

January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022

# Update on Ubercal

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![](_page_1_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_1_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_2_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

	Ins	trument	
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Mirrors etc. : Flux  $\alpha\beta$ F

Filters : Flux  $\alpha\beta\gamma$ F

## **Detectors :** Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ F

![](_page_7_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

## Instrument

![](_page_12_Figure_2.jpeg)

## **Mirrors etc. :** Flux $\alpha\beta$ F

**Dust? Frequency dependence of course** Filters : Flux  $\alpha\beta\gamma$ F

Edges, dust, coating etc. **Detectors :** Flux  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ F

**Gain variations etc? Amplifiers :** Flux  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon$ F

![](_page_12_Picture_7.jpeg)

Signal

 $\mathbf{m}_{meas} = -2.5 \log (\mathbf{F}_{meas})$ =  $-2.5 \log (F) - 2.5 \log (\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon)$ ZP

![](_page_12_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_11.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

		3		
1	* + 1 2		2	

# Ubercal method

- 1	0	0	0	0	0		
0	1	0	0	0	0		
0	0	1	0	1	0		$ [m_1]$
0	0	0	1	1	0		<i>m</i> <sub>2</sub>
1	0	0	0	0	1	•	<i>m</i> <sub>3</sub>
0	1	0	0	0	1		$m_4$
0	0	1	0	0	1		$\Delta ZP_2$
_ 0	0	0	1	0	1 _		$\Delta ZP_3$

 $A_{8x6}$ 

•  $X_{6x1}$ 

![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

 $m_{i_{star}} + ZP_{j_{field}} = m_{i_{star}}^{obs}, j_{field}$ 

$\begin{bmatrix} m_{11}^{obs} \end{bmatrix}$
$m_{21}^{obs}$
$m_{32}^{obs}$
$m_{42}^{obs}$
$m_{13}^{obs}$
$m_{23}^{obs}$
$m_{33}^{obs}$
$\left\lfloor m_{43}^{obs} \right\rfloor$

 $B_{8x1}$ 

—

system of 8 equations : A X = B<u>least square fit :</u>  $A^{t} C A X = A^{t} C B$ 

C: diagonal matrix with weights of *m*<sub>*i*, *j*</sub> measurements **Covariance of parameters given by:** [*A*<sup>t</sup> *C A*]<sup>-1</sup>

![](_page_14_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)

# Result on all stars

![](_page_17_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

For each exposure, sources are observed at a specific position on the focal plane (uv coordinates)

![](_page_21_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

For each exposure, sources are observed at a specific position on the focal plane (uv coordinates)

![](_page_22_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

For each exposure, sources are observed at a specific position on the focal plane (uv coordinates)

> We can then bin in uv each observation's residual and plot the weighted mean

-10000

-5000

10000

500

# Result on all stars

![](_page_24_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

https://me.lsst.eu/bracine/ZTF/20210716 ZTF ubercal first try/

![](_page_25_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per exposure **PSF** photometry

![](_page_26_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per quadrant **PSF** photometry

![](_page_27_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per exposure **Aperture photometry**

![](_page_28_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per quadrant Aperture photometry

## weighted\_mean

![](_page_29_Picture_4.jpeg)

-5000

![](_page_29_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_16.jpeg)

10000

u

5000

![](_page_29_Figure_20.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per exposure **Aperture photometry**

![](_page_30_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per exposure Aperture photometry with starflat correction

### weighted\_mean

![](_page_31_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_7.jpeg)

0

u

![](_page_31_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_20.jpeg)

10000

-10000

-5000

5000

![](_page_31_Figure_24.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

## 1 zero point per quadrant Aperture photometry

## weighted\_mean

![](_page_32_Picture_4.jpeg)

-5000

![](_page_32_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_16.jpeg)

10000

u

5000

![](_page_32_Figure_20.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **1** zero point per quadrant **Aperture photometry**

![](_page_33_Figure_4.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

![](_page_34_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_4.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

Reduced to 250 million sources by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

![](_page_35_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_5.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

Reduced to 250 million sources by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

![](_page_36_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_5.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

Reduced to 250 million sources by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

![](_page_37_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_5.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

Reduced to 250 million sources by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

1 zero point per exposure PSF photometry

![](_page_38_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_6.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

Reduced to 250 million sources by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

# 1 zero point per exposure PSF photometry

Takes ~30 minutes to solve ubercal

![](_page_39_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Figure_7.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

Reduced to 250 million sources by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

# 1 zero point per exposure PSF photometry

Takes ~30 minutes to solve ubercal

![](_page_40_Picture_6.jpeg)

~30000 square degrees After some filtering: 50 million stars

4 billion « sources »

**Reduced to 250 million sources** by downsampling galactic plane (~100 per square degrees)

# **1** zero point per exposure **PSF** photometry

Takes ~30 minutes to solve ubercal

![](_page_41_Picture_6.jpeg)

Estelle provided a fits file with starflat correction. Now working in implementing this in our ubercal pipeline

-0.02

mean

0.02

![](_page_41_Picture_11.jpeg)

# New directions AAPG2-2021—PRC—CE31

![](_page_42_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **Deliveries** – A general overview of our deliveries, and how they integrate

![](_page_43_Figure_0.jpeg)

## **Deliveries** — A general overview of our deliveries, and how they integrate

![](_page_43_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_0.jpeg)