



The SKADS sky databases

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Outline



- S-cubed databases
- Online access
- Use of S3 Tools
- Polarization
- Global Sky Model
- S-cubed by AstroGrid
- Perspectives



SKADS Simulated Skies



SEX : Semi-Empirical eXtragalactic ‘Continuum simulation’

- Observed / extrapolated luminosity functions
- Population of underlying DM density field
- Clusters identified via Press-Schechter filter
- 5 different source types

$$A = 20^\circ \times 20^\circ$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 20$$

$$S \geq 10 \text{ nJy}$$

$$N_{\text{sources}} \sim 275,000,000$$

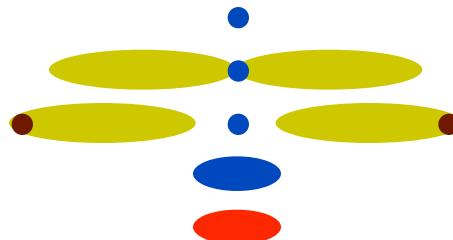
RQ-AGN

FR I

FR II

“Starburst”

“Quiescent SFG”



Wilman et al., 2008, MNRAS, 388, 1335

SAX : Semi-Analytical eXtragalactic ‘Line simulation’

- Post-processing of Millenium Simulation cubes
- SFR / AGN continua from luminosity functions
- Line properties from cold gas mass functions
- Currently contains HI and CO (J=1-0)
- Redshift cutoff determines sky area, e.g. :

$$0 \leq z \leq 4$$

$$A = 5.39^\circ \times 5.39^\circ$$

$$N_{\text{sources}} \sim 500,000,000$$

Obreschkow et al., 2008 (in prep.)



Online access to S-cubed

<http://s-cubed.physics.ox.ac.uk>



- Hosted by OeRC
- PostgreSQL databases

Current procedure

- Online query (SEX/SAX)
- Local install of S3 Tools
- Local post-processing
- Local map-making

Upcoming

- Online post-processing
- Online map-making

Common routines

The screenshot shows the official website for the SKADS Simulated Skies (S^3). The header features the University of Oxford logo and the text S^3 - The SKADS Simulated Skies. The sidebar on the left includes links for e-mail web master, Home, S3-SEX, S3-SAX, S3-PUL, S3-GAL, S3-EOR, S3 Tools, and Downloads. The main content area has a section titled "Introduction" with a note about July 8, 2008. It describes the S^3 simulations as a set of radio sky simulations at the University of Oxford for the Square Kilometer Array (SKA). Three simulations are listed: S^3 -SEX, S^3 -SAX, and S^3 -PUL. Each simulation has a link to its access page. The S^3 -SEX page notes that the database is complete and provides linear polarization information. The S^3 -SAX page notes that the database is complete and provides continuum emission information. The S^3 -PUL page notes that the simulation design is in progress. A note at the bottom states that query results may be subjected to post-processing algorithms and used to build maps or data cubes. Another note mentions standalone Python tools for building local databases and generating maps and cubes. Contact information for further queries is provided.



Querying S-cubed



Database query

How to query the S^3 -SEX database

- 1/ Enter a valid e-mail address.
- 2/ Select parameters to be extracted from the database.
- 3/ Choose selection criteria using the form or enter a custom SQL "WHERE" clause [Option temporarily disabled].
- 4/ Press "Submit".

Email address :

<input type="button" value="Select all"/> <input type="button" value="Deselect all"/> <input type="button" value="Select for mapmaking"/>			
Source identification			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Component index	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster index	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Galaxy index	
Source type			
<input type="checkbox"/> Component type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Star formation type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGN type	
Source position			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X position	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y position	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redshift
Source geometry			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major axis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor axis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Position angle	<input type="checkbox"/> Viewing angle
Continuum information			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} I @ 151 \text{ MHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} Q @ 151 \text{ MHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} U @ 151 \text{ MHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} V @ 151 \text{ MHz}$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} I @ 610 \text{ MHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} Q @ 610 \text{ MHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} U @ 610 \text{ MHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} V @ 610 \text{ MHz}$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} I @ 1.4 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} Q @ 1.4 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} U @ 1.4 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} V @ 1.4 \text{ GHz}$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} I @ 4.86 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} Q @ 4.86 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} U @ 4.86 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} V @ 4.86 \text{ GHz}$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} I @ 18 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} Q @ 18 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} U @ 18 \text{ GHz}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} V @ 18 \text{ GHz}$
H_I information			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $\log_{10} M_{HI}$			
Selection criteria			
Spatial conditions			
Minimum X [$^{\circ}:\!:\!'$] <input type="text" value="0"/> : <input type="text" value="10"/> : <input type="text" value="0.0"/>	Maximum X [$^{\circ}:\!:\!'$] <input type="text" value="0"/> : <input type="text" value="10"/> : <input type="text" value="0.0"/>	Minimum Y [$^{\circ}:\!:\!'$] <input type="text" value="0"/> : <input type="text" value="10"/> : <input type="text" value="0.0"/>	Maximum Y [$^{\circ}:\!:\!'$] <input type="text" value="0"/> : <input type="text" value="10"/> : <input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Minimum redshift <input type="text" value="0"/>	Maximum redshift <input type="text" value="20"/>		
Flux conditions			
<input type="checkbox"/> -8 < $\log_{10} I @ 151 \text{ MHz}$ < <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio-quiet AGN		
<input type="checkbox"/> -8 < $\log_{10} I @ 610 \text{ MHz}$ < <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio-loud AGN (FRI)		
<input type="checkbox"/> -8 < $\log_{10} I @ 1.4 \text{ GHz}$ < <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio-loud AGN (FRII)		
<input type="checkbox"/> -8 < $\log_{10} I @ 4.86 \text{ GHz}$ < <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Quiescent star-forming galaxies		
<input type="checkbox"/> -8 < $\log_{10} I @ 18 \text{ GHz}$ < <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Starbursting galaxies		

Specify your query

- Select parameters to extract from simulation
- Select spatial and redshift windows
- Select flux and source type



Submit query

- Query entered in queue
- User redirected to query result page
- E-mail sent as query completes

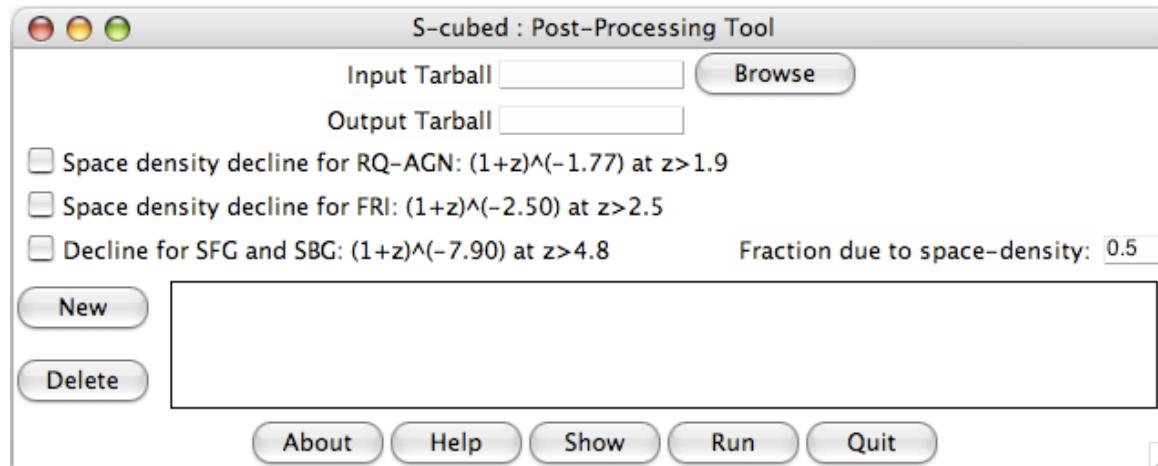


Retrieve query results

- Download tarball to local drive
- Contains query results + description file[s]



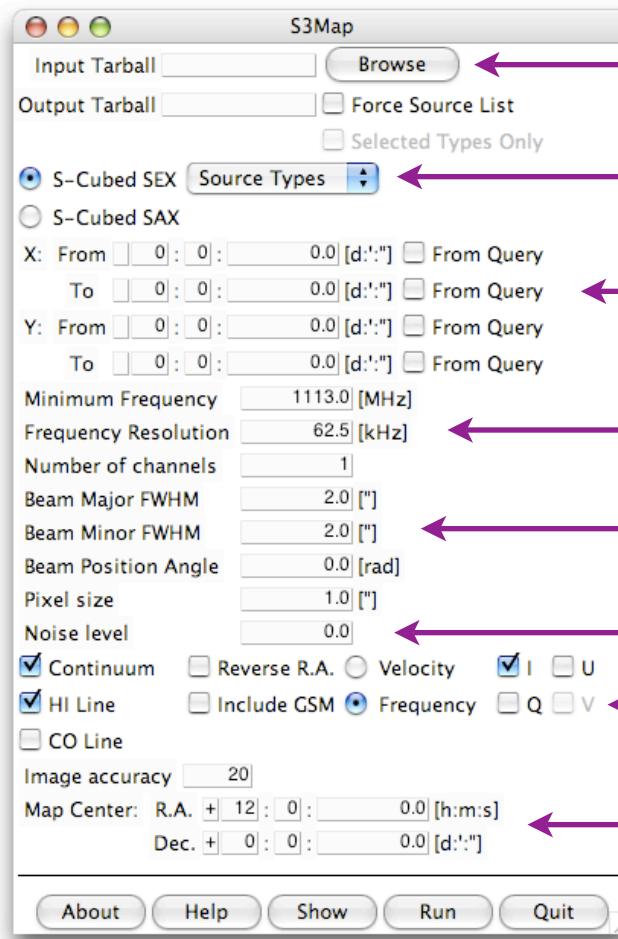
Post-processing



- Space density and luminosity declines
- Source type specific
- Power-law and exponential functional forms
- Default options + Possibility to define your own
- Modular scripting : New post-processing options “easy” to implement



Making maps and cubes



Input query results

Source types

Spatial region

Frequency range

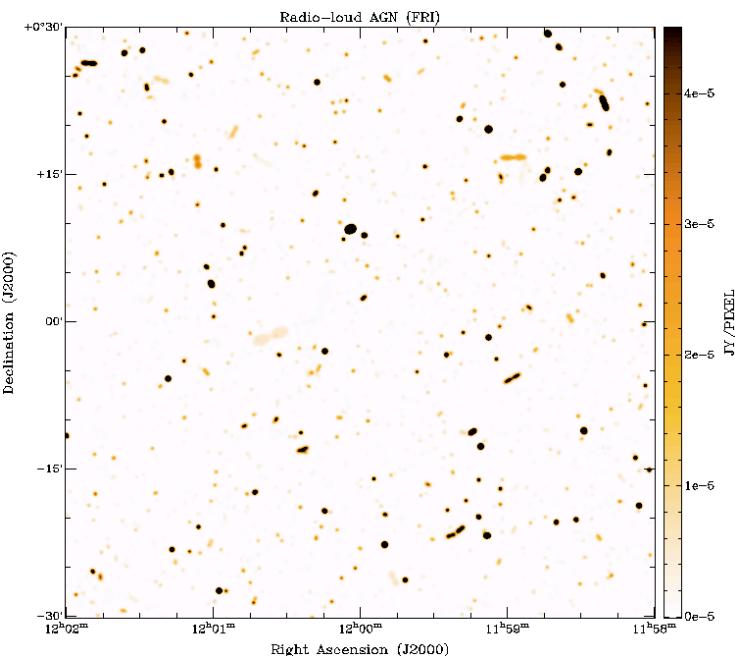
Resolution

Noise

Contents and axes

Position of output map

Central square degree of S-cubed SEX
[only FR I radio-loud AGN] @ 1.4 GHz





High-resolution HI in SAX



1150 Template HI cubes from Rense Boomsma (Kapteyn)

5 Hubble types \times 5 velocity scales \times 46 inclinations

(Downloadable from the S-cubed website)

From template cubes to SAX cubes

SAX *information*

- Numerical Hubble type
 - Inclination angle
 - HI line width

Action

Pick template

- HI line width
 - Angular size
 - HI flux

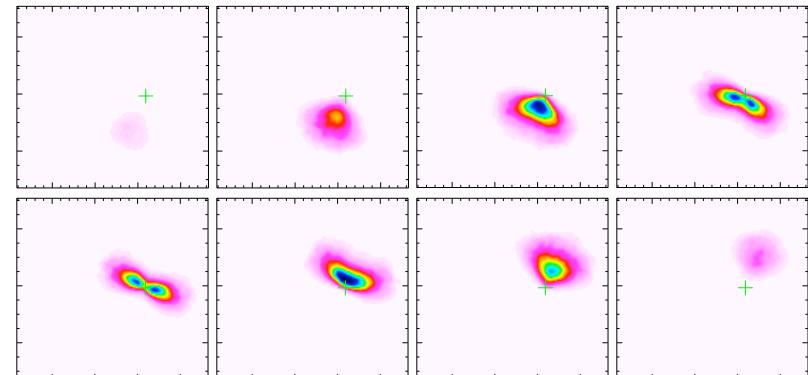
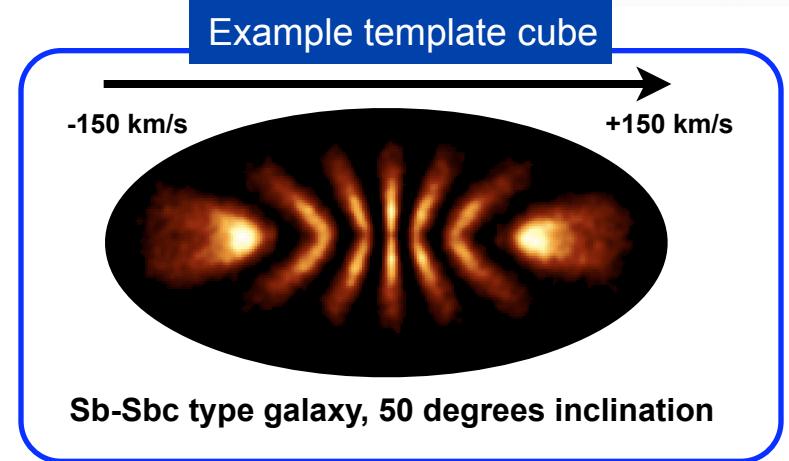
Get scaling factors

- Position angle

Rotate

- Sky position
 - Redshift

Paste on master cube



Channel maps from sample SAX cube [1.2419 to 1.24225 GHz]



Polarized emission



S3Map

Input Tarball

Output Tarball Force Source List
 Selected Types Only

S-Cubed SEX

S-Cubed SAX

X: From 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:':"] From Query
To 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:':"] From Query

Y: From 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:':"] From Query
To 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:':"] From Query

Minimum Frequency 1113.0 [MHz]

Frequency Resolution 62.5 [kHz]

Number of channels 1

Beam Major FWHM 2.0 ["]

Beam Minor FWHM 2.0 ["]

Beam Position Angle 0.0 [rad]

Pixel size 1.0 ["]

Noise level 0.0

Continuum Reverse R.A. Velocity I U

HI Line Include GSM Frequency Q V

CO Line

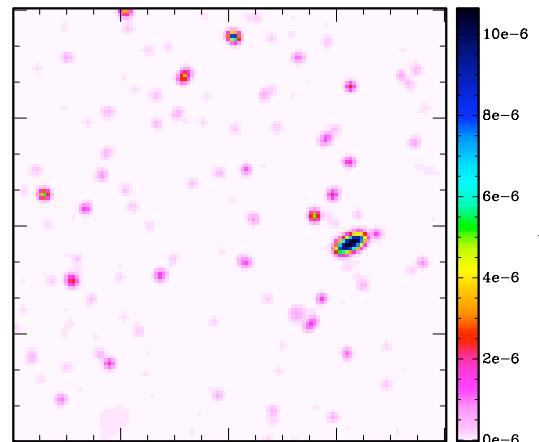
Image accuracy 20

Map Center: R.A. + 12 : 0 : 0.0 [h:m:s]
Dec. + 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:':"]

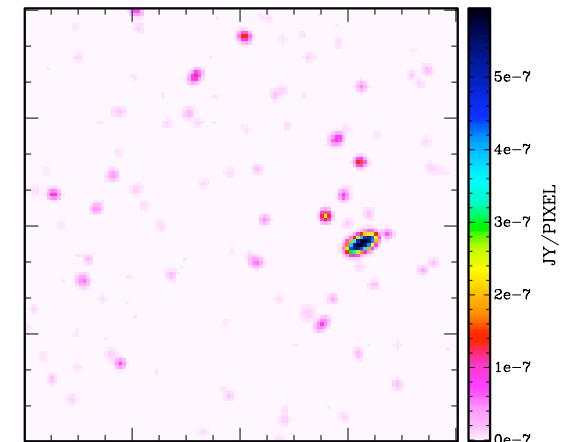
Example :
Central 2' by 2' of S-cubed SEX
Maximum polarisation : 15%

Python routines by Joern Geisbuesch, Paul Alexander [MRAO]

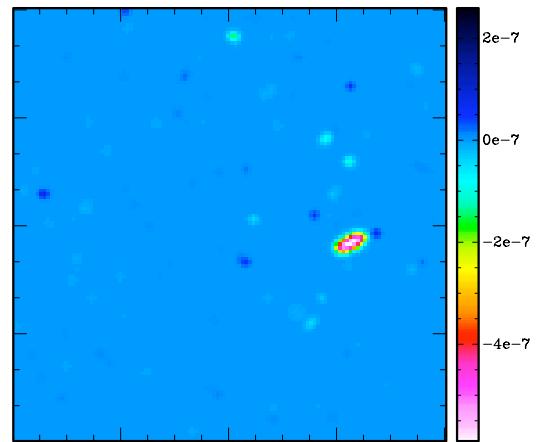
Total intensity I



Linear polarization



Stokes Q



Stokes U

JY/PIXEL

JY/PIXEL



Global Sky Model



S3Map

Input Tarball

Output Tarball Force Source List
 Selected Types Only

S-Cubed SEX

S-Cubed SAX

X: From 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:h:m] From Query
To 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:h:m] From Query

Y: From 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:h:m] From Query
To 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:h:m] From Query

Minimum Frequency 1113.0 [MHz]

Frequency Resolution 62.5 [kHz]

Number of channels 1

Beam Major FWHM 2.0 ["]

Beam Minor FWHM 2.0 ["]

Beam Position Angle 0.0 [rad]

Pixel size 1.0 ["]

Noise level 0.0

Continuum Reverse R.A. Velocity I U

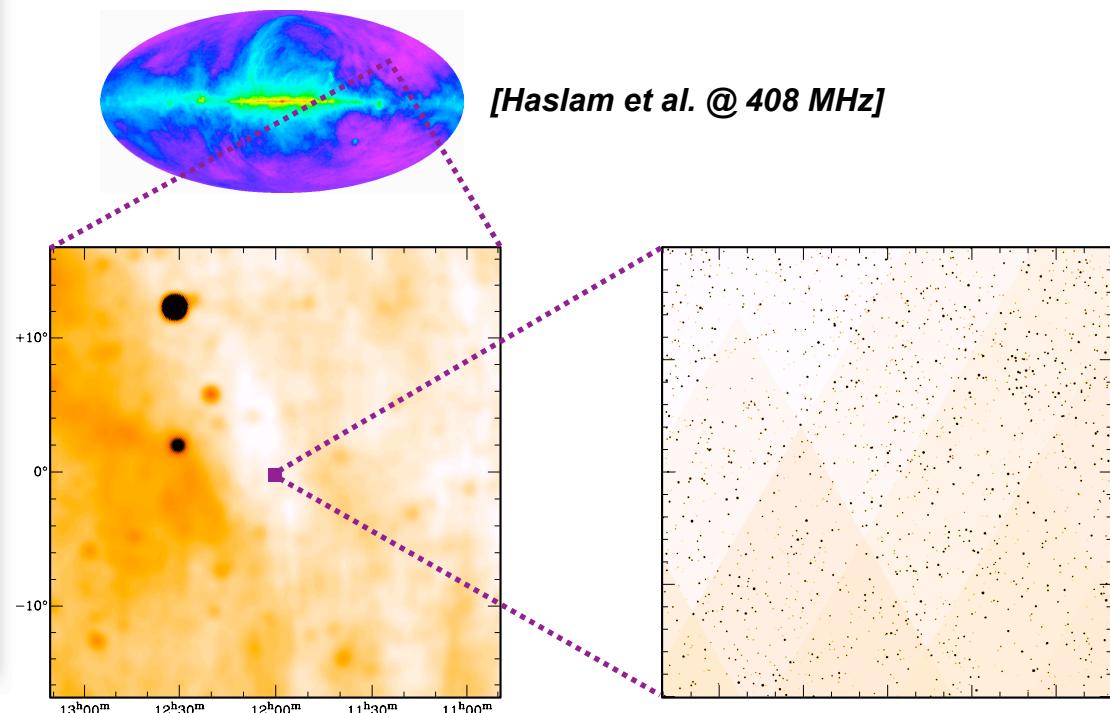
HI Line Include GSM Frequency Q V

CO Line

Image accuracy 20

Map Center: R.A. + 12 : 0 : 0.0 [h:m:s]
Dec. + 0 : 0 : 0.0 [d:h:m]

- Courtesy of Angelica de Oliveira-Costa (MIT)
- Compiles publicly available radio surveys
- Covers 10 MHz to 100 GHz
- HEALPIX format
- S3Tools adapted from available IDL routines



<http://space.mit.edu/home/angelica/gsm/>
<http://healpix.jpl.nasa.gov/>

Central 20' by 20' of S-cubed SEX
[only starburst galaxies] overlaid with
GSM @ 1.113 GHz [x 1e15]



S-cubed by AstroGrid



Credit goes to Eduardo Gonzalez-Solares, Nick Walton [IoA] and Anita Richards [Manchester]

The screenshot shows the VO Explorer interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Resource Lists' containing 'Examples', 'MERLIN', 'gemini', 'SKA', 'Matching', 'New Smartlist', and 'New Smartlist'. Below this are buttons for 'New Smart List', 'Actions' (with 'Query' and 'Build ADQL'), and 'About' (with 'Selection: CatalogService'). The main window has three tabs: 'Content - Subject' (set to 'planets+asteroids'), 'Coverage - Waveband' (set to 'unknown'), and 'Resource Type' (set to 'CatalogService CeaApplication'). The results pane shows two entries: 'SKADS Simulated Sky' and 'SKADS Simulated Sky'. At the bottom, there's an 'Information' tab showing details like ID (ivo://uk.ac.cam.ast/skads-dsa-catalog/S3), Type (CatalogService), Created (2008-04-02T14:46:37), Updated (2008-04-02T14:56:53), and Notes (Content Type simulation, Subject simulated radio galaxies, agn Level research). There's also an 'Annotations' section with 'Flag' and 'Highlight' options.

VO harvests data providers' standard descriptions

- Publishing registries at Cambridge, CDS, HEASARC, ...
- VOExplorer searches Registry of resources
- Look for content description containing 'SKA' and 'simulated'

Choose SKADS Simulated Sky

- Catalogues stored on MySQL at Cambridge
- Browse / sort details of columns etc...
- User types in SQL-like ADQL or uses tree GUI

Query sent to database

- Results returned as standard xml-like VOTable
- Examine, process, convert to ascii e.g. in TopCat

Pipes to plug on the way to VO-S3 and VO-S3Tools

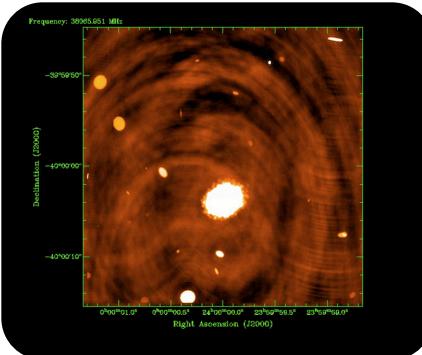
- Post-processing and map-making (already scripted)
- Update of S-cubed SEX
- Registration of S-cubed SAX



Perspectives



- Improve modularity : VO compliance, maintenance issues
- Compatibility with MeqTrees (Smirnov, Salvini)
- HI spectra banks (AGES/HIPASS) to be used in S-cubed SEX
- Epoch of Reionization signals (Combes, Santos)
- Polarized emission from the Galaxy (Reich)
- Cluster depolarization
- S-cubed PUL (Smits, Karastergiou)
- S-cubed SEX-HEMIS (Wilman)
- S-cubed beyond SKADS : high z CO observations for ALMA (Heywood)



30" x 30" x 64 channel AIPS simulation of an ALMA observation

CO source at $z \sim 2$ from SAX + Background continuum from SEX