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Poster

PROBLEMS OF AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION OF EXTREME ACCRETING SOURCES

N. Bon[1], P. Marziani[2] and E. Bon[1]

[1] *Astronomical Observatory, Volgina 7, 11060 Belgrade 38, Serbia*
[2] *National Institute of Astrophysics – INAF,*
Astronomical Observatory of Padova, Italy

E-mail: nbon@aob.rs, paola.marziani@oapd.inaf.it, ebon@aob.rs

Quasars that are found to radiate close to their Eddington limit might be used as distance indicators detectable at higher redshifts. We call them extreme Population A quasars (xA). These quasars show extremely strong FeII emission. On the other hand, there are quasars with strong contribution of stellar populations in its host galaxy that can mimic the FeII emission. Here we identify and discuss the properties of sources whose spectra mimic xA spectra to the point of creating problems in automatic identification procedures of xA sources. The risk is that they may be included in the sample of xA sources, and therefore mislead the inferences from true xA sources in cosmology studies.