

A museum display case with a blue background. Inside, a long, dark wooden telescope is positioned horizontally. Above the telescope, two framed images of the moon are displayed. The left frame shows a detailed, shaded image of the moon's surface. The right frame shows a darker, less detailed image. The display is illuminated by blue light.

MATLAB支撑的天文研究平台 及其应用范例

中科院国家天文台 刘超
太原 2008-11-29

Galileo's Telescope Extends the Eye

VO Philosophy

- 伽利略的望远镜的启发
- 科学驱动的VO
- VO解放科学家的创造力
 - VO的目标不是让科学研究简单化
 - VO的目标是使天文学家具有更加强大的能力来进行发现
 - VO工具应该成为科学家的画笔而不是模子
- VO要带给科学家更大的自由度

- MATLAB和Astrobox
- 应用
 - 网络访问及数据库应用
 - 并行化的模型拟合
 - 天文图像处理
 - 球面几何的计算和可视化
 - 大数据量的多种统计回归方法
 - 海量多维数据处理和可视化

MATLAB原有环境

- ToolBoxes:
 - Statistics ToolBox
 - Mapping ToolBox
 - Optimize ToolBox
 - ANN ToolBox
 - GA ToolBox
- I/O
 - FITS
 - ASCII
 - HDF5
- Database
 - JDBC
- Network
 - HTTP post/get
 - SOAP
 - FTP
- Java
- 并行处理环境

AstroBox天文工具箱

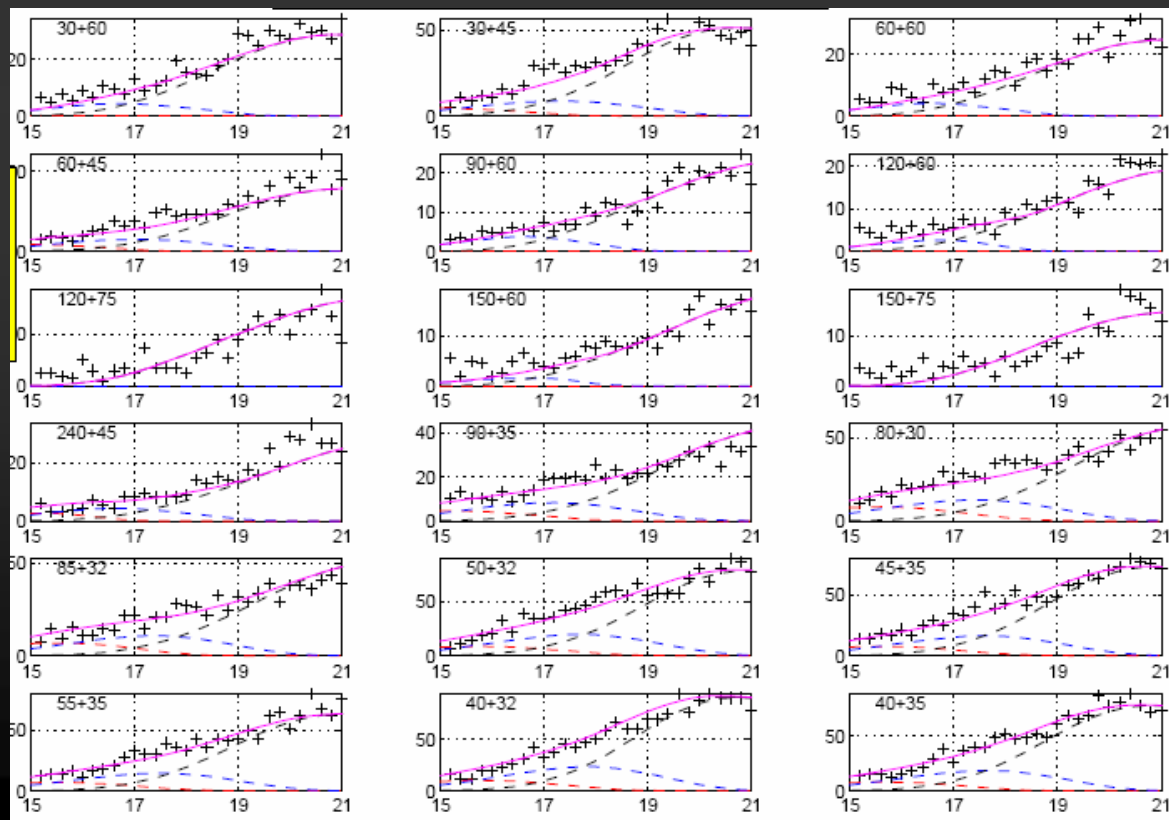
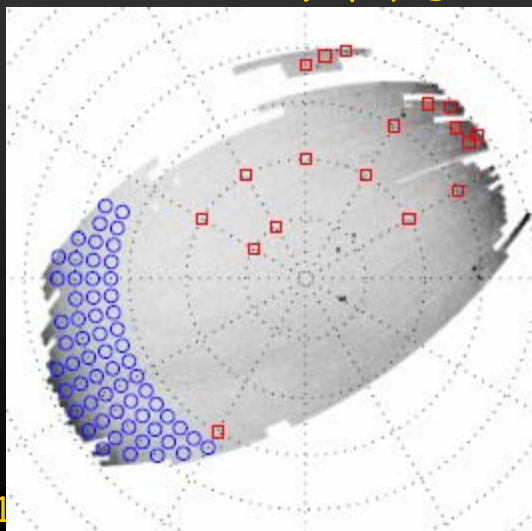
- 单位转换
 - hms2degree, dms2degree, degree2hms, degree2dms
- 坐标转换
 - eq2gal, gal2eq
 - eq2horz, horz2eq
 - UVW2Vr, Vpm2UVW
 - cylin2desc, desc2cylind
 - lambert
 - mjd2date, date2mjd
- 数据操作
 - asciiread, asciiwrite, readgadget, writegadget
 - cut, conecut, maskcut, linecut, polycut
 - bin2D, median2D, DistributeGR, normalize
 - KDensity, abinterp, polyitems
- 数据处理
 - parlsqlm, asregress, tls, lpca
 - aic, kernelreg
 - unirandsph, ngauss
 - locusPoints
 - fitisochrone
 - juricMr, juricStellarlocus
 - ultravioletexcess
 - . . .
- 数据库应用
 - conesearch
- VO接口
 - plastic
 - readVOT

应用一： 下载SuperCOSMOS

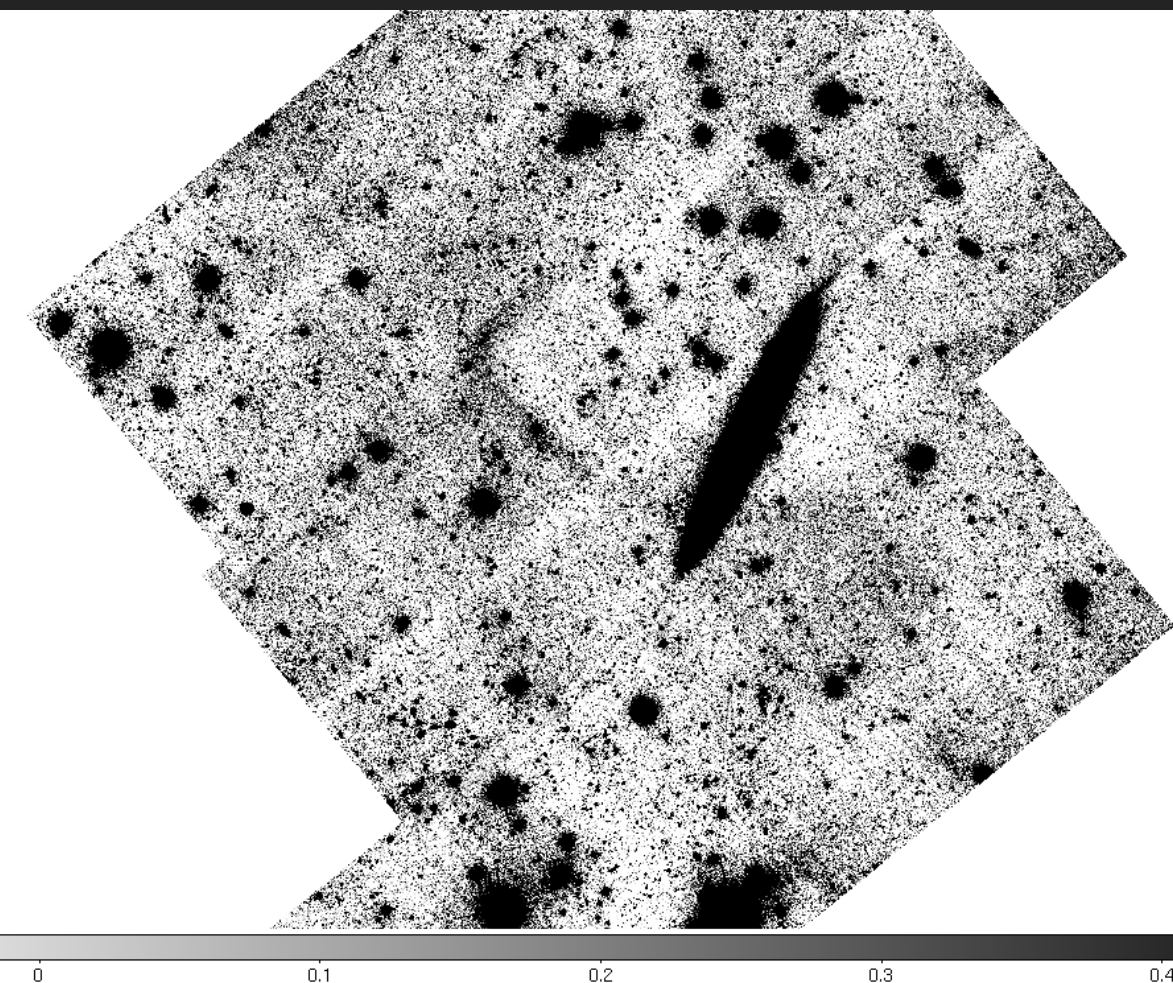
- **step1:**应用MATLAB的网络访问功能不断发出HTTP POST指令，通过SuperCOSMOS的网页表单下载压缩的星表数据
- **step2:**解压星表数据文件，增加HTM索引
- **step3:**利用MATLAB数据库功能将下载数据插入数据库

应用二：银河系计数模型

- 用若干视线方向上F型星的计数拟合薄盘、厚盘和晕的特征参数（9个参数）
- 选择天区
- 拟合方法：GA
- 8CPU并行



应用三：寻找极暗的银河系伴星系



NGC5907

合并SDSS多波段的图像
(Montage)

FITS导入Matlab, 进行图像增强
处理

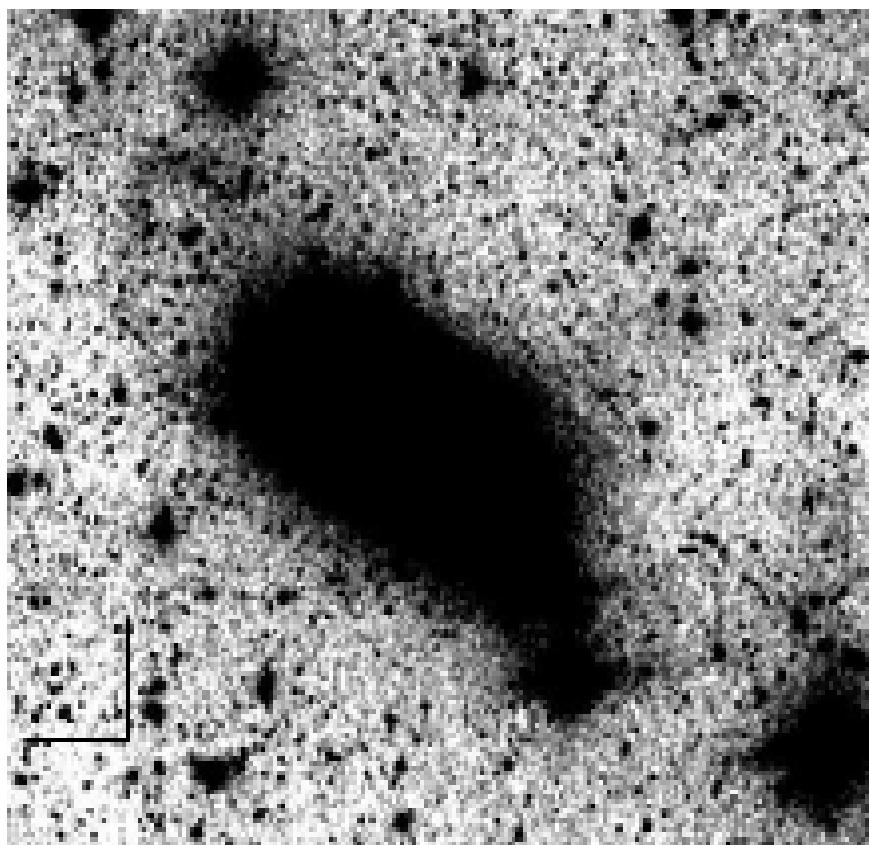
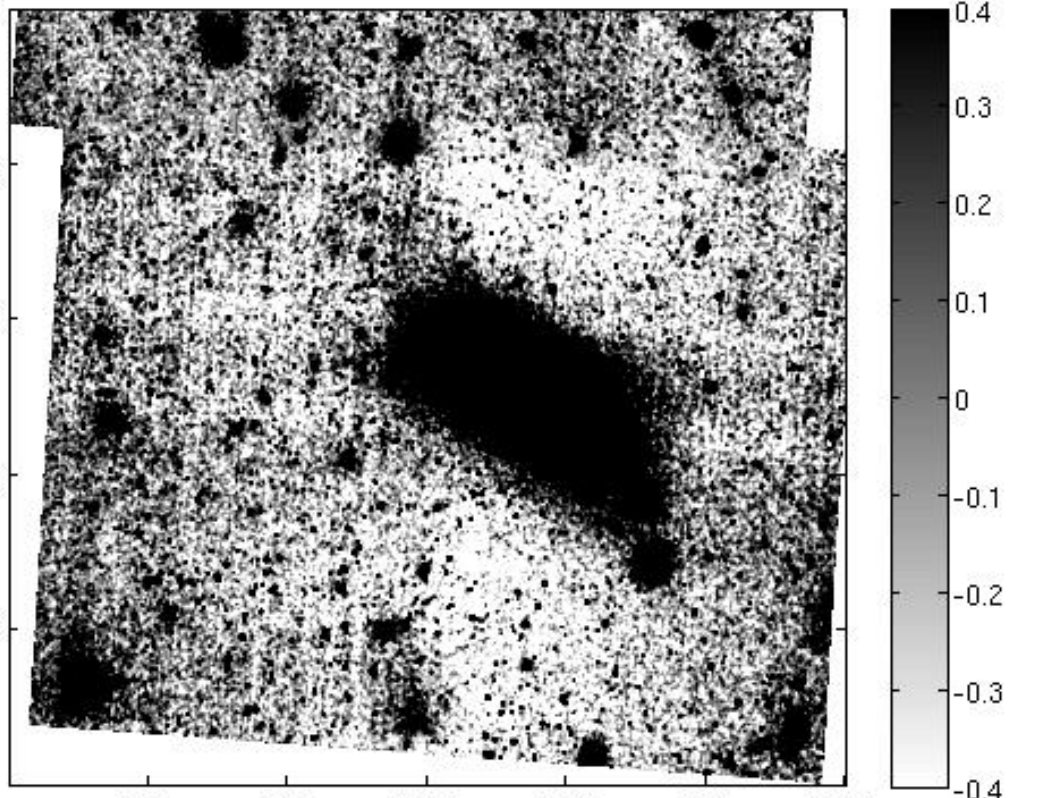
再现面亮度约 $27\text{mag}/\text{sec}^2$ (R) 的
星流



Martinez-Delgado et al. 2008

应用三：寻找极暗的银河系伴星系

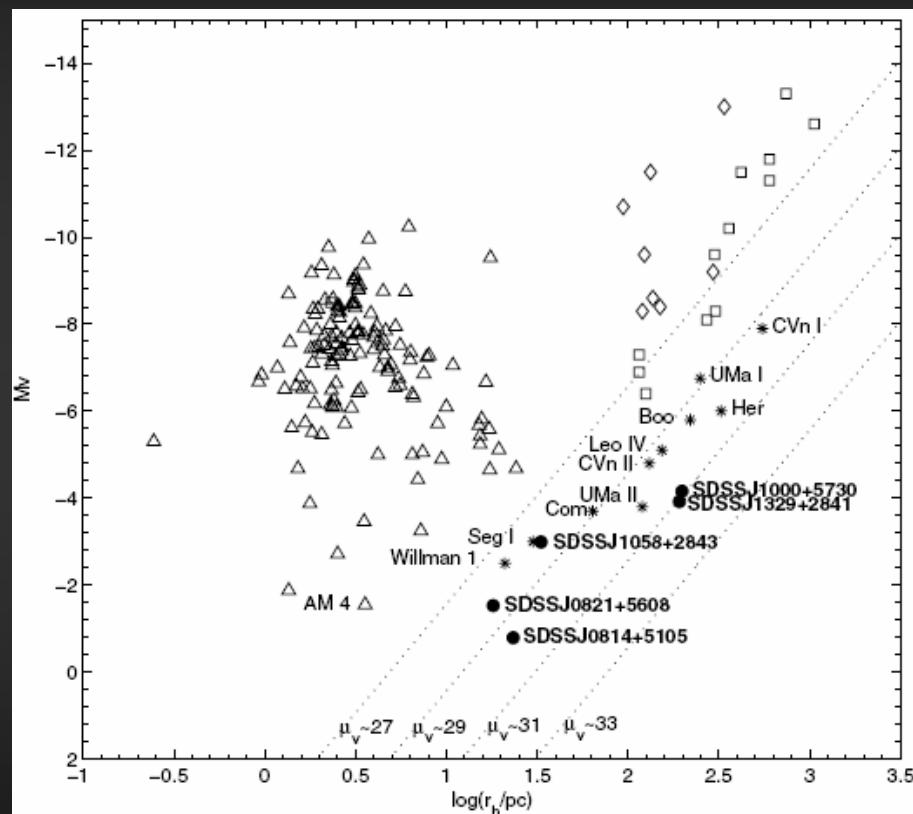
NGC4013



Martinez-Delgado et al. 2008

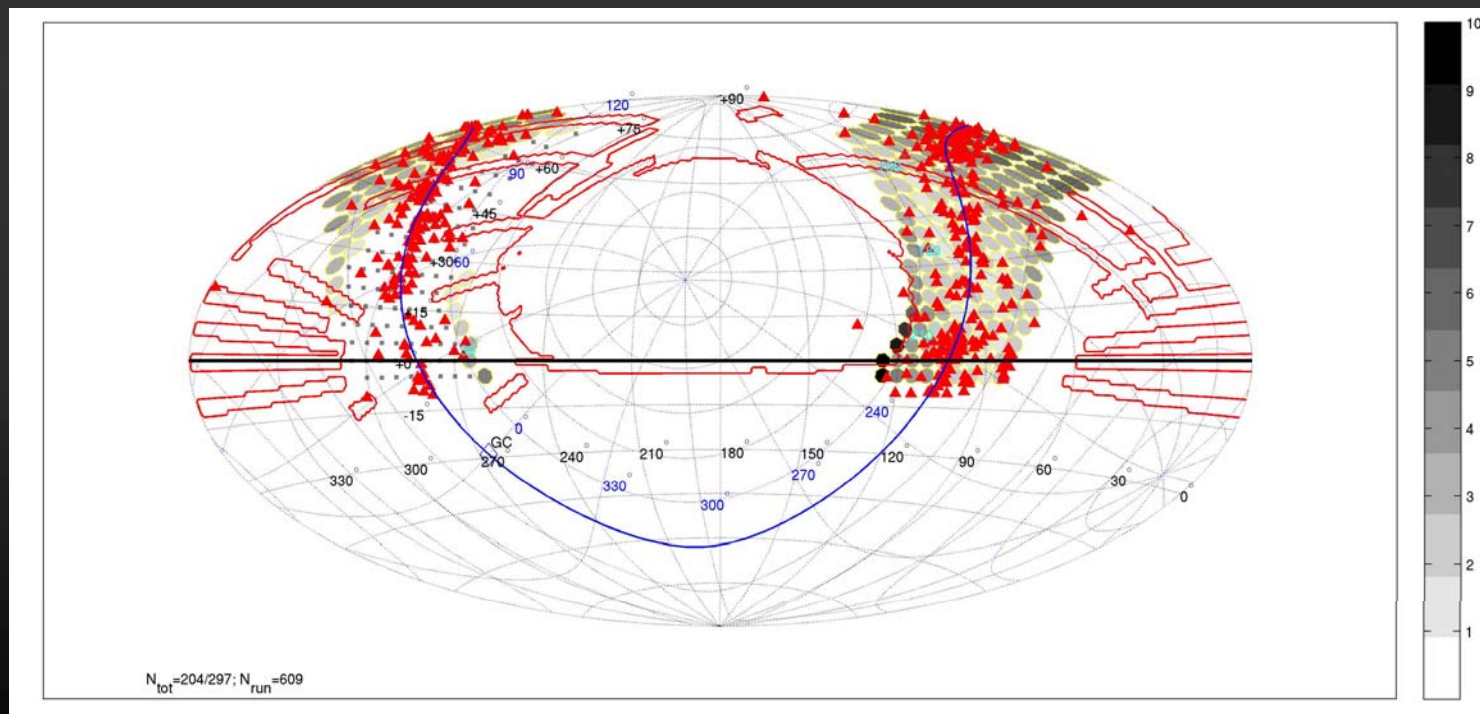
应用三：寻找极暗的银河系伴星系

- 上面两个星流的表面亮度约 $27\text{mag}/\text{sec}^2$
- 差不多是银河系周围矮星系的亮度上限
- 搜索方案
 - 使用Stripe82的约40次重复观测图像叠加
 - 重点搜索星表中已经发现的overdensity

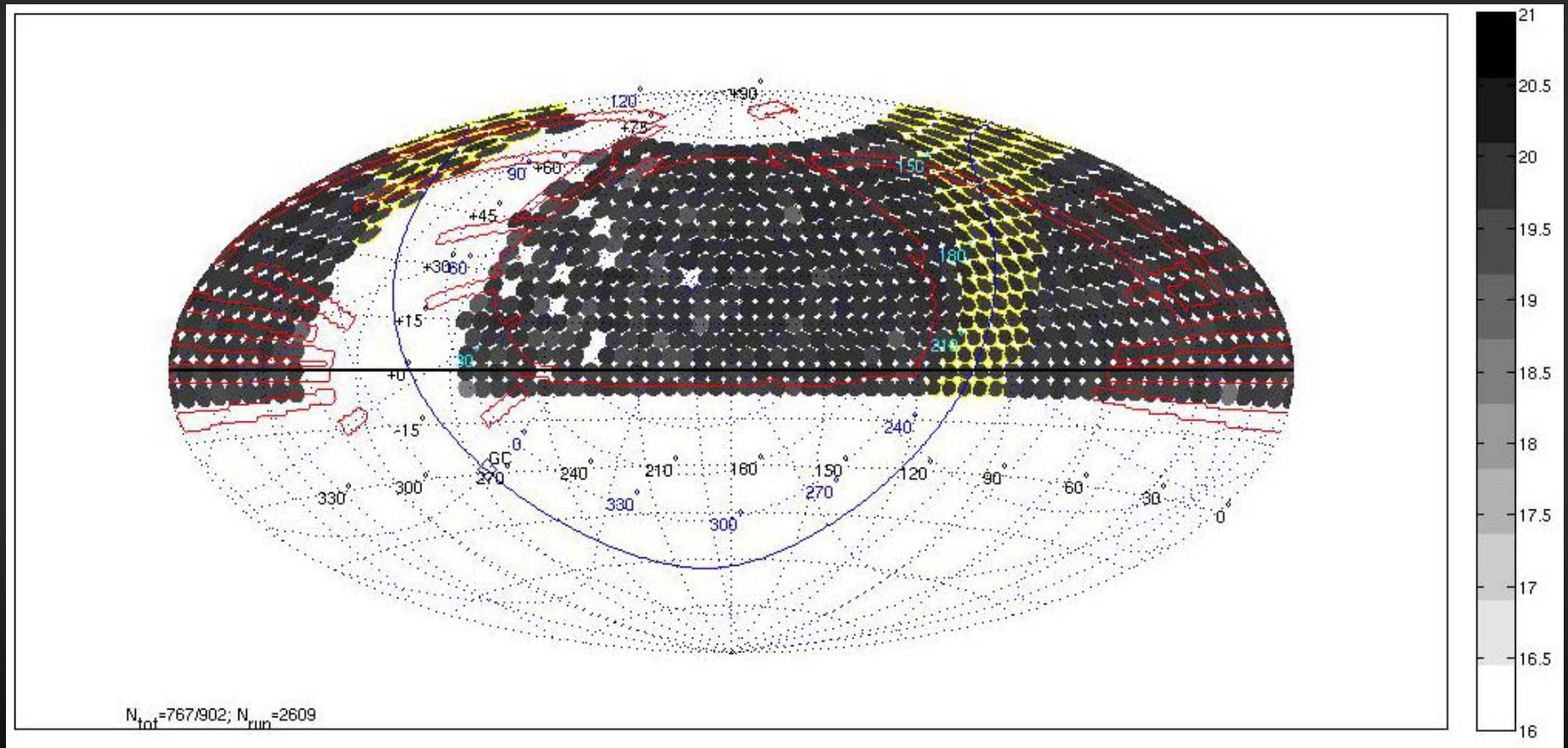


应用四：LAMOST巡天条件研究

- 利用MATLAB Mapping ToolBox提供的球面投影功能完成天气和站址对LAMOST巡天计划影响的研究

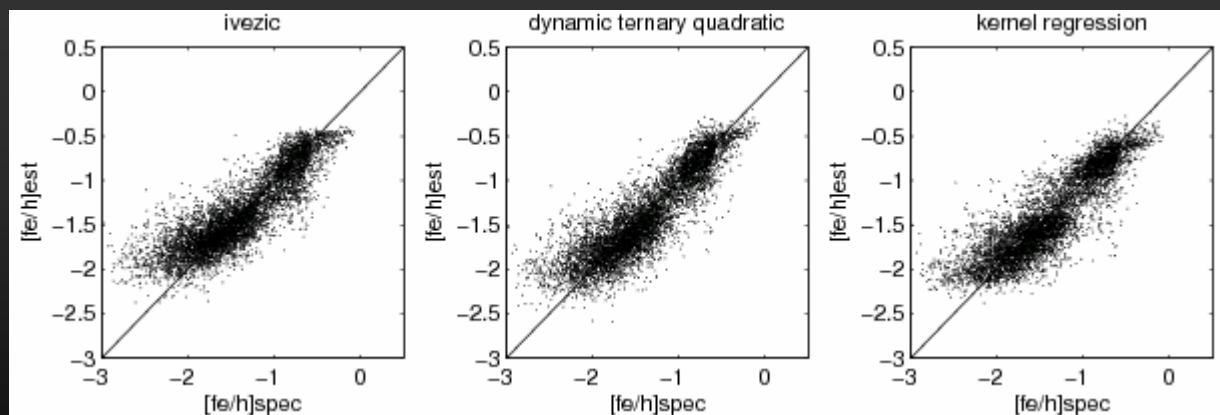


应用四：LAMOST巡天条件研究



应用五：测光金属丰度估计

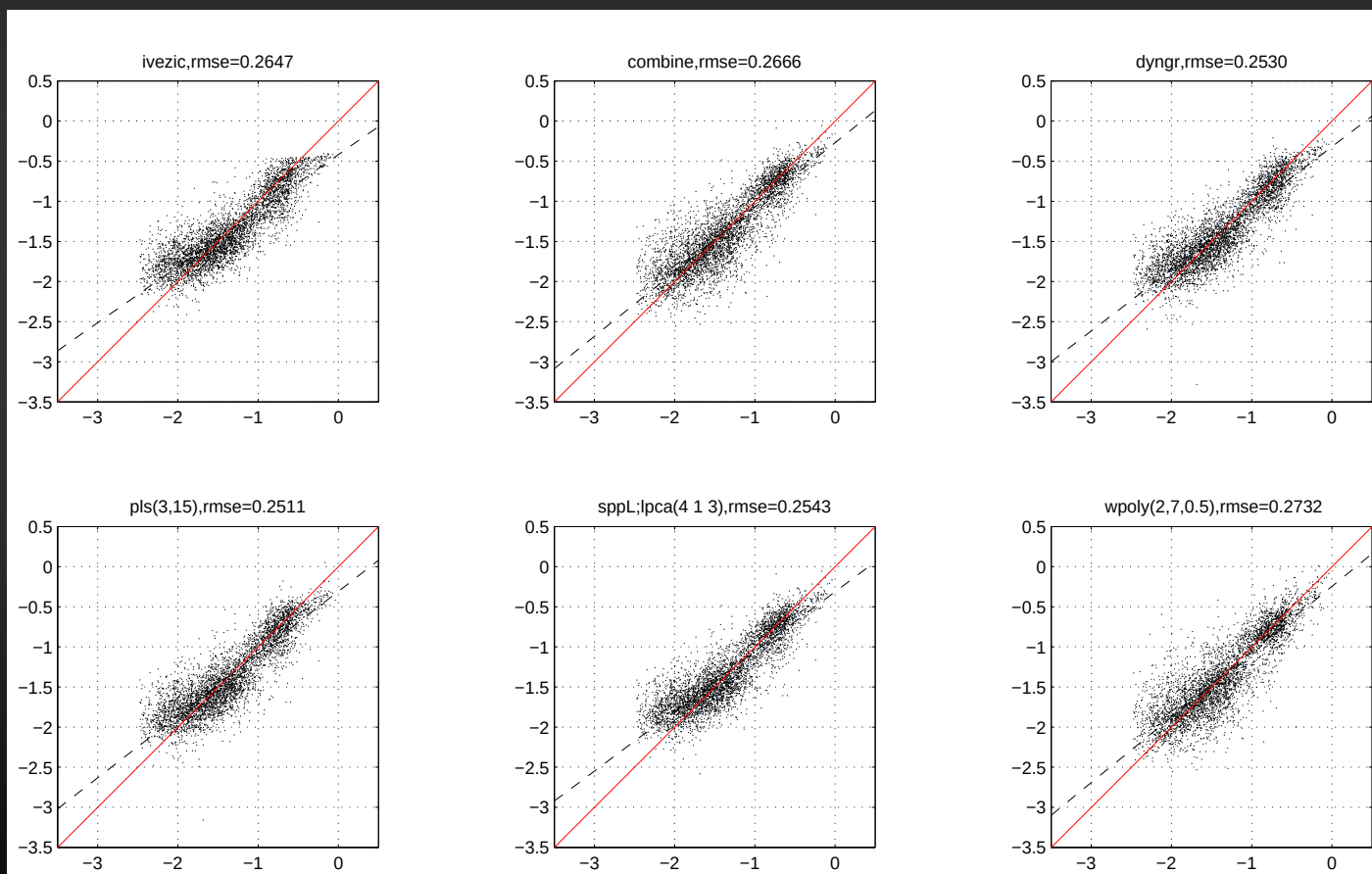
- 利用MATLAB完成恒星金属丰度的多种回归方法的测光估计
 - 多项式回归，分段动态多项式回归，核回归，LPCA，加权的多项式回归，TLS，MARS



Huang, Liu & Yan submitted

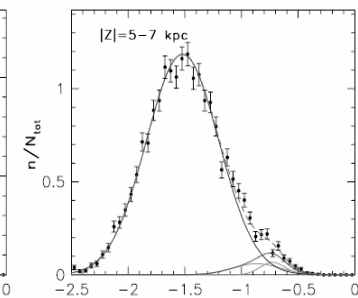
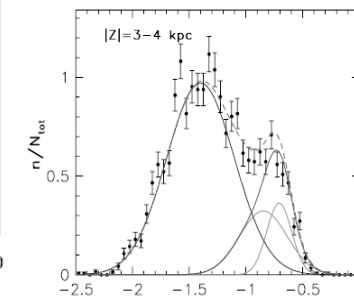
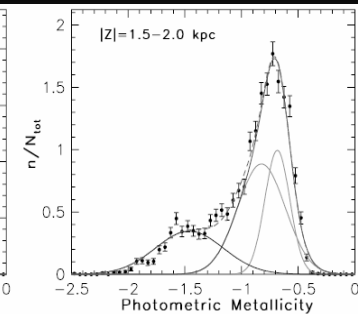
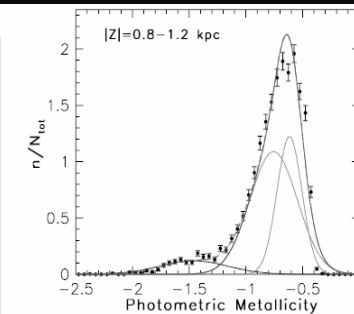
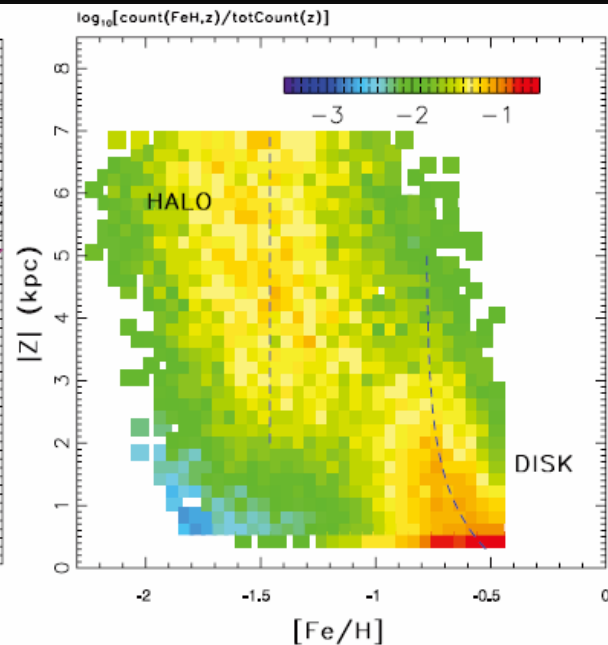
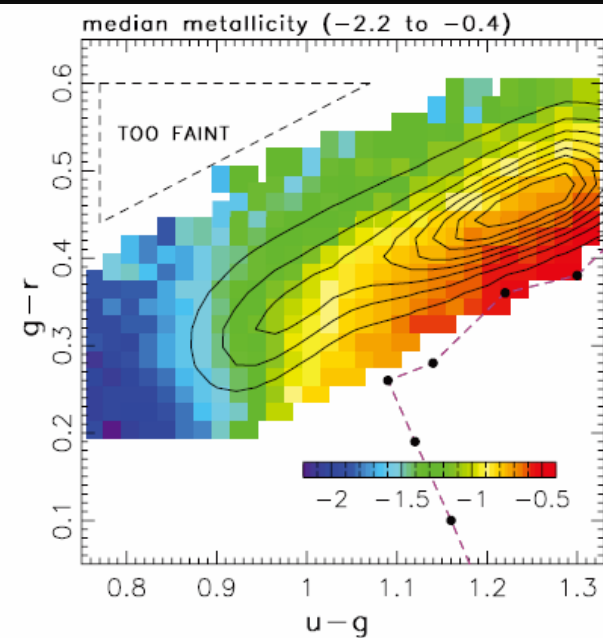
应用五：测光金属丰度估计

— 并行化参数拟合

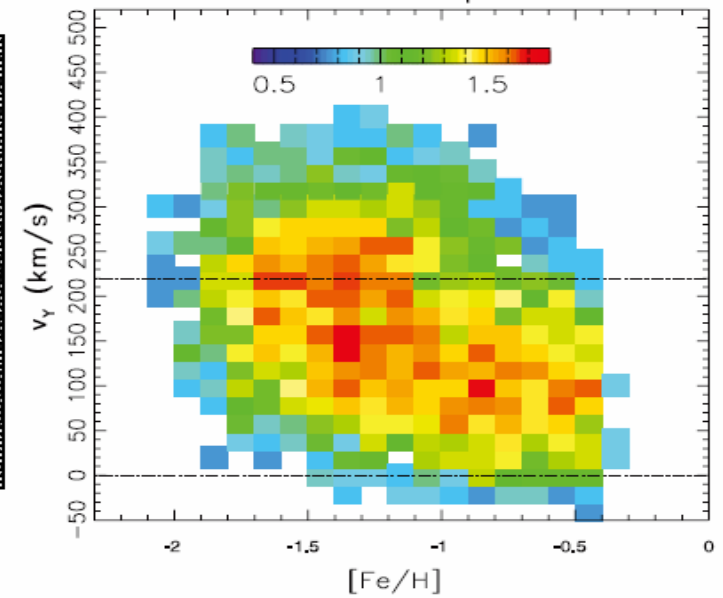
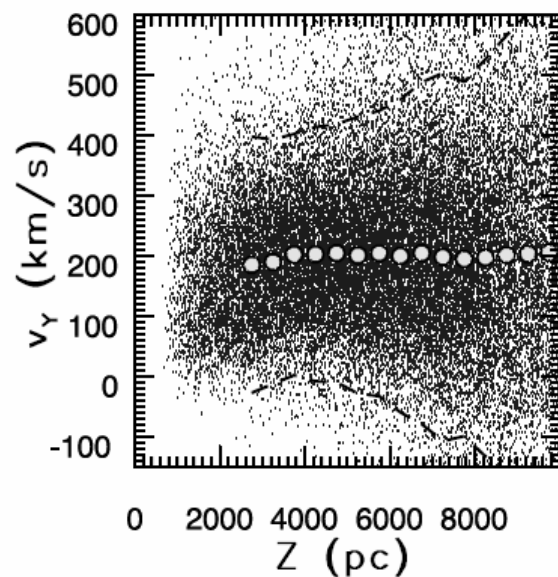
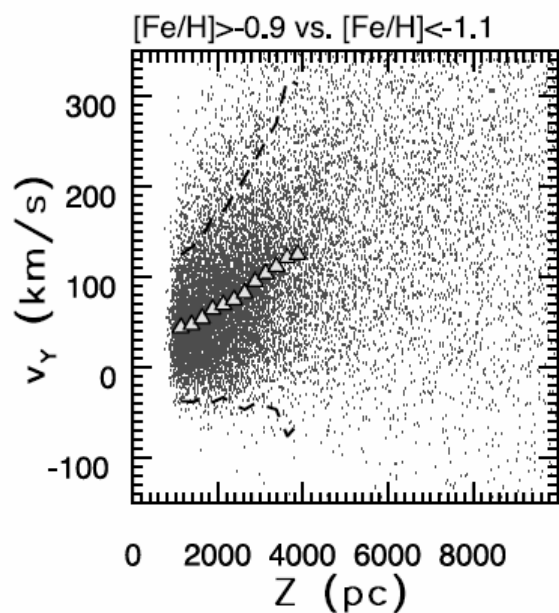


应用六： 恒星金属丰度分布和银河系结构

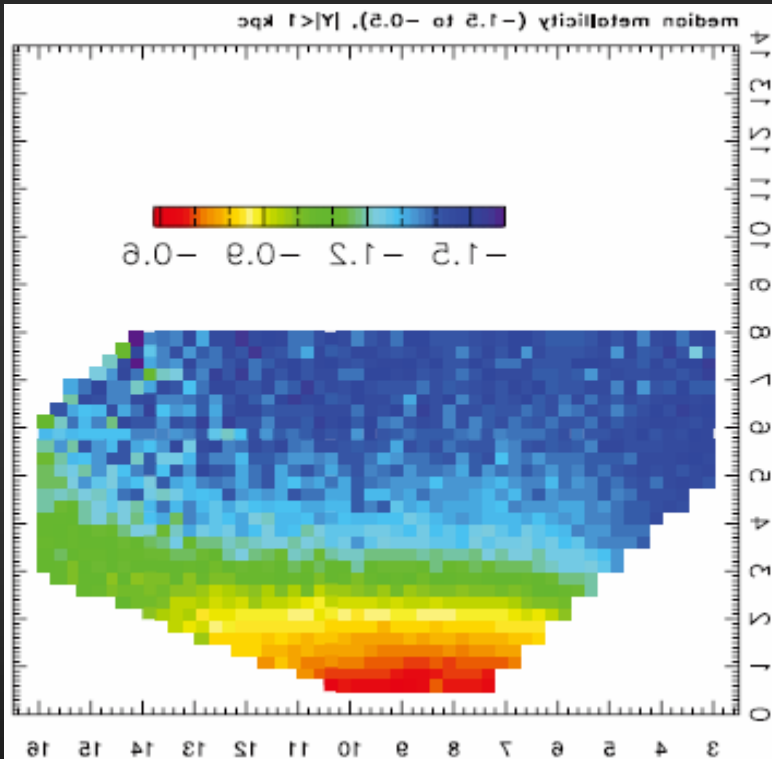
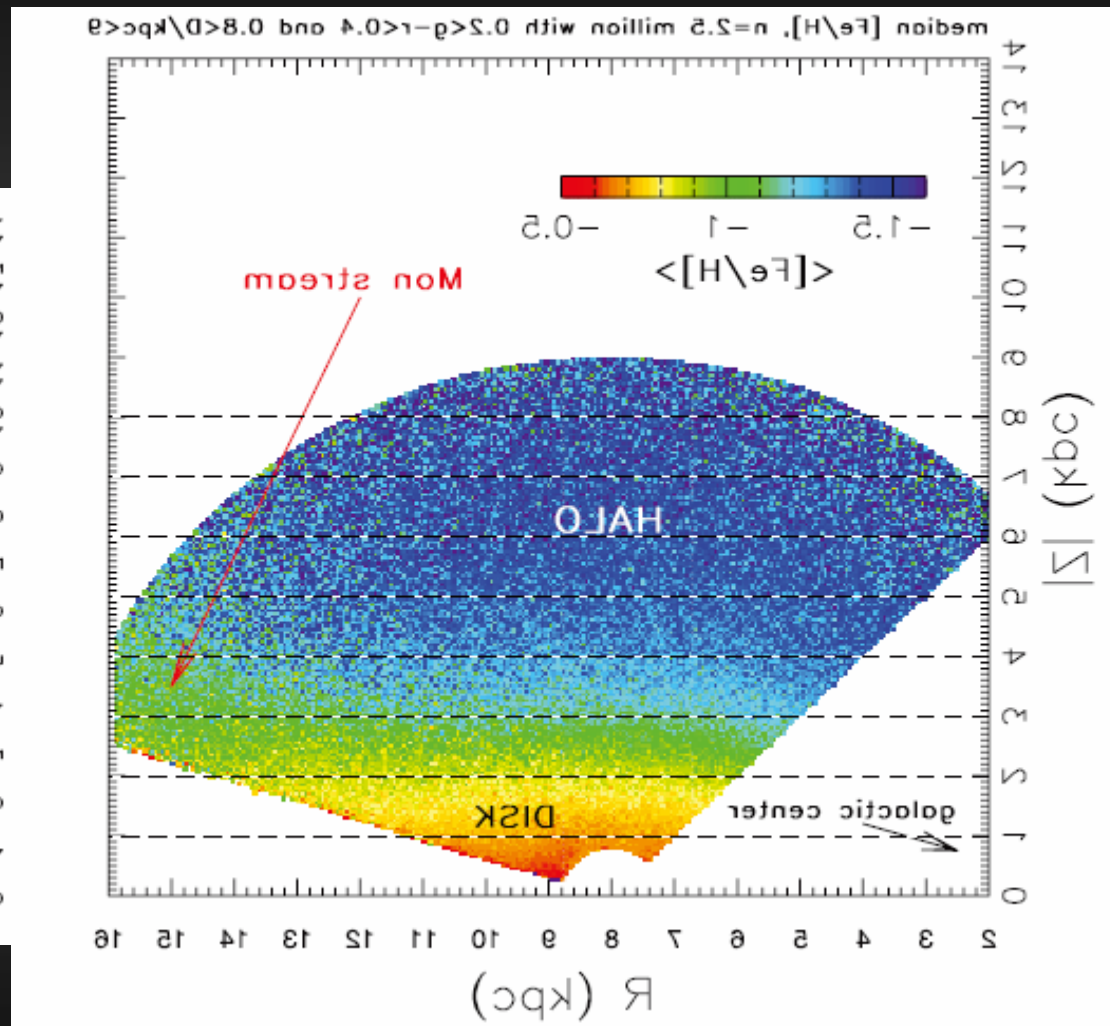
- 背景
 - 测光金属丰度的估计在 $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -1.5 \sim -0.5$ 是相对可靠的
 - Ivezić et al. 2008给出了三次多项式回归的估计方法，并用来研究银河系的整体结构
 - Monaco et al. 2007, Chou et al. 2007等发现Sagittarius Tidal Stream上存在金属丰度分布的差异
- 目的
 - 用单位体积恒星的金属丰度分布（MD）来研究银河系的子结构



DATA for $b>80$: $Z=3-4$ kpc



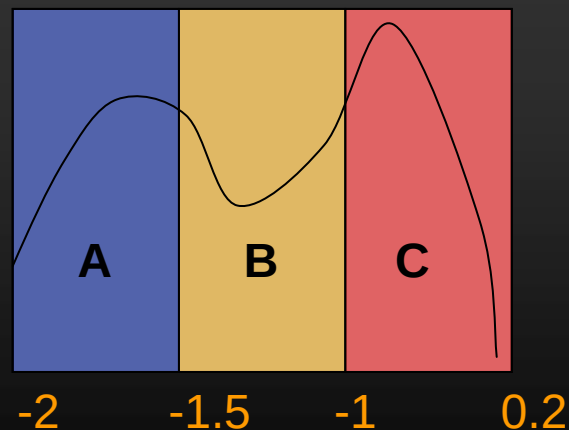
~2.5million F/G stars,
(Ivezic et al. 2008)

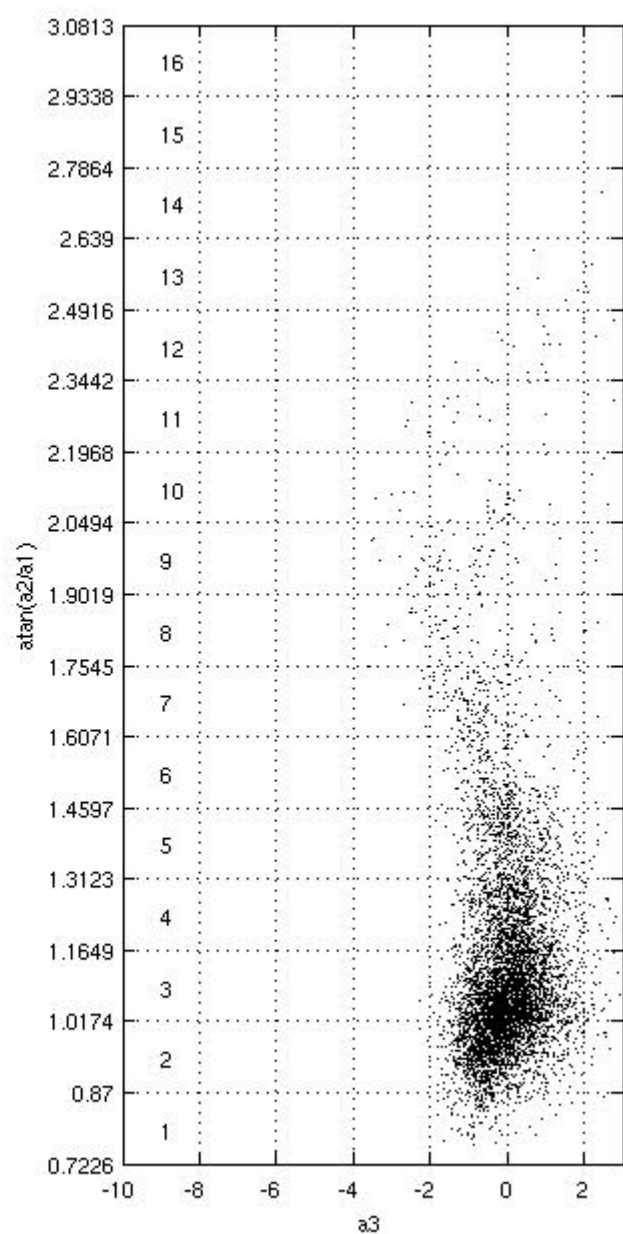
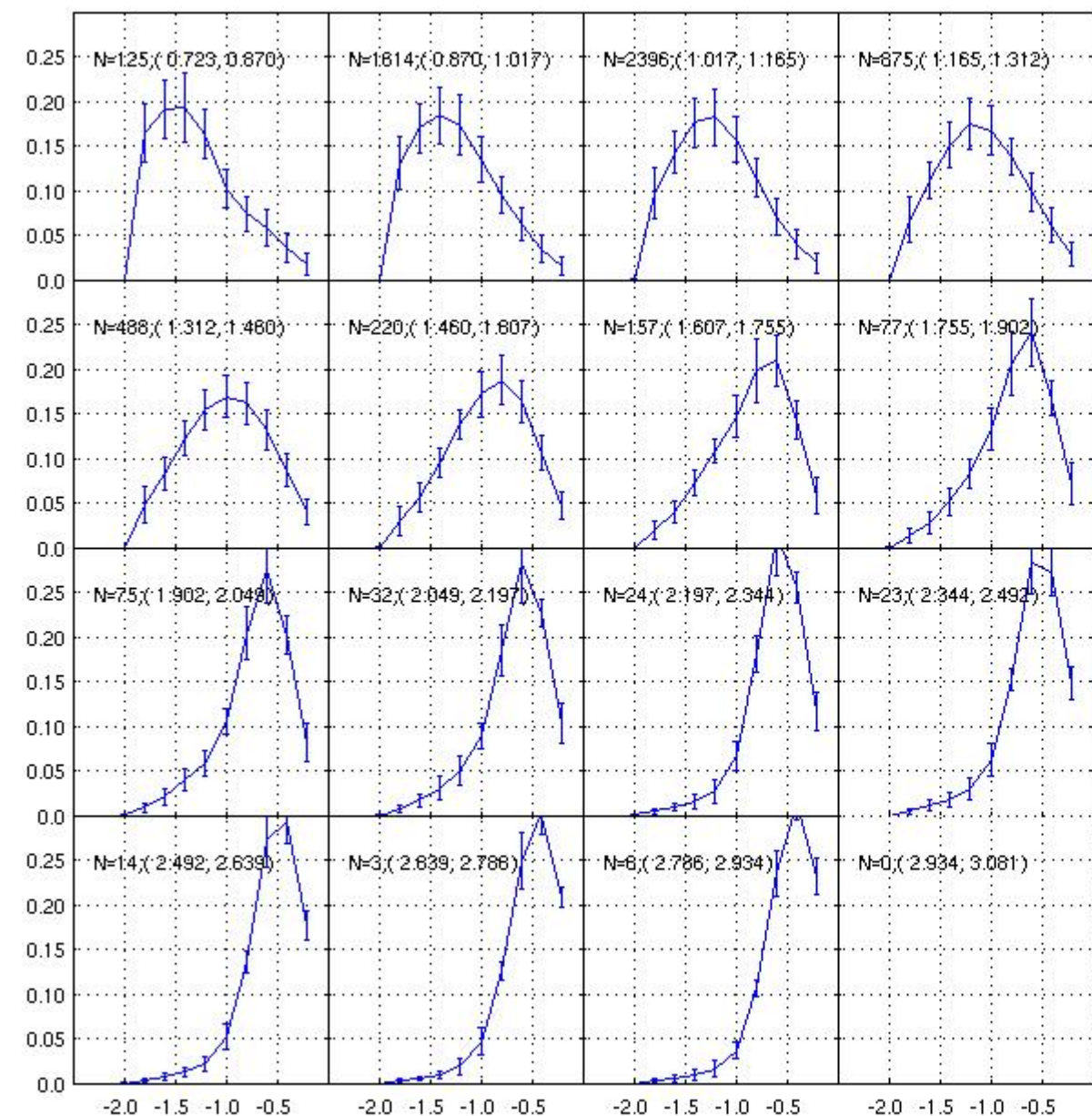


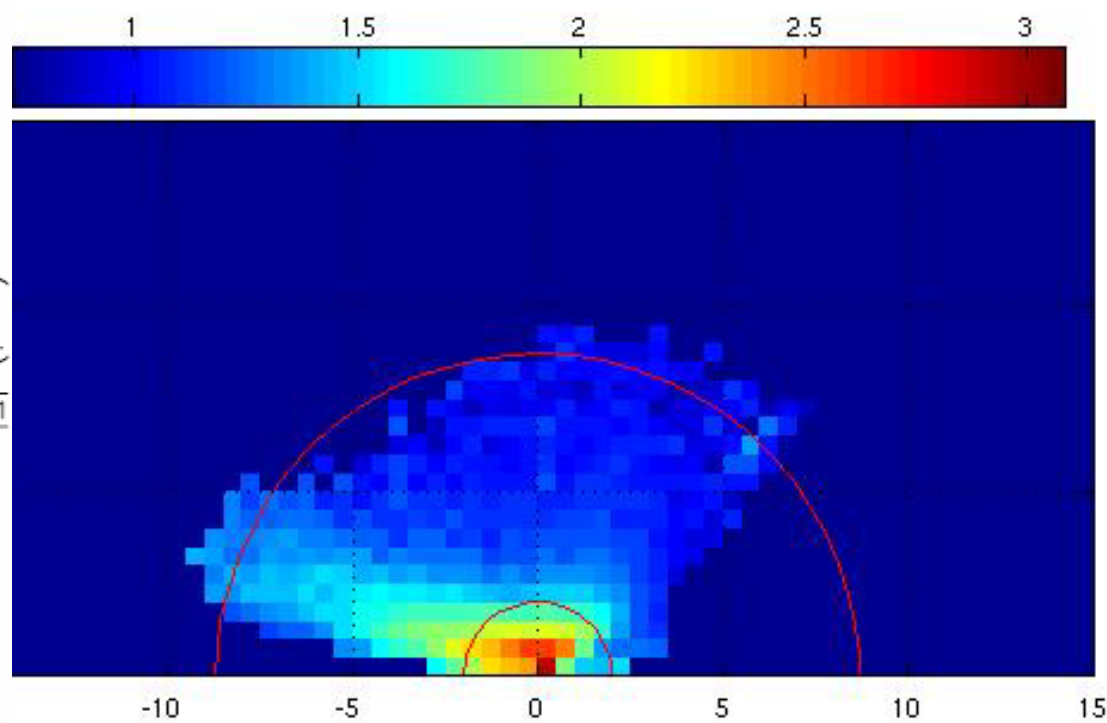
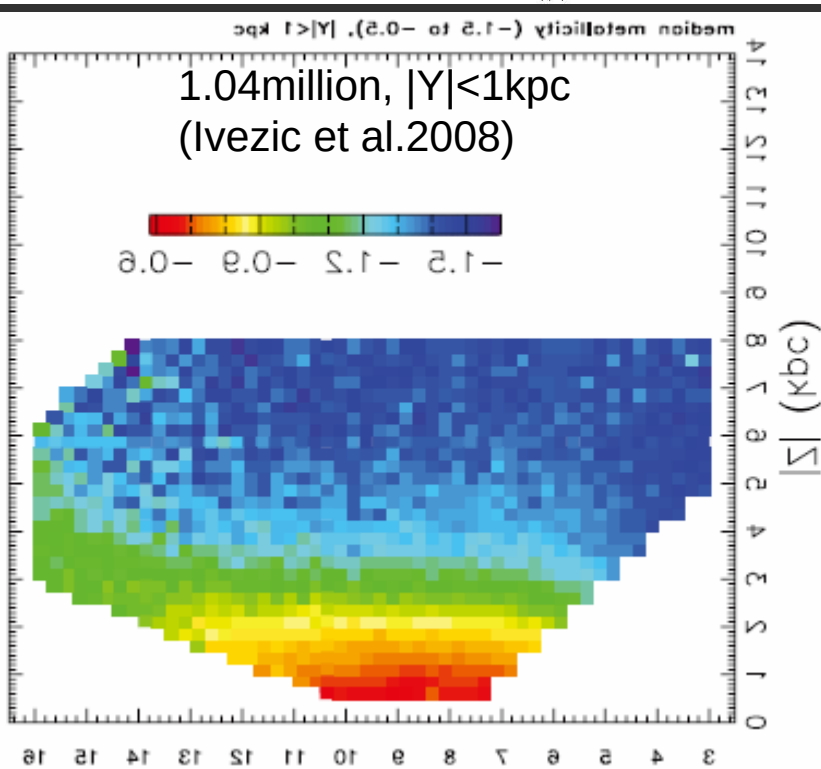
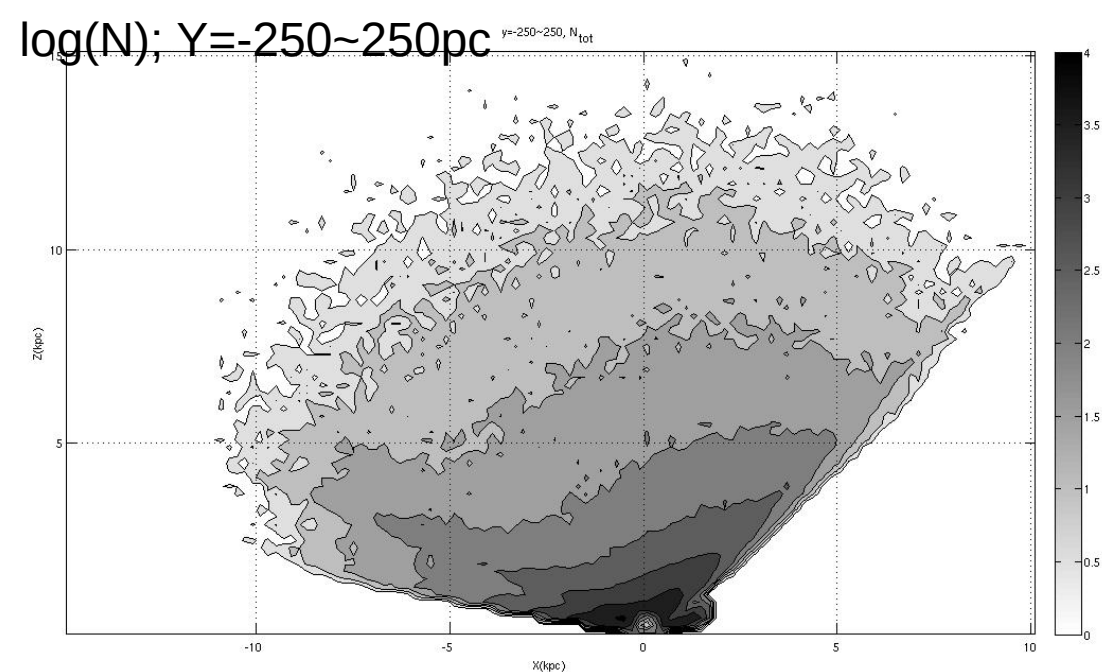
1.04million, $|Y| < 1$ kpc

应用六： 恒星金属丰度分布和银河系结构

- 数据：
 - SDSS DR7的恒星
 - $g \leq 21$, $g-r=[0.2, 0.4]$
 - 测光距离 (Juric et al. 2008)
 - 测光金属丰度 (Ivezic et al. 2008)
- 数据处理：
 - A: MD(-2, -1.5); B: MD(-1.5, -1); C: MD(-1, -0.2)
 - $(A-B)/(A+B+C)$; $(B-C)/(A+B+C)$
 - 对MD进行PCA变换
 - $\text{phai} = \text{atan}((a_2 + a_{20}) / (a_1 + a_{10}))$
 - 用halo和disk的MD模板进行匹配
 - 得到halo或disk在每个MD中的比例

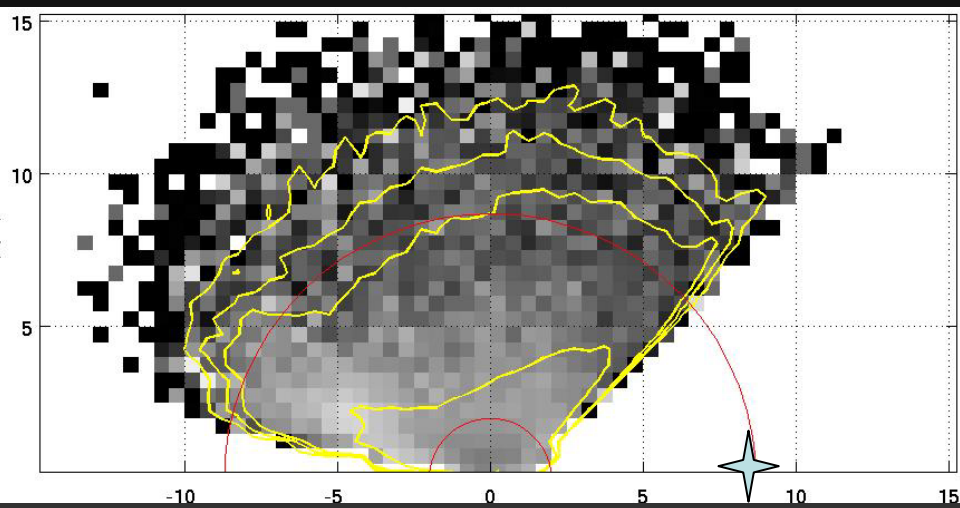




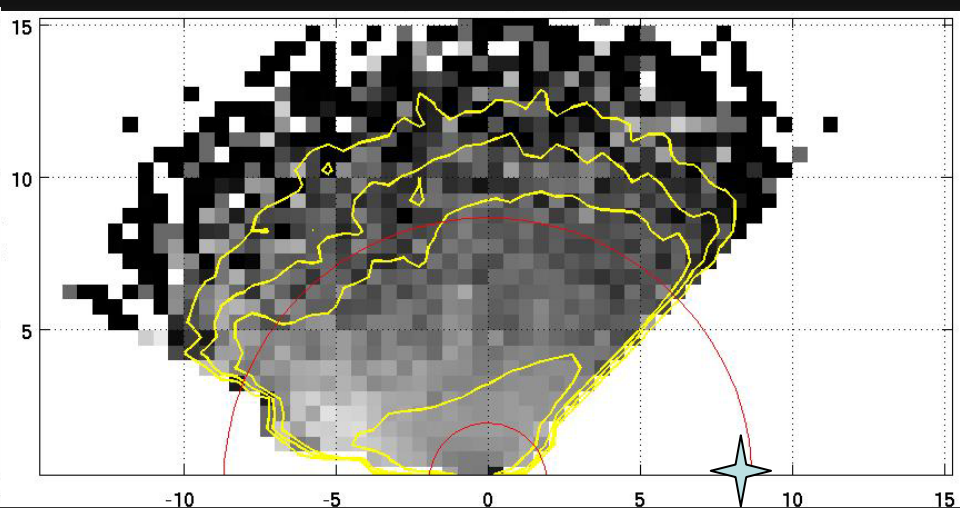


$$(A-B)/(A+B+C)$$

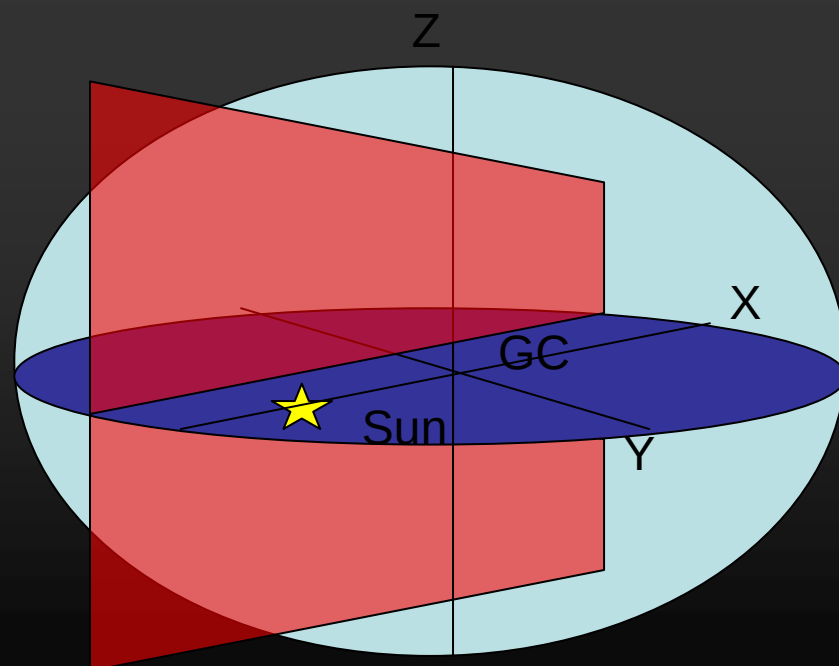
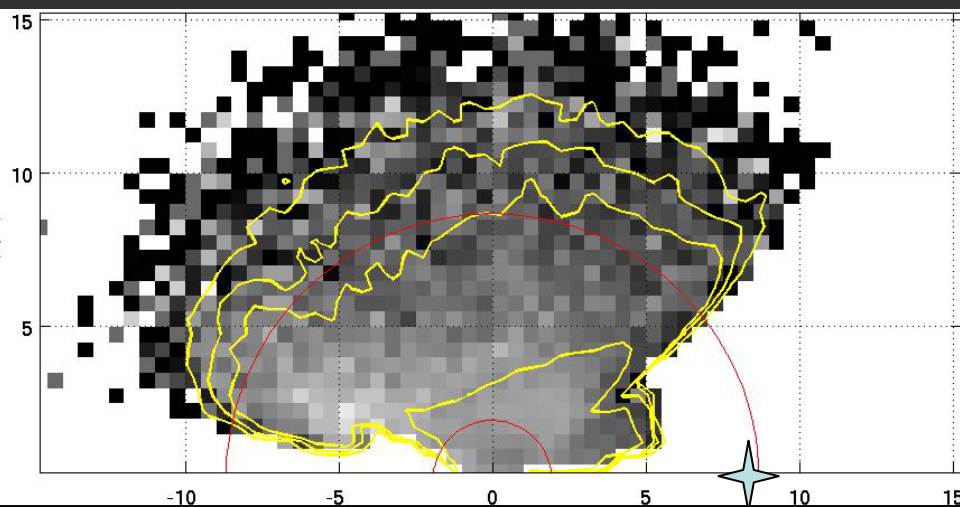
$Y = -250 \sim 250 \text{ pc}$



$Y = -750 \sim -250 \text{ pc}$

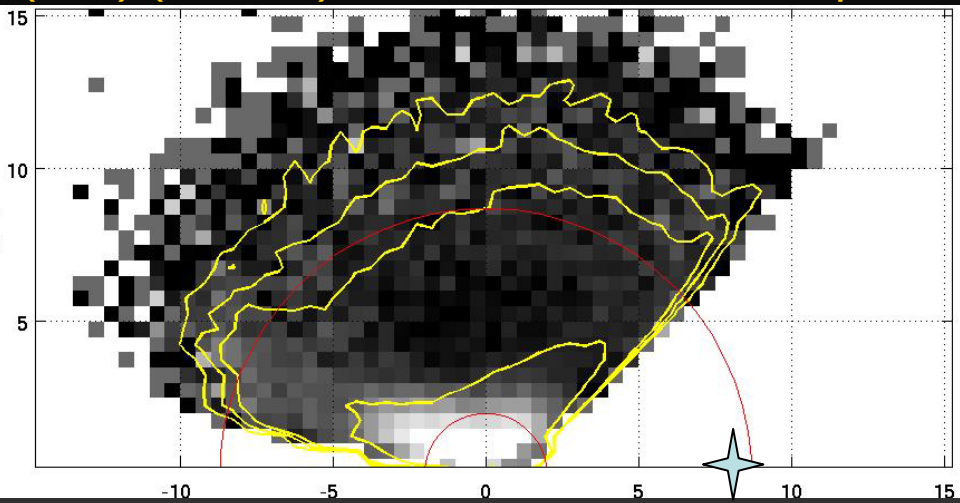


$Y = 250 \sim 750 \text{ pc}$

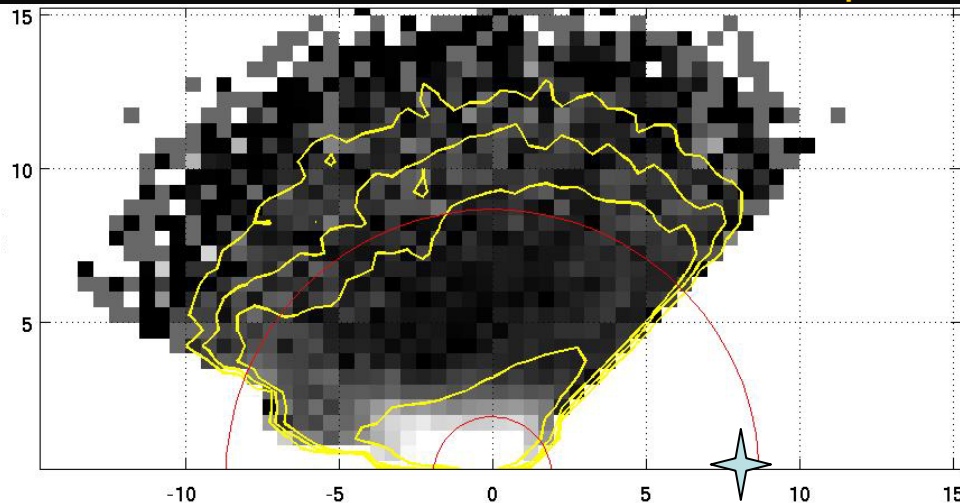


$(B-C)/(A+B+C)$

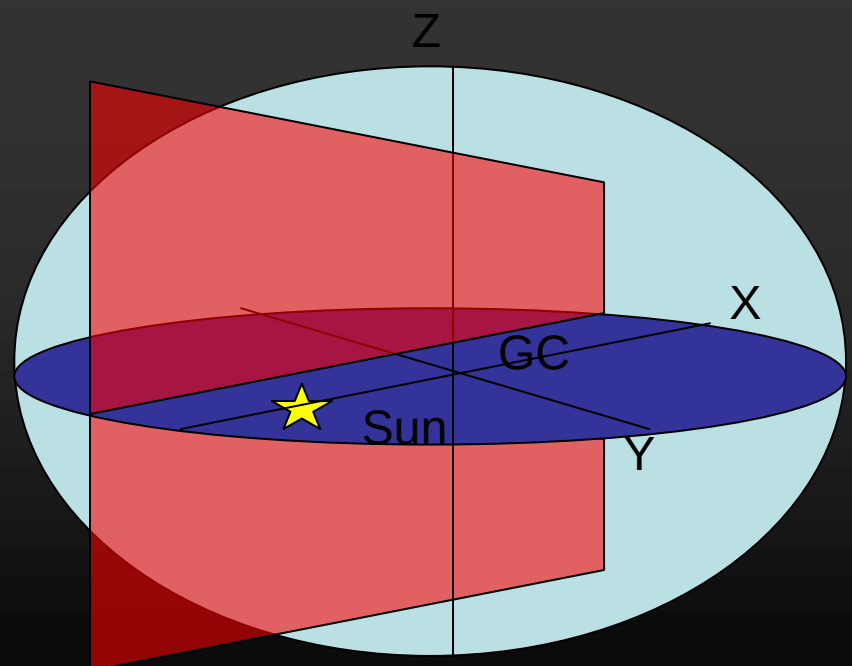
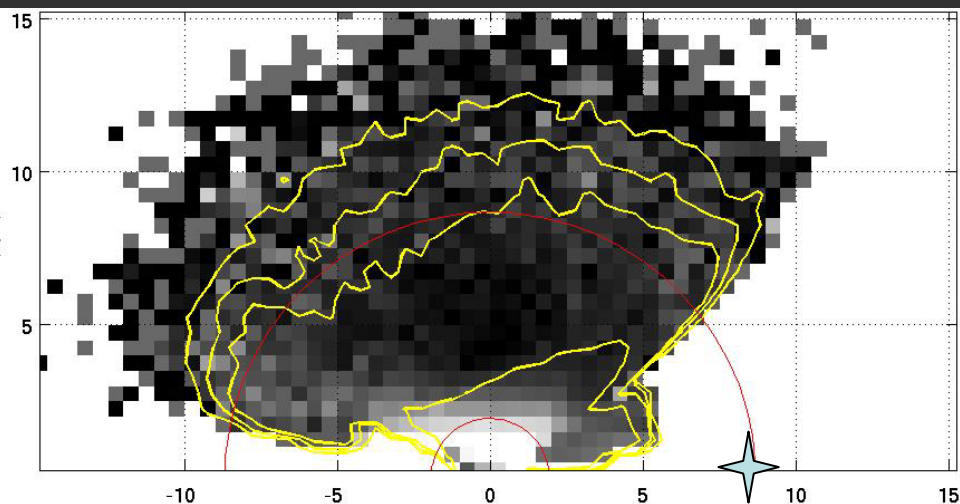
$Y=-250\sim 250\text{pc}$

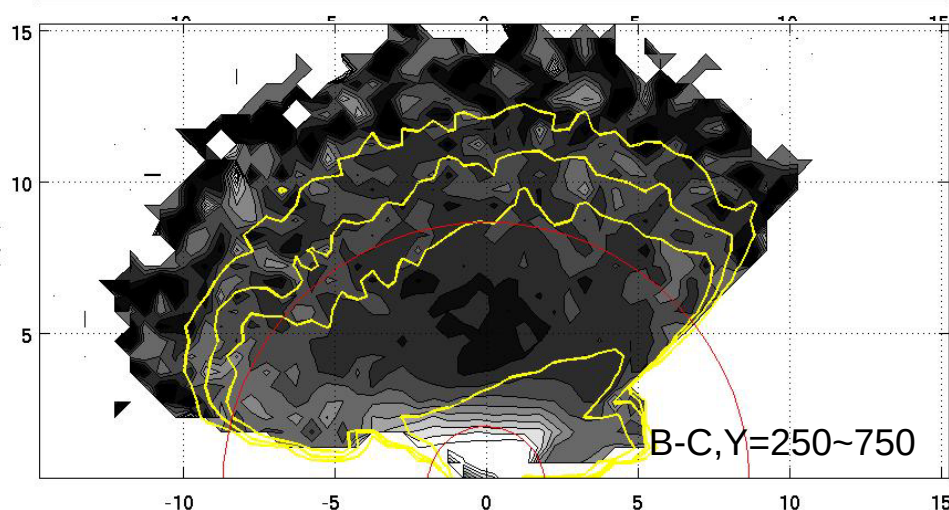
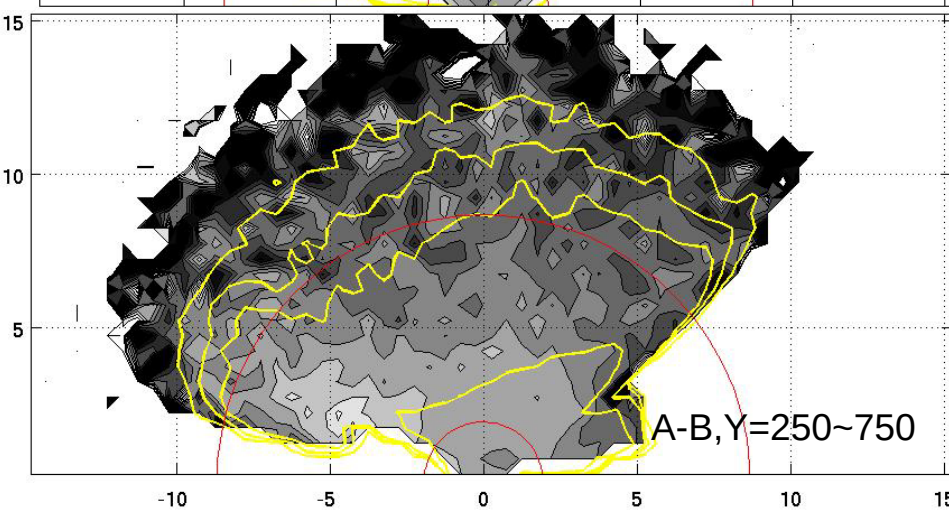
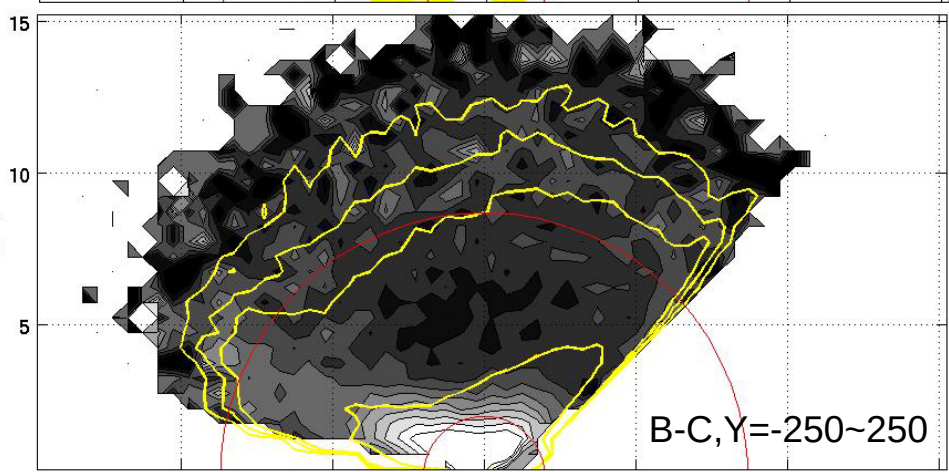
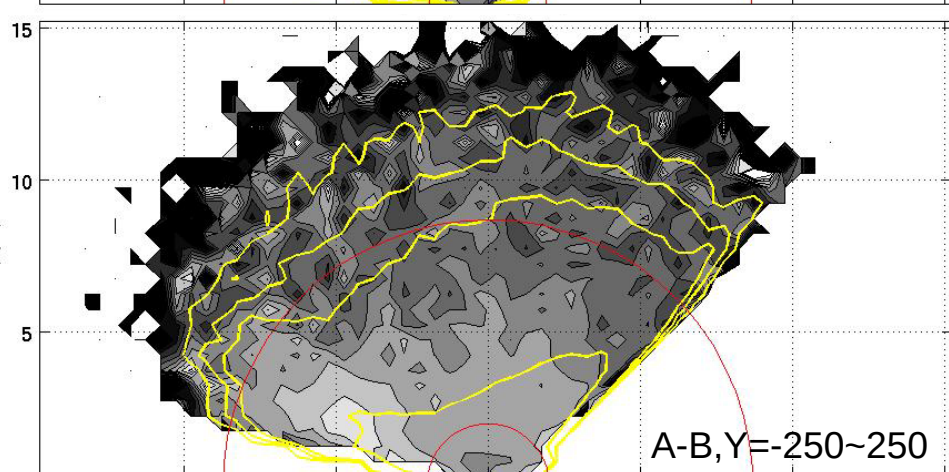
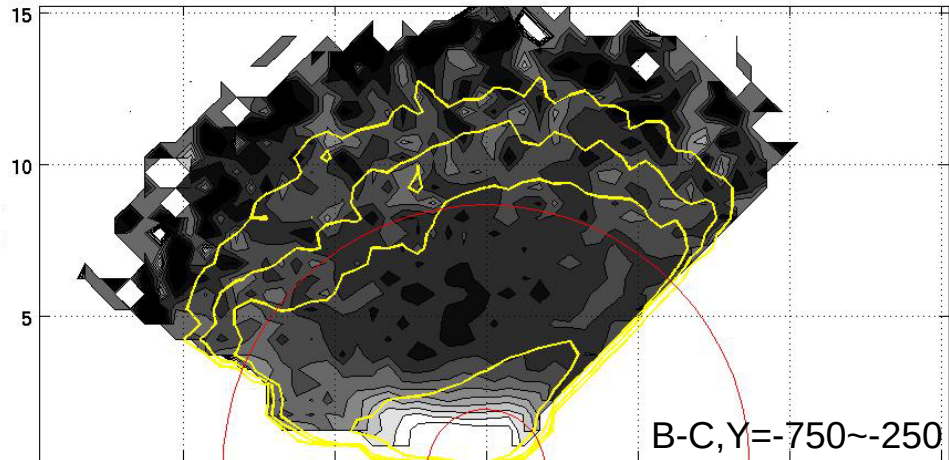
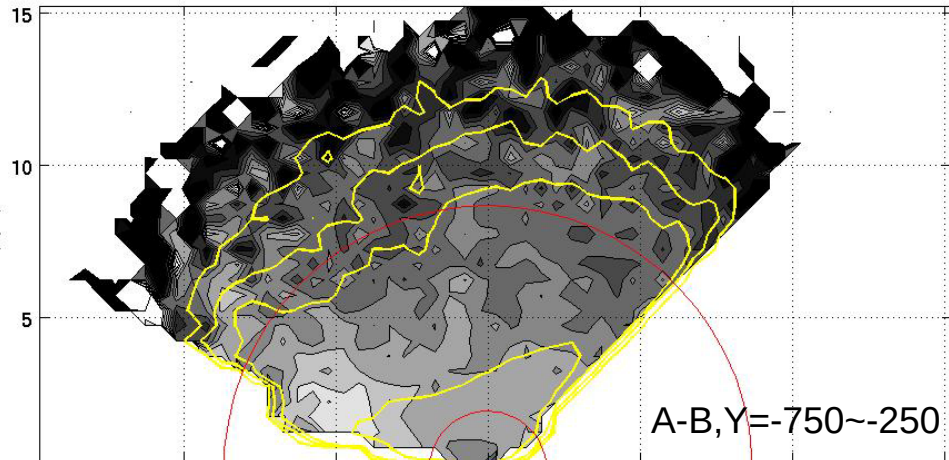


$Y=-750\sim -250\text{pc}$

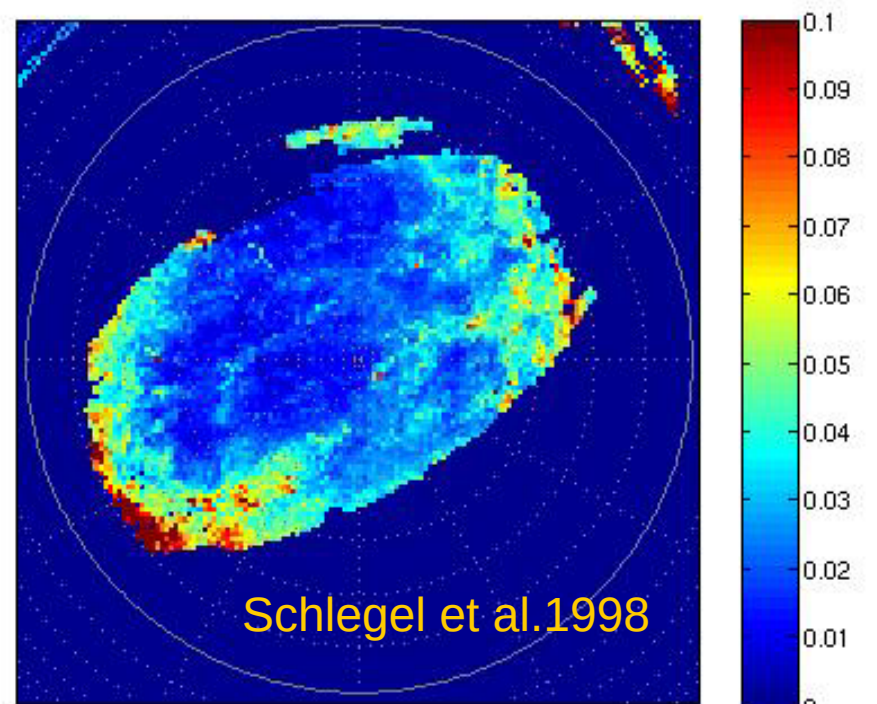
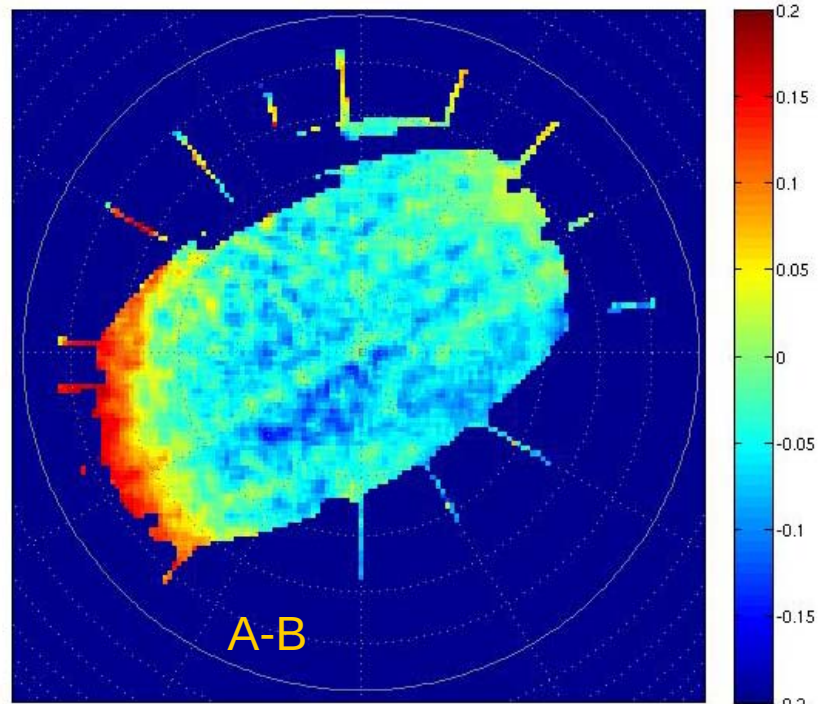
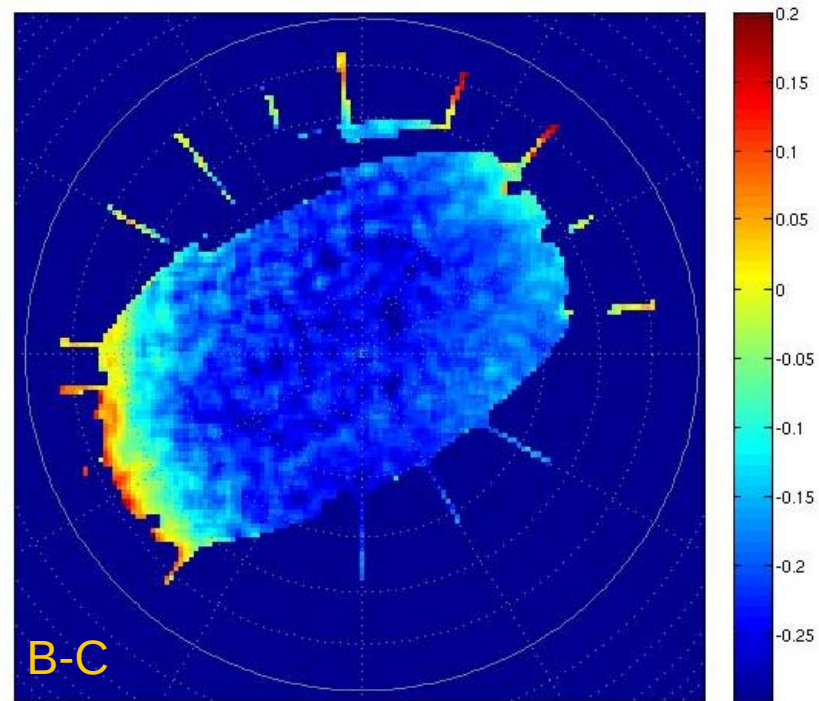
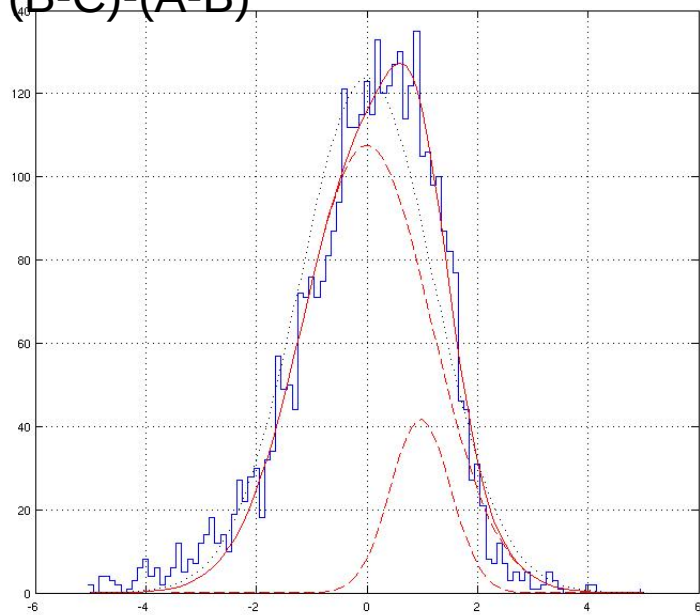


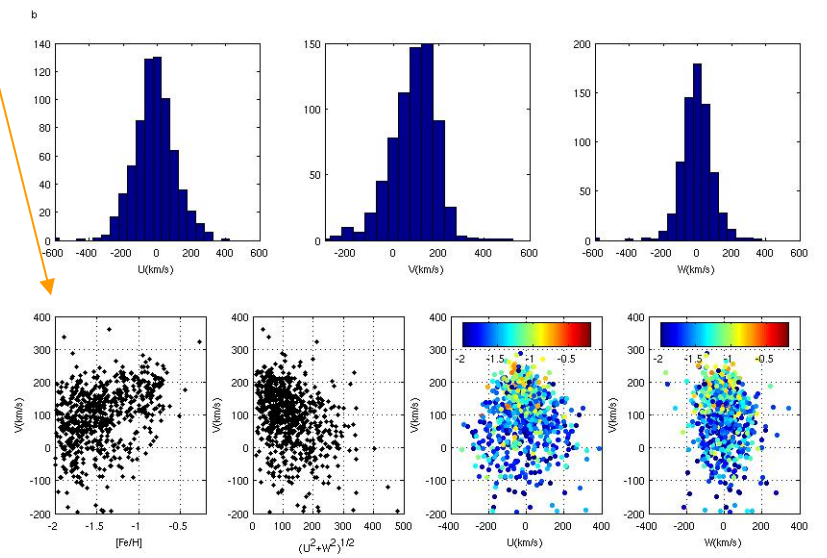
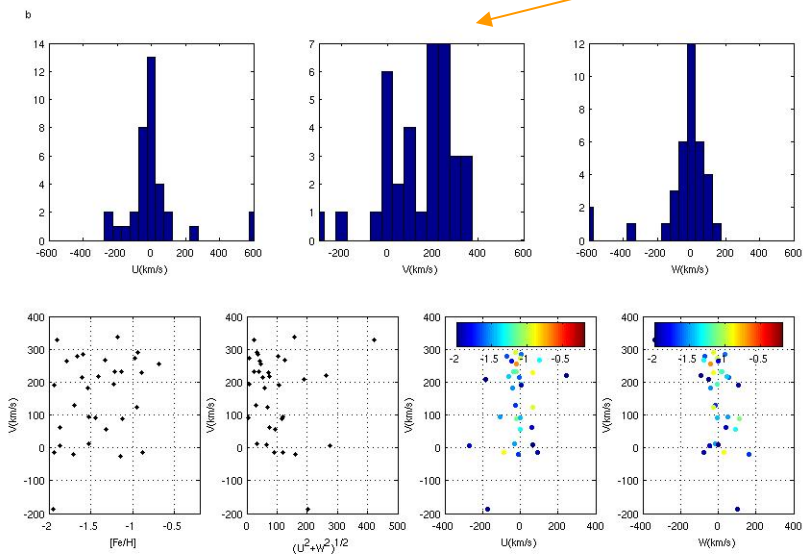
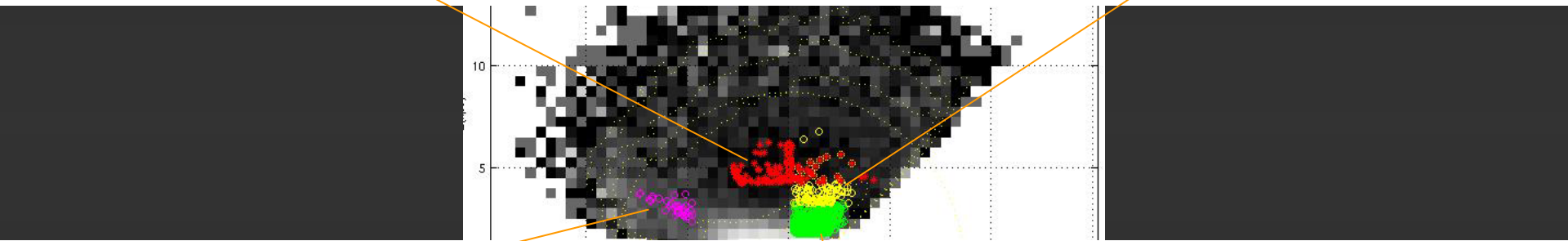
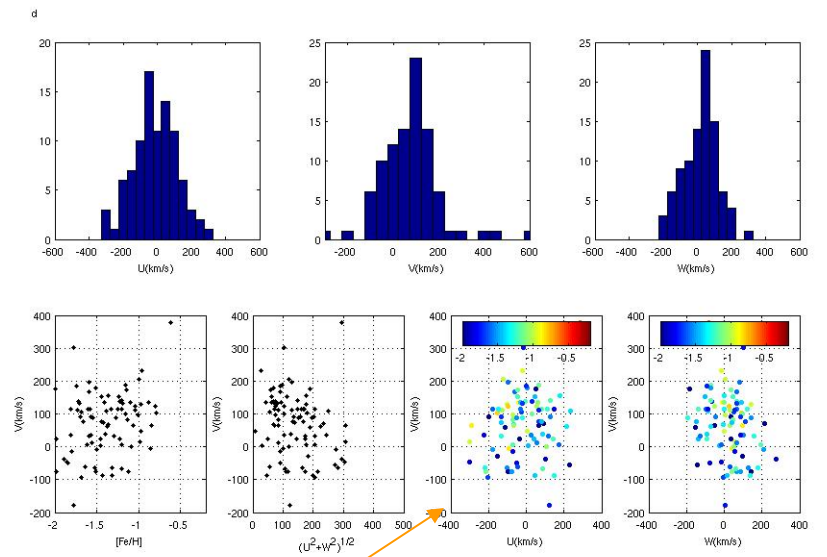
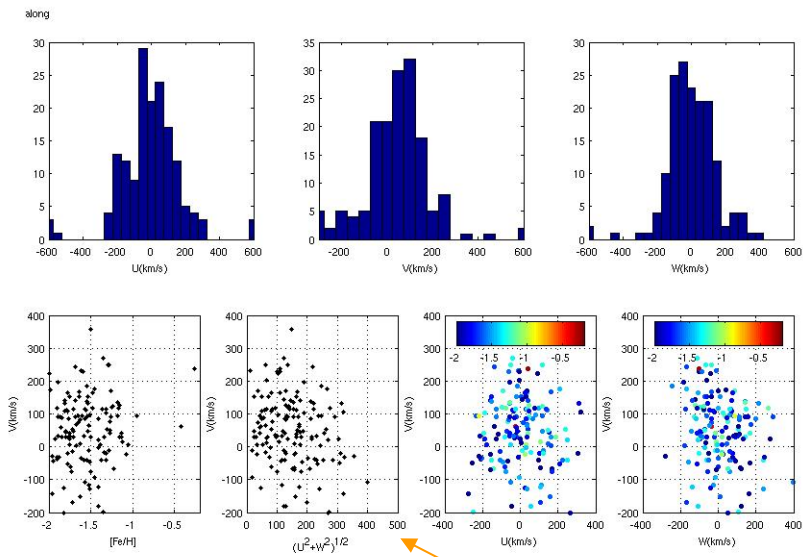
$Y=250\sim 750\text{pc}$





$(B-C)-(A-B)$





应用六： 恒星金属丰度分布和银河系结构

- 小结
 - Monoceros Ring(Mon)的MD同盘的类似，且连续变化，因而更像是盘的一个部分（flare）； Mon旋转速度和速度弥散类似于盘
 - 厚盘和晕的边界（ $Z \sim 4-5 \text{ kpc}$ ）非常复杂（A-B的分布），并非如Ivezic et al. 2008中所显示的平静
 - A-B和B-C的空间分布不一致， B-C在以(2kpc, 5kpc, 0kpc)为中心的一个棒状区域内出现很高的值，说明该区域在 $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim (-1.5, -1)$ 处存在极大值，这是既不同于晕，也不同于厚盘的MD特征；运动学特征更像晕

总结

- MATLAB优势
 - 可以对海量数据进行处理 (10million@laptop)
 - 支持多种形式的数据
 - 提高数据处理速度
 - 可以完成多种统计计算
 - 支持并行处理，提高运算效率
- 不足
 - Astrobox尚未产品化
 - 改变传统变成习惯

Q & A