

SHORT DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE DATABASE SCHEMA

The database skeleton is formed by several tables that share a source ID column and provide different kinds of information. There are currently 5 tables in the database: source, alias, cluster, filter, and photom. See <http://ysovardb.ipac.caltech.edu/Public/DBschema.pdf> for a schema on how these tables are built.

Inside each table there are a number of parameters however, even when the structure is there for future improvement, currently we are delivering the time series data for Orion members and thus only columns related to that kind of measurement are populated. Below is a short description on each quantity available through the database (see <http://ysovardb.ipac.caltech.edu/Public/DBschema.pdf> for exact formats).

Source Table: this is the main table of the database and contains general information on each source.

Id	Running number automatically assigned to a source when first ingested in the database. The source ID is the first column of every table in the database. Note that this number has no scientific meaning and will change if there is a need of repopulating the database. It is strongly advised to keep note of the Target Name or coordinates of any source you want to keep track on.
Name	Target name: stars are named following the IAU convention using an acronym (Initial Spitzer Orion Ysovar: ISOY) followed by the J2000 coordinates -e.g. ISOY_J053508.53-052518.0. Note that the database is case sensitive, use the command 'case' for your custom queries to override that.
Radeg	Right ascension in degrees (J2000).
Decdeg	Declination in degrees (J2000).
Rahms	Right ascension in sexagesimal HMS (J2000).
Dedms	Declination in sexagesimal DMS (J2000).
Npos	Number of entries for each source.
Cluster	Only Orion data is delivered in this initial release, thus cluster will always be 10.
Member	Only Orion members are delivered in this first release, thus member will always be 2.

Alias Table: this table contains an alias name used internally by the YSOVAR group.

Id	Running number automatically assigned to a source when first ingested in the database. The source ID is the first column of every table in the database. Note that this number has no scientific meaning and will change if there is a need of repopulating the database. It is strongly advised to keep note of the Target Name or coordinates of any source you want to keep track on.
Name	Alias name: this is an internal name which looks like: ORION-ClassI-*, ORION-ClassII-*, ORION-Mem-*, or ORION-* depending on if the source is ClassI, ClassII, an object that have been specifically claimed to be members (based on

proper motion or spectroscopic studies) with no IR excess detected, or a member of the cluster selected from some reason different from proper motion (such as variability or spectroscopic signatures) with no IR excess detected. The alias name is generally not known by the public. Note that the database is case sensitive, use the command 'case' for your custom queries to override that.

Photom table: this is the photometry table where the time series data is stored.

Id	ID of each source in the individual photometry file.
Source ID	Running number automatically assigned to a source when first ingested in the database. The source ID is the first column of every table in the database. Note that this number has no scientific meaning and will change if there is a need of repopulating the database. It is strongly advised to keep note of the Target Name or coordinates of any source you want to keep track on.
MJD	Modified Julian Date of each entry in days.
Filter	Filter id for each photometric entry. Filter options are I, J, K, IRAC1 or IRAC2 which correspond to filter ids: 9,1,3,4, or 5 respectively.
Mag1	Magnitude for measured with an aperture equal to Aper1 in magnitudes.
Emag1	Error in Mag1 in magnitudes.
Mag2	Magnitude for measured with an aperture equal to Aper2 in magnitudes.
Emag2	Error in Mag2 in magnitudes.
Aper1	Aperture to measure Mag1 in arcsec.
Aper2	Aperture to measure Mag2 in arcsec.
Sky	Sky magnitude.
Origin	Origin of the data. Options are: AOR ID (for Spitzer data), UKIRT pipeline, CFHT, APO, and SLotis.
Telescope	Telescope where the data was taken. Options are Spitzer, UKIRT, CFHT, NMSU-APO 1m, and Super Lotis.
Inst	Instrument used for taking the data. Options are IRAC, WFCAM, WIRCAM, CCD, and CCD.
Datafile	Fits file from which the photometry was extracted.
Redux	Contact person and date of the photometry extraction.
Tradeg	Right ascension in each individual datafile in degrees. Note that Radeg in the source table is computing by averaging the individual Tradeg for each source.
Tdedeg	Declination in each individual datafile in degrees. Note that Dedeg in the source table is computing by averaging the individual Tradeg for each source.
Detx	X position in each individual datafile.
Dety	Y position in each individual datafile.
Useful	Flag: 0 (photometry could be affected by some issue) or 1 (photometry is ok).
Note	When Useful=0 either the source was undetected in that specific datafile or there will be a note specifying the cause of

the flag.

Filter table: this table contains all the information related to band passes.

Id	Filter Id. Options are: 1(J), 2 (H), 3 (K), 4 (IRAC1), 5 (IRAC2), 6 (IRAC3), 7 (IRAC4), 8 (MIPS24), 9 (I). Note that the bandpasses covered with YSOVAR go from I to IRAC2.
Name	Name of the filter.
Wl_center	Central wavelength of the filter in micron.
Wl50_blue	First value of λ when the normalized transmission is over 0.5 in micron.
Wl50_red	Last value of λ when the normalized transmission is over 0.5 in micron.
Notes	Notes on the filter.