



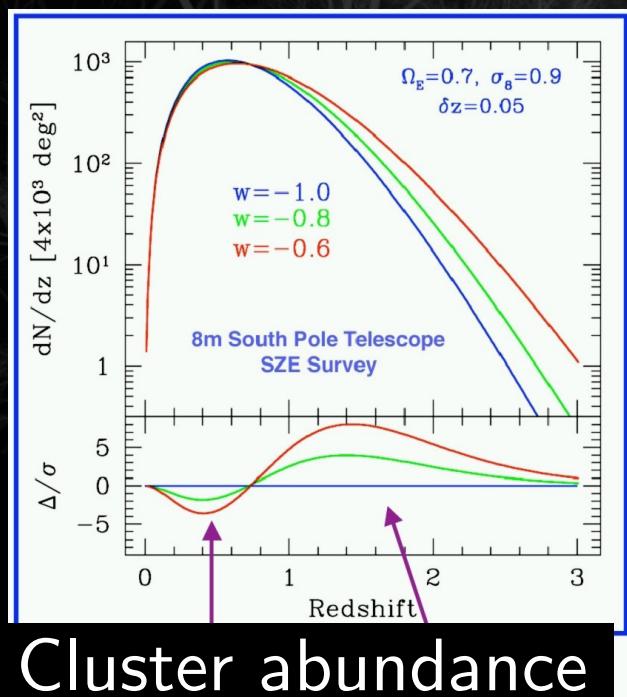
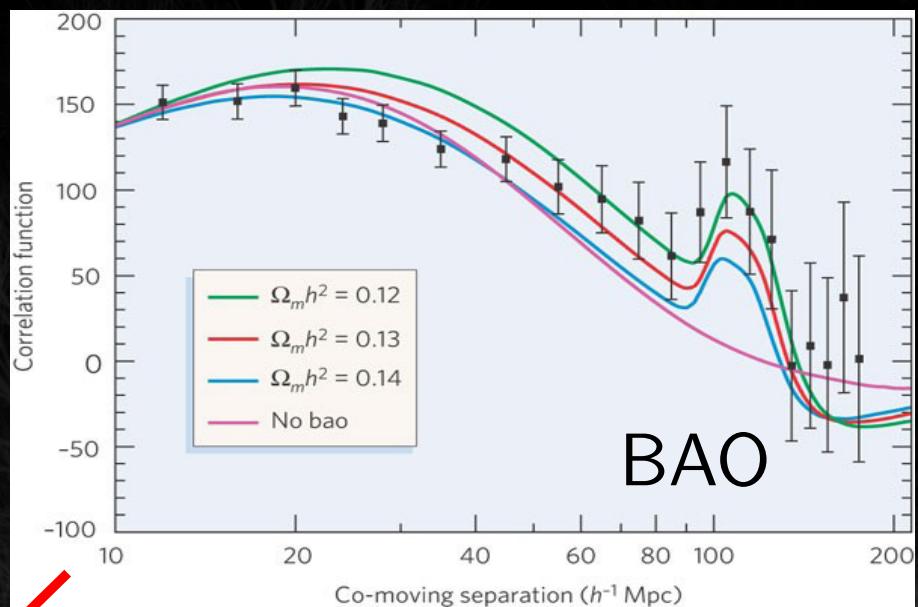
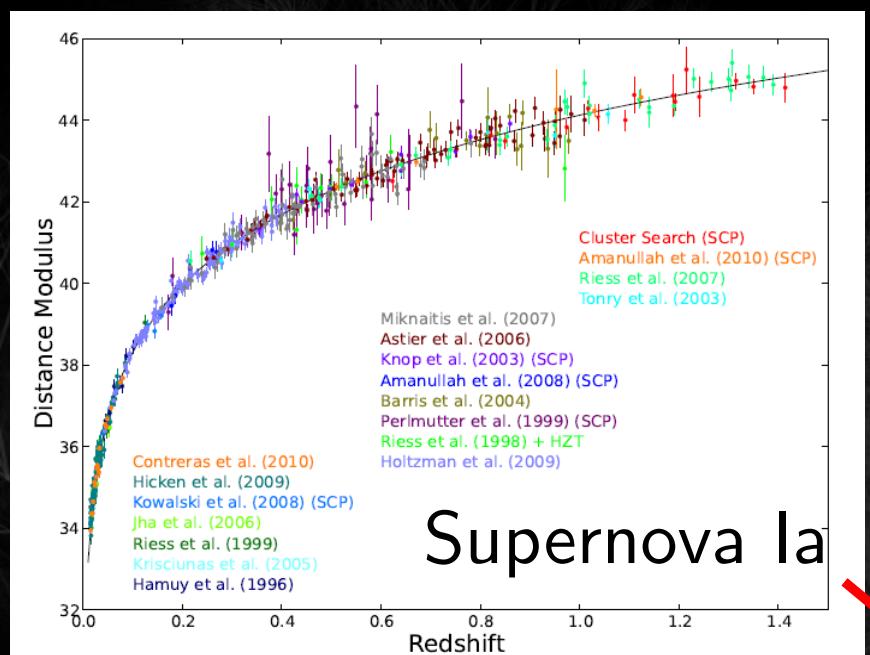
Photo-z, DESDM and DB

Matías Carrasco Kind

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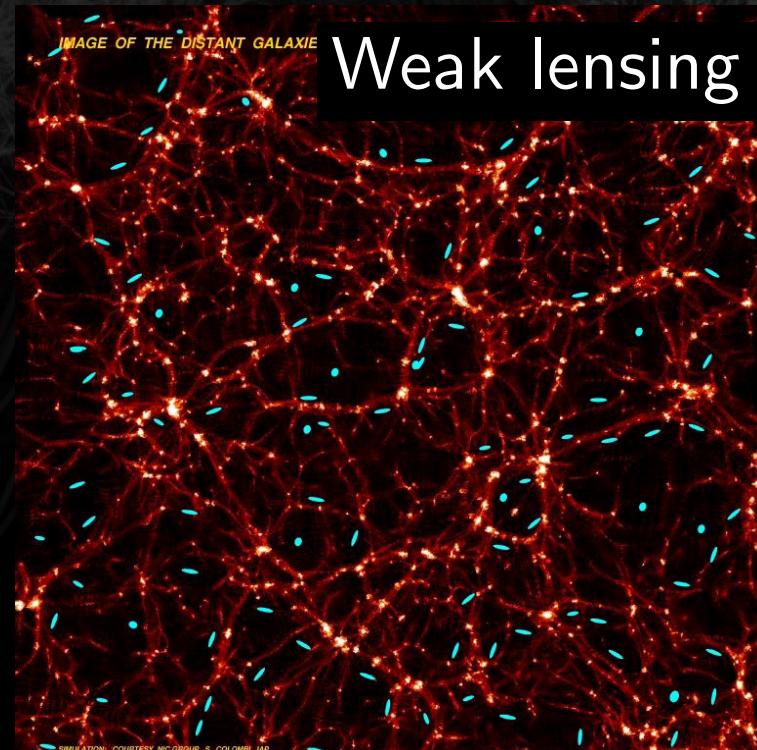
DECam Community Science Workshop
March 11th - 13th, 2015

Observational Probes of Dark Energy

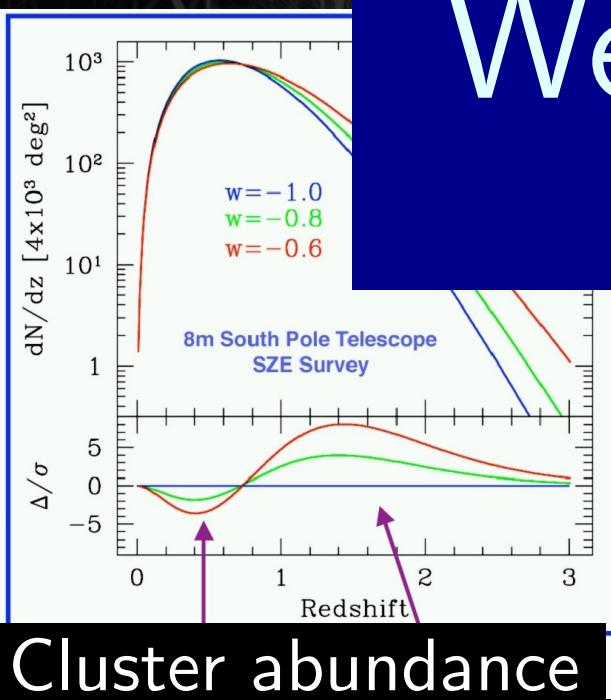
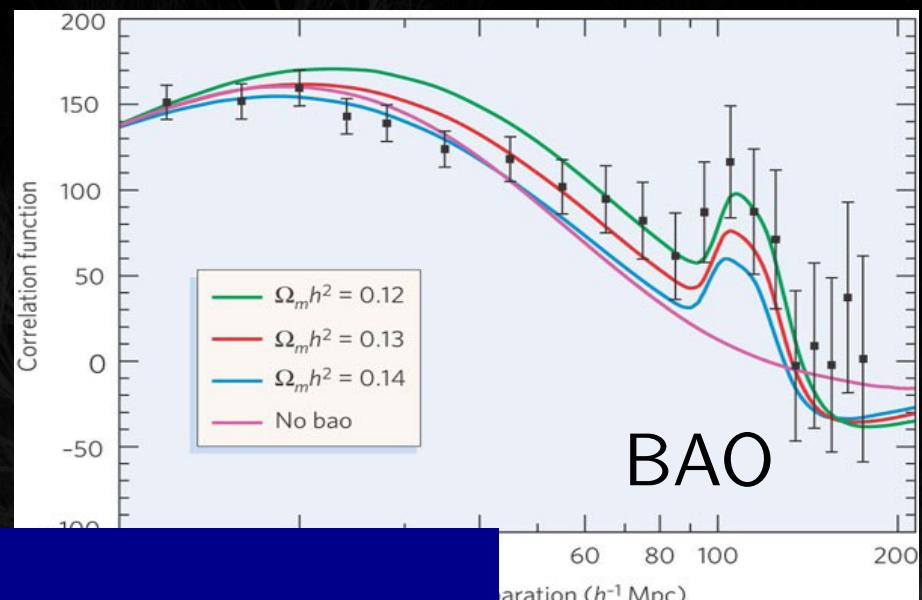
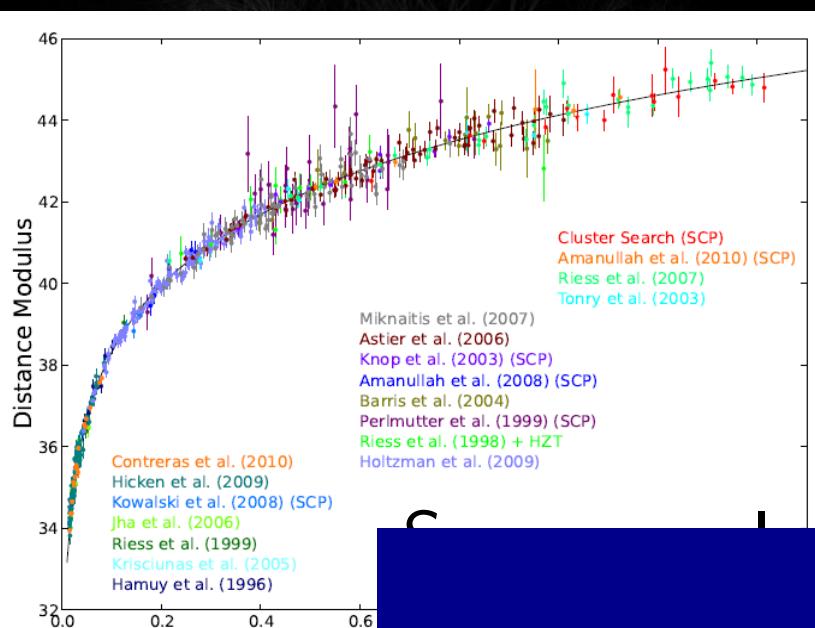


Geometry

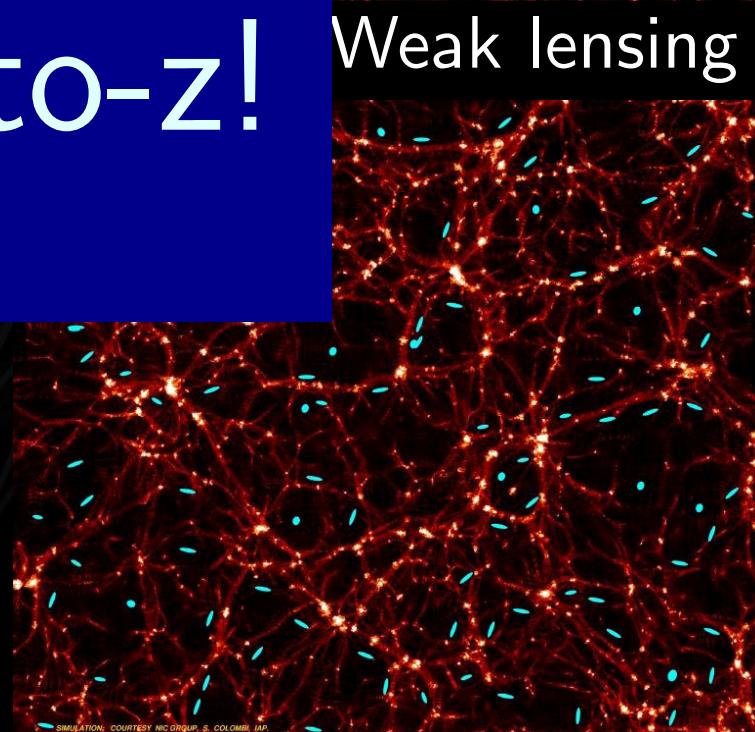
Growth of structure



Observational Probes of Dark Energy



Growth of structure



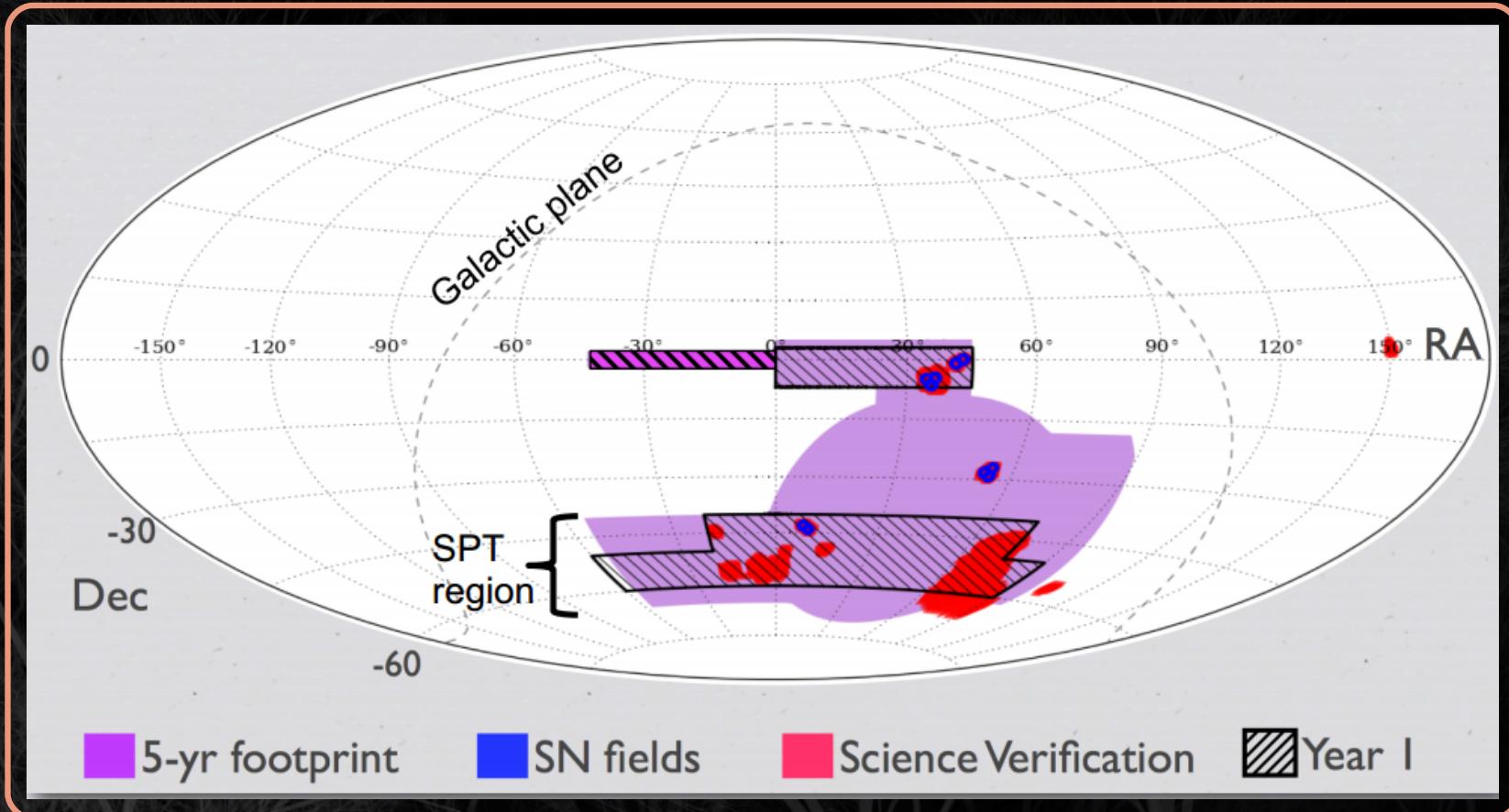
Photometric redshift analysis in the Dark Energy Survey Science Verification data

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Affiliations are listed at the end of the paper

Sanchez et al. (2015). First published paper using DES data!

Photo-z for DES SV data



- DES Science Verification data
- Photo-z code comparison and analysis
- Good benchmark results for future releases

Spectroscopic data

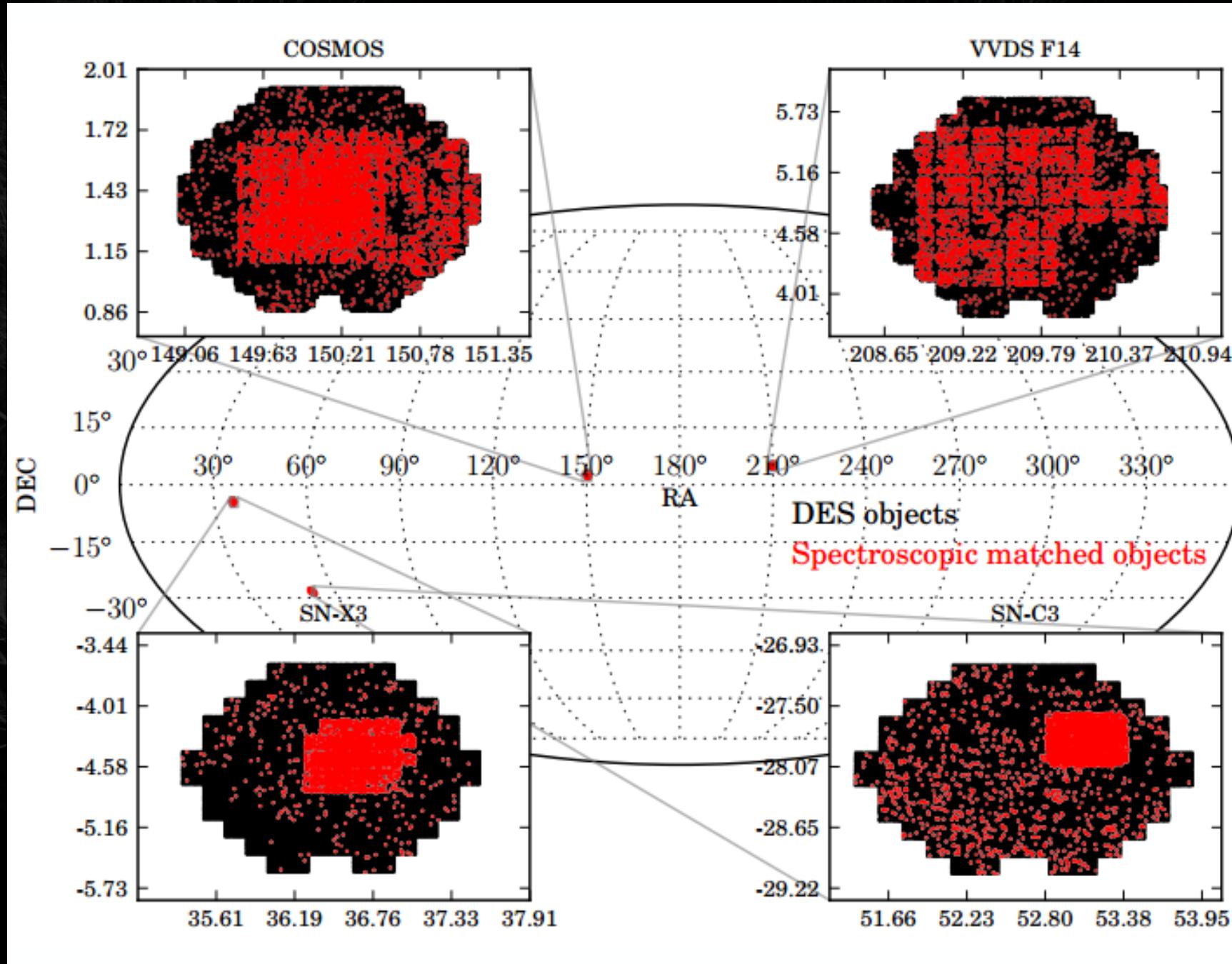
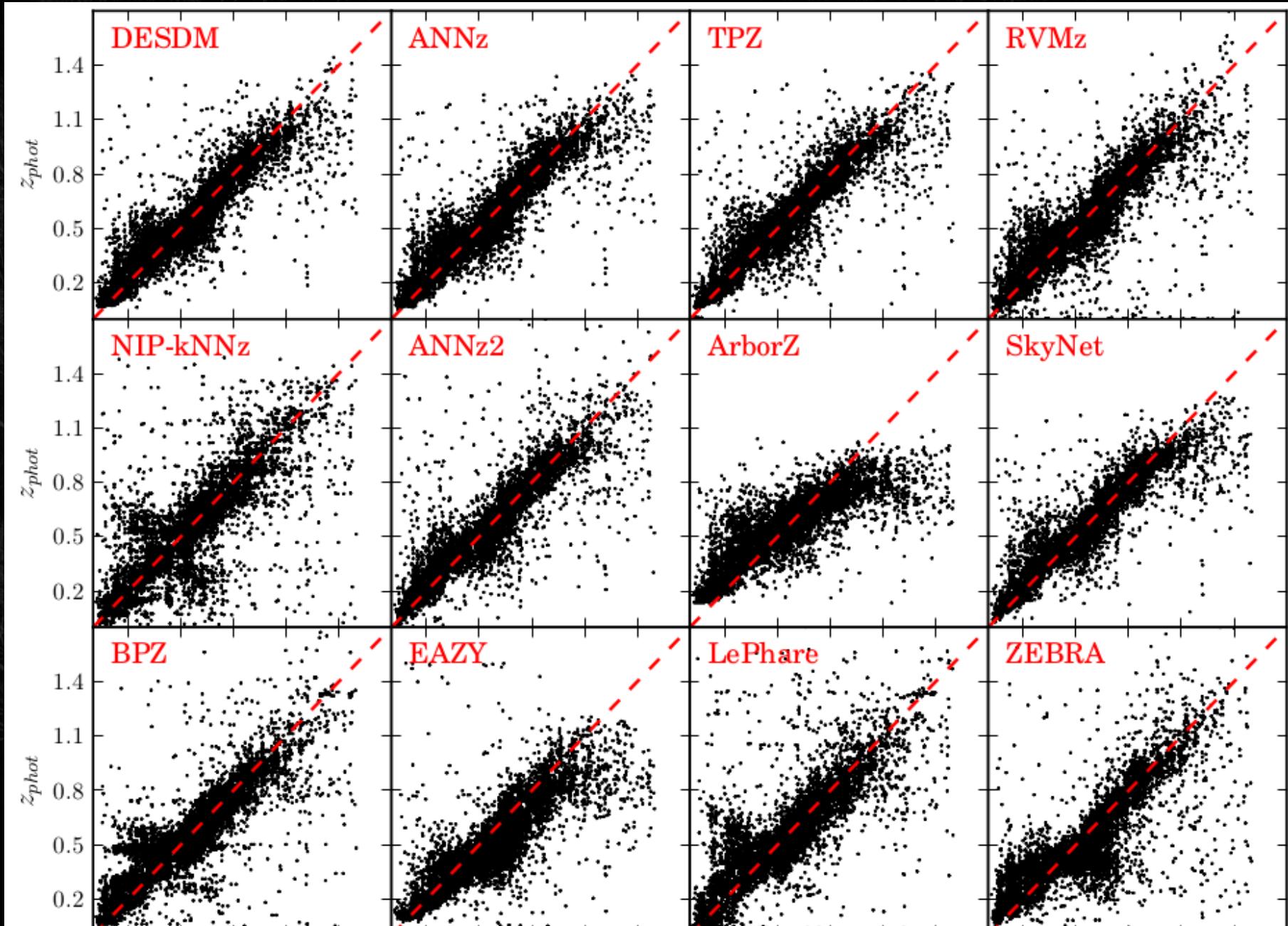
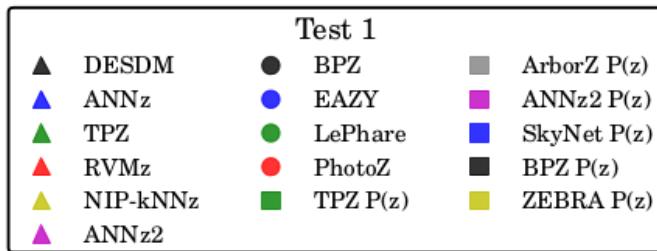


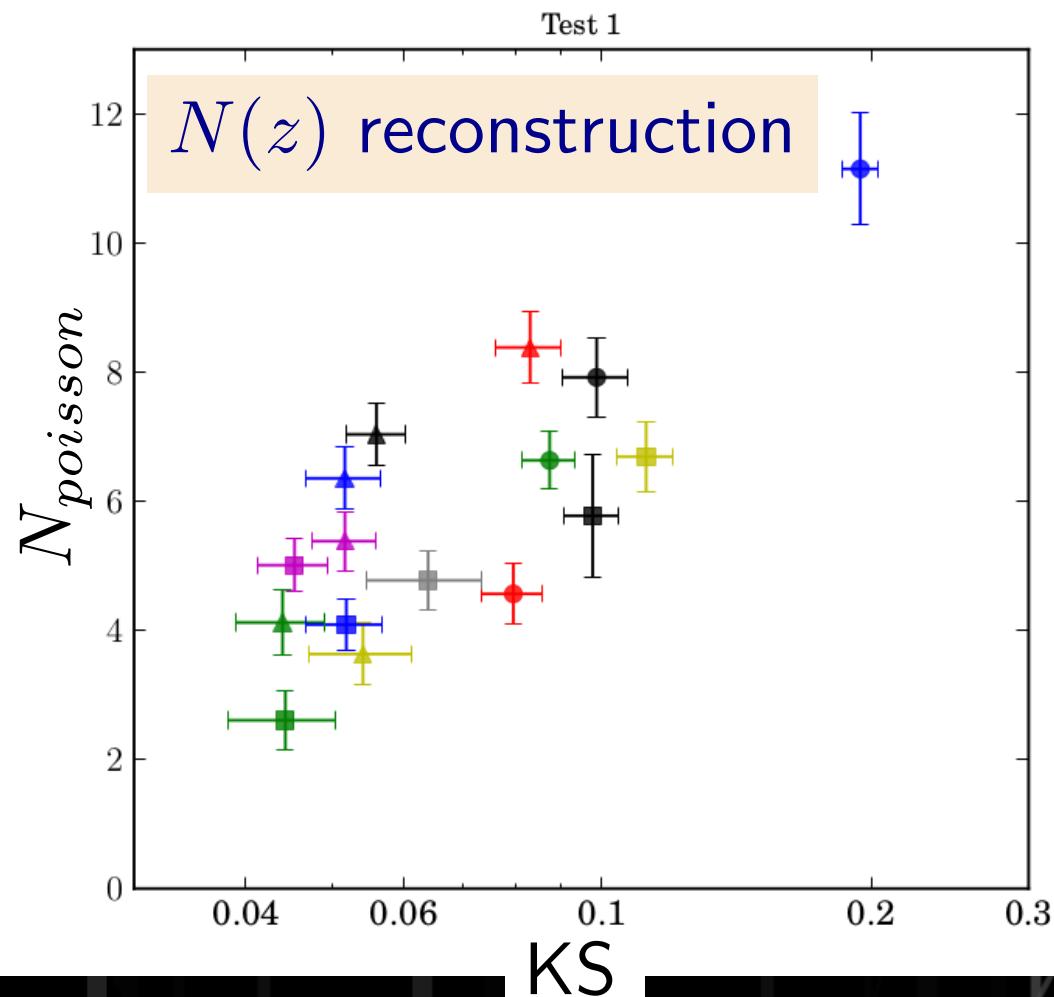
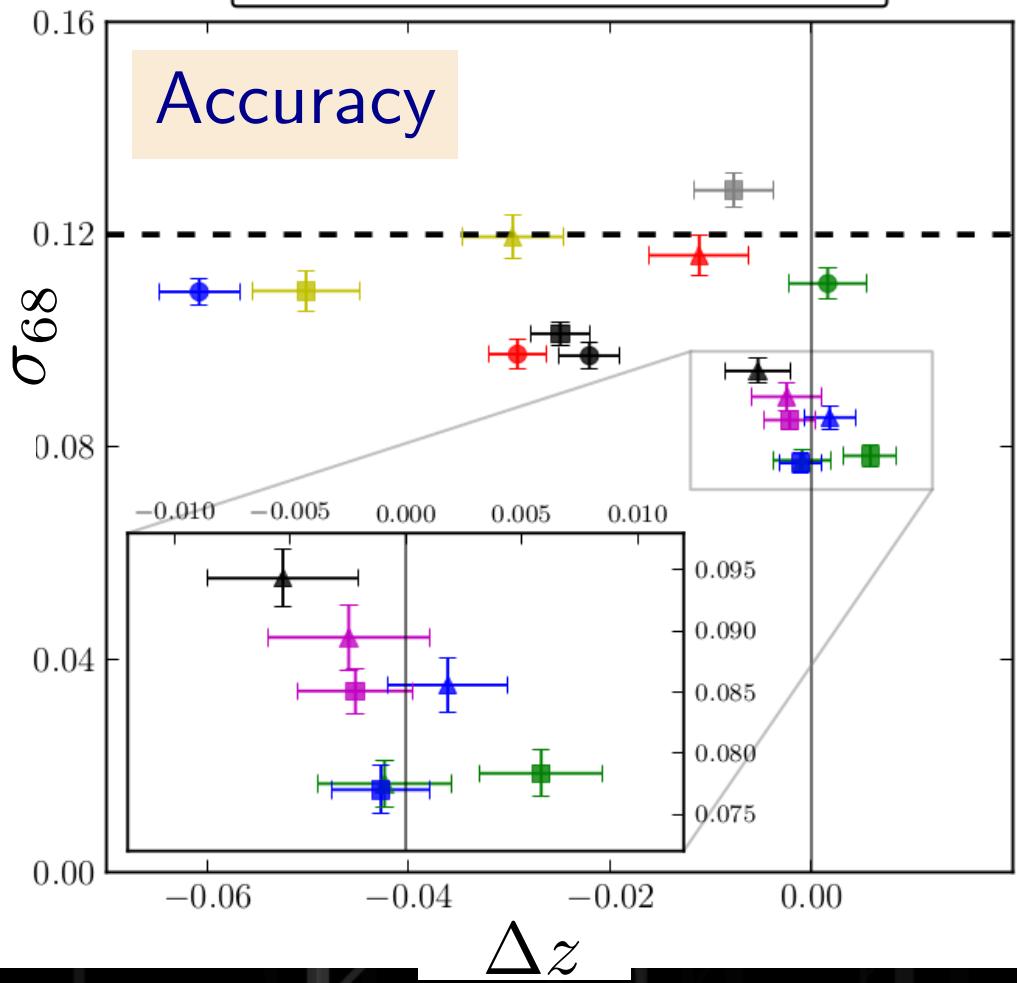
Photo- z PDF application: DES SV data

Sánchez, Carrasco Kind, et al. 2014 (MNRAS, 445, 1482)

Photo-z for DES SV data

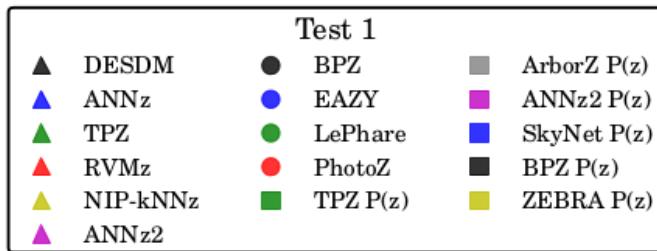


Sánchez, Carrasco Kind, et al. 2014 (MNRAS, 445, 1482)



13 photo-z codes comparison

Photo-z for DES SV data



Sánchez, Carrasco Kind, et al. 2014 (MNRAS, 445, 1482)

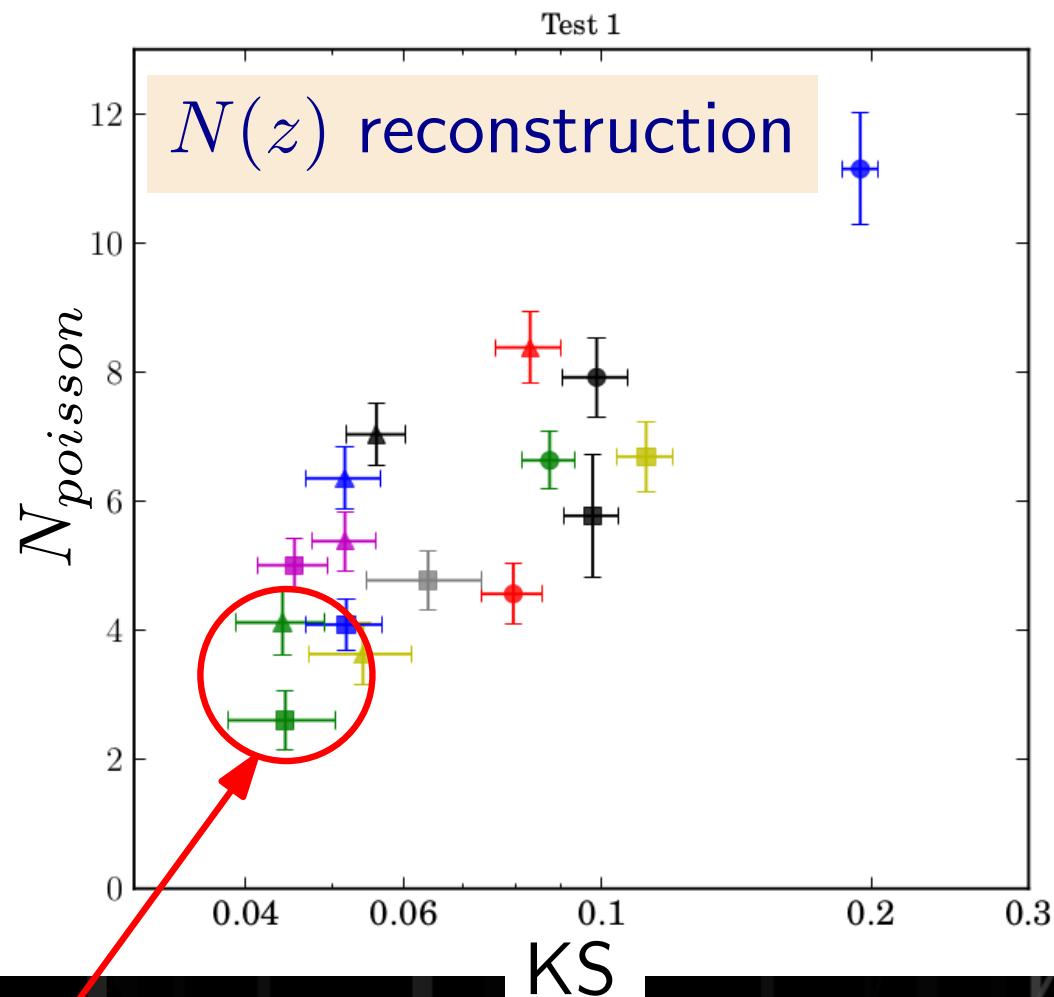
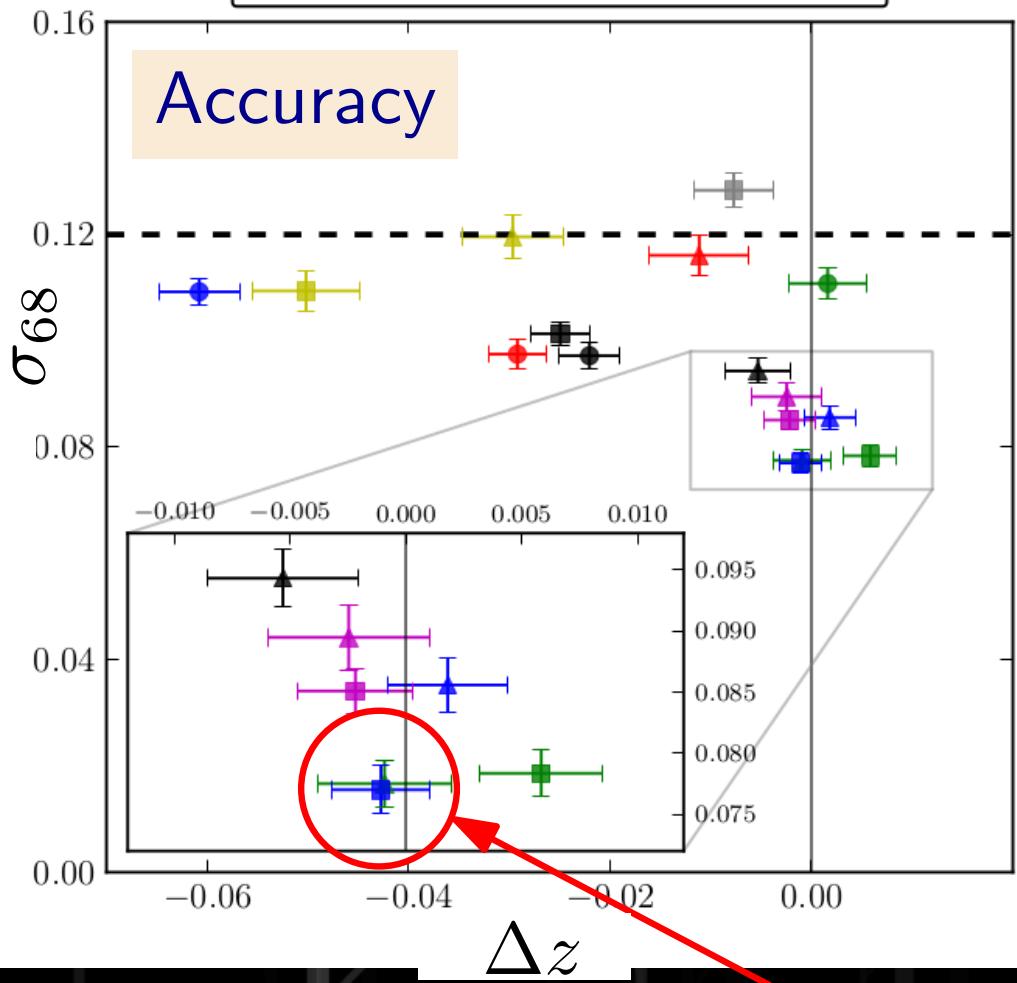


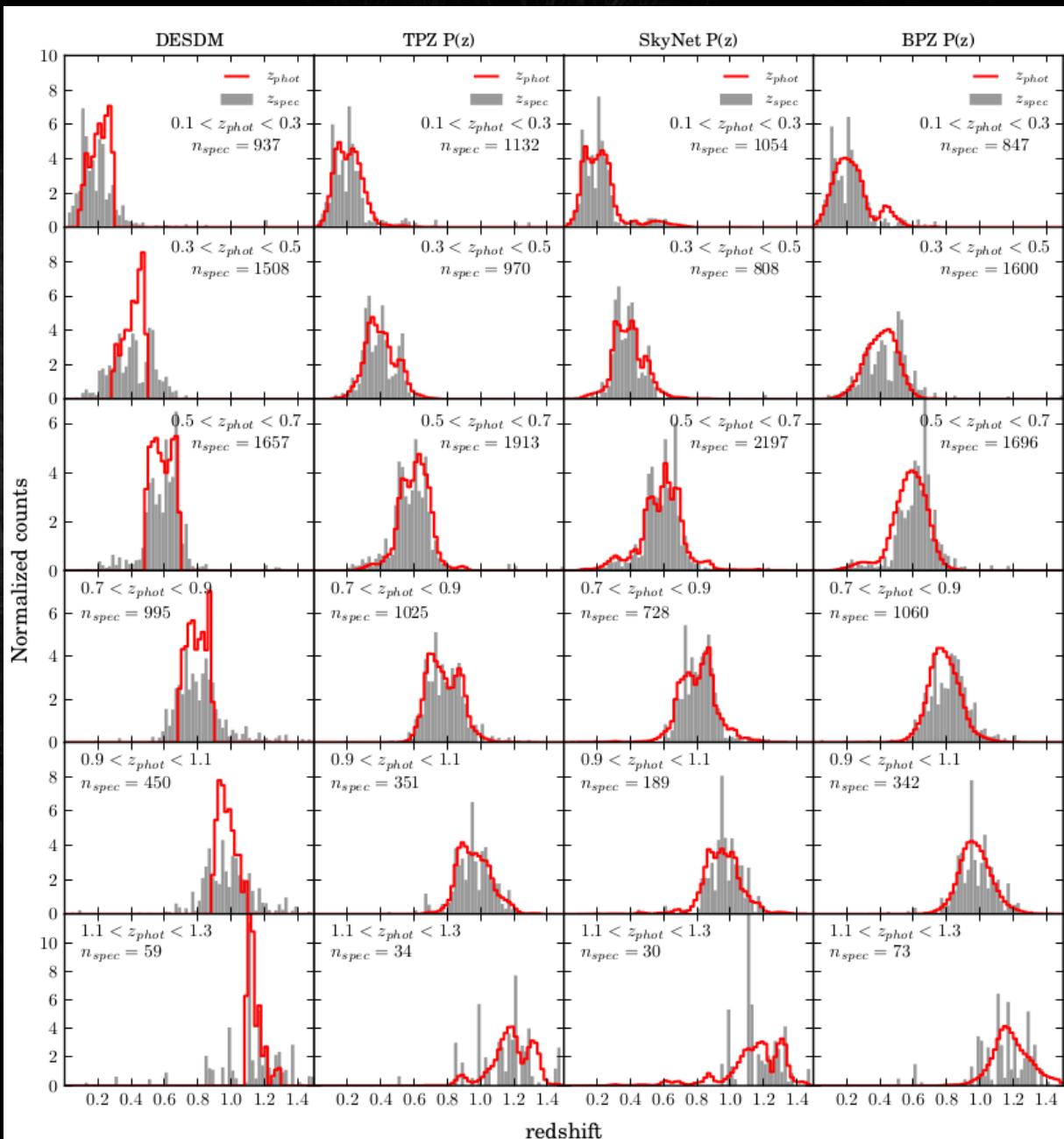
Photo-z for DES SV data

4 codes
recommendation

Default, 2 training and
1 template

PDF methods are
better for $N(z)$

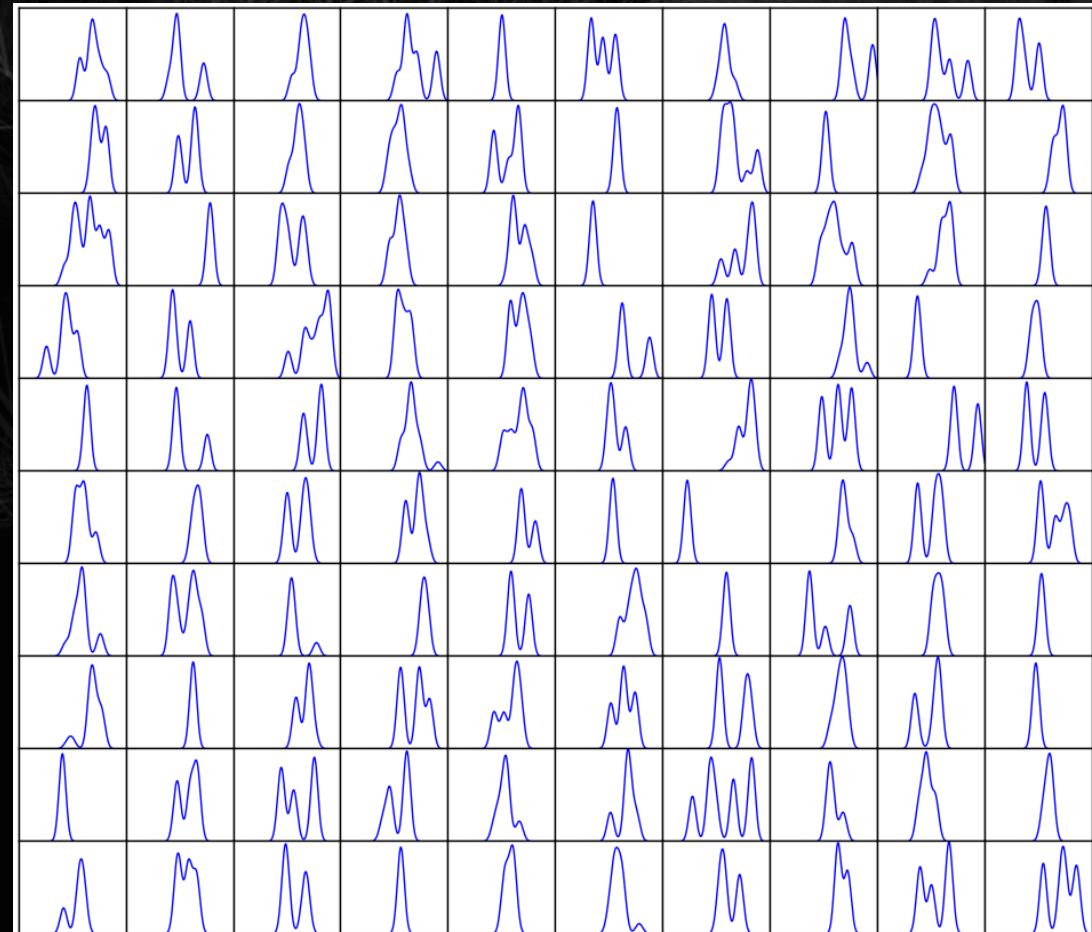
Combination methods!
(not used here)



Sánchez, Carrasco Kind, et al. 2014 (MNRAS, submitted)

- Most methods meet DES requirements
- ML and template methods working together
- OzDES spectra and other surveys will reduce error
- Good benchmark results

Photo- z PDF representation and storage in DES DB



Single Gaussian fit

Multi-Gaussian fit

Monte Carlo sampling

Sparse representation
techniques

Reduce number of points
while increasing accuracy

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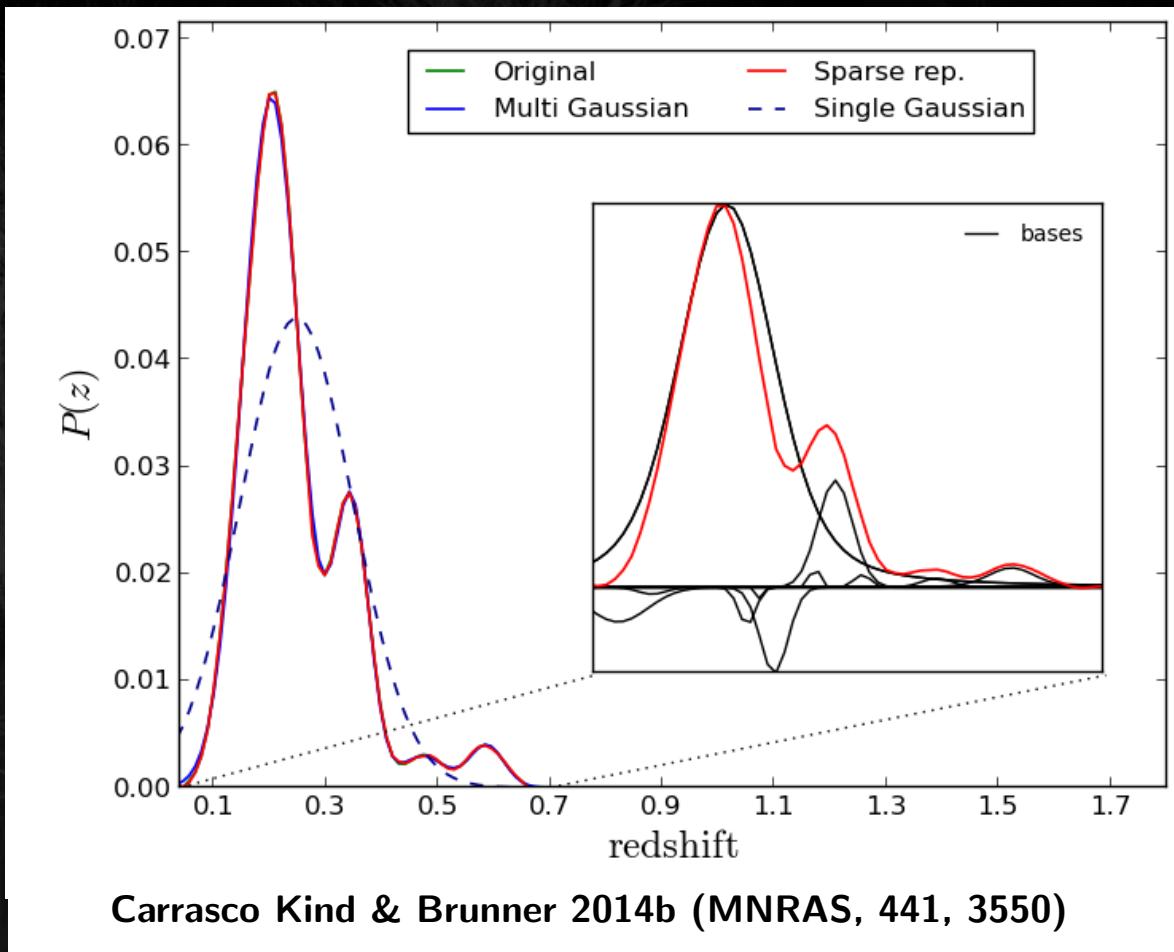


Photo- z PDF storage: Sparse representation

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

With only 10-20 bases achieve 99.9 % accuracy

Use 32-bits integer per basis, compression

Store Multiple PDFs

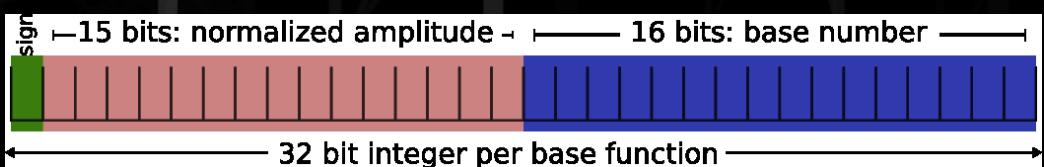
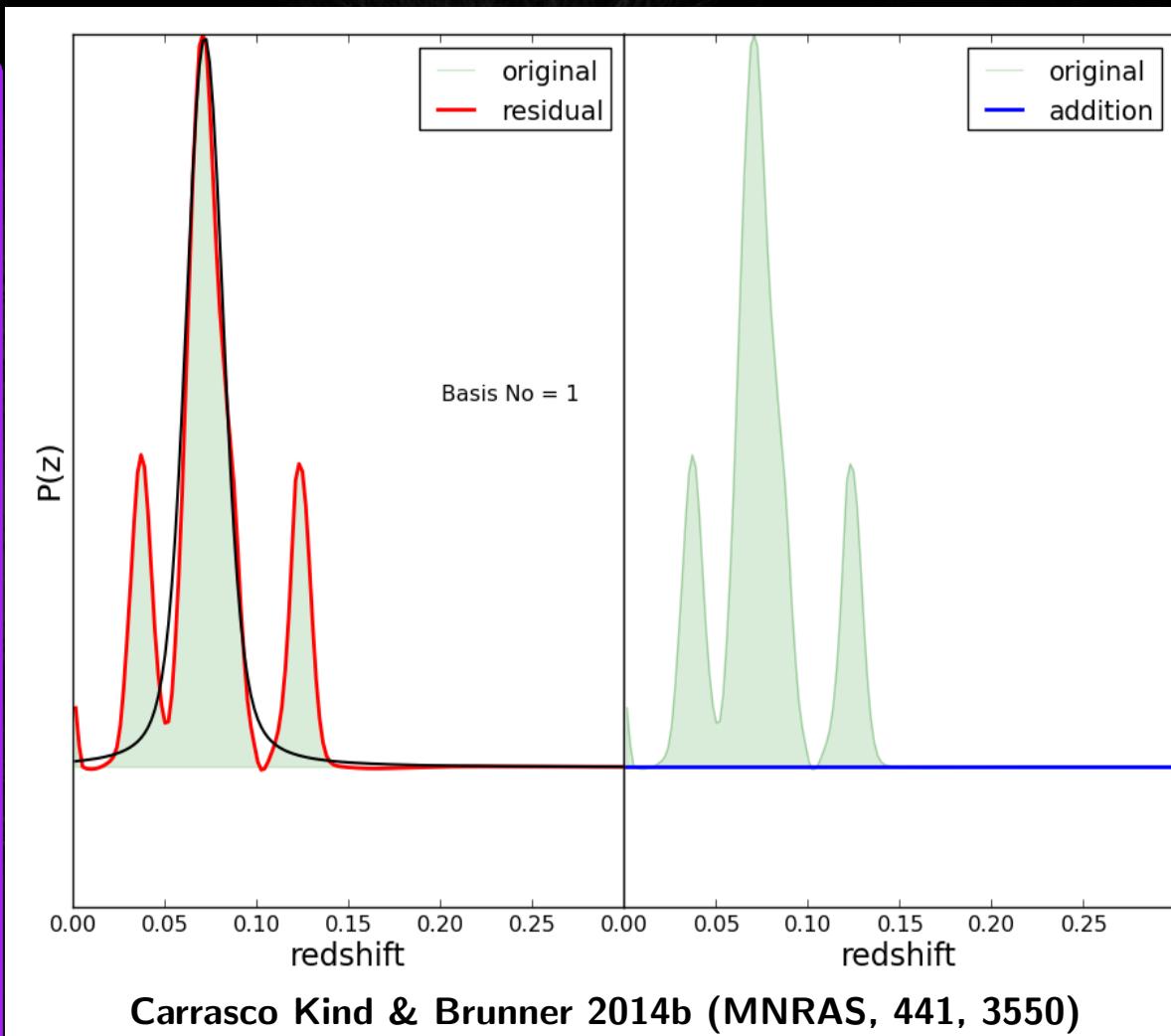


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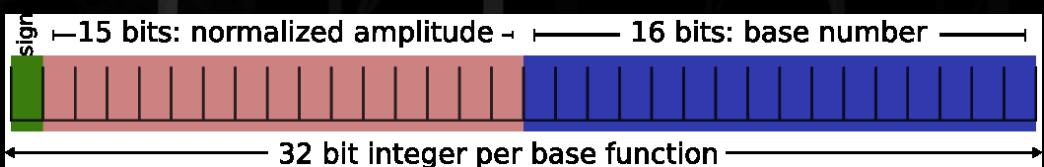
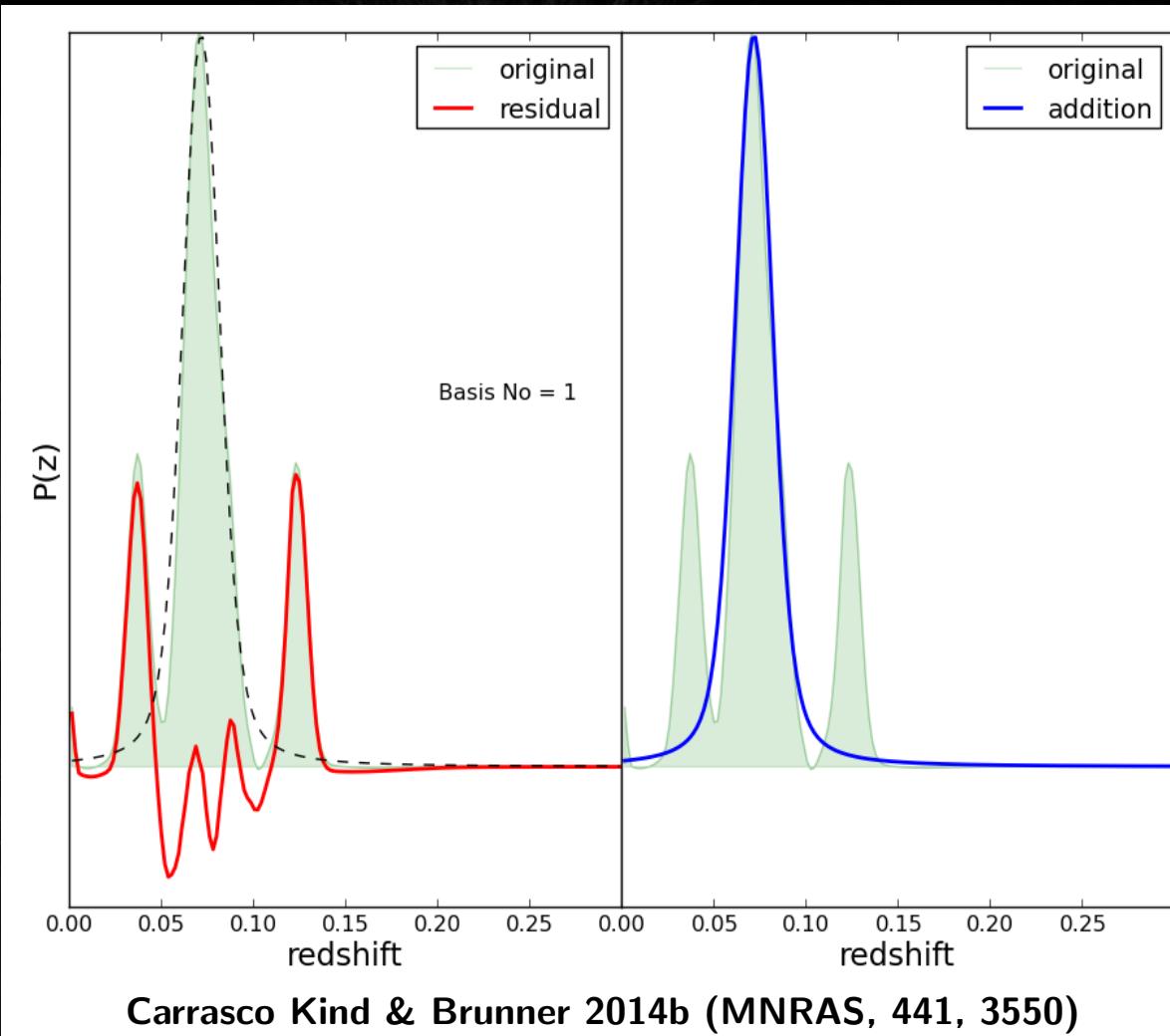


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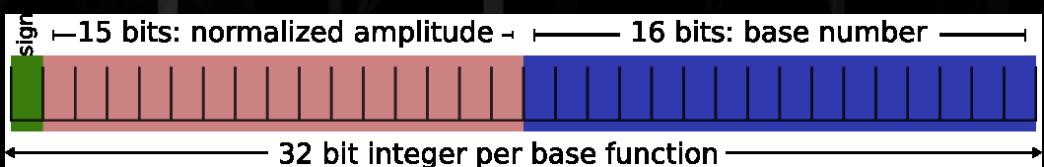
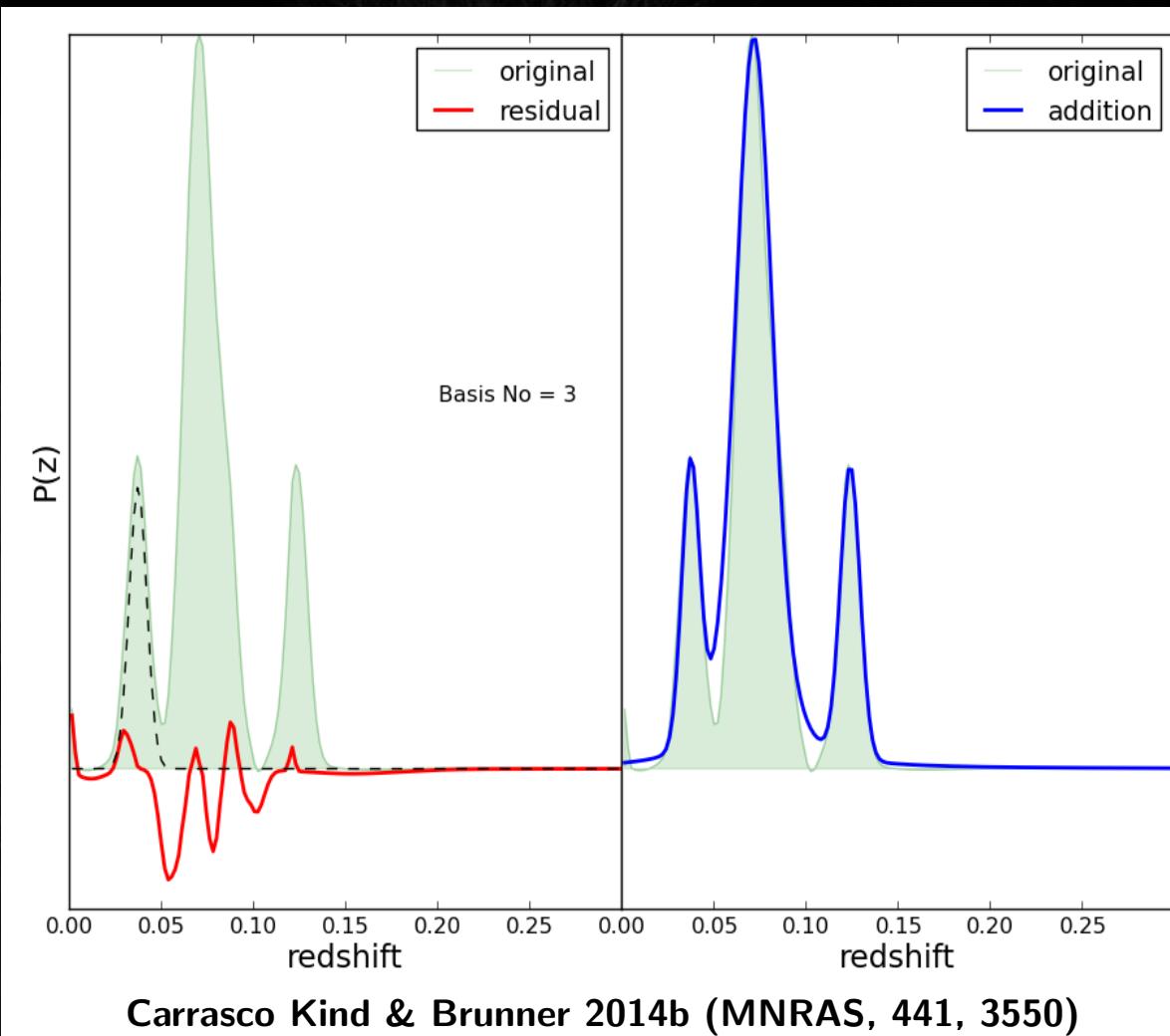


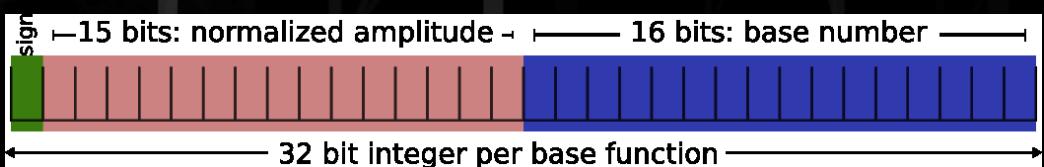
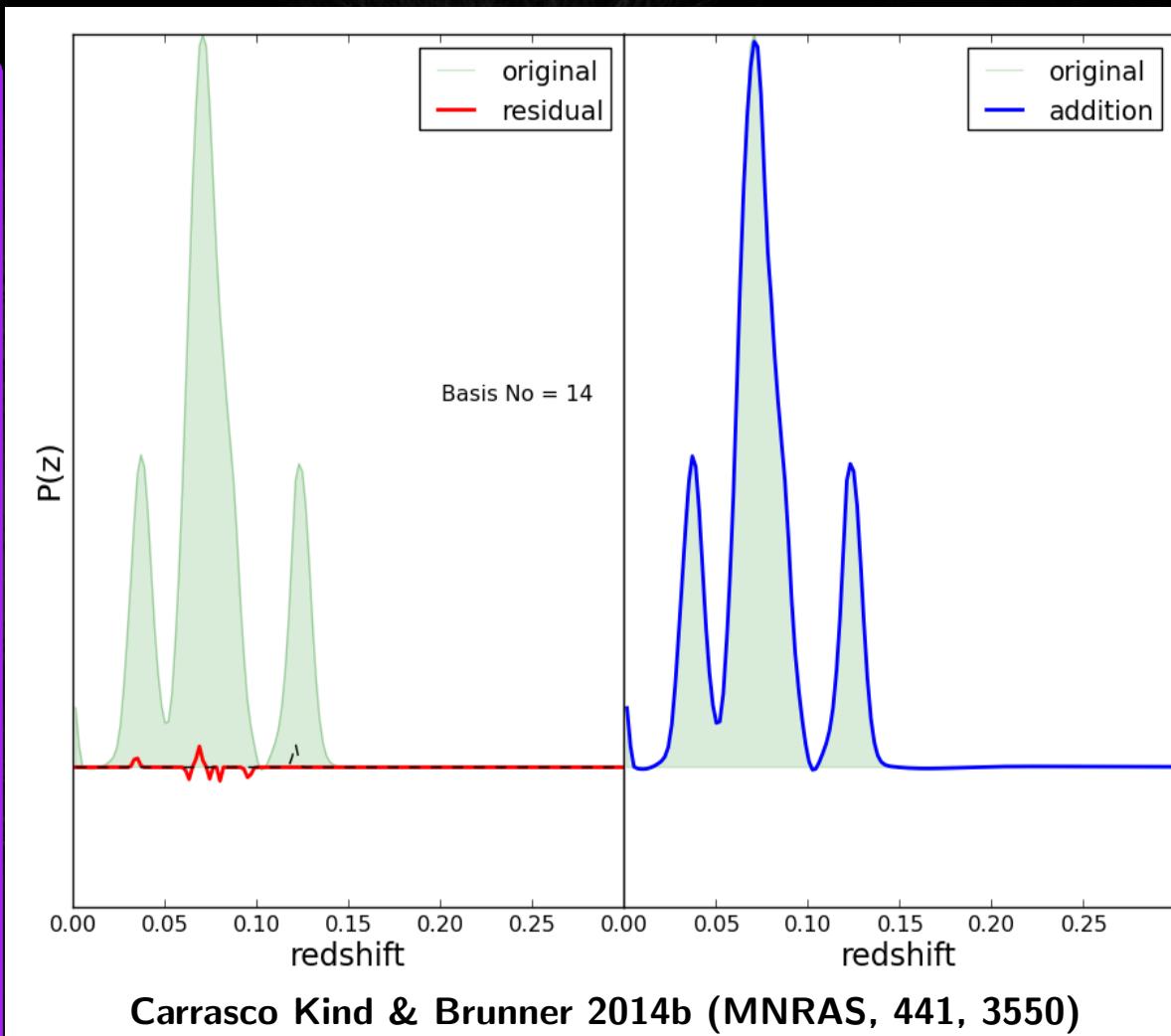
Photo- z PDF storage: Sparse representation

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

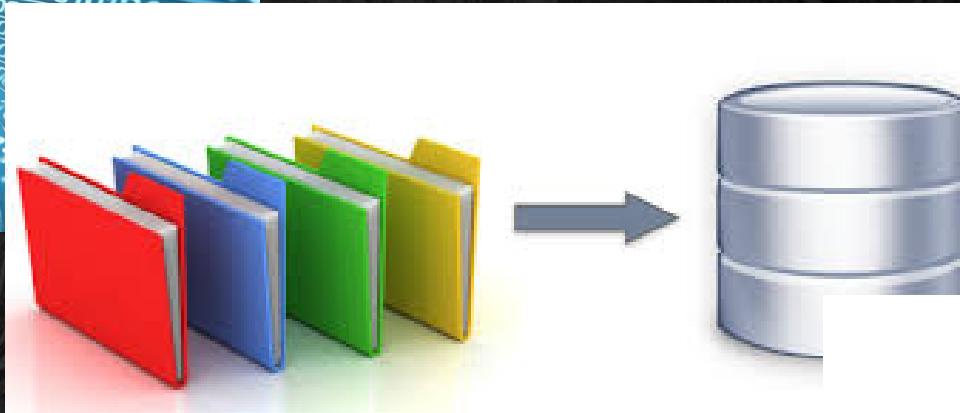
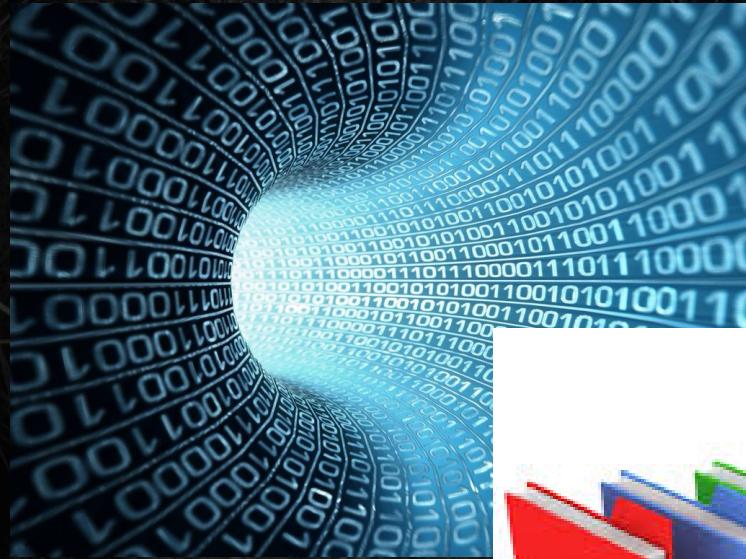
With only 10-20 bases achieve 99.9 % accuracy

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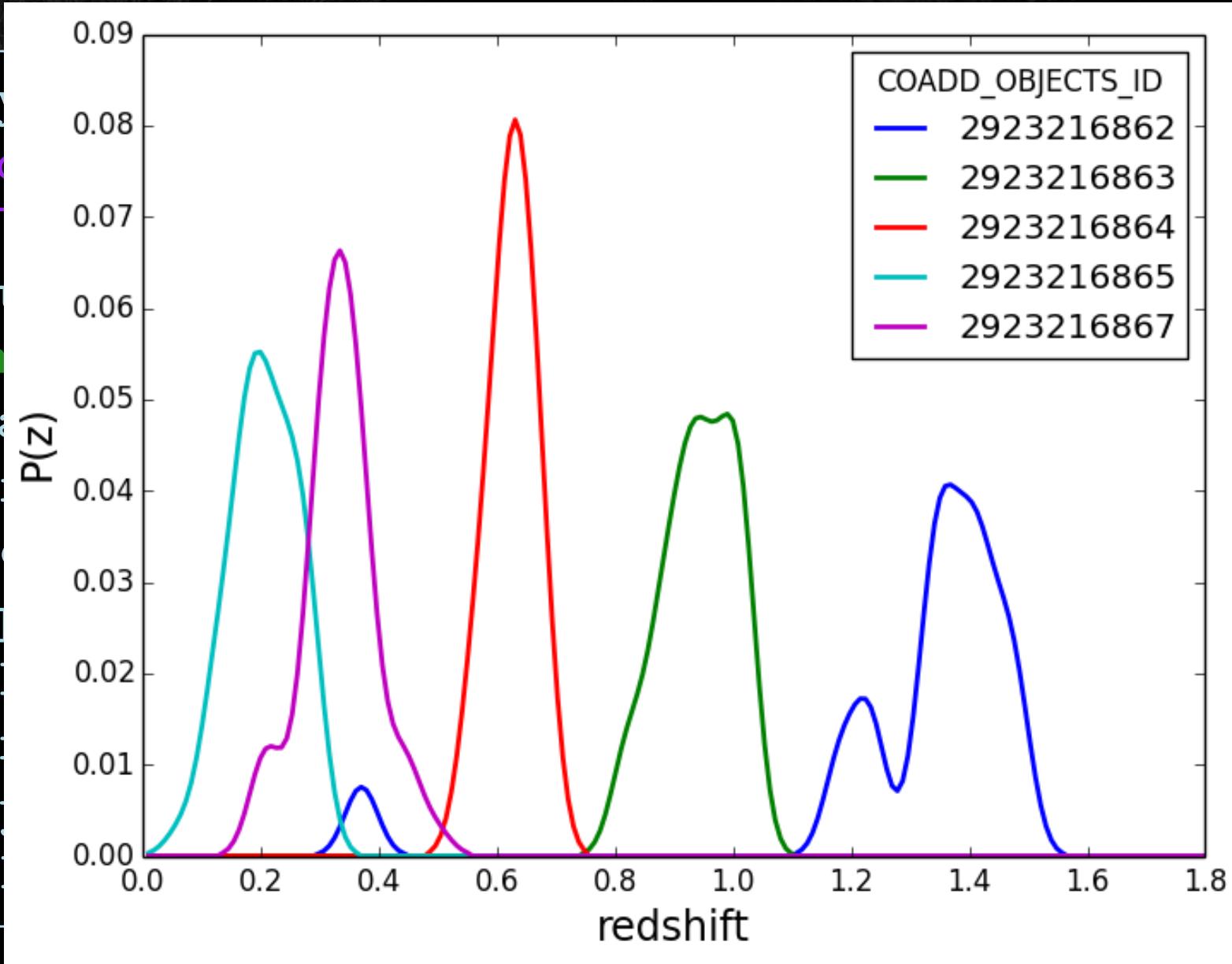
How can we do it?



```
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],
              lw=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

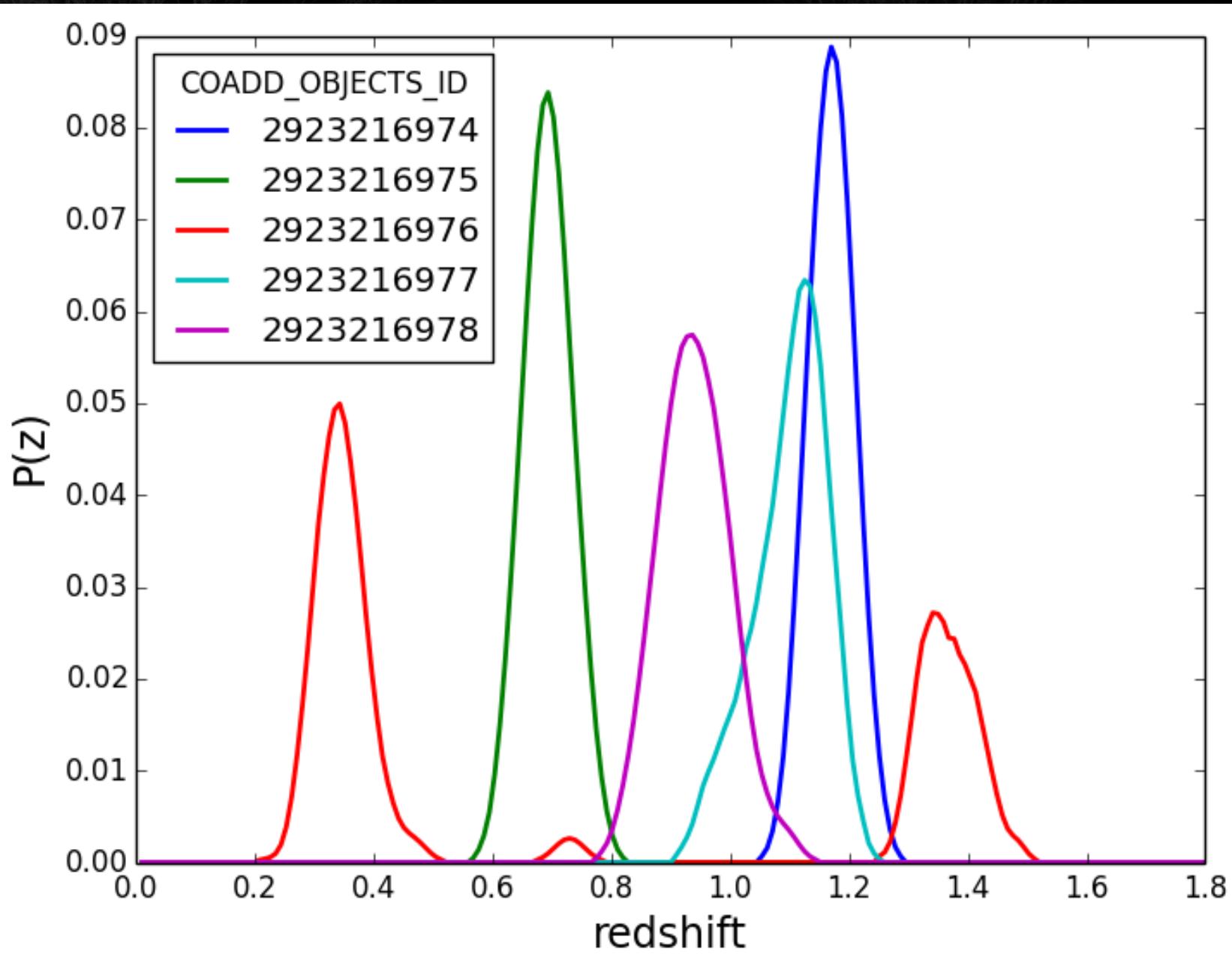
```
query  
selected  
PHOT  
cc=cc  
#Hand  
df=e  
for  
plt.  
plt.  
plt.
```



```
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],
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plt.ylabel('P(z)',fontsize=17)
plt.legend(loc=0, title='COADD_OBJECTS_ID')
```

```
query="""
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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

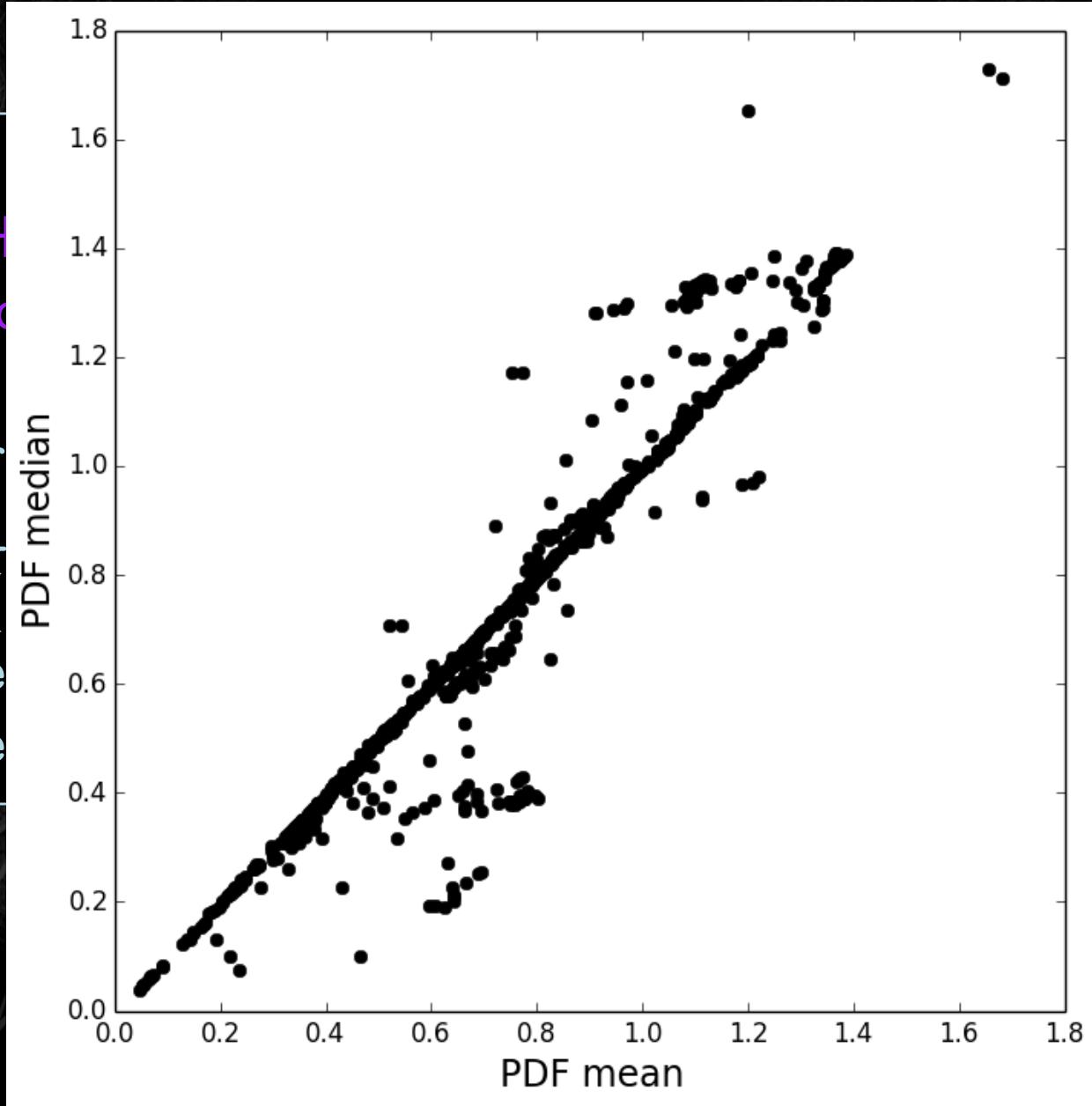
```
query="""
Select PHZ.MEAN(tpz) mean, PHZ.MEDIAN(tpz)
median from PHOTOZ_PDF_SVA1_GOLD
where rownum < 1000"""

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

```
query="""
Select PH
median from
where row
cc=cursor
df=ea.to_
plt.plot(
plt.xlabel(
plt.ylabel(
```

pz)



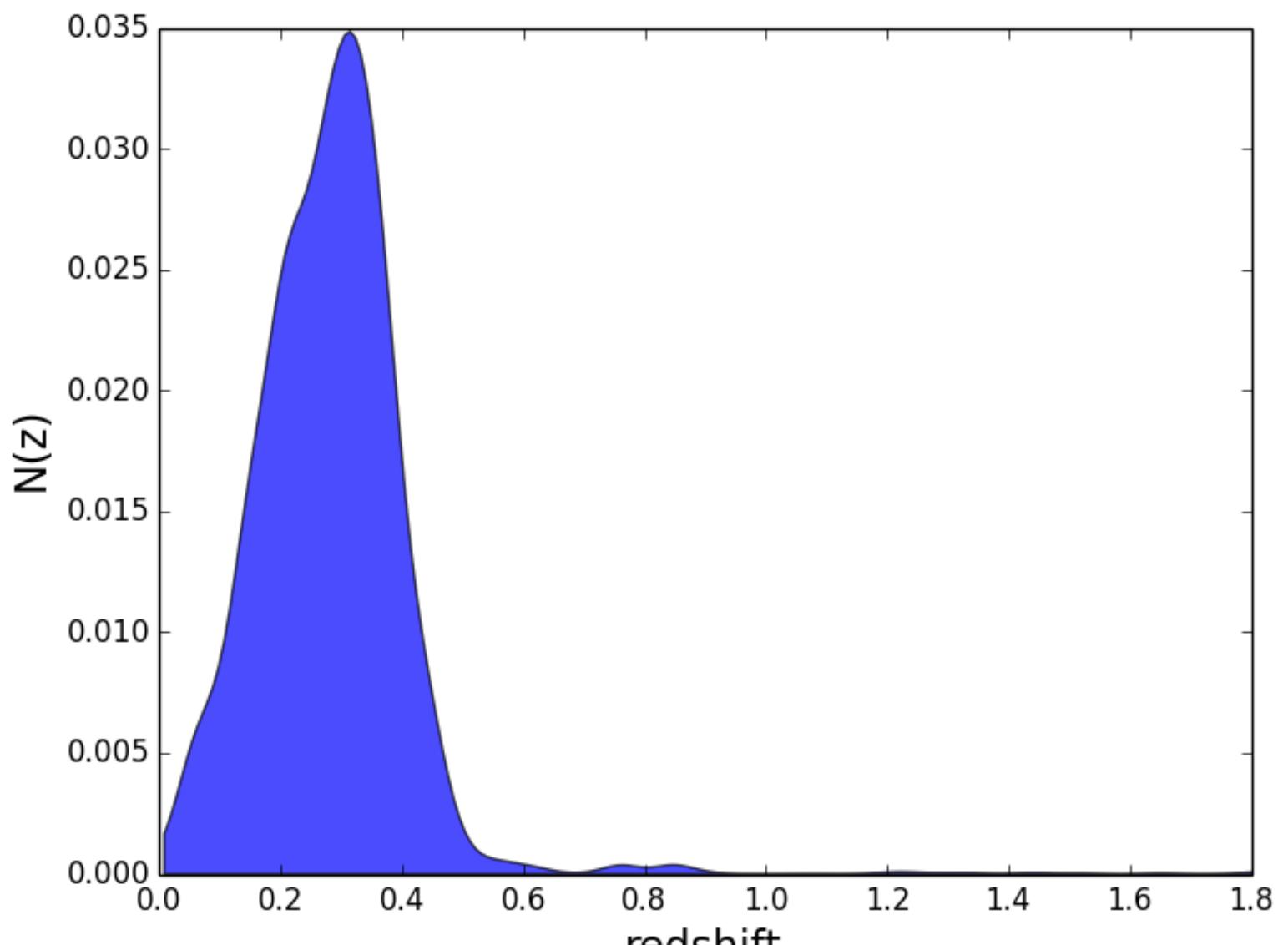
```
query="""
Select NZ(PHZ.TOTABLE(tpz)) as NZ from
PHOTOZ_PDF_SVA1_GOLD where
PHZ.MEAN(tpz) BETWEEN 0.1 and 0.4
and rownum < 100000"""
cc=cursor.execute(query)
df=ea.to_pandas(cc)
plt.fill_between(zbins,df.NZ.values[0],
                 facecolor='blue',alpha=0.7)
plt.xlabel('redshift',fontsize=17)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

```
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!

```
query=  
Select  
PHOTOZ  
PHZ.ME  
and row  
cc=cur  
df=ea.  
plt.fi  
f  
plt.xl  
plt.yl
```



- Photo-z in DECam look good!
- Stay tuned for DES papers
- Photo-z PDF just one example!
- First time doing science wit queries
- Bring analysis (software) to DB!

Questions?

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<https://github.com/mgckind>

EXTRA SLIDES