

Data, Databases, Tools for Alma and Virtual Observatories

M.L. Dubernet

(Data: Rate coefficients, Basecol, MAGIX/ASAP, VO)

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(CASSIS: Analysis Software)

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*Supported by CNRS, EU (Molecular Universe FP6- RTN),
French Virtual Observatory*

European Research Training Network-FP6 molecular universe

molecular-universe.obspm.fr

Data (FP6 program on Thursday) *see 2006 Summerschool*

- Spectroscopic data:
 - Carbon chains, PAH
- Reactions (lab. & theory)
 - Carbon chains, PAH

- Rate coefficients for excitation processes
(cf talk at IAU “Astrochemistry”
, 2005, Asilomar)

- DBB/Tools: CDMS, UMIST, BASECOL, CASSIS

Rate coefficients for excitation processes

- Collisions with He, H₂
- CH⁺, H₂O, HDO, NH₃, SO(³Σ⁻), SiO, SO₂, N₂H⁺, H₂CO, HC₃N
- CO, CN (²Σ⁺), CS, SiS
- CH₃OH

Next :

- Carbon chains, organic molecules
- High Temperature and bending modes
- High Accuracy = Heavy CPU
- See Poster 28: Wernli & al (HC₃N)

Requirements for Tools Implementation (I)

VO: Interoperability of ressources in order to produce science (<http://www.ivoa.net>)

- **Observational Data**
 - Archives: well taken care in IVOA, cross correlation (ALMA working group)
- **Theoretical/Observed Microphysics Data in Databases**
 - Ex : CDMS/JPL, BASECOL, LOVAS catalogues, UMIST, etc
- **Numerical Codes**
 - Ex : Radiative transfert codes, Modelling codes
- **Analysis tools/Visualisation**
 - Analysis software (reduction pipeline, optimization algorithms, synthetic spectra): **CASSIS**, **ASAP/MAGIX**, etc

Requirements for Tools Implementation (II)

VO: Interoperability of resources in order to produce science (www.ivoa.net)



- **Full description of all data**
 - Microphysics:
 - references, methods, accuracy
 - Identify measurements/calculations from extrapolation
 - Codes:
 - Identify hypothesis, algorithms, parameters
- **Use standardized exchange language**
- **Long term maintenance**
- Deal with various sources: **Basecol database** (rates with H, He, H₂), Leiden database (rates with H₂) --> F. Schoëier, CDMS --> H. Müller, JPL, etc...

Basecol Database

<http://www.obspm.fr/basecol>

ML Dubernet
LERMA, Paris Observatory

Present Engineer: N. Moreau*

Present Contributors: M.L. Dubernet*, F. Daniel*, D. Flower***, A. Grosjean**

Past Contributors: B. Debray**, G. Souemes*

Supported by LERMA, Scientific Counsel of Paris Observatory, National Program « Physico-Chimie du milieu interstellaire », NSF “Masse de Données en Astrophysique” project

* *LERMA, Paris Observatory*

** *Besançon Observatory*

*** *Durham University, UK*

Basecol Database

<http://www.obspm.fr/basecol>

Useful for astrophysicists and physicists

Published (de)-excitation rate coefficients

- Rotational (fine, hyperfine)
- Ro-vibrational, Vibrational
- Currently: 21 Target molecules
- Perturbers : He, H, H₂ (not exhaustive)
- 76 collisional systems
- Fully documented and referenced (630 ref.)
- Linked to
 - CDMS or JPL
 - Theoretical energy levels
- Fitting coefficients, Visualisation tools
- Under Test: NH₃, CH₃CN

The screenshot shows the Basecol database interface in a Mozilla browser. The address bar displays the URL: <http://pc-dubernet01.obspm.fr/index.php?page=data&rub=viewCollision&id=34>. The page features the 'Observatoire de Paris' logo and the 'BASECOL' title. A navigation menu on the left includes links to Home, Objectives, History of Modifications, Data, Energy Tables, Collision Browser, Collision Search Engine, Bibliography, Field News, Tools, Mailing List, Group, Submit new articles, Webmaster, Contact, and Admin. The main content area is titled 'Rotational excitation of CO by para H2 (Flower, 2001)'. It includes tabs for 'Rate Coefficients', 'Labelling Energy Table(s)', 'Einstein Coeff', 'PES', 'Method', 'Range of Energy', and 'BasisSet'. The 'Data display' section offers 'HTML Format', 'Text Format', and 'VO Table Format'. The 'Graphical visualization' section has options for 'Graphical visualization (one element)' and 'Graphical visualization (two elements)'. The 'Data information' section lists: CO initial level labelled from 1 to 30, CO final level labelled from 1 to 30, H2 initial level labelled from 1 to 1, H2 final level labelled from 1 to 1, and 41 temperatures between 5 K and 400 K. The 'Presentation' section provides a link to <http://ccp7.dur.ac.uk/> and describes the data as rate coefficients for the lowest 29 levels of CO with para-H2 (j=0) and the lowest 20 levels of CO with ortho-H2 (j=1), provided by Flower, 2001. The 'References' section lists several scientific papers related to the data.

- Origin of Data : All papers carefully read
- Tables in Database
 - Careful check by detailed balance, *F. Daniel*
 - Rate coefficients and fitting functions
 - Theoretical energy levels
- Long term maintenance
 - Team of physicists
 - Software engineer and VO-Paris Data Center
- Official opening: Published paper (June 06)



Basecol - Mozilla

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help

http://pc-dubernet01.obspm.fr/index.php?pag

Home Bookmarks NIST Physical Ref... Example13 (JPE...

l'Observatoire
de Paris

DAMIR - Madrid | Observat

Home

Objectives

History of Modifications

Data

- Energy Tables
- Collision Browser
- Collision Search Engine

Bibliography

Field News

Tools

Mailing List

Group

Submit new articles

Webmaster

Contact

Admin

<< Back to collision's details

CO initial levels : 1-3

H2 initial levels : 1-1

CO final levels : 1-3

H2 final levels : 1-1

Temperatures : 5-4

Enter numbers (separated by ';') or/and an interval (with '-')
Example : 1;9-21;23

1 : CO

2 : H2

I1	F1	I2	F2	S	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	1	1	1	+3.55e-09	+2.72e-09	+2.02e-09	+1.9e-09	+1.94e-09	+2.02e-09	+2.13e-09	+2.19e-09	+2.28e-09
1	2	1	1	+2.53e-11	+4.85e-11	+6.45e-11	+7.48e-11	+7.98e-11	+8.4e-11	+8.86e-11	+9.32e-11	+9.62e-11
1	3	1	1	+3.82e-12	+2.17e-11	+5.54e-11	+7.73e-11	+9.4e-11	+1.04e-10	+1.14e-10	+1.18e-10	+1.26e-10
1	4	1	1	+5.84e-14	+1.63e-12	+8.89e-12	+1.65e-11	+2.39e-11	+3.06e-11	+3.74e-11	+4.29e-11	+4.9e-11
1	5	1	1	+2.67e-16	+7.21e-14	+1.3e-12	+3.64e-12	+6.34e-12	+9.09e-12	+1.18e-11	+1.42e-11	+1.67e-11
1	6	1	1	+3.99e-19	+1.83e-15	+1.4e-13	+6.74e-13	+1.62e-12	+2.96e-12	+4.62e-12	+6.58e-12	+8.8e-12
1	7	1	1	+1.72e-22	+2.15e-17	+8.39e-15	+6.87e-14	+2.14e-13	+4.51e-13	+7.71e-13	+1.16e-12	+1.61e-12
1	8	1	1	+1.44e-26	+1.21e-19	+4.11e-16	+7.31e-15	+3.58e-14	+1.04e-13	+2.29e-13	+4.26e-13	+7.06e-13
1	9	1	1	+2.58e-30	+1.18e-21	+2.9e-17	+9.49e-16	+5.96e-15	+1.94e-14	+4.53e-14	+8.69e-14	+1.47e-13
1	10	1	1	+3.39e-35	+2.54e-24	+7.97e-19	+6.22e-17	+6.31e-16	+2.88e-15	+8.75e-15	+2.09e-14	+4.26e-14
1	11	1	1	+6.6e-40	+1.17e-26	+5.18e-20	+9.39e-18	+1.39e-16	+7.52e-16	+2.47e-15	+6.1e-15	+1.25e-14
1	12	1	1	+1.4e-45	+9.01e-30	+8.99e-22	+4.63e-19	+1.16e-17	+8.78e-17	+3.69e-16	+1.11e-15	+2.7e-15
1	13	1	1	+0e+00	+1.19e-32	+3.65e-23	+5.49e-20	+2.28e-18	+2.28e-17	+1.12e-16	+3.7e-16	+9.45e-16

number of lines : 29

Initial level	Final level	Frequency	Einstein coefficient	Log(A)	Uncertainty
1	115271.2018	7.2034148e-8	-7.1425	0.0005	
2	230538.0000	6.9103080e-7	-6.1605	0.0005	
3	345795.9899	2.4965589e-6	-5.6027	0.0005	
4	461040.7682	6.1263650e-6	-5.2128	0.0005	
5	576267.9305	1.2212740e-5	-4.9132	0.0005	
6	691473.0763	2.1374069e-5	-4.6701	0.0005	
7	806651.8060	3.4222452e-5	-4.4657	0.0050	
8	921799.7000	5.1339745e-5	-4.2895	0.0050	
9	1036912.3930	7.3298304e-5	-4.1349	0.0050	
10	1151985.4520	1.0063605e-4	-3.9972	0.0110	
11	1267014.4860	1.3390036e-4	-3.8732	0.0050	
12	1381995.1050	1.7353034e-4	-3.7606	0.0130	
13	1496922.9090	2.2003922e-4	-3.6575	0.0120	
14	1611793.5180	2.7390517e-4	-3.5624	0.0110	
15	1726602.5057	3.3536041e-4	-3.4745	0.0024	
16	1841345.5060	4.0500226e-4	-3.3925	0.0110	
17	1956018.1390	4.8289379e-4	-3.3161	0.0110	
18	2070615.9930	5.6952029e-4	-3.2445	0.0140	
19	2185134.6800	6.6502238e-4	-3.1772	0.0130	
20	2299569.8420	7.6955157e-4	-3.1138	0.0100	
21	2413917.1130	8.8331834e-4	-3.0539	0.0110	
22	2528172.0600	1.0064098e-3	-2.9972	0.0110	
23	2642330.3459	1.1389669e-3	-2.9435	0.0039	
24	2756387.5840	1.2806260e-3	-2.8926	0.0170	
25	2870339.4070	1.4318806e-3	-2.8441	0.0130	
26	2984181.4550	1.5920620e-3	-2.7980	0.0140	
27	3097909.3610	1.7614786e-3	-2.7541	0.0170	
28	3211518.7506	1.9397870e-3	-2.7122	0.0047	
29	3325005.2827	2.1265850e-3	-2.6723	0.0051	

file:/home/mld - Konqueror

mld@blob : /home/mld [6]

19:49

Get CDMS/JPL files

Update ?

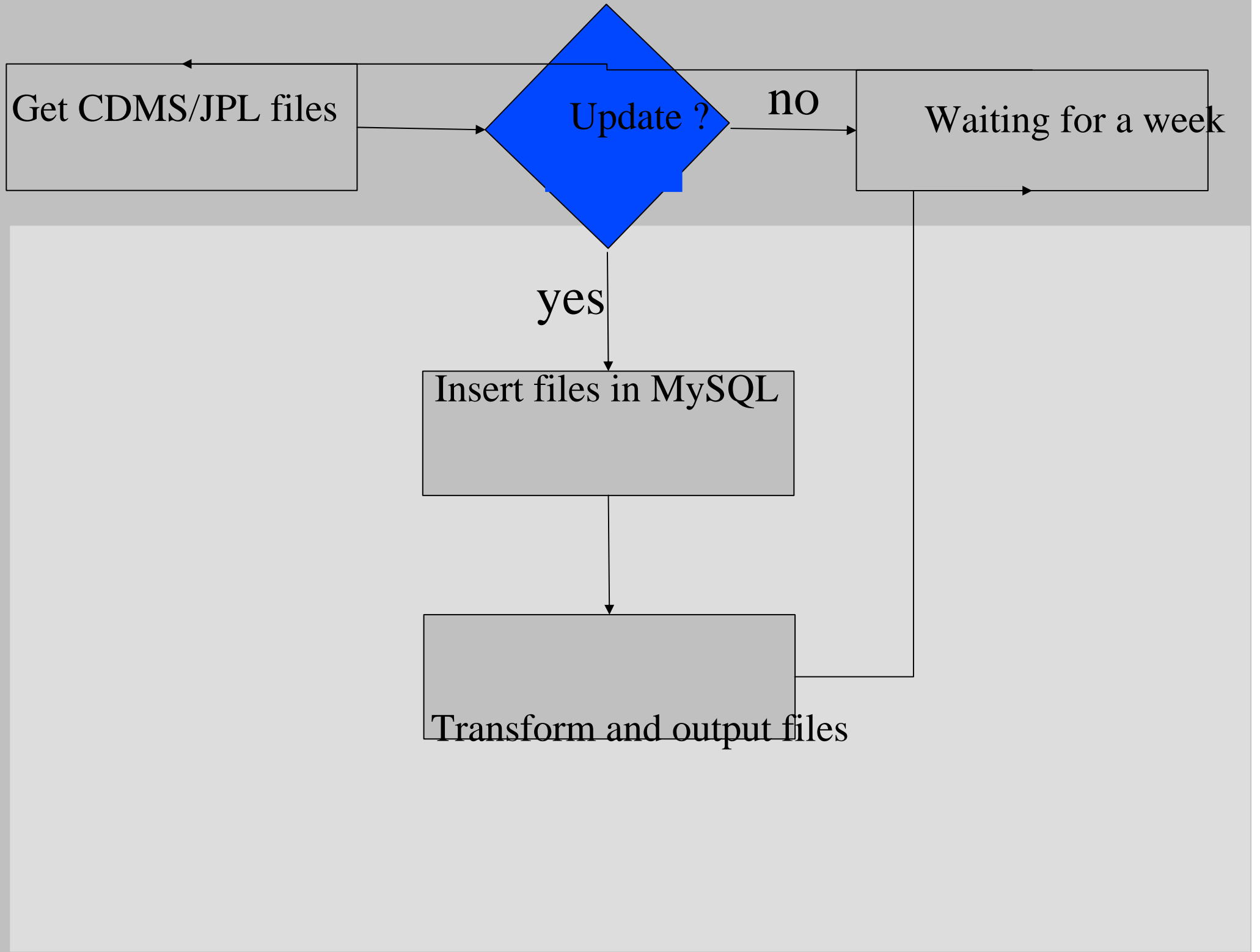
no

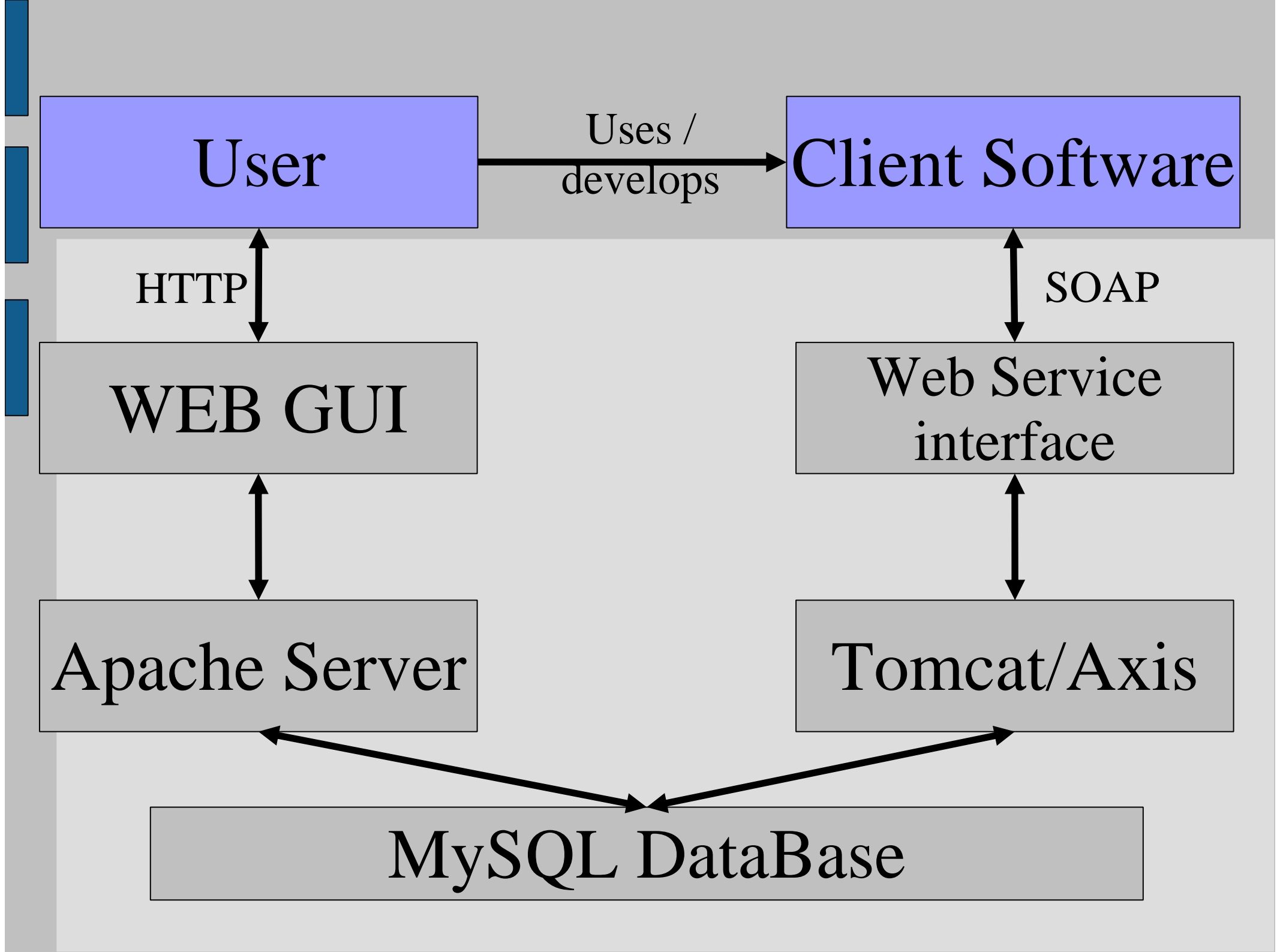
Waiting for a week

yes

Insert files in MySQL

Transform and output files





Basecol Web Service

- Query for a single molecule
 - Query for a process
 - Query for a collider
 - Query for a temperature range
- Get
 - Rate coefficients
 - Theor. and experim. energy levels
 - Einstein coeff. and statist. weights
 - Errors
 - Fits
 - Documentation

Client for MOLPOP (M. Elitzur) Get collisions, CDMS/JPL

- Retrieve all data or some data
- Return **VOTable** and ascii files
- mol.lev, mol.aij, mol_col1.kij, mol_col2.kij
- Create a file with all names

AUTOMATIC ACCESS

Link to PDR:

Get collisions only

- Query Parameters
 - TARGET, COLLIDER
 - initial_level, final_level
- Return **VOTable** with
 - List of collisions with TARGET + COLLIDER
 - Link to energy tables (basecol)
 - Link to fitting coefficients

Get CDMS/JPL data

- Query Parameters
 - TARGET, COLLIDER
 - initial_level_energy, final_level_energy
- Return **VOTable** with
 - List of collisions with TARGET + COLLIDER
 - Link to energy tables (basecol)
 - Link to CDMS values
 - Einstein coefficients, frequency, stat. weight...

EXCHANGE LANGUAGE= XML
OUTPUT FORMAT NOT AN ISSUE

Service for ASAP/MAGIX

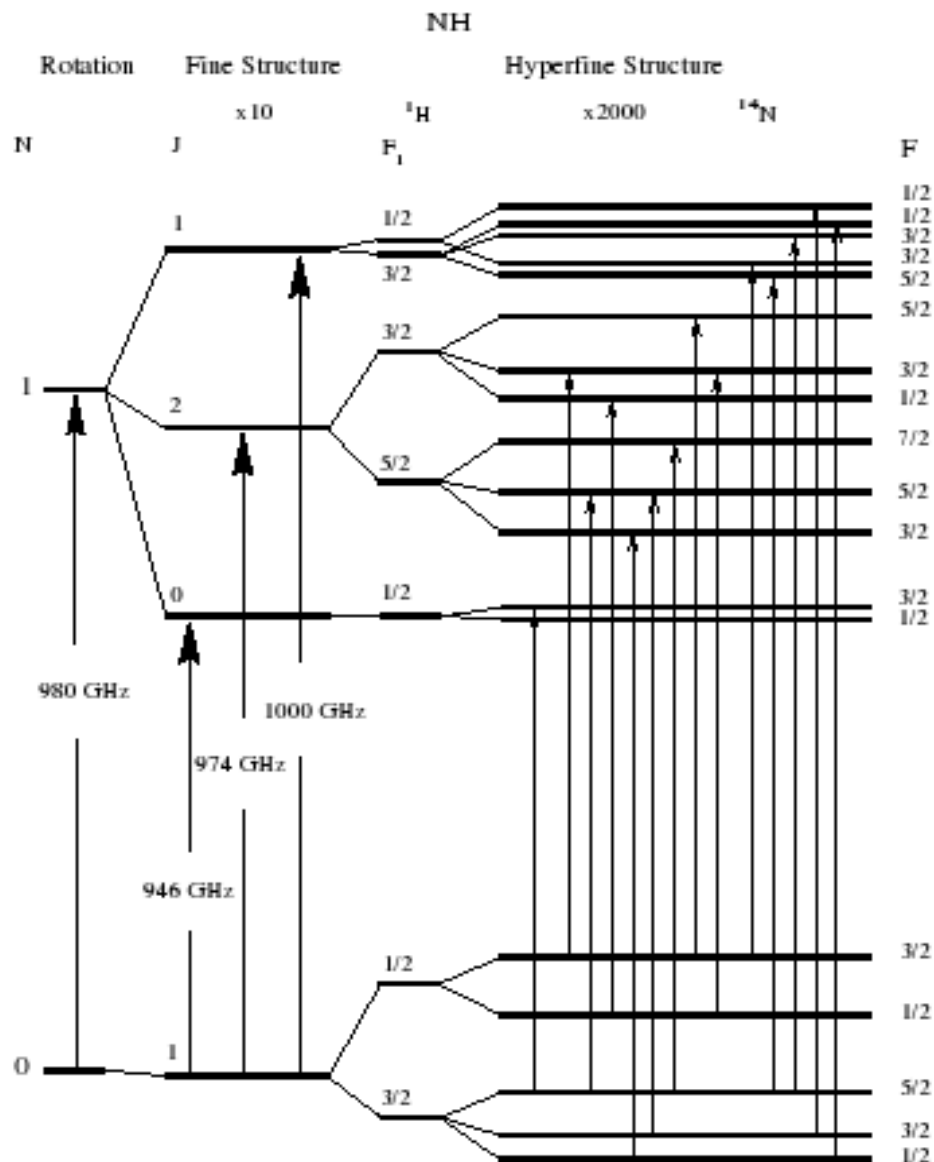
(very close to SLAP)

Get all CDMS/JPL + BASECOL

- Query Parameters
 - Frequency_min
 - Frequency_max
 - *Chemical_element*
 - *Chemical_element_symmetry*
- *Return list of transitions with:*
 - *Chemical_element, Chemical_element_symmetry*
 - *Initial_level_energy, Einstein_Coefficient, g_up*
 - *Quantum_number_tag, id_chemical_element,*
 - *Data_source, creation_date*
 - *Link to quantum numbers (URL)*
 - *Link to all collisions with TARGET, to documentation*

Spectral Line Access Protocol

IVOA standard : SLAP



Paris Observatory and
ESA/ESAC

*ML Dubernet, P. Osuna, M. Guanazzi,
J. Salgado, E. Roueff*

*MLD acknowledges support from VO-France,
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Atomic and Molecular Lines Data Model



International
Virtual
Observatory
Alliance

Atomic and Molecular Lines Data Model

Version 0.5

Draft Document 30 January 2006

This version:

ThisVersion-30Jan2006

Latest version:

http://www.ivoa.net/Documents/latest/LDM_v0.5

Previous versions:

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Jesus Salgado
Evelyne Roueff

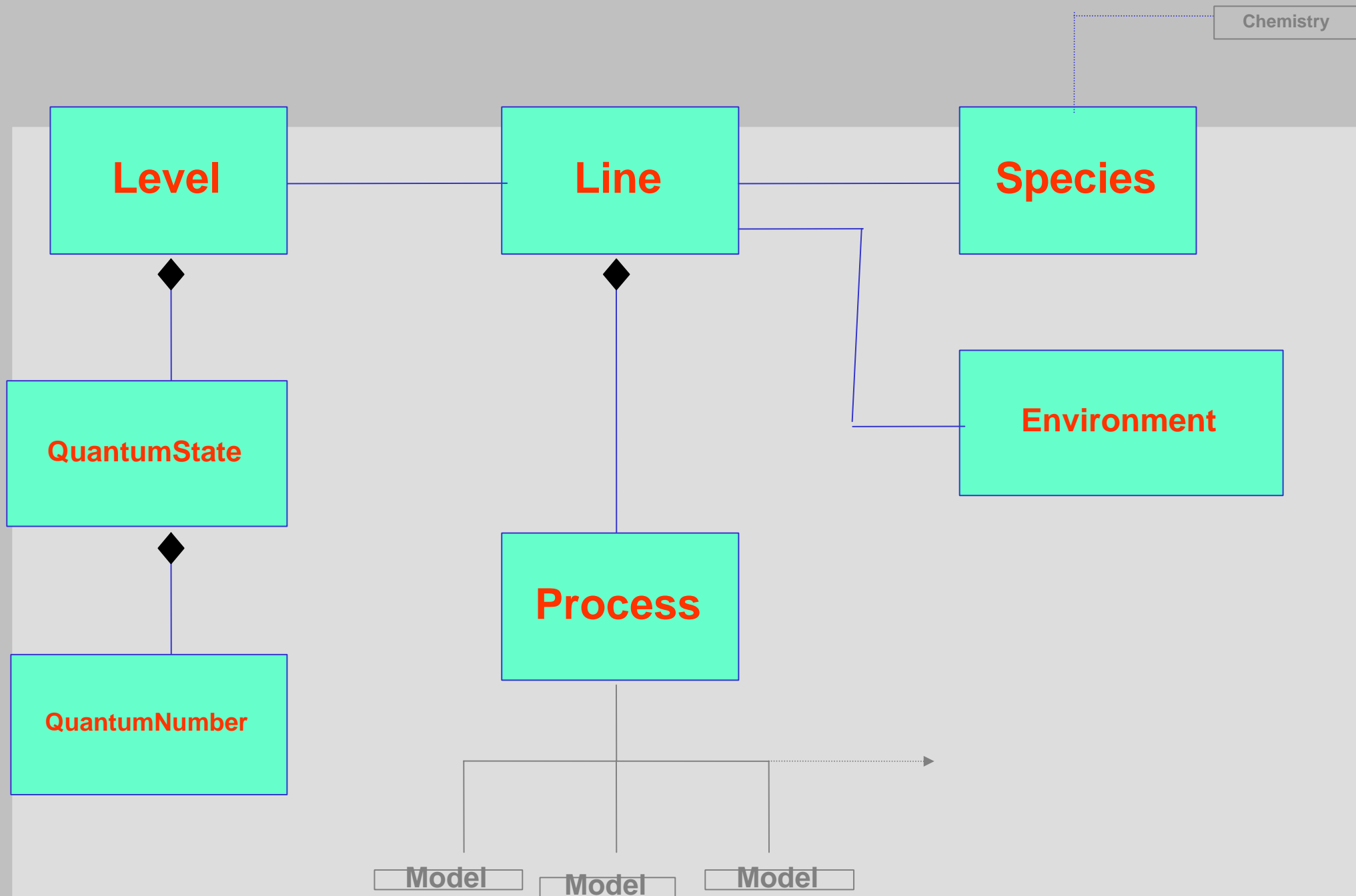
Status of This Document

This is an IVOA Working Draft for review by IVOA members and other interested parties. It is a draft document and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use IVOA Working Drafts as reference materials or to cite them as other than "work in progress".

A list of current IVOA Recommendations and other technical documents can be found at <http://www.ivoa.net/Documents/>.

- **AML DM Current version: 0.5 (30/1/2006)**
- **SLAP Current version: 0.1**
- **circulated to the DM and DAL groups, as well as to atomic and molecular astrophysicists for comments**
- **Ultimate goal: achieve the status of a proposed recommendation by the next InterOp meeting for AML DM**
- **Useful for ETL studies and calibration**
- **Starting document for ALMA working group (Linelists)**

Structure



Line

- Scope: describe the overall properties of the observed line, and of its corresponding transition

- Attributes:

- Observational properties:

- wavelength
- intensity/flux
- significance
- broadening
- wavelength shift

Spectral Data Model

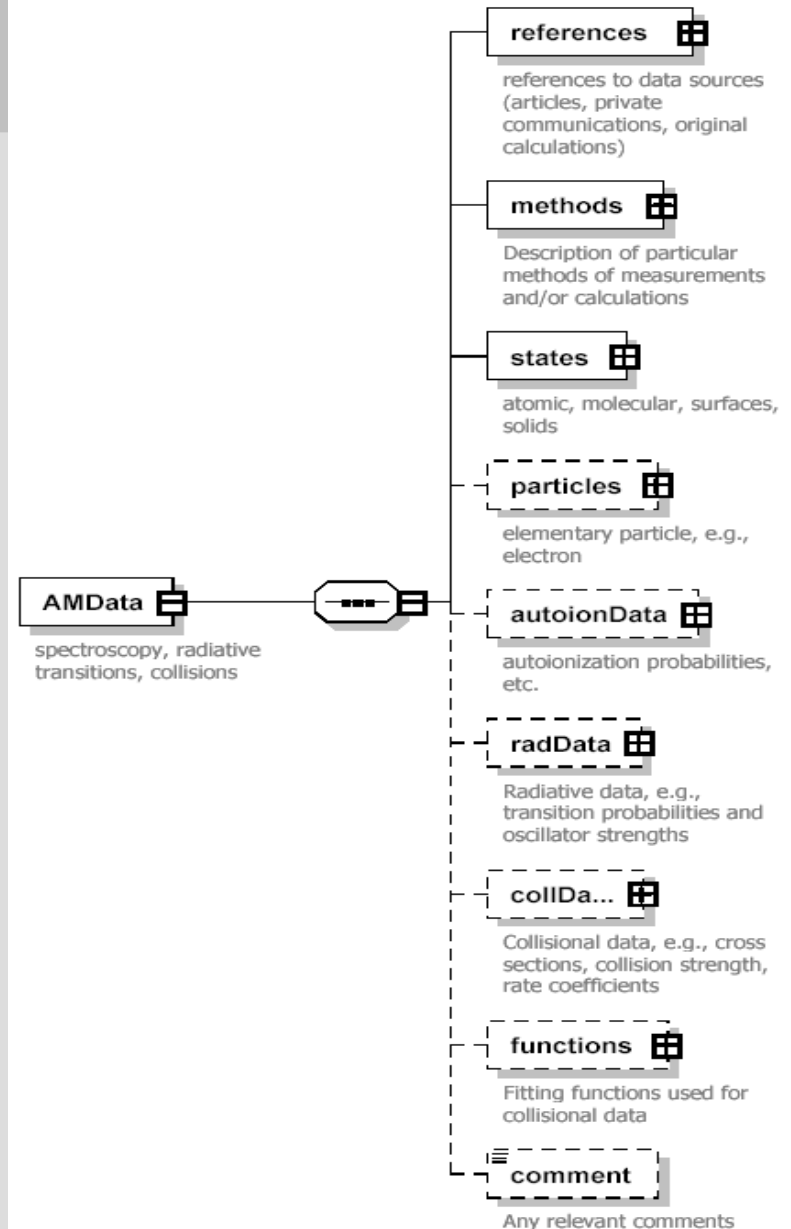
```
graph LR; W[wavelength] -.-> SDM[Spectral Data Model]; IF[intensity/flux] -.-> SDM; S[significance] -.-> SDM;
```

- Transition properties:

- Einstein coefficients
- oscillator strengths
- transition type

Perspective for Atomic and Molecular Data

- Access to linelists: **SLAP is currently implemented on CDMS/JPL** (all QN properly identified, symmetry)
- **Standardization of Access to other data** (ex: rate coefficients of Basecol)
 - Working Group of Atomic and Molecular Physicists from **NIST, IAEA, Oackridge, NIFS, Paris Observatory** (Paper at ICAMDATA, Meudon, Octobre 2006)
 - Model will be proposed to IVOA by WG





Generic Interface to Numerical Codes for Science Data Analysis and Modelling

Frédéric Boone (LERMA)

Peter Schilke (MPIfR)

Dirk Muders (MPIfR)

Marie-Lise Dubernet (LERMA)

Motivation

- New instruments: large amount of data
- Provide an interface
 - with an number of « public codes »
 - With different analysis tools
 - With various visualisation tools
 - For individuals to use with their private codes (public?)
 - For a collaboration to implement complementary codes such as dynamics + chemistry + radiative transfer
- Common needs
- ***Optimization loop to fit the model to the data with constraints and error estimation***
- ***Interactivity (control the model parameters)***
- ***Molecular data --> query molecular databases***

Examples summary

- **EX I (line surveys)**

- Link to spectroscopic/rate coefficients databases
- Ability to easily control a large number of params
- Radiative transfer

- **EX II (protostellar envelopes)**

- Several models in line (dynamics + radiative transf.)
- Several kinds of data (spectra+images)

- **EX III (galactic dynamics)**

- Need ability to compare different kinematic models to data cubes

Example II – protostellar collapse

Collapse model



Radial profiles

Temperature

Density

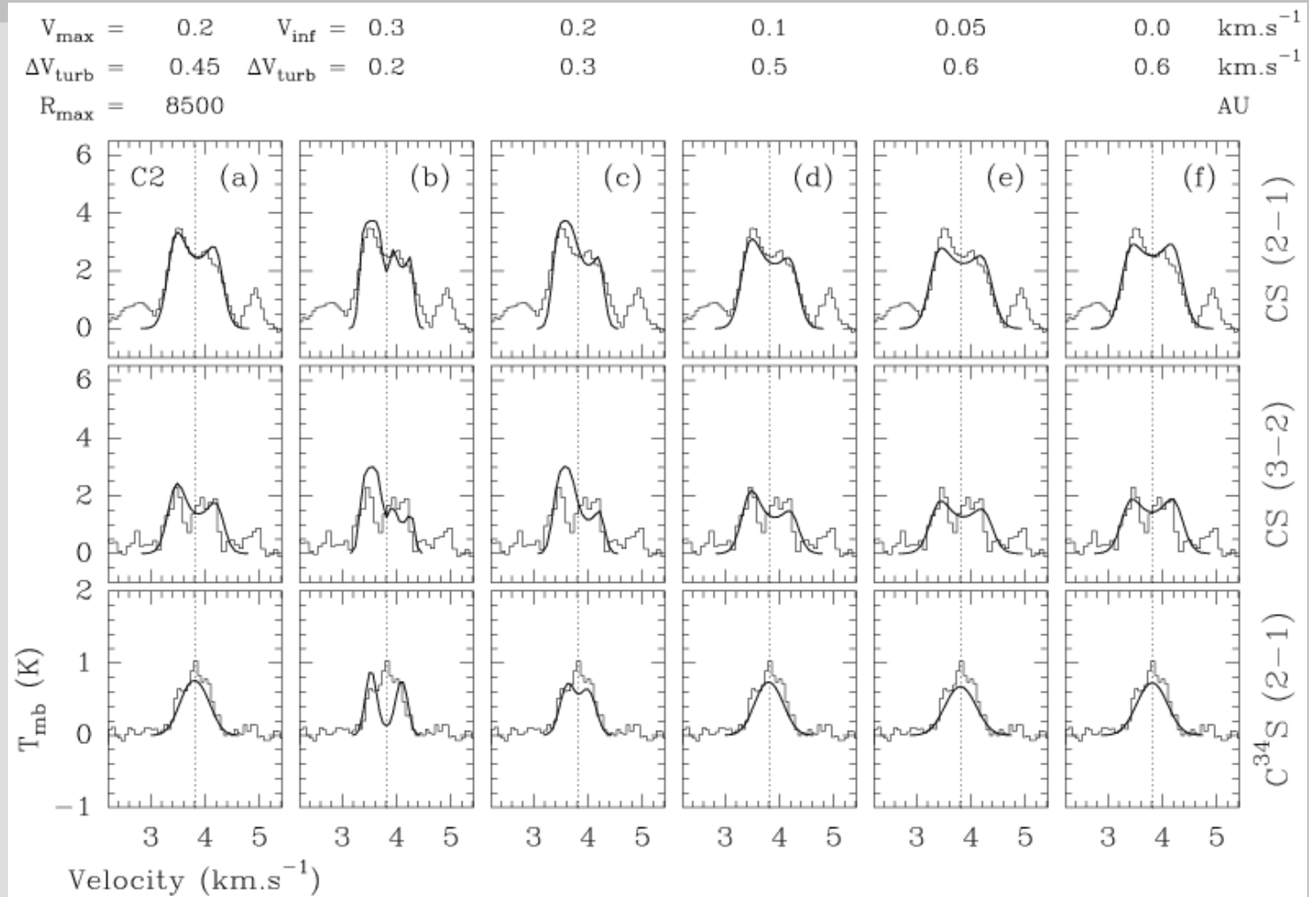
velocity



Radiative Transfer
BERNES-MAPYSO



Simulated spectra



Example III – Galactic dynamics

- **Gas kinematics in the center of galaxies**

- Evolution of galaxies, AGN fueling, Black Hole growth, Starburst/AGN connection

- **NUGA survey** (PI: S. Garcia-Burillo, F. Combes)

- Survey of 12 nearby active galaxies with IRAM Plateau de Bure Interferometer CO(1-0) and CO(2-1)

- **Kinematic modeling**

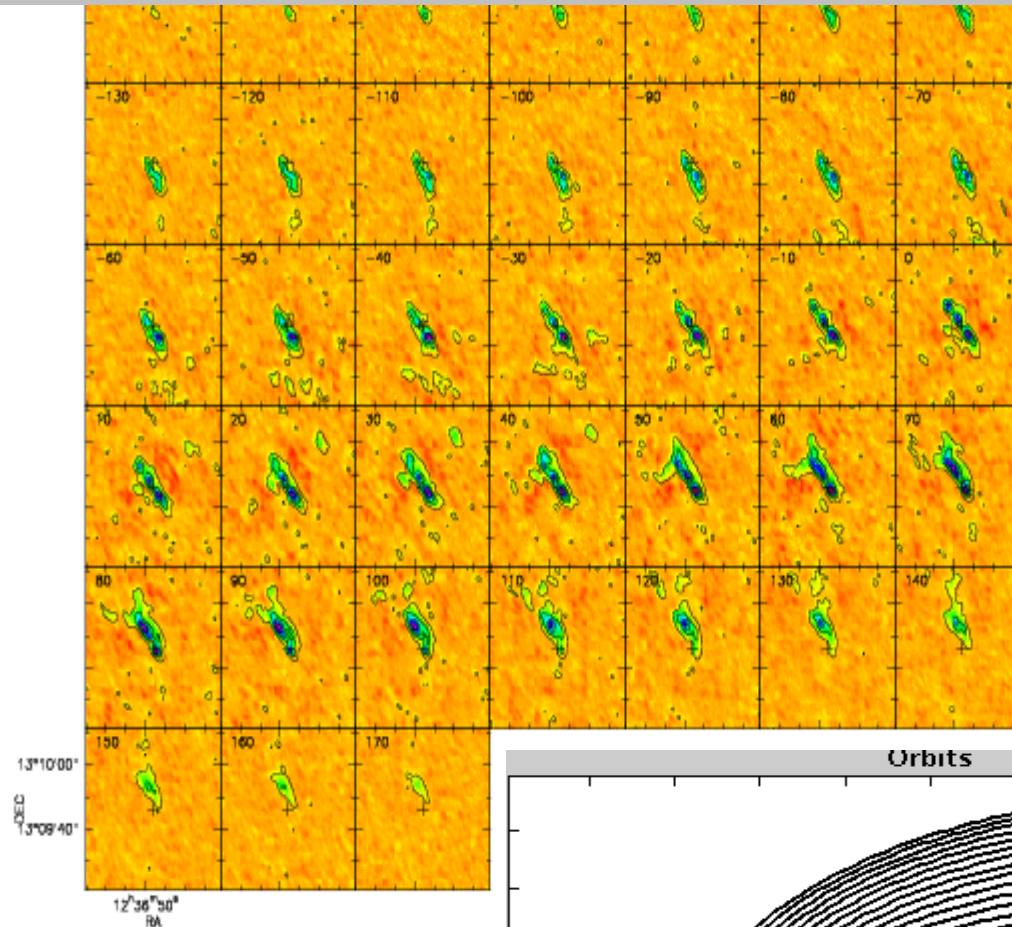
- Use assumptions on orbits to reproduce observations
- The aim is to “deproject” the data to obtain a 6D description

Example III – Galactic dynamics

3D
(RA, Dec, Vr)



6D
(X, Y, Z, V_x, V_y, V_z)



Source: N4569

Line: CO(1-0)

Frequency: 115.362 GHz

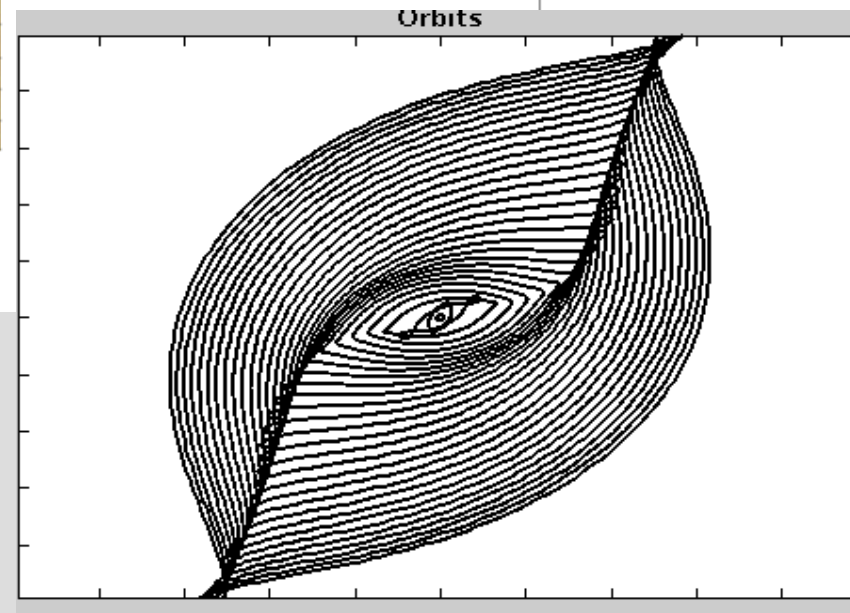
Beam: 2.33 x 1.46 PA 27°

Levels : (Jy/beam)

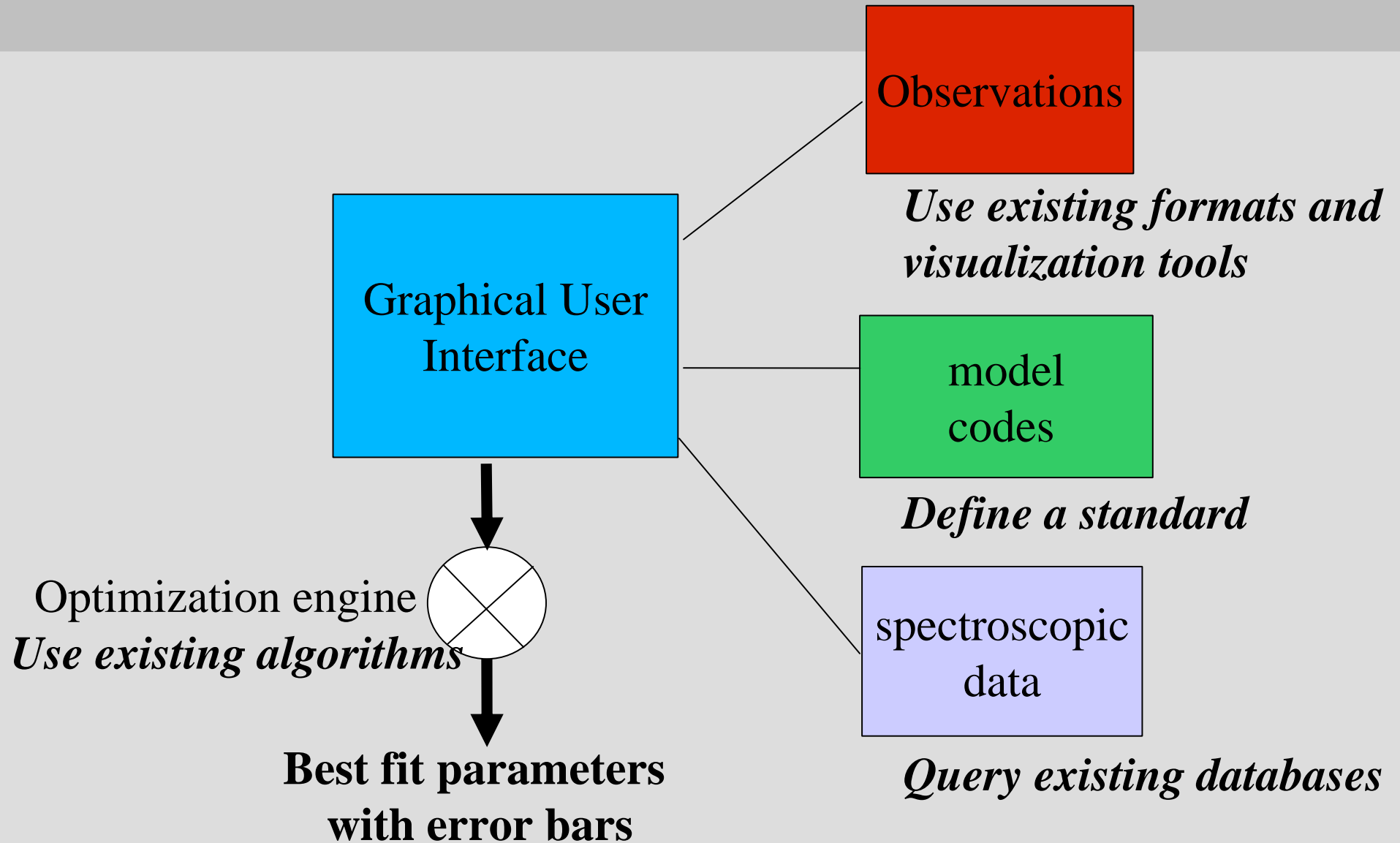
8.4E-03 0.0504 0.0924 0.1344 0.17

Box marking: VELOCITY

Channels: [5,42]



Concept



A prototype, DALIA

(Direct Approach to Spectral Line Analysis)

- **Main functionalities**

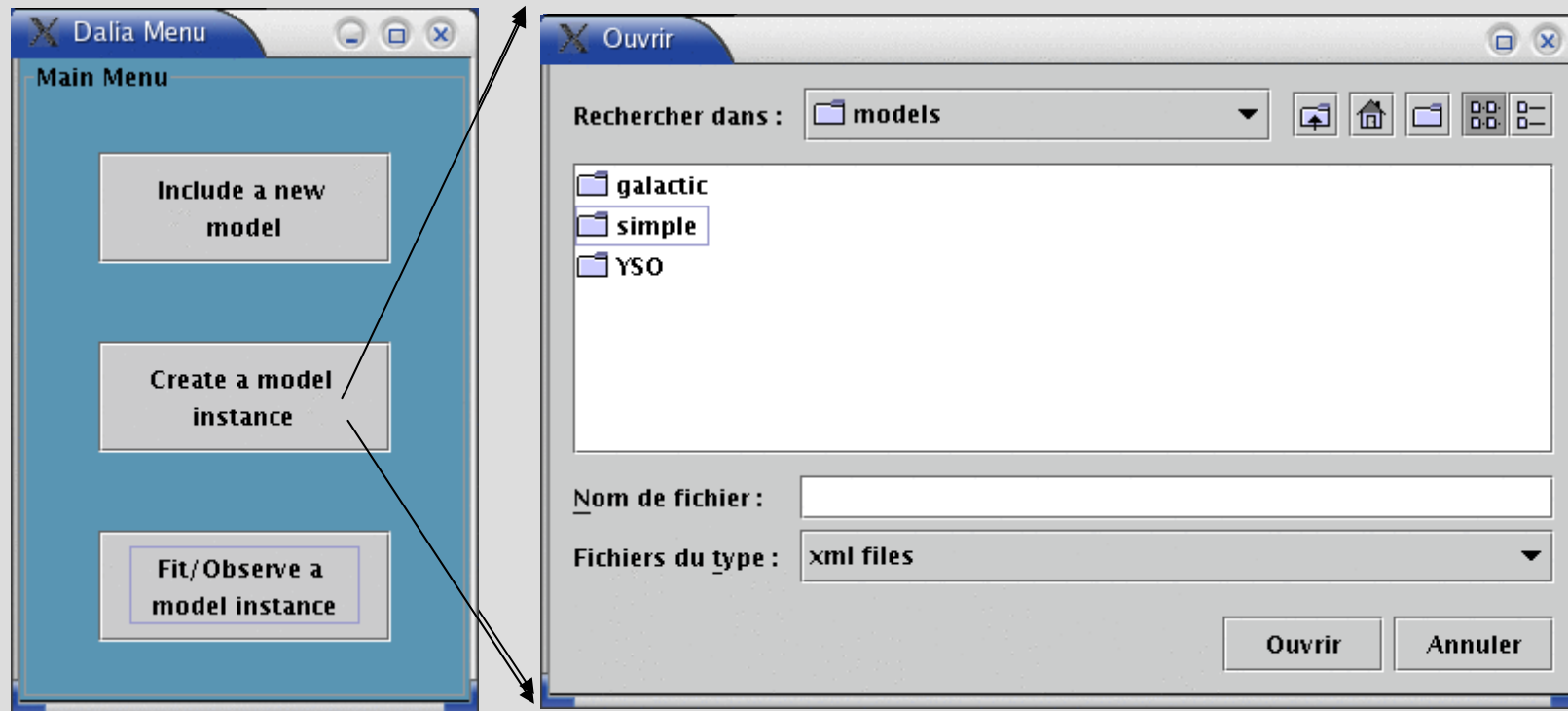
- Edit parameters of a model to create a first guess
- Fit the model to the data (1D, 2D, 3D) via optimization
- Constrain the parameters
- Include spectroscopic data from molecular databases
- Allow to introduce any new model code (Fortran, C...)

- **Implementation**

- GUI in JAVA
- **Description of models in XML following a “schema”**
- Interface GUI/models: ASCII for params and FITS for data
- Visualization: Specview (spectra) Jimage (2d & 3d)

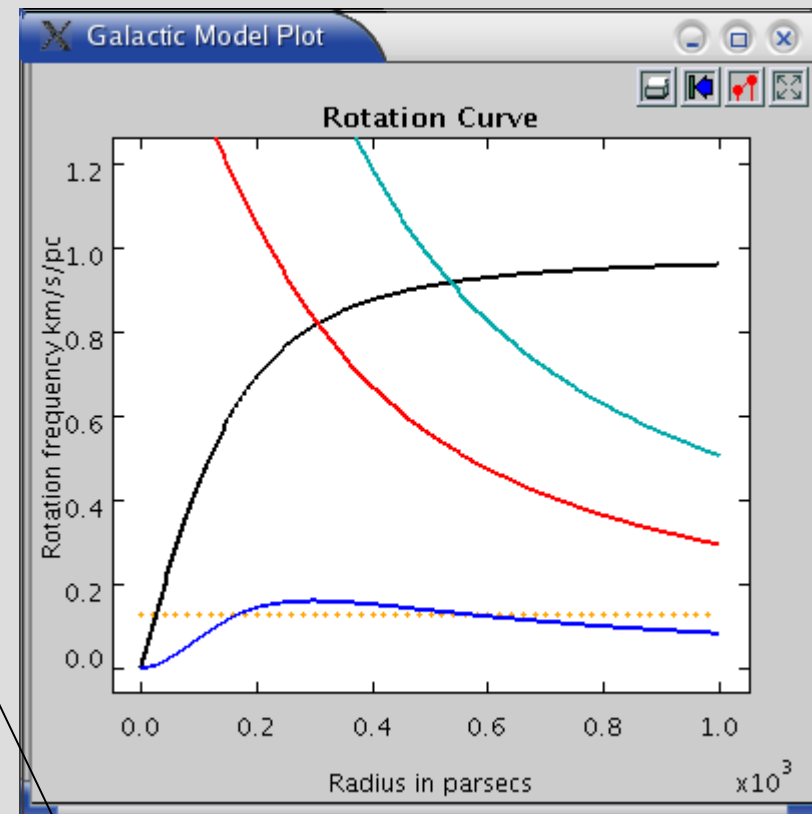
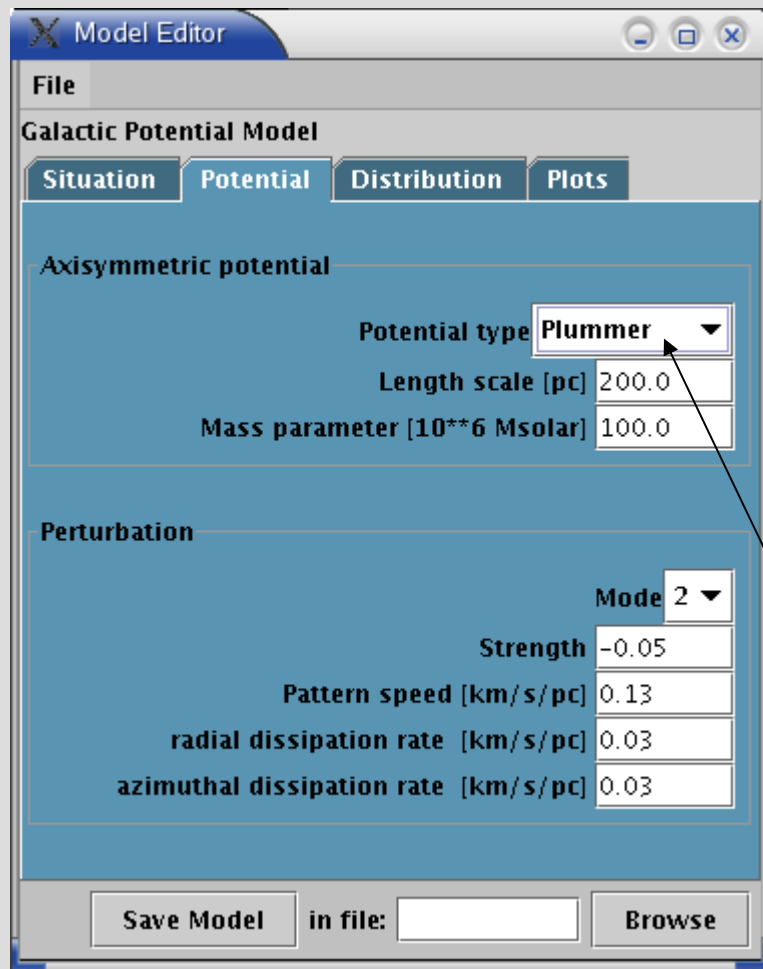
DALIA

- Create a model instance (first guess)



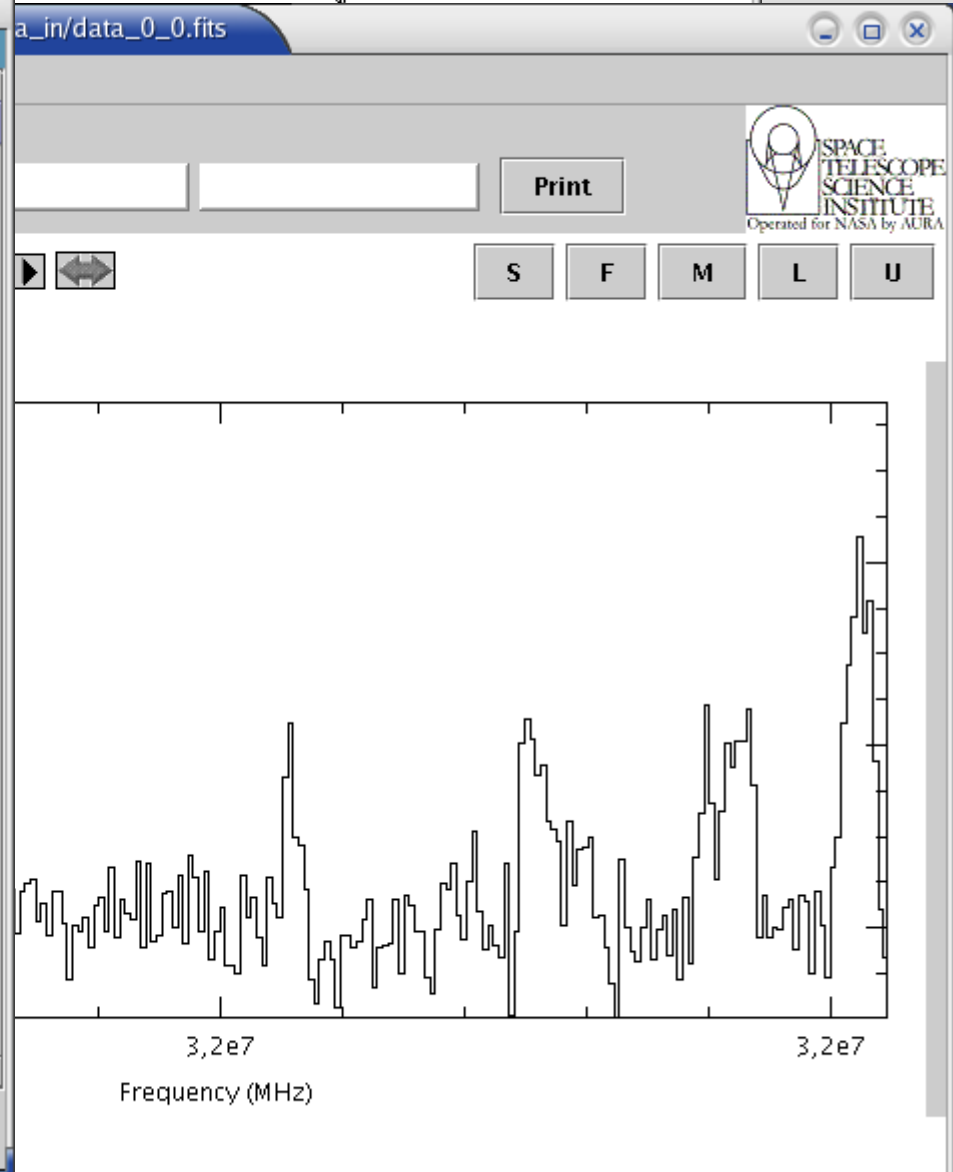
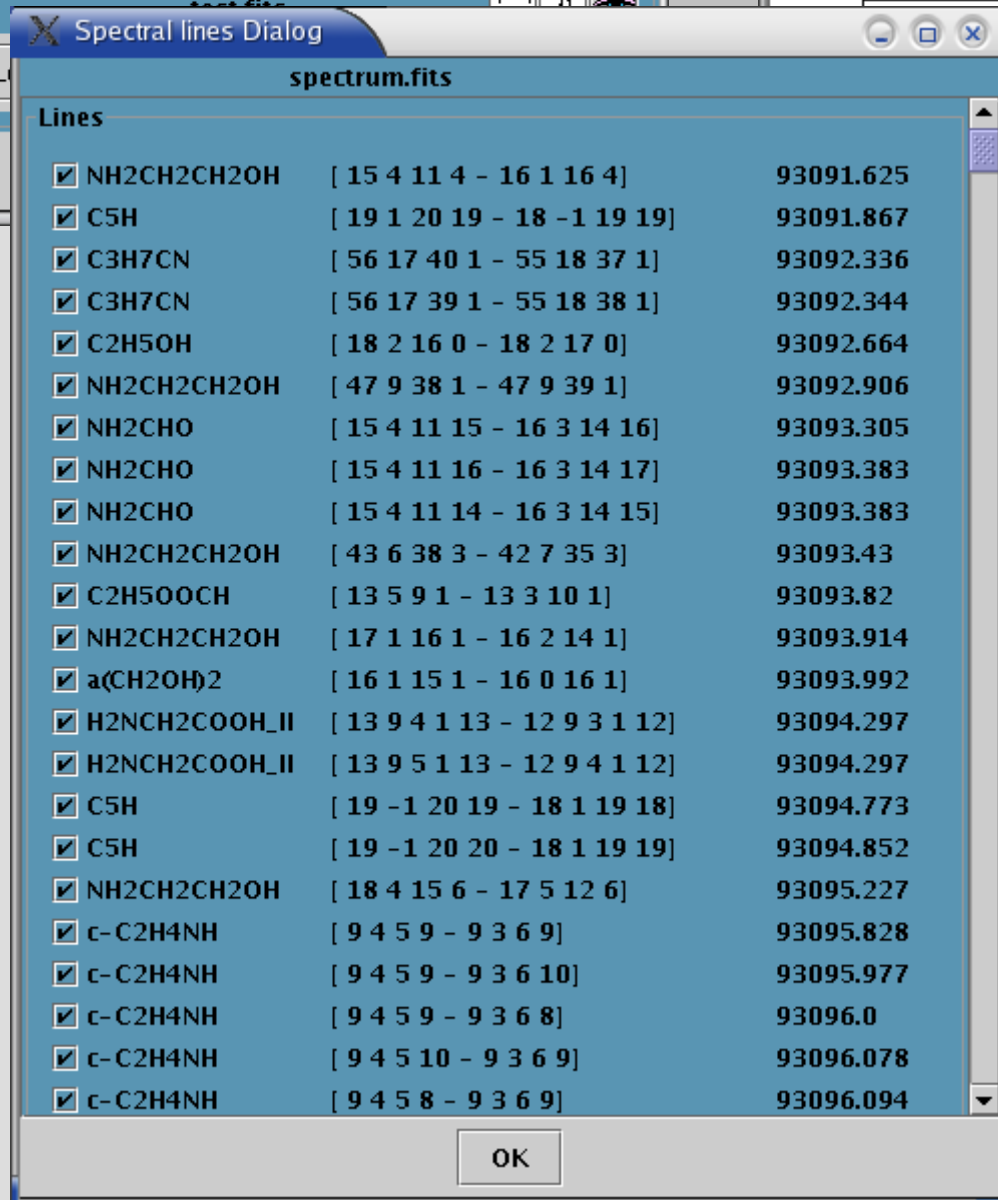
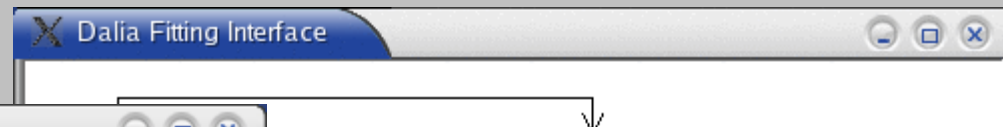
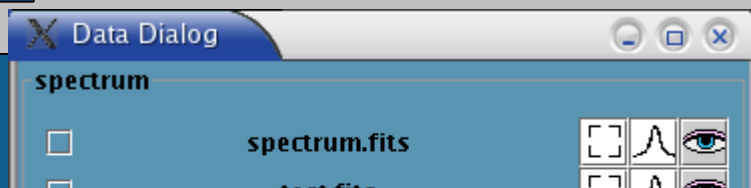
DALIA

- Create a model instance of a galactic model
GUI generated by the XML description of the model

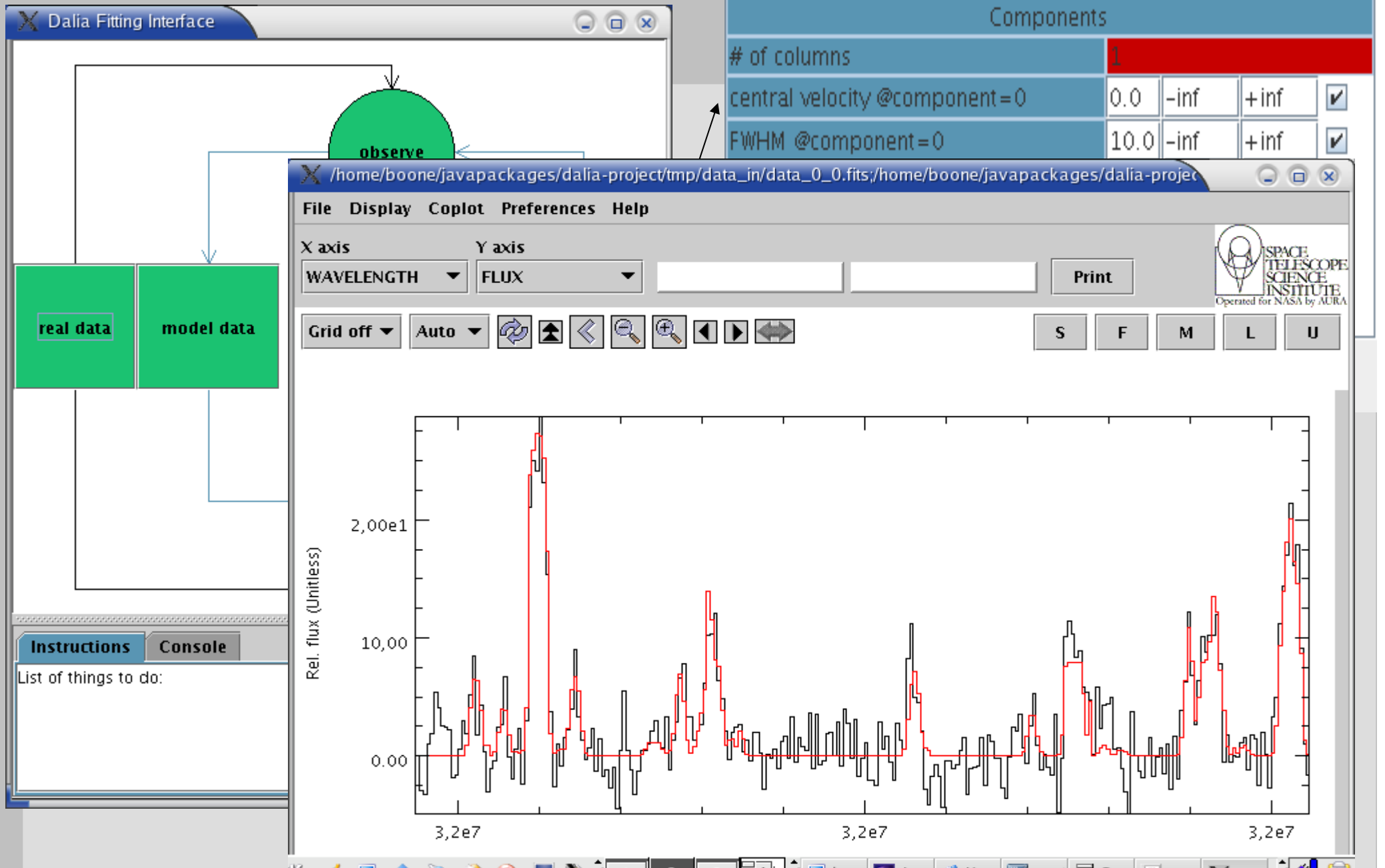


Choices

DALIA

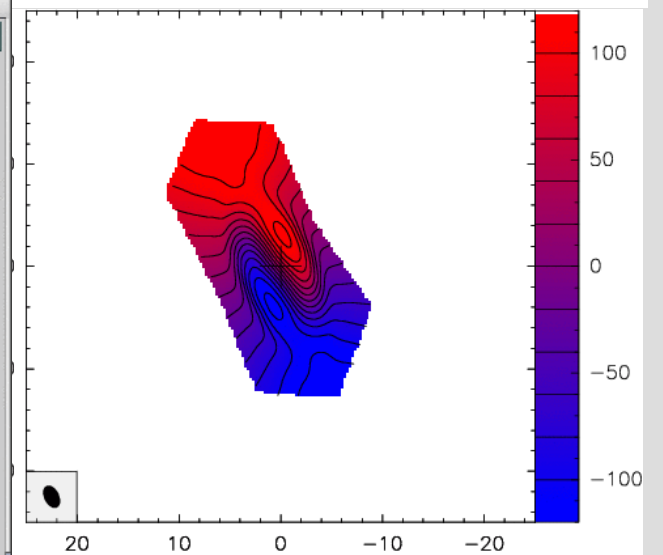
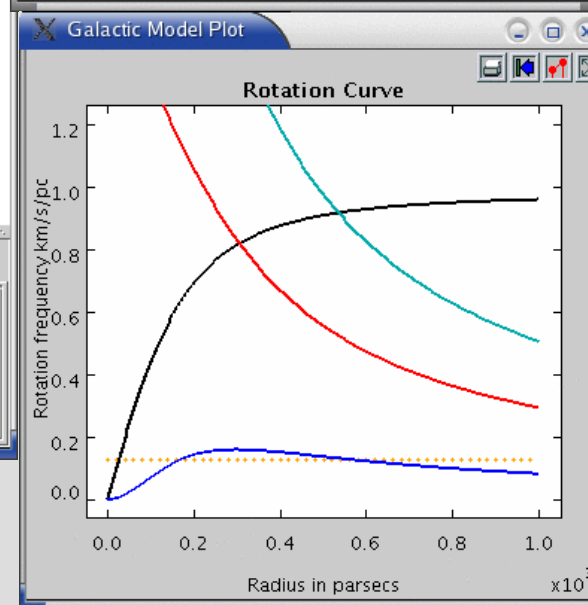
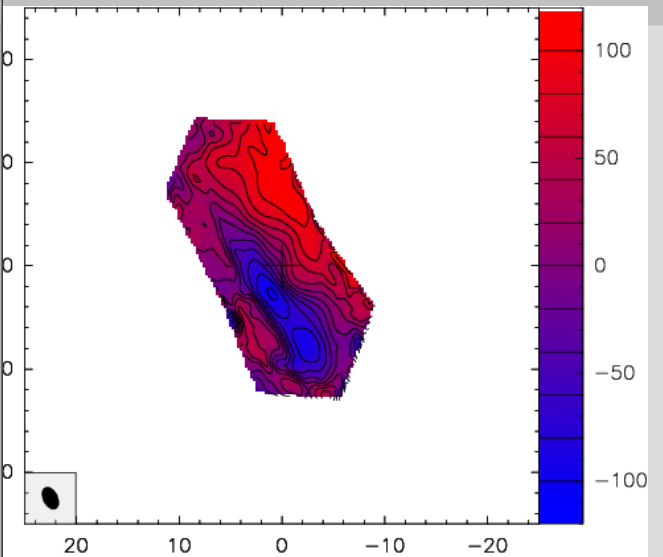
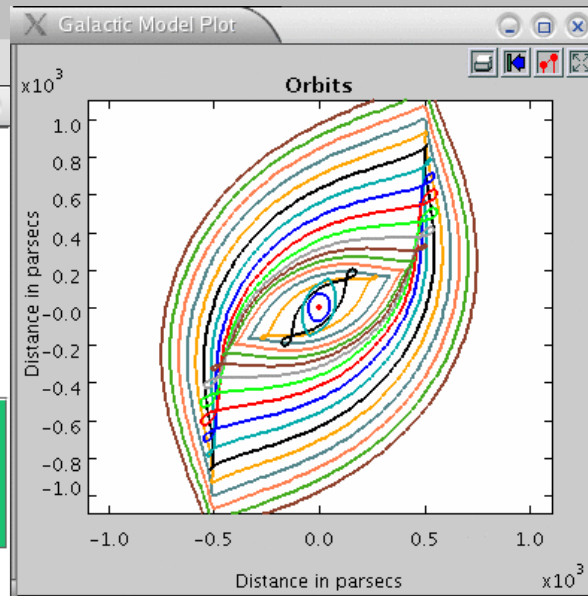
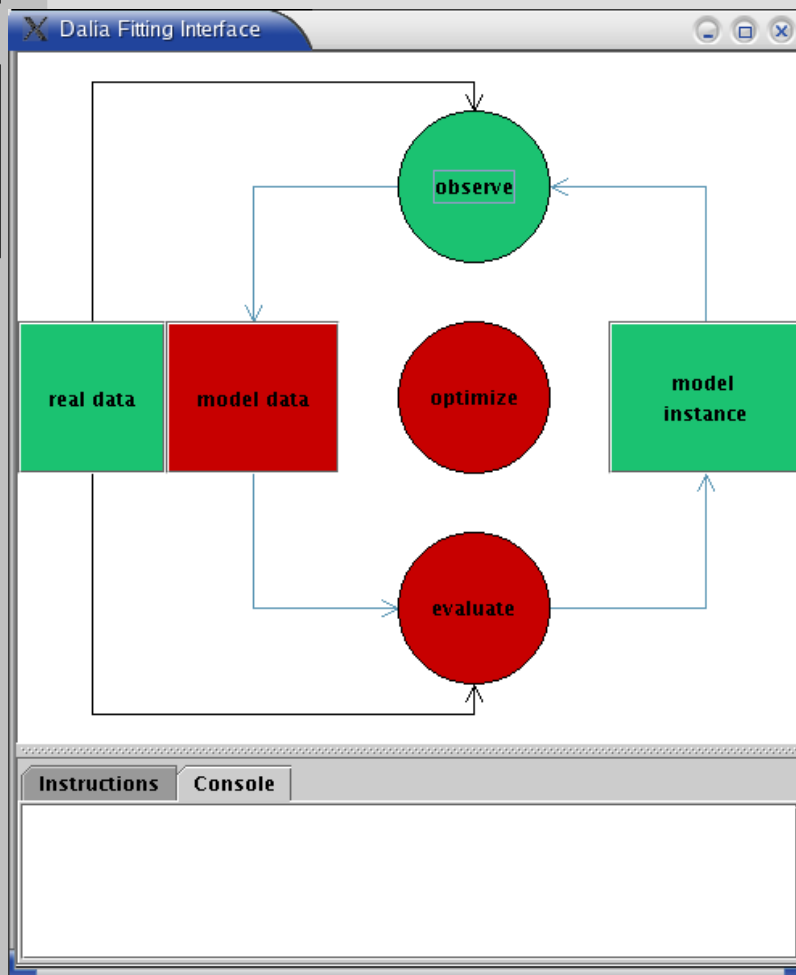


DALIA



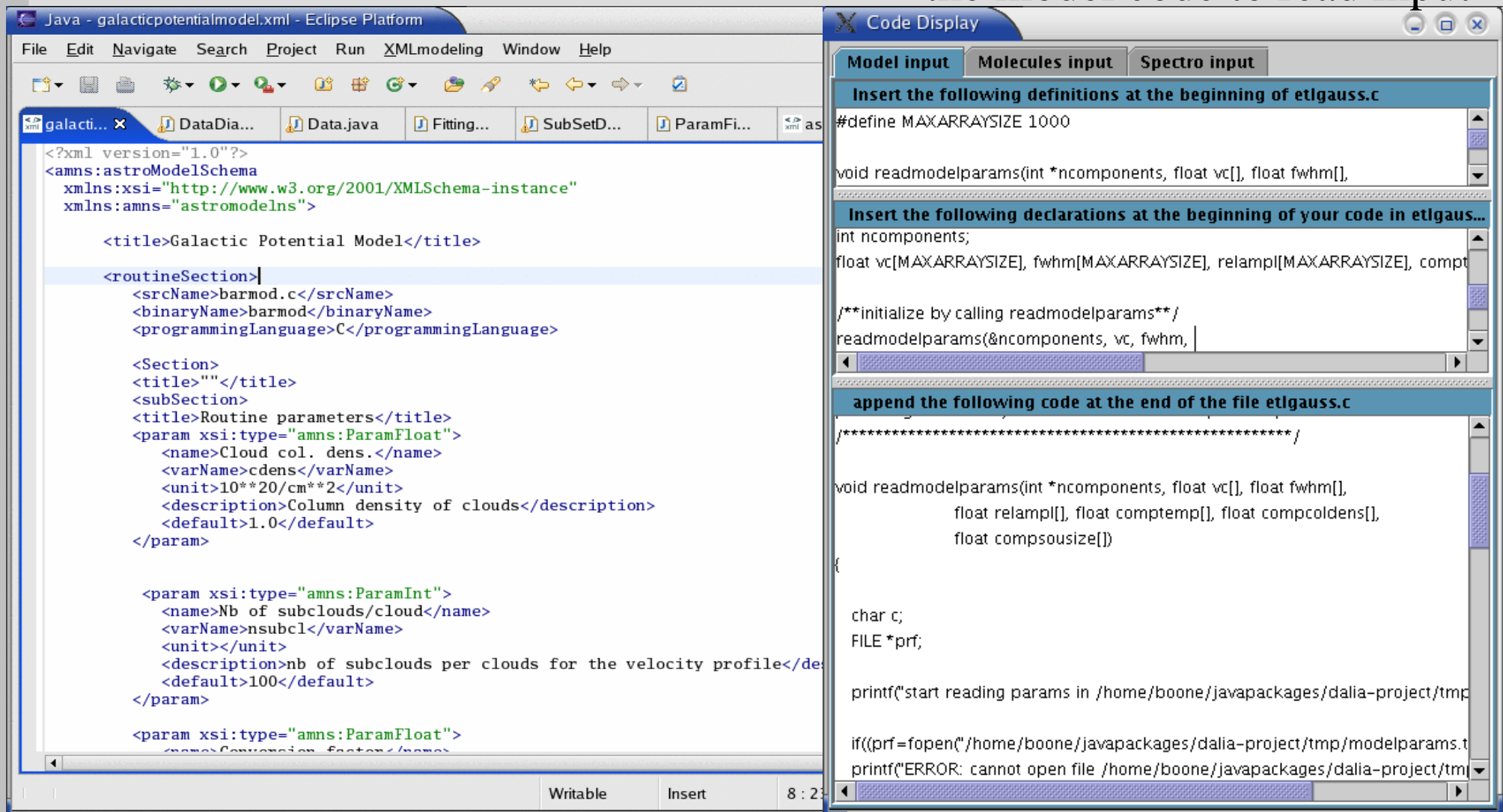
DALIA

NGC 4569



DALIA

Pieces of C-code be included in the model code to read input



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with two windows. The left window, titled 'Java - galacticpotentialmodel.xml - Eclipse Platform', displays an XML file. The right window, titled 'Code Display', shows C code with instructions on where to insert it.

XML File Content:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<amns:astroModelSchema
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:amns="astromodelns">

  <title>Galactic Potential Model</title>

  <routineSection>
    <srcName>barmod.c</srcName>
    <binaryName>barmod</binaryName>
    <programmingLanguage>C</programmingLanguage>

    <Section>
      <title>""</title>
      <subSection>
        <title>Routine parameters</title>
        <param xsi:type="amns:ParamFloat">
          <name>Cloud col. dens.</name>
          <varName>cdens</varName>
          <unit>10**20/cm**2</unit>
          <description>Column density of clouds</description>
          <default>1.0</default>
        </param>

        <param xsi:type="amns:ParamInt">
          <name>Nb of subclouds/cloud</name>
          <varName>nsubcl</varName>
          <unit></unit>
          <description>nb of subclouds per clouds for the velocity profile</description>
          <default>100</default>
        </param>

        <param xsi:type="amns:ParamFloat">
          <name>Conversion factor</name>
          <varName>cfactor</varName>
          <unit></unit>
          <description></description>
          <default></default>
        </param>
      </subSection>
    </Section>
  </routineSection>
</amns:astroModelSchema>
```

Code Display Content:

Model input | **Molecules input** | **Spectro input**

Insert the following definitions at the beginning of etlgauss.c

```
#define MAXARRAYSIZE 1000

void readmodelparams(int *ncomponents, float vc[], float fwhm[],
```

Insert the following declarations at the beginning of your code in etlgauss...

```
int ncomponents;
float vc[MAXARRAYSIZE], fwhm[MAXARRAYSIZE], relamp1[MAXARRAYSIZE], comptemp1[MAXARRAYSIZE], compcoldens1[MAXARRAYSIZE], compsousize1[MAXARRAYSIZE];

/**initialize by calling readmodelparams**/
readmodelparams(&ncomponents, vc, fwhm,
```

append the following code at the end of the file etlgauss.c

```
*****
void readmodelparams(int *ncomponents, float vc[], float fwhm[],
                    float relamp1[], float comptemp1[], float compcoldens1[],
                    float compsousize1[])
{
    char c;
    FILE *prf;

    printf("start reading params in /home/boone/javapackages/dalia-project/tmp/params.txt\n");
    if((prf=fopen("/home/boone/javapackages/dalia-project/tmp/modelparams.txt","r"))==NULL)
    printf("ERROR: cannot open file /home/boone/javapackages/dalia-project/tmp/modelparams.txt\n");
}
```

Summary

- **new generation of software for science analysis and knowledge sharing**
- **a concept: “wrapping rather than re-inventing”**
- **Development open to the community**
- **Extensions**
 - Association with computing resources: parallel computing
 - Association with archive facilities (VO) for the data
 - Workflows (VO)