

¹ Image Marker

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⁴ Summary

⁵ A wide range of scientific imaging datasets benefit from human inspection for purposes ranging from prosaic—such as fault identification and quality inspection—to profound, enabling the ⁶ discovery of new phenomena. As such, these datasets come in a wide variety of forms, with ⁷ diverse inspection needs. In this paper we present a software package, Image Marker, designed ⁸ to help facilitate human categorization of images. The software allows for quick seeking through ⁹ images and enables flexible marking and logging of up to 9 different classes of features and ¹⁰ their locations in files of FITS, PNG, TIFF, and JPEG format. Additional tools are provided to ¹¹ add text-based comments to the marking logs and for displaying external *mark* datasets on ¹² images during the classification process. As our primary use case will be the identification of ¹³ features in astronomical survey data, Image Marker will also utilize standard World Coordinate ¹⁴ Systems (WCS) headers embedded in FITS headers and TIFF metadata when available. The ¹⁵ lightweight software, based on the Qt Framework to build the GUI application, enables efficient ¹⁶ marking of thousands of images on personal-scale computers. We provide Image Marker as a ¹⁷ Python package, and as Mac and Windows 11 executables. It is available [on GitHub](#) or via pip ¹⁸ installation. ¹⁹

²⁰ Statement of need

²¹ The rapid advancement in detector technology across all fields of science has led to larger and ²² larger datasets without an equal increase in the number of scientists available to analyze the ²³ data. This imbalance of available work to available workers has led to a need for developing ²⁴ more efficient methods of parsing data. In response to large datasets in astronomy, projects ²⁵ like DES Exposure Checker ([Melchior et al., 2016](#)), and Space Warps ([Marshall et al., 2016](#)) ²⁶ and Galaxy Zoo ([Fortson et al., 2012](#)) using the Zooniverse framework ([Simpson et al., 2014](#)) ²⁷ emerged to crowdsource classification and identification tasks in large datasets. Zooniverse ²⁸ offers the ability to easily outsource image identification and advanced classification statistics ²⁹ through the power of citizen science. This level of sophistication is not required, however, ³⁰ for projects which may involve fewer collaborators or for low-level data or algorithmic phases ³¹ that are not suitable for a broader audience. Zooniverse also requires an internet connection. ³² FitsMap ([Hausen & Robertson, 2022](#)) takes a different approach with a focus on large images ³³ and their associated catalogs by hosting a web client on the user's local machine and displaying ³⁴ a reduced-scale image with catalog objects overlaid. While FitsMap has broad functionality, it ³⁵ does not contain a method for scanning many images quickly, saving feature coordinates, or ³⁶ methods for crowdsourcing efforts. Other software for viewing and analyzing data, like the ³⁷ widely-used SAO-DS9 ([Joye, 2017](#)), handle smaller datasets best.

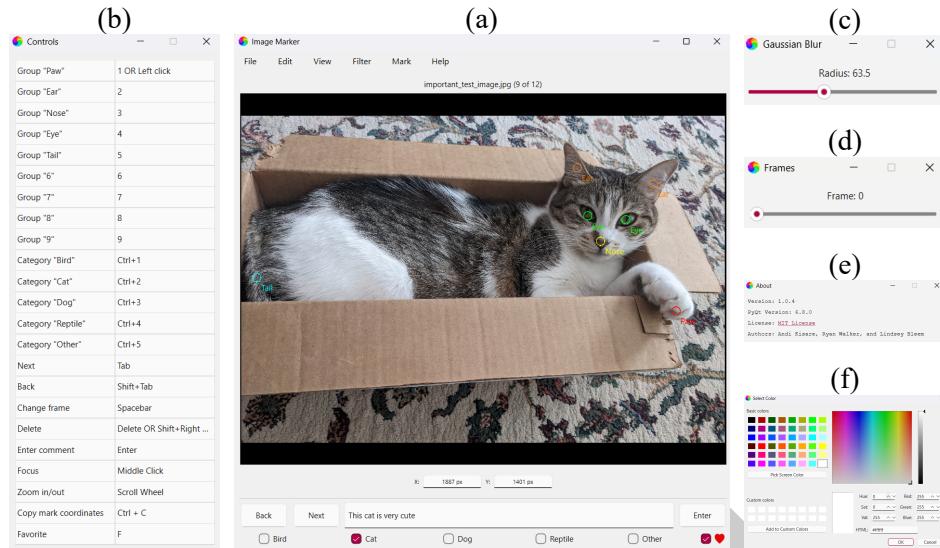


Figure 1: Diagram of Image Marker windows highlighting main features of the application: (a) main window; nine different group marks are available for tagging features. Below the image users can read the pixel coordinates (and, if available, WCS coordinates) of the cursor. Note that a comment has been written in the main comment box in the center. (b) controls window; updates group and category names when they are customized, helping keep track of what buttons are for which group or category. Other shortcuts are shown as well. (c) Gaussian blur window; note that blur has not been applied to the example image in (a). (d) frames window; for selecting frames in multi-extension images/FITS files. (e) about window; displays basic information about the user's installation of Image Marker. (f) color picker window; used to select the color of an imported *catalog* of marks. Window themes are dependent on the user's operating system.

38 Image Marker is a tool specifically designed for quickly scanning images and tagging locations
 39 in the images or the images themselves. It is run locally, has a user-friendly interface, a
 40 fail-safe saving mechanism, and also includes a suite of features and options for customization,
 41 image manipulation, and testing user consistency (see Figure 1 for application interface). By
 42 sharing an Image Marker configuration file and data with other users, Image Marker also
 43 allows joint analyses of datasets at the expense of requiring manual sharing of files after
 44 marking is completed. This, however, enables trained observers to quickly scan through
 45 images with loading times not limited by internet connections and thus faster identifications or
 46 classifications.

47 Our use case

48 The SPT-3G camera has surveyed ~10,000 square degrees of the Southern sky (Prabhu et al.,
 49 2024; Sobrin et al., 2022) at millimeter-wavelengths. Two objectives of these observations are
 50 to identify a sample of galaxy clusters through the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (SZ) effect (Sunyaev
 51 & Zeldovich, 1972) and to use this sample to constrain cosmology (Chaubal et al., 2022;
 52 Raghunathan, 2022). As part of this process, one must select the centers of the galaxy
 53 clusters in order to enable connection of cluster observables to theoretical models (using e.g.,
 54 weak gravitational lensing, see reviews in Allen et al. (2011); Umetsu (2020)). The most
 55 commonly adopted choice for such centers are cluster galaxies known as "brightest cluster
 56 galaxies" (BCGs). Automatic BCG selection algorithms typically fail 10-20% of the time,
 57 however, and human inspection plays an important role in both validating these algorithms
 58 and improving centering choices when they fail (Ding et al., 2025; Kelly et al., 2024; Rozo &
 59 Rykoff, 2014). Our first use case for Image Marker is the identification of BCGs in the SPT-3G
 60 cluster sample (see Figure 2) using optical image data from DeCALS (Dey et al., 2019). This

61 human-generated BCG dataset will be analyzed and compared to results from algorithms such
 62 as redMaPPer (Rykoff et al., 2014) and MCMF (Klein et al., 2019) that will also be run on
 63 the sample. The validated BCG dataset from thousands of clusters ($> 5,000$ galaxy clusters
 64 expected in the SPT-3G main survey alone, Benson et al. (2014)) also offers the opportunity
 65 to develop and test machine learning BCG identification tools that can be applied not only to
 66 the SPT-3G sample but also cluster samples from other surveys (e.g., Hilton et al. (2021);
 67 Bulbul et al. (2024); LSST Science Collaboration et al. (2009)). We are currently testing the
 68 use of convolutional neural networks (CNN; Krizhevsky et al. (2012)) and vision transformers
 69 (ViT; Dosovitskiy et al. (2020)) for this task.

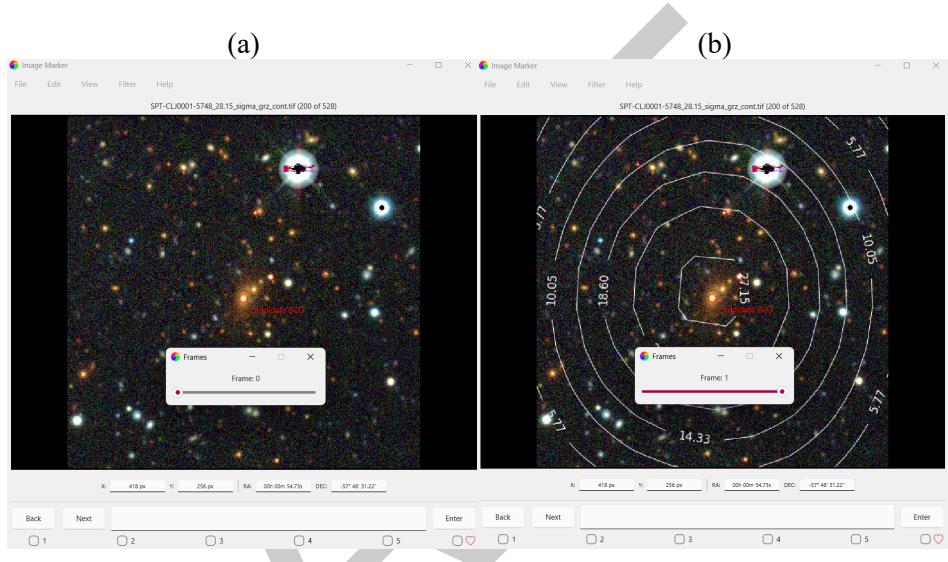


Figure 2: Optical grz band image of a galaxy cluster from the SPT-3G survey (Optical images from DeCALS (Dey et al., 2019)). (a, Left) We display the first frame of the image file with just optical image data. (b, Right) The second frame of the image file, which contains the optical image data with contours overlaid indicating the SZ detection signal-to-noise from SPT-3G. The human-selected candidate BCG is denoted by the red mark in both images.

70 *Broader use cases*

71 While Image Marker was initially designed with the above use cases in mind, we have found it
 72 valuable as a general tool for inspecting data products and validating algorithmic development.
 73 As a second example usage, the ability to rapidly scan hundreds of small thumbnail cutouts in
 74 a matter of minutes, mark problematic locations, and easily read in lists of these locations,
 75 helped us to improve data cleaning for an upcoming analysis of SPT-3G data in the Euclid
 76 Deep Field South region. This broad applicability motivated us to publicly release the software.

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