

Guidelines and Policy for the KIDS Strong Lensing Science Team using SPACE WARPS

Aprajita Verma, Phil Marshall & Anupreeta More

May 23, 2016

Abstract

SPACE WARPS was conceived as a strong lens discovery *service* that harnesses the power of citizen scientists. The KIDS strong lensing group (hereafter KIDS survey science team or KIDS SST) can make use of SPACE WARPS within the logistical constraints. In this document, we discuss how the KIDS SST might become involved with SPACE WARPS and the relationship between the KIDS SST and the SPACE WARPS collaboration. This document includes guidelines for proposing projects, data provision, data policy and for publications of SPACE WARPS-enabled discoveries.

1 Introduction to SPACE WARPS

The SPACE WARPS website is designed to motivate and enable tens of thousands of people to perform the scientific tasks of strong gravitational lens identification. SPACE WARPS comprises a primary ‘classification’ interface (<http://spacewarps.org>) that allows citizen scientists to inspect images and mark those that contain potential gravitational lenses. A mandatory part of this inspection is the classification of simulated lenses (appropriate for the survey being conducted). The classification of simulated lenses acts as an interactive training activity that also allows us to establish the citizens’ likelihood of identifying potential lenses and blank fields. This is fed into the SPACE WARPS Analysis Pipeline (SWAPR) that analyses the classifications made per image (or subject in Zooniverse terms) giving a probability of whether an image contains a lens candidate or not.

A key part of the SPACE WARPS project is the ability for all members of the SPACE WARPS collab-

oration (see Section 2) to communicate with each other and discuss interesting candidates through TALK¹.

In order to use the SPACE WARPS interface, the KIDS Survey Science Team **must define and propose a project to the SPACE WARPS PIs** who will discuss whether the project is suitable with the KIDS SST. The SPACE WARPS PIs will then liaise further with the SST to implement the project in the SPACE WARPS interface. Details are given in Section 3.

The PIs of the SPACE WARPS project are the authors of this document, P. Marshall, A. More and A. Verma, please do not hesitate to contact us if you require any further information or have any questions. The PIs may be collectively contacted via the email address spacewarpspi@googlegroups.com

2 Definition of collaboration member types

In this document, we will refer to the entirety of the KIDS strong lensing science group as the KIDS Survey Science Team (KIDS SST) to encompass all of the KIDS strong lensing community.

We now discuss the relationship between the SPACE WARPS collaboration and the KIDS SST, who wish to use the SPACE WARPS interface to investigate their data. The KIDS SSTs will liaise with the SPACE WARPS science and development teams to ingest their survey data into the

¹TALK (found at <http://talk.spacewarps.org>) is a forum for SPACE WARPS collaborators to discuss individual sources and the SPACE WARPS project in general. Bugs can also be reported. This is the direct portal for communication with the SPACE WARPS community.

SPACE WARPS interface. There may be some overlap between current SPACE WARPS members and SSTs.

In the case of KIDS, SPACE WARPS PI Anupreeta More is a member of both the SPACE WARPS collaboration and the KIDS Strong Lensing Science Group.

When we refer to the SPACE WARPS collaboration, it comprises the SPACE WARPS science team, SPACE WARPS development team, and all the volunteers who have logged in² and contributed classifications to the project.

If required, an expanded definition of the SPACE WARPS membership is given in the document “SPACE WARPS Publication Policy: CFHT-LS”³, however this will not be relevant for SPACE WARPS-KIDS publications, see Section 6.1 for details.

3 Defining a suitable SPACE WARPS science project

The KIDS SST is expected to propose a project to the SPACE WARPS collaboration that can be best or only be done using the power of citizen scientists. Typically, this involves visual inspection tasks that are too time consuming for the SST themselves to execute. As such, any science programme conducted through SPACE WARPS should be complementary, not in competition, to the lens finding activities being carried out by the SST.

For example, in the first SPACE WARPS project, the collaboration conducted a lens finding search with SPACE WARPS over the entire CFHT-LS survey area. The goal was to increase the completeness of strong lenses in the survey areas. Both RingFinder and ArcFinder algorithms had been used to discover lenses of different types. SPACE WARPS complemented these searches with the potential to find strong lenses missed by these algorithms. The method, proposed by Anupreeta More (who served as the SST for this project), was

²with a Zooniverse ID. It is possible to classify anonymously, and we count those classification but as we don’t know who they are, we are unable to collaborate with them directly.

³available from <https://github.com/drphilmarshall/SpaceWarps/blob/master/doc/sw-publication-policy-cfhtls.pdf>

to inspect the entire survey area by getting citizens to view $\sim 430,000$ tiles of the survey area. This was a *blind* search. Such a search could not be conducted by a normal sized SST.

Targeted searches are also possible, as we performed in the second SPACE WARPS project on the VICS82 survey area. Here we inspected $\sim 40,000$ images from the VICS82 survey centred on likely strong lens targets, e.g. LRGs, groups, clusters, quasars. Again, this was more images than the VICS82 SST could manage to inspect alone.

Another approach is to use the SPACE WARPS service to inspect the normally large candidate lists generated by automated algorithms or searches, which are typically dominated by false positives.

3.1 KIDS specific thoughts

1. The SPACE WARPS facility should be used for science projects that cannot be completed by the Strong Lens Group itself.
2. Any SPACE WARPS search should be complementary, not in competition, to the lens finding being conducted by the KIDS SST.
3. While SPACE WARPS uses citizen science, its primary goal is **not outreach**, it is harnessing citizen power for visual classifications (and eventually modelling) to perform science.
4. A duplicate project is not encouraged unless there is sufficient scientific motivation and justification to do so.
5. SPACE WARPS requires volunteers/citizens to give up their personal time to conduct the experiment, this should not be taken lightly, the crowd are motivated by contributing to real science not just doing things for the sake of them. This is the reason the suitability of the project for citizen scientists should be carefully considered. The SPACE WARPS PIs will be able to discuss any planned SPACE WARPS-KIDS projects with the KIDS SST. The crowd needs to be engaged and feel like they are contributing while the entire SPACE WARPS-KIDS project runs.
6. The success of SPACE WARPS-KIDS will rely on input from the KIDS SST working with

the SPACE WARPS collaboration, dedicated effort is required for this and the KIDS SST should identify team members who can commit time to the SPACE WARPS-KIDS tasks for this before embarking on a project. The SPACE WARPS PIs will help to establish the main efforts required, these will depend on the actual project put forward by the KIDS SST (e.g. image preparation, simulations, interacting with volunteers on TALK).

As such, SPACE WARPS should be considered to be an integral/complementary part of the KIDS SST lens finding strategy, rather than an alternative method.

The scientific project, process and outcome is the domain of the SST. The SPACE WARPS collaboration enables this work by making it a live project on the website. We do not, per se, expect the SPACE WARPS collaboration lead the resultant papers, we just request some of us are included on discovery papers in return for our help, please see Section 6.1 for more details on the publication policy.

The goal of the SPACE WARPS PIs and the SPACE WARPS collaboration is to enable the KIDS SST's science project in SPACE WARPS and make it work. Using the automatic analysis pipeline (SWAPR), the SPACE WARPS PIs we will send the KIDS SST lists of the candidates selected by the citizens (at some regular intervals or at the end of a project), we will then discuss strategies for further analysis based on our experience of previous projects. Some members of the SPACE WARPS PIs and team may become more involved in analysis steps such as grading of the SPACE WARPS candidates or assist with any scientific investigations and follow-up of the candidates, at the KIDS SST's request.

3.2 Possible SPACE WARPS-KIDS survey strategies

In our experience, a citizen science project like SW cannot function successfully without significant support and co-ordination of the SST. Thus, we recommend that all KIDS members with an interest in strong lensing are told about SPACE WARPS and how it can complement their lens finding effort. Our goal is to enable your science.

We also encourage the KIDS SST to consider the timing for when they wish to ingest the images into SPACE WARPS so that it is in line with the interests of the KIDS SST and those of the KIDS consortium.

Possible projects for the KIDS SST could consider (just to get a flavour of what can be done)

- **New Data:** Inspection of areas (targeted or blind) that the SST has not had time to inspect, i.e. use the crowd to increase the speed at which potential lens candidates are discovered
- **Comparison of Expert vs Citizen Classification:** KIDS SST and citizen's view images in parallel (targeted or blind)
- **Completeness of Expert Classification:** Citizen's classify images already inspected by the KIDS SST (targeted or blind)
- **Helping the robots:** Use citizens to weed out false positives from candidate samples generated by algorithm-based or machine learning searches
- **Training sets:** Blind inspection to generate a large training set for machine learning algorithms.

Note that the projects that are proposed to SPACE WARPS need not be one of the above. Multiple projects could also be run in a mixture or phased set of experiments. Please do consider the KIDS timeline with reference to data release and the searches the KIDS SST want to make themselves.

If the KIDS SST wants to inspect targets within the consortium and is concerned about being scooped by the crowd, please be assured that there is little scope or motivation to do this. If the project is well defined, the goal of SPACE WARPS-KIDS will be a complementary part of the KIDS SST lens finding strategy. By definition this means that SPACE WARPS is working with the KIDS SST as it is designed to do. In addition, the images could be stripped of WCS info (described in Section 5), meaning that no-one other than the SST can follow-up or catalogue the targets⁴. The KIDS SST

⁴We cannot exclude the possibility that individual sources might be serendipitously identified e.g. by recognisable morphologies.

could also perform their inspection before the images are passed to SPACE WARPS. Any lens candidates discovered by the SST would then be labelled as ‘known lens candidates’ in SPACE WARPS TALK. This applies to candidates discovered through visual inspection or algorithm based searches.

3.3 What to do next: Project Proposals

Once the KIDS SST have narrowed down what search to be conducted SPACE WARPS, please approach the SPACE WARPS PIs (Phil Marshall, Anupreeta More, Aprajita Verma, collectively contacted via spacewarpspi@googlegroups.com) with a short description of the project that includes the following information.

- Survey area
- Bands that could be included
- Total number of images to be viewed (approx.)
- Targeted survey or blind field search⁵
- Brief outline of the overall goal(s) of that inspection, highlighting how this is complementary (not competing) with the goals of the KIDS lens finding group
- Proprietary data issues
- Identify an initial core team who will lead and work closely with SPACE WARPS

The SPACE WARPS PIs will then arrange a telecon with the KIDS SST to discuss the project further. This includes discussing the initial effort required and roles for the the SST team for expected tasks.

The original SPACE WARPS papers, by definition, provide a complete description of the system, and its results from the CFHT-LS survey. The SST will be able to read these papers before designing their own SPACE WARPS project, and cite them as justification for some of their experimental decisions. See Paper I & Paper II.

In the remaining sections we look at discovery publications that might arise from future

SPACE WARPS projects, and suggest reasonable guidelines for deciding on their authorship. First, however, we remind ourselves about data access via SPACE WARPS.

4 Survey Data Policy

SPACE WARPS is a public website. All images displayed there are by definition in the public domain, and so must be expected to be downloaded, copied and redistributed by any SPACE WARPS user. This is a **good thing**: images of the sky taken with publicly-funded telescopes belong to everyone.

However, some surveys, including KIDS, come with their own proprietary access policy. It is the responsibility of the KIDS SST to provide images to SPACE WARPS in a way that is consistent with their own data access rules. There are two things that SSTs can do to in order to respect any proprietary period that they have imposed on themselves:

1. Add a “LICENSE” keyword to the FITS and PNG image headers, explaining what the rules for redistribution of these images are. This will almost certainly be ignored, but it would be a nice reminder that nothing comes free of either cost or responsibility. Other keywords could also be included as well: data provenance is important, and links to useful survey webpages would be most welcome!
2. Remove all WCS information from all images provided. The SPACE WARPS interface “dashboards” do allow FITS and JPG files to be downloaded. If images from a proprietary dataset being made available is a concern for an SST, they should remove the WCS. This also has the consequence that it minimises the potential “scooping” of lens candidates by anyone other than the SST. In practice, the objects contained in the SPACE WARPS images will be too faint for anyone without access to a large telescope to observe, and may also be absent from any public catalogs, so the opportunities for follow-up will be quite limited. Images with field of view less than about 3 arcminutes in diameter are not solvable by **astrometry.net**. **Please note**, however, that we cannot exclude the possibility that object

⁵Targeted: inspection of a list of candidates; Blind: inspection of tiles of a survey area

co-ordinates are posted in TALK. For example, co-ordinates of previously published lens candidates or recognisable fields from CFHT-LS have been posted in TALK by a very small number of citizens.

5 Data Preparation & the SPACE WARPS interface

5.1 Collaborating with SPACE WARPS Science Team

Implementing a new project based on different survey data will require support from the SPACE WARPS consortium, in four respects:

1. In **preparing data** for the site, and uploading it onto the Zooniverse servers. There is a reasonable amount of work in preparing data and images by the KIDS SST for delivery to SPACE WARPS. The SPACE WARPS team will provide assistance to the KIDS SST in data preparation. The benefits of using the SPACE WARPS service will far outweigh the time needed to prepare data. The SPACE WARPS Science Team can advise on suitable Training Subjects (images of simulations and false positives) and image display settings, and also on formatting the data ready for ingestion and display. A mandatory element of the training subjects is the production of large samples of simulated lenses. SPACE WARPS will provide resources to assist generating these simulations.
2. In **reconfiguring the site itself** ready for the new data. The KIDS SST will need to include new Spotter's Guide images and text, modified tutorial content, and additional survey-specific site content; the SPACE WARPS Science Team can help with all of this.
3. In **maintaining the site** so that it continues to function and deliver correctly. This will involve technical support from the Zooniverse and SPACE WARPS science teams, but will also require the continued engagement of the wider collaboration by the SST in TALK. Since this social filter is a key part of the sample refine-

ment, the latter may involve a significant time commitment.

4. In **running the SPACE WARPS analysis pipeline** (SWAPR) which will be the SPACE WARPS PIs responsibility. This will provide citizen selected candidates to be sent to the KIDS SST.

6 Resulting publications for SPACE WARPS-KIDS

6.1 Journal Papers

In return for the work outlined in Section 5 in setting up the new surveys, the SPACE WARPS PIs will nominate a core SPACE WARPS collaboration members as authors on **papers that present discovery of a lens or sample of lenses enabled by the SPACE WARPS system**. A “discovery” is defined by the announcement of the source(s) to the astronomical community in a journal paper. We would expect the SPACE WARPS author list to be a small number (approx. ten), primarily the Principal Investigators, a few others working on the ingestion of the new data or moderating TALK. All post-discovery follow-up papers would of course be exempt from this (unless individuals from SPACE WARPS team had contributed sufficiently such that the lead author wished to include them).

We request that authors of SPACE WARPS-enabled discovery papers should circulate drafts to the list of SPACE WARPS authors and, if possible, allow a minimum of two weeks to give time for comments. We also request that any papers based on SPACE WARPS enabled discoveries should cite the SPACE WARPS system papers. This policy document will be updated with the correct citations to the SPACE WARPS system papers when available.

SPACE WARPS runs an analysis pipeline (SWAPR) that will be tailored to the science goals of each new survey. Any large changes to the analysis code will be documented by the SPACE WARPS Science Team. The SPACE WARPS Science Team reserve the right to update the SPACE WARPS methodology papers.

6.2 Zooniverse LETTERS

Any SPACE WARPS collaboration member, simply by virtue of their Zooniverse registration, may write a Zooniverse Letter⁶ describing their investigation of any lens candidate they find in SPACE WARPS. This, along with posts in TALK, is the primary means by which we expect SPACE WARPS-KIDS collaboration members (citizens participating in the project) will communicate their findings to the rest of the astronomical community. The investigation of any SPACE WARPS images that are provided without world coordinate system (WCS) information will be necessarily limited but the SPACE WARPS Zooniverse LETTERS will contribute to the collective knowledge and understanding of the presented system(s). Zooniverse LETTERS are citable SPACE WARPS objects.

As SPACE WARPS classifications are a community wide activity, it is impossible to attribute the discovery of a candidate to a single community member, or group of members. Therefore, in recognition of their contribution to the SPACE WARPS project, SPACE WARPS community members will be listed (on their approval) on the SPACE WARPS members web page. This web page will be linked in every ensuing SPACE WARPS publication. If a community member makes a significant contribution e.g. in the further investigation of a lens candidate with modelling tools, they are strongly encouraged to write Zooniverse LETTERS. This may lead to them being invited to join journal publications by the lead author of a “discovery” publication.

collaboration membership page (e.g. List of Contributors to CFHT-LS).

7 Summary of Publication Guidelines

Any SPACE WARPS series and SPACE WARPS enabled discovery papers should include

- citations to the SPACE WARPS system papers, SPACE WARPS I & II
- a small number of SPACE WARPS authors proposed by the SPACE WARPS PIs (see 6.1).
- the collaboration should be acknowledged in the acknowledgement section with a link to the

⁶<http://letters.zooniverse.org>