ISO continuum observations of quasars at z=1-4

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1. Introduction

The IRAS sky survey was the first observation in which many quasars in the far-infrared were detected, and Neugebauer et al. (1984) presented IRAS measurements of 179 quasars from 12 to 100 \( \mu m \). Combining IRAS observations with data taken in other wavelengths, Sanders et al. (1988) have given SEDs from \( \sim 0.3 \) \( \mu m \) to 6 cm of 109 quasars in the Palomar-Green (PG) survey (Green et al. 1986). Compiling Einstein, IUE, and IRAS data with a supplement of ground-based observations, Elvis et al. (1994) have presented SEDs for a sample of 47 normal quasars, and derived the SEDs for radio-quiet and radio-loud quasars. Recently, Andreani et al. (1999) have presented SEDs for 120 optically selected quasars at low- and high-redshift, combining sub-mm and mm observations with optical, near-infrared, IRAS, and radio observations.

The gross shape of quasars SEDs is characterized by two major features; the big blue bump shortward of 0.3 \( \mu m \) and the infrared bump between 2 and 200 \( \mu m \) (Sanders et al. 1984, Elvis et al. 1994). It is generally considered that the blue bump is dominated by thermal emission from an accretion disk. The infrared bump is ubiquitous in both radio-quiet and radio-loud quasars. The infrared emission in radio-loud quasars has generally been taken to be dominated by non-thermal emission (e.g., Impey & Neugebauer 1988; Bloom et al. 1994, Neugebauer & Matthews 1999). The origin of the infrared emission in radio quiet quasars is generally attributed to thermal emission from heated dust. The rise from 1 \( \mu m \) minimum toward 3 \( \mu m \), which is universally present in quasars, is naturally explained by the sublimation of dust grains at \( \sim 1,500 \) K (e.g., Kobayashi et al. 1993). This is expected from the current unified models of active galactic nuclei, which have a dusty obscuring torus around a central source. Pier & Krolik (1992) computed the infrared properties predicted for the dust obscuring tori surrounding central sources by modeling free parameters of the inner radius of the torus to its thickness, the Thomson depths constraining the outer radius of the torus, and the flux of the nu-
clear radiation. The infrared emission in 1 - 10 $\mu$m of PG quasars is well explained by their models, while the emission in the far-infrared is much greater than that predicted. Several models were proposed to account for the far-infrared emission of quasars; these are (1) warm dust in a distorted disk extending from 0.1kpc to more than 1kpc, which is heated directly by radiation from central source (Sanders et al. 1989), (2) dust clouds in the narrow line region heated by the radiation from the central sources and star-forming regions (Rowan-Robinson 1995), and (3) dust in the obscuring tori extending to 200 - 3kpc (Andreani et al. 1994). However, it should be noted that temporal variations of 10 $\mu$m brightness of radio-quiet quasar PG 1535+547 found by Neugebauer & Matthews (1999) casts doubt on the thermal origin of the infrared emission in radio-quiet quasars.

High-redshift quasars have been widely recognized to provide unique probes of high-redshift star formation and galaxy evolution. Metallic abundance in high-redshift quasars is solar or higher metallicities out to $z > 4$. Comparing the UV-to-optical spectra of 186 quasars with $0 < z < 3.8$, Osmer et al. (1994) concluded that there was no evidence for redshift-dependent spectral changes. Hamann & Ferland (1993) analyzed N V/C IV and N V/He II broad emission ratios, and found that metallicities in the broad line gas at high redshift are 1 - 10 times solar. The ratio of UV Fe II/Mg II of B 1422+231 at z = 3.6 shows the host galaxy was already in the late-evolutionary phase of the Fe enrichment by SNe Ia at z = 3.6 (Kawara et al. 1996; Yoshii et al. 1998). These all suggest that the central part of host galaxies formed rapidly at very high-redshift $z > 5$, and metallicity enrichment in the central part was already completed at $z = 4 - 5$.

Dust emission from high-redshift quasars provide another probe to study star formation and evolution of host galaxies, especially in outer regions. Up to date, many quasars at $z > 3$ have been detected in the region from 350 $\mu$m to 1.3 mm (e.g., Andreani et al. 1993; Chini & Krügel 1994; Dunlop et al. 1994; Isaak et al. 1994; McMahon et al. 1994; Ivison et al. 1996b; Hughes et al. 1997; Benford et al. 1999; Carilli et al. 2000). An extensive 240 GHz survey by Chini et al. (1989) revealed that the majority of $z < 1$ quasars have dust masses about a few times $10^7 M_\odot$, comparable to normal spiral galaxies, thus suggesting that dust is heated by radiation from the central sources. On the other hand, dust masses $\geq 10^8 M_\odot$ have been found in six of 16 quasars at $z > 4$ (Omont et al. 1996a), and CO emission was found in three of these (Ohta et al. 1996; Omont et al. 1996b; Guilloteau et al. 1997, 1999; Carilli et al. 1999). This may imply that dust emission in these host galaxies may be dominated by radiation from star-forming regions at high-redshift.

To study the distribution of dust in high-redshift quasars, mid- and far-infrared observations are indispensable. The emission from sublimated dust could be observed in the mid-infrared, thus probing that the innermost part of the obscuring tori, and the distribution of dust from obscuring tori to disks (or outer star-forming regions) could be obtained from far-infrared observations. The IRAS sky survey has only detected several quasars at $z > 3$ with exceptionally high luminosity in the far-infrared (Neugebauer et al. 1984; Bechtold et al. 1994; Irwin et al. 1998); F08279+5255 (APM 08279+5255) at $z = 3.87$, 2126-158 (PKS 2126-15) at $z = 3.275$, and 0320-388 at $z = 3.12$. In hoping to detect more quasars, several groups have carried out mid- and far-infrared photometry using the Infrared Space Observatory (ISO; Kessler et al. 1996). The first report of the ISO European Central Quasar Programme which observed 70 quasars between 4.8 and $200 \mu$m including high-redshift quasars has been published by Haas et al. (1996) and the ISO/NASA AGN Key Project has also observed 72 quasars and AGNs covering a range of redshift up to 4.7 (Wilkes et al. 1999). As an ISO open time program, we have executed mid- and far-infrared observations of eight quasars at $1.4 < z < 3.7$ using the raster mapping mode. This paper presents the results of the photometry of these quasars supplemented with optical and near-infrared data taken on the ground. In the course of this work, mid- and far-infrared sources have serendipitously been discovered. These sources will be described in the forthcoming paper (Oyabu & Kawara 2000). Throughout this paper, $H_0 = 75 km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}$ with $q_0 = 0$ is assumed.

2. Observations and Results

Eight quasars have been observed with ISO in revolution 169 - 781 (1996 March - 1998 January). Optical and near-infrared imaging observations have followed within 24 months (mostly within 17 months).

2.1. The Sample

Table 1 lists the sample of the eight quasars in the sequence of ISO revolutions for execution. The sample consists of luminous quasars with $M_B < -28$ except PC 1548+4637 and PC 1640+4628; these two quasars which were observed at the beginning of this work, turned out to be too faint to be detected in the far-infrared, and thus the sample selection criterion was changed to include very luminous quasars in low far-infrared background of infrared cirrus emission. Fig. 1 presents the eight quasars (large filled diamonds) on the $z - M_B$ plane together with those (small filled circles) in the sample by Elvis et al. (1994) and those (faint gray points) compiled by Véron-Cetty & Véron (1998). All the sample quasars are radio-quiet or optically selected except B 1422+231 which is a core-dominant flat-spectrum radio source.

2.2. Mid-infrared observations with ISOCAM

The mid-infrared observations were performed with ISOCAM (Cesarsky et al. 1996). Three broad band
filters, namely, LW2 (reference wavelength 6.7 µm), LW3 (14.3 µm), and LW10 (12.0 µm) were used. All the quasars were observed in LW2 with additional measurements in LW3 or LW10. To detect faint sources against the intense background dominated by zodiacal light, the AOT (Astronomical Observation Template) CAM01 which is the microscan raster mapping mode was used to achieve accurate flat-fielding (e.g., Taniguchi et al. 1997, Altieri et al. 1999). Table 2 lists the details of CAM01 parameters as well as the characteristics of the broad band filters.

The standard ISOCAM reduction software CIA 3.6 was used to produce ISOCAM images from ERD (Edited Raw Data). This process includes dark subtraction, deglitching, correction for the transient behavior of ISO-CAM pixel signals, and flat fielding (Delaney 1998). The inversion transient correction model of Starck et al. (1999) was applied. The factor of the correction for the transient behavior is 0.58 - 0.77 in LW2, 0.79 - 1.0 in LW10, and 0.87 in LW10. Fig. 2 shows LW2 and LW3 maps for the two brightest quasars B 1422+231 and PG 1715+535 for which $T_{int} = 5$ sec was used. $T_{int} = 2$ sec was used for LW10 observations.

The second observation was executed on revolution 778 in C160 with a parameter set of (6 × 6, 92", 64s, 89")

Table 1. Quasars’ Sample

| Object | R.A. (J2000) Dec. | z | $M_B^a$ | Radio$^b$ | Rev (UT)$^c$ | Other name and Notes |
|--------|----------------|---|--------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| PC 1548+4637 | 15:50:07.6 | -46:28:55 | 3.544 | -27.0 | Quiet | 169 (960504) |
| PC 1640+4628 | 16:42:05.1 | +46:22:27 | 3.700 | -26.8 | Quiet | 185 (960520) |
| H 0055-2659 | 00:57:58.1 | -26:43:14 | 3.662 | -29.2 | Optical | 380 (961130) |
| UM 669 | 01:05:16.8 | -18:46:42 | 3.037 | -28.4 | Optical | 415 (970104) Q 0102-190 |
| B 1422+231 | 14:24:38.1 | +22:56:01 | 3.62 | -29.8$^d$ | Loud | 424 (970113) Lensed quasar |
| PG 1630+377 | 16:32:01.1 | +37:37:49 | 1.478 | -28.2 | Quiet | 424 (970113) Also observed on rev. 778 (980101) |
| PG 1715+535 | 17:16:35.4 | +53:28:15 | 1.940 | -28.5 | Quiet | 712 (971027) |
| UM 678 | 02:51:40.4 | -22:00:27 | 3.205 | -29.4 | Optical | 781 (980104) Q 0249-222 |

$^a$ The absolute B magnitude for $H_0 = 75 km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}$ with $q_0 = 0.0$.

$^b$ Radio property: Quiet = radio quiet, Loud = radio loud, and Optical = optically selected.

$^c$ UT is given in the yymmdd format where yy = year, mm = month, and dd = day.

$^d$ $M_B \sim -26$ after demagnification (Kormann et al. 1994).

Table 2. Filters and settings for raster mapping

| Filter$^a$ | LW2 | LW3 | LW10 | C90 | C160 |
|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| $\lambda_{eff}$ | 6.7 µm | 14.3 µm | 12.0 µm | 90 µm | 170 µm |
| $\Delta \lambda$ | 3.5 µm | 6.0 µm | 7.0 µm | 51 µm | 89 µm |
| Airy diameter$^b$ | 5.6" | 12.0" | 10.1" | 76" | 143" |

$^a$ Cited from ISO Handbook Volume III (CAM) (Siebenmorgen et al. 1999) and Volume V (PHT).

$^b$ The aperture photometry was performed by using the apertures with a diameter of $2 \times d_{airy}$ for ISOCAM and of $d_{airy}$ for ISOPHOT. The diameter of the Airy disk $d_{airy}$ is 2.44(λ/60cm) in radian or 0.84λ(µm) in arcsec. Note that the FWHM of the Airy disk is 0.422 $d_{airy}$.

$^c$ ISOCAM exposure time per raster point is given as $T_{int} \times N_{exp}$ where $T_{int}$ is an integration time of a single exposure and $N_{exp}$ is the number of exposures. $T_{int} = 5$ sec was used for all LW2 and LW3 observations except for PG 1630+377 and PG 1715+535 for which $T_{int} = 2$ sec was used.

$^d$ The second observation was executed on revolution 778 in C160 with a parameter set of (6 × 6, 92", 64s, 89")
Table 3. ISO mid/far-infrared flux density and UV to IR luminosity

| Object      | ISOCAM(mJy) | ISOPHOT(mJy) | Luminosity($10^{+4}L_{\odot}$) |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
|             | LW2         | LW3          | LW10  | C$_{90}$ | C$_{160}$ | $L_{UV0}$ | $L_{IR}$ | $L_{3.5\mu m}$ |
| PC 1548+4637| 0.16 ± 0.04 | ...          | 0.67 ± 0.17| 8.2 ± 28 | 32 ± 80 | 11 < 130 | 1.7 |
| PC 1640+4628| 0.15 ± 0.04 | ...          | 0.29 ± 0.11| −8.3 ± 20 | 83 ± 121 | 8.1 < 240 | 1.8 |
| H 0655-2659 | 0.29 ± 0.06 | ...          | ...    | 16 ± 19  | −2.7 ± 60 | 24 < 160 | 3.3 |
| UM 669      | 0.50 ± 0.01 | ...          | ...    | ...      | −9.9 ± 18 | 27 < 39  | 3.5 |
| B 1422+231  | 5.8 ± 0.06  | 15.1 ± 0.07  | ...    | ...      | 83 ± 56  | 410 < 320 | 64 |
| PG 1630+377 | 4.3 ± 0.04  | 7.3 ± 0.07   | ...    | ...      | 5.6 ± 14  | 28 < 16  | 4.3 |
| PG 1715+535 | 4.7 ± 0.06  | 10.3 ± 0.06  | ...    | ...      | −13 ± 16 | 81 < 26  | 9.4 |
| UM 678      | 0.73 ± 0.01 | 1.9 ± 0.03   | ...    | ...      | −15 ± 58 | 30 < 116 | 5.9 |

The UVO (0.1μm to 1μm) luminosity $L_{UV0} = 4\pi D_L^2 \times 2.3 \int_{14.5}^{15.5} \nu f_\nu d \log_{10} \nu$, the IR (1.5μm to 100μm) luminosity $L_{IR} = 4\pi D_L^2 \times 2.3 \int_{12.5}^{14.3} \nu f_\nu d \log_{10} \nu$, and the 1.25 μm luminosity $L_{1.25\mu m} = 4\pi D_L^2 \nu f_\nu$, where $D_L$ and $f_\nu$ denote the luminosity distance and observed flux density, respectively. Where no observations exit such as $L_{UV0}$ densities were used. $L_{UV0}$ is based on the optical and near-infrared flux densities given in Table 4.

2.3. Far-infrared observations with ISOPHOT

The far-infrared observations were made with ISOPHOT (Lemke et al. 1996). All the quasars were observed in the broad C$_{160}$ (170μm) band with additional measurement in C$_{90}$ (90μm). ISO far-infrared surveys (Kawara et al. 1998; Puget et al. 1999) clearly indicate that the sky seen in the far-infrared has a clumpy structure which is made up of IR cirrus and extragalactic sources. This structure rotates with time relative to the ISO coordinate system due to the field rotation, increasing the probability of fault detection if the chopping mode is used. We thus selected the PHT22 staring raster map mode to make small maps around the quasar. Table 2 presents the characteristics of the photometric filters and the details of observational parameters for raster mapping.

ISOPHOT images were produced by using the standard ISOPHOT reduction software PIA V7.3 and V8.1 (Gabriel et al. 1997), starting at the edited raw data (ERD) created via the off-line processing version 7.0. The AOT/Batch processing mode of PIA is used with the default parameters to reduce ERD to the Astronomical Analysis Processing (AAP) level. This standard reduction includes linearring and deglitching of integration ramps on the ERD level, signal deglitching and drift recognition on the SRD (Signal per Ramp Data) level, reset interval normalization, signal deglitching, dark current subtraction, signal linearization, and vignetting correction on the SCP (Signal per Chopper Plateau data) level. The responsivity calibration was made on the SPD (Standard Processed Data) level by using the second measurement of

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$^a$ The UVO (0.1μm to 1μm) luminosity $L_{UV0} = 4\pi D_L^2 \times 2.3 \int_{14.5}^{15.5} \nu f_\nu d \log_{10} \nu$, the IR (1.5μm to 100μm) luminosity $L_{IR} = 4\pi D_L^2 \times 2.3 \int_{12.5}^{14.3} \nu f_\nu d \log_{10} \nu$, and the 1.25 μm luminosity $L_{1.25\mu m} = 4\pi D_L^2 \nu f_\nu$, where $D_L$ and $f_\nu$ denote the luminosity distance and observed flux density, respectively. Where no observations exit such as $L_{UV0}$ densities were used. $L_{UV0}$ is based on the optical and near-infrared flux densities given in Table 4.

$^b$ $f_\nu(174\mu m) = 89 ± 78$ mJy was obtained in the second observation.

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Fig. 1. Sample quasars (large filled diamonds) compared with other samples of quasars on the z - $M_B$ plane. Small filled circles show quasars studied by Elvis et al. (1994). Quasars cataloged by Véron-Cetty & Véron (1998) were plotted by dots, which appears as a gray background on this plane.
Fig. 2. ISOCAM LW2(6.7\textmu m) and LW3(14.3\textmu m) and ISOPHOT C\textsubscript{160}(170\textmu m) maps are shown on the top, middle, and bottom panels, respectively. B\textsubscript{1422+231} shown on the left was observed on revolution 424 and PG\textsubscript{1715+535} on revolution on 712. The ISOCAM and ISOPHOT maps are 90\arcsec and 598\arcsec (10\arcmin), respectively, with North and East as indicated by the arrows. Quasars should be at the center of the gray circles.

The internal Fine Calibration Source 1(FCS1) which is calibrated against celestial standards. The correction for the transient behavior of the detectors was applied to point sources (quasars) on this level. Images were produced on the AAP (Astronomical Analysis Processing) in the mapping mode with median brightness values.

The correction for drift in the responsivity is not important to our observations, and so this correction was not made. To check the importance of the drift, the MEDIAN filter technique was applied to the results from AAP (hereafter called AAP map). Applying this technique to large AAP maps in the Lockman hole, Kawara et al. (1998) show that this is a powerful tool to correct for drift in the detector responsivity. However, unlike large AAP maps in the Lockman hole, the MEDIAN filter technique does not improve our AAP maps. This is attributed to the size of our AAP maps; the observing time of these small maps is shorter than the timescale of drift in the detector responsibility, and so impact by the drift is small. In fact, every detector pixel of the C100 and C200 detector arrays has been checked for signal, and neither spike noise nor drift in the responsibility was found. Maps with all the detector pixels always give better results than those obtained by masking some of the detector pixels. In addition, it was confirmed that there were no significant differences between two AAP maps produced by two different algorithms on the AAP level, namely, the full coverage and distance weighting algorithms. Fig. 2 shows AAP maps of C\textsubscript{90} for the brightest quasars B\textsubscript{1422+231} and PG\textsubscript{1715+535}.

Aperture photometry was then performed using IRAF\footnote{IRAF is distributed by NOAO.} and Skyview\footnote{Skyview is distributed by IPAC.} in the manner similar to ISOCAM. The original pixel sizes of AAP maps are equal to the raster steps. Because these are too large to center the aperture on the quasar with sufficient accuracy, AAP maps were rebinned in such a way that each original pixel is converted into 10 \times 10 sub-pixels. Two apertures centered on the object were used; the small one has a diameter of \textit{d}_{\text{airy}}, the Airy diameter as given in Table 2, and the other has a diameter of 2\textit{d}_{\text{airy}}. The photometry was corrected for loss of flux in the PSF (Point Spread Function) wings by computing the same PSF model as used for ISOCAM. The factor of the PSF correction is 0.63 except for PC\textsubscript{1548+4632} and PC\textsubscript{1640+4628}. These two quasars were centered between four pixels in such a way that quasars illuminate the four pixels equally. Consequently the loss of flux measured with the two apertures is large, and the factor of the PSF correction is 0.27 for C\textsubscript{90} and 0.23 for C\textsubscript{160}.

The results after these corrections are given in Table \ref{table:photometry} with statistical errors. The errors in the absolute photometric calibration are not included in Table \ref{table:photometry}; these errors are estimated to be 30\% (Klaas et al. 2000). It is noted that PG\textsubscript{1630+377} was observed twice at 170\textmu m to check variability.

2.4. Optical and near-infrared data from ground-based observations

Optical images were taken on the 0.9m telescopes at CTIO and the Schmidt 1.05m telescope at Kiso Observatory. Near-infrared imaging was made in the standard dithering mode on the 1.88m telescope at the Okayama Astrophysical Observatory, NAOJ. SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) was applied to the optical and near-infrared images to perform photometry. Flux calibration was made using the standards given by Landolt (1992) in the optical and the UKIRT faint standards (Casali et al. 1992) in the near-infrared. A typical photometric error is 0.05 mag.
Table 4 presents magnitudes of the quasars together with statistical errors. As shown in the table, all the ground-based observations were performed within 24 months (mostly 17 months) from the ISO observations so as to reduce the chance of having flux variations between ISO and ground-based observations. Table 4 also supplements optical magnitudes taken by Richards et al. (1997) and Schneider et al. (1994). All the supplementary quasars but PG 1548+4637 were observed within 27 months before the ISO observations.

3. Discussion

All the quasars have been detected in the ISOCAM LW2 and LW3 or LW10 band. Combining optical and near-infrared observations, SEDs from the UV to mid-infrared have been obtained for eight quasars at $z = 1.4 - 3.7$. Fig. 3 shows the restframe SEDs ($L_\nu$). The down arrows indicate the 3 $\sigma$ upper limits obtained with the ISOPHOT observations. Note that 3 $\sigma$ upper limits in Fig. 3 correspond to three times uncertainties listed in Table 4.

The mean spectral distributions (MEDs) of low redshift quasars by Elvis et al. (1994) are also shown by fitting to the ISO 6.7$\mu$m flux density. Note that 6.7$\mu$m in the observing frame is approximately 1.25$\mu$m in the restframe. The dash lines indicate the 1 $\sigma$ deviation (strictly speaking 68 Kaplan-Meier percentile) envelopes. The rise from the 1 $\mu$m minimum toward 3 $\mu$m is evident at least in $z = 3.5$ quasar PC 1548+4637. This rise is naturally explained by the sublimation of dust grains at $\sim 1,500$ K (e.g., Kobayashi et al. 1993) as expected from the current unified models of active galactic nuclei. Hence, our data suggest that the obscuring torus model could be applied to high-redshift quasars.

The original objective of this work was to study whether there was any evidence for redshift-dependent changes in SEDs from the UV to far-infrared. As shown in Fig. 3, the data from the UV to mid-infrared do not deviate significantly from the MED of the low-redshift sample. However, this cannot be taken as evidence for no SED evolution in the UV to mid-infrared, because our sample is too small in number and too narrow in spectral coverage. Our far-infrared observations only provide 3 $\sigma$ upper limits, and are not very helpful to check SED evolution in the far-infrared.

The far-infrared detection with ISO have been severely limited by the confusion due to galaxies and local peaks of the IR cirrus (Kawara et al. 1998; Herbstmeier et al. 1998; Matsuhara et al. 2000). Simulating the 90 and 170 $\mu$m source counts in the Lockman Hole, Kawara et al. (2003, 2005) concluded that the effect of confusion due to crowded sources (presumably extragalactic) was significant in the flux range below 200 mJy, and 50% of 140 mJy sources at 170 $\mu$m were left undetected due to confusion noise. The expected fluxes of our sample quasars ranges from 7 - 170 mJy at 170 $\mu$m. Such confusion is clearly seen in Fig. 2. There are a few sources scattering around the quasar, which hampers detection in the far-infrared. It should be noted that the brightest source in the PG 1630+377 field has 106 mJy and the one in PG 1715+535 has 190 mJy (Oyabu & Kawara 2000).

It is clear that larger aperture telescopes like FIRST, which provide spatial resolution finer than ISO, are required for far-infrared studies of high-redshift quasars. In cases where similar aperture telescopes such as IRIS(_ASTRO-F) and SIRTF are used, data sampling, namely a step size of raster mapping, should be carefully designed so that far-infrared images can be improved by deconvolution without violating the sampling theorem (Magain, Courbin, & Sohy 2000).

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Table 4. Optical to near-infrared magnitudes

| Object        | V      | R      | I      | J      | H      | K′   | UT   | Obs. |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------|
| PC 1640+4628  | 20.13  | 19.38  | 18.80  | ...    | ...    | ...  | 970828 | Kiso |
| PC 1640+4628  | ...    | ...    | ...    | 17.8 ± 0.2 | ...    | 980606 | OAO  |
| H 0055-2659   | 18.17  | 17.79  | 17.69  | ...    | ...    | ...  | 971018 | CTIO |
| UM 669        | 17.65  | 17.47  | 17.23  | ...    | ...    | ...  | 971018 | CTIO |
| PG 1630+377   | 16.13  | 15.76  | 15.51  | ...    | ...    | ...  | 970824 | Kiso |
| PG 1630+377   | ...    | ...    | 14.92  | 14.38 ± 0.01 | 14.12 ± 0.04 | 980603 | OAO  |
| UM 678        | 17.63  | 17.62  | 17.30  | ...    | ...    | ...  | 971018 | CTIO |

Data from others

| Object        | u'     | g'     | r'     | i'     | z'     | UT   | Obs. |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| PG 1715+535   | 16.53  | 15.89  | 15.47  | 15.25  | 15.24  | July 1995 | R   |
| PG 1630+377   | 16.27  | 16.13  | 15.94  | 15.83  | 15.70  | July 1995 | R   |
| B 1422+231    | 16.33  | 15.18  | 15.07  | ...    | ...    | July 1995 | R   |
| PC 1548+4637  | ...    | 19.27f | ...    | ...    | ...    | April 1987 | S   |

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a The K′ bandpass filter (2.15 ± 0.15μm) is slightly narrower and bluer than the standard K filter (2.20 ± 0.20μm).
b Universal time when observed in the yymmd format.
c At the Kiso Observatory, the 20482 CCD with 1.5′′per pixel was used on the 105cm Schmidt telescope.
 At CTIO, the 20482 CCD with 0.4′′ per pixel was used on the 90cm telescope.
 At OAO (Okayama Astrophysical Observatory), the infrared imager spectrometer which has a HgCdTe 2562 detector array with 0.97′′ per pixel was used on the 188cm telescope.
d All but PG 1548+4637 were observed within 27 months before the ISO observations.
e R = Richards et al. [1997]; S = Schneider et al. [1994].
f The r4 bandpass was used.
Fig. 3. Restframe SEDs compared with the MED of low-redshift quasars compiled by Elvis et al. (1994). Dashed lines show the 1σ deviation (actually 68 Kaplan-Meier percentile) envelopes. Asterisks denote data taken by Richards et al. (1997) and Schneider et al. (1994). The dot-dashed and dot lines for B 1422+231 shows the MED of radio-loud quasars from Elvis et al. (1994) and the SED of 3C273 from Lichti et al. (1995), respectively. Note that 3σ upper limits correspond three times uncertainties listed in Table 3.

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