





The new Hong-Kong/AAO/Strasbourg Ha PN database: HASH Quentin A Parker Ivan Bojicic, David Frew (HKU)



The New HKU Late Stage Stellar evolution research group

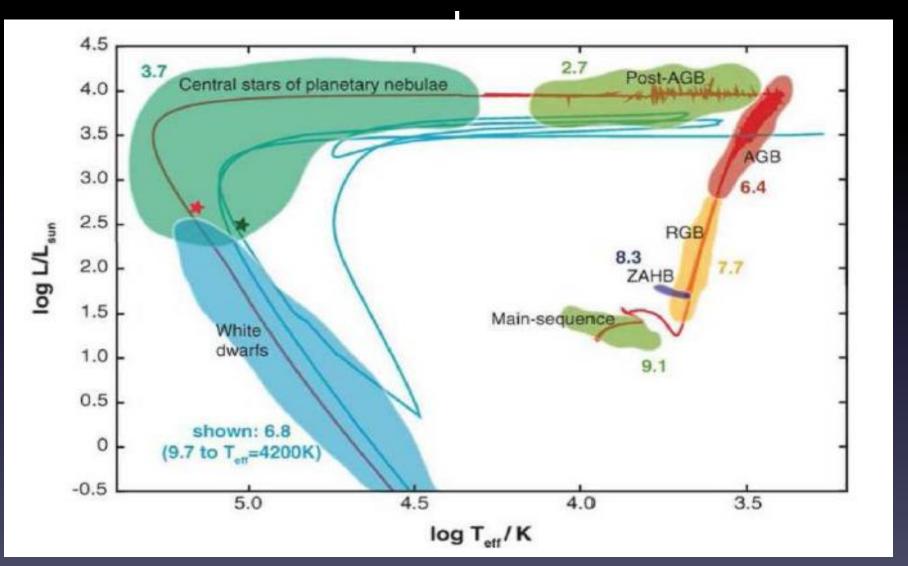




- Over the last 10 years established arguably one of the strongest groups in PN research at Macquarie University
- We have now moved to HKU where an existing strong team was already present under Prof. Sun Kwok
- 2 PhD students currently recruited (offers made & accepted)
- One PhD scholarship still available....



EVOLUTION OF 2.0 Msun



On-going progress@HKU in PN research

- ★ More DISCOVERIES MASH, IPHAS, VPHAS+, DSH → 3500+ (see poster by Draskovic for SMC and Kronberger and Acker for our Galaxy)
- * Better PN DISTANCES SB-r relationship Frew, Parker & Bojicic. 2015, MNRAS, (Frew this meeting) and see poster by Vickers for post-AGB stars
- * Accurate FLUXES (e.g. via SHASSA Frew, Bojicic & Parker, 2013) homogeneous, reliable fluxes (Ha & [OIII]) for 1st time for large numbers of PN in our Galaxy and LMC
- **★ Eliminating MIMICS**: new methodologies and data → PN catalogues of high purity (e.g. Frew & Parker 2010, Sabin et al 2013) → feeds into everything!



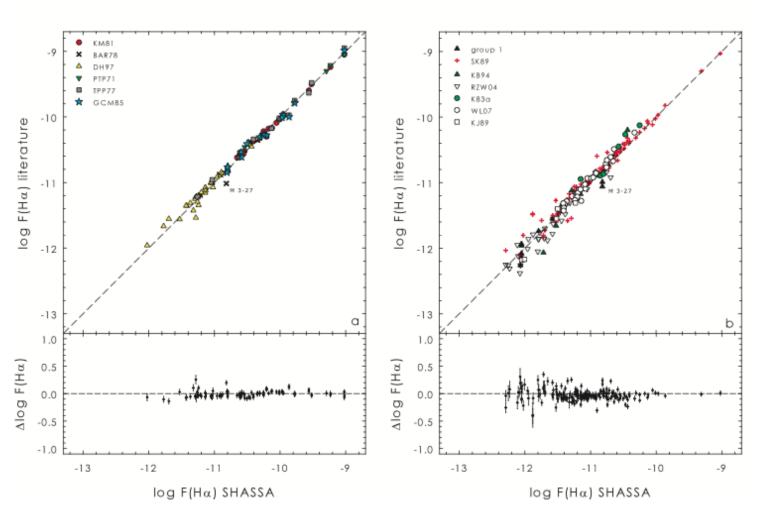
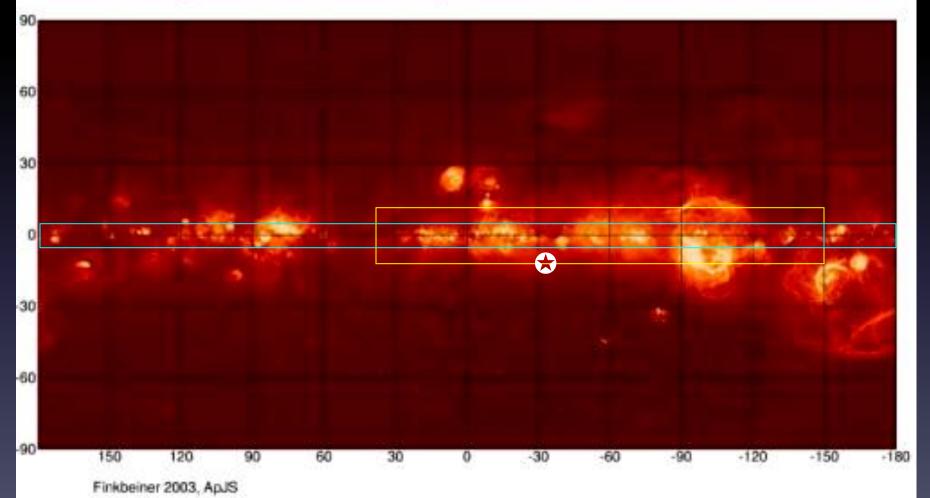
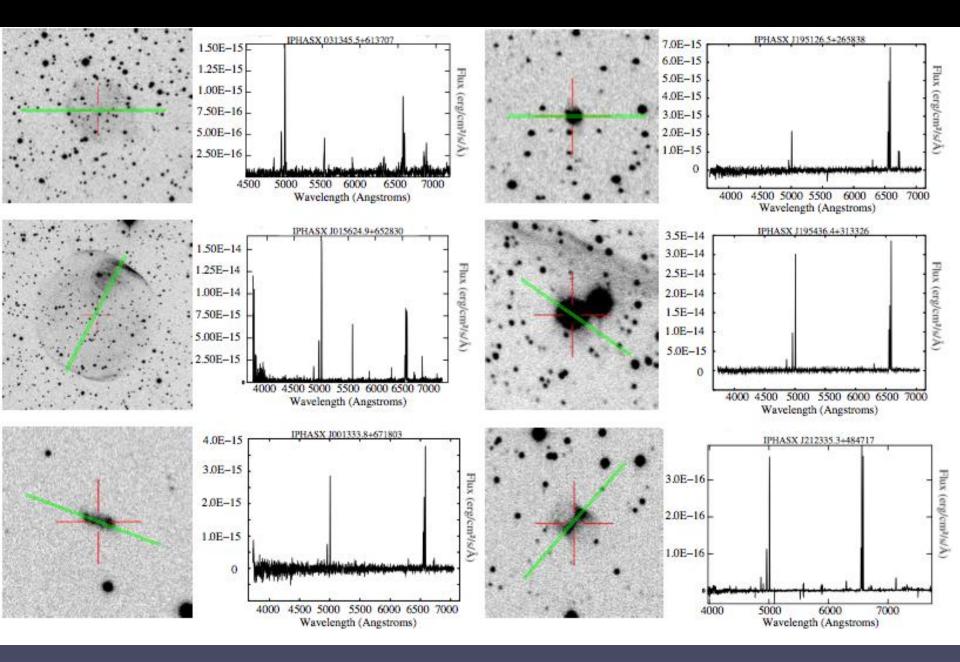


Figure 4. A comparison of our H α fluxes determined from SHASSA with those from the literature. The left panel shows fluxes from sources deemed to have the highest level of precision and accuracy, as defined in the text. The agreement between our fluxes and those from the literature is excellent over more than three orders of magnitude. The right panel compares our H α fluxes with the fluxes from sources with a somewhat lower accuracy, or reliable data-sets with less than three objects in common. A colour version of this figure is available in the online journal.

Survey discovery data







On-going progress@HKU in PN research

- * Thousands of Interesting non PN catalogued: Miscellaneous Emission Nebulae rejected PN (MEN)
- * PNLFS generated and studied (unprecedented samples now available for the Bulge, LMC (Reid & Parker) and local 2Kpc volume (Frew et al) over an 8-10mag range
- ★ Multi-wavelength studies undertaken optical, MIR, radio, X-ray → helps to eliminate mimics
- * CSPN characteristics derived including [WR] types
- * BINARITY investigated using local volume sample 1,2, 3 Kpc (most complete census available- Frew, PhD thesis 2008, Frew et al in prep)
- ★ AGB Haloes uncovered and observed
- **★** IFU studies (SHAPE morpho-kinematic analysis)

20th November 2015

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIET

Advancing Astronomy and Geophysics

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Ghostly and beautiful: "planetary nebulae" get more meaningful physical presence

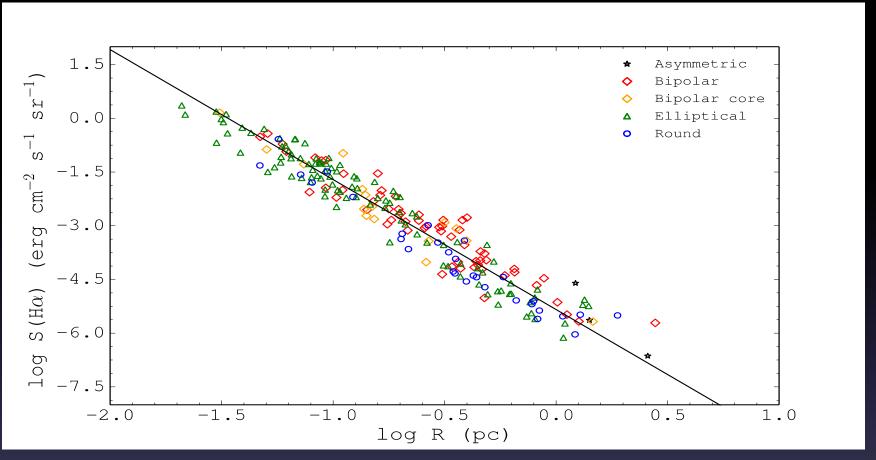
Last Updated on Friday, 20 November 2015 09:24 Published on Friday, 20 November 2015 09:30

A way of estimating more accurate distances to the thousands of so-called planetary nebulae dispersed across our Galaxy has been announced by a team of three astronomers based at the University of Hong Kong: Dr David Frew, Prof Quentin Parker and Dr Ivan Bojicic. The scientists publish their results in Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.



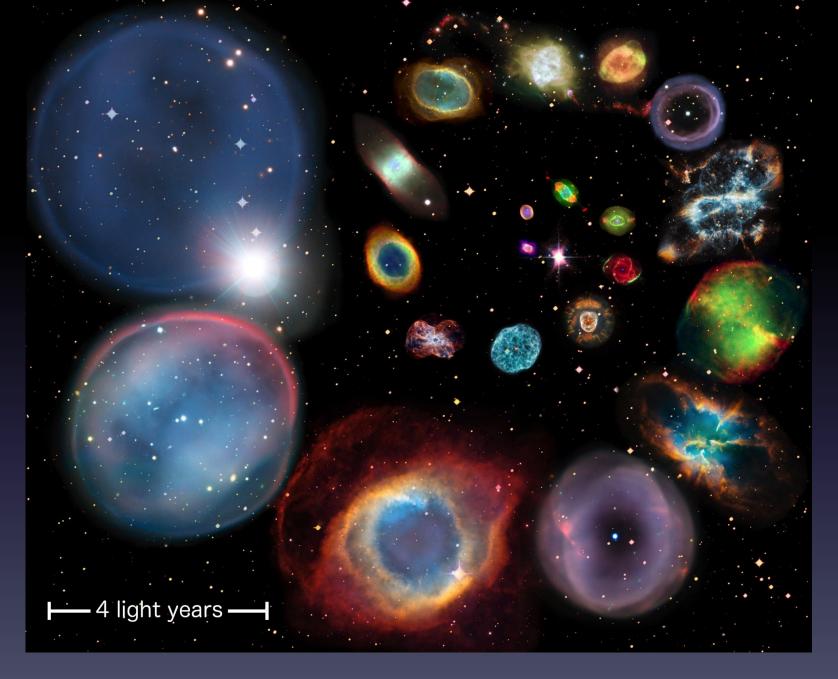
PuWe 1: T.A. Rector (University of Alaska) & H. Schweiker (WIYN & NOAO/AURA/NSF) Abell 21: H. Schweiker/NOAO/AURA/NSF & T.A. Rector/Univ. of Alaska & NOAO/AURA/NSF ING Seminar 8th January 2016

SB-r relation



The $S_{H\alpha}$ -r relation for the PN calibrating with morphology indicated by different symbols. To get the distance to any PN, the de-reddened H α surface brightness (y-axis) is determined, from which a value for the physical radius is calculated.

Distance then follows from simple trigonometry once an accurate angular PN measurement is obtained from high-resolution imagery now available.



There have been a LOT of Galactic PNe discovered over the last 15 years, more than doubling the totals accrued by all telescopes over the previous 200+ years..

The scope of PNe studies for these ~3500 GPN must reflect this new landscape and include them...

Studies should ensure that representative samples from the current known Galactic PNe population are used/studied/re-observed and not just the usual "easy" PNe available in previous catalogues pre MASH-I & MASH-II,IPHAS and DSH

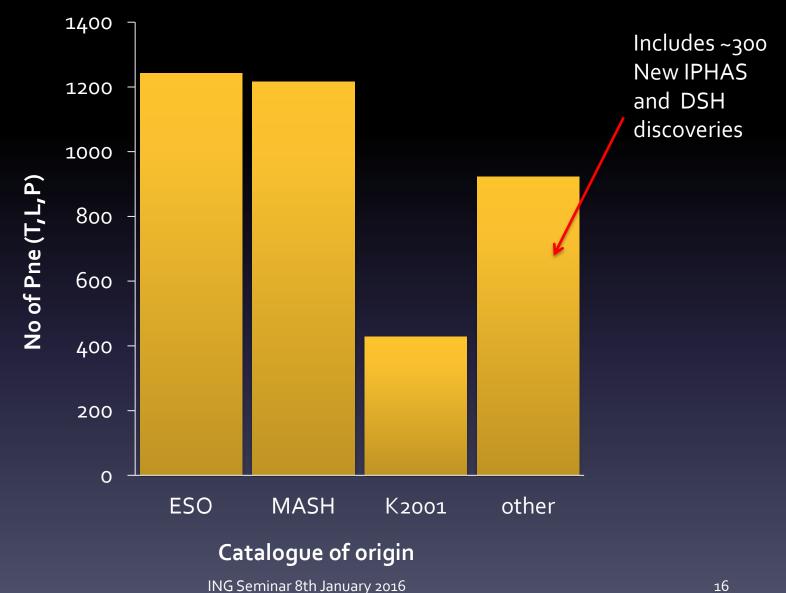
Motivation for a new integrated platform for PN research

- Provide, for the first time, an accessible, reliable on-line 'one-stop' shop for essential, up-to date information for all known Galactic & MC PNe
- Reliably remove the many PN mimics/false ID's that have biased previous compilations and subsequent studies
- Provide accurate, updated positions, sizes, morphologies, radial velocities, fluxes, multi-wavelength imagery and spectroscopy wherever possible
- Link to CDS/Vizier and hence provide archival history for each object
- Provide an SQL interface to sift, select, browse, collate, investigate, download and visualise the complete currently known Galactic PNe diaspora
- And hence to provide the community with the most complete data with which to undertake new science!
- It is late but release is finally imminent

MAIN database: Basic content

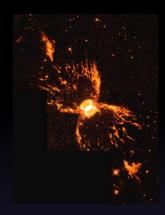
- Consolidated and federated Galactic PN database of ~3300 True,
 Likely and Possible (T,L,P) PNe neglected lists checked and ingested
- Corrected/updated co-ordinates (and hence PN G II.I,bb.b) for all T,L,P
 Galactic PNe provided
- Improved PN T,L,P identifications given
- Removal of contaminants
- Improved angular size estimates
- Assigned morphologies according to consistent MASH ERBIAS scheme
- WCS matched multi-wavelength images in more than 20 bands
- Significantly increased spectroscopic coverage for catalogue entries
 - E.g. ~1050 spectra from Acker (1985-1998) available on-line for 1st time

Breakdown of current numbers 9157 total entries in database Now 3288 T, L, P PNe included (down from 3420 in 2013)



The problem of contaminants

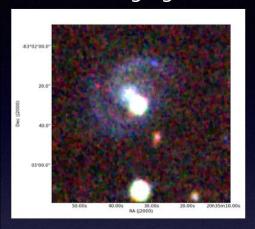
- * A major problem undermining the value of previous PN surveys (e.g. in GLIPMSE zone shown 45% of previously known pre MASH PN are contaminants Cohen et al 2010).
- * PN identification complicated by wide variety of morphologies, ionization characteristics and brightness distribution of the PN family
- * Characteristics reflect stages of nebular evolution, progenitor mass and chemistry and the possible influence of common envelope binaries, magnetic fields or even sub-solar planets.
- Have tested a range of criteria to eliminate contaminants → done by assessing
 morphology, emission-line intensities and widths, ionization structure, systemic
 velocity, ionized mass and the properties of the central star (if possible)
- Only recent online availability of multi-wavelength imaging surveys and other data has enabled our new discrimination tools to be developed (Frew & Parker, 2010, Parker et al. 2013, Frew et al, in prep.)

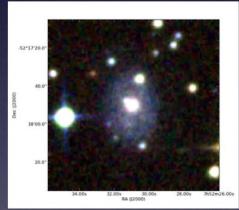


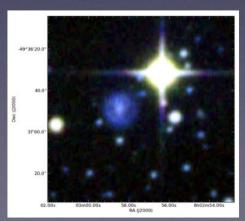
Hen 2-104



Some current PN catalogue entries are obvious interlopers once you look at them with modern imaging.....ermm...... Galaxies anyone?







Basic data:

ESO 11-1 -- Possible Planetary Nebula

Other object types:

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000):

20 35 33.0 -83 02 34 (~) [~~~] D 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000):

20 35 33.0 -83 02 34 (~) [~~~] D 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950):

20 25 40.1 -83 12 46 (~) [~~~] D 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

Gal coord. (ep=J2000):

Radial velocity / Redshift / cz:

W(km/s) 5050 [~] / z(-) 0.016989 [~] / cz 5093.26 [~] (~) D ~

Morphological type:

1.0 D 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

Angular size (arcmin):

0.29 0.29 0 (~) (~) D 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

Fluxes (2):

B 15.79 [~] C 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

R 14.74 [~] C 1989ESOLV.C.....0L

Basic data:

ESO 209-7 -- Possible Planetary Nebula

Other object types: PN? (), G (ESO, LEDA)

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000): 07 52 30.9 -52 17 50 (~) [~~~] D 2002LEDA......OP

FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000): 07 52 30.9 -52 17 50 (~) [~~~] D 2002LEDA.....OP

FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950): 07 51 13.3 -52 10 00 (~) [~~~] D 2002LEDA.....OP

Gal coord. (ep=J2000): 265.7436 -12.5582 (~) [~~~~] D 2002LEDA.....OP

Morphological type: 7.0 D 1989ESOLV.C.....OL

Angular size (arcmin): 0.616 0.457 5 (~) (~) D ~

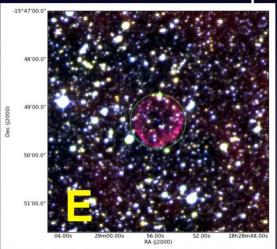
Fluxes (2): B 16.42 [~] C 1989ESOLV.C.....OL

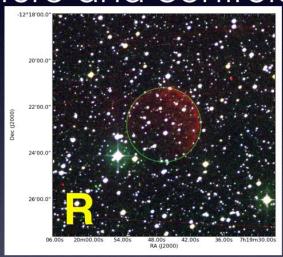
Basic data:

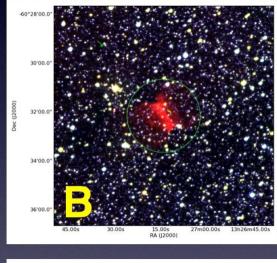
ESO 209-13 -- Possible Planetary Nebula

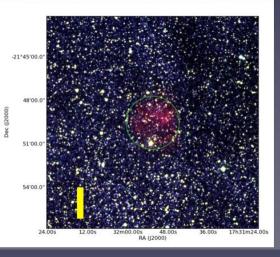
• Morphologies: ERBIAS scheme applied to all TLPs

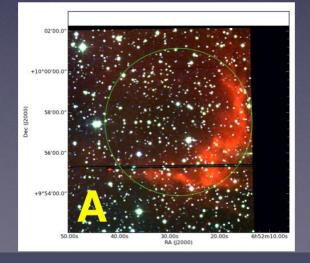
• Diameters: aperture and centroid fitting to $H\alpha$ images

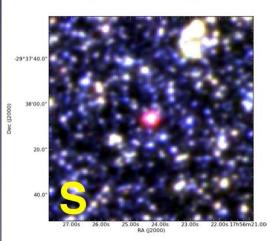






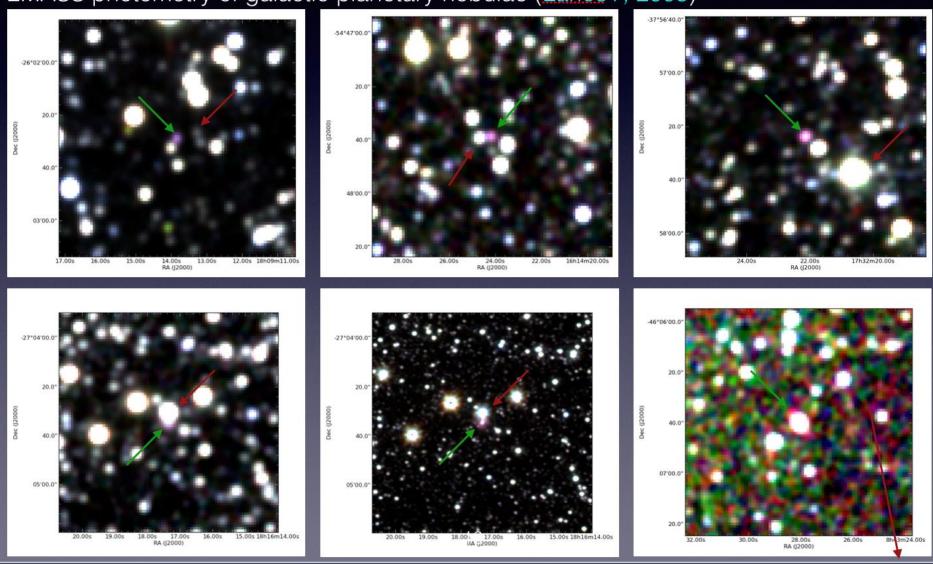






Assigning the correct photometry is important

2MASS photometry of galactic planetary nebulae (Larios+, 2005)





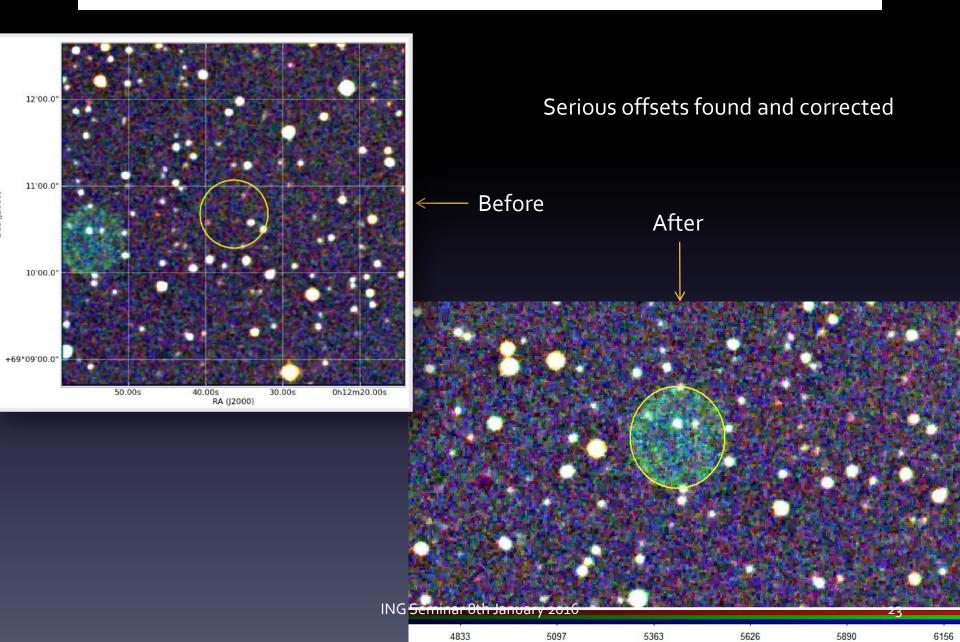
Making use of new surveys and data.

SHS on left
VPHAS+ right
Which has a 'u'
band for CSPN
ID

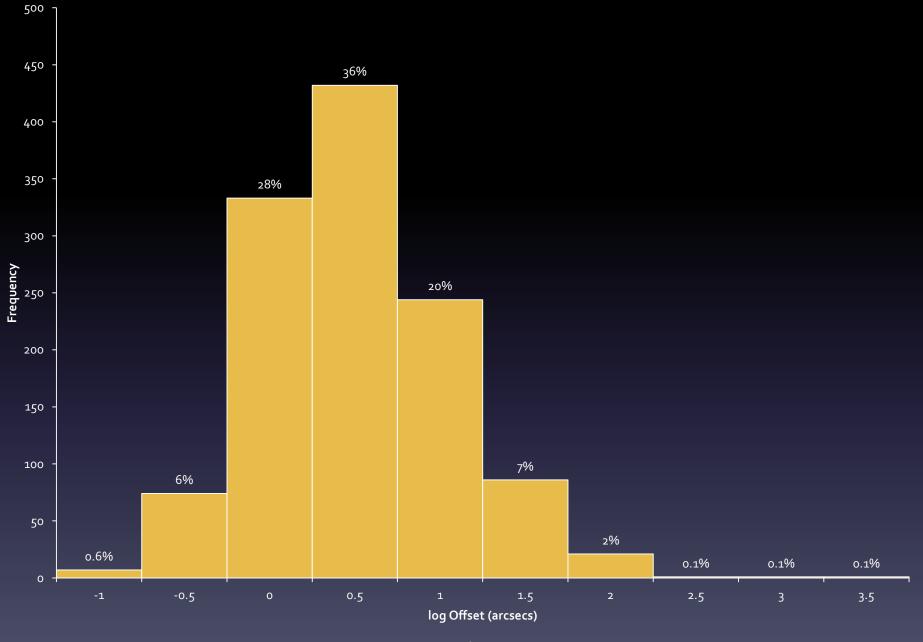
Updated & improved PN co-ordinates

- Despite recent papers on the provision of accurate PN co-ordinates (e.g.
 Kerber et al. 2003, Kimeswenger et al. 2001 and even MASH: Parker et al 2006
 mea culpa) it is surprising how poor some PN positions remain!
- Sometimes this is because only part of the PNe's extent is used to provide the position from broad band data whereas Hα images give a truer picture
- On-line surveys in various narrow and broad-bands with accurate astrometry now enables a more robust mechanism to check PNe positions
- All Galactic T, L, P PNe checked & positional offsets corrected where necessary.
- Accurate, homogeneously derived PNe positions part of the new database.
- Obtained by aperture and centroid fitting to Hα images at 80% contour

idPNMa	n idtiff1	PNG_Tiff	NEW PNG	Offset (arcsecs)	offset / diameter	Catalogue	COORD Catalogue	PN status
4123	735	119.4+06.5	084.0+09.58	101.5923193	210.11%	KOHOUTEK 2001	ACKER_1992_main	у



Histogram of CDS/published versus new position offsets



MAIN database: CDS Structure

- A CDS/Vizier front end has been built for the new MASPN database
- Consolidated Galactic PN database of ~3300 T,L,P PNe
- ~9200 objects in total including LMC/SMC PNe, rejected PNe (objects identified at least once before in the literature as a PN/PN candidate), pre-PNe, Symbiotic stars, emission line stars of various kinds etc.

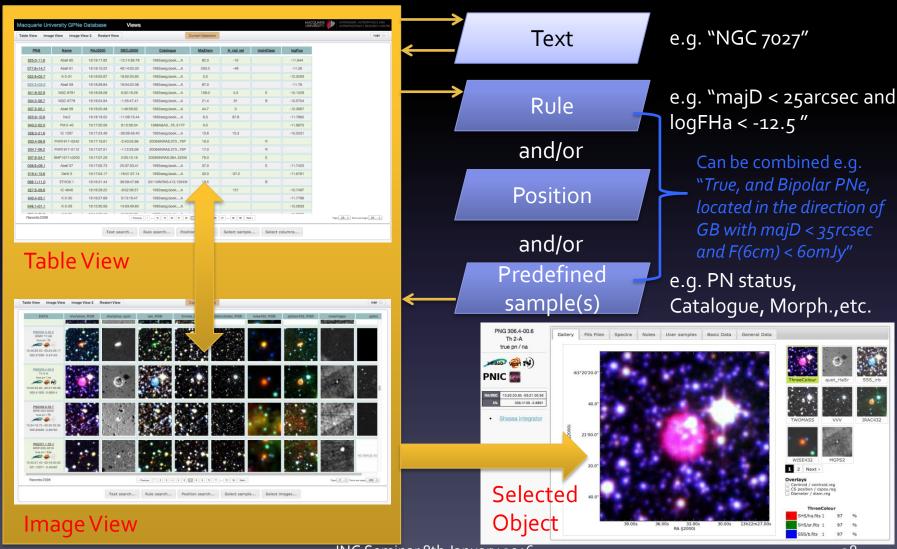
MAIN database: CDS Structure

<u>Full</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>Vim</u>	quot	IRim	<u>n</u>	<u>PNG</u>	<u>Name</u>	RAJ2000 "h:m:s"	DEJ2000 "d:m:s"	Catalogue	Diam arcsec		Morph	logFHa	<u>ref logFHα</u>	Nsp
<u>72</u>	320	1	0	•	Т	024.8-02.7	M 2-46	18:46:34.6	-8:28:02	1992secg.bookA	4.4	1992secg.bookA	В	-11.72	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/1
<u>73</u>	330		.0.	٠	Т	026.3-02.2	Pe 1-16	18:47:32.3	-6:54:04	1992secg.bookA	7.6	1992secg.bookA	Е	-11.49	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/0
<u>74</u> 2	2473	٠.			Т	030.5-00.2	PHR1847-0215	18:47:47.4	-2:15:30	2006MNRAS.37379P	20	2006MNRAS.37379P	Bs	-12.95	2013MNRAS.4312F	2/0
<u>75</u>	319		0		T	024.3-03.3	Pe 1-17	18:47:48.8	-9:09:07	1992secg.bookA	14.7	2003A&A405627T	В	-12.07	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/1
<u>76</u> 2	2372			0	T	016.0-07.6	PHR1848-1829	18:48:11.1	-18:29:37	2006MNRAS.37379P	22	2006MNRAS.37379P	Ems	-12.29	2013MNRAS.4312F	3/1
<u>77</u> 2	2425		*	•	T	024.4-03.5	PHR1848-0912	18:48:32.7	-9:12:02	2006MNRAS.37379P	19	2006MNRAS.37379P	Es	-12.48	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/0
<u>78</u> 2	2460		*	A	L	028.5-01.4	PHR1848-0435	18:48:40.7	-4:35:58	2006MNRAS.37379P	44	2006MNRAS.37379P	Ва	-12.50	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/0
<u>79</u> 2	2366		٥	O	Т	014.8-08.4	PHR1849-1952	18:49:24.2	-19:52:14	2006MNRAS.37379P	19	2006MNRAS.37379P	Es	-12.10	2013MNRAS.4312F	3/1
<u>81</u>	2439		0	•	Т	026.2-03.4	PHR1851-0732	18:51:31.3	-7:32:29	2006MNRAS.37379P	45	2006MNRAS.37379P	Eas	-11.44	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/0
<u>82</u>	335		•	۰	Т	027.3-03.4	Abell 49	18:53:28.3	-6:28:47	1992secg.bookA	54.1	2003A&A405627T	E	-11.72	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/0
<u>84</u> 2	2400				Т	020.4-07.0	MPA1854-1420	18:54:14.7	-14:20:19	2008MNRAS.384525M	149	2008MNRAS.384525M	Ims	-11.74	2013MNRAS.4312F	0/0
<u>85</u>	318		/PA		T	024.2-05.2	M 4-11	18:54:17.8	-10:05:13	1992secg.bookA	29.2	<u>TiffDay</u>	Е	-11.23	2013MNRAS.4312F	1/1

HASH user Interface: Technical stuff

- Data is stored in a MySQL database
- Front-end code is built using HTML, CSS, PHP and Javascript (JQuery) programing languages
- Fits cutouts and online images have been created using the Python programing language (using PyRAF, Matplotlib, APLpy and Astropy libraries)
- Access to main user interface is login-based (i.e. you'll need an account) but basic data/image/tables accessible through Vizier

User Interface: basic workflow



Statistical summary: (as of 01/12/15)

- Database now contains 9200 objects:
 - 3350 reduced spectra for 2300 unique objects (1900 T PNe) from Beaulieu et al. 1999, Hora et al. 1999, Boumis et al. 2003; 2006, Jacoby & Van de Steene 2004, Parker et al. 2006, Suarez et al. 2006, Sabin et al. 2014 and including 1050 spectra from Acker et al (previously unpublished)
 - ELCAT Emission line fluxes for ~750 True PNe from (Kaler et al. 1997) + ~400
 True PNe from "post-ELCAT" publications (work in progress)
 - >400 000 pre-made fits cutouts and ~71 000 pre-made images from 20 major imaging surveys (SHS, IPHAS, UKIDSS, VVV, GLIMPSE, WISE, GALEX, NVSS ...)
 - Consolidated and standardized datasets for angular dimensions, integrated H α , H β , radio continuum and IR fluxes, radial velocities, etc. (*work in progress*)

HASH Database

MASPN Database4.0 / Views / Table View

qparker O∰ ■



PNG	Name	RAJ2000	DECJ2000	DRAJ2000 A	DDECJ2000	
116.0-04.8	IPHASX J000021.4+572207	00:00:21.4	57:22:07.14	0.08918	57.36865	
118.7+08.2	Abell 86	00:01:31.0	70:42:29.92	0.37906	70.70831	
119.4+06.5	Abell 1	00:12:55.0	69:10:23.99	3.22917	69.17333	
120.0+09.8	NGC 40	00:13:01.0	72:31:19.09	3.25426	72.52197	
119.2+04.6	Te 10	00:13:33.8	67:18:03.96	3.39100	67.30110	
<u>351.2-79.5</u>	LDu 20	00:14:02.5	-33:45:19.12	3.51029	-33.75531	
118.0-08.6	Vy 1-1	00:18:42.2	53:52:20.03	4.67570	53.87223	
119.3+00.3	BV 5-1	00:19:58.7	62:59:01.68	4.99478	62.98380	
119.6-06.1	Hu 1-1	00:28:15.6	55:57:54.72	7.06506	55.96520	
120.4-01.3	Ou 2	00:30:56.8	61:24:33.98	7.73667	61.40944	
120.2-05.3	Sh 2-176	00:31:48.6	57:22:58.37	7.95230	57.38288	
108.4-76.1	BoBn 1	00:37:16.0	-13:42:58.46	9.31678	-13.71624	
121.6+03. <u>5</u>	We 1-1	00:38:54.1	66:23:49.16	9.72523	66.39699	
121.6+00.0	BV 5-2	00:40:20.9	62:51:28.80	10.08720	62.85800	
122.1-04.9	Abell 2	00:45:34.7	57:57:34.88	11.39449	57.95969	

Select sample...

Show columns...

Text search...

Detailed manual





MASPN Database User Manual

Welcome to the MASPN Database. The MASPN Db is an online system providing access to the largest catalogue of Galactic Planetary Nebulae (GPNe) including comprehensive collection of observational and tabulated data. This page gives the explanation of how to select main views, select, create and manipulate samples and explore existing data.

Contents

- Introduction
- DB Views
- Extra Functionality
- Results
- Sample Selections
- Image Gallery
- Fits Download
- Spectra
- Spectra
- User Notes
- Basic Data
- General Data

Edit

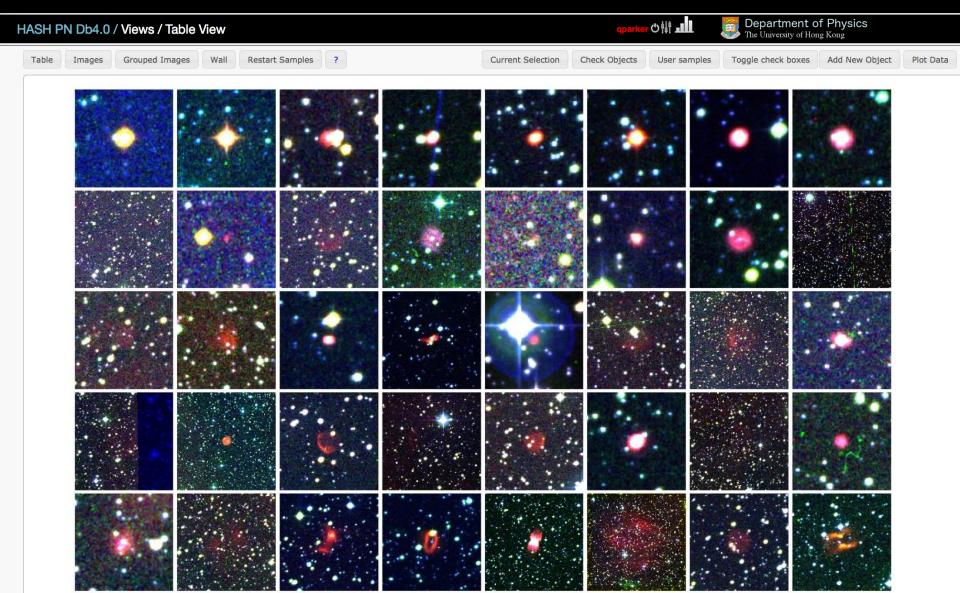
Introduction

The initial page after login wil be the "Views" page and with default "Table View" view (see Fig.1). From the "Views" page you can access all system features: select view, inspect object, manipulate current view, select sample, etc.

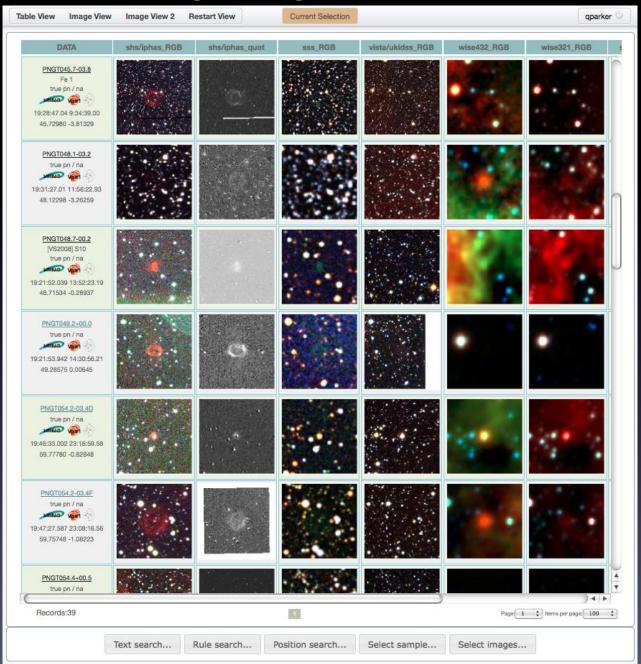
The selected view, together with the selected sample, is recorded to the db which means that every time you login to the db you will be presented with the last selection you have made.

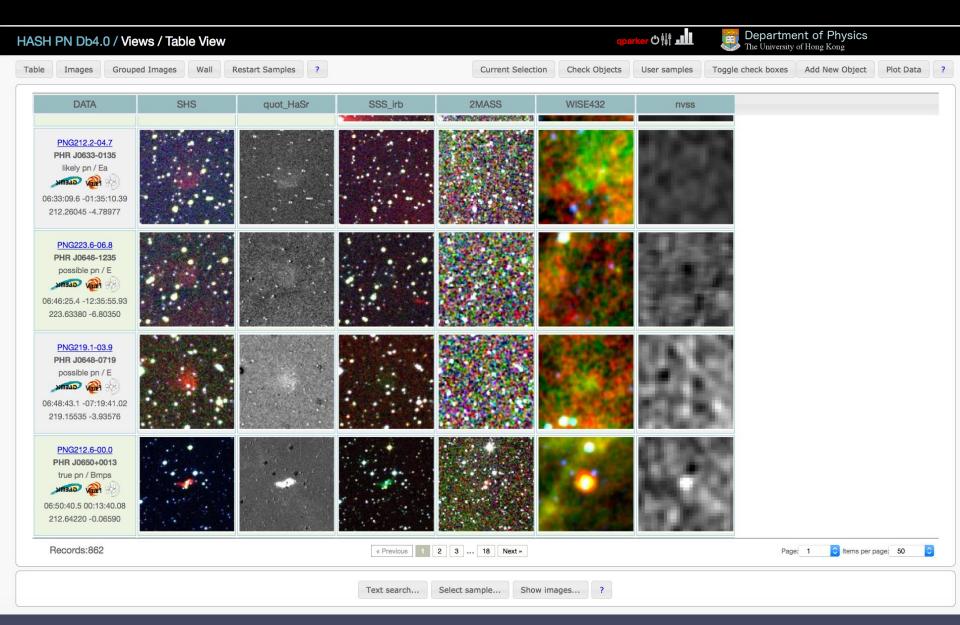


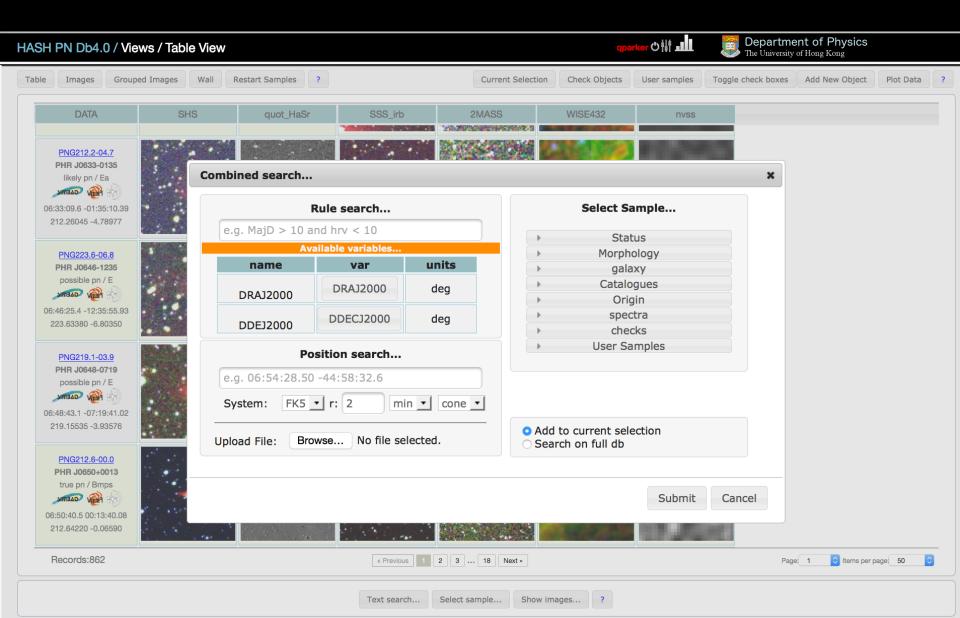
'WALL' option to move objects around to gather PN into similar groups

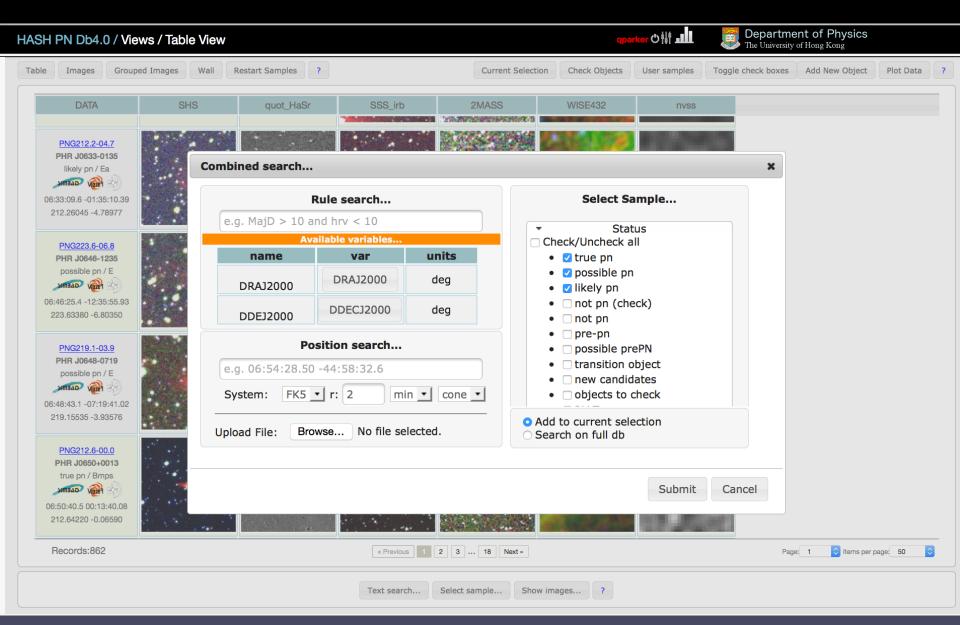


IPHAS survey images ingested – VPHAS+ in train





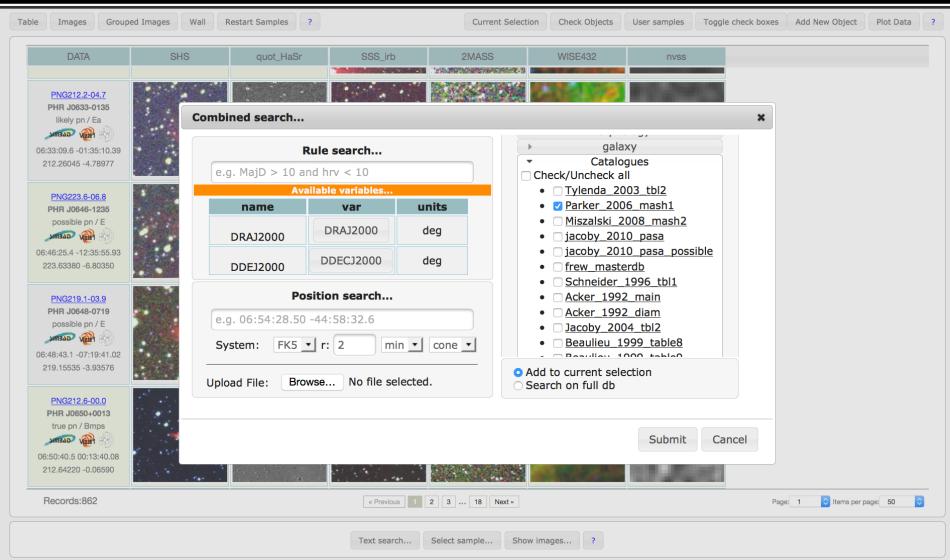


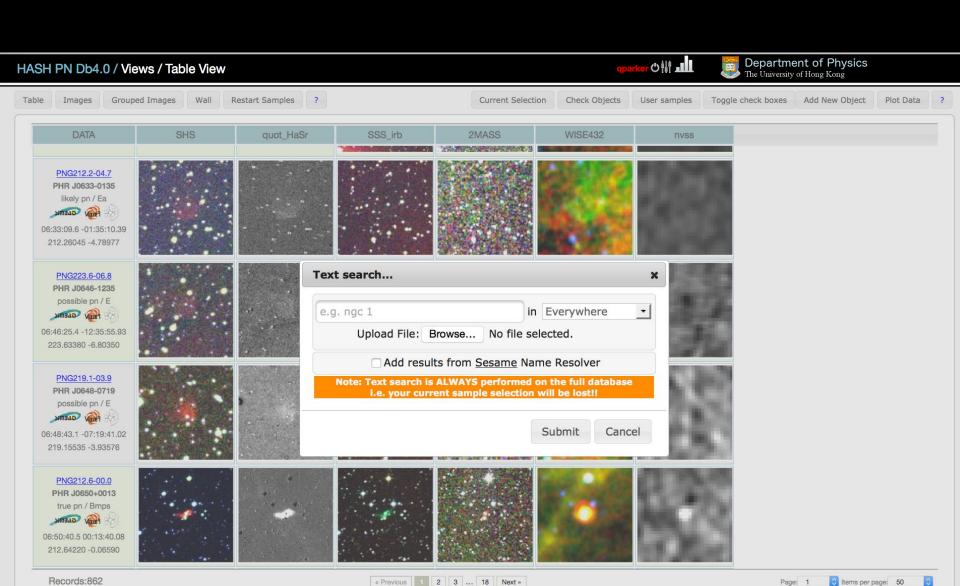


HASH PN Db4.0 / Views / Table View









Select sample...

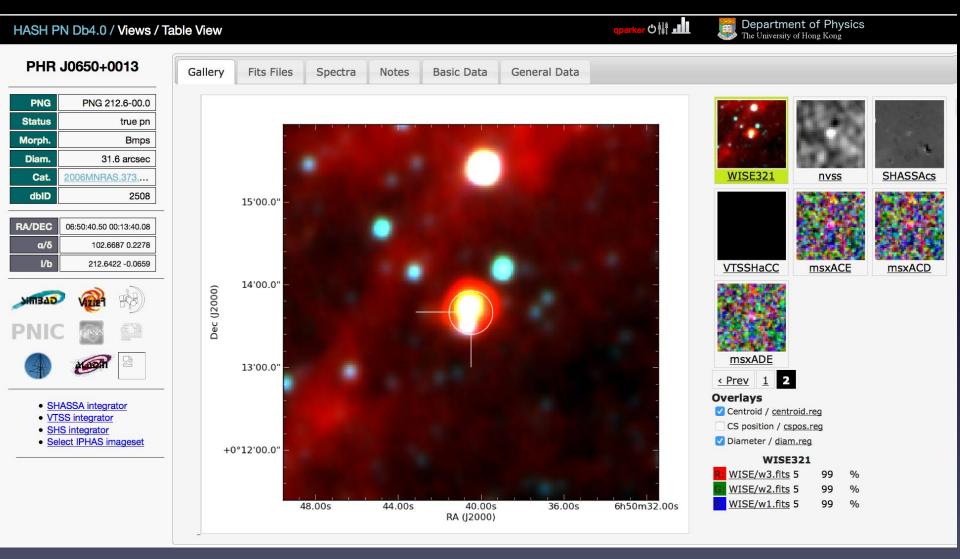
Show images... ?

« Previous 1 2 3 ... 18 Next »

Text search...

Page: 1

Selected object from Table





PN G212.6-00.0



26-Nov-2015: Due to a better accuracy in the measurements of proper-motions, values are now stored in mas/yr (instead of arcsec before)

Identifier Coordinate TAP Output Help other query Criteria Reference Script modes: query query query query query submission options

Query: PN G212.6-00.0 C.D.S. - SIMBAD4 rel 1.3 - 2015.12.13CET14:35:36

Available data: Basic data • Identifiers • Plot & images • Bibliography • Measurements • External archives • Notes • Annotations

Basic data:

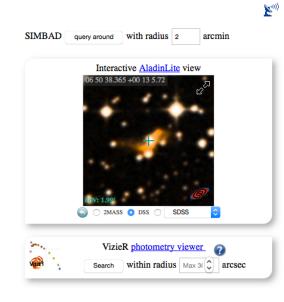
PN G212.6-00.0 -- Planetary Nebula

Other object types: PN (PN,PHR), IR (AKARI,IRAS), Rad (NVSS)

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000): 06 50 40.62 +00 13 43.9 (Infrared) [] D 2010A&A...514A...1I

FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000): 06 50 40.62 +00 13 43.9 []
FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950): 06 48 06.59 +00 17 18.2 []
Gal coord. (ep=J2000): 212.6415 -00.0649 []

Angular size (arcmin): 1.13 0.43 ~ (~) (Opt) D 2006MNRAS.373...79P



notes:

• PN image/spectrum originally published in MASH

Identifiers (5):

PN G212.6-00.0 AKARI-IRC-V1 J0650406+001343 IRAS 06480+0017 NVSS J065040+001341 PHR J0650+0013

Plots and Images



arcmin

radius 10







Aladin applet

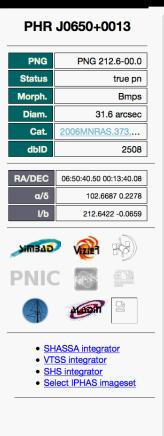
Can check
SIMBAD
entry via
click on
icon

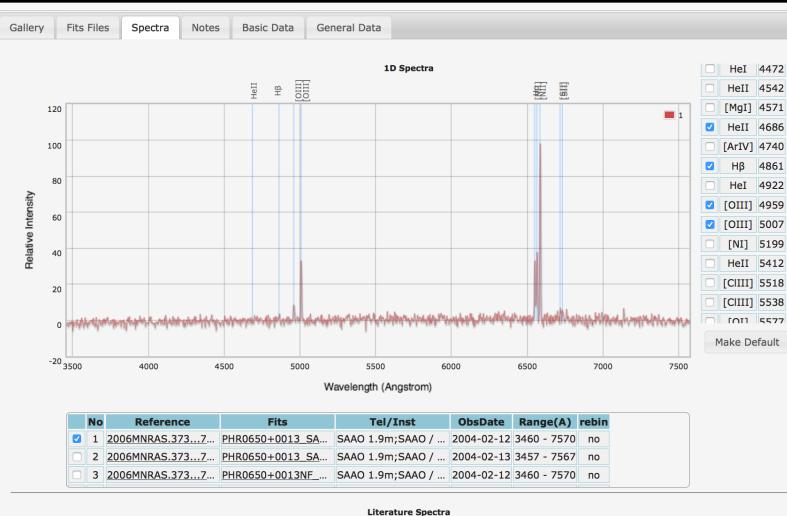
Can click on spectra tab











Add record

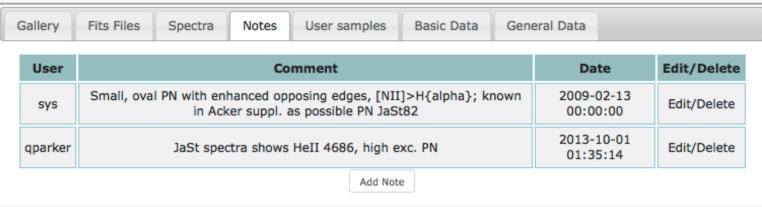
Can interactively zoom-in & overplot multiple spectra

HASH PN Db4.0 / PN Info / PNG 212.6-00.0 **山上** 排む Department of Physics The University of Hong Kong PHR J0650+0013 Gallery Fits Files Spectra Notes Basic Data General Data **PNG** PNG 212.6-00.0 4472 1D Spectra HeI **Status** true pn SII] III HeII 4542 Morph. **Bmps** 150 [MgI] 4571 Diam. 31.6 arcsec 2 3 4686 Cat. 006MNRAS.373.... HeII 125 dbID 2508 [ArIV] 4740 4861 **RA/DEC** 06:50:40.50 00:13:40.08 100 HeI 4922 Relative Intensity α/δ 102.6687 0.2278 [OIII] 4959 I/b 212.6422 -0.0659 75 [OIII] 5007 5199 [NI] 50 HeII 5412 [CIIII] 5518 25 [CIIII] 5538 [OI] 5577 Make Default SHASSA integrator VTSS integrator 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700 6800 6900 SHS integrator Select IPHAS imageset Wavelength (Angstrom) Reference **Fits** Tel/Inst ObsDate Range(A) rebin No 2006MNRAS.373...7... PHR0650+0013_SA... SAAO 1.9m;SAAO / ... 2004-02-12 3460 - 7570 2006MNRAS.373...7... PHR0650+0013_SA... SAAO 1.9m;SAAO / ... | 2004-02-13 | 3457 - 7567 2006MNRAS.373...7... PHR0650+0013NF ... SAAO 1.9m;SAAO / ... 2004-02-12 3460 - 7570 **Literature Spectra**

Add record

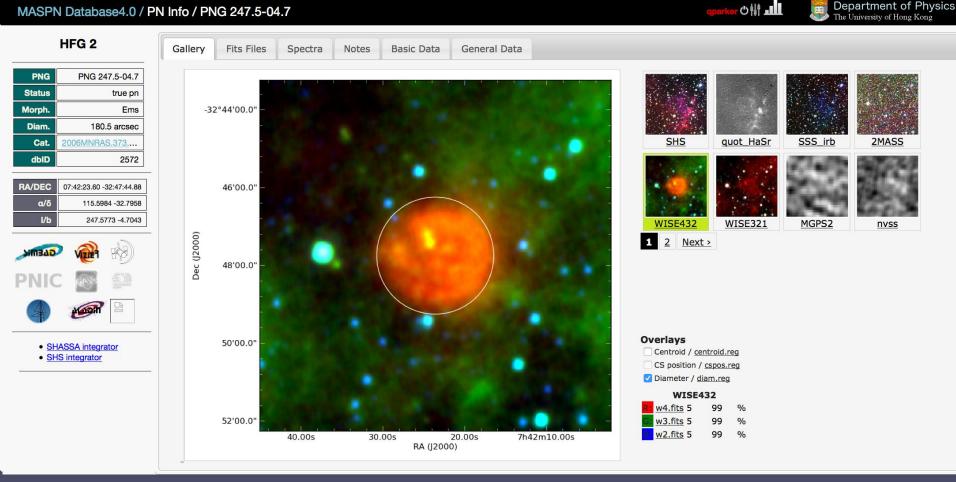
Detailed notes can be associated with each PN entry...





Shs integrator

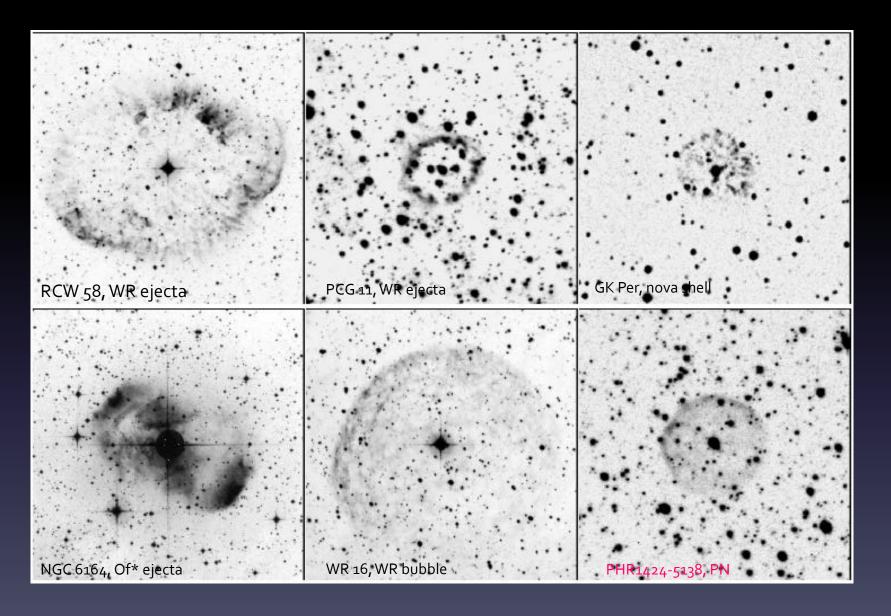
Can cycle through all available multi-wavelength images

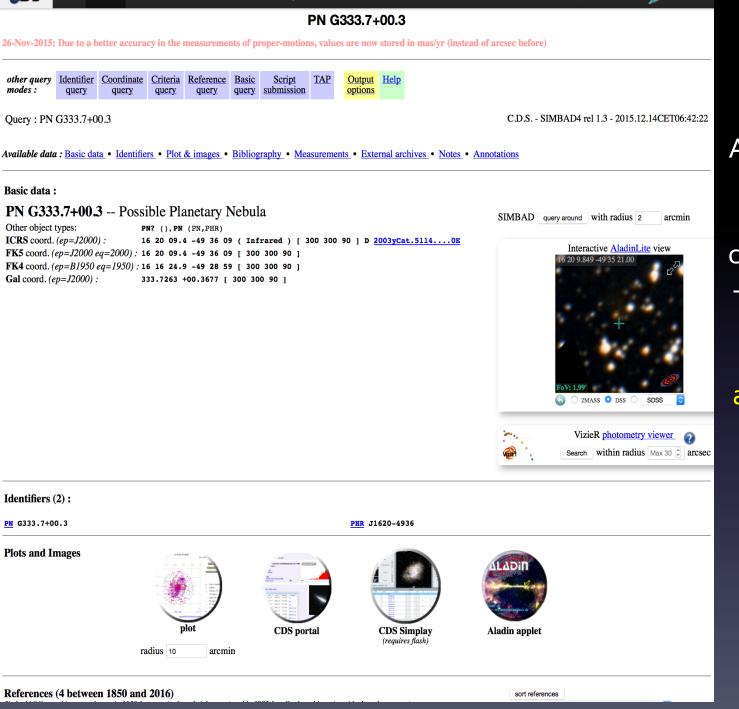


Purified/Improved PNe IDs

- Clear discrimination tools developed (e.g. Frew & Parker, 2010)
- Newly consolidated multi-wavelength imagery assists this process.
- Extensive additional spectroscopy further aids ID and classification
- New T, L, P or 'NOT PN' (or other category) given to all entries based on best available photometric, imagery and spectroscopic evidence
- T: Has to have confirmatory spectroscopy as well as other evidence
- L: As above but no spectra
- P: some aspects of available data inconclusive for a likely PN ID







All "known" PNe being checked against all current evidence – images *and* spectroscopy

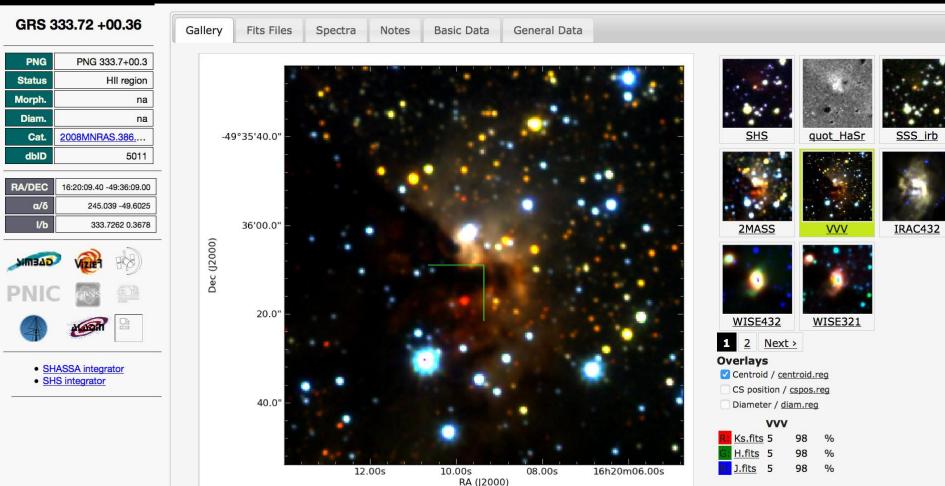
and if necessary re-assigned....

Clearly 'NOT" a PN.....

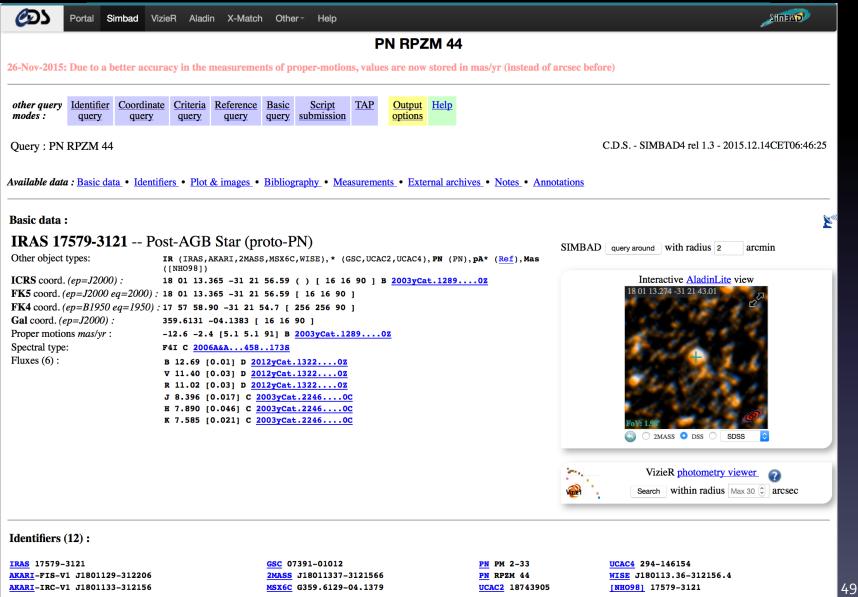
HASH PN Db4.0 / PN Info / PNG 333.7+00.3







Another example of PN→ Not PN



Not PN imagery or spectrum

HASH PN Db4.0 / PN Info / PNG 359.6-04.1





PNG T359.6-04.1 PN PM 2-33 not pn (check) / na

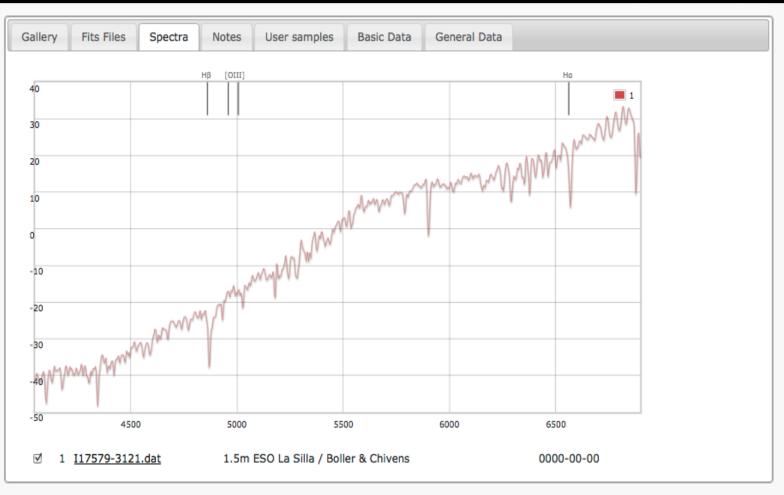




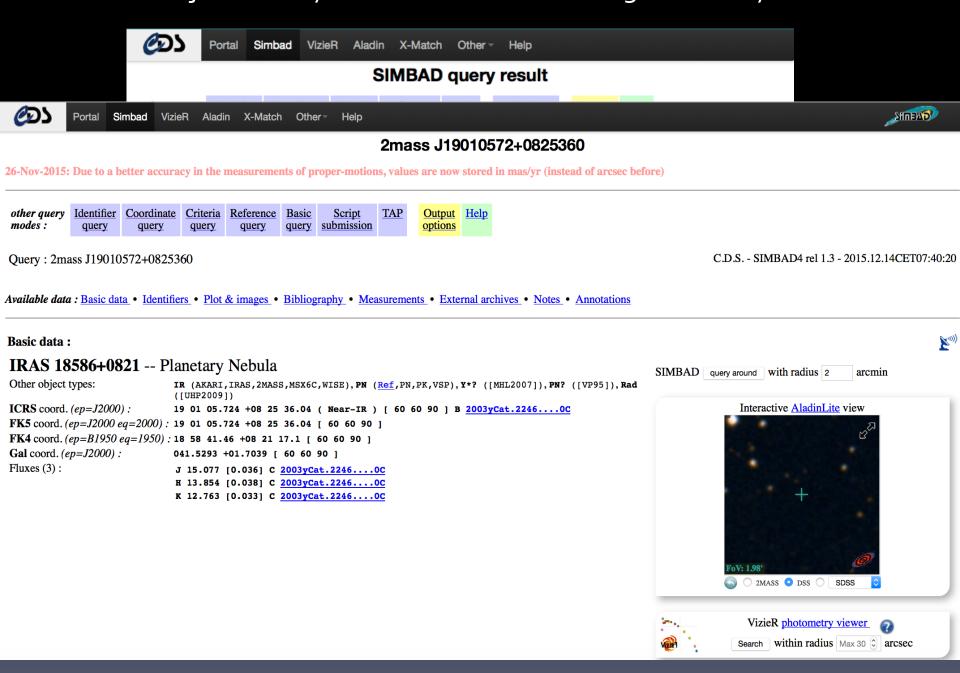
PNIC

RA/DEC	18:01:13.44 -31:21:56.52
Vb	359.6133 -4.1385

· Shs integrator



While some objects finally receive the true PN recognition they deserve ©



Compact Ha emitter resolved on UKIDSS with PN optical spectrum

- O## **- #** Department of Physics HASH PN Db4.0 / PN Info / PNG 041.5+01.7 The University of Hong Kong PM 1-273 Gallery Fits Files Spectra Notes Basic Data General Data PNG PNG 041.5+01.7 **Status** likely pn Morph. S Diam. na iquot_HaSr SSS_irb2 iphas3colour Cat. 2001A&A...378..8... dbID 404 26'00" RA/DEC 19:01:05.80 08:25:36.01 α/δ 285.274 8.4267 41.5293 1.7038 2MASS **UKIDSS** WISE432 Dec (J2000) 40' WISE321 nvss 20" Next > **Overlays** SHASSA integrator ✓ Centroid / centroid.reg VTSS integrator CS position / cspos.reg Select IPHAS imageset Diameter / diam.reg

RA (J2000)

05s

04s

19h01m03s

+8°25'00"

08s

07s

iphas3colour

97 97

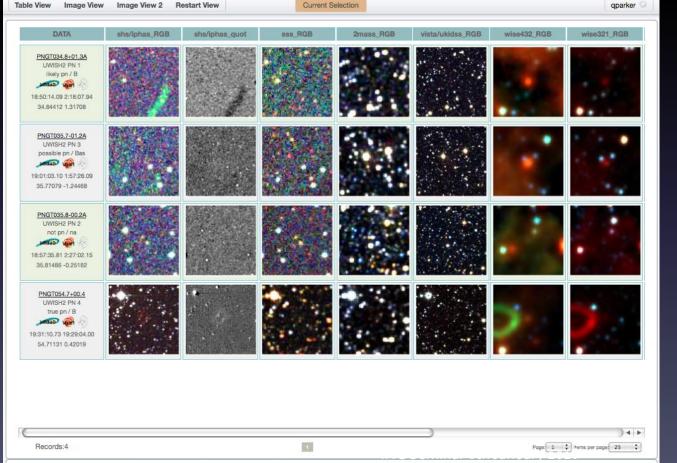
PN claims.....tested

CDS entries simply reflect the latest refereed publications and claims on object status whether reliable or not!

Text search...

Rule search...

Name	RA (J2000)	DEC (J2000)	$D_{\mathbf{in}}\left["\right]$	$D_{\rm out}["]$
UWISH2 PN 1	18:50:14.1	+02:18:08	3.3	7.5
UWISH2 PN 2	18:57:35.8	+02:27:02	6.0	14-21
UWISH2 PN 3	19:01:03.1	+01:57:28	10.0	15-25
UWISH2 PN 4	19:31:10.7	+19:29:06	5-11	15-23



Position search...

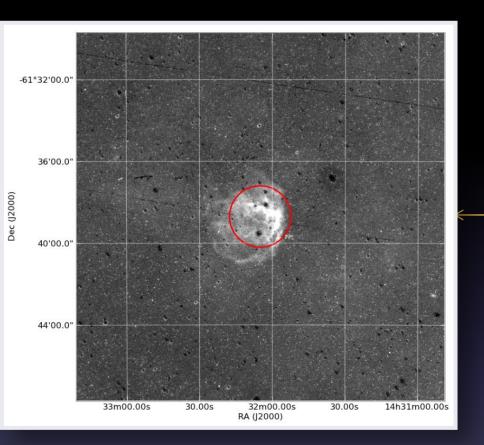
Select sample...

Select images...

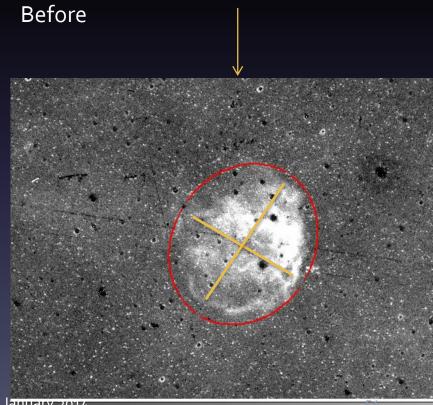
"we have found four new PN, three of which are shown in Fig. 6. These objects were selected based on the appearance of their H2 line emission." (Froebrich et al. MNRAS, 2011)

- We classify these four objects as T, L, P and 'Not PN' based on our rules and visualisations

idPNMain	idtiff1	PNG_Tiff	NEW PNG	Offset (arcsecs)	offset / diameter	Catalogue	COORD Catalogue	PN status
2829	1026	314.5-01.0	314.5-01.0	39.62265383	126.95%	MASHI	MASH I	y



Smaller positional corrections also applied as full PN extent and form now evident

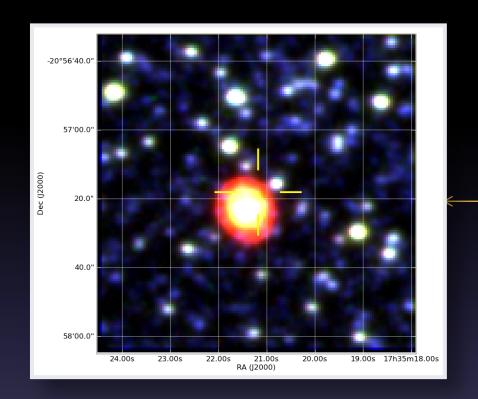


After

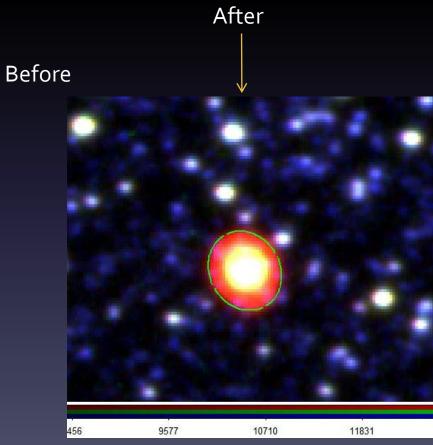
AAS meeting, Seatle, USA January 2014

1.33 1.38 1.42 1.47

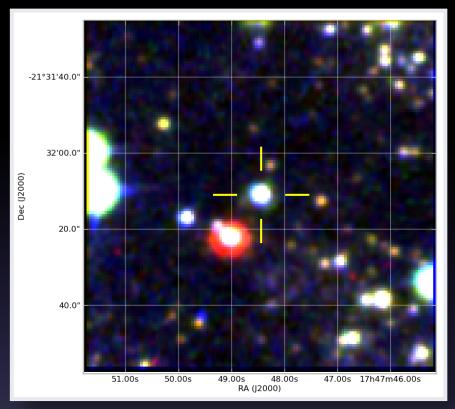
idPNMair	idtiff1	PNG_Tiff	NEW PNG	Offset (arcsecs)	offset / diameter	Catalogue	COORD Catalogue	PN status
4106	267	005.5+06.1	005.5+06.1	6.32670155	32.58%	ACKER 1992	ACKER_1992_main	у



Smaller corrections also applied



idPNMain	idtiff1	PNG_Tiff	NEW PNG	Offset (arcsecs)	offset / diameter	Catalogue	COORD Catalogue	PN status
185	296	006.5+03.4	006.5+03.4	14.336716	150.65%	KOHOUTEK 2001	KERBER_2003	у



Even some well known PNe have poor catalogued co-ordinates in SIMBAD (PBOZ 29)

← Before After



X-Match

Help



PN PBOZ 29

26-Nov-2015: Due to a better accuracy in the measurements of proper-motions, values are now stored in mas/yr (instead of arcsec before)

Identifier Coordinate Criteria TAP Output Help other query Reference Basic Script modes: submission query query query query query options

C.D.S. - SIMBAD4 rel 1.3 - 2015.12.14CET15:01:59 Query: PN PBOZ 29

Available data: Basic data • Identifiers • Plot & images • Bibliography • Measurements • External archives • Notes • Annotations

Basic data:

PN PBOZ 29 -- Planetary Nebula

```
Other object types:
```

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000):

FK5 coord. (ep=J2000 eq=2000)

Gal coord. (ep=J2000):

Fluxes (5):

f,PN,PK),Rad (Ref) 17 47 48.47 -21 32 11.1 (Infrared) 60 60 90] B 2003yCat.2246....0C 17 47 48.47 -21 32 11.1 [60 60 90] FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950 17 44 48.37 -21 31 11.3 [60 60 90]

> UUU.300/ TU3.4117 [00 00 70] B 17.300 [~] E 2003yCat.2246....0C

R 17.400 [~] E 2003yCat.2246....0C

J 14.192 [0.042] C 2003yCat.2246....0C

H 13.609 [0.060] C 2003yCat.2246....0C

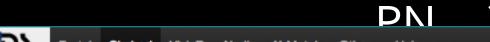
K 13.450 [0.050] C 2003yCat.2246....0C

SIMBAD guery around with radius | 2 arcmin Interactive AladinLite view





Tidying up confusion in the CDS (for



coord 18 07 41.54 -17 51 28.8 (FK5, 2000, 2000), radius: 2 arcmin

other query modes:

Identifier query

Coordinate query

Criteria query

Reference query

Basic submission query

Script

TAP

Output Help options

Query: coord 18 07 41.54 -17 51 28.8 (FK5, 2000, 2000), radius: 2 arcmin

C.D.S. - SIMBAD4 rel 1.3

Number of rows: 5 Plot



1	N	Identifier	dist(asec)	Otype	ICRS (J2000) RA	ICRS (J2000) DEC	Sp type	#ref 1850 - 2016	#notes
	74	Δ∇	Δ∇	$\triangle \nabla$	Δ∇	Δ∇	Δ∇	Δ∇	Δ∇
	1	MSX6C G012.1177+01.1966	0.61	PN	18 07 41.5	-17 51 29	~	1	0
:	2	GPSR 012.118+1.197	23.49	PN?	18 07 39.9	-17 51 26	~	2	0
1	3	TYC 6255-2606-1	52.91	*	18 07 44.497	-17 52 00.70	~	0	0
ŀ	4	PMN J1807-1751	56.47	Rad	18 07 38	-17 51.9	~	1	0
	5	IRAS 18048-1751	104.83	*	18 07 47.76	-17 50 33.1	~	0	0

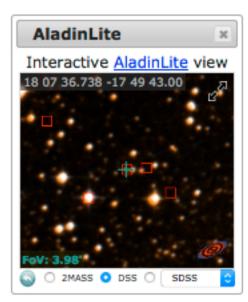
plot this list of objects

Equat.

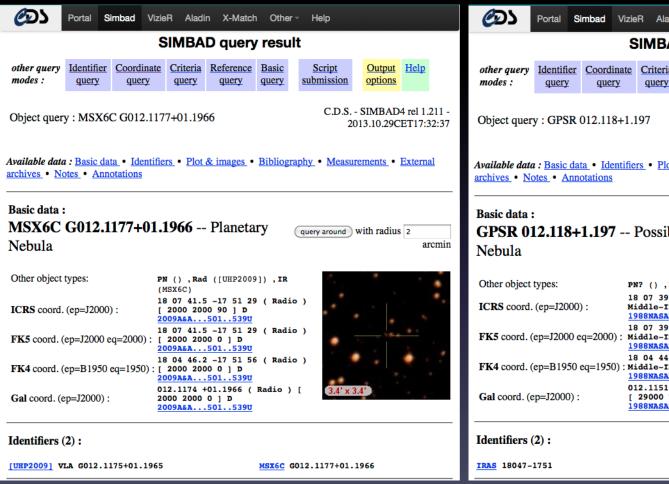
○ Gal ○ SGal ○ Ecl

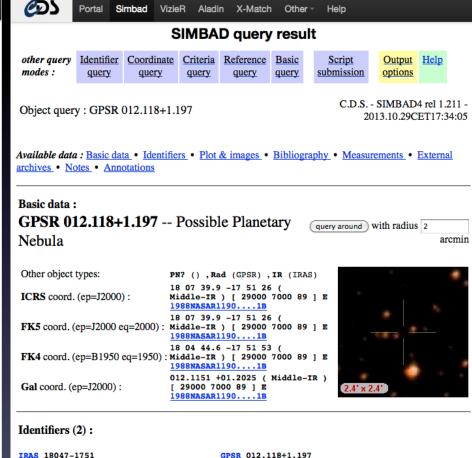
Store this result in the CDS portal

To bookmark this query, right click on this link: simbad:coo=18 07 41.54 -17 51 28.8 rad=2 arcmin and select 'bookmark this link' or equivalent in the popup menu

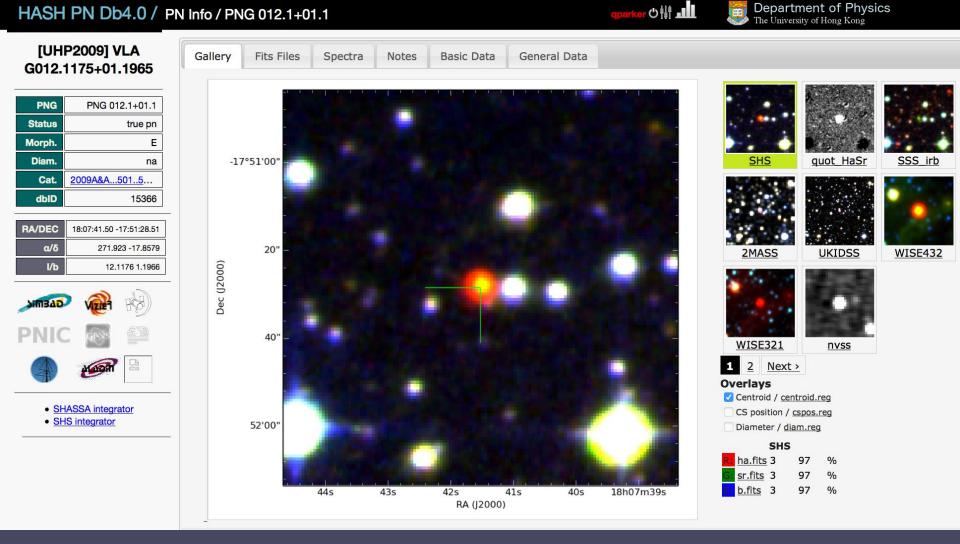


Are there two different PN?





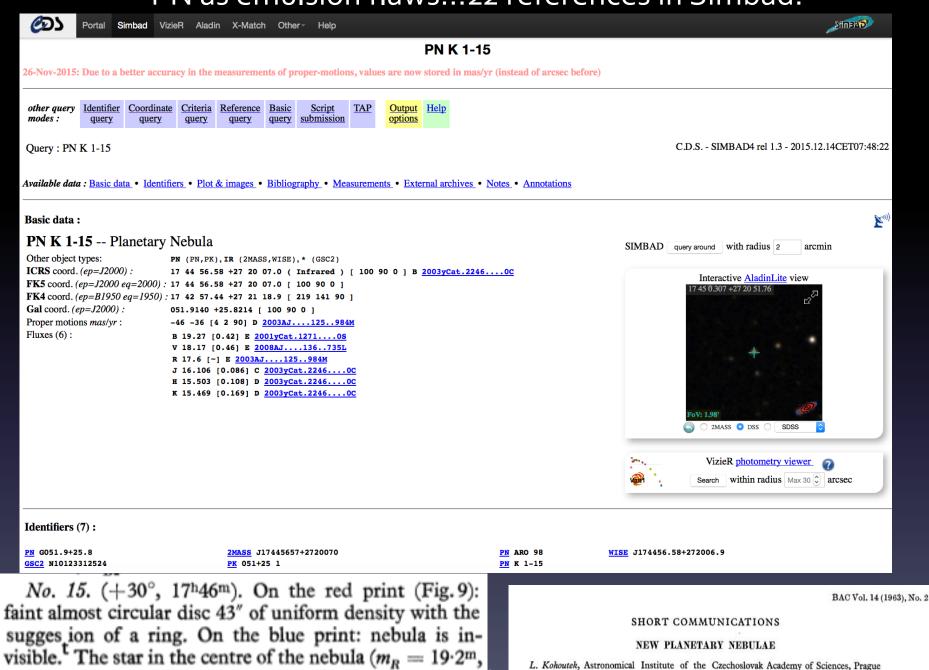
Clarified ID & position – a single object!



Propagation of errors through the system for putative PN

- Many people take CDS entries and ID's at face value.
- This is o.k. mostly and for many types of sources and object catalogues but currently caveat emptor for PN
- Some objects have gone from a "possible" PN ID in many a previous reference only to get included in a catalogue of PN positions which CDS then latches onto.... so the object then becomes a "True" PN....

PN as emulsion flaws...22 references in Simbad!

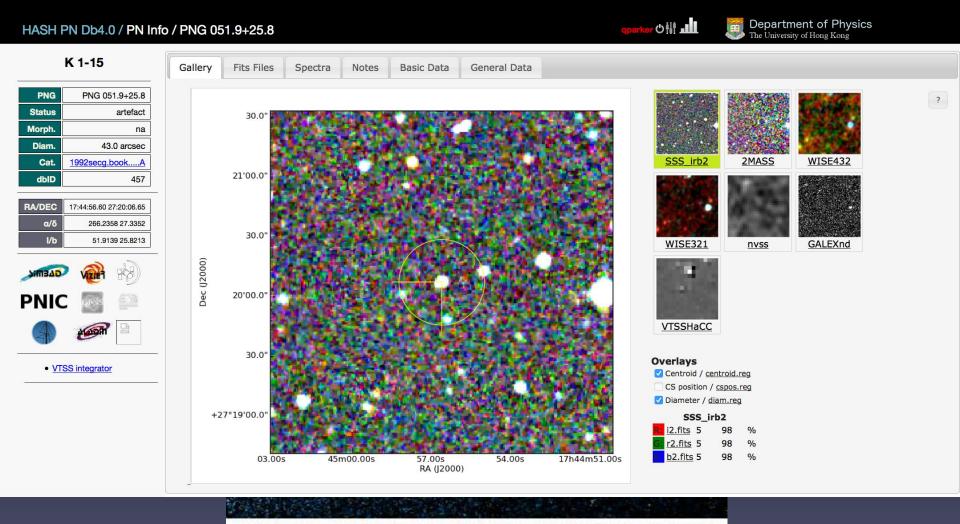


 $m_B = 19.7$ m) could be a planetary nucleus.

L. Kohoutek, Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

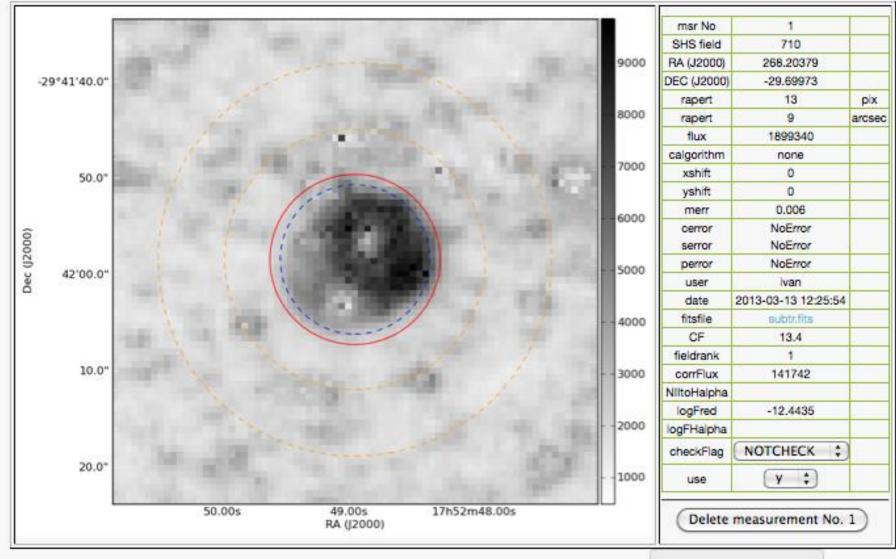
Received November 13, 1962

Clearly not a PN - or anything else for that matter

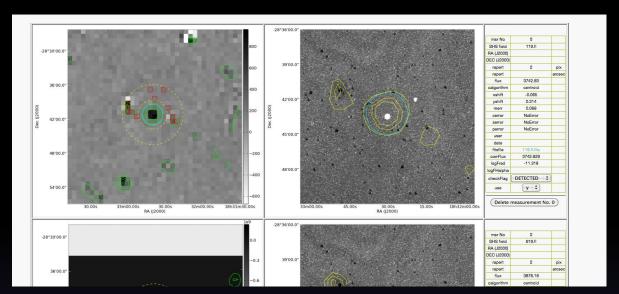


K 1-15 G051.9+25.8 17:44:57.1 +27:20:07, R:G:B=log(Ha+[NII]), both, log[OIII] "The IAC morphological catalog of northern galactic planetary nebulae" A. Manchado, M.A. Guerrero, L. Stanghellini, M. Serra-Ricart, 1996, ed. IAC

Image flux integrator built-in



Add Measurement

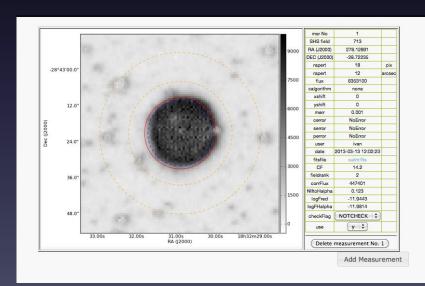


PN Hf 2-2 (SHASSA)

Online "Integrator":

- semi-automated photometry pipeline for extended objects
- "drives" an IRAF's photometry pipeline (scripted in PYRAF) and displays results in online form
- allows quick examination and modification of used photometry parameters
 (aperture/annulus size and position)
- online interface enables remote examination of used parameters and results
- For now it's "custom made" for SHASSA,
 SHS and IRAC (still in testing)

PN Hf 2-2 (SHS)



Bulge PN previously determined fluxes for calibration (on-line integrator)

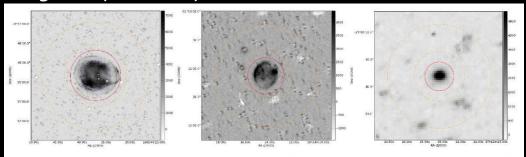
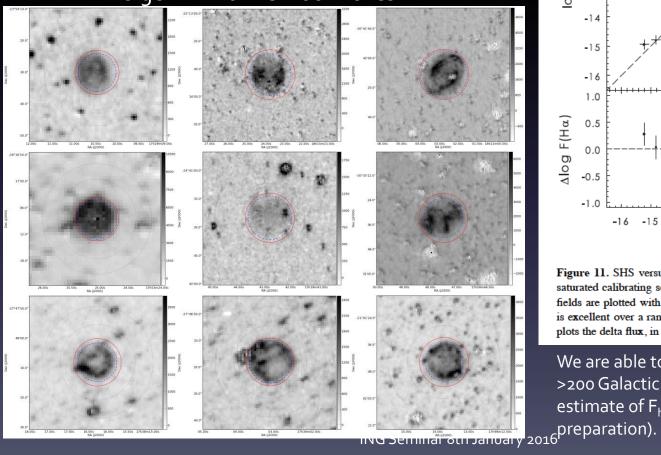


Figure 9. SHS continuum-subtracted images showing the photometric apertures (red circles) and background sky annuli (yellow circles) for three PNe: IC 1295 (left), SB 4 (middle) and the compact object JaSt 36 (right). The images are 400", 135", and 50" on a side, respectively, and have NE at top left. A colour version of this figure is available in the online journal.

Bulge PN with new our fluxes



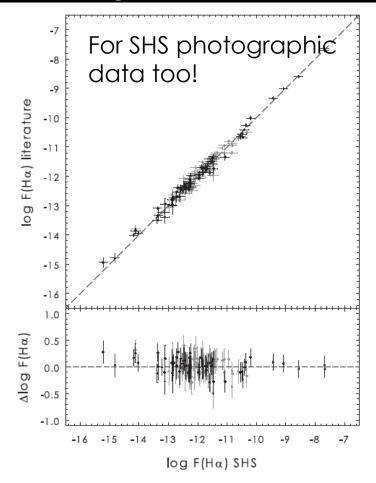


Figure 11. SHS versus literature H α fluxes for the whole sample of unsaturated calibrating sources. Fluxes derived from first- and second-ranked fields are plotted with filled and open circles, respectively. The agreement is excellent over a range in flux of more than 10 million. The lower panel plots the delta flux, in the sense of SHS minus literature fluxes.

We are able to derive accurate F_{halpha} for >200 Galactic PNe for which no previous estimate of F_{halpha} is available (Bojicic et al. in

66





Home Page

MAST: Barbara A. Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes

The MAST Portal lets you search multiple collections of astronomical datasets all in one place. Use this tool to find astronomical data, publications, and images.

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- **2.** Use the filters and analysis tools to find the exact data you're looking for.
- **3.** Add files to the download basket to control your download options.

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- MAST Observations: Millions of observations from Hubble, Kepler, GALEX, IUE, FUSE, and more.
- Virtual Observatory: Search thousands of astronomical data archives from around the world for images, spectra, and catalogs.
- Hubble Source Catalog: A master catalog with a hundred million measurements of objects in Hubble images.

Featured tutorial: Conducting a search







Abell 1

PNG	PNG 119.4+06.5
Status	true pn
Morph.	Rs
Diam.	47.0 arcsec
Cat.	1992secg.bookA
dbID	4123

RA/DEC	00:12:55.00 69:10:23.99
α/δ	3.2292 69.1733
I/b	119.4995 6.5587











