

#036

SOURCE TARGET & LIST, TIME & RA ORDER

77-075A-02C

EXTRAGALACTIC X-RAY SOURCE CATALOG

77-075A-02E

77-075A-02D

HEAO 1

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Errata/Change Log
3. LINKS TO RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THE ONLINE NSSDC INFORMATION SYSTEM
4. Catalog Materials
 - a. Associated Documents
 - b. Core Catalog Materials

1. INTRODUCTION:

The documentation for this data set was originally on paper, kept in NSSDC's Data Set Catalogs (DSCs). The paper documentation in the Data Set Catalogs have been made into digital images, and then collected into a single PDF file for each Data Set Catalog. The inventory information in these DSCs is current as of July 1, 2004. This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system. The information existing in the DSCs is now not needed for locating the data files, but we did not remove that inventory information.

The offline tape datasets have now been migrated from the original magnetic tape to Archival Information Packages (AIP's).

A prior restoration may have been done on data sets, if a requestor of this data set has questions; they should send an inquiry to the request office to see if additional information exists.

2. ERRATA/CHANGE LOG:

NOTE: Changes are made in a text box, and will show up that way when displayed on screen with a PDF reader.

When printing, special settings may be required to make the text box appear on the printed output.

Version	Date	Person	Page	Description of Change
01				
02				

3 LINKS TO RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THE ONLINE NSSDC
INFORMATION SYSTEM:

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/nmc/>

[NOTE: This link will take you to the main page of the NSSDC Master Catalog. There you will be able to perform searches to find additional information]

4. CATALOG MATERIALS:

- a. Associated Documents To find associated documents you will need to know the document ID number and then click here.
<http://nssdcftp.gsfc.nasa.gov/miscellaneous/documents/>

- b. Core Catalog Materials

HEAD 1

NEW HARD X-RAY SOURCES

77-075A-02D

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. ORIGINALLY THERE WAS ONE 9-TRACK, 1600 BPI TAPE. THERE IS ONE RESTORED TAPE. THE TAPE CONTAINS TWO FILES OF DATA, THE FIRST FILE IS ASCII AND THE SECOND FILE IS EBCDIC. THE TAPE WAS CREATED ON AN IBM 360 COMPUTER. THE DR TAPE IS A 3480 CARTRIDGE AND THE DS TAPE IS 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR03716	DS03716	D45319	2	09/01/77 - 03/09/78

HEAO 1

Extragalactic X-Ray Source Catalog

77-075A-02E

This data set has been restored. Originally there was one 9-track, 1600 BPI tape written in ASCII. There is one restored tape. The DR tape is a 3480 cartridge and the DS tape is a 9-track, 6250 BPI tape. The tape was created on a 3081 computer. The DR and DS numbers, along with the corresponding D number and the time span follow.

DR#	DS#	DD#	Files	Time Span
DR03672	DS03672	D48693	1	09/05/77 - 09/11/78

HEAD 1

SOURCE TARGET LIST, TIME & RA ORDERED

77-075A-026

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. ORIGINALLY THERE WAS ONE 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI TAPE WRITTEN IN EBCDIC WITH 3 BINARY HEADER RECORDS. THERE IS ONE RESTORED TAPE. THE DR TAPE IS A 3480 CARTRIDGE AND THE DS TAPE IS 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI. THE TAPE WAS CREATED ON AN IBM 3081 COMPUTER. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBER AND THE TIME SPAN IS AS FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR03674	DS03674	D59881	1	11/15/77 - 12/29/78

X-106

D-45319

SEXT TPLIST BS

INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: AS FL=1=1

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 1 LENGTH 2480

TABLE 2.

LIST OF SOURCES.

L	BOX1		BOX2		SIZE 1	INT.	DAY	NAME	RA
	DEC	B	RA/DEC	DEC					
1977	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)				

H0008+105 2.12 107.12 4.97 359.39 359.16 4.75 1.67 1.44 2.57 2.79 3.30 1.6
4 362. 1117W2** 10.54 -50.81 11.45 9.04 9.54 11.95 10.05 10.55
11.04 10.53 0.64 SAS3 POSITION

03.06 16.68 7.75 5.64 15.02 12.39 10.48 11.88 13.70 3.60 4.40 308. SMCX-3**
-73.13 -44.27 -70.59 -76.02 -75.71 -70.36 -73.67 -73.41 -72.59 -72.85 0.54
SAS3 POSITION

75 16.68 14.48 11.76 12.52 15.15 4.80 4.70 307. SMCX-2**
-43.41 -70.86 -76.39 -76.01 -70.59 -74.37 -74.06 -73.59 -73.91 0.40
H0053-739 13.46 302.54 18.96 10.71 7
SAS3 POSITION

4 18.65 18.90 3.60 1.49 367. AB151*
3.34 -15.76 -15.59 -15.04 -14.27 -14.82 1.11
H0111-149 17.87 146.87 15.35 21.03 20.77 15.11 17.10 16.8
-14.93 -76.48 -16.31 -13.89 -1

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 12 LENGTH 620

CONFIRMED USING 3 DEGREE FOV.
NOTE 2: SOURCE NEAR NORTH ECLIPTIC POLE--NO BOX 2 DETERMINED.

NOTE 1: THIS SOURCE CO

***** JOB DONE.
\$WEO LPS

REQ. AGENT

LSM

RD #

V0088

ACQ. AGENT

MCL

HEAO 1

NEW HARD X RAY SOURCES

77-075A-02D

This data set consists of one data tape. It is 1600 bpi, 9 track with two files. The files are identical but the first file is in ASCII and the second file is in EBCDIC. This tape contains a listing of TABLE 2 of the paper " New Hard X-Ray Soures Observed with HEAO A2 ". The table contains the positions and intensities of these sources. The 'D' and 'C' numbers and time span follow:

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>TIME SPAN</u>
D-4 53 19	C-21559	9/1/77 - 3/9/78

Enclosure 1

The tape is 9 track, 1600 bpi. It contains two files which are identical except that the first is in ASCII and the second is in EBCDIC. The logical record size is 124 bytes. Each logical record is an image of a line normally printed on a line printer. The physical blocksize is 2480 bytes. The blocking format is FB.

Two lines of data are given for each source. The data are formatted as follows:

Line 1:

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Content</u>
3	A1	'H'
4-7	I4	Right Ascension
8-11	I4	Declination
14-20	F7.2	Right Ascension
21-27	F7.2	Galactic Longitude
29-56	4F7.2	Right Ascension of Box 1
58-85	4F7.2	Right Ascension of Box 2
86-91	F6.2	Size of Error Box 1
92-98	F7.2	Intensity
99-104	F6.0	Day of Observation
109-124	16A1	Comments

Line 2:

14-20	F7.2	Declination
21-27	F7.2	Galactic Latitude
29-56	4F7.2	Declination of Box 1
58-85	4F7.2	Declination of Box 2
86-91	F6.2	Size of Error Box 2
109-124	16A1	Comments

INPUT TAPE	X-406	ON	MT2
DATA INPUT	HY FL 1 1 1		

[illegible]

[illegible]

FILE	INPUT	DATA RECORDS	MAX.	READ ERROR SUMMARY	INPUT RETRIES			
	RECS.	SIZE	PERM	ZERO B	SHORT	UNDEF.	#RECS.	TOTAL#
1	12	13	2480	0	0	0	0	0
E0J DUMP STOPPED AFTER FILE 1 # OF PERMANENT READ ERRORS 0								
START TIME 07/29/81		17:38:08		STOP TIME 07/29/81		17:38:18		

REQ. AGENT
DAD

RAND #
V0215

ACQ. AGENT
HKH

HEAO-1

SOURCE TARGET LIST, TIME & RA ORDERED

77-075A-02G

This data set contains one magnetic tape. It is 6250 BPI, 9 track, has 1 file and is written in EBCDIC with 3 binary header records, it was created on the 3081. The C tape is 1600 BPI.

D#

C#

TIME SPAN

D-59881

C-23463

11/15/77 - 12/29/78

July 20, 1983

TO: 601/Director (J. Vette)
National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC)

FROM: 660/HEAO-1 A2 Experiment
F. Marshall

SUBJECT: HEAO-1 A2 Data Submission

Enclosed are two lists of the targets that the HEAO A2 experiment pointed at during its mission. The lists are identical except that one is ordered by time and the other is ordered by right ascension of the y-axis. Each list has ten columns of information:

- 1) target name
- 2) whether the target was on the +y or -y side of the spacecraft
(note that the A2 experiment only viewed the +y targets)
- 3) R.A. of y-axis (1950 epoch)
- 4) Dec. " "
- 5) Day of 1977 of start of point
- 6) Second " " " "
- 7) Day of 1977 of end of "
- 8) Second " " " "
- 9) 'PP' indicates spacecraft alternated between two positions during point.
- 10) point number

Also enclosed is a magnetic tape containing these lists and documentation on how to read the tape.

F. E. Marshall

Francis E. Marshall
Laboratory for High Energy Astrophysics

Enclosures

cc: E. Boldt/661
S. Holt/660

*TWO PRINTED LISTS $\equiv$ data
on magnetic tape
 $\Rightarrow$ only the 1st page of each
list was preserved in this
package. (CYN, 9/96)*

77-075A-026

Enclosure 1

The tape is 9 track, 6250 bpi and was written with the SACC IBM 3081.

It contains one file which is copy of a partitioned data set containing two members. It can be read using the following JCLs:

```
// EXEC IEBCOPY
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=POINT.LIST,DISP=OLD,
// LABEL=(1,NL,,IN),VOL=SER=XXXXX,
// DCB=(DEN=4),UNIT=6250
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=ZBMEN.POINT.LIST,
// DISP=SHR
//SYSUT3 DD SPACE=(1,10),UNIT=SYSDA
//SYSUT4 DD SPACE=(1,10),UNIT=SYSDA
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
```


INPUT TAP DOUT2 ON TUE
DATA INPUT 19 FL 1 3 3

FILE	1	RECORD	1	LENGTH	60BYTES
(0)	00380000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(40)	52080200	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

FILE	1	RECORD	2	LENGTH	284BYTES
(0)	01100000	01180000	01180000	FF000000	8F106644
(40)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(80)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(120)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(160)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(200)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(240)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(280)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

FILE	1	RECORD	3	LENGTH	296BYTES
(0)	01280000	01240000	00000000	00000000	00080100
(40)	05000000	07000000	00000000	00000000	FFFFF000
(80)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(120)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(160)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(200)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(240)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(280)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

FILE	1	RECORD	13	LENGTH	7300BYTES
(0)	10840000	10800000	00000000	00180006	01001070
(40)	4E340000	4E340000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(80)	40404040	40404040	00000000	00000000	00000000
(120)	4E340000	4E340000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(160)	40404040	40404040	00000000	00000000	00000000
(200)	4E340000	4E340000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(240)	40404040	40404040	00000000	00000000	00000000
(280)	4E340000	4E340000	00000000	00000000	00000000

4-10

3 Reader records

D-59821

```
$NOP ***** OUT-2 *****  
$NOP  
$NOP  
LEXXE TPLIST ES
```

TAPE NO.	FILE NO.
1	1
RECORD 4	LENGTH 7500

TEST POINT	+Y	167.25	59.00	319	16933	319	28794	00000000
15MCX-1	+Y	15.20	-73.50	320	64338	320	76360	00000002CYG X-1

[illegible]

0084	00000005M421	-Y	345.88	-38.27	333	59273	333	69936
0006VELA PULSAR	+ Y 128.70	-43.10	335	54041	335	64606		00000007NGC4151
								C00

+Y 182.00	39.80	340	46299	340	57016	000000082A0922	+Y 140.50	-31
43746	341	54326					7446	350
			0000000988	CY6N1	+Y 325.18	43.36	250	

[illegible][illegible]

00000016NCG5783
-Y 12.40
E 53.374
41786 374 72268
+Y 174.28 -37.51 370
54601 370
00000018UWCFIT
66537
37443 387
00000017SC279
+Y 3
67462

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

000000266X301-2	-Y	5.995	62.49	398	70967	398	6E217	0000000
27CEN A	-Y	21.46	43.08	399	62223	399	76567	000000284U0336+01
3								

[illegible]

68660 00000031NCC 1275 +Y 49.15 41.35 405 51493 405 55779 000000336X304-1 00

5.88 412	+ Y	194.57	-61.37	411	61080	411	72960	000000341VCHO	+ Y	5.60	6	
64440	+12	76074								67440	41	
								000000300R X-1	+ Y	229.20	-56.99	413

000000366A1540-03 +Y 235.30 -53.40 416 59053 416 70814 0000003841439-61

8	28.54	419	56490	419	73025	00000040	OTHER X-1	00000003	50X AKI	+Y	50.00
3	28.54	419	56490	419	73025	00000040	OTHER X-1	00000003	50X AKI	+Y	50.00
2	28.54	419	56490	419	73025	00000040	OTHER X-1	00000003	50X AKI	+Y	50.00
1	28.54	419	56490	419	73025	00000040	OTHER X-1	00000003	50X AKI	+Y	50.00

[illegible]

19.03	-61.21	426	53460	426	65537	00000045MK	501	-Y	73.31	-41.83	427
2816	427	64744									
PD	00000045MK	501									
-Y	73.31	-41.83	427								

PP	00000047HER X-1	+ Y 254.01	35.42 430	46011 436	59819	00000048H
RX-X-1	+Y 254.01	35.42 431	16650	2707 431	00000049MXR	1728-34

[illegible]

38	0000052MXE	1659-29	-Y	75.75	29.90	438	65986	438	77849	00000
053MXB	1728-34	-Y	82.20	37.80	429	63071	435	83320	00000544L1626-67	

-Y	67.11	67.63	440	66227	443	80461	000000564U0517+17	+Y	80.00	17.6	
0 444	66601	445	6348			000000564U1700-37	+Y 254.14	-38.34	445	73805	445

84606	0000006730129	+ Y	251.35	-44.95	446	57606	446	74109	PP	0
00000583ACKGROUND	+ Y	250.93	-44.94	446	57606	446	74109	PP	00000069401700-37	

+Y	254.14	-38.34	447	7218	447	84152	00000060CRAR(400531+21)	+Y	84.46		
21.95	448	64805	449	1805	000000616X1+4	+Y	262.20	-24.70	452	1802	4

P 0000006CBACKGROUND +Y 270.49 43.87 452 50402 452 72007 PP 00000064U1626-6

0000065H103-32 +Y 265.

MM-075A-02G

dictated by NSDDC Staff

**** TSD FOREGROUND HARDCOPY ****
DSNAME=ZBMEN.POINT.LIST

TEST POINT	+	-	58.00	31.9	16.933	31.9	28.764	0.0000001
SMCX-1	+	19.20	-73.60	320	64338	321	76360	0.0000002
CYG X-1	+	299.12	-35.06	321	67991	321	79677	0.0000003
AT54	+	135.70	-9.50	322	76939	323	2302	0.0000004
VELA P	+	308.70	-45.10	327	69403	327	80084	0.0000005
VELA21	-	345.88	-38.27	333	59273	333	69936	0.0000006
VELA PULSAR	+	128.70	-45.10	335	54041	335	64606	0.0000007
NGC4151	+	182.00	-39.80	340	46299	340	57016	0.0000008
2A0922	+	140.50	-31.70	341	43746	341	54326	0.0000009
SS CYGNI	-	325.18	-43.36	350	7446	350	19480	0.0000010
BLAC	-	149.11	-42.13	355	63198	355	77620	0.0000011
3C273	-	7.16	-12.08	357	60538	357	74972	0.0000012
M87	-	187.01	-12.66	362	57849	362	72146	0.0000013
H2A3	+	278.30	-23.22	363	70454	363	82405	0.0000014
4U0050-01	+	12.03	-1.99	369	67780	369	79667	0.0000015
NGC3783	+	147.28	-37.81	370	64661	370	69262	0.0000016
3C279	-	13.40	-5.52	374	61586	374	66657	0.0000017
UVCET-1	+	24.00	-18.22	375	58794	375	72268	0.0000018
CEN X-3	+	169.76	-60.35	378	50754	378	65562	0.0000019
NOVA(30015+63)	+	18.80	-63.47	381	48368	381	62465	0.0000020
CAS A	+	350.30	-58.55	382	51551	382	59013	0.0000021
CEN A	+	200.63	-42.78	384	46027	384	62161	0.0000022
GX301-2	+	185.92	-42.49	390	46198	390	57959	0.0000023
M-31	-	190.01	-41.00	396	64501	396	76447	0.0000024
GX301-2	+	185.95	-62.49	397	67661	397	82043	0.0000025
CEN A	-	21.48	-43.08	398	70967	398	85217	0.0000026
4U0336+01	-	054.50	-00.53	402	62323	402	76567	0.0000027
TYCHO	-	185.60	-63.88	405	59915	405	74126	0.0000028
A 401	+	43.65	-13.25	404	57030	404	71372	0.0000029
NGC 1275	+	49.15	-11.35	405	54247	405	68660	0.0000030
A 401	-	22.96	-13.31	410	51493	410	65779	0.0000031
GX304-1	+	194.57	-61.37	411	3236	411	14582	0.0000032
TYCHO	+	5.60	-63.88	412	61080	412	72960	0.0000033
CIR X-1	+	229.30	-56.99	413	64440	413	76074	0.0000034
A1540-53	+	235.30	-53.40	416	59053	416	79320	0.0000035
NGC 1275	-	228.72	-41.26	417	56294	417	70814	0.0000036
A1439-61	+	219.80	-61.45	418	65262	418	67940	0.0000037
UX ARI	+	50.88	-28.54	419	65262	419	75854	0.0000038
HER X-1	+	254.01	-36.42	420	64990	420	73025	0.0000039
HER X-1	+	254.01	-35.42	423	63863	423	66542	0.0000040
HER X-1	+	254.01	-35.42	424	59237	424	67806	0.0000041
3C120	-	247.94	-5.31	425	59237	425	70893	0.0000042
MSH14-63	+	219.05	-61.21	426	58561	426	68090	0.0000043
MK 501	-	72.63	-39.90	427	53460	427	65357	0.0000044
HER X-1	+	254.01	-35.42	430	52810	430	63744	0.0000045
MXB 1728-34	+	254.01	-35.42	431	48011	431	64774	0.0000046
MXB 1728-34	+	254.01	-35.42	432	2707	432	59819	0.0000047
MXB 1728-34	-	82.20	-33.80	433	66050	433	16650	0.0000048
MXB 1659-29	-	262.20	-33.80	434	66050	434	77199	0.0000049
MXB 1728-34	-	75.75	-29.90	438	68340	438	80176	0.0000050
4U1626-67	-	82.20	-33.80	439	66299	439	77358	0.0000051
4U0517+17	-	67.11	-67.63	440	65986	438	77849	0.0000052
4U1200-37	-	80.00	-17.60	444	63071	439	83320	0.0000053
3C129	+	251.14	-38.34	445	66627	440	80461	0.0000054
BACKGROUN	+	251.35	-44.95	446	66627	445	6348	0.0000055
4U1700-37	+	250.95	-46.94	446	73806	445	84606	0.0000056
CRAIB(40531+21)	+	254.01	-36.34	447	57606	446	74109	0.0000057
GAI+4	+	84.46	-21.98	448	72183	447	84132	0.0000058
AMHER	+	262.20	-24.70	452	64806	449	1806	0.0000059
BACKGROUN	+	273.74	-49.85	452	1802	452	18307	0.0000060
H1743-30	+	274.49	-43.87	452	50402	452	72007	0.0000061
MXB 1730-32(BURSTER)	+	246.60	-67.38	453	54002	452	72007	0.0000062
JUPITER	+	265.53	-32.65	454	55806	453	77406	0.0000063
3C390-3	-	268.47	-23.36	457	57816	454	75652	0.0000064
4U1847+78	-	101.55	-80.09	458	64806	455	71645	0.0000065
CG195+4	-	107.31	-80.09	458	78604	458	03488	0.0000066
LMCX-1	+	100.00	-17.50	459	78604	458	03488	0.0000067
LMCX-3	+	98.00	-17.50	459	46322	458	59408	0.0000068
3C390-3	+	98.00	-17.50	459	46322	458	59408	0.0000069
4U1847+78	+	98.00	-17.50	459	49926	459	72348	0.0000070
LMCX-1	+	98.00	-17.50	459	49926	459	72348	0.0000071
3C390-3	+	98.00	-17.50	459	42512	461	72348	0.0000072
4U1847+78	+	98.00	-17.50	459	42512	461	72348	0.0000073
2A1914-589	-	98.00	-17.50	459	42512	461	72348	0.0000074
2A1914-589	-	98.00	-17.50	459	46328	465	57606	0.0000075
2A1914-589	-	98.00	-17.50	459	46328	465	57606	0.0000076
2A1914-589	-	98.00	-17.50	459	31927	456	64808	0.0000077
2A1914-589	-	98.00	-17.50	459	31927	456	64808	0.0000078
2A1914-589	-	98.00	-17.50	459	31927	456	64808	0.0000079

(TIME)

47-075A-029
Provided by P.I.

REQ. AGENT
DAD

RAND #
V0215

ACQ. AGENT
HKH

HEAO-1

EXTRAGALACTIC X-RAY SOURCE CATALOG

77-075A-02E

This data set contains one magnetic tape. It is 1600 BPI, 9 track, written in ASCII, has 1 file and was created on the 3081. The time span is not found on the tape but, is contained in the documentation.

D#

C#

TIME SPAN

D-46893

C-23462

9/05/77 - 9/11/78

ENCLOSURE 1

The tape is 9 track, 1600 bpi. It contains one file which is in ASCII. The logical record size is 120 bytes. Each logical record is an image of a line normally printed on a line printer. The physical blocksize is 2400 bytes. The blocking format is FB.

B33286-000H

DLD=X

HCK=D

77-01571-020



Technical Memorandum 82168

A Complete X-Ray Sample of the High Latitude ($|b| > 20^\circ$) Sky from HEAO -1 A-2: Log N - Log S and Luminosity Functions

G. Piccinotti, R. F. Mushotzky, E.A. Boldt,
S. S. Holt F. E. Marshall, P. J. Serlemitsos
and R. A. Shafer

AUGUST 1981

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

A COMPLETE X-RAY SAMPLE OF THE HIGH LATITUDE ($|b| > 20^\circ$)
SKY FROM HEAO-1 A-2: LOG N - LOG S AND LUMINOSITY FUNCTIONS

G. Piccinotti¹, R.F. Mushotzky, E.A. Boldt, S.S. Holt,
F.E. Marshall, P.J. Serlemitsos and R.A. Shafer²

Laboratory for High Energy Astrophysics
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

ABSTRACT

The HEAO-1 experiment A-2 has performed a complete X-ray survey of the 8.2 steradians of the sky at $|b| > 20^\circ$ down to a limiting sensitivity of $< 3.1 \times 10^{-11}$ ergs/cm² sec in the 2-10 keV band. Of the 85 detected sources (excluding the LMC and SMC sources) 17 have been identified with galactic objects, 61 have been identified with extragalactic objects and 7 remain unidentified. The log N - log S relation for the non-galactic objects is well fit by the Euclidean relationship. We have used the X-ray spectra of these objects to construct log N - log S in physical units. The complete sample of identified sources has been used to construct X-ray luminosity functions, using the absolute maximum likelihood method, for clusters of galaxies and active galactic nuclei.

Keywords: X-Ray Sources, Luminosity Function, Cosmic X-Ray Background

¹NAS/NRC Research Associate

²Also Dept. Physics & Astronomy, Univ. of Maryland

I. INTRODUCTION

The HEAO-1 satellite experiment A-2 (Rothschild et al. 1979) with its extended energy range, complete sky coverage, low and stable internal background and moderate spatial resolution has enabled us to create a complete catalog of X-ray sources at galactic latitudes $|b| > 20^\circ$ down to a limiting sensitivity of 3.1×10^{-11} ergs/cm² sec in the 2-10 keV band. Recent identifications of these sources by modulation collimator experiments on HEAO-1 and SAS-3 as well as imaging detectors on HEAO-2 has resulted in certain identifications of all sources of flux $\geq 4.0 \times 10^{-11}$ ergs/cm² sec, pending confirmation of two clusters and NGC 7172, and reasonable identifications for 78 out of the 85 (92%) sources in the sample. All but 9 of these identifications are extremely likely or certain. This identification ratio for the extragalactic sources compares to identification of 45 out of 67 (67%) sources in the sample of Warwick and Pye (1979).

The completeness of this sample enables construction of the number-intensity distribution ($\log N - \log S$) for X-ray sources as well as developing X-ray luminosity functions for clusters of galaxies and active galactic nuclei. In addition the body of X-ray spectral data returned by A-2 allows us to cast the $\log N - \log S$ distribution in absolute rather than instrument dependent units which enables comparison with the $\log N - \log S$ relation in different X-ray energy bands (cf. Giacconi et al. 1979).

Analysis of this data shows that the source counts are well fit by a "Euclidean" law with

$$\frac{dN}{dS} = 16.5 S^{-5/2} (\text{R15 cts/sec})^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

consistent with previous results despite the quite different samples (Warwick

and Pye 1978; Schwartz 1979). The luminosity functions are well fit by power law representations with

$$\frac{dN}{dL_{44}} \leq 3.5 \cdot 10^{-7} L_{44}^{-2.15} (10^{44} \text{ erg/sec})^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$$

for clusters of galaxies, and

$$\frac{dN}{dL_{44}} \leq 2.7 \times 10^{-7} L_{44}^{-2.75} (10^{44} \text{ erg/sec})^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$$

for active galactic nuclei, similar to previous results (McKee et al. 1980; Pye and Warwick 1979). Integration of the luminosity functions over the $< 10^{42.5} - 10^{45}$ erg/sec range within which they are well determined results in estimates of the contribution of clusters and active galactic nuclei to the integral 2-10 keV unresolved X-ray background of $\leq 4\%$ for clusters and $\leq 20\%$ for active galaxies. Using these luminosity functions, with no evolution, we estimate that $\leq 30\%$ of the sources seen in the Einstein Observatory deep survey (Giacconi et al. 1979) should be relatively low luminosity ($L < 1 \times 10^{44}$ erg/sec) nearby ($z \lesssim 0.5$) objects.

II. DATA ANALYSIS AND SOURCE SELECTION

The HEAO-1 A-2 experiment, described in detail by Rothschild et al. (1979), provided two independent, low background, high sensitivity surveys of the entire sky six months apart. We have analyzed the A-2 data in order to obtain a complete flux limited sample of extragalactic X-ray sources. The region between -20° and $+20^\circ$ in galactic latitude has been excluded to minimize contamination from galactic sources. A circle of 6 degrees radius around the LMC sources has been also excluded to prevent confusion problems. Therefore, we remain with 65.5% of the sky (8.23 ster). The statistical

significance of the existence of the sources is tested by determining the decrease in χ^2 when the new source is added to the model. All sources in the sample give a decrease in χ^2 of at least 30. The probability of having, by chance, a decrease of 30 in χ^2 with two degrees of freedom (scan angle and intensity) is 3×10^{-7} . This probability is almost the same as the one associated with a deviation of 5σ in a Gaussian distribution (6×10^{-7}). Therefore, we can also state that the lowest statistical significance for the existence of the sources included in our sample is 5σ , as required by the maximum likelihood methods we use to determine the $\log N - \log S$ parameters (see Section IV-1). Taking into account this statistical significance requirement we estimated the completeness level of the first and the second scan as 1.25 and 1.8 R15 counts/sec respectively, see Figure 1. One R15 count/sec $\leq 2.17 \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ in the 2-10 keV energy band for a power law spectrum with photon index 1.65. R15 is a counting rate derived using the $1.5^\circ \times 3^\circ$ FWHM fields of view of the second layer of the argon counter and both layers of a xenon counter. This combination has a FWHM for the quantum efficiency from ~ 3 to ~ 17 keV (Marshall et al. 1979).

The second pass is less sensitive on average, because much more time was spent in pointing at sources. We shall be more concerned with the first pass data in deriving best fit parameters and use the second pass ones mostly as an independent confirmation.

III. OBSERVATIONS

A. The Sample

Table 1 contains all the relevant data for the 68 sources either brighter than 1.25 R15 c/s in the first scan which corresponds to days 248-437 of 1977, or brighter than 1.8 in the second scan, days 73-254 of 1978. Source names are listed in column 1. Column 2 contains previous catalog names.

First pass fluxes and 1σ errors are in column 3, while the second pass ones are in column 4. Some fluxes may differ slightly from previously reported results, as different procedures have been used; e.g., in the recent paper by McKee et al. (1980) fluxes have been obtained fixing the X-ray position at the optical position, instead here we have used the best fit X-ray position to derive the flux. Available identifications are listed in column 5. The type of object is in column 6. One * in column 7 indicates firm identifications (i.e. as provided by the SAS-3 or HEAO-1 modulation collimators or by the Einstein X-ray telescope), two * indicates possible identification consistent with larger error boxes. Redshift values and references are given in column 8. Spectral information is now available for more than half of our sources (Mushotzky et al. 1980; Worrall et al. 1980; Mushotzky 1979; Holt 1980; Boldt 1980), we quote in column 9 conversion factors between R15 counts/s and $\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. When spectral information is lacking we assumed a 6 keV thermal bremsstrahlung spectrum for all sources identified with clusters and a 1.65 photon index power law for all sources identified with active galaxies. An average conversion factor value of $2.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} / \text{R15 counts s}^{-1}$ was assumed for the few unidentified sources. Columns 10 and 11 contain the first and second pass luminosities in units of $10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ calculated for $H_0 = 50 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$ and $q_0 = 0.5$. Column 12 contains notes.

B. Classes of Sources

Sixty of the 82 sources brighter than $1.25 \text{ counts s}^{-1}$ in the first scan and not definitely associated with galactic objects have been associated with extragalactic objects. Only 7 remain unidentified at the present time. These 60 identified sources subdivide almost equally between clusters of galaxies (30) and single galaxies (30). Most of the 30 galaxies are Seyfert galaxies of class 1 or 2, but we have also 1 QSO (3C 273), 4 BL Lac objects, and 1

"normal" galaxy (NGC 7172). Note that M31 and the Magellanic Cloud sources are not included in our extragalactic sample because they represent a local inhomogeneity as part of the local group of galaxies. Table 2 lists the 17 high galactic latitude sources not included in our extragalactic sample because they have been identified with galactic or "local" objects. The second pass sample contains only 37 sources brighter than 1.8 R15 counts/sec, all but one identified. The source classification is consistent with the first pass. Assuming Poisson errors, clusters contribute $50 \pm 9\%$ of the identified sources in the first pass and $61 \pm 13\%$ in the second. Galaxies contribute $50 \pm 9\%$ in the first scan and $39 \pm 10\%$ in the second.

C. New Sources and Sample Completeness

H0328+025 and H0917-075 are the only entirely new sources in Table 1. Figure 2 shows their error boxes. All the other sources in Table 1 have been listed somewhere else before. The improvement in our sample, as compared to previously reported ones, is due to a better rejection of non-extragalactic sources, made possible by the recent identifications, and to a uniform sky coverage to a relatively low limiting flux.

As the instrument has a fairly large ($1.5^\circ \times 3.0^\circ$) angular resolution the possibility of source confusion must be considered. The total area of the sky included in this survey is approximately 2.7×10^4 square degrees, therefore there are about 6×10^3 independent positions on it. As the high galactic latitude X-ray sources bright enough to give confusion problems at our sensitivity level cannot be more than a hundred using the log N-log S relation derived later (taking into account also the possibility that two weaker sources can simulate a source bright enough to be included in our list) we therefore expect negligible confusion. That is using $\frac{dN}{dS} < 16.5 S^{-1.5}$ there are roughly 65 resolution elements per source, of $S > 1.25$ cts, well above the

confusion level of 25 beam areas per source often quoted in the literature. In addition the uniform sky coverage at the chosen sensitivity levels provided by this experiment and the availability of two independent sets of data for cross-checking purposes support our confidence in the completeness of our sample.

D. Space Distribution of Sources

Since the pioneering work of DeVaucouleurs (1958) much attention has been devoted to finding evidence of a supercluster centered in the Virgo cluster of galaxies. We plotted the positions of our sources in supergalactic coordinates looking for some kind of anisotropy. Figure 3 shows the 1st pass sample. Obviously, no anisotropy is observed as most sources lie beyond the supercluster. If we restrict our attention to the 12 sources with redshifts less than .01 (in boxes in Figure 3), we see that 9 are in the center region of the supercluster while 3 are in the anticenter and that all but one have supergalactic latitude less than 30 degrees in absolute value. This result, which is significant at the few percent level, suggests that close X-ray galaxies may lie preferentially in the supergalactic plane. But no conclusion can safely be made from such a small number of objects at present.

IV. THE NUMBER-FLUX FUNCTION

The usual power law form

$$N(S) = KS^{-\alpha} \quad (R15 \text{ counts/sec})^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \quad (1)$$

has been assumed for the number-flux relation. The various methods applied to estimate the coefficient K and the differential exponent α as well as to evaluate the goodness of the fit are outlined in the next section.

A. Statistical Methods

1. Maximum Likelihood

Crawford, Jauncey and Murdoch applied the maximum likelihood method to unbinned data in order to estimate the slope of the number-flux relation of radio sources. In the first paper (Crawford et al. (1970) a solution is worked out for error free data. In the second paper (Murdoch et al. 1973) the method is extended to include errors on the measured fluxes. Numerical corrections to the error free answers were calculated for the special case of Gaussian distributed errors. In the same paper it was pointed out that a minimum signal-to-noise ratio of five is required so that the uncertainty in the correction factor due to weaker sources does not dominate the correction itself. This is why we excluded from our sample sources with statistical significance less than 5σ . In both Papers I and II the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (here after: K-S test) was suggested to evaluate the goodness of the fit obtained. In the remainder of this paper we will refer to this method as to the Maximum Likelihood (ML) method.

2. Absolute Maximum Likelihood

The ML method assumes the same underlying error distribution for all the sources in the sample, i.e. it assigns the same 1σ error to all the sources. As we deal with sources of greater than 5σ significance the error assumed is one fifth of the minimum flux in the sample, or $.25 R_{15} \text{ counts s}^{-1}$ in the first scan and $.36 R_{15} \text{ counts s}^{-1}$ in the second. Table 1 shows that these values are not very far from the actual errors. However Lightman et al. (1980) have developed a refinement of the ML method in connection with the K-S test capable of handling sources with their own experimental error. Following those authors we will call this new statistical method the "Absolute Maximum Likelihood" (AML) method. Lightman et al. (1980) worked out the AML method on general grounds and then applied it to the evaluation of globular cluster

X-ray source masses. As this is the first application of the AML method to the number flux function, we give a short outline of the method below.

Assuming the form (1) for the number-flux relation and a Gaussian form $\rho(F_i, \sigma_i, S)$ for the error distribution of the measured fluxes we evaluated numerically the integral probabilities $\hat{P}_i(\alpha)$ as

$$\hat{P}_i(\alpha) = \frac{\int_{F_{\min}}^{F_i} dF \int_{F_{\text{co}}}^{\infty} dS N(S, \alpha) \rho(F, \sigma_i, S)}{\int_{F_{\min}}^{\infty} dF \int_{F_{\text{co}}}^{\infty} dS N(S, \alpha) \rho(F, \sigma_i, S)} \quad (2)$$

where S is the true flux, F_i and σ_i are the measured flux and error of the i -th source. F_{co} is a cutoff value used to avoid the apparent divergence at $F = 0$. As in Murdoch et al. (1973) the particular choice of the cutoff value does not affect the value of the integral as long as the statistical significance of the sources is at least 5σ . $F_{\min}$ is the sensitivity limit of the sample. For every assumed α we computed the $\hat{P}_i(\alpha)$ for all the sources. The $\hat{P}_i(\alpha)$ should be uniformly distributed between 0 and 1. Following Lightman et al. we evaluated the maximum deviation from the uniform distribution:

$$D_{\max}(\alpha) = \max_{i=1, N} [D_i(\alpha)] = \max_{i=1, N} (|\hat{P}_i(\alpha) - \frac{i}{N}|) \quad (3)$$

where N is the number of sources in the sample and the $\hat{P}_i(\alpha)$ have been sorted in ascending order. Then we calculate the probability $P(D_{\max}(\alpha))$ of observing deviations greater than $D_{\max}(\alpha)$ from the formula for the K-S statistic given by Birnbaum and Tingey (1951). The $(\alpha, P(D_{\max}(\alpha)))$ function is then plotted. The best fit value of α is the one corresponding to the maximum

value P_{MAX} of the $P(D_{max}(\alpha))$ distribution. Obviously P_{MAX} must be greater than some minimum value (say 10%) in order to accept the model. The range in α for results given below on α are evaluated from the values α_1 and α_2 of α , which reduce $P(D_{max}(\alpha))$ to $P_{MAX}/2$.

3. Chi-Square

Both the ML and the AML methods are independent of the coefficient κ of the number-flux relation, as κ is lost in normalizing the probabilities. Therefore, we used the χ^2 method to determine κ . Bins with equal expected number of sources for $\alpha = 2.5$ have been used for the χ^2 calculations. Of course, in calculating confidence bounds, we have assumed that the functional form of the distribution is the "true" one. If better data later shows that this is not true our confidence values are not applicable.

V. LOG N - LOG S RESULTS

The ML method applied to the 60 non-galactic sources brighter than 1.25 R15 counts s^{-1} in the first pass gives (in this section we use R15 counts s^{-1} as the unit)

$$\alpha = 2.67 \pm .23$$

with a goodness of fit probability (evaluated using the KS test) of 39.5 percent.

For the 37 non-galactic sources brighter than 1.8 R15 counts s^{-1} in the second pass the ML result is

$$\alpha = 2.74 \pm .32$$

with a probability of 17.5 percent.

The AML results are

$$\alpha = 2.63 \pm .2$$

in the first pass, see Figure 4a, and

$$\alpha = 2.74 \pm .22$$

in the second, see Figure 4b.

The 68 and 95 percent probability contours for the 1st pass values of κ and α evaluated with the χ^2 method are plotted in Figure 4c. The χ^2 best fit values and 1 σ errors for the number-flux function parameters are

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2.72^{-.10}_{+.15} \\ \kappa &= 20^{-2.6}_{+4.0} \quad (\text{R15 counts/sec})^{\alpha-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

The differential number-flux data as well as the best fit function

$$N(S) = 20 S^{-2.72} \quad (\text{R15 counts/sec})^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

are plotted in Figure 5; the χ^2 value of the fit is 2.79 for 6 degrees of freedom, corresponding to a probability $P(> \chi^2) \leq 83\%$. The limited size of the second scan sample does not allow a good estimate of the probability but the results are consistent with the first pass ones.

C. Number Flux Relation in Physical Units

Using the conversions factors listed in column (9) of Table 1 we can

express the fluxes in $\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ and evaluate the number-flux relation accordingly. Conversion factors range approximately from 2.0×10^{-11} to $2.9 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} (\text{R15 counts s}^{-1})^{-1}$, the highest values referring to soft spectra sources whose emission peak lies below our instrument energy window. As a consequence of the different conversions factors the completeness level of the samples when fluxes are in $\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ is equal to the former completeness level in R15 counts s^{-1} times the maximum conversion factor: that is $< 3.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ for the first pass and $5.2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs/cm}^2 \text{ sec}$ in the second pass. The 1st scan sample with this flux restriction contains 51 sources: 25 clusters, 22 "galaxies" and 4 unidentified sources. The best fit values and 1σ errors for the number-flux function parameters obtained with the three methods agree with

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &\leq 2.85 \pm .3 \\ \kappa &\leq (5.65_{-1.3}^{+1.9}) \times 10^{-19} (\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1})^{\alpha-1} \text{sr}^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The 32 second scan sources brighter than $5.2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ give us a best fit of slightly steeper slope $\alpha \leq 3.1 \pm .4$.

VI. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

All the first pass samples, whether fluxes are expressed in R15 counts s^{-1} or in $\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ are consistent with the five halves Euclidean slope (see Figures 6 and 7). The slight preference for a steeper than Euclidean slope is due to the distribution of the brightest few sources in calculating the likelihood functions. It is these sources that are most sensitive to changes in α by virtue of the relatively small statistical error in their measured intensity. Our Euclidean best fit for the 1st pass data is

$$N(S) = 16.5^{+3}_{-2} S^{-2.5} (\text{R15 counts/s})^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$$

with a χ^2 of 5.5 for 7 degrees of freedom; $p(\chi^2 > 5.5) \leq 60\%$. The AML probability for $\alpha = 2.5$ is 42.4%. Assuming an average conversion factor of 2.4×10^{-11} ergs $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (R15 counts s) $^{-1}$ the relation (4) becomes

$$N(S) \leq (1.9^{+0.35}_{-0.25}) \times 10^{-15} S^{-2.5} (\text{ergs cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1})^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$$

in agreement with the exact result

$$N(S) \leq (2.2^{+0.3}_{-0.2}) \times 10^{-15} S^{-2.5} (\text{ergs cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1})^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$$

obtained from the 1st pass complete sample for fluxes in ergs $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ and using the conversion factors in Table 1.

VII. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIMENTS

Both the Uhuru (Schwartz 1979) and Ariel 5 data (Warwick and Pye 1978) gave a flux-number function consistent with the Euclidean model. Their best fit values for the coefficient κ with $\alpha = 2.5$ and S in R15 counts s^{-1} are respectively

$$\kappa = 16.5 \pm 3.9 \quad \text{using 1 Uhuru ct/s} = 1.0 \text{ R15 ct/sec}$$

and

$$\kappa = 15.8 \pm 4.2 \quad \text{using 1 Ariel-5 ct/sec} = 2.12 \text{ R15 ct/sec}$$

in agreement with our results at the 1σ level. These conversion factors assume a mean R15 conversion factor of 2.4×10^{-11} ergs/sec, 1 Uhuru ct/sec = 2.4×10^{-11} erg/sec, and 1 Ariel-5 count/sec = 5.1×10^{-11} erg/sec. If we use the calibration of Marshall et al. (1979) appropriate for the active galaxies of 1 R15 ct/sec = 2.17×10^{-11} erg/ cm^2 sec, we find $\kappa_{\text{Uhuru}} \sim 20$ and

*Ariel-5 § 19. The best fit slope of Warwick and Pye of $2.7 \pm .2$ is also consistent with our result.

VIII. LUMINOSITY FUNCTION

A. Method and Data Base

Many authors (Schwartz 1978; McHardy 1978; McKee et al. 1980; Elvis et al. 1977; Pye and Warwick 1979; Tananbaum et al. 1978; Boldt 1980) have recently considered the problem of evaluating the X-ray luminosity functions for different classes of sources principally, clusters of galaxies and active galaxies. All of them with the exception of Pye and Warwick had to rely upon optical data to select complete samples. We present here X-ray luminosity functions evaluated from X-ray flux limited samples. As we remain with a few unidentified sources, our results have some uncertainty, but we believe that the residual incompleteness should not be very important.

1. The Samples

The first pass sample of clusters of galaxies contains 30 objects. The second pass one includes 22 sources. Thirty "galaxies" are observed in the first pass, but we exclude from our sample the QSO 3C273, the 4 BL Lac objects, the peculiar galaxy M82 and the "normal" galaxy NGC 7172 as they are not homogeneous with the bulk of the sample which consists of Seyfert galaxies. Therefore we remain with 23 active galactic nuclei. The second pass sample contains only 12 objects (after excluding 3C 273 and PKS 2155-304).

The completeness of the sample is checked using the Schmidt $\langle V/V_M \rangle$ test and with a K-S test on the distribution of the V_i/V_{M_i} as suggested by Avni and Bahcall (1980). The results are listed in Table 3.

TABLE 3

<u>CLASS OF OBJECTS</u>	<u>SCAN #</u>	<u># OBJECTS</u>		<u>K-S TEST</u>	
		<u>IN SAMPLE</u>	<u>$\langle V/V_M \rangle$</u>	<u>$P(>d) \%$</u>	
Clusters of Galaxies	1	30	.471 $\pm$.054	18.1	
Clusters of Galaxies	2	22	.552 $\pm$.062	11.8	
Active Galaxies	1	24	.523 $\pm$.059	50.4	
Active Galaxies	2	12	.557 $\pm$.083	56.8	

The 1σ error quoted for $\langle V/V_M \rangle$ is the formal error $1/\sqrt{12N}$, where N is the number of objects in the sample (see Avni and Bahcall). All the 4 samples meet the requirements of the tests. However, we expect a small degree of incompleteness due to the unidentified sources.

2. Methods of Analysis

Of the three methods outlines in Sec (IV-A) only the AML is suited for the determination of the luminosity function parameters. The relatively small sizes of the samples do not allow an efficient use of the χ^2 square method or of any other binned method. Moreover the ML method in the form developed by Crawford, Jauncy and Murdoch cannot be used because of its assumptions of a single underlying error distribution. This last hypothesis was reasonably satisfied by the flux data in the evaluation of the $\log N \log S$ parameters, as we already pointed out, but is not satisfied at all by the luminosity data, as the errors are proportional to the square of the redshift of the sources:

$$\sigma_{L_i} \approx z_i^2 \sigma_{F_i} \quad (6)$$

On the contrary the AML method is well suited for the task. The description of Section IV-A still applies. However, instead of calculating the probabilities of eq (2) we evaluated the probabilities:

$$P_i(q) = \frac{\int_0^{L_i} dL' \int_{L_{\min}}^{L_{\max}} dL f(L,q) V_{\max}(L, F_{\min}) \rho(L, \sigma_{L_i}, L')}{\int_0^{\infty} dL' \int_{L_{\min}}^{L_{\max}} dL f(L,q) V_{\max}(L, F_{\min}) \rho(L, \sigma_{L_i}, L')} \quad (7)$$

Eq. (7) gives the integral normalized probabilities of observing a source with measured luminosity less or equal to L_i , assuming a Gaussian error distribution with standard deviation σ_{L_i} , and for the differential luminosity function the form $f(L,q)$ where L is the true luminosity and q represents the functional parameters to be determined. $L_{\min}$ and $L_{\max}$ are the lower and upper boundaries of the luminosity function. $V_{\max}$ is the maximum volume at which one could detect the source and depends on the sensitivity limit of the sample. For a source of luminosity L in a sample of minimum sensitivity $F_{\min}$ the maximum visibility volume $V_{\max}$ is proportional to

$(\sqrt{L/F_{\min}})^3$ Note that Eq. (7) does not take in account errors on the redshift

z . The AML method can determine the form of the luminosity function but not its absolute value. Therefore we have used a least squares fit to the unbinned data to evaluate the multiplicative coefficient.

B. Results

1. Clusters of Galaxies Luminosity Function

We considered two different forms for the luminosity function: the power law form

$$f(L) = KL^{-\gamma}$$

and the exponential form

$$f(L) = K e^{-L/L_0}$$

between the minimum ($L_{44\min}$) and maximum ($L_{44\max}$) observed luminosities, expressed in units of 10^{44} ergs sec^{-1} . The normalization for a power law luminosity function scales as H_0^{-1} .

Clusters of Galaxies

Figure 9 represents the AML probabilities for the slope of the cluster of galaxies power law luminosity function. The 1st pass best fit values for the power law parameters are

$$\gamma = 2.15^{+0.12}_{-0.17}$$

$$K = (3.5 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-7} (10^{44} \text{ erg/s})^{\gamma-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}.$$

K has been evaluated with the least squares method. The error on K has been determined by letting γ assume the 1σ extreme values of 2.03 and 2.32. Figure 8a gives a binned representation of the data with the best fit luminosity function. Each bin contains three sources, except for the highest luminosity bin which contains five. The second pass results are

$$\gamma = 2.13^{+0.16}_{-0.24}$$

$$K = (3.8 \pm 2) \times 10^{-7} (10^{44} \text{ ergs/s})^{\gamma-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$$

Figure 8b give the binned representation. The minimum luminosity object in both the 1st and the 2nd pass at 2.4×10^{43} (ergs/s) is the Virgo cluster. The highest luminosity cluster is Abell 2142 with 2.8×10^{45} (ergs/s).

The exponential form of the luminosity function has also been considered, but the quality of the fit is poorer, see Figure 10.

As the Virgo Cluster of galaxies has a "local" character, we evaluated the cluster of galaxies luminosity function without the Virgo cluster. The 1st pass sample is reduced to 29 sources, the mean V/V_{MAX} is 0.486 ± 0.055 and the K-S test on the uniformity of the V/V_{MAX} distribution gives a probability of 24.7%. The 2nd pass sample contains 21 sources, the mean V/V_{MAX} is $0.576 \pm .063$ and the K-S probability is 6.1%. Figure 9 gives the usual $(\gamma, P(\gamma))$ probability curves for the power law slope. The best fit values for the parameters are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1st scan} \quad \gamma &= 2.03 \pm .18 \\ K &= (2_{-.8}^{+1.2}) \times 10^{-7} \quad (10^{44} \text{ ergs/s})^{\gamma-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2nd scan} \quad \gamma &= 2.07_{-.25}^{+.2} \\ K &= (3.2 \pm 2) \times 10^{-7} \quad (10^{44} \text{ ergs/s})^{\gamma-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}. \end{aligned}$$

The minimum luminosity is now $< 3.6 \times 10^{43}$ ergs/s (Abell 1060) in both first and second scan. The exponential fit is again poorer, see Figure 10.

2. Active Galaxies

i. Luminosity Function

The insert in Figure 11 represents the AML probability for the power law slope of the active galaxies differential luminosity function calculated from the 1st pass data. The best fit values for the power law parameters are:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= 2.75 \pm .15 \\ K &= (2.7 \pm .15) \times 10^{-7} \quad (10^{44} \text{ ergs/s})^{\gamma-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}. \end{aligned}$$

NGC 3227 is the weakest source in the sample with 1.75×10^{42} ergs/s and

III Zw2 is the brightest with 1.3×10^{45} ergs/s. Figure 11 shows the binned representation (3 sources/bin). This result is similar to that of Boldt (1980) and Pye and Warwick (1979). The exponential form for the luminosity function is not acceptable as the probabilities are always less than 2%.

The second pass sample is too small for a good determination of the luminosity function, however we find power law slopes steeper but consistent with the first pass ones

ii. A Lower Limit to the Active Galaxy Luminosity Function

The active galaxies contribution to the cosmic X-ray background depends strongly on the lower luminosity limit of the luminosity function. The lower luminosity limit for which the function can represent the data, $L_{44\text{MIN}}$, can be calculated by noting that the luminosity function must be consistent with the $\log N - \log S$ observations. Namely, we can set a lower limit on $L_{44\text{MIN}}$ by requiring that the number of active galaxies brighter than 1.25 R15 counts/sec expected from the luminosity function does not exceed the observed number plus 1 or 2 times the square root of the expected number.

From eq (14.7.35) of Weinberg (1972), and assuming a power law luminosity function we have (for $\gamma \neq 2.5$ and $\gamma \neq 3$)

$$N(>S) \approx KA \left[\frac{1}{2.5-\gamma} [L^{2.5-\gamma}]_{L_{\text{MIN}}}^{L_{\text{MAX}}} S^{-3/2} - \frac{B}{3-\gamma} [L^{3-\gamma}]_{L_{\text{MIN}}}^{L_{\text{MAX}}} S^{-2} \right] \quad (8)$$

where: S is the flux in $\text{ergs cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

K and γ are the parameters of the differential power law luminosity function in $\text{Mpc}^{-3} (\text{erg/sec})^{-(\gamma-1)}$

L_{MAX} and L_{MIN} are the upper and lower limit of the luminosity function (actually $N(>S)$ depends strongly on L_{MIN} and very weakly on L_{MAX})

all the luminosities are in ergs/s

$$A \approx 3.20 \times 10^{-75}$$

$$B \approx 4.7 \times 10^{-29} \text{ (assuming } H_0 = 50 \text{ km/s/Mpc)}$$

$N(>S)$ is the total number of sources in the sky uncorrected

for sky coverage. The second term of this equation represents a first order cosmological correction to the Euclidian result.⁽¹⁾

.....

(1) Footnote:

For L in units of 10^{44} erg/sec equation (8) has constants

$$A = 3.2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$B = 2.3 \times 10^{-7} (H_0/50) (1+\Gamma) \text{ where } \Gamma \text{ is the spectral index of the source (here chosen to be .7)}$$

.....

Assuming an average conversion factor of 2.17×10^{-11} ergs $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ per R15 counts s^{-1} we find that the 1σ lower limit on L_{MIN} is 4×10^{42} when γ is 2.75 and K is $2.68 \times 10^{-7} (10^{44} \text{ ergs/s})^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ and L_{MAX} varies between 5 and 15×10^{44} ergs/sec.

In Table 4 we show the 1 and 2σ limits on L_{MIN} as a function of L_{MAX} and γ . We note that we have not included in Table 4 the possibility that all (or some) of the unidentified sources could be Seyfert galaxies. However, considering the distribution of identified sources with flux < 3 R15 cts/sec, we would expect, at most, 3 of these unidentified objects to be active galaxies.

TABLE 4

APPROXIMATE L_{MIN} FOR VALUES OF L_{MAX} AND γ

$$L_{\text{MAX}} = 1.5 \times 10^{45}$$

$$L_{\text{MAX}} = 3 \times 10^{45}$$

	γ			γ		
	2.6	2.75	2.9	2.6	2.75	2.9
1σ	1.5×10^{42}	2.5×10^{42}	4.5×10^{42}	1.5×10^{42}	3.0×10^{42}	4.5×10^{42}
2σ	4.5×10^{41}	1.5×10^{42}	2.5×10^{42}	5.5×10^{41}	1.5×10^{42}	3.0×10^{42}

C. Discussion

1. Clusters of Galaxies

We note that our luminosity function for clusters of galaxies is very similar to the result of McKee et al. (1980). This indicates that, whatever selection effects are operating in making a X-ray or optically complete sample, they do not strongly bias the result. However there is a strong overlap in the individual objects between this sample and McKee's. The method we have used has allowed us in principle to discriminate between exponential and power law luminosity functions for clusters. It is somewhat surprising that a power law is favored, since it requires a change in form at low luminosities in order not to exceed the space density of all clusters (Bahcall 1979). However, the contribution of clusters to the diffuse X-ray background (DXRB) depends only weakly on the lower limit chosen. We do remind the reader that an exponential form is not excluded. Our data are not capable of rejecting the exponential form. They are also not capable of determining well the three constants in Bahcall's (1979) suggested form of the luminosity function.

Keeping in mind that the mean X-ray spectrum of clusters differs significantly from the diffuse X-ray background we shall, for historical reasons, compare the 2-10 keV volume emissivity of clusters to that of the diffuse X-ray background. For $q_0 = 1/2$, $H_0 = 50$ km/sec/Mpc the 2-10 keV background has a volume emissivity of $\leq 2.4 \times 10^{39}$ erg/sec/Mpc³. The

contribution of clusters is

$$\int_{L_{\text{MAX}}}^{L_{\text{MIN}}} f(L) L dL \leq 1 \times 10^{38} \text{ ergs/sec/Mpc}^3$$

(for $L_{\text{MAX}} = 3 \times 10^{45}$ ergs/sec, $L_{\text{MIN}} = 1 \times 10^{43}$ ergs/sec, where we have used the 1st pass cluster power law luminosity function without the Virgo cluster). Therefore, in an average sense, clusters contribute $\leq 4\%$ of the 2-10 keV background. (For a more accurate treatment of the problem which includes the effect of the spectral differences of clusters from the background see McKee et al. 1980 and Marshall et al. 1980). We note that the present value agrees well with the estimate made by Marshall et al. (1980) of the maximum possible contribution of clusters if they were not to distort the thermal bremsstrahlung fit to the spectrum of the DXRB in the 3-50 keV band. We note that the relatively soft spectra of clusters should result in an increase in their contribution to the DXRB in the Einstein Observatory energy range.

2. Active Galaxies

The luminosity function derived here is in reasonable agreement with those derived previously by Pye and Warwick (1979) and Boldt (1980) in both slope and normalization. Using a lower bound of 3.0×10^{42} ergs/sec and a upper bound of 1.5×10^{45} erg/sec for our luminosity function results in a volume emissivity of $\leq 4.9 \times 10^{38}$ ergs/sec Mpc³ or a contribution of $\leq 20\%$ to the 2-10 keV DXRB. If the lower limit is 1.2×10^{42} (see Table 4) the contribution to the DXRB is $\leq 40\%$. In fact, in order not to exceed the DXRB the luminosity function of AGN's must flatten at $L \geq 3 \times 10^{41}$ ergs/sec (De Zotti 1980). There is a strong indication of such a flattening in the optical luminosity function (Huchra and Sargent 1973; Huchra 1977; Huchra 1980) at

$M_V \leq -21.5$ ($H_0 = 50$) equivalent to a optical bolometric luminosity of $\leq 1.2 \times 10^{44}$ ergs/sec. Since the slope of the optical luminosity function, at higher luminosities, is the same, within errors, (Huchra and Sargent 1973; Weedman 1979) as the X-ray function it is tempting to associate the bend in the optical luminosity function with the bend in the X-ray function and therefore derive a $L_{\text{opt}}/L_X \leq 35$. This value is rather larger than that found by examining individual objects (Kriss et al. 1980; Elvis et al 1978). This may be due to the fact that most of the optical flux from low luminosity active galaxies does not come from the nucleus but from the stellar population.

The total space density of X-ray emitting active galaxies in the luminosity range $3 \times 10^{42} - 1.5 \times 10^{45}$ is $\leq 7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ which is $\leq 1.5\%$ of all galaxies of $M_p < -19$ (Huchra 1977). This compares to a space density of active galaxies of $M_p < -19$ of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ (Huchra 1977, 1980). It thus seems, to first order, that all active galaxies of $M_p < -19$ emit X-rays at $L_X > 3 \times 10^{42}$ ergs/sec. For a flat universe there are (assuming no evolution) $\leq 4 \times 10^7$ X-ray emitting active galaxies with $L_X > 3 \times 10^{42}$ with $z \leq 3.5$.

We can also estimate, the number of sources per square degree expected in the Einstein deep survey if the luminosity function used in this paper does not evolve strongly in either slope or norm and that spectral effects, such as low energy absorption, are not important. With $q_0 = .5$, $L_{\text{min}} = 3 \times 10^{42}$ in the 2-10 keV band and, $S_{\text{min}} = 5 \times 10^{-14}$ ergs/cm²sec in the 2-10 keV band, (which corresponds to the Einstein "deep survey" limit for a $\alpha = 0.7$ source we predict ≤ 6 active galaxies per square degree and ≤ 1.3 clusters per square degree, compared to the 19 ± 8 total sources per square degree seen by the Einstein Observatory (Giacconi et al. 1979). DeZotti (1980) has performed a similar calculation and finds ≤ 5 active galaxies per square degree for $L_{\text{min}} =$

9.1×10^{41} and $L_{\max} = 2.9 \times 10^{44}$ ergs/sec in the 2-6 keV band and assuming that the slope of the luminosity function is 2.5. Since most of the objects are near $L_{\min}$ we would expect many of the Einstein survey objects to be Seyfert galaxies of $L_x \lesssim 5 \times 10^{42}$ erg/sec and $z \lesssim .20$. This is a consequence of the well known fact that if the luminosity function is steeper than 2.5, and barring strong evolution, when one looks at fainter objects one is looking primarily lower in the luminosity function rather than at higher redshift objects.

A simple way to look at the problem is to examine the number of objects predicted by our best fit luminosity function which would have redshifts $(z) \lesssim 0.5$ and would have luminosities high enough to have been included in the Einstein Deep Survey. (We shall use $q_0 = .5$ or 0 geometry for simplicity). For $S_{\min} = 5 \times 10^{-14}$ ergs/cm² sec in the 2-10 keV band and $q_0 = .5$ that we predict $\lesssim 1.4 \times 10^4$ sources/ster due to active galaxies and $\lesssim 1.4 \times 10^3$ sources/ster due to clusters compared to the $6.3 \pm 2.6 \times 10^4$ sources/ster seen in the deep survey (Giacconi et al. 1979). We therefore predict that $\lesssim 25\%^{+17}_{-8}$

of the sources in the deep survey are low ($L \lesssim 4 \times 10^{43}$) close by ($z \lesssim .5$) active galaxies or clusters of galaxies of luminosity $> 1 \times 10^{43}$ erg/sec. That this was a likely situation was noted by Fabian and Rees (1978). (If $q_0 = 0$ the number of sources increases to $\lesssim 2.1 \times 10^4$ sources/ster and the calculated contribution to the Einstein source counts to $35^{+24}_{-11}\%$).

Both the contribution of active galaxies to the DXRB and their contribution to the Einstein source counts depend sensitively on the lower limit, $L_{\min}$, of the luminosity function used. It is possible that the luminosity where the flattening of the luminosity function takes place could be higher than our calculated value if we allow a two slope model of the luminosity function rather than our simple single slope power law model with a

cutoff. However our data are not good enough to constrain such a model. We therefore strongly caution the reader that these results are model dependant and should be treated as such.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

We have performed an all sky survey of X-ray sources complete to a limiting sensitivity of 3.1×10^{-11} ergs/cm² sec in the 2-10 keV band. Of the 85 detected sources only 7 remain without reasonable identifications. The log N- log S relation for extragalactic sources is well fit by a Euclidean law $\frac{dN}{dS} = 16.5 S^{-2.5}$ where S is in R15 ct/sec or $\frac{dN}{dS} = 2.2 \times 10^{-15} S^{-2.5} (\text{erg/cm}^2\text{s})^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$ where S is in erg/cm²s in the 2-10 keV band. This complete sample has allowed construction of luminosity functions based on a flux limited sample for clusters of galaxies and active galactic nuclei. These functions are well represented by power laws of slope 2.05 and 2.75 respectively. The sample enables us to estimate that the luminosity function for active galaxies should flatten at $L \lesssim 3 \times 10^{42}$ erg/sec in the 2-10 keV band. The space density of X-ray emitting active galaxies is approximately the same as that of optically selected Seyfert galaxies.

Integration of the best fit luminosity functions indicates that clusters of galaxies contribute $\leq 4\%$ of the 2-10 keV diffuse X-ray background and active galactic nuclei $\leq 20\%$. The sum of these contributions is very similar to the $26 \pm 11\%$ contribution due to resolved sources seen in the Einstein deep survey. We also predict that many of the objects seen in the deep survey should be local, ($z < 0.5$), relatively low luminosity active galactic nuclei and clusters of galaxies. In order to determine more accurately the contribution of low luminosity active galaxies to the diffuse X-ray background one would have to sample the luminosity range $10^{41-42.5}$ over large solid angles. This would require a complete sky survey with ≤ 30 times the

sensitivity of the present one and a angular resolution ≤ 20 times better. Such a survey would also extend the luminosity function up to luminosities of $\leq 10^{47}$ ergs/sec. We stress the importance of a complete unbiased X-ray survey with good identifications in determining $\log N - \log S$ and luminosity functions since there are various classes of sources of widely varying X-ray to optical luminosities. We feel that this strategy rather than deep observations over small solid angles will determine $\log N - \log S$ and the luminosity functions most accurately for the local epoch since for a given observing time and fixed instrumental parameters the number of observed sources greater than some statistical limit is maximized when the solid angle is maximized at a given completeness level for a photon limited experiment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank J. Swank for extensive discussions and her major contribution to the HEAO-1 analysis program. We thank J. Huchra, D. Schwartz, W.H.M. Ku and C. Forman-Jones for communicating results prior to publication and G. DeZotti and T. Maccacaro for interesting discussion and D. Schwartz for a careful reading of the manuscript.

T A B L E 1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
H0008+105	2S0007+107	1.64 .21	<1.35	1112W2	1 *	.0898 W3	2.175	12.9		
H0039-096	2A0039-096 4U0037-10	2.64 .24	3.21 .38	ABELL 85	6 *	.0499 HSM	2.500	7 .25	8.82	
H0054-015	2A0054-015 4U0050-01	1.74 .33	2.13 .35	ABELL 119	6 *	.0446 N	2.550	3.89	4.76	
H0111-149		1.49 .22	.93 .35		7		2.500			1
H0122-591	2A0120-591 4U0106-59	1.29 .18	1.38 .2	FAIRALL 9	1 *	.0461 W3	2.175	2.63	2.81	
H0123-352	2A0120-353 4U0115-36	2.52 .19	1.04 .28	NGC526A	1 *	.018 W3	2.175	.772	.319	
H0206-019	H0206-019	1.34 .23	.87 .41	MKN590	1 *	.027 W1	2.175	.091	.059	
H0235-52	2A0235-52	2.12 .14	.99 .23		7					
H0256+134	2A0255+132 1M0254+132 4U0254+13	2.95 .24	3.03 .33	ABELL 401	6 *	.0748 H	2.480	18.3	18.8	
H0316-443	2A0316-443 4U0321-45	1.82 .19	1.07 .23	PKS0316-443	6 **	.09 MA	2.520	16.7	9.82	
H0335+096	2A0335+096 4U0344+11	1.14 .22	1.86 .35	0335+096	6 *	.04 SC	2.810	2.25	3.67	
H0342-538	2A0343-536 1M0328-524 4U0339-54	1.4 .16	1.42 .17	CA0342-538	6 *	.052 MQ	2.520	4.21	4.27	
H0411+104	2A0411+103 1M0405+100 4U0410+10	2.61 .3	2.66 .34	ABELL 478	6 *	.09 B	2.480	23.6	24.0	
H0430-616	2A0430-615 1M0426-635 4U0427-61	2.53 .11	2.88 .14	SERSIC40/6	6 *	.0601 V	2.480	10.1	11.4	
H0431-134	2A0431-136 4U0431-12	2.16 .29	1.73 .3	ABELL 496	6 *	.036 C2	2.520	3.09	2.48	
H0430+053	2S0430+05 4U0432+05	2.04 .25	1.53 .36	3C120	1 *	.033 DV	2.175	2.12	1.59	
H0548-322	1M0545-322 4U0543-31	1.7 .18	1.2 .25	PKS0548-322	3 *	.069 FD	2.675	9.64	6.80	
H0557-385	4U0557-38	1.36 .16	2.26 .21		1 *	.0334 MP	2.17500	1.62	2.70	

H0630-541	2A0626-541 4U0627-54	1.98	.18	2.23	.13	SC0630-541	6 *	.0502 V	2.520	5.55	6.25	2
H0906-095	2A0906-095 4U0900-09	3.96	.28	4.16	.26	ABELL 754	6 *	.0537 C1	2.440	12.3	12.9	
H0917-074		1.36	.28	1.21	.3		7		2.500			
H0943-141	2A0943-140 4U0937-12	3.14	.25	3.97	.54	NGC2992	2 *	.0062 DV	2.175	.114	.143	
H0952+699	2A0954+700 1M0943+712 4U0954+70	1.32	.2	1.17	.2	M82	2 *	.0013 DV	2.480	.0024	.0021	
H1019+203	A1021+198	1.71	.24	.96	.3	NGC3227	2 *	.0033 W1	2.175	.0175	.0098	
H1034-273	2A1033-270 4U1033-26	2.19	.21	2.25	.3	ABELL 1060	6 *	.0114 M	2.880	.355	.365	
H1136-375	2A1135-373 4U1136-37	1.95	.23	<.6		NGC3783	1 *	.0091 W1	2.175	.152		
H1208+397	2A1207+397 1M1207+397 4U1206+39	6.34	.26	10.64	.36	NGC4151	1 *	.0033 W1	2.070	.0607	.104	
H1219+305	2A1219+305	1.61	.25	1.3	.3	1219+305	3 *		2.340			
H1226+023	2A1225+022 4U1226+02	3.46	.26	3.8	.37	3C273	5 *	.158 MS	2.040	81.6	89.6	
H1228+127	2A1228+125 1M1228+127 4U1228+12	14.2	.33	14.25	.33	VIRGO CL.	6 *	.0037 DV	2.850	.239	.240	
H1238-049	4U1240-05	1.71	.26	1.09	.41	NGC4593	1 *	.0085 DV	2.175	.116	.0741	
H1246-410	2A1246-410 1M1247-410 4U1246-41	5.15	.23	5.64	.37	CEN CL.	6 *	.0118 FO	2.740	.851	.932	
H1256-171		1.45	.28	<1.8		ABELL 1644	6 *	.0449 HSM	2.520	3.24		
H1257-042		1.47	.27	1.41	.53	ABELL 1651	6 **	.0826 HSM	2.520	11.3	10.9	
H1257+283	2A1257+283 1M1257+281 4U1257+28	14.67	.28	16.1	.32	ABELL 1656	6 *	.023 N	2.440	8.25	9.05	
H1324-311	2A1326-311 1M1329-314 4U1325-31	2.83	.25	2.74	.45	SC1326-31	6 *	.073 L	2.520	17.0	16.4	3
H1325-020		1.47	.25	<1.0			7		2.500			
H1332-336	2S1333-34	2.12	.18	2.59	.35	MC66-30-15	1 *	.006 W3	2.175	.0717	.0876	
H1344-333 7	2A1344-325	3.23	.27	2.49	.37	SC1344-32	6 **	.0144 L	2.520	.732	.565	

H1347+268	2A1346+266 4U1348+25	2.36	.25	2.91	.4	ABELL 1795	6 *	.0621 H	2.520	10.2	12.6
H1346-300	2A1347-300	3.7	.21	3.43	.37	IC4329A	1 *	.0138 W1	2.175	.665	.616
H1411-031	2A1410-029 1M1410-030 4U1410-03	2.69	.22	2.62	.43	NGC5506	2 *	.0056 DV	2.175	.0793	.0772
H1416+256	2A1415+255 4U1415+25	2.92	.23	2.77	.32	NGC5548	1 *	.0166 W1	2.175	.760	.721
H1508+060	2A1508+062 1M1514+068	3.00	.29	2.35	.36	ABELL 2029	6 *	.0767 F	2.520	19.9	15.6
H1513+070 CONFUSED? WITH 2A1519+082		1.51	.28	1.9	.36	ABELL 2052	6 *	.0344 M	2.520	1.97	2.48
H1521+282	2A1518+274 4U1521+28	1.25	.2	1.69	.33	ABELL 2065	6 *	.0721 S	2.520	7.30	9.87
H1556+274	2A1556+274 4U1556+27	3.14	.24	2.87	.23	ABELL 2142	6 *	.0903 H	2.420	27.9	25.5
H1600+161	2A1600+164 4U1601+15	1.82	.23	2.	.41	ABELL 2147	6 *	.0377 N	2.740	3.11	3.42
H1627+396	2A1626+396 4U1627+39	2.72	.18	2.82	.24	ABELL 2199	6 *	.0312 N	2.740	3.17	3.29
H1630+057	2A1630+057 4U1636+05	1.26	.24	<1.8			7		2.500		
H1652+398	4U1651+39	1.01	.18	1.71	.28	MKN501	3 *	.034 DV	2.340	2.14	2.03
H1707+788	2A1705+786 1M1706+785 4U1707+78	2.53	.12	2.42	.1	ABELL 2256	6 *	.0603 F	2.480	10.1	9.68
H1829-591	4U1830-60	1.55	.21	.71	.24		7		2.500		
H1834-653		1.36	.18	1.08	.23	ESO103-G35	1 **	.013 W3	2.175	.217	.172
H1846-786	1M1849-781 4U1916-79	1.33	.16	1.48	.21		7		2.500		
H1917-587	2A1914-589 4U1924-59	1.70	.17	1.64	.26	ESO141-G55	1 *	.0368 W2	2.175	2.20	2.12
H2009-569	2A2009-569	3.19	.21	3.09	.25	SC2008-569	6 *	.06 B2	2.520	12.8	12.4
H2041-109	2A2040-115	2.08	.24	2.41	.31	MKN509	1 *	.0355 W1	2.175	2.50	2.73
H2154-304	2A2151-316	4.30	.24	2.33	.32	PKS2155-304	3 *	.17 CTB	2.525	146.	79.1

H2151-605	2A2155-609 1M2140-602 4U2126-60	1.29	.21	1.35	.25	STR2159-602	6	**	.1008	WF	2.520	14.9	15.6
H2158-321	2A2151-316	2.00	.23	1.4	.29	NGC7172	4	**	.009	DV	2.570	.180	.125
H2209-471		1.07	.21	1.83	.28	NGC7213	1	*	.0058	DV	2.175	.0338	.0578
H2216-027	2A2220-022	1.55	.24	.98	.29	3C445	2	**	.0562	OKP	2.175	4.71	2.98
H2233-261	2A2237-256	1.39	.22	1.94	.3	NGC7314	2	**	.0056	DV	2.175	.0410	.0572
H2301+086	2A2259+085 4U2300+08	1.77	.25	1.45	.39	NGC7469	1	*	.0167	W1	2.175	.466	.382
H2302-090	2A2302-088 4U2305-07	1.88	.25	2.3	.34	MC62-58-22	1	*	.0479	W2	2.175	4.14	5.06
H2316-426	2A2315-428	2.51	.23	3.04	.29	NGC7582	2	*	.0048	DV	2.175	.0543	.0658
H2342+089	4U2344+08	1.31	.27	.93	.33	ABELL2657	6	*	.0414	N	2.520	2.49	1.77

COLUMN CAPTIONS:

(1) : H NAME

(2) : PREVIOUS NAMES

(3) : 1ST SCAN FLUX AND 1-SIGMA ERROR (R15 COUNTS/SEC)

(4) : 2ND SCAN FLUX AND 1-SIGMA ERROR (R15 COUNTS/SEC)

(5) : IDENTIFICATION

(6) : TYPE OF OBJECT: 1 = SEYFERT 1 GALAXY
2 = SEYFERT 2, NELG, N OR OTHER ACTIVE GALAXY

3 = BL LACERTE OBJECT

4 = NORMAL GALAXY

5 = QSO

6 = CLUSTER OF GALAXIES

7 = UNIDENTIFIED

(7) : QUALITY OF IDENTIFICATION: * = CERTAIN: SAS-3 OR HEAD-1 MODULATION COLLIMATOR POSITION OR EINSTEIN OBSERVATORY POSITION
** = POSSIBLE

(8) : REDSHIFT VALUE AND REFERENCE:

B = BAHCALL, N.A., SARGENT, W.L.W., 1977, AP.J., 217, L19

B2 = BAHCALL, N.A., AP.J., 217, L77

C1 = CORWIN, H.G.JR., 1971, PUBL.ASTRON.SOC.PACIFIC, 83, 320

C2 = CORWIN, H.G.JR., 1974, A.J., 79, 1356

CMR = CANIZARES, C.R., MCCLINTOCK, J.E., RICKER, G.R., 1978, AP.J., 226, L1

CTB = CHARLES, P., THORSTENSEN, J., BOWYER, S., 1979, NATURE, 281, 285

DV = DEVAUCOULEURS, DEVAUCOULEURS AND CORWIN SECOND REFERENCE CATALOG OF BRIGHT GALAXIES 1976

F = FABER, S., DRESSLER, A., 1977, A.J., 82, 167

FD = FOSBURY, R.A.E., DISNEY, M.J., 1976, AP.J., 207, L75

FO = FORMAN, W., JONES, C., TANANBAUM, H., 1976, AP.J., 206, L29

H = HINTZEN, P., SCOTT, J.S., 1979, AP.J., 232, L145

HSM = HINTZEN, P. SCOTT, J. S., MCKEE, J. D., 1980 AP. J. IN PRESS
 L = LUGGER, P., 1978, AP. J., 221, 745
 M = MELNICK, J., SARGENT, W., 1977, AP. J., 215, 401
 MA = MACCAGNI, D., TARENGHI, M., COOKE, B. A., MACCACCARO, T., PVE, J. P., RICKETTS, M. J., CHINCARINI, G., 1978, ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS., 62, 127
 MQ = MELNICK, J., QUINTANA, H., 1975, AP. J., 198, L97
 MP = MCHARDY, J. AND PVE, J. IAU CIRCULAR 3587 1981
 MS = SCHMIDT, M., 1968, AP. J., 151, 393
 N = NOONAN, T., 1973, A. J., 78, 26
 OKP = OSTERBROK, D. E., KOSKI, A. T., PHILLIPS, M. M., 1976, AP. J., 206, 898
 S = SPINRAD, H., 1977, PUB. A. S. P., 89, 116
 SC = SCHWARTZ, D., SCHWARZ, J., TUCKER, W., 1980, AP. J. LETT. 238, L59
 V = VIDAL, N. V., 1975, PUBL. ASTRON. SOC. PACIFIC, 87, 625
 W1 = WEEDMAN, D. W., 1977, ANN. REV. ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS., 15, 69
 W2 = WEEDMAN, D. W., 1978, MON. NOT. R. ASTR. SOC., 184, 11P
 W3 = WEEDMAN, D. W., 1979, PROC. IAU GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL
 WF = WEST, R. M., FRANSEN, S., 1980, ESO SCIENT. PREPRINT N. 110,

(9) : CONVERSION FACTOR (1.E-11 ERGS/CM2 SEC PER R15 COUNTS/SEC)

(10) : 1ST SCAN LUMINOSITY (1.E44 ERGS/SEC)

(11) : 2ND SCAN LUMINOSITY (1.E44 ERGS/SEC)

(12) : NOTES

1. IPC DETECTION BUT NOT IDENTIFIED AT PRESENT
2. MULTIPLE CLUSTER FORMAN ET AL 1981
3. MULTIPLE CLUSTERS PERRENOD AND HENRY 1981

REFERENCES

- Avni, Y., Bahcall, J.N. 1980, Ap. J. 235, 694.
- Bahcall, N. 1979, Ap. J. 232, 639.
- Birnbaum, Z.W., Tingey, F.M. 1951, Ann. Math. Stat 22, 592.
- Boldt, E. 1980, Invited Talk at AAS Meeting, NASA TM 80659.
- Bradt, H., Doxsey, R.E., and Jernigan, J.G. 1979, Advances in Space
Exploration.
- Charles, P. Thorstensen, J., Bowyer, S., and Middleditch, J. 1979, Ap. J.
(Letters) 231, L131.
- Crawford, D.E., Jauncy, D.L., Murdoch, H.S. 1970, Ap. J. 162, 405.
- DeVaucouleurs, G. 1958, A.J. 63, 253.
- DeVaucouleurs, G., DeVaucouleurs, A. and Corwin, H. 1976, Second Reference
Catalog of Bright Galaxies, Univ. of Texas Press.
- DeZotti, G. 1980, preprint.
- Doxsey, R., McClintock, J., Petro, L., Remillard, R., and Schwartz, D. 1981
B.A.A.S. 13, 558.
- Elvis, M., Maccacaro, T., Wilson, A., Ward, M., Penston, M., Fosbury, R.,
Perola, G. 1978, MNRAS 183, 129.
- Fabian, A.C. and Rees, M.J. 1978, MNRAS 185, 109.
- Forman, W., Bechtold, J., Blair, W., Giacconi, R., Van Speybroeck, L, and
Jones, C. 1981, Ap. J. (Letters) 243, L133.
- Garcia, M., Baliunas, S.L., Conroy, M., Johnston, M.D., Ralph, E., Roberts,
W., Schwartz, D.A., and Tonry, J. 1980, Ap. J. (Letters) 240, L107.
- Garcia, M., Conroy, M., Doxsey, R., Griffiths, R.E., Johnston, M., Ralph, E.,
Roberts, W., and Schwartz, D.A. 1980, BAAS 12, 527.
- Giacconi, R., Bechtold, J., Branduardi, G., Forman, W., Henry, J.P., Jones,
C., Kellogg, E., van der Laan, H., Liller, W., Marshall, H., Murray,

S.S., Pye, J., Schreier, E., Sargent, W.G.W., Seward, F., and Tananbaum, H. 1979, Ap. J. (Letters) 234, L1.

Griffiths, R.E., Ward, M.J., Blades, J.C., Wilson, A.S. 1979, Ap. J. 232, L27.

Griffiths, R.E., Lamb, D.Q., Ward, M.J., Wilson, A.J., Charles, P.A., Thorstensen, J., McHardy, I.M. and Lawrence, A. 1980, MNRAS 193, 25p.

Holt, S.S. 1980, invited talk at Cambridge HEAD meeting, NASA TM 82010.

Huchra, J.P. and Sargent, W.L.W. 1973, Ap. J. 186, 433.

Huchra, J.P. 1977, Ap. J. Suppl. 35, 171.

Huchra, J.P. 1980, private communication.

Kriss, G.A., Canizares, C.R., and Ricker, G.R. 1980, Ap. J. 242, 492.

Lightman, A., Hertz, P., and Grindlay, J.E. 1980, Ap. J. 241, 367.

Marshall, F.E., Boldt, E.A., Holt, S.S., Mushotzky, R.F., Pravdo, S.H., Rothschild, R.E., and Serlemitsos, P.J. 1979, Ap. J. (Suppl) 40, 657.

Marshall, F.E., Boldt, E.A., Holt, S.S., Miller, R., Mushotzky, R.F., Rose, L.A., Rothschild, R., and Serlemitsos, P.J. 1980, Ap. J. 235, 4.

McHardy, I. 1978, MNRAS 182, 760.

McKee, J., Mushotzky, R., Boldt, E., Holt, S., Marshall, F.E., Pravdo, S., and Serlemitsos, P. 1980, Ap. J. 242, 843.

Murdoch, H.S., Crawford, D.F., and Jauncey, D.L. 1973, Ap. J. 183, 1.

Mushotzky, R.F. 1979, Proceedings of the Erice Symposium on X-Ray Astronomy, eds. R. Giacconi and G. Setti, p. 171.

Mushotzky, R., Marshall, F.E., Boldt, E., Holt, S., and Serlemitsos, P. 1980, Ap. J. 235, 36.

Perrenod, S. and Henry, J.P. 1981, preprint.

Pye, J.P. and Warwick, R.S. 1979, MNRAS 187, 905.

Rothschild, R., Boldt, E., Holt, S., Serlemitsos, P., Garmire, G., Agrawal, P., Riegler, G., Bowyer, S., and Lampton, M. 1979, Space Science

Instrumentation 4, 265.

Schwartz, D.A. 1978, Ap. J. 222, 8.

Schwartz, D.A., Bradt, H., Briel, V., Doxsey, R.E., Fabbiano, G., Griffiths, R.E., Johnston, M.D., Margon, B. 1979, Ap. J. 84, 1560.

Schwartz, D.A., 1979 in (COSPAR) X-Ray Astronomy, W.A. Baity and L.E. Peterson (eds), Pergamon Press, Oxford and New York, p.453.

Schwartz, D.A. 1980, private communication.

Swank, J., Boldt, E.A., Holt, S.S., Rothschild, R.E., and Serlemitsos, P.J. 1978, Ap. J. (Letters) 226, L133.

Swank, J., Lampton, M., Boldt, E., Holt, S., and Serlemitsos, P. 1977, Ap. J. (Letters) 216, L71.

Tananbaum, H., Peters, G., Forman, W., Giacconi, R., Jones, C., and Avni, Y. 1978, Ap. J. 223, 74.

Tsikoudi, V. and Swank, J. 1981, in preparation.

Van Speybroeck, L., Epstein, A., Forman, W., Giacconi, R., Jones, C., Liller, W., and Smarr, L. 1979, Ap. J. 234, L45.

Warwick, R.S. and Pye, J.P. 1978, MNRAS 183, 169.

Weedman, D. 1979, Invited Talk at Montreal IAU General Assembly.

Weinberg, S. 1972, Gravitation and Cosmology

West, R.M., and Frandsen, S. 1980, ESO Scientific Preprint, No. 110.

White, N.E., Sanford, P.W., and Weiler, E.J. 1978, Nature 274, 569.

Worrall, D., Boldt, E., Holt, S., Mushotzky, R., and Serlemitsos, P. 1981, Ap. J. 243, 53.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1. The completeness level of the present survey vs ecliptic latitude. The diamonds are for the first pass and the crosses for the second pass. The lower histogram is the sky fraction in each ecliptic latitude bin (right hand scale). The centre of the diamonds and crosses is 5 times the mean error for a source located in that ecliptic latitude bin and the size of the error bar is the standard deviation of this error. Since we truncate at 1.25 R15 counts all of our sources at ecliptic latitude greater than 30° lie well above the 5 σ level. We estimate that residual incompleteness of sources at levels less than 1.4 cts is less than 3 sources and zero sources greater than this limit.

Figure 2. The error boxes for H0328+025 and H0917-074. The inner and outer boxes are the 90% confidence boxes as described in Marshall et al. 1979. The inner box assumes that the source was roughly constant during our period of observation.

Figure 3. The distribution of the non-galactic sources detected in this survey in supergalactic coordinates.

Figure 4. The probability distributions for κ and α . The top panel shows the AML probability vs. α in the first pass data, the middle panel shows the AML probability vs. α in the second pass. The bottom panel shows the 68 and 95% joint probability contour for κ and α for the first pass data. The + marks the best fit.

Figure 5. The differential $\log N - \log S$ distribution for our sample. The best fit is indicated. The highest flux point is indicated by a dashed cross because its upper flux bound is not well defined. (1st pass data)

Figure 6. The AML Kolomogorov-Smirnov test distribution for an $\alpha = 2.5$ model. The 50 and 95% probability bounds are indicated. (1st pass data)

Figure 7. The ratio of the number of observed sources N_{obs} to the number of expected sources for $\alpha = 2.5 \log N - \log S$ law. (1st pass data)

Figure 8a. The cluster of galaxies differential luminosity function for the first pass data.

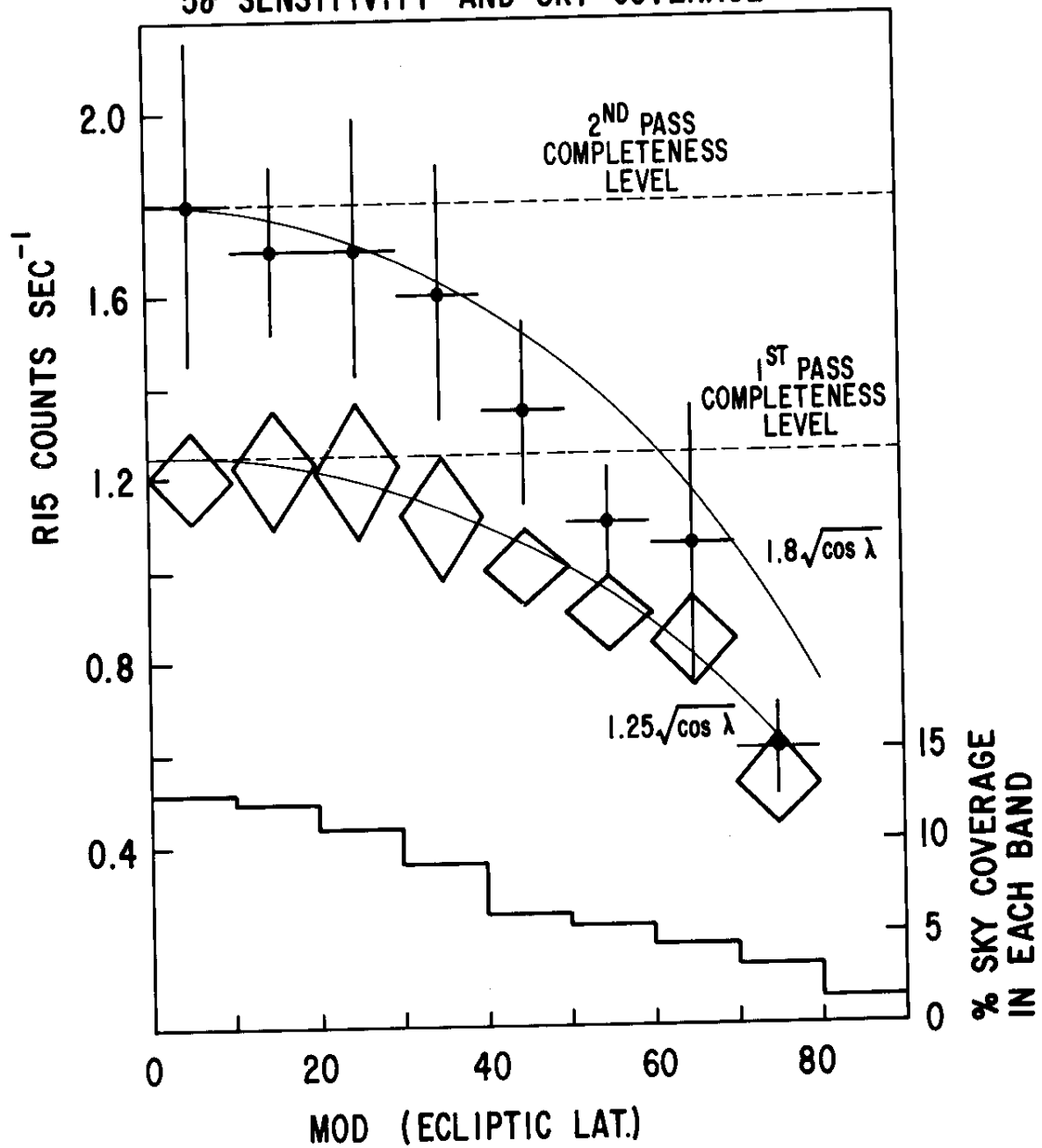
8b. The same information for the second pass data. The best fit power law models are indicated on both panels.

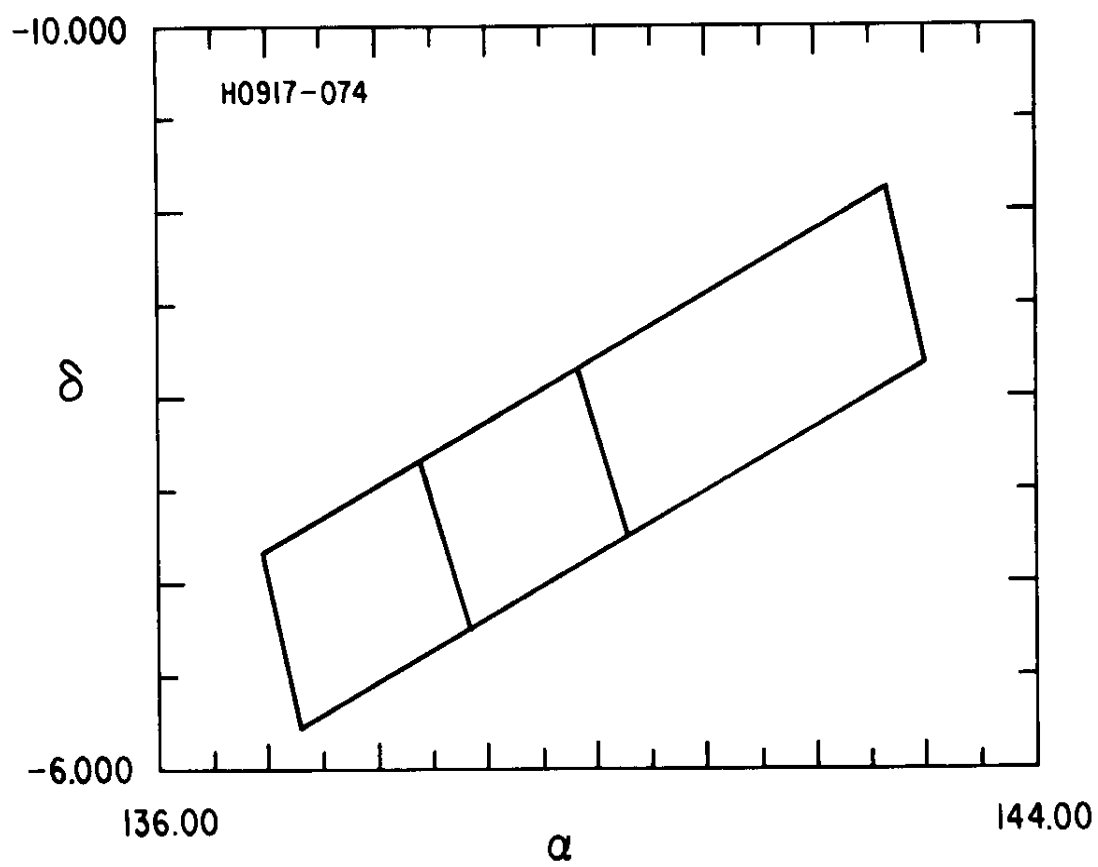
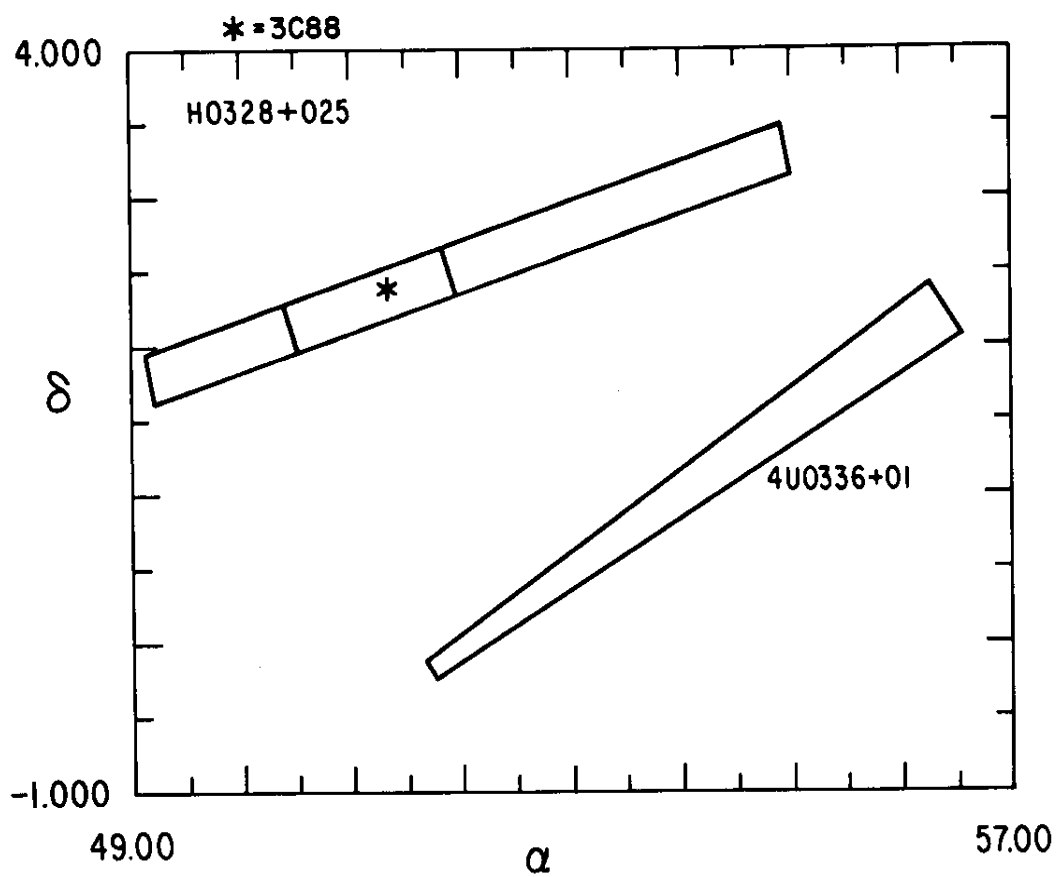
Figure 9. the AML probability vs. γ the slope of the power law differential luminosity function for clusters of galaxies for the first and second passes including and excluding the Virgo cluster.

Figure 10. Same as Figure 9 but for the exponential luminosity function..

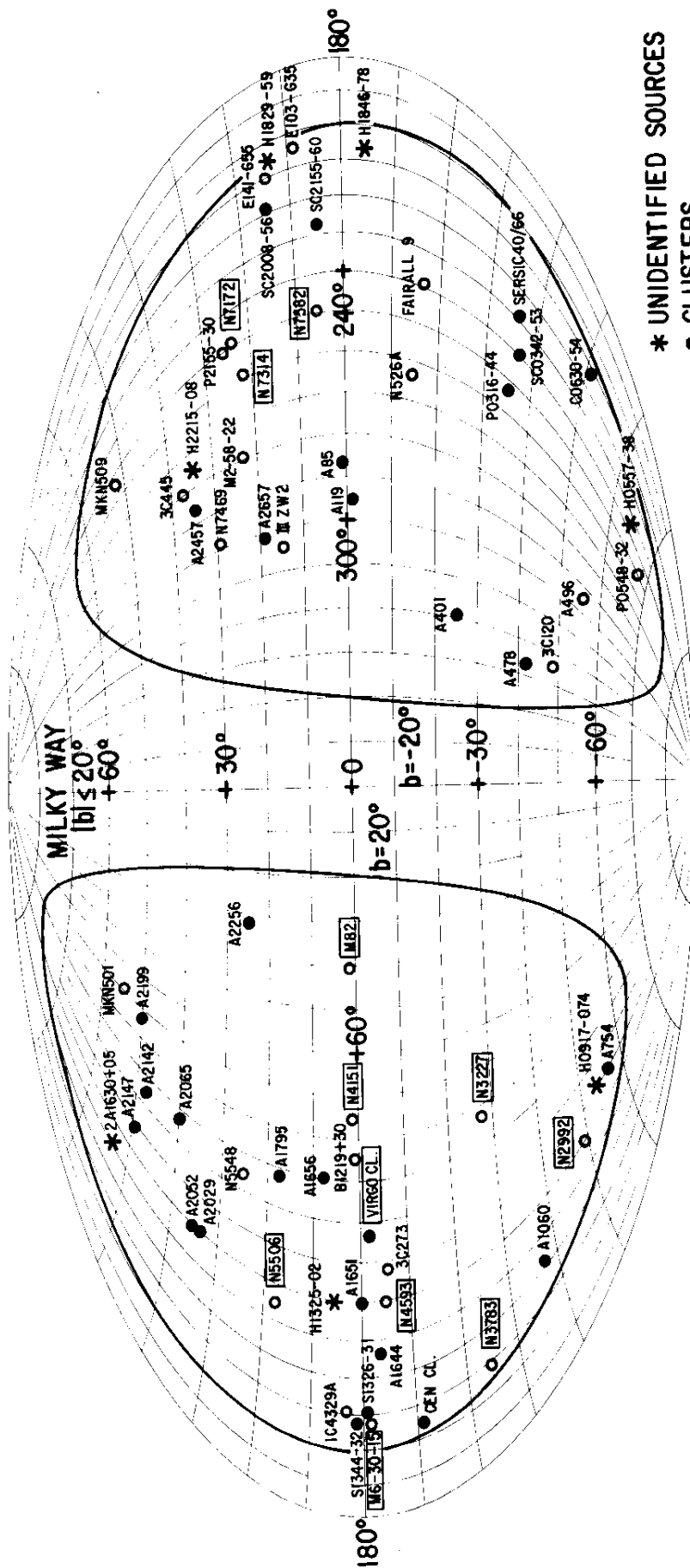
Figure 11. The Seyfert galaxy luminosity function for the first pass data. The best fit power law differential model is indicated. The insert shows the AML probability vs. γ the slope of the luminosity function.

5 σ SENSITIVITY AND SKY COVERAGE

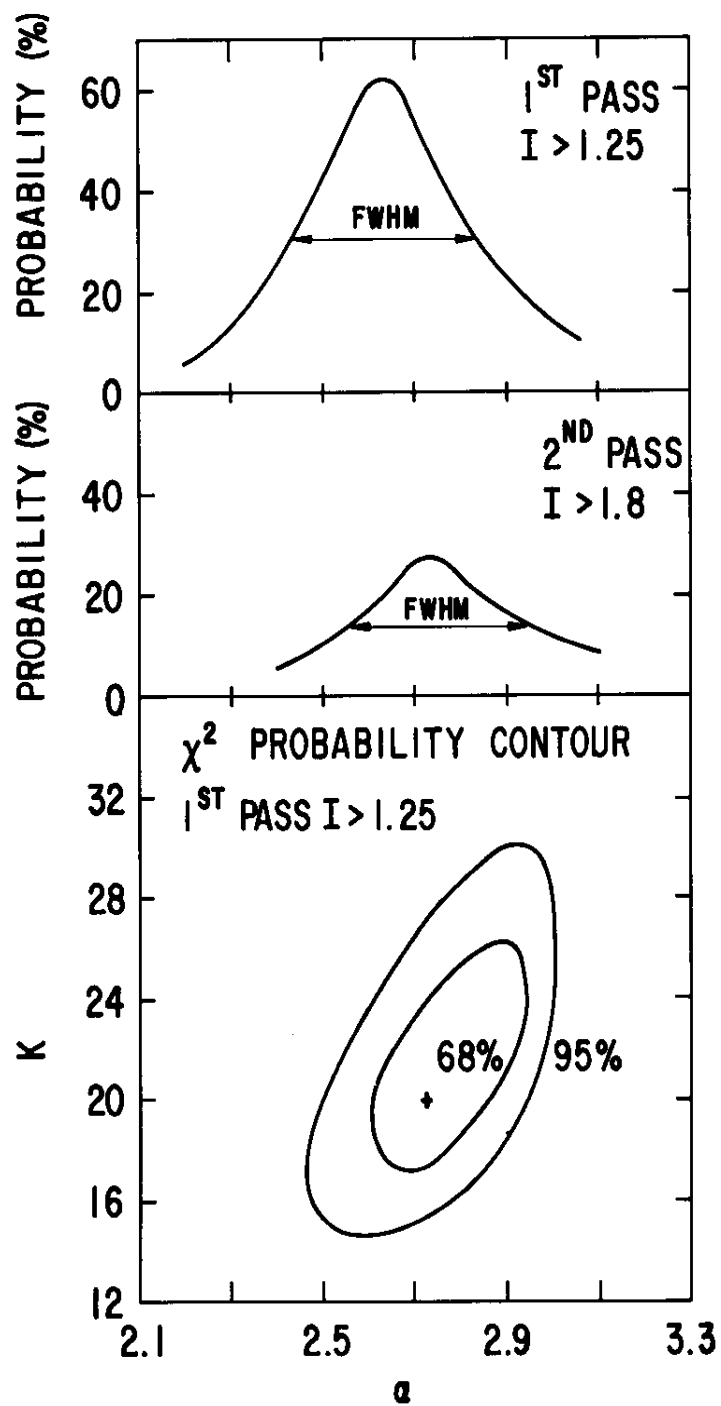




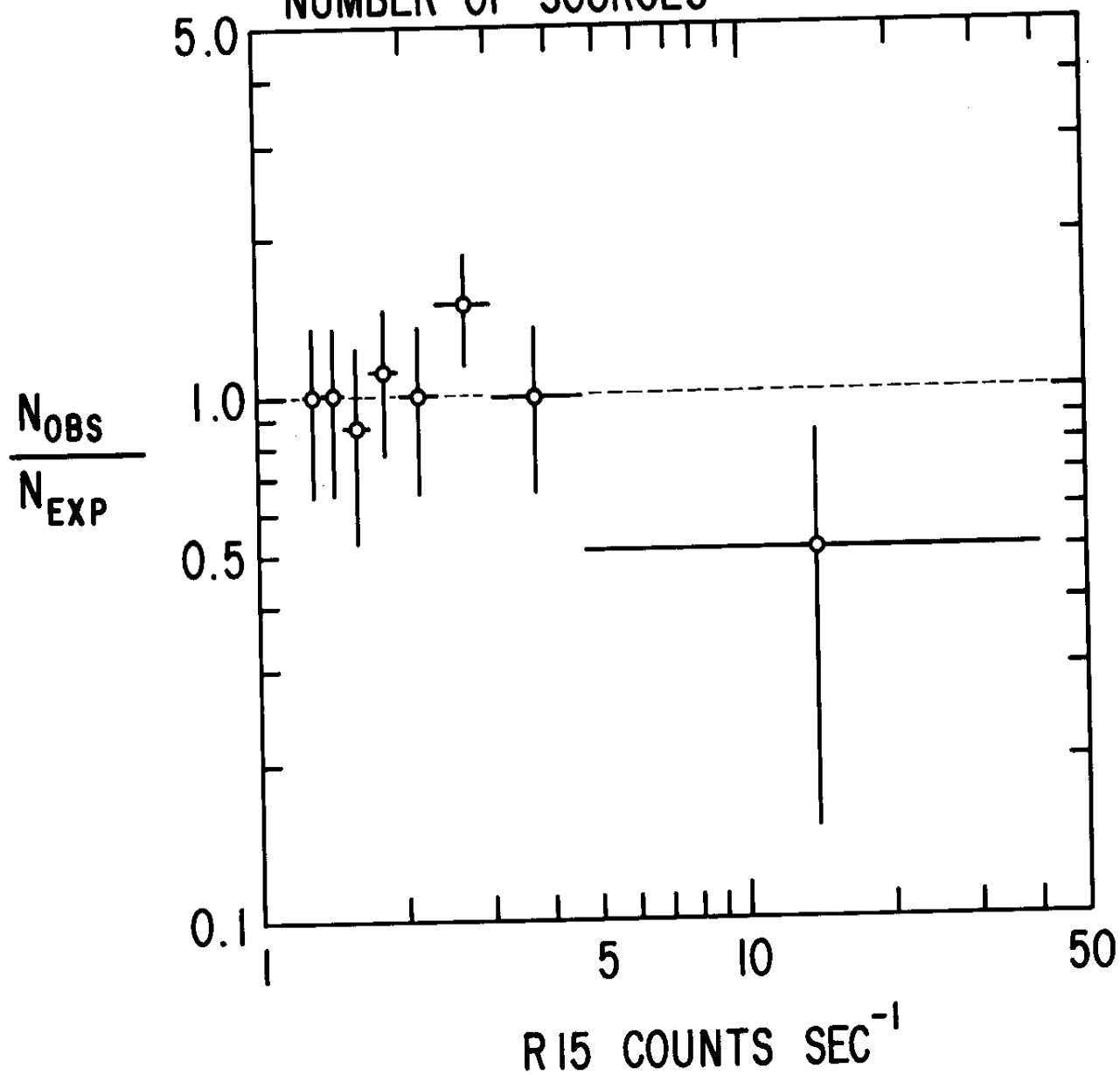
SUPERGALACTIC COORDINATES



$S > 1.25 \text{ RI5 COUNTS SEC}^{-1}$

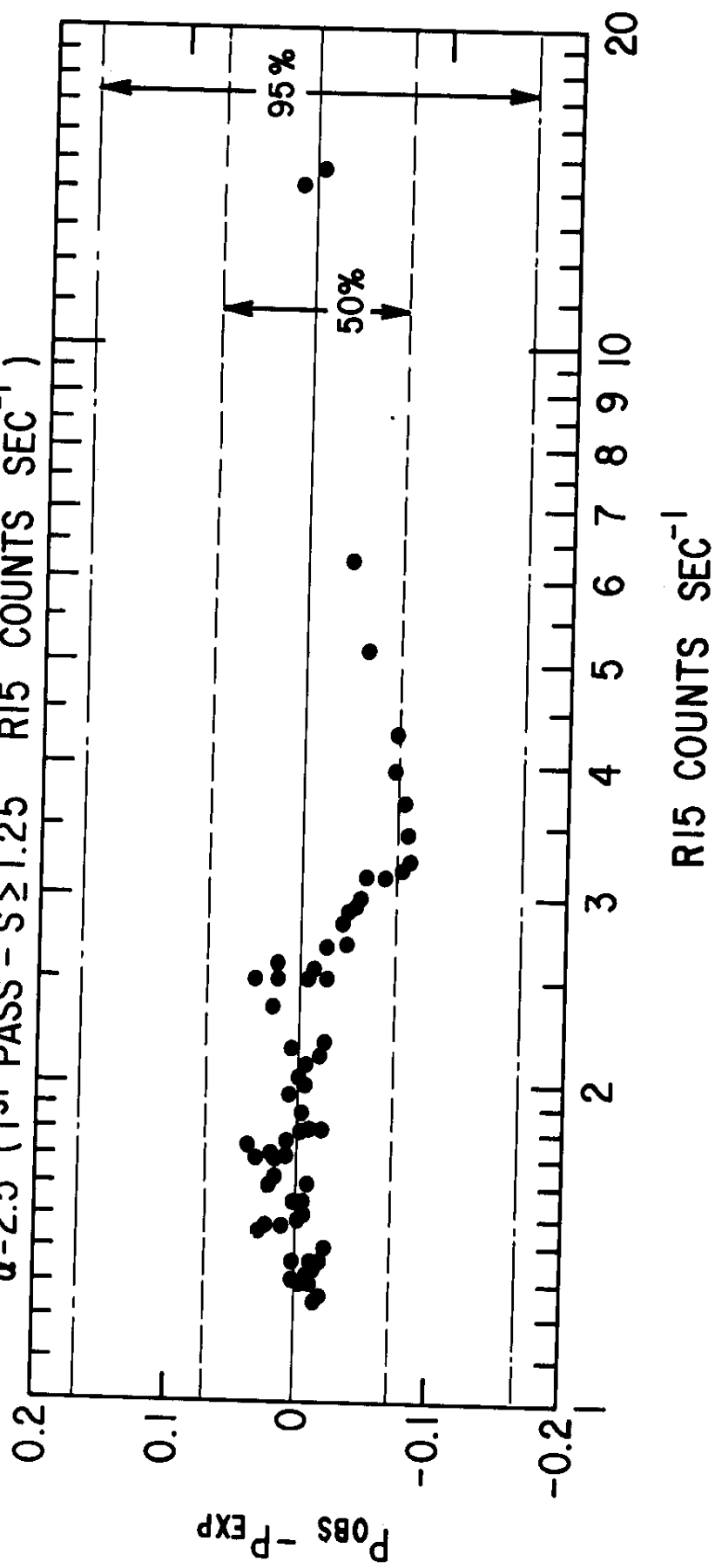


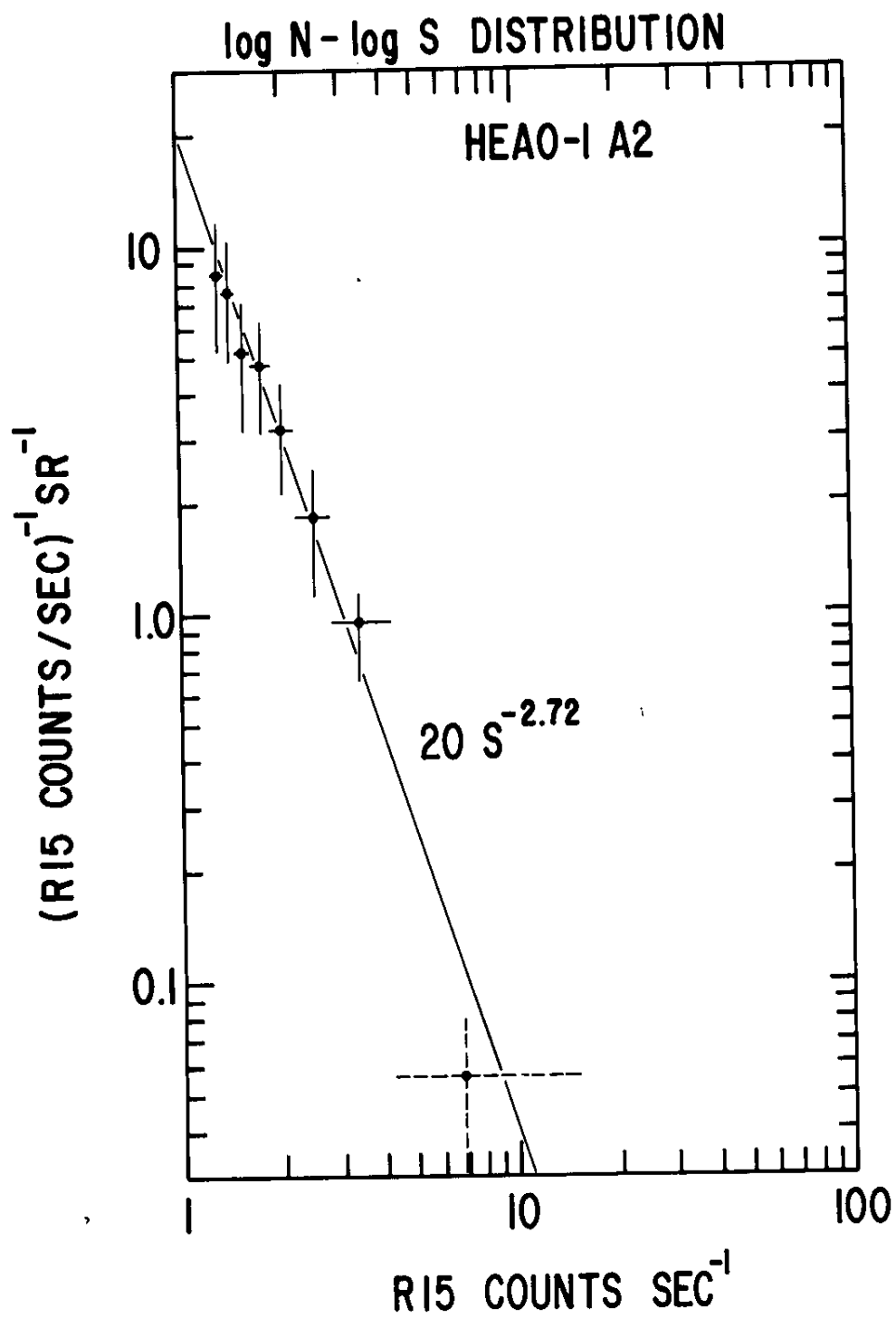
RATIO OF OBSERVED TO EXPECTED
NUMBER OF SOURCES

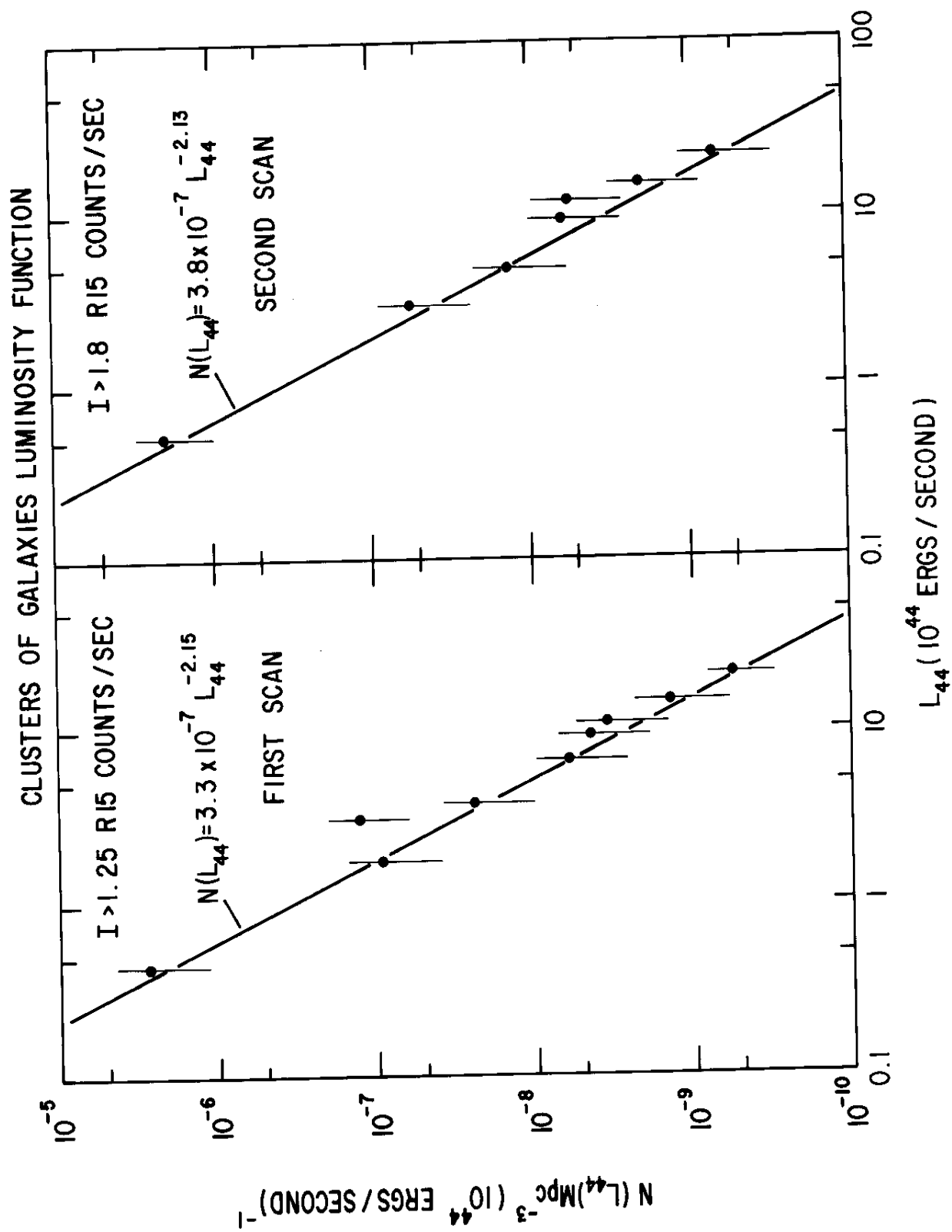


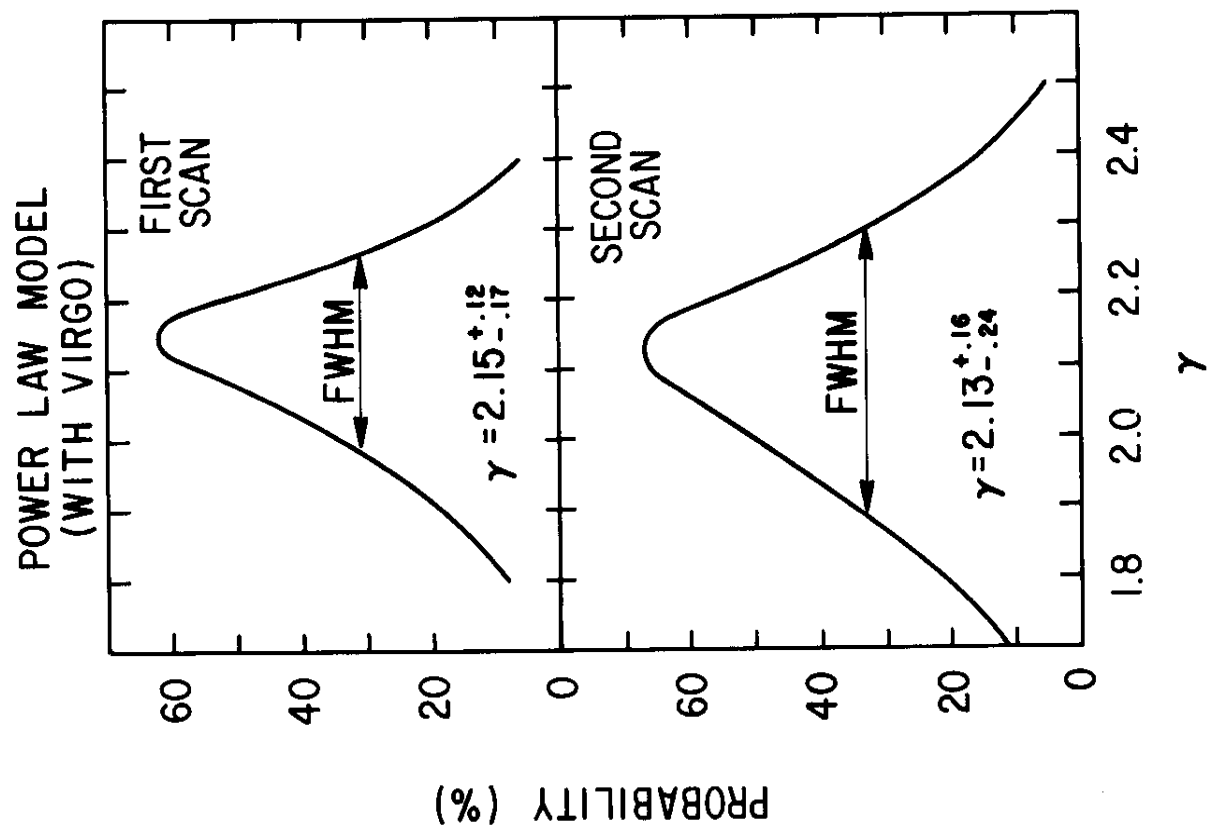
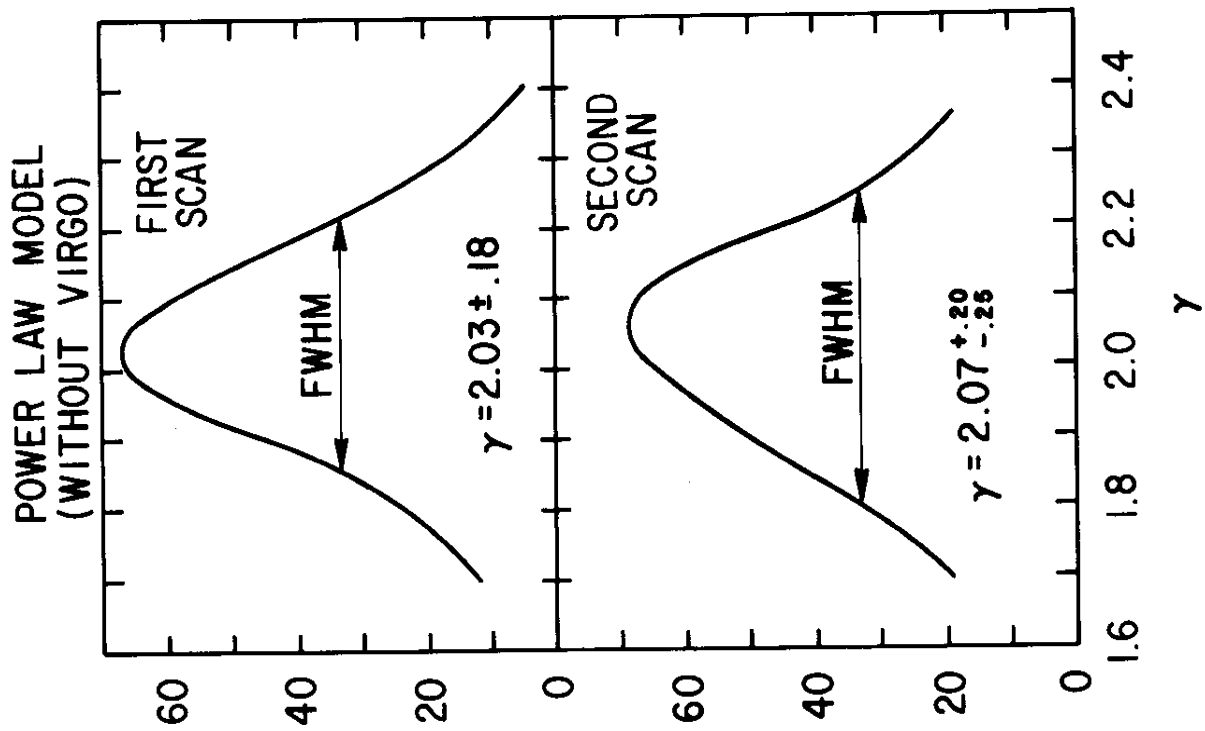
AML - KS TEST FOR EUCLIDEAN MODEL:

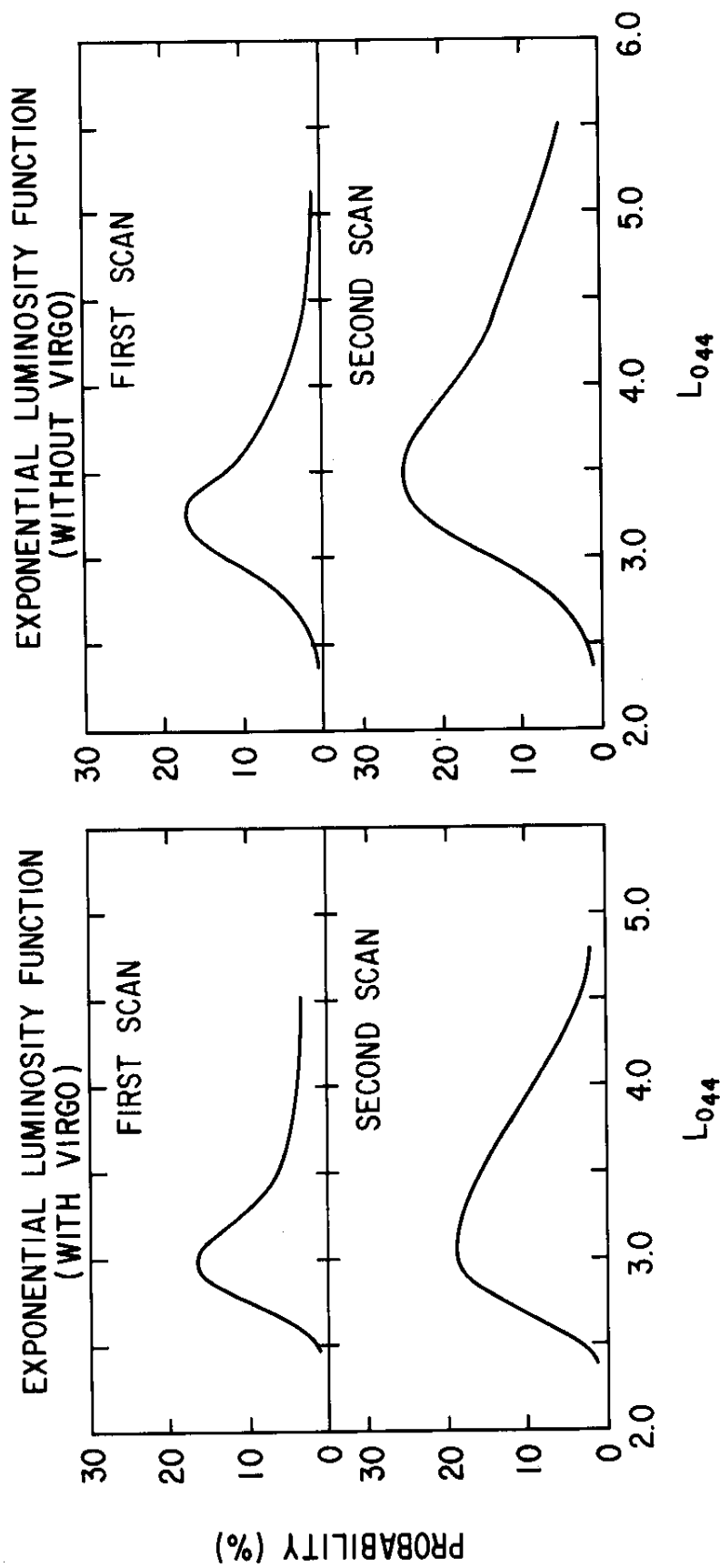
$\alpha=2.5$ (1ST PASS - $S \geq 1.25$ RI5 COUNTS SEC^{-1})

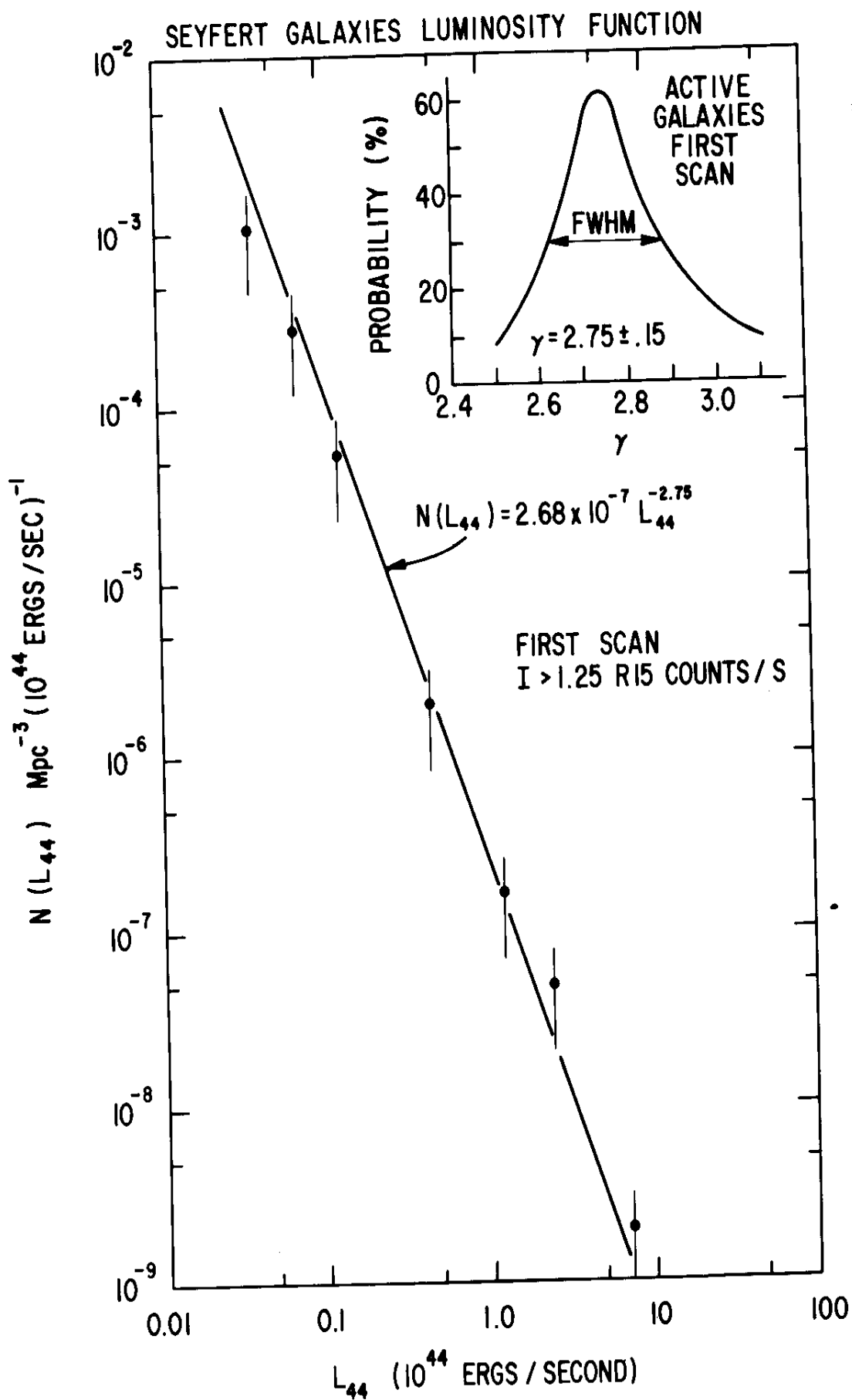












BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. Report No. TM 82168	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle A Complete X-Ray Sample of the High Latitude ($ b > 20^\circ$) Sky from HEAO-1 A-2: Log N - Log S and Luminosity Functions		5. Report Date August 1981	
		6. Performing Organization Code 661	
7. Author(s) G. Piccinotti, R. Mushotzky, E. Boldt, S. Holt, F. Marshall, P. Serlemitsos, R. Shafer		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Code 661 Cosmic Radiations Branch Laboratory for High Energy Astrophysics NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, Maryland 20771		10. Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract or Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address		13. Type of Report and Period Covered	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes Accepted for publication in The Astrophysical Journal			
16. Abstract The HEAO-1 experiment A-2 has performed a complete X-ray survey of the 8.2 steradians of the sky at $ b > 20^\circ$ down to a limiting sensitivity of $< 3.1 \times 10^{-11}$ ergs/cm ² sec in the 2-10 keV band. Of the 85 detected sources (excluding the LMC and SMC sources) 17 have been identified with galactic objects, 61 have been identified with extragalactic objects and 7 remain unidentified. The log N - log S relation for the non-galactic objects is well fit by the Euclidean relationship. We have used the X-ray spectra of these objects to construct log N - log S in physical units. The complete sample of identified sources has been used to construct X-ray luminosity functions, using the absolute maximum likelihood method, for clusters of galaxies and active galactic nuclei.			
17. Key Words (Selected by Author(s)) X-Ray Sources, Luminosity Function, Cosmic X-Ray Background		18. Distribution Statement	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) U	20. Security Classif. (of this page) U	21. No. of Pages 48	22. Price*

SNOP *****
SEXEC TPLIST BS

0-46893
9/5/77 - 9/11/78

INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: AS FL=5=5 1

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 1 TABLE 1 LENGTH 2400

(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11)

1112M2 1 * .0898 W3 2.175 12.9 H0008+105 2S0007+107 1.64 .21 <1.35

96 2A0039-096 2.64 .24 3.21 .38 ABELL 85 6 * .0499 HSM 2.500 7 .25

8.82 4U0037-10 H0054-015 2A0054-015 1.74 .33

2.13 .35 ABELL 119 6 * .0446 N 2.550 3.89 4U0050-01

500 H0111-149 1.49 .22 .93 .35 7 2.0

8 1.38 .2 FAIRALLS 1 * .0461 W3 2.175 2.63 H0122-591 2.81 2A0120-591 1.29 .1

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 2 LENGTH 2400

H0123-352 2A0120-353 2.52 .19 1.04 .28 NGC5264 1 * .018 W3 2.175

.772 .319 4U0115-36 H0206-019 H0206-019 1.34

.23 .87 .41 MKN590 1 * .027 W1 2.175 0.91 0.59

H0235-52 2A0235-52 2.12 .14 .99 .23 7

.33 ABELL 401 6 * .0748 H 2.480 18.3 H0256+134 2A0255+132 2.95 .24 3.03

13 443 6 * .09 MA 2.520 16.7 H0316-443 2A0316-443 1.82 .19 1.07 .23 PKS0316-

0335+096 2A0335+096 1.14 .22 1.86 .35 0335+096 6 * .04 SC 2.810 2.2

5 3.67 4U0344+11 H0342-538 2A0343-536 1.4 .1

6 1.42 .17 CA0342-538 6 * .052 MQ 2.520 4.21 1M0328-524

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 3 LENGTH 2400

H0411+104 2A0411+103 2.61 .3 2.66 .34 ABELL 478 6 * .

Turn open is not
found on the tape it
is in the denominator.

09 B 2.480 23.6 24.0 1M0405+100 4U0427-61

-----H0430-616 2A0430-615 2.53 .11 2.88 .14 SERIC40/6 6 * .0601 V 2.480
10.1 11.4 1M0426-635

34 2A0431-136 2.16 .29 1.73 .3 ABELL 496 6 * .036 C2 2.520 3.09 H0431-1
2.48 4U0431-12

-----1.53 .36 3C120 1 * .033 DV 2.175 2.12 H0430+053 2S0430+05 2.04 .25
4U0432+05

-----FD 2.675 H0548-322 1M0545-322 1.7 .18 1.2 .25 PKS0548-322 3 * .069
9.64 6.80 4U0543-31

-----0557-38 1.36 .16 2.26 .21 1 * .0334 MP 2.17500 1.62 H0557-385 4U
2.70

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 4 LENGTH 2400
H0630-541 6.25 2A0626-541 1.98 .18 2.23 .13 SC0630-541 6 * .0502 V 2.520
5.55 4U0627-54

-----28 4.16 .26 ABELL 754 6 * .0537 C1 2.440 12.3 H0906-095 2A0906-095 3.96
4U0900-09

-----2.500 H0917-074 1.36 .28 1.21 .3 7
H0943-141 2A0943-140

3.14 .25 3.97 .54 NGC2992 2 * .0062 DV 2.175 .114 H0943-141 2A0943-140
12 4U0937-

-----2 * .0013 DV 2.480 .0024 H0952+699 2A0954+700 1.32 .2 1.17 .2 M82
4U0954+70

-----3 M1 2.175 H1019+203 A1021+158 1.71 .24 .96 .3 NGC3227 2 * .003
.0175 .0098

1 2.25 .3 ABELL 1060 6 * .0114 M 2.880 .355 H1034-273 2A1033-270 2.19 .2
4U1033-26

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 5 LENGTH 2400
H1136-375 2A1135-373 1.95 .23 <.6 NGC3783 1 * .0091 M1 2.175
.152 4U1136-37

-----26 10.64 .36 NGC4151 1 * .0033 M1 2.070 .0607 H1208+397 2A1207+397 6.34
1M1207+397

-----4U1206+39
3 1219+305 3 * 2.340 H1219+305 2A1219+305 1.61 .25 1.3

23 2A1225+082 3.46 .26 3.8 .37 3C273 5 * .158 MS 2.040 H1226+0
81.6

89.6 4U1226+02

14.25 .33 VIRGO CL. 6 * .0037 DV 2.850 H1228+127 2A1228+125 14.2 .33
239 .240 1M1228+127

U1228+12

C4593 1 * .0085 DV 2.175 .116 .0741 4U1240-05 1.71 .26 1.09 .41 NG
1246-410 5.15 .23 5.64 .37. CEN CL. 6 * .0118 F0 2.740 .851 H1246-410 2A
1M1247-410 .932

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 10 LENGTH 2400

005 DV 2.570 .180 H2158-321 2A2151-316 2.00 .23 1.4 .29 NGC7172 4 *
1.83 .28 NGC7213 1 * .0058 DV 2.175 .0338 H2209-471 .0578 1.07 .21
H2216-027 2A2220-022 1.55 .24 .98 .29 3C445 2 * .0562 OKP 2.175
4.71
3 NGC7314 2 * .0056 DV 2.175 .0410 H2233-261 2A2237-256 1.39 .22 1.94
86 2A2259+085 1.77 .25 1.45 .39 NGC7469 1 * .0167 W1 2.175 H2301+0
382 4U2300+08 .466

2.3 .34 MCG2-58-22 1 * .0479 W2 2.175 H2302-050 2A2302-088 1.88 .25
4.14 5.06 4U2305-07

8 DV 2.175 .0543 H2316-426 2A2315-428 2.51 .23 3.04 .29 NGC7582 2 * .004
7 .93 .33 ABELL2657 6 * .0414 N 2.520 H2342+089 4U2344+08 1.31 .2
2.49 1.77

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 11 LENGTH 2400

COLUMN CAPTIONS:

(1) : H NAME

(2) : PREVIOUS NAMES

(3) : 1ST SCAN FLUX AND 1-SIGMA ERROR (RIS COUNTS/

(4) : 2N

D SCAN FLUX AND 1-SIGMA ERROR (RIS COUNTS/SEC)

(5) : IDENTIFICATION

(6) : TYPE OF OBJECT: 1

= SEYFERT 1 GALAXY

2 = SEYFERT 2, NELG, N OR OTHER ACTIVE GALAXY

3 = BL LACERTE OBJECT

4 = NORMAL GALAXY

5 = QSO

TAPE NO. 1
RECORD 12
FILE NO. 1
LENGTH 2400

(7) : QUALITY OF IDENTIFICATION: * = CERTAIN: SAS-3 OR HEAO-1 MODULATION COL
LIMATOR POSITION OR EINSTEIN OBSERVATORY P
** = POSSIBLE

VALUE AND REFERENCE:
(8) : REDSHIFT

B = BAHCALL, N.A., SARGENT, W.L.W., 1977, AP, J., 217, L19
B2 = BAHCALL, N.A., AP, J., 217, L17

CIFIC, 83, 320
74, A.J., 79, 1356
R = CANIZARE, S.C.R., MCCLINTOCK, J.E., RICKER, G.R., 1978, AP, J., 226, L11
C1 = CORWIN, H.G., JR., 1971, PUBL. ASTRON. SOC. PA
C2 = CORWIN, H.G., JR., 19
CM

CTR = CHARLES, P., THORSTENSEN, J., BOWYER, S., 1979, NATURE, 281, 285
DV = DEVAUCOLEURS, DEVAUCOLEURS AND CORWIN SECOND REFERENCE

E CATALOG OF BRIGHT GALAXIES 1976
2, 167
F = FABER, S., DRESSLER, A., 1977, A.J., 8
FD = FOSBURY, R. A

.E., DISNEY, M.J., 1976, AP, J., 207, L75
FO = FORMAN, W., JONES, C., TANANBAUM, H., 1976, AP, J., 206, L29

H = HINTZEN, P., SCOTT, J.S., 1979, AP, J., 232, L145
HSM = HINTZEN, P., SCOTT, J.S., MCKEE, J.D., 1980, AP, J., IN P
L = LUGGER, P., 1978, AP, J., 221, 74
M = MELNI

RESS
5
CK, J., SARGENT, W., 1977, AP, J., 215, 401
MA = MACCAGNI, D., TARENGHI, M., COOKE, B.A., MACCAGNARO, T., PYE, J.P., RICKETTS, M.J., CHINCARINI, G
. 1978, ASTRON. ASTROPHYS

TAPE NO. 1
RECORD 13
FILE NO. 1
LENGTH 2400

MG = MELNICK, J., GUINIANA, H., 1975, AP, J., 198, L97
MP = MCHARDY, J., AND PYE, J IAU CIRCULAR 3587 1981
MS = SCHMIDT, N., 1968, AP, J., 151, 353
N = NOONAN, T., 1973, A.J., 78,
OKP = OS

26
TERBRACK, D.E., KOSKI, A.T., PHILLIPS, M.W., 1976, AP, J., 206, 898
S = SPINRAD, H., 1977, PUB. A.S.P., 89, 116
SC = SCHWARTZ, D., SCHWARZ, J., TUCKER, W., 1980, AP, J., 238, L59
V = VIDAL, N.V., 1975, PUBL. ASTRON. SOC. PACIFI
W1 = WEEDMAN, D.W., 1977
W2

C. 87, 625
ANN. REV. ASTRON. ASTROPHYS., 15, 69
= WEEDMAN, D.W., 1978, MON. NOT. R. ASTR. SOC., 184, 11P
M3 = WEEDMAN, D.W., 1979, PROC. IAU GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL
WF = WEST, R.M., FRANDSEN, S., 1980, ESO SCIENT. PREPRINT N.110

(1.E-11 ERGS/CM2 SEC PER R15 COUNTS/SEC)
(9) : CONVERSION FACTOR

(10) : 1ST SCAN LUMINOSITY (1.E44 ERGS/SEC)

SEC)
(11) : 2ND SCAN LUMINOSITY (1.E44 ERGS/

(12) : NOTES

TAPE NO. 1
RECORD 14
FILE NO. 1
LENGTH 360

- 1. IPC DETECTION BUT NOT IDENTIFIED AT PRESENT
- 2. MULTIPLE CLUSTER FORMAN ET AL 1981
- 3. MULTIPLE CLUSTERS PERRENO AND HENRY 1981