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**WIDE-FIELD PLATE DATABASE: Software for Time  
and Coordinates Conversions**

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## *Introduction*

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- Wide-Field Plate Database is WEB-based database that contains meta-data for more than 600 thousand plates.
- Over two million and half photographic plates are identified and collected in this database.
- To add new plates meta-data in WFPDB, the data must meet the requirements of content and structure of the data.
- The time of observation has to be in UT and coordinates have to be in J2000.
- The software can convert:
  - the time from local sidereal time or local time to universal time;
  - the equatorial coordinates from any equinox to J2000.
- The input and output files are in data format of WFPDB.

WIDE-FIELD PLATE DATABASE, <http://www.skyarchive.org/>

## Wide-Field Plate Database

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- The Catalogue of Wide-Field Plate Archives (CWFPFA) contains data for archives – the set of plates which are obtained with one telescope or camera at one place.
- In the actual version 7.0 (June 2014) there are 495 archive descriptions. (<http://www.skyarchive.org/catalogue.html>, Cat7.0.xls)

|     | Description  | Format   | Example          |
|-----|--|----------|------------------|
| 1a  | Instrument Identifier<br>(obs.code and instr.aperture) | [LLLDDD] | ROB033           |
| 1b  | Original Name of the Instrument                        |          | CdC Astrograph   |
| 2-3 | Location of the Archive                                |          | Brussels Belgium |
| 8   | Time zone(main)  | hours    | 1                |
| 9   | Observatory longitude                                  | deg min  | 04 21.5          |
| 10  | Observatory latitude                                   | deg min  | 50 47.9          |

- Example:

ROB033 CdC Astrograph Brussels Belgium Royal Obs.Belgium Brussels Obs.

Uccle Belgium 12 1 04 21.5 50 47.9 105 0.33 3.43 60 Ast 2.6 1908 1950 110

T T.Pauwels



## *Wide-Field Plate Database*

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- The Catalogue of Wide-Field Plate Indexes (CWFPI) contains meta-data for plates.
- Data for the plates are stored in the database:
  - the coordinates of the plate center,
  - the date and time of the observation,
  - object name and type,
  - method of observation,
  - duration of exposures,
  - type of emulsion,
  - the size of the plate,
  - the quality of the plate,
  - the name of the observer, etc.

## *WFPDB data format*

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- The meta-data of the plates are distributed in 6 plain-text files:
  - maindata;
  - quality;
  - observer;
  - availability;
  - digitization;
  - notes.

Example:

- ROB033maindata.txt
- ROB033quality.txt
- ROB033observer.txt
- ...

## WFPDB data format

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Example: ROB033maindata.txt

```
ROB033 000008 233256+333308 19081019214619
```

| Positions |   | Description           | Format     | Example  |   |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|------------|----------|---|
| 1-6       | 6 | Instrument identifier | [LLLDDD]   | ROB033   |   |
| 7         | 1 | Suffix                | [ ] or [L] |          |   |
| 8-13      | 6 | Plate number          | [DDDDDD]   | 000008   | 8   |
| 14        | 1 | Suffix for duplicates | [ ] or [L] |          |   |
| 15-20     | 6 | Right ascension (RA)  | [hhmmss]   | 233256   | 23 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> 56 <sup>s</sup> |
| 21-27     | 6 | Declination (DEC)     | [±ggmmss]  | +333308  | +33°33'8"                                       |
| 28        | 1 | Missing data          | [ ] or M   |          |   |
| 29-36     | 8 | Date                  | [yyyymmdd] | 19081019 | 19.10.1908                                      |
| 37-42     | 6 | Time                  | [hhmmss]   | 214619   | 21:46:19  |
| 43        | 1 | Missing data          | [ ] or M   |          |   |

L denotes a capital letter; D denotes a digit.

## *Sources*

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There are different sources for gathering plate meta-data:

- telescope logbooks;
- photographic plates;
- plate envelopes;
- printed sources (books, plates' copies, etc.)



## *Time and coordinates*

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The most important data are coordinates of the plates center and time of observation. Usually

- the time is given as local sidereal time (LST or ST) or local time (LT), and
- the coordinates are in Besselian equinoxes (BE: B1875.0, B1900.0, B1925.0 and B1950.0) or in the time of observation (TO).

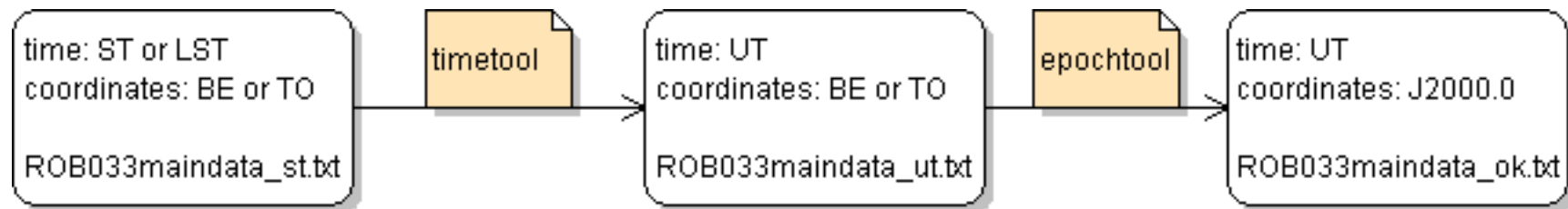
The WFPDB standard states:

- the time has to be Universal Time (UT);
- the equatorial coordinates have to be Julian equinox (J2000.0).

## Time and coordinates

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- `timetool` software transforms the time from local sidereal time (LST) or local time (LT) [local daylight saving time (DST)] to universal time (UT).
- `epochtool` software transforms equatorial coordinates (RA and DEC) from arbitrary equinox to J2000.



Conversion diagram.

For time conversion we use the approximation from [1] in (12), (13):

$$T_U = \frac{J - 2451545}{36524}$$

$$G = 24110.54841 + 8640184.812866T_U + 0.093104T_U^2 - 6.2 \times 10^{-6}T_U^3$$

$$U = L - \frac{G}{3600} - \frac{O}{15}$$

$J$  – Julian day,  $G$  – Greenwich mean sidereal time,  $L$  – Local Sidereal Time,  $O$  – Observatory latitude,  $U$  – Universal Time

[1] S. Aoki et al. (1982) The New Definition of Universal Time, *Astron. Astrophys.* 105, 359-361.

## *Timetool*

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- Input files:
  - config file: `timetool.cfg`
  - optional summer time file: `<instrument name>.dst`
  - data file: `<dir><instrument name>maindata_st.txt`
  - catalog file: `<dir>Cat<version>.txt`
- Output files:
  - config file: `timetool.cfg`
  - data file: `<dir><instrument name>maindata_ut.txt`

## Timetool

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Configuration file for the example: `timetool.cfg`

```
2
ROB033
Cat7.0
0
../../astroinformatics/data/
```

Time Zone and Daylight Saving Dates for location:

<http://www.timeanddate.com/time/change/>

Summer time file `BAL080.dst` (Baldone Schmidt, Riga):

```
1987-03-29 03:00:00 1987-09-27 02:59:59 3 4 UTC+4h MSD
1988-03-27 03:00:00 1988-09-25 02:59:59 3 4 UTC+4h MSD
1989-03-26 03:00:00 1989-09-24 02:59:59 3 3 UTC+3h EEST
1989-09-24 03:00:00 1989-12-31 23:59:59 3 2 UTC+2h EET
1990-03-25 03:00:00 1990-09-30 02:59:59 2 3 UTC+3h EEST
```

# Timetool

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**Time contertion tool, v.1.2, 20.06.2014** [?] [X]

Local Time to Universal Time | Sideral Time to Univesral Time

LT --> UT |  ST --> UT

Input file name:  maindata\_st.txt

Output file name: ROB033maindata\_ut.txt

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Catalog file name:  .txt

Observatory:  [v]

Time zone; longitude: 1; 04 21.5

Directoty:

## *Epochtool*

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The formulas can be found in:

`dlastro.gsfc.nasa.gov/ftp/pro/astro/premat.pro`

- Input files:

- config file: `epochtool.cfg`

- data file: `<dir><instrument name>maindata_ut.txt`

- Output files:

- config file: `epochtool.cfg`

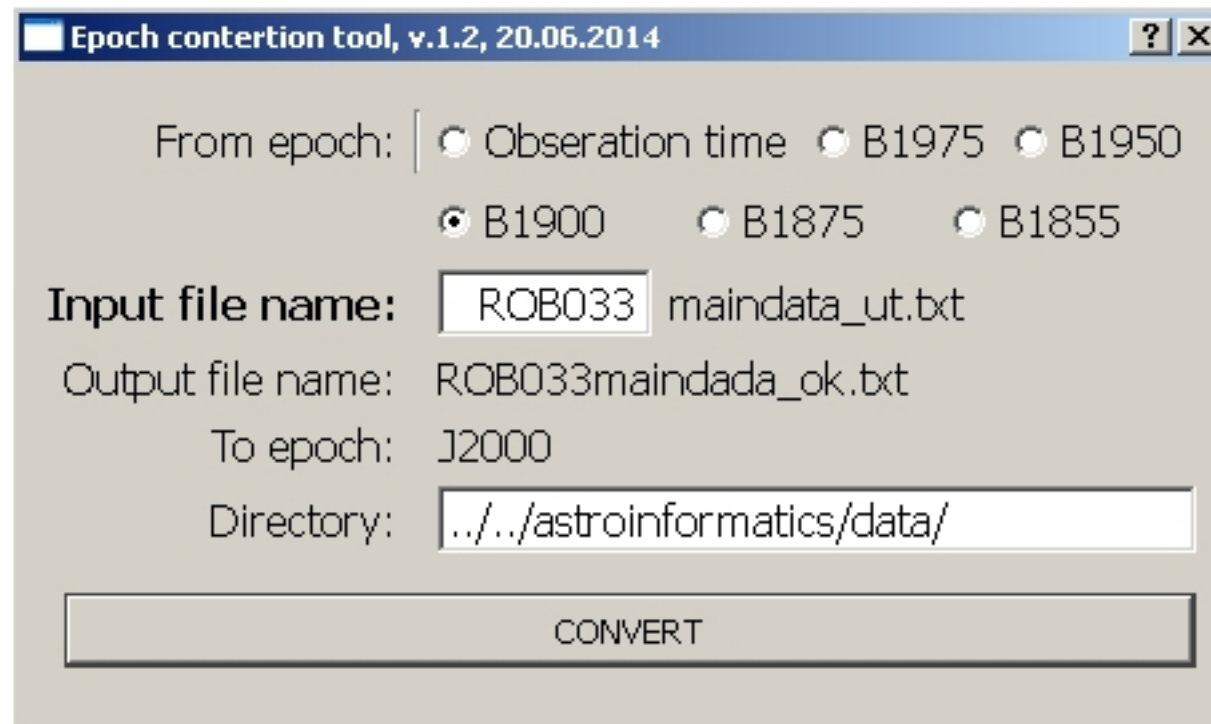
- data file: `<dir><instrument name>maindata_ok.txt`

# Epochtool

---

Configuration file for the example: epochtool.cfg

```
0 0 0 1 0 0
ROB033
../../astrophysics/data/
```





## Conclusion

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Example:

Original data: ST, B1900.0

```
ROB033 000008 232800+330000 19081019235400
```

Converted data: UT, J2000.0

```
ROB033 000008 233256+333308 19081019214619
```

The software is written in C++ using Qt – cross-platform application and UI development framework (<http://qt.digia.com/>).

- <https://github.com/nkirov/timetool>
- <https://github.com/nkirov/epochtool>

<https://github.com/nkirov/timetool>

<https://github.com/nkirov/epochtool>

**Thank you for your attention.**

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