



# VOSA tutorial

## VOSA advanced



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### 3. Science case III : The impact of extinction on the physical parameters obtained from SED fitting

- **VO-Tools:** VOSA (v6.0).
- **Goal of the tutorial:** Visualization of the effects of interstellar extinction in the SED fitting.
- **Workflow:**
  - **Open VOSA**
    - *Step 1* – Go to VOSA (<http://svo2.cab.inta-csic.es/theory/vosa/>).
  - **Tag “Files”**
    - *Step 2* – Go to the **Files** tag. On the right hand side (section *Create a single object data file*), type HD302505 in the *Obj. Name* box. Include a description (e.g. “third VOSA case”. Including a description is not a compulsory step). Click **Create**. The message “*HD302505 has been successfully uploaded*” will appear. Click **Continue**.
  - **Tag “Objects”**
    - *Step 3* – Place the cursor on the **Objects** tag and then click **Coordinates**. The message “*There are objects in your file without coordinates. Please, try to find them using Sesame*”, will appear. Click **Search for Obj. coordinates**.
    - *Step 4* – Once Sesame has been used to find the coordinates of our object, we have to make them the “final” coordinates. To do so, we have to click **Make all changes** in the left panel (the one labelled as *Actions for all the objects in the file*). The Sesame coordinates will appear in bold in the *Final* column.
  - **Tag “Build SEDs”**
    - *Step 5* – Place the cursor on the **Build SEDs** tag and then click **VO photometry**. Here we will be able to look for photometric information of our objects in different VO archives and services. In order not to slow down too much the tutorial, click **unmark All** and select only 2MASS, DENIS, WISE, Tycho-2, Stroemgren-Crawford (Pauzen 2015) and UBV (*Homogeneous Means in the UBV System*, Mermilliod 1991). Then, click **Query selected services** at the bottom of the page. Once this is done, a summary table with the VO photometry (in flux units) will appear.
  - **Tag “Analyse SEDs”**
    - *Step 6* – Place the cursor on the **Analyse SEDs** tag and then click **Chi-square fit**. Different grids of theoretical models covering different ranges of physical parameters

are displayed. For this tutorial select only the “Kurucz ODFNEW/NOVER models”. Click **Next: Select model params**.

– *Step 7* – In this window, we can define the range of physical parameters that will be used for the fit. Do not change the parameter range. Then, click **Make the fit**.

– *Step 8* – We will see now a summary table with the best fit results. Click on **Show graphs** to have a look at the graphics. The effective temperature obtained after the (very good) fitting is  $T_{\text{eff}}$ : 6500 K.

- Check with SIMBAD

– *Step 9* – Open SIMBAD (<http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/sim-fid>). Type HD302505 in the Identifier box. Click **submit id**. This star has a B2 spectral type, which is inconsistent with the effective temperature derived from the SED fitting ( $T_{\text{eff}}$ : 6500 K). What is the problem here?

- Tag “Files”

– *Step 10* – Copy to your laptop the file “vosa\_extinction.txt” available at: <https://cloud.cab.inta-csic.es/index.php/s/YdtuvoBfyB63KS1>

– *Step 11* – Go back to the **Files** tag and upload this file.

- Correct from extinction

– *Step 12* – Repeat *Steps 2-7*. Now we get  $T_{\text{eff}}$ : 32000 K with also a very good fit. What is causing the large differences in  $T_{\text{eff}}$  when this value is compared to that calculated in *Step 7*? The answer is extinction which has a strong impact on the SED shape. In the first case we were assuming no extinction while in the second case a value of  $A_v$ : 2.4 is obtained from the SED fitting.

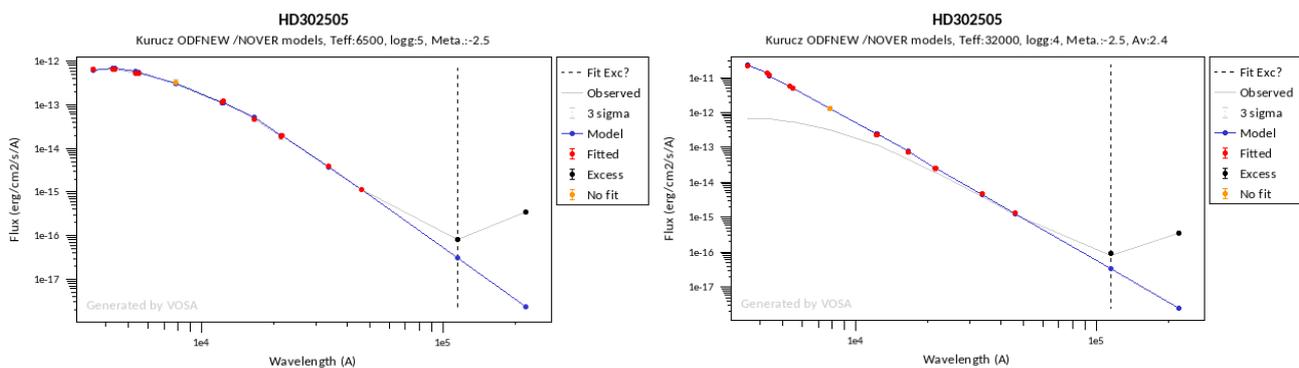


Figure 5. Plot of the SED fitting before and after correcting from interstellar extinction (*Step 12*).

- Tag “Help”

– *Step 13* – A detailed description of how VOSA estimates the interstellar extinction can be found in the **Help** tag.