



# VO-Theory

## Implémentations à VO-Paris

Franck Le Petit, David Languignon  
Zakaria Meliani, Nicolas Moreau



# Objectifs de VO-Theory

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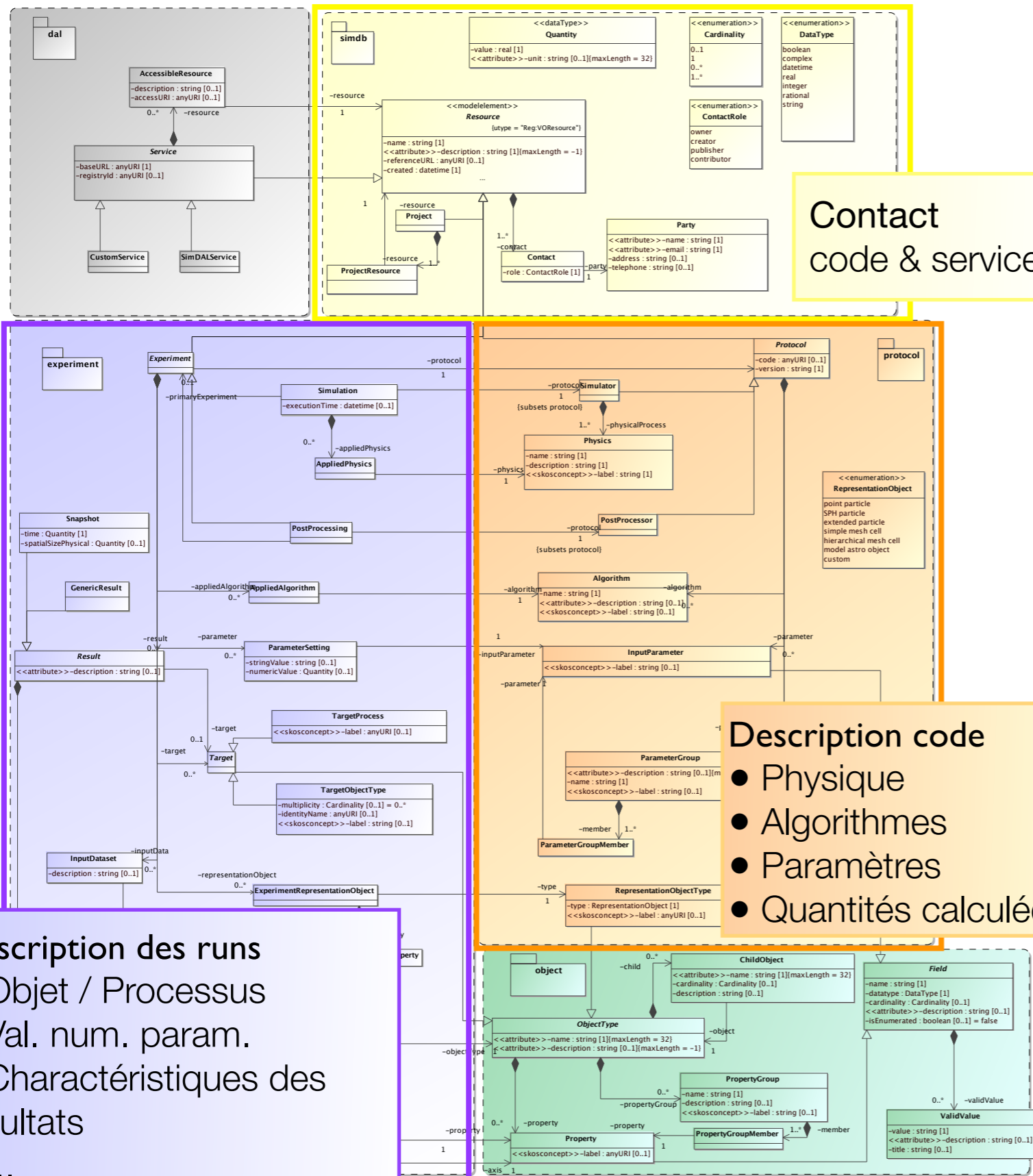
Publier les données simulées comme les données observationnelles

- Préparation des observations
- Interprétation des masses de données des grands instruments
- Rentabiliser le coût des simulations «grand challenge»

Besoins de services théoriques:

- Bases de données de modèles théoriques
- Méthodes de fouille et d'extraction de données
- Codes en lignes avec ressources de calcul
- Interopérabilité

# Simulation DataModel



## SimDM :

- Description du code
- Caractérisation des simulations

## Exemples :

- Valeurs de paramètres d'entrée
- Position & masse de halos / clumps
- Intensités de raies

## Modèle abstrait / meta-modèle

- couvre tous(?) types de codes
- sert à faire des DM
- très hiérarchique

## Interopérabilité

- permise par la **sémantique**

## Mise en oeuvre complexe

- protocole.xml
- experiment - statistiques
- ingérer l'ensemble

Contact code & service

Description code

- Physique
- Algorithmes
- Paramètres
- Quantités calculées

Description des runs

- Objet / Processus
- Val. num. param.
- Caractéristiques des résultats
- ...

# Sémantique

Vocabulaires sont nécessaires pour :

- découvrir les services
- assurer l'interopérabilité entre services

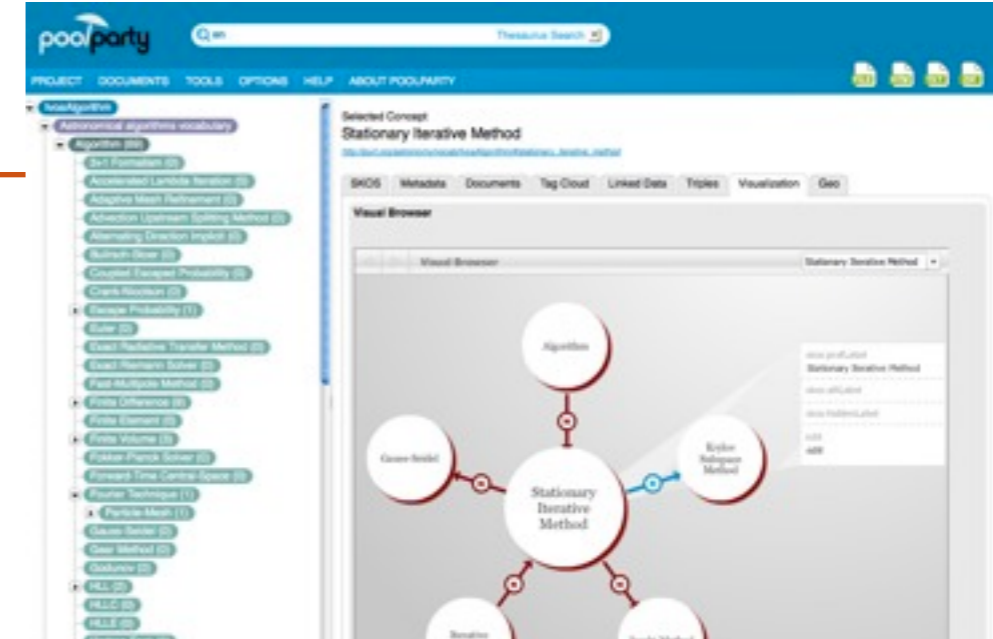
## Technologies

- Web sémantique
  - RDF / SKOS : liens entre concepts
- Intérêts:
- requêtes en «langage humain»
  - intelligence dans le système

## Vocabulaires VO-Theory

- Algorithmes
- Processus physiques
- Objets astrophysiques
- Quantités physiques
- ...

Première version finalisée :  
<http://votheory.obspm.fr>



Search Concepts Web services Credits

## BROWSE SEMANTIC TERMS

### Presentation

This service is dedicated to scientists and VO developers who wish to publish theoretical services described by [the Simulation DataModel](#).

As described in the [IVOA](#) standard, Simulation Data Model, registrations of theoretical services, require to provide several URIs corresponding to semantics keywords describing services and simulations. VO-Theory concepts are based on SKOS description as recommended by [the IVOA Semantic Working Group](#).

Example of a VO-Theory URIs : <http://purl.org/astronomy/vocab/Algorithms/GaussSeidel>

This website is dedicated to the discovery of these URIs. Navigate through the broader, narrower, related terms to discover the most precise concept you wish.

To suggest new concepts or corrections, contact : [VOTheory.semantics@obspm.fr](mailto:VOTheory.semantics@obspm.fr).

### Poolparty

The development of the VO-Theory vocabularies rely on Poolparty, a thesaurus management system and a SKOS editor developed by punkt.netServices.

### Request

Choose a vocabulary

Search a concept

#### All concepts

- [A Vaisaila](#)
- [Absorption Frequency](#)
- [Abundance](#)
- [Adiabatic Gradient](#)
- [Age](#)
- [Albedo](#)
- [Angular Momentum](#)
- [Angular Velocity](#)
- [Antenna Temperature](#)
- [Average Density](#)
- [Axis ratio](#)
- [Azimuthal Order](#)
- [Baryon Density](#)
- [Break Frequency](#)
- [Charge](#)
- [Charge of Grain](#)
- [Column Density](#)
- [Cooling Frequency \(Synchrotron\)](#)
- [Cooling Rate](#)
- [Dark Energy Density](#)

#### Excitation Temperature

URI :

[http://purl.org/astronomy/vocab/PhysicalQuantities/Excitation\\_Temperature](http://purl.org/astronomy/vocab/PhysicalQuantities/Excitation_Temperature)

Broader terms :

- [Parameter](#)
- [Temperature](#)

Broader transitive terms :

- [PhysicalQuantity](#)
- [Temperature](#)

## Simulations MHD de la dynamique du gaz interstellaire

Publication de plusieurs jeux de simulations :

- coeurs denses
- turbulence
- formation de nuages moléculaires

## Extraction de données

**Query the models :**

previous page

To query the models, select first a code version and then choose at least a search criteria :

Formation of molecular clouds in a small box with Ramses

**Code description**

The aim of this run is to study the formation of molecular clouds from the warm atomic neutral medium (related reference Hennebelle et al. L43 A&A 486, 2008). Starting the simulation with WNM only, a converging flow is imposed from the left and from the right. The converging flow has a velocity equal to few times the sound speed of the WNM on top of which fluctuations have been superimposed. The magnetic field is initially uniform. The simulation includes atomic cooling and gravity. After few Myrs, dense gas develop and eventually collapses. The run has been performed with the RAMSES-MHD code (Teyssier 2002, A&A, 385, 337, Fromang et al., A&A, 457, 371). This is a mesh refinement code, implying that it can increase locally the spatial resolution by adding new cells in the computation. It uses the Godunov method and constraint transport method to maintain the divergence of the magnetic field equal to zero.

**Query on experiment parameters**

Select at least one criteria on parameters :

Parameter	Possible values	User value
Magnetic Field - X Boundary	1.0	
Magnetic Field - Y Boundary	0.0	
Magnetic Field - Z Boundary	0.0	
Velocity of the incoming flow	13.34782, 17.79709	
Lowest AMR level	7.0	
Highest AMR level	10.0	
Initial density within the box	1.0	
Modulation of the incoming flow	0.5, 1.0	

Grav/Mag/Bcd Grav/Mag/Wt/Wf Iso/Wt/Wf

Include into clump research

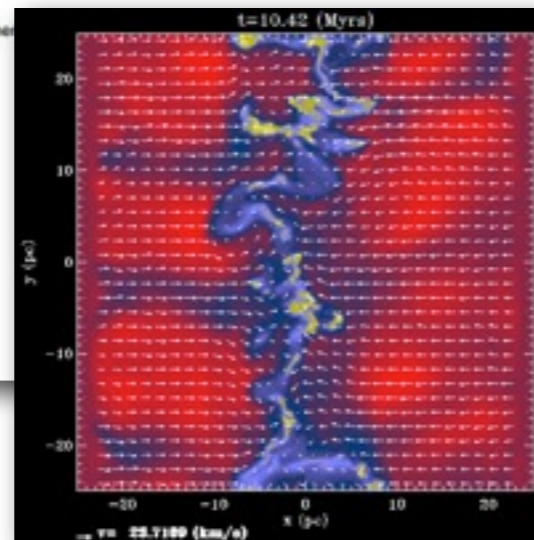
In this experiment the magnetic field in the WNM is initially of the order of 5 microGauss, the

**General informations**

- Created : Thu Sep 10 18:48:11 CEST 2009
- Updated : Thu Sep 10 19:22:35 CEST 2009
- Status : published

**Snapshots available**

9.47383Myrs 10.42423Myrs 10.90145Myrs



**Extract a subset of data from the simulation**

What kind of values do you want to extract?

a projection of column density along which axis?

a slice of density  X

a slice of pressure  Y

a slice of velocity  Z

a slice of magnetic field

Extraction size: 4,000 pc  
(4,00 pc for the whole simulation, the number of cells along each axis is  $2^{L_{max}}$ )

Centered on: X 2,000 (pc) Y 2,000 (pc) Z 2,000 (pc)

Precision  $L_{max}$ : 11 corresponding to a resolution of 0.001 pc/cell  
(maximum  $L_{max}$  allowed for this size of extraction: 11)

E-mail address (to receive a link to download the results):

Results fileformat:  ASCII  BIN  FITS  HDF5

Extract Reset Cancel

If you need access to bigger sets of data, please e-mail the PI of the project.

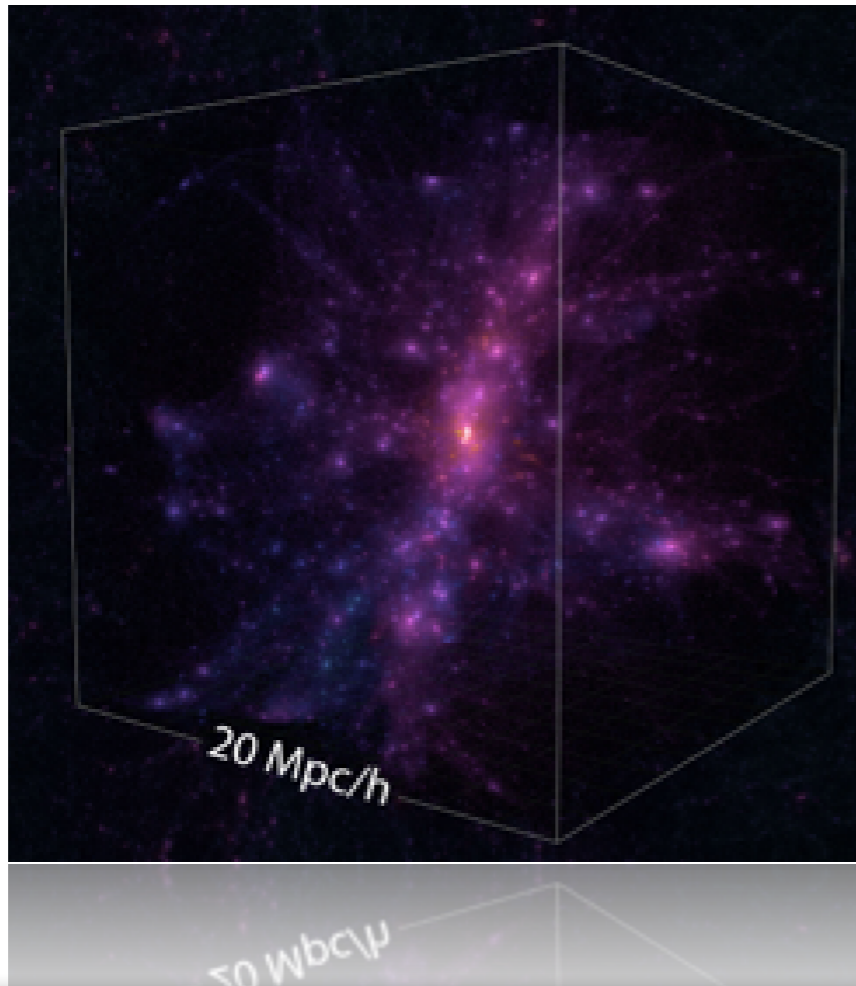
Data freely accessible and reusable under the Open Database Licence. [OPEN DATA](#)

Scientifiques : P. Hennebelle, B. Commerçon, F. Levrier, R. Benerjee, R. Klessen, S. Glover, ...  
Services VO : B. Ooghe, N. Moreau, C.-M. Zwölf

## Objectif : Impact des modèles d'énergie noire sur la formation des grandes structures

### Jeux de simulations cosmologiques

- Accès & extraction des catalogues de halos
- Sorties ASCII & VO-Table
- Vizualisation des catalogues dans TOPCAT



**DEUS Consortium** Dark Energy Universe Virtual Observatory

DEUVO query Documentation Credits

*This project aims at investigating the imprints of dark energy on cosmic structure formation through very high resolution cosmological simulations*  
<http://www.deus-consortium.org>

#### Search simulations

Code	Cosmology	Physics	Box Length	Resolution
Ramses3 - DEUSS	Lambda Ratra-Peebles Sugra	Gravity	162 comoving Mpc/h 648 comoving Mpc/h 2592 comoving Mpc/h	1024

Search matching Simulations

#### Matching simulations

z = 0
z = 0.11
z = 0.25
z = 0.43
z = 0.66
z = 1
z = 1.5
z = 2.33
z = 3.99
z = 8.94

#### Simulation parameter settings

Dark energy type	2
Dark energy parameter	0.5
Dark energy density	0.77
Matter density	0.23
Baryon density	0.04
Radiation density	0
ns	0.96
sigma8	0.66
h	0.72
Boxlength	162 comoving Mpc/h
npart_dm	1.07e+9
Lowest AMR level	10
Highest AMR level	16
Resolution nx (coarse grid)	1.02e+3
Mass of DM particles	2.53e+8 Msun/h
Spatial resolution	2.47 comoving kpc/h

#### Search postprocessings

Object	Finder	Finder Param	Finder Param Setting
Field Halo	Parallel FoF1 - Parallel FoF1	Linking length	0.2

Search matching Postprocessings

#### Matching postprocessings

00023--Friend of Friend halo detection_02000
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#### Postprocessing parameter settings

Linking length	0.2 coarse grid unit
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Scientifiques : J.-M. Alimi, Y. Rasera

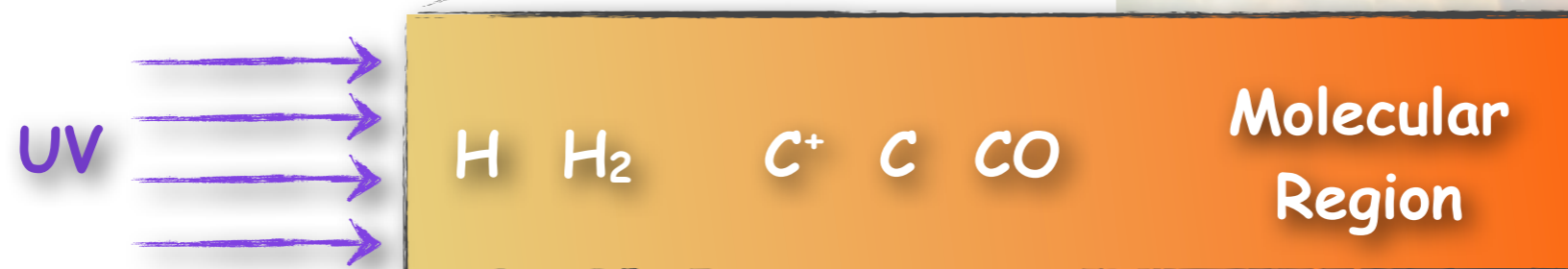
Services VO : D. Languignon, J. Pasdeloup, B. Ooghe

## Meudon PDR code - Photodissociation regions

Code publique utilisé pour interprétation Herschel / ALMA

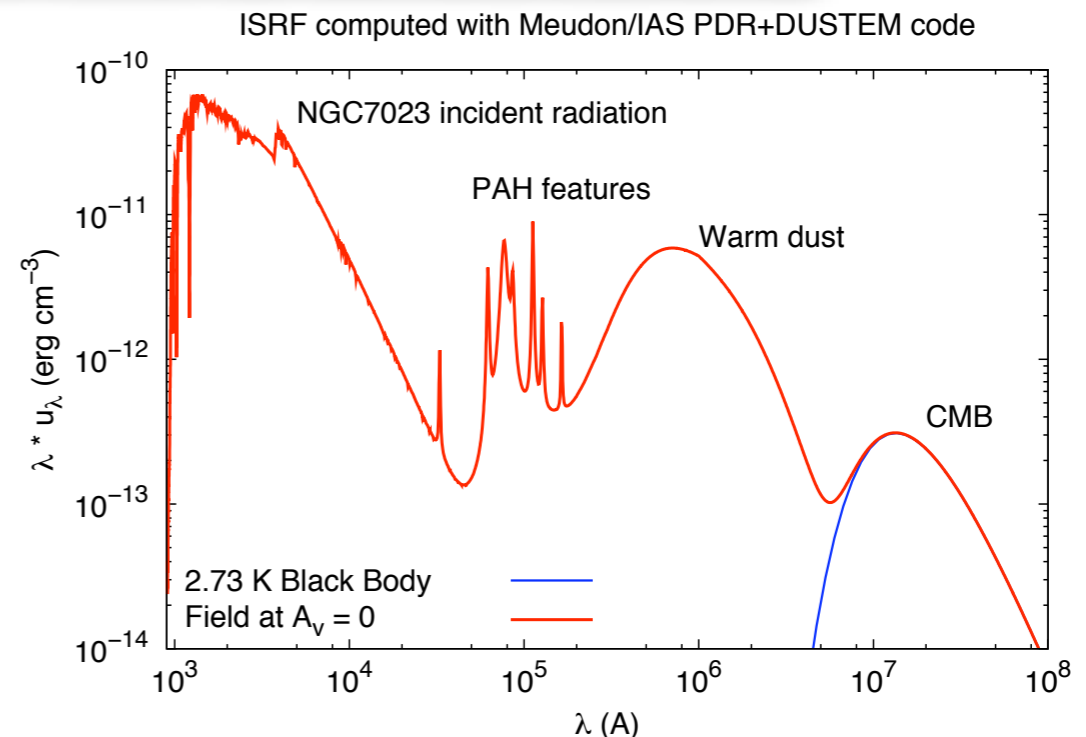
### Structure physique et chimique des nuages interstellaires

- Transfert de rayonnement (FUV - sub-mm)
- Chimies (plusieurs milliers de réactions)
- Processus thermiques
- Equilibre statistique dans les états quantiques



### Sorties fournies

- Profils d'abondance des espèces
- Température du gaz et des grains
- Populations dans les niveaux quantiques
- ...
- Intensités de raies
- Colonnes de densité des espèces



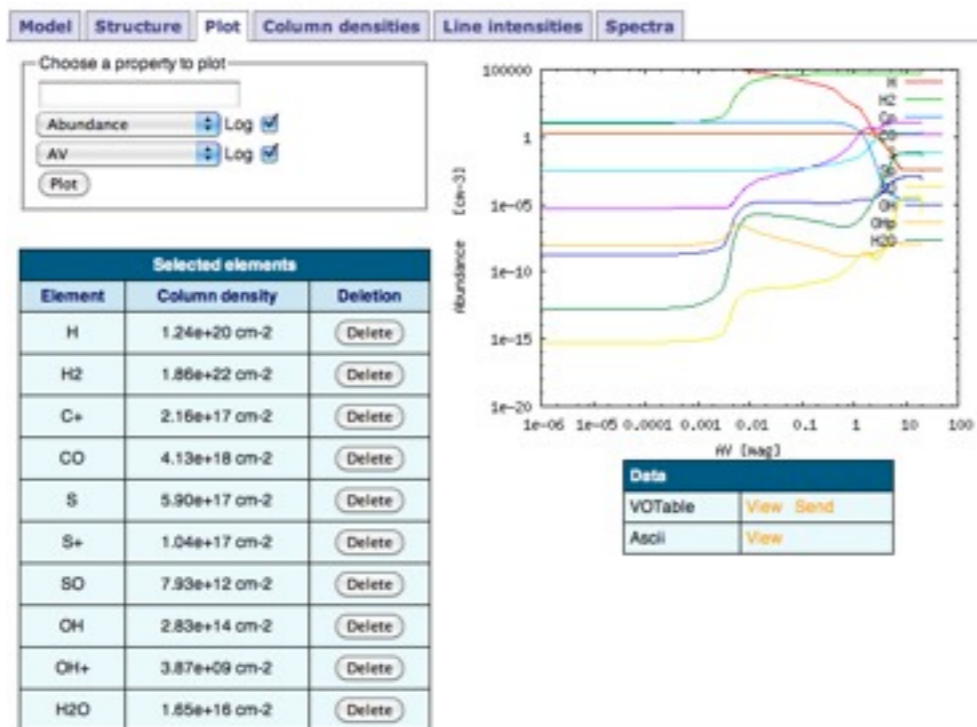
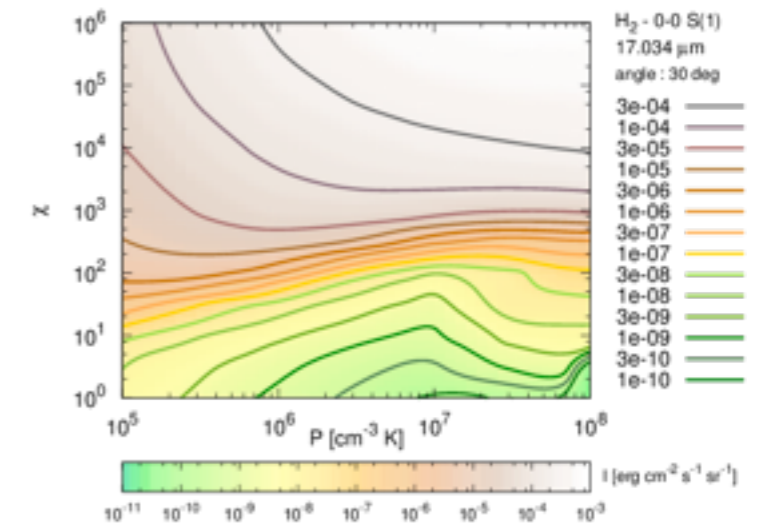
Publication de modèles de nuages interstellaires pour Herschel / ALMA

- Requêtes sur paramètres d'entrée ou quantités observables
- Interprétation «ordre 0» ou préparation d'observations

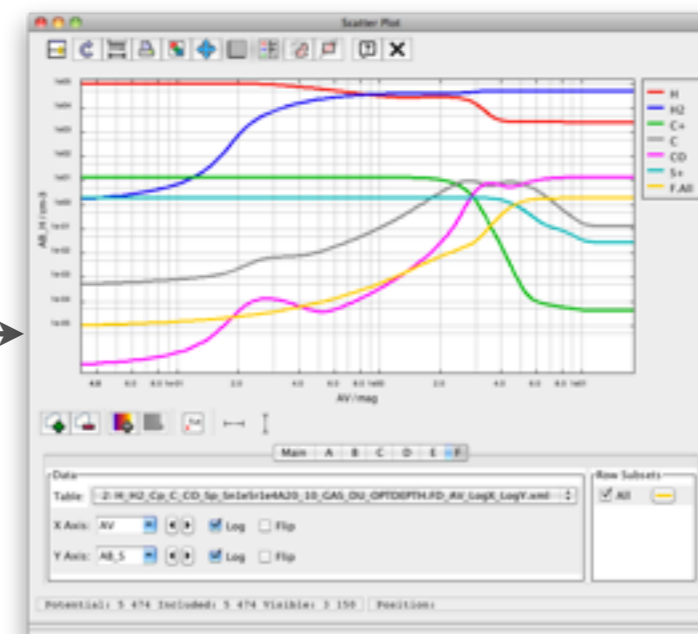
Accès à certaines quantités en ligne (ASCII, VO-Table, SAMP)

- densité de colonne
- intensités de raies
- structures des nuages

Possibilité de télécharger l'ensemble des quantités calculées dans le modèle



SAMP

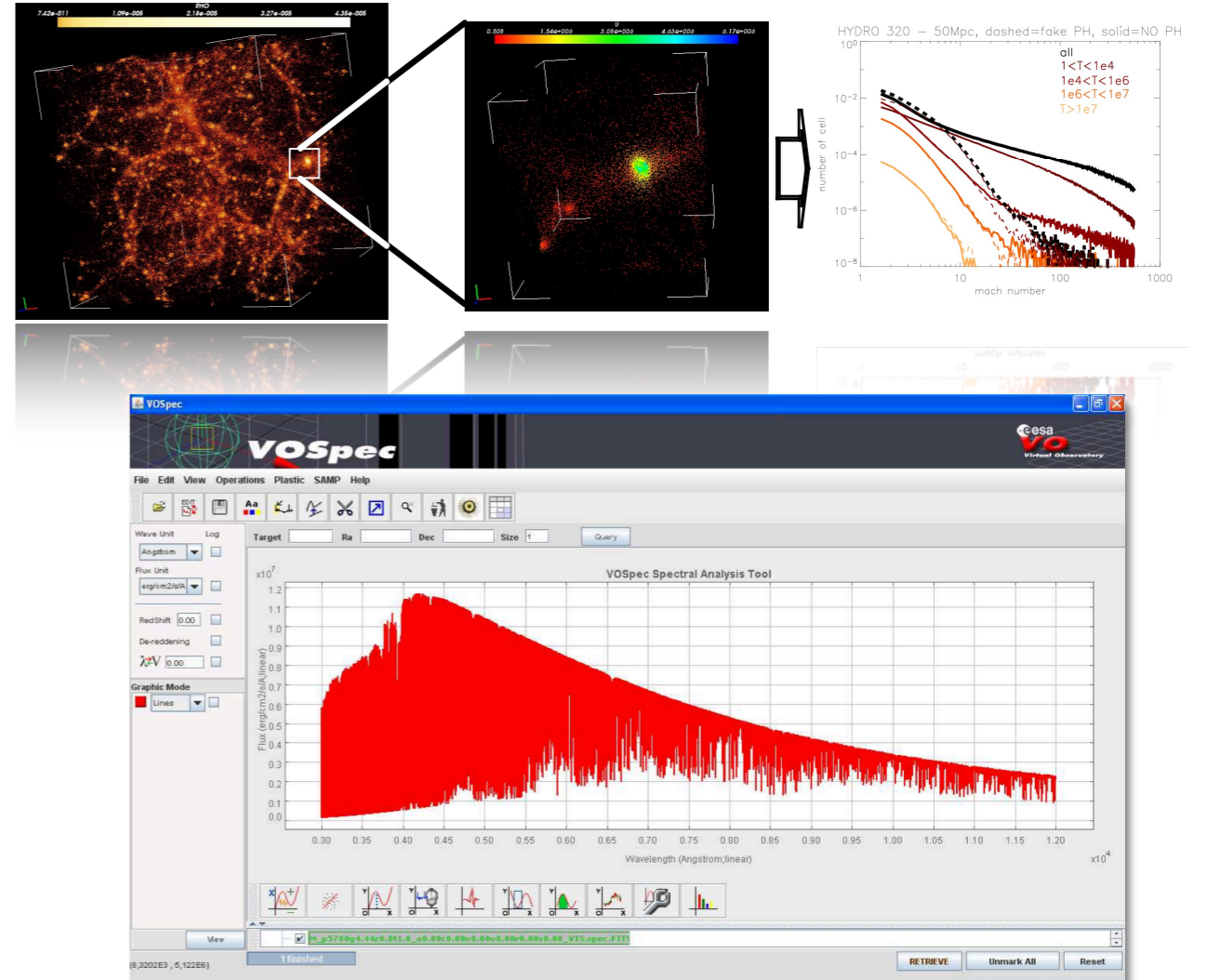




# Protocole d'accès

## Trois éléments :

- **Fouille** sur les méta-données de SimDM
- **Preview** : aide à la recherche
- **Accès aux données**
  - download
  - cutout :
    - coupes dans l'espace
    - *Dans les propriétés calculées*



Pollux - Palacios et al. (2010)

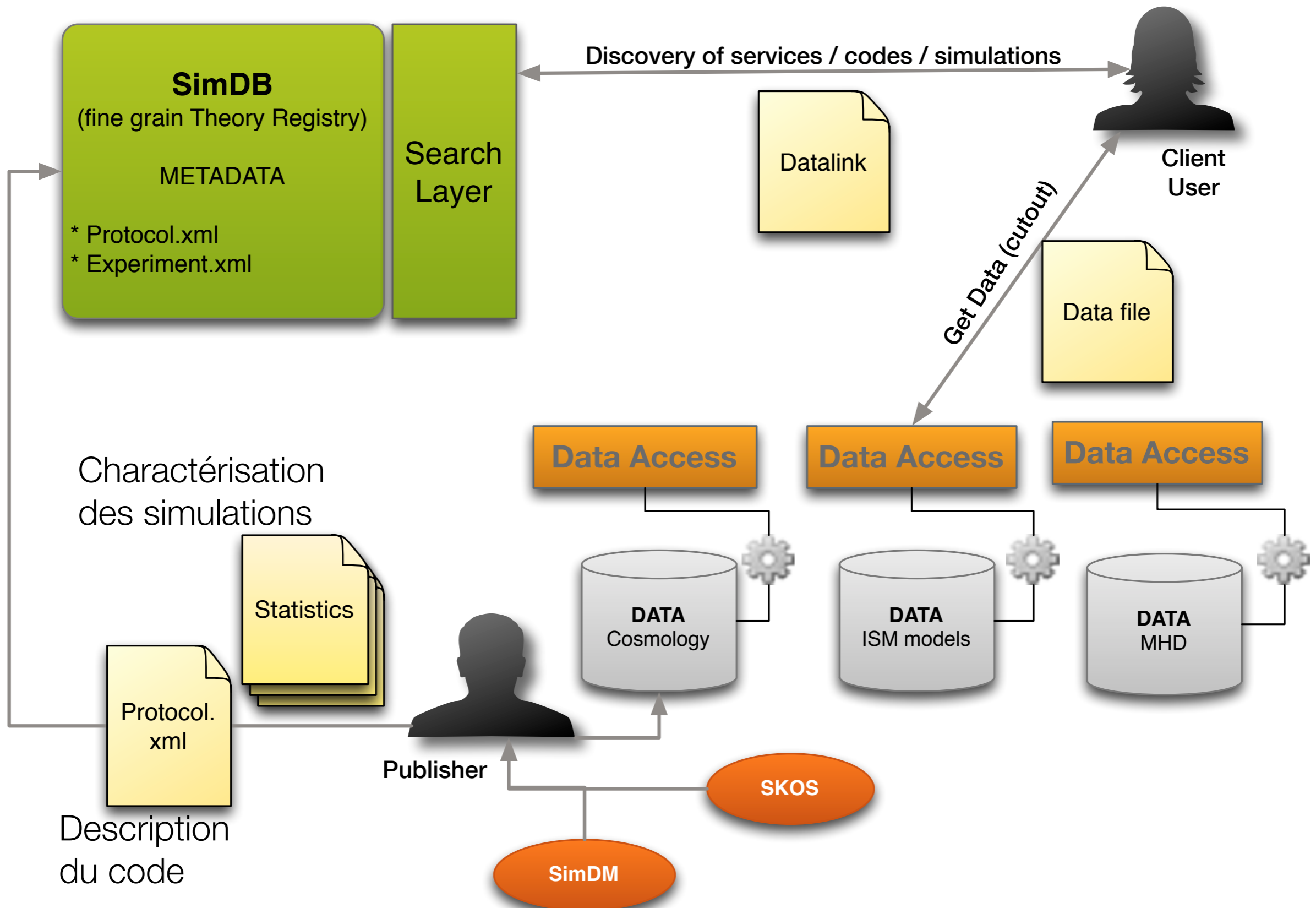
## Exemples de requêtes pour la fouille:

- Service produisant des **spectres** et modélisant des **étoiles**
- Toutes les simulations **N-body** et  **$\Lambda$ CDM**
- Toutes les simulations publiées par **H. Wozniak**
- Projet **diffuse clouds** and  **$N(H) < 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$**

Requêtes fines que ne permettent pas les registres IVOA

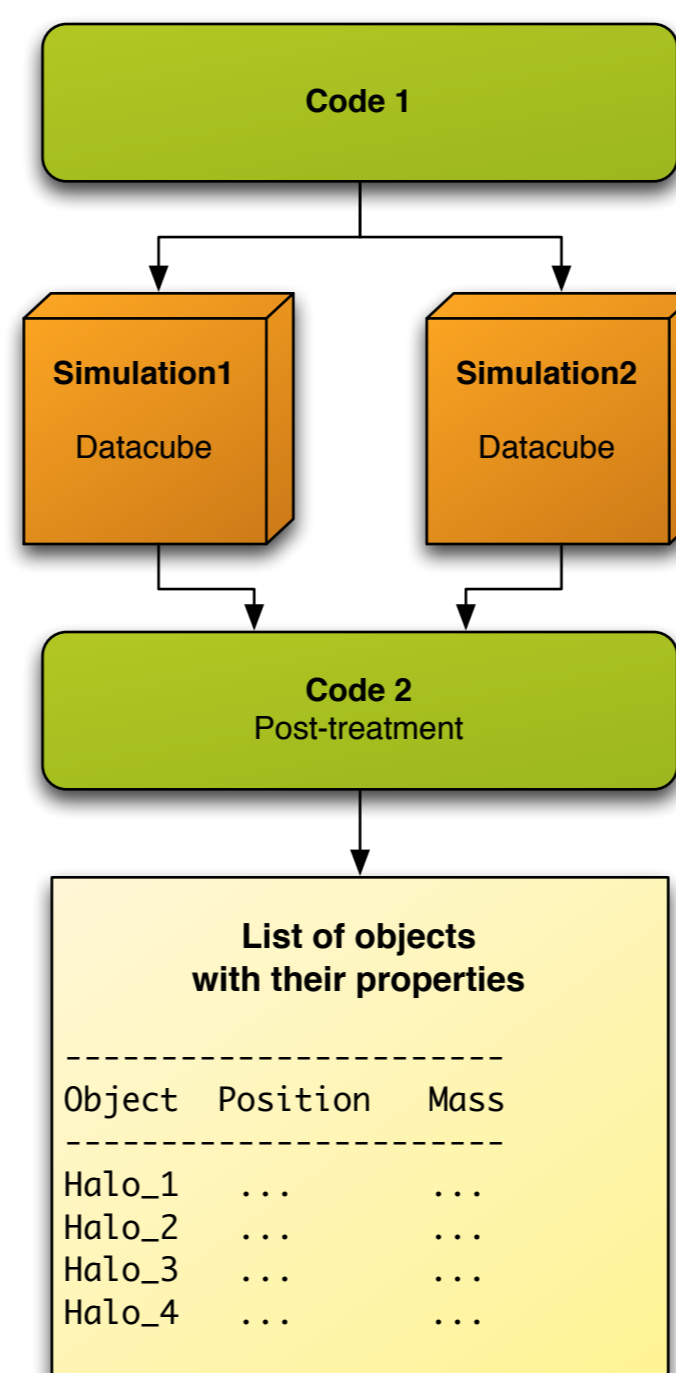
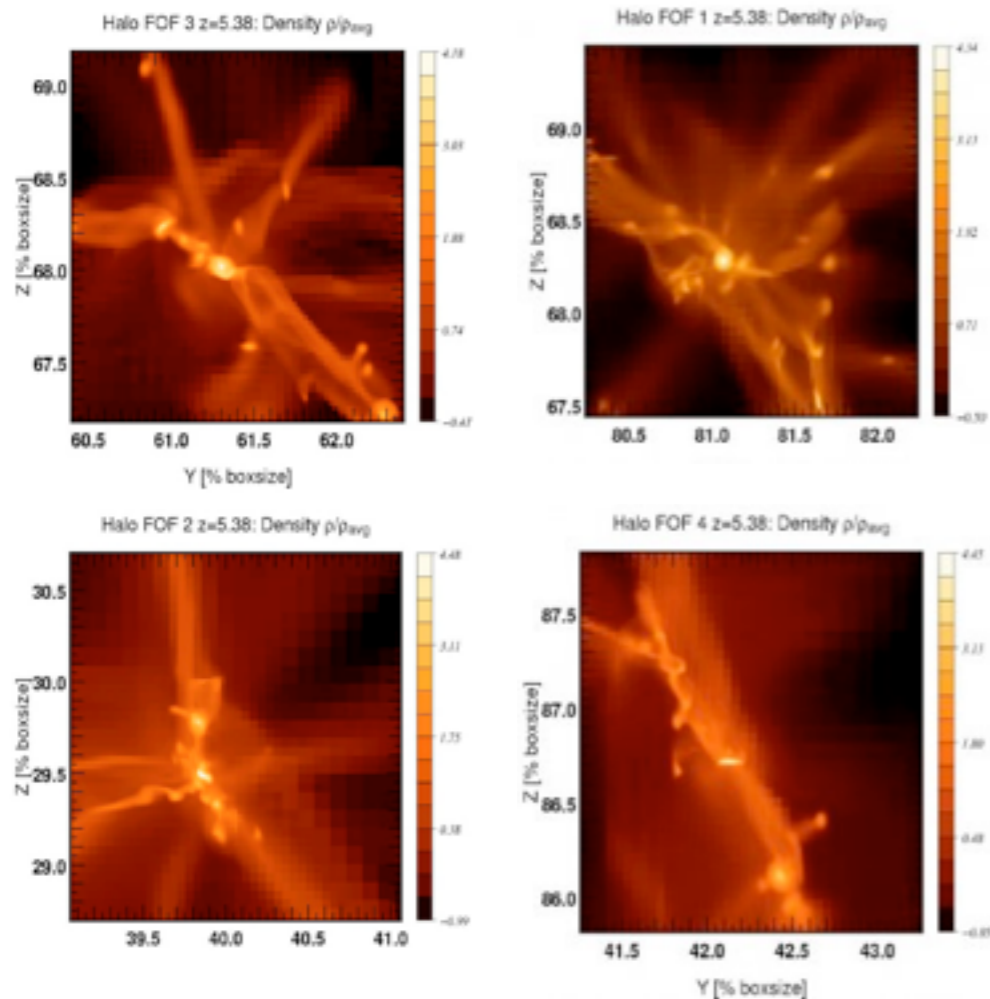
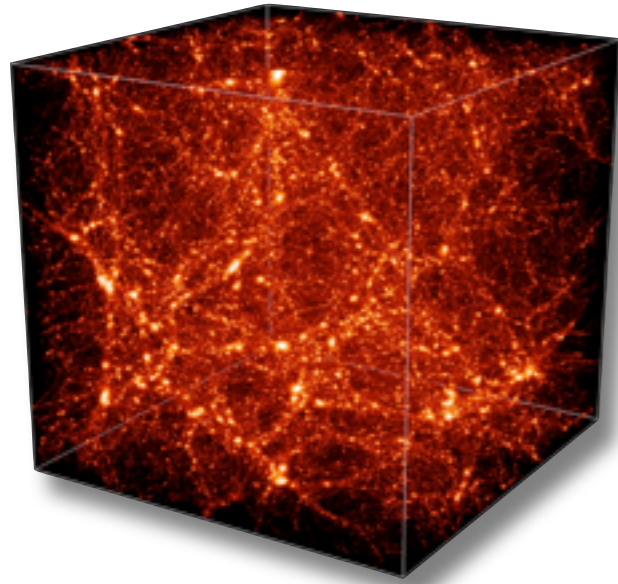
=> Besoin d'autres outils pour la fouille de modèles numériques

# Protocole d'accès : architecture



# Types de fouille :

## Simulations MHD & N-body



### Fouille h rarchique

- chercher la simulation

- choix du post-traitement

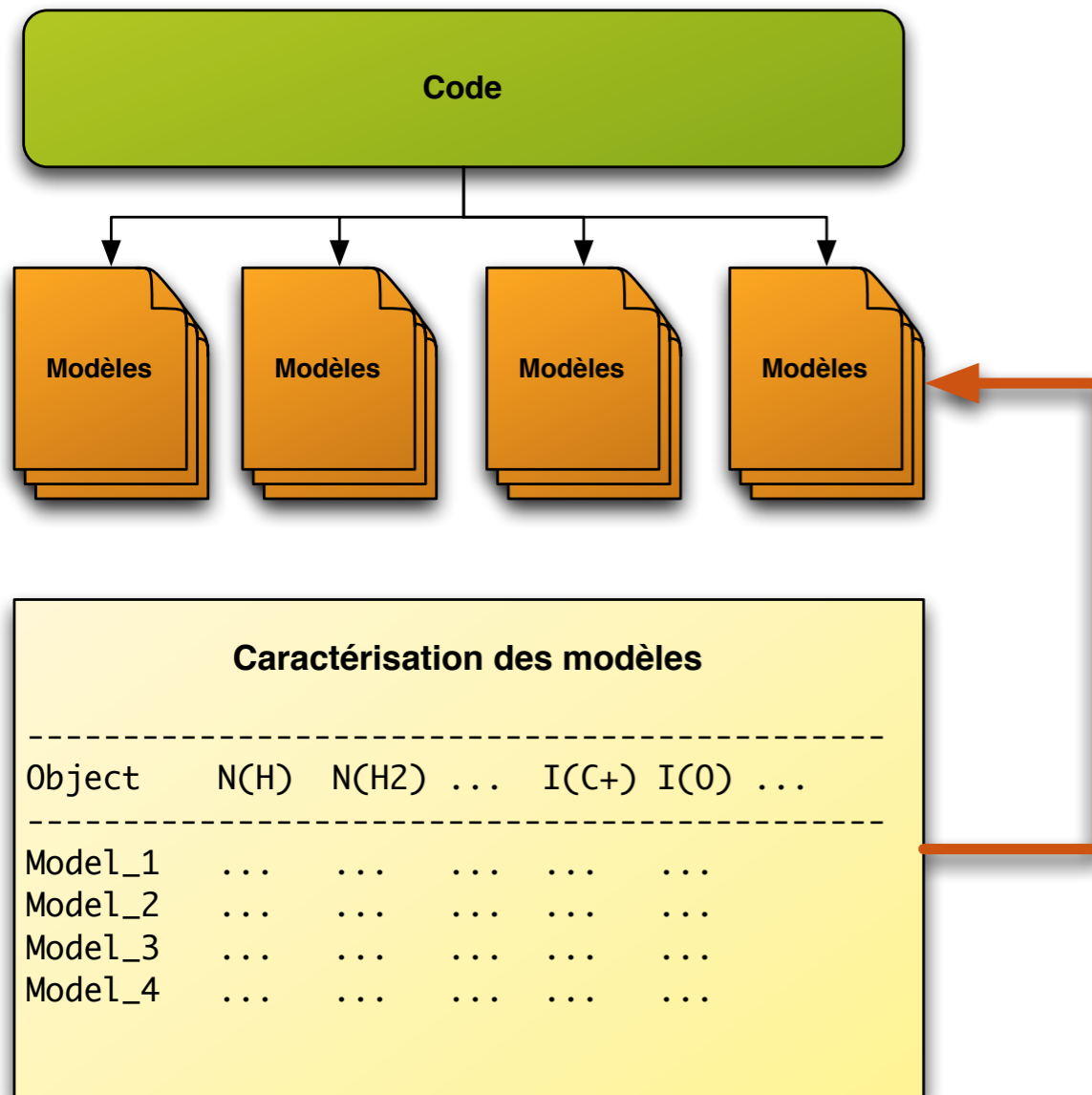
- choix des halos

=> r cup ration catalogue

=> r cup ration donn es

# Types de fouille :

## Codes calculant des observables



Préparation des observations :

*Requêtes sur les paramètres d'entrée*

Intensité de CO 5-4 dans Tête de Cheval ?

$(n_H = 1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}, G = 100)$

Interprétation d'observations :

*Requêtes sur les caractéristiques des modèles*

Quels modèles reproduit  $I(\text{CO}, 5-4) \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$

=> caractérisation précise des résultats  
nécessaire

- Toutes les intensités de raies
- Toutes les densités de colonnes (dont états)

+ 30 000 quantités pour le code PDR

Difficultés pour RDBMS :

- Nombre de colonnes
- Requêtes SQL / TAP complexes (jointures)

# Protocole d'accès

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Protocole d'accès : fouille basée sur SimDM et extraction de données

Difficultés:

SimDM : modèle abstrait et hiérarchique

- Remplissage d'un RDBMS peut être complexe - beaucoup d'ORM
  - Requêtes sur RDBMS complexes car beaucoup de jointures
- => dépend du type de simulations et du type de fouille souhaitée

Diffusion de simulations : problème hétérogène & pouvant être complexe

- Laisser au publisher le choix de la technologie

Approche :

- Document Oriented DB
- API REST
- Generalized Spaces approach
  - Cutout is generalized to any kind of axis
- Langage de requête : sous-ensemble de SQL pouvant converger vers STC-S

# Protocole d'accès : Fouille

- Recherche multi-espaces et coupe dans les axes de ces espaces
- La fouille revient à un «cutout» dans l'espace des méta-données

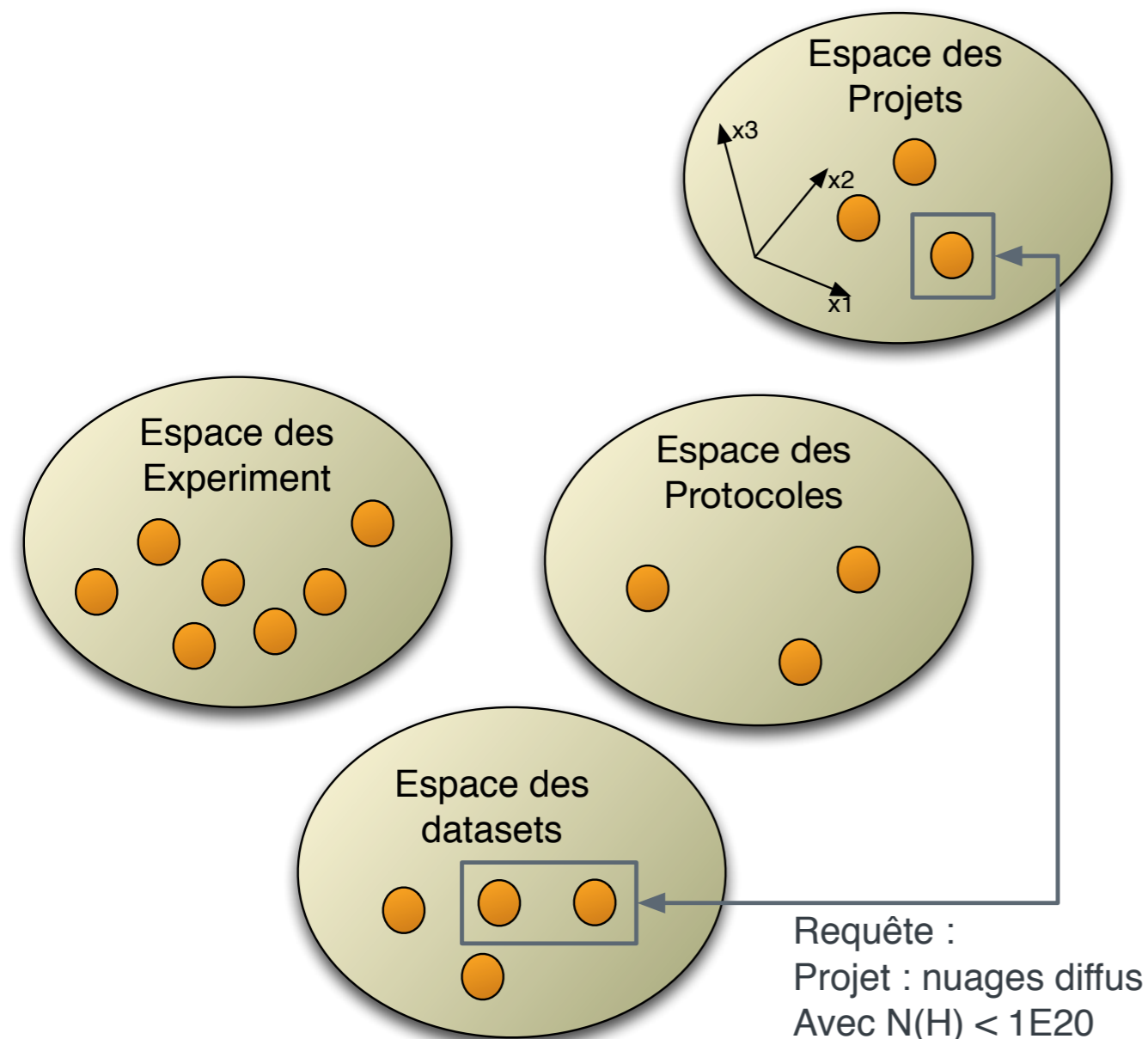
## Exemples de requêtes :

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- Projet **diffuse clouds** and  **$N(H) < 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$**

## Résultat de la fouille

Documents Datalink :

- URI de la requête
- URI vers les services disponibles



# Protocole d'accès : Datalink

Standard IVOA (en préparation - DAL ) pour attacher des éléments à des objets VO  
 Exemple : Description des services disponibles

```
<votable xmlns="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/VOTable/v1.2" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="1.2">
  <resource>
    <table>
      <field ucd="meta.id" utype="datalink:Datalink.uri" name="uri" arraysize="*" datatype="char" xtype="w3c:URI"/>
      <field utype="datalink:Datalink.accessURL" name="accessURL" arraysize="*" datatype="char" xtype="w3c:URL"/>
      <field utype="datalink:Datalink.semantics" name="semantics" arraysize="*" datatype="char" xtype="w3c:URI"/>
      <field ucd="meta.id" utype="simdal:Artefact.productType" name="productType" arraysize="*" datatype="char"/>
      <field ucd="meta.id" utype="simdal:Artefact.contentType" name="contentType" arraysize="*" datatype="char"/>
      <field ucd="meta.id" utype="simdal:Artefact.contentLength" name="contentLength" arraysize="*" datatype="char"/>
    </table>
    <data>
      <tabledata>
        <tr>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/api/obspm/preview/hdf5?uri=http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>ivo://ivoa.net/std/DataLink/v1.0#DOWNLOAD</td>
          <td>science</td>
          <td>application/hdf5</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/api/obspm/preview/exp?uri=http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>ivo://ivoa.net/std/DataLink/v1.0#PREVIEW</td>
          <td>science</td>
          <td>image/png</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/api/obspm/preview/proj?uri=http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>ivo://ivoa.net/std/DataLink/v1.0#PREVIEW</td>
          <td>science</td>
          <td>image/png</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>
            http://localhost:3000/datalink/cutout?uri=experiments&cutout=pubid=tdiff_nlelr5mlr5mlzlealp3_20_2012122310218
          </td>
          <td>ivo://ivoa.net/std/CutoutService/v1.0</td>
          <td>science</td>
          <td>application/json</td>
        </tr>
      </tabledata>
    </data>
  </table>
</resource>
</votable>
```

Résultat d'une fouille :  
 Un résultat de simulation trouvé

URI du dataset

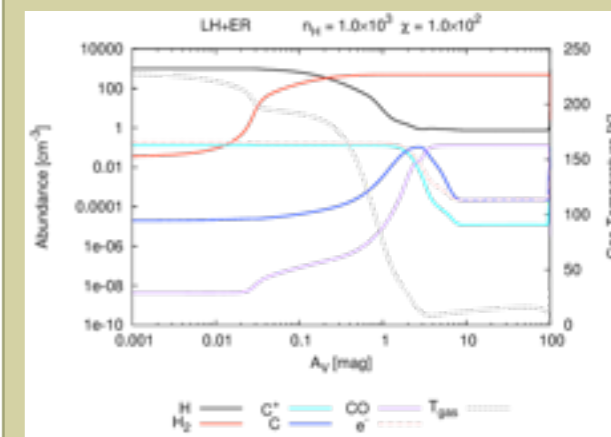
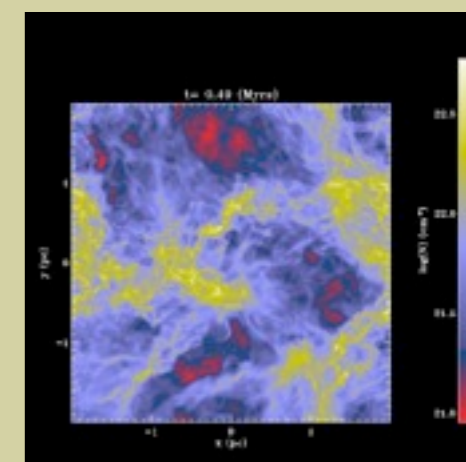
URI Download

URI Preview  
 Projet

URI Preview  
 experiment

URI Cutout

Preview



# Implémentation

---

Project name Home Search Contact

## Simdal (SimDB) search interface

ex: linking length > 1 and r178 > 1.23

### Interface de fouille : barre Google

- Interprète ce que l'utilisateur entre (**sémantique**)
- Pas besoin de connaître SimDM
- Pas besoin de requêtes complexes
- *Entre des SKOS concepts -> langage naturel*  
*Exemple :  $N(H) > 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ,  $mass > 10^{33} \text{ g}$*



# Interprétation des observations vers HD 102065

A&A 483, 485–493 (2008)  
DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361:20078374  
© ESO 2008

Astronomy  
&  
Astrophysics

## Modeling of diffuse molecular gas applied to HD 102065 observations

C. Nehmé<sup>1</sup>, J. Le Bourlot<sup>1</sup>, F. Boulanger<sup>2</sup>, G. Pineau des Forêts<sup>2,5</sup>, and C. Gry<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> LUTH, UMR 8102, CNRS, Université Paris 7 and Observatoire de Paris, Place J. Janssen, 92195 Meudon, France

e-mail: Jacques.Lebourlot@obspm.fr

<sup>2</sup> Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale, UMR 8617, CNRS, Université Paris-Sud, Bât. 121, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

<sup>3</sup> Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, UMR 6110, CNRS, Université de Provence, 38 rue Frédéric Joliot-Curie, 13388 Marseille Cedex 13, France

<sup>4</sup> European Space Astronomy Center, RSSD, PO Box 50727, 28080 Madrid, Spain

<sup>5</sup> LERMA, UMR 8112, CNRS, Observatoire de Paris, France

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### ABSTRACT

**Aims.** We model a diffuse molecular cloud present along the line of sight to the star HD 102065. We compare our modeling with observations to test our understanding of physical conditions and chemistry in diffuse molecular clouds.

**Methods.** We analyze an extensive set of spectroscopic observations which characterize the diffuse molecular cloud observed toward HD 102065. Absorption observations provide the extinction curve, H<sub>2</sub>, C I, CO, CH, and CH<sup>+</sup> column densities and excitation. These data are complemented by observations of C<sup>+</sup>, CO and dust emission. Physical conditions are determined using the Meudon PDR model of UV illuminated gas.

**Results.** We find that all observational results, except column densities of CH, CH<sup>+</sup> and H<sub>2</sub> in its excited ( $J \geq 2$ ) levels, are consistent with a cloud model implying a Galactic radiation field ( $G \sim 0.4$  in Draine's unit), a density of 80 cm<sup>-3</sup> and a temperature (60–80 K) set by the equilibrium between heating and cooling processes. To account for excited ( $J \geq 2$ ) H<sub>2</sub> levels column densities, an additional component of warm (~250 K) and dense ( $n_{\text{H}} \geq 10^4$  cm<sup>-3</sup>) gas within 0.03 pc of the star would be required. This solution reproduces the observations only if the ortho-to-para H<sub>2</sub> ratio at formation is ~1. In view of the extreme physical conditions and the unsupported requirement on the ortho-to-para ratio, we conclude that H<sub>2</sub> excitation is most likely to be accounted for by the presence of warm molecular gas within the diffuse cloud heated by the local dissipation of turbulent kinetic energy. This warm H<sub>2</sub> is required to account for the CH<sup>+</sup> column density. It could also contribute to the CH abundance and explain the inhomogeneity of the CO abundance indicated by the comparison of absorption and emission spectra.

**Key words.** astrochemistry – ISM: clouds – ISM: molecules – ISM: structure – ISM: individual objects: Chamaeleon clouds – stars: individual: HD 102065

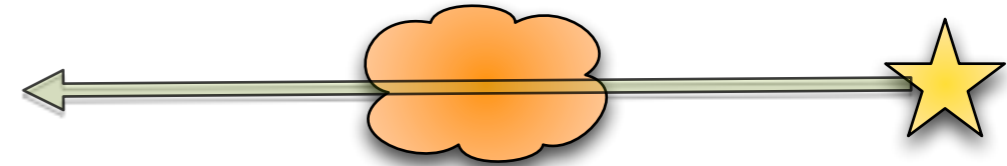
### 1. Introduction

Since the pioneering work of Black & Dalgarno (1977), observations of diffuse molecular clouds continue to motivate and challenge efforts to model the thermal balance and chemistry of interstellar gas illuminated by UV photons. Models allow observers to determine physical conditions from their data and observations contribute to models by quantifying physical processes of general relevance to studies of matter in space such as H<sub>2</sub> formation, photo-electric heating, and cosmic ray ionization.

Many models of well characterized lines of sight have been presented (e.g. in the last years: Zsargó & Federman 2003; Le Petit et al. 2004; Shaw et al. 2006). They are successful in reproducing many observables apart from some molecular abundances, most conspicuously CH<sup>+</sup>, which points to out-of-equilibrium chemistry. This molecular ion, and several of the molecular species commonly observed in diffuse molecular clouds such as CH, OH and HCO<sup>+</sup> may be produced by MHD shocks (Draine & Katz 1986; Pineau des Forêts et al. 1986; Flower & Pineau des Forêts 1998), and small scale vortices (Joulain et al. 1998; Falgarone et al. 2006) where H<sub>2</sub> is heated by the localized dissipation of the gas turbulent kinetic energy. Turbulent transport between the cold and warm neutral

medium may also significantly impact the chemistry of diffuse clouds (Lesaffre et al. 2007).

Independently of gas chemistry, the presence of H<sub>2</sub> at higher temperatures than that set by UV and cosmic-rays heating of diffuse molecular clouds, may be probed through observations of the H<sub>2</sub> level populations (Cecchi-Pestellini et al. 2006). A correlation between CH<sup>+</sup> and rotationally excited H<sub>2</sub> was found by Lambert & Danks (1986) using Copernicus observations. Falgarone et al. (2005) reported the detection of the S(0) to S(3) H<sub>2</sub> lines in a line of sight towards the inner Galaxy away from star forming regions. They interpret their observation as evidence for traces of warm molecular gas in the diffuse interstellar medium. But the interpretation of the wealth of H<sub>2</sub> observations provided by the FUSE satellite is still a matter of debate. Gry et al. (2002) modeled FUSE H<sub>2</sub> observations of three stars in Chamaeleon using the Meudon Photon Dominated Regions (PDR) model (Le Bourlot et al. 1993). They show that the model cannot account for H<sub>2</sub> column densities in rotational states with  $J > 2$ . A larger sample of H<sub>2</sub> FUSE observations (Tumlinson et al. 2002; Gillmon et al. 2005; Wakker 2006), including 2 of the 3 Chamaeleon lines of sight of Gry et al. (2002), have been analyzed on the basis of model calculations presented by Browning et al. (2003). Their model, like other PDR models, takes into



**Table 1.** Observational constraints and best model results. Upper part are constraints used in Fig. 2, lower part compares unconstrained observations and results. Number in parentheses are powers of 10.

	$X^{\text{mod}}$	$X^{\text{obs}}$	$\sigma_{\text{obs}}$
$N(\text{CO})/N(\text{H}_2)$	1.5 (-7)	1.6 (-7)	$\pm 0.2 (-7)$ $\pm 0.15 (-7)$
$N(\text{C I})/N_{\text{H}}$	5.8 (-7)	6.0 (-7)	$\pm 1.5 (-7)$
$N(\text{C I}_{J=1}^*)/N(\text{C I})$	0.17	0.16	$\pm 0.07$
$N(\text{C I}_{J=2}^{**})/N(\text{C I})$	0.03	0.024	$\pm 0.01$
$f_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{2N(\text{H}_2)}{N(\text{H})+2N(\text{H}_2)}$	0.9	0.69	$\pm 0.12$
$N(\text{H}_2^{\text{O}})/N(\text{H}_2^{\text{P}})$	0.73	0.7	$\pm 0.12$
$I(\text{C}^+) \text{ (erg/s cm}^2 \text{ sr)}$	2.0 (-6)	2.8 (-6)	$\pm 0.85 (-6)$
$N(\text{CH})/N(\text{H}_2)$	8.4 (-9)	1.85 (-8)	$\pm 0.3 (-8)$
$N(\text{CN})/N(\text{H}_2)$	1.2 (-10)	<1.5 (-9)	
$N(\text{C}_2)/N(\text{H}_2)$	3.6 (-8)	<3.5 (-8)	
$N(\text{CO}_{J=0})/N(\text{H}_2)$	9.0 (-8)	9.6 (-8)	$\pm 1.4 (-8)$ $\pm 1.7 (-8)$
$N(\text{CO}_{J=1})/N(\text{H}_2)$	5.1 (-8)	6.2 (-8)	$\pm 1.5 (-8)$ $\pm 1.2 (-8)$
$N(\text{CO}_{J=2})/N(\text{H}_2)$	3.7 (-9)	<7.3 (-9)	

Quantités observées :

- Densité de colonne de H<sub>2</sub>, C, CO
- Populations états quantiques de H<sub>2</sub>
- Intensité de C<sup>+</sup> à 158 μm

# Interprétation des observations vers HD 102065

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## Simdal (SimDB) search interface

cd\_tot\_h2 < 4.4E20 and cd\_tot\_h2 > 2.5E20 and cd\_tot\_c > 3E14 and cd\_tot\_c < 5E

### matching objects

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: [tdiff\\_n3e1r5m1r5m1z1e1a5m1\\_20\\_2012122311158](#)

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: [tdiff\\_n3e1r5m1r5m1z5a5m1\\_20\\_20121220113124](#)

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: [tdiff\\_n7e1r1r1z1e1a5m1\\_20\\_20121223112439](#)

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: [tdiff\\_n7e1r1r1z5a5m1\\_20\\_20121223112931](#)

### matching objects

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: [tdiff\\_n1e1r5m1r5m1z1e1a7m1\\_20\\_20121223102](#)  
cumulated error: 11.445 %

cd\_tot\_h2   
cd\_tot\_c

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: [tdiff\\_n1e2r1r1z1e1a5m1\\_20\\_201212201026](#)  
cumulated error: 23.226 %

cd\_tot\_h2  
cd\_tot\_c

Requête:

$$2.4 \cdot 10^{20} < N(\text{H}_2) < 4.4 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$3.0 \cdot 10^{14} < N(\text{C}) < 5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$N(\text{CO}) < 1.0 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} < I(\text{C}^+, 158 \mu\text{m}) < 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

Modèles répondant à la requête

Datalink

Autres modèles suggérés

Modèles répondant aux critères moins quelques contraintes

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experiment: tdiff\_n3e1r5m1r5m1z5a5m1\_20\_20121220113124

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n7e1r1r1z1e1a5m1\_20\_20121223112439

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n7e1r1r1z5a5m1\_20\_20121223112931

### matching objects

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n1e1r5m1r5m1z1e1a7m1\_20\_20121223102  
cumulated error: 11.445 %

cd\_tot\_h2   
cd\_tot\_c

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n1e2r1r1z1e1a5m1\_20\_201212201026  
cumulated error: 23.226 %

cd\_tot\_h2   
cd\_tot\_c

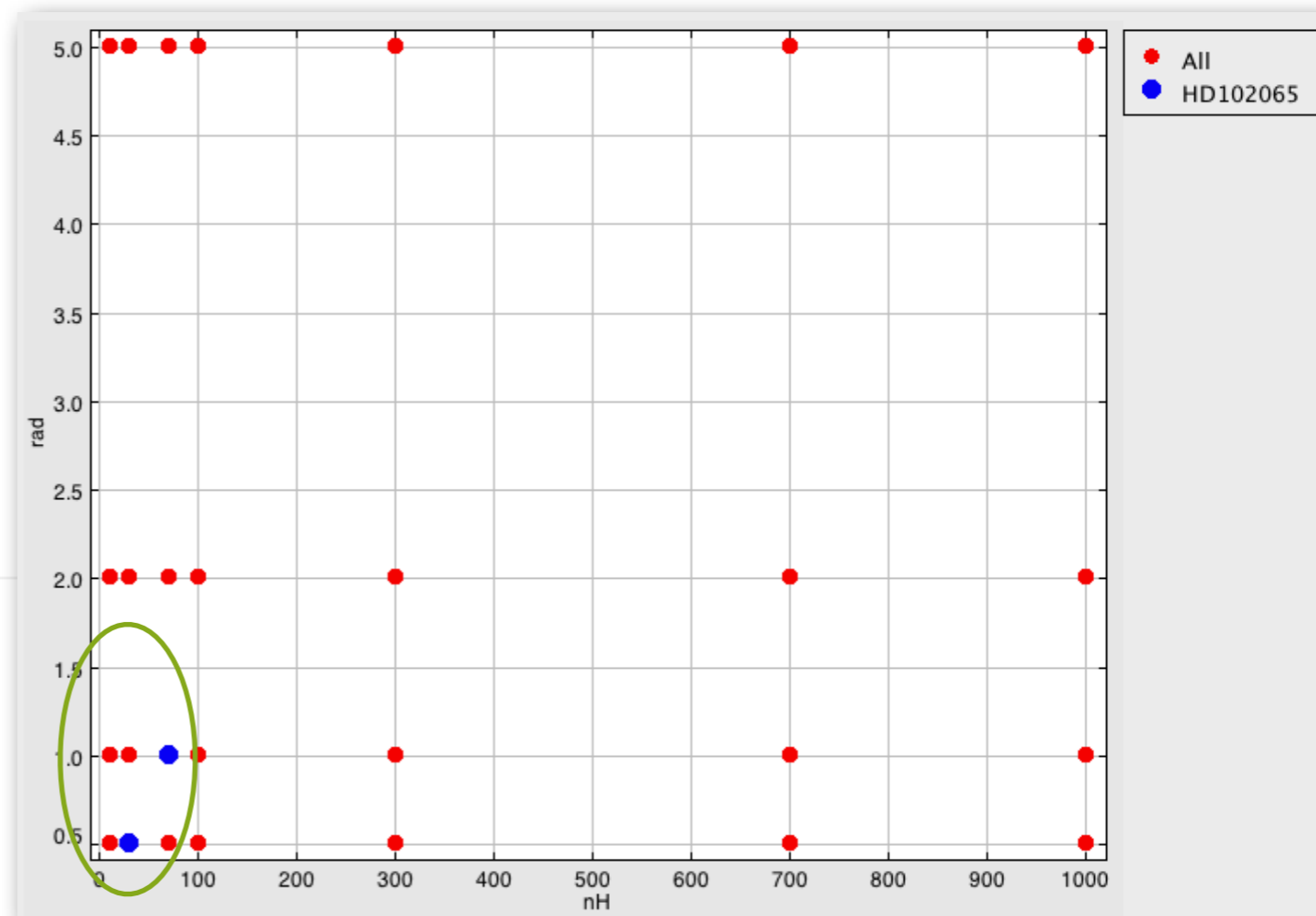
Requête:

$$2.4 \cdot 10^{20} < N(\text{H}_2) < 4.4 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$3.0 \cdot 10^{14} < N(\text{C}) < 5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$N(\text{CO}) < 1.0 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} < I(\text{C}^+, 158 \mu\text{m}) < 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$



Espace reproduisant les observations

# Interprétation des observations vers HD 102065

## Simdal (SimDB) search interface

cd\_tot\_h2 < 4.4E20 and cd\_tot\_h2 > 2.5E20 and cd\_tot\_c > 3E14 and cd\_tot\_c < 5E

### matching objects

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protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n3e1r5m1r5m1z5a5m1\_20\_20121220113124

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n7e1r1r1z1e1a5m1\_20\_20121223112439

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n7e1r1r1z5a5m1\_20\_20121223112931

### matching objects

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n1e1r5m1r5m1z1e1a7m1\_20\_20121223102  
cumulated error: 11.445 %

cd\_tot\_h2 3  
cd\_tot\_c 10.21

protocol:[pdr\_1\_5\_2\_rev814]  
experiment: tdiff\_n1e2r1r1z1e1a5m1\_20\_201212201026  
cumulated error: 23.226 %

cd\_tot\_h2  
cd\_tot\_c -23.23

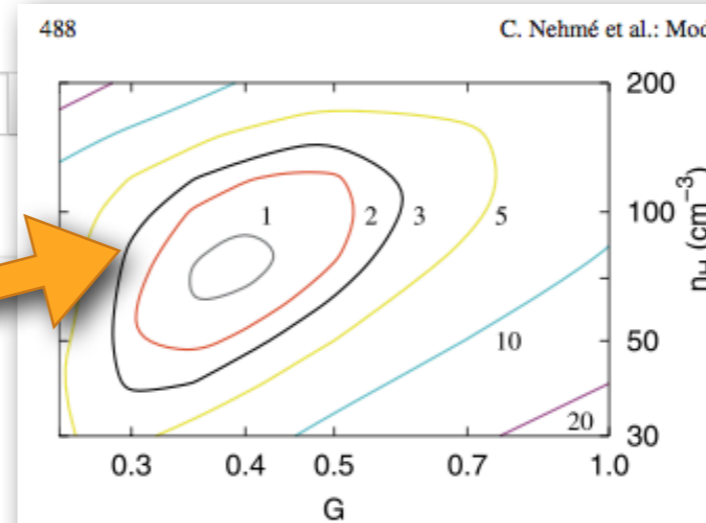


Fig. 2.  $\chi^2$  contours (Eq. (6)) using the top 7 quantities of Table 1. The best fit is obtained for  $G = 0.4$  and  $n_{\text{H}} = 80 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . Contours are labeled with the  $\chi^2$  value.

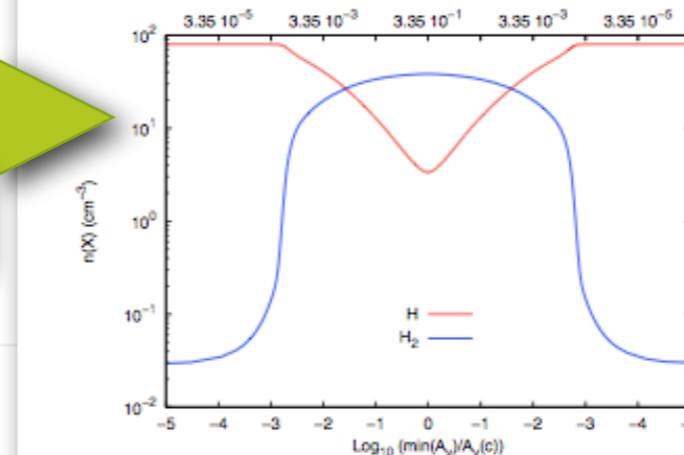


Fig. 3. H and H<sub>2</sub> density profiles for the reference model plotted versus the extinction from the nearest edge normalized to the central extinction.

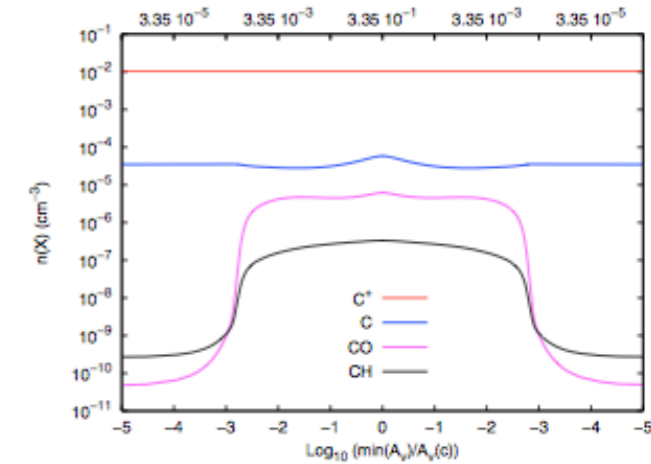


Fig. 4. C<sup>+</sup>, C, CO and CH density profiles for the reference model.

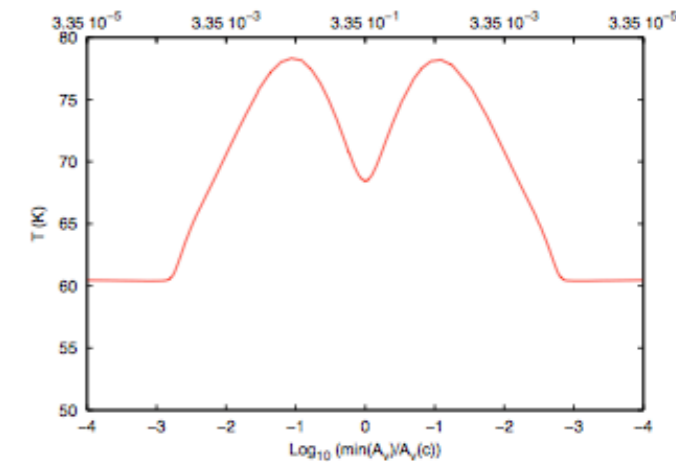
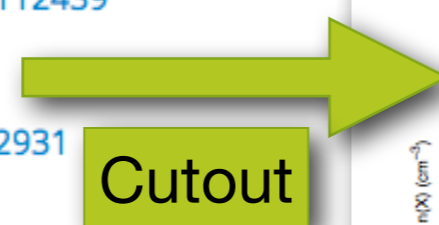
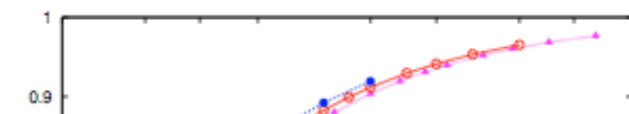


Fig. 5. Temperature profile for the reference model.



# Conclusions

- SimDM : Modèle de données adopté à l'IVOA
- Sémantique bien avancée
  - PDRDB : <http://pdr.obspm.fr>
  - Starformat : <http://starformat.obspm.fr>
  - DEUVO : <http://www.deus-consortium.org/deuvo/>
- Proposition pour SimDAL (protocole d'accès)
  - simple à implémenter : 2 fonctions Search + Cutout
  - publisher stocke ses données comme il le souhaite
  - format de sortie: VO-Table, FITS, HDF5, ASCII, ...
- Discussions sur la proposition au prochain InterOp
- Adoption en 2013 ?
- Architecture services Théoriques
  - Qques SimDB ?
  - Fonction search intégrée aux services ?

