

Science with the Virtual Observatory

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Quasar candidates selection in the Virtual Observatory era

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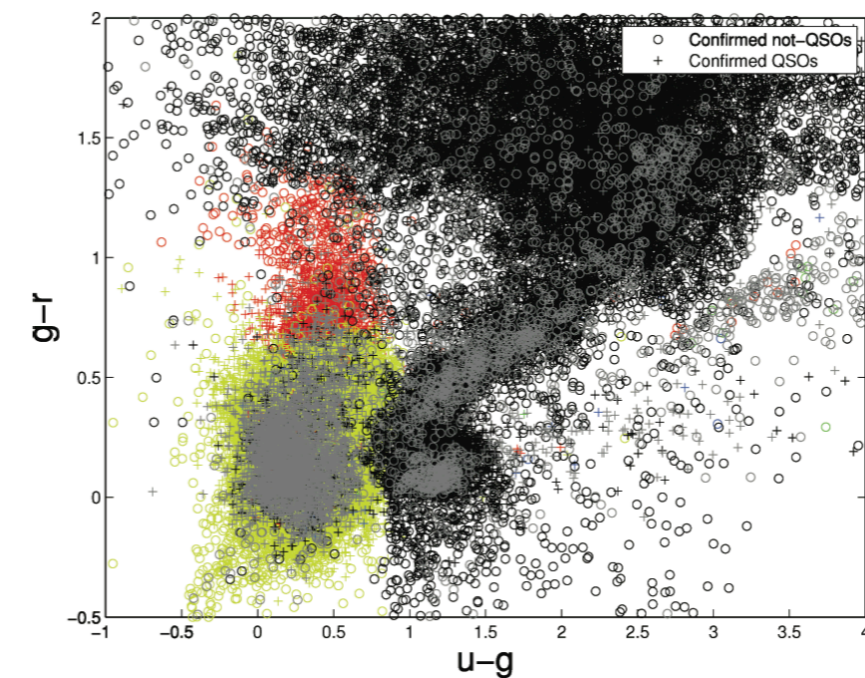
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ABSTRACT

We present a method for the photometric selection of candidate quasars in multiband surveys. The method makes use of a priori knowledge derived from a subsample of spectroscopic confirmed quasi-stellar objects (QSOs) to map the parameter space. The disentanglement of QSOs candidates and stars is performed in the colour space through the combined use of two algorithms, the probabilistic principal surfaces and the negative entropy clustering, which are for the first time used in an astronomical context. Both methods have been implemented in the `VONEURAL` package on the Astrogrid Virtual Observatory platform. Even though they belong to the class of the unsupervised clustering tools, the performances of the method are optimized by using the available sample of confirmed quasars and it is therefore possible to learn from any improvement in the available 'base of knowledge'. The method has been applied and tested on both optical and optical plus near-infrared data extracted from the visible Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and infrared United Kingdom Infrared Deep Sky Survey-Large Area Survey public data bases. In all cases, the experiments lead to high values of both efficiency and completeness, comparable if not better than the methods already known in the literature. A catalogue of optical candidate QSOs extracted from the SDSS Data Release 7 Legacy photometric data set has been produced and is publicly available at the URL <http://voneural.na.infn.it/qso.html>.



VO as platform for data mining

EXO-DAT: AN INFORMATION SYSTEM IN SUPPORT OF THE *CoRoT*/EXOPLANET SCIENCE*

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ABSTRACT

Exo-Dat is a database and an information system in support of the CONvection ROTation & planetary provides a united interface to several data obtained during the mission preparation. It gives consistent 4-color photometry of stars. It covers several zones in the galactic plane. The *Dat* information system provides essential ground-based follow-up by supplying the star's fundamental parameters or information. The database is fully interfaced with VO tools like TOPCAT or ALADIN. It is accessible to the public. It is the ideal tool to prepare systems. As a VO-compliant system, it is general.

Key words: astronomical data bases; mission; general

Online-only material: color figures

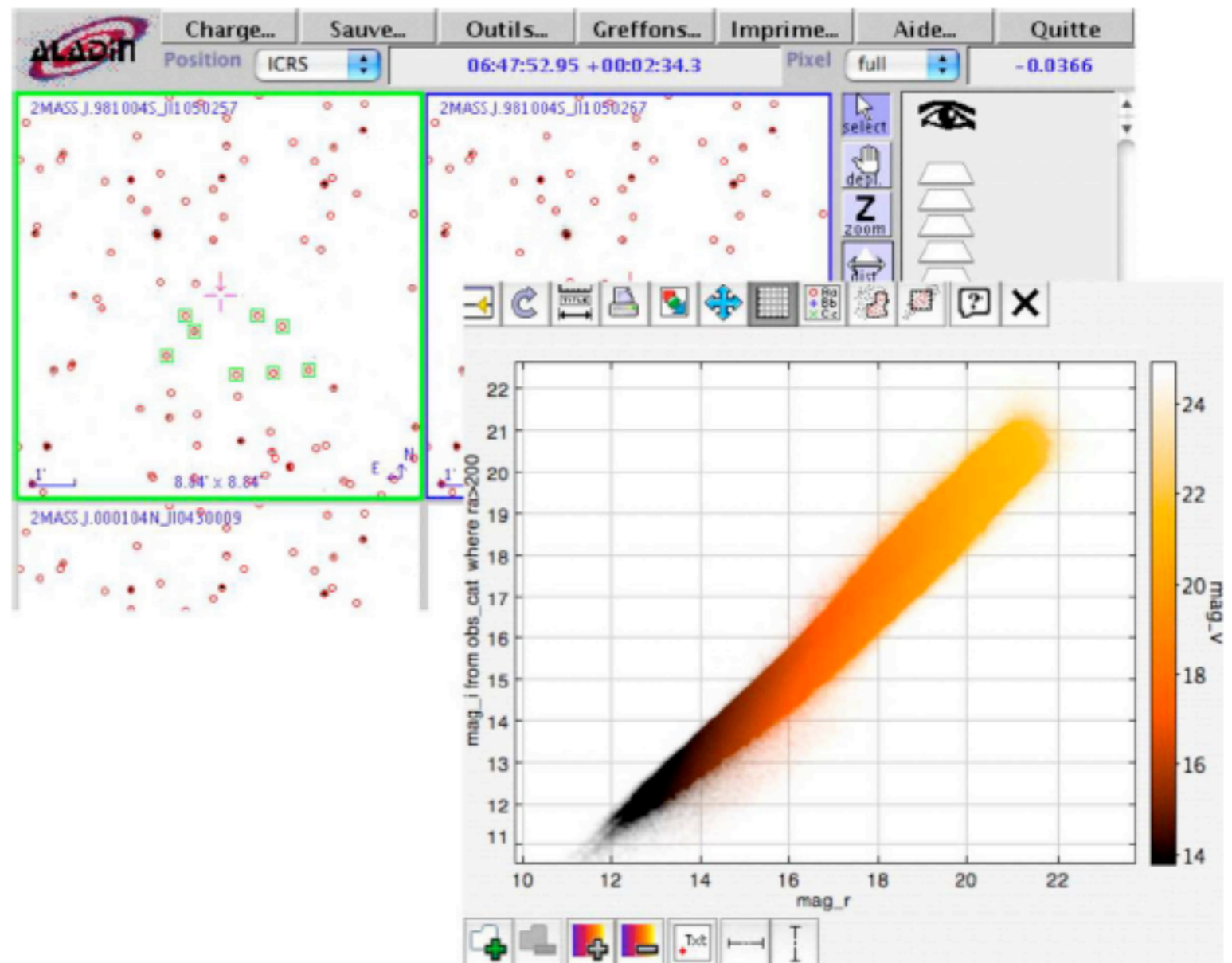


Figure 12. *Exo-Dat* visualization of data using VO tools such as *Aladin* and *TOPCAT*.
(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

VO for visualisation

VOSA: virt

An application

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Context. The physical properties of almost a extracted from theoretical models to observ
Aims. We want to develop an automatic proc
association and apply this methodology to th
Methods. We combine the multiwavelength
sources. The key step of the work-flow is j
environment.

Results. We present this new tool, and provide a lower-limit for the age of Collinder 69, and an upper-limit for the age of the Hyades.

Conclusions. This kind of study of star formation rates is complementary to the traditional methodology. Thus, they are complementary.

Key words. astronomical data bases: miscellaneous; stars: Hertzsprung-Russell (HR) and C-M diagrams

Appendix B: work-flow

```
wget --save-cookies cookies.txt --load-cookies cookies.txt --keep-session-cookies
http://sdc.laeff.inta.es/vosed/jsp/form_search.jsp
wget --save-cookies cookies.txt --load-cookies cookies.txt --keep-session-cookies
http://sdc.laeff.inta.es/vosed/jsp/res_search.jsp?obj_id=6ra=83.4465966d=9.9273633
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=on&submit=Submit+Query
wget --save-cookies cookies.txt --load-cookies cookies.txt --keep-session-cookies
http://sdc.laeff.inta.es/vosed/jsp/res_search.jsp?submit=GetData+Retrieve+Marked+Data
&filas_snap=all&filas_strongren=0&filas_2mass=0 -O object1.zip
```

Fig. B.1. Example of the three lines per object to include in the script. With the first line, the user access the VOSSED form; with the second one, a query is performed (to the services available in the VOSSED form) around the position written in the fields *ra* and *de* within the radius *rad* (in degrees). Finally with the third line the available data for those coordinates is retrieved. All the information is saved in one zip-file.



Fig. B.2. Part of the input data in the web interface of the SVO SED fitting tool.



Fig. B.3. Photometrical catalogs to be queried with the respective search radii.

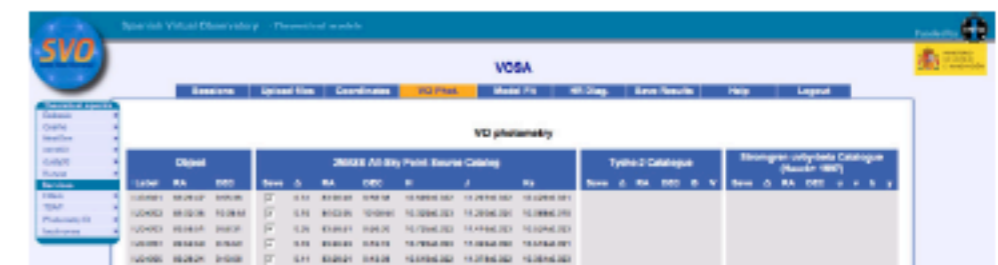


Fig. B.4. 2MASS photometry found. We will use these JHKs measurements in those objects for which we do not have our own photometrical data.

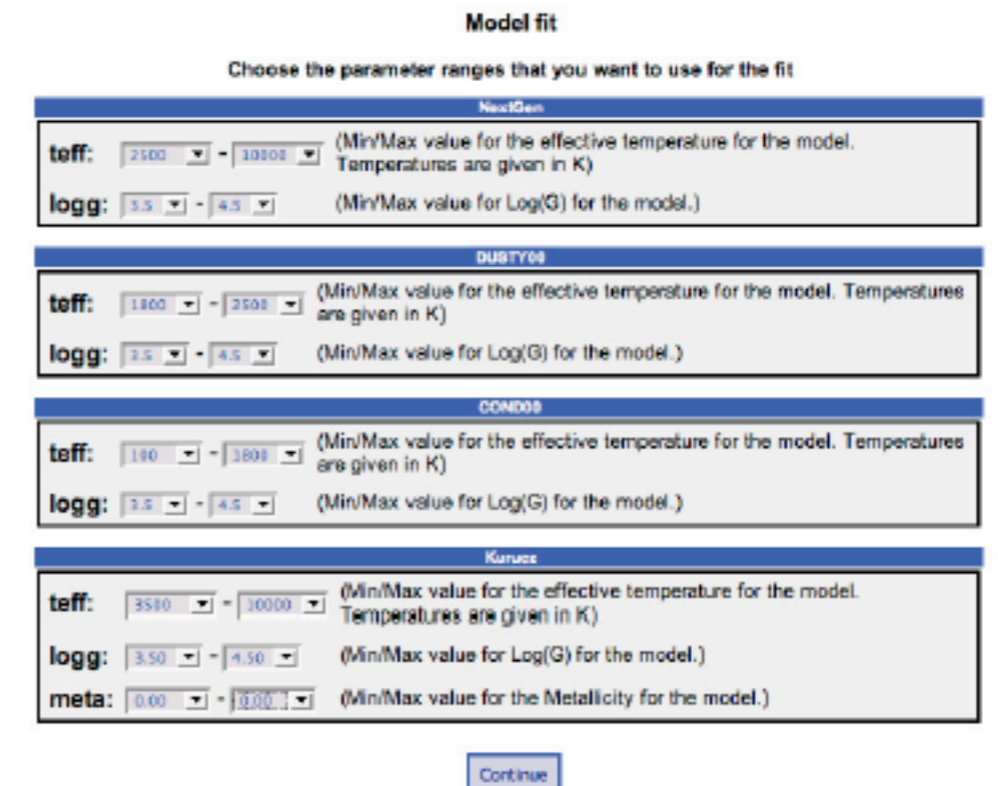


Fig. B.5. Range of parameters queried for each collection of synthetic spectra.

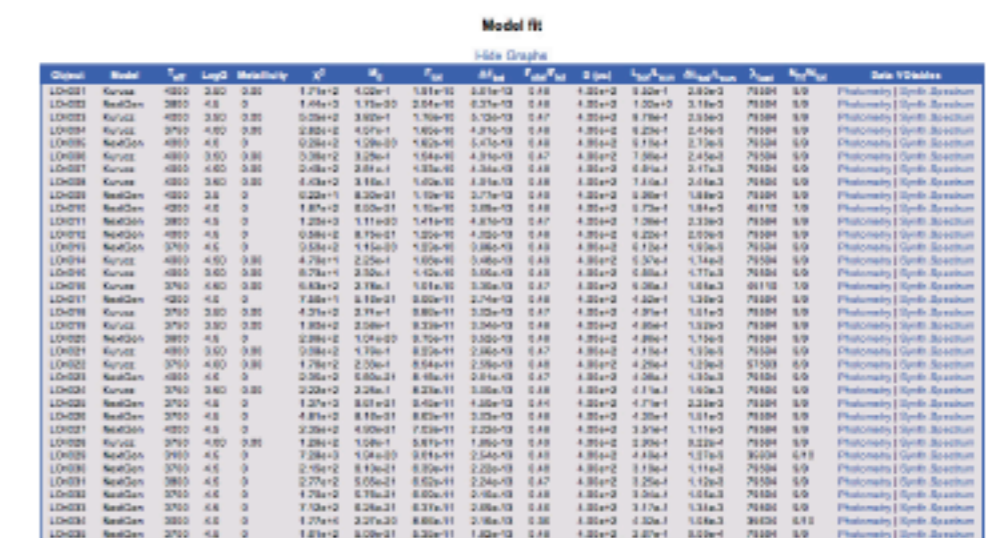


Fig. B.6. Several rows of the “master-table” with all the fittings.

VO as a ready to use tool-kit

Scale Lengths of Disk Galaxies

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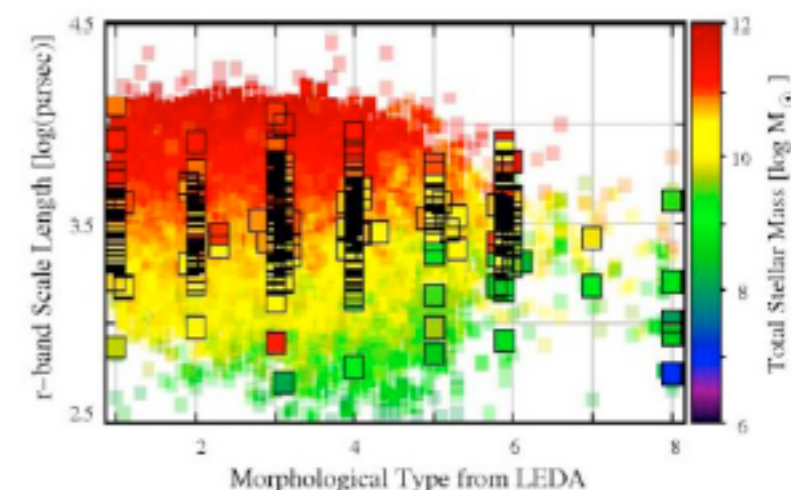
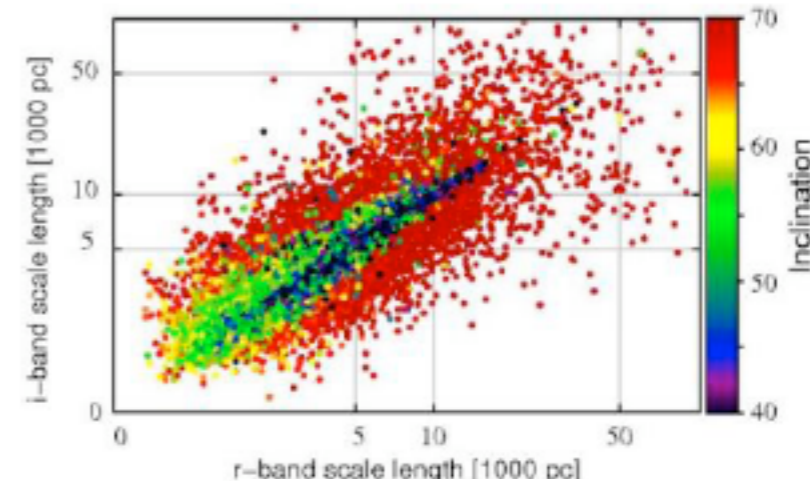
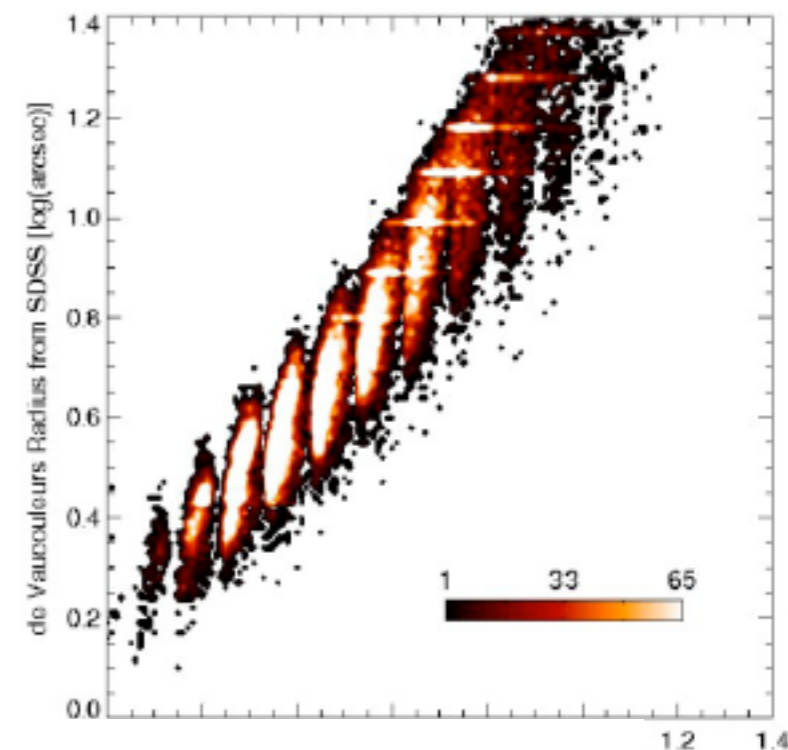
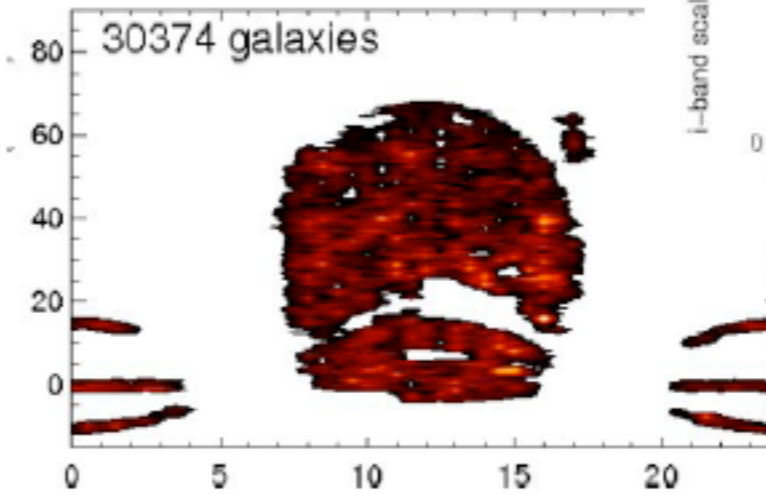
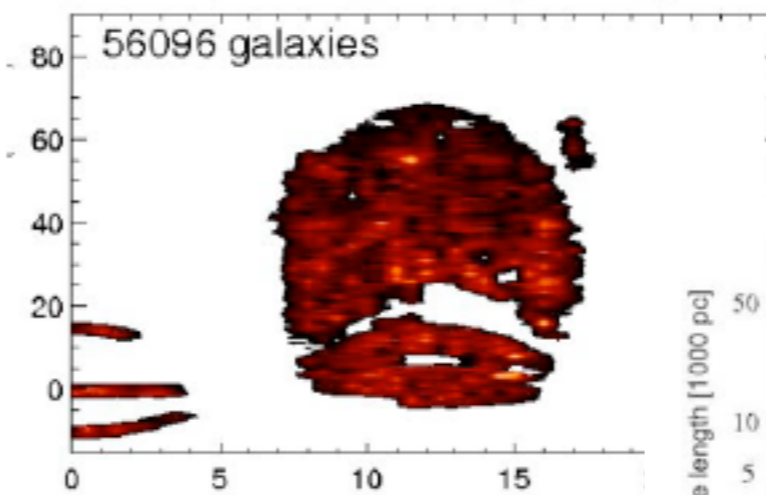
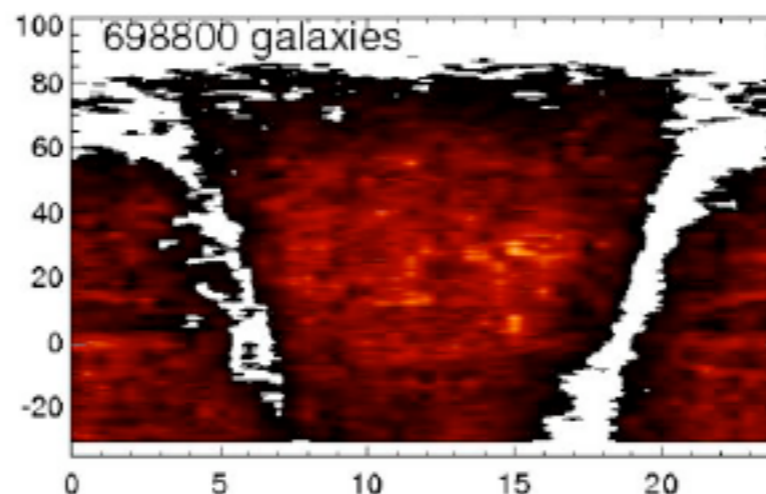
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ABSTRACT

We have derived disk scale lengths in the SDSS bands. Virtual Observatory and analyse the images for this unique catalogue. Our catalogue allowed us to investigate the dependence of disk scale length varies with respect to inclination and asymmetry parameters have dependence of structural parameters. The derivation method and numerous tests of the reliability of our results. The average dispersion of 2.05 kpc, and this is independent of morphology, concentration, and asymmetry. The scale length is larger for more massive galaxies. Galaxy masses, the r -band scale length is 5.73 ± 1.9 kpc for 10^9 – $10^{10} M_{\odot}$ and 5.73 ± 1.9 kpc for 10^{11} and $10^{12} M_{\odot}$. Distributions of scale lengths derived in all the other SDSS bands. We connect scale lengths in one parameter space used to test the results of forthcoming evolution of the Hubble sequence.

Key words: Galaxies: Structure



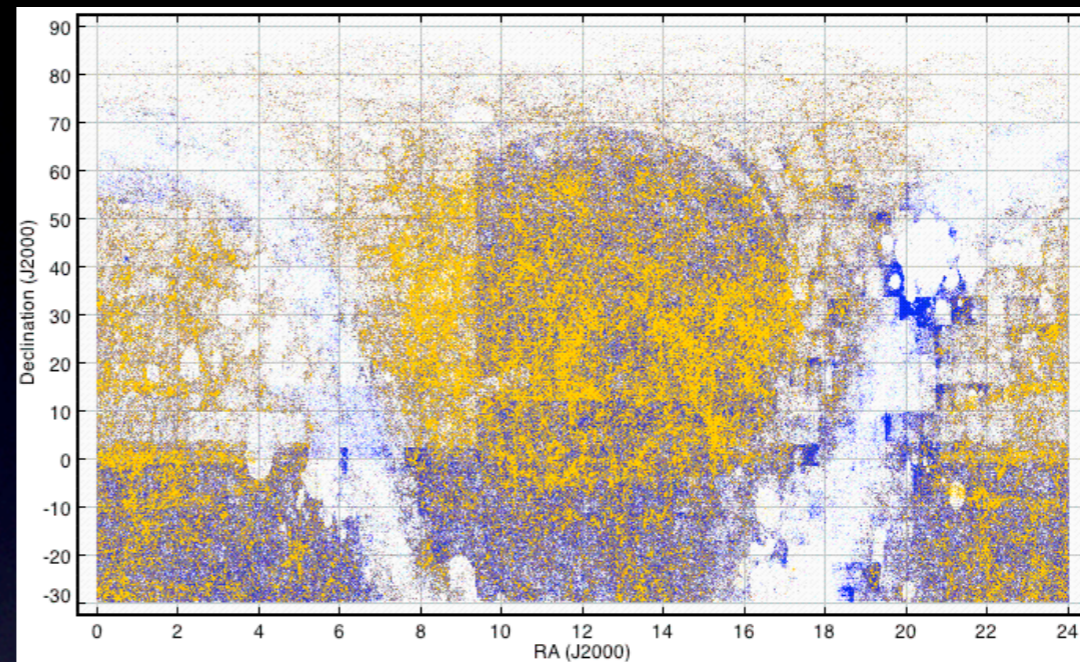
Fathi et al., Is galaxy scale length Universal?

Defining the Sample
Using the Sloan interface;
X-correlate with LEDA &
filter

TOPCAT

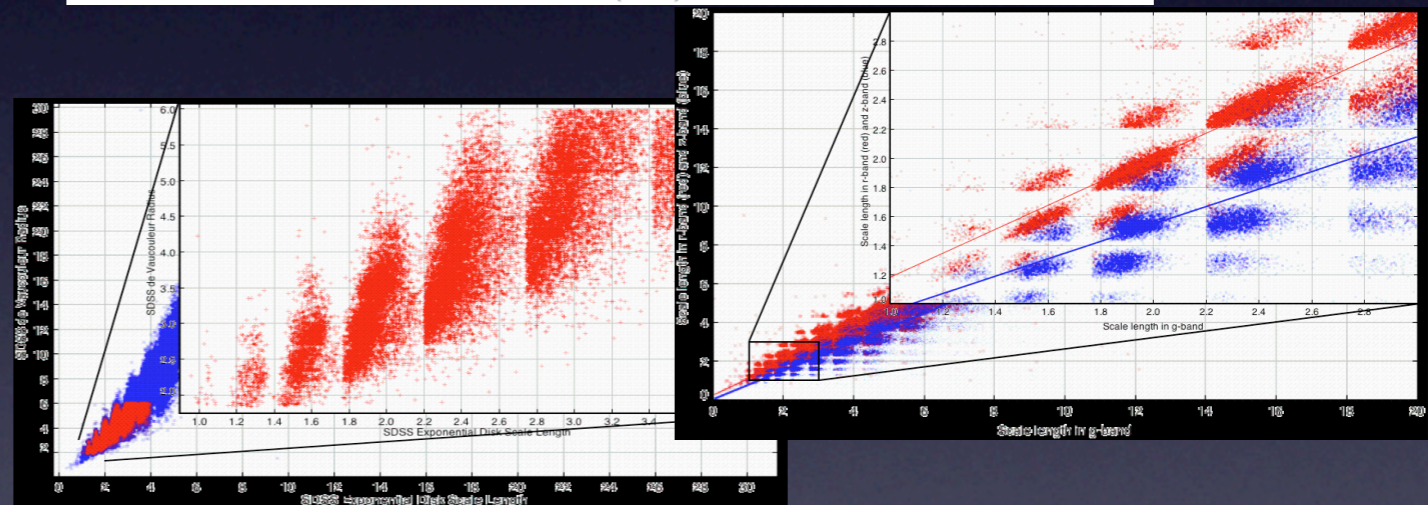
STILTS

Aladin



Investigating the SDSS
scale length

TOPCAT



Querying and Storing

SkyView

VOSpace

50000 objects * 5 images
each ~300 GB of data

VO-enabled papers



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Selected scientific publications mainly enabled by VO tools or about VO tools and methods.

For conference proceedings and other non-refereed publications, see [here](#)

REFEREED PUBLICATIONS

[The GalMer database: Galaxy Mergers in the Virtual Observatory](#)
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Projects in progress

(1) Reconstructing the SED of spiral galaxies in the WINGS survey

Aim: construct the SEDs of a sample of ~ 17000 spiral galaxies - cluster members, analyse them as a function of galaxy position inside the cluster, galaxy masses and luminosities

VO requirements: collect and retrieve photometry and spectra from large catalogues (GALEX, SDSS, 2MASS, UKIDSS, 6dF) **automatically; SED building**

(2) Probing the ambient gas around compact radio galaxies through optical and X-ray spectroscopy

Aim: collect the spectra of all young radio sources available in the VO, as well as a representative sample of large sources, to study the ionized gas properties, the different ionization mechanisms, interaction with the host ISM, AGN feedback, and the morphological and luminosity properties of both the host and radio source

VO requirements: retrieve spectra and photometry; **SED building**

Projects in progress

(3) A common scale for the spectroscopic metallicity determination of field and open cluster stars

Aim: retrieve high resolution spectra of field and open clusters stars observed with different instruments to study the metallicity distribution of the galactic disk and its evolution with time in an accurate way

VO requirements: retrieve high resolution **spectra** from the available SSAs (e.g. ELODIE, NARVAL)

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