

Spectrum 1.2

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- Upgrade to Spectrum data model
- Makes use of (Salgado et al) Photometry Cal model
- Used by SED model

Standard Evolution:

- Spectrum 1.03 Adopted 2007
- Spectrum 1.1 Minor corrections
- Spectrum 1.2 Photometry support

Key point:

if a document meets the 1.03 or 1.1 standard
then it also meets the 1.2 standard.

Spectrum 1.1 – Differences from 1.03

- No change to schema
- Added some utype names and some FITS keywords for those utypes for which they hadn't been defined
- Text clarifications
- Most changes due to careful reading by B. Rino – thanks Bruno!

Spectrum 1.2 – Differences from 1.1

- Back compatible
- Added use of PhotCal from Salgado et al document
- Added FluxFrame object to contain it, within CoordSys
- Schema updated (with reference to PhotCal)
- New FITS keywords suggested for PhotCal and other new utypes

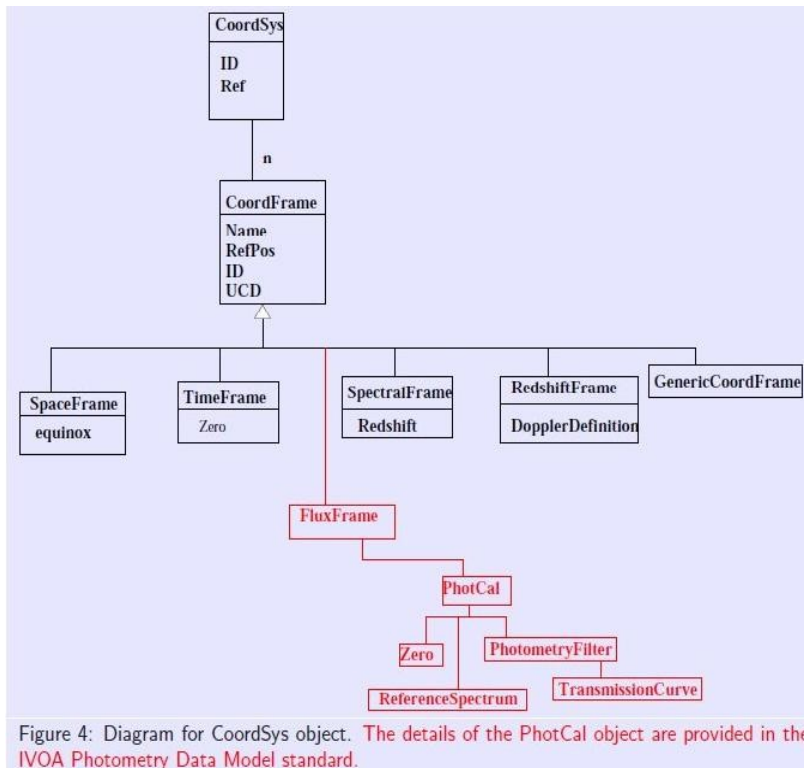


Figure 4: Diagram for CoordSys object. The details of the PhotCal object are provided in the IVOA Photometry Data Model standard.

Spectrum 1.2 – example with PhotCal

```
<GROUP utype="Spectrum.CoordSys.FluxFrame">
  <PARAM name="FluxAxisID" utype="Name" value="V"/>
  <PARAM name="FluxAxisUCD" utype="UCD" value="phot,mag"/>
  <GROUP utype="PhotCal">
    <GROUP utype="PhotometryFilter">
      <PARAM name="FluxAxisID" utype="filterName" value="FLWO CCD V"/>
      <PARAM name="FluxAxisDesc" utype="filterDescription" value="Johnson V magnitude photometry"/>
      <PARAM name="FluxAxisGID" utype="bandName" value="V"/>
      <PARAM name="Trans" utype="filterTransmissionCurve" value="ivo://cfa.harvard.edu/vo/bands/FLWOCCD/V"/>
    </GROUP>
    <GROUP utype="ZeroPoint">
      <PARAM name="FluxAxisRefVal" utype="Flux" value="3548.0" unit="Jy" ucd="phot.flux.density;em.freq"/>
      <PARAM name="ZPType" utype="Type" value="Pogson"/>
    </GROUP>
    <GROUP utype="MagnitudeSystem">
      <PARAM name="FluxAxisRefSpec" utype="ReferenceSpectrum" value="ivo://cfa.harvard.edu/vo/templates/Vega"/>
      <PARAM name="RefSpecType" utype="Type" value="VEGmag"/>
    </GROUP>
  </GROUP>
</GROUP>
</GROUP>
</GROUP>
```

```
<GROUP utype="Spectrum.Data">
  <GROUP utype="Spectrum.Data.FluxAxis">
    <FIELDref ref="Flux1"/>
    <GROUP utype="Spectrum.Data.FluxAxis.Accuracy">
      <FIELDref ref="ErrorLow"/>
      <FIELDref ref="ErrorHigh"/>
    </GROUP>
  </GROUP>
  <FIELD name="Flux" ID="Flux1" utype="Spectrum.Data.FluxAxis.value" ucd="phot.flux.density;em.wavelength"
    datatype="double" unit="mag"/>
  <FIELD name="ErrorLow" ID="ErrorLow" utype="Spectrum.Data.FluxAxis.Accuracy.StatErrLow"
    datatype="double" unit="mag"/>
  <FIELD name="ErrorHigh" ID="ErrorHigh" utype="Spectrum.Data.FluxAxis.Accuracy.StatErrHigh"
    datatype="double" unit="mag"/>
  <DATA>
  <TABLEDATA>
  <TR><TD>15.52</TD><TD>0.02</TD><TD>0.015</TD></TR>
  </TABLEDATA>
  </DATA>
</TABLE>
</RESOURCE>
</VOTABLE>
```

PhotCal info is given in the
CoordSys.FluxFrame

The actual magnitude and
error is given in the table data

Spectrum 1.2 – new data model fields

CoordSys.FluxFrame.Name	name for band
CoordSys.FluxFrame.ID	URI to an external PhotCal instance
CoordSys.FluxFrame.UCD	UCD for PhotCal (e.g. phot.mag)
PhotCal.UniqueIdentifier	ID for band
PhotCal.referenceMagnitude.Value	zero point mag, usually 0.0
PhotCal.referenceMagnitude.Unit	unit for ref. mag., usually 'mag'
PhotCal.referenceMagnitude.UCD	UCD for ref.mag, usually 'phot.mag'
PhotCal.ZeroPointFlux.Value	Zero point (e.g. 0 mag = 4410 Jy)
PhotCal.ZeroPointFlux.Unit	unit for zero point (e.g. Jy)
PhotCal.ZeroPointFlux.UCD	kind of zero point (e.g. phot.flux.density)
PhotCal.ZeroPoint.Type	usually 'Pogson' (default)
PhotCal.ZeroPoint.softeningCoefficient	
PhotCal.MagnitudeSystem.ReferenceSpectrum	URI to reference spectrum (eg Vega)
PhotCal.MagnitudeSystem.Type	
PhotCal.PhotometryFilter.filterName	Band name
PhotCal.PhotometryFilter.BandName	generic name
PhotCal.PhotometryFilter.filterDescription	Description
PhotCal.PhotometryFilter.fpsIdentifier	
PhotCal.PhotometryFilter.filterTransmissionCurve	

Spectrum 1.2 – new data model fields

We also add two fields to encode the aperture correction for a photometry point. This introduces a new high level object to the model, a 'Correction' object which we can extend it future for other kinds of correction.

We need these fields because photometric measurements are often done within a (hardware or software) aperture significantly smaller than the total PSF size. The data may be supplied either as “we measured 5 mJy and this needs to be corrected by a factor $1/0.92$ ” or “the corrected flux is 5.4 mJy, which we got by dividing by 0.92 which we think was the fraction of the true flux within the aperture”

Correction.FluxAxis.ApFrac.Value	Aperture fraction (0.0 to 1.0)
Correction.FluxAxis.ApFrac.Applied	Aperture fraction applied or not?