### Time Domain Astronomy in VizieR

Ada Nebot

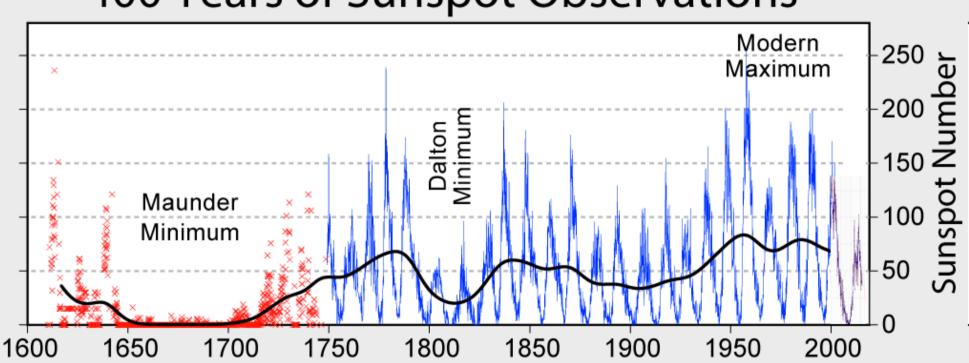


# Outline

- Time Domain Astronomy: concept and examples
- Dedicated missions to study the variable sky
- Measuring time
- Combining data: mapping to a pivot format
- Time for VizieR: collecting metadata

• Phenomena varying with time and having or triggering a follow-up observation

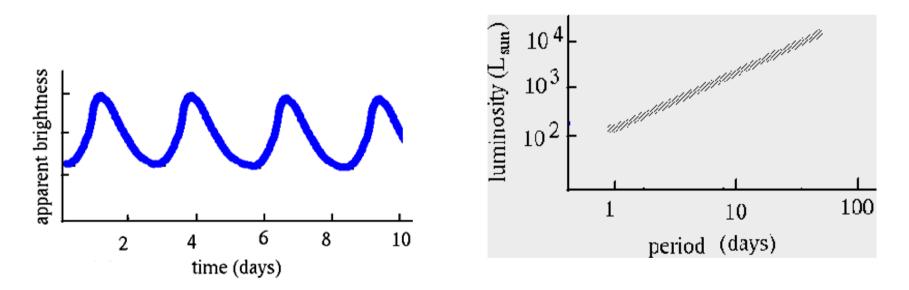
- Phenomena varying with time and having or triggering a follow-up observation
  - Sunspots varying along the year -> solar activity cycle



### 400 Years of Sunspot Observations

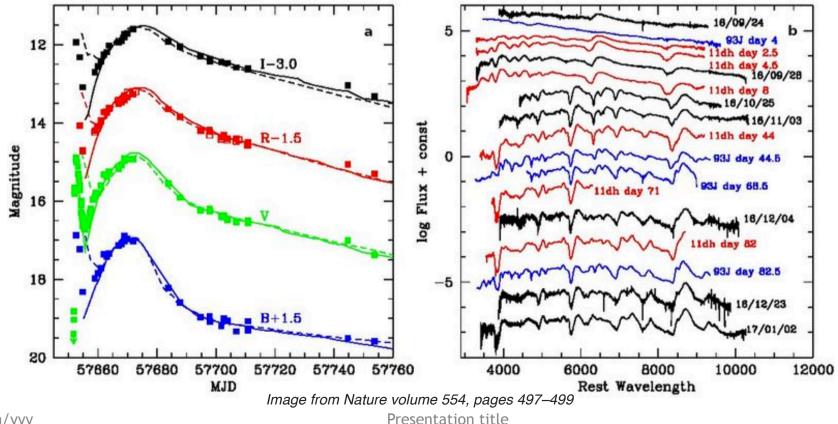
Credit wiki: 400 year sunspot history, including the Maunder Minimum

- Phenomena varying with time and having or triggering a follow-up observation
  - Sunspots varying along the year —> solar activity cycle
  - Magnitude changes in Cepheid variables —> determination of distances



https://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/StarChild/questions/cepheids.html

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  - SN spectral changes with time after the explosion —> classification, chemical composition, progenitor?



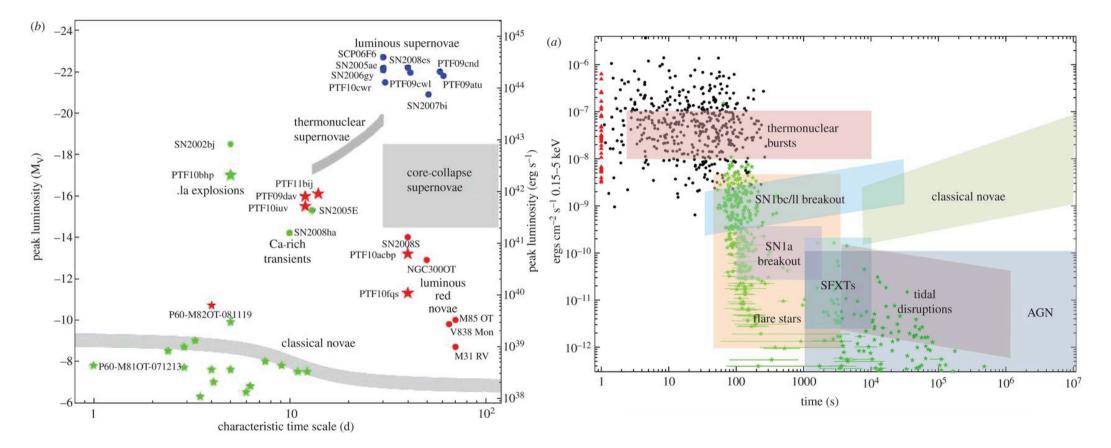
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  - Orbital period variations of cataclysmic variables —> angular momentum loss
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- All these can be relevant at all wavelengths from radio to gamma-rays and from time scales varying from seconds to years

• Characteristic Time Scales of objects of different nature



(a) Typical observed X-ray flux plotted against variability time scale for a variety of source types (colour-shaded regions) and for the prompt and afterglow fluxes for GRBs detected by the Swift mission (individual points). Black points are swift Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) GRBs (with the *T*<sub>90</sub><1 s in red), green points are Swift X-ray Telescope GRB afterglow fluxes. AGN, active galactic nucleus; SFXT, supergiant fast X-ray transients. (*b*) Taken from Kulkarni [**5**] and shows the optical phase space of cosmic explosive events and their characteristic time scales. Image credits: (*a*) Julian Osborne and (*b*) Shri Kulkarni. (Online version in colour.)

dd/mm/yyy

Presentation title

### Dedicated missions to study the variable sky







Stripe 82





### Dedicated missions to study the variable sky

- There are dedicated missions but...
- Compiling data from different missions can also lead to interesting results:
  - DASCH project (looking back in time for over 100 years!)

- So, what astronomers call "Time series" can depend on the astronomer you ask.
- We can distinguish:
  - data coming from one origin
  - data coming from different missions
    - need to bring coordinates to a common frame
    - need to bring time to a common scale

## How do we measure time?

### • What is time?

- **How** do we measure it?
  - Time Scale: "A time scale is simply a well defined way of measuring time based on a specific periodic natural phenomenon".
    - SI (atomic) second: 9,192,631,770 cycles of the radiation corresponding to the ground state hyperfine transition of Cesium 133 (BIPM 1998). Since 1950 but before that...
    - Based on the rotation of the Earth (1 day)
- Where do we measure it?
  - Reference: Earth? Satellite? Another planet? Satellite? Barycentre of the solar system?

### How do we measure time?

### Table 2 Recognized Time Scale Values<sup>1,2</sup>

- TAI (International Atomic Time): atomic time standard maintained on the rotating geoid
- TT (Terrestrial Time; IAU standard): defined on the rotating geoid, usually derived as TAI + 32.184 s
- TDT (Terrestrial Dynamical Time): synonym for TT (deprecated)
- ET (Ephemeris Time): continuous with TT; should not be used for data taken after 1984-01-01
- IAT synonym for TAI (deprecated)
- UT1 (Universal Time): Earth rotation time
- UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated; default): runs synchronously with TAI, except for the occasional insertion of leap seconds intended to keep UTC within 0.9 s of UT1; as of 2012-07-01 UTC = TAI - 35 s
- GMT (Greenwich Mean Time): continuous with UTC; its use is deprecated for dates after 1972-01-01
- UT() (Universal Time, with qualifier): for high-precision use of radio signal distributions between 1955 and 1972; see Section A.9
- GPS (Global Positioning System): runs (approximately) synchronously with TAI; GPS  $\approx$  TAI 19 s
- TCG (Geocentric Coordinate Time): TT reduced to the geocenter, corrected for the relativistic effects of the Earth's rotation and gravitational potential; TCG runs faster than TT at a constant rate
- TCB (Barycentric Coordinate Time): derived from TCG by a 4-dimensional transformation, taking into account the relativistic effects of the gravitational potential at the barycenter (relative to that on the rotating geoid) as well as velocity time dilation variations due to the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, thus ensuring consistency with fundamental physical constants; Irwin & Fukushima (1999) provide a time ephemeris
- TDB (Barycentric Dynamical Time): runs slower than TCB at a constant rate so as to remain approximately in step with TT; runs therefore quasisynchronously with TT, except for the relativistic effects introduced by variations in the Earth's velocity relative to the barycenter; when referring to celestial observations, a pathlength correction to the barycenter may be needed which requires the Time Reference Direction used in calculating the pathlength correction
- LOCAL for simulation data and for free-running clocks.

### Table 3 Standard Time Reference Position Values<sup>1</sup>

TOPOCENTER	Topocenter: the location from where the ob- servation was made (default)
GEOCENTER	Geocenter
BARYCENTER	Barycenter of the Solar System
RELOCATABLE	Relocatable: to be used for simulation data only
CUSTOM	A position specified by coordinates that is not the observatory location
Less common allo	wed standard values are:
HELIOCENTER	Heliocenter
HELIOCENTER GALACTIC	Heliocenter Galactic center
GALACTIC	Galactic center
GALACTIC EMBARYCENTER	Galactic center Earth-Moon barycenter
GALACTIC EMBARYCENTER MERCURY	Galactic center Earth-Moon barycenter Center of Mercury
GALACTIC EMBARYCENTER MERCURY VENUS	Galactic center Earth-Moon barycenter Center of Mercury Center of Venus
GALACTIC EMBARYCENTER MERCURY VENUS MARS	Galactic center Earth-Moon barycenter Center of Mercury Center of Venus Center of Mars
GALACTIC EMBARYCENTER MERCURY VENUS MARS JUPITER	Galactic center Earth-Moon barycenter Center of Mercury Center of Venus Center of Mars Barycenter of the Jupiter system

Representations of Time Coordinates in FITS (Rots et al. 2015)

# Comparing data

- How do we compare times?
  - Keep track of the time system used —> what exactly?
  - Bring to a standard **pivot format** —> which among all?
- What needs to be kept track of in a time system
  - Where
  - How
  - Offsets in data (observations after GRB on date XXX)
  - Format (JD, ISO, random,...)
  - Units
- How are we keeping track of time series data in VizieR
- What are our plans for the future?

## □ Meta data

- How have we been doing it in in VizieR:
  - Mostly text describing (MJD, HJD, ... offsets,...) ?
  - Some ucds
  - kept track of format and units
- What are our plans for the future?
  - Describe the needed fields in tables with metadata
  - Similar as what is already done for the filters or for coordinates
- What are the needed fields? VizieR metadata tables.
- How will be know what the time systems is? that is, how to find the information?
  - For specific missions (big tables) it should be relatively easy to find.
  - For smaller catalogues and tables? First guess: caption or the tables.
  - If we don't know it? What next?
    - Are there default values which we could use without loosing too much precision?
    - Or should the corresponding fields be left empty?

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	METAtimeFrameRef	Time Frame position reference table; PK=time <sub>frame</sub> id				
	METAtimeRepstRef	Time Representation reference table; PK=time <sub>rep</sub> id				
	METAtimeSystem	General Time System table; PK=time <sub>syst</sub> id				
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	METAtimeRel	Related time columns				
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<u>plot the output</u>

<u>query using TAP/SQL</u>

time scale id	name	description
1	TAI	(International Atomic Time): atomic time standard maintained on the rotating geoid
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		keep UTC within 0.9 s of UT1; as of 2012-07-01 UTC = TAI $\hat{a}^{\prime}$ 35 s
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		(Global Positioning System): runs (approximately) synchronously with TAI; GPS â‰ <sup>^</sup> TAI â <sup>^</sup> 19 s
10	TCG	(Geocentric Coordinate Time): TT reduced to the geocenter, corrected for the relativistic effects of the Earth' s rotation and
		gravitational potential;
11	TCG	runs faster than TT at a constant rate
12	TCB	(Barycentric Coordinate Time): derived from TCG by a 4-dimensional transformation, taking into account the relativistic effects of the
		gravitational potential at the barycenter as well as velocity time dilation variations
13	TDB	(Barycentric Dynamical Time): runs slower than TCB at a constant rate so as to remain approximately in step with TT; runs therefore
		quasisynchronously with TT, except for the relativistic effects
14	LOCAL	for simulation data and for free-running clocks

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time frame id	name	description	
1	TOPOCENTER	Topocenter: the location from where the observation was made (default)	
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3	BARYCENTER	Barycenter of the Solar System	
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5	CUSTOM	A position specified by coordinates that is not the observatory location	
6	HELIOCENTER	Heliocenter	
7	GALACTIC	Galactic center	
8	EMBARYCENTER	Earth-Moon barycenter	
9	MERCURY	Center of Mercury	
10	VENUS	Center of Venus	
11	MARS	Center of Mars	
12	JUPITER	Barycenter of the Jupiter system	
13	SATURN	Barycenter of the Saturn system	
14	URANUS	Barycenter of the Uranus system	
15	NEPTUNE	Barycenter of the Neptune system	

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2	1345	13	3	2.4552e+06	44	2	1	0
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Default Time system	0		JD
Time (Barycentric JD in TCB).	2.4552e+06	44	JD
https://www.cosmos.esa.int/documents/29201/1645651/GDR2 DataModel draft.pdf/938f48a2-			
<u>a08d-b63c-67e7-eae778c9a657</u>			
Time (Barycentric JD in TCB).	2.4552e+06	5	JD
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<u>a08d-b63c-67e7-eae778c9a657</u>			
Time (Barycentric JD in TCB).	2.4552e+06	5	JD
https://www.cosmos.esa.int/documents/29201/1645651/GDR2 DataModel draft.pdf/938f48a2-			
a08d-b63c-67e7-eae778c9a657			

- But this is outrageous! That's too much! Crazy astronomers really need this?
- Yes, we do, take as example where we mix information of data taken at different seasons
- But... shortcuts without loosing information are possible.
- If we don't know —> set to UNKOWN and there will be default values that will be set to the different columns.
- Diagnostic of effort should be carried out:
  - number of tables with information on time ?
  - How to proceed?
    - VizieR Time Domain Crunch Session