

CASU processing for VISTA



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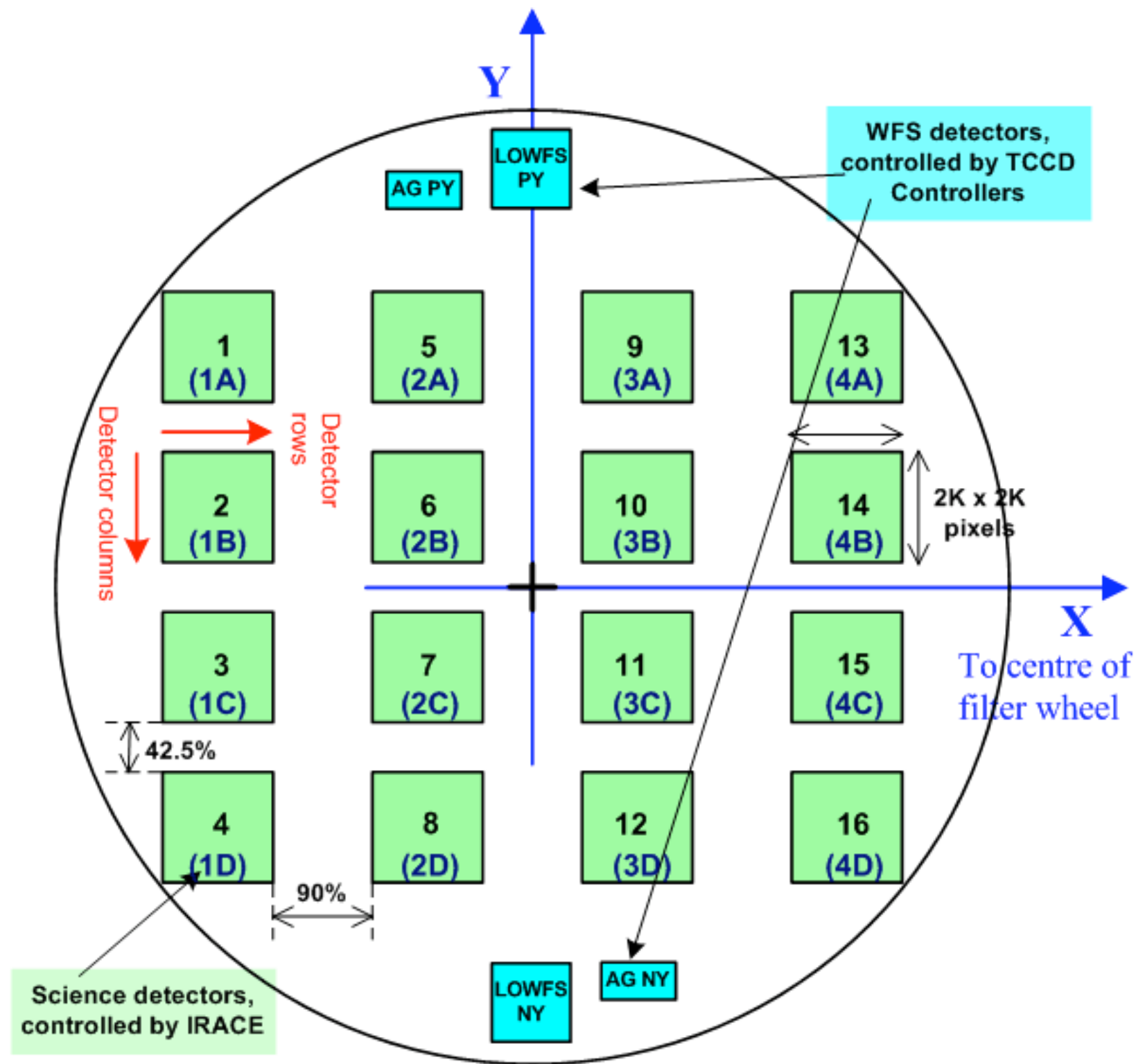
Aybuke Yoldas

Marco Riello



- CASU responsible for all NIR processing for WFCAM & VISTA
- + optical mosaic camera processing for projects using MegaCam, Subaru, INT WFC, VIMOS, ESO WFI, VST

VISTA focal plane



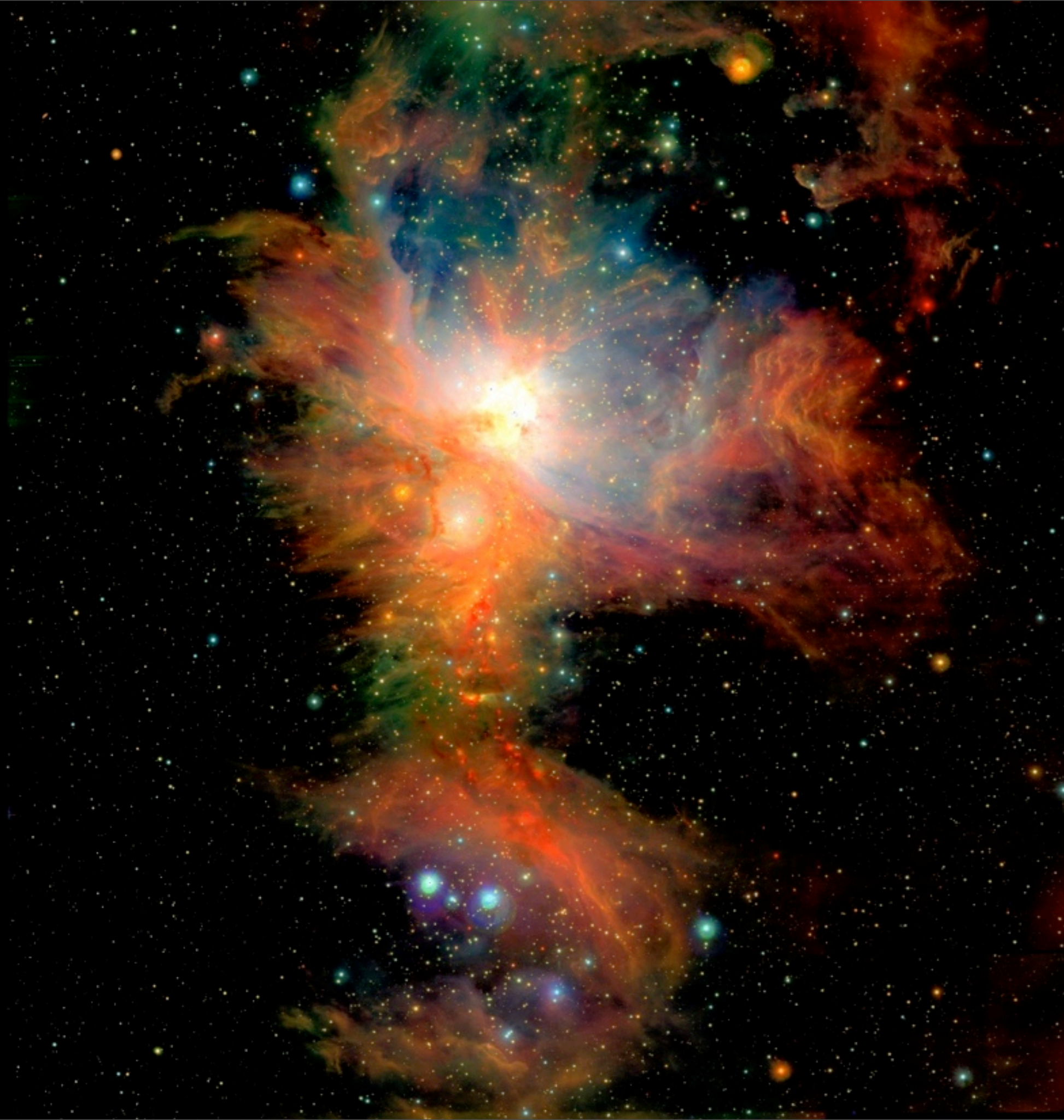
Orion

M42
region

colour
composite
J,H,Ks

16kx13k
pixels/
waveband

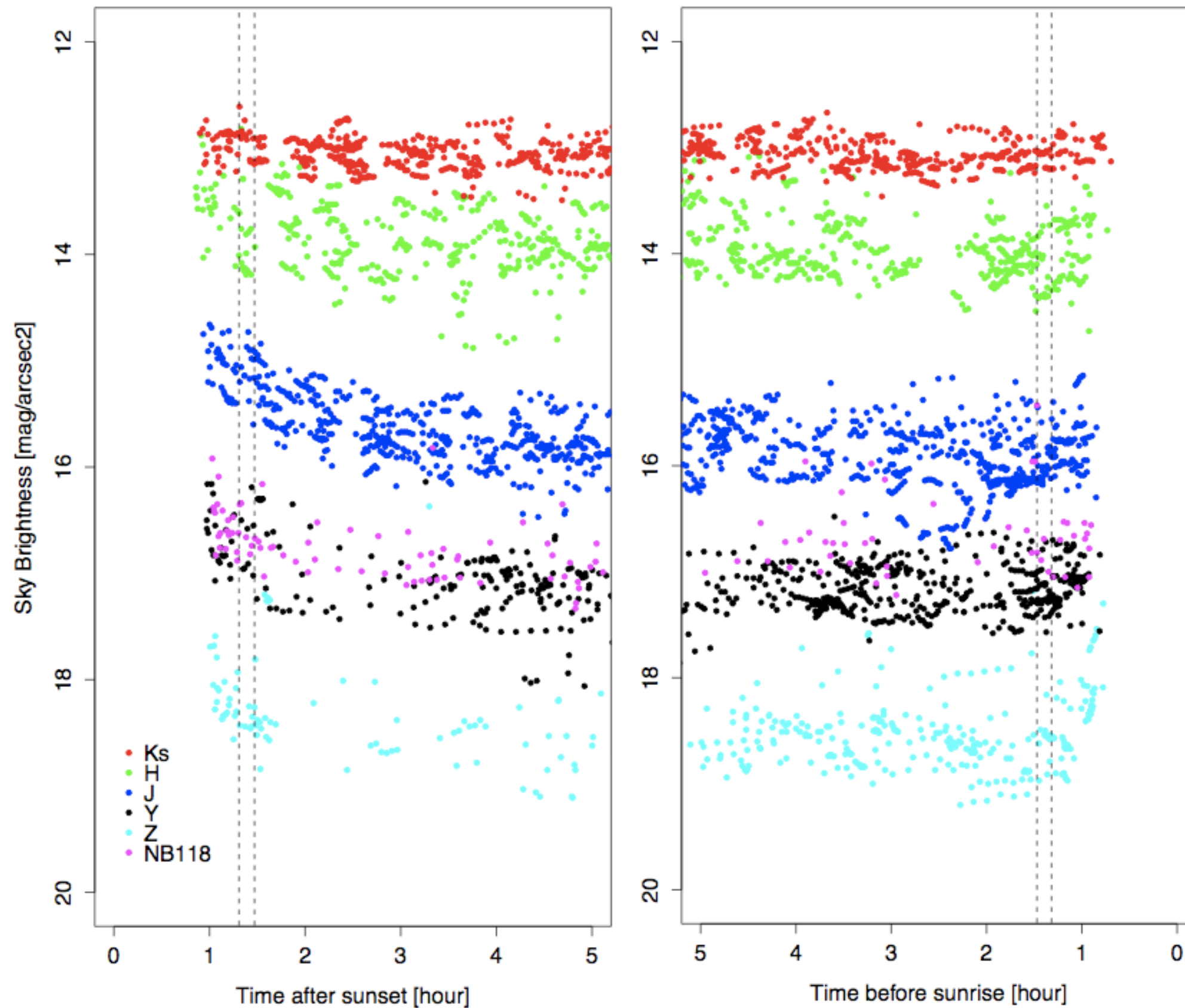
mosaic of
96 2kx2k
images/
waveband



VISTA data flow – I

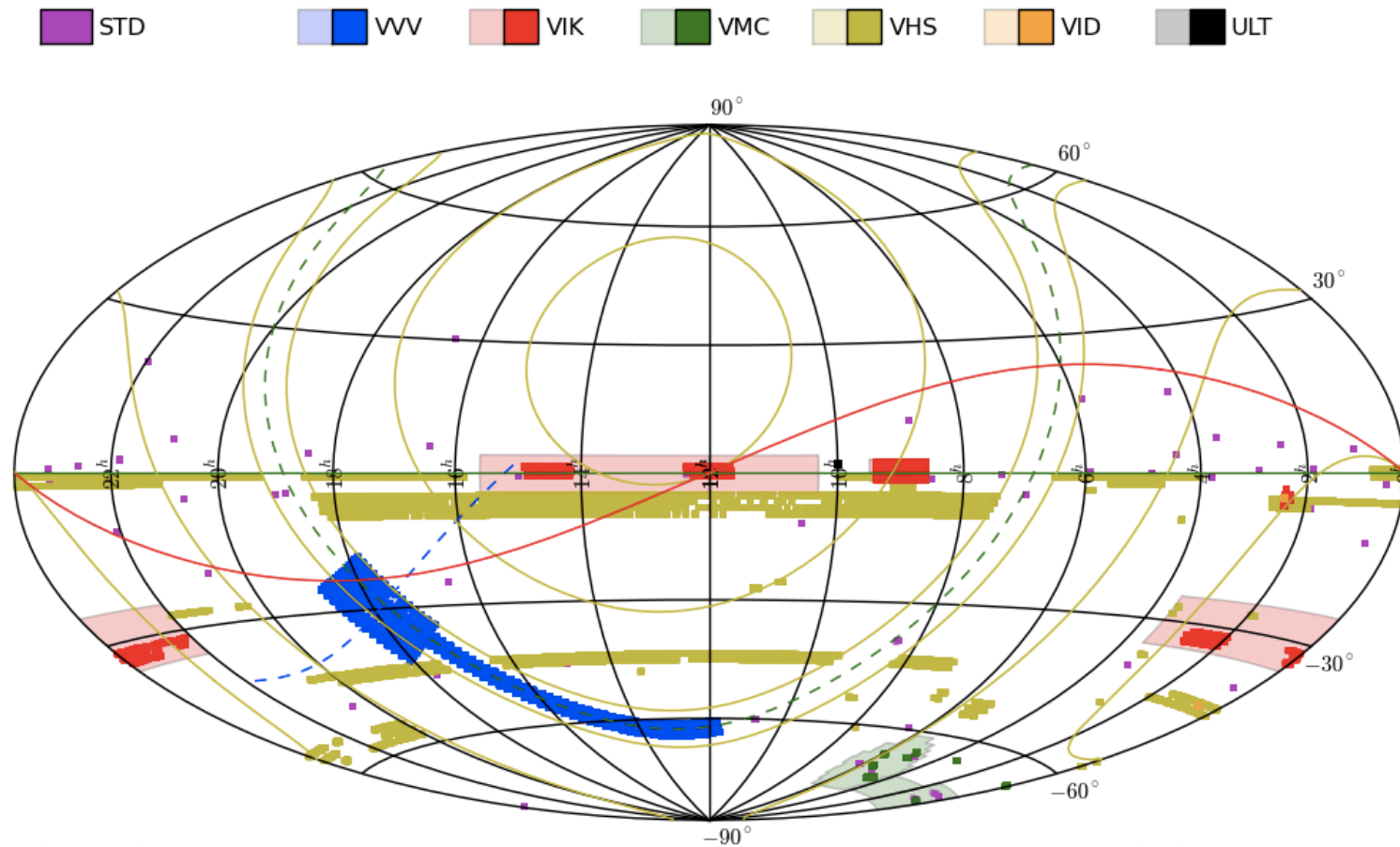
- raw data transfers on USB disk (Rice-compressed MEFs)
- ingest & verification → raw data archive
- create off-line tape backups
- update calibration files monthly (flats, linearity, masks)
- parallel nightly processing at OB-level (darks updated)
 - stacked pawprint images instrumental signature removed
 - catalogue generation from pawprint images & conf maps
 - astrometric & photometric calibration
- header updates → pawprint OB-level science products
- check derived QC info & sample of images
- processing web page updates and progress tracking
 - <http://casu.ast.cam.ac.uk/surveys-projects/vista>

Monitoring sky surface brightness



VISTA data flow – II

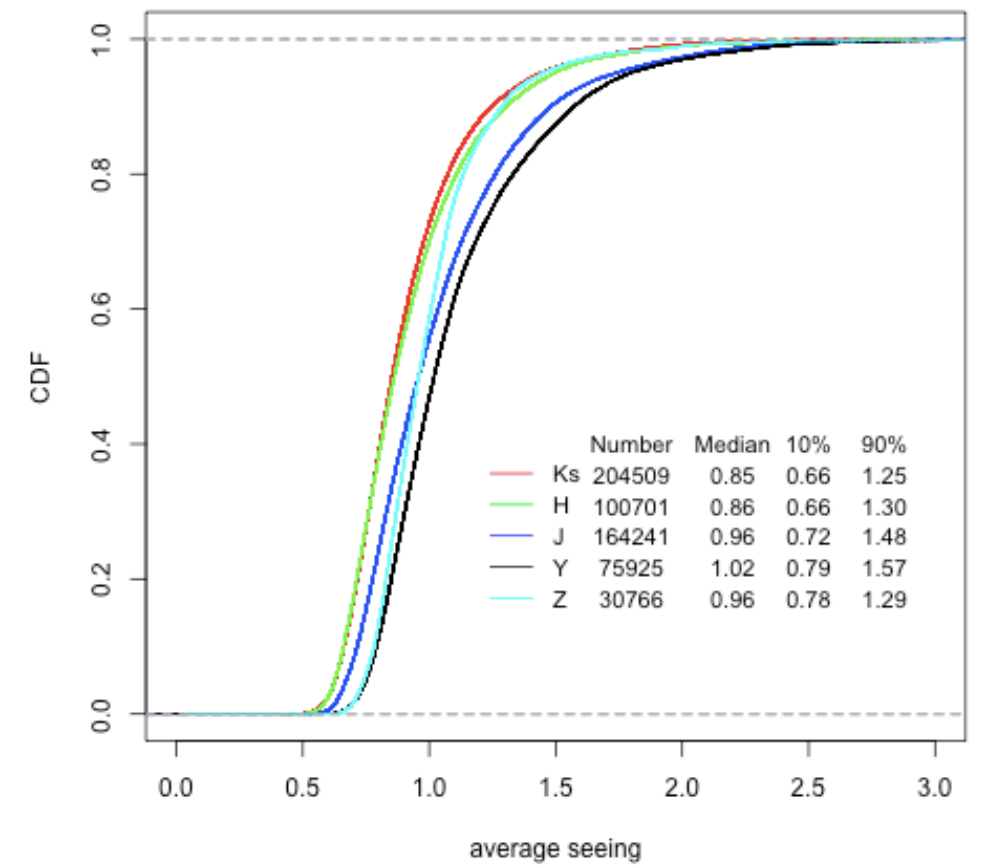
- detector level monthly photometric zpt updates
 - illumination correction tables
- mosaic OB-level tile image and create confidence map
- tile image cataloguing (Tangent Plane projection)
 - nebulosity filter 6 component pawprints
 - mosaic and correct for sky levels and distortion
 - generate tile catalogue
 - grout tiles to fix PSF and detector zpt variations
- check derived QC info & sample of images (cf. OB grade)
- ingest to post-processing database enables checks:-
FITS header contents, file size, provenance and
calibration files, exploration of long-term trends,
survey progress, data access
<http://casu.ast.cam.ac.uk/vistasp/imgquery/search>



Observing dates: 20091015 - 20100831
Cambridge Astronomy Survey Unit

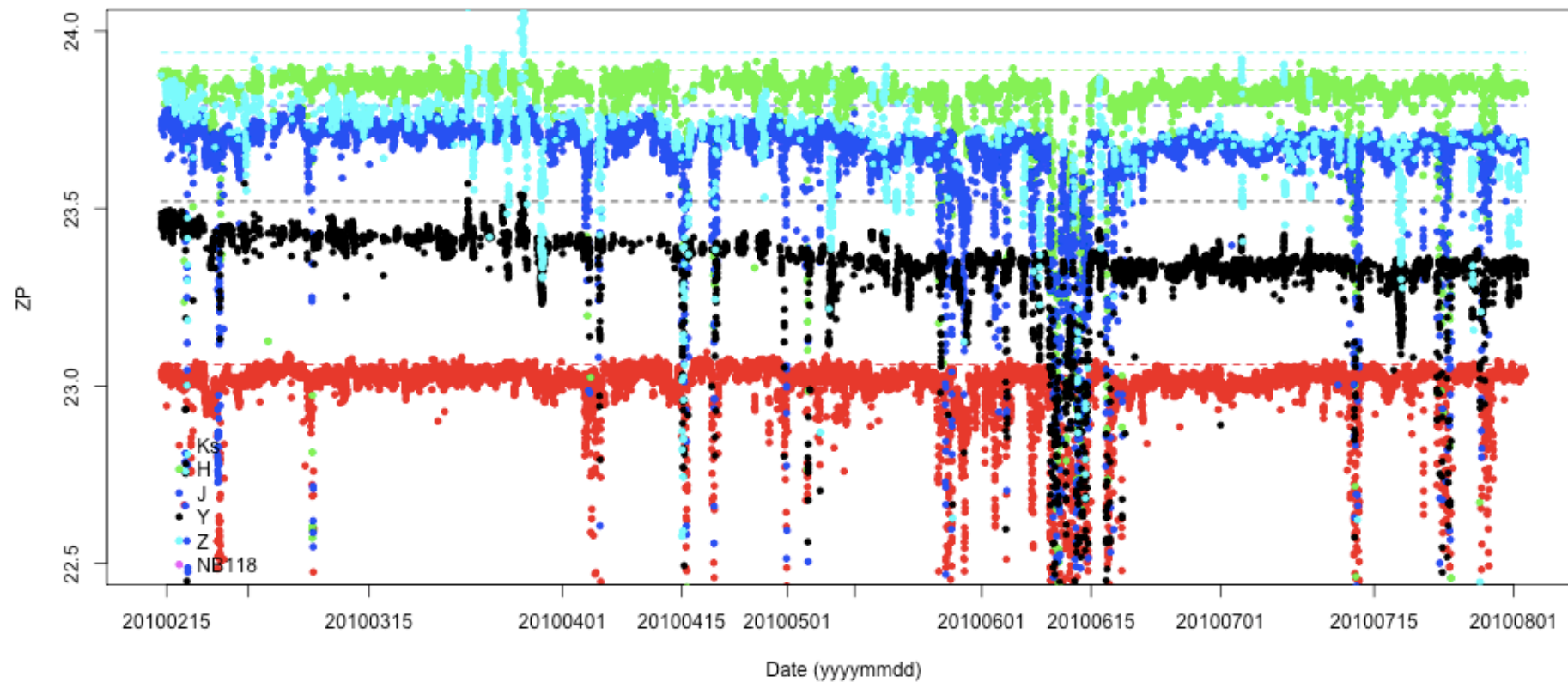
Last Updated: 24/09/2010

Survey progress overview



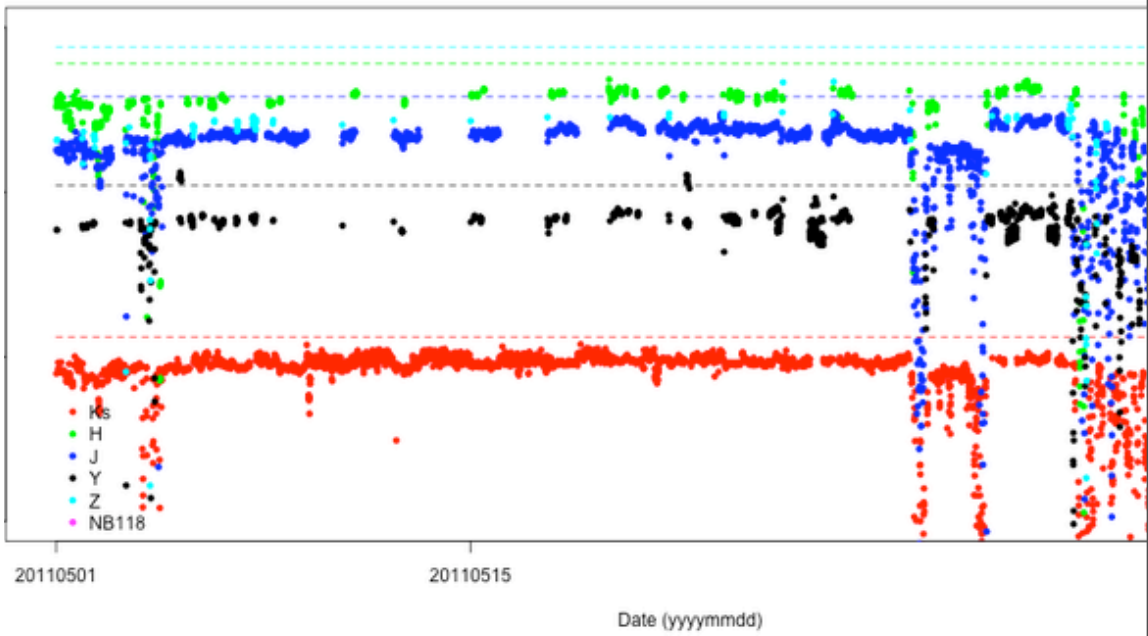
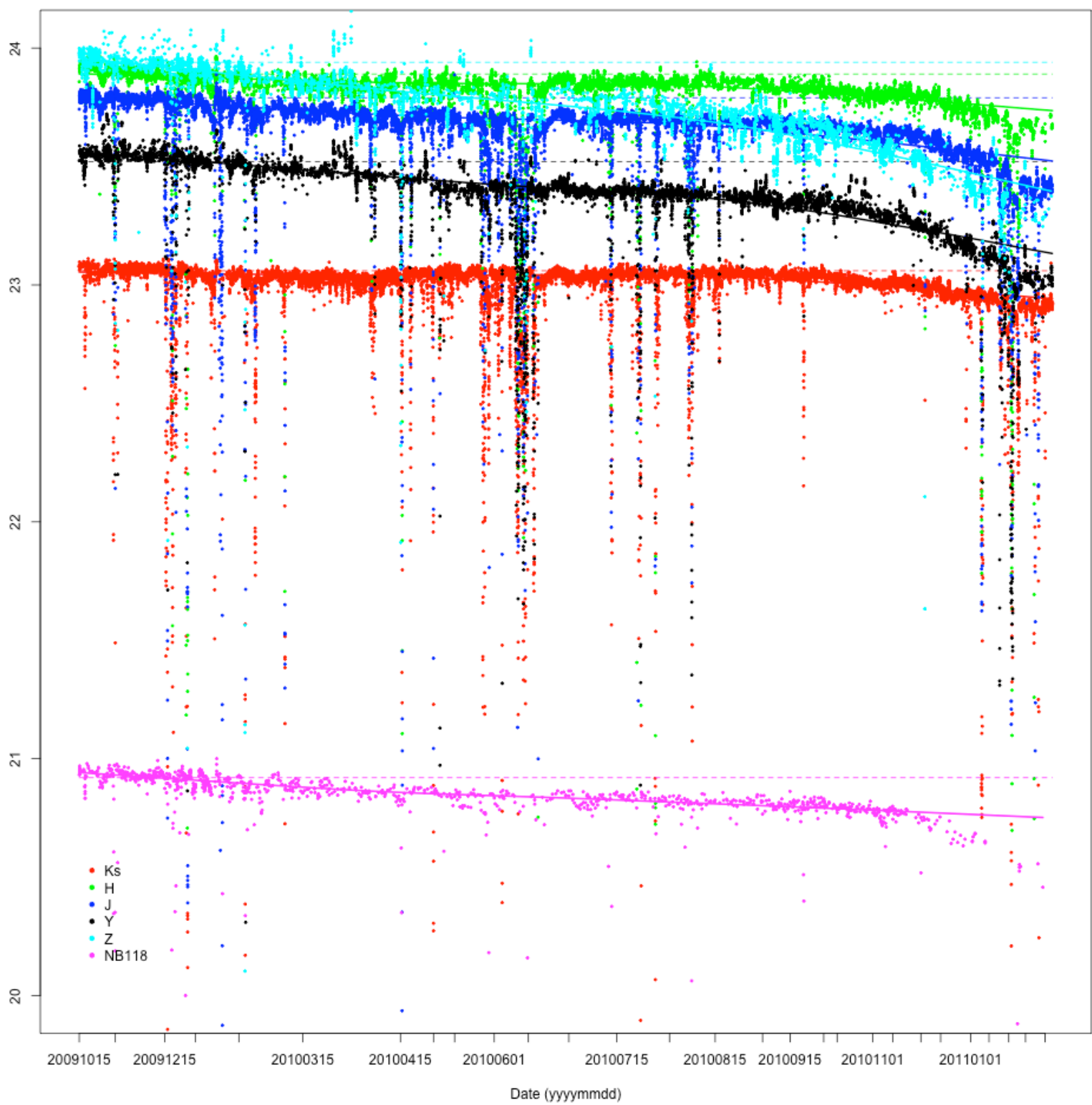
QC plots summarise:

astrometry; seeing; stellar ellipticity; sky brightness; magnitude zero-point trends



Silvered

Aluminised



P87

Photometric ZP variation

SV

P85

P86

Data Products – recap

- products consist of:
 - calibrated single exposure images
 - shifted “average” stack frames (pawprints) + conf maps
 - calibrated stacked pawprint catalogues
 - filled area tile images + confidence maps
 - calibrated tile object catalogues
 - sky background images, flats, darks, bad pixel mask
- science products are MEF files (images Rice-compressed)
- all QC parameters are stored in MEF headers

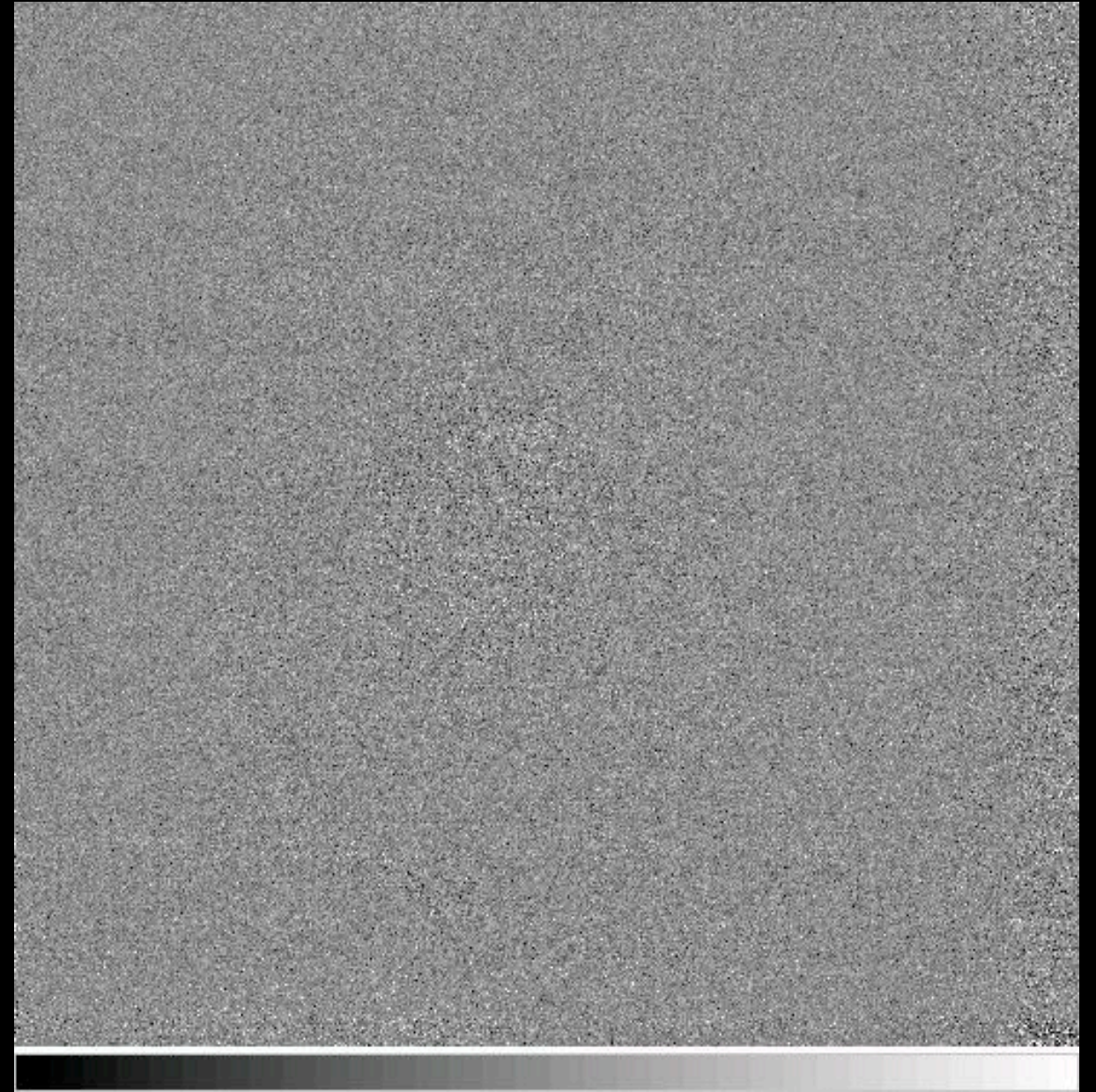
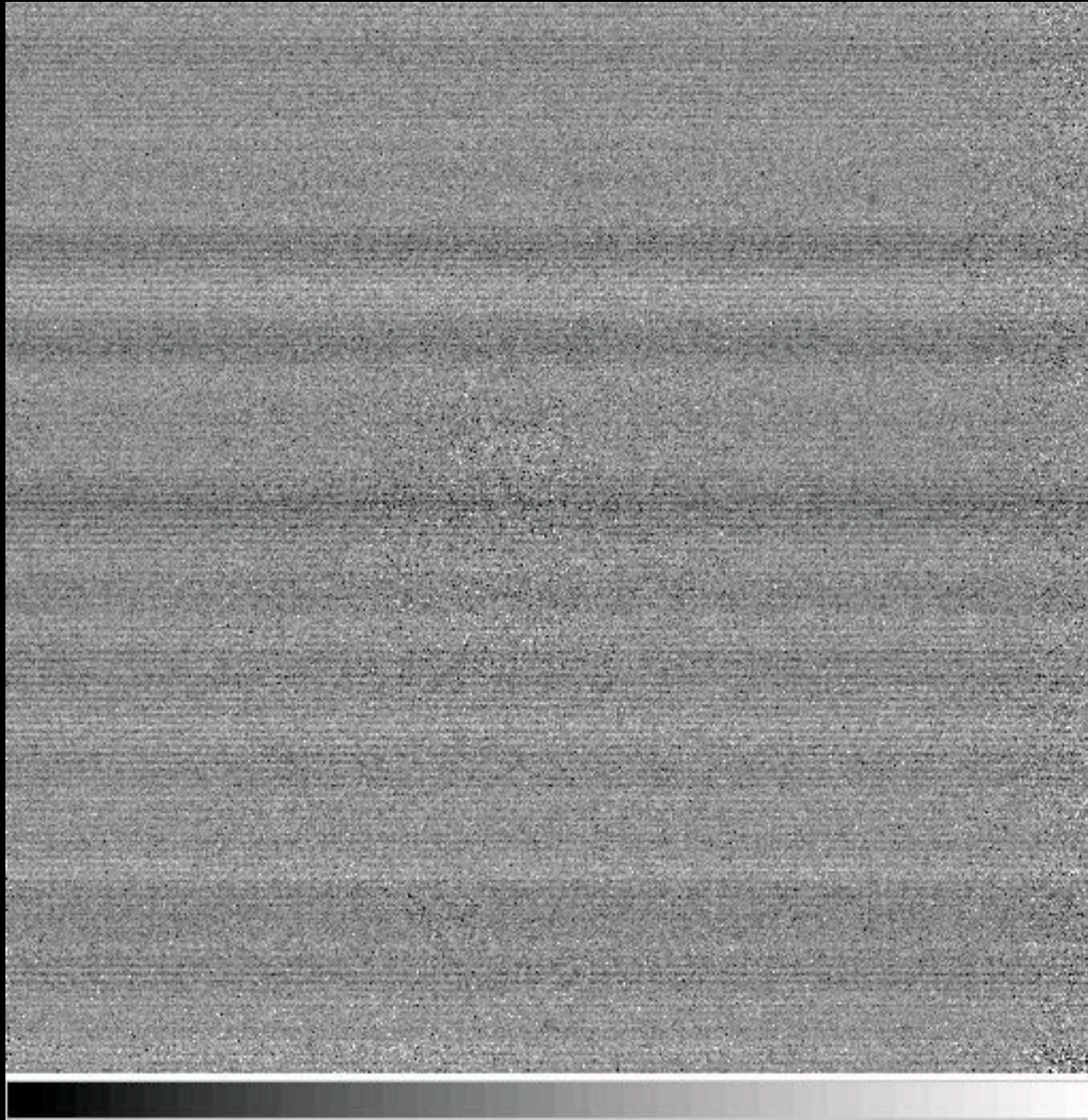
The Naming of Parts

- filenames conventions
 - v20091102_00123.fit (raw & processed)
 - v20091102_00123_st.fit _st_cat.fits _st_conf.fit
 - v20091102_00123_st_tl.fit
 - dark_20091102_5_1.fit
 - J_flat_20091016.fit
 - sky_20091102_00123_J.fit
- ESO arcfile and origfile names in header
- as is the version no. - currently v1.1** and OB grade

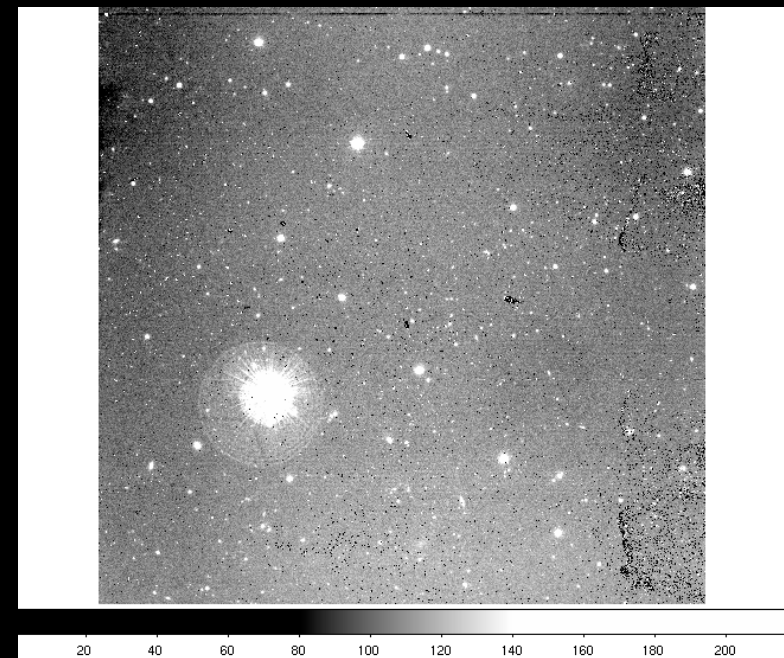
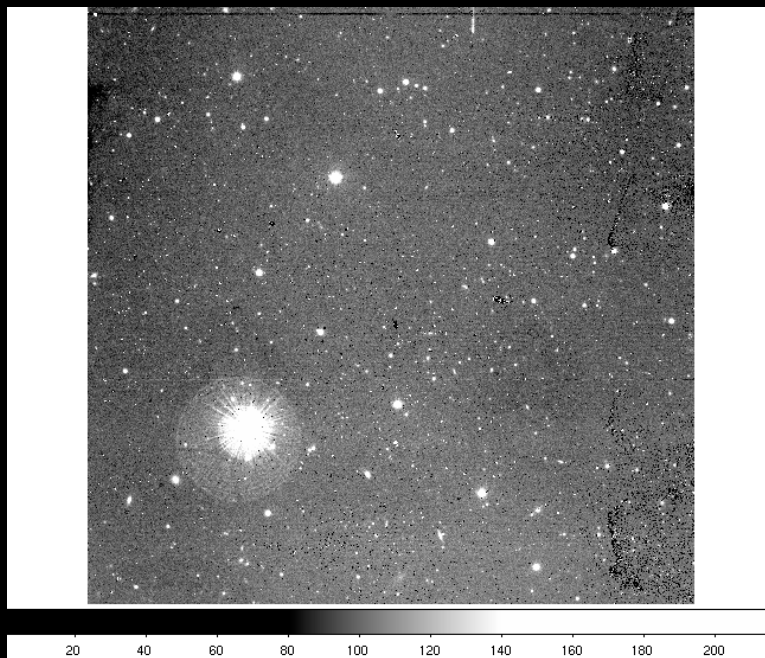
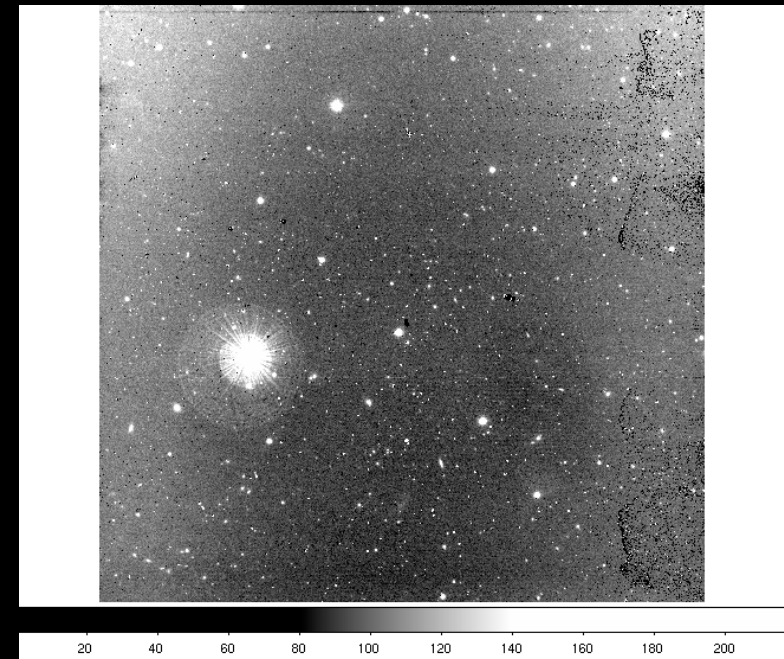
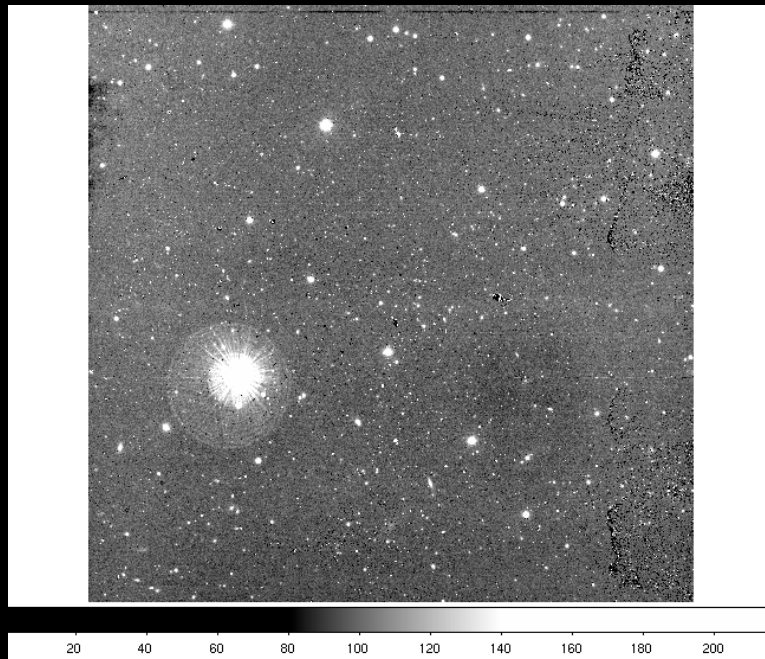
Image processing Steps

- Reset correction (debias – inline)
- Dark correction
- Linearity correction
- Flat field correction
- Sky background correction *****
- Destripe – controller level pickup
- Crosstalk, persistence and fringing corrections are not necessary

VIRCAM Stripes



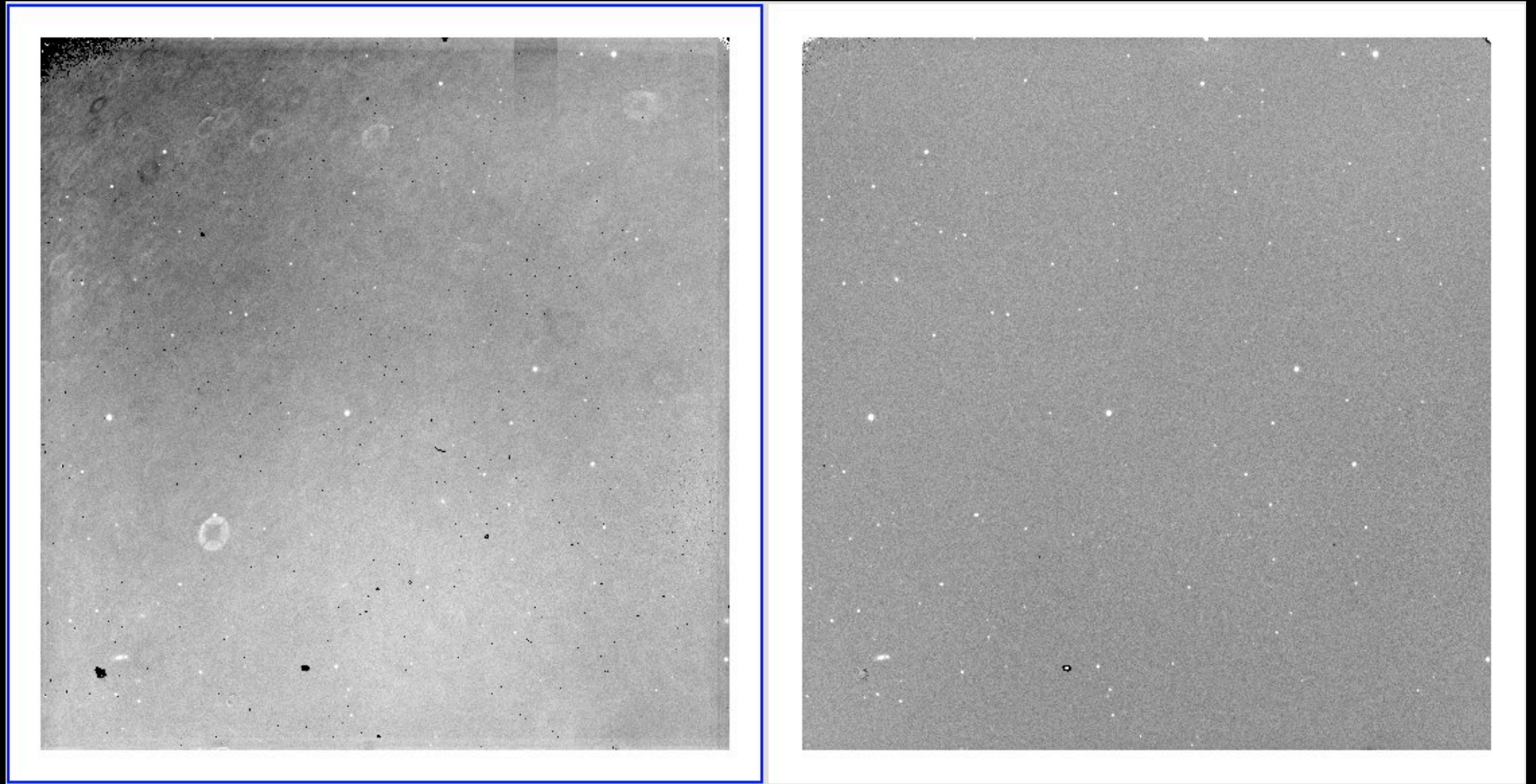
Time Variable Sky



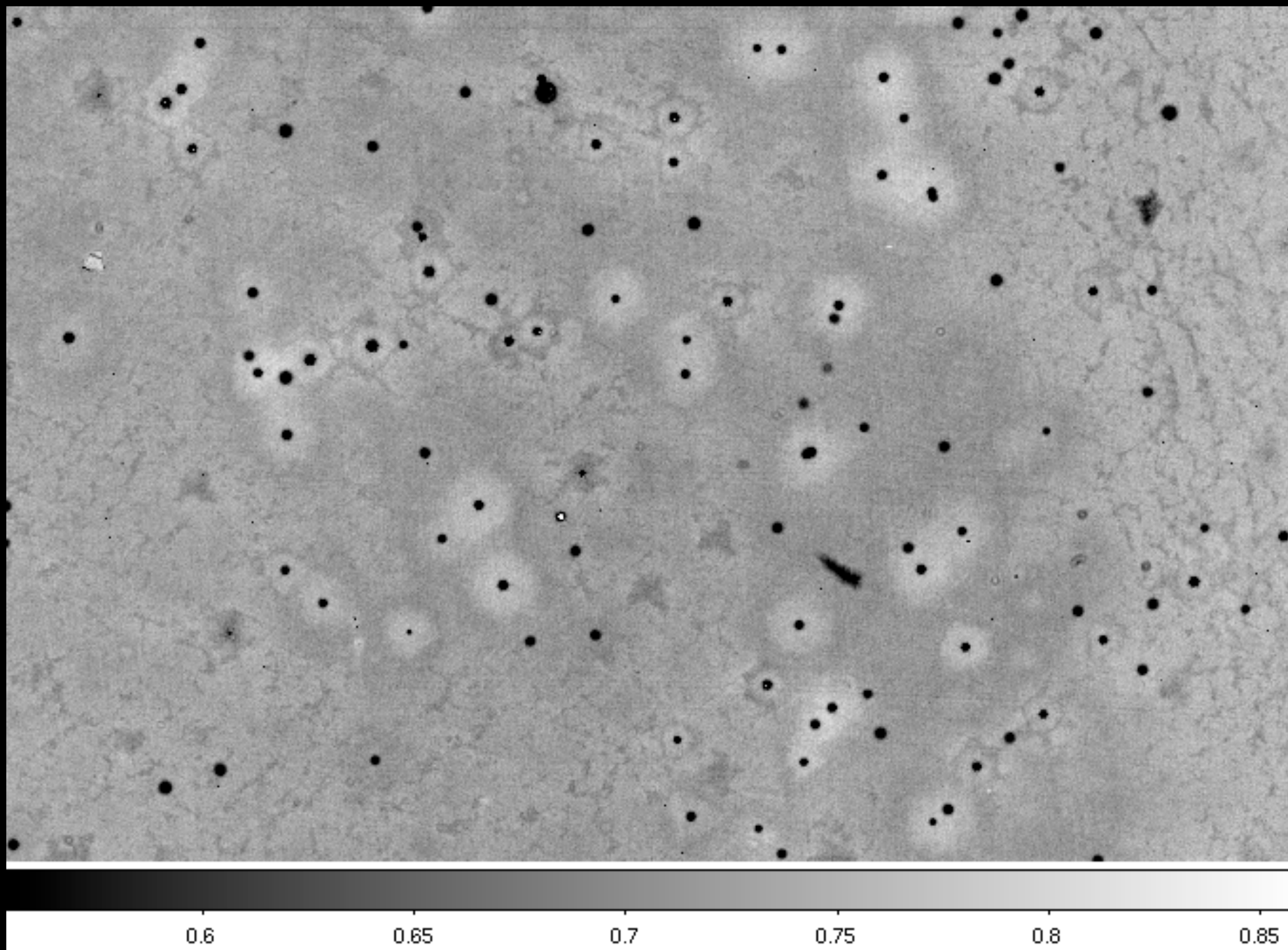
Available Sky Background Subtraction Algorithms

- Tilesky – double pass combination of all observations in tile(s)
- Pawsky – single pass combination of all observations in a pawprint with object masking iterated 'dynamically'
- Pawsky with object mask – as above, but the mask is defined beforehand using e.g. deep stacked tiles
- Offset sky – use a sky taken nearby (spatially & temporally)
- Pawsky and "half" tilesky – minus ****

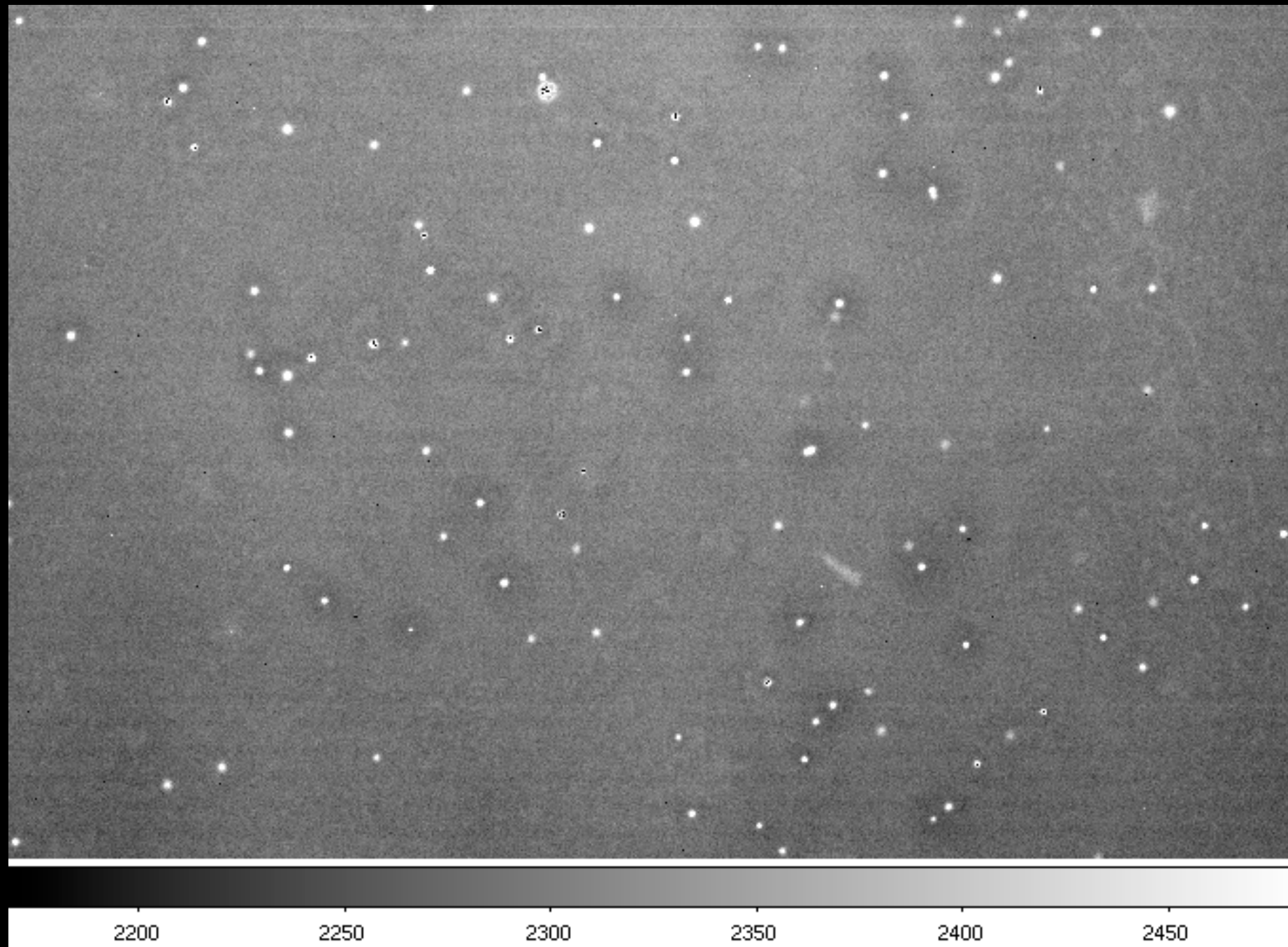
Before And After Background Correction



Flat Field Holes



-> Sky frame blobs (not stars)



General Detector Properties

- the VIRCAM detectors are non-linear (2-10%) @10k ADU
- the VIRCAM detectors do not use full 16 bit range
 - saturation levels 24k-37k

Detector	Linearity (%)	Saturation (ADU)
1	2.33	33000
2	3.32	32000
3	3.79	33000
4	3.50	32000
5	1.98	24000
6	2.98	28000
7	1.99	35000
8	3.38	33000
9	3.31	35000
10	4.44	35000
11	4.64	37000
12	2.55	34000
13	9.99	33000
14	2.72	35000
15	1.74	34000
16	3.28	34000

Astrometric Calibration 2MASS - VISTA

WCS - ZPN projection

$$r' = r + k_3 r^3 + k_5 r^5 \dots$$

NB. tiles are TAN projection

Linear solution
per detector

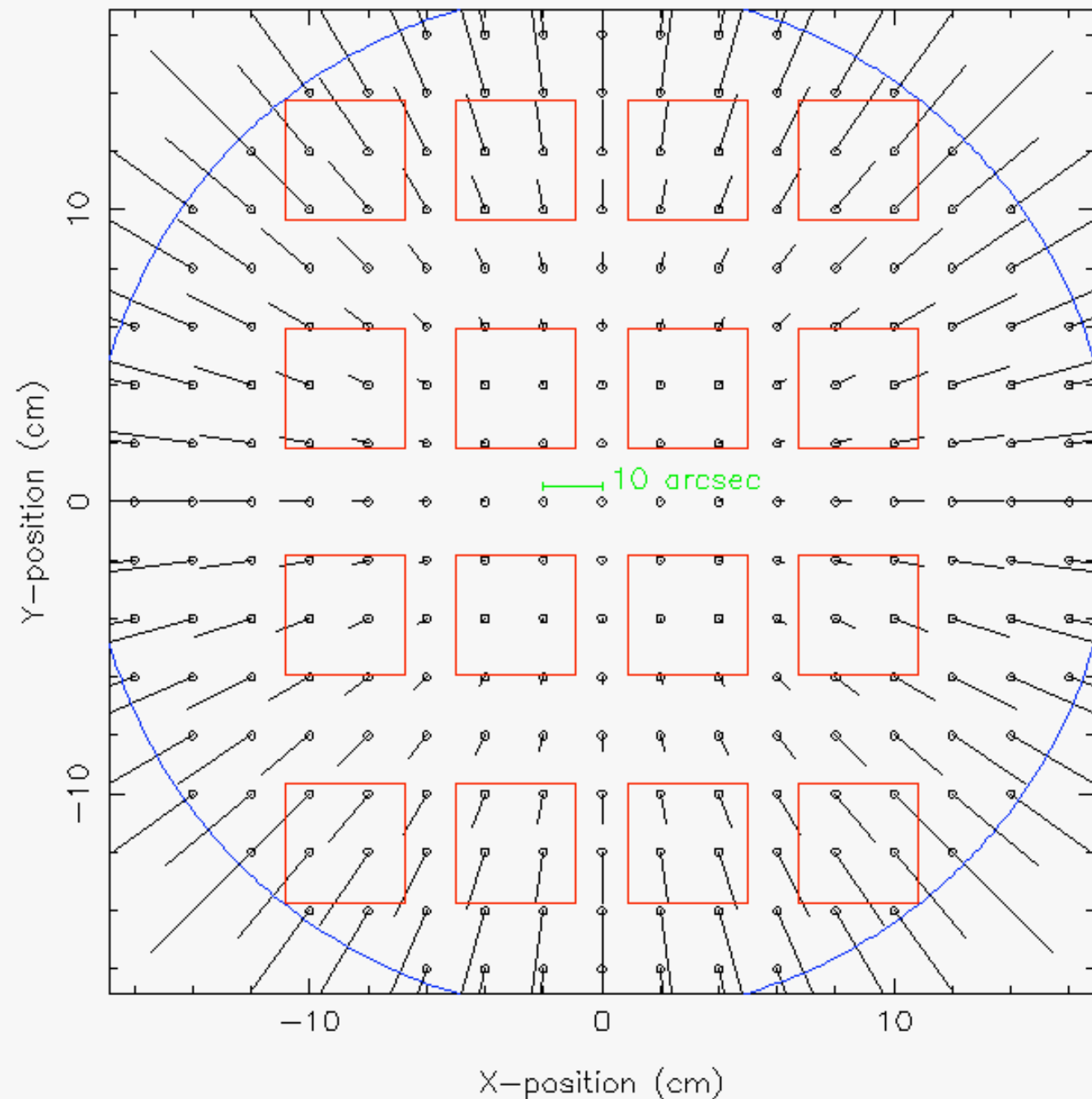
$$\xi' = ax' + by' + c$$

$$\eta' = dx' + ey' + f$$

→ rms < 100 mas

Tabulated
systematics
from stacked
residuals

→ sys < 25 mas



Astrometric Calibration 2MASS - VISTA

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Linear solution
per detector

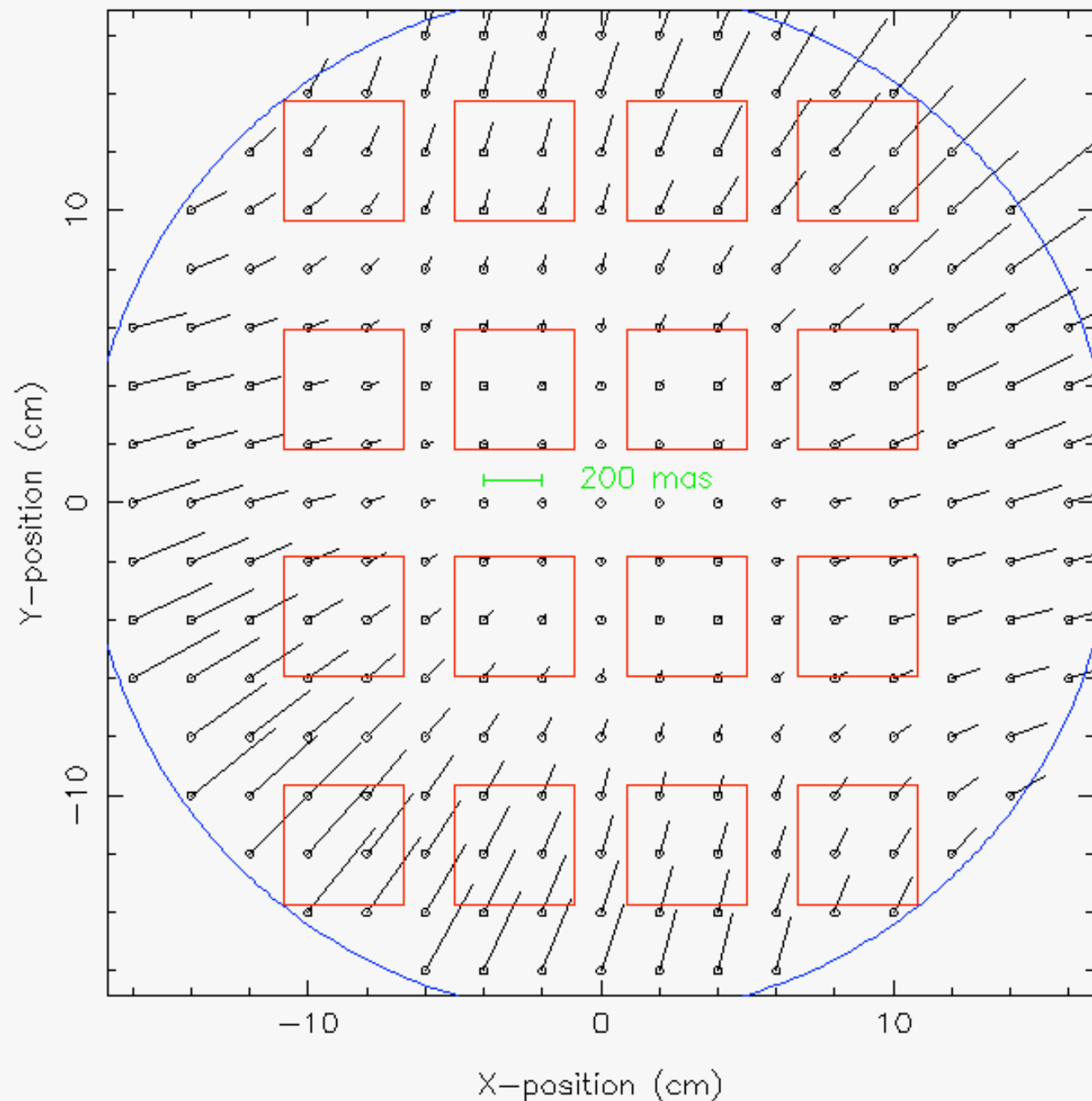
$$\xi' = ax' + by' + c$$

$$\eta' = dx' + ey' + f$$

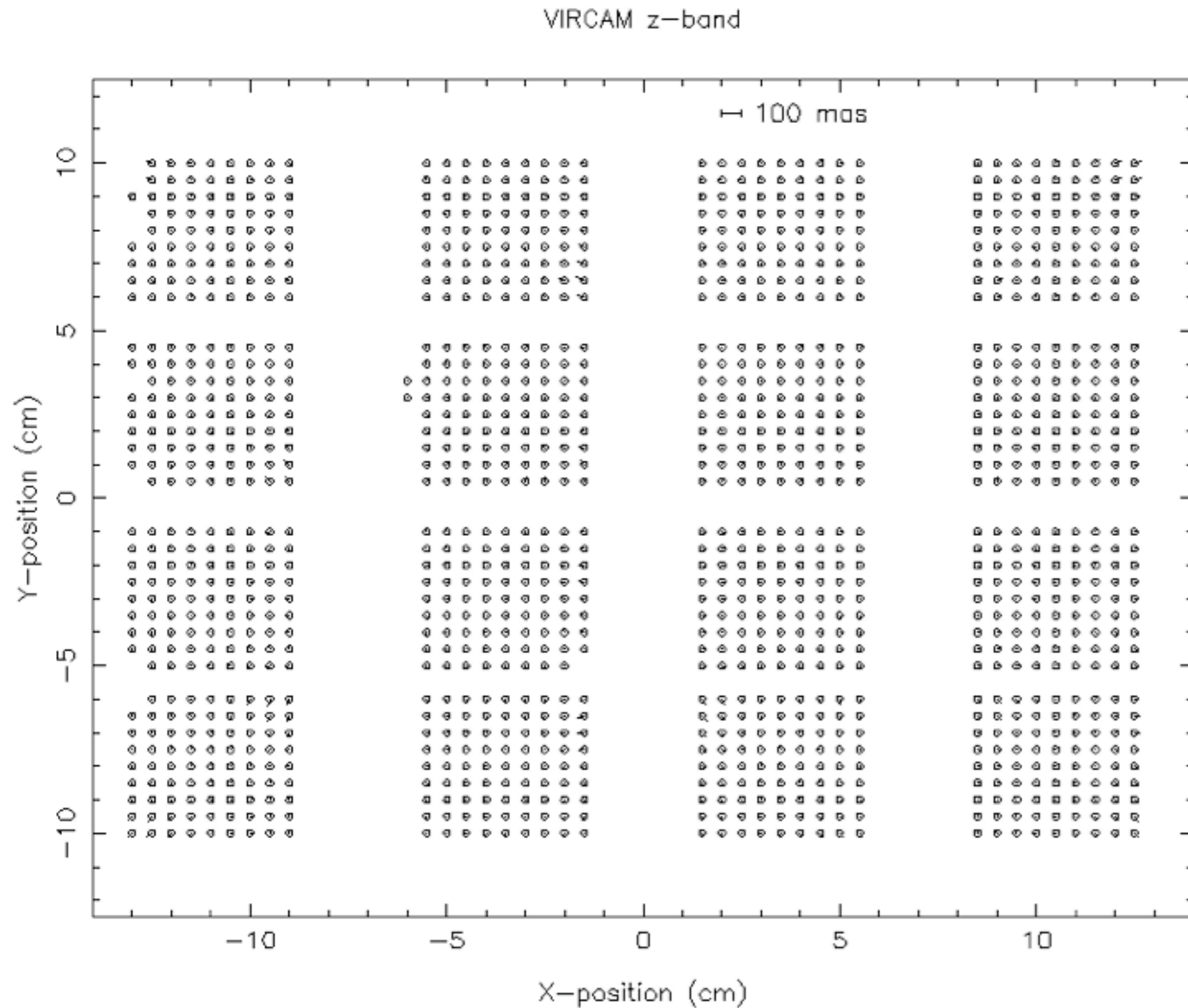
→ rms < 100 mas

Tabulated
systematics
from stacked
residuals

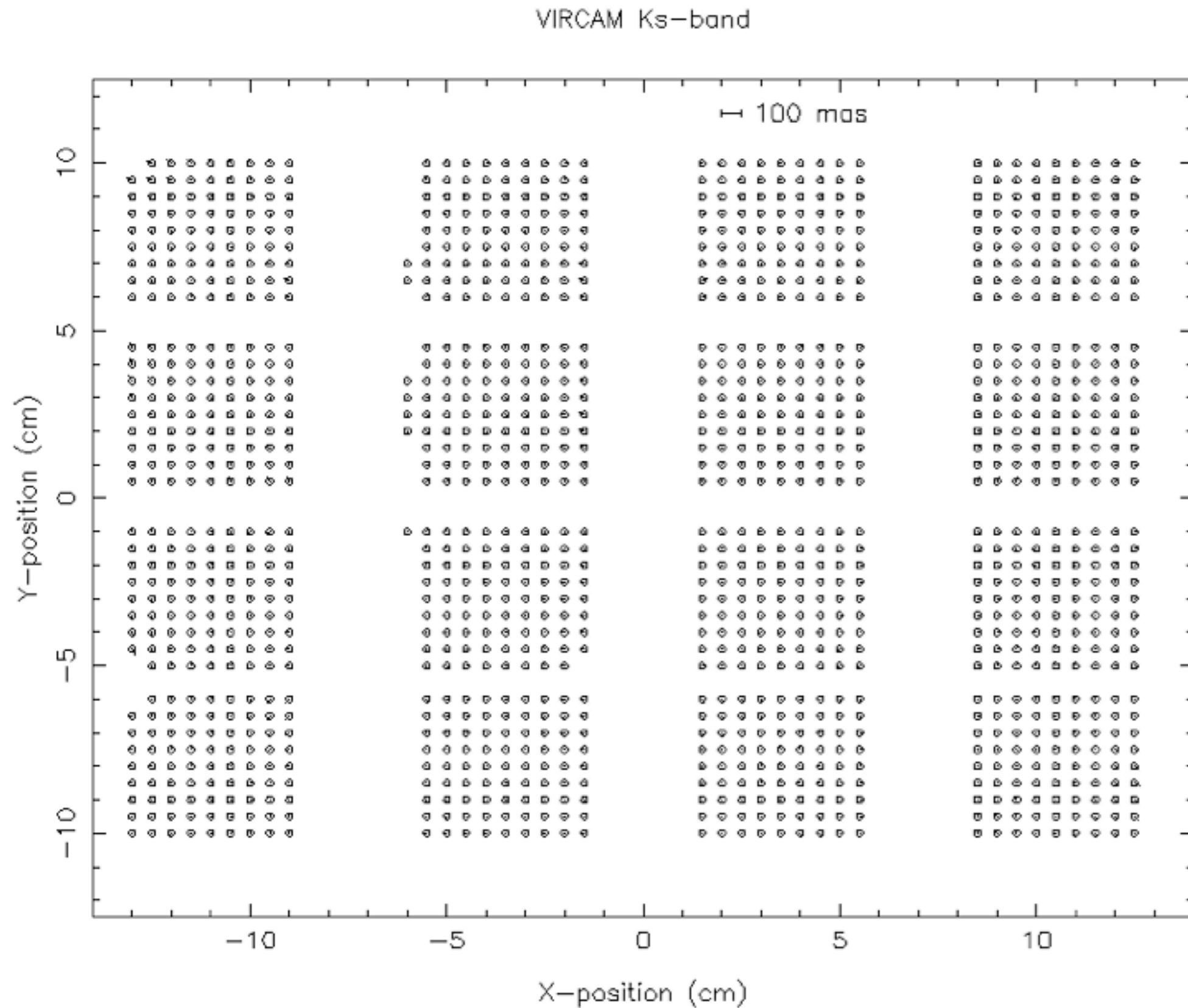
→ sys < 25 mas



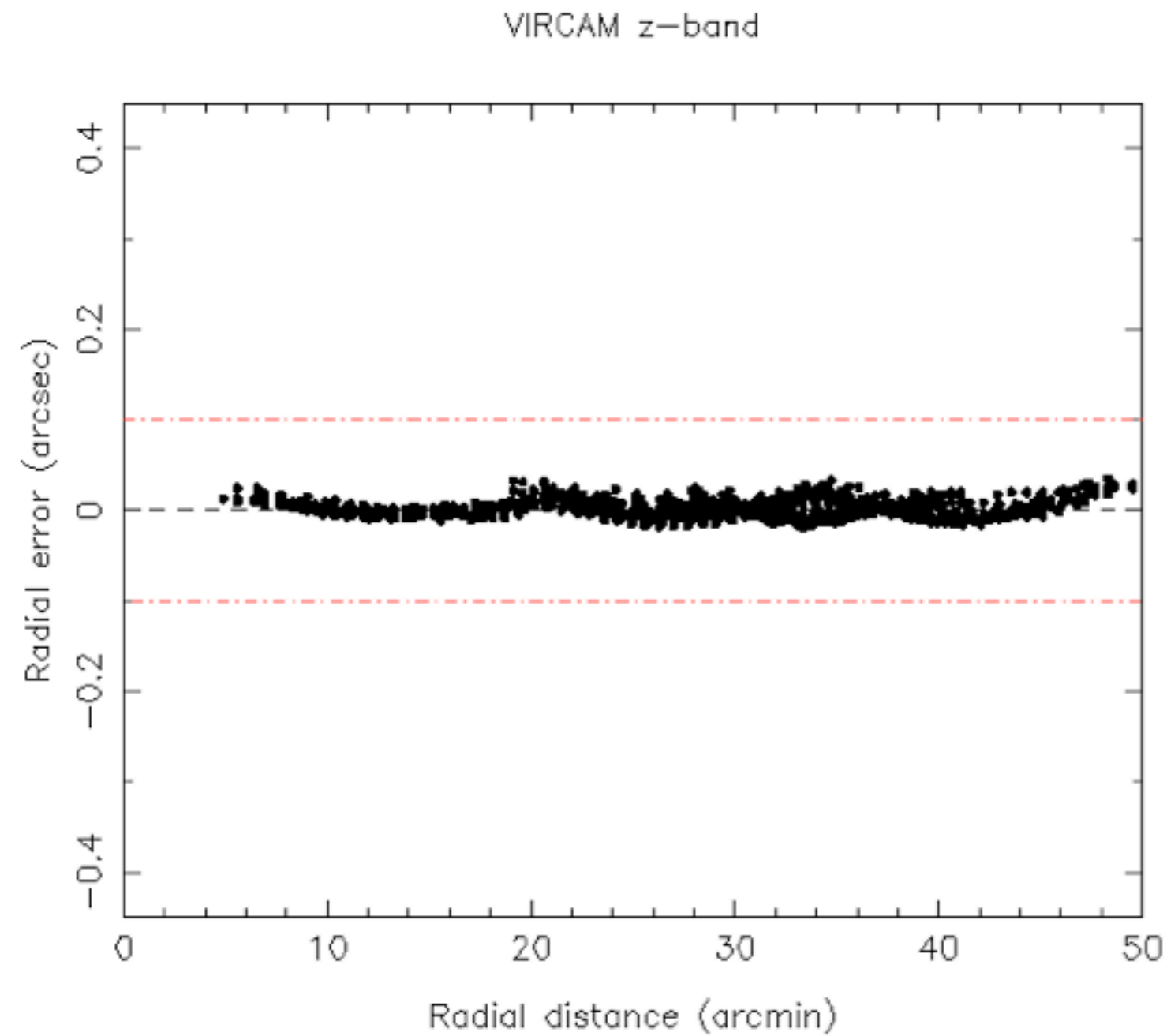
Astrometric Calibration – residual distortion map



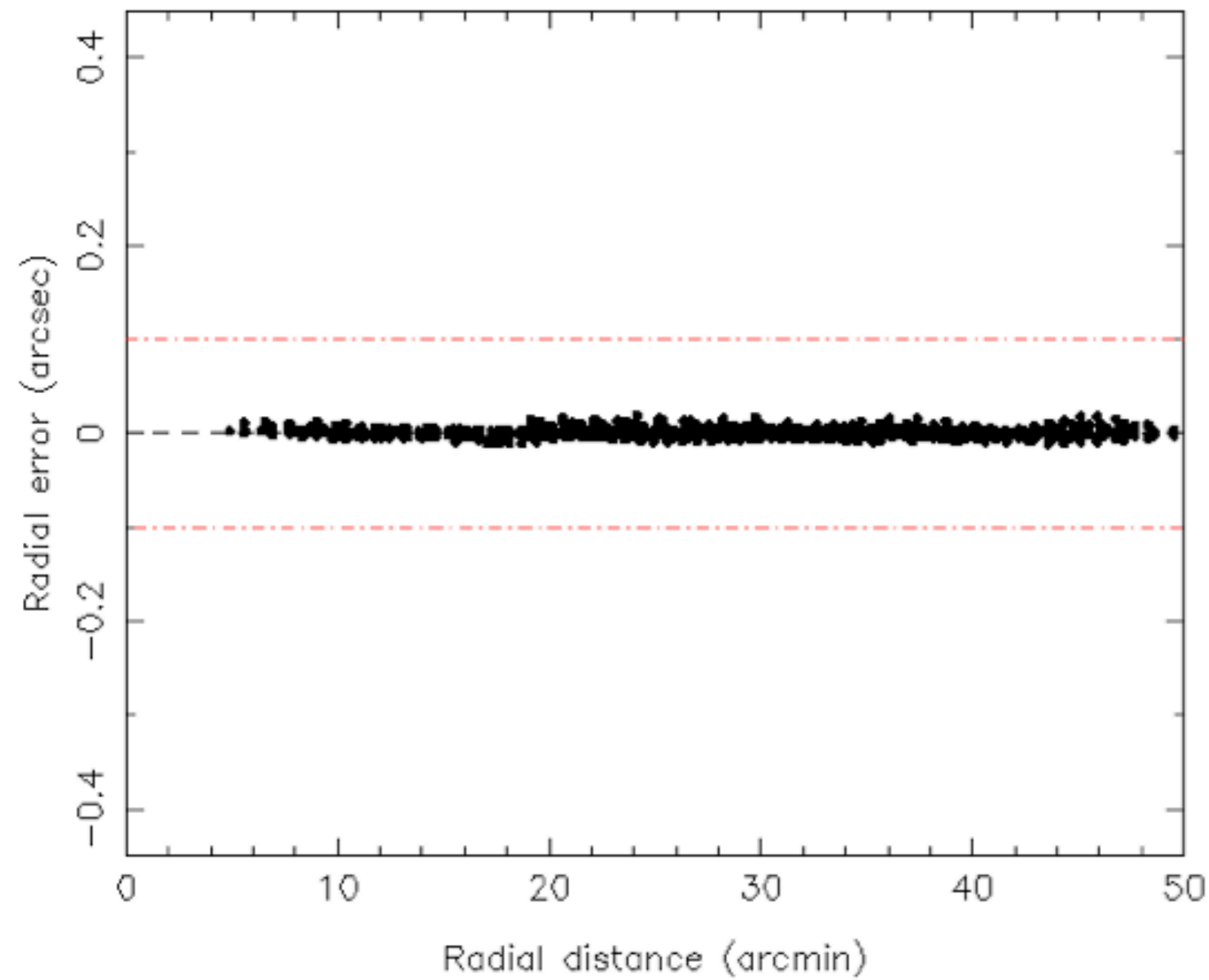
Astrometric Calibration – residual distortion map



Astrometric Calibration – residual distortion map



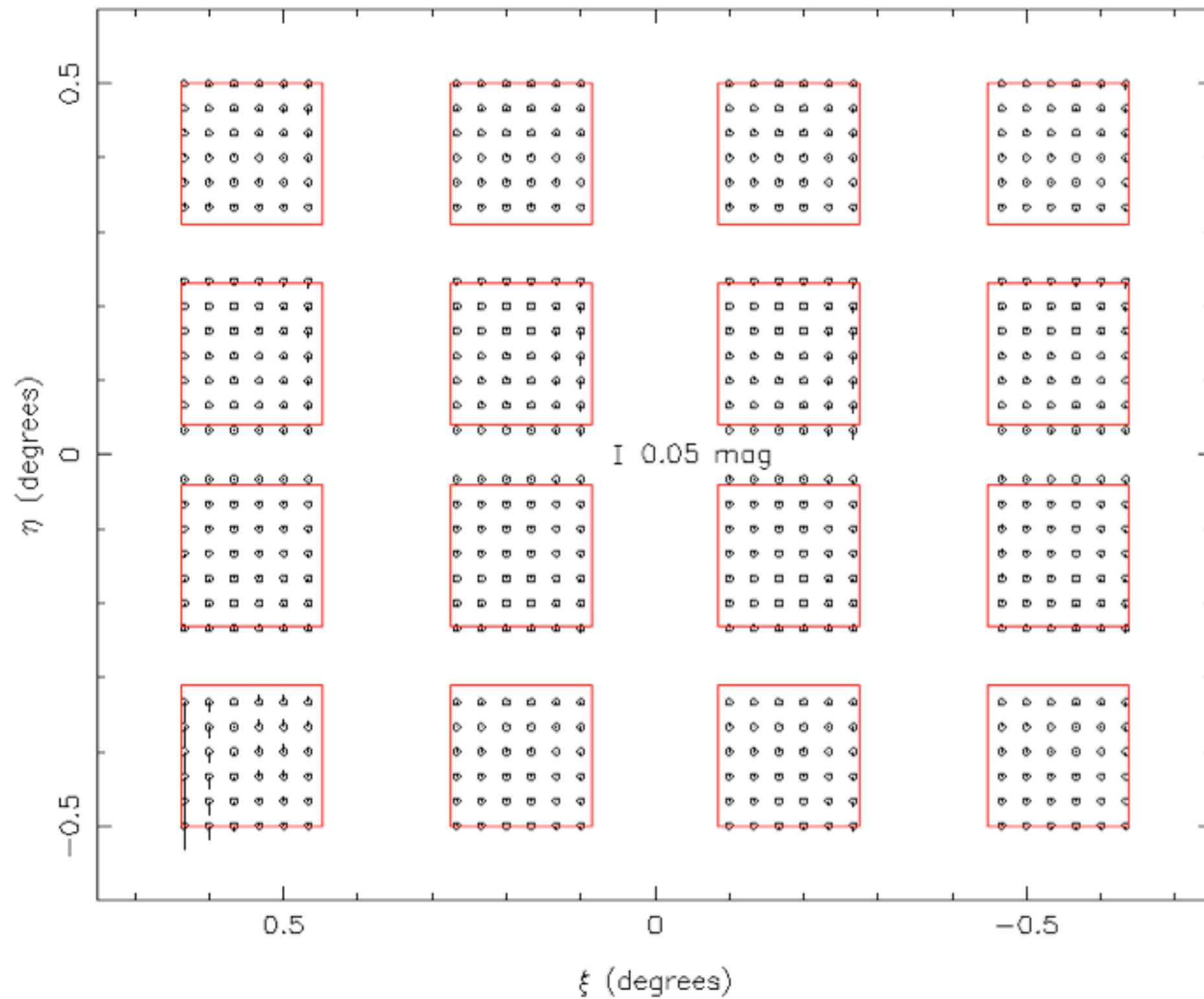
Astrometric Calibration – residual distortion map



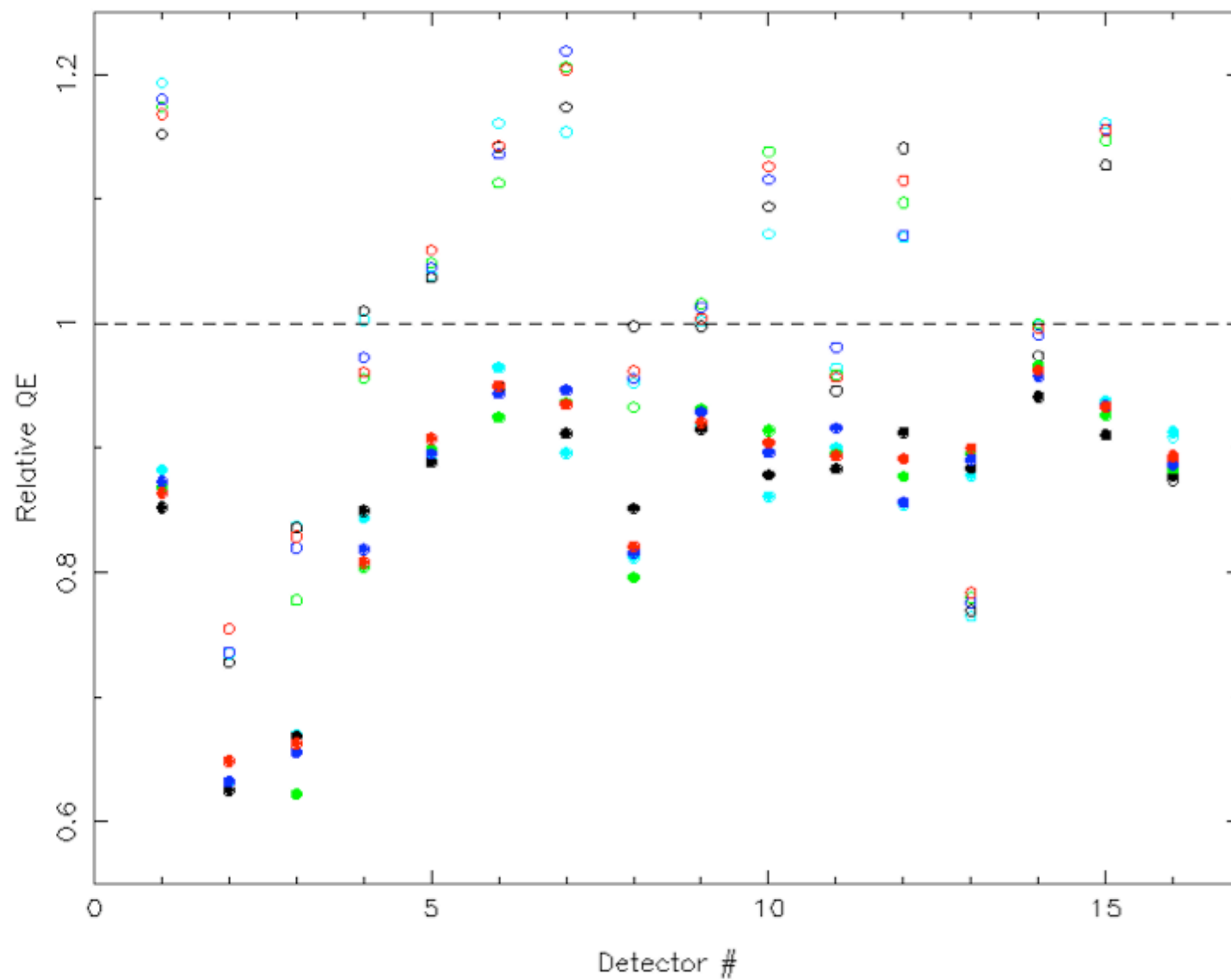
Photometric calibration (2MASS incl. touchstone fields)

- colour equations to convert 2MASS to instrumental system
- 2MASS s:n > 10 in J,H,Ks and
 - $0 < (J-Ks) < 2$ & $0 < (J-Ks)_0 < 1$ (extinction corr)
 - $0 < (J-Ks)$ & $(J-Ks)_0 < 1$ & $(J-Ks) < 0$ (update extcorr)
 - no restriction
- NIR ~100–1000 “standards” per pointing
- required to be stellar and unsaturated
- Zpt + error per pointing; can compare with FS fields
- monitor long term Zpt behaviour
 - average monthly detector Zpt offsets
 - illumination corrections

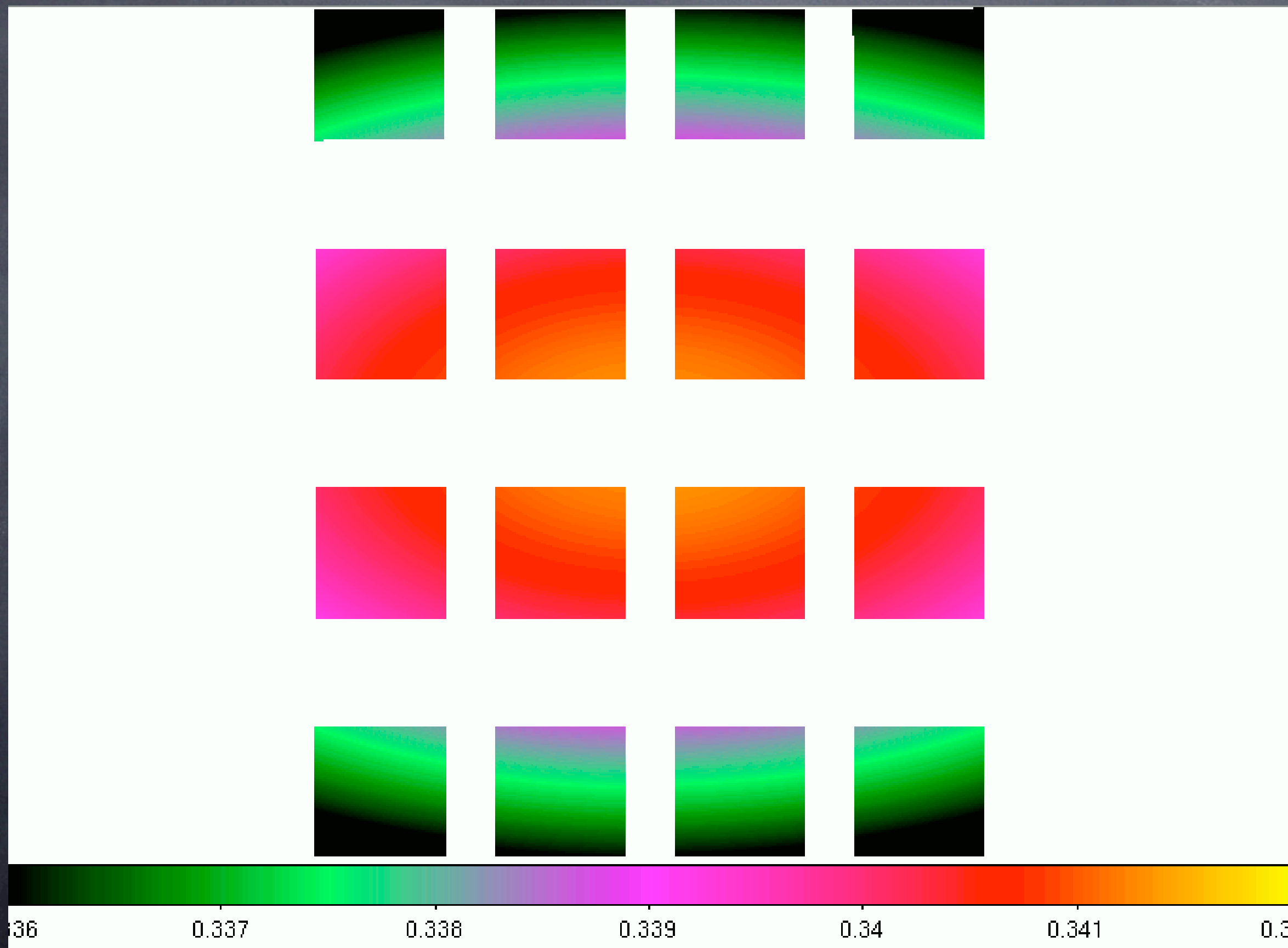
Illumination correction J-band



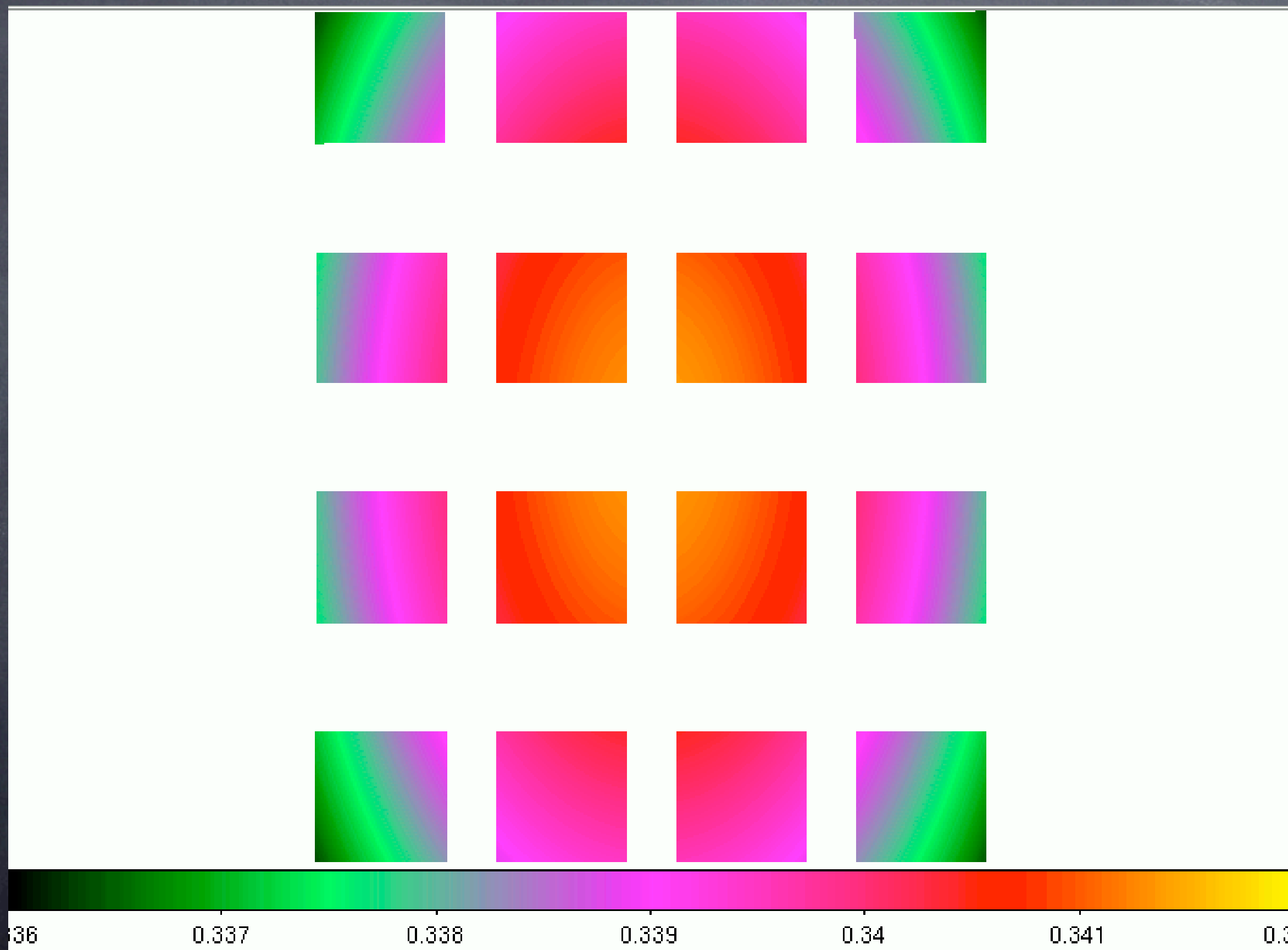
Relative QE for VISTA detectors



Variation of x,y pixel scales

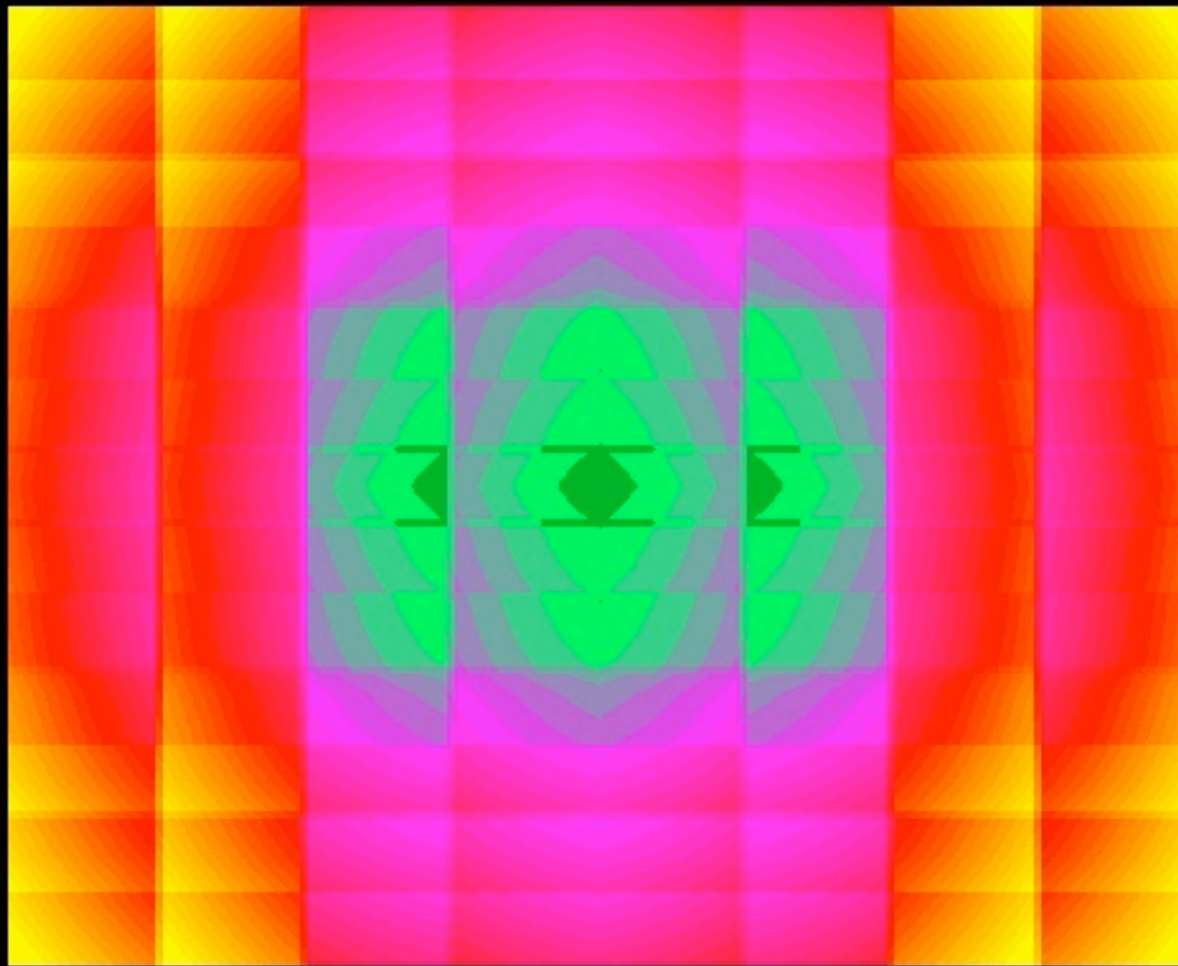


Variation of x,y pixel scales

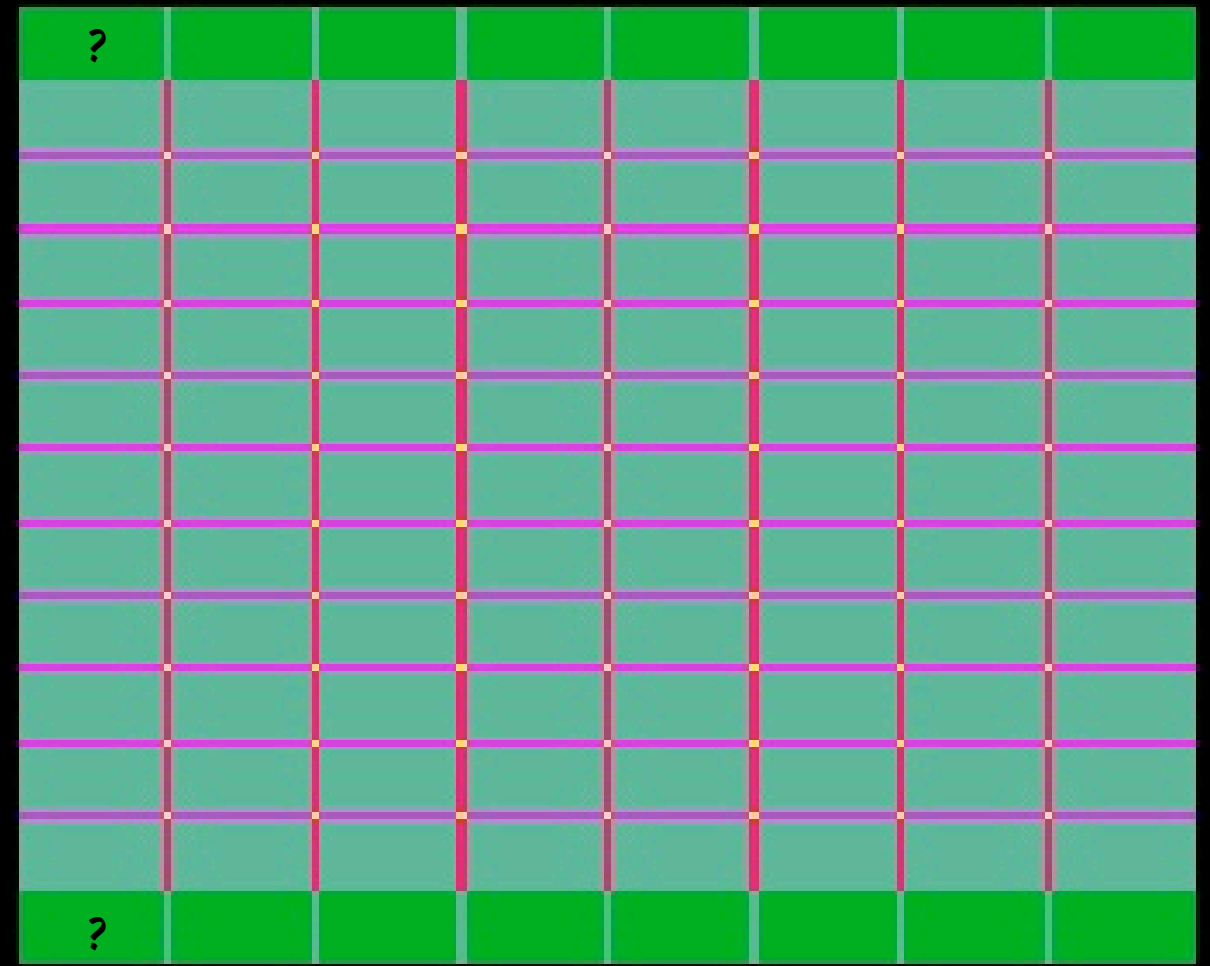


VISTA photometric distortion

Inherent illumination correction



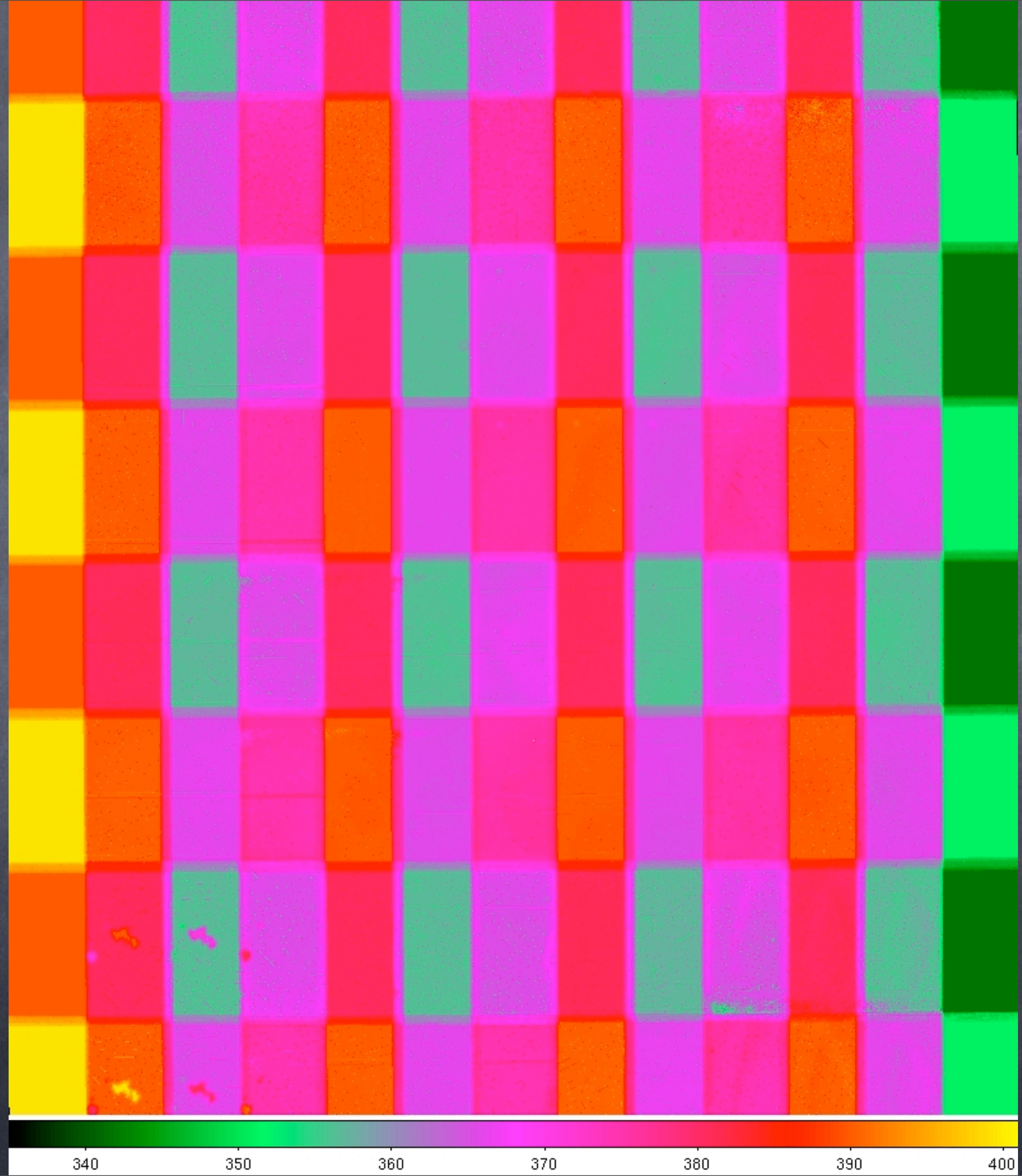
Tile exposure map



Issues with tiles

- imperfect sky subtraction pawprint matching
 - low level discontinuous artefacts
- variable PSF across single pawprints
 - each detector has different PSF
- variable seeing conditions
 - each pawprint has different PSFs
- variable saturation levels
 - each detector has different levels
- variable extinction during tile observation
 - variation of Z_{pt} over tile
- astrometric distortion = need for
 - photometric distortion correction (sky -v- objects)
- interpolation options (NN, drizzle, cubics)
 - varying correlated noise patterns
- “interesting” MJD pattern

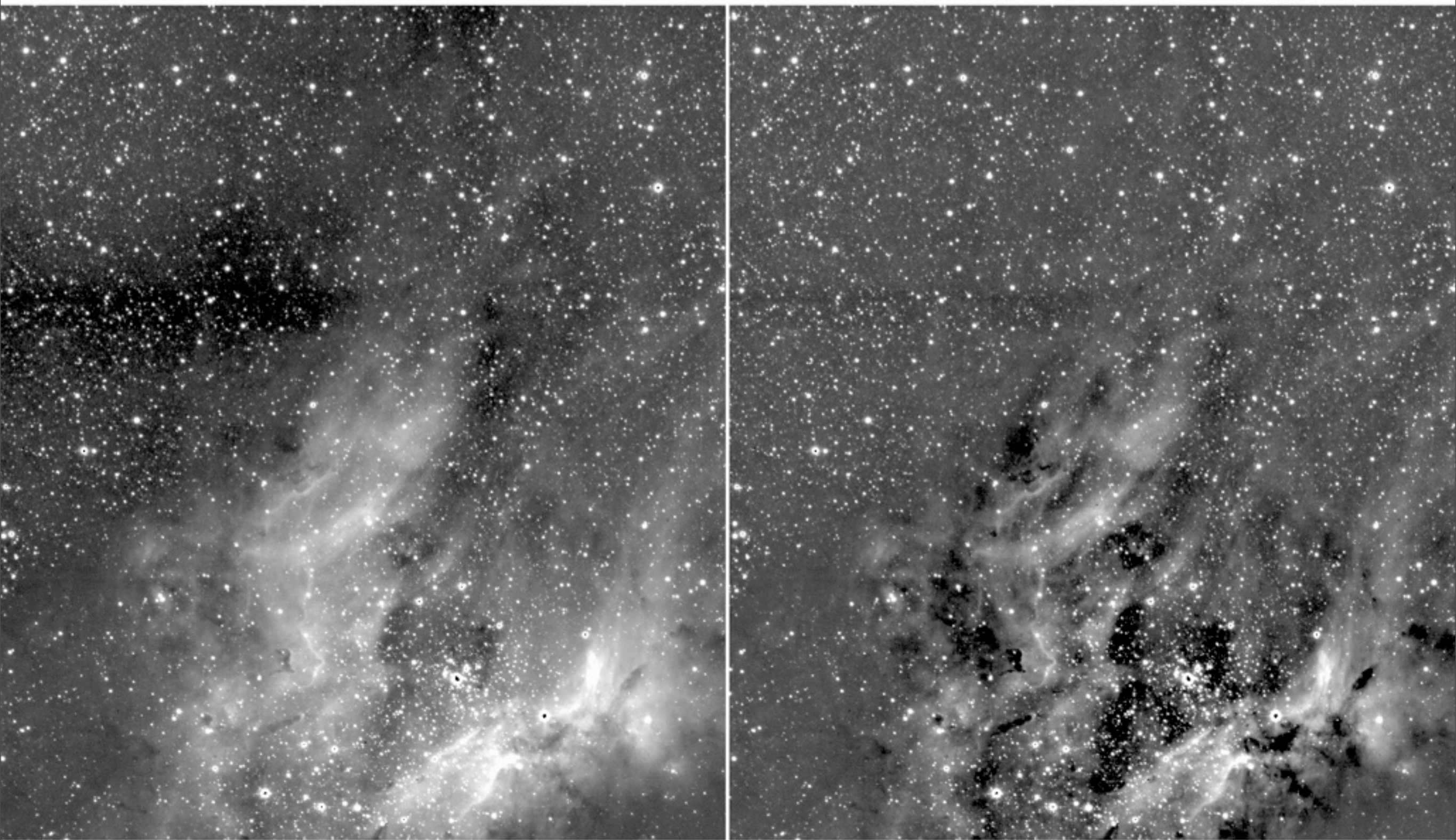
MJD
variation
across
tiles



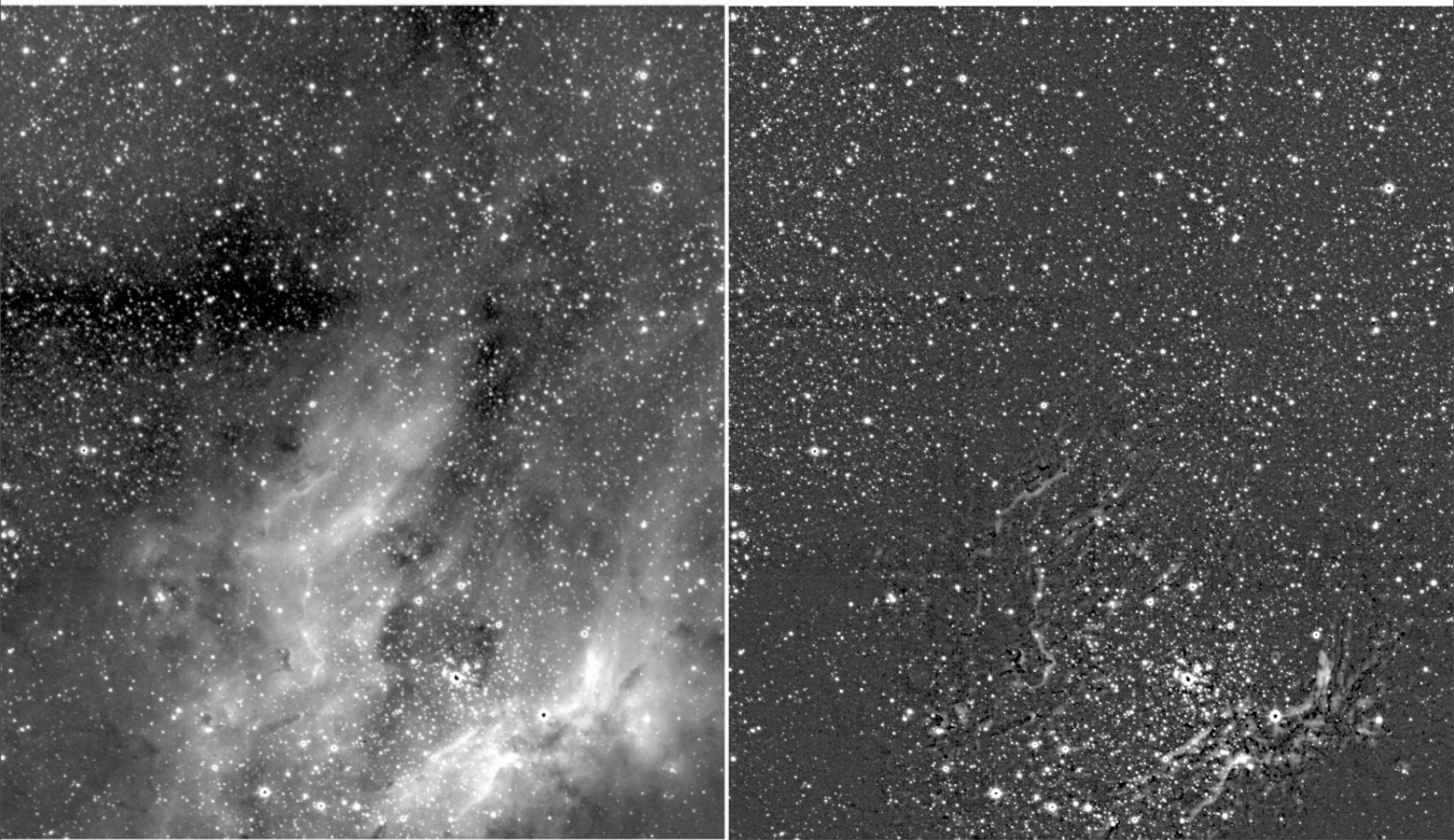
Innovative software solutions

- nebuliser
 - removes complex background variations
 - enhanced object detection & parameterisation
- mosaicer
 - CASU tiling software developed for VISTA
- grouter
 - applied to tile catalogues to remove the effect of PSF variations and photometric throughput (+ MJD column)
- psf'ers
 - automatically generates detector-level PSFs
 - and performs PSF photometry

Nebuliser -> M17 K-band WFCAM



Nebuliser -> M17 K-band WFCAM



Nebuliser -> M31 field 23 MegaCam



Nebuliser -> M31 field 23 MegaCam



