

Horizon GalMer Database

N-body simulations of galaxy mergers

First Implementation of the SNAP Data Model

Igor Chilingarian, Paola Di Matteo, Françoise Combes,
Anne-Laure Melchior, Benoit Semelin –

Observatoire de Paris - LERMA

Laurent Bourgès –

Observatoire de Paris - LUTH / DCA



GalMer Database: Science Case

- Simulations of major mergers of galaxies
- Statistical studies of star formation rate and efficiency changes, metal enrichment, kinematics and dynamics of merger remnants, formation of tidal dwarfs etc.
- Simulations of observations of merging galaxies

GalMer Database: Simulations (1)

- Tree-SPH code
- 3 types of particles: Hybrid, Star, DM
- Simulations till 3-3.5 Gyr
- Snapshots every 50 Myr

GalMer Database: Simulations (2)

- 2 giant (yet) galaxies (E0, Sa, Sbc, Sd)
- 120000 particles in each galaxy
- 12 different types of orbits (pericentral distance, relative velocity, etc.) with 2 different orientations of orbital moment with respect to the spin of galaxies
- 4 different inclinations: 0, 45, 75, 90 degrees

GalMer Database: Data (1)

- We trace the following properties:
 - x, y, z, v_x, v_y, v_z , mass (all types of particles)
 - average metallicity (hybrid and star particles)
 - metal enrichment history and star formation history (hybrid particles)
- FITS binary tables to store the snapshot data (12Mb per snapshot) + FITS tables to store SFH and MEH for hybrid particles (200Mb)

GalMer Database: Data (2)

- 50 to 70 snapshots for ~1000 simulations
- Total volume ~1Tb
- PostgreSQL with native XML support is used to store the Characterisation DM metadata
- Retrieval of integrated SFH using “stored procedure” (pl/pgSQL)

GalMer Database: WEB Access

- Simple DB Query interface
- VO Table output of SFH
- Direct download of snapshot data (FITS)
- Usage of special “service” Java applet to interact with TOPCAT using PLASTIC (PLatform for AStronomical Tools InterConnection) – displaying snapshot files in TOPCAT and 2D FITS maps of various quantities in CDS Aladin

GalMer Database: Services

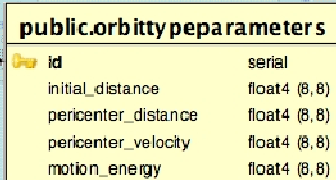
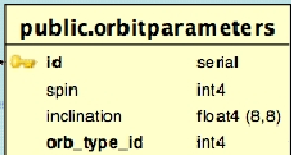
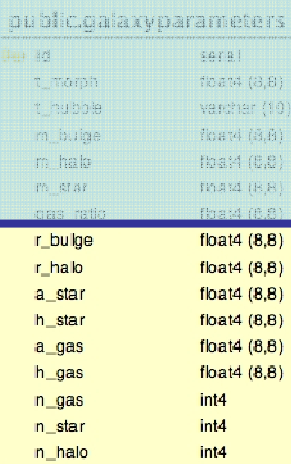
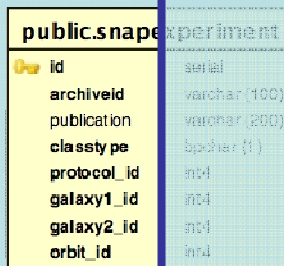
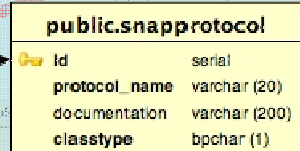
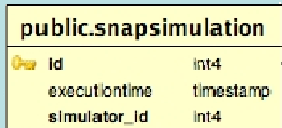
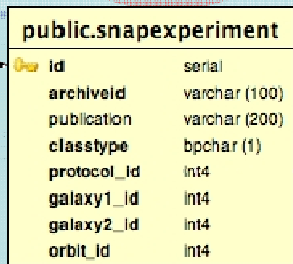
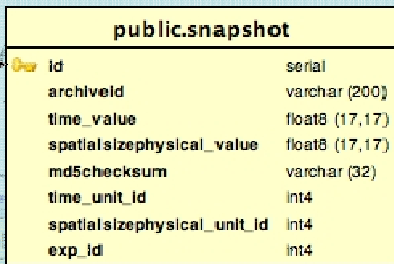
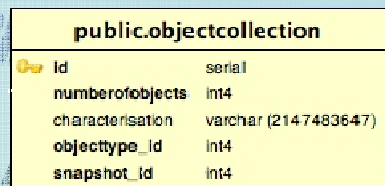
- Maps generation (mass-weighted)

DATA ANALYSIS (luminosity-weighted)

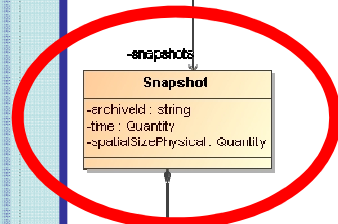
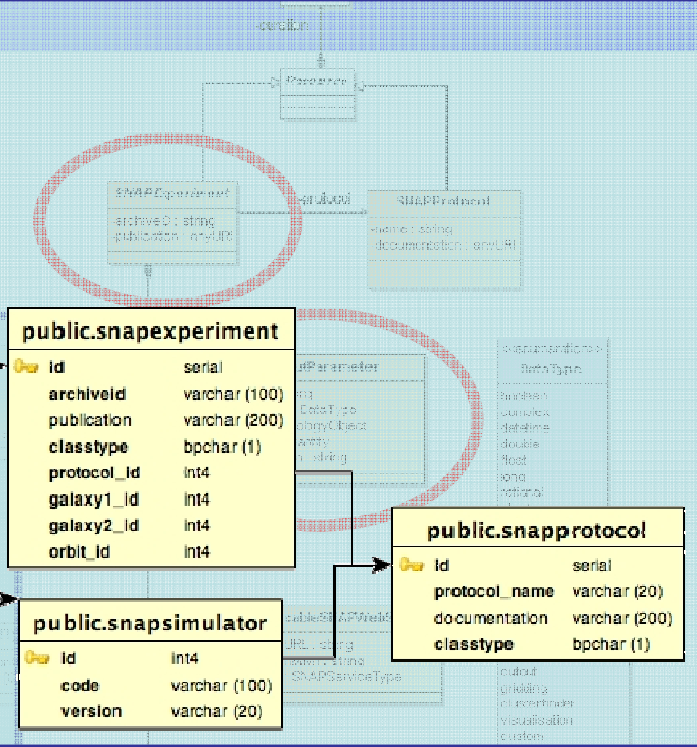
- Image Generation (using PEGASE.HR)
- Spectra (data cubes) generation (PEGASE.HR)
- Luminosity-weighted LOSVD computation

SNAP

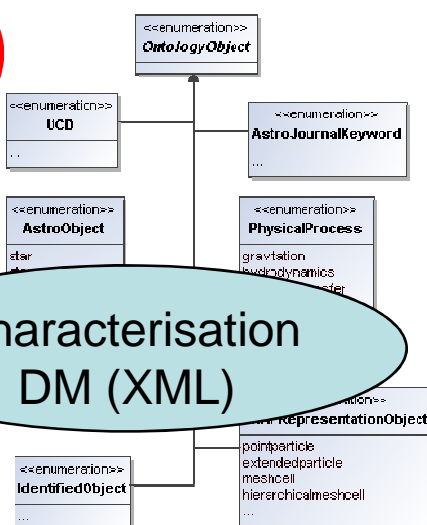
- Simple Numeric Access Protocol by IVOA Theory IG (Lemson et al. in prep.)
- Protocol to access numerical simulations (N-body etc.) and a data model behind it
- Protocol is snapshot-specific (i.e. snapshot selection is out of its scope), although the data model is general enough to handle many different kinds of simulations



Curation

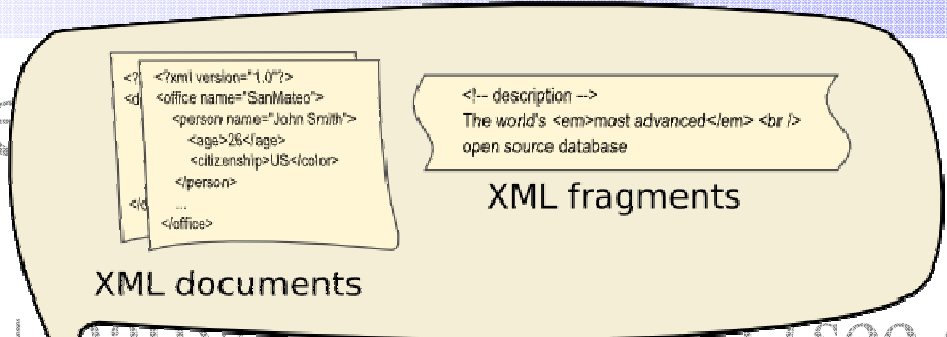


Characterisation DM (XML)



Demo...

Some



- PostgreSQL + native XML support (see details in the proceedings of ADASS-XVI - Zolotukhin et al. 2006)

libxml2: parsing, DTD validation

datasheet	
PK ds_id	INT4
ds_data	XML
ds_created	TIMESTAMP

office	
PK o_id	INT4
u o_name	VARCHAR(50)
o_location	CHAR(2)
o_desc	TEXT

- Using XPath queries on Characterisation Metadata to constraint the selection (see an application in Spectroscopy)

SQL + XPath queries

```
-- Local people in each office
SELECT
  o_name,
  o_location,
  xpath_array(
    ds_data,
    '//person[@citizenship=""
      || o_location || "]"'),
FROM
  datasheet
JOIN
  office ON xpath_number(ds_data,
    '/office/@id') = o_id
```

SQL/XML publishing + XPath functions

```
-- Full set of docs available for each office
SELECT
  XMLELEMENT(
    NAME "office",
    XMLATTRIBUTES(o_name AS "name"),
    XMLCONCAT(
      XMLFORREST(
        o_location AS "location",
        o_desc AS "description"),
      XMLELEMENT(
        NAME "docs",
        XMLAGG(ds_data)))
FROM office, datasheet
WHERE xpath_number(ds_data, '/office/@id') = o_id
GROUP BY o_id
```