

Valorisation des données de la recherche dans les services du CDS



CENTRE DE DONNÉES
ASTRONOMIQUES DE STRASBOURG

Evelyne Son

09/04/2018



□ Les services du CDS



Centre de Données astronomiques de
Strasbourg
Strasbourg astronomical Data Center



Entry point to all services



Object database



Catalogue database



Interactive sky atlas



Basic data:
VQS Vr - Eclipsing binary of Algol type
[Compact]

Other object types:
[Compact]

XBIS coord. (ep=2000):
[Compact]

FK3 coord. (ep=2000):
[Compact]

Gal. coord. (ep=2000):
[Compact]

Spectral type:
[Compact]

Fluxes (J):
[Compact]

References:
[Compact]

Identifiers (ID):
[Compact]

NAME	RA (J2000)	DEC (J2000)	OBJCLASS	OBJTYPE	OBJID	OBJNAME	OBJDESC	OBJREF	OBJCMT
...



SIMBAD : identification des objets astronomiques dans les publications, mesures, et bibliographie.

VizieR : catalogues de données

Aladin : atlas interactif du ciel

□ SIMBAD

- Identification des objets astronomiques dans les publications, mesures et bibliographie
- 9 grands journaux astronomie / astrophysique
(A&A, AJ, ApJ/ApJS, MNRAS, Nature, PASJ, PASP, Science)
+ une vingtaine d'autres
- > 9 millions d'objets astronomiques
- > 300 000 références
- > 500 000 requêtes par jour



SIMBAD Astronomical Database - CDS (Strasbourg)

What is SIMBAD ?

Queries	Documentation	Information
basic search	User's guide	Presentation
by identifier		
by coordinates		Image thumbnails
by criteria	Query by urls	
reference query	Nomenclature Dictionary	
scripts	Object types	
TAP queries	List of journals	SimWatch
	Measurement description	
options	Spectral type coding	Release:
	User annotations documentation	SIMBAD4 1.6 - Feb-2018
Display all user annotations	Acknowledgment	Release history

Content
The SIMBAD astronomical database provides basic data, cross-identifications, bibliography and measurements for astronomical objects outside the solar system.
SIMBAD can be queried by object name, coordinates and various criteria. Lists of objects and scripts can be submitted.
Links to some other on-line services are also provided.

Basic search
<input type="text"/>
<i>identifier, coordinates (radius=10 arcmin), or bibcode</i>
<input type="button" value="SIMBAD search"/> <input type="button" value="clear"/> help
Install the Simbad basic search in your tool bar

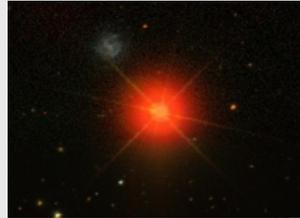
Acknowledgment
<p>If the Simbad database was helpful for your research work, the following acknowledgment would be appreciated:</p> <p><i>This research has made use of the SIMBAD database, operated at CDS, Strasbourg, France</i></p> <p>2000,A&AS,143,9 , "The SIMBAD astronomical database", Wenger et al.</p>

Statistics	
Simbad contains on 2018.04.06	
9,393,692	objects
27,512,852	identifiers
341,765	bibliographic references
16,712,237	citations of objects in papers

Objets astronomiques présents dans Simbad

/1

• Etoiles



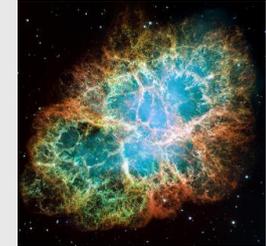
IRAS 03088+0104



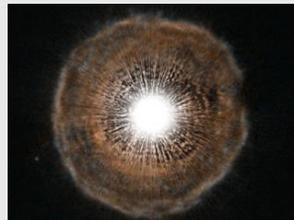
Etoiles jeunes
- dans l'amas du
Trapèze -



Etoiles évoluées
- PG 1149+057 -



Supernovae
- SN 1054 -



Etoiles variables
- U Cam -



Etoiles doubles
- bet Cyg -



Amas d'étoiles
- Les Pléiades / M80 -

• Galaxies



Andromède



Les Antennes



M 87



Amas de galaxies
- Quintette de Stephan -

- Milieu interstellaire



Nuages moléculaires
- Le nuage du Cygne -



Nuages sombres
- Barnard 59 -



Nébuleuses
- La tête de Cheval -



Nébuleuses planétaires
- NGC 7293 -



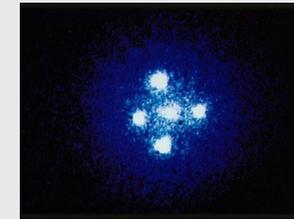
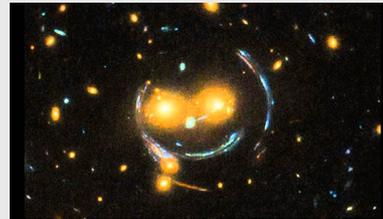
Rémanents de supernovae
- SN 1006 -



Filaments
- in IC5146 -

- Régions HII
- Régions de formation stellaire...

- Systèmes gravitationnels



Lentilles gravitationnelles
SDSSCGB 8842.3 + SDSSCGB 8842.4 / La Croix d'Einstein

- Sources : Radio, IR, Opt, UV, X, Gamma...
- Régions étendues : Orion, Cygnus, Carina...

Recherche par objet

Données fondamentales

Basic data :

NGC 4228 -- Starburst Galaxy

query around with radius arc

Other object types: SBG () , G (BTS, CASG, KUG, LEDA, 2MASX, MCG, TC, UGC, UZC, Z, [M98c] , [MI94] , [VDD93]) , IR (IRAS, PSCz) , GiG ([CHM2007]) , X (1E)

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000) : 12 15 39.174 +36 19 36.80 (Infrared) [~ ~ ~] B [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000) : 12 15 39.174 +36 19 36.80 (Infrared) [~ ~ ~] B [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950) : 12 13 08.52 +36 36 16.9 (Infrared) [~ ~ ~] B [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

Gal coord. (ep=J2000) : 160.2543 +78.0745 (Infrared) [~ ~ ~] B [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

Radial velocity / Redshift / cz : V(km/s) 293 [5] / z(-) 0.000977 [0.000017] / cz 292.90 [5.10] (-) D [2002LEDA.....0P](#)

Morphological type: IAB(s)m D [2013MNRAS.428.1927C](#)

Angular size (arcmin): 4.807 3.076 128 (-) (IR) C [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

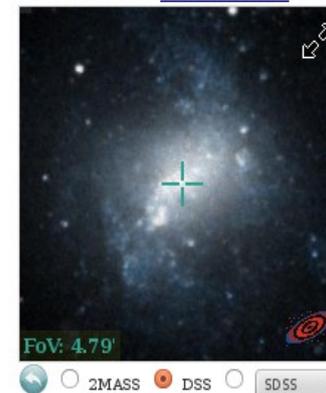
Fluxes (4) : B 10.3 [-] D [1999PASP..111..438F](#)

J 8.714 [0.028] C [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

H 8.056 [0.04] C [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

K 7.908 [0.05] C [2006AJ....131.1163S](#)

Interactive [AladinLite](#) view



Hierarchy : number of linked objects whatever the membership probability is (see description [here](#)) :

parents : 3

children : 36

siblings : 142

Display criteria :

Identifiers (22) :

[NGC](#) 4228

[BTS](#) 106

[CASG](#) 895

[1E](#) 1213.1+3636

[IRAS](#) F12131+3636

[IRAS](#) 12131+3636

[KUG](#) 1213+366

[LEDA](#) 39225

[2MASX](#) J12153917+3619368

[MCG+06-27-042](#)

[NGC](#) 4214

[PSCz](#) Q12131+3636

[IC](#) 201

[UGC](#) 7278

[UZC](#) J121539.6+361935

[Z](#) 187-32

[Z](#) 1213.1+3637

[\[CHM2007\]](#) HDC 706 J121539.17+3619368

[\[CHM2007\]](#) LDC 867 J121539.17+3619368

[\[M98c\]](#) 121308.8+363619

[\[MI94\]](#) Sm 71

[\[VDD93\]](#) 150

□ Recherche par objet

Références bibliographiques

[2018ApJ...852..114H](#) [A X C D ,10]

Astrophys. J., 852, 114-114 (2018/January-2)

Wide-field imaging of the environments of LITTLE THINGS dwarf irregular galaxies.

HUNTER D.A., MELTON C., LESHIN S., WONG A., CLARK M., KAMIENSKI J., MORIYA N., PACKWOOD B., BIRKET B., EDWARDS W., et al.

Simbad objects: [43](#)

CDS status: *being processed*

Commentaire privé:

(q)Laurent Table 2: IC 10-HI blob: on crée dans SIMBAD? Si oui, quelles DF? -MN-16.02.18

// =q=Acro Table 2: IC 10-HI blob: NL (type PoG, coord (rad) D, enfant de IC 10) -MN-23.02.18

[2018ApJ...853..124J](#) [D ,2]

Astrophys. J., 853, 124-124 (2018/February-1)

Tackling the saturation of oxygen: the use of phosphorus and sulfur as proxies within the neutral interstellar medium of star-forming galaxies.

JAMES B. and ALOISI A.

Simbad objects: [9](#)

Occurrences et place dans le texte

[2018ApJS..234...29H](#) [X C D ,20]

Astrophys. J., Suppl. Ser., 234, 29-29 (2018/February-0)

A radio continuum study of dwarf galaxies: 6 cm imaging of LITTLE THINGS.

HINDSON L., KITCHENER G., BRINKS E., HEESEN V., WESTCOTT J., HUNTER D., ZHANG H.-X., RUPEN M. and RAU U.

Simbad objects: [90](#)

[2017A&A...597A..28B](#) [X ,1]

Astronomy and Astrophysics, volume 597A, 28-28 (2017/1-1)

How can young massive clusters reach their present-day sizes?

BANERJEE S. and KROUPA P.

Simbad objects: [125](#)

[2017A&A...599A...9F](#) [T K A X C ,31]

Astronomy and Astrophysics, volume 599A, 9-9 (2017/3-1)

Disentangling the ISM phases of the dwarf galaxy NGC 4214 using [C II] SOFIA/GREAT observations.

FAHRION K., CORMIER D., BIGIEL F., HONY S., ABEL N.P., CIGAN P., CSENGERI T., GRAF U.U., LEBOUTEILLER V., MADDEN S.C., et al.

<Available at CDS ([J/A+A/599/A9](#)): list.dat fits/*>

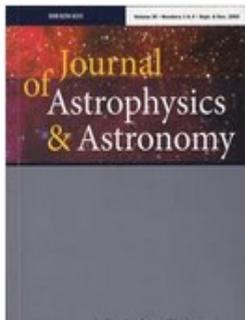
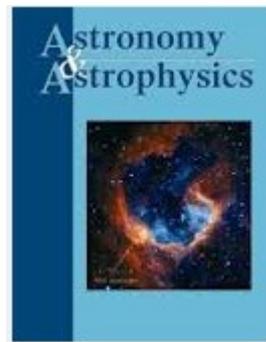
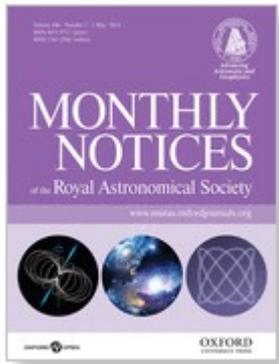
Simbad objects: [14](#)

Commentaire privé:

(F) list.dat AlineE 10/05/2017

□ La mise à jour

- Enregistrement des références dans la base (en lien avec les éditeurs)
- Vérification des titres et noms d'auteurs



[2014AJ...147...91L](#)

Astron. J., 147, 91 (2014)

Physical nature and timing variations of the eclipsing system V407 Pegasi.

LEE J.W., PARK J.-H., HONG K., KIM S.-L. and LEE C.-U.

Comments & notes:

CDS status: *being processed*

flags: (abstract)

CDS comment:

=0=

[2014AJ...147...92W](#)

Astron. J., 147, 92 (2014)

The refined physical properties of transiting exoplanetary system WASP-11/HAT-P-10.

WANG X.-B., GU S.-H., CAMERON A.C., WANG Y.-B., HUI H.-K., KWOK C.-T., YEUNG B. and LEUNG K.-C.

Comments & notes:

CDS status: *being processed*

flags: (abstract)

CDS comment:

=0=

[2014AJ...147...93D](#)

Astron. J., 147, 93 (2014)

Prospects for measuring supermassive black hole masses with future extremely large telescopes.

DO T., WRIGHT S.A., BARTH A.J., BARTON E.J., SIMARD L., LARKIN J.E., MOORE A.M., WANG L. and ELLERBROEK B.

Comments & notes:

CDS status: *being processed*

flags: (abstract)

CDS comment:

=0=

□ La mise à jour

- La console de mise à jour : traitement « à la main » des journaux

Table 2. Ten EGRET sources: *Fermi* analysis results.

Source name	TS (7 years)	UL (photon cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	TS (3 years)	UL (photon cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	(Egret_Flux/ <i>Fermi_UL</i>)
3EG J0239+2815	3.06	3.56 × 10 ⁻⁹	10.68	1.25 × 10 ⁻⁸	38.76 ± 7.30
3EG J0423+1707	0.34	5.85 × 10 ⁻⁹	1.28	7.93 × 10 ⁻⁹	27.01 ± 4.62
3EG J0808+5114	0.20	7.99 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	0.09	2.65 × 10 ⁻⁹	108.89 ± 30.04
3EG J0917+4427	1.82	2.07 × 10 ⁻⁹	0.19	9.31 × 10 ⁻⁹	66.67 ± 9.66
3EG J1310-0517	15.13	8.15 × 10 ⁻⁹	6.46	1.30 × 10 ⁻⁸	9.69 ± 2.21
3EG J1347+2932	12.17	6.68 × 10 ⁻⁹	6.52	7.74 × 10 ⁻⁹	14.37 ± 4.34
3EG J1634-1434	0.16	1.50 × 10 ⁻⁹	1.22	5.85 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	76.67 ± 18.67
3EG J1959+6342	1.32	1.24 × 10 ⁻⁹	3.92	9.24 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	107.26 ± 24.99
3EG J2027+3429	<0	2.13 × 10 ⁻⁹	<0	5.97 × 10 ⁻⁹	121.60 ± 22.07
3EG J2358+4604	1.16	2.45 × 10 ⁻⁹	1.25	2.68 × 10 ⁻⁹	58.37 ± 15.10

3EG sources (Section 4). However, TS maps indicate the presence of 39 new γ -ray sources from the new cumulative data. The standard *gfindsrc* tool has been utilized to determine the position of these new sources. The new sources are included in the model file to carry out source localization using *gfindsrc*. A single power-law spectral model is assumed for all these new sources. The spectral parameters of these new sources and of sources falling within 1° radius around new sources are not frozen while carrying out *gfindsrc*. Spectral parameters and TS values of new *Fermi* sources and also those of possible *Fermi* counterparts to these ten 3EG sources (upper limits where there are no detections) are calculated using binned likelihood analysis. Thus the model file used includes all new sources with optimized positions. The results from *gfindsrc* confirm the detection of 37 new sources (out of 39) with TS > 25 (Table 3). Two new sources have detection significance <4 σ (Table 3).

Since EGRET positions of the ten sources are not well constrained, we investigate further whether any of the newly detected *Fermi* sources in the present analysis could be counterparts of the 3EG sources (Section 4).

4 RESULTS

We calculate γ -ray fluxes of possible *Fermi* counterparts of these 3EG sources using ~ 7 years of *Fermi* observations compared with their EGRET fluxes (Table 4). For 3EG sources for which no possible *Fermi* counterparts are found, upper limits have been calculated using EGRET localization (Table 4). The details of individual sources are given below.

4.1 3EG J0239+2815

The 3EG catalogue classifies 3EG J0239+2815 as a possible active galactic nucleus. The 95 per cent EGRET position-error radius of this source is 0.47°. According to Sowards-Emmerd et al. (2003, 2004), the radio counterpart of this source is J0237+2848 (GB6 J023752+284814). *Fermi* source 3FGL J0237.9+2848, which is classified as a FSRQ in the 3FGL catalogue, is 0.01° away from the EGRET radio counterpart. The mentioned radio counterpart of 3FGL J0237.9+2848 is GB6 J0237+2848, which is cross-identified with the radio counterpart of EGRET. Thus, we conclude that 3FGL J0237.9+2848 is the *Fermi* counterpart of 3EG J0239+2815. Also, in this work five new γ -ray sources are detected within a ROI of 10° radius centred at the EGRET position of 3EG J0239+2815. The nearest one is $\sim 5.3^\circ$ away from the radio-counterpart position of 3EG J0239+2815.

Fig. 1 shows the TS map of the region centred at the EGRET position of 3EG J0239+2815. The 95 per cent position-error circles of 3EG J0239+2815, its radio-counterpart position and *Fermi* source 3FGL J0237.9+2848 are also shown.

4.2 3EG J0423+1707

3EG J0423+1707 was categorized as a confused, extended or multiple source in the 3EG catalogue. The 95 per cent EGRET position-error radius of this source is 0.77°. According to Sowards-Emmerd et al. (2003, 2004), the possible radio counterpart of this source is J0422+1741 (GB6 J042246+174113), which is 0.60° away from the EGRET position. 3FGL J0430.5+1655 is the nearest *Fermi* source, which is 1.99° away from the radio counterpart of

```
Console simbadMAJ
Fichier Edition Graphic
login : es
passwd : *****
output set to file : /home/son/.simbad//log.2018.03.13-14-08-31_outes
O[B] | B[IB] | h[elp] : update > b 2017MNRAS.471.5008B

2017MNRAS.471.5008B: BHATTACHARYA D., MOHANA K.A., GULATI S., BHATTACH
and STALIN C.S.
<Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc., 471, 5008-5017 (2017/November-2)>
Unusual long-term low-activity states of EGRET blazars in the Fermi era.
--Status:~
--Errata:~
---Dic.:~
-(Flags):(abstract)
---Files:~
--Notes:~
CDS-work:=0=
--Dates:12-Jan-2018 / 12-Jan-2018

2017MNRAS.471.5008B : update > o 3EG J0239+2815, sdx

!! INFO :: Coordonnées trouvées : 02 39.0+28 15

!! INFO :: Coordonnées trouvées : 02 39.0+28 15

Ajout du lien :3EG J0239+2815 / 2017MNRAS.471.5008B
=====
2EG J0239+2818
=====
```

➔ Long et fastidieux... surtout pour les articles avec de nombreux objets !

□ La mise à jour



since 2008

- Detection in Journals of Identifiers and Names

A screenshot of the DJIN web interface. The browser window title is 'DJIN - fromUrl.pdf'. The interface includes a menu bar with 'File', 'Name', 'Identifier', 'Search', 'Configuration', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, there are input fields for 'Journal: MNRAS', 'Volume: 473', and 'Bibcode: 2018MNRAS.473L..50L'. A toolbar contains various icons for actions like search, refresh, and print. The main content area is divided into two panes. The left pane shows a list of 20 object names, with 'PSR J1306-40 (25)' highlighted. The right pane displays the title of the paper: 'The 26.3-h orbit and multiwavelength properties of the 'redback' millisecond pulsar PSR J1306-40'. Below the title, there are sections for 'Authors' (Manuel Linares), 'Abstract' (starting with 'ABSTRACT We present the discovery of the variable optical and X-ray counterparts...'), and 'Keyword' (Key words: binaries: general - stars: individual: PSR J1306-40 - stars: neutron - pulsars: general - stars: variables: general - gamma rays: stars.). The section '1 INTRODUCTION' is also visible at the bottom of the right pane.

→ Détection automatique des objets ! (+ occurrences, place dans le texte, « raw-id »...)

□ La mise à jour



The screenshot shows a software window titled "DJIN - fromUrl.pdf". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Name, Identifier, Search, Configuration, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The main area is divided into a left sidebar and a main content area.

Left Sidebar: A list of 14 object names (46 total) with expandable icons and counts in parentheses:

- 2MASS J13065627-4035233 (1)
- 3FGL J1306.8-4031 (6)
- 3FGL J1417.5-4402 (2)
- 3XMM J130656.2-403523 (1)
- ESO 323-77 (1)
- ESO 323-81 (1)
- J130656.3-403522 (3)
- NGC 6397 (1)
- PSR 1957+20 (1)
- PSR J1023+0038 (1)
- PSR J1301-40 (1)
- PSR J1306-40 (25)
- PSR J1740-5340 (1)
- WISE J130656.28-403523.3 (1)

Main Content Area: Displays the details for the selected object, "The 26.3-h orbit and multiwavelength properties of the 'redback' millisecond pulsar **PSR J1306-40**".

Authors: Manuel Linares

Abstract: ABSTRACT We present the discovery of the variable optical and X-ray companion (MSP) **PSR J1306-40**, recently discovered by Keane et al. (2012). The optical and X-ray fluxes are modulated with the same period, which allows us to determine the orbital period $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 1.09716(8)$ d. The optical properties are consistent with a companion with spectral type G to mid K and, together with the X-ray luminosity (0.5-10 keV band, for a distance of 1.2 kpc), confirm the redback classification. We establish the binary nature of **PSR J1306-40**, which has the longest P_{orb} among MSPs in the Galactic disc. We briefly discuss these findings in the context of shock emission in compact binary MSPs.

Keyword: Key words: binaries: general - stars: individual: **PSR J1306-40** - stars: neutron stars: general - gamma rays: stars.

1 INTRODUCTION

Rejected names dialog box: A small window titled "Rejected names" is open, showing a list of 6 rejected object names (7 total):

- J2000 (1)
- K5 (1)
- Roberts 2011 (1)
- T0 (2)
- W-2166 (1)
- XMM (1)

Buttons for "Accept" and "Close" are visible at the bottom of the dialog box.

➔ Mais des vérifications nécessaires...

□ La mise à jour



The screenshot shows the DJIN software interface. The main window displays a list of 14 object names, including 2MASS J13065627-4035233 (1), 3FGL J1306.8-4031 (6), 3FGL J1417.5-4402 (2), 3XMM J130656.2-403523 (1), ESO 323-77 (1), ESO 323-81 (1), J130656.3-403522 (3), NGC 6397 (1), PSR 1957+20 (1), PSR J1023+0038 (1), PSR J1301-40 (1), PSR J1306-40 (25), PSR J1740-5340 (1), and WISE J130656.28-403523.3 (1). A search window is open, showing a list of 11 identifiers, including 2MASS J13065627-4035233, 3FGL J1306.8-4031, 3FGL J1417.5-4402, 3XMM J130656.2-403523, ESO 323-81, NGC 6397, PSR 1957+20, PSR J1023+0038, PSR J1301-40, PSR J1306-40, and PSR J1740-5340. A command window is open, showing the command: [1] Identifier not found in the database : 2MASS J13065627-4035233. Another command window is open, showing the command: typed ident: PSR J1740-5340. A third command window is open, showing the command: a i 2MASS J13065627-4035233. The interface also shows a list of commands for 2MASS J13065627-4035233, including: c c 13 06 56.276 -40 35 23.36 (NIR) B [260 240 89] 2003yCat.2246....0C, c m J 16.26 [0.12] D 2003yCat.2246....0C, c m H 15.99 [0.17] D 2003yCat.2246....0C, c m K 15.39 [0.20] D 2003yCat.2246....0C, a i WISE J130656.28-403523.3, a i CRTS J130656.3-403522, a i USNO-B1.0 0494-0280404, c m B 18.4 E 2003AJ....125..984M, and c m R 18.1 E 2003AJ....125..984M.

mise à jour des données ?

« misprint »

nouvel objet à créer :

+ X-id
+ données

→ Et un travail d'expertise pour les documentalistes !

□ La mise à jour



[FPS2006] NX 99

NOTES.—Units of right ascension are hours, minutes, and seconds, and units of declination are degrees, arcminutes, and arcseconds. X-ray data are from CCD-7 (ACIS chip S3) using events in the 0.5–7 keV range. Tabulated quantities are running source number, X-ray position (R.A., decl.), net counts and net counts error from *wavdetect* (accumulated in a 90,967 s exposure, rounded to the nearest integer, background subtracted, and PSF corrected), mean photon energy $\langle E \rangle$, K_s magnitude of near-IR 2MASS counterpart, and 2MASS (2M) or optical (S04; M07 = Mayne et al. 2007) candidate counterpart identification within a 2'' search radius. The offset (arcseconds) between the X-ray and counterpart position is given in parentheses. A (v) following net counts error indicates that the source is likely variable as indicated by a variability probability $P_{\text{var}} \geq 0.95$ determined from the K-S statistic. The number following v is the K-S variability probability, i.e., v.99 indicates a variability probability $P_{\text{var}} = 0.99$. All sources were confirmed to be present in the archived 98 ks *Chandra* HRC-I image (ObsID 2560).

^a Low-significance *wavdetect* detection ($2. < \text{significance} < 3$).

^b Probable *XMM-Newton* counterpart is source NX 99 in Table B.1 of FPS06. High value of $\langle E \rangle$ suggests possible extragalactic background source.

^c Double star with a B5 V primary and a companion at separation 0.45'' (Caballero 2005).

[SWW2004] J053650.626-021858.39

which have high cluster membership probability (92%–95%). Their mass estimates from S04 are 0.22 M_{\odot} (S04 15) and 0.18 M_{\odot} (S04 18), and their respective $V - R_c$ colors imply equivalent main-sequence spectral types of \sim M4 V–M5 V (Kenyon & Hartmann 1995). Also noteworthy is *Chandra* source CXO 22, which was classified as M5 by FPS06 but was listed in their Table A2 (object name B3.01-67) as undetected by *XMM-Newton*.

Some of the faint sources in Table 2 are likely extragalactic background objects. In particular, the five sources without optical or near-IR identifications are extragalactic candidates since

all are faint (≤ 25 counts), nonvariable, and have above average mean photon energies. If we assume a typical extragalactic source power-law X-ray spectrum with a photon power-law index $\Gamma = 1.4$, $N_{\text{H}} = 3 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and a 7 count detection threshold, then the hard-band (2–8 keV) number counts from the Chandra Deep Field–North (CDF-N) observations (Cowie et al. 2002) predict ≈ 15 extragalactic sources in the ACIS-S3 CCD field of view above our detection limit. The expression for hard-band (2–8 keV) number counts obtained from CDF-N data by Brandt et al. (2001) gives a similar result. However, the accuracy of the $\log N - \log S$

[SWW2004] J053700.310-022826.34

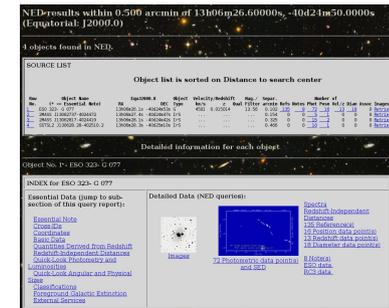
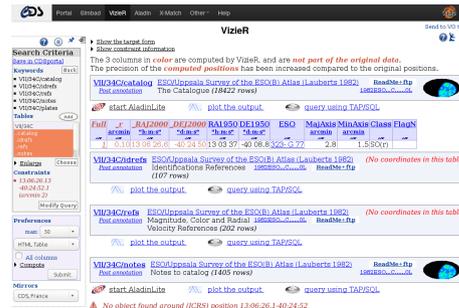
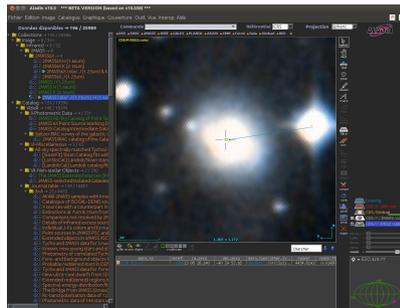
[KJN2005] 3.01-67

[SSC2008] 22

NAME CDF-N

□ La mise à jour

→ Nécessité d'interroger d'autres sources :



+ Archives et catalogues en ligne

NASA/IPAC Infrared Archive
OGLE-IV Early Warning System
NASA Exoplanet Archive
HyperLeda
Swift-XRT GRB positions
The H.E.S.S. Source Catalog
...

□ La mise à jour

2018MNRAS.473L..50L - Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc., 473, L50-L53 (2018/January-1)

The 26.3-h orbit and multiwavelength properties of the 'redback' millisecond pulsar PSR J1306-40.

LINARES M.

Abstract (from CDS):

We present the discovery of the variable optical and X-ray counterparts to the radio millisecond pulsar (MSP) PSR J1306-40, recently discovered by Keane et al. We find that both the optical and X-ray fluxes are modulated with the same period, which allows us to measure for the first time the orbital period $P_{\text{orb}} = 1.097\ 16[6]$ d. The optical properties are consistent with a main-sequence companion with spectral type G to mid K and, together with the X-ray luminosity (8.8×10^{31} erg s^{-1} in the 0.5-10 keV band, for a distance of 1.2 kpc), confirm the redback classification of this pulsar. Our results establish the binary nature of PSR J1306-40, which has the longest P_{orb} among all known compact binary MSPs in the Galactic disc. We briefly discuss these findings in the context of irradiation and intrabinary shock emission in compact binary MSPs.

Abstract Copyright: © 2017 The Author Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Royal Astronomical Society

Journal keyword(s): binaries: general - stars: individual: PSR J1306-40 - stars: neutron - pulsars: general - stars: variables: general - gamma rays: stars - gamma rays: stars

Simbad objects: 10

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Number of rows : 10 

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N ^o	Identifier	obj tags	obj count	Otype	ICRS (J2000) RA	ICRS (J2000) DEC	Redshift	Sp type	#ref 1850 - 2018	#notes	#CDSnotes
1	PSR J1023+0038	x	1	LXB	10 23 47.68	+00 38 41.3	0.00031	GV	228	0	0
2	ESO 323-77	cx	7	Sy2	13 06 26.140	-40 24 52.16	0.014904	~	173	0	0
3	PSR J1306-40	takcx	25	Psr	13 06 56.0	-40 35 23	~	~	2	0	0
4	2MASS J13065627-4035233	cx	5	IR	13 06 56.276	-40 35 23.36	~	~	1	0	0
5	3XMM J130656.2-403523	x	1	X	13 06 56.29	-40 35 23.3	~	~	2	0	0
6	ESO 323-81	x	1	Gic	13 07 12.067	-40 24 27.68	0.015894	~	11	0	0
7	2FGL J1417.5-4404	x	2	LXB	14 17 16.80	-44 04 40.5	~	~	23	0	0
8	NGC 6397	x	1	GIC	17 40 42.09	-53 40 27.6	0.000063	~	1653	1	0
9	PSR J1740-5340	x	1	Psr	17 40 44.589	-53 40 40.90	~	~	118	2	0
10	PSR J1959+2048	x	1	Psr	19 59 36.7480	+20 48 14.599	~	~	637	2	0



□ Le rôle du documentaliste



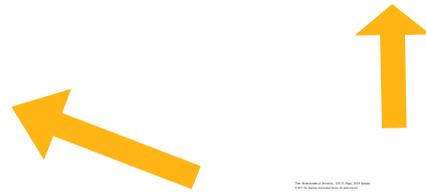
□ Le rôle du documentaliste



□ Le rôle du documentaliste



Identificateurs



□ Le rôle du documentaliste

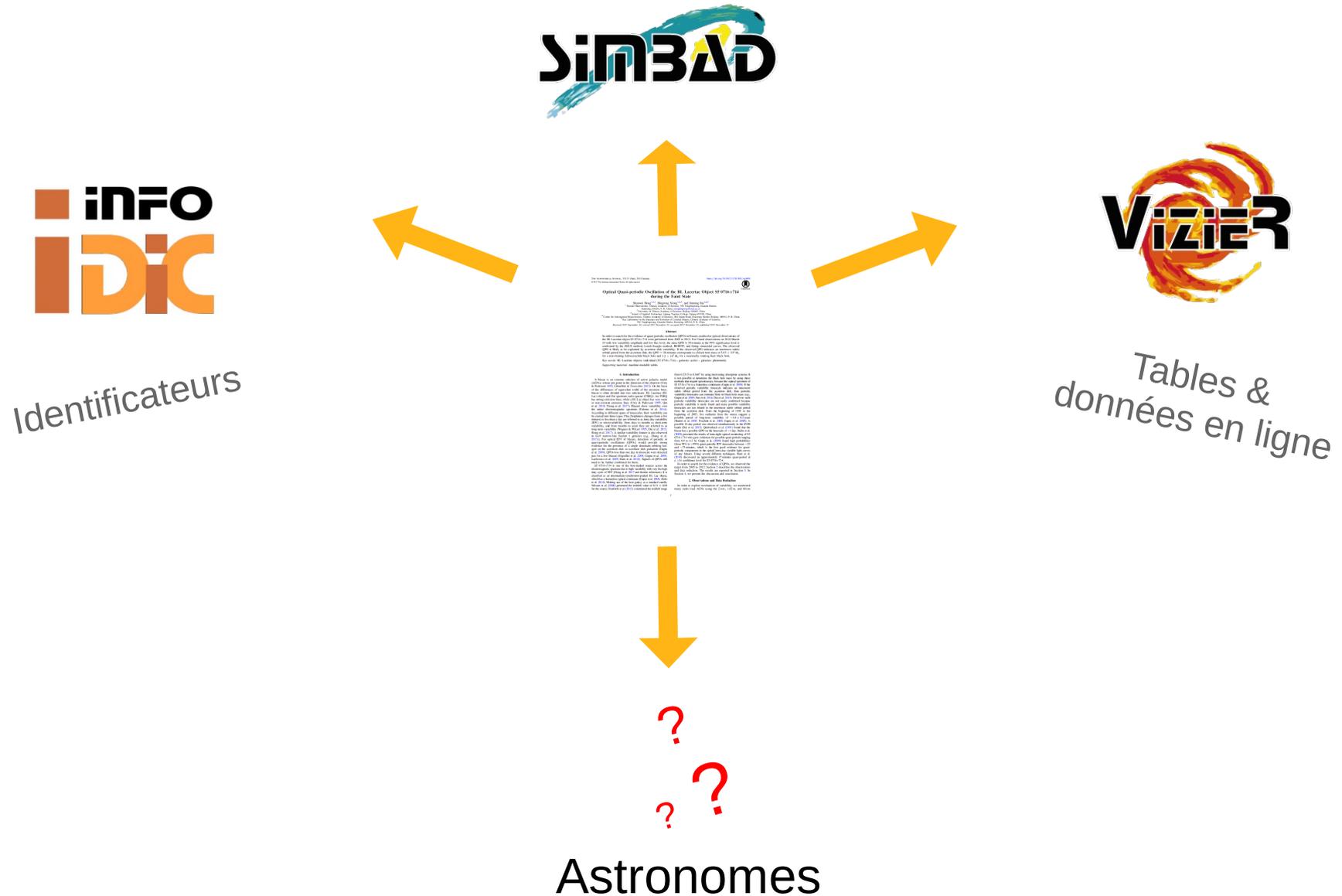


Identificateurs



Tables & données en ligne

□ Le rôle du documentaliste



□ Évolutions



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 - Technologie de « l'intelligence artificielle » : logiciel d'apprentissage (machine learning)
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