

Python for Astronomy

UND April 6, 2018

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Slides/links at: <https://github.com/mwcraig/und-2018-talk>

Acknowledgements

- Current students

- Erin Aadland
- Andy Block
- Jane Glanzer
- Elias Holte
- Laura Maixner
- Stefan Nelson
- Elizabeth Dougherty
- Shannon Poppen
- Adam Kline
- Isobel Snellenberger
- Aishat Olowoshile

- Former students

- Nathan Walker
- Laura Herzog
- Michael Meraz
- Connor Stotts
- Nathan Heidt
- Hollee Johnson

- Colleagues (MSUM)

- Juan Cabanela
- Linda Winkler

Outline

- Python and Jupyter
 - The five-minute overview
- The Astropy project
 - Core package: astropy
 - Relevant affiliated packages
- Graphical interfaces
 - Data reduction
 - Photometry
 - Image viewing
- Science application: per-image magnitude transforms

Getting set up

- Installation

- Easiest: Download and install the Anaconda Python distribution
 - Easy to install binary for Mac, Windows, Linux
- Other options: python.org or Enthought Python distribution

- Launching notebook

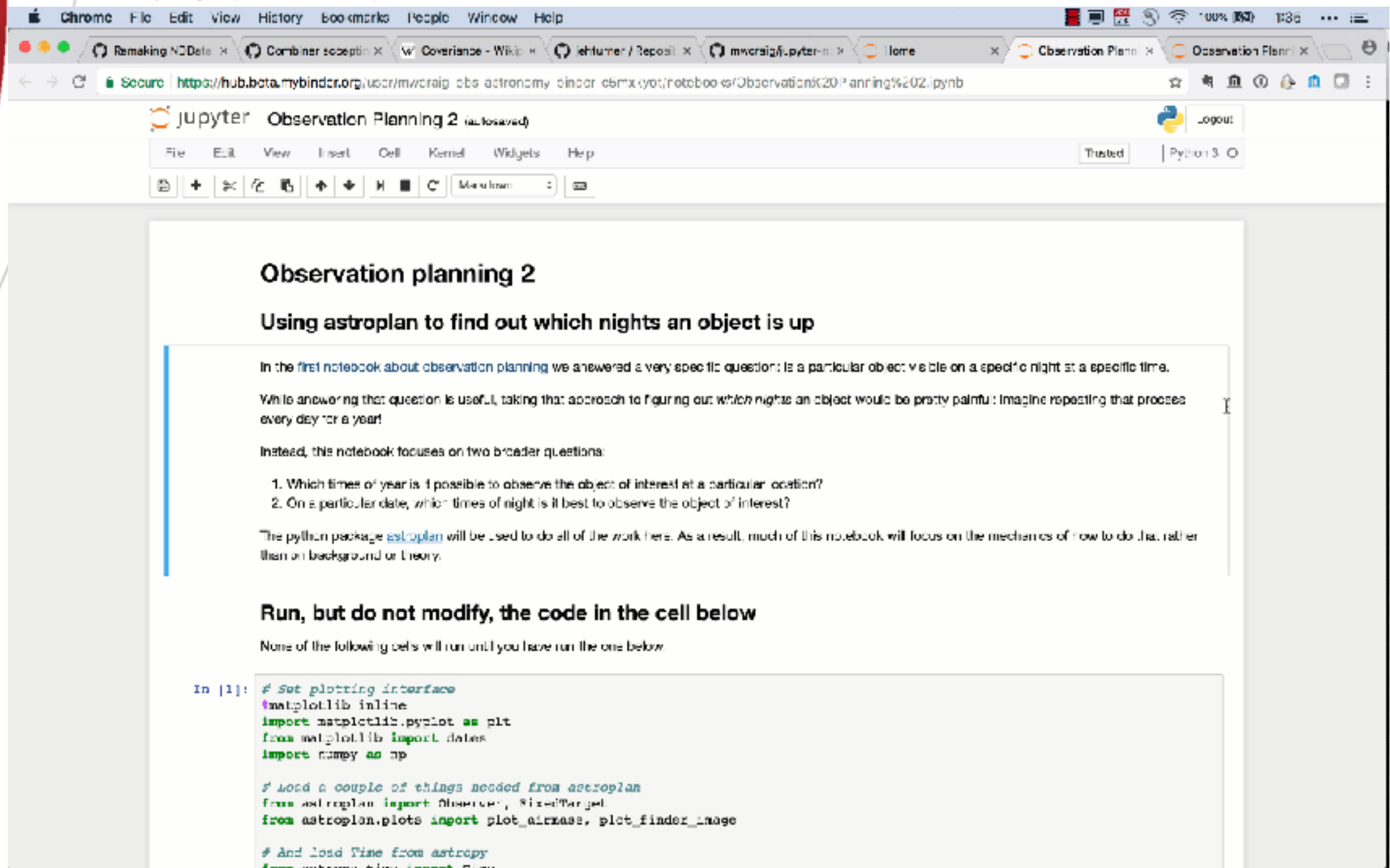
- Open terminal
- Change to correct directory
- type: **jupyter notebook**
- wait for browser...

Python

- Rapid adoption in astronomy
- Widely used outside astronomy
- Fast numerical libraries
- Rich set of plotting packages
- Accessible (used in 1st-year physics)
- Powerful
 - analysis environment for LSST
 - pipeline for JWST

Jupyter notebooks

- Combine text, code, output in single document



Observation planning 2

Using astroplan to find out which nights an object is up

In the first notebook about observation planning we answered a very specific question: is a particular object visible on a specific night at a specific time. While answering that question is useful, taking that approach to figuring out which nights an object would be pretty painful: Imagine repeating that process every day for a year!

Instead, this notebook focuses on two broader questions:

1. Which times of year is it possible to observe the object of interest at a particular location?
2. On a particular date, which times of night is it best to observe the object of interest?

The python package [astroplan](#) will be used to do all of the work here. As a result, much of this notebook will focus on the mechanics of how to do that, rather than on background or theory.

Run, but do not modify, the code in the cell below

None of the following cells will run until you have run the one below

```
In [1]: # Set plotting interface
import matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import dates
import numpy as np

# Load a couple of things needed from astroplan
from astroplan import Observer, FixedTarget
from astroplan.plots import plot_airmass, plot_finder_image

# And load Time from astropy
from astropy.time import Time
```


Jupyter notebook

- Flexible architecture can run on:
 - completely on your laptop, or
 - secure server with authenticated accounts
 - public server without authentication
 - cloud servers
- To try the notebook you just saw go to:

<https://goo.gl/RG4uLg>

then “Observation Planning 2.ipynb”

- Server dies after ~1 hour of idle time

The Astropy project

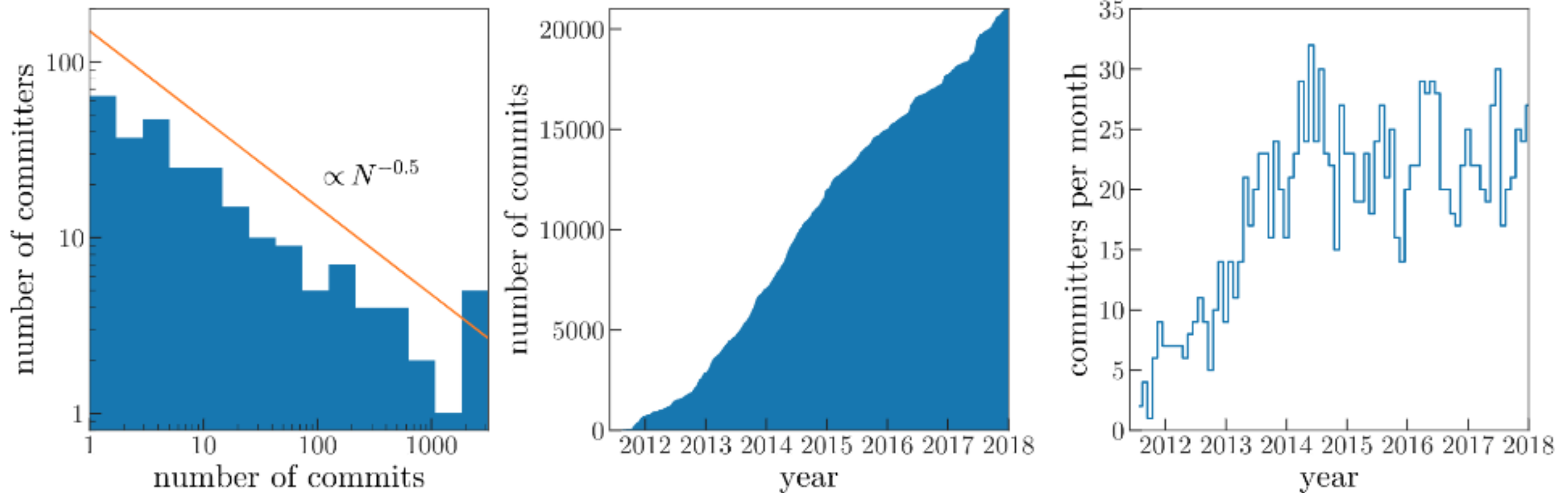
- <http://astropy.org>
- Community effort to coordinate development of Python for Astronomy
- All code has
 - open source, permissive license
 - automated tests run on every change
 - extensive documentation



astropy code

- astropy core
 - components common to most astronomy
- affiliated packages
 - more specialized tools
 - roughly 35 packages (and growing)
- community-developed
 - 3-4 FTE support from STScI
 - 1-2 FTE support from other large organizations
 - over 200 contributors

commit metrics



- From *The Astropy Project: Building An Inclusive, Open-science Project...*, Astropy Collaboration, Price-Whelan et al (2108)
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.02634>

astropy core

- astropy package includes:
 - times (UTC, TT, TAI, TDB..)
 - coordinates (ICRS, FK4, FK5, Galactic, ...)
 - units
 - tables
 - WCS (translates pixels \leftrightarrow sky)
 - modeling and fitting
 - Lomb-Scargle periodogram

units

```
>>> import astropy.units as u
>>> u.meter
>>> u.m
>>> u.kilometer
>>> u.km
>>> q1 = 15 * u.meter
>>> q2 = [4., 8., 15., 16.] * u.km
>>> q2.to(u.femtometer)
```

from: <https://github.com/astropy/astropy-workshop>

astropy.time

- (see notebook)
- From:
<https://github.com/mwcraig/obs-astronomy-binder>

Tutorial materials

<https://github.com/astropy/astropy-workshop>

affiliated packages

- image reduction
 - ccdproc
 - make masters
 - apply calibration masters to data
 - align and combine based on WCS (reproject)
 - cosmic ray removal (astroscrappy)
- photometry
 - photutils
 - background removal
 - aperture photometry
 - PSF photometry
 - sep
 - [technically, not affiliated]
 - Internals of SExtractor, wrapped in Python

affiliated packages

- catalog query/data retrieval
 - astroquery provides Python interfaces to
 - Simbad
 - VizieR (VSX, APASS, ...)
 - Gaia
 - NIST
 - IRSA dust extinction
 - ...
- Planning
 - astroplan
 - airmass/visibility charts
 - basic finding charts
 - observation scheduler/optimizer
- Visualization
 - ginga
 - framework for writing visualization tools

Data reduction

- Snippet for reducing one image

```
ccd = ccdproc.CCDDData(img, unit=u.adu)
ccd.header['exposure'] = 30.0 # for dark subtraction
nccd = ccdproc.ccd_process(ccd, oscan='[201:232,1:100]',
                           trim='[1:200, 1:100]',
                           error=True,
                           gain=2.0*u.electron/u.adu,
                           readnoise=5*u.electron,
                           dark_frame=master_dark,
                           exposure_key='exposure',
                           exposure_unit=u.second,
                           dark_scale=True,
                           master_flat=master_flat)
```

Data reduction

Coordinators:

Steve Crawford (@crawfordsm)

Michael Seifert (@MSeifert04)

Matt Craig (@mwccraig)

Yoonsoo P. Bach (@ysBach)

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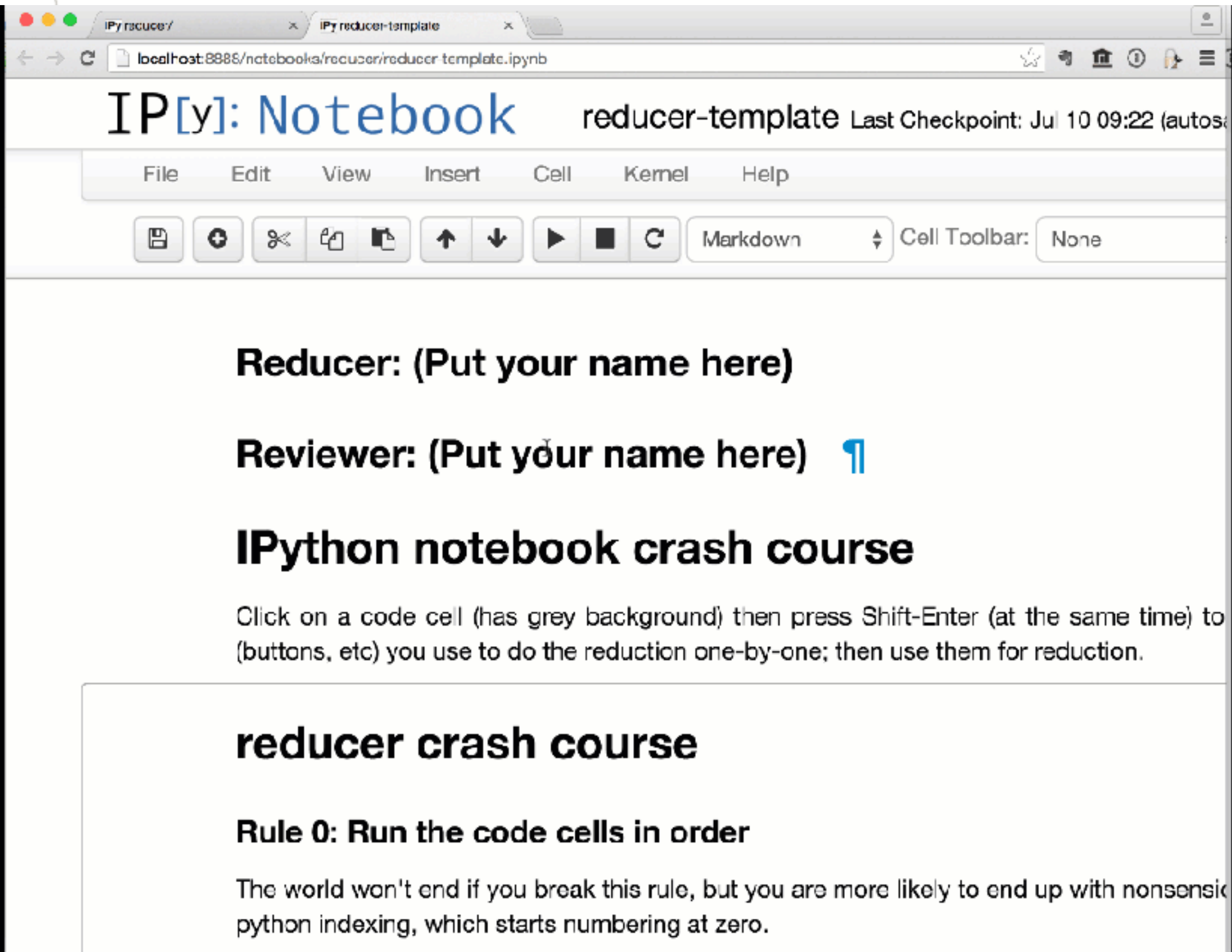
Josh Walawender

(@joshwalawender)

Nathan Walker (@walkerna22)

Jiyong Youn (@hletrd)

Data reduction: reducer



The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: 'IPy reducer/' and 'IPy reducer-template'. The address bar shows 'localhost:8888/notebooks/reducer/reducer-template.ipynb'. The notebook interface has a title bar 'IP[y]: Notebook' and 'reducer-template' with a 'Last Checkpoint: Jul 10 09:22 (autosave)'. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', and 'Help'. A toolbar contains icons for saving, opening, closing, undo, redo, and running cells, along with a 'Markdown' dropdown and a 'Cell Toolbar' set to 'None'. The notebook content includes three text cells: 'Reducer: (Put your name here)', 'Reviewer: (Put your name here) ¶', and 'IPython notebook crash course'. The 'IPython notebook crash course' cell contains instructions: 'Click on a code cell (has grey background) then press Shift-Enter (at the same time) to (buttons, etc) you use to do the reduction one-by-one; then use them for reduction.' Below this is a section titled 'reducer crash course' containing 'Rule 0: Run the code cells in order' and a paragraph: 'The world won't end if you break this rule, but you are more likely to end up with nonsensical python indexing, which starts numbering at zero.'

Reducer: (Put your name here)

Reviewer: (Put your name here) ¶

IPython notebook crash course

Click on a code cell (has grey background) then press Shift-Enter (at the same time) to (buttons, etc) you use to do the reduction one-by-one; then use them for reduction.

reducer crash course

Rule 0: Run the code cells in order

The world won't end if you break this rule, but you are more likely to end up with nonsensical python indexing, which starts numbering at zero.

reducer

- jupyter notebook with interactive widgets
- Try it at: <https://goo.gl/rgyLf6>

Photometry, currently

- Wrapper around photutils to
 - detect stellar sources in an image
 - perform aperture photometry, with
 - rejection of outlying background pixels
- GUI on the way
 - Ideas?
 - Wish list?
- NOTE: all aperture photometry in rest of talk done in AstroImageJ

Image viewer in notebook

Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks People Window Help

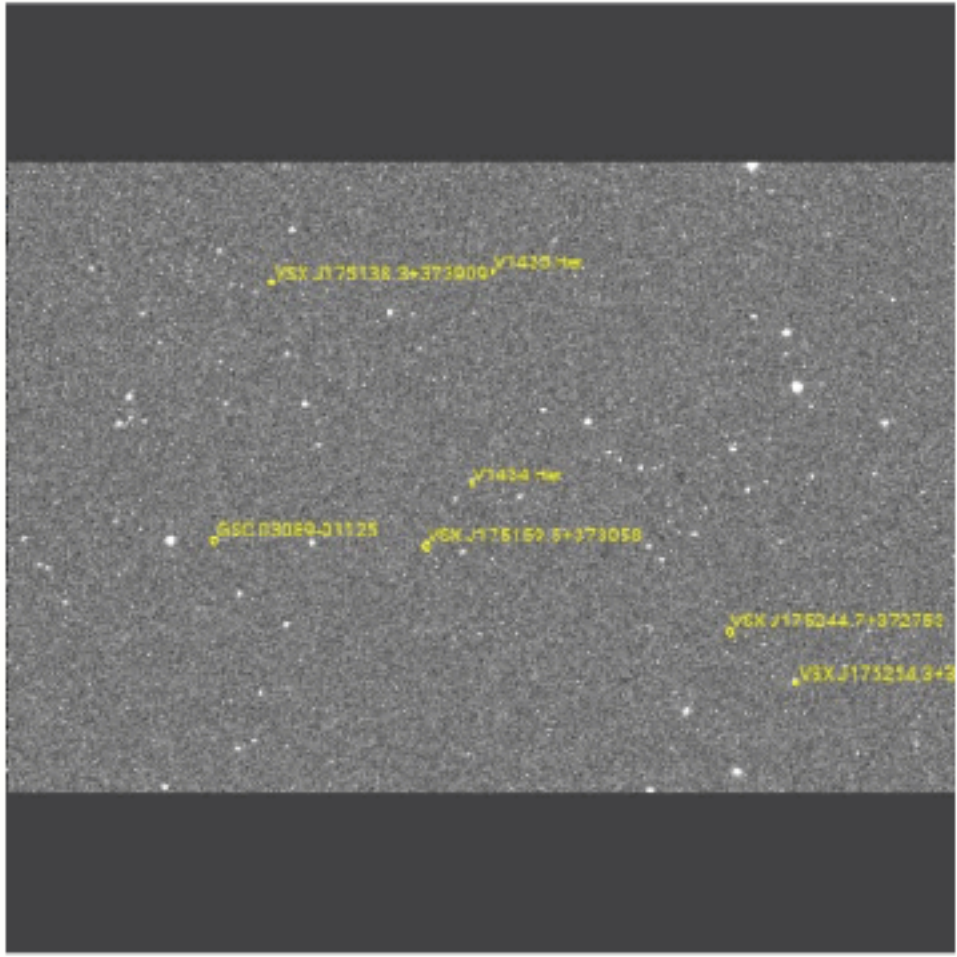
localhost:8889/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=python3

jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

```
catalog.observe(overlay catalog, names='value')
```

In [15]:



RA: 268.246481, Dec: 37.656364

Catalog	Name
	VSX
	APASS
	AJ Index

268.045051 37.559528

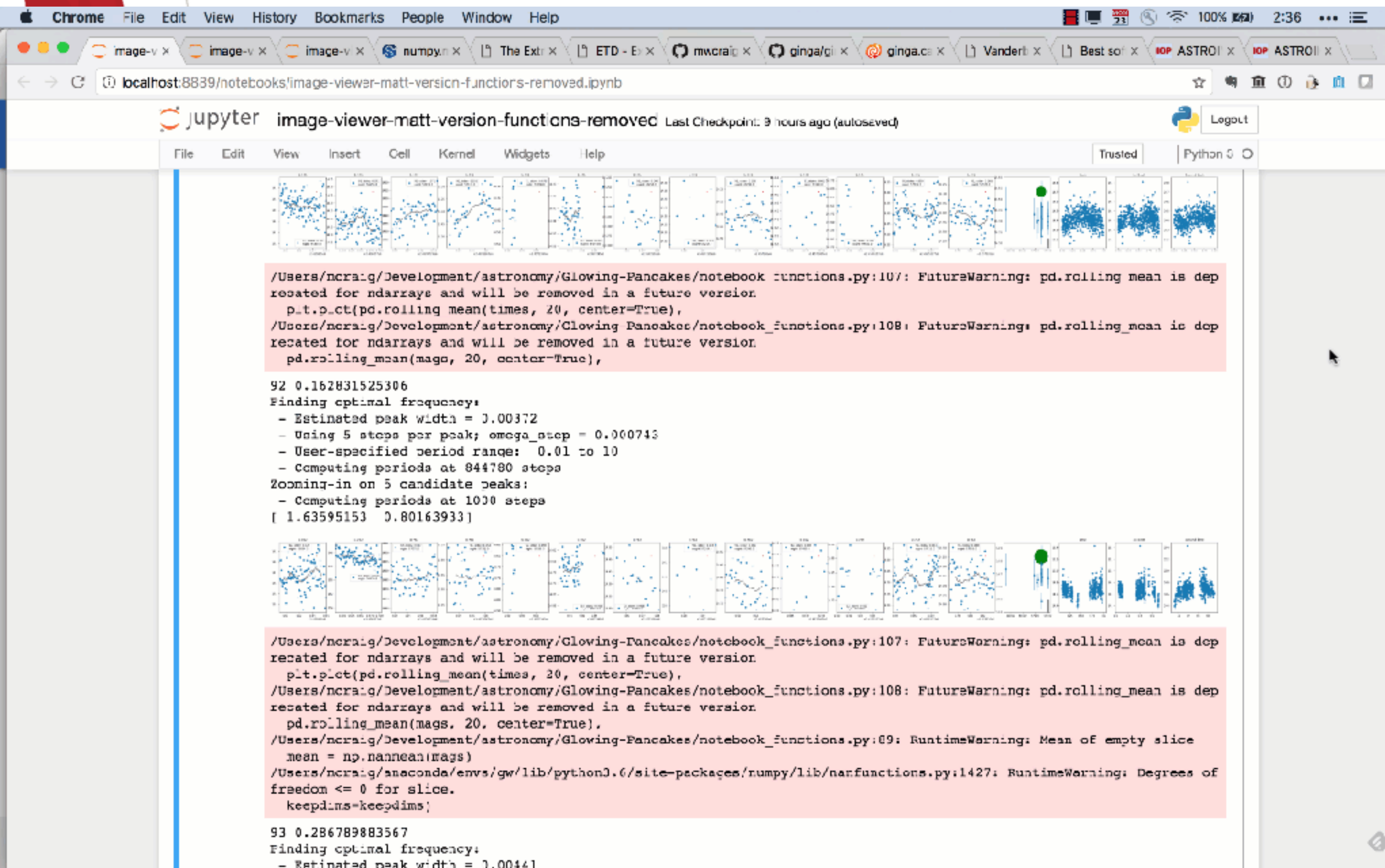
In [16]:

```
ra, dec = (268.029349, 37.545377)
coord = SkyCoord(ra, dec, unit='deg')
cat = data[catalog.value[0]]
cat_coords = SkyCoord(cat['RAJ2000'], cat['DEJ2000'])
idx = coord.match_to_catalog_sky(cat_coords)
```

star 92/VSX J175159.5+373058



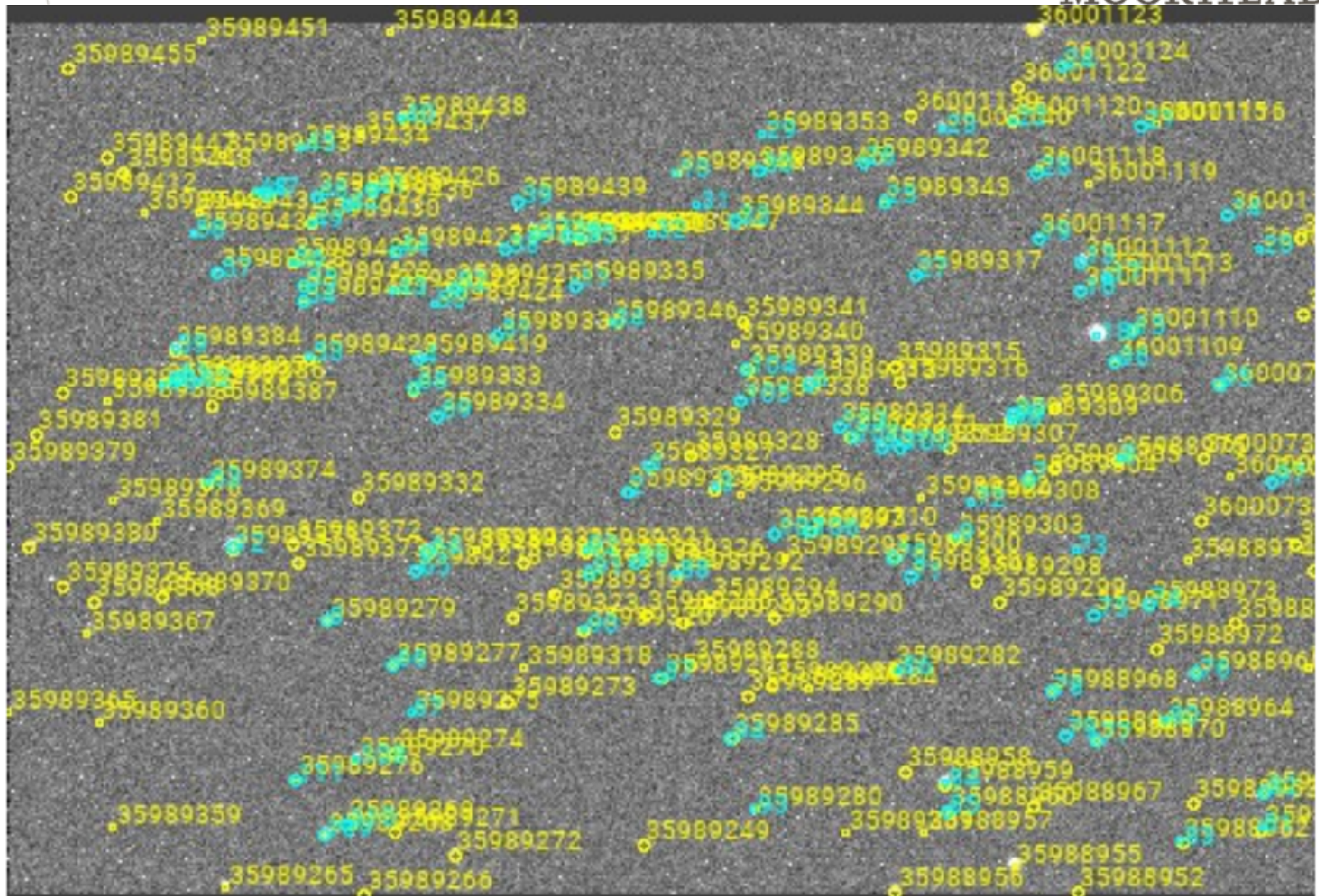
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
MOORHEAD



frame-by-frame transform



MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
MOORHEAD

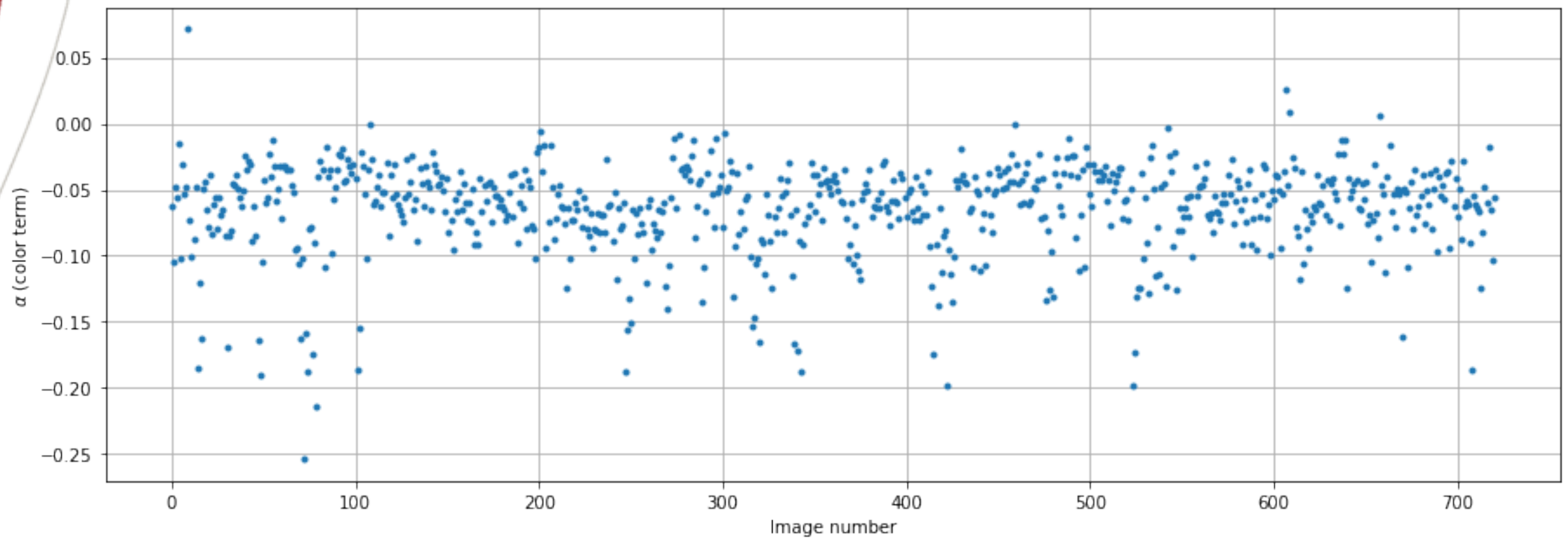


frame-by-frame transform

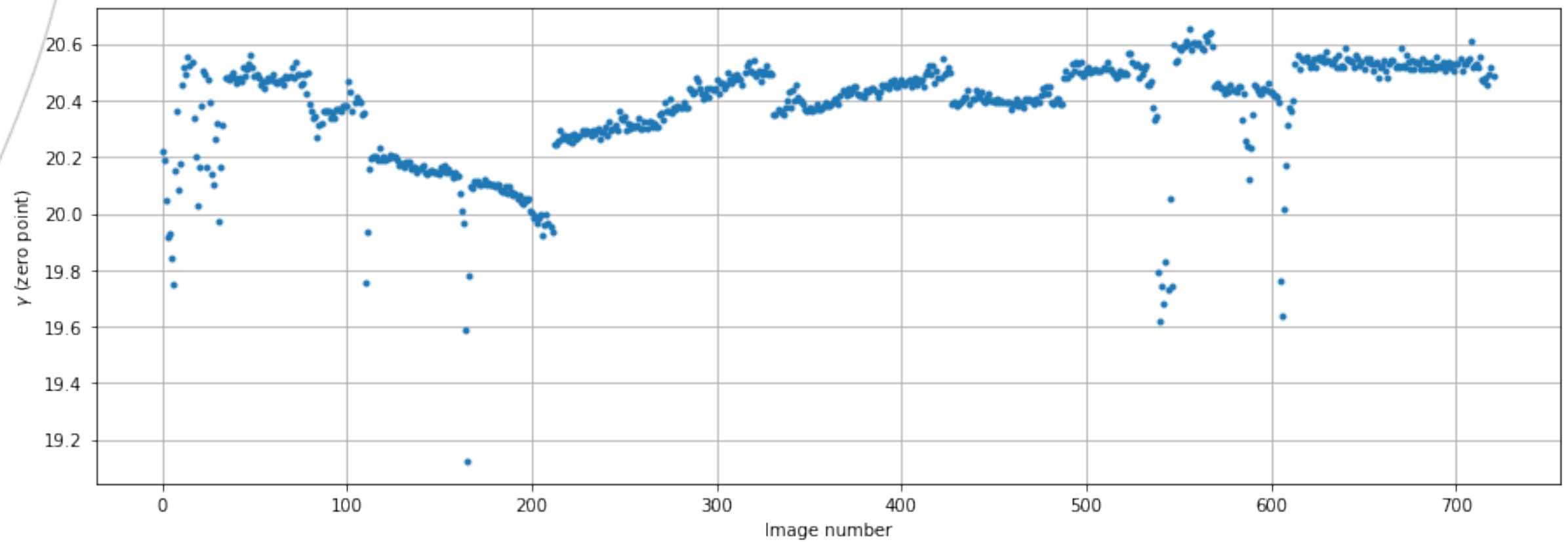
- match photometer star to APASS
 - Filter APASS: $\delta r < 0.05$, $\delta(B - V) < 0.1$
 - Transform APASS r to R
- for each frame:
 - calculate transform coefficients including color correction

$$R_{APASS} - R_{inst} = \alpha(B - V)_{APASS} + \gamma$$

Color coefficient



zero point

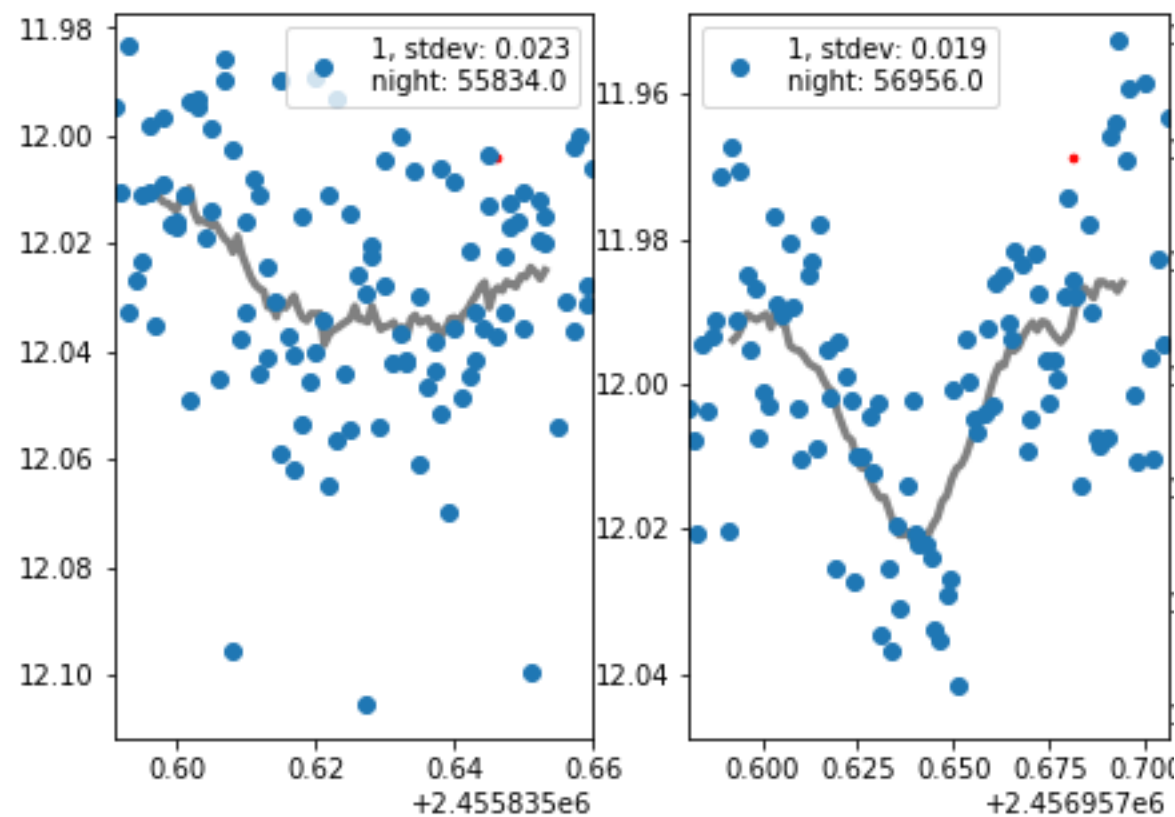


transform all stars

- match each star to APASS
 - No quality restriction on APASS stars
- frame-by-frame
 - Apply transform for that frame to all stars

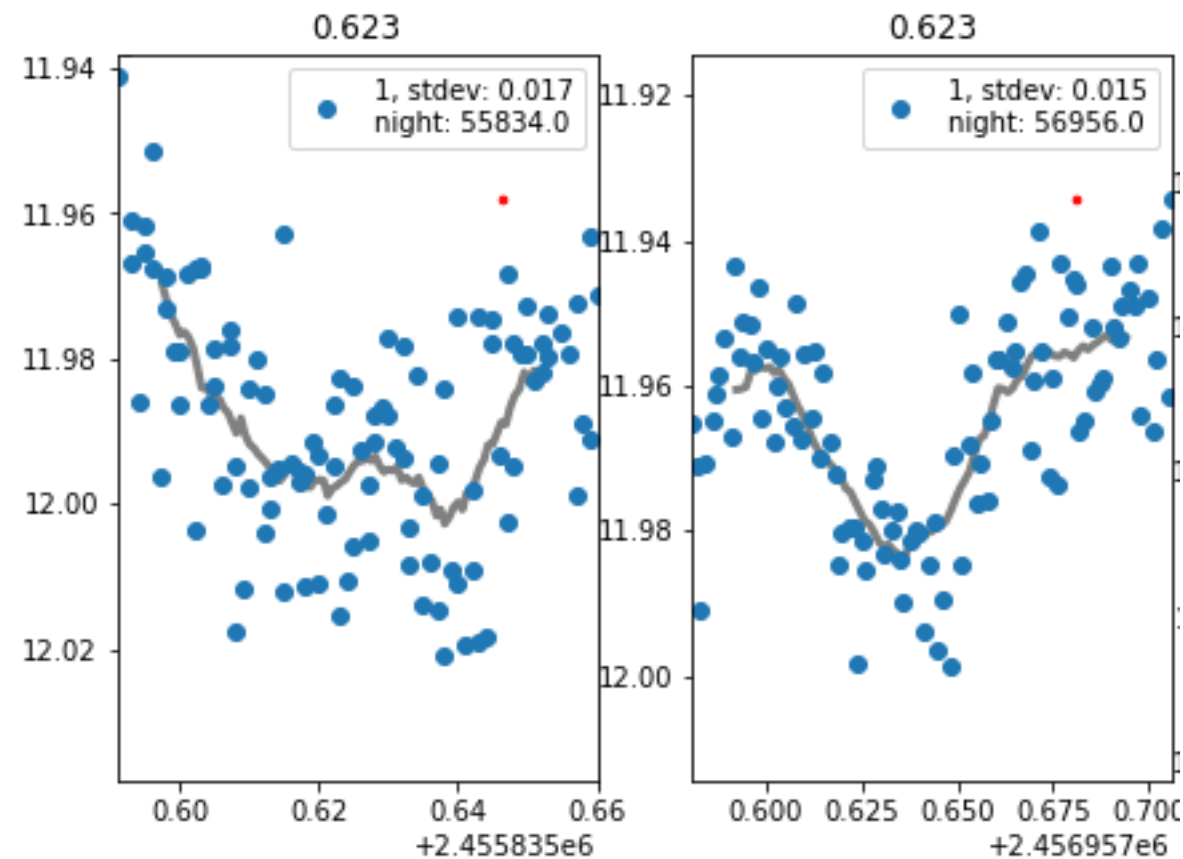
No color term

- TrES-3, two transits
- Corrected for zero point only

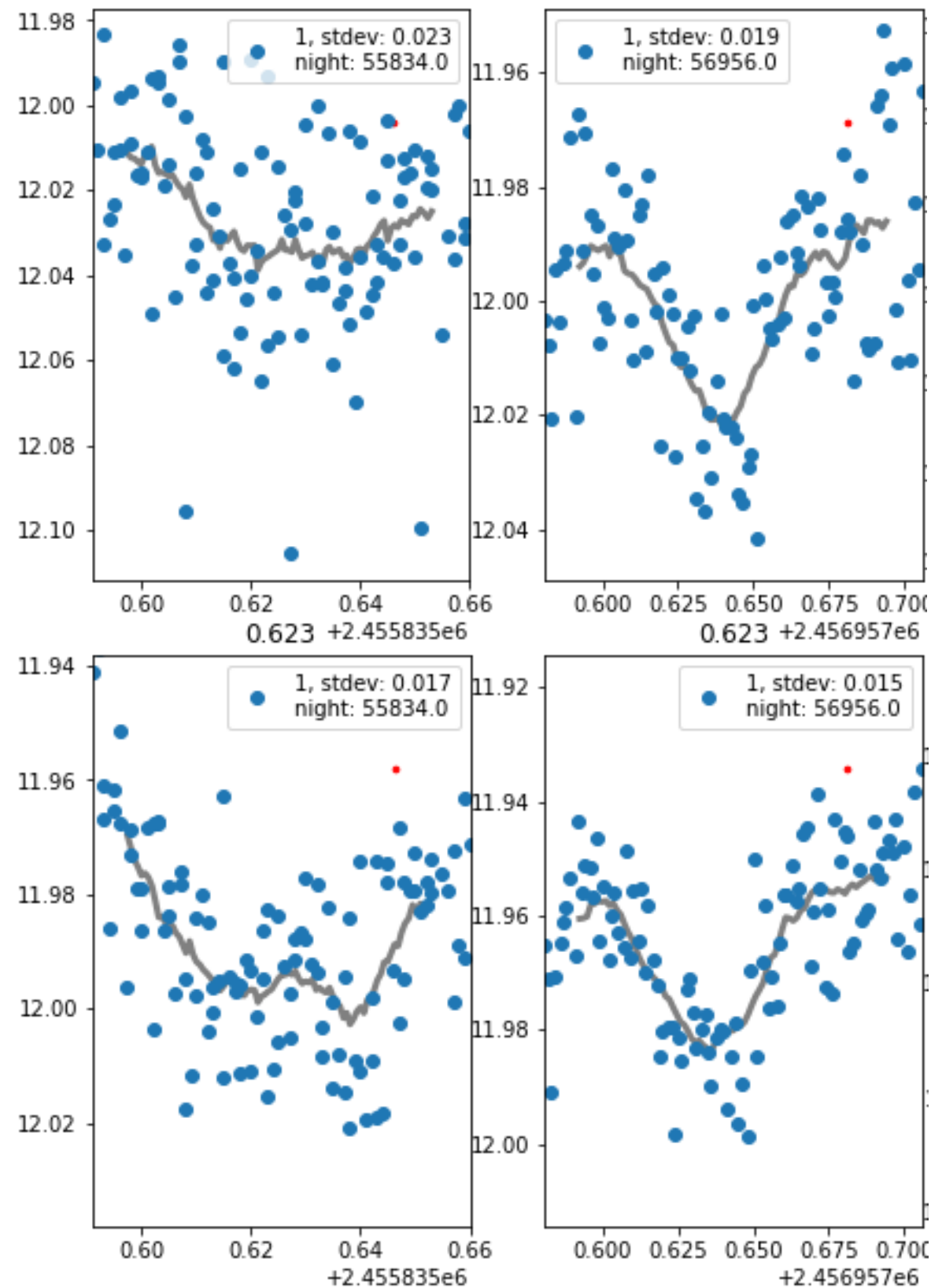


Linear color term

- Same two nights, linear color correction



do color corrections!



Next steps

- Instrumental colors vs APASS colors
- Test in other filters
- More robust period estimation
- Bundle photometry code into one package
 - package name?
- Address installation

Questions?

Slides/links at: <https://github.com/mwcraig/und-2018-talk>

Links

- lemon: <http://lemon.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>
 - end-to-end data reduction and photometry
- OSCAAR: <http://oscaar.github.io/OSCAAR/>
 - Focuses on exoplanet transit measurements
- gatspy: <http://www.astroml.org/gatspy/>
 - fast Lomb-Scargle implementation
- conda-build-all: <https://github.com/SciTools/conda-build-all>
 - eases the pain of building packages
- sep: <http://sep.readthedocs.org/en/v0.5.x/>
 - Photometry (uses internals from SExtractor)
- astroquery: <http://astroquery.readthedocs.org/>
 - Search a variety of online data sources from python.
- ginga: <https://ejeschke.github.io/ginga/>
 - Image viewer framework (and a reference viewer)
- ccdproc: <http://ccdproc.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>
 - Data reduction
- photutils: <https://photutils.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>
 - Photometry (including, but not limited to, IRAF-equivalents)
- AstroImageJ: <http://www.astro.louisville.edu/software/astroimagej/>
 - Very nice graphical interface with sophisticated fitting and graphing
- reducer: <http://reducer.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>
 - Widget-interface to ccdproc reduction
- glowing-waffles: <https://github.com/glowing-waffle/glowing-waffles>
 - Very much work-in-progress, examples from today will be up there by Tue, 3/22/16
- feder_image_shuffle: https://github.com/mwcraig/feder_image_shuffle
 - Among other things, makes jpeg images and gallery pages, also demonstrates interacting with Github API.
- msumastro: <https://github.com/mwcraig/msumastro>
 - Infrastructure for adding metadata (largely telescope specific)