

VAMDC





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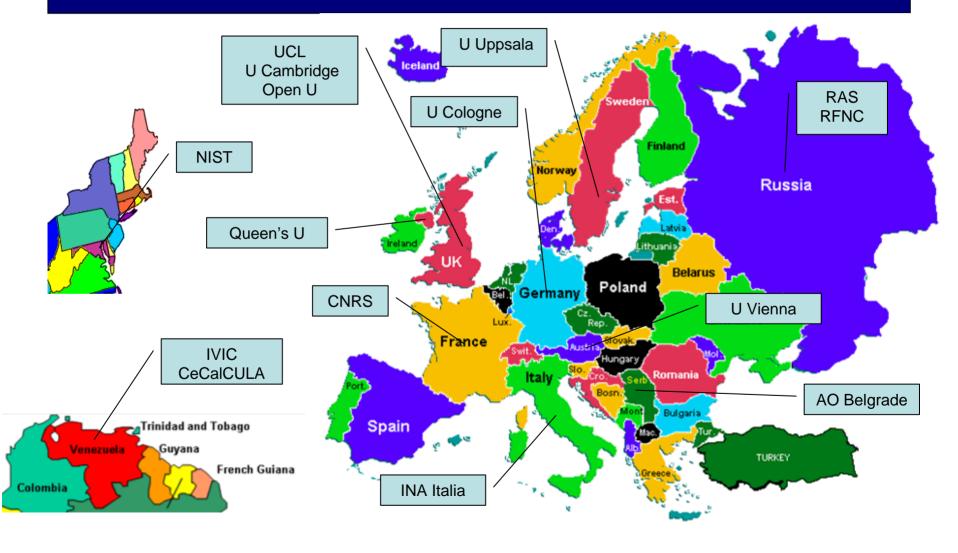
Uncertainties in atomic data and how they propagate in chemical abundances

Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias 27 October 2010

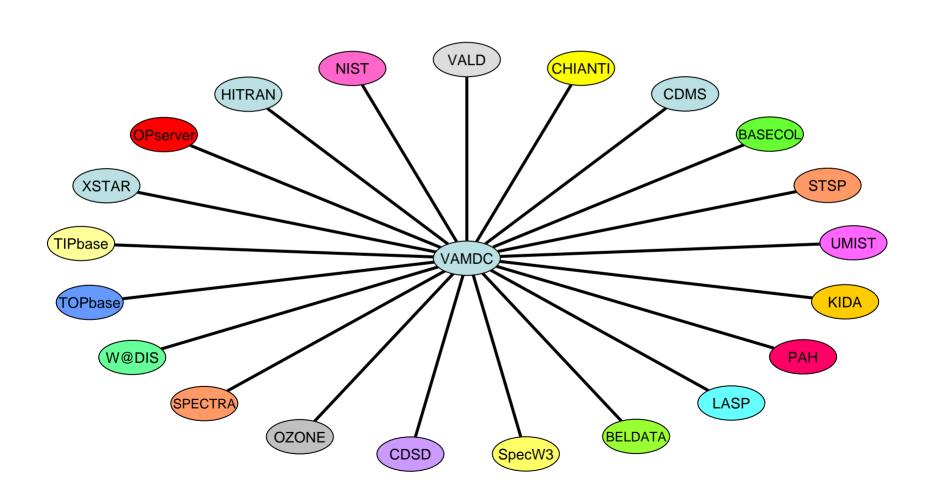
- VAMDC aims at building an interoperable e-infrastructure for the exchange of atomic and molecular data. VAMDC involves 15 administrative partners representing 24 teams from 6 European Union member states, Serbia, the Russian Federation and Venezuela.
- VAMDC is supported by EU in the framework of the FP7 "Research Infrastructures - INFRA-2008-1.2.2 - Scientific Data Infrastructures" initiative. It started on the 1rst of July for a duration of 42 months.



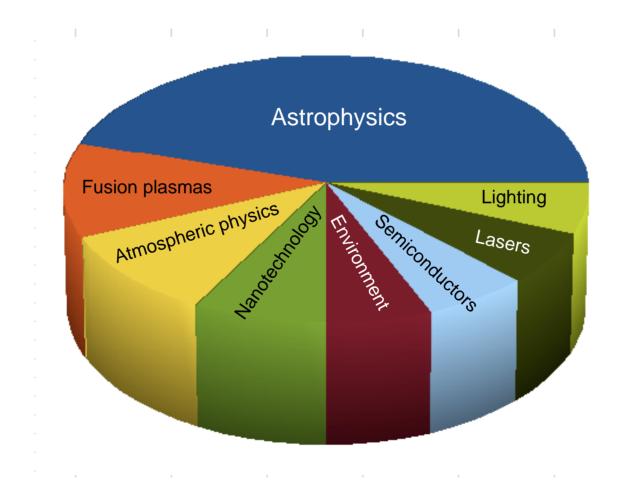
VAMDC integrates several research groups mainly from the European Research Area



Users will navigate seamlessly and retrieve data from 21 A&M databases



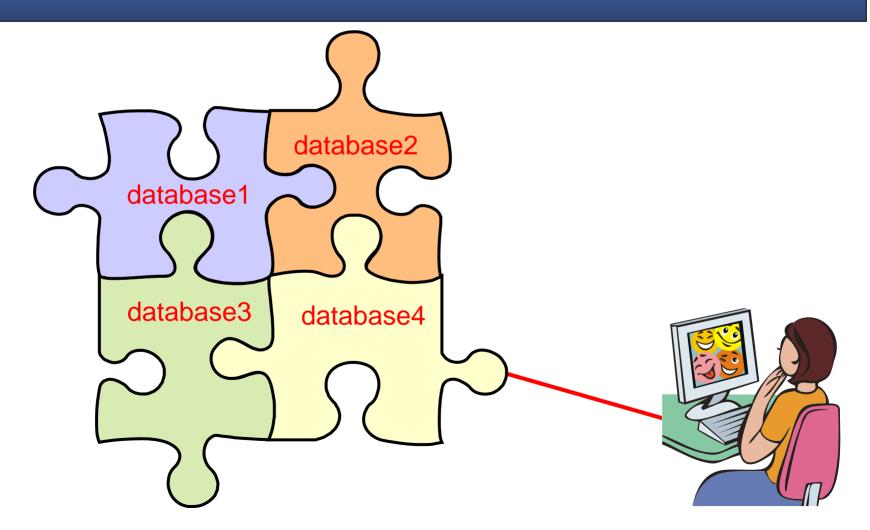
A&M data are used in a wide variety of research and industrial fields



Outstanding problems in existing A&M databases are interoperability and data interfaces



VAMDC intends to deploy an interoperable e-environment for distributed A&M databases

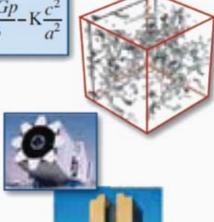


E-science is collaborative dataintensive science

Science Paradigms

- Thousand years ago: science was empirical describing natural phenomena
- Last few hundred years: theoretical branch using models, generalizations
- Last few decades:
 a computational branch simulating complex phenomena
- Today: data exploration (eScience)
 unify theory, experiment, and simulation
 - Data captured by instruments or generated by simulator
 - Processed by software
 - Information/knowledge stored in computer
 - Scientist analyzes database/files using data management and statistics

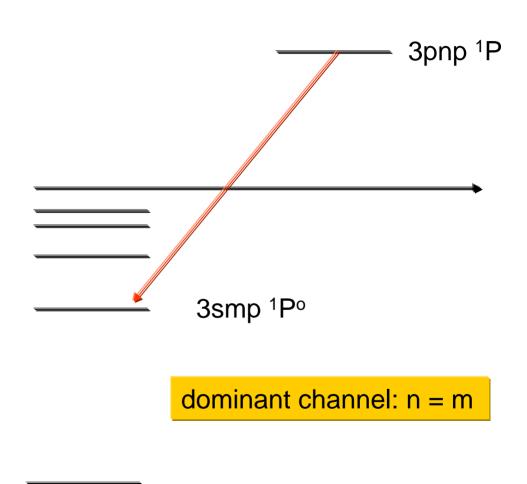




Radiative decay of 3pnp ¹P states in Mg-like ions

Mg I

State	RLT (ns)
3p4p ¹ P	3.47E+00
3р5р	3.67E+00
3р5р	3.72E+00
3р6р	3.73E+00
3р7р	3.74E+00
3p8p	3.75E+00
3р9р	3.78E+00
3p10p	3.87E+00



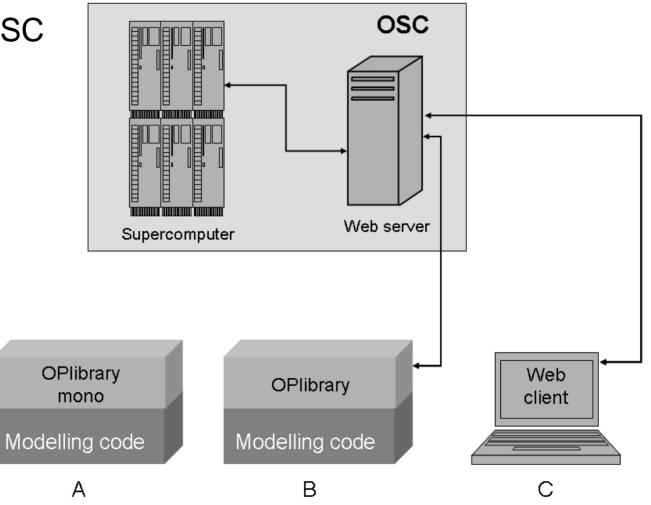
Butler et al (1990)

E-science is changing scientific research dynamics

- Distributed computer environments
 - Virtual organizations
 - •Grids
 - •Clouds
- Data-base centric computing
 - Warehousing (IVOA, VAMDC)
 - Data mining
- Applications accessible as WSDL/SOAP web services
- Service integrators
 - Scripts
 - Workflows
- Social networks as end users
- Data-curation environments
 - XML-based data exchange (XSAMS)
 - Metadata
 - Data preservation

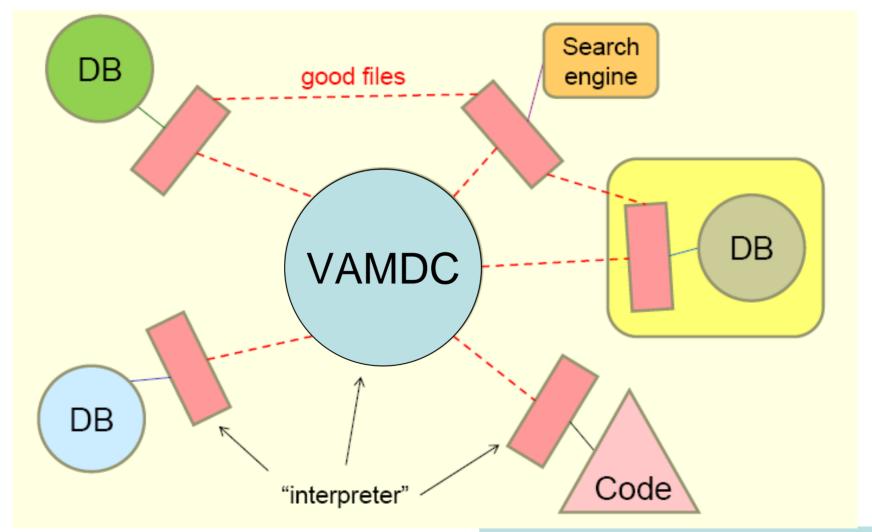
The OPserver is a good example of database-centric computing

OPserver at OSC



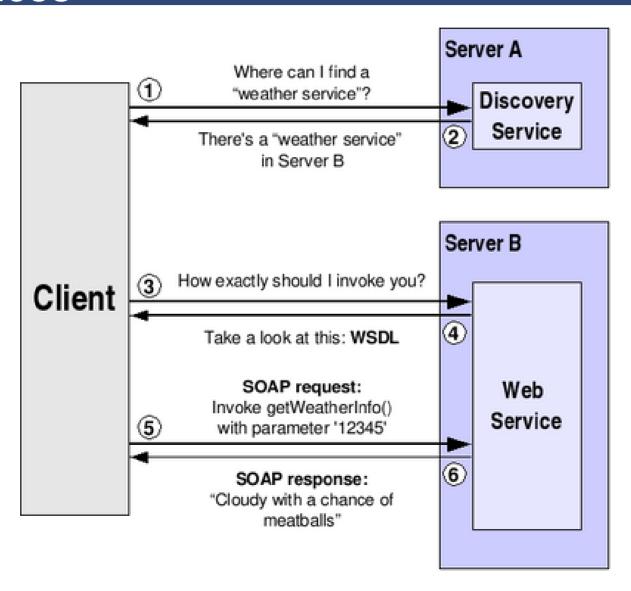
From Mendoza et al. (2007)

Data exchange strategy

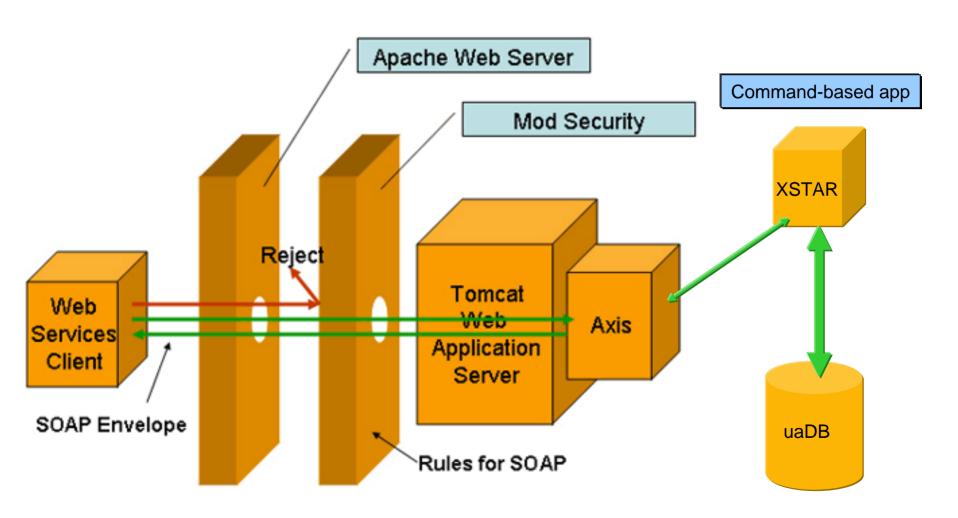


Source: Ralchenco et al., 2008, ICAMDATA-6, Beijing

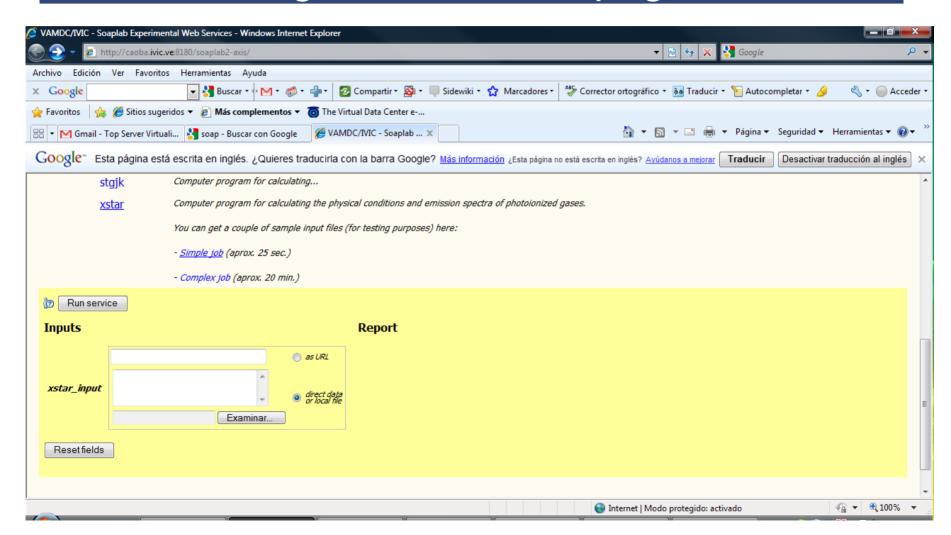
VAMDC will provide a registry of A&M web services



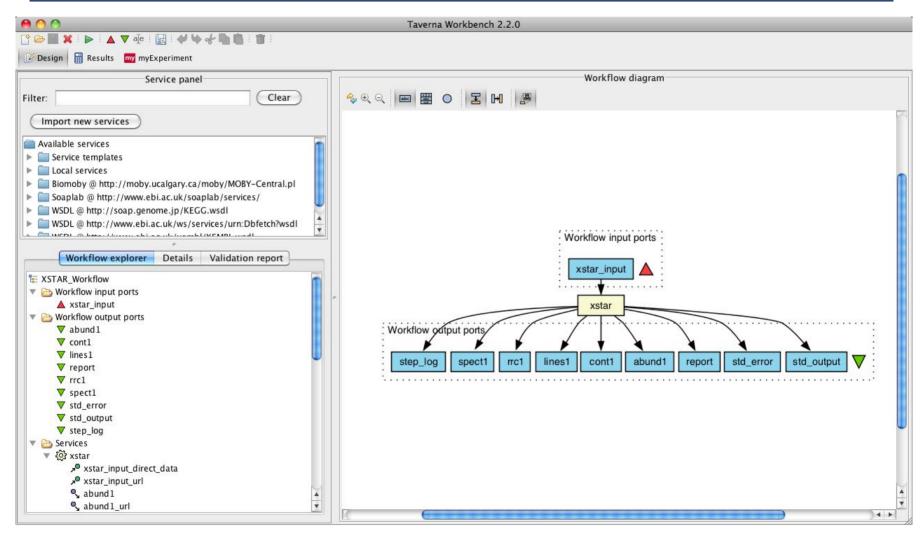
The XSTAR spectral modeling code is being offered as a SOAP web service



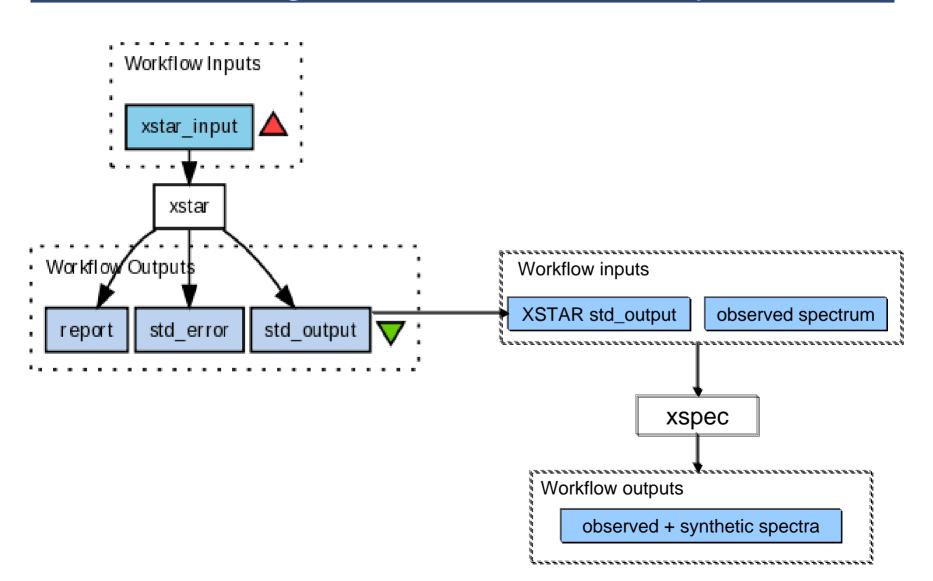
Once XSTAR is available as a web service, it can be integrated in a web page



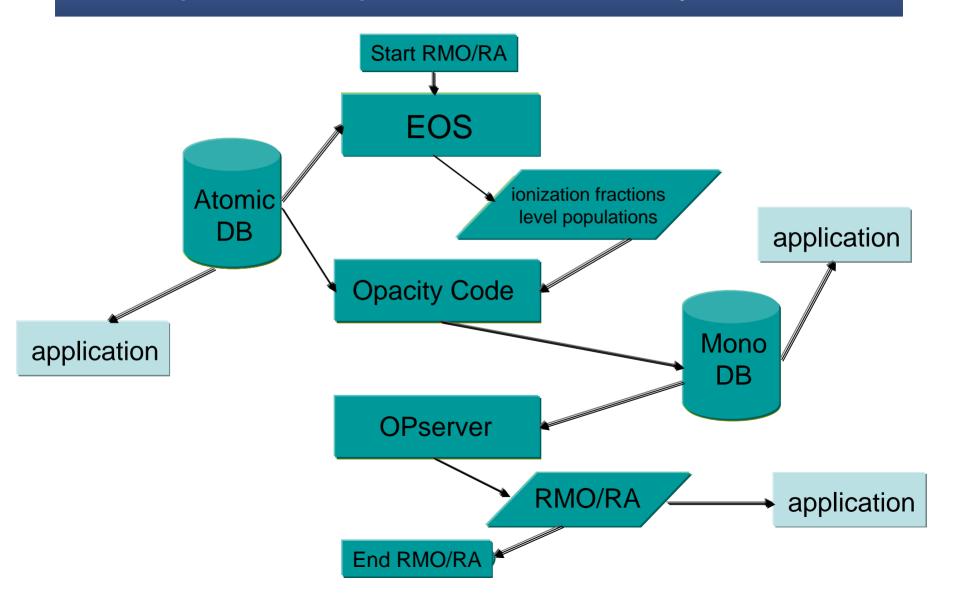
Once XSTAR is available as a web service, it can be integrated in a workflow system



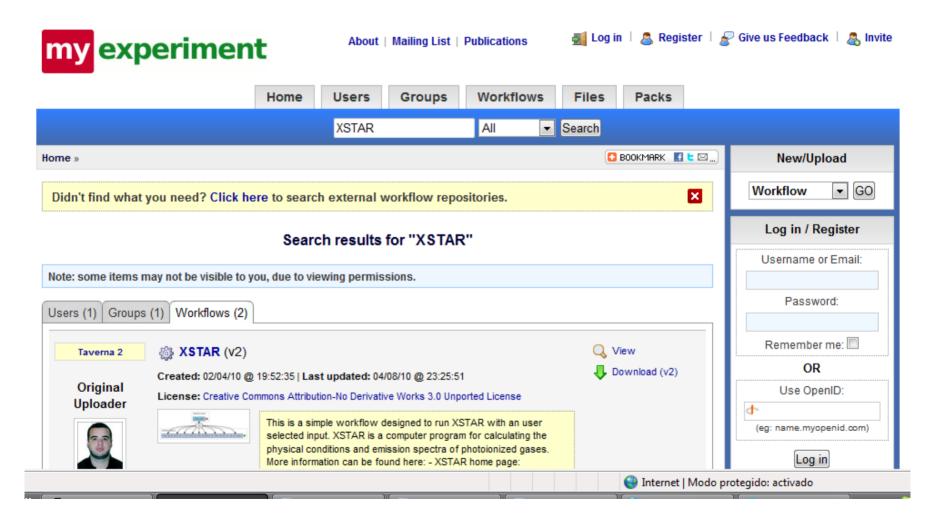
Once XSTAR is available as a web service, it can be integrated in a workflow system



The computation of astrophysical opacities would be a topical example for a workflow system



Workflows maybe published in scientific social network systems

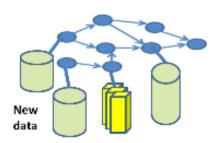


Workflow may become the blueprints of reproducible & adaptable scientific methods

Paul Fisher is a bioinformatician studying disease in African cattle



Paul designs a workflow and executes it over shared Web Services



Source: myExperiment

The data and workflow are **discovered** by others for **reuse** in other areas of science



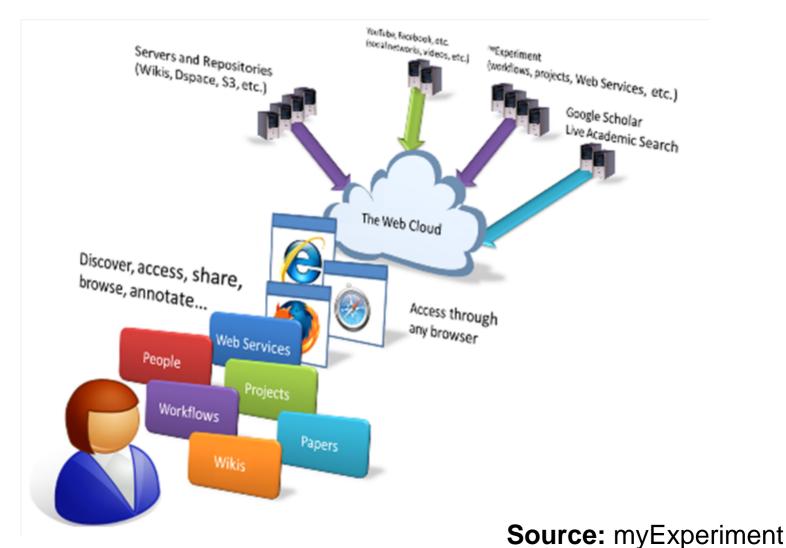
Paul **publishes** the workflow and results on the Web and the paper online



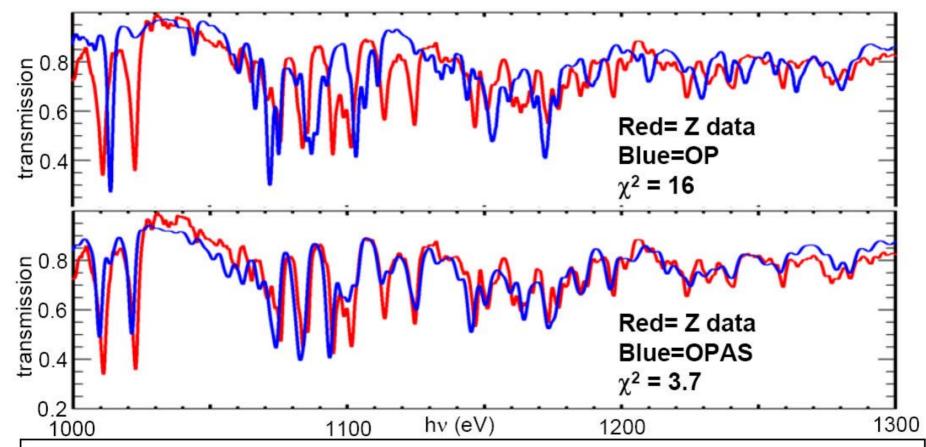


The workflow is tagged, reviewed and curated by its user community and by specialists

We should attempt to form A&M data producer/user communities



OP Fe RMO at Z conditions is being questioned

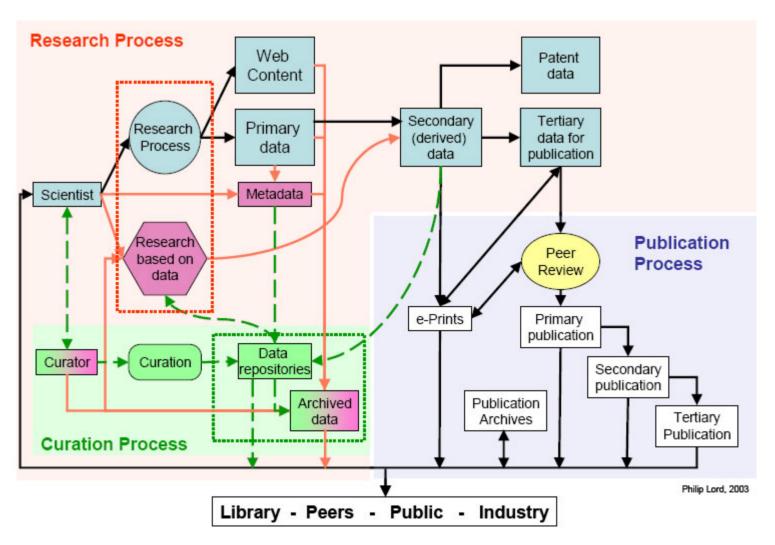


OP Rosseland mean is \sim 1.5x lower than OPAS at Z conditions. If this difference persisted at solar conditions, it would solve the CZ problem

Z conditions: T ~ 156 eV, n_e ~ 10^{22} cm⁻³

From Bailey (2008)

Model of the curation process



Original image from Lord et al (2004)

Conclusions

- ✓ Scientific research is becoming increasingly collaborative and data-intensive (e-science)
- ✓ Atomic data production must be scaled up to the extreme requirements of virtual organizations
- ✓ Data repositories must be kept fit and integral for contemporary purpose, discovery and reuse (escience curation)
- ✓ Data preservation is of vital importance