

# MCMC in DAOPHOT-II

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This is a guide for use of the modified version of the subroutine `NSTAR.F` which implements a Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) routine for fitting blended stellar positions and fluxes. This manual assumes the user has properly installed the base version of `DAOPHOT-II`<sup>1</sup>. Descriptions of each major section of the MCMC routine are given with example outputs. This guide includes only specific instructions for running the MCMC version of `NSTAR.F`. For instructions using any other `DAOPHOT-II` module I will refer the reader to various sections within the `DAOPHOT-II` User's Manual (DII-UM) when appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/daophot/>

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# 1 Installation

Adding this modified routine to the DAOPHOT-II workflow is quite simple:

1. Move the file `nstar-mcmc.f` into the DAOPHOT-II source code directory.
2. Open the Makefile and replace the two instances of “`nstar.o`” with “`nstar-mcmc.o`”. This will allow the user to run the command **NSTAR-MCMC** from within DAOPHOT-II.
3. Run *make daophot* (or *sudo make daophot*) in the source code directory. This should only take a few seconds as only the `nstar-mcmc.o` executable will need to be built.

Once again, these installation steps assume that the user has previously successfully installed the entire DAOPHOT-II software package. When using the software, the **NSTAR-MCMC** command will run the modified version, the **NSTAR** command will run the standard version without any MCMC.

## 2 A Typical Run of NSTAR-MCMC

Before running **NSTAR-MCMC**, the user will need to have already produced a co-added master frame and run the stock **DAOPHOT-II** pipeline on the image through the following steps:

- **ATTACH** (DII-UM pg. 12)
- **FIND** (DII-UM pg. 20)
- **PHOT** (DII-UM pg. 25)
- **PICK** (DII-UM pg. 29)
- **PSF** (DII-UM pg. 29)
- **GROUP** (DII-UM pg. 36)

The user will also need to manually remove all irrelevant groups of stars from the **.grp** file, so that only the header information and the 1, 2, or 3-star group of interest remains. Below is an example **.grp** file with one remaining group (the group of interest):

NL	NX	NY	Lowbad	Highbad	Thresh	AP1	PH/ADU	Rdnoise	Watch Progress
3	1463	1463	-71.4	9700.00	18.750	5.000	40.000	12.333	1
241	896.550	822.590	15.305	24.990					
450	890.490	823.160	15.995	25.550					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)					

- (1) Star ID number.
- (2) X coordinate of stellar centroid.
- (3) Y coordinate of stellar centroid.
- (4) Instrumental magnitude.
- (5) Estimated modal sky value for the star (from **PHOT**).

From inside the working directory (and inside an instance of **DAOPHOT-II** with the image “attached”), follow the steps:

- I Run **NSTAR-MCMC**. The user will first be prompted to give the **.psf** and **.grp** files (which were generated in the previous steps). The third prompt will ask the user for a filename for the output **.nst** file. This output is the default file that **NSTAR** produces using the Newton-Raphson method (see DII-UM pg. 38 and sample **.nst** output table given in DII-UM pg. 73).
- II The next prompt asks for either a 1-star, 2-star, or 3-star fit. After entering “1”, “2”, or “3” the degrees of freedom (*d.o.f*) for the fitting will be printed to the console. The

$d.o.f$  depends on the total number of pixels in the fitting box, the number of fitting parameters, and fitting constraints (if any). The fitting parameters that contribute to the overall  $d.o.f$  are:

- (a) 1-star fit: x, y, total flux.
- (b) 2-star fit: x1, y1, x2, y2, separation, flux ratio, total flux.
- (c) 3-star fit: x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, lens-source (star 1-2) separation, blend-source (star 1-3) separation, lens-source (star 1-2) flux ratio, blend-source (star 1-3) flux ratio, total flux.

So for a 2-star MCMC run over a fitting box of 700 total pixels, the total  $d.o.f = 700 + 7 = 707$ . Note that including constraints on any of the fitting parameters will reduce the total  $d.o.f$  by the number of parameters being constrained. The fitting box and degrees of freedom are discussed further in Section 4.1, and fitting constraints are discussed in Appendix A.

- III Next, the user is prompted for “Number of MCMC iterations”. This is straight forward. The larger the iteration size, the longer the routine will take to run.
- IV The next prompt asks for initial guesses for the stellar positions of star 1, 2, and/or 3. The number of times this prompt repeats will of course depend on how many stars the user is attempting to fit. The initial guess needs to be within the fitting box or an error will be thrown. It is recommended that the user chooses star-1 to be the brightest, star-2 the second brightest, and star-3 the faintest. This is not a strict requirement, however the routine was originally written with the expectation that star-1 is always the brightest so there may be weird bugs that appear if this condition is altered.
- V After the initial position guesses, the user is prompted to enter an initial guess for the source (star-1) flux contribution to the total flux. For the trivial case of 1-star fitting, a good initial guess for this parameter is 1.0. For 2 and 3-star fitting, one can obtain an initial guess for this parameter by converting the instrumental magnitudes in the `.grp` file to fluxes and finding their individual contributions to their overall total flux. For example:

$$\frac{10^{(-0.4*m_1)}}{10^{(-0.4*m_1)} + 10^{(-0.4*m_2)}} \quad (1)$$

where  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are the instrumental magnitudes of star-1 and star-2 respectively. If performing a 3-star fit, this prompt will be repeated for the 3rd star (also referred to as ‘blend’ star in the routine).

After the prompt in step V, the routine begins. Once completed, the best fit parameters are printed to the console, which includes the  $\chi^2$  value for the best fit. The following screenshot shows the terminal after a successful (2-star) run has completed:

```

Command: NSTAR-MCMC

    File with the psf (default image.psf):
    File with stellar groups (default image.grp):
    File for results (default image.nst):

1, 2, or 3 star fit:
2
Degrees of Freedom =      787
Number of MCMC Iterations:
100000
Initial Source x,y:
894,820
Initial Lens x,y:
889,825
Initial Source Flux Contribution (0.0 - 1.0):
0.75

```

X1	Y1	X2	Y2	SEP	F_RATIO	F_TOTAL	CHI2
896.640991	822.620483	890.141113	824.270630	66.6717682	0.850586116	0.955864966	163.899826

```

Done.

Command: █

```

In addition to the best fit parameters that are printed to the terminal, an output file is generated titled “mcmc\_fit.dat”. This file includes all of the (accepted) MCMC steps in the chain. The header columns in this file are identical to the headers for the best-fit values printed to the terminal. One can use this raw output for various calculations like; using the MCMC chains as a probability distribution to estimate errors for the best-fit values, producing contour plots with confidence intervals for the best-fit parameters, etc.

If one intends to normalize the errors by the  $\chi^2/d.o.f$ , then manually commenting or adjusting several lines in the source code is required at present. A future update to the code will include a user-friendly method to normalize the best-fit errors that does not require hard coding from the user (no later than v1.3 release).

## 3 Description of Major Routines

### 3.1 Single Star MCMC

## 3.2 Dual Star MCMC



### 3.3 Triple Star MCMC

## 4 Description of Internal Functions

### 4.1 Degrees of Freedom

## 4.2 Separation

### 4.3 Flux Ratio

## 4.4 Total Flux

## 4.5 $\chi^2$ Minimization

## A Fitting Constraints

## B Data Files and Sample Outputs



## 5 Change Log

- **2020 June 10:** Cleaner printing of best-fit parameters to the terminal, minor bug fix in degree of freedom (*d.o.f*) calculation (v1.1).
- **2020 May 30:** Added functionality for 3-star fitting, minor bug fixes.
- **2020 May 15:** v1.0