDSS counterpart within 3 arcsec. Since the multiple SDSS scans of the same area, as well as matching to the 2MASS PSC sources (F00, Ivezić *et al.* 2002) show that the SDSS completeness is better than 90% for $r^* < 22$ (and approaching 99.3% for $r^* < 17.5$), the majority of unmatched FIRST sources are probably too optically faint

²⁶The matching of core-lobe and double-lobe sources is discussed in Section 6.

²⁷All histograms marked as n/N_{tot} are normalized such that the area under the curve is unity.

²⁸The fraction of optically identified FIRST sources depends to some extent on SDSS observing conditions, particularly on seeing which determines the SDSS imaging depth.

to be detected in SDSS images. This conclusion is supported by deep imaging of a 1.2 deg² region in Hercules by Waddington *et al.* (2000). They identified 69 out of 72 FIRST sources from that region; all identified sources have $r^* \lesssim 26$, with the distribution maximum at $r^* \sim 22$. Although their sample is small, it is the most comprehensive nearly complete sample of optically identified radio sources at mJy flux density levels.

We find no significant differences in the radio properties between FIRST sources with and without optical identifications. The top panel in Figure 6 compares the differential counts of FIRST sources from the EDR sample with an SDSS counterpart within 3 arcsec, and those without, as a function of radio AB magnitude, t . The two lines show best fits to the counts in the $11.5 < t < 15.5$ range: for unmatched sources

$$\log(n) = -3.11 + 0.30 t, \quad (7)$$

and for matched sources

$$\log(n) = -3.66 + 0.31 t, \quad (8)$$

where n is the number of sources per unit magnitude interval and square degree. These slopes are measured with an accuracy of ~ 0.02 , and thus they are statistically identical, i.e. the optical identification probability does not depend on the radio flux for $t \gtrsim 11$.

The bottom panel in Figure 6 compares the distributions of $\log(\theta^2)$ for the 11,817 FIRST sources from the EDR sample with $t < 15$ (the fainter sources suffer from low signal-to-noise ratio, see Figure 4). The number of sources decreases faster with θ for the optically identified than for unidentified radio sources, implying that the optical identification probability is somewhat lower for the radio resolved sources.

3.6. The Star-Galaxy Classification

3.6.1. Morphological Classification

The SDSS photometric pipeline classifies detected sources into resolved and unresolved objects (see 2.1 and EDR). In its current implementation, the photometric pipeline uses a binary classification: an object is either a “star” (unresolved) or a “galaxy” (resolved). Multiple SDSS scans, comparison with the HST data, and the distribution of sources in color-color diagrams show that the star/galaxy separation is reliable to better than 90% for sources with $r^* \sim 21$, and to better than 95% for sources with $20 < r^* < 21$ (Lupton *et al.* 2002). This can be seen qualitatively in the bottom two panels in Figure 1, where the color distributions of unresolved and resolved sources are markedly different even at the faint end (colors are *not* used in the classification).

We chose the $r^* < 21$ condition to define subsamples with robust star/galaxy separation, resulting in 18,903 sources (out of 29,528), classified as 3,225 (17%) unresolved and 15,683 (83%) resolved sources. For brevity, in the remainder of this work we will call optically resolved FIRST sources galaxies, and optically unresolved FIRST sources quasars. While there may be some optically resolved FIRST sources which are not galaxies (e.g. Galactic supernova remnants), or optically unresolved FIRST

sources which are not quasars (e.g. stars with radio emission, see K02 and references therein), their numbers in the sample discussed here are expected to be insignificant.

3.6.2. Color Classification

The color distributions of optically unresolved and resolved SDSS-FIRST sources are very different. This difference is especially large in the $r^* - z^*$ color. The top panel in Figure 7 shows the r^* vs. $r^* - z^*$ color-magnitude diagram for the 29,528 optically identified FIRST sources. It is evident that the $r^* - z^*$ color is a good separator of the two morphological types, with the optimal cut depending on the r^* magnitude: the unresolved sources are blue and the resolved sources are red. The separation is clean even at the faintest levels in the diagram. The bottom panel shows the $r^* - z^*$ distributions for sources with $21 < r^* < 21.5$.

This good correlation between the morphology and color can be used to estimate an upper limit on the fraction of sources with incorrect morphological classification. We assume that all quasars are blue and all galaxies are red, and interpret sources with “incorrect” color as misclassified. Adopting a cut $r^* - z^* = 1.0$ for sources with $21 < r^* < 21.5$, we find that 20% of selected quasars have $r^* - z^* > 1.0$ and 26% of selected galaxies have $r^* - z^* < 1.0$. Adopting the same $r^* - z^*$ cut for sources with $21.5 < r^* < 22$, we find that the fractions of objects with “incorrect” color are still smaller than 25%. This is a robust upper limit on the inaccuracy of the adopted star/galaxy separation at the faint end. Of course, some of the objects with “incorrect” color may be correctly classified (e.g. high redshift quasars could have $r^* - z^* > 1.0$, see Richards *et al.* 2002).

3.7. The Radio Properties of SDSS-FIRST Sources

The radio properties of the galaxies and quasars brighter than $r^* = 21$ are shown in Figure 8. The top panel shows the differential counts in radio magnitude. The two lines show best fits to the counts in the $11.5 < t < 15.5$ range: for quasars

$$\log(n) = -2.24 + 0.14 t, \quad (9)$$

and for galaxies

$$\log(n) = -5.33 + 0.40 t, \quad (10)$$

where n is the number of sources per unit magnitude interval and square degree. These fits imply that for $r^* < 21$ the fraction of quasars in the FIRST catalog is a strong function of the radio flux, monotonically decreasing from $\gtrsim 50\%$ for bright radio sources to $\lesssim 10\%$ at the FIRST sensitivity limit. As discussed above, the cumulative quasar fraction among the SDSS-FIRST sources is 17%. These results are in qualitative agreement with those of Magliocchetti & Maddox (2001), based on the FIRST-APM matching (for earlier results see Windhorst *et al.* 1985 and references therein).

The number counts vs. magnitude slope of 0.31 for *all* identified sources (eq. 8) is simply a mean relation resulting from the mixing of two different populations: quasars with a slope of 0.14, and galaxies with a slope of 0.40. Since optically identified and unidentified FIRST sources have the same number counts slope, it is plausible that the fractions of quasars and galaxies are roughly the same for the two subsamples. To further illustrate this point, we

add the counts of quasars and galaxies, multiply them by 5.6 to account for the fraction of sources that are matched (17.9% of FIRST sources pass the cuts on maximum positional discrepancy, optical brightness and robust optical classification), and compare them to the counts of all FIRST sources. The squares in the top panel in Figure 8 show the scaled counts for optically identified sources, and the solid line shows the best-fit to the counts of all FIRST sources, as discussed in §3.2. The similarity of the two distributions supports the notion that the fractions of quasars and galaxies are roughly the same for the matched and unmatched FIRST sources (these fractions are 17% quasars and 83% galaxies when no radio flux limit is imposed, and 26% quasars and 74% galaxies for $t < 15$). We will return to this point in Appendix B where we discuss the limits on the number of quasars missed in optical surveys.

The bottom panel in Figure 8 displays the distributions of the radio concentration measure $\log(\theta^2)$ for galaxies and quasars, where we count only the sources with $t < 15$. Note that galaxies tend to have larger radio sizes (i.e. the radio emission is resolved on scale of ~ 5 arcsec) which suggests that a significant fraction of their radio emission either originates *outside* their nucleus, or that double-lobe radio emission is resolved (for a related discussion see section 5.2.4). Out of 6,646 matched galaxies with $t < 15$, there are 2486 (37%) with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.1$, and 3374 (51%) with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.05$. For comparison, out of 2133 matched quasars with $t < 15$, there are 296 (14%) with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.1$, and 520 (24%) with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.05$. Thus, the fraction of quasars with resolved radio emission is significantly lower than the fraction of galaxies with resolved radio emission.

4. THE OPTICAL AND RADIO PROPERTIES OF SDSS-FIRST QUASARS

In this Section we analyze optical colors and counts, and the distribution of radio-to-optical flux ratio for the 3,225 optically unresolved SDSS-FIRST sources; spectra are available for a subsample of 1,154 objects. A control sample of 20,085 spectroscopically confirmed SDSS quasars²⁹ is used where appropriate. We estimate the fraction of radio quasars with stellar colors, argue that the data analyzed here support the existence of the quasar radio-dichotomy, discuss a color difference between radio-loud and radio-quiet quasars, and demonstrate that the slopes of optical counts vs. magnitude relations for radio-loud and radio-quiet quasars are indistinguishable for $i^* < 18$.

Although the SDSS-FIRST quasars are dominated by low-redshift ($z \lesssim 2.5$) objects, the sample also includes some high-redshift objects. In a sample of 462 SDSS quasars at redshifts greater than 3.6, 17 objects (3.7%) are detected by FIRST, representing 1.5% of the spectroscopically confirmed SDSS-FIRST quasars. The highest redshift object is SDSSp J083643.85+005453.3 with a redshift of 5.82 (Fan *et al.* 2001).

²⁹For a detailed discussion of quasar classification from SDSS data see Schneider *et al.* (2002).

³⁰K02 show that some optically unresolved SDSS-FIRST sources are genuine radio stars. However, their number is very much smaller than the number of quasars

³¹Since the sample discussed here has a fainter optical flux cutoff than objects targeted for SDSS spectroscopy, we decided not to use the quasar targeting pipeline (Richards *et al.* 2002) to define the stellar locus, because it is tuned for sources with $i^* < 19$ for redshifts below three.

³²By design, the stellar locus masks used here include some sources that the quasar targeting pipeline recognizes as outliers from the stellar locus; that is, the conservative approach adopted here slightly *overestimates* the number of sources with stellar colors.

4.1. The Optical Colors of FIRST Quasars

One of the most important advantages of a radio-selected sample of quasars is that it suffers neither from dust extinction nor confusion with stars³⁰. Thus, such samples can be used to estimate a fraction of quasars with stellar colors that are missed by optical surveys such as SDSS, and an upper limit for the number of quasars with such a large extinction that they are undetectable at optical wavelengths. Such analysis assumes that the color distribution of radio quasars is similar to the distribution for the whole sample, and, in particular, that the fraction of radio quasars with stellar colors is representative of the whole sample. Although we show in Section 4.1.2 that the color distribution of radio quasars is different from that for the whole sample, the difference is sufficiently small that it does not significantly affect the conclusions of this section.

4.1.1. The Fraction of Quasars with Stellar Colors

The majority of optically unresolved SDSS-FIRST sources have non-stellar colors (for a discussion of quasar colors in the SDSS photometric system see Richards *et al.* 2001). We determine the fraction of sources with colors indistinguishable from those of stars using the following procedure³¹. First we define a flux-limited sample of 2,318 optically unresolved matched objects with $r^* < 20.5$. This sample is then divided into three subsamples that have all four, three, and only two reliable SDSS colors due to noise at the faint end. By adopting stellar locus masks³², shown in Figure 9 by the dashed lines, we count all sources that cannot be distinguished from stars using available colors (for a source to be considered inside the stellar locus, it must be inside the locus in all two-dimensional color projections). The masks allow for up to 0.15 mag. distance from a best-fit to the stellar locus in each color-color diagram, except for the vertical part of the mask in the $g^* - r^*$ vs. $u^* - g^*$ diagram where the maximum allowed distance is 0.3 mag.

For the 1,900 objects in this sample with $u^* < 21$, all four SDSS colors are accurate to better than ~ 0.1 mag. We found that 75 of these ($3.9 \pm 0.5\%$) have colors indistinguishable from stars. Of the remaining 1825 objects with non-stellar colors, 1666 show strong UV color excess ($u^* - g^* < 0.7$). Sources with $u^* > 21$ can be divided into 340 objects with $g^* < 21$ and 78 objects with $g^* > 21$. From the $r^* - i^*$ vs. $g^* - r^*$ and $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ color-color diagrams we found that 179 of the former have stellar colors, and by using the $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ color-color diagram we found that 49 of the latter have colors indistinguishable from stellar. In summary, 303 objects ($13 \pm 1\%$ of the sample) cannot be distinguished from stars by using colors alone; for objects with $u^* < 21$, this fraction is 4%. We obtain consistent results for a subsample with $i^* < 19$ (the SDSS spectroscopic targeting cutoff for low-redshift quasars), and when we consider only the EDR subsample.

To illustrate these cuts, the upper left panel in Figure 9 shows the u^* vs. $u^* - g^*$ color-magnitude diagram for stars and for the 537 optically unresolved radio sources brighter than $r^*=20.5$ from the EDR sample. Of these, 383 sources have UV excess ($u^* < 21$ and $u^* - g^* < 0.7$), 86 sources have non-stellar colors but without UV excess, and 68 sources have colors indistinguishable from stellar.

The surface density of stars to a magnitude limit of $r^* < 20.5$ is more than hundred times higher than the surface density of quasars, and consequently the random associations are dominated by stars. The probability of finding an unresolved SDSS source with $r^* < 20.5$ within 1.5 arcsec from a random position is 9×10^{-4} (for high galactic latitudes discussed here, see K02). Given the number of FIRST sources (107,654), the expected number of random associations is 97, implying that 206 (=303-97) objects (11% out of 1900-97=1803 objects) are true optical-radio associations with stellar colors. These results imply that the completeness of the SDSS quasar spectroscopic survey is at least $\sim 89\%$. This fraction could be an underestimate if some of the associated sources with stellar colors are indeed stars with radio emission, as seems to be the case.

Optically unresolved objects with stellar colors are targeted by the SDSS spectroscopic survey if they are associated with FIRST objects (Richards *et al.* 2002; most of the quasars discussed here were not targeted using the final version of that algorithm, for more details see EDR). However, since the fraction of quasars with $i^* < 19$ that are detected by FIRST is only $\sim 8\%$ (0.94 deg^{-2} vs. 12.0 deg^{-2}), the addition of these objects to the target list adds only $\sim 1\%$ to the completeness of the spectroscopic sample. Nevertheless, these spectra are extremely useful for examining the nature of targeted sources, and thus for testing the above conclusions. We visually inspected 155 available spectra from the sample of 303 objects discussed above, and classified them into 93 stars, 6 galaxies (compact, as determined from the imaging data) and 56 quasars. Some of these quasars have very unusual spectra; a few examples of quasars that were targeted only because they are FIRST sources are shown in Figure 10. The low fraction of quasars (36%) indicates that the fraction of quasars missed by the SDSS quasar spectroscopic survey due to their stellar colors may be as low as 5% (except for redshift range of 2.5–3 where quasar colors mimic A stars in the SDSS system, see Richards *et al.* 2001). The fraction of spectroscopically confirmed stars (60%) is about twice as high as the expected random association rate implying that some of these are radio stars, in agreement with K02.

4.1.2. The Color Difference Between Radio-loud and Radio-quiet Quasars

We now compare the colors of FIRST-detected quasars to those of quasars in general. Richards *et al.* (2001) noted that FIRST-detected subsample of SDSS quasars has a larger fraction of intrinsically reddened sources than all SDSS quasars. Here we extend their analysis to a much larger sample. We study the $g^* - i^*$ color distribution because it maximizes the wavelength baseline, while avoiding the u^* and z^* bands which are less sensitive than the other three bands. In our analysis we use the quasar redshifts produced by the SDSS spectroscopic pipelines; tests have

shown that these redshifts are correct for approximately 97% of the objects (Schneider *et al.* 2002).

Richards *et al.* (2001) demonstrated that there is a tight correlation between the redshift and SDSS colors of quasars; this relation is clearly seen in the top panel of Figure 11. The distribution of 6,567 optically selected and spectroscopically confirmed quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ is shown by contours; those that are resolved (2,095) are marked by crosses (mostly found at low redshift). The 280 FIRST-detected quasars with $R_i > 1$ (radio-loud³³) are shown as filled circles, and the 161 FIRST-detected quasars with $R_i < 1$ (radio-quiet) are shown as open circles. It is evident that the quasars colors vary with redshift, as discussed in detail by Richards *et al.* (2001). The thick solid line shows the median $g^* - i^*$ color of all optically selected quasars in the redshift range 1–2. We subtract this median from the $g^* - i^*$ color to obtain a differential color, hereafter called color excess. The bottom panel shows the distribution of this color excess for 2,265 quasars in that redshift range by solid squares (without error bars), and for 102 radio-loud quasars by circles.

The $g^* - i^*$ color-excess distribution for radio-loud quasars appears to be different from the distribution for the whole sample. First, the mean excess for the radio-loud subsample is redder by 0.09 ± 0.02 mag, and the median excess by 0.08 ± 0.02 mag. Second, the fraction of objects with very large color excess (> 0.4) is larger for the radio-loud subsample; we find that $4.3 \pm 0.4\%$ of quasars have such extreme $g^* - i^*$ colors, while this fraction is $14 \pm 4\%$ for the radio-loud quasars. Equivalently, the fraction of radio sources in the subsample of quasars with extreme $g^* - i^*$ color excess ($\sim 20\%$) is 2.5 times higher than the corresponding overall fraction for radio-loud quasars. The inspection of other color-color diagrams shows that the objects with extreme $g^* - i^*$ color-excess are shifted along the stellar locus in the $r^* - i^*$ vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-color diagram. However, in the $g^* - r^*$ vs. $u^* - g^*$ diagram they are shifted above the stellar locus, and thus are easily distinguishable from stars (i.e. they are not missed by the SDSS quasar targeting pipeline). In the redder bands, they are not as extreme outliers as in the bluer bands, as noted by Richards *et al.* (2001). Note that the wavelength dependence of this effect is qualitatively consistent with a reddening due to dust extinction (though, of course, it may have other causes).

The conclusion that radio quasars have statistically different optical colors is in agreement with an analogous difference in the distribution of spectral slopes determined from SDSS spectra. We compute spectral indices, α , defined by $F_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$, as described in Vanden Berk *et al.* (2002). Figure 12 compares the α distributions for 557 radio-loud quasars, and for 6,868 quasars without FIRST detections that are brighter than $i^*=19$. As evident, the α distribution for radio-loud quasars is skewed towards more negative values (redder spectra). The mean and median of the distribution for radio-loud quasars are -0.59 and -0.52 , while they are -0.45 and -0.41 for the full sample (the accuracy of these estimates is ~ 0.02). Furthermore, the fraction of radio-loud quasars with $\alpha < -1$ is 18%, while the corresponding fraction for the full sample is 8.4%. We find no correlation between optical and

³³A detailed discussion of the radio loudness is presented in §4.2.

optical-to-radio spectral indices for radio-loud quasars.

4.1.3. The Optical Counts of Radio-loud and Radio-quiet Quasars

Figure 13 shows the differential counts for optically unresolved and spectroscopically confirmed SDSS quasars from a 1030 deg² region. The turnover at $i^* \sim 19$ is due to the flux limit for spectroscopic targeting. The best fit to these counts in the $15.5 < i^* < 18.0$ range is

$$\log(n) = -15.15 + 0.87 i^*, \quad (11)$$

where the counts are expressed per unit magnitude and per square degree. For illustration, an approximate estimate of the quasar counts to $i^* \sim 20$ is obtained by photometric selection of unresolved SDSS sources brighter than $u^* = 21$ that show UV excess (for clarity, displayed only for $i^* > 17.5$). These counts turn over for $i^* \gtrsim 20$ due to the $u^* < 21$ selection cutoff³⁴.

The optical counts of FIRST-detected quasars are affected by the 1 mJy radio flux cutoff. This effect can be removed by imposing a sufficiently large requirement on the value of the radio-to-optical *flux ratio*, so that the radio flux cutoff becomes inconsequential. We adopt a condition $R_i > 1$ which selects 969 radio-loud quasars. Their optical counts are shown in Figure 13; the best fit in the $15.5 < i^* < 18.0$ range is

$$\log(n) = -16.35 + 0.89 i^*. \quad (12)$$

The number counts vs. magnitude slopes given by eqs. 11 and 12 are measured with an accuracy of ~ 0.03 , and thus they are statistically identical, i.e. the fraction of radio-loud quasars is *not* a function of optical magnitude. The SDSS and FIRST data show that the fraction of quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ which are radio-loud is $8 \pm 1\%$ (the SDSS-FIRST sample includes 441 spectroscopically confirmed quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ in 774 deg² of sky, and 280 of those have $R_i > 1$; the control sample includes 4,472 spectroscopically confirmed quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ in 1030 deg² of sky).

Without a restriction on the radio-to-optical flux ratio, the optical counts of FIRST-detected quasars have a flatter slope because at the bright optical magnitudes the FIRST survey also detects radio-quiet quasars. The counts of all 1,154 FIRST-detected quasars from a 1230 deg² region are shown in Figure 13 as dots, and the best fit is

$$\log(n) = -8.91 + 0.47 i^*. \quad (13)$$

This result is in agreement with the optical counts of quasars discovered by the FIRST Bright Quasar Survey (White *et al.* 2000). For $i^* < 18.5$, the cumulative fraction of FIRST-detected quasars is 13%.

³⁴The quasar counts from deep optical surveys do flatten for $i^* \gtrsim 20$, and the slope becomes ~ 0.3 for $i^* \lesssim 22$ (Pei, 1995).

³⁵Two definitions of radio loudness are found in the literature. Here we use the radio-to-optical flux ratio to quantify radio loudness; the alternative approach based on radio luminosity is discussed in Appendix C.

³⁶There is no difference between corrected and uncorrected R_i as long as the optical and radio spectral slopes are the same, as is often assumed ($\alpha_{opt} = \alpha_{radio} = -0.5$).

³⁷For example, consider a uniform distribution of points in the $x - y$ plane that is sampled in a square defined by $0 < x < 1$ and $0 < y < 1$. The sampled distribution of variable $\phi = y - x$ has a local maximum for $\phi = 0$, although the underlying distribution is uniform. The unbiased ϕ distribution in the $-0.5 < \phi < 0.5$ range can be easily determined by considering only the square defined by $y = x + 0.5$, $y = x - 0.5$, $y = -x + 0.5$, and $y = -x + 1.5$. It is possible to account for the selection effects using the whole sample, as described by e.g. Petrosian (2001).

4.2. The Quasar Radio-Dichotomy

There is controversy in the literature about the existence of a bimodality in the distribution of radio loudness³⁵ of quasars. Strittmatter *et al.* (1980) pointed out that the radio-to-optical flux density ratio for optically selected quasars appears bimodal. Many other studies found similar results, e.g. Kellermann *et al.* (1989), Miller, Peacock & Mead (1990), Stocke *et al.* (1992), Hooper *et al.* (1995), Serjeant *et al.* (1998), and references therein. However, some authors question the existence of this so-called “radio-dichotomy”, e.g. Condon *et al.* (1981) and White *et al.* (2000). Most of these studies are based on small samples which typically include only ~ 100 sources, except for the FIRST Bright Quasar Survey (White *et al.*, 2000) with 600 objects.

4.2.1. The Distribution of SDSS-FIRST Quasars in the Optical-Radio Flux plane

In this subsection we determine the unbiased distribution of the radio-to-optical flux ratio, R_i , and argue that it supports the existence of radio-dichotomy. Following White *et al.* (2000), we compute R_i with observed (i.e. no K correction³⁶) t and i^* magnitudes (eq. 5). To ensure that the optical and radio fluxes are reliable, we constrain the sample to optically unresolved sources with $i^* < 21$ and $t < 16.5$, resulting in 3,066 objects. Their distribution in the t vs. i^* diagram is shown in the top panel in Figure 14.

If the distribution of the radio-to-optical flux ratio, R_i , is *not* a function of the optical luminosity or redshift, then the distribution of R_i should be uncorrelated with the apparent optical and radio magnitudes. However, the optical and radio flux limits ($i^* < 21$ and $t < 16.5$) have a significant effect on the *observed* R_i distribution, and must be taken into account properly³⁷. The solid and four dashed lines in Figure 14 extending from the upper left to the lower right corner show five characteristic values of R_i . The three dot-dashed lines, perpendicular to $R_i = \text{const.}$ lines, define two strips in the $t - i^*$ plane that are not affected by the optical and radio flux limits for sources with $0 < R_i < 4$. The R_i distributions for 670 sources from these strips are shown as the solid symbols in the bottom panel in Figure 14. The two histograms are statistically the same (for clarity, Poisson error bars are shown only for one histogram) suggesting that the distribution of the radio-to-optical flux ratio for quasars is independent of apparent optical and radio magnitudes.

The R_i distributions show a local maximum at $R_i \sim 2.8$. Given that the majority of SDSS quasars ($\sim 90\%$) with $i^* < 18.5$ are not detected by FIRST, the unobserved part of the R_i distribution must continue to rise for $R_i < 0$. In principle, the unobserved part of the R_i distribution could be a monotonically decreasing tail extending far to

negative values. However, deep radio studies of smaller samples (e.g. Kellermann *et al.* 1989) indicate that nearly all optically bright radio-quiet sources have at most a factor ~ 1000 weaker radio emission than radio-loud sources ($-2 \lesssim R_i \lesssim 0$). This implies a local minimum in the R_i distribution which appears to be in the region $0 \lesssim R_i \lesssim 1$. Thus, the R_i distribution observed for SDSS-FIRST quasars, in particular its rise between $R_i \sim 1$ and $R_i \sim 3$, supports the existence of the radio-dichotomy. The loud/quiet division line at $R_i \sim 1$ is consistent with previous work (e.g. Urry & Padovani 1995), and implies that every quasar detected by FIRST and fainter than $i^* = 18.5$ is radio-loud. An unbiased estimate of the number ratio of radio-loud to radio-quiet quasars is not possible with the available data (our estimate that $8 \pm 1\%$ of quasars are radio-loud is valid for a sample limited by optical flux, $i^* < 18.5$). Such an estimate could be determined if, for example, the data were available in the strip bounded by lines at $t = 34 - i^*$ and $t = 35 - i^*$; that is, if radio observations of SDSS quasars that are deeper than the FIRST survey were available for a sufficiently large number of sources.

The local minimum in the R_i distribution is in conflict with the suggestion by White *et al.* (2000) that the bimodal distribution of the radio properties may be spurious. However, they did not correct the observed R_i distribution for selection effects. The FBQS was limited in the optical range by the POSS-I E magnitude cutoff $E < 17.8$ (corresponding to $i^* \lesssim 18$), and in the radio by the FIRST sensitivity limit ($t < 16.4$). Since the quasar counts steeply increase with optical apparent magnitude, the sample is dominated by sources near the flux limit, and the R distribution is heavily weighted by sources with R_i close to $R_{cutoff} = 0.4(i_{cutoff} - t_{cutoff}) \sim 0.6$. Thus the fraction of radio-intermediate quasars detected by the FBQS is larger than in other surveys. To illustrate this effect, we follow White *et al.*, and simply determine the R_i distribution for all objects in our sample with $i^* < 18$ (359), shown by open squares in the bottom panel in Figure 14. The counts rise towards small R_i without strong indication for a local minimum because the sample is biased by objects around the faint cutoff³⁸.

The distribution of data points in the top panel in Figure 14 illustrates why the quasar samples detected in older bright radio and optical surveys had very different R_i distributions. For example, in a radio survey with a faint flux limit of 0.1 Jy ($t = 11.4$) nearly all sources have $R_i > 2$ (i.e. those above the $t = 11.4$ line). On the other hand, quasars detected in a bright optical survey sensitive to $i^* = 16.5$ (i.e. those to the left from the $i^* = 16.5$ line) separate into two types: those with $R_i \gtrsim 2$ and those with $R_i \lesssim 1$. The more sensitive SDSS and FIRST data sample a much larger portion of the $t - i^*$ plane, and provide an improved estimate of the overall R_i distribution.

4.2.2. The Radio-Loudness as a Function of Luminosity and Redshift

Hooper *et al.* (1995) argued that the fraction of radio-loud objects is a function of both optical luminosity and redshift. The sample discussed here is sufficiently large to

test this suggestion. The top panel in Figure 15 compares the distribution of 280 radio-loud quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ and $R_i > 1$ to the distribution of 4,472 optically selected quasars brighter than $i^* = 18.5$ in the absolute magnitude (M_i) vs. redshift plane. The absolute magnitude is strongly correlated with redshift due to the faint optical cutoff and steeply rising optical counts.

The middle panel compares the absolute magnitude histogram for the whole sample and for the radio-loud subsample. The bottom panel compares the redshift histograms. There are no significant differences between the distributions of M_i and redshift for the radio subsample and for the whole sample. The small differences for $M_i \sim -23$ and for redshift ~ 0.5 are due to a clump of about 10 objects and are significant only at the $1-2\sigma$ level.

We conclude that our sample does not support the suggestion that the fraction of radio-loud quasars depends on optical luminosity or redshift. However, we caution that, at least in principle, the luminosity and redshift dependence could conspire to produce no observed effect (e.g. if the radio-loud fraction decreases with redshift and increases with luminosity) due to the strong correlation between luminosity and redshift in a magnitude-limited sample.

5. THE OPTICAL AND RADIO PROPERTIES OF SDSS-FIRST GALAXIES

Having analyzed properties of optically unresolved objects with radio detections, we turn now to galaxies. In this Section we analyze the galaxy distribution in the space spanned by optical and radio fluxes, optical colors, redshift, and emission line properties. The analyzed sample includes 15,683 optically resolved sources brighter than $r^* = 21$ that are detected by FIRST; for a subsample of 5,454 sources SDSS spectra are available. We also use a control imaging sample of 304,147 optically resolved sources, and a control spectroscopic sample which includes 141,920 galaxies.

First we compare the optical properties of radio galaxies to the properties of galaxies from the control samples. We find that they have different optical luminosity distributions, while their color distributions are indistinguishable in subsamples selected by optical luminosity and redshift. This analysis is fully based on directly observed magnitudes, without taking into account K corrections. The effect of the optical K correction in the relevant redshift range ($\lesssim 0.4$) is to dim and redden galaxies by a few tenths of a magnitude (Blanton *et al.* 2000, and references therein). On the other hand, the radio K correction, due to steep radio spectra, *brightens* the radio flux; due to this effect, the radio-detection probability increases with redshift (for more details see De Breuck, 2000).

SDSS spectra are used to compute the line strengths for several characteristic emission lines that allow classification of galaxies into starburst galaxies and AGNs (active galactic nuclei). We find that the fraction of radio galaxies whose emission line ratios indicate an AGN rather than a starburst origin (30%) is 6 times larger than the corresponding fraction for all SDSS galaxies ($r^* < 17.5$).

³⁸This bias may be responsible for the increased fraction of broad absorption line quasars with intermediate radio-to-optical flux ratios ($0 < R_i < 1$) discussed by Menou *et al.* (2001). However, their sample is too small to confidently exclude the possibility that quasars with intermediate radio-to-optical flux ratios are more likely to have broad absorption lines.

The radio emission from AGNs is more concentrated than radio emission from starburst galaxies, and the AGN-to-starburst galaxy number ratio decreases with radio flux.

5.1. The Optical Properties of Radio Galaxies

5.1.1. The Morphological Properties

First we examine the distribution of radio galaxies in the r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram (where morphological types are well separated, c.f. §2.1.2), and then we discuss the visual inspection of multi-color SDSS images. Figure 16 displays the r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude for SDSS-FIRST galaxies and for all SDSS galaxies. The top panel shows 19,496 SDSS-FIRST galaxies brighter than $r^*=21.5$ (for illustration, in this figure we relax the condition that $r^* < 21$), and the bottom panel shows 4,300 galaxies for which SDSS spectra are available (the spectroscopic sample is practically complete for $r^* \lesssim 17.7$ in the regions of sky studied here). The dashed lines outline the regions discussed in §3.1 and Figure 2.

The color-magnitude distribution of radio galaxies is markedly different from that of SDSS galaxies as a whole; at the bright end ($r^* < 17.5$) the fraction of radio galaxies does not strongly depend on color (i.e. galaxy type, S01), while at the faint end it is strongly dependent on color. For example, in region II d the radio fraction is ~ 30 times larger than in region II a, although both regions span the same r^* magnitude range. Table 1 lists the surface densities of radio galaxies, expressed as a fraction of all galaxies, for each of the seven regions outlined in Figure 16.

Region II d includes the luminous red galaxies (LRGs), which are the reddest galaxies in the r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram, due to the effects of K-corrections in the g and r bands (E02). Despite being among the most distant SDSS galaxies (redshifts up to $\lesssim 0.55$), a strikingly large fraction of LRGs ($\sim 3\%$ in region II d, see Table 1) have radio counterparts. This effect is probably caused by steep radio spectra of these (comparatively) high-redshift galaxies (De Breuk 2000).

We examine next the optical color images of radio galaxies. The 4,152 galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$ are sufficiently bright and large for SDSS imaging to capture detailed morphological information. Following S01, we first divide them into 1,153 blue galaxies with $u^* - r^* < 2.22$ and 2,999 red galaxies with $u^* - r^* > 2.22$ (for bright galaxies the $u^* - r^*$ color-based separation is more robust than $g^* - r^*$ classification, S01). Visual inspection of 1084 multi-color ($g-r-i$ composites) SDSS images from the EDR subsample confirms that $\gtrsim 80\%$ of the blue radio galaxies are spiral galaxies, while $\gtrsim 90\%$ of the red radio galaxies are elliptical galaxies, in agreement with the results for the full sample (S01). We found only a few examples of clearly blue elliptical galaxies.

The visual inspection indicates that the incidence of merging galaxies and galaxies with disturbed structure among the blue radio galaxies is higher than for a random sample of blue galaxies. A detailed quantification of this effect will be presented in a future publication. For illustration, Figure 17 shows composite 1×1 arcmin $g-r-i$ images of 12 radio galaxies, selected to include interesting examples. The radio position is marked by a cross. The

merging nature can be discerned more easily in Figure 18 which shows the same galaxies with a stretch chosen to emphasize the galactic nuclei. Obvious examples of mergers are shown in the top and bottom middle panels.

5.1.2. The Optical Colors of Radio Galaxies

We now compare the optical colors of radio galaxies and other galaxies. We demonstrate that optical colors of radio galaxies are similar to those of all galaxies selected by the same redshift and optical luminosity criteria, despite being markedly different in flux-limited samples.

The two top panels and the bottom left panel in Figure 19 compare the distributions of SDSS galaxies and 4,152 radio galaxies brighter than $r^*=17.5$ in color-color diagrams. The radio galaxies appear to have redder color distributions than the full sample. This is a selection effect; in a flux limited sample radio galaxies tend to have larger redshifts than all galaxies as a whole (demonstrated further below). Because of larger redshifts and optical K correction reddening (which we did *not* take into account), their *observed* colors are redder (the evolutionary effects may also contribute to this reddening). When selected from the same redshift range, the colors of radio galaxies are similar to those of other galaxies. This point is illustrated in Figure 19 (the bottom right panel) where we compare the redshift vs. $r^* - i^*$ color distributions for all galaxies with spectra; radio galaxies follow the same distribution as all SDSS galaxies with spectra.

The tendency that the colors of radio galaxies in a flux limited sample are biased towards the red end affects the classification based on observed $u^* - r^*$ color. The top left panel in Figure 20 compares the r^* vs. $u^* - r^*$ color-magnitude distributions for galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$ (practically a complete sample). The fact that radio galaxies have redder $u^* - r^*$ color is more clearly visible in the top right panel where we compare the $u^* - r^*$ histograms. The shapes of the two distributions are similar, with the radio galaxy color distribution redder by ~ 0.3 mag. The vertical dot-dashed line at $u^* - r^* = 2.22$ shows the classification boundary between blue and red galaxies at low redshifts (S01). Assuming that all radio galaxies are redder by ~ 0.3 mag, the application of this condition to radio galaxies brighter than $r^* = 17.5$ results in $\sim 20\%$ “blue” galaxies misclassified as “red” galaxies. Since this effect is not very strong, in the rest of this work we retain $u^* - r^* = 2.22$ as the separation boundary between blue and red galaxies.

The $u^* - r^*$ color distribution of radio galaxies is somewhat redder than that of other galaxies because radio galaxies are sampled at higher redshifts. The bottom left panel in Figure 20 compares the redshift vs. $u^* - r^*$ distributions for galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$. They are same³⁹ to within ~ 0.1 mag, further demonstrating that the intrinsic optical colors of radio galaxies are not very different from other galaxies. The remaining difference in colors of ~ 0.1 mag is due to the color-luminosity relation and differences in luminosity distributions between radio and other galaxies, which are discussed in the next section.

The redshift distributions for galaxies bluer and redder than $u^* - r^* = 2.22$, and with $r^* < 17.5$, are shown in the bottom right panel in Figure 20. The sharp features visible

³⁹This statement is based on the comparison of $u^* - r^*$ histograms for narrow ($\sim 0.01-0.05$) redshift slices in the range $0.05 < \text{redshift} < 0.30$.

in these curves are *not* due to Poisson noise (the histograms are based on a sample including $\sim 90,000$ galaxies), rather they reflect the large scale structure in the distribution of galaxies. The redshifts of radio galaxies tend to be larger than for other galaxies from the same flux-limited sample, and this effect is especially pronounced for red galaxies.

In summary, the broad band optical colors of radio galaxies in a flux limited sample are redder than for all galaxies in the sample. This effect can be explained by the color-redshift relations; when confined to the same redshift range, the colors of radio galaxies are similar to those of other galaxies.

5.1.3. The Optical Luminosity Distribution of Radio Galaxies

We now compare the optical luminosity distribution of radio galaxies to that of all galaxies selected from the same narrow redshift range. The top left panel in Figure 21 shows the r^* vs. $u^* - r^*$ color-magnitude distribution for galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$, redshift in the range 0.08–0.12, and, for radio galaxies, $R_r > 0.4$. The condition on R_r ensures that the radio flux limit is not relevant (all galaxies with $R_r > 0.4$ and $r^* < 17.5$ are brighter than $t = 16.5$; for a discussion of the R_r distribution see the next section). The top right panel compares the $u^* - r^*$ histograms. Despite the narrow redshift range, the colors of red ($u^* - r^* \gtrsim 2.2$) radio galaxies are ~ 0.1 mag redder than other galaxies from the same redshift range. This difference is larger than plausible K-correction variance due to the finite redshift bin size. As can be discerned from the top left panel, this effect is instead a consequence of a magnitude-color correlation: more luminous red galaxies are redder than less luminous red galaxies⁴⁰ (the slope is ~ 0.1 mag/mag). The small difference in color distributions between radio and other galaxies is due to their different magnitude distributions: radio galaxies tend to be brighter. This is better seen in the two middle panels where we compare the apparent magnitude distributions for blue (left panel) and red (right panel) galaxies; all galaxies are shown by the thin solid line, and radio galaxies by symbols.

Both blue and red radio galaxies show a peak in their apparent magnitude distributions. The bottom two panels shows the corresponding distributions of absolute magnitudes (we use the same cosmological parameters as in Appendix C, and do not K correct). As evident, red radio galaxies show excess around $M_r \sim -23$, and blue radio galaxies around $M_r \sim -22$. We find that the radio fraction of red galaxies in the $-23.4 < M_r < -22.8$ range (1.2%) is about twice as high as the corresponding fraction for galaxies with $-22.4 < M_r < -21.8$ (0.64%).

Interestingly, the luminosity difference between the two peaks (~ 1 mag) is similar to the difference in characteristic luminosity between red and blue galaxies (Blanton *et al.* 2000). This suggests that the luminosity function of radio galaxies with a given color (or type) may be tied to the luminosity function of all galaxies with the same color.

5.1.4. The Blue vs. Red Galaxy Distribution in the Optical-Radio Flux plane

The distribution of radio galaxies in apparent magnitude vs. color space is markedly different from the overall distribution of galaxies; in particular, the radio fraction of red galaxies is much higher than that of blue galaxies. This effect could be caused by intrinsic differences in radio emission properties between the two types of galaxies, or they could simply be subtle selection effects due to different luminosity distributions, flux limits and K corrections. Here we discuss these possibilities in more detail and provide qualitative arguments that explain the main trends in the data.

We demonstrated in preceding sections that the redshifts of radio galaxies tend to be larger than those of other galaxies in a flux-limited sample. The “redshift bias” for radio galaxies is consistent with being due to radio K correction: the observed radio flux of a galaxy with the same optical flux and the same rest-frame radio-to-optical flux ratio as another galaxy at a lower redshift, is larger than the observed radio flux of the closer galaxy (for more details see De Breuck 2000). Due to the faint radio flux limit, radio galaxies in an optical and radio flux-limited sample are thus biased⁴¹ towards larger redshifts.

The same K correction effect can, at least partially, account for the different fractions of blue and red radio galaxies since they have different redshift distributions. Red galaxies are sampled at larger redshifts than blue galaxies (see the bottom right panel in Figure 20) because the former tend to be more luminous than the latter⁴². As a consequence of the difference in redshifts, the *observed* radio-to-optical flux ratio is greater for red galaxies, and thus they are preferentially detected by FIRST. We test this hypothesis by comparing the radio-to-optical flux ratio distributions for blue and red galaxies in narrow redshift bins. If the distributions are significantly different, then this hypothesis must be rejected.

Figure 22 shows the t vs. r^* distributions for blue (top two panels) and red (middle two panels) galaxies brighter than $r^* = 17.5$ and $t = 16$, in two redshift ranges, 0.03–0.07 (left column), and 0.08–0.12 (right column). The three dashed lines in the top four panels show constant radio-to-optical flux ratios $R_r = 0, 1$, and 2, as marked. In each redshift range red galaxies are brighter in both the optical and the radio than blue galaxies; as a result their distributions of radio-to-optical flux ratio are very similar. This is better seen in the two bottom panels that show the R_r distributions for objects from the strips defined by the two dot-dashed lines in each of the four top panels (note that due to optical and radio flux limits, the R_r distributions are unbiased only in the $0 < R_r \lesssim 2$ range). This similarity indicates that the large differences in the observed radio fractions of blue and red galaxies may simply be due to different luminosity functions.

Windhorst *et al.* (1985, and references therein) show that radio sources with $t < 13.9$ (flux density at 1.4 GHz > 10 mJy) consist predominantly of quasars and red giant elliptical galaxies, while only a few blue radio galaxies

⁴⁰This effect is not an artifact of SDSS data; for a similar result see for example Figure 5 in Carlberg *et al.* (2001).

⁴¹We cannot exclude the possibility that this bias is partially caused by evolutionary effects.

⁴²Blanton *et al.* (2000) find that galaxies with $M_r \lesssim -22$ are dominated by red galaxies (see also Madgwick *et al.* 2002 for consistent results based on the 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey).

are seen. On the other hand, for $13.9 < t < 16.5$ blue radio galaxies become increasingly important. The data displayed in Figure 22 confirm these results. Furthermore, we show here that the distributions of radio-to-optical flux ratio for blue and red galaxies are very similar in the sampled range $R_r > 0$.

5.1.5. *The Luminous Red Galaxy Distribution in the Optical-Radio Flux plane*

For further investigation of the redshift dependence of the radio-to-optical flux ratio, we select additional subsamples from two larger redshift ranges: 0.28–0.32 and 0.38–0.42. Practically all the galaxies in these samples are luminous red galaxies; we caution that these samples are not flux limited, but are limited by optical luminosity and color (E02). In this analysis we use R_z instead of R_r because of the large K correction in the r band. The median $i^* - z^*$ color of galaxies at these redshifts is only ~ 0.1 mag redder than the median $i^* - z^*$ color of nearby galaxies, indicating that the effects of optical K correction are minimized in the z band.

The distribution of galaxies from these two redshift ranges in the t vs. z^* plane, and their R_z distributions are shown in Figure 23. The bottom panel demonstrates that R_z is redshift dependent: the median R_z is larger by ~ 0.5 for the larger redshift bin. This effect is consistent with the behavior of radio K correction. Further, both distributions show local maxima, i.e. we detect a radio dichotomy similar to that detected for quasars. The interpretation of this result requires detailed knowledge of radio spectral indices and thus will not be attempted here.

5.2. *The Spectral Properties of Radio Galaxies*

For practically all galaxies brighter than $r^* \sim 17.5$ (regions I in Figure 16) the SDSS spectra are available (Strauss *et al.* 2002). In addition, many of the radio galaxies fainter than that limit also have spectra (region II) because they are targeted for SDSS spectroscopy as the luminous red galaxies (E02). At the time of this study, spectra were available for 4,300 SDSS-FIRST galaxies brighter than $r^* = 21$, from 63% of the 1230 deg² area discussed here. The distribution of these galaxies in the r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram is shown in the bottom panel in Figure 16.

This is the largest homogeneous set of radio-galaxy spectra ever obtained. The largest previously available sample of 757 objects was produced by Sadler *et al.* (2002) who matched the 1.4 GHz NRAO VLA Sky Survey (NVSS) and the 2dF Galaxy redshift Survey (Colless *et al.* 2001). A slightly smaller sample of 557 objects was obtained by Magliocchetti *et al.* (2001) who matched the FIRST catalog with the 2dF Galaxy redshift Survey. The SDSS spectra tend to have better quality than usual spectra acquired for redshift determination, and hence can be used to measure the spectral properties of the galaxies.

5.2.1. *The Visual Inspection of Spectra*

Before we attempted automated spectral classification described in the section, we visually inspected spectra

⁴³The luminous red galaxies are those that have large bright absolute magnitude, as opposed to the bright red galaxies that have bright apparent magnitude.

⁴⁴We do not find significant changes in the morphology of data distribution in these diagrams for various subsamples selected from narrow redshift and apparent magnitude bins.

for matched objects from the EDR sample including 308 galaxies with $u^* - r^* < 2.22$ and $r^* < 17.5$, 112 galaxies with $u^* - r^* > 2.22$ and $r^* < 17.5$, and 320 galaxies with $g^* - r^* > 1.6$ and $r^* < 19$. The last subsample was designed to include the luminous red galaxies with redshifts ranging from ~ 0.35 to ~ 0.45 . Examples of spectra are shown in Figures 24 and 25.

A substantial fraction ($\sim 20\%$) of the 308 bright blue galaxies show spectra characteristic of starburst galaxies, and $\sim 10\%$ show AGN-type spectra. The remaining blue galaxies show spectra typical for spiral galaxies (e.g. Kennicutt 1992). The majority of bright red galaxies show spectra characteristic of ordinary elliptical galaxies, with about one quarter classifiable as LINERs, and a few percent indicating the presence of AGN. The subsample of luminous red galaxies⁴³ with FIRST detections do not have significantly different spectra from the whole sample. There are clear cases of AGNs, though at a smaller rate than for the bright red galaxies. However, note that spectra from this subsample have lower signal-to-noise ratios due to a fainter magnitude limit, and thus AGN may be more difficult to recognize. These results are in qualitative agreement with those of Sadler *et al.* (2002).

5.2.2. *The Fractions of AGNs and Starburst Galaxies*

A detailed quantitative study of spectral properties of the radio-galaxies from the SDSS-FIRST sample must be automated due to the large sample size. Here we present a preliminary determination of the fractions of AGNs and starburst galaxies using diagnostic diagrams based on the strengths of several emission lines. Details of the line strength determination will be presented elsewhere (Tremonti *et al.* 2002).

Galaxies with emission lines due to strong star formation can be separated from galaxies whose emission lines originate from an AGN by using optical line diagnostic diagrams. Such a separation is possible because AGNs have a much harder ionizing spectrum than stars. This method was first proposed by Baldwin, Phillips & Terlevich (1981), and was further developed semi-empirically by Osterbrock & de Robertis (1985) and Veilleux & Osterbrock (1987), and theoretically by Kewley *et al.* (2001). The line diagnostic diagrams are constructed with the line strength ratios $[OIII]/H\beta$, $[NII]/H\alpha$, $[SII]/H\alpha$, and $[OI]/H\alpha$. We computed these ratios for galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$; the samples with unsaturated and better than 3σ detections for $H\alpha$, $H\beta$, $[OIII](5007)$, $[NII](6584)$, and $[SII](6717 + 6731)$ include 650 SDSS-FIRST galaxies and 16,325 SDSS galaxies (we do not use the $[OI]$ line because its 3σ requirement would significantly reduce the sample size). These subsamples represent 26% and 18%, respectively, of all galaxies for which the line strength measurement was attempted.

The distribution of the 16,325 SDSS galaxies in the $[NII]/H\alpha$ vs. $[OIII]/H\beta$ and $[SII]/H\alpha$ vs. $[OIII]/H\beta$ diagrams is shown in Figure 26. The distribution of galaxies shows a remarkable structure in these diagrams, rather than a random scatter⁴⁴; the overall distribution is in

agreement with previous work that was based on much smaller samples (e.g. Veilleux & Osterbrock 1987, and references therein). The dashed lines, obtained theoretically by Kewley *et al.* (2001), separate AGNs from starburst galaxies. Motivated by the distribution of galaxies in the $[NII]/H_\alpha$ vs. $[OIII]/H_\beta$ diagram, we place the additional constraint that $[NII]/H_\alpha > -0.5$ for a source to be classified as an AGN, to exclude a small number of low-metallicity starbursts. Requiring the same classification in *both* diagrams removes only $\sim 7\%$ of galaxies. We find that 5% of all galaxies are classified as AGNs, and 88% as starbursts, implying a starburst-to-AGB ratio of ~ 18 in the full sample. The data for the 650 radio-galaxies are shown in Figure 26 as circles; the corresponding starburst-to-AGN number ratio for radio-galaxies is 2.4, significantly smaller than for the full sample. That is, the fraction of radio galaxies whose emission line ratios indicate an AGN rather than a starburst origin is ~ 6 times larger than the corresponding fraction for all SDSS galaxies.

5.2.3. The Optical Colors of Galaxies with Strong Emission Lines

The galaxies with strong emission lines that are analyzed here are predominantly blue. The top panel in Figure 27 shows the r^* vs. $u^* - r^*$ distribution of the 16,325 SDSS galaxies as contours (compare to the top left panel in Figure 20). Their $u^* - r^*$ color distribution is shown in the middle panel, for AGNs (long-dashed line) and starburst galaxies (short-dashed line) separately. Note that each curve is separately normalized. AGNs have redder $u^* - r^*$ colors by ~ 0.6 mag than do starburst galaxies. The bottom panel compares their redshift distributions using analogous notation. The $u^* - r^*$ color and redshift distributions for radio-galaxies are shown by dots for starburst galaxies and by triangles for AGNs. There is no significant difference in color and redshift distributions between radio galaxies and the full sample. In particular, radio galaxies show similar separation of $u^* - r^*$ color between starburst and AGN types.

5.2.4. The Radio Properties of Galaxies with Strong Emission Lines

We examine next the radio properties of the two classes of radio galaxies. The top panel in Figure 28 compares the differential counts as a function of the radio magnitude, and the bottom panel displays the distributions of the radio concentration parameter θ for sources with $t < 15$. Radio galaxies classified as starbursts are marked by circles and AGNs by triangles. Their cumulative counts for $t < 15$ are similar, while there are three times more starburst galaxies than AGNs in the $15 < t < 16$ range. This increase of the starburst galaxy to AGN number ratio as the radio flux decreases is consistent with the known differences in their radio luminosity functions (Machalski & Godlowski 2000, Sadler *et al.* 2002). Machalski & Godlowski detected a turnover in AGN counts at the faint radio end, an effect not seen by Sadler *et al.*. The data discussed here seem to support the claim by Machalski & Godlowski.

⁴⁵Most of the galaxies at redshifts larger than ~ 0.55 with spectra were selected as high-redshift quasar candidates and FIRST quasar candidates (for details see Richards *et al.* 2002).

⁴⁶Galaxies outnumber stars in SDSS data at $r^* \sim 21$. However, the opposite is true in the relevant narrow range of $r^* - i^*$ color.

The bottom panel in Figure 28 compares the distributions of the radio concentration parameter. As evident, starburst galaxies tend to have larger radio concentration parameter than AGNs, in agreement with the expected nuclear origin of AGN emission. This difference strongly supports the robustness of the AGN/starburst galaxy separation, which is fully based on optical spectral properties; its detection is possible due to our large spectroscopic sample and the good spatial resolution of the FIRST survey.

5.2.5. A Strategy for Selecting $z > 0.5$ Galaxy Candidates Using SDSS and FIRST

The furthest galaxies targeted for SDSS spectroscopy are the luminous red galaxies (E02). The targeting strategy is based on $g^* - r^*$ and $r^* - i^*$ colors as a function of magnitude and extends down to $r^* \sim 19.5$, yielding about 12 galaxies per square degree, at redshifts up to ~ 0.55 . Galaxies at such large redshifts are important for studies of large-scale structure and galaxy evolution, and their usefulness increases with redshift. The selection of galaxies at even larger redshifts can rely only on $r^* - i^*$ and $i^* - z^*$ colors because their g band flux is too small to be well-measured. However, the efficiency of such color selection is low due to large photometric errors and errors in star/galaxy separation since most of high-redshift galaxy candidates are faint ($r^* \lesssim 21.5$). We show here that the selection efficiency can be increased by combining SDSS and FIRST data. Since the number of radio stars is insignificant, they are not a serious source of contamination.

The $r^* - i^*$ colors of SDSS galaxies at redshifts above ~ 0.4 correlate well with their redshifts. By fitting the $r^* - i^*$ color-redshift distribution shown in the bottom right panel⁴⁵ in Figure 19, we find that a best-fit relation

$$\text{redshift} = 0.54(r^* - i^*) + 0.02 \quad (14)$$

produces redshifts within 0.05 (root-mean-square scatter) from the spectroscopically measured values for $0.7 < r^* - i^* < 1.5$ ($0.4 < \text{redshift} < 0.8$). Thus, galaxies with redshifts in the range 0.5–0.8 can be selected by requiring $0.9 < r^* - i^* < 1.5$. The median $i^* - z^*$ color of both spectroscopically confirmed galaxies and of SDSS-FIRST galaxies with such $r^* - i^*$ colors is ~ 0.5 –0.6. This region overlaps with the stellar locus in the $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ color-color diagram.

To illustrate the effect of increased photometric errors close to the faint end, we show in the top two panels in Figure 29 the $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ color-color diagrams for sources selected in two magnitude bins. The top left panel shows 20,000 sources with $r^* < 17.5$ from ~ 100 deg⁻² of sky, and the top right panel shows $\sim 20,000$ sources with $21.4 < r^* < 21.5$ from the same region. The faint unresolved and resolved sources fully overlap in the $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ color-color diagram.

The surface density of SDSS sources with $0.9 < r^* - i^* < 1.5$ and $19 < r^* < 21.5$ is ~ 334 deg⁻² for unresolved sources, and ~ 65 deg⁻² for resolved sources⁴⁶. The repeatability of the star-galaxy separation is at the level of 90% for $r^* \sim 21$ and further deteriorates at the fainter levels. If all sources with colors appropriate for galaxies at

$z \gtrsim 0.5$ were targeted, the expected efficiency would be well below 50%.

A higher targeting efficiency can be achieved for radio galaxies. As shown by K02, the fraction of red stars detected both by SDSS and FIRST is very small, and the condition that a candidate is detected by FIRST effectively rejects all the stellar contaminants. The distribution of SDSS-FIRST sources from 1230 deg² of sky in the r^* vs. $r^* - i^*$ and $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ diagrams is shown in the bottom two panels in Figure 29. The selection condition $0.9 < r^* - i^* < 1.5$ and $19 < r^* < 21.5$ yields 3.2 sources per square degree. Thus, matched SDSS and FIRST catalogs could be used to select a well-defined sample of 32,000 radio galaxies at redshifts in the range 0.5–0.8 (over the eventual survey area of 10,000 deg²).

Such a sample would be of great importance for studies of galaxy evolution, and for detecting clusters of galaxies. Clusters discovered at such large redshifts provide strong upper limits on the mass density parameter of the Universe, Ω_M , and on the amplitude of mass fluctuations, σ_8 (Bahcall & Fan 1998, and references therein). Such a sample could be cross-correlated with distant cluster candidates selected by other methods, e.g. by the matched filter method (Kim *et al.* 2002), or surface brightness fluctuations method (Dalcanton 1996, Bartelmann & White 2001), thus increasing the reliability of the matched candidates.

6. DISCUSSION

This preliminary analysis of the objects detected by both SDSS and FIRST indicates the enormous potential of combining large scale surveys at different wavelengths. The final photometric SDSS-FIRST catalog, including five-color accurate optical photometry and morphological information, and radio data complete to 1 mJy level, will be available for $\sim 200,000$ radio galaxies, and $\sim 40,000$ radio quasars. SDSS spectra will be available for about 50,000 radio galaxies and 15,000 radio quasars; both surveys will provide outstanding astrometry (~ 0.1 arcsec for SDSS and ~ 0.4 arcsec for FIRST) for an unprecedented number of objects. Such a large, detailed and accurate data set will certainly place studies of the properties of extragalactic radio sources on a new level.

The main results presented here are:

- We discuss optical and radio properties of $\sim 30,000$ FIRST sources positionally matched within 1.5 arcsec to an SDSS source in 1230 deg² of sky. The matched sample represents $\sim 30\%$ of the $\sim 108,000$ FIRST sources and 0.1% of the 2.5×10^7 SDSS sources in the studied region. SDSS spectra are available for 4,300 galaxies and 1154 quasars from the matched sample.
- Differential radio counts of FIRST sources with and without SDSS counterparts have indistinguishable slopes; about 25% of FIRST sources are associated with an SDSS source brighter than $r^*=21$ (Section 3.5 and Figure 6). This similarity, given the different number count slopes of galaxies and quasars, suggests that the quasar-to-galaxy number ratio ($\sim 1:5$) may be comparable for SDSS-FIRST and FIRST-only radio sources.

- The majority of SDSS-FIRST sources brighter than $r^*=21$ are optically resolved. The fraction of resolved objects among the matched sources is a function of the radio flux, increasing from $\sim 50\%$ at the bright end to $\sim 90\%$ at the FIRST faint limit (Section 3.7 and Figure 8).
- Most optically unresolved radio sources have non-stellar colors indicative of quasars. We estimate an upper limit of $\sim 5\%$ for the fraction of quasars with colors indistinguishable from those of stars, and thus missed by SDSS spectroscopic quasar survey (Section 4.1.1 and Figure 9). However, a subset of those detected by FIRST are targeted for SDSS spectroscopic observations, and will yield a large number ($\gtrsim 1000$) of quasars with unusual spectra (Figure 10).
- We find statistically significant differences in the optical color distribution between radio-loud and radio-quiet quasars selected from the same redshift range: the radio-loud quasars have a redder median color by ~ 0.1 mag, and show 3 times larger fraction of objects with extremely red colors (Section 4.1.2 and Figure 11). The distributions of optical spectral indices also indicate that spectra of radio-loud quasars tend to be redder than spectra of radio-quiet quasars (Figure 12).
- The fraction of optically identified quasars which are detected by FIRST decreases with optical brightness from $\sim 50\%$ for $r^*\sim 17$ to $\sim 10\%$ for $r^*\sim 20$; this decrease is a selection effect caused by the radio sensitivity limit (Section 4.1.3 and Figure 13).
- The distribution of quasars in the radio flux – optical flux plane supports the reality of the “quasar radio-dichotomy”; $8 \pm 1\%$ of all quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ are radio-loud ($R_i > 1$), and this fraction seems independent of redshift and optical luminosity (Section 4.2 and Figures 14 and 15).
- FIRST galaxies represent 5% of all SDSS galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$, and 1% for $r^* < 20$, and are dominated by red galaxies, especially those with $r^* > 17.5$ (Section 5.1, Table 1, and Figure 16). This difference between blue and red galaxies appears to be a selection effect due to their different luminosity functions. In particular, the distribution of the radio-to-optical flux ratio for galaxies selected from narrow redshift bins is indistinguishable for blue and red galaxies (Figure 22).
- Radio galaxies have a different optical luminosity distribution than other galaxies selected by the same redshift and optical brightness criteria; when galaxies are further separated by their colors, this result remains valid for each color type.
- Radio-galaxies in luminosity and redshift-limited samples have indistinguishable colors from other galaxies selected by identical criteria. In optical and radio flux-limited samples radio-galaxies are biased towards larger redshifts, and thus have redder *observed* colors due to optical K corrections (Section 5.1, and Figures 19 and 20).

- The fraction of radio galaxies whose emission line ratios indicate an AGN rather than a starburst origin (30%) is 6 times larger than the corresponding fraction for all SDSS galaxies (Section 5.2, and Figures 26 and 27). The AGN and starburst galaxies, classified using optical spectra, have distinct radio properties. The AGN-to-starburst count ratio increases with radio flux, and AGNs tend to have more concentrated radio emission than starburst galaxies (Figure 28).
- FIRST and SDSS data can be used to efficiently select galaxies at redshifts between 0.5 and 0.8 with a surface density of $\sim 3 \text{ deg}^{-2}$ for candidates with $r^* < 21.5$ (Section 5.2.5 and Figure 29). Such a sample would be of great importance for studies of galaxy evolution, and for detecting clusters of galaxies.

6.1. Future Work

6.1.1. Sources with complex radio morphologies

In this paper we have only discussed sources for which the radio and optical positions agree to better than 1.5 arcsec. This sample does not address the so-called core-lobe and double-lobe radio sources (for a discussion of such sources in FIRST data see Magliocchetti *et al.* 1998, and McMahon *et al.* 2001). We are currently analyzing samples obtained by two additional matching methods:

- If a radio source consists of two lobes separated by more than 3 arcsec, it is not included in the sample analyzed here (double-lobe sources). We find such objects by searching the FIRST catalog for the nearest neighbor to a FIRST source without an SDSS counterpart within 1.5 arcsec, computing the mid-point, and rematching these mid-points to the SDSS catalog. The initial analysis indicates a significant excess of matches compared to the random association rate.
- An SDSS-FIRST source discussed here may have radio lobes that are not associated with optical emission brighter than the SDSS faint limit (core-lobe sources). Such lobes can be found by searching for nearest unmatched radio neighbors to matched SDSS-FIRST sources. We find a significant excess of such matches compared to the random association rate.

Detailed analysis of these two samples will be presented in a future publication.

6.1.2. FIRST-only and SDSS-only sources

The sample discussed here provides a good measure of the R_i distribution for radio-loud quasars. To obtain a commensurate description of the R_i distribution for radio-quiet quasars, radio observations significantly more sensitive than the FIRST survey are needed. Based on a sample of ~ 100 sources observed by Kellermann *et al.* (1989), the required sensitivity gain is about a factor of 10–100.

About 2/3 of the FIRST sources are not detected by SDSS. The counts of quasars in the FIRST-only sample can be compared with deep optical counts of quasars

($i^* \lesssim 25$) to constrain the number of anomalously optically faint objects missed in optical surveys (see Appendix B). Thus, deep optical observations of regions containing FIRST sources without SDSS counterparts, preferably in two or more bands (Section 3.6.2), would be very valuable.

6.1.3. Multi-wavelength observations of SDSS-FIRST sources

SDSS and FIRST data span a wide wavelength range, but significant parts of the spectrum remain unexplored. The available multi-wavelength catalogs of extragalactic sources that include X-ray, IR, and sub-mm data are much smaller than the sample discussed here. The matching of SDSS-FIRST sources to sensitive large scale sky surveys at other wavelengths is thus of obvious importance. As an example, we consider the upcoming SIRTf observations. The SIRTf First Look Survey will observe a $\sim 4 \text{ deg}^2$ large region⁴⁷ that overlaps with the SDSS Early Data Release (runs 1336, 1339, 1356, and 1359, see EDR). The depth of the SIRTf First Look Survey will range from $m_{AB} \sim 20$ at $\sim 4 \mu\text{m}$, to $m_{AB} \sim 15$ at $70 \mu\text{m}$ and to $m_{AB} \sim 13$ at $160 \mu\text{m}$. There are ~ 150 SDSS-FIRST sources in that region, including ~ 20 radio-loud quasars. In addition, the SIRTf SWIRE survey will include about 35 deg^2 of sky that is going to be observed by SDSS ($\sim 75\%$ of the overlapping area is already observed by the SDSS imaging survey). The sensitivity of the SWIRE survey will be 2–5 times better than that of the SIRTf First Look Survey. The final SDSS-SIRTf-FIRST overlapping region will include $\sim 1,500$ SDSS-FIRST sources, with ~ 200 radio-loud quasars; the majority of these sources are expected to be detected by SIRTf. Such a large sample with detailed optical, infrared and radio data will be of unprecedented size and quality.

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⁴⁷For details see http://sirtf.caltech.edu/SSC/T_FLS/SSC_FLS_ExtrGal.html

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APPENDIX

Appendix A: Summary of Data Samples Used in Analysis

Matched Samples

We matched 2.53×10^7 SDSS sources and 107,654 FIRST sources from 1230 deg² of sky. There are 37,210 matches within 3 arcsec, and 29,528 matches within 1.5 arcsec. Sources matched within 1.5 arcsec and brighter than $r^*=21$ are separated into 15,683 optically resolved sources (galaxies) and 3,225 optically unresolved sources (quasars). A subsample from SDSS Early Data Release includes 10,084 matches within 3 arcsec, those brighter than $r^*=21$ are separated into 1,999 quasars and 8085 galaxies.

SDSS spectra are available for a subset of 5,454 matched sources from a 774 deg² large region. The spectroscopic matched sample includes 4,300 galaxies and 1,154 quasars.

Control Samples

The control imaging sample includes 190,577 unresolved sources (stars and quasars) and 304,147 resolved sources (galaxies) selected from 103 deg² of sky. The control spectroscopic sample includes 141,920 galaxies and 20,085 quasars from a 1030 deg² large region (all available spectra at the time of writing).

APPENDIX

Appendix B: A Speculation on the Fraction of Heavily Obscured Quasars

The quasars detected by FIRST but not by SDSS may belong to the population of anomalously optically faint quasars. The most popular argument for the existence of such objects is the expected dust obscuration when the line of sight passes through the optically thick torus surrounding the central engine, as advocated by the “unified” models (e.g. Antonucci 1993 and references therein). While there are examples of objects consistent with such an explanation (e.g. Gregg *et al.* 2001), it is not known how large this population is. It has been suggested that these objects may be as populous as the optically selected quasars (Fall & Pei 1993; Francis, Whiting & Webster 2000).

The data presented here suggest that the distribution of the radio-to-optical flux ratio, R_i , is independent of redshift and absolute luminosity. Assuming that the observed R_i distribution is applicable to all quasars, it can be utilized, together with optical counts of quasars from other surveys deeper than SDSS, to predict the number of quasars detected by FIRST and not detected by SDSS. This prediction can then be compared with the estimated number of FIRST quasars without SDSS counterparts. This method essentially compares the R_i distribution determined for SDSS-FIRST quasars with the best guess of what the R_i distribution may be for FIRST-only quasars.

The main uncertainty in this method comes from the unknown fraction of quasars in the FIRST-only sample; assuming the same fraction as determined for SDSS-FIRST quasars (17%), we find that there are 3.3 times as many quasars with $i^*>21.5$ and $t<16$, than quasars with $i^*<21.5$ and $t<16$. On the other hand, with the extreme assumption that *all* FIRST-only sources are quasars, the upper limit on this ratio is 17. If the predicted ratio is much smaller than these estimates, then a population of optically obscured quasars can be invoked to explain the discrepancy.

TABLE 1
GALAXY DISTRIBUTION IN THE SDSS r^* VS. $g^* - r^*$ COLOR-MAGNITUDE
DIAGRAM^a.

Region	Definition ^b	Counts (deg ⁻²)	% Blue ^c	% Red ^d	% FIRST ^e
Ia	$r^*<17.5$ & $g^* - r^*<0.7$	24.6±0.5	95.0	5.0	3.9
Ib	$r^*<17.5$ & $0.7<g^* - r^*<1.1$	58.0±0.7	16.0	84.0	4.4
Ic	$r^*<17.5$ & $g^* - r^*>1.1$	13.2±0.3	2.2	97.8	8.8
all I	$r^*<17.5$	95.8±0.9	34.5	65.5	4.9
IIa	$17.5<r^*<20$ & $g^* - r^*<0.7$	317±1.8	97.4	2.6	0.1
IIb	$g^* - r^*>0.7$ & L1>0	517±2.2	54.3	45.7	0.2
IIc	L1<0 & L2>0	304±1.8	7.4	92.6	0.8
IId	L2<0	84.0±0.9	2.4	97.6	3.3
all II	$17.5<r^*<20$	1222±3.5	50.2	49.8	0.5
I + II	$r^*<20$	1318±3.7	49.1	50.9	0.9

^aSee Figure 16.

^bL1 = $r^* - (15.30 + 3.13*(g^* - r^*))$; L2 = $r^* - (14.06 + 3.13*(g^* - r^*))$.

^cGalaxies with $u^* - r^*<2.22$.

^dGalaxies with $u^* - r^*>2.22$.

^eFraction detected by FIRST.

We compute the expected number of FIRST-only quasars from

$$N_{RL}(i^* > 21.5, t < 16) = \int_{21.5}^{\infty} n(i^*) f_{RL}(i^*) di^*, \quad (1)$$

where $n(i^*)$ describes the differential optical counts, and $f_{RL}(i^*)$ is the fraction of all quasars with optical magnitude i^* that have $t < 16$. The latter is obtained from (valid for $i^* > 18.5$)

$$f_{RL}(i^*) = C_{RL} \left(\frac{\int_{0.4(i^*-16)}^{\infty} \phi(R_i) dR_i}{\int_1^{\infty} \phi(R_i) dR_i} \right). \quad (2)$$

All quasars with $t < 16$ and $i^* > 18.5$ are radio-loud ($R_i > 1$), hence the index ‘‘RL’’. Note that the i^* integration only formally goes to infinity; the effective range is $i^* \lesssim 26$ because most quasars have $R_i \lesssim 4$.

The constant $C_{RL} = 0.08$, representing the fraction of quasars with $R_i > 1$, and the R_i distribution, $\phi(R_i)$, are determined at the bright end. The dashed line in the bottom panel in Figure 14 shows a best Gaussian fit to the observed $\phi(R_i)$ distribution; it is centered at $R_i = 2.8$ with $\sigma = 0.8$. Deep optical quasar counts show flattening for $i^* \sim 20$ (assuming $i^* \sim r^*$), and follow a $\log(n) = C + 0.3 i^*$ relation in the range $20 \lesssim i^* \lesssim 22.5$ (Pei 1995). Pei’s model, which explains well the available observations for $i^* < 22.5$, predicts that this relation extends to at least $i^* \sim 24$. Based on this relation, we investigate two possibilities: a) this relation is valid for $i^* > 20$, and b) it applies to $20 < i^* < 22.5$, and the quasar counts drop to zero for $i^* > 22.5$. The second assumption is an extreme relation that maximizes the number of quasars that can be attributed to the ‘‘obscured’’ population.

This simple model predicts that the number of quasars with $t < 16$ and $i^* > 21.5$ is 45 times as large as the number of quasars with $t < 16$ and $i^* < 21.5$ for possibility a), and 6 times as large for possibility b). These values are in the same range as those implied by the counts of FIRST-only sources, and demonstrate that there is no compelling need to invoke a significant population of anomalously optically faint quasars. However, we caution that the uncertainty of the predicted counts is large because of the unknown fraction of quasars in the FIRST-only sample, and because quasar counts for $21.5 < i^* < 26$ are only weakly constrained. In particular, it cannot be ruled out at a high confidence level that FIRST-only sources include a substantial population of heavily obscured quasars (possibly as large as the population selected by UV excess).

APPENDIX

Appendix C: A Comment on the Definition of Radio Loudness

Two definitions of radio loudness are found in the literature. Schmidt (1970) proposed the use of radio-to-optical flux ratios (or, equivalently spectral indices, see Section 2.2) because it appeared that they are distributed independently of optical luminosity and redshift. On the other hand, Peacock, Miller & Longair (1986) proposed that the radio luminosity should be used to quantify the radio-loudness. The choice of a radio-loudness measure has important physical implications: the radio-to-optical flux ratio is a proper quantity for analysis if the radio and optical emissions are correlated; on the other hand, if the radio emission is independent of optical emission, then the radio luminosity is the quantity of interest. Here we compare both definitions for objects with redshifts from the SDSS spectra, and find that they produce similar radio-loud/radio-quiet classifications. This similarity is a consequence of strong selection effects in flux-limited samples.

Figure 30 displays the absolute radio magnitude, M_t , vs. the radio-to-optical flux ratio, R_i , for the 1,154 quasars detected by FIRST. We compute R_i using eq. 5, and M_t from

$$M_t = -2.5 \log \left(\frac{L_{radio}}{L_{AB}} \right), \quad (1)$$

where

$$L_{radio} = \frac{4\pi D_L^2}{(1+z)^{1+\alpha_r}} F_{int}, \quad (2)$$

is the specific radio luminosity, and $L_{AB} = 4.345 \times 10^{13} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$ is the specific luminosity of a source whose specific flux is 3631 Jy at a distance of 10 pc. We assumed a radio spectral index $\alpha_r = -0.5$, and for consistency with Stern *et al.* (2000) adopted $H_o = 50 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, and a $\Omega_M = 1, \Omega_\Lambda = 0$ universe in computing the luminosity distance, D_L . As evident, R_i and M_t are well correlated. Furthermore, the separations between the radio-loud and radio-quiet objects suggested by other workers ($R_i \sim 1$ and $L_{radio} \sim 10^{24} \text{ h}_{50}^{-2} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$, corresponding to $M_t = -25.9$) appear qualitatively consistent with each other (the two classifications are the same for 88% of the objects).

It is somewhat surprising that a dimensionless quantity that measures the shape of SED, R , is so well correlated with the (dimensional) radio power, L_{radio} . Furthermore, R is practically independent of redshift, while L_{radio} is a strong function of redshift at constant apparent magnitude. In principle, such a correlation could be a consequence of a physical relationship between optical and radio emission; for example, the luminosity of main-sequence stars is correlated with the shape of the optical SED. However, we find instead that this correlation is due to several selection effects caused by the

quasar redshift distribution and very different slopes of the optical and radio number counts (0.87 vs. 0.14, respectively), as follows.

For a sample following a number count relation $\log(n) = C + km$, 90% of the sample is within k^{-1} mag from the faint cutoff. Thus, 90% of the SDSS-FIRST sample is within ~ 1 mag of the optical faint cutoff, and within ~ 7 mag of the radio faint cutoff. The minimum value of R_i is $0.4(i_{min} - t_{max})$, where $t_{max} \sim 16$ is the radio faint limit, and i_{min} is the optical bright limit. Since 90% of the sources are within ~ 1 mag of the faint optical limit (~ 19), only 10% of the sample can have $R_i \lesssim 0.8$, as observed. The maximum value of R_i is $0.4(i_{max} - t_{min})$, where $i_{max} \sim 19$ is the optical faint limit, and t_{min} is the radio bright limit. A negligible number of sources are brighter than $t = 9$, and thus practically no sources have $R_i > 4$.

Given R_i , the variance in M_t (the vertical width of the displayed correlation; $\sigma \sim 1.5$ mag) reflects the variances in i^* and the distance modulus ($M_t = i^* - DM - 2.5 R_i$). The latter dominates the scatter in M_t because the scatter in i^* is small due to the steep optical counts. The scatter in the distance modulus is determined by the distribution of redshifts; the distribution of distance moduli has a median of 44.5 mag, and an equivalent Gaussian width of 1.4 mag. The upper limit is a consequence of the upper limit on redshift, and the lower limit is due to the fast increase of the number of quasars per unit redshift interval with redshift. This narrow distribution of distance moduli explains the observed upper (bright) and lower (faint) limits on M_t for a given R_i . The slope of the observed correlation, $dM_t/dR_i = -2.5$, simply reflects the relationship between R_i and t . We conclude that the difference in the slopes of the radio and optical number count relations, together with the observed redshift distribution, is responsible for the apparent correlation between M_t and R_i , and there is no intrinsic correlation.

Due to this selection effect, the observed bimodal distribution of R maps into a *biased* bimodal distribution of L_{radio} . An unbiased distribution of L_{radio} cannot be determined with the sample discussed here. In particular, a distribution of data points in L_{radio} vs. redshift plane (analogous to Figure 15) has a strong bias in R that depends on both quantities (only sources with $R_i < 0.4[i_{cutoff}^* - t(M_t, z)]$ are sampled, where i_{cutoff}^* is the optical faint flux limit). For the same reason, the radio luminosity distributions for galaxies (Section 5) and quasars from SDSS-FIRST sample cannot be directly compared due to significantly different redshift ranges over which they are sampled. A proper determination of the radio luminosity function requires identification and redshift determination for *all* FIRST sources brighter than some radio flux limit, as discussed by e.g. Willot *et al.* (1998) and references therein.

FIG. 1.— The SDSS color-color and color-magnitude diagrams for $\sim 300,000$ objects observed in 50 deg^2 of sky. The top two panels show color-color diagrams for objects with photometric errors less than 0.1 mag in the plotted bands. The unresolved sources are shown as dots, and the distribution of resolved sources is shown by linearly spaced density contours. The low-redshift quasars ($z \lesssim 2.5$), selected by their blue $u^* - g^*$ colors, are shown as circles. Almost all of the unresolved sources marked as dots are stars (a small fraction may be quasars and compact galaxies), with approximate spectral types as marked. The bottom two panels show color-magnitude diagrams for unresolved (left) and resolved (right) sources.

FIG. 2.— The r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagrams for $\sim 190,000$ galaxies separated by their $u^* - r^*$ color: the upper panel shows $\sim 126,000$ blue galaxies with $u^* - r^* < 2.22$, and the lower panel shows $\sim 64,000$ red galaxies with $u^* - r^* > 2.22$. The faint end distribution shape is due to magnitude cutoffs. The dashed lines outline several characteristic regions which are useful when analyzing the properties of galaxies (see text for details).

FIG. 3.— The top panel shows the regions included in the SDSS imaging data studied here (1230 deg^2). A smaller region (774 deg^2) with SDSS spectroscopic data is shown in the bottom panel. The regions are outlined by sparse sampling the source positions.

FIG. 4.— The top panel shows the size measure, $\log(\theta^2)$, vs. the radio AB magnitude, t , for 28,476 FIRST sources from a 325 deg^2 large region of sky (EDR sample). The diagonal cutoff running from the top to the lower right corner is due to the FIRST faint limit. The bottom panel shows differential t distributions (“counts”) for all sources (circles), and for the 9823 sources with $\log(\theta^2) > 0.1$ (triangles). The dashed line is a best linear fit to the counts of all sources in the $11.5 < t < 15.5$ range (see text).

FIG. 5.— The top panel shows the distributions of the distance between the SDSS and FIRST positions for the 10,084 close pairs from a 325 deg^2 region; the 1,999 optically unresolved source are marked by triangles, and the 8,085 resolved sources by circles. The vertical dashed line shows the adopted cutoff (1.5 arcsec) for positional association that results in an 85% complete sample with a contamination of 3%. The middle and bottom panels show differences in equatorial coordinates for sources with $r^* < 20$ and $t < 15$. The declination shows an offset of 0.12 arcsec (see text).

FIG. 6.— The top panel compares the differential counts of FIRST sources with an SDSS identification (triangles) to those without (dots), as a function of radio AB magnitude, t . The two lines show best linear fits to the counts in the $11.5 < t < 15.5$ range. The bottom panel compares the distributions of θ , which is a rough measure of the source radio size, for sources with $t < 15$ (same notation as in top panel).

FIG. 7.— The top panel shows the r^* vs. $r^* - z^*$ color-magnitude diagram for the optically identified FIRST sources. The 23,898 resolved sources are shown as contours and 5,623 unresolved sources as dots. The bottom panel shows the $r^* - z^*$ distributions for sources with $21 < r^* < 21.5$; the triangles correspond to 625 unresolved sources, and the circles to 2,437 resolved sources. Optically resolved sources tend to be red, while unresolved sources tend to be blue, even close to the faint limit.

FIG. 8.— Comparison of the radio properties for SDSS-detected quasars and galaxies. The top panel compares the differential counts as a function of the radio magnitude for 3,142 quasars, marked by dots, and 16,109 galaxies, marked by triangles. The dashed lines show the best fits discussed in text. The sum of counts for quasars and galaxies, multiplied by 5.6 to account for the matching fraction, is shown as open squares, and compared to the counts of all FIRST sources, shown by the solid line. Note the similarity between the two distributions. The bottom panel displays the distributions of the radio size parameter θ for quasars (triangles) and galaxies (circles) with $t < 15$.

FIG. 9.— The u^* vs. $u^* - g^*$ color-magnitude diagram and three color-color diagrams for stars, shown by contours, and for optically unresolved radio sources brighter than $r^*=20.5$, shown as symbols. Open circles mark the 383 radio sources with UV excess satisfying $u^* < 21$ and $u^* - g^* < 0.7$. Open squares mark the 86 radio sources with non-stellar colors but without the UV excess, and the solid squares mark the 68 radio sources with colors indistinguishable from stellar. The dashed lines outline the boundaries of the 4-dimensional stellar locus used to select sources with stellar colors.

FIG. 10.— Examples of SDSS spectra (spectral resolution ~ 2000) for optically unresolved sources with stellar colors and FIRST detections within 1.5 arcsec. The object's name, redshift estimate, and classification is marked in each panel.

FIG. 11.— The top panel shows the dependence of quasar $g^* - i^*$ color on redshift. The distribution of 6,567 optically selected quasars with $i^* < 18.5$ is shown by contours; those that are resolved (2,095) are marked by crosses. The 280 FIRST-detected quasars with $R_i > 1$ (radio-loud) are shown as filled circles, and the 161 FIRST-detected quasars with $R_i < 1$ (radio-quiet) are shown as open circles. The thick solid line shows the median $g^* - i^*$ color of all optically selected quasars in the redshift range 1–2, which is subtracted from the $g^* - i^*$ color to obtain a color excess. The bottom panel shows the distribution of the $g^* - i^*$ color excess for 2,265 quasars in that redshift range by solid squares (without error bars), and for 102 radio-loud quasars by circles.

FIG. 12.— Optical spectral indices α ($F_\nu \propto \nu^\alpha$) determined from SDSS spectra for 6,868 quasars that are brighter than $i^*=19$ (filled circles). The α distribution for a subsample of 440 radio-loud quasars (triangles with error bars), is skewed towards more negative values (redder optical spectra).

FIG. 13.— The open squares show differential counts for optically unresolved and spectroscopically confirmed SDSS quasars. The turnover at $i^* \sim 19$ is a selection effect due to a flux limit for spectroscopic targeting, as indicated by the open triangles that show the counts of UVX-selected optically unresolved SDSS sources brighter than $u^*=21$ (displayed only for $i^* > 17.5$ for clarity). The counts for 1154 FIRST-detected optically unresolved objects are shown by filled circles. The solid triangles show counts for a subset of 969 FIRST-detected radio-loud sources with $R_i > 1$. The dashed lines are the best linear fits in the $15.5 < i^* < 18.0$ range described in the text. For $i^* < 18.5$, the fraction of FIRST-detected quasars is 13%, and the fraction of radio-loud quasars is $\sim 8\%$.

FIG. 14.— The top panel shows the t (radio magnitude) vs. i^* (optical magnitude) distribution of the 3,066 optically unresolved SDSS sources detected by FIRST with $i^* < 21$ and $t < 16.5$. The diagonal solid line shows the traditional radio loud/quiet division line ($R_i = 1.0$), and the four short-dashed lines show $R_i = 0, 2, 3, \text{ and } 4$, as marked. In the lower panel, the histogram marked by open squares shows the R_i distribution for 359 sources with $i^* < 18$. The two histograms marked by filled circles and triangles show the R_i distribution for the 670 sources selected from the two strips defined by the three dot-dashed lines shown in the top panel. The dashed line is a best Gaussian fit to the sum of these two histograms for $R_i > 1$.

FIG. 15.— The upper panel shows the redshift and absolute magnitude distribution (M_i) for 4,472 optically selected quasars with $i^* < 18.5$, marked by dots, and for a subsample of 280 radio-loud quasars ($R_i > 1$), marked by squares. The middle panel shows the distribution of absolute magnitudes for all quasars (dots without error bars), and for the radio subsample (squares) from the same redshift range as shown in the top panel. The bottom panel shows the corresponding redshift distribution (same notation). There is no significant difference between the distributions for the radio subsample and for the whole sample.

FIG. 16.— The r^* vs. $g^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram for SDSS-FIRST galaxies, shown by dots, compared to the distribution of all SDSS galaxies, shown by linearly-spaced contours. The top panel shows 19,496 SDSS-FIRST galaxies brighter than $r^*=21.5$, and the bottom panel shows 4,300 galaxies for which SDSS spectra are available (the area covered by the latter subsample is 63% of the area covered by the former). The dashed lines outline regions with different galaxy morphology and fraction of radio galaxies, as listed in Table 1.

FIG. 17.— Mosaic of true-color $g-r-i$ color composite images for a subsample of SDSS-FIRST galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$ and $u^* - r^* < 2.22$. The image size is 1x1 arcmin, with East on top and North towards right. The position of the associated FIRST source is marked by a cross. Available as gif file.

FIG. 18.— The SDSS r -band images for the same galaxies as in previous Figure. The stretch is chosen to emphasize galactic nuclei, and the display is negative. Available as gif file.

FIG. 19.— The optical color-color diagrams for 4,152 SDSS-FIRST galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$, shown as dots, compared to the distribution of all SDSS galaxies, shown by linearly-spaced contours. The bottom right panel shows the correlation between the redshift and the $r^* - i^*$ color for galaxies with spectra (141,920 for the full sample and 4300 for radio-galaxies).

FIG. 20.— The top left panel shows the distribution of the 91,422 galaxies (contours) with $r^* < 17.5$ (contours) in the r^* vs. $u^* - r^*$ color-magnitude diagram; a subsample of 2,563 radio galaxies by dots. The top right panel shows the arginal $u^* - r^*$ distributions for all (dashed line) and radio (symbols and solid line) galaxies; the latter are redder. The bottom left panel compares the distributions of radio galaxies and all galaxies in the $u^* - r^*$ color-redshift plane. The bottom right panel compares the redshift distributions of for two color-selected subsamples: dashed line (all) and open circles (radio) for galaxies with $u^* - r^* < 2.22$, and solid line (all) and solid squares (radio) for galaxies with $u^* - r^* > 2.22$. Radio galaxies in a flux limited sample are biased towards larger redshifts.

FIG. 21.— The top left panel shows the r^* vs. $u^* - r^*$ color-magnitude distribution for galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$, redshift in the range 0.08–0.12, and, for radio galaxies, $R_r > 0.4$; 219 radio galaxies are shown by dots and all 31,226 galaxies by contours. The top right panel compares the $u^* - r^*$ histograms for radio (symbols) and all (dashed line) galaxies. The middle and bottom left panels compare the apparent and absolute magnitude distributions for blue ($u^* - r^* < 2.22$) galaxies, and the right panels for red ($u^* - r^* > 2.22$) galaxies. All galaxies are marked by thin solid line, and radio galaxies by symbols. Radio galaxies have a different luminosity distribution from other galaxies.

FIG. 22.— The distribution of SDSS-FIRST galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$ and $t < 16.0$, from two redshift slices (0.03–0.07 in the left column and 0.08–0.12 in the right column), in the t vs. r^* diagrams. The top panels show galaxies with $u^* - r^* < 2.22$, and the middle panels show galaxies with $u^* - r^* > 2.22$. The three dashed lines in the top four panels show constant radio-to-optical flux ratios of 0, 1, and 2, as marked. The bottom panels show the R_r distributions for objects from the strip defined by the two dot-dashed lines in each panel; only $R_r > 0$ points are complete.

FIG. 23.— The distribution of SDSS-FIRST galaxies with $t < 16.0$, from two redshift slices (0.28–0.32 in the top panel and 0.38–0.42 in the middle panel), in the t vs. z^* diagrams. The three dashed lines in the top two panels show constant radio-to-optical flux ratios of 0, 1, and 2, as marked. The bottom panel shows the R_z distributions for objects from the strip defined by the two dot-dashed lines in the top panel (circles: lower redshift, triangles: larger redshift).

FIG. 24.— Examples of SDSS spectra for radio galaxies discussed here. The galaxy name, redshift, color and brightness is marked in each panel.

FIG. 25.— Additional examples of SDSS spectra for radio galaxies discussed here. The galaxy name, redshift, color and brightness is marked in each panel.

FIG. 26.— The line diagnostic diagrams separating AGNs and starburst galaxies. The distributions of 16,325 SDSS galaxies with $r^* < 17.5$ are shown by linearly spaced contours. The 650 SDSS-FIRST galaxies selected by the same criteria are shown as circles. The dashed lines, obtained theoretically by Kewley *et al.* (2001), and the dot-dashed line in the top panel, separate AGNs from starburst galaxies. There are ~ 18 starburst galaxies for each AGN in the entire SDSS sample; for the SDSS-FIRST sample, this ratio is ~ 2.4 .

FIG. 27.— The comparison of the magnitude, color and redshift distributions for SDSS-FIRST galaxies classified as AGN (143, triangles) and starburst galaxies (422, dots) using the line diagnostic diagrams. The distribution of the control sample of SDSS galaxies is shown by contours in the top panel, and by the short-dashed (starburst galaxies) and long-dashed (AGNs) lines in the other two panels. AGNs are redder than starbursts by ~ 0.6 mag for both radio sample and the control sample.

FIG. 28.— Comparison of the radio properties for SDSS-FIRST galaxies classified as AGNs (triangles) and starburst galaxies (circles) using emission line strengths. The top panel compares the differential counts as a function of radio magnitude, and the bottom panel displays the distributions of the radio concentration parameter θ for sources with $t < 15$. The cumulative counts for $t < 15$ are similar, while there are three times more starburst galaxies than AGNs in the $15 < t < 16$ range. Starburst galaxies tend to have larger radio concentration parameters than do AGNs.

FIG. 29.— The top two panels show the $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ color-color diagrams for SDSS sources from ~ 100 deg² of sky, and selected from two magnitude bins: $r^* < 17.5$ (left, $\sim 20,000$ sources) and $21.4 < r^* < 21.5$ (right, $\sim 20,000$ sources). The distribution of unresolved sources is shown as linearly-spaced contours, and resolved sources are shown as dots. The bottom two panels show the distribution of $\sim 22,000$ SDSS-FIRST sources from 1230 deg² of sky in the r^* vs. $r^* - i^*$ and $i^* - z^*$ vs. $r^* - i^*$ diagrams (same notation).

FIG. 30.— The distribution of SDSS-FIRST quasars in the radio-luminosity (absolute magnitude M_t) vs. radio-to-optical flux ratio, R_i , plane. All 1154 SDSS-quasars are marked by open circles. A subsample of 531 objects with $i^* < 19$ and $t < 15.5$ are marked by solid circles. The vertical and horizontal lines are the traditional division lines between the radio-loud and radio-quiet quasars. Note that most quasars have the same classification in both M_t and R_i based schemes.

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