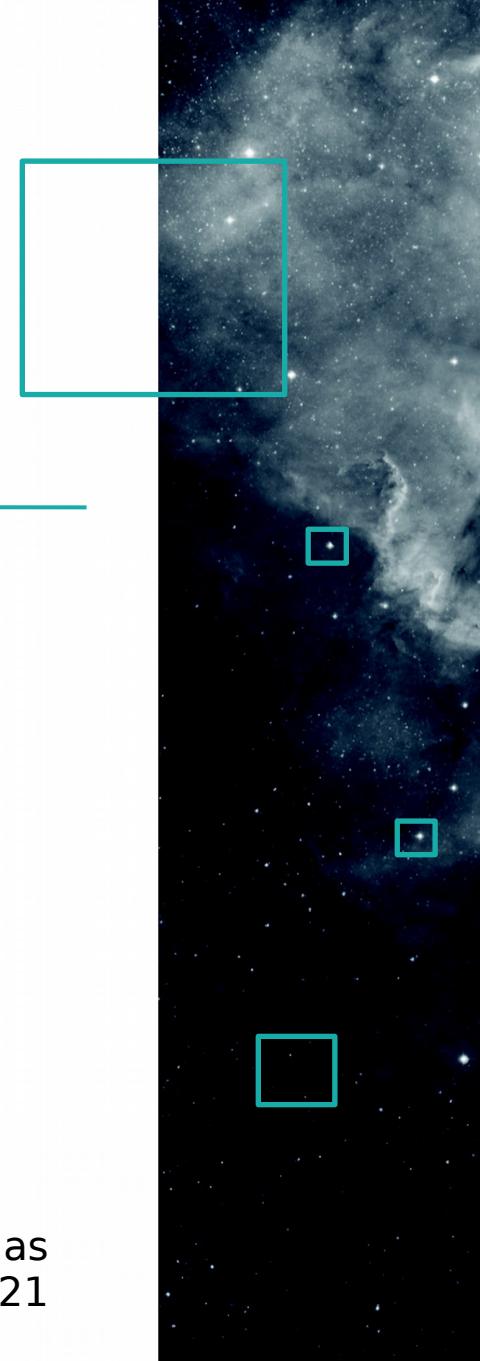


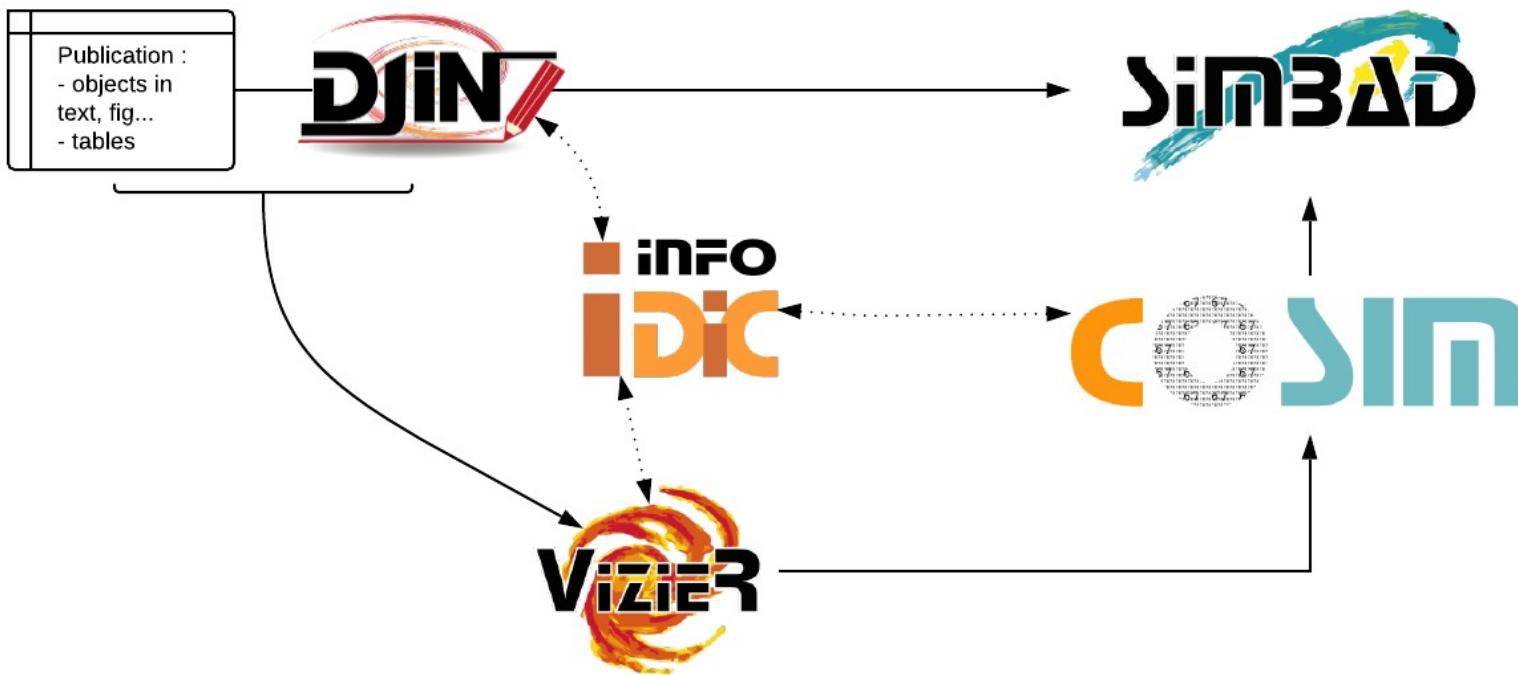
EAS 2021

How we process your papers at CDS



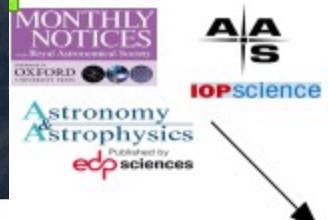
Mihaela Buga - Esther Collas
June & July 2021







A cooperative team



References

Year, journal, volume, pages,
title, authors, abstract, keyword,
bibcode, copyright, DOI

From publishers to SIMBAD

Soizick Lesteven
Magali Neuville

IT Development

SIMBAD	: A. Oberto, T. Boch , S. Lesteven, G. Mantelet
Dictionary	: A. Oberto
VizieR	: G. Landais, T. Boch, F.-X. Pineau
Aladin	: P. Fernique, T. Boch



Bibliographic reference in SIMBAD



2021AJ....161..252T - *Astron. J.*, 161, 252-252 (2021/June-0)

Broadband stability of the Habitable Zone Planet Finder Fabry-Perot etalon calibration system: evidence for chromatic variation.

TERRIEN R.C., NINAN J.P., DIDDAMS S.A., MAHADEVAN S., HALVERSON S., BENDER C., FREDRICK C., HEARTY F., JENNINGS J., METCALF A.J., MONSON A., ROY A., SCHWAB C. and STEFANSSON G.

Abstract (from CDS):

The comblike spectrum of a white light-illuminated Fabry-Perot etalon can serve as a cost-effective and stable reference for precise Doppler measurements. Understanding the stability of these devices across their broad (hundreds of nanometers) spectral bandwidths is essential to realizing their full potential as Doppler calibrators. However, published descriptions remain limited to small bandwidths or short time spans. We present an \sim 6 month broadband stability monitoring campaign of the Fabry-Perot etalon system deployed with the near-infrared Habitable Zone Planet Finder (HPF) spectrograph. We monitor the wavelengths of each of \sim 3500 resonant modes measured in HPF spectra of this Fabry-Perot etalon (free spectral range = 30 GHz, bandwidth = 820-1280 nm), leveraging the accuracy and precision of an electro-optic frequency comb reference. These results reveal chromatic structure in the Fabry-Perot mode locations and their evolution with time. We measure an average drift on the order of 2 cm s^{-1} day $^{-1}$, with local departures up to $\pm 5 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ day $^{-1}$. We discuss these behaviors in the context of the Fabry-Perot etalon mirror dispersion and other optical properties of the system and the implications for the use of similar systems for precise Doppler measurements. Our results show that this system supports the wavelength calibration of HPF at the $<= 10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ level over a night and the $<= 30 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ level over ~ 10 days. Our results also highlight the need for long-term and spectrally resolved study of similar systems that will be deployed to support Doppler measurement precision approaching $\sim 10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$.

Abstract Copyright: © 2021. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

Journal keyword(s): *Near infrared astronomy - Radial velocity - Spectroscopy - Fabry-Perot interferometers - Exoplanet detection methods*

Status at CDS : Objects in title, abstract, text, figures, and all or part of small table(s) being processed in SIMBAD.

► [Full paper](#)

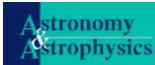
► [View the reference in ADS](#)

To bookmark this query, right click on this link: [simbad:2021AJ....161..252T](#) and select 'bookmark this link' or equivalent in the popup menu

□ Tag astronomical objets in papers

The way to tag objects

\object tag



\objectname or

\object tag



CDS Publication support page :

Publication support

This page summarizes support resources and directions on best practices for publishing your data.

Choose your topic of interest:

[Astronomical object names](#)

[Your data in VizieR](#)

[Create your image survey](#)

[Other - More support](#)

Astronomical object names

SIMBAD documentalists make daily updates to the SIMBAD database, linking astronomical objects to the published papers they appear in. This task is made a lot easier if object names are properly written.



The dictionary of nomenclature is the reference service on how to write object identifiers. You can query the dictionary of nomenclature to check how acronyms are best written (e.g. M for Messier objects, or NGC, or HD) :

- [Using a new interface](#)
- [Using the standard interface](#) (if your browser does not support Flash)

You can validate the syntax of individual object identifiers using the [Sesame name resolver](#).

Some editors provide a way to tag astronomical objects in manuscripts. This is done with a \object tag in [Astronomy and Astrophysics](#) and a \objectname or \object tag in [AAS journals](#).

CDS provides tools to validate these tags in your manuscripts :

- [\object validation](#)
- [\objectname validation](#)

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Publication :
- objects in
text, fig...
- tables



References

Year, journal, volume, pages,
title, authors, abstract, keyword,
bibcode, copyright, DOI

From publishers to SIMBAD

Soizick Lesteven
Magali Neuville



SIMBAD update

Extraction of information from articles

Objects, identifiers, fundamental data,
measurements, references,

Aline Eisele : A&A, PASJ, PASP, ...
Magali Neuville : ApJ, ApJS, Sci, Natur, ...
Evelyne Son : AJ, MNRAS
Philippe Vonflie : MNRAS



Scientific Expertise SIMBAD : C. Loup, C. Bot , L. Cambrésy, G. Monari, A. Nebot, P. Ocvirk, A. Siebert, B. Vollmer
Dictionary : B. Vollmer

VizieR : P. Ocvirk, C. Bot, S. Derrière, G. Monari, A. Nebot

IT Development

SIMBAD : A. Oberto, T. Boch , S. Lesteven, G. Mantelet
Dictionary : A. Oberto
VizieR : G. Landais, T. Boch, F.-X. Pineau
Aladin : P. Fernique, T. Boch



Detection in Journals of Identifiers and Names

since
2008

DJIN - fromUrl.pdf

File Name Identifier Search Configuration Help

Journal : MNRAS Volume : 473 Bibcode : 2016MNRAS.473L.50L

20 object names (53)

- 2MASS J13065627-4035233 (1)
- 3FGL J1306.8-4031 (6)
- 3FGL J1417.5-4402 (2)
- 3XMM J130656.2-403523 (1)
- ESO 323-77 (1)
- ESO 323-81 (1)
- J130656.3-403522 (3)
- J2000 (1)
- K5 (1)
- NGC 6397 (1)
- PSR 1957+20 (1)
- PSR J1023+0038 (1)
- PSR J1301-40 (1)
- PSR J1306-40 (25)
 - Title (1)
 - Keyword (1)
 - Abstract (2)
 - Text (17)
 - Caption (4)
- PSR J1740-5340 (1)
- Roberts 2011 (1)
- T0 (2)
- W-2166 (1)
- WISE J130656.28-403523.3 (1)
- XMM (1)

The 26.3-h orbit and multiwavelength properties of the 'redback' millisecond pulsar [PSR J1306-40](#)

Authors
Manuel Linares

Abstract
ABSTRACT We present the discovery of the variable optical and X-ray counterparts to the radio millisecond pulsar (MSP) [PSR J1306-40](#), recently discovered by Keane et al. We find that both the optical and X-ray fluxes are modulated with the same period, which allows us to measure for the first time the orbital period $P_{\text{orb}} \sim 1.097$ 16[6] d. The optical properties are consistent with a main-sequence companion with spectral type G to mid K and, together with the X-ray luminosity (8.8×10^3 erg s $^{-1}$ in the 0.5–10 keV band, for a distance of 1.2 kpc), confirm the redback classification of this pulsar. Our results establish the binary nature of [PSR J1306-40](#), which has the longest P_{orb} among all known compact binary MSPs in the Galactic disc. We briefly discuss these findings in the context of irradiation and intrabinary shock emission in compact binary MSPs.

Keyword
Key words: binaries: general - stars: individual: [PSR J1306-40](#) - stars: neutron - pulsars: general - stars: variables: general - gamma rays: stars.

1 INTRODUCTION

Semi-automated objects detection (from the Dictionary of Nomenclature)

The most relevant references on an object



PSR J1306-40 -- Pulsar

Identifiers (3) :

An access of full data is available using the icon Vizier near the identifier of the catalogue

[PSR J1306-40](#)

[FL8Y J1306.8-4035](#)

[PSR J1306-4035](#)

Reference summaries :

from: to:

[Display](#)

or select by : (not exhaustive, explanation here)

In table

Title|Abstract|Keyword

Score

You have selected the references with this object "in table" only: 5 refs

[2021ApJ...912..124B](#) (in [table](#)) [D , PSR J1306-40,1]

Astrophys. J., 912, 124-124 (2021/May-2)

A deep Chandra X-Ray Observatory study of the millisecond pulsar population in the globular cluster Terzan 5.
BOGDANOV S., BAHRAMIAN A., HEINKE C.O., FREIRE P.C.C., HESSELS J.W.T., RANSOM S.M. and STAIRS I.H.

[2020MNRAS.493.2171D](#) (in [table](#), [text](#)) [X D , PSR J1306-40,2]

Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc., 493, 2171-2177 (2020/April-1)

Identifying the formation mechanism of redback pulsars.
DE VITO M.A., BENVENUTO O.G. and HORVATH J.E.

[2020MNRAS.496.4836S](#) (in [table](#), [subtitle](#), [text](#)) [S X D , J1306-4035;PSR J1306-4035;J1306 - 40,6]

□ The most relevant references on an object



PSR J1306-40 , the SIMBAD biblio (9 results)

C.D.S. - SIMBAD4 rel 1.7 - 2021.06.29CEST14:40:40

**Sort references on where and how often the object is cited
trying to find the most relevant references on this object.**

[More on score](#)

Bibcode/DOI △▽	Score △▽	in Title Abstract Keywords △▽	in a table △▽	in teXt, Caption, ... △▽	Nb occurrence △▽	Nb objects in ref △▽	Citations (from ADS) △▽	Title
2021ApJ...909..185S	50			X	1	8	~	Discovery of a new pulsar in the Galactic bulge
2021ApJ...912..124B	20		D		1	65	~	A deep Chandra X-ray survey of the central parsec of the Galaxy
2020ApJ...895L..36P	47			X	1	8	~	Periodicity search for pulsars in the Galactic bulge
2020MNRAS.493.2171D	65		D	X	2	36	~	Identifying the foreground pulsar population in the Galactic bulge
2020MNRAS.496.4836S	299		D	S X	6	29	~	The SURvey for Pulsars in the Galactic Bulge
2019ApJ...872...42S 	421		D	X	10	36	~	Optical spectroscopic follow-up of pulsars from the SURVEY FOR PULSARS IN THE GALACTIC BULGE
2019ApJ...876....8S 	1684	T A		X C	36	7	~	PSR J1306-40 at 26.3 h: a pulsar with a 1684 s orbital period
2018MNRAS.473..116K	392	A	D	S X C F	7	28	22	The SURvey for PULSARS in the Galactic Bulge
2018MNRAS.473I..50I	1288	T K A		X C F	27	10	1	The 26.3-h orbit of PSR J1306-40

DJIN

DJIN - fromUrl.pdf

File Name Identifier Search Configuration Help

Journal : MNRAS Volume : 473 Bibcode : 2018MNRAS.473L..50L

14 object names (46)

- 2MASS J13065627-4035233 (1)
- Text (1)
 - 1
- 3FGL J1306.8-4031 (6)
- 3FGL J1417.5-4402 (2)
- 3XMM J130656.2-403523 (1)
- ESO 323-77 (1)
- ESO 323-81 (1)
- J130656.3-403522 (3)
- NGC 6397 (1)
- PSR 1957+20 (1)
- PSR J1023+0038 (1)
- PSR J1301-40 (1)
- PSR J1306-40 (25)
- PSR J1740-5340 (1)
- WISE J130656.28-403523.3 (1)

Identify objects

measured N_ (E(B-V) reddening, we estimate & Mamajek 2013). We find $V \sim 18$ mag corresponds to an absolute visual magnitude of $M_V \sim 16.2$, which, where $m = V - M_V$, we find $m \sim 1.8$. We know PSR J1740-5340

Commands for PSR J1740-5340

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main otype: Pulsar ~
otypes : Psr,Psr,X
coobox: 22499
coord : 17 40 44.589-53 40 40.90 (~) [~] D 2001ApJ...561..89D
flux: B (Vega) 17.43 D 2010ApJ...722...20C
flux: R (Vega) 16.25 D 2010ApJ...722...20C
liste identificateurs (6) :
PSR J1740-5340
CXOGib J174044.6-534041
PSR J1740-53
PSR J1740-5340A
PSR B1736-53
[GHE2001b] U12
```

compare and update existing data

Commands for 2MASS J13065627-4035233

[1] Identifier not found in the database : 2MASS J13065627-4035233

correct the « misprints »

create new objects:

+ X-id + data

a i 2MASS J13065627-4035233
 a c 13 06 56.276 -40 35 23.36 (NIR B [260 240 89] 2003yCat.2246....OC
 c m J 16.26 [0.12] D 2003yCat.2246....OC
 c m H 15.99 [0.17] D 2003yCat.2246....OC
 c m K 15.39 [0.20] D 2003yCat.2246....OC
 a i WISE J130656.28-403523.3
 a i CRTS J130656.3-403522
 a i USNO-B1.0 0494-0280404
 c m B 18.4 E 2003AJ...125..984M
 c m R 18.1 E 2003AJ...125..984M

OK from VizieR Position Cancel

Necessitates extensive verification



Best practices for Data Publication in the Astronomical Literature

arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:2106.01477

Astrophysics > Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics

[Submitted on 2 Jun 2021]

Best Practices for Data Publication in the Astronomical Literature

- Provide the complete object name.
- Explicitly include the “J” in names based on J2000 coordinates.
- Insert spacers between a catalog name and the identifiers within the catalog.
- Distinguish between part of an object and the object itself
- Do not use the same name for different objects.
- For newly discovered objects, please follow the IAU
 - Always assign a name
 - Verify the name is unique
 - Keep the appropriate number of significant figures in coordinate-based names.

Best practices for Data Publication in the Astronomical Literature

arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:2106.01477

Astrophysics > Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics

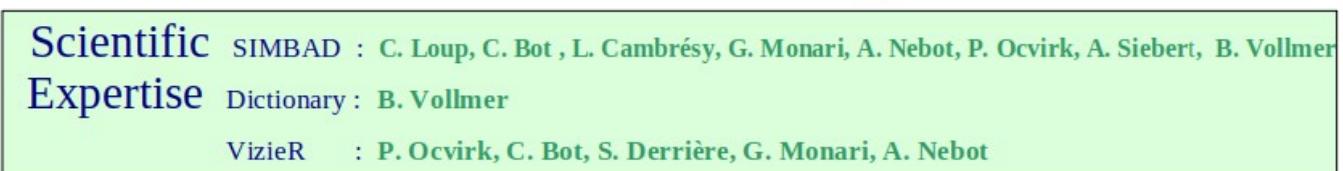
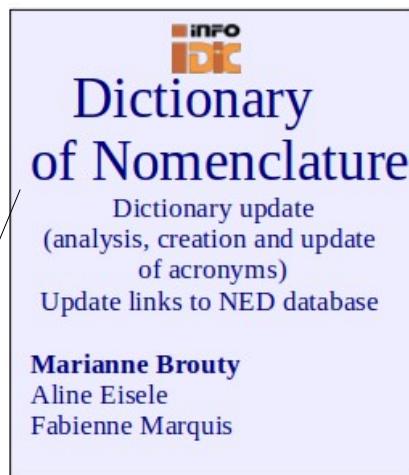
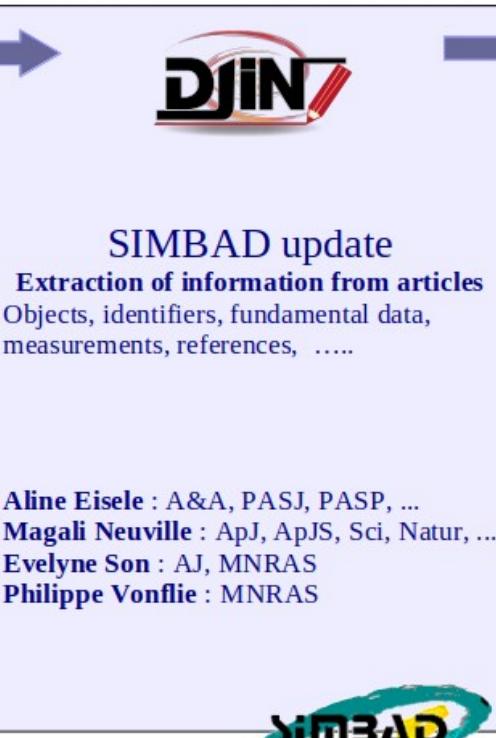
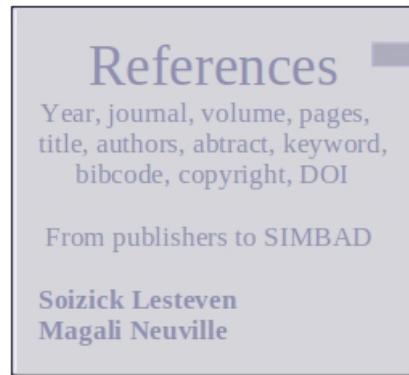
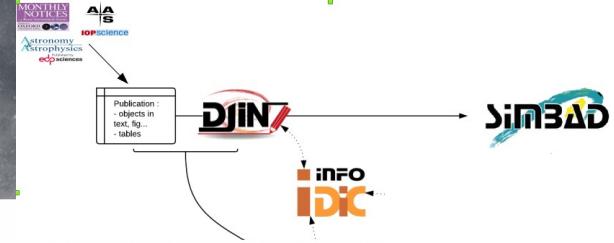
[Submitted on 2 Jun 2021]

Best Practices for Data Publication in the Astronomical Literature

Table 1. Examples of improper astronomical designations in literature

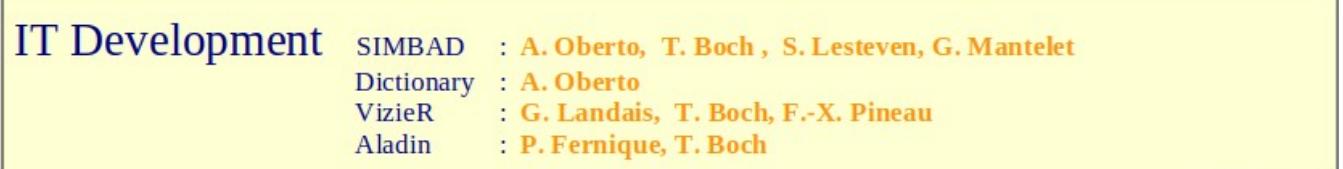
As published	Why it is improper	Recommended usage (notes if available)
SDSS J1441+0948	Insufficient precision in RA and DEC can cause confusion with nearby sources.	SDSS J144157.24+094859.1, or SDSS J144156.97+094856.5, or SDSS J144157.26+094853.7
SN 05J	Incomplete name can be interpreted into different objects.	SN 1905J, or SN 2005J
HESS J232+202	Leading zero in RA is missing and can cause misinterpretation of the RA at 23 hours instead of 02 hour.	HESS J0232+202
BR 0529-3526	Missing letter J to specify J2000 equatorial coordinates.	BR J0529-3526
0008+006	Name prefix is needed to distinguish between different objects.	ZC 0008+006 ($z = 2.3$), or IVS B0008+006 ($z = 1.5$)
DEM45	H II regions in LMC or SMC should be indicated with “L” or “S” to avoid ambiguity.	DEM L 045, or DEM S 045
SDSS 587729386611212320	Database objectID numbers are used without specifying release number. The same running number may refer to a different source in a different release.	SDSS DR6 587729386611212320
Gaia DR 2 2.7904e18	ID is written in scientific notation, making it impossible to retrieve the actual object.	Gaia DR2 2790494815860044544

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Designation = Acronym + Sequence

eg. M 31 / 1RXS J164251.3-542955



The Dictionnaty of Nomenclature

Dictionary of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects (Last update: 25-Jun-2021)

Designations of astronomical objects are often confusing. Astronomical designations (also called Object Identifiers) have been collected and published by Lortet and collaborators in *Dictionaries of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects outside the solar system* ([Biblio](#)). This Info service is the electronic look-up version of the Dictionary which is updated on a regular basis; it provides full references and usages about 24982 different acronyms.

To find out the meaning of specific acronyms or related references, choose and fill the form below; the words you type in the box are *anded*, i.e. the acronyms matching *all* words will be displayed.

Type in your words:	Choose one of the <i>Info</i> possibilities:
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>	<input type="button" value="Identifier starting by"/>
Select the output layout:	...and ask for the result
<input type="radio"/> Default	<input type="button" value="Submit INFO question"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> SIMBAD Usage	Select the number of answers: <input type="button" value="Maximum of 100 entries"/>

[How to refer to a source or designate a new one](#) is a short document from the Task Group on Astronomical Designations of [IAU Commission B2](#) which provides basic advices in this topic. A more extensive [Specifications concerning designations for astronomical radiation sources outside the solar system](#) document gives more complete definitions and examples.

If you are preparing a new catalogue, we wish to encourage to [register for an acronym](#), preferably before your new objects become referenced (even informally).



Status at CDS



2021AJ....161..252T - *Astron. J.*, 161, 252-252 (2021/June-0)

Broadband stability of the Habitable Zone Planet Finder Fabry-Perot etalon calibration system: evidence for chromatic variation.

TERRIEN R.C., NINAN J.P., DIDDAMS S.A., MAHADEVAN S., HALVERSON S., BENDER C., FREDRICK C., HEARTY F., JENNINGS J., METCALF A.J., MONSON A., ROY A., SCHWAB C. and STEFANSSON G.

Abstract (from CDS):

The comblike spectrum of a white light-illuminated Fabry-Perot etalon can serve as a cost-effective and stable reference for precise Doppler measurements. Understanding the stability of these devices across their broad (hundreds of nanometers) spectral bandwidths is essential to realizing their full potential as Doppler calibrators. However, published descriptions remain limited to small bandwidths or short time spans. We present an \sim 6 month broadband stability monitoring campaign of the Fabry-Perot etalon system deployed with the near-infrared Habitable Zone Planet Finder (HPF) spectrograph. We monitor the wavelengths of each of \sim 3500 resonant modes measured in HPF spectra of this Fabry-Perot etalon (free spectral range = 30 GHz, bandwidth = 820-1280 nm), leveraging the accuracy and precision of an electro-optic frequency comb reference. These results reveal chromatic structure in the Fabry-Perot mode locations and their evolution with time. We measure an average drift on the order of 2 cm s^{-1} day $^{-1}$, with local departures up to $\pm 5 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ day $^{-1}$. We discuss these behaviors in the context of the Fabry-Perot etalon mirror dispersion and other optical properties of the system and the implications for the use of similar systems for precise Doppler measurements. Our results show that this system supports the wavelength calibration of HPF at the $<= 10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ level over a night and the $<= 30 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ level over ~ 10 days. Our results also highlight the need for long-term and spectrally resolved study of similar systems that will be deployed to support Doppler measurement precision approaching $\sim 10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$.

Abstract Copyright: © 2021. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

Journal keyword(s): *Near infrared astronomy - Radial velocity - Spectroscopy - Fabry-Perot interferometers - Exoplanet detection methods*

Status at CDS : Objects in title, abstract, text, figures, and all or part of small table(s) being processed in SIMBAD.

► [Full paper](#)

► [View the reference in ADS](#)

To bookmark this query, right click on this link: [simbad:2021AJ....161..252T](#) and select 'bookmark this link' or equivalent in the popup menu

Data and two-dimensional scaling relations for galaxies in Abell 1689: a hint of size evolution at $z \sim 0.2$.

HOUGHTON R.C.W., DAVIES R.L., DALLA BONTA E. and MASTERS R.

Abstract (from CDS):

We present imaging and spectroscopy of Abell 1689 ($z=0.183$) from the Gemini multi-object spectrograph (GMOS) on the Gemini North telescope and the Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) on the *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST). We measure integrated photometry from the GMOS g' and r' images (for 531 galaxies) and surface photometry from the HST F625W image (for 43 galaxies) as well as velocities and velocity dispersions from the GMOS spectra (for 71 galaxies). We construct the Kormendy, Faber-Jackson and colour-magnitude relations for early-type galaxies in Abell 1689 using these data and compare them to those of the Coma cluster. We measure the intrinsic scatter of the colour-magnitude relation in Abell 1689 to be $\sigma_{CMR} = 0.054 \pm 0.004$ mag, which places degenerate constraints on the ratio of the assembly time-scale to the time available (β) and the age of the population. Making the assumption that galaxies in Abell 1689 will evolve into those of Coma over an interval of 2.26 Gyr breaks this degeneracy and limits β to be >0.6 and the age of the red sequence to be >5.5 Gyr (formed at $z > 0.55$). Without corrections for size evolution but accounting for magnitude cuts and selection effects, the Kormendy and Faber-Jackson relations are inconsistent and disagree at the 2σ level regarding the amount of luminosity evolution in the last 2.26 Gyr. However, after correcting for size evolution the Kormendy and Faber-Jackson relations show similar changes in luminosity (0.22 ± 0.11 mag) that are consistent with the passive evolution of the stellar populations from a single burst of star formation 10.2 ± 3.3 Gyr ago ($z = 1.8 \pm 0.9$). Thus, the changes in the Kormendy, Faber-Jackson and colour-magnitude relations of Abell 1689 relative to Coma all agree and suggest old galaxy populations with little or no synchronization in the star formation histories. Furthermore, the weak evidence for size evolution in the cluster environment in the last 2.26 Gyr places interesting constraints on the possible mechanisms at work, favouring harassment or secular processes over merger scenarios. A new observational tracer for high-density disc-like structures around B[e] supergiants

Abstract Copyright: 2012 The Authors Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society 2012 RAS

Journal keyword(s): *galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, CD - galaxies: evolution - galaxies: clusters: individual: Abell 1689*

VizieR on-line data: <Available at CDS ([J/MNRAS/423/256](#)): table3.dat table6.dat>

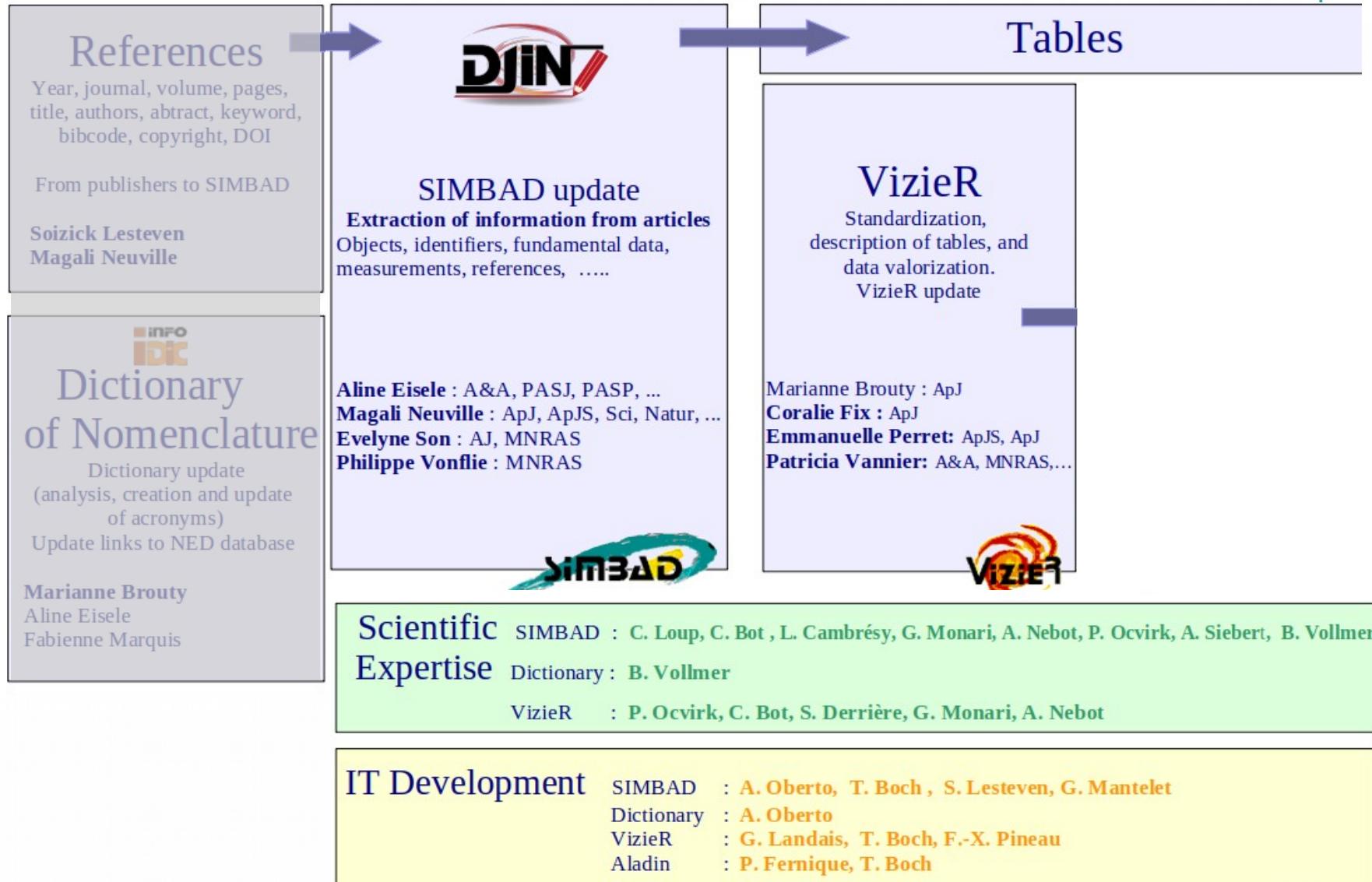
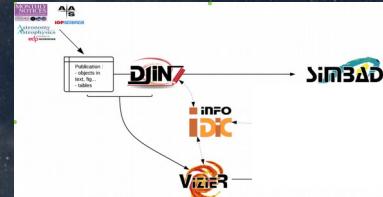
Nomenclature: Table 3: [HDD2012] Phot NNNN N=532 among (Nos 2-1694), [HDD2012] Spec NNNN N=76 among (Nos 14-1164).

Status at CDS : All or part of tables of objects will be ingested in SIMBAD with priority 1.

Simbad objects: [7](#)

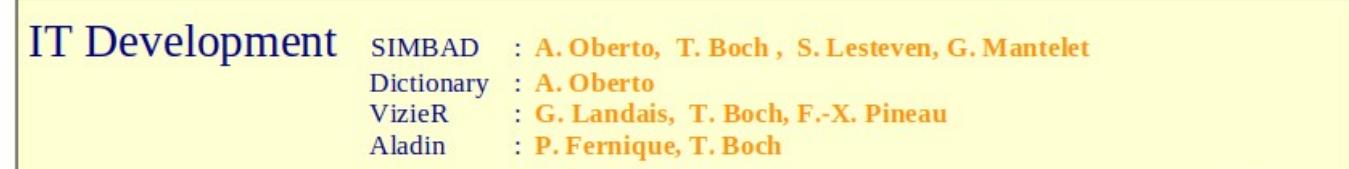
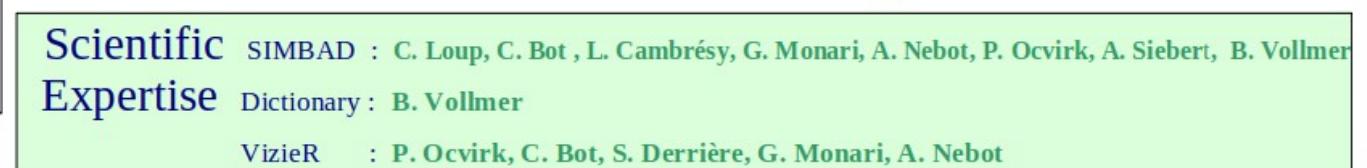
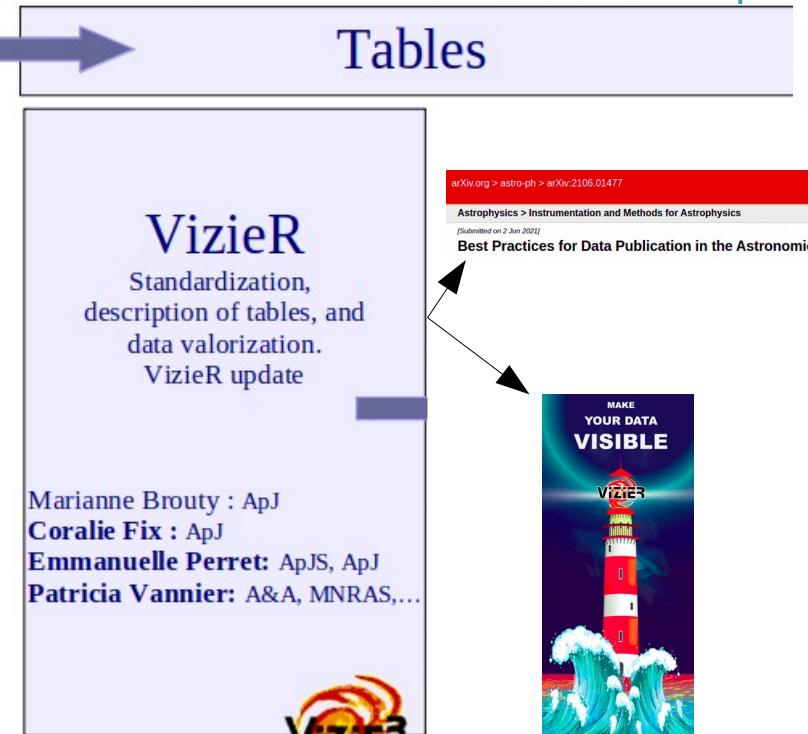
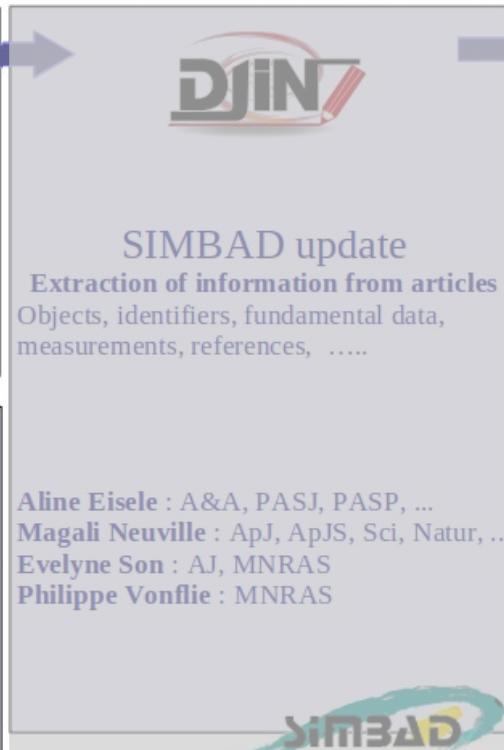
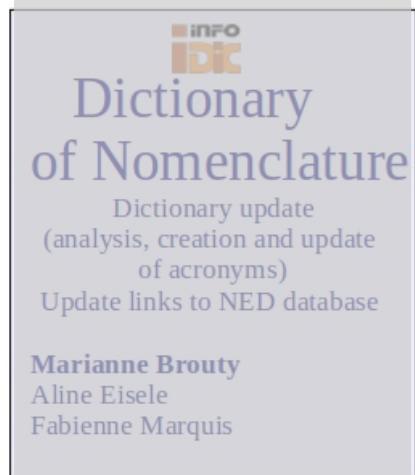
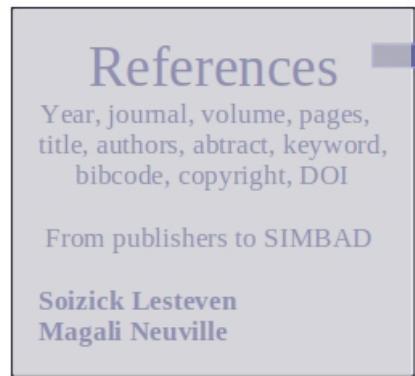
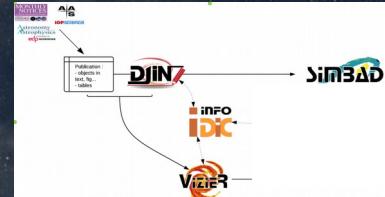


A cooperative team



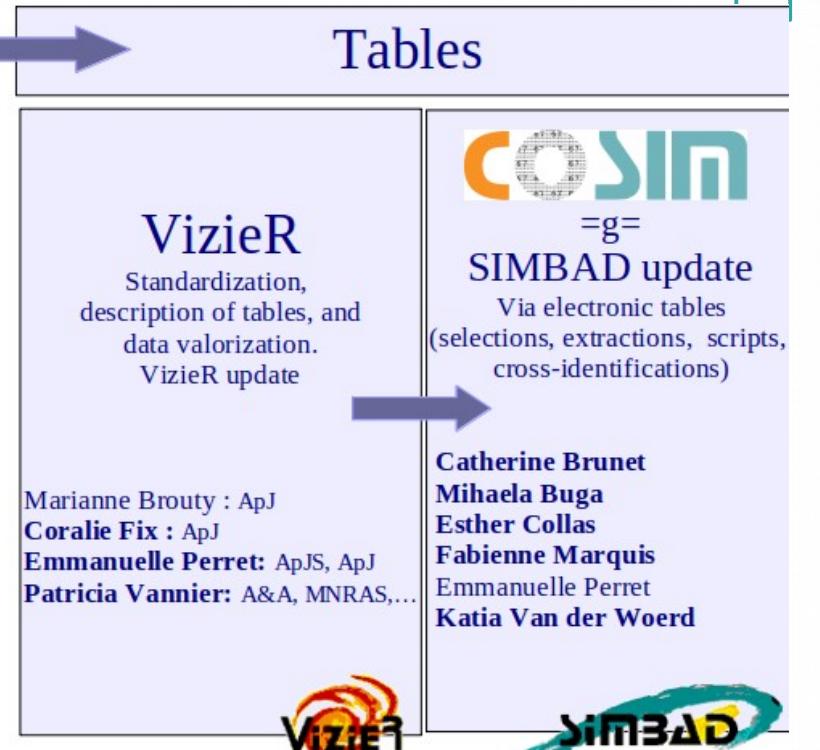
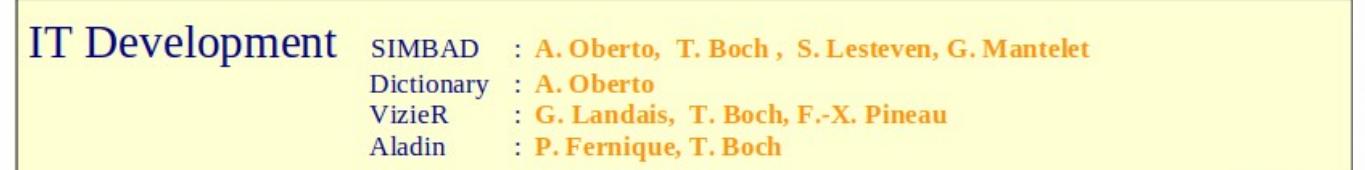
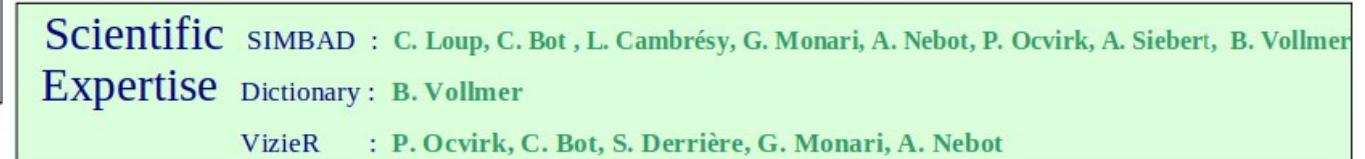
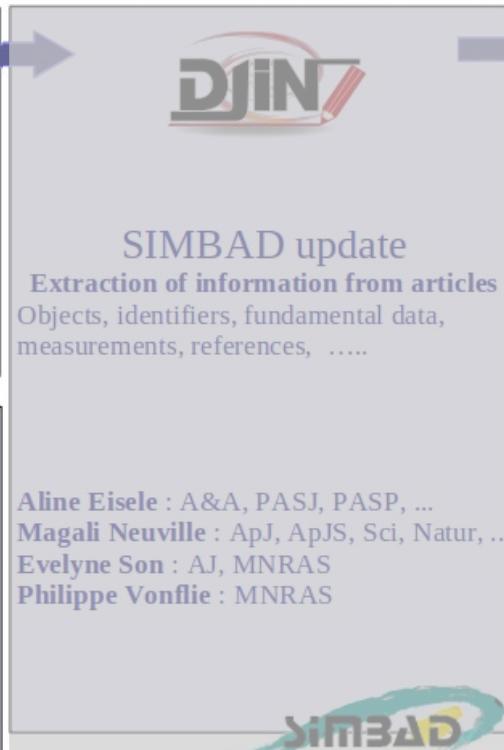
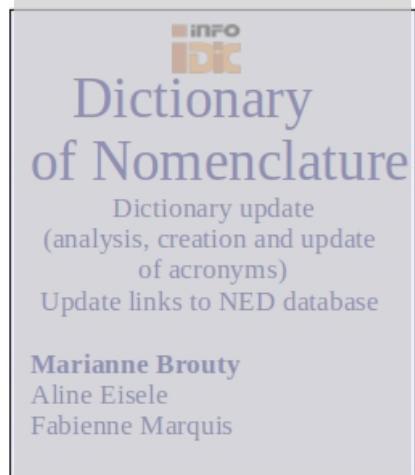
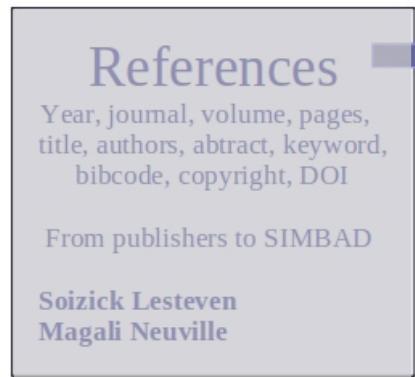
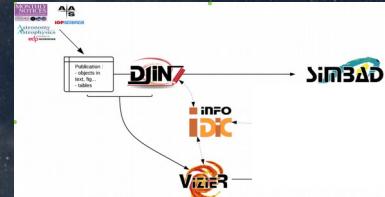


A cooperative team



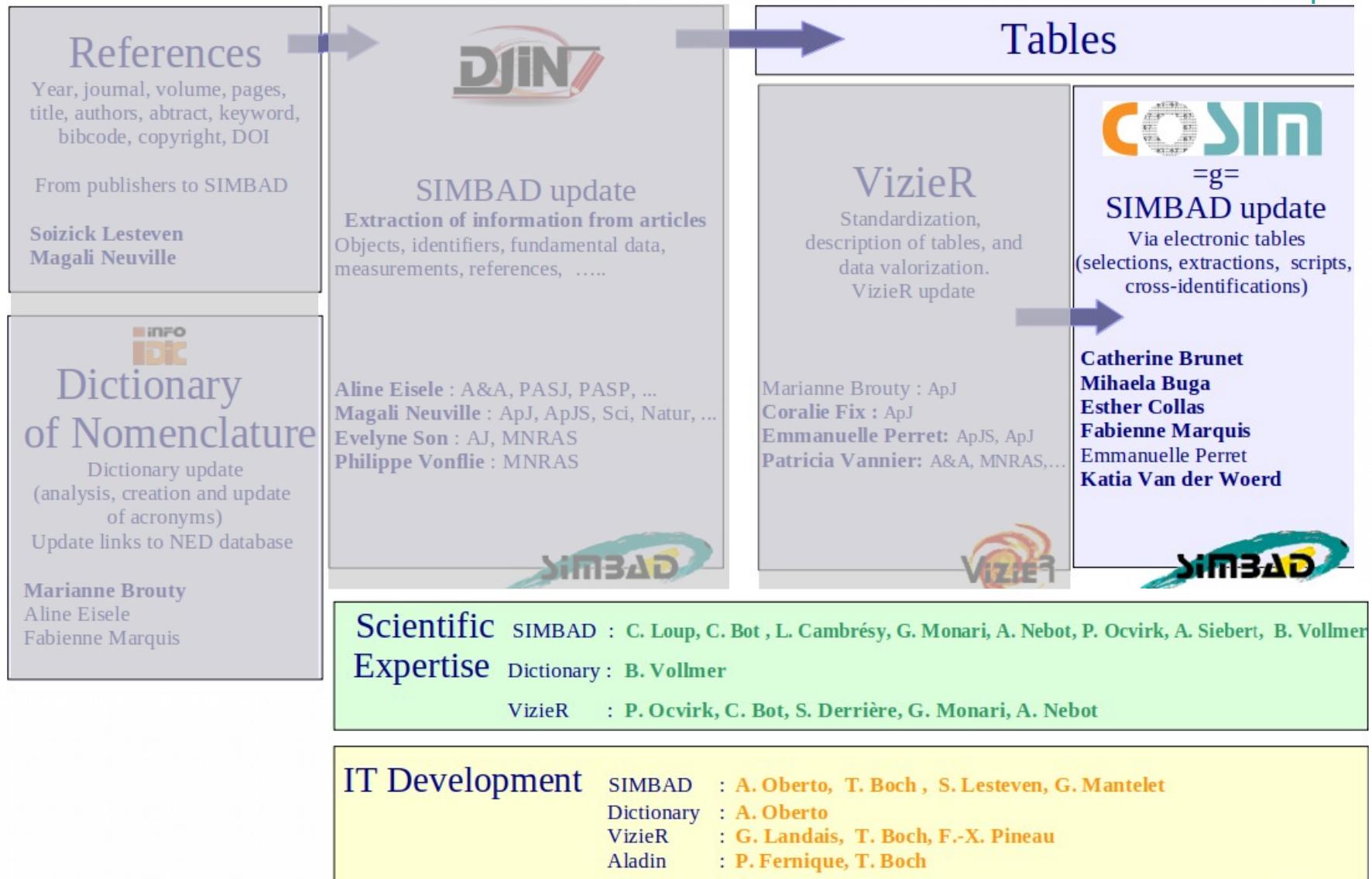
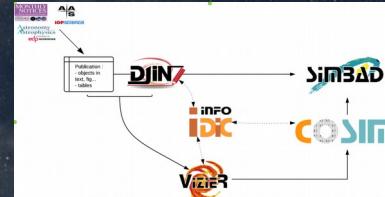


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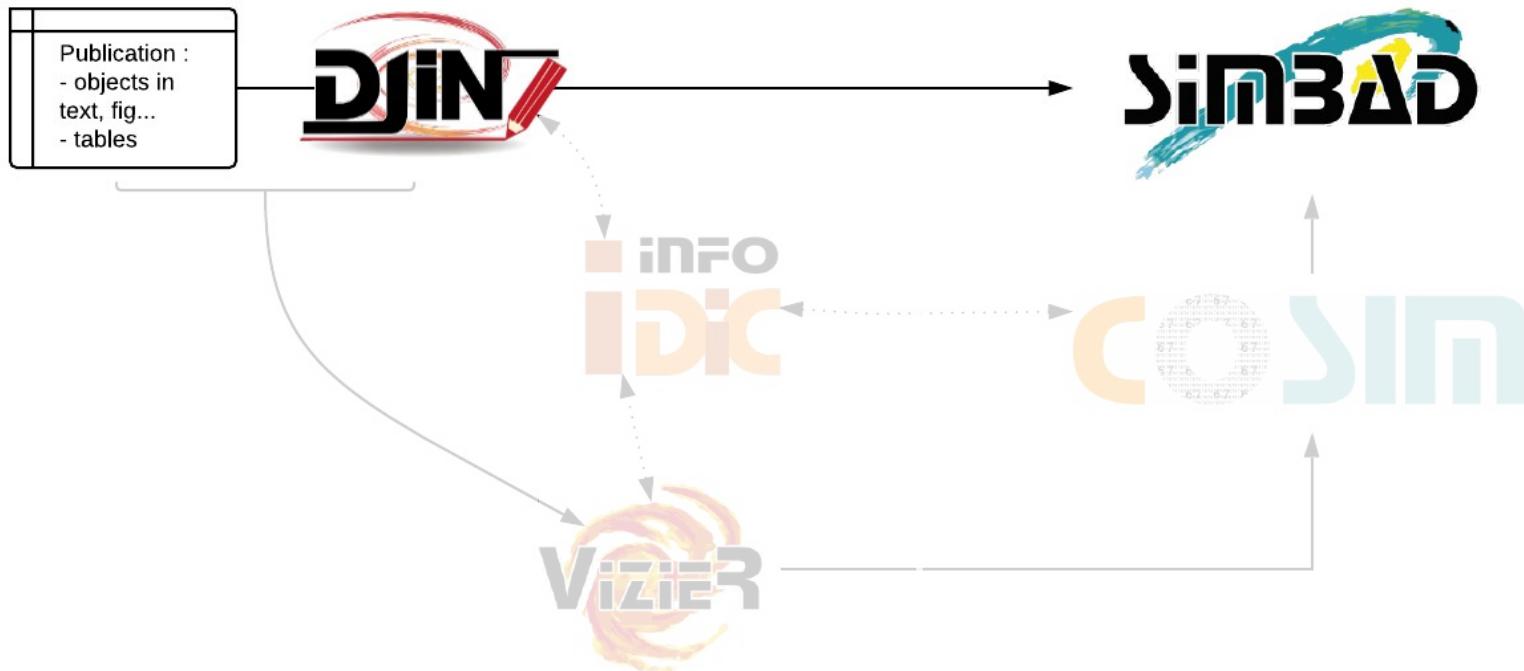




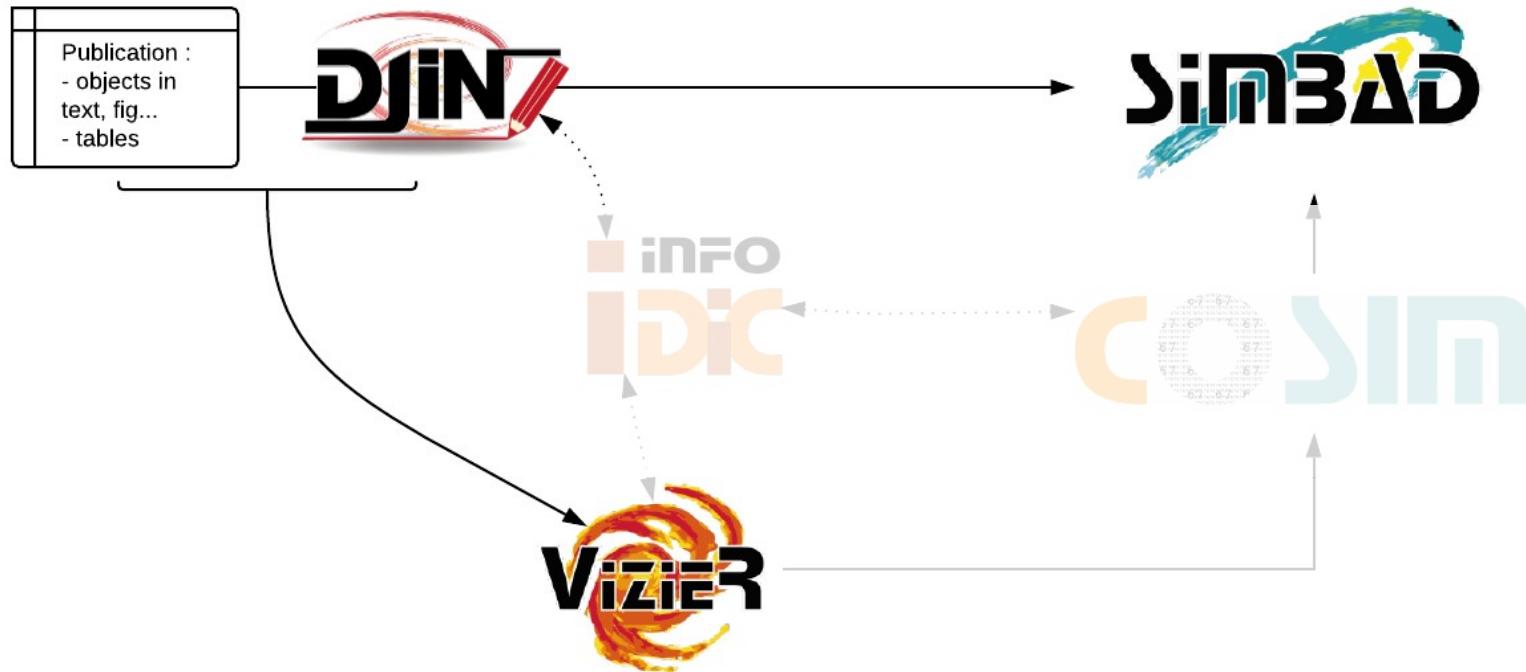
A cooperative team



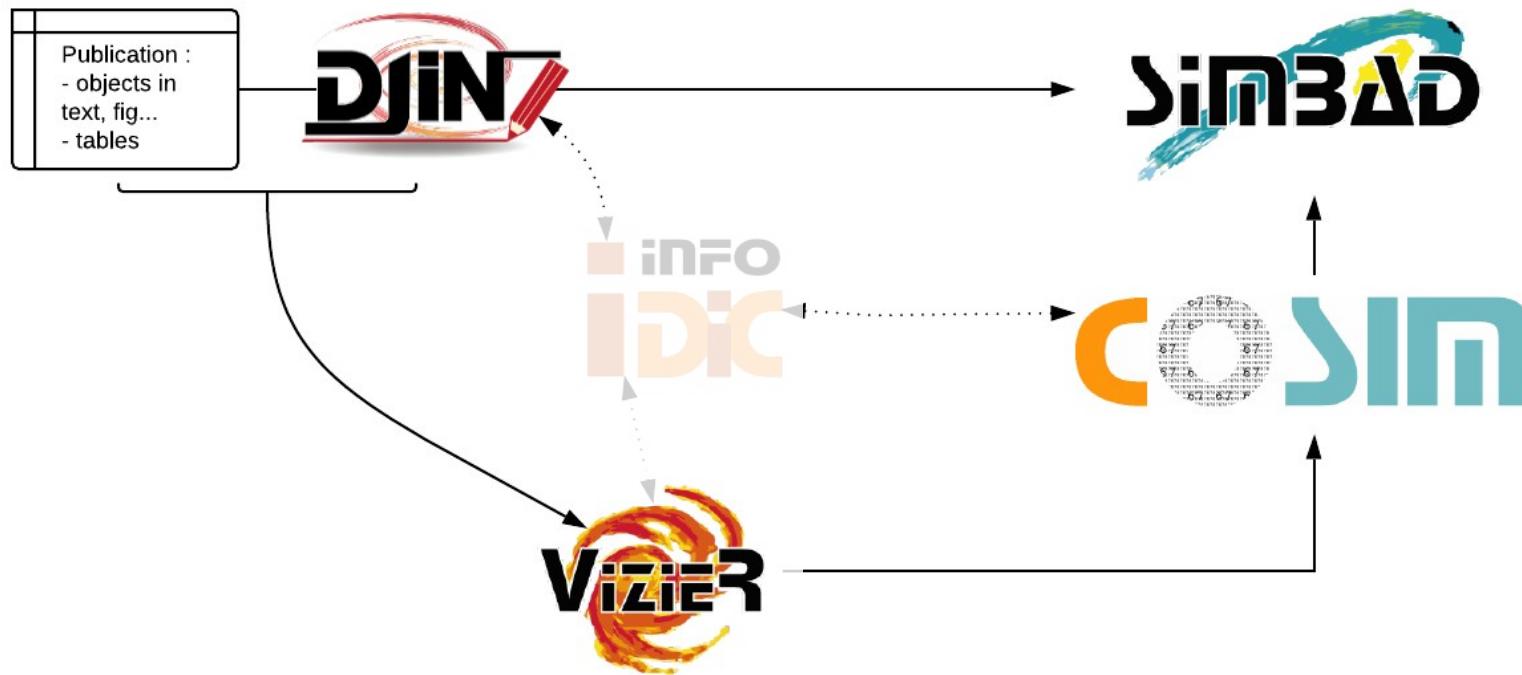
CDS Documentalists team work



CDS Documentalists team work



CDS Documentalists team work





Demo





Demo



2019A&A...631A.171S - *Astronomy and Astrophysics, volume 631A, 171-171 (2019/11-1)*

Neutron-capture elements in dwarf galaxies. I. Chemical clocks and the short timescale of the r-process.

SKULADOTTIR A., HANSEN C.J., SALVADORI S. and CHOPLIN A.

Abstract (from CDS):

The heavy elements ($Z > 30$) are created in neutron (n)-capture processes that are predicted to happen at vastly different nucleosynthetic sites. To study these processes in an environment different from the Milky Way, we targeted the n -capture elements in red giant branch stars in the Sculptor dwarf spheroidal galaxy. Using ESO VLT/FLAMES spectra, we measured the chemical abundances of Y, Ba, La, Nd, and Eu in 98 stars covering the metallicity range $-2.4 < [\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < 0.9$. This is the first paper in a series about the n -capture elements in dwarf galaxies, and here we focus on the relative and absolute timescales of the slow (s)- and rapid (r)-processes in Sculptor. From the abundances of the s-process element Ba and the r-process element Eu, it is clear that the r-process enrichment occurred throughout the entire chemical evolution history of Sculptor. Furthermore, there is no evidence for the r-process to be significantly delayed in time relative to core-collapse supernovae. Neutron star mergers are therefore unlikely the dominant (or only) nucleosynthetic site of the r-process. However, the products of the s-process only become apparent at $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -2$ in Sculptor, and the s-process becomes the dominant source of Ba at $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \geq -2$. We tested the use of $[\text{Y}/\text{Mg}]$ and $[\text{Ba}/\text{Mg}]$ as chemical clocks in Sculptor. Similarly to what is observed in the Milky Way, $[\text{Y}/\text{Mg}]$ and $[\text{Ba}/\text{Mg}]$ increase towards younger ages. However, there is an offset in the trends, where the abundance ratios of $[\text{Y}/\text{Mg}]$ in Sculptor are significantly lower than those of the Milky Way at any given age. This is most likely caused by metallicity dependence of yields from the s-process, as well as by a different relative contribution of the s-process to core-collapse supernovae in these galaxies. Comparisons of our results with data of the Milky Way and the Fornax dwarf spheroidal galaxy furthermore show that these chemical clocks depend on both metallicity and environment.

Abstract Copyright: © Á. Skúladóttir et al. 2019

Journal keyword(s): stars: abundances - Galaxy: abundances - galaxies: abundances - galaxies: groups: individual: *Sculptor* - galaxies: dwarf - galaxies: evolution

VizieR on-line data: <Available at CDS ([J/A+A/631/A171](#)): tableb1.dat tableb2.dat>

Status at CDS : All or part of tables of objects will be ingested in SIMBAD with priority 1.

Simbad objects: 12



Demo

VizieR

Simple Target [List Of Targets](#)

Target Name (resolved by [Sesame](#)) or Position: J2000 2 arcmin
NB: The epoch used for the query is the original epoch of the table(s) Radius Box size

[Similar Catalogs](#) [2019A&A...631A.171S](#) [ReadMe+ftp](#)

Simple Constraint [List Of Constraints](#)

Query by [Constraints](#) applied on Columns (Output Order: + -)

Show	Sort	Column	Constraint	Explain (UCD)
<input type="checkbox"/>		recno		Record number assigned by the VizieR team. Should Not be used for identification. (meta.record)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Star	(char)	Name of star (meta.id;meta.main)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	RAJ2000	"h:m:s"	(i) Right ascension (J2000.0) (pos.eq.ra;meta.main)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	DEJ2000	"d:m:s"	(i) Declination (J2000.0) (pos.eq.dec;meta.main)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Teff	K	Effective Temperature (phys.temperature.effective)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	log(g)	[cm/s2]	Surface gravity (phys.gravity)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	vt	km/s	Microturbulence velocity (phys.veloc.microTurb)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	[Fe/H]		Abundance [Fe/H] (phys.abund.Fe)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	e_[Fe/H]		Error on [Fe/H] (stat.error;phys.abund.Fe)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	o_Mg		Number of measured Mg lines (meta.number)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	[Mg/Fe]		(n) Abundance [Mg/Fe] (phys.abund)
<input type="checkbox"/>		e_[Mg/Fe]		(n) Error on [Mg/Fe] (stat.error;phys.abund)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	o_Y		Number of measured Y lines (meta.number)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	[Y/Fe]		(n) Abundance [Y/Fe] (phys.abund)
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	e_[Ba/Fe]		Error on [Ba/Fe] (stat.error;phys.abund)

[Submit](#) [Reset All](#) [Clear](#) [\(i\) indexed column](#) [Submit](#)

Mirrors [CDS, France](#)



Demo

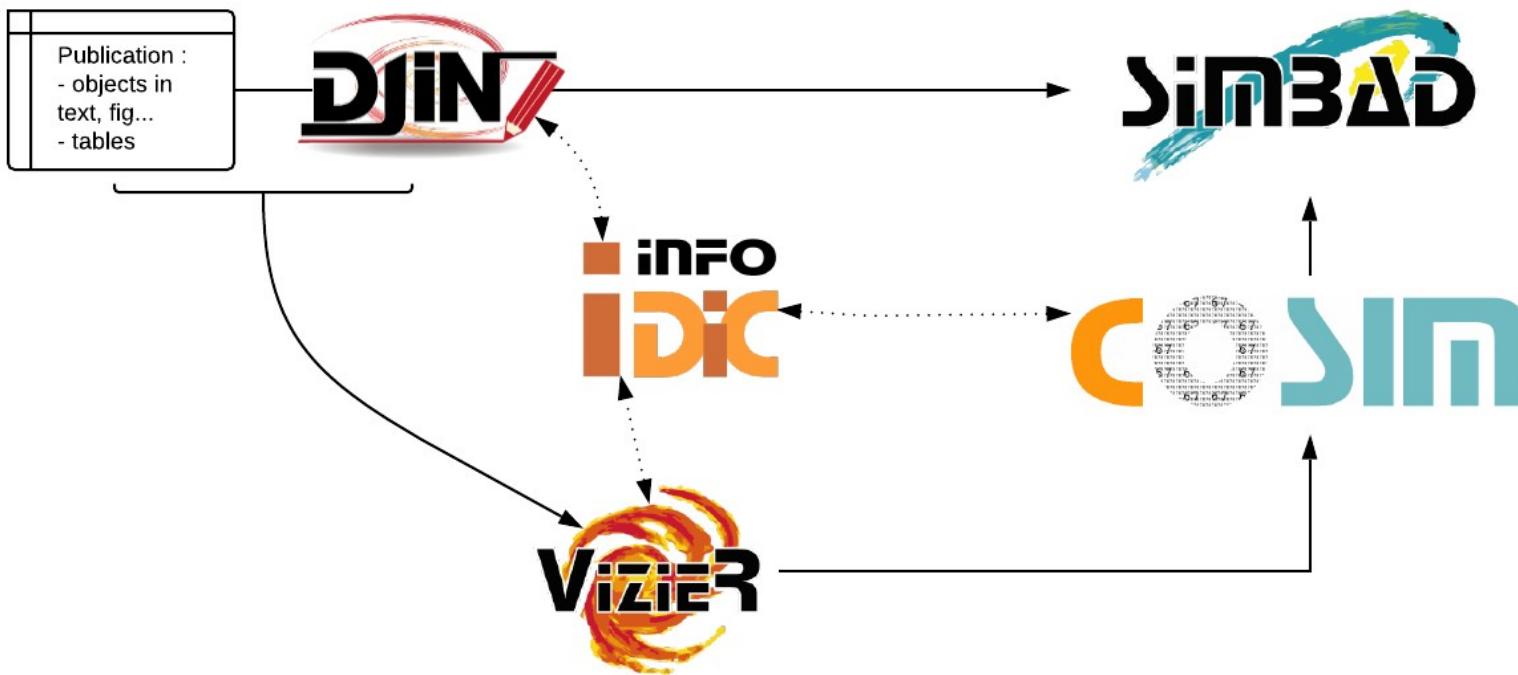


COSIN updates:

Simbad database: already existing objects are updated, new objects are created, cross-identifications are made



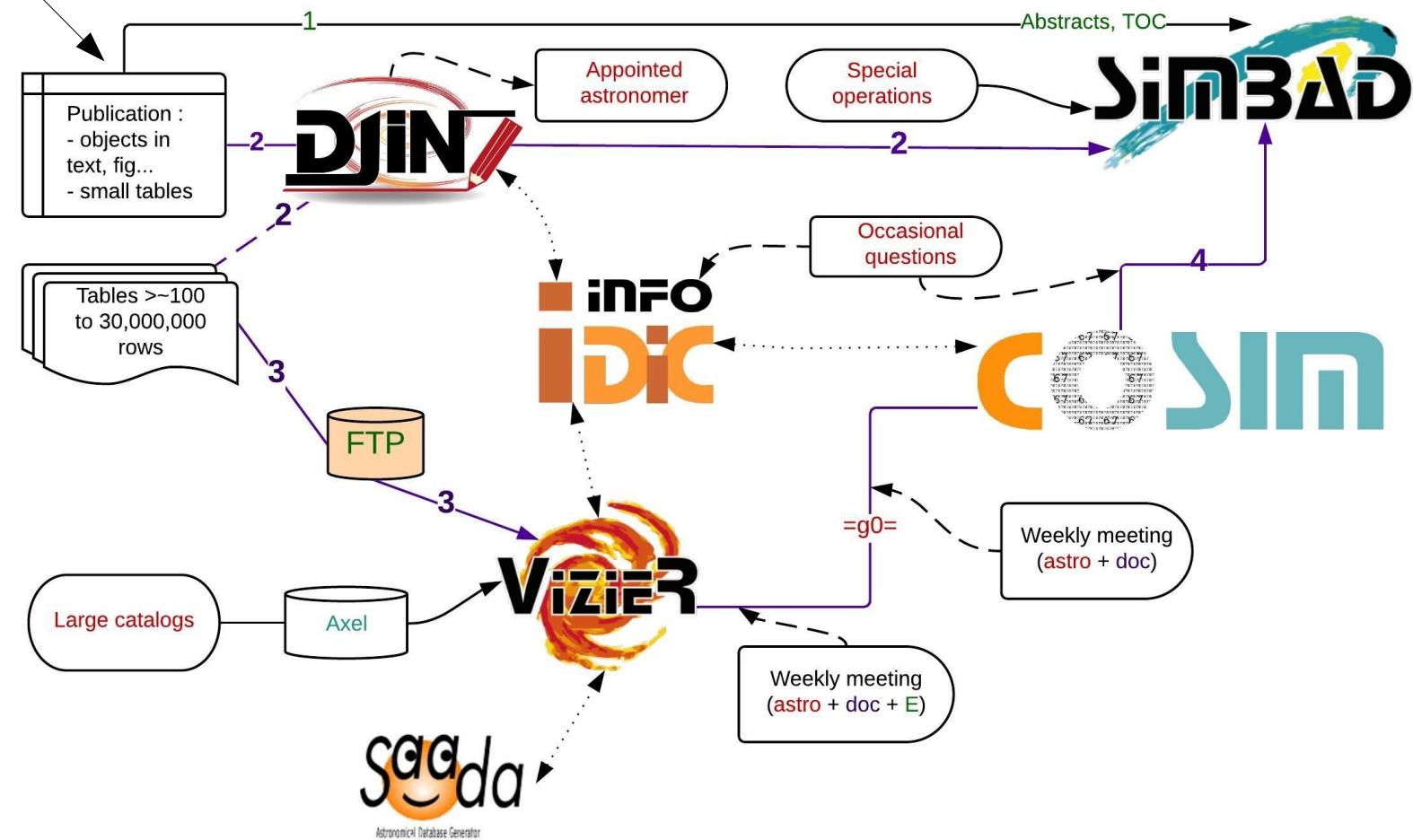
VizieR table: links to Simbad objects



A complex network of interactions

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Bibliographical Team

Soizick Lesteven / Cécile Loup

References

Year, journal, volume, pages,
title, authors, abstract, keyword,
bibcode, copyright, DOI

From publishers to SIMBAD

Soizick Lesteven
Magali Neuville



SIMBAD update

Extraction of information from articles
Objects, identifiers, fundamental data,
measurements, references,

Aline Eisele : A&A, PASJ, PASP, ...
Magali Neuville : ApJ, ApJS, Sci, Natur, ...
Evelyne Son : AJ, MNRAS
Philippe Vonflie : MNRAS



Tables

VizieR

Standardization,
description of tables, and
data valorization.
VizieR update

Marianne Brouty
Coralie Fix : AJ
Emmanuelle Perret: ApJS, ApJ
Patricia Vannier: A&A, MNRAS,...



SIMBAD update

Via electronic tables
(selections, extractions, scripts,
cross-identifications)

Catherine Brunet
Mihaela Buga
Esther Collas
Fabienne Marquis
Emmanuelle Perret
Katia Van der Woerd



Dictionary of Nomenclature

Dictionary update
(analysis, creation and update
of acronyms)
Update links to NED database

Marianne Brouty
Aline Eisele
Fabienne Marquis

HIPS

Aladin update
Creation and description
of HIPS

Mihaela Buga



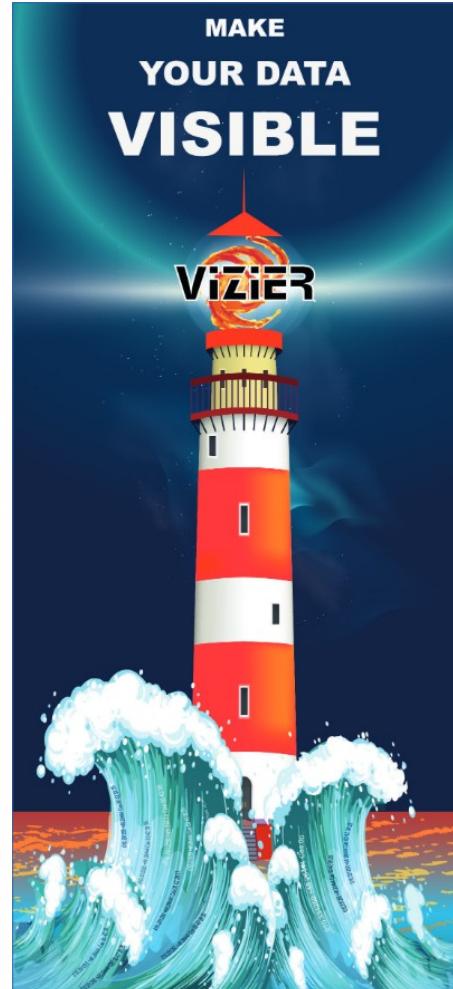
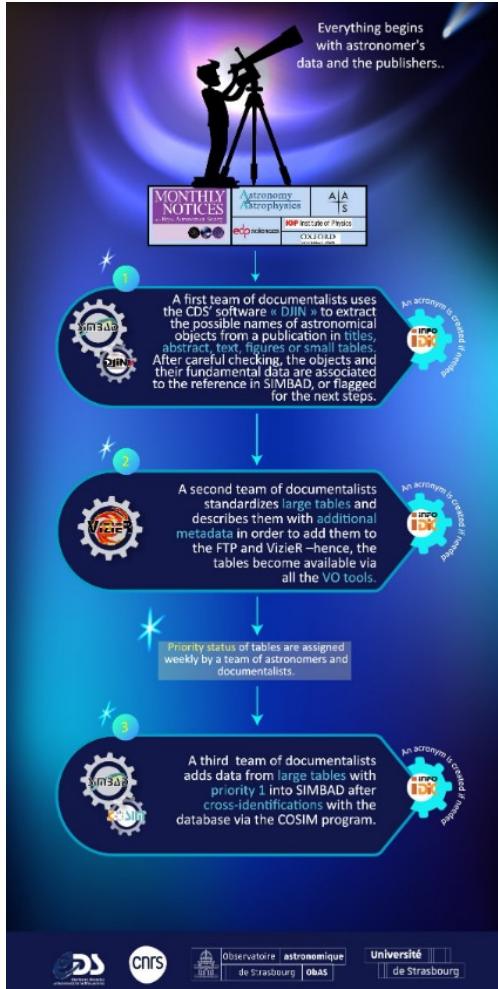
Scientific Expertise SIMBAD : C. Loup, C. Bot, L. Cambrésy, G. Monari, A. Nebot, P. Ocvirk, A. Siebert, B. Vollmer
 Dictionary : B. Vollmer

VizieR : P. Ocvirk, C. Bot, S. Derrière, G. Monari, A. Nebot

IT Development

SIMBAD : A. Oberto, T. Boch, S. Lesteven, G. Mantelet
Dictionary : A. Oberto
VizieR : G. Landais, T. Boch, F.-X. Pineau
Aladin : P. Fernique, T. Boch

How can authors help in the process?



arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:2106.01477

Astrophysics > Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics

[Submitted on 2 Jun 2021]

Best Practices for Data Publication in the Astronomical Literature

Publication support

This page summarizes support resources and directions on best practices for publishing your data.

Choose your topic of interest:

- Astronomical object names
- Your data in VizieR
- Create your image survey
- Other - More support

Astronomical object names

SIMBAD documentalists make daily updates to the SIMBAD database, linking astronomical objects to the published papers they appear in. This task is made a lot easier if object names are properly written.

**INFO-
IDB**

The dictionary of nomenclature is the reference service on how to write object identifiers. You can query the dictionary of nomenclature to check how acronyms are best written (e.g. M for Messier objects, or NGC, or HD) :

- Using a new interface
- Using the standard interface (if your browser does not support Flash)

You can validate the syntax of individual object identifiers using the [Sesame name resolver](#).

Some editors provide a way to tag astronomical objects in manuscripts. This is done with a `\object` tag in [Astronomy and Astrophysics](#) and a `\objectname` or `\object` tag in [AAS journals](#).

CDS provides tools to validate these tags in your manuscripts :

- `\object validation`
- `\objectname validation`

Your data in VizieR

In order to publish your data in VizieR, please follow the [instructions on preparing and submitting tabular data](#).

Vizier

Create your image survey

Aladin v7.5 allows one to create an all-sky survey from a set of images. Learn more about this feature in the [Aladin FAQ](#).