ZTF24aahgqwk in NGC 3443

Light Curve Notebook

This notebook begins with the 36 stacked images produced by our Calibration Notebook, and produces a light curve, consisting of 18 Sloan r' and 18 Sloan g' data points.

See a least squares notebook for background for the method used below.

In [1]:
```
import os
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import least_squares
from astropy import units as u
from astropy.nddata import CCDData
from astropy.io import fits
from ccdproc import ImageFileCollection
import astroalign as aa
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
from math import log10, floor, sqrt, log, exp, pi

# THIS COMMENT IS THE LONGEST A LINE CAN BE AND STILL RENDER COMPLETELY WHEN PRINTING IN LANDSCAPE MODE.
# THIS COMMENT IS 72 CHARACTERS WITHOUT COUNTING THE NEWLINE AT THE END.

# This notebook needs to be able to find the stacked images.

home_directory = os.path.expanduser('~')
supernova_project_directory = os.path.join(home_directory, 'Projects', 'supernova-observation')
stacked_directory = os.path.join(supernova_project_directory, 'analyses', 'ZTF24aahgqwk', 'stacked')

# The 36 images are in the stacked directory. There were 18 observation sessions with 2 filters each.

# filters
```

```
filters = ['r', 'g']
filter_full_names = ["Sloan r'", "Sloan g'"]

# observation dates (UTC)

# GENERALLY SPEAKING, VARIABLES IN ALL_CAPS SHOULD BE EXAMINED AND POSSIBLY ALTERED IF APPLYING THIS
# NOTEBOOK TO A DIFFERENT SUPERNOVA.

OBSERVATION_DATES = [
    '2024-03-20',
    '2024-03-21',
    '2024-03-23',
    '2024-03-27',
    '2024-04-02',
    '2024-04-03',
    '2024-04-04',
    '2024-04-06',
    '2024-04-10',
    '2024-04-11',
    '2024-04-13',
    '2024-04-17',
    '2024-04-21',
    '2024-04-22',
    '2024-04-23',
    '2024-04-29',
    '2024-04-30',
    '2024-05-02'
]

IMAGE_WIDTH = 1381
IMAGE_HEIGHT = 939 # TODO: WAS THIS EXPECTED? THE CALIBRATION NOTEBOOK HAS 940.

# We will need to specify rectangles surrounding the target and the reference stars.

# use named tuples to improve readability

from collections import namedtuple
```

```
Point = namedtuple('Point', 'x y')
Extent = namedtuple('Extent', 'width height')
Rectangle = namedtuple('Rectangle', 'center extent')

# Various utilities

def confirm_fits_header(image, dimensions, filter):
    header = image.header
    assert header['NAXIS1'] == dimensions[0]
    assert header['NAXIS2'] == dimensions[1]
    if filter:
        assert header['FILTER'].rstrip() == filter

def file_for_date_and_filter(date, filter):
    return os.path.join(stacked_directory, date + '-' + filter + '_stacked.fit')

def stacked_image_for_date_and_filter(date, filter):
    file = file_for_date_and_filter(date, filter)
    image = CCDData.read(file, unit=u.adu)
    confirm_fits_header(image, (IMAGE_WIDTH, IMAGE_HEIGHT), filter)
    return image

# Log stretch utility

def log_stretch_transform(black_point, saturation_range):

    log_saturation_range = log10(saturation_range)

    def fn(pixel_value):
        pixel_value -= black_point
        if pixel_value <= 1.0:
            return 0
        else:
            log_pixel_value = log10(pixel_value)
            if log_pixel_value >= log_saturation_range:
                return 255;
            else:
                return floor(256 * log_pixel_value / log_saturation_range)
```

```
    return fn
```

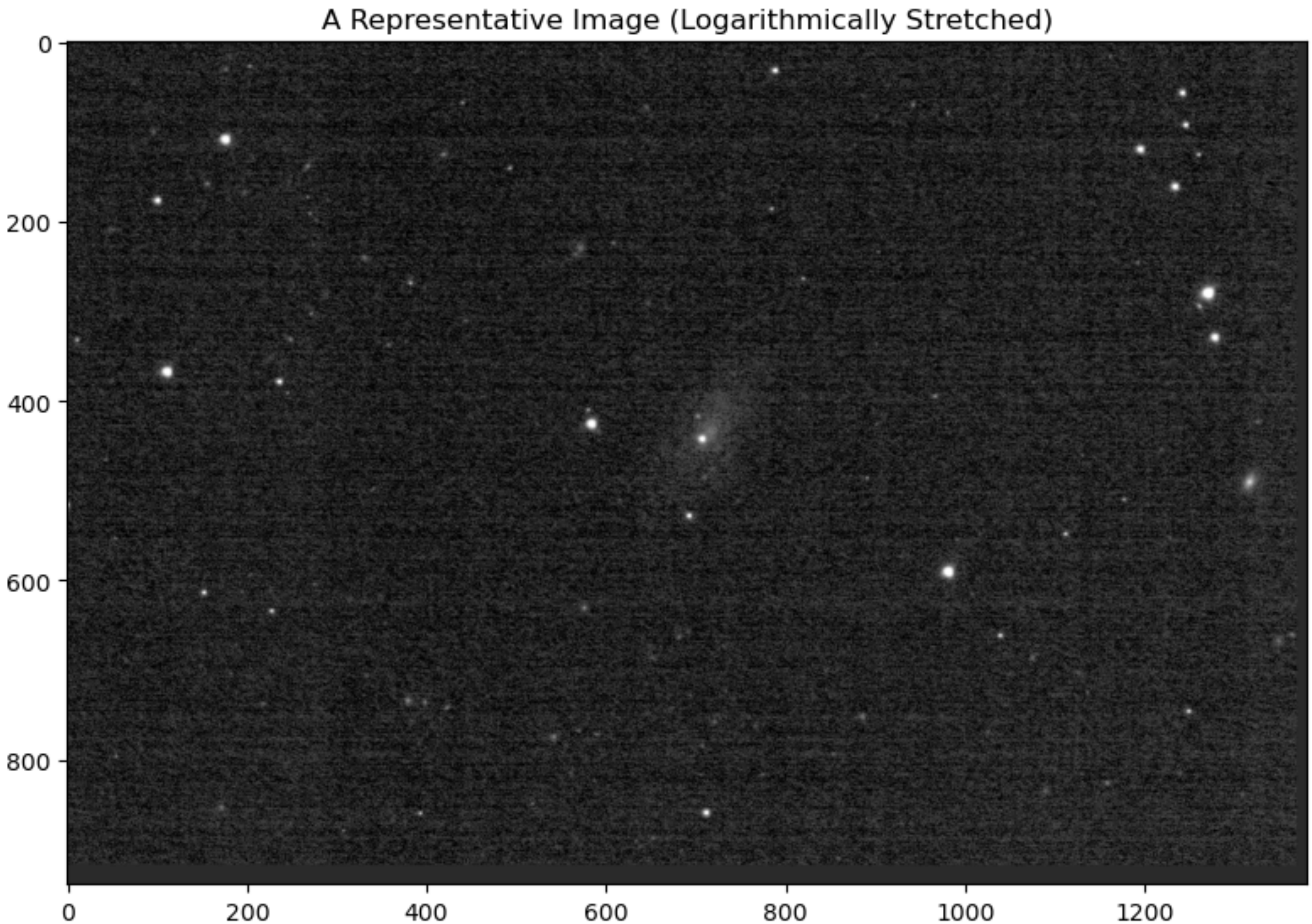
Specify the Regions of Interest for the Target and Reference Stars

In [2]:
```
# Guarantee the extent widths and heights are odd so the loops do not have to handle even and odd cases.
EXTENT_HALF_WIDTH = 10
EXTENT_WIDTH = 2 * EXTENT_HALF_WIDTH + 1
EXTENT_HEIGHT = EXTENT_WIDTH
EXTENT = Extent(EXTENT_WIDTH, EXTENT_HEIGHT)

CENTERS = [
    Point(708, 443), # target
    Point(177, 109), # reference star at far upper left
#     Point(112, 368), # reference star at far left
#     Point(585, 426), # reference star just left of center
#     Point(982, 591), # reference star right of center
#     Point(1271, 280), # reference star at far right
]

CENTERS_COUNT = len(CENTERS)
```

Display a Representative Image

In [3]:
```
first_image = stacked_image_for_date_and_filter('2024-04-03', 'r')

# Log stretch

stretch_function = log_stretch_transform(8, 50)
stretch_transform = np.vectorize(stretch_function)

stretched_image = stretch_transform(first_image.data)

# Display the image

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(8, 8))

axes.imshow(stretched_image, cmap='gray')
axes.set_title("A Representative Image (Logarithmically Stretched)")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

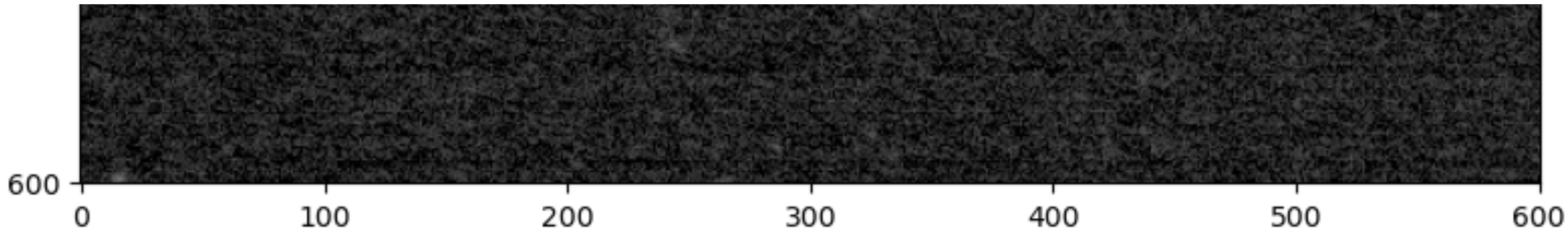
```
WARNING: FITSFixedWarning: 'datfix' made the change 'Set MJD-OBS to 60403.212974 from DATE-OBS'. [astrop
y.wcs.wcs]
WARNING: FITSFixedWarning: 'obsfix' made the change 'Set OBSGEO-X to -2381449.053 from OBSGEO-[LBH].
Set OBSGEO-Y to -4483194.922 from OBSGEO-[LBH].
Set OBSGEO-Z to  3851220.317 from OBSGEO-[LBH]'. [astropy.wcs.wcs]
```


A Representative Image (Logarithmically Stretched)
0
200
400
600
800
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200

Display a Subframe of the Image

In [4]:
```
DISPLAY_WHICH_CENTER = 0  # This determines what the subframe will be centered on

display_extent_half = 300
display_extent_width = 2 * display_extent_half + 1
display_extent_height = display_extent_width
display_extent = Extent(display_extent_width, display_extent_height)

display_center = CENTERS[DISPLAY_WHICH_CENTER]
display_left = display_center.x - display_extent_half
display_right = display_left + display_extent_width
display_top = display_center.y - display_extent_half
display_bottom = display_top + display_extent_height

subframe = stretched_image[display_top:display_bottom, display_left:display_right]

# Display the representative subtracted dark

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(8, 8))

axes.imshow(subframe, cmap='gray')
axes.set_title("Subframe (Logarithmically Stretched)")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


100
200
300
400
500



Code for Least Squares Fit

In [5]:
```
def sigma_squared_for_fwhm(fwhm):
    return fwhm**2 / (8 * log(2))

def make_gaussian_with_flux(fwhm, flux):
    sigma_squared = sigma_squared_for_fwhm(fwhm)
    flux_factor = flux / (2 * pi * sigma_squared)
    def gaussian(x, y):
        return flux_factor * exp(-(x**2 + y**2) / 2 / sigma_squared)
    return gaussian

def model_data_for_parameters(extent, total_background, fwhm, flux, center_x, center_y):
    model_data = np.zeros([extent.height, extent.width])  # height goes before width in the array shape
    model_data.fill(total_background)
    gaussian = make_gaussian_with_flux(fwhm, flux)
    # IS THERE A WAY TO USE NP.VECTORIZE?!?
    for j in range(extent.height):
        for i in range(extent.width):
            model_data[j, i] += gaussian(
                i - extent.width // 2 - center_x,
                j - extent.height // 2 - center_y
            )
    return model_data

PINDEX_TARGET_BACKGROUND = 0  # NB: THE TARGET BACKGROUND IS IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL_BACKGROUND
PINDEX_GENERAL_BACKGROUND = 1
PINDEX_FWHM = 2
```

```
POFFSETINDEX_FLUX = 0
POFFSETINDEX_CENTER_X = 1  # NB: THIS IS RELATIVE TO THE CENTER OF THE EXTENT
POFFSETINDEX_CENTER_Y = 2  # NB: THIS IS RELATIVE TO THE CENTER OF THE EXTENT

def roi_residuals(image_data, target_index, center, extent, parameter_vector):
    left = center.x - extent.width // 2
    right = left + extent.width
    top = center.y - extent.height // 2
    bottom = top + extent.height
    roi_data = image_data[top:bottom, left:right]
    target_background = parameter_vector[PINDEX_TARGET_BACKGROUND]
    general_background = parameter_vector[PINDEX_GENERAL_BACKGROUND]
    total_background = target_background + general_background if target_index==0 else general_background
    fwhm = parameter_vector[PINDEX_FWHM]
    base_index = 3 + 3 * target_index
    flux = parameter_vector[base_index + POFFSETINDEX_FLUX]
    center_x = parameter_vector[base_index + POFFSETINDEX_CENTER_X]
    center_y = parameter_vector[base_index + POFFSETINDEX_CENTER_Y]
    model_data = model_data_for_parameters(extent, total_background, fwhm, flux, center_x, center_y)
    return roi_data - model_data

def make_residuals_function(image_data, centers, extent):
    def residuals_function(parameter_vector):
        all_roi_residuals = [
            roi_residuals(image_data, i, center, extent, parameter_vector)
            for i, center in enumerate(centers)
        ]
        return np.concatenate(all_roi_residuals).ravel()

    return residuals_function
```

Testing

We test the least squares fitting code above with generated data.

Generate the Data

In [6]:
```
# The following are in all caps AND prefixed TEST to avoid collisions with the real data.

TEST_DATA_WIDTH = 300
TEST_DATA_HEIGHT = 200

TEST_EXTENT_HALF_WIDTH = 10
TEST_EXTENT_WIDTH = 2 * TEST_EXTENT_HALF_WIDTH + 1
TEST_EXTENT_HEIGHT = TEST_EXTENT_WIDTH
TEST_EXTENT = Extent(TEST_EXTENT_WIDTH, TEST_EXTENT_HEIGHT)

TEST_CENTERS = [
    Point(20, 40), # test target
    Point(50, 150), # test reference star
]

TEST_CENTER_OFFSETS = [
    Point(2, 6), # test target
    Point(-2, -5), # test reference star
]

TEST_CENTERS_WITH_OFFSETS = [
    Point(TEST_CENTERS[i].x + TEST_CENTER_OFFSETS[i].x, TEST_CENTERS[i].y + TEST_CENTER_OFFSETS[i].y)
    for i in range(len(TEST_CENTERS))
]

TEST_CENTERS_COUNT = len(TEST_CENTERS)

TEST_TARGET_BACKGROUND = 5.0
TEST_REFERENCE_BACKGROUND = 2.0
```

```
TEST_FWHM = 9.0

TEST_FLUXES = [
    250.0,
    1000.0
]

TEST_TARGET_GAUSSIAN = make_gaussian_with_flux(TEST_FWHM, TEST_FLUXES[0])
TEST_REFERENCE_GAUSSIAN = make_gaussian_with_flux(TEST_FWHM, TEST_FLUXES[1])

TEST_IMAGE_DATA = np.zeros([TEST_DATA_HEIGHT, TEST_DATA_WIDTH])  # height goes before width in the array

for j in range(TEST_DATA_HEIGHT):
        for i in range(TEST_DATA_WIDTH):
            # which are we closer to?
            distance_to_target_squared = (i - TEST_CENTERS[0].x)**2 + (j - TEST_CENTERS[0].y)**2
            distance_to_reference_squared = (i - TEST_CENTERS[1].x)**2 + (j - TEST_CENTERS[1].y)**2
            closer_to_target = distance_to_target_squared <= distance_to_reference_squared
            total_background = TEST_TARGET_BACKGROUND + TEST_REFERENCE_BACKGROUND \
            if closer_to_target \
            else TEST_REFERENCE_BACKGROUND
            TEST_IMAGE_DATA[j, i] += \
                total_background + \
                TEST_TARGET_GAUSSIAN(i - TEST_CENTERS_WITH_OFFSETS[0].x,
                                     j - TEST_CENTERS_WITH_OFFSETS[0].y) + \
                TEST_REFERENCE_GAUSSIAN(i - TEST_CENTERS_WITH_OFFSETS[1].x,
                                        j - TEST_CENTERS_WITH_OFFSETS[1].y)
```

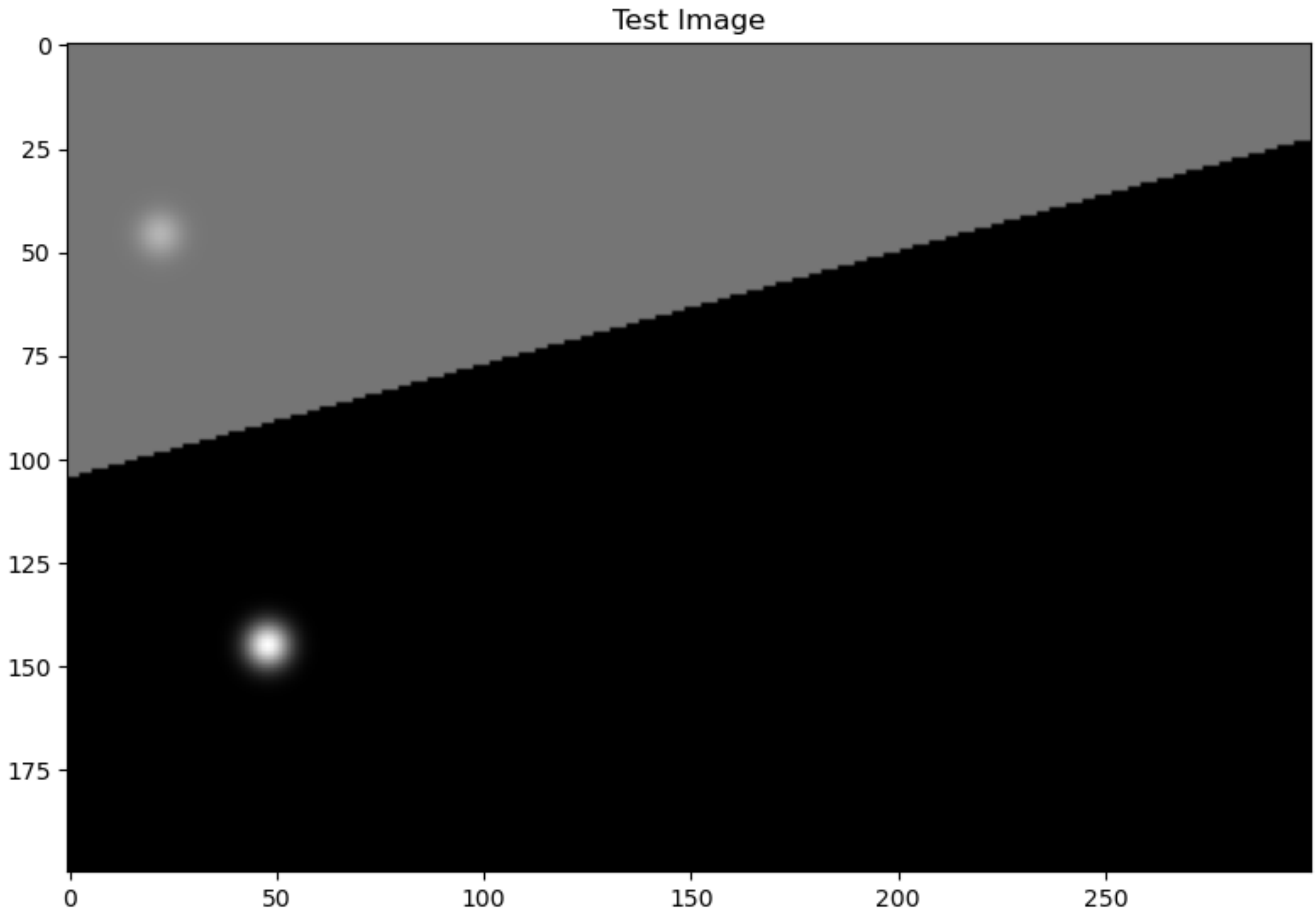
Display the Test Image

Near, but exactly at (20, 40), we should see a target with flux 250.0. Around it the total backround is 5.0 + 2.0.

Near, but not exactly at (50, 150), we should see a reference star with flux 1000.0. Around it the background is 2.0.

The FWHM should appear to be about 9.0.

In [7]:
```
# Display the representative subtracted dark

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(8, 8))

axes.imshow(TEST_IMAGE_DATA, cmap='gray')
axes.set_title("Test Image")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


Test Image
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
0
50
100
150
200
250

Fit the Test Image

The routine does perfectly with the test data.

TODO: We could put Poisson noise into the test data and see how robust the routine is.

In [8]:
```
# The following are in all caps AND prefixed TEST to avoid collisions with the real fit.

TEST_INITIAL_GUESS_FOR_TARGET_BACKGROUND = 0.0
TEST_INITIAL_GUESS_FOR_GENERAL_BACKGROUND = 0.0
TEST_INITIAL_GUESS_FOR_FWHM = 5.0

TEST_INITIAL_PARAMETER_VECTOR = [
    TEST_INITIAL_GUESS_FOR_TARGET_BACKGROUND,
    TEST_INITIAL_GUESS_FOR_GENERAL_BACKGROUND,
    TEST_INITIAL_GUESS_FOR_FWHM
]

for index in range(TEST_CENTERS_COUNT):
    TEST_INITIAL_PARAMETER_VECTOR.append(10.0)  # Initial guess for flux
    TEST_INITIAL_PARAMETER_VECTOR.append(0.0)   # Initial guess for center_x
    TEST_INITIAL_PARAMETER_VECTOR.append(0.0)   # Initial guess for center_y


TEST_RESIDUALS_FUNCTION = make_residuals_function(TEST_IMAGE_DATA, TEST_CENTERS, TEST_EXTENT)

TEST_RESULT = least_squares(TEST_RESIDUALS_FUNCTION, np.array(TEST_INITIAL_PARAMETER_VECTOR))
```

In [9]:
```
TEST_RESULT.x
```

Out[9]:
```
array([   5.,    2.,    9.,  250.,    2.,    6., 1000.,   -2.,   -5.])
```

Fit the Real Data

This is turning out to be a completely unexpected and incorrect fit still.

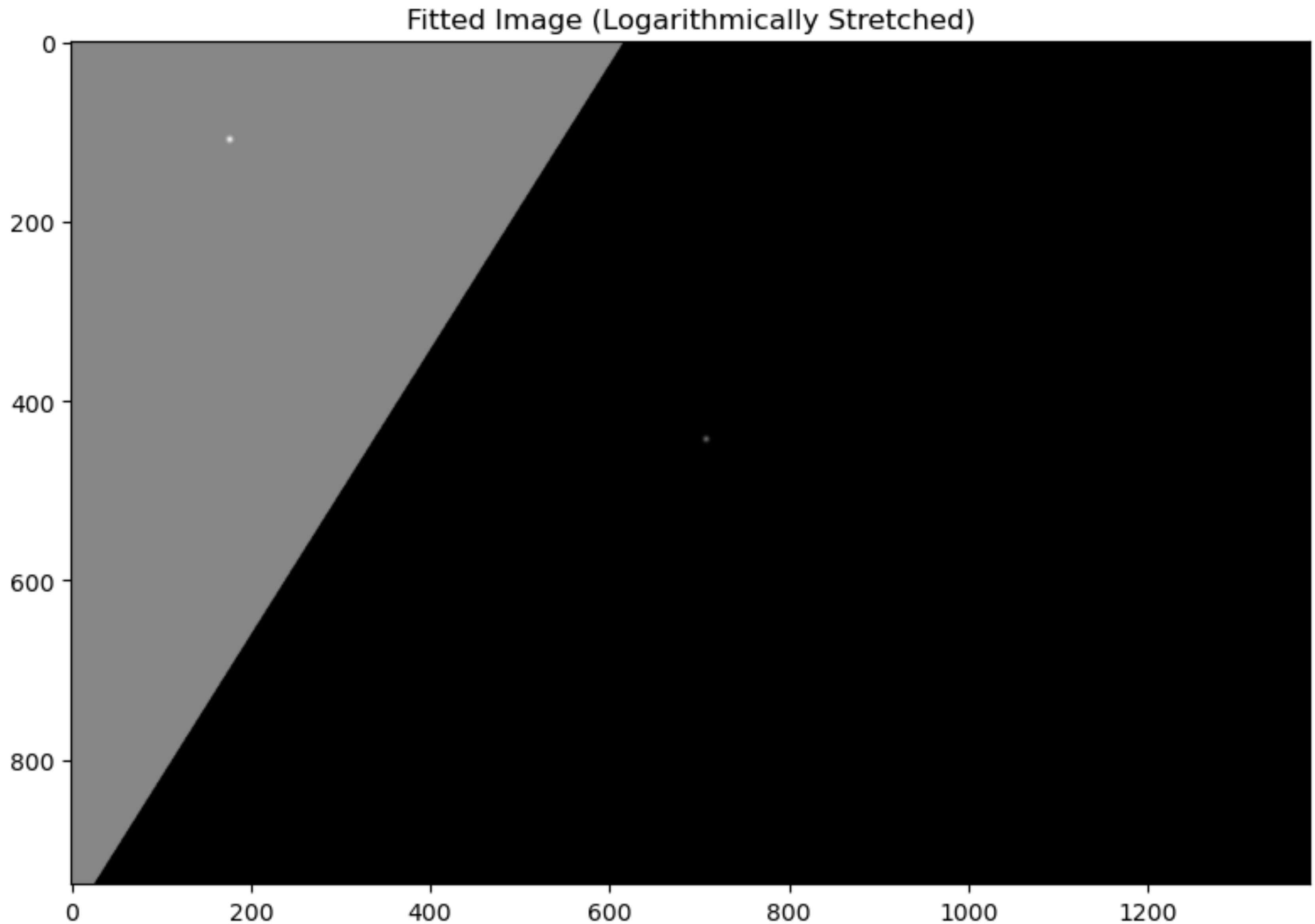
As an example, result.x[PINDEX_FWHM] is coming out as 0.134.

In [10]:
```
initial_guess_for_target_background = 0.0
initial_guess_for_general_background = 0.0
initial_guess_for_fwhm = 5.0

initial_parameter_vector = [
    initial_guess_for_target_background,
    initial_guess_for_general_background,
    initial_guess_for_fwhm
]

for _ in range(CENTERS_COUNT):
    initial_parameter_vector.append(100.0)  # Initial guess for flux
    initial_parameter_vector.append(0.0)   # Initial guess for center_x
    initial_parameter_vector.append(0.0)   # Initial guess for center_y

residuals_function = make_residuals_function(first_image, CENTERS, EXTENT)

result = least_squares(residuals_function, np.array(initial_parameter_vector))

print(result.x)
```

```
[-8.99055984e+00  2.76097646e+01  1.34112901e-01  1.08093517e+02
 -2.14429328e+00 -3.70732960e+00  1.26089386e+02  8.13452337e-02
 -8.06939135e-02]
```

Display the Fit

In [11]:
```
FITTED_IMAGE_DATA = np.zeros((IMAGE_HEIGHT, IMAGE_WIDTH))  # height goes before width in the array shape

# FITTED_TARGET_GAUSSIAN = make_gaussian_with_flux(result.x[PINDEX_FWHM], result.x[3])
# FITTED_REFERENCE_GAUSSIAN = make_gaussian_with_flux(result.x[PINDEX_FWHM], result.x[6])

FITTED_TARGET_GAUSSIAN = make_gaussian_with_flux(5, 200)
FITTED_REFERENCE_GAUSSIAN = make_gaussian_with_flux(5, 400)


for j in range(IMAGE_HEIGHT):
        for i in range(IMAGE_WIDTH):
            # which are we closer to?
            distance_to_target_squared = (i - CENTERS[0].x)**2 + (j - CENTERS[0].y)**2
            distance_to_reference_squared = (i - CENTERS[1].x)**2 + (j - CENTERS[1].y)**2
            closer_to_target = distance_to_target_squared <= distance_to_reference_squared
            total_background = result.x[PINDEX_TARGET_BACKGROUND] + result.x[PINDEX_GENERAL_BACKGROUND] \
            if closer_to_target \
            else result.x[PINDEX_GENERAL_BACKGROUND]
            FITTED_IMAGE_DATA[j, i] += total_background + \
            FITTED_TARGET_GAUSSIAN(i - CENTERS[0].x,
                                   j - CENTERS[0].y) + \
            FITTED_REFERENCE_GAUSSIAN(i - CENTERS[1].x,
                                      j - CENTERS[1].y)

stretched_fitted_image = stretch_transform(FITTED_IMAGE_DATA)

# Display the image

fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(8, 8))

axes.imshow(stretched_fitted_image, cmap='gray')
axes.set_title("Fitted Image (Logarithmically Stretched)")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [12]:
```
result.x[PINDEX_FWHM]
```