



CLASS tutorial: IV. Interfacing GILDAS and line catalogs

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on behalf of the LINEDB developers over time

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LINEDB and WEEDS

LINEDB GILDAS kernel language to query online or local spectroscopic databases (Developed by M. Lonjaret, S. Bardeau, S. Maret, & J. Pety). ⇒ see LINEDB demo.

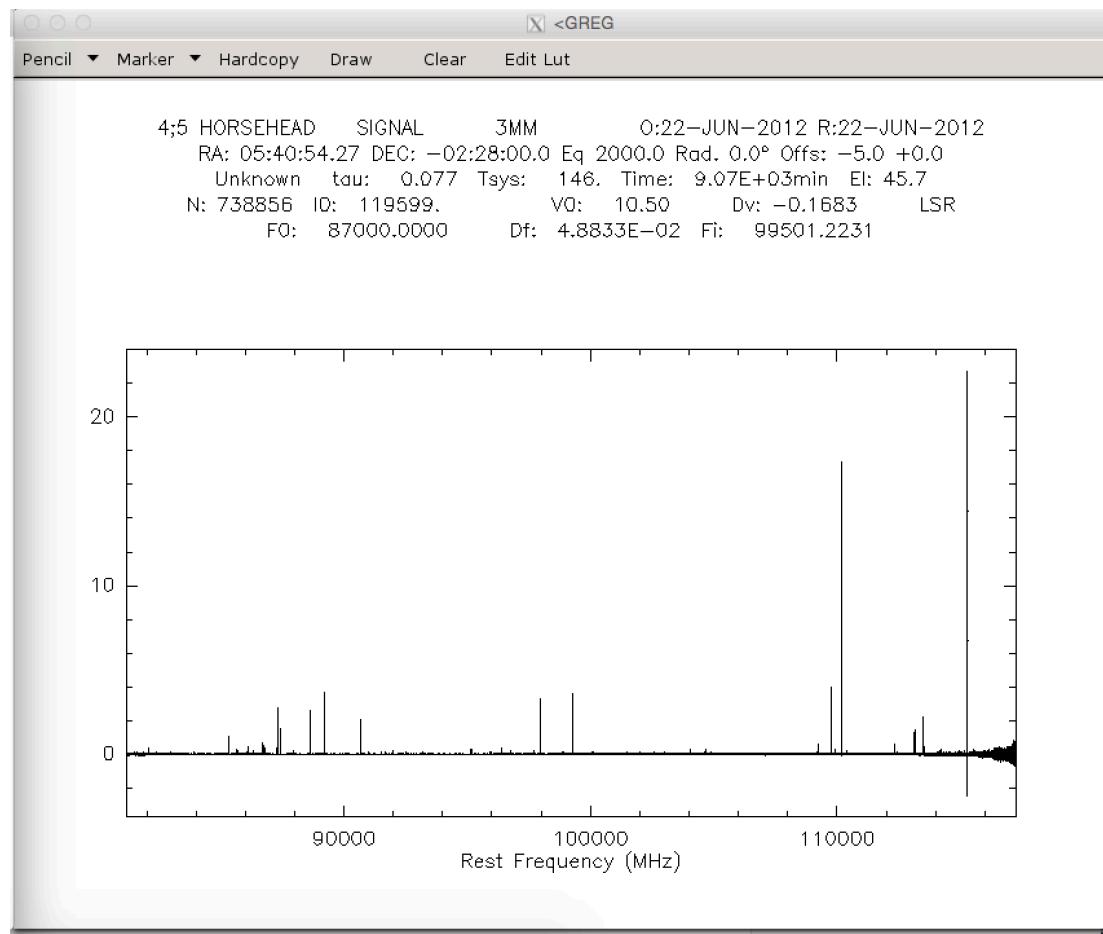
WEEDS Adaptation of LINEDB to the CLASS environment (see Maret et al. 2011, A&A, 526, 47). It offers

- Interactive use of line catalogs with CLASS spectra.
- LTE line modeling and production of synthetic spectra.

Compiled automatically if `python` ($v \geq 2.6$) and `numpy` are installed (including the development packages).

Prerequisite: Plotting a spectrum in CLASS

```
LAS> file in mydata.30m  
LAS> find  
LAS> get first  
LAS> plot
```



Connecting the input line catalog(s)

If you want to:

- Select an online database (CDMS or JPL),
- Duplicate a (subset of) an online database in an offline catalog,
- Build a custom offline database,
- Insert or remove lines in an offline catalog

⇒ see LINEDB demo.

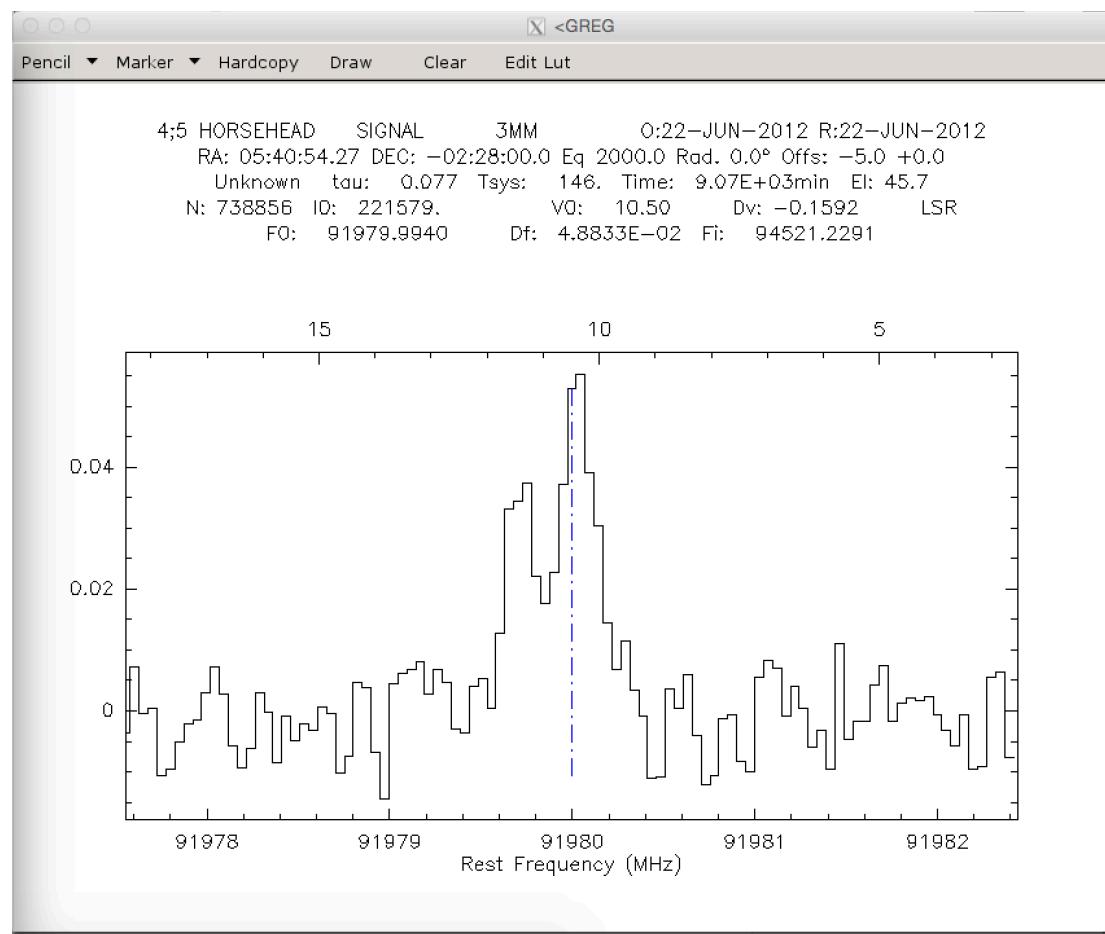
```
LAS> use in cdms      ! Online access to the CDMS database
I-USE,  cdms (online) selected
```

Find all the lines of a given species in the current connected line catalogs

```
LAS> lfind CH3CN      ! Create an index of all the lines associated of CH3CN
I-LFIND, 11 lines found in the frequency range 81159.6729337 to 117240.165713 MHz
LAS> llist            ! List them with their spectroscopic properties
# Species          Freq[MHz]  Err[MHz]  Eup[K]   Gup    Aij[s-1]    Upper level -- Lower level   Origin
 1 CH3CN           91958.726  0.000    127.5   22    2.28e-05      5 4 -- 4 4           jpl
 2 CH3CN           91971.130  0.000    77.5    44    4.05e-05      5 3 -- 4 3           jpl
 3 CH3CN           91979.994  0.000    41.8    22    5.32e-05      5 2 -- 4 2           jpl
 4 CH3CN           91985.314  0.000    20.4    22    6.08e-05      5 1 -- 4 1           jpl
 5 CH3CN           91987.088  0.000    13.2    22    6.33e-05      5 0 -- 4 0           jpl
 6 CH3CN           110330.345  0.000   197.1    26    3.39e-05      6 5 -- 5 5           jpl
 7 CH3CN           110349.470  0.000   132.8    26    6.17e-05      6 4 -- 5 4           jpl
 8 CH3CN           110364.354  0.000   82.8     52    8.33e-05      6 3 -- 5 3           jpl
 9 CH3CN           110374.989  0.000   47.1     26    9.87e-05      6 2 -- 5 2           jpl
10 CH3CN          110381.372  0.000   25.7     26   1.08e-04      6 1 -- 5 1           jpl
11 CH3CN          110383.500  0.000   18.5     26   1.11e-04      6 0 -- 5 0           jpl
```

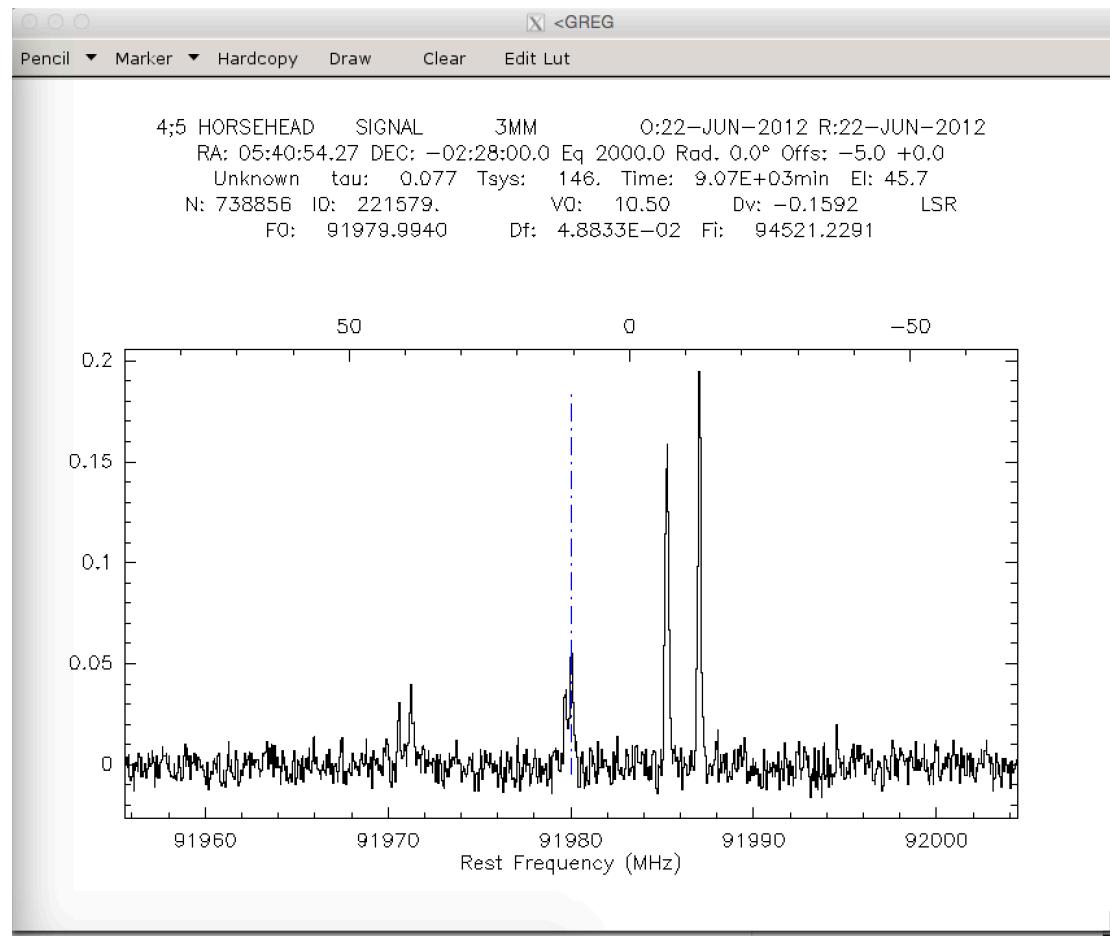
Plotting the frequency range associated to a single line of the current line index

```
LAS> lget 3 ! Get frequency range around line #3 of current index
I-LGET, Found line frequency in the current scan
# Species Freq[MHz] Err[MHz] Eup[K] Gup Aij[s-1] Upper level -- Lower level Origin
1 CH3CN 91979.994 0.000 41.8 22 5.32e-05 5 2 -- 4 2 jpl
LAS> lplot ! Plot the corresponding frequency range
```



Enlarge the plotted frequency range

```
LAS> lplot 1000 ! Plot 1000 channels instead of the default 100 channels
```

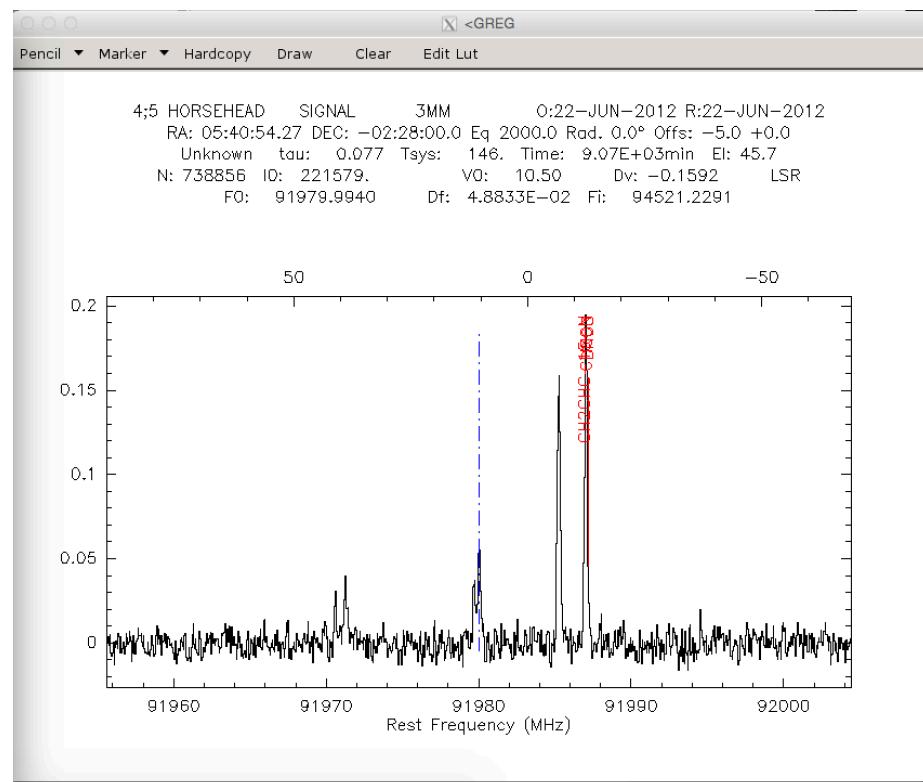


Identifying a line on an already plotted spectrum

```
LAS> lid ! Call the interactive cursor and list the lines in the current  
! index that are nearby the selected frequency
```

```
I-LID, 9 lines found in the frequency range 91986.7037371 to 91987.1920663 MHz
```

# Species	Freq [MHz]	Err [MHz]	Eup [K]	Gup	Aij [s-1]	Upper level --	Lower level	Origin
1 H2CCHCN-15	91986.955	0.001	32.9	21	6.03e-05	10 2 9 --	9 2 8	cdms
2 CH2CHC-15-N	91986.955	0.001	32.9	21	5.85e-05	10 2 9 --	9 2 8	jpl
3 ag-diethyl ether	91987.000	0.006	52.7	39	7.06e-07	19 416 --	18 415	cdms
4 CH3CN, v=0	91987.088	0.000	13.2	22	6.33e-05	5 0 --	4 0	cdms
5 CH3CN	91987.088	0.000	13.2	22	6.33e-05	5 0 --	4 0	jpl
6 Phenol	91987.100	0.002	64.9	175	1.58e-06	1714 3 0 --	1713 4 1	cdms
7 Phenol	91987.100	0.002	64.9	175	1.58e-06	1714 4 0 --	1713 5 1	cdms
8 CH3C-13-H2CN, v=0	91987.124	0.003	53.5	31	2.05e-06	15 114 --	14 213	cdms
9 DN03	91987.192	0.035	511.2	61	9.29e-08	3022 8 --	3021 9	jpl



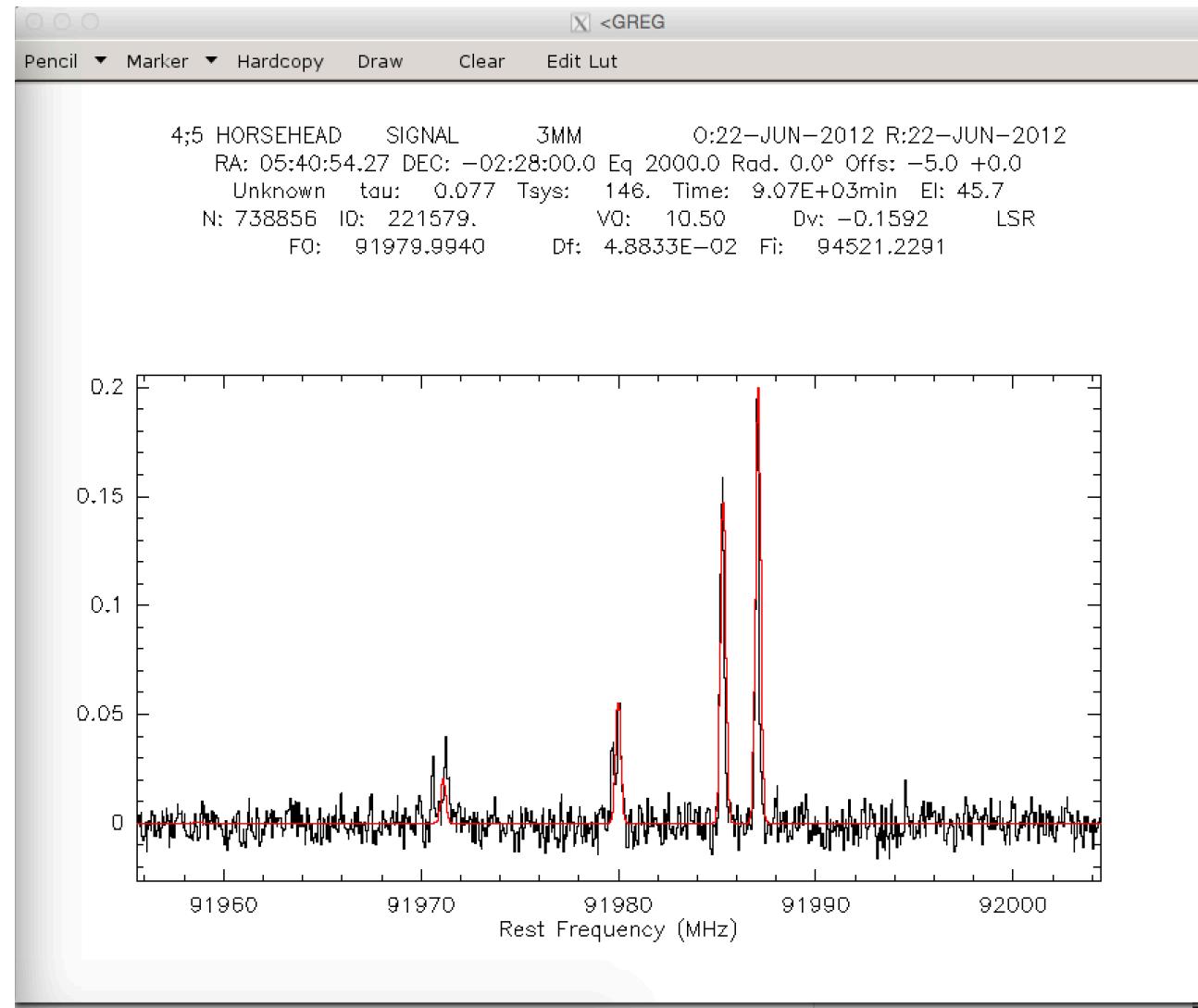
Creating a synthetic LTE spectrum

```
LAS> type ch3cn.mod                                ! Display the content of the ch3cn.mod file
! species   dcol     Tex    size    Voff      DV
!          (cm-2)   (K)    ("")   (km/s)   (km/s)
  CH3CN    1e13     25     10      0       1
LAS> modsource ch3cn.mod 30 /verbose    ! Create the synthetic spectrum
I-MODSOURCE, 5 lines found in the frequency range 91955.5781255 to 92004.414063 MHz
I-MODSOURCE, 5 CH3CN lines found in the frequency range
I-MODSOURCE, log10 of the partition function at 25.0 K from jpl is 2.3969
# Species Freq[MHz] Err[MHz] Eup[K] Gup Aij[s-1] Upper level -- Lower level Origin Tau
  1 CH3CN  91958.726  0.000  127.5  22  2.28e-05      5 4 -- 4 4           jpl 3.05e-04
  2 CH3CN  91971.130  0.000   77.5  44  4.05e-05      5 3 -- 4 3           jpl 8.03e-03
  3 CH3CN  91979.994  0.000   41.8  22  5.32e-05      5 2 -- 4 2           jpl 2.20e-02
  4 CH3CN  91985.314  0.000   20.4  22  6.08e-05      5 1 -- 4 1           jpl 5.90e-02
  5 CH3CN  91987.088  0.000   13.2  22  6.33e-05      5 0 -- 4 0           jpl 8.20e-02
I-MODEL, Blanking value: -1000.00000
I-RESAMPLE, Frequency resolution: .04883 MHz (observatory), .04883 MHz (rest frame)
I-MODSOURCE, Model has been stored in memory
```

Overplotting a synthetic LTE spectrum

LAS> modshow

! Overplot the synthetic spectrum



WEEDS was used to detect the first branched alkyl
(isopropylcyanide) in the ISM with ALMA data
(Belloche et al. 2014, Science, 345)

