SIMPLE UNIX "ASCII LITERATURE LIBRARY"

METHOD:

1) Sign up for daily mailings of newly submitted abstracts from arXiv.org

2) arXiv sends a single composite ASCII (text) file of abstracts received during the last 24 hours (M-F). You can read it from your mailer or save it to your computer to read later.

3) Copy individual abstracts of interest and paste each into an ASCII file with a title containing the lead author's name, a compressed description, and the year. I use a ".abs" suffix for clarity.

   Optionally do light editing on the abstract: e.g. breaking the usual indigestible block of text into separate paragraphs or capitalizing key items.

4) Store files in topic-oriented directories. In some cases, it's useful to cross-index files by storing them under several topics. You could also use soft links to do that.

5) You can read, annotate, search, list, rename, grep, sort, combine, or hardcopy files with simple UNIX commands using the Terminal. The "more" command to display content doesn't care about an ASCII file's suffix. Terminal display and manipulation of files is faster and cleaner than dealing with PDF, Word, or other proprietary formats.

6) Download full PDF versions only of papers that appear particularly relevant or important. The URL for the PDF is contained in the abstract file.

7) If you don't want to be bothered with daily mailings, you can use the same technique directly on the arXiv.org listings as viewed in a browser, although this is less convenient, more time consuming, and requires you to take the initiative.

8) This method allows you to search/organize literature files by author, date, and title. You can add additional special keywords to files to help find or organize them in the form of "tags." Most popular operating systems support the use of arbitrary tags. MacOS offers a robust system. The content of

files is not changed: instead, tags are associated with them as metadata by the file management system. One problem with this feature is that although the files themselves are portable, metadata may not survive a migration to another computer or operating system.

9) You can embed BibTex-like entries in the files, but that involves an extra step.

EXAMPLE:

```
/Users/rwo/lit/spops ls -lt *

-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2065 Jul 20 15:24 sharda-
origin-bottom-heavy-IMFs-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2355 Jul 19 15:31 kauffmann-
popgrads-faceon-disks-MANGA-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2059 Jul 19 15:28 kauffmann-
flatter-central-IMF-in-MANGA-disks-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2101 Jul  8 08:50 lonoce-IMF-
M89-spectral-index-bias-21.abs
-rw-r--r--@    1 rwo  staff       25676369 Jul  5 16:10 greene-
resolved-EA-galaxies-MANGA-21.pdf
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           1975 Jul  5 16:06 greene-
resolved-EA-galaxies-MANGA-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2487 Jul  5 15:59 fielder-MW-
UV-to-IR-SED-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2176 Jun 29 11:26 chandar-SFH-
PSB-glx-from-clusters-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2387 Jun 29 10:57 sedgwick-SFR-
in-Eglx-from-SNe-21.abs
-rw-r--r--     1 rwo  staff           2052 Jun 28 12:04 bravo-glx-
color-evol-no-green-pop-21.abs
...

/Users/rwo/lit/spops more greene-resolved-EA-galaxies-MANGA-21.abs

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arXiv:2106.15613
Date: Tue, 29 Jun 2021 17:58:26 GMT   (29720kb,D)

Title: Refining the E+A Galaxy: A Spatially Resolved
      Spectrophotometric Sample of Nearby Post-starburst Systems in
      SDSS-IV MaNGA (MPL-5)
Authors: Olivia A. Greene, Miguel R. Anderson, Mariarosa Marinelli,
Kelly
  Holley-Bockelmann, Lauren E. P. Campbell, and Charles T. Liu
Categories: astro-ph.GA
Comments: 11 pages, 2 tables, 8 figures and a complete sample appendix
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Post-starburst galaxies are crucial to disentangling the effect of
star formation and quenching on galaxy demographics. They comprise,
however, a heterogeneous population of objects, described in numerous
ways. To obtain a well-defined and uncontaminated sample, we take
advantage of spatially resolved spectroscopy to construct an
unambiguous sample of E + A galaxies — post-starburst systems with no
observed ongoing star formation. Using data from the Mapping Nearby
Galaxies at Apache Point Observatory (MaNGA) Survey, in the fourth
generation of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS-IV), we have
identified 30 E + A galaxies that lie within the green valley of
color-stellar mass space.

We first identified E + A candidates by their central, single-fiber
spectra and (u-r) color from SDSS DR15, and then further required each
galaxy to exhibit E + A properties throughout the entirety of the
system to three effective radii. We describe our selection criteria
in detail, note common pitfalls in E + A identification, and introduce
the basic characteristics of the sample. We will use this E + A
sample, which has been assembled with stringent criteria and thus
re-establishes a well-defined subpopulation within the broader
category of post-starburst galaxies, to study the evolution of
galaxies and their stellar populations in the time just after star
formation within them is fully quenched.

\\ (https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.15613 , 29720kb)

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