



# **NHSC/PACS Webinar**

## PACS Extended Emission Data Processing

January 2013 Map-Making Workshop:  
Summary

Roberta Paladini

April 2013



# THE WORKSHOP

- Original discussion for having a Herschel mapmaking workshop started in March 2012 at the Herschel Calibration Workshop...
- after a lot of work (!), a joint Herschel Map-Making Workshop was held at ESAC on January 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> 2013 attended by ~60 participants

<http://herschel.esac.esa.int/2013Mapmaking.shtml>



## PHILOSOPHY OF PACS BENCHMARKING

**Goal of the benchmarking** is to test the *performance* of the participating map-making algorithms using both *real* and *simulated* Herschel data sets

### Participating codes:

MADmap	HIPE/Java implementation
Scananmorphos	<a href="http://www2.iap.fr/users/roussel/herchel/">http://www2.iap.fr/users/roussel/herchel/</a>
Jscanam	HIPE/Java implementation of Scanamorphos (→ HIPE 11)
SANEPIC	<a href="http://www.ias.u-psud.fr/sanepic/">http://www.ias.u-psud.fr/sanepic/</a>
Unimap	<a href="http://infocom.uniroma1.it/~lorenz/Unimap/">http://infocom.uniroma1.it/~lorenz/Unimap/</a>
Tamasis	<a href="http://pchanial.github.com/tamasis-pacs/">http://pchanial.github.com/tamasis-pacs/</a>

**ALL THESE MAPMAKING PACKAGES ARE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE (OR SOON WILL BE)**



## ABOUT THE PARTICIPATING CODES (see Bruno Altieri's presentation later..)

MADmap → baseline fitting + GLS

Scanamorphos → destriper

Jscanam → destriper

\* Only 5 maps  
processed out  
of 36

SANEPIC\* → GLS

Unimap → destriper + GLS

Tamasis → destriper + GLS



## REAL DATA SETS: SELECTION

**The selection of the data set is performed to allow the coverage of a parameter space as large as possible in terms of:**

- ❖ **source surface brightness**
- ❖ **background surface brightness**
- ❖ **depth (i.e. # of repetitions)**
- ❖ **size of covered sky area**
- ❖ **observing mode**



# 18 REAL DATA SETS

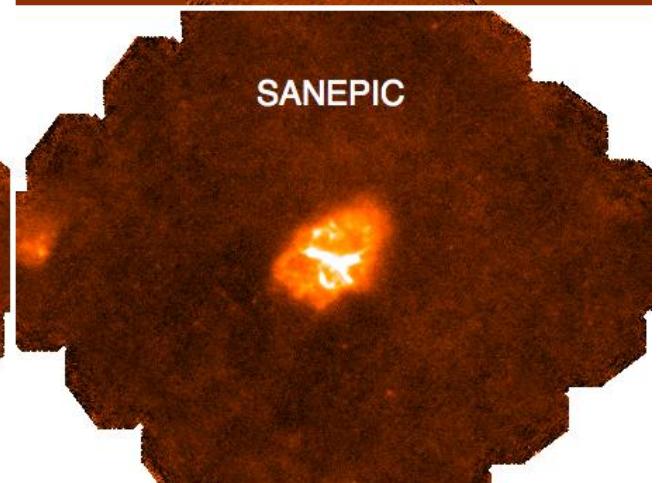
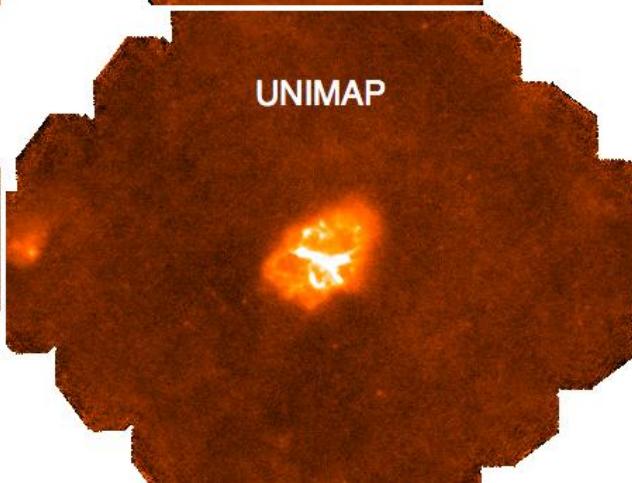
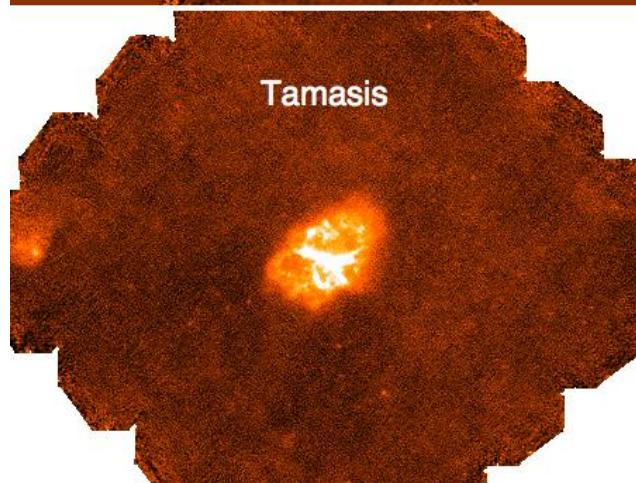
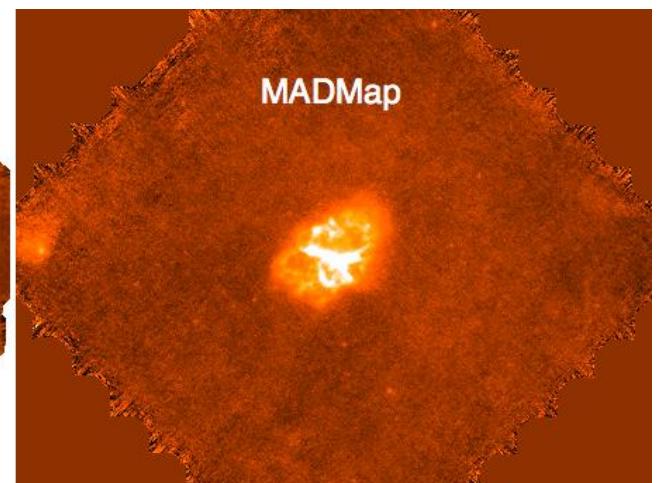
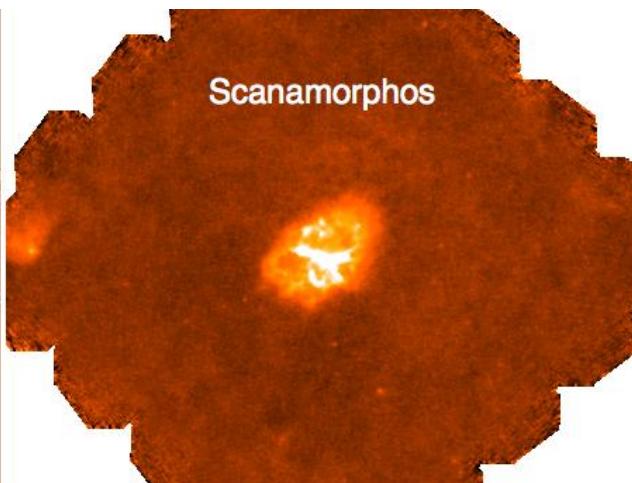
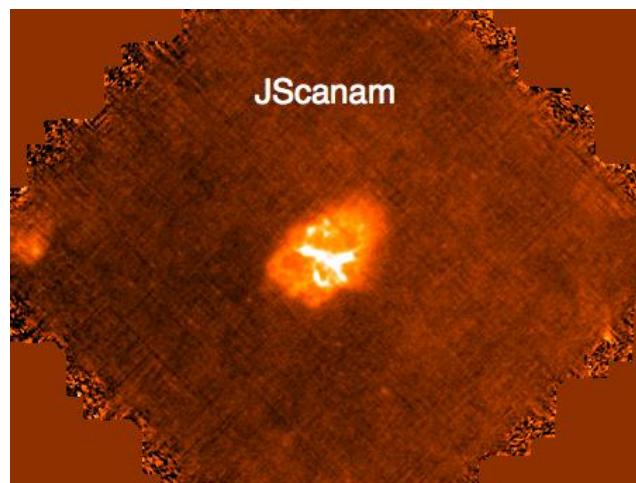
Field	Source	Background	Size	Coverage	AOT
Crab	Bright/extended	Flat	Medium	Medium	Scan map
HiGAL I=30	Bright/fills the field	Bright	Large	Shallow	Parallel mode
GRB-110422A	Faint/point-like	Flat	Small	Deep	Scan map
IC 348	Bright/extended (lots of point sources)	Bright/Flat	Small/Medium	Deep	Scan map
Atlas	Faint point sources	Flat	Large	Shallow	Parallel
NGC 6946	Moderately extended	Flat	Medium	Medium	Scan map
NGC 6334	Bright/fills the field	Bright	Large	Shallow	Parallel mode
M31	extended	Flat-ish	Large	Deep	Parallel mode



## 18 REAL DATA SETS - *continued*

Field	Source	Background	Size	Coverage	AOT
M81	Moderately extended	Flat	Medium	Medium	Scan map
Polar Bear	Cirrus	Flat	Large	Medium/deep	Scan map
LDN1780	Faint/diffuse emission	Flat	Large	Medium	Parallel mode
HOPS Group 38	Bright/fills the field	Bright	Medium	Medium	Scan Map
Rosette	extended/fills the field	Bright	Large	Shallow	Parallel mode
HOPS Group 306	Bright/fills the field	Bright	Small	Medium	Scan map
Sa 187/188 MMS 3-5	Diffuse emission with lots of sources	Moderate	Medium	Shallow	Scan Map
HOPS Group 79	Very Bright point source	Flat-ish	Small	Medium	Scan map
Antennae	Moderately extended	Flat-ish	Medium	Medium	Scan Map

## 18 REAL DATA SETS – EXAMPLE: CRAB (red channel)





## 2 SIMULATED DATA SETS

Simulated *hybrid* data:

A) Simulated sky signal  
(2D pink-noise)

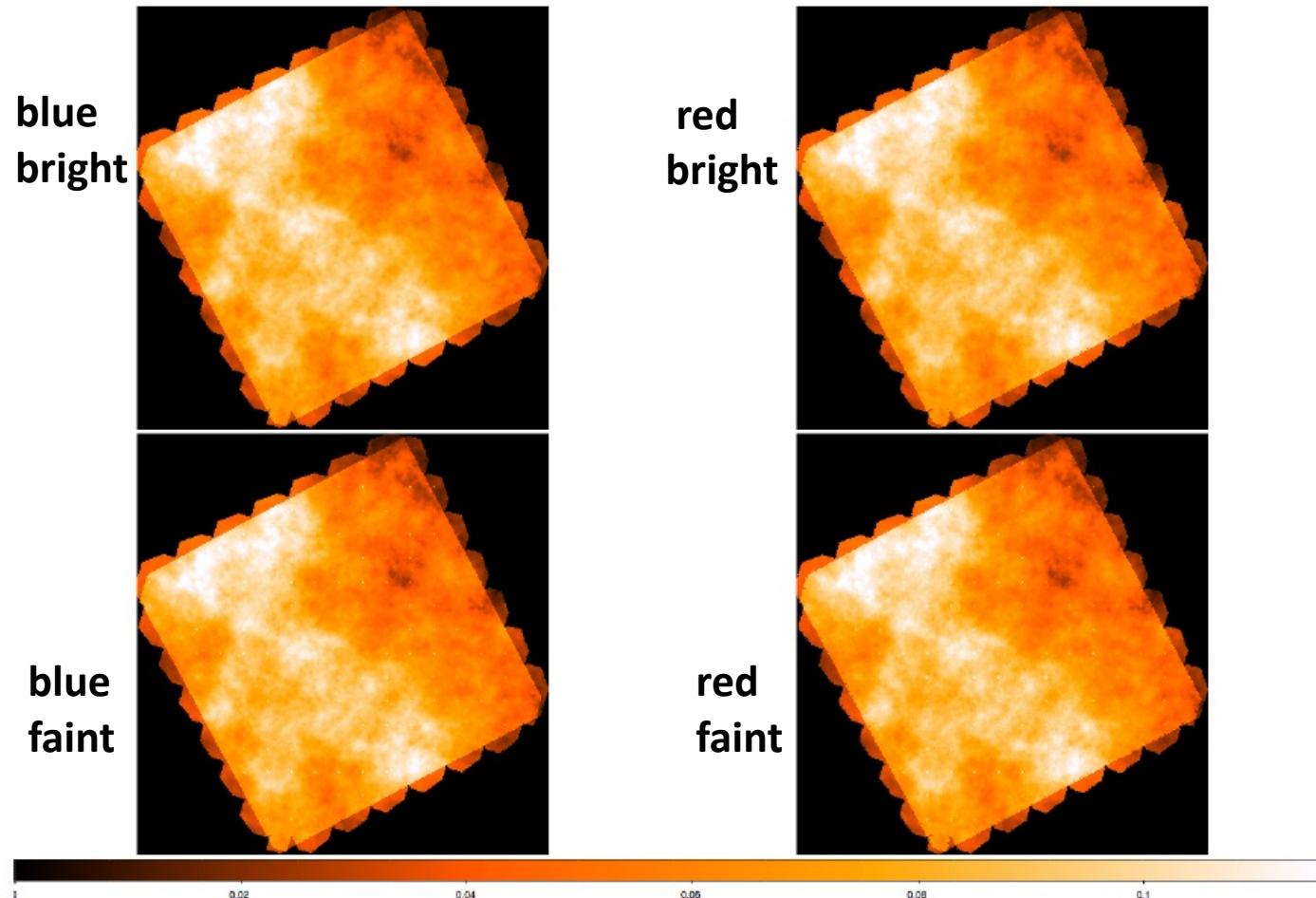
+

B) pure instrument noise  
(staring calibration observation)



Flux calibrated Level 1  
detector timeline

## 2 SIMULATED DATA SETS - *continued*





# PACS BENCHMARKING: METRICS

- 1. Power spectrum estimation**
- 2. Point Source photometry**
- 3. Noise statistics**
- 4. Difference matrix**
- 5. Comparison with ancillary data I/II**



# PACS BENCHMARKING: METRICS

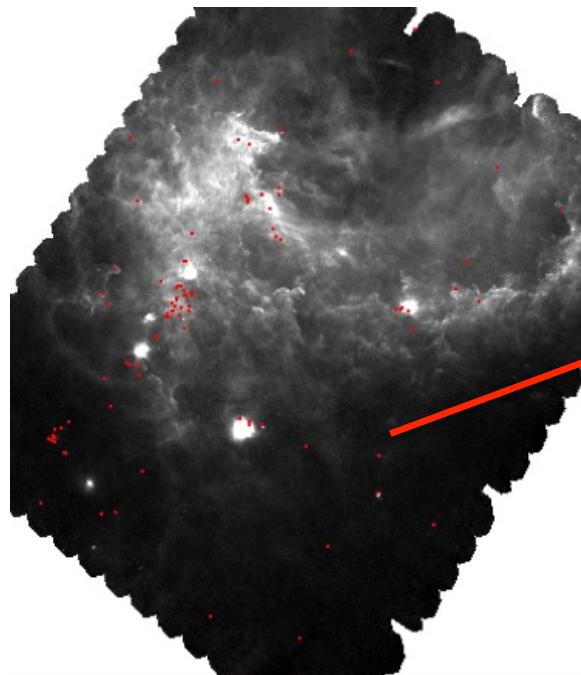
- 1. Power spectrum estimation**
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- 5. Comparison with ancillary data I/II**



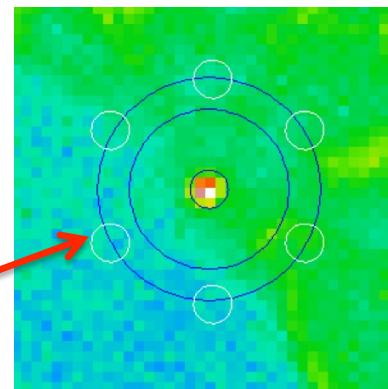
## PACS BENCHMARKING: Point Source Photometry

- **Simulated Data:** it turned out that injected sources (150) were too faint with respect to the background
- **Real Data:** here we will only talk about this case

# PACS BENCHMARKING: Point Source Photometry – Rosette (red band)



**~100 sources – 0.3 – 50 Jy**  
**(Hennemann et al. 2010)**



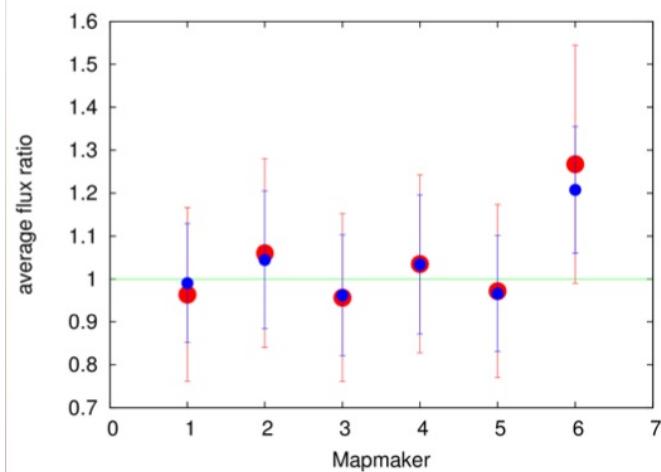
- Aperture Photometry
- HIPE 10 b2743
- Re-centering during phot
- Two source apertures: 12"/20"
- Sky aperture: 25" – 35"
- Error estimate: empty apertures around source

(credit: Zoltan Balog)

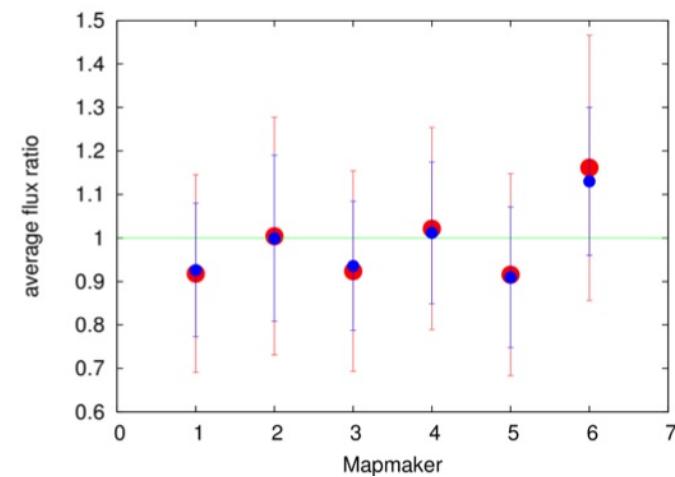
# PACS BENCHMARKING:

## Point Source Photometry – Rosette (red band)

**R = 12"**



**R = 20"**

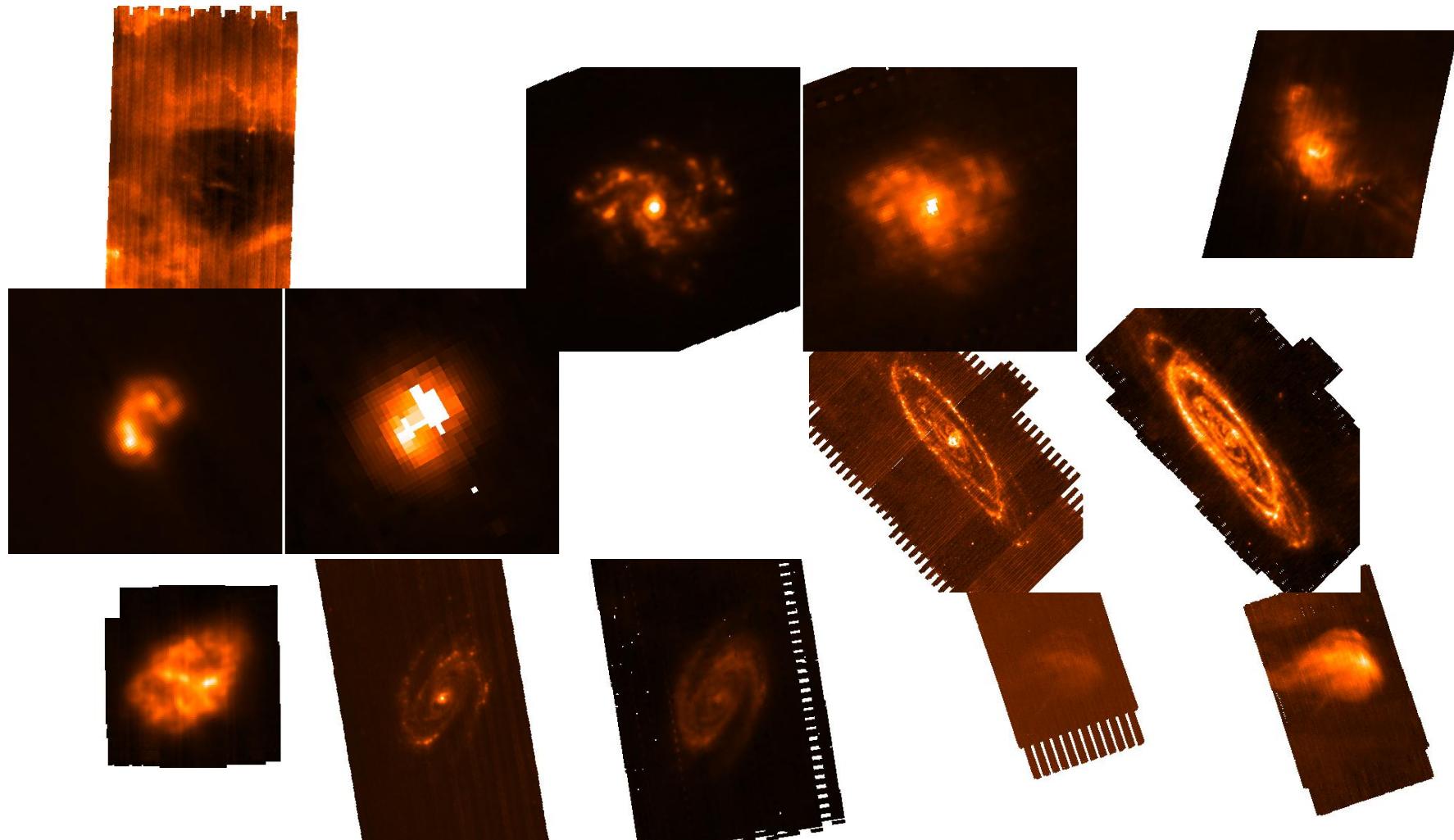


- 1) Scanamorphos
- 2) Jscanam
- 3) UNIMAP
- 4) Tamasis
- 5) MADMap
- 6) SANEPIC

**NOTE: difference between smaller and larger aperture may suggest changes in the shape of the PSF**

(credit: Zoltan Balog)

## PACS BENCHMARKING: Comparison with Ancillary Data – MIPS

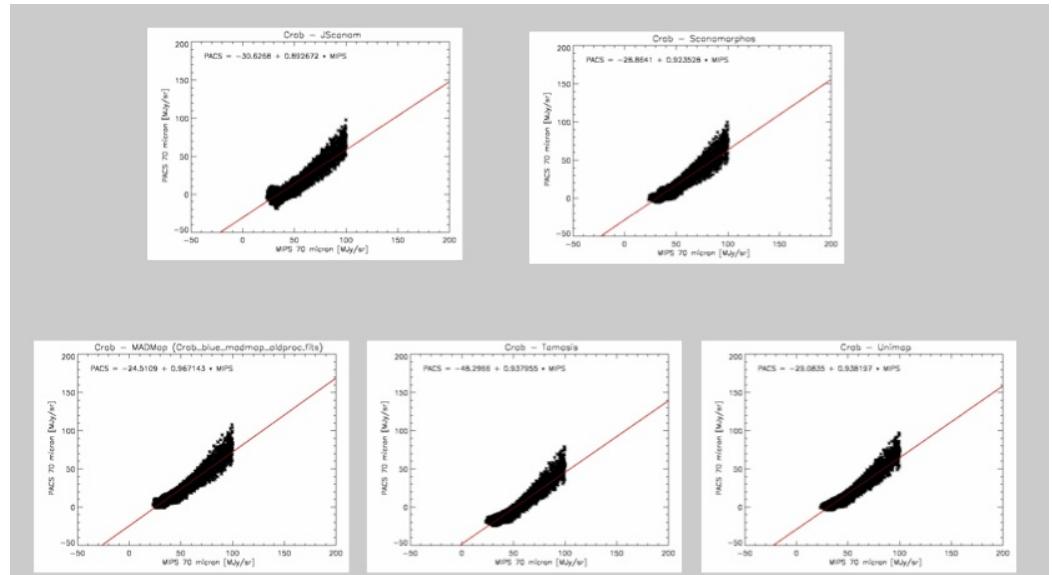


# PACS BENCHMARKING: Comparison with Ancillary Data – MIPS

## Procedure:

1. for every PACS data set, extract corresponding area from MIPS data ( $\rightarrow$  8 MIPS data sets, both 70 and 160 micron);
2. PACS maps are converted into MJy/sr;
3. apply scaling relation and color corrections;
4. Convolve and rebin PACS data to MIPS resolution;
5. generate and fit scatter plot from pixel-to-pixel distribution  $\rightarrow$  derive *offset* and *gain*;

## Ex: Crab – 70 micron





# PACS BENCHMARKING: Comparison with Ancillary Data – MIPS

70 micron (gains)	JScanam	Scanamorphos	MADMap	Tamasis	Unimap
<b>Antennae</b>	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10
<b>Crab</b>	0.89	0.92	0.97	0.94	0.94
<b>IC348</b>	-----	1.16	-1.06	0.88	1.07
<b>LDN1780</b>	-0.61	-0.52	-0.48	-0.47	-0.51
<b>M31</b>	1.13	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.31
<b>M81</b>	1.40	1.35	1.34	1.37	1.38
<b>NGC6946</b>	-----	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.42
<b>Rosette</b>	2.26	0.97	0.88	1.02	0.91



These results  
take MIPS  
non-linearity into  
account !

160 micron (gains)	JScanam	Scanamorphos	MADMap	Tamasis	Unimap
<b>Antennae</b>	0.68	0.79	0.78	0.73	0.81
<b>LDN1780</b>	0.77	0.87	-0.07	0.76	0.76
<b>M31</b>	0.92	1.03	0.94	0.89	0.88
<b>M81</b>	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.04	1.11
<b>NGC6946</b>	-----	0.63	0.75	0.71	0.63



# THE FUTURE

## Short Timescale (2/3 months)

- check current results (e.g. were the correct version of the processed maps used ?)
- “polish”/re-organize current results
- summarize current results into a *preliminary report* (~June)

## Long Timescale (6 months/1 year)

- check/update simulations
- update metrics (e.g. for photometry, deep fields)
- release final report



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



## PACS Map-Making Team

- Babar Ali (Roberta Paladini) → MADMap
- Helene Roussel → Scanamorphos
- Michael Wetzstein → Jscanam
- Pierre Chanial/Pasquale Panuzzo → Tamasis
- Alexandre Beelen → SANEPIC
- Lorenzo Piazzo → Unimap

## PACS Benchmarking Team

- Babar Ali
- Bruno Altieri
- Vera Konyves
- Gabor Marton
- Roberta Paladini
- Lorenzo Piazzo
- Roland Vavrek
- Zoltan Balog



Today's Presentations will focus on:

- Scanamorphos
- UNIMAP

Both these packages are installed on the NHSC virtual machine  
And can be accessed by external users. To know more, check:

➤ <https://nhscsci.ipac.caltech.edu/sc/index.php/CompSupport/ExternalUsers>

and:

➤ <https://nhscsci.ipac.caltech.edu/sc/index.php/Mapping/HomePage>