



Applications for advanced characterisation metadata

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What is advanced metadata?

- «Level 4» characterisation, providing transmission function for a voxel in the multidimensional parameter space



Characterisation DM



Provides a physical characterisation of a dataset

<u>Level 1</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
Spatial (pos)	Location	Ref.Value	Ref.Value
Temporal (time)	Location	Ref.Value	Ref.Value
Spectral (em)	Location	Ref.Value	Ref.Value
Observable (phot)	Location	Ref.Value	Ref.Value



Characterisation DM



Provides a physical characterisation of a dataset

<u>Level 1</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
<u>Level 2</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
Spatial (pos)	Bounds	Bounds	Bounds
Temporal (time)	Bounds	Bounds	Bounds
Spectral (em)	Bounds	Bounds	Bounds
Observable (phot)	Bounds	Bounds	Bounds

Provides a physical characterisation of a dataset

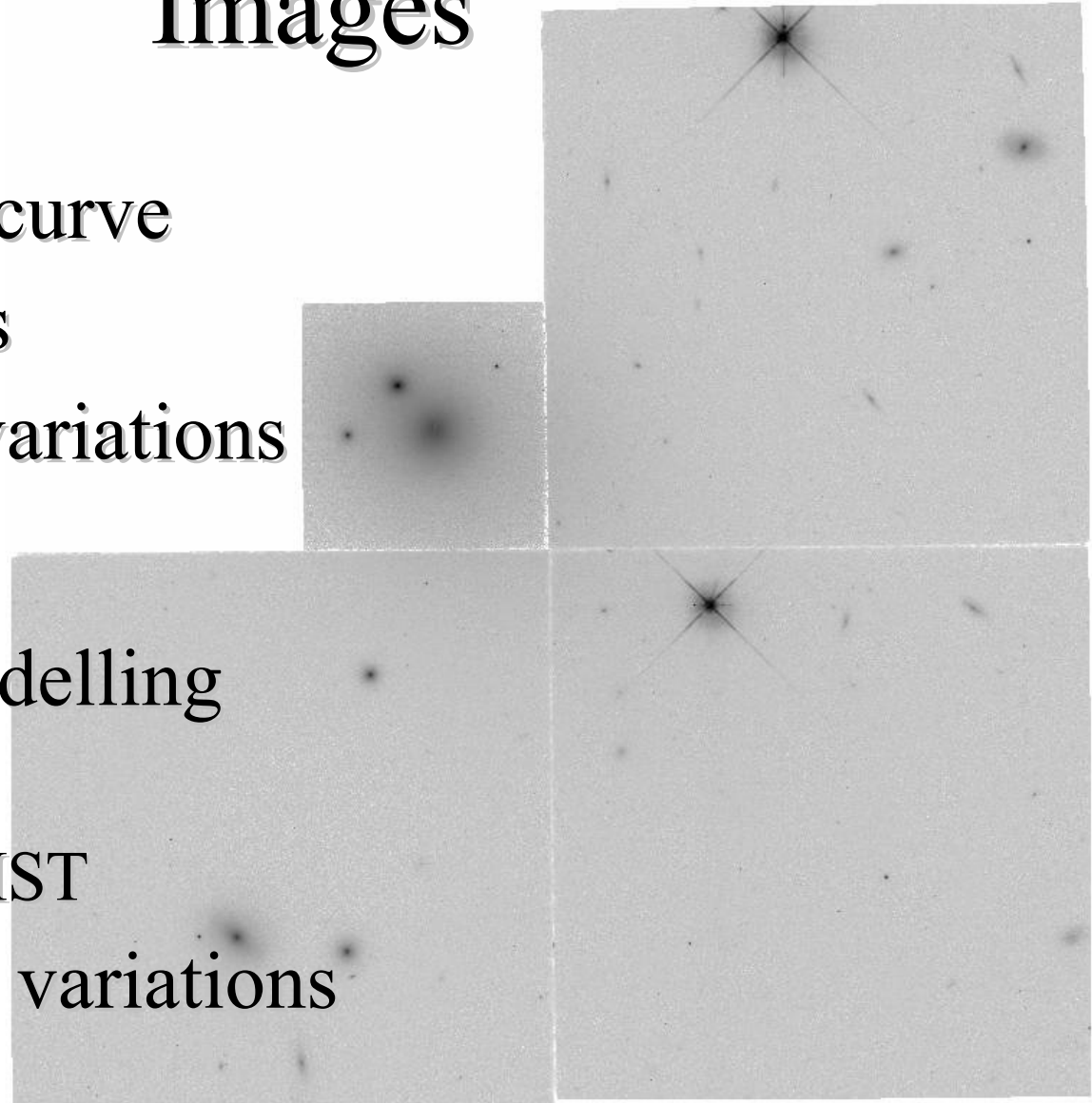
<u>Level 1</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
<u>Level 2</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
<u>Level 3</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
Spatial (pos)	Support	Support	Support
Temporal (time)	Support	Support	Support
Spectral (em)	Support	Support	Support
Observable (phot)	Support	Support	Support

Provides a physical characterisation of a dataset

<u>Level 1</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
<u>Level 2</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
<u>Level 3</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
<u>Level 4</u>	Coverage	Resolution	Sampling
Spatial (pos)	Map	Map	Map
Temporal (time)	Map	Map	Map
Spectral (em)	Map	Map	Map
Observable (phot)	Map	Map	Map

Images

- Transmission curve
- PSF variations
- transmission variations
- Instrument modelling
 - Manuals
 - TinyTim for HST
- Empirical PSF variations

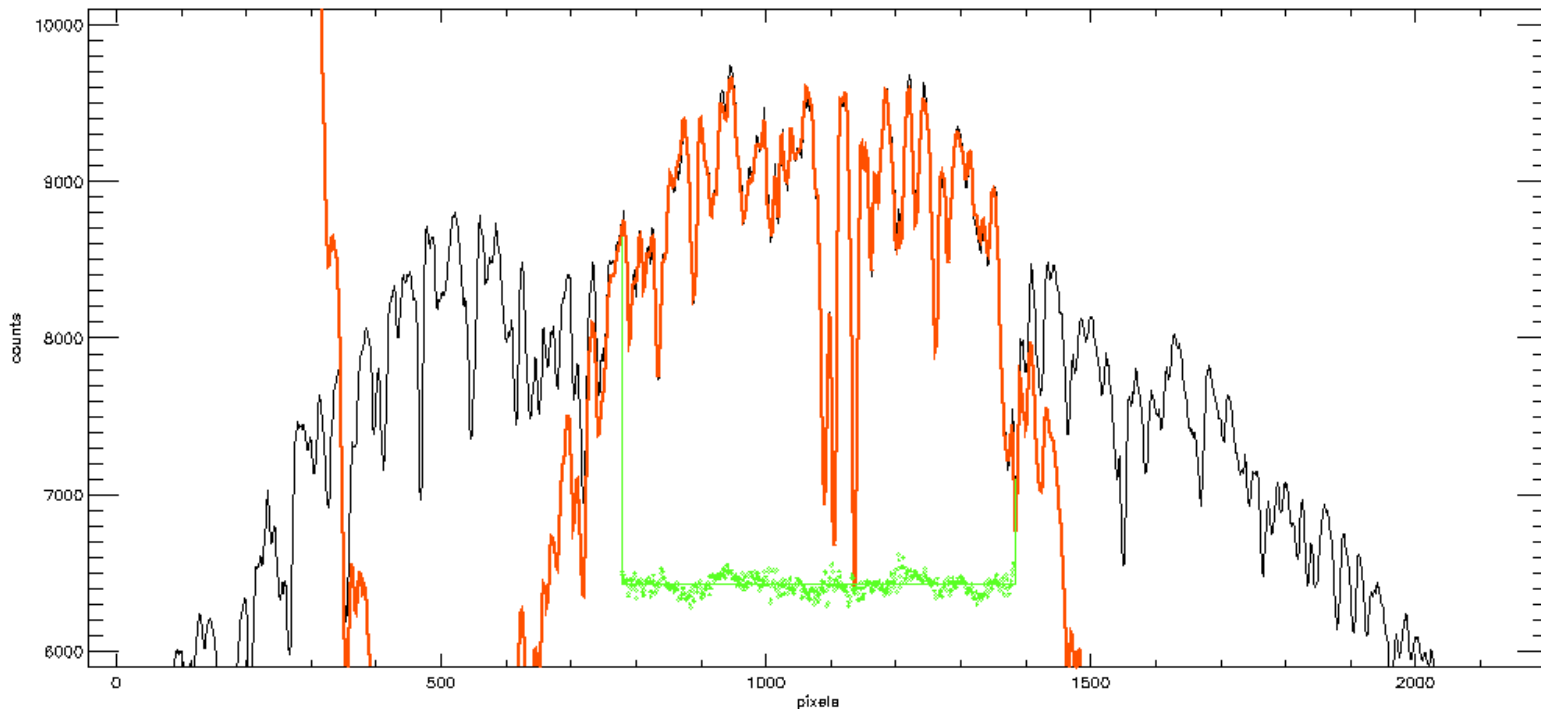


Images

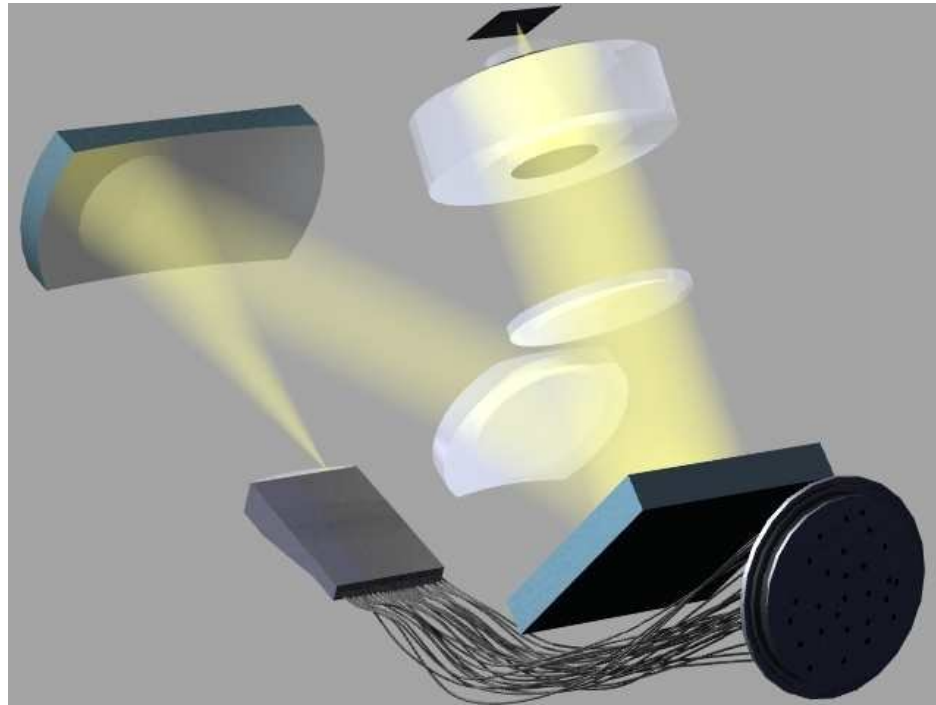
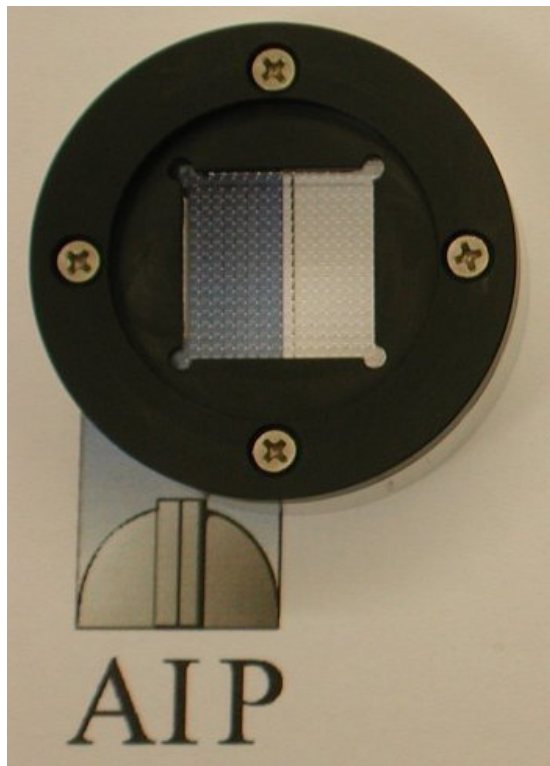
Why is it important?

- It is strongly desirable to know which photometric band you're working in :)
- PSF variations may lead to spurious photometric measurements (or details in colour maps) especially in case of undersampled PSF (e.g. WFPC2)
- transmission variations: systematic photometric errors

- Variations of spectral resolution along the wavelength
 - Instrument modelling
 - fitting «standard» spectra or measuring arc lines



- Variations of spectral resolution across the field of view AND wavelength range





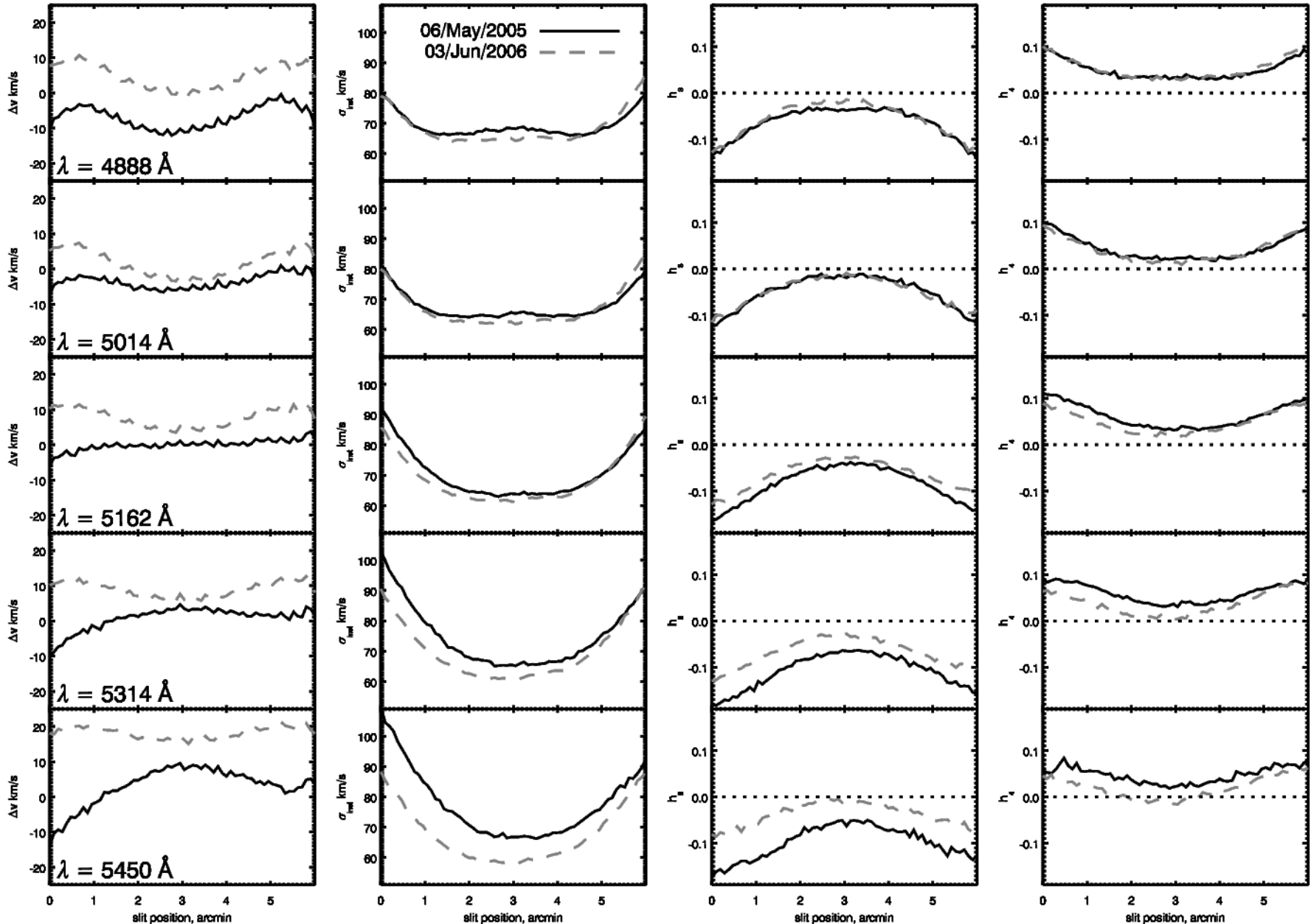
(Complex) Spectra

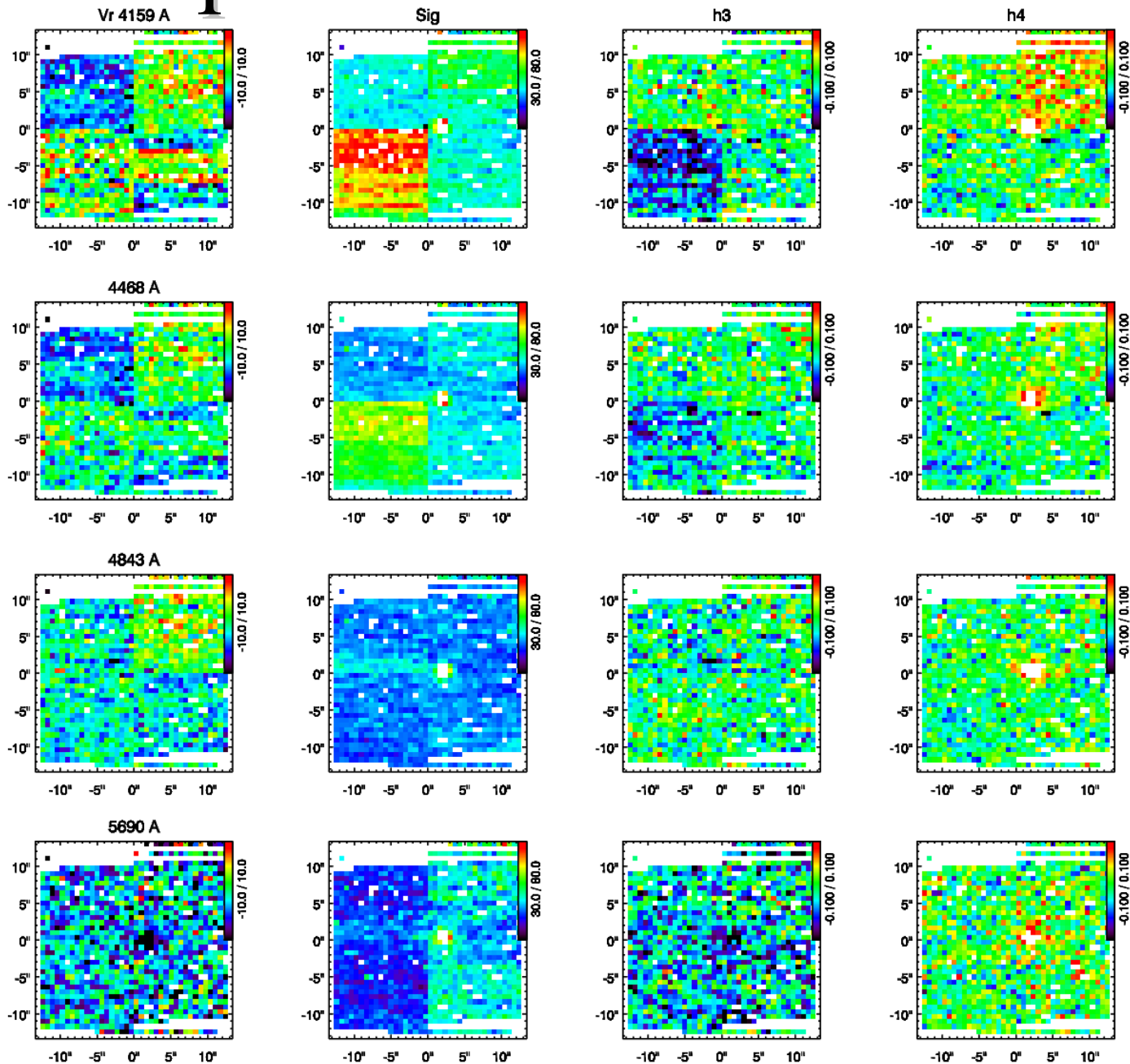


Why is it important?

- LSF variations may lead to spurious features in measuring line strengths / kinematics
- These LSF variations are [often] **VERY SIGNIFICANT** and presently not taken into account in most of the cases

Example 1: long-slit







Storing and Accessing



- Non-parametric description
- Parametric description
 - Gauss-Hermite representation of LSF/PSF
 - Variations across the FoV / wavelength range to be presented using polynomial parametrisation
- Access
 - URL to the files containing these extra bulky metadata
 - ???