



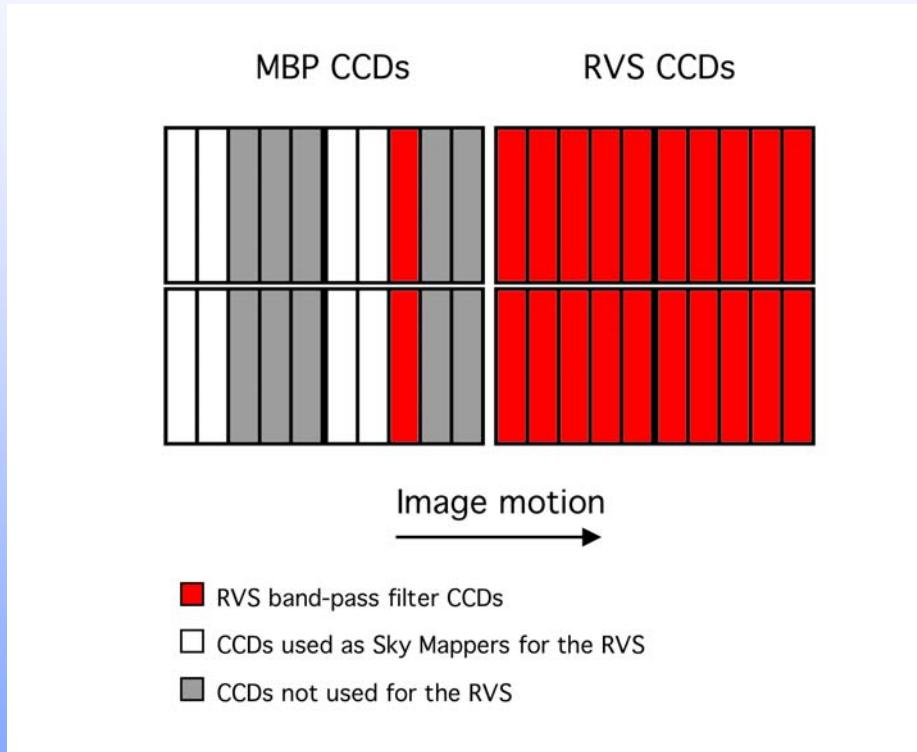
Data model and GIS for the RVS

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Overview

- Operating modes of the RVS
- The data model for the RVS
- Proposal for the RVS GIS

Operating modes of the RVS



- « Nominal »: the regular operating mode
- « Calibration »: for some calibration tasks

N.B.: some calibration tasks performed in « nominal » mode !

The data model for the RVS

Overview

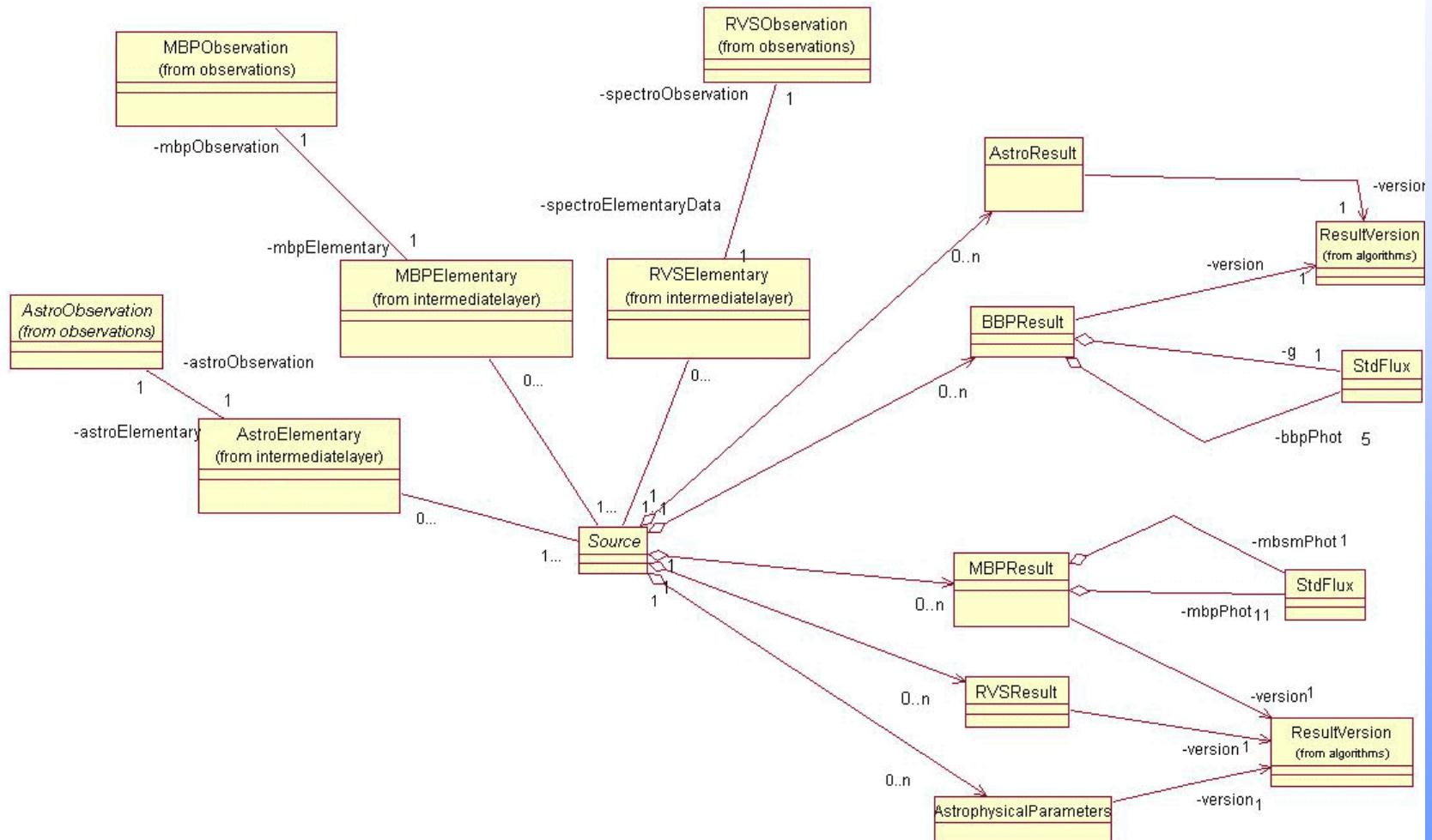
- Data model = high-level description of the contents of the database
- Within the GDAAS2 framework
- Main assumptions at the GDAAS2 stage
- The relevant classes of the raw layer
- Initial data treatment

The data model for the RVS

The GDAAS2 framework

- Data package: 3 different « layers »
 - « rawlayer » = telemetry (\Rightarrow telemetry definition)
 - « intermediate layer » = intermediate data
 - « source layer » = data for the sky objects
- + « auxiliary » = extra data
- + « GIS » = results from the GIS

The data model for the RVS



The data model for the RVS

Main assumptions at the GDAAS2 stage

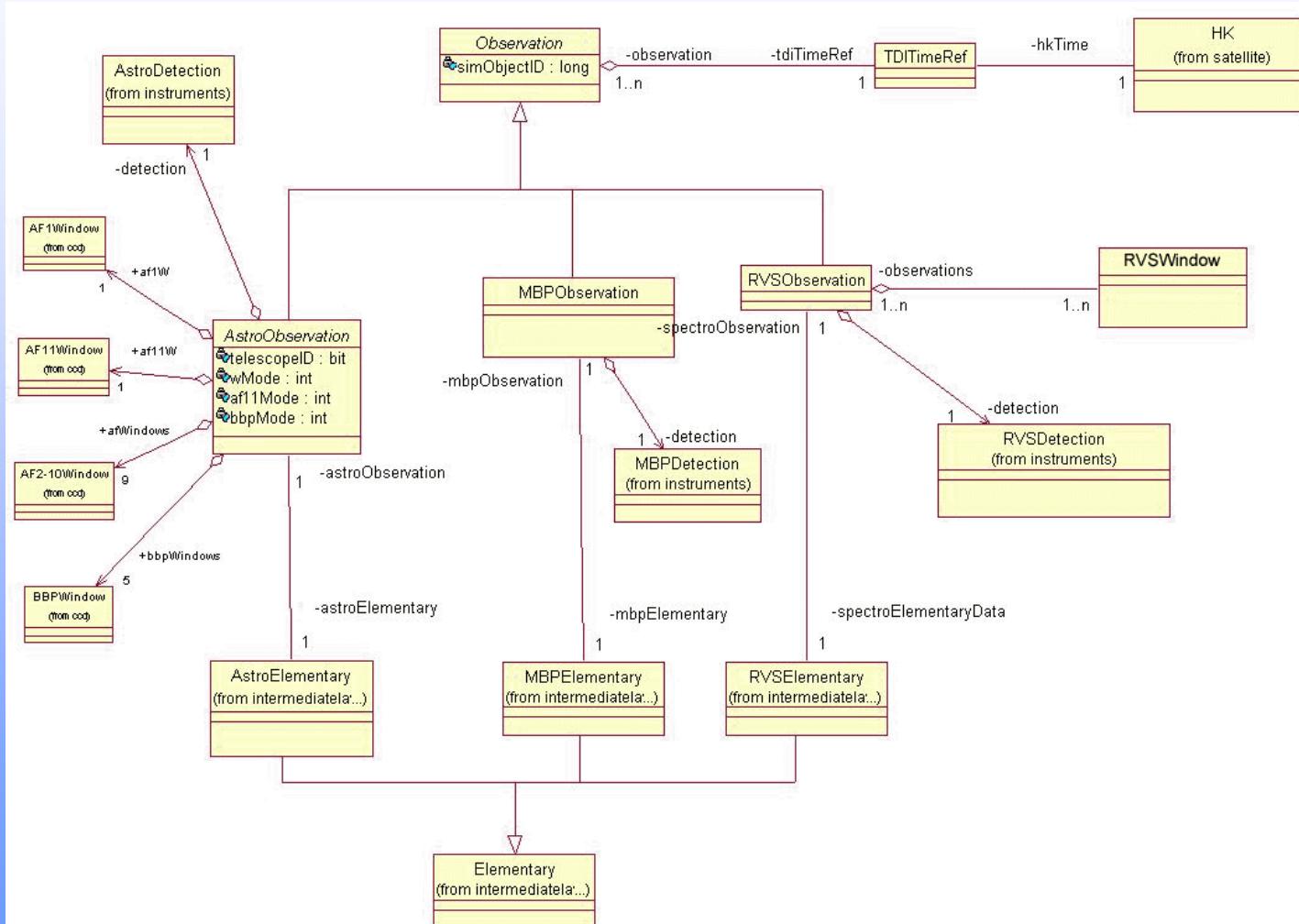
- No spectrum overlap
 - ⇒ one spectrum = one window (of raw data)
 - No spectrum distortion (tilt, length variation...)
 - ⇒ a unique type of window (length, width)
- ⇒ extrapolation of the data model for astro !

The data model for the RVS

The relevant classes of the raw layer

- rawlayer/satellite/instrument/Detection
- rawlayer/satellite/instrument/RVSDetection
 - window position, operating mode
- rawlayer/satellite/ccd
 - SSMWindow
 - RVSWindow
- rawlayer/observations/RVSObservation
 - window position, operating mode
- rawlayer/observations/Observation
- rawlayer/observations/TDITimeRef

The data model for the RVS



The data model for the RVS

Initial data treatment

- From the raw layer to the intermediate layer
 - RVSelementary class
 - ObjectID
 - Version
 - Data for cross-matching (field angles)
 - DetectionTime
 - Spectrum
 - λ
 - relative flux



Proposal for the RVS GIS

Overview

- Global approach
- Source updating
- Calibration

Proposal for the RVS GIS

Global approach

- Use of the framework proposed for the astro GIS
(see L. Lindegren, GAIA-LL-34):
 - Source processing: estimate the stellar parameters for a given star
 - Calibration: for a given « calibration unit »
 - Attitude processing: for a given attitude interval
 - Global processing: estimate the global parameters
- but:
 - Only 2 steps (source processing, calibration) instead of 4

Proposal for the RVS GIS

Source processing

- Estimation of the radial velocity (and other source-related quantities)
 - choice of the template (e.g. using MBP data) for the cross-correlation
 - cross-correlation, giving the radial velocities (\leftarrow calibration,...)
 - updating of the series of RVs, and corresponding standard errors
 - diagnosis of the type of source we are dealing with: constant RV, if not, binary, multiple system...
 - updating of the « mean » RV and standard error, if meaningful, using a robust weighting method

Proposal for the RVS GIS

Calibration (I)

- In « nominal » operating mode
 - λ -pixel relation
 - Using a subset of « suitable » stars (many narrow lines, photometrically and RV stable...)
 - Zero point fixed using stars with accurate ground-measured RV
 - Other calibrations
 - Calibration of the Pixel Response NonUniformity
 - Calibration of the bias in the estimation of the sky background between the RVF CCD and the "mean" RVS CCD
 - PSF profile AL and AC
 - ...

Proposal for the RVS GIS

Calibration (II)

- In « calibration » operating mode
 - Focal plane geometry (used for the computation of the average CCD)
 - Basically, perform a λ -pixel calibration on each CCD individually
 - Centroiding in the AC direction
 - Other calibrations
 - PSF profile AL and AC
 - relative response of each CCD
 - ...



Proposal for the RVS GIS

Calibration (III)

- In « dedicated » operating mode
 - CCD biases
 - ...



Thanks for your attention !!