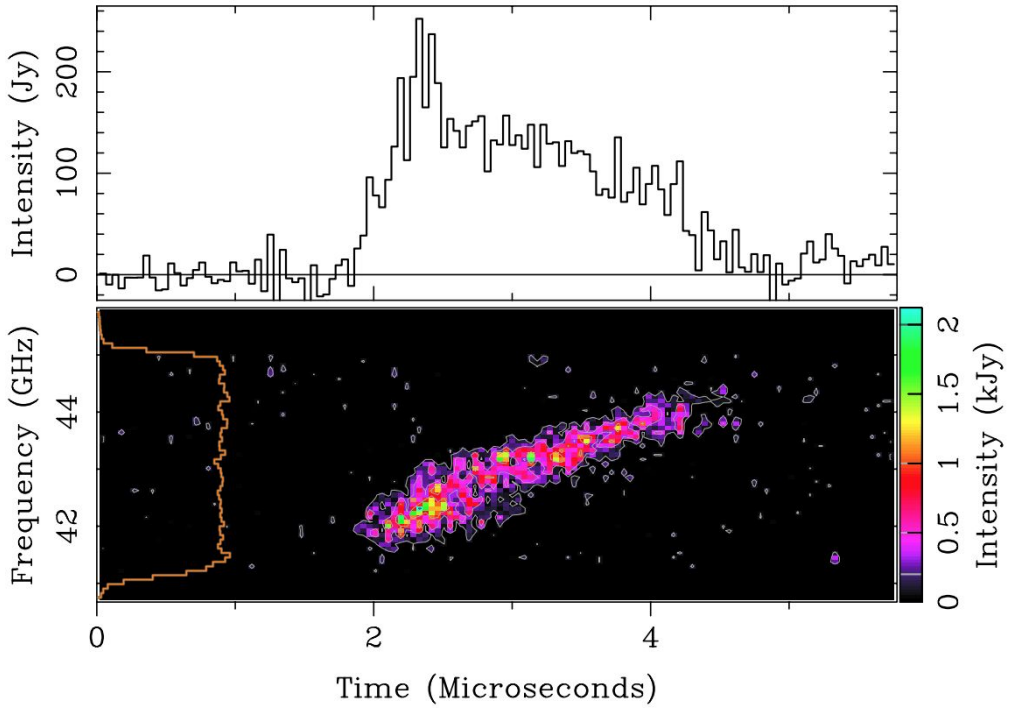
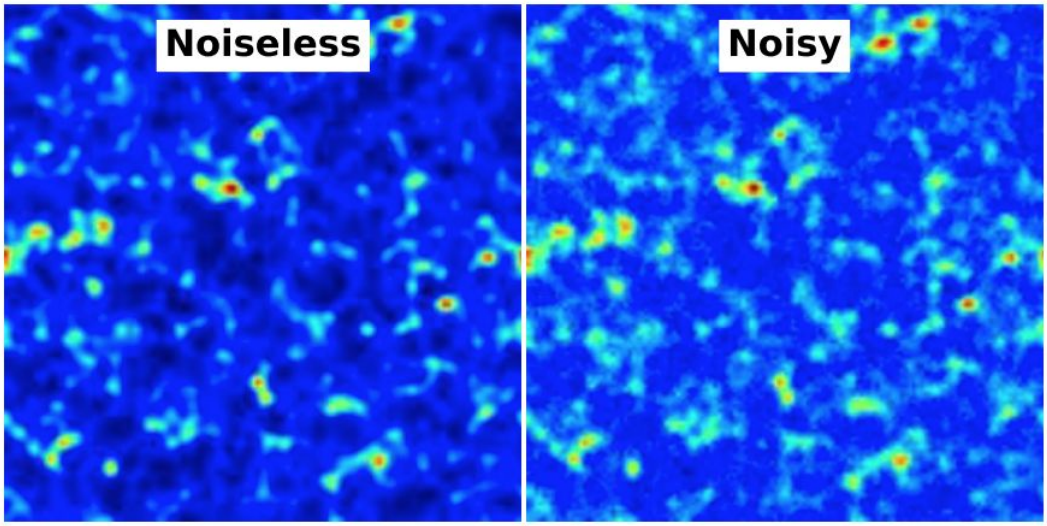
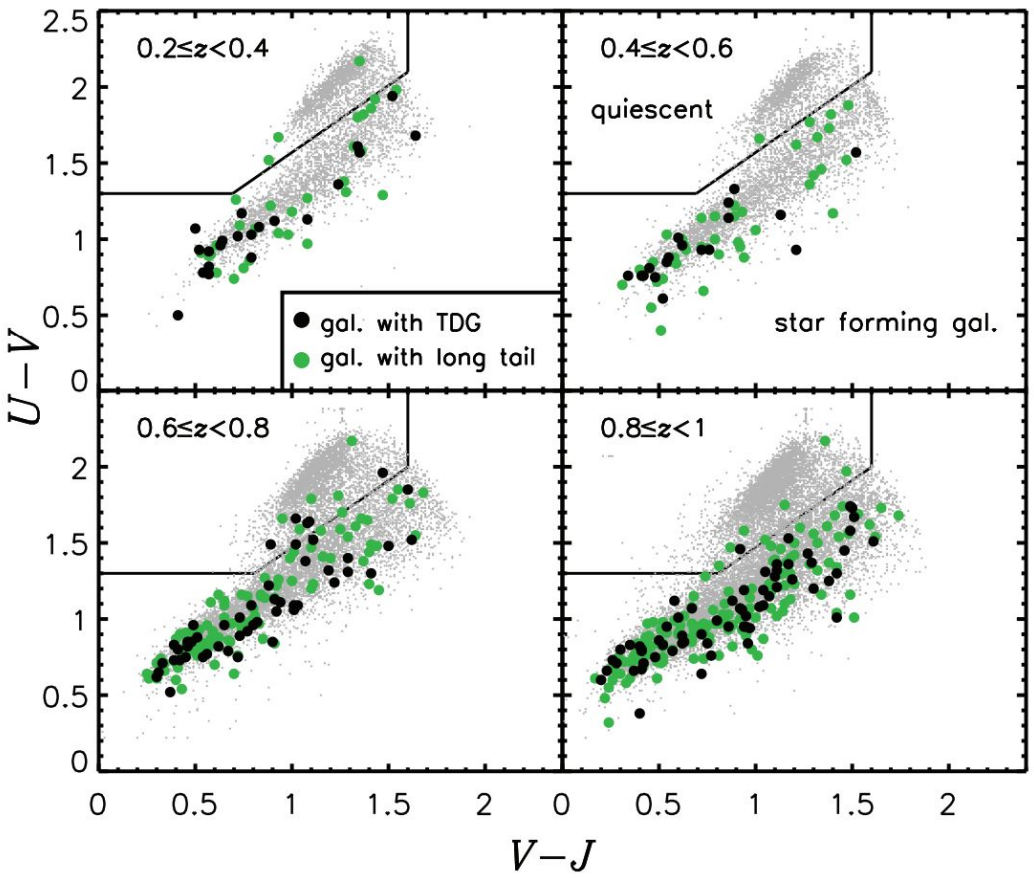
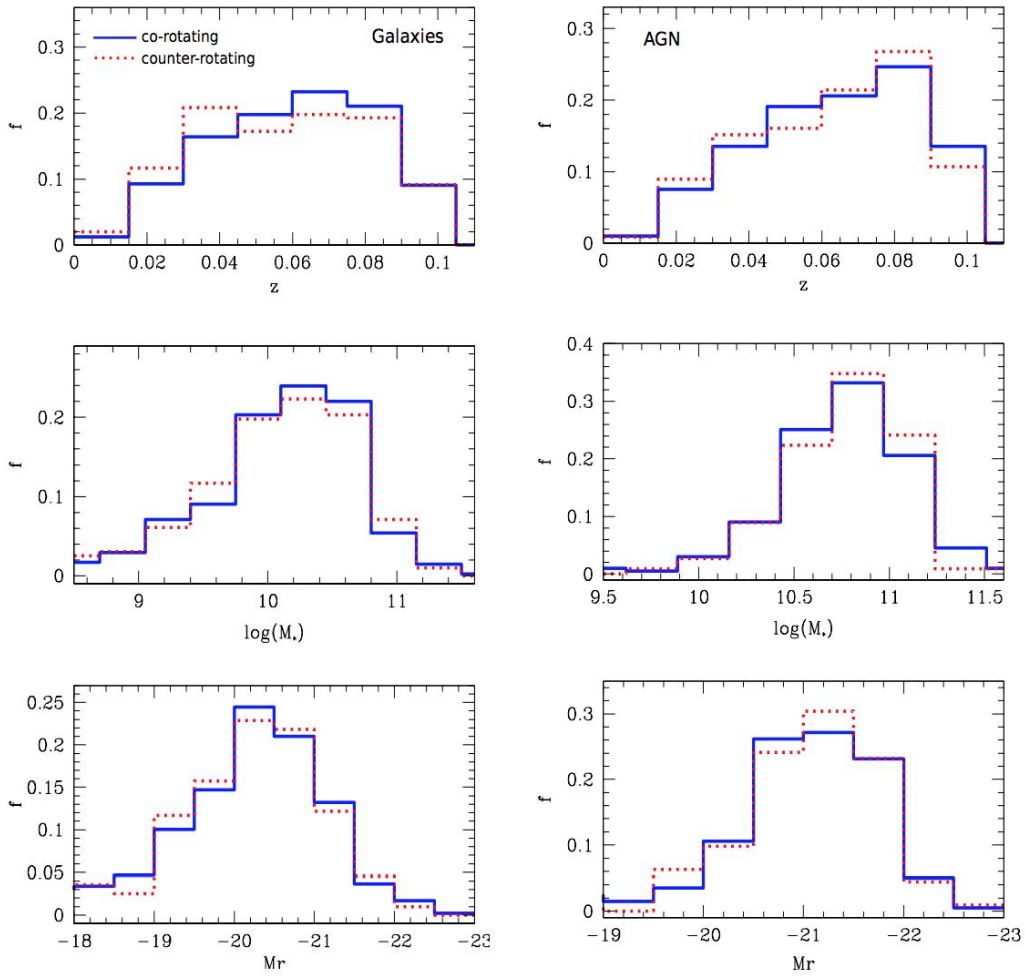
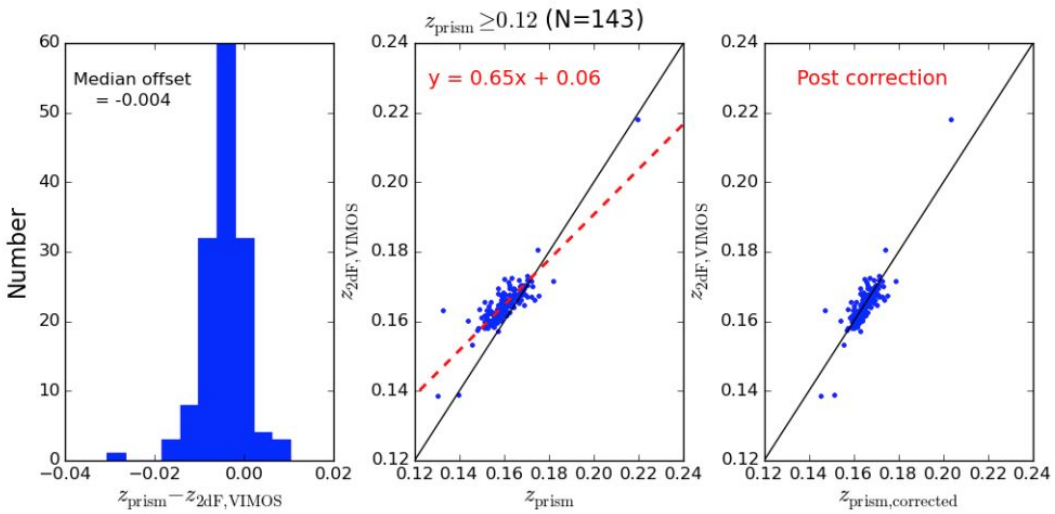
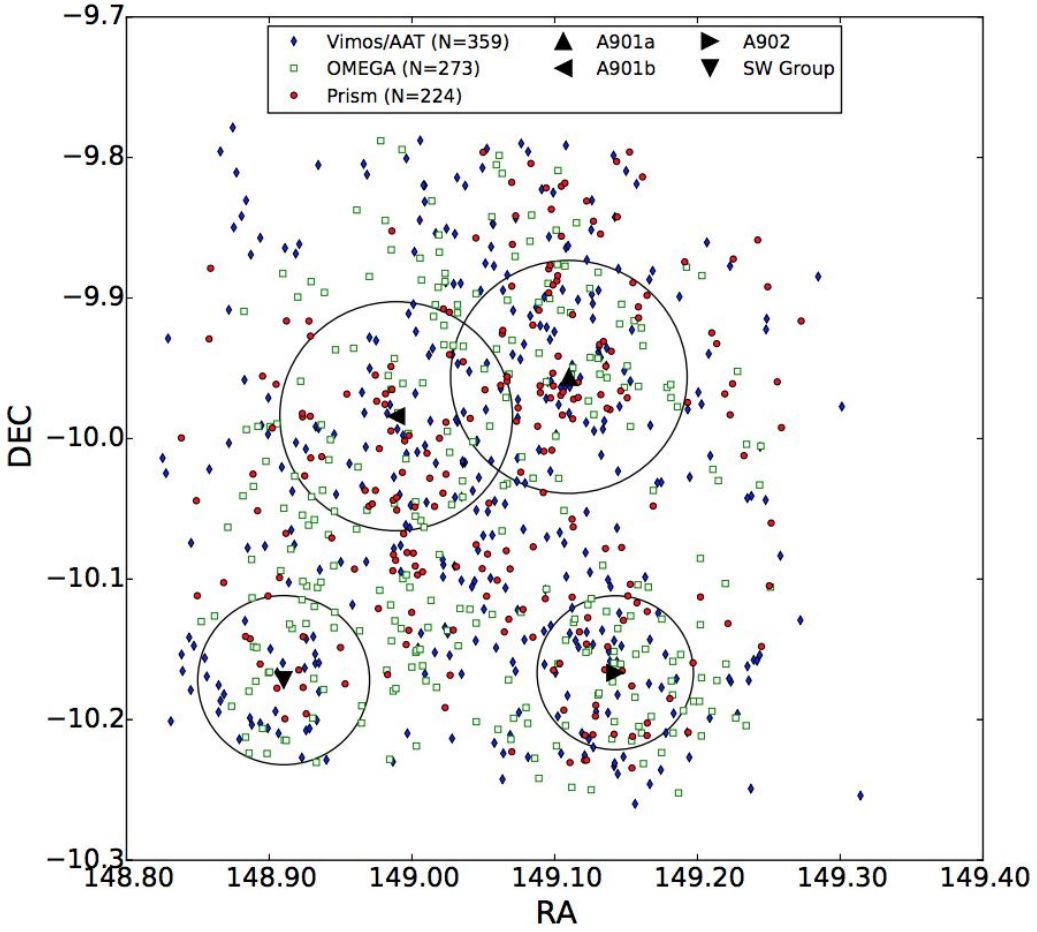
Title:	The Crab Pulsar at Centimeter Wavelengths II: Single Pulses
arXiv:	arXiv:1608.08881
Figure:	
Caption:	The total intensity of a Main Pulse recorded at 43.25 GHz and de-dispersed using DM of 56.794 pc-cm−3 (taken from Jodrell Bank monitoring for our observing date) is shown with a time resolution of 44.8 ns. The frequency resolution of the dynamic spectrum is 78 MHz. The Intensity contour levels in the dynamic spectrum are 0.2, 0.5, 1, and 2 kJy. The off-pulse noise level for the total intensity is 15.2 Jy, and for the dynamic spectrum, 110 Jy

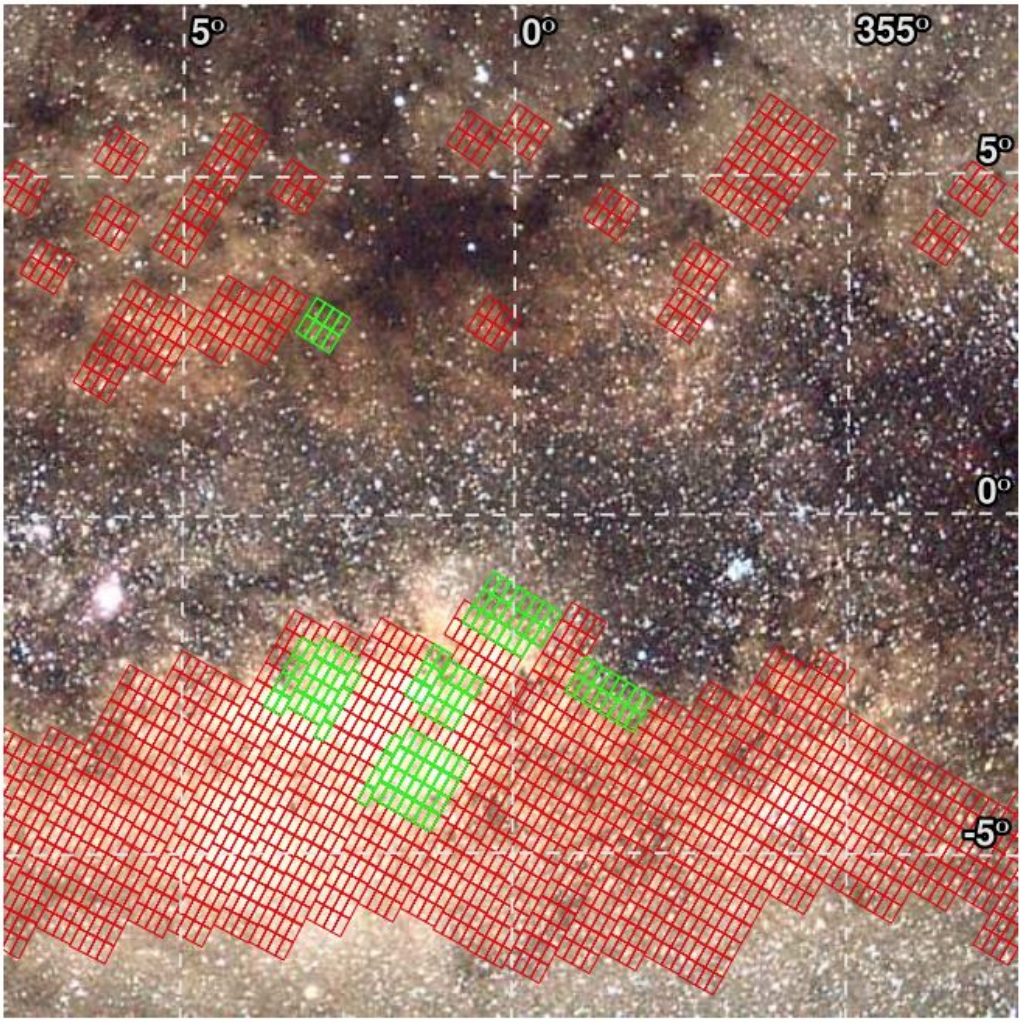
Title:	Towards optimal extraction of cosmological information from nonlinear data
arXiv:	arXiv:1706.06645
Figure:	
Caption:	The truth simulations without (left) and with (right) noise.

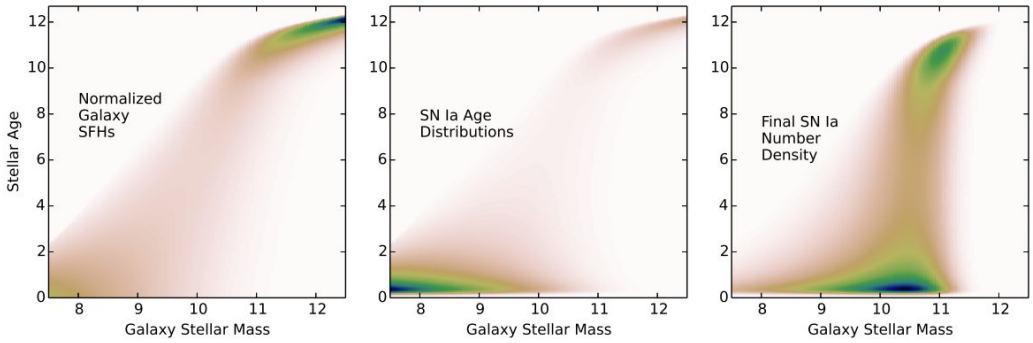
Title:	Merging Galaxies with Tidal Tails in COSMOS to z=1
arXiv:	arXiv:1608.04298
Figure:	
Caption:	The U − V Vs. V − J diagram of 461 merging galaxies with long tidal tails (solid circles) in comparison with the parent sample of 35 076 galaxies (gray points). The black (green) circles represent mergers containing (or not) tidal dwarf galaxy candidates. The solid lines show the adopted division between the star-forming and quiescent galaxies in each redshift bin.

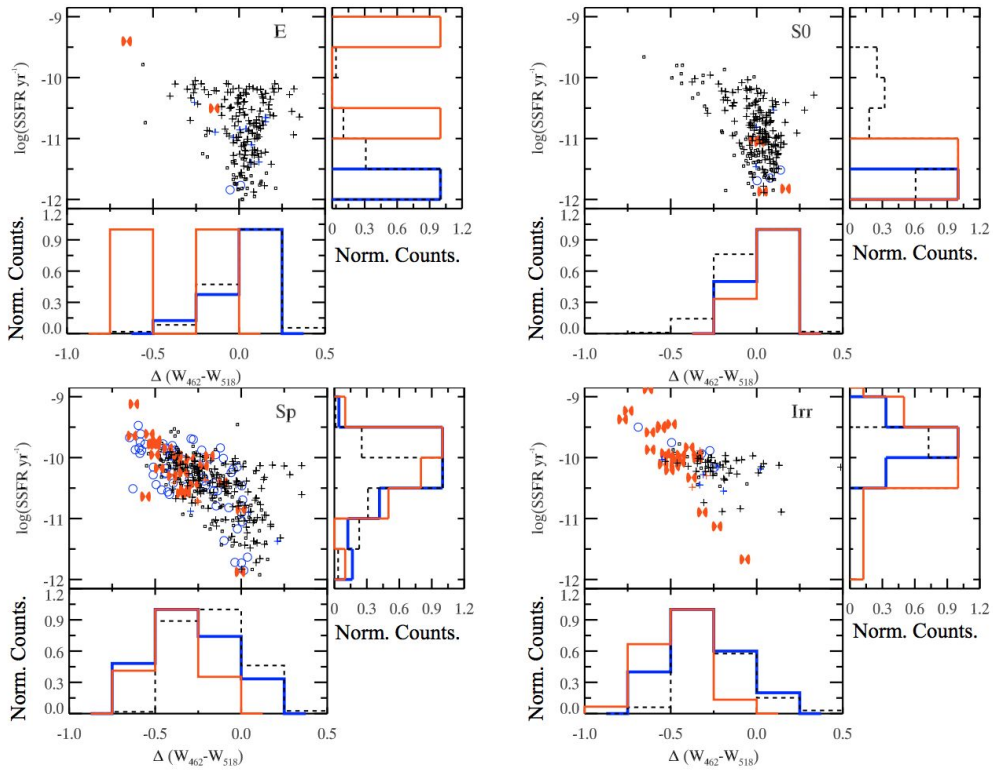
Title:	Interacting galaxies: co-rotating and counter-rotating systems with tidal tails
arXiv:	arXiv:1312.0560
Figure:	
Caption:	Distribution of redshift (top), absolute r-band magnitude (middle) and stellar mass content (bottom) for the non-AGN galaxy sample (left) and for the AGN galaxy sample (right) in co and counter-rotating pairs. The solid lines correspond to the co-rotating and the dotted lines correspond to the counter rotating galaxy pairs, respectively.

Title:	OMEGA - OSIRIS Mapping of Emission-line Galaxies in A901/2: III. - Galaxy Properties Across Projected Phase Space in A901/2
arXiv:	arXiv:1706.05199
Figure:	
Caption:	This figure compares the spectroscopic and prism redshifts for a subset of 143 galaxies having both kinds of redshifts. The left panel shows the distribution of offsets between the spectroscopic and prism redshifts. The middle panel shows that the offset is redshift dependent. The solid line is y = x. The dashed line is a fit to the data. In the right panel, we have used the fit from the middle panel to recalibrate the prism redshifts to better match the spectroscopic redshifts.

Title:	OMEGA - OSIRIS Mapping of Emission-line Galaxies in A901/2: III. - Galaxy Properties Across Projected Phase Space in A901/2
arXiv:	arXiv:1706.05199
Figure:	
Caption:	The top panel shows the spatial distribution of the 856 galaxies in sample S2 coded by the source of the adopted redshifts. The four subclusters are separately labelled, and their spheres of influence (R200) are shown as circles.

Title:	Interstellar extinction curve variations towards the inner Milky Way: a challenge to observational cosmology
arXiv:	arXiv:1510.01321
Figure:	
Caption:	Subset of OGLE-III subfields shown in red overlaid on an optical image of the Galactic bulge with Galactic coordinate system shown as well. The subfields used in this work, for which we also use the matching V V V photometry, are shown in green.

Title:	Ages of Type Ia supernovae over cosmic time
arXiv:	arXiv:1409.2951
Figure:	
Caption:	Left: Normalized mean galaxy SFHs as a function of total stellar mass. Middle: SN Ia age distribution versus host galaxy mass (not re-normalized: age distribution per unit mass). Right: Intrinsic distribution of SNe Ia in progenitor age-host mass space in the local Universe (z = 0).

Title:	Linking the structural properties of galaxies and their star formation histories with STAGES
arXiv:	arXiv:1510.01115
Figure:	
Caption:	Specific SFR vs. Δ(W462 − W518) for cluster galaxies of all morphologies. As in Fig. 2, black squares correspond to relaxed systems, blue circles to disturbed galaxies not classified as mergers and red symbols to visual mergers. Objects with only SFR upper or lower limits are presented as pluses with appropriate colours. In the accompanying histograms, the black dashed line shows the relaxed galaxies, the blue solid line the disturbed ones, and the red histogram the visual mergers. The SSFR histogram excludes objects with only SFR upper or lower limits. The Δ(W462 − W518) histogram includes all objects. In all cases, the histograms are normalized to a maximum value of one in order to amplify the differences between the distribution functions.