

Why Python?

Ubiquitous programming language with a rich standard library.

Readability counts.

- Zen of Python

In 2017, when `sbpy` was proposed, Python had already taken flight within the astronomical community.

`astropy` v0.1 released June 2012 and v2.0 July 2017

Why Python?

A great default for astro students and early career researchers.

→ See "Ubiquitous programming language."

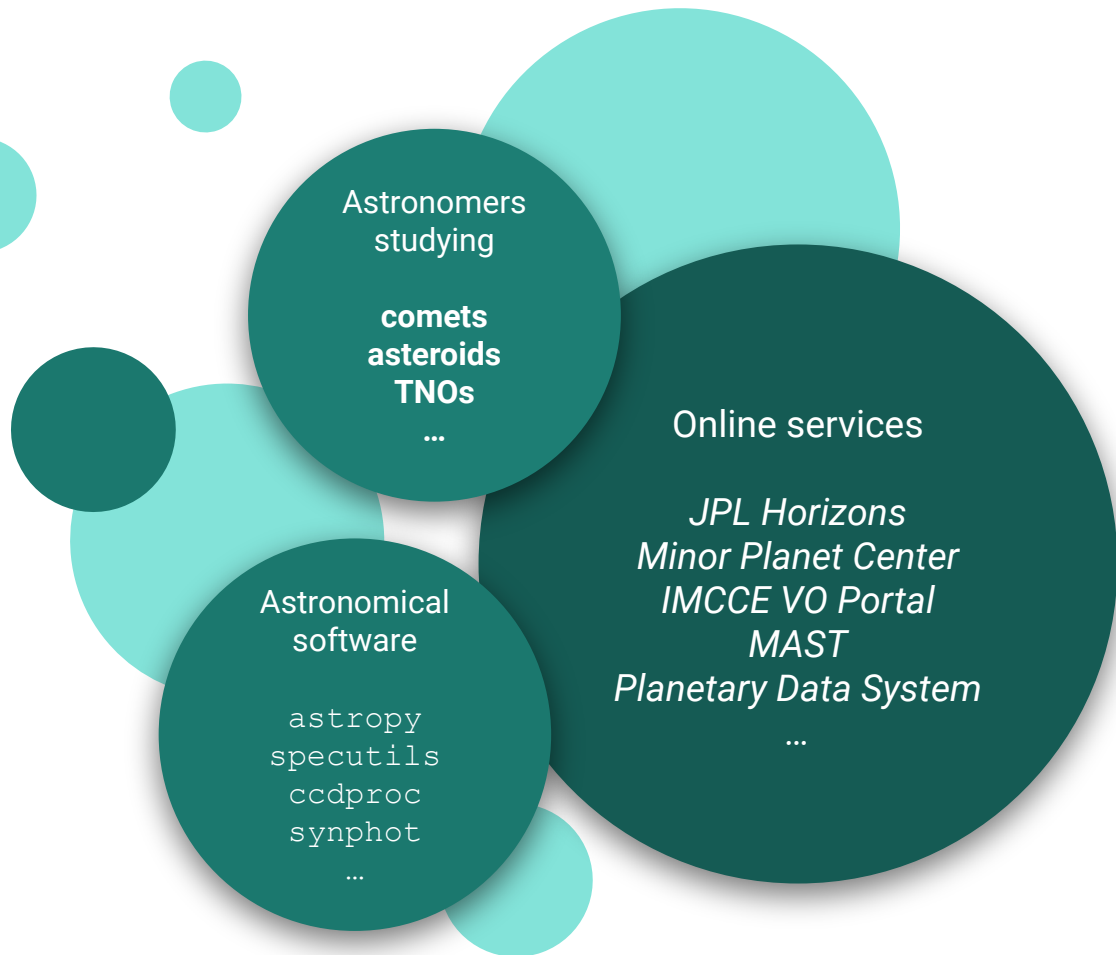
Python and astropy communities promote open source philosophies.

→ Also benefits mid- and late-career scientists (Gordon 2018, [PDF/video](#)).

Goals

The sbpy project aims to provide small-body astronomers with domain specific tools that interface with common astronomical tools and datasets.

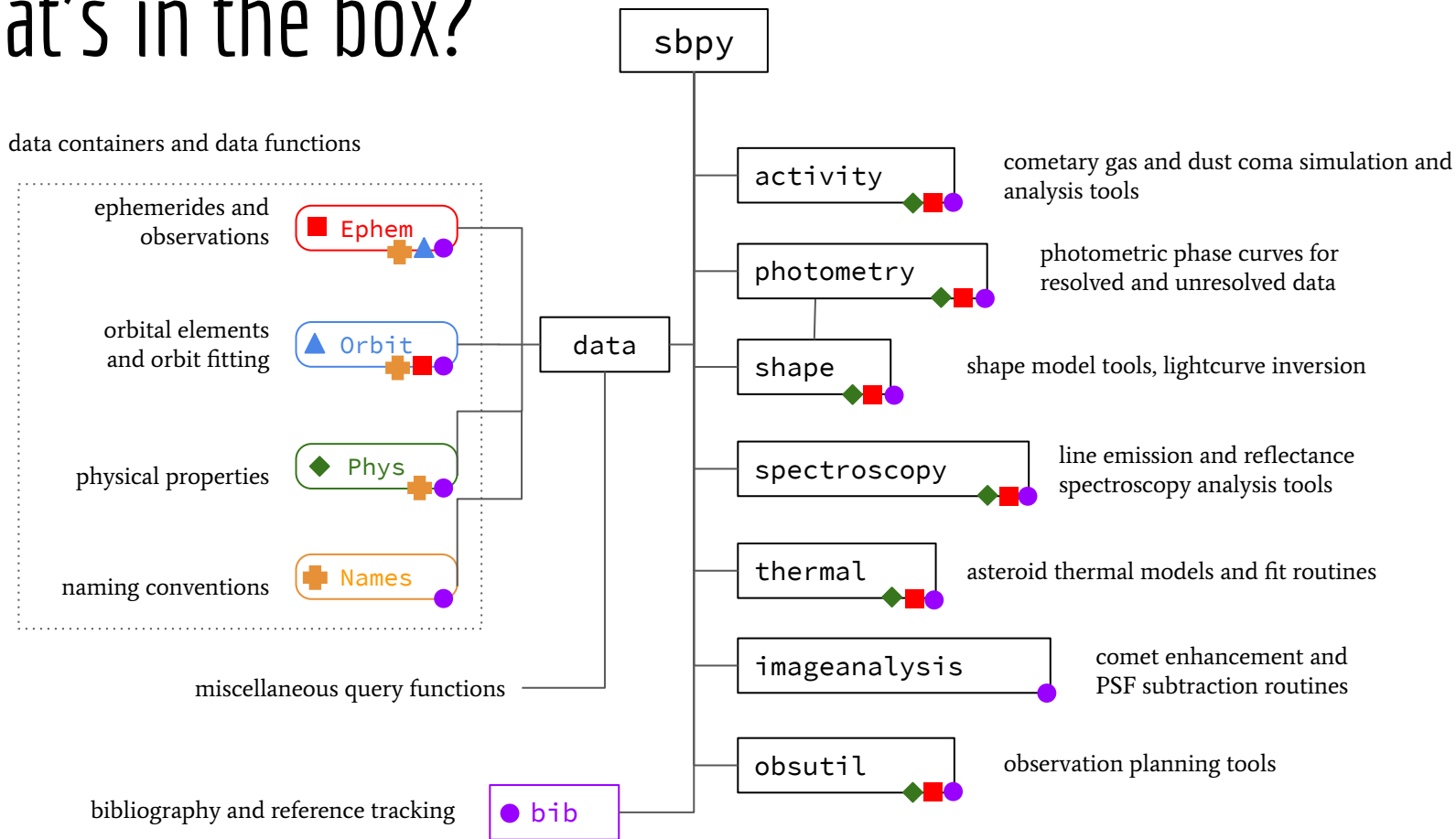
No need to develop a spectroscopy library for asteroid taxonomy, when it already exists.



Goals

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| OS | Open source, with a test suite. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Critical for reproducibility.• Improves reliability.• Community driven. |
| AA | An <code>astropy</code> affiliated module. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitates code reuse.• Improve interoperability.• Follow interface standards. |
| Ex | Extend <code>astropy</code> , <code>astroquery</code> , ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wherever appropriate, our efforts feed back into other projects. |
| LM | <code>sbpy</code> is a living module. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kick-started with NASA funding.• It should grow beyond our baseline package.• Version control preserves old behavior. |

What's in the box?



sbpy.data: Where is 2P/Encke today?

```
In [1]: from sbpy.data import Ephem
In [2]: eph = Ephem.from_horizons('2P', id_type='designation', closest_apparition=True)
In [3]: print(eph['date', 'ra', 'dec', 'rh', 'delta', 'phase'])
<QTable length=1>
```

| epoch | RA | DEC | r | delta | alpha |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| | deg | deg | AU | AU | deg |
| object | float64 | float64 | float64 | float64 | float64 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 2459023.40490978 | 104.94399 | 23.46338 | 0.346145942653 | 1.26710086497057 | 37.8857 |

```
In [4]: print(eph['rh'].to('km'))
[51782695.97233311] km
```

sbpy.data: What is 2P/Encke's orbit?

```
In [1]: from sbpy.data import Orbit, Ephem
In [2]: orb = Orbit.from_mpc('2P', target_type='comet')
In [3]: print(orb['q', 'e', 'i'])
<QTable length=1>
      q          e          i
      AU          float64    deg
      float64    float64    float64
-----
0.3367202 0.8479982 11.76466
```


sbpy.data: Orbits → Ephemerides

```
In [4]: # add openorb required parameters
```

```
In [5]: orb['H'], orb['G'] = 15, 0.15
```

```
In [6]: eph = Ephem.from_orb(orb)
```

```
In [7]: print(eph['rh', 'delta', 'phase'])
```

```
<QTable length=1>
```

| r | Delta | alpha |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| AU | AU | deg |
| float64 | float64 | float64 |
| 0.34609967304037237 | 1.2669227780766985 | 37.924127308801715 |

sbpy.calib: Built-in solar spectra

```
In [1]: from sbpy.calib import Sun
```

```
In [2]: Sun.show_builtin()
```

| name | description |
|--------------|---|
| Castelli1996 | Castelli model, scaled and presented by Colina et al. (1996) |
| E490_2014 | E490-00a (2014) reference solar spectrum (Table 3) |
| E490_2014LR | E490-00a (2014) low resolution reference solar spectrum (Table 4) |
| Kurucz1993 | Kurucz (1993) model, scaled by Colina et al. (1996) |

```
In [3]: sun = Sun.from_default()
```

```
In [4]: print(sun)
```

```
<Sun: E490-00a (2014) reference solar spectrum (Table 3)>
```

sbpy.calib: Apparent brightness of the Sun

```
In [5]: from sbpy.photometry import bandpass
In [6]: import sbpy.units as sbu

In [7]: bp = bandpass('Johnson V')

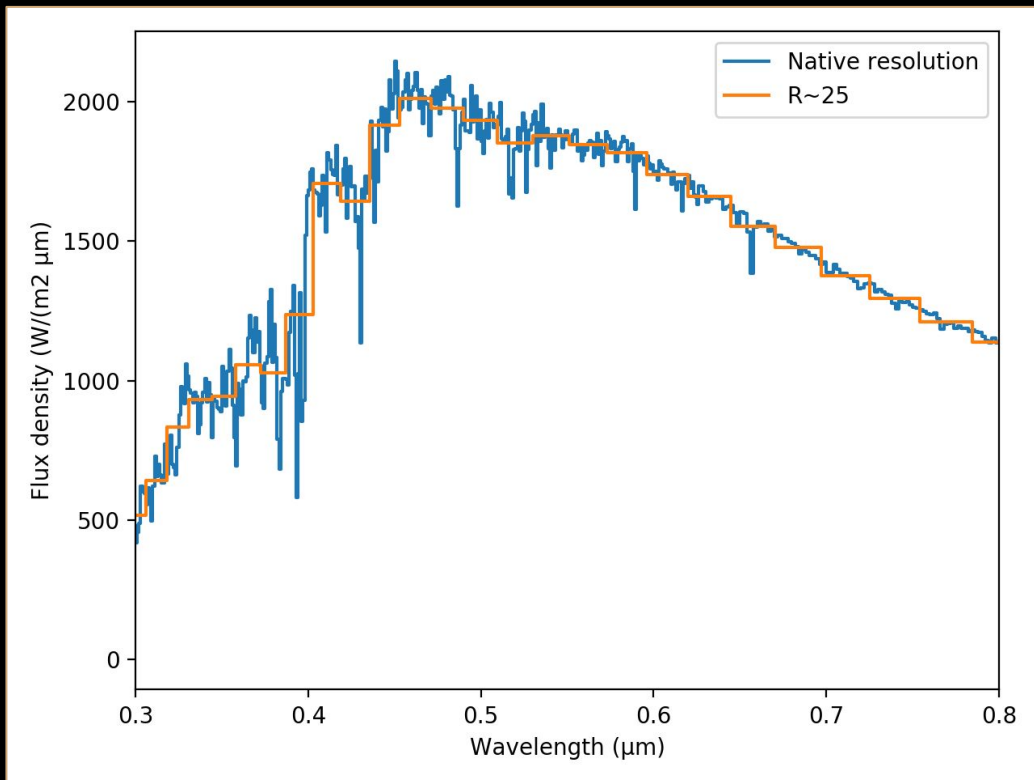
In [8]: fluxd = sun.observe(bp, unit=sbu.VEGAmag)
In [9]: print(fluxd)
-26.774715028702648 mag(VEGA)
```

sbpy.calib: Solar spectra

Solar spectra can be plotted at the native resolution of the data, or rebinned. Plot the solar spectrum at the native resolution, and at a resolution of ~ 25 ...

See full example in the sbpy documentation:

<https://sbpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/sbpy/calib.html#plot-solar-spectra>



sbpy.photometry: Apparent brightness of Ceres

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: import astropy.units as u
In [3]: from sbpy.photometry import HG
In [4]: from sbpy.data import Ephem

In [5]: ceres = HG(3.34 * u.mag, 0.12, radius = 480 * u.km, wfb = 'V')

In [6]: eph = Ephem.from_mpc('Ceres')
In [7]: print(ceres(eph['phase']))
[4.33661803] mag
In [8]: print(ceres(eph['phase']) + 5 * np.log10(eph['rh'] / u.au * eph['delta'] / u.au) *
u.mag)
[8.6749947] mag

In [9]: print(eph['V'])
[8.7] mag
```

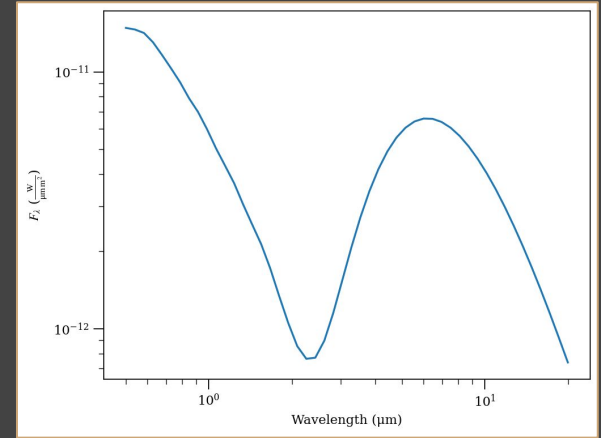
sbpy.activity: Dust coma spectrum

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: import astropy.units as u
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [4]: from sbpy.activity import Afrho, Efrho
In [5]: from sbpy.data import Ephem

In [6]: eph = Ephem.from_mpc('C/2020 F3')
In [7]: w = np.logspace(-0.3, 1.3) * u.um
In [8]: aper = 5 * u.arcsec

In [9]: fsca = Afrho(5000 * u.cm).to_fluxd(w, aper, eph)
In [10]: ftherm = Efrho(20000 * u.cm).to_fluxd(w, aper, eph)

In [11]: plt.plot(w, fsca + ftherm)
```



sbpy.activity: OH coma column density

```
In [1]: import astropy.units as u
In [2]: from sbpy.activity import gas
In [3]: import numpy as np

In [4]: Q = 1e28 / u.s          # production rate
In [5]: v = 0.8 * u.km / u.s    # expansion speed
In [6]: parent = gas.photo_lengthscales('H2O')
In [7]: daughter = gas.photo_lengthscales('OH')
In [8]: coma = gas.Haser(Q, v, parent, daughter)

In [9]: rho = [10, 100, 1000, 10000] * u.km
In [10]: print(coma.column_density(rho))
[7.09928015e+17  5.19060330e+17  3.28255692e+17  1.40606742e+17] 1 / m2
```

sbpy.bib: Reference tracking

```
In [1]: from sbpy import bib
In [2]: bib.track()
...    # repeat previous slide
In [12]: print(bib.to_text())

sbpy:
  software: sbpy:
    Mommert, Kelley, de Val-Borro, Li et al. 2019, The Journal of Open Source Software, Vol 4,
    38, 1426
  sbpy.activity.gas.core.photo_lengthscale:
    H2O photodissociation lengthscale:
      Cochran & Schleicher 1993, Icarus, Vol 105, 1, 235
    OH photodissociation lengthscale:
      Cochran & Schleicher 1993, Icarus, Vol 105, 1, 235
  sbpy.activity.gas.core.Haser.__init__:
    model:
      Haser 1957, Bulletin de la Societe Royale des Sciences de Liege, Vol 43, 740
  sbpy.activity.gas.core.Haser._column_density:
    model:
      Newburn & Johnson 1978, Icarus, Vol 35, 3, 360
```


What is planned?

When effort is restored this fall, on our horizons are:

- Comets: dust syndynes and synchrones, gas vectorial model, ice sublimation.
- Disk resolved photometric functions.
- NAIF Spice integration (via `spiceypy`).
- Lowell asteroid database, IMCCE tools.
- Observational tools: when to observe, finder charts.

What is planned?

Anything of general interest to astronomers studying small solar system objects.

Contributions are welcome!

File a [GitHub issue](#) to introduce your idea.

Find out more

Documentation and examples:

sbpy.readthedocs.io

Class and module docstrings →

GitHub [tutorial repository](#).

```
In [1]: from sbpy.activity import Afrho
In [2]: Afrho?
Init signature: Afrho(value, unit=None, dtype=None, copy=None)
Docstring:
Coma dust quantity for scattered light.

`Afrho` objects behave like `~astropy.units.Quantity`
objects
with units of length.

Parameters
-----
value : number, `~astropy.units.Quantity`
    The value(s).

unit : string, `~astropy.units.Unit`, optional
    The unit of the input value. Strings must be parseable by
    :mod:`~astropy.units` package.

...
```

#sbpy channel in the astropy Slack workspace.

sbpy needs your help

- Use it, test it, break it! Then give us your [feedback](#).
- What would you like to see/have in the future? For LSST?
- Spread the word. More users and contributions leads to better code.
- If you use it in your work, please cite it: [10.21105/joss.01426](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01426).

Thanks