



# Photo-z's PDF I/O, DB, DES (Lessons learned ... so far)

Matías Carrasco Kind NCSA/Department of Astronomy University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

LSST\_DESC @ Argonne October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015



#### Photo-z PDF in DES

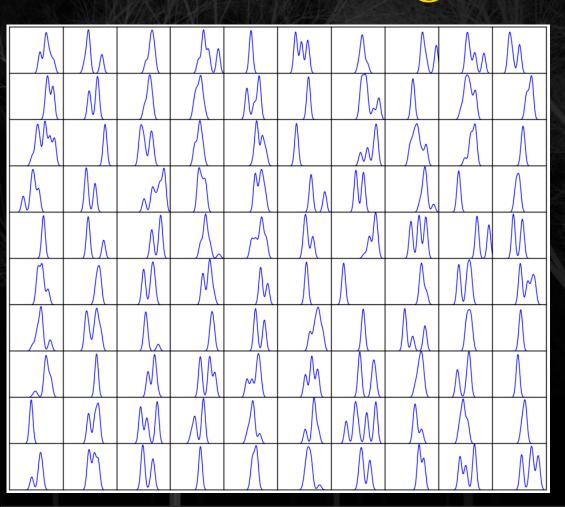


- Photo-z PDF becoming important
- 10 DES papers using photo-z (WL, 2pt WL, 2pt LSS, DES X CMB, Systematics, redmagic, etc)
- Asorey et al 2015 in prep. includes PDF in clustering analysis.
- Storage and distribution still an issue
- Compression techniques





# Photo-z PDF representation and storage in DES DB







#### Photo-z PDF storage: Strategies



Single Gaussian fit

Multi-Gaussan fit

Monte Carlo sampling

Sparse representation techniques

Reduce number of points while increasing accuracy



#### Photo-z PDF storage: Strategies



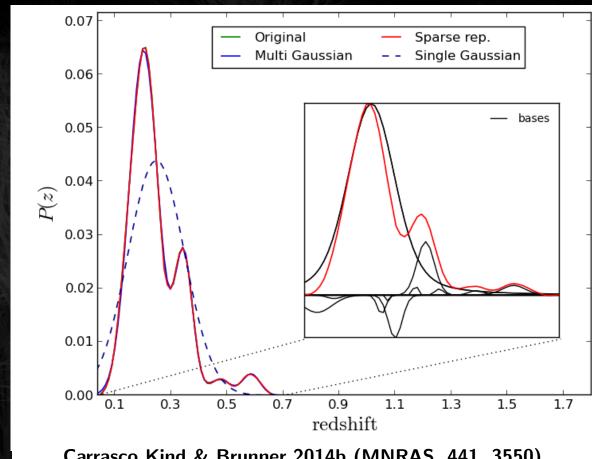
Single Gaussian fit

Multi-Gaussan fit

Monte Carlo sampling

Sparse representation techniques

Reduce number of points while increasing accuracy



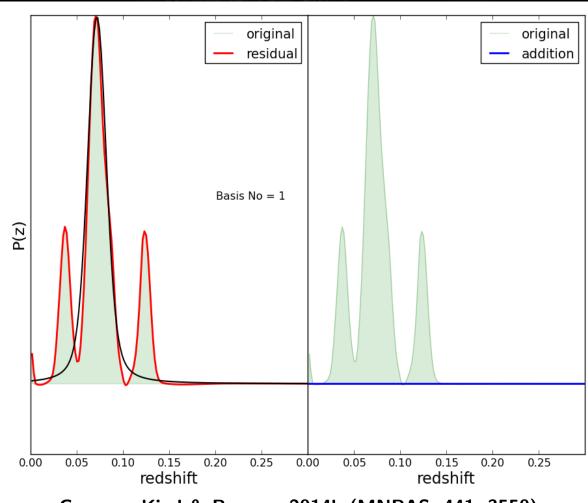
Carrasco Kind & Brunner 2014b (MNRAS, 441, 3550)



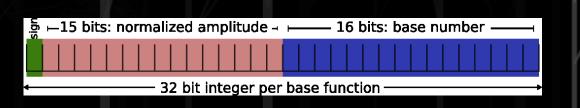
Use Gaussian and Voigt profiles as bases, need  $N_{
m original}^2$  bases

With only 10-20 bases achieve 99.9 % accuracy

Use 32-bits integer per basis, compression



Carrasco Kind & Brunner 2014b (MNRAS, 441, 3550)

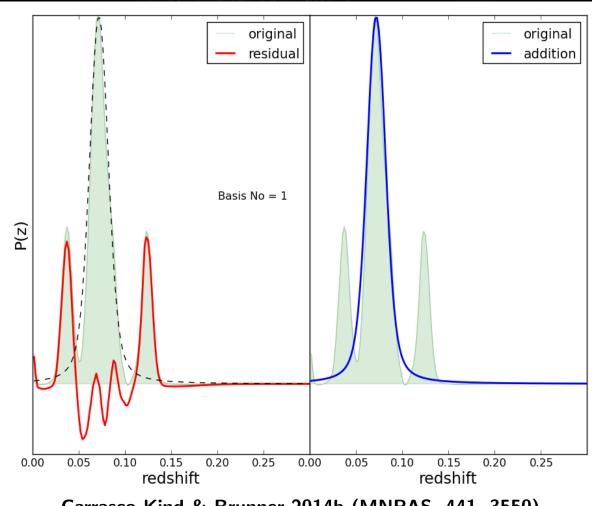




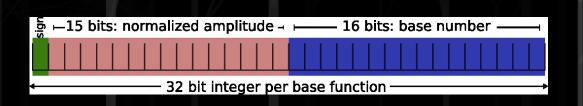
Use Gaussian and Voigt profiles as bases, need  $N_{
m original}^2$  bases

With only 10-20 bases achieve 99.9 % accuracy

Use 32-bits integer per basis, compression



Carrasco Kind & Brunner 2014b (MNRAS, 441, 3550)

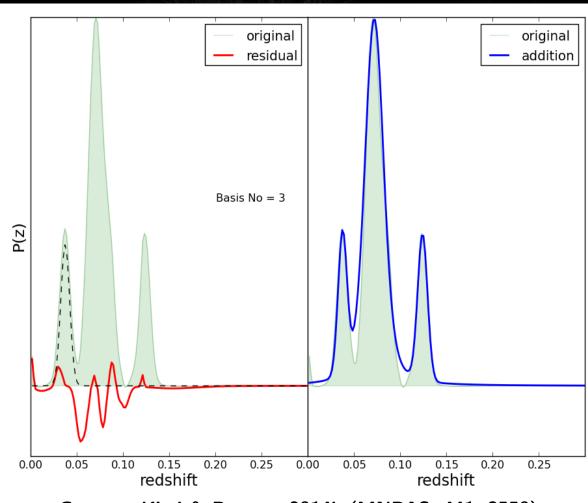




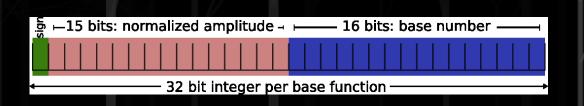
Use Gaussian and Voigt profiles as bases, need  $N_{
m original}^2$  bases

With only 10-20 bases achieve 99.9 % accuracy

Use 32-bits integer per basis, compression



Carrasco Kind & Brunner 2014b (MNRAS, 441, 3550)

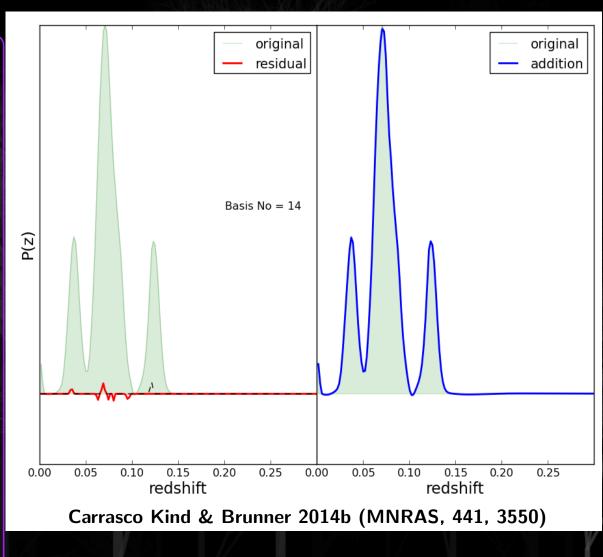


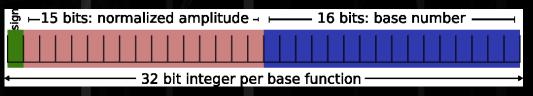


Use Gaussian and Voigt profiles as bases, need  $N_{
m original}^2$  bases

With only 10-20 bases achieve 99.9 % accuracy

Use 32-bits integer per basis, compression

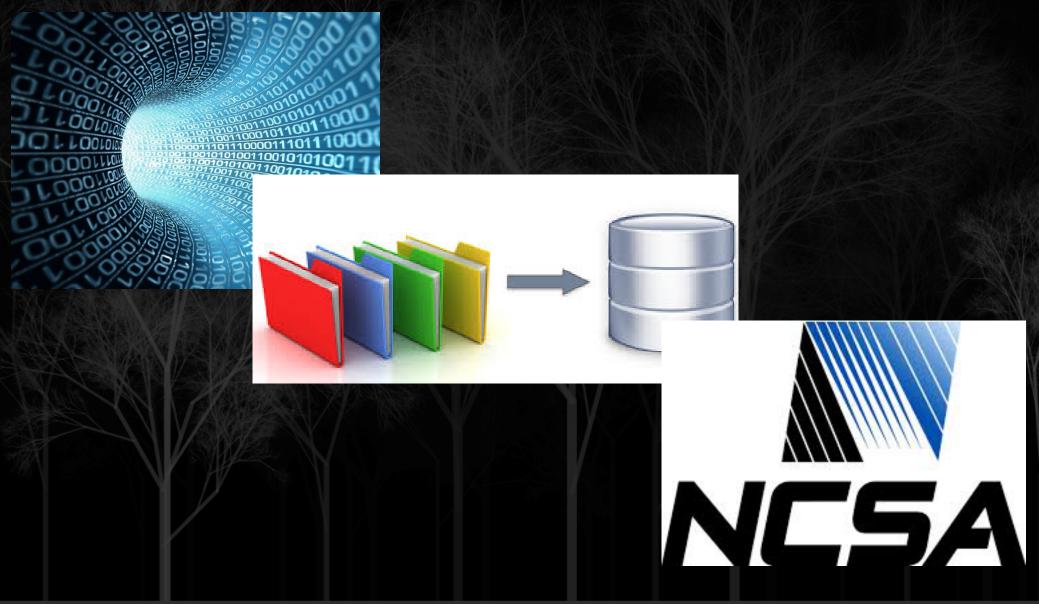








# How we can do it?





#### Photo-z's in DESDM DB



Photo-z for ALL objects!

Y1A1  $\sim$  130 M objects

Y2A1 expected to have more than 100 M objects

PDF methods requiere lot of space, sparse rep as alternative.



#### New Photo-z package in Oracle



https://opensource.ncsa.illinois.edu/confluence/display/DESDM/Access+to+photo-z+from+DB

- New data types
  - \* PFULL  $\rightarrow$  200-vector
  - \* PSPARSE  $\rightarrow$  20-vector
  - \* PFULL\_TB (ancillary)
- New functions
  - \* GET\_PDF (PSPARSE TYPE)
  - \* MAX (PFULL TYPE)
  - \* MEAN (PFULL TYPE)
  - \* PEAK (PFULL TYPE)
  - \* MEDIAN (PFULL TYPE)
  - \* SUM (PFULL TYPE)
  - \* NZ aggregate function (select NZ() from ...)



#### Getting some PDFs from DB

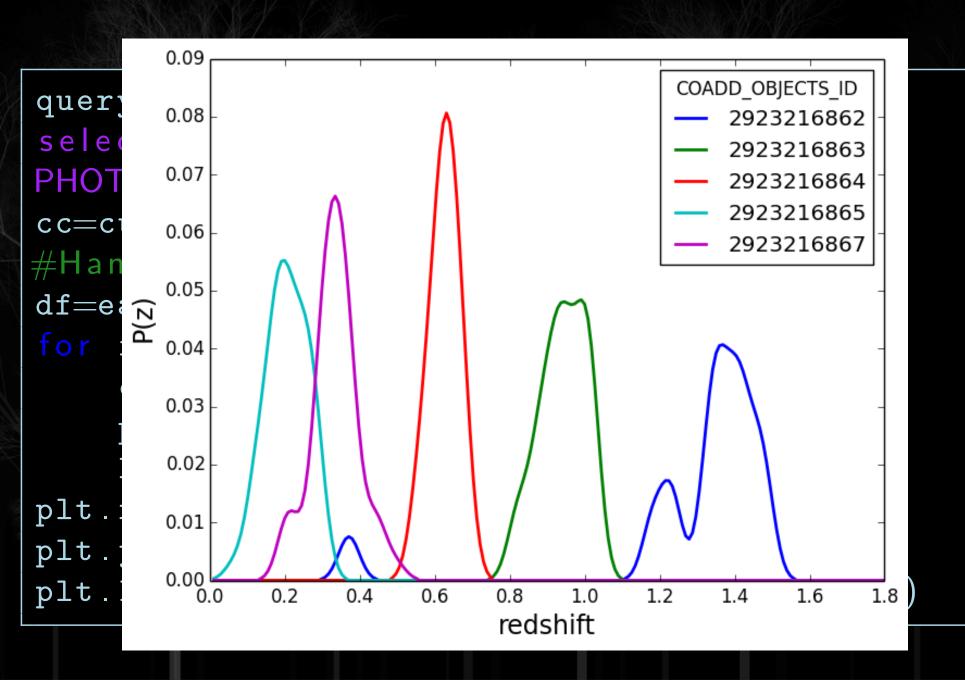


```
query=
select COADD_OBJECTS_ID, TPZ from
PHOTOZ_PDF_SVA1_GOLD where rownum < 6"""
cc=cursor.execute(query)
#Handling and plot
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
for i in xrange(5):
    cid=df.COADD_OBJECTS_ID.values[i]
    plt.plot(zbins,df.TPZ.values[i],
    1w=2, label=cid)
plt.xlabel('redshift',fontsize=17)
plt.ylabel(P(z), fontsize=17)
plt.legend(loc=0, title='COADD_OBJECTS_ID')
```



#### Getting some PDFs from DB







#### Now using Sparse rep.



```
query=
select COADD_OBJECTS_ID, PHZ.GET_PDF(TPZ) as
TPZ from PHOTOZ_SPARSE_SVA1_GOLD
where rownum < 6""
cc=cursor.execute(query)
#Handling and plot
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
for i in xrange(5):
    cid=df.COADD_OBJECTS_ID.values[i]
    plt.plot(zbins,df.TPZ.values[i],
    lw=2,label=cid)
plt.xlabel('redshift',fontsize=17)
plt.ylabel(P(z)',fontsize=17)
plt.legend(loc=0, title='COADD_OBJECTS_ID')
```



#### Now using Sparse rep.

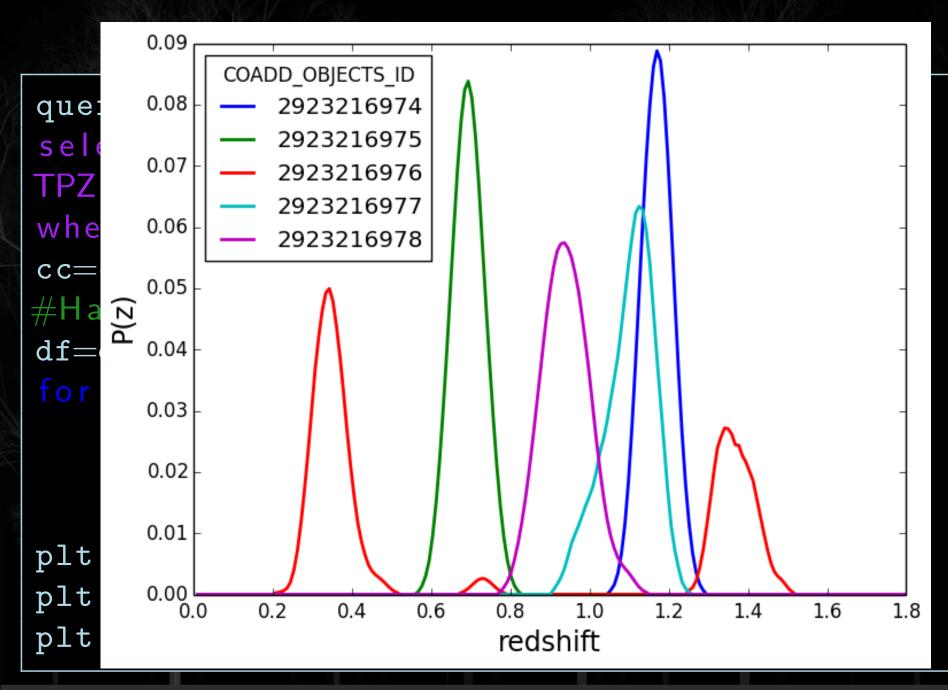


```
query=
select COADD_OBJECTS_ID, PHZ.GET_PDF(TPZ)
                                           as
TPZ from PHOTOZ_SPARSE_SVA1_GOLD
where rownum < 6
cc=cursor.execute(query)
#Handling and plot
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
for i in xrange(5):
    cid=df.COADD_OBJECTS_ID.values[i]
    plt.plot(zbins,df.TPZ.values[i],
    lw=2,label=cid)
plt.xlabel('redshift',fontsize=17)
plt.ylabel(P(z)',fontsize=17)
plt.legend(loc=0, title='COADD_OBJECTS_ID')
```



#### Now using Sparse rep.







#### Getting metrics on the fly

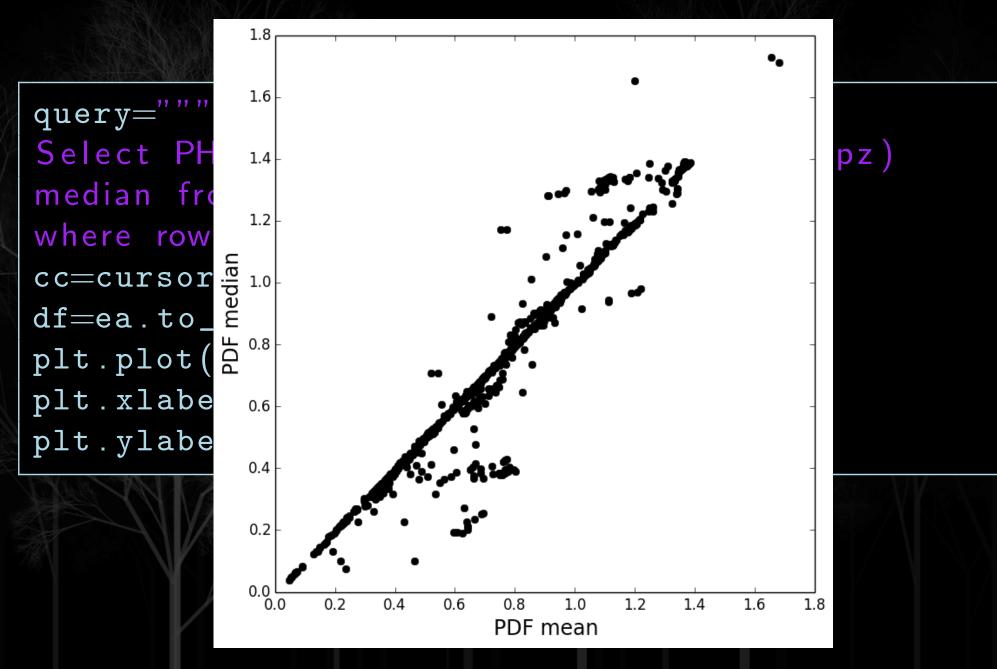


```
query="""
Select PHZ.MEAN(tpz) mean, PHZ.MEDIAN(tpz)
median from PHOTOZ_PDF_SVA1_GOLD
where rownum < 1000"
cc=cursor.execute(query)
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
plt.plot(df.MEAN, df.MEDIAN, 'ko')
plt.xlabel('PDF mean',fontsize=17)
plt.ylabel('PDF median',fontsize=17)
```



#### Getting metrics on the fly







#### Stacking PDFs in DB cluster!



```
query="""
Select NZ(PHZ.TOTABLE(tpz)) as NZ from
PHOTOZ_PDF_SVA1_GOLD where
PHZ.MEAN(tpz) BETWEEN 0.1 and 0.4
and rownum < 100000
cc=cursor.execute(query)
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
plt.fill_between(zbins,df.NZ.values[0],
     facecolor = blue l, alpha = 0.7
plt.xlabel('redshift',fontsize=17)
plt.ylabel(|N(z)|, fontsize=17)
```



#### Stacking PDFs in DB cluster!

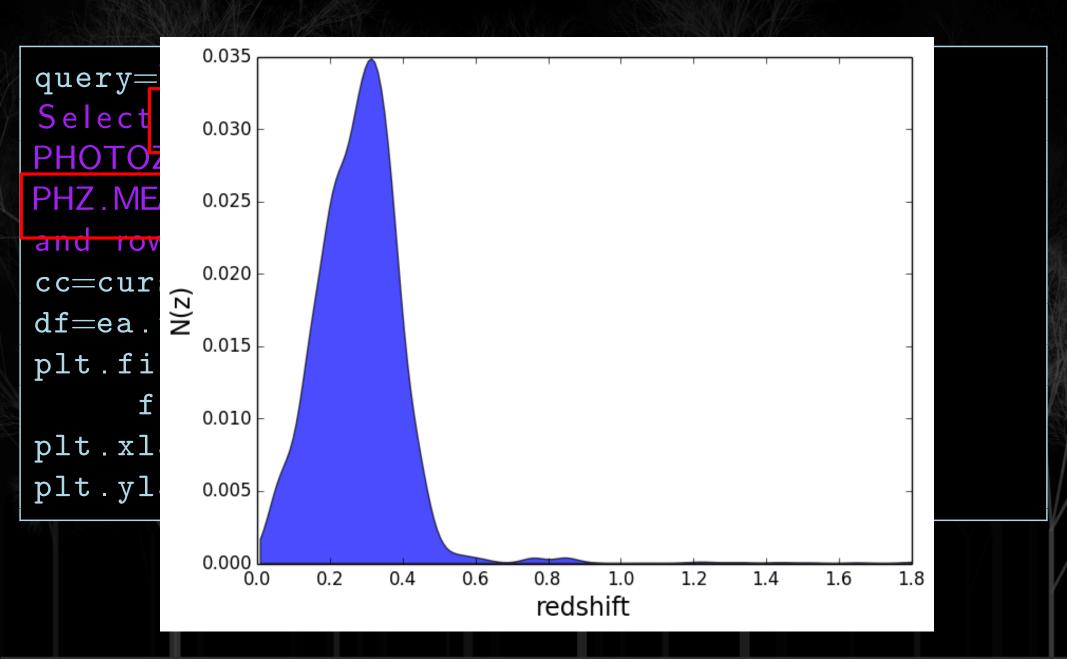


```
query="
Select NZ(PHZ.TOTABLE(tpz)) as NZ from
PHOTOZ_PDF_SVA1_GOLD where
PHZ.MEAN(tpz) BETWEEN 0.1 and 0.4
and rownum < 100000
cc=cursor.execute(query)
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
plt.fill_between(zbins,df.NZ.values[0],
     facecolor='blue',alpha=0.7)
plt.xlabel('redshift',fontsize=17)
plt.ylabel(|N(z)|, fontsize=17)
```



#### Stacking PDFs in DB cluster!







#### Conclusions



- Photo-z tables in DB!
- Access to photo-z is easier and coordinated
- Use sparse representation for PDFs
- Bring analysis (software) to DB!
- github.com/mgckind/SparsePz





# Questions?

Matias Carrasco Kind NCSA/UIUC mcarras2@ncsa.illinois.edu https://github.com/mgckind

14



### EXTRA SLIDES



