



Point Source Photometry (Using HIPE)

Kevin Xu

NHSC/IPAC

on behalf of the SPIRE ICC

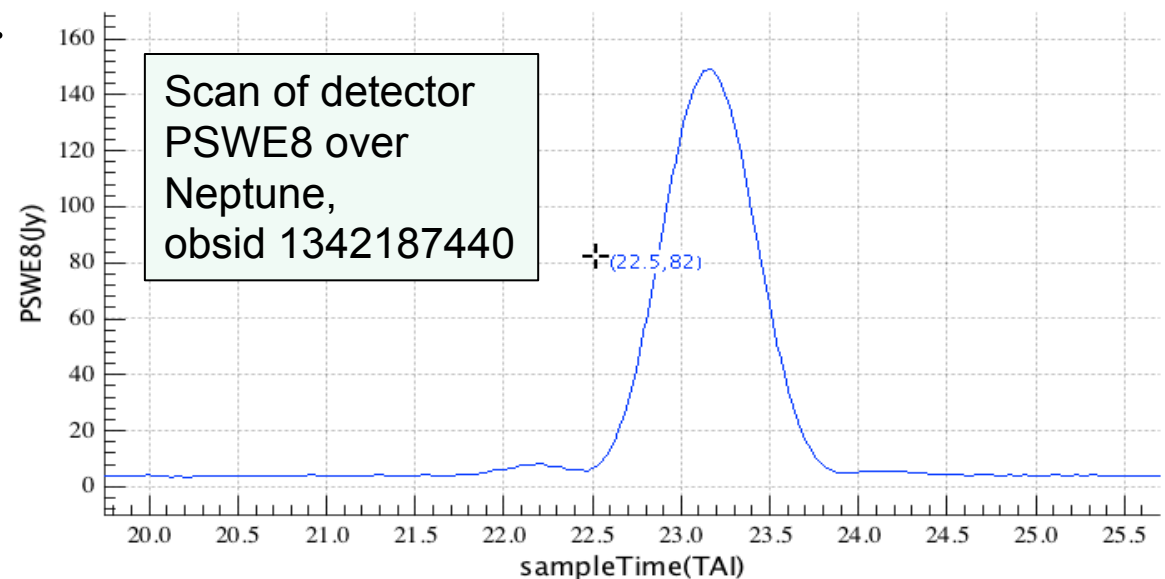
Outline

- Timeline (Level-1) Fitting (**Recommended**)
- Aperture Photometry on Maps (Level 2, 2.5, 3)
- Source Detection & Photometry in Blank Fields
 - HIPE Task: sourceExtractorSussextractor
 - HIPE Task: sourceExtractorDaophot

Reference: *Section 5.7, “SPIRE Data Reduction Guide”*

SPIRE Point Source Calibration

- **Standard Calibration Source:** Neptune
- **Method:** calibration observations (in fine-scan mode) are so designed as every bolometer can see the source multiple times and measure the deflection of the source with better than adequate sampling. **The calibration is then defined by relating the deflection peak to the source flux.**
- **Units:** Jy/Beam
- **Error:** 6%
 - 2% random error
 - 4% model error



Timeline Fitting (Recommended for Point Source Photometry)

- **Inputs:**
 - Level 1 timelines (consist of measurements of individual bolometers before map-making)
 - Initial guess of the coordinates of the source
- **Outputs:** source flux & position (best-fit)
- **Algorithm:** fitting individual measurements near the source position with a 2-d Gaussian function (a good match to the inner part of the PSF)
- **Advantage** over photometry using maps: avoid biases introduced by map-making (e.g. pixelization)
- **HIPE Task:** sourceExtractorTimeline



```

Editor x                               Jython script
*test_AperPhotoDemo.py x               *test_time...itting.py x
4  # Example: NGC5313 (a Planetary Nebula)
5  myObsid   = 1342183475L                # Observation ID (OBSID)
6  myDataPool = 's_1342183475'           # Name of data Pool
7  # Load in an observation context from your data pool into HIPE:
8  obs = getObservation(myObsid, poolName=myDataPool)
9  ##### demo for sourceExtractorTimeline #####
10 # Get level-1 timeines (already destriped):
11 level1 = obs.level1
12 # (2) source position:
13 ra0=208.4868
14 dec0=-66.5137
15 # (3) execute the task (for PLW flux):
16 result = sourceExtractorTimeline(input = level1, array = 'PLW', \
17     inputSourceList =[ra0, dec0], rPeak = 42.0)
18 # (4) Output is in result["sources"]:
19 flux = result["sources"]["flux"].data
20 fluxErr = result["sources"]["fluxPlusErr"].data
21 print flux, fluxErr
22 # [631.6781081949591] [6.106946242452472] in mJy
23 ra = result["sources"]["ra"].data
24 raErr = result["sources"]["raPlusErr"].data
25 print ra, raErr
26 #[208.4868100990549] [9.782115566425004E-5]
27 dec = result["sources"]["dec"].data
28 decErr = result["sources"]["decPlusErr"].data
29 print dec, decErr
30 #[-66.51377665089737] [3.874234695941744E-5]
31 ki2 = result["sources"]["reducedChiSquare"].data
32 print ki2
33 # [0.002625954064697422] nearly perfect fit!!

```

Radius (") for
Gaussian fitting

default values:
PLW: 42
PMW: 30
PSW: 22



The screenshot displays a Python IDE with three main panels:

- Editor:** Contains a Python script for `sourceExtractorTimeline`. The script processes observation data for NGC 5313, extracts PLW flux sources, and prints their positions and fluxes. Key lines include:


```

      4 # Example: NGC5313 (a Planetary Nebula)
      5 myObsid = 1342183475L # Observation ID (OBSID)
      6 myDataPool = 's_1342183475' # Name of data Pool
      7 # Load in an observation context from your data pool into HIPE:
      8 obs = getObservation(myObsid, poolName=myDataPool)
      9 ##### demo for sourceExtractorTimeline #####
      10 # Get level-1 timeines (already destriped):
      11 levell = obs.level1
      12 # (2) source position:
      13 ra0=208.4868
      14 dec0=-66.5137
      15 # (3) execute the task (for PLW flux):
      16 result = sourceExtractorTimeline(input = levell, array = 'PLW', \
      17 inputSourceList =(ra0, dec0], rPeak = 42.0)
      18 # (4) Output is in result["sources"]:
      19 flux = result["sources"]["flux"].data
      20 fluxErr = result["sources"]["fluxPlusErr"].data
      21 print flux, fluxErr
      22 # [631.6781081949591] [6.106946242452472] in mJy
      23 ra = result["sources"]["ra"].data
      24 raErr = result["sources"]["raPlusErr"].data
      25 print ra, raErr
      26 # [208.4868100990549] [9.782115566425004E-5]
      27 dec = result["sources"]["dec"].data
      28 decErr = result["sources"]["decPlusErr"].data
      29 print dec, decErr
      30 # [-66.51377665089737] [3.874234695941744E-5]
      31 ki2 = result["sources"]["reducedChiSquare"].data
      32 print ki2
      33 # [0.002625954064697422] nearly perfect fit!!
      
```
- Variab...:** A list of variables available in the environment, including `levell`, `flux`, `fluxErr`, `ra`, `raErr`, `dec`, `decErr`, `ki2`, `myDataPool`, `myObsid`, `pluginRegistry`, `sys`, `toolRegistry`, and `ver`.
- Tasks:** A list of tasks available in the environment, including `baselineRemovalMedian`, `baselineRemovalPolynomial`, `convolutionMapper`, `createTodBuffer`, `destriper`, `madScanMapper`, `naiveScanMapper`, `overwriteWithTodBuffer`, `qualAssessSpireLevel05`, `qualAssessSpireLevel1`, `qualAssessSpireLevel2`, `saveProduct`, `sourceExtractorTimeline` (highlighted with a red box and an arrow), and `sourceSubtractor`.



Mandatory inputs

The screenshot shows the sourceExtractorTimeline GUI with several mandatory inputs highlighted by red circles and arrows. The inputs are: **input*** (radio button selected, value: level1), **rPeak*** (radio button selected, value: 42.0), **array*** (radio button selected, value: PLW), and **inputSourceList*** (radio button selected, value: inputSourceList). The **Accept** button is also circled in red. On the right, the **Tasks** panel shows a list of tasks, with **sourceExtractorTimeline** circled in red and an arrow pointing to it from the **level1** input field. The **Other Variables** panel shows a list of variables, with **level1** highlighted.

Result (a product):

The screenshot shows the sourceExtractorTimeline GUI. The main window displays a 'SourceListDataset' with a 'Meta Data' section and a 'Data' section. The 'Data' section shows a table of source data. The 'flux [mJy]' and 'fluxPlusErr...' columns are circled in red. The 'Other Variables' panel on the right shows a list of variables, with 'result1' highlighted in blue. The 'Outline' panel at the bottom right shows the class hierarchy for 'result1'.

Index	ra [deg]	dec [deg]	raPlusErr...	decPlusErr...	flux [mJy]	fluxPlusErr...
0	208.4868...	-66.5137...	9.782115...	3.874234695...	631.6781081...	6.1069462...

Reminders:

- Flux error: should add (quadratically) the calibration error (6%).
- Flux: color correction (for spectra not in the form of $f_{\nu} \sim \nu^{-1}$).

Color corrections are described in the SPIRE Data Reduction Guide (Section 5.7.1.6)

Color correction table

- The flux (to be corrected) should be multiplied by the correction factor found in the table.

Spectral Index ($F_{\nu} = \nu^{\alpha}$)	PSW Correction	PMW Correction	PLW Correction
-4	0.94071	0.94049	0.87029
-3.5	0.95492	0.95471	0.89817
-3	0.96753	0.96734	0.92392
-2.5	0.97844	0.97827	0.94725
-2	0.98755	0.98741	0.96787
-1.5	0.99476	0.99468	0.98553
-1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
-0.5	1.00321	1.00332	1.01110
0	1.00434	1.00459	1.01868
0.5	1.00337	1.00380	1.02266
1	1.00028	1.00093	1.02299
1.5	0.99507	0.99599	1.01969
2	0.98777	0.98900	1.01282
2.5	0.97843	0.98002	1.00249
3	0.96710	0.96910	0.98887
3.5	0.95385	0.95632	0.97215
4	0.93878	0.94176	0.95257
4.5	0.92198	0.92553	0.93040
5	0.90359	0.90773	0.90592

Checklist for timeline-fitting photometry

- Use the Level 1 timelines
- Supply a starting position
- Run the sourceExtractorTimeline Task
- Apply color correction as needed

Outline

- Timeline (Level-1) Fitting
 - SPIRE Point Source Calibration
 - HIPE Task: sourceExtractorTimeline
- Aperture Photometry on Maps (Level 2, 2.5, 3)
 - SPIRE Extended Maps (extdPxW)
 - HiPE Task: annularSkyAperturePhotometry
- Source Detection & Photometry in Blank Fields
 - HIPE Task: sourceExtractorSussextractor
 - HIPE Task: sourceExtractorDaophot

Aperture Photometry on Maps

- Applicable to maps in level 2, level 2.5, and level 3
 - Always use extended maps (e.g. extdPLW)
(this also applies when using your own aperture photometry tools)
- extended (extd) maps vs. point-source (psrc) maps:
 - Units: MJy/sr vs. Jy/Beam
 - Flux calibration: scaling with the total counts of a source in the entire beam vs. scaling with the peak of the deflection of the source (more details will be discussed in the next talk on extended source photometry)
- HIPE task: annularSkyAperturePhotometry



same obs used in the timeline fitting demo

```
29 ##### demo for annularSkyAperturePhotometry #####
30 # (1) get the extd map (PLW) of the source:
31 mapPlw = obs.level2.getProduct("extdPLW")
32 # (2) convert units from MJy/sr to Jy/pixel (important)!
33 mapPlwJyPix = convertImageUnit(image=mapPlw, newUnit='Jy/pixel')
34 # source position:
35 ra0='208.4868'
36 dec0='-66.5137'
37 # aperture photometry, aperture =42.0
38 annularPLW = annularSkyAperturePhotometry(image= mapPlwJyPix, \
39      centerRA=ra0, \
40      centerDec=dec0, fractional=1, radiusArcsec=42.0, \
41      innerArcsec=60.0, outerArcsec=90.0)
42 # total flux:
43 flux_tot = annularPLW.getTargetTotal()
44 # new aperture correction: PLW, PMW, PSW: 1.226,
45 flux_aper = flux_tot * 1.226
46 print flux_aper
47 # 0.574700348308 Jy, compared to 631.7 mJy from timelinefitting.
```

The difference is ~ 9% between timeline fitting and aperture photometry. Large errors in aperture correction?

The screenshot displays a Python IDE with three panels: Editor, Variables, and Tasks.

Editor Panel: Shows a Python script for `annularSkyAperturePhotometry`. The script includes comments and code for getting the extended map (PLW), converting units from MJy/sr to Jy/pixel, and performing aperture photometry with an aperture of 42.0 arcseconds. The output is a total flux of 0.597669611821 Jy, compared to 631.7 mJy from timeline fitting.

```
29 ##### demo for annularSkyAperturePhotometry #####
30 # (1) get the extd map (PLW) of the source:
31 mapPlw = obs.level2.getProduct("extdPLW")
32 # (2) convert units from MJy/sr to Jy/pixel (important)!
33 mapPlwJyPix = convertImageUnit(image=mapPlw, newUnit='Jy/pixel')
34 # source position:
35 ra0='208.4868'
36 dec0='-66.5137'
37 # aperture photometry, aperture =42.0
38 annularPLW = annularSkyAperturePhotometry(image= mapPlwJyPix, \
39     centerRA=ra0, \
40     centerDec=dec0, fractional=1, radiusArcsec=42.0, \
41     innerArcsec=60.0, outerArcsec=90.0)
42 # total flux:
43 flux_tot = annularPLW.getTargetTotal()
44 # aperture correction: PLW, PMW, PSW: 1.2750, 1.253, 1.295
45 flux_aper = flux_tot * 1.275
46 print flux_aper
47 # 0.597669611821 Jy, compared to 631.7 mJy from timelinefitting.
```

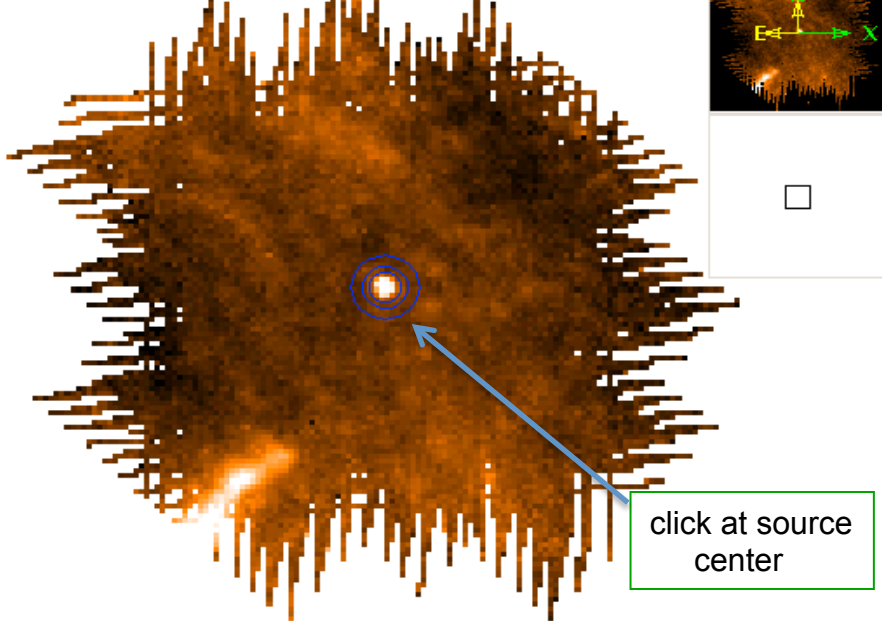
Variables Panel: Lists variables used in the script, including `mapPlwJyPix`, which is highlighted in blue. A red arrow points from this variable to the `annularSkyAperturePhotometry` task in the Tasks panel.

Tasks Panel: Shows a list of applicable tasks under the 'Applicable' folder. The task `annularSkyAperturePhotometry` is highlighted with a red box.

Name	Class	Package
mapPlwJyPix	SimpleImage	herschel.ia.c

Editor x

*test_AperPhotoDemo.py x *test_time...itting.py x annularSky...hotometry x



click at source center

31.0, -23.4 | 13:57:38.051, -66:39:11.38 | Image

3.05 | 0.033 | 99.5% | 0.065

Target center

Coordinates | Mouse interaction | Centroiding

Apertures

Radius | Arcsec

Target aperture

Target radius [arcsec] | 42

Sky aperture

Inner radius [arcsec] | 60

Outer radius [arcsec] | 90

Sky estimation

Pixels | Fractional pixels

Algorithm | Daophot

15

Clear | Accept

Variab... x

Observations

- flux_aper
- flux_tot
- fluxErr
- inputSourceList
- ki2
- level1
- mapPlw
- mapPlw1
- mapPlwJyPix
- mapPlwJyPix1
- myDataPool
- myObsid
- plugin
- pluginRegistry
- ra
- ra0
- raErr
- result
- result1
- result2
- sourceList

Tasks x

Applicable

- annularSkyAperturePhotometry
- astrometryFix
- autoCorrelation
- automaticContour
- boxCarSmoothing
- circleHistogram
- clamp
- contour
- convertImageUnit
- createRgbImage
- crop
- crossCorrelation
- cutLevels
- dFT2d
- ellipseHistogram
- fFT2d
- fixedSkyAperturePhotometry
- flagSaturatedPixels
- gaussianSmoothing
- historyExtract
- imageAbs
- imageAdd
- imageCeil
- imageConvolution
- imageDivide
- imageExp
- imageExp10
- imageExpN
- imageFloor
- imageHistogram
- imageLog
- imageLog10
- imageLogN
- imageModulo
- imageMultiply
- imagePower
- imageRound
- imageSaver
- imageSqrt
- imageSquare
- imageSubtract
- importImage
- inverseDFT2d
- inverseFFT2d
- manualContour
- meanSmoothing
- medianSmoothing
- nSigmaClip
- polygonHistogram
- profile
- qualAssessSpireLevel105
- qualAssessSpireLevel1

Outline x

Name	mapPlwJyPix
Class	SimpleImage
Package	herschel.ia.c

- mapPlwJyPix
 - image
- History
 - error
 - coverage

Parameters

Key	Value
Target center (x,y)	(70.604, 67.655)
Target center (RA,Dec)	(13:53:56.534, -66:30:47.82)
Target radius [pixels]	2.9999999999999143
Target radius [arcsec]	42.00
Inner radius [pixels]	4.29
Inner radius [arcsec]	60.00
Outer radius [pixels]	6.43
Outer radius [arcsec]	90.00
Sky estimation algorithm	Daophot
Pixel type	Fractional
Intensity unit	Jy/pixel

Results table

	Total [Jy]	# pixels	Per pixel [Jy...]	Error [Jy]
Target	1.582732e+00	2.827433e+01	5.597770e-02	1.258067e+00
Background	2.848423e+00	7.212840e+01	3.943329e-02	1.046895e-03
Target (bg subtr)	4.677820e-01	2.827433e+01	1.654440e-02	6.839693e-01

Other Variables

- ki2
- level1
- mapPlw
- mapPlw1
- mapPlwJyPix
- mapPlwJyPix1
- myDataPool
- myObsid
- plugin
- pluginRegistry
- ra
- ra0
- raErr
- result
- result1
- result2
- sourceList
- sys
- toolRegistry
- ver

flux, need to do aperture correction

Don't trust this error!!!!

Checklist for aperture photometry

- Use the level 2 (or 2.5/3) extd maps
- Convert to Jy/pixel using
“convertImageUnit” task
- Run the annularSkyAperturePhotometry
task
- Apply an appropriate aperture correction
- Apply color correction as needed

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 - HIPE Task: sourceExtractorDaophot

Two Source Extractors in HIPE

- sourceExtractorSussexextractor
 - Sussexextractor algorithm
(Savage & Oliver 2007)
 - A Bayesian algorithm for detection
 - Flux density is peak of smoothed image
- sourceExtractorDaophot
 - Algorithms from IDL AstroLib
 - FIND for detection
 - APER for photometry (not PSF-fitting!)

The simplest operation of extractors uses the FWHM of each band

- Averages for nominal pixels:
 - 250 μ m: 17.6 arcsec
 - 350 μ m: 23.9 arcsec
 - 500 μ m: 35.2 arcsec
- The fine-scale beam areas are needed (or the images must be converted)
 - (465, 822, 1769) sq arcsec

(can be found in [Section 5.7, SPIRE Data Reduction Guide](#))

```
Editor x
x result2 x *demo_daophot.py x *demo_sussextractor.py x *New-1 x
10 cal = spireCal(pool="spire_cal_11_0")
11 ##### demo for sourceExtractorSussextractor #####
12 # (1) get the point source map (PLW) of the source:
13 mapPlw = obs.level2.getProduct("psrcPLW")
14 # (2) set the parameters:
15 thr = 5. # Detection Threshold
16 # FWHM for PSW, PMW and PLW arrays (for 1 arcsec pixels)
17 fwhm = [17.6, 23.9, 35.2]
18 # Beam area for 1 arcsec pixel maps for alpha =-1 spectral index
19 beam = [465., 822., 1769.]
20 # run SUSSEXtractor (Gaussian PRF):
21 srcListPLWSussex = sourceExtractorSussextractor( \
22     image=mapPlw, detThreshold=thr, fwhm=fwhm[2], beamArea=beam[2])
23 # result (no aperture correction needed):
24 flux_sussex = srcListPLWSussex["sources"]["flux"].data
25 print flux_sussex[0]
26 # 606.189808204 mJy , compared to 631.7 mJy from timelinefitting.
27 fluxErr_sussex = srcListPLWSussex["sources"]["fluxPlusErr"].data
28 print fluxErr_sussex[0]
29 # 8.99215021117
```

~ 4% difference

The screenshot displays a software interface with three main panels:

- Editor:** Contains a Python script for `sourceExtractorSussextractor`. The script processes a point source map (PLW) and outputs flux and flux error data. The output shows a flux of 606.189808204 mJy and a flux error of 8.9921502117.
- Variab... (Variable Browser):** Shows a tree view of variables. The `mapPlw` variable is highlighted, and its details are shown in the table below:

Name	mapPlw
Class	SimpleImage
Package	herschel.ia.c
- Tasks:** A list of tasks including `sourceExtractorSussextractor`, which is circled in red. Other tasks include `manualContour`, `meanSmoothing`, `medianSmoothing`, `nSigmaClip`, `polygonHistogram`, `profile`, `qualAssessSpireLevel05`, `qualAssessSpireLevel1`, `qualAssessSpireLevel2`, `rectangleHistogram`, `rectangularSkyAperturePhotomet`, `regrid`, `rotate`, `saveProduct`, `scale`, `simpleFitsWriter`, `sourceExtractor`, `sourceExtractorDaophot`, `sourceExtractorSimultaneous`, `sourceFitting`, and `tiledImage`.

```
Editor x
annularSky...hotometry x result2 x *demo_daophot.py x *demo_suse
10 cal = spireCal(pool="spire_cal_11_0")
11 ##### demo for sourceExtractorDaophot #####
12 # (1) get the point source map (PLW) of the source:
13 mapPlw = obs.level2.getProduct("psrcPLW")
14 # (2) set the parameters:
15 thr = 5. # Detection Threshold
16 # FWHM for PSW, PMW and PLW arrays (for 1 arcsec pixels)
17 fwhm = [17.6, 23.9, 35.2]
18 # Beam area for 1 arcsec pixel maps for alpha =-1 spectral index
19 beam = [465., 822., 1769.]
20 # run DAOPhot:
21 srcListPLWDaoPhot = sourceExtractorDaophot( \
22     image=mapPlw, detThreshold=thr, \
23     fwhm=fwhm[2], beamArea=beam[2])
24 #
25 # result (including the daophot aperture correction as default):
26 flux_daophot = srcListPLWDaoPhot["sources"]["flux"].data
27 print flux_daophot[0]
28 # 582.488863215 mJy , compared to 631.7 mJy from timelinefitting.
29 fluxErr_daophot = srcListPLWDaoPhot["sources"]["fluxPlusErr"].data
30 print fluxErr_daophot[0]
31 #13.3104082296 mJy
32
```

~ 8 % difference

sussexExtractor:
flux = 603 mJy



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a script named `*demo_daophot.py`. The code defines a function `sourceExtractorDaophot` that takes an image and parameters like `detThreshold`, `beamArea`, and `beam`. It uses `sourceExtractorDaophot` to process the image and prints the resulting flux and flux error.

```
10 cal = spireCal(pool="spire_cal_11_0")
11 ##### demo for sourceExtractorDaophot #####
12 # (1) get the point source map (PLW) of the source:
13 mapPlw = obs.level2.getProduct("psrcPLW")
14 # (2) set the parameters:
15 thr = 5. # Detection Threshold
16 # FWHM for PSW, PMW and PLW arrays (for 1 arcsec pixels)
17 fwhm = [17.6, 23.9, 35.2]
18 # Beam area for 1 arcsec pixel maps for alpha =-1 spectral index
19 beam = [465., 822., 1769.]
20 # run DAophot:
21 srcListPLWDaoPhot = sourceExtractorDaophot( \
22     image=mapPlw, detThreshold=thr, \
23     fwhm=fwhm[2], beamArea=beam[2])
24 #
25 # result (including the daophot aperture correction as default):
26 flux_daophot = srcListPLWDaoPhot["sources"]["flux"].data
27 print flux_daophot[0]
28 # 582.488863215 mJy , compared to 631.7 mJy from timelinefitting.
29 fluxErr_daophot = srcListPLWDaoPhot["sources"]["fluxPlusErr"].data
30 print fluxErr_daophot[0]
31 #13.3104082296 mJy
```

The IDE also shows a variable browser with `mapPlw` selected, an outline of the `mapPlw` object, and a tasks list. The `sourceExtractorDaophot` task is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing from the `mapPlw` variable.

Summary

- Timeline-fitting photometry is highly recommended for point source photometry. It makes the best use of the information stored in individual measurements, and the results are free from biases introduced by the map-making.
- The flux measured with aperture photometry using HIPE task `annularSkyAperturePhotometry` is $\sim 9\%$ different from the result of timeline-fitting photometry, suggesting large uncertainties in the aperture correction.
- For sources in blank fields, the HIPE task `sourceExtractorSussextractor` provides reasonable measures for the flux and error, while results of HIPE task `sourceExtractorDaophot` are not as good.