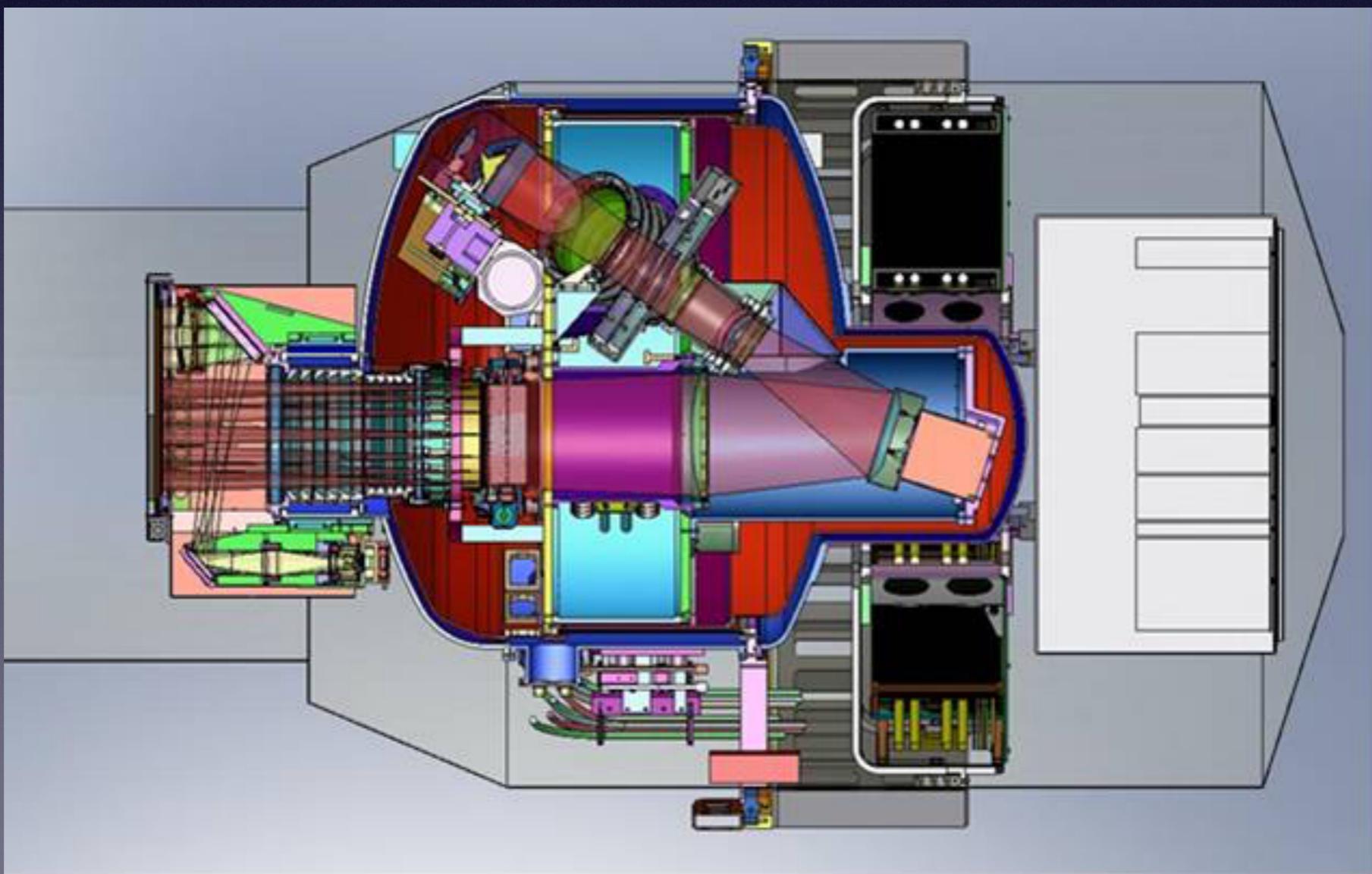


Building a Simple Instrument Utility using `ginga` and `astropy`

Josh Walawender & John Pelletier
(W. M. Keck Observatory)

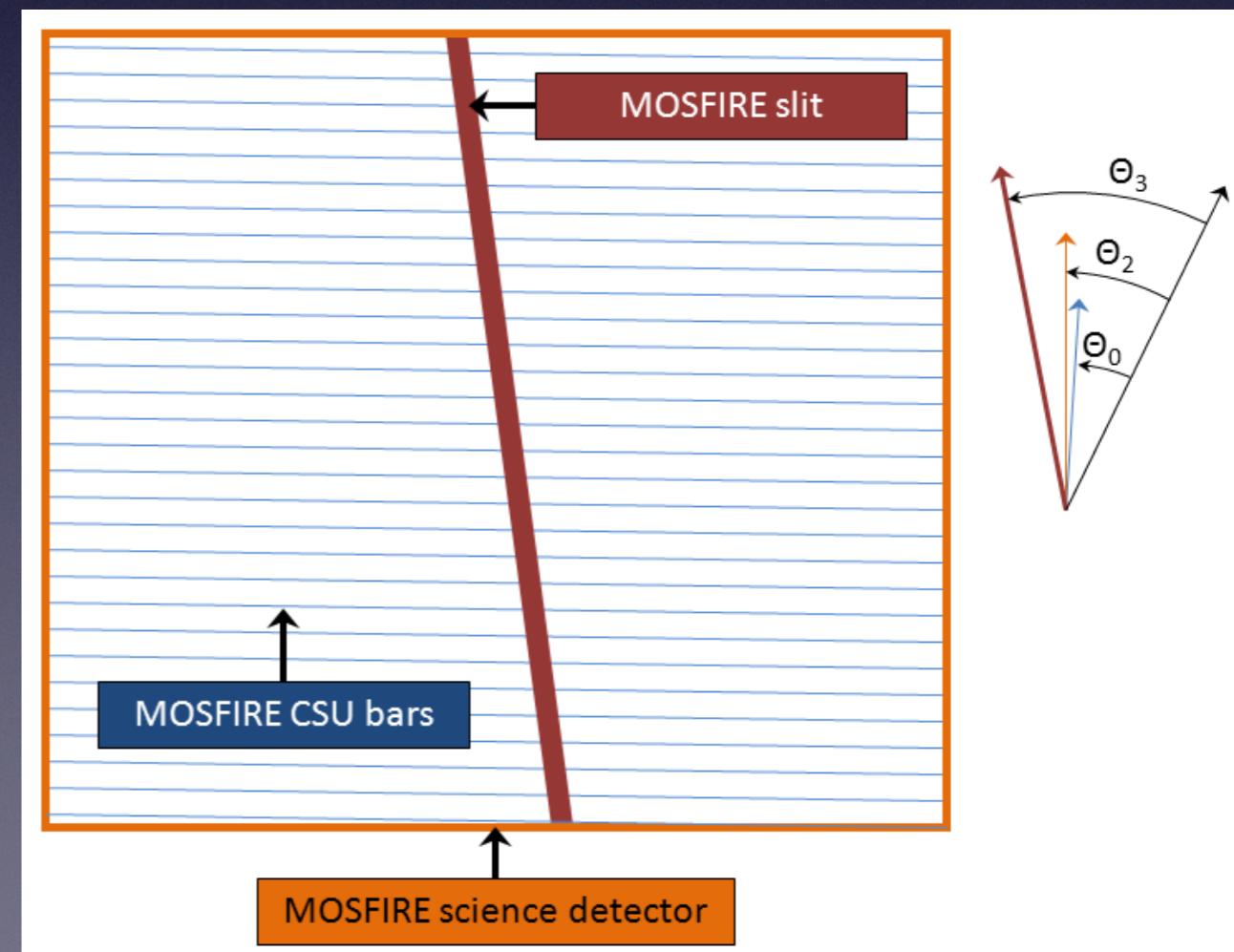
MOSFIRE

- One of Keck's most used instruments
- Uses a novel “configurable slit mask unit” (CSU)



CSU Fatal Error

- A rare but costly failure is the CSU Fatal Error
- Recovery requires reinitializing individual bars, often all 92 of them which is **time consuming** (up to 1.5 hours).
- Bar initialization is serial.
- Bar moves are parallel.



CSU Fatal Error

- Recovery can be much faster if the SA can optimize the procedure. Move each bar to near its home switch using a fast move, then perform a slow init for that bar.
- This requires going through a decision tree for each of the 92 bars, but that is **time consuming** and **prone to error**.
- **Python to the rescue!**

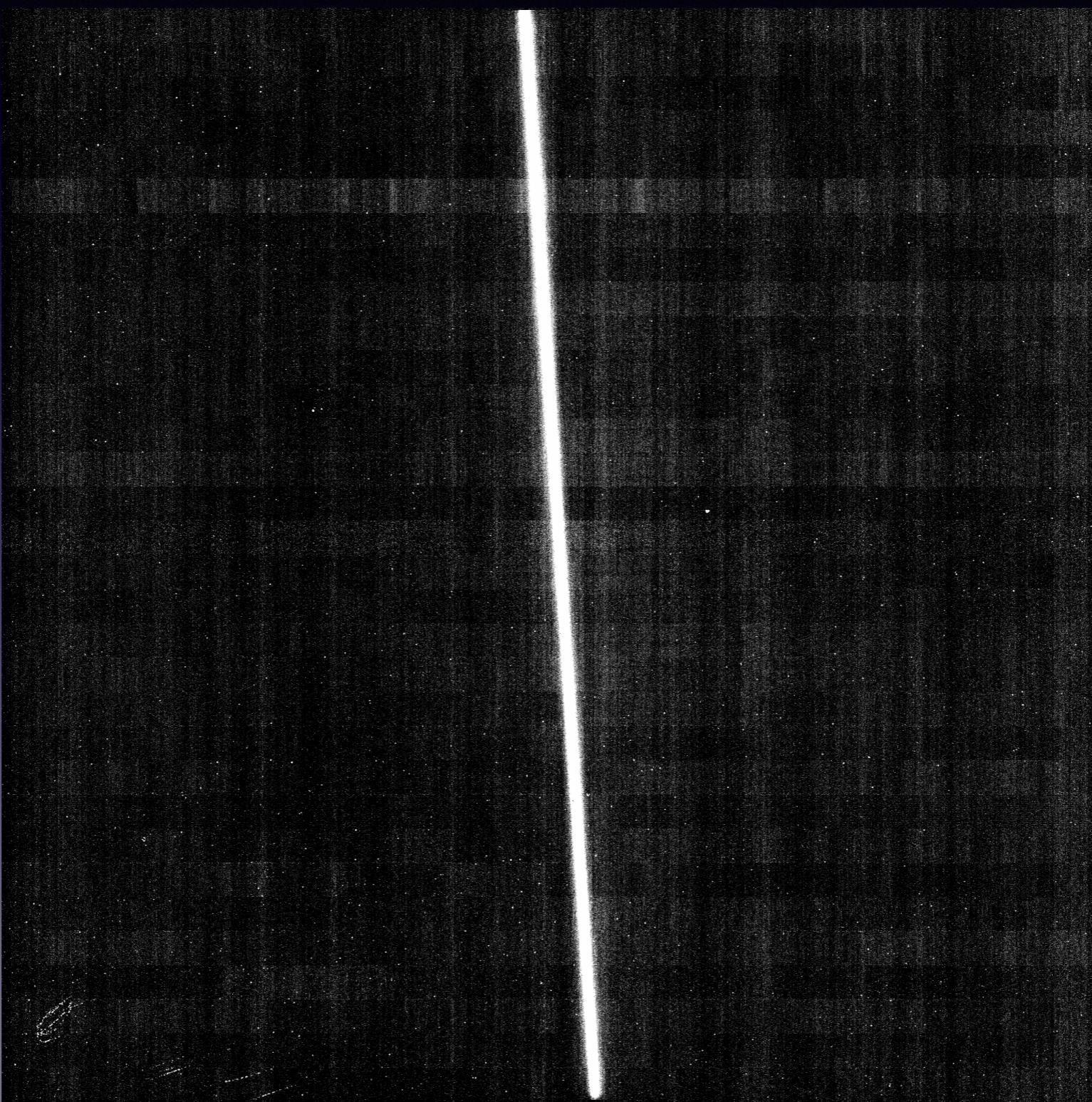
Solution

- Need image analysis software → python
- Need user to confirm moves are safe → GUI
 - Inspired by “Kassis Init” software (IDL + shell scripts), but need higher reliability on image analysis and better UI for user.

Image Analysis

- Image the mask and measure the bar locations.
 - Know the relationship between pixels and bar coordinates (also a python solution)
 - Divide image up by bar. Median filter vertically.
 - Take horizontal gradient of pixel values.
 - Fit gradient to a model to determine slit edges

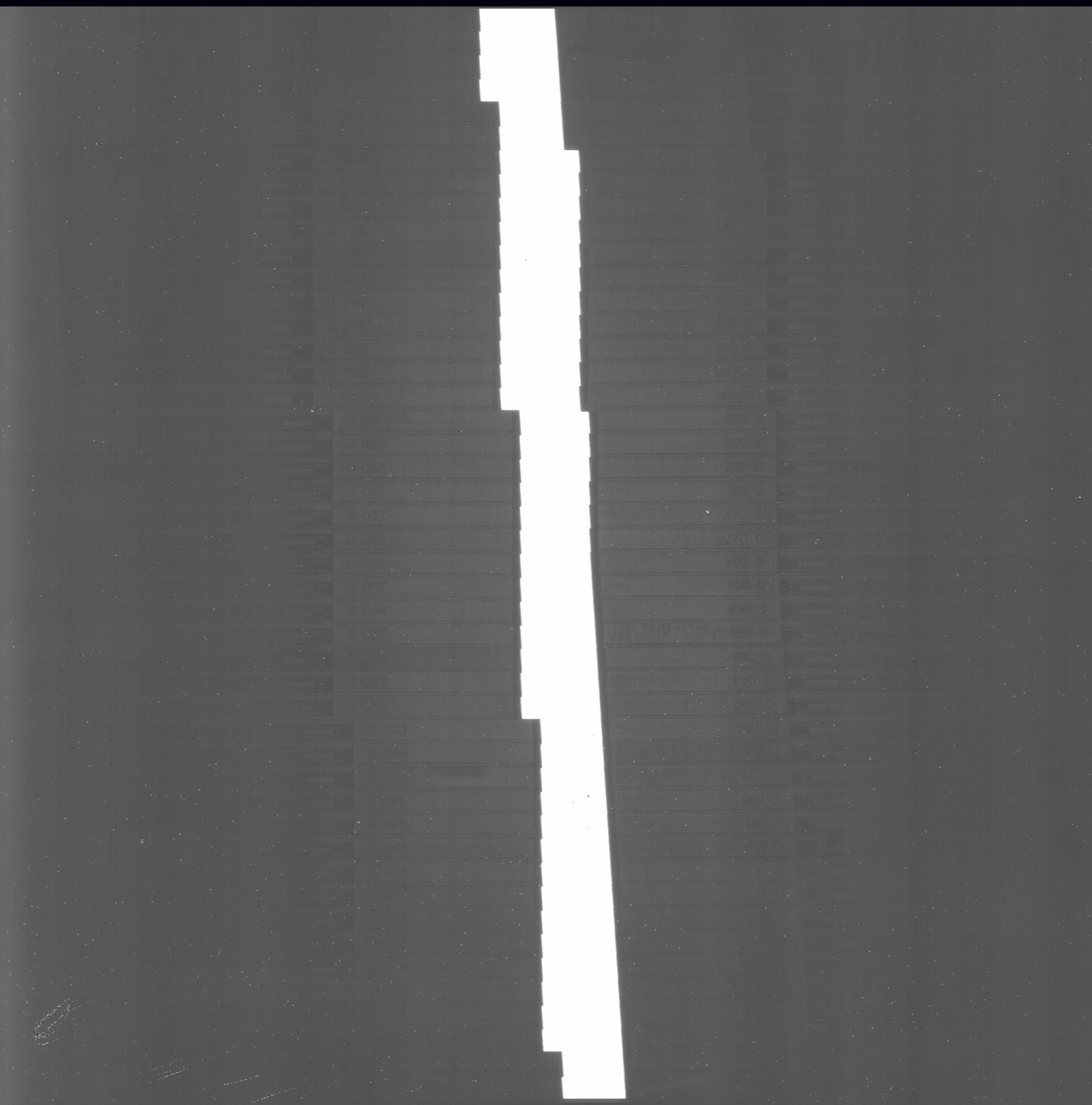
CSU Long Slit



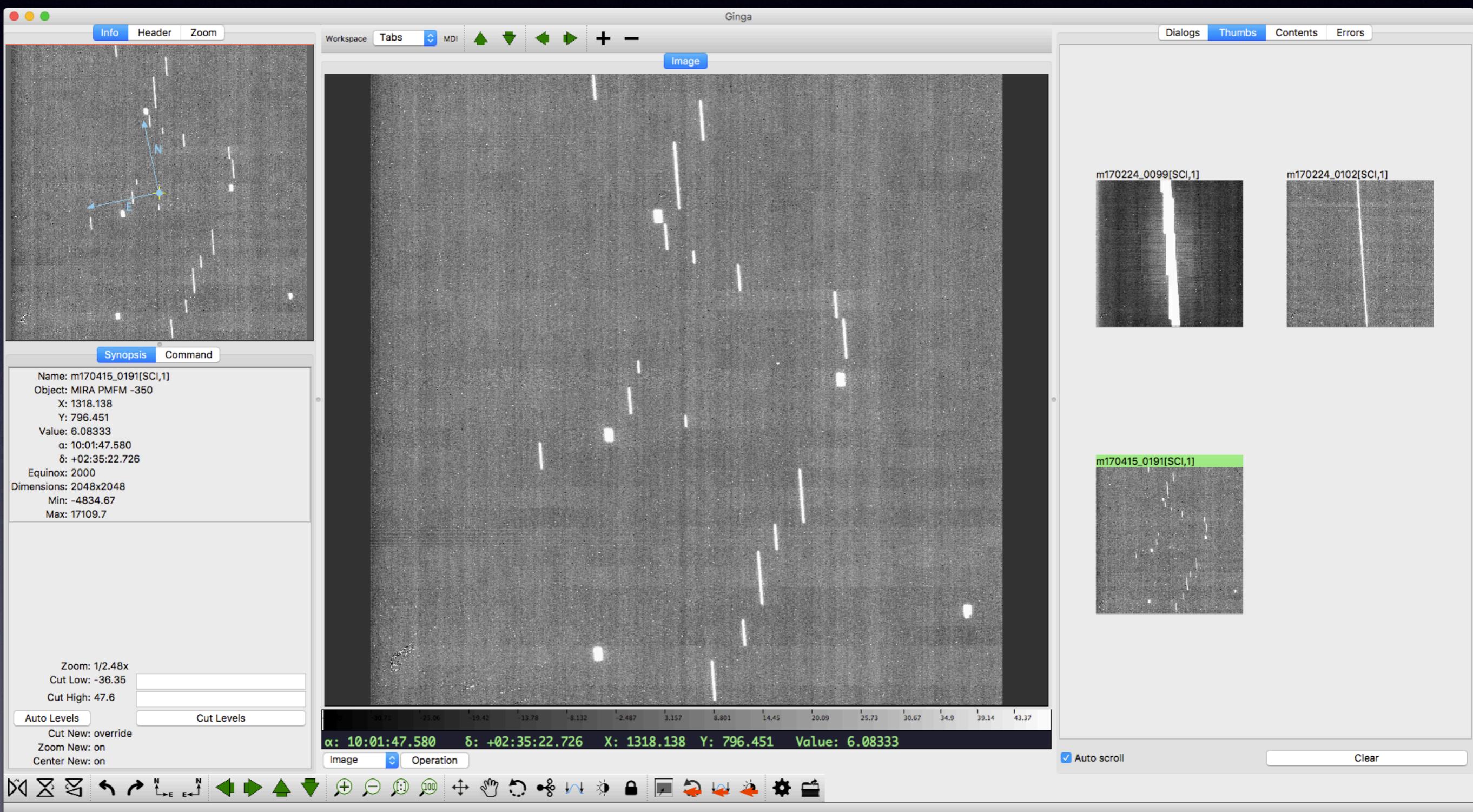
CSU MOS Mask



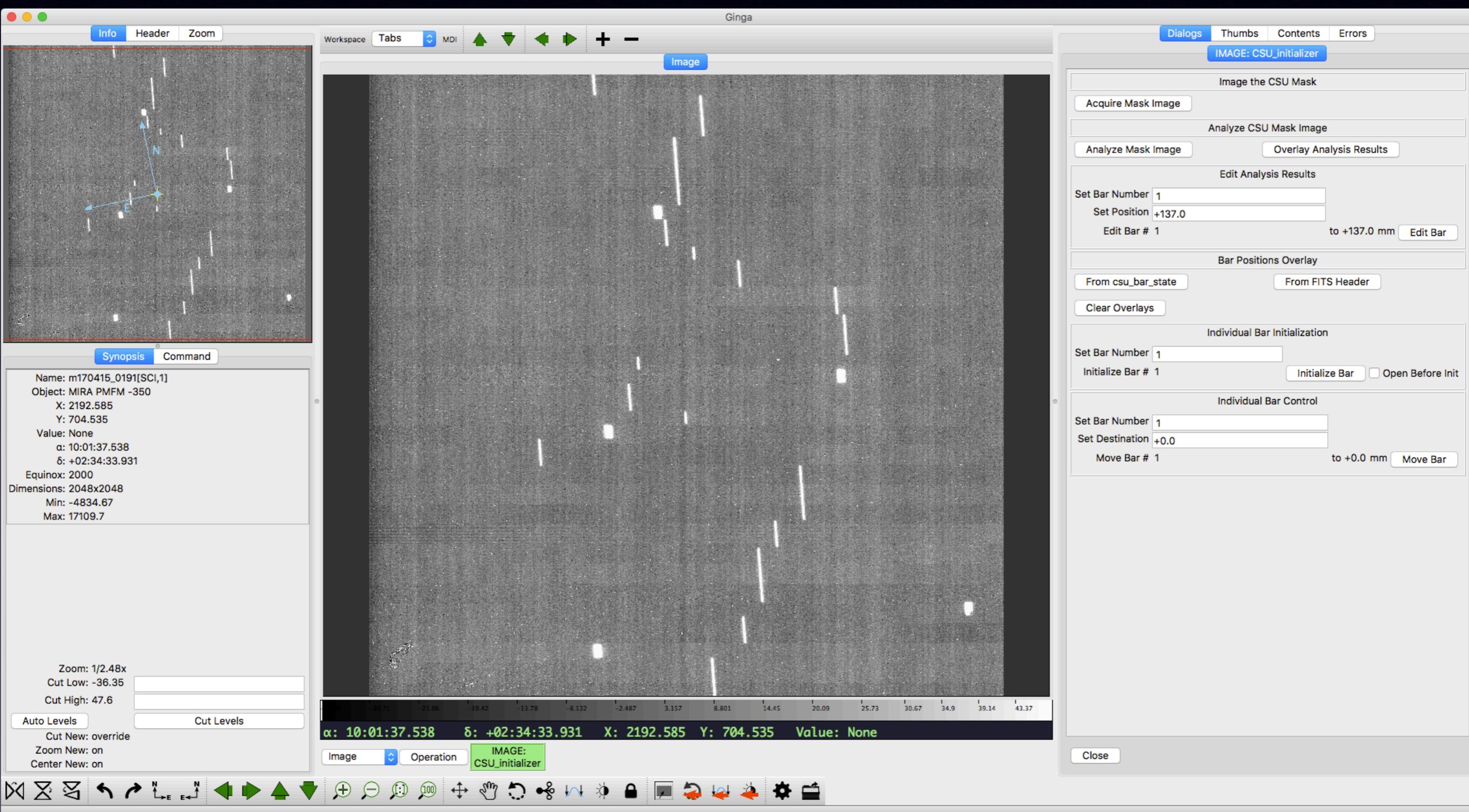
CSU Fatal Error



Ginga



Ginga Plugin



Dialogs Thumbs Contents Errors

IMAGE: CSU_initializer

Image the CSU Mask

Acquire Mask Image

Analyze CSU Mask Image

Analyze Mask Image

Overlay Analysis Results

Edit Analysis Results

Set Bar Number

Set Position

Edit Bar # 1

to +137.0 mm

Bar Positions Overlay

From csu_bar_state

From FITS Header

Clear Overlays

Individual Bar Initialization

Set Bar Number

Initialize Bar # 1

Open Before Init

Individual Bar Control

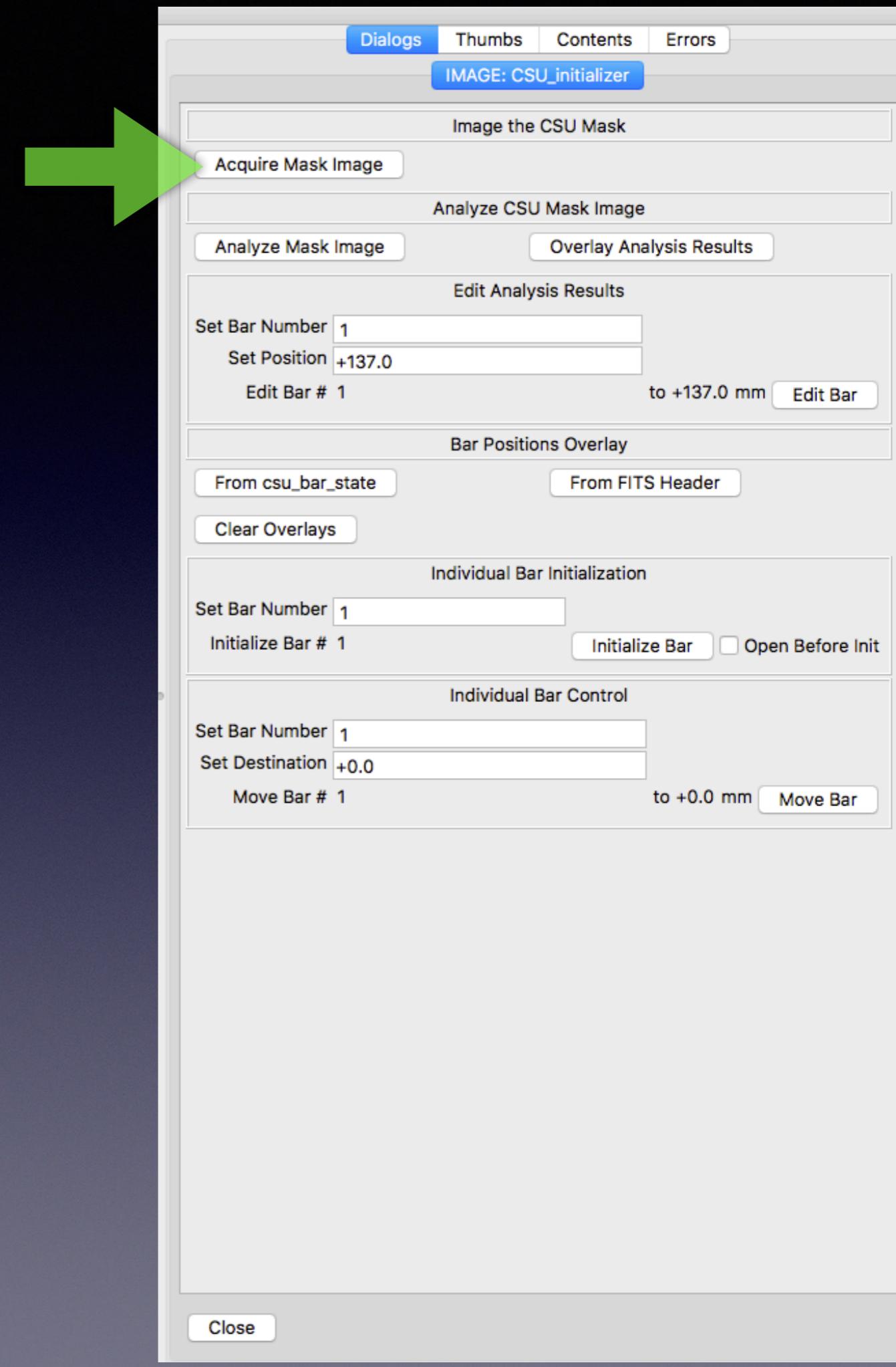
Set Bar Number

Set Destination

Move Bar # 1

to +0.0 mm

- Acquire Mask Image



- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image



Dialogs Thumbs Contents Errors

IMAGE: CSU_initializer

Image the CSU Mask

Acquire Mask Image

Analyze CSU Mask Image

Analyze Mask Image Overlay Analysis Results

Edit Analysis Results

Set Bar Number Set Position Edit Bar # 1 to +137.0 mm Edit Bar

Bar Positions Overlay

From csu_bar_state From FITS Header

Clear Overlays

Individual Bar Initialization

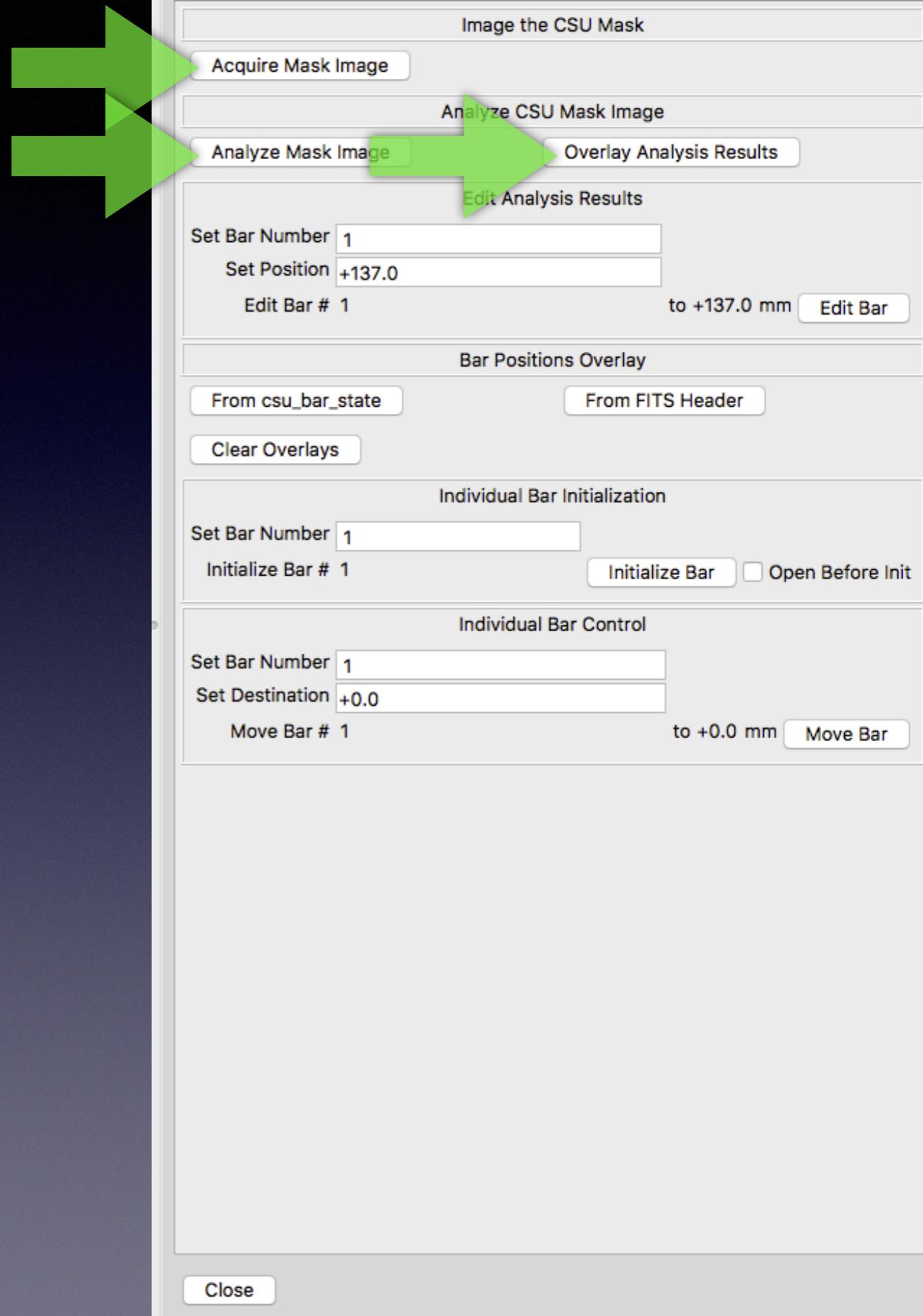
Set Bar Number Initialize Bar # 1 Initialize Bar Open Before Init

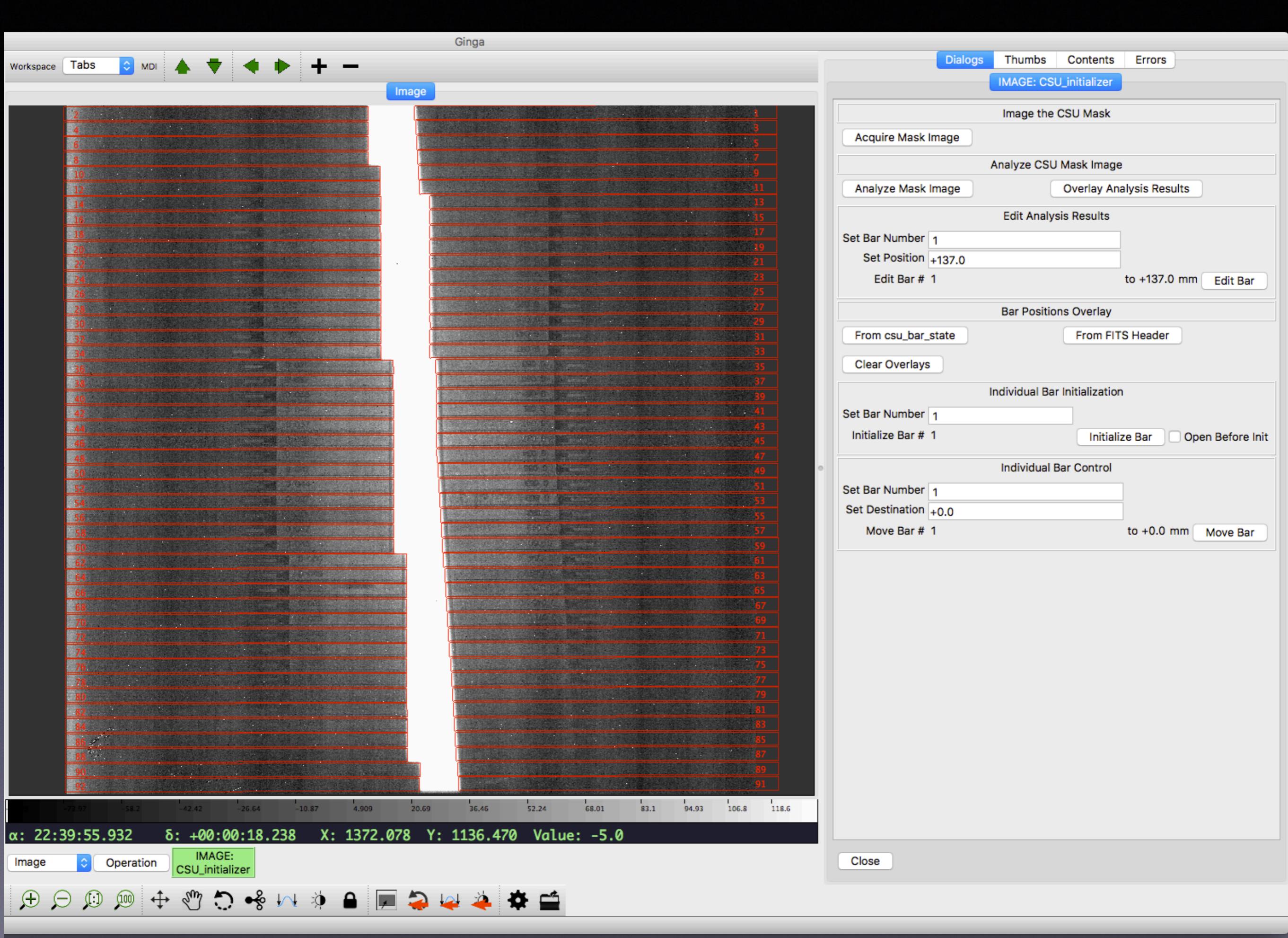
Individual Bar Control

Set Bar Number Set Destination Move Bar # 1 to +0.0 mm Move Bar

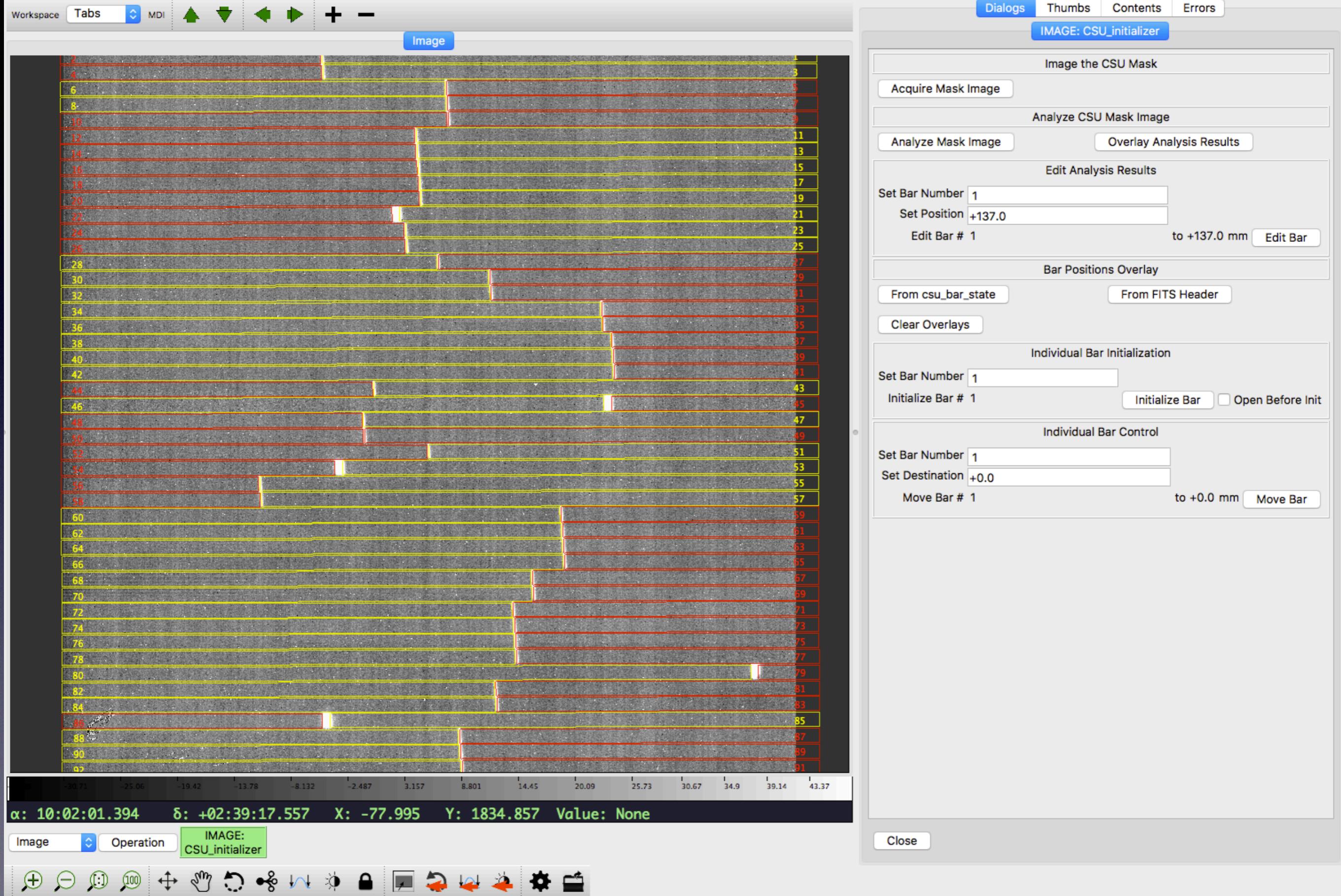
Close

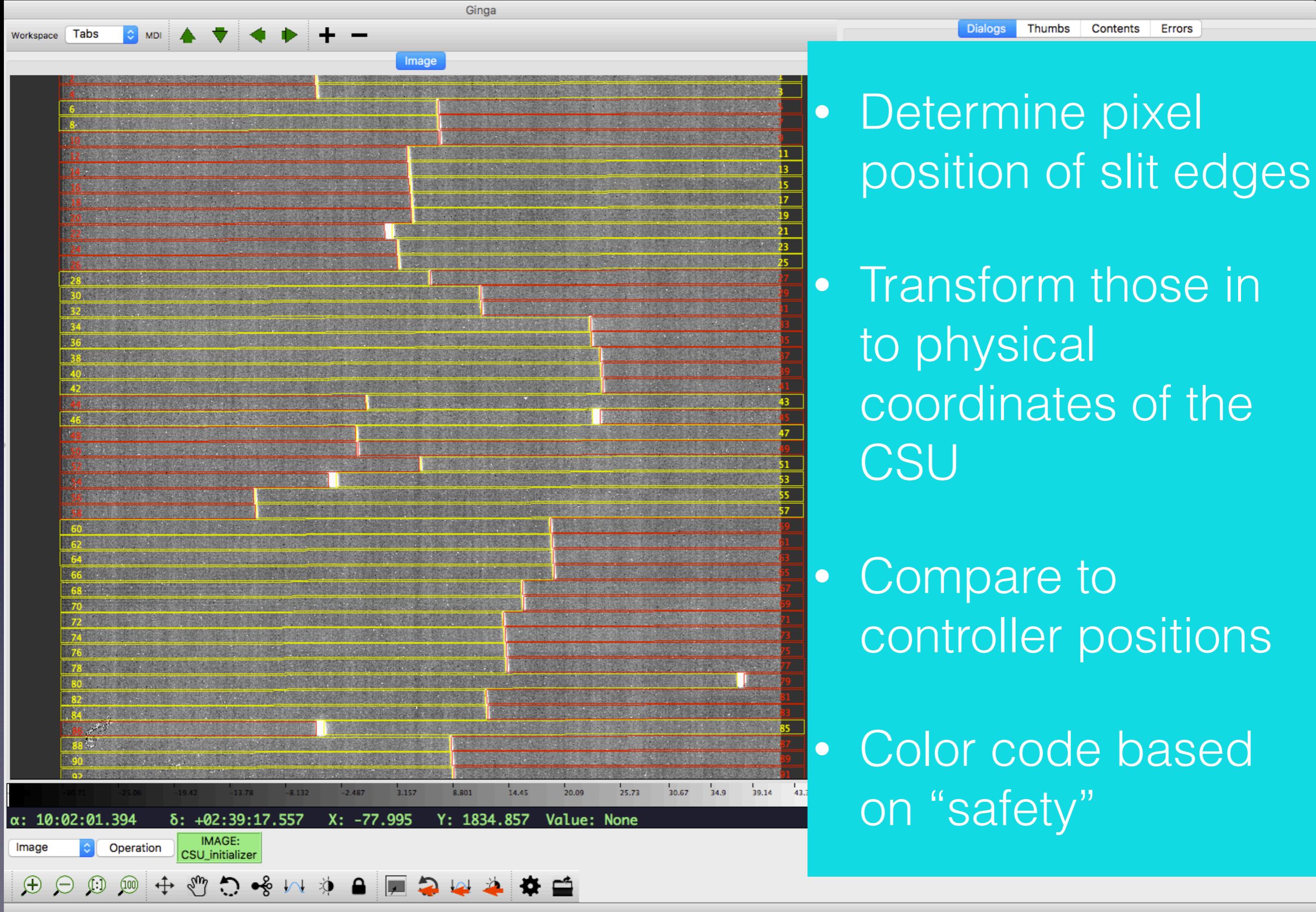
- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image
- Overlay Results



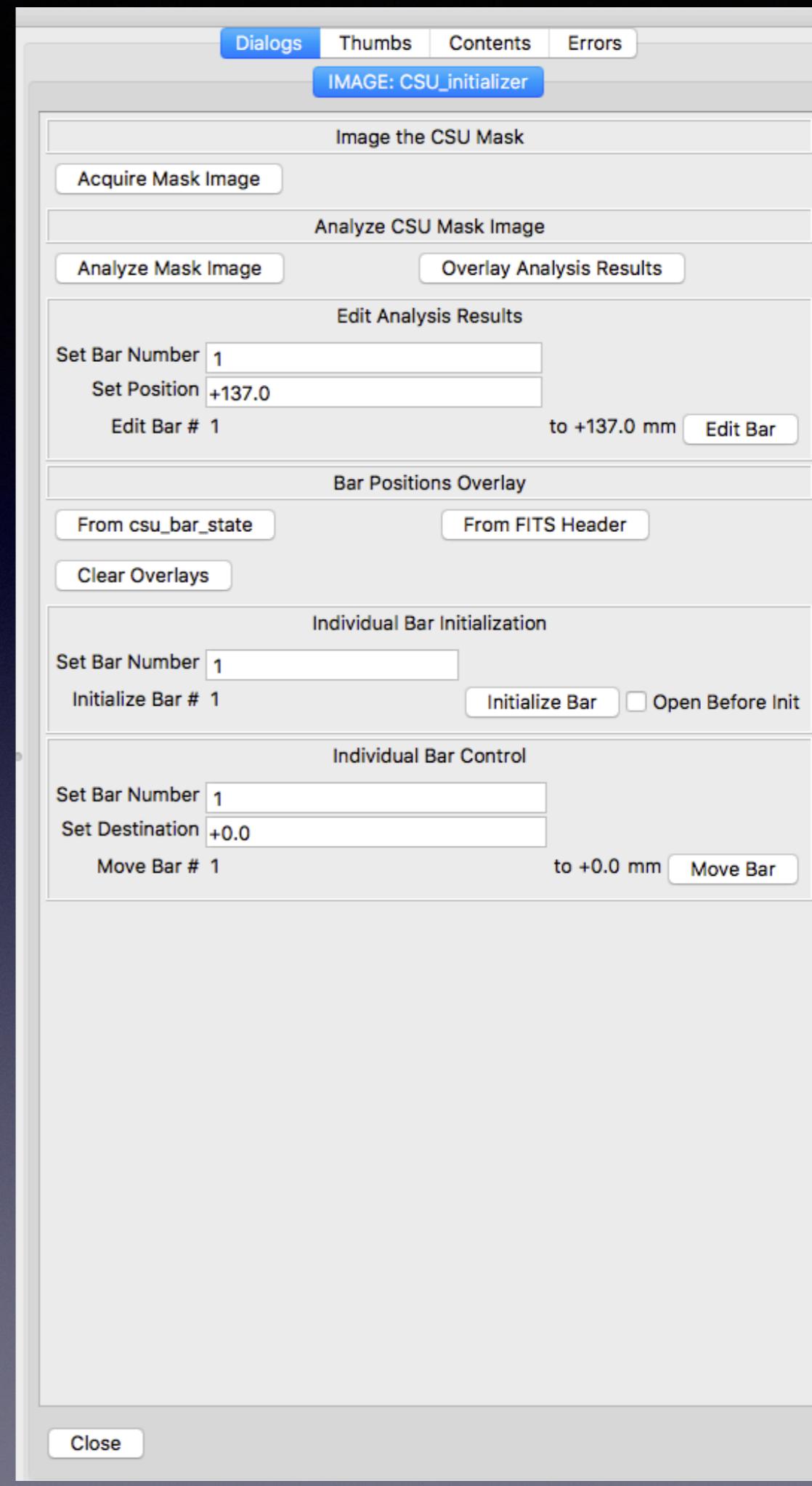


Ginga

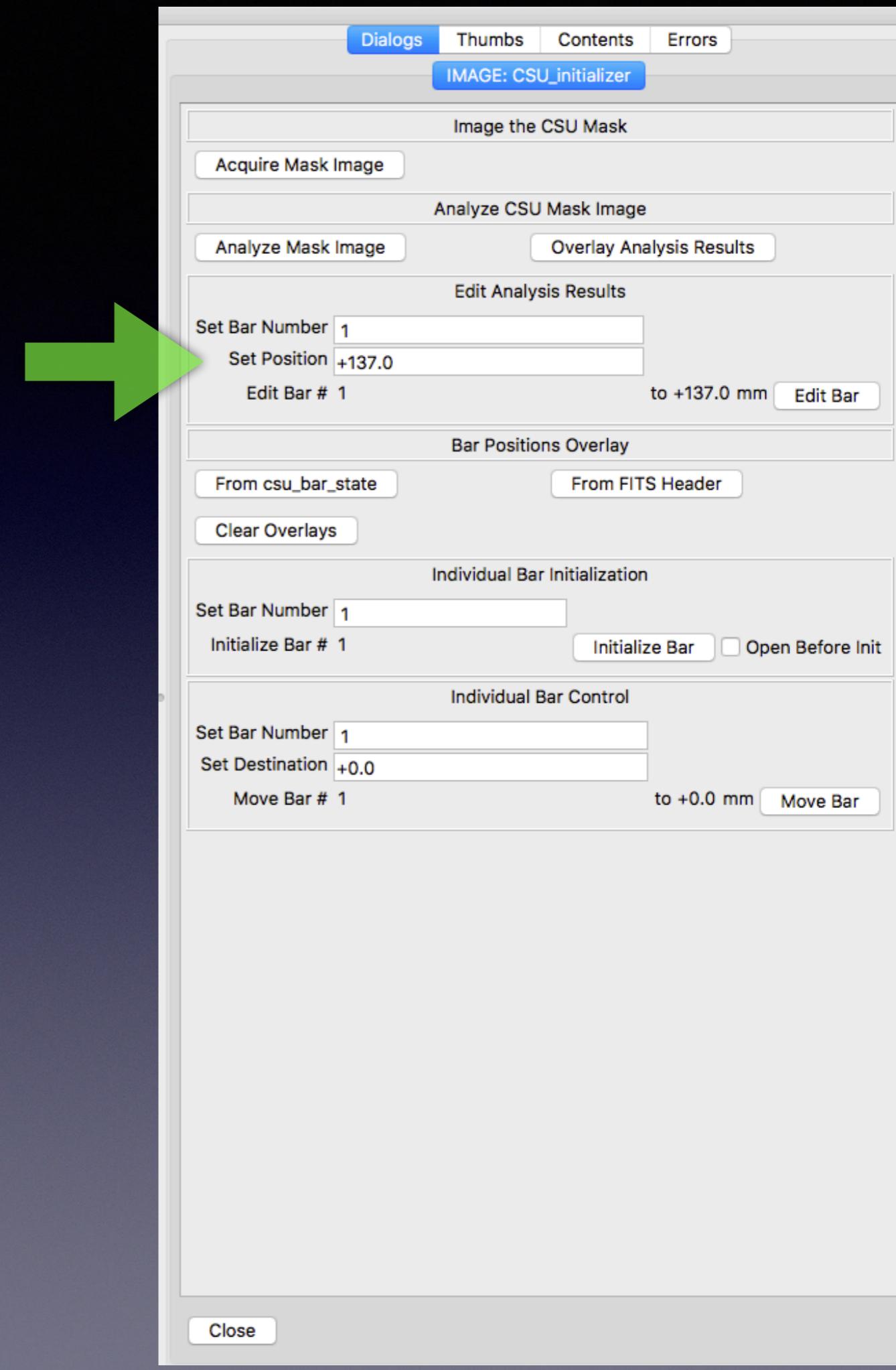




- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image
- Overlay Results

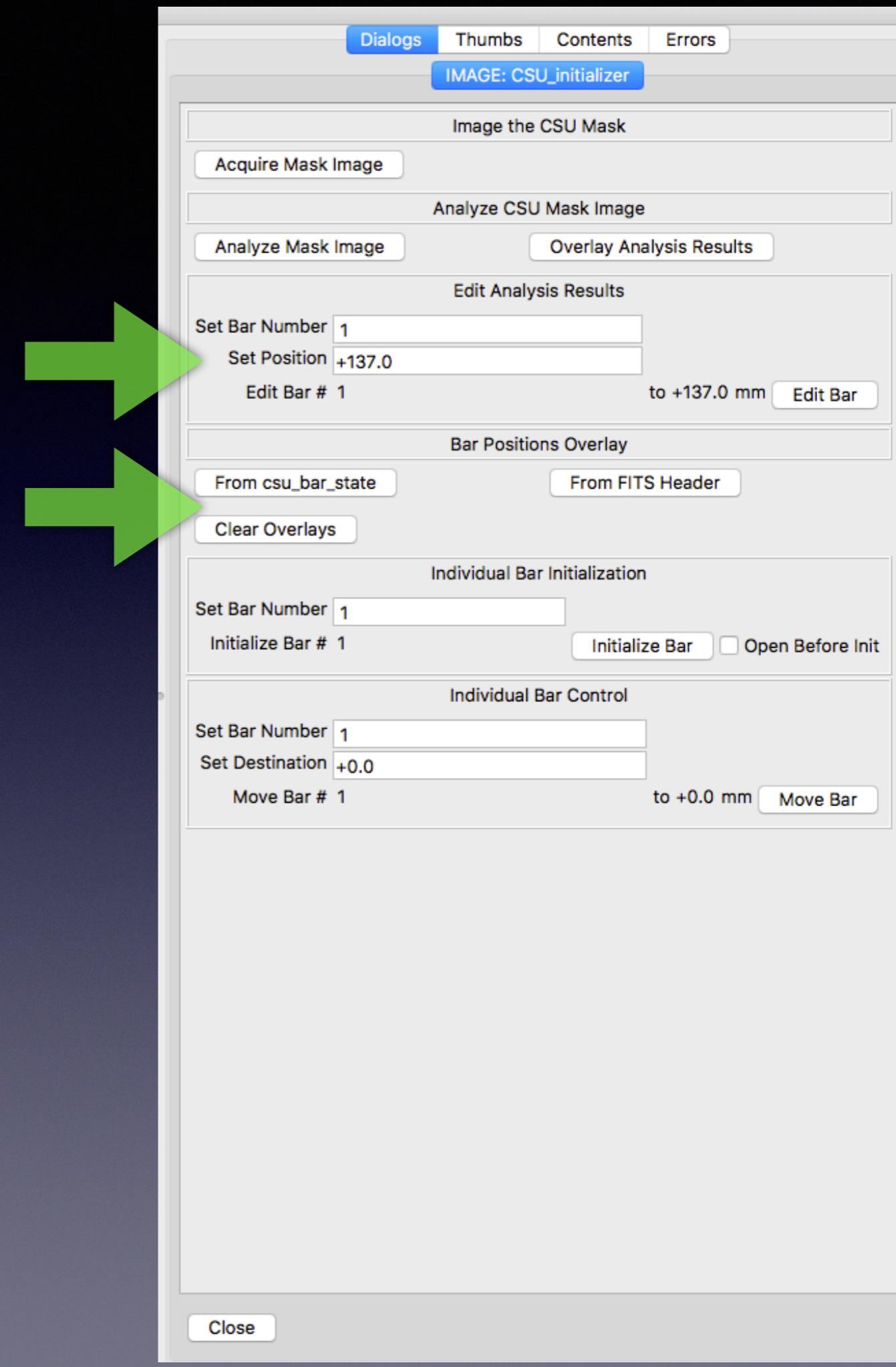


- Acquire Mask Image
 - Analyze Mask Image
 - Overlay Results
- User can edit results



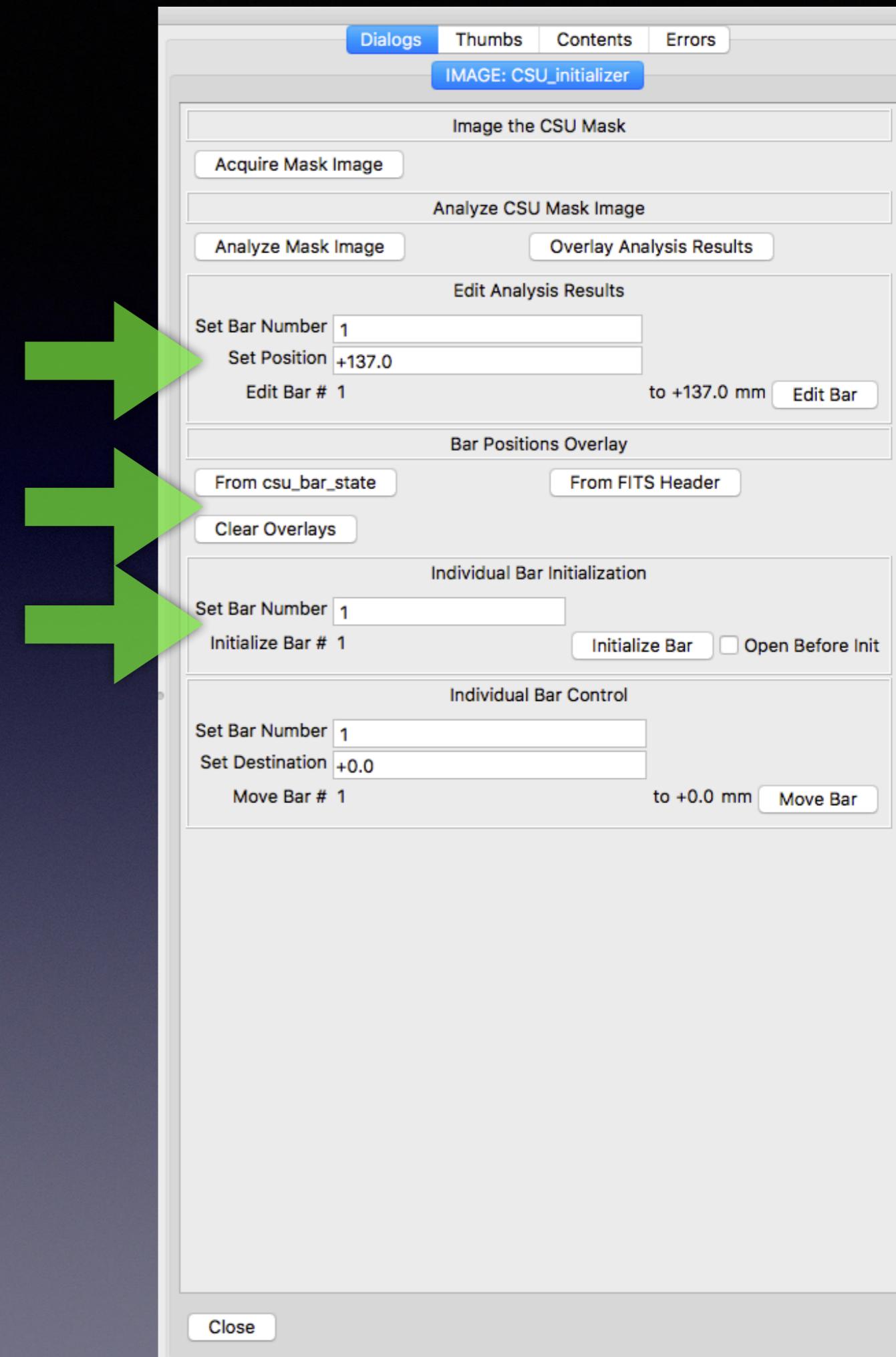
- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image
- Overlay Results

- User can edit results
- Or compare to others



- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image
- Overlay Results

- User can edit results
- Or compare to others
- Init an individual bar



- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image
- Overlay Results

- User can edit results

- Or compare to others

- Init an individual bar

- Move an individual bar



Dialogs Thumbs Contents Errors

IMAGE: CSU_initializer

Image the CSU Mask

Acquire Mask Image

Analyze CSU Mask Image

Analyze Mask Image Overlay Analysis Results

Edit Analysis Results

Set Bar Number Set Position Edit Bar # 1 to +137.0 mm

Bar Positions Overlay

From csu_bar_state From FITS Header

Clear Overlays

Individual Bar Initialization

Set Bar Number Initialize Bar # 1 Open Before Init

Individual Bar Control

Set Bar Number Set Destination Move Bar # 1 to +0.0 mm

- Acquire Mask Image
- Analyze Mask Image
- Overlay Results

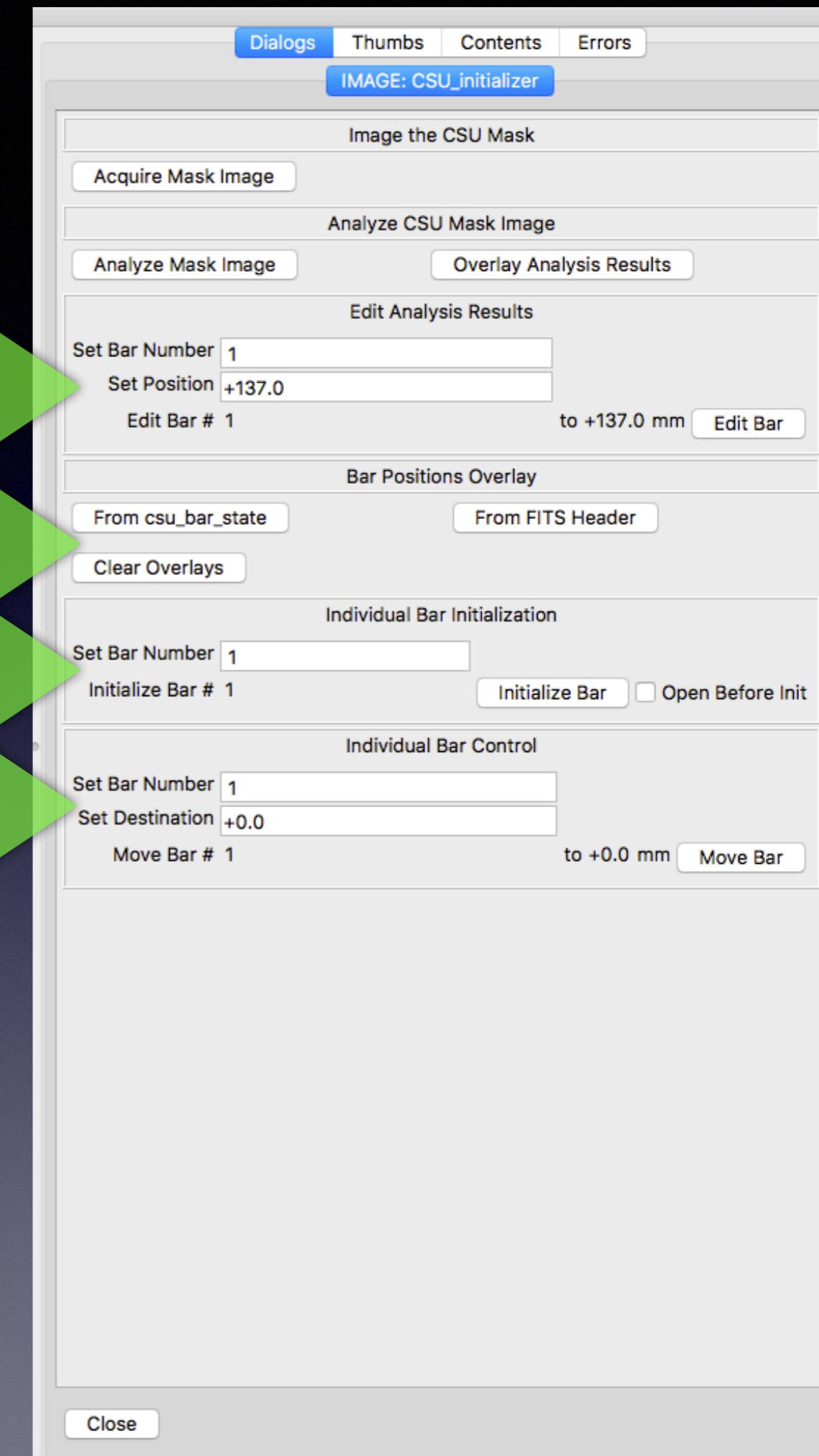
- User can edit results

- Or compare to others

- Init an individual bar

- Move an individual bar

As final step, software will generate and run a sequence of **parallel move** and **serial init** commands for each bar which are both **safe** and **optimized** to recover in the minimum time.



```
141 ## -----
142 ## Analyze Image-
143 ##
144 fr = Widgets.Frame("Analyze CSU Mask Image")-
145 vbox.add_widget(fr, stretch=0)-
146 -
147 btns2 = Widgets.HBox()-
148 btns2.set_spacing(3)-
149 -
150 btn_analyze = Widgets.Button("Analyze Mask Image")-
151 btn_analyze.add_callback('activated',-
152                         lambda w: self.analyze_mask_image())-
153 btns2.add_widget(btn_analyze, stretch=0)-  
154 btns2.add_widget(Widgets.Label(''), stretch=1)-  
155 -
156 btn_overlay = Widgets.Button("Overlay Analysis Results")-
157 btn_overlay.add_callback('activated',-
158                         lambda w: self.overlay_analysis_results())-
159 btns2.add_widget(btn_overlay, stretch=0)-  
160 btns2.add_widget(Widgets.Label(''), stretch=1)-  
161 -
162 vbox.add_widget(btns2, stretch=0)-
```

The Power of Python

- We will control the instrument using a python interface to Keck KTL keywords (see Kyle Lanclos' talk tomorrow) or by calling existing instrument scripts via subprocess module.
- While also getting powerful analysis tools:
 - numpy (dot, linalg.lstsq, gradient)
 - astropy.modeling

The Power of Python

- Two non-programmers (SA and OA) made GUI with no previous GUI programming experience.
 - Eric's `ginga-plugins` template was very useful. Lots of copy and pasting of code!
- As a plugin, we get all ginga features for free: image display, stretch, cut, zoom, WCS, etc.
- This is a work in progress.