

EUCARA 2018



Professional astronomers select an observatory that fits their proposal

Amateur observers likely need to match observations to their instrument



Sky Map Software

ecosystem

* Stellarium

*****KStars

Cartes du Ciel *****But for radio...?

* Amateur observers in the optical enjoy good sky map

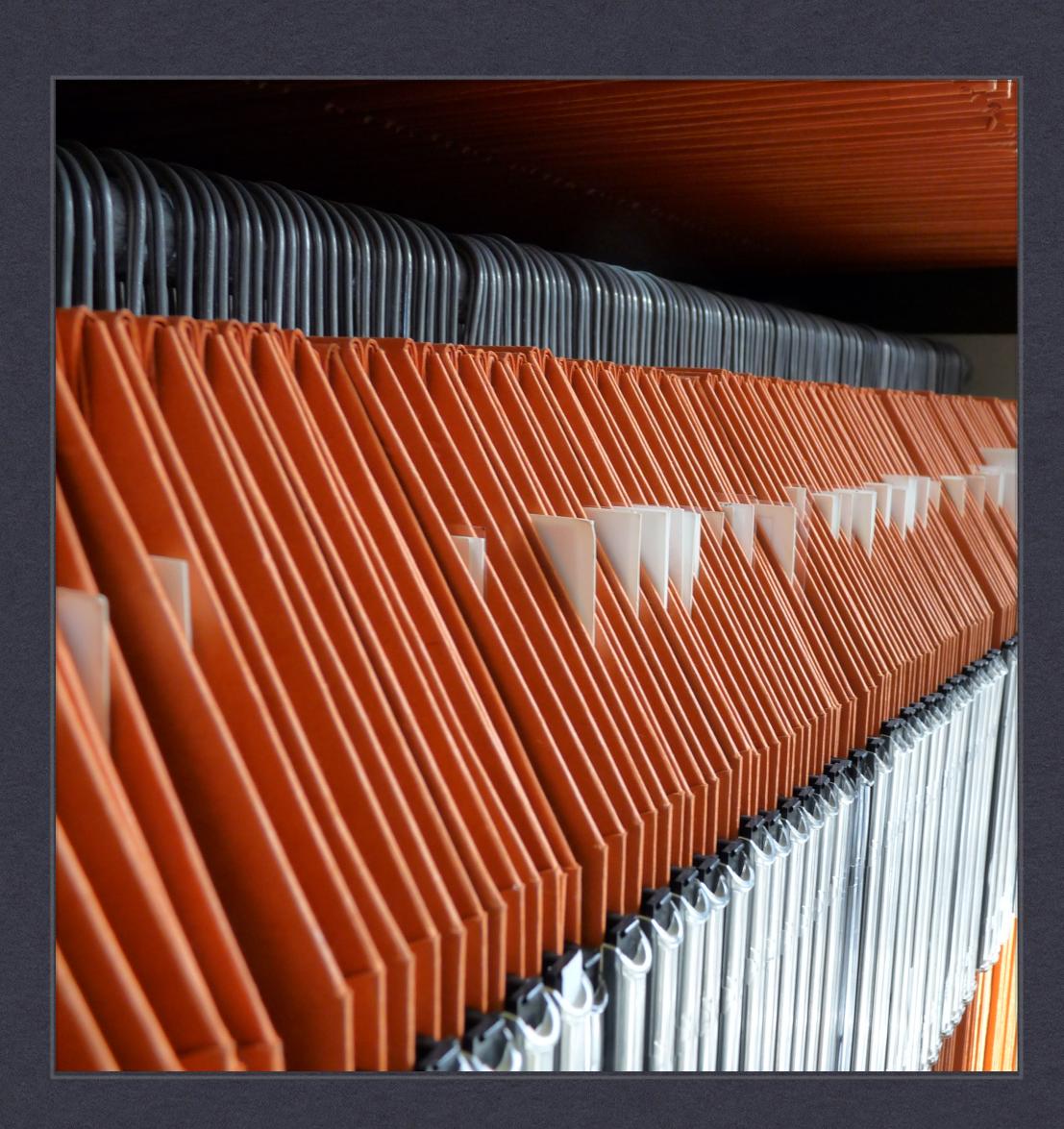


The Radio Use Case *Which objects of a given class can I detect... *from my location? * given my receiving parameters? *What interesting targets are visible above my location right now / this observing session?





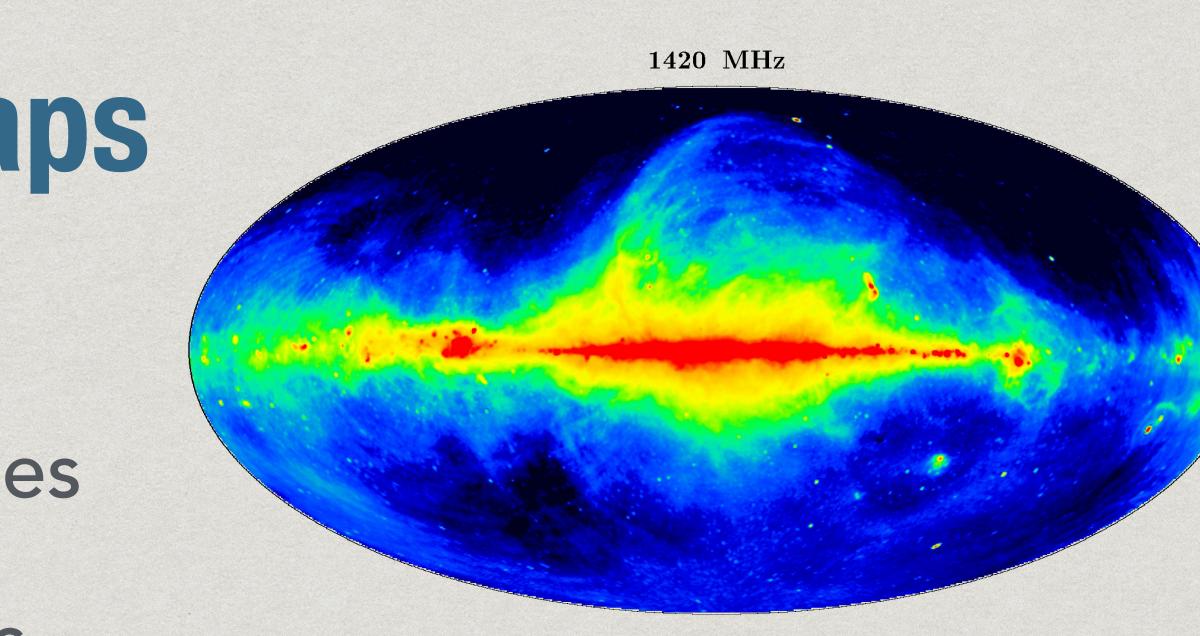
DATA SOURCES FROM SURVEYS TO SEARCH ENGINES





Surveys and Skymaps

Systematic wide-field searches * no focus on specific targets *everything within a frequency and intensity range * generally only positions, no details



Stockert 25-m and Villa Elisa 30-m

Image credit: Reich and Reich, 1986; and Reich, Testori and Reich 2001. via MPIfR Survey page



Catalogues Lists of objects * with common properties * within a set of constraints ("filters", e.g. brightness) * with positions and basic measurements *generally distilled from surveys

ch Results

hing for first_cat sources within 30.0000 arcsec of 07.270 +30 40 37.52 (J2000)

up RMS at search position is 0.147 mJy/beam Catalog detection limit (including CLEAN bias) at source position is 0.98 mJy/beam

sources found within 30.0000 arcsec

						FIRST (Catalog Da	atabase	(2014dec17)	
Jet Get Opt FRST .chImg Img	+ Search RA (2000) Distance (arcsec)	10	ide Peak obe Flux cob (mJy/bm)	Int. Flux (mJy)	RMS (mJy/ beam)	Deconv. MajAx (arcsec)	Deconv. MinAx (arcsec)	Deconv PosAng (deg)	Meas. MajAx (arcsec)	Meas. MinAx (arcsec)	Meas. F PosAng (degrees)
NED OPT FIMG TED OPT FIMG D OPT FIMG OPT FIMG			014 2.91 014 3.66	8.64	0.147 0.147 0.147 0.147 0.147	9.35	4.49 2.78 1.90 7.98	32.3 80.5 48.5 57.2	11.76 14.26 10.79 11.70	7.02 6.07 5.72 9.64	32.3 10 80.5 1 48.5 57

Description of the table

atalog description and the catalog paper for detailed information on the creation of the catalog and its in summary of the search result table:



Well-known Surveys in Radio Astronomy

* FIRST: VLA's "Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty cm", northern sky > 1 mJy ", the radio sky's POSS"

* NVSS: VLA Sky Survey, northern sky above -40°

* HIPASS: HI Parkes All Sky Survey, southern sky



21cm sky maps done at many sites * Jodrell Bank

- Stockert
- * Villa Elisa
- * Effelsberg
- * Parkes



Well-known Catalogues in Radio Astronomy Cambridge Catalogues of Radio Sources * Most famous: 3C * original 3C from 1959, at 159 MHz * <u>3CR</u> (1962) and <u>3CRR</u> (1983) updating the original * Other surveys at different frequency bands used similar designations, from 1C to 10C.



Practical Problems

In practice, you'll find catalogues... *that are outdated * that cover only tiny fractions of the sky *that use weird selection criteria *Ambiguous listings * different catalogues focusing on different properties

Messier 82

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Messier 82 (also known as NGC 3034, Cigar Galaxy or M82) is a starburst galaxy approximately 12 million light-years away in the constellation Ursa Major. A member of the M81 Group, it is about five times more luminous than the whole Milky Way and has a center one hundred times more luminous than our galaxy's center.^[6] The starburst activity is thought to have been triggered by interaction with neighboring galaxy M81. As the closest starburst galaxy to Earth, M82 is the prototypical example of this galaxy type.^[6] SN 2014J, a type la supernova, was discovered in the galaxy on 21 January 2014.^{[7][8][9]} In 2014, in studying M82, scientists discovered the brightest pulsar yet known, designated M82 X-2 [10][11][12]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Discovery
- 2 Structure
 - 2.1 Starburst region
 - 2.2 Unknown object
- 3 Starbursts
- 4 2014 supernova
- 5 See also
- 6 References
- 7 External links

Coordinates: 6 09h 55m 52.2s, +69° 40' 47"



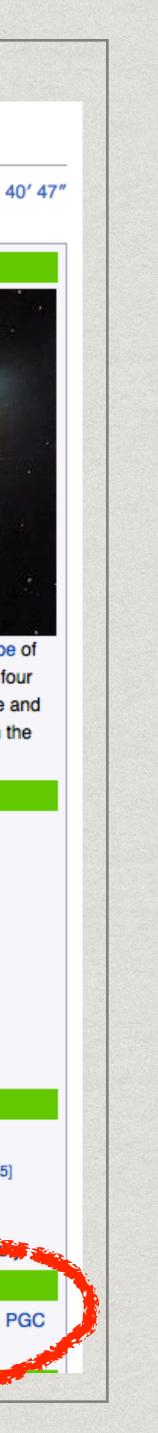
A mosaic image taken by the Hubble Telescope of Messier 82, combining exposures taken with four colored filters that capture starlight from visible and infrared wavelengths as well as the light from the glowing hydrogen filaments.

Observation data (J2000 epoch)				
Constellation	Ursa Major			
Right ascension	09 ^h 55 ^m 52.2 ^{s[1]}			
Declination	+69° 40′ 47″ ^[1]			
Redshift	203 ±4 km/s ^[1]			
Distance	11.4-12.4 Mly (3.5-3.8 Mpc) ^[2]			
Apparent	8.41 ^{[3][4]}			
magnitude (V)				
	Characteristics			

Ch	aracteristics
Туре	IO ^[1]
Size	~37,000ly in diameter ^[5]
Apparent size (V)	11'.2 × 4'.3 ^[1]
Note	

NGC 3034, UGC 5322, Arp 337, Cigar Galaxy, PGC 28655, 3C 231^[1]

Other designations



Introducing the Virtual Observatory

many observatories worldwide

* Standards for interoperability

- * Digital research infrastructure combining datasets from
- Important for Skymaps: HiPS (Hierarchical Progressive) Surveys¹) — think Google Maps' dynamic resolution

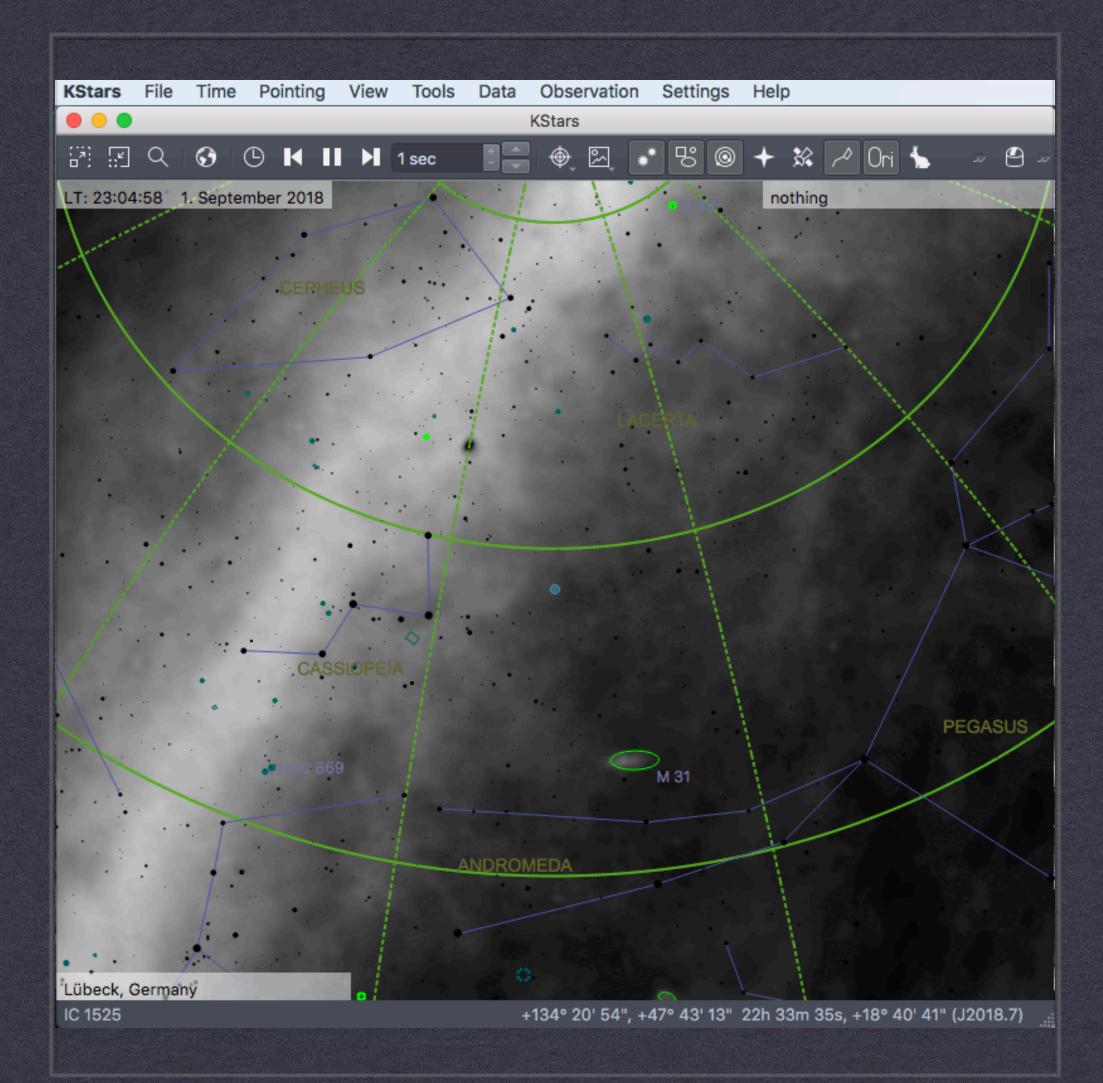


Introducing Search Engines and Metacatalogues Cross-catalogue search enabled through VO standards VizieR searches over 17000 catalogues http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr * Cross-matching to reduce ambiguity, check most current data *NASA's HEASARC is a huge metacatalogue with search capabilities

https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/archive.html

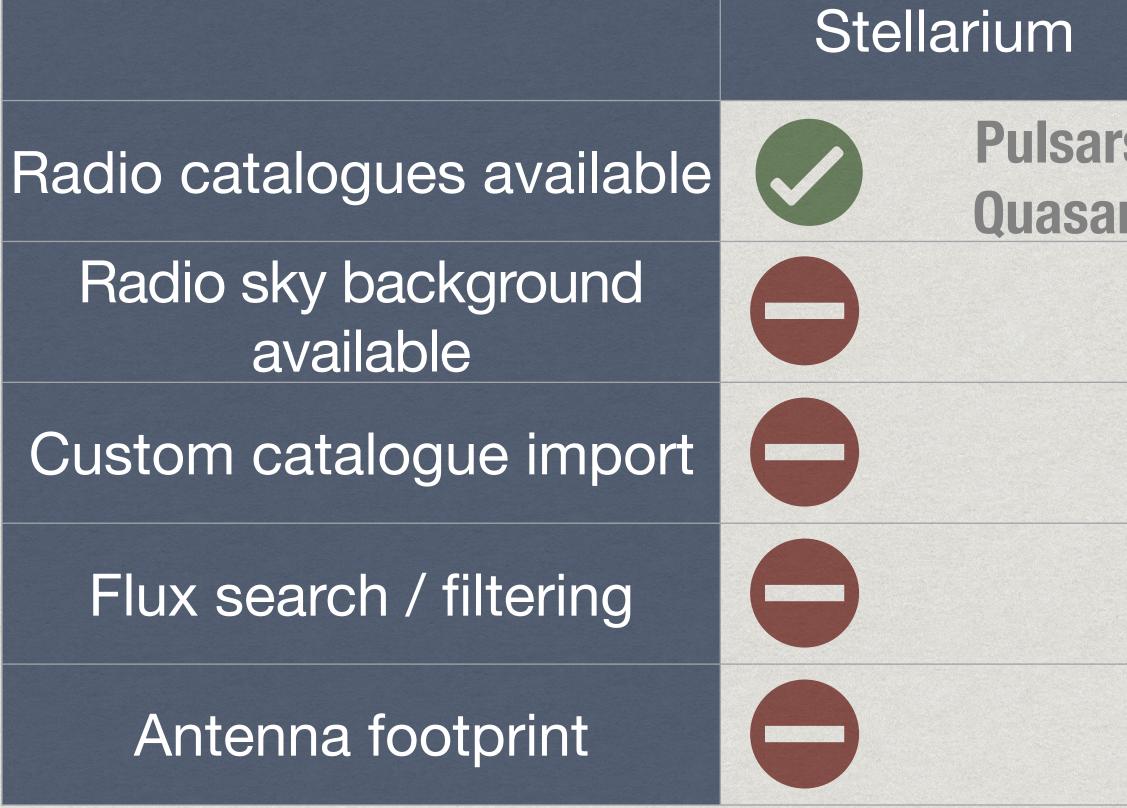


SOFTWARE INTEGRATING AND VISUALIZING SKY MAPS AND CATALOGUES





Radio-related features in well-known optical tools



	KStars	Cartes du Ciel	SkytechX		
rs, Irs					
	HiPS, but no dynamic		HiPS, b no dynan		
	just 'radio' as type	cateen			
	circular only		circu or		



PSR J1741-2054

Typ: Pulsar Rekt/Deki (J2000.0): 17h41m57.28s/-20°54'11.8" Rekt/Dekl/(zum-Datum): 17h43m04.74s/-20°54'34.8" StuWi/Dek: 1h00m50.25s/-20°54'34.8" NGC 6940 Az/H: +194°38'21.5"/+14°08'44.0" Gal. Lng./Br.: +6°25'19,4"/+4°54'23.6" + Supergal. Lng./Br.: +179°48'34.2"/+49°14'01.4" Ekl. Lng./Br. (J2000.0): +265°46'56.0"/+2°28'11.9"+ Ekt. Lng./Br. (zum Datum): +266°02'42.4"/+2°28'03.2" Schiefe det Ekliptik (zum Datum): +23°26'07.0" Mittlere Sternzeit: 18h43m55.8s Scheinbare Sternzeit: 18h43m550s-Aquariiden AU-Sternbild: Oph Baryzentrische Rotationsdauer: 0.4137001208367996 s Gravitative Zeitdilatation der Rotationsperiode: 1,69830e-14 Dispersionsmaß: 4.700 pc/cm³ + + Abbremsungs-Energieverlustrate: 9.47e+33 ergs/s

Entfernung nach dem Elektronendichtemodell: 0.38 kpc (1239.39 LJ) Zeitlich gemittelte Flußdichte bei 1400MHz: 0.16 mJy

Bemerkungen: Gepulste Emission von Radio bis Infrarot oder höheren Frequenzen

Südliche & Aquariden 📈

α-Capricorniden

Mars

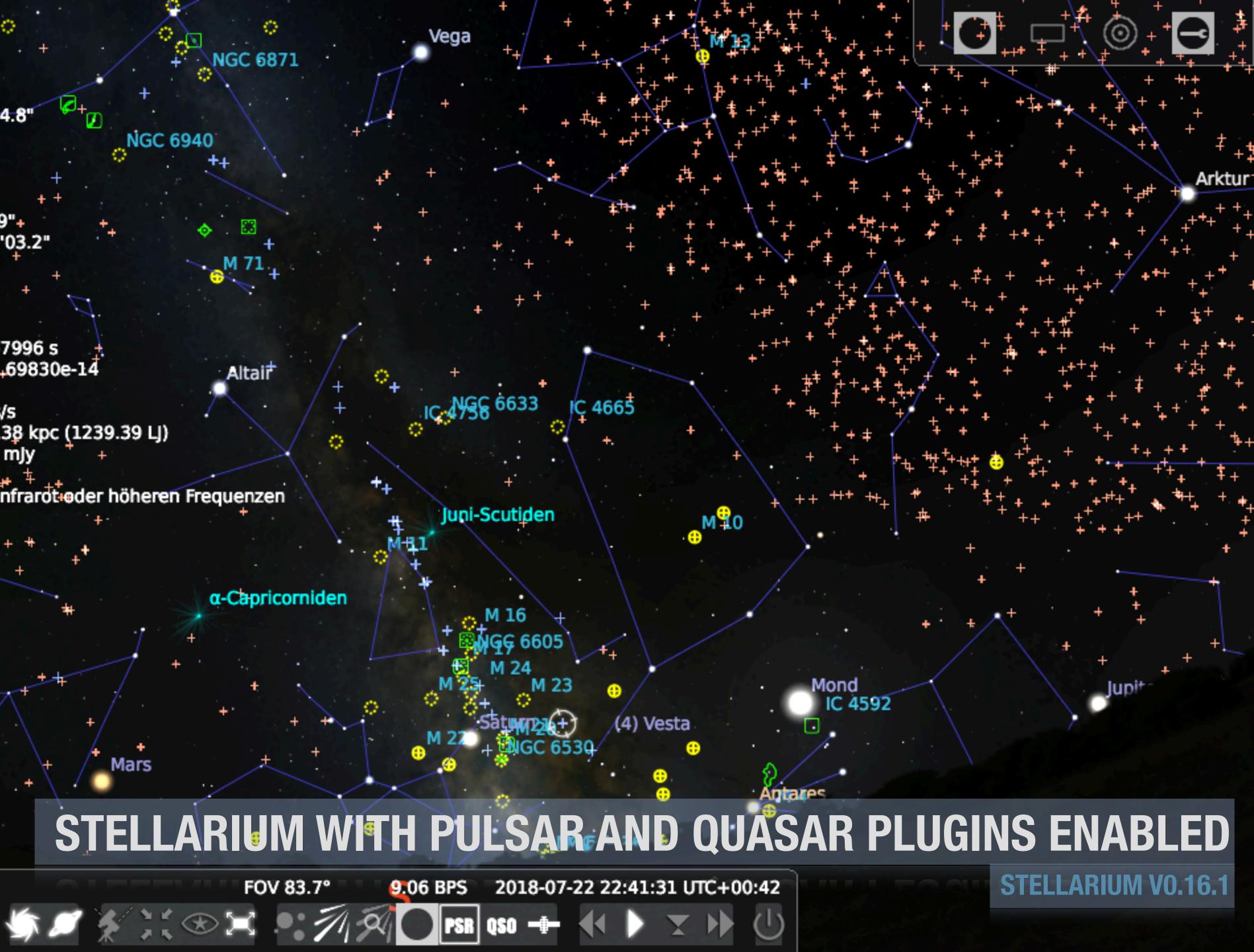
NGC 6871

Altair

Pulsare anzeigen [~:#P]

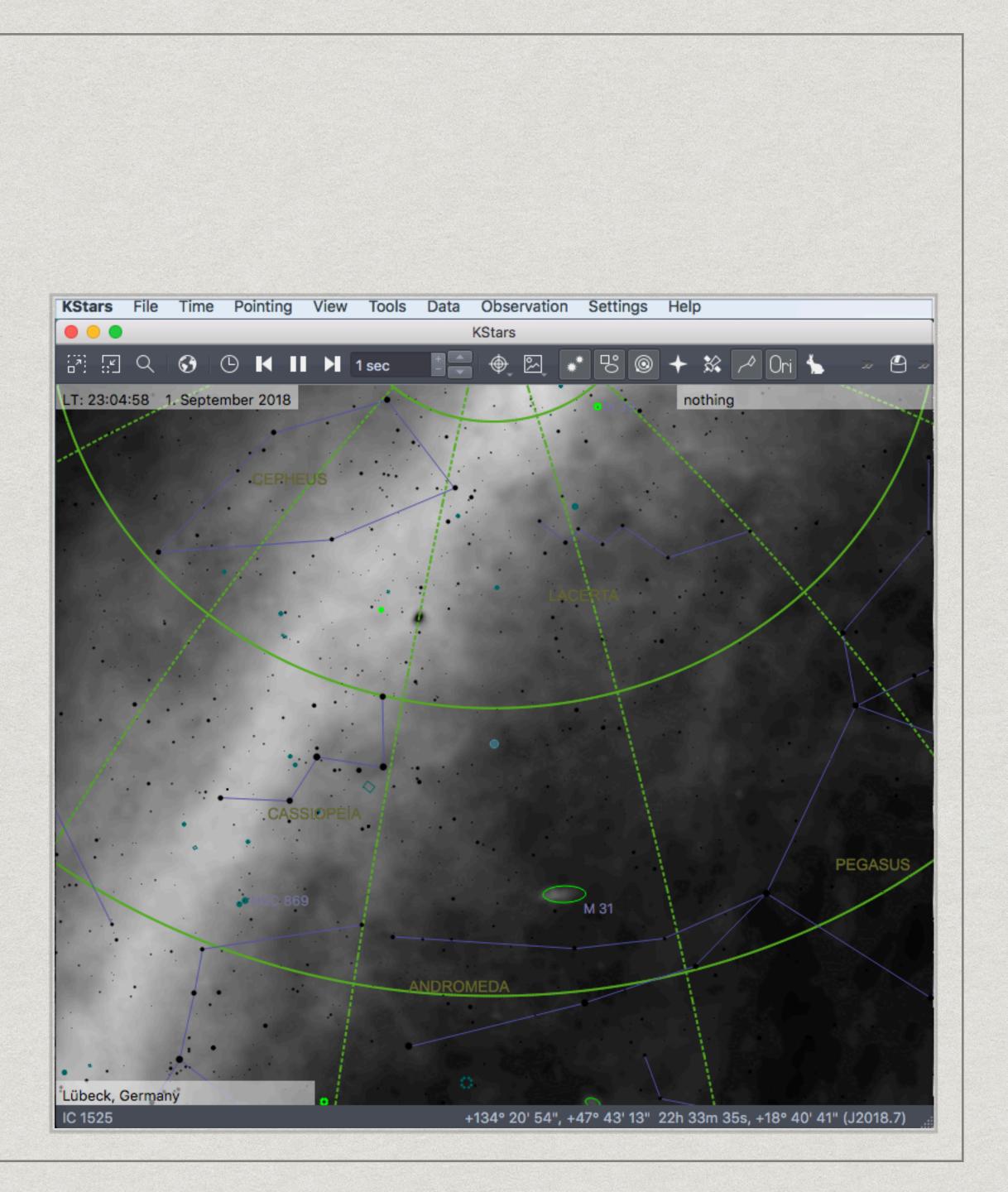
Erde, +53°47'59", +10°30'00"

FOV 83.7°



KStars

- * Rather powerful for optical amateur use
- *****For radio:
 - * Point sources and catalogue import works (but no radio catalogues by default)
 - Supports HiPS skymap backgrounds, HI surveys available
 - * can calculate and display antenna "footprint"
 - * no flux search



Cartes du Ciel

* Seemingly no support for skymaps, neither HiPS nor images

* Catgen can import catalogues

* but search is limited

* no preconfigured radio catalogues

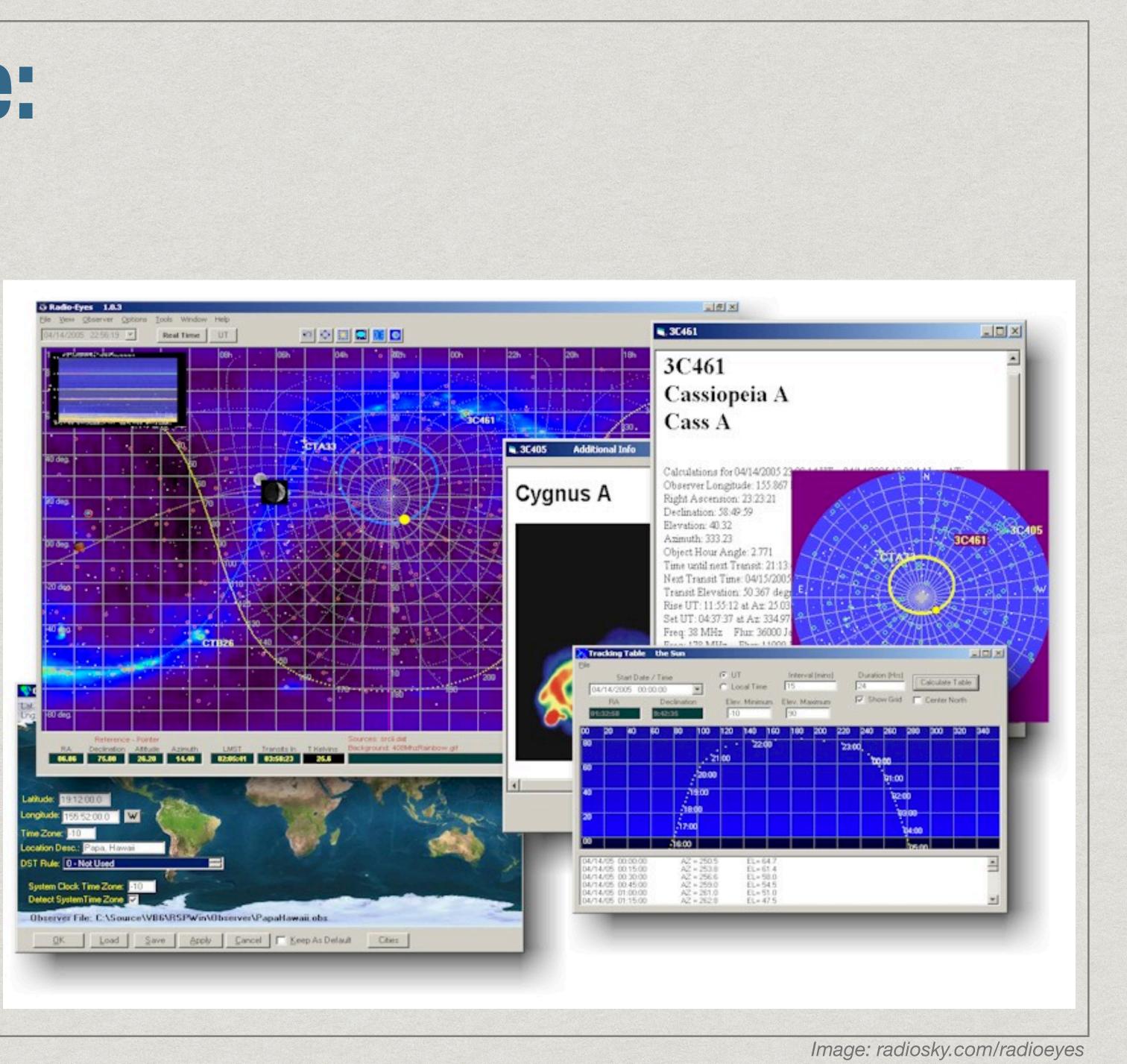
* no flux filtering





Best compromise: **Radio Eyes**

- * Windows only
- * Commercial
- * ticks all the boxes
- Lacks VO compatibility
- Supports custom catalogues
- * basic interferometry support
- http://www.radiosky.com/ radioeyes/help/features_list.htm



Aladin

* Professional interactive sky atlas *Not very polished, steep learning curve, small mem hack¹ required, but powerful *Java, cross-platform Integrates most VO compatible resources * Skymaps, Catalogues, Data cubes *No horizon!

Aladin Sky Atlas - v10.0

ALADIN is an interactive software sky atlas. It allows one to visualize digitized images of any part of the sky, to superimpose entries from astronomical catalogs, and to interactively access related data and information.



Aladin is developed by Pierre Fernique, Thomas Boch, Anaïs Oberto, François Bonnarel and Chaitra. (c) 2017 Université de Strasbourg/CNRS - by CDS - Distributed under GNU GPL v3

https://aladin.u-strasbg.fr

[1] http://aladin.u-strasbg.fr/java/FAQ.htx#ToC20



Aladin Dataset Browser

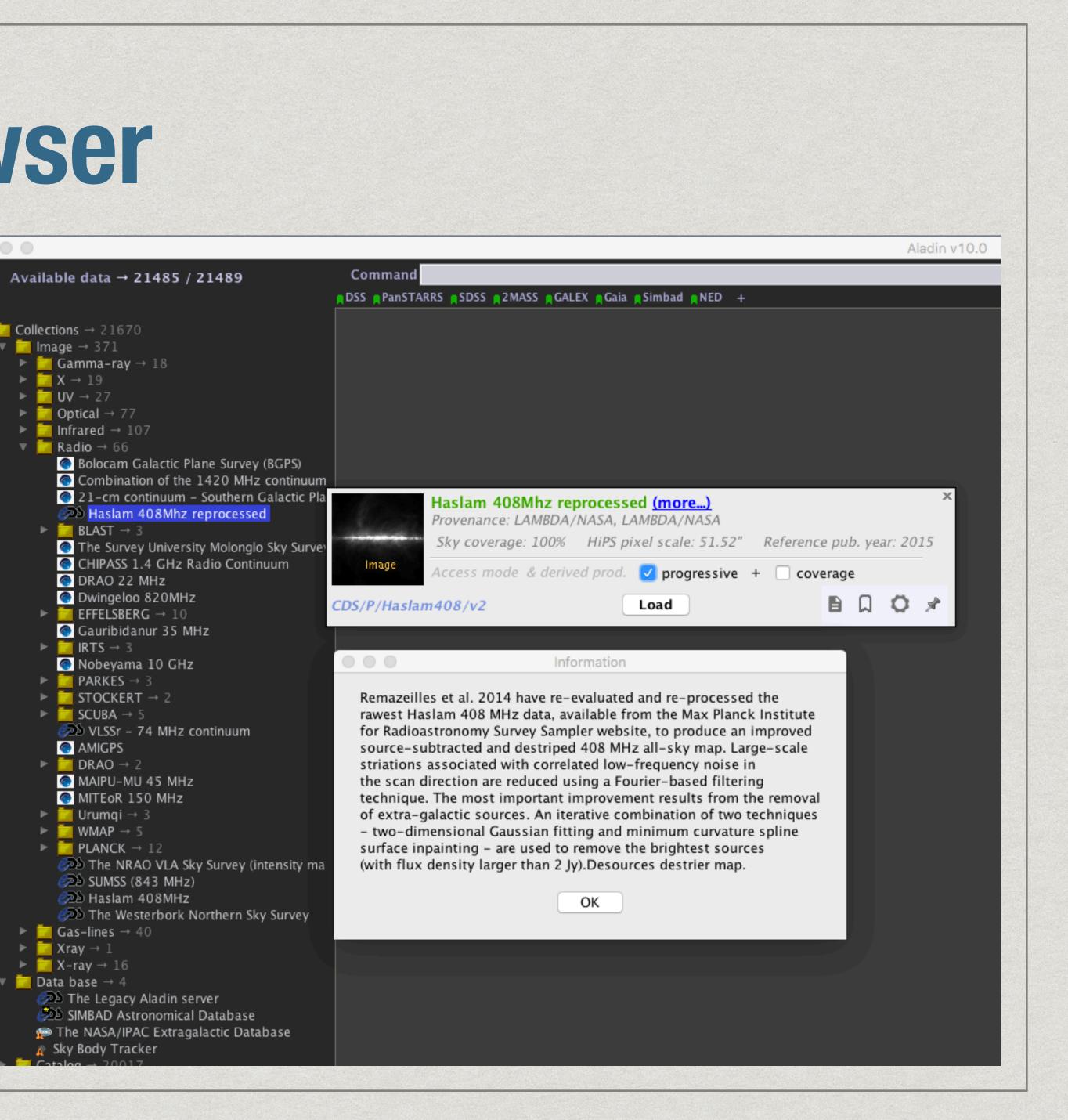
* Large tree aggregates all data collections compatible with Virtual Observatory standards

Details for most of the important collections right in Aladin through "more…" link

* Watch out for "Sky coverage"

* green collections contain results in the current sky view





HUNTING OBSERVABLE PULSARS AT STOCKERT

ALADIN LIVE DEMO:





