



German Astrophysical Virtual Observatory

Virtual Observatory

VO Day Leibniz-Institut für Astrophysik Potsdam
November 7 2012

Janine Fohlmeister, Kristin Riebe & Florian Rothmaier
AIP, ZAH

Workshop Program

- 9:15 - 9:45 Introduction, Overview VO Tools
- 9:45 - 10:00 Topcat - analysis and manipulation of catalogues and tables
- 10:00 - 10:30 Exercise Session I: crossmatches, spectral access with Topcat & SPLAT
- 10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break
- 11:00 - 12:30 Exercise Session II: cone search, calibration & visualization with Aladin
- 12:30 - 13:30 Lunch
- 13:30 - 14:00 The CDS portal: working with Simbad, VizieR and Aladin
- 14:00 - 15:00 Simulation Databases
- 15:00 - 15:30 Coffee Break
- 15:30 - 16:30 Accessing data archives via TAP and ADQL
- 16:30 - 17:00 Summary & Discussion



Outline

- Organisation
- Why VO?
- VO services & tools
- Science with the VO
- Tutorials & use cases



VO - Why?

The Virtual Observatory (VO) is opening up new ways of exploiting the **huge amount of data** provided by the **ever-growing number of ground-based and space facilities**, as well as by **computer simulations**.

The goals of the Virtual Observatory are to:

- allow or improve access to astronomical **data of all kinds** (astrometry, photometry, spectroscopy, time series,...), **from everywhere**, in well-defined protocols
- let astronomers **easily discover, access** and use data relevant to them
- **ensure that data does not simply disappear**, that it is properly described and can be accessed and understood in the future
- **provide software to help astronomers to use all this**

Astronomical data explosion



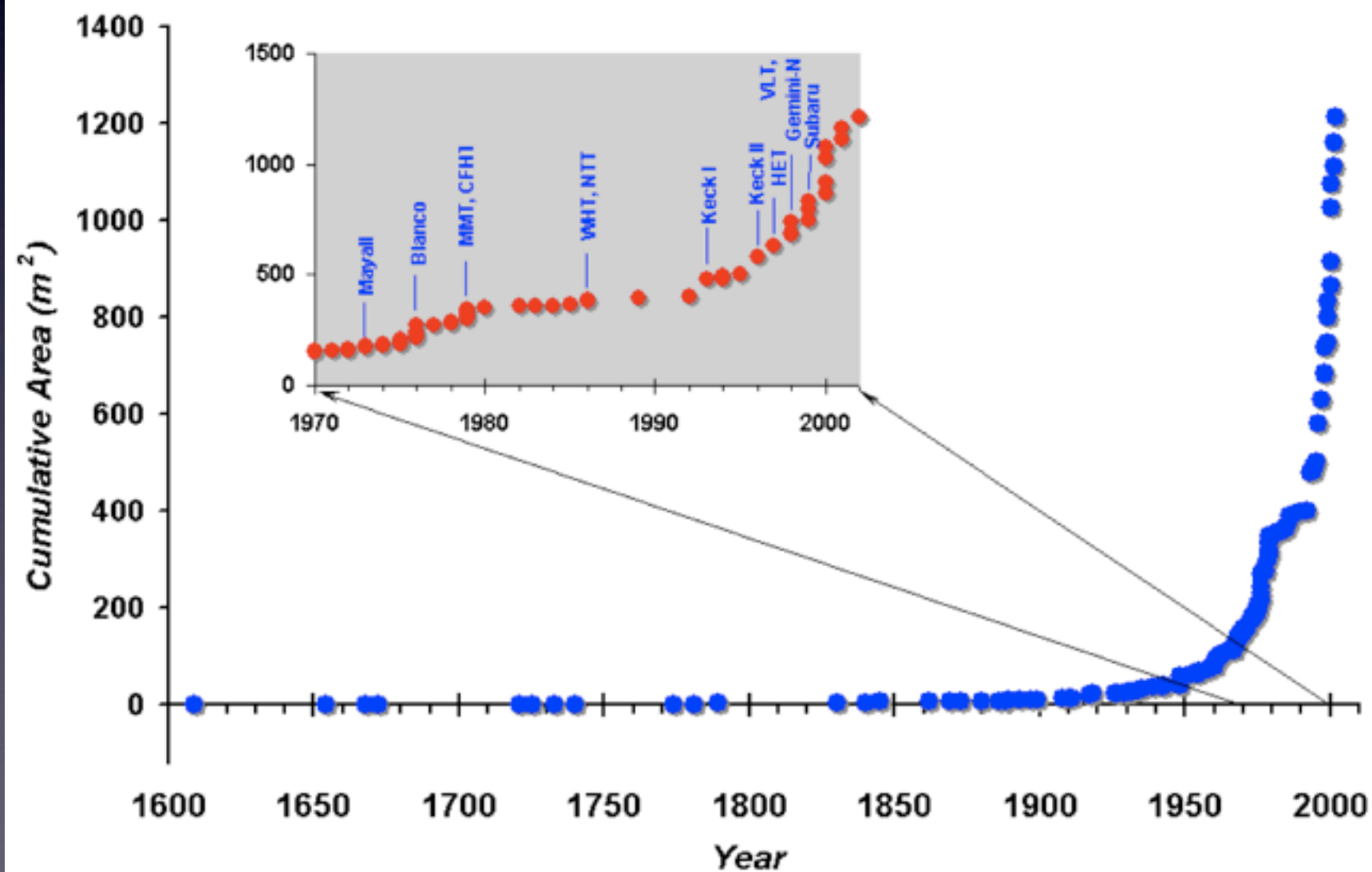
- huge surveys (SDSS, 2dF, WMAP) produce large and more complex datasets
- digital libraries: ADS, astro-ph, NED, CDS
- observatory archives: HST, ESO
- Future: LSST, GAIA, SKA ...



- will produce TERABYTES of data

Why VO?

Telescope collective area increase



E-ELT 39.3m



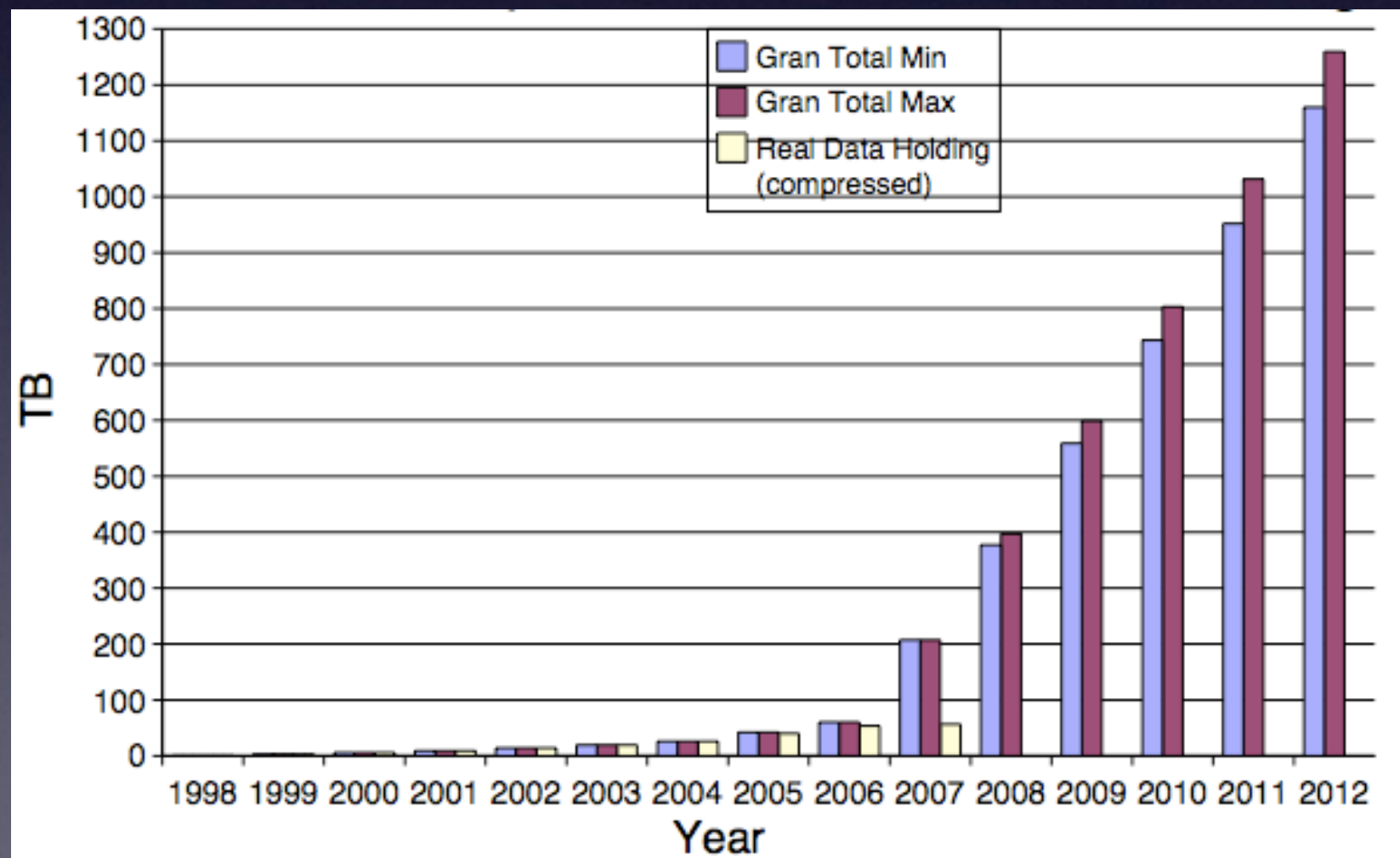
LSST 8m

Why VO?

Modern astronomy:

- *dominated by wide/deep surveys*
- *a huge amount of multi- λ data accumulated over the years*
 - ▶ *by different people*
 - ▶ *in different places*
 - ▶ *and different formats*
- *exploding data rates*

*ESO archive
growth*

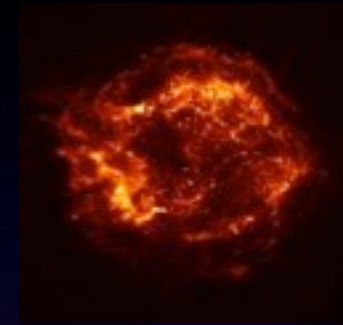




Courtesy of P. Quinn

The VO Concept

- **VO:** all astronomical data on your computer
- What the VO is NOT:
 - ▶ A centralized database of all astronomical data
 - ▶ “One software does-it-all”
- The VO framework
 - ▶ Agreed **standards**
 - ▶ **Inter-operable** data collections, tools and applications
- The usual misconceptions
 - ▶ no data in - no data out
 - ▶ not the “data police”



All of the above requires the various players to “speak the same language”: VO standards and protocols need be defined and adopted within the IVOA (International Virtual Observatory Alliance), which includes 19 projects world-wide

www.ivoa.net





German Astrophysical Virtual Observatory

Home Page

Home

[About GAVO](#)[Getting Started](#)[GAVO Services](#)[Documents](#)[Contact](#)

Internal

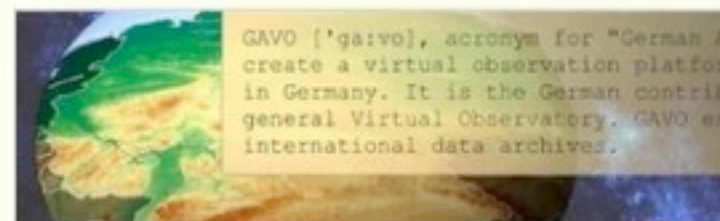
[Edit](#) [Sidebar](#) [History](#)

Sponsored by

Federal Ministry
of Education
and ResearchMember of the International
Virtual Observatory Alliance

About GAVO

Get background information on GAVO and the Virtual Observatory, participating institutes and GAVO members as well as contact details for further information.



GAVO Services & Data Center

Looking for a special service? Visit this page and browse GAVO's products and services or visit the [GAVO Data Center](#) for a growing collection of services, tools & archives.



Getting Started

This is the starting point for information on:

- Publishing your data in the VO
- Tutorials & Use cases
- VO Tools & Services
- Acknowledging GAVO



Highlights

Links to some of GAVO's main services:

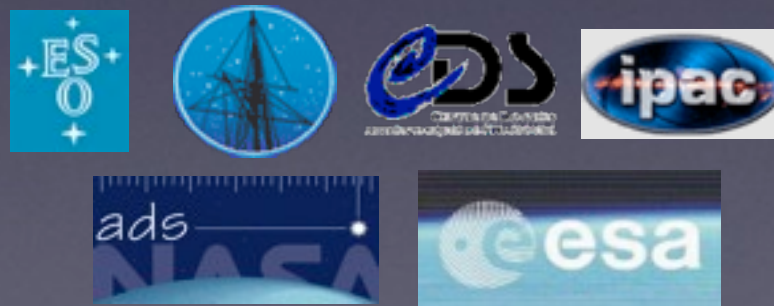
- [ROSAT Services](#)
- [RAVE](#)
- [Millennium Databases](#)
- [MultiDark Database](#)
- [TheoSSA](#)



VO - Services and Tools

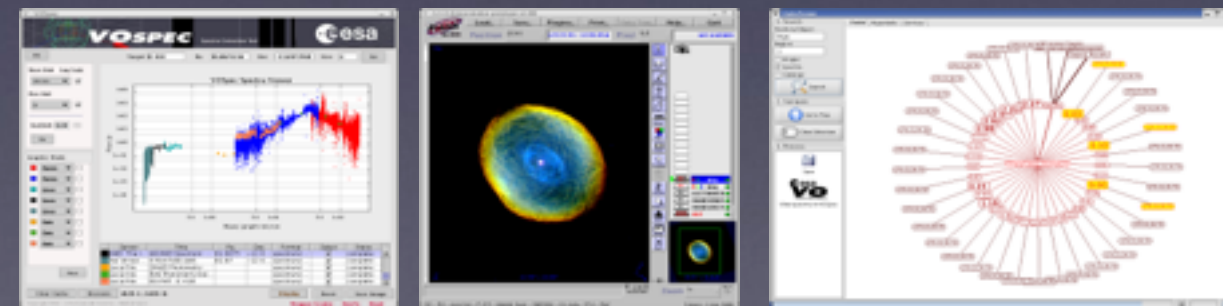
Behind the scene

- *Global standards*
➡ *Transparent inter-operability for the end users*
- *VO aware data services*
- *VO aware client tools and portals*
➡ *Data Access*



On stage

- *Registry*
➡ *what, where, who, when, how*
- *VO tools, applications and services*



Dictionary

- **Registry**: the yellow pages of the VO
- **SAMP**: Simple Application Messaging Protocol
- **VOTable**: data stored in XML format
- **SIA(P)**: Simple Image Access Protocol
- **SSA(P)**: Simple Spectral Access Protocol

the registry

“yellow pages” of the VO
information about the service
metadata
data

Registries:

GAVO registry: <http://vo.uni-hd.de>

EURO-VO registry: <http://registry.euro-vo.org/>

AstroGrid registry: <http://www.astrogrid.org/maven/docs/>

NVO registry: <http://nvo.stsci.edu/voregistry/index.aspx>

<http://dc.zah.uni-heidelberg.de/>

GAVO data center Home - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://dc.zah.uni-heidelberg.de/ g-v-o.org

GAVO data center Home

GAVO data center

Welcome to the GAVO data center, provided by [Zentrum für Astronomie Heidelberg](#) on behalf of the [German Astrophysical Virtual Observatory](#).

In addition to the services listed below, we offer access to [numerous tables](#) using [TAP](#) or [form-based ADQL](#).

Please check out our [site help](#).

Services available here

By subject By title

Astrometry

- APFS HIP Simple Query [i](#) [Q](#)
- APFS Simple Query Form [i](#) [Q](#)
- ARI Catalog of Catalogs [i](#) [Q](#)
- ARIGFH identified objects [i](#) [Q](#)
- ARIHIP astrometric catalogue [i](#) [Q](#)
- Computation of GAST, GMST, and ERA [i](#) [Q](#)
- Corrections between UCAC3 and PPMXL [i](#) [Q](#)
- Corrections between USNO-B and PPMXL [i](#) [Q](#)
- Delta-mu Binaries [i](#) [Q](#)
- PPMX query [i](#) [Q](#)
- PPMXL Cone Search [i](#) [Q](#)

Astronomical instrumentation, methods and techniques

- Light Pollution Weather [i](#) [Q](#)

a quick tour of some VO tools and services

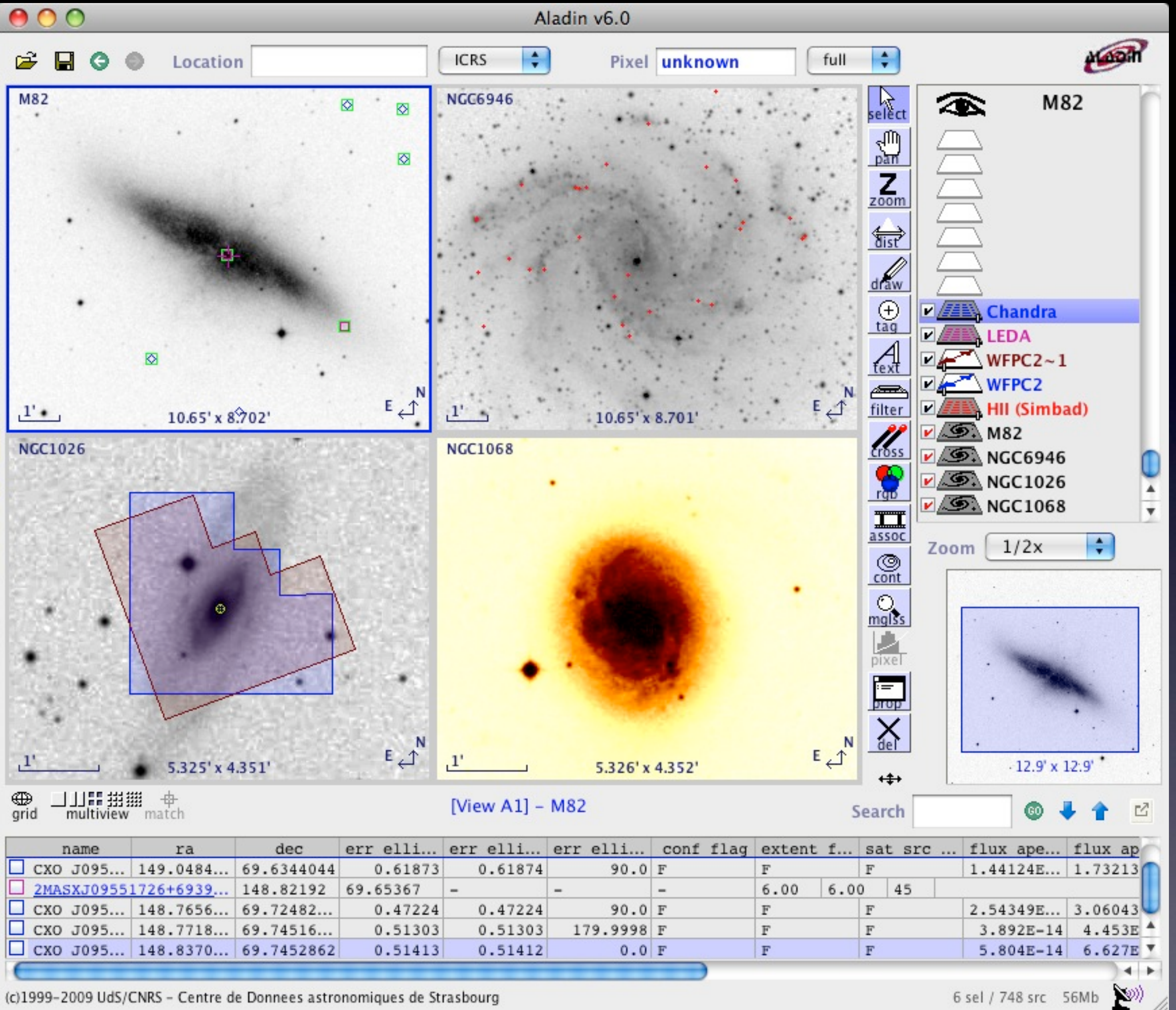
VO tools offer a variety of functionalities:

data discovery / data mining
cross correlation
spectra visualisation
catalogue/table manipulation
image handling
plotting

SAMP: a messaging
protocol allowing
various tools to
communicate with
each other

Data Discovery	Spectral Analysis	Data visualisation and handling	SED building and fitting	Cross-correlation	Footprints
Aladin	SPLAT	TOPCAT	VOSED	TOPCAT/STILTS	<i>NVO Footprint</i>
VO Desktop	VOSpec	Aladin	VOSA	Aladin	Aladin
<i>Datascope</i>	Specview	VOPlot	<i>easy-z*</i>	<i>Open SkyQuery</i>	VirGO*
Octet	<i>NVO Spectrum</i>	<i>VisIVO</i>	GOSSIP*	VODesktop	
NED	[EURO-3D]	VOCat	<i>NVO Filter</i>		
<i>VoEventNet</i>		<i>Montage</i>	VOSpec		
ASPID		<i>VOStat</i>			
VirGO*		DS9*			
<i>SkyView</i>		Mirage*			

*existing tool, adapted to “speak” SAMP



TOPCAT

TOPCAT

Table List

- 1: Lockman_old_sample.dat
- 2: lh-swire_sdn090.fits

Current Table Properties

Label: test.txt

Load New Table

TOPCAT(1): Table Browser

Table Browser for 1: Lockman_old_sample.dat

ObjID	RA	Dec	zspec
1	11014.	164.27254	58.07700
2	9802.		
3	10089.		
4	4483.		
5	12259.		
6	20416.		
7	5549.		
8	23266.		
9	29454.		
10	17415.		
11	7801.		
12	20645.		
13	17499.		
14	27261.		
15	38866.		
16	37569.		
17	28959.		
18	39703.		

Table Columns for 1: Lockman_old_sample.dat

Visible	Name	\$ID
☐	Index	\$0
☒	ObjID	\$1
☒	RA	\$2
☒	Dec	\$3
☒	zspec	\$4
☒	flux_fuv	\$5
☒	flux_nuv	\$6
☒	flux_u	\$7
☒	flux_g	\$8
☒	flux_r	\$9
☒	flux_i	\$10
☒	flux_z	\$11
☒	flux_j	\$12
☒	flux_h	\$13
☒	flux_k	\$14
☒	flux_irac1	\$15
☒	flux_irac2	\$16
☒	flux_irac3	\$17

TOPCAT(1): Table Parameters

Table Parameters for 1: Lockman_old_sample.dat

Name	Value	Description
Name	/Users/ehatzimi/Desktop/Lockman_old_sample.dat	Table name
URL	file:/Users/ehatzimi/Desktop/Lockman_old_sample.dat	URL of original table
Column Count	44	Number of columns
Row Count	165	Number of rows

Name:

Class:

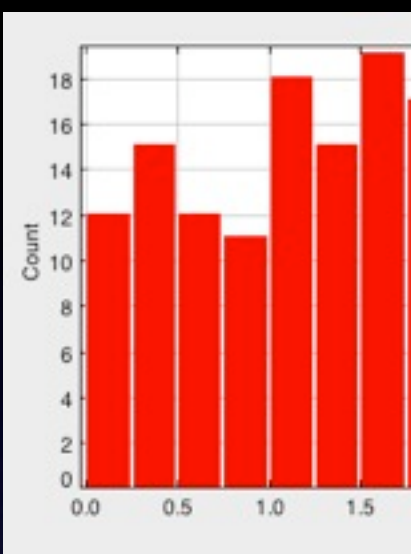
Shape:

Units:

Description:

UCD:

Value:



Match

Match Criteria

Algorithm: ☒ Sky

Max Error: Sky 3D
Exact Value
1-d Cartesian
2-d Cartesian
2-d Cartesian
3-d Cartesian

Table 1

Table: 1: Lockman_old_s

RA column: RA

Dec column: Dec

Table 2

Table: 2: lh-swire_sdp09

RA column: RA

Dec column: DEC

Output Rows

Match Selection: 1 and 2
1 or 2
All from 1
All from 2
1 not 2
2 not 1
1 xor 2

Join Type: ☒ All from 1

Locating intersection of table pairs...

Eliminating multiple references...

Elapsed time for query: 0.00 sec

Match succeeded

Go

Multiple Cone Search

Available Cone Search Services

Registry: http://registry.astrogrid.org/astrogrid-registry/services/RegistryQueryv1_0

Keywords: SDSS quasars

name	title
AR	ROSAT All-Sky Survey and SDSS Sample of X-Ray Emitting Stars
SDSS	Sloan Digital Sky Survey Quasar Catalog (5th Data Release)
SDSS	Sloan Digital Sky Survey Broad Absorption Line Quasars Catalog: 5th Data Release
SDSS	Sloan Digital Sky Survey Broad Absorption Line Quasars Catalog (3rd Data Release)
QSO	Sloan Digital Sky Survey Quasars Detected by Chandra
NBCKDE	SDSS NBCKDE Catalog of Photometrically Selected Quasar Candidates
SDSS	Sloan Digital Sky Survey NRC Quasar Candidate Catalog

AccessURL	Description	Version
http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/...		

Multiple Cone Search Parameters

Cone Search URL: http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/vo/cone/coneGet.pl?table=sdssc

Input Table: 1: Lockman_old_sample.dat

RA column: RA degrees (J2000)

Dec column: Dec degrees (J2000)

Search Radius column: 1.0 arcsec

Output Mode: New joined table with best matches

Parallelism: 5 Error Handling: ignore

Go

Science with the V0

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WISE/2MASS-SDSS brown dwarfs candidates using Virtual Observatory tools[★]

M. Aberasturi^{1,2}, E. Solano^{1,2}, and E. L. Martín¹

¹ Centro de Astrobiología (INTA-CSIC), Departamento de Astrofísica, PO Box 78, 28691 Villanueva de la Cañada, Madrid, Spain

e-mail: [miriam;esm;ege]@cab.inta-csic.es

² Spanish Virtual Observatory, Spain

Received 4 August 2011 / Accepted 22 September 2011

ABSTRACT

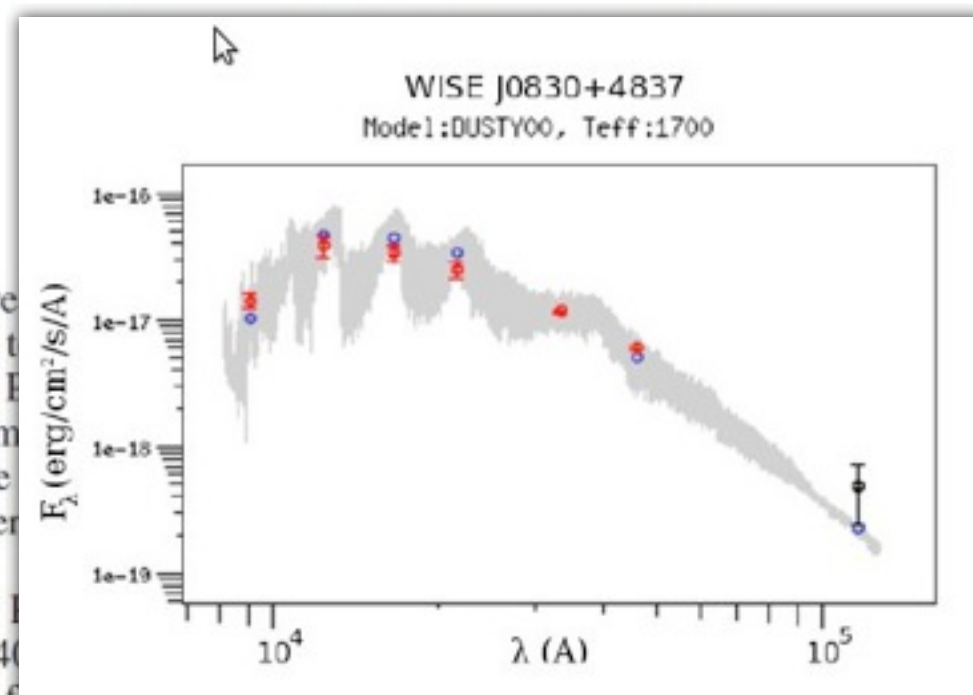
Context. Massive far-red and infrared imaging surveys in different bandpasses are identifying brown dwarfs (BDs). The Virtual Observatory (VO) represents an adequate framework to select them out according to specific requirements. A statistically significant number of BDs can be identified with properties better for identifying peculiar objects. WISE, an all-sky survey in the mid-infrared, can increase the number of BDs significantly, in particular those at the lower end of the temperature range.

Aims. We aim to demonstrate that VO tools are efficient in identifying and characterizing BDs released by large surveys.

Methods. Using VO tools we performed a cross-match of the WISE Preliminary All-Sky Data Release 7 catalogues over the whole area of sky that they have in common ($\sim 40\%$). These data were used to obtain a list of BD candidates. A temperature estimate is provided for each candidate based on their spectral energy distribution using VOSA, a VO tool for spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting. We derive the spectral types from the effective temperatures. Distances, calculated from the absolute magnitude- spectral type relation, place our candidates at 14–80 pc from the Sun, assuming that they are single.

Results. We have identified 31 BD candidates, 25 of which have already been reported in the literature. The remaining six candidates have been classified as L- (four) and T-type (two) objects. The high rate of recovery of known BDs ($\sim 90\%$ of the T dwarfs catalogued in 2MASS) demonstrates the validity of our strategy to identify them with VO tools. An application of this method for a deeper search that covers the whole sky in common to WISE and UKIDSS will be presented in a forthcoming work.

Key words. brown dwarfs – surveys – proper motions – virtual observatory tools – astronomical databases: miscellaneous



Prediction of astrometric microlensing events during the *Gaia* mission

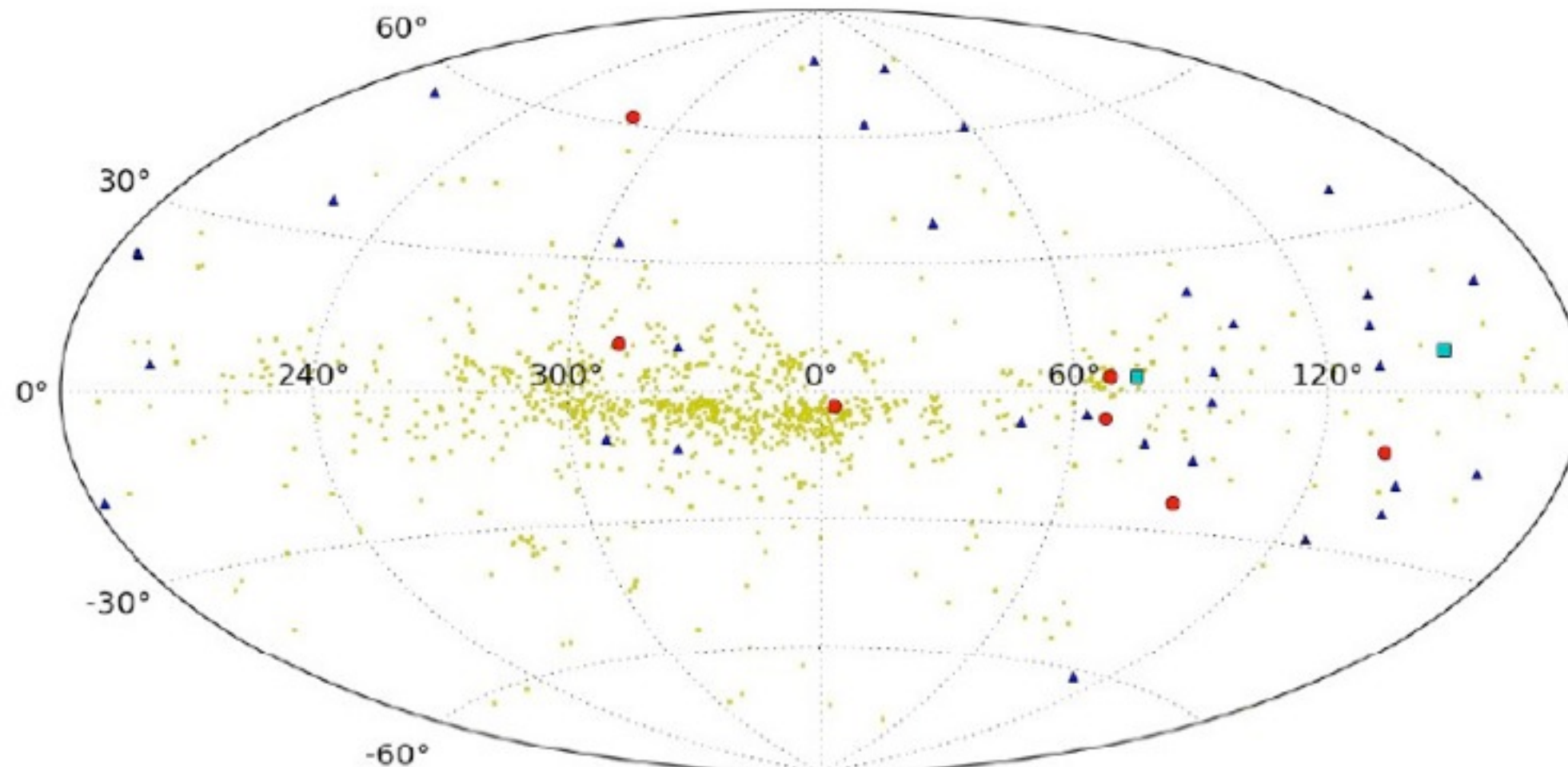
S. Proft, M. Demleitner, and J. Wambsganss

Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Zentrum fuer Astronomie der Universitaet Heidelberg, MoenchhofstraÙe 12–14, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany
 e-mail: sproft@ari.uni-heidelberg.de

Received 8 July 2011 / Accepted 30 September 2011

ABSTRACT

We identify stars with large proper motions that are potential candidates for the astrometric microlensing effect during the *Gaia* mission i.e. between 2012 and 2019. The effect allows a precise measurement of the mass of a single star that is acting as a lens. We construct a candidate list by combining information from several input catalogs including *SDSS*, *UCID*, *LSM*, *PPMX*, *OGLEBG*, as well as the calculation of these candidates are *Gaia* mission. For most candidates that have a strong centroid shift over years with the *Gaia*



IVOA Newsletter

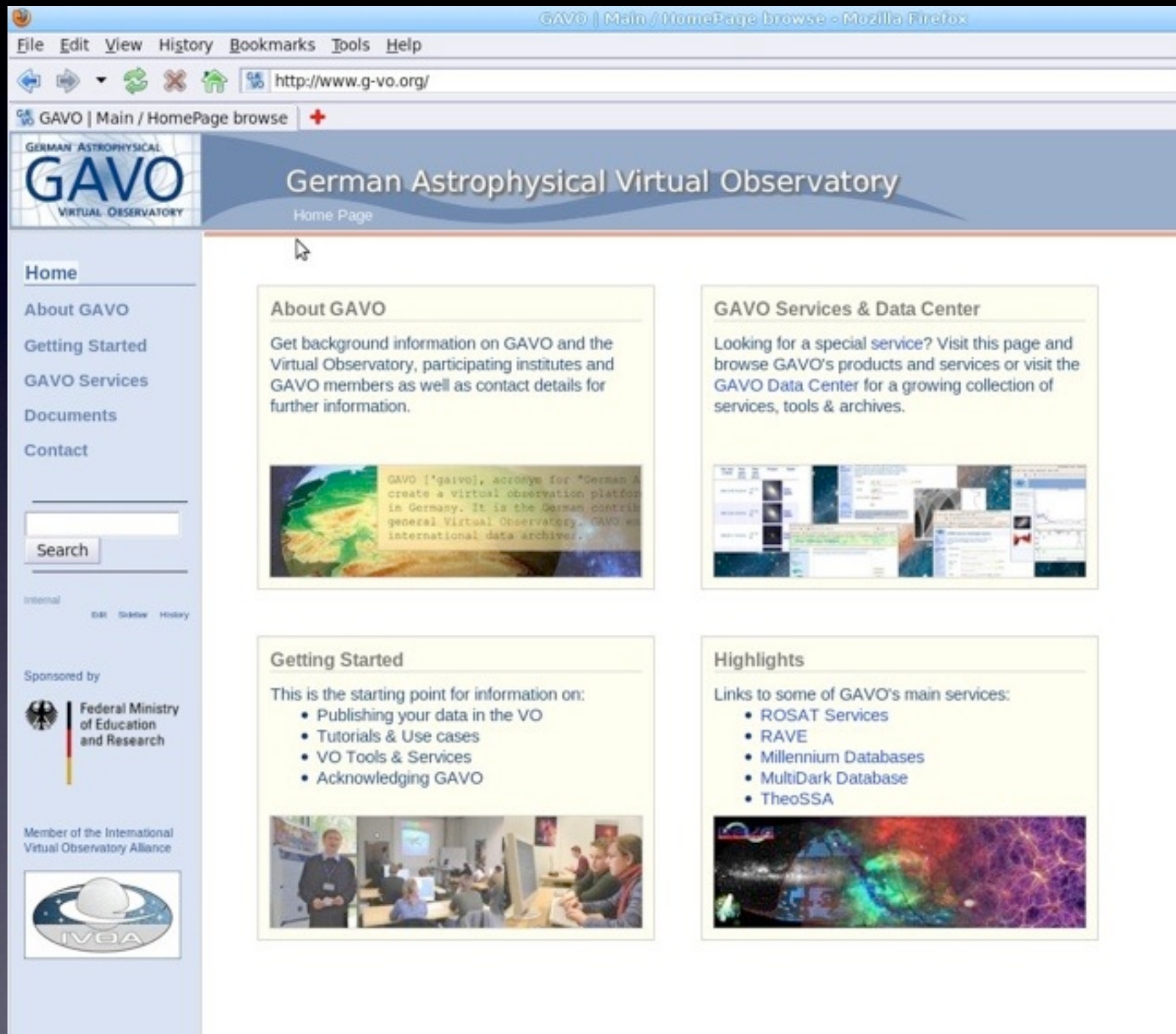


<http://ivoa.net/newsletter/>

- VO applications and instrumentation highlights
- recent papers on VO-enabled science
- VO calendar conferences and events



Keep in touch:



<http://www.g-vo.org/>

Email:
gavo@ari.uni-heidelberg.de