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SURVEY

Global Calibrations Module: A Viewpoint from the PreCam Catalog Simulations

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Munich Algorithms Meeting
10 May 2010



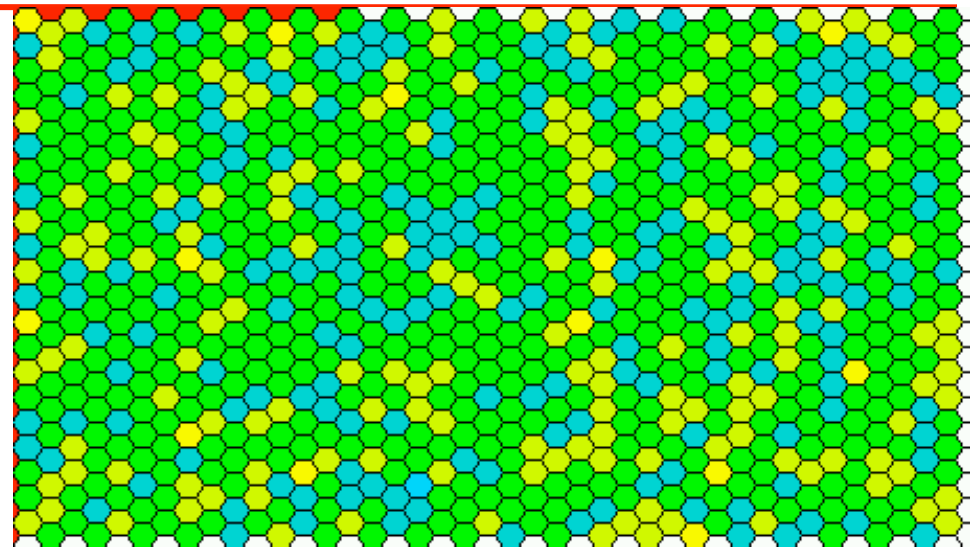
Field-to-Field Zeropoints: The Need and The Strategy

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DES will not always observe under truly
photometric conditions...

...and, even under photometric
conditions, zeropoints can vary by 1-2%
rms pointing-to-pointing.

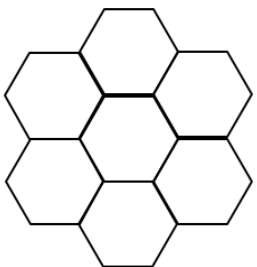
Jim Annis
DES Collaboration Meeting,
May 5-7, 2005



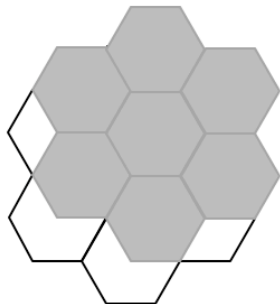
scaling bar is -0.20 mags to $+0.20$ mags



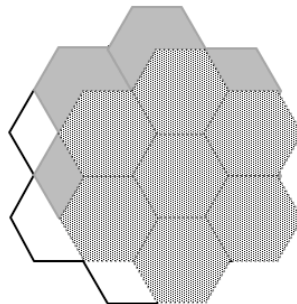
1 tiling



2 tilings



3 tilings



The solution: multiple tilings of the
survey area, with large offsets between
tilings.



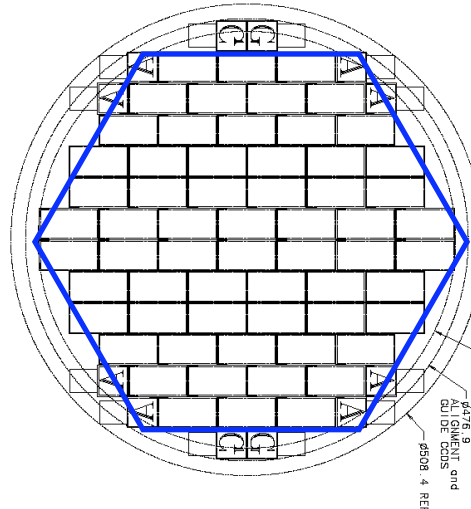
Global Relative Calibrations: Field-to-Field Zeropoint Offsets

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- DES covers the sky twice per year per filter. This is called tiling.
- It takes ~ 1700 hexes to tile the whole survey area.

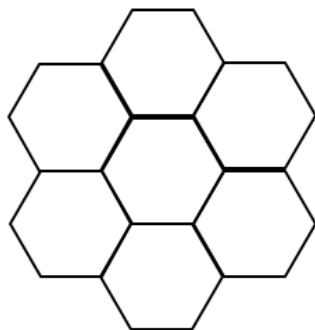
Recipe:

- Tile the plane
- Then, tile the plane with hex offset half hex over and up
- This gives 30% overlap with three hexagons
- Repeat, with different offsets
- Large overlaps provide very robust hex-to-hex relative calibrations
- Similar to PanStarrs strategy

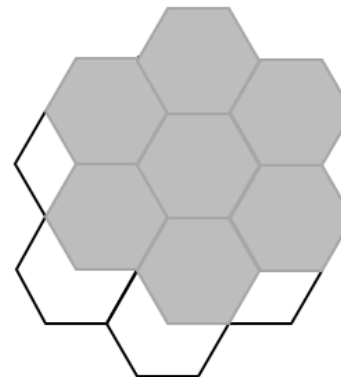


DECam Focal Plane:
“The Hex”

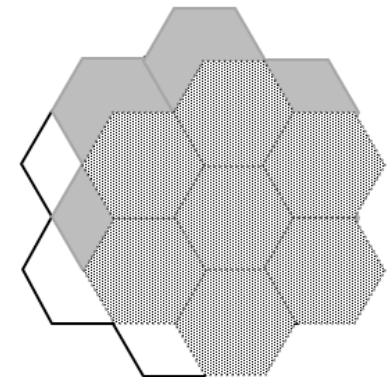
1 tiling



2 tilings



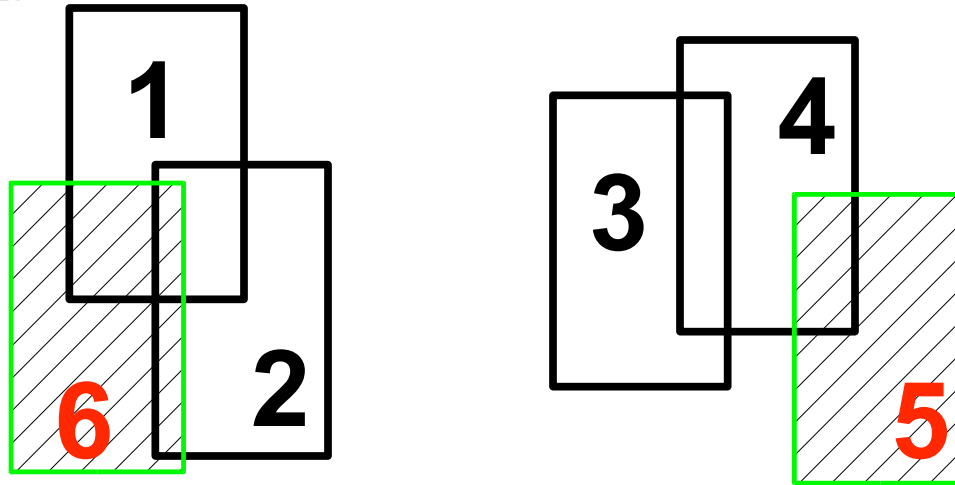
3 tilings





Field-to-Field Zeropoints The Algorithm (I)

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A Generic Example:
Frames 5 & 6 are calibrated.
The others are uncalibrated.

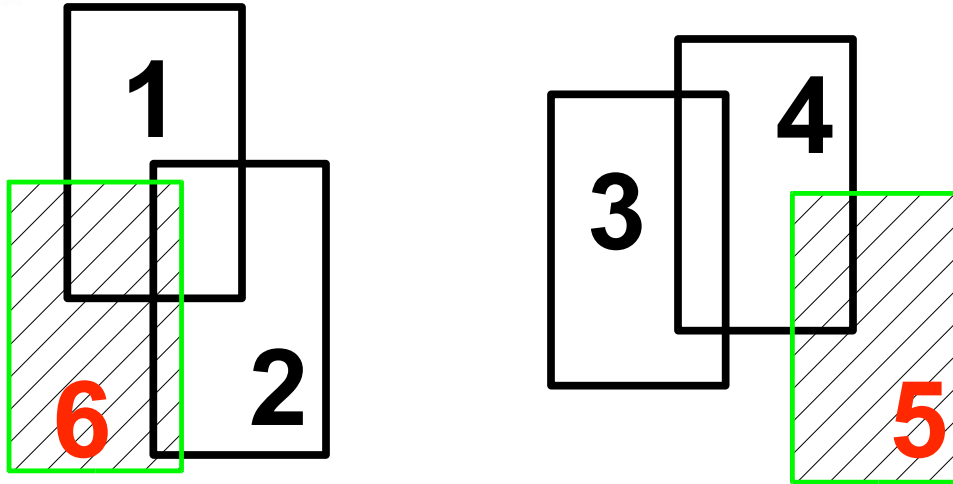
- Method used by Oxford-Dartmouth Thirty Degree Survey (MacDonald et al. 2004)
- Developed by Glazebrook et al. (1994) for an imaging K-band survey

- Consider n frames, of which $(1, \dots, m)$ are calibrated and $(m+1, \dots, n)$ are uncalibrated.
- Let $\Delta_{ij} = \langle \text{mag}_i - \text{mag}_j \rangle_{\text{pairs}}$ (note $\Delta_{ij} = -\Delta_{ji}$). (Note: GCM currently uses *median*)
- Let ZP_i be the floating zero-point of frame i , but fixing $ZP_i = 0$ if $i > m$.
- Let $\theta_{ij} = 1$ if frames i and j overlap or if $i = j$; otherwise let $\theta_{ij} = 0$.
- Minimize $S = \sum \sum \theta_{ij} (\Delta_{ij} + ZP_i - ZP_j)^2$



Field-to-Field Zeropoints: The Algorithm (II)

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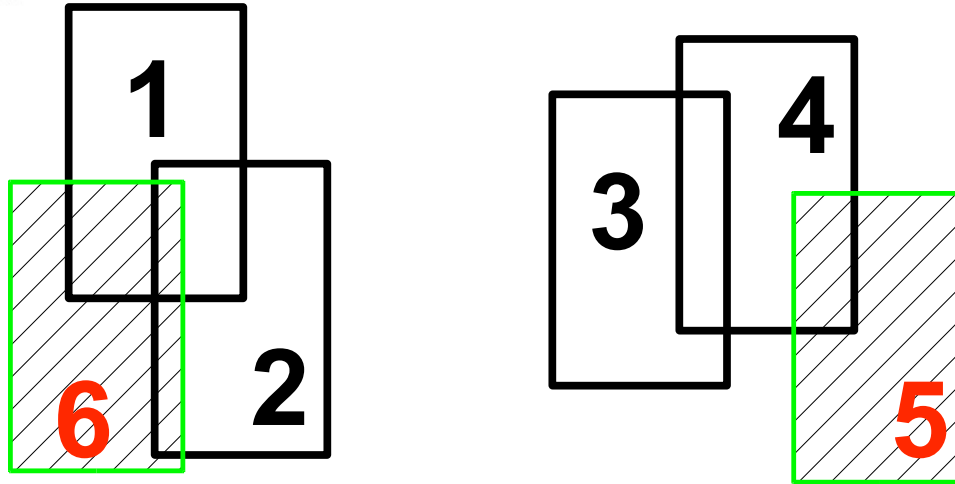
Example:
Frames **5 & 6** are calibrated.
The others are uncalibrated.
(From Glazebrook et al. 1994)

-2	1	0	0	0	1	x	ZP1	=	$\Delta_{12} + \Delta_{16}$
1	-2	0	0	0	1		ZP2		$\Delta_{21} + \Delta_{26}$
0	0	-1	1	0	0		ZP3		Δ_{34}
0	0	1	-2	1	0		ZP4		$\Delta_{43} + \Delta_{45}$
0	0	0	0	1	0		ZP5		0
0	0	0	0	0	1		ZP6		0



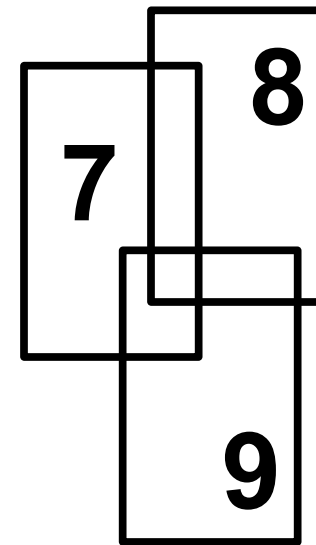
Field-to-Field Zeropoints: An Issue with “Islands”

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Example:
Frames 5 & 6 are calibrated.
The others are uncalibrated.

Frames 7, 8, & 9 form an
uncalibratable group or “island”

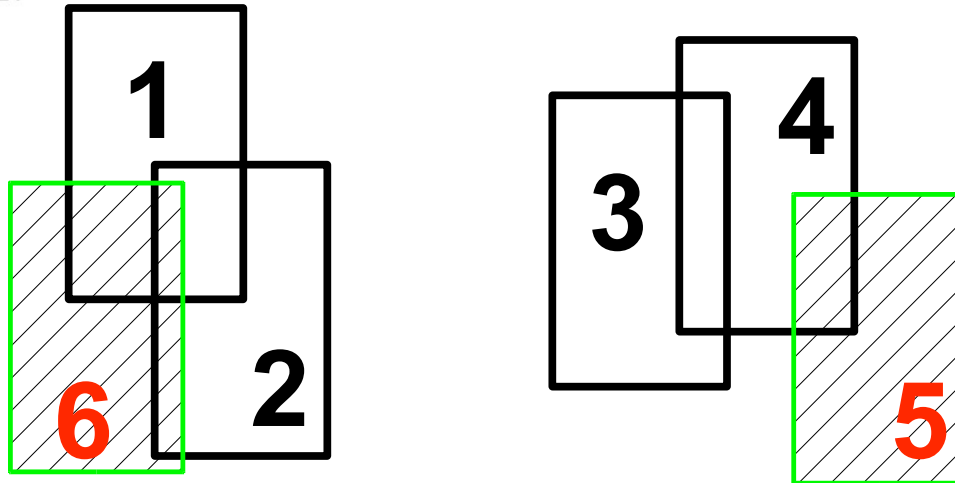


Issue: uncalibratable islands results in
un-invertable matrices



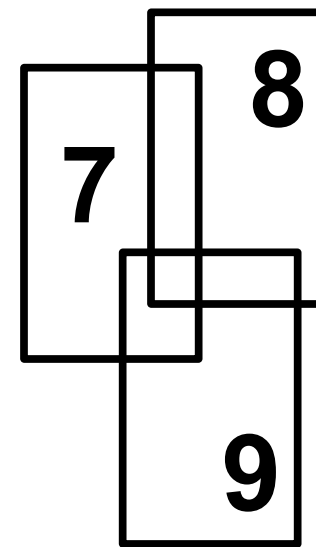
Field-to-Field Zeropoints: A Solution for “Islands”

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Example:
Frames 5 & 6 are calibrated.
The others are uncalibrated.

Frames 7, 8, & 9 form an
uncalibratable group or “island”



**Solution: use Huchra & Geller (1982)
Friends-of-Friends algorithm to identify and
remove/adjust such uncalibratable islands**

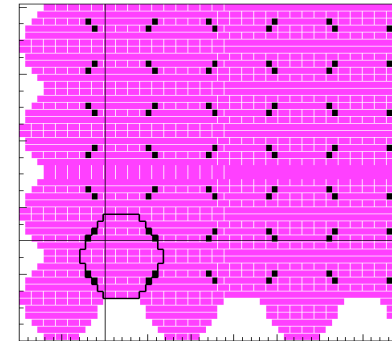


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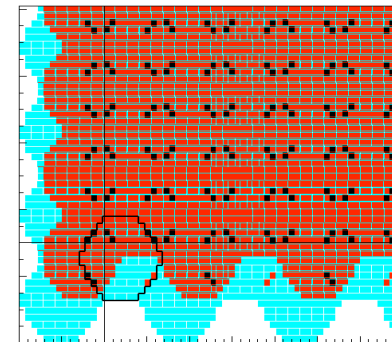
Global Relative Calibrations: The Global Calibrations Module (GCM)

GCM Zeropoint Solver Code

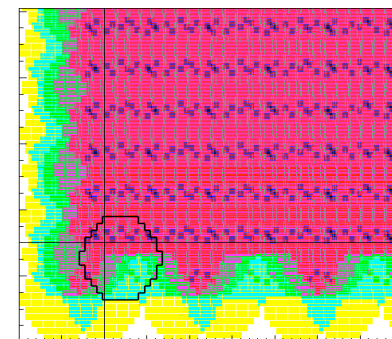
- NxN matrix inversion, where $N = \#$ of hexes (or number of tiles or $62 \times \#$ of hexes...)
- Written in Java
- Uses `cern.colt.matrix`
- **Input:** An ASCII table of all unique star matches in the overlap regions
- **Output:** The ZP offsets to be applied to each field and the rms of the solution.
- **Issue:** Switching from hex-by-hex zeropoints (where $N \sim 5000$) to CCD-by-CCD zeropoints (where $N \sim 300,000$) is proving to be difficult. (Jim Annis is conversing with Mike Jarvis regarding this issue.)



1 tiling



2 tilings



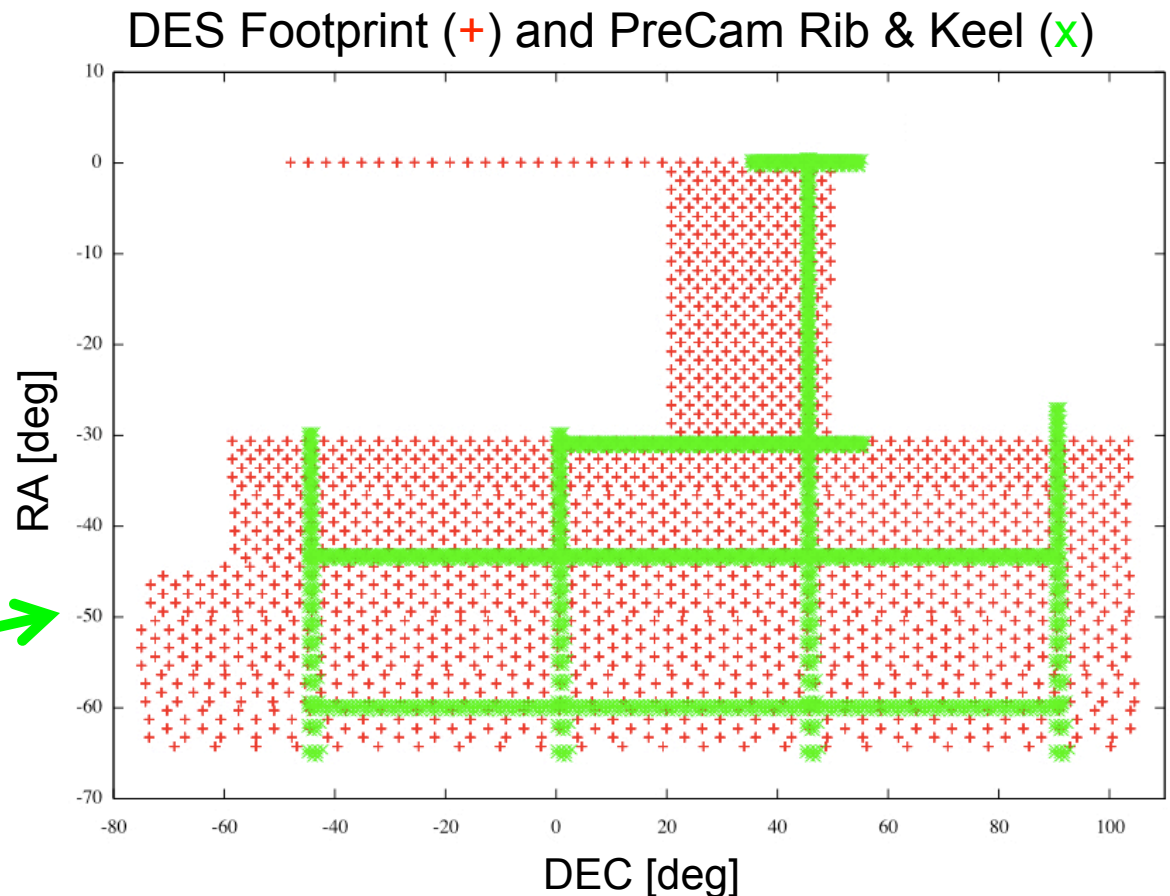
3 tilings



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Global Relative Calibrations: DES + PreCam data

- Can include both DES and PreCam survey fields when running the Global Calibration Module.
- The PreCam Full Footprint Strategy would provide an additional tiling of the DES footprint.
- The PreCam Rib & Keel Strategy would provide a rigid framework upon which to tie the calibrations of the DES.

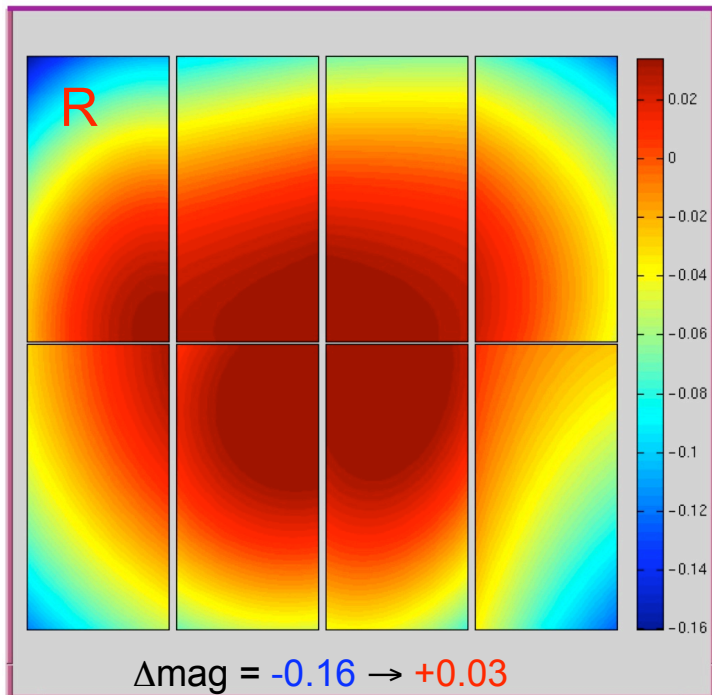




Global Relative Calibrations: Residual Star Flats

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- Due to vignetting and stray light, a detector's response function differs for point sources and extended sources
- Standard flat fields (domes, twilights, skies) may flatten an image sky background well, but not the stellar photometry
- The solution: star flats (Manfroid 1995)
 - offset a field (like an open cluster) multiple times and fit a spatial function to the magnitude differences for matched stars from the different exposures
 - can also just observe a well-calibrated field once (Manfroid 1996)



Koch et al. 2004,
ESO WFI star flats
based on SDSS
Stripe 82
observations (2nd
order polynomial
fits)

- The worst effects should be modeled by PSM-StarFlat (see earlier slide).
- The many field-to-field overlaps inherent in the DES Survey Strategy can be used to refine the star flats created by the PSM-StarFlat module.
- *Not yet implemented in Global Calibrations Module.*



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Surveys to Simulate (Catalog-level Simulations)

1. DES g-band (Year 1 and Year 1+2)
 - a. Fewest tilings
 - b. Hardest relative calibrations
2. PreCam “Full Footprint”
3. PreCam “Rib & Keel”



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Types of Simulations

1. “Perfect” Data (DES, PreCam)
 - a. No Poisson noise in stellar mags
 - b. No flat-fielding errors
 - c. Only deviations from perfection are the pointing-to-pointing zeropoint offsets provided by Jim Annis from his Survey Strategy software.

2. “Realistic” Data (PreCam)
 - a. All stars used have Gaussian random errors ($\sigma = 0.01\text{mag}$)
 - b. Residual flat-fielding errors of 1% across the focal plane
 - 1) Linear flat-fielding error across focal plane
 - 2) Direction of flat-fielding error is random (0° - 360°)

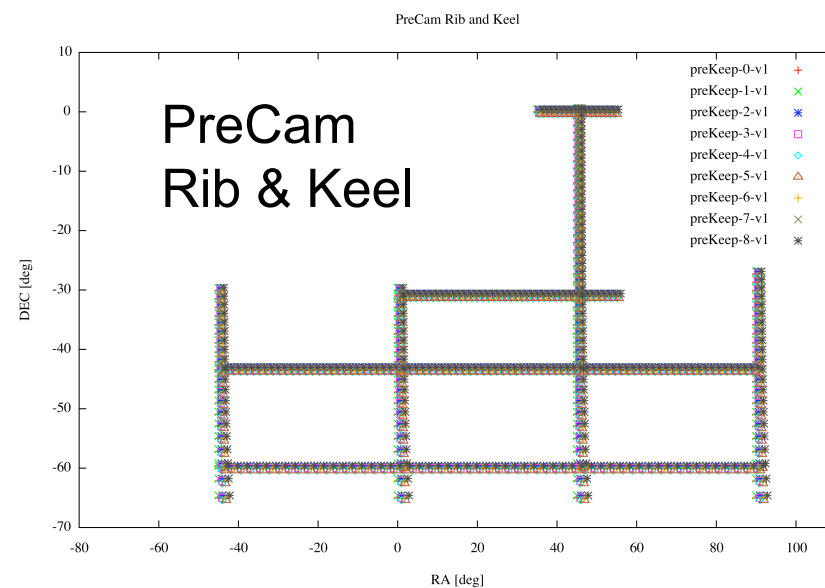
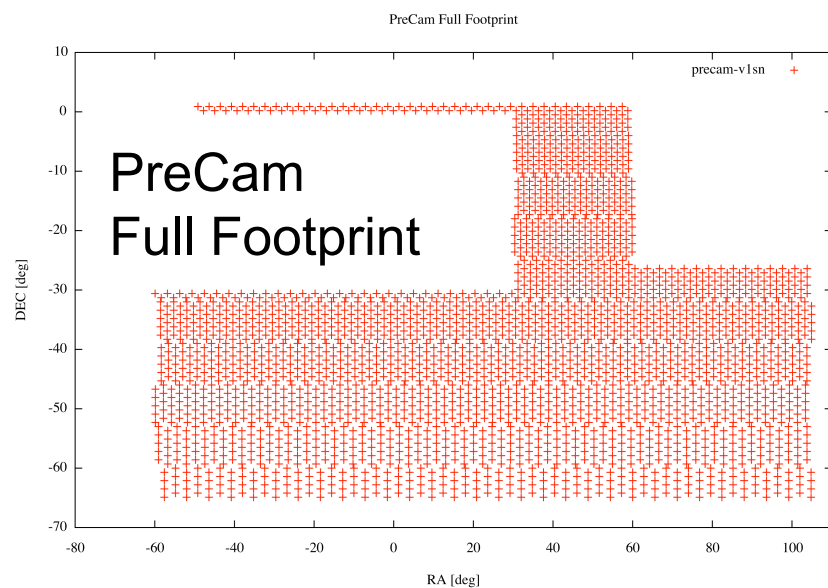
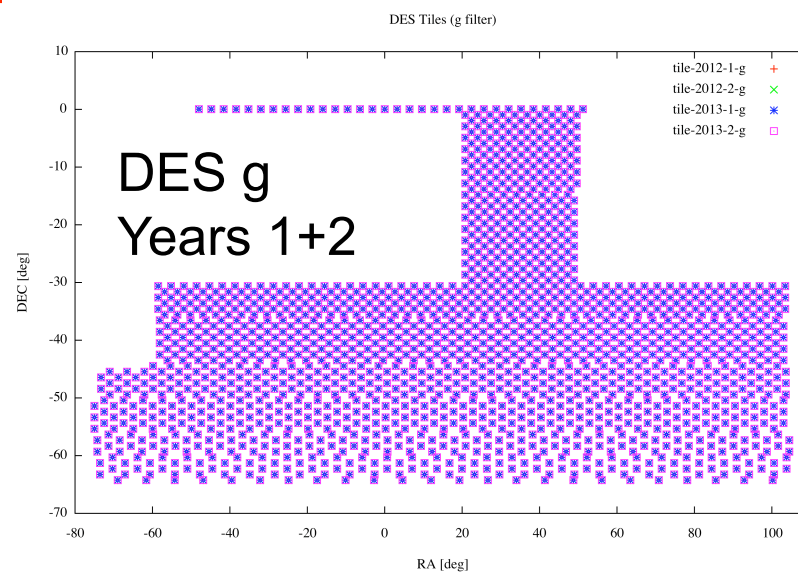
3. “Pessimial” Data (DES)
 - a. Same as “2” above, but the 1% flat-fielding error is always in the same direction, from West to East





RA, DEC Plots of 3 Surveys

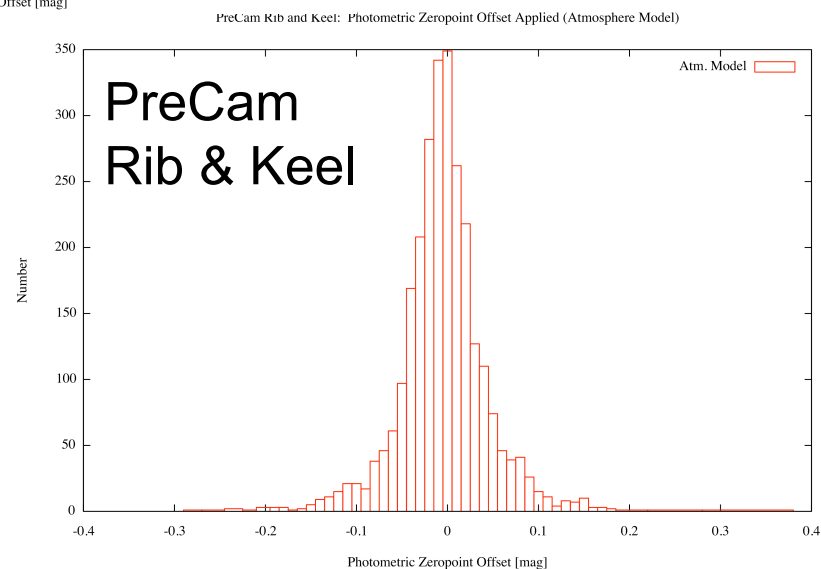
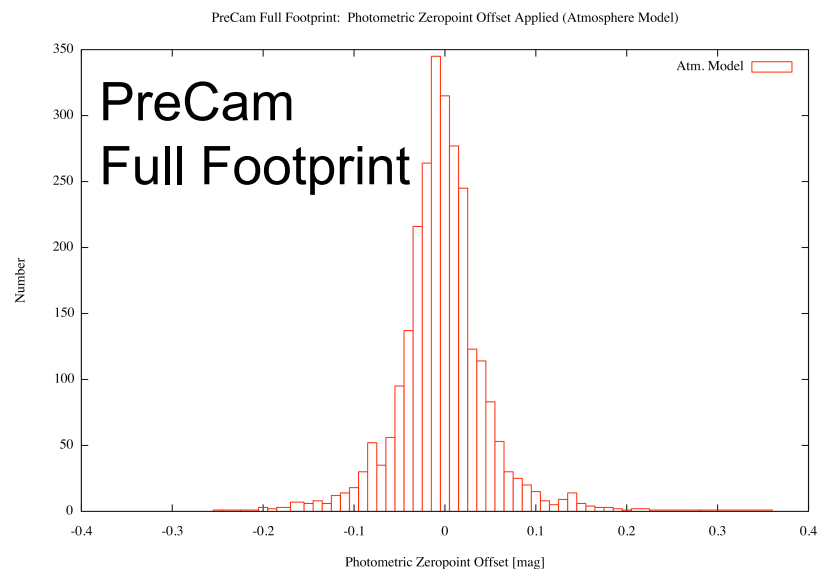
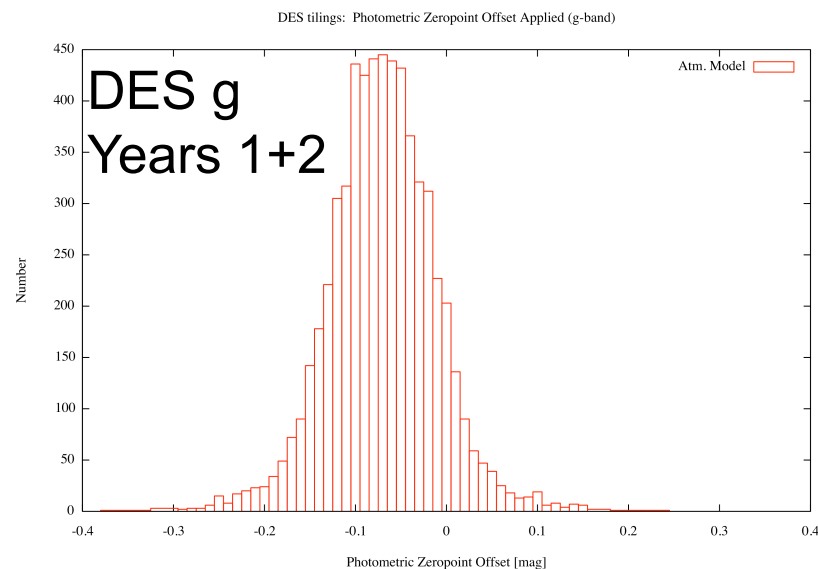
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Photometric Zeropoint Offsets from Survey Strategy

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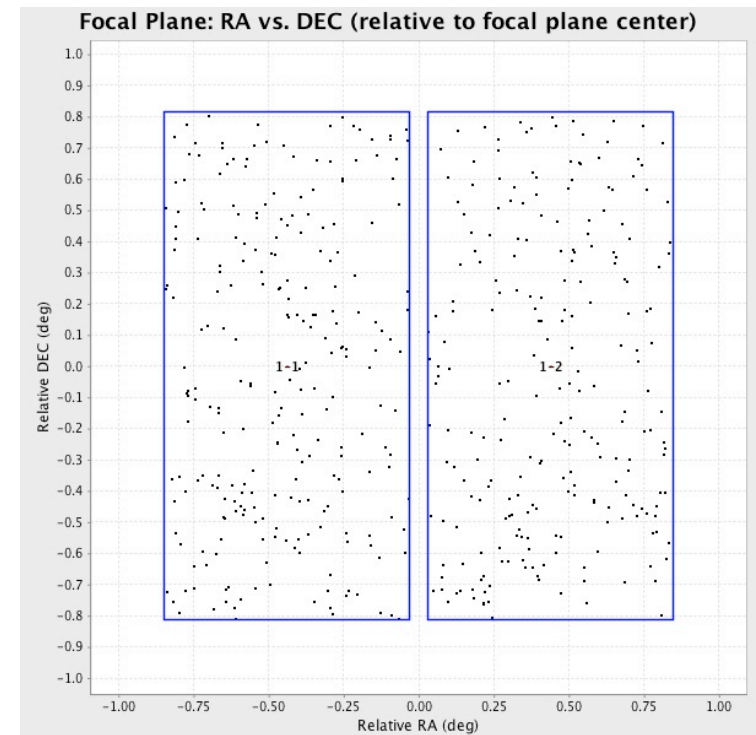
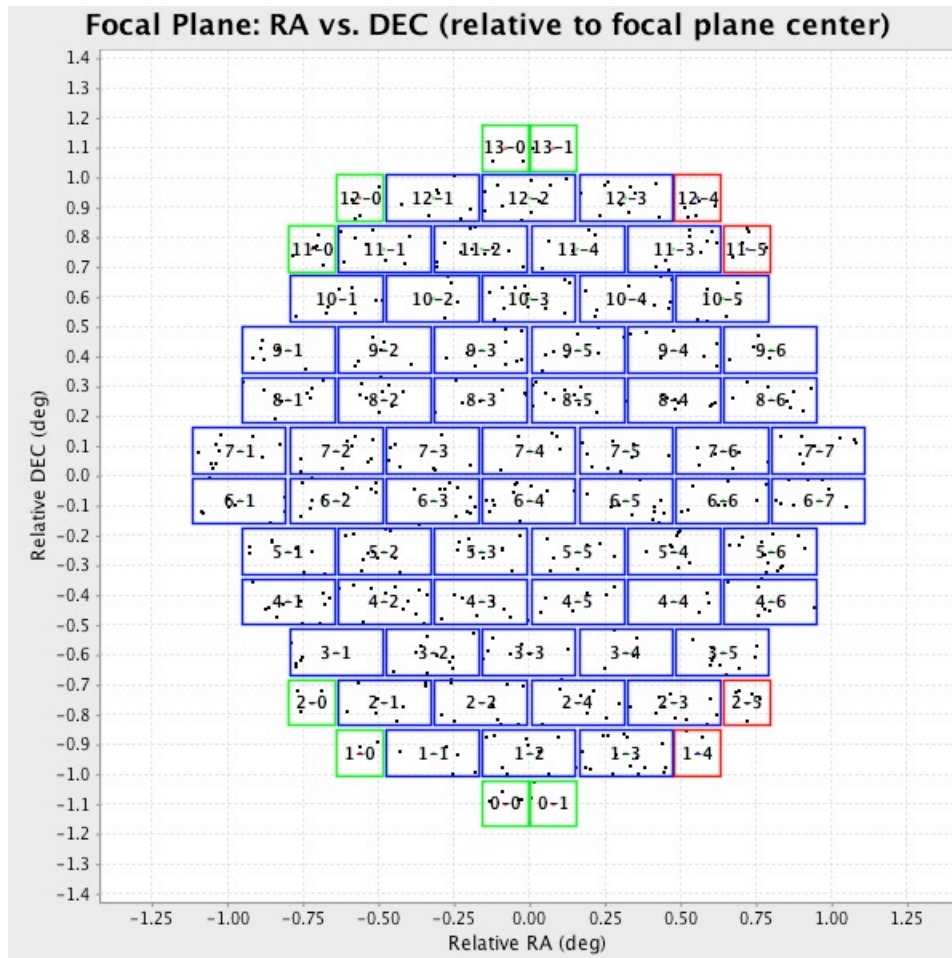


Simulated Stars on the Focal Plane

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DECam

PreCam



(Not the same fields.)



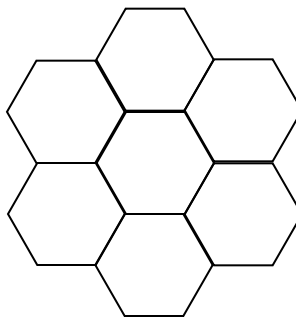
Global (Relative) Calibrations Module (GCM)

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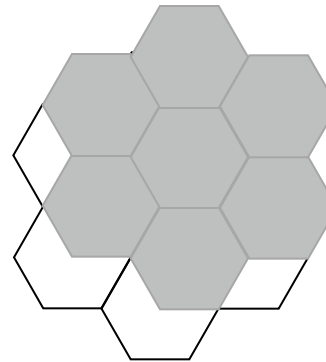
- Use overlapping images to measure relative photometric offsets.
- Big matrix inversion problem (uses algorithm of Glazebrook et al. 1994).
- For the current simulations, do focal plane-by-focal plane solutions (not CCD-by-CCD solutions), to cover full DES footprint without memory problems.

Example of PreCam Full
Footprint Strategy + First
Year of DES

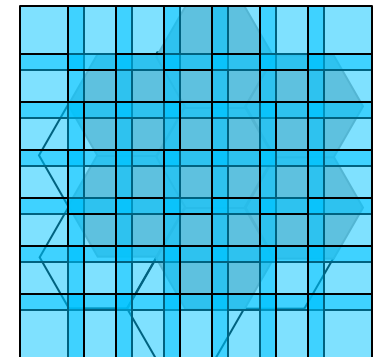
1 tiling



2 tilings



2 tilings + PreCam



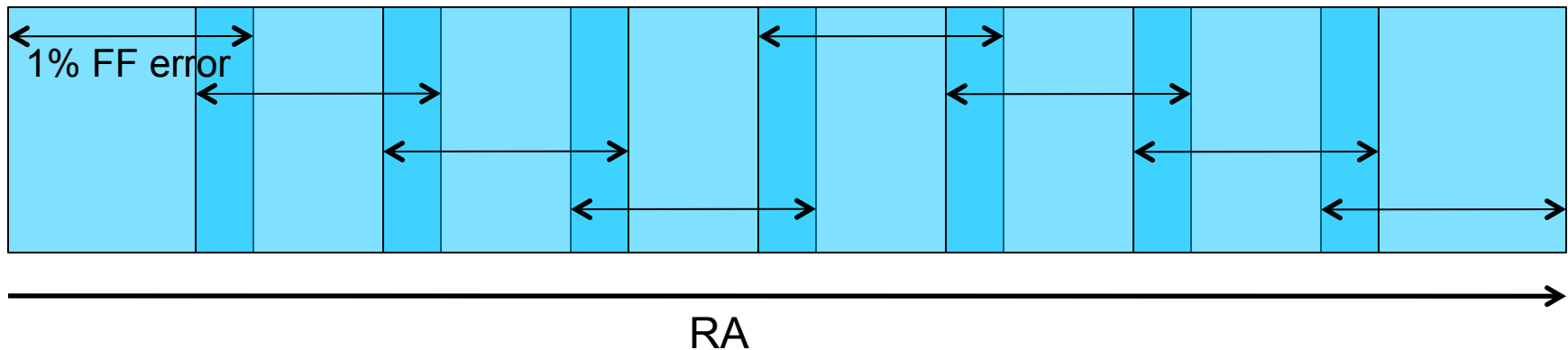
From DES-doc #3610



Statistical vs. Systematic Errors

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- It is possible to get a statistically good solution from GCM but still have large systematic errors.
- Consider the a long, thin strip in RA, with a 1% flat fielding error (edge-to-edge) from West to East:



- One could still get a statistically tight offset between fields from the overlaps, but still end up with large systematic errors.



Baseline Test of GCM: Solving ZPs for the “Perfect” Simulations

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- “Perfect” simulations tested:
 - DES g Years 1+2
 - PreCam Full Footprint
 - PreCam Rib & Keel
- RMS of the GCM solutions is $\ll 0.00001$ mag (below the round-off)
 - This is a measure of the statistical error.
- RMS of (GCM ZP – True ZP) $\ll 0.00001$ mag (below the round-off)
 - This is a measure of the systematic error.



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Results

Simulated Data Set	RMS of GCM Solutions (measure of statistical error)	RMS of “GCM ZP-True ZP” (measure of systematic error)
“Realistic” PreCam Full Footprint	0.00431 mag	0.00759 mag ✓
“Realistic” PreCam Rib & Keel	0.00398 mag	0.01183 mag ✓
“Pessimistic” DES g-band	0.00358 mag	0.13089 mag ✗
“Pessimistic” DES g-band + “Realistic” PreCam Full Footprint	0.00437 mag	0.10304 mag ✗
“Pessimistic” DES g-band + “Realistic” PreCam Rib & Keel	TBD	TBD
“Pessimistic” DES g-band + <i>Median</i> “Realistic” PreCam Rib & Keel	0.00568 mag	0.02274 mag ✓

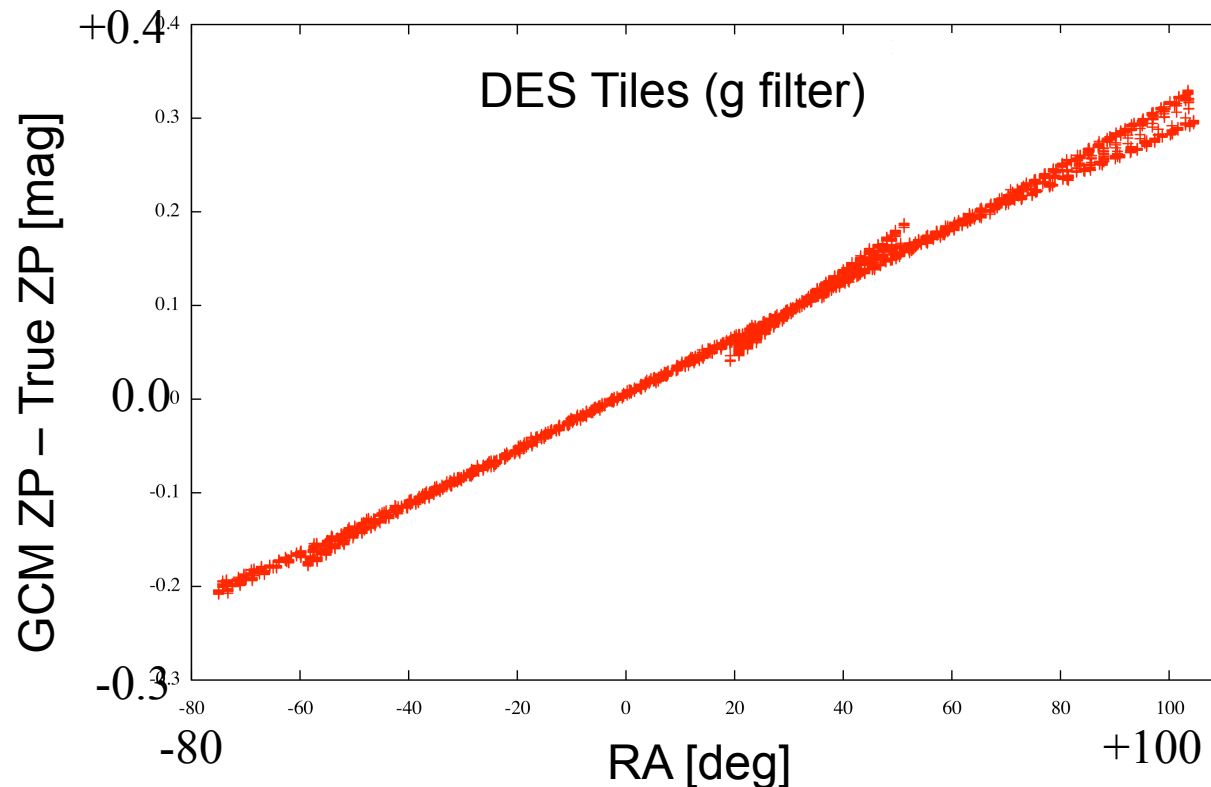
(For “Pessimistic” DES g-band, both Years 1 and 2 were used.)



Pessimist” DES g-band Years 1&2 Alone

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- RMS of the GCM solutions = 0.00358 mag
- RMS of (GCM ZP – True ZP) = 0.13089 mag ✗





“Pessimist” DES g-band Years 1&2 + Median PreCam Rib & Keel

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- Here, we created a standard star catalog of all Rib & Keel stars observed at least 5 times, taking the median value for each star as its calibrated magnitude. We then used all these calibrated Rib & Keel stars as members of a single (albeit, strangely shaped) fiducial field, feeding this new fiducial field into the GCM with all the DES g-band stars.
- RMS of the GCM solutions = 0.00568 mag
- RMS of (GCM ZP – True ZP) = 0.02274 mag ✓



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Extra Slides



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“PreCamSim”

The DES/PreCam Calibration software is called “PreCamSim”.

1. Modular: StarCat, ImageCat, CCDImageCat
2. Written in Java
 - a. In principal can be run on Linux, MacOSX, and Windows
 - b. Currently only tested on Linux and MacOSX.
 - c. Hard-wired UNIX-based directory separators (e.g., “/”) might be a problem for Windows.
3. Available:
 - a. On des06.fnal.gov in `/data/des06.a/data/dtucker/PreCamSim`
 - b. Also as a tar file: <http://home.fnal.gov/~dtucker/DES/PreCamSim.tar.gz>
 - c. See README in the PreCamSim/doc subdirectory.

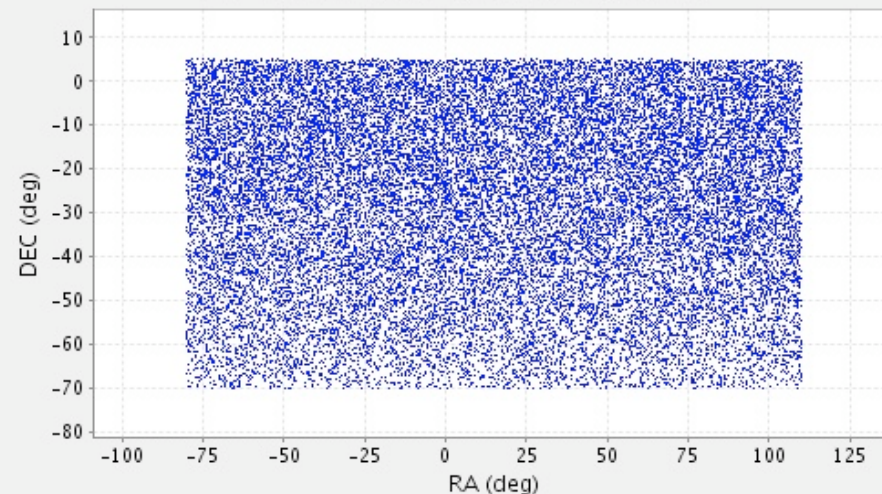


StarCat

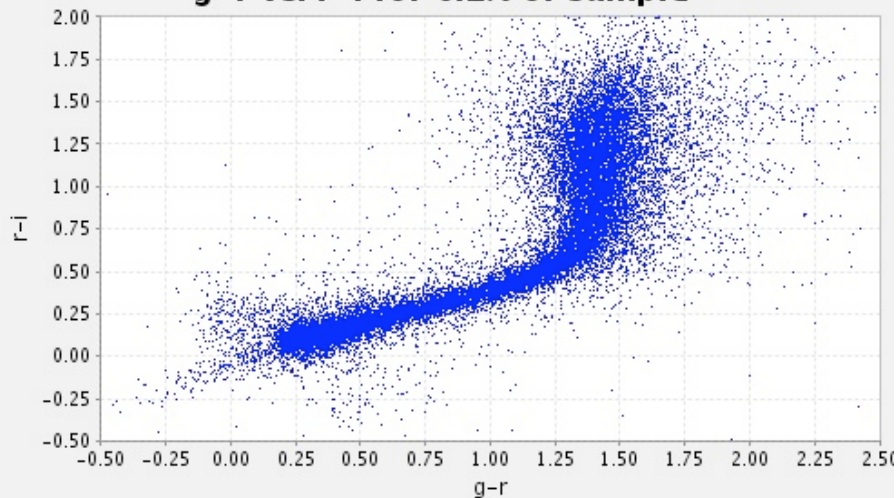
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- **StarCat** – creates a random catalog (“truth table”) of stars over the full survey region using *griz* data from the North Galactic Pole region in the SDSS (y-band mags are calculated using i-z colors).

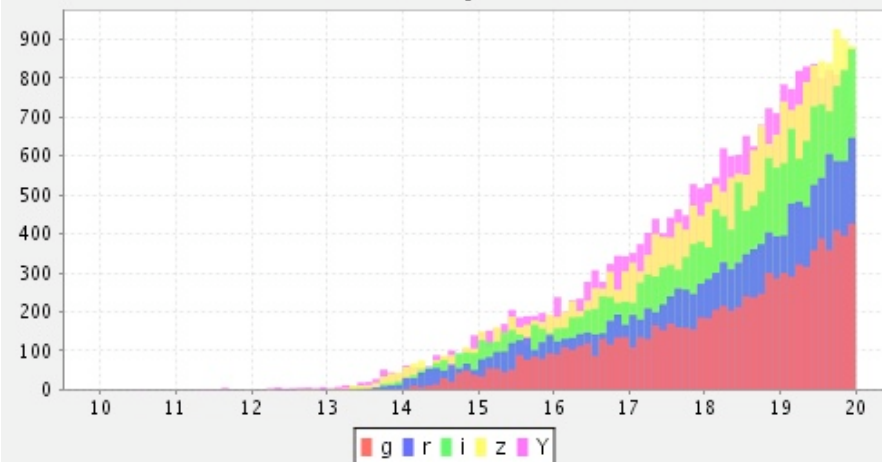
RA vs. DEC for 0.1% of sample



g-r vs. r-i for 0.1% of sample



Histogram of mags (mag:10.0–20.0) for c. 0.1% of sample



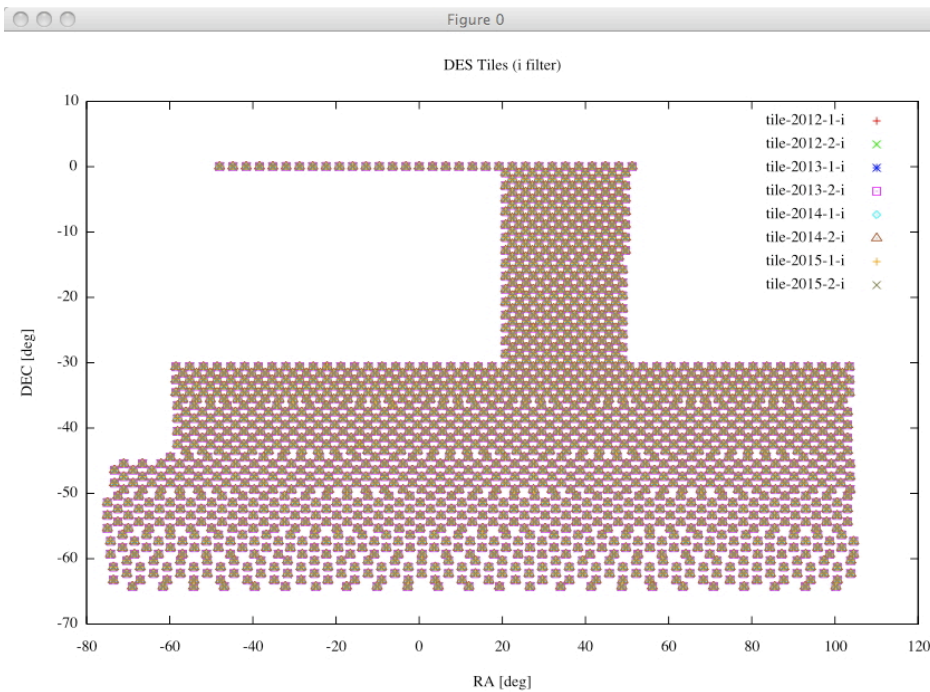


ImageCat

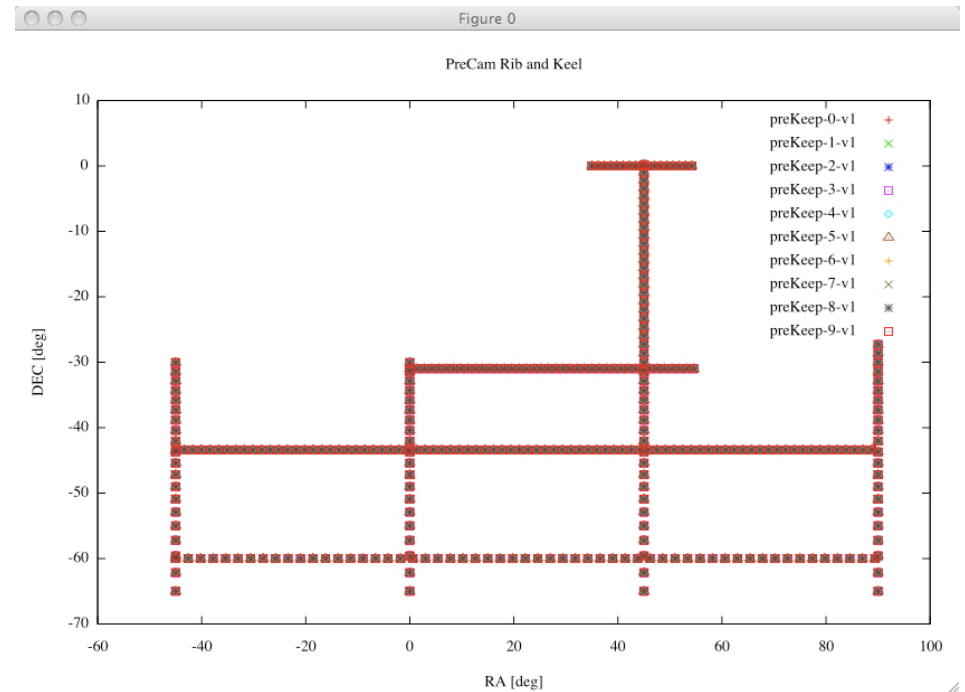
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- **ImageCat** – takes a list of image centers and photometric zeropoint offsets (from Jim Annis) to create catalogs in a given pointing (DECam or PreCam)

DES i-band



PreCam Rib & Keel

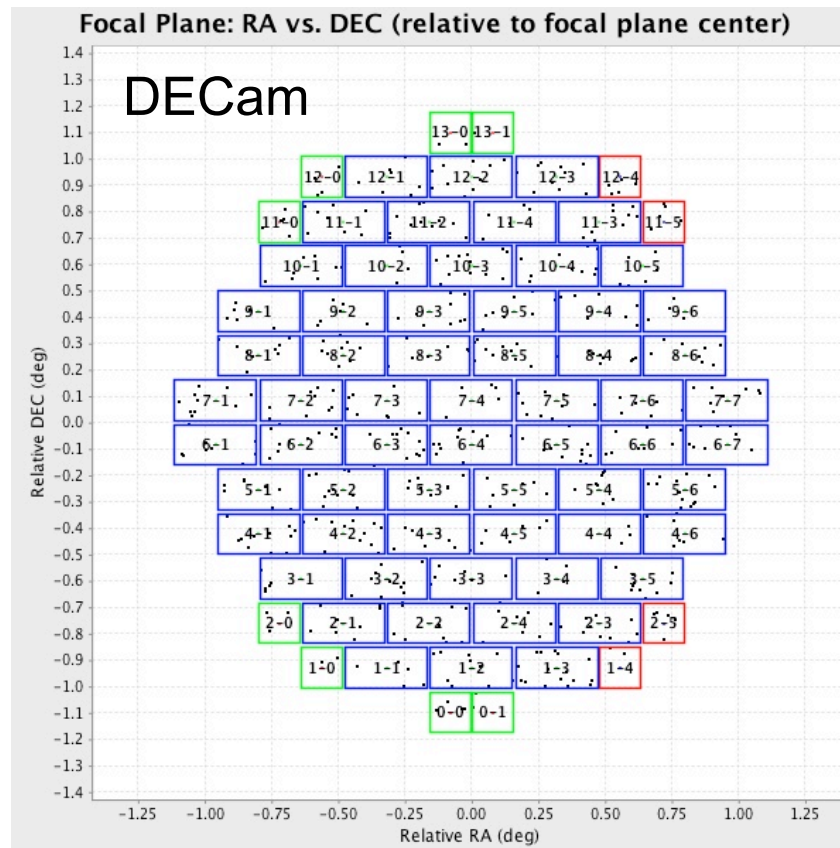




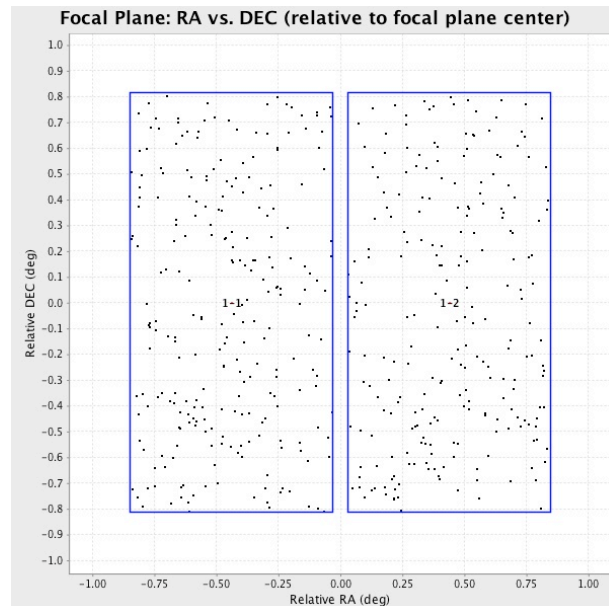
CCDImageCat

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- CCDImageCat – takes the image catalogs from the ImageCat step and identifies on which CCD each star is located on in the camera focal plane; additionally, can apply global (focal-plane-based) and local (ccd-based) flat-fielding errors to the simulated data.



PreCam





Functional Forms to the Flat-Field Errors

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- Global (focal-plane-based):

$$\text{dmag} = \text{fp0} + \text{fp1} * R + \text{fp2} * R^{**2} + \text{fp3} * R^{**3}$$

... where R is the fractional radial distance from the center of the focal plane ($R=0 \rightarrow$ center; $R=1 \rightarrow$ edge)

- Local (ccd-based):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dmag} = & \text{ccd0} + \text{ccd}x * X_{\text{ccd}} + \text{ccd}y * Y_{\text{ccd}} + \text{ccd}xx * X_{\text{ccd}}^{**2} + \text{ccd}yy * Y_{\text{ccd}}^{**2} \\ & + \text{ccd}xy * X_{\text{ccd}} * Y_{\text{ccd}} \end{aligned}$$

... where $X_{\text{ccd}}, Y_{\text{ccd}}$ are the fractional x, y distances from the center of the CCD ($X_{\text{ccd}}, Y_{\text{ccd}}=0 \rightarrow$ center; $X_{\text{ccd}}, Y_{\text{ccd}}=1 \rightarrow$ edge)



Output of CCDImageCat

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- Updated image catalogs for each pointing; e.g.:

```
# mag = old_mag + (-0.2 + 0.02*R + -0.02*R^2 + 0.01*R^3) + (0.1 + 0.04*x + -0.17*y + -0.13*x^2 + 0.06*y^2 + 0.08*x*y),
# where R is the normalized radial distance from the center of the focal plane (R=0->center, R=1->edge),
# x is the normalized distance in the x-direction from the center of the given CCD (x=0->center, x=1->edge), and
# y is the normalized distance in the y-direction from the center of the given CCD (y=0->center, y=1->edge).
#
#expName = PRECAM-20001349
#expFullID = 20001349
#expFilter = g
#expNight = 1349
#expID = 1349
#expRaDeg = -2.5371
#expDecDeg = -41.8
#expZPOffset = -0.0050
#
#starID starRaDeg starDecDeg mag_g old_mag_g relStarRaDeg relStarDecDeg ccdname ccd_x(pix) ccd_y(pix) FP_x(mm) FP_y(mm) R x y
95500 -1.60220 -42.24803 16.4013 16.4336 0.69206 -0.45179 1-2 1660.577 910.618 26.134 -17.061 0.719 0.622 -0.555
112495 -3.18013 -42.10784 17.4703 17.4927 -0.47706 -0.30962 1-1 928.689 1268.526 -18.015 -11.692 0.495 -0.093 -0.381
122676 -1.97870 -41.19363 16.7615 16.9524 0.42021 0.60501 1-2 976.201 3571.090 15.868 22.846 0.641 -0.047 0.744
172309 -2.35838 -41.03429 16.4463 16.8047 0.13482 0.76557 1-2 257.746 3975.309 5.091 28.910 0.676 -0.748 0.941
179610 -1.44748 -41.19388 16.6836 16.8886 0.81995 0.60092 1-2 1982.531 3560.814 30.963 22.692 0.884 0.936 0.739
187786 -2.87875 -42.88973 16.6923 16.8826 -0.25036 -1.09023 none -1000.000 -1000.000 -9.454 -41.169 0.973 -1000.000 -1000.000
264708 -2.36626 -40.96934 17.5193 17.7115 0.12901 0.83053 none -1000.000 -1000.000 4.872 31.363 0.731 -1000.000 -1000.000
316335 -2.79021 -41.04672 16.4066 16.5839 -0.19091 0.75300 1-1 1649.069 3943.662 -7.209 28.435 0.675 0.610 0.926
335877 -2.96453 -41.10155 16.1650 16.3388 -0.32211 0.69765 1-1 1318.762 3804.320 -12.164 26.345 0.668 0.288 0.858
338675 -1.61714 -41.18635 16.9387 17.1122 0.69236 0.60995 1-2 1661.340 3583.526 26.145 23.033 0.802 0.622 0.750
358235 -1.89311 -42.01268 17.3856 17.4301 0.47848 -0.21447 1-2 1122.898 1508.070 18.069 -8.099 0.456 0.097 -0.264
409398 -2.12718 -41.68651 16.2644 16.4131 0.30613 0.11276 1-2 688.996 2331.872 11.560 4.258 0.284 -0.327 0.139
519417 -1.90940 -41.90926 17.1741 17.2428 0.46713 -0.11097 1-2 1094.330 1768.646 17.640 -4.190 0.418 0.069 -0.136
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618472 -3.13821 -40.79909 16.2777 16.4681 -0.45511 0.99932 none -1000.000 -1000.000 -17.186 37.737 0.955 -1000.000 -1000.000
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